"A Wondrous Condensation of All Human Knowledge."—RT. HON. WM. E. GLADSTONE.

THE CHAUTAUQUA Dictionary and Cyclopædia

A COMPLETE REFERENCE LIBRARY

Containing

AN EXHAUSTIVE HISTORY OF ALL ENGLISH WORDS AND PHRASES, THEIR ORIGIN, DEVELOPMENT, ETYMOLOGY, SPELLING, ACCENTUATION, PRONUNCIATION, ORDINARY AND SPECIAL MEANINGS, AND CUSTOMARY AND SPECIFIC USES:

Including also

A PRACTICAL AND COMPREHENSIVE ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF ALL KNOWLEDGE UP TO THE END OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, EMBRACING THE ARTS AND SCIENCES AND THE VERY LATEST DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS OF THE PRESENT DECADE.

EDITION OF AUGUST 1st, 1897

Edited by

PROF. CHARLES SMITH MORRIS, A.M., LL.D.

Of the Philadelphia Academy of the Natural Sciences

In Collaboration with

AN EXTENSIVE CORPS OF MORE THAN 100 EMINENT SPECIALISTS AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATORS, INCLUDING

ROBERT HUNTER, A.M., F.G.S.

PROF. THOMAS S. HUXLEY, F.R.S. | PROF. JOHN A. WILLIAMS, A.M., Ph.D.

PROF. SENECA EGBERT, A.M., M.D. | PROF. JOHN F. WALKER, A.M., F.C.S.

SIR JOHN STAINER, Mus. Doc. | PROF. WM. HARKNESS, A.M., F.R.M.S.

PROF. MARCUS BENJAMIN, A.M., Ph.D., F.C.S.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE'S MFG. CO.

1897

COPYRIGHT, 1897, BY JOHN D. LARKIN.

PREFATORY NOTE.

The principal points in which the ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY differs from other dictionaries are fully discussed in the Pre'ace, but it may be well to draw attention to the following:

(1) Compound Words are inserted under the first element of the compound, and not in the place they would occupy in strictly alphabetical order, if the second element were taken into account. Thus ANT-BEAR is inserted after ANT, and not after ANTATROPHIC.

(2) The Pronunciation is indicated by diacritical marks, a key to which will be found at the foot of the several pages, but the division into syllables has been based solely on pronunciation, and with no reference to the etymology of the word. In syllables wherein two or more vowels come together, not forming diphthongs, only that one of them which gives its sound to the syllable bears a diacritical mark, the others being treated as mute. Thus, in *brĕad*, *sēa*, *flōat*, the *a* is mute, the syllables being pronounced as if spelt *brĕd*, *sē*, *flōt*. Words of more than one syllable bear a mark upon the accented syllable, as *ăl'-tĕr*.

(3) The Etymology will be found enclosed within brackets immediately following each word. To understand the plan adopted, let it be noted (1) that retrogression is made from modern languages to ancient; and (2) that when after a word there appears such a derivation as this—"In Fr. . . . Sp. . . . Port. . . . Ital. . . . from Lat. . . .," the meaning is, not that it passed through Italian, Portuguese, Spanish and French before reaching English, but that there are or have been analogous words in French, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian, all derived like the English, from a Latin original.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

The following List, which contains the principal abbreviations employed in the ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY, is inserted here for the convenience of persons using the work for the first time. A full list, containing also the chief abbreviations in general use, will be given at the end of the final volume.

A.N. Anglo-Norman.
Arab Arabic.
Aram. Aramaic.
Arm. Armorican.
A S Anglo Saxon.
Assyr. Assyrian.
Boeh. Bohemian, or Czech.
Bret Bas Breton, or Celtic of Brittany.
Celt. Celtic.
Chal Chaldee.
Dan. Danish.
Dut. Dutch.
E. Eastern, or East.
E. Aram. East Aramæan, generally called Chaldee.
Eng. English, or England.
Eth. Ethiopic.
Flem. Flemish.
Fr. French.
Fries. Friesland.
Fris. Frisian.
Gael. Gaelic.
Ger. German.
Goth. Gothic
Gr. Greek.
Gris. Language of the Grisons.
Heb. Hebrew.
Hind. Hindustani.
Icel. Icelandic.
Ir. Irish.
Ital. Italian
Lat. Latin.
Lett. Lettish, Lettonian.
L. Ger. Low German, or Platt Deutsch.
Lith. Lithuanian.
Mag. Magyar.
Mediæv. Lat. Mediæval Latin.
M. H. Ger. Middle High German.
Mid Lat. Latin of the Middle Ages.
N. New.
N H. Ger. New High German.
Norm. Norman.
Norw. Norwegian, Norse.
O. Old.
O. H Ger. Old High German.
O. S. Old Saxon.
Pers. Persian.
Phœnic. Phœnician.
Pol. Polish.
Port. Portuguese.
Prov. Provençal.
Provinc. Provincial.
Rabb. Rabbinical.
Russ. Russian.
Sam. Samaritan.
Sanac. Sanscrit.
Serv. Servian.
Slav. Slavonian.
Sp. Spanish.
Sw. Swedish.
Syr. Syriac.
Teut. Teutonic.
Turk. Turkish.
Walach. Walachian.
Wel Welsh.

a., or *adj.* adjective.
adv. adverb.
art. article.
conj. conjunction.
interj. interjection.
pa. par. past participle.
particip. participial.
prep. preposition.
pr.par. present participle.
pro. pronoun.
s., *subst.*, or *substan.* substantive or noun.
v. i. verb intransitive.
v. t. verb transitive.

ablat. ablative.
accus. accusative.
agric. agriculture.
alg. algebra.
anat. anatomy.
antiq antiquities.
aor. aorist.
approx. approximate, -ly.
arch. architecture.
archæol. archæology.
arith. arithmetic.
astrol. astrology.
astron. astronomy.
auxil. auxiliary.
Bib. Bible, or Biblical.
biol. biology.
bot. botany.
carp. carpentry
Cent Centigrade.
cf. compare.
C.G.S Centimetre-gramme-second.
chem. chemistry.
Ch. hist. Church history.
chron. chronology.
class. classical.
cogn. cognate.
comm. commerce.
comp. comparative.
compos. composition.
conchol conchology.
contr. contracted, or contraction.
crystallog. crystallography.
def. definition
der. derived, derivation
dimin. diminutive.
dram. drama, dramatically.
dynam. dynamics.
E. East
eccles. ecclesiastical
econ. economy.
e. g. *exempli gratia*=for example.
elect. electricity.
entom. entomology.
etym. etymology.
ex. example.
f., or fem. feminine.
fig figurative, figuratively.
fort fortification.
fr. from.
freq. frequentative
fut. future.
gen. general, generally.
gend. gender
genit. genitive.
geog. geography.
geol. geology.
geom. geometry.
gram. grammar.
her. heraldry.
hist. history.
hor. horology.
hortic. horticulture.
hydraul. hydraulics.
hydros. hydrostatics.
i. e. id est=that is.
ichthy. ichthyology
Ibid. ibidem=the same.
imp. impersonal.
imper imperative.
indic. indicative.
infin. infinitive.
intens. intensitive.
lang. language.
Linn. Linnæus.
lit. literal, literally.
mach. machinery.
m. or masc. masculine.
math. mathematics.
mech. mechanics.
med. medicine, medical.
met metaphorically.
metal metallurgy.
metaph metaphysics.
meteorol. meteorology.
meton. metonymy.
mil., milit. military.
min., miner. mineralogy.
mod. modern.
myth. mythology.
N. North.
n. or neut. neut
nat. phil. natural philosophy.
naut. nautical.
nomin. nominative.
numis. numismatology.
obj. objective.
obs. obsolete
ord. ordinary.
ornith. ornithology.
palæont. palæontology.
pass passive.
path. pathology.
perf. perfect.
pers. person, personal
persp. perspective.
phar. pharmacy.
phil. philosophy.
philol. philology.
phot. photography.
phren. phrenology.
phys. physiology.
pl., plur. plural.
poet. poetry, or poetical.
polit. econ. political economy.
poss. possessive.
pref. prefix.
pres. present.
pret preterite.
prim. primary.
priv. privative.
prob. probable, probably
pron. pronounced, pronunciation.
pros prosody.
psychol. psychology.
pyrotech. pyrotechnics.
q.v. *quod vide*=which see.
rhet. rhetoric.
Scrip Scripture
sculp sculpture.
sing singular.
S. South.
sp. gr. specific gravity.
spec. special, specially.
suff. suffix.
sup. supine.
surg. surgery
tech technical.
theol theology
trig. trigonometry.
typog. typography.
var variety.
viz. namely.
W West.
zool. zoology.
* Obsolete words.
† Words rarely used
= equivalent to, or signifying.
¶ Nota bene = take notice.

COPYRIGHT, 1894, SYNDICATE PUBLISHING COMPANY. COPYRIGHT, 1896, SYNDICATE PUBLISHING COMPANY. COPYRIGHT, 1897, SYNDICATE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

PREFACE.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY, which is now offered in a complete form to the public, is a work which, when the labor and care involved in its preparation are considered, has been equalled by few works in the history of literature. Nearly seventeen years of labor were consumed by the experienced editor and his corps of able assistants in its preparation. Nor is this period in any sense extreme when we consider the character of the work, original alike in its conception and its handling, and occupying as it does new ground in the republic of letters. The labor involved in the preparation of an ordinary dictionary—such a one, for instance, as Webster or Worcester—is exceedingly great, but this labor is increased to an extent which few persons appreciate in the case of a work like the present, which is not alone a dictionary, but adds to it the characteristics of an encyclopædia; giving not only the meanings of words, but their entire history, and a compact array of the most valuable information concerning them.

The ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY was originally intended to be limited to 4656 pages; but it became evident to the editor as the work progressed, that if it was to be completed in the exhaustive manner in which it had been commenced a considerable addition to this space would be necessary, and in the end nearly 700 pages were added, bringing the full work up to the grand total of 5359 pages—a library in a book. This addition was necessary to the completion of the work without unjust condensation of its concluding portions. Many who have occasion to refer to existing dictionaries must have noticed how the last few letters, say from S to Z, have been compressed in order to bring the whole work within the limits originally laid out for it. Such a treatment causes a serious detriment to the value of any book so handled, and the publishers, in the present instance, decided that the fullest justice should be given to every word, however it might lengthen the total work. As a consequence, the public have now given them in the ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY the most exhaustive dictionary of the English language ever offered to the reading world. It was designed and has been carried out on a plan adopted by no other dictionary, the intention being to give the history of each word, step by step, showing the successive gradations of its meanings, as they rose out of each other, and illustrating each meaning by quotations from the written or printed page. In addition to this completeness of dictionary treatment, each word has been handled in the encyclopædic sense, and a vast amount of compact information in art, science, history and other branches of knowledge given, the whole rendering the work of inestimable value alike to reader and student. In this conception, involving as it did years of labor and research, the editor has eminently succeeded, and the publishers have no hesitation in offering the result of his labor to the public as one without a rival in plan and unsurpassed in execution.

The ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY contains in round numbers some 180,000 words or headings (250,000, including compound words). If this be compared with the number contained in other dictionaries, it will be seen at once how exhaustive it is. The early edition of Webster's Dictionary contained 70,000 words. Worcester's Dictionary and Supplement contains 116,000 words, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, 118,000 words, and Webster's International Dictionary, 140,000 words. The ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY thus contains 40,000 more words than this most elaborate of its rivals.

But this is far from indicating the full measure of its comparative value, which cannot be estimated by the extra number of words alone. The completeness of treatment of each word must also be taken into account. Each has here been subdivided as far as possible into the various meanings which it assumed at different times, so that its treatment is not simply orthographical, but distinctively historical. The sorting and arranging of the slips containing quotations illustrative of the various senses in which words occur has been a task requiring very great care and labor, and one which has cost the editor and his assistants many hours of anxious thought.* The exhaustive character of the present work, therefore, cannot be fairly judged from its number of words as compared with other dictionaries, since the space given to many words greatly exceeds that given by other lexicographers. A truer conception can be gained by comparing the total space occupied. Thus Webster's International Dictionary contains (exclusive of Introduction, Appendix, etc.) 1681 pages, and Worcester's Dictionary 1696 pages, while the ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY, with similar exclusions, extends to 5249 pages, or more than three times the number in either of the two leading dictionaries named.

It may be said further that the work has been brought up to date, words which have only recently come into use being duly inserted in their places, so that one may find within its pages a complete history of the English language from the time that this language fairly began to exist to the final decade of the Nineteenth Century.

The name of the editor, indeed, is a sufficient guarantee for the character of the work, Dr. Hunter's superior ability for a task of this kind being beyond question. His duties—which were a labor of love—were lightened by the valuable assistance of Mr. John Williams, M.A., of Trinity College, Oxford, and Mr. S. J. Herrtage, B.A., these two gentlemen having mainly prepared the dictionary portion of the work, while Dr. Hunter contributed the large majority of the encyclopædic articles. In adapting the work to the American public useful assistance has been rendered by Prof. Charles Morris, well known for his large experience in encyclopædia work; by Prof. A. Estoclet, who, as a word-definer, occupies a high rank among American lexicographers; and by Prof. Seneca Egbert, M.D., of the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia. These general editorial labors were supplemented by material furnished by numerous specialists in various branches of science and art. The names of, and the classes of material furnished by, some few of these writers have been given on the title page; but it is impossible to mention by name a tithe of those who have contributed directly or indirectly to the work. Presidents, secretaries and members of scientific and learned societies, the chief officers of religious bodies, university professors, government officials, and a host of private persons have rendered willing aid by affording information in many cases possessed by themselves alone, the accuracy of the work being thus assured and its completion greatly hastened. The gratitude of the publishers and the thanks of the public are due to these voluntary co-laborers, who have done so much towards making the ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY what it is acknowledged to be, an invaluable work of reference for all classes of readers.

* It is a curious fact that, as a general rule, the shorter the word, the more numerous its subdivisions and the more difficult its treatment. See, as examples, such words as: *be, do, go, bring, take, etc.*

THE FUNCTIONS OF A DICTIONARY.

The rapid growth and spread of living languages, the progress of philological and linguistic science, and the facilities afforded by the art of printing for the diffusion of knowledge, have made the dictionary an essential requisite to modern literature. The dictionary, as we now understand the term, is of comparatively recent origin. Manuscript vocabularies existed in ancient times, but the revival of classical learning at the close of the mediæval period created a necessity for the compilation of lexicons of the Greek and Latin tongues, and these were quickly followed by dictionaries of the modern languages, brief at first, but growing in amplitude as time went on and the demands of readers increased. This growth of the dictionary continues; modern languages are in a constant state of change and development; new words are continually being introduced in response to the demands of civilized progress, and older words are frequently dropping out of use: thus it is that the labors of the lexicographer are still, and probably will long continue to be, in demand. A dictionary may be described as an enlarged *index verborum*, a key to the works of the great masters who have adorned, and the speech of the people who have used, the language of whose elements it professes to be a repository. To serve, in any complete manner, the purposes for which it is designed, it must conform to certain requisites.

1. It should contain every word which properly belongs to the language and occurs in its printed literature, from the period when it became a distinct form of speech to the latest date.

2. It should give these words in the various forms of orthography which they have successively assumed, indicating those which are obsolete and those which are still in use.

3. It should represent by some simple and comprehensible system the pronunciation of every word, and the changes which have taken place in pronunciation, so far as known.

4. It should give as complete definitions as possible of the original and historically developed meanings, literal and topical, of each word, with copious exemplifications of their uses, in every sense ascribed to them, since the force and significance of words cannot be fully conveyed by definitions alone.

5. It should contain such combinations of words, popularly called phrases or idioms, as have acquired a special signification not indicated by the ordinary meanings of the words composing them. It should treat as compounds all word combinations whose sense cannot be inferred from the meanings of their component elements, and should, where practicable, give in full the original formula of which they are often elliptical expressions.

6. The etymological history of each word, not formed by the regular modes of derivation and composition from other or naturalized words, should be traced from its earliest known or probable native root, or foreign analogue, to its latest form, and reference should be made to all related words which either explain any of its forms or meanings, or serve to show the ethnological relations of the language to other tongues.

Such is the ideal of a *perfect* dictionary. It is one that has rarely been attained or even closely approached. Up to the last few years lexicographers, or rather the compilers of dictionaries, have been content to copy from their predecessors, adding what fresh material they could readily obtain, but usually not taking the trouble to verify the words, definitions, or quotations found in existing works of the same kind. Misreadings and misspellings have thus been perpetuated, and in some cases words and meanings been given which had no existence beyond the brain of the compiler. Fortunately, in recent

times, lexicographers have become far more careful and exacting, and the dictionaries of the present day are becoming, in a truer sense than ever before, faithful and trustworthy histories of the words of the various languages.

No other extant dictionary, however, can claim to fill the requisites above given in so full a sense as the ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY, in whose preparation all these essentials have been sedulously attended to, with the purpose of making it, aside from its encyclopædic character, a complete and perfect dictionary of the English language.

SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY.

I. WHAT IT CONTAINS.

In many respects the ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY differs from its predecessors, and as well from its immediate rivals. In the first place, as the title implies, it is not an ordinary dictionary, in the sense of being confined to a mere alphabetical list of the words composing our language, but it partakes also of the character of an encyclopædia. In fact, it is at once a dictionary and an encyclopædia; it explains not only words but things; it gives not only the meanings of words, but also an explanation of the things to which such words are applied. For instance, under the words *Gas*, *Steam Engine*, *Spectroscope*, *Architecture*, etc., it does not confine itself to a bare account of the words, but gives a concise account of the things understood by these terms. Further, where such seemed likely to be of service to the student, an historical account of events connected with the word treated of has been given, supplemented by statistics brought up to the latest date. We may instance such words as *Appendicitis*, *Roentgen Rays*, *Electrocution*, *Germ Theory*, etc. With the exception of the terms of geography and biography, the ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY contains all the words to be found in an extended cyclopædia, while the dictionary proper includes not only modern English words, but a nearly exhaustive list of obsolete words from about Chaucer's time to the present, and, in addition, a complete vocabulary of words to be found in the works of Scott and Burns, the most widely read authors in Scottish literature.

1. TECHNICAL TERMS.

In the compilation of a dictionary, one of the most important questions which arises is: What words can legitimately claim admission? This question is, of course, answered differently in different cases, in accordance with the scope of the plan and the degree of fulness with which it is proposed to treat the language. The present work being much more than an ordinary dictionary, or mere list of words with definitions, it necessarily contains very many words not usually included in dictionaries. Among these there can be no question that technical terms are entitled to insertion. The very title of the work expressly includes all such terms.

Not only science and art, but sports and every day occupations need to be attended to. While, for instance, racing, coursing, tennis, golf, and other games and sports, have terms of their own which are becoming more and more widely known, a definition of most of these terms would be vainly looked for in existing dictionaries, and could be found only in vocabularies specially devoted to such subjects. Even where admitted they are often incorrectly defined. In the present work an attempt has been made to include a complete collection of these technical terms, and to define them fully and accurately, thus giving the ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY a special value to the large number of persons interested in the popular amusements, as well as those devoted to the arts and sciences. The same may

be said in regard to legal terms, the technical words and phrases of the various law processes being clearly described, and all changes made of late years duly noted.

2. SLANG AND COLLOQUIALISMS.

The propriety of inserting slang and colloquial terms and phrases may by some be questioned, yet certainly many of these may fairly claim a place. Few will question this so far as colloquialisms, as distinguished from slang proper, are concerned. It is difficult for many English-speaking people, and impossible for foreigners, to guess at the meaning of numbers of our colloquial phrases from a reference to the literal meaning of the words composing them. This has induced the editor of the ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY to give special attention to such phrases, and there will be found in this work, arranged under the heading of the main word, as complete a collection of colloquialisms as it was found possible to bring together. The right of slang terms and phrases to insertion is more open to question, but cogent reasons for giving them a place may be urged. In the first place, slang, or semi-slang, words and phrases enter largely into the language of commercial and social life, and it is often difficult to distinguish between what is slang and what is colloquial. Secondly, slang frequently expresses meanings and shades of meaning which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to convey exactly and clearly in more classical language. Thirdly, what is slang to-day, may to-morrow be recognized and used as good English by even our best writers.

On the other hand, many words now tabooed as slang, or even worse, were formerly used in good society; examples of which may be seen by reading "Pepys' Diary." Slang is also largely employed by the realistic novelists of the present day, so that it is mere prudery to affect ignorance of its existence, and it certainly should not be ignored in a dictionary of the present kind, to which it is hoped that every one will naturally turn who is at a loss to appreciate exactly the meaning of a word or phrase. It is not, of course, intended, nor would it be desirable, to insert every slang word. But in the modern growth of language slang terms are, in a measure, the roots of new words, and all that seem likely to attain this future dignity are fairly entitled to a present place. And many which will doubtless die out, or be replaced by others, are now so widely used or understood as to give them a similar claim.

3. SPECIAL COINAGES.

Each case belonging to this class must be judged on its own merits, and no strict line or rule can be laid down. Many of these words are amusing and interesting, while some are eminently expressive, and until the whole body of English literature has been carefully read it would be rash to assert positively that any such word is peculiar to the author in whose works the first instance (so far as known) of its use occurs. For instance, Madame D'Arblay, in her "Diary," uses the word *agreeability*, and claims it as her own coinage; yet Chaucer uses the same word. Disraeli, in his "Curiosities of Literature," claims to have coined the word *fatherland*. Yet it was used by Sir William Temple a century and more before him. Both these words are now given in ordinary dictionaries, and many such special coinages are as legitimate as other words, of no greater utility, which have found a place in lexicons. There are others which may be looked upon as mere curiosities of literature,—such, for instance, as *compactability* and *writability*. Words of this kind can only be inserted as oddities, freaks of writers' fancies, and such of them as have been given is with this view alone, the purpose being to raise the ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY to a standard of completeness as a mirror of the English language and literature which none of its competitors even seek to attain.

4. SEMI-NATURALIZED WORDS.

There can hardly be any question as to the necessity of admitting this class of words into any dictionary that claims to be at all a complete vocabulary of the English language as ordinarily spoken and written. Many words now fully recognized as components of the language were only a few years ago looked upon as foreign. Thus a critic of the date of 1799 speaks of an author as having "disfigured his pages with the French words *fracas*, *route* and *trait*," while Gray names together as French words *advertisement*, *éclat*, *ennui*, *fracas*, *haûtgout*, *raillery*, and *ridicule*. Of the many words belonging to this class may be named *collaborateur*, *millionaire*, *rererie*, *antique*, *cocoa*, *hammock*, *hurricane*, *potato* and *mufti*, nearly all of which have become good English words.

5. HYBRID COMPOUNDS.

Hybrid compounds, *i. e.*, words made up from two different languages, have, as a rule, been inserted, though, in many instances, not without hesitation, as in the case of *diamondiferous*. But English abounds in such words, in which occasionally, as in the case of *interloper*, which is half Latin and half Dutch, the two languages from which the word is made up are brought into strange conjunction. Similar instances are *cablegram*, *daguerreotype*, *nonsense*, *somnambulist*, *peajacket*, and many words beginning with the prefixes *dis-*, *inter-*, *mis-* and *over-*. In all cases of hybrid compounds each word has had to be judged on its own merits.

II. ARRANGEMENT AND STYLE.

The style in which the ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY has been compiled differs in many particulars from that of all its predecessors. An important lesson has been learned from a study of their deficiencies, and a strong effort made to add to the value of the present work in every detail. These special excellences of treatment may be concisely pointed out.

1. The adoption of various styles of type removes all difficulty in distinguishing the several divisions and subdivisions of the words. In these divisions it will be noted that a regular system, entirely original, has been adopted. Verbs, for instance, are first divided into transitive and intransitive. This division, while it may interfere with the historical order of the various meanings, has been adopted from its convenience for reference by the general reader. The transitive and intransitive divisions are next subdivided as follows: firstly, into meanings used in ordinary language; and, secondly, into technical uses. A further subdivision of each of these is then made into *literal* and *figurative* senses. Last of all come the phrases and idioms connected with each verb. So far as the above divisions and subdivisions apply, the same course has been adopted in the case of nouns, adjectives and adverbs. Each word has been broken up into as many different meanings as can be discovered or are illustrated by quotations. Words of the same form, but from different roots, and therefore really different words, are placed under separate headings. The placing of such words under a single heading, as is often done in other dictionaries, gives readers a confused idea of their etymology, and may often lead them into serious errors.

2. The etymologies given in the present work are based on the best and latest authorities. The cognate forms of each word in other languages are shown distinct from the roots. This is an important feature, since in some of the leading dictionaries the roots and the cognate words or forms are mixed up in a way calculated to mislead and bewilder the reader, if unfamiliar with etymology, and often to make him conclude that the English word has been derived from the whole of the others.

3. The technology is almost as full as in works of special technical reference; so

full, indeed, as almost to supersede the necessity for the use of dictionaries of technical terms, and to give to this work a manifold utility.

4. Quotations illustrative of every sense of every word are employed freely, and with as full references as it was possible to give. In this respect the ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY far surpasses all its predecessors, inasmuch as in them, with very few exceptions, only the name of an author is given, reference being rarely made to the name of the work quoted from, and still more rarely to the chapter, page or line of the book. Many quotations, it will be seen, are taken from newspapers and periodicals. But where can be found so many instances of words in every day use, well understood, and recognized in every way as elements of the English language, as in the columns of the press? It is hardly possible for an observant reader to take up any of the leading daily papers without coming across some word or phrase either wholly omitted from, or imperfectly explained in, our existing dictionaries. Colloquial words and phrases abound in them, and it will be noted that from them have been quoted, in the present work, a large number of technical terms connected with sporting, examples of which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find elsewhere. The writers in our leading daily papers and periodicals are, in many, if not in most, cases far superior in their knowledge and use of the English language to the authors of many of the books published in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and are more entitled to be quoted as authorities for particular uses and meanings of words surviving in the same senses.

5. Illustrations are freely given where it has been considered that they would assist the reader to understand the word treated of. These, though finely made and artistic in character, are in no sense mere embellishments, but in every case help to elucidate the text.

6. The pronunciation of the words is shown by diacritical marks, the key to which is, for the sake of convenience, printed at the foot of each page. Special attention has been given to this highly important subject, the precise value of each vowel being indicated with a clearness and exactness that stand unrivalled among ordinary dictionaries. The common method is to mark only the vowels of the accented syllables. In the ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY every vowel has its sound indicated. "Every vowel sound must have some quality," we are told: "and no pronouncing dictionary can lay any just claim to completeness if it fails to tell what that sound is." This essential requisite has been most carefully attended to in the present work. Of the innumerable instances that might be adduced we shall give but one. The word *anatomy*, for instance, is ordinarily marked as follows: A-năt'-o-my. In the ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY it is marked An-ăt'-ŏm-ȳ, each vowel being given its special sound, in accordance with the very full series of diacritical marks placed at the foot of the page.

In this work the current pronunciation has been adopted as the standard. "While speaking of pronunciation," says Dr. Murray, "I may refer to the great variety of pronunciation in many words and classes of words at present to be found; and also to the fact that the dictionary pronunciation of many words, as founded on the labors of Walker, Sheridan, Nares, Smart, Worcester, and other orthoepists, and found in most existing dictionaries and spelling books, is often obsolete in actual usage, and in the case of words specially irregular, replaced by one which is evidently founded upon the spelling." Some writers tell us that "there is *no* standard of pronunciation." There is, in truth, only one, that of "popular usage and usage of English scholarship." This highest standard, the pronunciations in vogue among the cultivated people of the present day, is the one employed in the ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY. It should be remembered that no orthoepist has the right to make pronunciations; his utmost privilege is to follow popular usage.

By lack of attention to this requisite many of the pronunciations given in dictionaries are obsolete, and many others have never had any warrant in actual usage. In the present work the editors have taken no such liberties with language, their sole ambition having been to give correct English, as it is spoken by the most cultivated persons and in the most intellectual ranks of society.

7. Obsolete words, and those which are now rarely used in either written or spoken language, are distinguished in this work by an asterisk (*), and those which have been specially coined, or are seldom employed by modern writers and speakers, are marked by an obelisk (†). Cross-references are also inserted where required, and in many cases the past tenses and past participles of the verbs are given in the various forms assumed by them.

8. The question of the insertion of compound words in dictionaries is a most complicated and difficult one. The practice adopted in the ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY is to admit all such compounds or combinations of words as have acquired a special meaning, not readily deducible from the individual meanings of the several words composing them. Of ordinary compounds, the meanings of which are sufficiently obvious, as being merely a combination of words each of which retains its original force, a brief selection has been given at the end of the principal word of the compound.

9. Proper names, when designating only certain definite individuals or places, are not given in the ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY, it being aside from its purpose to make it a dictionary of biography or of geography. Words of this character have been admitted only when they could claim a place on special grounds; *e. g.*:—

(1) When, in addition to their original application, they have been given to some other object in nature. Thus *Saturn* is given on account of the planet which bears his name.

(2) When they form the principal number of a compound word. Thus *Aaron's rod* (botanical) renders necessary the insertion of the name *Aaron*.

(3) When they are the names of any of the Books of the Bible; as *Isaiah*, or *Jeremiah*.

In the case of words which are derived directly from proper names, a brief account of the person in question is given, either in the etymological portion of the article, or in the definition. Thus a brief account of Arius is given under the word *Arian*.

10. The close of the twelfth century has been chosen as the limit of past time from which words could be selected as definitely English. At that time, English literature had fallen to its lowest ebb. The half century from 1150 to 1200 A. D. may be, so far as English literature is concerned, likened to the narrow tube connecting two funnels—the language widening backward into Anglo-Saxon, forward into English. This period, therefore, appears at once the proper and the most convenient one to start from. In fact, up to nearly the close of the twelfth century, there was little or no English literature, while by that time the old inflectional and grammatical system of Anglo-Saxon had practically disappeared. The year 1066, that of the Norman invasion, saw the beginning of the deepest mark graven both on our history and our speech. During the succeeding century the Latin element—through the channel of Norman French—made its way into English speech, inflectionalism in great measure disappeared, and the simplified system of modern English superseded the more complex grammatical methods of ancient speech. "Every time almost that we open our lips or write a sentence, we bear witness to the mighty change wrought in England by the Norman conquest." It is the close of this transition period, when English as it is now spoken first fairly began to be, and when English literature awakened to its modern growth, that appeals to as the true starting point of existing English speech, and the ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY may claim to

present at once the geological development of the English language from its archæan period to the present time and the natural history of recent English speech.

11. As regards spelling, no attempt has been made to introduce any phonetic system, the ordinarily accepted orthography being preferred. In truth, none of the several phonetic systems advocated have been adopted by the people at large, and the ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY aims only to present English as it is, not as word reformers would like it to be, or as it may become in some future time. As full a list as possible has been given under each word of the successive forms of orthography which it has assumed at various periods of its history, thus assisting the word in telling its own story. The abbreviations used are few and simple; a complete list of them is given.

12. What has been hitherto said is limited in great part to the value and advantage of this work as a dictionary of language. It seems proper to say something concerning its utility as an encyclopædia. In this feature it deals with a host of subjects not admitted to ordinary dictionaries, and gives a vast mass of information nowhere else to be found in so compact a form. It gives not only the spelling, pronunciation, etymology, and simple meanings of words, but their obsolete forms, their whole history, and their various uses and relations in ordinary, figurative, technical, scientific and classical language. Of this countless examples might be given. Let us take the word *iron*. First, we have the historic spelling of the word; second, its derivation; third, its cognate forms. Then the word is defined; first, in ordinary language; second, figuratively; third, technically, as employed in botany, in chemistry, in geology, in history, in mineralogy, and in pharmacy. Then follow the special compounds and their meanings, more than fifty being given which are not found in ordinary dictionaries, including such as *iron-age*, *iron-cage*, *iron-cross*, *iron-horse*, *iron-mask*, *iron-ore*, *iron-rations*, etc.

In like manner, under the word *chronology*, we have Chinese and Japanese chronology; Hindoo chronology—historical and astronomical; Egyptian chronology—historical and astronomical; Greek, Roman, Jewish, Mohammedan, Christian, and Scientific chronologies, with a satisfactory account of each. In other dictionaries we find but a brief mention of the word in its ordinary signification.

The following supplementary information will be of importance in the use of this dictionary. The division of words into syllables has been made solely with reference to pronunciation, and does not indicate their etymology. In syllables wherein two or more vowels come together, not forming diphthongs, only that one of them which gives its sound to the syllable bears a diacritical mark, the others being treated as mute. Thus, in *brĕad*, *sēa*, *flōat*, the *a* is mute, the syllables being pronounced as if spelt, *brĕd*, *sē*, *flōt*. Words of more than one syllable bear a mark upon the accented syllable, as *âl'-tē̆r*.

The ETYMOLOGY will be found inclosed within brackets immediately following each word. To understand the plan adopted, let it be noted (1) that retrogression is made from modern languages to ancient; and (2) that when after a word there appears such a derivation as this: "In Fr . . , Sp . . . , Port . . . , Ital . . . from Lat . . . ," the meaning is, not that it passed through Italian, Portuguese, Spanish and French before reaching English, but that there are or have been analogous words in French, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian, all derived, like the English, from a Latin original.

We have here pointed out some of the features of excellence of the ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY, many of them unique in a dictionary of language, while the whole give it a comprehensive value which pertains to no other work of the kind. It is, in short, a library in a work, and can safely be offered alike to the busy student and the general reader as indispensable for their purposes and literary pursuits.

THE PUBLISHERS.

PREFATORY NOTE.

The principal points in which the ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY differs from other dictionaries are fully discussed in the Preface, but it may be well to draw attention to the following:

(1) Compound Words are inserted under the first element of the compound, and not in the place they would occupy in strictly alphabetical order, if the second element were taken into account. Thus ANT-BEAR is inserted after ANT, and not after ANTATROPHIC.

(2) The Pronunciation is indicated by diacritical marks, a key to which will be found at the foot of the several pages, but the division into syllables has been based solely on pronunciation, and with no reference to the etymology of the word. In syllables wherein two or more vowels come together, not forming diphthongs, only that one of them which gives its sound to the syllable bears a diacritical mark, the others being treated as mute. Thus, in *brĕad*, *sēa*, *flōat*, the *a* is mute, the syllables being pronounced as if spelt *brĕd*, *sē*, *flōt*. Words of more than one syllable bear a mark upon the accented syllable, as *dl'-tĕr*.

(3) The Etymology will be found enclosed within brackets immediately following each word. To understand the plan adopted, let it be noted (1) that retrogression is made from modern languages to ancient; and (2) that when after a word there appears such a derivation as this—"In Fr. . . . Sp. . . . Port. . . . Ital. . . . from Lat. . . .," the meaning is, not that it passed through Italian, Portuguese, Spanish and French before reaching English, but that there are or have been analogous words in French, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian, all derived, like the English, from a Latin original.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

The following List, which contains the principal abbreviations employed in the ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY, is inserted here for the convenience of persons using the work for the first time. A full list, containing also the chief abbreviations in general use, will be given at the end of the final volume.

A.N. Anglo-Norman.
Arab. Arabic.
Aram. Aramaic.
Arm. Armorican.
A S Anglo Saxon.
Assyr. Assyrian.
Boeh. Bohemian, or Czech.
Bret Bas Breton, or Celtic of Brittany.
Celt. Celtic.
Chal Chaldee.
Dan. Danish.
Dut. Dutch.
E. Eastern, or East.
E. Aram. East Aramæan, generally called Chaldee.
Eng. English, or England.
Eth. Ethiopic.
Flem. Flemish.
Fr. French.
Fries. Friesland.
Fris. Frisian.
Gael. Gaelic.
Ger. German.
Goth. Gothic
Gr. Greek.
Gris. Language of the Grisons.
Heb. Hebrew.
Hind. Hindustani.
Icel. Icelandic.
Ir. Irish.
Ital. Italian.
Lat. Latin.
Lett. Lettish, Lettonian.
L. Ger. Low German, or Platt Deutsch.
Lith. Lithuanian.
Mag. Magyar.
Mediæv. Lat. Mediæval Latin.
M. H. Ger. Middle High German.
Mid Lat. Latin of the Middle Ages.
N. New.
N. H. Ger. New High German.
Norm. Norman.
Norw. Norwegian, Norse.
O. Old.
O. H Ger. Old High German.
O. S. Old Saxon.
Pers. Persian.
Phœnic. Phœnician.
Pol Polish.
Port. Portuguese.
Prov. Provençal.
Provinc. Provincial.
Rabb. Rabbinical.
Russ. Russian.
Sam. Samaritan.
Sanac. Sanscrit.
Serv. Servian.
Slav. Slavonian.
Sp. Spanish.
Sw. Swedish.
Syr. Syriac.
Teut. Teutonic.
Turk. Turkish.
Walach. Walachian.
Wel Welsh.

a., or *adj.* adjective.
adv. adverb.
art. article.
conj. conjunction.
interj. interjection.
pa. par. past participle.
particip. participial.
prep. preposition.
pr.par. present participle.
pro. pronoun.
s., *subst.*, or *substan.* substantive or noun.
v. i. verb intransitive.
v. t. verb transitive.

ablat. ablative.
accus. accusative.
agric. agriculture.
alg. algebra.
anat. anatomy
antiq antiquities.
aor. aorist.
approx. approximate, -ly.
arch. architecture.
archæol. archæology.
arith. arithmetic.
astrol. astrology.
astron. astronomy.
auxil. auxiliary.
Bib. Bible, or Biblical.
biol. biology.
bot. botany.
carp. carpentry.
Cent Centigrade.
cf. compare.
C.G.S Centimetre-gramme-second.
chem. chemistry.
Ch hist. Church history.
chron. chronology.
class. classical.
cogn. cognate.
comm. commerce.
comp. comparative.
compos. composition.
conchol conchology.
contr. contracted, or contraction.
crystallog. crystallography.
def. definition.
der. derived, derivation.
dimin. diminutive.
dram. drama, dramatically.
dynam. dynamics.
E. East.
eccles. ecclesiastical.
econ. economy.
e. g. *exempli gratia*=for example.
elect. electricity.
entom. entomology.
etym. etymology.
ex. example.
f., or fem. feminine.
fig. figurative, figuratively.
fort. fortification.
fr. from.
freq. frequentative
fut. future.
gen. general, generally.
gend. gender.
genit. genitive.
geog. geography.
geol. geology.
geom. geometry.
gram. grammar.
her. heraldry.
hist. history.
hor. horology.
hortic. horticulture.
hydraul. hydraulics.
hydros. hydrostatics.
i. e. id est=that is.
ichthy. ichthyology
Ibid. ibidem=the same.
imp. impersonal.
imper. imperative.
indic. indicative.
infin. infinitive.
intens. intensitive.
lang. language.
Linn. Linnæus.
lit. literal, literally.
mach. machinery.
m. or masc. masculine.
math. mathematics.
mech. mechanics.
med. medicine, medical.
met metaphorically.
metal. metallurgy.
metaph. metaphysics.
meteorol. meteorology.
meton. metonymy.
mil., milit. military.
min., miner. mineralogy.
mod. modern.
myth. mythology
N. North.
n. or neut. neut.
nat. phil. natural philosophy.
naut. nautical.
nomin. nominative.
numis. numismatology.
obj. objective.
obs. obsolete.
ord. ordinary.
ornith. ornithology.
palæont. palæontology.
pass. passive.
path. pathology.
perf. perfect.
pers. person, personal.
persp. perspective.
phar. pharmacy.
phil. philosophy.
philol. philology.
phot. photography.
phren. phrenology.
phys. physiology.
pl., plur. plural.
poet. poetry, or poetical.
polit. econ. political economy.
poss. possessive.
pref. prefix.
pres. present.
pret. preterite.
prim. primary.
priv. privative.
prob. probable, probably
pron. pronounced.
pros. prosody.
psychol. psychology.
pyrotech. pyrotechnics.
q.v. *quod vide*=which see
rhet. rhetoric.
Scrip. Scripture.
sculp. sculpture.
sing singular.
S. South.
sp. gr. specific gravity.
spec. special, specially.
suff. suffix.
sup. supine.
surg. surgery.
tech technical.
theol. theology.
trig. trigonometry.
typog. typography.
var. variety.
viz. namely.
W. West.
zool. zoology.
* Rare, or obsolete.
† Unusual, or special coinages.
= equivalent to, or signifying.
¶ Nota bene = take notice.

THE

ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY.

A

A, a. The first letter in the English alphabet, as in those of all the modern Indo-European tongues. The Latin alphabet also commences with *a*, and the Greek with a similar letter, *α* (*alpha*). In Sanscrit the vowels are classified by grammarians separately from the consonants. The vowels are placed first, and two sounds of *a*, the first a very short one, intermediate between **ă** and **ŭ**, as in the word *Veda*, and the other long, as in the first syllable of *Brahman*, head the list. In the Semitic, also, more accurately called the Syro-Arabian, family of languages, a letter with the **a** sound stands first in order. Thus the Hebrew alphabet commences with א (*Aleph*), followed in succession by ב (*Beth*), ג (*Gimel*), ד (*Daleth*), designations which at once suggest the names of the Greek letters *Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta*. The comparative originality of the Hebrew series is shown by the fact that the appellations of the letters have meanings which the original forms of the characters are supposed roughly to represent: thus, א (*Aleph*) signifies an ox, ב (*Beth*) a house, ג (*Gimel*) a camel, and ד (*Daleth*) a door. These terms are properly Aramæan. The old Hebrew, the Aramæan, and the Greek letters seem to have come from the Phœnician, a Syro-Arabian tongue. The Phœnician letters, again, as Gesenius suggests, may have been derived from the Egyptian hieroglyphics. [ALPHABET.] The arrangement which makes A the first letter extends far beyond the Aryan and Syro-Arabian tongues, and is believed to be nearly universal through the world.

I. *A as a vowel sound.*

A owes its position at the head of so many alphabets to the facility with which it may be pronounced: it is needful but to breathe strongly through the open mouth, and one of the *a* sounds comes forth. This letter has three leading sounds, two of which again are somewhat modified in many words, apparently by the succeeding consonants.

1. *The long sound of* A:
(i.) As in *fate*, marked in this work by **ā**.
(ii.) A modification of this sound, produced by the consonant *r* following it, as in *fare*, marked **ä**.

2. *The open sound of* A:
(i.) As in *father* (marked **a**). This, or a sound much approaching it, is common in many languages.
¶ A trifling modification of this sound is produced by its occurrence in a closed syllable, as in *fast*, but it is not sufficiently distinct from it to require a special diacritical mark.
(ii.) A shorter form of the open sound in a closed syllable, as in *fat*. It is here marked **ă**.
(iii.) The shortest possible sound of A, scarcely distinguishable from one of the *u* sounds, as in *amidst*. It is here marked **a**. It is very common in Sanscrit words, as *Veda*.

3. *The broad sound of* A:
(i.) As in *fall*, here marked **â**.
(ii.) A closer form of it, marked **ã**, as in *what*.

II. A *as an initial* is used—

1. *In Chronology*, for *Anno* (Lat.) = in the year: as A.D., *Anno Domini* = in the year of our Lord; A.U.C., *Anno urbis conditæ* = in the year of the city founded—*i.e.*, from the foundation of the city (Rome) = 753 B.C. (*Varro*).

2. *In Horology*, for the Lat. prep. *ante* = before: as *a.m.* (*ante meridiem*) = before noon.

3. *In designating University degrees*, for *Artium*: as A.M. (Lat.), or M.A. (Eng.), *Artium Magister* = Master of Arts; A.B. (Lat.), or B.A. (Eng.), *Artium baccalaureus* = Bachelor of Arts.
¶ In England M.A. and B.A. are almost exclusively employed, while in Scotland A.M. and A.B. are much more common.

4. *In Academies of Music, Painting, Science, &c.*: (*a*) for *Academy*, or *Aculemician*, as R.A. = Royal Academy; or (*b*) for *Associate*, as A.R.A. = Associate of the Royal Academy; or (*c*) for *Antiquaries*, as F.S.A. = Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

5. *In the Army*, for *Artillery*: as R.A. = The Royal Artillery.

6. *In Music*, for *alto*: as S.A.T.B. = Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass.

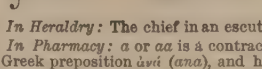
7. *In Nautical Language*, for *able*. Thus, A.B. = able-bodied seaman.

8. *In Commerce*, for *accepted*, and is used specially of bills.

III. A *as a symbol* stands for—

1. *In Logic*: A universal affirmative.

2. *In Music*: The 6th note of the diatonic scale of C major, corresponding to the *la* of the Italians and the French.



3. *In Heraldry*: The chief in an escutcheon.

4. *In Pharmacy*: *a* or *aa* is a contraction of the Greek preposition *ἀνά* (*ana*), and has two meanings: (i.) of each (ingredient) separately; or (ii.) in quantities of the same weight or the same measure.

5. *In Botany*: According to the method of notation in botanical drawings proposed by Mr. Ferdinand Bauer, and followed by Endlicher in his *Iconographia Generum Plantarum*, for a flower before expansion, while A 1 is a flower expanded.

6. *In Nautical Language*: A 1 = a vessel of the first class, excellently built. *Figuratively*: Anything highly excellent, the best of its class.

7. *In Mathematics*: A and the other letters of the alphabet are used, *e.g.*, in Euclid, to represent lines, angles, points, &c. In Algebra, *a* and the other first letters of the alphabet are used to express known quantities, and the last letters to express such as are unknown.

8. *In Law* or arguments, the first letters of the alphabet are used to indicate persons in cases supposed or stated for illustration: as A promises B to pay C.

IV. A used *in composition*—

1. *As a prefix*—

(i.) *To English words derived from the A.S.*, generally means *an* (= *one*), *at*, *to*, *in*, *of*, *on*. It may be severed from the rest of the word by a hyphen, as *a-day*; or the two may be completely united, as *along*. *A* was once used as a prefix in many instances, especially to participles, where now it is not used: *e.g.*, "I am *a-going*, or *a-coming*," are now confined to the vulgar, and are not looked upon as correct. But Max Müller considers such phrases more accurate than those which have displaced them; and they are frequent in the Bible, as Heb. xi. 21. Cf. Shakespeare, *Merry Wives*, act iii., sc. 3, "We'll *a-birding* together." "In some cases," says Lye, "it was originally merely an initial augment, altering nothing in the sense of the word." Sometimes it = A.S. *ge*, as in *aware* = A.S. *gewœr*.

(ii.) *To words derived from the Latin*, is (1) the Latin prep. *a*, *ab*, *abs* (of which *a* is used before words beginning with a consonant): as *avert* = to turn away from; *abduct* = to lead away; *abstract* = to draw away. (2) The Latin prep. *ad* = to: as *agnate*, from *agnatus*, past participle of *agnascor* = (properly) to be born to, or in addition to.

(iii.) *To words of Greek derivation* is sometimes what is called *alpha privative*; that is, *alpha* which deprives the word to which it is prefixed of its positive meaning, and substitutes what is negative instead. It signifies *not*: as *theist* = one who believes in God; *atheist* = one who does not believe in God. In cases where the word so contradicted begins with a vowel *an* is used, as *anelectric*, the opposite of *electric*.

(iv.) *To words derived from the French*, occasionally, but rarely, *at*: as *amerce*, from Fr. *à merci* = (put) at the mercy (of the court).

(v.) *à* [apparently, from its accent, French, but probably really only the Latin prep. *a* = from; and the accent is a mark of its having come to us in this use through the French], in English, sometimes = *from* or *of*. (1.) Occurring as an element in personal names, as Thomas à Kempis, *i.e.*, from Kempfen, near Düsseldorf; Anthony à Wood = Anthony Wood. (2) Logical progression, as in *à priori* and *à posteriori* (q.v.).

2. *As an affix in burlesque poetry* at once adds another syllable to a line, and produces a ludicrous effect—

"And chuck'd him under the chin-a." — *Rhymes quoted in Macaulay's "Hist. of Engl.,"* chap. xvii.

V. A *as a part of speech.*

A, ą, ăn. [*a* before words commencing with a consonant or the aspirate; *an* before a vowel or silent *h*: as "*a* man," "*a* heart," "*an* art," "*an* heir." To this rule there are exceptions:—

(1) When the accent on a word commencing with the aspirate falls on other than the first syllable, *an* is used: thus we say, "*a* his'tory," but "*an* histo'rian," "*an* hotel'."

(2) *A* is used before the vowel *o* in *one* where the vowel carries the sound of *wu*, as in the phrase "such *a* one."

(3) *A* is used before the vowel *u* when it carries with it a *y* sound, as if written *you*, as "*a* union," "*a* university;" and also before words commencing with *eu* or *ew* which have a similar sound, as "*a* eunuch," "*a* ewe."

¶ Originally *an*, meaning *one*, was used before words beginning with a consonant, as well as those beginning with a vowel. In earlier English, as in the Bible, we find *an* generally used before words commencing with *h*, whether aspirated or not, as "*an* house," "*an* heart." "Such *an* one" occurs as frequently as "such *a* one." *An* is found before *u* with the *y* sound, as "*an* unicorn," "*an* usurer" These uses have been followed by many modern writers, but chiefly in poetry. Macaulay speaks of "*an* university."]

1. *As the indefinite article*, points out persons and things vaguely; more specifically, it signifies—

(*a*) Each.

"Once *a* [*i.e.*, each] year."—*Lev.* xvi. 34.

(*b*) Any.

"If *a* [*i.e.*, any] man love me."—*John* xiv. 23.

(*c*) One in particular.

"He sent *a* man before them."—*Ps.* cv. 17.

(*d*) Every.

"It is good that *a* [*i.e.*, every] man should both hope and wait for the salvation of the Lord."—*Lam.* iii. 26.

(*e*) When placed before the name of a person it converts the proper noun into a common noun, as—

"*An* Orpheus! *an* Orpheus! Yes, faith may grow bold." *Wordsworth: Power of Music.*

2. *As a substantive*, as—

(*a*) In the expressions "Capital *A*, small *a*."

(*b*) In the phrase "A per se" (*i.e.*, A by itself, A standing alone), which means "one pre-eminent, a none-such."

"O faer Creseide, the flower and *A per se*
Of Troy and Greece."
Chaucer: Testament of Creseide, v. 78.

3. *As an adjective*, as "the *a* sound."

VI. A *as an abbreviation*, stands for—

1. The interjection *ah!* (*Old Eng.*)

"And seyd *A!* doughter, stynt thyn hevynesse."
Chaucer: The Knightes Tale, i. 2,350.

2. The personal pronoun *he:*

"*Bounce* would '*a* say; and away again would '*a* go, and again would '*a* come."—*Shakespeare: Henry IV.*, Part II., iii. 2.

3. The infinitive *have*. [HA'.]

"I had not thought my body could 'a' yielded."—*Beaumont & Fletcher.*

4. The word *all* (*Scotch*):

"They have *a'* th' soldiers to assist them."
Sir W. Scott: Guy Mannering, chap. v.

5. *In Chemistry:* Ā = *acetate*; as KĀ = *Potassium acetate*. Other letters, as Ō for *oxalate*, are used in the same manner.

¶ ĀĀĀ is used for *amalgama* or *amalgamation*.

***a′-ą-băm.** [Old Fr.] A term formerly used by French alchemists for lead.

aal, *s.* [Beng. and Hind.] A dye-plant of the genus Morinda (q.v.); used also of the dye itself.

*** a′-ąm, a′-hąm, ōhm, ōhme,** *s.* [Dut. *aam*; Ger. *ahm*: cogn. with Lat. *ama*, Gr. ἄμη (*hamē*) = a water-bucket.] A Dutch measure of capacity used for liquids, now obsolete. It varied in different cities from 87 to 41 English wine gallons = 296 to 328 English pints.

*** ā′-ăn,** *adv.* [ON.] On.

"Do, cosyn, anon thyn armys *aan*."—*Ashmole MS.* (*Halliwell: Dict. of Archaic and Provincial Words.*)

*** ā′-ąnde,** *s.* [Dan.] Breath. [AYNDE.]

"[illegible] hys *aande* stynkes."—*Hampole MS. Bowes.* (*Wright: Dict. Obsol. and Provinc. Eng.*)

*** ā′-ąne,** *s.* [AWN.] The beard of barley or other grain; an awn.

"And that we call the *aane* which groweth out of the eare like a long pricke or a dart, whereby the eare is defended from the danger of birds."—*Googe: Husbandry* (1577). (*Halliwell.*)

aar, *s.* [ARN.] The alder-tree. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson: Scotch Dict.*)

*** ā′-ar,** *prep.* [A.S. *ær.*] Ere, before. (*The Romance of King Alisaunder.*) (*Halliwell.*)

a′-ąrd-vark, *s.* [Dut. *aard* = earth; *varken* = pig.] The name given at the Cape of Good Hope to an ant-eater, the *Orycteropus capensis* of Geoff. St. Hilaire. [ORYCTEROPUS.]

a′-ąrd-wŏlf, *s.* [Dut. *aard* = earth, and *wolf* = wolf.] The Dutch name of a digitigrade carnivorous animal, the *Proteles Lalandii*, from Caffraria, akin at once to the dogs, the hyænas, and the civets. [PROTELES.]

*** ā′-arm,** *s.* [A.S. *earm.*] The arm. (*Wycliffe: Bod. MS.*) (*Halliwell.*)

*** ā′-armed,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [ARMED.] (*Wycliffe.*)

Aär′-ŏn. [Greek of the Septuagint, Ἀαρών (*Aaron*); Heb. אַהֲרֹן (*Aharon*). Derivation uncertain.] The first high-priest of the Jews.

Aaron's beard, *s.* (Ps. cxxxiii. 2.) The name sometimes given to a plant, *Hypericum calycinum*, or large-flowered St. John's wort.

Aaron's rod, *s.* (Numb. xvii.)

1. *Arch.:* A rod with a serpent twined around. It is similar to the *caduceus*, or wand, with two serpents about it, borne by Mercury.

2. *Bot.:* (1) Of wild British plants: *Solidago virgaurea*, *Verbascum thapsus*. (2) Of garden plants: *Solidago Canadensis*.

*** aär′-ŏn,** *s.* [A corruption of Arum, as *sparrow-grass* is of *asparagus*.]

* *Bot.:* The plant called wake-robin (*Arum maculatum*). [ARUM.] (*Cotgrave.*)

Aär-ŏn′-ĭc, Aär-ŏn′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* Pertaining or relating to Aaron.

*** āas,** *s.* An ace. So of something very small and valueless.

"Thyn sin fortune is turned into an *aas*."
Chaucer: Monkes Tale.

*** ā′-ąt,** *s.* [A.S.] Fine oatmeal used for thickening pottage. (*Markham: Eng. Housewife.*)

a′-ą-vör′-ą, *s.* A name given to various palm-trees. [AVOIRA.]

A.B. (*See* **a** *as an initial*, II. 3, 7.)

ab. The syllable *ab* found at the commencement of the names of places, as Abingdon, is possibly a shortened form of *abbey*; though in Stevenson's edition of the *Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon* the word is derived from Abbenus, an Irish monk who is said to have founded the monastery and called it after himself, "Mount of Abbenus" = Abingdon. (See Stevenson's Preface, p. xii.)

Ab (ăb). [Heb. אב (*ab*).] The fifth month according to the ecclesiastical reckoning—the eleventh, by the civil computation—of the Jewish year. The name Ab does not occur in the Old Testament or in the Apocrypha. It was not introduced till the Captivity, and was of Babylonian origin. The month Ab may begin in some years as early as the 10th of July, and in others as late as the 7th of August.

¶ Ab is also the twelfth month of the Syrian year, nearly coinciding with our August.

*** ăb,** *s.* [Etym. unknown.] The sap of a tree.

"Yet diuerse have assayed to deale without okes to that end, but not with so good successe as they have hoped, bicause the *ab* or juice will not so soon be removed and clean drawn out, which some attribute to want of time in the salt water."—*Harrison: Descrip. of Eng.* (*Halliwell.*)

ăb′-ą-cą, ăb′-ą-ką, *s.* [Local name.] The name given in the Philippine Islands to the *Musa textilis*, or *troglodytarum*, a species of the plantain genus, which yields Manilla hemp.

ăb-ą-çĭs′-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀβακίσκος (*abakiskos*), dimin. from ἄβαξ (*abax*) = a coloured stone for inlaying mosaic work.]

Ancient Arch.: Any flat member. A tile or square of a tessellated pavement. [ABACUS.]

ăb′-ą-çĭst. [Lat. *abacus.*] One who calculates, one who casts accounts. [ABACUS.]

*** ăb′-ăck,** *s.* [Fr. *abaque.*] A square tablet, a cartouche. [ABACUS.]

"In the centre or midst of the pegm was an *aback*, in which the elegy was written."—*Ben Jonson: King James' Entertainment*, vi. 436.

ą-băck′, * a-backe, * a-bak, *adv.* [A.S. *on bœc* = at or on the back.]

I. *Ordinary senses:*

1. Backwards.

"But when they came where thou thy skill didst show,
They drew *abacke*, as half with shame confounded."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; June.

2. Behind = from behind.

"Endangered her being set upon both before and *abacke*."—*Knolles: Hist. of Turks*, 879A.

3. Away, aloof. (*Scotch.*)

"O wad they stay *aback* frae courts
An please themselves wi countra sports."
Burns: The Twa Dogs.

4. Behind: of place. (*Scotch.*)

"The third that gaed a wee *aback*."—*Burns.*

5. Back: of time past. (*Scotch.*)

"Eight days *aback*."—*Ross: Helenore.*

II. *Technical:*

Naut.: Backwards, with the sails pressed back against the mast.

"Brace the foremost yards *aback*."
Falconer: Shipwreck.

¶ *Taken aback* means (*a*) that the sails have been driven in the opposite direction from that in which the ship is advancing, and laid against the mast. This may be produced by a sudden change of the wind, or by an alteration in the ship's course. A ship is *laid aback* when the sails are purposely put back to destroy the forward motion of the vessel, or even make her temporarily move stern foremost, to avoid some danger ahead. Ships of war are also laid aback when they have advanced beyond their places in the line of battle. Hence (*b*) *metaphorically* from the above = taken by surprise.

† ăb′-ą-cō, *s.* Arithmetic. [ABACUS.]

*** a-back-ward, * a-bac-ward,** *adv.* [Eng. *aback*; *-ward.*] Aback, backward, to the rear.

"Arthur thehte hine *abacward*."
Layamon, ii. 419

ăb′-ą-cŏt, ab-o-cocked, ab-o-cock-et. A spurious word which owes its origin to the fact that Hall, in his *Union of the Two Noble and Illustre Families of York and Lancastre*, wrongly transcribed the word *bycocket* (q.v.) from Fabyan, as *bococket*, or that his printer misread the manuscript and, joining the article to the substantive, produced the form *abococket*. Fleming corrected this form to *abacot*, and this error was perpetuated till its exposure in the *Athenæum* of Feb. 4, 1882

ăb-ăc′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *abactio* = a driving away.]

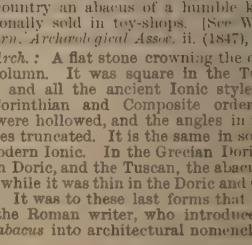
Law: A stealing of cattle on a large scale. [ABACTOR.]

ăb-ăc′-tor (*pl.* **ăb-ăc-tōr′-ēş**), *s.* [Lat. *abactor* = a cattle-stealer on a large scale; one who drives away herds of cattle: *abigo* = to drive away: *ab* = from; *ago* = to lead or drive.]

In Law, with the same meaning as the Latin word from which it comes. [ABIGEAT.]

"The *abactores*, or abigeatores, who drove one horse or two mares or oxen, or five hogs, or ten goats, were subject to capital punishment."—*Gibbon: Decl. & Fall*, ch. xliv.

ăb′-ą-cŭs, *s.* [Ger. *abacus*; Fr. *abaque*; Ital *abaco*; fr. Lat. *abacus*, Gr. ἄβαξ, -ακος (*abax*, *-akos*). The word appears to have signified originally and specially the Pythagorean multiplication table, and thus to have been derived either from the first two letters of the alphabet, or from the Heb. אבק (*abaq*) = dust, or a corresponding term in some other Syro-Arabian language; the allusion being to the ancient practice of spreading dust on tablets, with the view of tracing diagrams among it. Hence its various significations, which are the same in English as they are in Latin.]



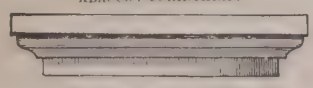
ABACUS, FOR COUNTING.

1. A counting-frame: an instrument made of wires and beads designed to facilitate arithmetical calculations. It was used in Greece as well as in Rome, and is still employed in China, where it is called Shwanpan. In our own country an abacus of a humble kind is occasionally sold in toy-shops. [See Wright, in *Journ. Archæological Assoc.* ii. (1847), 64.]

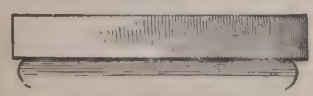
2. *Arch.:* A flat stone crowning the capital of a column. It was square in the Tuscan, Doric, and all the ancient Ionic styles. In the Corinthian and Composite orders the sides were hollowed, and the angles in nearly all cases truncated. It is the same in some of the modern Ionic. In the Grecian Doric, the Roman Doric, and the Tuscan, the abacus was thick, while it was thin in the Doric and Corinthian. It was to these last forms that Vitruvius, the Roman writer, who introduced the word *abacus* into architectural nomenclature,

limited the term. The checker and tile, the abacus of the Doric, he denominated *plinthus* or *plinthis* = a plinth.

ABACUS: CORINTHIAN.



ABACUS: ROMAN DORIC.



ABACUS: GRECIAN DORIC.

¶ Special uses of the word are found in the following expressions:—

(1.) *Abacus harmonicus:* The arrangement of the keys of a musical instrument.

(2.) *Abacus major* (*Metal.*): A trough in which ore is washed.

(3.) *Abacus Pythagoricus:* The multiplication table.

(4.) *Abacus logisticus:* A right-angled triangle whose sides forming the right angle contain the numbers from 1 to 60, and its area the products of each two of the numbers perpendicularly opposite.

***ą-băd'**, ***ą-bā'de**, ***ą-bā'id** (*Scotch*), ***ą-bŏd'**, ***ą-bōod'** (*Chaucer*), *s.* [ABIDE.] Delay, abiding, tarrying.

"For soone aftir that he was made
He fel withouten lenger *abade*."
MS. of 14th Cent.

ą-băd'-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἄβαδδον (*abaddon*); Heb. אבדון (*abaddôn*) = destruction. It occurs in the Heb. of Job xxxi. 12. From אבד (*abad*), Heb. Chald. (E. Aram.), Syr., or Sam. = to be destroyed, to perish.] A proper name.

1. The angel of the bottomless pit (Rev. ix. 11).

2. *Poet.:* Hell.

"In all her gates *Abaddon* rues
Thy bold attempt." *Milton: P. R.*, iv. 624.

***ą-bā'de**, ***ą-bā'id** (*Scotch*), *pret. & pa. par.* [ABIDE.] Abode, remained.

"And courted was with Britons that *abade*
With Cassibælayn, the Kyng of Brytons brade."
Hardyng: Chronicle (1543), 36.

***ăb-æ-lĭ'-ĭ-ĕn**, *v.t.* [A.S. *abæligan*?] To irritate. (*Stratmann: Dict. O. Eng. Lang.*)

*** abælien**, *v.t.* [A.S. *ábæligan.*] To oppose, to irritate.

"Bruttes ofte hine *abælleden*."
Layamon, ii. 3.

***ą-băf'-ęlled**, *pa. par.* [BAFFLE.] Baffled, treated scornfully.

"What do you think shill be *abafelled* up and down the town."—*London Prodigal*, p. 21. (*Halliwell.*)

†ą-baff'e, *adv.* [ABAFT.] Behind.

"Once heave the lead again, and sound *abaffe*."
Taylor: Works (1630).

ą-baft', *prep.* [*a* = on; *bæftan*, adv. & prep. = after, behind; A.S. *æftan*; Goth. *aftan.*]

Naut.: Behind; in the hinder part of the ship, close towards the stern. (Opposed to *afore.*)

"And the boteswaine of the galley walked *abaft* the maste."—*Hacklayt: Voyages*, vol. ii.

Abaft the beam: In that arch of the horizon which is between a line drawn at right angles to the keel, and the point to which the stern is directed.

¶ Sometimes contracted into *aft*, as in the expression "*fore* and *aft*." [AFT, AFTER.]

***ą-bāis'-ąnçe**, *s.* [Fr. *abaisser* = to depress.] [OBEISANCE.]

"To make a low *abaisance*."—*Skinner: Etymologicon Linguæ Anglicanæ* (1671).

¶ Skinner considers that *abaisance* is more correct than *obeisance*, which even in his time was taking its place and is now universal.

***ą-bāisçh'-ĭte**, ***ą-bāischt'**, ***ą-bāissed'**, *** a baisshed'**, *** ą-baist'**, *** ą-bā'-sīt**, ***ą-bāst'**, *pa. par.* [ABASE, ABASH.] Abashed, ashamed, frightened, bereaved, disappointed.

"I was *abaischte*, be oure Lorde
Of our beste bernes." *Morte Arthure.*

ą-bāi'-sĕr, *s.* [Deriv. uncertain.] Burnt ivory, or ivory black.

*** ą-bāisse**, *v.t.* [ABASE.]

*** ą-bāit'-ęn**, *v.t.* To bait. (*Stratmann.*)

† ą-bāit'-mĕnt, *s.* [ABATE.] (*Scotch.*) Diversion, sport.

"For quha sa list sere gladsum gamis lere
Ful mony mery *abaitmentis* followis here."
Douglas: Virgil, 125, 55.

*** ą-băk'-ward**, *adv.* Backwards. (*Halliwell.*)

ăb-ā'-lĭ-ĕn-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *abalienatus*, pa. par. of *abalieno* = to alienate property from one to another, to transfer the ownership from one to another: *ab* = from, and *alieno* = (1) to alienate, to transfer by sale; (2) to set at variance, to render averse; *alienus* = belonging to another, or foreign; *alius* = another.]

† 1. *Civil Law:* To transfer property, or something else of value, from ourselves to others.

2. *Gen.:* To withdraw the affection from, to estrange. [ALIENATE.]

"So to bewitch them, so *abalienate* their minds."—*Archb. Sandys: Sermons*, fo. 132 b.

ăb-ā'-lĭ-ĕn-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* [ABALIENATE.]

ăb-ā'-lĭ-ĕn-ā-tĭng, *pr. par.* [ABALIENATE.]

ăb-ā-lĭ-ĕn-ā'-tion, *s.* The transfer of property, such as land, goods, or chattels, from one to another. [ABALIENATE.]

ăb-ą-mūr'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *murus* = a wall.]

Arch: A buttress, or second wall, erected to strengthen another one.

*** ą-bănd'**, *v.t.* [*Poet.:* Contracted from *abandon.*] To forsake. [ABANDON.]

"And Vortiger enforst the kingdome to *aband*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 65.

ą-băn'-dŏn, *v.t.* [Fr. *abandonner*, from *à bandon* = at liberty: *à* = Lat. *ad* = at; O. Fr. *bandon* = Low Lat. *bandum* = an order, a decree; Sp. & Port. *abandonnar*; Ital. *abbandonare.*]

* 1. *Prim. & special:* To cast out an object in consequence of its having been denounced or fallen into evil repute.

"Blessed shall ye be when men shall hate you and *abandon* your name as evil."—*Luke* vi. 22 (Rheims version). "Cast out your name as evil" (Auth. version).

2. To cast away anything, without its being implied that it has been denounced.

"*Abandon* fear." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 494.

"In the Middle Ages the system derived from the Roman calendar . . . was to a great extent *abandoned*."—*Lewis: Astron. of the Ancients.*

3. To leave, to yield up.

"Meanwhile the British Channel seemed to be *abandoned* to French rovers."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, chap. xiv.

4. To desert a person to whom one owes allegiance, or is under obligation.

"A court swarming with sycophants, who were ready, on the first turn of fortune, to *abandon* him as they had *abandoned* his uncle."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xi.

5. *Reflex.:* To resign (oneself), *e.g.*, to indolence, or to vice.

"He *abandoned* himself without reserve to his favourite vice."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xiv.

6. *Comm.:* To give over to insurers a ship or goods damaged as a preliminary to claiming the whole money insured thereupon.

* 7. To bring under absolute dominion. (*Scotch.*)

"And swa the land *abandonewynt* he,
That durst nane warne to do his will." *Barbour.*

* 8. To let loose, to give permission to act at pleasure. (*Scotch.*)

"The hardy Bruce ane ost *abandonewynt*
xx thousand he rewylit be force and wit."
Wallace, x. 317, MS.

* 9. To destroy, to cut off, in consequence of being given over. (*Scotch.*)

"Yondyr the king this ost *abandonand*."
Wallace, x. 259, MS.

* 10. To deter, effectually to prevent. (*Scotch.*)

"To dant their attemptatis and to *abandon* thaym in tymes cumyng."—*Bellen.: Cron.*, b. 10, c. 2.

¶ Wedgwood considers that signification No. 7 is the primary one.

*** ą-băn'-dŏn**, *s.* [ABANDON, *v.t.*]

1. A relinquishment.

"These heavy exactions occasioned an *abandon* of all wares but what are of the richer sort."—*Lord Kaimes.*

2. One who completely forsakes or deserts a person or thing.

"A friar, an *abandon* of the world."—*Sir E. Sandys: State of Religion.*

In abandon (*Scotch*): At random. (*Barbour*, xix. 335, MS.)

*** ą-băn'-dŏn**, *adv.* [A.N. *à bandon* = at discretion.]

1. *Lit.:* At discretion, freely.

"Aftir this swift gift 'tis but reason
He give his gode too in *abandon*."
Rom. of the Rose, 2,342.

2. In a completely exposed state.

"His ribbes and scholder fel adoun,
Men might see the liver *abandon*."
Arthour & Merlin, p. 228.

ą-băn'-dŏned, *pa. par. & adj.* [ABANDON.] Used in the same senses as the verb, and also

As adjective:

1. Deserted.

"Your *abandoned* streams." *Thomson: Liberty.*

2. Wholly given up to wickedness, hopelessly corrupt.

". . . the evidence of *abandoned* persons who would not have been admissible as witnesses before the secular tribunals."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, chap. vi.

¶ Dryden (*Span. Friar*, iv. 2) has the redundant expression *abandoned o'er*, now obsolete.

ą-băn'-dŏn-ēe, *s.* [ABANDON.]

Legal: A person to whom anything is abandoned.

ą-băn'-dŏn-ĕr, *s.* [ABANDON.] One who abandons.

"*Abandoner* of revels, mute, contemplative."
Shakesp. & Fle.: Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 3.

ą-băn'-dŏn-ĭng, *pr. par., & s.* [ABANDON.]

As subst.: A forsaking; a total desertion.

"When thus the helm of justice is abandoned, a universal *abandoning* of all other posts will succeed."—*Burke.*

***ą-băn'-dŏn-lў**, *adv.* [ABANDON. (*Scotch.*) At random, without regard to danger. (*Wallace*, iv. 670, MS.; vii. 653, MS.)

ą-băn'-dŏn-mĕnt, *s.* [ABANDON.]

1. *Ord. sense:* The act of abandoning, giving up, or relinquishing.

"The Latins now make secret preparations for the open *abandonment* of their long-standing Roman alliance."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xiii.

2. The state of being abandoned, as "He was in a state of complete *abandonment*."

3. *Comm.:* The relinquishment of an interest or claim. Thus, in certain circumstances, a person who has insured property on board a ship may relinquish to the insurers a remnant of it saved from a wreck, as a preliminary to calling upon them to pay the full amount of the insurance effected. The term is also used of the surrender by a debtor of his property.

*** ą-băn'-dŭm**, *s.* [BAN.]

Old Law Anything forfeited or confiscated. (*Ducange.*)

*** ą-băn'-dūne**, *v.t.* [A.S.] To subject, to abandon.

"Fortune to her lawys can not *abandune* me."
Skelton: Works, i. 273. (*Halliwell.*)

ą-băn'-gą, *s.* [Local name.] A name given by the negroes in the island of St. Thomas to a kind of palm. [ADY.]

*** ą-banne**, *v.t.* [BAN.] To curse.

"So solemnly to *abanne* and accurse them all."—*Jewell: Works*, ii. 697.

ą-băn-nĭ'-tion, *s.* [Law Lat. *abannitio*, an old legal term, now little used.] Banishment for one or two years for manslaughter. [BAN.]

*** ą-băp-tĭs'-tŏn**, or **ą-băp-tĭst'-ĭ-ŏn**, *s.* [Gr. ἀβάπτιστόν (*abaptiston*) = not to be dipped, βαπτίζω (*baptizō*) = to dip; frequentative of βάπτω (*bapto*) = to dip, to dye. In Galen is found the expression ἀβάπτιστον τρύπανον (*trupanon*) = a trepan not to be dipped, that is, with a guard to prevent its sinking too deeply.]

Old Surg.: A guarded trepan. [TREPAN.]

*** ą-băr'-çў**, *s.* [Low Lat. *abartia.*] Insatiableness. [ABARSTICK.] (*Ducange.*)

***ą-bā're**, *v.t.* [A.S. *abarian.*] To make bare, to uncover. [BARE.]

*** ą-bar'-rand**, *pr. par.* [ABERR.] Departing from, aberring.

*** ą-ba'rre**, *v.t.* [A.N. *abarrer.*] To prevent.

". . . . . the famouse princes of Israel, which did not only *abarre* ydolatrye and other ungodlyness, but utterly abolished all occasyone of the same."—*Wright: Monastic Letters*, p. 209.

*** ą-bar'-stĭck** or **ą-băs'-tĭck**, *a.* [Etym. uncertain, possibly connected with abarcy (q.v.). Insatiable. (*Blount.*)

*** ą-bar'-stĭck**, *s.* Insatiableness. (*Cockeram.*)

*** ą-bar'-stĭr**, *a.* [ABASE?] More downcast.

"Might no more be *abarstir*."—*Towneley Mysteries.*

ăb-ar-tĭc'-ŭ-lā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ab* = from; *articulatio* = a putting forth of new joints: *articulo* = to divide into joints; *articulus* = a little joint; *artus* = a joint.]

Anat.: That kind of articulation, or jointing, which admits of obvious or extensive motion. Synonymous with diarthrosis and dearticulation (q.v.).

a'-băs, *s.* [In Ger., &c., *abas:* der. apparently from Shah Abbas of Persia.] A weight used in Persia for weighing pearls. It is one-eighth less than the European carat, and is equal to 2·25 grains Troy.

a'-băs, *s.* [Arab.]

Med.: A cutaneous disease, the scald-head (*Porrigo favosa*). [PORRIGO.]

ą-bā'se, *v.t.* [Fr. *abaisser;* Low Lat. *abassare* = to lower; Ital. *abbassare;* Sp. *abaxar:* cogn. with Eng. *base;* Low Lat. *bassus* = low.] [ABASH.]

1. *Lit.:* To depress, to lower.

'And will she yet *abase* her eyes on me?"
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 2.

2. *Fig.:* To make low, to lower, to degrade, to humble, to disgrace.

"But the Hydes *abased* themselves in vain."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ To *abase* the coinage; same as to *debase* (q.v.). [ABASING, *s.*, 3.]

ą-bā'sed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [ABASE.]

1. In the same senses as the verb.

2. *Her.:* The term used (1) when the wings, *e.g.*, in place of being expanded, with their apices pointing outward, either look down towards the point of the shield, or else are shut. (2) When a chevron, fesse, or another ordinary, is borne lower than its usual situation. (Parker, *Gloss. of Her.*) [ABASE.]

WINGS ABASED.

ą-bā'se-mĕnt, *s.* [ABASE.]

1. The act of bringing low or humbling.

2. The state of being brought low.

"There is an *abasement* because of glory."—*Eccles* xx. 11.

ą-băsh', *v.t.* [O. Fr. *esbahir;* Fr. *ébahir.*] To put to shame, to cause to hang down the head, by suddenly exciting in one the consciousness of guilt, mistake, or inferiority; to destroy the self-possession of a person; to dispirit; to put to confusion.

"He was a man whom no check could *abash*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

ą-băsh'ed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ABASH.] (1) As the verb = to put to shame; hence (2) Modest, unobtrusive, bashful.

"The boy of plainer garb, and more *abashed* In countenance—more distant and retired."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

ą-băsh'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [ABASH.]

As subst.: A putting to shame.

"An *abashing* without end."—*Chaucer: Boecius.*

ą-băsh'-mĕnt, *s.* [ABASH.] Confusion produced by shame; fear, consternation; a being put to shame.

"Which manner of *abashment* became her not yll."—*Skelton*, p. 38.

ą-bā'-sĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [ABASE.]

As substantive:

1. *Lit.* (*as* 1. *of the verb*): A depressing, a making lower.

"Yet this should be done with a demure *abasing* of your eye."—*Bacon: Works*, vol. i.

2. *Fig.:* A making low, a humbling. The same as ABASEMENT.

*3. Depreciation of the coinage. [DEBASING.]

"The *abasing* of the said copper money."—*Grafton: Chronicle, Edw. VI.*

ą băs'-sĭ, ą-băs'-sĭs, or **ą-băs'-sēes,** *s.* [Pers.] A Persian silver coin (from Shah Abbas II., under whom it was struck), bearing the value of about 10½d. sterling, but varying with the price of silver.

ą-băs'-tard-īze, *v.t.* [A.N. *abastarder.*] To reduce to the condition of a bastard. [BASTARD.]

"Corrupted and *abastardised* thus."—*Daniel: Queen's Arc.*

*ą-bā'-sūre, *s.* [A.N.] Abasement. (*Towneley Mysteries.*)

*ą-bā'-tą-ble, *a.* Able to be abated; that may be abated. [ABATE.]

ą-bā-tą-mĕn'-tŭm, *s.* [Law Lat.] [ABATE.]

Law: An entry by interposition; the term used when, on the death of a landowner, some one, not the heir or devisee, takes unlawful possession of the estate.

*ăb-a-tāyl'-mĕnt, *s.* [A.N.] A battlement. (*Sir Gawayne*, p. 30.)

ą-bā'te, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *abatre;* Fr. *abattre* = to beat down; *battre* = to beat or strike; Sp. *batir, abatir;* Port. *bater, abater;* Ital. *battere, abbattere;* Low Lat. *abatto:* *a* = down, and Lat. *batuo, battuo* = to hit, to strike.] [BEAT, BATE.]

I. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.* (*of material things*):

*(*a*) To beat down, to overthrow.

"The more schuln they ben *abatid* and defouled in helle."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale*, p. 186.

*(*b*) To lower.

"Alle the baners that Crysten founde
They were *abatyder*."—*Octavian*, imp. 1743.

2. *Fig.:*

(*a*) To contract, to cut short, to lessen, diminish, moderate, mitigate.

"Nought that he saw his sadness could *abate*."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 84.

"*Abate* thy rage, *abate* thy manly rage!
Abate thy rage, great duke!"
Shakesp.: Henry V., *Alt.* 2.

"O weary night, O long and tedious night,
Abate thy hours: shine comforts from the east."
Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream, iii. 2.

*(*b*) To subtract, to deduct: sometimes followed by *from.*

"It shall be *abated* from thy estimation."—*Leviticus* xxvii. 18.

(*c*) To remit: *e.g.*, a tax.

"To replenish an exhausted treasury, it was proposed to resume the lavish and ill-placed gifts of his predecessor; his prudence *abated* one moiety of the restitution."—*Gibbon: Decl. and Fall*, ch. xlviii.

*3. *Law:* (i.) To beat down, to pull down, to destroy, to put an end to, as "to *abate* a nuisance." (ii.) To annul a suit or action. (iii.) To reduce proportionally a legacy or a debt when the testator or bankrupt has not left funds enough to pay it in full.

4. *Metall.:* To reduce to a lower temper.

II. *Intransitive:*

1. To decrease, to become less; applied to material substances, to movements, to diseases, also to feelings or emotions, and indeed to anything capable of diminution.

"The wind
Was fall'n, the rain *abated*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, ii.

"The fury of Glengarry, not being inflamed by any fresh provocation, rapidly *abated*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. To lessen, to moderate.

"So toilsome was the road to trace,
The guide, *abating* of his pace,
Led slowly through the pass's jaws."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 8.

3. To cease altogether.

"Ys continaunce *abated* any boast to make."
Political Songs, p. 216.

4. *Law:* (i.) To come to nought, to fall through, to fail. (ii.) To abate into a freehold = enter into a freehold on the death of the former possessor, regardless of the rights belonging to the heir or devisee.

*5. *Horsemanship:* A horse is said to abate, or take down his curvets, when he puts both his hind legs to the ground at once, and observes the same exactness at every successive step which he takes.

5. *Falconry:* To flutter or beat with the wings.

"A hawke that traveleyth upon the teyne, a man may know if he take hede, for such is her maner that she wolde paute for *abatyng* then another doth, for if and if she wolde lose her breth whether she be high or low."—*Relig. Antiq.*, i. 300.

ą-bā'te, *s.* [Old Fr. *abat.*] Event, adventure.

1. (*Scotch.*) Accident; something that surprises, as being unexpected.

2. A casting down. [ABATE, *v.t.*]

ą-bā'-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *adj.* [ABATE.]

As adjective:

1. Generally the same as the verb.

†2. *Poet.:* Humbled.

"Still your old foes deliver you, as most *Abated* captives, to some nation."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 3.

abatelement (pron. **ăb-a-tĕ'-lĕ-mang),** *s.* [From Fr. *abattre* = to beat down.]

1. *Comm.:* A local term, formerly a sentence of the French consul in the Levant against any merchants of his country who broke their bargains or defrauded their creditors. Till the abatelement was taken off, the delinquent could not sue any person for debt.

2. *Her.:* A mark of disgrace affixed to an escutcheon. [ABATEMENT, 5.]

ą-bā'te-mĕnt, *s.* [ABATE.]

I. *Gen.:* The act of abating, the state of being abated, or the amount abated.

II. *More specifically:*

1. A lessening, diminution, decrease.

"*Abatement* in the public enthusiasm for the new monarch."—*Index to Macaulay's "Hist. Eng."*

"The spirit of accumulation . . . requires *abatement* rather than increase."—*Mill: Pol. Econ.*, bk. I.

2. Deduction, subtraction.

"Would the Council of Regency consent to an *abatement* of three hundred thousand pounds?"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xxii.

3. *Comm.:* (*a*) Discount for ready money. (*b*) A deduction from the value of goods occasionally made at custom-houses on account of damage or loss sustained in the warehouse. This is called also *rebate,* or *rebatement.* [REBATE.]

4. *Law:* (i.) A beating down, a putting down, as the *abatement* of a nuisance. (ii.) A quashing, a judicial defeat, the rendering abortive by law, as when a writ is overthrown by some fatal exception taken to it in court; a plea designed to effect this result is called a plea in *abatement.* All dilatory pleas are considered pleas in abatement, in contradistinction to pleas in bar. (iii.) Forcible entry of a stranger into an inheritance when the person seised of it dies, and before the heir or devisee can take possession. [OUSTER.]

5. *Her.:* Abatements, sometimes called rebatements, are real or imaginary marks of disgrace affixed to an escutcheon on account of some flagrantly dishonourable action on the part of the bearer. Scarcely any instance is on record of such marks of disgrace having been actually affixed to an escutcheon.

ą-bā'-tẽr, *s.* [ABATE.] The person who, or the thing which abates. [ABATOR.]

"*Abaters* of acrimony or sharpness are expressed oils of ripe vegetables."—*Arbuthnot.*

ą-bā'-tĭng, *pr. par.* [ABATE.]

a-bat-jour (ą-ba'-zhôr), *s.* [Fr.] A skylight or sloping aperture made in the wall of an apartment for the admission of light.

ą-bā'-tŏr, *s.* [ABATE, ABATER.]

1. *Law:* One who, on the death of a person seised of an inheritance, enters it before the rightful heir or devisee can take possession.

2. One who abates a nuisance.

3. An agent or cause through or by which an abatement is effected.

ABATTIS.

abattis or **abatis** (pron. **ą-băt'-tē** as a French word, but often, as English, **ą-băt'-tĭs**), *s.* [Fr. *abatis,* from *abattre* = to beat down.]

1. Rubbish.

2. *Fort.:* A temporary defence formed by felling trees, and placing them in a row, with their boughs, which are pointed, directed against the enemy; they impede the advance of the foe, besides affording cover for the defenders to fire over.

"Militiades protected his flanks from the enemy's cavalry by an *abattis*."—*Thirlwall: Greece*, chap. xlv.

"Pretty groups of trees, too, have been cut down in a slovenly manner to form *abattis*."—*Times, Dec.*, 1876.

ą-băt'-tĭsed, *a.* Furnished with an abattis.

abattoir (ą-băt'-wär), *s.* [Fr. *abattre* = to beat down, to fell.] A building in which cattle are slaughtered. One was commenced in Paris by decree of Napoleon I., in 1810, and it was

finished in 1818. An approach to the abattoir system has been made in London since the removal of Smithfield Cattle Market to the north of the metropolis in 1855; it has been introduced also into various provincial towns.

a battuta (pron. **a băt-tū'-ṭa**). [Ital.: (lit.) to the beat.]
Music: In strict or measured time. "This term is usually employed when a break in the time of a movement has occurred, and it is desirable to resume the original pace by the beat. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

***ăb-a-tūde'**, *s.* [Late Lat. *abatuda.*] Anything diminished. (*Bailey.*) (In old records, *Moneta abatuda* is clipped money.) [ABATE.]

***ăb'-a-ture.** [Fr. *abattre* = to beat.] Grass beaten down by the trampling of a stag passing through it.

ab-at-vent (pron. **ăb'-a-vaṅ**), *s.* [Fr.]
Arch.: The sloping roof of a tower; a penthouse.

ab-at-voix (pron. **ăb'-av-wâ**, *s.* [Fr.]
Arch.: A sounding-board over a pulpit.

abavi (pron. **ăb'-a-vē**), **a-ba-vō'**, *s.* [Local names.] The name, in various African dialects, of the Baobab tree, *Adansonia digitata.*

***ăb-â'we**, ***ăb'-â'ue**, ***ă-bâ've**, ***a-bay**, *v.t.*
1. To bow, to bend. (*MS. Caritab. Halliwell.*)
2. To dazzle, astonish, or confound.
"I was *abawed* for merveille."
Romaunt of the Rose, 3,644.

***ăb-â'wed**, *pa. par.* [ABAWE.]

***a-bā'y**, ***a-bā'ye**, *s.* [A.N.] [BAY.] The barking of a dog.
". . . and make a short *abay* for to rewarde the hondes."—*MS. Bodl.* 546. (*Halliwell.*)
¶ *At abaye:* At bay.
"Then the forest they fraye
The hertes bade *at abaye*."
Degrevante MS. (*Halliwell.*)

***a-bāy'**, ***ăb-bāy'**, ***a-bā'ye**, *v.i.* To obey. [ABAWE.]
". . . and every man have a small rodde yn his hond to holde of the houndes that thei shul the better *abaye*."—*MS. Bodl.* 546.

***a-bā'y**, *v.i.* & *v.t.* [ABIE (2).] (*Skinner.*)

***a-bā'y**, *v.t.* To astonish. [ABAWE.] (*Scotch.*)

***a-bā'ys**, *v.t.* [Fr. *abassir.*] To abash, to confound. (*Scotch.*)

***a-bāy'-sçhīd**, ***a-bāy'ssh-īte**, *pa. par.* Abashed, frightened. [ABASH.]

***a-bā'yst**, *pa. par.* of ABASE. [A.N.] Disappointed.
"And that when that they were travyst
And of herborow were *abayst*."
Brit. Bibl. iv. 83. (*Halliwell: Dict.*)

***ăbb**, *s.* [A.S. *ab* or *ob* = (1) a beam, (2) the woof in weaving yarns.] A term formerly used among weavers, and signifying yarn for the warp.
¶ *Abbwool* = wool for the yarn used in a weaver's warp.

ăb'-ba, *s.* [Heb. אַב (*ab*) = father, with suffix *a* to represent the definite article.] The E. Aram. (Chal.) and Syr. name for *father.*
". . . the Spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, *Abba*, Father."—*Rom.* viii. 15.

***a-băç'-ĭn-ā'-tion**, *v.t.* [Ital. *ad* = to; *bacino* = a basin.] To destroy the eye-sight by placing a red-hot copper basin close to the eyes. It was chiefly on captive princes, or other persons of influence, that this detestable cruelty was practised. Ducange cites instances of its perpetration among the Italians in mediæval times, the Greeks of the lower empire, and others. He also repeats the story that, early in the twelfth century, Henry I., King of England, thus treated his brother Robert, the deposed Duke of Normandy, but the charge is not supported by contemporary evidence. (Ducange, *Lexicon*, art. "Abbacinare.")

***ab-băç-ĭn-ā'-tion**, *s.* The destruction of the eye-sight in the manner described under the verb ABBACINATE

ăb'-bă-çy, *s.* [Low Lat. *abbatia*, from E. Aram. and Syr. *abba* = father.] The dignity, rights, and privileges of an abbot. [ABBOT, ABBA.]
"According to Telinus, an *abbacy* is the dignity itself."—*Ayliffe: Parergon Juris Canonici.*

ăb-băn-dŏn-a-mĕn'-tō. [Ital.]
Music: With self-abandonment, despondingly.

***ăb'-bas**, *s.* Old spelling of ABBESS (q.v.).

***ăb'-bat**, *s.* [ABBOT.] [In reality a more correct form of the word than ABBOT. It comes from *abbatem*, accus. of Lat. *abbas*, from Syr. *abba* = father.]
"The *abbats* of exempt abbeys."—*Glossary of Heraldry*, 1577.

***ăb'-ba-tĕsse**, *s.* Fem. of ABBAT (q.v.).
"And at length became *abbatesse* there."—*Holinshed: Chron.*, 1647.

ăb-bā'-tĭ-ăl, *a.* Pertaining to an abbey.
"*Abbatial* government was probably much more favourable to national prosperity than baronial authority."—*Sir T. Eden: State of the Poor*, p. 50.

ăb-băt'-ĭ-çal, *a.* The same as ABBATIAL.

***ab'-bay** or ***ab-baye**, *s.* An old spelling of ABBEY.
"They caried him unto the next *abbay*."
Chaucer: Prioresses Tale, 15,035
"They would rend this *Abbaye's* massy nave."
Scott: Lay of Last Minstrel, canto ii., 14.

abbé, (pron. **ăb'-bā**), *s.* [The French term for ABBOT.] Literally, the same as an abbot, but more generally a mere title for any clergyman without any definite office or responsibilities. Before the first French Revolution the title was so fashionable that many men who had pursued a course of theological study, though not at all of ecclesiastical proclivities, assumed it; but that practice almost terminated with 1789, after which the word became once more limited to its natural meaning.
"Ere long some bowing, smirking, smart *Abbé*."
Cowper: Progress of Error.
¶ *Abbés Commendataires.* [ABBOT.]

***ăb'-beit**, *s.* [A corruption of HABIT.] (*Scotch.*) Dress, apparel. (*Bannatyne: Poems.*)

ăb'-bĕss, *s.* [O. Fr. *abaese, abbesse;* Low Lat. *abbatissa.*] The lady superior of a nunnery, exercising the same authority over the nuns that an abbot does over monks in a convent, the only exception being that she cannot exercise strictly ecclesiastical functions.
"The Palmer caught the *Abbess'* eye."
Scott: Marmion, v. 19.

ăb'-beÿ, *s.* [O. Fr. *abeie, abaie;* Fr. *abbaye*, from Low Lat. *abbatia;* Ital. *abbadia* or *badia;* Ger. *abtei.*]
1. A monastic community. A society of celibates of either sex, who, having withdrawn from "the world" and bound themselves by religious vows, henceforth live in seclusion, the men, termed *monks*, in a convent, and the females, denominated *nuns*, in a nunnery, the former ruled over by an *abbot* [ABBOT], and the latter by an *abbess.* Originally the term *abbey* was applied to all such fraternities or sisterhoods, then it became more limited in meaning, as a distinction was drawn between an *abbey proper* and a *priory.* The more powerful abbeys in the Middle Ages tended to throw out offshoots, as a vigorous church now is pretty sure to found one or more humbler churches in its vicinity. These were called *priories*, and were ruled by priors, which was a more modest dignity than that of abbot. For a period they were subject to the authority of the abbot by whose instrumentality they had been founded, then they gained strength and became independent of the parent monastery, and finally the distinction between an *abbey* and a *priory* almost vanished. [MONASTERY.]
2. A building either now or formerly inhabited by a monastic community. An abbey in the Middle Ages had a church, a dormitory, a refectory for meals, a proper pantry for viands, and all other conveniences for the monks, who, though individually poor, were collectively rich. It stood in the midst of grounds walled round for protection and privacy. Some abbeys have been converted into modern cathedrals or churches, others are in ruins. [PRIORY, CONVENT, NUNNERY, MONASTERY.]
"It is impossible to conceive a more beautiful specimen of lightness and elegance of Gothic architecture than the eastern window of Melrose *Abbey*."—*Scott: Notes to "Lay of Last Minstrel,"* ii. 8.
¶ In the mouth of a Londoner, "*the Abbey*" signifies Westminster Abbey.
"All the steeples from *the Abbey* to the Tower sent forth a joyous din."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, chap. xi.
¶ In Scotland, "*the Abbey*" specially means Holyrood House. [ABBEY-LAIRD.]
3. The privileges of sanctuary possessed by those repairing to any such building.
Scots Law: The right of sanctuary afforded to a debtor who lives within the precincts of Holyrood House.

abbey-laird, *s.* A cant term for an insolvent debtor who takes up his residence within the precincts of Holyrood as a protection against his creditors. (*Scotch.*)

abbey-land, *s.* Land now, or formerly, attached to an abbey. On the suppression of the monasteries at the period of the English Reformation, the abbey-lands were transferred to the Crown, and were soon afterwards given, at prices beneath their value, to private persons. By the statute 1st Phil. & Mary, c. 8, any one molesting the possessors of abbey-lands, granted by Parliament to Henry VIII. or Edward VI., incurred the penalty of a premunire. While yet the lands now referred to were attached to the respective abbeys, their possessors, in most cases, had succeeded in freeing them from all charge for tithes. When their modern owners manage to prove this they also are exempt from tithe rent-charge. (See Blackstone's *Commentaries*, Book IV., ch. 8; Book II., ch. 3.)

abbey-lubber, *s.* A term of contempt for a fat, lazy, idle monk. Jennings says it is still used in Somerset for an idle fellow.
"This is no Father Dominic, no huge overgrown *abbey-lubber*; this is but a diminutive, sucking friar."—*Dryden: Spanish Friar*, iii. 2.
¶ Besides *abbey-land* and *abbey-lubber* there are in English literature a number of other words compounded with *abbey;* for instance, *abbey-church* and *abbey-plate* (Froude), *abbey-gate* and *abbey-wall* (Shakespeare).

***ăb'-beÿ**, *s.* [A.N. Probably a corruption of ABELE (q.v.).] A name given in Yorkshire and Westmoreland to the great white poplar, a variety of *Populus alba.*

***a-bĭg'-gĕt**, *v.t.* To expiate, to make amends for. [ABIE (2).]

***ăb'-bĭs**, *s. pl.* [An old form of ALBS.] White surplices worn by priests. (*Scotch.*)

***ăb'-bŏd**, *s.* Old form of ABBOT (q.v.). (*Robert of Gloucester.*

ăb'-bŏt, ***ăb'-bat**, or **ăb'-ŏt.** [A.S. *abbod, abbad;* Ger. *abt;* Fr. *abbé;* Ital. *abate;* Low Lat. *abbas*, fr. E. and W. Aram. *abba;* Heb. אַב (*ab*) = father, of which the plural sounds like *abbot*, אבות (*aboth*). [ABBA.]
A term originally applied to any monk, or to any ecclesiastic, specially if aged, and designed to express veneration for his sanctity; then limited to the superior of a society of monks living in a monastery; next restricted still further to the ruler of an abbey as contradistinguished from a priory; and, finally, acquiring again a somewhat more extended meaning as the distinction between an abbey and a priory became less regarded. [ABBEY, PRIORY.]
When in the fourth century, A.D., the scattered and solitary monks living in the Egyptian and other deserts began to be gathered into small communities, each society elected a spiritual chief over it, to whom the name *abbot* was given by the Syrians and others, and *archimandrite* by the Greeks. The bishop soon gained the right of confirming the nomination. As yet the abbots were deemed laymen, but about the sixth century most of them became priests. After the second Nicene Council, in A.D. 787, they were allowed to consecrate monks for the lower sacred orders. The abundant leisure which they possessed led a few of them to become learned men, and the bishops finding them useful in controversies with "heretics," gradually induced them to remove their monasteries to the vicinity of towns. By the eleventh century their influence had so increased that the more powerful of them succeeded in shaking off the authority of the bishops, owning no jurisdiction now but that of the Pope; these were, in consequence, called *insulated abbots.* Though nominally the next grade below bishops, yet most of them adopted the episcopal crosier, which, however, they bore in their right hand, while the bishops did so in their left. They also assumed mitres like their rivals, and even many ordinary abbots became crosiered; thus a distinction arose between *mitred* and *crosiered abbots.* The houses presided over by insulated abbots had mostly sent forth priories; the heads of those which had done so on a large scale were sometimes called *cardinal abbots;* and the ambitious title of *ecumenical*, meaning *universal abbot*, imitated from the patriarch of Constantinople, was not unknown. The privilege of making appointments to posts of such importance was

claimed, and in many places successfully, by the civil power, which then nominated laymen for secular ends. Hence arose *abbot-counts* (in Lat. *abba-* or *abbi-comites*) and *field-abbots* (in Lat. *abbates milites*), who received appointments on condition of rendering military service for what was deemed their feof. In Germany there were *prince abbots*, and Kings Philip I. and Louis VI. of France were abbots of the monastery of St. Aignan.

In England, before the Reformation, twenty-six or twenty-seven mitred abbots, with two priors, sat in the House of Lords; the former were called, in consequence, *abbots-general*, or *abbots-sovereign*. They ceased to be peers when the monasteries were suppressed by Henry VIII.

Bishops whose cathedrals were at one time abbeys have sometimes been called abbots.

In modern Roman Catholic countries abbots are generally divided into *regular* and *commendatory* (*abbés commendataires*). The former are really monks; the latter are only laymen, but are obliged to take orders when they have reached the right age.

¶ *Abbot of the People* was a title formerly given in Genoa to one of the chief civil magistrates, a layman. A person who in mediæval times was the leader of Christmas revels was called by the English the *Abbot* or *Lord of Misrule*, by the Scotch the *Abbot of Unreason*, and by the French *Abbé de Liesse* = the Abbot of Joy. [Lord (1), *s.* ¶ (3).]

ăb'-bŏt-shĭp, *s.* The state, position, or appointment of an abbot.

abbreuvoir (approximately **ăb-brŭv'-wâr),** *s.* [Properly Fr. = a watering-place; a drinking-pond for animals. Ital. *abbeverare:* from *bevere;* Lat. *bibere* = to drink. The English *brew* is from a different root.]

1. A watering-place.

2. *Masonry:* The junction between two stones; the interstices between two stones designed to be filled up with mortar.

ą̆b-brē'-vĭ-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *abbreviatus,* pa. par. of *abbrevio: ad* = to, and *brevis* = short; Sp. *abreviar;* Ital. *abbreviare;* from Lat. *abbrevio;* Gr. *βραχύνω* (*brachunō*), *βραχύς* (*brachus*) = *brevis* = short.]

1. To shorten, to curtail, to reduce to a smaller compass, yet without loss of the main substance.

"It is one thing to *abbreviate* by contracting another by cutting off."—*Bacon: Essay* xxvi.

2. To shorten, to cut short with a lessening of the main substance.

"The length of their days before the Flood were *abbreviated* after."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

3. *Arith. & Alg.:* To reduce a fraction to its lowest terms. [Abbreviation, II.]

ą̆b-brē'-vĭ-āte, *s.* An abridgment. (*Whitlock: Manners of the English.*)

Scotch Law: Abbreviate of adjudication means an abstract of adjudication, and of the lands adjudged, with the amount of the debt.

ą̆b-brē'-vĭ-āte, *a.* & * *pa. par.* [Abbreviate, *v.t.*] [Used occasionally for the regular form Abbreviated (q. v.).]

ą̆b-brē'-vĭ-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Abbreviate.]

1. Shortened, abridged, contracted.

"Irregular, *abbreviated,* and bastardized languages."—*Darwin: Desc. of Man,* vol. i., part i., ch. ii.

2. *Arith. & Alg.:* Reduced to lower terms; shortened, simplified.

3. *Botany:* A term used in comparative descriptions to indicate that one part is shorter than another. For instance, an abbreviated calyx is one which is shorter than the tube of the corolla (*a* in fig.).

FLOWER OF PULMONARIA MARITIMA, WITH ABBREVIATED CALYX.

* **ą̆b-brē'-vĭ-āte-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *abbreviate; -ly.*] Shortly, concisely.

"*Abbreviatly* and meetely according to my old plain song."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

ăb-brē'-vĭ-ā'-tĭng, *pr. par.* [Abbreviate.]

ăb-brē-vĭ-ā'-tion, *s.* [Abbreviate.]

I. *Gen.:* The act or process of shortening, abridging, or contracting.

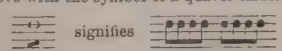
"... the process of *abbreviation* and softening."—*Donaldson: N. Cratylus,* bk. ii., c. ii., p. 291.

1. *Spec.:* The curtailment of a document or the contraction of a word or words by omitting several of the letters, as *M.A.* = *Master of Arts* [see A as an abbreviation], *adj.* for *adjective,* &c.

2. *Alg. & Arith.:* The reduction of a fraction to a simpler form: as

$$\frac{(a+b)\,3a}{3a^2\,(a+b)} \text{ to } \frac{1}{a}$$

3. *Music:* A conventional way of writing the notes so as to save space. Thus, a semibreve with the symbol of a quaver underneath


signifies

(that is, as many quavers as there are in a semibreve); so means as many demi-semiquavers as there are in a crotchet—viz., 8.

II. The result of such an act or process; thus M.A. is the *abbreviation* of Master of Arts.

$\frac{1}{a}$ is the abbreviation of $\frac{(a+b)\,3a}{3a^2\,(a+b)}$, &c.

"... in the circumstance of using *abbreviations.*"—*Swift.*

III. The state of being shortened or abridged.

ą̆b-brē'-vĭ-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Abbreviate.]

1. *Gen.:* One who abridges or curtails.

"Neither the Archbishop nor his *abbreviators.*"—*Hamilton: Logic,* ii.

2. *Spec.:* The term applied to a college of seventy-two persons in the Roman Chancery whose duty it is to abridge the petitions granted by the Pope into proper forms for being converted into bulls.

ą̆b-brē'-vĭ-ā-tŏr-ў, *a.* Abbreviating, shortening. [Abbreviate.]

* **ą̆b-brē'-vĭ-ā-türe,** *s.* [Ital. *abbreviatura.*]

1. A mark used for the sake of shortening.

"Written with characters and *abbreviatures.*"—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience.*

2. An abridgment, a compendium, a short draft. [Abbreviate.]

"This is an excellent *abbreviature* of the whole duty of a Christian."—*Taylor: Guide to Devotion.*

* **ab-broch,** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To monopolise goods or forestall a market.

* **ą̆b-brō'-çhe,** *v.t.* [A.N.] To broach a barrel. [Abroach.]

"*Abbrochyn* or attamyn a vessele of drynke."—*Prompt. Parv.*

ą̆b-brō'-çh-mĕnt, *s.* [A.N.] [Abbroch.]

1. The act of forestalling.

2. *Spec.:* The act of forestalling a market or fair. This was formerly regarded as a criminal offence; but by 7 & 8 Vict. the penalty for it was abolished.

ą̆b-bŭt'-tals, *s. pl.* [Law Lat. *abutto,* and *butta,* from *butum,* Fr. *bout* = end, termination; or Celt. *bot* or *bod* = foundation, lowest part.] The buttings or boundary of land towards any point. Anciently, bounds were distinguished by artificial hillocks called *botemines,* from which came Butting, Abuttals, &c.

* **ăb'-bўt,** *s.* [Habit.] A habit.

"Under the *abbyt* of seynte Austynne."—*Wright: St. Patrick's Purgatory,* p. 66.

A B C. The first three letters of the English alphabet, designed as symbols of the alphabet generally.

"As alphabets in ivory employ,
Hour after hour, the yet unletter'd boy,
Sorting and puzzling with a deal of glee
Those seeds of science call'd his *A B C.*"
Cowper: Conversation.

* **ā-b-çē,** or **ā-bē-çē,** *s.* [Abece.] The alphabet (sixteenth century).

Abdal (Ăb'-dąl), *s.* [Arab. *abd* = servant; *Al* = *Allah* = God.]

Among Mussulmans: A person supposed to be transported by the love of God. Abdals are called in Persia Divaneh Khodas. People belonging to other faiths often find them dangerous fanatics. (See D'Herbelot's *Bibliothèque Orientale,* A.D. 1677.)

ăb-dĕl'-a-vî, *s.* [Arab.] The native Egyptian name of the musk melon (q.v.).

Abderian (ăb-dēr'-ĭ-ąn, or **Abderite (ăb-dēr'-īte),** *a.* [From Abdera, a town of Thrace, the inhabitants of which were regarded as very stupid, yet from among them sprung the philosophers Democritus and Protagoras.] Pertaining (1) to Abdera; (2) to incessant laughter, from Democritus, who was known as "the laughing philosopher." Used also substantively.

ăb'-dĕst, *s.* [Pers. *ab* = water; *dest* = hand.] The Mohammedan ceremony of washing the hands as a religious duty.

* **Abdevenham (Ăb-dĕv'-ĕn-hąm).**

Astrol.: The head of the twelfth house in a scheme of the heavens.

ăb'-dĭ-cant, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *abdicans,* pr. par. of *abdico.*] [Abdicate.]

1. *As adj.:* Abdicating, renouncing, relinquishing.

"... monks *abdicant* of their order."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English People,* p. 93.

2. *As substantive:* One who abdicates.

ăb'-dĭ-cāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *abdico* = (*lit.*) to say a thing does not belong to one, to detach oneself from, to renounce, resign, abdicate; (*legal*) to renounce one (especially a son), to disinherit him: *ab* = from; *dico* = to bind, to dedicate, consecrate, or devote.]

I. *Transitive:*

1. *Gen.:* To relinquish, abandon, give up.

2. *Spec.:* To relinquish the throne without resigning it. After the flight of James II., in 1689, Lord Chancellor Somers, Maynard, and other eminent men, contended that the fugitive monarch had abdicated the throne, and induced the House of Commons to adopt the following extraordinary definition of the verb *to abdicate:*—

"It was moved that King James II., having endeavoured to subvert the constitution of the kingdom by breaking the original contract between king and people, and, by the advice of Jesuits and other wicked persons, having violated the fundamental laws, and having withdrawn himself out of the kingdom, had *abdicated* the government, and that the throne had thereby become vacant."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.,* chap. x.

It was not, however, at a logical definition that Somers and his companions aimed, but at framing a motion likely to pass the House, as this one triumphantly did.

¶ The word *abdicate* is sometimes used for the desertion of offices inferior to the throne.

3. Formally to resign an office before one's time of service has expired, or an office which one might have been expected to retain till death.

"It was in the twenty-first year of his reign that Diocletian executed his memorable design of *abdicating* the empire. . . . Diocletian acquired the glory of giving to the world the first example of a resignation which has not been very frequently imitated by succeeding monarchs."—*Gibbon: Dec. & Fall,* chap. xiii.

4. To reject, to renounce, to relinquish as a right or privilege, or a valuable possession.

"But Christ as soon would *abdicate* his own,
As stoop from heaven to sell the proud a throne."
Cowper: Truth.

"The understanding *abdicates* its functions, and men are given over, as if by magic, to the enchantments of insanity."—*Froude: Hist. of Eng.,* chap. vii.

5. *Civil Law:* To renounce a son, to disinherit a son, during the lifetime of a father.

"It may be further observed that parents were allowed to be reconciled to their children, but after that could never *abdicate* them again."—*Potter: Grecian Antiquities,* iv. 15.

¶ *Also figuratively:*

". . . . draw them closer unto thee whom thou seemest for the time to *abdicate.*"—*Bp. Hall.*

* 6. To dethrone, to deprive of office, to degrade.

"The Turks *abdicated* Comulus, the next heir to the empire."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy.*

II. *Intransitive:* To abandon or relinquish a throne, or other office, dignity, or privilege.

". . . . since he [a prince] cannot *abdicate* for his children."—*Swift: On the Sentiments of a Church of England Man.*

ăb'-dĭ-cā-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *adj.* [Abdicate.]

1. *Active:* Used of one who has abdicated a throne or other dignity.

"The *abdicated* monarch retired."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall,* chap. xii.

2. *Passive:* Abandoned, renounced, referring to the throne or office abdicated.

"And hoped to seize his *abdicated* helm."
Cowper: Expostulation.

ăb-dĭ-cā′-tĭng, *pr. par.* [ABDICATE.]

ăb-dĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *abdicatio.*] The act of abdicating or relinquishing.

1. *Spec.:* The relinquishment of an office, and particularly the throne, without a formal resignation. It differs from resignation, which is applied to the giving back by a person into the hands of a superior an office to which that superior appointed him; while in abdication, one theoretically, without an earthly superior in the country, relinquishes what came to him at first by act of law.

"Somers vindicated the use of the word *abdication* by quotations from Grotius and Brissonius, Spigelius and Bartolus."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. x.

2. The resignation of a throne or other office with or without due formalities.

"The ceremony of his [Diocletian's] *abdication* was performed in a spacious place, about three miles from Nicomedia."—*Gibbon: Decl. & Fall*, vol. ii., chap. xiii.

¶ An involuntary abdication may take place, like that of Napoleon I. at Fontainebleau, April 11, 1814, prior to his virtual banishment to the Isle of Elba.

3. *Gen.:* A casting off, a rejection.

"Wrongful *abdication* of parentality."—*Jeremy Bentham.*

4. The state of being abdicated or relinquished.

* **ăb′-dĭ-cā-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *abdicativus.*] That which causes or implies abdication. [ABDICATE.]

ăb′-dĭ-cā-tŏr, *s.* [ABDICATE.] One who abdicates.

* **ăb-dĭt-ĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *abditivus; abdo* = to put away, to hide: *ab* = from; *do* = to put, place, give.] Having the quality or power of hiding.

ăb-dĭ-tŏr-ў, ăb-dĭ-tŏr′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *abdo.*] A place for hiding articles of value, as money, plate, or important documents.

Spec.: A chest in churches for relics. (*Dugdale.*)

ăb-dō′-mĕn or **ăb′-dŏ-mĕn,** *s.* [Lat. *abdomen, -inis;* from *abdo* = to put away, to conceal; or possibly contr. from *adipomen,* from *adeps* = fat.] Properly a Latin word, but quite naturalised in English anatomical, medical, and zoological works.

1. That portion of the trunk which in man commences beneath, and in mammalia behind the diaphragm, and terminates at the extremity of the pelvis. The abdominal cavity is the largest in the human body. It is lined with a serous membrane called the peritoneum. It contains the liver, with the gall-bladder under its right lobe, the stomach, the pancreas, the spleen, the two kidneys, the bladder, and the intestines. The more highly organised of the inferior animals have a similar structure.

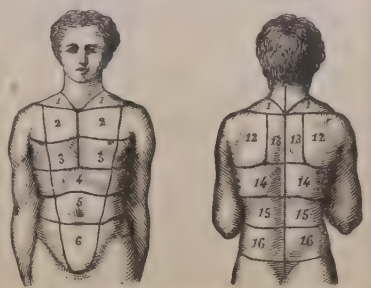
2. *Entom.:* The whole posterior division of the body united to the thorax by a small knot or attachment, well seen in the wasp. It includes the back as well as the parts below. Externally it is made up of a series of rings.

ăb-dŏm′-ĭn-ąl, *a.* [ABDOMEN.] Belonging to the abdomen.

"... the size of the *abdominal* cavity."—*Todd and Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 266.

Abdominal regions: Certain regions on the external surface of the abdomen formed by the tracing upon it of imaginary lines. A line is drawn horizontally from the extremity of the last rib on one side to the same point on the other. A second line is then drawn parallel to the first between the two anterior superior processes of the ilium. These two lines necessarily divide the abdomen into three horizontal bands or zones. The first or highest one is called the epigastrium [EPIGASTRIUM]; the second or middle one, the umbilical region [UMBILICAL]; and the third or lowest the hypogastrium [HYPOGASTRIUM]. Two vertical lines are then drawn on either side from the cartilage of the seventh rib downward to the anterior superior spine of the ilium. These necessarily intersect the three horizontal zones, dividing each of them into three parts so as to make nine in all. The central division of the epigastrium constitutes the epigastric region, properly so called, on either side of which lie the right and left hypochondria [HYPOCHONDRIA]. The central portion of the umbilical region is the umbilical region properly so called; whilst the compartments on either side are named the right and left lumbar regions. The hypogastric region is similarly divided into three, the central called the pelvic region, and the two side ones the right and left iliac regions.

Abdominal ring or inguinal ring: One of two oblong tendinous openings or "rings" existing in either groin. Through these rings pass the spermatic cord in the one sex, and the circular ligament of the uterus in the other. The aponeurotic fibres which form the immediate boundaries of the two openings are called the pillars of the ring. One of these is superior, internal or anterior, and the other inferior, external and posterior.



THE ABDOMINAL AND THORACIC REGIONS.

ABDOMINAL REGIONS.

4. Epigastric.	10. Iliac.
5. Umbilical.	11. Inguinal.
6. Hypogastric.	15. Inferior dorsal.
9. Hypochondriac.	16. Lumbar.

THORACIC REGIONS.

1. Humeral.	12. Scapular.
2. Subclavian.	13. Interscapular.
3. Mammary.	14. Superior dorsal or sub-scapular.
7. Axillary.	
8. Sub-axillary or lateral.	

ăb-dŏm′-ĭn-ąl, ăb-dŏm′-ĭn-ąls, *s.* [Lat. *abdominales.*] [ABDOMEN.] (The full term is *Malacopterygii abdominales* = soft-finned Abdominals.) An order of fishes having the ventral fins suspended to the under part of the abdomen behind the pectorals, without

THE CARP, AN ABDOMINAL FISH.

being attached to the humeral bone. It is the most numerous in species of the soft-finned orders, and contains the greater number of the fresh-water fishes. It is divided into five families: the Cyprinidæ, or Carps; the Esocidæ, or Pikes; the Siluridæ, or Siluri; the Salmonidæ, or Salmon; and the Clupeidæ, or Herrings. [MALACOPTERYGII.]

ăb-dŏm-ĭn-ŏs′-cŏ-pў, *s.* [Lat. *abdomen;* Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to look at or after, to look carefully.]

Med.: An examination of the external surface of the abdomen with the view of detecting symptoms of internal disease.

ăb-dŏm′-ĭn-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *abdomen;* Eng. suff. *-ous* = Lat. *osus* = full of.]

1. Pertaining to the abdomen.

2. With a large abdomen.

"Gorgonius sits, *abdominous* and wan,
Like a fat squab upon a Chinese fan."
Cowper: Progress of Error.

ăb-dū′-çe, *v.t.* [Lat. *abduco* = to lead away.]

†1. *Gen.:* To lead away.

"From the whych opinion I colde not *abduce* them with al my endevor."—*State Papers, Hen. VIII.*, i. 557.

2. *Anat.:* To draw from one part to a different one, to withdraw one part from another.

"If we *abduce* the eye into either corner, the object will duplicate."—*Sir T. Browne: Vulgar Errors*, iii., chap. xx.

ăb-dū′-çent, *a.* [ABDUCE.] [Lat. *abducens* = drawing from.] Drawing from, drawing back.

Anat.: The term applied to several muscles, the function of which is to fall back, withdraw, or open the parts to which they belong. The *abducent* or *abductor* muscles are opposed in their action to the *adductor* or *adducent* muscles. [ABDUCTOR.]

ăb-dŭct′, *v.t.* [Lat. *abduco,* pa. par. *abductus.*]

Law: To take away by guile, or forcibly to carry off; as, for instance, a man's wife, or his children, or a ward or heiress; or to kidnap human beings with the view of selling them into slavery. [ABDUCE.]

"His Majesty had been *abducted* or spirited away, *enlevé* by some person or persons unknown."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. ii., book iv., chap. iv.

ăb-dŭct′-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *adj.* [ABDUCT.]

ăb-dŭct′-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ABDUCT.]

ăb-dŭc′-tion, *s.* [ABDUCT.]

A. *Active:*

I. *Gen.:* A leading or drawing away.

"Increased *abduction* of the stream by the water companies."—*Times*, Sept. 9, 1873.

II. *Spec.:*

1. *Law:* The taking away of a child from its parents, a wife from her husband, or a ward from her guardian, by fraud, persuasion, or open force. We also speak of the forcible abduction of a voter in a similar sense.

2. *Phys.:* The action or operation by which muscles part or separate certain portions of the body from others with which they are conjoined. [ABDUCENT, ABDUCTOR.]

3. *Surg.:* A fracture in which the broken parts recede from each other.

"It [the thigh-bone] may be separated from the middle line of the body, so as to form an angle with the lateral surface of the trunk (*abduction*), or it may be restored and made to approximate the middle line (*abduction*)."—*Todd and Bowman*, vol. i., ch. vi., p. 135.

4. *Logic:* An argument sometimes called, after the Greek, *apogoge,* in which the greater extreme is evidently contained in the medium, but the medium is not so evidently implied in the lesser extreme as not to require some further proof to make this appear.

B. *Passive:* The state of being abduced, led, or drawn away.

ăb-dŭc′-tor, *s.* [ABDUCT.] One who abducts, or that which abducts—*i. e.*, leads or pulls away.

Anat.: A muscle of the body, which pulls back any part of the frame—*e.g.*, the eye. The word *abductor* is opposed to *adductor,* a muscle which pulls to. [ABDUCENT.]

"The *abductor* muscle of the eye."—*Todd and Bowman.*

* **ą-bē′,** * **ą-bēe′.** In the expression "*let abe*" = let be, let alone, far less, not to mention (*a* = at, the Northern sign of the infinitive). (*Scotch.*)

"Let that *abee.*"—*Robson: MMS.*, i. 176.

"I hate fords at a' times, let *abe* when there's thousands of armed men on the other side."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor.*

¶ Sometimes = forbearance or connivance.

"I am for *let abe,* for *let abe,* as the boys say."—*Scott: Pirate.*

ą-bēam′, *adv.* [*a* = on; *beam.*]

Naut. Lang.: On the beam.

* **ą-bĕar′,** *v.t.* [A.S. *abæran.*] Now shortened to BEAR.

1. To bear, to endure, to put up with.

2. To behave (one's-self).

"So did the faerie knight himself *abeare,*
And stouped oft his head from shame to shield."
Spenser: Faerie Queene, bk. v., xii. 19.

* **ą-bĕar′-ançe,** *s.* [*a; -bear.*] Behaviour, conduct, demeanour.

"Good *abearance,* or good behaviour."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, book iv., chap. 18.

* **ą-bĕar′-ĭng,** *s.* [ABEARANCE.] Behaviour, conduct, demeanour.

Law: Good abearing = the proper and peaceful carriage of a loyal subject.

"He shulde be of good *aberynge* towarde the king"—*Fabyan: Chronycles*, c. 154.

* **ą-bēat′-ęn,** *v.t.* (pret. *abēte*). To beat down. [BEAT.] (*Stratmann.*)

* **ā-bē-çē,** *s.* A word used chiefly in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

1. The alphabet.

"He was more than ten yer old or he couthe ys *abece.*"—*Robert of Glouc.*, p. 266.

Hence, 2: The elements of a science: as, for instance, of arithmetic.

"When that the wise man, accompteth
Aftir the formal propirte
Of nigorismes *abece*."
Gower MSS., Soc. Antiq.

ā-bē-çē-dār'-ĭ-ạn, *s.* [From *a, b, c, d.*]

1. One who teaches the alphabet.

"One that teaches the cross-row."—*Cockeram: Dict.*

2. One who is engaged in learning the alphabet. (*Minsheu.*)

* **ā-bē-çē'-dạr-ў,** or **ā-bē-çē-dār'-ĭ-ạn,** *a. & s.* [From *a, b, c, d.*]

A. *As adj.:* A term applied to compositions arranged alphabetically; pertaining to the alphabet; rudimentary.

"Two *abecedary* circles, or rings of letters."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. A primer.

2. (*Pl.*): Rudiments, principles.

Abecedarian Psalms: Psalms, the verses of which began with the successive letters of the alphabet.

ạ-bēçhe', *v.t.* [Fr. *abecher* = to feed, fill the beak.] [BEAK.] To feed, to satisfy.

ạ-bēçhed', *pa. par.* [ABECHE.]

ạ-bĕd', *adv.* [Properly *on bed;* pref. *a* = on, or to; *bed.*]

1. In bed.

"Not to be *a-bed* after midnight is to be up betimes."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night,* ii. 3.

2. To bed.

"Her mother dreamed, before she was delivered, That she was brought *a-bed* with a buzzard."
Beaum. & Flet.: False One, iv. 2.

* **ạ-bē'de,** *v.t.* To bid, to offer. [BID.] (*MSS. of the 14th Cent.*)

* **ạ-bĕd'e,** *v.i.* (pret. of ABIDE.)

* **ạ-bĕd'ge,** *v.* [ABIE (2).]

"There durst no wight hand on him ledge
But he no swore he shall *abedge*." *Urry: Chaucer.*

* **abefoir,** *adv.* [*a* intensive, or without meaning; *befoir* = before.] Before. (*Scotch.*)

". . . the landis . . . quhilhes wer *abefoir* unite."—*Acts James VI.* (1609).

* **ạ-bĕg'-ẹn,** *v.t.* (pret. *abuyde*). [A.S. *abegan.*] To curve, to bend.

* **ạ-bĕg'ge, ạ-bĕge',** *v.t.* To suffer for, to atone for. [ABIE (2).]

"He schal it *abegge* that broughte him thertoo."
Chaucer: Cokes Tale of Gamelyn, 810.

"He would don his sacrilege
That many a man it shulde *abege*."
MS. Gower, Soc. of Antiq. (*Halliwell.*)

ạ-beĭgh, ạ-bēech, *adv.* [Prob. corrupted from *at bay.*] Aloof, at a safe distance. (*Scotch.*)

"Toun's bodies ran and stood *abeigh*."
Burns: Auld Farmer to his Mare.

ạ-bē'-ĭs, ạ-bī'ẹs, *prep.* [Corrupt. of ALBEIT.] In comparison with: as, "London is a big town *abies* Edinburgh." (*Supp. Jamieson's "Scottish Dialect."*)

* **ạ-bêis'-ạunçe.** [OBEISANCE.] Obedience.

a-bĕl-a'-siē, *s.* [Arab. local Egyptian name.] The name given at Alexandria to certain little fleshy and oleaginous tubers, slightly aromatic, which are employed as food-plants and analeptics. They appear to possess the property of increasing the secretion of milk in nurses. They probably belong to the *Cyprus esculentus.*

* **ạ-bĕlde', ạ-bĕl'-dĕn,** *v.t.* [A.S.] To become bold. [BOLD.]

"The folk of Farce gan *abelde*."
Kyng Alysaunder, 2,442.

a'-bēle, a'-bēille, ā'-bĕl-trēe, *s.* [O. Fr. *abel,* from Late Lat. *albellus.*] The great white poplar (*Populus alba,* Linn.).

"Six *abeles* in the kirkyard grow."
Browning: Rhyme of the Duchess.

* **ạ-bĕl'-gĕn,** *v.i. & t.* (pret. *abalh,* part. *abolgen*). [A.S. *abelgan;* O. H. Ger. *arbelgan.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To grow angry. (*Stratmann.*)

B. *Trans.:* To make angry.

ạ-bĕl'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named by Robert Brown after Mr. Clarke Abell, author of *A Journey in China,* 1818.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Caprifoliaceæ, or Caprifoils. *Abelia floribunda* from Mexico, and *A. rupestris* from China, are ornamental shrubs, the former with purple-red, and the latter with pale rose-coloured flowers.

Ā-bĕl'-ĭ-ạn, *s.* [ABELITE.]

Ā-bĕl-ī'te, Ā-bĕl'-ĭ-ạn, Ā-bĕl-ō'-nĭ-ạn, *s.* [Ger. *Abelonian;* from Abel, the son of Adam.] A sect mentioned by St. Augustine, who imitated what they considered to be the example of Abel in dying without having consummated marriage. They arose, in Africa, in the time of Arcadius, about the end of the fourth century, A.D., but exerted little permanent influence on the Church.

ā-bĕl-mŏs'-chŭs, *s.* [Lat. *abelmoschus;* Arab. *kulb-el-misk* = a grain of musk; Gr. μόσχος (*moschos*) = musk.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Malvaceæ, or Mallowworts. The *A. esculentus* is the Indian Bendy, Bandikai, or Ramtooraí. It furnished the Ochro or Gobbo pods used for thickening soup, while those of *A. moschatus* are used to perfume pomatum, and bruised or steeped in rum as an antidote to snake-bite.

ABELMOSCHUS ESCULENTUS.

ā'-bĕl-mŏsk, *s.* The Anglicised form of the word ABELMOSCHUS.

Abelonian. [ABELITE.]

ā'-bĕl-trēe. [ABELE.]

* **ā'-bĕl-whăck'-ets,** *s. pl.* [1, Abel; 2, from *whack* = a blow.] A game of cards played by sailors, so called from the horse-play which succeeds it; the loser receiving a whack or blow with a knotted handkerchief for every game he loses. (*Grose.*)

* **abelyche,** *adv.* Ably.

"That ne the craft *abelyche* may conne."—*Constitution of Masonry.* (*Halliwell.*)

* **ạ-bē-ō'-dŏn,** *v.t.* [A.S. *abeodan;* O. H. Ger. *aribiotan.*] To offer. (*Stratmann.*)

ăb-ĕ'-quĭ-tāte, *v.i.* [Lat. *abequito* = to ride away; from *ab* = away, from, and *equito* = to ride.] To ride away. (*Minsheu: Guide into Tongues,* 1627.)

* **ạb-ĕr'-ănd,** or * **ab-ăr'-rănd,** *pr. par.* [ABERR.] (*Scotch.*)

"*Aberand* fra the Cristen faith."
Bellend.: Cron. viii. 19.

ăb-ĕr-dē-vīne', ăb'-ĕr-dạ-vīne, *s.* [Etym. unknown; said by some to have been coined by some dealer to give fictitious value to the bird.]

Zool.: An old name for the siskin (q.v.).

* **ạ-bêre',** *a.* [From A.S. *abarian* = to lay bare.] Detected, convicted. "*Abere* theof is a detected or convicted thief, and *abere* morth a detected homicide." (See *Ancient Laws and Institutes of England: Lex Canuti,* c. 104.)

ạ-bêre', *v.t.* [A.S.] [ABEAR.] To bear.

"*Abere* thilke truage."—*Rob. Glouc.,* p. 196.

a-bêre'-mŏrd, a-bêre'-mŭrd-ẹr, *s.* [A.S. *abere* = apparent, notorious; *mord* = murder.] Plain or downright murder, as distinguished from the less heinous crime of manslaughter or chance medley. It was declared a capital offence, without fine or commutation, by the laws of Canute, c. 93, and of Henry I., c. 13. (*Spelm.*) (*Walton: Law Lexicon.*)

* **ạ-bêr'-ẹn,** *v.t.* (pret. *aber*). [A.S. *aberan.*] To bear. (*Stratmann.*)

* **ạ-bêr'-ĭng,** *s.* [ABEARING.]

* **ạ'-bĕrne,** *a.* [AUBURN.] (*Halliwell.*)

"Long *aberne* beardes."
Cunningham: Revel's Accounts, p. 56.

ăb-ĕrr', * aberre, *v.i.* [Lat. *aberro* = to wander away: *ab* = away, from, and *erro* = to wander, to stray.] To wander: used chiefly in natural science.

"We may *aberre* from the proper acceptation."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* p. 189.

ăb-ĕrr'-ạnçe, ăb-ĕrr'-ạn-çў, *s.* [ABERR.]

* 1. A wandering from, *in a literal sense,* as from a path.

* 2. A wandering from, in a *figurative sense,* such as from right reason, from morality, or from God.

"Render it [his understanding] as obnoxious to *aberrances* as now."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica.*

"They commonly affect no man any further than he deserts his reason or complies with their *aberrancies*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors,* bk. i., chap. 3

3. *Nat. Science:* A divergence from the typical characters of some division, great or small, in the animal or vegetable kingdom.

ăb-ĕrr'-ạnt, *a.* [ABERR.]

†1. *Gen.:* In the same sense as the verb.

2. *Spec.* (*Nat. Science*): Deviating from the type of the group to which they belong. A term much used by the Macleay or quinary school of zoologists, who, arranging animals in five kingdoms, five classes, five orders, &c., called the third of these the first aberrant; the fourth, the second aberrant; and the fifth, the third aberrant. The term *aberrant* is still in common use among naturalists. [QUINARY.]

"Our so-called osculant or *aberrant* groups."—*Darwin: Origin of Species,* ch. xiii. 429.

ăb-ĕrr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *aberratio.*] [ABERR.] *Lit.:* A wandering from.

I. *Gen.:* A wandering from.

". . . the *aberration* [of a river] from the direct line of descent."—*Lyell: Princip. of Geology,* chap. xiv.

II. *Nat. Phil.:*

1. *Optics. Spherical aberration:* That wandering of the rays of light from the normal path which takes place when they are made to pass through curved lenses, or are reflected from curved mirrors, constituting portions of a sphere, instead of parts of a parabola. It arises from the unequal refraction by the lenses of the several rays of light, and its effect is to render the images formed in some degree undefined about the edges. *Chromatic aberration* [Gr. χρῶμα (*chrôma*) = colour]: That fringing of images with the prismatic colours which takes place when light passes through curved lenses. It arises from the unequal refraction by the lenses of the several elementary colours. Both spherical and chromatic aberration may be corrected by the employment of a proper combination of lenses instead of one. [ACHROMATIC.]

2. *Astron.:* The *aberration of light* is that alteration in the apparent position of a star which is produced by the motion of the earth in its orbit during the time that the light is coming from the star to the eye. The effect of this aberration is to make each star appear annually to describe a minute circle of about 40¾" diameter parallel to the earth's diameter.

3. *Terrestrial physics:* The aberration of light may be seen on the earth as well as in the heavens. If one walk rapidly forward in a shower, the raindrops seem as if they come at an angle to meet him; if he walk swiftly backwards, they appear as if they come at an inclination from behind; if, finally, he stand still, their real motion becomes discernible; in other words, they appear to fall nearly or quite vertically.

III. *Biol.:* Deviation from a type.

IV. *Med.:*

1. The passage of blood, or any other fluid of the body, from morbid causes, into vessels not designed to receive it.

2. *Mental Aberration:* That wandering from soundness of judgment which is so conspicuous in the insane.

". . . every degree of such mental *aberration*."—*Sir H. Holland: Chapters on Mental Physiology,* iv. 114.

V. *Ethics and Theol. Moral or spiritual aberration:* A wandering from the path of rectitude, or from God.

"So then we draw near to God, when, repenting us of our former *aberrations* from Him, we renew our covenants with Him."—*Bishop Hall: Sermon on James* iv. 8.

ăb-ĕr'-rĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [ABERR.]

* **ăb-ĕ-rŭn'-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *averrunco* = to avert as a calamity or evil omen. Perhaps from *verro* = to sweep; or *verto* = to turn; or the English form may be from pref. *ab,* and Lat. *erunco* = to weed out.] To pull up by the root, utterly to extirpate, to eradicate. (*Johnson: Dict.*)

* **ạ-bĕs'se,** *v.t.* [Fr. *abaisser* = to humble.] To humble, depress, abase. (*Blount.*)

* **ạ-bĕs'sed,** *pa. par.* [ABESSE.]

* **ạ-bĕs'-tŏn,** *s.* [See def.] An obsolete form of ASBESTOS (q.v.).

"*Asbeston* . . . from its being inextinguishable."—*Leonardus: Mirr. Stones.* (*N. E. D.*)

* **ạ-bĕs'-yạns,** *s.* [OBEISANCE.]

"With all manner of *abesyans* we recommend us ryght."—*MS., Tanner.* (*Halliwell.*)

ạ-bĕt′, *v.t* [O. Fr. *abeter* = to deceive: from *bett* = a cry designed to set dogs on their prey. (*Wedgwood.*)] [BAIT.]

* **1.** To encourage or aid a person, or cause by word or deed, not necessarily taken in a bad sense.

"*A bet* that virgin's cause."—*Spenser: Faery Queen.*

2. *Gen. and spec. in Law:* To aid, countenance, encourage in, or to incite, stimulate, or instigate to a criminal act.

"And you that do *abet* him in this kind
Cherish rebellion." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, ii. 3.

***ạ-bĕt′**, *s.* The act of aiding or encouraging to a crime.

". . . through mine *abet*."
Chaucer: Troilus and Cres., bk. ii., f. 357.

ạ-bĕt′-mĕnt, *s.* [ABET.] The act of abetting, countenancing, or encouraging one in a crime.

"Advice and *abetment* amount to principal treason."—*Blackstone: Comm.*, iv. 3.

ạ-bĕt′-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ABET.]

ạ-bĕt′-tĭng, *pr. par.* [ABET.]

ạ-bĕt′-tŏr (formerly **abetter**), *s.* [ABET.] One who encourages another in anything, originally in a good as well as a bad sense. Pope employs it in the former. Now it has usually a bad sense.

Law: One who encourages, instigates, or sets on another to the commission of some criminal act; an accessory to a crime. An abettor who is present at the time of committing a crime is considered as a principal in the second degree. One absent, but still cognisant of what is to take place, is called an accessory before the fact. In Scotch law, an abettor is said to be act and part in a crime. (Blackstone: *Comm.*, iv. 3.) [ABET, ACCESSORY.]

"But let the *abetters* of the Panther's crime."
Dryden: Hind and Panther, 3.

"But the Hesiodic demons are in no way authors or *abettors* of evil."—*Grote: Greece*, vol. i., chap. ii.

ăb-ĕ-văc-ŭ-ā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ab* = from; *evacuatio* = emptying out; *vacuus* = empty.]

Med.: An expulsion of the morbid matter from the body.

***ạ-bey′**, ***ạ-beye′**, ***ạ-bĕġġe′**, *v.t.* To suffer from. [ABIE (2).]

"That they ne perische; for I dar wel seye,
If that they doon, ye schul ful sore *abeye*."
Chaucer: Doctor's Tale, 1314—15.

ạ-bey′-ạnce, ***ạ-bey′-ạn-çy**. [O. Fr. *abéiance*, from *beant*, pr. par. of *beer*; Fr. *bayer* = to gape, to look at with mouth open; Ital *badare* = to amuse oneself, to stand trifling, cognate with *abide*.]

Lit.: Expectation.

1. *Law:* The expectancy of an estate. *In abeyance* is the term applied to a freehold or inheritance which is not for the time being vested in any one, but which awaits the appointment or the competence of the person who is entitled to the possession. Thus when a living is vacant, as it is between the death of one incumbent and the appointment of his successor, it is held as being *in abeyance*.

2. *Ord. Lang.:* The state of being held back for a time, dormancy, quiescence.

"The German league was left *in abeyance* till the immediate danger was past."—*Froude: Eng. Hist.*, ch. vii.

"In this state of things, the Senate decided to place the consular functions *in abeyance*."—*Lewis: Rom. Hist.*, xii. 1.

¶ As regards a title of honour *in abeyance*, the Sovereign has, by royal prerogative, a special power of granting the same to a female descendant on failure of male issue.

ạ-bey′-ạnt, *a.* Being in abeyance, dormant, quiescent.

***ạ-bey′d**, *v.* [ABIDE.]

"And to *abeyd* abstinens and forsake abundans."—*MS. Douce.* (*Halliwell.*)

***ạ-beye′**, *v.t.* [A.S. *abegan.*] To bow to. [ABEGEN.]

***ăb-ĕ-tŏr′-ĭ-a**, *s.* [Erse *aibgitir*; Gael. *aibghitir* = the alphabet.] The alphabet. (*Matt. West.*)

***ăb′-grĕ-gāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *abgrego*: *ab* = from; *grex* = flock.] To separate from a flock or herd. (*Minsheu.*)

***ăb-grĕ-gā′-tion**, *s.* [ABGREGATE.] Separation from a flock or herd.

***ăb-hŏm′-ĭn-ạ-ble**, *a.* [ABOMINABLE.] A pedantic spelling of the word ABOMINABLE, formerly used by those who erroneously believed the etymology to be *ab-homine* instead of *abominor*. It is thus ridiculed by Shakespeare:

"This is *abhominable*, which he [Armado] would call abominable."—*Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

ăb-hor′, *v.t.* [Fr. *abhorrer*; Sp. *aborecer*; Ital. *aborrire*; all from Lat. *abhorreo* = to shrink back from: *ab* = from, and *horreo* = (1) to stand erect, bristle up; (2) tremble as with cold; (3) shudder at, as in fear.]

1. So to hate as to shrink back in aversion from; to loathe.

"I hate and *abhor* lying; but thy law do I love."—*Ps.* cxix. 163.

"I *abhor* death." *Byron: Heaven and Earth*, i. 3.

†**2.** To despise, neglect.

"He hath not despised nor *abhorred* the affliction of the afflicted."—*Ps.* xxii. 24.

†**3.** To cast off, to reject.

"But thou hast cast off and *abhorred* . . . . thy anointed."—*Ps.* lxxxix. 38.

¶ Formerly the passive was sometimes followed by *of*, applied to the person entertaining the hatred. Now *by* is used:

"And all Israel shall hear that thou art *abhorred* of thy father."—2 *Sam.* xvi. 21.

It is also found in a half transitive sense. (*Poet.*)

"You would *abhor* to do me wrong." *Cowper.*

***4.** To protest against.

"I utterly *abhor*, yea, from my soul
Refuse you as my judge."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

***5.** To fill with horror. (*Scotch.*)

"It wald *abhor* thee till heir red
The saikles bluds that he did schede."—*Lindsay.*

ăb-hor′-rĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ABHOR.]

"The weedy, foul, *abhorred* ground."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 67.

ăb-hŏr′-rĕnçe, † **ăb-hŏr′-rĕn-çy**, *s.* [ABHOR.] Hatred, producing a shrinking back from, aversion to.

"And what theologian would assert that, in such cases, we ought, from *abhorrence* of the evil, to reject the good?"—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, chap. xiv.

"A show of wonder and *abhorrency* in the parents."—*Locke on Education*, § 110.

ăb-hŏr′-rẹnt, *a.* [ABHOR.]

1. Feeling an extreme aversion to, drawing back from with loathing or fear.

"He would *abhorrent* turn." *Thomson: Seasons.*

2. Contrary or foreign to, thoroughly inconsistent with.

¶ Followed formerly by *from*, now generally by *to*, and sometimes used simply as a qualifying adjective:

"And yet it is so *abhorrent* from the vulgar."—*Glanville: Scepsis Scient.*

"Their *abhorrent* gladiatorial exhibitions."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i.

ăb-hŏr′-rẹnt-lў, *adv.* [ABHOR.] With abhorrence.

ăb-hor′-rĕr, *s.* [ABHOR.]

1. One who abhors.

2. *Spec.:* A member of the Court party in the reign of Charles II.

ăb-hor′-rĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [ABHOR.]

As a substantive:

1. *Subjective:* A feeling of aversion to anything.

"I feel no decay in my strength . . . no *abhorring* in my appetite."—*Donne: Devotion.*

2. *Objective:* An object of great aversion. Followed by *to*:

". . . shalt be an *abhorring* to all flesh.—*Isa.* lxvi. 24.

ā′-bĭb, or **ăb′-ĭb**, *s.* [Heb. אביב (*abib*) = a full green ear of grain, from the root אבב (*abab*) = to put forth fruit, especially ripe fruit; from Aram. אב (*eb*) = fruit (*eb* in Heb. = greenness).] The first month of the Jewish civil year (Exod. xii. 2). The feasts of unleavened bread and of the passover fell within it (Exod. xii., xiii., xxxiv. 18; Deut. xvi. 1). During the Captivity the name Nisan supplanted that of Abib. [NISAN.] The month fell about the time of our April, and its name suggested that at that period of the year in Palestine barley was in green ear.

ăb′-ĭ-chīte, *s.* A mineral named after Dr. Abich, of Tiflis. [CLINOCLASITE.]

ạ-bī′-dançe, *s.* [ABIDE.] Continuance.

". . . so long is his *abidance* [in purgatory]."—*The Puritan*, ii. 1.

ạ-bīde (1), *v.i.* & *t.* (pret. and pa. par. *abode*). [A.S. *ābīdan*, from *a* = on, *bīdan* = to remain; Sw. *bida*; Dut. *beiden*; Dan. *bie*, for *bide*; Ital. *abitare*; Russ. *vitayu* = to dwell, rest, or continue: Arab. *abada* = to be, or continue.]

I. *Intransitive:*

1. To dwell or live in a place.

"Lord, who shall *abide* in thy tabernacle?"—*Ps.* xv. 1.

2. To stay or tarry for a short time, to wait.

"And they said, Nay; but we will *abide* in the street all night."—*Gen.* xix. 2.

3. To continue, to remain, to rest.

"And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may *abide* with you for ever."—*John* xiv. 16.

4. To remain firm, to be incapable of being overthrown.

"Thou hast established the earth, and it *abideth*."—*Ps.* cxix. 90.

¶ *Abide* is followed by the prep. *with* of the person or persons, as in (3); and *in*, *at*, *by*, or *on* of the place, as in (1) and (2). *At*, as in Lev. viii. 35:

"*Abide at* the door of the tabernacle."

By, as in Job xxxix. 9:

"Will the unicorn be willing to serve thee, or abide *by* thy crib?" (i.e., beside thy crib.)

On, as in Hosea xi. 6:

"And the sword shall abide *on* his cities."

In the sense of *wait* it is followed by *for*, as—

"They shall abide *for* me many days."—*Hosea* iii. 3.

¶ *To abide by* a promise or resolution is to stand to it, to avoid departing from it.

"*Abides by* this resolve."—*Wordsworth: Happy Warrior.*

Similarly in Scotch Law: When a deed or document has been challenged as forged, the person founding on it is required to appear in court, and sign a declaration that he will *abide by* it, taking all responsibility of the consequences that may ensue. In case of a bill of exchange, the holder states that it came fairly into his hands, and that if it be a forgery he was in no shape accessory to the crime.

II. *Transitive:*

1. To await, to wait for.

"Bonds and affliction *abide* me."—*Acts* xx. 23.

(Or by supposing an ellipse of *for*, the verb may be considered intransitive.)

2. To endure, to bear, to sustain.

"The nations shall not be able to *abide* his indignation."—*Jeremiah* x. 10.

***3.** To forbear. (*Lydgate.*)

ạ-bī′de (2), *v.t.* [ABIE.]

†**ạ-bī′-dẽr**, *s.* [ABIDE.] One who abides or continues.

"Speedy goers and strong *abiders*."—*Sidney: Poesie.*

ạ-bī′-dĭng, ***ạ-bī′-dўnge**, *pr. par.* & *adj.* [ABIDE.]

As adjective:

1. Continuing, permanent, durable. "An *abiding* stain" = a permanent stain.

***2.** Patient.

"And bold and *abidynge* Bismares to suffre."—*Piers Plough.*, p. 413.

¶ *Abiding-place* = place of abode. Cf. resting-place = place of rest, &c.

"This deep *abiding-place*." *Wordsworth: Excur.*, iv.

ạ-bī′-dĭng, *s.* [ABIDE.]

I. The state of abiding.

1. Continuance, stay.

"Nothing in that place can consist or have *abiding*."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World.*

2. *Spec.:* Sojourning. (*Rider: Dict.*, 1640.)

II. The place where one abides, an abode. (*Ibid.*)

III. The act of abiding anything, or of continuing to do anything.

1. Suffering, endurance, or toleration of anything. (*Ibid.*)

2. Perseverance in a course of action. (*Ibid.*)

ạ-bī′-dĭng-lў, * **ạ-bī′-dўnge-lў**, *adv.* [ABIDE.] In a permanent manner, with continuance.

". . . with me familiar,
And in myn housolde ben *abidyngely*."
MS. Soc. Antiq. (*Halliwell.*)

***ạ-bīe′** (1), ***ạ-bў′** (1), ***ạ-bўe′** (1), *v.t.* & *t.* [Fr. *abayer*, *abaier*, *baier*, *béer*; O. Fr. *baer* = (1) to gape, (2) to listen attentively: from obs. root *ba*, imitated from the sound most naturally uttered when one gapes. Corresponds to ABIDE, but comes from Fr., whereas ABIDE is from A.S.] (*Wedgwood.*) [ABIDE, ABEYANCE.]

1. *Intransitive:* To abide, to continue, to remain.

"But nought that wanteth rest can long *aby*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vii. 3.

2. *Transitive:* To stand to, to risk, to dare, to endure, to abide by.

"But whence shall come that harme which thou dost seeme
To threat him that mindes his chance to *abye!*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. iv. 40.

¶ Sometimes confounded with the next.

ą-bīe' (2), ***ą-bye'** (2), ***ą-bȳ'** (2), ***ą-buȳ'**, ***ą-bē'**, ***ą-bēye'**, ***ą-bĕge'**, ***ą-bĕġġe'**, ***ą-bĕdġe**, ***ą-bīġ'-ġĕde**, ***ą-bīġ'-ġĕn**, ***ą-bīdġ'e**, ***ą-buȳġe'**, ***ą-bȳġġe'** (pret. *abogt*, *aboght*, *aboghten*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *ābicgan*, *abycgan* = to redeem, to pay the penalty of.] [BUY.]

I. *Trans.:* To pay for, to expiate by suffering the appropriate penalty, to atone for; also to pay, to buy.

"Disparage not the faith thou dost not know,
Lest to thy peril thou *aby* it dear."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

"Here he had the destenee
That the poore man schulde *abē*."
Reliq. Antiq., i. 63.

". . . . thy love *abeye*."
Gower MS. (*Halliwell.*)

"He wolde don his sacrilege,
That many a man it schulde *abege*."
Gower MS.: Soc. Antiq., 134, f. 174. (*Halliwell.*)

"Alle Grece it schulde *abegge* sone."
Ibid., f. 96. (*Ibid.*)

"The wich schal it *abiggede*."
Legendæ Catholicæ, p. 206.

"This ryot thou shalt now *abuyge*."
Mapes: Poems, p. 345.

"The kynge schalle hyt soone *abygge*."
MS. Cantab., Ff. ii, 38, p. 107.

II. *Intransitive:* To suffer.

"But he that killed him shall *abuy* therefore."
Ariosto (*Herring*), xvi. 34.

"Thou shalt *abeye* for that is done."
Hartshorne, Met. T. 225. (*Wright.*)

"Ther durst no wyht hand upon him legge
That he ne swor anon he schuld *abegge*."
Chaucer: Reeve's Tale, 3,935.

"Alle they schalle *abbigget* dure
That token him in that tide."
MS. Ashmole, 33, f. 14. (*Halliwell.*)

"These bargeyn wyl be dere *abogt*."
MS. Douce, 302, f. 1. (*Halliwell.*)

"And that *aboghten* guiltles
Bothe Dejanire and Hercules."
Gower MS., Soc. Antiq., 134, f. 75. (*Ibid.*)

ăb'-ĭ-ēs, *s.* [Lat. *abies*, genit. *-ĕtis* = white fir-tree. Bullet says it is derived from one of the dialects of the Celtic *abetoa*; Ital. *abete*; Sp. *abeto*. Hesychius calls it *ἄβυ*.] A genus of trees belonging to the order *Pinaceæ* (conifers). It contains four natural divisions—silver firs, spruces, larches, cedars. Most of the best known fir-trees belong to it, except the Scotch fir, *Pinus sylvestris*. [CEDAR, FIR, LARCH, SPRUCE, SILVER.]

ăb'-ĭ-ĕ-tēne, *s.* [ABIES.]

Chem.: A hydro-carbon obtained by distilling the resinous exudation of the nut-pine of California (*Pinus sabiniana*). (*Watts' 2nd Suppl.*)

ăb-ĭ-ĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [ABIES.] Pertaining to the vegetable genus *Abies*.

abietic acid, *s.* ($C_{44}H_{64}O_5$) [ABIES.]

Chem.: A crystalline aromatic acid contained in colophony. It crystallises in small colourless rhombic prisms, insoluble in water, soluble in hot alcohol and ether. [COLOPHONY.]

ăb'-ĭ-ĕ-tĭn, *s.* [ABIES.] A neutral resin, extracted from Canada balsam and Strasburg turpentine: the former the product of *Abies balsamea*, the Balm of Gilead fir; and the latter of *A. picea*, the silver fir. [ABIETIC ACID.]

ăb-ĭ-ĕ-tī'-nææ, *s. pl.* [ABIES.]

Bot.: The first sub-division of the coniferous order of Gymnosperms. It is characterised by inverted ovules and oval-curved pollen. The most noteworthy genera are *Pinus*, *Abies*, and *Araucaria*. [PINACEÆ.]

ăb'-ĭ-ĕ-tīte, *s.* ($C_6H_8O_3$.) [ABIES.]

Chem.: A sugar contained in the needles of *Abies pectinata*. It much resembles mannite, but differs from it in chemical composition. (*Watts.*)

ăb-ĭ-ĕt-ĭ'-tēs, *s.* [Lat. *abies*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.] A genus of fossil cones found in the Wealden and Lower Greensand.

ăb'-ĭ-gāil, *s.* [Originally a Heb. proper name, אֲבִיגַיִל = father of joy; or, whose father is joyful. The word is frequently derived from Abigail Hill, Mrs. Masham, waiting-woman to Queen Anne, but this cannot be correct, as the expression occurs before Mrs. Masham entered the Queen's service.] A waiting-maid.

"Mantua-maker, soubrette, court beggar, fine lady *abigail*, and scion of royalty."—*Carlyle: Diamond Necklace.*

ăb-ĭġ'-ĕ-ăt, *s.* [Lat. *abigeatus* = cattle-stealing: from *abigo* = drive away; *abigeator*, *abactor*, or *abigeus* = cattle-stealer.] [ABACTOR.]

Law: (1.) The crime of driving away cattle in theft or robbery. (2.) A miscarriage criminally produced.

***ą-bĭġ'-ġĕde, *ą-bĭġ'-ġĕn.** [ABIE (2).]

† ą-bĭl'-ĭ-āte, *v.t.* [ABLE.] To enable.

"To have wrought miracles before an age so expert therein, and *abiliated* either to outvie, or at least to detect them."—*Bacon.*

† ą-bĭl'-ĭ-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* [ABILIATE.]

***ą-bĭl'-ĭ-mĕnt,** *s.* [ABLE.] Ability.

". . . *abilument* to steer a kingdom."—*Ford: Broken Heart.*

***ą-bĭl'-ĭ-mĕnts, *ą-bȳl'-ȳ-mĕnts, *ą-bĭl'-mĕnts, *ăb-bĭl'-ĭ-mĕnts** (*Scotch*), ***ą-bȳl'-ȳ-mĕnts, *ą-bĕll'-ȳ-mĕnts,** *s. pl.* [HABILIMENTS, ABULYIEMENTS.]

ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *habilité*; Ital. *abilità*; Sp. *habilidad*; Lat. *habilitas*, from *habeo* = have or hold.] [ABLE.]

1. Power possessed by any one in virtue of his physical, mental, or moral nature.

"The *ability* to spread the blessings wide
Of true philanthropy."
Wordsworth: Excursion, iv.

2. *Specially* of intellect.

"The public men of England, with much of a peculiar kind of *ability*."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xxii.

¶ Similarly, *abilities* in the plural is often used specially for intellectual gifts:

"That gentle firmness to which, more perhaps than even to his great *abilities*, he owed his success in life."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xvi.

¶ *Ability* and *capacity* are not quite synonymous. *Capacity* refers especially to one's capability of receiving, particularly to receptivity of knowledge; *ability* implies that the intellect and knowledge are used in action: *capacity* looks upon the person as passive; *ability* as active.

3. The possession of wealth, means, or substance; wealth being power or "ability," concentrated in small compass till required.

"Then the disciples, every man according to his *ability*, determined to send relief."—*Acts* xi. 29.

4. *Metaphys. and Theology:* Moral or spiritual power.

5. *Law:* Legal competence to do certain acts.

¶ As a suffix = fitness for, capability of.

ā'-bĭll, ā'-bil, *a.* & *adv.* [ABLE.] (*Scotch.*)

1. Fit.

2. Able.

3. Perhaps. [Cf. AIBLINS.]

*** ā'-bĭll,** *v.t.* [ABLE.] To enable, to assist.

"And namely to thame that *abills* thame thereto."—*MS. Lincoln.* (*Halliwell.*)

*** ą-bī'me, * ą-bȳ'me,** *s.* [A.N.] An abyss. [ABYSM, ABYSS.]

". . . till that they be fallen downe
Unto the *abyme*."
Cursor Mundi MS., Trin. Coll., Cantab. (*Halliwell.*)

ăb'-ĭn-tĕs'-tāte, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *ab intestat*; Lat. *ab intestatus*: *ab* = from; *in* = not; *testatus*, pa. par. of *testor* = to attest; *testis* = witness.] [TEST, TESTIFY.]

1. *As adj. Law:* Inheriting the estate of a person who has died without making a will.

2. *As substantive:* A person who inherits the estate of one who has died without making a will.

ā-bī-ō-ġĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, ā-bī-ŏġ'-ĕn-ȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἀ, privative; *βίος* (*bios*) = life; *γένεσις* (*genesis*) = generation.] A scientific word invented by Prof. Huxley, and first used by him in his address as president of the British Association at Liverpool, 1870, to indicate the view that living matter can be produced from that which is not in itself living matter. It is opposed to BIOGENESIS (q.v.). (*Brit. Assoc. Report*, 1870.)

ā-bī-ŏġ'-ĕn-ĭst, ā-bī-ō-ġĕn'-ĕ-tĭst, *s.* [ABIOGENESIS (q.v.).] One who holds the hypothesis of abiogenesis. [ABIOGENESIS.]

". . . a common objection of *abiogenists*."—*Huxley: Presidential Address, Brit. Assoc.*, 1870.

*** ą-bĭsh'-ĕr-ĭng, ą-bĭsh'-ĕr-sĭng,** *s.* (1.) Originally, a forfeiture or amercement; hence in a more special sense (2) the state of being quit of amercements, "a liberty of freedom." "Wherever this word is applied to persons in a grant or charter they have the forfeitures and amercements of all others, and are themselves free from the control of any within their fee. (Rastall: *Abr. Termes de la Ley*, 7.)

¶ Spelman considers that the words should be written MISHERING, MISHERSING, or MISKERAIG.

*** ą-bŏ'-ĭt,** *s.* Old spelling of HABIT (q.v.). (*Rob. Glouc.*, pp. 105, 434.)

*** ą-bŏ'-ĭt,** *s.* Old spelling of OBIT (q.v.).

". . . an *abit* or other rites."—*Apology for the Lollards*, p. 103.

¶ In old Scotch, the plural is *abitis*:

". . . daylie dargeis
"With owklie *abitis* to augment their rentales."
Scott: Bannatyne Poems.

*** ā-bĭt',** 3 pers. sing., *v.t.* & *i.* [ABIE (1).] (*Chaucer*, &c.)

*** ăb'-ĭt-ą-cle,** *s.* [Lat. *habitaculum*: *habito* = to dwell.] A habitation, a dwelling.

"In whom also be ye bilded togedre into the *abitacle* of God in the Hooli Goost."—*Wycliffe: New Test.; Ephes.* ii. 22.

*** ą-bī'te, * ą-bȳ'te** (pa. par. *abiten*). [A.S.] To bite.

"Broun lyouns and eke white
That wolden fayn his folk *abyte*:
Kyng Alisaunder, 7,096.

*** ą'-bīte,** *s.* [Lat. *habito*.] A habitation.

"To leave his *abite*, and gon his waie."
Romaunt of the Rose, 4,914.

ăb-ĭ'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *abitio* = going away.]

1. *Lit.:* The act of going away.

2. *Fig.:* The act or state of dying. (*Cockeram.*)

ăb'-jĕct, *a.* [In Fr. *abject*; Ital. *abietto*, from Lat. *abjectus*, pa. par. of *abjicio* = to throw away.] [ABJECT, *v.t.*]

1. *Lit.* (*of material things*): Cast away.

"From the safe shore their floating carcasses
And broken chariot-wheels: so thick bestrewn,
Abject and lost lay these, covering the flood."
Milton: Paradise Lost, i. 312.

2. *Fig.* (*a*) (*of persons*): Pertaining to a castaway; a social pariah, or one excessively poor and despised.

"See yonder poor o'erlabour'd wight,
So *abject*, mean, and vile."—*Burns.*

Hence (*b*) (*of persons*): Cringing, servile, grovelling, morally debased to a contemptible extent, whether from being a castaway, or from other causes.

". . . the most *abject* of flatterers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. *Of things immaterial:*

(*a*) Servile, degraded, morally debased.

". . . or that *abject* peace of mind which springs from impudence and insensibility."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

(*b*) Mean, low, quite dissevered from the idea of debasement by loss of place or otherwise.

"But the most *abject* ideas must be entertained of their taste."—*Gibbon: Decl. & Fall*, ch. xiv.

ăb'-jĕct, *s.* [ABJECT, *v.t.* & *a.*]

1. A person of the lowest social condition, a social pariah, a humble servant.

"We are the king's *abjects*, and must obey."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

2. One who, whatever his rank, is morally vile to an extent which might have been expected to exist only in miserable outcasts.

"Yea, the *abjects* gathered themselves together against me."—*Ps.* xxxv. 15.

† ăb'-jĕct', *v.t.* [From Lat. *abjectus*, pa. par. of *abjicio* = to throw away: *ab* = from; *jacio* = to throw.]

1. To throw down, to throw or cast away.

"And downe againe himselfe disdainefully *abjecting*."
Spenser: F. Q., bk. iii., xi. 13.

2. To cast off, to reject.

"For that offence only Almighty God *abjected* Saul that he should no more reign over Israel."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governor*, c. i.

3. To cast down, to deject.

"It *abjected* his spirit to that degree that he fell dangerously sick."—*Strype: Memorials*, b. i., c. 15.

ăb-jĕct'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ABJECT, *v.t.*]

ăb-jĕct'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [ABJECT, *v.t.*]

1. The state of an abject; existence in the condition of a social outcast.

"Our Saviour . . . sunk himself to the bottom of *abjectedness* to exalt our condition to the contrary extreme."—*Boyle.*

2. The servile spirit which such want of position and regard is apt to produce; baseness, vileness.

*** ăb-jĕct'-ĭng,** *pr. par.* [ABJECT, *v.t.*]

ăb-jĕc'-tion, *s.* [ABJECT, *v.t.*] [In Fr. *abjection*, from Lat. *abjectio*.]

I. The act of casting away.

"The audacite and bolde speeche of Daniel signifyeth the *abjection* of the kynge and his realme."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel*, c. 5.

II. The state of being cast away.

1. The state of a social outcast.

2. That meanness of spirit which such a state is apt to induce.

"That this should be termed baseness, *abjection* of mind, or servility, is it credible?"—*Hooker.*

III. An objection.

"For they must take in hande
To preche and to withstande
All manner of *abjections*."—*Skelton*, i. 345.

ăb'-jĕct-lȳ, *adv.* [ABJECT.] In a mean, contemptible, or servile way.

"He . . . *abjectly* implored the intercession of Dartmouth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

ăb'-jĕct-nĕss, *s.* [ABJECT.]

1. The state of a social outcast; a low, servile condition.

2. The character which is likely to be produced in a social outcast, servility, meanness of spirit, debasement.

"Servility and *abjectness* of humour is implicitly involved in the charge of lying."—*Gov. of the Tongue.*

***ăb-jū'-dĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *abjudico* = to take away by a judgment or sentence: *ab* = from, *judico* = to judge.] To give, to take away, or to transfer, by a judicial sentence.

ăb-jū'-dĭ-cā-tĕd, *pa. par.* [ABJUDICATE.]

ăb-jū'-dĭ-cāt'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ABJUDICATE.]

ăb-jū-dĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [ABJUDICATE.] The act of taking away by a judicial sentence; rejection.

Spec.: A legal decision by which the real estate of a debtor is adjudged to belong to his creditor.

ăb'-jû-gāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *abjugo* = to unyoke: *ab* = from; *jugo* = to bind to rails, or generally, to join; *jugum* = a yoke.] To unyoke.

ăb-jŭr-ā'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *abjuration;* Sp. *abjuracion;* Lat. *abjuro* = to deny on oath, to abjure: *ab* = from; *juro* = to swear.]

I. The act of forswearing, abjuring, or renouncing upon oath; a denial upon oath, a renunciation upon oath. Chiefly a law term, and used in the following senses:—

1. An abjuration of the realm. During the Middle Ages the right of sanctuary was conceded to criminals. A person fleeing to a church or churchyard might permanently escape trial, if, after confessing himself guilty before the coroner, he took an oath abjuring the kingdom, *i.e.*, promising forthwith to embark, at an assigned port, for a foreign land, and never to return unless by the king's permission. By this abjuration the blood of the criminal was attainted, and he forfeited all his goods and chattels. This system of procedure was modified in the reign of Henry VIII., and entirely swept away in that of James I.

2. *Spec.:* An abjuration or renunciation of all imagined allegiance to the Jacobite line of rulers, after the nation had given its verdict in favour of William and Mary.

"An *Abjuration* Bill of extreme severity was brought into the House of Commons."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

The oath of abjuration was fixed by 13 Wm. III., c. 16. By the 21 & 22 Vict., c. 48, one form of oath was substituted for the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration. For this form another was substituted by the Act 30 & 31 Vict., c. 75, s. 5. This has in turn been superseded by the Promissory Oaths Act, 31 & 32 Vict., c. 72, by which a new form of the oath of allegiance is provided.

3. An abjuration, renunciation, or retractation of real or imagined heresy or false doctrine. Thus the now abolished 25 Chas. II., c. 2, enacted that certain tenets of the Church of Rome were to be solemnly renounced. This is sometimes called an Abjuration Act, but the term is more appropriately confined to that mentioned under No. 2.

4. *In a popular sense:* A more or less formal giving up.

II. The state of being abjured.

III. The document containing a solemn renunciation on oath of a person or doctrine.

"As it was, he was committed to the Fleet on the charge of having used heretical language. An *abjuration* was drawn up by Wolsey, which he signed."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

ăb-jŭr'-ą-tō-rў, *a.* [In Fr. *abjuratoire;* fr. Lat. *abjuro.*] Intended to intimate abjuration.

ăb-jū're, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *abjuro* = to deny on oath; Fr. *abjurer;* Sp. & Port. *abjurar.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. To renounce, recant, retract, or abrogate anything upon oath.

Law: Especially (1) to abjure the kingdom; that is, to swear that one will leave the kingdom and never return. [ABJURATION (1).]

". . . if required so to do by four justices, must *abjure* and renounce the realm."—*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. iv., ch. 4.

(2.) To renounce a pretender. *Spec.:* To renounce allegiance to James II. and his successors, after the nation had pronounced in favour of William and Mary. [ABJURATION (2).]

"Nay, is it not well known that some of these persons boastfully affirmed that, if they had not *abjured* him, they never could have restored him?"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

II. Solemnly to renounce, *e.g.*, one's faith or principles, or society; or to act like one who has done so.

". . . unless they speedily *abjure* this practical heresy."—*Gibbon: Decl. & Fall*, chap. xlix.

"To *abjure* for ever the society of man."
Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream, i. 1.

"The servile crowd might purchase their safety by *abjuring* their character, religion, and language."—*Gibbon: Decl. and Fall*, chap. xli.

B. *Intransitive:* To take an oath of abjuration.

"An ancient man who had *abjured* in the year 1506."—*Bp. Burnet: Hist. Ref.*

ăb-jū'red, *pa. par.* [ABJURE.]

ăb-jūre'-mĕnt, *s.* [ABJURE.] Solemn renunciation.

"Such sins as these are venial in youth, especially if expiated with timely *abjurement*."—*John Hall: Preface to his Poems.*

ăb-jūr'-ĕr, *s.* [ABJURE.] One who abjures; one who solemnly renounces.

ăb-jūr'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ABJURE.]

abkari, abkaree, abkary, abkarry, *aubkaury (pron. **ăb-kah'-rē**). [Hind.] Revenue derived from duties levied on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, as arrack, toddy, &c.; or intoxicating drugs, as opium or bhang.

Abkaree Regulations: Regulations for the assessment and payment of such duties.

† **ăb'-lăch, † ăb'-lăck,** *s.* [Dimin. of Wel. *abo* = a carcase, carrion. In Fr. and Gael. *abach* = a dwarf or sprite; Gael. *ablach* = a carcase.] (*Scotch.*)

1. A spectre.

"Up the kirkyard he fast did gee,
I wat he was na hoolly:
And a' the *ablacks* glowr'd to see
A bonny kind of toolzie
Between them twae."
MS. by Rev. Mr. Skinner: The Ba'ing of Money Musk.

2. A dwarf.

3. The remains of any animal that has become the prey of a dog, fox, polecat, &c.

4. A particle, a fragment.

† **ăb-lăc'-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *ablacto* = to wean: *ab; lacto* = to suckle: *lac* = milk.] To wean.

ăb-lăc-tā'-tion, *s.* [From Lat. *ablacto* = to wean.]

1. *Med.:* The weaning of a child from the mother's milk.

2. *Old Hortic.:* Grafting by approach or inarching. [GRAFTING.]

* **ăb-lā'-dĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Med. Lat.]

1. *In Old Records:* Cut corn.

2. A particular method of grafting where the scion is, as it were, weaned by degrees from the maternal stock, till it is firmly united to the stock on which it is grafted. (*Dictionarium Rusticum*, 1726.)

* **ą-blănd',** *pa. par.* [A.S.] Blinded. [ABLENDE.]

"The walmes han the *ablaud*."
Sevyn Sages, 2,462.

ăb-lă'-quĕ-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *ablaqueo* = to disentangle, or turn up the earth round the roots of a tree to form a trench: *ab* = from; *laqueus* = a noose or snare.]

Hortic.: To lay bare the roots of trees; to expose them to air and water.

ăb-lă-quĕ-ā'-tion, *s.* [ABLAQUEATE.]

1. *Hortic.:* The act or process of laying bare the roots of a tree to expose them to the air and to moisture.

"Uncover as yet roots of trees where *ablaqueation* is requisite."—*Evelyn: Cal. Hort.*

2. The state of being laid bare.

* **ą-blas'te,** *s.* [A.N.] [Lat. *balista* = a crossbow, or a more powerful engine for the propulsion of arrows.] A crossbow. [ARBALEST.]

ą-blast'-ĕn, *v.t.* To blast. [BLAST.]

"Venim and fir to gedir he caste,
That he Jason so sore *ablastè*."
Gower MS. (*Halliwell.*)

ăb-lā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ablatio* = a taking away; *ablatus* = taken away: *ab* = away; *latus*, pa. par. of *tollo* = to raise, to remove.]

I. The act or process of carrying away.

1. *In a general sense:*

"And this prohibition extends to all injustice, whether done by force or fraud; whether it be by *ablation*, or detaining of rights."—*Jeremy Taylor: Works*, vol. iii.

"Wrongful *ablation* of servantship, if it be the offence of the master, but not otherwise, coincides with wrongful abdication of mastership; if it be the offence of a stranger, it involves in it *ablation* of mastership, which, in as far as the mastership is a beneficial thing, is wrongful."—*Jeremy Bentham.*

2. *Med.:* The carrying away from the body of anything hurtful to health.

3. *Chem.:* The act of removing whatever is no longer necessary.

II. The state of being carried away.

ăb'-lą-tīve, *a. & s.* [Lat. *ablativus;* Ger. *ablativ;* Fr. *ablatif;* Ital. *ablativo.*] [ABLATION.]

I. *As adjective:*

† 1. *Gen.* (from lit. sense of the word): Pertaining to ablation, *i.e.*, the act of taking away.

"Where the heart is forestalled with misopinions, *ablative* directions are found needfull to untesch error."—*Bp. Hall: Serm.*

2. *Spec.:*

(*a*) The sixth and last case in the Latin language. An extant fragment of Julius Cæsar's *De Analogia* informs us that he was the inventor of the term in Latin. He found time to introduce it during his Gallic War. The ablative case expresses a variety of relations, such as separation, instrumentality, position in time and place, and these we express in English by the prepositions *from, by, with, in, at,* &c.

(*b*) Pertaining to the sixth case in the Latin language.

¶ The word is, no doubt, originally an adjective, as in Latin; but as in that language there is frequently an ellipse of the substantive *casus*, so in English we find ablative standing by itself, and it is thus used—

II. *As a substantive:*

"The *ablative* denotes the moving cause."—*Schmitz: Lat. Gram.*, § 291.

¶ The *ablative absolute* is a mode of expression in Latin by which, in a subordinate clause detached from the rest, the subject is put in the ablative, and the verb is changed into a participle, and made to agree with it: as, *Reluctante naturâ irritus labor est* = exertion is useless, nature being against it, *i.e.*, when nature is against it.

¶ There is an ablative in the Chinese as well as the Latin language. (See Max Müller.)

† **ą-blâw'-ĕn,** * **ą-blō'we,** *v.* [A.S. *ablâwan* = to blow up.] To blow up.

". . . he gan hire herte *ablowe*."—*Shoreham*, 160.

ą-blā'ze, *adv. & a.* [Pref. *a* = on; *blaze.*] On fire, in a blaze, blazing.

"All *a-blaze* with crimson and gold."
Longfellow: Golden Legend.

-able, *in compos.*, a suffix = *able* (q.v.), implying *that which may do* or *be done:* as *perishable* = which may perish; *eatable* = which may be eaten.

ā'-ble, *a.* [O. Fr. *hable;* Norm. *ablez, hable, habler* = to enable: fr. Lat. *habilis* = that may be easily handled; *habeo* = to have or hold.]

I. *Old Eng. & Scotch* (in the etymological sense): Fit, proper.

". . . James Erle of Mortoun his guidschir, and thereby maist *able* to succeed to him."—*Acts James VI.*, 1581.

* II. Liable, in danger of.

"Finding yourself *able* to droone, ye wold preis agane to the boit."—*Bannatyne: Trans.*, p. 159.

III. Having sufficient physical, mental, moral, or spiritual power, or acquired skill, or sufficient pecuniary and other resources to do something indicated.

"I have wounded them, that they were not *able* to rise."—*Ps.* xviii. 38.

"And no man was *able* to answer him a word."—*Matt.* xxiii. 46.

"God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are *able*."—*1 Cor.* x. 13.

". . . *able* to read."—*Statesman's Year Book* (1873).

"Every man shall give as he is *able*."—*Deut.* xvi 17.

An able man: A man of intellect.

"Pepys, the *ablest* man in the English Admiralty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

¶ *Rarely of things:* Sufficient, enough.

". . . their gold shall not be *able* to deliver them."—*Ezek.* vii. 19

IV. Having legal permission, or possessed of legal competence, to do anything stated.

able-bodied, *a.*

1. Having a body sufficiently strong to permit of one's doing an average amount of manual labour.

"For the *able-bodied* vagrant, it is well known that the old English laws had no mercy."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

2. *Naut.:* Applied to a sailor possessing some experience of the work on shipboard. Often contracted into A.B. (q.v.).

able-minded, *a.* Talented, clever, possessed of intellect.

†ā'-ble, *v.t.* [From the adjective.]

1. To enable, to make fit for, to adapt, to suit.

2. To warrant or answer for, to undertake for any one.

"None does offend, none, I say, none, I'll *able* 'em."—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, iv. 6.

ā'-ble, ā'-blins, *adv.* [Aiblins.] Perhaps, possibly. (*Scotch.*)

"Who would go search among such heroes' sheep
May *able* find many poor scabbed crock," &c.
Dream of Sir David Lindsay: Works, 53.

ą-blĕc'-tick, or ą-blĕc'-tive, *a.* [Lat. *ab* = from; *lego* = to lay in order.] Set out or adorned for sale. (*Cockeram.*)

†ăb'-lĕ-gāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *ablego* = to send away: *ab; lego* = to send as an ambassador.] To send abroad specially as an ambassador.

†ăb-lĕ-gā'-tion, *s.* [Ablegate.] A sending abroad; as, (1) *spec.*, an ambassador; (2) *gen.*, any person or thing from the place usually occupied.

". . . an arbitrarious *ablegation* of the spirit into this or that determinate part of the body."—*Dr. H. More: Antidote against Atheism*, I. ii. 7.

***ā'-ble-mĕntes,** *s. pl.* [Habiliments.] (*Hardyng's Chronicle*, f. 145.)

ăb'-lĕn, or **ăb'-lĕt,** *s.* [In Fr. *ablen* or *ablette.*] Names occasionally given to a small fresh-water fish more commonly termed the bleak. It is the *Cyprinus alburnus* of Linnæus, and the *Leuciscus alburnus* of Cuvier. [Bleak.]

***ą-blĕn'de, *ą-blĕnd'-ĕn,** *v.t.* (pret. *ablente*). [A.S. *ablendan* = to blind.] To blind, to dazzle. Also (*fig.*) deceived. [Blind.]

"He schal both *ablende* his enemies' sigt."
MS. Douce, 291, f. 12.

†ā'-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Able.] Ability, physical or mental. (Now Ability.)

"That nation doth so excel both for comeliness and *ableness*."—*Sidney.*

***ą-blĕnt',** *pa. par.* [Ablende.] Blinded, dazzled; also deceived.

"Stronge thef, thou schalt be shent,
For thou hast me thus *ablent*."
MS. Addit. (*Halliwell.*)

ā-blĕp'-sĭ-ą, or **ā-blĕp'-sy,** *s.* [Gr. ἀβλεψία (*ablepsia*) = blindness.] Blindness, want of sight. (*Cockeram.*)

ā-blĕp'-tic-al-lў, *adv.* [From Gr. ἀβλεπτέω (*ablepteo*) = to overlook. ἀ, priv.; βλέπω (*blepo*) = to look.] Inadvertently, by oversight.

***ą-blĕs'-sўd.** Old spelling of Blessed.

ăb'-lĕt. [Ablen.]

ablewe (ą-blū'), *pret.* [Blow.] Blew.

"Aswon tho sche overthrewe
Wawain sone hir *ablewe*."
Arthour and Merlin, p. 315.

*** a-bliche,** *adv.* Fitly, properly.

"These mowe *abliche* be chosen to chivalrye."
MS. Douce, 291, fo. 10.

ăb'-lĭ-gāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *ab; ligo* = to tie, to bind.] To tie up firm.

ăb-lĭ-gā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ab; ligatio* = a binding: *ligo* = to bind.]

1. The act of tying up.
2. The state of being tied up.

***ăb-lĭ-gŭ-rĭ'-tion, ăb-lĭ'-gŭ-rў,** *s.* [Lat. *abligurītio* = a consuming or feasting: *ab; ligurio* = to lick off, to consume in feasting: *ab; ligurītio* = daintiness; *ligurio* and *ligurrio* = to lick.] Excess in eating and drinking. (*Minsheu.*)

***ą-blĭn'-dĕn, *ą-blyn'-dĕn,** *v.t.* [A.S. *ablendan*, v.t. [Ablende.]

1. *Transitive:* To blind, to dazzle.

"Why menestow thi mood for a mote
In thi brotheres eighe,
Sithen a beem in thyn owene
Ablyndeth thiselve." *Piers Plowman*, p. 189.

2. *Intransitive:* To grow blind.

†ăb'-lō-cāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *ablōco* (lit.) = to place from, to place away from, to let out: *ab; loco* = to place, to lease.] To let out, to lease out. (*Calvin: Lexicon Jurídicum.*)

ăb-lō-cā'-tion, *s.* [From Lat. *ablōco.*] A letting out for hire.

***ą-blōde',** *adv.* Bloody, with blood, bleeding.

"Olubrious sat and byheld
How here lymes ronne *ablode*."—*W. de Shoreham.*

†ą-blōў', *interj.* [A.N. *ablo!*] An exclamation used in hunting = "On! on!"

***ăb-lū'-ţĭ-oŭn,** *s.* [Sp. *abluciou; Eng. ablution.*]

Old Chem.: The cleansing of bodies from impurities.

"Oyles, *ablucioun*, and metal fusible."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,324.

†ăb-lū'-de, *v.t.* [Lat. *abludo* = not to be in tune with; hence, to differ from: *ab; ludo* = to play.] To be unlike, to differ.

"The wise advice of our Seneca, not much *abluding* from the counsel of that blessed apostle."—*Bp. Hall: Balm of Gilead*, vii. 1.

†ăb'-lū-ĕnt, *a. & s.* [Lat. *abluens*, pr. par. of *abluo* = to wash away: *ab; luo* = to wash; Gr. λούω (*louo*).] Washing away, washing, cleansing by means of water or other liquid.

As substantive: A washing away.

Phar.: Applied to medicines which were formerly supposed to purify or cleanse the blood.

*** ăb-lū'-gĕn,** *v.t.* (pret. *abluied*). [M. H. Ger. *erbliugen.*] To frighten.

"Tha iwarth that folc swithe *abluied*."—*Morris: O. Eng. Homilies of the 12th & 13th Cent.*

ăb-lū'-tion, *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *ablution;* Sp. *ablucion;* Ital. *abluzione;* from Lat. *ablutio* = washing.]

I. The act of washing, cleansing, or purifying by means of water.

1. *Spec.:* One of those washings which figure so largely among the ceremonial observances of Oriental faiths, and are recognised also in Christian baptism.

"*Ablutions* before prayer."—*Herklots: Mussulmans of India*, xiii. 72.

2. *Roman Ritual:* The water and wine with which the celebrant washes his thumb and index finger, after his communion, in the Mass.

3. *Med.:* The washing of the body externally by baths, or internally by fluids effective for the purpose.

4. *Chem.:* The purification of bodies by the pouring upon them of suitable liquids.

II. The state of being washed.

* **III.** The water which has been used for the purpose of washing.

"Wash'd by the briny wave, the pious train
Are cleans'd, and cast the *ablutions* in the main."
Pope: Homer's Iliad.

***ăb-lū'-vĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Old Lat. *abluvium* = a deluge.] That which is washed off. (*Dwight.*)

ā'-blў, *adv.* [Able.] In an able manner; with ability.

"And bare him *ably* in the fight."
Scott: Lay of Last Minstrel, iv. 23.

ăb'-nĕ-gāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *abnego* = to refuse or deny: *ab; nego* = to refuse, to deny.] [Negation.] To deny, to repudiate.

"The very possibility of Heroism had been, as it were, formally *abnegated* in the minds of all."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. V.

ăb'-nĕ-gā-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Abnegate.]

ăb'-nĕ-gā-tĭng, *pr. par.* [Abnegate.]

ăb-nĕ-gā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *abnegatio;* Fr. *abnégation.*] [Abnegate.] Denial, renunciation, disclaimer.

"Patience and *abnegation* of self, and devotion to others." *Longfellow: Evangeline.*

†ăb'-nĕ-gā'-tĭve, *a.* [Abnegate.] Lat. *abnegativus* = negative: *abnego.*] Denying, negative.

†ăb'-nĕ-gā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *abnegator* = one who denies.] One who denies, renounces, or repudiates. [Abnegate.]

"*Abnegators* and dispensers against the laws of God."—*Sir E. Sandys: State of Religion.*

ăb'-nō-dāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *abnodo* = to clear trees of knots: *ab* = from; *nodus* = a knot.] To clear knots away from trees.

ăb-nō-dā'-tion, *s.* [Abnodate.]

1. The act of cutting knots from trees.

2. The state of having knots cut away from trees.

ăb-nor'-mal, *a.* [Lat. *abnormis* = without rule: *ab* = from; *norma* = a carpenter's square (fig., a rule).] Not according to rule; irregular; anomalous, departing from the ordinary type. "Quite recently introduced into English" (Trench: *English, Past and Present*, p. 48). It is now quite a common word, especially in scientific works.

". . . she was reduced into that *abnormal* and singular condition."—*Froude: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. iv.

"If present in the normal human embryo, they become developed in an *abnormal* manner."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, ch. iv.

ăb-nor-măl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Abnormal.]

1. The quality of being abnormal; departure from rule.

2. Anything abnormal; an abnormal feature.

"A single body presented the extraordinary number of twenty-five distinct *abnormalities*."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i. (1871), part i., ch. iv., p. 109.

ăb-nor'-mal-lў, *adv.* [Abnormal.] In an abnormal manner.

ăb-nor'-mĭ-tў, *s.* [Abnormal.] Irregularity; departure from the ordinary type.

ăb-nor'-moŭs, *a.* [Abnormal.] Not according to rule; departing from the ordinary type; misshapen, gigantic, monstrous.

"The former being often the more extravagant and *abnormous* in their incidents, in proportion as the general type of the gods was more vast and awful than that of the heroes."—*Grote: History of Greece*, vol. i., ch. i.

ăb'-ō, *s.* [Welsh.] The carcase of an animal killed by a wolf or other predatory animal. (*Ancient Laws and Inst. of Wales.*)

ą-bōard'd, *adv. & prep.* [Pref. *a* = on; and *board.*[[Board.]

I. *As adverb:*

1. On board; into a ship.

"And finding a ship sailing over unto Phœnicia, we went *aboard*, and set forth."—*Acts* xxi. 2.

2. On board; in a ship.

"*Pro.:* Go, go, be gone to save your ship from wreck,
Which cannot perish, having thee *aboard*."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

Naut.: To *fall aboard of* is to come against another ship when one or both are in motion, or one at least is so.

Aboard main-tack: The order to draw the main-tack, meaning the lower corner of the main-sail, down to the chess-tree.

All aboard! A call to go on board a ship, or (U. S.) to enter a railroad train, a street car or other vehicle, when it is on the point of starting.

II. *As prepesition.* [In Ital. *a bordo.*]

1. On board; into a ship.

". . . convey thy deity
Aboard our dancing boat."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iii. 1.

2. On board; in a ship.

*** ą-bōard'd,** *s.* Approach. (*Sir K. Digby.*)

*** ą-bōar'd,** *v.t.* [Fr. *aborder.*]

1. To approach the shore.

"Ev'n to the verge of gold, *aboarding* Spain."
Soliman and Perseda (1599).

2. In some games this phrase signifies that the person or side in the game which was previously either none or few, has now got as many as the other. (*Dyche.*)

*** ą-bŏbb'ed,** *a.* [A.N. *aboby* = astonished.] Astonished.

"The messangers were *abobbed* tho
Thai nisten what thai mighten do."
Arthour & Merlin, p. 75.

***a-bŏçcho'-mĕnt, *a-bŏçch-ynge,** *s.* [A.N.] Increase. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

abococked. [See explanatory note, *s. v.* ABACOT.]

***a-bō'-dançe,** *s.* [ABODE, *v.t.*] An omen.

a-bō'de, (*pret. of* ABIDE).

a-bō'de, *s.* [ABIDE.] (*Abode* is connected with *bode*, the pa. par. of the A.S. verb *bídan* = to abide.)

I. The state of abiding.

1. The state of residing for a longer or shorter period in any place; residence.

"If a man love me, he will keep my words: and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our *abode* with him."—*John* xiv. 23.

*2. Delay.

"[He] having her from Trompart lightly reared,
Upon his courser sett the lovely lode,
And with her fled away without *abode*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. viii. 18.

II. The place where one resides; a habitation, a dwelling, a house, home, residence.

"Come, let me lead you to our poor *abode*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

a-bō'de, *v.t. & i.* [BODE.]

I. *Trans.:* To foreshadow, to forebode, to to bode, to omen.

"That this tempest,
Dashing the garment of this peace, *aboded*
The sudden breach on't."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 1.

II. *Intrans.:* To be an omen.

"This *abodes* sadly."—*Decay of Christian Piety.*

***a-bō'de-mĕnt,** *s.* [*a; bode*; and affix *-ment.*] A foreboding an evil omen, unfavourable prognostication.

"Tush, man! *abodements* must not now affright us
By fair or foul means we must enter in,
For hither will our friends repair to us."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iv. 7.

a-bō'-dĭng, *pr. par.* [ABODE.]

a-bō'-dĭng, *s.* [ABODE, BODE.] Prognostication, presentiment.

"What strange ominous *abodings* and fears do many times on a sudden seize upon men, of certain approaching evils, whereof at present there is no visible appearance."—*Bp. Bull: Works*, ii. 489.

***a-bōf'e, *a-bōff'e,** *adv.* [ABOVE.]

"Wolde God, for his modurs lief,
Bryng me onys at meyne *abofe*
I were out of theire eye."
Cambridge MS. 15th Cent., ff. v. 48, 55. (*Halliwell.*)

***a-bōghte, *a-bōght-ĕn,** *pret. of v.* [ABOHTE.]

***a-bō'-gĭ-ĕn,** *v.t.* (pret. *abogede*, pa. par. *abogen*). [A.S. *abugan.*] To bow. (*Bailey.*)

"Wel corteisli thanne *abogede* she."—*Halliwell: Dict.* 10.

***a-bŏh'te,** or ***a-bŏgh'te** (pret. sing. of ABIE; pl. *aboghten*). Atoned for; paid for; expiated.

"Murie he ther wrohte
Ah Rymenild hit *abohte*." *Kyng Horn* (1403).

a-bŏĭl', *a.* or *adv.* [BOIL, *v.*] In or into a boiling state. Chiefly in the phrase, To come *a-boil* = to begin to boil. (*Scotch.*)

"This without any other preparation is put into a pot on the fire, and by the time it comes *a-boil* is transformed into a coagulation or jelly."—*Agric. Survey, Kincard.*, p. 482.

***ăb'-ō-lēte,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *aboletus*, sup. of *abolesco* = to decay.] [ABOLISH.] Old, obsolete.

"To practyse suche *abolete* scians."—*Skelton: Works*, ii. 48.

a-bŏl'-ĭsh, *v.t.* [Fr. *abolir*; Sp. *abolir*; Ital. *abolire*: fr. Lat. *aboleo* = to grow out of use, to abolish: *ab; olesco* = to grow.]

1. To do away with, to abrogate, annul, disannul, cancel or revoke. Used especially of laws, customs, institutions, or offices.

"It was therefore impossible to *abolish* kingly government."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. i.

†2. (*Phys. sense*): To destroy.

"And the idols he shall utterly *abolish*."—*Isa.* ii. 18.
". . . our Saviour Jesus Christ, who hath *abolished* death, and hath brought life and immortality to light through the gospel."—*2 Tim.* i. 10.

a-bŏl'-ĭsh-a-ble, *a.* [In Fr. *abolissable.*] [ABOLISH.] Able to be abolished; that may be abolished, abrogated, repealed, annulled, or destroyed.

"Not abolished, not *abolishable*."—*Carlyle: French Revolution.*

a-bŏl'-ĭshed, *pa. par. & a.* [ABOLISH.]

a-bŏl'-ĭsh-ĕr, *s.* [ABOLISH.] One who abolishes.

a-bŏl'-ĭsh-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ABOLISH.]

†**a-bŏl'-ĭsh-ĭng,** *s.* [ABOLISH.] A repealing, an annulling, an abrogating, a destroying. (Nearly obsolete, its place being taken by ABOLITION.)

"The *abolishing* of detestable heresies."—*Henry VIII. Quoted by Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

†**a-bŏl'-ĭsh-mĕnt,** *s.* [In Fr. *abolissement.*] The act of abolishing, the act of repealing, annulling, or abrogating.

". . . a godly act was made [in 1559] for the *abolishment* of diversity of opinion concerning the Christian religion."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, vol. iii., ch. xvii., p. 501.

ăb-ŏl-ĭ'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *abolition*; Ital. *abolizione*: fr. Lat. *abolitio.*] [ABOLISH.]

I. The act of abolishing.

1. The act of annulling, erasing, effacing, destroying, or sweeping out of existence.

". . . he would willingly consent to the entire *abolition* of the tax."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. *Law only:* The giving by the sovereign or the judges leave to a prosecutor or a criminal accuser to desist from further prosecution. (25 Hen. VIII., c. 21.)

II. The state of being abolished.

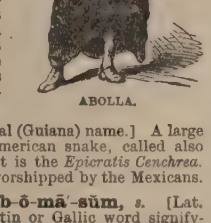
ăb-ŏl-ĭ'-tion-ĭsm, *s.* [ABOLITION.] The views entertained by an abolitionist

ăb-ŏl-ĭ'-tion-ĭst, *s.* [ABOLITION.] [In Ger. *abolitionist*; Fr. *abolitioniste.*] One who entertains views in favour of "abolition," meaning the abolition of slavery.

"The *abolitionists* had been accused as authors of the late insurrection in Dominica." *-Clarkson: Abol. of Slave Trade*, ii. 284.

a-bŏl'-la, *s.* [Lat., fr. Gr. ἀμβολά (*ambola*) = a mantle.]

Among the ancient Greeks and Romans: A thick woollen mantle or cloak, worn principally by military men, and thus was opposed to the toga, which was especially the habiliment of peace. [TOGA.] Its use was, however, not confined to military excursions, but it was also worn within the city. It was also used by the Stoic philosophers at Rome as a distinctive dress.



ABOLLA.

a-bō'-ma, *s.* [Local (Guiana) name.] A large and formidable American snake, called also the ringed boa. It is the *Epicratis Cenchrea.* Anciently it was worshipped by the Mexicans.

ăb-ō-mā'-sŭs, ăb-ō-mā'-sŭm, *s.* [Lat. *ab; omasum*, a Latin or Gallic word signifying the stomach of a bullock.] The fourth stomach in a ruminating animal. Its sides are wrinkled, and it is the true organ of digestion. Analogous to the simple stomach of other mammals.

a-bŏm'-ĭn-a-ble, *a.* [In Fr. *abominable*; Ital. *abbominevole*: fr. Lat. *abominabilis* = worthy of imprecation, execrable; fr. *abominor* = to deprecate anything unpropitious.] [ABOMINATE.] Very loathsome, hateful, or odious; whether (1) as being offensive to the physical senses—

"And I will cast *abominable* filth upon thee."—*Nahum* iii. 6.

or (2) (in Scripture) as being ceremonially unclean—

"Any unclean beast or any *abominable* unclean thing."—*Leviticus* vii. 21.

or (3) as being offensive to the moral sense—

"And the scant measure that is *abominable*."—*Micah* vi. 10.

¶ It may be used of persons as well as things:

"Ye shall not make yourselves *abominable* with any creeping thing that creepeth."—*Lev.* xi. 43.
". . . in works they deny him, being *abominable*."—*Titus* i. 16.

a-bŏm'-ĭn-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [ABOMINABLE.] The quality or state of being physically or morally loathsome.

". . . to urge atheists with the corruption and *abominableness* of their principles."—*Bentley: Serm.*

a-bŏm'-ĭn-a-blў, *adv.* [ABOMINABLE.] In a very loathsome manner, whether physically or morally.

1. *Phys.:* As in the sentence, "Decaying tangles smell *abominably*."

2. *Morally:*

"And he did very *abominably* in following idols."—*1 Kings* xxi. 26.

a-bŏm'-ĭn-ate, *v.t.* [In Sp. *abominar*; Ital. *abbominare*; Lat. *abominor* = to depreciate as being of evil omen; hence, to detest: *ab; omen*, genit. *ominis*; as if it had been said, *absit omen* = may the omen depart, God forbid that the omen should come to pass.] To loathe, to detest, to hate exceedingly.

"He preferred both to *abominate* and despise all mystery, refinement, and intrigue."—*Swift.*

a-bŏm'-ĭn-āt-ĕd, *pa. par.* [ABOMINATE.]

a-bŏm'-ĭn-ā-tĭng, *pr. par.* [ABOMINATE.]

a-bŏm-ĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [ABOMINATE.]

I. The act of doing something hateful.

". . . every *abomination* to the Lord, which he hateth."—*Deut.* xii. 31.
". . . because of the *abominations* which ye have committed."—*Jer.* xliv. 22.

II. The state of being greatly hated or loathed.

". . . Israel also was had in *abomination* with the Philistines."—*1 Sam.* xiii. 4.
"Tobacco in any other form than that of richly-scented snuff was held in *abomination*."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. iii.

III. *Objectively:* An object of extreme hatred, loathing, or aversion. An object loathed on account—

(1) Of its offensiveness to the senses.

(2) Of its ceremonial impurity:

". . . eating swine's flesh, and the *abomination*, and the mouse."—*Isa.* lxvi. 17.

(3) Of its moral offensiveness:

". . . wickedness is an *abomination* to my lips."—*Prov.* viii. 7.

¶ In this sense the word is often used in Scripture for an idol:

". . . Milcom, the *abomination* of the Ammonites."—*1 Kings* xi. 5.

(4) Of some other cause than those now mentioned:

". . . for every shepherd is an *abomination* unto the Egyptians."—*Gen.* xlvi. 34.

***a-bŏm'-ĭne,** *v.t.* The same as ABOMINATE. *Poet. & Ludicrous:*

"By topics which though I *abomine* 'em,
May serve as arguments *ad hominem*."—*Swift*

a-bō'ne (1), *prep. & adv.* [ABOVE.]

1. *As prep.:* Above. (*Arthour & Merlin*, p. 128.)

2. *As adverb:* Above.

***a-bō ne** (2), *adv.* [Fr. *à bon.*] Well.

"Tho thei seeche a litel hem *abone*
Seven knightes y-armed come."
Arthour and Merlin, p. 128.

2. *Adverb:* Well.

"And a good swerde, that wolde byte *abone*."
Sir Gawayne, p. 217.

a-bôod', *pret.* [ABIDE.] Waited, expected, remained.

"And Cornelie *abood* hem with hise cosyns and necessarie frendis that weren clepid togidre."—*Wicklife: New Test.*, Acts x. 24.

a-bôon', *prep.* (*Scotch and N. of Eng. dialect for* ABOVE.) [ABUNE.]

". . . aboon the pass of Bally-Brough."—*Sir W. Scott: Waverley.*

***a-bôord',** *adv.* [Fr. *bord* = border.] From the bank. (*Spenser.*)

"As men in summer fearles passe the foord,
Which is in winter lord of all the plaine,
And with his tumbling streames doth beare *aboord*
The ploughman's hope and shepheard's labour vaine." *Spenser: Ruines of Rome* (1591).

a-bôot', *pa. par.* Beaten down. (*Skinner.*)

a-bôot', *adv.* [ABOTE.] To boot, the odds paid in a bargain. (*Roxburgh.*)

***a-bôrd',** *s.* [Fr.] First appearance, manner of address, accosting. (*Chesterfield.*)

***a-bôrd',** *v.t.* [Fr. *aborder* = to approach.] To approach, to accost. (*Spenser.*)

***a-bôrd',** *adv.* [Fr. *border* = shore.] Across; from shore to shore. (*Spenser.*)

***a-bôrd'-age (age** = ĭj), *s.* [Fr. *aborder* = to board.] The act of boarding a ship.

"The master further gettis of the ship taken bi him and his companie, the best cabell and anchor for his *abordage*."—*Balfour: Pract.*, p. 640.

a-bŏr'e, *pa. par.* Born. [BEAR.]

"At Taunedeane lond I was *abore* and abred."
MS. Ashmole, 36, f. 112. (*Halliwell.*)

ăb-ŏ-rĭg'-ĭn-al, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *ab* = from; *origo, -inis* = the beginning: fr. *orior* = to rise.]

I. *As adjective:*

1. Original.

"And mantled o'er with *aboriginal* turf
And everlasting flowers."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

"On a sudden, the *aboriginal* population rose on the colonists."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. i.

2. Primitive, simple, unsophisticated.

". . . these are doubtless many *aboriginal* minds, by which no other conclusion is conceivable."—*Herbert Spencer.*

II. *As substantive:*

1. A man or woman belonging to the oldest known race inhabiting a country.

"I have selected for comparison these extreme specimens of skulls characteristic of race, one of an *aboriginal* of Van Diemen's Land."—*Owen: Mammalia.*

2. An animal or plant species brought into being within the area where it is now found.

". . . hence it may be well doubted whether this frog is an *aboriginal* of these islands."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World.*

ăb-ŏ-rĭg'-ĭn-al-lў, *adv.* [ABORIGINAL.] From its origin, beginning or commencement; at first, at the outset.

"We have evidence that the barren island of Ascension *aboriginally* possessed under half-a-dozen flowering plants."—*Darwin: Origin of Species,* ch. xii.

ăb-ŏ-rĭg'-ĭn-ēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *Aborigines:* (1) An old tribe inhabiting Latium; (2) the earliest known inhabitants of any other land.] [ABORIGINAL.]

1. The earliest known inhabitants of any continent, country, or district.

"In South Africa the *aborigines* wander over the moss and plains."—*Darwin: Descent of Man,* vol. i., pt. i., ch. vii., p. 237.

2. *Spec.:* The Latian tribe mentioned above.

"When Æneas arrived in Italy, they were given by him to Latinus, king of the *Aborigines,* as hostages for the observance of the compacts entered into with the natives."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.,* ch. x.

a-bor'-mĕnt, *s.* An abortion (*Topsell.*) Probably a misprint for abortment.

***ăb-or'se-mĕnt,** *s.* Miscarriage, abortion.

". . . to give any such expelling and destructive medicine with a direct intention to work an *aborsement* . . . is utterly unlawful and highly sinful."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience.*

a-bort', *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *aborto,* old form of *abortio* = to miscarry.]

1. *Transitive:* To render abortive.

". . . the oil-gland is quite *aborted.*"—*Darwin: Orig. of Species,* ch. i., p. 22.

"Although the eyes of the cirripeds are more or less *aborted* in their mature state."—*Owen: Comp. Anat.*

2. *Intransitive:* To miscarry. (*Lord Herbert of Cherbury.*)

***a-bort',** *s.* [ABORTION.] An abortion.

". . . dying of an *abort* in childbed."—*Reliquæ Wottonianæ,* p. 481.

***a-bort'-ĕd,** *pa. par.* [ABORT, *v.t.*] Rendered abortive.

a-bor'-tĭ-ĕnt, *a.* [ABORT, *v.i.*] [From Lat. *abortiens,* pr. par. of *abortior.*]

Bot.: Barren, sterile.

a-bort'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ABORT, *v.t.*]

a-bor'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *abortio* = premature delivery, miscarriage: from *abortus,* pa. par. of *aborior* = to disappear.]

I. The state of miscarriage, failure to reach independent existence.

Phys.: (1) A miscarrying, miscarriage. If the fœtus is brought forth before the end of the sixth month, the term used by medical men is *abortion* or *miscarriage;* but if after the sixth month, that employed is *premature birth.* The law does not recognise this distinction, but applies the term *abortion* to the throwing off of the fœtus at any period of the pregnancy. To take means to procure abortion—the crime now generally termed *fœticide*—is felony.

"The symptoms which precede *abortion* will be generally modified by their exciting cause."—*Dr. R. Lee: Cycl. of Pract. Med.*

2. The non-development of an organ or a portion of an organ required to constitute an ideal type.

". . . the development and *abortion* of the oil-gland."—*Darwin: Origin of Species,* ch. i., p. 22.

3. *Hortic.:* The premature development of the fruit, or any defect in it.

II. The fruit of the miscarriage.

1. The fœtus brought forth before it has been sufficiently developed to permit of its maintaining an independent existence.

". . . the *abortion* proved only a female fœtus."—*Martinus Scribleru.*

2. *Fig.:* Any fruit, produce, or project, which fails instead of coming to maturity; as in the sentence, "His scheme proved a mere *abortion.*"

a-bort'-ĭve, *a.* [In Fr. *abortif;* Sp. and Ital. *abortivo;* Lat. *abortivus* = born prematurely.] [ABORTION.]

1. Brought forth in an immature state, fading before it reaches perfection.

"If ever he have child, *abortive* be it,
Prodigious and untimely brought to light."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 2.

2. Fruitless, ineffectual, failing in its effect; like a crude and unwise project.

"To their wisdom Europe and America have owed scores of *abortive* constitutions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.

3. *Biol.:* An abortive organ is one wanting some essential part, or which never comes to maturity. An abortive stamen generally wants the anther and pollen; an abortive petal is generally a mere bristle or scale; and an abortive ovule never developes into a seed, but shrinks away.

4. Pertaining to abortion. Thus, "*Abortive* potions are potions designed to produce abortion."

† *Abortive vellum* is vellum made of the skin of an abortive calf.

* 5. Rendering abortive.

"Plunged in that *abortive* gulf."
Milton: P. L., ii. 441.

a-bort'-ĭve, *s.* [ABORT, ABORTION.] That which is brought forth prematurely.

"Many are preserved, and do signal service to their country, who, without a provision, might have perished as *abortives.*"—*Addison: Guardian.*

a-bort'-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [ABORTION.]

1. Immaturely; in an untimely manner.

"If *abortively* poor man must die,
Nor reach what reach he might, why die in dread?"
Young: Night Thoughts, vii.

2. So as to produce no proper effect; a failure.

"The enterprise in Ireland, as elsewhere, terminated *abortively.*"—*Froude: Hist. Eng.,* vol. iv., p. 94.

a-bort'-ĭve-nĕss, *s.* [ABORT.] The quality or state of being abortive.

* **a-bort'-mĕnt,** *s.* [ABORT.] An untimely birth.

". . . in whose womb those deserted mineral riches must ever be buried as lost *abortments,* unless those be made the active midwives to deliver them."—*Lord Bacon.*

* **a-bōst'e,** *v.* [A.N.] To assault.

"A Bretoue, a braggere
Abosted Piers als." *Piers Plow.,* p. 126.

* **ăb'-ŏt.** [ABBOT.]

* **a-bō'te,** *pa. par.* Beaten down.

"She was abashid and *abote.*"
Chaucer: Dreame, 1,290.

* **a-bō'te,** *prep.* Old spelling of About.

"They cum the towne *abote.*"—*Relig. Antiq.,* ii. 21.

* **a-bōth'e,** *adv.* [Pref. *a* = on, *bothe* = *both.*] On both.

"*Abothe* half lay mani on."
Arthour & Merlin, p. 18.

* **a-bŏŭgh'ed,** *pa. par.* Bowed, obeyed. (*College of Arms MS. of Robt. of Glouc.* in *Hearne's edit.,* p. 106.)

* **abought,** *pret.* of ABIE.

1. Atoned for.

"And that hath Dido sore *aboughte,*
Whose deth schall ever be bethoughte.
Gower MS., Soc. Antiq., 134, fo. 104.

2. Bought.

3. An incorrect form of About.

* **a-bŏŭl'-zĭe-mĕnts,** *s. pl.* [HABILIMENTS.] Dress. [ABULYIEMENT.]

"*Aboulziements* I hae, aneu
I'se gie mysel and a' to you."
Taylor: Scotch Poems, 57.

* **a-boun,** *prep.* [ABOVE.] Above.

"To God *aboun* be joy and blysse."
Fundal: Visions, p. 158.

a-bŏŭnd', *v.i.* [Fr. *abonder;* Sp. *abundar;* Ital. *abbondare;* Lat. *abundo* = to rise up, to swell, to overflow; from *unda* = a wave.]

1. To possess in great quantity, to be well supplied. (Followed by *with.*)

"A faithful man shall *abound with* blessings."—*Prov.* xxviii. 20.

¶ Followed by *in:*

"That ye may *abound* in hope."—*Rom.* xv. 13.

2. To be in great plenty, greatly to prevail.

"And because iniquity shall *abound,* the love of many shall wax cold."—*Matt.* xxiv. 12.

* **a-bŏŭ'nde,** *a.* [ABOUND.] Abounding.

"Ryght so this mayd of grace most *abounde.*"
Lydgate MS., Soc. Antiq., 134, fo. 3. (*Halliwell.*)

a-bŏŭnd'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ABOUND.]

a-bŏŭnd'-ĭng, *s* Existence in great quantity.

"Amongst those *aboundings* of sin and wickedness."—*South: Sermons,* ii. 220.

* **a-boure,** *s.* [A.N.] The same as AVOURÉ = a patron.

"By God and Seynte Mary myn *abouré.*"
MS. of 15th Cent.

a-bŏŭt', *prep* & *adv.* [A.S. *ābūtan, ābūton, on-būtan, ymbe-utan, embutan* = about or around; *on, ym,* or *em* being analogous to the Gr. *ἀμφί,* and *butan* signifying *without: be* = by, *ūtan* = out [BUT]; literally = around, on the outside.]

1. Around (all round: of place), encircling a person, place, or thing in whole or in part.

"Let not mercy and truth forsake thee; bind them *about* thy neck."—*Prov.* iii. 3.

2. Near in time.

"He went out *about* the third hour."—*Matt.* xx. 3.

3. Upon or near one's person; easily accessible where one is at the moment.

"If you have this *about* you." *Milton: Comus,* 647.

4. Near one, attendant on one.

"That he should come *about* your royal person."
Shakesp.: K. Henry VI., Part II., iii. 1.

5. Concerned with, engaged with, connected with.

". . . I must be *about* my father's business."—*Luke* ii. 49.

"Thy servants' trade hath been *about* cattle."—*Gen.* xlvi. 34.

6. Respecting, regarding.

"The eleven hundred shekels of silver that were taken from thee, *about* which thou cursedst."—*Judg.* xvii. 2.

II. *As adverb:*

1. Near to in quantity, quality, or degree.

". . . the number of the men was *about* five thousand."—*Acts* iv. 4.

2. Here and there, hither and thither.

"And withal they learn to be idle, wandering *about* from house to house."—1 *Tim.* v. 13.

3. Round, by a circuitous route.

"But God led the people *about,* through the way of the wilderness of the Red Sea."—*Exod.* xiii. 18.

¶ *Round about:* In every direction around.

"A fire goeth before him, and burneth up his enemies *round about.*"—*Ps.* xcvii. 3.

4. Just prepared to do an act.

"And as the shipmen were *about* to flee out of the ship."—*Acts* xxvii. 30.

¶ To *bring about,* or, as it is in 2 Sam. xiv. 20, to *fetch about,* signifies to take effective measures for accomplishing a purpose; to accomplish a purpose or end.

Naut.: To *go about* is when a ship is made to change her course, and go upon a particular tack different from that on which she has been previously proceeding. *About ship,* or *ready about,* is the concise method of giving orders for such a change of course.

¶ *Bring about:* To bring to the point or state desired.

". . . to *bring about* all Israel unto thee."—2 *Sam.* iii. 12.

"Whether she will be brought *about* by breaking her head, I very much question."—*Spectator.*

¶ *Come about:* To arrive, to reach the proper moment for the occurrence of an event.

"The time was *come about.*"—1 *Sam.* i. 20.

¶ *Go about:* To wander hither and thither with the view of finding opportunity to do a deed.

"Why *go* ye *about* to kill me?"—*John* vii. 19.

III. *As the imperative of a verb, or especially with* GO *requiring to be supplied:*

"*About* my brains" (i.e., brains go to work).
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

* **about-hammer, about-sledge,** *s.* The largest hammer used by smiths. It is generally employed by under-workmen called hammer-men. (*Note in Beaumont and Fletcher,* ed. Dyce, iv. 289.)

* **about-speich.** [*About; speech.*] Circumlocution. (*Scotch.*)

"Rycht so my *about-speech* often tymes
And semblabill wordis we compyl our rymes."
Douglas: Virgil. 10, l. 12.

***about-ward,** *adv.* Inclining to, on the point of.

"But than syr Marrok, hys steward
Was fast *aboutewarde*
To do hys lady gyle."
MS. Cantab. ff. ii. 38, 71. (*Halliwell.*)

***a-bóut'e,** or ***a-bóut'-ĕn,** *prep.* & *adv.* About. [ABOUT.]

"And other ladyes in here degrees *abouts*."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,580.

"For both me goon *abouten* oure purchas."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,112.

"And in this wise these lordes all and some
Ben on the Sonday to the citee come
Abouten prime, and in the toun alight."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,191.

¶ The form *abouten* is still in use in Sussex.

***a-bouye,** *v.* [A.S. *abugan.*] To bow.

"Alle londys asole *abouye* to by weste and by este."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 215.

a-bóv'e, *prep.* & *adv.* [A.S. *ábúfan, búfan, be úfan;* Dut. *boven.*]

A. *As a preposition:*

1. *Lit.:* Higher in place; also to a higher place beyond.

". . . the waters which were *above* the firmament."—*Gen.* i. 7.

"*Above* the brims they force their fiery way."
Dryden: Æneid.

2. *Fig.:* Higher or superior to, of greater rank or dignity than.

"The disciple is not *above* his master, nor the servant *above* his lord."—*Matt.* x. 24.

3. Higher in number or quantity; more in number or quantity, upwards.

"For the man was *above* forty years old."—*Acts* iv. 22.

4. Higher in measure or degree, more in measure or degree, more than, beyond.

". . . thou art cursed *above* all cattle, and *above* every beast of the field."—*Gen.* iii. 14.

5. Higher than it is possible to grasp intellectually, unattainable.

"It is an old and true distinction that things may be *above* reason without being contrary to it."—*Swift.*

6. Too high in point of conscience willingly to do a disreputable deed; also too high in one's own self-esteem for; too proud for.

"Kings and princes in the earlier ages of the world laboured in arts and occupations, and were *above* nothing that tended to promote the conveniences of life."—*Pope: Odyssey, Notes.*

¶ *Above all* is an elliptic phrase for "above all things, above all circumstances, chiefly, principally."

Above-stairs: On the floor above.

*7. *Colloquial:* (1) Above a bit = exceedingly. (2) Above your hooks = too knowing, too clever.

B. *As an adverb:*

I. *Lit.* (*of place*):

1. Overhead.

"When he established the clouds *above*."—*Prov.* viii. 28.

2. On the higher or upper part, on the top.

". . . and in a cubit shalt thou finish it [the ark] *above*."—*Gen.* vi. 16.

3. In heaven.

"I should have denied the God that is *above*."—*Job* xxxi. 28.

II. *Fig.:*

1. Beyond, in point of size or number.

". . . the fragments of the five barley-loaves, which remained over and *above* unto them that had eaten."—*John* vi. 13.

2. In a superior social position of power and dignity.

"And the Lord shall make thee the head, and not the tail; and thou shalt be *above* only, and thou shalt not be beneath."—*Deut.* xxviii. 13.

III. *Of time:* Before, previously. In the phrase, "We have shown *above*," and in the adjectives *above-cited, above-described, above-mentioned, above-named, above-specified, above* signifies in the immediately preceding portion of the book, but not necessarily on the upper part of the same page. The use of these terms carries us back to the time when books were written on long continuous scrolls, and a previous part of the composition was really above that to which the writer had come.

". . . the *above-cited* mammalian genera of the Old World."—*Owen: Brit. Fossil Mammals.*

¶ Sometimes it is employed almost like a substantive. It then signifies—

(1) The higher part, the upper part.

". . . the waters of Jordan shall be cut off from the waters that come down from *above*."—*Josh.* iii. 13.

(2) Heaven, the place of bliss.

"Who shall ascend into heaven? (that is, to bring Christ down from *above*.)"—*Rom.* x. 6.

aboveboard, *adv.*

Lit.: Above the board or table, in open sight, so as to forbid the possibility or at least the likelihood of fraud, trick, or deception. In a way opposed to the procedure of the gamester, who puts his hands under the table to shuffle the cards.

1. In open sight, without trickery.

"It is the part also of an honest man to deal *aboveboard* and without tricks."—*L'Estrange.*

2. Openly, without the effort at concealment which a proper feeling of shame would induce.

"Now-a-days they [villanies] are owned *aboveboard*."—*South: Sermons.*

¶ Used more frequently in colloquial language than by our best English classics.

above-deck, *a.*

1. *Naut.:* Upon the deck of a vessel, not in the cabin or other parts below.

2. *Fig.:* (Like ABOVE-BOARD, q.v.) Without artifice.

above-ground, *a.* Alive, unburied.

"I'll have 'em, an they be *above-ground*."
Beaumont and Fletcher: The Chances.

***a-bŏ'ven,** *prep.* & *adv.* Old form of ABOVE.

"And specially *aboven* every thing."
Chaucer: Sompnoures Tale, 7,296.

a-bow, *v.* [Avow.] To maintain, to avow. (*Arthour & Merlin*, p. 193.)

***a-bō'we,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *abugan.*]

I. *Intrans.:* To bow.

"To Roland then ache gan *abowe*
Almost doun til his fete."
MS. Ashmole, 33, p. 37. (*Halliwell.*)

II. *Trans.:* To daunt, to put to shame. (*Cockeram.*)

***a-bów'e** (*O. Eng.*), ***a-bów'-en** (*O. Eng. & Scotch*), ***a-bów'ne** and ***a-bów'yne** (*both O. Scotch*), *prep.* & *adv.*

I. *As prep.:* Above.

"*Abowe* all othur."—*Cov. Myst.*, p. 83.

II. *As adv.:* Above.

"Kepe hyt therfore wyth temperat hete adowne,
Full forty dayes, tyll hyt wex black *abowen*."
Ashmole: Theat. Chem. Brit., p. 171.

***a-bō'wed,** *pa. par.* [ABOWE, *v.*]

***a-bów'-ĕs,** *s. pl.* [A.N.] Probably for *aboures* or *avowés* = patron saints. (*Halliwell and Wright.*)

"God and Seinte Marie and Sein Denis also
And alle the *abowes* of this churche, in was ore ich am i-do."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 475.

***abowght, *a-bów-tyne',** *prep.* & *adv.* [ABOUT.] About.

"*Abowght* the body."—*Torrent of Portugal*, p. 9.
"And made fyere *abowtyne*."—*MS. Ashmole*, 61, f. 5. (*Halliwell.*)

Abp. A contraction for ARCHBISHOP.

Ăb'-ra-ca-dăb-ra, or **Ăr-ăs-a-dăb'-ra,** the **Ar'-a-ca-lăn** of the Jews.

1. A Syrian deity.

2. A magical collocation of letters placed as in the figure below:—

ABRACADABRA
ABRACADABR
ABRACADAB
ABRACADA
ABRACAD
ABRACA
ABRAC
ABRA
ABR
AB
A

It will be observed that the name *abracadabra* can be read not only on the uppermost horizontal line, but on any of the lines below it, with a continuation, slantingly upwards, on the right-hand side of the triangle. So can it also on that right-hand line, or any one parallel to it, the continuation in the latter case being on the uppermost line towards the right hand. A paper inscribed in such a fashion, and hung around the neck, was supposed to be a tacit invocation of the Syrian deity mentioned above, and was recommended by the sapient Serenus Saronicus as an antidote against fever and various other diseases. Shortly before A.D. 1588, a quack doctor, who charged £15 for his prescription, made a patient suffering from ague much worse, by inducing him to eat the charm instead of wearing it round his neck.

". . . A little afore his fit was at hand he called unto the wife of the patient to bring him an apple of the largest size, and then with a pinne write on the rinde of the apple *Abracadabra*, and perswade him to take it presently in the beginning of his fit, for there was (sayth he) a secret in those words. To be short, the patient, being hungry of his health, followed his counsell, and devoured all and every piece of the apple."—*Clowes*, A.D. 1588.

***a-brād',** *pa. par.* [A.S. *abreothan* = to bruise, break, destroy, kill, frustrate.] Withered (*Halliwell*). Killed, destroyed (*Wright*).

"Fair i-woxe and fair i-sprad,
But the olde tre was *abrad*."
The Seuyn Sages, 610.

ăb-rā'de, *v.t.* [Lat. *abrado* = to scrape away, to rub off: *ab* = from, away, and *rado* = to scrape off, to touch in passing, to graze.] To rub down, to crumble or wear away by friction.

1. *Geol.:* To rub away rocks by water, frost, or similar agencies.

"Stones which lie underneath the glacier and are pushed along by it, sometimes adhere to the ice; and as the mass glides slowly along at the rate of a few inches or at the utmost two or three feet per day, *abrade*, groove, and polish the rock."—*Lyell: Elan. of Geol.*, ch. xii.

2. *Naut.;* also *Bot.*, &c.: To rub or wear away by friction.

3. *Med.:* To produce a superficial excoriation, with loss of substance, under the form of small shreds, in the mucous membranes of the intestines; to tear off or fret the skin.

"Instead of nourishing, it stimulates, *abrades*, and carries away part of the solids."—*Miscellanies* (1762).

4. *Fig.:* To wear away.

"Nor deem it strange that rolling years *abrade*
The social bias."
Shenstone: Econ., p. 1

***a-brā'de,** *adv.* [ABROAD.]

ăb-rā'-dĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ABRADE.]

"The *abraded* summits of the grinding teeth."—*Owen: Fossil Mammals & Birds* (1846).

ăb-rā'-dĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [ABRADE.]

As pr. par.: (See the verb).

As substantive:

1. *Geol.:* The rubbing down of rocks by frost or similar causes.

2. *Agric.:* The abrading of earth is the causing it to crumble away through the action of frost.

***a-bræ'-dĕn,** *v.t.* [M. H. Ger. *erbreiten.*] To dilate. (*Stratmann.*)

Ā'-bra-hăm, Ā'-bram [Lat. *Abrahamus;* Sept. Gr. Ἀβραάμ (*Habraam*); fr. Heb. אברהם (*Abraham*) = father of a multitude: the second and original form (Abram) is from Gr. Ἄβραμ (*Habram*); Heb. אברם (*Abram*) = father of elevation.] An ancient patriarch, father and founder of the Jewish nation. (See Gen. xi.—xxv.)

¶ *In compounds:* Derived from, connected, or pretending to be connected with the patriarch Abraham.

Abraham-man. Tom of Bedlam, or Bedlam Beggar = a sturdy beggar. The Abraham-men formerly roamed through England, begging and pilfering: they were well known in Shakespeare's time, and on to the period of the Civil Wars.

"An *Abraham-man* is he that walketh bare-armed and bare-legged, and fayneth hymself mad, and caryeth a packe of wool, or a stycke with baken on it, or such lyke toye, and nameth himself poor Tom."—*Fraternitye of Vacabondes* (1575).

"And these what name or title e'er they bear
Jarkman, or Patrico, Cranke, or Clapper-dudgeon,
Frater, or *Abram-man*, I speak to all
That stand in fair election for the title
Of king of beggars."
Beaumont & Fletcher: Begg. Bush, ii. 1.

¶ The phrase "to sham Abraham," still common among sailors, and meaning to feign sickness, is probably founded on the hypocritical pretences of the Abraham-men.

Abraham Newland. A name formerly given to Bank of England notes, owing to their bearing the signature of Abraham Newland, who was chief cashier for many years. Dibdin alludes to him in the lines—

"Sham Abraham you may,
But you mustn't sham *Abraham Newland*."

***Abraham's balm,** *s.* According to Cockeram, "a willow in Italy that brings forth *agnus castus* like pepper." Bullokar (1641) says that it was used as a charm to preserve chastity. (See Halliwell: *Dict. of Obs. Eng.*)

† Abraham's eye, *s.* A magical charm, the application of which was supposed to deprive a thief, who refused to confess his crime, of eyesight. (*MS. on Magic*, 16th *Cent.*)

***ā′-brą-hăm, *ā′-brąm,** *a. & s.* Catachrestic for AUBURN.

"Our heads are some brown, some black, some *abram*, some bald."—*Early Edit. of Shakespeare: Coriol.*, ii. 3.

¶ The folio of 1685 altered it to *auburn*. (*Halliwell.*)

Abraham-coloured, abram-coloured = auburn-coloured.

"A goodly long, thick, *abraham-coloured* beard."—*Blurt: Master Constable.*

Ā′-brą-hąm-ĭt′-ĭc, Ā′-brą-hąm-ĭt′-ĭ-cal, *a.* Pertaining to or in some way related to the patriarch Abraham.

***ą-brāid′, *ą-brāid′e, *ą-brā′y, *ą-brāyd′, *ą-brāyde′, *ą-brāyd′-ĕn, *ą-brey′de,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *abredan.*]

I. *Transitive:*

1. To arouse, to awaken another person or oneself.

2. To excite, to stir up.

"For theyr comodites to *abrayden* up pride."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 121.

¶ *Reflectively:* To stir up oneself to do anything.

"I *abrayde*, I enforce me to do a thynge."—*Palgrave.*

3. To start.

"Bochas present felly gan *abrayde*
To Messaline, and even thus he sayde."
Bochas, bk. viii., ch. 4. (*See also MSS. Egerton 939*, p. 72. *Halliwell.*)

4. *More fig.:* To draw a sword from a scabbard.

II. *Intransitive:*

1. To become awake, or to return to consciousness after a reverie.

"This man out of his slep for fer *abrayde*."
Chaucer: Nonne Preestes Tale, 16,494.

"But when as I did out of sleep *abray*
I found her not where I her left whileare."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vi. 36.

"But from his study he at last *abray'd*,
Call'd by the hermit old, who to him said."
Fairfax: Tasso xiii. 50.

2. To start up, to become roused to exertion, to speech, or to passion.

"Ipomydon with that stroke *abrayde*,
And to the kynge thus he sayde."
Ipomydon, 1,149.

3. To cry out, to shout, to speak with a loud voice.

"As a man all ravished with gladness
Abrayded with a loud voice."
Elyot on Boucher. (*Wedgwood.*)

4. To arise in the stomach with a sense of nausea. Still used in this sense in the North of England. (*Troilus & Creseide*, i. 725.) [ABREDE.]

ą-brāid′-ĭt, *pa. par. & a.* Scotch form of ABRADED. [ABRADE.]

ăb′-rą-mĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀβραμίς (*abramis*), genit. -ιδος (*-idos*) = a fish found in the sea and in the Nile: possibly the bream.] A genus of fishes founded by Cuvier, and belonging to the family Cyprinidæ. Three British species are enumerated by Yarrell: *Abramis brama* = the bream or carp bream; *A. blicca* of Cuvier = the white bream or bream-flat; and *A. Buggenhagii* = the Pomeranian bream. All the species are inhabitants of fresh water. [BREAM.]

ā-brăn′-chĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἀ, priv., and βράγχια (*branchia*) = gills of fishes; *pl.* of βράγχιον (*branchion*) = a fin, a gill.] Cuvier's third order of the class Annelida. As their name Abranchia imports, they have no apparent gills. The order includes two families—the Lumbricidæ, or Earth-worms, and the Hirudinidæ, or Leeches.

ā-brăn′-chĭ-ąn, *adj.* (generally used as substantive). A species of the order Abranchia. [ABRANCHIA.]

ā-brăn′-chĭ-āte, *a.* [ABRANCHIA.]

Zool.: Destitute of gills.

". . . the *abranchiate* annelides."—*Prof. Owen: Lectures on the Invertebrated Animals.*

ăb-rāse′, *v.t.* [Lat. *abrasum*, supine of *abrado.*] [ABRADE.] To scrape, to shave. (*Cockeram.*)

ăb-rāse′, *a.* [Lat. *abrasus*, pa. par. of *abrado.*] [ABRADE.] Smooth.

"An *abruse* table."—*Ben Jonson*, ii. 866.

ăb-rā′-zion, *s.* [In Fr. *abrasion;* fr. Lat. *abrasus*, pa. par. of *abrado.*] [ABRADE.]

I. The act or process of rubbing away.

II. The state of being rubbed away.

1. *Spec. in Geol.:* The attrition or rubbing away of rocks by ice, by contact with other blocks of stone, &c.

". . . if they are well protected by a covering of clay or turf, the marks of *abrasion* seem capable of enduring for ever."—*Lyell: Manual of Geol.*, ch. xii.

2. *Numis.:* The wear and tear of coins.

III. That which is rubbed away from bodies.

ăb′-raum (au as ow), *s.* [Ger.] Red ochre used to colour new mahogany.

abraum-salts, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Mixed salts overlying the deposits of rock-salt at Stassfurt, Germany. These salts, formerly thought worthless, are now the chief source of supply of chloride of potassium.

ą-brăx′-ăs, *s.* [From the Greek letters α, β, ρ, α, ξ, α, ς, of which the numerical values are: α = 1, β = 2, ρ = 100, α = 1, ξ = 60, α = 1, ς = 200, in all = 365.]

1. A mystical or cabalistic word used by the Egyptians, and specially by Basilides, who lived in the second century. He intended by it to express his view that between the earth and the empyrean there were 365 heavens, each with its order of angels or intelligences: these also were 365 in number, like the days of the year. Anything inscribed with the word *Abraxas* became a charm or amulet. Gems with it upon them are still often brought from Egypt.

". . . the well-known figure of the serpent-legged *Abraxas*."—*Archæol. Journ.*, xix. (1862), 104.

2. A genus of moths, which contains the well-known gooseberry or magpie moth (*A. grossulariata*). [MAGPIE-MOTH.]

***ą-brā′y, *ą-brāyd′, *ą-brāyd′-ĕn,** *v.t. & i.* [ABRAID.]

ā′-brą-zīte, *s.* [Gr. ἀ, priv.; βράζω (*brazō*) = to boil.] A mineral called also Gismondite. [GISMONDITE.]

ā-brą-zĭt′-ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to the mineral called abrazite. Not melting or effervescing before the blowpipe.

ą-brēa′d, *adv.* Abroad. (*Scotch.*)

"O Jenny, dinna toss your head,
An' set your beauties a' *abread!*"
Burns: To a Louse.

ą-brĕast′, *adv.* [*a* = on; *breast.*]

1. *Gen.:* Standing or moving with the breasts in a line, exactly in line with each other.

". . . two men could hardly walk *abreast*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. *Naut.:* Ships are *abreast* when their bows are in line.

"The *Bellona*. . . . grounded *abreast* of the outer ship of the enemy."—*Southey: Nelson*, vol. ii.

¶ *Naut.:* A ship is *abreast* of an object when that object is on line with the vessel's beam.

A vessel is *abreast* a promontory when it lies or is sailing off the shore directly off that promontory.

On board a ship, *abreast* means in a parallel line to the beam.

***ăb′-rĕ-cŏck,** *s.* An apricot. (*Gerard.*)

ăb-rē′de, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *abredian* = to open.]

* *Transitive:* To publish, to spread abroad. [ABRAIDE.] (*Scotch.*)

* *Intransitive:* To start, to fly to a side, to depart. (*Eng. & Scotch.*)

"Troilus nere out of his witte *abrede*."
Test. Creseide Chron. S. P. I. 153.

ą-brē′ed, ą-brē′id, *adv.* [ABROAD.] Abroad. (*Scotch.*)

"The prophecy got *abreed* in the country."—*Antiquary*, ii. 245.

***ą-brĕ′ge, *ą-brĕġ′ġe,** *v.t.* [ABRIDGE.]

"And for he wolde his longe tale *abrege*."
Chaucer: Cant. Tales, 9,951.

". . . they yit wel here dayes *abregge*."
Chaucer: Knightes Tale, 3,001.

***ą-brēid′-ĕn,** *v.t.* (pret. *abreid*, past *abroden*). [A.S. *abregdan, abredan.*] To turn away, to draw out, or start up. (*Stratmann.*)

***ą-brĕk′-ĕn,** *v.t.* (pa. par. *abroken*). [A.S. *abrecan.*] To break out.

"And yf we may owhar *abreke*."
Arthour & Merlin, p. 292.

***ą-brĕnn′-ĕ,** *v.t.* [M. H. Ger. *erbrennen.*] To burn up. (*Stratmann.*)

***ăb′-rĕ-nóùnçe,** *v.t.* To renounce utterly.

". . . either to *abrenounce* their wives or their livings."—*Foxe: Acts and Deeds*, fol. 159.

†ăb-rē-nŭn-çĭ-ā′-tion, *s.* [Eccles. Lat. *abrenuntio* = to renounce: Class. Lat. *ab; renuncio* = to carry back word, to announce; *nuncio* = to announce; *nuntius* = one newly come, a messenger; *nunc* = now.] Absolute renunciation, absolute denial.

"They called the former part of this form the *abrenunciation*, viz., of the devil and all those idols wherein the devil was worshipped among the heathen."—*Bp. Bull: Works*, iii. 555.

***ą-brēō′-den,** *v.t.* [A.S. *abreótan.*] To fall away. (*Stratmann.*)

***ăb-rĕpt′,** *v.* [Lat. *abripio* = to snatch away from: *ab* = from; *rapio* = to snatch, to take away by violence.] To take away by violence.

". . . his nephew's life he questions,
And questioning *abrepts*."
Billingsly's Brachy-Martyrologia (1657).

ăb-rĕp′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *abreptio*, fr. *abripio* = to take away by force: *ab; rapio* = to carry or snatch away.]

1. The act of seizing and carrying away.

2. The state of being seized and carried away.

"Cardan relates of himself that he could when he pleased fall into this *aphairesis*, disjunction or *abreption* of his soul from his body."—*Halliwell: Melampronœa*, p. 73.

abreuvoir (pron. **ą-breŭv′-wăr),** *s.* [Fr. *abreuvoir* = (1) a watering-place, (2) a horse-pond; *abreuver* = to water (animals); from O. Fr. *abeuvrer*, from Low Lat. *abeverare, abebrare; ad* = in the direction of, and Lat. *bibere* = to drink; Sp. *abrevar;* Gr. βρέχω (*brechō*) = to wet on the surface.] [ABBREUVOIR.]

Masonry: The interstice between contiguous stones left that it may be filled with mortar or cement.

***ą-brey′de.** [ABRAID.]

***ą′-bric,** *s.* [Deriv. uncertain.] [BRIMSTONE.] Sulphur. (*Coles: Eng. Dict.*, 1677.)

***ăb′-rĭ-cŏck, *ăb′-rĭ-cŏt,** *s.* [APRICOT.]

"Nor there the damson wants nor *abricock*."
Drayton: Poly-Olbions, s. xviii.

¶ The expression *Abricock* is still used in Somersetshire.

abricock-apple, *s.* An apricot-tree. (*Ryder.*)

ą-brĭd′ġe, *ą-brĭġ′ġe, *v.t.* [From Fr. *abrevier, abbregier, abridgier, abrigier*, and that from Lat. *abbrevio: ad* = in the direction of, and *brevio* = to shorten; *brevis* = short; Fr. *abréger;* Prov. & Sp. *abreviar;* Ital. *abbreviare.* Wedgwood shows that the Provençal has *breu* for *brevis, breugetat* for *brevitas*, in analogy with which the verb corresponding to *abbreviare* would be *abbreujar*, leading immediately to the Fr. *abréger.*]

Gen.: 1. To curtail, to shorten in some way or other; or, less specifically, to diminish.

". . . as in no wise she could *abridge* his wo."—*Turberville: Tragical Tales* (1587).

"Besides, thy staying will *abridge* thy life."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Verona, iii. 1.

"Tyranny sends the chain that must *abridge*
The noble sweep of all their privilege."
Cowper: Table Talk.

2. To curtail the length of a book or other literary composition, either by re-writing it in shorter compass, or by omitting the less important passages.

"Plutarch's life of Coriolanus is principally *abridged* from the history of Dionysius, and the extant account in Appian's Roman history is derived from the same source."—*Lewis: Credibility of the Early Roman History*, chap. xii.

3. To deprive, to strip; followed by the accusative of the person, and *of* referring to the thing lost.

"That man should thus encroach on fellow-man,
Abridge him *of* his just and native rights."
Cowper: Task, bk. v.

¶ The use of *from*, of the thing, is now obsolete.

"Nor do I now make moan to be *abridg'd From* such a noble rate."
Shakesp.: Merch. of Venice, i. 1.

4. *Alg.:* To reduce a compound quantity or equation to a simpler form. Thus $x-a+2a$ may be abridged to $x+a$; and $3x-5-2x=+8-5$ to $x=8$.

ą-brĭd'ged, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ABRIDGE.]

"The following is an *abridged* scheme of his arrangements."—*Owen: Mammalia.*

ą-brĭd'g-ẽr, *s.* [ABRIDGE.]

1. *Gen.:* One who shortens, a shortener.

". . . self-destroyers, at least *abridgers* of their lives."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English.*

2. *Spec.:* One who writes a compendium or abridgment of a book.

". . . to be a methodical compounder and *abridger*."—*Lord Bacon: Inter. of Nat.*, ch. vi.

ą-brĭd'g-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ABRIDGE.]

ą-brĭd'g-mĕnt (formerly **abridgement**), *s.* [ABRIDGE.]

I. The act or process of abridging.

Law. 1. The act of shortening a count or declaration.

2. *Abridgment of Damages:* Exercise of a right by a court of reducing damages when justice seems to require it.

II. The state of being abridged.

1. In a general sense.

*2. Diminution, lessening.

"To be master of the sea is an *abridgment* of a monarchy."—*Bacon: Works, "Essay Civ. & Mor.,"* ch. xxix.

3. Deprivation of, restraint from.

"It is not barely a man's *abridgment* in his external accommodation which makes him miserable."—*South.*

III. *Most common sense:* The thing abridged.

1. An epitome of a book, a compend, an abstract, a summary of a volume or of an oral statement.

"Brutus testified to the merit of Cœlius by making an *abridgment* of his work."—*Lewis: Credibility of Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. ii., § 3.

"This fierce *abridgment*
Hath to it circumstantial branches, which
Distinction should be rich in."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

*2. A short play, or the players.

(*a*) The play: so called, it is thought, because in the historical drama the events of several years are abridged or presented in brief compass.

"Say, what *abridgment* have you for this evening? What mask? what music?"
Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream, v. 1.

(*b*) The players.

"*Hamlet* . . . For look, where my *abridgment* comes. (Enter four or five players.)"—*Hamlet*, ii. 2.

In the same act and scene Hamlet is made to say—

"Good, my lord, will you see the players well bestowed? Do you hear, let them be well used; for they are the abstract and brief chronicles of the time."

¶ *Abstract* and *brief chronicles* are expressions quite analogous to *abridgment*. [ABSTRACT.]

***ą-brĭ'gge, *ą-brĭ'ge,** *v.* [ABRIDGE, ABRYGGE.]

1. To abridge.

2. To shield off, to ward off.

"Alle mysscheffes from him to *abrigge*."
Lydgate: Minor Poems.

ā'-brĭn, *s.* [ABRUS.]

Chem.: A poisonous principle contained in *Abrus precatorius*.

ą-brōa'ch, * ą-brō'che, *v.t.* [ABROACH, *adv.*] To set abroach, to broach.

"Thilke tonne that I shall *abroche*."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,759.

ą-brōa'ch, *adv.* or *a.* [Pref. *a* = on, and *broach* = a spit.] [BROACH.]

1. With egress afforded. (Used of vessels or pipes in a position, &c., to allow the included liquor to run freely out.)

"Hogsheads of ale and claret were set *abroach* in the streets."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. *Fig.:* In a state of currency; current, diffused, loose.

"Alack, what mischiefs he might set *abroach*
In shadow of such greatness."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 2.

¶ Used, it will be seen, specially in the phrase "to set *abroach* (properly to *setten on broche*) = (1) to tap, to pierce, to open; (2) (*fig.*) to diffuse abroad.

***ą-brōa'ch-mĕnt,** *s.* The act of forestalling the market.

ą-broâ'd, *adv.* [Pref. *a* = on, and *broad.*] [BROAD.]

Gen.: In an unconfined manner, widely, at large. Hence—

1. Out of the house, though it may be in other houses.

"In one house shall it be eaten: thou shalt not carry forth ought of the flesh *abroad* out of the house."—*Exod.* xii. 46.

2. Outside the house; in the open air; away from one's abode.

"*Abroad* the sword bereaveth, at home there is as death."—*Lam.* i. 20.

"Ruffians are *abroad*." *Cowper: Task*, bk. v.

". . . go *abroad* out of the camp."—*Deut.* xxiii. 10.

3. In another country than one's native land.

"Another prince, deposed by the Revolution, was living *abroad*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. Widely; not within definite limits; far and wide.

". . . if a leprosy break out *abroad* in the skin."—*Lev.* xiii. 12.

"And from the temple forth they throng,
And quickly spread themselves *abroad*."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, canto i.

5. Throughout society, or the public generally.

". . . and all these sayings were noised *abroad* throughout all the hill-country of Judæa."—*Luke* i. 65.

Spread abroad: Widely circulated. (*First Sketches of Henry VI.*, p. 97.)

***ą-broâ'd,** *a.* [BROAD.] Broad. (*Minsheu.*)

***ą-brō-dī-ĕt'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Gr. ἁβροδίαιτος (*habrodiaitos*): fr. ἁβρός (*habros*) = graceful, delicate, luxurious; διαιτα (*diaita*) = mode of life.] [DIET.] Feeding daintily, delicate, luxurious. (*Minsheu: Guide into Tongues*, A.D. 1627.) (*Wright.*)

ăb'-rōg-ą-ble, *a.* [ABROGATE.] Able to be abrogated; that may be abrogated.

"An institution *abrogable* by no power less than divine."—*Dr. H. More:* Letter viii. at the end of his Life by R. Ward, p. 326.

ăb'-rō-gāte, *v.t.* [In Fr. *abroger*; Sp. *abrogar*; from Lat *abrogatus*, pa par. of *abrogo* = to repeal (a law); *ab*; *rogo* = to ask; (*spec.*) to propose a bill.]

1. To annul; to repeal as a law, either by formally abolishing it, or by passing another act which supersedes the first.

". . . statutes, regularly passed, and not yet regularly *abrogated*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

*2. *More general sense:* To put an end to.

". . . so it shall please you to *abrogate* scurrility."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2.

ăb'-rō-gą-te, *a.* [ABROGATE, *v.t.*] Abrogated.

". . . whether any of those *abrogate* days have been kept as holidays."—*King Edw. VI.: Injunctions.*

ăb'-rō-gāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ABROGATE, *v.t.*]

ăb'-rō-gāt-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ABROGATE, *v.t.*]

ăb-rō-gā'-tion, *s.* [ABROGATE, *v.t.*] [In Fr. *abrogation*; fr. Lat. *abrogatio.*] The act of abrogating. The repeal by the legislature of a law previously binding.

¶ It is different from ROGATION, DEROGATION, SUBROGATION, DISPENSATION, and ANTIQUATION, all which see.

"The . . . principle of *abrogation* annuls all those sentences of the Koran which speak in a milder tone of unbelievers."—*Milman: Hist. Lat. Christ.*, bk. iv., ch. i.

***ą-brō'ke, *ą-brō'-kĕn,** *pa. par.* [ABREKEN.]

1. *Gen.:* Broken.

2. *Spec.:* Having a rupture. (*Kennet: MS. Glossary.*) (*Halliwell.*)

3. Broken out; escaped.

"But develis *abroken* oute of helle."
Sir Ferumbras MS. (*Halliwell.*)

ą-brō'-ma, *s.* [In Ger. *abrome*; Fr. *ambrome*; Gr. ἀ priv., βρῶμα (*brōma*) = food—unfit for food.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Byttneriacæ, or Byttneriads. They are small trees with hairy, lobed leaves, clusters of yellow or purple flowers, and five-celled winged capsules. *A. augusta*, or the smooth-stalked, and *A. fastuosa*, or the prickly-stalked abroma, are cultivated in stoves in Britain: the latter is from New South Wales; the former—the *Wollut comul* or *Wullut cumal* of the Bengalees—is from the East Indies, where the fibres are made into cordage. It is a handsome tree, with drooping purple flowers.

***ą'-brŏn,** *a.* Auburn.

"With *abron* locks." *Hall: Satires*, iii. 5.

ăb-rō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἁβρός (*habros*) = delicate.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Nyctaginaceæ, or Nyctagos. The *A. umbellata*, or umbelled abronia, is a small plant, with flowers surrounded by an involucre of a fine rose colour.

***ą-brō'od,** *adv.* [Eng. *a* = on; *brood* (q.v.).] In the act or process of brooding.

". . . seeing he sate *abrood* on addle eggs."—*Clobery: Divine Glimpses.*

¶ Still used in the provinces.

***ą-brō'od,** *adv.* Abroad. [ABROAD.]

"To bere bishopes aboute
A-brood in visitynge."
Piers Ploughman, p. 38.

***ą-brō'od-ĭng,** *a.* [*a* = on; *brooding.*] Sitting to brood.

***ą-brook',** *v.t.* [Now BROOK (q.v.).] To brook, to tolerate, to suffer.

". . . ill can thy noble mind *abrook*
The abject people gazing on thy face."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.*, ii. 4.

ăb-rŏt'-ą-nŭm, *s.* [Lat. *abrotonum*; Gr. ἀβρότονον (*abrotonon*) = southernwood.] [ARTEMISIA.] Tournefort's name for a genus of

SOUTHERNWOOD (ARTEMISIA ABROTANUM). PLANT, LEAF, AND FLOWER.

composite plants now merged in Artemisia. [ARTEMISIA.]

ăb-rŏt'-ăn-ŏid, *a.*, used as *s.* [Gr. ἀβρότονον (*abrotonon*), and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Lit.: Abrotanum-shaped. A term applied to a species of perforated coral or madrepore.

ąb-rŭpt', *a.* [Lat. *abruptus* = broken off; *ab-rumpo* = to break off: *ab* = from; *rumpo* = to burst asunder, to break.]

1. *Lit.:* Broken off.

"The rising waves obey the increasing blast,
Abrupt and horrid as the tempest roars."
Cowper: Retirement.

2. Broken, very steep, precipitous (applied to rocks, banks, &c.).

"Tumbling through rocks *abrupt*."
Thomson: Winter.

3. *Bot.:* Truncated, looking as if cut off below or above. An *abrupt* root is one which ter-

ABRUPT LEAVES. TULIP-TREE (LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERUM).

minates suddenly beneath. The term *abrupt* is nearly the same as *premorse*. An *abrupt* or truncate leaf is one in which the upper

part looks as if it were not now complete, but as if there was a portion wanting which had been cut away with a sharp instrument.

4. *Applied to speech, to writing, or in a more general sense:* Unconnected, with no close connecting links.

"The *abrupt* style, which hath many breaches, and does not seem to end but fall."—*Ben Jonson: Discovery.*

"The same principles are followed by horticulturists; but the variations are here often more *abrupt*."—*Darwin: Species*, ch. i.

5. Separated. (*Middleton: Works*, ii. 151.)

6. Sudden, without warning given.

". . . his *abrupt* change on his election to the see proves remarkably how the genius of the Papacy could control the inclination of the individual."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

¶ *Used as a substantive:* A precipitous bank margining a gulf or abyss.

"Or spread his airy flight
Upborne with indefatigable wings
Over the vast *abrupt*."
Milton: P. Lost, bk. ii., 409.

***ab-rŭpt'**, *v.t.* To tear off, to wrench asunder, to disturb, to interrupt.

". . . the security of their enjoyment *abrupteth* our tranquillities."—*Sir T. Browne: Christian Morals.*

***ab-rŭpt'-ĕd,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [ABRUPT.]

"The effects of this activity are not precipitously *abrupted*, but gradually proceed to their cessations."—*Sir T. Browne: Vulgar Errors*, vi. 10.

ab-rŭp'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *abruptio.*] [ABRUPT.]

1. The act of breaking off or wrenching asunder, literally or figuratively.

"Who makes this pretty *abruption?*"—*Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress.*, iii. 2.

2. The state of being broken off or wrenched asunder, literally or figuratively.

". . . have commonly some of that matter still adhering to them, or at least marks of its *abruption* from them."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

ab-rŭpt'-lў, *adv.* [ABRUPT.]

I. *In space:*

1. As if broken off, as if a part were wanting; truncate.

Botany. Abruptly pinnate: Having a compound leaf with neither a leaflet nor a tendril at its extremity. It is called also *equally pinnate* or *paripinnate.*

2. Sheer up, or sheer down, vertically, perpendicularly.

"This small point rises *abruptly* out of the depths of the ocean."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. i.

II. *In time:* Suddenly, without warning given.

"And thus *abruptly* spake—'We yield.'"
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, canto iii.

ab-rŭpt'-nĕss, *s.* [ABRUPT.] The quality of terminating abruptly.

I. *Lit.:*

1. The quality of ending in a broken-looking or truncated manner.

". . . which *abruptness* is caused by its being broken off from the said stone."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

2. Precipitousness.

"In the Cordillera I have seen mountains on a far grander scale; but for *abruptness* nothing at all comparable with this."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xviii.

II. *Fig.:* Applied to speech, style of writing, action, &c.

"But yet let not my humble zeal offend
By its *abruptness.*" *Byron: Manfred*, iii. 4.

". . . in which we may evenly proceed, without being put to short stops by sudden *abruptness*, or puzzled by frequent turnings and transpositions."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey, Postscript.*

a'-brŭs, *s.* [In Sp. *abro de cuentas de rosario;* fr. Gr. ἁβρός (*habros*) = graceful. So called from the delicate and graceful character of its leaves.] A genus of papilonaceous plants. *A. precatorius*, a native of India, but which has spread to Africa and the West Indies, is the Jamaica wild liquorice, so called because its roots are used in the West Indies for the same purpose as the liquorice of the shops. The plant furnishes those pretty red and black bead-like seeds so frequently brought from India. Linnæus says that they are deleterious, but they are eaten in Egypt. The term *precatorius* (= pertaining to petitioning) refers to the fact that the beads are sometimes used for rosaries.

***a-brўg'ge,** *v.t.* & *i.* [ABRIDGE.]

A. *Trans.:* To abridge or shorten.

B. *Intrans.:* To be abridged.

"My dayes . . . schullen *abrygge.*"
Cambridge MS. (*Halliwell.*)

ăbs'-çĕss, *s.* [In Fr. *abscès;* Sp. *abcesso;* Ital. *absesso;* Lat. *pl. abscedentia* (abscesses): fr. Lat. *abscessus* = (1) a going away, (2) an abscess: *abscedo* = to go away; *abs* = from, or away; *cedo* = to go.]

Med.: A gathering of pus in any tissue or organ of the body. It is so called because there is an *abscessus* (= a going away or departure) of portions of the animal tissue from each other to make room for the suppurated matter lodged between them. It results from the softening of the natural tissues, and the exudations thus produced. Abscesses may occur in almost any portion of the body. They are of three types: the *acute abscess*, or phlegmon, arising from an inflammatory tendency in the part; the *chronic abscess*, connected with scrofulous or other weakness in the constitution; and the *diffused abscess*, due to contamination in the blood.

ăbs-çĕs'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *abscessus* = a going away.] A departing, separating, or going away.

ăb-sçĭnd', *v.t.* [Lat. *abscindo* = to cut off: *ab* = from; *scindo* = to split.] †To cut off.

"When two syllables are *abscinded* from the rest."
—*Johnson: Rambler*, No. 90.

ăb-sçĭnd'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ABSCIND.]

ăb-sçĭnd'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ABSCIND.]

ăb-sçĭs'-sa or **ăbs-çĭss',** *s.* [In Ger. *abscisse;* from Lat. *abscissus* = torn off; pa. par. of *abscindo:* fr. *ab* and *scindo;* Gr. σχίζω (*schizō*) = to split; cogn. with the Eng. *scissors.*]

Conic Sections: The *abscissa of a parabola* is the part of a diameter intercepted between its vertex and the point in which it is intersected by one of its own ordinates. The *abscissa of the axis* is the part of the axis intercepted between its vertex and the point in which it is intersected by one of its own ordinates.

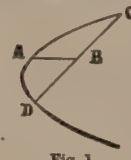


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

In the parabola C A D (Fig. 1), A B is an abscissa not of the axis, corresponding to the point C. In Fig. 2, A B is the abscissa of the axis, corresponding to the point C. Only the abscissa of the axis is perpendicular to its ordinate, as A B here is to the ordinate C D.

In an ellipse, the abscissæ of any diameter are the segments into which that diameter is divided by one of its own ordinates. In the ellipse A B C D (Fig. 3), B Q and Q D are the abscissæ of the diameter B D, corresponding to the point A.

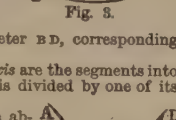


Fig. 3.

The *abscissæ of the axis* are the segments into which the major axis is divided by one of its own ordinates.

In a hyperbola, the abscissæ of any diameter are the segments into which, when produced, it is divided by one of its own ordinates and its vertices. In the opposite hyperbolas, A B C and D E G (Fig. 4), E H and H B are the abscissæ of the diameter E B, corresponding to the point D.

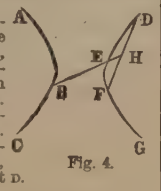


Fig. 4.

***ăb-sçĭs'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *abscissus* (rhet.) = a breaking off in the middle of a discourse.]

I. The act of cutting off. *Specially:*

1. *Surg.:* The act of cutting off, cutting away, or simply cutting.

". . . not to be cured without the *abscission* of a member, without the cutting off a hand or leg."—*Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., *Serm.* 13.

2. *Old Med.:* The termination of a disease in death before it had run its natural course. (*Hooper: Med. Dict.*)

3. *Rhet.:* A breaking off abruptly in the middle of a discourse.

4. The act of annulling or abrogating.

". . . this designation of his [of Jesus] in submitting himself to the bloody covenant of circumcision, which was a just and express *abscission* of it, was an act of glorious humility."—*Jeremy Taylor: Great Exemplar*, p. 60.

* II. The state of being cut off.

"By cessation of oracles with Montacutius we may understand the intercission not *abscission* or consummate desolation."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

***ăb'-scŏnçe,** *s.* [Low Lat. *absconsa.*] A dark lantern holding a wax light, used in the choir to read the absolutions and benedictions at matins, and the chapter and prayer at lauds.

ăbs-cŏnd', *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *abscondo* = to put away or hide from: *ab* = away, and *condo* = to hide; Sp. *esconderse*, v.t. = to hide; Ital. *ascondere.*]

* A. *Transitive:*

1. To put away with the view of hiding.

2. To conceal, to obscure.

"Do not *abscond* and conceal your sins."—*Heywt: Sermons*, p. 56. (*Leatham.*)

"Nothing discoverable on the lunar surface is ever covered and *absconded* from us by the interposition of any clouds or mists, but such as arise from our own globe."—*Bentley: Serm.* viii.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Used of men:*

1. *Gen.:* To vanish from public view and take refuge in some hiding-place, or in some foreign country, to avoid unpleasant consequences which might arise by remaining at one's post.

"But if he *absconds*, and it is thought proper to pursue him to an outlawry, then a greater exactness is necessary."—*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. iv., c. 24.

2. *More special:* To desert one's post.

". . . that very home-sickness which, in regular armies, drives so many recruits to *abscond* at the risk of stripes and of death."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. *Law:* To go out of the jurisdiction of a court, or to conceal oneself, to avoid having a process served upon one.

* II. *Used of animals:* To lie concealed, to hybernate.

"The marmotte, or *Mus alpinus*, which *absconds* all winter, lives on its own fat."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

ăbs-cŏnd'-ĕd, *pa. par.* [ABSCOND.]

†**ăbs-cŏnd'-ĕd-lу,** *adv.* [ABSCOND.] In concealment, in hiding.

". . . an old Roman priest that then lived *abscondedly* in Oxon."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxonienses*, i. 681.

ăbs-cŏnd'-çnçe, *s.* [ABSCOND.] Concealment.

ăbs-cŏnd'-ẽr, *s.* [ABSCOND.] One who absconds, one who vanishes from his post from consciousness of crime, fear, or other cause.

"The notice of several such *absconders* may be entirely lost."—*Life of Kettlewell* (1718), p. 338.

ăbs-cŏnd'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [ABSCOND (B).]

ăbs-cŏnd'-ĭng, *s.* Concealment. [ABSCOND.]

". . . endeavour by flight or *absconding* to save themselves."—*Hicks' Sermon on the 30th of January.*

ăbs-cŏn'-sĭ-ō, *s.* [ABSCOND (B).]

Anat.: A cavity in one bone which receives and conceals the head of another one.

***ăbs-cŏn'-sion.** [Lat. *abscensio.*] Concealment.

ăb'-sençe, *s.* [In Fr. *absence;* Ital. *assenza;* Lat. *absentia*, fr. *absens*, pr. par. of *absum* = to be away, to be absent.]

1. The state of being away from a place in which one has formerly resided, or from people with whom one has previously been.

"Wherefore, my beloved, as ye have always obeyed, not as in my presence only, but now much more in my *absence.*"—*Phil.* ii. 12.

¶ Used of things as well as persons.

"We should hold day with the Antipodes,
If you would walk in *absence* of the sun."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

2. Want of, destitution of, not implying any previous presence.

". . . the *absence* of medullary canals in the long bones in the sloths."—*Owen: Classific. of Mammalia.*

3. *Law:* Failure to put in an appearance when cited to a court of law.

4. Inattention to things present. Often a person charged with "absence of mind" has his mind intensely present in some imagined scene or train of thought quite different from that with which the rest of the company are occupied. From their point of view, therefore, he manifests "absence of mind." In other cases the absent person is not particularly attending to anything, but is simply in

a lethargic mood. In the same way we speak of an "absence of all thought."

ăb-sent, *a.* [Lat. *absens*, pr. par. of *absum* (*absesse*) = to be away.]

1. Not present, away, implying previous presence.

"To be *absent* from the body, and to be present with the Lord."—*2 Cor.* v. 8.

2. Not present now, or ever having been so before.

"The clavicle is rudimental or *absent*."—*Owen: Classification of Mammalia.*

3. Inattention to what is passing around, generally with the words "in mind" appended. [Absence, 4.]

"I distinguish a man that is *absent*, because he thinks of something."—*Budgell: Spectator*, No. 77.

* *As substantive:* One who is not present.

"Let us enjoy the right of Christian *absents*, to pray for one another."—*Bp. Morton: To Archbp. Usher. Letters* (1623).

ăb-sĕnt', *v.t.* [In Fr. *absenter*, fr. Lat. *absento*, v.t. = to cause to be absent.] To make absent; to cause to leave, withdraw, or depart.

¶ At first not always with the reflective pronoun.

". . . or what change
Absents thee, or what chance detains?"
Milton: Par. Lost, bk. x.

¶ Now always with the reflective pronouns.

"Some of those whom he had summoned *absented* themselves."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

* **ăb-sęn-tā'-nĕ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Absent, *a.*] Relating to absence; being ordinarily absent.

† **ăb-sęn-tā'-tion,** *s.* [From Absent, *v.*] The act or state of absenting oneself.

"Your *absentation* from the House is a measure which always had my entire concurrence."—*Wakefield: Letter to C. J. Fox* (A.D. 1800).

ăb-sĕnt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* [Absent, *v.t.*]

ăb-sęn-tēe', *s. & a.* [From *absent*, v.t.] One who habitually lives in another district or country from that in which, if a landed proprietor, his estate lies, or from which he derives his revenues. It is especially used of those owners of Irish estates who spend the revenues derived from them in England, rarely visiting, and never for any length of time settling in the country from which their income is drawn.

"The personal estates of *absentees* above the age of seventeen years were transferred to the king."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

Used as adjective: Habitually residing away from the country or district whence one's support is drawn.

". . . pronounces confiscated the estates of all *absentee* proprietors."—*Act of Absentees*, A.D. 1536. (*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii., note.)

ăb-sęn-tēe'-ĭsm, *s.* [Absentee, Absent.] The practice of habitually absenting one's self from the country or district whence one's pecuniary support is derived. (See Macleod, *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*, p. 2.)

ăb-sĕnt'-ēr, *s.* [From *absent*, v.t.] One who absents himself.

"He [Judge Foster] has fined all the *absenters* £20 apiece."—*Lord Thurlow: Life of Sir M. Foster.*

ăb-sĕnt'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [Absent, *v.t.*]

* **ăb-sĕnt'-mĕnt,** *s.* [From *absent*, v.t.] The state of being absent.

"A peregrination or *absentment* from the body."—*Barrow: Works*, ii. 383.

* **ăb'-seŷ-book,** *s.* [A B C.] A primer.

"And then comes to answer like an *Abcey-book*."
Shakesp.: King John, i. 1.

¶ In Mrs. Cowden Clarke's Concordance the line reads, "an A B C book."

abs. feb. (*absente febre*). A contraction in physicians' prescriptions, signifying "in the absence of the fever."

ăb'-sĭnth, *s.* [Lat. *absinthium*; Gr. ἀψίνθιον (*apsinthion*), also ἄψινθος (*apsinthos*); Pers. & E. Aram. *afsinthin.*]

1. Wormwood, a species of Artemisia.

". . . *absinth* and poyson be my sustenance."
The Passenger of Benvenuto (1612).

2. A strong spirituous liquor flavoured with wormwood and other plants containing the bitter principle termed *absinthin*. Indigo and even sulphate of copper are believed to be occasionally used as colouring matters in it. It is prepared chiefly in Switzerland, and consumed in France and America.

ăb-sĭnth'-āte, *s.* [Absinth.]

Chem.: A salt formed along with water, by the union of absinthic acid with a base.

ăb'-sĭnthe, *s.* [Fr.]

1. Wormwood.

2. Bitters.

* **ăb'-sĭn'-thĭ-ăn,** *a.* [From *absinth* (q.v.).] Of the nature of absinthium (wormwood); relating to wormwood; wormwood-like.

"Beat physic they, when gall with sugar melts,
Temp'ring my *absinthian* bitterness with sweets."
Randolph: Poems, p. 60.

ăb-sĭn'-thĭ-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* [Lat. *absinthiatus*. From imaginary verb *absinthiate*.] [Absinth (q.v.).] Tinged or impregnated with absinthium.

ăb-sĭn'-thĭc, *a.* [From *absinthium* (q.v.).] Pertaining to absinthium (wormwood).

Absinthic acid: An acid derived from absinthium.

ăb-sĭn'-thĭn or **ăb-sĭn'-thĭ-ĭn,** *s.* [From *absinth* (q.v.).] The bitter principle inherent in *Artemisia absinthium* (wormwood). Its formula is $C_{16}H_{22}O_4$. It has a scent of wormwood, and an exceedingly bitter taste.

ăb-sĭn-thĭ-tēę, *s.* [Lat. *absinthites*, s.; Gr. ἀψινθίτης (*οἶνος*) (*apsinthitēs oinos*).] [Absinth.] Wine impregnated with wormwood.

* **ăb-sĭ-ō-nār'-ĕ,** *v.t.* To shun or avoid. A term used by the Anglo-Saxons in the oath of fealty. (*Somner.*)

† **ăb'-sĭs,** *s.* [Apsis.] An arch or vault.

ăb-sĭst', *v.i.* [Lat. *absisto* = to stand off, to withdraw: (1) *ab* = from, and (2) *sisto* = to cause to stand; *sto* = to stand; root *sta*; Sansc. *stha* = to stand.] To stand off, to withdraw, leave off, to desist.

* **ăb'-sŏl-ĕnt,** *a.* Absolute.

"And afterward syr, verament
They called hym knyght *absolent*."
The Squyr of Lowe Degre, 630.

* **ăb'-sŏl-ēte,** *a.* Obsolete. (*Minsheu.*)

ăb'-sŏ-lûte, *a.* [Lat. *absolutus*, pa. par. of *absolvo* = to loosen from, to disentangle: *ab* = from, and *solutus* = unbound, loose; *solvo* = to untie, to loosen. In Ger. *absolut*; Fr. *absolu*; Ital. *assoluto*.] *Essential meaning:* Unbound, unfettered, under no restraint. Hence specially—

I. *Ordinary Language. Applied—*

1. *To God:* Self-existent and completely uncontrolled by any other being.

"In judging of God's dispensation we must not look merely at his *absolute* sovereignty . . ."—*Blunt: Dict. Hist. & Theol.*, art. "Decrees Eternal."

2. *To a sovereign or sovereignty, or power in general:* Uncontrolled, unchecked by any other human powers; arbitrary, despotic.

". . . either the king must become *absolute*, or the Parliament must control the whole executive administration."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

* 3. *To a person:*

(*a*) Absolved, freed. (*Chaucer.*)

(*b*) Highly accomplished, perfect.

". . . Still
This Philoten contends in skill
With *absolute* Marina."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iv., Prologue.

4. *To a mental state, a quality, &c.:* Unlimited.

"Faith *absolute* in God."—*Wordsworth: Excur.*, bk. iv.

* 5. Positive, undoubting, fully convinced.

"I'm *absolute*
'Twas very Cloten."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

6. Unconditional.

". . . the words of his mouth are *absolute*, and lack nothing which they should have for performance of that thing whereunto they tend."—*Hooker: Eccles. Pol.*, ii. 6.

II. *Logic.*

1. *Absolute* or *Non-connotative* is opposed to *Attributive* or *Connotative*. The former does not take note of an attribute connected with the object, which the latter does. Thus *Rome* and *sky* are absolute terms; but Rome, the capital of Italy, and our sky are attributive or connotative. (See Whately, *Logic*, bk. ii., ch. v., §§ 1, 2—5.)

2. According to J. S. Mill, it is incorrect to regard *non-connotative* and *absolute* as synonymous terms. He considers *absolute* to mean non-relative, and to be opposed to relative. It implies that the object is to be considered as a whole, without reference to anything of which it is a part, or to any other object distinguished from it. Thus *man* is an absolute term, but *father* is not, for *father* implies the existence of sons, and is therefore relative. (J. S. Mill, *Logic*, bk. i., ch. ii.)

III. *Metaph.:* Existing independently of any other cause.

"This asserts to man a knowledge of the unconditioned, the *absolute* and infinite."—*Sir W. Hamilton: Discussions*, &c., Append. i.

In this case the word has a substantival meaning, and is often used as = The Great First Cause.

IV. *Gram.:* A *case absolute* is one consisting essentially of a substantive and a participle, which form a clause not agreeing with or governed by any word in the remainder of the sentence. In Greek, the absolute case is the genitive; in Latin, the ablative; in English, it is considered to be the nominative.

In Latin, the words *sole stante* in the expression, "*sole stante* terra vertitur" (the earth turns round, the sun standing still)—that is, whilst the sun is standing still—are in the *ablative absolute*.

* In English, *thou leading*, in the words—

"I shall not lag behind, nor err
The way, *thou leading*" (*Milton*)

are in the *nominative absolute*. So also are *I rapt* in the line—

"And, I all rapt in this, 'Come out,' he said."
Tennyson: Princess, Prol 50.

V. *Law:* Personal rights are divided into *absolute* and *relative: absolute*, which pertain to men as individuals; and *relative*, which are incident to them as members of society, standing in various relations to each other. The three chief rights of an absolute kind are the right of personal security, the right of personal liberty, and the right of private property. (Blackstone, *Comment.*, bk. i., ch. i.) Similarly there are *absolute* and *relative* duties. Public sobriety is a relative duty, whilst sobriety, even when no human eye is looking on, is an absolute duty. (*Ibid.*) Property in a man's possession is described under two categories, *absolute* and *qualified* property. His chairs, tables, spoons, horses, cows, &c., are his *absolute property;* while the term *qualified property* is applied to the wild animals on his estate.

An *absolute decision* is one which can at once be enforced. It is opposed to a rule *nisi*, which cannot be acted on until cause be shown, unless, indeed, the opposite party fail to appear.

Absolute law: The true and proper law of nature.

Absolute warrandice (*Scotch conveyancing*): A warranting or assuring against all mankind.

VI. *Nat. Philosophy: Absolute* is generally opposed to *relative*. As this relativity may be of many kinds, various shades of meaning thus arise: thus—

1. *Absolute* or *real expansion of a liquid*, as opposed to its apparent expansion, the expansion which would arise when the liquid is heated, if the vessel containing it did not itself expand. (See Atkinson, *Ganot's Physics*, bk. vi., ch. iii.)

2. *Absolute gravity* is the gravity of a body viewed apart from all modifying influences, as, for instance, of the atmosphere. To ascertain its amount, therefore, the body must be weighed *in vacuo*.

3. *Absolute motion* is the change of place on a body produced by the motion so designated, viewed apart from the modifying influence arising from disturbing elements of another kind.

4. *Absolute space* is space considered apart from the material bodies in it.

5. *Absolute time* is time viewed apart from events or any other subjects of mental conception with which it may be associated.

6. *Absolute force of a centre:* Strength of a centre (q.v.).

VII. *Astron.:* The *absolute equation* is the aggregate of the optic and eccentric equations. [Equations, Optic, Eccentric.]

VIII. *Algebra: Absolute numbers* are those which stand in an equation without having any letters combined with them. Thus, in the following equation—

$$2x + 9 = 17,$$

9 and 17 are absolute numbers, but 2 is not so.

IX. *Chem.: Absolute alcohol* is alcohol free from water.

ăb'-sŏl-ûte-lў, *adv.* [Absolute, *a.*]

I. With no restriction as to amount; completely.

". . . how persistently an *absolutely* useless faculty may be transmitted."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. i., p. 20.

1. Without restriction as to power; independently.

2. After the manner of a person of independent power; positively, peremptorily, without leaving liberty of refusal in the person commanded.

"Command me *absolutely* not to go."
Milton: Par. Lost, bk. ix.

3. As if decreed by absolute power; indispensably.

"It was *absolutely* necessary that he should quit London."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

4. Wholly, completely.

". . . the anomalous prerogative which had caused so many fierce disputes was *absolutely* and for ever taken away."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

"Assuredly the one [doctrine] is true, and the other *absolutely* false."—*J. S. Mill: Logic.*

II. Without restriction as to relation or condition.

1. Without close relation to anything similar. Opposed to *relatively*.

". . . the antlers were both *absolutely* and relatively larger in the great extinct species."—*Owen: Fossil Mammals and Birds* (1846), p. 446.

2. Unconditionally, without condition or qualification.

"*Absolutely* we cannot discommend, we cannot *absolutely* approve, either willingness to live or forwardness to die."—*Hooker*, v.

ăb'-sŏl-ûte-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. (1) *absolute* (q.v.), and (2) suff. *-ness* = the quality or state of.]

I. The quality or state of being unlimited.

1. *In a general sense:*

"The *absoluteness* and illimitedness of his commission was much spoken of."—*Lord Clarendon*, viii.

2. *Specially in power:* Despotism.

"They dress up power with all the splendour and temptation *absoluteness* can add to it."—*Locke.*

II. The quality or state of being unconditional.

". . . the *absoluteness* of God's decrees and purposes."—*South: Sermons*, viii. 241.

ăb-sŏl-û-tion, *s.* [Fr. *absolution;* Ital. *assoluzione;* fr. Lat. *absolutio* = acquittal, properly a loosing: *absolvo* = to loosen from: *ab* = from; *solvo* = to loosen, untie.] [Absolve.]

I. *In a civil sense:*

1. *In ancient Rome:* Acquittal in a court of law.

2. *In Britain:* "Absolution in the Civil Law imports a full acquittal of a person by some final sentence of law; also a temporary discharge of the further attendance upon a mesne process through a failure or defect in pleading." (Ayliffe: *Parergon Juris Canonici.*)

"From both these letters it is plain that the Whig leaders had much difficulty in obtaining the *absolution* of Godolphin."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

II. *In an ecclesiastical sense:*

1. *In the Roman Catholic Church:* Forgiveness of sins, alleged to be by the authority of God. This power has been claimed since the date of the Fourth Lateran Council, A.D. 1215; the formula previously in use, "Deus absolvit te," or "Christus absolvit te," having then been exchanged for "Ego absolvo te."

"He knelt by the bed, listened to the confession, pronounced the *absolution*, and administered extreme unction."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. *In the Church of England:* The remission of sins declared and pronounced by the officiating priest to the people of God being penitent. (Liturgy, Morning Prayer.)

3. *In some other churches:* Removal of a sentence of excommunication.

"After prayer the sentence of *absolution* is to be pronounced in these or like words. . . 'I pronounce and declare thee absolved from the sentence of excommunication formerly denounced against thee, and do receive thee into the communion of the Church.'"—*Compendium of the Laws of the Church of Scotland* (1830), bk. iv. p. 439.

III. *Ord. Lang.:* * Finish.

"Then the words are chosen, their sound ample, the composition full, the *absolution* plenteous, and poured out all grave, sinewy, and strong."—*B. Jonson: Discoveries.*

ăb'-sŏ-lût-ĭşm, *s.* [Absolute.]

1. Arbitrary government, despotism.

". . . those political convulsions of 1848, which shook *absolutism* all over the Continent."—*Times*, Oct. 21, 1876.

2. Predestination. (*Ash.*)

ăb'-sŏ-lût-ĭst, *s.* & *a.* [Absolute.] One who is in favour of arbitrary government; an advocate for despotism.

As adjective: Pertaining to absolutism.

". . . the same *absolutist* footing."—*Times' Correspond. from Hungary*, 1851.

ăb-sŏl'-û-tō-rў, *a.* [Eng. (1) *absolute*, and (2) suff. *-ory* = relating to: in Ger. *absolutorisch;* Fr. *absolutoire;* Lat. *absolutorius* = pertaining to acquittal.] Pertaining to acquittal; absolving; that absolves.

"Though an *absolutory* sentence should be pronounced."—*Ayliffe: Parergon Juris Canonici.*

ăb-şŏl'-vạt-ō-rў, *a.* [Eng. (1) *absolve*, (2) suff. *-atory* = making.] Having power to absolve, intimating or involving absolution. [Absolve.] (*Colgrave.*)

ăb-şŏl've, *v.t.* [Lat. *absolvo* = (1) to loosen from, to disengage, (2) to free from, (3, *in Law*) to acquit, (4) to pay off, (5) to complete or finish: *ab* = from, and *solvo* = to loosen, to untie; Fr. *absoudre;* Ital. *assolvere.*]

1. To loosen, to set free; to release from, in whatever way.

¶ Followed (1) by the accusative of the person, and *from* preceding the thing:

"What is the legal effect of the words which *absolve* the subject from his allegiance?"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

or (2) by the accusative of the thing.

". . . to *absolve* their promise."—*Gibbon: Decl. and Fall*, ch. xlix.

¶ It is used similarly in senses No. 2, 3, 4.

2. *Law:* To acquit, to pronounce not guilty of a charge.

"The committee divided, and Halifax was *absolved* by a majority of fourteen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. *Theol.:* To pardon a sinner or his sin.

"Thy merit
Imputed, shall *absolve* them who renounce
Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds,
And live in Thee transplanted."
Milton: Par. Lost, bk. iii.

"That doom shall half *absolve* thy sin."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, 21.

4. *Eccles. Lang.:* To declare by Church authority that men's sins are forgiven. To declare forgiveness to one who is penitent; to restore an excommunicated person to the communion of the Church. [Absolution, II., 1, 2, 3.]

"'Son of the Church! by faith now justified,
Complete thy sacrifice, even as thou wilt;
The Church *absolves* thy conscience from all guilt!'"
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn.

*5. To complete, to finish, to bring to an end. (From one of the uses of the Latin verb *solvo.*)

". . . and the work begun, how soon
Absolved." *Milton: Par. Lost*, bk. vii.

¶ *Absolve* is once used by Gibbon apparently but not really as an intransitive verb:

"They prayed, they preached, they *absolved*, they inflamed, they conspired."—*Gibbon: Decl. and Fall*, ch. xlix.

ăb-şŏlv'ed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Absolve.]

ăb-şŏlv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. (1) *absolve*, and (2) *-er* = one who.] One who absolves; one who intimates the remission of sin.

"The public feeling was strongly against the three *absolvers*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

ăb-şŏlv'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Absolve.]

"For when one near display'd the *absolving* cross."
Byron: Lara, canto ii. 19.

ăb-şŏl'-vĭt-or, *ăb-şŏl'-vĭ-tōur, ăb-şŏl'-vĭ-tŭr, *s.* [Lat. 2nd or 3rd pers. sing. fut. imper., or the 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. pass. of *absolvo* (Lat.) = be thou absolved, or let him be absolved, or he is absolved.]

In Scots Law: An acquittal, a verdict in favour of the defendant in any action. It is of two kinds. (1) *An absolvitor from the instance* is where there is some defect or informality in the proceedings, "for thereby that instance is ended until new citation." (2) *An absolvitor from the claim*, when a person is freed by sentence of a judge from a claim made against him by a pursuer. (See Spottiswoode's *Law Dict.*)

". . . by whose means he had got an *absolvitor*."—*Spalding*, i. 304.

†**ăb'-sŏn-ănt,** *a.* [Lat. *absonus* = out of tune. Or *ab* = from, and *sonans* = sounding, pr. par. of *sono* = to sound; *sonus* = a noise or sound.]

1. Untunable. (*Cockeram.*)

2. Discordant to or with.

". . . more *absonant* to nature than reason."—*Quarles: Judgment and Mercy—The Mourner.*

ăb'-sŏn-ăte, *v.t.* [Lat. *absonus* = out of tune; and suff. *-ate* = to make.] [Absonant.] To avoid, to show aversion to.

†**ăb'-sŏn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *absonus* = out of tune, discordant, incongruous: *ab* = from; *sonus* = a sound.]

1. Unmusical.

"That noise, as Macrobius truly inferreth, must be of necessity either sweet and melodious, or harsh and *absonous*."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*, p. 318.

2. Not in harmony with; remote from being agreeable to, discordant with or to.

". . . is unwarranted by any of our faculties, yea, most *absonous* to our reason."—*Glanville: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. iv.

ăb-sorb', *v.t.* [Lat. *absorbeo* = to swallow up or devour: *ab* and *sorbeo* = to suck in, to drink down, to swallow; Ger. *absorbiren;* Fr. *absorber;* Sp. *absorver;* Ital. *assorbire.* Apparently cogn. are the Arab. and Eth. *sharaba*, the Rabb. Heb. *sharap*, whence *syrup*, *sherbet*, and *shrub.*]

1. *Lit.:* To suck up, to drink in water or other liquid as a sponge does.

"Little water flows from the mountains, and it soon becomes *absorbed* by the dry and porous soil."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xv.

"The evils that come of exercise are, that it doth *absorb* and attenuate the moisture of the body."—*Bacon.*

2. To cause a material body to disappear in some more or less analogous way, as, for instance, by fire; to swallow up.

"The final flames of destiny *absorb*
The world, consumed in one enormous pyre!"
Cowper: Transl. of Milton.

3. To cause the spirit, one's personal identity, or separate interest, to disappear in the being or interest of another.

". . . or was *absorbed*, and as it were transformed into the essence of the Deity."—*Gibbon: Decl. and Fall*, ch. xlvii.

"I found the thing I sought—and that was thee;
And then I lost my being all to be
Absorb'd in thine—the world was past away—
Thou didst annihilate the earth to me."
Byron: Lament of Tasso, 6.

4. *Gen.:* To cause anything immaterial or abstract in any way to disappear.

". . . dark oblivion soon *absorbs* them all."
Cowper.

5. To engross one's whole attention, to occupy one fully.

"And here my books—my life—*absorb* me whole."
Cowper: Transl. of Milton.

¶ It may be used in this sense also of the inferior animals:—

"Wild animals sometimes become so *absorbed* when thus engaged, that they may be easily approached."—*Darwin: Descent of Man.*

ăb-sorb-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. (1) *absorb;* (2) *ability.*] The state or quality of being able to be absorbed.

". . . the *absorbability* of different gases by water."—*Graham: Chemistry.*

ăb-sorb'-a-ble, *a.* [Absorb.] Able to be absorbed; that may be swallowed up.

ăb-sorb'ed, ăb-sorb't, or **ăb-sorp't,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [Absorb.]

1. *Lit.:* Sucked in, swallowed up.

". . . he sinks *absorpt*,
Rider and horse, amid the miry gulf."
Thomson: Autumn.

2. Engrossed, pre-occupied.

"Conceals the mood lethargic with a mask
Of deep deliberation, as the man
Were tasked to his full strength *absorb'd* and lost."
Cowper: Task, bk. iv.

"Absent I ponder and *absorpt* in care."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. iv.

ăb-sorb'-ent, *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *absorbant;* Ital. *absorbent;* Lat. *absorbens*, pr. par. of *absorbeo.*] Imbibing, drinking in, swallowing; or in a state to imbibe, drink in, or swallow.

". . . the specimen is *absorbent*, from the loss of animal matter."—*Owen: Brit. Fossil Mammals and Birds*, p. 116.

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Anat.:* Producing absorption. The term is applied chiefly to a system of vessels described under Absorbent, *s.* (q.v.)

2. *Painting: Absorbent ground* is ground prepared for a picture by means of distemper or water-colours, which are designed to absorb the oil of the painting, thus best economising time and increasing the brilliancy of the colouring.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Gen.:* That which absorbs or sucks in.

". . . for the clouded sky seldom allows the sun to warm the ocean, itself a bad *absorbent* of heat."—*Darwin: Journal of Voyage round the World*, ch. xi.

II. *Spec.:*

1. *Chem.:* A substance which has the power of absorbing gases and vapours into its pores, as charcoal made from dense wood, which

thus takes up 90 times its volume of ammoniacal gas.

2. *Anat.:* All organised tissues are properly *absorbents*, but some are so to a much larger extent than others. Hence the name is specially given to the lacteals and lymphatics. [LACTEALS, LYMPHATICS.] It is now known, however, that the blood-vessels also have a share in the function of absorption.

3. *Vegetable Phys.:* The portions of a plant which imbibe the moisture necessary for its growth; the chief of these are the spongioles of the root, although to a certain extent moisture is undoubtedly imbibed by the leaves and bark.

4. *Phar.:* (1) A medicine with no acrimony in itself, which destroys acidity in the stomach and bowels, such as magnesia, prepared chalk, oyster-shells, crabs' claws, &c. Similar substances are applied externally to ulcers or sores in neutralising any acid which they may contain. They are called also *antacids* and *antacrids* (q.v.). (2) A medicine which acts on the absorbent vessels, causing them to reduce enlarged and indurated parts. (Example, iodine.)

ăb-sorb'-ẽr, *s.* [ABSORB.] That which absorbs.

"... the power of different gases as *absorbers* of radiant heat."—*Tyndall: Heat.*

ăb-sorb'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [ABSORB, *v.t.*]

As adj.: (1, *lit.*) Imbibing; (2, *met.*) engrossing one's whole care, occupying all one's thoughts.

"... a direct *absorbing* power of the blood-vessels."—*Todd and Bowman: Phys. Anat.*, vol. i.

"... the circulating, *absorbing*, and nervous systems."—*Dr. Fordyce, quoted by Dr. Tweedie*, art. "Fever," *Cyclop. of Pract. Med.*

"... engaged in the *absorbing* task of constitution-making."—*Times*, Nov. 10, 1875.

"Such is the *absorbing* hate when warring nations meet." *Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. 63.

***ăb-sorb-ĭ'-tion.** Old form of ABSORPTION.

"Where to place that concurrence of water or place of its *absorbition*, there is no authentick decision."—*Sir Thos. Browne: Tracts*, p. 165.

ăb-sorp-tĭ-ŏm'-ĕt-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *absorption*, and Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument used by Bunsen for measuring the extent to which particular gases may be absorbed by certain liquids. (See Graham's *Chemistry.*)

ăb-sorp'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *absorption;* late Lat. *absorptio* = a drink or beverage; fr. *absorbeo* = to swallow up, to devour.] [ABSORB.]

I. The act, operation, or process of absorbing, sucking in, or swallowing anything, or otherwise causing it to disappear in another body.

A. *Lit.:*

1. *Gen.:* The sucking in of a liquid by a sponge or other porous substance.

Biol.: Absorption by organised bodies is the taking up or imbibing, by means of their tissues, of material suitable for their nourishment, that it may ultimately be transmitted by the vascular channels to more distant parts. [ABSORBENT, *s.*, I. & II.]

"Death puts a stop to all further *absorption* of nutritive matter."—*Todd and Bowman: Phys. Anat.*

2. *Chem.:* The taking up of a gas by a liquid, or by a porous solid. [ABSORBENT, *s.*]

"The *absorption* by the lungs of atmospheric oxygen."—*Martineau: Comte's Philosophy*, bk. iv.

3. *Nat. Phil.:* The taking up rays of light and heat by certain bodies through which they are passing.

Absorption of Light: The retention of some rays and the reflection of others when they pass into an imperfectly transparent body. If all were absorbed, the body would be black; if none, it would be white; but when some rays are absorbed, and others reflected, the body is then of one of the bright and lively colours.

"... as the result of the *absorption* of all the blue light, first came the rosy-fingered dawn, and then the red sun himself."—*Times: Transit of Venus*, April 20, 1875.

Absorption of Heat: The retention and consequent disappearance of rays of heat in passing into or through a body colder than themselves. (See No. III.)

4. *Old Geol.:* The swallowing up of a solid by another body.

Absorption of the Earth: A term used by Kircher and others for the subsidence of tracts of land produced by earthquakes or other natural agencies.

B. *Fig.:* The act or process of causing anything partly or wholly immaterial to disappear in a more or less analogous way.

"... a constant process of *absorption* and appropriation exercised on the dialects of Italy and Greece."—*Max Muller: Science of Lang.*, vol. ii., p. 309.

"... when the ordinary rule of the *absorption* of the weaker letter does not hold good."—*Beames: Comp. Gram., Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. i.

(See also example under No. II.)

II. The state of being so absorbed, sucked in, swallowed up, or made to disappear.

¶ Used in all the senses of No. I. (q.v.)

"When one of two adjoining tribes becomes more numerous and powerful than the other, the contest is soon settled by war, slaughter, cannibalism, slavery, and *absorption*."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, ch. vii.

III. The thing so absorbed, or its amount.

Heat: The power of absorption is equal to that of emission.

Chem.: The co-efficient of absorption of a gas is the volume of the gas reduced to 0° Cent. and 760 m.m. pressure, which is absorbed by the unit of volume of any liquid. (Graham: *Chem.*, vol. ii.)

absorption spectrum, *s.* An apparatus used by Professors Stokes, Gladstone, and others for observing the relative quantities of the several coloured rays absorbed by a coloured medium of given thickness. The principle is to view a line of light through a prism and the coloured medium. (For details, see Fownes' *Chemistry.*)

ăb-sorp'-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *absorptus, pa. par.* of *absorbeo* = to absorb, and suff. *-ive* = (1) that can or may, (2) that does.] Having power to imbibe, capable of imbibing or drinking in.

"This *absorptive* power of clay."—*Graham: Chem.*

ăbs-quăt'-ŭ-lāte, ăbs-quŏt'-ĭ-lāte, *v.i.* [Amer. slang, imitating Lat. derivation.] To run away, to abscond.

"Hope's brightest visions *absquatulate* with their golden promises."—*Dow: Sermons*, i. 247.

ăbs'-quĕ, *prep.* [In Lat. prep. = without.]

Law:

*1. *Absque hoc* (without this): Technical words formerly used in special traverses, but abolished in 1852.

2. *Absque impetitione vasti* (without impeachment of waste): A reservation frequently made to a tenant of life, and meaning that if he take reasonable care of the land or houses entrusted to him, no person shall be permitted to impeach him for their waste.

***ăbs'-ta-cle,** *s.* [An old spelling of OBSTACLE (q.v.).] (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*)

"Some of the Kingis servantis . . . maid *abstacle* and debaitt."—*Pittscottie: Chron.*, p. 26.

ăbs-tā'in, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *abstener;* Fr. *s'abstiner;* Sp. *abstenerse;* Ital. *astenersi;* Lat. *abstineo* = to hold away: *abs* = from, and *teneo* = to hold.] [TENANT.]

I. *Intransitive:*

1. *Gen.:* To hold back, to refrain from anything in which there is a tendency to indulge.

"But not a few *abstained* from voting."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

"... as *abstaining* from all stretches of power, and as resigning his office before the six months had expired."—*Lewis: Credibility of Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. i., § 13, vol. ii., p. 49.

2. Used, *Spec.*, with reference to the indulgence of the appetites or passions, or to the partaking of particular kinds of food or liquor.

"... *abstain* from fleshly lusts which war against the soul."—*1 Peter* ii. 11.

II. *Transitive:* To keep (a person) back from doing anything.

"Whether he *abstain* men from marrying."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

ăbs-tā'in-ẽr, *s.* [ABSTAIN.]

Lit.: One who abstains.

¶ Used specially of a person who *all but* abstains from the use of intoxicating liquors, as contradistinguished from a *total abstainer*, *i.e.*, one who totally abstains both in health and in sickness. But even the latter term has lost much of its primitive force, and is now usually employed of a pledged teetotaller, whose vow forbids him to use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, but permits their use in sickness, under medical advice.

"... was a prominent member of a Good Templar lodge, and was followed to his final resting-place by a large number of the members of the body as well as of *abstainers*."—*Times*, Dec. 11, 1875.

ăbs-tā'in-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ABSTAIN.]

ăbs-tē'-mĭ-ĭ, *s. pl.* [Lat. pl. of *abstemius.*] [ABSTEMIOUS.]

Ch. Hist.: The name given to such Christians in the Reformed Churches as declined to partake of the wine in the communion.

ăbs-tē'-mĭ-ŭs, *a.* [Lat. *abstemius* = abstaining from intoxicating liquor, sober: *abs* = from, and *temum* = strong drink, from the root *tem*, in Sansc. *tim* = to be wet; Ital. *astemio.*]

I. *Of persons:*

1. Sparing in the use of food and strong liquors, especially of the former.

"The instances of longevity are chiefly amongst the *abstemious*."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Sparing in the indulgence of the appetites or passions; or careful to avoid temptation to such indulgence.

"... be more *abstemious*,
Or else good night your vow."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

II. *Of things:*

*1. Inspiring abstinence.

"Such is the virtue of the *abstemious* well." *Dryden: Fables.*

2. Marked by abstinence.

"Till yonder sun descend, ah! let me pay
To grief and anguish one *abstemious* day."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xix., 327-8.

ăbs-tē'-mĭ-ŭs-lў, *adv.* [ABSTEMIOUS.] In an abstemious manner, very temperately; with no undue indulgence in food or liquor, but going rather to the opposite extreme.

"... he lived very *abstemiously* afterwards."—*Whiston: Memoirs*, p. 273.

ăbs-tē'-mĭ-ŭs-nĕss, *s.* [ABSTEMIOUS.] The quality of being very sparing in the use of food and of liquor.

"... the Arab was disciplined in the severest *abstemiousness* and endurance."—*Milman: Latin Christianity*, vol. iv., ch. i.

ăbs-tĕn'-tion, *s.* [Law Lat. *abstentio; abstentum*, supine of *abstineo* = to hold back.]

1. The act of abstaining; a holding back.

"The Church superintended times and manners of *abstention*."—*Jeremy Taylor: Visitation of the Sick*, iv. 5.

¶ Often followed by *from:*

"... an *abstention from* the sacrament."—*Burnet: Hist. of Reformation.*

2. *Law:* (1.) The holding of the heir to an estate back from taking possession. (2.) The tacit renunciation of succession by an heir. (Used especially in French law.)

***ăbs-tẽr',** *v.t.* [From Lat. *absterreo: abs* = from; *terreo* = to terrify.] To terrify, deter.

"So this in like manner should *abster* and fear me and mine from doing evil."—*Bacon.*

ăbs-tẽr'-ġe, *v.t.* [In Fr. *absterger;* Lat. *abstergeo* = to wipe off or away: *abs* = from; *tergeo* or *tergo* = to rub off.]

Chiefly in Med.: To wipe clean; to make clean by wiping; to purge by medicine.

"... they [the public baths] are still frequented by the Turkes of all sorts, men and women, ... to *absterge* belike that fulsomeness of sweat to which they are then subject."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 238.

ăbs-tẽr'-ġĕnt, *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *abstergent;* fr. Lat. *abstergens*, pr. par. of *abstergeo.*] Wiping clean, making clean by wiping.

Bot.: Having a cleansing quality, as the berries of Sapindus. (*Loudon.*)

As substantive: A medicine which cleanses away foulness, or removes obstructions, concretions, &c. Soap is an abstergent. (Cf. DETERGENT.)

***ăbs-tẽr'-ġĭ-fīe,** *v.t.* [Lat. *abstergeo* = to wipe off.] To cleanse.

"Specially when wee would *abstergifie*. —*Passenger of Benvenuto* (1612).

***ăbs-tẽr'se,** *v.t.* [Lat. *abstersus* = wiped away, pa. par. of *abstergeo* = to wipe away.] To wipe, to cleanse.

"... an acid and vitriolous humidity in the stomach, which may *absterse* and shave the scorious parts thereof."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

ăbs-tẽr'-shon, *s.* [In Fr. *abstersion;* Ital. *astersione;* Lat. *abstersus*, pa. par. of *abstergeo.*]

1. The act of wiping clean, a cleansing or clearing away foulness in the body by medicine.

"*Abstersion* is plainly a scouring off or incision of the more viscous humours, and making the humours more fluid, and cutting between them and the part: as is found in nitrous water, which scoureth linen cloth speedily from the foulness."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 42.

2. The state of being so cleansed.

ăbs-tĕrs'-ĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *absterse;* Fr. *abstersif;* Ital. *astersivo,* fr. Lat. *abstersus.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Cleansing.

"And let th' *abstersive* sponge the board renew."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xx.

2. Purging, having the power of removing obstructions.

". . . for certainly, though it would not be so *abstersive,* and opening, and solutive a drink as mead."
—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

B. *As substantive:* That which effects abstersion, wipes, cleanses, or purges away.

"*Abstersives* are fullers'-earth, soap, linseed-oil, and ox-gall."—*Bp. Spratt: Royal Soc.,* p. 295.

†ăbs-tĕrs'-ĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Abstersive.] The quality of being abstersive.

"Indeed, simple wounds have been soundly and suddenly cured therewith, which is imputed to the *abstersiveness* of the water [Epsom] keeping a wound clean, till the balance of nature doth recover it."—*Fuller: Worthies, Surrey.*

ăbs'-tĭn-ençe, *s.* [Lat. *abstinentia* = abstinence from anything.] [Abstain.]

1. *Lit.:* A voluntary refraining from, a holding back from.

". . . the Gauls refused to fulfil their engagement, and asserted that the money was the price of their *abstinence* from ravaging Etruria."—*Lewis: Credibility of Early Rom. Hist.,* ch. xiii.

2. *Spec. and more frequent uses:* A refraining, generally voluntary, from some indulgence of the appetite, or the gratification of the ordinary propensities of nature.

(*a*) From food.

"But after long *abstinence,* Paul stood forth in the midst of them."—*Acts* xxvii. 21.

(*b*) From intoxicating liquor, especially in the phrase "total abstinence." [See Abstainer.]

(*c*) From undue indulgence of the appetites.

"The precept that enjoins him *abstinence.*"
Cowper: Progress of Error, 236.

* (*d*) From fighting during a stipulated interval; a truce, a temporary cessation of arms. (*Old Scotch.*)

"It was the 27th of September, some days before the expiring of the *abstinence,* that the noblemen did meet (as was appointed) to consult upon the means of a perfect peace."—*Spotiswood: Hist.,* p. 263.

¶ This signification occurs also in French and Mediæval Latin.

3. *Med.:* Partial or total privation of food, in most cases involuntary, or nearly so. It may be the result of calamity, as of famine or shipwreck; it may be necessitated by disease of body, as inflammation of the œsophagus, or produced by mental frenzy or monomania; or it may be prescribed by a physician as a remedy in certain diseases. When one has suffered from severe abstinence food should be administered at first in very sparing quantities.

***ăbs'-tĭn-ĕn-çy,** *s.* [Lat. *abstinentia.*] [Abstain.] Abstinence.

"Were our rewards for the *abstinencies* or woes of the present life . . ."—*Hammond on Fundamentals.*

¶ Now nearly superseded by Abstinence.

ăbs'-tĭn-ent, *a.* [In Fr. *abstinent;* Ital. *astinente;* Lat. *abstinens.*] [Abstain.] Refraining from undue indulgence, especially in food and liquor; abstemious.

"Seldom have you seen one continent that is not *abstinent.*"—*Hales: Golden Remains.*

ăbs'-tĭn-ent-lў, *adv.* [Abstinent.] In an abstinent manner; with abstinence.

"If thou hadst ever re-admitted Adam into Paradise, how *abstinently* would he have walked by that tree."—*Donne: Devotions,* p. 623.

ăbs'-tĭn-ents, *s. pl.* [Abstain.]

Church Hist.: A sect which appeared in France and Spain about the end of the third century. They were against marriage and the use of animal food, and are said to have regarded the Holy Spirit as a created being.

ăbs-tort'-ĕd, *a.* [Latin *abs* = from; *tortus* = twisted, pa. par. of *torqueo* = to twist.] Twisted away, forced away by violence.

ăbs-trăct', *v.t.* & *i.* [In Ger. *abstrahiren;* Fr. *abstraire;* Ital. *astraere,* from Lat. *abstractus,* pa. par. of *abstraho* = to drag or pull away: *abs* = from, and *traho* = to draw.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. To drag or pull away; specially to take away surreptitiously, as when a thief abstracts a purse from some one's pocket.

II. To separate physically, without dragging away.

1. *Chem.:* To separate by distillation.

"Having dephlegmed spirit of salt, and gently *abstracted* the whole spirit, there remaineth in the retort a styptical substance."—*Boyle.*

2. *Writing:* To make an epitome of a book or document.

". . . let us *abstract* them into brief compends."—*Watts: Improv. of the Mind.*

III. To separate the mind from thinking on a subject.

"Minerva fixed her mind on views remote,
And from the present bliss *abstracts* her thought."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey xix. 558, 559.

IV. To separate morally.

"That space the Evil One *abstracted* stood
From his own evil, and for the time remained
Stupidly good."
Milton: P. L., ix. 463.

B. *Intrans.:* To perform the operation of abstraction; to distinguish logically; to attend to some portion of an object separately. (Followed by *from.*)

"Could we *abstract* from these pernicious effects, and suppose this were innocent, it would be too light to be matter of praise."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

ăbs'-trăct, *a.* [In Ger. *abstract, abstrakt;* Fr. *abstrait;* Lat. *abstractus* = dragged away, pa. par. of *abstraho* = to drag or pull away.] [Abstract, *v.t.*]

A. *Used as an adjective:*

I. *In Ordinary Language and Poetry:*

1. *Gen.:* Abstracted, separated, viewed apart from.

(*a*) From other persons or things of a similar kind.

". . . the considering things in themselves, *abstract* from our opinions and other men's notions and discourses on them."—*Locke.*

(*b*) From reference to an individual.

"Love 's not so pure and *abstract* as they use to say
Which have no mistress but their muse."
Donne: Poems, 27.

2. *Poet.:* For abstracted; absent in mind, like one in a trance (pron. *ăb-străct'*).

"*Abstract,* as in a trance, methought I saw,
Though sleeping, where I lay, and saw the shape."
Milton: Par. Lost, bk. viii.

3. Separate; existing in the mind only; hence with the sense of difficult, abstruse.

II. *Logic and Grammar:*

1. *In a strict sense:* Expressing a particular property of any person or thing viewed apart from the other properties which constitute him or it. Thus *depth* is an abstract term. Used of the sea, it means that the property of the sea expressed by the word *depth* is viewed apart from the other properties of the ocean. So is *blueness* an abstract word. In this sense *abstract* is opposed to *concrete.* This use of the term was introduced by the Schoolmen, and was highly approved by Mr. John Stuart Mill, who employed the word in no other sense in his "Logic."

Abstract Nouns: The last of the five classes into which nouns may be divided, the others being (1) proper, singular, or meaningless nouns; (2) common, general, or significant nouns; (3) collective nouns; and (4) material nouns. Most abstract nouns are derived from adjectives, as *whiteness* from *white, height* from *high, roundness* from *round;* these are called *adjective abstract nouns,* or *adjective abstracts.* Others come from verbs, as *creation* from *create,* and *tendency* from *tend;* these are denominated *verbal abstract nouns,* or *verbal abstracts.* Abstract nouns have properly no plural. When used in the plural this is an indication that they have lost their abstract character and gained a concrete meaning, so that they are now common or general nouns. (See Bain's *Higher Eng. Gram.*)

2. *In a loose sense:* Resulting from the mental faculty of abstraction, general as opposed to particular. The term is used even when the idea conceived of as separate from all others with which it is associated is not a quality. In this sense *reptile, star,* and *money* are abstract or general words, though none of the three is a quality. Locke did much to bring this looser sense of the word into currency. It is censured by John S. Mill (*Logic,* Bk. I., ch. ii., § 4).

"The mind makes the particular ideas received from particular objects to become general; which is done by considering them as they are in the mind, such appearances, separate from all other existences and the circumstances of real existence, as time, place, or any other concomitant ideas. This is called *abstraction,* whereby ideas taken from particular beings become general representatives of all of the same kind, and their names general names, applicable to whatever exists conformable to such *abstract* ideas."—*Locke: Human Understanding,* bk. ii., ch. xi., § 9.

† *Abstract science:* A term applied to mathematics.

"Another discriminates mathematical properties, and he addicts himself to *abstract* science."—*Isaac Taylor: Elements of Thought* (1846), p. 20.

Abstract or Pure Mathematics: Mathematics, which treats of number or quantity viewed as standing alone, as is done in geometry and arithmetic. It is contradistinguished from *mixed mathematics,* in which these are viewed as modified by the physical properties of the bodies in which they inhere. This is done in mechanics, hydrostatics, optics, &c.

Abstract Numbers: Numbers considered in themselves without reference to any persons or things with which they may be conjoined. Thus *three* is an abstract number, but if conjoined with *men* it becomes concrete.

B. *Used as a substantive:*

1. *Logic:* An abstract name, as opposed to one which is concrete. [See Concrete.]

"Each of them [of the concrete terms] has or might have a corresponding abstract name to denote the attribute connoted by the concrete. Thus the concrete 'like' has its abstract 'likeness;' the concrete 'father' and 'son' have or might have the *abstracts* 'paternity' and filiety or filiation."—*Mill: Logic,* p. 45.

In the abstract, or (less frequently) *in abstract,* signifies in a state of separation, the looking at an idea apart from all other ideas with which it may be more or less intimately connected. It is opposed to *in the concrete,* which, however, is rarely used.

"*Honest.* So the old gentleman blushed, and said, Not Honesty *in the abstract,* but Honest is my name."—*Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. ii.

"The hearts of great princes, if they be considered, as it were, *in abstract,* without the necessity of states and circumstances of time."—*Sir H. Wotton.*

2. A summary, an epitome, a compendium of a book or document.

"The *abstract* of the papers was read by the clerk."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.,* ch. xix.

"I have been urged to publish this *abstract.*"—*Darwin: Orig. of Species* (1859), Introduction.

"Neither press, coffer, chest, trunk, well, vault, but he hath an *abstract* for the remembrance of such places, and goes to them by his note."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives,* iv. 2.

¶ In Shakespeare (*Hamlet,* ii. 2), play-actors are called the "*abstract* [or in some copies the *abstracts*] or brief chronicles of the time," perhaps because they acted history on a much smaller stage than that of the world, and in briefer time than the events which they reproduced really occupied.

Abstract of Title (Law): An epitome of the evidences of ownership. An abstract should show the soundness of a person's right to a given estate, together with any charges or circumstances in any wise affecting it. A perfect abstract discloses that the owner has both the legal and equitable estates at his own disposal perfectly unencumbered. The object of any abstract is to enable the purchaser or mortgagee, or his counsel, to judge of the evidence deducing and of the encumbrances affecting the title. (Wharton: *Law Lexicon.*)

* *Abstract of a Fine.* [Fine.]

* *Abstract of Pleas:* An epitome of the pleas used or to be used against the pleas of one's opponent.

* **4.** An extract or a smaller quantity containing the essence of a larger.

"If you are false, these epithets are small;
You're then the things, and *abstract* of them all."
Dryden: Aurungzebe, iv. 1.

"A man, who is the *abstract* of all faults
That all men follow."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, i. 4.

ăbs-trăct'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Abstract, *v.t.*]

As adjective:

1. Separated or disjoined from everything else, physically, mentally, or morally.

". . . from his intellect
And from the stillness of *abstracted* thought
He sak'd repose."—*Wordsworth: Excursion,* bk. i.

Hence, 2: Abstruse, difficult.

3. Refined, purified.

"*Abstracted* spiritual love, they like
Their souls exhaled."—*Donne.*

4. Absent in mind. [Absent, *a.* (4).]

ăbs-trăct'-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Abstract.]

1. In the abstract, viewed apart from everything else connected with it.

". . . deeming the exception to be rather a case *abstractedly* possible, than one which is frequently realised in fact."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.* (1848), vol. i., bk. i., ch. ix., § 1, p. 163.

2. In a state of mental absence.

"Or whether more *abstractedly* we look."
Dryden: Religio Laici.

ăbs-trăct'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [ABSTRACT.] The quality or state of being abstracted; abstract character.

"They complain of the subtilty and *abstractedness* of the arguments."—*Baxter: Enquiry into the Nature of the Soul*, ii. 354.

ăbs-trăct'-ĕr, *s.* [ABSTRACT, *s.*] One who makes an abstract.

"In the science of mystery of words, a very judicious *abstracter* would find it a hard task to be anything copious without falling upon an infinite collection."—*Mannyngham: Disc.*

ăbs-trăc'-tī, *s.* (pl. of *abstractus*, pa. par. of *abstrăho*). [ABSTRACT.]

Church Hist.: A Lutheran sect in the sixteenth century. Their leader was Heshusius, a Prussian bishop who contended, against Beza, that not only was Christ to be adored in the concrete as the Son of God, but that his flesh, in the abstract, was an object of adoration.

ăbs-trăct'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ABSTRACT, *v.t.*]

ăbs-trăc'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *abstraction;* Lat. *abstractio* = a separation; *abstraho* = to drag away: *abs* = from; *traho* = to draw or drag.]

I. The act of dragging or drawing away or separating.

A. *Gen.:*

Physically: The act, operation, or process of drawing or dragging away, or otherwise withdrawing any material thing, especially by surreptitious means, as "the *abstraction* of the purse by the pickpocket was cleverly managed."

B. *Technical:*

1. *In distillation:* The operation of separating the volatile parts in distillation from those which do not pass into vapour at the temperature to which the vessel has been raised.

2. *Mentally. In Mental Phil.:* The act or process of separating from the numerous qualities inherent in any object the particular one which we wish to make the subject of observation and reflection. Or the act of withdrawing the consciousness from a number of objects with a view to concentrate it on some particular one. The negative act of which attention is the positive. [See METAPHYSICS.]

II. The state of being separated, physically or mentally.

1. *Physically:*

". . . a wrongful *abstraction* of wealth from certain members of the community, for the profit of the Government, or of the tax-payers."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*

". . . the *abstraction* of four equivalents of water."—*Graham: Chemistry.*

2. *Mentally:*

(*a*) Absence or absorption of mind.

"What answers Lara? to its centre shrunk
His soul in deep *abstraction* sudden sunk."
Byron: Lara, i. 23.

(*b*) The separation from the world of a recluse; disregard of worldly objects by an unworldly person.

"A hermit wishes to be praised for his *abstraction*."
—*Pope: Letters.*

III. That which is abstracted. A mental conception formed by abstraction.

"Give us, for our *abstractions*, solid facts."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

IV. The power or faculty of the mind by which a person is able to single out from a complex mental conception the particular idea which he wishes to make the subject of reflection. [See **I.** (B. 2).]

ăbs-trăc-tī'-tious, *a.* [ABSTRACT, *v.t.*] The same meaning as ABSTRACTIVE (2), the passive sense (q.v.).

ăbs-trăct'-ĭve, *a.* [(1) *abstract*, v.t.; (2) *-ive* = which may or can or does. In Fr. *abstractif.*] [ABSTRACT, *v.t.*]

1. *Active:* Possessing the power or quality of abstracting.

2. *Passive:* Abstracted or drawn from other substances, especially vegetables, without fermentation.

ăbs-trăct'-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [ABSTRACTIVE.] In an abstractive manner, so as to be separated from anything else with which it is associated.

"According to whatever capacity we distinctly or *abstractively* consider him, either as the Son of God, or as the Son of Man."—*Barrow.*

ăbs'-trăct-lў, *adv.* [ABSTRACT.] In an abstract manner; in a state of separation from other ideas connected with it.

"Matter, *abstractly* and absolutely considered, cannot have subsisted eternally."—*Bentley: Sermons.*

ăbs'-trăct-nĕss, *s.* [ABSTRACT.] The quality or state of being separated from other ideas.

". . . which established prejudice or the *abstractness* of the ideas themselves might render difficult."—*Locke.*

ăbs-trĭct'-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *abstrictus*, pa. par. of *abstringo.*] Unbound. [ABSTRINGE.]

ăbs-trĭnge', *v.t.* [Lat. *ab* = from; *stringo* = to draw, or tie tight, to bind together; Gr. στράγγω (*stranggō*) = to draw tight; Ger. *strangeln.*] [STRANGLE.] To unbind.

ăbs-trĭng'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ABSTRINGE.]

* **ăbs-trûde,** *v.t.* [Lat. *abstrudo* = to thrust away.] [ABSTRUSE.] To thrust away, to pull away.

ăbs-trû'se, *a.* [Lat. *abstrusus*, pa. par. of *abstrudo* = to thrust away; Fr. *abstrus;* Ital. *astruso.*]

Lit.: Hidden away (*never used of material objects*).

1. Hidden from man's observation or knowledge. (Used of an object, an idea, or any subject of inquiry.)

"Th' eternal eye, whose sight discerns
Abstrusest thoughts, from forth his holy mount."
Milton: Par. Lost.

2. Out of the beaten track of human thought. Not such a subject as the popular mind occupies itself with. Hence, difficult to be understood.

". . . and often touch'd
Abstrusest matter, reasonings of the mind
Turn'd inward." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. i.

ăbs-trû'se-lў, *adv.* [ABSTRUSE.] In an abstruse manner, as if thrust out of sight, so as not to be discovered easily.

ăbs-trû'se-nĕss, *s.* [ABSTRUSE.] The quality of being remote from ordinary apprehension, difficulty of being understood.

". . . it is the *abstruseness* of what is taught in them [the Scriptures] that makes them almost inevitably so [obscure]."—*Boyle on the Scriptures.*

ăbs-trû's-ĭ-tў, *s.* [ABSTRUSE.]

1. The quality or state of being abstruse.

2. That which is abstruse.

". . . antipathies, sympathies, and the occult *abstrusities* of things."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

ăb-sûme, *v.t.* [Lat. *absumo* = to take away: *ab* = from; *sumo* = to take.]

1. To take away from.

"And from their eyes all light did quite *absume*."
Virgil, by Vicars (1632).

2. To bring to an end by a continual waste; to consume.

". . . if it had burned part after part, the whole must needs be *absumed* in a portion of time."—*Sir M. Hale: Origination of Man.*

ăb-sûmed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ABSUME.]

ăb-sûm-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ABSUME.]

ăb-sŭmp'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *absumptio* = a consuming: *ab* = from; *sumptio* = a taking; *sumo* = to take.]

1. The act, operation, or process of consuming.

2. The state of being consumed; extinction, non-existence. (*Applied to things material and immaterial.*)

"Christians abhorred this way of obsequies, and though they stick not to give their bodies to be burnt in their lives, detested that mode after death; affecting rather a deposture than *absumption*."—*Sir T. Browne: Urne Burial*, ch. i.

"That total defect or *absumption* of religion which is naturally incident to the profaner sort of men."—*Dr. Gauden: Eccl. Ang. Suspiria* (1659).

ạb-sŭrd', *a.* [In Fr. *absurde;* Ital. *assurdo;* Lat. *absurdus* = giving a dull or disagreeable sound; *surdus* = deaf.]

I. *Lit.:* As much at variance with reason as if a deaf man were to sing at a concert, not knowing what notes the rest of the performers were giving forth.

Applied (1) *to persons:* Without judgment, unreasonable.

"Why bend to the proud, or applaud the *absurd?*"
Byron.

(2.) *To things:* Contrary to reason, inconsistent with reason.

"'Tis grave Philosophy's *absurdest* dream,
That Heaven's intentions are not what they seem."
Cowper: Hope.

II. *Tech.* (*in Logic*)*:* A scholastic term employed when false conclusions are illogically deduced from the premises of the opponent. In this sense it is sometimes used in what are known as indirect demonstrations of propositions in geometry, where the proposition is shown to be true, by proving that any supposition to the contrary would lead to an absurdity: as, "Because in the triangle C B D the side B C is equal to the side B D, the angle B D C is equal to the angle B C D; but B D C has been proved to be greater than the same B C D; therefore the angle B D C is at the same time equal to, and greater than the angle B C D, which is absurd." The term is borrowed from the Latin *absurdum* in the phrase "reductio ad *absurdum*" (q.v.). *Impossible*, however, is more frequently used in this way than *absurd.*

ạb-sŭrd'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [In Fr. *absurdité;* from Lat. *absurditas* = dissonance, incongruity.]

1. (*Abstract*)*:* The quality or state of being flatly opposed to sound reason.

"The gross *absurdity* of this motion was exposed by several eminent members."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. (*Concrete*)*:* Anything which is opposed to reason.

"It is not, like the story of Numa and Pythagoras, a chronological *absurdity*."—*Lewis: Credibility of the Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xi., § 23.

¶ In this sense it has a plural:

"A bewildering, inextricable jungle of delusions, confusions, falsehoods, and *absurdities*, covering the whole field of life."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, lect. i.

ạb-sŭrd'-lў, *adv.* [ABSURD.] In a manner wholly at variance with reason, in an extremely silly manner.

"To gaze at his own splendour, and to exalt *Absurdly*, not his office, but himself."
Cowper: Task, ii. 548.

† **ạb-sŭrd'-nĕss,** *s.* [ABSURD.] Absurdity.

"The folly and *absurdness* whereof I shall not endeavour to expose."—*Dr. Cave: Sermon* (1675).

ạb-sŭrd'-ŭm (Reductio ad). [See ABSURD.]

"When large bodies of men arose with conscientious objections to oaths, the principle underwent a practical *reductio ad absurdum*."—*Bentham: Works.* (Introd.)

* **ăb'-thāne,** *s.* [Gael. *abdhaine* = an abbacy; Low Lat. *abthania.*] Properly an abbacy, but commonly used as a title of dignity: as, "Superior or High Thane." Fordun, in his *Scotochronicon*, iv. 39, first used the title *abthanus* to express the person holding an *abthania*, which he took to be an office or dignity. The word and its history are clearly explained by Dr. Skene in his *Historians of Scotland*, vol. iv.; *Fordun*, pt. ii., p. 413. Minsheu renders the word "steward." Jamieson, in his *Scottish Dictionary*, argues that *ab* in this word implies *inferiority*, and not *superiority*, The abthane pre-eminently so called had, however, a high position, being the High Steward of Scotland. Speaking of this functionary, Fordun says, "Under the king, he was the superior of those who were bound to give an annual account of their farms and rents due to the king." (*Fordun*, bk. iv., ch. xliii.)

* **ăb'-thān-rĭe,** *s.* [ABTHANE.] The territory over which an abthane's rule or jurisdiction extended. (*Scotch.*)

"David II. granted to Donald Macnayne the lands of Easter Fossache, with the *abthanrie* of Dull, in Perthshire."—*MS. Harl.*, 4,609.

* **ạ-bŭsh'-mĕnt,** *s.* An ambush. (*MS. Ashmole*, 33, f. 10.) (*Halliwell.*)

* **abude,** *v.t.* To bid, to offer. (*MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 24.) (*Halliwell.*)

* **ạ-bûe',** *v.i.* [OBEY.] To bow, to render obedience.

"The noble stude that al the worlde *abueth* to."—*Rob. Glouc.*, p. 198.

* **ạ-bŭf'** (*O. Eng.*); * **ạ-bŭf'-ĭn** (*O. Scotch*), *prep.* & *adv.* Old spellings of ABOVE (q.v.).

"Alle angels *abuf*."—*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 22.

"Of the landis *abufin* writin."—*Act Dom. And.* (1478), p. 59.

* **ạ-bû'-gĕn,** *v.t.* [A.S. *abugan* = to bow, to bend, to turn.] To bow.

* **ạ-bŭg'-gĕn,** *v.t.* (pret. *aboughte*, past *aboht*). [A.S. *abycgan* = to buy, to redeem.] To pay for. [ABIE.]

* **ạ-bŭl'-yeĭt,** * **ạ-bŭl'-yĭed,** * **ạ-bŭll'-yĭed,** * **ạ-bĭl'-yeĭt,** *a.* [Fr. *habiller* = to clothe.]

1. Dressed, apparelled. (*Scotch.*)

"With the blessed torche of day,
Abulyeit in his iemand fresche array
Furth of his palace reall iachit Phœbus."
Douglas: Virgil, 399.

2. Equipped for the field.

". . . are ordanit to have gude housholdis and well *abilyeit* men as effeiris."—*Acts Ja. II.* (1455), ch. 61, ed. 1566.

ạ-bŭl'-yĭe-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr. *habiliment.*] [ABILIMENTS.]

† 1. *Singular:* Dress, habit, habiliment. (*Scotch.*)

". . . and came in a vile *abulyiement* to the king."—*Pittscottie*, p. 45.

2. *Plural:* (*a*) Dress in general.

". . . nocht arraying theym wid gold, sylver, nor precious *abulyiementis*."—*Bellenden: Cron.*, bk. xiii., ch. 11.

(*b*) Accoutrements. (*Scotch.*)

". . . to return his armour and *abulyiements*."—*Sir W. Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. vii.

ạ-bû'-nạ, *s.* [Coptic (*lit.*) = our father.] The title given to the archbishop or metropolitan of Abyssinia. He is subordinate to the patriarch of Alexandria.

ạ-bŭnd'-ạnce, *s.* [In French *abondance;* Ital. *abbondanza;* Lat. *abundantia* = plenty.] [ABOUND.]

I. *Of quantity:*

1. So great fulness as to cause overflowing, exuberance.

"Out of the *abundance* of the heart the mouth speaketh."—*Matt.* xii. 34.

2. Great plenty, a very great quantity of.

"Therefore the *abundance* they have gotten, and that which they have laid up, shall they carry away to the brook of the willows."—*Isa.* xv. 7.

"There came no more such *abundance* of spices as those which the queen of Sheba gave to king Solomon."—1 *Kings* x. 10.

II. *Of number:* Great numbers.

"*Abundance* of peasants are employed in hewing down the largest of these trees."—*Addison on Italy.*

ạ-bŭnd'-ạnt, *a.* [In Fr. *abondant;* Ital. *abbondante;* fr. Lat. *abundans* = abounding.] [ABOUND.]

1. Overflowing, exuberant.

"The Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering, and *abundant* in goodness and truth."—*Exod.* xxxiv. 6.

". . . and was *abundant* with all things at first, and men not very numerous."—*Burnet.*

2. In great supply, plentiful, fully sufficient.

¶ Followed by *in*, or rarely by *with*.

"O thou that dwellest upon many waters, *abundant in* treasures."—*Jer.* li. 13.

¶ *In Arith.:* An *abundant number* is one the sum of whose aliquot parts exceeds the number itself. Thus 24 is an abundant number, for its aliquot parts (the numbers which divide it without a remainder) added together (viz., 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 6 + 8 + 12), amount to 36. On the contrary, 16 is not an abundant number, for its aliquot parts added together (viz., 1 + 2 + 4 + 8), amount to only 15.

ạ-bŭnd'-ạnt-lў, *adv.* [ABUNDANT.]

1. Amply, sufficiently, fully, completely; nay, more than enough, exuberantly.

". . . our God . . . will *abundantly* pardon."—*Isa.* lv. 7.

2. Copiously, plentifully, in large quantity or measure.

"And Moses lifted up his hand, and with his rod he smote the rock twice: and the water came out *abundantly*, and the congregation drank."—*Numb.* xx. 11.

"Thou hast shed blood *abundantly*."—1 *Chron.* xxii. 8.

". . . that they may breed *abundantly* in the earth, and be fruitful."—*Gen.* viii. 17.

ạ-bû'ne, *prep.* Above. (*Scotch.*)

"See, yonder's the Rattan's Skerry—he aye held his neb *abune* the water in my day; but he's aneath it now."—*Sir W. Scott: Antiquary.*

***ạ'-bûrne,** *a.* An old spelling of AUBURN. [ABERNE.]

". . . his beard an *aburne* browne."
Thos. Heywood: Great Britaine's Troy (1609).

ạ-bŭr'-tŏn, *a.*

Naut.: Stowed in the hold athwartships. (Applied to the stowage of casks on board a vessel.)

***ạ-būṣ'-ạ-ble,** *a.* [ABUSE.] That may be abused, that may be put to an improper use.

"That *abusable* opinion of imputative righteousness."—*Dr. H. More: Mystery of Godliness* (1660), Preface, p. xxvi.

***ạ-būṣ'-ạge,** *s.* [ABUSE, *v.t.*] Abuse.

"By reason of the gross *abusage* to which the corruption of men hath made them subject."—*Whateley: Redempt. of Time* (1634), p. 1.

ạ-būṣe, *v.t.* [Fr. *abuser;* Sp. *abusar;* Ital. *abusare;* Lat. *abutor*, pret. *abusus* = (1) to use up, (2) to misuse: *ab* = removal by; *utor* = to use, viz., to remove by use, to use up; Irish *idh;* Wel. *gweth* = use; Gr. ἔθω (*ethō*) = to be accustomed.] [USE.]

* I. To disuse, to give up the practice of anything. (*Old Scotch.*)

"At [that] the futbal and golf be *abusit* in tym cummyng, and the buttis maid up; and schuting usit after the tenor of the act of parlyament."—*Parl. Ja. III.* (1471), ed. 1814, p. 100.

II. *In a general sense:* To put to an improper use, to misuse.

"And they that use this world, as not *abusing* it."—1 *Cor.* vii. 31.

III. *Spec.:*

1. To maltreat, to act cruelly to a man.

". . . lest these uncircumcised come and thrust me through, and *abuse* me."—1 *Sam.* xxxi. 4.

2. To use bad language to, to reproach coarsely, to disparage.

"All the hearers and tellers of news *abused* the general who furnished them with so little news to hear and to tell."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. To violate a woman.

". . . and they knew her, and *abused* her."—*Judg.* xix. 25.

¶ *Law:* To abuse a female child is to have carnal intercourse with her, which, if she be under ten years of age, is felony, even if she consent.

4. To disfigure (*applied to persons or things*).

"Poor soul, thy face is much *abused* with tears."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1.

5. To deceive, impose upon.

"The world hath been much *abused* by the opinion of making old."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

6. *Applied to Language:* To use in an illegitimate sense, to wrest words from their proper meaning.

"This principle (if one may so *abuse* the word) shoots rapidly into popularity."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*

ạ-būṣ'e, *s.* [In Fr. *abus;* Ital. and Sp. *abuso;* Lat. *abusus* = a using up.] [ABUSION.]

1. Employment for a wrong purpose, misuse.

". . . but permits best things
To worst *abuse*, or to their meanest use."
Milton: Par. Lost, iv. 201.

2. A corrupt practice, especially in any public institution.

". . . if these be good people in a commonweal, that do nothing but use their *abuses* in common houses, I know no law."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

". . . whether better regulations would effectually prevent the *abuses* which had excited so much discontent."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ *In Law:*

(*a*) *Abuse of Distress:* Using an animal or chattel distrained.

(*b*) *Abuse of Process:* The gaining of an advantage over one's opponent by some intentional irregularity.

3. Insulting language.

"The two parties, after exchanging a good deal of *abuse*, came to blows."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

4. Violation.

"After the *abuse* he forsook me."—*Sydney.*

5. (*Applied to words or language.*) Use in an illegitimate sense, perversion from the proper meaning.

ạ-bū'sed, *pa. par. & a.* [ABUSE, *v.t.*]

"O you kind gods,
Cure this great breach in his *abused* nature;
The untuned and jarring senses, O wind up,
Of this child-changed father."
Shakesp.: King Lear, iv. 7.

ạ-bū'se-fŭl, *a.* [ABUSE, *v.t.*] Full of abuse, abusive to a great extent.

"He scurrilously reviles the King and Parliament by the *abuseful* names of hereticks and schismaticks."—*Bp. Barlow: Remains*, p. 397.

ạ-būṣ'-ẽr, *s.* [In Fr. *abuseur.*] [ABUSE, *v.t.*]

I. *Gen.:* One who puts any person or thing to an improper use.

"And profligate *abusers* of a world
Created fair so much in vain for them."
Cowper: Task, bk. iii.

II. *Spec.:*

1. One who reviles; one who uses foul, abusive language to another.

"The honour of being distinguished by certain *abusers*. . . ."—*Dr. Brown to South*, p. 6.

2. One who deceives.

"Next thou, th' *abuser* of thy prince's ear."
Sir J. Denham: Sophy.

3. A ravisher, a violater of women.

"*Abuser* of young maidens."
Fletcher: Faithful Shepherdess, v. 1.

4. A sodomite (1 Cor. vi. 9).

ạ-būṣ'-ĭng, *pr. par., adj., & s.* [ABUSE, *v.t.*]

As substantive: The act of putting in any way to an improper use.

". . . the *abusing* of the tombs of my forefathers."
—Earl of Angus, quoted in Froude: Hist. Eng. (1858), vol. iv., p. 399.

ạ-bū'ṣ-ĭ-ō, *s.* [Lat. (in rhetoric) = a false use of words: *abutor* = to misuse.] A misuse of words. The error in composition called by the Greeks κατάχρησις (*katachrēsis*), a term adopted by modern logicians to signify the substitution of a wrong for the right word in any sentence; as if one who killed his mother were called a parricide instead of a matricide.

***ạ-bū'-ṣion,** *s.* [ABUSIO.]

1. An error in doctrine, an inconsistency in reasoning; an incongruity. (*O. Eng. & O. Scotch.*)

"And certes that were an *abusion*
That God should have no perfite clere weting
More than we men."—*Chaucer: Troilus*, bk. iv.

2. An error in practice, a sin, an abuse.

". . . the vtter extirpation of false doctrine, the roote and chief cause of all *abusions*."—*Udal: Pref. to St. Mark.*

3. A cheat, an illusion.

"For by these ugly formes weren portray'd
Foolish delights and fond *abusions*
Which doe that sense besiege with light illusions.
Spenser: F. Q. ii. 11.

ạ-bū'ṣ-ĭve, *a.* [In Fr. *abusif;* Lat. *abusivus* = misapplied.]

I. *Gen.:* Put to a wrong use, pertaining to the wrong use of anything.

". . . both the things themselves and the *abusive* use of them may be branded with marks of God's dislike."—*Jeremy Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 26.

II. *Spec.:*

(1) *Of persons:* Prone to use violent and insulting language, or otherwise practise abuse.

"And most *abusive* calls himself my friend."
Pope: Prol. to Satires, 112.

(2) *Of the language used by them:* Containing abuse, reproachful.

"Scurrilous *abusive* terms."—*South: Sermons*, viii. 200.

(3) *Of words spoken or written:*

(*a*) Used wrongly, used in an improper sense, misapplied.

"I am for distinction' sake necessitated to use the word Parliament improperly, according to the *abusive* acception thereof for these latter years."—*Fuller: Worthies of England*, vol. i., ch. xviii.

* (*b*) Deceitful, fraudulent.

". . . whatsoever is gained by an *abusive* treaty, ought to be restored *in integrum*."—*Bacon: Consid. on War with Spain.*

ạ-bū'ṣ-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [ABUSIVE.]

1. In an abusive manner; *spec.*, with the use of bad language.

*2. *Applied to a word wrongly used.*

". . . the oil *abusively* called spirit of roses."—*Boyle: Sceptical Chemist.*

ạ-bū'ṣ-ĭve-nĕss, *s.* [ABUSIVE.] The quality of being abusive.

Spec.:

1. Foulness of language.

". . . he falls now to rave in his barbarous *abusiveness*."—*Milton: Colasterion.*

* 2. Logical impropriety.

". . . the *abusiveness* of evacuating all his [our Lord's] laborious and expensive designs in acquiring us."—*Barrow*, ii. 328.

ạ-bŭt', *v.i.* [Fr. *bouter* = to meet end to end; fr. *bout* = end: O. Fr. *boter, boiter, bouter* = to strike with the head as a ram or goat does; to butt.] [BUTT.]

Lit.: To have its end contiguous to, to adjoin at the end; but the more general signification is, to border upon, to be contiguous to, without reference to the side which constitutes the boundary line.

"The leafy shelter, that *abuts* against
The inland's side."—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, v. 1.

ăb-ūt'-ĭl-ŏn, *s.* [From ἀβύτιλον (*abutilon*), said to be one of the names of the mulberry-tree, which these plants resemble in leaf.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Malvaceæ, or Mallow-worts. The species are annual or shrubby plants, generally with handsome flowers, yellow or white, often veined with red. They have a five-carpelled fruit. *A. esculentum* is used in Brazil as a

vegetable. Several species are wild in India. Two of them, *A. Indicum* and *A. polyandrum*, have fibres which may be twisted into ropes. Other varieties, *A. striatum*, *A. venosum*, *A. insigne*, &c., are ornamental garden or greenhouse plants.

a-bŭt'-mĕnt, *s.* [Abut.] [In Fr. *buttée* or *butte* = a knoll, a hill.]

Arch.: The solid part of a pier, or wall, or mound, against which an arch rests. The abutments of a bridge are the strong erections at either end for the support of the two extremities of the bridge.

1. *Literally:*

"The *abutments* of the floodgates are still existing between the hills through which it [the canal] passed."—*Bryant: Annals of Anc. Mythol.*

2. *Figuratively:*

". . . furnish us, so to speak, with chronological *abutments*."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus*, § 59, p. 415.

Mach.: A fixed point from which resistance or reaction is obtained. In an ordinary steam-engine this is alternately the two ends of the cylinder; and in a screw-press it is the nut in the fixed head.

Carpentry: A joint in which two pieces of timber meet in such a manner that the fibres of one piece run in a direction oblique or perpendicular to the joint, and those of the other parallel with it.

a-bŭt'-tal, *s.* [Abut.] [In O. Eng. *boteminnes*, from the same root, are artificial hillocks designed to mark boundaries.]

Gen. in the plural: The buttings or boundings of land towards any point. (Properly, the sides of a field are said to be adjoining to and the ends abutting on the contiguous one, but the distinction is frequently disregarded.)

"Selborne and its *abuttals*."—*White: Nat. Hist. of Selborne.*

†a-bŭt'-tal-ĭng, *s.* [As if pr. par. from v. *abuttal.*] The tracing on a title-deed the abuttals or boundaries of land.

"The name and place of the thing granted were ordinarily expressed, as well before as after the Conquest; but the particular manner of *abuttalling*, with the term itself, arose from the Normans."—*Spelman: Ancient Deeds & Charters*, ch. v.

a-bŭt'-tĕr, *s.* [Abut.] That which abuts.

a-bŭt'-tĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Abut.] (1) Bounding, constituting the limit or boundary of land; (2) butting with the forehead, as a ram does. In the example which follows these two significations are blended together.

"Are now confined two mighty monarchies,
Whose high upreared and *abutting* fronts
The perilous, narrow ocean parts asunder."
Shakesp.: Henry V., Prologue.

Arch. Abutting power is the power of resistance to the horizontal thrust.

***a-buy',** ***a-buÿge'.** [Abie (2).]

ăb'-vō-lāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *abvolatum*, supine of *abvolo* = to fly from.] To fly from.

ăb-vō-lā'-tion, *s.* [Abvolate.] The act of flying from.

***a-by'** (1), ***a-bÿe'** (1). [Abie (1).]

***a-by'** (2), ***a-bÿe'** (2), ***a-bÿge'.** [Abie (2).]

***ă-bȳsm',** *s.* [O. Fr. *abysme*, now *abîme* and *abyme.*] An abyss.

"When my good stars, that were my former guides,
Have empty left their orbs, and shot their fires
Into the *abysm* of hell."
Shakesp.: Ant. and Cleop., iii. 11.

"In so profound *abysm* I throw all care
Of others' voices."—*Shakesp.: Sonnets*, cxli.

"In the dark backward and *abysm* of time."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

†a-bȳsm'-al, *a.* [Abysm.]

1. *Lit.:* Pertaining to an abyss.

"Far, far beneath us the *abysmal* sea."
Tennyson: Kraken.

2. *Fig.:* Deep, profound.

"With *abysmal* terror."—*Merivale: Hist. Rom.*, v.

a-bȳsm'-ĭng, *a.* Overwhelming.

". . . these *abysming* depths."—*Sir K. Digby.*

a-bȳss', *s.* [In Fr. *abîme*; Ital. *abisso*; Lat. *abyssus*; Gr. ἄβυσσος (*abussos*) = bottomless: ἀ, privative; and βυσσός, the same as βυθός (*buthos*) = the depth, the sea, the bottom.]

¶ The English word *abyss* seems to have been but recently introduced into the language, for Jackson, in his *Commentaries on the Creed*, b. xi., c. 19, § 6, says, "This is a depth or *abyssus* which may not be dived into." (See Trench, *On some Deficiencies in our English Dictionaries*, p. 27.)

Essential meaning: That which is so deep as to be really bottomless, or to be frequently conceived of as if it were so.

Specially:

I. *Lit.:* A vast physical depth, chasm, or gulf: *e.g.*, depth of the sea, primeval chaos, infinite space, Hades, hell, &c.

"Thou from the first
Wast present, and with mighty wings outspread,
Dove-like, sat'st brooding on the vast *abyss*."
Milton: Par. Lost, bk. i.

"Deep to the dark *abyss* might he descend,
Troy yet should flourish, and my sorrows end."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. vi. 554-5.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Infinite time, conceived of as if it were a bottomless depth.

"For sepulchres themselves must crumbling fall
In time's *abyss*, the common grave of all."
Dryden: Juven.

2. A vast intellectual depth.

"Some of them laboured to fathom the *abysses* of metaphysical theology."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. A vast moral depth, *e.g.*, sin; or emotional depth, *e.g.*, sorrow.

"Acknowledging a grace in this,
A comfort in the dark *abyss*."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, ii.

III. *Technically:*

Classic Archæol.: The temple of Proserpine. The reason why it was called the *abyss* was that it contained within it an immense quantity of gold and other precious material, some of it buried underground.

Her.: The centre of an escutcheon. *To bear a fleur de lis in abyss* = to have it placed in the middle of the shield free from any other bearing.

Alchemy: (1) The immediate receptacle of seminal matter, or (2) the first matter itself.

a-bȳss'-al, *a.* [Abyss.] Pertaining to an abyss of any kind.

Ăb-ȳss-ĭn'-ĭ-an, *a.* [From Eng. *Abyssinia.*] Pertaining (1) to the country of Abyssinia, or (2) to the Abyssinian Church or religious tenets.

Abyssinian gold, *s.* Also called *Talmi gold.*

1. A yellow metal made of 20·74 parts of copper and 8·33 of zinc, the whole plated with a small quantity of gold.

2. Aluminium bronze.

Ăb-ȳss-ĭn'-ĭ-ans, *s.* [In Arab. *Habashon* = Abyssinians, fr. *habasha* = to collect or congregate.]

1. The people of Abyssinia.

2. A sect of Christians consisting chiefly of the dominant race in the country from which the name is derived. The Monophysites, or those who believe that Christ possessed but one nature, are divided into two leading communions—the Copts and the Abyssinians. The Abyssinians look up to the Alexandrian patriarch as their spiritual father, and allow him to nominate over them an ecclesiastical ruler called Abuna. [Abuna.] The doctrines of the Abyssinians are the same as those of the Coptic church, but several peculiar rites are observed. The oldest churches are hewn out of the rock. Like the Greeks, the Abyssinians do not tolerate statues, but paintings are numerous.

***a-bȳss'-ŭs.** [Abyss.]

***ab'-ȳt,** *s.* [An old spelling of Habit.] Raiment, dress, apparel.

"In *abyt* maad with chastité and schame
Ye wommen schuld apparayl you."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,924.

A.C., in *Chronology*, is ambiguous. It may stand (1) for *Ante Christum* = before Christ; or (2) for *Anno Christi* = in the year of Christ, *i.e.*, in the year of the Christian era; or (3), for *After Christ*, as B.C. stands for *Before Christ.* It should not be used without an explanation of the sense in which it is to be taken.

***ac,** *conj.* [A.S. *ac.*] But, and, also.

ac *in composition.*

A. *As a prefix:*

I. In Anglo-Saxon proper names. [A.S. *ac, aac* = an oak.] An oak, as *Acton* = oak town. In this sense it is sometimes varied, as *ak* or *ake.* [Ak.]

II. In words from the Latin:

1. Most commonly as a euphonious change for *ad:* as *accommodate*, fr. *accommodo* = *ad-commodo* = to fit to.

2. Sometimes from an obsolete root = sharp: as in *acid*, *acrid*, &c.

B. *As a suffix* (Gr.)—

(1.) *To adjectives:* Pertaining to, having the property or the energy of, that can or may; hence, that does: as *ammoniac* = having the energy of ammonia.

(2.) *To substantives:* One who or that which has or does: as *maniac* = one who has mania; *polemac* = one who makes war.

a-căc'-a-lĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀκακαλίς (*akakalis*) = the white tamarisk.]

Phar.: A name given by some authors to the wild carob.

a-căc'-a-lŏt, or **ăs'-a-lŏt,** *s.* [Mexican.] An American bird, the *Tantalus Mexicanus* of Gmelin.

a-cā'-çĭ-a (ç as **sh**), *s.* [In Ger. *akazie*; Fr., Lat., and Sp. *acacia* = (1) the acacia-tree, (2) the gum; Gr. ἀκακία (*akakia*), fr. ἀκή (*akē*) = a point or edge.]

†1. The *Acacia vera*, or true acacia of the ancients; probably the *Acacia Nilotica*, the Egyptian thorn.

BRANCH OF ACACIA ARABICA.

2. *Bot.:* A genus of plants belonging to the Mimosæ, one of the leading divisions of the great Leguminous order of plants. They abound in Australia, in India, in Africa, tropical America, and generally in the hotter regions of the world. Nearly 300 species are known from Australia alone. They are easily cultivated in greenhouses, where they flower for the most part in winter or early spring. The type is perhaps the *Acacia Arabica*, or gum-arabic tree, common in India and Arabia. It looks very beautiful with its graceful doubly pinnate leaves, and its heads of flowers like little velvety pellets of bright gamboge hue. It is the species referred to by Moore:

(*a*) *Literally:*

"Our rocks are rough, but smiling there
Th' *acacia* waves her yellow hair,
Lonely and sweet, nor loved the less
For flowering in a wilderness."
Moore: Lalla Rookh (Light of the Haram).

(*b*) *Figuratively:*

"Then come—thy Arab maid will be
The loved and lone *acacia-tree*."—*Ibid.*

Other species than the *A. Arabica* produce gum-arabic. That of the shops is mostly derived from the *A. vera*, a stunted species growing in the Atlas mountains and other parts of Africa. [Gum.] *A. Verek* and *A. Adansonii* yield gum Senegal. [Gum.] *A. Catechu* furnishes catechu. [Catechu.] Other species contain tannin, and are used in tanning. Others yield excellent timber. The pods of *A. concinna* are used in India for washing the head, and its acid leaves are employed in cookery. The bark of *A. Arabica* is a powerful tonic; that of *A. ferruginea* and *A. leucophœa*, with jaggery water superadded, yields an intoxicating liquor. The fragrant flowers of *A. Farnesiana*, when distilled, produce a delicious perfume.

3. *The Acacia of English gardens:* The *Robinia pseudo-Acacia*, a papilionaceous tree, with unequally pinnate leaves, brought from North America, where it is called the Locust-tree.

4. *Phar.:* (1) The inspissated juice of the unripe fruit of the *Mimosa Nilotica.* It is brought from Egypt in roundish masses wrapped up in thin bladders. The people of that country use it in spitting of blood, in

quinsy, and in weakness of the eyes. (2) Gum arabic. (3) *German acacia:* The juice of unripe sloes inspissated. (4) *Acaciæ flores:* The blossoms of the sloe.

acacia-gum, *s.* [ACACIA.]

acacia-tree, *s.* [ACACIA.]

acacia leaves, *s.* [ACACIA.]

"To obtain the *acacia leaves* they crawl up the low, stunted trees."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xvii.

Bastard Acacia, or *False Acacia: Robinia pseudo-Acacia.* [ACACIA.]

Rose Acacia: Robinia hispida.

ą-cā′-ṣī-æ, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The third tribe of the sub-order Mimosæ.

Ą-cā′-ṣiąṇ, *s. pl.* [From *Acacius.*]

Ch. Hist.: The name of several Christian sects.

1. Two sects called after Acacius, Bishop of Cæsarea, who flourished between A.D. 340 and A.D. 366, and wavering between orthodoxy and Arianism, was the head first of the one party and then of the other.

2. A sect which derived its name from Acacius, Patriarch of Constantinople from A.D. 471 to A.D. 488. He acted in a conciliatory way to the Monophysites, and was in consequence deemed a heretic by the Roman pontiff and the Western Church, who ultimately succeeded in obtaining the erasement of his name from the sacred registers.

ą-cā′-ṣĭn, *s.* [ACACIA.] Gum-arabic.

ą-cā′-ṣī-ō, *s.* [Prob. a corruption of Fr. *acajou* (q.v.).] A heavy wood of a red colour, resembling mahogany, but darker. It is prized in ship-building. [SAVICO.]

* **ăc′-ą-ṣy,** *s.* [Gr. ἀκακία (*akakia*) = guilelessness; fr. ἄκακος (*akakos*) = unknowing of ill, without malice: ἀ, priv.; κακός (*kakos*) = bad.] Without malice.

† **ăc-ą-dē′me,** *s.* Poet. form of ACADEMY.

1. The Academy of Athens.

"See there the olive-grove of *Academe*,
Plato's retirement."—*Milton. Par. Regained.*

2. Any academy.

". . . the books, the *academes*
From whence doth spring the true Promethean fire."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv 3.

"Our court shall be a little *academe*,
Still and contemplative in living arts."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1.

ăc-ą-dē′-mĭ-ąl, *a.* [ACADEMY.] Pertaining to an academy.

ăc-ą-dē′-mĭ-ąn, *s.* [ACADEMY.] A member of an academy, a student in a college or university.

"That now discarded *academian*."
Marston: Scourge of Villany, ii. 8.

ăc-ą-dĕm′-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *académique*; Sp. and Ital. *accademico*; Lat. *academicus.*] [ACADEMY.]

I. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to the Academical School of Philosophy.

". . . lost himself in the mazes of the old *Academic* philosophy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

The *Academic Philosophy* was that taught by Plato in the "Academy" at Athens. [ACADEMY.] It was idealist as opposed to realist, materialist, or sensationist. Plato believed in an intelligent First Cause, the author of spiritual being and of the material world, to whom he ascribed every perfection. He greatly commended virtue, and held the pre-existence and the immortality of the immaterial part of our nature. No ancient philosophy so readily blended with Christianity as that of Plato.

2. Pertaining to a high school, college, or university.

"Hither, in pride of manhood, he withdrew
From *academic* bowers."
Wordsworth: Exc., bk. v.

II. *As substantive:*

1. A person belonging to the academy or school of Plato, or adhering to the Academic Philosophy. The academics were separated at length into old, middle, and new. The first followed the teaching of Plato and his immediate successors; the second that of Arcesilaus; and the third that of Carneades.

"Of *Academics*, old and new."
Milton: Par. Reg., bk. iv.

2. The member of an academy, college, or university.

"A young *academic* shall dwell upon a journal that treats of trade."—*Watts: Impr. of the Mind.*

ăc-ą-dĕm′-ĭ-cąl, *a.* & *s.* [ACADEMY.]

A. *As adj.:* The same as ACADEMIC (q.v.).

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): An academical dress; a cap and gown.

ăc-ą-dĕm′-ĭ-cąl-lў, *adv.* [ACADEMIC, *a.*] In an academic manner.

"These doctrines I propose *academically*, and for experiment's sake."—*Cabalistic Dial.* (1682), p. 17.

ą-căd-ĕ-mĭ′-ci̯an, *s.* [Fr. *académicien.*] A person belonging to an academy, *i.e.*, to an association designed for the promotion of science, literature, or art.

"Within the last century *academicians* of St. Petersburg and good naturalists have described . . ."—*Owen on the Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 57.

Royal Academicians, of whom, excluding Honorary Retired and Honorary Foreign Members, there are forty-two, are members of the Royal Academy, and constitute the *élite* of British painters.

¶ The word *academician* is frequently used also to designate a member of the celebrated French Academy or Institute, established by Cardinal Richelieu in 1635, for fixing and polishing the French language. [ACADEMY.]

académie (pron. **ăc-ą-dā′-mĭ**), *s.* [Fr.] An academy. [ACADEMY.]

". . . for that sound
Hush'd '*Académie*' sigh'd in silent awe."
Byron: Beppo, xxxii.

ą-căd′-ĕm-ĭsm, *s.* [ACADEMY.] The tenets of the Academic Philosophy.

"This is the great principle of *academism* and scepticism, that truth cannot be preserved."—*Baxter: Enquiry into Nature of the Soul*, ii. 275.

† **ą-căd′-ĕm-ĭst,** *s.* [ACADEMY.] A member of an academy.

"It is observed by the Parisian *Academists* that some amphibious quadruped, particularly the seacalf or seal, hath his epiglottis extraordinarily large."—*Ray on the Creation.*

ăc-ą-dē′-mŭs, *s.* [Not classical in Latin, except as a proper name. An academy, in Latin, is *academia*, and in Greek ἀκαδήμεια (*akadēmeia*).] [ACADEMY.]

1. The academy where Plato taught.

2. Any academy of the modern type.

"My man of morals, nurtured in the shades
Of *Academus*—is this false or true?"
Cowper: Task, book ii.

ą-căd′-ĕ-mў, *s.* [In Ger. *akademie*; Fr. *académie*; Sp. *academia*; Ital. *accademia*; Lat. *academia*; Gr. ἀκαδήμεια (*akadēmeia*) = the gymnasium in the suburbs of Athens in which Plato taught, and so called after a hero, by name Academus, to whom it was said to have originally belonged.]

I. The gymnasium just described, which was about three quarters of a mile from Athens, and at last was beautifully adorned with groves and walks, shaded by umbrageous trees. The spot is still called Academia. For the doctrines there taught, see ACADEMIC PHILOSOPHY.

"But for the Stoa, the *Academy*, or the Peripaton, to own such a paradox, this, as the apostle says, was without excuse."—*South: Sermons*, ii. 245.

II. A high school designed for the technical or other instruction of those who have already acquired the rudiments of knowledge; also a university.

1. *Ancient:* There were two public *academies:* one at Rome, founded by Adrian, in which all the sciences were taught, but especially jurisprudence; the other at Berytus, in Phœnicia, in which jurists were principally educated. (Murdock: Mosheim's *Ch. Hist.*, Cent. II., pt. ii.)

2. *Modern:* *e.g.*, the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. Sometimes used also for a private school.

III. A society or an association of artists linked together for the promotion of art, or of scientific men similarly united for the advancement of science, or of persons united for any more or less analogous object. Thus the French possess the celebrated Academy or Institute, established by Cardinal Richelieu in 1635, for fixing and polishing the French language. In our own country are the Royal Academy of Arts [ACADEMICIAN], the Academy of Music, &c. The use of the word *academy*, different from the ancient one, is believed to have arisen first in Italy at the revival of letters in the fifteenth century.

IV. The building where the pupils of a high school meet, or where such an association for the promotion of science and art as those just mentioned is held: *e.g.*, "the *Academy*, which was one of the ornaments of the town, caught fire, and was in danger of being burnt down."

ą-cā′-dĭ-ąl-ite, *s.* [Named from *Acadia*, the Latin form of Acadie, the old French name for Nova Scotia.] A mineral, simply-reddish chabazite. [CHABAZITE.]

ą-çæ′-ną, *s.* [Gr. ἀκαινα (*akaina*) = a thorn, prick, or goad: ἀκή (*akē*) = a point, an edge.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Sanguisorbaceæ, or Sanguisorbs. The species are small herbs, often with woody stems, unequally pinnate leaves, and small white or purple flowers. They are found in South America, Australia, &c. *A. ovina*, an Australian or Tasmanian weed, has a bristly fruit, which sticks to sheep and to clothes. A decoction of *A. sanguisorba*, the Piri Piri of New Zealand, is there used as tea and as a medicine.

ăc′-ą-joŭ (**j** as **zh**), *s.* [Fr. *acajou.*]

1. A name given to the cashew nut-tree (*Anacardium occidentale*), and to a gummy substance derived from it.

2. A gum and resin obtained from the mahogany-tree.

* **ą-cal′-dĭ-ęn,** *v.i.* & *v.t.* (pa. par. *accoldel*). [A.S. *acealdian*; O. H. Ger. *escalten.*] *v.i.* To grow cold. *v.t.* To make cold. (*Stratmann.*)

* **ą-ca′-lĕn,** *v.i.* To grow cold. (*Stratmann.*)

ăc′-ą-lĕph, or **ăc′-ą-lĕphe,** *s.* A member of the class Acalephæ. [ACALEPHÆ.]

". . . the vascular system of the Berolform *Acalephe*."—*T. Rymer Jones: Gen. Outlines*, &c., ch. vi.

". . . a (probably larval) *acalephe*, one inch in diameter."—*Prof. Owen: Lect. on Comparative Anatomy*, p. 178.

ą-căl′-ĕph-ą, generally written in the plur. **acalephæ** (q.v.). Sometimes also the word *acalepha* is used as a plural. (See Griffith's *Cuv.*, vol. xii.)

ą-căl′-ĕph-æ, or **ăc-ą-lē′-phæ,** *s. pl.* [Gr. ἀκαλήφη (*akalēphē*) = a nettle; so called from the property some of them have of imparting, when touched, a sensation like the sting of a nettle.] The third class of the Radiata, Cuvier's fourth sub-kingdom of animals. In English they are called Sea-nettles. They were

ACALEPH. (RHIZOSTOMA CUVIERI.)

defined as zoophytes which swim in the sea, and in the organisation of which some vessels are perceived which are most frequently only productions of the intestines, hollowed in the parenchyma of the body. They were divided into *Acalephæ simplices* and *A. hydrostatiæ:* the first contained the genera Medusa, Æquorea, &c.; and the latter, Physalia, Diphyes, and others. They are now combined with the hydroid polypes to form the class Hydrozoa. They fall under Huxley's Siphonophora, Discophora, and probably a third as yet unnamed order, to contain the animals called by Haeckel *Trachymedusæ*. Of Acalephæ may be mentioned the genus Medusa, of which the species on our coasts are called "jelly-fish," from their jelly-like aspect; and the Physalia, or Portuguese man-of-war, which is common in more southern latitudes.

ą-căl′-ĕph-ąn, *s.* [ACALEPH.] Any species of the class Acalephæ (q.v.).

". . . a new genus of *Acalephan*."—*Owen: Lect. on Invert. Anim.*, p. 111.

ą-căl′-ĕph-ōid, *a.* [Gr. ἀκαλήφη (*akalēphē*) = a nettle; εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.] Resembling one of the Acalephæ. (*Gloss. to Owen's Lect. on Invert. Animals.*)

ăc′-ą-lŏt. [ACACALOT.]

ą-căl′-ў-çīne, ă-căl′-ў-çĭn-oŭs, *a.* [*a*, priv.; *calycine*, fr. *calyx* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Destitute of a calyx.

ą-căl′-ўph-a, *s.* [Gr. ἀκαλήφη (*akalēphē*) = a nettle.] Three-sided Mercury: ☿ genus of plants belonging to the order Euphorbiaceæ, or Spurge-worts. The species, which are found in the warmer parts of the world, especially in South America, are stinging nettle-like plants of no beauty. More than 100 are known. *A. rubra* is the extinct string-wood of St. Helena; *A. Indica*, or *Cupameni*, an Indian plant, has leaves a decoction of which are laxative, and a root which, when bruised in hot water, has cathartic properties.

¶ The word was originally *acalepha*, but it appears to have been altered to *acalypha*, to distinguish it from *acalepha* = a class of radiated animals. [ACALEPHÆ.]

ăc-ą-lўph′-ē-æ. [ACALYPHA.]

Bot.: A section, tribe, or family of the order Euphorbiaceæ, or Spurge-worts.

ą-căm′-ą-tŏs, *a.* [Gr. ἀ, priv.; κάμνω (*kamnō*) = to work one's self weary.]

Anat.: That disposition of a limb which is equally distant from flexion and distension.

ăc-ą-nā′-çĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἄκανος (*akanos*) = a kind of thistle. [ACANTHACEOUS.]

Bot.: Armed with prickles. Applied to a class of plants that are prickly, and bear their flowers and seeds on a head.

* **ą-căn′-gĕn,** *v.i.* To become mad (?). (*Stratmann.*)

ą-cā′-nor, *s.* [Perhaps another spelling of ATHANOR.] A particular kind of chemical furnace. [ATHANOR.]

ą-căn′-tha, *s.* [Gr. ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a spine or thorn: ἀκή (*akē*) = a point or edge.]

I. *In Composition:*

1. *Bot.:* A thorn.

2. *Zoology:* The spine of a fish, of a sea-urchin, &c.

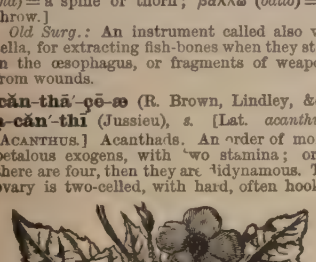
II. *As a distinct word:*

Anat.: The *spina dorsi* = the hard posterior protuberances of the spine of the back.

* **ą-căn-thăb′-ŏl-ŭs,** *a.* [Gr. ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a spine or thorn; βάλλω (*ballō*) = to throw.]

Old Surg.: An instrument called also volsella, for extracting fish-bones when they stick in the œsophagus, or fragments of weapons from wounds.

ą-căn-thā′-çē-æ (R. Brown, Lindley, &c.), **ą-căn′-thī** (Jussieu), *s.* [Lat. *acanthus.*] [ACANTHUS.] Acanthads. An order of monopetalous exogens, with two stamina; or if there are four, then they are didynamous. The ovary is two-celled, with hard, often hooked



ACANTHACEOUS PLANT.

placentæ, and has from one or two to many seeds. There are often large leafy bracts. The Acanthaceæ are mostly tropical plants, many of them being Indian. They have both a resemblance and an affinity to the Scrophulariaceæ of this country, but are distinguishable at once by being prickly and spinous. In 1846 Lindley estimated the known species at 750, but it is believed that as many as 1,500 are now in herbariums. The acanthus, so well known in architectural sculpture, is the type of the order. [ACANTHUS.]

The Acanthaceæ are divided into the following sections, tribes, or families:—1, Thunbergieæ; 2, Nelsonieæ; 3, Hygrophileæ; 4, Ruellieæ; 5, Barlerieæ; 6, Acantheæ; 7, Aphelandreæ; 8, Gendarusseæ; 9, Eranthemeæ; 10, Dicliptereæ; and 11, Andrographideæ.

ą-căn-thā-çē-oŭs, *a.* [ACANTHUS.] (1) Pertaining to one of the Acanthaceæ; (2) more or less closely resembling the acanthus; (3) pertaining to prickly plants in general.

ą-căn′-thē-æ, *s. pl.* [ACANTHUS.]

Bot.: A section of the order Acanthaceæ (q.v.).

ą-căn′-thĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a spine or thorn.] A genus of hemipterous insects. The species consist of bugs with spinous thoraxes, whence the generic name. Several occur in Britain.

ą-căn′-thĭ-ąs, *s.* [Gr. ἀκανθίας (*akanthias*) = (1) a prickly thing; (2) a kind of shark.] A genus of fishes belonging to the family Squalidæ. It contains the picked dog-fish (*A. vulgaris*), so much detested by fishermen.

* **ą-căn′-ĭ-çē,** *s.* [Lat. *Acanthice mastiche*; Gr. ἀκανθικη μαστίχη (*akanthikē mastichē*); ἀκανθικός (*akanthikos*) = thorny.] [ACANTHUS.] The name given by the ancient naturalists to gum mastick. [GUM.]

ą-căn′-thĭ-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [ACANTHIA.] A family of hemipterous insects. The typical genus is Acanthia (q.v.).

ą-cănth′-īne, *a.* [Lat. *acanthinus*; Gr. ἀκάνθινος (*akanthinos*).] [ACANTHUS.] Pertaining to the acanthus plant.

* *Acanthine garments* of the ancients: Probably garments made of the inner bark of the acanthus.

* *Acanthine gum:* Gum-arabic.

* *Acanthine wood:* Brazilian wood.

ą-cănth′-īte, *s.* [In Ger. *akanthit.* From Gr. ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a thorn; suff. *-ite*; fr. Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.] A mineral classed by Dana under his Chalcocite group. Comp., Ag_2S. It has about 86·71 of silver and 12·70 of sulphur. It is orthorhombic; the crystals are generally prisms with slender points. Hardness, 2·5 or less. Sp. gr., 7·16 to 7·33. Lustre, metallic. Colour, iron-black. Sectile. Found at New Friburg, in Saxony.

ą-cănth-ō-çĕph′-ą-lą, and **ą-cănth-ō-çĕph′-ą-ląna,** *s.* [Gr. ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a thorn; κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.] Worms having spinous heads. An order of intestinal worms, containing the most noxious of the whole Entozoa. There is but one genus, Echinorhynchus. [ECHINORHYNCHUS.]

ą-cănth-ō′-dēs, *s.* [Gr. ἀκανθώδης (*akanthōdēs*) = full of thorns: ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a thorn, prickle.] The typical genus of the family of fossil fishes called Acanthodidæ. [ACANTHODIDÆ.] *A. Mitchelli* occurs in the lower part of Old Red Sandstone of Scotland, and other Scotch species in the middle Old Red. The genus has representatives also in the Carboniferous rocks on to the Permian. It appears to have inhabited fresh water.

ą-căn-thŏd′-ĭ-dæ, or **ą-cănth-ō′-dĭ-ī,** *s.* [ACANTHODES.] A family of fossil fishes placed by Professor Müller in his first sub-order of Ganoidians, the Holostea, or those with a perfect bony skeleton, &c., ranked by Professor Owen as the second family of his Lepidoganoidei, a sub-order of Ganoidean fishes. They had heterocercal tails. They occur in the Old Red Sandstone, Carboniferous, and Permian rocks. [ACANTHODES.]

ą-cănth-ō-lī′-mōn, *s.* [Gr. ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a thorn; λειμών (*leimōn*) = a meadow; anything bright or flowery.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Plumbaginaceæ, or Leadworts. About forty species are known from Persia, Asia Minor, and Greece. *A. glumaceum* is a pretty plant, with pink flowers and white calyx, occasionally cultivated in garden rockeries.

ą-căn-thō-mĕ-trī′-ną, *s.* [Gr. ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a thorn, a prickle; μέτριος (*metrios*) = within measure, moderate.]

Zool.: A family of Radiolarian Rhizopods. Haeckel enumerates sixty-eight genera and 150 species. They are found in the Mediterranean, the Adriatic, and the North Sea. They form beautiful microscopic objects.

ą-cănth′-ŏph-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a thorn; ὄφις (*ophis*) = a snake.] A genus of snakes belonging to the family Viperidæ. It contains the Australian Death-adder or Death-viper, *A. antarctica.*

ą-cănth′-ŏp-ŏd, *s.* [Gr. ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a thorn, a spine; πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = foot.]

1. *Zool.:* Any animal with spiny feet.

2. *Spec.:* A member of the coleopterous tribe Acanthopoda. [ACANTHOPODA.]

ą-cănth-ŏp′-ŏd-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a thorn, a spine; πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = foot.] A tribe of clavicorn beetles, having, as their name imports, spiny feet. The Acanthopoda include only one genus, Heterocerus, the species of which frequent the borders of marshes, digging holes to conceal themselves, but speedily issuing forth if the earth about them be disturbed.

ą-cănth-ŏp′-tĕr-ą, ą-cănth-ŏp′-tĕr-ī, *s.* [Gr. ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a thorn, a prickle; ἀκή (*akē*) = a point; πτερόν (*pteron*) = a feather, a wing, or anything like a wing, *e.g.*, a fin; πτέσθαι (*ptesthai*), infin. of πέτομαι (*petomai*) = to fly.]

Ichthy.: The fourth sub-order of Professor Müller's order Teleostea. It contains those fishes of Cuvier's Acanthopterygii, or spiny-finned fishes, which have the inferior pharyngeal bones distinctly separated. Professor Owen places under it two sub-orders, the Ctenoidei and Cycloidei. It is divided into the families Aulostomidæ, Triglidæ, Percoidæ, Trachinidæ, Mullidæ, Sphyrænidæ, Sciænidæ, Sparidæ, Chætodontidæ, Teuthidæ, Scomberidæ, Xiphiidæ, Coryphænidæ, Notacanthidæ, Cepolidæ, Mugilidæ, Anabatidæ, Gobeidæ, Bleniidæ, and Lophiidæ. (See those words.)

ą-cănth-ŏp-tĕr-ī. [ACANTHOPTERA.]

ą-cănth-ŏp-tĕr-ўğ′-ĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [ACANTHOPTERYGII.]

As adjective: Pertaining to fishes of Cuvier's order Acanthopterygii.

"... he [Cuvier] called those *Acanthopterygian* which had the fin-rays or some of the anterior ones in the form of simple unjointed and unbranched bony spines."—*Prof. Owen: Lect. on Comp. Anat. of Verteb.*

As substantive: A fish belonging to Cuvier's order Acanthopterygii (q.v.).

"... and that the *Acanthopterygians*, constituting three-fourths of all the known species of fish, are also the type most perfected by Nature, and most homogeneous in all the variations it has received."—*Griffiths' Cuvier*, vol. x., p. 18.

ą-cănth-ŏp-tĕr-ўğ′-ĭ-ī, *s.* [Gr. ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a spine; πτέρυξ (*pterux*) = (1) the wing of a bird, (2) the fin of a fish. Called also ACANTHOPTERI and ACANTHOPTERA: πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing, a feather.]

1. In Cuvier's classification, a large order of fishes placed at the head of the class, as being in most respects its most highly organised representatives. They have the first portion of the dorsal fin, if there is but one, supported by spinal rays; if there are two, then the whole of the anterior one consists of spinous rays. The anal fin has also some spinous rays, and the ventrals one. The order contains about three-fourths of all the known species of fishes. Cuvier included under it fifteen families, and Dr. Gunther makes it consist of five great groups, the first containing forty-eight families or sub-families, and the second, third, fourth, and fifth, one each. It is the same as Acanthopteri. [ACANTHOPTERI.]

2. In the system of Müller, a group of fishes belonging to the sub-order Pharyngognatha. It contains the families Chromidæ, Pomacentridæ, and Labridæ.

ą-cănth-ŏp-tĕr-ўğ′-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a thorn; πτερύγιον (*pterugion*) = (1) a little wing, (2) a fin, dimin. of πτέρυξ (*pterux*) = a wing or fin.] Pertaining to the Acanthopterygii.

ą-cănth-ūr′-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a thorn; οὐρά (*oura*) = tail.] A genus of fishes belonging to the family Teuthidæ. The *A. chirurgus* of the West Indies is called the surgeon-fish, because it extracts blood from the hands of those who, in handling it, forget that it has a spine in its tail.

a-cănth′-ŭs, *s.* [In Fr. *acanthe;* Sp. & Ital. *acanto;* Lat. *acanthus;* Gr. ἄκανθος (*akanthos*), fr. ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a thorn, because many of the species are spinous. Virgil confounds two plants under the name *acanthus*. One is either the *acanthus* of modern botanists (see No. 1), or the holly; the other is an acacia. The acanthus of Theophrastus was also an acacia, and probably the *Arabica*.] [See ACACIA.]

1. A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Acanthaceæ, or Acanthads. In English it is inelegantly termed Bear's-breech, or more euphoniously, brank ursine. There are several species. Most have a single herbaceous stalk of some height, thick, great pinnatifid leaves, and the flowers in terminal spikes.

". . . on either side
Acanthus, and each odorous bushy shrub,
Fenced up the verdant wall."
Milton: Par. Lost, bk. iv.

2. *Arch.:* The imitation, in the capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders, of the

ACANTHUS IN ARCHITECTURE, AND ITS PROBABLE ORIGIN.

leaves of a species of Acanthus, the *A. spinosus*, which is found in Greece. The acanthus first copied is supposed to have been growing around a flower-pot; and the merit of adopting the suggestion thus afforded for the ornamentation of the capital of a pillar is attributed to Callimachus. Another species, the *A. mollis*, grows in Italy, Spain,

ACANTHUS MOLLIS.

and the south of France. Both are cultivated in Britain.

¶ In composition, as:

acanthus-leaf, *s.*

"*Acanthus-leaves* the marble hide
They once adorned in sculptured pride."
Hemans: Widow of Crescentius.

acanthus-wreath, *s.*

"To watch the emerald-coloured water falling
Thro' many a woven *acanthus-wreath* divine!"
Tennyson: Lotus-eaters; Choric Song.

a-cănʹ-tĭ-cōne, a-cănʹ-tĭ-cōn-ite, *s.* [Gr. (1) ἀκή (*akē*) = a point, an edge, (2) ἀντί (*anti*) = opposite; κῶνος (*kōnos*) = a cone.]

Min.: Pistacite. [PISTACITE.]

ăc′-a-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἄκανος (*akanos*) = a thorn, prickle.] A genus of fossil fishes, belonging to the family Percoidæ. It was founded by Agassiz. The species are found in schists at Glaris in Switzerland.

a ca-pĕl′-la, al′-la ca-pĕl′-la. [Ital. *a, alla* = . . . according to; *capella* = chapel. As is done in the Sistine Chapel at Rome, viz., without instrumental accompaniment to the vocal music.]

1. In the church style; *i.e.*, vocal music without instrumental accompaniment.

2. Church music in a chapel time, *i.e.*, two or four minims in each bar. (*Stainer and Barrett.*)

a-car′-dĭ-ăc, *a.* [Gr. ἀ, priv.; and καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart.] Without a heart; destitute of a heart.

". . . in the *acardiac fœtus*."—*Todd and Bowman: Phys. Anat.*, ii. 372.

a-căr′-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἄκαρι (*akari*) = a mite or tick.] True mites. A family of spiders, the typical one of the order Acarina. It contains the genera Acarus, Sarcoptes, &c.

a-căr′-ĭd-an, *s.* An animal of the family Acaridæ, or at least of the order Acarina.

a-căr′-i-dēs, ăc-ar-ī′-na, *s.* [Gr. ἄκαρι (*akarí*) = a mite, a tick.] The second order of the Trachearian sub-class of Spiders. It is also called Monomerosomata. It contains the families Linguatulidæ, Simoneidæ, Macrobiotidæ, Acaridæ, Ixodidæ, Hydrachnidæ, Oribatidæ, Bdellidæ, and Trombidiidæ. [See ACARUS.] The young of most species have at first birth six legs, to which another pair is added on their first moulting.

ăc-ar-ī′-na. [ACARIDES.]

a-căr′-ĭt-ēs, *s. pl.* In Cuvier's classification, a tribe of spiders, the second of the division or sub-order Holetra.

A-car′-nar, *s.* An obsolete or erroneous spelling of ACHERNAR (q.v.).

ăc′-a-rŏĭd resin, or Resin of Botany Bay ($C_6H_8O_3$). A resin derived from *Xanthorrhœa hastilis*, a liliaceous plant from Australia.

a-car′-pĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἀκαρπία (*akarpia*) = unfruitfulness: fr. ἄκαρπος (*akarpos*) = without fruit: ἀ, priv.; καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.] Without fruit, barren.

ăc′-a-rŭs, *s.* [Latinised fr. Gr. ἄκαρι (*akari*) = a mite or tick.] The typical genus of the family Acaridæ. It contains the *Acarus domesticus*, or cheese mite, and various other species.

* **a-cast′-ĕn,** *v.t.* To cast down. (*Stratmann.*)

ā-căt-a-lĕc′-tĭc, *a.* [In Sp. *acatalectico;* Lat. *acatalecticus;* fr. Gr. ἀκατάληκτος (*akatalēktos*) = incessant: ἀ, priv.; καταλήγω (*katalēgō*) = to leave off, to stop.]

Lit.: Not stopping or halting. The term applied to lines in classic poetry which have all their feet and syllables complete. The ordinary iambic line of the Greek drama is correctly described as the Iambic trimeter acatalectic. Used also substantively.

ā-căt-a-lĕp′-sĭ-a, ā-căt′-a-lĕp-sy, *s.* [Gr. ἀκαταληψία (*akatalēpsia*) = incomprehensibleness; ἀ, priv.; κατάληψις (*katalēpsis*) = a grasping, apprehension, or comprehension: κατά (*kata*) = intensive; λῆψις (*lēpsis*) = a taking hold: λαμβάνω (*lambanō*), λήψομαι (*lēpsomai*) = to take.] Acatalepsy; incomprehensibility; the impossibility that some intellectual difficulty or other can be solved.

1. Incomprehensibleness.

† 2. *Med.:* Difficulty or impossibility of correctly identifying a disease.

ā-căt-a-lĕp′-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἀκαταλήπτος (*akatalēptos*) = not held fast, incomprehensible.] [ACATALEPSIA.] Incomprehensible.

* **a-cā′te,** or **ă-chā′te,** *s.* [CATES.] A thing purchased. [ACHAT.]

"The kitchen clerk, that hight Digestion,
Did order all the *acates* in seemly wise."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 31.

"Ay and all choice that plenty can send in,
Bread, wine, *acates*, fowl, feather, fish, or fin."
B. Jonson: Sad Shepherd, i. 3.

a-cā′-tĕr, *s.* [ACATE.] A caterer, a purveyor.

"He is my wardrobeman, my *acater*, cook,
Butler and steward."
Ben Jonson: Devil is an Ass. i. 3.

a-cā′-tĕr-y, or **ac-cā′-try,** *s.* A term formerly applied in the royal household to a kind of check between the clerks of the kitchen and the purveyors.

ăc-a-thar′-sĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. ἀκαθαρσία (*akatharsia*) = want of cleansing, foulness of a wound or sore: ἀ, priv.; κάθαρσις (*katharsis*) = cleansing; καθαρός (*katharos*) = clean; καθαίρω (*kathairō*) = to cleanse.]

Surg.: Foulness of a wound, or the impure matter which proceeds from a wound; impurity.

a-câul-ĕs′-cĕnt, *a.* [Gr. (1) ἀ, priv.; (2) Lat. *caulis*, Gr. καυλός (*kaulos*) = a stem; (3) *-escent*, fr. Lat. suff. *-escens* (properly *crescens*) = growing.] The same as ACAULINE (q.v.).

a-câul′-ine, a-câul′-ose, a-câul′-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἀ, priv.; Lat. *caulis;* Gr. καυλός (*kaulos*) = a stem.]

Bot.: Growing nominally without a stem. Seemingly stemless, though in reality a short

ACAULOUS PLANT. THE COWSLIP (PRIMULA VERIS).

stem is in all cases present, as in the case of the cowslip.

* **ac-cā′-ble,** *v.t.* [Fr. *accabler* = to overburden, to oppress.] To weigh down, to depress.

". . . thankfulness which doth rather racke men's spirits than *accable* them or press them down."
—*Bacon*, vi. 272.

Ac-cā′-dĭ-an, *a.* [From Heb. אַכַּד (*akkad*); in the Sept. Ἀρχάδ (*Archad*), a "city" in the land of Shinar grouped with Babel, Erech, and Calneh (Gen. x. 10).] A language preceding that of the proper Assyrian cuneiform inscriptions. It is believed to have been of Turanian origin. Many Assyrian proper names and other words were derived from the Accadian. Its study is now throwing much light on the early history of Western Asia.

"The principal dialect spoken by the latter [the primitive inhabitants of Babylonia, the inventors of the cuneiform system of writing] was the *Accadian*, in which the brick-legends of the earliest kings are inscribed, and of which we possess grammars, dictionaries, and reading books with Assyrian translations annexed."—*Rev. A. H. Sayce, M.A., Trans. Brit. Archæol. Soc.*, vol. iii., pt. ii. (1874), pp. 465-6.

* **ăc-căp-ĭ-tăr′-ĕ,** *v.* [ACCAPITUM.] To pay money to the lord of a manor upon becoming his vassal.

ăc-căp′-ĭ-tŭm, *s.* [Lat. *ad* = to; *caput* = head.] Money paid by a vassal to the lord of a manor on being admitted to a feud.

ăc-çē′-dăs ăd cŭr′-ĭ-ăm. [Lat. (*lit.*) = you may approach the court.]

Law: A writ nominally emanating from the royal authority, and designed to remove a trial which is not proceeding satisfactorily in an inferior court to a court of greater dignity.

ăc-çē′-de, *v.i.* [In Fr. *accéder;* Ital. *accedere;* Lat. *accedo* = to go to, to approach; also to assent to: from *ad* = to; *cedo* = to go; also, among other meanings, to yield.]

1. To assent to a proposal or to an opinion.

"To this request he *acceded*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

"I entirely *accede* to Dr. Buckland's explanation."
—*Owen: Brit. Fossil Mammals and Birds*, p. 259.

2. To become a party to a treaty by appending a signature to it, even though it may have been negotiated by others.

". . . the treaty of Hanover, in 1725, between France and England, to which the Dutch afterwards *acceded*."—*Lord Chesterfield.*

3. To succeed, as a king does to the throne.

"King Edward IV., who *acceded* to the throne in the year 1461."—*T. Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, ii. 106.

* **ăc′-çē-dençe,** *s.* Old spelling of ACCIDENCE.

"Learning first the *accedence*, then the grammar."
—*Milton: Accedence commenced Grammar.*

* **ăc′-çē-dĕns,** *s.* [Lat. *accedere*, or Mediæval Lat. *accidentia* = *escaeta* = escheat (*Ducange*).] A term used of rent paid in money. (*Scotch.*)

"Of the first *accedens* that cumis in the Den [Dean] of gildis handis."—*Aberdeen, Reg.*, xvi., p. 525, *MS.* (*Suppl. to Jamieson's Scottish Dict.*)

ăc-çē′d-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ACCEDE.]

ăc-çĕl-ĕr-ăn′-dō. [Ital.]

Music: An accelerating of the time in a tune. It is opposed to *rallentando*, the term for retarding it.

ăc-çĕl′-ĕr-āte, *v.t.* [In Fr. *accélérer;* Ital. *accelerare* = to hasten: *ad* = to; *celero* = to hasten; *celer* = quick; Gr. κέλης (*kelēs*) = a riding-horse, a courser; κέλλω (*kellō*) = to

drive on; from the root *kel;* in Sansc. *kal, kalyâmi* = to drive or urge. Possibly remotely connected with the Heb., Aram., and Eth. קלל (*qalal*) = to be light in weight, to be swift.] [CELERITY.]

1. *Lit.:* To cause a moving body, a planet for example, to move more rapidly.

"... a disturbing force oblique to the line joining the moon and earth, which in some situations acts to *accelerate*, in others to retard her elliptical annual motion."—*Herschel: Astron.*, 9th edit., § 415.

2. *In the Natural World:* To quicken development, *e.g.*, the growth of a plant or animal.

3. To hasten proceedings in a deliberative body, or to precipitate the coming of an event by removing the causes which delay its approach.

"... could do little or nothing to *accelerate* the proceedings of the Congress."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

ăc-çĕl′-ĕr-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ACCELERATE.]

"... has proceeded, during the nineteenth, with *accelerated* velocity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

Nat. Phil.: Accelerated motion is that of which the velocity is continually becoming greater and greater. If the increase of speed is equal in equal times, it is called *uniformly accelerated motion;* but if unequal, then it is denominated *variably accelerated motion.* The fall of a stone to the ground is an example of *uniformly accelerated motion.*

ăc-çĕl′-ĕr-ā-tĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [ACCELERATE.]

1. *As a participle:*

"... the gravity of the *accelerating* force ceases to act."—*Gregory: Hally's Nat. Phil.*, p. 51.

Mech.: The *accelerating force* is the force which produces accelerated motion. In the fall of a stone to the ground it is the gravitating power of the earth. It is the quotient produced by dividing the motion or absolute force by the weight of the body moved.

2. *As substantive:* Hastening.

"... and, it may be, in the spring, the *accelerating* would have been the speedier."—*Lord Bacon: Works* (1765), vol. i.

ăc-çĕl-ĕr-ā′-tion, *s.* [Fr. *accélération;* fr. Lat. *acceleratio.* [ACCELERATE.]

I. & II. The act of accelerating, quickening, or hastening motion, energy, or development; or the state of being so accelerated, quickened, or hastened. *Applied—*

1. To a material body in motion.

"The *acceleration* of motion produced by gravity."—*Gregory: Hally's Nat. Phil.* (1806), p. 49.

"... moderate *acceleration* and retardation, accountable for by the ellipticity of their orbits, being all that is remarked."—*Herschel: Astron.*, 9th edit., § 459.

2. *Phys. & Path.:* To the quickening of the movement of the circulating fluid and increase of action in other portions of the body.

3. To increased rapidity of development in animals or plants.

"Considering the languor ensuing that action in some, and the visible *acceleration* it maketh of age in most, we cannot but think venery much abridgeth our days."—*Brown.*

III. The amount of the quickening, hastening, or development.

1. *Natural Philosophy:*

The rate of increase of velocity per unit of time. The C.G.S. unit of acceleration is the acceleration of a body whose velocity increases in every second by the C.G.S. unit of velocity—viz., by a centimetre per second. (Everett: *C.G.S. System of Units* (1875), ch. iii., p. 211.)

The Unit of Acceleration: That acceleration with which a unit of velocity would be gained in a unit of time. (Everett.) It varies directly as the unit of length, and inversely as the square of the unit of time. The numerical value of a given acceleration varies inversely as the unit of length, and directly as the square of the unit of time. (*Ibid.*, ch. i., pp. 2, 3.) "If T stands for time, then *angular acceleration* is $= \frac{1}{T^2}$" (*Ibid.*) "If L stands for length, and T for time, then *acceleration* is $\frac{L.}{T^2}$" (*Ibid.*)

2. *Astronomy:*

The secular acceleration of the moon's mean motion: An increase of about eleven seconds per century in the rapidity of the moon's mean motion. It was discovered by Halley and explained by Laplace.

Acceleration of the fixed stars: The measure of the time by which a fixed star daily gains on the sun on passing the meridian. A star passes the meridian 3 min. 55·9 sec. earlier each day; not that the star's motion is really accelerated—it is that the sun's progress is retarded, as in addition to his apparent diurnal motion through the heavens, he is also making way to the east at the rate of 59 min. 8·2 sec. a day.

Acceleration of a planet: The increased velocity with which it advances from the perigee to the apogee of its orbit.

3. *Hydrology:*

Acceleration of the tides: The amount by which from certain causes high or low water occurs before its calculated time.

4. *Phys. & Path.:* The extent to which in certain circumstances the circulating fluid and other parts of the system gain increased activity.

ăc-çĕl′-ĕr-āt-ĭve, *a.* [ACCELERATE.] Producing increased velocity, quickening motion.

"If the force vary from instant to instant, its *accelerative* effect will also vary."—*Atkinson: Ganot's Physics* (1868), p. 13.

Accelerative force. [ACCELERATING.]

ăc-çĕl′-ĕr-āt-ŏr, *s.* [ACCELERATE.] That which accelerates; a post-office van used to convey officials from place to place.

1. *Anat.:* A muscle, the contraction of which accelerates the expulsion of the urine.

2. *Ord.:* A cannon with several powder chambers, whose charges are exploded consecutively, in order to give a constantly increasing rate of progression to the projectile as it passes along the bore.

ăc-çĕl′-ĕr-ạt-ŏr-ў, *a.* [ACCELERATE.] Accelerating, as adapted to accelerate motion.

* **ăc-çĕnd′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *accendo* = to set on fire.] [CANDID, CANDLE, KINDLE.]

1. To burn up, to burn.

"Our devotion, if sufficiently *accended*, would, as theirs, burn up innumerable books of this sort."—*Dr. H. More: Decay of Christian Piety.*

2. To light up.

"While the dark world the sun's bright beams *accend.*" *Harvey: Owen's Epigrams* (1677).

* **ăc-çĕnd′-ĕd,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [ACCEND.]

ăc-çĕnd-ĕnt′-ēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *accendentes*, pl. of *accendens*, pr. par. of *accendo* = to set on fire.]

Eccles.: An order of petty ecclesiastical functionaries in the Church of Rome, whose office is to light, snuff, and trim the tapers. They are not very different from the acolytes. [ACCENSORES.]

* **ăc-çĕnd-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [ACCEND.] Combustibility, capability of being set on fire or burnt.

* **ăc-çĕnd′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [ACCEND.] Capable of being set on fire or burnt, combustible.

* **ăc-çĕnd′-ĭng,** *pr. par.* [ACCEND.]

ăc-çĕn′-dī-tĕ. [Lat. imper. of *accendo* = to kindle.] A liturgical term signifying the ceremony observed in many Roman Catholic churches in lighting the candles on solemn festivals.

* **ăc-çĕn′se,** *v.t.* To kindle (literally or figuratively); to incense.

"Basilius being greatly *accensed*, and burning with desyre of revenge, invaded the kingdom of Cæsar."—*Eden: Martyr.*, 301.

† **ăc-çĕn′-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *accensus* = kindled, *pa. par.* of *accendo.*] The act of setting on fire, or the state of being set on fire.

"The fulminating damp will take fire at a candle or other flame, and upon its *accension* give a crack or report like the discharge of a gun."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

ăc-çĕn-sŏr′-ēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *accensum*, supine of *accendo.*] The same as ACCENDENTES (q.v.).

ăc′-çĕnt, *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *accent;* Ital. *accento*, fr. Lat. *accentus* = (1) the accentuation of a word, a tone, (2) the tone of a flute, (3) growth: *ad* = to; *cantus* = tone, melody, or singing; *cano* = to sing: root *can;* Sansc. *kan* = to shine; Welsh *can* = bright, a song; *canu* = to bleach; Cornish *kana* = to whiten; Irish *canaim* = to sing.] [ACCEND.]

* I. *Primarily,* it signified the same as the Greek προσῳδία (*prosōdía*), viz., a musical intonation used by the Greeks in reading and speaking.

II. *Now (in general language):*

1. The laying of particular stress upon a certain syllable or certain syllables in a word; or an inflection of the voice which gives to each syllable of a word its due pitch with respect to height or lowness. In a dissyllable there is but one accent, as *a-back′*, but in a polysyllable there are more than one. In *transubstantiation* there are properly three—*tran′-sub-stan′-ti-a′-tion.* One of these, however—that on the fifth syllable, the *a* just before *-tion*—is greater than the rest, and is called the *primary accent;* the others are called *secondary.* There is a certain analogy between accent and emphasis, emphasis doing for whole words or clauses of sentences what accent does for single syllables.

2. Certain diacritical marks borrowed from the Greeks, and designed to regulate the force of the voice in pronunciation or for other uses. They are three in number: the *acute* accent (′), designed to note that the voice should be raised; the *grave* accent (`), that it should be depressed; and the circumflex (~ or ^), which properly combines the characters of the two accents already named, that the voice should be first raised and then depressed. The acute and grave accents are much used in French, but to discriminate sounds, as *élite, crème;* and the circumflex of the form Â is frequently employed in Latin to discriminate the ablative of the first declension, as *pennâ*, from the nominative *penna.*

¶ Accents and other diacritical marks occur also in English. Sometimes the former are employed to regulate the stress of the voice; sometimes, again, they are employed for other purposes.

Specially:

(*a*) *Geom. & Alg.:* Letters, whether capital or small, are at times accented, particularly when there is a certain relation between the magnitudes or quantities which they represent. Thus, for example, the line A B may be compared with the line A′ B′, and the quantity $x\ y$ with $x'\ y'$.

(*b*) *Trig.:* Accents mark minutes and seconds of a degree: *e.g.*, 30° 16′ 37″.

(*c*) *Hor.:* Accents are sometimes used to denote minutes and seconds of an hour: *e.g.*, 6h. 7′ 14″.

(*d*) *Engineering:* Feet and inches, and similar measures of length, are often noted by accents: thus, 3′ 10″ = 3 feet 10 inches.

3. Mode of speaking or pronunciation, with especial reference to dialectic peculiarities.

"The broadest *accent* of his province."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

¶ *Poetry:* Sometimes used for the language of a nation or race.

"How many ages hence
Shall this our lofty scene be acted o'er
In states unborn and *accents* yet unknown."
Shakesp.: Jul. Cæsar, iii. 1.

4. Sometimes without reference to dialectic peculiarities.

"*Accent* is a kind of chaunting; all men have *accent* of their own, though they only notice that of others."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. iii.

5. *In the plural:* Words. Chiefly in poetry, but also in prose.

"But when he speaks, what elocution flows!
Soft as the fleeces of descending snows,
The copious *accents* fall, with easy art;
Melting they fall, and sink into the heart!"
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. iii. 283—286.

"... the last *accents* of the darling of the people."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

¶ *In Poetry:* Sometimes specially a vocal accompaniment to instrumental music.

"Not by chords alone
Well touch'd, but by resistless *accents* more."
Cowper: Transl. of Milton's Lat. Poem to his Father.

6. *Mod. Music:* The strain which recurs at regular intervals of time. Its position is indicated by upright strokes called *bars.* The first note inside a bar is always accented. When the bars contain more than one group of notes, which happens in compound time, other accents of lesser force occur on the first note of each group: these are called *secondary* or *subordinate* accents, whilst that just inside the bar is termed the *primary* or *principal* accent. Other accents can be produced at any point by the use of the sign > or *sf.* The throwing of the accent on a normally unaccented portion of the bar is called *syncopation.* A proper grouping of accents will produce rhythm. It is considered a fault if an accented musical note falls on a short syllable. (Stainer and Barrett: *Dictionary of Musical Terms.*)

ăc-çĕnt′, *v.t.* & *i.* [In Ger. *accentuiren*; Fr. *accentuer.*]

I. *Transitive:*

1. To place stress upon a particular syllable or syllables in a word or note in a piece of music.

"... and *accenting* the words, let her daily read."—*Locke, on Education.*

2. To place a diacritical mark over a syllable meant to be accented.

II. *Intransitive:*

Poetic: To utter, to pronounce.

"And now congeal'd with grief, can scarce implore
Strength to *accent*, Here my Albertus lies."
Wotton.

ăc-çĕnt′-ĕd, *pa. par.* [ACCENT, *v.t.*]

Music: The term applied to those notes in a bar on which the stress of the voice falls. [ACCENT, *s.*, II. 6.]

ăc-çĕnt′-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ACCENT, *v.t.*]

ăc-çĕnt′-or, *s.* [Lat. *accentor* = one who sings with another: *ad* = to; *cantor* = a musician, a singer; *cano* = to sing.]

† 1. *Music:* One who takes the chief part in singing.

2. A genus of birds so called from its sweetness of note. It belongs to the family Sylviadæ, and contains two British species, the *A. alpinus*, or Alpine accentor, and the *A. modularis*, or hedge accentor, generally called the hedge-sparrow. [HEDGE-SPARROW.]

ăc-çĕn′-ŭ-ăl, *a.* [ACCENT.] Pertaining to accent, connected with accent; rhythmical.

"... that [music] which was simply rhythmical or *accentual*."—*Mason: Church Music*, p. 38.

ăc-çĕnt′-ŭ-āte, *v.t.* [In Ger. *accentuiren*; Fr. *accentuer*; Sp. *acentuar*; Ital. *accentuare.*] [ACCENT.]

I. To pronounce with an accent.

1. *Lit.:* To lay stress on a particular syllable of a word in speaking, or on a particular note of music.

2. *Fig.:* To lay stress upon anything.

"In Bosnia the struggle between East and West was even more *accentuated*."—*Canon Liddon (in Times*, Dec. 8, 1876).

II. To place a mark over a written or printed word to indicate the accent.

ăc-çĕnt′-ŭ-āt-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ACCENTUATE.]

ăc-çĕnt′-ŭ-āt-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ACCENTUATE.]

ăc-çĕnt-ŭ-ā′-tion, *s.* [In German & French, *accentuation.*]

1. The placing of stress on particular syllables in speaking, or on particular notes of music in singing, or playing an instrument.

"This in a language like the Greek, with long words, measured syllables, and a great variety of *accentuation* between one syllable and another."—*Grote: Hist. of Greece*, ch. lxvii.

2. The placing an accent over a written or printed word, or over a note of music.

"The division, scansion, and *accentuation* of all the rest of the Psalms in the Bishops' edition."—*Lowth: Confutation of Bp. Hare*, p. 18.

ăc-çĕp′-çion, *s.* [ACCEPTION.]

1. Reception.

"... the emperour give thereto favorable *acception*."—*Vegecius MS., Douce*, 291, f. 4. (*Halliwell.*)

2. Acceptation; meaning in which a word is taken.

"There is a second *accepcion* of the word faith."—*Saunderson: Sermons* (1689), p. 61.

ăc-çĕpt′, *v.t.* [In Ger. *acceptiren*; Fr. *accepter*; Sp. *aceptar*; Ital. *accettare*; Lat. *accepto*, frequentative = to take or accept often: from *acceptum*, supine of *accipio* (*lit.*) = to take to one's self, to accept: *ad* = to; *capio* = to take.]

1. To consent to take what is offered to one; this element of consent distinguishing it from the more general word *receive*. Thus, one may receive a blow, *i.e.*, it is thrust upon him unwillingly, but he accepts a present, *i.e.*, he consents to take it instead of sending it back.

"*Accept* the gift." *Wordsworth: Laodamia.*

2. To view with partiality, to favour.

"How long will ye judge unjustly, and *accept* the persons of the wicked?"—*Ps.* lxxxii. 2.

3. *Theol.:* To receive into favour, granting at the same time forgiveness of sin; to forgive.

"If thou doest well, shalt thou not be *accepted*?"—*Gen.* iv. 7.

4. To agree to with disfavour, under some measure of constraint.

"The Spanish Government ... was ready to *accept* any conditions which the conqueror might dictate."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

5. To admit to be true in point of fact, or correct in point of reasoning.

"To the mind that will not *accept* such conclusion ...."—*Owen: Classific. of the Mammalia*, p. 60.

6. *Comm.:* To consent to renew a bill and promise to pay it.

* **ăc-çĕpt′,** *s.* [From the verb.] Acceptance, consent.

ăc-çĕpt-ą-bĭl-ĭ-tў, *s.* [From *acceptable.*] The quality of possessing the attractions likely to produce, or which actually have produced, a favourable reception; likelihood of being received.

"... for the obtaining the grace and *acceptability* of repentance."—*Jeremy Taylor: Worthy Communicants.*

ăc-çĕpt′-ą-ble, *a.* [In Fr. *acceptable*; fr. Lat. *acceptabilis.*]

1. Able to be accepted, that may be received with pleasure, gratifying.

"With *acceptable* treat of fish or fowl,
By nature yielded to his practised hand."
Wordsworth: Excur., bk. vii.

¶ In poetry, often with the accent on the first syllable.

¶ Often used in advertisements, *e.g.*, in the phrase "an acceptable offer" = one which the seller of anything considers sufficient to allow the transaction to take place.

2. Agreeable to.

"Ben to the hithe God mor *acceptable*
Than youres, with your festis at your table."
Chaucer: Sompnoures Tale, 7,495-6.

"Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart, be *acceptable* in thy sight, O Lord."—*Ps.* xix. 14.

3. Favourable.

"Thus saith the Lord, In an *acceptable* time have I heard thee, and in a day of salvation have I helped thee."—*Isa.* xlix. 8.

ăc-çĕpt′-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [From *acceptable.*] The possession of a quality or of qualities fitting a person or thing to be favourably received.

"It will therefore take away the *acceptableness* of that conjunction."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*, ii. 2.

ăc-çĕpt′-ą-blў, *adv.* [From *acceptable.*] In such a manner as to please, gratify, or give satisfaction to.

"Let us have grace, whereby we may serve God *acceptably*."—*Heb.* xii. 28.

ăc-çĕpt′-ąnçe, *s.* [ACCEPT.]

I. & **II.** The state of receiving with satisfaction, or at least with acquiescence; or the act of taking what is offered to one.

The state of receiving anything—

(1) With satisfaction:

"... shall come up with *acceptance* on mine altar."—*Isa.* lx. 7.

(2) With dissatisfaction.

"... a sum which he thought unworthy of his *acceptance*, and which he took with the savage snarl of disappointed greediness."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

III. That which has been received.

Comm. & Law: A bill of exchange drawn on one who agrees absolutely or conditionally to pay it according to the tenor of the document itself. To render it so valid that if the drawee fail to liquidate it the drawer may be charged with costs, the promise of the drawer must be in writing under or upon the back of the bill.

"... every trader who had scraped together a hundred pounds to meet his *acceptances*, would find his hundred pounds reduced in a moment to fifty or sixty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

† **IV.** The generally received meaning of a word, phrase, or assertion.

"... an assertion most certainly true, though under the common *acceptance* of it, not only false, but odious."—*South.*

ăc-çĕp-tā′-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *acceptation*; Sp. *aceptacion*; Ital. *accettazione.*] [ACCEPT.]

1. Reception, coupled with approbation.

"This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all *acceptation*."—1 *Tim.* i. 15.

† 2. Reception generally.

"... all are rewarded with like coldness of *acceptation*."—*Sir P. Sidney.*

3. Acceptableness.

"... are notwithstanding of so great dignity and *acceptation* with God, that most ample reward in heaven is laid up for them."—*Hooker.*

4. Estimate, estimation.

"... king in the reputation or *acceptation* of God."—*Report on the Nun of Kent's Case.* (*See Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.)

¶ Specially used of high estimation or esteem.

"... the state of esteem or *acceptation* they are in with their parents and governors."—*Locke: Education*, § 53.

5. The sense or meaning put upon a word.

"... proof that the words have been employed by others in the *acceptation* in which the speaker or writer desires to use them."—*J. S. Mill: Logic.*

ăc-çĕp′-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ACCEPT, *v.t.*]

"My new *accepted* guest I haste to find,
Now to Peirseus' honour'd charge consign'd."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xvii., 66, 67.

ăc-çĕp′-tĕr, ăc-çĕp′-tor, *s.* [Lat. *acceptor.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who accepts. In this sense generally spelled ACCEPTER.

"God is no *accepter* of persons."—*Chillingworth: Sermons*, 3.

2. *Law & Comm.:* One who having had a bill of exchange drawn upon him, accepts it. [ACCEPTANCE.] Till he has done this he is called the drawee.

† **ăc-çĕp-tĭl-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *acceptilatio*, fr. *acceptum* (*Comm.*), that which is received; *latus*, pa. par. of *fero* = to bear.] Forgiveness of a debt, the extinction of a verbal contract attended with some hollow formalities. "A verball acquittance, when the debtor demandeth of the creditour, Doe you acknowledge to have had and received this or that? And the creditour answereth, Yea, I doe acknowledge it." (*Minsheu.*)

ăc-çĕp′-tĭng, *pr. par.* [ACCEPT.]

* **ăc-çĕp′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *acceptio* = an accepting.]

1. Acceptance, the state of being received.

"... the original cause of our *acception* before God."—*Homilies, II.: Alms Deeds.*

† 2. The received meaning of a word.

"That this hath been esteemed the due and proper *acception* of the word."—*Hammond: Fundamentals.*

† **ăc-çĕp′-tĭve,** *a.* Ready to accept.

"The people generally are very *acceptive*, and apt to applaud any meritable work."—*B. Jonson: The Case is Altered*, ii. 7.

ăc-çĕp′-tor. [ACCEPTER.]

* **ăc-çĕr′se,** *v.t.* [Lat. *accersio.*] To call together, to summon.

"... and thereupon *accersed* and called together hys army."—*Hall: Edward IV.*, f. 26.

ăc′-çĕss, * ăc′-çĕsse (formerly pron. **ăc-çĕss′**: see the examples from Milton, Shakespeare, Pope, &c.), *s.* [In Fr. *accès*; Ital. *accesso*, fr. Lat. *accessus* = a going to, a coming to: also, a fit, the sudden attack of a disease: *accedo* = to go to, to come to.]

I. The act, process, or movement of going forward, in contradistinction to going back.

"... were it not for the variations of the *accesses* and recesses of the sun, which call forth and put back."—*Bacon: De Calore et Frigore.*

Hence, **II.** Increase, addition.

1. *Generally:*

"A stream which, from the fountain of the heart,
Issuing, however feebly, nowhere flows
Without *access* of unexpected strength."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

2. *Medicine:*

(*a*) The return of a periodical disease, such as intermittent fever, madness, &c. An *access* and *paroxysm* are different. *Access* is the commencement of the new invasion made by the disease, while the *paroxysm* is its height. (See Blount.)

"And from *access* of frenzy lock'd the brain."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xii. 213.

Hence (* *b*) formerly used for a fever itself. (*Chaucer.*)

"A water lilly, which doth remedy
In hot *accesses* as bokes specifiy."
Bochas, bk. i., c. 15.

¶ The word is still used in Lancashire for the ague. (*Halliwell: Dict.*) [AXES.]

III. Liberty, means or opportunity of approach.

1. *Gen.:* Liberty of approach, as to God, to a great man, or to anything; approach.

"I, in the day of my distress,
Will call on Thee for aid:
For Thou wilt grant me free *access*,
And answer what I pray'd."
Milton: Ps. lxxxvi.

"When we are wrong'd, and would unfold our griefs,
We are denied *access* unto his person."
Shakesp.: K. Henry IV., Part II., iv. 1.

"Go, lest the haughty partner of my sway
With jealous eyes thy close *access* survey."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. i., 676-7.

". . . they were neither contemporary witnesses, nor had personal *access* to the evidence of contemporary witnesses."—*Lewis: Credibility of Early Roman Hist.*

2. *Spec.:* Opportunity of sexual intercourse.

". . . if the husband be out of the kingdom of England, . . . so that no *access* to his wife can be presumed."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 16.

3. Means of approach.

(*a*) *Generally:*

"The *access* of the town was only by a neck of land."—*Bacon.*

(*b*) *Arch.:* A passage, such as a corridor, between the several apartments in a building.

ăc′-çĕs-sar-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Accessorily.]

ăc′-çĕs-sar-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Accessoriness.]

ăc′-cĕs-sar-ў, *s.* & *a.* [Accessory.]

* **ăc′-çĕsse,** *s.* [Fr.] Old spelling of Access.

ăc-çĕs-sĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Lat. *accessibilitas.*] Approachableness.

". . . to place the Scriptures in a position of *accessibility* to the mass of the community."—*Gladstone: State in Relation to the Church*, ch. vii.

ăc-çĕs′-sĭ-ble, *a.* [In Fr. *accessible*, fr. Lat. *accessibilis.*]

I. Able to be approached, approachable:

1. As a place with a path or road leading to it.

"Conspicuous far, winding with one ascent,
Accessible from earth, one entrance high."
Milton: Par. Lost, bk. iv.

2. As a person of courteous manners, affable.

3. As God, in the capacity of Hearer of Prayer.

"May she! and if offended Heaven be still
Accessible, and prayer prevail, she will."
Cowper: Table Talk.

4. *More fig.:* As a mind by reason.

". . . whose testimony would have satisfied all minds *accessible* to reason."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

II. Obtainable, procurable.

"It appears, from the best information which is at present *accessible* . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

"No authentic record of the migrations or acts of the Pelasgian people appears to have been *accessible* to the historians of antiquity."—*Lewis: Credibility of Early Roman Hist.*

ăc-çĕs′-sĭ-blў, *adv.* [Accessible.] In such a situation or of such a character as to be approachable.

ăc-cĕs′-sion, *s.* [In Fr. *accession*: fr. Lat. *accessio* = a going or coming to; *accedo* = to go or come: *ad* = to; *cedo* = to go or come.]

I. *Lit.:* The act of going to.

Specially:

1. The act of a king or queen in coming to or reaching the throne when it has become vacant by the death or removal of the former occupant.

"The bill . . . received the royal assent on the tenth day after the *accession* of William and Mary."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. The act of acceding to, adhering to, engaging or joining in a project, enterprise, treaty, or anything similar.

"Beside, what wise objections he prepares
Against my late *accession* to the wars?"
Dryden: Fables.

* **3.** Accessoriness to, complicity with or in.

"I am free from any *accession*, by knowledge, counsel, or any other way, to his late Majesty's death."—*Marquis of Argyle: Speech on the Scaffold.*

II. That which goes or comes to another thing, that which is added to anything.

1. *Gen.:* Increase, addition.

". . . so enormous an *accession* of gain would probably induce the improver to save a part."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Economy.*

". . . a great *accession* of strength."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

"Nor could all the king's bounties, nor his own large *accessions*, raise a fortune to his heir."—*Clarendon.*

2. *Med.:* The coming on of the paroxysm of periodical disease: as, for instance, of intermittent fever.

"Quotidian, having an interval of twenty-four hours, the *accession* of the paroxysm being early in the morning."—*Cyclop. of Pract. Med.*

3. *Law:* An addition to property produced by natural growth or by artistic labour upon the raw materials. The increase of a flock of sheep by the birth of lambs is, in law, an accession to the property.

ăc-çĕs′-sion-al, *a.* [Accession.] Pertaining to accession, additional.

"The *accessional* preponderancy is rather an appearance than reality."—*Sir T. Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

* **ăc-çĕs′-sĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *access; -ive.*] Contributory.

"His own *accessive* and excessive wickedness."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 379.

* **ăc-çĕs′-sĭve-lĭe,** *adv.* [Eng. *accessive; -ly.*] By his own seeking (*Halliwell*); accessorily, as an accessory (*Wright*)

ăc-çĕs-sŏr′-ĭ-al, *a.* [Accessory.] Pertaining to an accessory. [Accessory, *a.*]

"A sentence prayed or moved for on the principal matter in question ought to be certain, but on *accessorial* matters it may be uncertain."—*Aylife: Parergon*, 490.

ăc′-çĕs-sŏr-ĭ-lў, ăc′-çĕs-sar-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Accessory or Accessary.] After the manner of an accessory.

ăc′-çĕs-sŏr-ĭ-nĕss, ăc′-çĕs-sar-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Accessory or Accessary.] The state of being accessory.

". . . a negative *accessoriness* to the mischiefs."—*Dr. H. More: Decay of Christian Piety.*

ăc′-çĕs-sŏr-ў, *s.* [In Fr. *accessoire;* Low Lat. *accessorius*, fr. classical Lat. *accessus.*] [Access.]

A. *Of persons:*

Law: One who is not the chief actor in an offence nor present at its commission, but still is connected with it in some other way. Accessories may become so *before the fact* or *after the fact.* Sir Matthew Hale defines *an accessory before the fact* as one who, being absent at the time of the crime committed, doth yet procure, counsel, or command another to commit a crime. If the procurer be present when the evil deed is being done, he is not an accessory, but a principal. *An accessory after the fact* is one who, knowing a felony to have been committed, receives, relieves, comforts, and assists the felon. In high treason of a pronounced character there are no accessories, all are principals. In petit treason, murder, and felonies, there may be accessories; except only in those offences which, by judgment of law, are sudden and unpremeditated, as manslaughter and the like, which, therefore, cannot have any accessories before the fact. So too in petit larceny, and in all crimes under the degree of felony, there are no accessories either *before* or *after* the fact; but all persons concerned therein, if guilty at all, are principals. (Blackstone: *Commentaries*, bk. iv., chap. iii.)

"For the law of principal and *accessory*, as respects high treason, then was, and is to this day, in a state disgraceful to English jurisprudence. In cases of felony, a distinction, founded on justice and reason, is made between the principal and the *accessory* after the fact. He who conceals from justice one whom he knows to be a murderer is liable to punishment, but not to the punishment of murder. He, on the other hand, who shelters one whom he knows to be a traitor is, according to all our jurists, guilty of high treason."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. *Ord. Lang.* (*somewhat figuratively*)*:* One who abets or countenances anything which is wrong, whether human law consider it a crime or no.

"An *accessary* by thine inclination
To all sins past, and all that are to come,
From the creation to the general doom."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece.

B. *Of things:*

1. *Gen.:* That which helps something else.

". . . the consideration constitutes an *accessary* to the fundamental law of progress."—*Martineau: Comte's Philosophy*, Introd., ch. i.

2. *Painting:* Accessories are whatever representations are introduced into a painting apart from the leading figures. In literary composition, &c., the word has an analogous meaning.

". . . who seeks only to embody in language the substance of the fact, and who discards all *accessories*, all ornament, and all conjecture."—*Lewis: Credibility of Early Roman Hist.*

3. *Biol.:* Something added to the usual number of organs or their parts. (*Loudon.*)

"The swim-bladder has also been worked in as an *accessory* to the auditory organs of certain fish."—*Darwin: Origin of Species.*

ăc′-çĕs-sŏr-ў, ăc′-çĕs-sar-ў, *a.* [In Fr. *accessoire.*]

I. *Of persons:* Acceding to, contributing or contributory to, partially responsible for.

". . . he would rather suffer with them than be *accessary* to their sufferings."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

¶ In the earlier editions of Macaulay the spelling adopted is *accessary*, in the later ones *accessory.*

II. *Of things:* Contributing, aiding in a secondary way.

1. *Generally:*

". . . imply a whole train of *accessory* and explanatory local legends."—*Grote: Hist. of Greece.*

2. *Anat. Accessory nerves* (*accessorius Willisii*, or *par accessorium*)*:* A pair of nerves which pursue a very devious course in the bodily frame. Arising by several filaments from the *medulla spinalis* of the neck, they advance to the first vertebra, and thence through the foramen of the *os occipitis* to the cranium. After communicating there with the ninth and tenth pairs they pass out close to the eighth, and terminate finally in the trapezius.

"The eighth pair [of nerves, according to Willan's arrangement] including the glosso-pharyngeal, the pneumo-gastric, and the spinal *accessory*."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., ch. xi.

3. *Zool. Accessory cusps* (in teeth)*:* Those superadded to the more normal ones, and contributing to their efficiency.

"The tooth of the fossil in question differs in the shape of the middle and in the size of the *accessory cuspe*."—*Owen: British Fossil Mammals* (1846), p. 72.

Accessory valves (in the shells of the molluscous genera Pholas, Pholididia, and Xylophaga)*:* Small valves additional to the two large ones naturally occurring in those "bivalve" shells. They protect their dorsal margins. They are well seen in the common *Pholas dactylus.*

4. *Painting:* Pertaining to the unessential parts of a picture, introduced either for the purpose of illustrating the main subject, or for ornament's sake.

5. *Scots Law:*

(*a*) *Accessory actions* are those which are subservient to others, or designed to prepare the way for them: as, for instance, an action for the recovery of lost deeds.

(*b*) An *accessory obligation* is an obligation arising from another one which is antecedent and primary to it. Thus when one borrows money at interest, the repayment of the principal is the primary, and the regular liquidation of the interest the accessory obligation.

ăc-çĕs′-sŭs. [Lat. *accessus.*] A term in canon law, signifying a method of voting at the election of a pope, generally known as an election by acclamation.

ac-cĭ-a-ca-tū′-ra (cĭ as çhĭ), *s.* [Ital., from *acciaccare* = to bruise, to crush, to jam down.]

Music: The procedure of an organist when, in place of touching a single note, he also momentarily allows his finger to come in contact with the semitone below.

ăc′-çĭ-dĕnçe, *s.* [Lat. *accidentia* = a casual event.] An elementary book of grammar, especially of Latin grammar; hence, first principles, rudiments.

"My husband says, my son profits nothing in the world at his book; I pray you, ask him some questions in his *accidence*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 1.

ăc′-çĭ-dĕns, *s.* [Lat. *accidens*, pr. par. of *accido*; also *s.*] The opposite of essence or substance. [Accident, No. II.]

"*Accidens*, on the contrary, has no connexion whatever with the essence, but may come and go, and the species still remain what it was before."—*J. S. Mill: Logic.*

ăc′-çĭ-dĕnt, *s.* [In Fr. *accident;* Ital. *accidente;* Lat. *accidens*, pr. par. of *accido* = to fall to, to arrive suddenly, to happen: *ad* = to; *cado* = to fall.] [Case, Cadence.]

I. *Of occurrences:*

1. *Gen.:* An occurrence or event of whatever kind.

"And ye choice spirits, that admonish me,
And give me signs of future *accidents!* (*Thunder.*)"
Shakesp.: King Henry VI., Part I., v. 3.

2. *Specially:*

(*a*) Something unpurposed or unintentional, an occurrence not planned beforehand by man.

"*Ant.* Do it at once;
Or thy precedent services are all
But *accidents* unpurposed."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

"And more by *accident* than choice,
I listened to that single voice."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, iv.

(*b*) An unforeseen occurrence, particularly if it be of a calamitous character. This is the most common use of the word.

"An unhappy *accident*, he told them, had forced him to make to them in writing a communication which he would gladly have made from the throne."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

"The old ones seem generally to die from *accidents*, as from falling down precipices."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World.*

(*c*) The state of a betrayed girl.

II. *Of unessentials:*

1. *Logic:*

(*a*) Whatever does not really constitute an essential part of a person or thing; as the clothes one wears, the saddle on a horse, &c.

(*b*) The qualities or attributes of a person or thing, as opposed to the substance. Thus *bitterness*, *hardness*, &c., are attributes, and not part of the substance in which they inhere.

(*c*) That which may be absent from anything, leaving its essence still unimpaired. Thus a rose might be white without its ceasing to be a rose, because colour in the flowers of that genus is not essential to their character.

¶ *Accidents, in Logic*, are of two kinds—separable and inseparable. If walking be the accident of a particular man, it is a separable one, for he would not cease to be that man though he stood still; while on the contrary, if Spaniard is the accident connected with him, it is an inseparable one, since he never can cease to be, ethnologically considered, what he was born. (Whately: *Logic*, bk. ii., chap. v., § 4.)

¶ From logic these significations have found their way into ordinary English literature.

"And torne substaunce into *accident*."
Chaucer: Pardoneres Tale, 13,954.

"The *accident* of his birth . . . had placed him in a post for which he was altogether unfitted."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. *Gram.:* A property attached to a word which nevertheless does not enter into its essential definition. Each species of word has its accidents: thus those of the noun substantive are gender, declension, and number. Comparison in an adjective is also an accident.

"Unto grammar also belongeth, as an appendix, the consideration of the *accidents* of words, which are measure, sound, and elevation or accent, and the sweetness and harshness of them."—*Bacon: Advanc. of Learning*, bk. ii.

3. *Her.:* An additional note or mark on a coat of armour, which may be omitted or retained without altering its essential character.

† *Med.:* A symptom of a disease. (*Rider.*)

ăc-çĭ-dĕnt′-ạl, *a.* [Fr. *accidentel.*]

1. Occurring suddenly, unexpectedly, and from a cause not immediately discoverable, or, as some of the unphilosophic and irreligious believe, "by chance."

"So shall you hear
Of *accidental* judgments, casual slaughters."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

* 2. Adventitious; produced not from the natural qualities of the agent or agency left to itself, but by the influence of something foreign to it.

"By such a minister as wind to fire,
That adds an *accidental* fierceness to
Its natural fury." *Denham: Sophy.*

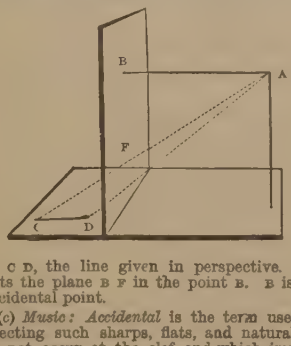
3. Not essential to, which might be dispensed with, and yet leave the thing to which it pertains, or in which it inheres, unimpaired.

"He determined that all the species occurring in this marl, twelve in number, agreed in every respect, even in their *accidental* variations, with the same species now existing in Yorkshire."—*Owen: British Fossil Mam. & Birds*, p. 168.

¶ *Specially:*

(*a*) *In Logic*, an *accidental definition* is one which assigns the properties of a species or the "accidents" of an individual. Besides *accidental*, there are also physical and logical definitions. (Whately: *Logic.*)

(*b*) *Persp.:* An *accidental point* is the point in which a straight line drawn from the eye parallel to another given straight line intersects the plane of the picture. Thus, in the accompanying figure, A B is the line parallel



to C D, the line given in perspective. A B cuts the plane B F in the point B. B is the accidental point.

(*c*) *Music: Accidental* is the term used respecting such sharps, flats, and naturals as do not occur at the clef, and which imply a change of key, or modulation different from that in which the piece began. For instance, in the key of C natural major, an accidental sharp prefixed to F implies the key of G major, and a flat placed before B implies the key of F major or D minor.

(*d*) *Optics: Accidental colours*, called also *ocular spectra*, are those which are produced by a weakness in the eye, and which are not essential to the light itself. If a person look intensely with one eye at a coloured wafer affixed to a sheet of white paper, and then turn that same eye on another part of the paper, a spot like the wafer will appear, but of a different colour. If the wafer was red, the spot will be green; if the former was black, the latter will be white; and there will be corresponding transformations whatever the colour.

(*e*) *Painting. Accidental lights:* Secondary lights; effects of light other than ordinary daylight. (*Fairholt.*)

ăc-çĭ-dĕnt′-ạl, *s.* [From the adjective.]

1. *Logic and Ord. Lang.:* A property which is not essential; that is, one which may be dispensed with without greatly altering the character of that of which it is a property.

¶ Often in the plural.

"Conceive as much as you can of the essentials of any subject before you consider its *accidentals*."—*Watts: Logick.*

"This similitude consisteth partly in essentials, or the likeness of nature; partly in *accidentals*, or the likeness in figure or affections."—*Pearson: The Creed*, Art. I.

2. *Painting* (plural): Those fortuitous effects produced by light falling upon particular objects, so that portions of them stand forth in abnormal brightness, and other portions are cast into the shadow and greatly darkened.

3. *Music* (sing.): A sharp or flat prefixed to certain notes in a movement. [See the adjective.]

† **ăc-çĭ-dĕnt-ăl′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [From *accidental*, adj.] The quality of being accidental.

". . . to take from history its *accidentality*, and from science its fatalism."—*Coleridge: Table Talk.*

ăc-çĭ-dĕnt′-ạl-lў, *adv.* [From *accidental*, adj.]

1. In an unforeseen way, without obvious cause, casually, fortuitously, or what is so called, though really regulated by law.

". . . it [the Great Seal] was *accidentally* caught by a fishing net and dragged up."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

2. Not essentially.

"Proprium and accidens, on the other hand, form no part of the essence, but are predicated of the species only *accidentally*."—*J. S. Mill: Logic.*

ăc-çĭ-dĕnt′-ạl-nĕss, *s.* [Accidental, *a.*] The quality of being accidental, fortuitousness.

* **ăc-çĭ-dĕnt′-ạr-y, * ăc-çĭ-dĕnt′-ạr-ĭe,** *a.* [Lat. *accidens*, and suff. *-ary* = pertaining to.] Accidental.

"Some are supernatural, others naturall, and others *accidentarie*."—*Time's Store-House*, 760, 2.

* **ăc-çĭ-dĕn′-tĭ-ạ-rў,** *a.* [Accidence.] Pertaining to the accidence.

". . . which every *accidentiary* boy [i.e., every boy in a grammar class] in school knoweth as well as you."—*Bishop Morton: Discharge*, p. 186.

* **ăc′-cĭ-dĭe, * ăc′-çĭ-dē,** *s.* [Mediæval Lat. *accidia*; Gr. ἀκηδεία (*akēdeia*) = carelessness, indifference: κηδεία (*kēdeia*) = care; κῆδος (*kēdos*) = care; κήδω (*kēdō*), *v.t.* = to trouble, to distress.] Negligence or carelessness arising from discontent, melancholy, or other causes. Specially used when the carelessness is in the performance of one's religious duties.

"He hadde an *accidie*
That he sleep Saterday and Sonday."
Piers Ploughman, p. 99.

"*Accide* ys slowthe in Gode's service."—*MS. Bodl.* 48, f. 135. (*Halliwell: Dict.*)

"De accidia . . . (i.e., *accidie*) maketh him hevy, thoughtful, and wrawe . . . thanne is *accidie* the anguishe of a trouble hert." *Chaucer: Parsones Tale.*

ăc-çĭ-pĕn′-sẽr, *s.* [Acipenser.]

ăc-çĭp′-ĭ-ĕnt, *s.* [Lat. *accipiens*, pr. par. of *accipio* = to receive: *ad* = to; and *capio* = to take.] A receiver, one who receives.

ăc-çĭp′-ĭt-ẽr, *s.* [Lat. *accipiter* = a bird of prey, especially (1) the goshawk, and (2) the sparrowhawk.]

1. A genus of raptorial birds belonging to the family Falconidæ. It is from this genus that the whole order is frequently called

SPARROW-HAWK (ACCIPITER NISUS).

Accipitres. Formerly the genus Accipiter contained, as among the ancient Romans, both the sparrowhawk and the goshawk, but now only the former is retained in it, the goshawk receiving the name of *Astur palumbarius*. (See Yarrell, *Birds of Great Britain.*) [Accipitres.]

2. A bandage applied over the nose; so called from its likeness to the claw of a hawk. (*Dunglison.*)

ăc-çĭp′-ĭ-trạl, *a.* [Lat. *accipiter*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a hawk.

* **ăc′-çĭp-ĭ-trạ-rў,** *s.* [Lat. *accipitrarius*, fr. *accipiter* (q.v.).] One who catches birds of prey; a falconer. (*Nash.*)

ăc-çĭp′-ĭ-trēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. pl. of *accipiter.*]

Zool.: The designation given by Linnæus, Cuvier, and other writers, to the first order of the class Aves, or Birds. The name Raptores is now more frequently employed. [Raptores.] Though the Accipitres are called from Accipiter, the hawk, the genus Falco is the real type of the order.

ăc-çĭp-ĭ-trī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Accipiter.] Sparrow-hawks. A family of raptorial birds. Type, Accipiter (q.v.).

ăc-çĭp′-ĭ-trĭne, *a.* [From Lat. *accipiter* (q.v.).] Pertaining to the order Accipitres, or to the genus Accipiter; rapacious, raptorial, predatory.

ăc-çĭş′-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀκκισμός (*akkismos*) = coyness, affectation.]

Rhet.: A feigned refusal of something which a person earnestly desires.

* **ăc-çī′te,** *v.t.* [Lat. *accitum*, supine of *accio* = to summon: *ad* = to; *cieo* = to put in motion, to excite.] [Cite.]

1. To incite, to impel, to induce.

"Every man would think me a hypocrite indeed. And what *accites* your most worshipful thought to think so?"—*Shakesp.: King Henry IV., Part II.*, ii. 2.

2. To cite, to summon.

"Our coronation done, we will *accite*
(As I before remember'd) all our state."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Part II., v. 2.

ăc-clā′im (*Eng.*), **ăc-clāme** (*Scotch*), *v.t.* [In Sp. *aclamar*; Ital. *acclamare*; fr. Lat. *acclamo* = to cry, or shout to: *ad* = to; *clamo* = to shout: Welsh *llevain*; Irish *liumham.*] [Claim, Clamour.]

† 1. To applaud, to proclaim applaudingly. (*Eng.*)

". . . while the shouting crowd
Acclaims thee king of traitors."
Smollett: Regicide, v. 3.

2. To claim. (*Scotch.*)

". . . contraire to the perpetuall custome, and never *acclamed* before."—*Acts Chas. I.*, ed. 1814, p. 282.

ăc-clā′im, *s.* [From the substantive.]

Poet. and Rhet.: Acclamation.

"As echoing back, with shrill *acclaim*,
And chorus wild, the chieftain's name."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 21.

ăc-clāi′med, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Acclaim, *v.t.*]

ăc-clāi′m-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Acclaim, *v.t.*]

"Attended by a glad, *acclaiming train*."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 74.

ăc-clā′-māte, *v.t.* [Lat. *acclamatum*, supine of *acclamo.*] To applaud.

"This made them *acclamated* to no mean degree."—*Waterhouse: Apology for Learning* (1653), p. 120.

ăc-clăm-ā′-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [ACCLAMATE.]

ăc-clăm-ā′-tĭng, *pr. par.* [ACCLAMATE.]

ăc-clăm-ā′-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *acclamation*; Ital. *acclamazione*, from Lat. *acclamatio* = a calling to, a shout: from *acclamo*; *ad* = to; *clamo* = to call out or shout. The Roman *acclamatio* (acclamation) differed from *plausus* (applause) in this respect, that the former, as its etymology (*clamo* = to call out) suggests, meant applause uttered with the voice; whilst *plausus*, from *plaudo* = to strike, clap, or beat, meant clapping of hands.]

I. Approbation of a person or thing expressed by clapping of hands.

Used (1) when the applause is given simply to express feeling.

"The inhabitants of the town crowded the main street, and greeted him with loud *acclamations*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

Or (2) when it is designed formally to carry a motion.

"When they [the Saxons] consented to anything, it was rather in the way of *acclamation* than by the exercise of a deliberative voice or a regular assent or negative."—*Bush: Abridgment of Eng. Hist.*, ii. 7.

¶ *Among Antiquaries: Acclamation Medals* are medals which represent the people as in the act of expressing acclamation.

II. *Rhet.:* A figure of speech used by rhetoricians, and called by the Greeks, and after them by the Romans, *epiphonema.*

ăc-clăm′-ą-tōr-ў, *a.* Expressing approval by acclamation.

† **ăc-clīm-ą-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Fr.] Acclimatisation (q.v.).

"The *Acclimatation* (or, as we term it, acclimatization) Society of Paris was founded in 1854."—*Nature*, vol. i. (1869).

ăc-clī′-mąte, *v.t.* [Pref. *ac* = Lat. *ad* = to, and Eng. *climate*; Fr. *acclimater*.] Gradually to adapt the body to the peculiarities of a climate other than its own, so that it will be uninjured by the diseases incidental to that climate; to inure or habituate to a climate; to acclimatize. [CLIMATE.]

ăc-clī′-mą-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [ACCLIMATE.]

"The native inhabitants and *acclimated* Europeans enjoy a state of health the most perfect."—*Crawford: Commixture of Races.*

† **ăc-clī′-mąte-mĕnt,** *s.* [ACCLIMATE.] Acclimatisation.

ăc-clī′-mąt-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ACCLIMATE.]

† **ăc-clī-mā′-tion,** *s.* [ACCLIMATE.] Acclimatisation (q.v.).

". . . the means of *acclimation* and culture."—*Loudon: Encycl. of Agriculture.*

ăc-clī-mą-tī-ză′-tion, ąc-clī-mą-tī-zā-tion, *s.* [ACCLIMATIZE.]

1. The process of inuring a human being, one of the inferior animals, or a plant, to a foreign climate.

"The *acclimatisation* and agricultural societies [in New South Wales] have been directing their attention to the subject."—*Nature*, vol. iii., p. 473.

2. The state of being so inured.

"The races differ also in constitution, in *acclimatization*, and in liability to certain diseases."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. vii.

ăc-clī′-mą-tīse, ăc-clī′-mą-tīze, *v.t.* [Fr. *acclimater*.] [ACCLIMATE.] To produce such a change in the constitution of a human being, one of the inferior animals, or a plant, as to adapt it to endure the climate of a country not its own.

". . . in the case of some few plants of their becoming, to a certain extent, naturally habituated to different temperatures, or becoming *acclimatised*."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. i., p. 140.

¶ Sometimes *to* is placed before the climate to which the constitution is adapted:

"These men are so thoroughly *acclimatized to* their cold and lofty abode."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. iv.

ăc-clī′-mą-tīsed, ăc-clī′-mą-tīzed, *pa. par. & a.* [ACCLIMATISE, ACCLIMATIZE.]

ăc-clī-mą-tī′-sĭng, ăc-clī-mą-tī′-zĭng, *pr. par.* [ACCLIMATISE, ACCLIMATIZE.]

ăc-clī′-mą-tīze, *v.t.* [ACCLIMATISE.]

ăc-clī′-mą-türe, *s.* [ACCLIMATE.] Acclimatisation (q.v.).

† **ăc-clī′ve, *ăc-clī′-vous,** *a.* [Lat. *acclivis* = sloping upwards: *ad* = to; *clivus* = a slope; from the root *kli* or *klin*, seen in Gr. κλίνω (*klinō*) = to cause to bend; Lat. *declino* = to decline, to bend down; *inclino* = to bend in, to incline.] Sloping upwards, rising, steep. [CLEAVE, CLIFF.]

"The way easily ascending, hardly so *acclive* as a desk."—*Aubrey: Letters; Account of Verulam*, ii. 231.

ăc-clī′-vĭs, *s.* [ACCLIVE.]

Anat.: A muscle of the stomach, otherwise called the *obliquus ascendens* muscle.

ăc-clĭv′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Lat. *acclivitas*, from *ad* = to, and *clivus* = a slope.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A slope upwards, as the ascent of a hill, or a sloping bank. The same hillside or bankside would be called a *declivity* by one descending it.

"The men clamber up the *acclivities*, dragging their kine with them."—*Ray: Creation.*

2. *Fort.:* The talus of a rampart. [TALUS.]

* **ăc-clī′-vous,** *a.* [ACCLIVE.]

* **ąc-cloy′,** *v.t.* [Fr. *enclouer*.] [CLOY.]

1. To drive a nail into a horse's hoof, in shoeing; to lame (lit. and fig.).

2. To fill up, to choke.

"At the well-head the purest streams arise;
But murky filth his braunching armes annoyes,
And with uncomely weedes the gentle wave *accloyes*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 15.

3. To cloy (q.v.).

* **ąc-cloy′,** *s.* [ACCLOY, *v.*] A wound inflicted on a horse by driving the nail into the quick of the hoof in shoeing it. (*Topsell: Four-footed Beasts* (A.D. 1693, p. 14.).

* **ąc-cloy′ed,** *pa. par.* [ACCLOY.] (*Optick Glasse of Humors*, A.D. 1639.) (*Halliwell.*)

* **ąc-cōa′st,** *v.t.* [ACCOST.]

* **ąc-coi′e,** * **ą-coi′e,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *coi*; Lat. *quietus* = quiet.] To calm down; to daunt. (*Spenser.*)

* **ąc-coied′,** *pa. par.* [ACCOIE.]

* **ąc-coll′,** *v.t.* [Fr. *accueillir* = to receive, to welcome.] To crowd, to bustle. [COIL.]

"About the cauldron many cooks *accoil'd*,
With hooks and ladles, as need did require."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 30.

ăc′-cŏ-lāde, *s.* [Fr. = an embrace; Lat. *ad* = to, and *collum* = the neck.]

1. *Her.:* The ceremony by which in mediæval times one was dubbed a knight. On the question what this was antiquaries are not agreed. It has been made an embrace round the neck, a kiss, or a slight blow upon the cheek or shoulder.

"The new attorney-general having stooped down without objection to the usual *accolade*."—*Townsend: Lives of Twelve Eminent Judges; Lord Eldon.*

2. *Music:* The couplet uniting several staves. It may frequently be seen in part music, or in pianoforte music.

* **ąc-cōl′-dĕd,** *a.* [A.S. *acólian, acélan* = to become cold.] Cold.

"When this knight that was *accolded*—and hit was grete froste—and he saw the fyre, he descendide of his horse, and yede to the fyre, and warmide him."—*Gesta Romanorum*, p. 83.

* **ąc-cŏll′,** *v.t.* [Fr. *accoller*, from Lat. *ad* = to, and *collum* the neck.] To embrace round the neck; to hug.

"Thrise raught I with mine armes t' *accoll* her neck.'
Surrey: Virgil: Æneid, ii.

* **ăc′-cŏl-ent,** *s.* [Lat. *accola* = a dweller near a place, a neighbour: *ad* = to, or near; *colo* = to cultivate, to inhabit.] One who dwells near a country, a borderer. (*Ash.*)

ăc-cōl′-ĭe, *a. & s.* [From Fr. *col* = the neck.]

I. *Used adjectivély:*

1. *Her.:* Gorged or collared, as lions, dogs, and other animals occasionally are in escutcheons.

2. *Her.:* Wreathed, entwined or joined together, as two shields sometimes are by their sides. The arms of a husband and wife were often thus placed. (*Gloss. of Her.*, A.D. 1847.)

II. *Used substantively:*

1. An animal with a crown on its head, or a collar round its neck.

2. Two shields united to each other by their sides.

3. A key, baton, mace, sword, or other implement or weapon placed saltierewise behind the shield. (*Ibid.*)

* **ąc-cŏm′-bĕr,** * **ą-cŏm′-bĕr,** * **ąc-cŏm′-bre,** * **ą-cŭm′-bre,** *v.t.* [Pref. *ac* = Lat. *ad*, and Eng. *cumber* (q.v.).] To encumber, perplex, or destroy.

"Me thynke ye are not gretly with wyt *acomberyd*."
Skelton: Magnificence, 2,243.

* **ąc-cŏm′-bĕred,** *pa. par.* [ACCOMBER, ACOMBER.]

* **ąc-cŏm′-bĕr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [ACCOMBER.] Cumbersome, troublesome.

"A litil tyme his yeft is agreeable,
But ful *accomberous* is the usinge."
Complaint of Venus, 42.

* **ăc′-cŏ-mīe, *ăc′-cŭ-mīe,** *s.* [Scotch for *alchemy*.] A species of mixed metal; what it is is unknown.

"His writing pen did seem to me to be
Of hardened metal, like steil, or *accumie*."
Hist. Name of Scot., p. 54.

accumie-pen, *s.* A metallic pen used for writing on tablets. (*Scotch.*)

† **ąc-cŏm′-mŏd-ą-ble,** *a.* [Fr. *accommodable*.] That may be accommodated or adjusted.

"Such general rules as are *accommodable* in their variety."—*Watts: Logic.*

† **ąc-cŏm′-mŏd-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [ACCOMMODABLE.] Capability of being accommodated.

ąc-cŏm′-mŏd-ăte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *accommodatus*, pa. par. of *accommodo* = to make one thing of the same size and shape as another, to fit, to adapt: *ad* = to, and *commodo* = to adapt; *commodus* = measured with a measure, from *com* = *con* = together, and *modus* = a measure.] [MODE.]

I. *Transitive:*

1. To fit, to adjust to.

". . . and their servile labours *accommodated* the old system to the spirit and views of despotism."—*Gibbon: Decl. and Fall*, ch. xliv.

". . . the art of *accommodating* his language and deportment to the society in which he found himself."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. *Spec.:* To make up or adjust differences.

". . . every attempt that was made to *accommodate* one dispute ended by producing another."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. To furnish with anything needful or convenient.

"Heaven speed the canvas gallantly unfurl'd
To furnish and *accommodate* a world;
To give the pole the produce of the sun,
And knit the unsocial climates into one."
Cowper: Charity.

4. *Comm.:* To lend with the view of suiting the convenience of the borrower.

"In the former the borrower was obliged to restore the same individual thing with which he had been *accommodated* for the temporary supply of his wants."—*Gibbon: Decl. and Fall*, ch. xliv.

5. *Theol.:* To suit or fit the language of a prophecy to an event which it typifies or illustrates rather than directly predicts; to use the *sensus accomodativus* of the Roman Church.

"In *accommodating* the passages of Scripture."—*Trans., Tholuck on the Hebrews*, ii. 202.

* **II.** *Intrans.:* To be conformable to; to agree with.

"How little the consistence and duration of many of them seem to *accommodate* and be explicable by the proposed notion."—*Boyle: Sceptical Chemist.*

¶ In Shakespeare's and Ben Jonson's days *accommodate* was a very fashionable word, or, as the latter expresses it, one of "the perfumed words of the time." (See Shakesp., *2 Hen. IV.*, iii. 2.)

ąc-cŏm′-mŏd-āte, *a.* [See the verb.] Suitable to, fit for, adapted to.

"He condescended to it, as most *accommodate* to their present state and inclination."—*Tillotson.*

ąc-cŏm′-mŏd-āt-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [ACCOMMODATE, *v.*]

* **ąc-cŏm′-mŏd-āte-lў,** *adv.* [From *accommodate*, adj.] Suitably, agreeably.

"Moses his wisdom held fit to give an account *accommodately* to the capacity of the people."—*Dr. H. More: Conjectura Cabalistica*, p. 130.

* **ąc-cŏm′-mŏd-āte-nĕss,** *s.* [From *accommodate*, adj.] The quality of being accommodate; fitness, suitableness.

"Its aptness and *accommodateness* to the great purpose of men's salvation may be further demonstrated."—*Hallywell: Saviour of Souls*, p. 80.

ac-cŏm-mŏd-ā-tĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [ACCOMMODATE, *v.t.*]

I. *Used adjectively:*

1. Obliging; as "an accommodating man."

2. Convenient; as "an accommodating arrangement."

3. Easily adjusted to.

II. *Used substantively:* Accommodation.

"*Accommodating* of the eye."—*Carpenter: Human Physiology.*

ac-cŏm-mŏd-ā-tĭng-lў, *adv.* [From the pr. par.] In an accommodating manner.

ac-cŏm-mŏd-ā-tion, *s.* [From Lat. *accommodatio.*]

Essential signification: (1) The act of accommodating; (2) the state of being accommodated; and (3) that which constitutes the convenience received.

More specifically:

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Adaptation to.

". . . the organization of the body, with *accommodation* to its functions, is fitted with the most curious mechanism."—*Sir M. Hale: Organization of Mankind.*

2. Adjustment of differences, the reconciliation of persons quarrelling.

"Accusations and recriminations passed backward and forward between the contending parties. All *accommodation* had become impossible."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

3. Lodging, a place of residence, or a place to transact business in, convenience.

"There *accommodation* had been provided for the Parliament."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

II. *Comm.:* A pecuniary loan.

An accommodation bill of exchange is one drawn for the accommodation of a person who promises the friend lending him his signature that he will either himself pay the bill when it falls due, will furnish funds for the purpose, or will in some other way prevent the accommodating party from suffering for the good-natured deed he has done.

Similarly an *accommodation note* is one not given in payment of goods received, but drawn and discounted for the purpose of borrowing its amount in money.

Accommodation lands: Lands bought by a speculator to be leased out for building purposes.

Accommodation works: Works which a railway company is required by Act 8 & 9 Vict., c. 20, § 68, to erect and maintain for the sake of those resident near the line. They consist of bridges, fences, gates, culverts, &c.

III. *Theol.: Accommodation* is used when the language of a prophecy is applied to an event which it typifies and illustrates without there being any intention of asserting that the event was designed as the direct fulfilment of the prediction.

". . . or rather, as the citation is only an *accommodation* of Jer. xxxi. 15, 'Such another catastrophe took place as that recorded by Jeremiah' . . . . . "—*Bloomfield: Greek Test.*, note to Matt. ii. 17.

IV. *Naut. Lang.:* An *accommodation ladder* is a light ladder fixed outside the vessel, and useful in aiding passengers to come on board from small boats when the ship itself cannot approach the quay.

* **ac-cŏm-mŏd-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [ACCOMMODATE.] Supplying accommodation.

* **ac-cŏm-mŏd-ā-tŏr,** *s.* [ACCOMMODATE.] One who accommodates. (*Webster*, &c.)

"Mahomet wanted the refinement of our modern *accommodators.*"—*Bishop Warburton: Doctrine of Grace*, ii. 331.

* **ac-cŏm-mŏd'e,** *v.t.* To accommodate.

'My Lord of Leicester hath done some good offices to *accommode* matters."—*Howell*, i. 35, 4.

accompagnamento, accompagnatura (pron. **ak-kŏm-pa-nya-mĕn'-tō, ak-kŏm-pa-nya-tū'-ra),** *s.* [Ital.]

Music: Something subordinate added to give completeness to music, as instruments to the voice or the voice to instruments. [ACCOMPANIMENT, II.]

† **ac-cŏm'-pan-a-ble,** *a.*

Lit.: Able to be accompanied; (*fig.*) sociable.

"A show, as it were, of an *accompanable* solitariness, and of a civil wildness."—*Sir P. Sidney: Arcadia*, i. 6.

ac-cŏm'-pan-ied, *pa. par.* & *a* [ACCOMPANY.]

1. In company with, attended by.

2. *Her.:* Between; hence "accompanied by four crescents" = between four crescents. (*Gloss. of Heraldry.*)

ac-cŏm'-pan-ĭ-ĕr, *s.* [ACCOMPANY.] One who accompanies.

ac-cŏm'-pan-ĭ-mĕnt, *s.* [In Fr. *accompagnement*; Ital. *accompagnamento.*] [ACCOMPANY.]

I. *Gen.:* Something superadded to or attendant upon another thing, something which if present gives greater completeness to that which occupies the principal place.

". . . recitation, with its kindred *accompaniment* of action."—*Merivale: Hist. of the Romans under the Empire*, ch. xli.

"The outskirting houses rose out of the plain like isolated beings, without the *accompaniment* of gardens or court-yards."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. iii., p. 42.

". . . the sure *accompaniments* of the still, glowing noonday of the tropics."—*Ibid.*, ch. xxi., p. 496.

II. *Music:*

1. Something subordinate added to give completeness to the music. If vocal performance is designed to occupy the chief place, then the addition of instruments constitutes the *accompaniment*, and *vice versa.*

"Modern composers judiciously affix a violin *accompaniment* to the vocal part."—*Mason: Church Music*, p. 74.

2. Thorough base. The *accompaniment of the scale* is the harmony assigned to the series of notes ascending and descending, generally called the diatonic scale, that scale being taken as a base.

III. *Painting:* Whatever objects are added to the principal figures for the purpose of further illustrating them.

IV. *Her.:* Whatever additions are made to the shield by way of ornament, as belt mouldings, supporters, &c.

ac-cŏm'-pan-ĭst, *s.* [ACCOMPANY.]

Music: The performer who takes the subordinate part, or who plays the accompaniment. (*Busby.*)

ac-cŏm'-pan-ў, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *acompaignier*; Fr. *accompagner*; Sp. *acompanar*; Port. *acompanhar*; Ital. *accompagnare.* [COMPANY.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Of persons:*

1. To go along with a person in motion.

". . . and to *accompany* him in his early walk through the park."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

† 2. To cohabit with.

II. *Of things:*

1. *Lit.:* To go along with anything in motion.

2. To be in unison with, as a voice with a musical instrument.

". . . his voice
Softly *accompanied* the tuneful harp."
Wordsworth: Excur., vi.

3. *Fig.:* To attend upon, to be associated with.

"But, beloved, we are persuaded better things of you, and things that *accompany* salvation, though we thus speak."—*Heb.* vi. 9.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To associate, to keep company (followed by *with*).

"No man, in effect, doth *accompany with* others, but he learneth, ere he is aware, some gesture, voice, or fashion."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

† 2. To cohabit (followed by *with*).

". . . loved her and *accompanied* with her only, till he married Elfrida."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. v.

3. *Music:* To execute the accompaniment when a piece of music is sung or played.

ac-cŏm'-pa-nў-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [ACCOMPANY.]

". . . site of his temple, with its rich *accompanying* solemnities."—*Grote: Hist. of Greece*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. i.

ac-cŏm'-păn-ў-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *accompany*; *-ist.*] The same as ACCOMPANIST (q.v.).

ac-cŏm'-plĭce, *s.* [(1) Lat. *ad* = to; (2) Fr. & Ital. *complice*, adj. = privy, accessory; *s.* = an accomplice, from Lat. *complico* = to fold together: *con* = together, and *plico* = to fold.]

1. *Orig.:* One associated with another in doing any action which might be good as well as bad.

"Success unto our valiant general,
And happiness to his *accomplices!*"
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, v. 2.

¶ It might be used also of things.

2. *Now:* Never used in a good sense, but only for one who is associated with another in the perpetration of a crime or other misdeed.

"He offered to be a witness against his *accomplices* on condition of having a good place."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

¶ * Formerly it was sometimes followed by *to*, of the crime.

"Suspected for *accomplice* to the fire."
Dryden: Juvenal.

¶ Now followed by *in*, of the crime, and *with* of the person aided.

"He judged himself *accomplice with* the thief."—*Dryden: Fables.*

* **ac-cŏm'-plĭce,** * **ac-cŏm'-plĭse,** *v.t.* [ACCOMPLISH.] To accomplish.

"And Tullius sayth that grete thinges be not *accomplished* by strengthe, ne by delivernesse of body."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibœus.*

ac-cŏm'-plĭce-shĭp, *s.* [ACCOMPLICE, *s.*] The state of being an accomplice. (*E. Taylor.*)

ac-cŏm-plĭç'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [COMPLICITY.] Complicity.

ac-cŏm'-plĭsh, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *acomplir*; Fr. *accomplir* = to finish, from Lat. *ad* = to, and *compleo* = to fill up, to complete.] Essential meaning, to fill up; hence, to complete, to finish. [COMPLETE.]

1. *Of apertures in any material thing:* To fill up holes or chinks in armour with the view of equipping its wearer, to equip.

"The armourers, *accomplishing* the knights,
With busy hammers closing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation."
Shakesp.: *King Henry V.*, iv., chorus.

2. *Of time:* To fill up, complete, or finish in a certain space of time.

". . . that he would *accomplish* seventy years in the desolations of Jerusalem."—*Dan.* ix. 2.

"Turn from him, that he may rest, till he shall *accomplish*, as an hireling, his day."—*Job* xiv. 6.

3. *Of spoken words, as, for instance, of prophecy:* To fulfil, carry out.

". . . that the word of the Lord spoken by the mouth of Jeremiah might be *accomplished*."—2 *Chron.* xxxvi. 22.

4. *Of passions, desires, purposes, or projects:* To carry out, to effect, to satisfy.

". . . thus will I *accomplish* my fury upon them."—*Ezek.* vi. 12.

". . . thou shalt *accomplish* my desire, in giving food for my household."—1 *Kings* v. 9.

"Who appeared in glory, and spake of his decease which he should *accomplish* at Jerusalem."—*Luke* ix. 31.

"He had, in the first year of his reign, expressed his desire to see an union *accomplished* between England and Scotland."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

5. *Of education in any branch:* To complete, as far as education can ever be considered complete.

"She remained in Paris, to become *accomplished* in the graces and elegancies . . . of that court."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, vol. i., ch. ii.

ac-cŏm'-plĭsh-a-ble, *a.* [ACCOMPLISH.] Able to be accomplished; that may be filled up, effected, or carried out. (*Ogilvie.*)

ac-cŏm'-plĭshed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ACCOMPLISH.]

I. *As pa. par.:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

II. *As adjective:*

1. Filled up, completed.

"On scenes surpassing fable, and yet true;
Scenes of *accomplish'd* bliss! which who can see?"
Cowper: Task, bk. vi.

2. *Of persons:*

(*a*) Thoroughly equipped, thoroughly furnished, having received a thorough education of the kind common in one's class, and profited by it.

". . . nor is there any purer or more graceful English than that which *accomplished* women now speak and write."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

(*b*) Possessed of experience acquired in the school of active life.

"William was admirably qualified to supply that in which the most *accomplished* statesmen of his kingdom were deficient."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

ac-cŏm'-plish-ĕr, *s.* [ACCOMPLISH.] One who accomplishes.

"Mahumed did not make good his pretences of being the last *accomplisher* of the Mosaical economy."—*L. Addison: Life of Mahumed*, p. 51.

ac-cŏm'-plish-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ACCOMPLISH.]

ac-cŏm'-plish-mĕnt, *s.* [In Fr. *accomplissement.*]

I. The act of accomplishing.

1. The act of filling up, or fulfilling anything: as, for instance, a prophecy. (For example, see No. II.)

2. The act of completing or finishing anything.

". . . to signify the *accomplishment* of the days of purification."—*Acts* xxi. 26.

3. The gratification of a desire, effecting of a purpose, the gaining of an end.

". . . who, for the *accomplishment* of a great design, wished to make use of both . . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

II. The state of being accomplished.

". . . prophecies and predictions of things that have their certain *accomplishment*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

III. The thing or things accomplished. *Spec.*, acquisitions arising from study or practice, as contradistinguished from natural gifts; also polish, refinement, grace of manners.

"O many are the poets that are sown
By nature! men endow'd with highest gifts—
The vision, and the faculty divine—
Yet wanting the *accomplishment* of verse."
Wordsworth: Excur., bk. i.

¶ In this sense it is generally used in the plural.

"*Accomplishments* have taken virtue's place,
And wisdom falls before exterior grace."
Cowper: Progress of Error.

***ac-cŏmpt'**, *s.* [Lat. *ad* = to, and Low Lat. *computus* = a computation; Fr. *compte* = computation, *compter* = to calculate.] The old way of spelling ACCOUNT (q.v.).

"*Smith.* The clerk of Chatham: he can write and read, and caste *accompt*."—*Henry VI., Part II.*, iv. 2.

***ac-cŏmp'-ta-ble**, *a.* [In Fr. *comptable.*] [ACCOMPT.] Accountable.

". . . *acomptable* to reason."
Beaumont & Fletcher: Spanish Curate, v., last sc.

***ac-cŏmp'-tant**, *s.* [Fr. *comptant* = ready money.] An accountant. [ACCOUNTANT.]

". . . after the manner of slothful and faulty officers and *accomptants*."—*Bacon: Interpr. of Nature*, ch. x.

***ac-cŏmpte'**, *v.* [ACCOUNT.]

***ac-cŏmpt'-ĭng**, *pr. par.* & *a.* [ACCOMPT.] Accounting.

***accounting-day**, *s.* The day of accounting; the day on which accounts are inquired for and made up; (*fig.*) the Day of Judgment.

"To whom thou much dost owe, thou much must pay,
Think on the debt against the *accounting-day*."
Denham: Of Prudence, 144.

***ac-cor-āge'**, *v.t.* To encourage. [COURAGE.]

" But that same froward twaine would *accorage*,
And of her plenty adde unto their need."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ii. 38.

ac-cord', *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *acorder*; Fr. *accorder*, from Low Lat. *accordo* = to be of one mind, from *ac* = *ad* = to; *cor* (genit. *cordis*) = the heart.]

I. *Transitive:*

1. To make an alienated heart return again to the heart from which it has become separated; to adjust a difference between parties; to bring parties at variance to an harmonious agreement.

"Which created much certainty, and *accorded* many suits."—*Sir M. Hale.*

2. To adjust one thing to another; to make one thing correspond with another.

"These mixed with art, and to due bounds confined,
Make and maintain the balance of the mind.
The lights and shades whose well *accorded* strife
Gives all the strength and colour of our life."
Pope: Essay on Man, ii. 121.

3. To grant, to bestow, to yield.

"*Accord*, good sir, the light
Of your experience, to dispel this gloom."
Wordsworth: Excur., bk. v.

¶ This is now the most common use of the verb transitively.

II. *Intransitive:*

1. *Of persons, or their thoughts, feelings, words, or actions:*

(*a*) To concur in opinion, followed by *with*.

"The wrangler, rather than *accord with* you,
Will judge himself deceiv'd, and prove it too."
Cowper: Conversation.

(*b*) To assent to a proposition or agree to a proposal: followed by *to*.

". . . whereunto the king *accorded*."—*Paget to Pretre: State Papers*, vol. xi., p. 164.

2. *Of things:*

(*a*) *Gen.:* To correspond, to agree; now followed by *with*, formerly also by *to*.

"Thy actions to thy words *accord*."
Milton: Paradise Regained, bk. iii.

"The love of fame with this can ill *accord*."
Byron: Hours of Idleness.

"The development of successive parts in the individual generally seem to represent and *accord* with the development of successive beings in the same line of descent."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. vi., p. 209.

(*b*) *Music:* To chord with, to make melody or harmony with, especially the latter.

Literally and figuratively:

"The *according* music of a well-mixt state."
Pope. (Oylvia.)

ac-cord', *s.* [Fr. *accord*; Ital. *accordo.*] [ACCORD, *v.*]

I. The state of being in agreement with.

1. Reconciliation of hearts which or persons who before were alienated.

"So Pallas spoke: the mandate from above
The king obeyed. The virgin seed of Jove,
In Mentor's form confirmed the full *accord*,
And willing nations knew their lawful lord."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xxiv. 630.

2. Agreement between independent minds, harmonious feeling or action, concurrence in sentiment or in action prompted by one common impulse. In this case it is not implied that there was previous alienation.

"And when the day of Pentecost was fully come, they were all with one *accord* in one place."—*Acts* ii. 1.

3. *Of things:*

(*a*) *Gen.:* Agreement, fitness, just correspondence of things one to the other.

"Beauty is nothing more but a just *accord* and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a healthful constitution."—*Dryden: Preface, Trans. of Dufresnoy, "Art of Painting."*

(*b*) *Poet.:* Accordance.

". . . in *accord*
With their belief."
Wordsworth: Excur., bk. iii.

(*c*) Permission, leave. (*Webster.*)

(*d*) *Music:* Concord, concert, harmony of musical sounds.

"Now in music it is one of the ordinariest flowers to fall from a discord, or hard tune, upon a sweet *accord*."—*Lord Bacon: Interpr. of Nature*, ch. viii.

(*e*) *Painting:* The harmony prevailing among the lights and shades of a picture.

* (*f*) *Oratory:* Action in speaking corresponding with the words. (*Minsheu.*)

II. The act of agreeing; consent, assent.

". . . you must buy that peace
With full *accord* to all our just demands."
Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 2.

III. That which produces, or is fitted to produce, an agreement, or itself agrees with anything.

Spec. (*Law*): Satisfaction tendered to an injured party for the wrong done. If he accept it, an action for the wrong is barred. The process is called *accord and satisfaction*. There are cases in which an action is barred if sufficient redress be offered, even though the tender made may have been rejected.

Scots Law (*plural*). *Accords of law:* Things agreeable to law. (*Suppl. Jamieson's Scott. Dict.*)

¶ The phrase "of his own accord," or "of her own accord," means that he or she has acted spontaneously, without a command or even a suggestion from others.

". . . but being more forward, *of his own accord* he went unto you."—*2 Cor.* viii. 17.

"Of its own accord" means spontaneously, by the operation of natural law.

"That which groweth of *its own accord* of thy harvest thou shalt not reap . . . ."—*Lev.* xxv. 5.

***ac-cord'-a-ble**, *a.* [From *accord*, v.]

1. *Lit.:* Able to be accorded, "easy to be agreed." (*Minsheu.*)

2. *Fig.:* Consonant with, agreeable to, in accordance with.

"It is not discordable
Unto my words, but *accordable*."
Gower: Confessio Amantis, bk. v.

ac-cord'-ance, **†ac-cord'-an-çy**, *s.* [From *accord*, v.] Agreement, harmony, or conformity with.

"And what had been done that was not in strict *accordance* with the law of Parliament?"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

"This mention of alms and offerings certainly brings the narrative in the Acts nearer to an *accordancy* with the epistle."—*Paley: Horæ Paulinæ*, ch. ii., No. 1.

***ac-cord'-and**, *pr. par.* [ACCORD.] Agreeing.

"For the resoun of his saule was ay *accordand* with the Godhed for to dye."—*MS. Coll. Eton.*, 10, f. 30.

ac-cord'-ant, *a.* [ACCORD, *v.*] Making melody or harmony with.

Used (1) of musical instruments or the voice.

". . . the *accordant* strings of Michael's melodious fiddle."
Longfellow: Evangeline.

"And now his voice, *accordant* to the string,
Prepares our monarch's victories to sing."
Goldsmith: An Oratorio, ii.

(2) *Fig.:* Of the feelings, of hearts, or generally of anything in consonance or agreement with something else. Formerly followed by *to*, now by *with*.

"Hir dyete was *accordant to* hir cote."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,322.

"Subjects that excite
Feelings with those *accordant*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

"Strictly *accordant* with true morality."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. iii.

"The doctrine which furnishes *accordant* solutions on the various leading questions of polity."—*Martineau: Comte's Philosophy*, bk. vi., ch. i., p. 6.

ac-cord'-ant-lў, *adv.* [ACCORDANT.] In accordance with, agreeably to or with. (*Dwight.*)

ac-cord'-a-tû-ra, *s.* [Ital.] A particular method of tuning a stringed instrument.

***ac-cord'-aunt**, *a.* [ACCORDANT.] In accord or agreement.

"*Accordaunt* to his wordes was his cheere."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,417.

***ac-cor'de**, *s.* [ACCORD.]

"Sche fel of his *accorde*
To take him for hir husbonde and hir lorde."
Chaucer: C. T., 11,053.

***ac-cor'de**, *v.t.* & *i.* [ACCORD, *v.*]

"I counseile yow that ye *accorde* with youre adversaries."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibœus.*

ac-cord'-ĕd, *pa. par.* [ACCORD, *v.*]

†ac-cord'-ĕr, *s.* [ACCORD, *v.*] One who assents to or bestows anything.

"An *accorder* with or an assenter unto another; an assistant, helper, favourer."—*Cotgrave.*

ac-cord'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *adv.* [ACCORD, *v.*]

1. *As pr. par.:* In the senses corresponding to those of the verb.

2. *As adj.:* Sounding in unison or in harmony.

"[*According* chorus rose."
Scott: Marmion, ii. 11.

3. *As adverb:*

(1) *According as* (followed by a nominative and a verb): Just, precisely, the same, agreeably.

"I have done *according as* thou badest me."—*Gen.* xxvii. 19.

(2) *According to:*

(*a*) *Of persons:* Agreeably to words or writings by [a person].

"*According to* him, every person was to be bought."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

"The gospel *according* to St. Matthew."—*New Test.*

(*b*) *Of things:* In harmony with, conformably with, in relation to, arranged under.

"*According to* this definition, we should regard all labour as productive which is employed in creating permanent utilities."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, vol. i., bk. i., ch. iii., § 3, p. 59.

"God forbid that thy servants should do *according to* this thing."—*Gen.* xliv. 7.

". . . let him and his neighbour next unto his house take it *according to* the number of the souls; every man *according to* his eating shall make your count for the lamb."—*Exod.* xii. 4.

". . . and he measured the south gate *according to* these measures."—*Ezek.* xl. 28.

". . . Christ died for our sins *according to* the scriptures."—*1 Cor.* xv. 3.

"*Annales* was first used as a general term for history written *according to* years, and lastly for any history."—*Lewis: Credibility of Early Roman Hist.*, ch. iii.

¶ There are other minute shades of meaning besides these.

ac-cord'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [ACCORDING.] Conformably with something which has before been stated; in consequence.

"Which trust *accordingly*, kind citizens."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

"The ranks were *accordingly* composed of persons superior in station and education to the multitude."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

ac-cord'-i-ŏn, *s.* A well-known keyed instrument with metallic reeds. The sounds are produced by the vibration of the several metallic tongues, which are of different sizes, air being meanwhile supplied by the movement of the opposite sides of the instrument, so as to constitute a bellows. The accordion was introduced into England from Germany about A.D. 1828. Improvements have been made on it in the flutina, the organ-accordion, and the concertina. [FLUTINA, ORGAN-ACCORDION, CONCERTINA.]

"Wind instruments: organ, siren, piper, ophicleide, *accordion*, seraphina, &c."—*Roget: Thesaurus*, § 417.

accordion-stand. A stand for an accordion. One of an ingenious character has been invented by Faulkner.

* **ac-cord'-ing.** [ACCORDING.]

"Twyes on the day it passed thurgh his throte,
From word to word *accordyng* with the note."
Chaucer: Prioresses Tale, 14,958-9.

* **ac-cor'-por-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *accorporo* = to incorporate: *ad* = to; *corporo* = to fashion into a body: *corpus* = a body.] To incorporate. [INCORPORATE.] (*Milton.*)

* **ac-cor'-por-ā-tĕd,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [ACCORPORATE.]

* **ac-cor'-por-ā-tĭng,** *pr. par.* [ACCORPORATE.]

* **ac-cort',** *a.* [In Fr. *accortis* = civil, courteous.] Heedful, wary, prudent. (*Minsheu.*)

ac-cŏst', * **ac-cŏs'te,** * **ac-cōast,** *v.t.* & *i.* Fr. *accoster* = to join side by side: *ad* = to, and *côté* (formerly *coste* = side; also *côte* = rib, hill, coast); Sp. *acostar*; Ital. *accostare*, from Lat. *costa* = a rib, a side.] [COAST.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Of countries or places:* To reach, to be conterminous with.

"Lapland hath since been often surrounded (so much as *accosts* the sea) by the English."—*Fuller: Worthies; Derbyshire.*

2. *Of persons:* To stand side by side, or to be side by side.

(*a*) *Generally:*

"Wrestlers do *accost* one another by joining side by side."—*New Eng. Dict.* (1691).

(*b*) *Heraldry.* (See the past participle.)

3. To approach, to draw near to. (*Minsheu.*)

"I would not *accost* yon infant
With ruder greeting than a father's kiss."
Byron: Cain, iii. 1.

4. To try one, to attempt to take liberties with. (*Kennet.*) (See Halliwell, *Dict.*)

5. To appropriate. (*Cockeram.*)

6. To address before being addressed, to speak to first. This is now by far the most common meaning of the word.

". . . impatient to *accost*
The stranger." *Wordsworth: The Brothers.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To lie alongside.

"All the shores which to the sea *accost.*"
Spenser: F. Q., V. xi. 42.

2. *Falconry:* To approach the ground, to fly low.

"Whether bigh lowering or *accoasting* low."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. ii. 32.

ac-cŏst', *s.* [ACCOST, *v.*] Address, manner, greeting.

"I remember her *accost* to me as well as if it were yesterday."—*Ramsay: Scot. Life and Character*, p. 60.

ac-cŏs'-ta-ble, *a.* [ACCOST, *v.*]

* **1.** Courteous, ready to accost (*N. E. D.*).

"The French are a free, debonaire, *accostable* people."—*Howell: Letters*, i. 92.

2. That may be accosted or approached, accessible.

"Old soldiers . . . seem to be more *accostable* than old sailors."—*Hawthorne: Up the Thames*, p. 285.

ac-cŏst'-ĕd, * **ac-cōast'-ĕd,** *pa. par.* [ACCOST.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

2. *Her.:* A term applied (i.) to a charge supported on both sides by other charges, as a pale *accosted* by six mullets; (ii.) to two animals proceeding side by side. (*Gloss. of Heraldry.*) [COTTISED.]

ac-cŏst'-ĭng, * **ac-cōast'-ĭng,** *pr. par.* [ACCOST.]

ac-cŏst'-mĕnt, *s.* [ACCOST, *v.*] The action of accosting; salutation, greeting. (*N. E. D.*)

ac-coûche', *v.t.* [Fr.] To act as an accoucheur.

accouchement (pron. **a-kûsh'-măn** or **a-kûch-mĕnt**), *s.* [Fr. from *accoucher* = to deliver, to bring forth.] Confinement, lying-in, delivery.

"Her approaching *accouchement.*"—*Agnes Strickland: Queens of Eng.*; *Henrietta Maria.*

accoucheur (pron. **a-kûsh-ŭr'**), *s.* [Fr.]

1. A doctor who assists women at childbirth.

"Thus in England the medical profession is divided into physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, *accoucheurs*, oculists, aurists, dentists."—*Sir G. C. Lewis: Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion.*

2. *Fig.* (*satirical*): One who assists in bringing a friend's manuscript into the world of letters.

"A kind of gratis *accoucheur* to those who wish to be delivered of rhyme, but do not know how to bring forth."—*Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.* (Note.)

accoucheuse (pron. **a-kû-shō'çe**), *s.* [Fr.; the fem. form of ACCOUCHEUR.] A midwife.

* **ac-coûn'-sayl,** *v.* To counsel with.

"And called him withoute fail,
And said he wold him *accounsayl.*"
Richard Cœur de Lion, 2,140.

ac-cŏû'nt, * **ac-cŏm'pt,** *s.* [O. Fr. *acompter*, *aconter*, from Lat. *ac* = *ad*, and *computo* = to count.] [COMPUTE.]

I. The act or operation of computing by means of numbers; of counting numbers themselves; or of making verbal, written, or printed statements in explanation of conduct, or for historic or other ends.

1. *Of numerical computations:*

". . . the courts of equity have acquired a concurrent jurisdiction with every other court in all matters of *account.*"—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

2. *Of explanation, defence, or apology for conduct:*

"Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin;
No reckoning made, but sent to my *account*
With all my imperfections on my head."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

3. *Of narration, especially of an historic kind.* (See No. III. 4.)

II. The state of being counted, computed, or given forth orally, in writing, or printed.

1. *Lit.:* The state of being counted or computed.

". . . an host of fighting men that went out to war by bands, according to the number of their *account.* . . ."—*2 Chron.* xxvi. 11.

". . . the money of every one that passeth the *account*, the money that every man is set at."—*2 Kings* xii. 4.

2. *Figuratively:*

(*a*) The state of being estimated; estimation, honourable estimate, regard, consideration, importance.

"Lord, what is man, that thou takest knowledge of him! or the son of man, that thou makest *account* of him!"—*Ps.* cxliv. 3.

"The state had been of no *account* in Europe."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

(*b*) The state of being considered profitable, profit, advantage. Used specially in the phrases "to turn to account" = to produce advantage; and "to find one's account in" = to make worth one's while.

". . . such a solid and substantial virtue as will turn to *account* in the great day."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 309.

"I cannot yet comprehend how those persons find their *account* in any of the three."—*Swift.*

". . . the molecular motion produced in the act of union may be turned to mechanical *account.*"—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., iv. 9.

¶ *To lay one's account with:* To assure oneself of, to make up one's mind to. (*Scotch.*)

"I counsel you to *lay your account with* suffering."—*Walker: Peden*, p. 56.

On one's own account: On one's own behalf, for one's own profit or advantage, for one's own sake.

". . . those members trafficked, each *on his own account.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

3. The state of being accounted for. In the phrase "on account of" = accounted for by; by reason of, because of, in consequence of.

". . . *on account of* the sternness and harshness of his nature."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

III. The thing or things computed, given forth, or told; the statement made, the record privately kept or more or less openly published.

1. *Banking, Commerce, Law, and Ordinary Language:* A registry of pecuniary transactions; such a record as is kept by merchants, by housewives, and by all prudent people, with the view of day by day ascertaining their financial position.

"It would be endless to point out all the several avenues in human affairs and in this commercial age which lead to or end in *accounts.*"—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

¶ *Spec.:* A bill or paper sent in by tradespeople to those who do not pay for goods on delivery. In it is entered the name of the debtor, each item of his debt, and the sum of the whole.

"If he hath wronged thee, or oweth thee ought, put that on mine *account.* I Paul have written it with mine own hand, I will repay it."—*Philemon* 18, 19.

To open an account is = to commence pecuniary transactions with, so that one's name is entered for the first time in the books of the banker or merchant.

An open account, or an *account current*, is commercially one in which the balance has not been struck; in banking it is one which may be added to or drawn upon at any time, as opposed to a *deposit account* where notice is required for withdrawals. *To keep an open account* is to keep an account of the kind now stated running on, instead of closing it. *A stated account* is one which all parties have, either expressly or by implication, admitted to be correct. *A settled account* is one which has actually been discharged. *Payment on account* = in partial payment of a debt.

2. *Old Law:* A writ or action brought against a man whose office or business places him under the obligation to render an account to another, and who has failed to furnish it; as a bailiff neglecting to give one to his master, or a guardian to his ward. The action, of course was most frequently brought when there was reason to believe that the money unaccounted for had been embezzled.

3. A verbal or written explanation, excuse, or defence given by a defendant arraigned before a tribunal, or a servant summoned before a master to answer.

"Give an *account* of thy stewardship."—*Luke* xvi. 2.

". . . they shall give *account* thereof in the day of judgment."—*Matt.* xii. 36.

"A member could no longer be called to *account* for his harangues or his votes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xv.

¶ In the last example *account* may be a substantive or a verb. It is probably the former.

4. A verbal, written, or printed recital of incidents, an historic narrative.

¶ In this sense it is often plural.

"If, therefore, we require that a historical *account* should rest on the testimony of known and assignable witnesses, whose credibility can be scrutinized and judged . . . ."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. vii., § 7.

"The chroniclers have given us many *accounts* of the masks and plays which were acted in the court."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

ac-cŏû'nt, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *compter.*]

I. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To count, to number, to reckon.

"Long worke it were
Here to *account* the endlesse progeny
Of all the weeds that bud and blossome there.
Spenser: F. Q., III. vi. 30.

2. To place to one's account, to count, to impute, to assign.

"Even as Abraham believed God, and it was *accounted* [marg., imputed] to him for righteousness."—*Gal.* iii. 6.

3. To assign, to nominate, to appoint.

". . . they which are *accounted* to rule over the Gentiles exercise lordship over them."—*Mark* x. 42.

". . . and it was, in truth, the only project that was *accounted* to his own service."—*Clarendon.*

4. To count, to regard as, to deem, consider, judge, adjudge.

"You think him humble—God *accounts* him proud."
Cowper: Truth.

"O Thou! whose captain I account myself.
Look on my forces with a gracious eye."
Shakespeare: King Richard III., v. 3.

II. *Intransitive:*

* To count, to reckon.

". . . by which months we to this day *account.*"—*Hold: Time.*

¶ *To account for:* (1) To render an account of.

"At once *accounting* for his deep arrears."
Dryden: Juvenal's Satires, xiii.

(2) To afford an explanation of, to tell the cause of.

". . . we find evidences of a small change, which theory *accounts* for."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, 5th ed., § 306.

". . . a feature in the vegetation of this island [the northern island of New Zealand] may perhaps be *accounted* for by the land having been aboriginally covered with forest-trees."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xviii., p. 424.

* *To account of* (compound trans. verb): To value, to prize, to estimate highly.

". . . none were of silver; it was not any thing *accounted of* in the days of Solomon."—*2 Chron.* ix. 20.

account-book, *s.* A book in which accounts are kept. (*Swift.*)

ac-cŏûnt'-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [ACCOUNTABLE.] Liability to be called on to give an account of money, of the discharge of a special trust, or of conduct generally; responsibility.

ac-cŏûnt'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *account*, and suff. *-able.* In Fr. *comptable.*] Liable to be called on to render an account of money, of goods, of the discharge of a special trust, or of conduct generally; responsible.

1. *Of money:*

Law: An accountable receipt is a written acknowledgment that a certain amount of money or certain specified goods have actually been received by the particular person. The forgery of such a receipt is felony.

2. Of other matters than money.

"The House of Commons is now supreme in the State, but is *accountable* to the nation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

". . . he would have known that he should be held *accountable* for all the misery which a national bankruptcy or a French invasion might produce."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

¶ It is followed by *to* placed before the person, body, or Being to whom or which account is to be rendered, and *for* placed before the trust for which one is responsible. (See the examples above.)

ac-cŏunt'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [ACCOUNTABLE.] The state of being accountable; liability to be called on to render an account, whether of money, of the discharge of a trust, or of conduct generally.

"The possession of this active power is essential to what is termed moral agency or *accountableness*."—*Isaac Taylor: Elements of Thought*, 8th ed., p. 22.

ac-cŏunt'-a-bly, *adv.* [ACCOUNTABLE.] In an accountable manner.

ac-cŏunt'-ant, *s.* [ACCOUNT.] A person skilled in figures, whose occupation is the keeping of accounts.

1. *Literally:*

¶ *The Accountant-General:* An officer of the Court of Chancery who, till recently, had charge of the suitor's money; now, the custody of this has been transferred to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Department.

The Accountant in Bankruptcy: An officer who has charge of the funds belonging to bankrupts' estates. By the Bankruptcy Act of 1861 the office is to be abolished on the occurrence of the first vacancy, and the duties are to be transferred to the Chief Registrar.

2. *Figuratively:*

"A strict *accountant* of his beads."
Byron: Ode to Napoleon.

* **ac-cŏunt'-ant,** *a.* Accountable, responsible for, chargeable with.

". . . though, peradventure,
I stand *accountant* for as great a sin."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

ac-cŏunt'-ant-shĭp, *s.* The office or work of an accountant.

ac-cŏunt'-ed, *pa. par.* [ACCOUNT, *v.*]

ac-cŏunt'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ACCOUNT, *v.*]

1. *Used as a participle:*

"*Accounting* that God was able to raise him up, even from the dead."—*Heb.* xi. 19.

2. *As a substantive:* An adjusting of accounts.

"Which without frequent *accountings* he will hardly be able to prevent."—*South: Sermons.*

Accounting for (*used substantively*): Explanation of.

". . . and leave to maturer age the *accounting for* the causes."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. VI., "*On Education.*"

* **ac-coŭ'-ple,** *v.t.* [Fr. *accoupler:* Lat. *ad* = to; and Eng. *couple.*] To couple to, to couple together. [COUPLE.]

". . . the application which he *accoupleth* it withal."—*Bacon: Advanc. of Learning*, bk. ii.

* **ac-coŭ'-pled,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [ACCOUPLE.]

ac-coŭ'-ple-mĕnt, *s.* [ACCOUPLE.]

1 & **2.** The act of coupling together, or the state of being coupled together.

". . . the son born of such an *accouplement*."—*Trial of Men's Wits*, p. 318.

3. The thing which couples or is coupled.

Carpentry: (1) A tie or brace. (2) Work when framed.

* **ac-coŭp'-lĭng,** *pr. par.* [ACCOUPLE.]

* **ac-coŭr'-age,** *v.t.* [ACCORAGE.] To encourage.

* **ac-cŏurt',** *v.t.* [COURT.] To entertain courteously.

"[They] all this while were at their wanton rest,
Accourting each her friend with lavish feat."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ii. 14.

* **ac-cŏurt'-ĭng,** *pr. par.* [ACCOURT.]

accoutre (ak-kû'-tẽr), *v.t.* [Fr. *accoutrer;* O. Fr. *accoustrer*, fr. O. Fr. *cousteur, coustre, coutre;* Ger. *küster* = a sacristan; fr. Low Latin *custrix* = a female sacristan; *custos sacrarii*, or *custos ecclesiæ* = church keeper.] (*Wedgwood.*)

* **I.** To perform the office of a sacristan to a priest, to invest him with the garments in which he is to conduct public worship. (*Wedgwood.*)

II. To invest one with the garments or habiliments suitable to any other occupation.

¶ It is followed by *with* or *in* of the habiliments.

"*Accoutred with* his burthen and his staff."
Wordsworth: Excur., bk. ii.

1. (*Spec.*): To dress in military vestments, superadding offensive and perhaps defensive arms.

"But first, said they, let us go again into the armoury. So they did; and when he came there, they harnessed him from head to foot with what was of proof . . . . He being, therefore, thus *accoutred* . . . ."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, Part I.

* **2.** To rig out and otherwise equip a ship.

'The same wind that carries a ship well-ballasted, if ill-rigged or *accoutred*, it drowns it."—*South: Sermons*, viii. 123.

3. To dub a knight.

"One was *accoutred* when the cry began,
Knight of the Silver Moon, Sir Marmadan . . .
His vow was (and he well performed his vow),
Armed at all points, with terror on his brow,
To judge the land, to purge atrocious crimes."
Cowper: Anti-Thelyphthora.

4. (*Sarcastically*): To clothe in vestments the reverse of splendid; to bedizen in burlesque or mumming attire.

"For this in rags *accoutred* are they seen."
Dryden.

¶ Occurs most frequently in the pa. par.

accoutred (ak-kû'-tẽrd), *pa. par.* & *adj.* [ACCOUTRE.]

accoutrements, accouterments (ak-kû'-tẽr-mĕnts), *s. pl.* [Fr. *accoutrement.*] Dress and equipments of any kind, but specially those of a soldier. [ACCOUTRE.]

1. *Gen.:* The equipments of any one.

"The pilgrim set forth with the simple *accoutrements* which announced his design: the staff, the wallet, and the scallop-shell."—*Milman: Hist. of Lat. Christianity*, bk. vii., ch. 6.

2. *Spec.:* The military equipments of a soldier.

"Hardly one of them troubled himself about the comforts, the *accoutrements*, or the drilling of those over whom he was placed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

accoutring (ak-kû'-trĭng), *pr. par.* [ACCOUTRE.]

* **ac-cŏw'-ard,** *v.t.* [COWARD.] To make one a coward.

"I thought that al the wordes in the world shude nat have *accowarded* the."—*Palsgrave*, fo. 137.

* **ac-cŏy',** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *accoiser* = to appease.] To render coy or shy.

Specially:

1. To appease, to soothe, to caress, to make love to.

"Of faire Pæana I received was
And oft embrast, as if that I were hee,
And with kind words *accoyd*, vowing great love to me."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ix. 59.

2. To daunt.

"Thou foolish swain, that thus art overjoy'd,
How soon may here thy courage be *accoy'd*!"
Peele: Eglogue Gratulatorie (1589).

* **ac-cŏy'd,** *pa. par.* [ACCOY.]

* **ac-cŏy'le,** *v.t.* [ACCOIL.] To gather together, to assemble, to stand around.

* **ac-cŏy'nt,** *v.t.* To acquaint.

"The people having so graciouse a prince and souverayne lorde as the kinges highness is, with whom, by the continuance of his regne over them thies twenty-eight yeres, they ought to be so well *accoynted*."—*State Papers*, i. 475.

* **ac-cŏy'nt-ĕd,** *pa. par.* [ACCOYNT.]

* **ac-crā'se,** *v.t.* [Fr. *écraser* = to crush.] [CRUSH.] To crush, to destroy.

"Fynding my youth myspent, my substance ympayred, my credyth *accrased*, my talent hydden, my follyes laughed att, my rewyne unpytted, and my trewth unemployed."—*Queen's Progresses*, i. 21.

* **ac-crē'ase,** *v.t.* [Lat. *accresco* = to continue growing, to increase: *ad* = to; *cresco* = to grow.] To increase. (*Florio.*)

ac-crĕd'-ĭt, *v.t.* [Fr. *accréditer* = to bring into credit, to give authority to; Lat. *accredo* = to yield one's belief to another: *ad* = to; *credo* = to entrust, to believe.] [CREDIT.]

1. To invest one with that authority which will render statements made by him credible and weighty.

To accredit an ambassador is to give him such credentials as will constitute him the official representative of the country which sent him forth, and empower him to speak in its name.

"David Beton, the nephew of the Archbishop of St. Andrew's, was *accredited* to the Court of France."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. To credit or believe a statement.

"The particular hypothesis which is most *accredited* at the time."—*J. S. Mill: Logic*, vol. ii., ch. xx., p. 107.

"The version of early Roman history which was *accredited* in the fifth century."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. iii.

* **ac-crĕd-ĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [ACCREDIT.] The giving one a title to credit.

"Having received my instructions and letters of *accreditation*."—*Memoirs of Bishop Cumberland*, i. 417.

ac-crĕd'-ĭ-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ACCREDIT.]

"Views which may seem new, but which have long been maintained by *accredited* authors."—*Milman: Hist. of Jews* (3rd ed.), Pref.

ac-crĕd'-ĭ-tĭng, *pr. par.* [ACCREDIT.]

* **ac-crē'sçe,** *v.i.* [Lat. *accresco* = to grow on, to continue to increase.] To continue increasing.

"Their power *accresceth* to these present."—*Laws, Church of Scotland* (1830), p. 176.

ac-crĕs'-çençe, *s.* [Lat. *accrescens*, pr. par. of *accresco.*] Continued growth.

ac-crĕs'-çent, *a.* [Lat. *accrescens*, pr. par. of *accresco.*]

† **1.** *Gen.:* Continuing to increase.

"New appearances of *accrescent* variety and alteration."—*Shuckford: Creation & Fall of Man*, p. 90.

2. *Bot.:* Continuing to grow after flowering, as the calyx of *Melanorrhœa.*

ac-crĕs'-çĭ-mĕn-tō, *s.* [Ital., from *accrescere* = to increase.]

Music: The addition to a note of half its length in time, which is indicated by placing after it a small dot.

ac-crēte', *a.* [Lat. *accretus*, pa. par. of *accresco.*]

Bot.: Fastened to another body and growing with it. (*De Candolle.*)

ac-crē'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *accretio* = an increment, from *accretus*, pa. par. of *accresco*: *ad* = to, and *cresco* = to grow.]

I. The act or process of causing anything to increase by making an addition to its substance.

1. By mechanical action. (For example, see No. II.)

2. By the growth of a living body.

Specially:

(*a*) *Med.:* By the growth of an animal body.

"Infants support abstinence worse from the quantity of aliment consumed in *accretion*."—*Arbuthnot: Aliments.*

(*b*) *Bot.:* The growth of one portion of a plant to another. (*Loudon: Cyclop. of Plants, Gloss.*)

3. By the natural laws regulating the action of the human mind. *Spec.*, of the growth of a myth by the addition of much fable around a grain of truth.

"Upon this narrow basis a detailed narrative has been built which was doubtless formed by a series of successive *accretions*."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. x.

4. By the action of human law.

English Law: The union or accession of a thing vague or vacant to another already occupied or disposed of. Thus, if a legacy be given to two persons conjointly, and one of the two dies, his share passes over to his colleague by accretion. The most common use of the term is with respect to land imperceptibly deposited from a river or the ocean. If this is inconsiderable, it may be taken possession of by the neighbouring proprietor; but if it is great, it belongs to the Crown. (See Will, *Wharton's Law Lexicon.*)

II. The state of having additions made to it by the process now described.

"Secondly, plants do nourish, inanimate bodies do not; they have an *accretion*, but no alimentation. —*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, ch. vii., § 502.

III. That which is added by the above-described process.

"Assuming, however, that we are to strip off all the subordinate parts of his narrative as a later *accretion*, and to retain only a nucleus of the leading facts . . . ."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xii.

***ac-crē'-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *accretus*, pa. par. of *accresco.*] [ACCRESCE.] Increasing by means of mechanical additions to the substance, as in certain circumstances is the case with minerals, or in some similar way. (See the significations under ACCRETION.)

"... the *accretive* motions of plants and animals." —*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica.*

***ac-crīm'-ĭ-nāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *ad* = to; *crimino* = to accuse; fr. *crimen* = an accusation.] To accuse of a crime. (*Wood.*)

"Bishop Williams, being *accriminated* in the Star-chamber for corrupting of witnesses, and being convicted on full proof . . . ."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, i. 181. (*Latham.*)

***ac-crīm-ĭ-nā'-tion,** *s.* [ACCRIMINATE.] An accusation.

"If this *accrimination* be levelled against me, let me know my fault while I am here to make my defence."—*Life of Henrietta Maria* (A.D. 1685).

ac-crī'pe, *s.* [Deriv. uncertain.] A herb (?).

"Some be browne and some be white,
And some be tender as *accripe*."
Reliq. Antiq., i. 248.

ac-crō'ach, *ac-crō'-çhe, *v.t.* [Fr. *accrocher* = to hook on, to hang up, from *croche, croc* = a hook.] [CROOK.]

*** 1.** To hook, to draw with a hook.

"And fire whan it to towe approcheth,
To hym anon the strength *accrocheth*
Till with his hete it be devoured,
The towe he may not be succoured."
Gower: Confessio Amantis, v.

"He never *accroched* treasour
Towarde hymselfe nere nor ferre."
Bochas, bk. v., c. 16.

2. *Old Law:* To encroach. Used specially of subjects directly or indirectly assuming the royal prerogative.

"Thus the *accroaching*, or attempting to exercise royal power (a very uncertain charge), was in the 21 Edw. III. held to be treason in a knight of Hertfordshire, who forcibly assaulted and detained one of the king's subjects till he paid him £90."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. vi.

ac-crōach'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ACCROACH.]

ac-crōach'-mĕnt, *s.* [ACCROACH.]

Old Law: Encroachment on the royal authority; attempts, direct or indirect, to exercise the royal prerogative.

*** ac-crō'çhe,** *v.i.* [ACCROACH.]

ac-crō'çhe, *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: Hooked into.

ac-crûe, *v.i.* [O. Fr. *accreu*, pa. par. of *accroistre*, from Lat. *accresco* = to continue growing: *ad* = to, and *cresco* = to increase.]

Lit.: To grow to, to increase; hence,

Comm. & Ord. Lang.: To arise, to come to, to fall to, to be added to.

"To every labour its reward *accrues*."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii.

"The anatomical results *accruing* from this inquiry."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*

***ac-crû'e,** *s.* [From the verb.] That which is added to the property of any one.

ac-crû'ed, *a.* [From the verb.]

Her.: Having represented on it a full-grown tree.

ac-crû'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [ACCRUE, *v.i.*]

Law. Accruing costs: Expenses incurred after a verdict has been pronounced.

***ac-crû'-mĕnt,** *s.* [From *accrue*, v.t.] Increase, addition, augmentation.

"That joy is charitable which overflows our neighbour's fields when ourselves are unconcerned in the personal *accruments*."—*Taylor: Great Exemplar*, 48.

***ăc'-cŭb,** *s.* The footmark of an animal. (*Halliwell.*)

***ăc-cū-bā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *accubitio* = a lying or reclining at table; *accubitum* (sup. of *accumbo*) = to be near: *ad* = to, near; *cubo.*] The custom, borrowed by the Romans from the East, of reclining at meals. [CUBE.]

"It will appear that *accubation*, or lying down at meals, was a gesture used by very many nations."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

ac-cū'-bĭ-tŭs, *s.* [Lat= a reclining at table.]

Arch.: A room attached to a large church, in which the clergyman occasionally reposed.

***ac-cŭmb',** *v.i.* [Lat. *accumbo: ad*, and *cubo.*] [ACCUBATION.] To recline at table as the ancient Greeks, Romans, &c., used to do.

*** ac-cŭm'-bĕn-çy,** *s.* [ACCUMB.] The state of being accumbent; the state of reclining at the supper-table, as some ancient nations did.

"No gesture befitting familiar *accumbency*."—*Robinson: Eudoxa* (1658), p. 142.

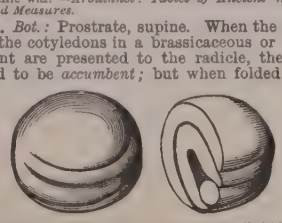
ac-cŭm'-bent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *accumbens*, pr. par. of *accumbo*; fr. *ad* & *cubo.*]

I. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Reclining like the ancients at the supper-table.

"The Roman recumbent, or, more properly, *accumbent* posture in eating was introduced after the first Punic war."—*Arbuthnot: Tables of Ancient Weights and Measures.*

2. *Bot.:* Prostrate, supine. When the edges of the cotyledons in a brassicaceous or other plant are presented to the radicle, they are said to be *accumbent*; but when folded with



ACCUMBENT COTYLEDON, WHOLE AND IN SECTION.

their backs upon the radicle, they are termed *incumbent.*

II. *As substantive:* One who reclines in ancient fashion at a dinner-table, or, more loosely, who sits at the table in the ordinary way.

"What a penance must be done by every *accumbent* in sitting at the passing through all these dishes!"—*Bp. Hall: Occasional Meditations.*

***ac'-cŭ-mĭe,** *s.* [ACCOMIE.]

ac-cūm'-ŭl-āte, *v.t. & i.* [In Fr. *accumuler*; Ital. *accumulare*; fr. Lat. *accumulo*, supine *accumulatum* = to add to a heap, to heap up: *ad* = to; *cumulo* = to heap up; *cumulus* = a heap.]

I. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To heap up, as, for instance, stones upon a cairn; mechanically to pile one thing above another.

". . . considerable tracts of alluvium, which were gradually *accumulated* by the overflow of former years."—*Lyell: Princip. of Geology*, ch. xv.

2. *Fig.:* To bring together, to amass without its being implied that each new addition is mechanically heaped upon the mass of its predecessors.

"In the seventeenth century, a statesman who was at the head of affairs might easily, and without giving scandal, *accumulate* in no long time an estate amply sufficient to support a dukedom."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

¶ Sometimes, though really transitive, it has an intransitive appearance, the accusative being implied instead of expressed.

". . . the average strength of the desire to *accumulate* is short of that which, under circumstances of any tolerable security, reason and sober calculation would approve."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. i., ch. xi.

II. *Intransitive:* To grow up into a great mass or number (literally or figuratively).

". . . in such water it is obviously impossible that strata of any great thickness can *accumulate*."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xvi.

"As their observations *accumulate* and as their experience extends."—*Buckle: Hist. Civilisation in Eng.*, i 1.

*** ac-cūm'-ŭl-āte,** *a.* [See the verb.] Collected into a mass or quantity; now generally written ACCUMULATED.

"Greatness of relief *accumulate* in one place doth rather invite a surcharge of poor."—*Bacon: Sutton's Estate.*

ac-cūm'-ŭl-ā-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [ACCUMULATE, *v.*]

"With *accumulated* usury."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

ac-cūm'-ŭl-ā-tĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [ACCUMULATE, *v.*]

"There are many circumstances which, in England, give a peculiar force to the *accumulating* propensity."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. i., ch. xi., § 4.

ac-cūm-ŭl-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *accumulatio.*] [ACCUMULATE.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. The act of accumulating, heaping up, or amassing.

1. *Lit.:* The act of heaping up, as stones on a cairn, snow on a wreath, or sediment on a previously formed geological stratum.

". . . the earliest exterior rugosities of the earth would . . . be placed beyond the influence of sedimentary *accumulation*."—*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. i.

2. *Fig.:* The act or process of amassing anything, as, for instance, houses, land, ships, renown, &c. These are not literally piled one above another of the same kind in heaps, but may still be viewed as if they were a single aggregate, heap, or mass.

"One of my place in Syria, his lieutenant,
For quick *accumulation* of renown."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 1.

II. The state of being or having been accumulated, heaped up, or amassed.

". . . very long after their *accumulation* as marine mud."—*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. ii.

III. That of which the accumulation is made or takes place.

". . . partly an *accumulation* of snow, increased by lateral glaciers."—*Hooker: Himalayan Journals*, ch. xxii.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Mech. Accumulation of Power* is the motion which exists in some machines after intervals of time during which the velocity of the moving body has been continually increased.

2. *Med.:* The concurrent effect of medicines of which the first dose seems powerless, but of which some dose or other in the series operates not simply with the intensity which might have been expected from its own magnitude, but also with that of all those which have preceded it.

3. *Law:*

(i.) *Accumulation of Real or Personal Estate.* One is not allowed to make a will possessing legal effect which will postpone the use of his wealth till, by means of compound interest accumulating during a long series of years, it has mounted up to a very large sum.

(ii.) *Accumulation of Titles.* A claimant of any property or privilege may possess a concurrence of several titles in support of his claim, and may urge them collectively instead of resting his case on a single one.

4. *Polit. Econ.:* The adding of one sum saved to another with the view of producing capital.

5. *In Universities:* The taking of several degrees together, and with fewer exercises than if there had been a considerable interval between the examinations for successive honours.

ac-cūm'-ŭl-ā-tĭve, *a.* [ACCUMULATE, *v.*] Accumulating, amassing, relating to accumulation, having a tendency to accumulate.

"The activity of thought and vivacity of the *accumulative* memory . . . ."—*Coleridge: Table Talk.*

"When a variation is of the slightest use to a being, we cannot tell how much of it to attribute to the *accumulative* action of natural selection."—*Darwin: Orig. of Species*, ch. v., p. 133.

Law:

An *Accumulative Judgment* is one in which two punishments are prescribed to a criminal for two distinct breaches of the law, the second penalty to commence when the first expires.

Accumulative Treason is the addition to each other of several acts which, though singly falling short of treason, yet collectively amount to that serious crime.

An *Accumulative Legacy* is the term used when more legacies than one are given by successive wills emanating from the same testator, or by successive codicils to the same will.

***ac-cūm'-ŭl-ā-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [ACCUMULATIVE.] In an accumulative manner; in literal heaps, or in what may be figuratively considered as heaps.

"Heart is put here *accumulatively*, as that whose cleanness must be added to the purity of conversation to compleat it."—*Allestre: Sermons*, ii. 20.

ac-cūm'-ŭl-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Fr. *accumulateur.*] One who or that which accumulates.

". . . broils and quarrels, the great *accumulators* and multipliers of injuries."—*Dr. H. More. Decay of Christian Piety.*

ăc'-cu-rą-çy, *s.* [In Ital. *accuratezza*, fr. Lat. *accuratio*; fr. *accuro* = to bestow care upon: *ad* = to; *curo* = to take care of; *cura* = care.]

1. Exactness, freedom from mistakes, this exemption arising from the care with which every step in a process has been carried out; conformity to truth, even in minute particulars.

". . . directing its beak with the greatest *accuracy*."—*Whewell: Hist. of Scientific Ideas*, bk. ix., ch. v. 23.

". . . two works of undoubted *accuracy*."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, ch. i.

2. Precision of fit.

"The efficiency of the instrument will also depend upon the *accuracy* with which the piston fits the bottom and sides of the barrel."—*Lardner: Pneumatics*, ch. v.

ăc′-cu-rate, *a.* [Lat. *accuratus*, pa. par. of *accuro* = to take pains with : *ac* = *ad* = to, and *cura* = care.] [ACCURACY.]

1. Exact, without error or defect, free from mistakes.

"For his knowledge, though not always *accurate*, was of immense extent."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

2. Determinate, exactly fixed.

"Those conceive the celestial bodies have more *accurate* influences upon these things below than indeed they have but in gross."—*Bacon.*

ăc′-cu-rate-lỹ, *adv.* [ACCURATE.]

1. In an accurate manner ; exactly, precisely, without mistake.

"The stipulations of the treaty of Dover were *accurately* known to very few."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Closely ; so as to fit exactly.

ăc′-cu-rate-nĕss, *s.* [ACCURATE.] Accuracy, exactness, precision, nicety.

"Suspecting that in making this observation I had not determined the diameter of the sphere with sufficient *accurateness*, I repeated the experiment."—*Newton.*

ạc-cūrs′e, ***ạ-cūrs′e,** *v.* [Pref. *ac* = *ad* = to, and *curse.*]

1. *Old Test. :* Properly the rendering of the Heb. verb חרם (*chharam*) = to devote to God, without permission that the person or thing thus devoted should afterwards be redeemed with money ; hence, to devote to utter destruction.

"And the city shall be *accursed*, even it, and all that are therein, to the Lord : only Rahab the harlot shall live . . . And they utterly destroyed all that was in the city, both man and woman, young and old, and ox, and sheep, and ass, with the edge of the sword."—*Josh.* vi. 17, 21.

2. *New Test. :* To separate from the church, or to exclude from eternal salvation. It is doubtful in some cases which of the two is meant.

"If any man preach any other gospel unto you than that ye have received, let him be *accursed*."—*Gal.* i. 9.

"For I could wish that myself were *accursed* from Christ for my brethren, my kinsmen according to the flesh."—*Rom.* ix. 3.

3. *Eccles. Lang. :* To excommunicate.

"And Hildebrand *accursed* and cast down from his throne Henry IV."—*Sir W. Raleigh : Essays.*

4. *Ordinary Language :*

(*a*) To curse, to imprecate evil upon a person because of regarding him with excessive hatred.

"For aye *accursed* in minstrel line
Is he who brawls 'mid song and wine."
. . . *Scott : Lord of the Isles*, canto ii. 18.

(*b*) To separate from the society of men.

"No one is so *accursed* by fate,
No one so utterly desolate,
But some heart, though unknown,
Responds unto his own."
Longfellow : Endymion.

(*c*) (*Used of things*): To curse, to execrate, to regard with excessive hatred.

"Which is lif that oure Lord
In alle lawes *acurseth*."
Piers Plow., p. 375.

"Had Lara from that night, to him *accurst*."
Byron : Lara, canto ii. 9.

ạc-cūr′sed, ạc-cūrst′, *pa. par.* & *adj.* [ACCURSE.]

". . . the *accursed* thing."—*Josh.* xxii. 20.

". . . the Phenicean *accursed* rites."—*Jeremy Taylor : The Decalogue.*

"Where the veil'd demon held his feast *accurst*."
Moore : Lalla Rookh.

ạc-cūr′-sĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [ACCURSE.]

As substantive : Used in senses corresponding to those of the verb.

Spec. : Excommunication.

"Anathematization, excommunication, and *accursing* are synonymous."—*Compend. Laws Church of Scotland* (1830), p. xxxv.

ạc-cūrst′, *pa. par.* & *adj.* [ACCURSED.]

ạc-cū′-ṣạ-ble, *a.* [Lat. *accusabilis.*] [ACCUSE.] That may be accused, liable to be charged with a crime or fault.

"Nature's improvision were justly *accusable* if . . . ."—*Browne : Vulgar Errours.*

ạc-cū′-ṣal, *s.* [ACCUSE.]

"*Adah.* Cain ! clear thee from this horrible *accusal*."
Byron : Cain, iii. 1.

ạc-cū′-ṣant, *s.* [Lat. *accusans*, pr. par. of *accuso.*] One who accuses.

". . . the *accusant* must hold him to the proof of the charge."—*Bp. Hall : Remains, Life*, p. 531.

ăc-cū-ṣā′-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *accusation ;* Ital. *accusazione*, fr. Lat. *accusatio.*] [ACCUSE, *v.t.*]

1. The act of charging one with a crime, or with a lighter delinquency.

". . . if I have taken anything from any man by false *accusation*, I restore him fourfold."—*Luke* xix. 8.

2. The state of being accused.

"What can secure him at last against false *accusation* ?"—*Adventurer*, No. 62.

3. That of which one is accused ; the charge itself.

"Pilate then went out unto them, and said, What *accusation* bring ye against this man ?"—*John* xviii. 29.

ạc-cū′-ṣạ-tĭve, *a.* [In Ger. *accusativ ;* Fr. *accusatif ;* Ital. *accusativo*, fr. Lat. *accusativus*, s. = the accusative case.]

I. *As adjective :*

1. Pertaining to accusation, prone to bring forward charges against persons or institutions.

"This hath been a very *accusative* age, yet have I not heard any superstition (much less idolatry) charged upon the several bishops of London, Winchester, Chester, . . . &c."—*Sir E. Dering : Speeches*, p. 112.

2. The case defined under No. II., or pertaining to it.

"Relation of the Nominative and *Accusative* Case."—*Schmitz : Lat. Gram.*, xliii.

"The German languages have, so early as the Gothic even, lost the *accusative* mark in substantives entirely."—*Bopp : Compar. Gram.*, i. 165.

II. *As substantive :* The name given by the Latins to the fourth of the six cases used in the declension of nouns. It in many respects agrees with the objective case in English, which, in consequence, is often called the accusative.

ạc-cū′-ṣạ-tĭve-lỹ, *adv.* [ACCUSATIVE.]

1. In an accusative manner ; so as to involve an accusation.

2. With relation to the accusative case.

ạc-cū-ṣạ-tōr′-ĭ-ạl, *a.* [ACCUSATORY.] Accusatory (q.v.).

ạc-cū-ṣạ-tōr′-ĭ-ạl-lỹ, *adv.* [ACCUSATORIAL.] By way of accusation.

ạc-cū′-ṣạ-tōr-ỹ, *a.* [In Fr. *accusatoire.*] [ACCUSE.] Containing or involving an accusation.

". . . their *accusatory* strain."—*Townsend : Lives of Twelve Eminent Judges ; Lord Eldon.*

ạc-cū′ṣe, *v.t.* [In Fr. *accuser ;* Ital. *accusare*, from Lat. *accuso* = (1) to call to account, (2) to arraign : *ad* = to ; *causor* = to conduct a law-suit ; *causa* = a cause, also a suit at law.] [CAUSE.]

1. *Law :* To bring a civil or criminal charge against one with the view of obtaining redress from the criminal, his punishment, or both together, from a judicial tribunal.

"And when he [Paul] was called forth, Tertullus began to *accuse* him, saying, . . . We have found this man a pestilent fellow."—*Acts* xxvi. 2, 5.

2. *Ordinary Life :*

(*a*) To complain against, to find fault with.

". . . having faithful children not *accused* of riot or unruly."—*Titus* i. 6.

". . . their thoughts the meanwhile *accusing* or else excusing one another."—*Rom.* ii. 15.

*(*b*) To discover or betray the existence or action of any person or thing.

"The entrees of the yerde *accuseth*
To him that in the watir museth."
Rom. of the Rose, l. 591.

***ạc-cū′ṣe,** *s.* [From the verb.] An accusation.

"By false *accuse* doth level at my life."
Shakesp. : Henry VI., Part II., iii. 1.

ạc-cū′ṣed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ACCUSE, *v.*]

***ạc-cūṣe′-mĕnt,** *s.* [ACCUSE.] Accusation.

". . . and sometimes at the only promotion and *accusement* of their summoners and apparitors."—*Petition of the Commons to the King*, Nov. 3, 1529.

ạc-cū′-ṣẽr, *s.* [ACCUSE, *v.t.*] One who accuses ; one who brings a charge against another person, or, more loosely, against a class, an institution, &c.

". . . before that he is accused, have the *accusers* face to face."—*Acts* xxv. 16.

ạc-cū′-ṣĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [ACCUSE, *v.t.*]

"As school-boys, finding their mistake too late,
Draw a wet sponge across the *accusing* slate."
Longfellow : Tales of a Wayside Inn.

ạc-cŭs′-tōm, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *acostomer*, from Low Lat. *accostumo*, from Lat. *ad*, and *consuetudinem*, accus. of *consuetudo* = custom ; Ital. *accostomare.*] [CUSTOM.]

A. *Transitive :*

1. To create a custom or habit by practising the same act a number of times ; to habituate, to inure.

"Men were *accustomed* to redress their wrongs by the strong hand."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

* 2. To frequent.

"A well-*accustomed* house."—*Mud. Centlivre : Bold Stroke*, i. 1.

B. *Intransitive :*

1. *Gen. :* To be habituated, to be used or wont to anything.

"Which most living things *accustom*."—*Carew.*

* 2. *Spec. :* To cohabit.

"We with the best men *accustom* openly."—*Milton : Hist. Eng.*, iii.

***ạc-cŭs′-tōm,** *s.* [ACCUSTOM, *v.*] Custom.

"Individual *accustom* of life."—*Milton : Tetrachordon.*

***ạc-cŭs′-tōm-ạ-ble,** *a.* [ACCUSTOM, *v.*] Of long custom ; very habitual.

"By *accustomable* residence in one climate."—*Sir M. Hale : Origination of Mankind.*

ạc-cŭs′-tōm-ạ-blỹ, *adv.* [ACCUSTOMABLE.] According to custom.

"Touching the king's fines *accustomably* paid."—*Bacon : Alienations.*

***ạc-cŭs′-tōm-ạnce,** *s.* [ACCUSTOM, *v.*] Custom, practice.

"Through *accustomance* and negligence, and perhaps some other causes, we neither feel it in our own bodies, nor take notice of it in others."—*Boyle.*

***ạc-cŭs′-tōm-ạr-ĭ-lỹ,** *adv.* [ACCUSTOMARY.] According to custom.

"The peculiar eminency which you *accustomarily* marshal before logick."—*Cleaveland.*

***ạc-cŭs′-tōm-ạ-rў,** *a.* [ACCUSTOM.] Customary, usual. [CUSTOMARY.]

"The ordinary and *accustomary* swearing then in use among the Jews."—*Fealty : Dipper Dipt*, p. 160.

ạc-cŭs′-tōmed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ACCUSTOM, *v.t.*]

1. *As pa. par. :* As in the verb.

2. *As adj. :* Usual.

"I roved o'er many a hill and many a dale
With my *accustomed* load."
Wordsworth : Excursion, bk. i.

3. Frequented.

ạc-cŭs′-tōmed-nĕss, *s.* [ACCUSTOMED.] The state of being habituated to ; familiarity.

"*Accustomedness* to sin hardens the heart."—*Pierce. Sermons*, p. 230.

ạc-cŭs′-tōm-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ACCUSTOM, *v.*]

āce, *s.* [Fr. *as* = an ace of cards, dice, &c. ; Ital. *asso*, from Lat. *as* = (1) a unit, (2) a pound weight, &c.]

1. A unit ; a single point on cards or dice ; a card with but one mark upon it. [AMBSACE.]

"An *Ace* of Hearts steps forth : The King unseen
Lurk'd in her hand, and mourn'd his captive Queen."
Pope : Rape of the Lock, canto iii. 95, 96.

2. A very small amount, or a very small quantity ; an atom.

"He will not bate an *ace* of absolute certainty."—*Dr. H. More : Government of the Tongue.*

ace-point. The side of a die possessing but one point.

ăç-ĕ-cŏn-ĭt′-ĭc ăç′-ĭd, *s.* ($C_6H_6O_8$.)

Chem. : A tribasic acid produced, along with citracetic acid, by heating ethylic bromacetate with sodium. It is isomeric with aconitic acid. (*Watts : Suppl.*)

Ạ-çĕl′-dạ-mạ, *s.* [Syro-Chal. *Chhaqual* = field of ; *dema*, in Heb. דם (*dam*) = blood.]

1. *As a proper name :* A field purchased by the Jewish chief priests and elders with the thirty pieces of silver returned by Judas. It was used as a place of interment for strangers. The traditionary site is on a small plateau half way up the southern slope of the Valley of Hinnom, near the junction of the latter with the Valley of Jehoshaphat. (See Matt. xxvii. 3—10 ; Acts i. 18, 19.)

2. *As a common noun :* A field of blood. *Spec.*, a field of battle just after a sanguinary contest has terminated.

***ạ-çĕ′le,** *v.t.* [Old form of SEAL.] To seal. (*Robt. of Gloucester.*)

***ạ-çĕ′led,** *pa. par.* [ACELE.]

ăc-ĕ-năph′-thēne, ăç-ĕt-ў-lŏ-năph′-thạ-lēne, *s.* [NAPHTHALENE.]

***ạ-çĕnt′e,** *s.* [ASSENT, *s.*] (*Robt. of Glouc.*, p. 96.)

***ạ-çĕn′-tĕn, *ạ-cĕn′-tўn,** *v.i.* [ASSENT, *v.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

ą-çĕn′-trĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἀ, priv.; κέντρον (*kentron*) = a sharp point, the centre of a circle; κεντέω (*kenteo*) = to prick, to goad.] Destitute of a centre.

* **ą-çĕn-tĭ̈n,** *v.i.* [ACENTEN.]

-aceous. An adjectival suffix. [Lat. *-aceus*, as *testaceus* = of brick, shelly; fr. *testa* = a brick, a tile, a shell.] Having, characterised by; as *testaceous* = having a *testa*, or shell.

ą-çĕph′-ą-la, ą-çĕph′-ăl-ans, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἀκέφαλος (*akephalos*) = headless: ἀ, priv.; κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.] The fourth class of Cuvier's great division or sub-kingdom of the Animal Creation called Mollusca. He included under it two orders—the *Testacea*, or Acephalans, with shells, generally bivalve; and the *Nuda*, or Naked Acephalans, without shells. The class was a natural one, but the name was objectionable, inasmuch as the molluscs of the class Brachiopoda are also without apparent heads. Hence new names have been found for the Acephala—viz., Conchifera and Lamellibranchia (q.v.).

ą-çĕph′-ą-lăn, *s.* [ACEPHALA.]

1. *Gen.:* An animal without a head.

2. *Spec.:* A mollusc belonging to Cuvier's class Acephala (q.v.). Often used in the pl., Acephalans.

Ą-çĕph′-ą-lī, *s. pl.* [Lat. *Acephali*; Gr. Ἀκέφαλοι (*akephaloi*) = headless: ἀ, priv.; κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

I. *Lit.:* Without a head, or reported to be without one.

1. *Phys.:* Infants born without heads.

2. *Ancient Geog.:* Certain nations in Africa, India, &c., fabulously alleged to be without heads.

II. *Fig.:* Headless in the sense of having no chief.

1. *Civil Hist.:* Certain levellers in the reign of Henry I. of England, who acknowledged no head or emperor.

2. *Church History:*

(*a*) The name applied to those who, on occasion of a dispute which arose in the Council of Ephesus, A.D. 431, refused to follow either John of Antioch or Cyril of Alexandria.

(*b*) The name applied, in the fifth and sixth centuries, to a large section of the followers of the Monophysite, Peter Mongus, who cast him off as their leader because of his accepting a peaceful formula called the Henoticon. They soon afterwards split into three parties, the Anthropomorphites, the Barsanuphites, and the Essianists, who again gave origin to other sects.

(*c*) Bishops exempt from the jurisdiction and discipline of a patriarch.

* **ą-çĕph′-ą-lĭst,** *s.* [ACEPHALA.] One who does not acknowledge a head or superior.

"These *acephalists*, who will endure no head but that upon their own shoulders."—*Gauden: Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Suspiria.*

* **ą-çĕph′-ą-lĭte,** *s.* [ACEPHALA.]

Law: One who held nothing in fee from king, bishop, baron, or other feudal lord.

ą-çĕph′-ą-lō-cȳst, *s.* [Gr. ἀκέφαλος (*akephalos*) = headless; κύστις (*kustis*) = bladder.] A sub-globular or oval vesicle filled with fluid, which sometimes grows up within the human frame. It varies from the size of a pea to that of a child's head. Acephalocysts have recently been found to consist of the cysts or larval forms of the cestoid Entozoa. Livois, Dr. Budd, and other observers, have discovered in them animalcules of the genus Echinococcus. [ECHINOCOCCUS, HYDATID.]

ą-çĕph′-ą-lō-ŭs, *a.* [ACEPHALA.] Without a head.

1. *Zool.:* Pertaining to any headless animal. [ACEPHALA.]

"The *acephalous* mollusca are all aquatic."—*Owen: Invert. Animals*, Lect. XX.

2. *Botany. Acephalous ovary:* One with the style springing from its base instead of its apex.

ą-çĕph′-ą-lŭs, *s.* [ACEPHALA.]

1. *Among the Greeks and Romans:* A hexameter line beginning with a short syllable.

*2. An obsolete name for the *tænia*, or tapeworm, founded on the wholly erroneous belief that it is destitute of a head.

3. *Med.:* A fœtus born (if born it can be called) headless.

ā′-çĕr, *s.* [In Ital. and Port. *acero*, from Lat. *acer* = the maple-tree; *acer*, adj. = pointed, sharp, piercing; obs. root *ac* = sharp. This occurs in Lat. *acuo, acies*, &c.; in the Fr. *aigre*; and in Eng. *acute, eager*, &c.] [MAPLE.] The typical genus of the Aceraceæ, or Maples (q.v.). One species is indigenous in Britain—the *A. campestre*, or common maple; another, the *A. pseudo-platanus*, the greater maple,

LEAVES, BLOSSOM, AND SEED-VESSEL OF MAPLE (ACER PSEUDO-PLATANUS).

sycamore, or plane-tree, is thoroughly naturalised. [SYCAMORE.] It is wild in Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, &c. *A. saccharinum* is the sugar-maple of North America. [SUGAR-MAPLE.] *A. striatum*, also from the New World, has a black-and-white striped bark, and furnishes a white wood much used for inlaying in cabinet-work. The bark of *A. rubrum*, the red or swamp-maple of Pennsylvania, dyes dark blue, and is used for making a good black ink.

ā′-çĕr-ą (1). [ACERACEÆ.]

ā′-çĕr-ą (2), *s. pl.* [Gr. ἀκέρατος (*akeratos*) = without horns: ἀ, priv.; κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Zoology:

1. A genus of Molluscs, of the family Bullidæ. Seven species are known.

2. Insects "without antennæ," or, more accurately, the antennæ of which are minute. Some apterous insects, and the Hippoboscidæ among the Diptera, have this character.

ā-çĕr-ā′-çĕ-æ (Lindley, &c.), **ā-çĕr-ĭn′-ĕ-æ** (De Candolle), **ā′-çĕr-ą** (Jussieu). [Lat. *acer* = maple.] A natural order of polypetalous, exogenous plants, consisting of trees with simple leaves; flowers with eight stamens; a samaroid, two-celled fruit; and the inflorescence in axillary corymbs or racemes. In 1845 Lindley estimated the known species at sixty. They are spread over the temperate parts of the northern hemisphere.

ā′-çĕr-ąn, *s.* [ACERA (2).] An insect with minute antennæ.

ā′-çĕr-ăs, *s.* [Gr. ἀ, priv.; κέρας (*keras*) = a horn. So called from its being without a spur on the labellum.] Man-Orchis, a genus of plants belonging to the order Orchidaceæ, or Orchids. *Aceras anthrophora*, the green man-orchis, is wild in parts of England; *A. hircina*, the lizard-orchis, is from Continental Europe.

* **ăç-ĕrb′,** *s.* [Lat. *acerbus* = (1) unripe, (2) bitter, sour; Fr. *acerbe*; Ital. *acerbo*.] Possessing sourness. (Applied to unripe fruits, &c.) (*Quincy.*)

* **ăç′-ẽr-bāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *acerbatus*, pa. par. of *acerbo*.] To make sour or sharpen. [ACERB.]

"'Tis this,' said he, 'that *acerbates* my woe.'"
Billingsly: Brachy-Martyrologia (1657), p. 53.

* **ăç′-ẽr-bā-tĕd,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [ACERBATE.]

* **ăç′-ẽr-bā-tĭng,** *pr. par.* [ACERBATE.]

* **ą-çẽr′-bĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Lat. *acerbitudo*.] Sourness, acerbity.

ą-çẽr′-bĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Lat. *acerbitas* = (1, *lit.*) sourness, as of unripe fruit; (2, *fig.*) moroseness; Ital. *acerbita*.]

I. *Lit.:* Sourness, with roughness, or astringency, as of unripe fruit.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Sourness of temper, moroseness.

"True it is that the talents for criticism—namely, smartness, quick censure, vivacity of remark, indeed all but *acerbity*—seem rather the gift of youth than of old age."—*Pope.*

2. Sharpness of pain, torture, bitterness of suffering.

"We may easily imagine what *acerbity* of pain must be endured by our Lord, on his tender limbs being stretched forth, racked, and tortured, and continuing a good time in such a posture."—*Barrow on the Creed*, Sermon 26.

ą-çẽr′-dēse, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A mineral called also MANGANITE (q.v.).

ā-çẽr′-ĭc, *a.* [ACER.] Pertaining to the maple-tree.

ā-çẽr′-ĭ-dēs, *s.* [Gr. ἀ, priv.; κηρός (*kēros*) = wax.] Plasters made without wax.

ā-çẽr-ī′-na, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. ἄκερος (*akeros*) = without horns.] A genus of fishes belonging to the family Percidæ, or Perches. *A. vulgaris*, the ruff or pope, is found in some of the English rivers.

ā-çẽr-ĭn′-ĕ-æ, *s.* [ACERACEÆ.]

ā-çẽr-ōs′e, *s.* [Lat. *acer* = sharp.]

Bot. (*spec. of leaves*): Needle-shaped, *i.e.*, narrow, linear, rigid, and tapering to a fine

ACEROSE LEAF (PINUS).

point. Examples, those of the *Pinus sylvestris, Juniperus communis*, &c.

* **ăç′-ẽr-ōte,** *s.* Brown bread. (*Minsheu.*)

† **ā-çẽr-ŏ-thẽr′-ĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Gr. (1) ἄκερος (*akeros*) = hornless [ACERA]; (2) θηρίον (*thērion*) = wild animal.]

Palæont.: A lapsed genus of Tengulates, now merged in Rhinoceros. It was created for the hornless forms of which *Rhinoceros incisivus* is the type.

ā′-çẽr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἀ, priv.; κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Zool.: Without horns or antennæ. With reference to this form of structure, insects are divided into *dicerous* = such as have two antennæ; and *acerous*, or such as have none. [ACERA (2).]

* **ą-çẽr′-sĕ-cŏm-ĭck,** *s.* [Gr. ἀκερσεκόμης (*akersekomēs*), fr. ἀ, priv. = not; κέρσω, Æolic & Ep. 1st fut. of κείρω (*keirō*) = to cut the hair short; κόμη (*komē*) = hair.] A person whose hair has never been cut. (*Cockeram.*)

* **ą-çẽr′-tăin,** *v.* [Original form of ASCERTAIN.] To make certain; to give certain information about.

"For now I am *acertained* throughly
Of everything I desired to know."
Todd: Gower & Chaucer.

* **ą-çẽr′-tăined,** *pa. par.* [ACERTAIN.]

* **ą-çẽr′-văl,** *a.* [Lat. *acervus* = a heap.] Pertaining to a heap.

* **ą-çẽr′-vāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *acervatum*, sup. of *acervo* = to heap up.] To heap up, to amass.

ą-çẽr′-vāte, *a.* [ACERVATE, *v.t.*]

Nat. Science: Heaped up; also growing in heaps or clusters.

* **ăç′-ẽr-vā-tĕd,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [ACERVATE, *v.t.*]

* **ăç′-ẽr-vā-tĭng,** *pr. par.* [ACERVATE, *v.t.*]

* **ăç-ẽr-vā′-tion,** *v.* [Lat. *acervatio*.] The act of heaping up.

* **ą-çẽr′-vōse,** *a.* [Lat. *acervus* = a heap.] Full of heaps.

ą-çẽr′-vŭ-lŭs, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *acervus* = a heap; (*lit.*) a little heap.] The name given by Sömmering to a mass of sabulous matter,

composed of phosphate and carbonate of lime, situated in a cavity towards the base of the pineal body in the brain. It is found in the human species after seven years of age, but not in the inferior animals. (See Todd & Bowman, *Phys. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. x., p. 278.)

ą-çĕs'-çęnçe, ą-çĕs'-çęn-çў, *s.* [Lat. *acescens*, pr. par. of *acesco* = to turn sour; *aceo* = to be sour. From obsolete root *ac* = sharp, or sour, with the suff. *-escence* or *-escency*.] The state of turning or being sour.

¶ Substances which contain sugar tend to undergo, first, an alcoholic, and then an acetous fermentation. While the latter process is being effected, the substance exhibits acescency, that is, it becomes increasingly sour.

"... the milk having an *acescency* very prejudicial to the constitution of the recipient."—*Jones: Life of Bishop Horne*, p. 350.

ą-çĕs'-çęnt, *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *acescent*; Lat. *acescens*. The suff. *-escens* = Lat. *crescens* = Eng. *increasing*.]

A. *As adjective:*

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Becoming increasingly sour. Sometimes used loosely for slightly sour.

2. *Bot.:* Sour, tart, acid. (*Loudon: Cyclop. of Plants, Gloss.*)

* **B.** *As subst.:* That which tends to sourness or acidity.

"... qualified with a sufficient quantity of *acescents*, bread, sugar, and fermented liquors."—*Arbuthnot.*

***ą-çē'se,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Cease.]

1. *Transitive:* To cause to cease, to satisfy.

"Al wo and werres he schal *acese*,
And set al reams in rest and pese."
MS. Douce, 302, f. 29. (*Halliwell.*)

2. *Intransitive:* To cease.

ăç-ĕt-ăb'-ų-lar, *a.* [Acetabulum.] Pertaining to the acetabulum.

"Of the borders, one is external or *acetabular*; as it ends below, at the margin of the acetabulum."—*Flower: Osteology of the Mammalia*, p. 283.

ăç-ĕt-ăb'-ų-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *acetabulum* (q.v.), and *forma* = form.] Concave, depressed, round, with a border a little turned outwards. Example, the fructification of some lichens. (*Lindley.*)

ăç-ĕt-ăb'-ų-lŭm, *s.* [Lat. = (1) a vessel for holding vinegar; (2) the socket of the hip-bone; (3) the suckers of polypi; (4) the calyx of flowers. From *acetum* (q.v.).]

I. *Anatomy:*

1. A cavity in any bone designed to receive the protuberant head of another one, so as to constitute the kind of articulation called *enarthrosis*. *Spec.*, the socket of the hip-joint in man.

"... the *acetabulum*, an articular depression."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 105.

2. A glandular substance found in the placenta of some animals.

3. The fleshy suckers with which the Cephalopoda and some other Invertebrata are provided.

II. *Zoology:* A genus of polypes.

III. *Botany:*

1. A species of lichen.

2. A cotyledon.

3. The receptacle of certain fungals.

ą-çĕt'-al, *s.* [Eng. *acet(ic)* and *al(cohol)*.] $C_2H_4O(C_2H_5)_2O$. A compound of aldehyde with ethyl oxide; it is isomeric with diethylic ethenate. It is one of the products of the slow oxidation of alcohol. Acetal is a colourless liquid boiling at 140°. Oxidizing agents convert it into acetic acid. It was first formed by Döbereiner, who called it *oxygenated ether*.

ą-çĕt'-ą-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *acetate* and *amide*.] $N\left\{\begin{matrix}C_2H_3O\\H_2\end{matrix}\right\}$ [Amide.] Formed by heating ammonium acetate; also by the action of ammonia on ethyl acetate. Acetamide is a white crystallic solid, melting at 78°, and boiling at 222°. Heated with acids or alkalies, it is converted into acetic acid and ammonia. Distilled with phosphoric oxide, it is decomposed into water and acetonitrile or methyl-cyanide.

ăç-ĕt-ăm'-ĭ-dō bĕn-zō'-ĭc, *a.* [*Aceto* & *amido-benzoic* (q.v.).]

Acetamido-benzoic acid: A monobasic acid existing in the form of white microscopic crystals. Formula,

$$C_9H_9NO_3 + OH_2 = C_2H_4O_2 + C_7H_7NO_2.$$

ăç-ĕt-ăr'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *acetaria*, s. pl., or pl. of adj., with *olera* (= vegetables) implied. Vegetables prepared with vinegar; a salad.] Prepared with vinegar, or suitable for being so.

Acetarious plants: Plants suitable for being made into salad with vinegar.

***ăc'-ĕt-ărre,** *s.* [Acetarious.] A salad of small herbs. (*Cockeram*, 1659.)

ăç'-ĕt-ăr-ў, *s.* [Acetarious.] The term applied by Grew to the inner or pulpy part of certain fruits. It is sometimes called also the *inner parenchyma*. In the pear it is globular, and surrounds the core. The name *acetary* is derived from the sourness of its taste.

ăç'-ĕt-āte, *s.* [In Ger. *acetat*; Fr. *acetate*; Lat. *acetas*.] [Acetic Acid.]

ăç'-ĕt-ēne, *s.* [Acetum.] The same as ethylene and olefiant gas.

* **ăç'-ĕth,** * **ăç'-ĕthe,** *s.* [Aseth.]

ac etiam (pron. **ăc ē'-shĭ-ăm**). [Lat. = and also.]

Law: A clause devised by the officers of the King's Bench for extending the jurisdiction of the Court over causes with which otherwise it could not have meddled. If a person charged with breach of contract or debt, an offence beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, was arrested for trespass which the judges could try, they took up the case of trespass, and coupling the other offence with it by the magic words *ac etiam* (and also), gave a verdict on both.

ą-çĕt'-ĭc, or **ą-çēt'-ĭc,** *a.* [In Fr. *acétique*, fr. Lat. *acetum* = vinegar.] Pertaining to vinegar, akin to vinegar, sour.

acetic acid, *s.* The acid which imparts sourness to vinegar, vinegar being simply acetic acid diluted, tinged with colour, and slightly mingled with other impurities. The formula of acetic acid is

$$C_2H_3O(OH), \text{ or } \begin{matrix}CH_3\\HO\cdot CO\end{matrix}\Big\}, \text{ or } \begin{matrix}C_2H_3O\\H\end{matrix}\Big\}O$$

= methyl-formic acid. It is formed by the acetous fermentation of alcohol. [Fermentation.] Acetic acid is a monatomic monobasic acid. Its salts are called acetates. A molecule of acetic acid can also unite with normal acetates like water of crystallisation. Its principal salts are those of potassium, sodium, and ammonium, a solution of which is called Spiritus Mindereri. The acetates of barium and calcium are very soluble. Aluminum acetate is used in dyeing. Lead acetate is called sugar of lead from its sweet taste. It dissolves in 1½ parts of cold water; it also dissolves oxide of lead, forming a basic acetate of lead. Basic cupric acetate is called verdigris. Acetic acid below 15·5° forms colourless transparent crystals (glacial acetic acid), which melt into a thin colourless pungent, strongly acid liquid, soluble in alcohol, ether, and water. It boils at 118°. Its vapour is inflammable.

Pyroligneous acid is impure acetic acid, formed by the destructive distillation at red heat of dry hard wood, as oak and beech.

acetic ethers [example, ethyl acetate. $\begin{matrix}C_2H_3O\\C_2H_5\end{matrix}\Big\}O$]

are formed by replacing the typical H in acetic acid by a radical of an alcohol, as ethyl, &c. Ethyl acetate is a fragrant liquid, sp. gr. 0·890, boils at 74°; methyl acetate boils at 56°.

acetic oxide = acetic anhydride, also called anhydrous acetic acid. It is formed by the action of acetyl chloride on sodium acetate. It is a heavy oil which is gradually converted by water into acetic acid. The formula of acetic oxide is

$$\begin{matrix}C_2H_3O\\C_2H_3O\end{matrix}\Big\}O.$$

ă-çĕt-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *acetum* = vinegar; *facio* = to make.] The process of making into vinegar, or of rendering sour.

ă-çĕt'-ĭ-fў, or **ă-çēt'-ĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Lat. *acetum*; *facio*.] To convert into vinegar, to render sour.

"... the brandy is *acetified* without the addition of a ferment."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 427.

ă-çĕt-ĭm'-ĕt-ĕr, *s.* [Acetometer.]

ă-çĕt-ĭm'-ĕt-rў, *s.* [In Ger. *acetimetrie*; Lat. *acetum* = vinegar; Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] The act or method of ascertaining the strength of vinegar.

ă-çĕt'-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *acet(ic)*; *-in*.] Acetic glycerine. Compound ethers are formed by replacing the 1, 2, or 3 H atoms in the hydroxyl, when glycerine is heated in a sealed tube with monatomic organic acids. These glyceric ethers are called glycerides, and are oily liquids. By the action of acetic acid are obtained—

$$\text{Mono-acetin, } C_3H_5'''\begin{cases}OH\\OH\\OC_2H_3O\end{cases}$$

$$\text{Diacetin, } C_3H_5'''\begin{cases}OH\\OC_2H_3O\\OC_2H_3O\end{cases}$$

$$\text{Triacetin, } C_3H_5'''\begin{cases}OC_2H_3O\\OC_2H_3O\\OC_2H_3O\end{cases}$$

ă-çĕt-ŏm'-ĕt-ĕr, ă-çĕt-ĭm'-ĕt-ĕr, *s.* [In Ger. *acetimeter*; Lat. *acetum* = vinegar; Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] A hydrometer graduated for determining the strength of commercial acetic acid according to its density. (*Watts: Chem.*)

ă-çĕt-ō'-ne, *s.* [Eng. *acetic*; suff. *-one*.]

Chem.: A compound having the formula

$$\begin{matrix}C_2H_3O\\CH_3\end{matrix}\Big\} \text{ or } CO''\begin{cases}CH_3\\CH_3\end{cases}$$

also called methyl-acetyl, or dimethyl-ketone. It is prepared by replacing the Cl in acetyl chloride by methyl CH_3, also by the dry distillation of calcium acetate; by the oxidation of isopropyl alcohol; by passing the vapour of acetic acid through a red-hot tube. It is a colourless, limpid liquid, with a peculiar odour. It is very inflammable, and burns with a bright flame; sp. gr. 0·792.

ă-çĕt-ŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *aceton(e)*; suff. *-ic*.] [Acetone.] Pertaining to Acetone.

acetonic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A compound formed by treating acetone with hydrocyanic acid, water and hydrochloric acid. $C_4H_8O_3$. Isomeric with oxybutyric acid.

ă-çĕt'-ŏ-nīne, *s.* [Eng. *aceton(e)*; suff. *-ine*.]

Chem.: $N_2(C_3H_6)_3''$. A basic compound obtained by heating acetone with ammonia to 100° C.

ă-çĕt-ŏn'-ĭt-rīle, *s.* [Eng. *aceto(ne)* and *nitrile*.]

Chem.: (C_2H_3N, or CH_3CN = methyl cyanide or ethenyl-nitrile.) An oily liquid, which boils at 77° C. Prepared by distilling a mixture of potassium cyanide and the potassium salt of methyl sulphuric acid, or by the dehydrating action of phosphoric oxide on ammonium acetate. Isomeric with methyl isocyanide.

ă-çĕt-ŏph'-ĕ-nōne, *s.* [Eng. *aceto(ne)* and *phenone*.]

Chem.: Methyl-phenyl ketone,

$$C_8H_8O = CO''\begin{cases}CH_3\\C_6H_5\end{cases}.$$

Prepared by distilling a mixture of calcium acetate and benzoate. It boils at 198°, and is converted by nitric acid into two isomeric nitracetophenones, $C_8H_7(NO_2)O$, one crystalline, the other syrupy. The syrupy modification made into a paste with fifty parts of a mixture of one pint soda-lime and nine parts zinc dust is converted into *indigo blue*, $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_3 + 2H_2O + O_2$.

ă-çĕt-ŏ-să-lĭç'-ў-lŏl, *s.* [Eng. *aceto(ne)* and *salicylol*.]

Chem.: $C_8H_4(C_2H_3O)O\cdot COH$. Formed by the action of acetic oxide on sodium-salicylol; it has the same composition as coumaric acid, $C_9H_8O_3$. It melts at 37° and boils at 253°. It is an aldehyde. (*Fownes' Chem.*, 10th ed., p. 821.)

* **ă-çĕt-ōse',** *a.* [Acetum.] Sour, acid.

* **ă-çĕt-ŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Acetum.] Sourness.

ăç'-ĕt-oŭs, or **ă-çēt'-oŭs,** *a.* [Acetum.]

***1.** *Gen.:* Containing vinegar, sour.

"Raisins . . . being distilled in a retort, did not afford any vinous, but rather an *acetous* spirit."—*Boyle.*

2. *Bot.:* Producing acidity or sourness. (*Loudon: Cyclop. of Plants, Gloss.*)

ăç'-ĕt-ŭm, or **ă-çēt'-ŭm** (genit. *aceti*), *s.* [Lat., properly neut. of pa. par. (= having become sour) of *aceo* = to be sour.] Vinegar.

aceti spiritus, *s.* Plain spirit of vinegar. It is distilled from a mixture of copper filings

and vinegar. Its uses are similar to those of distilled vinegar, but its action is more potent.

ăˌçĕtˈ-ĭl, *s.* [Eng. *acet(ic)*; suff. *-yl.*]

Chem.: A monatomic organic radical, having the formula C_2H_3O'. Acetyl chloride, or acetic chloride, C_2H_3OCl, is prepared by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on glacial acetic acid. It is a colourless liquid which boils at 55°. Acetyl cyanide, $C_2H_3O{\cdot}CN$.

ăˌçĕtˈ-ĭ-lēne, *s.* [Eng. *acetyl*; suff. *-ene.*]

Chem.: A hydrocarbon having the formula C_2H_2, also called ethine. The carbon atoms are united to each other by three bonds. It is produced by passing an electric current between carbon poles in an atmosphere of hydrogen, and also by the incomplete combustion of hydrocarbons. It is a colourless gas, sp. gr. 0·92, has a peculiar odour, and burns with a bright flame; it forms a red precipitate with ammoniacal cuprous chloride, which, by the action of nascent hydrogen, is converted into ethylene, C_2H_4.

* **ach,** *s.* Smallage, water-parsley (*Apium graveolens.* [Apium, Celery.] (*Prompt. Parv.*, pp. 6, 246.)

Aˌ-chæˈ-an, Aˌ-chaīˈan, *a.* [Lat. *Achæus, Achaius*; Gr. Ἀχαιός (*Achaios*).]

A. *As adjective:* Belonging to the district of Achaia, in the north of the Peloponnesus.

"... the number of *Achæan* emigrants."—*Thirlwall: Hist. Greece*, ch. x.

"I aver that they are *Achaian* men, *Achaian* manners, an *Achaian* age."—*Gladstone: Homeric Synchronism*, pt. i., ch. iii., pp. 79, 80.

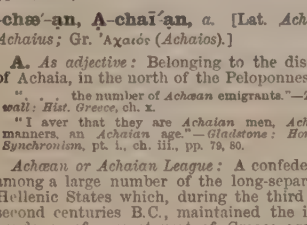
Achæan or Achaian League: A confederacy among a large number of the long-separated Hellenic States which, during the third and second centuries B.C., maintained the independence of a great part of Greece against aggressions on its liberty, till at length the league was vanquished and dissolved by the Romans. It was from its prominence at the time of the Roman conquest that Greece received the name of Achaia.

B. *As substantive:* An inhabitant of Achæa or Achaia.

"... the issue was in favour of the *Achæans.*"—*Thirlwall: Hist. Greece*, ch. vii.

"The *Achaians*, then, of Merepthah's reign probably are the Danaans of the reign of Rameses III."—*Gladstone: Homeric Synchronism*, pt. ii., ch. i., p. 147.

ąˌ-chæˈ-nĭ-ŭm, ąˌ-chēˈ-nĭ-ŭm, ąˌ-kēˈ-nĭ-ŭm, ąˌ-chēˈne, *s.* [Gr. ἀχάνη (*achanē*) = a chest, a box; ἀχανής (*achanēs*), adj. = not opening the mouth: fr. ἀ, priv.; χαίνω (*chainō*) = to yawn, to gape, to open wide.]



BORAGE (BORAGO OFFICINALIS).
1. Flower. 2. Seed-vessel. 3. Achænium. 4. Section of Achænium.

Botany: A simple fruit of the apocarpous class, one-celled, one-seeded, indehiscent, hard, and dry, with the integuments of the seed distinct from it. It has also been called Spermidium, Xylodium, Thecidium, and by Linnæus, Nux. [See these words.] The most notable example of the Achænium is the fruit of the Compositæ. What used to be called the "naked" seeds in the Labiatæ and Boraginaceæ are properly four Achenes.

* **ąˌ-chaˈ-hĪl,** *s.*

O. Chem.: Alum-water. (*Howell.*) (*Halliwell.*)

Aˌ-chaīˈ-an. [Achæan.]

* **ąˈ-chamˈ-ĕck,** *s.* The dross of silver. (*Howell.*) (*Halliwell.*)

ąˌ-chanˈ-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἀχανής (*achanēs*) = not opening.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Malvaceæ, or Mallowworts. The species are shrubs from the hotter parts of the Western world. *A. malaviscus*, a scarlet flower, and others, are cultivated for their beauty.

* **ąˌ-charmˈed,** *a.* Delighted.

"Ther ben somme that eten chyldren and men, and eteth noon other flesh fro that tyme that thei be *a-charmed* with mannys flesh, for rather thei wolde be deed, and thei be cleped werewolfes, for men shulde be war of them."—*MS. Bodl.*, 546. (*Halliwell.*)

* **ąˌ-charnˈe,** *v.* [From Fr. *acharnir.*] To set on (*Halliwell*); to aggravate against (*Wright*).

"That other reason is whanne thei *a-charneth* in a contre of werre there as batayles have y-be, there thei eteth of dede men, or of men that be honged."—*MS. Bodl.*, 546.

Aˌ-charˈ-nęr, [Achernar.]

ąˌ-chătˈ, ąˌ-chātˈe, ąˌ-cāˈte, *s.* [O. Fr. *acat, achat* = a purchase; Fr. *acheter;* Low Lat. *accapto* = to purchase.]

I. *Singular:*

1. *Law French & Ord. Lang.:* A contract or bargain, especially one produced by purchase.

"'Cursed be he,' quod the kyng, 'that he *achat* made.'"—*MS. Cott. Vespas.*, E. xvi., f. 83; see also Urry's *Chaucer*, p. 362. (*Halliwell.*)

2. Bargaining.

"Coemption is to sale, comen *achate* or buying together, that were established upon the peple by soche a maner imposicion, as who so bought a bushell of corne, he must yeven the kyng the fiveth parte."—*Chaucer: Boethius.*

¶ Mr. H. T. Riley, editor of the *Munimenta Gildhallæ Londinensis*, says, in his preface, p. xviii., that in the fourteenth and the beginning of the fifteenth centuries the more educated classes used the French word *achat*, probably pronounced by the English *acat*, to designate buying or selling at a profit. This "achat" was the source of Whittington's wealth. When the term had gone into disuse, and its meaning had become forgotten, some inventive genius, not understanding it, devised the story of "Whittington and his Cat." Max Müller declined pronouncing an opinion upon this hypothesis till he had traced the story or myth now mentioned to its earliest form. (See *Science of Lang.*, 6th ed., 1871, p. 605.)

II. *Plural. Ord. Lang.:* Provisions, viands.

"The kitchin clerke, that hight Digestion,
Did order all th' *achates* in seemely wise."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 31.

¶ It is so in the first and second quartos, but in the folios it is *cates.*

ąˌ-châˈ-tēs, *s.* [Gr. ἀχάτης (*achatēs*), Lat. *achates* = the agate; also in part the onyx. Pliny says that it was first found on the banks of the Achates, now the Drillo, a river in Sicily.] An agate. (*Minsheu, &c.*)

"These following bodies do not draw, smaragd, *achates.*"—*Bacon: Physiol. Rem.*

ăchˌ-ąˌ-tīˈ-nąˌ, *s.* [Gr. ἀχάτης (*achatēs*) = agate.] A genus of snails belonging to the family Helicidæ. In 1851 Woodward estimated the known species at 120 recent and 14 fossil. The Achatinæ are the largest of all snails, some African species being eight inches in length, and depositing eggs an inch in their larger diameter.

* **ąˌ-châˈ-tŏr,** * **ąˌ-châˈ-tŏur,** *s.* [Achat.] The person who had charge of the acatry, the purveyor, a caterer.

¶ By 34 Edward III., it was enacted that all purveyors should thenceforth be called *achators.*

"A gentil maunciple was ther of a temple,
Of which *achatours* mighten take exemple."
Chaucer: Prologue to C. T., 569.

* **ąˌ-châuˈfe,** *v.t.* [A.N. In Fr. *échauffer* = to heat, to overheat; *chauffer* = to heat.] [Chafe.] To warm, to heat, to make hot.

"That swollen sorrow fer to put away
With softe salve *achaufe* it and dede."
Boethius MS. (*Halliwell.*)

* **ąˌ-çhâuˈnġe,** *v.t.* [An old form of Change (q.v.).] To change.

"Whan the emperice that understod.
Al *achaunged* was hire blod." *Sevyn Sages*, 456.

* **ąˌ-çhâuˈnġed,** *pa. par.* [Achaunge.]

* **ąˌ-çhâˈy-ĕre,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Gear array, or more probably chere, countenance.

"Scho was frely and fayre,
Wele semyd hir *achayere.*"
Sir Degrevante, MS. Lincoln. (*Halliwell.*)

āche (formerly pron. **āçhe**), *s.* [A.S. *ăce.*]

1. *Of the body:* Pain, especially of a continued kind.

"In coughs, *aches*, stitches, ulcerous throes and cramps."
Tennyson: St. Simeon Stylites.

"Sore *aches* she needs must have! but less
Of mind, than body's wretchedness,
From damp, and rain, and cold."
Wordsworth: Ruth.

¶ Often used in this sense in composition, as a *headache*, an *earache*, *toothache*, &c.

2. *Of the mind:* Distress, sorrow, grief. (See second example under No. 1.)

āche (formerly pron. **āçhe**), * **āke,** *v.i.* [A.S. *acan, acian.*]

1. *Of the body:* To suffer pain, to be in pain, to be painful.

"For all my bones, that even with anguish *ache*,
Are troubled." *Milton: Trans. Ps.* vi.

2. *Of the mind:* To suffer grief, to be grieved, distressed, or afflicted.

"With present ills his heart must *ache*."
Cowper: To Rev. Mr. Newton.

¶ In this sense also it is used, though more rarely, in composition, as *heart-ache*, meaning not disease of the physical organ, but mental distress.

¶ In Hudibras III. ii. 407, *ach-es* is a dissyllable.

* *Pricking aches:* Convulsions. (*Rider.*)

* **āçhe,** *s.* [Ash.] An ash-tree. (*Plumpton Corresp.*, fo. 188.)

* **āçhe,** *s.* Age.

"But thus Godis low, and he wil welde
Even of blod, of good, of *ache*."
MS. Douce, 302, fo. 30. (*Halliwell.*)

* **āˈçhe-bōne,** *s.* [Aitch-bone.] The hip-bone. (*Wright.*)

* **ąˌ-çhĕkˈ-ĭd,** *a.* Choked.

"And right anon whan that Theseus sethe
The best *achekid*, he shal on him lepe
To sleen him, or they comin mine to hepe."
Ley of Ariadne, 123.

* **ăçhˈ-ĕl-or.** Old spelling of Ashlar (q.v.).

ąˌ-chēˈne, ąˌ-chēˈ-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Achænium.]

* **ąˌ-çhĕˈ-ō-kĭ-ĕn, ąˌ-çhĕˈ-ō-kęn, ąˌ-çhoˈ-kęn,** *v.* [Choke.] To choke, to suffocate. (*Chaucer.*)

* **ăˈçh-ĕr,** *s.* An usher.

"... [Loys Stacy] *acher* to the Duke of Burgoine."—*Quotation in Archæologia*, xxvi. 278.

Aˌ-çhĕr-nąr, * **Aˌ-çhĕrˈ-nęr,** * **Aˌ-charˈ-nęr,** * **Aˌ-carˈ-nar,** *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.] A star of the first magnitude, called also α Eridani. It is not visible in Great Britain.

Ăchˈ-ĕ-rŏn, *s.* [Lat. *Acheron*; Gr. Ἀχέρων (*Acherōn*): ἄχος (*achos*) = pain, distress; ῥόος (*rhoos*) = a stream; ῥέω (*rheō*) = to flow.] A fabled stream in the infernal regions. Some rivers belonging to this world bore the same name.

"... behold black *Acheron!*
Once consecrated to the sepulchre."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 61.

"Get you gone,
And at the pit of *Acheron*
Meet me i' the morning; thither he
Will come to know his destiny."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 5.

"And enter there the kingdoms void of day;
Where Phlegethon's loud torrents, rushing down,
Hiss in the flaming gulf of *Acheron.*"
Pope: Homer; Odyssey x. 607—609.

Ăch-ĕ-rŏnˈ-tĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *Acherontis*, genit. of *Acheron.* So called because of the terror the sphinx so designated causes in some superstitious minds.] A genus of sphinxes or hawk-moths, containing the celebrated *A. atropos*, or Death's-head Hawk-moth. [Death's-head Hawk-moth.]

Ăch-ĕ-rŏnˈ-tĭc, *a.* Pertaining to the infernal regions; gloomy, dark.

* **ąˌ-chĕrˈ-sĕt,** *s.* [Cherset.]

* **ăchˈ-ĕr-spȳre,** *s.* [Acrospire.] A sprout, a germination. (*Scotch.*)

"As soon as the *acherspyre* appears."—*Jamieson: Dict. Scott. Lang*

* **ăchˈ-ĕr-spȳre,** *v.i.* [Acrospire.] To sprout, to germinate.

"They let it *acherspyre*, and shute out all the thrift and substance at baith the ends, quhere it sould come at ane end only."—*Chalmerlan Air*, ch. xxvi.

Ăch-ĕ-rū′-sĭ-ăn, *a.* [Lat. *Acherusius*, fr. *Acheron*; Gr. Ἀχέρων (*Acherōn*).] Pertaining to Lake Acherusia, in Campania, or to Acheron.

*** ą-chēs′-oŭn,** *s.* [A.N. *achaison.*] Reason. cause. Occasion. (*Hearne: Gloss. to Langtoft.*)

"And all he it dede tor traisoun
King to be was his *achesoun.*"
Arthour & Merlin, p. 8.

ăch′-ē-tą, *s.* [Lat. *acheta* = the cicada; Gr. ἀχέτας (*achetas*) and ἀχέτα (*acheta*), fr. ἀχέτης (*achetēs*) = clear-sounding: ἠχέω (*ēcheō*) = to sound.] A genus of insects with no affinity to the Cicadas, though the etymology suggests the contrary. They belong to the order Orthoptera, and the section of it called Saltatoria, that is, having legs adapted for leaping. It contains the well-known domestic hearth-cricket (*Acheta domestica*) and the field-cricket (*A. campestris*). [CRICKET, ACHETIDÆ.]

ą-chĕt′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [ACHETA.] The family of Orthopterous insects, of which Acheta is the type. [ACHETA.]

ăch-ĕt-ī′-ną, ăch-ĕt-ī′-næ, *s. pl.* [ACHETA.]

Entom.: In some classifications, a subfamily of insects placed under the family Gryllidæ, which again is made to include all the Orthopterous insects having legs adapted for leaping.

*** ą-chē′-tўn,** *v.* To escheat. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** ą-chē′ve,** *v.* [A.N.] To accomplish.

"And through falshed ther lust *acheved.*"
Rom. of the Rose, 2,049.

¶ Urry reads *achived.*

ăche′-weēd, *s.* An old name for the gout-weed (q.v.).

ą′-chĭ-ąr, *s.* [Malay.] An Eastern condiment, consisting of the young shoots of the bamboo (*Bambusa arundinacea*).

ą-chīēv′-ą-ble, *a.* [ACHIEVE.] Able to be achieved, within man's power to accomplish.

"Are enterprises like these *achievable?*"—*Bowring: Pref. to Bentham's Works.*

† ą-chīēv′-ąnçe, *s.* [ACHIEVE.] Achievement, accomplishment of a great and arduous enterprise.

". . . it may sufficiently appear to them that will read his noble acts and *achievances.*"—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, 195 *b.*

ą-chīēv′e, * ąt-chīē′ve, *v.t.* [Fr. *achever*, Prov. *acabar* = to bring to a head, complete, to finish, to accomplish, achieve; O. Fr. *chever* = to come to the end: fr. French *chef* = head, in Prov. *cap.*] To gain by heroic effort, to effect an exploit by skill, courage, and endurance.

Used (*a*) when the aim is a person.

"Aaron, a thousand deaths would I propose,
To *achieve* her whom I love."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 1.

(*b*) When it is a victory gained by arms or other advantage on the field of action.

"Some people, indeed, talked as if a militia could *achieve* nothing great."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

(*c*) When it is a great intellectual acquisition.

"For aught that human reasoning can *achieve.*"
Wordsworth: Excursion, iv.

ą-chīē′ved, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ACHIEVE.]

ą-chīēve′-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr. *achèvement* = a completion, a finishing.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An heroic deed, an exploit successfully carried out on the field of action.

"The noble *achievements* of remote ancestors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. An intellectual feat.

"The highest *achievements* of the human intellect."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

"I, as a man of science, feel a natural pride in scientific *achievement.*"—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), iv. 93.

II. *Technically:*

Her.: A complete heraldic composition, exhibiting the shield with its quarterings and impalements, together with its external accessories of coronet, supporters, crests, motto, &c. Applied especially to a funeral escutcheon, exhibiting the rank and family of a deceased nobleman or gentleman, and placed on his demise in front of his house, or in some other conspicuous place. [HATCHMENT.]

ą-chīē′-vēr, *s.* [ACHIEVE.] One who is successful in doing an heroic deed, or in making an intellectual conquest.

"These conquerors and *achievers* of mighty exploits."—*Barrow.*

ą-chīē′-vĭng, *pr. par.* [ACHIEVE.]

ach′-ĭl, *a.* Noble. [ATHIL.] (*Scotch.*)

*** ąch-ĭl-ēr.** [ASHLAR.]

ą-chĭl-lē′-ą, *s.* [From Achilles, a disciple of Chiron, said to have been the first physician who used the plant for healing wounds.] Milfoil. A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ, or Compositæ, the sub-order Tubuliflorеæ, and the tribe Anthemideæ. Two species are wild in Great Britain: the *A. millefolium*, or Milfoil [MILFOIL], which is very common; and the *A. ptarmica*, or Sneezewort Yarrow, which is not unfrequent. [SNEEZEWORT.] Besides these there are three species doubtfully native: the *A. decolorans*, *A. tanacetifolium*, and *A. tomentosa*. There are many foreign species. Some of these are cultivated as edgings to walks in gardens.

ą-chĭl-lē′-ĭn, *s.* ($C_{20}H_{38}N_2O_{15}$.) [ACHILLEA.]

Chem.: A nitrogenous substance which, along with moschatin, exists in the aqueous extract of the iva-plant (*Achillea moschata*). It appears to occur also in the common milfoil (*Achillea millefolium*). It is brittle, glassy, of a brown-red colour, and melts at 100°.

ą-chĭl-lĕt′-ĭn, *s.* ($C_{11}H_{17}NO_4$.) [ACHILLEA.]

Chem.: A substance formed by boiling achillein for several days with dilute sulphuric acid.

Ą-chĭl′-lĭs tĕn′-dō (*tendo Achillis* = the tendon of Achilles). [Lat. According to classic fable, the mother of Achilles dipped him in the waters of the river Styx, thus rendering every part of him invulnerable, excepting only the heel by which she held him. He lost his life, notwithstanding this, by a wound in the heel produced by an arrow from the bow of Paris, son of the Trojan king.]

TENDON OF ACHILLES.

Anat.: A strong tendinous cord affording insertion in the bone to the gastrocnemius and the soleus muscles. It is situated at the part of the heel where Achilles received his death-wound. It is the largest tendon in the body.

"The *tendo Achillis* inserted into the *os calcis.*"—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. vii., p. 170.

ą-chĭm′-ĕn-ēs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Probably ἀ priv.; χείμα (*cheima*) = winter-weather, cold, frost, winter.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Gesneraceæ, or Gesnerworts. It consists of erect herbs, with axillary flowers of great beauty. They have underground tubers by which they are propagated. They are cultivated in hot-houses, the original country of most of them being Central America.

ā′-chĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [ACHE.]

As adjective: That aches.

"Each *aching* nerve refuse the lance to throw."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. ii., 464.

"The *aching* heart, the *aching* head"
Longfellow: Golden Legend, ii.

"What peaceful hours I once enjoy'd!
How sweet their memory still!
But they have left an *aching* void
The world can never fill."
Cowper: Olney Hymns.

As substantive:

1. Continued pain of body.

"When old age comes to wait upon a great and worshipful sinner, it comes attended with many painful girds and *achings* called the gout."—*South.*

2. Continued and very painful mental distress.

"That spasm of terror, mute, intense,
That breathless, agonised suspense,
From whose hot throb, whose deadly *aching*,
The heart hath no relief but breaking."
Moore: Lalla Rookh.

ăch′-ĭr-īte, ăch′-ĭr-ĭt, *s.* [In Ger. *achirit.* Named after Achir Mahmed, a Bucharest merchant, who discovered it about 1785.] A mineral, called also DIOPTASE (q.v.).

ą-chī′-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀ, priv.; χείρ (*cheir*) = *hand*, but here used for *fin.*] The name given by Lacepède to a genus of fishes of the order Malacopterygii subbrachiati. The species resemble soles, but are totally destitute of pectoral fins.

ăch-lăm-ўd′-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἀ, priv.; χλαμύς (*chlamus*), genit. χλαμύδος (*chlamudos*) = a cloak, a mantle.] (*Lit.*) Without a cloak.

Bot.: Applied to plants in which the essential parts of the flower, the stamens and pistils, are unprotected either by calyx or corolla. The Willows, some species of Euphorbia, the Peppers, &c., afford examples of this structure.

"No very striking affinity can be pointed out as yet between it and the other parts of the *Achlamydeous* group."—*Lindley: Nat. Syst. Bot.*, 2nd ed., p. 192.

*** ąch′-lēre,** *s.* [ASHLAR.]

ăch′-lў-ą, *s.* A genus of Algæ (Sea-weeds), or possibly a fungus allied to Mucor, but developed in water. *A. prolifera* grows on diseased gold fishes and similar animals, and is fatal to their existence. The Achlya possesses spontaneous motion.

ăch′-lўs, *s.* [Gr. ἀχλύς (*achlus*) = a mist, gloom, darkness. In Hesiod personified as the eternal night, more ancient than chaos.]

Med.: A darkness or dimness of sight; also, a speck upon the cornea, rendering it more or less opaque.

ăch′-mą-tīte, *s.* [In Ger. *achmatit*, from Achmatorsk, in the Ural Mountains, where it occurs.] A mineral, called also EPIDOTE (q.v.).

ăch′-mīte, ăc′-mīte, *s.* [In. Ger. *achmit*; Gr. ἀκμή (*akmē*) = a point.] [ACMITE.]

ăch-năn′-thĕ-æ, *s.* [ACHNANTHES.]

Bot.: A cohort of Diatomaceæ (q.v.).

ăch-năn′-thēs, *s.* [Gr. ἄχνη (*achnē*) = anything shaved off, froth, chaff; ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Diatomaceæ.

*** ą-chŏk′ed,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [CHOKE.] Choked.

"For he was *a-choked* anon,
And toward the dethe he drowe."
MS. Laud, 106, fo. 166. (*Halliwell.*)

ą-chŏl′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἀχολία (*acholia*) = want of gall: ἀ, priv.; χολή (*cholē*) = gall, bile.]

Med.: Deficiency or absence of bile—often a fatal disease. It differs from jaundice, in which bile is made as usual by the liver, but is afterwards absorbed by the blood, while in acholia it is not formed at all. The latter may arise from acute atrophy, impermeability of the bile-ducts, cirrhosis, fatty degeneration of the liver, or other causes. (Tanner: *Manual of Med.*)

*** ąch′-ŏn,** *a.* Each one.

"The lady tok her maydens *achon*,
And wente the way that ache hadde er gon."
Launfal, 1,018.

ăch-or, *s.* [Gr. ἄχωρ (*achōr*), genit. ἄχορος (*achoros*), later ἄχωρις (*achōris*) = scurf, dandriff. Galen considered ἄχωρες (*achōres*) as ulcerations peculiar to the hairy scalp, and discharging from very small pores a viscid ichor, consequent to pustules.]

Med.: The scald-head, a small pustule full of straw-coloured matter, breaking out on the heads of infants or young children.

ăch-ŏr′-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἄχωρ (*achōr*) = scurf, dandriff.]

Bot.: A genus of Fungals, of which one species, the *A. Schaenleinii*, is parasitic on the human skin in the disease called *Porrigo favosa.*

ą-chō′te, ą-chī-ō′te, *s.* A seed of the arnotto-tree (*Bixa orellana*).

ăch′-răs, *s.* [Gr. ἀχράς (*achras*), genit. ἀχράδος (*achrados*) = the *Pyrus pyraster*, a kind of wild pear.]

* 1. A wild choak-pear. [See etymology.] (*Kersey.*)

2. *Mod. Bot.:* Sappodilla or Nisberry tree. A genus of plants belonging to the order Sapotacæ or Sapodillas, and containing the Sappodilla plum (*Achras sapota*), the marmalade (*A. mammosa*), both tropical fruits used as articles of the dessert.

ăch-rō′-ĭte, *s.* [Gr. ἄχροος (*achroos*) = colourless: ἀ, priv.; χρώς (*chrōs*), or χροιά (*chroia*) = (1) the surface of the skin; (2) complexion, colour.] A mineral, a colourless variety of ordinary tourmaline. It is found in Elba.

ăch-rō-măt′-ĭc, *a.* [In Fr. *achromatique*; from Gr. ἀχρώματος (*achrōmatos*) = colourless: ἀ, priv.; χρῶμα (*chrōma*) = colour.]

Optics: Colourless.

1. *Achromatic Telescope:* The name given by Dr. Bevis to an improved form of the refracting telescope constructed by Dollond in 1761. When a single lens is used for the object-glass of a telescope, the image of the object is fringed with colour, and hence high magnifying powers cannot be used, unless the focal length of the lens is very considerable. Sir Isaac Newton, from experiments made on the refrangibility of light, had erroneously concluded that the size of the object-glasses of refracting telescopes could not be enlarged beyond three or four inches [APERTURE]: for this reason he turned his attention to reflected light, in which the image of the object is uncoloured. Reflecting telescopes of the Gregorian form were from Newton's time generally used. In the middle of the last century, Dollond, a Spitalfields weaver, undertook a course of experiments with the object of ascertaining the correctness of Newton's statements. His researches were rewarded by the valuable discovery that by using two different kinds of glass, and giving to the surfaces of each lens a different curvature—the focal lengths of the two lenses being in a certain ratio—an image of the object could be obtained free from colour; while, by a skilful arrangement of the radii of the surfaces of each glass, the errors arising from spherical aberration [ABERRATION] could be entirely removed. In the early telescopes made by Dollond and his son Peter, the object-glass was usually a double concave lens of flint enclosed between two convex glasses of crown (Fig. 1); but modern object-glasses have only a concave lens of flint combined with a convex of crown or plate (Fig. 2). A century ago flint-glass of a size suitable for large telescopes could not be obtained; but more recently the removal of the excise duty, and the success attained by Guinand and others in glass manufacture, have enabled English and foreign opticians to construct achromatic telescopes of considerable magnitude, with object-glasses of twelve, fifteen, and even twenty-six inches diameter, the area of aperture having the property of increasing in a considerable ratio the power of the telescope to penetrate into space and render visible the minutest objects. Achromatic telescopes, from their convenient size and comparative cheapness, have been and still are generally used by astronomers in Great Britain, Europe, and America, and by their aid many modern discoveries have been made. So perfect is the image formed by a well-corrected achromatic object-glass, that almost any magnifying power can be applied; and thus a telescope of this form three or four feet in length is superior in its definition and surpasses in magnifying power one of the old unwieldy telescopes 100 feet long. The eye-glasses of the telescope also require to be free from colour and aberration, and the correction of these defects is accomplished by an arrangement of the lenses forming the eye-piece. [See EYE-PIECE, OBJECT-GLASS, APLANATIC.]

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

2. *Achromatic Microscope:* In a compound microscope an image of the object is first formed by the objective, and afterwards enlarged by the lenses constituting the eye-piece. Till about the year 1830 the object-glasses of microscopes were mostly formed of single or combined lenses, the apertures of which, in order to obtain a distinct image of the object, were exceedingly small. The labours of modern opticians to adapt the achromatic principle to compound microscopes were rewarded by the construction of lenses in which the images of objects were rendered distinct in their minute details even when high magnifying powers were applied. In a modern microscopic objective, not only is the colour corrected and the image free from distortion, but by an increase in the angle of aperture [ANGLE OF APERTURE] the penetrating power of the objective is considerably increased, and less magnifying power is required from the eye-piece. With a good objective of one-eighth of an inch focus, magnifying powers ranging from 450 to 1,200 diameters can be obtained by using different eye-pieces. [OBJECTIVE.]

ą-chrō-măt-ĭşm, *s.* [ACHROMATIC.] *s.* The quality or state of being achromatic.

ą-chrō'-măt-ĭşm, *s.* [Gr. ἀ, priv.; χρωματισμός (*chrōmatismos*) = colouring, dyeing.] The quality or state of being achromatic.

"The *achromatism* of the eye may be in part due to the diversity of shape and density of the refractive media, which seem to bear some analogy to the system forming the achromatic object-glass of Herschel."—*Todd & Bowman. Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 60.

ach'-rôot (the *ch* is a strong guttural), *s.* [Local name.] The root of *Morinda tinctoria*, a Cinchonad. It is used in India as a dye.

ach-tar-ăg'-dīte, *s.* [Named from the Achtaragda, a tributary of the Wilna, where it occurs.] A mineral ranged by Dana, in 1868, as a doubtful species, and placed under his "Appendix to Clays." It soils the fingers like chalk.

* **ą-çhuʼyn, ąçh'-wĭn,** *v.t.* [ESCHEW.] To shun, to avoid.

"*Achuynge* or beynge ware."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **ach'-wrĕ,** *s.* [Wel. *ach-gwré* = near-beet.] An enclosure of wattles or thorns surrounding a building at such a distance from it as to prevent cattle from gaining access to the thatch. (*Ancient Institut. Wales.*)

* **ąçh'-wĭn.** [ACHUYN.]

ăch-ŷr-ăn'-thēş, *s.* [Gr. ἄχυρον (*achuron*) = chaff; ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower. The name refers to the chaffy nature of the floral envelopes.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Amaranthaceæ, or Amaranths. About thirty species are known, all from the hotter parts of the Old World, whence a few have spread to America. They are sometimes climbing trees or shrubs, but most are mere weeds. *A. aspera* and *A. fruticosa* are used in India in cases of dropsy; *A. viridis* as a poultice.

ā-çĭc'-ų-ą, *s.* [Lat. = a small pin for a head-dress. A feminine diminutive for *acus* = a needle: Gr. ἀκή (*akē*) = a point; Lat. *acies* = a point.]

1. *Bot. & Zool.:* A slender spine or bristle.

¶ In *Bot. (spec.)*: The bristle-like abortive flower of a grass. In this sense used specially by Dumortier. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*)

2. *Zool.:* A genus of operculous pulmonated Mollusca. *A. fusca* occurs recent in Britain, besides being fossil in the Pliocene of Essex.

ā-çĭc'-ų-ąr, *a.* [From Lat. *acicula* (q.v.).] Needle-shaped.

1. *Min.:* A term applied to long, slender, and straight prismatic crystals. (*Phillips: Mineral.*, 2nd ed., p. lxxxiii.) Example, the crystals of titanite.

2. *Bot.:* A term applied specially to leaves. (*Loudon: Cyclopæd. of Plants, Glossary.*)

acicular bismuth, *s.* A mineral called also AIKINITE (q.v.).

ā-çĭc'-ų-ąr-lў, *adv.* [ACICULAR.] In an acicular manner or form, in the form of needles or bristles.

ā-çĭc'-ų-ātе, ā-çĭc'-ų-ā-tĕd, *a.* [Lat. *acicula* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Marked with fine, irregular streaks, such as might be produced by the point of a needle. (*Lindley.*)

ā-çĭc-ūl'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. (1) *acicula* (q.v.); (2) *forma* = form, shape.] Of an acicular form, needle-shaped.

ā-çĭc'-ūl-ītе, *s.* [Lat. *acicula* = a small pin for a headdress, dim. of *acus* = a needle; suff. *-ite.*] A mineral called also AIKINITE (q.v.). See also ACICULAR BISMUTH.

ăç'-ĭd, *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *acide*; Ital. *acido*, fr. Lat. *acidus* = sour, tart; *aceo* = to be sour, fr. root * *ac* = sharp, which appears also in Lat. *acies* = the point of a weapon, and Gr. ἀκή (*akē*) = point, ἀκις (*akis*) = point, ἀκμή (*akmē*) = point, ἄκρος (*akros*) = at the point or end, &c.; Sansc. *asi* = the point of a sword; Wel. *awc* = an edge or point.] [EDGE.]

I. *As adjective:* Sour, tart, sharp to the taste.

"The fruit of Averrhoa is intensely acid."—*Lindley: Nat. Syst. Bot.*, 2nd ed., p. 140.

II. *As substantive:*

1. *Chem.:* A salt of hydrogen in which the hydrogen can be replaced by a metal, or can, with a basic metallic oxide, form a salt of that metal and water. Acid oxides of the same element are distinguished by the termination of *-ous* and *-ic*—as sulphurous and sulphuric—the latter containing the most oxygen; they are also called anhydrides. They unite with water and form acids having the same terminations. By replacement of the hydrogen by a metal they form salts distinguished by the terminations *-ite* and *-ate* respectively. These acids are called oxygen acids; formerly it was thought that all acids contained oxygen, this element being regarded as the acidifying principle (generating acid). But many acids are formed by direct union of hydrogen with an element, as hydrochloric acid (HCl), hydrosulphuric acid (H_2S), or with an organic radical, as hydrocyanic acid, H(CN). Acids which are soluble in water redden blue litmus, and have a sour taste. Acids are said to be monobasic, dibasic, tribasic, &c., according as one, two, or three atoms of hydrogen can be replaced by a metal. Organic acids can be produced by the oxidation of an alcohol or aldehyde. They contain the monad radical (HO·OC), once if they are monobasic, twice if dibasic, &c. They are also classed as monotomic, diatomic, &c., according as they are derived from a monatomic or diatomic alcohol, &c. Acids derived from a diatomic alcohol can be alcohol acids or aldehyde acids. [See GLYCOL.] Many organic acids occur in the juices of vegetables, some in animals, as formic acid in ants.

2. *Min.:* In W. Phillips' arrangement of minerals, acids constitute his third class. He arranges under it sulphuric acid and boracic acid, both of which occur native.

ăç-ĭd-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *acid* (root of *acidus* = acid); *-i* connective, and *fero* = to bear.] Bearing or containing an acid.

¶ In W. Phillips's distribution of minerals into eight classes, Acidiferous Earthy Minerals constituted the fourth, Acidiferous Alkaline minerals the fifth, and Acidiferous-Alkaline Earthy minerals the sixth. Under the fourth class above-named were ranked such minerals as calc spar, gypsum, boracite, witherite, heavy spar, strontianite, &c.; under his fifth class were ranked nitre, natron, borax, sal-ammoniac, &c.; and under his sixth, alum, cryolite, and glauberite. Minerals are now arranged on another principle. [MINERALOGY.]

ăç-ĭd'-ĭ-fī-ą-ble, *a.* [ACIDIFY.] Capable of being rendered acid.

ăç-ĭd-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* The act or process of acidifying or rendering acid; also the state of being so acidified.

ăç-ĭd'-ĭ-fīed, *pa. par. & a.* [ACIDIFY.]

ăç-ĭd'-ĭ-fў, *v.t.* [Lat. *acid* (root of *acidus* = acid); *-i* connective, and *facio* = to make.] To render acid or sour.

ăç-ĭd'-ĭ-fў-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [ACIDIFY.]

acidifying principle, *s.* That which gives an acid property to a substance.

ăç-ĭd-ĭm'-ĕt-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *acid*, and Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring the strength of acids.

ăç-ĭd-ĭm'-ĕt-rў, *s.* [In Ger. *acidimetrie.*] [ACIDIMETER.] The process of determining the quantity of real acid in a sample of hydrated acid. This may be done by volumetric or by weight analysis. The former method is carried out by ascertaining the measured quantity of a standard alkaline solution required to saturate a given volume of the acid. That by weight analysis can be effected in more ways than one. A convenient one is to decompose a known weight of the acid with an excess of acid carbonate of sodium or potassium, and estimate by weight the quantity of carbonic anhydride evolved. When this is done the quantity of real acid can without difficulty be ascertained. (*Watts: Chemistry.*)

* **ăç'-ĭd-ĭst,** *s.* [ACID.] One who maintains the doctrine of acids.

". . . agreeable to what the *acidists* would call an alkali."—*Dr. Slare: Hist. Roy. Soc.*, iv. 442.

ăç-ĭd'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [In Ger. *aciditat*; Fr. *acidité*; Ital. *acidità*, fr. Lat. *aciditas.*] The quality of being sour or sharp to the taste; sourness, tartness, sharpness to the taste.

". . . and consequently *acidity* was but an accidental quality of some of these bodies."—*Max Müller: Science of Lang.*, 6th ed., ii. 84.

ăç-ĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Acid.] Acidity, sourness, sharpness to the taste.

ăç-ĭd-ŏm′-ĕt-ēr, *s.* Same as Acidimeter.

ăç-ĭd′-ụ-læ, *s. pl.* [Fr. *eaux acidules* = acidulated waters.] Mineral waters containing carbonic anhydride. They effervesce and have an acid taste.

ăç-ĭd′-ụ-lāte, *v.t.* [In Fr. *aciduler*, fr. Lat. *acidulus* = sourish, a little sour, a dimin. fr. *acidus* = sour.] [Acid.] To render slightly sour, to make somewhat acid.

". . . by *acidulating* the solution with hydrochloric acid."—*Graham: Chem.*, 2nd ed., ii. 677.

ăç-ĭd′-ụ-lā-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Acidulate.]

"Simple *acidulated* fluids produce little or no change on meat and albumen in the course of twelve or twenty-four hours."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 202.

ăç-ĭd′-ụ-lā-tĭng, *pr. par.* [Acidulate.]

ăç′-ĭd-ūle, *s.* [In Ger. *acidul.*] The same as Acidulum (q.v.).

ăç-ĭd′-ụ-lent, *a.* [Acidulum.]

Fig.: With an expression of acidity, sharp.

"But king's confessor, Abbé Moudon, starts forward; with anxious *acidulent* face, twitches him by the sleeve."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. i., bk. i., ch. iv.

ăç-ĭd′-ụ-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *acidulus.*] A little sour or acid, moderately sharp to the taste, subacid.

". . . dulcified from *acidulous* tincture."—*Burke.*

ăç′-ĭ-ē-rage, *s.* [Fr. *aciérage*, fr. *acier*, steel, and *-age.*] The process of depositing a layer of steel on another metal so as to render it more durable, as in the case of "steel-faced" stereotype and copper plates.

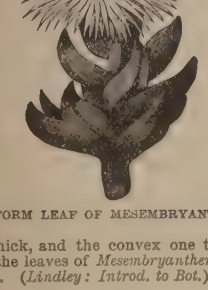
ăç′-ĭ-ē-rāte, *v.t.* [Fr. *aciérer.*] To change into steel.

ā′-çĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *acus* = a needle; *forma* = form.] Needle-shaped.

ăç-ĭn-ā′-çĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Acinus.] Full of kernels.

ăç-ĭn-ăç′-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. (1) *acinaces;* Gr. *ἀκινάκης* (*akinakēs*), properly a Persian word = the short sword or sabre in use among the Persians and Scythians: (2) *forma* = form.]

Bot.: Scimitar-shaped, *i.e.*, curved, fleshy, plane on the two sides, the concave border



Acinaciform leaf of Mesembryanthemum.

being thick, and the convex one thin. Example, the leaves of *Mesembryanthemum acinaciforme.* (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*)

ą-çĭn-ē′-sĭ-ą, ą-çĭn-ē′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἀκινησία* (*akinēsia*), *ἀκίνησις* (*akinēsis*) = quiescence: *ἀ*, priv.; and *κινέω* (*kineō*) = to set in motion.]

Med.: Paralysis of motion. A kind of imperfect paralysis. Imperfect paralysis is divided into *acinesia* = paralysis of motion, and *anæsthesia* = paralysis of sensibility.]

ą-çĭ-nē′-tą, *s.* [Gr. *ἀκίνητος* (*akinētos*) = motionless: *ἀ*, priv.; *κινέω* (*kineō*) = to move.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Epiphytal Orchids from Central America. They have splendid racemes of yellow flowers. Various species are cultivated in hot-houses.

2. *Zool.:* The type-genus of Acinetæ (q.v.).

ą-çĭ-nē′-tæ, *s. pl.* [Acineta.]

Zool.: A group of tentaculiferous infusoria, of which the genus Acineta is the type.

***ą-çĭn-ęt-ī′-ną,** *s. pl.* [Acineta.]

Zool.: An old name for the Acinetæ (q.v.).

ăç-ĭn′-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *acinus* = berry; *forma* = form.]

1. *Bot.:* Clustered like grapes.

2. *Anat.:* The *Tunica aciniformis* is the same as the *Tunica uvea* of the eye.

ăç′-ĭn-ŏs, ăç′-ĭn-ŏs, *s.* [Gr. *ἄκινος* (*akinos*) = basil thyme.] [Calamintha.]

ăç-ĭn-ōs′e, *a.* [Lat. *acinosus* = (1) full of grapes, (2) resembling grapes.] [Acinus.]

Min.: Resembling grapes. A term applied to iron ore found in masses and variously coloured.

ăç′-ĭn-oŭs, *a.* [In Fr. *acineux.*]

Min.: Consisting of minute granular concretions.

ăç-ĭn′-ụ-lą, *s.* [Lat. *acinus* = a berry, which it somewhat resembles.] A genus of fungi belonging to the order Physomycetes. *A. clavus* is the ergot of corn.

ăç′-ĭn-ŭs (pl. **ăç′-ĭn-ī**), *s.* [Lat. *acinus* & *acinum* = (1) a young berry with seeds, especially the grape; (2) the kernel of a drupe.]

I. *Botany:*

1. A bunch of fleshy fruit, especially a bunch of grapes. In Gærtner's classification of fruits, Acinus is the first subdivision of the genus Bacca, or Berry, and is one-celled, with one or two hard seeds, as in the grape, the raspberry, the gooseberry, &c.

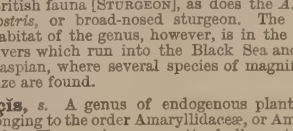
2. (*pl.*) The small stones as in grapes, strawberries, &c. (*Loudon: Cyclop. of Plants, Glossary.*)

II. *Anat.* (*plur.*): Portions of glands suspended like small berries around a central stem.

"These cells grow, and become the future *acini.*"—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 454.

-acious. Suffix. [Lat. *-acis*, genit. of adj. termination *-ax*, and suff. *-osus*, *-ous* = full of, or characterised by: as *pertinacious*, fr. *pertinaci(s)*, genit. of adj. *pertinax*, and suff. *-ous* = full of determination, characterised by determination; *veracious*, fr. *veraci(s)*, genit. of adj. *verax*, and *-ous* = full of, or characterised by, truth.] The suffix *-acious* is akin to, but not identical with, *-aceous* (q.v.).

ăç-ĭ-pĕn′-sĕr, *s.* [Lat. *acipenser & acipensis;* Gr. *ἀκκιπήσιος* (*akkipēsios*) = a fish, probably



Head of Sturgeon (Acipenser).

the sturgeon.] A genus of fishes belonging to Cuvier's seventh order, the Chondropterygii (cartilaginous fishes), with fixed gills. The best known species is the common sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*, Linn.), which figures in the British fauna [Sturgeon], as does the *A. latirostris*, or broad-nosed sturgeon. The great habitat of the genus, however, is in the large rivers which run into the Black Sea and the Caspian, where several species of magnificent size are found.

ā′-çĭs, *s.* A genus of endogenous plants belonging to the order Amaryllidaceæ, or Amaryllids. The species are pretty, bulbous tubers from Southern Europe and Northern Africa.

***ą-çīs′e,** *s.* Assize, assizes.

"Ther he sette his own *acise*,
And made baillifs and justices."
Kyng Alisaunder, 1,423.

***ą-çīte′,** *v.t.* [A.N.] To cite, to summon. [Accite.]

ą-çĭt′-lī, *s.* A name given to a bird—the great crested grebe or diver (*Podiceps cristatus*).

ă′-çĭ-ŭr-ġy, *s.* [Gr. *ἀκίς* (*akis*) = a point; *ἔργον* (*ergon*) = a work, an operation.] A description of the several surgical instruments.

ăck, *v.t.* [Act.] To enact. (*Scotch.*)

ăck-ą-wa′-ī nutmeg, *s.* [Local name.] The fruit of the *Acrodiclidium Camara*, a plant of the order Lauraceæ.

***ăcke,** *adv.* [Ac, *conj.*] But.

"*Acke* that ne tel thou no man."
MS. Laud. 108, fo. 1.

***ăc-kē′le,** *v.* [Acolen.] To cool.

"But verray love is vertue as I fele,
For verray love may freile desire *ackele.*"
Court of Love, 1,076.

***ăck′-ĕr, *ăk′-ĕr, *āk′-ŷr, *āg′-ąr** (*Eng.*); **āĭ′-ker** (*Scotch*), *s.* [A.S. *egor* = the flowing of the sea.] A ripple on the surface of the water, a tide; also the bore in a river. [Eager, Bore.]

"Wel know they the reume yf it a-ryse,
An *aker* is it clept, I understonde,
Whos myght there may no shippe or wynd
wytstonde."—*MS. Cott. Titus*, A. xxiii., f. 49.

āck′-ėr, *s.* [A.S. *æcer* = an acre.] An acre. (*Scotch.*)

āck′-ėr-dāle, *s.* [A.S. *æcer* = an acre; *dælan* = to divide.] Divided into single acres or into small portions. (*Scotch.*)

". . . all of it is *ackerdale* land."—*Memorie of the Somervills*, i. 168.

*** āc′-kĕr-sprĭt, ā′-cre-spīre** (E. of Eng.), **ā′ck-ėr-spŷre** (a local pronunciation in use near Huddersfield). [Acrospire.]

1. A word applied specially to potatoes when the roots have germinated before the time of gathering them. (*Cheshire dialect.*) [Acrospire.]

2. *Among masons and delvers:* Pertaining to stone of the flinty or metallic quality, and difficult to work.

¶ Used specially near Huddersfield. (*Halliwell and Wright.*)

*** ăck′-ĕ-tŏn, * ăck′-ĕ-tŏŭn,** *s.* [Hacqueton.] [A.N.] A quilted leathern jacket worn under the mail armour; sometimes used for the armour itself.

"His fomen were well boun
To perce hys *acketoun.*"
Lybeaus Disconus, 1,175.

ăck′-măn, *s.* [First element unknown.] A freshwater pirate; one who steals from ships on navigable rivers. (*Smyth.*)

*** ąc-knōw′,** *v.t.* [A.S. *oncnâwan* = to perceive.] [Aknowe.] To acknowledge.

"You will not be *acknown*, sir; why, 'tis wise;
Thus do all gamesters at all games dissemble."
Ben Jonson: Volpone, 6.

¶ Now used only in the North of England. (*Suppl. to Hardyng's Chronicle*, p. 75.) (*Halliwell.*)

ăc-knŏwl′-ĕdġe, * ăk-nŏwl′-ĕdġe, * ăk-nŏwl′-ĕġ, *v.t.* [Mid. Eng. *a* = on; *knowlechen* = acknowledge.] [Know.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. To confess, to admit.

1. *Spec.:* To admit a trifling amount of fault, error, or mistake, which the confession all but compensates. In this sense it is opposed to *confess*, but the distinction between them is not always observed. [Confess.]

". . . a gentleman *acknowledges* his mistake, and is forgiven."—*Blair: Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres* (1817), vol. i., p. 232.

2. *Less precisely:* To confess a sin or crime.

"I *acknowledged* my sin unto thee, and mine iniquity have I not hid."—*Ps.* xxxii. 5.

". . . and *acknowledged* his treason."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

II. To accept a statement of any kind, or a doctrine as true; this not involving admission of personal mistake or error, sin or crime.

"For we write none other things unto you than what ye read or *acknowledge*, and I trust ye shall *acknowledge* even to the end."—*2 Cor.* i. 13.

III. To accept the just claims of a Being or person. *Specially—*

1. *Of God:* To show veneration for, to admit the paramount claims of, to yield unbounded and loving homage to.

"In all thy ways *acknowledge* him, and he shall direct thy paths."—*Prov.* iii. 6.

2. *Of a son or daughter:* To give parental recognition to; to admit relationship and consequent parental obligation to a son or daughter whom there may be a temptation more or less to disown.

"He shall *acknowledge* the son of the hated for the first-born."—*Deut.* xxi. 17.

¶ *Similarly:* To admit the position and claims of other dependants. (*Used of God as well as man.*)

"Thus saith the Lord, the God of Israel; Like these good figs, so will I *acknowledge* them that are carried away captive of Judah, whom I have sent out of this place into the land of the Chaldeans for their good."—*Jer.* xxiv. 5.

3. To recognise the authority of a public functionary, or any one else bringing proper credentials.

"Dundee, meanwhile, had summoned all the clans which *acknowledged* his commission to assemble for an expedition into Athol."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

IV. To give a receipt for money, to feel or express gratitude for some benefit bestowed.

". . . they his gifts *acknowledged* not."
Milton.

B. *Law:* To own; so to assent to a legal instrument as to give it validity.

¶ In all the foregoing senses the place of the accusative may be supplied by the clause of a sentence introduced by *that*.

". . . nothing would induce them to *acknowledge that* an assembly of lords and gentlemen who had come together without authority from the Great Seal was constitutionally a Parliament."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

ăc-knŏwl-ĕdged, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ACKNOWLEDGE.]

". . . calm subjection to *acknowledged* law."
Wordsworth: Excur., bk. iii.

". . . namely, from what we know of the actual distribution of closely allied or representative species, and likewise of *acknowledged* varieties."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. vi., p. 178.

ăc-knŏwl-ĕdg-ĕr, *s.* [ACKNOWLEDGE.] One who acknowledges.

"She proved one of his most bountiful benefactors, and he as great an *acknowledger* of it."—*I. Walton: Life of Herbert.*

ăc-knŏwl-ĕdg-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.*

As substantive: An admission, a confession, an acceptance, a recognition.

". . . the *acknowledging* of the truth."—2 *Tim.* ii. 25; *Titus* i. 1.

ăc-knŏwl-ĕdg-mĕnt, or *** ăc-knŏwl-ĕdge-mĕnt,** *s.* [ACKNOWLEDGE.] The act of acknowledging, the state of being acknowledged, or the thing acknowledged.

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. (*Spec.*): The act of acknowledging a trifling mistake, or a more serious fault, sin, or crime.

". . . an *acknowledgment* of fault by Henry."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

2. The admission of the truth of a statement, a narrative, a doctrine, or tenet, especially if it be for one's apparent self-interest to controvert it.

"The advocates of the Government had been by universal *acknowledgment* overmatched in the contest."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

". . . to the *acknowledgment* of the mystery of God, and of the Father, and of Christ."—*Col.* ii. 2.

3. The admission of the position and claims of any Being or person; also such homage or other action as the admission thus made implies.

". . . he himself, the Pope said, could not make advances without some kind of submission; but a single act of *acknowledgment* was all which he required."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

4. The admission of having received money, whether owing to one or bestowed as a gift; the admission of having received from one a benefit of any kind; also (*spec.*), the receipt for such money, the expression of gratitude for such favour.

". . . the seeming *acknowledgment* of Henry's services."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

". . . to use the benefits conferred on us by M. Comte without *acknowledgments*."—*Martineau: Comte's Positive Philosophy*, Preface, vi.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* The admission of an act to take the responsibility of it, or the owning of a legal deed to give it validity.

¶ No verbal acknowledgment of a debt more than six years old will bar the operation of the statute of limitation [LIMITATION]; it requires the acknowledgment to be in writing.

2. *Feudal Custom. Acknowledgment money:* Money paid in some parts of England as a recognition of the new lord who succeeds to an estate on the death of his predecessor.

*** ăc-knŏwn',** *pa. par.* [ACKNOW.]

ăck'-rôot, ăk'-rôot, *s.* An Indian name for the walnut.

*** ăsh'-ĕn,** *s.* [ASH.] Ashen. (*Kennett: Gloss., MS. Lansd.*, 1,033.)

¶ Now confined to Wiltshire.

*** ăsk'-wards,** *adv.*

¶ Used (*spec.*) when an animal lies backwards and cannot rise. (*Praise of Yorkshire Ale*, 1697, p. 89, *Gloss.*)

*** ăc'-le-a,** *s.* [A.S. *ac* = oak; *leag* = a place.] A field in which oaks grow. (*Cunningham.*)

ăc-lĭ'-de, *s.* [Lat. *aclidem*, acc. of *aclis* = a small javelin.] An ancient Roman missile weapon, furnished with spikes, which was cast from the hand and then drawn back again by a thong. Each Roman warrior seems to have been provided with two.

ă-clĭn'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἀ, priv.; κλίνω (*klinō*) = to cause to bend.] *Lit.:* Unbending.

Magnetism: Not dipping.

aclinic-line, *s.* Professor August's name for the magnetic equator where the needle ceases to dip and becomes horizontal.

*** ă-clŏ'-men,** *v.t.* [Dut. *verkleumen* = to benumb.] To become torpid.

*** ă-clŏy'e,** *v.* To cloy, to overload, to overrun.

"How her contrey was grevously *acloyed*
Wyth a dragou venoms and orible of kend."
MS. Land, 416, p. 35. (*Halliwell.*)

*** ă-clŭm'-sĕn, * a-clom-sen,** *v.t.* To grow clumsy.

*** a-clŭm'-sĭd, * a-clom-sid,** *a.* [A.S.] Benumbed with cold. (*Wycliffe.*)

ăc'-mē, *s.* [In Fr. *acmé*; fr. ἀκμή (*akmē*) = a point or edge, the highest point: ἀκή (*akē*) = a point or edge.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Gen.:* The top or highest point (*figuratively rather than literally*).

¶ Till lately the word *acme* was so imperfectly naturalised in our language that it was expressed in Greek letters. Jeremy Taylor, South, Culverwell, and Phillips write it so. (Trench: *On some Deficiencies in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 30; *Eng. Past and Present*, p. 46.)

"The Latin language was judged not to have come to its ἀκμή or flourishing height of elegance until the age in which Cicero lived."—*Phillips: Prof. New World of Words*, 3rd ed. (A.D. 1671).

"Its *acme* of human prosperity and greatness."—*Burke: A Regicide Peace.*

2. *Spec.:* Mature age.

"He must be one that can instruct your youth,
And keep your *acme* in the state of truth."
Ben Jonson: Staple of News, Prol.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Med.:* Used by the Greeks to designate the height of a disease, a meaning which it still retains.

2. *Rhet.:* The height of pathos to which a speaker has risen by means of a climax.

ăc'-mīte, *s.* [Sw. *achmit*; Ger. *akmit*, fr. Gr. ἀκμή (*akmē*) = a point. So called from the pointed extremities of the crystals.] A mineral placed by Dana under his Amphibole group, the Pyroxene sub-group, and the section of it with monoclinic crystallization. Composition, $R_2O + Si_5O_3 + 2Fe_2O_3 + Si_5O_3$. Or silica, 51·3; sesquioxide of iron, 30·4; protoxide of iron, 5·1. Hardness, 6; gravity, 3·2 to 3·53; lustre, vitreous; colour, brownish or reddish brown, blackish green in the fracture. It is opaque, has an uneven fracture, and is brittle. It occurs in Norway in crystals nearly a foot long.

*** ăc-nâ'-wĕn,** *v.t.* [A.S. *oncnáwan* = to acknowledge.] [ACKNOW.] To acknowledge, to own, to confess.

ăc'-nē, *s.* [Gr. ἄχνη (*achnē*) = anything shaved off, as froth from a liquid, chaff from wheat, &c.] A genus of skin-diseases containing those characterised by pustules, which, after suppurating imperfectly, become small, hard, red circumscribed tubercles on the skin, resolving themselves but slowly. Among the leading species of the genus are (1) the *A. simplex*, consisting of small *varí*, which break out on the face, the shoulders, and the upper part of the back; (2) *A. follicularis*, or maggot-pimple; (3) the *A. indurata*, or stone-pock; and (4) the *A. rosaceæ*, or carbuncled face.

ă-cnēs'-tĭs, *a.* [Gr. ἀ, priv.; κνάω (*knaō*) = to scrape or scratch.] The part of an animal which it cannot scratch, being unable to reach it. It is the portion extending along the back from between the shoulder-blades to the loins.

ăc ni-da, *s.* [Gr. ἀ, priv.: κνίδη (*knidē*), a nettle: κνίζω (*knizō*) = (1) to scrape, (2) to make to itch.] Virginian hemp. A genus of plants belonging to the order Chenopodiaceæ, or Chenopods. *A. cannabina* is the common Virginian hemp.

a-cō, *s.* A fish found in the Mediterranean. It has been called also the *aquo*, the *sarachus*, and the *sarachinus*.

ăc-ō-căn'-thĕr-a, *s.* [Gr. (1) ἀκωκή (*akōkē*) = a point, (2) ἀνθηρός (*anthēros*) = flowering, blooming.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Solanaceæ, or Nightshades. *A. venenata* is a large bush with fragrant flowers, which grows at the Cape of Good Hope, and is so poisonous that the Hottentots use a decoction of its bark to envenom their arrows.

ă-cŏck'-bĭll, *adv.*

Naut.: A term used (1) of an anchor which

ANCHOR A-COCKBILL.

hangs down by its ring from the cathead, or (2) of the yards when they are temporarily fixed at an angle with the deck.

ă-cŏck'-horse, *adv.* Triumphantly. (*Ellis: Literary Letters*, p. 265.) A somewhat slang phrase now obsolescent. (*Nursery Rhymes.*)

ă-çœ-lō'-mĭ, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἀ, priv.; κοῖλος (*koilos*) = hollow.] [Opposed to CŒLOMATI (q.v.).] Bloodless worms. Ernst Haeckel's name for those worms which possess neither blood nor blood-cavity (Cœlomi). He includes under the designation the Flat-worms (Platyhelminthes), the Gliding-worms, the Sucker-worms, and the Tape-worms.

ă-çœm'-ĕ-tæ, ă-çœm'-ĕ-tī, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἀ, priv.; κοιμάω (*koimaō*) = to put to sleep.]

Ch. Hist.: A kind of monks and nuns who flourished in the fifth century A.D., and whose practice it was to have Divine worship carried on in their churches unceasingly, three relays of them taking duty by turns. Some Roman Catholic monks still follow the practice of the old Acœmetæ.

*** a-cōl'e,** *v.t.* [ACCOIL.] To make quiet.

"Sith that ye reft him thaquaintaunce
Of Bialacoil, his most ioie,
Whiche all his painis might *acole*."
Romaunt of the Rose, 3 564.

*** ă-cōil'd,** *a.* [ACOLEN.] Congealed.

"Now thi blod it is *acoild*."
Gy of Warwike, p. 20.

*** a-cōil'e,** *s.* A Christmas game, the same as LEVEL-COIL (q.v.). (*Beaumont & Fletcher*, iv. 215, *Note.*)

*** ă-cōl-ăs'-tĭc,** *a.* [Gr. ἀκολαστικός.] "Intemperate, riotous, prodigal, lascivious." (*Minsheu: Guide into Tongues*, 1627.)

*** ă-cōl'-ăte,** *a.* [Gr. ἀ, priv.; κολάω (*kolaō*), for κολάσειν (*kolasein*), 2 aor. inf. of κολάζω (*kolazō*) = to curtail, to prune, to check, to punish.] Froward, peevish. (*Rider: Dict.*)

*** ă-cōld',** *a.* [ACOLEN.] Cold.

"There lay this povere in gret distresse
Acolde and hungrid at the gate."
Gower MS., Soc. Antiq. 134, fo. 153. (*Halliwell.*)

"Bless thy five wits! Tom's *a-cold*."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 4.

*** ă-cōld'-ĭng, * ă-cōld'-ĭng,** *pr. par.* [ACOLD.] Getting cold.

"The sykenesse of the world thou schalt knowe by charyte *acoldyng*, and elde of hys feblenesse."—*Wimbledon: Sermon* (1388). (*MS Harlem.* 53, p. 24.)

*** ă-cō'led,** *a.* [ACOLEN.] Cooled. (*Robert of Gloucester: Herald's College MS.*)

¶ Another reading is *akelde*. (*Hearne's ed. Robt. of Glouc.*, p. 442.)

*** a-cōl'-en,** *v.t.* [A.N.] To embrace. [ACCOLL.]

"Then *acoles* he the knyt, and kysses him thryes."
Syr Gawayne, p. 71.

***a-cōl'-en,** (pret. *acolede*, pa. par. *acōled*), *v.* [A.S. *acólian*, *acélan*.] To become cool.

ăc'-ŏl-ĭn, *s.* A bird allied to the partridge, common in the Spanish West Indies, where it is used for food.

a-cŏl'-ŏ-gў, a-kŏl'-ŏ-gў, *s.* [Gr. (1) ἄκος (*akos*) = a cure, relief, remedy: fr. ἀκέομαι (*akeomai*) = to heal; (2) λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The science which treats of the remedies for diseases; the science of medicines; the *materia medica*; therapeutics.

ăc'-ŏl-ўte, ăc-ŏl'-ŏ thist, ăc-ŏl-ўth, ăc'-ŏl-ўthe, ăc-ŏl-ў'-thŭs (*pl.* **ăc-ŏl-ў'-thī),** *s.* [In Ger. *akoluth*; Fr. *acolyte*; Gr. ἀκόλουθος (*akolouthos*) = a follower, ἀκολουθέω (*akoloutheō*) = to follow: *a*, copulative; κέλευθος (*keleuthos*) = a path.]

Ch. Hist.: One belonging to an order of petty ecclesiastical functionaries instituted in the third century to attend upon the Latin clergy. Their chief duty was to light the lamps and prepare the elements for the communion. At their ordination they received a candlestick with a taper, to symbolise the first of these functions, and an empty pitcher to represent the second. Similar officers still exist in the Church of Rome.

". . . to ordain the *acolothist* to keep the sacred vessels."—*Ayliffe: Parergon Juris Canonici.*

"At the end of every station an *acolythe* (an inferior kind of officer) dips the pitiful pitch into the oil of a burning lamp."—*Ireeing: Saul and Samuel at Endor.*

"The words subdeacons, *acolythi*, ostiarii . . . ."—*Mosheim: Church Hist.*, cent. iii., pt. ii., ch. ii.

***a-cŏm'-bĕr,** *v.t.* To encumber. (*Chaucer.*)

***a-cŏm'-bĕrd,** *pa. par.* [ACOMBER.] (*Chaucer.*)

***a-cŏm'-bre,** *v.* [A.N.] To encumber, to trouble. [ACUMBRE.]

"*Acombred* was he for to here
Aske of so many lettres sere."
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin., Cantab., f. 76.

***a-cŏm'-ęl-ўd, *a-clŏm'-mўde,** *a.* or *pa. par.* [Cognate with provincial CLAMM'D, CLEMMED.] Enervated with cold. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

a-cŏn'-dўl-ŏŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἀ, priv.; κόνδυλος (*kondulos*) = the knob formed by a bent, the knuckle.]

Chiefly Bot.: Having no joints.

***ăc'-ŏn-ĭck,** *a.* [ACONITE.] Poisonous. (*Ryder.*)

ăc-ŏn'-ĭt-āte, *s.* [ACONITUM.] A chemical compound formed with aconitic acid and a base, as calcium aconitate, magnesium aconitate.

ăc'-ŏn-īte, *s.* [Lat. *aconitum* (q.v.).]

1. A name of the common Blue Monk's-hood (*Aconitum napellus*). It occurs wild in Carinthia and Carniola, and, having long been cultivated in British gardens, has escaped and become naturalised in England. It is a very poisonous plant, the root being especially dangerous. When the leaves and flowers have died away, the root, or root-stock, has sometimes been mistaken for that of horse-radish, and has been eaten with fatal results. The root is of tapering form, and when old is dark brown outside and white inside, whilst the young ones are much paler. Its taste is bitter at first, after which there is a numbness and tingling of the lips and tongue. The root-stock of the horse-radish (*Cochlearia amaracus*) is much larger than that of the aconite, and does not taper. Externally it is of a dirty yellow colour, and marked at the top by transverse scars, left behind by the leaves. Its taste is at first acrid or pungent, not bitter. [ACONITUM.]

2. *Less properly (among some gardeners, and popularly):* The *Eranthis hiemalis*, a plant of the order Ranunculaceæ, the same one as that to which the proper aconite belongs.

" *Winter-aconite* = *Eranthis hiemalis.* [See ACONITE, 2.]

ăc-ŏn-ĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [ACONITE.] Pertaining to the aconite.

aconitic acid, *s.* An acid existing naturally in *Aconitum napellus*, *Delphinium consolida*, and *Equisetum hiemale*, and doubtless in some other plants, but obtained most easily by the application of heat to citric acid. Formula $C_6H_6O_6 = (C_6H_3O_3)'''(OH)_3$. Its salts are called aconitates.

ăc-ŏn-ĭt-ī'-ną, ăc-ŏn'-ĭt-īne, *s.* [In Ger. *aconitin.*] An alkaloid substance existing in *Aconitum napellus* and some of its congeners. Formula $C_{30}H_{47}NO_7$. A white substance slightly soluble in cold, soluble in fifty parts boiling water, very soluble in ether. It melts at 80°. It is intensely poisonous. It is given internally in very small doses in severe neuralgia and rheumatism, and also forms a valuable liniment.

ăc-ŏn-ī'-tŭm, *s.* [In Fr. *aconit*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *aconito*, fr. Lat. *aconitum*; Gr. ἀκόνιτον (*akoniton*) = a poisonous plant growing on sharp steep rocks ἐν ἀκόναις (*en akonais*), or in a place called Ἀκόναι (*Akonai*), in Bithynia, or from ἄκων (*akōn*) = a dart, from its having long ago been used to poison darts with.]

1. *Bot.:* Wolf's-bane, a genus of plants belonging to the order Ranunculaceæ, or Crowfoots. The species are generally from three to six feet high, with digitate and palmate leaves, and terminal spikes of blue or yellow flowers. The best known is the Monk's-hood (*A. napellus*). [ACONITE.] The Indian *A. ferox*, supposed to be only a variety of the former, is a more virulent poison than it, being acrid in a high degree. *A. napellus* and *cammarum are* diuretic.

2. *Ord. Eng.:* Before the word *aconite* was naturalised in the language, *aconitum* was the term employed.

"As *aconitum* or rash gunpowder."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

ą-cŏn'-thē-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἄκων (*akōn*) = a dart, and θέα (*thea*) = aspect.]

Entom.: Adolias aconthea, one of the Nymphalidæ, from India and Java. The caterpillar has long projecting spines.

ą-cŏn'-tī-ăs, *s.* [Gr. ἀκοντίας (*akontias*) = a quick-darting serpent; ἀκόντιον (*akontion*) = a dart or javelin; ἄκων (*akōn*) = a javelin; ἀκή (*akē*) = a point, an edge.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of snake-like lizards, belonging to the family Anguidæ. The species are akin to the *Anguis fragilis*, but can rear themselves up and dart forwards. Contrary, however, to common belief in the regions which they inhabit, they are quite harmless. *A. meleagris* is the Cape pintado snake. *A. jaculis*, the dart-snake of the Greeks and Romans, and, according to Bochart, also the צפע (*çippôa*) mentioned in Isaiah xxxiv. 15, which is improperly rendered "great owl" in the authorised English version of the Bible. [DART-SNAKE.]

2. *Bot.:* A genus of Brazilian plants belonging to the order Araceæ, or Arads. So named because the spots on the stem were supposed to resemble the serpents above described.

* 3. *Astron.:* A comet, or meteor, so called from its resemblance to a snake.

ą-cŏn'-tīte, *s.* A mineral, a variety of MISPICKEL (q.v.).

***ą-cŏp',** *adv.* [A.S. *cop* = top.] On end, conically.

"Marry, she's not in fashion yet; she wears a hood, but it stands *acop*."—*Ben Jonson: Alchemist*, ii. 6.

***ăc'-ŏp-ą,** *s. pl.* [Gr. ἀ, priv.; κόπος (*kopos*) = weariness.]

Old Med.: Medicines which were supposed to be useful in removing lassitude.

***ăc-ŏp'-ĭc,** *a.* [ACOPA.] Preventing or alleviating fatigue or weariness.

ăc-ŏp-ĭ-cą, ăc'-ŏp-ĭnn, *s.* [Gr. ἀκοπία (*akopia*) = freedom from fatigue.] A medicine administered to relieve fatigue or weariness.

***ą-cŏ'-pled,** *a.* Coupled. (*Plumpton Correspond.*, p. 50.)

***ăc'-ŏp-ŭs,** *s.* A herb, or stone (it is not known which), used as an ingredient for a charm. (*Middleton: Witch Works*, iii. 327.)

ăc'-or, *s.* [Lat. *acor* = an acid taste, sourness: *aceo* = to be sour.] Acidity or sourness in the stomach.

***ăc-ŏr-ā'-çĕ-æ** (Lindley), ***ăc-ŏr-ī'-næ** (Link), ***ăc-ŏr-ōī dē æ** (Agz.). An old order of plants cut off from Araceæ, chiefly on account of the different arrangement of leaves in the bud, and the possession of the rudiments of a perianth, these being wholly wanting in Araceæ.

***ą-cord',** *s.* & *v.* An old form of ACCORD (q.v.).

"Lene me youre hand, for this is oure *acord*."
Chaucer: Knightes Tale, 2,084.

***ą-cor'-dąunt, *ą-cŏr'-dęnd,** *a.* [A.N.] [Old forms of ACCORDANT.] Agreeing.

"Me thinketh it *acordant* to reason."
Chaucer: Prologue, 37.

". . . whiche in this vyse is *acordend*."
Chaucer: Prologue (ed. 1532), f. 26. (*Halliwell.*)

***ą-cor'-dĕd, *ą-cor'-dĭd,** *pa. par.* [ACORD.]

"And thus they ben *acorded* and i-sworn
To wayte a tyme, as I have told biforn."
Chaucer: Milleres Tale, 3,301, 3,302.

"They ben *acordid*, as ye schal after heere."
Chaucer: Man of Lawes Tale, 4,653.

***ą-core', *a-cor'-ye, *a-cor'-ie,** [A.S. *ċeorian* = to lament.] To sorrow, to grieve.

"At Gloucestre he deide, ac eir nadde he non;
That *acorede* al this lond, and ye men echon."
Rob. Glouc., p. 75.

"Bu a peyre of a mare, other thou salt be *acorye* sore."
Rob. Glouc., p. 390.

"Thou it schalt *acorie* sore."
MS. Laud, 108, f. 122. (*Halliwell.*)

ā'-corn, *s.* [A.S. *æcern*, *æceren*, *accern*, neut pl. = fruit of the field or country, from *æcer* = field (*Skeat*); Icel. *akarn*; Dan. *agern*; Dut. *aker*; Ger. *ecker*, *eichel*; Goth. *akron* = fruit.]

I. *Lit.:* The fruit of the oak. Formerly acorns were used for human food, and in times of scarcity are still eaten in different parts of the Continent.

¶ Botanically viewed, it is an indehiscent dry fruit, surrounded by a cupulate involucre. It is the type of the genus *glans*, in Gærtner's classification of fruits.

"Considerable discussion took place in the *Times* last autumn as to whether *acorns* were suitable for employment as food for cattle."—*Nature*, vol. iii. (1871), p. 313.

¶ Sweet acorn is the fruit of *Quercus ballota*.

2. *Naut.:* A little ornamental piece of wood, conical in form, fixed on the mast-head above the vane, to keep it from being detached when the wind is violent, or the ship leans much to one side when under a press of sail.

acorn-ball, *s.* An acorn fixed on its cupule, or cup, as a ball may be in a socket.

"She, Dryad-like, shall wear
Alternate leaf and *acorn-ball*
In wreath about her hair."
Tennyson: Talking Oak.

acorn-barnacle, *s.* The *Balanus crenatus*, common on our coasts. [ACORN-SHELL.]

acorn-coffee, *s.* A preparation made from acorns, husked, dried, and roasted. In some respects it is better than common coffee, not having the drying properties of the latter.

acorn-cup, *s.* The calyx or cup in which the acorn is fixed.

"Creep into *acorn-cups*, and hide them there."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

acorn-meal, *s.* A meal made on acorns.

"And still the sad barbarian, roving, mixed
With beast of prey, or for his *acorn-meal*
Fought the fierce tusky boar."
Thomson: Autumn, 58.

acorn-shell, *s.*

1. The shell, gland, or husk of the actual acorn.

"Who from hollow boughs above him
Dropped their *acorn-shells* upon him."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xvi.

2. The English name given to the sessile barnacles (Balanidæ), from the resemblance which they bear to acorns. The shell is usually composed of six segments, firmly united into a tube. The lower part of this tube is fixed to some solid body, such as a wooden stake or stone within high-water mark. The upper part is covered and protected by a movable roof, consisting of two to four valves, from between which the balanus can protrude its beautifully delicate cirri.

ā'-corned, *a.* [ACORN.]

1. *Gen.:* Bearing acorns; having fed on acorns; possessed of acorns.

¶ Chiefly, if not even exclusively, in composition.

"A full *acorned* boar."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 5.

2. *Her.:* Having represented upon it an oak with acorns. (Used of escutcheons.)

***ą-cŏr'-se,** *v.t.* & *i.* [ACCURSE.] To curse.

"Called hem catyves,
Acorsed for evere."
Piers Ploughman, p. 273.

* **a-cor-sȳ,** *v.* [Accurse.] To curse; to pronounce anathema against.

"Deus laudem it is y clepud
This saline the quene radde
For to *acorsy* here brother body,
And alle that him ladde."
MS. Coll. Trin., Oxon., 57. (*Halliwell.*)

ăc-ôr-ŭs, *s.* [In Fr. *acore*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *acoro*, fr. Lat. *acorus*, or *acorum*; Gr. ἄκορος (*akoros*) = the sweet-flag: ἀ, priv.; κόρη (*korē*) = the pupil of the eye, or the eye, for the diseases of which the plant was supposed to be beneficial.] Sweet-rush.

1. *Bot.:* A genus of plants belonging to the order Orontiaceæ, or to Araceæ. There is but one British species—the interesting *A. calamus*, Linn., the sweet-sedge, or sweet-flag. The flowers are arranged upon a sessile spadix. The spathe, which resembles the leaves, is not convolute. The perianth is in six pieces, and inferior. The ovary is three-celled, the fruit baccate. Its rhizomè, which is aromatic, is used in the preparation of hair-powder and other perfumery; confectioners manufacture a candy from it; blenders use it for flavouring gin, and brewers in making beer. The whole plant, when bruised, gives forth a pleasant smell, on which account it was formerly mixed with rushes when the latter were strewed on the floors of rooms. It is still scattered over the floor of Norwich Cathedral on certain festival days. It is abundant in Norfolk and Suffolk, and found more sparingly in some other localities in Britain.

2. *Bot. & Phar.:* A name sometimes given to the great galangule (*Alpinia galanga*), a Zingiberaceous plant.

3. *Zool.:* Blue coral.

ă-cŏs-mĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. ἀ, priv.; κόσμος (*kosmos*) = order.]

Med.: Irregularity in the crises of diseases; also ill health, especially when attended by lividity of aspect.

* **a-cŏst',** *adv.* [A.N.] On the side.

"Forth thai passeth this land *acost*
To Clarence with alle her ost."
Arthour and Merlin, p. 281.

a-cŏt-ȳ-lē'-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἀ, priv.; κοτυληδών (*kotulēdōn*) = any cup-shaped hollow or cavity, from κοτύλη (*kotulē*) = anything hollow; also Lat. *cotyledon* = a plant, the *Cotyledon umbilicus* of Linnæus.] A plant with no cotyledon, that is, having no seed-leaf. [Cotyledon.] A member of the class Acotyledons (q.v.).

a-cŏt-ȳ-lē'-dŏn-ēs (Jussieu), **a-cŏt-ȳ-lē-dŏn'-ē-æ** (Agardh), **a-cŏt-ȳ-lē'-dŏns** (in Eng.), *s. pl.* [Acotyledon.] One of the leading divisions of the Vegetable Kingdom, the others being Dicotyledons and Monocotyledons. In the Dicotyledons there are two cotyledons, or seed-lobes; in the Monocotyledons, one; and in the Acotyledons,

ACOTYLEDONOUS PLANTS.
1. Agaricus campestris. 2. Tuber melanosporum. 3. Polytrichum commune.

technically considered, none. How then, does germination take place? It does so not from two fixed points—the plumule and the radicle—but indifferently from any portion of the surface, a character which the Acotyledons share with some Aroideæ. [See Acrogens, Cryptogamia.] The old class of Acotyledons has been divided by Lindley into two—the *Thallogens*, containing the Algal, Fungal, and Lichenal alliances; and the *Acrogens*, including the Muscal, Lycopodal, and Filical alliances. [See these words.]

a-cŏt-ȳ-lē'-dŏn-ŏŭs, *a.* [Acotyledon.] Having no cotyledons, pertaining to a plant without seed-lobes.

"Class III. *Acotyledonous* or Cellular Plants."—*Hooker and Arnott: Brit. Flora*, 7th ed., p. 577.

a-cŏu'-çhĭ, *s.* A kind of balsam.

Balsam of Acouchi, or *Acouchi Resin*: The inspissated juice of a plant, *Icica heterophylla*, belonging to the order Amyridaceæ, or Amyrids.

a-cŏu'-çhȳ, *s.* [Local name.]

Zool.: Dasyprocta acouchy, a rodent somewhat like a large guinea-pig, from Guiana and the West Indies.

a-cŏu'-mĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. (1) ἀκουή (*akouē*) = hearing, fr. ἀκούω (*akouō*) = to hear; and (2) μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring the extent of the sense of hearing in any individual case.

* **a-cŏun'-tre,** *s.* [Fr. *contre*, adv. = against.] [Encounter.] An encounter.

"The *acountre* of hem was so strong
That mani dyed ther among."
Gy of Warwike, p. 291.

* **a-cŏupe',** *v.* [O. Fr. *aculper*; Fr. *acouper*, from Lat. *acculpare* = to accuse, to find fault.] To blame, to accuse, to inculpate.

"Alle ye pryde and vanyté,
Of al shalt thou *acouped* be."
MS. Harl. 1,701, f. 23. (*Halliwell.*)

* **a-cŏupe'-mĕnt,** *s.* [A.N.] [Acoupe.] An accusation.

"Withouten answere to *acoupement*."
Hartshorne: Met. Tales, p. 109.

* **a-cŏup'-ȳng,** *s.* [Acoupe.] An onset.

"At the *acoupyng* the knightes (speres) either brak on other,
Swiftli with there swerdes swinge thei togeder."
William and the Werwolf, p. 124.

a-cŏus-măt'-ĭc, or **a-cŏus-măt'-ĭc,** *s.* [Gr. ἀκουσματικός (*akousmatikos*) = willing to hear; ἄκουσμα (*akousma*) = a thing heard; ἀκούω (*akouō*) = to hear.] A disciple of Pythagoras, who had not yet completed his five years' probation.

a-cŏus'-tĭc, or **a-cŏus'-tĭc,** *a.* & *s.* [In Ger. *akustik*; Fr. *acoustique*; fr. Gr. ἀκουστικός (*akoustikos*) = belonging to the sense of hearing; ἀκουστός (*akoustos*) = heard, audible; ἀκούω (*akouō*) = to hear.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Anat.:* Pertaining to the ear, constituting part of the physical apparatus for hearing.

Acoustic duct: The *meatus auditorius*, or external passage of the ear.

Acoustic nerves: The same as auditory nerves (q.v.).

". . . to transmit vibrations to the *acoustic nerve*."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. i.

2. *Med.:* Designed to act on the ear.

Acoustic medicine: One designed to remove some disease of the ear, or to improve defective hearing. (*Quincy.*)

3. *Hist.:* Obtaining knowledge by the ear.

Acoustic Disciples, or *Acousmatics*. [Acousmatic.]

4. *Art:* Designed to facilitate hearing or itself to be heard. Pertaining to sound. (See the ex. from Tyndall under Acoustical.)

Acoustic instrument: Generally a synonym for a speaking trumpet.

Acoustic vessels: Brazen tubes used in ancient theatres for the purpose of sending the voice of the speaker as far as possible. In general they succeeded in doing so to the distance of 400 feet. [Acoustics.]

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Med.:* An acoustic medicine. (See *adj.*, No. 2.)

2. *Hist.:* (See *adj.*, No. 3.)

a-cŏus'-tĭc-ăl, *adj.* [Acoustic.] The same as Acoustic (q.v.).

"*Acoustical* experiments on the Seine during the siege of Paris."—*Nature*, vi. 447.

"The sound of the village bell, which comes mellowed from the valley to the traveller upon the hill, has a value beyond its *acoustical* one."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., v. 104.

a-cŏus-tĭ'-çian, or **a-cŏus-tĭ'-çian,** *s.* [Acoustic.] One who investigates the phenomena of sound.

". . . the earlier *acousticians*."—*Whewell: Hist. Induct. Sciences*, bk. viii., ch. vi.

a-cŏus'-tĭcs, or **a-cŏus'-tĭcs,** *s.* [In Fr. *acoustique*.] [Acoustic.] A term introduced by Saveur. The science which treats of sounds, or, more specifically, that branch of natural philosophy which treats of the nature of sound and the laws of its production and propagation, as far as these depend on physical principles. Sound is produced by the vibration of the particles in a sonorous body, evoked by a blow or in some other way. If a number of small light wooden balls be suspended by silk threads over a bell-jar, just in contact with the widest part of the glass, the drawing of a violin-bow across the edge of the glass will impart to the particles of the latter a vibratory movement, which will make itself visible by flinging off the balls oftener than once. Sound requires an elastic medium for its transmission to the tympanum of the ear. *In vacuo* it becomes inaudible, but brought in contact with air it is heard without difficulty. Its rate of progress through dry air, at a temperature of 32°, is, according to Vander Kolk, 1,091 feet 8 inches in a second; and according to Mr. Stone, 1,090·6 feet: through metallic rods its motion is much more rapid.

Two particles which are in the same state of vibration—*i.e.*, are equally displaced from the positions which they occupied *in equilibrio*, and are moving in the same direction, and with equal velocities—are said to be *in the same phase*; whilst those which are proceeding in a contrary direction are said to be *in opposite phases*.

If the vibration of particles takes place in the same direction as that in which the disturbance is moving from particle to particle, it is called *longitudinal*; if at right angles to it, *transverse*.

So analogous are the sound-producing vibrations of particles to those of waves in the ocean, that the terms *waves* and *undulations* are used in Acoustics as well as in Hydrology. The distance which separates two particles in the same phase is called the *length of a wave*. As in Optics, so in Acoustics, there are *refraction* and *reflection*, the laws in both cases being the same.

Refraction of sound: The change of direction which is produced when a wave of sound, travelling through one medium, meets a second one not of the same kind, and excites in it a wave of a different velocity and direction from the first.

Reflection of sound: The change of direction which is produced when a wave of sound, travelling through one medium, meets a second one diverse from the first, and in addition to transmitting to it a refracted wave, excites in it an undulation travelling in a different direction, but with the same velocity as the other. A sound may be frequently repeated, as from an echo-producing cliff, and in a whispering gallery or a tunnel.

Two or more sonorous waves travelling through the same medium, and acting on the same particles, are said mutually to *interfere* with each other. If they move towards such an interference from exactly opposite directions, they produce between them a *stationary wave*. This expression does not imply that every particle of the wave thus produced is motionless. Some particles are so, whilst others vibrate longitudinally or transversely. The points at which the particles are stationary are called *nodes*, and the vibratory portions *ventral segments*. A vibrating musical string, a tuning-fork, or other stiff rod vibrating longitudinally, make stationary waves. These are generated also inside wind-instruments when the latter are blown. The vibrations of a solid are best communicated to another solid: hence a tuning-fork being struck is applied to a table, and violin-strings are placed in contact with a hollow wooden box, which imparts to their sound a greater intensity than if its transmission to the ear were entrusted to the air alone.

Noise is a single blow given to the ear, whilst *Music* is caused by a series of feeble blows following one another at regular intervals. [Music, Harmony, Sound.]

¶ Some writers have divided Acoustics into *Diacoustics*, which treats of those sounds which pass directly from the sonorous body to the ear; and *Catacoustics*, which investigates the phenomena of reflected sounds. Another division is into *Acoustics proper*, or the science of hearing, and *Phonetics*, or the science of sound; the latter word being from Gr. φωνή (*phōnē*) = sound.

* **a-cŏv'-ĕr,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *covrir, couvrer*, from Lat. *cooperio* = to cover.] To uncover.

" Belisent, withouten lesing,
Acoverd and undede her eyin."
Arthour and Merlin, p. 315

*** ạ-cŏv′-ẽrd,** *pa. par.* [ACOVER.]

*** ạ-cŏv′-ẽr-ŭnge,** *s.* [ACOVER.] Recovery.

*** ạ-cŏỹ′nte,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *accointer* = to make known.] To make acquaintance.

" Hec *a-coynted* hym anon ; and bicomen frendes gode,
Bothe for here prowes and for heo were of on blode."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 15.

*** ạ-cŏỹ′-şĭng,** *s.* [ACCUSING.] Accusing, an accusation.

" He is forth brought, and the kyng
Giveth hiin *acoysyng*."
Kyng Alisaunder, 3,973.

ạc-quā′int, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *acointer* = to become intimate ; Prov. *accoinder* = to make known ; O. Fr. *coint* = informed of a thing, from Low Lat. *adcognito* = to make known, from Lat. *ad* = to, and *cognitus*, pa. par. of *cognosco* = to know.] [KNOW.]

A. *Transitive :*

1. *Not reflexively :* To inform, to communicate an item of intelligence.

¶ The person informed is in the accusative, and the intelligence is introduced by *of*, *with*, or the clause of a sentence commencing with *that*.

" Wife, go you to her ere you go to bed,
Acquaint her here *of* my son Paris' love."
Shakesp. : Romeo & Juliet, iii. 4.

" Brutus *acquainted* the people *with* the doer and manner of the vile deed."—*Shakesp. : Tarquin & Lucrece*, Argument.

" I must *acquaint* you *that* I have received New-dated letters from Northumberland."
Shakesp. : 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

2. *Reflexively :* To make (one's self) familiar with a being or person, his character, or his procedure.

" *Aquaint* now thyself with him [God], and be at peace."—*Job* xxii. 21.

B. *Intrans. :* To be cognizant of anything, to be observant of what passes, or is taking place at the time ; to be or become familiar with.

" Though the Choiseuls will not *acquaint* with you."
—*Walpole : Letters*, iii. 504.

*** ạc-quā′int** (in Scotch pron. *** ạc-quẽ′nt, * ạc-quā′nt),** *pa. par.* & *a.* [ACQUAINT.]

¶ Now altogether superseded by ACQUAINTED (q. v.).

" Thou also most entirely art
Acquaint with all my ways."
Rouse's metrical version of Ps. cxxxix. 3.

" He is weel *acquent* wi' a' the smugglers, thieves, and banditti about Edinburgh."—*Scott : Heart of Mid-Lothian*.

† ạc-quā′int-ạ-ble, *a.* [ACQUAINT.] Easy to gain the acquaintance of, easy of access.

" Wherefore be wise and *acquaintable*."
Rom. of the Rose, 2,213.

ạc-quā′int-ạnce, *s.* & ***** *a.* [ACQUAINT.]

A. *As substantive :*

I. The act of gaining a greater or less amount of knowledge of any person or thing.

II. The state of becoming known to a person.

" As I'll myself disgrace : knowing thy will,
I will *acquaintance* strangle, and look strange."
Shakesp. : Sonnets, 89.

" For goodness' sake, consider what you do ;
How you may hurt yourself, ay, utterly
Grow from the king's *acquaintance* by this carriage."
Shakesp. : King Henry VIII., iii. 1.

". . . from a familiar *acquaintance* with the mechanical processes of certain arts, trades, and manufactures."—*Sir G. C. Lewis : Influence of Authority*, ch. ii.

III. A person with whom one is acquainted.

*** 1.** A friend.

" Put it was thou, a man mine equal, my guide and mine *acquaintance*. We took sweet counsel together, and walked unto the house of God in company."—*Ps.* lv. 13, 14.

2. (*a*) *Really singular :* A person whom one knows but slightly, or who, if he has been long known, has still, for some reason or other, been kept outside the circle of one's chosen and trusted friends.

" Montgomery was an old *acquaintance* of Ferguson."
—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

(*b*) *Collectively :* People whom one knows.

". . . they sought him among their kinsfolk and *acquaintance*."—*Luke* ii. 44.

¶ Sometimes applied figuratively to the inferior animals or to things.

B. *As adjective (highly vulgar):* Acquainted.

" *Evans.* . . . Give her this letter ; for it is a 'oman that altogether 's *acquaintance* with Mistress Anne Page."—*Shakesp. : Merry Wives*, i. 2.

¶ It should never be used in this sense.

ạc-quā′int-ạnce-shĭp, *s.* [ACQUAINT.] The state of being acquainted. (*Chalmers.*)

*** ạc-quā′int-ạnt,** *s.* An acquaintance.

". . . an *acquaintant* and a friend of Edmund Spenser."—*I. Walton.*

ạc-quā′int-ẹd, *pa. par.* [ACQUAINT.]

¶ Used in the same sense as the verb, with rarely the special sense of *well-known*.

". . . as things *acquainted* and familiar to us."
Shakesp. : Henry IV., Part II., v. 2.

† ạc-quā′int-ẽd-nĕss, *s.* [ACQUAINT.] The state of being acquainted.

ạc-quā′int-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ACQUAINT.]

ăc′-quârt, ăik′-wẹrt, *a.* [AWKWARD.]

1. Turned away from ; averse : averted from. (*Scotch.*)

" Dido aggreuil ay, quhil he his tale tald
Wyth *acquart* luke gan toward hin behald,
Rollyng vinquhile her ene now here, now there,
Wyth sycht vnstabill wauerand ouer al quhare."
Douglas : Virgil, cxii. 26.

2. Cross, perverse.

*** ạc-quẽ′int-ạunce.** [ACQUAINTANCE.]

" For here *acqueintaunce* was not come of newe ;
Thay were his approwours prively."
Chaucer : Freres Tale, 6,924-5.

ạc′-queĭs, *v.t.* [Fr. *acquis, acquise*, pa. par. of *acquérir* ; Lat. *acquisitus* = acquired.] To acquire. (*Scotch.*)

" Sic badness and madness,
Throw kind, he did *acqueis*."
Burel : Pilgrim. (*Watson's Coll.*, ii. 19.)

ăc′-quĕst, *s.* [In Fr. *acquise*, pa. par. of *acquérir* ; fr. Lat. *acquisitus*, pa. par. of *acquiro* ; or *ad* & *quæsitus*, pa. par. of *quæro*.]

A. *Ordinary Language :*

I. The act of acquiring.

II. The state of being acquired.

III. The thing acquired, *e.g.*, a conquest.

" New *acquests* are more burden than strength."—*Bacon.*

" Mud reposed near the ostia of rivers makes continual additions to the land, thereby excluding the sea, and preserving these shells as trophies and signs of its new *acquests* and encroachments."—*Woodward.*

B. *Law :* Goods or effects acquired either by purchase or donation.

*** ạc-quẽ′ynt,** *pa. par.* [A form of ACQUEYNT.] Quenched.

ăc-quĭ-ĕ′sce *v.i.* [Lat. *acquiesco* = to become quiet, to rest : *ad ; quiesco* = to rest ; *quies* = rest ; Fr. *acquiescer*.]

*** 1.** To rest.

" Which atoms never rest till they meet with some pores, when they *acquiesce*."—*Howell : Letters*, iv. 50.

2. To submit to, or remain passive under, instead of rebelling against.

" The nation generally *acquiesced* in the new ecclesiastical constitution."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. To assent to, to accept tacitly or formally.

ăc-quĭ-ĕs′-çẽnçe, † ạc-quĭ-ĕs′-çẽn-çў, *s.* [ACQUIESCE.] Submission to, express or tacit consent to endure without protest or rebellion that which is not really liked.

". . . if not with approbation, yet with the show of *acquiescence*."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Contentment, rest, satisfaction with.

". . . but seldom from a full satisfaction and *acquiescence* in their present enjoyments of it [*i.e.*, fame]."—*Addison.*

ăc-quĭ-ĕs′-çẽnt, *a.* [Lat. *acquiescens*, pr. par. of *acquiesco*.] [ACQUIESCE.] Submissive to, disposed tacitly or formally to submit to what cannot really be liked.

". . . *acquiescent* in his condition."—*Froude : Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

ăc-quĭ-ĕs′-çĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [ACQUIESCE.]

*** ạc-quĭ′-ẽt,** *v.t.* [Low Lat. *acquietare*.]

1. To quiet, to compose. (*Eng.* & *Scotch.*)

"*Acquiet* his mind from stirring you against your own peace."—*Sir A. Shirley : Travels.*

". . . the pepill ar almaist gane wilde, it is therefor statut, for the *acquietting* of the pepill, that . . . ."—*Acts Jas. IV.*, 1503 (ed. 1814), p. 249.

2. To secure. (*Scotch.*)

". . . to werrand, *acquiet*, and defend . . . the landis."—*Act Dom. Conc.* (A.D. 1489), p. 133.

ăc-quĭ-ĕt-ăn′-dĭs plĕġ′-ĭ-ĭs. [Lat.]

Law : A writ of justices lying for a surety against a creditor who refuses to acquit his debtor after the money owing has been paid.

*** ạc-quĭ′ght** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* An old spelling of ACQUIT (q.v.).

". . . for yonder way
We needes must pass (God doe us well *acquight*)."
Spenser : F. Q., II. xii. 3.

*** ăc-quĭll′,** *v.t.* [A.N.] [In O. Fr. *enquiller, aquiller*, a form of *accueillir*.]

Hunting : A term applied to the buck and doe, the male and female fox, and all "vermin."

¶ Nearly synonymous with the more modern word IMPRIME, afterwards applied to unharbouring the hart. (*Halliwell.*)

"Syr huntere, how many beatis *acquill* ? Syr, the buk and the doo, the male fox and the female, and alle othir vermyn, as many as be put in the book. And how many braches ? Sire, alle that be aquilez."
—*Relig. Antiq.*, i. 151.

ạc-quīr-ạ-bĭl′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [ACQUIRABLE.] Capability of being acquired.

ạc-quīr′-ạ-ble, *a.* [ACQUIRE.] That may be acquired.

". . . though they are truths *acquirable*."—*Sir M. Hale : Origination of Mankind.*

ạc-quī′re, *v.t.* [Lat. *acquiro, -isivi, -isitum* = to acquire : *ad* = to ; *quæro* = to look or search for ; O. Fr. *acquerre, aquerre* ; Prov. *aquirir* ; Fr. *acquérir* ; Ital. *acquisitare*.]

1. *Of man :* To gain material possessions by gift, by purchase, by conquest, or in any other way ; also to make intellectual attainments by study, to gain skill in manual employment, &c.

". . . kingdoms, dukedoms, counties, lordships, *acquired* in different ways."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

". . . had indeed *acquired* more learning than his slender faculties were able to bear."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch xiv.

2. *Of the inferior animals, animals or plants, organs, or inanimate things.*

". . . these organs *acquire* individual characters."
—*Owen : Mammalia* (1859), p. 17.

ạc-quī′re-mĕnt, *s.* [ACQUIRE.]

1. The act of acquiring or obtaining any desirable object, such as wealth or other property, skill in manual work, intellectual attainments.

". . . had grown, in the course of centuries, on concession, on *acquirement*, and usurpation, to be what we see it."—*Carlyle : French Revolution*, pt. 1., bk. iii., ch. v.

2. The object gained.

¶ Used almost exclusively of those intellectual conquests which one makes by the use of his talents, as opposed to the talents themselves.

"That party was not large ; but the abilities, *acquirements*, and virtues of those who belonged to it made it respectable."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

ạc-quīr′-ẽr, *s.* [ACQUIRE.] One who acquires.

ạc-quīr′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ACQUIRE.]

As substantive : Acquisition, that which is gained.

". . . with the *acquirings* of his father's profession."—*Naunton : Fragmenta Regalia, Leicester.*

*** ạc-quī′-rў,** *s.* [ACQUIRE.] An acquiring, an obtaining ; acquisition.

" No art requireth more hard study and pain toward the *acquiry* of it than contentment."—*Barrow : Sermons*, iii. 62.

*** ạc-quī′ṣe,** *v.i.* [A.N.] To acquire. [ACQUEIS.]

*** ăc′-quĭ-ṣĭte,** *a.* [Lat. *acquisitum*, or pa. par. *acquisitus*.] [ACQUIRE.] Gained with more or less of permanence.

" Three [notions] being innate and five *acquisite* . . . ."—*Burton : Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 29.

ạc-quĭ-ṣĭ′-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *acquisition*, fr. Lat. *acquisitio* = (1) the act of acquiring, (2) the thing acquired : fr. *acquisitum*, conventionally called the supine of *acquiro : ad* and *quæro*.]

I. The act of acquiring.

II. The state of being acquired.

". . . by his own industrious *acquisition* of them."
—*South.*

III. Anything acquired, whether land, money, material, skill, or intellectual gains.

"The English still held their *acquisition*."—*Froude. Hist. Eng.*, iv. 363.

ạc-quĭs′-ĭ-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *acquisitus*, pa. par. of *acquiro* = to acquire (q.v.).]

1. Acquired.

" He [William I.] died not in his *acquisitive*, but in his native soil."—*Sir H. Wotton : Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 106.

2. Prone to attempt acquisition, even though this should be made only by laying hands on that which is not one's own.

". . . the knavish, smooth-tongued, keen, and *acquisitive* Hermes."—*Grote: Hist. Greece*, vol. i., p. 80.

¶ It is sometimes followed by *of*.

ac-quĭs'-ĭt-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *acquisitive*; *-ly*.] In virtue of having acquired anything; as having acquired anything.

ạc-quĭs'-ĭt-ĭve-nĕss, *s.* [ACQUISITIVE.]

Among phrenologists: One of those human propensities which are supposed to be represented externally by bumps or protuberances on the brain. The spot which they point out for acquisitiveness is at the inferior angle of the parietal bone, with ideality in front and secretiveness in the rear. It is described as a propensity that prompts one to seek for property. The individual so unhappily constituted is considered to be a man who, if in the upper ranks, will be prone to "kleptomania," and if in the humbler ranks of society will too probably figure in the police-courts as an inveterate thief.

***ăc-quĭs'-ĭt-ŏr,** *s.* [Lat. *acquisitus*, pa. par. of *acquiro*.] One who acquires.

***ăc'-quĭst,** *v.t.* [Lat. *acquisitus*, pa. par. of *acquiro*.] To acquire. (*Skinner.*)

***ăc-quĭst',** *s.* [From the verb.] An acquisition, something gained.

"His servants he, with new *acquist*
Of true experience from this great event,
With peace and consolation hath dismissed."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,755.

ạc-quĭt', ***ạc-quī'ght** (*gh* silent), ***ạc-quī'te,** ***ạ-quĭ'te,** ***ạ-quŷ'te** (mod. pret. & pa. par. *acquitted*, formerly also *acquit*), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *aquiter*; Fr. *acquitter*, from Low Lat. *ac-quieto*, from *ad* = to, *quieto* = to settle.] [QUIT, QUITE.]

¶ In Old Scotch it has sometimes the pret. *acquate*, as in the example—

". . . worthily *acquate* himself of the great place and trust."—*Acts Chas. I.* (ed. 1814), v. 517.

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To pronounce one innocent of a crime, sin, or fault. [See II. 2.]

"God wite in a dai wan it *aquited* be."
Rob. Glouc., p. 565.

"The Lord is slow to anger, and great in power, and will not at all *acquit* the wicked."—*Nahum* i. 3.

¶ Formerly followed by *from* prefixed to the charge; now *of* is employed.

". . . thou wilt not *acquit* me *from* mine iniquity."—*Job* x. 14.

*2. To requite, to pay for, or to avenge.

*(*a*) To requite.

*"O how ill dost thou *acquite* the love I beare thee."
Shepherdess Felixmena. (*Collier: Shakesp.*, 28.)

(*b*) To pay for.

"Or if his winning be so lite
That his labour will not *aquite*
Sufficiauntly at his living,
Yet may he go his brede begging."
Rom. of the Rose, 6,742.

(*c*) To avenge. (*Scotch.*)

"He exhortit his men to have curage; set asyd al dredeour (gif they had ony), remembring the gret spreit and manheid of thair eldaris, that thay may *acquite* thair deith."—*Bellend.: Cron.*, bk. vi., ch. xiii.

3. To set free from obligation.

"For, as I hear, he was much bound for you.
Ant. No more than I am well *acquitted* of."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

"Let each a token of esteem bestow.
This gift *acquits* the dear respect I owe."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xx., 361, 362.

4. *Reflectively* (*with* self *superadded*): To quit (one's self), to behave, to discharge the trust reposed in one.

"Marlborough, on this as on every similar occasion, *acquitted himself* like a valiant and skilful captain."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

II. *Law:* To set at rest with respect to a claim or an accusation.

1. *With respect to a claim:*

¶ According to the feudal system, if a tenant held lands of a lord mesne, and the mesne over the lord paramour, then the mesne was expected to *acquit* the tenant of all services except those which he himself claimed for the lands.

2. *With respect to an accusation:* To pronounce one void of guilt with respect to any charge which has been brought against one; to justify.

ạc-quĭt', *pa. par.* [The same as ACQUITTED (q.v.).] Acquitted, quit.

"To be *acquit* from my continual smart."
Spenser.

ạc-quī'te, *v.t.* [ACQUIT.]

ạc-quĭt'-mẹnt, *s.* [ACQUIT.]

1 & 2. The act of acquitting, the state of being acquitted; acquittal.

"The word imports properly an *acquitment* or discharge of a man upon some precedent accusation, and a full trial and cognisance of his cause had thereupon."—*South.*

ạc-quĭt'-ṭal, *s.* [ACQUIT.]

Law & Ordinary Language:

1. A judicial direction that one is innocent of a charge brought against him, or at least that proof of the accusation has failed.

¶ An acquittal may be *in deed*, that is, by a verdict; or *in law*, that is, the boon may come to the accused person more indirectly. Thus, if he be tried as accessory to a felony, the acquittal of the principal will carry with it also his acquittal.

"The *acquittal* of the bishops was not the only event which makes the 30th of June, 1688, a great epoch in history."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

". . . the audience, with great glee, expected a speedy *acquittal*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. Discharge or release from a promise or obligation.

"And fair *acquittal* of his oath."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 27.

Acquittal contracts: A discharge from an obligation. This may be by deed, prescription, or tenure. (*Co. Lit.* 100 a.)

ạc-quĭt'-ṭạnce, *s.* [A.N.] [ACQUIT.]

I. An acquittal.

1. The act of acquitting or releasing from a charge or debt.

2. Forgiveness, acquittal.

". . . but soon shall find
Forbearance no *acquittance*."
Milton: Paradise Lost, bk. x.

3. That which acquits. *Spec.*, the receipt which furnishes documentary evidence of the discharge or release from a debt or obligation.

¶ Now more frequent in the North of England than elsewhere.

"Boyet, you can produce *acquittances*,
For such a sum, from special officers
Of Charles his father."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, ii. 1.

*II. Requital.

*III. Acquaintance. (*Skinner.*)

***ạc-quĭt'-ṭạnce,** *v.t.* [ACQUITTANCE, *s.*] To acquit.

"Your mere enforcement shall *acquittance* me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

ạc-quĭt'-ṭẹd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ACQUIT, *v.t.*]

ạc-quĭt'-tĭng, *pr. par.* [ACQUIT, *v.t.*]

***ạc-quŷ'ṣe,** *v.t.* [ACQUIRE.] To acquire.

"Honour and goodes dayly to *acquyse*."
Maitland: Lambeth Books, p. 281.

ạ-crā'-nĭ-ạ, *s. pl.* [*a*, priv.; κρανίον (*kranion*) = the skull.] Haeckel's name for the skull-less animals. Vertebrata without skull and brain. Only representative, the *Amphioxus lanceolatus*. [LANCELET.]

***ạ-crā'ged,** *a.* [ACRAZE.] Crazed. (*Grafton.*)

†**ạc-rā'-sĭ-ạ, ăc'-rạ-sў, ăc'-rạ-sĭe,** *s.* [Gr. ἀκρασία (*akrasia*) = want of power, especially over one's passions: *a*, priv.; either from κρᾶσις (*krasis*) = the mixing of two things, giving the idea of mixture of two substances, but not in due proportion; or from κράτος (*kratos*) = strength; meaning, want of power or control.] Excess, want of power over one's passions.

"Doth overthrow the Bowre of Blis,
And *Acrasy* defeat."
Spenser: F. Q., c. xii., motto.

". . . the *acrasie* and discomposedness of the outer man."—*Faringdon: Sermons* (A.D. 1657), p. 120.

". . . a little prone to anger, but never excessive in it, either as to measure or time, which *acrasies*, whether you say of the body or mind, occasion great uneasiness."—*Cornish: Life of Firmin*, p. 184.

ạ-crā'-tĭ-ạ, *s.* [Gr. *a*, priv.; κράτος (*kratos*) = strength.] Want of strength, weakness.

***ạ-crāz'e,** ***ạ-crāṣ'e,** *v.t.* [CRAZE.]

1. To make crazy.

"And I *acrased* was."
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 138.

2. To impair, to destroy.

". . . my credit *acrazed*."—*Gascoigne: Letters in the Hermit's Tale*, p. 21.

ā'-cre, ***ā'-kẽr,** *s.* [A.S. *æcer*, *æccer*, *æcyr* = a field, land, anything sown, sown corn, corn, an acre; Ger. *acker* = (1) a field, (2) soil, (3) acre; O. H. Ger. *achar*; Goth. *akrs*; Dut. *akker*; Sw. *åker*; Dan. *ager*; Icel. *akr*; Fr. *acre*; Irish *acra*; Wel. *eg*; Lat. *ager* = a field; Gr. ἀγρός (*agros*); Pers. *akkar*.]

*1. Originally, any field, whatever its superficial area. This would seem to be the meaning of the word in some names of places, as Castle-acre and West-acre, in Norfolk.

"Pople with alle the rechesse, and *akers*, als thei wonnen
Thorgh ther douhtinesse, the land thorgh thei ronnen." *Peter Langtoft*, p. 115.

2. From about the time of Edward I. the word became more definite, and its limits were prescribed by the statutes 31 and 35 Edward I., and 24 Henry VIII. By the Act 5 George IV. the varying measures of the acre current in the kingdom were reduced to one uniform standard. The Imperial acre contains 4,840 square yards, the Scottish one 6104·12789 square yards, and the Irish one 7,840 square yards. The imperial acre is current in the United States. The old Roman *jugerum*, generally translated "acre," was about five-eighths of the imperial acre.

"The space enclosed was about half an *acre*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xii.

***acre-fight,** *s.* A combat in the olden time with lances between single combatants, consisting of English and Scotch borderers. It was also called *camp-fight*, and the combatants were named *champions*, from their fighting in the open field (in Fr. *champ*). (*Cowell.*) Or more probably from A.S. *camp*, *comp* = a battle.

***acre-man,** *s.* A husbandman.

". . . and *acre-men* yede to the plough."
Lay le Freine, 176.

***acre-shot,** ***acre-tax,** *s.* A local tax upon land, fixed at a certain sum for each acre.

"The said in-dikes should be carefully maintained and repaired by those dyke-reeves out of the common *acre-shot* assessed within every of the said towns."—*Dugdale: Imbanking*, p. 275.

acre-staff, ***aker-staff,** *s.* An instrument for clearing the plough-coulter. (*Kersey.*)

ā'-cre-ạge (ạge = ĭg), *s.* [ACRE.] The area of any piece of arable or other land, measured in acres.

". . . 5,000 farmers who made no return respecting either the *acreage* of their farms or the number of men employed."—*Census Report of* 1861 (Appendix), vol. iii., p. 139.

acred (pron. **ā'-kẽrd**), *a.* [From the substantive.] Pertaining to the owner of "acres," *i.e.*, landed property.

***ā'cr-rẽme,** *s.* [ACRE.]

Old Law: Ten acres of land.

***ạ-crẽs',** *v.t.* [ACCRESCE.] To accresce, to increase. (*Scotch.*)

"Ay the tempest did *acres*,
And na was lykin to grow les,
Bot rather to be mair."
Burel: Pilgrim. (*Watson: Coll.*, ii. 31.)

ạc-rĭ-bēĭ'-ạ, *s.* [Gr. ἀκρίβεια (*akribeia*) = literal accuracy, exactness, precision.] A purely Greek word occasionally used in English, there not being in our tongue a short term bearing exactly the same shade of meaning.

ăc'-rĭd, or **āc'-rĭd,** *a.* [In Fr. *âcre*; Sp., Port., and Ital. *acre*; fr. Lat. *acer*, fem. *acris*, neut. *acre*, genit. *acris*.]

1. *Lit.:* Sharp, pungent, piercing, hot, biting to the taste. Used of chemical substances, of plants, &c.

". . . the mariner, his blood inflamed
With *acrid* salts." *Cowper: Task*, bk. i.

"Bitter and *acrid* differ only by the sharp particles of the first being involved in a greater quantity of oil than those of the last."—*Arbuthnot On Aliments.*

2. *Fig.:* Sharp, pungent, sarcastic. (*Used of a person's mind, of speech, writing*, &c.)

". . . of a man whose body was worn by the constant workings of a restless and *acrid* mind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

ăc'-rĭ-da, *s.* [Gr. ἀκρίς (*akris*), genit. ἀκρίδος (*akridos*) = a locust.]

Entom.: Mr. Kirby's name for the genus *Locusta* of Geoffroy, containing, however, not locusts, but grasshoppers. Others use, instead of Acrida, the term *Gryllus*. [GRYLLUS.] Example, the great green grasshopper, *Acrida viridissima*, or *Gryllus viridissimus*. Acrida must not be confounded with Acridium (q.v.).

ăc-rĭd'-ĭ-ĭd-æ, ạ-crĭd'-ĭ-dæ, *s. plural.* [ACRIDIUM.]

Entom.: A family of Saltatorial Orthoptera,

of which the genus Acridium is the type. There is much confusion in the naming of two out of three families of the Saltatorial tribe. This one contains, among other insects, the migratory locust, and some of the small "grasshoppers" so often heard and seen among grass, which are properly locusts. The family is, by various authors, called Locustidæ, a term, however, which some apply to the grasshoppers proper. [Locustidæ.]

". . . and the *Acrididæ*, or grasshoppers."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. ix.

". . . and the male migratory locust of Russia, one of the *Acrididæ*."—*Ibid.*, pt. ii., ch. x.

ăc-rĭd′-ĭ-tȳ, ăc′-rĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Acrid.]

1. *Lit.:* Sharpness, pungency; used of chemical substances, plants, &c.

"*Acridity*, causticity, and poison are the general characteristics of this suspicious order [the Ranunculaceæ]."—*Lindley: Nat. Syst. of Botany*, 2nd ed. (1836), p. 6.

2. *Fig.:* Sharpness, pungency; used of the mind, or of speech or writing.

ăc-rĭd′-ĭ-ŭm, ăc-rȳd′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἀκρίς, -ίδος (*akris, -idos*) = a locust.] A genus of insects, the typical one of the family Acrididæ (q.v.). There are four articulations to the tarsi. The antennæ are short, filiform, or swelled at the extremity, and have ten to twelve perceptible articulations. It contains the Locusts. [Locust.]

ăc-rĭ-mō′-nĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [In Fr. *acrimonieux*, fr. Lat. *acrimonia* = sharpness, pungency.] Sharp, pungent, biting. [Acrimony.]

1. *Lit.:* Of material substances.

"If gall cannot be rendered *acrimonious* and bitter of itself, then whatever acrimony or amaritude redounds in it must be from the admixture of melancholy."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

2. *Fig.:* Of a person; of the mind, temper, or of language.

"Even his mos[t] *acrimonious* enemies feared him at least as much as they hated him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

". . . a prince of high spirit and *acrimonious* temper."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

"They had long been in the habit of recounting in *acrimonious* language all that they had suffered at the hand of the Pur[i]tan in the day of his power."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. viii.

ăc-rĭ-mō′-nĭ-ŏŭs-ly, *adv.* [Acrimonious.] In an acrimonious manner, sharply, pungently.

ăc-rĭ-mō′-nĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Acrimonious.] The quality or state of being sharp or pungent; acrimony.

ăc′-rĭ-mŏn-ȳ, *s.* [In Fr. *acrimonie;* Ital. *acrimonia*, fr. Lat. *acrimonia*. Webster thinks the Lat. suff. *-monia* = Eng. *-mony*, may come from the same source as Lat. *maneo*, Gr. μένω (*menō*) = to remain. The suffix *-mony* signifies the quality or condition, like *hood* in *knighthood*.

¶ *Acrimony* is explained in the Glossary to Philemon Holland's Trans. of Pliny's *Nat. Hist.* (A.D. 1601) as being then of recent introduction into the English. (*Trench.*)

1. *Lit.:* Sharpness, pungency, corrosiveness (*applied to material substances*).

". . . for those milke have all an *acrimony*, though one would think they should be lenitive."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

2. *Fig.:* Sharpness, pungency (*applied to the mind or language*). Bitterness of speech.

"In his official letters he expressed with great *acrimony* his contempt for the king's character and understanding."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

¶ Sometimes used in the plural.

". . . to soothe the *acrimonies* which the debate had kindled."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

† **ăc-rĭ-sȳ,** *s.* [Gr. ἀκρισία (*akrisia*) = want of distinctness in judgment; ἄκριτος (*akritos*) = unarranged, undistinguishable: ἀ, priv.; κρινω (*krinō*) = to separate, to pick out, to decide.]

1. Inability to judge, want of judgment. (*Bailey.*)

2. *Med.:* A case on which it is very difficult to pronounce, or on which one does not like to pronounce, the symptoms being unfavourable.

ăc′-rĭ-tą, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἄκριτος (*akritos*), *n. pl.* ἄκριτα (*akrita*) = unarranged, undetermined, confused: ἀ, priv.; κριτός = separated, picked out; *verbal adj.* from κρίνω (*krinō*) = to separate.]

I. *Zoology:*

1. A term introduced by Mr. Macleay, the founder of the now extinct circular or quinary school of zoologists, and used by him to designate those animals in which, as he believed, the nervous system was confusedly blended with the other tissues, or, in other words, that in which nervous molecules dispersed over, or, as it were, confounded with the substance of those gelatinous animals, impregnated their whole structure with sensibility. He included under the *Acrita* the following five classes:—(1) *Polypi vaginati;* (2) *Polypi natantes;* (3) *Intestina;* (4) *Agastria*, or *Infusoria;* and (5) *Polypi rudes*. These five classes he believed to constitute a circle.

2. In 1835 Professor Owen proposed to use the word in a more restricted sense for animals whose nervous system is obscure. His *Acrita* do not figure as a sub-kingdom of animals, but constitute a series of the Radiated sub-kingdom running parallel to another series, thus:

Nematoneura.	Acrita.
Class Radiaria (*Lamarck*).	
Echinodermata (*Cuvier*).	Acalepha (*Cuvier*).
Class Polypi (*Cuvier*).	
Ciliobrachiata (*Farre*).	Anthozoa (*Ehrenb.*).
Nudibranchiata (*Farre*).	
Class Entozoa (*Rudolphi*).	
Cœlelmintha (*Owen*).	Sterelmintha (*Owen*).
Class Infusoria (*Cuvier*).	
Rotifera (*Ehrenb.*).	Polygastria (*Ehrenb.*).

(Owen: *Comp. Anatomy of the Invertebrate Animals.*)

II. *Med.* (*lit.*): The defect of crisis. Failure to expel morbid matter from the physical frame.

ăc′-rĭt-ąn, *s.* [Acrita.]

Zool.: An animal belonging to the Acrita, either of Macleay or of Owen. [Acrita.]

ăc′-rĭte, *a.* [Acrita.]

Zool.: Pertaining to an Acritan.

"The character of the lowest or *acrite* classes are least defined and fixed."—*Owen: Comp. Anat. Invert. Anim.* (1843), p. 65.

ą-crĭt′-ĭ-cąl, *a.* [Gr. ἀ, priv.; Lat. *criticus* (*Med.*) = critical; fr. *crisis*, Gr. κρίσις (*krisis*) = the point when a disease has reached its height.]

Med.: Having no crisis.

ăc-rĭ-tŏ-chrō′-mą-çy, *s.* [Gr. ἄκριτος (*akritos*), = undistinguishable, confused; and χρῶμα (*chrōma*) = colour.]

Med.: Inability to distinguish colours; colour-blindness. [See Colour-blindness.] (*Dixon.*)

ăc′-rĭ-tūde, *s.* [Lat. *acritudo*, fr. *acer*, genit. *acris* = sharp.] Acidity, sharpness, pungency, the quality of being hot and biting in taste.

"In green vitriol, with its astringent and sweetish tastes, is joined some *acritude*."—*Grew: Museum.*

ăc′-rĭ-tȳ, *s.* [In Fr. *acreté;* fr. Lat. *acritas.*] Sharpness, pungency.

ăc-rō-ą-măt′-ĭc, ą-crō-ą-măt′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Gr. ἀκροαματικός (*akroamatikos*) = designed for hearing simply, not committed to writing: ἀκρόαμα (*akroama*) = (1) anything heard, especially if it gave pleasure; such as music, a play, &c.; (*plur.*) lecturers, or players, especially during meals; ἀκροάομαι (*akroaomai*) = to hear.]

1. *Lit.:* Pertaining to the esoteric doctrine of Aristotle and the other ancient philosophers; that communicated orally, in contradistinction to that committed to writing. [Acroatic.]

2. *Fig.:* Pertaining to any sublime, profound, or abstruse doctrine.

ăc-rō-ą-măt′-ĭcs, *s.* [Acroamatic.] One of the two divisions of Aristotle's lectures. [Acroatic.]

ăc-rō-ăt′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἀκροατικός (*akroatikos*) = connected with hearing.] [Acroamatic.] Properly that which was heard by the select few who attended the more recondite lectures of the great philosopher Aristotle. What may be called his professorial teaching was of two kinds—that which was ἀκροαματικόν (*akroamatikon*), or ἀκροατικόν (*akroatikon*), that is, was heard by his genuine disciples; and that which was ἐξωτερικόν (*exōterikon*) = external, from ἔξω (*exō*) = without, out of—namely, for outsiders, or the public generally. The former was, of course, the more abstruse, and more rigorously established than the merely popular exoteric teaching. [Acroamatic.]

ăc′-rō-băt, *s.* [Gr. ἀκροβάτης (*akrobatēs*), from ἀκροβατεω (*akrobateō*) = to walk on tiptoe: ἄκρον (*akron*) = a point; βατέω (*bateō*) = to tread; from βαίνω (*bainō*) = to walk.] A dancer on a tight rope.

ăc-rŏb′-ą-tą, ăc-rŏb′-ą-tēş, *s.* [Gr. ἀκρόβατος (*akrobatos*) = walking on tiptoe.] [Acrobat.] A genus of Mammalia of the

Acrobata (Petaurista pygmæa).

Marsupial sub-class. A small species, *A. pygmæus*, now called *Petaurista pygmæa*, inhabits Australia.

† **ăc-rō-băt′-ĭ-cą, ăc-rō-băt′-ĭ-cŭm,** *s.* [Acrobat.] An ancient engine designed to lift people to a high position that they might have a better view.

ăc-rō-car-pĭd′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἀκρόκαρπος (*akrocarpos*) = fruiting at the top: ἄκρον (*akron*) = top; καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Piperaceæ, or Pepperworts, one species of which, *A. hispidulum*, is used in the West Indies as a bitter and stomachic.

ăc-rō-çĕr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἄκρος (*akros*) = at the top; κέρας (*keras*) = horn.] A family of two-winged flies belonging to the order Diptera, and the sub-order Brachycera (short-horned, or having short antennæ). The organs of the mouth are sometimes entirely wanting.

ăc-rō-chord′-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἀκροχορδών (*akrochordōn*) = a wart with a thin neck: ἄκρον (*akron*) = the top; χορδή (*chordē*) = (1) a string made of gut, as in the lyre, (2) a sausage.]

Med.: A wort or excrescence connected to the body by a slender base.

ăc-rō-chord′-ŭs (Latinised Greek), **ăc′-rŏ-chord** (Eng.), *s.* [Acrochordon.] A genus of non-venomous serpents belonging to the family Hydrophidæ, or Water-snakes. The type is the *A. Javensis*, the *oularcuron* of Java. The genus is named from the small keeled, wart-like scales with which the heads and bodies of the several species are covered.

ăc-rō-çī′-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἄκρον (*akron*) = the top; κινέω (*kineō*) = to set in motion, to move.] The appellation given by Illiger to a genus of beetles belonging to the tribe of Longicorns. The name refers to the fact that these insects have, on each side of the thorax, a movable tubercle terminated in a point. Example: *A. longimanus*, the Harlequin Beetle; locality, South America.

ăc-rō-clĭn′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἄκρον (*akron*) = the top; κλίνη (*klinē*) = a couch, a bed, probably from the snowy down by which the fruit is surmounted.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ, or Composites. *A. roseum* has been introduced from Western Australia, and is a fine plant, with the florets yellow, and the involucre tipped with rose colour.

ăc-rō-cō′-mĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἄκρος (*akros*) = at the top; κόμη (*komē*) = hair. Named from the appearance of the elegant tuft of leaves at the top of the stem.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Palmaceæ, or Palms. *A. sclerocarpa* is found through a great part of South America.

ăc-rō-dăc′-tȳl-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἄκρον (*akron*) = the top; δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger.]

Anat.: The upper surface of each digit.

ăc-rō-dĭ-clĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [*ἄκρον* (*akron*) = the top; *δικλίς*, genit. *-ίδος* (*diklis, -idos*) = double folding: or *δι* (*di*), in composition = twice, two; *κλειδιον* (*kleidion*) = a little key.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Lauraceæ, or Laurels. It contains the Ackawai nutmeg (q.v.).

ăc'-rō-dŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἄκρος* (*akros*) = at the top; *ὀδούς* (*odous*) = a tooth.] A genus of placoid fishes established by Agassiz. The teeth of *A. nobilis* (Agass.) are abundant in the lias of England and Germany; and at Lyme Regis are called by collectors fossil leeches.

ăc-rŏg'-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Acrogen.]

Gen.: Growing at the top.

Spec.: Pertaining to the flowerless plants called *Acrogens*. When applied to fungi, it signifies = attached to the tips of threads.

ăc'-rŏg-ĕns (Eng.), **ăc-rŏg'-ĕn-æ** (Latinised Greek), *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἄκρον* (*akron*) = a point or top, and *γεννάω* (*gennaō*) = to engender, to bring forth; (*lit.*) top-growers or point-growers.] Plants of which the growth takes place at the extremity of the axis. The word was formerly used in a wider sense than now.

1. Formerly it included all flowerless plants —Linnæus's *Gryptogamia*. The term, however, referred not to the absence of flowers, or to the obscure character of the fructification, but to the growth of the stem. All plants were divided into *Exogens*, or those growing around the circumference of the trunk, just within the bark; *Endogens*, or those growing inside, that is, along the central axis; and *Acrogens*, or those increasing at the extremity of the stem. In Lindley's *Natural System of Botany*, 2nd edit. (1836), the *Acrogens*, used in this extensive sense, constitute the fifth class of the Vegetable Kingdom, the other four being *Exogens*, *Gymnosperms*, *Endogens*, and *Rhizanths*. They are made to contain five alliances: 1, *Filicales* (Ferns); 2, *Lycopodales* (Club-mosses); 3, *Muscales* (Mosses); 4, *Charales* (Charas); and, 5, *Fungales* (Mushrooms, Lichens, and Algæ).

2. The meaning is now more restricted. In Lindley's *Vegetable Kingdom* (1846) the flowerless plants compose not one, but two classes: (1) *Thallogens* and (2) *Acrogens*. The former are the lower in organisation. The latter compose three alliances—*Muscales*, *Lycopodales*, and *Filicales*. The arrangement, it will be observed, is now an ascending one, whereas before it was descending.

ăc-rō-gna'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἄκρον* (*akron*) = a point, the tip; *γνάθος* (*gnathos*) = the jaw.] A genus of fossil fishes established by Agassiz. The *A. boops*, an abdominal cycloid fish, was discovered by Dr. Mantell in a block of chalk from Southerham. (See his *Fossils of the British Museum*, p. 446.)

ăc-rŏg'-ra-phy, *s.* [Gr. *ἄκρος* (*akros*) = at the top; *γραφή* (*graphē*) = a drawing; *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to grave, to write.] The art of making blocks in relief, with the view of printing illustrations from them, in place of having recourse to wood-engraving. M. Schönberg was its inventor.

***a-crōĭ'-sa, a-crû'-çĭ-a,** *s.* Blindness.

***a-crō'ke,** *adv.* [A.S. *a* = on; *croke* = a hook.] Crookedly.

"Who so byldeth after every man his house, hit schalle stonde *acroke*."—*MS. Douce*, 52. (*Halliwell.*)

ăc-rō'-lĕ-ĭn, *s.* [Gr. *ἄκρος* (*akros*) = on the top.] [See Acrylic Aldehyde.]

ăc'-rō-lĕp-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἄκρον* (*akron*) = the tip, and *λεπις* (*lepis*) = a scale.] A genus of ganoid fossil fishes founded by Agassiz. The species occur in the magnesian limestones and marlstones of Durham, which are of Permian age.

ăc'-rō-lĭth, *s.* [Gr. *ἄκρον* (*akron*) = the tip; *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Sculpture: A statue, the extremities of which are made of stone, while the trunk is generally of wood.

ăc-rŏl'-ĭth-an, *a.* [Acrolith.] Pertaining to an acrolith, framed like an acrolith.

ăc-rō'-mĭ-al, *a.* [Acromion.]

Anat.: Belonging to the acromion.

"... to the *acromial* extremity of the clavicle."—*Cyc. Pract. Med.*

acromio-clavicular, *a.* Pertaining to that portion of the clavicle which adjoins the acromion.

ăc-rō'-mĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. *ἄκρον* (*akron*) = top; *ὦμος* (*ōmos*) = shoulder.]

Anat.: The upper portion of the shoulder-blade (scapula).

"... the third has a free end, usually more or less prolonged into a curved, flattened process called the *acromion*."—*Flower: Osteology of the Mammalia*, p. 221.

ăc-rŏ-mŏn-ō-grăm-măt'-ĭ-cŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ἄκρος* (*akros*) = top or end; *μόνος* (*monos*) = alone; and *γραμματικόν* (*grammatikon*) = alphabet.]

Poet.: A kind of poem in which each verse subsequent to the first begins with the letter on which its predecessor terminated.

ăc-rō-my-găl'-ĭ-a, *s.*

Path.: A term now given to a rare disease, or form of physical atavism, marked by apparent gradual degeneration in both feature and body toward the animal type. First recognized in 1886 by Dr. Marie, of Paris, who considered it a return to primitive form. Virchow, however, regarded it as a nervous disease, likely to result in paralysis and death. A case was noted by Dr. F. D. Weise, of New York, in January, 1896.

a-crŏn'-ĭc, a-crŏn'-ĭc-al, * a-crŏn'-ŷc-al, *a.* [Gr. *ἄκρος* (*akros*) = at the extremity; *νύξ* (*nux*) = night.]

Astron.: Pertaining to the rising of a star at the time when the sun is setting, or the setting of a star when the sun is rising. It is opposed to Cosmical (q.v.).

a-crŏn'-ĭc-al-lў, * a-crŏn'-ŷc-al-lў, * a-crŏn'-ŷch-al-lў, *adv.* [Acronical.] At the acronical time.

ăc-rŏ-nō'-tĭne, *a.* [Acronotus.] Pertaining to the mammalian genus *Acronotus*. (*Griffith's Cuvier*, iv. 346.)

ăc-rŏ-nō'-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἄκρος* (*akros*) = on the top, highest; *νῶτος* (*nōtos*), or *νῶτον* (*nōton*) = the back.]

Zool.: A sub-genus of *Damalis*, a genus of ruminating animals. The species are confined to Africa. Example: *Damalis* (*acronotus*) *bubalis* = the bubalis.

ăc-rŏn-ŷch'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. *ἀκρονυχία* (*akronuchia*) = nightfall: *ἄκρος* (*akros*) = on the top or edge of = at the beginning of; *νύξ* (*nux*) = night.]

Bot.: A genus of Rutaceæ, or Rueworts.

ăc-rō-phўl'-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ἄκρος* (*akros*) = at the top; *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Cunoniaceæ, or Cunoniads. *A. venosum* is a handsome greenhouse shrub.

ăc-rŏ-pō'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ἄκρον* (*akron*) = the top: *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = foot.]

Anat.: The upper surface of the foot.

a-crŏp'-ŏl-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἀκρόπολις* (*akropolis*) = the upper or higher city: *ἄκρον* (*akron*) = a point or top, height; *πόλις* (*polis*) = a city.]

Acropolis at Athens.

1. *Lit.:* The citadel crowning the hill at Athens, which is said to have been occupied before there were any buildings on the plain.

2. *Fig.:* Any citadel similarly situated.

ăc'-rō-spīre, ăc'-rō-spўre, ăc'-kĕr-sprīt (*Eng.*), **ăc'-kĕr-spyre** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Gr. *ἄκρος* (*akros*) = at the top; and *σπεῖρα* (*speira*), Lat. *spira* = anything wound, coiled, or twisted; a spire.] A name sometimes given to the plumule of a germinating seed of corn, because it has a somewhat spiral appearance. "That part which shoots out toward the smaller end of the seed." (*Kersey.*)

"Many corns will smilt or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream, and will send forth their substance in an *acrospire*."—*Mortimer.*

*** ăc'-rō-spīre,** *v.* [From the substantive.]

Malt-making, &c.: To send forth a germinating plumule, or to sprout at both ends, emitting both a radicle and a plumule, as grain kept for malting will do in wet weather.

"For want of turning, when the malt is spread on the floor, it comes and sprouts at both ends, which is called *acrospired*, and is fit only for swine."—*Mortimer.*

*** ăc'-rō-spīred,** *pa. par.* & *a.*

*** ăc'-rō-spï-rĭng,** *pr. par.* [Acrospire.]

across (pron. **a-crâss'**), *adv.* [Eng. *a* = **on**; *cross.*]

A. *Literally:*

*** I.** On cross.

"When other lovers in arms *across*
Rejoice their chief delight."
Surrey: Complaint of Absence.

II. Transversely.

1. The opposite of *along*, in a direction at right angles to, so that the two lines, the longitudinal and the transverse ones, constitute a cross of the ordinary form.

"... the shoulders very wide *across*."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 70.

2. Intersecting at any angle, passing over in some direction or other; athwart; placed or moving over something, so as to cross it.

"Of deep that calls to deep *across* the hills."
Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.

"... and pushing ivory balls
Across a velvet level."—*Cowper: Task*, vi.

B. *Figuratively:*

¶ An exclamation when a sally of wit miscarried. The allusion is to the procedure in jousting.

a-crŏs'-tĭc, *s.* & *a.* [Gr. *ἀκροστίχιον* (*akrostichion*), from *ἄκρος* (*akros*) = at the point or end, and *στίχος* (*stichos*) = (1) a row, (2) a line of poetry; *στείχω* (*steichō*) = to ascend; Fr. *acrostiche;* Ital. *acrostico.*]

1. *As substantive:* A series of lines so disposed that their initial letters taken in order constitute a name or a short sentence.

Acrostic verses are now regarded as somewhat puerile, and are consequently less cultivated than once they were. The best known are by Sir John Davies. The following *Hymn to the Spring* is from his pen, and the words spelled out by the initial letters of the several lines are *Elisabetha Regina:*

E arth now is greene, and heauen is blew,
L iuely Spring which makes all new,
I olly Spring doth enter,
S weet young sun-beames doe subdue
A ngry, aged Winter.

B lasts are mild, and seas are calme,
E uery medow flowes with balme,
T he earth weares all her riches,
H armonious birds sing such a psalme
A s eare and heart bewitches.

R escrue (sweet Spring) this nymph of ours,
E ternall garlands of thy flowers,
G reene garlands neuer wasting;
I n her shall last our state's faire spring,
N ow and for euer flourishing,
A s long as heauen is lasting.

2. *As adjective:* Pertaining to an acrostic, containing an acrostic.

"Some peaceful province in *acrostic* land."—*Dryden.*

*** a-crŏs'-tĭc,** *a.* [Across.] Crossed on the breast.

"Agreed; but what melancholy sir, with *acrostic* arms, now comes from the family?"—*Middleton: Works*, ii. 179.

*** a-crŏs'-tĭc-al,** *a.* [Acrostic, *s.*] Pertaining to an acrostic.

*** a-crŏs'-tĭc-al-lў,** *adv.* [Acrostic, *s.*] In an acrostical manner, in a way to present the phenomena of an acrostic composition.

a-crŏs'-tĭch-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Acrostichum.] A family of Polypodiaceous ferns, with naked sori.

a-crŏs'-tĭch-ŭm, *s.* [In Fr. *acrostique;* Ital., Sp., & Port. *acrostico;* Gr. *ἄκρος* (*akros*) = at the top, and *στίχος* = (1) a row, order, or line, (2) a line of writing. Said to be so called

because on the back of the frond are markings like the commencement of lines of poetry.] Rusty-back, Wall-rue, or Fork-fern. A genus of ferns belonging to the order Polypodiaceæ. The sori cover the whole back of the frond. It is not British. *A. aureum*, the golden acrostichum, occasionally seen in hot-houses, is sometimes five or six feet high. It grows in the West Indies and South America, and also in Africa and India. *A. huascaro* is said to have solvent, deobstruent, sudorific, and anthelmintic properties. The New Zealanders formerly used *A. furcatum* as food.

ăc-rŏs'-tŏ-ma, *s.* [Gr. ἄκρος (*akros*) = at the top, and στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Zool.: A genus of Entozoa, parasitic in the amnios of cows.

ăc-rō-tar'-sĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἄκρος (*akros*) = the top; ταρσός (*tarsos*) = (1) a flat basket, (2) anything flat, (3) the flat portion of the foot.]

Anat.: The upper side of the tarsi.

***a-crŏ'-tçh,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *acrocher.*] To take up, to seize. (*Hulcet.*)

***ăc-rō-tĕ-leū'-tĭc,** *a.* [Gr. ἄκρος (*akros*) = at the tip, point, or end; τελευτή (*teleutē*) = finishing, the end.] Pertaining to anything appended to a psalm, as, for instance, a doxology.

ăc-rŏ-tĕm'-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἄκρος (*akros*) = at the top; τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes, founded by Agassiz.

ăc'-rō-tēr, *s.* [Gr. ἀκρωτήριον (*akrōtērion*) = the topmost or most prominent part of anything, as, for instance, a mountain-peak: from ἄκρον (*akron*) = the top.]

Arch.: The angle of a gable or pediment in which a statue stands. [ACROTERIA.]

ăc-rō'-tēr-al, *a.* [ACROTER.] Pertaining to an acroter.

ăc-rō-tēr'-ĭ-a, *s. pl.* [In Fr. *acrotères;* Ital. *acroterio;* Lat. *acroteria*, fr. Gr. ἀκρωτήρια (*akrōtēria*), pl. of ἀκρωτήριον (*akrōtērion*).] [ACROTER.]

Arch.: Pedestals for statues placed on the

ACROTERIA.

apex or at the basal angles of a pediment, or in other external parts of an edifice.

¶ It was used in this sense by Vitruvius.

ăc-rō-tēr'-ĭ-al, *a.* [ACROTERIA.] Pertaining to acroteria.

ăc-rō-tēr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat.] The singular of ACROTERIA (q.v.).

ăc-rō-thȳ'-mĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἄκρος (*akros*) = at the top; θύμος (*thumos*), in Lat. *thymum* = thyme.]

Old Med.: A kind of wart with a narrow base, a broad top, and a colour like thyme.

ăc-rŏt-ĭs'-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀ, priv.; κρότος (*krotos*) = sound produced by striking.]

Med.: Deficiency in the beating of the pulse.

ăc-rŏt'-ŏm-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἄκρος (*akros*) = at the top; τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Min.: Having its cleavage parallel to the top. (*Dana.*)

a-crû'-çĭ-a, *s.* [ACROISA.]

a-crȳ'-ĭc, *a.* [ACROLEIN.]

acrylic acid, *s.* ($C_3H_4O_3 = C_2H_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$.)

Chem.: A monatomic organic acid obtained by oxidation of acrolein. It is a colourless liquid; its salts are soluble. It is converted by nascent hydrogen into propionic acid. It is isomeric with iso-acrylic acid. When acrylic acid is fused with caustic potash it eliminates hydrogen, and forms acetate and formate of potassium.

acrylic alcohol, *s.* [ALLYLIC ALCOHOL.]

acrylic aldehyde, *s.*

Chem.: $(C_3H_4O) = \text{Acrolein} = \frac{C(CH_2)''H}{HCO}$; obtained by the oxidation of allylic alcohol, by the dehydration of glycerine. It is formed in the destructive distillation of fats which contain glycerine, and is the cause of the unpleasant smell produced by blowing out a candle. Acrolein is a thin, colourless, volatile liquid, boiling at 52°. Its vapour is very irritating, attacking the mucous membrane of the nose and eyes. It oxidises to acrylic acid. It changes into a white flocculent body, disacryl.

*** ăcse,** *v.* [A.S. *acsian, achsian* = to ask.] To ask. [ASK.]

"The kyng Alesandre *acsede*
Hwan sal that be."—*Kellq. Antiq.*, i. 30.

ăct, * ăck (*Eng.*), and *** ăkk** (*O. Scotch*), *v.t. & i.* [ACT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

***1.** To actuate, to drive, to incite, to influence, to urge.

"Most people in the world are *acted* by levity and humour, by strange and irrational changes."—*South.*

2. To do, to achieve, to perform. (Used in a good sense.)

"With emulation what I *act* survey."
Pope: Homer; Iliad, xix. 152.

3. To perpetrate, to commit, to be guilty of, as a fault, a crime, or an offence. (Used in a bad sense.)

"Uplifted hands, that at convenient times
Could *act* extortion and the worst of crimes."
Cowper: Expostulation, 147.

4. To obey, to do according to; to carry out, to execute.

"Th' unwilling heralds *act* their lord's commands
Pensive they walk along the barren sands."
Pope: Homer; Iliad i., 426.

5. To play the part of, to behave as: as, To *act* the fool.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Dram.:* To play the part of, to impersonate, to represent dramatically upon the stage or elsewhere.

". . . the masks and plays which were *acted* in the court."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

¶ In this sense it is sometimes followed by the preposition *over*.

"How many ages hence,
Shall this our lofty scene be *acted over*
In states unborn, and accents yet unknown?"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

2. *Scotch Law:* To require by judicial authority. "Nearly the same with English *enact*, with this difference, that there is a transition from the deed to the person whom it regards." (*Jamieson.*)

"Seeing I am *actit* in the bukes of the said committee not to depart off the towne without licence."—*Acts Cha. I.*, ed. 1814, v. 361.

¶ For example of *ack*, see *Acts Dom. Conc.* (A.D. 1491), p. 221; and of *akk*, *Ibid.*, 1493, p. 310.

¶ *To act upon:* To exert power over or upon, to produce an effect upon.

"The stomach, the intestines, the muscles of the lower belly, all *act* upon the aliment."—*Arbuthnot on Aliment.*

"All the waves of the spectrum, from the extreme red to the extreme violet, are thus *acted* upon."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., vii. 142.

To act up to: To act in a manner not inferior to what one's promises, professions, reputation, or advantages would lead people to expect.

". . . vigorously to exert those powers and *act* up to those advantages."—*Rogers: Sermons.*

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Of persons:*

1. To move, as opposed to remaining at rest; or to proceed to carry out a resolution, as opposed to meditating or talking about it.

"You have seen,
Have *acted*, suffer'd."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

"And I may now cry '*act!*' but the potency of action must be yours."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., v. 103.

2. To conduct one's self in a particular manner, to behave.

"'Tis plain that she, who for a kingdom now
Would sacrifice her love, and break her vow,
Not out of love, but interest, *acts* alone,
And would, ev'n in my arms, lie thinking of a throne.
Dryden: 1 *Conquest of Granada*, ii. 1.

3. To take part in dramatic representation on the boards of a theatre or elsewhere.

"Or wrap himself in Hamlet's inky cloak,
And strut and storm, and straddle, stamp and stare,
To show the world how Garrick did not *act*."
Cowper: Task, bk. vi.

II. *Of things:* To exert power, to produce an effect.

¶ In general *to* or *upon* is prefixed to the object operated upon; sometimes, however, *by* is used instead of *to*. [ACT UPON (A. III.).]

"And such, I exclaimed, is the pitiless part
Some *act* by the delicate mind,
Regardless of wringing and breaking a heart
Already to sorrow resigned." *Cowper: The Rose.*

ăct, *s.* [Lat. *actum* = a thing done; neut. sing. of *actus*, pa. par. of *ago* = to do, to drive, to put into motion; Gr. ἄγω (*agō*); Icel. *aka;* Ger. *akte;* Fr. *acte;* Ital. *atto.*]

A. *Subjectively:*

I. *Gen.:* The exertion of power, whether physical, mental, or moral; doing, acting, action.

"It argues an *act:* and an *act* hath three branches; it is, to act, to do, and to perform."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

". . . to demand from real life
The test of *act* and suffering."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

". . . of alienated feeling, if not of alienated *act*."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

"By *act* of naked reason."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

¶ *In act:*

(*a*) Just commencing action, on the eve of doing anything.

"The rattlesnake 's *in act* to strike."
Byron: Mazeppa, xiii.

"Gloomy as night he stands *in act* to throw."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xi., 749.

(*b*) In a state of real existence as opposed to mere possibility.

"The seeds of plants are not at first *in act*, but in possibility what they afterwards grow to be."—*Hooker.*

". . . the Cyprus wars
(Which even now stand *in act*)."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 1.

In the act signifies that action has commenced, but has not been completed.

"In the leaves of plants the sunbeams also wrench these atoms asunder, and sacrifice themselves *in the act*."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., i. 21.

"Taken . . . in the very *act*."—*John* viii. 4

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mental Phil. & Logic:* An operation of the mind supposed to require the putting forth of energy as distinguished from a state of mind in which the faculties remain passive.

". . . the distinction which the German metaphysicians and their French and English followers so elaborately draw between the *acts* of the mind and all merely passive states; between what it receives from and what it gives to the crude materials of its experience."—*J. S. Mill: Logic*, 2nd ed., ch. iii., § 4.

¶ In this sense such expressions as the following are used: the act of thinking, the act of judging, the act of resolving, the act of reasoning or of reason; each of these being viewed as a single operation of the human mind. (See second example under ACT, *v.*, B. I. 1.)

"The *act* of volition."—*Todd and Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., chap. vii., 200.

2. *Theol.:* The carrying out of an operation in a moment, as contradistinguished from the performance of a work requiring a considerable time for its accomplishment.

"Justification is an *act* of God's free grace . . . . . Adoption is an *act* of God's free grace. . . . Sanctification is the work of God's free grace."—*Shorter Catechism*, Questions 33, 34, 35.

B. *Objectively:* Anything done.

(**a**) *Generally:*

"But your eyes have seen all the great *acts* of the Lord which he did."—*Deut.* xi. 7.

"And the rest of the *acts* of Abijah, and his ways, and his sayings, are written in the story of the prophet Iddo."—2 *Chron.* xiii. 22.

(**b**) *Technically:*

1. *Dramatic Language:* A portion of a play performed continuously, after which the representation is suspended for a little, and the actors have the opportunity of taking a brief rest. As early as the time of Horace there were five acts in a drama, and this number still remains without modification. Acts are divided into smaller portions called scenes. (See Shakespeare throughout.)

2. *Parliamentary Lang.:* An ellipsis for an Act of Parliament, Congress, Legislature, &c. A statute, law, or edict which has been successively carried through any parliamentary body, such as the two Houses of the English Parliament or of the American Congress, and (in some countries) has received the assent of the executive or ruling head of the government.

"For on that day (26th May, 1679) the Habeas Corpus *Act* received the royal assent."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. ii.

In this country such assent may be dispensed with. Thus the 1894 Tariff Act became law without the President's assent, on the morning of August 24, because the ten days within which he might express his assent or his dissent had expired at midnight, without his doing so.

3. *Law:*

(1) *Gen.:* Anything officially done by the Court, as the phrases *Acts of Court, Acts of Sederunt,* &c.

(2) *Spec.:* An instrument in writing for declaring or proving the truth of anything. Such is a report, a certificate, a decree, a sentence, &c.

Act of Bankruptcy: An act, the commission of which by a debtor renders him liable to be adjudged a bankrupt (Bankruptcy Act, 1869).

Acts done: Distinguished into acts of God, of the law and of men.

(3) *Scotch Law:*

Act of Grace: An Act passed by the Scottish Parliament, in 1696, which provided maintenance for debtors whilst they were in prison at the suit of their creditors.

Acts of Sederunt: Statutes for ordering the procedure and forms for administering justice, made by the Lords of Session, sitting in judgment, the power to do so having been conferred by an Act of the Scottish Parliament in 1540.

*4. *Universities:* A thesis publicly maintained by a student to show his powers, and specially to prove his fitness for a degree.

5. *Ch. Hist. Act of Faith:* The English rendering of the Spanish AUTO DA FE (q.v.).

Acts of the Apostles. The fifth book of the New Testament. It contains a narrative of the achievements of the leading apostles, and especially of St. Paul, the greatest and most successful of them all. Its author was St. Luke (compare Luke i. 1—4 with Acts i. 1), who was Paul's companion from the time of his visit to Troas (Acts xvi. 8—11) to the advanced period of his life when he penned the 2nd Epistle to Timothy (2 Tim. iv. 11). Internal evidence would seem to show that it was written in all probability about A.D. 61, though external testimony from the Fathers to its existence is not obtainable till a considerably later date. The undesigned coincidences between the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistles of Paul are numerous and important.

***ăc'-ta-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *act; -able.*] Capable of being done or acted; practically possible.

"Is naked truth *actable* in true life?"
Tennyson: Harold, iii. 1.

ăc-tæ'-a, *s.* [In Fr. *actée;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *actea;* Lat. *actæa.* from Gr. ἀκτέα (*aktea*), ἀκτῆ (*aktē*), and ἀκτή (*aktē*) = the elder-tree, which these plants were supposed to resemble in foliage and fructification.] Herb-Christopher. A genus of plants belonging to the order Ranunculaceæ, or Crowfoots. One species, the *A. spicata* = the bane-berry, or Herb Christopher, is indigenous to Great Britain. It bears black berries, which are poisonous. With alum they yield a black dye. The roots are anti-spasmodic, expectorant, and astringent. *A. racemosa,* the Snakeroot, receives its English name from being used in America as an antidote against the bite of the rattlesnake.

***ăc'-tē,** *s.* [Gr. ἀκτή (*akte*) = a headland; Lat. *acta* = the sea-shore.] The sea-shore.

***ăc'-tē,** *s.* [Gr. ἀκτέα (*aktea*), ἀκτή, and ἀκτῆ (*aktē*) = the elder-tree.] The elder-tree, *Sambucus nigra.* (*Phillips.*)

† Ăct-ēr-aī'-mīne, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic (?)] A star of the 3rd magnitude, in the left shoulder of Cepheus. [ALDERAMIN.]

Ăc'-tĭfs, *s. pl.* [Fr. *actif* = active.]

Ch. Hist.: An order of monks who are said to have fed on nothing but roots and herbs.

ăc'-tĭl-lў, *adv.* [ACTUALLY.] [Chiefly in Lancashire.]

ăc-tĭn-ĕn'-chў-ma, *s.* [Gr. ἀκτίς (*aktis*), genit. ἀκτῖνος (*aktinos*) = a ray of light: ἐν (*en*) = in; χύμα (*chuma*), or χεῦμα (*cheuma*) = that which is poured out, a liquid, fr. χέω (*cheō*) = to pour.]

Bot.: Stellate cellular tissue, the tissue of medullary rays. (*Cooke: Manual of Botanical Terms.*)

ăct'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ACT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* With meanings corresponding to those of the verb.

"*Acting* the law we live by without fear."
Tennyson: Œnone, 146

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Gen.* (*of persons or things*): Operating in any way.

"A continual direction of the *acting* force towards the centre to which this character belongs."—*Sir J. F. W. Herschel: Astronomy,* 5th ed. (1858), § 490.

2. *Spec.* (*of persons only*): Doing duty for another during his absence; officiating, as in the phrase "the *acting* governor."

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Gen.* (*of persons or things*): Action, operation, doing of any kind.

"Or that the resolute *acting* of your blood
Could have attain'd the effect of your own purpose."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 1.

2. *Spec.:* Performance of a part in a dramatic representation on the stage or elsewhere.

". . . the natural turn for *acting* and rhetoric, which are indigenous on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. i.

ăc-tĭn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. ἀκτίς (*aktis*), genit. ἀκτῖνος (*aktinos*) = a ray of light.]

Zool.: A genus of polypes, with many arms radiating from around their mouth, in a manner somewhat resembling the rays of the sun surrounding his disc, or a double flower. From this arrangement of the tentacles, coupled with the bright colours of these animals, they are called also Animal-flowers (q.v.). Though simple and not aggregated, they still have a somewhat close affinity to the coral-building polypes. They are the type of the class Actinozoa (q.v.). Cuvier placed them with his *Polypi Carnosi.* They feed on crustacea, mollusca, small fishes, &c. In 1847 Dr. Johnston enumerated twenty species as British.

ăc-tĭn'-ĭ-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [ACTINIA.] The family of polypes, of which Actinia is the type. [ACTINIA.]

ăc-tĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἀκτίς (*aktis*), genit. ἀκτῖνος (*aktinos*) = a ray of light.] Pertaining to a ray of light, or to rays of light.

actinic rays, *s.* Invisible rays, which occur most abundantly beyond the violet part of the spectrum; they effect the chemical changes produced by light. [PHOTOGRAPHY.]

ăc-tĭn'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. & Lat. *actinia,* and Eng. *form,* or Lat. *forma.*] Of the form of an Actinia, shaped like an Actinia.

"Many of the large *actiniform* polypes of the tropical seas combine with a structure which is essentially similar to our own sea-anemones, an external calcareous axis or skeleton."—*Owen: Compar. Anat., Invertebr. Anim.,* Lect. VII.

ăc-tĭn-ī'-na, *s. pl.* [ACTINIA.]

Zoology: Dr. Johnston's fourth section of Helianthoida, an order of polypes belonging to the class Anthozoa. He divides it into two families—the Actiniadæ and the Lucernariadæ.

ăc'-tĭn-ĭşm, *s.* [Gr. ἀκτῖνος (*aktinos*), genit. of ἀκτίς (*aktis*) = a ray.] The chemical action of sunlight. [PHOTOGRAPHY.]

ăc-tĭn-ĭ-ŏp'-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀκτίς (*aktis*), genit. ἀκτῖνος (*aktinos*) = ray; πτέρις (*pteris*) = a fern.] A genus of ferns belonging to the order Polypodiaceæ. The species resemble minute palms, with fan-shaped fronds. *A. radiata* is from India and Africa, and *A. australis* is from Africa.

ăc-tĭn-ō-bā'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀκτίς (*aktis*), genit. ἀκτῖνος (*aktinos*) = a ray, and βατις (*batis*) = a skate?] A genus of placoid fossil fishes, established by Agassiz on fossil remains of tertiary age.

ăc-tĭn-ō-car'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀκτίς (*aktis*), genit. ἀκτῖνος (*aktinos*) = a ray, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit. *Lit.:* Rayed fruit.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Alismaceæ, or Alismads. One species, the *A. Damasonium,* or common Star-fruit, occurs in Great Britain. It has floating leaves and delicate petals, the latter coloured white with a yellow spot.

ăc-tĭn-ŏc'-ĕr-ăs (of Brown), *s.* [Gr. ἀκτίς (*aktis*), genit. ἀκτῖνος (*aktinos*) = a ray, and κέρας (*keras*) = a horn. *Lit.:* Ray-horned, *i.e.* having the "horns" or feelers radiated.]

Zool.: The second sub-genus of the molluscous genus Orthoceras (q.v.). In 1851 Woodward estimated the known species at six. They are all fossil, and extend from the Silurian to the Carboniferous rocks.

ăc-tĭn-ŏc'-rĭn-ītes, *s.* [ACTINOCRINITES.] An animal of the genus Actinocrinites (q.v.).

ăc-tĭn-ŏc-rĭn-ī'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. ἀκτίς (*aktis*), genit. ἀκτῖνος (*aktinos*) = a ray; κρίνον (*krinon*) = a lily; and Gr. suff. -ιτης (*ītēs*).]

Paleont.: A genus of Encrinites. Their body is formed of several rays of angular laminæ. All are fossil.

ăc-tĭn-ō-çў'-clŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀκτίς (*aktis*) = ray; κύκλος (*kuklos*) = a ring, a circle.]

Bot.: A genus of diatomaceous plants, resembling minute round shells. They are found in the ocean, and also occasionally in Peruvian guano.

ăc-tĭn-ō-găst'-ra, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἀκτίς (*aktis*), genit. ἀκτῖνος (*aktinos*) = a ray; γαστήρ (*gastēr*), genit. γαστέρος (*gasteros*), contr. to γαστρός (*gastros*) = the belly, the stomach.] Haeckel's first sub-class of the class of Star-fishes, which he calls Asterida, or Sea-stars. It consists of "Sea-stars with a radiated stomach." (*Haeckel: Hist. of Creation,* ii. 166.)

ăc-tĭn'-ō-grăph, *s.* [Gr. ἀκτίς (*aktis*), genit. ἀκτῖνος (*aktinos*) = a ray; γράφω (*graphō*) = to delineate, to write down.] An instrument invented by Mr. Hunt for regulating the variations of chemical influence on the solar rays. It is described in *Brit. Assoc. Reports* for 1845 and 1846.

ăc-tĭn'-ō-līte, † **ăc-tўn'-ō-līte** (incorrect spelling), *s.* [Gr. ἀκτίς (*aktis*), genit. ἀκτῖνος (*aktinos*) = a ray, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone. The translation of the German *strahlstein* = radiated stone.]

Min.: A variety of Amphibole (q.v.). It is the Actinote of Haüy. Its affinity and composition are indicated by Dana's compound name for it—Magnesia-Lime-Iron Amphibole. It is bright green, or greyish-green, the green colour being imparted by the iron it contains. It occurs crystallised, columnar, fibrous, or massive. Sp. gr., 3 to 3·2. There are three sub-varieties of it—Glassy Actinolite, which occurs in long, bright green crystals; Asbestiform Actinolite; and Radiated Actinolite.

actinolite-schist, *s.* A slaty foliated rock, of metamorphic origin. It is composed chiefly of actinolite, with a small admixture of felspar, quartz, or mica. (*Lyell: Elements of Geol.*)

ăc-tĭn-ō-lĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [ACTINOLITE.] Pertaining to actinolite, composed in whole or in part of, or resembling actinolite.

ăc-tĭn-ō-lō'-ba, *s.* [Gr. ἀκτίς (*aktis*), genit. ἀκτῖνος (*aktinos*) = a ray, and λοβός = a pod.] [ANEMONE.]

ăc-tĭn-ŏm'-ĕt-ĕr, *s.* [Gr. ἀκτίς (*aktis*), genit. ἀκτῖνος (*aktinos*) = a ray, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure. *Lit.:* Measurer of solar rays.] An instrument devised by Sir John Herschel for measuring the intensity of the solar rays. It consists of a thermometer with a large bulb filled with a dark-blue fluid, and enclosed in a box, the sides of which are blackened, and which is covered with glass. It is placed for a minute in the shade, then a minute in the sun, and then one more again in the shade. The mean of the two variations in the shade is then subtracted from that in the sun, and the result measures the influence due to the solar rays.

"By direct measurement with the *actinometer* . . . I find that out of 1,000 calorific solar rays, 816 penetrate a sheet of plate glass 0·12 inch thick; and that of 1,000 rays which have passed through one such plate, 859 are capable of passing through another."—*Note in Herschel's "Astronomy,"* 5th ed. (1858), § 396.

ăc-tĭn-ŏm-ĕt'-rĭc, *a.* [ACTINOMETER.] Pertaining or belonging to an actinometer.

ăc-tĭn-ŏph-rў-ī'-na, *s. pl.* [ACTINOPHRYS.]

Zool.: A family of Radiolarian Rhizopods. Some have a shell, while others have not.

ăc-tĭn'-ŏph-rўs, *s.* [Gr. ἀκτίς (*aktis*), ἀκτῖνος (*aktinos*) = a ray, and ὀφρύς (*ophrus*) = the eyebrow.]

Zool.: A genus of Rhizopods, the type of the family Actinophryina. They are found both in fresh and salt water.

ăc-tĭn-ō-phўl'-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἀκτίς (*aktis*), genit. ἀκτῖνος (*aktinos*) = a ray, and φύλλον

(*phullon*) = a leaf.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Araliaceæ, or Ivyworts. The *A. digitatum*, an East Indian species, has inconspicuous flowers, but beautiful foliage.

ăc'-tĭn-ōte, *s.* [Name altered without reason by Haüy from Actinolite (q.v.).] A mineral. [Actinolite.]

ăc-tĭn-ō'-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀκτίς (*aktis*), genit. ἀκτῖνος (*aktinos*) = a ray.] A genus of Umbelliferous plants. *A. helianthus* is the sun-flower Actinotus, from Australia.

ăc-tĭn-ō-zō'-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἀκτίς (*aktis*), genit. ἀκτῖνος (*aktinos*), and ζῶον (*zōon*) = a living creature, an animal.] A class of animals which Cuvier would have placed under his Radiata, but which unite with Hydrozoa to constitute the Cœlenterata of Frey, Leuckart, and Huxley. It contains the sea-anemones and coral polypes. It is to animals of this class that the erection of the vast coral reefs is owing. Most Actinozoa have a central mouth with tentacles around it. Their alimentary canal freely passes, by means of a wide aperture, into the general cavity of the body. That cavity is then prolonged into the stomach, which is internal, a character in which the Actinozoa differ from the Hydrozoa, to which they are closely allied.

ăc'-tion (*Eng.*), **ăc'-tioun** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* [In Ger. *aktion* (rhet.); Fr. *action;* Ital. *azione;* fr. Lat. *actio* = a doing, an action; fr. *ago* (*lit.*) = to set in motion, to drive, as cattle.]

I. The doing of a deed, the effecting of an operation.

(a) *Of persons or other living beings capable of carrying out a purpose:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The doing of a deed, as distinguished from thinking, feeling, speaking, or even writing.

"The men seem formed for *action*, the women for love."—*Gibbon: Decl. & Fall*, ch. xlii.

"One wise in council, one in *action* brave."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xviii., 298.

2. *Spec.:* Fighting, which, demanding the utmost energy, is deemed in the last degree worthy of being called *action*.

"The King gave orders . . . that the Guards should be held ready for *action*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

3. *Manège.:* The movement of parts of the body: as, A horse has a fine *action*.

4. *Technically:*

(*a*) *Mental Phil.:* A volition carried into effect.

"Now, what is an *action?* Not one, but a series of two things: the state of mind called a volition, followed by an effect. The volition or intention to produce the effect is one thing; the effect produced in consequence of the intention is another thing; the two together constitute the *action*."—*J. S. Mill: Logic*, vol. i., ch. iii., § 5, pp. 71, 72.

(*b*) *Ethics:* The doing of a deed viewed as an expression of the moral sentiments or state of a responsible being.

(*c*) *Oratory:* The accommodation of a speaker's voice, attitude, and especially his gesture, to the subject on which at the moment he is addressing his audience.

"For I have neither wit, nor words, nor worth,
Action, nor utterance, nor the power of speech,
To stir men's blood: I only speak right on."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

"As 'twere encouraging the Greeks to fight;
Making such sober *action* with his hand,
That it beguiled attention, charm'd the sight:"
Shakesp.: Tarquin and Lucrece.

(b) *Of things:*

1. *Gen.:* The exertion of force or influence upon; operation, setting in motion, an acting upon.

"Some little effect may, perhaps, be attributed to the direct *action* of the external conditions of life."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. i.

2. *Technically:*

(*a*) *Nat. Phil.:* The exertion of a force by one material body upon another. It may be by contact or by percussion. In either case it is met by resistance precisely equal to that produced by itself, or, in philosophical language, action and re-action are equal and contrary; that is, they are equal in force and contrary in direction. If an elastic ball be struck against the ground, action compresses it, and reaction brings it back again to its natural shape. When birds fly, the action produced by the strokes of their wings produces a contrary reaction on the part of the air, and it is this reaction which carries them forward.

". . . the frost ruptures their cohesion, and hands them over to the *action* of gravity."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., i. 24.

"*Action* and *reaction* being equal, and in contrary directions."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, 5th ed., § 723.

(*b*) *Chem.:* The production of a chemical reaction by the action of acid.

(*c*) *Geol.* (*spec. of volcanoes*): *In action* = in eruption.

"I was surprised at hearing afterwards that Aconcagua, in Chile, 480 miles northwards, was in *action* on the same night."—*Darwin: Journal of Voyage round the World*, ch. xiv., p. 291.

(*d*) *Art* (*of machines*), *&c.:* Operation, movement, or anything similar produced by external agency of whatever kind (*lit.* & *fig.*).

"At length the new machinery was put in *action*, and soon from every corner of the realm arrived the news of complete and hopeless failure."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

(*e*) *Law: In action.* [See No. II., 4, *d.*]

(*f*) *Mach., &c.:* The mechanism of a piano, organ, &c.; the movement or works of a watch or clock.

II. A deed done, an operation effected.

1. *Gen.:* A deed, something done.

¶ There is a shade of difference in meaning between an *action* in this sense and an *act*. Strictly speaking, *action* is the general word used of deeds, whether important or the reverse; whilst *act* is more appropriately applied to a deed of some importance. The examples which follow illustrate the difference, which, however, is not universally observed.

"The Lord is a God of knowledge, and by him *actions* are weighed."—*1 Sam.* ii. 3.

"He made known His ways unto Moses, His *acts* unto the children of Israel."—*Ps.* ciii. 7.

"And she said to the king, It was a true report which I heard in mine own land of thine *acts*, and of thy wisdom."—*2 Chron.* ix. 5.

"Here perhaps
Some advantageous *act* may be achieved
By sudden onset." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 363.

2. *Spec.:* A battle.

"All this William perfectly understood, and determined to avoid an *action* as long as possible."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

3. *Old Scotch:* Affair, business, interest.

"Yit as far as pertenis to our *actioun*, consider that our ennymes are to fecht aganis us, quhome we nevir offenden with iniuris."—*Bellend.: Cron.*, bk. iv., ch. 17.

4. *Technically:*

(*a*) *Phys.:* The functions of the body, divided into *vital actions*, *natural actions*, and *animal actions*. [Functions.]

(*b*) *Painting & Sculpture:* Passion or movement more or less correctly imitated. The more life-like and spirited the figures represented appear to be, the more *action* are they said to possess.

(*c*) *Epic Poetry, the Drama, or History:* The leading subject of an epic poem, drama, or history. In the former two it is divided into two portions—the principal fable treated in a lofty style, and the episodes which are introduced to give fulness of detail, the whole being carried on by a mixture of narrative, dialogue, and soliloquy. So also there are a leading theme and episodes in history.

"The voyage of Æneas from Troy to Italy, and his establishment in Latium (constituting, as they do, the main *action* of the Æneid)."—*Lewis: Credibility of Early Roman Hist.*, ch. ix.

"But these resting-places, as it were, must be rare, exceptional, brief, and altogether subordinate to what may be called the *action*, the unfolding the drama of events."—*Milman: Hist. of Jews.* **(Prel.)**

(*d*) *Law:*

(i.) *Eng. Law:* The form prescribed by law for the recovery of one's due, or the lawful demand of one's right. *Actions* are divided into *civil* and *criminal;* the former are called also prosecutions, and are divided into three classes—(1) *Personal Actions*, by which a man claims a debt or personal duty to him, or damages in lieu of it. These again are subdivided into *Actions ex contractu*, as for debt, promises, covenant, &c., and *Actions ex delicto*, or torts, as negligences, trespass, and nuisance. (2) *Real or Feodal Actions*, concerning real property only, in which the plaintiff, called in this relation the demandant, claims a title to lands, tenements, or rents. (3) *Mixed Actions*, partaking of the character of both; as, for example, when some real property is demanded, and, in addition to this, personal damages for a wrong sustained, such, for instance, as ejectment. There are many kinds of actions ranked under these three classes. *Criminal Actions* consist of prosecutions and actions penal to recover some penalty under statute.

"*Actions* were brought against persons who had defamed the Duke of York."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ *In action. A plea in action* is an answering the merits of a complaint; that is, by confirming or denying it. *Property in action* is property which a man has not at present in his possession, but which another has covenanted to give him. He may sue for the performance of the contract, and the property thus recoverable is called, from the French word *chose* = a thing, a *chose in action*.

Chose in Action is thus a thing of which a man has not the possession or actual enjoyment, but which he has a right to demand by action or other proceeding, as a debt, a bond, &c. A chose in action must be reduced into possession by a trustee without delay.

(ii.) *Scots Law: Actions* are sometimes divided into *ordinary* and *recissory*. [Recissory.]

(*e*) *Comm.* (*in France and some other foreign countries*): A certain share of a public company's capital stock. Persons may subscribe for actions in the latter as they do here for shares.

action-sermon, *s.* (*Scotch.*) A sermon preached previously to the administration of the sacred communion. (*Supp. Jamieson's Scot. Dict.*)

action-taking, *a.* Prone to have recourse to law, litigious.

"A knave, a rascal, a filthy worsted-stocking knave; a lily-liver'd *action-taking* knave."—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, ii. 2.

ăc'-tion-ă-ble, *a.* [Eng. *action; -able.*] Of a character to provoke and justify an action at law.

"His process was formed; whereby he was found guilty of nought else, that I could learn, which was *actionable*, but of ambition."—*Howell: Vocal Forest.*

ăc'-tion-ă-blў, *adv.* [Actionable.] In a manner to provoke and justify an action at law.

ăc'-tion-ă-rў, ăc'-tion-ĭst, *s.* [Ital. *azionario.*]

In France and other Continental countries: A proprietor of an *action* or share of a public company's stock.

* **ăc'-tious,** *a.* [Act.] Active.

"Martial men . . . very *actious* for valour, such as scorn to shrink for a wetting."—*Webster: Works*, ii. 296.

* **ac-tĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *actitatum*, supine of *actito* = to act frequently.]

1. *Gen.:* Quick and frequent action.

2. *Spec.:* A debating of lawsuits.

* **ăc'-tĭv-āte,** *v.t.* [Active.] To render active.

". . . snow and ice especially being holpen, and their cold *activated* by nitre or salt, will turn water into ice."—*Bacon.*

* **ăc'-tĭv-ā-tĕd,** *pa. par.* [Activate.]

* **ăc'-tĭv-ā-tĭng,** *pr. par.* [Activate.]

ăc'-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [In Ger. *aktivum;* Fr. *actif;* Ital. *attivo;* fr. Lat. *activus*, fr. *actum*, supine of *ago.*] [Act.]

A. *As adjective:*

Essential signification: Possessed of the power of acting; communicating action or motion to anything else, instead of being itself acted on.

¶ Used properly of the mind or spirit of a living being. "It is usual to speak of physical causes as *active;* but when any series of natural changes is scrutinised, it appears that what at first we called a cause, is itself the effect of some preceding event, which was, in its turn, an effect. . . . Strictly speaking, mind is the only *active* principle." (Isaac Taylor: *Elements of Thought.*)

I. *Ordinary Language:*

(a) *Of animated beings:*

1. Acting, as opposed to being acted upon. [See example from Donne (B. 1).]

2. Quick in movement, nimble, agile. (*Opposed to languid or inert.*)

"As a decrepit father takes delight
To see his *active* child do deeds of youth."
Shakesp.: Sonnets, xxxvii.

"*Active* and nervous was his gait."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

3. Continually employed, not idle or capable of idleness. Used of the body, the mind, or their operations. (*Opposed to idle or indolent.*)

"Speed, Malise, speed! such cause of haste
Thine *active* sinews never braced.
Bend 'gainst the steep hill thy breast,
Burst down like torrent from its crest."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, canto ii., 18.

"His zeal, still *active* for the common-weal."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. iv.

4. Given to action rather than to contemplation, solitary meditation, study, or the making of plans which are found in practice to be unworkable. (*Opposed to contemplative or speculative.*)

"What the engineer is to the mathematician, the *active* statesman is to the contemplative statesman."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

"The only statesman, indeed, *active* or speculative, who was too wise to share in the general delusion was Edmund Burke."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

(b) *Of things inanimate:*

1. In continued, rapid, or powerful operation. (*Opposed to quiescent or dormant.*) [See II. (*b*).]

"Let *active* laws apply the needful curb,
To guard the peace that riot would disturb."
Cowper: Table Talk.

2. Requiring activity.

(*a*) *Opposed to tranquil:*

"The richest earthly boon his hands afford,
Deserves to be beloved, but not adored.
Post away swiftly to more *active* scenes,
Collect the scatter'd truth that study gleans,
Mix with the world, but with its wiser part,
No longer give an image all thine heart."
Cowper: Retirement.

(b) *Opposed to sedentary:*

". . . . shorten his life, or render it unfit for *active* employment."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. x.

II. *Technically:*

(a) *Of things animate:*

1. *Physiology:*

(*a*) *Active life* in an organised body is a state in which the several functions of life are in activity, as in an ordinary vegetable or plant. It is opposed to dormant life, in which these are quiescent. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, Introd.)

(*b*) *Active organs of locomotion:* The textures which form the skeleton, and by which its segments are united. They are contradistinguished from the *passive organs* of locomotion, which are the muscles to which the nerves convey the mandates of the will. (*Ibid.*, i. 67.)

(*c*) *Active disease:* An acute disease.

"'*Active* congestion,' '*active* dropsies,' '*active* hæmorrhage.'"—*Index to Tanner: Manual of Med.*

2. *Mental Phil.:* A division of the powers of the mind. Reid and his followers classified the mental powers in two categories—(1) Intellectual powers, and (2) Active powers.

3. *Mech.:* Active or living force. [Vis Viva.]

(b) *Of things inanimate:*

1. *Gram.:* Acting upon something else instead of itself being acted on.

An active verb or *a verb active:* One which expresses an action, and necessarily implies an agent and an object acted upon. In this classification there are two other descriptions of verbs—*passive* and *neuter* verbs, the former expressing passion, or suffering, or the receiving of an action; and the latter denoting neither action nor passion, but being, or a state of being. (*Lindley Murray: Grammar.*) A verb *active* is now generally called a *transitive* verb, in this Dictionary marked *v.t.*

A compound active verb (Dr. Campbell); *an active transitive verb* (Crombie): One which, when standing alone, is neuter and intransitive, but which being followed by a preposition inseparably connected with it, forms with it a compound verb, which is active or transitive. Example: *To laugh at.* Omit *at*, and the verb is neuter, or intransitive, as "He laughed." Insert it, however, and a *compound active verb* is formed, as "He laughed at them," "they were laughed at." (*Crombie: Etym. & Synt. Eng. Lang.*, 1802, p. 86.)

2. *Political Economy and Commerce:*

Active capital: Wealth in the readily-available form of money, or which may without delay be converted into money, and used for any purpose requiring capital.

Active Commerce: The commerce of a nation which carries goods to and from its own and other lands in its own ships, and by means of its own sailors, in place of allowing the profit of these lucrative transactions to be reaped by foreigners. The commerce of our own country is highly *active*, that of the Asiatic nations is mostly *passive*.

3. *Law:*

An active debt: A debt due to a person.

An active trust: A confidence connected with a duty.

Active use: A present legal estate.

4. *Geology. An active volcano:* One which at not very remote intervals bursts forth in eruption. It is opposed to a *dormant* volcano, or to an *extinct* volcano. [Dormant, Extinct.]

B. *As substantive:*

1. That which acts on something else instead of being itself acted on. (*Opposed to passive.*)

"When an even flame two hearts did touch,
His office was, indulgently to fit
Actives to passives: correspondency
Only his subject was."—*Donne.*

***active-valiant,** *a.* Possessed both of activity and valour.

"I do not think a braver gentleman,
More *active-valiant*, or more valiant-young,
More daring, or more bold, is now alive."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, v. i.

***ac-tive-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *active*; *-able.*] Capable of activity.

ăc'-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *active*; *-ly.*]

1. Energetically, briskly.

2. By active application.

† ăc'-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Active.] Activity. Nearly obsolete, activity having taken its place.

"What strange agility and *activeness* do our common tumblers and dancers on the rope attain to by continual exercise!"—*Wilkins: Math. Magick.*

ăc-tĭv'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [In Fr. *activité*; Ital. *attività.*]

I. *Subjective:* The quality or state of being active.

1. *Of persons or other animated beings:*

(*a*) *Chiefly of the body:*

". . . and if thou knowest any men of *activity* among them, make them rulers over my cattle."—*Gen.* xlvii. 6.

(*b*) *Chiefly of the mind:*

". . . if we compare the brain and the mental *activity* belonging to it, in wild animals and those domestic animals which are descended from them."—*Haeckel: Hist. of Creation*, i. 239.

2. *Figuratively (of things):*

"Salt put to ice, as in the producing of the artificial ice, increaseth the *activity* of cold."—*Bacon.*

II. *Objective:* Occupation or sphere in which sustained and energetic action is required; exercise of energy or force.

¶ In this sense it has a plural.

"A comparative survey of the history of nations, or what is called 'universal history,' will yield to us, as the first and most general result, evidence of a continually increasing variety of human *activities*, both in the life of individuals and in that of families and states."—*Haeckel: Hist. of Creation*, i. 281.

ăct'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *act*; *-less.*] Without action.

ăc'-tŏn, *ăc'-kę-tōŭn, *s.* [Fr. *hoqueton*; O. Fr. *auqueton, hauqton*; Ger. *hockete*, from Low Lat. *aketon, acton.* Matthew Paris calls it *alcalto.*]

1. A kind of quilted leathern jacket or vest, worn in the Middle Ages under a coat of mail.

"But Cranstoun's lance, of more avail,
Pierced through, like silk, the Borderer's mail;
Through shield, and jack, and *acton* past,
Deep in his bosom broke at last."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 6.

2. The coat of mail itself.

"Hys fomen were well boun
To perce hys *acketoun*."
Lybeaus Disconus, l. 1,175.

ăc'-tŏr, *s.* [In Fr. *acteur*; Ital. *attore*, from Lat. *actor* = one who drives or sets in motion; one who does or accomplishes anything; one who acts upon the stage. Law Lat. = a plaintiff or defendant.] [Act.]

1. One who acts or performs any part upon the stage.

"When a good *actor* doth his part present
In every act he our attention draws;
That at the last he may find just applause."
Denham.

2. One who takes a part in any drama of actual life, especially if that drama be of an important character.

"The mayor was a simple man who had passed his whole life in obscurity, and was bewildered by finding himself an important *actor* in a mighty revolution."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

3. *Among civilians:* An advocate or proctor in civil courts or causes.

ạc-tŏr'-ạ, *s.*

Entom.: A genus of Diptera.

***ăc'-toūre,** *s.* [A.N.] A governor, a keeper. (*Wycliffe.*)

ăc'-trĕss, *s.* [The fem. of *actor.* In Fr. *actrice.*]

*1. A female doer.

"*Actress.* A female doer."—*Cocker am.*

2. A female who acts upon the stage.

"They were almost always recited by favourite *actresses*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

¶ There were few, if any, actresses till after the Restoration of Charles II. Prior to this epoch, female parts in plays were performed by boys, as was the case in Shakespeare's time.

3. A real or imaginary female who performs her part in ordinary life.

"Virgil has indeed admitted Fame, as an *actress*, in the *Æneid*: but the part she acts is very short, and none of the most admired circumstances of that divine work."—*Addison.*

ăc'-tụ-ạl (*O. Scotch,* **ăc'-tụ-ąll**), *a.* [In Fr. *actuel*; Ital. *attuale*, fr. Lat. *actualis* = active, practical.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

*I. Involving action as opposed to rest

"Besides her walking and other *actual* performances."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. i.

II. Real, in point of fact existing.

1. Existing in act or really, as opposed to existing no more than potentially; in action, in operation at the moment.

"Sin, there in pow'r, before
Once *actual*; now in body, and to dwell
Habitual habitant." *Milton: Par. Lost*, bk. x.

¶ See also example under B. 1.

2. Existing in fact or in reality, instead of being simply imagined.

(*a*) Opposed to theoretical, speculative, imagined, or hypothetically assumed.

"The mimic passion of his eye
Was turned to *actual* agony."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 10.

". . . viewed by the light of *actual* knowledge."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 101.

"*Actual* may be opposed to theoretical."—*Martineau: Comte's Positive Philosophy*, ch. i., p. 3.

(*b*) Opposed to figurative or allegorical. Speaking of divine and angelic communications to man in Paradise, Wordsworth says,—

"Whether of *actual* vision, sensible
To sight and feeling, or that in this sort
Have condescendingly been shadowed forth
Communications spiritually maintain'd,
And intentions moral and divine."
Wordsworth: Excursion.

3. Existing as a case to be settled at present, in contradistinction to one disposed of at some bygone period.

". . . it is necessary to understand the circumstances of the cases adduced as precedents, in order to be able to apply them with propriety to the *actual* case under discussion."—*Lewis: Credibility of Early Roman Hist.*, ch. iv., § 5, vol. i.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Nat. Phil. Actual or dynamic energy:* Energy possessed by a body or bodies already in motion.

"Energy is possessed by bodies already in motion; it is then *actual*, and we agree to call it active or dynamic energy."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, i. 28.

2. *Law. Actual* as opposed to *apparent* right of possession of property is one which will stand the test against all comers. The actual possession by a person of any property creates the presumption that he is its rightful owner. This presumption may be overthrown by proof adduced by a claimant that the property really is his; but unless he urge his suit, his right will ultimately lapse, and the wrongful possessor become the legal owner.

*3. *O. Scotch Law and Ch. Hist. An actual minister:* One ordained to the ministry, and not simply a probationer licensed to preach.

". . . he always being an *actuall* minister of the kirk, and sall elect none other than ane *actuall* minister to be so nominat and recommendit be his maiestye."—*Acts Ja. VI.* (1617), p. 529.

4. *Theol. Actual sins:* Those committed by the individual himself, as contradistinguished from *original sin*, that of Adam, the father of the race.

ăc-tụ-ăl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Actual.] The state of being actual; reality.

"The *actuality* of these spiritual qualities is thus imprisoned, though their potentiality be not quite destroyed."—*Cheyne.*

† ăc'-tụ-ạl-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *actual*; *-ize.*] To make actual. (*Coleridge.*)

† ăc'-tụ-ạl-īzed, *pa. par.* [Actualize.]

† ăc'-tụ-ạl-ī-zĭng, *pr. par.* [Actualize.]

ăc'-tụ-ạl-lў, *adv.* [Actual.] In fact, in truth, really.

". . . and candidates for the regal office were *actually* named."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

ăc'-tụ-ạl-nĕss, *s.* [Actual.] The quality of being actual; actuality, reality.

ăc′-tu-a-ry, *s.* [In Ger. *aktuar*; Fr. *actuaire*; Ital *attuario*, fr. Lat. *actuarius* and *actarius* = (1) a shorthand-writer, (2) a clerk, book-keeper, or registrar: fr. adj. *actuarius* = that which is easily moved, swift, agile; *actus* = a moving or driving; *ago* = to drive, to lead.]

* 1. *Formerly:* The registrar who drew out the minutes of courts of law, or registered the acts and constitution of the Lower House of Convocation; also, the officer appointed to keep savings' bank accounts, or the proceedings of a common court.

"Suppose the judge should say, that he would have the keeping of the acts of court remain with him, and the notary will have the custody of them with himself; certainly in this case the *actuary* or writer of them ought to be preferred."—*Aylife.*

2. *Now:* An officer of a mercantile or insurance company, skilled in financial calculations, specially on such subjects as the expectancy of life. He is generally manager of the company, under the nominal or real superintendence of a board of directors.

ăc′-tu-āte, *v.t.* [From Ital. *attuare*; Low Lat. *actuo* = to drive, to impel, from Lat. *actus*, pa. par. of *ago*=to drive, to move, urge, or impel.]

1. To excite to action, to put in action, to furnish the motive of. (Used of persons, but formerly sometimes of things.)

"For, on this occasion, the chief motive which *actuated* them was not greediness, but the fear of degradation and ruin."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

* 2. To put in action, to produce, to invigorate, to develop.

* **ăc′-tu-āte,** *a.* Actuated.

"The active informations of the intellect, filling the passive reception of the will, like form closing with matter, grew *actuate* into a third and distinct perfection of practice."—*South.*

ăc-tu-ā′-tion, *s.* [Actuate.] The state of being put in action; effectual operation. (*Glanvill.*)

† **ăc-tu-ŏs′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *actuosus* = full of activity; fr. *actus* = a moving, a driving; *actus*, pa. par. of *ago* = to drive.]

1. Power of action.

2. State of action.

† **ăc′-ture,** *s.* [Lat. *actus* = done.] Action.

"Love made them not: with *acture* they may be,
Where neither party is nor true nor kind."
Shakesp.: A Lover's Complaint.

ăc′-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. *actus* = (1) A lineal measure = 120 Roman feet; (2) the length of one furrow.]

Civil Law: A right of way through land; a servitude of footway and horseway. [Servitude.]

A-cū′-a-nītes, *s. pl.* [From *Acua*, alleged to have been a disciple of the apostle Thomas.]

Ch. Hist.: A name sometimes given to the Manichæans. [Manichæans.]

† **ăc′-u-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *acuo* = to sharpen.] [Acute.] To sharpen, to make corrosive.

"Immoderate feeding upon powdered beef, pickled meats, and debauching with strong wines, do inflame and *acuate* the blood; whereby it is capacitated to corrode the lunge."—*Harvey on Consumption.*

* **ăc′-u-āte,** *a.* [From the verb.] Sharpened.

"And also with a quantyte of spyces *acuate*."
Ashmole: Theat. Chem. Brit., p. 191.

Ăc-u-bē′-nĕ, *s.* A star of the fourth magnitude, in the southern claw of Cancer.

* **ā′-cu-ĭ,** *pl.* **ā′-cu-īs,** *s.* [Old or misspelt form of Ague (q.v.).] An ague. (*MS. of 14th Cent.*) (*Wright.*)

ăc-u-ĭ′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *acuo* = to sharpen; *acus* = a needle or pin.] The sharpening of medicines, *i.e.*, the rendering them more pungent, to increase their effect.

a-cū′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Lat. *acuo* = to sharpen.] Sharpness.

a-cū-lĕ-ā′-ta, *s.* [Lat. n. pl. of adj. *aculeatus* = furnished with stings or prickles, from *aculeus* = a sting, spine, or prickle; Gr. ἀκή (*akē*) = a point.] [Acute.]

Entom.: One of the two leading divisions or sub-orders of the order Hymenoptera. It consists of those families in which the females and neuters of the social species, and the females of those which are solitary, are generally provided with a sting. It is divided into four tribes: (1) the *Heterogyna*, or Ants and Mutillas; (2) the *Fossores*, or Sand-wasps; (3) the *Diplоptera*, or True-wasps; and (4) the *Anthophila*, or Bees. The other tribe of *Hymenoptera*, the *Terebrantia*, consists of insects whose females are furnished with an auger instead of a sting.

a-cū′-lĕ-āte, *v.t.* [Aculeata.] To furnish with a point, to sharpen.

a-cū′-lĕ-āte, *a.* & *s.* [Aculeata.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Sharpened, pointed (*lit.* & *fig.*).

"The one of extreme bitterness of words, especially if they be *aculeate* and proper . . . ."—*Bacon: Essays.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Furnished with prickles, prickly. Example, a rose-stem.

2. *Zool.:* Furnished with a sting.

"We now pass to the *Aculeate* series of the Hymenoptera."—*Dallas: Nat. Hist.*, p. 209.

B. *As substantive:* A hymenopterous insect of the division *Aculeata* (q.v.).

a-cū-lĕ-ā′-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Aculeate, *v.*]

a-cū-lĕ-ā′-tĭng, *pr. par.* [Aculeate, *v.*]

a-cū′-lĕ-ī, *s. pl.* [Aculeus.]

a-cū′-lĕr, *v.t.* [Fr. *acculer*.]

Manege: A fault committed by most horses when learning to make demivolts. It consists in failing to go far enough forward at each motion, so that the shoulder of the animal takes in too little ground, and his croup comes too near the centre of the volt.

a-cū′-lĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. (1) the sting of an animal; (2) the spine or prickle of a plant. Probably a dimin. from *acus* = a needle or pin; but *acus* is fem., and *aculeus* masc.]

Bot.: A prickle; a sharp, hard process of the epidermis falling off when old, whilst a spine or thorn does not fall off. (*Loudon.*)

¶ *Aculeus* enters into the composition of *aculeata*, *aculeate*, &c. (q.v.).

ăc′-ŭ-lŏs, *s.* [Gr. ἄκυλος (*akulos*) = an esculent acorn, the fruit of the prickly oak, and of another more hardy species.]

Bot.: The fruit or acorn of the Ilex, or Scarlet-oak.

* **a-cŭm′-blĕn,** *v.t.* [Acomelyd.] To become cramped. (*Stratmann.*)

* **a-cŭm-blĭd,** *pa. par.* [Acumblen.]

* **a-cŭm′-bre,** *v.t.* [A.N.] [Acombre.]

1. To encumber.

"Git of Warwike mi name is,
Ivel ich am *acumbred* y-wis."
Gy of Warwike, p. 217.

2. To worry. (*Halliwell.*)

* **a-cŭm′-ĕn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *acuman* = to come to, to pursue, to bear, to sustain, to suffer, to perform, to overcome.] To attain. (*Halliwell.*)

a-cū′-mĕn, *s.* [Lat. = a sharpened point, a sting; sharpness: fr. *acus* = a needle or pin.] Acuteness of mind, shrewdness; ability nicely to distinguish between things which closely resemble each other.

"The author of the *Reliquiæ Diluvianæ* observes with his usual *acumen* . . . ."—*Owen: Brit. Fossil Mammals and Birds.*

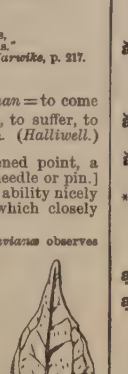
† **a-cū′-mĭn-āte,** *v.t.* [From Lat. *acuminatus*, pa. par. of *acumino* = to sharpen.] [Acumen.] To sharpen. (*Rider: Dict.*, 1640.)

a-cū′-mĭn-āte, *a.* [See the verb.]

Nat. Science: Taper-pointed, tapering gradually to the tip.

". . . scarcely reconcileable with the idea of its applying its slender *acuminate* teeth to the act of gnawing bones."—*Owen: Brit. Fossil Mammals and Birds*, p. 118.

Bot.: Applied chiefly to the mode of termination of certain leaves. When the tapering is at the other extremity of the leaf, the term employed is *acuminate at the base.*



ACUMINATE LEAF OF PARIETARIA.

". . . leaves often opposite, broader upwards, *acuminate*, serrulate."—*Description of Salix purpurea.* (*Hooker & Arnott: Brit. Flora.*)

† **a-cū′-mĭn-ā-tĕd,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [Acuminate.]

Nat. Science: The same as Acuminate, but not so frequently employed.

"This is not *acuminated* and pointed, as in the rest, but seemeth, as it were, cut off."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

† **a-cū-mĭn-ā′-tĭng,** *pr. par.* [Acuminate.]

a-cū-mĭn-ā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *acuminatum*, supine of *acumino* = to sharpen.]

1. The act or process of making sharp.

2. Termination in a sharp point.

a-cū′-mĭn-ōse, *s.* [Acumen.] Terminating gradually in a flat narrow end. (*Lindley: Int. to Bot.*, 3rd ed., p. 459.)

* **a-cūn′-tre,** *v.t.* [A.N.] To encounter.

"So kenli thei *acuntred* at the coupyng to-gadere
That the knight spere in speldes al to-shivered."
William and the Werwolf, p. 130.

ăc-u-păl′-pŭs, *s.* [Lat. *acus* = a needle or pin; *palpus* or *palpum* = a stroking. Now by entomologists used for a *feeler.*] [Palpus.]

Entom.: A genus of predatory beetles of the family Harpalidæ.

ăc′-u-prĕss, *v.t.* [Lat. *acus* = a needle, and Eng. *press.*]

Surg.: To treat, as a bleeding artery, by acupressure.

ăc-u-prĕss′-ĭon (ss as sh), *s.* [Acupress.] The same as Acupressure (q.v.).

ăc-u-prĕss′-ūre (ss as sh), *s.* [Acupress.]

Surg.: A method of stopping arterial hemorrhage by pressing the artery with a needle in place of tying it.

ăc-u-pŭnc-tūr-ā′-tion, *s.* [Acupuncture.] The making of a puncture or punctures by means of a needle. A less proper word than Acupuncture (q.v.).

"From forgetting that the word *puncture* has two significations—that it is used to signify both the wound and the act of making it—some have termed the operation *acupuncturation*."—*Cyclo. Pract. Med.*, art. "Acupuncture."

ăc-u-pŭnc-tūre, *s.* [In Ger. *acupunctur*; Fr. *acupuncture*; Ital. *acopuntura*; Sp. *acupuntura*; fr. Lat. *acu*, ablative of *acus* = a needle or pin, and *punctura* = puncture, pricking; *pungo* = to prick.]

Med.: The puncturing of portions of the body by means of a needle made for the purpose. The practice has existed from a remote period of antiquity among the Chinese. From them it passed to Japan; then it was made known in Europe; and finally, after a long interval, was actually tried, and with good effect, in cases of rheumatism not involving much inflammation, in rheumatic neuralgia, and some other diseases.

ăc-u-pŭnc-tūre, *v.t.* [Acupuncture, *s.*] To practice acupuncture upon.

". . . those who care nothing about being *acupunctured*."—*Dr. Elliotson: Cyclo. Pract. Med.*

ăc-u-pŭnc-tūred, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Acupuncture.]

ăc-u-pŭnc-tūr-ĭng, *pr. par.* [Acupuncture.]

* **a-cū′rse,** * **a-cūr′-sen,** *v.t.* [Accurse.] To accurse.

"Which is lif that oure Lord
In alle lawes *acurseth*."
Piers Ploughman, p. 375.

a-cūr′-u, *s.* [Acuyari.]

a-cūt-ăn′-gul-ar, *a.* [Lat. *acutus* = acute; *angulus* = an angle.]

Bot.: Having acute angles. Example, the capsule of *Corchorus acutangulus.* (*Loudon: Cycl. of Plants, Gloss.*)

a-cūte, *a.* [In Ital. *acuto*, fr. Lat. *acutus* = sharp, pa. par. of *acuo* = to sharpen, *acus* = a needle or pin, fr. old root *ac* = sharp = the primeval Aryan root *as* = to be sharp or swift, as in Sansc. *aśva* = the runner, *i.e.* the horse.] (Max Müller: *Science of Lang.*)

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Of material things:* Terminating in a sharp point.

II. *Of immaterial things:*

1. *Of the senses of man or of the inferior animals:* Sharp, keen

"Were our senses altered, and made much quicker and *acuter*, the appearance and outward scheme of things would have quite another face to us."—*Locke.*

2. *Of the intellect:* Having the power of perceiving minute differences, penetrating; the reverse of obtuse, dull, or stupid.

"Some more *acute* and more industrious still
Contrive creation, travel nature up."
Cowper: Task, bk. 3.

3. *Of the feelings or emotions:* Keen, easily and deeply affected for the time or more permanently.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Geometry:*

An acute angle is one which is less than a right angle.

An acute-angled triangle is one of which all the three angles are acute, that is, each of them is less than a right angle.

An acute-angled cone is one having the solid angle at its vertex acute.

An acute octohedron. [OCTOHEDRON.]

An acute rhomboid. [RHOMBOID.]

2. *Bot.:* Sharp-pointed, terminating at once in a point, neither abruptly nor tapering.

ACUTE LEAVES OF THE OLEANDER.

3. *Music. An acute sound:* One which is high or shrill, as opposed to one which is grave.

4. *Grammar. An acute accent:* One which marks where the voice should rise instead of falling. [ACCENT, *s.*, II. 2.]

5. *Pathology. An acute disease:* One in which the symptoms are severe, and which speedily reaches a crisis. It is opposed to a *chronic* disease.

acute-angled, *a.*

1. *Geom.:* Having an acute angle. [See ACUTE, *a.*, B. I.]

2. *Bot.:* With sharp instead of rounded margins. [ANGULAR.]

† a-cū'te, *v.t.* [From the substantive.] To make the accent on a word acute or sharp.

a-cū'te-lȳ, *adv.* [ACUTE.] In an acute manner, sharply, keenly.

1. *Of material substances:*

". . . the upper base *acutely* auricled."—*Descrip. of Aspidium Leonchitis.* (*Hooker and Arnott: Brit. Flora.*)

2. *Of things immaterial:*

(*a* & *b*) *Of the senses or of the intellect:* Keenly, discriminatingly.

"He that will look into many parts of Asia and America, will find men reason there, perhaps as *acutely* as himself, who yet never heard of a syllogism."—*Locke.*

(*c*) *Of the feelings or emotions:* Keenly, deeply.

a-cū'te-nĕss, *s.* [ACUTE, *a.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Of material bodies:* Sharpness, keenness of edge or of point.

II. *Of things immaterial:*

1. *Of the senses:* Sharpness, keenness of perception.

"If eyes so framed could not view at once the hand and the hour-plate, their owner could not be benefited by that *acuteness;* which, whilst it discovered the secret contrivance of the machine, made him lose its use."—*Locke.*

2. *Of the intellect:* Subtlety of intellect, the power of perceiving minute differences and discriminating them in language.

". . . a much higher notion of his sincerity than of his judgment or *acuteness.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. *Of the feelings or emotions:* Keenness, the power of being easily or deeply affected; susceptibility of impression.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* The sharpness or shrillness of a note.

"This *acuteness* of sound will show that, whilst to the eye the bell seems to be at rest, yet the minute parts of it continue in a very brisk motion, without which they could not strike the air."—*Boyle.*

2. *Med.:* The violence of a disease which, however, makes it more speedily reach a crisis.

"We apply present remedies, according to indications; respecting rather the *acuteness* of the disease, and precipitancy of the occasion, than the rising and setting of stars."—*Brown.*

* **ą-cū-tī-ā'-tŏr,** *s.* [Low Lat. *acutiator.*] One who, in mediæval times, attended armies to sharpen the weapons of the soldiers.

a-cū'-yą-rĭ, a-cür'-ụ, *s.* [Local name.] The name given in India to the fragrant wood of *Icica altissima*, a plant of the old order Amyridaceæ, or Amyrids. [CEDAR-WOOD OF GUIANA.]

* **ą-cwā'-kĭ-ẹn,** *v.i.* [CWACIAN.] To quake, to tremble.

* **ă-cwĕc'-chẹn,** *v.t.* [A.S. *acweccan* = to shake, to brandish.] To shake, to brandish.

* **ă-cwē'-dẹn,** *v.t.* [A.S. *acwethan* = to answer, connected with *acwœthan* = to say.] To answer.

-ą-cy. [Lat. suffix *-acia, -atio* = the state or quality of. Examples: *fallacy* (Lat. *fallacia*), *advocacy* (Lat. *advocatio*).]

* **ą-cȳ-dẹn-ăn'-dȳs, * ą-cȳ'-dẹn-nănde, * ą-cȳ-dĕn'-ąm,** *adv.* [Apparently a corrupt spelling of ASIDENANDS. (*Wright.*)] Aside, obliquely. (*Prompt. Parv.*) (*Halliwell.*)

* **ą-cȳ'-nẹn,** *v.t.* Old form of ASSIGN. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

ăç'-ȳn-ŏs, *s.* [ACINOS.]

* **ą-çȳr-ŏ-lŏğ'-ĭ-cąll,** *a.* [Gr. ἀκυρολογία (*akurologia*) = an improper phrase; ἄκυρος (*akuros*) = without authority: ἀ, priv.; κῦρος (*kuros*) = authority; λόγος (*logos*) = word.] Containing an impropriety of expression. (*Rider: Dict.*, 1640.)

* **ą-cȳ se,** *s.* [ASSIZE, II. 3.] Manner, custom.

"An halyday fyl, as ys the *acyse*
Men to go to Goddys servyse."
MS. Harl. 1,701, f. 81. (*Halliwell.*)

ą-çȳt-tär'-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἀ, priv.; κύτταρος (*kuttaros*) = (1) a hollow, (2), the cell of a honeycomb or of a plant.]

Zool.: Chamber-shells. Haeckel's name for the first "legion" of the Ray-streamers, or Rhizopoda (Root-feet) Though the lowest in organisation of the class, the whole of their body consisting merely of slimy cell-matter, yet most of them secrete a shell of calcareous earth, and generally of exquisite form. The larger number of the species live at the bottom of the sea.

ăd, *s.* A favorite abbreviation of ADVERTISEMENT (*U. S.*).

* **ăd,** *3rd person sing., pres. indicat. of verb* to have. Obsolete spelling of *hath.* [HAVE.]

"Lo, hou he *ad* me to rent
Mi bodi and mi face i-schent."
The Seven Sages, 469.

ăd, *Lat. prep.* [In Lat. = to. Cognate with Eng. *at*, and many words in other Aryan tongues. (AT.) Perhaps more remotely akin to various Syro-Arabian verbs, as Heb., E. Aram., and Sam. אתה (*athah*) = to come, to go; Arab. *athe* (*a-the*) = to come near, to approach. (See AD, II., *in compos.*) *Ad* was formerly written *ar*, a form which still remains in some words, such as *arbiter.*]

I. *As an independent word:* A purely Latin preposition, used in many phrases from that tongue more or less frequently quoted in English composition.

ad admittendum clericum (*lit.*) = to admit a clergyman.

Law: A writ requiring a bishop to admit to a church a clerk who has been found to have legal right to be instituted.

ad arbitrium = at will, at pleasure.

ad captandum = to captivate.

¶ *Captandum* is the accusative of the gerund or the gerundive participle of *capto* = to catch at frequently or eagerly, freq. of *capio* = to take.]

Oratory: With the view of captivating. Used specially of public speakers who utter sentiments which they do not themselves believe, but which they think will render them acceptable to their hearers.

ad eundem. [Lat. = to the same degree (*gradum*).] A term employed when a graduate of one university is admitted to the same degree of another university without having to undergo any examination for it. Such a person is said to take an *ad eundem.*

ad finem = to the end.

ad hoc = with respect to this, specially of this.

". . . appoint their various ambassadors and consuls as reporters *ad hoc.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, March 14, 1877.

ad hominem (*lit.*) = to a or the man.

Logic. [ARGUMENTUM, under which also similar logical phrases will be found.]

ad indefinitum. [*Lit.* = to the indefinite.] To an indefinite extent.

ad infinitum. [*Lit.* = to the infinite.] To infinity, without any limit.

"Nay, then, thought I, if that you breed so fast,
I'll put you by yourselves, lest you at last
Should prove *ad infinitum*, and eat out
The book that I already am about."
Bunyan: Pilgr. Prog., Apology.

ad inquirendum = to be inquired into.

Law: Used when a writ is issued ordering an inquiry to be made.

ad interim = in the meantime.

ad largum (*Law*) = at large.

ad leones (*lit.*) = to the lions.

Ch. Hist.: A popular cry or a magisterial sentence among the old Romans, dooming a real or supposed criminal to be given to the lions. The cry "Ad leones!" was raised against the apostolic father Polycarp, though death was ultimately inflicted in another way.

ad libitum = at pleasure.

1. *Gen.:* As much as one likes.

2. *Music:* At the performer's pleasure; generally applied to a portion of the piece which may be played or passed over as the performer likes.

ad manes fratrum = to the manes of [some one's] brothers. [MANES.]

"Give us the proudest prisoner of the Goths,
That we may hew his limbs, and on a pile,
Ad manes fratrum sacrifice his flesh."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

ad quod damnum (*lit.*) = to what damage.

Law: A writ instituted in the time of Edward I., and issued by the sheriff, to ascertain what damage might arise from the grant of certain liberties or franchises. By means of it the king's licence might be obtained for the alienation of lands, unless the design were to give these over to the Church.

ad referendum = to be referred to a higher authority, or held over for the present that it may receive further consideration.

ad valorem. [*Lit.* = to or according to value. *Valor*, however, it should be added, is not classical Latin.]

Comm.: A term applied (1) to the amount of the duties or customs paid on certain goods taxed according to their value, and not simply by their number, weight, or measure; (2) to stamp-duties, payable according to the value of the subject-matter of the particular instruments or writings.

ad vitam aut culpam. [Lat. (*lit.*) = to (one's) lifetime or fault.]

Law: Used of the tenure of an office which the incumbent holds for life, provided that he conduct himself with propriety. A beneficed clergyman holds office *ad vitam aut culpam.*

II. *In composition, ad* = to: as Lat. *adhæreo*, Eng. *adhere* = to stick to. In the Latin words into which it enters, the final letter *d* generally remains unchanged when it is followed by a vowel, or by some one of the consonants *b, d, h, m*, and *v*, as *adbello, addo, adhæreo, admiror*, and *adveho;* while, for euphony's sake, it is assimilated to the succeeding letter when that letter is one of the consonants *c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s*, or *t*, as *accelero, affero, aggredior, alligo, annuncio, appareo, arripio, assigno, attendo.* The Latin preposition *ad* enters directly or indirectly into the composition of many English words derived from the Latin; and the laws of assimilation are essentially the same in both

tongues. Examples—(1), unassimilated: *addition, adhere, admire, advocate;* (2) assimilated: *accelerate, affluence, aggressive, allegiance, announce, apparent, assignation, attention.*

A.D. Initials for *Anno Domini* (*lit.*) = in the year of the Lord, *i.e.*, our Lord Jesus Christ.

* **ăd-ăct′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *adigo, -egi, -actum* = to drive to: *ad* = to, and *ago* = to drive.] To drive, to compel, to drive in by force. (*Minsheu.*)

* **ăd-ăct′-ĕd,** *pa. par.* [ADACT.]

* **ăd-ăct′-ĭng,** *pr. par.* [ADACT.]

ą-dăc′-tўle, *s.* [Gr. ἀ, priv.; δάκτυλος (*dactulos*) = a finger.]

Anat.: Used of a foot without toes, or a hand without fingers.

* **ą-dăd′,** *adv.* [A.S. *a* = in; *dæd* = deed, or it may be a corruption of *egad* = bygad, bygod.] Indeed truly.

"They are all deep, they are very deep and sharp, sharp as needles, *adad*, the wittiest men in England."—*Shadwell: Squire of Alsatia* (1688).

* **ăd′-æ-quāte,** *a.* [ADEQUATE.]

* **ą-dăff′,** *v.t.* To daunt. [Junius refers to *adaffed* as occurring in Chaucer, but Urry reads *adassed* = dazzled.] (*Halliwell.*)

* **ą-dăffed,** *pa. par.* [ADAFF.]

ăd′-ąge, * **ăd′-ą-gў,** *s.* [In Fr. *adage;* from Lat. *adagium* = a proverb, an adage.] A proverb or short sentence, embodying a wise saying, generally discovered by popular observation or experience; a pithy saying, hoary with antiquity, but whose easily-apprehended truth keeps it in popular currency still.

"That is because I have done it myself, and not left it to others.
Serve yourself, would you be well served, is an excellent *adage.*"
Longfellow: The Courtship of Miles Standish, L37.

ąd-ăg′-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [ADAGE.] Pertaining to an adage, proverbial.

ąd-ą-gĭ-ō, *adv.* & *s.* [Ital. *adagio:* fr. *ad* = with; *agio* = ease, leisure.]

Music:

1. *As adverb:* Slowly, in a leisurely manner, with ease and grace.

2. *As substantive:* A slow movement.

"He teaches those to read, whom schools dismiss'd,
And colleges, untaught; sells accent, tone,
And emphasis in score, and gives to prayer
The *adagio* and *andante* it demands."
Cowper: Task, bk. ii.

* **ăd′-ą-gў,** *s.* [ADAGE.]

Ăd′-ąm, *s.* [In Lat. *Adamus;* Gr. Ἀδάμ (*Adam*), fr. Heb. אָדָם (*Adam*) = (1) man in general; (2) *Spec.*, Adam, the first man, fr. אָדַם (*adam*) = to be red. Cognate with these are אֲדָמָה (*ădamah*) = the ground, אֹדֶם (*edom*) and אֹדֶם (*ōdem*) = the ruby or sardine stone. In Gen. ii. 7, it is stated that God formed man (אֶת־הָאָדָם, *eth-ha-adam* = the man) of dust (כִּי־הָאֲדָמָה, *min-ha-ădamah* = from the ground), as if to suggest that man was made of red earth, or perhaps that his blood (in Heb. דָּם, *dam*) remotely resembles the colour of some reddish or brownish-red soils.]

1. *Gen.:* The name given in the Hebrew Scriptures (1) to the human race or man in general; and (2) to Adam, as being the first man and the progenitor of the human race.

* 2. *Technically. Mirthfully:* A serjeant, a bailiff, a jailor.

"Not that *Adam* that kept the Paradise, but that *Adam* that keeps the prison."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors,* iv. 3.

Adam and Eve, *s.* [Adam, see etym.; Eve = the first mother of the human race.]

* 1. *Bot.:* The two tubers of *Orchis maculata*, which, by the fanciful, were held, singly, to resemble the human figure, and, together, to suggest the first parents of our race. (*Craven.*)

2. *In America:* The similar tubers of another orchid, the *Aplectrum hyemale.* It is called also the Putty-plant. It grows in the United States.

Adam's ale, *s.* Water. (*Eng. colloquial.*)

Adam's apple, *s.* [In Lat. *Adami pomum.*]

* 1. *Bot.:* (1) The name given by Gerarde and other old authors to the plantain-tree (*Musa paradisiaca*), from the notion that its fruit was that sinfully eaten by Adam in Eden. (2) The name given for the same reason to a species of *Citrus.*

2. *Anat.:* A protuberance on the fore part of the throat formed by the *os hyoides.* The name is supposed to have arisen from the absurd popular notion that a portion of the forbidden fruit, assumed to have been an apple, stuck in Adam's throat when he attempted to swallow it down.

* **Adam's flannel,** *s.* [Named possibly from the soft white hairs which densely clothe both sides of the leaves of the plant.] (*Carr.*)

Bot.: The white mullein (*Verbascum lychnitis*). (*Craven.*)

Adam's needle, *s.*

Bot.: The popular name of the genus Yucca, magnificent plants of the Liliaceous order. The term *needle* refers to the sharp-pointed leaves. [YUCCA.]

Adam's wine, *s.* Water. (*Colloquial.*) (*Scotch.*)

"Some take a mutchkin of porter to their dinner, but I sloken my drouth wi' *Adam's wine.*"—*Sir A. Wylie,* i. 107.

* **Ăd′-ąm tī′-lĕr,** *s.* [Apparently from a certain Adam Tiler.] A pickpocket's associate, who receives stolen goods and runs off with them. (*Wright.*)

ăd′-ą-mănt, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *adamanta,* acc. of *adamas;* from Gr. ἀδάμας (*adamas*). As substantive = (1) the hardest metal, probably steel; (2) a compound of gold and steel; (3) the diamond. As adjective = unconquerable: ἀ priv.; δαμάζω (*damazō*) = to overpower, to subdue; Ger. *demant* or *diamant;* Sw. *damant;* Fr. *diamant;* Ital. *diamante.*] [DIAMOND.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Lit.:* A stone of such impenetrable hardness that it cannot be subdued.

"So great a fear my name amongst them spread,
That they supposed I could rend bars of steel,
And spurn in pieces posts of *adamant.*"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 4.

"As an *adamant* harder than flint have I made thy forehead."—*Ezek.* iii. 9.

Specially:

* **1.** The loadstone.

"As iron, toucht by the *adamant's* effect,
To the North Pole doth ever point direct."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, p. 64.

"*Hel.* You draw me, you hard-hearted *adamant;*
But yet you draw not iron, for my heart
Is true as steel."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

¶ See also the ballad *Romaunt of the Rose,* 1,182.

2. The diamond, the hardest of minerals.

"Laws inscribed on *adamant.*"
Cowper: Transl. of Milton.

Still used in this sense, but chiefly in poetry.

3. The scoriæ of gold.

II. *Fig.:* Hard, incapable of feeling, destitute of pity.

"An unblushing forehead, a smooth, lying tongue, and a heart of *adamant.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xviii.

B. *As adj.:* Made of adamant, pertaining to adamant. (*Literally & figuratively.*) [See the substantive.]

"Ah! strike off this *adamant* chain,
And make me eternally free."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, lxvii.

ăd-ą-măn-tē′-ąn, *a.* [Lat. *adamanteus* = made of steel, adamantine.] As hard as adamant.

"Of brazen shield and spear, the hammered cuirass,
Chalybean-tempered steel, and frock of mail
Adamantean proof!" *Milton: Samson Agonistes,* 134.

ăd-ą-măn′-tīne, *a.* [Lat. *adamantinus;* Gr. ἀδαμάντινος (*adamantinos*) = hard as steel, adamantine.] Very hard. (*Rider: Dict.,* 1640.)

1. *Lit.:* Made of adamant.

"Wide is the fronting gate, and raised on high
With *adamantine* columns, threats the sky."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 745.

2. *Fig.:* Which cannot be broken.

"With hideous ruin and combustion, down
To bottomless perdition: there to dwell
In *adamantine* chains and penal fire."
Milton: P. L., i. 48.

¶ In poetry it is not always easy to decide whether the word *adamantine* is used in a literal or figurative sense.

adamantine spar, *s.*

Min. [So called from its lustre.] The name given by Black and others to corundum from India. It is of a dark-greyish smoke-brown tint, but is greenish or bluish by transmitted light, that is, in specimens sufficiently translucent to admit of the experiment being made. When ground it is used as a polishing material. Dana classifies it with his anhydrous oxides.

ăd-ą-mās, *s.* [Lat.] [ADAMANT.] (*Pliny,* xxxvii. 15.) The diamond. [See ADAMANT and DIAMOND.]

Adamas siderites. [Gr. σίδηρος (*sidēros*) = iron.] Pliny's name for corundum. (*Pliny,* xxxvii. 15.) [CORUNDUM.] (*Dana.*)

* **ăd′-ą-māte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *amo, -avi, -atum* = to love.] To love dearly. (*Minsheu.*)

Ăd-ą-mī, genit. of Lat. *s. Adamus* = Adam. [ADAM.] Of Adam.

Adami pomum, *s.* [ADAM'S APPLE.]

Ăd-ăm′-ĭc, Ăd-ăm′-ĭ-cąl, *a.* [Lat. *Adamicus.*] Pertaining to Adam (q.v.).

Adamic earth, *s.* A term for red clay.

ăd′-ą-mīne, *s.* [ADAMITE, 2.]

Ăd′-a-mīte (1), *s.* [From Adam, our first father.]

1. A descendant of Adam.

"... to an *Adamite*
Forgive, my Seraph! that such thoughts appear,
For sorrow is our element."
Byron: Heaven and Earth, i. 1.

2. *Plural. Ch. Hist.:* A sect of Gnostics which arose in the second century. Professing to imitate the state of our first father in Paradise, they rejected marriage and the use of raiment. It was not long before the sect became extinct. It was, however, revived again in the twelfth, and subsequently in the early part of the fifteenth century. John Zisca, the famous general of the Hussites, attacked the Adamites, who were bringing discredit upon his army, slew some of them, and committed others to the flames. [See *Merry Beggars,* ii. 1.]

ăd′-ą-mīte (2) (*Dana,* &c.), **ăd′-ą-mīne** (*Friedel*), *s.* [In Ger. *adamits.* Named after Mr. Adam, of Paris.] A mineral classed by Dana with his Hydrous Phosphates and Arseniates. Its composition is arsenic 39·95, zinc 54·32, with a trace of iron and manganese. Hardness, 3·5; specific gravity, 4·338; lustre, strongly vitreous. It is of a honey colour, with violet externally. It is transparent. The crystals are orthorhombic. Found in Chili.

Ăd-ą-mĭt′-ĭc, Ăd-ą-mĭt′-ĭ-cąl, *a.* [ADAMITE (1).] Pertaining to the Adamites, resembling the Adamites.

ăd′-ąms-īte, *s.* [Named by Shepard after a Mr. Adams.] A mineral, a variety, or perhaps a mere synonym of Muscovite (q.v.). It is a greenish-black mica, from the United States.

ăd-ăn-sō′-nĭ-ą, *s.* [In Fr. *Adansonie.* Named after Adanson, a celebrated French traveller, who lived from 1749 to 1754 in Senegal, investigating its natural history.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Sterculiaceæ, or Sterculiads. The *A. digitata* is the Baobab, Monkey-bread, African calabash, or Ethiopian sour-gourd tree. It has a fantastic look, its stem being of little height, but of great thickness; one specimen was found thirty feet in diameter. The fruit is about ten inches long. Externally it is downy; within this down is a hard woody rind, which requires a saw to cut it across; and inside the rind is an eatable pulp, of slightly acid taste. The juice mixed with sugar is serviceable in putrid and pestilential fevers. The Africans mix the dried and powdered leaves with their food to promote perspiration, and Europeans have found them useful in diarrhœa and dysentery. The *Adansonia* is properly a native of Africa, but it has been introduced, probably by the Mussulmans, into India, where its large white flowers appear in May and June, to be in due time followed by fruit.

* **ą-dânt′,** *v.t.* [ADAUNT.]

ăd′-ą-pĭs, *s.* [From *adapis,* a synonym for the common rabbit, given by Gesner, and adopted for this genus from its resemblance in size, structure, and, it is believed, in habits, to the rabbit.]

Palæont.: A fossil mammal of which some

remains were met with in the gypsum of Montmartre, near Paris. It appears to have resembled a hedgehog, but to have been one-third larger. It was of eocene age.

ạd-ăpt′, *v.t.* [In Fr. *adapter;* Sp. *adaptar;* Ital. *adattare:* Lat. *ad* = to; *apto* ⊂ to fit: Gr. ἅπτω (*haptō*) = to fasten, or bind to.] To fit to, to adjust to, to make suitable for. (*Used either of things material or immaterial.*)

"Ships *adapted* both for war and for trade were required."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

"Can portion out his pleasure and *adapt*
His round of pastoral duties."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

***ạd-ăpt′,** *a.* [ADAPT, *v.*] Fitted.

"*Adapt* to prudent husbandry."—*D'Urfey: Collin's Walk*, ch. i.

ạd-ăpt-ạ-bĭl′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [ADAPTABLE.]

I. *Gen.:* The quality of being able to be adapted.

"One of the most wonderful circumstances in the construction of the hand is its *adaptibility* to an infinite number of offices."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i., 149.

II. *Technically:*

Darwinism. Variability: The capability possessed by organized beings to acquire new qualities through the operation of the external conditions of life under which they are placed.

"On the other hand we call *adaptability* (*adaptabilitas*), or variability (*variabilitas*), the capability inherent in all orgauisms to acquire such new qualities under the influence of the outer world."—*Bueckel: Hist. of Creation*, i. 220.

ạd-ăpt′-ạ-ble, *a.* [ADAPT.] That may be adapted.

†ạd-ăpt′-ạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [ADAPTABLE.] The quality of being able to be adapted or adjusted.

¶ Nearly obsolete, its place being supplied by ADAPTABILITY.

ăd-apt-ā′-tion, *ạd-ăp′-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *adaptation.*)

A. *Generally:* The act of adapting, adjusting, or fitting to; the state of being adapted, adjusted, or fitted to; the thing adjusted.

"Its [the eye's] capacity of *adaptation*, under the influence of the will, to distinct vision at every distance beyond that of a few inches."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 47.

B. *Technically:*

Darwinism: The capability of acquiring new characters; also the new characters acquired by a living being through the operation of the external conditions of life under which it is placed.

"They can hardly be due to *adaptations* within a late period."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. vi.

". . . more perfect *adaptation* to the external conditions of life."—*Ibid.*, pt. ii., ch. viii.

ạd-ăpt′-ẹd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ADAPT.]

"But in the case of an island, or of a country partly surrounded by barriers, into which new and better *adapted* forms could not freely enter . . . ."—*Darwin: Orig. of Species*, ch. iv.

ạd-ăpt′-ẹd-nĕss, *s.* [ADAPT.] The state of being adapted, suitableness.

ạd-ăpt′-ẽr, *s.* [ADAPT.]

Gen.: One who or that which adapts.

¶ The term *adapter* is also used to denote that piece of tubing by which the smaller tube of a telescope or microscope containing the eye-piece, &c., is connected with the larger or main tube. It also signifies, in chemical apparatus, a connecting piece of tube to unite a retort to a bottle, &c.

ạd-ăpt′-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [ADAPT.]

***ạd-ăp′-tion,** *s.* [ADAPTATION.]

ạd-ăpt′-ĭve, *a.* [ADAPT.]

1. *In an active sense:* Having the power of adapting one thing to another, or in fact so adapting it.

". . . the *adaptive* understanding."—*Coleridge: Aids to Reflection*, p. 81.

¶ The *adaptive power* = the understanding which has the faculty of adapting means to ends.

". . . what I have elsewhere called the *adaptive* power, that is, the faculty of adapting means to proximate ends."—*Coleridge: Aids to Reflection*, p. 178.

2. *In a passive sense. Spec. in Biology:* Capability of being adapted, or being actually adapted to something else.

"In the greater number of mammals the bones assume a very modified and *adaptive* position."—*Flower: Osteology of the Mammalia*, p. 242.

". . . *adaptive* changes of structure."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. iv.

¶ *Biol. An adaptive character:* An analogical character; one founded not on affinity, but on analogy. [ANALOGY.]

"These resemblances, though so intimately connected with the whole life of the being, are ranked as merely *adaptive* or analogical characters."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. xiii.

ạd-ăpt′-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [ADAPTIVE.] In an adaptive manner, so as to be adapted to something else.

". . . such later and less typical mammalia do more effective work by virtue of their *adaptively* modified structures."—*Owen: Classif. of Mammalia.*

***ạd-ăpt′-nĕss,** *s.* [ADAPTNESS.] The state of being fitted to.

¶ *Adaptation* and *aptness* have now taken its place.

"Some notes are to display the *adaptness* of the sound to the sense."—*Dr. Newton.*

ạd-ăpt-ör′-ĭ-ạl, *a.* With the tendency to adapt; fitting, suitable.

A-dar′, *s.* [Heb. אדר (*Adar*). Perhaps from the Syrians; or from the Heb. אדר (*adar*) = to be ample, to be magnificent.] The sixth month of the Jewish civil, and the twelfth of the ecclesiastical year. The name was not introduced till after the Captivity (Esther iii. 7, 13; viii. 12; ix. 1, 15, 17, 21). It corresponded to the latter part of February and the beginning of March. If derived from the Heb. אדר = to be ample or magnificent, the name may refer to the splendid character of the spring vegetation as seen during *Adar*. The Jewish months being lunar, the year of twelve months thus constituted falls short of the solar one by about eleven days. To remedy this inequality, a second *Adar* was intercalated once in three years, which was called *Veadar.*

A-dăr′-ạ, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic (?).]

Astron.: A fixed star of the 2·5 magnitude, called also ε Canis Majoris.

ăd ar-bĭt′-rĭ-ŭm. [Lat.] [AD.]

***ạ-dar′-gē,** *s.* [Gr. ἀδάρκη or ἀδάρκης, or ἀδάρκος or ἀδαρκίον (*adarkē, adarkēs, adarkos,* or *adarkion*) = a saline efflorescence on the herbage of marshes.] A saline efflorescence on marsh-herbage, first seen in Galatia. It was used in leprosy, tetters, and some other skin diseases.

ạ-dar′-cŏn, *s.* [Heb. אדרכון (*adarkon*) = a daric (1 Chron. xxix. 7; Ezra viii. 27), in which our English translators rendered it "a dram." In Ezra ii. 69; Neh. vii. 70, 71, 72, the word is דרכמין (*darkemon*), also rendered "a dram." Talmud, דרכון (*darkon*); Gr. δαρεικός (*dareikos*).] A daric, a Persian gold coin current in Palestine after the Captivity. Who first struck them is still a matter of dispute. [DARIC.]

ạ-dar′-mē, *s.* A small weight used in the Spanish peninsula and in Spanish America. It is the sixteenth part of a Spanish ounce.

***ạ-dar′-nĕch,** *s.* A golden colour. (*Howell.*)

***ạ-da′rned,** *a.* Ashamed. (*Coles.*)

***ạ-dar′-rĭs,** *s.* The flower of sea-water. (*Howell.*)

***ạ-dāṣe** (pa. par. *adased, adassid*), *v.* [Icel. *dasa;* cf. A.S. *dwēs* = stupid.] [DASE.]

1. *Lit.:* To dazzle.

"My clere and shynynge eyen were all *adased* and derked."—*Caxton: Divers Fruytful Ghostly Maters.*

2. *Fig.:* To put out of countenance.

"Beth not *adased* for your innocence."
Chaucer (ed. Urry), p. 106.

ạ-dā′-tạ-ĭs, ạ-dā′-tĭs, or **ạ-dā′-tўs,** *s.* A kind of cloth made of muslin. It is manufactured in Bengal and other parts of India.

***ạ-dâ′unt, *ạ-dânt,** *v.t.* [A.N. Old form of DAUNT (q.v.).]

1. To daunt. (*Daniel.*)

2. To tame, to subdue, to extinguish.

"His fleshe wolde have charged him with fatnesse, but that the wantonesse of his wombe with travaile and fastyng he *adaunteth*."—*Robert of Gloucester.*

3. To mitigate, to restrain.

"Ageyns heom thy wrathe *adant,*
Gef heom mercy." *Eyng Alisaunder.* 2,853.

***ạ-dâ′unt-rĕl-ĕy,** *s.* [AVAUNTLAY.]

***ạ-dâw′, *ạ-dâw′e,** *v.t.* & *i.*

A. *Transitive:*

1. To daunt.

"As one *adaw'd* and half confused stood."
Spenser: F. Q., V. v. 45.

2. To awake.

"But, sire, a man that waketh of his slepe
He may not sodenly wel taken kepe
Upon a thing, ne seen it parfitly
Till that he be *adawed* verraily."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,274.

3. To abate.

B. *Technically:*

1. To be daunted. (*Spenser.*)

2. To awake.

***ạ-dawe,** *adv.* [ADAW, *v.*] Of (from) day, *i.e.*, life.

"Some wolde have hym *adawe*,
And some sayde it was not lawe."
Richard Cœur de Leon, 973.

ạ-dâw′-lĕt, ạ-dâw′-lŭt, *s.* [Hindustani: (1) Justice, equity; (2) a court of justice.]

In India: A court of justice. In those portions of our Oriental possessions where Mohammedan law terms are in use, the courts of justice are divided into *Dewanee* and *Foujdarry*, the former being civil and the latter criminal courts.

ạ-dā′y, ạ-dā′y, *adv.* [Eng. *a; day.*]

* 1. In the day-time, by day.

"For what thing William won *aday* with his bowe,
Were it fethered foul, or foure-feted beste."
William and the Werwolf, p. 8.

2. Each day.

"*Cym.* Nay, let her languish
A drop of blood *a-day;* and, being aged,
Die of this folly!" *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 2.

ạ-dā′yṣ, *adv.* [Eng. *a; days.*] On days or in days. Used in the expression "now-a-days."

"There be many servants *now-a-days* that break away every man from his master."—1 *Sam.* xxv. 10.

ăd′-ạz, *s.* [ADDICE.] (*Kennet's MS. Gloss.*) (*Halliwell.*)

ăd-cor′-por-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *ad* = to; *corpus* = body.] To unite one body to another, to incorporate. (*Minsheu: Guide into Tongues*, 1627.)

ădd, *v.t.* & *i.* [In Ger. *addiren;* Fr. *additionner;* fr. Lat. *addo* = (1) to give in addition to, (2) to add: *ad* = to, and *do* = to give.]

A. *Transitive:*

† 1. To give in addition to.

"And she called his name Joseph, and said, The Lord shall *add* to me another son."—*Gen.* xxx. 24.

2. To put a number or anything to another.

(*a*) To put one number to another with the view of ascertaining their sum. As a rule, the number added to is larger than that which is added to it, but it may be otherwise.

"Whatsoever positive idea a man has in his mind of any quantity, he can repeat it, and *add* it to the former, as easily as he can *add* together the idea of two days or two years."—*Locke.*

(*b*) To put one thing to another.

"Can Nature *add* a charm, or Art confer
A new-found luxury not seen in her?"
Cowper: Expostulation.

¶ In this sense it is often followed by *up*, with reference to the fact that one desirous of finding the sum of a series of figures placed line beneath line, generally commences with the lowest, and moves *up*, till he reaches the topmost one. (*Lit.* & *fig.*)

". . . as man can certainly produce great results by *adding up* in any given direction mere individual differences."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. iv.

". . . rejecting that which is bad, preserving and *adding up* all that is good."—*Ibid.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To augment, to produce an increase.

"His influence at Edinburgh *added* to the terror which he inspired among the mountains."—*Macaulay: Hist. of England*, ch. xiii.

2. To append one statement to another.

"He *added* that he would willingly consent to the entire abolition of the tax if it should appear that the tax and the abuses were inseparable."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ In the example under B. 1, there may be an ellipsis of an accusative after *added;* and in that under B. 2, the whole statement commencing *that he would* may be regarded as a substitute for an accusative.

ăd′-dạ, *s.* [Arabic.] A small lizard, the *Scincus officinalis*, which occurs in Syria, Arabia, India, Egypt, Nubia, Abyssinia, and elsewhere. It is celebrated by Eastern physicians on account of its imagined efficacy in curing elephantiasis, leprosy, and other cutaneous diseases common in those regions.

†ăd′-dạ-ble, *a.* [ADDIBLE.]

ăd'-dăx, *s.* [An African word; Lat. *addax*, genit. *addacis*. (Pliny, ii. 37.) Colonel Hamilton Smith considers Pliny's *strepsiceros* to be the genuine addax. (*Griffith's Cuvier*, iv. 193.)] A species of antelope, formerly called *Oryx addax*, now *Oryx nasomaculata*. It is about three feet seven inches high at the shoulder, and three feet eight inches at the loins. It has a lengthened mane upon the neck, and a tuft of hair beneath the throat, points by which it is distinguished from the typical Oryces. The horns are equally robust in both sexes, and have two and a-half spiral turns. The greater part of the animal is of a white colour. It is found in Arabia, in the Sahara, and as far west as Senegal.

***ăd'de,** *pret. of v.* [Had.]

ăd-dĕç'-ĭm-ātе, *v.t.* [Lat. *ad* = to; *decimo* = to decimate; *decimus* = the tenth; *decem* = ten.] To take tithes, or to ascertain the amount of tithes.

ăd'-dĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Add.]

A. *As past participle:*

"... I wish to get the *added* force of all ten."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, iv. 77.

B. *As adjective:* Additional.

"The baby seems to smile with *added* charms."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 521.

***ăd-dēem',** ***ăd-dēm'e,** *v.t.* [A.S. *adéman* = to judge, adjudge, doom, deem, or try.] To deem, to adjudge, to account, to regard.

"And for revengement of those wrongful smarts,
Which I to others did inflict afore,
Addeem'd me to endure this penuince sore."
Spenser: F. Q., VI., viii. 22.

***ăd-dēem'ed,** ***ăd-dēm'ed,** *pa. par.* [Addeem.]

ăd-dĕn'-dŭm, *pl.* **ăd-dĕn'-dą,** *gerundive par.* [Latin.]

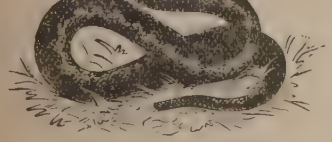
Sing.: A thing (*plur.* things) to be added.

ăd-dē-phăg'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Adephagia.]

ăd'-dĕr, *s.* [A.S. *nædre* = an adder, the form *adder* having arisen from the wrong division of the article and the noun, *a nædre, an ædre;* Dut. *adder* = a viper; Icel. *nadhr, nadhra;* Goth. *nadrs;* Wel. *neidier;* Lat. *natrix* = a water-snake.] [Natrix.]

I. *Specifically:*

1. The most common English name of the viper, *Pelias berus*. Its colour is yellowish-brown or olive, with a double series of black spots along the back, and the sides paler and spotted with black. It has a broad



THE ADDER (PELIAS BERUS).

triangular head and a short tail. It rarely exceeds two feet in length. It is the only poisonous reptile in Britain. The common snake (*Coluber natrix*), which is sometimes confounded with it, may be distinguished by having a longer tail, and what looks like a yellowish-white collar around its neck. The minute wounds made by an adder-bite should be promptly sucked and the poison spat out, after which they should be bathed with olive-oil, and ammonia administered internally.

"It is the bright day that brings forth the *adder;*
And that craves wary walking."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

2. *In Scripture:* An appellation given to four probably venomous snakes:

(*a*) עכשׁוב (*achshub*), Gr. *ἀσπὶς* (*aspis*) = the viper (Bochart, &c.) or the puff adder (Col. Hamilton Smith), Ps. cxl. 3, quoted in Rom. iii. 13, where the reptile is called the asp.

(*b*) פתן (*pethen*), Ps. lviii. 5; xci. 13 = the "asp" of Deut. xxxii. 33; Job xx. 14, 16; Isa. xi. 8. It may be the *Naia haje* (Dr. Lindsay Alexander, &c.).

(*c*) צפעוני (*tsiphoni*) and צפע (*tsepha*), Prov. xxiii. 32. In this passage it is rendered in Septuagint Greek κεράστης (*kerastēs*). It is the "cockatrice" of Isa. xi. 8; xiv. 29; lix. 5. [Cockatrice.]

(*d*) שׁפיפן (*shephiphon*), Gen. xlix. 17. Probably the *Vipera cerastes*.

"Dan shall be a serpent by the way, an *adder* in the path, that biteth the horse heels, so that his rider shall fall backward."—*Gen.* xlix. 17.

II. *Generically:*

1. Any serpent of the extended Linnæan genus Coluber. (*Griffith's Cuvier*, ix. 256, 331.)

2. *Plural. Adders:* The name given by Haeckel's translator to the Aglyphodonta, a sub-order of Serpents.

3. An animal, plant, or anything more or less closely resembling the adder described under No. 1. (See the compounds below.)

adder-bead, *s.* [Adder-stone.] (*Scotch.*)

adder-bolt, adder-fly, *s.* A name sometimes given to various species of dragon-flies.

adder-gem, *s.* A kind of charm.

adder-like, *a.* Like an adder.

Spec.: Venomous, revengeful.

"Worm-like 'twas trampled—*adder-like* avenged."
Byron: Corsair, canto i. 14.

adder-pike, *s.* The lesser weaver, or sting-fish (*Trachinus vipera*).

adder's-grass, *s.*

*1. A plant; the Cynosorchis. (*Gerard: Herball.*)

2. A name sometimes given to the Adder's tongue (q.v.).

adder's mouth, *s.* A name for the plants of the genus Microstylis. (*American.*)

adder-stone, adder-bead (*Scotch*), *s.* [So called because it was formerly supposed to be formed by adders. (See *Jamieson: Scott. Dict.*)] A stone or bead used by the Druids as an amulet.

adder's tongue, *s.*

I. *Singular:*

1. The English name of the fern-genus Ophioglossum. The scientific appellation [fr. Gr. ὄφις (*ophis*) = a serpent; γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = tongue] has nearly the same meaning. The

ADDER'S TONGUE (OPHIOGLOSSUM VULGATUM).

1. Complete plant. 2. Fructification.
3. Portion of No. 2 magnified. 4. Spores.

reference is to the fact that the fructification is not, as is usual with ferns, on the back of the frond, but is in a lengthened spike, remotely resembling a serpent's tongue. One species occurs in England, the common adder's tongue (*Ophioglossum vulgatum*).

2. *Yellow adder's tongue:* A name for the *Erythronium Americanum*, a genus of liliaceous plants.

II. *Plural:* Lindley's name for the Ophioglossaceæ, an order of the Filicales or Fern-alliance. [Ophioglossaceæ.]

adder's-wort, *s.*

*1. The common bistort, or snakeweed (*Polygonum bistorta*).

†2. The adder's tongue (q.v.).

¶ *Sea-adder.* The fifteen-spined stickleback (q.v.); sometimes applied to *Syngnathus acus*, the needle-fish (q.v.).

***ąd-dĕt'-tĭt,** *pa. par.* [Debt.] Indebted. (*Scotch.*)

"And was *addettit* for my misdoing
Unto our cuntré to have sufferit pane."
Douglas: Virgil, 351.

ăd'-dĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, ***ăd-dą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *addo* = to put to, to add.] Capability of being added.

"This endless addition or *addibility* (if any one like the word better) of numbers, so apparent to the mind, is that which gives us the clearest and most distinct idea of infinity."—*Locke.*

ăd'-dĭ-ble, ăd'-dą-ble, *a.* [Lat. *addo* = to put to, to add.] That may be added, capable of being added.

"The first number in every addition is called the *addable* number; the other the number or numbers added; and the numbers invented by the addition, the aggregate or sum."—*Cocker.*

"The clearest idea it can get of infinity is the confused incomprehensible remainder of endless *audible* numbers, which affords no prospect of stop or boundary."—*Locke.*

***ăd'-dĭçe** (1), *s.* [Adze.]

"The *addice* hath its blade made thin and somewhat arching. As the axe hath its edge parallel to its handle, so the *addice* hath its edge athwart the handle, and is ground to a basil on its inside to its outer edge."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

***ăd'-dĭçe** (2), *s.* An addled egg. (*Halliwell.*)

ąd-dĭct', *v.t.* [Lat. *addictus*, pa. par. of *addico* = to adjudge or assign to devote to: *ad* = to; *dico, dicavi* = to dedicate, to consecrate.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Completely to give one's self over to a practice or pursuit. This may be good, indifferent, or bad.

(*a*) *Good:*

"They have *addicted* themselves to the ministry of the saints."—1 *Cor.* xvi. 15.

(*b*) *Indifferent:*

"... as little *addicted* to staying at home as their kinsfolk of New England."—*J. S. Mill: Pol. Econ*

"A poet's cat, sedate and grave
As poet well could wish to have,
Was much *addicted* to inquire
For nooks to which she might retire."
Cowper: The Retired Cat.

"... the Hebrew, which stands second in point of antiquity, is less *addicted* to this practice."—*Beames: Compar. Gram., Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. i., ch. iv

(*c*) *Bad:*

"A man gross indeed, sottish, and *addicted* to low company and low merriment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

¶ It is not creditable to human nature that the bad sense of the word now is the most common one, as if one more frequently gave himself over to an evil pursuit or practice than to a good one, and the devotion in the former case was, as a rule, greater than in the latter.

B. *Technically. Old Roman Law:* Various meanings, among others, to assign a debtor to the service of his creditor as a means of liquidating his debt. The principal of the debt, as contradistinguished from the interest accruing on it, was called *addictus*. With tacit reference to this Roman custom, Ben Jonson says, "I am neither author nor fauter of any sect, but if I have any thing, defend it as truths."

"... the technical difference between the *nexus* and the *addictus*, or between the debt arising from the principal loan and that arising from unpaid interest."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xii.

ąd-dĭct', *a.* [Lat. *addictus*, pa. par. of *addico*.] Addicted.

"If he be *addict* to vice."
Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim, 17.

ąd-dĭct'-ĕd, *pa. par.* [Addict.] Wholly given over to. This may be done formally; or it may arise, without the deliberate intention of the individual, by his allowing himself to be overmastered by a habit.

†**ąd-dĭct'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Addicted.] The quality or the state of being addicted.

"Those know how little I have remitted of my former *addictedness* to make chemical experiments."—*Boyle.*

ąd-dĭct'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [Addict.]

¶ It is generally followed by a reflective pronoun. Its meaning is = devoting [one's self] to, giving one's self wholly over to; allowing one's self to become a slave to a habit.

ąd-dĭc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *addictio* = the sentence of a prætor adjudging property to any one, or a debtor to the service of his creditor.]

1. The act of addicting or devoting.

2. The state of being addicted or devoted; propensity, proclivity.

"Since his *addiction* was to courses vain;
His companies unlettered, rude, and shallow."
Shakesp.: King Henry V., i. 1.

ăd'-dĭng, *pr. par.* [ADD.]

ăd-dĭt'-ă-ment, *s.* [Lat. *additamentum*, q.v.] Something added, as property to property previously acquired, furniture to a house, or a commercial venture to one which has gone before. [ADDITAMENTUM.]

"But then it must be considered whether the charge of the *additament* will not destroy the profit."
—Bacon: Physiol. Rem.

ăd-dĭt-ă-mĕn'-tŭm, *s.* [Lat. = an addition, an increase.]

Old Anat.: That method of joining bone to bone which is called epiphysis. [EPIPHYSIS.]

ăd-dĭ'-tion, *s.* [In Ger. and Fr. *addition*; Ital. *addizione*: fr. Lat. *additio*; *addo* = to put to.] [ADD.]

I. The act of adding—

(*a*) An arithmetical number, an algebraic term, or, more generally, anything to another of the same kind.

"The infinite distance between the Creator and the noblest of all creatures can never be measured, nor exhausted by endless *addition* of finite degrees."*—Bent.*

(*b*) Anything to one of a different kind, as "this *addition* of insult to injury."

II. The state of being added to.

"Their common object was to collect the memorials preserved in the different nations and cities, whether in sacred or civil depositories, and to publish them for general information, in the form in which they were obtained, without *addition* or subtraction."*—Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xiv.

III. The thing added.

(**a**) *Ordinary Language:* An arithmetical number, an algebraic term, or anything added to another of the same kind or to something else of a different character.

"Such a kingdom, had it been contiguous to Provence, would indeed have been a most formidable *addition* to the French monarchy."*—Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

"They are not mentioned by Livy, and probably formed no part of the Licinian law, but were *additions* of a subsequent date."*—Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xiii.

(**b**) *Technically:*

1. *Arith.:* The branch of arithmetic which teaches how one can find a number equal to the sum of two or more given numbers. It is divided into *simple* and *compound addition*. *Simple Addition* deals with numbers of the same denomination, as

	£2
6	£3
5	£4
11	£9

while *Compound Addition* has to do with those of different denominations, as

£	*s.*	*d.*
1	6	11
2	4	8
£3	11	7

"*Addition* is the reduction of two or more numbers of like kind together into one sum or total."*—Cocker: Arithmetick.*

2. *Law:* The title or designation given to a person beyond his name and surname, with the view of more accurately distinguishing him from others. Thus in the title "A. B., Esq., Barrister at Law," the expressions *Esq.* and *Barrister at Law* are the addition. In "A. B., Esq., of ——" [naming his estate], all after the Christian name A. and the surname B. is an addition. In Scotland the term *designation* is generally used instead of *addition*.

3. *Her.:* Something added to a coat of arms as a mark of honour, as, for instance, a bordure, a quarter, a canton, a gyron, or a pile. It is opposed to ABATEMENT. [ABATEMENT.] (*Lit. and fig.*)

"*Ajax.* I thank thee, Hector:
Thou art too gentle, and too free a man:
I came to kill thee, cousin, and bear hence
A great *addition* earned in thy death."
Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.

"They clepe us drunkards, and with swinish phrase
Soil our *addition*; and indeed it takes
From our achievements." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 4.

4. *Music:* A dot placed at the right side of a note, to indicate that it is to be lengthened one half. Thus 𝅗𝅥. is a crotchet and a half, not simply a crotchet.

5. *Distillation:* Anything added to a wash or liquor when it is in a state of fermentation.

ăd-dĭ'-tion-ăl, *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *additionel.*]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to that which is added.

". . . whether any, or if any, how much, of these *additional* debts would be claimed."*—Froude: Hist. of Engl.*, vol. iv.

". . . every increase of capital gives, or is capable of giving, *additional* employment to industry, and this without assignable limit."*—J. S. Mill: Political Economy.*

B. *As substantive:* That which is added.

"Maybe, some little *additional* may further the incorporation."*—Bacon.*

ăd-dĭ'-tion-ăl-lў, *adv.* [ADDITION.] By way of addition.

* **ăd-dĭ'-tion-ă-rў,** *a.* [ADDITION.] The same as ADDITIONAL.

ăd'-dĭt-ĭve, *a.* [Lat. *additivus.*] That may be or is to be added; opposed to subtractive. (Used of numbers, of algebraic quantities, or figuratively.)

". . . all of it is *additive*, none of it is subtractive."*—Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. IV.

ăd'-dĭt-ŏr-ў, *a.* [ADDITION.] That which adds or may add.

"The *additory* fiction gives to a great man a larger share of reputation than belongs to him, to enable him to serve some good end or purpose."*—Arbuthnot.*

ăd'-dix, *s.* [Gr. ἄδδιξ (*addix*) = a measure of four χοίνικες (*choinikes*).] A Greek measure of capacity, containing about half an English gallon.

* **ăd'-dle** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Norse *odlask* = to get, to grow; Sw. *odla* = to till, to cultivate the soil, the sciences, the memory.]

A. *Transitive:* To earn, to get by cultivation or labour.

"With goodmen's hogs, or corn, or hay,
I *addle* my ninepence every day."
Richard of Dalton Dale.

¶ In this sense it is now confined to the North of England. (*Halliwell.*)

B. *Intransitive;* To grow, to thrive.

"Where ivye embraseth the tree very sore,
Kill ivye, ar tree else will *addle* no more."
Tusser: Five Hundred Points (1573), p. 47.

ăd'-dle (2), *v.t.* [In A.S. *adl*, *adel*, *adol* is = a disease; as adj. = diseased, corrupted, putrid: *adela* = filth, *adelilit* = filthy; Wel. *hadlu* = to decay, to rot; Sw. *adla* or *ala* = to pass urine. (Used of cows.)] To cause to rot by depriving of vitality. (Used chiefly of eggs.) [See the adjective.]

¶ Rarely, if ever, employed, except in the pa. par. ADDLED (q.v.).

ăd'-dle, * **ăd'-ill** (*O. Scotch*), *a.* & *s.* [See the verb.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Putrid through having been deprived of vitality, as an egg.

"There 's one with truncheon, like a ladle,
That carries eggs too fresh or *addle*;
And still at random, as he goes,
Among the rabble rout bestows."*—Hudibras.*

2. Deprived of intellectual vitality.

". . . yet thy head has been beaten as *addle* as an egg."*—Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 1.

B. *As substantive:*

1. Foul and putrid water.

". . . sche gan behold
In black *adill* the hallowit watter cold
Changit in the altare."*—Doug.: Virg.*, 115.

2. The dry lees of wine.

¶ In Somersetshire, *addle* = a swelling with pus in it; and in the South of England *addle*-pool is a pool into which the liquid from a dunghill trickles. (*Halliwell.*)

addle-headed, *a.* [Eng. *addle; head.*] A term of contempt applied to one whose brain seems destitute of all intellectual vitality.

addle-pated, *a.* [Eng. *addle; pate.*] The same as ADDLE-HEADED.

"Poor slaves in metre, dull and *addle-pated*;
Who rhyme, below even David's psalms translated."
Dryden.

ăd'-dled, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ADDLE (2).] Putrescent, rotten. (Used chiefly of eggs when in a state of decay through being deprived of vitality.)

"Now, if the cuckoo was obliged to sit on her own eggs, she would either have to sit on all together, and therefore leave those first laid so long that they probably would become *addled*."*—Darwin: Journal of Voyage round the World*, ch. iii.

ăd-dŏl'-ŏr-āte, *v.i.* [Lat. *ad* = to, for; *dolor* = grief.] To grieve. (*Florio: Eng. & Ital. Dict.*, "*Dolorare.*")

ăd-dôo'm, *v.t.* [A.S. *deman* = to deem, judge, think.] To adjudge, to doom. [DEEM, DOOM.]

ăd-dor'se, *v.t.* [Lat. *ad* = to; *dorsum* = back.]

Her.: To place back to back. (Used of animals on coats of arms.)

ăd-dor'sed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ADDORSE.]

As adjective. Her.: Back to back (used of animals on coats of arms, or, less frequently, of any other figures capable of being placed back to back). In place of *addorsed*, the French term *adossé*, or the English word *endorsed*, is occasionally employed. (*Glossary of Heraldry.*)

ADDORSED.

* **ăd-doŭb'ed,** *a.* [A.N.] Armed, accoutred.

". . . was hotter than ever to provide himself of horse and armour, saying that he would go to the island bravely *addoubed*, and show himself to his charge."*—Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 277.

ăd-doŭl'se, *v.t.* [ADULCE.]

ăd-drĕss', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *adresser*; O. Fr. *adrescer*, *adrecier*, from Late Lat. *drictio*, *directio*, from Lat. *directus.*] [DRESS.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To make straight.

2. To dispose, to make military or naval dispositions, or generally to prepare for any enterprise or work.

"They fell directly on the English battle; whereupon the Earl of Warwick *addressed* his men, to take the flank."*—Hayward.*

¶ It is sometimes used in this sense with the reflexive pronoun *self* or *selves.*

"It lifted up its head, and did *address*
Itself to motion, like as it would speak."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

* 3. To put on: as, To *address* one's arms.

4. To direct prayers, vows, or, indeed, oral communications of any kind to a person or being. Followed by the accusative of the vow, petition, or other communication, and *to* applied to the person or being addressed.

"Away! *address* thy prayers *to* Heaven."
Byron: Parisina, 12.

Specially:

(*a*) To make a speech to, followed by the accusative of the public body or other audience addressed.

"He now *addressed* the House of Peers, for the first time, with characteristic eloquence, sprightliness, and audacity."*—Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

(*b*) To present to a superior, and especially to the ruling sovereign, a congratulatory, supplicative, or other formal document in which he figures in the second person. Also to pray or return thanks to God.

"The representatives of the nation in Parliament, and the privy-council, *addressed* the king to have it recalled."*—Swift.*

"Strains follow'd of acknowledgment *address'd*
To an Authority enthroned above
The reach of sight."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

¶ In this second sense also it is sometimes used with the reflexive pronoun *self* or *selves.*

"In vain did she *address* herself to numerous places in Greece, the Asiatic coast, and the intermediate islands."*—Grote: Hist. of Greece*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. i.

5. To write a direction on the back of a letter. [ADDRESS, s., III. 3.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* To consign goods to the care of an agent, or, generally, of another.

2. *Golf.:* To aim: as, To *address* the ball

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To prepare.

2. To make a communication to, to speak to.

"Young Turnus *to* the beauteous maid *addressed*."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid viii. 88.

¶ By supposing ellipses of accusatives in the two last senses, the intransitive use of the verb will disappear.

ăd-drĕss', *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *adresse.*]

* **I.** The preparing of one's self for action or a course of conduct.

"His (Christ's) *address* to judgment shall sufficiently declare his person, and his office, and his proper glories."*—J. Taylor: Sermon.*

II. The act of making a verbal or written communication.

Specially:

1. Manner of speaking, delivery.

". . . . Affectionate in look,
And tender in *address*, as well becomes
A messenger of grace to guilty men."
Cowper: Task, bk. ii.

2. Tact, skilful management.

"Prior, with much *address*, and perhaps with the help of a little hypocrisy, completely removed this unfavourable impression."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

III. The verbal or written communication made.

Specially:

1. A soft speech, or soft speeches, made to a female with the view of gaining her affections; courtship. Formerly sing. and plur., now plur. only. Chiefly in the phrases "to pay one's addresses to," or, more rarely, "to make one's addresses to."

"They often have reveal'd their passion to me:
But tell me whose *address* thou favour'st most;
I long to know, and yet I dread to hear it."
Addison.

"A gentleman, whom I am sure you yourself would have approved, made his *addresses* to me."—*Addison.*

2. A written or printed communication from one or both the Houses of Parliament, or from any inferior body, to the sovereign; a written communication to one who is about to receive a testimonial; a petition, or anything similar.

"The *address* was instantly sent up to the Lords."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

"While Westminster was in this state of excitement, the Common Council was preparing at Guildhall an *address* of thanks and congratulation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

"Venus had heard the virgin's soft *address*,
That, as the wound, the passion might increase."
Prior.

3. The direction on the back of a letter; the intimation on a visiting card, or anything similar, as to what one's full name is and where one resides.

ạd-drĕss'ed, * **ạd-drĕst',** *pa. par.* [ADDRESS, *v.*] Prepared, ready.

"*Philost.* So please your grace, the prologue is *addrest*. *The.* Let him approach."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 1.

ạd-drĕss'-ẽr, *s.* [ADDRESS.] One who addresses.

"The *addressers* offer their own persons."—*Burke to the Sheriff of Bristol.*

ạd-drĕss'-fŭl, *a.* [ADDRESS, *s.*] Full of address, full of tact, skilful. [ADDRESS, *s.* II. 2.]

ạd-drĕss'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ADDRESS, *v.*]

* **ạd-drĕss'-mẹnt,** *s.* [Eng. *address*; *-ment.*] Addressing.

"The most solemn piece of all the Jewish service—I mean that great atonement—was performed towards the east, quite contrary to all other manner of *addressment* in their devotion."—*Ord MS.* (*Latham: Dict.*)

† **ạd-drĕst',** *pa. par.* [ADDRESSED.]

ạd-dū'çe, *v.t.* [Lat. *adduco* = to lead to, to conduct: *ad* = to; *duco* = to lead.]

† **1.** To lead or draw to.

2. To bring forward or cite a passage, an example, an argument, or decision in favour of a statement or opinion.

"In such cases it would seem to be the simple duty, and the only course for the historian, to relate the facts as recorded, to *adduce* his authorities, and to abstain from all explanation for which he has no ground."—*Milman: Hist. of Jews*, 3rd edit., Preface.

"Numerous examples of this power may be *adduced*."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 11.

"Reasons of no great weight were *adduced* on both sides; for neither party ventured to speak out."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

ạd-dū'çed, *pa. par.* [ADDUCE.]

ạd-dū'-çẽnt, *a.* [Lat. *adducens*, pr. par. of *adduco*.] [ADDUCE.] Leading or drawing to.

Anat.: A term applied to muscles which draw one portion of the bodily structure towards another.

Adducent muscles = adductor muscles. [ADDUCTOR.]

ạd-dū'-çẽr, *s.* [ADDUCE.] One who adduces or brings forward, or cites for the purpose of argument.

ạd-dū'-çĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *adduce*; *-ible* = *able.*] Which may be adduced or brought forward.

"The *adducible* testimonies in favour of . . . ."
—*Gladstone: State in Relation to Church.*

ạd-dū'-çĭng, *pr. par.* [ADDUCE.]

† **ạd-dŭct',** *v.t.* To draw or lead to, to lure.

". . . either impelled by lewd disposition, or *adducted* by hope of rewards."—*Time's Storehouse. Ord MS.*

ạd-dŭc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *adductum*, supine of *adduco.*] [ADDUCE.]

A. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of leading or drawing to, bringing forward or citing; the state of being led or drawn to, brought forward or cited.

B. *Technically:*

Anat.: The drawing together of one part of the frame to another by the action of muscles.

ạd-dŭct'-ĭve, *a.* [In Fr. *adductif.*] Leading or drawing to; bringing forward; or fitted to do so.

". . . their *adductive* motion."—*Brevint: Saul and Samuel at Endor*, p. 411.

ạd-dŭct'-ŏr, *s.* or *a.* [Lat.] (*s.*) That which leads or draws to; (*a.*) leading or drawing to.

Anat.: A term applied to a muscle whose function it is to bring one part of the physical frame towards or in contact with another one, which, as a rule, is larger or more important than the first.

"The muscular impressions [in bivalve shells] are those of the *adductors*, the foot and byssus, the siphons and the mantle."—*Woodward: Mollusca*, p. 401.

"The *adductor* impressions are usually simple, although the muscles themselves may be composed of two elements."—*Ibid.*, pp. 400-1.

* **ạd-dŭ'lçe,** * **ạ-dŭ'lçe,** * **ạd-doŭ'lse,** *v.t.* [Lat. *dulcis* = sweet.]

Lit. & fig.: To sweeten. (*Minsheu: Dict. Howell: Dict.*)

"Thus did the French ambassadors, with great show of their king's affection, and many sugared words, seek to *addulce* all matters between the two kings."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

-ăde. A suffix occurring in words originally French, as *cannonade*, *rodomontade*. It corresponds to the Spanish *ada*, the Italian *ata*, and the Latin pa. par. *atus*. It implies an action in progress.

a'-dĕb, *s.* [Arab.] An Egyptian weight, generally of 210 okes. In Rosetta, however, it is only 150 okes. The oke is about $2\frac{3}{4}$ English pounds avoirdupois.

ạ-dē'-la, *s.* [Gr. ἄδηλος (*adēlos*) = not seen, inconspicuous: ἀ, priv.; and δῆλος (*dēlos*) = visible.] A genus of moths, belonging to the family of Yponomeutidæ. It contains the *A. De Geerella*, or Long-horn Moth, which spins thin gossamer threads like those of spiders. It is found in woods.

ăd-ĕl-ăn-ta'-dō, *s.* [Span.] A governor of a province; a lieutenant-governor. (*Minsheu.*)

"Open no door; if the *adelantado* of Spain were here, he should not enter."—*B. Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour.*

ạ-dēl-ar-thrŏs'-ma-ta, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἄδηλος (*adēlos*) = not seen, inconspicuous, secret; ἄρθρον (*arthron*) = articulation, joint; and σῶμα (*sōma*) = body.] Animals having bodies with inconspicuous joints.

Zool.: The third order of Trachearian spiders. It consists of animals which have the cephalothorax and the abdomen closely united; but in the latter, when closely examined, inconspicuous annulations will appear. They have jaws, connected with which are palpi and nipping claws like those of the scorpion. They are divided into three families—the Phalangidæ, the Cheliferidæ, and the Solpugidæ (q.v.).

ạ-dēl-ăs'-tẽr, *s.* [Gr. ἄδηλος (*adēlos*) = not seen, and ἀστήρ (*astēr*) = a star. *Lit.:* An unseen star.]

Bot.: A nominal genus proposed for the purpose of placing under it those garden plants which, not having been seen in flower, or at least not yet having had the flowers botanically examined, cannot for the present be classified. With the progress of botany, one adelaster after another will find another resting-place, and the artificial genus will disappear.

* **ăd'-ĕl-ĭng,** * **ăth'-ĕl-ĭng,** *s.* [A.S. *æthelinġ*, *adelyng* = the son of a king, a prince, one of the royal blood, the heir apparent to the crown, a nobleman next in rank to the king. (*Bosworth.*) From *æthel*, *æthele* = noble, and *ling* = state or condition of a person. In Sw. *adelig*; Dut. *edel*; Ger. *edel* and *adelig* = noble. In Sp. *hidalgo* = an inferior grade of nobleman. In Arab. *athala* is = to be well rooted, or to be of noble stock or birth.] A title of honour in common use among the Saxons. It occurs in the name Edgar Atheling. [ETHEL, ATHEL.]

ăd'-ĕl-īte, *s.* [Sp.] A person belonging to the class of Spanish conjurors who pretended to read fortunes by the flight or singing of birds and other so-called omens. They were called also Almoganeans.

ạ-dĕl'-ō-pōde, *a.* [Gr. ἄδηλος (*adēlos*) = not seen, obscure: ἀ, priv.; δῆλος (*dēlos*) = visible; πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = foot.]

Zool.: Not having visible feet, not having the feet apparent.

ạ-dĕl'-phĭ-ạ, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἀδελφός (*adelphos*) = a brother.]

Bot.: Brotherhoods. The fanciful but still not inappropriate name given by Linnæus to the aggregations or bundles of stamina found in some genera of plants. When all the stamina in a flower were aggregated into one bundle, as in the mallows and geraniums, he placed the plant under his class Monadelphia (one brotherhood); when into two bundles, as in most of the papilionaceous sub-order, he ranked it under his Diadelphia (two brotherhoods); and when into more than two, as in the Hypericum, then it was assigned its place in his Polyadelphia (many brotherhoods).

Ạ-dĕl-phĭ-ā'-nī, Ạ-dĕl'-phĭ-ạns, *s. pl.* [Named after their leader, Adelphius.]

Ch. Hist.: A Christian sect in the fourth century, the members of which always fasted on Sunday. [EUCHITES.]

ạ-dĕl'-phō-līte, *s.* [In Ger. *adelpholit*, fr. Gr. ἀδελφός (*adelphos*) = a brother, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: A columbate of iron and manganese. It is subtranslucent, has tetragonal crystals, a greasy lustre, a brownish-yellow, brown, or black colour, and a white or yellowish-white streak. It is from Finland, where it occurs with columbite. (*Dana.*)

* **ăd-ĕm-ạnd,** *s.* [ADAMANT.]

ạd-ĕmp'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ademptio* = a taking away: *ad* = to; *emptio* = a buying; *adimo*, *ademi*, *ademptum* = to take to oneself, to take away: *ad* = to; *emo* = to take, to receive, to buy.]

Law: The revocation of a grant.

* **ạ-dĕn'** (pa. par. *adenyd*), *v.* [Old form of DIN (q.v.).] To din, to stun.

"I was *adenyd* of that dynt,
Hit stoned me and made me stont,
Styl out of my steven."
MS. Douce. (*Halliwell.*)

Ā'-dẹn, *s.* [Arabic for Heb. *Eden.*]

Poet.: Eden.

"For thee in those bright isles is built a bower,
Blooming as *Aden* in its earliest hour."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, canto ii. 20.

ạ-dĕn-ăn'd'-rạ, *s.* [(1) Gr. ἀδήν (*adēn*) = (i.) an acorn, (ii.) a gland; ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρος (*andros*) = a male. *Bot.:* A stamen.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Rutaceæ, Rueworts, and the section Diosmeæ. Several species are cultivated in greenhouses.

ạ-dĕn-ăn'd'-thẽr-ạ, *s.* [In Sp., Port., and Ital. *adenantera*, fr. Gr. ἀδήν (*adēn*) = (1) an acorn, (2) a gland; ἀνθηρός (*anthēros*) = flowery, blooming: ἀνθέω (*anthēō*) = to bloom; ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower.] Bastard flower fence. A genus of plants belonging to the order Leguminosæ, and the sub-order Mimoseæ. The best known species is the *A. pavonina*, an unarmed tree, with small white flowers, in axillary and terminal racemes. It is wild in some parts of India, besides growing there in gardens. The bright scarlet seeds are worn by women in the East as beads, and the chips yield a yellow dye, called in the Mahratta country *Rukta-chundum*, or red sandal-wood, which is used by the Brahmans for marking their foreheads.

ạ-dĕn'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Gr. ἀδήν (*adēn*) = (1) an acorn, (2) a gland; Lat. *forma* = form, shape.] Shaped like a gland.

ạ-dĕn-ī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀδήν (*adēn*) = . . . a gland; suff. *-itis* = inflammation.]

Med.: Inflammation of the lymphatic glands. It almost always exists with angeioleucitis = inflammation of the lymphatic vessels. It is produced when an open wound of any kind

comes in contact with irritating or poisonous matter, generally from without, though sometimes also generated within itself. When one with a sore on his hand has to touch a noxious fluid, he should smear the wound with oil or grease to prevent the poisoning of the absorbents.

ạ-dĕn-ō.

In composition: Connected with a gland, affecting a gland.

adeno-meningeal fever, *s.* A particular kind of fever, believed by Pinel to arise from the diseases of the mucous follicles of the intestines, and from that alone. (*Dr. Tweedie: Cycl. of Pract. Med., art. "Fever."*)

ạ-dĕn-ō-car′-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀδήν (*adēn*) = ... a gland; καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Botany: A genus of papilionaceous plants allied to *Genista.* They have fine yellow flowers, and are found on the mountains of Southern Europe and the regions adjacent.

ạd-ĕn-ō-çē′le, *s.* [Gr. ἀδήν (*adēn*) = a gland; κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Surgery: A growth or tumour in the female breast, resembling the tissue of the breast itself. It takes a variety of forms, and has been called *Chronic Mammary Tumour, Pancreatic Sarcoma, Mammary Glandular Tumour, Hydatid Disease of the Breast,* and *Serocystic Sarcoma.* It requires excision.

ạ-dĕn-ŏg′-ra-phy, *s.* [Gr. ἀδήν (*adēn*) = a gland, and γραφή (*graphē*) = a delineation, a description; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] The department of anatomy which treats of the glands.

ăd′-ĕn-ōĭd, *a.* [Gr. ἀδήν (*adēn*) = a gland; εἶδος (*eidos*) = that which is seen, form; from εἶδω (*eidō*) = to see.] Having the form of a gland, glandiform.

ạ-dĕn-ŏl-ŏg′-ĭ-cal, *a.* [ADENOLOGY.] Pertaining to the science of adenology; pertaining to investigations regarding the glands.

ạ-dĕn-ŏl′-ŏ-gy, *s.* [Gr. ἀδήν (*adēn*) = a gland; λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Anat.: That part of anatomical science which treats of the glands, their structure, function, and the alteration which they undergo in disease.

ạ-dĕn-ŏph-y′-ma, *s.* [Gr. ἀδήν (*adēn*) = a gland; φῦμα, or φύμα (*phuma*), in Lat. *phyma* = a growth, a tumour, fr. φύω (*phuō*) = to bring forth.]

Med.: The swelling of a gland. When the liver is thus affected, the term used is *hepatophyma;* when the groin, then it is *bubo.*

ăd′-ĕn-ŏs, *s.* "Marine cotton," a species of cotton brought from Aleppo.

ăd′-ĕn-ōse, *a.* [Gr. ἀδήν (*adēn*) = a gland.] Resembling a gland; pertaining to a gland; adenous.

ăd-ĕn-ŏst-y′-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἀδήν (*adēn*) = . . . a gland; στῦλος (*stulos*), Lat. *stylus* = a pillar, a style for writing with, the style of a plant.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe or sub-division of Composite plants of the tribe or division Eupatoriaceæ. It consists of genera in which the style is covered with long glandular hairs. Examples: Adenostylis, Eupatorium, Linatris. [ADENOSTYLIS.]

ăd-ĕn-ŏst-y′-lĭs, *s.* [ADENOSTYLEÆ.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Adenostyleæ (q.v.). The species are found on the mountains of Southern Europe. *A. glabra* has been used in coughs.

ăd-ĕn-ŏt′-ŏm-y, *s.* [Gr. ἀδήν (*adēn*) = a gland, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting, from τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Anat.: The cutting of a gland.

ăd′-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἀδήν (*adēn*) = a gland.] The same as ADENOSE (q.v.).

*** ạ-dĕnt′,** *v.t.* To fasten. (*Minsheu.*)

*** ạ-dĕn′-ȳd,** *pa. par.* [ADEN, *v.*]

Ăd-ẹ-ō′-na, *s.* [A Roman goddess.]

1. *Astron.:* An asteroid—the 145th found. It was discovered by Mr. C. H. T. Peters on the 3rd of June, 1875; another asteroid, Vibilia, having previously been met with by the same gentleman that night.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of Zoophytes allied to Eschara.

*** ạ-dĕp′-çĭ-oun,** *s.* [ADEPTION.]

ạ-dĕph′-ạ-gạ, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἀδηφάγος (*adēphagos*) = eating one's fill and more: (1) ἄδην (*aulēn*) = to one's fill, enough; ἀδέω (*adeō*) = to satiate; (2) φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat, 2 aor. of φάγομαι (*phagomai*) = to eat.]

Entom.: A sub-tribe of Coleoptera (Beetles). If the Coleopterous order be divided according to the number of joints in the tarsi, the Pentamera, or beetles with five joints, will head the list. At the commencement of the

BEETLE OF THE SUB-TRIBE ADEPHAGA.

tribe Pentamera is the sub-tribe Adephaga, consisting of beetles which have two palpi in each jaw, or six in all. All are predatory. They are divided into the Geodephaga, or Land Adephaga, and the Hydradephaga, or Water Adephaga. The Geodephaga contain the Cicindelidæ, Carabidæ, &c., and the Hydradephaga the Dytiscidæ.

ạd-ĕ-phăg′-ĭ-ạ, ạd-dĕ-phăg′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Gr. ἀδηφαγία (*adēphagia*) = gluttony.] [ADEPHAGA.]

Med.: A morbidly voracious appetite for food. [BULIMIA.]

ăd′-ĕps, *s.* [Lat. *adeps,* genit. *adipis,* the soft fat of animals.] Animal fat.

ăd′-ĕpt, or **ạ-dĕpt′,** *s.* & *a.* [In Ger. *adept;* Fr. *adepte;* fr. Lat. *adeptus,* pa. par. = obtained; *adeptus,* s. = an obtaining; *adipiscor* = to come up to, to attain: *ad* = to, and *apiscor* = to obtain.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Alchemy:* One who was supposed to have obtained the elixir and philosopher's stone which enabled him to transmute everything into gold.

2. One completely versed in any science or art.

¶ Followed by *in* of that in which the person is skilled.

"An *adept* next in penmanship she grows."
Byron: A Sketch.

". . . *adepts* in the arts of factious agitation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.

B. *As adjective:* Thoroughly versed, well-skilled.

"If there be really such *adept* philosophers as we are told of, I am apt to think that, among their arcana, they are masters of extremely potent menstruums."—*Boyle.*

¶ It may be followed by *in,* or be without it.

ạ-dĕpt′-tion, *ạd-ĕp-çĭ-oun, *s.* [Lat. *adeptio* = an obtaining.] An obtaining, acquisition; an acquirement.

"In the *adepcioun* and obteynyng of the garland."—*Hall: Richard III.,* 30.

*** ạ-dĕpt′-ĭst,** *s.* [ADEPT.] An adept.

ăd′-ĕ-quạ-çy, *s.* [Lat. *adæquatio* = a making equal; *adæquo* = to make equal: *ad* = to, and *æquo* = to make level or equal; *æquus* = level, equal.] The state or quality of being equal to, on a level with, proportionate, commensurate, or suitable to; sufficiency, commensurateness.

". . . the *adequacy* of the forms observed."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

ăd′-ĕ-quạte, * ăd′-æ-quạte, *a.* [Lat. *adæquatus,* pa. par. of *adæquo* = to make equal; Ger. *adäquat;* Fr. *adéquat;* Sp. *adecuado;* Ital. *adequato.*]

1. Equal to.

"Why did the Lord from Adam Eve create?
Because with him she should not b' *adequate.*
Had she been made of earth, she would have deem'd
Herself his sister, and his equal seem'd."
Owen: Epigrams (1677).

2. Sufficient, proportionate, commensurate, suitable.

". . . an ambassador of *adequate* rank."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

"Thus by the incessant dissolution of limits we arrive at a more or less *adequate* idea of the infinity of space."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science,* 3rd ed., i. 3.

¶ It is often followed by *to.*

"Small skill in Latin, and still less in Greek,
Is more than *adequate* to all I seek."
Cowper: Tirocinium.

*** ăd′-ĕ-quāte, * ăd-ē′-quāte,** *v.t.* [See the adj.] To make even or equal; to equal; to resemble exactly. (*Minsheu.*)

"Though it be an impossibility for any creature to *adequate* God in his eternity . . . . ."—*Shelford: Discourses,* p. 277.

ăd′-ĕ-quate-lȳ, *adv.* [ADEQUATE, *a.*] In an adequate manner, commensurately, suitably to, in proportion to, in correspondence with, on the level of.

". . . a gulf of mystery which the prose of the historian will never *adequately* bridge."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.,* ch. i.

". . . an *adequately* modified form of the mechanism of sound."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science,* 3rd ed., vii. 133.

ăd′-ĕ-quate-nĕss, *s.* [ADEQUATE.] The state or quality of being adequate or in just proportion to.

*** ăd-ĕ-quā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *adæquatio* = a making equal, an adapting; fr. *adæquo* = to make equal.] Adequateness. (*Barlow.*)

† Ăd-ĕr-aī′-mĭn, or **Āl-dĕr-a′-mĭn,** *s.* [Corrupted Arabic (?).] A star of the third magnitude in the left shoulder of Cepheus.

*** ăd′-ĕr-cŏp,** *s.* [ATTERCOP.]

*** ā′-dęs,** *s.* [ADDICE.]

*** Ā′-dēs,** *s.* [HADES.]

ạ-dĕs′-mĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. ἀδέσμιος (*adesmios*), ἀδεσμος (*adesmos*) = unfettered.]

Bot.: A large genus of papilionaceous plants found in South America. The balsam, *A. balsamifera,* a Chilian species, is highly beneficial as an application to wounds.

ạ-dĕs′-mȳ, *s.* [ADESMIA.]

Bot.: The division of organs which are normally entire, or the separation of organs normally united.

Ă-dĕs-sĕn-ăr′-ĭ-ạns, *s.* [Lat. *adesse* = to be present, infin. of *adsum.*]

Church Hist.: A sect of Christians in the sixteenth century who held that the body of Christ was really in the Eucharist, but rejected the hypothesis of transubstantiation. They had no universally accepted view of their own. They were at variance with each other as to whether the Saviour's body was in, about, or under the bread.

Ad-ĕs′-tē Fī-dē′-lēs, [Lat. (*lit.*) = "Be present, be faithful."] The first words of a Christmas carol, translated "Come, all ye faithful."

*** ạ-dew′,** *pa. par.* [A.S. *adon, don* = to do, to make.]

1. Done.

"Derflly to dede that chyftans was *adew.*"
Wallace, vii., 1,199, *MS.* (*Jamieson.*)

2. Gone, departed, fled.

"Anone is he to the hie monte *adew.*"
Douglas: Virgil, 394.

*** ạ-dew′.** [ADIEU.] (*O. Scotch.*)

ạd-fĕct′-ed, *a.* [Lat. *adfectus* or *affectus* = endowed, furnished, constituted; *afficio* = to do to, to affect: *ad* = to; *facio* = to make or do.]

Alg.: Containing different powers of an unknown quantity. The term is used in describing quadratic or higher equations. Quadratic equations are divided into two classes: *Pure* Quadratics, involving only the square of the unknown quantity; and *Adfected* Quadratics, involving both the square and the simple power of the unknown quantity. Thus, $2x^2+6=10$ is a pure quadratic; $x^3+5=11-x$ is an adfected one.

*** ạd-fĭl′-ĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [AFFILIATE.]

ạd-fĭl-ĭ-ā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ad* = to, and *filius* = a son.] A Gothic custom, still perpetuated in some parts of Germany, by which the children of a first marriage are put on the same footing with those of a second one.

ăd′-ha, *s.* [Arab.] A festival celebrated by the Mohammedans on the tenth day of their twelfth month, by the sacrifice of a sheep and other ceremonies. It is the feast called by the Turks the great Bairam.

*** ạd-hân′-tare,** *s.* [HAUNT.] One who haunts a place. (*O. Scotch.*)

"Vaigaris *adhantaris* of allehoussis."—*Ab. Bag.*

ăd-ha-tō'-da, *s.* [Malayalim or Cingalese name Latinised.] A genus of Acanthaceæ plants. The fruit and other parts of *A. varica* are used in asthma, fever, and ague.

ad-hēre', *v.i.* [Lat. *adhæreo* = to stick to: *ad* = to, and *hæreo* = to stick; Ital. *aderire*; Fr. *adhérer.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To stick to, as a viscous substance more or less does to anything with which it is brought in contact.

2. To stick to anything, not through the possession of glutinous qualities, but by some other physical process.

"Each tooth has its peculiar socket, to which it firmly *adheres* by the close co-adaptation of their opposed surfaces."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 15.

II. *Figuratively:*

† 1. To cleave to, as a bribe does to the guilty hand which accepts it, or commission or other payment for work done left unobjectionably in the hand of the person who executed it.

"In this wealth, without reckoning the large portion which *adheres* to the hands employed in collecting it."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, p. 15.

2. To remain firmly attached to one's church, political party, or expressed opinions.

"Rochester had till that day *adhered* firmly to the royal cause."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

"These people, probably somewhat under a million in number, had, with few exceptions, *adhered* to the Church of Rome."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

"A hundred and eighty-eight were for *adhering* to the vote of the eleventh of December."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

* 3. To cohere, to hang together, to be consistent, or agree with.

"Nor time, nor place,
Did then *adhere.*" *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 7.

ad-hēr'-ençe, † **ad-hēr'-ęn-çy,** *s.* [In Fr. *adhérence*; Ital. *aderenza.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

† **I.** *Lit.:* The act or the state of sticking to by the operation of something glutinous, or in any other way, to a material thing.

¶ In this sense the much more common word is ADHESION (q.v.).

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of immaterial things:* Power of sticking to, pertinacity in clinging to.

"Vices have a native *adherency* of vexation."—*Decay of Piety.*

2. *Of persons:* Firm attachment to one's church, political party, or opinion.

"The firm *adherence* of the Jews to their religion is no less remarkable than their dispersion; considering it as persecuted or contemned over the whole earth."—*Addison.*

B. *Scots Law. An action of adherence:* One which may be brought by a husband to compel his wife to "adhere," or return to him when she has deserted him without adequate reason.

ad-hēr'-ent, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *adhérent*; Ital. *aderente*, fr. Lat. *adhærens*, pr. par. of *adhæreo* = to stick to.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Sticking to, as a glutinous substance does to anything with which it is brought in contact, or as various non-glutinous bodies do in other ways. [See B. 1.]

2. *Fig.:* Tenaciously attached to a person, party, or opinion.

"If a man be *adherent* to the king's enemies in his realm, giving to them aid and comfort in the realm, or elsewhere, he is also declared guilty of high treason."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 6.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:* [ADHERING.]

2. *Logic. Of modes:* Improper.

"Modes are said to be inherent or *adherent*; that is, proper or improper. *Adherent* or improper modes arise from the joining of some accidental substance to the chief subject, which yet may be separated from it: so, when a bowl is wet, or a boy is clothed, these are *adherent* modes; for the water and the clothes are distinct substances, which adhere to the bowl or to the boy."—*Watts: Logick.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Of things:* Anything adhering to one in whatever way.

"When they cannot shake the main fort, they must try if they can possess themselves of the outworks; raise some prejudice against his discretion, his humour, his carriage, and his extrinsic *adherents.*"—*Dr. H. More: Government of the Tongue.*

2. *Of persons:* One attached to another by veneration, affection, or other close bond, so as to be disposed to follow him as a leader; one attached to a church, a political party, or an opinion, so as to be prepared to make sacrifices on its behalf.

"He had consequently a great body of personal *adherents.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

ad-hēr'-ent-ly, *adv.* [ADHERENT.] In an adherent manner; after the fashion of a thing or of a person adherent to another.

ad-hēr'-er, *s.* [ADHERE.] An adherent; one who adheres to.

"He ought to be indulgent to tender consciences; but, at the same time, a firm *adherer* to the Established Church."—*Swift.*

ad-hēr'-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [ADHERE.]

"... the *adhering* impurities are got rid of."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i., ch. i., p. 37.

Botany. An adhering or *adherent organ* is one united externally by its whole surface to another one.

ad-hē'-sion, *s.* [In Fr. *adhésion*; Lat. *adhæsus*, pa. par. of *adhæreo* = to adhere.] [ADHERE.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act or state of sticking to.

"... and by the firm *adhesion* of the alveolar periosteum to the organised cement which invests the fang or fangs of the tooth."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 15.

"So also by tapping the end of the poker we loosen the *adhesion* of the fluids to the atoms, and enable the earth to pull them apart."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science.*

2. *Fig.:* A sticking to; but when the sense is figurative, *adherence* is the word more commonly used.

"... and choose justice with *adhesion* of the mind."—*Jeremy Taylor: Works* (1839), vol. iii., p. 4.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Min. Adhesion to the tongue*, or failure to do this, is one of the points to be tested when one seeks to identify a mineral. (*Phillips: Mineralogy*, 2nd ed., p. xxxvi.)

2. *Nat. Phil.:* The molecular attraction exerted between bodies in contact. Its effect is to make them adhere firmly together. It takes place between two solids, between a solid and a liquid, or between a solid and a gas. It acts only at insensible distances. It differs from chemical affinity in this respect, that it acts between surfaces of any size, and without altering the character of the adhering bodies; whereas chemical affinity takes place between the ultimate particles of substances, and generally alters the aspect of the latter in a remarkable way.

3. *Med.:* The sticking together or uniting of parts of the bodily frame which, in a perfectly healthy subject, remain apart; the re-uniting of parts temporarily severed by wounds or bruises.

"The healing of wounds, the *adhesion* of divided parts, are familiar to every one."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 11.

4. *Bot.:* The growing together of two portions of a plant normally distinct, as of two opposite leaves, &c.

ad-hē'-sive, *a.* [Fr. *adhésif*, as if from Lat. *adhæsivus.*] [ADHESION.]

I. *Literally:*

1. That adheres; sticky, tenacious, viscous.

2. Fitted with some appliance or means for adhesion: as, *adhesive* envelopes.

II. *Fig.:* That tends to adhere; clinging, persevering; remaining attached.

"If slow, yet sure, *adhesive* to the tract."
Thomson: Autumn, 437.

adhesive-felt, *s.* A kind of felt used for sheathing wooden ships.

adhesive-inflammation, *s.*
Med.: Inflammation terminating in adhesion of parts of the body previously separated.

adhesive-plaster, *s.*
Pharm.: A plaster of litharge, wax, and resin, used for closing wounds.

adhesive-slate, *s.*
Min.: An absorbent slaty clay which adheres to the tongue.

ad-hē'-sive-ly, *adv.* [ADHESIVE.] In an adhesive manner; in a way to stick to.

ad-hē'-sive-nĕss, *s.* [ADHESIVE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The power of sticking to, the quality of sticking to; stickiness, tenacity of union.

"We might also name it [the associating principle] the law of adhesion, mental *adhesiveness* or acquisition."—*Bain: The Senses and the Intellect*, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. *Phren.:* The mental faculty by which attachment is manifested and friendships are formed.

a'-dhî, a'-dî, *s.* [Sansc. and Pali = over, supreme.]

adhi buddha, adi buddha, *s.*
Among the Booddhists: The first Buddha, identified with the Supreme Being.

adhi raja. [*Lit.* = over king.] Supreme king or ruler. The Sanscrit term suggested by Prof. Max Müller as the best rendering of the term *emperor* in the expression "Emperor of India," conferred by Parliament in 1876 on future English kings.

adhi rajni. [*Lit.* = over queen.] A term similarly suggested as the best to apply to Queen Victoria and any queens regnant who may succeed her as "Empress of India." (*Max Müller: Letter, Times*, April 10, 1876.)

¶ These terms, derived from Sanscrit, were not ultimately adopted; but terms derived from the European title of Cæsar were used instead. [KAISIR, KAISIRIN.]

* **ăd'-hĭb,** *s.* [Deriv. uncertain.] A plant; the eye-bright (*Euphrasia officinalis*). (*Dr. Thos. More's MS. additions to Ray.*) (*Halliwell.*)

ad-hĭb'-ĭt, *v.t.* [Lat. *adhibitus*, pa. par. of *adhibeo* = to hold to, to apply one thing to another: *ad* = to; *habeo* = to have or hold.]

* 1. To use, to employ.

"Salt, a necessary ingredient in all sacrifices, was *adhibited* and required in this view only, as an emblem of purification."—*Pres. Forbes's Letter to a Bishop.*

† 2. To apply, add, append: as, To *adhibit* one's name to a petition.

ad-hĭb-ĭ'-tion, *s.* [From Lat. *adhibitio* = an employing; fr. *adhibeo.*] Application, use.

"The *adhibition* of dilute wine . . . ."—*Whitaker: Blood of the Grape.*

Ăd'-hĭl, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic (?).] A star of the sixth magnitude, in the constellation Andromeda. It is situated upon her garment, and under the last star in her foot.

* **ad-hort',** *v.t.* [Lat. *adhortor: ad*=to; *hortor* =to exhort.] To exhort, to incite; to advise.

"Julius Agricola was the first that by *adhorting* the Britaines publikely, and helping them privately, won them to builde houses for themselves."—*Stow: Survey of London* (ed. 1593), p. 4.

ad-hort-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *adhortatio*, fr. *adhortor* = to exhort: *ad* = to; *hortor* = to exhort.] Exhortation, incitement, encouragement, advice.

"... the swete *adhortations*, the hyghe and assured promises that God maketh unto us."—*Remedy for Sedition.*

ad-hort'-a-tŏr-ў, *a.* [From Lat. *adhortator* = an exhorter.] Pertaining to an exhortation; addressed to one; hortatory.

a'-dî, *s.* [ADHI.]

ą-dĭ-ą-băt'-ĭc, *s.* [Gr. ἀδιάβατος (*adiabatos*) = not to be crossed or passed: ἀ, priv.; διαβατός (*diabatos*) = to be crossed or passed; διαβαίνω (*diabainō*) . . . = to step across, to pass over: διά (*dia*) = through; βαίνω (*bainō*) = to walk, to go.] Not able to be crossed or passed.

Nat. Phil. Adiabatic compression of a fluid: Compression under such circumstances that no heat enters or leaves the fluid. (*Everett: The C.G.S. System of Units*, ch. ix., p. 55.)

ą-dĭ-ą-băt'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [ADIABATIC.] In such a way that there is no passage through.

"Increase of pressure *adiabatically.*"—*Ibid.*, p. 55.

ą-dĭ-ănt'-ŭm, *s.* [In Fr. *adiante*; Sp., Port., and Ital. *adianto*; Lat. *adiantum*, from Gr. ἄδιαντον (*adianton*) = maiden-hair; ἀδίαντος (*adiantos*) = not wetted: ἀ = not; διαίνω (*diainō*) = to wet, to moisten, because, says Pliny, you in vain plunge it in water, it always remains dry.] [MAIDEN-HAIR.]

A genus of ferns of the order Polypodiaceæ. The involucres are membranaceous, and are formed from the margins of the frond turned inwards. The only British species is the graceful *A. capillus veneris*, or maiden-hair. It furnishes the substance called capillaire. Taken in small quantity, the maiden-hair is pectoral and slightly astringent, while in larger quantities it is emetic. Other species have similar properties. In India the leaves of *A. melanocaulon* are believed to be tonic.

ą-dĭ-ăph'-ŏr-ą-çy, *s.* [Gr. ἀδιαφορία (*adiaphoria*) = indifference, from ἀδιάφορος (*adiaphoros*) = not different. [ADIAPHORISTIC.] Indifference.

ą-dĭ-ăph'-ŏr-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *adiaphor(y); -ism.*] The belief or tenets of an adiaphorist.

"The Protestant Lecture Halls, says Scherr, rung for years with the most perverse contests about *adiaphorism.*"—*S. Baring-Gould: Germany,* i. 310.

ą-dĭ-ăph-ŏr-ĭs'-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἀδιάφορος (*adiaphoros*) = not different, indifferent: ἀ priv.; διάφορος (*diaphoros*) = different.] [DIFFER.]

Ch. Hist.: Pertaining to things indifferent, or looked upon as not worth disputing about. The term was introduced to designate an ecclesiastical controversy which broke out in the year 1548. The Emperor Charles V. having issued a paper, popularly called the *Interim*, in which he prescribed what faith and practice the Protestants were to adopt till the Council of Trent should dictate a permanent form of belief and worship, Maurice, Elector of Saxony, urged Melanchthon and his friends to decide what portions of the document they would accept and follow. Melanchthon, whose temperament was timid, and whose spirit was eminently conciliatory, proposed to go very far in the direction prescribed. Regarding many doctrines and practices in dispute between the antagonistic churches of Rome and Wittenberg as *adiaphoristic*—that is, as pertaining to matters indifferent—he considered that, for the sake of peace and harmony, the Emperor might be permitted to have his own way with regard to them, and that, to a very large extent, the *Interim* might be accepted and obeyed. Luther had died two years previously, but his followers, being specially irritated to find the doctrine of justification by faith figuring among the things *adiaphoristic*, refused to join in the great concessions proposed. A controversy in consequence arose between the followers of Luther and those of Melanchthon. It was called the adiaphoristic controversy, and embraced two questions: (1) What things were indifferent; and (2) whether, with regard to things indifferent, the emperor could or could not, in conscience, be obeyed. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*)

Ą-dĭ-ăph'-ŏr-ĭsts, Ą-dĭ-ăph'-ŏr-ītes, *s. pl.* [In Ger. *Adiaphoristen.*]

Ch. Hist.: Those who sided with Melanchthon in the Adiaphoristic controversy already described.

ą-dĭ-ăph'-ŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἀδιάφορος (*adiaphoros*) = not different.] Indifferent. [ADIAPHORISTIC.]

* *O. Chem.:* Neutral. The name given by Boyle to a spirit distilled from tartar and some other substances. He called it *adiaphorous, i.e.*, neutral or indifferent, because it was neither acid nor alkaline.

"Our *adiaphorous* spirit may be obtained by distilling the liquor that is afforded by woods and divers other bodies."—*Boyle.*

Med.: Producing no marked effect, either good or bad.

ą-dĭ-ăph'-ŏr-ў, *s.* [Gr. ἀδιαφορία (*adiaphoria*) = indifference.] Indifference.

ą-dieŭ', nominally an adverb, but more resembling the imperative of a verb; also a substantive. [In Ger. and Fr. *adieu*, fr. Fr. *à Dieu* = to God.]

I. *As adverb or imperative of a verb:*

* 1. *Originally:* A pious commendation of a friend, on parting with him, to God. [See etym.]

2. *Now:* Farewell; good wishes at parting, expressed after the French fashion. [ADIO.]

¶ It may be spoken to inanimate nature as well as to a person.

"My home henceforth is in the skies;
Earth, seas, and sun, *adieu!*"
Cowper: Stanza, "Bill of Mortality" (1789).

II. *As substantive:* Farewell.

¶ In this sense it has a plural.

"Where thou art gone
Adieus and farewells are a sound unknown."
Cowper: Mother's Picture.

ą-dīght' (*gh* silent), *a.* [A.S. *adihtan* = to dress, to equip.] Made up, fitted up, done up, dressed, equipped.] [BEDIGHT, DIGHT.]

"Yonder ben tuo yonge men, wonder well *adight*,
And paraventure there ben mo, who so loked aright."
Chaucer: C. T., 635, 636.

* **ą-dīhte,** *v.t.* [ADIGHT.] To fit, to suit. (*Wright: Political Songs.*) (*Halliwell.*)

ăd'-ĭ-māin, *s.* The long-legged sheep, a breed of sheep in South Africa remarkable for their long legs and their robust make.

ăd'-ĭn-ōle, *s.* [Perhaps fr. Gr. ἀδινός (*adinos*) = close, thick.] A mineral classed doubtfully by Dana under his *Compact Albite* = *Albitic felsite.* He says of it—"Adinole is probably albitic; it is reddish, from Sala, Sweden." It cannot, therefore, be as yet considered an established species or variety.

† **ăd'-ĭ-ō,** *s.* [Sp.] The Spanish form of ADIEU, and with a similar derivation.

"In the evening I gave my *adios*, with a hearty good-will, to my companion Mariano Gonzales, with whom I had ridden so many leagues in Chile."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xvi.

* **ą-dĭ-or'-nąle,** * **ą-dĭ-oŭrn'-ąl,** *s.* [ADIORNISE.]

O. Scotch Law: The record of a sentence passed in a criminal cause.

"The saidis personis to bring with thame, and produce before my said Lord Governour and thre estatis of Parliament, the pretendit acts of *adiornate*, sentence and proces of fon fallour."—*Acts Mary* (1542), p. 420.

* **ą-dĭ-or'-nīse,** *v.t.* [Fr. *adjourner* = to cite one to appear on a certain day; *jour* = a day.] To cite, to summon. (*Scotch.*)

"Tha had *adiornist* him tharfor as insufficient stuf."—*Aberd. Reg.*, A.D. 1545.

ą-dĭp'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *adeps*, genit. *adipis* = the soft fat of animals.] Pertaining to fat.

adipic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}O_4$ (C_4H_8)″ (CO·OH)$_2$. An organic diatomic diabasic acid produced by the oxidation of fats by nitric acid.

ăd-ĭp-ō-çĕr-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *adeps*, genit. *adipis* = fat; *cera*, Gr. κηρός (*kēros*) = wax; suff. *-ate* = to make.] To make into adipocere, to convert into adipocere.

ăd-ĭp-ō-çĕr-ā'-tion, *s.* [ADIPOCERATE.] A making or conversion into adipocere.

ăd'-ĭp-ō-çēre, ăd'-ĭp-ō-çîre, *s.* [In Fr. *adipocire*; Lat. *adeps* = fat, and *cera*, Gr. κηρός (*kēros*) = wax.] A chemical substance in its character somewhat resembling wax or spermaceti. It arises through the chemistry of nature, when the bodies of men and animals buried in soil of a certain kind are subjected to the action of running water, or otherwise brought in contact with moisture. In such circumstances the soft parts of the corpses, instead of decaying, may become transformed into adipocere. A notable case of the kind occurred in a Parisian burial-ground in the year 1787.

¶ *Mineral adipocere* is a name given to a certain fatty matter found in the argillaceous iron ore of Merthyr.

ăd-ĭ-pŏç'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [ADIPOCERE.] Full of adipocere; relating to, or containing, adipocere.

ăd'-ĭp-ō-çîre, *s.* [ADIPOCERE.]

ăd'-ĭp-ōse, *a.* [Lat. *adipis*, genit. of *adeps*, = fat; and suff. *-ose* = full of. Webster inquires whether *adeps* may be connected with Chaldee and Heb. טפש (*taphash*) = to grow fat, and Arab. *tafashan* = fat, bulky.]

Phys.: Fat, loaded with fat, with fat abundantly secreted.

adipose cells, *s.* The cells described under ADIPOSE TISSUE (q.v.).

adipose cellular tissue, *s.* A term formerly applied to two distinct kinds of structure which the perfection of modern microscopes has now enabled physiologists to separate, as being different both in structure and function — *Adipose tissue*, properly so called, and *Areolar tissue.* [AREOLAR.]

adipose ducts, *s.* The ducts containing animal fat.

adipose membrane, *s.* The membrane whence the cells of the adipose tissue are formed. It does not exceed the $\frac{1}{2000}$th of an inch in thickness, and is quite transparent.

adipose sacs, *s.* The sacs or vesicles containing animal fat.

adipose substance, *s.* Animal fat.

adipose tissue, *s.* A membrane in a state of great tenuity, fashioned into minute cells in which fat is deposited. It occurs in man, and in the inferior animals, both when mature and when of imperfect development.

adipose vesicles, *s.* [ADIPOSE SACS.] (*Todd and Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*)

ăd'-ĭp-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *adipis*, genit. of *adeps*, = fat.] Full of fat, fatty, fat. The same as ADIPOSE (q.v.).

ą-dĭp'-sĭ-ą, ą-dĭp'-sў, *s.* [Gr. ἀδιψέω (*adipseō*) = to be free from thirst; ἄδιψος (*adipsos*) = free from thirst.]

Med.: Absence of thirst.

* **ā'-dĭr,** *a.* Old form of EITHER (q.v.).

"And that *adir* of them shall have . . ."—*Davies: York Records*, p. 155. (*Halliwell.*)

ąd-lĭst', *prep.* [Ger. *dies* = this.] On this side. (*Scotch.*)

"I wish you was neither *adist* her nor ayont her."
—*Scotch Proverb.*

* **ăd'-ĭt,** *s.* [In Ital. *aditto*, fr. Lat. *aditus* = a going to, entrance, avenue: *adeo* = to go to; *ad* = to; *eo* = to go.]

1. A passage for the conveyance of water underground; a subterranean passage in general.

"For conveying away the water, they stand in aid of sundry devices; as *adits*, pumps, and wheels driven by a stream, and interchangeably filling and emptying two buckets."—*Carew.*

2. The entrance to a mine, or sometimes to an ordinary building; also the approaches to these.

"Care has then to be taken for the drainage of the mine, which is partly effected by the excavation of an *adit* or tunnel."—*Black: Guide to Cornwall*, p. 228.

* 3. Entrance, approach.

"Taunt me no more:
Yourself and yours shall have free *adit*."
Tennyson: Princess, vi. 288.

* **ąd-ĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *aditio* = a going to, an approach; *aditum*, supine of *adeo* = to go to, to approach; *ad* = to; *itio* = going: *ad*, and *eo* = to go.] The act of going to, or approaching.

ą-dĭt-ya, *s.* [Sansc.]

Hindoo Myth.: The sun, worshipped as a god.

ăd'-ĭve, *s.* [Local name.] A fox, the *Vulpes corsac*, found in Siberia.

* **ąd-jā'-çençe, ąd-jā'-çen-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *adjacens*, pr. par. of *adjaceo* = to lie near to: *ad* = to; *jaceo* = to lie.] The state of lying adjacent or near to.

"Because the Cape hath sea on both sides near it, and other lands (remote as it were) equi-distant from it; therefore, at that point, the needle is not distracted by the vicinity of *adjacencies*."
Browne: Vulgar Errours.

ăd-jā'-çent, *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *adjacent*; Ital. *adiacente*; Lat. *adjacens*, pr. par. of *adjaceo* = to lie near to, to adjoin: fr. *ad* = to; *jaceo* = to lie.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Lying near to; situated contiguous to, in place.

". . . the tribes inhabiting *adjacent* districts are almost always at war."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. iii.

2. Lying near to, in other respects than in place.

". . . when the case to which we reason is an *adjacent* case; *adjacent*, not as before, in place or time, but in circumstances."—*J. S. Mill: Logic.*

B. *As substantive:* Anything lying near to, anything contiguous to another. (*Literally or figuratively.*)

"The sense of the author goes visibly in its own train; and the words, receiving a determined sense from their companions and *adjacents*, will not consent to give countenance and colour to what must be supported at any rate."—*Locke.*

Geom. Adjacent angle: One contiguous to another, so that one side and the vertex are common to them both. The term is most frequently employed when the other sides enclosing the angles are in the same straight line.

In Fig. 1, E is the vertex, CE the side common to the two adjacent angles CEA, BEC; AE and EB the other sides which, it will be observed, are in the same straight line AEB. In such a case the two adjacent angles together constitute two right angles, and each is the supplement of the other. *Adjacent*, when used of an angle, is opposed to *opposite*; CEA and BED are opposite angles; so also are CEB and AED; whilst CEA and AED, AED and DEB, DEB and BEC, with BEC and CEA already mentioned, are adjacent angles.

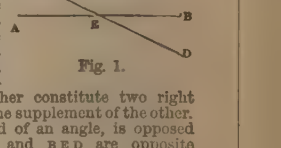


Fig. 1.

In a triangle with one side produced, the angle contiguous to the exterior one is called the *interior adjacent*, whilst the others are denominated the *interior* and *opposite* angles.

In the triangle ABC (Fig. 2), one side (BC) of which is produced to D, ACD is the exterior angle and ACB the *interior adjacent*, whilst CBA and BAC are the *interior* and *opposite* angles. (See Euclid I. 15, 16, 32.)

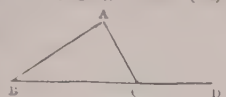


Fig. 2.

ăd-jā'-çent-lў, *adv.* [ADJACENT.] So as to be contiguous to.

***ăd-jĕct',** *v.t.* [Lat. *adjectum*, supine of *adjicio* = to throw to, to add to: from *ad* = to; *jacio* = to throw.] To put or add one thing to another.

***ăd-jĕct'-ĕd,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [ADJECT.]

***ăd-jĕct'-ĭng,** *pr. par.* [ADJECT.]

***ăd-jĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *adjectio* = a throwing to, an addition.] The act of adding; the state of being added; anything added.

"That unto every pound of sulphur, an *adjection* of one ounce of quicksilver; or unto every pound of petre, one ounce of sal-ammoniac, will much intend the force, and consequently the report, I find no verity."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

***ăd-jĕc-tĭ'-tious,** *a.* [ADJECT.] Added.

ăd-jĕct-ī'-val, *a.* [ADJECTIVE.] Pertaining to an adjective; used as an adjective.

". . . and so an *adjectival* offspring . . ."—*Key: Philological Essays*, p. 257.

ăd'-jĕct-ĭve, *a.* & *s.* [In Ger. *adjektiv*; Fr. *adjectif*; Ital. *addiettivo*, fr. Lat. *adjectivus* = added; *adjicio* = to throw to: *ad* = to; *jacio* = to throw.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language.*

1. Defining the quality of a noun.

"An *adjective* word."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language.*

2. Adjectival.

3. Added to, additional.

II. *Law:* Relating to procedure.

"The whole English law, substantive and *adjective*, was, in the judgment of all the greatest lawyers, of Holt and Treby, of Maynard and Somers, exactly the same after the Revolution as before it."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

B. *As substantive:*

Grammar: One of the parts of speech, consisting of words joined to nouns to define and limit their signification, as *bright* silver, which is less extensive in signification than silver in general; and a *good* man, which is a narrower term than man in the abstract.

"For *adjectives* can't stand alone."—*Hall: Satires*, vi. 1.

†**ăd'-jĕct-ĭve,** *v.t.* To make into an adjective, to use with the meaning of an adjective. (*Horne Tooke: Diversions of Purley*, p. 650.)

adjective-colours, *s. pl.*

Dyeing: Colours which require to be fixed by some base or mordant in order to be used as permanent dye stuffs.

ăd'-jĕct-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [ADJECTIVE.] After the manner of an adjective.

"In place of *brazen* in this sense we now substitute the substantive *brass*, used *adjectively*."—*Trench: English, Past & Present.*

ăd-jŏĭn', *v.t.* & *i.* [In Fr. *adjoindre*, from Lat. *adjungo*: *ad* = to, and *jungo* = to join.]

A. *Transitive:*

***1.** To join to.

"To whose huge spoke ten thousand lesser things
Are mortised and *adjoined*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 3.

2. To be situated next to: as, His house *adjoins* mine.

B. *Intrans.:* To be immediately adjacent; to join: as, Our houses *adjoin*.

***ăd-jŏĭn'-ant,** ***ad-jŏy'n'-ăunte,** *a.* & *s.* [ADJOIN.]

1. *As adjective:* Adjoining, lying immediately contiguous to. (*Halliwell.*)

2. *As substantive:* A person or thing contiguous to another.

". . . to greve and hurte his neighbors and *adjoynauntes* of the realm of England."—*Hall: Henry VI.*, f. 53.

ăd-jŏĭn'ed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ADJOIN.] [ADJOYNT, ADJOYNATE.]

ăd-jŏĭn'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [ADJOIN.]

1. *Transitive:* Joining to.

2. *Intransitive:* Adjacent to, contiguous. (Either with or without the prefix *to*.)

"The *adjoining* hospital was sacked."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

***ăd-joint,** *s.* [ADJUNCT.] An associate.

"This lady is your *adjoint*,"—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 198.

ăd-jŏûrn', *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *ajorner, ajurner*: *a* = to, and *jour* = day.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To put off (anything) for a single day.

"Or how the sun shall in mid heaven stand still
A day entire, a night's due course *adjourn*."
Milton: P. L., bk. xii.

Spec.: To postpone till next day the remaining business of Parliament, of a law court, or other meeting, releasing the members from attendance meanwhile. The term *adjourn* may be used indifferently of the business or of the meeting. [See No. 2.]

2. To postpone such business or meeting to a specified time, which need not be limited to the next day.

"The debate on this motion was repeatedly *adjourned*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

"Halifax, wishing probably to obtain time for communication with the prince, would have *adjourned* the meeting: but Mulgrave begged the lords to keep their seats, and introduced the messenger."—*Ibid.*, ch. x.

B. *Intransitive:* To defer business or cease to meet till the next day, or till some other date generally fixed beforehand.

"It was moved that Parliament should *adjourn* for six weeks."—*Select Speeches*, vol. v., p. 403.

To adjourn sine die. [ADJOURNMENT.]

¶ The Houses of Parliament *adjourn* by their own authority, whilst the intervention of the sovereign is needful before they can be prorogued.

ăd-jŏûrn'ed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ADJOURN.]

ăd-jŏûrn'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ADJOURN.]

ăd-jŏûrn'-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr. *ajournement*: *à* = to, and *jour* = day; suffix *-ment* (q. v.).]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. The putting of anything off till next day, or, more loosely, till a future period.

*1. (*Spec.*):* The putting off duty which should be done to-day till to-morrow, and when that arrives then again till to-morrow; procrastination.

"We will, and we will not; and then we will not again, and we will. At this rate we run our lives out in *adjournments* from time to time, out of a fantastical levity that holds us off and on, betwixt hawk and buzzard."—*L'Estrange.*

2. Properly the putting off the remainder of a meeting of Parliament, or any other body, for one day; but it may be used in a wider signification for postponement till a specified day. When no day is indicated, then, if the word *adjournment* is used at all, it is said to be *sine die*—*i.e.*, without a day. The adjournment of Parliament is not the same as either its prorogation [PROROGATION] or its dissolution [DISSOLUTION].

"Common decency required at least an *adjournment*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

II. The time during which or to which business or a meeting is postponed. Used, for example, of the time during which the Parliament or any other public body which has been adjourned remains without re-assembling; as "the hon. member saw his friend for a few hours during the *adjournment*."

B. *Technically:*

Law:

(*a*) A further day appointed by the judges at the *Nisi Prius* sittings for the trial of issues in fact, which were not before ready for disposal.

(*b*) *Adjournment in eyre:* An appointment of a day when the justices in eyre mean to sit again. (*Cowell.*) [EYRE.]

ăd-jŏy'n'-ăte, *pa. par.* [ADJOIN.]

"Two semely princes, together *adjoynate*."—*Hardyng: Chronicle*, p. 154.

***ăd-jŏynt',** *s.* [A form of ADJOINED.] One joined with another, an associate, a companion, an attendant.

"Here with these grave *adjoynts*
(These learned masters) they were taught to see
Themselves, to read the world and keep their points."
Daniel: Civ. Wars, iv. 69.

ăd-jŭdg'e, ***a-jŭg'ge,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *ajuger*; Fr. *adjuger* = to adjudge. from *juger*, Lat. *judico* = to judge.] [JUDGE.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To judge or try a person; to come to a judicial decision regarding a case; to announce such a decision when arrived at.

"*Adjudged* to death,
For want of well pronouncing Shibboleth."
Milton: Samson Agonistes.

¶ Followed by the person whose case is pronounced upon in the objective, and *to* before the verdict given. (*Lit.* & *fig.*)

Sometimes, instead of *to*, the verdict constitutes the clause of a sentence introduced by *that*:

"The popular tribunal was more lenient: it was *adjudged that* his offence should be expiated at the public expense."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xi.

2. To award by a judicial decision. (Followed by the thing awarded as the object, and *to* of the person.) (*Lit.* & *fig.*)

"The great competitors for Rome,
Cæsar and Pompey, on Pharsalian plains;
Where stern Bellona with one final stroke
Adjudg'd the empire of this globe *to* one." *Philips.*

3. *In a more general sense:* To judge, to consider, to deem, to regard as, to decide to be.

"He *adjudged* him unworthy of his friendship, purposing sharply to revenge the wrong he had received."—*Knolles.*

B. *Intransitive:* In the same senses as **A.**

Spec.: To decide, to settle.

". . . there let Him still victor sway,
As battle hath *adjudged*."
Milton: Paradise Lost, bk. x.

ăd-jŭdg'ed, *pa. par.* [ADJUDGE.]

ăd-jŭdg'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ADJUDGE.]

ăd-jŭdg'-mĕnt, *s.* [ADJUDGE.] The act of judging or deciding by a judicial decision; also the judgment or verdict given.

ăd-jū'-dĭc-ātе, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *adjudicatum*, supine of *adjudico*: *ad* = to; *judico* = to judge; *judex* = a judge; *jus* = a judicial decision; *dico* = to pronounce.]

1. *Transitive:* To judge, to determine.

2. *Intransitive:* To come to a judicial decision.

¶ *To adjudicate upon:* Judicially to decide upon.

ăd-jū'-dĭc-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* [ADJUDICATE.]

ăd-jū'-dĭc-ā-tĭng, *pr. par.* [ADJUDICATE.]

ăd-jū-dĭc-ā'-tion, *s.* [In Ital. *aggiudicazione*, fr. Lat. *adjudicatio* = an adjudication.] A law term.

I. The act of adjudging or judging.

II. The state of being adjudged.

III. The decision, judgment, sentence or decree given forth after the act or process of judging is complete.

Specially:

1. *Eng. Law:* The decision of a court that a person is bankrupt.

"Whereas, under a Bankruptcy petition presented to this Court against the said ——, an order of *adjudication* was made on the 18th day of March, 1875. This is to give notice that the said *adjudication* was, by order of this Court, annulled on the 3rd day of November, 1875. Dated this 3rd day of November, 1875."—*Official Advertisement in Times*, Nov. 6, 1875.

2. *Scotch Law:* The "diligence" by which land is attached in security for the payment of a debt, or by which a feudal title is made upon a person holding an obligation to convey without procuratory or precept. It is thus of three kinds: (1) *Adjudication for debt*; (2) *Adjudication in security*; and (3) *Adjudication in implement*. The first two require no explanation. They are sometimes classified under the heading *Adjudication Special*. *Adjudication in implement* is a form of adjudication for the completion of a defective title to landed property.

ăd-jū'-dĭc-ā-tŏr, *s.* [ADJUDICATE.] One who adjudicates.

ăd-jū'-gātе, *v.t.* [Lat. *adjugo* = to yoke to: *ad* = to; *jugum* = a yoke.] To yoke to.

***ăd-jū'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Lat. *adjumentum* = a means of aid; help: contracted from *adjuvamentum*; *adjuvo* = to help: *ad* = to; *juvo* = to help.] Aid, assistance, help. (*Miege.*)

ăd'-jŭnct, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *adjunctus* = joined to, pa. par. of *adjungo* = to join to: *ad* = to, and *jungo* = to yoke, to join; Ger. *adjunkt*; Fr. *adjoint*.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Of things:*

1. *In a general sense:* Anything joined to another without being an essential part of it.

"But they were comparatively an idle *adjunct* of the matter."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. I.

". . . but to avoid the risk of asking amiss, we ought to purify the question of all *adjuncts* which do not necessarily belong to it."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., viii. 4, p. 180.

2. *Technically:*

(*a*) *Metaphysics:* Any quality of a physical substance or of the mind. Thus *weight* is an adjunct of a body, and *consciousness* of the mind.

(*b*) *Grammar:* Words used to qualify other leading words. For instance, in the sentence, "The stars visible in our latitude," the word *stars*, which, standing alone, would include all visible from any part of the globe, is limited in meaning by the *adjunct* or *adjuncts*, "visible in our latitude."

3. *Music:* The relation between the principal mode and the modes of its two fifths.

II. *Of persons:*

1. *Gen.:* A person associated with another for the promotion of some pursuit, or for any other purpose.

"He made him the associate of his heir-apparent, together with the Lord Cottington, as an *adjunct* of singular experience and trust, in foreign travels, and in a business of love."—*Wotton.*

2. *Law:* An additional judge.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Gen.:* Added to, or conjoined with any person or thing of greater importance.

"All every humour hath his *adjunct* pleasure,
Wherein it finds a joy above the rest."
Shakesp.: Sonnets, 91.

"And when great treasure is the meed proposed,
Though death be *adjunct*, there's no death supposed."
Shakesp.: Tarquin and Lucrece.

2. *Roman Archæology. Adjunct deities* were inferior gods or goddesses attendant upon those of higher rank. Thus Mars, the god of war, was at times attended by his wife or sister Bellona, the goddess of war. He was a *principal*, she an *adjunct* deity.

ạd-jŭnc'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *adjonction*; fr. Lat. *adjunctio* = a joining to, a union; fr. *adjungo* = to join to: or from *ad* = to; *junctio* = a joining.] A joining to; the act of joining to, the state of being joined to, a thing joined to.

". . . upon the *adjunction* of any kingdom unto the King of England."—*Bacon.*

ạd-jŭnc'-tive, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *adjunctivus.*]

I. *As adjective:*

1. *Gen.:* Having the quality of joining or being added to.

2. *Latin Grammar:* The *adjunctive pronouns* are *ipse, ipsa, ipsum* = self. (*Schmitz: Latin Grammar.* Chambers, 1860.)

II. *As substantive:* Anything joined to (another).

ạd-jŭnc'-tive-lỹ, *adv.* [Adjunctive.] In an adjunctive manner, as is the case with anything joined to.

ạd-jŭnct'-lỹ, *adv.* [Adjunct.] As is the case with anything joined to; in connection with; consequently.

ạd-jūr-ā'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *adjuration*; fr. Lat. *adjuratio* = a swearing by; adjuration.]

1. The act of adjuring, or charging one on oath or solemnly; also the act of swearing by.

"A Persian, humble servant of the sun,
Who, though devout, yet bigotry had none,
Hearing a lawyer, grave in his address,
With *adjurations* every word impress,
Suppos'd the man a bishop, or at least,
God's name so much upon his lips, a priest:
Bow'd at the close with all his graceful airs,
And begg'd an interest in his frequent prayers."
Cowper: Conversation.

2. The thing sworn; the form of oath tendered in adjuring one; also the particular oath used by a solemn or by a profane swearer.

3. A solemn charge or adjuring conjuration.

"These learned men saw the dæmons and evil spirits forced to confess themselves no gods by persons who only made use of prayer and *adjurations* in the name of their crucified Saviour."—*Addison: On the Christian Religion.*

ạd-jūre', *v.t.* [In Fr. *adjurer*; fr. Lat. *adjuro* = to swear, to confirm by oath: *ad* = to, and *juro* = to swear; *jus* = equity or law.]

1. To charge upon oath, to charge upon pain of a curse or of the divine displeasure.

"And Joshua *adjured* them at that time, saying, Cursed be the man before the Lord, that riseth up and buildeth this city Jericho."—*Josh.* vi. 26.

"I *adjure* thee by God, that thou torment me not."—*Mark* v. 7.

2. To charge solemnly.

"But he *adjured* them as gentlemen and soldiers not to imitate the shameful example of Cornbury."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

† 3. To attempt to procure by adjuration or earnest entreaty. (*Poetic.*)

"My friends embrac'd my knees, *adjur'd* my stay;
But stronger love impell'd, and I obey."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxii. 307, 308.

ạd-jūr'ed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Adjure.]

ạd-jūr'-ẽr, *s.* [Adjure.] One who adjures.

ạd-jūr'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [Adjure.]

ạd-jŭst', *v.t.* [Sp. *ajustar*; Fr. *ajuster*; Ital. *aggiustare* = to adjust: Lat. *ad* = to; *justus* = just.] [Just.]

1. To fit, to adapt to, mechanically or otherwise.

"A striding level is furnished with the [transit] instrument, to be used when required for *adjusting* the axis."—*Chambers: Astron.*, bk. viii., p. 652.

2. To regulate, to dispose.

". . . the representative system was *adjusted* to the altered state of the country."—*Macaulay: Hist Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. To arrange, as the terms of a treaty, by mutual negotiation.

". . . the terms of the treaty known as the Second Treaty of Partition were very nearly *adjusted*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

4. To put on properly, as dress, arms, or the like. (Also used reflex.)

ạd-jŭst'-ạ-ble, *a.* [Adjust.] That may or can be adjusted.

† **ạd-jŭst'-ạge (ạge = ĭj),** *s.* [Adjust.] The same as Adjustment.

ạd-jŭst'-ẹd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Adjust.] Fitted; regulated; arranged.

". . . taking advantage of nicely *adjusted* combinations of circumstance."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, 5th ed., § 40.

ạd-jŭst'-ẽr, *s.* [Adjust.] One who or that which adjusts.

". . . collectors of various readings and *adjusters* of texts."—*Dr. Warton: Essay on Pope*, ii. 298.

ạd-jŭst'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [Adjust.]

". . . the precision of this *adjusting* power."—*Todd and Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ch. vii.

". . . the *adjusting* screen."—*Tyndall on Heat*, 3rd ed., p. 303.

† **ạd-jŭst'-ĭve,** *a.* [Adjust.] Tending to adjust.

ạd-jŭst'-mẽnt, *s.* [In Fr. *ajustement.*] [Adjust.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. The act of adjusting, fitting to, rendering conformable to a certain standard; or reducing to order.

1. The act of fitting to (*lit. or fig.*).

". . . the time which was absolutely required for the erection and *adjustment* of the instruments, with or without observatories over them."—*Transit of Venus; Times*, April 20, 1875.

". . . let us see what, by checking and balancing, and good *adjustment* of tooth and pinion, can be made of it."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. V.

2. The act of arranging or coming to an agreement about.

"The farther and clearer *adjustment* of this affair I am constrained to adjourn to the larger treatise."—*Woodward.*

II. The state of being adjusted, fitted, or adapted to.

"As the prismatic camera was the instrument requiring least time for *adjustment*, so it was the one which could be employed for the longest period during the eclipse."—*Transit of Venus; Times*, April 20, 1875.

III. Things adjusted, fitted or adapted to each other; the nature of the fitting itself.

". . . the various parts of the body are weights, and in the muscular *adjustments* are treated as such."—*Todd and Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ch. vii.

". . . the eye may be perfect in all its optical *adjustments*."—*Ibid.*, ch. viii.

". . . the mechanical *adjustments* of his frame are less favourable to preserve the standing posture than in the four-footed animal."—*Ibid.*, ch. iii.

B. *Technically. Marine Insurance:* The ascertainment of the exact loss at sea on goods which have been insured, and the fixing the proportion which each underwriter is liable to pay.

ạd-jŭt'-ạge, or **ạ-jŭt'-ạge (ạge = ĭj),** *s.* Fr. *ajutage*; fr. *ajouter* = to adjoin.]

Hydraulics: The effect of a tube fitted to an aperture in a vessel from which water is flowing, as, for instance, in a jet or fountain.

ăd'-jụ-tạn-cỹ, *s.* [Adjutant.]

1. The office of an adjutant.

2. Skilful arrangement.

"Disposed with all the *adjutancy* of definition and division."—*Burke: Appeal to Old Whigs.*

ăd'-jụ-tant, *a.* & *s.* [In Ger. and Fr. *adjutant*; Ital. *ajutante*; fr. Lat. *adjutans*, pr. par. of *adjuto* = to help often or much; freq. from *adjuvo.*] [Adjuvant.]

A. *As adj.:* Auxiliary.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Of persons:* An officer whose duty it is to assist the major. Each regiment of horse and each battalion of foot has one. Every evening he receives the orders of the brigade-major, and after communicating them to the colonel, then issues them to the sergeants.

Adjutant-General:

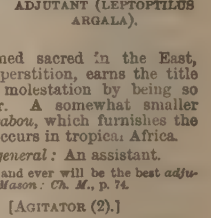
1. *Military:* A high functionary who stands to the whole army in the same relation that an ordinary adjutant does to a battalion or regiment. The department of the *Adjutant-general* is charged with the execution of all orders relating to the recruiting and equipment of troops, their instruction, and their preservation in proper efficiency. There are also *assistant* and *deputy-assistant adjutants-general* of divisions and districts.

2. *Ecclesiastical:* A certain number of fathers who resided with the general of the Jesuits, and made known to him the important events passing throughout the world. Each limited his attention to a single country, in which he had emissaries, visitors, regents, provincials, &c., to furnish him with information and forward his views.

3. Any assistant.

II. *Of a genus of birds:*

Spec.: The gigantic crane. The name *adjutant* was given by the Anglo-Indians of Bengal to this bird from the fancy that it resembled the dress and the dignified walk of the military functionary called an adjutant. It is the *Leptoptilus Argala*, and belongs to the Ciconinæ, or Storks, a subfamily of the Ardeidæ, or Herons, which again are ranged under the order Grallatores, or Wading birds. The *adjutant* of Bengal and of Southern Africa is about five feet high, and is an extremely voracious bird. The expanse of its throat is so wide that it can swallow a large cat entire. It is deemed sacred in the East, and, apart from superstition, earns the title to be left without molestation by being so useful a scavenger. A somewhat smaller species, the *L. Marabou*, which furnishes the marabou feathers, occurs in tropical Africa.



ADJUTANT (LEPTOPTILUS ARGALA).

III. *Of things in general:* An assistant.

"A fine violin must and ever will be the best *adjutant* to a fine voice."—*Mason: Ch. M.*, p. 74.

† **ăd'-jŭ-tā-tŏr,** *s.* [Agitator (2).]

* **ạd-jū'te,** *v.t.* [Fr. *ajouter*=to add.] To add.

"Six bachelors as bold as he,
Adjuting to his company."
Ben Jonson: Underwoods.

† **ạd-jŭt'-ŏr,** *s.* [Lat. *adjutor.*] One who aids or assists. [Coadjutor.]

"All the rest, as his *adjutors*; and assistants, you must awake out of this error."—*Spalato: Rocks Christian Shipwreck* (1618), p. 12.

ạd-jŭ-tōr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = assistance, support.]

Anat.: A name applied to the humerus from the assistance which it renders at times when it is needful to raise the arm.

ăd'-jŭt-ōr-ỹ, *a.* [Lat. *adjutorius.*] Aiding, assisting; which aids or assists.

ăd'-jŭ-trĭx, *s.* [Lat. The feminine corresponding to the masc. Adjutor.] A female assistant.

ăd'-jûv-ant, *a. & s.* [Lat. *adjuvans* = helping; pr. par. of *adjuvo* = to give help to: *ad*, and *juvo* = to help.]

As adjective: Which aids or assists; aiding, assisting.

"They [minerals] meeting with apt matter and *adjuvant* causes . . ."—*Howell: Letters*, I., 635.

As substantive: An assistant; he who, or that which assists.

"I have only been a careful *adjuvant*, and was sorry I could not be the efficient."—*Yelverton* (1609): *Archæol.*, xv. 51.

Specially. Med.: A substance added to the principal one prescribed in order to increase its efficiency.

† **ăd'-jûv-āte,** *v.t.* [In Ital. *ajutare*, fr. Lat. *adjuvo.*] To give aid to, to assist, to help.

ăd lăr'-gŭm. [AD.]

ā'-dle, ăd'-dle, *s.* [ADDLE, *s.*] Foul and putrid water. (*Scotch.*)

"Then lug out your ladle, deal brimstone like *adle*."
Burns: The Kirk's Alarm.

ăd-lĕg-ā'-tion, *s.* [In Ger. *adlegation*; Lat. *ad* = to; *legatio* = the office of an ambassador: *lego, -avi* = to send as an ambassador.] A term formerly used in the public law of the German empire to designate the right claimed by the several states of sending plenipotentaries to be associated with those of the emperor in negotiating treaties and transacting other public business which affected their welfare. When a dignitary sent a negotiator not on state business, but on his own affairs, this was called *legation*, and not *adlegation*.

ăd-lŏc-ū'-tion, *s.* [ALLOCUTION.]

† **ạd-mar'-gĭn-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *ad* = to; *marginem*, acc. of *margo* = margin.] To write on the margin of a book, or anything else capable of being so treated.

ạd-mĕa'-şūre (ş as zh), *v.t.* [Lat. *ad*; Eng. *measure.*]

1. *Gen.:* To measure with the view of ascertaining the dimensions or capacity of anything. [MEASURE.]

2. *Law:* To apportion, as in the case of dower, pasture, &c. [ADMEASUREMENT.]

"It recited a complaint that the defendant hath surcharged, *superoneravit*, the common; and therefore commands the sheriff to *admeasure* and apportion it."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 16.

ạd-mĕa'-şūred (ş as zh), *pa. par.* [ADMEASURE.]

ạd-mĕa'-şūre-mĕnt (ş as zh), *s.* [ADMEASURE.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of measuring.

"In some counties they are not much acquainted with *admeasurement* by acre; and thereby the writs contain twice or thrice so many acres more than the land hath."—*Bacon.*

2. The state of being measured.

3. The dimensions ascertained.

B. *Technically:*

Law. A writ of admeasurement is a writ directed to the sheriff, and designed in two specified cases to reduce to their proper share of goods or privileges those who have obtained more than a fair amount of either. The two cases are called *Admeasurement of Dower* and *Admeasurement of Pasture.* The former is had recourse to when an heir (being under age) or his guardian assigns to the widow of the former occupant of an estate more dower chargeable against it than she is fairly entitled to; and the latter is put in force when a person not having the privilege of sending his cattle to graze upon a common does so, or one who has the privilege puts in more than a reasonable number, or in place of "commonable animals," such as cows and sheep, sends "uncommonable ones," as, for instance, hogs and goats. (See *Blackstone's Comm.*, bk. ii., ch. 8; bk. iii., chaps. 10 & 16.)

ạd-mĕa'-şūr-ĕr (ş as zh), *s.* [ADMEASURE.] One who admeasures.

ạd-mĕa'-şūr-ĭng (ş as zh), *pr. par. & s.* [ADMEASURE.]

† **ạd-mĕn-sū-rā'-tion (s as sh),** *s.* [Lat. *ad*, and Eng. *mensuration.*] The act or process of measuring; the state of being measured; the amount, capacity, &c., ascertained by measurement.

* **ăd'-mĕr-ạll,** *s.* [ADMIRAL.]

† **ạd-mĕ'-tĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *admetiatus*, pa. par. of *admetior* = to measure out.] To measure.

† **ạd-mĭn'-ĭ-cle,** † **ăd-mĭn'-ạ-cle,** *s.* [In Fr. *adminicule* = help, aid, support; fr. Lat. *adminiculum* = (1) the prop by which a vine twines; (2) aid, assistance: *adminiculor* = to prop, or support.] A law term.

1. *Old Law Books:* Aid, help, assistance, support.

2. *Civil Law:* Imperfect proof.

3. *Scotch Law:* A collateral deed produced to prove, or at least throw light upon, the contents of another deed or document which has been lost.

"When it is to be proved by the testimony of witnesses, the pursuer ought, in the general sense, to produce some *adminicle* in writing, *i.e.*, some collateral deed referring to that which was lost, in order to found the action."—*Erskine: Inst.*, bk. iv.

* **ăd-mĭn-ĭc'-ụ-lạr, ạd-mĭn-ĭc'-ụ-lạr-ў,** *a.* [ADMINICLE.] Pertaining to aid, helpful, auxiliary.

"He should never help, aid, supply succour, or grant them any subventitious furtherance, auxiliary suffrage, or *adminiculary* assistance."—*Translation of Rabelais*, iii. 34.

Law. Adminicular evidence: Evidence of an explanatory or completing tendency.

* **ăd-mĭn-ĭc'-ụ-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *adminiculatus*, pa. par. of *adminiculor* = to prop up.]

Law: To give *adminicular evidence* (q.v.).

* **ăd-mĭn-ĭc'-ụ-lāte,** *a.* [See the verb.] Supported, set forth. (*Scotch.*)

"It is so notoriously *adminiculate* by an act of secret council, and yet denied upon oath by the principal officers of state."—*Crookshank: Hist.*, i. 381.

* **ăd-mĭn-ĭc-ụ-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *adminiculatus*, pa. par. of *adminiculor.*] A prop or support.

"Some plants are helpt by *adminiculation* to be straight."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 217.

ạd-mĭn'-ĭst-ĕr, *v.t. & i.* [In Ger. *administriren*; Fr. *administrer*; Ital. *amministrare*; fr. Lat. *administro* = (1) to attend upon, to assist, to serve, (2) to execute, to perform: *ad* = to, and *ministro* = to attend, to wait upon; fr. *minister* = a servant.] [MINISTER.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To act as minister, *i.e.*, as servant to. (Used of the political ministers of a constitutional country, who constitute the executive government for carrying out the enactments of the legislative body.)

"Beyond that mark is treason. He is ours.
To *administer*, to guard, to adorn the state."
Cowper: Task, bk. v.

2. To dispense, as, *e.g.*, justice, the sacraments, grace, &c.

". . . the settlements of those squatters who, far to the west of the Mississippi, *administer* a rude justice with the rifle and the dagger."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

"Have not they the old popish custom of *administering* the blessed sacrament of the holy eucharist with wafer cakes?"—*Hooker.*

". . . this grace, which is *administered* by us to the glory of the same Lord."—*2 Cor.* viii. 19.

3. To tender an oath. Authoritatively to require one to take an oath.

"Swear by the duty that you owe to heav'n
To keep the oath that we *administer*."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

4. To give to one as medicine is given.

"He asserted that his malady was not natural, that a noxious drug had been *administered* to him in a dish of porridge."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

5. To grant, to bestow, to afford.

"When he was come up to the gate, he looked up to the writing that was above, and then began to knock, supposing that entrance should have been quickly *administered* to him."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress.*

II. *Technically. Law:* To take legal charge of the affairs of a person dying intestate; to act as administrator. [ADMINISTRATION, B. 1.]

". . . that in case of intestacy, the ordinary shall depute the nearest and most lawful friends of the deceased to *administer* his goods."—*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. ii., ch. 32.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To conduce, to tend.

¶ The simple form *minister* is generally used in this sense.

"I must not omit, that there is a fountain rising in the upper part of my garden, which forms a little wandering rill, and *administers* to the pleasure as well as the plenty of the place."—*Spectator.*

2. *Law:* To arrange financial matters connected with the real or personal estate of one dying without a will. [ADMINISTRATION, B. 1.]

† **ạd-mĭn'-ĭst-ĕr,** *s.* [From the verb.] An administrator.

". . . a good *administer* of the revenue."—*Bacon: To Sir John Denham.*

* **ạd-mĭn-ĭs-tĕr'-ĭ-ạl,** *a.* [ADMINISTER.] Administering, having the power of performing ministerial functions; conducive to an end.

ạd-mĭn'-ĭs-tra-ble, *a.* [ADMINISTER.] Able to be administered.

† **ạd-mĭn'-ĭs-trāte,** *v.t.* [From Lat. *administratum*, supine of *administro* = to attend upon.] [ADMINISTER.] To administer.

"They have the same effects in medicine, when inwardly *administrated* to animal bodies."—*Woodward.*

† **ạd-mĭn'-ĭs-trā-tĕd,** *pa. par.* [ADMINISTRATE.]

ạd-mĭn-ĭs-trā'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *administration*; Ital. *amministrazione*, fr. Lat. *administratio.*] [ADMINISTER.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. The act of administering.

1. The act of managing anything on certain principles or by certain methods. *Spec.*, the carrying out by a constitutional minister of the laws and regulations established by the legislature for the management of the several departments of government. [See No. III.]

". . . those effects which make up what we term good or bad *administration*."—*J. S. Mill: Logic*, 2nd ed., vol. ii., bk. xx.

". . . the conducting of delicate negotiations, and for the *administration* of war."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

"His financial *administration* was of a piece with his military *administration*."—*Ibid.*, ch. v.

2. The act of dispensing anything, as justice, the sacraments, or medicine.

". . . the very scheme and model of the *administration* of common justice between party and party was entirely settled by this king (Edward I.)."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 33.

"By the universal *administration* of grace (begun by our blessed Saviour, enlarged by his apostles, carried on by their immediate successors, and to be completed by the rest to the world's end), all types that darkened this faith, are enlightened."—*Sprat: Sermons.*

II. The state of being administered.

"There is, in sacraments, to be observed their force, and their form of *administration*."—*Hooker.*

III. That which is administered, or those who administer.

1. The thing administered; the duties or responsibilities of government, or of some department of it, as the civil, the military, the naval, or the financial departments.

"Sunderland had good reason for recommending that the *administration* should be entrusted to the Whigs."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

". . . to take on himself the civil and military *administration*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

"The naval *administration* and the financial *administration* were confided to Boards."—*Ibid.*, ch. xi.

"And there are differences of *administrations*, but the same Lord."—*1 Cor.* xii. 5.

2. The administrators; the members of government taken collectively.

"Did the *administration* in that reign [in Queen Anne's] avail themselves of any one of those opportunities?"—*Burke: Tracts on the Popery Laws.*

B. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* The management, by means of an administrator, of the estate of any one dying intestate. First the king's ministers of justice were commissioned to undertake the duty, next it was given over to the bishops, who, having in many cases abused their trust, were compelled by the statute 31 Edw. III., c. 11, to appoint as administrators the nearest and most lawful friends of the deceased intestate. The person so appointed can do nothing till letters of administration are first issued. He then buries the dead person in a manner suitable to his rank, collects debts due to him, pays what he owes, and finally distributes the property among the heirs.

2. The office or power of an administrator.

". . . that the ordinary is compellable to grant *administration* of the goods and chattels of the wife to the husband, or her representatives."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 32.

3. The document, or documents, called *letters of administration*, conferring on one the right to act as administrator.

"First, as to the original of testaments and *administrations*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., p. 489.

". . . then general *letters of administration* must be granted by the ordinary."—*Ibid.*, bk. ii., ch. 32.

ạd-mĭn'-ĭs-tra-tĭve, *a.* [In Fr. *administratif*, from Lat. *administrativus* = fit for administration.]

1. Fit for administration, or which actually administers.

"It was too large and too divided to be a good *administrative* body."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Pertaining to administration, designed for administration.

"Suffolk is, for *administrative* purposes, divided into an Eastern and a Western division."—*Census of Eng. and Wales* (1871), *Population Tables*, vol. i., p. 361.

ăd-mĭn'-ĭs-trā-tŏr, *s.* [In Ger. *administrator*; Fr. *administrateur*; Ital. *amministratore*, fr. Lat. *administrator* = a manager, an agent. There is also in Lat. *administer* = a servant.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who administers affairs in general; one who conducts the administration of the country, or of any institution or business within its limits.

"It is indeed most important that legislators and *administrators* should be versed in the philosophy of government."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ Among the persons who have been specially called *administrators* may be enumerated the regent of a kingdom during the minority of a king, the governor of a province, a nobleman who enjoys the revenues of a secularised bishopric, and one who receives and distributes the revenues of a religious house.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* One who administers to the estate of a person who has died without making a will. [ADMINISTRATION, B. 1.]

"But if the deceased died wholly intestate, without making either will or executors, then general letters of administration must be granted by the ordinary to such *administrator* as the statutes of Edward III. and Henry VIII. before mentioned direct."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 32.

2. *Ecclesiastical:* One who dispenses the sacraments.

"I feel my conscience bound to remember the death of Christ, with some society of Christians or other, since it is a most plain command; whether the person who distributes these elements be only an occasional or a settled *administrator*."—*Watts.*

ăd-mĭn'-ĭs-trā-tŏr-shĭp, *s.* [ADMINISTRATOR.] The office of an administrator.

ăd-mĭn-ĭs-trā'-trĭx (fem. form of ADMINISTRATOR), *s.* [Lat., but not classical. In Fr. *administratrice.*] A female who administers either in government or to the estate of one dying without a will.

". . . and any feme-covert may make her will of goods which are in her possession in *auter droit*, as executrix or *administratrix*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 32.

* **ăd-mĭr-ăb'-ĭl-ĭs săl.** [Lat. = admirable salt.] Glauber's salt.

ăd-mĭr-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Lat. *admirabilis* = (1) the quality of exciting wonder; (2) admirableness.] Admirableness; worthiness of being admired.

ăd'-mĭr-ą-ble, *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *admirable*; Ital. *ammirabile*, fr. Lat. *admirabilis* = worthy of admiration.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Exciting wonder, without its being stated whether or not this is combined with moral approval.

"In man there is nothing *admirable* but his ignorance and weakness."—*Jeremy Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. ii., bk. i., § 7.

2. Exciting wonder, mingled with approval.

"Cowper defended himself and those who were said to be his accomplices with *admirable* ability and self-possession."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

"His fortitude was the more *admirable* because he was not willing to die."—*Ibid.*, ch. xxv.

"I have attempted to show how much light the principle of gradation throws on the *admirable* architectural powers of the hive-bee."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. xiv.

* **B.** *As substantive:* That which is to be admired.

1. A liquor made of peaches, plums, sugar, water, and spirit. (*Ogilvie: Dict., Supp.*)

2. *The White Admirable:* The name given in Harris's *Aurelian* to the butterfly more commonly called the White Admiral (*Limenitis camilla*). [ADMIRAL, C.; LIMENITIS.]

ăd'-mĭr-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [ADMIRABLE.] Admirability; worthiness of exciting admiration.

"Eternal wisdom appears in the *admirableness* of the contrivance of the gospel."—*Hallywell: Saving of Souls*, p. 115.

ăd'-mĭr-ą-blў, *adv.* [ADMIRABLE.] In an admirable manner.

". . . the whole hand is *admirably* adapted for retaining a firm grasp of the boughs of trees."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 66.

ăd'-mĭr-ąl, * ăd'-mĕr-ąll, * ăm'-ĕr-ąl, * ăd'-mўr-ôld, * ăm'-or-ăyle, * ăm'-rĕll, * ăm'-rāyl, * ăm'-ў-rąl, *s.* [In Ger. *admiral*; Fr. *amiral*; Sp. *almirante*; O. Sp. *alamir*; Ital. *ammiraglio*, as if from Lat. *admirabilis*; Low Lat. *admiraldus, amiralius*; Byzantine Gr. ἀμηρᾶς (*amēras*), ἀμηραῖος (*amēraios*). The first part of the word is pretty certainly Arab. *amîr*, often spelled in Eng. *emir* = a prince, a leader; perhaps with the Arab. article *al* merged in it. The second half is more doubtful. "Hammer's derivation from *amir-al-bahr* = commander of the sea, is untenable." (Max Müller: *Science of Lang.*, 6th ed., ii. 264.) Others make the word *Emir-alma* = emir of the water.]

A. *Of persons:*

* **I.** A Saracen commander or king.

"Tho spec on *admyrold*,
Of wordes he wes swythe bold."
King Horn, 95.

II. A naval officer of high rank.

Specially:

* 1. *Originally:* The Lord High Admiral of England. His office commenced in A.D. 1286, if not earlier. Among its duties were the trial and punishment of offences committed at sea. Under George II. the functions were divided among seven commissioners, and the arrangement having been continued till the present time, England has not now a Lord High Admiral, but in lieu of him possesses Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

2. *Now:* A naval officer of rank who, when in active employment, exercises a command over several ships of war, as a general does over several regiments.

"It was said of him that he was competent to fill any place on shipboard from that of carpenter up to that of *admiral*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ There are various gradations in rank among admirals. The chief distinction is into *admirals, vice-admirals*, and *rear-admirals*. Among the former stand pre-eminent the "admirals of the fleet," of whom at present there are three. This distinction gives no additional command, but only additional pay. In each of the three grades of admirals there were till of late years three sub-divisions, named from the colour of their flags, the Red, the White, and the Blue: now they are styled respectively, admiral, vice-admiral, and rear-admiral. The flags of admirals, strictly so called, are displayed at the main-top-gallant mast-head; those of vice-admirals at the fore-top-gallant mast-head; and those of rear-admirals at the mizen-top-gallant mast-head. All are called flag-officers. The admiral and commander-in-chief of the fleet ranks with a field-marshal in the army; admirals with flags at the main-top, with generals; vice-admirals with lieutenant-generals; and rear-admirals with major-generals.

B. *Of ships:* A ship which carries an admiral; a flag-ship; the most considerable ship of any fleet, whether of merchantmen or fishing-vessels, hence, any large and fine ship.

"The mast of some great *ammirall*."
Milton: P. L., i. 294.

C. *Of butterflies:* A name given to more than one butterfly.

1. The *Red Admiral Butterfly* is the *Vanessa atalanta*. It has the wings black above,

THE RED ADMIRAL (VANESSA ATALANTA).

crossed by a bright red band, the upper pair with white spots, and the under part of all the four marked with various colours. The caterpillar, which is spiny, in colour black, and with a range of saffron lines on each side, feeds on the nettle, the leaves of which it forms into a sheath fastened with silk. It is found in Great Britain. [VANESSA.]

2. *The White Admiral:* A butterfly—the *Limenitis sybilla*. It is dull black above, variegated with obscure dark spots. Both pairs of wings are traversed by a broad oblique white band, which on the upper pair is much interrupted. Each of these has also four white spots on it, whilst the lower pair of wings has numerous dark ones. The prevailing colour beneath is brownish yellow, with the base of the hinder wings and the under-side of the body pale blue. The expansion of the wings is nearly two inches. The caterpillar, which is green, with the head, dorsal appendages, and sides of the belly reddish, feeds on the honeysuckle. The White Admiral is found in the south of England, but is rare.

D. *Of shells:*

Admiral Shell: A shell—the *Conus ammiralis*. It has three pale yellow transverse bands alternating with two broad mottled ones of a darker colour, and occurs in the Philippine Isles and the adjacent regions of the ocean.

ăd'-mĭr-ąl-shĭp, *s.* [ADMIRAL.] The office of an admiral.

ăd'-mĭr-ąl-tў, * ăm'-ĕr-ąl-tĕ, *s.* [ADMIRAL.] [In Ger. *admiralität*; Fr. *amirauté*; Ital. *ammiragliato.*]

* 1. The sovereignty of the sea. (*Halliwell.*)

"Cherish marchandise and kepe the *ameralte*,
That we be maesters of the narow see."
MS., Soc. Antiq., 101, f. 50. (*Halliwell.*)

2. That department of the British Government which, subject to the control of Parliament, has the supreme direction of naval affairs. This was formerly in the hands of a Lord High Admiral, but from the reign of George II. it has been placed under certain functionaries called "Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty." At present (1877) there are a First Lord of the Admiralty with a seat in the cabinet, a senior, a second, and a junior naval lord, and a civil lord, assisted by several secretaries. There are eleven departments in the Admiralty.

"There have certainly been abuses at the *Admiralty* which I am unable to defend."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

The High Court of Admiralty is a court, the judge in which was originally a mere deputy of the Lord High Admiral, but is now appointed by the Crown. It is divided into a *prize* and an *instance* court; the first takes cognizance of cases arising out of the capture of vessels as prizes in time of war at sea, and the last of assaults and batteries occurring on the high seas, collisions between ships, piratical seizure of vessels, officers' and seamen's wages, &c. Formerly it had cognizance of all crimes occurring on the high seas or in large tidal waters beneath that part of their course spanned by bridges, but these are now transferred to the ordinary judges. Ireland has a court of admiralty; Scotland has none. There are vice-admiralty courts in many of the colonies; from these an appeal lies to the Sovereign in Council.

3. The building in which the Admiralty business is carried on.

Admiralty, Droits of. [DROITS.]

* **ăd-mĭr'-ąnce,** *s.* [ADMIRE.] Admiration.

"With great *admirance* inwardly was moved."
Spenser: F. Q., V. x. 30.

ăd-mĭr-ā'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *admiration*; Ital. *ammirazione*, fr. Lat. *admiratio* = a wondering at.] [ADMIRE.] The act of wondering or admiring; the state of being wondered at or admired; the object of wonder, the object admired.

† *Specially:*

1. Wonder, not yet limited to cases in which this is mingled with approbation. It is excited by an astonishing object.

"And I saw the woman drunken with the blood of the saints, and with the blood of the martyrs of Jesus: and when I saw her, I wondered with great *admiration*."—*Rev.* xvii. 6.

[See also example under ADMIRE, 1.]

2. Wonder coupled with approbation. It is excited by a person or thing in any respect possessed of unexpectedly high excellence.

". . . even at Versailles the hatred which he inspired was largely mingled with *admiration*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

"I could not look on the surrounding plants without *admiration*."—*Darwin: Journal of Voyage round the World*, ch. xviii.

† **ăd'-mĭr-ą-tĭve,** *a.* [ADMIRE.] Expressing admiration in either of the two senses of that word.

Punctuation. The admirative point: The point of exclamation, the point of admiration (!). (*Minsheu.*)

ăd-mīre, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *admirer;* Sp. & Port. *admirar;* Ital. *ammirare;* Lat. *admiror* = to wonder at, to regard with admiration, to admire: *ad* = to, and *miror* = to wonder, to marvel at.]

A. *Transitive:*

*I. To wonder at anything novel, unusual, extraordinary, or great, without its being implied that the wonder is coupled with approbation.

¶ Followed by the objective case of the thing wondered at; or, impersonally, by part of a sentence introduced by *that.*

"It taketh away vain admiration of any thing, which is the root of all weakness: for all things are *admired*, either because they are new or because they are great."—*Bacon: Advanc. of Learning.*

"Neither is it to be *admired* that Henry [IV.] . . . should be pleased to have the greatest wit of these times in his interest."—*Dryden: Preface to the Fables.*

II. To wonder at, the wonder being coupled with approval.

1. To feel more or less respect, but not actual love for a person or being. This may be evoked by beauty or other gifts, unaccompanied by sensibility of heart.

"Yet rather framed
To be *admired* than coveted and loved."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. To feel ardent affection or deep and loving veneration for a person or being. This may be evoked by beauty, with sensibility of heart; by heroism, by high moral character or conduct.

". . . to him made known
A blooming lady—a conspicuous flower,
Admired for beauty, for her sweetness,
Whom he had sensibility to love,
Ambition to attempt, and skill to win."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

"*Admir'd* as heroes, and as gods obey'd."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xii. 378.

"*Cleo.* Celerity is never more *admired*
Than by the negligent."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 7.

"'Tis virtue that doth make them most *admired;*
The contrary doth make thee wonder'd at;"
Ibid.: King Henry VI., Part III., i. 4.

"When he shall come to be glorified in his saints, and *admired* in all them that believe."—*2 Thess.* i. 10.

3. To regard with somewhat analogous emotions things inanimate. [See example under ADMIRER.]

B. *Intransitive:* To wonder; to wonder with approval.

"They see their lord, they gaze, and they *admire.*"
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xxiv. 451.

"So spake the eternal Father, and all heaven
Admiring stood a pace: then into hymns
Burst forth, and in celestial measures moved."
Milton: P. R., bk. i.

ăd-mī're, *s.* [From the verb.] Admiration.

"He thus concludes his censure with *admire.*"—*Rowland.*

ăd-mī're'd, *pa. par. & a.* [ADMIRE.]

As adjective:

1. Wondered at; wonderful, astonishing.

"With most *admired* disorder."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

2. Regarded with respect, love, or high veneration of persons, beings, or things.

"Or vainly comes the *admired* princess hither."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1.

"Of this once-*admired* poem."—*Scott: Thomas the Rhymer*, pt. iii.

ăd-mī'-ĕr, *s.* One who admires a person or thing.

"See Nature gay, as when she first began
With smiles alluring her *admirer*, man."
Cowper: Hope.

ăd-mī'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [ADMIRE.]

"In vain the nations that had seen them rise
With fierce and envious yet *admiring* eyes."
Cowper: Expostulation.

"Now round the lists th' *admiring* army stand."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. iii. 423.

ăd-mī'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [ADMIRING.] In an admiring manner.

"*Ber. Admiringly*, my liege: at first
I stuck my choice upon her."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, v. 3.

ăd-mĭs-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [In Fr. *admissibilité.*] The quality of being admissible; capability of being admitted. [ADMIT.]

ăd-mĭs'-sĭ-ble, *a.* [In Fr. *admissible.*] Capable of being admitted. [ADMIT.]

"Even if this explanation were *admissible* in other instances."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. xi.

ăd-mĭs'-sĭ-blў, *adv.* [ADMISSIBLE.] In an admissible manner.

admission (ăd-mĭsh'-ŭn), *s.* [In Fr. *admission*, from Lat. *admissio* = a letting in, admission: *ad* = to; *missio* = a letting in, a sending; from *missus*, pa. par. of *mitto* = to let go, to send.] [ADMIT.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. The act of admitting.

1. Permission to enter, in a literal sense.

"By means of our solitary situation, and our rare *admission* of strangers, we know most part of the habitable world, and are ourselves unknown."—*Bacon: New Atalantis.*

2. Permission to enter, in a figurative sense.

"Dionysius agrees with Livy as to the proposal for the *admission* of plebeians to the consulate."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. iv., § 56.

3. The confession that an argument, a statement, or a charge which one would gladly deny or repudiate, if he had the power, is true. [See example under No. III.]

II. The state of being admitted or permitted to enter. (*Lit. or fig.*)

"All springs have some degree of heat, none ever freezing, no not in the longest and severest frosts: especially those, where there is such a site and disposition of the strata, as gives free and easy *admission* to this heat."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

III. A thing admitted.

". . . the truth of this *admission* will often be disputed by other naturalists."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. ii.

B. *Technically:*

Law:

(*a*) *Eng. & Civil Law:*

1. Permission accorded to one to enter on the possession of land, office, or privilege.

2. *In a suit:* Facts acknowledged by one party to be true, and which, therefore, the other one is not under the necessity of proving. [ADMITTANCE.]

(*b*) *Ecclesiastical Law:* A term used when a bishop declares a clerk presented to a vacant church by a patron to be duly qualified for the office, and admits him to it, using the words, *Admitto te habilem.* (*Ayliffe: Parergon.*)

ăd-mĭs'-sĭve, *a.* Tending toward, having the nature of an admission, or actually containing one.

ăd-mĭt', *v.t. & i.* [In Ital. *ammettere;* fr. Lat. *admitto* = to let in, to admit: *ad* = to; *mitto* = to let go, to send, whence is Fr. *mettre* = to put.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To let in, to permit to enter, as the door of a house.

"They must not be *admitted* into his house."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

II. *More or less figuratively:*

1. *Ordinary Language and Law:* To declare one qualified and entitled to enter on an office, civil or ecclesiastical, or to enjoy a privilege, or to give him actual possession of it.

(*a*) To declare the office or privilege legally open to him.

"They should with pleasure see Protestant Dissenters *admitted* in a proper manner to civil office."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

"If the bishop hath no objections, but *admits* the patron's presentation, the clerk so *admitted* is next to be instituted by him."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. xi.

(*b*) Actually to put one in possession of the office or privilege.

"They had not had their share of the benefits promised by the Declaration of Indulgence: none of them had been *admitted* to any high and honourable post."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

¶ Used in this sense in the phrase, *To admit to a copyhold* [ADMITTANCE], *to admit to bail*, &c. Or actually to give one legal possession of some property or privilege.

". . . he thereupon *admits* him tenant to the copyhold."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 22.

". . . had, after a long confinement, been *admitted* to bail by the Court of King's Bench."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. To allow approach in a mental or moral sense, as an inferior to one's intimate friendship, a thought into the mind or an emotion into the heart.

". . . the recollection of the familiarity to which he had *admitted* them inflamed his malignity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

"Pleasure *admitted* in undue degree
Enslaves the will, nor leaves the judgment free."
Cowper: Progress of Error.

3. To accept as valid in point of argument, or as sustainable at the bar of justice, or simply to tolerate.

(*a*) As valid in point of argument.

"That we have been far too slow to improve our laws must be *admitted.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

"He, with sighs of pensive grief,
Amid his calm abstractions, would *admit*
That not the slender privilege is theirs
To save themselves from blank forgetfulness!"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

(*b*) As sustainable at the bar of justice.

"This only spares no lust, *admits* no plea,
But makes him ill at all, completely free."
Cowper: Hope.

(*c*) To tolerate, to suffer, to endure, to stand.

". . . the dreadful day
No pause of words *admits.*"
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. v., 631-2.

"Her power *admits* no bounds."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xvi. 229.

B. *Intransitive:* To be susceptible (of); to permit (of).

¶ This sense occurs in the compound transitive verb *admit of*, and by the use of *that* to introduce the subjunctive sentence.

"The liberality of the House *admits*, however, of an easy explanation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

† **ăd-mĭt'-ta-ble,** *a.* [ADMIT.] Able to be admitted; that may or can be admitted.

"The clerk who is presented ought to prove to the bishop that he is a deacon, and that he has orders; otherwise the bishop is not bound to admit him; for, as the law then stood, a deacon was *admittable.*"—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

ăd-mĭt'-tance, *s.* [ADMIT.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. The act of admitting anything, physically, mentally, or morally.

1. *Physically:* The act of admitting a body in whole or in part material to a place. [For example see No. II. 1.]

2. *Mentally:* The concession of a position in argument.

"Nor could the Pythagorean give easy *admittance* thereto; for, holding that separate souls successively supplied other bodies, they could hardly allow the raising of souls from other worlds."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

3. *Morally:* The permission tacitly given to an emotion to enter the mind.

"Upon mine honour, all too confident
To give *admittance* to a thought of fear."
Shakesp.: King Henry IV., Part II., iv. 1.

II. The state of being admitted in any of the above three senses.

1. *Physically:* Permission or facilities to enter a place.

(*a*) Of persons.

"They had requested *admittance* to his presence for the purpose of tendering their counsel in this emergency."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

¶ In this sense it is used specially of ambassadors desiring audience of the sovereign to whom they are accredited.

Enter a Messenger.

"*Mess.* Ambassadors from King Henry of England
Do crave *admittance* to your majesty."
Shakesp.: King Henry V., ii. 4.

(*b*) Of things.

"As to the *admittance* of the weighty elastic parts of the air into the blood, through the coats of the vessels; it seems contrary to experiments upon dead bodies."—*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

III. That which procures admission. **Spec.*, rank or culture, carrying with it by custom or by law the privilege of being permitted to enter a particular place, as, for instance, the court of the sovereign or "society," in the limited sense of the word.

"Now, Sir John, here is the heart of my purpose: You are a gentleman of excellent breeding, admirable discourse, of great *admittance*, authentic in your place and person."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 1.

B. *Technically:*

Law: Permission with due formalities to enter on the possession of land or other property, or of office or privilege.

In copyhold assurances, admittance is the last stage of the process, and is of three kinds: Admittance (1) upon a voluntary grant from the lord, (2) on surrender by the former tenant, and (3) upon descent from an ancestor.

ăd-mĭt'-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [ADMIT.]

"Around that lucid lake,
Upon whose banks *admitted* souls
Their first sweet draught of glory take!"
Moore: Lalla Rookh; Paradise and the Peri.

". . . from the *admitted* fact that other associations . . ."—*J. S. Mill: Logic*, ii. vi.

† **ăd-mĭt'-tĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *admit; -er.*] One who admits.

"Here is neither a direct exhibition of the body to this purpose in the officer, nor a direct consecration to this end in the *admitter.*"—*Bp. Hall: Honour of Married Clergy*, p. 10.

† **ăd-mĭt'-tĭ-ble,** *a.* [ADMIT.] The same as ADMISSIBLE (q.v.). [ADMITTABLE.]

"Many disputable opinions may be had of warre without the praysing of it as only *admittible* by enforced necessitie, and to be used only for peace sake."—*Harrison: Descript. of Britain.*

ăd-mĭt′-tĭng, *pr. par.* [ADMIT.]

ăd-mĭx′, *v.t.* [Lat. *admisceo, admiscui, admixtum* = to admix: *ad* = to, and *misceo* = to mix.] To mix with.

***ăd-mĭx′-tĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Lat. *admixtio* = an admixture, fr. *admisceo* = to admix.] Admixture, mixture. [ADMIXTURE.]

"All metals may be calcined by strong waters, or by *admixtion* of salt, sulphur, and mercury."—*Lord Bacon: Physiol. Rem.*

ăd-mĭx′-tūre, *s.* [ADMIX.]

1. The act of mixing. (*Lit. or fig.*)

2. The state of being mixed. (*Lit. or fig.*)

"The condition of the Hebrews, since the dispersion, has not been such as to admit of much *admixture* by the proselytism of household slaves."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 97.

3. That which is mixed. (*Lit. or fig.*)

". . . the above *admixture* varies at different parts of the body."—*Ibid.*, p. 74.

ăd-mŏn′-ĭsh, *ăd-mŏn′-ĭst, *ăd-mon-est, *ăd-mon-est, *v.t.* [In Fr. *admonester* = to admonish; Ital. *ammonire*, from Lat. *admoneo* = to put in mind, to admonish, to warn: *ad* = to, and *moneo* = to remind, to warn, from the root *men* = to cause to remember.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

***I.** To put in mind, to recall to remembrance.

". . . as Moses was *admonished* of God when he was about to make the tabernacle; for, See, saith he, that thou make all things according to the pattern shewed to thee in the mount."—*Heb.* viii. 5.

II. To reprove, to warn, to caution.

1. Gently to reprove for a fault committed. In this sense it was formerly followed by *of*, referring to the fault; now some such word as *regarding* or *respecting* is used.

". . . he of their wicked ways
Shall them *admonish* . . . ."
Milton: P. L., bk. xi.

2. To warn or caution against a future offence or a more or less imminent danger. Followed by *against*, referring to the offence or peril, or by the infinitive.

". . . able also to *admonish* one another."—*Rom.* xv. 14.

"One of his cardinals, who better knew the intrigues of affairs, *admonished* him against that unskilful piece of ingenuity."—*Decay of Piety.*

". . . they were therefore *admonished* to compose all internal dissensions."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xii.

"Me fruitful scenes and prospects waste
Alike *admonish* not to roam."
Cowper: The Shrubbery.

B. *Technical. Ecclesiastical discipline:* Kindly, but seriously, to reprove an erring church-member for some fault of a grave character which he has committed. [ADMONITION.]

ăd-mŏn′-ĭshed, *pa. par.* [ADMONISH.]

ăd-mŏn′-ĭsh-ĕr, *s.* [ADMONISH.] One who admonishes.

"Horace was a mild *admonisher*; a court satirist, fit for the gentle times of Augustus."—*Dryden.*

ăd-mŏn′-ĭsh-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ADMONISH.]

ăd-mŏn′-ĭsh-mĕnt, *s.* [ADMONISH.] An admonishing; an admonition.

"But yet be wary in thy studious care.
Plan. Thy grave *admonishments* prevail with me."
Shakesp.: King Henry VI., Part I., i. 5.

". . . she who then received
The same *admonishment*, have call'd the place."
Wordsworth: Naming of Places, iv.

ăd-mŏn-ĭ′-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *admonition*; Ital. *ammonizione*, fr. Lat. *admonitio*. "Admonitio est quasi lenior objurgatio" (*Cicero*) = "An admonition is, as it were, a somewhat mild reproof." *Admoneo* = to put in mind, to admonish: *ad*; *moneo* = to cause to remember.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Gentle reproof on account of bygone faults.

"*Escal.*: Double and treble *admonition*, and still forfeit in the same kind?"—*Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas.*, iii. 2.

2. Friendly caution against future dangers, especially of a moral nature.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* A simple lesson given by a judge, cautioning a suspected person, showing that he is observed, and recalling him to his duty by a respectable authority. (*Bentham: Principles of Penal Law*, ch. ii.)

2. *Ecclesiastical discipline:* Gentle reproof given to an erring church-member, publicly if his offence was public, and privately if it was private. It was the first step of the process which, if it went on to the end, terminated in excommunication.

". . . after the first and second *admonition* reject."—*Titus* iii. 10.

Ăd-mŏn-ĭ′-tion-ĕr, *s.* [ADMONITION.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which admonishes.

". . . those whose better gifts and inward endowments are *admonitioners* to them of the great good they can do."—*Hales: Remains*, p. 24.

2. *Ch. Hist.:* The name given to certain Puritans who, in 1571, sent an "admonition" to the Parliament, condemning the retention of ceremonies in the Church of England not "commanded in the Word," and desiring that the Church should be placed in agreement with the doctrine and practice of Geneva. (*Hook: Church Dict.*)

"Albeit the *admonitioners* did seem at first to like no prescript form of prayer at all, but thought it the best that their minister should always be left at liberty to pray as his own discretion did serve; their defender, and his associates, have sithence proposed to the world a form as themselves did like."—*Hooker.*

Ăd-mŏn-ĭ′-tion-ĭst, *s.* [ADMONITION.]

Ch. Hist.: The same as ADMONITIONER, 2.

ăd-mŏn′-ĭt-ĭve, *a.* [Lat. *admonitum*, supine of *admoneo*.] [ADMONISH.] Containing admonition.

"This kind of suffering did seem to the fathers full of instructive and *admonitive* emblems."—*Barrow: Sermons*, ii. 370.

ăd-mŏn′-ĭt-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [ADMONITIVE.] In an admonitive manner; by way of admonition.

ăd-mŏn′-ĭt-ŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who admonishes. (The same as MONITOR.)

"Conscience is at most times a very faithful and very prudent *admonitor*."—*Shenstone.*

***ăd-mŏn-ĭ-tŏr′-ĭ-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *admonitory*; *-al.*] Admonishing.

"Miss Tox has acquired an *admonitorial* tone."—*Dickens: Dombey & Son*, ch. ii.

ăd-mŏn′-ĭt-ŏr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *admonitorius.*] Pertaining to admonition.

"*Admonitory* texts inscribed the walls."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

ăd-mor-tĭz-ā′-tion, *s.* The settling of lands or tenements in mortmain.

***ăd-mŏv′e,** *v.t.* [Lat. *admoveo*: *ad* = to, and *moveo* = to move.] To move to.

ăd-mŭr-mŭr-ā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *admurmuratio*, from *admurmuro* = to murmur at.] A murmuring to another.

ăd-năs′-çent, *a.* [Lat. *adnascens*, pr. par. of *adnascor* = to be born in addition to: *ad* = to; *nascor* = to be born.] Nascent to, growing to or from. [ADNATA.]

"Moss, which is an *adnascent* plant, is to be rubbed and scraped off with some instrument of wood which may not excorticate the tree."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, ii. 7, § 8.

ăd-nā′-tą, *s.* [Lat. *adnata*, fem. sing. and neut. pl. of *adnatus* = born in addition to: fr. *adnascor.*]

I. *Fem. singular:*

Anat.: One of the coats of the eye, the same that is called also *Albuginea*. It lies between the sclerotica and the conjunctiva.

II. *Neut. plural:*

1. *Biol.:* Hair, wool, or any similar covering attached to plants or animals. Also excrescences on them, such as fungi, lichens, &c.

2. *Gardening:* Offsets proceeding from the roots of the lily, the hyacinth, and various plants of similar organisation, and which after a time become true roots. Fuchsius called them also Adnascentia, or appendices.

ăd-nā′-te, *a.* [From Lat. *adnatus.*] [ADNATA.]

Biol.: Adhering to the face of anything.

Bot. Adnate applied to the anther of a flower implies that it is attached to the filament by its back. Had it been attached by its side, it would have been called *innate*; and by a single point, *versatile*. Applied to the lamellæ or gills of an Agaricus, it signifies that the ends nearest the stipes, or stalk, cohere with it.

ăd-nā′-tion, *s.* [ADNATE.] The state or condition of being adnate; the attachment of surfaces; spec. in *Bot.* the union of different circles of inflorescence.

ăd-nā′-tŭm, *s.* [Lat. sing. of *adnatus.*] [ADNATA.] Richard's name for one of the small bulbs, called by gardeners cloves, developing in the axil of a parent bulb, and at last destroying it.

† ăd-nĕxed′, *a.* [Lat. *adnexus.*]

Bot.: Connected; used of the gills of agaricus when they reach, but are not adnate to, the stem.

***ăd-nĭ′-chĭl,** *v.t.* [Lat. *ad* = to; *nihil* = nothing.]

Law: To annul, to cancel, to make void. (28 Henry VIII.)

ăd-nŏm′-ĭn-ăl, *a.* [Lat. *adnominis*, genit. of *adnomen.*] [ADNOUN.] Relating to an adnoun. (*Prof. Gibbs.*)

***ăd-nō′te,** *v.t.* [Lat. *adnoto, annoto* = to write down.] To note, to observe.

"In this mateir to be *adnoted*
What evyl counsell withe pryncys maye induce."
Brit. Bibl., iv. 204.

ăd′-nōun, *s.* [Lat. *ad*, and Eng. *noun.* In Lat. *adnomen, agnomen.*] [NOUN.] (Joined) to a noun; an adjective.

† ăd-nū′-bĭl-ā-tĕd, *a.* [Lat. *ad* = to; *nubilo* = to be cloudy; fr. *nubes* = a cloud.] Clouded.

***ăd-nŭl′** (*Eng.*), **ăd-nŭll′** (*Scotch*), *v.t.* [ANNULL.]

***ą-dō′,** *v.t.* [Mid. Eng. *at* = to, and *don* = do.] To do.

". . . and done al that thei have *ado*."
Romaunt of the Rose, 5,080.

***a-do, *a-don,** *pa. par.* [ADO, *v.*] To do away.

"Now his venime is *adon*."—*Leg. of Hyperm*, 32.

ą-dō′, *s.* [In Eng. with no pl; in Scotch with pls. *adoes, adois, addois.*]

***1.** Trouble, difficulty, not implying that any unnecessary fuss is made.

"He took Clitophon prisoner; whom, with much *ado*, he keepeth alive; the Helots being villainously cruel."—*Sidney.*

2. Fuss, bustle.

"Why make ye this *ado* and weep? The damsel is not dead, but sleepeth."—*Mark* v. 39.

"Will you be ready? do you like this haste?
We 'll keep no great *ado*;—a friend or two."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 4.

"Then should not we be tired with this *ado*."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 1.

3. *Plural* (*Scotch*):

(*a*) Business, affairs.

"That wer directit be his Maiestie to returne within this realme ffor certane his Maiesties speciall *adois* within the same."—*Acts Ja. VI.* (1592).

(*b*) Difficulties. (See No. 1.)

ą-dō′be, *s.* [Sp.] A sun-dried brick.

ą-dō′-ĭng, *pr. par.* [Pr. par. of *do*, with *a* = on, or in, prefixed.] Being done

"Let us seem humbler after it is done,
Than when it was *a-doing*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 2.

ăd-ŏl-ĕs′-çençe, ăd-ŏl-ĕs′-çĕn-çў, *s.* [In Fr. *adolescence*; Ital. *adolescenza*, fr. Lat. *adolescentia* = the age of a young person of either sex growing up—twelve to twenty-five in boys, twelve to twenty-one in girls—or, less precisely, fifteen to thirty, or even to thirty-four, forty, or forty-four. From *adolesco* = to be growing up.]

1. *Ordinary Language and Physiology:* The state of growing youth; the period of life after the cessation of infancy when one is growing up to his or her proper height, breadth, and firmness of fibre. In Britain the term of adolescence is generally reckoned to be, in the male sex, from fifteen to twenty-five, or even thirty years of age. In females adolescence is reached at an earlier period.

"The sons must have a tedious time of childhood and *adolescence*, before they can either themselves assist their parents, or encourage them with new hopes of posterity."—*Bentley.*

"He was so far from a boy, that he was a man born, and at his full stature: if we believe Josephus, who places him in the last *adolescency*, and makes him twenty-five years old."—*Brown.*

2. *Eng. Law:* The period of life between fourteen and twenty-one in males, and twelve and twenty-one in females. (*Wharton: Law Lexicon, by Will.*)

ăd-ŏl-ĕs′-çent, *a. & s.* [Fr. *adolescent*, fr. Lat. *adolescens*, pr. par. of *adolesco* = to grow up.]

A. *As adjective:* Growing from a boy into a young man, or from a girl into a young woman.

"Schools, unless discipline were doubly strong,
Detain their *adolescent* charge too long."
Cowper: Tirocinium.

B. *As substantive:* One growing from a boy into a young man, or from a girl into a young woman.

"There are two sorts of *adolescents:* the first dureth until eighteen years."—*Wodrolphe: Fr. & Eng. Gram.*, p. 365.

ăd'-ŏl-ōde, *s.* [Gr. ἀ, priv., and δόλος (*dolos*) = a bait for fish, a stratagem.] An instrument occasionally employed for detecting fraud in distillation.

ą-dŏn', *pa. par.* [ADO, *v.*]

Ăd'-ŏn, *s.* [ADONIS.]

Ăd-ŏn-aī, *s.* [Heb. אֲדֹנָי (*Adōnaī*) = lords; pl. of excellence of אָדוֹן (*adōn*) = Lord; fr. דּוּן (*dūn*) = to subject to one's self, to rule over; E. Aram. and Syr. *Adonai;* the same meaning as in Hebrew.] A Hebrew name for God, less sacred than Jehovah. The general opinion now is that throughout the Hebrew Bible the vowel-points of *Jehovah* are really those of *Adonai*, the Jews fearing to pronounce the latter awfully holy word. The Jews, when they meet with *Jehovah* in the sacred text, pronounce *Adonai* in its stead; and as they have done so from time immemorial, the proper vowel-points of Jehovah are now a matter of dispute. [JEHOVAH.]

Ăd-ŏ-nē'-ąn, *a.* [ADONIS.] Pertaining to Adonis.

A-dō'-nĭ-ą, *s. plur.* [ADONIS.] Festivals formerly held by the Phenicians, the Syrians, the Egyptians, the Lycians, and the Greeks, in honour of Adonis. They lasted two days; the first of which was spent by the women in mourning and cries, and the second in feasting and jollity. The prophet Ezekiel is supposed to allude to the procedure of the first day in ch. viii. 14.

Ą-dŏn'-ĭc, *a. & s.* [ADONIS.]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to Adonis, or to the verse called by the same name. [See the substantive.]

B. *As substantive:* A kind of verse consisting of a dactyl and a spondee or trochee. It is fitted for gay and sprightly poetry. It is common in Horace and other Latin lyric poets, being generally combined with three Sapphic lines preceding it, this combination making up what is known as the Sapphic metre. "Tērrŭĭt ūrbem" and "Æquōrĕ damæ" are Adonics. Anglo-Saxon Adonics consist of one long, two short, and two long syllables, as "Wōp ŭp-a-hā-fen."

Ą-dō'-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. Ἄδωνις (*Adōnis*); Lat. *Adonis* = the mythological personage described under A. 1. In Fr. *Adonide;* Sp. & Port. *Adonis;* Ital. *fiore d'Adono* = a plant (the Pheasant's Eye, B. 1): fr. Adonis, the person.]

A. *Of persons:*

I. *Classic Mythology:*

1. *Lit.:* An exceedingly beautiful youth, killed by a wild boar. The goddess Venus, by whom he was greatly beloved, soothed her grief for his loss by converting him into a flower, supposed to be the anemone. The death and re-appearance in a beautiful form of Adonis were supposed by some to symbolise the death of vegetation in winter and its revival in spring.

¶ In this sense the word is sometimes shortened in poetry to *Adon.*

"'Nay, then,' quoth *Adon,* 'you will fall again
Into your idle, over-handled theme.'"
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis.

2. *Fig.:* A young man greatly beloved, or remarkable, like Adonis, for great beauty.

"Rich, then hadst many lovers—poor, hast none.
So surely want extinguishes the flame.
And he who call'd thee once her pretty one,
And her *Adonis,* now inquires thy name."
Cowper: On Female Inconstancy.

B. *Of things:*

Bot.: Pheasant's eye. A genus of plants so called because the red colour of the species made them look as if they had been stained by the blood of Adonis. It belongs to the order Ranunculaceæ, or Crowfoots. It has five sepals and five to ten petals without a nectary; stamens and styles many; fruit consisting of numerous awnless achenes grouped in a short spike or head. A species — the *A. autumnalis,* or Corn Pheasant's Eye — is found occasionally in corn-fields in Britain, but it has escaped from gardens, and is not properly wild. It is a beautiful plant, with bright scarlet flowers, and having

THE ADONIS (PHEASANT'S EYE).
1. The plant. 2. The flower. 3. The fruit: a head of achenes. 4. A single achene.

very markedly composite leaves with linear segments. Plants of this genus are easily cultivated.

Ą-dō'-nĭsts, *s. pl.* [In Ger. *Adonisten,* fr. Heb. אֲדֹנָי (*Adonai*).] [ADONAI.] The name applied to those scholars who believe that the vowel-points of the Hebrew word Jehovah are really those of Adonai. [ADONAI.] Those who hold the contrary view are called Jehovists. The controversy is now all but settled in favour of the Adonists.

***ą-dō'rș, *ą-dō'reș,** *adv.* [Eng. *a* = of; *doors.*] Out of doors.

"But when he saw her goe forth *adores,* he hasted after into the streate."—*Riche: Farewell* (1581).
"... when we came out *a-doors.*'
Woman Pleased, iv. 1.

ąd-ŏpt', *v.t.* [Lat. *adopto* = to choose, to select: *ad* = to, and *opto* = to choose, to select: Ger. *adoptiren;* Fr. *adopter;* Ital. *adottare.*]

A. *Of persons:*

1. To take a stranger, generally a child, into one's family, and give him or her all the privileges of a legally-begotten son or daughter. Similarly, to take a foreigner into a country, and give him the same rights as if he had been one of the native population.

"We will *adopt* us sons;
Then virtue shall inherit, and not blood."
Beaum. & Fletcher: Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

¶ One is now said to be adopted *by* the person or country welcoming him; formerly *to* was occasionally used.

"Sold to Laertes, by divine command,
And now *adopted to* a foreign land."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xv. 521.

2. To take one into more or less intimate relations with.

"Friends, not *adopted* with a schoolboy's haste,
But chosen with a nice discerning taste."
Cowper: Retirement.

B. *Of things:* To make one's own what previously belonged to some one else, according, at the same time, proper respect to the rights of the original possessor.

"Fortunately for himself, he was induced, at this crisis, to *adopt* a policy singularly judicious."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

"This view is *adopted* by Dr. Arnold."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.,* ch. xiii.

ąd-ŏp'-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [ADOPT.]

"To be *adopted* heir to Frederick."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 2.

"Mix'd with her genuine sons, *adopted* names
In various tongues avow their various claims."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xix., 198, 199.

***ąd-ŏpt'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [ADOPTED.] After the manner of a person or thing adopted.

"*Lucio.* Is she your cousin?
Isab. Adoptedly; as school maids change their names,
By vain, though apt affection."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 4.

ąd-ŏpt-ĕr, *s.* [ADOPT.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which adopts.

"*Adopter:* He that makes the adoption."—*Huloet.*

2. *Chem.:* A conical tube placed between a retort and a receiver with the view of lengthening the neck of the former. [ADAPTER.]

Ąd-ŏp-tī-ā'-nī, Ąd-ŏp'-tī-ąns, Ąd-ŏp'-tion-ĭsts, *s. plur.* [ADOPTION.]

Ch. Hist.: A Christian sect which arose in Spain towards the end of the eighth century. Its leaders were Felix, Bishop of Urgel, and Elipand, Archbishop of Toledo, who believed that Christ was the Son of God not by nature, but by adoption.

ąd-ŏpt'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [ADOPT.]

ąd-ŏp'-tion, *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *adoption,* fr. Lat. *adoptio,* possibly contracted from *adoptatio* = (1) adoption; (2) (*gardening*) ingrafting; *adopto* = to choose, to select: *ad* = to; *opto* = to choose.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. The act of taking a stranger into one's family as a son or daughter. (See B. 1.)

1. The taking a person, a society, &c., into more intimate relations than formerly existed with another person or society.

2. The taking as one's own, with or without acknowledgment, an opinion, plan, &c., originating with another; also the selecting one from several courses open to a person's choice.

II. The state of being adopted in any of these senses. (See example under B. 3.)

B. *Technically:*

1. *Foreign Law, Ancient and Modern:* The act of taking a stranger into one's family, as a son or daughter, and constituting the person so adopted one's heir. The practice was common among the Greeks and Romans, and is still practised in some modern nations. There is no law of adoption in this country. Elsewhere

Adoption by matrimony is the placing the children of a former marriage on the same footing, with regard to inheritance, &c., as those of the present one.

Adoption by testament is the appointing a person one's heir on condition of his assuming the name, arms, &c. of his benefactor. (See below, *Her.,* "Arms of Adoption.")

Adoption by hair was performed by cutting off the hair of the person adopted, and giving it to the adoptive father.

Adoption by arms: The presentation of arms by a prince to a brave man. These the recipient was expected to use for the protection of his benefactor.

2. *Her. Arms of Adoption:* The heraldic arms received when the last representative of an expiring aristocratic family adopts a stranger to assume his armorial bearings and inherit his estates. The recipient may obtain permission from Parliament to take the name of his benefactor, either appended to or substituted for his own. (*Gloss. of Her.*)

3. *Scripture and Theology:* The act of admitting one into the family of God, or the state of being so admitted. The previous position of the person adopted in this manner was that of a "servant," now he is a "son," an "heir of God," and a "joint heir with Christ."

"To redeem them that were under the law, that we might receive the *adoption* of sons. . . . Wherefore thou art no more a servant, but a son."—*Gal.* iv 5, 7.

"And if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ."—*Rom.* viii. 17.

No one of the Thirty-nine Articles formally defines *adoption;* but the doctrine of the English Church and most others is identical with that of the *Shorter Catechism.*

"What is *adoption? Adoption* is an act of God's free grace, whereby we are received into the number, and have a right to all the privileges of the sons of God."—*Shorter Catechism,* Q. 34.

4. *Ecclesiastical Language.* † *Adoption by Baptism:* The act of becoming godfather or godmother to a child about to be baptised. Unlike real adoption, however, this does not constitute the child heir to its spiritual father or mother.

Ąd-ŏp'-tion-ĭsts, *s. pl.* [ADOPTIANI.]

ąd-ŏp'-tious, *a.* [ADOPT.] Adopted.

"... with a world
Of pretty fond *adoptious* christendoms,
That blinking Cupid gossips."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 1.

ąd-ŏp'-tĭve, *a. & s.* [In Ger. *adoptiv;* Fr. *adoptif;* Ital. *adottivo,* fr. Lat. *adoptivus.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who is adopted.

(*a*) *Of persons:* Taken into a family; not native to a country.

"There succeeded him the first *divi fratres,* the two *adoptive* brethren."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learn.,* bk. i.

"There cannot be an admission of the *adoptive,* without a diminution of the fortunes and conditions of those that are not native subjects of this realm."—*Bacon: Speech in Parliament* (5 Jas. I.).

(*b*) *Of things:* Not native.

"Intellectual weakness, whether it be indigenous or *adoptive*, is prejudice."—*Bowring: Bentham*, i. 218.

2. One who adopts another.

"An adopted son cannot cite his *adoptive* father into court without his leave."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

II. *Technically:*

Her. Adoptive arms are those which a person enjoys not in virtue of himself having a right to them, but solely by the gift or concession of another.

B. *As substantive:* A person or thing adopted.

ạd-ŏr-ạ-bĭl′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [ADORABLE.] Adorableness; capability of being adored, worthiness of being adored.

ụd-ŏr′-ạ-ble, *a.* [In Fr. *adorable;* Ital. *adorabile*, from Lat. *adorabilis* = worthy of adoration.]

1. *Specially:* Worthy of divine honours.

"'On these two, the love of God and our neighbour, hang both the law and the prophets,' says the *adorable* Author of Christianity; and the Apostle says, 'The end of the law is charity.'"—*Cheyne.*

2. *Generally:* Worthy of the utmost love and respect.

ạd-ŏr′-ạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [ADORABLE.] Worthiness of being adored.

ạd-ŏr′-ạ-blў, *adv.* [ADORABLE.] In an adorable manner.

* **ăd′-or-at,** *s.* A weight of four pounds, formerly used for weighing chemical substances. (*Phillips.*)

* **ad-or-ate,** *v.t.* [Lat. *adoratum*, supine of *adoro.*] To adore.

"A king that kings *adorate*."—*Davies: Wittes Pilgrimage*, p. 27.

ăd-ŏr-ā′-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *adoration;* Ital. *adorazione*, from Lat. *adoratio* = praying to: *ad* = to; *oratio* = speaking, an oration: *oro* = to speak, to pray; *os*, genit. *oris* = the mouth.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. The act of adoring.

1. *Worship:* The expression, by means of some visible symbol, of intense veneration for the true or for a false God. Kneeling, bowing, uncovering the head, maintaining silence during divine service, prayer, and praise, are all acts of adoration.

". . . a hero of worth immeasurable; admiration for whom [Odin], transcending the known bounds, became *adoration*."—*Carlyle: Heroes & Hero-Worship*, Lect. I.

2. The expression of intense veneration for some earthly being or other creature, without however, mistaking such a being for a divinity.

"How much more,
Poured forth by beauty splendid and polite,
In language soft as *adoration* breathes."
Cowper: Task, ii. 495.

II. The state of being adored.

"And when the One, ineffable of name,
In nature indivisible, withdrew
From mortal *adoration* or regard."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

B. *Technically: The election of a Pope by adoration* means that the cardinals, as if suddenly possessed in common by a divine impulse, rush hastily to some one, and declare him pope.

ạd-ōre′ (1), *v.t.* [Fr. *adorer;* Ital. *adorare*, from Lat. *adoro* = to speak to, to entreat, to pay to, to pray to, to adore: *ad* = to, and *oro* = to speak to, to pray; *os*, genit. *oris* = the mouth, possibly hinting at kissing the hand to.]

1. To express intense veneration for, as man for the Supreme Being. To pay divine honours to.

"Here you stand,
Adore and worship, when you know it not:
Pious beyond the intention of your thought,
Devout above the meaning of your will."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

"Therefore thou shalt vow
By that same god, what god soe'er it be,
That thou *adorest* and hast in reverence—
To save my boy, to nourish, and bring him up."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 1.

2. To express intense veneration for a created being, as a real or imagined hero, or a person of the opposite sex from one's own.

"The great mass of the population abhorred Popery and *adored* Monmouth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

*3. To invoke.

"Doe yet *adore* the Roman forces."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 46.

* **ạd-ōre′ (2),** *v.t.* [ADORN.]

"Like to the hore
Congealed drops which do the morn *adore*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. xi. 46.

* **ạ-dōre′-mĕnt,** *s.* Worship, adoration.

"Downright *adorement* of cats, lizards, and beetles."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, i. 3.

ạd-ōr′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *adore; -er.*]

1. *Spec.* One who worships the Supreme Being or any false god.

"Not longer than since I, in one night, freed
From servitude inglorious, well nigh half
The angelic name, and thinner left the throng
Of his *adorers*." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. ix.

2. One who greatly venerates or entertains deep affection for a woman or other created being, as, for instance, a lover for his mistress.

"I would abate her nothing; though I profess myself her *adorer*, not her friend."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 5.

ạd-ōr′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ADORE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & adj.:* (See the verb).

"Hark how the *adoring* hosts above
With songs surround the throne." *Watts.*

C. *As subst.:* The act of adoration.

ạd-ōr′-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [ADORE.] In an adoring manner.

ạd-orn′, * ạd-orn′e, * an-orne, *v.t.* [Lat. *adorno* = to prepare, to furnish, to decorate: *ad* = to, and *orno* = to fit out, to adorn; Fr. *orner* = ornament; Sp. & Port. *ornar;* Ital. *ornare;* Arm. *aourna.*]

1. *Spec.* To decorate, to ornament; to deck out with something glittering, or otherwise beautiful.

". . . as a bridegroom decketh himself with ornaments, and as a bride *adorneth* herself with her jewels."—*Isa.* lxi. 10.

2. To add attractiveness to, by supplying something whose chief grace is derived from its usefulness rather than from its glitter or beauty.

"For him sod seats the cottage-door *adorn*."
Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.

3. To furnish the intellect with the knowledge requisite to set it off to the best advantage.

"His books well trimm'd and in the gayest style,
Like regimented coxcombs, rank and file,
Adorn his intellects as well as shelves,
And teach him notions splendid as themselves."
Cowper: Truth.

4. To render anything attractive by illustrating or publicly displaying its inherent glories.

". . . that they may *adorn* the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things."—*Titus* ii. 10.

* **ạd-orn′, * ạd-orn′e,** *a. & s.* [ADORN, *v.*]

1. *As adjective:* Adorned.

"Made so *adorn* for thy delight the more:
So awful, that with honour thou may'st love
Thy mate." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 576.

2. *As substantive:* Ornament.

"Without *adorne* of gold and silver bright,
Wherewith the craftsman would it beautify."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xii. 20.

† **ạd-orn′-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *adornatum*, supine of *adorno.*] [ADORN.] To adorn.

". . . to *adornate* gardens with the fairness thereof [of the tobacco flower]."—*Frampton*, 33. (*Latham.*)

† **ăd-orn-ā′-tion,** *s.* [ADORN.] Ornament.

"Memory is the soul's treasury, and thence she hath her garments of *adornation*."—*Wit's Commonwealth.* (*Latham.*)

* **ạd-orn′e** (*O. Eng. & Scotch*), *v.t.*, pa. par. *adornit* (*Scotch*). Old spelling of ADORE.

"The sonne, the moone, Jubiter and Saturne,
And Mars, the god of armes, they dyd *adorne*."
Hardyng: Chronicle, f. 55.

". . . that thou suld be *adornit* and worshippit as godde."—*Archbp. Hamilton's Catechism.*

ạd-orn′ed, *pa. par. & a.* [ADORN.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

2. *Her.:* Ornamented or furnished with a charge.

"An article of dress which is charged is said to be *adorned* with the charge."—*Gloss. of Heraldry.*

ạd-orn′-ẽr, *s.* [ADORN.]

ạd-orn′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.*

As substantive: Adornment.

"Whose *adorning* let it not be that outward *adorning* of plaiting the hair, and of wearing of gold, or putting on of apparel."—1 *Pet.* iii. 3.

"*Eno.* Her gentlewomen, like the Nereides,
So many mermaids, tended her i' the eyes,
And made their bends *adornings*."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

ạd-orn′-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [ADORNING.] In a manner calculated to adorn.

ạd-orn′-ment, *s.* [ADORN.] An adorning, ornamentation, decoration.

"This attribute was not given to the earth while it was confused: nor to the heavens before they had motion and *adornment*."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World.*

ạd-orsed, ạd-ōssed, *a.* [ADDORSED.]

ăd-ŏs-cụl-ā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *adosculor* = to kiss: *ad* = to, *osculor* = to kiss; *osculum* = a small mouth, a kiss, or the mouth.]

1. *Physiol.:* Impregnation by external contact.

2. *Bot.:* Impregnation by the falling of the pollen upon the pistils.

ạd-ōssed, *a.* [ADDORSED.]

* **ạ-dō′te,** *v.i.* [Old form of DOTE.] To dote.

"It falleth that the moste wise
Ben otherwhile of love *adoted*,
And so by-whaped and assoted."
Gower. (*Halliwell.*)

ạ-dŏu′bt′-ed (*b* silent), *a.* Dreaded, redoubted. [DOUBT.]

"And Michel *adoubted* in everich fight."
Gy of Warwike, p. 120.

ạ-dŏwn′, * ạ-dŏun′, * ạ-dŏun′e, *prep. & adv.* [Eng. *a; down;* from A.S. *adún, adune* = down; *of-dúne*, lit. = off the hill.] Poetical form of DOWN, *prep.*

I. *As preposition:*

1. Down, from a higher to a lower place.

"*Adown* the path which from the glen had led
The funeral train, the shepherd and his mate
Were seen descending."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

2. Throughout.

"Full well 'tis known *adown* the dale,
Though passing strange indeed the tale."
Percy Reliques, I. iii. 15.

II. *As adverb:* Down, from a higher to a lower place; already at the lowest place; below.

"The drops of death each other chase
Adown in agonizing dew."
Byron: Oscar of Alva.

ạ-dŏx′-ạ, *s.* [Gr. ἀ, priv., and δόξα (*doxa*) = glory; literally, inglorious, meaning that the plant is an inconspicuous one.] Moschatel, or Musk Crowfoot. A genus of plants belonging to the order Araliaceæ, or Ivyworts. There is a British species, the *A. Moschatellina*, or tuberous Moschatel, which, though small and not striking in its inflorescence, is yet an interesting plant. It is found in moist shady places.

ăd-pŏynt′e, *v.t.* Old form of APPOINT (q.v.).

ăd-prĕss′ed, *a.* [Lat. *adpressus, appressus*, pa. par. of *adprimo* or *apprimo* = to press to: *ad* = to, and *premo* = to press.]

Bot.: In close contact with, but not adherent.

* **ăd-quĭ-ē′-tŏ,** *s.* [Lat. *adquietum*, supine of *adquiesco* or *acquiesco* = to become physically quiet.] Payment. (*Blount.*)

* **ạd-răd′,** *a.* [ADRED.]

ăd′-rạ-gạnt, *s.* Gum tragacanth.

* **ạ-drām′-ĭng,** *a.* Churlish. (*Kersey.*)

ạ-drast′-ŭs, *s.* [A Greek hero, a king of Argo, who obtained great glory in that mythic war against Thebes called the War of the Seven Worthies.] A genus of Coleoptera, of the family Elateridæ (Club-beetles). The *A. acuminatus* is one of the insects, the larvæ of which constitute the wire-worms, so called from their long slender, cylindrical, somewhat rigid forms, occasionally so destructive to the crops of the farmer and gardener, from their habit of root-gnawing. It is the smallest of the species inhabiting cultivated land.

ạ-drâw′e, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *dragan* = to draw.]

A. *Intrans.:* To withdraw oneself.

"Away fro hem he wold *adrawe*
Yf that he myght." *Octavian*, 857.

B. *Trans.:* To draw.

". . . bygan ys mace *adrawe*."
Rob. Glouc, 207. (*Halliwell.*)

* **ạ-drĕad′,** * **ạ-drād′** (*Eng. & Scotch*), * **ạ-drādd′e** (*Scotch*), *a. & adv.* [Eng. *a* = in; and *dread;* A.S. *adrǽdan* = to dread, to fear; *dred* = feared.] In dread; afraid. [ADREID.]

"And thinking to make all men *adread* to such a one, an enemy who would not spare nor fear to kill so great a prince."—*Sidney.*

". . . and was *adrad* of gyle."
Chaucer: C. T., The Cokes Tale, 558.

* **ạ-drē′am,** *v.t. & i.* [Old form of DREAM.] To dream.

†ą-drē'am'd, ą-drĕ'amt, *pa. par.* [ADREAM.]

"I was even now *adream'd* that you could see with either of your eyes, in so much as I waked for joy, and I hope to find it true."—*Wits, Fittes and Fancies* (1595), 94.

"Wilt thou believe me, sweeting? by this light I was *adream* on thee, too."—*O. Pl.*, vi. 351.

***ą-drĕd',** *adv.* [Fr. *adroit* or *droit.*] [ADROIT.] Downright. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson: Scott. Dict.*)

***ą-drĕd'e,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *adrædan* = to dread.] [ADREAD.] To dread, fear.

"Gauhardin seighe that sight,
And sore him gan *adrede*."
Sir Tristrem, p. 288.

ą-dreĭch', ą-drĭgh' (*ch* and *gh* gutturals), *adv.* [ADRIHE.] (*Scotch.*)

***ą-drēid',** *conj.* [From *a* = on, in, and *dreid* = dread, fear.] Lest. (*Scotch.*)

"Yet studie nocht ouir mekell *adreid* thow waree,
For I persaue the halflings in ane farie."
Police of Honour, iii. 65.

***ā'-drel-wŭrt,** *s.* [In A.S. *adremint* = the feverfew, the mugwort, from *adre, edre, eddre,* = a vein.] A plant, the feverfew (*Matricaria parthenium?*) (*Old MS. list of plants.*) (*Halliwell.*)

ą-drĕnch'-ęn, *v.t.* [A.S. *adrencan, adrenchan* = to plunge under, to immerse, to drown; pa. par. *adrent, adreynte, adronc.*] To drown.

"The see the shall *adrenche*."
Kyng Horn, 109.

***ą-drĕnt',** *pa. par.* [ADRENCHEN.] (*Robt. of Gloucester*, 39; *Piers Ploughman*, 918.)

***ą-drĕs'-lў,** *adv.* [ADDRESS.] With good address. (*Scotch.*)

"Commendyt heily his affere,
His aparte and his maniere,
As ha hym havyt *adresly*."
Wyntown, ix. 27, 317.

***ą-drĕss'e,** *v.t.* Old form of DRESS (q.v.).

ą-drĕs-sēe', *s.* [ADDRESS.] One to whom anything is addressed.

***ą-drĕs'-sĭd,** *pa. par.* [ADRESSE.] (*Gower MS.*) (*Halliwell.*)

Ā'-drĭ-ą, *s.* [Eng. *Adria* = the Gulf of Venice (or the sea adjacent, Acts xxvii. 27); fr. Lat. *Hadria*, a town of the Veneti.]

Astron.: An asteroid, the 143rd found. It was discovered at Pola by Palisa, in February, 1875.

Ā'-drĭ-ąn, *a.* [In Lat. *Hadrianus.*] [ADRIA.]

1. Pertaining to the Gulf of Venice, or the sea adjacent to it.

"When Paul and all his hopes seemed lost,
By *Adrian* billows wildly tossed." *McCheyne.*

2. *Spec.* Venetian.

"Was Alp, the *Adrian* renegade!"
Byron: Siege of Corinth, 3.

Ā'-drĭ-ąn-ĭsts, *s. pl.* [From *Adrian*, a man's name.]

1. *Ch. Hist.:* The followers of a real or mythic Adrian, a disciple of Simon Magus.

2. The followers of Adrian Hamstead, an Anabaptist.

Ā-drĭ-ăt'-ĭc, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Adriaticus, Hadriaticus;* from Adria or Hadria, the Gulf of Venice.] [ADRIA.]

1. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the Gulf of Venice.

2. *As substantive:* The Gulf of Venice.

ą-drĭft', *a. & adv.* [From *a* = on, and *drift* (q.v.).] [DRIFT.]

1. *Lit.:* Driven, impelled; floating about hither and thither on the sea, a lake, or other sheet of water, as the winds may impel it.

"... then shall this mount
Of Paradise by might of waves be moved
Out of his place, push'd by the horned flood,
With all his verdure spoiled, and trees *adrift*."
Milton: P. L., bk. xi.

2. *Fig.:* Detached from a fixed position and cast loose upon the world. (*Used of persons or things.*)

"As I have said, it was
A time of trouble: shoals of artisans
Were from their daily labour turn'd *adrift*
To seek their bread from public charity."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

*** ą-drīhe, * ą-drȳ'ghe, ą-dreĭ'ch, ą-drĭ'gh** (*ch* and *gh* guttural), *adv.* [ADREICH.] Aside, behind.

"The kyngis doughter which this syghe
For pure abaschement drow hyre *adrihe*."
Gower MS. (*Halliwell.*)

ăd-rō-gā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ad* = to; *rogo* = to ask, taken from the questions put in adrogation.]

Old Rom. Law: A kind of adoption in which the person selected was old enough to have an opinion with regard to the advantage or otherwise of the step contemplated. His or her consent had, therefore, to be obtained to render the proceedings valid. Adrogation was the form of adoption had recourse to in the case of boys above fourteen and girls above twelve years of age.

ą-drŏĭt', *a.* [Fr. *adroit* = handsome, apt, or fit for anything, prosperous: *à* = to, and *droit* = right, as opposed to left. The word *dexterous* is from Latin *dexter* = right, as opposed to left; it is, therefore, etymologically of the same meaning as *adroit.*] [DIRECT, RIGHT, DEXTEROUS.]

A. *Of persons:*

1. Dexterous in the use of the hands; handy.

"An *adroit* stout fellow would sometimes destroy a whole family, with justice apparently against him the whole time."—*Jervis's Don Quixote.*

2. Dexterous in the use of the mind, cunning.

"They could not without uneasiness see so *adroit* and eloquent an enemy of pure religion constantly attending the royal steps, and constantly breathing counsel in the royal ear."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

B. *Of things:* Resulting from dexterity of hand or of mind.

"... still had a superiority of force; and that superiority he increased by an *adroit* stratagem."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

"Before going on board, Mr. Wilson interpreted for me to the Tahitian who had paid me so *adroit* an attention."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xviii.

ą-drŏĭt'-lў, *adv.* [ADROIT.] In an adroit manner; dexterously, skilfully.

¶ Used primarily of the hands, but more frequently of the mind.

"Use yourself to carve *adroitly* and genteelly."—*Chesterfield.*

ą-drŏĭt'-nĕss, *s.* [ADROIT.] Dexterity, skilfulness. (*Used of the hands, or, more frequently, of the mind.*)

"He had neither *adroitness* to parry, nor fortitude to endure, the gibes and reproaches to which, in his new character of courtier and placeman, he was exposed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

*** ą-droñc',** *pt. t.* [ADRENCH.]

*** ą-drŏp',** *s.* A mixed metal, a kind of auricalcium, in Eng. auricalc.

ą-drȳ', *a.* [A.S. *adrigan, adrygan, adrygean,* &c. = to dry, to dry up, to rub dry, to wither.] Thirsty.

¶ It is placed after the noun.

"He never told any of them that he was his humble servant, but his well-wisher; and would rather be thought a malcontent, than drink the king's health when he was not *adry*."—*Spectator.*

*** ą-drȳ'e,** *v.t.* [A.S. *adriogan, adriohan* = to bear.] To bear, to suffer.

"In alle thys londe ther ys not soche a knyght,
Were he never so welle y-dyght,
That his stroke nyght *adrye*,
But he schulde hyt sore abye."
MS. Cantab. (*Halliwell.*)

ăd-sçĭ-tĭ'-tious, *a.* [Lat. *ascitus* = approved, adopted; *ascisco* = to approve, to adopt, to join.] Joined; additional, supplemental. (*Bentham.*)

"He found no term characterizing the use in one litigation of evidence which had been elicited for service in another, so as to distinguish it from evidence collected solely for the litigation in which it is applied—and he called the former *adscititious* evidence."—*Bowring: Jeremy Bentham's Works*, § i.

ăd-sçĭ-tĭ'-tious-lў, *adv.* [ADSCITITIOUS.] In an adscititious manner.

ăd'-scrĭpt, *s.* [Lat. *adscriptus, ascriptus.* As substantive = a naturalised citizen; as adjective = prescribed, fixed; fr. *ascribo, -ipsi, -iptum* = to add to or insert in a writing; to enrol.] One enrolled as under the obligation, or at least under the necessity, of giving service to a master. A slave is an adscript to a certain place or person. (*Bancroft.*)

ăd-strĭc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *adstrictio, astrictio* = a power of binding close, astringency: *adstringo, astringo* = to draw close, to bind: *ad,* and *stringo* = to draw tight, to be tight.] [STRICT.] A binding fast.

Med.: The rigidity of any portion of the body, as of the bowels, producing constipation.

ăd-strĭct'-ŏr-ў, *a.* [ADSTRICTION.] Binding, astringent.]

*** ăd-strĭng'-ęnt,** *a.* [ASTRINGENT.]

*** ăd-tĕm'pte,** *v.* [ATTEMPT.] (*Scotch.*)

† ăd'-ŭl-ą-ble, *a.* [See ADULATE.] Susceptible of flattery. (*Minsheu.*)

ăd-ŭl-ār'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [In Ger. *adular*; Fr. & Ital. *adulaire,* from Mount Adula, in the Grisons in Switzerland, whence it is believed that the first specimens were brought.] One of the minerals called Moonstone. It is a subvariety of Orthoclase. Dana divides Orthoclase into two varieties: (1) Ordinary Orthoclase; (2) Compact Orthoclase, or orthoclase-felsite. Under the former of these he ranks thirteen sub-varieties, of which adularia is the first. It is transparent, is cleavable, and in most cases has opalescent reflections. Specific gravity, 2·539 to 2·578. It occurs on Snowdon, in the Isle of Arran, and at various places abroad.

ăd'-ŭl-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *adulatus,* pa. par. of *adulor,* rarely *adulo* = to fawn like a dog; Fr. *aduler.*] To fawn upon.

"It is not that I *adulate* the people;
Without me there are demagogues enough."
Byron: Don Juan, ix. 25.

ăd-ŭl-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *adulation;* Ital. *adulazione,* from Lat. *adulatio* = (1) fawning like a dog, (2) cringing, flattering.] [ADULATE.]

1. The act of fawning upon or flattering.

2. The state of being so fawned upon, flattered or addressed with exaggerated compliment.

"... had already returned to enjoy the *adulation* of poets."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

ăd'-ŭl-ā-tŏr, *s.* [In Fr. *adulateur;* Ital. *adulatore;* fr. Lat. *adulator.*] One who fawns upon; one who flatters.

ăd'-ŭl-ā-tŏr-ў, *a.* [In Fr. *adulateur;* Ital. *adulatore,* fr. Lat. *adulatorius.*] Flattering; containing extravagant compliments.

"The language of Jeffreys is most offensive, sometimes scurrilous, sometimes basely *adulatory*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

ăd'-ŭl-ā-trĕss, *s.* [The feminine form of ADULATOR.] A female who fawns upon or flatters in a servile manner.

*** ą-dŭlçe,** *v.t.* [ADDULCE.]

Ą-dŭll'-ą-mīte, *a. & s.* [*Adullam* (Heb.) = the cave mentioned in 1 Sam. xxii. 1, 2; *-ite* = a native of, one connected with.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to the village or cave of Adullam, or the natives of the latter place.

2. Pertaining to the political party described under B. 2.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Scripture:* A native of the village of Adullam.

"... and his friend Hirah, the *Adullamite*."—*Gen.* xxxviii. 12.

2. *Eng. Hist. Plural:* The name or nickname of a political party which arose in 1866, and continued for a short time subsequently. In the year now mentioned, Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone having introduced a Reform Bill embodying proposals for a considerable enlargement of the franchise, some of the more moderate Liberals declined to support it, and took counsel together how to prevent its passing into law. On this Mr. Bright, who was warmly in its favour, compared the new party to the discontented persons who repaired to King David when he was in the Cave of Adullam (1 Sam. xxii. 1, 2). The name took effect, and those to whom it was applied became, for the time, universally known as the Adullamites. A more sweeping Reform Bill than that proposed in 1866 having been carried under a Conservative Government a year later, the Adullamite party, which contained men widely differing on many points, ceased to act together, and gravitated some to the one and others to the other side of the House.

ą-dŭll'-ąm-ў, *s.* [From *Adullam.*] [ADULLAMITE.]

A newspaper word: What is deemed the political offence of taking refuge in a cave, like that of Adullam, with the view of thwarting the measures of one's Parliamentary chief. [ADULLAMITE.]

ăd'-ŭlt, or ą-dŭlt', *a. & s.* [In Fr. *adulte;* Ital. *adulto,* from Lat. *adultus* = full grown, pa. par. of *adolesco* = to grow up.]

A. *As adjective:* Grown to maturity. (Used of man, of the inferior animals, of plants, and of the several organs which they possess.)

"They would appear less able to approve themselves, not only to the confessor, but even to the catechist, in their *adult* age, than they were in their minority."—*Decay of Piety.*

"The difference in the facial angle between the young and *adult* apes."—*Owen: Classif. of Mammalia,* p. 68.

". . . in the horns of our sheep and cattle when nearly *adult.*"—*Darwin: Origin of Species,* ch. iv.

"Examination of *adult* cuticle."—*Beale: Bioplasm,* § 116.

". . . *adult* texture."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.,* i. 10.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Gen.:* A man or beast grown to maturity. It may be used even of plants.

". . . children, whose bones are more pliable and soft than those of *adults.*"—*Sharpe: Surgery.*

In Law: A man or woman of the age of twenty-one or more years.

2. *Among Civilians:* A youth between fourteen and twenty-five years of age.

adult school, *s.* A school attended by adults instead of by children.

* **ą-dŭl'-tĕd,** *a.* [ADULT.] Having completely reached maturity.

* **ą-dŭl'-tĕr,** *v.t.* [Lat. *adultero.*]

1. To commit adultery against; to violate conjugal obligations to

"His chaste wife
He *adulters* still." *Ben Jonson.*

2. To stain, to pollute.

". . . his *adultering* spots."
Marston: Scourge of Villany.

ą-dŭl'-tĕr-ąnt, *s.* A person or thing that adulterates.

ą-dŭl'-tĕr-āte, *v.i. & t.* [ADULTERATE, *a.*]

* **A.** *Intransitive:* To commit adultery. (*Lit. & fig.*)

". . . we must not kill, steal, nor *adulterate.*"—*Lightfoot: Miscell.,* p. 201.

"But Fortune, oh!
She is corrupted, changed, and won from thee;
She *adulterates* hourly with thine uncle John."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

B. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.* (*Of a metal or other article of commerce*): To corrupt or debase anything by intermixing it with a substance of less money value than itself.

"Common pot-ashes, bought of them that sell it in shops, who are not so foolishly knavish as to *adulterate* them with salt-petre, which is much dearer than pot-ashes."—*Boyle.*

2. *Fig.* (*Of the mind*): To corrupt, to contaminate.

"Could a man be composed to such an advantage of constitution, that it should not at all *adulterate* the images of his mind, yet this second nature would alter the crasis of his understanding."—*Glanv.: Scep. Scient.*

ą-dŭl'-tĕr-ąte, *a.* [From Lat. *adulteratus,* pa. par. of *adultero*=(1) to commit adultery, (2) to falsify, to debase.]

1. Tainted with the guilt of adultery.

"I am possess'd with an *adulterate* blot,
My blood is mingled with the crime of lust."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

"That incestuous, that *adulterate* beast."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

2. Corrupted or debased by the admixture of a less valuable substance.

"They will have all their gold and silver, and may keep their *adulterate* copper at home."—*Swift: Miscell.*

ą-dŭl'-tĕr-ā-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [ADULTERATE.]

ą-dŭl'-tĕr-āte-lў, *adv.* [ADULTERATE.] In an adulterate manner.

ą-dŭl'-tĕr-āte-nĕss, *s.* [ADULTERATE.] The quality or state of being adulterated.

ą-dŭl'-tĕr-ā-tĭng, *pr. par.* [ADULTERATE.]

ą-dŭl-tĕr-ā'-tion, *s.* [In Ital. *adulterazione,* fr. Lat. *adulteratio; adultero*=(1) to defile, (2) to falsify, to adulterate.]

I. The act of adulterating.

II. The state of being adulterated.

III. The thing which mixed with another debases its value.

Specially:

1. *Of different kinds of food, or any other articles possessed of marketable value:* "The act of debasing a pure or genuine article for pecuniary profit, by adding to it an inferior or spurious article, or taking one of its constituents away." Another definition which has been given is, "The act of adding intentionally to an article, for purposes of gain, any substance or substances the presence of which is not acknowledged in the name under which the article is sold."

The practice of adulteration must, more or less, have prevailed in every country, and in all but the most primitive ages. In England, as early as the thirteenth century, the legislature attempted, though with but partial success, to strike a blow against it, in the Act 51 Henry III., stat. 6, often quoted as the "Pillory and Tumbril Act." The methods of debasing saleable articles which were adopted in those early times were few and simple; it was not till a comparatively recent period that the more ingenious forms of adulteration began to prevail. Once having taken root, however, they soon flourished greatly. Between 1851 and 1854, and even on to 1857, a sanitary commission on the adulteration of food, instituted in connection with the *Lancet* newspaper, and most ably conducted by Dr. Arthur Hill Hassall, made revelations of so startling a character that parliamentary action took place on the subject. The first legislative measure which followed—that of 1860—was a complete failure, the act being inefficient and useless. A stronger enactment was consequently passed in 1872. It was entitled "An Act to Amend the Law for the Adulteration of Food, Drink, and Drugs." Under this Act many prosecutions and convictions took place; but owing to the seller being entirely in the hands of the analyst, there being no appeal from his certificate, a feeling of dissatisfaction and distrust arose in the minds of manufacturers and traders, and another act was demanded. This, which came into force in 1875, gave the right of appeal to the Laboratory, Somerset House, in cases in which the correctness of the local analyst's certificate was disputed. In 1869 an Act had been passed to restrain the adulteration of seeds.

The most notable kinds of adulteration are the following:—1st. The addition of a substance of inferior value for the sake of adding to the bulk and weight of one more precious, as the mixing of water with milk, fat with butter, or of chicory with coffee. 2nd. The addition of a substance with the view of heightening the colour and improving the appearance of an article, as well as to conceal other forms of adulteration. Example: The colouring of pickles or preserves with salts of copper. 3rd. The addition of a substance designed to aid or increase the flavour or pungency of another. Example: The addition to vinegar of sulphuric acid. 4th. The addition of a substance designed to ensure that a larger quantity of another one shall be consumed. Example: Beer, one of the chief adulterants of which at present is salt, put into the liquor to ensure that when one employs it to slake his thirst, the more he drinks the more thirsty will he become. Some of the substances used for adulterating articles of food—the salts of copper and sulphuric acid for instance—are poisonous; but Mr. Harkness, F.C.S., of the Laboratory, Somerset House, who has had much experience in analysing specimens sent thither on appeal, considers that at present adulteration does not prevail so extensively as the public believe, and that, as a rule, the purchaser of a debased article is more likely to suffer in purse than in health.

2. *Of anything else, material, mental, or moral, capable of being debased:*

". . . they manifest but little evidence of Egyptian, Asiatic, or Thracian *adulterations.*"—*Grote: Hist. of Greece,* vol. i., pt. i., ch. i.

ą-dŭl'-tĕr-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who adulterates.

". . . the great depravers and *adulterators* of the pagan theology."—*Cudworth,* 355.

ą-dŭl'-tĕr-ĕr, *s.* [In Fr. *adultère;* Ital. *adultero;* Lat. *adulter.*] [ADULTERY.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

Law: A married man who has sexual commerce with a woman, married or unmarried, who is not his wife. Or an unmarried man who has such intercourse with a married woman.

"There foul *adulterers* to thy bride resort."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xi. 148.

II. *Scripture & Theology:*

1. In the same sense as No. I.

"The eye also of the *adulterer* waiteth for the twilight, saying, No eye shall see me: and disguiseth his face."—*Job* xxiv. 15.

2. A violator of the seventh commandment, in deed, word, or thought (Matt. v. 28). [ADULTERY, No. II. 1.]

3. One who gives the supreme place in his affections, not to God, but to idols, or to the world; idolatrous.

"But draw near hither, ye sons of the sorceress, the seed of the *adulterer* and the whore. . . . Enflaming yourselves with idols under every green tree."—*Isa.* lvii. 3, 5.

"Ye *adulterers* and adulteresses, know ye not that the friendship of the world is enmity against God?"—*James* iv. 4.

ą-dŭl'-tĕr-ĕss, *s.* The fem. of Eng. ADULTERER.

1. A married woman who holds sexual commerce with any other man than her husband.

". . . and the *adulteress* will hunt for the precious life."—*Prov.* vi. 26.

2. *In Scripture:* A woman who gives the supreme place in her affections, not to God, but to some inferior object of desire. (James iv. 4, already quoted.)

ą-dŭl'-tĕr-īne, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *adultérin;* fr. Lat. *adulterinus*=(1) adulterous, spurious, (2) counterfeit.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Proceeding from adulterous commerce.

". . . asserted that Charlot was an *adulterine* bastard."—*Palgr.: Hist. Eng. and Norm.,* i. 271.

Adulterine Marriages: According to St. Augustine and others, marriages contracted after a divorce.

2. *Fig.:* Spurious; counterfeit.

Adulterine Guilds: Traders acting as a corporation without possessing a charter, and annually paying a fine for permission to exercise their usurped privileges. (*Smith: Wealth of Nations,* bk. i., ch. x.)

B. *As substantive:* A child proceeding from adulterous commerce.

* **ą-dŭl'-tĕr-īze,** *v.i.* [ADULTERY.] To commit adultery.

"Such things as give open suspicion of *adulterizing* . . . ."—*Milton: Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*

ą-dŭl'-tĕr-oŭs, *a.* [ADULTERY.]

1. Pertaining to adultery. When applied to a person, it means guilty of adultery.

"Such is the way of an *adulterous* woman."—*Prov.* xxx. 20.

"*Mec.* Welcome, dear madam.
Each heart in Rome does love and pity you:
Only the *adulterous* Antony, most large
In his abominations, turns you off."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 6.

¶ Also in the same sense as ADULTERER, II. 3: idolatrous.

"An evil and *adulterous* generation seeketh after a sign."—*Matt.* xii. 39.

† 2. Spurious.

". . . yet did that forged and *adulterous* stuff, translated into most languages of Europe, . . . pass currently."—*Casaubon: Of Credulity,* p. 297.

* **ą-dŭl'-tĕr-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [ADULTEROUS.] In an adulterous manner.

"Because some husbands and wives have *adulterously* profaned that holy covenant."—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness,* p. 22.

ą-dŭl'-tĕr-ў, *s.* [Fr. *adultère;* Ital. *adulterio;* from Lat. *adulterium*=(1) adultery, (2) (*Bot.*), the ingrafting of plants. Hence Pliny speaks of the *arborum adulterea*=the "adulteries" of trees.] [ADULT, ADULTERATE.]

A. *Of persons:*

I. *Law & Ord. Lang.:* An unlawful commerce among two married persons not standing to each other in the relation of husband and wife, or between a married person and another unmarried. In the former case it has been called double, and in the latter single adultery. Varied punishments, mostly of a very severe character, have in nearly all countries and ages been inflicted on those who have committed this great offence. In some cases it has been deemed lawful for a husband or the woman's father to kill the guilty person if taken in the act. By the law of England, the slaughter of the offending parties in such cases is deemed manslaughter of a not very aggravated sort. The spiritual courts give divorce *a mensa et thoro,* meaning from board and bed. The Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, created by 20 and 22 Vict., c. 85, grants it *a vinculo matrimonii,* from the bond of marriage, with damages often heavy against the "co-respondent."

"So neither was anything but *adultery* esteemed a violation of the seventh [commandment]."—*Jeremy Taylor: The Decalogue.*

II. *Scripture & Theology:*

1. Any violation of the law of chastity, in thought, word, or deed, specially the sin described under No. I.

"Thou shalt not commit *adultery*."—*Exod.* xx. 14.

2. The worship of idols, or of any created things; a transference to them of the affection which should have been supremely given to God.

". . . she [the nation of Judah] defiled the land, and committed *adultery* with stones and with stocks."—*Jer.* iii. 9.

III. * *Among old ecclesiastical writers:* The intrusion of one prelate into the bishopric of another, without waiting till it was made vacant by his death.

B. *Of things:* Adulteration, corruption.

"Such sweet neclect more taketh me
Than all the *adulteries* of art:
They strike mine eyes, but not my heart."
B. Jonson: Epicene, i. 1.

ą-dŭlt'-nĕss, *s.* [ADULT.] The state of an adult; the adult state.

***ăd-ŭm'-bĕr,** *v.t.* [Lat. *adumbro.*] [ADUMBRATE.] To shadow or cloud.

ăd-ŭm'-brant, *a.* [Lat. *adumbrans* = shadowing forth; pr. par. of *adumbro.*] [ADUMBRATE.] Shadowing forth.

ăd-ŭm'-brāte, *v.t.* [Ital. *adombrare*, from Lat. *adumbratum*, supine of *adumbro* = (1) to cast a shadow, (2) to image forth by means of a shadow. From *ad* = to, and *umbra*, in Fr. *ombre*, Ital. *ombra*, Sp. *sombra* = a shadow.] Faintly to image forth, as a shadow does the object from which it proceeds.

"Heaven is designed for our reward, as well as rescue; and therefore is *adumbrated* by all those positive excellences which can endear or recommend."—*Decay of Piety.*

ăd-ŭm-brā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *adumbratio* = a drawing, a sketch, from *adumbro.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of faintly shadowing forth; the state of being faintly shadowed forth; the thing which in such a case casts the shadow and forms the image. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"To make some *adumbration* of that we mean."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. II., § 187.

2. *Her.:* An *adumbration* or *transparency* is a figure on a coat of arms traced in outline only, or painted in a darker shade of the same colour as the field or background on which it is represented. Families who had lost their possessions, but did not like to surrender their armorial bearings, are said to have occasionally adopted this method of indicating their peculiar position. (*Gloss. of Heraldry.*)

***ą-dŭn',** *prep. & adv.* [A.S. *adún*, *adúne* = down, adown, downward.] [ADOWN.] (*Relig. Antiq.*, ii. 175.)

†ăd-ų-nā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *adunatio* = a uniting, a union; *aduna* = to make one: *ad* = to, and *uno* = to unite; *unus* = one.]

1. The act or process of making one.

2. The state of being made one.

¶ There is an analogy between this word and *atonement*, both in etymology and signification, except that *adunation* is from Latin and *atonement* from English: *ad* = *at*; *un* = *one*; *ation* = *ment.* [ATONEMENT.]

"When, by glaciation, wood, straw, dust, and water are supposed to be united into one lump, the cold does not cause any real union or *adunation*; but only hardening the aqueous parts of the liquor into ice, the other bodies being accidentally present in that liquor, are frozen up in it, but not really united."—*Boyle.*

† ăd-ŭn'-çĭ-tў, *s.* [Lat. *aduncitas* = hookedness, curvature inwards; *aduncus* = bent inwards: *ad* = to, and *uncus* = hooked; *uncus*, s. = a hook, a barb.] The state of being curved inwards, or hooked; curvature inwards.

"There can be no question but the *aduncity* of the pounces and beaks of the hawks is the cause of the great and habitual immorality of those animals."—*Arbuthnot & Pope: Martinus Scriblerus.*

ăd-ŭnc-oŭs, *ad-ŭnq'ue (*ue* mute), *a.* [Lat. *aduncus.*] Curved inwards, hooked.

"Of which parrots have an *adunque* bill, but the rest not."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. III., § 238.

***a-dun-ward,** *adv.* [A.S.] Downwards. (*Layamon*, i. 81.) [ADUN.]

***ăd ū're,** *v.t.* [Lat. *aduro* = to set fire to, to burn, to scorch: *ad* = to, and *uro* = to burn.] To burn.

". . . doth mellow and not *adure*."—*Bacon Nat. Hist.*, Cent. IV., § 319.

ą-dūr'-ent, *adj.* [Lat. *adurens*, pr. par. of *aduro.*] [ADURE.] Burning, hot to the taste.

". . . nitre; the spirit of which is less *adurent* than salt."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. V., § 340.

*** ąd-ūrn'e, * ąd-ōrn'e,** *v.t.* To adore. [See ADORN, ADORE.] (*Scotch.*)

"Gif ye deny Christis humanitie; bi resoun of the inseparable conjunctioun thairof with his divinitie to be *adurnit*."—*Keith: Hist. App.*, p. 288.

ą-dŭsk', *adv.* or pred. *a.* [DUSK.] In dusk or gloom; dark, gloomy.

ą-dŭst', ą-dŭst'-ĕd, *a.* [In Ital. *adusto*, fr. Lat. *adustus*, pa. par. of *aduro* = to burn.]

1. *Lit.:* Burnt, scorched, dried with fire, intensely hot.

"And vapour as the Lybian air *adust*,
Began to parch that temperate clime."
Milton: P. L., bk. xii.

"Sulphurous and nitrous foam
They found, they mingled; and, with subtle art
Concocted and *adusted*, they reduced
To blackest grain, and into store convey'd."
Ibid., bk. vi.

2. *Fig.:* Hot, fiery, choleric in temper or temperament.

"They are but the fruits of *adusted* choler, and the evaporations of a vindictive spirit."—*Howell.*

†ą-dŭst'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [ADUST.] Capable of being burnt or scorched.

†ą-dŭst'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [In Ital. *adustione*, fr. Lat. *adustio* = the act of burning.] The act of burning or scorching; the state of being burnt or scorched; heat or dryness of the humours of the body. [ADURE.]

"Against all asperity and torrefaction of inward parts, and all *adustion* of the blood, and generally against the dryness of age."—*Bacon: Med. Rem.*

ą-dŭs'-tive, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *adustivus.*] That burns or scorches.

ăd vą-lōr'-ĕm, *phr.* [Lat.] [AD.]

ąd-vą'nçe, *v.t. & i.* [In Fr. *avancer* = to advance, to move forward: *avant*, prep. = before; adv. = for, forward. In Sp. *avanzar* = to advance; Ital. *avanzare* = to get, to increase; Armorican *avans* = to advance, from Lat. *ab* = from; *ante* = before.] [VAN, ADVANTAGE.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Of place:*

(**a**) To cause to move forward horizontally; to bring to the front.

1. *Lit.:* To move a material thing thus forward in place.

"Some one glides in like midnight ghost—
Nay, strike not! 'tis our noble Host.
Advancing then his taper's flame."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 8.

2. *Fig.:* To cause any thing, and especially any immaterial thing, to move forward, to bring it to the front, to move it from the background into the foreground, or from obscurity into public notice.

Specially: To express an opinion, to adduce an argument.

"What we admire we praise; and, when we praise,
Advance it into notice, that, its worth
Acknowledged, others may admire it too."
Cowper: Task, bk. iii.

"The views I shall *advance* in these lectures . . ."—*Beale: Bioplasm*, § 2.

". . . has often been *advanced* as a proof."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. i.

(**b**) To move upward, to render more elevated.

1. *Lit.:* To move a material thing upward.

"Who forthwith from the glittering staff unfurl'd
The imperial ensign; which, full high *advanced*,
Shone like a meteor streaming to the wind."
Milton: P. L., bk. i.

2. *Figuratively:*

(*a*) To promote a person to a higher rank.

". . . the greatness of Mordecai, whereunto the king *advanced* him."—*Esther* x. 2.

"The weak were praised, rewarded, and *advanced*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

(*b*) To heighten, to grace, to shed lustre upon anything.

"As the calling dignifies the man, so the man much more *advances* his calling. As a garment, though it warms the body, has a return with an advantage, being much more warmed by it."—*South: Sermons.*

(*c*) To cause to mount up in an unpleasant way, as a parasite climbs up a tree to the injury of the stem supporting it; to increase, to augment.

". . . like favourites,
Made proud by princes, that *advance* their pride
Against that power that bred it."
Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 1.

II. *Of time or development (lit. & fig.):*

1. *Lit.:* To move forward in time or in development: as to accelerate the growth of plants, to move the season of the year forward.

"These three last were slower than the ordinary Indian wheat of itself; and this culture did rather retard than *advance*."—*Bacon.*

"The summer was now far *advanced*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. *Figuratively:*

(*a*) To cause any thing, as a science, one's knowledge, &c., to move forward.

". . . there is little doubt that the photographs his party has secured will do more to *advance* solar physics than any permanent records obtained by any former expedition."—*Times*, April 20, 1875, "Transit of Venus."

(*b*) *Ordinary Language and Commerce.* To *advance* money is to give money before an equivalent for it is rendered; or to lend, with or without interest; to pay money before it is legally due.

". . . the farmer, who *advances* the subsistence of the labourers, supplies the implements of production."—*J. S. Mill: Pol. Econ.*

". . . *advanced* to the government, at an hour's notice, five or ten thousand pounds."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To move forward.

1. *In place:*

". . . our friend
Advanced to greet him."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

¶ When applied to a promontory or peninsula, it signifies to jut or project into the ocean.

"And thus the rangers of the western world,
Where it *advances* far into the deep."
Cowper: Task, bk. i.

2. *In time:*

". . . Smoothly did our life
Advance."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

II. *Fig.:* To make progress, as in knowledge, rank, &c.

"It will be observed, therefore, that the scale of composition goes on steadily increasing in copiousness as the work *advances*."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. ii., § 9.

¶ *To advance in price:* To rise in value.

ąd-vą'nçe, *s.* [ADVANCE, *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. The act or process of moving forward.

1. *Gen.* (*Used of movement in time, in place, or in both.*) (*Lit. & fig.*)

"A letter announcing the *advance* was written on the 31st of August."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. *Spec.* (*plural*): Approaches made by a lover to gain the favour of the person courted; or approaches made by a government to another one with which it is at variance.

"Falsely accused by the arts of his master's wife, whose criminal *advances* he had repelled, he was thrown into prison."—*Milman: Hist. Jews*, i. 50.

"Finally, that he might lose no time in reaping the benefit of his *advances*."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

II. The state of being moved forward.

1. *Lit.:* (*Used of material things.*)

"Gazing, with a timid glance,
On the brooklet's swift *advance*."
Longfellow: Maidenhood.

2. *Figuratively:*

(*a*) Promotion in rank or office.

(*b*) Improvement, as in knowledge or virtue; progress towards perfection.

"The principal end and object of the greatest importance in the world to the good of mankind, and for the *advance* and perfecting of human nature."—*Hale.*

III. The amount by which a person or thing moves another forward, or is moved forward by another. (See B. 1.)

B. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* Increased price.

2. Money given beforehand for goods afterwards to be delivered; money paid on account or before it is legally due.

3. A loan to be repaid.

¶ *In advance:* Beforehand; before it is actually due: specif., the payment of a portion of a man's wages before the whole is due. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"In order that the whole remuneration of the labourers should be *advanced* to them in daily or weekly payments, there must exist in advance, and be appropriated to productive use, a greater stock or capital."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. i., ch. iv., § 2.

". . . and paid you *in advance* the dearest tribute of their affection."—*Junius to the King*, 1769.

¶ "A is *in advance* to B £50," means, A is in the state of having advanced to B the sum of £50.

ạd-va'nçed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ADVANCE.]

As adjective:

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Of place:*

1. Moved forward.

"When thou hast hung thy *advanced* sword i' the air." *Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 5.

2. Occupying a more forward position than that with which it is compared.

"The more *advanced* position of the astragalus."—*Owen: Classif. of Mammalia*, 94.

II. *Of time or development:*

1. *Advanced* age = very considerable age.

". . . to re-appear in the offspring at the same *advanced* age."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. viii.

2. *An advanced thinker, country, or community:* A man before his age in ideas; a country or community before most others in civilisation.

"This demand is often supplied almost exclusively by the merchants of more *advanced* communities."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ., Prelimin. Rem.*, p. 16.

". . . however much accelerated by the salutary influence of the ideas of more *advanced* countries."—*Ibid.*, bk. ii., ch. v., § 3.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Fortification. Advanced ditch:* The ditch which surrounds the glacis and esplanade of a fortress.

2. *Milit. Advanced guard,* † *advance-guard:* † (*a*) The first line or division of an army marching in front of the rest, and therefore likely to come first into collision with the enemy.

(*b*) A small detachment of cavalry stationed in front of the main-guard of an army.

"It was, however, impossible to prevent all skirmishing between the *advanced* guards of the armies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

ạd-va'nçe-mĕnt, * **ạ-van'çe-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *advance; -ment.* In Fr. *avancement;* Ital. *avanzamento.*] [ADVANCE.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. The act of advancing any person or thing.

II. The state of being so advanced.

Specially:

1. The moving forward or promotion of any one to a higher office or rank in society; preferment.

"The dungeon opens a way to still farther *advancement*."—*Milman: Hist. of Jews*, 3rd ed., i. 50.

"He had hitherto looked for professional *advancement* to the corporation of London."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

"*K. Rich.* The *advancement* of your children, gentle lady."—*Shakesp.: K. Rich. III.*, iv. 4.

2. The moving of any one forward to a higher intellectual or moral platform; intellectual or moral improvement.

". . . the *advancement* of the intellectual faculties."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. iv.

"And as thou wouldst the *advancement* of thine heir In all good faculties."—*Cowper: Tirocinium.*

3. A similar movement forward of society, wealth, or civilisation.

"From this time the economical *advancement* of society has not been further interrupted."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ., Prelim. Rem.*, p. 22.

"Many of the faculties which have been of inestimable service to man for his progressive *advancement*."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. ii.

4. The promotion of science or anything similar.

". . . *i.e.* the combination of individual efforts towards the *advancement* of science."—*Owen: British Fossil Mammals and Birds*, p. vii.

III. The thing advanced; the amount by which anything advances or is advanced.

1. The thing advanced. [See B. *Comm.* & *Law.*]

2. The amount by which anything advances or is advanced; a stride forward.

"This refinement makes daily *advancements;* and I hope in time will raise our language to the utmost perfection."—*Swift.*

B. *Technically:*

I. *Comm.:* The payment of money in advance; also the amount of money paid in advance.

II. * *Old Law:*

1. The settlement of a jointure on a wife, or the jointure settled.

"The jointure or *advancement* of the lady was the third part of the principality of Wales."—*Bacon.*

* 2. Property given to his child by a father in his lifetime instead of by will at his death.

ạd-va'nç-ẽr, ạd-va'nç-ẽr, *s.* [ADVANCE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who advances any person or thing; a promoter.

". . . and the succession is between master and disciple, and not between inventor and continuer, or *advancer*."—*Bacon: Filum Labyr.*, § 4.

2. *Among sportsmen:* A start or branch of a buck's attire between the back antler and the palm; the second branches of a buck's horn.

"In a buck they say bur, beame, braunch, *advancers*, palme, and spellers."—*Manwood: Forest Lawes.*

ạd-va'nç-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [ADVANCE.]

"And Asteris th' *advancing* pilot knew."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, i. 1,104.

"He was now no longer young: but *advancing* age had made no essential change in his character and manners."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

". . . the *advancing* winter."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. iii.

". . . an *advancing* physiology."—*Todd & Bowman Physiol. Anat.*, i. 28.

* **ạd-va'nç-ĭve,** *a.* [ADVANCE.] Tending to advance or promote.

ạd-va'nt-ạge (ạge = ĭj), *s.* [In Fr. *avantage*, from *avant* = before; Ital. *vantaggio.*] [ADVANCE.]

I. *Essential meaning:* That which is fitted to move one forward; any natural gift, any acquisition made, any state, circumstance, or combination of circumstances calculated to give one superiority in any respect over an antagonist, or over people in general.

Specially:

1. Profit or gain of any kind.

(*a*) *In a general sense:*

"What *advantage* then hath the Jew? or what profit is there of circumcision?"—*Rom.* iii. 1.

"It was not impossible, indeed, that a persecutor might be convinced by argument and by experience of the *advantages* of toleration."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

(*b*) *In a more limited sense:* (*Lit.*) The interest of money; (*fig.*) overplus, increase.

"Methought you said, you neither lend, nor borrow, Upon *advantage*."—*Shakesp.: Merch. Venice*, i. 3.

"We owe thee much; within this wall of flesh There is a soul counts thee her creditor, And, with *advantage*, means to pay thy love."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 3.

2. A favourable time or opportunity.

"Give me *advantage* of some brief discourse With Desdemona alone."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 1.

". . . and somewhere, nigh at hand, Watches, no doubt, with greedy hope to find His wish and best *advantage*, us asunder."
Milton: P. L., bk. ix.

3. Personal qualities, natural gifts, acquired knowledge or experience, good habits, &c.

"If it be an *advantage* to man to have his hands and arms free, of which there can be no doubt."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. iv.

"In the practical prudence of managing such gifts, the laity may have some *advantage* over the clergy: whose experience is, and ought to be, less of this world than the other."—*Sprat.*

¶ In this sense it is similarly used of the inferior animals.

"When these birds are fishing, the *advantage* of the long primary feathers of their wings, in keeping them dry, is very evident."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. vii.

4. A consideration superadded to one going before, and giving it increased force in argument.

"Much more should the consideration of this pattern arm us with patience against ordinary calamities; especially if we consider his example with this *advantage*, that though his sufferings were wholly undeserved, and not for himself, but for us, yet he bore them patiently."—*Tillotson.*

II. The victory or success of whatever kind actually resulting from such aids.

". . . and because in other struggles between the dictatorial and tribunician authority, the dictator had always the *advantage*."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xiii.

"Lest Satan should get an *advantage* of us."—2 *Cor.* ii. 11.

¶ In this and in some other senses it may be used of the inferior animals or of things inanimate.

"When I have seen the hungry ocean gain *Advantage* on the kingdom of the shore, And the firm soil win of the watery main."
Shakesp.: Sonnets, 64.

¶ Formerly used occasionally with *on;* now *of, over*, or a clause of a sentence introduced by *that* is used instead. (See various examples given above.)

"Upon these two arches the superincumbent weight of man is solidly and sufficiently maintained, as upon a low dome, with the further *advantage* that the different joints, cartilages, coverings, and synovial membranes give a certain elasticity to the dome, so that in leaping, running, or dropping from a height, the jar is diffused and broken before it can be transmitted to affect the enormous brain-expanded cranium."—*Owen: Classif. of Mammalia*, p. 94.

¶ *To set out to advantage, to set to advantage:* To arrange or place in such a manner that its value may be seen; to place in the most favourable light.

"Like jewels to *advantage* set,
Her beauty by the shade does get." *Waller.*

To take advantage of; * *to take advantage on:* To avail one's self of an opportunity of gaining the superiority over one in some matter. *Usually in a bad sense,* to outwit, to overreach.

". . . but the Roman consuls, who had led out an army to meet them, take no *advantage* of their weakness."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii.

"To take *advantage* on presented joy;
Though I were dumb, yet his proceedings teach thee." *Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis.*

Advantage-ground. [VANTAGE-GROUND.]

"This excellent man, who stood not upon the *advantage-ground* before from the time of his promotion to the archbishoprick . . ."—*Clarendon.*

† **ạd-va'nt-ạge (ạge = ĭj),** *v.t.* & *i.*

A. *Transitive:*

1. To benefit one, to profit one.

(*a*) Personally.

"For what is a man *advantaged*, if he gain the whole world, and lose himself, or be cast away?"—*Luke* ix. 25.

"The liquid drops of tears that you have shed,
Shall come again, transform'd to orient pearl;
Advantaging their loan, with interest
Of ten times double gain of happiness."
Shakesp.: King Richard III., iv. 4.

(*b*) Half impersonally.

"If after the manner of men I have fought with beasts at Ephesus, what *advanteth* it me, if the dead rise not? let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die."—1 *Cor.* xv. 32.

2. To promote the interests of.

"To ennoble it with the spirit that inspires the Royal Society, were to *advantage* it in one of the best capacities in which it is improveable."—*Glanville: Scepsis Scientifica.*

B. *Intransitive:* To be advantageous, to be fitted to confer superiority.

"Not flying, but forecasting in what place
To set upon them, what *advantaged* best."
Milton: Samson Agonistes.

ạd-van'-tạge-ạ-ble (ạge = ĭj), *a.* [ADVANTAGE.] Able to be turned to advantage; advantageous, profitable.

"Shall see *advantageable* for our dignity,
Anything in, or out of, our demands."
Shakesp.: King Henry V., v. 2.

ạd-van'-tạged, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ADVANTAGE.]

As pa. par.: In the same sense as the verb.

* *As adjective:* Excellent.

"In the most *advantaged* tempers this disposition is but comparative."—*Glanville.*

ăd-van-tā'-ġeous, *a.* [ADVANTAGE.] Promising or actually conferring advantage; profitable, beneficial; opportune, convenient.

"The large system can only be *advantageous* when a large amount of business is to be done."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. i., ch. ix.

". . . the amount of *advantageous* modification in relation to certain special ends."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. viii.

"Just in that *advantageous* glade,
The halting troop a line had made."
Scott: Marmion, iv. 5.

". . . to capitulate on honourable and *advantageous* terms."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

¶ Always with *to* before the person or thing benefited.

"Since every painter paints himself in his own works, 'tis *advantageous* to him to know himself."—*Dryden.*

ăd-van-tā'-ġeous-lў, *adv.* [ADVANTAGEOUS.] In an advantageous manner; profitably, beneficially.

"It has, in consequence, appeared to the author of the following work that an attempt might *advantageously* be made to treat the history of ancient astronomy."—*Lewis: Astronomy of the Ancients*, ch. i., § i., p. 2.

". . . a business of real public importance can only be carried on *advantageously* upon so large a scale."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. i., ch. ix.

ăd-van-tā'-ġeous-nĕss, *s.* [ADVANTAGEOUS.] The quality of being advantageous; profitableness, profit, benefit.

"The last property which qualifies God for the fittest object of our love, is the *advantageousness* of his to us, both in the present and the future life."—*Boyle: Seraphic Love.*

ạd-van'-tạg-ing, *pr. par.* [ADVANTAGE.]

* **ạd-vâun'çe,** *v.t.* [ADVANCE.]

1. To recommend. (*Spenser.*)

2. To incite, to inflame, to stimulate. [ADVANCE.] (*Spenser.*)

* **ạd-vâun'çed, ạd-vâun'st,** *pa. par.* [ADVANCE.]

* **ạd-vâunt',** *s.* [AVAUNT.] A boast, a vaunting, a bragging.

"And if ye wyn, make none *advaunt*."
Heywood: The Foure P's.

* **ạd-vâunt'-ôûr,** *s.* [ADVAUNT.] A boaster.

***ăd-vĕc-tĭ'-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *advecticius, advectitius,* from *advectus,* pa. par. of *adveho* = to carry to.] Brought from another place; imported, foreign.

†ăd-vē'ne, *v.i.* [Lat. *advenio* = to come to, to arrive at; *ad* = to, and *venio* = to come.] To come to, to accede to, to be added to, though derived from a foreign source.

"A cause, considered in judicature, is stiled an accidental cause, and the accidental of any act is said to be whatever *adveneo* to the act itself already substantiated."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*

***ăd-vē'-nĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *adveniens,* pr. par. of *advenio.*] [ADVENE.] Approaching, coming, being superadded from foreign sources.

"Being thus divided from truth in themselves, they are yet farther removed by *advenient* deception, for they are daily mocked into errour by subtler devisers."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

ăd'-vĕnt, *s.* [In Ger. *advent;* Fr. *avent;* Ital. *avvento;* all from Lat. *adventum,* supine of *advenio.*] [ADVENE.]

I. The act of coming.

1. (*Spec.*) *Theol.:* The first, or the expected second coming of Christ.

"Gives courage to their foes, who, could they see
The dawn of thy last *advent,* long desired,
Would creep into the bowels of the hills,
And flee for safety to the falling rocks."
Cowper: Task, bk. vi.

2. *Ordinary Language (in a respectful or in a mock-heroic sense):* The coming of any merely human personage, or of people, to a place.

". . . changed habits of life which always follow from the *advent* of Europeans."—*Darwin: Descent of Man,* pt. i., ch. vii.

"When it was known that no succour was to be expected from the hero whose *advent* had been foretold by so many seers, the Irish who were shut up in Galway lost all heart."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvii.

II. The time when a coming takes place.

Spec. (*in the Ecclesiastical Calendar*): The season of the year when the Roman Catholic, the English, and various other churches commemorate the first and anticipate the second coming of Christ. It comprises four Sundays, and commences on the one which precedes, or that which follows, St. Andrew's Day (November 30), or on St. Andrew's Day itself.

Ăd'-vĕnt-ĭst, *s.* A believer in the second advent or coming of Christ. Adventists are divided into *Advent* (or *Second Advent*) *Christians, Seventh-day Adventists* (of whom there are 34,000 in these States) and *Evangelical Adventists.*

ăd-vĕn-tĭ'-tious, *a.* [In Fr. *adventice;* fr. Lat. *adventicius* or *adventitius* = coming from abroad, foreign.] [ADVENT.]

1. Not properly pertaining to; extraneous to; foreign to.

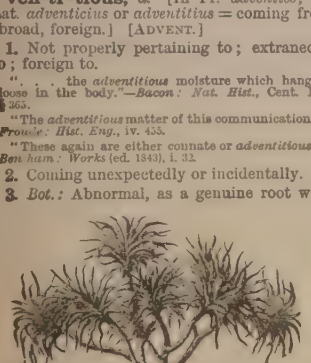
". . . the *adventitious* moisture which hangeth loose in the body."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* Cent. IV., § 365.

"The *adventitious* matter of this communication."—*Prowde: Hist. Eng.,* iv. 455.

"These again are either connate or *adventitious.*"—*Benham: Works* (ed. 1843), i. 32.

2. Coming unexpectedly or incidentally.

3. *Bot.:* Abnormal, as a genuine root with



MANGROVE-TREE, SHOWING ADVENTITIOUS ROOTS.

leaf-buds on it, or a slender aërial root sent down from the branches, as in the banyan and mangrove trees.

ăd-vĕn-tĭ'-tious-lў, *adv.* [ADVENTITIOUS.] In an adventitious manner; casually; accidentally.

ăd-vĕn-tĭ'-tious-nĕss, *s.* [ADVENTITIOUS.] The quality or state of being adventitious.

† ăd-vĕnt'-ive, *a.* & *s.* [Low Lat. *adventivus,* from *adventum,* supine of *advenio.*] [ADVENE.]

As adjective: Foreign to, not native; adventitious.

". . . the considerations of the original of the soul, whether it be native or *adventive,* and how far it is exempted from laws of matter and of the immortality thereof, and many other points . . ."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learn.,* bk. ii.

* *As substantive:* A person or thing coming from abroad.

"That the natives be not so many, but that there may be elbow-room enough for them and for the *adventives* also."—*Bacon.*

*** ăd-vĕnt'-rў,** *s.* [ADVENTURE.] An adventure, an enterprise.

"Act a brave work; call it thy last *adventry.*"
B. Jonson: Epig.

ăd-vĕnt'-ū-al, *a.* [ADVENT.] Pertaining to the season of Advent.

"I do also daily use one other collect, as, namely, the collects *adventual,* quadragesimal, paschal, or penteeostal, for their proper seasons."—*Bishop Saunderson.*

ăd-vĕnt'-ūre, * a-vĕnt'-ūre, *s.* [Fr. *aventure;* Ital. *avventura,* from Lat. *adventurus* fut. part. of *advenio.*] [AUNTER.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. The act of venturing or hazarding, hazard (followed by *of* or standing alone).

"The *adventure of* her person."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 1.

"He loved excitement and *adventure.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

At all adventures: At all hazards, at all risks.

"Where the mind does not perceive probable connection, there men's opinions are the effects of chance and hazard: of a mind floating *at all adventures,* without choice and without direction."—*Locke.*

II. That which constitutes the venture or hazard.

*** 1.** Chance, fortune. [AVENTURE.]

"*Aventure* so hath turned his pas
Ageynes the kyng his mas."
Kyng Alisaunder, 7,837.

*** 2.** An occurrence, especially if it is of an important character.

"The *adventures* of one's life."—*Bacon.*

3. An enterprise of uncertain issue; an exploit not to be achieved without risk.

"This hard *adventure* claims thy utmost care."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxiv., 436.

"To taste the fruit of yon celestial tree,
Or die in the *adventure.*"
Shakesp.: Pericles, i. 1.

"He . . . had been accustomed to eccentric *adventures.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ix.

B. *Technically:*

Comm. (*especially by sea*): That which is put to hazard; a ship or goods sent to sea at the risk of the sender.

". . . reserving to himself only one-tenth part of the gains of the *adventure.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxv.

¶ More usually VENTURE (q.v.).

A bill of adventure: A writing signed by one who receives goods on board his vessel at their owner's risk. Or a writing signed by a merchant, stating that the goods shipped in his name belong to another, to the adventure or chance of which the person so named is to stand.

ăd-vĕnt'-ūre, *v.t.* & *i.* [In Fr. *aventurer;* Ital. *avventurare.*] [ADVENTURE, *s.*]

1. *Trans.:* To risk, to hazard, to put in danger.

"So bold Leander would *adventure* it."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

Yet they *adventured* to go back."—*Bunyan: The Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. i.

¶ It is sometimes used reflectively.

". . . desiring him that he would not *adventure* himself into the theatre."—*Acts* xix. 31.

2. *Intrans.:* To venture.

"*Page.* I am almost afraid to stand alone
Here in the churchyard: yet I will *adventure.*"
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.

¶ There is properly an ellipsis in the above example, the meaning being, "yet I will adventure to do it;" it thus resembles the example from Bunyan.

ăd-vĕnt'-ūred, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ADVENTURE, *v.*]

*** ăd-vĕnt'-ūre-fūl,** *a.* [ADVENTURE.] Full of adventure; delighting in enterprise.

*** ăd-vĕnt'-ūre-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *adventure; -ment.*] Danger, hazard, risk.

"Laughs at such dangers and *adventurements.*"
Hall: Satires, IV. iii. 34.

ăd-vĕn'-tūr-ĕr, *s.* [In Ger. *abenteurer;* Fr. *aventurier;* Ital. *avventuriere.*]

1. *Originally:* All who belonged to a company of merchants united for the discovery and colonisation of new lands, or for trade with remote parts of the world. The Society of Adventurers arose in Burgundy; it was established by John, Duke of Brabant, in 1248, and, being translated into England, had its constitution and privileges confirmed by various kings, beginning with Edward III., and terminating with Henry VII. The official name which it ultimately bore in this country was the Merchant Adventurers.

Adventurers upon return; called also *Putters out.* Adventurers who lent money before departing on a hazardous journey, stipulating that if they returned alive they should receive their capital back, with heavy interest upon it; while if they died abroad it would become the property of the borrower. [PUTTER OUT.]

2. One who, being conscious that he possesses courage and ability, seeks his fortune in new and perilous enterprises, military, political, or of any other kind, it not being implied that he is a member of any chartered company like that above described.

"These contests, however, did not take place till the younger *adventurer* had attained riches and dignities such that he no longer stood in need of the patronage which had raised him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xv.

*** ăd-vĕnt'-ūre-sŏme,** *a.* [ADVENTURE.] Bold, daring, adventurous.

¶ Now shortened into VENTURESOME (q.v.).

ăd-vĕnt'-ūre-sŏme-nĕss, *s.* [ADVENTURESOME.] The act or quality of being venturesome. (This word is now shortened to VENTURESOMENESS.)

ăd-vĕn'-tūr-ĕss, *s.* An unscrupulous, designing woman.

ăd-vĕnt'-ūr-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ADVENTURE, *v.*]

ăd-vĕnt'-ūr-oŭs, *a.* [In Fr. *aventureux.*] [ADVENTURE.] Full of adventure.

1. *Of persons:* Fond of adventure, prone to embark in hazardous enterprises, enterprising.

"What time I sailed with Morgan's crew,
Who oft, 'mid our carousals, spake
Of Raleigh, Frobisher, and Drake;
Adventurous hearts! who bartered, bold,
Their English steel for Spanish gold."
Scott: Rokeby, ii. 18.

2. *Of things:* Involving danger, perilous; not to be done or achieved without danger, not to be encountered without risk. The hazard may be to life, to liberty, to reputation, or to anything else which is prized.

". . ." that breathed
Heroic ardour to *adventurous* deeds
Under their godlike leaders, in the cause
Of God and His Messiah."—*Milton: P. L.,* bk. vi.

[See also the examples under ADVENTUROUSLY.]

ăd-vĕnt'-ūr-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [ADVENTUROUS.] In an adventurous manner; courageously, boldly, daringly.

"They are both hanged: and so would this be, if he durst steal any thing *adventurously.*"—*Shakesp.: K. Henry V.,* iv. 4.

"He has drawn heavily upon time in his development of species, and he has drawn *adventurously* upon matter in his theory of pangenesis."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science,* 3rd ed., viii. 158.

ăd-vĕnt'-ūr-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [ADVENTUROUS.] The quality of being adventurous; enterprise, courage, boldness, valour.

*** ăd'-vĕn-ūe,** *s.* Old spelling of AVENUE.

ăd'-vĕrb, *s.* [In Ger. *adverbium;* Fr. *adverbe;* Ital. *avverbio;* from Lat. *adverbium* = an adverb: *ad* = to, and *verbum* = a word, a verb. The etymology does not suggest the full meaning of the term *adverb.* An adverb may be placed before, or in immediate connection with, other parts of speech than a verb (see below).] One of the "parts of speech." A word placed in more or less immediate conjunction with a verb, a participle, an adjective, or another adverb, and designed to qualify its meaning. In the sentences, "he rides well," "splendidly done," "remarkably good," and "very prosperously," *well, splendidly, remarkably, very* and *prosperously* are adverbs.

ăd-vĕrb'-ĭ-al, *a.* [In Ger. *adverbialisch;* Fr. *adverbial;* Ital. *avverbiale,* from Lat. *adverbialis,* from *adverbium* = an adverb.] [ADVERB.]

1. Pertaining to an adverb, containing an adverb.

"I next proceed to the *adverbial* forms."—*Key: Philological Essays* (1868), p. 179.

2. Liberal in the use of adverbs.

"He is wonderfully *adverbial* in his professions."—*Tatler*, No. 191.

ăd-vĕrb′-ĭ-ăl-lў, *adv.* [ADVERBIAL.] After the manner of an adverb.

". . . and which are used *adverbially* by the moderns."—*Beames: Compar. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India*, i. 183.

* **ăd-vē′re,** *v.t.* [ADVERT.]

† **ăd′-vĕrs-ą-ble,** *a.* [ADVERSE.] Contrary to, opposite to. (*Johnson: Dict.*)

* **ąd-vĕrs-ā′-çў-ŏn,** *s.* [ADVERSE.] Contention.

"Desyringe so a castell in to dwell,
Hym and his men to kepe from all *adversacyon*."
Hardyng: Chron., f. 55.

* **ăd′-vĕr-sąnt,** *a.* [ADVERSE.] Adverse. (*Minsheu: Guide into Tongues.*)

ăd-vĕr-sär′-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Lat., a note-book, a common-place book, a journal, memoranda, especially a book in which debtor and creditor entries were placed *adverse*, that is, opposite to each other.]

1. A common-place book.

"These parchments are supposed to have been St. Paul's *adversaria*."—*Bull: Sermons.*

2. A printed miscellany.

* **ăd′-vĕr-są-rĭe,** *s.* [ADVERSARY.]

ăd-vĕr-sär′-ĭ-ŭs, *a.* [ADVERSARY.] Full of opposition to, exceedingly adverse to. (*Poetic.*) (*Southey.*)

ăd′-vĕr-sąr-ў, *s.* & *a.* [In Fr. *adversaire*; Ital. *avversario*, fr. Lat. *adversarius* = turned towards, opposed to: *adversus*, part., adj., & prep. = turned towards, opposite: *ad* = to; *versus* = turned, pa. par. of *verto* = to turn.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One temporarily or permanently brought into antagonism with another, as in a battle, a lawsuit, a competition, or even a friendly game; an opponent.

"And eek by witnessyng of many a wight,
That al was fals that sayde his *adversarie*."
Chaucer: C. T., 13,609-10.

"And do as *adversaries* do in law—
Strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

". . . let him not go down with us to battle, lest in the battle he be an *adversary* to us."—1 *Sam.* xxix. 4.

2. One who from having been brought in some way into antagonism with another, has become his secret or avowed foe. In a more general sense, an enemy, whether public or private. (Used also of the enemies of God.)

"And he was an *adversary* to Israel all the days of Solomon."—1 *Kings* xi. 25.

"Let mine *adversaries* be clothed with shame."—*Ps.* cix. 29.

"The *adversaries* of the Lord shall be broken to pieces . . . "—1 *Sam.* ii. 10.

¶ Applied in Scripture by way of eminence to Satan.

". . . your *adversary* the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour."—1 *Pet.* v. 8.

B. *As adjective:* Opposed to, adverse to.

"An unvanquishable fort against the impressions and assaults of all *adversary* forces."—*Bp. King: Vitis Palat.* (1614), p. 30.

Law: Not unopposed. An *adversary suit* is a suit to which opposition has been intimated.

ăd′-vĕrs′-ą-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [In Ger. *adversativum*; Fr. *adversatif*; Ital. *avversativo*, from Lat. *adversativus.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Gen.:* Expressing some opposition to, or at least some difference from or with.

2. *Spec.:* Pertaining to, resembling, or containing an adversative.

"Two members of one and the same sentence connected with the *adversative* particle 'but.'"—*Worthington: Miscell.*, p. 4.

¶ Prof. Bain considers the *Adversative* terms as the second class of *Co-ordinating Conjunctions*, the others being called *Cumulative* and *Illative*. The adversatives place the second sentence or clause in some kind of opposition to the preceding one. There are three species or divisions in the class: *Exclusive Adversatives* (viz., *not, but, else, otherwise*), *Alternative Adversatives* (viz., *either—or; whether—or; neither—nor*), and *Arrestive Adversatives* (as *but, but then, still, only, nevertheless*, and others). (*Bain: Higher Eng. Gram.*)

B. *As substantive:*

Grammar: A word putting in more or less distinct opposition to each other the two portions of a sentence between which it is placed. [See the adjective.]

ăd′-vĕrse, *a.* [In Fr. *adverse;* Ital. *avverso;* fr. Lat. *adversus* = turned to: *ad* = to; *versus*, pa. par. of *verto* = to turn.]

¶ Shakespeare generally accents on the first syllable as is now done; but in the following passage he does so on the second:

"Though time seems so *adverse*, and means unfit."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, v. 1.

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Of purely physical opposition:* So turned towards a person as literally to stand in the way of his progress.

Used (1) of anything in action against a person or thing.

"One by storms annoyed and *adverse* winds."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

(2) Of what is simply opposite to a person or thing.

"And Afric's coast and Calpe's *adverse* height."
Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

II. Of opposition not purely physical.

1. *Of persons or beings:* Hostile, antagonistic, inimical, unpropitious.

"Besides, the king's name is a tower of strength,
Which they upon the *adverse* faction want."
Shakesp.: King Richard III., v. 3.

"The adherents of the ministers were victorious, put the *adverse* mob to the rout . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

"E'er since our *adverse* fates decreed
That we must part, and I must mourn."
Cowper: To Delia.

2. *Of things:*

(*a*) In opposition to the real or supposed welfare of; calamitous, afflictive.

"What if he hath decreed that I shall first
Be try'd in humble state, and things *adverse;*
By tribulations, injuries, insults,
Contempts, and scorns, and snares, and violence?"
Milton: P. R., bk. iii.

(*b*) In its nature opposed to, incongruous or inconsistent with.

"The benevolent spirit of the Christian morality is undoubtedly *adverse* to distinctions of caste."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

B. *Technically:*

Law. Adverse possession: Occupancy against the person rightfully entitled, but which, however, will become unimpeachable if the latter remain quiet on the subject for twenty years.

* **ăd′-vĕrse,** *v.t.* [From the adjective. In Lat. *adversor* = to oppose.] To oppose, to manifest hostility to.

"Of that fortune him schulde *adverse*."
Gower: Confessio Amantis, bk. ii.

ăd′-vĕrse-lў, *adv.* [ADVERSE.] In an adverse manner, oppositely.

"If the drink you give me touch my palate *adversely*, I make a crooked face at it."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

ăd′-vĕrse-nĕss, *s.* [ADVERSE.] The state or quality of being adverse; opposition.

". . . a seeming *adverseness* of events to his endeavours."—*Barrow: Sermons.*

* **ăd-vĕrs′-ĕr,** *s.* [ADVERSE.] An adversary.

"Myn *adversers* and false wytnes berars agaynste me."—*Archæologia*, xxiii. 46.

ăd-vĕrs′-ĭ-fō-lĭ-āte, ăd-vĕrs-ĭ-fō′-lĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *adversus* = turned to, opposite; *folium* = a leaf.]

Bot.: Having opposite leaves.

* **ăd-vĕr′-sion,** *s.* [ADVERT.] A turning to, attention.

"The soul bestoweth her *adversion*
On something else."—*More: Phil. Poems*, p. 294.

ăd-vĕr′-sĭ-tў, * **ăd-vĕr′-sĭ-tē,** *s.* [In Fr. *adversité;* Ital. *avversità*, fr. Lat. *adversitas* = (1) contrariety, antipathy; (2) misfortune, calamity.]

1. Adverse circumstances, misfortune, calamity, trouble, either one affliction or a series of them. (In this sense it has a plural.)

"He hath said in his heart, I shall not be moved: for I shall never be in *adversity*."—*Ps.* x. 6.

"And though the Lord give you the bread of *adversity*, and the water of affliction . . ."—*Isa.* xxx. 20.

"And ye have this day rejected your God, who himself saved you out of all your *adversities* and your tribulations . . . "—1 *Sam.* x. 19.

2. The state of mental depression produced by such adverse circumstances or calamities.

"Haveth som reuthe on hir *adversité*."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,074.

ăd-vĕrt′, *v.t.* & *i.* [In Ital. *avvertire*, fr. Lat. *adverto*, v.t. = to turn towards: *ad* = to; *verto* = to turn.]

* 1. *Transitive:* To regard, to advise.

"So though the soul, the time she doth *advert*
The body's passions, takes herself to die."
Dr. H. More: Song of the Soul, iv. 39.

2. *Intransitive:* To turn the mind or attention to, to remark, to notice.

(*a*) With *to:*

"I may again *advert* to the distinction."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 97.

* (*b*) With *upon:*

"A child of earth, I rested, in that stage
Of my past course to which these thoughts *advert*,
Upon earth's native energies."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

"While they pretend to *advert* upon one libel, they set up another."—*Vindic. of the Duke of Guise* (1683).

* **ăd-vĕrt′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *averto: a* = from; *verto* = to turn. The *d* is improperly inserted.] To avert, to turn away from. (*Scotch.*)

"Frae my sinnes *advert* thy face."
Poems, 16th cent.

ăd-vĕrt′-ĕd, *pa. par.* [ADVERT.]

* **ăd-vĕrt′-ąnçe,** *s.* [ADVERTENCE.] (*Old Scotch.*)

* **ąd-vĕr-tā′-tion,** * **ąd-ver-ta-çy-oun,** *s.* [ADVERT.] Information. (*Digby Myst.*, p. 106.)

ăd-vĕrt′-ençe, * **ăd-vĕrt′-ąnçe** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* [In Ital. *avvertenza.*] [ADVERT.]

I. The act of turning the mind to; attention, notice, heedfulness.

* 1. Without *to:*

"Although the body sat among them there,
Her *advertence* is always ellis where;
For Troilus full fast her soule sought.
Withouten worde, on him alwaic she thought."
Chaucer: Troilus and Cress., iv. 698.

2. With *to:*

"Christianity may make Archimedes his challenge; give it but where it may set its foot, allow but a sober *advertence* to its proposals, and it will move the whole world."—*Decay of Piety.*

II. A person or persons attending upon. (*O. Scotch.*)

1. Retinue.

"And all his *advertance* that in his court dwellis."—*Rauf Coilyear.*

2. Adherents, abettors, advisers.

"Schir William of Crechtoun and Schir George of Crechtoun, and thar *advertence*."—*Short Chron. of Jas. II.*, p. 36.

† **ăd-vĕrt′-ęn-çў,** *s.* [ADVERTENCE.] The same as ADVERTENCE, in sense No. I.

"Too much *advertency* is not your talent; or else you had fled from that text, as from a rock."—*Swift.*

ăd-vĕrt′-ęnt, *a.* [Lat. *advertens*, pr. par. of *adverto.*] [ADVERT.] Turning towards, attentive, heedful.

"This requires choice parts, great attention of mind, sequestration from the importunity of secular employments, and a long, *advertent*, and deliberate connexing of consequents."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

ăd-vĕrt′-ęnt-lў, *adv.* [ADVERTENT.] In an advertent manner; not unintentionally, but with deliberation, or, at least, wilfully.

ăd-vĕrt′-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ADVERT.]

ăd′-vĕr-tīse, ăd′-vĕr-tīze, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *advertissant*, pr. par. of *advertir;* Fr. *avertir;* Ital. *avvisare* · Lat. *adverto.*] [ADVERT.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. *Gen.:* To notify, to inform, to give intelligence to.

"I have *advertis'd* him by secret means."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Part III.*, iv. 5.

"And I thought to *advertise* thee, saying, Buy it before the inhabitants . . ."—*Ruth* iv. 4.

"I was *advertised* their general slept."
Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

2. *Spec.:* To publish in a newspaper, or in some similar way, a paragraph generally designed to promote the financial or other interests of the person who seeks its insertion. [ADVERTISEMENT, III. 2.]

"By statute 25 Geo. II., c. 36, even to *advertise* a reward for the return of things stolen, with no questions asked, or words to the same purport, subjects the advertiser and the printer to a forfeiture of £50 each."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 10.

B. *Intransitive:* To publish an advertisement in a newspaper, or in any other way give it currency.

¶ Formerly used sometimes with *upon*, so as to make a compound transitive verb.

". . . do *advertise upon* that learned knight, my very worthy friend."—*Sir Wm. Read: Tatler*, No. 224.

ăd′-vĕr-tīsed, ăd′-vĕr-tīzed, *pa. par.* [ADVERTISE, ADVERTIZE.]

ąd-vĕr′-tīze-mĕnt, * **ąd-vĕr-tī′ze-mĕnt,** *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *avertissement.*]

I. The act of advertising.

1. *Gen.:* The act of advertising, intimating, or giving notice of anything.

* **2.** *Spec.:* Admonition.

"My griefs cry louder than *advertisement.*"
Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.

II. The state of being advertised, ability to be advertised.

III. That which advertises.

† **1.** *Gen.:* Intimation in any way of something which has occurred.

"*K. Hen.* The Earl of Westmoreland set forth to-day;
With him my son, Lord John of Lancaster;
For this *advertisement* is five days old."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Part I., iii. 2.

2. *Spec.:* A public announcement, notice, or statement in the columns of a newspaper or other public print, giving information regarding a private or public undertaking, stating a want or a fact or a coming event, and usually paid for by the party to be benefited by such announcement. Circulars, handbills, posters, and signs of various kinds are advertisements, but the term is quite commonly restricted to announcements appearing in newspapers, magazines, theatrical programmes and the like.

ăd-vẽr-tī'-şẽr, *s.* [ADVERTISE.]

1. *Of persons:* One who advertises.

"The great skill in an *advertiser* is chiefly seen in the style he makes use of."—*Tatler*, No. 224.

2. *Of things:* That which advertises. (*Used as the name of various newspapers, as the "Morning Advertiser."*)

"They have drawled through columns of gazetteers and *advertisers* for a century together."—*Burke: Works*, ii. 13.

ăd-vẽr-tīş'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [ADVERTISE.]

I. *As present participle:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

II. *As adjective:*

1. Furnishing advertisements, as "an *advertising* firm."

2. Constituting a receptacle for advertisements, as an "advertising van." Vehicles designed for such a purpose cannot legally be sent forth to traverse public thoroughfares.

* **3.** Attentive.

¶ *Advertising* and holy = attentive and faithful. (*Johnson.*)

"As I was then
Advertising and holy to your business,
Not changing heart with habit, I am still
Attornied at your service."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

ăd'-vẽr-tīze, &c. [ADVERTISE.]

ăd-vẽsp'-ẽr-āte, *v.i.* [In Lat. *advesperascit*, impers. verb = evening approaches: *ad* = to; *vesperasco* = to become evening; *vespera* or *vesper* = the evening.] To draw towards evening.

* **ăd-vẽst',** *v.t.* [Norm. Fr. *advestir:* fr. Lat. *ad* = to, and *vestis* = a garment.] To put in possession, to invest. (*Cotgrave.*)

* **ạd-vew'e,** *v.* [VIEW.] To consider. (*Spenser.*)

* **ạd-vew'ed,** *pa. par.* [ADVEWE.]

ạd-vī'ce, *ạ-vĭs', *ạ-vī'se, *ạv-ĭ-ĭs', *ạ-vy's, *s.* [Fr. *avis;* Ital. *avviso.*] [ADVISE.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** Opinion, view, sentiment.

"And seth then sayd hir *avis*
Of God, that Loverd was and ever isse."
Saynt Katerine, p. 179.

* **2.** Deliberate consideration, prudence.

"What he hath won, that he hath fortified;
So hot a speed, with such *advice* dispos'd;
Such temperate order, in so fierce a course,
Doth want example."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 4.

[See also example under No. 3.]

3. Information. [See also *Commerce* (B. 1).]

"How shall I dost on her with more *advice*,
That thus without *advice* begin to love her?"
Shakesp.: Two Gent. ii. 4.

4. Counsel; an opinion offered as to what one ought to do either habitually, or in the circumstances which have at the time arrived.

". . . give here your *advice* and counsel."—*Judg.* xx:

"His friends were summon'd on a point so nice,
To pass their judgment, and to give *advice;*
But fix'd before, and well resolved was he
(As men that ask *advice* are wont to be)."
Pope: January and May, 81—84.

To take advice is to accept it when tendered, and act upon it.

"This *advice* was taken, and with excellent effect."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

To take advice with, is to take counsel with; to consult, to hold a conference with, and ask the opinion of, as, for instance, an adept in any art.

"Great princes, taking *advice* with workmen, with no less cost set their things together."—*Bacon: Essays.*

B. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* Information on some business matter communicated by one engaged in mercantile life to another person similarly engaged.

¶ Often in the plural; in which case it means telegrams, letters, or other documents, or even verbal communications, interesting to commercial men, regarding occurrences happening elsewhere.

A letter of advice: A letter sent by one merchant to another, informing him when bills or cheques are drawn on him, with particulars as to when payment is to be made.

2. *Nautical. Advice-boat:* A small vessel to carry despatches, or, in some cases, verbal information between places accessible by water.

* **ăd-vĭg'-ĭl-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *advigilo* = to watch by, to keep guard over: *ad* = near, and *vigilo* = to be wakeful, to watch; *vigil* = awake, watchful.] To watch over, to watch.

ạd-vīş-ạ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *advisable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being advisable; advisableness.

ạd-vīş'-ạ-ble, *a.* [ADVISE.]

* **1.** Able to be advised; not indisposed to accept advice, and therefore encouraging others to offer it.

"He was so strangely *advisable* that he would advert unto the judgment of the meanest person."—*Fell: Life of Hammond.*

2. Such as one acting on good advice would adopt; right, proper, befitting, fitting, expedient.

"He called a council of war to consider what course it would be *advisable* to take."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

ạd-vīş'-ạ-ble-nẽss, *s.* [ADVISABLE.] The quality of being proper, befitting, or expedient. (*Johnson: Dict.*)

ạd-vīş'-ạ-blў, *adv.* [ADVISABLE.] In an advisable manner. (*Webster.*)

ạd-vī'şe, *ạd-vў'şe, *ạd-vī'ze, *ạ-vī'şe, *ạ-vў'şe, *ạ-vī'ze, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *adviser;* Ital. *avvisare* = to view, to perceive, to take note.] [ADVICE.]

I. *Transitive:*

(a) *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** To observe, to look at.

"Heo heom *avysed* among ther play,
For he was nought of that contray."
Kyng Alisaunder, 221.

"He looked back, and her *avising* well
Weened, as he said, that by her outward grace,
That fairest Florimel was present there in place."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 23.

* **2.** To consider, to deliberate upon.

(*a*) *Not with* self *added* (*reflectively*).

(*b*) *With* self *added* (*reflectively*): To take counsel with one's self; to reflect.

"Now therefore *advise* thyself what word I shall bring again to him that sent me."—1 *Chron.* xxi. 12.

3. To inform, to acquaint, to apprise; to teach. [See *Commerce.*]

"*Quick.* Are you *advised* o' that? you shall find it a great charge: and to be up early and down late."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 4.

4. To counsel; to offer counsel to, in the hope, or at least with the desire that it may be followed.

"Brother, I *advise* you to the best."—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, i. 2.

"I would *advise* all gentlemen to learn merchants' accounts."—*Locke.*

(b) *Technically:*

* **1.** *O. Scotch Law:*

To advise a cause or process: To deliberate so as to give judgment on it.

". . . and desynt the estates to *advise* the process, and to pronounce their sentence of parliament therewith."—*Acts, Ja. VI.* (1593).

To be advysit with: To be ready to give judgment after deliberate investigation.

". . . and thay thairwith being ryplie *advysit*, findis, decernis, &c."—*Acts, Ja. VI.* (1593).

2. *Comm.:* To communicate intelligence regarding the state of the markets, the consignment of goods, bills drawn on one, &c.

II. *Intransitive:* To consult, to deliberate, to reflect.

"Now *advise*, and see what answer I shall return to him that sent me."—2 *Sam.* xxiv. 13.

ạd-vīş'ed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ADVISE.]

As adjective:

1. *Of a person:* Counselled; acting with deliberation; prudent, wise.

"Let him rather be *advised* in his answers than forward to tell stories."—*Bacon: Essays.*

(*a*) *Well advised:* Humble, prudent.

"Only by pride cometh contention: but with the *well advised* is wisdom."—*Prov.* xiii. 10.

(*b*) *Ill advised:* Foolish.

2. (*a*) *Of a resolution:* Well considered. (*b*) *Of an act:* Deliberate.

". . . after a great and long and *advised* disputation."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

"When they had sworn to this *advised* doom."
Shakesp.: Tarquin and Lucrece.

"In other words, he may either have been aware of the circumstance or not aware; it may either have been present to his mind or not present. In the first case, the act may be said to have been an *advised* act, with respect to the circumstances; in the other case, an *unadvised* one."—*Bowring: Bentham's Works*, i. 42.

ạd-vī'-şẽd-lў, *adv.* [ADVISED.] With mature deliberation.

* **1.** Attentively.

"This picture she *advisedly* perused,
And chid the painter for his wond'rous skill."
Shakesp.: Tarquin and Lucrece.

2. With mature deliberation; with deliberate purpose.

"I dare be bound again,
My soul upon the forfeit, that your lord
Will never more break faith *advisedly.*"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

* **ạd-vī'-şẽd-nẽss,** *s.* [ADVISED.] The quality of having been adopted after mature deliberation; advisableness.

"While things are in agitation, private men may modestly tender their thoughts to the consideration of those that are in authority; to whose care it belongeth, in prescribing concerning indifferent things, to proceed with all just *advisedness* and moderation."—*Saunderson: Judgment in One View.*

* **ạd-vīşe'-mẽnt, *ạ-vīşe'-mẽnt,** *s.* [ADVISE.]

1. Consideration, deliberation.

". . . which [lake or portion of the sea] is not without perill to such as with small *advisement* enter the same."—*Harrison: Descript. of Britaine*, p. 33.

". . . in good *advisement* and remembrance."—*A MS. from the Rolls' House*, quoted in *Froude's "Hist. Eng.,"* ch. iv.

2. Consultation.

". . . David, when he came with the Philistines against Saul to battle: but they helped them not: for the lords of the Philistines upon *advisement* sent him away, saying, He will fall to his master Saul to the jeopardy of our heads."—1 *Chron.* xii. 19.

3. Advice, counsel.

"Ten schippes were dryven, through ille *avisement*,
Thorgh a tempest ryven, the schippmen held them schent."—*Langtoft: Chron.*, p. 148.

ạd-vī'-şẽr, *s.* [ADVISE.] One who advises.

". . . nor had he near him any *adviser* on whose judgment reliance could be placed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

"Halifax was generally regarded as the chief *adviser* of the Crown."—*Ibid.*, ch. xiv.

ạd-vī'-şẽr-shĭp, *s.* [ADVISER.] The office or position of an adviser.

ạd-vī'-şĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [ADVISE.]

As substantive: Advice, counsel.

". . . fasten your ear on my *advisings*."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

* **ạd-vī'-şion,** *s.* [AVISION.] A vision, a dream. (*Wright.*)

* **ạd-vī'-şĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *advise*, v.; *-ive.*]

1. Prudent, cautious.

2. That advises or counsels.

* **ạd-vī'-şĭve-nẽss,** *s.* [Eng. *advisive; -ness.*] The quality of being advisive.

* **ạd-vī'-sō,** *s.* [Low Lat. *adviso;* Ital. *aviso.*] Advice.

". . . their counsels and *advisos*."—*Wagstaffe: Hist. Ref.*, p. 4.

* **ạd-vī'-şŏr-ў,** *a.* [ADVISE.]

1. Having power to advise.

"The general association has a general *advisory* superintendence over all the ministers and churches."—*Turnbull: Hist. Conn.*

2. Containing advice.

ăd vī'-tăm âut cŭl'-păm. [Lat.] [AD.]

ăd′-vō-ca-çy, *s* [Lat. *advocatio*, fr. *advoco* = to call or summon to.] [ADVOKE.]

*1. A law-suit.

"Be ye not ware how that false Poliphete
Is now about eftsonis for to plete.
And bring in on you *advocacies* new?"
Chaucer: Troilus & Creseide, ii. 1,469.

2. The act of pleading for a person or a cause.

"If any there are, who are of opinion that there are no antipodes, or that the stars do fall; they shall not want herein the applause and *advocacy* of man."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

ăd′-vō-cāte, ***ăd′-vō-cat,** ***ăd′-vŏk-ēte,** *s.* [Lat. *advocatus* = (1) originally one whose aid was called in or invoked; one who helped in any business matter; (2) *Law*, at first, one who gave his legal aid in a case, without, however, pleading, this being the function of the *patronus*; (3) the *advocatus fisci*, who attended to the interests of the *fiscus*, or the emperor's privy purse. From *advoco* = to call or summon to one: *ad* = to, and *voco* = to call, to summon; Ger. *advokat*: Fr. *avocat*; Ital. *avvocato*.] [ADVOWSON, ADVOKE, VOICE.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One who pleads a cause in a civil or criminal court belonging to any country.

"O thou, that art so fair and ful of grace,
Be myn *advocat* in that hihe place."
Chaucer: C. T., 11,995-6.

"The *advocates* contended on both sides with far more than professional keenness and vehemence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. *Figuratively:*

(*a*) One who defends against opposers, and seeks to recommend to the acceptance of the public any opinion or cause.

"And thither will I bear thy suit,
Nor will thine *advocate* be mute."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 15.

¶ It is used with *of* or *for* after it.

"The *advocates of* 'transmutation' have failed to explain them."—*Owen: Classification of Mammalia*, p. 49.

"And *advocates for* folly dead and gone."
Pope: Epistles.

(*b*) Christ, as pleading before the Eternal Father for sinners.

"And if any man sin, we have an *advocate* with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous."—1 *John* ii. 1.

B. *Technically:*

I. *In the old German empire:* A person appointed by the emperor to do justice. In Germany and elsewhere juridical advocates were made judges in consequence of their attending when causes were pleaded in the count's court.

II. *In the Mediæval Church:* One appointed to defend the rights and revenues of a church or monastery. The word *advocate*, in the sense of a defender of the church, was ultimately superseded by that of *patron*, but it still lingers in the term *advowson*. [ADVOWSON.]

Constitutional advocates, in Rome, pleaded before the consistory in cases relating to the disposal of benefices which they opposed.

Elective advocates were chosen by a bishop, an abbot, or a chapter.

Feudal advocates were persons assigned lands on condition of their fighting for the Church, leading out their vassals for the purpose.

Matricular advocates defended the cathedral churches.

Military advocates were appointed to fight for the Church. [See also ADVOCATUS.]

Devil's Advocate. [ADVOCATUS, FRA.]

III. *In English Law:*

1. *Originally:* One who pleaded a cause in a civil, but not in a criminal court. Formerly, certain persons called advocates, learned in the civil and canon law, were alone entitled to plead as counsel in the English ecclesiastical and admiralty courts, but these are now thrown open to the ordinary bar. (*Will: Wharton's Law Lexicon.*)

2. *Now:* One who pleads a cause in any court, civil or criminal. It is not, properly speaking, a technical word, but is used only in a popular sense, as synonymous with barrister or counsel. [COUNSEL; ADVOCATE, A. 1.]

The *Queen's Advocate* was a member of the College of Advocates, whose office it was to advise and act as counsel for the Crown in questions of civil, canon, and international law. He ranked next to the Solicitor-General. (*Will: Wharton's Law Lexicon.*)

¶ At stations of the army the *judge-advocate* is the officer through whom prosecutions before courts-martial are conducted. There is also a *Judge-Advocate-General* for the army at large.

IV. *In Scotland:*

1. *Law:* A member of "the faculty of advocates," or Scottish bar. These have not derived their privileges from any Act of Parliament incorporating them into a society, but have possessed them from a period of unascertained antiquity. The association is formed on the model of that of the French *avocats*, and, like it, is presided over by a dean, or doyen.

"The College of Justice, a great forensic society composed of judges, *advocates*, writers to the signet, and solicitors . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. A solicitor practising in Aberdeen.

¶ The *Lord Advocate* is the principal Crown lawyer in Scotland. It is his duty to act as public prosecutor, which he does in great cases in which the Crown is interested, leaving the inferior ones to the procurators fiscal, who act under his instructions. He is virtually Secretary of State for Scotland, and, as a rule, it is through him that the Government proposes, explains, and defends the special legislation for that country.

ăd′-vō-cāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *advoco* = to call or summon to. *In Law*: To call an advocate to one's assistance: *ad* = to; *voco* = to call. This is an old English word which fell into disuse and again revived. "It would be difficult," says Trench, "to find an example of the verb 'to advocate' between Milton and Burke" (*Trench: Eng., Past & Present*, p. 55.).

I. *Transitive:*

*1. To call upon or to, to summon, to ask to hear.

". . . we may, in those cases, express our oath in the form of *advocating* and calling the creature."—*Jeremy Taylor: Of the Decalogue.*

2. To speak or write, if not even to agitate in favour of a person, an opinion, or a measure.

"The most eminent orators were engaged to *advocate* her cause."—*Mitford.*

". . . persons who *advocate* this sentiment."—*Mackenzie: Life of Calvin.*

II. *Intransitive:*

* *O. Scotch:* To strive, as an advocate does, to win a cause.

"For men seldom *advocate* against Satan's work and sin in themselves, but against God's work in themselves."—*Rutherford: Letters.*

ăd′-vō-cāte-shĭp, *s.* [ADVOCATE.]

1. The office of an advocate.

"Leave your *advocateship*
Except that we shall call you orator Fry."
Ben Jonson: New Inn, ii. 6.

2. Advocacy.

"The redemption of the world was made a great part of the *advocateship* of the Holy Spirit by our Lord."—*Hallywell: Salv. of Souls*, p. 71.

ăd′-vō-cā-tĕss, *s.* The feminine form of ADVOCATE.

"He [the Archbishop of Florence] answers . . . God hath provided us of an *advocatess* who is gentle and sweet, &c., and many other such dangerous propositions."—*Bp. Taylor: Dissuasives from Popery.*

ăd′-vō-cā-tĭng, *pr. par.* [ADVOCATE.]

ăd-vō-cā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *advocatio* = a summoning of legal assistance.] [ADVOCATE.]

1. The act or office of pleading; advocacy.

"*Des.* Alas; thrice gentle Cassio,
My *advocation* is not now in tune;
My lord is not my lord."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

*2. *Scots Law:* A mode of appeal from certain inferior courts to the supreme one. By 31 & 32 Vict., c. 100, the process of *advocation* is abolished, and appeals are substituted in its room.

Note of advocation: A writ employed for this appeal.

ăd-vō′-ca-trĭçe, *s.* [ADVOCATE.] A female advocate. (*Elyot.*)

ăd-vō-cā′-tŭs, *s.* [Lat.] [ADVOCATE.]

In the Papal Court: A. diaboli = the devil's advocate; the same as the *Fra di diabolo*. A person appointed to raise doubts against the genuineness of the miracles of a candidate for canonization. [FRA.]

* **ạd-vōĭd′,** *v.t.* [AVOID.]

* **ạd-vō′ke,** *v.t.* [Lat. *advoco* = to call or summon to one: *ad* = to; *voco* = to call.] To call or summon to; to transfer a cause (to one's self) for trial.

"His holiness . . . promising not to revoke the said commission . . . should not, at the point of sentence, have *advoked* the cause, retaining it at Rome."—*Bonner.* (*Froude's "Hist. Eng.,"* ch. viii.)

* **ăd′-vō-kĕte.** [ADVOCATE.]

* **ạd-vōl-ā′-tion,** *s.* [From Lat. *advolatio* = a flying to, from *advolo* = to fly towards: *ad* = to, and *volo* = to fly.] The act of flying to or towards anything. (*Johnson; Dict.*)

* **ăd-vōl-ū′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *advolutio* = a rolling up, from *advolutus*, pa. par. of *advolvo* = to roll to or towards: *ad* = to, and *volvo* = to roll.] The act or process of rolling towards.

* **ạd-vŏu̇çh,** *v.t.* [AVOUCH.]

* **ăd-vŏu̇′-tẽr-ẽr,** *s.* [ADVOUTRY.] An adulterer.

"God will condemn *advouterers* . . ."—*Bayle: Yet a Course at the Romysche Fox*, f. 70.

* **ăd-vŏu̇′-trĕss,** ***ăd-vŏw′-trĕss,** *s.* The fem. of the ADVOUTRER, or ADVOWTRER.

"This kind of danger is then to be feared, chiefly, when the wives have plots for the raising of their own children, or else that they be *advoutresses*."—*Bacon: Essays*, ch. xvi.

* **ăd-vŏu̇′-trie,** * **ăd-vŏu̇′-trў,** * **ăd-vŏw′-trў,** * **ạ-vŏw′-trў,** * **ạ-vŏu̇′-tẽr-ĭe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *avoutrie*.] Adultery. [ADULTERY.]

". . . calling this match *advoutrie*, as it was."—*Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 342.

". . . that he had lived in frequent *avoutry*."—*Anderson: Coll.*, iv., pt. i., p. 101.

* **ăd-vŏu̇′-troŭs,** *a.* [ADVOUTRY.] Adulterous.

". . . the fall of the *advoutrous*, cursed, and malignant church of hypocrites."—*Bale: Revelations*, ii.

* **ạd-vŏw′,** * **ạd-vŏw′e,** *v.t.* [AVOW.]

ạd-vŏw′-ēe, ạ-vŏw′-ēe, *s.* [ADVOW, AVOW.]

1. An "advocate" of a church or monastic body. [ADVOCATE.]

2. A person possessed of an advowson; the patron of a church.

The paramount advowee: The sovereign.

ạd-vŏw′-ṣŏn, *s.* [Norm. Fr. *avoeson, avoerie*; Fr. *avouerie*, fr. *avouer* = to grant, to allow; *avoué* = an attorney. Low Lat. *advocatio*; Class. Lat. *advocatio* = a summoning legal assistance, the bar, &c.; Low Lat. *advoo*; Class. Lat. *advoco* = to call or summon.] [ADVOCATE.]

Law: The right of presentation to a vacant benefice, what is called in Scotland *patronage*. [PATRONAGE.] This is of three kinds: (1) *Presentation*, when the patron has a right to present a clergyman to the bishop for institution; (2) *collation*, when the bishop is himself the patron of the living; and (3) *donation*, when the king or a subject, acting under the royal licence, founds a church or chapel on the footing that it shall be subject to his visitation only, and not be placed under the bishop, and that he (the patron) shall have the power of putting a clergyman in it without presentation, institution, or induction. Hence advowsons are classified as *presentative, collative*, and *donative*. The reason why they were generally vested in lords of the several manors was that it was in most cases their ancestors, or at least predecessors more or less remote, who originally built the church, or were "advocates" of ecclesiastical privileges. [ADVOCATE.] An advowson still attached to a manor is called an appendant. If, however, it be once sold to a purchaser it ceases in all future time to be appendant, and is said to be in gross, or at large. Advowsons, originally trusts, are now considered heritable property.

"The *advowson* and right of next and perpetual presentation to the rectory of ——, subject to the life of the present incumbent, now in his seventy-first year."—*Advertisement in Times*, 1875.

* **ạd-vŏw′-trĕss,** *s.* [ADVOUTRESS.]

* **ạd-vŏw′-trў,** *s.* [ADVOUTRY.]

advoyer, or **avoyer** (pron. **ạd-vŏy′-ā, ạ-vŏy′-ā**), *s.* [O. Fr. *advoez*.] The chief magistrate of a Swiss town or canton.

* **ăd-vў̆s′-yŏn,** *s.* [AVISION.] A vision, a dream.

". . . the old lady that thow sawest in thyn *advysyon*."—*Morte d'Arthur*, ii. 245.

* **ăd′-wârd,** *v.t.* [AWARD, *v.t.*]

* **ăd′-wârd,** *s.* [AWARD, *s.*]

* **ạd-wā′ythe,** *v.* [AWAIT.] To wait for. (*Wright: Monastic Letters*, p. 202.)

ą'-dў, *s.* A palm-tree, called also abanga, a native of the West Indies. The large leaf-shoot at the summit of the stem, when cut into, furnishes a liquor used as wine. The kernels of the fruit are regarded as a cordial, and an oil prepared from the fruit may be used as butter.

***ą-dўght'** (*gh* mute), *a.* [ADIGHT.]

ą-dўn-ā'-mĭ-ą, ą-dўn'-ąm-ў, *s.* [Gr. ἀδυναμία (*adunamia*) = want of strength: ἀ, priv.; δύναμις (*dunamis*) = strength; δύναμαι (*dunamai*) = to be able.]

Med.: Debility resulting from sickness.

ą-dўn-ăm'-ĭc, *a.* [ADYNAMIA.] Pertaining to adynamy; without strength, weak.

Medicine. Adynamic fever: "A kind of fever characterised by great prostration or depression of the vital powers, with a tendency to putridity." (*Dr. Tweedie: Cycl. of Pract. Med., Art.* "*Fever*," ii. 162.)

ą-dўn'-ąm-ў, *s.* [ADYNAMIA.]

***ăd'-ўt, ăd'-ўt-ŭm,** *s.* [Lat. *adytum*; Gr. ἄδυτον (*aduton*) and ἄδυτος (*adutos*), fr. the adj. ἄδυτος (*adutos*) = not to be entered: ἀ, priv.; δύω (*duō*) = to get into, to enter.] A shrine; the innermost and most sacred part of a temple; the holy of holies.

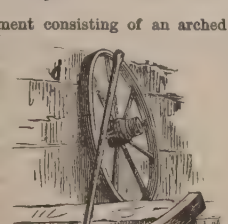
"Behold amidst the *adyts* of our gods."
Greene: Works, i. 114.

***ą-dŷ'te,** *v.t.* [In Old Fr. *endicter*, fr. Lat. *indico* = to indite; *in* and *dico*.] To indite, to write.

"Kyng Rychard dede a lettre *wryte*,
A noble clerk it gan *adyte*."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 1,174.

ădze, ădz, *ăd'-dĭçe, *s.* [A.S. *adesa*; Sp. *azuela*.]

1. An instrument consisting of an arched cutting blade of iron and a handle, the latter being placed transverse to the edge of the blade, whereas in the axe the two are parallel. It may be considered as a kind of crooked axe. It is used by shipwrights, carpenters, coopers, and other artisans, and is specially designed for chopping a horizontal surface of timber. (*Minsheu, &c.*)



ADZE.

2. *Her.:* A common axe.

ădze, *v.t.* To shape by means of an adze.

ădzed, *pa. par.* [ADZE, *v.*]

ădz'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ADZE, *v.*]

æ (pron. generally **ē**, and occasionally **ĕ**; when it has the latter sound, it is marked in this work **æ̆**).

I. *As an initial:* A Latin diphthong corresponding to the Greek αι (*ai*), and used chiefly in words originally derived from the Greek language. When fully naturalised in English the Greek αι (*ai*) and Lat. æ become simply *e*. Thus the Gr. αἰθήρ (*aithēr*) is in Lat. *æther*. In Eng. some writers, Tyndall for one, looking on the word as but partially naturalised, still write it with the diphthong *æther*; whilst the generality, regarding it as fully naturalised, make it *ether*. [ETHER.]

¶ Quite a multitude of Anglo-Saxon words commence with æ, but the æ becomes changed in various ways when these are naturalised in English. It is often transformed into *a* or *e*, less frequently into *ee*, or *ea*, or *o*, or *aw*, or *oi*, or *oa*; or it is wholly omitted.

Examples:

1. As *a*. A.S. *æcse, æx* = Eng. axe; *æcern* = acorn; *æfter* = after; *ænde* = and; *ængel* = angel; *æpl, æppel*, &c. = apple; *æt* = at.

2. As *e*. A.S. *æbbung* = Eng. ebbing; *æfen, æfyn, æfenn* = even; *ælf* = elf; *æmetta, æmete* = emmet, ant; *Ænglisc* = English.

3. As *ee*. A.S. *æl* = Eng. *eel*.

4. As *ea*. A.S. *ættan* = to eat; *ærnian* = to earn.

5. As *o*. A.S. *æne* = Eng. one.

6. As *aw*. A.S. *æl* = Eng. awl.

7. As *oi*. A.S. *æl* = Eng. oil.

8. As *oa*. A.S. *ēc* = Eng. oak.

9. With the æ wholly omitted. A.S. *æbare* = bare; *ænd* = and.

II. *As a termination.* [Lat. nomin. pl. of the first declension, as *pennæ*, nomin. pl. of *penna* = a pen.]

Science (*chiefly Biology*)*:* The termination of most orders of plants, and also of most families and sub-families of animals. Some of these terms are classical Latin, but the majority are only modern imitations of it. Examples:—Class. Lat.: *Algæ* (pl. of *alga*), Sea-weeds, the sea-weed order of plants; *Rosaceæ* (with *plantæ* = plants, understood), the Rosaceous order of plants, called by Lindley Roseworts.

āe, *a.* & *adv.* (*Scotch.*) [ONE.]

æ-çĭd'-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [See def.]

Bot.: Pertaining to Æcidium (q.v.).

"*Æcidial* forms."—*Smithsonian Report*, 1880, p. 324.

æ-çĭd'-ĭ-ō-form, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *æcidium*, and Eng. *-form*.]

Bot.: The same as ÆCIDIOSTAGE (q.v.).

æ-çĭd'-ĭ-ō-mў-çē'-tēș, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *æcidium*, and pl. of Gr. μύκης (*mukēs*) = a fungus.]

Bot.: A group of minute parasitic fungi, each species of which exists in two or more forms, generally very unlike.

æ-çĭd'-ĭ-ō-spōre, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *æcidium*, and Gr. σπορά (*spora*) = seed, spore.]

Bot.: A spore produced in the æcidiostage of growth of certain parasitic fungi, distinguished by, or peculiar in, their development by a process of abstriction.

æ-çĭd'-ĭ-ō-stāğe, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *æcidium*, and Eng. *-stage*.]

Bot.: The first stage of development of several fungi of the order Uredineæ.

æ-çĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., a dimin. from Gr. αἰκία (*aikia*) = injury, loss.]

Botany:

1. A genus of fungi, natural order Uredineæ, now thought to be a subordinate stage in the development of the genera Uromyces and Puccinia.

2. The cup-like form characteristic of the genus or form. [PSEUDOPERIDIUM.]

æd, *in compos.* [A.S.] [EAD.]

æ̆-dĕl-forș'-īte, *s.* [From *Ædelfors*, in Sweden.]

Min.: The name of two minerals.

1. An impure Wollastonite, which, to distinguish it from No. 2, is better spelt, as by Dana and others, EDELFORSITE (q.v.).

2. The name given by Retzius to a red zeolite from Ædelfors. It is considered by J. N. Berlin and by Dana to be an impure Laumonite. [LAUMONITE.]

æ̆d'-ĕl-īte, ĕd'-ĕl-īte, *s.* [*Ædel*, a shorter form of Ædelfors, in Sweden; *-ite*, Gr. suff. = belonging to, derived from.]

Min.: Prehnite from Adelfors. [PREHNITE.]

æ'-dīle, *s.* [Lat. *ædilis*, originally from *ædes* = (1) a sanctuary, a temple, (2) a dwelling for men.]

1. (*Plural.*) *In ancient Rome:* Magistrates who had charge of public and private buildings, of aqueducts, roads, sewers, weights, measures, the national worship, and, specially when there were no censors, public morality. There were two leading divisions of ædiles—plebeian and curule. Two of the former class were created in A.U. 260, to assist the tribunes in their judicial functions. The same number of curule ædiles were elected from the patricians A.U. 387, to perform certain public games. For a time these officers were chosen alternately from the patricians and the plebeians, then they were taken indiscriminately from either of these castes. Their insignia of office were like those of the old kings—the *toga prætexta* (a purple robe) and the *sella curulis*, or curule chair, ornamented with ivory. To the ordinary two plebeian ædiles Julius Cæsar added another pair, called *cereal ædiles*, to look after the corn supplies and the food of the capital generally.

2. The term *ædile* is sometimes applied to the President of the Board of Works and Public Buildings, who is a member of the British Government, but does not belong to the Cabinet. His duties are not, however, in all respects similar to those of the old Roman ædiles, for whilst, like them, he looks after public buildings, he regards some other matters which they regulated as properly appertaining to other functionaries, or as fitted rather for private enterprise than for direct government management.

"Flavius was a *scriba*, or clerk, the son of a freedman, and of humble origin; but this act obtained him such popularity that he was elected curule *ædile* in the year 304 B.C."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. v., § 1.

æ'-dīle-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *ædile*; *-ship*.] The office of an *ædile*.

"But he had filled no higher office than the *ædileship*."—*Arnold: Hist. Rome*, ch. xlvii.

æ-dœ-ŏl'-ō-ğў, *s.* [Gr. αἰδοῖα (*aidoia*) = the private parts, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Medicine:

1. That part of medical science which treats of the organs of generation.

2. A treatise on, or an account of, the organs of generation.

æ-dœ-ŏp-tō'-sĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. αἰδοῖα (*aidoia*) = the private parts, and πτῶσις (*ptōsis*) = a falling.]

Med.: Displacement downward of some part of the female genital organs, and also of the bladder.

æ-dœ-ŏt'-ō-mў, *s.* [Gr. αἰδοῖα (*aidoia*) = the private parts, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Med.: Dissection of the organs of generation.

***āe-fâuld',** *a.* [æ = one; *fauld* = fold.] "One-fold," simple. (*Scotch.*)

***ǽ-fer, *ǽ-fre, *ǽ-vere,** *adv.* [EVER.]

æ'-ğą, *s.* [A Greek mythological name.] A genus of Isopod Crustaceans.

æ-ğăğ'-rŏ, or **æ-ğăğ'-rŭs,** *s.* [Gr. αἴγαγρος (*aigagros*) = a wild goat: from αἴξ (*aix*), genit. αἰγός (*aigos*) = a goat; ἄγριος (*agrios*) = wild.] A name for the wild goat, the *Capra ægagrus* of Gmelin. It appears to be the stock whence all the varieties of the domestic goat sprung. The male has large horns, whilst those of the female are short or wanting. It inhabits the Caucasus and the mountains of Persia, and is still more abundant in Asia Minor. It may possibly be wild even in the Alps and the Pyrenees, though the identity of species from these various localities has been doubted. It is gregarious. Its name in the Persian mountains is Paseng.

æ-ğą-grŏp'-ĭ-la, *s.* [Lat. *ægagrus* (q.v.); *pilus* = hair.] A ball composed of hair, found in the stomach of the chamois.

æ-ğĕr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [*Ægeria*, or *Egeria*, a nymph or goddess from whom Numa Pompilius pretended that he received his laws.] A genus of Sphinxes (Hawk-moths), the typical one of the family Ægeridæ. Example, the Currant Clear-wing, *Æ. tipuliformis*, so called from its resemblance to the two-winged tipula, whilst the English appellation points to the fact that the larva feeds on currant bushes.

æ-ğĕr'-ĭd-æ, *s. pl.* [ÆGERIA.] A family of Sphinxes (Hawk-moths). The wings are so transparently clear that the insects are popularly called Clear-wings. This character, however, obtains also in the neighbouring family of Sesiadæ.

æ'-ğĭl-ăs, *s.* [Gr. αἰγίας (*aigias*) = a white spot in the eye (*Hippocrates*).] (For signification see etym.)

æ'-ğĭl-ŏps, *s.* [Gr. αἰγίλωψ (*aigilōps*) = (1) a wild oat, (2) a kind of oak, (3) an ulcer in the eye; αἴξ (*aix*), genit. αἰγός (*aigos*) = a goat; and (2) ὤψ (*ōps*) = the eye, the face.]

I. *Botany:*

1. Hard-grass. A genus of grasses of the family Triticeæ. The heads of *Æ. ovata*, the oval-spiked hard-grass, are roasted and eaten by the Sicilian peasantry.

¶ Kersey, in his Dictionary, 3rd ed., A.D. 1724, uses *ægilops* in an analogous sense for "a weed that grows among corn, darnel, wild oats."

2. The specific name of a gall-bearing oak, *Quercus ægilops*.

II. *Med.:* A tumour in the corner of the eye adjacent to the nose. It is so called

because goats are supposed to be specially liable to it.

"*Ægilops* is a tubercle in the inner canthus of the eye."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

Æ-gī'-na, *s.* [Lat., fr. Gr. Αἴγινα (*Aigina*), a daughter of Asopus and Metope, carried off by Jupiter. The island of Ægina was named from her.]

1. *Class. Myth.* (See the etym.)

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the ninety-first found. It was discovered by Stephan, on November 4, 1866.

æ-gĭph'-ĭl-a, *s.* [In Fr. *ægiphile;* Ital. *egifila;* Sp. *ejifila;* Port. *egiphila;* Gr. αἴξ (*aix*), genit. αἰγός (*aigos*) = a goat; φίλος (*philos*) = beloved, dear.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Verbenaceæ, or Verbenes. The species are found in the West Indies, and are favourably regarded by goats.

æ'-gĭr-ine, *s.* [ÆGIRITE.]

* **æ-gĭr'-ĭn-ŏn,** *s.* [Deriv. uncertain. Possibly it is Gr. αἴξ (*aix*), genit. αἰγός (*aigos*) = a goat; ῥινόν (*rhinon*) = shield; or ῥινός (*rhinos*) = skin, hide. Why so called is not obvious.] "A sort of ointment made of the berries of the black poplar-tree." (*Kersey.*)

æ'-gĭr-īte, æ'-gĭr-īte, æ'-gĭr-ine, *s.* [In Ger., Sw., &c., *ægirin,* fr. *Ægir,* the Scandinavian god of the sea.]

Min.: This mineral, all the spellings of which given above are used by Dana either in the body of his work or in the index, is classified by him under his "Oxygen Compounds—Bisilicates." It contains more than 50 per cent. of silica, 22 of sesqui-oxide of iron, 9 of soda, and 6 of lime. It is monoclinic, and isomorphous with pyroxene. It generally occurs in striated or channelled prisms of a greenish-black colour and vitreous lustre. It is found in Norway, in Arkansas, &c.

æ-gĭr'-ŭs, *s.* [Possibly from αἰγός, genit. of αἴξ (*aix*) = a goat. (*Woodward.*)] A genus of molluscs belonging to the family Doridæ, or Sea-lemons. Two species occur in the British seas.

æ'-gĭs, *s.* [In Ger. *ægide;* Fr. *egide;* Lat. *ægis;* Gr. αἰγίς (*aigis*), genit. αἰγίδος (*aigidos*).]

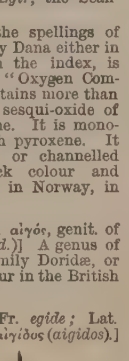
I. *Classic Mythology:*

1. The shield of Jupiter.

"The dreadful *Ægis,* Jove's immortal shield,
Blaz'd on her arm, and lighten'd all the field.
Round the vast orb a hundred serpents roll'd,
Form'd the bright fringe, and seem'd to burn in gold."
Pope: Iliad, ii., 526-29.

†2. The shield of any other classic god, as, for instance, Apollo.

"Thrice at the battlements Patrocius struck,
His blazing *ægis* thrice Apollo shook."
Ibid., xvi., 559-60.



MINERVA, WEARING HER ÆGIS.

3. A short cloak (not, as most modern poets represent it, a shield) worn by Minerva. It was set with the Gorgon's head, and fringed with snakes. (*Liddell & Scott: Greek Lex.*)

"Gone were the terrors of her awful brow,
Her idle *ægis* bore no Gorgon now."
Byron: Curse of Minerva.

II. *Fig.:* Protection.

". . . withdrew the national *ægis* that so long had sheltered fraud."—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 8, 1877.

ægis-orb, *s.* An orb—that of the sun, shaped like the round "shield" worn by Minerva.

"Hung o'er a cloud above the steep that rears
Its edge all flame, the broadening sun appears:
A long blue bar its *ægis orb* divides,
And breaks the spreading of its golden tides."
Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

Æg'-lē, æg'-lē, *s.* [*Class. Myth.,* Lat. *Ægle;* Gr. Αἴγλη (*Aiglē*) = a very beautiful naiad; fr. αἴγλη (*aiglē*) = splendour.]

1. *Class. Myth.:* The naiad mentioned in the etymology.

"And make him with fair *Ægle* break his faith."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 5.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of decapodous short-tailed crabs. The *Æ. rufopunctata,* or red-spotted Ægle, is found in the Mauritius and the Philippine Islands.

3. *Bot.:* A genus of plants belonging to the order Aurantiaceæ (Citron-worts). The *Ægle Marmelos,* the Bhel, Bale, Bilwa, or Bengal Quince, a thorny tree with ternate leaves and a delicious pulpy fruit, with a smooth, yellow, very hard rind, grows wild in India. Dr. Royle says that the astringent rind is used in dyeing yellow. In Ceylon a perfume is prepared from it, and the seed is employed as a cement. In India the legumes are used in asthma, the fruit, a little unripe, in diarrhœa and dysentery, and a decoction of the root and bark in hypochondriacal complaints and palpitation of the heart.

4. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the ninety-sixth found. It was discovered by Coggia, on February 17, 1868.

* **ĕg'-lōgue,** *s.* [ECLOGUE.] An eclogue (q.v.). "A pastoral song." (*Kersey.*) A word introduced by Petrarch, who derived it from αἴξ (*aix*), genit. αἰγός (*aigos*) = a goat; and λόγος (*logos*) = speech, and attributed to it the meaning "the talk of goatherds," in place of the "talk of goats." Spenser and some other writers adopt it. It is simply *eclogue* spelled in a different way, owing to the fact that its proper etymology has been misunderstood. [ECLOGUE.]

"Which moved him rather in *ægloques* otherwise to write."—*Spenser: Pastorals.*

æ-gō-brŏn-chŏph'-ŏn-y, *s.* [Gr. αἴξ (*aix*), genit. αἰγός (*aigos*) = a goat; βρόγχος (*bronchos*) = the windpipe; φωνή (*phōnē*) = a sound.] A mixture of two sounds called respectively *ægophony* and *bronchophony,* heard by means of the stethoscope in cases of pleuro-pneumonia. Laennec compared it to the squeaking voice of Punch; but there is also a tremor in the sound which seems alternately to approach and recede.

æ-gŏ-phŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [ÆGOPHONY.]

Med.: Pertaining to ægophony.

". . . through the whole of the *ægophonic* region."
—*Dr. Williams: Cyclop. Pract. Med.,* "*Pneumonia.*"

æ-gŏph'-ŏn-y, *s.* [Gr. αἴξ (*aix*), genit. αἰγός (*aigos*) = a goat; φωνή (*phōnē*) = a sound.]

Med.: A sound like that of the bleating of a goat, heard in cases of pleuro-pneumonia.

(*Dr. Williams: Cycl. of Pract. Med.*)

æ-gō-pŏd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [In Sp. and Port. *egopodio;* Gr. αἴξ (*aix*), genit. αἰγός (*aigos*) = a goat; πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot, so called because the leaves are cleft like the foot of a goat.] Gout-weed. A genus of plants belonging to the order Apiaceæ, or Umbellifers. The *Æ. podagraria,* Common Gout-weed or Bishop's-weed, is a common weed in Britain, though it is said to have been introduced by the monks. The leaves smell like those of angelica, and may be eaten as salad.

æ'-grō-tănş, *s.* [Lat. pr. par. of *ægroto* = to be sick.]

English Universities: One who is sick.

"The Mathematical Tripos list contains ninety-six names, of which thirty-six are wranglers, . . . and one ranks as an *ægrotans.*"—*Daily Telegraph,* Jan. 27, 1877.

æ'-grō-tăt, *s.* [Lat. 3rd sing. pres. ind. of *ægroto* = to be sick.]

English Universities: A medical certificate given to a student showing that he has been prevented by sickness from attending to his studies, &c.

æ-gŷp-tī'-ą-cŭm, *s.* [Properly n. of Lat. adj. *ægyptiacus,* with *unguentum* implied. From Gr. Αἰγύπτιος (*Aiguptios*) = belonging to the Egyptians; Αἴγυπτος (*Aiguptos*) = (1) the river Nile; (2) Egypt.] A kind of ointment.

"*Ægyptiacum,* an ointment made of honey, verdigris, dyers' galls, &c."—*Kersey.*

† **Æ-gŷp'-tĭan,** *s.* [EGYPTIAN.]

æ'-gĭr-īte, *s.* [ÆGIRITE.]

* **ā'-ēir-ў,** *s.* [EYRIE.]

* **æit-lond, * eit-lond, * eyt-lond,** *s.* [A.S. *igoth,* from Icel. *ey* = an island, and dimin. *-et.*] An island. [AIT.] (*Layamon,* iii. 159.)

ĕl, ĕ'-ăl, ĕ-ăll', ăl, *in compos.* [A.S.] All, as *Ælfred* [ALFRED] = all peaceful; *Ælwin* [ELWIN] = all conqueror; *Albert* = all illustrious; *Aldred* = altogether reverend.

ælf, *in compos.* [A.S.] An elf, a genius (*Bosworth*), as *Ælfwin* [ELFWIN] = victorious elf, or genius. Camden, Todd, and others consider *ælf, ulf, welf, hulph, hilp, helfe,* and *helpe* in proper names all to mean *help,* and make *Ælfwin* = victorious help; *Ælfwold* = an auxiliary governor; *Ælfgiva* = a lender of assistance. (*Gibson, Camden, Todd's Johnson.*)

ą-ĕl'-lō, *s.* [Lat. *aello;* Gr. ἀελλώ (*aellō*) = a storm-swift, the name of a harpy, also one of Actæon's dogs: fr. ἄελλα (*aella*) = a stormy wind, specially a whirlwind.] A genus of bats founded by Leach on a single species of unknown habitat, the *A. Cuvieri.*

* **æ-lūr'-ŭs,** *s.* [Lat.] The cat. (*Kersey.*) [AILURUS.]

Æ-mĭl'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Name of several Roman ladies.]

Astron.: An asteroid, the 159th found. It was discovered by Paul Henry, on the 26th of January, 1876.

* **ēm'-ŭ-loŭs,** *a.* [EMULOUS.]

* **ēm'-ŭ-lĭ^ŭs,** *s.* [Lat. *æmulus* = striving after.] A rival, a competitor.

"The rival of his fame, his only *æmulus.*"
Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 18.

(*Trench: On some Deficiencies in our Eng. Dict.,* p. 12.)

Æ'-nē-ĭd, *s.* [Lat. *Æneis,* fr. *Æneas.*] One of the great epic poems of the world. It was written in Latin by Virgil, and published after his death, which took place about 16 B.C. Its hero is Æneas, one of the Trojan chiefs, whose adventures during and after the siege of Troy it recounts, till the time when he succeeded in fully establishing himself in Italy. The poet, like the majority of his countrymen, believed that the imperial family of the Cæsars had Æneas for their remote ancestor, and that many other illustrious Romans were descended from his companions in arms.

* **æn-gā'-ĝeants,** *s. pl.* [Fr. *engageant* = engaging, pr. par. of *engager* = to engage.] A kind of ruff.

"*Ængageants* are double ruffles that fall over the wrists."—*Lady's Dict.* (1694).

* **æ-nĭg'-ma,** *s.* [ENIGMA.]

* **æ-nĭg-măt'-ĭck,** *a.* [ENIGMATIC.]

* **æ-nĭg-ma-tī'zə,** *v.i.* [ENIGMATIZE.]

æ-ŏl-ănth'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *Æolus;* Gr. ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Lamiaceæ, Labiates, and the section Ocimoideæ. The *Æ. suavis* is used in Brazil in spasmodic strangury. (*Lindley.*)

Æ-ō'-lĭ-ąn (1), **æ-ō'-lĭ-ąn** (2), *a.* [From Æolus, the god of the winds and king of the volcanic islands off the coast of Italy, now called the "Lipari" Islands, in the caverns of which the winds were supposed to be confined. This is probably an old way of attempting to explain the occurrence of noises as of struggling air in the caverns, the result, perhaps, of volcanic commotion.]

1. Pertaining to Æolus, or the cavern in which he was fabled to keep the winds confined.

"Less loud the winds that from th' *Æolian* hall
Roar through the woods, and make whole forests fall."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xiv., 459, 460.

2. Pertaining to the wind.

"A wind that through the corridor
Just stirs the curtain, and no more,
And, touching the *æolian* strings,
Faints with the burden that it brings!"
Longfellow: Golden Legend.

Æolian harp, *s.* A harp played by Æolus—in other words, by the wind. It is made by stretching strings of catgut over a wooden sound-box. If exposed to the action of the wind, a succession of pleasing sounds proceeds from it, plaintive when the breeze is slight, but bolder as it increases in force.

"As an *æolian harp* through gusty doors
Of some old ruin its wild music pours."
Longfellow: The Student's Tale.

"Like an *æolian harp* that wakes
No certain air, but overtakes
Far thought with music that it makes."
Tennyson: Two Voices.

Æ-ō'-lĭ-ąn (2), **Æ-ŏl'-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *Æolius, Æolicus;* Gr. Αἰόλιος (*Aiolios*), Αἰολικός (*Aiolikos*) = pertaining to Ælia, or Æolis.]

Æolic dialect: One of the three great dialects of the Greek language, the others being the Doric and the Ionic. The expression *Attic dialect* often occurs, but this should be regarded as the normal type of Greek rather than as a divergent dialect of that tongue.

Æolic digamma: A letter similar in character and sound to the letter F. It is so called because the Æolians used to prefix it to certain words beginning with a vowel, and insert it between vowels in the middle of words. It does not appear as a letter of the ordinary classical Greek alphabet.

Æolic rocks (Geol.): Rocks formed by the action of the wind. Example, sand dunes. They are sometimes called also *aërial rocks.*

Æolic verse, called also *Eulogic, Archilochian* and *Pindaric verse:* A verse consisting of one iambus or spondee, then of two anapests separated by a long syllable, and then another syllable concluding all.

Æ-ō′-lĭ-ạn, *s.* [The adjective used substantively.] A native of Æolia.

æ-ŏl′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Æolis.]

Zool.: A family of gasteropodous marine molluscs, belonging to the section Tectibranchia. The gills are papillose, and arranged around the sides of the back; the tentacles are non-retractile, and there is no distinct mantle. There are several genera; some have representatives in Britain, viz., Æolis, Fiona, Embletonia, Proctonotus, Antiopa, and Hermæa. (*Woodward: Mollusca.*)

* **æ-ŏl-ĭ′-nạ,** *s.* [Lat. *Æolus,* the god of the winds.] [Æolian.] A small musical instrument, consisting of a frame set with a number of metallic laminæ, or springs, and played by the human breath. It is now rarely used.

æ-ŏl′-ĭ-pīle, *s.* [Eolipile.]

æ′-ŏl-ĭs, *s.* [Deriv. uncertain. From *Æolis* = ancient Mysia, in Asia Minor (?).] A genus of molluscs, the typical one of the family Æolidæ. The species move about in an active manner among the rocks at low water, moving their tentacles and extending and contracting their papillæ. Thirty-three occur in Britain. (*Woodward: Mollusca.*)

æ′-ŏl-ĭst, *s.* [From Lat. *Æolus.*] [Æolian.] A pretender to inspiration. [Inspiration.] (*Swift.*)

æ-ŏl′-ŏ-phŏn, *s.* [Eolophon.]

æ′-ŏn, *s.* [Lat. *æon* = eternity, fr. Gr. *αἰών* (*aiōn*) = (1) a period of time, (*spec.*) a life-time, a generation; (2) a long space of time, eternity; (3) a space of time clearly marked out, a period, an age, a dispensation. (*Liddell & Scott.*) ¶ The Lat. *æon,* given above, which is simply the Gr. *αἰών* (*aiōn*), with the substitution of the Lat. diphthong *æ* for the Gr. one *αι,* is rare. The common Lat. word is *ævum,* which is used in poetry in most of the senses of *αἰών,* and is simply that Gr. term Latinised, the inserted *v* being the remains of the Æolic digamma (q.v.). Cognate words are Goth. *aws,* crude form *awa.* Bopp, Graff, and Kuhn derive all these terms from Sansc. *i* = to go.]

I. *Ancient Philosophy and Theology:*

Among the Gnostics: A virtue, attribute, or perfection of God, personified and regarded as an inferior sort of god or goddess. Thus Valentinian, in the second century, taught that in the *pleroma* (the Gnostic name for the habitation of God) there were thirty *æons,* fifteen male and fifteen female; besides these there were four unmarried—Horus, Christ, the Holy Spirit, and Jesus. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.,* 2nd cent., pt. ii., ch. v.)

II. *Modern Science and Literature:* A period of immense duration, specially one of those which geology makes known.

". . . the Silurian and Devonian *æons.*"—*Owen: Classif. of Mammalia,* p. 58.

"Having waited through those *Æons* until the proper conditions had set in, did it send the fiat forth, 'Let life be!'"—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science,* vii. 163.

Æ-ōn′-ĭ-ạn, *a.* [Latinised from Gr. *αἰώνιος* (*αἰώνios*) = lasting, eternal; Lat. *æon*; Gr. *αἰών.*] [Æon.] Of all but eternal duration.

"The sound of streams that swift or slow
Draw down *Æonian* hills, and sow
The dust of continents to be."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, 35.

æ-ō′-nĭ-ŭm, or **æ-ŏn′-ĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Latinised form of Gr. *αἰώνιον* (*αἰῶνion*), n. of adj. *αἰώνιος* (*αἰώnios*) = lasting, eternal.] Named from their tenacity of life. A genus of plants belonging to the order Crassulaceæ, or House-leeks. *Æ. arboreum,* the tree house-leek, a garden plant, is thickly laden with yellow flowers.

æ-pȳ-or′-nis, *s.* [Gr. *αἰπύς* (*aipus*) = high and steep; *ὄρνις* (*ornis*) = bird.]

Paleont.: A genus of gigantic birds founded by Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire on some fossil bones and eggs brought from Madagascar. It belongs to the order Cursores, and has a certain affinity to the ostrich, but it is believed to have been twice as high as that tall bird. The eggs were 12⅝ inches in length, and had a capacity equal to six ostrich eggs, or to 148 of the domestic fowl. The remains were found in alluvial soil, and were, geologically viewed, so recent that it is open to question whether living specimens may not yet be found in the unexplored parts of Madagascar.

* **æ-quĭ-lĭb′-rĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Equilibrium.]

* **æ-quĭ-nŏc′-tĭa,** *s. pl.* [Lat. plural of *æquinoctium* = the equinox: *æquus* = equal; *nox* = night.] The equinoxes.

". . . as natural tempests are greatest about the *æquinoctia.*"—*Bacon: Essays,* ch. xv.

* **æ-quĭ′-pa-rāte,** *v.* [Lat. *æquiparo* = to put on a level: *æquus* = level, flat; *paro* = to make equal; *par* = equal.] To level (to the ground), to raze.

"Th' emperiall citie, cause of all this woe,
King Latine's throne, this day i'le ruinate,
And houses tops to th' ground *æquiparate.*"
Vicars: Virgil (1632).

æ-quŏr′-ĕ-ạ, *s.* [Lat. *æquor* = the sea.] A genus of Medusas, the typical one of the family Æquoridæ. Example: *Æ. cyanea.*

æ-quŏr′-ĕ-ạl, *a.* [Lat. *æqueus* = belonging to the sea.] Pertaining to the sea. A term applied to a fish—the æqueal pipe-fish, *Syngnathus æqueus,* Linn. (*Yarrell: British Fishes,* ii. 335.)

æ-quŏr-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Æquorea.] A family of Medusas belonging to the class Discophora, and the order Gymnophthalmia. It contains some of the largest species of naked Medusas. Prof. Forbes describes two British species.

ā′-ēr, *s.* [A.S. *ar* = an oar.] An oar. (*Scotch.*)

". . . before the ship ly on dry land, and put forth an *aer.*"—*Stat. Gild.,* ch. xxii.

* **ā′-ēr,** *s.* [Lat. *aër;* Gr. *ἀήρ* (*aēr*).] The air.

aer perflabilis. [Lat. (*lit.*) = air able to be blown through; hence airy, windy.] Open air.

". . . open air, which they call *aer perflabile.*"—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* Cent. IV., § 331.

ær′-ạ, *s.* [Era.]

ā-ēr-ăn′-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἀήρ* (*aēr*) = air; *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower.] A genus of plants belonging to the family Orchidaceæ, or Orchids. The species are aërial, and have large beautiful flowers. They occur in Madagascar.

æ-rär′-ĭ-ạn, *s.* [Lat. *ærarius,* fr. *ærarius* = pertaining to the *ærarium,* or treasury: *æra,* plural of *æs* = copper ore—money.]

In ancient Rome: A citizen who had either been deprived of or was not allowed to possess a vote, and who was moreover subjected to a heavier rate of taxation than others possessing the same pecuniary resources.

"The *ærarians,* consisting of those freedmen, naturalised strangers, and others, who, being enrolled in no tribe, possessed no vote in the comitia, but still enjoyed all the private rights of Roman citizens."—*Arnold: Hist. of Rome,* ch. xvii.

". . . or if he were an ordinary citizen he was expelled from his tribe, and reduced to the class of the *ærarians.*"—*Ibid.*

ā′-ēr-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *aër* = air; suffix *-ate* (fr. Lat. *-atum*) = to make.]

I. *Gen.:* To subject to the action of atmospheric air, or any of its constituents.

II. *Specially:*

1. *Agric.* (*of land*): To cause air to permeate the soil of cultivated land for the purpose of facilitating the growth of the plants upon it. [Aeration.]

2. *Physiol.* (*spec. of blood*): To subject to the action of the oxygen existing in atmospheric air; to oxygenate. (Used specially of the arterialisation of the venous blood by the air inhaled into the lungs.)

"As in most groups of animals, important organs, such as those for propelling the blood, or for *aërating* it."—*Darwin: Origin of Species,* ch. xiii.

"The air passes to *aërate* the blood."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.,* ii. 503.

"The function by which the fluids are thus *aërated* is called respiration."—*Ibid.,* i. 24.

3. *Of Chem. & Art* (*of bread*): To subject, at one stage of the process of manufacture, to the action of carbonic dioxide. [Aërated.]

ā′-ēr-ā-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Aerate.]

aerated bread, *a.* Bread formed by forcing carbonic dioxide, generally called carbonic acid, into the dough in lieu of that developed by fermentation.

ā′-ēr-ā-tĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [Aerate.]

". . . the inaction of the lungs as *aërating* organs."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.,* ii. 348.

ā-ēr-ā′-tion, *s.* [Aerate.]

I. *Gen.:* The act of subjecting to the action of atmospheric air or to any of its constituents.

II. *Specially:*

1. The act or process of causing land to be permeated to a certain extent by air, which is necessary for the proper growth of plants. The thorough breaking up of tenacious land by steam gives access to air and to moisture, the latter carrying with it much atmospheric air.

2. *Physiol.* (*of blood*): Oxygenation. [See Aerate.]

". . . any mechanical impediment to the *aëration* of the blood."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.,* ii. 403.

3. *Chem. & Art* (*of bread*): The act or art of aërating it. [Aerated.]

† **ā-ēr′-ē-ạl,** *a.* [Aerial.]

* **ā′-ēr-ē-măn-çē, ā′-ēr-ē-măn-çў,** *s.* [Aeromancy.]

ā-ēr′-ĭ-ạl, † **ā-ēr′-ē-ạl,** *a.* [Formed, in imitation of *ethereal* (q.v.), from Lat. *aërius,* more rarely *aëreus* = (1) pertaining to air, (2) rising high in air, (3) vain, fleeting; Fr. *aérien;* Ital. *aereo.*]

¶ The spelling *aëreal* is rare, and used chiefly in poetry.

I. *Gen.:* In any way pertaining to, or connected with the air.

II. *Specially:*

1. Consisting of air, or of a gaseous substance like it. Filled with air or anything similar.

"Soft o'er the shrouds *aërial* whispers breathe,
That seemed but zephyrs to the train beneath."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, canto ii., 57, 58.

". . . from the earth
Up hither, like *aërial* vapours, flew."
Milton: P. L., bk. iii.

"Twelve days, while Boreas vex'd th' *aërial* space,
My hospitable dome he deign'd to grace."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xix., 230-1.

2. Resembling air.

"Before us, mountains stern and desolate;
But in the majesty of distance now
Set off, and to our ken appearing fair
Of aspect, with *aërial* softness clad,
And beautified with morning's purple beams."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

3. Produced by the air.

"The gifts of heav'n my following song pursues;
Aërial honey and ambrosial dews."
Dryden: Virg., Geor.

4. Inhabiting or traversing the air.

"Where those immortal shapes
Of bright *aërial* spirits live inspher'd,
In regions mild of calm and serene air."
Milton: Comus.

"*Aërial* animals may be subdivided into birds and flies."—*Locke.*

"Or fetch the *aërial* eagle to the ground,
Till drooping, sick'ning, dying, they began."
Pope: Essay on Man, ep. iii., 222, 223.

". . . although, as we have seen, the young of other spiders do possess the power of performing *aërial* voyages."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World,* ch. viii.

¶ *Aërial music:* Music in the air. (*Milton.*)

5. Rising high in the air.

". . . upon rock
Aërial, or in green secluded vale."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

6. Feeding on air. Aërial plants are those which absorb most of their food from the atmosphere.

III. *Fig.:* Ethereal, refined.

"Some music is above me; most music is beneath me. I like Beethoven or Mozart, or else some of the *aërial* compositions of the older Italians."—*Coleridge: Table Talk.*

* ¶ *Aërial acid:* What was subsequently called carbonic acid, and now is termed carbonic dioxide. (*Ure.*)

Aërial images: Images caused by the convergence of refracted and reflected rays of light, when these appear to be suspended in the air. Examples, the mirage and the images formed by a concave mirror.

Aërial perspective: That higher artistic management of the perspective of a landscape

which not merely presents the various objects of the relative size which, by the laws of perspective, they must assume when viewed from the observer's stand-point, but also succeeds in imparting effects as if they were seen with their outline softened by the action of air. Claude Lorraine was specially distinguished for this high artistic attainment.

"These results have a direct bearing upon what artists call *aërial* perspective."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, x. 284.

* **ā-ër-ĭ-ăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *aërial; -ity.*] Airiness, unsubstantiality. (*De Quincey.*)

ā-ër'-ĭ-ăl-lў, *adv.* [AERIAL.] In an aërial manner.

"Your hair is darker, and your eyes
Touched with a somewhat darker hue,
And less *aërially* blue." *Tennyson: Margaret.*

Ā-ër'-ĭ-ans, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: The followers of Aërius, a presbyter who lived in the fourth century, and held semi-Arian tenets respecting the Trinity. He, moreover, maintained that there was no scriptural distinction between bishops and presbyters, that Easter should not be celebrated, and that there should be no prayers for the dead. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. IV.)

* **ær'-ĭ-ca,** *s.* [Lat. *æris*, genit. of *æs* = copper, bronze, sometimes incorrectly rendered *brass.*] "A fish of the color of brass, a herring, a red herring." (*Kersey.*)

ā-ër'-ĭ-děs, *s.* [Lat. *aër*; Gr. ἀήρ (*aēr*) = the air.] [AIR-PLANTS.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Orchidaceæ, or Orchids. It derives its name from the fact that the species appear to derive their principal nourishment from the air, as they can exist for weeks in their native clime, and send forth blossom after blossom while hung up in a room quite away from the vegetable soil. Their flowers are beautiful and finely fragrant. The *A. odoratum* is sometimes kept in greenhouses in Britain, but rarely flowers.

* **ā'-ër-ĭe,** *s.* [EYRIE.]

ā-ër-ĭf'-ër-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *aër* = air; *fero* = to bear.] Air-bearing, bringing air, conveying air. (Used chiefly in biology.)

"The *aëriferous* tubes in insects are called trachea."—*Owen: Invertebr. Animals*, Lect. xvii.

ā-ër-ĭf-ĭc-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *aër* = air; *facio* = to make.]

1. The act of combining air with another substance, or the state of being so combined.

2. The act or process of rendering any substance gaseous, or the state of being so transformed.

ā'-ër-ĭ-fied, *pa. par.* & *a.* [AERIFY.]

ā'-ër-ĭ-form, *a.* [In Fr. *aériforme*; Lat. *aer* = air, and *forma* = form.] Of the form of air; that is, gaseous, as opposed to liquid or solid.

"The inorganic matters are *aëriform*, liquid, or solid."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 13.

ā'-ër-ĭ-fў, *v.t.* [Lat. *aër* = air, and *facio* = to make.]

1. To combine (a substance) with air; to infuse air into.

2. To convert from the liquid or solid into the gaseous state.

ā'-ër-ŏ-çўst, *s.* [Gr. ἀήρ (*aēr*) = air; κύστις (*kustis*) = a bladder.]

Bot.: One of the air-cells of an algal.

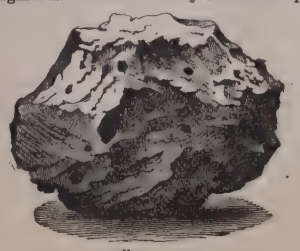
ā-ër-ŏ-dў-năm'-ĭcs, *s.* [Lat. *aër*; Gr. ἀήρ (*aēr*), and δύναμις (*dunamis*) = force, power.] [DYNAMICS.] The science which treats of the force exerted by air when in motion.

ā-ër-ŏg'-nŏs-ў, *s.* [Gr. ἀήρ (*aēr*) = air, and γνῶσις (*gnōsis*) = (1) inquiry, (2) knowledge: γιγνώσκω (*gignōskō*) = to perceive, to know.] The science which investigates the subject of the air.

ā-ër-ŏg'-răph-ў, *s.* [In Fr. *aérographie*, fr. Gr. ἀήρ (*aēr*) = the air; γραφή (*graphē*) = a description, fr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A description of the air as it is, without special inquiry into the causes which make it as we find it. These fall under AEROLOGY (q.v.)

"*Aërography.*—A description of the air or atmosphere, its limits, properties, &c., amounting to much the same as *aerology*, unless the latter be confined to the theory, and the former to the description."—*Pantologia*, "*Aërography.*"

ā'-ër-ŏl-īte, †**ā'-ër-ŏl-ĭth,** *s.* [In Ger. *aerolit*; Fr. *aérolithe*; Port. *aerolithe, aerolitho*: fr. Gr. ἀήρ (*aēr*) = the air; λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.] A stone which falls from the air or sky. The name is somewhat inappropriate now that it is known that the connection of these stones with the air is but slight, they simply traversing it as, under the operation of gravity, they fall from the regions beyond to the earth. They have also received the name of *meteorites*, from the fact that the fall of one or more aërolites is generally preceded by the appearance of a meteoric fire-ball, which, after gleaming forth for a brief period, then explodes, irresistibly suggesting the inference that the aërolites which fall constitute its fragments. Hence in many scientific reports



AËROLITE.

aërolites and large meteors are classed under one category. Sometimes *aërolite* and *meteorite* are made quite synonymous terms; but it is better to draw a distinction between the two, making *meteorite* the general word and *limiting aërolite* to the stony varieties of the genus. This is done by Prof. Maskelyne in his "Guide to the Collection of Minerals in the British Museum." The aërolites in this limited sense, as a rule, fall to the ground in an incandescent state. They are generally sub-angular, but with the angular points rounded off, and are coated, to the depth of about a quarter of a line, with a black crust like varnish. When fractured they commonly display a series of small grey spherical bodies in a gritty substance, occasionally with yellow spots interspersed. When thus consisting of stony spherules they are sometimes termed *chondritic* aërolites, from Gr. χονδριτης (*chondritēs*) = of the shape or size of groats; χόνδρος (*chondros*) = a corn, grain, groat. Iron is found in large quantity in nearly every aërolite, sometimes malleable, and sometimes in a state of oxide. It is always in connection with nickel. Other substances found in more limited quantity in aërolites are silica, magnesia, sulphur, alumina, lime, manganese, chrome, cobalt, carbon, soda, and water. No new element has been found, but the combination of the old ones is different from any occurring in this planet.

Though the fact that stones could fall from the sky to the earth was doubted by the scientific almost till the close of the eighteenth century, the occurrence of such a phenomenon had been again and again popularly reported in various countries, and from a high period of antiquity. There is reason to believe that the object of worship in many a pagan shrine in ancient times was an aërolite; that this was the case with the idol worshipped in the great temple of Diana at Ephesus is all but implied in the town-clerk's words, "The image which fell down from Jupiter" (Acts xix. 35). Among the notable aërolites in the British Museum collection may be enumerated a great chondritic one, which fell at Parnallee, in Madras, on February 28th, 1857; one which descended at Basti, in India, on December 2, 1852, and is remarkable for containing crystalline calcium sulphide, associated with enstatite and augite; and, finally, the carbonaceous stones which came down at Cold Bokkeveldt, Kaba, Grosnja, and Montauban. [AEROSIDERITE, METEORITE, SIDERITE.]

ā-ër-ŏl-ĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [AEROLITE.] Pertaining to an aërolite; of the character of an aërolite.

"May 22nd.—*Aërolitic* meteor observed at L'Orient and Vannes."—*Brit. Assoc. Report* (1869).

ā-ër-ŏl-ŏg'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Gr. (1) ἀήρ (*aēr*) = air; (2) λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] Pertaining to aërology.

ā-ër-ŏl'-ŏ-gĭst, *s.* [Gr. ἀήρ (*aēr*) = air, and λογιστής (*logistēs*) = a calculator, a reasoner; or fr. Eng. *aërology*, and affix *-ist.*] One who is a proficient in, or at least studies, aërology.

ā-ër-ŏl'-ŏ-gў, *s.* [In Fr. *aérologie*, fr. Gr. ἀήρ (*aēr*) = the air; λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The science which treats of the air. When little could be done in this department of knowledge except to record facts, *aërography* (a writing about or a description of the air) was an appropriate enough name; but now that the causes of many aërial phenomena are becoming known, *aërology* (a discourse or reasoning about the air) is the more suitable term.

ā'-ër-ō-măn-çў, * **ā'-ër-ō-măn-tĭe,** or * **ā'-ër-ŏ-măn-çĕ,** *s.* [In Fr. *aéromancie*; Ital. *aeromanzia*; Lat. *aëromantia*, from Gr. ἀερομαντεία (*aeromanteia*): ἀήρ (*aēr*) = air, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = divination.] Divination by means of the air and its movements.

"He tempteth ofte, and eek also
Aeremance in juggement."
Gower MS., Soc. Antiq., 134, f. (*Halliwell.*)

¶ *Aëromantie* is the spelling by Cotgrave, *aëromancy* that by Kersey and in modern books of reference.

† **ā-ër-ō-măn'-tĭc,** *a.* [AEROMANCY.] Pertaining to divination by air.

† **ā-ër-ŏm'-ĕt-ër,** *s.* [In Fr. *aéromètre*, fr. Gr. ἀήρ (*aēr*) = the air; μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

In a general sense: Any instrument for "measuring the air."

Specially: An instrument invented by Dr. Marcus Hunt, and used (1) for ascertaining the density or rarity of air, and (2) for making the necessary corrections in ascertaining the mean bulk of gases. It is now little employed.

† **ā-ër-ō-mĕt'-rĭc,** *a.* [AEROMETER.] Pertaining to the measurement of the air; to aërometry or the aërometer.

† **ā-ër-ŏm'-ĕt-rў,** *s.* [In Fr. *aérométrie*, fr. Gr. ἀήρ (*aēr*) = the air; μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] The science which "measures the air," that is, ascertains the mean bulk of the several gases of which it consists, with their pressure, elasticity, rarefaction, and condensation. *Pneumatics* is the term more commonly employed.

"Wolfius, in lieu of *pneumatic*, uses the word *aërometry*, q.d., the art of measuring the air."—*Encyc. Londin., art.* "*Pneumatics.*"

ā'-ër-ŏn-âut, *s.* [In Fr. *aéronaute*, fr. Lat. *aër* = the air, and *nauta* = a sailor; or fr. Gr. ἀήρ (*aēr*) = the air; ναύτης (*nautēs*) = sailor; ναῦς (*naus*) = a ship.]

I. *Lit.:* A human being or one of the inferior animals navigating the air.

Used: (*a*) Of a human being who ascends in a balloon.

"When the *aëronaut* wishes to descend he opens the valve at the top of the balloon by means of the cord, which allows gas to escape, and the balloon sinks."—*Atkinson: Ganot's Physics*, § 170.

(*b*) Of a spider which sails aloft by means of a thread which itself has spun.

"The little *aëronaut*, as soon as it arrived on board, was very active, running about, sometimes letting itself fall, and then re-ascending the same thread."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. viii.

II. *Fig.:* One who commits himself to a political or other scheme, beautiful for a spectator to contemplate, but very perilous to the operator.

"Let us be satisfied to admire rather than attempt to follow the *aëronauts* of France."—*Burke.*

ā-ër-ŏn-âu'-tĭc, *a.* [(1) Lat. *aër* = the air, or Gr. ἀήρ (*aēr*) = the air; (2) Lat. *nauticus*, Gr. ναυτικός (*nautikos*) = nautical, pertaining to ships.] Pertaining to the navigation of the air by means of balloons, or in some similar way.

ā-ër-ŏn-âu'-tĭcs, *s.* [In Fr. *aéronautique.*] The science or art which treats of aërial navigation. With the example before him of birds created anatomically on a type in some essential particulars similar to his own, man was certain to covet and seek to attain the art of flying. Two fatal difficulties, however, appear for ever to forbid his success in this endeavour unless he be assisted by machinery to supplement his physical defects. Compared with a bird he is proportionately heavier, and that to no slight extent; whilst, in addition to this, the conformation of his breast does not afford a proper point of attachment for the powerful muscles required to use his arms after the manner of wings. Any one carving the breast of a fowl can at once perceive the superiority in this respect, even of that type of bird, to the strongest man. To affix wings to the arms is useless,

if the latter are too weak to turn them to account. From the half, if not wholly, mythic Icarus to the "Flying-man," who ascended from London in 1874, failure of the most disastrous kind has attended every effort to "fly" (but see BALLOON and BALLOONING).

†ā-ĕr-ŏn-âu'-tĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *aeronaut*; *-ism.*] The same as AERONAUTICS (q.v.).

ā-ĕr-ŏ-phō'-bĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἀήρ (*aēr*) = air, and φόβος (*phobos*) = fear; fr. φέβομαι (*phebomai*) = to fear.]

Med.: Dread of the wind or fresh air, a morbid symptom in hydrophobia and some other diseases.

ā'-ĕr-ŏ-phȳte, *s.* [Gr. ἀήρ (*aēr*) = air, and φυτόν (*phuton*) = a plant, a tree; φύω (*phuō*) = to bring forth.] A plant which lives exclusively in the air, a parasitical plant. Many Orchids are *aërophytes*, and a fungus akin to Mucor is called Aërophyton.

ā'-ĕ rō-planē, *s.* A flying machine, of a bird-like construction, having two compressed-air propellers, two laterally extended wings and a steering tail. Invented 1879.

ā-ĕr-ŏ-scŏp-sȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἀήρ (*aēr*) = air, and σκέψις (*skepsis*) = perception by the senses; σκέπτομαι (*skeptomai*) = to spy.] The faculty of perception by means of the air, supposed by some entomologists to exist in the antennæ of insects. (*Kirby.*)

ā-ĕr-ŏs'-cōp-ȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἀήρ (*aēr*) = air, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to behold.] The observation of the air.

ā'-ĕr-ŏ-sĭ-dĕr'-ĭte, *s.* [Gr. ἀήρ (*aēr*) = air, σίδηρος (*sidēros*) = iron.]

Min.: Meteoric iron, an alloy of iron and nickel, with small amounts of other metals. [METEORITE, AEROLITE, SIDERITE.] (*Prof. Maskelyne: Guide to Brit. Mus. Minerals.*)

ær'-ŏs-īte, *s.* [In Ger. *aerosit*; fr. Lat. *ærosus* = abounding in copper or bronze; *æs* = copper; Eng. suff. *-ite* = of the nature of.] A mineral, an ore of silver; the same as PYRARGYRITE (q.v.).

ā'-ĕr-ŏs-tăt, *s.* [In Fr. *aérostat*; fr. Lat. *aër* = the air, and *status* = a standing; *sto* = to stand: or fr. Gr. ἀήρ (*aēr*) = air, and στατός (*statos*) = standing; ἵστημι (*histēmi*) = to cause to stand.] A name sometimes given to a balloon, from the fact that it not unfrequently "stands" or is poised almost without motion in the air.

"Hence the machines which are employed for this purpose [aërial navigation] are called *aërostats* or aërostatic machines, and from their globular shape air-balloons."—*Encycl. Londin.*, "*Pneumatics.*"

ā-ĕr-ŏs-tăt'-ĭc, or **ā-ĕr-ŏs-tăt'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [In Fr. *aérostatique.*] "Standing" in the air. Pertaining to aërostatics.

". . . aërostats or *aërostatic* machines."—*Encycl. Londin.*, "*Pneumatics.*"

ā-ĕr-ŏs-tăt'-ĭcs, *s.* [In Ger. *aerostatik.*] The science which treats of air at rest, that is, with its particles in equilibrium. Opposed to pneumatics, the science which treats of air in motion.

ā-ĕr-ŏs-tā'-tĭon, *s.* [In Fr. *aérostation.*]

1. The science or art of suspending, and if possible controlling balloons in the air; aëronautics.

2. The science of weighing air; the static portion of pneumatics.

"The general principles of *aërostation* are so little different from those of hydrostaticks, that it may seem superfluous to write more upon them."—*Adams.*

æ-rŭ-gĭn'-ĕ-ŏŭs, æ-rū'-gĭ-noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *æruginosus.*] Pervaded by copper rust; with the rust of copper upon it.

Nat. Science: Verdigris-green; having a colour like that of *ærugo*, or verdigris, without its being implied, however, that any oxide of copper is actually present. (*Loudon: Cycl. of Plants, Gloss.*)

† æ-rū'-gō, *s.* [Lat., from *æs* = copper ore, copper.]

1. Rust of copper, whether natural or artificial.

"Copper is turned into green, named *ærugo*, *æs viride*."—*Bacon: Physiol. Rem.*

2. Mildew.

"*Ærugo.* The rust or canker of metal, verdigrise; also mildew, or the blasting of corn."—*Kersey.*

ā'-ĕr-ȳ, *a.* [Lat. *aëreus*, a rarer way of spelling *aërius.*] [AIRY.] A poetic way of spelling AIRY (q.v.).

"Throws his steep flight in many an *aëry* wheel,
Nor stay'd till on Niphates' top he lights."
Milton: P. L., bk. iii.

"Whence that *aëry* bloom of thine."
Tennyson: Adeline.

Aëry-light: The same as airy-light, that is, light as air.

". . . his sleep
Was *aëry-light*, from pure digestion bred,
And temperate vapours bland."
Milton: Par. Lost, bk. v.

ā'-ĕr-ȳ, *s.* [EYRIE.]

æs, *s.* [Lat.] 1, Copper ore, copper; 2, bronze; 3, 4, &c.

æs cyprium. Copper. (*Pliny.*) (*Dana.*)

æs grave. [Lat. *æs* = copper; *grave*, n. of *gravis* = heavy.]

Numism.: (1) The old heavy coins as distinguished from *ases* reduced in value. (2) Any quantity of copper coins reckoned not by tale, but by the old standard of 1 lb. weight to the *as*. (3) Uncoined metal. (*Smith: Dict. of Greek and Rom. Antiq.*)

"Next, in this ancient division, come the Roman coins, beginning with the copper—the *æs grave*—at first a pound in weight, which came into use about the third century B.C."—*Nichols: Handbook of Brit. Mus.* (1870), pp. 337-8.

æs ustum. Calcined copper. (*Kersey.*)

æs viride (*lit.* = green copper). The rust of copper. [ÆRUGO (2).]

*** æs'-çhną,** *s.* [ÆSHNA.]

æs-chȳ-năn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. αἰσχύνη (*aischunē*) = shame; ἄνθος (*anthos*) = blossom, flower.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Gesneraceæ, or Gesner-worts. They are very beautiful, having for the most part pendent stems, opposite fleshy leaves, and scarlet or orange-scarlet flowers. They grow in Java, Borneo, and other parts of tropical Asia, whence several have been introduced into hot-houses in this country.

æs'-chȳ-nīte, *s.* [In Ger. *æchynit*; Gr. αἰσχύνη (*aischunē*) = shame, dishonour. So named by Berzelius, who felt put to the blush because chemical science was not sufficiently far advanced at the time of the discovery of the mineral to separate two of its dissimilar constituents, titanic acid and zirconia.] A mineral classed by Dana with his "Oxygen Compounds—Tantalates Columbates." Its crystals are orthorhombic, generally long serrated prisms, H 5–6, C 4·9—5·23. Lustre, resinous; colour, nearly black when opaque, brownish yellow when translucent. Composition: columbic and titanic acids, together about 51·45, protoxide of cerium 18·49, thoria 15·75, with other ingredients in smaller quantity. From Minsk and Orenburg, in Russia.

æs-chȳn-ŏm'-ĕn-ē, *s.* [In Fr. *eschynomene*; Lat. *æschynomene*; Gr. αἰσχυνομένη (*aischunomenē*) = ashamed, pa. par. of αἰσχύνομαι (*aischunomai*) = to be ashamed; αἰσχύνω (*aischunō*) = to disfigure, to dishonour. A plant with sensitive leaves mentioned by Pliny. Apparently it was a Mimosa.] Bastard Sensitive Plant, a genus of papilionaceous plants of the sub-section Hedysareæ. They have jointed pods, and generally yellow racemes of flowers. Upwards of thirty species are known. *Æ. sensitivus*, from the West Indies, has sensitive leaves; so also is *Æ. viscidula* from Florida. The stem of *Æ. aspera*, which resembles pith for lightness, and is called in India *solah*, is cut into thin strips for the manufacture of solah hats, most useful articles for the protection of the head against the fierce tropical sun-heat. It is also made into swimming jackets, floats for nets, bottles, models of temples, and other objects of sale.

æs-chȳ-nŏm'-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [ÆSCHYNOMENE.]

Bot.: Pertaining to the genus Æschynomene, or to any plant which, when one comes near it with his hand, shrinks in its leaves. (*Bailey: Dict.*, &c.)

æs-cū-lā'-pĭan, *a.* Of or pertaining to Æsculapius or the healing art; medical; medicinal.

Æs-cū-lā'-pĭus, *s.* [L.] The god of medicine in ancient Roman mythology; hence, fig., a physician.

æs-cu-lē'-tĭn, *s.* [Lat. *æsculus* (q.v.).]

Chemistry: A bitter crystalline substance ($C_9H_6O_4$).

æs'-cū-lĭn, *s.* [Lat. *æsculus* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{24}O_{13}$. A crystalline fluorescent bitter substance obtained from the bark of the genera Æsculus and Pavia. Its aqueous solution is very fluorescent. The reflected light is of a sky-blue colour. By boiling with hydrochloric acid it is resolved into glucose and æsculetin.

æs'-cu-lŭs, *s.* [In Sp. & Port. *æsculo*, fr. Lat. *æsculus*, used by Virgil and Horace for a kind of oak, believed by Lindley and others to be a variety of *Quercus sessiflora.* (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, 1847, p. 291.) In classical Latin it appears never to mean the horse-chestnut tree.]

Bot.: Horse-chestnuts. A genus of plants of the order Sapindacæ, Soap-worts, and the section Hippocastaneæ. One species, the *Æ. hippocastanum*, the Horse-chestnut, is well known in Britain, where, however, it is not indigenous. It is supposed to have been introduced into Europe from Northern India, or some other part of Asia, about the middle of the sixteenth century. Its pyramidal inflorescence is much admired. It has the unusual number of seven stamens. Its leaves are digitate, and seven in number. The seeds are excellent for feeding sheep upon. The bark has been recommended for fever-patients. A decoction has been tried in gangrene, and the powder has been used as an errhine. The young leaves are aromatic, and have been used as hops in brewing beer. [BUCKEYE.] The other species have quinate leaves.

æsh'-na, * æs'-çhna, *s.* A genus of insects belonging to the order Neuroptera and the family Libellulidæ, or Dragon-flies. They have the abdomen narrow and elongated, in place of ensiform, as in the Libellulæ proper. The middle lobe of the labium is large, and the two hinder simple eyes are on a transverse keel-formed elevation. The larvæ are proportionately larger than those of Libellulæ; their eyes are larger, their mask is flat and provided with two strong talons. The *Æ. grandis*, *juncea*, and a few other species, occur in Britain. Of fossil species, *Æ. Brodiei* and *liassina* occur in the Lias, and *Æ. perampla* in the Purbeck beds.

"*Æschna.*—The ash-coloured water-fly."—*Kersey.*

æs'-nęç-ȳ, *s.* [ESNECY.]

Æ'-sŏp prâwn, *s.* [See def.]

Zool.: Any prawn of the genus Hippolyte, from the large protuberant abdomen, supposed to resemble that of the Greek fabulist Æsop, said to have lived in the 6th cent. B.C.

æs-thē'-sĭ-ą, *s.* [From Gr. αἴσθησις (*aisthēsis* = perception by the senses, feeling; αἰσθάνομαι (*aisthanomai*) = fut. αἰσθήσομαι (*aisthēsomai*) = to perceive.] Perception, feeling, sensibility. The opposite of ANASTHESIA (q.v.).

æs'-thête, *s.* [Gr. αἰσθητής (*aisthētēs*) = one who perceives.] One who professes great love for the beautiful, and endeavours to carry his ideas of beauty into practice in dress and surroundings.

æs-thē'-tĭc, æs-thē'-tĭc-al (sometimes **-thĕt'-ĭc-**), *a.* [In Fr. *esthétique* · Gr. αἰσθητικός (*aisthētikos*) = of or from perception, perceptive; αἴσθησις (*aisthēsis*) = perception.] [AISTHESIA.] Pertaining to the science of æsthetics.

"Many years ago I met with a quotation from a German author to the effect that the *æsthetic* sentiments originate from the play-impulse."—*Herbert Spencer: Principles of Physiology*, vol. ii., § 532.

æs-thē'-tĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *æsthetical*; *-ly.*] In an æsthetic manner.

æs-thē'-tĭ-çĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *æsthetic*; *-ism.*] Æsthetic quality; love or pursuit of the beautiful.

æs-thē'-tĭcs, ĕs-thē'-tĭcs (sometimes **-thĕt'-ĭcs**), *s.* [In Fr. *esthétique*, from Gr. αἰσθητικός (*aisthētikos*) = perceptive.] [ÆSTHESIA.] The science which treats of the beautiful and the pleasing. The term was first used in its present sense by Wolf about the middle of the last century. According to Herbert Spencer, one characteristic of æsthetic feelings is that they are separated from the functions requisite to sustain life, and it is

not till the latter have had proper scope accorded them that the former gain power enough to act. The delight in painting, music, sculpture, poetry, and the drama, nay, even in fine mathematical demonstrations, is æsthetic; and the science investigates the origin of such sensations, the laws which characterise them, and the excellent effects which, when they are not abused, result from their operation to humanity. (*Herbert Spencer: Principles of Physiology*, 2nd ed., vol. ii., §§ 533–40.)

æstho-physiology, *s.* [Gr. (1) αἴσθησις (*aisthēsis*) = perception by the senses, especially by feeling, from αἰσθάνομαι (*aisthanomai*) = to perceive; and (2) *physiology* (q.v.). For brevity preferred to *æsthesi-physiology*.] A word introduced by Mr. Herbert Spencer to designate that section of Psychology which treats of sensation and emotion in their relations to nervous action. (*Herbert Spencer: Psychology*, vol. i., ch. vi.)

ǣs′-tĭm-ą-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* [Estimatory.]

† **æs-tī′-vąl, ĕs-tī′-vąl,** * **æs-tī′-vąll, æs′-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *æstivus*, from *æstas* = the hot season, summer.] Pertaining to summer; continuing through the summer.

¶ The spelling *æstivall* is in Holland (1609), and in Rider's Dict. (1640); that of *æstival* is in Kersey's Dict. (1721); *estival* in Johnson's Dict. (1773).

"Auriga mounted in a chariot bright
(Else styl'd Heniochus), receives his light
In th' *æstive* circle."—*Sylvester: Du Bartas.*

The æstival solstice: The summer solstice.

"In which at the time of the *æstivall* solstice, when the sunne stretcheth to the uttermost of his summer race."—*Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus* (1609).

æs′-tĭv-āte (also **ǣ**), **ĕs-tĭv-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *æstivo* = to spend the summer.]

1. *Gen.:* To remain in a place during the summer.

2. *Spec.:* To fall into a summer sleep.

"The mollusca of temperate and cold climates are subject to *hybernation*; during which state the heart ceases to beat, respiration is nearly suspended, and injuries are not healed. They also *æstivate*, or fall into a summer sleep, when the heat is great, but in this the animal functions are much less interrupted." —*Müller: Quoted in Woodward's "Mollusca,"* p. 49.

æs-tĭv-ā′-tion (also **ǣ**), **ĕs-tĭv-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *æstivatum*, supine of *æstivo* = to spend the summer.] [Æstivate.] The state of spending the summer at any place or in any particular way.

¶ In the same book (*Introd. to Bot.*, 3rd ed.), Lindley has the spelling *æstivation* at p. 152, and *estivation* at p. 483.

Used: † 1. Of man.

"A grotto is a place of shade or *estivation*."—*Bacon.*

† 2. *Zool.:* Of molluscs. The state of being in a summer sleep. (*Woodward: Mollusca*, p. 475.) [See Æstivate (2).]

3. *Bot.:* A term used of the manner in which the parts of a blossom are arranged within a flower-bud before the opening of the latter. It is more rarely called *prefloration*. The word *æstivation* is separately applied to the calyx, the corolla, the stamens, and the pistil, but not to the flower in general. There are many kinds of æstivation. It may be imbricated, or valvate, or convolute, or circinate, or twisted, or of various other types.

ǣs′-tŭ-ąr-ȳ, *s.* [Estuary.]

* **æs′-türe,** *s.* [Lat. *æstuo* = to boil, to rage; *æstus* = heat, fire; the ebb and flow of the sea; a surge, a wave.] Rage. (*Chapman: Homer.*)

* **æ-tā′-tĕ prŏ-băn′-dā,** *s.* & *par.* [Lat. = with the age to be proved; for the proving of the age.]

Old Law: A writ which lay for the heir of the tenant holding of the king in chief to prove himself to be of full age. (*Kersey.*)

æ-thăl′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. αἰθαλόεις (*aithaloeis*) = sooty; from αἴθαλος (*aithalos*) = soot.] A genus of Fungals, one species of which, *Æ. flavum*, does much damage to stoves and garden frames, the high temperature enabling it greatly to flourish and increase. When it appears on a stove plant, the latter should be dusted with quicklime or salt. (*Treasury of Bot.*, &c.)

Æth′-el, Ĕth′-el, Ăth′-el, *s.* [A.S.] *In compos.* = noble. Used in proper names, as Ethelbert, Ethelred, Ethelwulf, Ethelbald, Athelstane.

Ĕth′-el-ĭng, Ĕth′-el-ĭng, Ăth′-el-ĭng, *s.* [A.S.] Properly a nobleman, but generally confined to princes of the blood; it is less frequently used of a ruler or governor. It occurs as a proper name, as Edgar Atheling. [Adeling.]

ā-ē-thĕ-ŏg′-ąm-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἀήθης (*aēthēs*) = unwonted, unusual, and γαμος (*gamos*) = marriage.]

Bot.: A term designed to describe the method of fructification in the lower forms of plants more accurately than the Linnæan word Cryptogamic. The latter term implied that these are "of concealed nuptials;" the former word expresses the idea that these nuptials are not secret, but only of an unusual character.

æ′-thĕr, *s.* [Ether.]

æ-thĕr′-ĕ-ąl, *a.* [Ethereal.]

æ′-thĭ-ŏps mineral, *s.* [Ethiops Mineral, Sepia.]

æth′-rą, *s.* [From Lat. *æthra*; Gr. αἰθρη (*aithrē*), later αἴθρα (*aithra*) = clear sky, fair weather.]

1. *In Class. Myth.:* A female attending on Helen at Troy.

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the 132nd found. It was discovered by Watson, on the 13th of June, 1873.

æth′-rĭ-ŏs-cōpe, *s.* [Lat. *æthra*; Gr. αἰθρία (*aithria*) = fine weather, the open sky; and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to behold.] An instrument devised by Sir John Leslie, and designed to determine the radiation against the sky. It consisted of two glass bulbs united by a vertical glass tube so narrow that a little column of liquid was supported in the tube by its own adhesion. The lower bulb was protected by a metallic envelope, and gave the temperature of the air, whilst the upper one was blackened, and was surrounded by a metallic cap, designed to protect the bulb from terrestrial radiation. "The sensibility of the instrument," says its inventor, "is very striking, for the liquor incessantly falls and rises in the stem with every passing cloud." (See *Tyndall on Heat*, 3rd ed., 1868, p. 367.)

æ-thū′-są, *s.* [In Fr. *æthuse*; Gr. αἴθω (*aithō*) = to light up, to kindle, to burn. The name is given from its acridness.] Lesser Hemlock,

Æthusa Cynapium (Fool's Parsley).

or Fool's Parsley. A genus of plants belonging to the order Apiaceæ, or Umbellifers. The *Æ. cynapium*, or Fool's Parsley, occurs in Britain. In aspect it partly resembles garden parsley, but is darker in colour, and is not curled. Its odour is unpleasant. It is so acrid as to be poisonous. As an antidote, Dr. Christison recommends that milk be swallowed, that mustard-poultices be applied to the legs, and that the body be sponged with vinegar.

Æ′-tĭ-ąns, *s.* [From Lat. *Ætius.*]

Church Hist.: The followers of Ætius, an Arian who flourished about A.D. 336, and held that both Christ and the Holy Spirit are completely different from the Father.

ĕt-ĭ-ŏl′-ŏ-ġў, ĕt-ĭ-ŏl′-ŏ-ġў, āi-tĭ-ŏl′-ŏ-ġў, *s.* [Gr. αἰτολογία (*aitologia*) = a giving a cause of anything; αἰτολογέω (*aitologeō*) = to inquire into and account for: αἰτία (*aitia*) = a cause, from αἰτέω (*aiteō*) = to ask; λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

1. An account of the causes of anything.

"The whole of this is a mere conjectural *ætiology* of the ancient appellation of the senators."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xii.

2. *Spec.:* The science which investigates the causes of the several diseases to which man or the inferior animals are liable. (*Report by Dr. Creighton, on the Ætiology of Cancer; Reports of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council and Local Government Board*, No. 3 (1875).

* **ā-ĕ-tī′-tēs,** *s.* [Lat. *aëtites*; Gr. ἀετίτης (*aetitēs*); from ἀετός (*aetos*) = an eagle.] The eagle-stone: a nodule or pebble which received its name from the belief that the eagle transported it to its nest, knowing that it would not be possible without it to hatch its eggs. Nor were these its only reputed virtues. Thieves could be discovered by its aid; and, according to Lupton, it was a charm to be used by women in childbirth, and produced love between man and wife. Kersey's definition of it is, "The eagle-stone, a certain stone which, when shaken, rattles as if there were another within it." Any pebble or nodule answering to this description would have been called *aëtites*, or eagle-stone; but, apparently, the term was most frequently used of those nodules found abundantly in the Carboniferous strata, which are hollow in place of solid, or have what was once a cavity filled up with clay ironstone in a pulverulent state. It is unnecessary to add that the aëtites possessed none of the virtues attributed to it by the credulous in pre-scientific times.

"And so doth the *aëtites*, or eagle-stone, which hath a little stone within it."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. II., § 154.

ā-ĕt-ō-bā′-tēs, *s.* [Gr. ἀετός (*aetos*); αἰετός (*aietos*) = (1) an eagle, (2) a fish, the white ray; βατις (*batis*) = a fish, probably the skate.] A genus of fossil fishes from the London clay of the Isle of Sheppey. It was founded by Agassiz, and is allied to the Rays.

* **aey** (pron. **ā**), *adv.* [Aye.]

* **ąf,** *prep.* [A.S. *af* = of.] Of, from. [Of.]

"With a teer *af* thyn ye."
MS. Douce. (*Halliwell.*)

* **ą-fāi′-tęn,** * **ą-fāi′-tў,** *v.t.* [Affaiten.]

* **ā′-fāld, āe′-fâuld, ā′-fâuld, âw′-fāll, ēf′-fâuld,** *a.* [Scotch *ae* = one; *fald, fauld* = fold.] (*Scotch.*)

1. Honest, upright, without duplicity.

". . . to gif his hienes a trewe and *afald* counsell in all maters concerning his Maiestie and his Realme." —*Acts Ja. IV.* (1489), ch. 8, ed. 1566.

"That the said Williame sall tak *awfall*, trew, and plane part with him and his foirsaidis in all and sindre his and thair actionis, quarrellis, &c."—*Acts Jas. VI.* (1592), ed. 1814, p. 624.

". . . sall tak *afauld*, plane and upricht pairt with him . . ."—*Bond to Bothwell* (1567). (*Keith: Hist.*, p. 381.)

2. Possessed of real unity.

"The *afauld* God in Trenytè."
Barbour, xx. 618, *MS.* (*Jamieson.*)

* **ā′-fāld-lў,** *adv.* [Afald, Aefauld, &c.] Honestly, uprightly. (*Scotch.*)

". . . to mak thame stand the mair *afaldly* at thair opiniouns."—*Bellend.*, t. liv., p. 137.

* **ą-fâ′lle,** *pa. par.* [Fall.] Fallen.

"At foot he come to one walle,
And some therof wes *a-falle*."
Of the Vox and of the Wolf. Relig. Antiq. ii. 272.

ą-far′, * **ą-far′ne,** *adv.* & *s.* [*A* = on, of, and *far*. Cf. *abed, asleep.* Cognate words are *afaran, afearrian, afersian* = to depart; *afor* = departed; *afeorrian, aferran* = to remove; and various others. [Far.]

A. *As adverb:*

I. *Lit.:* At a distance, remote in space.

(*a*) Generally followed by *off*, and sometimes preceded by *from*.

"But Peter followed him *afar off*."—*Matt.* xxvi. 58.

"The ballads of a people,
That like voices from *afar off*,
Call to us to pause and listen."
Longfellow: Hiawatha. (Introd.)

(*b*) Sometimes used absolutely, as in the following example.

"*Afar*, the royal standard flies,
And round it toils, and bleeds, and dies
Our Caledonia's pride."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 33.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Alienated in affection, estranged from; purposely keeping a ceremonious distance from one.

"Though the Lord be high, yet hath he respect unto the lowly: but the proud he knoweth *afar off*."—*Ps.* cxxxviii. 6.

2. At a distance, in the sense of declining to render aid.

"Why standest thou *afar* off, O Lord? why hidest thou thyself in times of trouble?"—*Ps.* x. 1.

3. Outside the pale; not with privileges like those of a favoured religious or civil organisation.

"And came and preached peace to you which were *afar* off [meaning to the Ephesian Gentiles], and to them that were nigh [the Jews]."—*Ephes.* ii. 17.

"For the promise is unto you, and to your children, and to all that are *afar* off."—*Acts* ii. 39.

¶ *Afar* is now little used, except in poetry.

B. *In a kind of substantival use:* A distance, preceded by *from*.

"I will fetch my knowledge *from afar*."—*Job* xxxvi. 3.

* **ą-fā're,** *s.* [AFFAIR.]

* **ą-farne,** *v.t.* [A.S. *afaran* = to go, to depart.] To go.

"Al thay wold wiht hym *afarne*."
Guy of Warwicke. Middlehill MS. (*Halliwell.*)

* **ą-fāte'-mĕnt,** *s.* [AFFAITEN, *v.*] Behaviour, good conduct, good manners.

"Theo thridde him taughte to playe at bal;
Theo feorthe *afatement* in halle."
Kyng Alisaunder, 661.

ā'-fâuld, *a.* [AFALD.] (*Scotch.*)

* **ą-fâu'nçe,** *s.* [AFFIANCE.]

* **ą-fāyl'e,** *v.t.* [A.S. *a* intensive, and *feallan* = to fall down (?).] To fall.

"Two hundred knyghts take
The Lerons boldely to assayle,
Loke youre hertys not *a-fayle*."
M.S. Cantab. (*Halliwell.*)

* **ą-fā'ynd,** *v.t.* [A.S. *afundian* = to prove, to make trial.] To attempt. (*Scotch.*)

"Warly thai raid, and held thar horse in aynd,
For thai trowide weyll Sotheron wuld *afaynd*
With haill power at anys on them to sett,
But Wallace kest thair power for to lett."
Wallace, 874, *MSS., Perth ed.* (*Jamieson.*)

¶ Altered to OFFEND in the edition of 1648.

* **ą-fāy'-tĭng,** *adv.* [A = on, and A.N. *faiten* = to beg.] A-begging.

"And gooth *afaytyng* with here fauntes."
P. Plouman (ed. Skeat), *c.* x. 170.

* **ą-fēare',** * **ą-fēre',** * **ą-fērr'e, ą-fēar',** *v.t.* [A.S. *afǽran* = to frighten, to astonish, pa. par. *afered*.] [AFFRIGHT.] To make afraid, to frighten, to terrify.

"Ye have with you good engynes,
Swilke knowe but few Sarezynes;
A maugenel thus doo arere,
And soo thou schalt heve wel *afere*."
Richard Cœur de Leon, 4,104.

¶ This word still exists among the uneducated.

* **ą-fēared',** * **ą-fēr'-ĭd,** * **a-fēard',** * **ą-fēred',** * **ą-fērd',** * **ą-fērt',** * **ą-fēre',** * **ą-fērr'e,** * **ąf-fēared',** * **ąf-fēar'd,** * **ąf-fēr'-dēde,** *pa. par.* [AFEAR.]

"*Clo.* Art thou *afeared*?
Gui. Those that I reverence, those I fear."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

"A flake of fire that flashing on his beard,
Him all amazed, and almost made him *afeard*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 26.

* **ą-fēde',** *v.t.* [A.S. *afēdan* = to bring up, to feed.] To feed. (*Chaucer.*)

* **ą-fēfe',** *v.t.* [Eng. *a*; *fief*.] To give a fief to.

"Thei lete make a guode abbey,
And well yt *afefed* tho."
Amis and Amiloun, 2,496.

* **ą-fēld',** *adv.* [AFIELD.]

* **a-fēld',** *pa. par.* [AFELLE.]

* **ą-fēll'e,** *v.t.* [A.S. *afyllan* = to fell, to strike down, to overturn, condemn, destroy.] To fell, to cut down, to destroy.

"The kyng dude onon *affelle*
Many thousande okes ich telle."
Kyng Alisaunder, 5,240.

* **ą-fĕn'çe,** *s.* [OFFENCE.]

* **ą-fĕnd',** *v.t.* [OFFEND.]

* **ą-fēn'ge,** *v.t.* [A.S. *afeng* = received.] To receive.

"Seint Martha quod was,
As ye hereth of telle,
Hy *afenge* oure Lord in here hous,
As it seith in the Gospelle."
MS., Trin. Col., Oxf., 57. (*Halliwell.*)

* **ą-fe-or'me,** *v.t.* [A.N.] [In Fr. *affermir* = to establish; to confirm.] To confirm.

"Have who so the maistry may,
Afeormed faste is ther deray."
Kyng Alisaunder, 7,356.

* **ą-fe-or'med,** *pa. par.* [AFEORME.]

* **ą-fērd',** *pa. par.* [AFEARED.]

* **ą-fēre** (1), *v.t.* [AFEAR, AFEARED.]

* **ą-fēre'** (2), *v.t.* [A.N.] To be busied, engaged.

"And hoteth him sende, fer and nere,
To his justices lettres hard,
That the contrais beo *aferd*
To frusche the gadelyng, and to bete,
And none of heom on lyve lete."
Kyng Alisaunder, 7,813.

* **ą-fĕr'-ĭd,** * **ą-fērr'e,** * **ą-fērt',** *pa. par.* [AFEARED.]

* **ą-fĕt'-ĭd,** *a.* [A.N.] Shaped.

". . . and wel *a-fetid* is whanne the hed [of a deer] is wel woxen by ordynaunce after the height and the schap, whan the lyndes be wel growe yn the beem by good mesure."—*MS. Bodl.* (*Halliwell.*)

aff, *adv. & prep.* [OFF.] Off. (*Scotch.*)

"O, an' he could hae hauden *aff* the smugglers a bit!"—*Sir Walter Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xi.

af'-fą, *s.* [A West African word.] A weight in use on the Gold Coast, and consisting of two *eggebas*. It is about equal to an ounce.

ăff'-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [In Fr. *affabilité*; Ital. *affabilitate, affabilità, affabilitade*, from Lat. *affabilitas*.] The quality of being affable; courtesy of manners, encouraging strangers or inferiors to approach and converse with one.

". . . envy was disarmed by the blandness of Albemarle's temper and by the *affability* of his deportment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

ăff'-ą-ble, *a.* [In Fr. *affable*; Ital. *affabile*: from Lat. *affabilis* = affable; *affari* = to speak to.]

1. *Of a person's manners, or of himself:* Courteous, so as to invite strangers or inferiors to approach and converse with one.

". . . his manners polite and *affable*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

"An *affable* and courteous gentleman."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

* ¶ Milton applies it to condescension.

"Sent from whose sovereign goodness I adore.
Gentle to me and *affable* hath been
Thy condescension, and shall be honour'd ever."
Milton: P. L., bk. viii.

2. *Of a countenance:* With a soft and gentle expression, so as to encourage approach and conversation, as opposed to FORBIDDING (q.v.).

ăff'-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *affable*; *-ness*.] Affability.

ăff'-ą-blў, *adv.* [AFFABLE.] In an affable manner.

* **ąf-fā'-broŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *affabre* = ingeniously, skilfully: *ad* = to, and *fabre* = in a workmanlike manner; *faber* = a workman.] Made in a workmanlike manner; skilfully or ingeniously manufactured.

* **ăff-ăb-ŭ-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ad* = to, or for, and *fabulatio* = discourse; *fabula* = a story.] The moral of a fable.

* **ăf'-fą-dĭl,** * **ăf-fą-dĭll.** [DAFFODIL.]

* **ąf-faī'e** (pl. *affaies*), *s.* A burden. (*Langtoft.*)

* **ąf-faīed',** *pa. par.* [AFEARED.] Afraid; affrighted, affected. (*Langtoft.*)

* **ąf-fāin',** *v.t.* [Old form of FEIGN (q.v.).] To feign. (*Hall.*)

* **ąf-fāined',** *pa. par.* [AFFAIN.]

ąf-fāir', *s.* [Fr. *affaire*, s.; O. Fr. *afaire*, from *a* = to, and *faire* = to make or do; Ital. *affare* = affair, from *fare* = to do, to make or do; Lat. *facere*, infin. of *facio* = to make.]

A. *Singular:*

I. *Gen.:* Any sort of business.

"2 *Mur.* We have lost best half of our *affair*."
Shakespeare: Macbeth, iii. 3.

"They knew that church government was with him merely an *affair* of State, and that, looking at it as an *affair* of State . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

"The courtship of butterflies is a prolonged *affair*."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, ch. xi.

II. *Specially:*

1. A dispute of a serious character with a gentleman, as an *affair of honour*, that is, a dispute which a mistaken sense of honour makes one think can be settled only by the illogical and criminal expedient of a duel.

2. A partial engagement; a battle on a limited scale.

3. *Colloquially (with a certain measure of contempt):* A thing not striking or remarkable.

"The Plata looks like a noble estuary on the map, but is in truth a poor *affair*."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. viii.

B. *Plural:* Concerns, circumstances, public or private business.

"But that ye also may know my *affairs*, and how I do . . ."—*Ephes.* vi. 21.

". . . he set Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego over the *affairs* of the province of Babylon."—*Dan.* ii. 49.

* **ąf-fāī'-tęn,** * **ą-fāī'-tęn,** * **ą-fā'-tȳ,** *v.t.* [A.N. In Fr. *affaiter* (a term in falconry) = to tame, to domesticate a bird of prey; O. Fr. *afaiter, afaitier* = to prepare, to dispose: akin to *affecter* (*Littré*).]

1. To prepare, to make ready.

"His cookes ben for hym *affaited*."—*Gower*, ed. 1532, f. 130.

2. To instruct.

"He hadde a clergon yonge of age
Whom he hath in his chamber *affaited*."
Gower, ed. 1532, f. 43.

3. To tame, to subdue, to bring under control, to conquer.

"It *afaiteth* the flesh
From folles ful manye."
Piers Ploughman, p. 291.

"As soon as somer come to Yrland he gan wende
Vor to *afaty* that lond, and to wynne ech ende."
Rob. Glouc., p. 179.

* **ąf-făm'-ĭsh,** *v.t.* [Fr. *affamer*; Ital. *affamare*, from Lat. *fames* = hunger, famine.] To famish, to starve, to deprive of food.

"With light thereof I doe myself sustain,
And thereon feed my low *affamisht* hart."
Spenser: Sonn. 85.

* **ąf-făm'-ĭshed,** * **ąf-făm'-ĭsht,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [AFFAMISH.] (See example under the verb.)

* **ąf-făm'-ĭsh-ĭng,** *pr. par. & s.* [AFFAMISH.]

As substantive: The act of starving one, the state of being starved.

"What can be more unjust than for a man to endeavour to raise himself by the *affamishing* of others? Neither can it serve his turn to say, by way of excuse, that the multitude of buyers may be the cause of a dearth."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, Dec. 1, c. 5.

* **ąf-făm'-ĭsh-mĕnt,** *s.* [AFFAMISH.]

"[Christ was] carried into the wilderness . . . for the *affamishment* of his body."—*Bp. Hall: Contemplations*, bk. iv.

* **ăf-făt'-ŭ-ātе,** *a.* [INFATUATE.] Infatuated. (*Milton.*) To be busied, engaged.

* **ăff'-cast,** *s.* [Scotch. *aff* = off; Eng. & Scotch *cast*.] One cast off or out, a castaway.

". . . that he will thinke him to be a reprobate, to be an *aff-cast*, and neuer able to recouer mercie."—*Bruce: Serm. on the Sacr.* (1590).

* **ăff'-cŏme,** *s.* [Scotch *aff* = off; Eng. & Scotch *come*.] (*Scotch.*)

Lit.: A come off, an escape, the issue of a business.

"I hope we'll hae a gude *aff-come*."—*Tennant: Cardinal Beaton*, p. 156.

* **affe,** *v.* [HAVE.]

"That mester *affe* to wynne theem mede."
Ritson: Ancient Songs, i. 47.

* **ąf-fēar'** (1), *v.t.* (pa. par. * *affeared*, &c.). [A.S. *afǽran* = to frighten.] [AFEAR.]

* **ąf-fēar'** (2), *v.t.* [AFFEER, (1).]

* **ąf-fēared',** * **ąf-fēard',** *pa. par.* [AFFEAR.]

* **ąf-fec-ci-oun,** *s.* [AFFECTION.]

ąf-fĕct', *v.t.* [Lat. *affecto, -avi* = to strive after, to pursue, to aim at, to feign (*lit.* = to pretend to); Ger. *affektiren*; Fr. *affecter*; Sp *afectar*; Port. *affectar*; Ital. *affettare*.]

I. To exert an influence upon, or produce an effect upon.

1. *In a general sense (of persons or things):*

"But, though the majority was diminished, the result was not *affected*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

". . . and the balance of maritime power would not be *affected* by an union between Spain and Austria."—*Ibid.*, ch. xxiii.

"The tides were very curiously *affected*."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xiv.

"*Dem.* Chiron, thy ears want wit, thy wit wants edge
And manners to intrude where I am graced;
And may, for aught thou know'st, *affected* be."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 1.

2. *Specially (of persons):*

(*a*) To bring under the influence of a disease or morbid influences.

"The climate *affected* their health and spirits."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

"On the other hand, the laborious part of mankind are much more rarely *affected* by this prolonged form of phthisis."—*Cycl. Pract. Med.*, iv 279.

(*b*) To cause to feel emotion.

"Mine eye *affecteth* mine heart because of all the daughters of my city."—*Lam.* iii. 51.

". . . this old gentleman [Mr. Sagacity] as he told me the story, did himself seem to be greatly *affected* therewith."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progr.*, pt. 2.

(*c*) To render well or ill disposed to.

"*Buck.* Well, then, no more but this: Go, gentle Catesby,
And, as it were far off, sound thou Lord Hastings,
How he doth stand *affected* to our purpose."
Shakesp.: King Richard III., iii. 1.

"But the unbelieving Jews stirred up the Gentiles, and made their minds evil *affected* against the brethren."—*Acts* xiv. 2.

¶ In these senses the part of the verb which generally occurs is the past participle.

II. To inspire with love; to desire, to follow after.

* **1.** To inspire with love, to love.

(*a*) To inspire with love.

"Is thine own heart to thine own face *affected*?"
Can thy right hand seize love upon thy left?"
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis.

(*b*) To love, to like, to be fond of, to be partial to.

"Go, let him have a table by himself;
For he does neither *affect* company,
Nor is he fit for it, indeed."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 2.

2. To desire, to pursue, to strive after, to aim at, to endeavour after.

(*a*) *With a person for the agent* (used in the foregoing senses):

"And He, that wears the crown immortally,
Long guard it yours! If I *affect* it more
Than as your honour, and as your renown,
Let me no more from this obedience rise."
Shakesp.: King Henry IV., Part II., iv. 4.

"For shame, be friends; and join for that you jar.
'Tis policy and stratagem must do
That you *affect*; and so must you resolve."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 1.

"Thy soldier, servant; making peace or war,
As thou *affect'st*."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, i. 3.

(*b*) *With a thing for the agent*: To tend to, to assume.

"The drops of every fluid *affect* a round figure, by the mutual attraction of their parts; as the globe of the earth and sea *affects* a round figure, by the mutual attraction of its parts by gravity."—*Newton: Optics.*

III. To feign, to pretend.

Specially:

1. To pretend to feel as one does not really feel; to be what one is not; or to be acting in one way whilst really doing so in another.

"The old hypocrite had, it was said, while *affecting* reverence and love for his master, given the fatal signal to his master's enemies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

"The interlopers, therefore, determined to *affect* the character of loyal men, who were determined to stand by the throne against the insolent tribunes of the City."—*Ibid.*, ch. xviii.

". . . those who *affected* to observe it made fictitious conveyances to their kinsmen, who held the land merely as trustees, while the great majority set the law at open defiance."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xiii.

2. To prefer or choose for the sake of artifice.

"Great masters of our language, in their most dignified compositions, *affected* to use French words, when English words, quite as expressive and melodious, were at hand."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* **ạf-fĕct'**, * **ạf-fĕct'e**, *s.* [In Ger. *affekt*, fr. Lat. *affectus* = (1) state or disposition of body or mind; (2) love, desire, sympathy.]

† **1.** A property of the mind; an affection or other emotion of the heart.

"It seemeth that as the feet have a sympathy with the head, so the wrists have a sympathy with the heart; we see the *affects* and passions of the heart, and spirits are notably disclosed by the pulse."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, No. 97.

2. Quality or circumstance of anything.

". . . of the influences of heaven, of heat, cold, moisture, drought, qualities active, passive, and the like, have swallowed up the true passages, and processes, and *affects*, and consistencies of matter, and natural bodies."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. IX., § 835.

* **ăf-fĕc'-tāte,** * **ăf-fec-tā'-tĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *affectatus*, pa. par. of *affecto*.] [See AFFECT.] Marked by affectation, far-fetched.

"*Accersitum dictum.* An oration to much *affectate*, or as we saie, to farre fet."—*Elyot: Dict.*

"A style or oration too much *affected* with strange words; a little curious or *affectated*; with too much affectation or curiosity."—*Barret.*

ăf-fĕc-tā'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *affectation*; Ital. *affettazione*, fr. Lat. *affectatio* = an eager desire for; conceit.]

1. Love of or to, fondness for, affection.

(*a*) *With no culpability implied, but the reverse:*

"There are even bonds of *affectation*, bonds of mutual respect, and reciprocal duties between man and wife."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience.*

(*b*) *With some slight culpability implied:*

"In things of their own nature indifferent, if either councils or particular men have at any time, with sound judgment, misliked conformity between the church of God and infidels; the cause thereof hath been somewhat else than only *affectation* of dissimilitude."—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol.*, bk. iv., § 7.

2. An aiming at, a striving after.

"It was not any opposition to the law of Moses, nor any danger threatened to the temple, but pretended sedition and *affectation* of the crown objected, which moved Pilate to condemn him."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, Art. 4.

3. An attempt to appear to possess what one really does not possess, or to be what one is not; pretence, show.

¶ It is sometimes followed by *of*, as "an *affectation of* wit," "an *affectation of* virtue."

"*Affectation.* A curious desire of a thing which nature has not given."—*Rider.*

"Romance! disgusted with deceit,
Far from thy motley court I fly,
Where *Affectation* holds her seat,
And sickly Sensibility."
Byron: Hours of Idleness: To Romance.

ạf-fĕct'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [AFFECT.]

I. *As past participle:* With meanings corresponding to those of the verb.

II. *As adjective:*

* **1.** Beloved.

". . . in all the desperate hours
Of his *affected* Hercules."
Chapman: Iliad, viii. 318.

2. Given to false show; pretending to what is not natural or real; unnatural (applied to persons).

"He is too picked, too spruce, too *affected*, too odd, as it were."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

". . . a most *affected* and pedantic writer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

ạf-fĕct'-ĕd-lȳ, *adv.* [AFFECTED.] In an affected manner.

Specially:

1. Studiously, with laboured intention.

". . . as if they were designed and *affectedly* chosen for that purpose."—*H. More: Decay of Piety.*

"Nothing in beauty, in habit, in action, in motion, can please, that is *affectedly* laboured and overadorned."—*Sprat: Sermon before the King.*

2. In an affected manner; stiffly, unnaturally.

"Perhaps they are *affectedly* ignorant; they are so willing it should be true that they have not attempted to examine it."—*Government of the Tongue*, § 5.

"Some have indeed been so *affectedly* vain as to counterfeit immortality."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, vii. 10.

ạf-fĕct'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [AFFECTED.] Affectation. (*Johnson: Dict.*)

ạf-fĕct'-ẽr, ạf-fĕct'-õr, *s.* [AFFECT.]

1. One who affects or produces an effect on any person or thing.

"I beheld your danger like a lover,
A just *affecter* of thy faith."
Beaumont & Fletcher: Bonduca, iii. 2.

2. One who pretends to anything, or who practises affectation.

"The Jesuits, *affectors* of superiority, and disgracers of all that refuse to depend upon them."—*Sir E. Sandys: State of Religion.*

* **ạf-fĕc'-tę-oŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [AFFECTUOUSLY.]

ạf-fĕc-tĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [AFFECTIBLE.] Capability of being affected.

ạf-fĕc'-tĭ-ble, *a.* [AFFECT.] Able to be affected; that may be affected.

ạf-fĕct'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [AFFECT, *v.*]

1. *As present participle:* With meanings corresponding to those of the verb.

2. *As adjective;* Touching, moving; fitted to excite emotion.

". . . the most *affecting* eloquence."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

¶ In the same sense as *affected.*

"These antick, lisping, *affecting* phantasies, these new tuners of accents."—*Shakesp.: Rom. & Jul.*, ii. 4.

ạf-fĕct'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [AFFECTING.] In an affecting manner; in a way fitted to excite the emotions. (*Todd's Johnson.*)

ạf-fĕc'-tion, * **af-fec-ti-oun,** * **af-fec-ci-oun** (*O. Eng.* & *Scotch*), *s.* [In Fr. *affection*; Ital. *affezione*; Lat. *affectio*, fr. *affectum*, supine of *afficio* = to do something to affect the mind or body: *ad* = to, and *facio* = to make or do.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. The state of being affected.

1. Sympathy of one part of the bodily frame with another. (*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.)

2. State of the mind in general.

". . . there grows
In my most ill-composed *affection*, such
A stanchless avarice that, were I king,"
I should cut off the nobles for their lands."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

3. An emotion of whatever character.

"*Affections*, as joy, grief, fear, and anger, with such like, being, as it were, the sundry fashions and forms of appetite, can neither rise at the sight of a thing indifferent, nor yet choose but rise at the sight of some things."—*Hooker: Eccl. Polity*, bk. i.

4. *Spec.:* A drawing of the mind towards any person or thing, and which does not depart even when that person or thing is absent. It is intermediate between *disposition*, in which there is only a more or less latent tendency, and *passion*, in which there is excitement aroused, especially by the presence of its object. It is chiefly used of parental, filial, or conjugal love, as that mutually existing between a lover and his mistress; but it may be also employed of love for one's country, for a party or principle, or anything capable of exciting regard.

¶ It is followed by *to*, *towards*, *for*, *upon*, or *on*.

"My king is tangled in *affection to*
A creature of the queen's, Lady Anne Bullen."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

"For . . . a grateful *affection* such as the restored Jews had felt *for* the heathen Cyrus."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

"I have reason to distrust mine own judgment; as that which may be overborne by my zeal and *affection to* this cause."—*Bacon.*

"Nor while on Ellen's faltering tongue
Her filial welcomes crowded hung,
Marked she, that fear (*affection's* proof),
Still held a graceful youth aloof."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 22.

"Thyn is *affectioun* of holyneese,
And myn is love, as of a creature."
Chaucer: C. T., 1160-61.

¶ It is sometimes used in the plural. In a good sense—

"All his *affections* are set on his own country."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

Or in a bad sense.

"And they that are Christ's have crucified the flesh with the *affections* [margin, passions] and lusts."—*Galatians* v. 24.

II. A person or thing affected, or constituting an object of love or other passion.

Specially:

* (*O. Scotch*): Relationship, affinity, consanguinity.

"That na persone offerit to pass vponn assyasis salbe repellit quhan thai attene to the partie aduersar in the lyke, or nerrar greis of that same sort of *affectiouns*."—*Acts James VI.* (1567), (ed. 1814), p. 44.

B. *Abnormally:*

1. Affectation.

"There was nothing in it that could indict the author of *affection*."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

2. A motion or utterance.

"Every *affection* of theirs was an oracle."—*Andrewes: Sermons*, v. 57.

C. *Technically:*

1. *Med.:* A disease or a morbid symptom affecting the body.

"Local palsy seated in either extremity is mostly, as all the other forms of local palsy, found as the first step or stage to a more extended *affection*."—*Cycl. Pract. Med.*, iii. 251.

2. *Mental Phil. and Ethics:* The same as A., I. 4 (q.v.).

3. *Painting:* Passion represented on the canvas in a lively manner.

"*Affection* is the lively representment of any passion whatsoever; as if the figures stood not upon a cloth or board, but as if they were acting upon a stage."—*Wotton: Architecture.*

4. *Math. and Nat. Phil.:* An essential attribute, quality, or property of a number, quantity, magnitude, body, or anything.

"The certainty and accurateness which is attributed to what mathematicians deliver, must be restrained to what they teach concerning those purely-mathematical disciplines, arithmetick and geometry; where the *affections* of quantity are abstractedly considered."—*Boyle.*

"The mouth being necessary to conduct the voice to the shape of its cavity, necessarily gives the voice some particular *affection* of sound in its passage before it comes to the lips."—*Holder: Elements of Speech.*

† **ạf-fĕc'-tion,** *v.t.* [From the substantive.] *Vulgar:* To show affection to, to love.

"*Eva.* But can you *affection* the 'oman?"
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, i. 1.

ạf-fĕc′-tion-ạte, *a.* [In Ital. *affezzionato.*]

A. *Of persons:*

1. Of a loving disposition, tending to love, amorous.

"Frugal, *affectionate*, sober, and withal
Keenly industrious."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

"From his epistles it appears that St. Paul was a man of warm feelings and of *affectionate* disposition."—*Duke of Somerset: Christian Theology.*

2. Inspired with intense and loving veneration for.

"Man, in his love to God and desire to please Him, can never be too *affectionate*."—*Spratt.*

† 3. Strongly in favour of. (Followed by *to.*)

"As for the Parliament, it presently took fire; being *affectionate* of old *to* the war of France."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

* 4. Affected.

"Wise rather than *affectionate* and singular."—*Brooks: Works*, i. 226.

* 5. Angry, impetuous.

B. *Of things:* Indicating or expressing love.

". . . in his speech, assured them in gracious and *affectionate* language . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxxv.

* **ạf-fĕc′-tion-āte,** *v.t.* [From the adjective.] To inspire with love to; to dispose or incline to. (Generally in passive voice, and specially in past participle.)

"Be kindly *affectionated* one to another."—*New Testament, Cambridge* (1683).

* **ạf-fĕc′-tion-ā-tĕd,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [Affectionate, *v.*]

* **ạf-fĕc′-tion-ạte-lў,** *adv.* [Affectionate.] In an affectionate manner.

"So, being *affectionately* desirous of you . . ."—1 *Thess.* ii. 8.

ạf-fĕc′-tion-ạte-ness, *s.* [Affectionate.] The quality of being affectionate; fondness, affection.

"They [the letters of Cowper] unite the playfulness of a child, the *affectionateness* of a woman, and the strong sense of a man."—*Quarterly Review*, No. 59, p. 185.

ạf-fĕc′-tioned, *a.*

1. Disposed. (Generally in composition.)

"Be kindly *affectioned* one to another."—*Rom.* xii. 10.

* 2. Imbued with affectation.

"An *affectioned* ass, that cons state without book, and utters it by great swaths."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

† **ạf-fĕc′-tious,** *a.* [Affect.] Affectionate.

"Kisse of true kindness and *affectious* love."
Tragedy of Nero (1607).

ạf-fĕc′-tious-lў, *adv.* [Affectious.] In an affecting manner; so as to produce an effect. (*Johnson: Dict.*)

† **ạf-fĕc′-tive,** *a.* [In Fr. *affectif.*] Fitted to affect, moving.

(*a*) *Of persons:*

"He was an instructive and grave preacher; more instructive than *affective*."—*Burnet: Hist. of his Own Times* (1686).

(*b*) *Of things:*

"Pain is so uneasy a sentiment, that very little of it is enough to corrupt every enjoyment: and the effect God intends this variety of ungrateful and *affective* sentiments should have on us, is to reclaim our affections from this valley of tears."—*Rogers.*

* **ạf-fĕc′-tive-lў,** *adv.* [Affective.] In such a way as to affect. (*Todd: Johnson's Dict.*)

ạf-fĕct′-ŏr, *s.* [Affecter.]

* **ạf-fĕc′-tu-ạl,** *a.* [Effectual.]

ăf-fĕc′-tu-ạl-lў, *adv.* [Affect.] Passionately.

". . . concerning yo[r] favo[r] which I most *affectually* coveyte."—*Cott. MSS.*

ạf-fĕc-tu-ŏs′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Low Lat. *affectuositas*, fr. Class. Lat. *affectuosus* = full of inclination or love.] The quality of being full of love or other passion; passionateness. (*Johnson: Dict.*)

* **ạf-fĕc′-tu-oŭs,** *a.* [In Ital. *affettuoso;* Lat. *affectuosus* = full of love; from *affectus* = (1) state or disposition of body or mind, (2) sympathy, love.] Affectionate. (*Scotch.*)

"We aucht to lufe our self and ss our nichtbour with ane *affectuous* and trew lufe unfeynitly."—*Archbp. Hamilton: Catech.* (1551).

* **ạf-fĕc′-tu-oŭs-lў,** * **ạf-fĕc′-tę-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Affectuous.]

1. Affectionately.

"I have sought hym desirously,
I have sought hym *affectuously*."
Relig. Antiq., ii. 157.

"After hys death his life again was daily wished and *affecteously* emong his subjectes desyred."—*Hall: Edward IV.*, f. 61.

2. Passionately.

"To locke up the gates of true knowledge from them that *affectuously* seketh it to the glory of God, is a property belongynge onlye to the hypocritish Pharisees and fa[l]se lawyers."—*Leland: New Year's Gift.*

* **ạf-fēe′-ble,** *v.t.* [Fr. *affaiblir, affoiblir.*] To enfeeble.

". . . the *affeebled* membera."—*Harrison: Descrip. of Eng.*, p. 214.

† **ạf-fēer′** (1), * **ạf-fēar′,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *afeurer* = to fix a price officially; Low Lat. *afforo: ad* = to, and *forum, forus* = price (*Skeat*).]

Old Law: To confirm.

"Goodness dares not check thee! wear thou thy wrongs,
The title is *affeered!*—Fare thee well, lord:
I would not be the villain that thou think'st."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

† **ạf-fēer′** (2), *v.t.* [Afferor.]

Law: To reduce a vague and excessive penalty to one that is fixed and moderate. (*Huloet.*)

† **ạf-fēered′** (1 & 2), *pa. par.* [Affeer (1 & 2).]

ạf-fēer′-ẽr, *s.* [Affeer (2).] One who affeers, that is, reduces a vague and excessive penalty to one moderate and certain.

ạf-fēer′-ĭng (1 & 2), *pr. par.* [Affeer (1 & 2).]

ạf-fēer′-mĕnt, *s.* [Affeer (2).] The act or process of affeering, or reducing a vague and excessive penalty to one that is fixed and moderate.

ạf-fēer′-ŏr, *s.* [Afferor.]

* **ạf-fĕnd′e,** *v.t.* [Offend.]

ăf′-fẽr-ânunt, *pr. par.* [Affere (2), *v.*] Belonging to, attaching to; forming a distinguishing mark or characteristic of.

ạf-fẽr′-dĕde, *pa. par.* [Afeared.]

* **ạf-fēre′** (1), *v.t.* [Afear.]

* **ạf-fēre′** (2), *v.t.* [A.N. *afferer* = to belong.] To belong to, to pertain to, to be a distinguishing mark or characteristic of.

"He was then buryed at Winchester in royall wise,
As to suche a prince of reason should *affere*."
Hardyng: Chron., p. 106.

* **ạf-fēre′** (*Eng.*), **ạf-fēr′, ạ-fēir′, ęf-fēir′, ęf-fēre′** (*all Scotch*). [Affair.]

1. Business affairs. (*Scotch.*)

"Quhen the king had left the spering,
Hys charge to the gud king tauld he
And he eald his wad bythly se
Hys brothyr, and se the *afer*
Off that cuntré, and of thar wer."
Barbour, xvi. 27, *MS.* (*Jamieson.*)

2. Warlike preparation, equipment for war. (*Scotch.*)

"Erll Patrik, with xx. thousand, but lett
Befor Dunbar a stalwart sage he sett
The told Wallace off Patrikis gret *afer*."
Wallace, viii. 166, *MS.* (*Jamieson.*)

3. Appearance, show. (*Scotch.*)

"But off thair noble gret *afer*
Thair service, na thair realté
Ye sall her na thing now for me."
Barbour, ii. 182, *MS.* (*Jamieson.*)

4. Countenance, demeanour, deportment. (*Eng. & Scotch.*)

"That fre answered with fayr *afeir*
And said, 'Schir, mercie for your mycht.
Thus man I bow and ar your hecht.'"
Murning Maiden. (*Maitland Poems*, p. 207.)

ăf-fẽr-ĕnt, *a.* [Lat. *afferens*, pr. par. of *affero* = to bear or carry: *ad* = to, and *fero* = to bear.]

Phys.: Bringing to, conducting to, as opposed to *efferent* = bearing or conducting away from. [Efferent.]

". . . these vessels being styled *afferent* as they enter the gland, and *efferent* as they leave it."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 274.

"The terms *efferent* and *afferent* are only so far applicable to certain nerves, as they refer to the direction in which such nerves appear to propagate the change produced in them, or to the position at which the effects of the stimulation become manifest, that direction having reference to the point at which the stimulus is designed to act."—*Ibid.*, p. 231.

"Of these fibres, some are *afferent*, or incident, others *efferent*, or reflex; and these two kinds have an immediate but unknown relation to each other, so that each *afferent* nerve has its proper efferent one, the former being excitor and the latter motor."—*Ibid.*, pp. 322-3.

* **ạf-fē′ris, ạf-fē′irs,** *impersonal v.t.* [O. Fr. *affiert*, impers. v. = belongs to, from Lat. *affert*, 3rd sing. pres. ind. of *affero* = to bring to: *ad* = to, and *fero* = to bring.] (*Scotch.*)

1. Becomes, belongs to, is proper or expedient.

"I sall als frely in all thing
Hald it, as it *afferis* to king."
Barbour, i. 162, *MS.* (*Jamieson.*)

2. Is proportionate, corresponds.

". . . great sums *affeiring* to their condition and rank, and quality of their crimes."—*Acts Council* (1683). (*Wodrow*, ii. 3, 181.)

* **ạf-fẽrm′,** *v.t.* [Affirm.]

* **ạf-fẽrm′-id,** *pa. par.* [Affirmed.]

ạf-fẽr′-ŏr, ạf-fēer′-ŏr, *s.* [From A.N. *affeurer* = to tax, assess, moderate.] [Affeer.]

Law: One appointed in court leets, and sometimes elsewhere, to act with others in deciding upon oath what amount of penalty should be inflicted on any one who has committed an offence to which no precise punishment is attached, but the amount of which is left to be settled when all the circumstances are taken into account.

* **ạf-fē′se,** *v.t.* [Deriv. uncertain. Halliwell believes that it has no affinity to A.S. *phesian* = to drive away, or to *pheeze*, with which Richardson connects it. He thinks it is from Old Eng. *fesyne* = to make afraid. Used in *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 158.] To frighten.

"She for a while was well sore *affesed*."
Browne: Shepherd's Pipe, ecl. 1.

* **ạf-fēsed′,** *pa. par.* [Affese.]

ạf-fē-tū-ō′-sō, *adv.* [In Ital. an *adj.*, not an *adv.* = affectionate, obliging, kind: fr. *affetto* = love, affection.]

Music: In a smooth, tender, affecting manner, and hence to be performed slowly rather than quick. It is much the same as *con affetto.*

† **ăff′-gāte,** *s.* [Scotch *aff* = off; *gate* = manner.] A mode of disposing of. (Used specially of merchandise.) (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson: Dict. Suppl.*)

† **aff-hand** (either as one word, *aff hand;* or as a compound, *aff-hand*), *adv.* & *a.* Off hand.

"Wer't my case, yet clear it up *aff-hand*."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 154.

† **aff-hands,** *s.* Off-hands, hands off.

". . . but *aff-hands* is fair play."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. iv.

ạf-fī′-ạnce, * **ạf-fў-ạunce,** *s.* [Norm.-Fr. *affiaunce* = confidence; Ital. *fidanza, fidenza* = confidence; Sp. *fianza* = bail, surety; Low Lat. *fidantia*, fr. Lat. *fides* = faith.] [See the verb.]

1. A contract of marriage, betrothal; the solemn pledging of faith to marry a certain person, or give a certain person in marriage.

"At last such grace I found, and means I wrought,
That I that lady to my spouse had won;
Accord of friends, consent of parents sought,
Affyaunce made, my happiness begun."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iv. 21.

"In many countries it is necessary to tarry long in the vestibule of the temple before advancing to the altar under the title of *affiances*."—*Bowring: Bentham's Works*, i. 357.

2. Affinity, connection.

". . . religion and superstition have more *affiance*, though the one be light and the other darkness, than superstition and profaneness, which are both vicious extremities."—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol.*, v., § 65.

3. Implicit, or at least strong, trust in man or in God.

"Ah! what's more dangerous than this fond *affiance?*
Seems he a dove? his feathers are but borrowed."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Part II., iii. 1.

"There can be no surer way to success, than by disclaiming all confidence in ourselves, and referring the events of things to God with an implicit *affiance*."—*Atterbury: Sermons.*

ạf-fī′-ạnce, *v.t.* [From the substantive (q.v.). Fr. *fiancer* = to betroth; Sp. *afianzar* = to bail, to fix with ropes; Ital. *fidanzare* = to caution, to guarantee, to betroth: from Lat. *fides* = faith, trust.] [Affy, Affidavit.]

1. To betroth one in marriage; solemnly and ceremoniously to promise one in marriage.

"Halifax's only son had been *affianced* to the Lady Mary Finch, Nottingham's daughter."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. To inspire with confidence.

"Doubt you the gods? Lo! Pallas' self descends,
Inspires thy counsels, and thy toils attends.
In me *affianc'd*, fortify thy breast."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xx., 57—60.

"Pay due devotions to the martial maid,
And rest, *affianc'd* in her guardian aid."
Ibid., iv. 991-2.

"Stranger (replied the prince), securely rest,
Affianc'd in our faith; henceforth our guest."
Ibid., xv. 304-5.

ạf-fī′-ạnçed, *pa. par. & a.* [AFFIANCE, *v.*]

As adjective:

"It is Baptiste, and his *affianced* maiden."
Longfellow: Blind Girl of Castel-Cuillé.

ạf-fī′-ạn-çẽr, *s.* [AFFIANCE.] One who affiances; one who makes a contract of marriage between two people.

ạf-fī′-ạn-çĭng, *pr. par.* [AFFIANCE, *v.*]

* **ạf-fĭçh′e,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *afficher*, from Lat. *figo* = to fix.] [AFFIX.] To fix, to settle.

"Of that they sen a womman riche
Ther wol they alle here love *affiche*."
Gower MS. (*Halliwell.*)

† **ăf-fī-dā′-tion,** *s.* [Law Lat. *affido* = to pledge one's faith.] [AFFIDAVIT.] A contract of mutual fidelity.

ăf-fī-dā′-vĭt, *s.* [Law Lat., third pers. sing. pret. indic. of *affido*, pret. *affidavi* = to plight one's faith; Class. Lat. *ad* = to, and *fido* = to trust; *fides* = trust, faith.]

Law: Properly a voluntary affirmation or solemn declaration sworn to before a person at liberty to administer an oath. The affidavit must give the name and address of the person stating the facts within his own cognisance, and the exact sources from which other facts are drawn. If lawyers present affidavits loosely drawn up, their expenses are disallowed when costs are taxed. [MOTION.]

". . . an *affidavit* (the perfect tense of the verb *affido*) being a voluntary oath before some judge or officer of the court, to evince the truth of certain facts, upon which the motion is grounded; though no such *affidavit* is necessary for payment of money into court."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. xx.

"Count Rechteren should have made *affidavit* that his servants had been affronted; and then Monsieur Mesnager would have done him justice."—*Spectator*, No. 481.

* *Affidavit Office in Chancery:* An office for the reception and custody of affidavits. It was abolished by 15 & 16 Vict., c. 87, ss. 27 & 29, and its functions transferred to the Clerks of Records and Writs.

* **ạf-fīe′,** *v.t.* [AFFY.]

* **ạf-fīed′,** *pa. par. & a.* [AFFY.]

* **ạ-fīle, * ạ-fīle,** *v.t.* [Fr. *affiler;* Ital. *affilare* = to sharpen; Sp. *afilar;* fr. Fr. *fil* = an edge; Lat. *filum* = a thread.] To rub, to polish. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"For when he hath his tonge *afiled*
With soft speche and with lesynge."
Gower: Conf. Amant., bk. i.

* **ạf-fĭl′-ĭ-ạ-ble,** *a.* [AFFILIATE.] That may be affiliated; chargeable as a result. (With *on* or *upon.*)

"*Affiliable* upon the force which the sun radiates."
—*Herbert Spencer: First Principles*, ch. xvii.

ạf-fĭl′-ĭ-ăte, *v.t.* [Fr. *affilier*, fr. Lat. *ad* = to, and *filius* = a son.]

1. To adopt into one's family as a son or daughter.

2. To attempt legally to fix the paternity of an illegitimate child on one.

". . . hence there would be no medical ground for *affiliating* the child to one man rather than the other."—*Taylor: Med. Juris.*, ch. lxix.

3. To adopt as a member of a political or other society; or to adopt a society as a branch of a larger and more extensive one with the same aim.

"*Affiliated* in every garrison with the Jacobin club."
—*Ryde: Lamartine's Girondists*, bk. i., § 19.

4. To attribute to.

"Upon him, in general, all rites and ceremonies of unknown antiquity were *affiliated*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xi., pt. i., § 18.

ạf-fĭl′-ĭ-ā-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [AFFILIATE.]

ạf-fĭl′-ĭ-ā-tĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [AFFILIATE.]

ạf-fĭl-ĭ-ā′-tion, *s.* [Fr. *affiliation*, from Low Lat. *affiliatio*, from Lat. *ad* = to; *filius* = a son.]

1. Adoption of a child into a family.

2. *Law:* Legal assignment of an illegitimate child to the real or reputed father.

"Questions of paternity are involved in those relating to *affiliation*."—*Taylor: Med. Juris.*, ch. lxix.

Affiliation order: An order from a court of law designed for this purpose.

3. The initiation of one into a political or other society; also the adoption of a smaller society by a larger and more powerful one having the same aim.

* **ạf-fĭn′-ạġe,** *s.* [Fr. *affinage.*] The refining of metals. (*Skinner: Dict.*)

* **ạf-fīne,** *s.* [Lat. *affinis*, s. = a relative; adj. = (1) at the border (*ad finem*); hence, bordering, (2) connected with.] A relative.

". . . as *affines* and alyes to the holy orders."
Hall: Henry VII., f. 50.

ạf-fīne (1), *v.t.* [From AFFINE, *s.* (q.v.)] To join in *affinity.*

". . . Now, sir, be judge yourself,
Whether I in any just term am *affin'd*
To love the Moor." *Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 1.

"If partially *affin'd*, or leagued in office,
Thou dost deliver more or less than truth,
Thou art no soldier." *Ibid.*, ii. 3.

* **ạf-fīne** (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *affiner.*] To refine. (*Skinner: Dict.*)

* **ạf-fīned′** (1 & 2), *pa. par.* [AFFINE (1 & 2).]

* **ạf-fĭn′-ĭng** (1 & 2), *pr. par.* [AFFINE, *v.* (1 & 2).]

af-fĭn′-ĭ-ta-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [AFFINITY.] By means of affinity.

ạf-fĭn′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [In Ger. *affinität;* Fr. *affinité;* Ital. *affinità*, fr. Lat. *affinitas* = (1) neighbourhood, (2) relationship by marriage, (3) union, connection.]

I. *Ordinary Language & Law:*

1. *Lit.:* The relationship contracted by marriage between a husband and his wife's kindred, or between a wife and her husband's kindred. It is opposed to consanguinity, or natural relationship by blood. It is of three kinds: (1) *direct*, viz., that subsisting between a husband and his wife's blood relations, and *vice versa;* (2) *secondary*, or that which subsists between a husband and his wife's relations by marriage; and (3) *collateral*, or that which subsists between a husband and the relations of his wife's relations.

¶ The word *affinity* in this, as other meanings, may be followed by *with*, *to*, or *between.*

"And Solomon made *affinity* with Pharaoh king of Egypt, and took Pharaoh's daughter, and brought her into the city of David."—1 *Kings* iii. 1.

". . . The Moor replies,
That he you hurt is of great fame in Cyprus,
And great *affinity*."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 1.

"He would doubtless gladly have avoided the scandal which must be the effect of a mortal quarrel between persons bound together by the closest ties of consanguinity and *affinity*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

2. Connections (not necessarily by 1.); associates.

3. *Fig.:* The resemblance produced, more or less remotely, by a common origin between languages now in many respects distinct. Or generally, the similarity between things which essentially resemble each other.

"There is a close *affinity* between imposture and credulity."—*Lewis: Influence of Authority*, ch. iii.

II. *Biol. Sing. & plur.:* A resemblance, or resemblances, on essential points of structure between species, genera, orders, classes, &c., really akin to each other, and which should be placed side by side in any natural system of classification. To this Mr. Darwin would add that the resemblances arise from the fact that the species in which they occur were derived at a more or less remote date from a common ancestor. *Affinity* differs from "*analogy*, the latter term being applied to resemblances between animals or plants not really akin, but which ought to be more or less widely separated in classifications. Thus the falcons, the hawks, the eagles, &c., are related to each other by genuine affinity; but the similarity on certain points, such as the possession of retractile claws, between the raptorial birds and the feline race of mammals, is one only of analogy.

"We can understand, on these views, the very important distinction between real *affinities* and analogical or adaptive resemblances."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. xiii.

". . . the nature of the *affinities* which connect together whole groups of organisms."—*Ibid.*, pt. i., ch. i.

III. *Chemistry:*

1. Chemical affinity, or chemical attraction, is the force by which union takes place between two or more elements to form a chemical compound. According to another definition, it is a force exerted between two or more bodies at an infinitely minute distance apart, by which they give rise to a new substance having different properties to those of its component parts. Elements have the greatest affinity for other elements which differ most in their chemical properties. Thus H has great affinity for Cl and O, but the affinity between O and Cl is much weaker. Acids unite readily with alkalies, most metals with sulphur. When two salts are mixed together they are decomposed if an insoluble substance can be formed: thus $AgNO_3 + NaCl$ yields $NaNO_3$ and insoluble AgCl, and $BaCl_2 + MgSO_4$ yields $MgCl_2$ and insoluble $BaSO_4$. A strong acid generally expels a weaker one, as H_2SO_4 expels HCl or CO_2, and CO_2 precipitates SiO_2; but when two salts are fused, if a more volatile compound is formed, it is driven off, as when NH_4Cl is heated with dry $CaCO_3$, then $(NH_4)_2CO_3$ volatises. SiO_2 fused with salts expels the strongest acids and forms silicates. Iron filings heated to redness in a tube decomposes the vapour of water, but H_2 passed over red-hot oxide of iron reduces it to a metallic state. These reactions are due to the diffusion of gases, the resulting gas being diffused through the mass of vapour passing through the tube. The relative affinities between different substances varies with their temperature, insolubility, and power of vaporisation. The nascent state is favourable to chemical combination: thus H and N unite readily when organic matter containing N is decomposed by heat or putrefaction, also H with S. This is due to the bonds of the atoms being liberated at the moment of decomposition. *Disposing affinity* is the action of a third body, which brings about the union of two other bodies, as $Ag + SiO_2$ and alkali forms a silicate of silver; Pt is attacked by fused KHO. Organic decompositions in the presence of caustic alkali, or lime, are also examples. Catalysis is the action of a body to bring about a chemical reaction whilst the body itself undergoes no perceptible change, as MnO_2 in the preparation of O from $KClO_3$. Certain chemical compounds at high temperatures are dissociated from each other, as NH_4Cl at high temperatures forms $NH_3 + HCl$. Chemical union is promoted by finely dividing the substances; thus finely-divided metals, as iron or lead, take fire in the air, uniting with O. Alteration of temperature alters the affinity; thus mercury heated to its boiling-point absorbs oxygen, which it liberates at a higher temperature; also BaO absorbs O at a low heat, forming BaO_2, and gives it off at higher temperatures. Strong bases generally replace weaker bases; thus alkalies precipitate oxides of iron, &c.

"The *affinity* which held together the elements of the organic substances is destroyed by the cause which occasioned their death, and they are set free to obey new *affinities* and form new compounds."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 12.

2. *Affinity of solution* is such an affinity as exists between a soluble salt and the fluid in which it is dissolved. Till the liquid is saturated with the salt the two can combine in an indefinite ratio, instead of being limited to the fixed proportions in which alone chemical affinity operates.

IV. *Nat. Phil. Current affinity:* The force of voltaic electricity.

V. *Psychol.:* An alleged attraction existing between persons, generally of the opposite sex; a supposed union or attraction of minds. Also the person exerting such influence. (A doctrine of spiritualism.)

* **ạf-fīre′,** *adv.* [AFIRE.]

ạf-fĭrm′, * ạf-fẽrme′, *v.t. & i.* [In Fr. *affirmer;* Sp. *afirmar;* Port. *affirmar;* Ital. *affermare, affirmare*, all fr. Lat. *affirmo* = (1) to make steady, to corroborate, (2) to assert positively: *ad* used intensively; *firmo* = to strengthen; *firmus* = firm.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To strengthen, to confirm.

"The Pape set that terme, for his hopyng
The pes thei suld *afferme*, for dred of harder cas."
R. Brunne, p. 316.

¶ See also B.

2. To assert positively, to allege confidently, to aver. (Followed by the objective case or by *that*, introducing the statement asserted.)

(*a*) *In a general sense:*

". . . a mere speculative proposition which many members might be willing to *affirm* without scrutinising it severely."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

"And they said unto her, Thou art mad. But she constantly *affirmed* that it was even so."—*Acts* xii. 15.

(*b*) *Spec.* (*Scripture*): To teach dogmatically, to preach.

". . . these things I will that thou *affirm* constantly."—*Titus* iii. 8.

II. *Technically:*

Law & Ord. Lang.: To confirm the judgment of a legal decision; to ratify a law.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To declare strongly or positively.

2. *Law:* To make a declaration solemnly before a court of law, or before a magistrate, with the object of confirming a fact; or to having an affirmation administered to (one) by way of confirmation, or as a substitute for an oath: as, The witness *affirmed* to the fact; or, He was *affirmed* to the fact. (*Webster.*)

† **ạf-fīrm′-ạ-ble,** *a.* [AFFIRM.] That may be affirmed.

"Those attributes and conceptions that were applicable and *affirmable* of him when present, are now *affirmable* and applicable to him though past."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

* **ạf-fīrm′-ạ-blў,** *adv.* [AFFIRMABLE.] In a way capable of affirmation; with certainty.

"I cannot wryte of such *affirmably*."—*Hardyng Chron.*, f. 58.

ạf-fīrm′-ạnce, * **ạf-fīrm′-âunce,** *s.* [Lat. *affirmans*, pr. par. of *affirmo.*] [AFFIRM.]

1. Confirmation, ratification of a voidable act.

"This statute did but restore an ancient statute, which was itself also made but in *affirmance* of the common law."—*Bacon.*

† 2. Affirmation, declaration.

"And e'en when sober truth prevails throughout,
They swear it, till *affirmance* breeds a doubt."
Cowper: Conversation.

ạf-fīrm′-ạnt, *s.* [Lat. *affirmans.*] [AFFIRMANCE.]

1. *Gen.:* One who makes an affirmation.

2. *Specially. Law:* One who makes a solemn declaration in lieu of an oath.

ăf-fīrm-ā′-tion, *ăf-fўrm-ā′-çў-ŏn, *s.* [In Fr. *affirmation;* Sp. *afirmacion;* Ital. *affermazione*, all fr. Lat. *affirmatio.*] [AFFIRM.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. The act of affirming anything.

1. The act of confirming anything.

"The learned in the laws of our land observe, that our statutes sometimes are only the *affirmation* or ratification of that which by common law was held before."—*Hooker.*

2. The act of asserting anything confidently.

"This gentleman vouches, upon warrant of bloody *affirmation*, his to be more virtuous and less attemptable than any of our ladies."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 4.

† **II.** The state of being affirmed, confirmed, or confidently asserted.

III. The thing confirmed, the assertion confidently made.

". . . allowed the *affirmation* of a Quaker to be received in criminal cases."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Logic:* The combination of the two terms of a proposition so as to produce a statement or judgment.

2. *Law:* The act of affirming in the sense of solemnly declaring in a court of law that certain testimony about to be given is true. Also the statement made. First, the Quakers and Moravians, who objected on conscientious grounds to take oaths, were allowed to make solemn affirmations instead; now, every one objecting to take an oath has the same privilege; but, as is just, false affirmations, no less than false oaths, are liable to the penalties of perjury.

ạf-fīrm′-ạt-ĭve, *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *affirmatif;* Sp. *affirmativo;* Ital. *affermativo*, all from Lat. *affirmativus.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Confirmatory, imparting confirmation to.

2. Positive; dogmatical in assertion.

"Be not confident and *affirmative* in an uncertain matter; but report things modestly and temperately, according to the degree of that persuasion which is, or ought to be, begotten by the efficacy of the authority or the reason inducing thee."—*Taylor.*

3. Pertaining to that which asserts, as opposed to denying a statement or proposition.

". . . rather answers to objections than the adequate materials of *affirmative* conviction."—*Gladstone: Studies of Homer*, i. 70.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Logic & Gram.:* In the same sense as **A.**, I. 3.

* 2. *Algebra:* Positive, as opposed to negative; having the sign *plus* + denoting addition, as opposed to *minus* − denoting subtraction.

"As in algebra, where *affirmative* quantities vanish or cease, there negative ones begin; so in mechanicks, where attraction ceases, there a repulsive virtue ought to succeed."—*Newton: Optics*

B. *As substantive:* That which affirms, as opposed to that which denies.

¶ Used with the definite article before it.

1. *In a general sense:*

"For the *affirmative* we are now to answer such proofs of theirs, as have been before alleged."—*Hooker.*

"Whether there are such beings or not, 'tis sufficient for my purpose, that many have believed the *affirmative*."—*Dryden.*

"The question is, of course, wholly distinct from that higher one, whether there exists a Creator and Ruler of the universe; and this has been answered in the *affirmative* by the highest intellects that have ever lived."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. ii.

2. *Specially. Parliamentary or other voting:* That side of a question voted on which affirms, in opposition to that which denies.

"The Whigs, who had a decided majority in the Lower House, were all for the *affirmative*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. *Logic:* An *affirmative pregnant* is an affirmative implying a negation.

ạf-fīrm′-ạt-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [AFFIRMATIVE.]

1. In an affirmative manner, positively.

". . . to the end that though I cannot positively or *affirmatively* advise your majesty, or propound unto you framed particulars."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learn.*, bk. i.

2. "Yes" in place of "no." In a way to render support to a motion submitted to one.

"The people answered *affirmatively*."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. IV.

* **ạf-fīrmed′,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [AFFIRM.]

ạf-fīrm′-ĕr, *s.* [AFFIRM.] One who affirms.

"If by the word virtue, the *affirmer* intends our whole duty to God and man, and the denier, by the word virtue, means only courage, or at most our duty toward our neighbour, without including in the idea of it the duty which we owe to God."—*Watts: Logic.*

ạf-fīrm′-ĭng, *pr. par.* [AFFIRM.]

ạf-fĭx′, *v.t.* (pa. par. *affixed, affixt*). [Lat. *affixus*, pa. par. of *affigo* = to fasten to, to fix on: *ad* = to, and *figo* = to fix; supine *fixum.*] [See AFFICHE.]

I. *Lit.:* To fix to the end of, to append to, to annex, to subjoin; also to fix to any part of.

". . . the Great Seal was *affixed*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

". . . whereas should they [white cabbage butterflies] *affix* them [their eggs] to the leaves of a plant improper for their food."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To fix. (Followed by *on* or *upon.*)

"Her modest eyes, abashed to behold
So many gazers as on her do stare,
Upon the lowly ground *affixed* are."—*Spenser.*

2. To connect with, to unite with.

"He that has settled in his mind determined ideas, with names *affixed* to them, will be able to discern their differences one from another."—*Locke.*

ăf′-fĭx, *s.* (pl. **ăf′-fĭx-ĕs,** * **ăf-fĭx′-ạ).** [In Ger. *affixum;* Fr. *affixe*, fr. Lat. *affixus*, pl. n. *affixa* = joined to, pa. par. of *affigo.*] [AFFIX, *v.*] A word or a portion of a word united to the latter portion of another one, and in general modifying its signification; a suffix.

¶ The plural of this word came into the English language first as *affixa.*

"In the Hebrew language the noun has its *affixa*, to denote the pronouns possessive or relative."—*Clarke: Latin Grammar.*

". . . fashioning that new-learned language to their own innovation of points, *affixes*, and conjugations."—*Howell: Lett.*, ii. 60.

ạf-fĭxed′, * **ạf-fĭxt′,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [AFFIX.]

ạf-fĭx′-ĭng, *pr. par.* [AFFIX.]

† **ạf-fĭx′-ĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Lat. *affixio* = an addition, or supplement.] The act of affixing; the state of being affixed, or fixed to anything.

"Six several times do we find that Christ shed his blood: in his circumcision, in his agonies, in his crowning, in his scourging, in his *affixion*, in his transfixion."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, ii. 339

* **ạf-fĭxt′,** *pa. par.* [AFFIX.]

* **ạf-fĭx′-tūre,** *s.* [AFFIX, *v.*] That which is affixed. (*Drake.*)

¶ Now superseded by FIXTURE (q.v.).

ạf-flā′-tion, *s.* [AFFLATUS.] The act of blowing or breathing upon; the state of being blown or breathed upon.

ạf-flā′-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a blowing or breathing on, a blast, a breath: *afflatum*, supine of *affio* = to blow on: or *ad* = to, and *flatus* = a blowing, a breathing; *flo* = to blow.]

I. *Lit.:* A breath or blast of wind.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Theol.:* The inspiration by the Spirit of God of a prophet, imparting to him power to see such future events as God may be pleased to reveal to him.

"The poet writing against his genius, will be like a prophet without his *afflatus*."—*Spence: On the Odyssey.*

2. *Ord. Lang.:* The divine impartation to poets and others of genius.

ạf-flĭct′, *v.t.* [From Lat. *afflictus*, pa. par. of *affligo* = (1) to fling, strike, or dash against or down; (2) to damage, to ruin, to weaken, to cast down: *ad* = to, and *fligo* = to strike, to strike down.]

1. To inflict on one for some considerable time, or even for a briefer period, bodily pain or anything else fitted to produce mental distress.

"Therefore they did set over them taskmasters to *afflict* them with their burdens."—*Exod.* i. 11.

2. To cast down in mind, to make the mind distressed; to trouble.

(*a*) *In a general sense:*

"The mother was so *afflicted* at the loss of a fine boy, who was her only son, that she died for grief of it."—*Addison: Spectator.*

† (*b*) *Spec.* (*reciprocally*): To practise self-humiliation as a religious duty.

"And this shall be a statute for ever unto you: that in the seventh month, on the tenth day of the month, ye shall *afflict* your souls, and do no work at all, whether it be one of your own country, or a stranger that sojourneth among you."—*Lev.* xvi. 29.

* **ạf-flĭct′,** *s.* [AFFLICT, *v.*] A conflict.

"Continual *affict* with his enemies."—*Becon: Works*, ii. 542.

ạf-flĭct′-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [AFFLICT.]

"Say, spirit! whither hath she fled
To hide her poor *afflicted* head?"
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, c. vii.

ạf-flĭct′-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [AFFLICTED.] The quality or state of being afflicted; affliction.

"Thou art deceived if thou thinkest God delights in the misery and *afflictedness* of his creatures."—*Bp. Hall: Balm of Gilead*, c. 2, § 6.

ạf-flĭct′-ĕr, *s.* [AFFLICT.] One who afflicts.

ạf-flĭct′-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [AFFLICT.]

1. *As present participle:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

2. *As adjective:* Fitted to produce distress or trouble; calamitous, afflictive.

"What, when we fled amain, pursued and struck
With heaven's *afflicting* thunder, and besought
The deep to shelter us?" *Milton: P. L.*, bk. ii.

ạf-flĭct′-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [AFFLICTING.] In an afflicting manner.

ạf-flĭc′-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *affliction;* Sp. *afliccion;* Ital. *afflizione*, all fr. Lat. *aflictio.*] [AFFLICT.]

† **I.** The act of afflicting.

II. The state of being afflicted; the state of being subjected to pain or over-fatigue of body, or to mental distress.

"Look upon mine *affliction* and my pain; and forgive all my sins."—*Ps.* xxv. 18.

III. That which tends to produce continued bodily pain or mental distress; a calamity, a trouble, a trial.

"God hath seen mine *affliction*, and the labour of my hands."—*Gen.* xxxi. 42.

"The calamity of Moab is near to come, and his *affliction* hasteth fast."—*Jer.* xlviii. 16.

¶ In this sense it is frequently used in the plural.

"Oh, tell me—life is in thy voice—
How much *afflictions* were thy choice,
And sloth and ease thy scorn."
Cowper: Trans. fr. Guion, "Joy of the Cross."

* ¶ *Bread of affliction:*

(*a*) Bread given to prisoners in jail; bread doubtless inferior in quality, and designed to be distasteful to the eater.

"And say, Thus saith the king, Put this fellow in the prison, and feed him with bread of *affliction* and with water of *affliction*, until I return in peace."—2 *Chron.* xviii. 26.

(*b*) Unleavened bread consumed by Divine command at certain religious fasts and feasts.

"Thou shalt eat no leavened bread with it; seven days shalt thou eat unleavened bread therewith, even the bread of *affliction*."—*Deut.* xvi. 3.

IV. *Abstract for concrete:* An afflicted person, a person in poverty or distress.

"Then grant what here all sons of woe obtain;
For here *affliction* never pleads in vain."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. viii., ll. 21, 22.

ạf-flĭct′-ĭve, *a.* [In Fr. *afflictif;* Sp. *aflictivo;* Ital. *affittivo.*] [AFFLICT.] Giving pain, distressing.

"All this from Jove's *afflictive* hand we bear."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xiv., 75.

ạf-flĭct′-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [AFFLICTIVE.] In an afflictive manner; in a way to cause distress.

"The fallen angels, having acted their first part in heaven, are made sharply miserable by transition, and more *afflictively* feel the contrary state of hell."—*Browne: Christ. Mor.*, s. 2.

***ạf-flīght′** (*gh* mute), *s.* [In A.S. *aflygan* = to drive away, to put to flight.] Flight, hasty departure.

"Of the gripe he had a sight
How she flew in *affright*."
Torrent of Portugal, p. 82.

***ạf-flĭ́g′-ĭt,** *pa. par.*, as if from a verb *affligе*, [Lat. *affligo* = to afflict.] [AFFLICT.] (*Maundeville.*) (*Halliwell.*)

†aff-lôof′, *aff-lûf′e, *adv.* [ALOOF.]

1. Off-hand, unpremeditated, extempore; on the spur of the moment.

"But I shall scribble down some blether
Just clean *aff-loof*."
Burns: Epistle to J. Lapraik.

2. Forthwith, immediately.

"Sae I was ca'd into the precence, and sent awa *affloof* tae sper ye out an' bring ye tae speak tae the muckle fo'k."—*St. Patrick*, i. 76.

ăf′-flû-ẹnçe, †ăf-flû-ẹn-çў, *s.* [In Fr. *affluence;* Sp. *afluenzia;* Port. *affluencia;* Ital. *affluenza;* Lat. *affluentia*, fr. *affluens* = flowing to.]

I. The state of flowing to. (*Lit. and fig.*)

". . . . a perpetual *affluency* of animal spirits."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 247.

II. The act or series of acts of thronging to.

"I shall not relate the *affluences* of young nobles from hence into Spain, after the voice of our prince being there had been noised."—*Wotton: Reliq.; Life of Buckingham.*

III. That which flows to (one).

Specially:

1. Wealth of money, or other material property.

". . . a youth of misery was concluded with an old age of elegance, *affluence*, and ease."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, iii.

2. Wealth of emotion, intellect, or any other immaterial thing.

"O precious hours! O golden prime,
And *affluence* of love and time!"
Longfellow: The Old Clock on the Stairs.

ăf-flû-ẹnt, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *affluent;* Sp. *afluente;* Port. and Ital. *affluente*, fr. Lat. *affluens*, pr. par. of *affluo* = to flow towards or to: *ad* = to, and *fluo* = to flow.]

I. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Flowing to.

". . . which are afterwards to be increased and raised to a greater bulk by the *affluent* blood that is transmitted out of the mother's body."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

2. *Fig.:* Abounding in wealth.

(*a*) Abounding in material wealth.

"Lifted at length, by dignity of thought
And dint of genius, to an *affluent* lot,
He laid his head in luxury's soft lap."
Cowper: Table Talk.

(*b*) Abounding in intellectual, emotional, or other immaterial wealth.

"And fish of every fin thy seas afford,
Their *affluent* joys the grateful realms confess,
And bless the Power that still delights to bless."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xix., 134-6.

II. *As substantive:* The tributary of a river.

"Mississippi (*i.e.*, the great water), the most important river of North America, and, with the Missouri, its principal *affluent*, the longest in the world."—*Keith Johnstone: Gazetteer.*

ăf-flû-ẹnt-lў, *adv.* [AFFLUENT.] In an affluent manner; abundantly.

ăf-flû-ẹnt-nĕss, *s.* [AFFLUENT.] Affluency, abundance of wealth.

ăf-flŭx, affluxion (ăf-flŭk′-shŭn), *s.* [From Lat. *affluxus*, pa. par. of *affluo* = to flow to.]

1. A flowing to.

"An animal that must lie still receives the *afflux* of colder or warmer, clean or foul waters, as it happens to come to it."—*Locke.*

2. That which flows to.

"An inflammation, either simple, consisting of an hot and sanguineous *affluxion*, or else denominable from other humours, according unto the predominancy of melancholy, phlegm, or choler."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

***ạf-fŏnd′,** *pret.*, as if from a verb *affindan.* [A.S. *afindan* = to find.]

"A moneth after a man myghtte hom *afond*
Lyand still on the grownd."
Huntyng of the Hare, 253.

***ạf-fŏng′,** *v.t.* [AFONGE.]

***ạf-fŏr′-ạge,** *s.* [Fr. *afforer* = to value.] [AFFEER.] A duty formerly paid in France to the lord of a district for permission to sell wine or other liquor within his seigniory.

***ạf-fŏr′çe, *ạ-fŏr′çe,** *v.t.* [A.N. *afforcer;* Fr. *forcer;* Low Lat. *afforcio.*]

1. To force, to compel. (*MS. Lincoln.*) (*Halliwell.*)

"Me to *aforce* is in his thought."
Arthour and Merlin, p. 88.

To afforce one's self: To labour to do a thing; to exert one's self.

"And hav *aforcede* hom the more the hethene away to drive." *Robert of Gloucester.*

* 2. To add to, to increase, to strengthen. (*Blount*, &c.)

***ạf-fŏr′çe, *ạf-fŏr′se, *ạ-fŏr′se,** *adv.* [Fr. *forcer.*] As if commanded by force; of necessity.

"Than ffelle it *aforse* to fflille hem ageyne."
Deposition of Richard II., p. 28.

***ạf-fŏrçe′-mĕnt, *ạf-fŏr′-çĭ-ạ-mẹnt,** *s.* [AFFORCE.]

Law:

1. The act of strengthening.

2. The state of being strengthened, as "an *afforcement* of the assize." (*Will: Wharton's Law Lexicon.*)

3. That which affords strength; specially a fortress, a stronghold, a fortification. (*Blount.*)

ạf-fōrd′, *ạ-fōr′the, *v.t. & i.* [Properly *aford*, from A.S. *ge-forthian, iforthian* = to further, promote, from *forth.*] [FORTH. FURTHER, AFORTHE.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. To put forth, to bring forwards, to produce. (Used of fruits, of money, or other property of any kind, or, indeed, of anything.)

"That our garners may be full, *affording* all manner of store."—*Ps.* cxliv. 13.

"A large proportion of those divines who had no benefices, or whose benefices were too small to *afford* a comfortable revenue, lived in the houses of laymen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

". . . fuses easily, and *affords* a black pearl a little blebby."—*Dana: Min.*, 5th ed., p. 612.

II. To bestow, to confer upon, to grant to. (Followed by two objectives, one of the person receiving the boon, and the other of the boon itself; or with one objective, that of the boon, with *to* prefixed to the person to whom it is given.)

"The party whose principles *afforded* him no guarantee would be attached to him by interest."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

¶ Sometimes, though rarely, *afford* is applied to the opposite of a boon.

III. To be able to incur a certain expense; or bear the loss of certain pecuniary or other material advantages.

1. To be able to spend or give away, without permanent diminution of one's resources.

". . . luxuries which few could *afford* to purchase."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. To be able to sell at a profit, or at least without loss. (See *v. i.*)

3. To be able to incur an expenditure of feeling, or anything else not of a pecuniary or material kind.

"The same errours run through all families where there is wealth enough to *afford* that their sons may be good for nothing."—*Swift: Mod. Educ.*

". . . He could *afford* to suffer
With those whom he saw suffer."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

B. *Intransitive:* To be able to sell.

"They fill their magazines in times of the greatest plenty, that so they may *afford* cheaper, and increase the public revenue at a small expense of its members."—*Addison on Italy.*

ạf-fōrd′-ẹd, *pa. par. & a.* [AFFORD.]

***ạf-for′-dĕll,** *a.* [Scotch *fordel* = ready for future use.] Alive. (*Scotch.*)

"Of his brether sum ar dead, utheris yet *affordell*."
—*MS. Heal Arbuthnot Family.* (*Jamieson, Suppl.*)

ạf-fōrd′-ĭng, *pr. par.* [AFFORD.]

***ạf-fōrd′-mĕnt,** *s.* [AFFORD.] Grant, donation.

¶ Todd says of *affordment*, "A word much wanted."

". . . your forward helps and *affordments* to Mr. Purchas in the production of his voluminous work."—*Lord: Disc. of the Sect of the Banians* (1630). *Dedic.*

***ạf-fōr′e,** *v.t.* [A.S. *fore* = before.] To promote, to strengthen, to render effective.

"Heete and moisture directyth ther passages
With green fervence *t' afore* yong corages."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 244.

¶ Possibly a mistake for *afforce* (q.v.).

ạf-fŏr′-ĕst, *v.t.* [Low Lat. *afforesto:* Lat. *ad* = to, and *foresta* = forest.] To convert into forest.

"It appeareth by *Charta de Foresta* that he *afforested* many woods."—*Sir John Davies: On Ireland.*

ạf-fŏr-ĕst-ā′-tion, *s.* [AFFOREST.] The act or process of converting cultivated land into forest; the state of being so transmuted.

"The charter *de Foresta* was to reform the encroachments made in the time of Richard I. and Henry II., who had made new *afforestations*, and much extended the rigour of the forest laws."—*Hale. Com. Law of Eng.*

ăf-fŏr′-ĕst-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [AFFOREST.]

ăf-fŏr′-ĕst-ĭng, *pr. par.* [AFFOREST.]

***ạf-form′e,** *v.t.* [Lat. *ad* = to; *formo* = to shape, to fashion; *forma* = form, figure, shape.] To conform.

"To hym that is most honourable
Afforme your maners and entent."
Doct. of Good Servauntes, p. 8.

***ạf-forn′,** *prep.* [AFORNE.] Before. (*MS. Ashmole.*) (*Halliwell.*)

***ạ-fŏrst′, *ạ-fûrst′, *ạ-fĕrst′,** *a.* [ATHIRST.] Thirsty.

"Not halffe ynowh thereof he hadde,
Oft he was *afforst*."
The Frere & the Boy, lv.

"*A-ferst* hy were for werynesse,
So sore that nas ende."
MS. Coll. Trin. (*Halliwell.*)

***ăff′-pŭt, †ăff-pŭt′-tĭng,** *s.* [Scotch *aff* = off; Eng. *put.*] Delay, or some pretence for it. (*Scotch.*)

***ạf-frā′ie,** *s.* [Fr. *affrayer* = to frighten.] [AFFRAY.] Fear.

"But yet I am in grete *affraie*,
Lest thou shuldest not doe as I saie."
Romaunt of the Rose, 4,397.

***ạf-frā′-mўnge,** *s.* [A.S. *framian* = to frame.]

"Framynge or *aframynge*, or wynnynge. *Lucrum, emolumentum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 176.

***ạf-frăn′-çhīse,** *v.t.* [In Fr. *affranchir* = to make free; Ital. *affrancare.*] To make free.

***ạf-frăn′-çhīsed,** *pa. par.* [AFFRANCHISE.]

***ạf-frăn′-çhīse-mĕnt,** *s.* [In Fr. *affranchissement.*] The act of making free; the act of emancipating from more or less galling servitude.

ạf-frăn′-çhĭs-ĭng, *pr. par.* [AFFRANCHISE.]

***ạf-frăp′,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *frapper* = to strike.] [RAP.]

1. *Trans.:* To encounter, to strike down.

"I have been trained up in warlike stoure,
To tossen speare and shield, and to *affrap*
The warlike ryder." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. ii. 6.

2. *Intrans.:* Same sense as No. 1 (an objective case being implied).

"They beene ymett, both ready to *affrap*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 26.

† ạf-frāy′, *v.t.* (pa. par. *affrayed, afraied*). [Fr. *affrayer* = to frighten, especially with sudden noise as of something crashing; Low Lat. *exfrido* = to disturb the peace, from Teut. *fridh* = peace.] [AFFRAYED, AFRAID.]

1. To rouse out of a sleep or swoon.

". . . that had *afraied* me out of my sleepe."
Chaucer: Dreame.

"I was out of my swowne *affraide*."
Gower: Conf. Aman., bk. viii.

2. To frighten.

"Pray let us first, sayd Salyrane, entreat
The man by gentle meanes to let us in,
And afterwards *affray* with cruel threat."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 9.

"Oh, now I would they had changed voices too:
Since arm from arm that voice doth us *affray*."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

3. To put in doubt.

"To *affrays* one or put one in doubt."—*Huloet: Dict.*

ạf-frāy′, *s.* [In Fr. *effroi* = noise, outcry; Arm. *effreyza* and *effrey.* See v.t.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Objectively:*

* 1. Commotion, tumult.

"Who lived ever in swiche delite o' day,
That him ne meved other conscience,
Or ire, or talent, or som kin *affray*."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,537.

2. A fight between two or more persons, whether it take place in public or private.

¶ More generally written FRAY.

II. *Subjectively:* Fear, fright, terror; the result of such commotion or fray. (*Scotch.*)

"Stonayit sa gretly than thai war,
Throw the force of that fyrst assay,
That thai war in till gret *affray*."
Barbour, ix. 605, *MS.* (**Jamieson.**)

B. *Technically:*

Law: A fight between two or more persons which takes place in public. When in private it is called an assault.

"*Affrays* (from *affrater*, to terrify) are the fighting of two or more persons in some public place, to the terror of his Majesty's subjects: for, if the fighting be in private, it is no *affray*, but an *assault*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. xi.

"Little *affrays*, such as, at every great pageant, almost inevitably take place between those who are eager to see the show and those whose business it is to keep the communications clear, were exaggerated with all the artifices of rhetoric."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

***a-frā'yed, *af-frāyd', *a-frāid'e,** *pa. par.* [AFFRAY, AFRAID.]

"Thei remeived from the sege and were *affrayed*."—*Warkworth: Chron.*, p. 2.

"With that the darts which his right hande did straine,
Ful dreadfully he shook that all did quake,
And clapt on hys his conloured wingis twain,
That all his many it *affraide* did make."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xii. 23.

a-frā'-ẽr, a-frā'-ŏr, *s.* [AFFRAY.] One who takes part as a principal in an affray.

"Every private man being present before or in and during the time of an affray ought to stay the *affrayers*, and to part them, and to put them in sunder, but may not hurt them if they resist him; neither may he imprison them, for that he is but a private man."—*Dalton: Country Justice* (1629).

***a-frā'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Fr. *effrayer* = to frighten.]

Law:

1. The offence of terrifying a person by brandishing a weapon against him.

2. An affray.

***af-frāyn'e, *af-freyn'e, *a-freyn'e,** *v.t.* [A.S. *frægn*, pret. of *frignan* = to know by asking, to inquire, to interrogate, to hear, to learn.] To ask, to question.

"I *affrayned* hym first
From whennes he come." *Piers Ploughman.*

a-frā'-ŏr, *s.* [AFFRAYER.]

† affreight (a-frāt'), *v.t.* [Ger. *befrachten*; Fr. *affréter*.] To hire a ship for the conveyance of goods.

¶ Now generally written FREIGHT.

*** affreighted (a-frā'-tĕd),** *pa. par.* [AFFREIGHT.]

*** affreighter (a-frāt'-ẽr),** *s.* [Eng. *affreight*; *-er*. In Fr. *affréteur*.] One who hires or charters a ship for the conveyance of goods; one who freights a ship.

*** affreighting (a-frāt'-ĭng),** *pr. par.* [AFFREIGHT.]

*** affreightment (a-frāt'-mĕnt),** *s.* [Eng. *affreight*; *-ment*.] The act of hiring or chartering a ship for the conveyance of goods. [CHARTER PARTY.]

*** a-frĕnd',** *v.t.* [AFFRIEND.]

*** af-frĕt',** *s.* [Ital. *affrettamento* = haste, hurry; *affretare* = to hasten.] A rencounter, a collision, an attack, an assault.

"Their steel-hed speares they strongly coucht, and met
Together with impetuous rage and forse,
That with the terrour of their fierce *affret*
They rudely drove to ground both man and horse."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 16.

*** ăf'-frĭ, * ăf'-frą,** *s. pl.* [A.N.] Bullocks, horses, or other animals fitted for ploughing. [AVER, B.]

*** af-frĭc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *affrictus* = a rubbing against; *affrico* = to rub against.] The act or process of rubbing one thing against another; the state of being so rubbed; friction.

"I have divers times observed in wearing silver-hilted swords, that if they rubbed upon my cloaths, if they were of a light-coloured cloth, the *affriction* would quickly blacken them."—*Boyle.*

¶ Now written FRICTION.

*** af-frĭĕnd', * a-frĕnd',** *v.t.* [A.S. *freond*, *freend* = friend.] To make friends, to reconcile.

"Where when she saw that cruell war so ended,
And deadly foes so faithfully *affrended*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iii. 50.

*** a-frĭĕnd'-ĕd, a-frĕnd'-ĕd,** *pa. par.* [AFFRIEND.]

† af-frīght' (*gh* mute), *v.t.* [A.S. *afyrhtan* = to frighten.] To inspire with sudden and lively fear, to frighten, to terrify. It was followed by *at* or *with* placed before the object of dread.

¶ Now almost superseded by FRIGHT (q.v.).

"To keep thy sharp woes waking, wretched I,
To imitate thee well, against my heart
Will fix a sharp knife, to *affright* mine eye."
Shakesp.: Tarquin and Lucrece.

"Thou shalt not be *affrighted* at them."—*Deut.* vii. 21.

a-frīght' (*gh* mute), *s.* [From the verb. In Fr. *effroi*.]

1. Fright, the emotion of fear suddenly inspired and rising to a considerable height.

¶ Used chiefly in poetry.

"They lay like fawns reposing.
But now, upstarting with *affright*,
At noise of man and steed,
Away they fly to left, to right."
Wordsworth: The Seven Sisters.

2. That which inspires fright, an object of dread, a terrible object.

"I see the gods
Upbraid our sufferings, and would humble them,
By sending these *affrights*, while we are here;
That we might laugh at their ridiculous fear."
Ben Jonson: Catiline.

† a-frīght'-ĕd, † a-frīght' (*gh* mute), *pa. par.* & *a.* [AFFRIGHT.]

As adjective:

"From Bruno's forest screams the *affrighted* jay."
Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.

¶ The form *affright* is rare, and found only in poetry.

"As one *affright*
With hellish fiends, or furies made uprore,
He then arose." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. v. 37.

*** a-frīght'-ĕd-lĭ'** (*gh* mute), *adv.* [AFFRIGHTED.] In an affrighted manner; in a way to indicate fright.

"The thunder of their rage and boistrous struggling make
The neighbouring forests round *affrightedly* to quake."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 13.

*** a-frīght'-ĕn** (*gh* mute) *v.t.* [In A.S. *afyrhte* = affrighted; from *áfyrhtan* = to frighten.] To frighten.

a-frī'-gh-tẽr (*gh* mute), *s.* [AFFRIGHT.] One who frightens.

"The famous Don Quixote of the Mancha, the righter of wrongs, the redresser of injuries, the protector of damsels, the *affrighter* of giants."—*Shelton: Trans. of Don Quixote*, I. iv. 25.

*** a-frīght'-fŭl** (*gh* mute), *a.* [AFFRIGHT.] Fitted to inspire great dread; frightful.

"There is an absence of all that is destructive or *affrightful* to human nature."—*Decay of Piety.*

¶ Now superseded by FRIGHTFUL (q.v.).

*** a-frīght'-fŭl-lĭ'** (*gh* mute), *adv.* [AFFRIGHTFUL.] In a frightful manner; frightfully.

¶ Now superseded by FRIGHTFULLY (q.v.).

a-frīght'-ĭng (*gh* mute), *pr. par.* [AFFRIGHT.]

*** a-frīght'-mĕnt** (*gh* mute), *s.* [AFFRIGHT.] The state of being frightened; fright, dread.

"Passionate words, or blows from the tutor, fill the child's mind with terrour and *affrightment*; which immediately takes it wholly up, and leaves no room for other impressions."—*Locke: On Education.*

a-frŏĭt'-lĭe, *adv.* [Fr. *effroyer* = to frighten. (*Scotch.*) Affrightedly. (*Rudd.*)

a-frŏnt', * a-frŏŭnt', *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *afronter*; Fr. *affronter* = (1) to face, (2) to affront; Sp. *afrontar* = to confront; Port. *afrontar*, *afrontar*; Ital. *affrontare* = to engage in front, to attack; all from Lat. *ad* = to, and *frons*, genit. *frontis* = the forehead, the front.] [FRONT.]

A. *Transitive:*

Essential meaning: To meet face to face, to confront.

¶ Trench considers *affront* to have originally meant to strike on the face. Wedgwood and many others think it was to meet face to face.

1. To do so without its being implied that such an encounter is a hostile one.

"For we have closely sent for Hamlet hither;
That he, as 'twere by accident, may here
Affront Ophelia."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 1.

2. To do so with the implied meaning that the encounter is hostile.

(*a*) *Of individuals:*

"He highly leapt out of his place of rest,
And rushing forth into the empty field,
Against Cambello fiercely him addrest,
Who him *affronting* soone to fight was ready prest."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iii. 22.

(*b*) *Of armies:* To confront in a hostile manner, to engage in a battle with.

"Skilfull captaines, in arraunging their battailes, place first in the vantguard thicke and strong squadrons to *affront* the enemie."—*Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, b. xiv.

(*c*) *Fig.: Of anything wholly immaterial:* To confront, to defy.

"I have *affronted* death."—*Byron: Manfred*, ii. 2.

". . . Yes, often placed
Within his sanctuary itself their shrines,
Abominations; and with cursed things
His holy rites and solemn feasts profan'd,
And with their darkness durst *affront* his light."
Milton: P. L., bk. i.

3. To insult one to the face by language or demeanour.

". . . that a man who was known not to have signed ran considerable risk of being publicly *affronted*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

¶ In this sense the omnipresent God may be the object of affront.

"The air of insolence *affronts* your God,
You need his pardon and provoke his rod."
Cowper: Conversation.

4. *Colloquially. In a looser sense:* To slight one, either in his presence or in his absence.

". . . that his Majesty would never have been so grossly *affronted* abroad if he had not first been *affronted* at home."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

B. *Intransitive:* To offer an insult to.

¶ In the example there is probably an ellipsis to be supplied, in which case the verb would become transitive.

"Your preparation can *affront* no less
Than what you hear of; come more, for more
you're ready."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iv. 3.

a-frŏnt', *s.* [From the verb. In Fr. *affront*; Sp. *afrenta*; Port. *affronta*; Ital. *affronto*.]

*** 1.** An encounter face to face.

(*a*) *Not hostile.*

"Only, sir, this I must caution you of, in your *affront* or salute, never to move your hat."—*Green: Tu Quoque.*

(*b*) *Hostile:* An attack.

"But he met with no other *affront* from Apollyon quite through this valley."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

¶ *On affront:* Face to face. (*MS. Ashmole.*) (*Halliwell.*)

† 2. *Chiefly Scotch:* The disgrace or shame resulting from defeat.

"Antonius attacked the pirates of Crete, and by his too great presumption was defeated; upon the sense of which *affront* he died with grief."—*Arbuthnot: Coins.*

3. Disrespect offered to the face; contumacious treatment by word or demeanour; an insult, or something which, falling short of insult, is still fitted to stir up resentment.

"He had been apprehensive that the common people, who during his absence had given so many proofs of their aversion to Popery, would offer him some *affront*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

¶ In this sense the word may be used of God or his worship.

". . . oft have they violated
The temple, oft the law, with foul *affronts*,
Abominations rather, as did once
Antiochus."—*Milton: P. R.*, bk. iii.

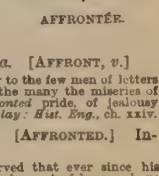
4. *Colloquially:* Slight disrespect offered to one, either in his presence or in his absence.

a-frŏn'-tée. [Fr.]

Heraldry:

1. With the forehead or face towards one.

2. Face to face, as contradistinguished from back to back. [See ADDORSED.]



AFFRONTÉE.

¶ In this latter sense *confrontée*, or the phrase "confronting one another," is more frequently employed.

3. Standing at gaze.

a-frŏnt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [AFFRONT, *v.*]

". . . who shows favour to the few men of letters who deserve it inflicts on the many the miseries of disappointed hope, of *affronted* pride, of jealousy cruel as the grave."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

*** a-frŏnt'-ĕd-lĭ',** *adv.* [AFFRONTED.] Insultingly.

"His majesty hath observed that ever since his coming to the crown the popular sort of lawyers have been the men that most *affrontedly* in all Parliaments have trodden upon his prerogative."—*Bacon.*

*** a-frŏnt'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *affronted.*] "Great impudence." (*Skinner.*)

a-frŏnt'-ẽr, *s.* [AFFRONT.] One who affronts.

a-frŏnt'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [AFFRONT.]

a-frŏnt'-ĭng-lĭ', *adv.* [AFFRONTING.] In a manner calculated to affront.

a̤f-frŏnt'-ĭve, *a.* [Eng. *affront.*] Involving affront, calculated to affront, offensive.

"How much more *affrontive* is it to despise mercy ruling by the golden sceptre of pardon than by the iron rod of a penal law!"—*South: Serm. on Restoration.*

a̤f-frŏnt'-ĭve-nĕss, *s.* [AFFRONTIVE.] The quality of being fitted to affront. (*Ash.*)

ăff'-sĕt, *s.* [Scotch *aff* = off; Eng. *set.*]

1. The act of putting away, dismission.

2. An excuse, a pretence.

"But words I wiuna langer using be,
Nor will sic *affsets* do the turn with me."
Ross: Helenore, p. 85.

† **ăff'-sīde,** *s.* [Scotch *aff* = off, and Eng. *side.*] The farther side of any object.

† **ăff-tā'-kĭn,** *s.* [Scotch *aff* = off; *takin* = taking.] The habit of *taking off*, or exposing others to ridicule. (*Jameson: Suppl.*)

* **a̤f-fŭnd',** *v.t.* [Lat. *affundo* = to pour on: *ad* = to, and *fundo* = to pour.] To pour on.

* **ăf-fū'a̤e,** *v.t.* [From Lat. *affusus*, pa. par. of *affundo* = to pour on: *ad* = to, and *fundo* = to pour.] To pour upon.

"I first *affused* water on the compressed beans till the tube seemed wholly full."—*Boyle: Works,* iv. 568.

* **ăf-fū'a̤ed,** *pa. par. & a.* [AFFUSE.]

As adjective:

"I poured acid liquors to try if they contained any volatile salt or spirit, which would probably have discovered itself by making an ebullition with the *affused* liquor."—*Boyle.*

ăf-fū'-a̤ĭng, *pr. par.* [AFFUSE.]

ăf-fū'-a̤ĭon, *s.* [AFFUSE.]

1. *Gen.:* The act of pouring upon, the state of being poured upon.

"Upon the *affusion* of a tincture of galls it immediately became as black as ink."—*Grew: Museum.*

2. *Med.:* The pouring of water upon the body as a remedial agent in disease.

* **a̤f-fȳ',** * **a̤f-fīe',** * **a̤-fȳe',** * **a̤-fȳ'ghe** (*gh* mute), *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *affier.*]

I. *Transitive:*

1. To affiance, to betroth.

"And wedded be thou to the hags of hell
For daring to *affy* a mighty lord
Unto the daughter of a worthless king,
Having neither subject, wealth, nor diadem."
Shakesp.: King Henry VI., Part II., iv. 1.

2. To bind, to unite, to join, to ally.

". . . so that personal respects rather seem to *affie* me unto that synod [Dort]."—*Montagu: Appeal to Cæsar.*

II. *Intransitive:* To trust, to confide in.

* **a̤f-fȳ'-a̤unce,** *s.* [AFFIANCE.]

Af-ghan (*h* mute), *adj. & s.*

As adjective: Belonging to the country Afghanistan.

As substantive: A native of Afghanistan.

ăf'-ghan (*h* mute), *s.* A rug or slumber-robe crocheted from soft worsted, usually in fancy patterns and bright colors.

* **ăf'-gŏd-nĕss,** *s.* [A.S. *afgodnes* = idolatry: fr. *afgod* = an idol.] Idolatry.

a̤-flēd', *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *field.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To the field.

"We drove *a-field.*"—*Milton: Lycidas.*

2. In the field.

"And little lads with pipes of corn,
Sat keeping beasts *a-field.*"
Old Ballads, i. 332. (*Todd.*)

II. *Fig.:* Extensively abroad.

". . . but the words of a First Minister of the English Crown fly too easily *afield.*"—*Times,* March 25, 1876.

* **a̤-fīl'e** (1), *v.* [A.S. *afylan* = to foul, to defile.] To defile.

"Alas! her aside, y nere y-spilled!
For men me clepeith quene *afiled.*"
Kyng Alisaunder, 1,064.

* **a̤-fīl'e** (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *affiler* = to sharpen.] To file.

1. *Lit.:* To file.

2. *Fig.:* To polish.

"He must preche and well *afile* his tongue."
Chaucer: C. T., 714.

* **a̤-fīled'** (1), *pa. par.* [AFILE (1).]

* **a̤-fīled'** (2), * **a̤-fī'-lĭd,** *pa. par.* [AFILE (2).]

* **a̤-fīnd',** * **a̤-fīnd'e** (pa. par. *afounde*), *v.t.* [A.S. *afindan* = to find.] To find.

"And tho the Sarsenes *afounde*
Her lord was slayn."—*Octavian,* 1659.

* **a̤-fīn'e** (1), * **a̤-fȳn',** *adv.* or *a.* [Fr. *fin* = fine.] In perfection.

"Till grapes be ripe and well *a-fine.*"
Romaunt of the Rose, 3,690.

"Mete and drynk they had *afyn:*
Pyement, clare, and Reynysche wyn."
Launfal, 343.

* **a̤-fīn'e** (2), * **a̤-fȳn'** *adv.* [A.S. *a* = on; Fr. *fin* = the end, from Lat. *finis* = end.] In fine.

* **a̤-fĭng'-ret,** * **a̤-fŭng'-rĕd,** *a.* [Old form of *a-hungered*, from A.S. *of hungren* = to hunger; *hungrig* = hungry.] Hungry, a-hungered.

"A vox gon out of the wode go
Afingret so, that him wes wo
He nes nevere in none wise
Afingret evour half so swithe."
Of the Vox and of the Wolf (reign of Edw. I.). (*Reliq. Antiq.,* ii. 272.)

a̤-fīr'e, *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *fire.*]

1. *Lit.:* Burning.

"Yet give us our despatch:
I am hush'd until our city be *a-fire,*
And then I'll speak a little."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 3.

2. *Fig.:* Inflamed by passion.

"This Jason young, the more she gan desere
To look on him, so was she set *a-fire*
With his beauty and his semelyness."
Lydgate: Tale of Princes, ch. 5.

* **a̤-fī've,** *adv.* [Eng. *a* = at or on; *five.*] Into five pieces.

"Sir Gil to him gan to drive
That his spere brast *a-five.*"
Gy of Warwike, p. 395.

* **a̤-flā'me,** *v.i.* [Eng. *a* = on; *flame* (q.v.).] To flame.

* **a̤-flā'-mĭng,** *pr. par. & a.* [AFLAME.]

". . . the *aflaming* fire."—*Appendix to W. Mapes,* p. 291.

a̤-flăt', *adv.* [Eng. *a* = on; *flat.*] Flat, level with the ground.

". . . take a low tree and bow it, and lay all his branches *aflat* upon the ground."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* Cent. V., § 426.

* **a̤-flâunt',** *adv.* [Eng. *a* = on; *flaunt.*] Dressed or equipped in a showy manner.

"He sayled all *aflaunt.*"
Herring: Tale, 1598. (*Halliwell.*)

"A merie gentleman, seeing a gallant that was bound for the Indies walk the streets, his hat all *aflaunt*, and befeathered with all kinds of coloured plumes, said . . ."—*Copley: Wits, Fits, and Fancies* (1614), p. 29.

* **a̤-flēe'** (pret. *afled*), *v.i.* [A.S. *fleon, flion* = to *flee.*] To flee, to escape.

"He shoke his eares
And from grete feares
He thought hym well *aflee.*"
Sir Thos. More: Workes (1557).

* **a̤-flĭght',** * **a̤f-flȳght'e** (*gh* mute), *v.* [A.N.] To be afraid, to be troubled. [AFFLICT.]

"Tho was the boy *afflyght*
And dorst not speke."—*Octavian,* 191.

a̤-flō'at, *adv.* [Eng. *a* = on; *float.*]

I. *Literally:*

Ord. Lang. & Naut.: Floating, not aground or anchored.

"There are generally several hundred loads of timber *afloat.*"—*Addison: Italy.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. On the surface, not sinking in grief or adversity.

"Your shallowest help will hold me up *afloat*,
Whilst he upon your soundless deep doth ride."
Shakesp.: Sonnets, 80.

"My heart, I thank God, is still *afloat*; my spirits shall not sink with the ship, nor go an inch lower."—*Howell: Letters,* iv. 39.

2. Moving, in place of being at rest. (Used of persons who have embarked upon an enterprise, or of things driven in some direction or other by causes external to themselves.)

"On such a full sea are we now *afloat*,
And we must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our ventures."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 2.

† 3. Uncontrolled, unguarded.

"Take any passion of the soul of man while it is predominant and *afloat* . . ."—*South: Sermons,* ii. 333.

a̤-flŏcht', **a̤-flŏught'** (*ch* and *gh* soft guttural), *pa. par.* [Scotch form of *afflict* (q.v.).] [FLOCHT.] Agitated, in a flutter. (*Scotch.*)

"Al this day and nicht bygone my mynd and body is *aflocht*, specially sen I hard ther innocent men sa cruelly tormentit."—*Bellenden: Cron.,* bk. ix., ch. 29.

* **a̤-flōg'-ĕn,** *pa. par.* [A.S. *flogen*, pa. par. of *fleogan* = (1) to fly, as a bird; (2) to flee.] Flown.

"And were *afogen* grete and smalle,
And eke the ameret."
MS. Ashmole. (*Halliwell.*)

* **a̤-flō're,** *adv.* [A.S. *a* = on; *flor, flore* = floor.] On the floor. (*MS. Cantab.*) (*Halliwell.*)

* **a̤-flyght'e** (*gh* mute), *v.i.* [AFLIGHT.]

* **ă-fō',** *v.t.* [AFONGE.]

* **a̤-fōild',** *pa. par.* [AFOILE.]

* **a̤-fōil'e** (pa. par. *afoild*), *v.t.* [A.N.] To foil, to cast down.

"Al to michel thou art *afoild*,
Now the blod it is acoild."
Gy of Warwike, p. 20.

* **a̤-fōnd'e,** *v.t.* [A.S. *afandian, afandigean* = to prove, to try.] To prove, to try.

"And nys non ned wyth foule handlynge,
Other other *afondeth.*" *W. de Shoreham.*

* **a̤-fōnge',** * **a̤f-fōng',** * **a̤-fĕnge,** * **ă-fō',** *v.t.* [A.S. *afon* = to receive; *afangen* and *afeng* = received, and *afehth* = receives.] To take, to receive, to undertake.

"And such myght wan yt so ys, then myght ther thom *afonge*,
That thou myght peraunte Rome wynne ar come o'ght longe."
Robt. Glouc. (*Hearne,* ed. 1724, i. 91.)

"For nought that y might *afo.*
Y nil betray therl, Tirri."
Gy of Warwike, p. 199.

† **a̤-fo̤ot',** * **a̤-fo̤ot'e,** * **a̤-fō'te,** * **a̤ fōte,** * **a̤-vō'te,** * **a̤-nō'te,** *adv.* [Eng. *a* = on; *foot*; A.S. *fot, fet.*]

I. *Lit.:* On foot; not on horseback, or in a vehicle.

"And many knew him, and ran *afoot* thither. —*Mark* vi. 33.

"It felle they foughten both *afote.*"
Gower MS. (*Halliwell.*)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of persons:* In motion, having commenced to execute, or at least to plan an enterprise.

"*Kent.* Of Albany and Cornwall's powers you heard not?
Gent. 'Tis so, they are *afoot.*"
Shakesp.: King Lear, iv. 3.

2. *Of things:* In action.

"The matter being *afoot.*"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 5.

† **a̤-fo̤re'** (*Eng. & Scotch*), * **a̤-fōr'-ĕn,** * **a̤-fōr'-yĕne,** * **a̤-fōrn'e,** * **a̤-fōrn'** (*Eng.*), *prep. & adv.* [A.S. *æt* = at; *fore.*] The same as BEFORE, which has now almost entirely supplanted it in ordinary use.

A. *As a preposition:*

I. *Of place:* Before, in front of, as opposed to behind, or in the rear.

1. *Generally:*

"The yonder house that stant *aforyens* yn."
Chaucer: Troil., bk. ii.

2. *Nautical. Afore the mast:* Before the mast. (Used of a person, it means having no title at ordinary times to go on the quarter-deck, as being only a common sailor.)

II. *Of time:* Before, earlier than.

"For *afore* the harvest, when the bud is perfect . . ."—*Isa.* xviii. 5.

III. *Figuratively:*

1. In presence of.

"*Afore* God I speak simply."
B. Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 3.

2. Under the notice of.

"Notwithstanding all the dangers I laid *afore* you."
B. Jonson: Silent Woman, iii. 5.

3. Prior to in time; superior to in nature or in dignity.

"And in this Trinity none is *afore* or after other."—*Athanasian Creed.*

B. *As an adverb:*

I. *Of place:*

1. In front, in the fore part.

"Her lockes that loathlie were and hoarie gray
Grew all *afore*, and loosely hong unrold."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iv. 4.

2. Before, in front, preceding the rest.

"Æmilia, run you to the citadel,
And tell my lord and lady what hath hap'd:
Will you go on *afore?*"—*Shakesp.: Othello,* v. 1.

II. *Of time:* Before, anteriorly to, sooner than, in time past.

"But it will be past sunset *afore* I get back frae the Captain's . . ."—*Scott: Waverley,* ch. lxvii.

III. *Fig.:* Rather than.

". . . *Afore* I'll
Endure the tyranny of such a tongue
And such a pride."—*B. Jonson: Magn. Lady.*

C. *In composition:*

¶ In some cases *afore* is separated from the word in conjunction with it by a hyphen; in others the hyphen has disappeared.

† **a-fore'-gō-ĭng,** *particip. adj.* [Eng. *afore; going.*] Going before.

"All other nouns ending in *-ics* do follow the general rule *aforegoing.*"—*Lilly: Grammar.*

* **a-fore'-hănd,** *adv. & a.* [Eng. *afore;* suff. *hand.*]

1. *As adverb:* Beforehand, by a previous provision.

". . . she is come *aforehand* to anoint my body to the burying."—*Mark* xiv. 8.

2. *As adjective:* Provided, prepared, previously fitted, ready.

"For it will be said, that in the former times whereof we have spoken, Spain was not so mighty as now it is; and England, on the other side, was more *aforehand* in all matters of power."—*Bacon: Consid. on War with Spain.*

† **a-fore'-mĕn-tioned,** *particip. adj.* [Eng. *afore; mentioned.*] Before-mentioned.

"Now they were come to the place where the *aforementioned* battle was fought."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. ii.

* **a-for'-ĕn,** *prep. & adv.* [Afore.]

a-fore'-nāmed, *particip. adj.* [Eng. *afore; named.*] Before-named.

"Imitate something of circular form, in which, as in all other *aforenamed* proportions, you shall help yourself by the diameter."—*Peacham on Drawing.*

aforesaid (a-for'-sĕd), *particip. adj.* [Eng. *afore; said.*] Said before.

"It need not go for repetition, if we resume again that which we said in the *aforesaid* experiment."—*Bacon: Natural History,* § 771.

aforethought (a-for'-thât), *particip. adj.* [Eng. *afore; thought.*] Thought before, entertained in the mind before, premeditated. Used especially in the legal phrase, "malice aforethought," the existence or absence of which is inquired into when one person takes another's life. If the one kills the other from malice *aforethought,* then the crime is murder. If malice *aforethought* is absent, it is but homicide or manslaughter. Murder is therefore now thus defined, or rather described, by Sir Edward Coke, "When a person of sound memory and discretion, unlawfully killeth any reasonable creature in being, and under the king's peace, with malice *aforethought,* either express or implied." (*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iv., ch. 14.)

a-fore'-tīme, * **a-fore'-tȳme,** *adv. & s.* [O. Eng. *afore;* Eng. *time.*]

1. *As adverb:* Beforetime, at a former time, previously.

"Thus saith the Lord God, My people went down *aforetime* into Egypt to sojourn there."—*Isa.* lii. 4.

2. *As substantive:* The previous period.

". . . fills up the blank of the *aforetime* in a manner at once plausible and impressive."—*Grote: Hist. of Greece,* pt. i., ch. i.

* **a-for-gāyn',** *prep.* [A.S. *ofer* = over; and *gean, agen* = against; or Scotch for *against.*] Opposite to. (*Scotch.*)

"*Aforgayn* the schippes ay
As thai sailyt, thai held thaer way."
Barbour, xvi. 555, *MSS.* (*Jameson.*)

* **a-forn',** * **a-forn'e,** *prep. & adv.* [Afore.] Before.

* **aforne-caste,** *a.* [O. Eng. *aforne* = before; and *caste* = a cast or throw, as in the word *forecaste.*] Premeditated.

"By high imaginacion *aforne-caste*
On a night thorghe the hoggis sky hee brast."
Urry's Chaucer, p. 171.

* **a-for'-nănde,** *adv.* Beforehand. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **a-for'-nens,** *prep.* [Old form of Foranent.] Opposite to. (*Scotch.*)

"The castelle than on Tweedmouth made,
Set ewyn *afornens* Berwyke
Wes tretyd to be castyn down."
Wyntown, vii. 8.

* **a-forse',** * **a-fforse',** *adv.* [Afforce.]

* **a-forthe',** *v.t.* [Afford.]

"And yaf him mete as he myghte *aforthe.*"
Piers Plowman, p. 129.

* **a-forthe',** *v.i.* [Afford.]

"And here and there, as that my litille wit
Aforthe may eek thinke I translate hit."
Occleve MS.

à fortiori (ā for-shē-ōr'-ī), *prep. governing adj.* [Lat. = from the stronger, *i.e.,* by so much stronger reason.]

Logic & Math.: An argument derived from what is stronger; an argument more potent than that which has just before been employed. When in Euclid it is reasoned, *e.g.,* that *much more* then is the angle BDC greater than the angle BCD, the use of the words *much more* implies that the *à fortiori* argument is used.

a-for'-ward, *adv.* [Eng. *a; forward.*] In front, in advance.

"Mid thre hondred knyghtes, a duk, that het Siward, Assallede Corineus hymself *a forward.*"
Robert of Gloucester, p. 17.

* **a-for'-yĕne,** *prep. & adv.* [Afore.]

* **a-fo'te,** *adv.* [Afoot.]

* **a-fou'e,** *s.* [Avow.] Avowal.

"Jake seyde, Y make *afoue,*
Y am as reddy as thow."
The Frere & the Boy, 66.

a-foul', *a. & adv.* [A.S. *afúl* = a fault; *afulad, afulod* = putrefied; pa. par. of *afúlian* = to putrefy, to become foul or corrupt; *ful* = foul, dirty, guilty, convicted.] Foul; fouled, as when the oars in a boat-race become entangled.

* **a-found',** *pa. par.* [Afind.]

* **a-found'-rĭt,** *pa. par.,* as if from verb *afoundre* or *afounder.* [Founder.]

"He was ner *afoundrit,* and coud none othir help."
Urry's Chaucer, p. 599.

* **a-four',** *prep. & adv.* Old form of Over (q.v.).

a-frāid', * **af-frāyed',** * **a-frāy'-ęt,** *pa. par. & adj.* [Properly the pa. par. of the verb to *affray,* and has no close connection with *afeared.* From Fr. *effrayer,* formerly *affraier* = to terrify.] (See Trench, *English Past & Present,* pp. 87, 180.) Impressed with fear, terrified. (Followed by *of,* or rarely by *at,* prefixed to the object of dread.)

"The freson was *afrayet* and ferd of that fere.
Robson: Romances, p. 15.

"And Saul was yet the more *afraid* of David."—1 *Sam.* xviii. 29.

". . . and Ahimelech was *afraid* at the meeting of David."—1 *Sam.* xxi. 1.

* **a-frāye',** *s.* [Affray.] Affright, fear. (*Prompt. Parv.,* p. 175.)

* **a-frāy'-ęt,** *pa. par.* [Afraid.]

ăf-rēet, *s.* [Afrit.]

a-frĕsh', *adv.* [Eng. *a; fresh.*] Again, anew, freshly.

"For it came now *afresh* again into their minds how but a while ago he had slain old Grim Bloody-man, the giant, and had delivered them from the lions."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. ii.

a-frĕt', *pa. par. & a.* [A.N.] Fretted, placed crosswise. [Fret.]

As past participle:

"For round environ her crounet
Was full of riche stonis *afret.*"
Romaunt of the Rose, 3,204.

* **a-frĕt'-ĭe,** *v.t.* To devour.

"The fend ou *afretie*
With fleis ant with felle."
Wright: Pol. Songs, p. 240.

* **a-freyn'e,** *v.t.* [Affrayne.]

Ăf-rĭc-an, Ăf-rĭc, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Africanus,* fr. *Africa,* generally reckoned by the Romans the third division of the ancient world, and now universally regarded as one of the great "quarters" or continents of the globe.]

I. *As adjective:* Pertaining to Africa.

1. *Hist. The African Company:* A company which, under a charter of Charles II., obtained the exclusive right of trading with Africa from the Port of Sallee to the Cape of Good Hope. Its privileges were abolished by 1 & 2 Geo. IV., c. 28, its forts and castles were made over to the Crown, and trade to Western Africa thrown open.

2. *Botany:*

The African Almond: The English name of the genus Brabejum. It belongs to the Proteaceæ.

The African Fleabane: The English name of the genus Tarchonanthus. It belongs to the Compositæ.

African Hemp: A fibre prepared from the leaves of *Sanseviera Zeylanica,* a member of the Lily order, extensively distributed through tropical Africa and India.

The African Lily: The English name of the liliaceous genus Agapanthus.

The African Lote: Zizyphus lotus, a fruit-bearing plant of the order Rhamnaceæ.

The African Marigold: Tagetes erecta, one of the Compositæ, which, though called African, really comes from Mexico.

African Teak: A valuable wood for shipbuilding, the produce of *Oldfieldia Africana,* Bth., a tree belonging to the order Euphorbiaceæ, or Spurge-worts.

3. *Zoology:* The African elephant (*Elephas Africanus*). [Elephant.]

II. *As substantive:* A native of Africa, or a person, wherever born, who belongs ethnologically to one of the African races.

Ăf-rĭc-an-ism, *s.* A word or idiom or custom used exclusively by natives of Africa or by members of some African race.

Ăf-rĭc-an-ize, *v.t.*

1. To render African in character.

2. To place under African control [used of the colored race in this country].

ăf-rĭt, ăf-rēet, ĕf-rēet, *s.* [Arabic.]

Mahommedan Myth.: A particular kind of demon.

"Go—and with Gouls and *Afrits* rave,
Till these in horror shrink away."
Byron: The Giaour.

Ăf-rō. *In compos.:* Pertaining to Africa, from Africa.

Afro-American, *a. & s.*

1. *As adjective:* Pertaining to Americans of African descent.

2. *As substantive:* An American of African descent.

Afro-Phenician, *a.* Of mingled African and Phenician descent.

* **a-frŏnt',** * **a-frŏntte',** *adv.* [Eng. *a; front.*]

I. *Of persons:*

1. In front, directly in face of one; in opposition to one.

"*Fal.* These four came all *a-front,* and mainly thrust at me."—*Shakesp.: King Henry IV., Part I.,* ii. 4.

2. Abreast.

II. *Of things:* In front; on that side of any place or thing on which the speaker at the moment is.

"We reposed us on a green wood side,
Afront the which a silver stream did glide."
Mirr. for Magistr., p. 651.

* **a-frŏŭnt',** *v.t.* [Affront.]

* **a-frȳght'e, a-frīght'e** (*gh* mute), *pa. par.* or *a.* Frightened.

aft (1), * **afte,** *adv. & a., and in compos.* [A.S. *æft, eft* = after, again, behind, afterwards.]

I. *As adverb & adjective:*

Naut.: Towards or at the hinder part of a ship; towards or at the stern of a vessel; abaft.

"Seeking King Olaf then,
He rushes *aft* with his men."
Longfellow: Saga of King Olaf, xxi.

¶ In several parts of England the word *aft* is used not in a nautical sense, but as an ordinary term, signifying *behind.* (*Halliwell.*)

Fore and aft:

1. *Naut. Adv. & adj.:* At the former and hinder parts of a vessel; towards the bow and towards the stern of a ship.

"Though the flying sea-spray drenches
Fore and aft the rowers' benches."
Longfellow: Saga of King Olaf, xi.

2. *Ord. Lang. Adj.:* Pertaining to the parts of anything which lie at or near its two extremities.

". . . the *fore and aft* extent of the premolars."—*Owen: Classif. of Mammalia,* p. 86.

* **II.** *As adjective:* Foolish (?) (*Halliwell.*)

"Hit nis bot trewth, I wend, an *afte,*
For te sette nego in ani crafte."
Wright: Polit. Songs, p. 210.

III. *In composition:*

1. After; behind in place.

2. After; late in time.

* **aft-meal,** * **aft-meale,** *s.* A late meal.

"Indeede, quoth he, I keepe an ordinary,
Eightpence a meal who there doth sup or dyne,
And dyse and cardes are but an accessarye:
At *aft-meales* who shall paye for the wine?"
Thynne: Debate, p. 49.

* **aft-ward,** *a. & adv.* [Eng. *aft; ward.* In A.S. *æfteweard* = after, back, late, latter, full. (*Lit.* = towards the aft.)] Aft, to the hinder part.

aft (2), *adv.* [Different spelling of Oft (q.v.).] Oft, often. (*Percy.*)

af 'en, *adv.* [Different spelling of OFTEN (q.v.).] Often. (*Scotch.*)

"*Aften* I have young sportive gilpies seen."
Ramsay: Poems, i. 322.

af-tĕr, *af-tir, *af-tŷr, *prep., adv., adj., s., v., & in compos.* [Properly the comparative of *aft.* From A.S. *æfter* = after, next, second, new, last. In Sw. *efter*; O. Sw. *after*; Dan. *efter & agter*; Dut. *agters*; Goth. *afira.*]

A. *As preposition:*

I. *Of place:* Behind, as opposed to before.

1. Placed behind.

"Sometimes I placed a third prism *after* a second, and sometimes also a fourth *after* a third: by all which the image might be often refracted sideways."—*Newton: Opticks.*

2. Following in place. (Used of persons or things in motion.)

(*a*) *In a general sense:*

"So Samuel turned again *after* Saul."—*1 Sam.* xv. 31.

(*b*) *Spec.:* In pursuit of.

"*After* whom is the king of Israel come out? *after* whom dost thou pursue? *after* a dead dog, *after* a flea."—*1 Sam.* xxiv. 14.

II. *Of time:* Subsequent to, posterior to in time or in date.

"And it came to pass on the second Sabbath *after* the first . . ."—*Luke* vi. 1.

"Assuredly Solomon thy son shall reign *after* me, and he shall sit upon my throne in my stead."—*1 Kings* i. 30.

III. *Figuratively:*

1. According to.

(*a*) As far as relates to, in relation to.

"Of the sons of Issachar *after* their families . . ."—*Numb.* xxvi. 23.

(*b*) In conformity with a model; in imitation of; as influenced by.

". . . all the silver vessels weighed two thousand and four hundred shekels, *after* the shekel of the sanctuary."—*Numb.* vii. 85.

"This allusion is *after* the Oriental manner: thus in the Psalms, how frequently are persons compared to cedars."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey, Notes.*

2. Later than in time; inferior to in nature or in dignity.

"And in this Trinity none is afore or *after* other."—*Athanasian Creed.*

3. *Colloquially:* Respecting, regarding, as "He asked *after* you."

¶ *After all,* adv.: When everything has been taken into account; when everything has been revealed; when everything has been done, when there remains nothing more to be added; at last; in fine, in conclusion, upon the whole, at most.

"But *after all,* if they have any merit, it is to be attributed to some good old authors, whose works I study."—*Pope on Pastoral Poetry.*

After ane, adv. (*Scotch.*) (*Lit.* = after one.) Alike. (*Jamieson.*)

"A' my time that's yet bygane
She's fixt my lot maist *after ane.*"
Cocks: Simple Strains, p. 69.

B. *As adverb:*

† 1. Behind in place; following another.

"Let go thy hold when a great wheel runs down a hill, lest it break thy neck with following it; but the great one that goes upward, let him draw thee *after.*"—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, ii. 4.

2. Later in time, afterwards.

"And Moses verily was faithful in all his house, as a servant, for a testimony of those things which were to be spoken *after.*"—*Heb.* iii. 5.

C. *As adjective:*

1. Behind in place.

(*a*) *Generally:* As in the expression, "the *after*-part of anything."

(*b*) *Naut.:* Pertaining to what is more aft, *i.e.* further towards the stern of the vessel.

2. Subsequent in point of time.

¶ In these two senses often connected by a hyphen with the substantive which follows it, so as to form a compound word. (See F.)

D. † *As substantive:*

"Religion, Providence, an *after's* tale."
Young: Night Thoughts, 4.

E. † *As verb:*

Colloquially: To follow, as "after them," *i.e.* "follow them." In all such cases there is, no doubt, originally an ellipse of some such verb as *go, after* still remaining really a preposition. [Cf. ON.]

"I'll *after* him, and see the event of this."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

F. *In composition.* When constituting the first part of a compound word it is often an adjective, meaning *subsequent,* and the word of which it constitutes a part may be a substantive, a verb, a participle, or an adjective.

after-acceptation, *s.* [Eng. *after; acceptation.*] An acceptation or signification (of a word) admitted not at the outset, but subsequently.

"'Tis true, some doctors in a scantier space,
I mean in each apart, contract the place;
Some, who to greater length extend the line,
The church's *after-acceptation* join."
Dryden: Hind and Panther.

after-account, *s.* [Eng. *after; account.*] A reckoning made subsequently.

"The slavish fears which the dread of an *after-account* raised in the minds of these they [the atheists] call credulous and believing men."—*Killingbeck: Serm.*, p. 165.

after-act, *s.* [Eng. *after; act.*]

"*After-acts* of sobriety."—*Ld. Berkeley: Hist. Applications*, p. 76.

after-age, *s.* [Eng. *after; age.*] An age not yet come, a subsequent age. (Generally in the plural.)

". . . what *after-age* could exceed the lust of the Sodomites, the idolatry and tyranny of the Egyptians, the feeble levity of the Greeks?"—*South: Sermons*, vii. 209.

"What an opinion will *after-ages* entertain of their religion, who bid fair for a gibbet, to bring in a superstition which their forefathers perished in flames to keep out?"—*Addison.*

after-application, *s.* [Eng. *after; application.*] Subsequent application.

"From the *after-application* we meet with both of the symbol and character of Pan in the mythological ages . . ."—*Coventry: Phil. Conv.*, 4.

after-attack, *s.* [Eng. *after; attack.*] A subsequent attack.

"Locke afforded no ground for the *after-attacks* of envy and folly by any fanciful hypothesis."—*Warburton to Hurd*, p. 288.

after-band, *s.* [Eng. *after; band.*] A band formed subsequently.

"But, if death
Binds us with *after-bands,* what profits, then,
Our inward freedom?"—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. ix.

after-bearing, *s.* [Eng. *after; bearing.*] Usual or ordinary product of a plant. (*Lit.* & *fig.*)

"The fig-tree denoteth the synagogue and rulers of the Jews, whom God having peculiarly cultivated, singularly blessed and cherished, he expected from them no ordinary show or customary fructification, but an earliness in good works, a precocious or continued fructification, and was not content with *after-bearing.*"—*Sir T. Browne: Tracts*, p. 75.

after-birth, *after-burthen, *s.* [Eng. *after,* and *birth.*]

Phys.: The membrane in which the birth was enveloped, which is afterwards brought away; the secundine.

"The exorbitances or degenerations, whether from a hurt in labour, or from part of the *afterbirth* left behind, produce such virulent distempers of the blood, as make it cast out a tumour."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

after-call, *s.* [Eng. *after; call.*] A call coming subsequently. *Spec.*, a call for retribution arising subsequently to the commission of a sin or crime.

". . . Hence an *after-call*
For chastisement, and custody, and bonds,
And ofttimes death, avenger of the past,
And the sole guardian in whose hands we dare."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

after-carnage, *s.* [Eng. *after; carnage.*] Carnage too often perpetrated by victors in a battle or siege after the enemy has been overpowered.

"But the rampart is won, and the spoil begun,
And all but the *after-carnage* done."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, 25.

*** after-caste, * aftir-caste,** *s.* [Eng. *after;* O. Eng. *aftir;* O. Eng. *caste* = cast.]

1. *Lit.:* A throw at dice after the game is finished, and too late, of course, to produce any result.

2. *Fig.:* Anything done too late to be of use.

"Thus ever he playeth an *after-caste*
Of alle that he schalle say or do."
Gower MS. (*Halliwell.*)

after-clap, *s.* [Eng. *after; clap.*] An unpleasant occurrence which makes a noise after a disagreeable affair was supposed to have come to a termination. (Usually in a bad sense.) (*Eng. & Scotch.*)

"For the next morrow's meed they closely went,
For fear of *afterclaps* to prevent."
Spenser: Hub. Tale.

"Let that man who can be so far taken and transported with the present pleasing offers of a temptation as to overlook those dreadful *afterclaps* which usually bring up the rear of it. . . ."—*South: Serm.*, vi. 227.

after-come, aftercome, *s.* [Eng. & Scotch *after; come.*] Consequence.

"And how are ye to stand the *aftercome?* There will be a black reckoning with you some day."—*Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 2.

after-comer (*Eng.*), **after-cummer, aftercummer** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Eng. & Scotch *after;* Eng. *comer;* Scotch *cummer.*] A successor.

"As neither predecessors nor ourselves can keepe, ywis, nor *aftercomers* shall observe the same."—*Turberville: Mantuan.*

"That he and all his *aftercummers* may breik the samen, as a pledge and taiken of our goodwill and kindness for his trew worthiness."—*Lett., Jas. V.* (1542). (*Nisbet's Heraldry*, i. 97.)

after-comfort, *s.* [Eng. *after; comfort.*]

"Which may their *after-comforts* breed."
B. Jonson: Masques at Court.

after-conduct, *s.* [Eng. *after; conduct.*] Subsequent conduct.

"It will appear from the *after-conduct* of the chief priests themselves that they were conscious that the story was false."—*Sherlock: Trial of the Witnesses of the Resurrection*, p. 49.

after-conviction, *s.* [Eng. *after; conviction.*] A conviction or belief arising subsequently.

"These first and early aversions to the government which these shall infuse into the minds of children, will be too strong for the clearest *after-convictions* which can pass upon them when they are men."—*South: Sermons*, v. 46.

after-cost, *s.* [Eng. *after; cost.*] Cost arising after all the charges connected with a more or less expensive operation had been supposed to be met.

"You must take care to carry off the land-floods and streams, before you attempt draining; lest your *after-cost* and labour prove unsuccessful."—*Mortimer: Husb.*

after-course, *s.* [Eng. *after; course.*] Subsequent course; future course.

"Who would imagine that Diogenes, who in his younger days was a falsifier of money, should, in the *after-course* of his life, be so great a contemner of metal?"—*Brown: Christ. Mor.*, vi. 2.

after-crop, *s.* [Eng. *after; crop.*] A second crop in the same year as the first.

"*Aftercrops* I think neither good for the land, nor yet the hay good for the cattle."—*Mortimer: Husb.*

after-damp, *s.* [Eng. *after; damp.*]

Among miners: A term used to designate the gas which abounds in coal mines just after the "fire-damp," or carburetted hydrogen, has exploded. It consists chiefly of carbonic dioxide or carbon dioxide, formerly called carbonic acid gas (CO_2).

"The fatal "*after-damp*" of the coal mines contains a large proportion of carbon dioxide."—*Fownes: Manual of Chem.*, 10th ed., p. 175.

after-days, *s. pl.* [Eng. *after; days.*]

"But *afterdays* my friend must do thee right,
And set thy virtues in unenvyed light."
Congreve to Sir Godfrey Kneller.

"It grows to guerdon *afterdays.*"
Tennyson: Works (1872), vol. i., p. 267.

after-dinner, *s. & adj.* [Eng. *after; dinner.*]

1. *As substantive:* The time just after dinner.

"Thou hast nor youth nor age,
But, as it were, an *after-dinner's* sleep,
Dreaming on both."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

2. *As adjective:* Occurring after dinner, and perhaps modified by the fact that dinner has taken place; post-prandial.

"It seems in *after-dinner* talk,
Across the walnuts and the wine."
Tennyson: The Miller's Daughter.

after-divulger, *s.* [Eng. *after; divulger.*] One who subsequently divulges anything.

after-eatage, *s.* [Eng. *after; eatage.*] Part of the increase of the same year; aftermath.

"The aftermowth or *after-eatage* are undoubtedly part of the increase of that same year."—*Burn: Eccl. Law.*

after-endeavour, *s.* [Eng. *after; endeavour.*] An endeavour made after a previous one.

"There is no reason why the sound of a pipe should leave traces in their brains; which not first, but by their *after-endeavours,* should produce the like sounds."—*Locke.*

after-enquiry, *s.* [Eng. *after; enquiry.*] Enquiry made after an act or occurrence.

"You must either be directed by some that take upon them to know, or to take upon yourself that which, I am sure, you do not know, or jump the *after-enquiry* on your own peril."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 4.

after-eye, *v.t.* [Eng. *after; eye.*] To eye one afterwards.

"As little as a crow, or less, are left
To *after-eye* him."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 4.

after-game, *s.* [Eng. *after ; game.*]

1. *Gen. :* A game played subsequently to another one.

"Our first design, my friend, has prov'd abortive;
Still there remains an *after-game* to play."
Addison : Cato.

2. *Spec. Aftergame at Irish :* A particular game formerly in vogue with gamblers. [See *Devil's Law Case* (1623); *Compleat Gamester* (1707.)]

"What cursed accident was this? what mischievous stars have the managing of my fortune? Here's a turn with all my heart like an *aftergame at Irish*."—*Etherege : Comical Revenge* (1669).

after-gathering, *s.* [Eng. *after ; gathering.*] Crop gathered after the rest ; a gleaning.

"I have not reaped so great a harvest, nor gathered so plentiful a vintage out of their works and writings, but that many gleanings and *after-gatherings* remain behind for such as have more idle hours than myself."
—*World of Wonders*, i. 9.

after-grass, *s.* [Eng. *after ; grass.*] The grass which springs up after a first crop has been mowed that year in the same field.

after-growth, *s.* [Eng. *after ; growth.*] A growth taking place after another one. (*Lit.* & *fig.*)

". . . the greater become the obstacles to repairing them, arising from the *after-growth* which would have to be torn up or broken through."—*J. S. Mill : Polit. Econ.*, bk. ii., ch. ii., § 2.

after-guard, *s.* [Eng. *after ; guard.*]

Naut. (*specially in the Royal Navy*) : The seamen stationed on the poop of a ship to attend to the after sails. (*Marine Dict.*)

*** after-hand,** *s.* A future labourer ; one of a coming generation.

"Whence *after-hands* may move the world."
Tennyson : Princess, iii. 246.

after-help, *s.* [Eng. *after ; help.*] Help given subsequently.

"For other *after-helps*, the want of intention in the priest may frustrate the mass of the prerogative of virtue."—*Sir E. Sandys : State of Religion.*

after-hope, *s.* [Eng. *after ; hope.*] Subsequent hope.

"A splendent sun shall never set,
But here shine fixed, to affright
All *after-hopes* of following night."
Ben Jonson : Entertainments.

after-hours, *s. pl.* [Eng. *after ; hours.*] Hours subsequent to those in which any specified deed is done or occurrence takes place.

"Men shall deal unadvisedly sometimes,
Which *after-hours* give leisure to repent."
Shakesp. : Richard III., iv. 4.

after-ignorance, *s.* [Eng. *after ; ignorance.*] Subsequent ignorance.

"Many rude souls there were whose *after-ignorance* makes them almost unworthie of their first infusion."
—*Stafford : Niobe*, ii. 3.

after-inquiry, *s.* [After-enquiry.]

*** after-kindred, * after-kinrede,** *s.* [Eng. *after ; kindred, * kinrede.*] Distant kindred.

"Yet, nathelesse, your kindrede is but *after-kinrede*, for they ben but litell sibbe to you, and the kinne of your enemies ben nie sibbe to hem."—*Urry's Chaucer*, p. 153.

after-king, *s.* [Eng. *after ; king.*] A subsequent king.

"The glory of Nineveh and the increase of the empire was the work of *after-kings*."—*Shuckford : Sacred and Profane Hist.*, i. 199.

after-law, *s.* [Eng. *after ; law.*] A subsequent law, whether or not it is designed to have a retrospective influence.

after-life, *s.* [Eng. *after ; life.*]

1. The subsequent portion of one's earthly life.

". . . brought up from childhood in habits of luxury which they will not have the means of indulging in *after-life*."—*J. S. Mill : Polit. Econ.*, bk. ii., ch. ii., § 2.

2. The life after this one ; the future state of existence.

"Like the Tartars give their wives
With settlements for *after-lives*."
Butler : Remains.

after-liver, *s.* [Eng. *after ; liver.*] One who lives in subsequent times.

"By thee my promise sent
Unto myself, let *after-livers* know."
Sidney : Bk. ii.

after-living, *s.* [Eng. *after ; living.*] The state of living subsequently to any specific time or event.

"I have some speech with you
That may concern your *after-living* well."
Beaum. & Fletch. : Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

after-long, * after-longe, *adv.* [Eng. *after ; long.*] Long after.

"And *after-longe* he lyved withouten stryfe,
Till he went from his mortall lyfe."
Reliq. Antiq., i. 47.

after-loss, *s.* [Eng. *after ; loss.*] A loss sustained after, and possibly in consequence of, a previous one.

"And do not drop in for an *after-loss*."
Shakesp. : Sonnets, xc.

after-love, *s.* [Eng. *after ; love.*] Love arising subsequently ; the second or later love.

"*Boling.* To win thy *after-love* I pardon thee."
Shakesp. : King Richard III., v. 3.

after-malice, *s.* [Eng. *after ; malice.*] Malice arising subsequently. (*Dryden.*)

after-math, after-mowth, *s.* [Eng. *after ; math* or *mowth* = a mowing.] [Math.] A second crop of grass mown in the same year as the first. [Rowen.]

"After one crop of corn is taken off the ground in harvest before seed-time is come, for winter-grain, the grass will be so high grown that a man may cut it down and have a plentiful *aftermath* for hay."—*Holland : Trans. of Pliny*, i. 506.

"Of meadow amooth from *aftermath* we reach'd
The griffin-guarded gates."
Tennyson : Audley Court.

after-meeting, *s.* [Eng. *after ; meeting.*] A meeting held subsequently.

". . . it remains
As the main point of this our *after-meeting*."
Shakesp. : Coriolanus, ii. 2.

after-mowth. [After-math.]

after-night, *s., adj., & adv.* [Eng. *after ; night.*] After nightfall. (Used in America.)

after-pains, *s. pl.* [Eng. *after ; pains.*] The pains which follow childbirth, and by which women are delivered of the secundine.

"The *after-pains* mark the final efforts of active contraction."—*Todd & Bowman : Physiol. Anat.*, i. 193.

after-part, *s.* [Eng. *after ; part.*]

1. *Generally :*

"The flexibleness of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable and safe ; and, in the *after-part*, reason and foresight begin a little to take place, and mind a man of his safety and improvement."—*Locke.*

2. *Naut. :* The part of a ship towards the stern.

after-piece, *s.* [Eng. *after ; piece.*] A piece acted after a play. It is generally of lighter character than that which preceded it.

"Eight and twenty nights it [the *West Indian*] went without the buttress of an *after-piece*."—*Mem. of R. Cumberland*, i. 296.

after-proof, *s.* [Eng. *after ; proof.*]

1. Evidence obtained after an assertion has been made.

2. Evidence of one's character obtained after action has been taken in one's case.

"All know that he likewise at first was much under the expectation of his *after-proof*, such a solar influence there is in the solar aspect."—*Wotton.*

after-reckoning, *s.* [Eng. *after ; reckoning.*] Subsequent reckoning.

"In Parliament the power of obtaining their object is absolute, and the safety of the proceeding perfect—no rules to confine, no *after-reckonings* to terrify."—*Buckley : Works*, ii. 291.

after-repentance, *s.* [Eng. *after ; repentance.*] Subsequent repentance.

"Presuming upon impunity, through the interposals of an *after-repentance*."—*South : Sermons*, ix. 163.

after-report, *s.* [Eng. *after ; report.*] Report or rumour arising subsequently, or at least not heard of by the parties concerned till afterwards ; subsequent report, information obtained afterwards.

"Is it of any moment whether the soul of man comes into the world with carnal notions, or whether it comes bare and receives all from the *after-reports* of sense?"—*South : Serm.*, ix. 26.

after-rottenness, *s.* [Eng. *after ; rottenness.*] Future rottenness.

"Palliated remedies, such as by skinning over her [the Church of England's] wounds for the present [though probably not so much as that neither], will be sure to cure them into an *after-rottenness* and suppuration."—*South : Serm.*, vi. 39.

after-sails, *s. pl.* [Eng. *after ; sails.*]

Naut. : All sails on or abaft the main-mast. (*Marine Dict.*)

after-sermon, *s.* [Eng. *after ; sermon.*] A sermon delivered subsequently.

"But because our great Lawgiver repeated also other parts of the decalogue in his *after-sermons*."—*Jeremy Taylor on the Decalogue : Works*, ed. 1839, vol. iii., p. 6.

after-silence, *s.* [Eng. *after ; silence.*] Silence succeeding to noise and tumult.

"It is not in the storm nor in the strife
We feel benumb'd, and wish to be no more,
But in the *after-silence* on the shore
When all is lost, except a little life."
Byron : Lines on Hearing that Lady Byron was Ill.

after-stage, *s.* [Eng. *after ; stage.*] A subsequent stage. (*Webster : Dict.*)

after-state, *s.* [Eng. *after ; state.*] Subsequent state. (Used especially of the state of man after death.)

"To give an account of the *after-state* of the more degenerate and yet descending souls, some fancy a very odd hypothesis."—*Glanville : Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. 14.

after-sting, *s.* [Eng. *after ; sting.*]

"Mixed are our joys, and transient are their date,
Nor can reflection bring them back again,
Yet brings an *after-sting* to every pain."
Ld. Hervey : Epistles.

after-storm, *s.* [Eng. *after ; storm.*]

"Your calmness does not *after-storms* provide,
Nor seeming patience mortal anger hide."
Dryden : Cor. of E. Ch., 91.

after-supper, *s.* [Eng. *after ; supper.*] The period between supper and bedtime.

". . . What masques, what dances shall we have
To wear away this long age of three hours,
Between our *after-supper* and bed-time?"
Shakesp. : Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 1.

after-swarm, *s.* [Eng. *after ; swarm.*] A swarm of bees leaving the hive after the first swarm.

after-taste, *s.* [Eng. *after ; taste.*] The taste which lingers in the mouth after the substance which caused it has been withdrawn or swallowed. According to the observations of Horn, this is sometimes of a complementary character, for while the after-taste of most substances is bitter, that of tannin itself, an exceeedingly bitter substance, is sweet. (See *Todd & Bowman's Physiol. Anat.*, vol. 1., 1845, p. 448.)

*** after-think,** *v.i.* [Eng. *after ; think.*] To repent. (*Wycliffe.*)

¶ Still used in Lancashire. (*Trench : Eng. Past & Present*, p. 81.)

after-thrift, *s.* [Eng. *after ; thrift.*] Thrift coming too late.

"Sad waste! for which no *after-thrift* atones,
The grave admits no cure for guilt or sin."
Cowper : Stanzas subjoined to Bill of Mortality (1788).

after-tossing, *s.* [Eng. *after ; tossing.*] The swell which continues for some time after a storm at sea.

"Confusions and tumults are only the impotent remains of an unnatural rebellion ; and are no more than the *after-tossings* of a sea, when the storm is laid."—*Addison : Freeholder.*

after-undertaker, *s.* [Eng. *after ; undertaker.*]

"According to their model, all *after-undertakers* are to build."—*Dryden.*

after-wise, *a.* [Eng. *after ; wise.*] Wise after the event, but too late to be of use for the occasion in connection with which the wisdom was required.

"These are such as we may call the *afterwise*, who when any project fails, foresaw all the inconveniences that would arise from it, though they kept their thoughts to themselves."—*Addison.*

after-wit, *s.* [Eng. *after ; wit.*] Wit in the sense of wisdom, which comes after the event which it is designed to affect.

"There is no recalling of what is gone and past, so that *afterwit* comes too late when the mischief is done."—*L'Estrange.*

*** after-witness,** *s.* [Eng. *after ; witness.*] A witness arising after a trial ; a record of an event after the latter has long gone by.

"Oft have I writ, and often to the flame
Condemned this *after-witness* of my shame."
Lord Hervey : Epistles.

*** after-witted,** *a.* [Eng. *after ; witted.*]

1. Wise after the event has taken place, and not till then.

2. Uncircumspect, inconsiderate, heady, rash.

"Our fashions of eating make us slothful and unlikely to labour and study. . . . *afterwitted* (as we call it), uncircumspect, inconsiderate, heady, rash."—*Tyndal : Exposit. of Matt.* vi. (*Trench.*)

after-wrath, *s.* [Eng. *after ; wrath.*] Wrath arising not at the time, but after reflection on an insult or injury, which seemed at the time light, has shown its enormity.

"I hear him mock
The luck of Cæsar ; which the gods give men,
T' excuse their *after-wrath*."
Shakesp. : Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

after-writer, *s.* [Eng. *after; writer.*] A succeeding writer. (*Shuckford.*)

after-years, *s. pl.* [Eng. *after; years.*] Years succeeding those previously referred to; future years.

"The impetuosity of his [Faraday's] character was then unchastened by the discipline to which it was subjected in *after-years.*"—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science,* 3rd ed., xiii. 355.

***after-yerne,** *v.t.* [Eng. *after; *yerne* = yearn.] To yearn after, to long after.

"God grauntes us noghte ay that we for pray, for he wille gyfe us better thenne we *after-yerne.*"—*MS. Lincoln.* (*Halliwell.*)

¶ The compounds of AFTER are indefinite in number. In addition to those given above, there are AFTER-BEAUTY (*Tennyson: Princess,* iv.), AFTER-FAME (*Gladstone: Studies on Homer,* i. 68), AFTER-HISTORY (*Ibid.,* iii. 2), * AFTER-SEND (*Spenser: F. Q.,* I. v. 10), and others.

*** af-tĕr-dēal, af-tĕr-dēle,** *s.* [A.S. *after; dæl, dal* = a part, a portion.] [DEAL.] Disadvantage. (*Reynard the Foxe,* p. 149.)

af-tĕr-găng, *v.t.* [Eng. *after,* and *gang* = go.] To follow. (*Scotch.*)

"With great hamstram they thrimled thro' the thrang,
And gae a nod to her to *aftergang.*"
Ross: Helenore, p. 86.

af-tĕr-hĕnd, * af-tĭr-hĕnd, *adv.* [A.S. *æfter* = after, and *heona* = hence. (*Jamieson.*).] Afterwards. (*Scotch.*)

af-tĕr-ĭngs (*Eng.* and *Scotch*), **ăf-t'rĭns** (*Scotch*), *s. pl.* [Eng. *after.*] The last milk taken from a cow's milkings; strokings. (*English.*) (*Grose.*)

¶ In Scotch this form occurs:

"Stane still stands hawkie, he her neck does claw,
Till she'll frae her the massy *aft'rins* draw."
Morison: Poems, p. 185.

af-tĕr-mŏst, *a.* [Eng. *after;* and the superlative *most.* (*Lit.* = the most after.) In A.S. *æftermest, æftermyst.*]

Naut.: Nearest to the stern. The opposite of FOREMOST.

"I ordered the two foremost and the two *aftermost* guns to be thrown overboard."—*Hawkesworth: Voyages.*

af-tĕr-nôon, *s.* [Eng. *after; noon.*] The period of the day between twelve o'clock (noon) and the evening.

"And they tarried until *afternoon,* and they did eat both of them."—*Judg.* xix. 8.

"He arrived there on the *afternoon* of Sunday, the 16th of December."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. x.

after-thought (af-tĕr-thât), *s.* [Eng. *after; thought.*] A thought which did not occur to one at the time when the matter to which it referred was under consideration.

". . . this *afterthought* was made the subject of a separate negotiation."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.,* ch. xii., pt. i., § 17.

af-tĕr-tīme, * af-tĭr-tīme, *s.* [Eng. *after; time.*] Futurity.

"Direct against which open'd from beneath,
Just o'er the blissful seat of Paradise,
A passage down to the earth, a passage wide,
Wider by far than that of *after-times*
Over Mount Sion, and, though that were large,
Over the Promised Land, to God so dear."
Milton: P. L., bk. iii.

"What record, or what relic of my lord
Should be to *aftertime,* but empty breath."
Tennyson: Morte d'Arthur.

af-tĕr-wards, † af-tĕr-ward, * af-tĭr-ward, * af-tĭr-wards, *adv.* [A.S. *æfterweard, afterwearde, æftewearde, æfteweard.*] Subsequently; some time after a specified event.

¶ Of the twenty-four passages in which, according to Cruden's *Concordance,* this word is found in the English translation of the Bible, the form *afterward* occurs in fifteen, and *afterwards* in nine; now *afterwards* is almost exclusively employed. The form *aftyrward* is in *Prompt. Parv.*

"And sone *aftirward* he lay stoon stille."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,768.

"Assemblid ben, his answer for to hiere;
And *after-ward* this knight was bode appiere,
To every wight comaundid was silence."
Ibid., 6,611-13.

". . . *afterward* shalt thou be gathered unto thy people."—*Numb.* xxxi. 2.

". . . *afterwards* he will let you *go* hence."—*Exod.* xi. 1.

*** ăf-tĭn,** *adv.* [OFTEN.]

*** af-tĭr,** *prep.* & *adv.* [AFTER.]

aft'-most, *a.* [Eng. *aft; -most.*] Situated nearest to the stern.

ăf-tŏn-ite, *s.* [Corrupted form of APHTHONITE (q.v.).] A mineral, called also APHTHONITE.

*** af-tŷr,** *prep.* & *adv.* [AFTER.]

*** aftyr-part,** *s.* The croup of an animal; the hinder part of a ship. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** a-ful-len,** *v.t.* [FELL.] To cast down, to fell.

*** a-fūre',** *adv.* [AFIRE.]

*** a-fürst',** *a.* [AFFORST.] Athirst.

"*Afurst* score and afyngred." *P. Plowman,* 9,243.

*** afved,** *pret.* [HAVE.] Had.

*** a-fȳ'e, * a-fȳ ghe** (*gh* mute), *v.t.* [AFFY.]

*** a-fyght'e** (*gh* mute), *v.t.* [A.S. *afeohtan* = to win by assault or force; to vanquish by fighting.] To tame, to subdue; to reduce by subjection.

"Delfyns they nymeth, and cokedrill,
And *afyghteth* to heore wille."
Kyng Alisaunder, 6,583.

*** a-fŷn'** (1), *adv.* or *adj.* [AFINE (1).]

*** a-fŷn'** (2), *adv.* [AFINE (2).]

a'-ga, *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *aga,* from Pers. *ak, aka* = lord, a title of respect for a person of rank; Tartar *aha.* In A.S. *aga* is = an owner, and if the Persian *ak* or *aka* is Aryan, they are probably connected; but if the Persian *ak* or *aka* is Turanian, then the resemblance between the Anglo-Saxon and Persian forms is in all likelihood only accidental.]

Among the Turks: A civil or military officer of high rank. The title is sometimes given by courtesy to persons of distinction, to large landowners, and to those officers who occupy a confidential position in the Sultan's seraglio.

"There came a vast body of dragoons, of different nations, under the leading of Harvey, their great *aga.*"—*Swift: Battle of the Books.*

ăg-a-ba'-neē, *s.* The native name in Aleppo of a cotton fabric embroidered with silk.

ăg-a-çĕl'-la, *s.* A Latinised form of ALGAZEL (q.v.).

Her.: An antelope, or a tiger with horns and hoofs.

a-ga'-da, a-găd'-ic, &c. [HAGADA, HAGADIC, &c.]

a-gāin' (often as if spelt **a-gĕn'**), *** a-gāyn', * a-gāyn'e, † a-gĕn', * a-gēyn', a-gein'** (*all Eng.*), **a-gāyn', a-gān'e** (*Scotch*), *prep.* & *adv.* [A.S. *agen, agean, ongean, ongen,* adv. = again; *agen, ongean, ongen,* prep. = against; fr. *gean* = opposite, against; O. Sw. *gen, igen* = opposite, again; Dan. *igien;* Ger. *dagegen, gegen;* Bret. *gin* = opposite.] [AGAINST.]

¶ *Agen* was once common, but is now used only in poetry and in various dialects.

A. *As preposition:*

1. Towards.

"Till it were *ageyn* evyn.
The childerne wold gon hom."
Songs and Carols, x.

2. Against.

"Somtyme with the lord of Palatye,
Ageyn another hethene in Turkye."
Chaucer: C. T., Prologue, 55, 56.

"For what saith seint Paul? the fleissh coveitith *agayn* the spirit, and the spirit *agayn* the fleisch."—*Chaucer: The Persones Tale.*

"*Agen* that folc of Westsex hii nome an batayle."—*Robt. Glouc.,* p. 240.

"With thir *agane* grete Hercules stude he."
Douglas: Virgil, 141, 25.

B. *As adverb:*

I. Of time.

1. A second time, and no more, noting the repetition of the same act or occurrence.

"To Rome *agayn* repaireth Julius."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,181.

"But now to purpos let us turne *agein.*"
Ibid., 4,590.

"If a man die, shall he live again?"—*Job* xiv. 14.

"As if some angel spoke *again,*
All peace on earth, good will to men."
Scott: Marmion, Introduction to canto i.

¶ *Agen, agen:* An exclamation noting impatience.

"*Agen, agen!* Vll no wan give me credit?"
Chapman: Revenge for Honour (1654).

Again and again: Repeatedly, frequently, often.

"This is not to be obtained by one or two hasty readings; it must be repeated *again and again,* with a close attention to the tenour of the discourse."—*Locke.*

2. Besides, in any other time, or in various other times, the number not being limited, as in the former signification, to two.

II. *Of place:* In any other place or places.

". . . there is not in the world *again* such a spring and seminary of brave military people as in England, Scotland, and Ireland."—*Bacon.*

III. *Of quantity or magnitude:* Twice as much, twice as great.

"I should not be sorry to see a chorus on a theatre more than as large and as deep *again* as ours, built and adorned at a king's charges."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

IV. *Of reaction following on previous action:* Back.

Specially:

1. Noting reaction, or reciprocal action.

"To grynde oure corn, and carie it ham *agayn.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 4,030.

2. In restitution.

"When your head did but ake,
I knit my handkerchief about your brows,
The best I had: a princess wrought it me;
And I did never ask it you *again.*"
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 1.

3. In return, in recompense.

"He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord; and that which he hath given will he pay him *again.*"—*Prov.* xix. 17.

4. In answer to a question with or without antagonism to the person or Being who puts it.

"Exhort servants to be obedient unto their own masters, and to please them well in all things; not answering *again.*"—*Titus* ii. 9.

5. In the sense of bringing back the answer to a message.

"So David's young men turned their way, and went *again,* and came and told him all those sayings."—1 *Sam.* xxv. 12.

"Bring us word *again* by what way we must go up."—*Deut.* i. 22.

V. *Of addition to, transition from, or succession to:*

¶ The word *again* may be repeated oftener than once to introduce a new quotation or argument, or something additional to what has been said or done before.

1. *Of addition to or transition from:*

(*a*) With no opposition or contrariety implied.

"*Again,* it is of great consequence to avoid in this operation every source of uncertainty."—*Herschel: Astron.,* 5th ed., § 214.

". . . And *again,* I will be to him a Father, and he shall be to me a Son? And *again,* when he bringeth in the first-begotten into the world, he saith, And let all the angels of God worship him."—*Heb.* i. 5, 6.

(*b*) With such opposition or contrariety implied.

"Those things that we know not what to do withal if we had them, and those things *again* which another cannot part with but to his own loss and shame."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

2. *Of succession:* The next in rank, importance, or dignity.

"Question was asked of Demosthenes, What was the chief part of an orator? He answered, Action. What next? Action. What next, *again?* Action."—*Bacon: Essays.*

C. *In composition. Again,* in composition, may be a preposition = against, as *againsay* = to say or speak against. Or it may be, as it generally is, an *adverb* = again, as *againbuy* = to buy again, to redeem. If its numerous obsolete compounds were arranged according to the precise spelling of *again* in the individual example given to illustrate them, some would require to figure under *again,* others under *agen,* or *agane,* or *agayn.* It has been thought better to bring them together, and to effect this the form *again* has been assumed to exist in all cases, that actually found being placed after it. The same system will be adopted in similar cases throughout the Dictionary.

*** again-ask, * ayen-aske,** *v.t.* To ask again or back.

*** again-beget, * ayen-biget,** *v.t.* To bear or bring forth again.

*** again-bite, * ayenbyte,** *s.* Remorse.

"This boc that het *Ayenbyte* of inwyt."—*Ayenbyte,* p. 1.

*** again-buy, * agen-buy,** *v.t.* [Eng. *again; buy.*] To buy again, to redeem.

"We hopeden that he should have *agen-bought* Israel."—*Wicklife: Luke* xxiv. 21.

*** again-buyer, * agayn-byer,** *s.* [Eng. *again; buyer.*] One who buys again; the Redeemer. (*Prompt. Parv.* i. 7.)

***again-buying, *ageyn-byinge,** *s.* [Eng. *again; buying.*] Redemption. (*Prompt. Parv.* i. 7.)

***again-call** (pa. par. *again callit, againe callet*), *v.t.* [Eng. & Scotch *again; call.*] (*Scotch.*)

1. To revoke.

"And that the said Robert sall nocht revoke nor *again-call* the said procuratour quhill it be vsit and hafe effect."—*Act. Dom. Conc.* (1480), p. 70.

2. To oppose, to gainsay, so as to put in a legal bar in court to the execution of a sentence.

"That the dom gevin in the Schirref court of Dumfreis—was weile gevin and evil *again callit*—the dom gevin—and falsit and *againe callet*—was weile gevin."—*Parl. Ja. III., A.* 1469. *Acts*, ed. 1814, p. 94.

***again-calling,** *s.* [Eng. & Scotch *again; calling.*] Revocation. (*Scotch.*)

". . . to endure but ony revocation, obstacle, impediment, or *again-calling* quhatsumever."—*Barry Orkney App.*, p. 491-2.

***again-coming, *agayne-commynge,** *s.* [Eng. *again; coming.*] Coming again, return. (*MS. Lincoln.*) (*Halliwell.*)

***again-gevin,** *s.* [Eng. & Scotch *gevin* = giving.] Restoration. (*Scotch.*)

"And alss to sell ane instrument of resignacioune and *again-gevin* of the foresaid landis . . ."—*Act. Dom. Conc., A.* 1491, p. 269.

***again-rising, *agen-rising,** *s.* [Eng. *again; rising.*] Resurrection.

"And he was before ordained the Sone of God in vertu, by the spirit of halowing of the *agen-rising* of deede men."—*Wycliffe: Rom.* i. 4.

***again-say, *agayn-say, *agen-say, *agen-saye, *agen-seye** (*all O. Eng.*), ***agane-say** (*O. Scotch*), *v.t.* [Eng. *again; say.*]

1. To gainsay, to contradict.

¶ Now shortened into GAINSAY (q.v.).

". . . all you cannot justly *agaynsay*, nor yet truly deny."—*Hall: Henry VI.*, f. 96.

"For I shall give to you mouth and wisdom, to which all your adversaries schulen not mowe agenstande and *agensaye*."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xxi. 15.

2. To recall. (*Scotch.*)

". . . revoke and *aganesay*."—*Aberd. Reg.* (1538), v. 16.

***again-say, *agayn-say, *again-saying, *agayn-sayyng,** *s.* [From the verb.] Gainsaying, contradiction.

"They grauntyd hym hys askyng
Withouten more *agaynsayyng*."
Richard Coer de Lion, 600.

***again-stand, *agayne-stand, *agen-stand,** *v.t.* [Eng. *again; stand.*] To stand against, to withstand. (See example from Wycliffe, under AGAINSAY.)

***again-standans,** *pr. par.* [AGAINSTAND.] (*MS. Bodl.*) (*Halliwell.*)

***again-ward, *agayn-warde, *agein-ward, *agen-ward,** *adv.* [Eng. *again; ward* = toward.]

1. Backward, back again.

2. In an opposite direction.

"And pray'd, as he was turned fro
He would him turn *againward* tho'."
Gower: Confessio Amantis, bk. i.

3. Again, once more.

4. Conversely.

5. On the other hand, on the contrary, contrariwise.

"Not yeldinge yuel for yuel, neither cursyng for cursyng, but *agenward* blessynge."—*Wiclife: 1 Pet.* iii. 9.

ą-gāinst' (usually pronounced **ą-gĕnst'**), ***ą-gāynst'e, *ą-gāins', *ą-gāyns', *ą-gĕins', *ą-gĕns', *ą-gĕin',** *prep.* [A.S. *togeanes, togenes* = towards, to, against, in the way. Dut. *tegens* = against; *jegens* = toward. Ger. *entgegen* = toward, towards; *dagegen* = against; *gegen* = toward, towards. Closely akin to AGAIN (q.v.).]

A. *Of place:*

* 1. Towards, not implying that the motion is being or will be continued till an actual collision takes place.

To ride against the king or queen: To meet the king or queen.

"And preyeth hir for to ride *agein* the queene,
The honour of his regne to susteene."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,811-12.

2. With contrary motion to, continued sufficiently long to produce an actual collision, or tend to do so. (Used of two bodies or persons, one or both of them in motion. In the case of persons, hostility is often in fact implied, but this is not necessarily the case.)

"Such a force is called into play when one body strikes *against* another."—*Atkinson: Ganot's Physics*, § 54.

3. Upon, so as to obtain support from, as, "he was leaning *against* a tree."

4. Simply opposite to. (Used of bodies or places, both of which may be at rest, and neither of which may in any way be supported by the other.)

"And the children of Israel rose up in the morning, and encamped *against* Gibeah."—*Judg.* xx. 19.

¶ In this sense it is very generally preceded by *over*.

"And they arrived at the country of the Gadarenes, which is *over against* Galilee."—*Luke* viii. 26.

B. *Of time:* Until, so as to be waiting or ready.

". . . and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him *against* that day."—*2 Tim.* i. 12.

C. *More or less figuratively:*

I. *With a person or persons as the object:*

1. In opposition to, in conscious or unconscious hostility to.

"He that is not with me is *against* me."—*Matt.* xii. 30.

2. Adverse to, detrimental to, injurious to.

"Me have ye bereaved of my children: Joseph is not, and Simeon is not, and ye will take Benjamin away: all these things are *against* me."—*Gen.* xlii. 36.

II. *With a thing for the object:*

1. With pronounced and conscious opposition, in contradiction to.

"But they might with equal justice point to exploded boilers as an argument *against* the use of steam."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., viii. 130.

2. In contrariety to, contrarily to, inconsistently with, not implying an overt act to give that antagonism effect or place it on record.

"Which is *agens* your lawes reverence?"
Chaucer: C. T., 14,975.

". . . he scrupled not to eat
Against his better knowledge."
Milton: P. L., bk. ix.

3. As a set-off against. (Used of a negative quantity as balanced by a positive one, or *vice versâ*.)

"*Against* the fall of Mons might well be set off the taking of Athlone, the victory of Aghrim, the surrender of Limerick, and the pacification of Ireland."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

¶ Formerly, both in Eng. and Scotch, *again* was frequently used for *against*. [AGAIN.]

*** ą-gāit',** *adv.* [A.S. *gat, geat* = a gate; Icel. *gata* = a way, road.]

1. On the way, or road.

"A strength thar was on the watir off Cre
With in a roch, rycht stalwart wrocht off tre;
Agait befor mycht no man to it wyn."
Wallace, vi. 802. *MSS.* (*Jamieson.*)

2. Astir. (*Jamieson: Suppl.*)

*** ą-gāit'-ward, ą-gāit'-wąird,** *adv.* [In Scotch *agate; ward.*]

1. *Literally. Of the body:* On the road.

"The haill tounsmen of Edinr. past on fote *agaitward* that day."—*Belhaven MS., Moysey Mem. James VI.*, fol. 41. (*Jameson, Suppl.*)

2. *Figuratively. Of the mind:* In a direction towards.

"Efter he had be thir meanis and many utheres brocht me *agaitward* to his intent."—*Instruction.* (*Keith: Hist.*, p. 391.)

a'-găl, *s.* A shortened form of AGALLOCHUM (q.v.).

agal-wood, agila-wood, eagle-wood, *s.* The wood of *Aloexylon agallochum, Aquilaria ovata*, and *A. agallocha* or *agallochum*. [AGALLOCH, AGILA, EAGLE-WOOD.]

ăg-ą-lăc'-tĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἀγαλακτία (*agalaktia*), fr. ἀγάλακτος (*agalaktos*) = without milk: ἀ, priv., and γάλα (*gala*) = milk.]

Med.: The absence of milk after childbirth.

ăg-ăl'-ăx-ў, *s.* [Gr. ἀγαλαξία (*agalaxia*).] The same as AGALACTIA (q.v.).

Med.: The absence of milk after childbirth.

ą-găl'-lŏch, ą-găl'-lŏch-ŭm, ą-gĭl'-lŏch-ŭm, *s.* (*ch* guttural). [Gr. ἀγάλλοχον (*agallochon*) = the bitter aloe: ἀγάλλομαι (*agallomai*) = to glory; ἀγάλλω (*agallō*) = to make glorious. Or perhaps it came from *aghil, karaghil, kalaqara*, the names of the agallochs in the East Indies, their native country. In Hebrew the terms are אהלים (*ahālim*), אהלות (*ahelōth*), which also look like the native Indian term a little changed.] [ALOES-WOOD, LIGN ALOES.] A dark, fragrant, resinous, inflammable substance, once supposed to be produced by the *Excœcaria agallocha*, a Euphorbiaceous plant, but which is now known to come from two species of the Aquilariads—the *Aquilaria ovata* and the *A. agallochum*. It is the inside of the trunk of those trees. Some Asiatic nations consider it as cordial, and it has been used in Europe as a remedy in cases of gout and rheumatism. (*Lindley: Vegetable Kingd.*)

ą-găl'-mą, *s.* [Gr. ἄγαλμα (*agalma*) = (1) a delight, (2) a pleasing gift, (3) a statue in honour of a god, (4) any statue or picture, (5) an image: ἀγάλλομαι (*agallomai*) = to take delight.]

Law: The impression or image of anything upon a seal. (*Cowel.*)

ąg-ăl-măt'-ŏl-īte, *s.* [In Ger. *agalmatolith;* fr. Gr. ἄγαλμα (*agalma*), (q.v.); λιθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Mineralogy:

1. A variety of Pinite, but with much more silica in its composition. Its hardness is 2 to 2·25; its sp. gr. about 2·8. It is usually greenish-grey, brownish, or yellowish. It is found in China, the specimens from which have been called Pagodite (q.v.). It is found also in Transylvania, Saxony. *Oncosin, oosite*, and *gongylite* are sub-varieties.

* 2. A name formerly given to some Chinese specimens of Pyrophyllite.

3. A name formerly given to some Chinese specimens of talc.

* 4. A synonym of Biharite (q.v.).

ăg'-ą-mą, *s.* [The name given by the people of Guiana to one of the species (*Daudin: Reptiles*). Thence it has spread to Jamaica and elsewhere.] A genus of Saurians, the typical one of the sub-family Agaminæ. The *A. colonorum*, or spinose agama, is common in Egypt.

† **ăg'-ą-mæ,** *s. pl.* [Pl. fem. of Lat. *agamus;* fr. Gr. ἄγαμος (*agamos*) = unmarried: ἀ, priv., and γάμος (*gamos*) = marriage.]

Bot.: A name given by some authors to cryptogamic plants. The term denotes that the union of the sexes in them is not merely concealed, as implied in the word CRYPTOGAMIA (which see), but is non-existent.

*** ą-găm'-bō,** *a.* or *adv.* [AKIMBO.]

*** ă-gā'me, ą-gā'me,** *adv.* [Eng. *a* = **in**; *game.*] "In game," gamesomely, in jest.

ăg'-ą-mī, *s.* [A South American native name.] A bird, called also the Trumpeter from the sound which it emits. It is the *Psophia crepitans*. It belongs to the family Gruidæ, or Cranes, and the sub-family Psophinæ, or Trumpeters. It is about the size of a large fowl, is kept in Guiana, of which it is a native, with poultry, which it is said to defend, and shows a strong attachment to the person by whom it is fed.

ăg-ăm'-ĭc, *a.* [AGAMOUS.]

1. Pertaining to agamy; asexual; independent of any generative act.

† 2. Pertaining to AGAMÆ.

ą-găm'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [AGAMA.] A sub-family of Saurians, better called Agaminæ (q.v.).

ăg-ą-mī'-næ, *s. pl.* [AGAMA.] A sub-family of Saurians, one of the two ranked under the family Iguanidæ. It contains the Iguanas of the Old World, which differ in the insertion of their teeth from the Iguaninæ or Iguanas of the New World.

*** ăg'-ąm-ĭst,** *s.* [Gr. ἄγαμος (*agamos*) = unmarried: ἀ, priv., and γάμος (*gamos*) = marriage.] One who is unmarried. *Spec.*, one who is theoretically opposed to marriage.

"And, furthermore, to exhort in like manner those *agamists* and wilful rejectors of matrimony to take to themselves lawful wives, and not to resist God's holy ordination."—*Fox: Book of Martyrs.* (*Rich.*)

agamo-genesis, *s.* Agamous or non-sexual reproduction as in the case of ALTERNATION.

ăg'-ą-mōid, *a.* [*Agama*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Of the form of the Agama; resembling the Agama.

ăg'-ą-mŏŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἄγαμος (*agamos*) = unmarried.]

* **I.** *Gen.:* Unmarried.

II. *Technically:*

† 1. *Zool.:* Of concealed nuptials.

† 2. *Bot.:* Pertaining to the flowerless plants sometimes called AGAMÆ (q.v.).

ăg′-ăm-ỹ, *s.* [AGAMOUS.] Non-marriage; absence of or abstention from any generative act; non-recognition of the marriage relation.

ăg′-ą-pæ, *s. pl.* [AGAPE, *s.*]

ăg-ą-pănth′-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀγάπη (*agapē*) = love, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = flower: *love-flower*, meaning *lovely flower.*] African Lily. A genus of plants belonging to the order Liliaceæ, Lily-worts, and the family Hemerocallideæ. The species are of a blue colour.

ą-gā′pe, *adv.* or *adj.* [Eng. *a* = on, and gape.] Gaping; having the mouth wide open with wonder, attention, or eager expectation. [GAPE.]

"Dazzles the crowd, and sets them all *agape.*"
Milton: P. L., v. 357.

ăg′-ą-pē, *s.*; pl. **ăg′-ą-pæ.** [A Latinized form of the Greek ἀγάπαι. From Gr. ἀγάπη (*agapē*), pl. ἀγάπαι (*agapai*) = brotherly love, or the love of God; not sexual affection, but affection founded on reason, implying respect and reverence. (For an excellent account of the distinction between ἀγαπάω (*agapaō*) = to love, and φιλέω (*phileō*), which more generally implies sexual affection, or affection at least instinctive rather than founded on reason, see *Trench's Synonymes of the New Testament*, pp. 43–49.)]

Church History: "A love-feast," a kind of feast held by the primitive Christians in connection with the administration of the sacred communion. Either before or after the Lord's Supper—it is not completely decided which—the Christians sat down to a feast provided by the richer members, but to which all, however poor, who belonged to the Church, were invited. As piety declined, the *Agapæ* began to cause scandal, and finally they were condemned by the Council of Laodicea and the 3rd of Carthage, in the fourth century, and by that of Orleans in A.D. 541. It was, however, found hard to eradicate them, and finally the Council *in Trullo*, A.D. 692, launched the penalty of excommunication against those who, in defiance of previous prohibitions, persisted in carrying them on.

Ăg-ą-pĕm′-ŏn-ē, *s.* [Gr. ἀγάπη (*agapē*) = brotherly love, and μονή (*monē*), s. = (1) a staying, abiding, (2) a stopping station, from μένω (*menō*) = to remain. The abode of love.] The name given by the Rev. Henry James Prince, a clergyman who seceded from the English Church, to a religious society, founded on the principle of a community of goods, which he established at Charlinch, near Taunton, in 1845. It once occupied a good deal of public attention, but now is seldom mentioned.

Ăg-ą-pĕm-ō′-nĭ-ąns, *s. pl.* [AGAPEMONE.]

Church-History: Followers of the Rev. H. J. Prince, and inmates of the Agapemone. [AGAPEMONE.]

ăg′-ąph-īte, *s.* [Named after a naturalist, Agaphi; suff. *-ite.*]

Min.: Conchoidal Turquois (*Dana*). A variety of Calaite (*Brit. Mus. Catal.*); but Calaite is again classed by Dana under Turquois. [CALAITE, TURQUOIS.]

ā′-gar, *s.* [EAGRE, HIGRE.]

ā′-gar-ā′-gar, ā′-gal-ā′-gal, *s.* [Ceylonese local name.] The name of a sea-weed—the *Gracilaria lichenoides*, or Ceylon moss. It is largely used in the East for soups and jellies.

ăg′-ar-ic, * **ăg′-ar-ick,** *s.* [In Fr. *agaric*; Ital., Sp., & Port. *agarico*; Lat. *agaricon*, fr. Gr. ἀγαρικόν (*agaricon*) = a tree-fungus used for tinder, the *Boletus igniarius*, Linn. Said to be from Agaria, a region of Sarmatia.]

I. *Botany:*

* 1. *Gen.:* The English name of the fungi belonging to the genus Agaricus (q.v.).

"She thereat, as one
That smells a foul-flesh'd *agaric* in the holt,
And deems it carrion of some woodland thing."
Tennyson: Gareth and Lynette.

* 2. *Specially:*

(*a*) A fungus on the larch. (*Gerard.*)

(*b*) An Assyrian herb.

II. *Pharmacy.* What was called the *Surgeon's Agaric*, or *Agaricus chirurgorum*, was the *Boletus igniarius.* The *Agaric of the oak*, or *Agaricus quercus*, was also the *Boletus igniarius.*

"There are two excrescences which grow upon trees, both of them in the nature of mushrooms: the one the Romans call *boletus*, which groweth upon the roots of oaks, and was one of the dainties of their table; the other is medicinal, and is called *agarick*, which groweth upon the tops of oaks, though it be affirmed by some that it groweth also at the roots."—*Bacon.*

III. *Min. Agaric Mineral:* So called from its resemblance in colour and texture to the Agaricus genus of Fungi. A sub-variety of calcite, an extensive mineral species, or rather genus, of which the 23rd variety or series of sub-varieties described by Dana includes those "deposited from calcareous springs, streams, or in caverns." Under this heading five sub-varieties are enumerated, of which the *Agaric Mineral*, called also *Rock-milk*, is the fourth, the others being *Stalactites*, *Stalagmite*, *Calc-sinter*, and *Rock-meal.* Agaric mineral is either yellowish or greyish-white. It is soft in texture, dull in lustre, and so light that it floats for a short time on water. It is almost entirely composed of carbonate of lime. It is found in Durham, Oxfordshire, &c. In Switzerland it is used to whiten houses.

ą-găr-ĭ-cā′-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [AGARICUS.] An order of plants belonging to the Alliance Fungales. It contains the most highly organised species belonging to the Alliance. It is called also HYMENOMYCETES (q.v.).

ăg-ar-ĭç′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named from its resemblance to the Agaricus genus of mushrooms.] [AGARICUS.]

Zool.: The name given by Lamouroux to a genus of Zoophytes containing what are called the *Mushroom Madrepores.* Lamarck enumerates five species, and Parkinson seven.

ąg-ăr′-ĭc-ŭs, *s.*; pl. **ąg-ăr′-ĭ-çī.** [Gr. ἀγαρικόν (*agarikon*).] [AGARIC.] A genus of plants, the typical one of the Fungus or Mushroom family, consisting of the species which possess a fleshy *pileus* or cap, with a number of nearly parallel or radiating plates or gills on its lower side, bearing spores, the whole being supported upon a more

MUSHROOMS. (AGARICI.)

or less lengthened stalk. More than one thousand species are known. They may be separated into five natural divisions, according as the colour of the spores is white, pink, ferruginous, purple-brown, or black. There are many sub-genera. Some species are poisonous. It is difficult to identify these with the accuracy which the importance of the subject demands; but the following marks have been given:—An agaric is poisonous, or at least suspicious, if it has a very thin cap compared with the thickness of the gills, if the stalk grows from one side of the cap, if the gills are of equal length, if the juice is milky, if it speedily decays into a dark watery fluid, if the collar round it is like a spider's web. All these characteristics do not meet in the same individual, but the presence of one or more of them is enough to inspire caution. The eatable agarics, British and foreign, are the *A. campestris*, or Common Mushroom—that often cultivated in gardens; the *A. Georgii*; the *A. pratensis*, or Fairy-ring Mushroom; the *A. personatus*, &c. The *A. cauthurellus*, *piperatus*, &c., contain sugary matter, considered by Liebig to be mannite. The agaric of the olive is poisonous, but pickling and subsequent washing render it harmless, as has been ascertained by experience in the Cévennes. Similarly, the application of vinegar and salt deprives the poisonous *A. bulbosus* of its noxious qualities; but too much caution cannot be used in experimenting upon such dangerous articles of food. A curious circumstance about some agarics, such as the *A. Gardneri* of Brazil and the *A. olearius* of the south of Europe, is that they are luminous.

* **ą-gā′sed,** * **ą-găst′,** * **ą-gāst′e,** * **ą-gāst′-ĕd,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [AGHAST.]

* **ą-gasp′e,** *v.t.* [Old form of GASP (q.v.).] To gasp.

"Galba, whom his galantys garde for *agaspe.*"—*Skelton: Works*, i. 274.

* **ą-gast′,** *v.t.* [For etym. see AGHAST.] To terrify, to appall.

"In every place the ugsyme sights I saw;
The silence selfe of night *agast* my sprite."
Surrey: Virgile, bk. ii.

* **ą-gā′te,** *adv.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. connected with A.S. *gan* = to go, and Eng. *gait* (q.v.). In Scotch and in North of Eng. dialect *gaed* is = went, and *gate* is = way. Probably *a* = on; *gate* = going. Icel. *gata* = a way, road; A.S. *geat*, *gat* = a gate, way. On-going.] On the way, a-going. [GAIT.]

"Is it his '*motus trepidationis*' that makes him stammer? I pray you, Memory, set him *agate* again."
—*Brewer: Lingua*, iii. 6.

ăg′-ąte, * **ăg′-ąth,** *s.* [In Ger. *achat*, *agat*; Fr. *agate*; Ital. *agata*; Lat. *achates*; Gr. ἀχάτης (*achatēs*).]

1. *Min.:* A mineral classed by Dana as one of the cryptocrystalline varieties of quartz, some of the other minerals falling under the same category being chalcedony, carnelian, onyx, hornstone, and jasper. Phillips, and the earlier school of mineralogists, had made quartz and chalcedony different minerals, and placed agate under the latter species. The classifications differ but little; for Dana defines agate as a variegated chalcedony. He subdivides agates by their colours into those which are banded, those in clouds, and those whose hues are due to visible impurities. Under the first category is reckoned the eye-agate, and under the third the moss-agate, or mocha-stone, and the dendritic agate. Other terms sometimes used are ribbon-agate, brecciated agate, fortification agate, &c. Of these the most familiar is the fortification agate, or Scotch pebble, found in amygdaloid, and with layers and markings not unlike a fortification. Moss-agate does not, as the name would lead one to infer, contain moss, the appearance of that form of vegetation being produced, in most cases at least, by an infiltration of mineral matter.

"The *agate* (or agath) was in old time of great estimation, but now it is in more request. Found it was first in Sicilie, neare unto a river called also *Achates*, but afterwards in many other places."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxvii., c. 10.

"And the third row a ligure, an *agate*, and an amethyst."—*Exod.* xxviii. 19.

2. *Art:* An instrument used by those who draw gold wire. It is so called because there is an agate in the middle of it.

3. An American name for ruby type.

agate-jasper, *s.* [Eng. *agate*; *jasper.*] An agate consisting of jasper with veinings and cloudings of chalcedony.

agate-ring, *s.* A ring with an agate set in it.

agate-shell, *s.* The English name of a genus of shells—the Achatina of Lamarck (q.v.).

agate-stone, *s.* A stone consisting of agate.

"She is the fairies' midwife, and she comes
In shape no bigger than an *agate-stone*
On the fore-finger of an alderman."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.

* **ą-gā′tes,** *adv.* [Scotch *a* = all; *gates* = ways. All ways.] Everywhere. [AGLATE.] (*Scotch.*)

"Ye mann ken I was at the shirra's the day; for I gang about *a-gates* like the troubled spirit."—*Scott: Antiquary.*

* **ą-găth′-ĕr,** * **ą-gă′-dre,** *v.t.* [Old form of GATHER (q.v.).] To gather. (*Skinner*, &c.)

* **ăg′-ąth-ĭs,** *s.* [Gr. ἀγαθίς (*agathis*) = a clue or ball of thread, a cluster, so called because the flowers are collected in clusters.]

Bot.: An old genus of plants, now called DAMMARA (q.v.).

ăg-ąth-ĭs′-tĕ-gą, *s.* [Gr. ἀγαθός (*agathos*) = good; στέγη (*stegē*), στέγος (*stegos*) = a roof, a cover.] D'Orbigny's name for a primary group or order of Rhizopoda. Characters: Body consisting of segments wound round about an axis; chambers similarly arranged,

each investing half the entire circumference. (*Owen: Palæont.*, 2nd ed., p. 12.)

ăg-ạth-ō-phȳl'-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἀγαθος (*agathos*) = good; and *phyllum*, Latinized form of Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.] Madagascar Nutmeg. A genus of aromatic trees of the order Lauraceæ, or Laurels. One species, the *A. aromaticum*, furnishes the clove-nutmegs of Madagascar. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, 1847, p. 536.)

ăg-ạth-ō-pōī-ēŭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἀγαθοποιέω (*agathopoieō*): ἀγαθός (*agathos*) = good; ποιέω (*poieō*) = to make or do.] Intended to do good; benevolent.

"All these trusts might be comprised under some such general name as that of *agatho-poieutic* trust."—*Bowring: Bentham's Morals and Legist.*, ch. xviii., § 54, note.

ăg-ạth-ŏs'-ma, *s.* [Gr. ἀγαθός (*agathos*) = good; ὀσμή (*osmē*) = smell.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Rutaceæ, or Rue-worts. Some species have white or purplish flowers. *A. pulchella* is said to be used by the Hottentots to anoint their bodies. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

ạ-găth'-ŏt-ēs, *s.* [Gr. ἀγαθότης (*agathotēs*) = goodness; Ir. ἀγαθός (*agathos*) = good.] A genus of plants of the order Gentianaceæ, or Gentians. A species, the *A. Chirayta*, an annual which grows in the Himalayas, has febrifugal qualities, and is sometimes used in India when quinine is unprocurable. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, 1847, p. 614.)

ạ-găth'-rĭd, *pa. par.* [AGATHER.]

ạ-gā'-tĭ, *s.* [The native name used in India.] A genus of papilionaceous plants, of which one species, the *A. grandiflora*, a tree with large white, variegated, or red flowers, grows in India. Both the flowers and legumes are eaten by the natives. The bark is bitter and tonic, and is used in small-pox, while the juice expressed from the flowers is given in defective eyesight.

ăg'-ạt-īne, *a.* [AGATE.] Pertaining to agate. (*Webster.*)

* **ạ-gā'-tĭs,** *adv.* [Scotch *a* = all; *gutis*, i.e. *gates* = ways.] [AGATES, AGLATE.] In every way, uniformly. (*Scotch.*)

"That wyrkys nocht ay quhar *agatis*,
But sum quhar less, and sum quhar mor."
Barbour, iv. 702, *MS.* (*Jamieson.*)

ăg'-ạt-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *agat*; suff. *-ize* = to make.] To convert into agate, an operation which has not unfrequently been carried out in the chemistry of nature.

ăg'-ạt-ized, *pa. par.* & *a.* [AGATIZE.]

agatized-wood, *s.* Wood converted into agate, but still showing vegetable structure, as, for instance, medullary rays.

ăg'-ạt-ī-zĭng, *pr. par.* [AGATIZE.]

***ăg'-at-ȳ,** *a.* [AGATE.] Of the nature of agate.

"An *agaty* flint was above two inches in diameter, the whole covered over with a friable cretaceous crust."—*Woodward.*

ăg'-a-vē, ăg-ā'-vē, *s.* [In Lat. *agave*; from Gr. ἀγανός (*agauos*) = illustrious.]

I. *Classical Mythology:*

1. One of the Nereids.

2. A daughter of Cadmus, afterwards deified.

". . . the mythe of Pentheus . . . torn in pieces by his own mother *Agavé*, at the head of her companions in the ceremony, as an intruder upon the feminine rites as well as a scoffer at the god."—*Grote: Hist. Greece*, pt. i., ch. i.

II. *Bot.* [In Fr. *agave*; Sp. & Port. *agave*.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Amaryllidaceæ, or Amaryllids. The species have large fleshy leaves, with teeth ending in spinous points. From the centre of a circle of these leaves there rises, as the plant approaches maturity, a tall scape of flowers. The idea that the agave flowers but once in a hundred years is, as Dr. Lindley says, a gardener's fable: what really happens is, that the plant taking many years (ten to seventy it is thought) to come to maturity, flowers but once, and then dies. The best known species is the *Agave Americana*, or American Aloe. The hard and spiny leaves of this fine endogen form impenetrable hedges. The fibre is tough enough to make excellent cordage. The expressed juice may be employed as a substitute for soap. It may also be manufactured into a liquor like cider. The root is diuretic and antisyphilitic. The plant is now cultivated in the south of Europe. The *A. Mexicana* has similar properties to those of the *A. Americana*. The *A. saponaria* is a powerful detergent, and its roots are used as a substitute

AGAVE. (AMERICAN ALOE.)

for soap. (*Lindley: Vegetable Kingdom*, 1847, pp. 157, 158.)

* **ạ-gāyn',** * **ạ-gāyn'e,** *prep.* & *adv.* [AGAIN.]

* **ạ-gāyns',** *prep.* [AGAINST.]

* **ạ-gā'ze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *gaze*.] To strike with amazement.

† **ạ-gā'zed,** *pa. par.* [AGAZE.] [See AGHAST.]

"All the whole army stood *agazed* on him."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Part I., i. 1.

-ăge, *in compos.* (Lat. *-agium*) = something added. *Spec.:* (1) An added state; also persons or things in that state taken collectively: as *baronetage* = the added state of being a baronet; also the baronets taken collectively. (2) An impost: as *porterage* = something added for a porter, an impost for a porter.

āge, *s.* [Fr. *age*; Arm. *oage*; O. Fr. *aage*, *eage*, *edage*, *eded*; Prov. *edat*, *etat*; Sp. *edad*; Port. *idad*; Ital. *eta*; Lat. *ætatem*, accus. of *ætas* = (1) time of life, age; (2) life in general; (3) a period of time, an age; (4) time or duration in general; (5) the people who live through any such period. (See *Wedgwood*, &c.) The Lat. *ætas* was formerly *ævitas*, from *ævum*, Gr. *aiών* (ÆON); Sanse. *yôga* or *yûga* = an age: whence are Wel. *haug* = fulness, completeness, an age, a space of time; Goth. *aiw*; Dut. *eew*.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Of organised beings, taken singly:*

1. The whole duration of an organised being who or which has a term of existence and then passes away.

". . . so the whole *age* of Jacob was an hundred forty and seven years."—*Gen.* xlvii. 28.

2. That portion of the existence of an organised being which has already gone by.

"And straightway the damsel arose, and walked; for she was of the *age* of twelve years."—*Mark* v. 42.

3. The latter part of life; oldness.

"And there was one Anna, a prophetess, . . . she was of a great *age* . . ."—*Luke* ii. 36.

4. One of the stages of human life, as the ages of infancy, of youth, of manhood or of womanhood, and of decline. [B. 1, *Physiol.*]

"And one man in his time plays many parts,
His acts being seven *ages*. At first, the infant,
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms:
And then, the whining school-boy, with his satchel,
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school: And then, the lover,
Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad
Made to his mistress' eye-brow. Then, a soldier
Full of strange oaths, and bearded like the pard,
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth: And then, the justice,
In fair round belly, with good capon lined,
With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances,
And so he plays his part: The sixth *age* shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon;
With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side;
His youthful hose well saved, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank; and his big manly voice,
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes
And whistles in his sound: Last scene of all,
That ends this strange eventful history,
Is second childishness and mere oblivion;
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans every thing."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

5. The time at which man or any other organised being reaches maturity. (B., *Law.*)

"But strong meat belongeth to them that are of full *age*, . . ."—*Heb.* v. 14.

6. The time at which women cease to bear children.

"Through faith also Sara herself received strength to conceive seed, and was delivered of a child when she was past *age*."—*Heb.* xi. 11.

II. *Of organised beings, viewed collectively:*

1. The time required for a generation of mankind to pass away. [GENERATION.]

2. Those who are contemporaries on the earth at a certain time.

"Which in other *ages* was not made known unto the sons of men."—*Eph.* iii. 5.

"Yet I doubt not thro' the *ages* one increasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widen'd with the process of the suns." *Tennyson: Locksley Hall.*

III. *Of unorganised beings:* The time during which an unorganised being has existed in the same state, as the age of the moon, i.e., the time since it was new moon.

"As the moon gains *age*, ..."—*Herschel: Astron.*, 5th ed. (1858), § 417.

IV. *Of time or duration in general:*

1. A particular period of time marked by certain characteristics which distinguish it from others. Thus the Greeks and Romans imagined an age of gold, an age of silver, an age of brass, and an age of iron, Hesiod intercalating also before the fourth of these one of heroes.

"I venture one remark, however, upon Hesiod's very beautiful account of the *Ages*. . . . Beginning with the Golden, he comes next to the Silver *Age*, and then to Brass. But instead of descending forthwith the fourth and last step to the Iron *Age*, he very singularly retraces his steps, and breaks the downward chain by an *Age* of Heroes. . . . After this the scale drops at once to the lowest point, the Iron *Age* . . . the *age* of sheer wickedness and corruption."—*Gladstone: Studies on Homer*, i. 86.

[See also B., *Archeol.*]

"Those who compare the *age* on which their lot has fallen with a golden *age* which exists only in their imagination may talk of degeneracy and decay."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

". . . in the literary *age* of Rome."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. v., § 13.

2. A century, one hundred years.

3. *Colloquially:* A long time, as "I have not seen you for an *age*."

". . . and suffering thus, he made
Minutes an *age*." *Tennyson: Geraint and Enid.*

B. *Technically:*

1. *Physiol.* If the word *age* be used in the now all but obsolete sense given under A., I. 4, i.e., as one of the stages of human life, then physiology clearly distinguishes six of these: viz., the periods of infancy, of childhood, of boyhood or girlhood, of adolescence, of manhood or womanhood, and of old age. The period of infancy terminates at two, when the first dentition is completed; that of childhood at seven or eight, when the second dentition is finished; that of boyhood or girlhood at the commencement of puberty, which in Britain is from the fourteenth to the sixteenth year in the male, and from the twelfth to the fourteenth in the female; that of adolescence extends to the twenty-fourth year in the male and the twentieth in the female; that of manhood or womanhood stretches on till the advent of old age, which comes sooner or later, according to the original strength of the constitution in each individual case, and the habits which have been acquired during life. The precise time of human existence similarly varies.

2. *Law:* The time of competence to do certain acts. In the male sex, fourteen is the age when partial discretion is supposed to be reached, whilst twenty-one is the period of full age. Under seven no boy can be capitally punished; from seven to fourteen it is doubtful if he can; at fourteen he may. At twelve a girl can contract a binding marriage; at twenty-one she is of full age. In mediæval times, when a girl reached seven, by feudal custom or law, a lord might distrain his tenants for aid [AID, B., 1] to marry, or rather betroth her; at nine she was dowable; at twelve she could confirm any consent to marriage which she had previously given; at fourteen she could take the management of her lands into her own hands; at sixteen she ceased, as is still the law, to be under the control of her guardian; and at twenty-one she might alienate lands and tenements belonging to her in her own right.

* *Age-prier*, * *age-prayer* (*lit.* = a praying of age): A plea put forth by a minor who has to defend an action designed to deprive him of his hereditary lands, to defer proceedings till he is twenty-one years old. It is generally granted.

3. *Archæol.:* In the same sense as A., II. 2. The Danish and Swedish antiquaries and

naturalists, MM. Nilson, Steenstrup, Forchhammer, Thomsen, Worsaae, and others, have divided the period during which man has existed on the earth into three—the *age* of stone, the *age* of bronze, and the *age* of iron. During the first-mentioned of these he is supposed to have had only stone for weapons, &c. Sir John Lubbock divides this into two —the *Palæolithic* or *Older*, and the *Neolithic* or *Newer* stone period. [PALÆOLITHIC, NEOLITHIC.] At the commencement of the age of bronze that composite metal became known, and began to be manufactured into weapons and other instruments; whilst when the age of iron came in, bronze began gradually to be superseded by the last-mentioned metal. (*Lyell: The Antiquity of Man. Lubbock: Pre-historic Times.*)

āġe, *s.* [In Fr. *ache.*] A name sometimes given to celery. [ACH, SMALLAGE.]

āġe, *v.i.* [From the substantive.] To assume the marks of old age; as, "he is *aging* rapidly."

ā′-ġĕd, *a.* & *s.* [AGE, *s.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Of beings:*

1. Having nearly fulfilled the term of existence allotted to one's species. (Used of animated beings or any individual part of them.)

"And *aged* chargers in the stalls."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 9.

"With feeble pace,
And settled sorrow on his *aged* face."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxi., 617, 618.

2. Having lived, having reached the number of years specified; spoken of the time which has elapsed since birth. Often in obituary notices, as "*aged* thirty-three," "*aged* fourteen years," "*aged* eighty-six," &c.

II. *Of things:* Old, or very old.

". . . *aged* custom,
But by your voices, will not so permit me."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 3.

B. *As substantive:* Old people.

". . . and taketh away the understanding of the *aged*."—*Job* xii. 20.

† *The Aged of the Mountain:* A title for the Prince of Assassins, more commonly called the Old Man of the Mountain. [ASSASSIN.]

ā′-ġĕd-lȳ, *adv.* [AGED.] After the manner of an aged person. (*Huloet: Dict.*)

ā′-ġĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *aged; -ness.*] The quality of being aged; age.

"Nor as his knowledge grew did 's form decay,
He still was strong and fresh, his brain was gay.
Such *agedness* might our young ladies move
To somewhat more than a Platonic love."
Cartwright: Poems (1651).

ą-ġēe′, *adv.* [AJEE.]

*** ą-ġĕin′,** *prep.* & *adv.* [AGAIN.]

*** ą-ġĕins′,** *prep.* [AGAINST.]

ăg-ĕ-lāī′-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀγελαῖος (*agelaios*) = belonging to a herd, feeding at large: ἀγέλη (*agelē*) = a herd.] A genus of conirostral birds belonging to the family Sturnidæ, and the sub-family Icterinæ. *A. phœniccus*, the Red-winged Starling, is destructive to grain-crops in the United States.

ăg′-ĕl-ăst, *s.* [Gr. ἀγέλαστος (*agelastos*); from ἀ, priv., and γελάω (*gelaō*); fut. γελάσομαι (*gelasomai*) = to laugh.] One who does not laugh; a non-laugher.

". . . men whom Rabelais would have called *agelasts*, or non-laughers."—*Meredith: Idea of Comedy, a Lecture at the London Institution.* (*Times, Feb.* 5, 1877.)

ăg-ĕl-ē′-ną, *s.* [Perhaps from Gr. ἀγέλη (*agelē*) = a herd.] A genus of sedentary spiders, belonging to the family Araneidæ, and the sub-family Tapitelæ of Walcnaer. The pretty *A. labyrinthica* makes its nest on commons, spreading its web almost horizontally over heath, furze, &c.

*** ą-ġĕlt′** (1), *pret.* & *pa. par.* [A.S. *agyltan* = to repay.] Forfeited.

"Yet had he nowt *agelt* his lif."
Sevyn Sages. 686.

*** ą-ġĕlt′** (2), *pret.* [A.S. *agyltan* = to offend.] Offended. (*MS. Arundel.*) (*Halliwell.*)

ą-ġĕn′, *adv.* [O. Eng. & poetic for AGAIN (q.v.).]

ā′-ġęn-çȳ, *s.* [In Fr. *agence;* Sp. & Port. *agencia;* Ital. *azione, azienda;* from Lat. *agens* = doing, pr. par. of *ago* = (1) to set in motion physically, mentally, or morally, (2) to do.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The exertion of power, action, operation, or instrumentality, by man or the inferior animated creation, or by natural law.

(*a*) By man.

". . . employing the *agency* of desperate men."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

(*b*) By the inferior animated creation, or by natural law.

". . . absolutely requiring the *agency* of certain insects to bring pollen from one flower to the other."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), Introd., p. 3.

". . . so obscurely coloured that it would be rash to assume the *agency* of sexual selection."—*Ibid.*, ch. xvi.

2. The office or place of business of an agent or factor for another; the business of an agent.

"Some of the purchasers themselves may be content to live cheap in a worse country rather than be at the charge of exchange and *agencies*."—*Swift.*

B. *Technically:*

Law. A deed of agency is a revocable and voluntary trust for payment of debts.

*** ą-ġĕnd′, ą-ġĕn′-dŭm;** pl. *** ą-ġĕnd′ą, ą-ġĕn′-dą,** *s.* [Lat. *agendum*, neut. sing.; *agenda*, neut. pl. of the gerundive participle of *ago* = to do.]

A. *In its Latin form: sing. agendum* = something to be done; *agenda* = things to be done.

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Generally:* Things to be done or performed, or engagements to be kept, in consequence of a man's duty.

2. *Specially:*

(*a*) A memorandum-book in which such things are entered to prevent their being forgotten.

(*b*) A list or programme of several items of business to be transacted at a public meeting.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Christian duty:* Things to be done or practised in contradistinction to *credenda* = things to be believed.

". . . the moral and religious credenda and *agenda* of any good man."—*Coleridge: Table Talk.*

2. *Ecclesiastically:*

(*a*) Anything ordered by the Church to be done. (See B., 1.)

(*b*) The service or office of the Church.

(*c*) A book containing directions regarding the manner or order in which this is to be performed; a ritual, liturgy, formulary, missal, or directory of public worship.

"For their *agenda*, matters of fact and discipline, their sacred and civil rites and ceremonies, we may have them authentically set down in such books as these."—*Bishop Barlow: Remains.*

B. *In its English form, at present all but extinct, but which may, and it is to be hoped will sooner or later, revive:*

1. Anything ordered by the Church to be done. [A., II. 2 (*a*).]

"It is the *agend* of the Church, he should have held him too."—*Bishop Andrewes: Answer to Card. Perron* (1629), p. 1.

2. Anything to be done, as distinguished from *a credent* = anything to be believed. [A., II. 1.]

"For the matter of our worship, our credents, our *agenda* are all according to the rule."—*Wilcocks: Protest. Apol.* (1642), p. 34.

ā-ġĕn-ēī-ō′-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀγένειος (*ageneios*) = beardless: ἀ, priv.; and γένειον (*geneion*) = the chin, the part covered by the beard.] A genus of fishes belonging to the order Malacopterygii Abdominales and the family Siluridæ. They have no barbels or cirrhi.

ā-ġĕn-ĕs′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἀ, priv.; and γένεσις (*genesis*) = (1) origin, (2) birth.]

Medicine:

1. Impotence.

2. Sterility.

*** ą-ġĕn-ĥĭ′-dą, * ā-ġĕn-frī′-ġą, * ā′-ġęn-frī′e,** *s.* [A.S. *agen-frigea, agend-frea, agend-frigea, agend-fres, agend-frio* = an owner, a possessor, a master or mistress of anything: *agen* = own; *frea* = lord.] The true lord or possessor of anything. (*Cowel, Skinner.*)

*** ā′-ġĕn-hīne, * hō′-ġĕn-hīne, * hō′-ġĕn-hȳne,** *s.* [A.S. *agen* = own; *hina, hine* = domestic, one's own domestic.]

Old Law: By an enactment of Edward the Confessor, a guest who having lodged three consecutive nights at an inn, was looked upon as if that was his residence. His host was therefore made responsible for his good conduct. On the first night he was called *uncuth* = a stranger; on the second, *gust* = a guest.

ą-ġĕns′, *prep.* [AGAINST.]

ā′-ġęnt, *adj.* & *s.* [In Ger. and Fr. *agent*, s.; Sp. *agent, agente*, s.; Port. *agente*, a. & s.; all fr. Lat. *agens* = doing, pr. par. of *ago* = to do.]

A. *As adjective:* Acting; opposed to patient in the sense of being the object of action.

"This success is oft truly ascribed unto the force of imagination upon the body *agent*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of persons or other animated beings:*

(*a*) *Generally:* One who acts or exerts power; an actor.

"Heaven made us *agents* free to good or ill,
And forc'd it not, though he foresaw the will;
Freedom was first bestow'd on human race,
And prescience only held the second place."
Dryden.

"A miracle is a work exceeding the power of any created *agent*."—*South: Serm.*

¶ *A free agent* or *a voluntary agent* is a person who is under no external compulsion to act as he does, and who is therefore responsible for his actions.

(*b*) *Specially:* One who acts for another, a factor, substitute, deputy, or attorney. Agents are of four classes: (1) *Commercial Agents*, as auctioneers, brokers, masters of ships, &c.; (2) *Law Agents*, as attorneys at law, solicitors, &c.; (3) *Social Agents*, as attorneys in fact, and servants. (*Will: Wharton's Law Lexicon.*) (4) *Political Agents:* Diplomatic functionaries appointed by a powerful government to arrange matters with one of inferior dignity. Such have been frequently employed by the Anglo-Indian Government to maintain communications with the semi-independent rajahs.

"All hearts in love use their own tongues;
Let every eye negotiate for itself,
And trust no *agent*."
Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, ii. 1.

"The *agent* of France in that kingdom must be equal to much more than the ordinary functions of an envoy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

"It was therefore necessary that another *agent* should be employed to manage that party."—*Ibid.*, ch. xiii.

¶ The functionary who in England is generally termed a steward is called in Scotland a farm *agent* or *factor*.

2. *Of things inanimate, and of natural law:* Anything which exerts action upon another.

". . . that natural selection had been the chief *agent* of change."—*Darwin: The Descent of Man*, vol. i., ch. iv.

[See also II. 1, 2, 3, 4.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law. Agent and Patient:* The terms applied to a person who at once does a deed, or has it done to him or her; as when a widow endows herself with the best part of her deceased husband's property; or when a creditor, being made a deceased person's executor, pays himself out of the effects which he has to collect and distribute.

2. *Nat. Phil.* A *physical agent* is one of the natural forces acting upon matter; viz., gravitation, heat, light, magnetism, or electricity. (*Atkinson: Ganot's Physics.*)

3. *Chem. A chemical agent* is a substance of which the action is chemical. In various phenomena light acts as a chemical agent.

4. *Med.:* A *medical* or *medicinal agent* is a substance the action of which on the human or animal body is medical.

". . . such articles of electrical apparatus as are indispensable with a view to its application as a medicinal *agent*."—*Cyclop. Pract. Med.*, i. 703.

ā′-ġęnt, *v.t.* [From the adj.] To carry out, to perform. (*Scotch.*)

"The duke was carefully solicited to *agent* this weighty business, and has promised to do his endeavour."—*Baillie*, i. 9.

*** ā′-ġęnt-ship,** *s.* [Eng. *agent;* suff. *-ship.*] The office or work of an agent. Now superseded by AGENCY (q.v.).

"So, goody *agent*, and you think there is
No punishment due for your *agentship*."
Beaum. & Fletcher: Lover's Progress.

ăg-ĕr-ā′-sĭ-ą, ăg-ĕr′-ą-sȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἀγηρασία (*agērasia*) = eternal youth.]

Med.: A green old age; actual old age reckoned by years, but with many of its characteristics yet absent.

ăg-ĕr-ā′-tŭm, *s.* [In Ger. & Dan. *ageratum;* Fr. *agérate;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *agerato;* fr. Lat. *ageraton,* Gr. *ἀγήρατον* (*agēraton*) = some plant or other which does not grow old: *ἀ,* priv.; and *γῆρας* (*gēras*) = old age. So called because it does not soon decay.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ, or Composites, the sub-order Tubulifloræ, and the tribe or section Vernoniaceæ. *A. mexicanum,* a plant with bluish or occasionally with white heads, is cultivated in this country as a border plant; other species are less frequently seen.

***ā′-gĕr-dōws,** *a.* [Aigre-Doulce.] Keen, biting, severe.

"He wrote an epitaph for his gravestone
With wordes devoute and sentence *ayerdows.*"
Skelton: Works, i. 411.

***ā′-gĕthe,** *v., 3rd pers. sing. pret.* [O. Eng. *agoeth;* fr. *ago* = go (q.v.).] Goeth. (*Ritson.*)

a-geūs′-tĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. *ἀγευστία* (*ageustia*) = fasting: *ἀ,* priv.; and *γεύομαι* (*geuomai*) = to taste.]

Med.: Loss of the sense of taste. It may be produced by local palsy of the tongue or the face: by the existence of a mechanical deposit on the surface of the tongue in fever, &c.; or by the long use of tobacco in any form.

***ageyn** (**a-gĕn′**), *prep.* & *adv.* [Again.] (For its compounds, Ageyn-byinge and Ageyn-warde, see Again.)

*** ăg-ĕl-ā′-tion,** *s.* [In Ital. *aggelazione;* fr. Lat. *ad* = to, and *gelatio* = freezing: *gelo* = to congeal; *gelu* = frost, cold.] Congelation, or solidification of a fluid.

"It is round in hail, and figured in its guttulous descent from the air, growing greater or lesser according to the accretion or pluvious *agelation* about the fundamental atoms thereof."—*Sir T. Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

*** ăg-ĕn-ĕr-ā′-tion,** *s.* [From Lat. *aggenero* = to beget in addition; or from *ad* = to, and *generatio.*] [Generation.] The state of growing to anything else.

"To make a perfect nutrition, there is required a transmutation of nutriment: now where this conversion or *aggeneration* is made, there is also required in the aliment a familiarity of matter."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iii., ch. xxi.

† ăg′-gĕr, *s.* [Lat.: (1) materials heaped up; (2) a mound, a fortress.]

Fort.: An earthwork.

"Before the west gate there is at a considerable distance an *agger,* or raised work, that was made for the defence of the city when it was besieged on that side."
—*Hearne: Journey to Reading.*

*** ăg′-gĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [From Lat. *aggeratum,* sup. of *aggero* = to form an *agger* (Agger), to heap up: *ad* = to, and *gero* = to carry.] To heap, to heap up. (*Rider.*) [Exaggerate.]

*** ăg-gĕr-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *aggeratio.*] A heaping; an accumulation.

"Seeing, then, by these various *aggerations* of sand and silt the sea is closely cut short and driven back."
—*Ray: Dissolution of the World.* (*Ord MS.,* in *Latham's Dict.*)

*** ăg′-gĕr-ōse,** *a.* [From Lat. *agger* = a heap.] Heaped up; in heaps.

*** ăg-gĕst′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *aggestum* = a dyke or mound; *aggestus,* s. = a carrying to, an accumulation; pa. par. of *aggero, -essi, -estum* = to carry towards: *ad* = to, and *gero* = . . . to bear, to carry.] To heap up. (*Coles.*)

*** ăg-gĕst′-ĕd,** *pa. par.* [Aggest.]

*** ăg′-glāte,** *v.t.* [Aglet, *v.*]

*** ăg′-glā-tĕd,** *pa. par.* [Aglet, *v.*]

ăg-glŏm′-ĕr-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [From the adj.]

I. *Trans.:* To heap or collect together by natural or by human agency into a ball or mass.

2. *Intrans.:* To be so heaped or collected together.

ăg-glŏm′-ĕr-āte, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *agglomero* = to wind as a ball or clue, to heap up: *ad* = to, and *glomero* = to form into a ball; *glomus* = a ball or clue; Fr. *agglomérer;* Ital. *aggomitolare.*]

I. *As adjective:*

Nat. Science: Heaped up.

II. *As substantive:*

Geol.: An accumulation of angular fragments of rocks thrown up by volcanic eruptions. It is distinguished from *conglomerate,* in which the agency massing together the generally rounded constituents of the rock is water.

ăg-glŏm′-ĕr-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Agglomerate.]

As adjective:

Botany: Collected in a heap or head, as the individuals of the minute fungi called *Ædidium Jacobææ* ultimately become. (*Loudon: Cyclop. of Plants.*)

"In one *agglomerated* cluster hung,
Great Vine, on thee."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix.

ăg-glŏm′-ĕr-ā-ting, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Agglomerate.]

"Besides the hard *agglomerating* salts,
The spoil of ages would impervious choke
Their secret channels." *Thomson: Autumn.*

ăg-glŏm′-ĕr-ā′-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *agglomération;* Port. *agglomeração.*] The act of heaping into a ball or mass; or the state of being so heaped.

"An excessive *agglomeration* of turrets, with their fans, is one of the characteristic marks of the florid mode of architecture which was now almost at its height."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry,* ii. 228.

*** ăg′-glŏt,** *s.* [Aglet.]

ăg-glû′-tĭn-ant, *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *agglutinant;* Port. *agglutinante;* fr. Lat. *agglutinans,* pr. par. of *agglutino.*] [Agglutinate.]

I. *As adjective:* Gluing together; causing adhesion.

"I shall beg you to prescribe to me something strengthening and *agglutinant.*"—*Gray: Letters.*

2. *As substantive:* A viscous substance capable of gluing others together.

Pharm. Agglutinants were medicines of a glutinous nature which were supposed to adhere to the solids and help to repair what they had lost.

ăg-glû′-tĭn-āte, *v.t.* [In Fr. *agglutiner;* Port. *agglutinar;* fr. Lat. *agglutino: ad* = to; and *glutino* = to glue; *gluten* = glue.]

I. *Lit.:* To glue together, to cause to adhere by interposing a viscous substance, keeping the two bodies to be united in contact and excluding the air.

"The body has got room enough to grow into its full dimensions, which is performed by the daily ingestion of food that is digested into blood, which being diffused through the body, is *agglutinated* to those parts that were immediately *agglutinated* to the foundation parts of the womb."—*Harvey on Consumptions.*

2. *Fig.:* To cause anything not of a material character to unite with another. [Agglutinative.]

¶ Used in a tropical sense in Philology. [See Agglutinative (2).]

ăg-glû′-tĭn-āte, *a.* [From the verb.] Glued together (*lit.* or *fig.*). Chiefly in Philology. [Agglutinative (2).]

ăg-glû′-tĭn-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Agglutinate.]

". . . the *agglutinated* sand."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World,* ch. xiv.

ăg-glû′-tĭn-ā-tĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Agglutinate.]

ăg-glû-tĭn-ā′-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *agglutination;* fr. Lat. *agglutino* = to glue together.] The act of gluing or uniting by means of a viscous substance; also the state of being so united or made to adhere.

1. *In a general sense:*

"To the nutrition of the body there are two essentials required, assumption and retention; then there follow two more, concoction and *agglutination* or cohesion."—*Howell: Letters,* i. 5.

2. *Philol.:* The adhesion of a pronoun to a verb to make a conjugation, or a preposition to a substantive to form a declension; the root and the adhering word not in any way being properly incorporated together. [Agglutinative.]

ăg-glû′-tĭn-ā-tĭve, *a.* [In Fr. *agglutinatif;* Port. *agglutinativo.*]

1. *Gen.:* Possessing the power to cause bodies to adhere together; causing to adhere, adhesive.

"Rowl up the member with the *agglutinative* rowler."—*Wiseman.*

2. *Philol.* The *agglutinative* family of languages consists of those tongues in which no proper inflections exist, but in which pronouns are made to adhere to the root of the verb to form the conjugation, and prepositions to substantives to form the declension. There must be no proper incorporation between the root and the adhering word; the two must simply lie side by side and "glued" together, but one must not modify the form of the other in any way.

¶ The term *agglutinative* is specially opposed to *inflectional.* The Turanian languages are agglutinative, whilst the Aryan and Semitic families of languages are inflectional.

"The Turanian languages allow of no grammatical petrifactions like those on which the relationship of the Aryan and Semitic families is chiefly founded. If they did they would cease to be what they are; they would be inflectional, not *agglutinative.*"—*Max Müller: Science of Lang.,* 6th ed., vol. ii. (1871), p. 25.

*** ăg-grā′çe,** *** ą-grā′se** (pa. par. *agraste*), *v.t.* [Ital. *aggraziare* = to restore to favour, to pardon; Low Lat. *aggratiare* = to spare, to pardon: from Lat. *gratia* = favour.] To show grace or favour to.

"She graunted, and that knight so much *agraste,*
That she him taught celestial discipline."
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 18.

*** ąg-grā′çe,** *s.* [See the verb.] Grace, favour.

"So goodly purpose they together fond
Of kindness and of courteous *aggrase.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 56.

*** ăg-grănd-ĭz-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Aggrandize.] The act of aggrandizing; the state of being aggrandized.

¶ Now Aggrandizement (q.v.).

"There will be a pleasing and orderly circulation, no part of the body will consume by the *aggrandization* of the other, but all motions will be orderly, and a just distribution be to all parts."—*Waterhouse on Fortescue,* p. 197.

ąg-grănd-ĭz′-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *aggrandize; -able.*] Capable of being aggrandized. (*Webster.*)

ăg′-grand-ize, *v.t.* & *i.* [In Fr. *agrandir;* Ital. *aggrandire:* Lat. *ad* = to, addition to, and *grandio* = to make great; *grandis* = great.]

A. *Transitive:*

***** 1. To make great, to enlarge. (*Lit. and fig.*) (In this sense it was applied to things.)

"These furnish us with glorious springs and mediums, to raise and *aggrandize* our conceptions, to warm our souls, to awaken the better passions, and to elevate them even to a divine pitch, and that for devotional purposes."—*Watts: Improv. of the Mind.*

2. To make great in power, wealth, rank, or reputation. (Applied only to persons.)

"If the king should use it no better than the pope did, only to *aggrandize* covetous churchmen, it cannot be called a jewel in his crown."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

B. *Intransitive:* To become great.

"Such sins as these are venial in youth, especially if expiated with timely abjurement; for follies continued till old age do *aggrandize* and become horrid."
—*John Hall: Pref. to his Poems.*

ăg′-grand-ized, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Aggrandize.]

"Austria may dislike the establishment on her frontier of an *aggrandized* or new Court, whether likely to receive inspiration from St. Petersburg or from Berlin."—*Times,* Nov. 16, 1877.

ąg-grănd′-ize-ment, *s.* [In Fr. *aggrandissement.*] The act of aggrandizing; an exalting of one in power, wealth, rank, or reputation; also the state of being aggrandized.

"Instead of harbouring any schemes of selfish *aggrandizement,* he [Solon] bent all his thoughts and energies to the execution of the great task which he had undertaken."—*Thirlwall: Hist. of Greece,* ch. xi.

"The very opportunity creates the wish, and we hear schemes of territorial *aggrandizement* attributed to Powers whose obvious interests might have been thought a sufficient guarantee of their moderation."—*Times,* Nov. 16, 1877.

ăg′-gran-dī-zĕr, *s.* [Aggrandize.] One who aggrandizes.

ăg-grąn-dī′-zing, *pr. par.* [Aggrandize.]

"*Aggrandizing,* money-getting Britain gave twenty millions for the emancipation of slaves."—*Bowring: Bentham's Works,* vol. i., p. 28.

† ąg-grăp′pes, *s. pl.* [Ital. *aggrappare* = to grapple or gripe; whence *aggrappamento* = a taking, a catching.] Hooks and eyes used on armour or on ordinary costume.

*** ąg-grā′te,** *v.t.* [In Ital. *aggradare, aggradire, aggratiare* = to accept, to receive kindly.] To gratify, to please, to inspire with satisfaction, to delight, to propitiate.

"And in the midst thereof, upon the floor,
A lovely bevy of fair ladies sate,
Courted of many a jolly paramour,
The which them did in modest wise amate,
And each one sought his lady to *aggrate.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 34.

ăg′-grą-vāte, *v.t.* [From the adj. In Fr. *aggraver;* Ital. *aggravare;* Lat. *aggravo: ad* = to, and *gravo* = to load or burden; *gravis* = heavy. (Used only in a *fig.* sense.)]

1. To render less tolerable, to make more unendurable, to make worse.

"Heaven such illusion only can impose,
By the false joy to *aggravate* my woes."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xvi., 216, 217.

"Still less could it be doubted that their failure would *aggravate* every evil of which they complained."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. To render a sin or a fault worse by the addition of some circumstance involving a new element of blame.

"This offence, in itself so heinous, was yet in him *aggravated* by the motive thereof, which was not malice or discontent, but an inspiring mind to the papacy."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

3. To make a sin, a crime, or a fault look worse by skilful colouring introduced by the person who narrates it; to exaggerate a charge.

"Small matters *aggravated* with heinous names."—*Bull: Edward V.*

4. *Colloquial:* To provoke, to irritate, to cause to lose the temper.

ăg´-grą-vāte, *a.* [Lat. *aggravatus*, pa. par. of *aggravor: ad* = to, and *gravis* = heavy.] Burdened, weighed down. (*Barclay: Mirrour of Good Manners.*)

ăg´-grąv-ā-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [AGGRAVATE.]

ăg´-grąv-ā-tĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [AGGRAVATE.]

ăg´-grąv-ā-tĭng-lў, *adv.* [AGGRAVATING.] In an aggravating manner.

ăg´-grąv-ā´-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *aggravation*; Lat. *ad* = to, and *gravatio* = heaviness.]

I. The act of making heavier.

1. The act of making worse or more intolerable.

"Corellius Rufus is dead! and dead, too, by his own act! a circumstance of great *aggravation* to my affliction."—*Melmoth: Pliny*, bk. i., lett. 12.

2. The act of making more blameworthy. [See No. III.]

† 3. The act of colouring or exaggerating.

"A painter added a pair of whiskers to the face, and by a little *aggravation* of the features, changed it into the Saracen's head."—*Addison.*

4. *Colloquially:* The act of irritating or provoking.

5. *Eccles.:* The threat to fulminate excommunication after three monitions of the Church; also the stoppage of all intercourse between the excommunicated party and the body of the faithful.

II. The state of being rendered heavier, worse, or more difficult to be borne; the state of being coloured or exaggerated.

III. That which constitutes the heavier element in anything aggravated.

"He to the sins which he commits, hath the *aggravation* superadded of committing them against knowledge, against conscience, against sight of the contrary law."—*Hammond.*

"Not that I endeavour
To lessen or extenuate my offence;
But that, on the other side, if it be weigh'd
By itself, with *aggravations* not surcharged,
Or else with just allowance counterpoised,
I may, if possible, thy pardon find."
Milton: Samson Agonistes.

ag-grē´de, *v.t.* [Lat. *aggredior* = to go to; to attack or assault.] To aggravate. (*Coles.*)

ăg´-grĕg-ā´-tą, *s. pl.* [Properly the n. pl. of Lat. *aggregatus*, pa. par. of *aggrego.*] [AGGREGATE, *v.*] Aggregated animals. Cuvier's name for his second family of Naked Acephalous Mollusca. They are analogous to the Ascidiæ, but are united in a common mass. Genera: Botryllus, Pyrosoma, Polyclinum, and perhaps Eschara. Botryllus and Polyclinum are now included by Woodward in his Botryllidæ; Pyrosoma is the type of his Pyrosomidæ, both families of Tunicata; and Eschara is not included among the Mollusca.

ăg´-grĕg-āte, *v.t. & i.* [From the adj. In Ger. *aggregiren*; Ital. *aggregare.*]

1. *Trans.:* To collect together, to bring together into a mass or heap; to add together into one sum.

"So that it is many times hard to discern, to which of the two sorts, the good or the bad, a man ought to be *aggregated*."—*Wollaston: Relig. of Nature*, § 5.

2. *Intrans.:* To unite.

"By the attraction of cohesion, gases and vapours *aggregate* to liquids and solids, without any change of their chemical nature."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science.*

ăg´-grĕg-ąte, *a & s.* [In Ger. *aggregat*, s.; Fr. *agregat*, s.; Sp. *agregado*, a.; Ital. *aggregato*, all from Lat. *aggregatus*, pa. par. of *aggrego* = to bring into a flock: *ad* = to, and *grego* = to gather into a flock; *grex* (genit. *gregis*) = a flock.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Collected together; made up by the massing together of its details in one sum.

". . . any part of the *aggregate* fund."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. viii.

". . . the *aggregate* debts of the English residents in the Low Countries."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.* (ed. 1858), iv. 409.

". . . the compounds or *aggregate* characters are broadly distinguished."—*Gladstone: Studies on Homer*, i. 295.

II. *Technically:*

† 1. *Physics:* Collected together. [See B., II.; also AGGREGATED.]

2. *Zool. Aggregate animals:* Compound animals, that is, groups of individuals united together by a common organized external integument. Examples, the aggregated Polypes and the Compound Ascidians. [AGGREGATA.]

3. *Bot.:* Gathered together.

¶ This term is usually applied to any dense sort of inflorescence.

† *An aggregate flower:* One composed of a number of small florets enclosed within a common involucre or inserted in a common receptacle, but with the anthers not united. Hence it differs from a *composite flower.* Examples: Dipsacus, Scabiosa.

AGGREGATE FLOWERS.
1. Scabiosa. 2. Dipsacus.

An aggregate fruit, in Dr. Lindley's classification, is properly one formed by the union of the ovaries of a single flower. [AGGREGATI.] It is not the same as a *collective fruit* (q.v.). (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*, 3rd ed., pp. 233, 234.)

4. *Law. An aggregate corporation:* One consisting of two or more persons united, and which is kept in existence by the admittance of a succession of new members.

"Corporations *aggregate* consist of many persons united together into one society, and are kept up by a perpetual succession of members, so as to continue for ever; of which kind are the mayor and commonalty of a city, the head and fellows of a college, the dean and chapter of a cathedral church."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. xviii.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An assemblage, mass, or collection of quantities of the same thing, or of different things brought together; the sum of various numbers, the generalisation of various particulars.

"When we look to our planet we find it to be an *aggregate* of solids, liquids, and gases."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., i. 3.

". . . an *aggregate* of cells."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 50.

". . . and the *aggregate* and system of all such things is nature."—*Coleridge: Aids to Reflect.* (ed. 1839), p. 46.

¶ *In the aggregate, adv.:* Not separately, but collectively; together. For instance, the infantry, the cavalry, the artillery, the engineers, &c., taken *in the aggregate*, constitute the army.

". . . will differ at least as much in the *aggregate* of their derivative properties."—*J. S. Mill: Logic*, 2nd ed., bk. iii., ch. xx.

". . . it would be difficult to predicate anything of them in the *aggregate*."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. iii., § 11.

II. *Tech. Physics:* A collection together into one mass of things which have no natural connection with each other.

ăg´-grĕg-ā-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [AGGREGATE, *v.*] Massed together without any very intimate conjunction of the separate parts.

Min. & Geol. An *aggregated mineral or rock* is one in which the constituents are not chemically combined, but only adherent to each other, so that they may be separated by mechanical means. Examples: Granite, the felspar, quartz, and mica of which are thus loosely conjoined.

ăg´-grĕg-āte-lў, *adv.* [AGGREGATE.] In an aggregate manner; taken in mass; viewed collectively.

"Many little things, though separately they seem too insignificant to mention, yet *aggregately* are too material for me to omit."—*Chesterfield: Letters.*

ăg´-grĕg-ā-tĭ, *s. pl.* [Lat. m. pl. of *aggregatus*, pa. par. of *aggrego*, *-avi* = to bring into a flock, to add or join to.]

Bot.: Lindley's name for his second class of fruits, those which are aggregated. [AGGREGATE FRUIT.] He includes under it the Etærio, the Syncarpium, and the Cynarrhodum. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*, 3rd ed., pp. 234, 237.)

ăg´-grĕg-ā-tĭng, *pa. par.* [AGGREGATE.]

ăg´-grĕg-ā´-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *agregation*; Sp. *agregacion*; Ital. *aggregazione.*]

1. The act of collecting together, as substances of any kind into one mass, or numbers into one sum.

". . . by 'material *aggregation*' being meant the way in which, by nature or by art, the molecules of matter are arranged together."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., x. 247, 248.

2. The state of being so collected or added together.

". . . the relations of radiant heat to ordinary matter in its several states of *aggregation*."—*Tyndall on Heat*, 3rd ed. (1868), p. xiii.

"Their individual imperfections being great, they are moreover enlarged by their *aggregation*, and, being erroneous in their single numbers, once huddled together they will be errour itself."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

3. The whole composed of separate portions put together; an aggregate.

"The water resident in the abyss is, in all parts of it, stored with a considerable quantity of heat, and more especially in those where these extraordinary *aggregations* of this fire happen."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

ăg´-grĕg-ąt-ĭve, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *agregatif.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Disposing towards aggregation. [See example from Spelman given under B.]

2. Gregarious, social.

"Seldom had man such a talent for borrowing. The idea, the faculty of another man he [Mirabeau] can make his; the man himself he can make his. 'All reflex and echo!' snarls old Mirabeau, who can see but will not. Crabbed old friend of men! it is his sociality, his *aggregative* nature, and will now be the quality of qualities for him."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. i., bk. iv., ch. iv.

B. *As substantive:* An aggregating, an aggregate, a mass.

"To save the credit of the author [the word *nose*] must be favourably understood to be meant of such customs as were in use either before the Conquest or at the Conquest, or at any time since, in the disjunctive, not in the *aggregative*."—*Spelman: Feuds*, c. 14.

ăg´-grĕg-ā-tŏr, *s.* [AGGREGATE, *v.*] One who aggregates or collects together.

"Jacobus de Dondis, the *aggregator*, repeats ambergrise, nutmegs, and all-spice among the rest."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melanch.*, p. 365.

* **ăg´-grē´ge,** * **ăg´-grēg´-gўn,** *v.t.* [AGREG.]

* **ąg-grĕss´,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *aggressus* = an attack, also pa. par. of *aggredior* = to go to: *ad* = to, and *gradior* = to walk or go.] [GRADE.]

1. *Trans.:* To make an aggression against, to attack; to take the initiative in a quarrel or fight with any one.

2. *Intrans.:* To make an aggression; to take the first step in a quarrel or in a war; to be the first to fight. [See example under the pr. par.]

* **ąg-grĕss´,** *s.* [See the verb.] An act of aggression.

"Leagues offensive and defensive, which oblige the princes not only to mutual defence, but also to be assisting to each other in their military *aggresses* upon others."—*Hale: Pleas of the Crown*, ch. 15.

* **ąg-grĕs´-sĭng,** *pr. par. & a.* [AGGRESS.]

"The glorious pair advance,
With mingled anger and collected might,
To turn the war, and tell *aggressing* France,
How Britain's sons and Britain's friends can fight."
Prior.

ąg-grĕs´-sion, *s.* [Fr. *agression*; from Lat. *aggressio.*] The first act or step leading to a quarrel or a fight; attack before the other party to a quarrel has made any assault.

". . . to make a public protest against the French *aggression*."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

ąg-grĕs´-sĭve, *a.* [In Fr. *agressif.*] Involving an act of aggression; implying the commencement of a quarrel or a fight.

". . . contributed greatly to reconcile its military and *aggressive* character with the retention of its free institutions."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. i., § 14.

"No *aggressive* movement was made."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

ag-grĕs'-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [AGGRESSIVE.] The quality or state of being aggressive; quarrelsomeness; the disposition to make encroachments on, or commence hostilities against, another power.

"If any apprehensions of the future military *aggressiveness* of an enlarged and multiplied Montenegro have ever been entertained . . ."—*Times*, Dec. 5, 1877.

ag-grĕs'-sŏr, *s.* [In Fr. *agresseur*; fr. Lat. *aggressor*.] The person who takes the first step in a quarrel; one who commences hostilities; an assailant.

"Fatal to all, but to th' *aggressor* first."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xxi., 324.

". . . they had recourse to the more solid arguments of sticks and stones: the *aggressors* were punished by the emperor."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, ch. xlvi.

*** ag-grīēv'-ance, * ag-grēēv'-ance, * ag-grēv'-ans, * a-grīēv'-ance,** *s.* [Old form of GRIEVANCE (q.v.), which has now superseded it.]

1. The act of grieving.

2. The state of being grieved.

"To the *aggrievance* of good subjects and to the encouragement of the wicked."—*Stanihurst: Hist. Ireland*, p. 172.

3. Anything which causes grief, annoyance, or hardship; a grievance.

"Now briefly without circumstance
Deliver those *agrievances*, which lately
Your importunity possesst our counsel
Were fit for audience."
Beaum. & Flet.: Fair Maid of the Inn, iii. 1.

¶ Now superseded by GRIEVANCE.

ag-grīēv'e, ***a-grēv'e,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *agrever*, from Lat. *ad* = to, and *gravari*, from *gravis* = heavy.] [AGGRAVATE, GRIEVE.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Gen.:* To cause one grief, annoyance, or pain.

"Those pains that afflict the body are afflictive just so long as they actually possess the part which they *aggrieve*, but their influence lasts no longer than their presence."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 1.

2. To perpetrate injustice against one, or do anything fitted to make him grieve or complain.

"Sir, moreouere be not gredy, gyftes to grype,
Rather thou shalt yeue hem, that fele hem *agreved*."
Crowned King (ed. Skeat), 125, 126.

"It was then resolved, in opposition to the plainest principles of justice, that no petition from any person who might think himself *aggrieved* by this bill should ever be received."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

B. *Intrans.:* To be hostile.

"The dredful figures gan appere to me,
And great gods eke *agreved* with our town."
Surrey: Virgil, ii.

ag-grīēv'ed, ***ag-grēv'-ȳd,** ***a-grēv'ed,** *pa. par.* [AGGRIEVE.]

ag-grīēv'-ĭng, ***a-grev'-ȳnge,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [AGGRIEVE.]

As subst.: An aggravation. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***ag-grī'ze,** *v.t.* & *i.* [AGRISE.]

***ag-grŏg'-gȳd,** *pa. par.* Aggravated. (*Prompt. Parv.*) [AGREG.]

†**ag-groûp',** *v.t.* & *i.* [In Fr. *agrouper*; Sp. *agrupar*; Ital. *aggrupare*, *aggropare* = to knot or bring together.] To group together; to combine into a group persons or things originally separate. So painters group together figures on their canvas. [GROUP.]

"Bodies of divers natures, which are *aggrouped* or combined together, are agreeable and pleasant to the sight."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy*, § 60.

***ag-groûp'ed,** *pa. par.* [AGGROUP.]

***ag-groûp'-ĭng,** *pr. par.* [AGGROUP.]

***ag-grûg'-gȳnge,** *pr. par.* [AGREG.]

ag-guī'ze, . [AGUISE.]

***agh,** ***aghe,** ***aght** (*gh* guttural or mute), ***agt,** ***agte** (*all Eng.*), **âw, âwe** (*Scotch*), *v.t.* (pret. & pa. par. *aght*). [A.S. *agan*, *ægan* = (1) to own, to possess, to have, to obtain; (2) to give; pret. & pa. par. *aht*, *ahte*, *æhte*.]

1. To owe anything; to be under an obligation in duty to do anything; ought. [AW.]

Idumus the derfe kyng, and his dere cosyn
Offorenses the fire that hym faith *aght*,
To Macanas the men meuit all somyn."
Colonne: "Gest Hystoriale" of the Destruction of Troy, 13,092-13,094.

¶ Often used in the phrase "As hom wele *aght*" = as they were in duty bound.

"To a counsell to come for a cause begh,
And his wille for to wete *as hom wele aght*."
Colonne: Gest Hystoriale, 1,703, 1,704.

2. To possess.

"He wan all the world and at his wille *aght*."
Colonne: Gest Historiale, 815.

"He had wille for to wyn, and away lede
By leue of the lord that the lond *aght*."
Ibid., 377, 378.

3. To acknowledge. (*Colonne: Gest Historiale, Glossarial Index.*)

a-ghast' (*h* mute), ***a-gast',** ***a-gast'e,** ***a gast',** ***a-gast'-ĕd,** ***a-gā'zed,** ***a gā'ze,** *pa. par.* of AGAST, also *a.* & *adv.* [According to Hoare, from A.S. *gast* = (1) the breath, (2) a spirit, a ghost. *Aghast* would then signify frightened, as if one had seen a spirit or ghost. Wedgwood considers it connected with the Fris. *guwysje*; Dan. *gyse*; Sw. dialects, *gysasig* = to shudder at; *gase*, *gust* = horror, fear, revulsion; Scotch *goustly*, *goustrous* = waste, desolate, awful, full of the preternatural, frightful. The *h* crept into it from its being confounded with "ghostly." On the other hand, the form *agazed* arose at a time when it was erroneously thought that it meant set a-*gazing* on an object of astonishment and horror. Richardson adopts the last-mentioned etymology.] [AGAST, *v.t.*] Terrified, frightened, appalled, struck with terror.

*1. With the idea of gazing, in a literal or figurative sense more or less implied.

"The French exclaimed, the devil was in arms;
All the whole army stood *agazed* on him."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Part I., i. 1.

"In the first week of the reign of King Edward VI., whilst most men's minds stood *a gaze*, Master Harley, in the parish church of Oxford, in a solemn Lent sermon, publiquely preached antipapal doctrine, and powerfully pressed justification by faith alone."—*Fuller: Worthies; Bucks.*

2. With no such idea implied.

"My limbs do quake, my thought *agasted* is."
Mirrour for Magistr., p. 454.

"The porter of his lord was full sore *agast*."
Chaucer: C. T., 285.

". . . a shivering wretch
Aghast and comfortless."
Thomson: The Seasons, Autumn.

¶ Often combined with the verb "to stand," implying that one is so struck with terror that he remains motionless and incapable of action.

"The commissioners read and stood *aghast*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

¶ See also examples under No. 1.

***aghe,** *s.* [AWE.]

***a'-ghĕn** (*h* silent), *a.* [A.S. *agen*, *agan* = own, proper, peculiar.] Own. (*Halliwell.*)

***a-ghĕn'** (*h* silent), *prep.* & *adv.* [AGAIN.]

agh'-fûl (*h* silent), *a.* [A.S. *ege* = horror; *-ful* = full.] Fearful.

***a-ghĭll'** (*h* silent), *a.* [A.S. *æthel* = noble.] Noble. [ÆTHEL.]

"Knew the kynd and the curses of the clere sternys
Of Articus the *aghill*, Treaires, and othere
Of the folde and of the firmament."
Romance of Alexander (Stevenson ed.), 29.

***agh'-lĭch** (*gh* guttural or mute), *a.* [A.S. *æglæc*, *aglæc* = misery, torment, wickedness, mischief; *æglæca*, *ægleca*, *æglæcea*, *eglæca*, *aglæcea* = a wretch, a miscreant, from *ag* = wickedness.] Fearful, dreadful, terrible.

"Ther hales in at the halle-dor an *aghlich* mayster."
Syr Gawayne, p. 8.

* **aght,** *v.t.* [AGH.]

* **âght,** * **âghte,** * **âht,** * **âhte,** * **æhte,** * **âught** (*gh* and *h* guttural or mute), *s.* [A.S. *æht* = property, substance, cattle, possessions, lands, goods, riches, value, estimation.] Possessions, property.

"For they are al the deul betaught
That okeryn falsly the worldes *aght*."
MS. Hark., 1,701. (*Boucher.*)

* **âght,** * **âht,** * **âuht** (*gh* and *h* guttural or mute), *pro.* [A.S. *aht*, *auht* = aught, anything, something.] [AUGHT, OUGHT.]

* **aght** (1), **âucht,** * **agh'-tĕne** (*gh* and *ch* guttural or mute), *a.* [A.S. *æht*, *eahta*, *ehta*.] Eight.

*1. *Old English:*

"Cairet on the cold ythes cogges and other,
Aght dayes be-dene and the derke nightes."
Colonne: Gest Hystoriale, 3,242.

2. *Scotch:*

"Wyth *aucht* hundyre speres and ma."
Wynton, ix. 4, 57.

* **aght** (2), *a.* [A.S. *æthel* (?).] Noble.

* **aght** (3), * **aght'-and,** * **ach'-tûthe** (*gh* and *ch* guttural or mute), *a.* [A.S. *æht*, *eahta*, *ehta* = eight.] Eighth.

"The *aght* es a maister of lare
May bete a clerk."
MS. Cott., Galba. (*Boucher.*)

"The seuent day toke he rest;
On the *achtand* come our woo."
MS. Cott., Vespas. (*Boucher.*)

"The *achtuthe* dale is al of the vtter rule."
MS. Cott., Cleop. (*Boucher.*)

* **agh'-tĕle** (*gh* guttural or mute), *v.t.* [A.S. *eahtian* = to devise.] To intend.

"The knight said, May I waish in the
For to tel my preveté
That I have *aghteld* for to do."
Sevyn Sages, 3,058.

* **agh'-tĕled,** * **agh'-tĕld** (*gh* guttural or mute), *pa. par.* [AGHTELE.]

ăg'-ĭl-a wood, *s.* [Native names in India: *aghil*, *karaghil*, *kalagaru*.] The fragrant wood of *Aquilaria ovata* and *A. agallochum*, two trees belonging to the family Aquilariaceæ, or Aquilariads. [AGALLOCH, AQUILARIA, ALOES-WOOD, EAGLE-WOOD, LIGN-ALOES.]

* **a-gĭld',** *a.* [A.S. *agilde* = without compensation; *gild*, *geld*, *gyld* = a payment of money, an exchange, a compensation, a tribute.]

O. Law: Free from penalties, not subject to customary fines or impositions. (*Blount.*)

ăj'-ĭle, *a.* [In Fr. *agile*; Sp. & Port. *agil*; Ital. *agile*; all from Lat. *agilis* = (1) easily moved; (2) moving easily; (3) quick, active, busy; *ago* = to set in motion.] Easily made to move; nimble, active.

Used (1) chiefly of the limbs of man or of the lower animals.

". . . then leisurely impose,
And lightly, shaking it with *agile* hand
From the full fork, the saturated straw."
Couper: The Task, bk. iii.

† (2) Of the mind.

"Once more, I said, once more I will inquire
What is this little *agile*, pervious fire,
This fluttering motion, which, we call the mind?"
Prior: Solomon, bk. iii.

* **ăj'-ĭle-lȳ,** *adv.* [AGILE.] In an agile manner, nimbly, actively.

† **ăj'-ĭle-nĕss,** *s.* [AGILE.] The quality or state of being agile; nimbleness, activity; ability to move quickly.

a-jĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [In Fr. *agilité*; Ital. *agilita*; from Lat. *agilitas*.] The quality or state of being agile; nimbleness; activity in the use of the limbs, or more rarely of the mind.

"A limb over-strained by lifting a weight above its power may never recover its former *agility* and vigour."—*Watts.*

a-gĭl'-lŏch-ŭm, *s.* [AGALLOCHUM, AGILAWOOD.]

* **a-gĭlt',** *v.t.* & *i.* [AGULT.]

* **a-ginne',** *v.* [A.S. *an-ginnan*.] To begin (q.v.).

a'-ĝĭ-ō, *s.* [In Ger., Fr., Sp., & Port. *agio*, from Ital. *agio*, *aggio* = ease, convenience.]

In Commerce: (1) The difference in value between metallic and paper money, or between one kind of metallic money and another. Thus if paper money be at a discount, or gold or silver coins worn so much as only to pass at a reduction, at least in foreign countries, the difference between its nominal and its real value is the *agio*. (2) Premium; a sum given beyond the nominal value of an article. (3) The business of a money-changer.

Ā'-ĝĭ-ŏn-ītes, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from Gr. ἅγιος (*hagios*) = holy.] An obscure sect of abstinents who pretended to special sanctity. They appeared in the seventh century, and were condemned in the Council of Gangra.

a'-ĝĭ-ŏt-ăġe, *s.* [Fr., Ger., & Port.] Stock-jobbing; manœuvres on the part of stock-jobbers to raise or depress the value of government or other stocks.

a-ĝĭst', *v.t.* [Norm. or O. Fr. *geste*=a lodging, a place to lie down; *agiser* = to be levant and couchant; *giser*, Mod. Fr. *gésir* = to lie down; fr. Lat. *jaceo* = to lie down.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Originally:* To superintend the feeding of cattle not belonging to the king in his forest, and collect the money paid by the owners for such a privilege.

2. *Now:* To afford pasture to the cattle of another man at a certain stipulated rate.

B. *Intrans.:* To remain and feed for a specified time (as cattle).

ą-ǧĭs-tā'-tŏr, *s.* [Agist.] The same as Agistor (q.v.). It is sometimes corrupted into *gist-taker* and *guest-taker*, the uneducated not being aware that *tator* as a suffix in a word modelled on the Lat. and the Eng. *taker* are not identical or even akin.

ą-ǧĭst'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Agist.]

"Hogs, when fed on the pannage, were said to be *agisted*."—*Boucher: Gloss. Archaic Words*, "*Agist*."

ą-ǧĭst'-ẽr, *s.* [Agistor.]

ą-ǧĭst'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [Agist.]

"The *agisting* farmer."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., chap. 30.

ą-ǧĭst'-mĕnt, † **ą-ǧĭst-ą́ge,** † **ą-ǧĭst'-ā-tion,** *s.* [O. Eng. *agist*; O. Fr. *gisement* = a bed or resting-place.] [Agist.]

A. *Law:*

I. *Civil Law:*

1. The act of taking in cattle to one's fields to graze, on receiving payment for them at so much per week. It is used especially for taking cattle into the king's fields.

"If a man takes in a horse, or other cattle, to graze and depasture in his grounds, which the law calls *agistment*, he takes them upon an implied contract to return them on demand to the owner."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 30.

2. The profits arising from the pasturage of cattle, or in some analogous way.

(*a*) From the pasturage of cattle.

¶ *Title of agistment.* A small tithe paid to the rector or vicar on cattle or other produce of grass lands. It is paid by the occupier of the land, and not by the person who puts in his cattle to graze. A similar tithe was abolished in Ireland by the Act of Union, its payment having long previously been so vehemently disputed that little of it was obtained.

(*b*) *In some analogous way:* Any tax, burden, or charge: as when lands are charged with money spent in erecting a barrier against the influx of the sea.

II. *Canon Law:* A composition or mean rate at which some right or due may be reckoned: as if the word was derived from Fr. *ajustement*; Eng. *adjustment*.

B. *Ord. Lang.:* In the above legal senses; also any mound, embankment, wall, or barrier against the influx of the sea or the overflow of a river, provided that such erection has been made in discharge of the legal obligation described under A., I. 1 (*b*). Boucher states that this last sense is in use chiefly in the marshy counties.

ą-ǧĭst'-ŏr, ą-ǧĭst'-ẽr, ą-ǧĭs-tā'-tŏr, *s.* [Agist.] An officer who has the charge of cattle pastured for a certain stipulated sum in the king's forest, and who collects the money paid for them. [Agistator.]

"A forest hath laws of her own, to take cognizance of all trespasses; she hath also her peculiar officers, as foresters, verderers, regarders, *agisters*, &c.; whereas a chase or park hath only keepers and woodwards."—*Howell: Lett.*, 4.

† **ăǧ'-ĭ-tą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *agitabilis.*] Easily agitated or moved. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Such is the mutacyon of the common people, lyke a rede wyth every wind is *agitable* and flexible."—*Hall: Edward IV.*, *t.* 23.

ăǧ'-ĭ-tāte, *v.t.* [In Fr. *agiter*; Sp. & Port. *agitar*; Lat. *agitare*; from *agito, -avi, -atum* = to put in frequent or constant motion; freq. from *ago* = to put in motion.]

A. *Of things simply material:*

1. To move or shake backwards and forwards, or up and down, as water in a vessel may be shaken by the hand, or the ocean or a lake be put in perturbation by the wind.

"Winds from all quarters *agitate* the air,
And fit the limpid element for use."
Cowper: Task, bk. i.

2. To cause motion in, as God causes the planets to move in their orbits.

"By whom each atom stirs, the planets roll:
Who fills, surrounds, informs, and *agitates* the whole."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, cant. ii., 47.

B. *Of things not simply material:*

I. *Of persons, parties, or communities:* To trouble the mind or heart of an individual or of a community; to create perturbation or excitement in a person or persons. The exciting cause may be an event, an inflammatory speech by a politician, or anything capable of moving the mind or heart.

"While the City was thus *agitated*, came a day appointed by royal proclamation for a general fast."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

"Each consul forms a party, and *agitates* the people in favour of his own views."—*Lewis: Credibility of the Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. ii., § 23.

II. *Of questions or projects:*

1. To debate or discuss a question, generally with publicity, and often with some excitement.

"Though this controversy be revived and hotly *agitated* among the moderns, yet I doubt whether it be not in a great part a nominal dispute."—*Boyle on Colours.*

2. To revolve in one's own mind practical questions or enterprises of moment.

"Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more studied and elaborate, than when politicians most *agitate* desperate designs."—*King Charles.*

ăǧ'-ĭ-tā-tĕd, *pa. par. & adj.* [Agitate.]

"Then peace and joy again possess'd
Our queen's long *agitated* breast."
Cowper: Annus Mirabilis (1789).

ăǧ'-ĭ-tā'-tĭng, *pr. par.* [Agitate.]

ăǧ'-ĭ-tā'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *agitation*; Sp. *agitacion*; Port. *agitaçao*; Ital. *agitazione*; all from Lat. *agitatio* = (1) frequent or continued motion; (2) emotion, activity of mind.]

I. The act of agitating.

1. *Lit.:* The act of agitating, shaking or moving hither and thither any material thing or things, as water or the leaves of trees.

"Putrefaction asketh rest, for the subtle motion which putrefaction requireth is disturbed by any *agitation*."—*Bacon.*

2. *Fig.:* The act of directly or indirectly exciting the mind or heart of any one. [See II. (*a*).]

II. The state of being agitated.

Fig. Of what is not simply material:

(*a*) *Of a person or persons other than one's self agitated:* The state of being alarmed, rendered anxious, or otherwise put into perturbation or excitement.

"In both places the tidings produced great *agitation*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

". . . kept the City in constant *agitation*."—*Ibid.*, ch. xviii.

"The merchants of the Royal Exchange . . . were in great *agitation*."—*Ibid.*, ch. xxiv.

(*b*) *Of a question or project agitated:* The state of being kept before the public mind by being discussed at meetings, in the press, or in any other way.

"The project now in *agitation* for repealing of the Test Act, and yet leaving the name of an establishment to the present national church, is inconsistent."—*Swift: Miscellanies.*

(*c*) *Of one's own mind agitated:* The state of being revolved in one's own mind, so as to be thoroughly comprehended. It can in a looser sense be used of the inferior animals.

"A kind of a school question is started in this fable upon reason and instinct: this deliberative proceeding of the crow was rather a logical *agitation* of the matter."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

† III. The thing or the person agitated. In the questions, "Where is the *agitation* in the stream?" "Where is the *agitation* in the city you bid me look at?" the meaning is not "where is the state of agitation?" but "where is the agitated water?" "where are the excited people?"

ăǧ'-ĭ-tā-tĭve, *a.* [Agitate.] Tending to agitate.

ăǧ'-ĭ-tą'-tō, *adv.* [Ital. *agitare* = . . . to agitate.]

Music: In a broken style of performance, fitted to excite surprise or agitation.

ăǧ'-ĭ-tā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *agitate*; *-or.* In Fr. *agitateur*; Port. *agitador*; Ital. *agitatore*; all from Lat. *agitator.*]

1. One who agitates; one who finds his happiness, and attempts to make a livelihood, by stirring up excitement or commotion.

". . . an indefatigable *agitator* and conspirator."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. *Eng. Hist. As a corruption of* adjutators: Officers appointed by the English army in 1647 to attend to its interests during the revolutionary period then in progress.

¶ Clarendon calls them *agitators*; Whitlock, *agents* or *agitators*; Ludlow, at first *agitators*, then by their proper appellation, *adjutators.*

"The common soldiers made choice of three or four of each regiment, most corporals or sergeants, few or none above the degree of an ensign, who were called *agitators*, and were to be as a House of Commons to the council of officers."—*Clarendon: Hist. of the Rebellion*, bk. x.

"The *agitators* began to change their discourse and to complain openly in council, both of the king and the malignants about him."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 84.

ăǧ-ĭ-tą-tōr'-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *agitator*; *-ial.*] Pertaining to an agitator. (*Saturday Review*, Feb. 7, 1863.)

ăǧ'-ĭ-tā'-trĭx, *s.* [Lat.] A female agitator. (*Saturday Review*, March 19, 1881.)

Ąg-lā'-ĭ-ą, *s. proper name.* [Gr. proper name, Ἀγλαΐα (*Aglaïa*); from ἀγλαΐα (*aglaïa*) = (1) splendour, beauty, adornment; (2) festive joy, triumph, glory; ἀγλαός (*aglaos*) = splendid, brilliant, bright.]

1. *Class. Myth.:* The youngest of the Three Graces.

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the forty-seventh found. It was discovered by the astronomer Luther, on the 15th of September, 1857.

* **ăg'-lĕt,** * **āig-lĕt,** * **ăg'-glĕt,** * **ăg'-glĕtte,** * **ăg'-lĕtte,** * **āy'-gŭl-ĕt,** *s.* [Fr. *aiguillette* = (1) an aiglet, (2) a slice (of flesh): fr. *aiguille* = a needle · *aigu* = sharp.] [Aiguille.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The tag of a lace, or of the points formerly used in dress. These were often cut into the representation of a man or of one of the inferior animals. "A little plate" (*Huloet*).

"So faire, and thousand thousand times more faire,
She seemd, when she presented was to sight:
And was yclad, for heat of scorching aire,
All in a silken Camus lillily whight,
Purfled upon with many a folded plight,
Which all above besprinckled was throughout
With golden *aygulets*, that glistred bright
Like twinckling starres; and all the skirt about
Was hemd with golden fringe."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 26.

2. The lace to which the tag was attached. (*Albert Way: Note in Prompt. Parv.*, ii. 8.)

3. "A spangle, the gold or silver tinsel ornamenting the dress of a showman or rope-dancer." (*Hartshorne: Salop Antiq.*, p. 303.) "Aglette *Bracteolum*," i.e., *bracteola* = a thin leaf of gold." (*Levins: Manipulus Vocabulorum.*)

"And all those stars that gaze upon her face
Are *aglets* on her sleeve, pins in her train."
O. Pt., iii. 194.

"The little stars and all that look like *aglets*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Two Noble Kinsm., iii. 4.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Old Bot.:* An anther. (*Kersey.*)

2. An ament or catkin of the hazel-tree (*Corylus avellana*, Linn.). (*Gerard.*)

aglet-baby, *s.* [Eng. *aglet*; *baby.*] A being no larger than an aglet or tag, or possibly a tag made in the shape of a small figure. [Aglet, A. 1.]

"Why, give him gold enough, and marry him to a puppet, or an *aglet-baby*."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, i. 2.

aglet-headed, *a.* [Eng. *aglet*; *headed.*] Having an aglet for its head.

* **ăg'-lĕt,** * **ăg'-glĕt,** * **ăg'-glą̆t,** *v.t.* [From the substantive.] To set an aglet upon a point or lace; to adorn with aglets.

"To *agglet* a poynt, or set on an agglet upon a poynt or lace Femer."—*Palsgr.*

ą-gley', **ą-glȳ',** *adv.* [A.S. *a* = away from; *gley.*] Off the right line; wrong. [Ajee.] (*Scotch.*)

"The best laid schemes o' mice an' men,
Gang aft *a-gley*."
Burns.

* **ăg-lō'-pęn,** *v.t.* [Glopen.] To surprise.

"Then siris him one Alexander, to his own moder,
Bees not *aglopened*, madame . . . ."
Romance of Alexander, Stevenson's ed., 874.

ą-glŏs'-są, *s.* [Gr. ἄγλωσσος (*aglōssos*) = without tongue: ἀ, priv., and γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue.]

Entom.: A genus of moths belonging to the family Pyralidæ. *A. pinguinalis* and *capreolatus* are British. The larva of the former feeds upon butter, grease, and other fatty substances.

* **ąg-lŏt'-ȳe,** *v.t.* [Old form of Glut. In Fr. *engloutir* = to glut.] To glut; to satisfy.

"To maken with papelotes
To *aglotye* with here gurles
That greden aftur fode."
Piers Ploughman, p. 520.

ą-glō'w, *a.* [Eng. *a* = on, or at; *glow.*] Glowing.

"And we saw the windows all *a-glow*
With lights that were passing to and fro."
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, iv.

"The shoulder of the Alphubel was similarly coloured, while the great mass of the Fletschorn was all *a-glow*, and so was the snowy spine of the Monte Leone."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., x. 282.

* **a-glŭtte,** *v.t.* [Probably cognate with AGLOTYE (q.v.) = to glut.] To choke.

"And whan she is waking, she assayeth to put over at theutring, and it is *aglutted* and kelyd wyth the glette that she hath engendered."—*Book of St. Albans*, sig. c. ii.

* **a-glŭt-tŷd,** *pa. par.* [AGLUTTE.]

* **a-glŷft'e,** *pa. par.*, as if from a verb *aglufte*. [Deriv. uncertain.] Frightened. (*MS. Harl.*, 1701, f. 24.) (*Halliwell.*)

* **ăg-mĭn-al,** *a.* [Lat. *agminalis* = pertaining to a march or train; from *agmen* = anything driven or set in motion, . . . an army on the march, or simply an army; *ago* = to lead.] Pertaining to an army marching, or to an army or body of soldiers, however engaged.

* **ăg'-năil, * ăg'-nāyl, * ăg'-nāyle, * ăg'-nêle, * ăng-nēyles,** *s.* [A.S. *angnægl* = an agnail, a whitlow, a sore under the nail: *ang*, in compos., for *ange* = trouble; *nægel* = a nail.]

1. A hang-nail, either on the finger or on the toe. (*Minsheu, Palsgrave*, &c.)

". . . with the shell of a pomegarned, they purge away *angnayles* and such hard swellings."—*Turner: Herbal.* (*Wright: Dict. of Obs. & Prov. Eng.*)

2. A whitlow. (*Bailey*, &c.)

ăg'-nat, ăg'-nāte, *s. & a.* [In Ger. & Fr. *agnat*; Sp. & Port. *agnado*; Ital. *agnato*; all from Lat. *agnatus*, pl. *agnati*; from *agnatus*, pa. par. of *agnascor* = to be born in addition to: *ad* = to; *nascor* = to be born.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Old Roman Law:* A person related to another through males only. He was contra-distinguished from a cognate, in the connecting line of whose kinship to a second person one or more females had been interposed. Thus a brother's son is his uncle's agnate, because the short line of connection between them can be constituted by males only; while a sister's son is his cognate, because there is a female in the chain of descent. By the law of the twelve tables only agnates possessed the rights of family and succession, the cognates of every rank being disinherited as strangers and aliens. Justinian wholly abolished the distinction between agnates and cognates. (*Mackenzie: Rom. Law*, 1870, ch. ix.)

2. *Scotch Law:* In this the terms *agnates* and *cognates* are used, but not quite in the Roman sense. In Scotland all kinsmen by the father's side, whether females intervene or not, are agnates; and all by the mother's side are cognates. (*Ibid.*; also *Erskine's Instit.*)

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Pertaining to male relatives by the father's side.

2. *Fig.:* Akin, similar. (Used of languages.)

"By an attentive examination of the peculiarities in enunciation which each people have in the one way or the other, by a fair reciprocal analysis of the *agnate* words they reciprocally use . . ."—*Pownall: Study of Antiquities.*

ăg-nā'-tī, *s.* [Lat. pl. of *agnatus*.] [AGNATE.] Agnates.

ăg-năt'-ĭc, *a.* [In Fr. *agnatique*; Lat. *agnaticius*.] Pertaining to descent by the male line of ancestors.

"This I take to be the true reason of the constant preference of the *agnatic* succession, or issue derived from the male ancestors, through all the stages of collateral inheritance."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 14.

ăg-nā'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *agnation*; Sp. *agnacion*; Port. *agnaçao*; Ital. *agnazione*; fr. Lat. *agnatio*.]

I. *Law:*

1. *Roman Law:* Consanguinity by a line of males only.

"All who were connected by the tie of the paternal power, or who would have been so if the common author had been alive, had between them the relationship called *agnation*, which alone, by the ancient civil law, gave the rights of family and of succession."—*Mackenzie: Roman Law*, 3rd ed., p. 138.

2. *Scotch Law:* Consanguinity by the father's side, even though females are links in the chain of descent. [AGNATE.]

II. *Fig.:* Affinity of languages.

"I think a much greater *agnation* may be found amongst all the languages in the northern hemisphere of our globe."—*Pownall: Study of Antiquities.*

ăg'-nĕl, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *agnus* = a lamb.] An ancient French gold coin, called also *mouton d'or* and *agnel d'or*. The name *agnel* was given to this coin from the circumstance that it always bore the figure of an *Agnus Dei* (Lamb of God) on one side. [AGNUS DEI (1).] It was worth about 12 sols 6 deniers, and it was first struck in the reign of St. Louis.

AGNEL.
(Obverse side.)

ăg-nĭ'-tion, *s.* [In. Sp. *agnicion*; from Lat. *agnitio* = a recognising; *agnosco* = to recognise.] Recognition.

"Jesus of Nazareth was borne in Bethlem, a city of Iuda, where incontinent by the glorification of the angels, the *agnition* of the shepherds, . . . he was held in honour."—*Grafton: The Seventh Age*, vol. i.

ăg-nī'-ze, *v.t.* [Lat. *agnosco* = to recognise.]

1. To acknowledge; to recognise.

"I do *agnize*
A natural and prompt alacrity,
I find in hardness, and do undertake
These present wars against the Ottomites."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 2.

". . . to *agnize* the king as the source of episcopal authority."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

2. To know, to learn.

"The tenor of your princely will, from you for to *agnize*." *Cambyses.*

ăg-nī'zed, *pa. par.* [AGNIZE.]

ăg-nī'-zĭng, * ăg-nī'-ẓŷng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [AGNIZE.]

As substantive: Recognition.

". . . yᵉ *agnisyng* and knowlageyng of theyr owne sinfulnesse."—*Udal: Luke*, ch. i., p. 7.

ăg-nō-ē'-tæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἄγνοια (*agnoia*) = want of perception; ἀγνοέω (*agnoeō*) = not to perceive or know: ἀ, priv., and γιγνώσκω (*gignōskō*) = to know.]

Ch. Hist.: A sect called also Agnoïtes and Themistiani, which flourished in the sixth century. They maintained that the human nature of Christ did not become omniscient by being taken into conjunction with the divine nature. They were deemed heretics, and their tenets misrepresented. They soon died away. (*Mosheim: Church History*, Cent. VI., pt. ii., ch. 5, § 9, Note.)

ăg-nō'-mĕn, *s.* [Lat. *agnomen*; from *ad*, and *nomen* = name.]

1. A surname appended to the cognomen or family name. Thus in the designation Caius Marcius Coriolanus, *Coriolanus* is the agnomen; Caius being what is termed the *prænomen*, and Marcius the *nomen*, or name proper.

2. *In a more general sense:* Any epithet or designation appended to a name, as Aristides *the Just*.

". . . with light sandy-coloured hair and small pale features, from which he derived his *agnomen* of Bean, or white."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xvii.

† **ăg-nŏm'-ĭn-āte,** *v.t.* [From Lat. *agnomen* (q.v.).] To append an "agnomen" to one's name; to surname one from some striking incident or exploit in his history. (Used chiefly of persons, but also of places or things to which memorial names are given.)

". . . the silver stream
Which in memorial of victory
Shall be *agnominated* by our name."
Locrine, iii. 2.

ăg-nŏm-ĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *agnominatio*.]

1. The act of appending an epithet, title, or additional surname to the ordinary name of a person; the state of being so appended; the surname itself.

"*Agnomination*, a surname that one obtaineth for any act: also the name of an house that a man commeth of."—*Minsheu.*

2. *Rhetoric, &c.:*

(*a*) The placing together of two words different in meaning, but resembling each other in sound.

"The British continueth yet in Wales, and some villages of Cornwall, intermingled with provincial Latin, being very significative, copious, and pleasantly running upon *agnominations*, although harsh in aspirations."—*Camden: Remains; Of Language.*

(*b*) An allusion founded on some fancied resemblance. (*Richardson.*)

ăg-nŏs'-tĭc, *s. & a.* [Gr. ἄγνωστος (*agnōstos*) = unknown; cf. Acts xvii. 23. The word was suggested by Prof. Huxley in 1869.]

A. *As subst.:* A thinker who disclaims any knowledge beyond that obtained by experience; and maintains that no one has any right to assert any with regard to the absolute and unconditioned.

"In theory he [Prof. Huxley] is a great . . . *agnostic*."—*Spectator*, Jan. 29, 1870.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to agnostics or agnosticism.

"The same *agnostic* principle which prevailed in our schools of philosophy."—*Principal Tulloch in Weekly Scotsman*, Nov. 18, 1876.

ăg-nŏs'-tĭc-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *agnostic*; *-ally*.] In an agnostic manner or tendency.

ăg-nŏs'-tĭ-çĭsm, *s.* [AGNOSTIC.]

Mental Philosophy & Theol.: A school of thought which believes that beyond what man can know by his senses or feel by his higher affections, nothing can be known. Facts, or supposed facts, both of the lower and the higher life, are accepted, but all inferences deduced from these facts as to the existence of an unseen world, or of beings higher than man, are considered unsatisfactory, and are ignored.

ăg-nŏs'-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἄγνωστος (*agnōstos*) = unknown.]

Palæont.: A genus of trilobites characteristic of the Lower Silurian rocks. *A. trinodus* (Salter) and *A. pisiformis* (Brongniart) are mentioned by Murchison, in his "Siluria," as occurring in Britain, the latter having before been known only in the Lower Silurian schists of Sweden. They are minute in size, and may be the larval form of some larger trilobite. They usually occur in groups, with nothing but the cephalic shield preserved.

ăg-nō-thēr'-Ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἀγνώς (*agnōs*) = unknown, and θηρίον (*thērion*) = animal.]

Palæont.: The name given by Kaup to a fossil mammal.

ăg'-nŭs, *s.* [Lat.] A lamb.

Agnus Dei, *s.* [Lat. = the Lamb of God.]

1. A figure of a lamb bearing a flag or supporting a cross.

2. A cake of wax stamped with the figure of a lamb supporting a cross. Such *agnuses*, being consecrated by the Pope and given away to the people, are supposed by the believing recipients to be protective against diseases, accidents, or other calamities. [AGNEL.]

3. The part of the mass in which the priest rehearses the prayer beginning with the words "Agnus Dei."

agnus Scythicus, *s.* [Lat. = Scythian lamb.]

Bot.: A name given to the rhizome of a fern, *Dicksonia Barometz*, which grows in Eastern

AGNUS SCYTHICUS.
1. The plant. 2. Rhizome, with stalks cut. 3. Back of frond, showing seed-vessels. 4. A seed-vessel opened.

Central Asia. The stem, which is covered with brown woolly scales, somewhat resembles the body of a lamb, as do the leaf-stalks its legs.

ăg'-nŭs căs'-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. = the chaste tree.] *Agnus* here is only a transliteration of the Greek name of the tree, and has no connection with *agnus* = a lamb.]

Bot.: Vitex agnus-castus, an aromatic shrub, with digitate leaves and spikes of purplish-blue flowers. [VITEX.]

"Of laurel some, of woodbine many more,
And wreathes of *agnus castus* others bore."
Dryden: Flower & Leaf, 173.

***ą-gō'**, ***ą-gŏn'ne**, *v.i.* [A.S. *agangan* = to go from, to go or pass by or over.] To go, to move, to pass, to proceed, to depart. [AGO, *par.*] (*MS. Bodl.*, 415.) (*Halliwell.*)

"Syr Key arose uppon the morrowne,
And toke his hors, and wolde *a-gonne*."
Syr Gawayne, p. 201.

ą-gō', ***ą-gôo'**, ***ą-gŏn'e**, ***ą-gŏn'**, **I-gō'**, *pa. par.*, *a.*, & *adv.* [A.S. *agan* = gone, past.] [AGO, *v.i.*]

A. *As pa. par., adj., &c.:* Gone, departed, passed away.

"For in swich caas wommen can have such sorwe,
When that here housbond's ben from hem *ago*."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,824.

"And yet moreover in his armes twoo
The vital strength is lost, and al *agoo*."
Ibid., 2,803, 2,804.

"A clerk ther was of Oxenford also,
That unto logik hadde longe *i-go*."
Ibid., 288.

"That othir fyr was queynt and all *agon*."
Ibid., 2,338.

B. *As adverb:* Gone by, bygone, passed, passed away.

"And for thine asses that were lost three days *ago* . . ."—*1 Sam.* ix. 20.

". . . three days *agone* I fell sick."—*Ibid.*, xxx. 13.

***ą-gŏd'-ȩhēeld,** *interj.* [A.S. *God* = God; *scyld, scild, gescild, sceld, sceold* = shield.] God shield you. (*Pegge.*)

ą-gŏg, *adj.* & *adv.* [From Eng. *a* = on, and the syllable *gog* = jog, or shog. (*Wedgwood.*) Johnson has doubtfully suggested a connection with the Low French *à gogo* = to (one's) wish, as *ils vivent à gogo* = they live to their wish. Richardson takes it from Goth. *gaggan*; A.S. *gangan* = to go. In Ital. *agognare* is = ardently to desire. (GOGGLE, JOG.) *Lit.:* On the jog, on the start.] Eagerly expectant, ardently desirous of starting after an object greatly wished for.

A. *As adjective:*

"So three doors off the chaise was stay'd,
Where they did all get in,
Six precious souls, and all *agog*
To dash through thick and thin."
Cowper: John Gilpin.

¶ The object of desire has *on* or *for* before it.

"*On* which the saints are all *agog*,
And all this for a bear and dog."—*Hudibras.*

"Gypsies generally straggle into these parts, and set the heads of our servant-maids so *agog* for husbands, that we do not expect to have any business done as it should be whilst they are in the country."—*Addison.*

B. *As adverb:*

"The gawdy gossip, when she's *set agog*,
In jewels drest, and at each ear a bob."

ą-gō'-ĝē, ą-gō'-ĝȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἀγωγή (*agōgē*) = a leading; ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead.]

Rhet.: The leading towards a point; the course, tenor, or tendency of any discourse.

ą-gō'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [AGO, *v.*; or from *a* = on, and participle *going*.]

1. Going, walking or riding to a place.

"*Cham.* Sir Thomas,
Whither were you *a-going*?"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 3.

2. Into motion, in motion.

"Their first movement, and impressed motions, demanded the impulse of an almighty hand to set them first *agoing*."—*Tatler.*

ą-gŏm'-phĭ-ăs-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀγόμφιος (*agomphios*) = without grinders: ἀ, priv., and γομφίος (ὀδούς) (*gomphios, odous*) = a grinding tooth, a molar; γόμφος (*gomphos*) = a bolt, band, or fastening.]

Med.: Looseness of the teeth.

ą-gŏn', ą-gŏn'e, *pa. par.*, *a.*, & *adv.* [AGO.]

† ăg'-ŏn, † ăg'-ŏne (pl. **ăg'-ō-nēs**), *s.* [In Lat. *agon*; from Gr. ἀγών (*agōn*) = (1) an assembly; (2) an arena, the stadium; (3) the Olympic or other games, or a contest for a prize there; (4) any arduous struggle, trial, or danger: from ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead or carry.] A contest for a prize, properly speaking, in the Grecian public games, but also in a more general sense, anywhere.

"They must do their exercises too, be anointed to the *agon* and to the combat, as the champions of old."—*Bancroft: Serm.*, p. 106.

". . . other *agones* were subsequently added."—*Grote: Hist. Greece*, pt. i., ch. i.

ą-gŏn'e, *adv.* [AGO.]

ą-gŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἄγωνος (*agōnos*) = without an angle; having no dip: ἀ, priv., and γωνία (*gōnia*) = an angle.] Having no dip.

Agonic line: An imaginary line on the earth's surface, along which the magnetic coincides with the geographical meridian. It curves in a very irregular manner. It passes from the North Pole to the east of the White Sea, thence it proceeds to the Caspian, and next through the eastern portion of Arabia to Australia, and on to the South Pole; thence it runs to the east of South America and the east of the West Indies, and entering Continental America passes Philadelphia, and, traversing Hudson's Bay, finally reaches the North Pole whence it emerged.

". . . a line of no variation, or *agonic* line."—*Atkinson: Ganot's Physics*, 3rd ed., p. 566.

*** ăg-ō'-nĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *agony*; *-ous* = full of.] Full of agony; agonising. (*Fabian.*)

"When Lewys had long lyen in this *agonious* syckenes."
Fabian: Chron., pt. vi.

ăg-ŏn-ī'ȥe, *v.*; **ăg-ŏn-ī'ȥed,** *pa. par.* & *a.*; **ăg-ŏn-ī'-ȥĭng,** *pr. par.*; **ăg-ŏn-ĭȥ'-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [See AGONIZE, AGONIZED, AGONIZING, AGONIZINGLY.]

ăg'-ŏn-ĭȥm, *s.* [Gr. ἀγώνισμα (*agōnisma*).] The act of contending for a prize; a contest, a combat. [AGON.] (*Johnson.*)

ăg'-ŏn-ĭst, * ăg-ŏn-ĭst'-ẽr, * ăg-ŏn-ĭst'-ẽs, *s.* [Gr. ἀγωνιστής (*agōnistēs*); whence Lat. *agonista*.]

1. *Lit.:* One who contends for a prize at any public games, or on a less conspicuous arena; a champion; a prize-fighter. (*Rider.*)

2. *Fig.:* A person struggling in an agony of exertion, as a combatant at the Olympic or other games. (*Milton: Samson Agonistes.*)

ăg-ŏn-ĭs'-tĭc, * ăg-ŏn-ĭs'-tĭck, ăg-ŏn-ĭs'-tĭ-cal, *a.* [Gr. ἀγωνιστικός (*agōnistikos*).] Pertaining to contests in public games.

"The prophetic writings were not (saith St. Peter), I conceive, in an *agonistick* sense, of their own starting or incitation."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 589.

". . . so is this *agonistical*, and alludes to the prize set, before propounded and offered to them that run in a race . . ."—*Bp. Bull: Works*, vol. i., Ser. 14.

ăg-ŏn-ĭs'-tĭc-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [AGONISTICAL.] In an agonistic manner; with desperate exertion, like that put forth by a combatant at the Olympic or other games. (*Webster.*)

ăg-ŏn-ī'ȥe, ăg-ŏn-ī'ȥe, *v.i.* & *t.* [Gr. ἀγωνίζομαι (*agōnizomai*) = to contend for a prize; from ἀγών (*agōn*).] [AGON, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To fight in the ring. (*Minsheu.*)

2. *Fig.:* To endure intense pain of body or of mind; to writhe in agony.

"The cross, once seen, is death to every vice:
Else he that hung there suffer'd all his pain,
Bled, groan'd, and *agonized*, and died, in vain."
Cowper: Progress of Error.

B. *Transitive:* To subject to extreme pain; to torture. [AGONIZED.] (*Pope.*)

ăg-ŏn-ī'ȥed, ăg-ŏn-ī'ȥed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [AGONIZE, *v.t.*]

"Of *agonized* affections."—*Wordsworth's Thanksgiving Ode.* Composed in Jan., 1816.

". . . first an *agonised* sufferer, and then finally glorified."—*Grote: Hist. Greece*, pt. i., ch. i.

ăg-ŏn-ī'-ȥĭng, ăg-ŏn-ī'-ȥĭng, *pa. par.* & *a.* [AGONIZE.]

1. *Active:* Inflicting agony.

"The lifted axe, the *agonizing* wheel."
Goldsmith: The Traveller.

"I tell thee, youth,
Our souls are parch'd with *agonizing* thirst,
Which must be quench'd, though death were in the draught."—*Hemans: The Vespers of Palermo.*

"To the right shoulder-joint the spear applied,
His farther flank with streaming purple dyed.
On earth he rush'd with *agonizing* pain."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xix., 529-531.

2. *Passive:* Suffering agony of body or mind.

"Convulsive, twist in *agonizing* folds."
Thomson: Spring, 386.

"And bade his *agonizing* heart be low."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. v.

ăg-ŏn-ī'-ȥĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [AGONIZING.] In an agonizing manner; with extreme anguish. (*Webster.*)

*** ą-gŏn'ne,** *v.i.* [AGO, *v.*]

ăg-ŏn'-ŏ-thēte, *s.* [Lat. *agonotheta, agonothetes*; fr. Gr. ἀγωνοθέτης (*agōnothetēs*); ἀγών (*agōn*), and τίθημι (*tithēmi*) = to set or place.] An officer who presided over the public games of ancient Greece.

ăg-ŏn-ŏ-thĕt'-ĭc, * ăg-ŏn-ŏ-thĕt'-ĭck, *a.* [Gr. ἀγωνοθετικός (*agōnothetikos*).] Pertaining to the agonothete, or president at the Grecian games. (*Johnson.*)

ą-gō'-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἄγωνος (*agōnos*) = without angle: ἀ, priv., and γωνία (*gōnia*) = an angle.] A genus of fishes belonging to the family Triglidæ, or Gurnards. The *A. cataphractus* is the Lyrie of the British seas. It is called also the Armed Bull-head, the Pogge, the Sea-poacher, and the Gurnard.

ăg'-ŏn-ȳ, * ăg'-ŏn-ĭe, * ăg'-ŏn-ȳe, *s.* [In Fr. *agonie*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *agonia*; fr. Gr. ἀγωνία (*agōnia*) = (1) a contest for victory in the public games; (2) gymnastic exercise, as wrestling; (3) anguish.]

1. A struggle on the part of an individual or of a nation for victory; violent exertion, ardent and convulsive effort.

"All around us the world is convulsed by the *agonies* of great nations."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

2. Bodily contortion or contortions, as of a wrestler, produced by pain, by a paroxysm of joy, or any other keen emotion.

"So round me press'd, exulting at my sight,
With cries and *agonies* of wild delight."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. x., 491-2.

3. Extreme anguish of body, of mind, or of both.

"Who but hath proved, or yet shall prove,
That mortal *agony* of love?"
Hemans: Tale of the Secret Tribunal.

"To hear her streets resound the cries
Pour'd from a thousand *agonies*!"
Ibid.: Alaric in Italy.

". . . exult in Rome's despair!
Be thine ear closed against her suppliant cries,
Bid thy soul triumph in her *agonies*."
Ibid.: Marius amongst the Ruins of Carthage.

¶ In this sense it is often used of the mental anguish endured by the Redeemer in Gethsemane.

"And being in an *agony* he prayed more earnestly: and his sweat was as it were great drops of blood falling down to the ground."—*Luke* xxii. 44.

"By thine *agony* and bloody sweat; by thy Cross and Passion."—*Litany.*

ą-gŏn-ў-clī'-tæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἀ, priv.; γόνυ (*gonu*) = the knee; and κλίνω (*klinō*) = to cause to bend.]

Ch. Hist.: A sect which arose in the seventh century. They prayed standing, thinking it unlawful to kneel.

*** ą-gôo',** *a.* & *adv.* [AGO.]

*** ą-gôod',** *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *good*.] Well; in right earnest.

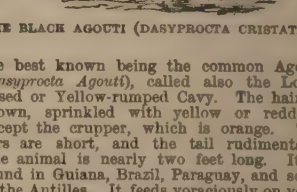
"At that time I made her weep *agood*,
For I did play a lamentable part."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.

*** ą-gôon',** *pa. par.* [AGO, *v.*]

ăg'-ō-ra, *s.* [Gr.] The public square and market-place of a Greek town, answering to the Roman Forum.

"Another temple of Diana was in the *agora*."—*Lewin: St. Paul*, i. 321.

ą-goû'-tĭ, ą-goû'-tȳ, *s.* [South American native name.] One of the accepted English appellations of the South American and West Indian rodents belonging to the genus Dasyprocta of Illiger; another designation applied to some of them being Cavy. The scientific name Dasyprocta is from the Gr. δασύς (*dasus*) = shaggy with hair, and πρωκτός (*prōktos*) = the hinder parts. There are various species,



THE BLACK AGOUTI (DASYPROCTA CRISTATA).

the best known being the common Agouti (*Dasyprocta Agouti*), called also the Long-nosed or Yellow-rumped Cavy. The hair is brown, sprinkled with yellow or reddish, except the crupper, which is orange. The ears are short, and the tail rudimentary. The animal is nearly two feet long. It is found in Guiana, Brazil, Paraguay, and some of the Antilles. It feeds voraciously on vegetable food, especially preferring various kinds of nuts. One of the other species of Agouti is the Acouchy (q.v.).

"On these same plains of La Plata we see the *agouti* and biscacha, animals having nearly the same habits as our hares and rabbits, and belonging to the same order."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. xi.

* **a-grā'çe,** *v.t.* [AGGRACE.]

* **a-grā'de,** *v.t.* [In Sp. *agradar* = to please; Ital. *gradire* = to accept, approve, mount up; Lat. *gradior* = to take steps; *gradus* = a step.] To be pleased with. [AGRAYDE.] (*Florio: Ital. Dict.*, "*Gradire.*")

* **a-grā'me, a-grô'me, a-grō'me,** *v.t.* [A.S. *gramian* = to anger; *grama* = anger; *gram* = furious anger.] To make angry; to anger.

"Than wol the officers be *agramed.*"
Plowman's Tale, 2,281.

* **a-grăm'-mat-ĭst,** *s.* [In Lat. *agrammatos;* from Gr. ἀγράμματος (*agrammatos*): ἀ, priv., and γράμματα, pl. of γράμμα (*gramma*) = written character; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] An illiterate person. (*Johnson.*)

a-grăph'-ĭ-a, *s.* [AGRAPHIS.]

Med.: Inability to write, owing to brain disease. (*Academy*, Mar. 15, 1871.)

a-grăph'-ĭc, *a.* [AGRAPHIA.]

Med.: Pertaining to, or characterized by, agraphia (q.v.).

ăg'-ra-phĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀ, priv.; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write. In Virg., Ecl. iii. 106, mention is made of a plant inscribed with the names of kings. It is supposed that those mythic flowers were of this genus, which, however, has no writing on it now, and hence is called *agraphis* = unwritten upon.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Liliaceæ, or Lily-worts. It contains a British species, the *A. nutans*, Wild Hyacinth or Blue-bell, formerly called Hyacinthus non-scriptus. It flowers from April to June. [HYACINTH.]

a-grär'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *agraire;* Port. *agrario;* all fr. Lat. *agrarius* = pertaining to land; *ager* = a field.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Gen.:* Pertaining to fields or lands.

2. *Spec.:* Pertaining to laws or customs, or political agitation in connection with the ownership or tenure of land.

"The question which now supersedes the *agrarian* movement in importance, is the proposal for a code of written laws made by the tribune Terentillus."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. iii., § 36.

The Agrarian Laws, in the ancient Roman republic, were laws of which the most important were those carried by C. Licinius Stolo, when tribune of the people, in B.C. 367. The second rogation, among other enactments, provided (1) that no one should occupy more than 500 *jugera* (by one calculation about 280, and by another 333, English acres) of the public lands, or have more than 100 large and 500 small cattle grazing upon them; (2) that such portion of the public lands above 500 *jugera* as was in possession of individuals should be divided amongst all the plebeians, in lots of 7 *jugera*, as property; (3) that the occupiers of public land were bound to employ free labourers, in a certain fixed proportion to the extent of their occupation. When at a later period efforts were made to revive the Licinian rogations, such opposition was excited that the two Gracchi lost their lives in consequence, and this, with their other projects, proved abortive. It is important to note that the land with which the Licinian or "agrarian" laws dealt was public land belonging to the state, and not, as is popularly supposed, private property.

"The real opposition to an *agrarian* law arose from those who, by occupying the unappropriated land of the state, and employing their capital and slaves in its cultivation, had acquired a possessory right to it."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. ii., § 26.

"Mænius, a tribune, the proposer of an *agrarian* law, had hindered the levies of soldiers."—*Ibid.*, ch. xii., pt. iv., § 68.

Bot. Geog. Agrarian Region: The name given by Watson to a botanical region marking the area of corn cultivation, and limited by the *Pteris aquilina*. It rises up the Highland hills to the height of 1,200 feet. It is divided into the *Infra-agrarian*, the *Mid-agrarian*, and the *Super-agrarian*.

B. *As substantive:* One in favour of agrarian law.

a-grär'-ĭ-an-ĭzm, *s.* [AGRARIAN.] The principles of those who desire an agrarian law either in its true or in its mistaken sense. (*Webster.*)

a-grär'-ĭ-an-īze, *v.t.* [AGRARIAN.] To divide or distribute (land) among the poorer classes by the operation of an agrarian law.

* **a-grā'ste,** *pa. par.* of AGGRACE (q.v.).

* **a-grā'yde,** *v.t.* [Icel. *greidr.*] To dress, to ornament, to decorate.

"Thyn halle *agrayde*, and hele the walles,
With clodes, and wyth ryche palles."
Launfal, 904.

a-grā'ze, *v.t.* [Eng. *a* = on, and *grazing.*] To graze. "To send *a-grazing*" = to dismiss a servant. (*Cotgrave's Dict.*, "*Envoyer;*" also *Halliwell.*)

* **a-grē,** *v.t.* [AGREE.]

* **a-grē',** *a.* [A.N. *agré.*] Kind.

"Be mercyfulle, *agré*, take parte and sumwhat pardoone."—*MS. Hart.* (*Halliwell.*)

* **a-grē',** * **a-grēe,** *adv.* [A.N. *agré.*] In a kindly manner, kindly, in good part.

"Whom I ne founde froward, ne fell,
Bot toke *agré* all whole my plaie."
Romaunt of the Rose, 4,349.

* **a-grē-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tĕ,** *s.* [AGREEABILITY.]

* **a-grē'-aġe,** *v.t.* [From Eng. *agree* (?).] To allege.

"Neither dyd I euer put in question yf I shoulde do you right, as you appeare to *agreage.*"—*Egerton Papers*, p. 226.

* **a-greāt',** *adv.* [A.S. *a* = on (?); *great* = great.] Altogether. (*Baret: Alvearie.*)

* **ă-grē-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr.] Agreement.

"A popular *agreation* of all the vndertakers."—*Acts Chas. I.* (ed. 1814), vol. v., 229.

a-grēe', * **a-grē',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *agréer* = to accept with favour, to consent to, to agree: *gre* = will, pleasure, favour; Prov. *agreiar* = to agree; Sp. *agradar* = to please; Port. *agradar* = (1) to be pleased; (2) to please; Ital. *aggradire* = to accept, to receive kindly; Lat. *gratus* = acceptable, pleasing. In Lat. *gratia* = grace, favour.] [GRACE, GRATEFUL.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To please.

"If harme *agre* me, whereto plaine I thenne."
Chaucer: Troilus, bk. i., 410.

2. To put an end to a controversy or quarrel; to carry by unanimous concurrence a point which has been debated; to assent to.

"He saw from far, or seemed for to see,
Some troublous uprore or contentious fray,
Whereto he drew in hast it to *agree.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. iv. 3.

3. To make friends, to reconcile, without implying that there has been marked variance previously; also to make up one's mind.

"The mighty rivals, whose destructive rage
Did the whole world in civil arms engage,
Are now *agreed.*" *Roscommon.*

"Can two walk together, except they be *agreed?*"—*Amos* iii. 3.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Of persons or other beings possessed of feelings and a will:*

1. To be pleased with, and to be prepared to grant, admit, accept with favour, assent, or consent to a proposition, opinion, measure, or project submitted to one, joining, if called upon, in carrying it out in action.

¶ Followed by *to* of the thing to which assent or consent is given.

"And persuaded them to *agree to* all reasonable conditions."—*2 Maccabees* xi. 14.

2. To concur in an opinion or measure, to enter into a stipulation or join in a course of action; to come to an accommodation with an adversary, it not being implied whether the sentiments or proposals were made to or by one.

¶ Followed by *with* of the person or persons, and *in, on, upon, as touching*, an infinitive, or a clause of a sentence introducing or expressing the thing concurred in.

(*a*) Of concurrence in an opinion or measure.

"The two historians differ in their accounts as to the number *agreed* on for the consular tribunes."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xii., § 66.

"In the cases which have been mentioned, all parties seem to have *agreed* in thinking that some public reparation was due."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ *To agree to differ* is to consent to a friend or acquaintance differing in opinion from one on certain points, and tacitly stipulate that no breach of friendly intercourse shall thence arise.

"They could, therefore, preserve harmony only by *agreeing* to differ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(*b*) Of entering into stipulation.

"And when he had *agreed* with the labourers for a penny a day."—*Matt.* xx. 2.

(*c*) Of coming to a common resolve with regard to a course of action.

"Again I say unto you, That if two of you shall *agree* on earth as touching any thing that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven."—*Matt.* xviii. 19.

". . . for the Jews had *agreed* already, that if any man did confess that he was Christ, he should be put out of the synagogue."—*John* ix. 22.

"For God hath put in their hearts to fulfil his will, and to *agree*, and give their kingdom unto the beast."—*Rev.* xvii. 17.

(*d*) Of accommodation with an adversary.

"*Agree* with thine adversary quickly, whiles thou art in the way with him . . ."—*Matt.* v. 25.

3. To live in harmony or free from contention with one, it not being implied that there has been previous variance.

"*Gob.* How dost thou and thy master *agree?* I have brought him a present? How 'gree you now?"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.

"The more you *agree* together the less hurt can your enemies do you."—*Brown: View of Epic Poetry.*

"Still may our souls, O generous youth! *agree.*"
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxiii., 685

4. To resemble one another.

"He exceedingly provoked or underwent the envy, and reproach, and malice of men of all qualities and conditions, who *agreed* in nothing else."—*Clarendon.*

II. *Of things:*

1. To harmonise with, to correspond with, to be consistent with.

". . . thou art a Galilæan, and thy speech *agreeth* thereto."—*Mark* xiv. 70.

"A body of tradition, of which the members, drawn from scattered quarters, *agree* with one another, and *agree* also with the general probability that arises."—*Gladstone: Studies on Homer*, i. 49.

"But neither so did their witness *agree* together."—*Mark* xiv. 59.

2. To resemble, to be similar to. [For an analogous example, see I. 4.]

"*Luc.* Thoughts black, hands apt, drugs fit, and time *agreeing;*
Confederate season, else no creature seeing."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

"Many a matter hath he told to thee,
Meet, and *agreeing* with thine infancy."
Shakesp.: Titus Andron., v. 3.

4. To be nutritious to, to be in no danger of exciting disease in.

"I have often thought that our prescribing asses' milk in such small quantities is injudicious, for undoubtedly, with such as it *agrees* with, it would perform much greater and quicker effects in greater quantities."—*Arbuthnot on Coins.*

* **a-grēe',** *adv.* [AGREE, *adv.*]

a-grēe-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, * **a-grē-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tĕ,** *s.* [AGREEABLE.] Agreeableness of manner or deportment.

"All fortune is blisful to a man, by the *agreabilite* or by the egality of hym that suffereth it."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. ii.

a-grēe'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *agree*, and *-able;* Fr. *agréable.*]

1. *Colloquially:* Disposed to consent with pleasure to an arrangement or proposal.

2. Consistent with, in harmony with, conformable to.

¶ Followed by *to*, or more rarely by *with.*

". . . is *agreeable to* optical principles."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, § 417.

"What you do is not at all *agreeable*, either *with* so good a Christian or so reasonable and great a person."—*Temple.*

3. Pleasing to the senses, to the mind, or both.

"Once he was roused from a state of abject despondency by an *agreeable* sensation, speedily followed by a mortifying disappointment."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ Often in advertisements of houses one of the recommendations held out is "*agreeable* society."

4. *Abnormally for the adverb* agreeably (though Webster contends that this use of the word is normal and right): In pursuance of.

"*Agreeable* hereunto, perhaps it might not be amiss."—*Locke on Education.*

a-grēe'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *agreeable; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being agreeable.

"Pleasant tastes depend, not on the things themselves, but their *agreeableness* to this or that particular palate; wherein there is great variety."—*Locke.*

2. Fitness to inspire a moderate amount of pleasure.

"It is very much an image of that author's writing, who has an *agreeableness* that charms us, without correctness; like a mistress whose faults we see, but love her with them all."—*Pope.*

a-grēe′-a-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *agreeable; -ly.*]

1. In conformity with, in harmony with.

"They may look unto the affairs of Judea and Jerusalem: *agreeably* to that which is in the law of the Lord."—*1 Ezdras* viii. 12.

* 2. Alike, in the same manner.

"At last he met two knights to him unknowne,
The which were armed both *agreeably*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. vii. 3.

3. Pleasingly, in a manner to give a moderate amount of pleasure.

"I did never imagine that so many excellent rules could be produced so advantageously and *agreeably*."—*Swift.*

a-grēe′-ance, *s.* [AGREE.] Accommodation, accordance, reconciliation, agreement. (*Boucher.*) (*Scotch.*)

"The committee of estates of Parliament travail between them for *agreeance*, but no settling."—*Spalding: Hist.*, i. 338.

"God, who is a Father to both, send them good *agreeance*."—*Baillie: Letters*, i. 91.

a-grēed′, *pa. par.* & *a.* [AGREE, *v.*]

1. *As past participle:*

Law: The word *agreed* in a deed creates a covenant.

2. *As adjective:*

"When they had got known and *agreed* names, to signify those internal operations of their own minds, they were sufficiently furnished to make known by words all their ideas."—*Locke.*

***a-grēef′, *a-grēf′, *a-grēv′e,** *adv.* [O. Eng. *a* = in; Eng. *grief* (q.v.).] In grief, as a grief, after the manner of one grieved; sorrowfully, unkindly.

"Madame,
I pray you that ye take it nought *agreef*."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,879.

a-grēe′-ing, *pr. par.* & *a.* [AGREE.]

† **a-grēe′-ing-lȳ,** *adv.* [AGREEING.] In agreement with.

"*Agreeingly* to which St. Austin, disputing against the Donatists, contendeth most earnestly."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist.*

a-grēe′-mĕnt, *a-grē′-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr. *agrément.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. The act of agreeing.

II. The state of being agreed to.

1. *Of persons:*

(*a*) Identity of sentiments among different minds.

"Close investigation, in most cases, will bring naturalists to an *agreement* how to rank doubtful forms."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. ii.

(*b*) Mutual stipulation with regard to any matter; a bargain, a compact, a contract.

"Three times they breathed, and three times did they drink,
Upon *agreement*, of swift Severn's flood."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., i. 3.

". . . We have made a covenant with death, and with hell are we at *agreement*. . . ."—*Isa.* xxviii. 15.

". . . thus saith the king of Assyria, Make an *agreement* with me by a present, and come out to me."—*2 Kings* xviii. 31.

(*c*) Concord, harmony.

". . . what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness? and what communion hath light with darkness? and what concord hath Christ with Belial? or what part hath he which believeth with an infidel? And what *agreement* hath the temple of God with idols?"—*2 Cor.* vi. 16.

2. *Of things:* Resemblance, likeness, similitude; consistency, harmony.

"There will therefore be a competition between the known points of *agreement* and the known points of difference in A and B."—*J. S. Mill: Logic*, vol. ii., ch. xx., p. 102.

". . . either there will be no *agreement* between them, or the *agreement* will be the effect of design."—*Paley: Horæ Paulinæ*, ch. i.

III. The thing or things agreed to, specially the document in which the stipulations are committed to writing, as "Have you forgotten to bring the *agreement* with you?"

B. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* A contract, legally binding on the parties making it. [The same as A., II. 1 (*b*).]

"*Agreement*, or contract; that is to say, the making a promise between two or more persons, upon the understanding that it is regarded as legally binding."—*Bowring: Bentham's Works*, i. 240.

An agreement executory: One to be performed at a future time.

2. *Gram.:* Concord. [CONCORD.]

*** a-grēf′, * a-grēf′e,** *adv.* [AGREEF.]

*** a-grĕg′, * a-grēg′e, * a-grēd′ge, * ag-grēg′e, * ag-grĕg′-gȳn,** *v.t.* [A.N. In Fr. *agréger* is = to admit into a society.] To increase, to aggravate.

"By wilful malice to *aggrege* their grevance."
Bochas, bk. iii.

"And therefore a vengeaunce is not warished by another vengeaunce, ne a wronge by another wrong, but everich of hem encreaseth and *aggregete* other."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

*** a-grĕs′se,** *v.t.* & *i.* [AGGRESS.]

† **a-grĕs′-tĭ-al,** *a.* [AGRESTIC.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Living in the fields or open country.

2. *Bot.:* Growing wild in cultivated land.

† **a-grĕs′-tĭ-an,** *a.* & *s.* [AGRESTIC.]

A. *As adj.:* Rustic, rural; characteristic of the country.

B. *As subst.:* A rustic; a countryman.

† **a-grĕs′-tĭc, † a-grĕs′-tĭ-cal,** *a.* [Lat. *agrestis*, fr. *ager* = a field.] Pertaining to the fields, pertaining to the country, as opposed to the town; rural: hence, rustic, unpolished. (*Johnson.*)

*** a-grēt′,** *a.* or *adv.* [A.S. *grætan* = to weep, to cry out = *greotan* = to lament; Scotch, *to greet* = to weep, to cry.] Sorrowful, in sorrow.

"And gif ye hold no *agret*
Shall I never it meet." *Sir Degrevant*, 1,769.

*** a-grē′thed, * a-grēi′thed,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [O. Icel. *greidha*; Mid. Eng. *greithan, graithen* = to prepare or make ready.] Dressed, prepared, made ready, trimmed, or ornamented.

"Clothed ful komly, for ani kud kinges sone,
In gode clothes of gold. *agrethed* ful riche
With perrey and pellure, pertelycke to the righttes."
William of Palerne (Skeat's ed.), 51-3.

"Al that real aray reken schold men neuer,
Ne purueaunce that prest was to pepul *agreithed*."
Ibid., 1,597-8.

*** a-grēv′e,** *v.t.* [AGGRIEVE.]

*** a-grēv′e,** *adv.* [AGREEF.]

ăg-rĭ-cŏl-ā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *agricolatio.*] Cultivation of fields or the soil generally. (*Johnson.*)

† **a-grĭc′-ŏl-ĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *agricola.*] A person engaged in agriculture.

"First let the young *agricolist* be taught."
Dodsley: Agriculture, ii.

† **ăg-rĭ-cŭl′-tōr,** *s.* [Sp., Port., & Lat.] One engaged in agriculture.

ăg-rĭ-cŭl′-tūr-al, *a.* [Eng. *agriculture; -al.*] Pertaining to the culture of the soil.

Agricultural Chemistry is the department of chemistry which treats of the composition of soils, manures, plants, &c., with the view of improving practical agriculture.

The Agricultural Class (in Census Returns): A term introduced by Dr. Farre in 1861. It constitutes the fourth class in the Census Report of that decade, and comprises persons engaged in agriculture, arboriculture, and about animals. (*Census Report for* 1861, vol. iii., p. 123.)

Agricultural Societies: Societies established for the promotion of agriculture, as the "Royal Agricultural Society of England," the "Highland Society of Scotland," &c.

† **ăg-rĭ-cŭl′-tūr-al-ĭst,** *s.* [AGRICULTURAL.] The same as AGRICULTURIST.

ăg′-rĭ-cŭl-tūre, *s.* [In Fr. *agriculture*; Ital. *agricoltura*; Sp., Port., & Lat. *agricultura* = the culture of a field. *Ager* in Gr. is ἀγρός (*agros*), and in Sans. *agros.* It is also cognate with the Goth. *akrs*, the Ger. *acker*, and the Eng. *acre.*] Essential meaning = earth tilt, earth tillage. (*Beames: Early England.*)

1. *In a general sense:* The art of cultivating the ground, whether by pasturage, by tillage, or by gardening. In many countries the progress of human economical and social development has been from the savage state to hunting and fishing, from these to the pastoral state, from it again to agriculture properly so called, and thence, finally, to commerce and manufactures; though even in the most advanced countries every one of the stages now mentioned, excepting only the first, and in part the second, still exist and flourish. The tillage of the soil has existed from a remote period of antiquity, and experience has from time to time improved the processes adopted and the instruments in use; but it is not till a very recent period that the necessity of basing the occupation of the farmer on physical and other science has been even partially recognised. Now a division is made into *theoretical* and *practical* agriculture, the former investigating the scientific principles on which the cultivation of the soil should be conducted, and the best methods of carrying them out; and the latter actually doing so in practice.

The soil used for agricultural purposes is mainly derived from subjacent rocks, which cannot be properly understood without some knowledge of geology, while a study of the dip and strike of the rocks will also be of use in determining the most suitable directions for drains and places for wells. The composition of the soil, manures, &c., requires for its determination agricultural chemistry. The weather cannot be properly understood without meteorology. The plants cultivated, the weeds requiring extirpation, the fungous growths which often do extensive and mysterious damage, fall under the province of botany; the domestic animals and the wild mammals, birds, and insects which prey on the produce of the field, under that of zoology. The complex machines and even the simplest implements are constructed upon principles revealed by natural philosophy: farm-buildings cannot be properly planned or constructed without a knowledge of architecture. Rents can be understood only by the student of political economy. Finally, farm-labourers cannot be governed or rendered loyal and trustworthy unless their superior knows the human heart, and acts on the Christian principle of doing to those under him as he would wish them, if his or their relative positions were reversed, to do to him. Information on the multifarious subjects bearing on agriculture will be found scattered throughout the work; it is not according to the plan pursued that they should be brought together in one place.

"And the art of *agriculture*, by a regular connection and consequence, introduced and established the idea of a more permanent property in the soil than had hitherto been received and adopted."—*Blackstone: Comment.* (1830), bk. ii., ch. i.

2. *Spec.:* Tillage, *i.e.* preparing the ground for the reception of crops, sowing or planting the latter, and in due time reaping them. In this sense it is contradistinguished from pasturage and even from ornamental gardening.

"That there was tillage bestowed upon the antediluvian ground, Moses does indeed intimate in general; what sort of tillage that was, is not expressed. I hope to show that their *agriculture* was nothing near so laborious and troublesome, nor did it take so much time as ours doth."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

† **ăg-rĭ-cŭl′-tūr-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *agriculture; -ism.*] Agriculture.

ăg-rĭ-cŭl′-tūr-ĭst, *s.* [For etymology see AGRICULTURE.] One engaged in agriculture; one skilled in it.

ăg-rĭ-mō′-nĭ-a (*Lat.*), **ăg′-rĭ-mŏn-ȳ, * ĕg-rĭ-mŏn-ȳ** (*Eng.*), *s.* [In Dut. *agrimonie*; Fr. *aigrimonie*; Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. *agrimonia*, a corruption of Gr. ἀργεμώνη (*argemōnē*) = a kind of poppy believed to be a cure for cataract in the eye; ἄργεμος (*argemos*), ἄργεμον (*argemon*) = a small white speck or ulcer which occurs partly on the cornea, and partly on the sclerotic coat of the eye.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Rosaceæ, or Rose-worts. The calyx is 5 cleft, with hooked bristles, the petals 5, the stamens 7–20, the achenes 2. There are two British species, the *A. eupatoria*, or Common, and the *A. odorata*, or Fragrant Agrimony. It is to the former of these that the term *agrimony* is specially applied. It is a well-known and handsome plant, with long spikes of yellow flowers, and the cauline leaves interruptedly pinnate. In spring the root is sweet-scented, and the flowers when freshly gathered smell like apricots. A decoction of the flower is useful as a gargle, and has some celebrity as a vermifuge. It contains tannin, and dyes wool a nankeen colour. [See HEMP-AGRIMONY.]

COMMON AGRIMONY.
(Flower and Fruits.)

a-grĭn′, *a.* [A.S. *a* = on; *grin.*] Grinning with laughter, or for some other cause.

"But that large-moulded man,
His visage all *a-grin*, as at a wake."
Tennyson: The Princess, v.

ăg´-rĭ-ō-pēs, or **ăg´-rĭ-ō-pŭs,** *s.* [Gr. ἄγριος (*agrios*) = . . . wild, savage; ὤψ (ὠπός) = sight, view.] A genus of fishes of the order Acanthopterygii, and the family with mailed cheeks, the Triglidæ. The typical species is the *A. torvus*, a large fish found at the Cape of Good Hope, where it is called by the Dutch Seepard (or sea-horse). It is used for food.

***ăg´-rĭ-ŏt, ăg´-rĭ-ŏt tree,** *s.* [Fr. *griottier* = the agriot-tree, from *griotte*, its fruit.] A tart cherry. (*Howell: Lex. Tetraglott.*)

ăg´-rĭ-ō-tēş, *s.* [Gr. ἀγριότης (*agriotēs*) = (1) wildness, (2) fierceness, cruelty.] A genus of Elateridæ (Click-Beetles). The larvæ of three species—the *A. lineatus*, *A. obscurus*, and *A. spectator*—are too well known as wireworms destructive to crops. The perfect insects deposit their eggs on or near the roots of the plants on which they are designed to feed. The larvæ when hatched rapidly increase in size. They lie in the earth as pupæ during the winter months. The perfect insects usually emerge—the *A. lineatus* in March, and the other two in April. They are found abundantly till July. (*Curtis*, in *Morton's "Cyclop. Agric."*)

Ăg-rĭp´-pĭn´-ĭ-ąnş, *s. pl.* [Named after Agrippinus, Bishop of Carthage.]

Church Hist.: The followers of the above-named Agrippinus, in the third century, who taught a kind of Anabaptist doctrine.

***ą-grī´ze** (*O. Eng.*), **ąg-grī´ze** (*Scotch*), *v.t.* & *i.*; * **ą-grōs´** (*O. Eng.*), *v.i.* [A.S. *agrisan*, *agrysan* = to dread, to fear greatly.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to shudder, to frighten, to terrify, to intimidate.

(*a*) *English:*

"Such peynes that our herte might *agrise*."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,231, 7,232.

(*b*) *Scotch:*

"My goist sall be present the to *aggrise*.
Thou sall, vnwourthy wicht, apoun thys wise
Be punyst wele."
Douglas: Virgil, 113, 16

2. To make frightful or horrible. (See *Spenser*, Clarendon ed., bk. ii.)

"The waves thereof so slow and sluggish were,
Engrost with mud, which did them fowle *agrise*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 46.

B. *Intrans.:* To shudder; to be greatly afraid.

"Theinne hit thester bi-gon, and thonderde swithe,
That the graue quakede, and thei *agriesen* a'le."
Joseph of Arimathie, 235, 236.

"That fire under the feet aros,
Nas ther non that him *agros*."
Gy of Warwike, p. 49.

ą-grī´ze, *pa. par.* [A.S.] [AGRISE.]

ā´-grōm, *s.* A disease of the tongue, frequent in Bengal and other parts of the East Indies.

***ą-grŏn´-ŏm-ў,** *s.* [In Fr. *agronomie;* Gr. ἀγρόνομος (*agronomos*), s. = a magistrate at Athens, overseer of the public lands; as adj. = haunting the country, rural; ἀγρός (*agros*) = a field, and νομός (*nomos*) = pasture-ground, pasture; νέμω (*nemō*) = to deal out, to distribute, to dispense.] Agriculture.

***ą-grōpe,** *v.t.* [A.S. *grápian* = to grope.] [GROPE.] To grope, to examine.

"For who so will it well *agrope*."
Gower: Conf. Amant., bk. v.

ą-grŏs´-tĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [AGROSTIS.] The first sub-tribe of Agrostideæ (q.v.).

ăg-rŏs-tĕm´-mą, *s.* [In Port. *agrostema*, fr. Gr. ἀγροῦ (*agrou*), genit. of ἀγρός (*agros*) = a field, and στέμμα (*stemma*) = materials for crowning; a wreath, garland, chaplet. Crown or garland of the field.]

Botany: A Linnæan genus of plants, now looked upon by many as a sub-genus or section of the genus Lychnis. It belongs to the order Caryophyllaceæ, or Clove-worts, and the section Sileneæ. *Lychnis* (*Agrostemma*) *githago*, a tall plant with large purple flowers, is the well-known corn cockle so common in grain-fields. It is said by agriculturists that when the seeds of the plant are ground along with those of corn they are found to render the latter unwholesome.

ăg-rŏs-tĭd´-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [AGROSTIS.] A tribe or section of Grasses, divided into two sub-tribes, Agrosteæ and Calamagrosteæ.

ą-grōs´-tĭs, *s.* [In Fr., Port., & Lat. *agrostis;* Gr. ἄγρωστις (*agrōstis*) = a grass (*Triticum repens*); ἀγρός (*agros*) = a field.] A genus of Grasses, the type of the tribe or section Agrostideæ and the sub-tribe Agrosteæ. Six species occur in Britain. Three of these, the *A. setaceæ*, *A. spicaventi*, and *A. interrupta*, are rare or local: the others, *A. vulgaris*, the fine bent; *A. alba*, the marsh bent; and the *A. canina*, or brown bent, are common. The *A. cornucopiæ*, or dispar herd grass, was introduced into Britain for agricultural purposes, but has not succeeded well. *A. pulchella*, an elegant garden plant, came originally from Quito. Many other species occur abroad.

ăg-rŏs-tŏg´-rą-phў, *s.* [Gr. ἄγρωστις (*agrōstis*), and γραφή (*graphē*) = a description.] [AGROSTIS.] A description of the several kinds of Grasses.

ăg-rŏs-tŏl´-ŏ-ğў, *s.* [Gr. ἄγρωστις (*agrōstis*), and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The department of botanical science which treats of the order of Grasses.

***ą-grō´te,** *v.t.* [Deriv. uncertain.] To cloy, to surfeit (*Tyrwhitt*). To ingurgitate, to saturate (*Skinner*). [AGROTONE.]

"But I am *agroted* here beforne
To write of hem that in Idue been forsworne."
Chaucer: Legend of Phillis.

***ą-grō´-tęd,** ***ą-grō´-tĭd,** ***ą-grō´-tei-ęd,** *pa. par.* [AGROTE.]

ą-grō´-tis, *s.* [Apparently from Gr. ἀγρότης (*agrotēs*) or ἀγρώτης (*agrōtēs*) = belonging to the field; ἀγρός (*agros*) = a field.] A genus of Moths of the family Noctuidæ. Two species, the *A. exclamationis*, Heart and Dart Moth; and *A. segetum*, Common Dart Moth, have caterpillars called by agriculturists surface grubs, which are destructive to various field-crops, as also to garden flowers.

***ą-grō´-tōne,** *v.t.* [AGROTE.] To surfeit. The same as AGROTE (q.v.). (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***ą-grō´-tŏn-ўd,** *pa. par.* [AGROTONE.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***ą-grō´-tŏn-ўnge,** *s.* [AGROTONE.] Surfeiting. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

ą-grŏŭnd´, *adv.* [Eng. *a* = on, and *ground*.]

A. *Literally:*

1. On the ground; resting on the ground; ashore (q.v.).

"By the middle of the next day the yawl was *aground*, and from the shoaliness of the water could not proceed any higher."—*Inwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. viii.

2. On the ground; implying motion towards, ending in rest upon.

"And falling into a place where two seas met, they ran the ship *aground*; and the forepart stuck fast."—*Acts* xxvii. 41.

B. *Fig.:* In difficulties; in the same all but hopeless predicament as a ship is when she is aground.

***ą-grŭd´ge,** *v.t.* [Old form of Eng. GRUDGE.] To grudge. (*Palsgrave.*)

ą-grûf´e, ***ą-grûif´,** *adv.* [GRUF.] Flat, grovelling. (*Scotch.*)

"Some horne on spars by chance did swim aland,
And some lay swelting on the sykic sand,
Agruif lay some . . . ."—*Muses Threnodie*, p. 112.

***ą-grўm´,** *s.* [ALGORISM, AWGRIM.]

ą-grўp´-nĭ-ą, *s.* [In Lat. *agrypnia*, from Gr. ἀγρυπνία (*agrupnia*) = sleeplessness; ἄγρυπνος (*agrupnos*) = sleepless; ἀγρεύειν (*agreuein*) = to hunt, to seek, and ὕπνος (*hupnos*) = sleep.]

Med.: Wakefulness; called also INSOMNIA and PERVILIGIUM (q.v.). [See also WAKEFULNESS.]

ą-grўp-nŏ-cō´-mą, *s.* [Gr. ἀγρυπνία (*agrupnia*), and κῶμα (*kōma*) = deep sleep; κοιμάω (*koimaō*) = to lull to sleep; κεῖμαι (*keimai*) = to lie.]

Med.: Lethargy, without actual sleep.

ą-grўp´-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἄγρυπνος (*agrupnos*) = sleepless.] A genus of Coleoptera, of the family Elateridæ. The *A. murinus*, or mouse-coloured click beetle, has a larva with a flat and indented tail, and is one of those destructive animals called by farmers Wireworms.

***ăgt,** ***ăgte,** ***hăgt,** *s.* [A.S. *eaht* = estimation; *eahtian* = to meditate, to devise: in Ger. *acht* = care, attention; *achten* = to attend to, to regard.] Thought, anxiety, sorrow, grief, care, fear.

"Amalechikes folc fiedde for *agte* of dead."
Story of Gen. and Exod. (ed. Morris), 3,384.

"With the prisunes to liuen in *hagt*."
Ibid., 2,044.

***ăgt,** ***ăgte,** *s.* [A.S. *æht.*] Possession; property.

***ăgte,** *v.t.* [A.S. *agan;* pret. *ahte* = to own.] To possess, to own. [AGHT, *v.t.*]

***ăgte,** *pa. par.* [AGTE, *v.t.*]

***ăgte,** *v.* [OUGHT.] (*Aghtes* = oughtest.)

***ăgte,** *s.* [AGT.]

***ăgtes,** *s. pl.* Moneys. [AGHT.]

ā´-gu-ą toad, *s.* [Local name.] The *Bufo Aqua* of Fr. Max. A large South American toad imported into Jamaica to keep down rats.

ąg-ū-a´-rą, *s.* [See def.]

Zool.: The native name of *Canis Jubata*, the maned dog of South America.

ā´-gūe, ***ā´-gew,** ***ąg´-wē,** * **hā´-gē,** *s.* [Skinner and Johnson, whom Wedgwood follows, take this from Fr. *aigu* = sharp, acute; in Sp. & Port. *agudo*. The primary meaning would then be an "acute" fever. Serenius and Tooke derive it from Goth. *agis* = trembling. Webster is of the same opinion, and cites as cognate words A.S. *æge*, *ege*, *oga*, *hoga* = fear, dread, horror; Arm. *hegen* = to shake; Irish *agle* = fear. "The radical idea," he says, "is a shaking or shivering similar to that occasioned by terror."]

* **I.** *Originally, in a general sense:* Any sharp fever.

"But Thesu thorgh his myght, blissed mot he be,
Reised him vpright, and passed that *hage*."
R. Brunne, p. 333.

II. *Hence in a limited sense:*

1. An intermittent fever, in whatever stage of its progress or whatever its type. A person about to be seized by it generally feels somewhat indisposed for about a fortnight previously. Then he is seized with a shivering fit, which ushers in the cold stage of the disease. This passes at length into a hot stage, and it again into one characterised by great perspiration, which carries off the disorder for a time. The three leading types of ague are the *quotidian*, with an interval of twenty-four hours; the *tertian*, with one of forty-eight hours; and the *quartan*, with one of seventy-two hours. The remote or the proximate cause of ague is generally the exposure of the body to the malaria generated in marshes. The remedy is quinine or some other anti-periodic. [ANTI-PERIODIC.]

"And he will look as hollow as a ghost,
As dim and meagre as an *ague's* fit."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 4.

2. *Specially:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* The cold fit, often accompanied by trembling or shaking, which constitutes the first of the three stages of intermittent fever. In the phrase "fever and ague," ague means the cold stage, and fever the hot one which succeeds it.

"Cold, shivering *ague*."
Dryden: Palamon and Arcite.

(*b*) *Fig.:* Any shaking produced by cold, however removed it may be from the first stage of an intermittent fever.

III. *As the rendering of a word of doubtful meaning:*

The ague of Scripture. The Hebrew word קַדַּחַת (*qaddachhath*), Lev. xxvi. 16, which is translated "fever" in Deut. xxviii. 22, from the root קָדַח (*qaddachh*) = to set on fire, is rendered in the Septuagint in Leviticus ἴκτερος (*ikteros*) = the jaundice, and in Deut. πυρετός (*puretos*) = fever, especially of a tertian or quartan type. Probably a more formidable disease is meant than simple ague, or the word may be used in the extended sense of No. I.

"I also will do this unto you: I will even appoint over you terror, consumption, and the burning *ague*, that shall consume the eyes, and cause sorrow of heart: . . ."—*Lev.* xxvi. 16.

ague-cake, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* An affection of the spleen which sometimes accompanies ague. There arises in the left hypochondrium a hard swelling, indolent at first, generally little influencing

the health in this country, but in warmer latitudes sometimes becoming large and very painful, and on its suppuration causing death. (*Dr. Joseph Brown : Art.* "*Intermittent Fever*," *Cycl. of Pract. Med.*, ii. 223.)

2. *Fig. :* A morbid mental excrescence, produced by heated feeling.

". . . this worthy motto, 'No bishop, no king,' is of the same batch, and infusted out of the same fears, a mere *ague-cake* . . ."—*Milton : Of Reform in England.*

ague-draught, *s.* A draught designed to ward off or cure an attack of ague.

"Our soldiers in the Peninsular hospitals regularly applied for an *ague-draught* (60 drops of laudanum and a drachm of ether) when they saw their nails turning blue, which is generally the first sign of the commencement of a paroxysm."—*Dr. Brown : Cyclo. of Pract. Med.*, vol. ii.

ague-drop, *s.* A kind of drop designed to cure ague.

ague-fit, *s.*

1. *Lit. :* A fit of the ague.

"Cromwell, who had an *ague-fit* from anxiety, . . ."—*Froude : Hist. Eng.*, pt. i., ch. xv.

2. *Met. :* A fit of trembling produced by fear.

"This *ague-fit* of fear is over-blown."
Shakesp. : Richard II., iii. 2.

ague-ointment, *s.* An ointment for the ague. Halliwell says that in Norfolk one made from the leaves of the elder is used.

ague-powder, *s.* A powder designed to cure ague.

ague-proof, *a.* Proof against ague.

"I am not *ague-proof*."
Shakesp. : King Lear, iv. 6.

ague-spell, *s.* A spell or charm believed by the superstitious to prevent or cure ague. (*Gay.*)

ague-struck, *a.* Struck with ague. (*Hewyt.*)

ague-tree, *s.* The *Laurus sassafras.* [Sassafras.] (*Gerard*, &c.)

ague-weed, *s.*

Bot. : (1) *Eupatorium perfoliatum.* (*Amer.*) (2) *Gentiana quinquefiora.*

ā'-gūe, *v.t.* [From the substantive.] To cause to tremble or shake like one in the first stage of intermittent fever.

ā'-gūed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Ague, *v.*]

". . . faces pale
With flight and *agued* fear."
Shakesp. : Coriolanus, i. 4.

***ą-guĕr'-rỳ,** *v.t.* [Fr. *aguerrir ;* from *guerre* = war.] To instruct in the art of war ; to inure to the hardships of war. (*Lyttleton.*)

***aguiler (ăg'-wĭl-ẽr),** *s.* [Fr. *aiguille* = a needle.] A needle-case.

"A silver nedil forth I drowe,
Out of *aguiler* queint I-knowe."
Romaunt of the Rose, 98.

ą-guĭs'-ărd-ĭng, *verb. s.* [Eng. *a* = on, *guisard*, and suff. *-ing.*] The action of a guisard (q.v.), or mummer ; mumming, masquerading. (*Special coinage.*)

"Or else they hae taen Yule before it comes, and gaun *a-guisarding*."—*Scott : Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxvi.

***ą-guĭ'ąe, * ą-guĭ'ze,** *v.t.* [Fr. *guise* = (1) manner ; (2) fancy, humour.] To guise, to adorn, to dress out.

"Sometimes her head she fondly would *aguize*
With gaudy garlands."
Spenser : F. Q., II. vi. 7.

¶ It is opposed to *disguised* = aguised, guised, or dressed out in a way to mislead.

"So had false Archimago her disguyzd,
To cloke her guile with sorrow and sad teene ;
And she himselfe had craftily devisd
To be her Squire, and do her service well *aguisd*."
Spenser : F. Q., II. i. 21.

*** ą-guĭ'ąe, * ą-guĭ'ze, † ăg-guĭ'ze,** *s.* [From the verb.] Guise, dress.

"The glory of the court, their fashions
And brave *agguize*, . . ."
More : Song of the Soul, bk. i. 23.

ā'-gū-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *ague ; -ish.*]

1. *Lit. :* In any way pertaining to ague ; causing or tending to cause ague ; noted for the occurrence in it or them of ague.

"And *aguish* east." *Cowper : Task*, bk. iii.

"The *aguish* districts of England continue to be inhabited."—*Arnold : Hist. Rome*, ch. xxiii.

2. *Fig. :* Alternately chilly, cold, like a patient in the first stage of ague ; or burning hot, like one in its second stage.

"Her *aguish* love now glows and burns."
Lansdowne : To Myra.

ā'-gū-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *aguish ; -ness.*] The state of being affected by ague.

Spec. : Chilliness. (*Johnson.*)

*** ą-gŭlt', * ą-gĭlt', * ą-gĭlt'e** (pa. par. *agelt*), *v.t.* [A.S. *agyltan.*]

1. To offend.

"He *agilte* her nere in other case,
So nere all wholly his trespasse."
Romaunt of the Rose, 5,832-3.

2. To be guilty, to offend, to sin against.

"Thanne was he scorned that nothing had *agilt*."—*Chaucer : The Persones Tale.*

"And neuer *agylt* the wil I liue in game ne on ernest.'
William of Palerne (Skeat ed.), 4,401.

ą-gŭs'-tīte, * ą-gŭs'-tĭne, *s.* [Ger. *agustin.*] A mineral, the same as Apatite (q.v.).

*** ăg'-wĕ,** *s.* [Ague.]

ą-gỹ'e, gỹe, gīe, *v.t.* [Fr. *guider.*] To guide, to direct.

"Launfal toke leave of Teranour
For to wende to kyng Artour,
Hys feste for to *agye*."
Eng. Trans. of Grands Fabliaux, 328.

ăg'-ỹn-ą-rỳ, *a.* [Eng. *agyn(ous) ; -ary.*]

Bot. : Having no female organs. A term introduced by A. P. de Candolle to denote double flowers, which are composed entirely of petals, no pistils being present.

Ą-gỹ-nĕn'-sēą, Ą-gỹ-nī-ā'-nī, A-gỹ'-nī-ī, *s.* [Gr. ἀ, priv. ; γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman.]

Ch. Hist. : A sect who opposed marriage and the use of flesh-meat, saying that these practices were opposed to spirituality of life, and emanated not from God, but from the devil. They arose about A.D. 694, but not long afterwards died away.

ą-gỹn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *agyn(ous) ; -ic.*]

Bot. : Characterized by, or describing, the insertion of stamens which are entirely free from the ovary.

*** ą-gỹnn'e, * ą-gĭn',** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *aginnan, onginnen* = to begin ; *agynth* = beginneth.] To begin.

"The maister his tale he gan *agin*."
The Sevyn Sages, 1,410.

ăg'-ỹn-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἄγυνος (*agunos*) = having no wife ; ἀ, priv., and γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman.]

Bot. : Destitute of female organs.

ah, *interj.* [Ger. *ah, ha, ach ;* Fr. *ah ;* Port. *ah, ai ;* Ital. *ah, ahi ;* Lat. *ah, a ;* Gr. ἀ ά, or ἆ ἄ.] An exclamation uttered—

1. In surprise.

"Then said I, *Ah* Lord God ! they say of me, Doth he not speak parables ?"—*Ezek.* xx. 49.

2. In exultation.

"Let them not say in their hearts, *Ah*, so would we have it . . ."—*Ps.* xxxv. 25.

3. In mourning.

". . . they will lament thee, saying, *Ah* lord !"—*Jer.* xxxiv. 5.

4. In contempt (mingled with surprise).

"And they that passed by railed on him, wagging their heads, and saying, *Ah*, thou that destroyest the temple."—*Mark* xv. 29.

5. In simple pity.

". . . *ah !* it [the sword] is made bright, it is wrapped up for the slaughter."—*Ezek.* xxi. 15.

6. In mingled pity and contempt.

"*Ah* sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a seed of evil-doers, children that are corrupters."—*Isa.* i. 4.

7. In self-abasement.

"Then said I, *Ah*, Lord God ! behold, I cannot speak : for I am a child."—*Jer.* i. 6.

8. In adoration.

"*Ah* Lord God ! behold, thou hast made the heaven and the earth by thy great power and stretched-out arm . . ."—*Jer.* xxxii. 17.

¶ In such a case, however, it is more frequently written *O.*

ą-hą', *interj.* [In Ger. *ha ha, aha ;* Fr. *aha ;* Lat. *aha.*] An exclamation uttered with different modifications, however, of the voice and features.

1. In mingled exultation and derision.

"Thus saith the Lord God ; Because thou saidst, *Aha*, against my sanctuary, when it was profaned . . ."—*Ezek.* xxv. 3.

2. In surprise

". . . yea, he warmeth himself, and saith, *Aha*, I am warm, I have seen the fire."—*Isa.* xliv. 16.

¶ Sometimes it is doubled.

"Let them be turned back for a reward of their shame that say, *Aha, aha.*"—*Ps.* lxx. 3.

ą-hą', *s.* [Ha-Ha.]

*** ą-hăng',** *a.* [A.S. *ahangen, ahangan* = hung.] Hanged, been hanged. (*Robert of Gloucester.*)

ą-hĕad', *adv.* [O. Eng. *a* = on ; *head.*]

A. *Ordinary Language :*

* 1. "On head," on the head, head-foremost, headlong.

Lit. & Fig. : Used generally of animals or persons not under proper restraint.

"They suffer them at first to run *ahead*, and when perverse inclinations are advanced into habits there is no dealing with them."—*L'Estrange : Fables.*

2. Onward, forward, in front, in advance.

"One of the young men, however, cried out, 'Let us all be brave,' and ran on *ahead*."—*Darwin : Voyage round the World*, ch. xviii.

¶ *To go ahead :*

(*a*) *Lit. :* To proceed in advance.

". . . it was necessary that a man should go *ahead* with a sword to cut away the creepers."—*Darwin : Voyage round the World*, ch. ii.

(*b*) *Colloquially :* To proceed rapidly, to make satisfactory headway in what one is doing. (Used of literal movement forward in the case of railway guards directing trains or seamen navigating ships. Used figuratively of anything in which progress of any kind is possible, even though there be no physical movement.)

B. *Naut. :* In front, before, further forward than a vessel, as "There is a rock *ahead.*"

*** ą-heĭght'** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *a* = on ; *height.*] On high.

"*Edg* From the dread summit of this chalky bourn
Look up *a-height* :—the shrill-gorged lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard. Do but look up."
Shakesp. : King Lear, iv. 6.

ą-hĕm', *interj.* [Hem.]

*** ą-hĕr'e,** *v.t.* [A.S. *aheran* = to hear.] To hear. [Hear.]

*** ą-hī'gh, * ą-hy'ghe** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [O. Eng. *a* = on ; *high.*] On high. [Ahy.]

*** ą-hight'** (*gh* silent), *pret. pass.* of verb. [Hight.] Was called.

"And that amiabul maide Allsaundrine *a-hight*."
William of Palerne (Skeat ed.), 588.

ą-hĭnt', ą-hĭnd', *prep.* & *adv.* [Ger. *hinten, dehiten.*] Behind. (*Scotch.*)

". . . the long green *ahint* the clachan."—*Sir W. Scott : Waverley*, ch. xliv.

*** ą-hoĭght'** (*gh* silent), *a.* [A.S. *a* = on ; *heahdhu* = height. [Height.] Elevated, in good spirits. (*Florio : Dict., s.v. Intresca.*)

ą-hōld', *adv.* [Eng. *a* = on ; *hold.*]

Naut. : Near the wind.

To lay a ship a-hold : To lay or place her in such a position that she may hold or keep to the wind.

"*Boats. :* Lay her *a-hold* ; set her two courses : off to sea again, lay her off."—*Shakesp. : Tempest*, i. 1.

ą-horse', *adv.* [Eng. *a* = on ; *horse.*] On horseback. (*Heaume : Gloss.*)

ą-hoū'-aī, *s.* The Brazilian name for a shrub (*Cerbera ahouai*), the kernels of the nuts of which are a deadly poison. It belongs to the order Apocynaceæ, or Dogbanes. [Cerbera.]

ą-hoў', *interj.* [In Fr. *ho.*]

Naut. : A word used in hailing vessels or people, as "Ship *a-hoy !*"

Ăh'-rĭm-ąn (*h* guttural), *s.* [Zend *Ahriman ;* from Zend *agro* or *anghro* = wicked, murderous, and *maineyus* = invisible, from (1) adj. *mainyu*, (2) substantive *mano*, corresponding with the Sanse. *manas* = the mind ; in Lat. *mens*, whence English *mental*, &c. (See Wilson *On the Parsee Religion*, Bombay, 1843, p. 328.)]

In the Zoroastrian Creed (that held by the ancient Persians and their descendants, the modern Parsees) : The Evil Principle or Being, supposed to have created darkness, to be the

patron of all evil, and to live in perpetual conflict with *Hormuzd*, the Good Principle, or Being. Ahriman, like Hormuzd, has under him a hierarchy of angels. He differs from the Satan of Scripture in being on an equality both in years and in power with the good God. [ZOROASTRIANISM.]

a-hû', *s.* [Tartar, Persian, and Bokharian. Not the *ahu* of Kæmpfen.] The Tartarian roe (*Cervus Pygargas*, or *Capreolus*), which is identical with the *Antilope subgutturosa*. It is larger than the European roebuck, and inhabits the mountains in Siberia, Tartary, &c.

a-hŭll', *adv.* [O Eng. *a* = on ; *hull.*]

Naut.: With the sails furled and the helm lashed on the leeside, causing the vessel to lie nearly with her side to the wind and sea, and

A VESSEL A-HULL.

her head inclined somewhat in the direction of the wind. This situation affords a great protection against the fury of a storm.

a-hŭn'-gered, *a.* [Eng. *a* = on, and *hungered.*] Hungered.

a-hŭn'-gry, *a.* [O. Eng. *a* = on, and *hungry.*] Hungry. (*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 1.)

* **a-hȳ'**, * **an-hȳ'**, * **a-hȳ'gh** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [O. Eng. *a* = on ; *hy* = high.] On high.

"By that, Raymound was doubted of ech wight
Into gret honour risen is *a-hy*,
And worshipped is in ech company."
La Coudrette: The Romans of Partenay
(1500 ?) (Skeat ed.), 1,209-11.

aī, aīe, *s.* [Dut. & Ger. *ei* = an egg.] An egg.

ā'-ī, *s.* [Ger. & Fr. *ai.* A word framed by the South American Indians to imitate the plaintive cry of the animal which they called Ai.] A species of sloth, the *Brudypus tridactylus* of Linnæus. As its name imports, it has but three toes, or rather nails, on each foot, in this respect differing from the Unau (*Bradypus didactylus*, Linn.), which has but two. It is of the order Edentata, or toothless mammals. It is the only known species of its class which has as many as nine cervical vertebræ, seven being the normal number. It is about the size of a cat. The tail is very short. The limbs also are short, but exceedingly muscular. It clings with extraordinary tenacity to the branches of trees. It is pre-eminent even among sloths for sluggishness. Its apathy is on a par with its inertness. Its practice is to strip a tree completely bare before it can prevail upon itself to put forth the exertion requisite to enable it to roll itself into a ball, fall to the ground, and climb another tree. It inhabits America from Brazil to Mexico.

aī-aī'-aī, *s.* The name given in Paraguay to a wading bird, the American Jabiru (*Mycteria Americana*).

āi'-blĭns, *adv.* Perhaps, it may be. (*Scotch.*)

"... it may feed a hog, or *aiblins* twa in a good year."—*Sir W. Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxvi.

āid, * **āyde,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *aider* = to help ; Sp. *ayudar* ; Port. *ajudar* ; Prov. *adjudar, ajudar, aidar* ; Ital. *aiutore* ; Lat. *adjuto* = to help ; freq. from *adjutum*, supine of *adjuvo* = to help : *ad* ; *juvo* = to help. In Arab. *aid* is = to assist or strengthen, and *ayada* and *adawa* = to help (*Webster*), but these resemblances seem accidental.] To assist, to help.

1. *Transitive:*

"... which *aided* him in the killing of his brethren."—*Judg.* ix. 24.

"... to *aid* each other in many ways."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, ch. iii.

"Neither shall they give any thing unto them that make war upon them, or *aid* them with victuals, weapons, money, or ships."—1 *Maccabees* viii. 26.

2. *Intransitive:*

"Or good, or grateful, now to mind recall,
And, *aiding* this one hour, repay it all."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xxii., 229, 230.

āid, * **āyde,** *s.* [From the verb. In Fr. *aide* ; Sp. *ayuda* ; Port. *ajuda* ; Ital. *aiuto* ; Lat. *adjutus.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. The act of helping or assisting.

II. The state of being helped.

¶ *In aid:* To render assistance.

"Your private right should impious power invade,
The peers of Ithaca would arm in *aid*."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. i., 513, 514.

III. The thing which, or more rarely the person who renders assistance. (In this sense it is often used in the plural.)

1. The thing which does it.

"... he might hope for pecuniary *aid* from France."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

"And he has furnished us with some *aids* towards the consideration of this question."—*Gladstone: Studies on Homer*, i. 23.

2. A person or persons rendering assistance.

(*a*) *Generally:*

"Let us make unto him an *aid* like unto himself."—*Tobit* viii. 6.

(*b*) *Specially:* Auxiliary troops or commanders.

"No sooner Hector saw the king retir'd,
But thus his Trojans and his *aids* he fir'd."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xi. 366.

¶ The word is used in this sense in the term *aide-de-camp*, sometimes contracted into *aide* or *aid.*

B. *Technically:*

I. *Feudal System:* A tax paid by a vassal or tenant to his lord, chiefly on three occasions, when the superior just named was put to unusual expense. These were, 1st, to ransom him when he was a prisoner ; 2nd, to defray the charges when his eldest son was made a knight ; 3rd, to help the eldest daughter to obtain a husband by furnishing her with a suitable dowry to be given her at the time of her marriage. At first the *aids* on these occasions were voluntary, but the feudal lord succeeded in converting them into a compulsory tax. This, however, was abolished by the statute 12 Charles II.

"*Aids* were originally mere benevolences granted by the tenant to his lord in times of difficulty and distress: but in process of time they grew to be considered as a matter of right and not of discretion."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. v.

II. *Parliamentary Hist.:* A subsidy granted by Parliament to the king as part of his revenue when he had to take an active share in political life. It is generally used in the plural, *aids*, and is called also *subsidies* and *supplies.* [SUBSIDIES, SUPPLIES.]

"The whole of the extraordinary *aid* granted to the king exceeded four millions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

III. *English Law:*

1. *To pray in aid:* To put forth a plea or petition that one who has an interest in a cause which is being tried shall be conjoined with the defendant making such application. For instance, when litigation arises in connection with an estate, the person in possession may petition for the *aid* of him who has a reversionary title to it. Such a petition is called an *aid-prayer.*

"In real actions also the tenant may pray in *aid*, or call for assistance of another, to help him to plead, because of the feebleness or imbecility of his own estate."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. xx.

2. *Aid of the King:* Assistance demanded of the king when a city or borough, holding a fee-farm from the king, has an unjust demand for taxes made upon it.

IV. *French Fiscal Arrangements* (in the pl.): Duties in most respects corresponding to our custom-house charges.

Courts of Aids: Courts which take cognisance of cases arising out of the payment of *aids*, in the sense now explained.

* **aid-major,** *s.* The adjutant of a regiment. (*Scotch.*) (*Society Contendings*, p. 395.)

† **āid'-ançe,** * **āyd'-ançe,** *s.* [Eng. *aid* ; *-ance.*] Aid, assistance, help.

"For lovers say, the heart hath treble wrong,
When it is barr'd the *aidance* of the tongue."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis.

āid'-ant, * **āyd'-ant,** *a.* [Fr. *aidant*, pr. par. of *aider* = to help.] Helpful, assisting.

"... be *aidant* and remediate
In the good man's distress."
Shakesp.: King Lear, iv. 4.

aide-de-camp (approx. **ād'-dĕ-kŏn'**), sometimes contracted to **aide,** *s.* [Fr. *aide du camp* ; Sp. *ayudante de campo* ; Port. *adjudante de campo* ; Ital. *ajudante di campo.*]

Military: An officer who receives the orders of a general and communicates them. His functions are exercised whilst battles are in progress, as well as in more tranquil times.

āi'-ded, *pa. par.* & *a.* [AID, *v.*]

¶ Used as adjective in the phrase "*aided* emigration." [EMIGRATION.]

āid'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *aid* ; *-er.*] One who aids, an assistant, a helper.

"All along as he went, were punished the adherents and *aiders* of the late rebels."—*Bacon: Henry VI.*

āid'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [AID, *v.*]

* **āi'-dle** (1), *v.t.* The same as ADDLE = to render putrid (q.v.).

* **āi'-dle** (2), *v.i.* The same as ADDLE = to earn (q.v.).

āid'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *aid* ; *-less.*] Without aid, destitute of assistance.

"The *aidless* innocent lady."
Milton: Comus.

"It is not meet, Sir King, to leave thee thus,
Aidless, alone, and smitten through the helm."
Tennyson: Morte d'Arthur.

* **aīe,** *s.* The same as AI = an egg (q.v.).

* **āiels,** *s. pl.* [A.N.] Forefathers.

"To gyve from youre heires
That your *aiels* you left."
Piers Ploughman, p. 314.

* **āier,** *s.* [AIR.]

* **āier,** *s.* ; pl. **āier'-ĭs.** [HEIR.] An heir. (*O. Scotch.*)

* **āi'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [EYRIE.]

* **aiēse,** *s.* [EASE.]

* **āight'-ĕd-ęn** (*gh* mute), *a.* [A.S. *ćhta, eahta* = eight.] The same as AGHTAND = the eighth.

āig'-lĕt. [AGLET.]

āi-gŏç'-ĕr-īne, *a.* [AIGOCERUS.] Belonging to the Aigocerus genus or sub-genus (q.v.). Col. Hamilton Smith has an Aigocerine group of the genus Antilope. (*Griffith's Cuvier*, iv. 175.)

āi-gŏç'-ĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. αἴξ (*aix*), genit. αἰγός (*aigos*) = a goat, and κέρας (*keras*) = a horn ; αἰγόκερας (*aigokeras*) in classical Greek is a plant, the fenugreek (q.v.).] A genus or sub-genus of Antelopes, type *A. leucophœa*, the Blau-bock, South Africa.

† **āi'-gre,** *s.* [EAGER, AKER, HIGRE.]

† **āi'-gre,** *a.* [Fr.] Sour, sharp.

"... like *aigre* droppings into milk."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

* **aigre doulce,** *a.* [Fr. *aigre doux*, fem. *douce.*] Sour-sweet. (*Holland.*)

* **aī'-grēen,** *s.* [AYGREEN.]

āi'-gre-mōre, *s.* [Fr.]

Art: Charcoal in a state of preparation to be mixed with other ingredients for the manufacture of gunpowder.

āi'-grĕt, āi'-grĕtte, *s.* [Fr. *aigrette.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:* A tuft, as of feathers, or a small bunch, as of diamonds.

"Still at that Wizard's feet their spoils he hurled—
Ingots of ore from rich Potosi borne,
Crowns by Caciques, *aigrettes* by Omrahs worn."
Scott: Vision of Don Roderick, xxxi.

B. *Technically:*

I. *Botany.* [EGRET.]

II. *Zoology:*

1. [EGRET.]

2. *In the form Aigrette:* Buffon's name for the Hare-lipped Monkey (*Macacus cynomolgus*).

† **āi-gue-ma-rī'ne,** *s.* [Fr. = *aquamarine.*]

Min.: De Lisle's name for the *aquamarine*, or beryl. [AQUAMARINE, BERYL.]

*** aiguilette (āg´-wĭl-ĕt),** *s.* [Aglet.]

† aiguille (āg´-wĭll), *s.* [Fr. = a needle.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A needle-shaped peak of rock.

"... and where the *aiguilles* above present no kind of way for crowning the heights and outflanking the defenders."—*Times*, Oct. 29, 1877.

2. *Mining:* An instrument for boring cylindrical holes in the rock to receive charges of gunpowder for blasting purposes.

aiguille-like, *a.* [Eng. *aguille; like.*]

"The *aiguille-like* peaks on either side."—*Times*, Oct. 29, 1877, *Montenegrin Corresp.*

aiguillons (āg´-wĭl-lŏng), *s. pl.* [Fr.]

Bot.: Stalked glands, once called setæ by Woods and Lindley. In the genus Rosa they resemble aculei, but are distinct from them in nature. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*, 3rd ed., 1839, p. 65.)

*** aiguisce, * aiguisse, * eguisce, * aiguise, * eguisse (āg-wĭs-sĕ´),** *a.* [Fr., from *aiguiser* = to sharpen.]

Her.: Sharply pointed; applied especially to a cross on an escutcheon which has its four angles sharpened, but still terminating in obtuse angles. It differs from the cross *fitchee* in this respect, that whereas the latter tapers by degrees to a point, the former does so only at the ends.

† āilk, *s.* [Oak.] (*Scotch.*)

1. An oak-tree. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"... sic a sprout frae the auld *ailk*."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xiii.

2. Oak-wood.

† ailk-snag, † ailk-snaggy, *s.* A knotty stump of an oak, or an oak-tree having the branches roughly cut off.

"He'll glowr at an auld-warld barkit *ailk-snag* as if it were a queez-maddam in full bearing."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxi.

*** āi´-kĕn, āi´-kĭn,** *adj.* [Oaken.] Oaken, of oak. (*Scotch.*)

"... for bringing hame of *aikin* tymmer."
Acts, Mary (1563), ed. 1814, p. 545.

āi´-kĭn-īte, *s.* [Named after Arthur Aikin, M.D., F.C.S.] A mineral classed by Dana with his sulpharsenites. Compos.: Sulphur 16·7, bismuth 36·2, lead 36·1, copper 11·0 = 100. It is orthorhombic, with long embedded acicular crystals, as also massive. The lustre is metallic, the colour lead-grey, with a pale copper-red tarnish. It occurs in the Ural Mountains, in Hungary, and in the United States. [Patrinite, Belonite, Aciculite, Retzbanyite.]

āil, * ēyle, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *eglian* = to feel pain, to ail, trouble, or torment; *eglan* = to inflict pain, to prick, torment, trouble, or grieve. Generally impersonal, as "me *egleth*" = to grieve me; *egle* = troublesome, difficult, hateful. Goth. *aglo* = affliction, tribulation.]

A. *Trans.:* To cause uneasiness of body or mind; to pain, to trouble.

¶ It is generally used in interrogatories in which inquiry is made as to the unknown cause of some restlessness or trouble. The nominative to the verb is generally something indefinite, as *what* or *nothing*, though in *Piers Ploughman* the definite word *sykenesse* (sickness) is used.

1. *Lit. Of persons:*

"My mother thought, What *ails* the boy?"
Tennyson: The Miller's Daughter.

2. *Fig. Of things:*

"What *ailed* thee, O thou sea, that thou fleddest?"—*Ps.* cxiv. 5.

B. *Intrans.:* To be affected by uneasiness or pain.

"And much he *aills*, and yet he is not sick."
Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. iii.

āil (1), *s.* [From the verb.] Indisposition; source of weakness; affliction. (*Pope: Moral Essays*, iii. 89.)

āil (2), **āile, * eile,** *s.* [Fr. *aile* = a wing, from Lat. *ala.*] The beards of barley. (*Gerarde: Herbal*, bk. i., ch. xlvi.)

*** āil,** *imperat. of verb, used as interj.* [Hail.]

āil-ănth´-ŭs, *s.* [From *ailanto*, the Molucca name of one of the species.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Xanthoxylaceæ, or Xanthoxyls. The *A. glandulosa* has very large, unequally pinnate leaves and unpleasantly-smelling flowers. In France and Italy it is used for shading walks, and it has been introduced into Britain from China to afford nourishment to a fine silkworm (*Attacus Cynthia*). The *Ailanthus excelsa*, from India, is also cultivated here.

Ailanthus Silkworm, or Ailanthus Moth: Attacus Cynthia. [Attacus.]

*** āile,** *s.* [Fr. *aïeul* = grandfather.]

O. Law: A writ lying in cases where the grandfather or great-grandfather was seised in his demesnes, as of fee of any land or tenement in fee simple, on the day that he died, and a stranger that same day enters and dispossesses the heir. (*Cowel.*)

*** āile,** *s.* [Aisle.]

*** aï´-lĕttes, * aïl´-lĕttes,** *s. pl.* [Fr. *ailette* = a winglet.]

Heraldry: Small escutcheons fixed to the shoulders of armed knights. They were

AILETTE.

called also *emerasses*. They were of steel, and were introduced in the reign of Edward I., and were the origin of the modern epaulet.

āil´-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [Ail, *v.*]

"Touch but his nature in its *ailing* part."
Cowper: Tirocinium.

āil´-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *ail; -ment.*] Sickness, disease, indisposition, especially of a chronic character.

"I am never ill, but I think of your *ailments*."—*Swift: Letters.*

āl-lūr´-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. αἰόλλω (*aiollō*) = to shift rapidly to and fro; and οὐρά (*oura*) = tail.] A genus of mammals belonging either to the family Ursidæ, or Bears, or to that of Viverridæ, Civets, being a connecting link between the two. The Wah (*A. fulgens*) is found in India.

āim, * āime, * āyme, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *esmer* = to aim or level at, to make an offer to strike, &c.; also to purpose, determine, intend (*Cotgrave*). Prov. *esmar* = to calculate, to reckon, *aesmar, azesmar, adesmar, adestimar* = to calculate to prepare; *estimar* = to reckon; Lat. *æstimo.*]

A. *Transitive:* To direct by means of the eye to a particular spot against which one desires to hurl or propel a missile. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"A knotty stake then *aiming* at his head,
Down dropp'd he groaning, and the spirit fled."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xiv.

"Another vote still more obviously *aimed* at the House of Stair speedily followed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* So to direct a missile or other weapon as, if possible, to make it strike a particular spot.

"Who gave him strength to sling,
And skill to *aim* aright."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, Jehovah Nissi.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To seek to obtain a particular object of desire.

"... did our soldiers, *aiming* at their safety,
Fly from the field."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., i. 1.

*** 2.** To guess, to conjecture.

"But, good my lord, do it so cunningly,
That my discovery be not *aimed* at."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Verona, iii. 1.

¶ *Aim* is now uniformly followed by *at* of the object; but formerly *to* was employed.

"Lo, here the world is bliss; so here the end
To which all men do *aim*, rich to be made."
Spenser: F. Q.

āim, * āime, * āyme, *s.* [From the verb.]

I. The act of aiming.

1. *Lit.:* The act of so directing, or taking means to direct, the course of a missile or projectile as, if possible, to make it strike a definite spot.

"Each at the head
Levell'd his deadly *aim*." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. ii.

2. *Figuratively:*

(*a*) The act of directing the efforts to obtain an object of desire; purpose, intention, design.

"... with ambitious *aim*,
Against the throne and monarchy of God,
Rais'd impious war." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. i.

(*b*) Conjecture, guess.

"It is impossible by *aim* to tell it."—*Spenser on Ireland.*

II. The thing aimed at.

1. *Lit.:* The point to which a missile or other weapon is directed.

"Arrows fled not swifter toward their *aim*."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., i. 1.

2. *Fig.:* An object sought to be attained.

"O Happiness! our being's end and *aim!*
Good, Pleasure, Ease, Content, whate'er thy name."
Pope: Essay on Man, Ep. IV., 12.

¶ In this sense it is often used in the plural.

"Disgusted, therefore, or appall'd by *aims*
Of fiercer zealots."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

"On the Historic *Aims* of Homer."—*Gladstone. Studies on Homer*, § i. 21.

* *To cry aim* (*Archery*): To encourage the archers by crying out "Aim" when they were about to shoot. Hence it came to be used for to applaud or encourage, in a general sense. (*Nares: Glossary.*)

"It ill beseems this presence *to cry aim*
To these ill-tuned repetitions."
Shakesp.: K. John, ii. 1.

"To it, and we'll *cry aim*."
Beaumont & Fletcher: False One.

* *To give aim* (*Archery*): To stand within a convenient distance from the butts, to inform the archers how near their arrows fell to the mark; whether on one side or the other, beyond, or short of it. (*Nares: Glossary.*)

"... but I myself *give aim* thus: wide, four bows; short, three and a half." — *Middleton: Spanish Gypsey*, ii.

aim-crier, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A stander-by, who encouraged the archers by exclamations.

2. *Fig.:* An abettor or encourager. (*Nares.*)

"Thou smiling *aim-crier* at princes' fall."
G. Markham: English Arcadia.

āimed, *pa. par. & a.* [Aim, *v.*]

As adjective, used in composition with adverbs:

"The king's troops received three well-*aimed* volleys ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. ix.

āim´-ĕr, *s.* [Aim.] One who aims.

"Leaving the character of one always troubled with a beating and contriving brain, of an *aimer* of great and high spirits ..."—*A. Wood: Athen. Oxon.*

āim´-fūl, *a.* [Eng. *aim, s.; -ful.*] Full of purpose; having a fixed purpose.

āim´-fūl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *aimful; -ly.*] In an aimful manner.

āim´-ĭng, *pr. par.* [Aim.]

aiming-drill, *s.*

Mil.: Drill in which recruits are taught to handle and aim firearms, preparatory to target-stand.

aiming-stand, *s.*

Mil.: A rest for a rifle, used in aiming-drill (q.v.).

āim´-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *aim; -less.*] Without aim; purposeless.

"In his blind *aimless* hand a pile he shook,
And threw it not in vain." *May: Lucan*, bk. 3.

āim´-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *aimless; -ly.*] In an aimless manner.

āin, * âw´-ĭn, * âw´-ўn, * âwne, *a.* [Own.] Own. (*Scotch.*)

"Out o' his *ain* head."—*Scott: Waverley*, chap. lxiv.

āin´-ą-līte, *s.* [Derivation uncertain.] A mineral, a variety of cassiterite. It is black or greyish black, contains nearly nine per cent. of tantalic acid, and occurs in Finland, with tantalite and beryl, in albite.

† āinçe, * āins, *adv.* [Once.] (*Scotch.*)

aind, *v. & s.* [Aynd.]

āin´-sĕll, *a.* [Scotch *ain* = own; *sell* = self.] Own self. (*Scotch.*)

"... and I'll be your wife my *ainsell*."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, chap. xxvi.

Aī-ō´-lĭ-an, *a.* [Gr. Αἰόλιος (*Aiolios*).] Æolian (q.v.). Used also substantively.

"The easy conquests of Croises and of Cures over the Ionians and *Aiolians* of the Continent."—*Gladstone: Homeric Synchronisms*, pt. i., ch. iv., p. 16.

*** äir,** *v.i.* (3 pers. sing. *airis*). [O. Fr. *errer* = to travel or journey, from Lat. *iter* = a journey.] [EYRE.] To turn, to go.

"... of nakyd knyghtes
Bot *airis* even furth him ane."
Alexander, Stevenson ed., 5,523-4.

*** äir, * äire, * äyr,** *s.* A journey. [EYRE.]

*** älr,** *prep. & conj.* [A.S. *ǽr* = before.] Before. [ARE, ERE.]

*** äir, * eär,** *a.* or *adv.* [A.S. *ær* = before; *ærlice* = early.] [EARLY.] Early. (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*)

"... *air* day or late day, the fox's hide finds aye the flaying knife."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvii.

*** äir, * äire, * äyre,** *s.* [Norm. *hier, here* = an heir.] An heir. [HEIR.]

äir, * äyre, * äire, * äier, * éyr, * êir, *s.* [In Wel. *awyr*; Irish *aer*; Gael. *aethar, athar*; Arm. *aiar*; Fr. *air*; Sp. *aire*; Port. *ares*; Ital. *aria*; Lat. *aër*. From Gr. ἀήρ (*aēr*) = the lower atmosphere, the air as opposed to the purer upper one, αἰθήρ (*aithēr*), or ether; * ἀω (*aō*) = to blow; cognate with Sansc. *vâ, vâmi* = to breathe, to blow; whence Lat. *ventus* = the wind.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. *Gen.:* The gaseous substance which surrounds the globe and is taken into our lungs when we breathe. (For its composition and properties, see B., I. 2.)

"One [scale] is so near to another that no *air* can come between them."—*Job* xli. 16.

To take the air is to take a walk or ride with the view of respiring purer air than is obtainable inside the house.

"The garden was enclosed within the square,
Where young Emilia took the morning *air*."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, i. 206.

2. The atmosphere, the hollow sphere of air enclosing our planet.

"... the birds of the *air* have nests."—*Matt.* viii. 20.

3. Air in motion, especially in gentle motion.

"Fresh gales and gentle *airs*
Whisper'd it to the woods, and from their wings
Flung rose, flung odours from the spicy shrub,
Disporting." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. viii.

*** 4.** The odoriferous particles which convey the sense of smell to the nostrils.

"Stinks which the nostrils straight abhor are not the most pernicious, but such *airs* as have some similitude with man's body."—*Bacon.*

II. *Figuratively:*

In allusion to (**a**) *its lightness:*

*** 1.** Anything light or uncertain. Hope sure to disappoint.

"Who builds his hope in *air* of your fair looks,
Lives like a drunken sailor on a mast."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 4.

(**b**) *Its mobility:* Volatility, mobility of temperament or of conduct.

"He was still all *air* and fire."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xxii.

(**c**) *Its capability for conveying sound:*

1. (See B., II.)

2. *Poet.:* A song.

"The repeated *air*
Of sad Electra's poet had the pow'r
To save th' Athenian walls from ruin bare."
Milton: Sonnet viii.

3. Intelligence, information.

"It grew from the *airs* which the princes and states abroad received from their ambassadors and agents here."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

4. Vent, publication, publicity.

"I would have ask'd you, if I durst for shame,
If still you lov'd: you gave it *air* before me."
Dryden: Don Sebastian, v. 1.

¶ *To take air* is to be divulged, to obtain publicity.

"I am sorry to find it has taken *air* that I have some hand in these papers."—*Pope: Letters.*

(**d**) *Its healthful influence when in motion:* Adverse, but bracing influence.

"The keen, the wholesome *air* of poverty."
Wordsworth: The Excursion, bk. i.

(**e**) *Its capability of presenting objects in different aspects at different times:*

1. (See B., III.)

2. Appearance.

"... and again they have too business-like and sensible an *air* for legendary stories handed down by popular tradition."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, chaps. xii., pt. i., § 15.

"As it was communicated with the *air* of a secret, it soon found its way into the world."—*Pope: Dedication to Rape of the Lock.*

3. The aspect, look, mien, or manners of any particular person, from which his character may be inferred.

"So thinks that dame of haughty *air*,
Who hath a page her book to hold."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone.

"Ulysses sole with *air* majestic stands."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xiii. 72.

4. *Often in the plural:* Affectation, an assumption of dignity to which one is not entitled, and which it would be inexpedient to parade even if he were.

"Their whole lives were employed in intrigues of state; and they naturally give themselves *airs* of kings and princes, of which the ministers of other nations are only the representatives."—*Addison: Rem. on Italy.*

B. *Technically:*

I. *Natural Philosophy and Chemistry:*

*** 1.** *Formerly:* Any gas, whatever its composition.

"The division of bodies into *airs*, liquids, and solids."—*Herschel: Study Nat. Philos.* (1831), *Lardner's Cyclop.*, p. 228.

* *Dephlogisticated air* = oxygen gas.

* *Fixed air* = carbonic acid gas.

* *Inflammable air* = hydrogen gas.

* *Phlogisticated air* = nitrogen gas.

2. *Now:* The gaseous substance which fills the atmosphere surrounding our planet. It is elastic, and is destitute of taste, colour, and smell. It contains by weight, oxygen 23·10 parts, and of nitrogen 76·90: and by volume, of oxygen 20·90, and of nitrogen 79·10; or of 10,000 parts there are in perfectly dry air, of nitrogen 7,912, oxygen 2,080, carbonic acid 4, carburetted hydrogen 4, with a trace of ammonia. But air never is dry; it has always in it a varying amount of watery vapour. When exhaled from the lungs it is saturated with moisture, and contains about 4·35 parts of carbonic acid. The prevalence of this latter gas in abnormal quantity is prejudicial to human life, while air with a high per-centage of oxygen in it is healthful and invigorating. Dr. R. Angus Smith, F.R.S., found that the oxygen in the air of various localities varied as follows:—

N.E. sea-shore and open heath of Scotland	20·999.
Tops of hills, Scotland	20·98.
Suburb of Manchester in wet weather	20·98.
Fog and frost in Manchester	20·91.
Sitting-room which feels close	20·89.
After six hours of a petroleum lamp	20·83.
Pit of theatre	20·74.
Gallery	20·36.
Average in 339 specimens of air in mines	20·26.
When candles go out	18·5.
Difficult to remain in	17·2.

Quart. Journ. of Science, ii. (1865) 222-3.

The density of air being fixed at the round number 1,000, it is made the standard with which the specific gravity of other substances is compared. If water be made unity, then the specific gravity of dry air is ·0012759. At 62° Fahr. it is 810 times lighter than water, and 11,000 times lighter than mercury. At the surface of the sea the mean pressure is sufficient to balance a column of mercury 30 inches, or one of water 34 feet in height. [ATMOSPHERE, ACOUSTICS, BAROMETER, PNEUMATICS, RESPIRATION.]

II. *Music:* A tune or melody. A melodic succession of notes as opposed to a harmonic combination. [TUNE, MELODY.]

"There is in souls a sympathy with sounds,
And as the mind is pitch'd the ear is pleased
With melting *airs* or martial, brisk or grave."
Cowper: Task, bk. vi.

¶ Formerly, harmonised melodies were said to be airs in several parts, but the term is at present generally restricted to an unaccompanied tune, or the most prominent melody of a composition, as found usually in the highest part, whether in vocal or instrumental music.

III. *Painting & Sculpture:* Gesture, attitude; that which expresses the character of the action represented.

IV. *Horsemanship* (*plur.*): The artificial motion of a horse under direction.

air- Enters into the composition of a number of words (in addition to those given below) denoting objects variously related to air, such as *air-bath, air-blast, air-box, air-brake, air-brick, air-cock, air-cooler, air-gauge, air-heading, air-ship*, &c.

air-atmosphere, *s.* The atmosphere consisting of or filled with air.

"... the lofty *air-atmosphere*."—*Prof. Airy on Sound* (1868), p. 8.

air-balloon, *s.* (1) Properly a balloon rendered lighter than the surrounding atmosphere by the rarefaction of the air within it; but (2) the word "air" may be used in the old sense for any gas, and the term "air-balloon" thus becomes simply a synonym for BALLOON (q.v.).

air-balloonist, *s.* One who makes or uses air-balloons. (*Kirby.*)

air-bed, *s.* A "bed" or mattress made of air-tight cloth or vulcanized india-rubber, divided into compartments and inflated with air. Its disadvantage is that the air within it becomes heated by the warmth of the body. In this respect it is inferior to the water-bed, which is now generally used instead of it as an easy couch for the sick.

air-bladder, *s.* [Eng. *air; bladder.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Any bladder filled with air.

II. *Physiology:*

1. *Gen.:* Any bladder or sac occurring in an animal or plant.

"The pulmonary artery and vein pass along the surfaces of these *air-bladders* in an infinite number of ramifications."—*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. *Spec.:* Another name for the swimming bladder in a fish. [SWIMMING BLADDER.]

"... a bladder usually double, known by the name of *air-bladder*, and which is generally placed above the abdominal viscera."—*Gregory Hauy: Nat. Phil.* (London, 1807), § 68.

air-born, *a.* Born of the air.

"And see! the *air born* racers start,
Impatient of the rein."
Congreve to Lord Godolphin.

air-borne, *a.* (1) Borne by the air, or (2) borne in the air.

air-braving, *a.* Braving the air, the wind, or the tempest.

"... your stately and *air-braving* towers."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., iv. 2.

air-breathers, *s. pl.* Animals breathing air.

"Dr. Dawson's Memoir on *Air-breathers* of the Coal-period."—*Q. Journ. of Science* (1864), p. 675.

air-breathing, *a.* Breathing air: applied to terrestrial members of the animal kingdom, in contradistinction to fishes, which breathe by gills.

"... the earliest trace of warm-blooded, *air-breathing* viviparous quadrupeds."—*Owen: British Fossil Mammals and Birds*, p. xiii.

air-bugs, *s. pl.* [Eng. *air; bugs.*]

Entom.: The English equivalent of Aurocorisa, the name given by Mr. Westwood to the Geocores, or Land-bugs, a tribe or section of the sub-order Heteroptera. [AUROCORISA, GEOCORES, LAND-BUGS.]

air-built, *a.* Built in the air or of air; constructed of baseless hopes by a wayward fancy; chimerical.

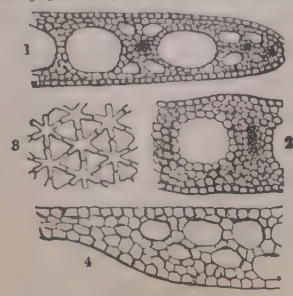
"Hence the fool's paradise, the statesman's scheme,
The *air-built* castle, and the golden dream."
Pope: Dunciad.

air-cells, air-sacs, *s.*

Animal Physiol.: Certain cells existing in masses in the lungs, where they surround and terminate each lobular passage. In man they are but $\frac{1}{125}$th of an inch in diameter; in the other mammals they are also very small. In birds they are not merely distributed over the chest and the abdomen, but they penetrate the quills, and in birds of powerful flight even the bones. They communicate with the lungs, afford a great extension to the surface with which the air inhaled comes in contact, and in consequence increase the heat and muscular energy of the bird, while at the same time diminishing its specific gravity. In insects some branches of the tracheæ dilate into air-receptacles, the number and size of which, like the air-cells in birds, are in direct relation with the powers of flight. (See Owen's *Invertebrata*, Lect. xvii.)

"On the exterior of a lobule [of the lungs] we observe bubbles of air of various sizes in its tissue; and if the bronchial tubes be injected the lobule is distended, and its exterior presents a number of bulgings known as the *air-cells*, about which much controversy has existed."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 388, 389.

* *Veg. Physiol.:* An old and erroneous name still popularly given to certain intercellular



AIR-CELLS.

1, 2, 4. Sections of leaves. 3. Section of pith of a rush.

spaces which contain air, and are not receptacles of secretion. They are called by Link *lacunæ*. They vary in size, figure, and arrangement. In water-plants they are designed to enable the plant to float in the stems of Grasses, Umbelliferæ, &c. They are caused by one part growing more quickly than another.

air-chamber, *s.*

Mech.: One of the chambers in a suction and force-pump. [PUMP.] (*Atkinson: Ganot's Physics*, 3rd ed., § 185.)

In the plural. Veg. Physiol.: The same as AIR-CELLS (q.v.).

air-condenser, *s.* Any machine for rendering air more dense by subjecting it to pressure. The principle is that of a syringe driving air into a close vessel till the required degree of condensation is produced.

air-current, *s.* A current of air.

air-cushion, *s.* A cushion consisting of an air-tight bag inflated.

air-drawn, *a.* Drawn by the imagination in air.

"This is the *air-drawn* dagger, which, you said,
Led you to Duncan." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 4.

air-drill, *s.* A drill driven by compressed air.

air-drum, *s.* A large inflatable cyst on the neck of some game-birds.

air-duct, *s.* The duct leading from the swim-bladder to the intestinal canal in some fishes.

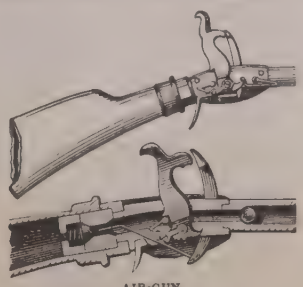
air-engine, caloric engine, *s.* Any engine which has for its moving power heated air, that is, which employs air, like steam in a steam-engine, as a medium for transforming heat into mechanical energy. The best known air-engines have been those of the Rev. Dr. Stirling in 1816, Capt. Ericsson in 1833, and Mr. Philander Shaw in 1867. As yet they have been very partially successful. Were they so they would have this advantage among others over steam-engines, that air can with safety be raised to a higher temperature than steam, and therefore can generate a higher amount of mechanical energy.

air-escape, *s.* A contrivance for permitting the escape of the air which tends to accumulate till it obstructs the progress of the water in pipes led over a rising ground. It consists of a hollow vessel, having in its top a ball-cock, so adjusted that when air collects in the pipes it ascends into the vessel, and, displacing the water, causes the ball to descend till it opens the cock and allows the air to escape.

air-fountain, *s.* A fountain in which the moving power designed to raise the water in a jet is air condensed within a vessel.

air-gossamer, *s.* [AIR-THREADS.]

air-gun, *s.* An instrument designed to propel balls by the elastic force of condensed air. A strong metal globe is formed, furnished with a small hole and a valve opening inwards. Into this hole a condensing syringe is screwed. When, by means of this apparatus, the condensation has been brought to the requisite point of intensity, the globe is detached from the syringe and screwed at the breech of a gun, so constructed that the valve may be opened by means of a trigger. A ball is then inserted in the barrel near the breech, so fitting it as to render it air-tight, and the trigger being pulled, the elasticity of the condensed air impels it with considerable force.



AIR-GUN.

A piece of simple mechanism may supply the barrel with ball after ball, and thus make re-loading after a discharge easy and rapid.

air-hammer, *s.* A hammer of which the moving power is compressed air.

air-holder, *s.* An instrument for holding air for the purpose of counteracting the pressure of a decreasing column of mercury.

air-hole, *s.* An opening to admit the ingress or egress of air.

air-jacket, *s.* A jacket having air-tight bladders or bags designed to be inflated, with the view of supporting the person wearing it in the water. The *air-belt* has now superseded it.

air-line, *s.* A straight line as if drawn through the air; the shortest distance between two points; hence a direct railroad line.

air-motive engine, *s.* [AIR-ENGINE.]

air-pillow, *s.* A pillow consisting of an air-tight bag inflated with air.

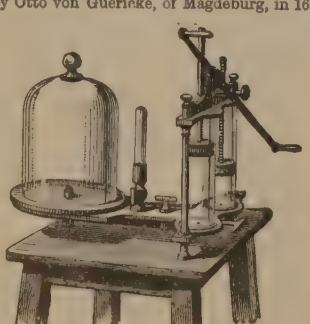
air-pipe, *s.* A pipe connecting the hold of a vessel with the furnace of a ship, and designed to convey the foul air of the hold to the furnace that it may be burnt. That this purpose may be effected, no air is allowed to reach the furnace for combustion excepting that of the hold supplied by the air-pipe.

air-plant, aerial plant, *s.* A plant which is capable of deriving its nutriment for a certain limited period from the air. The chief genera to which the name has been applied are Aërides, Vanila, and Sarcanthus, all Orchids. [AERIDES.]

air-poise, *s.* [Eng. *air; poise.*] An instrument for measuring the weight of the air.

air-pressure engine, *s.* An engine in which the moving power is produced by the pressure of air of different densities.

air-pump, *s.* An instrument invented by Otto von Guericke, of Magdeburg, in 1650.



THE COMMON AIR-PUMP.

It was designed to exhaust the air from a receiver, but in reality it can do no more than reduce it to a high degree of rarefaction. The air-pump now generally in use is a considerable improvement on that of Guericke. A bell-formed "receiver" of glass is made to rest on a horizontal plate of thick glass ground perfectly smooth. In the centre of that plate, under the receiver, is an opening into a tube which, passing for some distance horizontally, ultimately branches at right angles into two portions, entering two upright cylinders of glass. The cylinders are firmly cemented to the glass plate, and within them are two pistons fitting them so closely as to be air-tight. Each piston is worked by a rack and pinion, turned by a handle; whilst each cylinder is fitted with a valve, so contrived that when the piston is raised, communication is opened between the cylinder and the receiver, which communication is again closed as the piston falls. It is evident that when any one commences to work the machine, the air in the cylinders will be immediately expelled the first upward motion that they are made to take. The valve will then fly open, and the air from the receiver will fill both the pistons as well as itself, though, of course, now in a somewhat rarefied state. As the same process is again and again repeated, the air will become increasingly rarefied, though, as stated above, an actual vacuum never can result from the action now described.

Bianchi's Air-pump is an improvement on the common one. It is made of iron, and has but one cylinder. It can be made larger than the common machine, and produces a so-called vacuum more quickly. It is described in *Ganot's Physics*, Atkinson's translation.

Sprengel's Air-pump is a form of air-pump of a totally different kind from the ordinary one. It depends on the principle of converting the space to be exhausted into a Torricellian vacuum. (*Ibid.*, pp. 144, 145.) [VACUUM.]

Condensing air-pump, or condensing pump. [CONDENSING.]

Air-pump gauge: A gauge for testing the extent to which the air has been exhausted in the receiver of an air-pump. It consists of a glass tube bent like a siphon. One leg is closed, as in a barometer, the other open. It is placed under a small bell-jar communicating by a stop-cock with the receiver, and the more nearly the mercury stands at the same level, the more nearly has a vacuum been produced.

Air-pump of a condensing steam-engine: The pump which draws the condensed steam, with the air commingled with it and the condensed water, from the condenser, and casts them into the hot well.

air-sac, air-sack, *s.* [Eng. *air; sac, sack.*] [AIR-CELLS.]

"The bronchial tubes [in birds] open upon the surface of the lungs into *air-sacs*, which differ in number and in development in different birds."—*Huxley: Classif. of Animals*, xxvii., "Aves."

"The *air-sacks* on each side of the mouth of certain male frogs."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. ii., chap. xiii.

air-shaft, *s.* A hole bored from the surface of the earth to some portion of the galleries of a mine for the purpose of ventilation. There should always be two—one, with a furnace under it, for vitiated air to ascend; the other, with no furnace, for pure air to descend. If there be but one, it requires to be divided longitudinally into two passages—the one for the ascending, and the other for the descending air.

air-ship, *s.* A balloon or aeroplane, particularly one that is dirigible or relatively so.

air-slacked, *a.* Slacked or pulverised by exposure to the action of the air, as "*air-slacked* lime."

air-stirring, *a.* Stirring or agitating the air.

". . . . This plague was stayed at last
By blasts of strong *air-stirring* Northern wind."
May's Lucan, bk. vi.

air-stove, *s.* A stove, the heat of which is employed to warm a stream of air directed against the surface, which air is then admitted to the apartment of which the temperature is to be raised. The stove is enclosed in a casing somewhat larger than itself, so as to leave a space of a few inches between the two. At the lower part of the casing is an aperture fitted with a register to regulate the

admission of the air, and at the upper part is a similar opening to allow of its exit into the apartment.

air-thermometer, *s.* An instrument which is designed to measure the degrees of heat by means of the expansion of air. When used to measure small differences of temperature, it is a capillary tube with a bulb at the upper end, and with its lower end plunged into a coloured liquid in a bottle. The air in the bulb at the top is heated, so as to cause a portion of it to be expelled, leaving the coloured liquid free to rise a certain distance in the tube. An alteration of temperature will then make the remainder of the air in the tube to expand or contract with the effect of making the liquid correspondingly fall or rise in the tube. Within certain limits it is a delicate thermometer, and was the first form of that instrument as invented in 1590, by Santorio, a physician of Padua. It can measure only the lower temperatures. When employed to note higher degrees of heat, a bent capillary tube is substituted for the straight one. It agrees with the mercurial thermometer up to 260°, but above that point mercury expands relatively more than air. The differential thermometer of Sir John Leslie is a modification of the air-thermometer. [DIFFERENTIAL THERMOMETER.]

Kinnersley's Electric Air-thermometer: An instrument consisting of a glass tube closed at both ends by air-tight brass caps, through which two wires slide in the direction of the axis of the tube. These wires are terminated by brass balls, which are made to approach within the striking distance. To an aperture in the bottom of the lower cap is fitted a bent tube of glass, which turns upwards, and is open at both ends; the bend is filled with mercury, or with a coloured fluid, which may indicate by its rising or falling within the tube any dilatation or contraction that may take place in the air within the vessel. Every time a spark passes between the brass balls the fluid suddenly rises, but descends again to its old level immediately after the explosion.

air-threads, or air-gossamers, *s.* The name given to the long slender filaments often seen in autumn floating in the air. They have been darted out by spiders, especially the *Aranea obtextrix*, which, mounting to the summit of a bush or tree, darts such threads out till it succeeds in launching one strong enough to support it, and float it up into the air, which it desires to ascend in quest of prey.

air-threatening, *a.* Threatening the air; lofty.

"As from *air-threat'ning* tops of cedars tall."
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 563.

air-tight, *a.* So tight as to prevent the passage of the air. (Used of a bottle or tube hermetically sealed.)

". . . which close the cylinder *air-tight*."—*Tyndall: Heat*, 3rd ed., p. 303.

air-trap, *s.* A trap or contrivance to prevent the escape of foul air from a sewer, or to allow the pure air liberated from water to escape from the knee of a water-main.

air-tube, *s.*

1. *Mech.:* A tube constructed for the reception or passage of air.

". . . the powerful air-pumps (driven by large steam-engines) which were used to exhaust the *air-tubes* upon the Atmospheric Railway."—*Airy: Sound* (1868), p. 18.

2. *Physiol.:* A tube or pipe in an organised being, designed for the reception or passage of air. The term is often used for the tracheæ of insects—tubes which pervade the bodies of these animals, as arteries and veins do our own, but with this essential difference, that they carry air instead of a circulating fluid; the arrangement in insects being that "the air is distributed by a vascular system over the reservoirs of blood, instead of the blood being distributed by a capillary network over a reservoir of air." (*Owen: Invertebrata*, § xvii.)

". . . that series of air-cells associated by dependence on a single terminal *air-tube*."—*Todd & Bowman: Phys. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 388.

"By this structure the most delicate and invisible ramifications of the *air-tubes* may be easily recognised under the microscope."—*Owen: Invertebrata*, § xvii.

air-valve, *s.* A valve commonly applied to a boiler to guard against the creation of a vacuum within it when the steam inside is condensed.

air-vesicle, *s.* A vesicle or small blister-looking cavity filled with air.

"The *Physophora* floats by many smaller *air-vesicles*."—*Owen: Invertebrata*, Lect. ix.

air-vessel, *s.*

1. *Hydraul.:* A vessel in which air is condensed by pressure, in order that when released its elasticity may be employed as a moving or regulating power. Such a vessel is used in a forcing pump to render the discharge of water continuous instead of intermittent.

2. *Animal Physiol.:* Any vessel containing air; specially one of the tubes, or tracheæ, through which air for the purpose of respiration is conveyed into the bodies of insects. [AIR-TUBE.]

3. *Veg. Physiol.:* The spiral vessels, one main function of which is believed to be to convey air, charged with an unwonted proportion of oxygen gas, to the interior of plants. (See *Lindley's Introd. to Bot.*, 3rd ed., 1839, pp. 299—301.)

air-wave, *s.* A wave of air.

". . . whose length of *air-wave* was therefore known."—*Airy: Sound* (1868), p. 251.

air-way, *s.* A way or passage for the admission of air to a mine.

† **air** (1), *v.i.* [Norm. Fr. *aery* = a nest of hawks.] To breed as birds do in a nest.

"You may add their busy, dangerous, discourteous, yea, and sometimes despiteful stealing, one from another, of the eggs and young ones; who, if they were allowed to *air* naturally and quietly, there would be store sufficient to kill not only the partridges, but even all the good housewives' chickens in the country."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

air (2), *v.t.* [From the substantive *air*, the gaseous substance which we breathe. In Fr. *airer*.]

I. *Of exposure to atmospheric air:*

1. *Of things:*

(*a*) To expose to the free action of the air; to ventilate.

"We have had in our time experience twice or thrice, when both the judges that sat upon the jail, and numbers of those that attended the business, or were present, sickened upon it and died. Therefore, it were good wisdom that (in such cases) the jail were *aired* before they were brought forth."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

(*b*) *Colloquial:* To expose to public discussion and criticism, as "to *air* an opinion."

2. *Of persons:* To expose one's self to the fresh air by walking or riding out.

"*Cam.* It is fifteen years since I saw my country: though I have, for the most part, been *aired* abroad, I desire to lay my bones there."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 1.

¶ In this sense sometimes used reflectively.

"Were you but riding forth to *air* yourself,
Such parting were too petty. Look here, love."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 2.

II. *Of exposure to heat (colloquial):* To expose to the action of more or less heat, as "to *air* liquors," that is, to warm them before the fire; "to *air* linen," *i.e.*, to dry it before the fire.

aï-ra, *s.* [Gr. αἶρα (*aira*) = (1) a hammer; (2) darnel grass.] Hair-grass. A genus of Grasses, of which six species are indigenous in Britain. The most common are the *A. cæspitosa*, or Tufted; the *A. flexuosa*, or Waved; the *A. caryophyllia*, or Silvery; and the *A. præcox*, or Early Hair-grass. Among the Airas cultivated in Britain may be mentioned *A. Deschampsia cæspitosa*, called by farmers the Tufted or Turfy Hair-grass or Hassock-grass. All the species are elegant plants of delicate make.

Aï-rā'-nī, Aï-rān'-ists, *s.* [Named after *Airos.*]

Church Hist.: An obscure sect, founded in the fourth century by Airos, who denied the consubstantiality of the Holy Ghost with the Father and the Son.

aired, *pa. par.* & *a.* [AIR, *v.t.*]

air'-ẽr, *s.* [AIR, *v.t.*]

1. *Of persons:* One who airs anything.

2. *Of things:* A frame on which clothes are placed that they may be aired.

airgh, *v.i.* [ERGH.] (*Scotch.*)

aïr'-ĭ, *s.* [A Brazilian Indian word.] The name given in Brazil to a kind of cocoa-nut, from the stem of which the Indians of that region manufacture their best bows.

äir'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *airy*; *-ly.*] In an airy manner. Chiefly in a figurative sense = gaily, with lightness, with levity.

äir'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *airy*; *-ness.*]

1. *Lit.:* The state of being exposed to the free action of the air; openness.

2. *Fig.:* Lightness or levity of disposition, tending to indulge in extravagant gaiety, even at times unsuitable for mirth of any kind.

"The French have indeed taken worthy pains to make classick learning speak their language: if they have not succeeded, it must be imputed to a certain talkativeness and *airiness* represented in their tongue, which will never agree with the sedateness of the Romans or the solemnity of the Greeks."—*Felton.*

"Pleasures. . . . 10. Gaiety; 11. *Airiness*; 12. Comfort."—*Bowring: Bentham's Table of the Springs of Action.* (*Works*, i. 205.)

äir'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [AIR, *v.i.* & *t.*]

äir'-ĭng, *s.* [AIR, *v.*]

I. *Of atmospheric air:*

1. *Gen.:* Exposure to the free action of the air.

2. *Spec.:* A walk or ride in the open air for health's sake.

"Mary had remarked, while taking her *airing*, that Hyde Park was swarming with them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ It may be used also for the exercise of horses in the open air.

II. *Of heat (colloquial):* Exposure to heat.

äir'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. and Scotch *air*; *-ish.*] Chilly. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

* **äirl,** * **är'-lęs,** * **är'-lĭs,** *s.* [Gael. *earlas*; Lat. *arrha*, *arra*, = earnest-money; Heb. עִרָבוֹן (*arabhon*) = a pledge; fr. עָרַב (*arabh* or *gharabh*) = to give a pledge. Cognate with EARNEST, *s.* (q.v.).] Earnest-money. (*Scotch.*)

* **airl-penny,** *s.* Having the same meaning as the word EARNEST-MONEY. (*Scotch.*)

"Your proffer o' luve's an *airl-penny*,
My tocher's the bargain ye wad buy."
Burns: My Tocher's the Jewel.

äir'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *air*; *-less.*] Destitute of free communication with the open air.

"Therein, ye gods, you tyrants do defeat:
Nor stony tower, nor walls of beaten brass,
Nor *airless* dungeon, nor strong links of iron."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

äir'-lĭng, *s.* [Eng. *air*; *-ling.*] A young, light-hearted, thoughtless person.

"Some more there be, slight *airlings*, will be won
With dogs and horses, . . ."—*B. Jonson.*

aïrn, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *iren.*] Iron. [IRON.] (*O. Eng. and Scotch.*)

"'Ye 'll find the stane breeks and the *airn* garters—ay, and the hemp cravat, for a' that, neighbour,' replied the Bailie."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxiii.

aïrn, *v.t.* [IRON, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

äirt, ärt, *v.t.* [AIRT, *s.*] To direct, to instruct, to advise. (*Scotch.*)

"Jeanie, I perceive that our vile affections . . . cling too heavily to me in this hour of trying sorrow to permit me to keep sight of my ain duty, or to *airt* you to yours."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xix.

äirt, *s.* [Gael. *aird* = a quarter of the compass: *ard* = high.] Direction; point of the compass. (This word is generally used in the plural, *airts.*)

"Of a' the *airts* the wind can blaw,
I dearly like the west."
Burns: I Love my Jean.

aïr'-ў, *s.* [EYRIE.]

äir'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *air*; *-y.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Composed of air, or of something analogous to it; light, bright.

"The first is the transmission or emission of the thinner and more *airy* parts of the bodies, as in odours and infections: and this is, of all the rest, the most corporeal."—*Bacon.*

"And sauntered home beneath a moon, that, just
In crescent, dimly rain'd about the leaf
Twilights of *airy* silver."
Tennyson: Audley Court.

2. Pertaining to the air; filled with air.

"There are fishes that have wings, that are no strangers to the *airy* region."—*Boyle.*

3. Open or exposed to the free action of the air. If used of a room, then it means well ventilated; if of a dress, it signifies not close fitting, but hanging loosely to the person, so

as to be easily moved by the air, and afford it free ingress and egress.

"The winged Iris heard the hero's call,
And instant hasten'd to their *airy* hall."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxiii., 244-5.

"The painters draw their nymphs in thin and *airy* habits, but the weight of gold and of embroideries is reserved for queens and goddesses."—*Dryden.*

4. High in air.

"Approach, and lean the ladder on the shaft;
And climbing up into my *airy* home,
Deliver me the blessed sacrament."
Tennyson: St. Simeon Stylites.

" round the crest
Of a tall rock their *airy* citadel."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Unsubstantial.

(*a*) *Of spirits:* Not material, intangible.

"Ghost throng'd on ghost, a dire assembly, stood.
Dauntless my sword I seize: the *airy* crew,
Swift as it flash'd along the gloom, withdrew."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xi., 276—278.

(*b*) *Of words, specially of promises, threats, &c.:* Not meaning anything; empty, insincere, or likely soon to be departed from.

"Nor think thou with wind
Of *airy* threats to awe whom yet with deeds
Thou canst not."
Milton: P. L., bk. vi.

(*c*) *Of opinions; of feelings, such as hopes, fears, also of projects:* Vain, empty, likely to disappoint expectation.

"I have found a complaint concerning the scarcity of money, which occasioned many *airy* propositions for the remedy of it."—*Temple: Miscellanies.*

2. *Of persons or speeches:* Characterised by levity; gay, sprightly, vivacious, thoughtless.

"He that is merry and *airy* at shore when he sees a sad tempest on the sea, or dances when God thunders from heaven, regards not when God speaks to all the world."—*Bp. Taylor.*

"Three civil brawls, bred of an *airy* word."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 1.

B. *Technically:*

Astrology. Airy triplicity: The three signs, Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius.

airy-fying, *a.* Flying like air, as fingers delicately applied to the strings of a musical instrument.

"With *airy-fying* fingers light."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 40.

***ais-ill, *ais-ill, *ais-yll**, *s.* [Aysylle.]

***ais'-lair**, *s.* [Ashlar.]

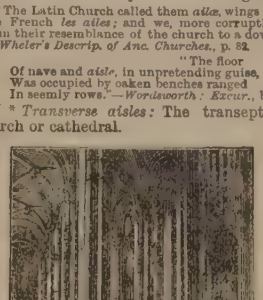
aisle (īl), *** aile, * êle, * hêle, * êl-ỹng, * hỹ-ling, * ỹle, * isle** (īl), *s.* [Fr. *aile* = a wing, an aisle, &c., *aisselle* = the armpit; Ital. *ala* = wing, *ascella* = the armpit; Lat. *ala* = the wing of a bird or insect, &c. In *Architecture* (*pl.*), the wings, the side apartments, or the colonnades of a building; *axilla* (dimin. of *ala*) = the armpit. When spelled *isle* or *yle*, it seems to be erroneously taken from *isle* (Lat. *insula*) = an island.]

1. (*pl.*) The wings of a building; specially the wings of a church as contra-distinguished from the nave or body of the building.

"The Latin Church called them *alæ*, wings; thence the French *les ailes;* and we, more corruptly, *iles;* from their resemblance of the church to a dove."—*Sir G. Wheler's Descrip. of Anc. Churches.*, p. 32.

"The floor
Of nave and *aisle*, in unpretending guise,
Was occupied by oaken benches ranged
In seemly rows."—*Wordsworth: Excur.*, bk. v.

¶ * *Transverse aisles:* The transepts of a church or cathedral.



AISLE.
Church of St. Eustache, Paris.

2. The lateral divisions of a Gothic building divided by two longitudinal rows of piers, pillars, or columns.

3. A passage up the area of a church or chapel, to enable the worshippers to reach their respective pews. This meaning arises, perhaps, from *aisles* having been confounded with *alley*. [Alley.]

* 4. *Abnormally:* The central portion of a church. King, in his *Vale Royal*, as quoted in the *Gloss. of Arch.*, speaks of the body of a church being divided into a broad middle "ile," and two lesser "iles," evidently deriving the word erroneously from *isle* (Lat. *insula*) = an island.

¶ Aisles is often used figuratively for a natural avenue, from the fancied resemblance of the trees to rows of piers, pillars, or columns.

"Ambrosial *aisles* of lofty lime."
Tennyson: Princess, Prol. 67.

aislé (ī-lā), *a.* [Old Fr.]

Her.: Winged.

aisled (īld), *a.* [Aisle.] Converted into aisles.

"Power, Glory, Strength, and Beauty all are *aisled*
In this eternal ark of worship undefiled."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 154.

*** āiş'-lĕt**, *s.* [For *ait; -let.*] [Ait (1).] A little ait or island.

āiş'-mĕnt, *s.* [Easement.] (*Scotch.*)

aisné (ā'-nā), *a.* (Norm. Fr. = elder, as *aisné fils* = elder son; *aisné fille* = elder daughter.] Older, senior in years or in rank. (Applied specially to the senior or higher judge in a court where there are two judges.)

"The *aîné* judge is the older or senior judge. The term is opposed to *puisné* judge, the younger or junior judge."—*Barnes: Early England*, p. 92.

*** āissçh, * āissh;** *plur.* *** āiss'-çhĕs, * āis'-shĕs, * āiss'-çhĕn,** or *** āis'-shĕn**, *s.* Ashes.

"Unslekked lym, salt, and glayre of an ey,
Poudres dyvers, *aissches*."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,273-4.

"And leet anoon his deere doughter calle;
And with a face deed as *aishen* colde."
Ibid., 13,623-4.

āit (1), **êy'-ŏt** (1), *s.* [A.S. *ig* = an island; Dan. *øie* = the eye; *ø* = island; Sw. *ö* = island.] [Island.] An islet in a river or lake. [Æitlond.]

† āit (2), *s.* [A.S. *ata.*] [Oat.] The oat. (Unless in composition, used generally in the plural.) (*Scotch.*)

"Let husky wheat the haughs adorn,
And *aits* set up their awnie horn."
Burns: Scotch Drink.

† ait-farle, *s.* [Scotch *ait; farle* = one of the divisions of a circular oat-cake; generally the fourth of the whole.] [Farle.] (For signification, see etymology.)

"Two pints of well-boilt solid sowins,
Wi whauks o' gude *ait-farle* cowins,
Wad scarce hae ser't the wretch."
A. Wilson: Poems (1790), p. 91.

† ait-jannocks, *s.* A bannock made of oats. (*Scotch.*)

". . . but Mattie gie us baith a drap scimmed milk, and ane o' her thick *ait-jannocks*, that was as wat and raw as a divot."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xiv.

† ait-meal. *s.* [Scotch *ait* = oat; *meal.*] Meal made from oats. [Ait.] (*Scotch.*)

"'Four bows o' *aitmeal*, two bows o' bear, and two bows o' pease.'"—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xx.

† ait-seed, † aitseed, *s.* [Scotch *ait; seed.*]

1. The act of sowing oats.

". . . and that the haill month of March salbe vacant for the *aitseed*."—*Acts Ja. VI.* (1587).

2. The season at which oat-sowing takes place.

"Quhan did that happen? During the *aitseed*."—*Jamieson.*

† āith, *s.* [A.S. *ath;* Goth. *aiths.*] [Oath.] Oath. (*Scotch.*)

". . . these difficulties anent *aiths* and patronages . . ."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxxix.

*** āith,** *s.* [Heath.] Heath (?). (*O. Scotch.*)

*** aith-henne,** *s.* A heath hen (?).

"Nae man sall sell or buy any Murefowles, Blackcocks, *Aith-hennes*, Termigranes, [or] any ore kinde of fowles commonlie vsed to be chased with Hawks, vnder the paine of ane hunder pounds to be incurred."—*Acts Jas. VI.*, Parl. 16, ch. xxiii.

aĭ'-thĕr, *adj. & conj.* [Either.]

aĭ-tĭ-ŏl'-ŏ-ğў, *s.* [Ætiology.]

āi-tō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Mr. W. Aiton, many years head-gardener at Kew.] A genus of plants doubtfully referred to the order Meliaceæ, or Meliads. *A. Capensis*, from the Cape of Good Hope, is cultivated in greenhouses.

† āĭ'-vĕr, † ā'-vĕr, *s.* An old horse, a workhorse. (*Scotch.*)

"I hae been short-breathed ever since, and canna gang twenty yards without pegbing like a miller's *aiver*."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxiv.

āix-trēe, *s.* [Axle-tree.] (*Scotch.*)

*** aĭ'-zle, * eĭ'-zel, * ĭ'-şĭl, * ĭ'-şĭllie, * ĭ'-sęl**, *s.* [A.S. *ysle* = a fire-spark, a spark, an ember, a hot cinder.]

1. *Lit.:* A hot cinder; a bit of wood reduced to charcoal. (*Scotch.*)

"She notic't na, an *aisle* brunt
Her braw new worset apron
Out thro' that night."
Burns: Halloween.

2. *Fig.:* The ruins of a country ravaged by war.

"Amang the assis cald,
And latter *isillis* of thare kind cuntré."
Douglas: Virgil, 314, 41.

aĭ-zō'-ŏn, *s.* [Port. *aizoa;* Lat. *aizoon*, from Gr. *ἀεί* (*aeí*) = ever, and *ζωόν* (*zōon*) = living, neut. of *ζωός* (*zōos*) = *ζάω* (*zaō*) = to live, to be in full life and strength.]

1. A genus of plants belonging to the family Tetragoniaceæ. The ashes of two species, the *A. Canariense* and the *A. Hispanicum*, abound in soda. (*Lindley: Veg. King.*, p. 527.)

2. The English name given by Lindley to the order Tetragoniaceæ, of which the typical genus is Aizoon. They bear a close resemblance to the Ficoideæ (Mesembryaceæ), except that they are apetalous. (*Ibid.*, pp. 526, 527.)

ą-jar', *adv.* [Eng. *on; char* = on turn: A.S. *acyrran* = to turn from, to avert; *cyran, cerran, cirran* = to turn. In Swiss Fr. *achar;* Dut. *akerre.*] [Char.] On (the) turn, having commenced to turn or be turned, but with the process not complete; partly open.

". . . he had once stood behind a door which was *ajar*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

ą-jē'e, ą-ğē'e, ą-jў'e, *adv.* [Eng. *a* = on; *jee* = to move, to turn or wind.] (*Scotch, and some English dialects.*)

1. To one side, awry, off the right line.

"Whilk pensylie he wears a thought *a jee*."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 75.

"Tod Lowrie slee wi head *agee*."—*R. Galloway: Poems*, p. 208.

2. Ajar, a little open.

"But warily tent, when ye come to court me,
And come nae, unless the back yett be *a jee*,
Syne up the back style, and let na body see,
And come as ye were na comin to me."
Burns: Whistle, and I'll come to You.

3. To one side. Sometimes of the mind. Slightly deranged.

"His brain was a wee *ajee*, but he was a braw preacher for a' that."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, xxxvii.

*** ą-jŏĭn'e, * ą-jŏў'n'e**, *v.t.* [Adjoin, Join.]

1. To join.

2. To add.

"Jason full justly *aioynet* to my seluon,
With a soume of soudiours assignet vs with,
Draw furthe in the derke er the day springe."
Colonne: Gest Hystoriale, 1,135-37.

*** ą-jŏĭned', * ą-jŏўned', * ą-jŏўnet'**, *pa. par.* [Ajoine.] [O. Norm. Fr. *ajoynt* = joined.]

1. Joined.

2. Added.

¶ For 1 and 2 see the verb.

3. Adjoining, near.

"But natheles as bliue sche brought hem on well
Friuely be the posterne of that perles erber,
That was to meliors chaumbre choisili *a-ioyned*."
William of Palerne (Skeat ed.), 1,751-53.

ăj'-ŏ-wāins, *s. pl.* [Ajwains.]

*** ą-jŏў'ne, * ą-jŏĭ'ne**, *v.i. & t.* [Apparently from A.S. *agangan* = to go from, to go or pass by or over; *gan* = to go.]

A. *Intrans.:* To go to.

"Jason [*ajoynid* and his iust fferis,
Steppit vp to a streite stregbt on his gate."
Colonne: Gest Hystoriale, 350-51.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Essential meaning:* To cause to go to (?)

II. *Specially:*

1. To appoint, to allot.

"I *aioyne* thee this forney with ioy for to take,
And the charge of the chaunse, chef as thou may."
Colonne: Gest Hystoriale, 2,197-98.

2. To call.

"And Jason, that gentill *aioynet* was to name:
A faire man of feture, and feilist in armys,
As meke as a mayden, and mery of his wordis."
Colonne: Gest Historiale, 128—130.

ăj'-ŭg-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἀζυγής (*azugēs*), ἄζυγος (*azugos*), or ἄζυξ (*azux*) = unyoked, unwedded: ἀ, priv.; ζεύγνυμι (*zeugnumi*) = to join, to yoke. Or corrupted from *abigo* = to drive away, to hinder from taking: *ab* = from, and *ago* = to drive.] Bugle. A genus of plants belonging to the order Lamiaceæ, or Labiates. There are four British species: the *A. reptans*, or Common; the *A. pyramidalis*, or Pyramidal; the *A. alpina*, or Alpine; and the *A. chamipitys*, or Yellow Bugle. The first-named of these is common in woods, usually flowering in May and June.

* **ą-jŭdge,** *v.t.* An old form of ADJUDGE.

* **ą-jŭst',** *v.t.* An old form of ADJUST.

ą-jŭt'-ąge, ąd-jŭt'-ąge, *s.* [Fr. *ajutage*; from *ajouter* = to add.] An efflux tube. An additional tube fixed to the mouth of a pipe through which water is to be passed, and determining the form the water is to take, as a gas-burner does that of the gas-flame.

"If a cylindrical or conical efflux tube or *adjutage* is fitted to the aperture, the amount of the efflux is considerably increased."—*Atkinson: Ganot's Physics*, 3rd ed., p. 157.

ăj'-wāins, ăj'-ŏ-wāins, *s. pl.* A name given to some species of the Umbelliferous genus Ptychotis, used in India for their aromatic and carminative fruits. (*Lindley.*)

* **ak, * ac, * ek,** *conj.* [A.S. *ac* = but.] But.

"Softill he awaked,
Ak so liked him his layk with the ladi to pleie."
William of Palerne (Skeat ed.), 677, 678.
"*Ek* witterli am i wod, to wene swiche a thing."
Ibid., 715.

A-kāl'-ēes, A-kāl'-ĭs, A-khā'-līes, *s. pl.* [Anglicised form of their name in the Punjabee language.] A race of fanatical Sikh warriors of fatalistic creed and turbulent character.

* **ą-kăn'-tĭ-cōne,** *s.* [Perhaps from Gr. ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a thorn, and εἰκών (*eikōn*) = image, likeness.]

Min.: A name formerly given to dark-green specimens of epidote brought from Arendal, in Norway. [ARENDALITE, EPIDOTE.]

* **āke,** *s.* [A.S. *ac*, æc.] An oak. [OAK.]

* **āke,** *v.i.* The same as ACHE (q.v.).

"Myn eeres *aken* for thy drasty speche."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,330.

* **āke,** *s.* An old form of ACHE.

ąk-ĕb'-I-ą, *s.* A genus of plants belonging to the natural order Lardizabalaceæ (Lardizabalads). The fruits of one species (*A. quinata*) are used by the Japanese as an emollient medicine. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, 1847, pp. 303, 304.)

ăk'-ĕ-dŏ̂ŭn, *s.* The same as ACTON (q.v.).

ą'-kēe, *s.* [A Guinea (?) word.] The fruit of the tree mentioned below.

Akee-tree: The English name of a tree, the *Blighia sapida*, or *Cupania sapida*. It belongs to the natural order of the Sapindaceæ (Soapworts). Its succulent aril is eaten, and is esteemed in the West Indies very wholesome and nourishing. It can be cultivated under cover in Britain. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, 1847, p. 383.)

* **āke-horne,** *s. pl.* [Old form of plural of ACORN.] Acorns. (*Chaucer.*)

* **ą-kĕld'e,** *pa. par.* [AKELE.]

* **ą-kēle,** *v.t.* [A.S. *acclan* = to cool.] To cool. (*Chaucer.*) [ACKELE.]

ą-kē'-nąą (*Necker*), **ą-kē'-nĭ-ŭm** (*Richard*), *s.* [ACHÆNIUM, CYPSELA.]

ą-kĕn'ne, *v.t.* [A.S. *acennan*.] To beget, to bring forth, to bear. (*Boucher.*)

* **ā'-kĕr** (1), *s.* [ACRE.]

* **ā'-kĕr** (2), * **ā-kŷr,** *s.* [A.S. *ægor* = the tide.] [ACKER.]

1. A turbulent current or commotion in the sea. (*Way.*)

¶ An old poet, in commending the skill of mariners in judging of the signs of weather, says—

"Wel knowe they the reume yf it a-ryse.
An *aker* is it clept, I understonde,
Whos myght there may no shippe or wynd wyt stonde.
This reume in th' occian of propre kynde
Wyt oute wynde hathe his commotioun;
The maryneer therof may not be blynde,
But when and where in euery regioun
It regnethe, he moste haue inspectioun,
For in visage it may bothe haste and tary,
And vnavised thereof, al mys cary."
Knighthode and Batayle, Cott. MS. Titus, A. xxiii., f. 49.
"*Akyr* of the see flowynge (aker P). Impetus maris."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The bore at the mouth of a tidal river. [EAGER, HIGRE.]

ăk'-ĕ-tŏ̂ŭn, *s.* [ACKETON.] The same as ACKETON and ACTON (q.v.).

"And next his schert an *aketoun*,
And over that an haberjoun."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,208-69.

a'-kĭ, *s.* [Maori.] The New Zealand name of a shrub, the *Metrosideros buxifolia*, belonging to the natural order of Myrtaceæ (Myrtle-blooms). It is sometimes called the *Lignum Vitæ* of New Zealand. It adheres by its lateral roots to the trunks of trees, and thus supported climbs to their summits.

ą-kĭm'-bō, * **ą-kĕm'-bŏll,** * **ą-găm'-bŏ,** *adv.* [Ital. *a; sghembo*, adv. = awry: as *s.* = crookedness; as *adj.* = crooked, awry. The Eng. form *agambo* is of much use in pointing to the correct etymology, and Latham considers it more correct than *akimbo*.] [KIMBO.] Arched, crooked, bent.

With arms akimbo: With the arms resting on the hips, and the elbows constituting an angle pointing outwards.

"He observed them edging towards one another to whisper, so that John was forced to sit with his arms *a-kimbo* to keep them asunder."—*Arbuthnot.*
"Thereat her rage was so increased, that, setting her arms *a-kemboll*, and darting fire from her eyes . . ."—*Comical Hist. of Francion.*
"To rest the arms *a-gambo*, and a-prank, and to rest the turned-in backe of the hande upon the side, is an action of pride and ostentation."—*Bulwer: Chironomia* (1644), p. 104. (*Latham.*)

ą-kĭn', *a.* [Eng. *a* = of; *kin.*] [KIN.]

1. *Of persons or other organised beings:* Allied to each other by descent, with an affinity to each other: consequently resembling each other more or less closely in structure.

"I do not envy thee, Pamela; only I wish that, being thy sister in nature, I were not so far off *akin* in fortune."—*Sidney.*
"Though in voice and shape they be
Form'd as if *akin* to thee,
Thou surpassest, happier far,
Happiest grasshoppers that are."
Cowper: The Cricket.

2. *Of things:* Like each other.

"Some limbs again in bulk or stature
Unlike, and not *akin* by nature,
In concert act, like modern friends,
Because one serves the other's ends."—*Prior.*
"He separates it from questions with which it may have been complicated, and distinguishes it from questions which may be *akin* to it."—*Watts: Imp. of the Mind.*

ăk'-mĭt, *s.* [Ger.]

Min.: The same as ACMITE (q.v.).

* **ą-knâ'we,** *v.t.* [AKNOWE.]

* **ą-knē', * ą-knē'e, * ą-knâ'we, * ą-knōn', * ą-knē'wes, ą-knō'we,** *adv.* On knees; kneeling.

* **ą-knō'we, * ą-knâ'we,** *v.t.* [A.S. *oncnáwan* = to know, to recognise, to acknowledge, to treat.] To acknowledge, to confess.

¶ It is always joined with the verb *ben* = to be: as, "we be *aknowe*" = we confess; "to be *acknowe*" = to be aware, to acknowledge, to confess.

"I haue the gretli agelt to God ich am *aknowe*."
William of Palerne, 4,391.
"That we are worthi to the deth wel we be *aknowe*."
Ibid., 4,788.

* **ą-knō'we,** *adv.* On knee.

ą-kŏn'-tĭt, *s.* [Gr. ἄκων ((*akōn*), genit. ἄκοντος (*akontos*) = a javelin.]

Min.: A name given to Swedish specimens of arsenopyrite or mispickle (q.v.).

* **ą-kŏv'-ĕr-ĕn,** *v.t.* (pret. *acovered*). [A.S. *ácyrian*; O. H. Ger. *irkoboron*.] To recover.

ăk'-rôot, *s.* [ACKROOT.]

ā'-kŭnd, *s.* [Native name.] A name given in parts of India to the Mudar (*Calotropis gigantea*), a medicinal plant. [CALOTROPIS, MUDAR.]

al may be a complete word or part of a word in composition.

A. *As a complete word*, adj. [A.S. *al, eal, all, æl* = whole, every.] All. Properly speaking, *al* was used for the nomin. sing., and *alle* for the pl., but the rule was not at all strictly observed. [ALL, ALLE.]

"Hit bitidde that time thei travailed *al* a night."
William of Palerne, 2,215
"Convertyng *al* unto his propre wille."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,039.

* **al bothe,** *a.* Both of them.

"And gon than to that goune a god pas *al bothe*."
William of Palerne, 851.

* **al hole,** *adv.* All whole, entirely wholly.

"A derwurth gyfte he wulde with the lete
Hym self *al hole* vn to thy mete."
Bonaventure (E. E. Text. Soc. ed.), 181, 182.

B. *As part of a word in composition:*

I. *As a prefix—*

1. *To words derived from the Anglo-Saxon:*

(*a*) All, as *almost* (A.S. *ealmæst*); also (A.S. *eallswa, alswa*).

(*b*) Old (A.S. *ald, alda*): as *Albourne, Albrighton, Alburgh, Albury*, all parishes in England.

(*c*) Noble (A.S. *æthele* contracted), as *Alfred*.

2. *To words of Latin origin.* [Lat. *ad*, changed when it stands before the letter *l*, for euphony's sake, into *al*. Signification in composition *to*, more rarely *at, up, upon, with, against*, &c.: as *alligo* (ad, ligo) = to bind to; *allatro* (ad, latro) = to bark at; *allevo* (ad, levo) = to lift up; *alluceo* (ad, luceo) = to shine upon; *alludo* (ad, ludo) = to play with; *allido* (ad, lido) = to strike against.] To; as *allocution* = a speaking to. More rarely in the other senses in which *al* is employed in the Latin words cited above.

3. *To words derived from the Arabic.* [Arab. *al* = adj., art., or inseparable prefix = the.] The: as *Alkoran* = the *Koran*; *Alborak* = the *Borak*, the mythical animal on which Mohammed performed his equally mythical night journey to Paradise.

II. *As a suffix.* [Lat. *-alis* = of or belonging to, pertaining to; as *septentrionalis* = pertaining to *septentrio*, or the north.] Of, belonging or pertaining to: as *scriptural*, pertaining to Scripture; *autumnal*, pertaining to autumn.

C. *As an abbreviation, a symbol, or both:*

Chem.: An abbreviation and symbol for *Aluminium*.

ā'-lą, *s.* [Lat. = a wing; pl. *alæ*. An abbreviated form of *axilla* = the armpit. (Cicero *Orat.*, 45, § 153.)]

I. *Animal Physiol.:* A wing, or anything resembling it.

In the plural. Alæ auris (*lit.* = the wings of the ear): The upper part of the external ear.

Alæ nasi (*lit.* = the wings of the nose): The cartilages which are joined to the extremities of the bones of the nose, and constitute its lower movable portion.

Alæ of the thyroid cartilage (in the larynx): Two square plates of cartilage united in front at an acute angle. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 433.)

II. *Botany:*

1. *Plur.:* The two side petals in a papilionaceous corolla. Link formerly called them *talaræ*. Of the remaining three petals, the large upper one is called the *vexillum*, or standard, and the two lower, viewed in conjunction, the *carina*, or keel.

2. *Singular:*

(*a*) The dilated and compressed back in the corona of some flowers. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*) [CORONA.]

* (*b*) Formerly the point whence two branches diverge. This is now called the axil. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot*, p. 73.)

(*c*) One of the basal lobes of the leaves of mosses.

Al-a-bā'-mĭ-an, *a. & s.*

I. *As adjective:* Pertaining to Alabama, one of the Southern States of this country. Area, 51,540 square miles. Population (1890), 1,513,017.

II. *As substantive:* A native or inhabitant of Alabama (see *a.*)

ăl-ą-băn'-īte, † **ăl-ą-bănd'-ĭn,** *s.* [Lat. *alabandina* = a precious stone, named from

Alabanda, a town in Caria, near which it was found.] A mineral classed by Dana among the sulphides of the Galena division. It is isometric, occurs in cubes and octahedrons, or more usually granularly massive. Its hardness is 3·5 to 4, its sp. grav. 3·95 to 4·04. The lustre is sub-metallic, the colour iron-black with a green streak. Its composition is MnS = sulphur 36·7, manganese 63·3. It occurs in Mexico. It has been called also Manganblende, Blumenbachit, &c.

ăl'-ą-barch, *s.* [Lat. *alabarches* = a receiver of taxes; Gr. ἀλαβάρχης (*alabarchēs*), possibly a corruption of ἀραβαρχης (*Liddell & Scott*).]

Jewish Archæol.: A representative and ruler of the Jews in Alexandria, elected with the sanction of the Roman emperor, very much as the leading religious communities in the Turkish empire have heads over them, recognised by the Porte.

"But Philo, the principal of the Jewish embassage, a learned man, and one independent on all accounts, brother to Alexander the *alabarch*. —*Whiston: Josephus's Antiq.*, bk. xviii. v. 3.

ăl-ą-bast'-ĕr, *s.*; **ăl-ą-bas'-tre,** * **ăl-ą-blas-tĕr,** *s.* & *a.* [In Ger. *alabaster*; Fr. *albâtre*; Sp., Port., and Ital. *alabastro*; Lat. *alabaster* (m. pl. *alabastra*) = (1) a tapering box made for holding ointment; (2) a rose-bud; (3) a measure of capacity, holding 10 oz. of wine or 9 of oil. From Gr. ἀλάβαστρος (*alabastros*), or the earlier form ἀλάβαστος (*alabastos*) = (1) the mineral now called granular gypsum; (2) any vessel made of it. Alabaster was named from Alabastron (near modern Antinoë), an Egyptian town in which there was a manufactory of small vessels or pots, made formerly, at least, from a stone occurring in hills near the town, though ultimately other substances were often used, not excluding even gold.]

¶ The common form of the word in O. Eng. was *alablaster*.

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Any material from which small boxes for holding ointment, or for similar purposes, were made. Judging from the descriptions of Theophrastus and Pliny, the stone most frequently employed was *stalagmite*, often called in consequence Oriental Alabaster; in other cases it was a variety of gypsum. The former is carbonate of lime, and hard; the latter sulphate of lime, and soft.

". . . Yet I'll not shed her blood;
Nor scar that whiter skin of hers than snow,
And smooth as monumental *alabaster*."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

II. *Technically:*

Min.: Massive gypsum, either white or delicately shaded. A granular variety is found in Cheshire and Derbyshire, and a more compact one in England at Ferrybridge in Yorkshire, in Nottinghamshire, and in Derbyshire; the latter has been made into columns for mansion-houses, and is extensively manufactured at Derby into cups, basons, or other vessels. Some of the alabaster occurring near the town just mentioned is white, whilst some has veins of a reddish-brown colour.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Made of alabaster.

"And, behold, a woman in the city, which was a sinner, when she knew that Jesus sat at meat in the Pharisee's house, brought an *alabaster* box of ointment."—*Luke* vii. 37.

2. *Fig.:* White and transparent like alabaster.

"With more than admiration he admired
Her azure veins, her *alabaster* skin."
Shakesp.: Tarquin and Lucrece, 418-9.

ăl-ą-băs'-trĭ-ąn, *a.* [ALABASTER.] Made of alabaster; resembling alabaster. (*Webster.*)

ăl-ą-băs'-trīte, *s.* [Lat. *alabastrites*; Gr. ἀλαβαστίτης (*alabastitēs*), or ἀλαβαστίτις (*alabastitis*), properly an adj., *alabastrian*.] A box, vase, or other vessel of alabaster used by the Greeks and Romans for holding perfumes.

ăl-ą-băs'-trŭm, *s.* [Lat.] [ALABASTER.]

alabastrum dendroide (*lit.* = tree-like alabaster). A kind of laminated alabaster, variegated with dendritic markings. [DENDRITIC.] Locality, the province of Hohenstein.

ăl-ą-băs'-trŭs, *s.* [Lat. *alabaster* = in the sense of a rose-bud.] [ALABASTER.] The flower of a plant when in the state of a bud. (*Lindley: Introd. to Botany*, 3rd ed., 1839, p. 152.)

¶ Sometimes written *alabastrum*, but improperly. In fact, it should not even be *alabastrus*, but *alabaster*.

a'-la-bēg, *s.* [Greek ἀλάβης (*alabēs*), or ἀλλάβης (*allabēs*); Lat. *alabeta* = a fish, the *Silurus anguillaris*, Linn., found in the Nile.] A genus of fishes of the order Malacopterygii Apodes and the Eel family. Locality, the Indian Ocean.

ą-lăck', *interj.* [In Ger. *ach*; Fr. *hélas*; Pers. *kalaka* = perdition, destruction; *alaksadan* = to perish.] An exclamation of sorrow evoked by personal distress or pity for others.

"But then transform'd him to a purple flower:
Alack, that so to change thee Winter had no power!"
Milton: Death of a Fair Infant.

† **ą-lăck'-ą-dāy,** *interj.* [*Alack* and *a-day*.] Alack-the-day. The same meaning as the simpler word ALACK.

ą-lăc-rĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *alacer* = cheerful, brisk, gay; and Eng. *-ous* = full of.] Cheerful, brisk, gay. (*Hammond.*)

† **ą-lăc'-rĭ-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [ALACRIOUS.] With alacrity; with cheerful gaiety.

"Epaminondas *alacriously* expired, in confidence that he left behind him a perpetual memory of the victories he had achieved for his country."—*Dr. H. More: Government of the Tongue.*

† **ą-lăc'-rĭ-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [ALACRIOUS.] The quality of being full of alacrity. Sprightliness, briskness, cheerfulness, or even gaiety in undertaking or performing duty.

"To infuse some life, some *alacriousness* into you, for that purpose I shall descend to the more sensitive, quickening, enlivening part of the text."—*Hammond: Ser.* p. 553.

ą-lăc'-rĭ-tў, *s.* [In Fr. *allegresse*; Sp. and Port. *alegria*; Ital. *allegressa*, *allegria*, from Lat. *alacritas* = cheerfulness, ardour, eagerness; *alacer* = cheerful, brisk.] Sprightliness, vivacity, briskness, eagerness; used especially of the cheerful ardour with which certain persons, exceptionally constituted, undertake and execute duty.

"*K. Rich.* Give me a bowl of wine:
I have not that *alacrity* of spirit,
Nor cheer of mind that I was wont to have."
Shakesp.: K. Richard III., v. 3.

"The young nobles of his court had tried to attract his notice by exposing themselves to the hottest fire with the same gay *alacrity* with which they were wont to exhibit their graceful figures at his balls."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

ą-lăc'-tą-ga, *s.* [In the Mongol Tartar language *alactaga* is said to mean = variegated colt.] The name of a small rodent, the *Dipus jaculus*, or Syrian Jerboa. It is found from Syria, along by the north of India, eastward to the Pacific. It has often been confounded with the common Jerboa (*Dipus sagitta*).

ą-lăd'-ĭn-ĭsts, *s. pl.* A rationalistic sect amongst the Mohammedans.

à la française (approx. **a la frâṅ'-sāz**), *adv.* [Fr.] According to the French practice; as the French do.

à la grecque, à la grec (a la grĕk), used as *adv.* & *s.* [Fr.] After the Greek method.

Arch.: One of the varieties of fret ornament.

† **ą-lā'ke,** *interj.* [ALACK.] Alack, alas! (*Scotch.*)

"*Alake!* that e'er my Muse has reason
To wyte her countrymen wi' treason."
Burns: Scotch Drink.

ăl'-ą-līte, *s.* [From *Ala*, a town a little south of Trent, in the Tyrol; and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: A variety of Malacolite or Diopside, which again stands in a similar relation to Pyroxene. It occurs in broad right-angled prisms, and is sometimes colourless, at others more or less green. Bouvoisin found it crystallised in twelve-sided prisms. A mineral almost the same, but having quadrangular prisms, he denominated Mussite, from the Mussa Alp where it occurs. [MALACOLITE, DIOPSIDE.]

* **a'-la-mī-rē,** *s.* [O. Ital.] The lowest note but one in three septenaries of the gamut or scale of music.

"She run through all the keys from *a-la-mi-re* to double gammut."—*Gayton: Notes on D. Quix.*, p. 83.

ą-la-mōd-ăl'-ĭt-ў, *s.* [Fr. *à la mode* (q.v.).] The quality of being according to the "mode" or fashion prevailing at the time.

a ląmōde, or **a'-la-mōde,** *adv.* & *s.* [Fr. *à la mode.*]

A. *As adverb:* According to the fashion; agreeably to the custom then prevalent.

¶ One of Hogarth's series of pictures is called "Marriage *à la mode*."

"So away we went, slipping and sliding,
Hop, hop, *à la mode de deux* frogs."
Cowper: The Distressed Travellers.

B. *As substantive:* A thin, glossy, black silk used for hoods, scarfs, &c.

". . . the regular exchange of the fleeces of Cotswold for the *alamodes* of Lyons."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

† **à la mort (a la mōr),** *a.* [Fr. *à la mort* = to the death, or to death.] Mournfully, melancholy, depressed in spirits.

"To heal the sick, to cheer the *alamort*."
Fanshawe: Lusiad, v. 85.

ą-lănd', *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *land*.] At land, or on land, implying (1) motion to, terminating upon, at the land.

"If e'er this coffin drive *a-land*."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iii. 2.

Or (2) rest upon, or at the land. (*Sidney.*)

"Three more fierce Eurus, in his angry mood,
Dash'd on the shallows of the moving sand;
And, in mid ocean, left them moor'd *a-land*."
Dryden: Virgil, Æneid i. 161.

"1 *Fish.* Why, as men do *a-land*; the great ones eat up the little ones."—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, ii. 1.

* **ą-lănd',** * **ą-lănt',** * **ą-lâunt',** * **ą-lâunz'.** [ALANT.]

† **ą-lāne,** *a.* [ALONE.] Alone. (*Scotch.*)

"Canadna ye let the leddy *alane* wi your waggery?"—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. viii.

* **a-lan-er-ly,** *adv.* [ANERLY.] Only, alone.

† **ą-lăng',** *adv.* [ALONG.] Along. (*Scotch.*)

"He went on board the vessel *alang* wi' him."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xl.

* **ą-lăng'e,** * **ą-lyănd'e,** *a.* [A.S. *elelende*, *elelendisc* = strange, foreign, a foreign country.] Strange, exotic (?). (*Prompt. Parv.*) Fitted to make one "think long" or feel lonely.

* **ą-lăng'e-lў,** * **ą-lyăund'-lў,** *adv.* [ALANGE.] Strangely (?). (*Prompt. Parv.*) Tediously.

* **ą-lăng'e-nĕsse,** * **ą-lyăund'-nĕsse,** *s.* [ALANGE.] Strangeness (?). (*Prompt. Parv.*) Tedium; loneliness.

ą-lăn-gĭ-ā'-cĕ-æ, or **ą-lăn'-gĭ-ĕ-æ** (*Lat.*), **ą-lăn'-gĭ-ăds** (*Eng.*), *s. pl.* [ALANGIUM.] A natural order of plants akin to the Myrtaceæ, Combretaceæ, &c. It consists of large trees with alternate, exstipulate leaves, corollas with sometimes as many as ten narrow linear reflexed petals, and inferior drupaceous fruit. Locality, Southern Asia, especially India. In 1847, Dr. Lindley estimated the known genera at three, and the species at eight.

ą-lăn'-gĭ-ŭm, *s.* [The Malabar name Latinized.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Alangiaceæ, or Alangiads. "The *Alangium decapetalum* and *hexapetalum* are said by the Malays to have a purgative hydragogic property. Their roots are aromatic. They are said to afford good wood and edible fruit."

à l'anglaise (a lăn-glāze), used as *adv.* [Fr. *à l'Anglaise.*] In the English method, as the English do.

ăl-ą-nīne, *s.* [Formed from *al*(*dehyde*), and suff. *-ine*; the *an* being inserted for euphony.]

Chem.: Amidopropionic acid, $C_3H_5(NH_2)O_2 = C_2H_4(NH_2)CO.OH$. A monatomic acid, which can also form definite salts with acids. It is obtained by the action of bromine on propionic acid, and by acting on the resulting bromopropionic acid by alcoholic ammonia. Alanine is homologous with glycocine and isomeric with sarcosine. It can also be formed by heating a mixture of aldehyde ammonia, hydrocyanic and dilute hydrochloric acids. It forms nearly rhombic prisms. Nitrous acid converts alanine into oxypropionic acid.

* **ą-lănt',** * **ą-lănd',** * **ą-lâunt',** * **ą-lâunz',** *s.* [Norm. Fr. *alan*, *alant*; in Sp. & Ital. *alano*.] A large hunting dog.

"Aboute his chare wente white *alaunz*,
Twenty and mo, as grete as any steere."
Chaucer: C. T., 2159-51.

a-lăn-tin, *s.* [From Dut. and Ger. *alant* = the elecampane plant (*Inula helenium*).] The same as Inulin. A starchy substance extracted from the root of an umbelliferous plant, the *Angelica Archangelica.*

ā'l-ar, *a.* [Lat. *alarius*, rarely *alaris* = pertaining to a wing: *ala* = a wing.] Pertaining to a wing, whether that word be used in a strictly literal, or in a more or less figurative sense.

Anat.: The *alar* cartilage is the "wing" of the nose. (*Todd & Bowman: Phys. Anat.*, ii. 2.)

***a-larg'e,** *v.t. & i.* [LARGE.]

A. *Intrans:* To grow largely.

"Swiche part, in their nativite,
Was them *alarged* of beute."
Chaucer: Dreme.

B. *Trans.:* To enlarge, to make great.

"Thou shuldist *alarge* my seed as the gravel of the see."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xxxii. 12.

ā-lā'r-ī-a, *s.* [Lat. *alarius* = winged; from *ala* = a wing.] A genus of sea-weeds belonging to the order Fucaceæ, or Sea-wracks, and the tribe Laminaridæ. In the classification of Mr. Harvey, it is of the sub-class Melanospermeæ, or Dark-spored Algæ. The only British species, *A. esculenta*, called by the Scotch Balderlocks, is used for food, after being stripped of its thin part, by the poorer classes in Ireland, Scotland, Iceland, Denmark, and the Faroe Isles. [BALDERLOCKS.] The *Alaria* shoot out into the water from their slender yet stiff stems, which are surrounded at their top by a beautiful collar of short and sinuous ribbons, from the centre of which rises a thong-like leaf fifteen or twenty yards long, which, at its commencement, is narrow, then continues an equal size, and at last gradually narrows into a point. (*The World of the Sea*, Tandon, translated by Hart.)

ALARIA ESCULENTA.

a-larm', * a-lar'-ŭm, * al'arm'e, * a-larm'e, *s.* [Sw. & Dut. *alarm;* Dan. *allarm, alarm;* Ger. *lärm, lärmen* = noise, bustle, uproar, alarm; Wel. *alarm;* Fr. *alarme;* Sp. *alama;* Ital. *allarme, all' arme*, from *alle* = to the; *arme, arma* = arms. When the O. Eng. form *al'arme* is compared with the Ital. *all' arme*, it is seen, as has been done by Richardson, Wedgwood, and others, that the English word is from the Italian, and means "To arms." (See the ex. from Holland's *Livy.*) The spelling *alarum* evidently arises from a vocalisation of the *r* sound.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Objectively:*

* 1. "To arms!" an exclamation designed to act as a summons to arms, with the view of meeting and resisting an enemy.

"This sayd, he runs downe with as great a noyse and shouting as he could, crying *al'arme*, helpe citizens, the castle is taken by the enemie, come away to defense.—*Holland: Livy*, p. 331, *quoted by Richardson.*

2. Such a summons given in some other way than literally by the use of the words "To arms." [B. I.] (*Spec.*) Warning of danger given by the trumpet.

". . . because thou hast heard, O my soul, the sound of the trumpet, the *alarm* of war."—*Jer.* v. 19.

¶ Hence arise such expressions as "to *blow* an alarm," or "to *sound* an alarm," the former rare, the latter common.

"Blow ye the trumpet in Zion, and *sound an alarm* in my holy mountain."—*Joel* ii. 1.

¶ A false alarm. [B. 1.]

3. A warning of dangers, not connected with wars.

"No powdered pest proficient in the art
Of sounding an *alarm*, assaults these doors
Till the street rings. . . ."
Cowper: Task, bk. iv.

4. Any tumult or disturbance.

"Crowds of rivals for thy mother's charms
Thy palace fill with insults and *alarms*."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey.

II. *Subjectively:* Fear, especially mingled with surprise; sudden and deep apprehension of approaching peril.

"The city is now filled with *alarm* at the near approach of the redoubtable enemy."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. ii., § 22.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Mil.:* The sound of a trumpet or other signal used in time of war, summoning soldiers to their posts to meet a threatened danger which has suddenly arisen.

¶ *A false alarm* is an alarm given by order of a military commander, either to prevent the enemy from obtaining needed repose, or to try the vigilance of his own sentinels.

"One historian even describes the stratagem of the *false alarm* as the games as intended, not to furnish a pretext for the war, but to overcome the reluctance and inertness of the Volscians."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. ii., § 23.

2. *Mech.:* A contrivance designed to enable one to awake at a particular hour, or to be used for some similar purpose. It is to this signification that the spelling *alarum* has become especially attached. [ALARM-CLOCK, ALARM-WATCH.]

3. *Fencing:* An appeal or challenge.

alarm-bell, alarum-bell, *s.* A bell rung on any sudden emergency, and designed to give prompt and extensive warning of the danger which has arisen.

"Ne'er readier at *alarm-bell's* call
Thy burghers rose to man thy wall,
Than now, in danger, shall be thine."
Scott: Marmion, c. v., Introd.

"Ring the *alarum-bell!* let folly quake."
Byron: Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

alarm-clock, *s.* A clock so contrived as to strike loudly at a particular hour, say that at which one ought to awake in the morning.

alarm-gun, *s.*

Milit.: A gun fired to give notice that sudden cause for alarm, or at least for vigilance, has arisen.

alarm-post, *s.*

Milit.: A post or station to which soldiers are directed to repair if danger suddenly arise.

alarm-watch, *s.* A watch capable, like a clock, of striking the hours. (*Spec.*) A watch so constructed that it can strike frequently at a certain hour, say that at which one desires to awake from sleep.

"You shall have a gold *alarm-watch*, which, as there may be cause, shall awake you."—*Sir T. Herbert.*

alarum-gauge, *s.* A piece of mechanism attached to a steam-engine, and designed to give warning when there is a dangerous pressure of steam, or when the water has sunk so low in the boiler as to threaten an explosion.

a-larm', a-lar'-ŭm, * a-larm'e, *v.t.* [From the *s.* In Dan. *larme* = to alarm, to make a noise, to bawl, to bustle; Ger. *lärmen* = to make a noise, to bluster; Fr. *alarmer;* Sp. *alarmar;* Port. *alarmer;* Ital. *allarmare.*] [ALARM, *s.*]

* 1. To summon to arms.

2. To give notice of approaching danger.

"Withered murder
(*Alarum'd* by his sentinel the wolf,
Whose howl 's his watch) thus with his stealthy pace
Moves like a ghost."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 1.

"The wasp the hive *alarms*
With louder hums, and with unequal arms."
Addison.

3. To inspire with apprehension of coming evil; to terrify.

". . . his ghastly look surprised and *alarmed* them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

4. To disturb in any way.

"And, threat'ning still to throw,
With lifted hands, *alarm'd* the seas below."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid x. 281.

a-lar'med, *pa. par. & a.* [ALARM, *v.*]

"The white pavilions rose and fell
On the *alarmed* air."
Longfellow: The Beleaguered City.

a-larm'-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [ALARM, *v.*]

"It may be doubted whether our country has ever passed through a more *alarming* crisis than that of the first week of July, 1690."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

a-larm'-ing-ly, *adv.* [ALARMING.] In a manner to alarm, to an extent to cause alarm.

". . . *alarmingly* rapid."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

a-larm'-ist, *s.* [Eng. *alarm; -ist.* In Fr. *alarmiste.*] A person of a temperament the reverse of sanguine, who in all contingent matters forebodes the worst, and at times of excitement perpetually raises needless alarms.

¶ Todd says, "The word is quite modern."

a-lar'-ŭm, *s.* [ALARM.]

a-lar'-ŭm, *v.t.* [ALARM.]

ā'l-ăr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *alarius* = pertaining to a wing; from *ala* = a wing.]

Nat. Science: Of the form of a wing.

a-las', *interj.* [Dut. *helaas;* Fr. *hélas;* Ital. *lasso.*]

1. *Applied to one's own case:* An exclamation expressive of sorrow or grief.

"*Alas*, how little from the grave we claim!
Thou but preserv'st a form, and I a name."—*Pope.*

2. *Applied to the case of another, or others, or to things:* An exclamation expressive of pity and concern. (Often followed by *for.*)

". . . *Alas for* all the evil abominations of the house of Israel!"—*Ezek.* vi. 11.

Alas a day, or *Alas the day:* Ah! unhappy day!

"*Alas a day!* you have ruined my poor mistress . . . ."—*Congreve.*

"*Alas the day!* I never gave him cause."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

Alas the while: Ah! unhappy time!

"For pale and wan he was, *alas the while!*"
Spenser.

A-lăs-çi-a'-nī, *s. pl.* [From *Alasco*, an alteration for euphony's sake of *Laschi*, the name of a Polish Protestant nobleman.]

Church Hist.: A sect of Protestants in the sixteenth century, who, in opposing Luther's doctrine of consubstantiation, maintained that the words, "This is my body," pronounced by Christ in instituting the Eucharist, referred not to the bread simply, but to the whole sacramental action in the supper.

Ă-las'-kan, *a.* Pertaining to Alaska, formerly Russian America, now a territory of the United States. Purchased in 1867 for $7,200,000. Area, 531,409 square miles. Population (1890), 31,795.

a-lăs'-mŏd-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἀ, priv.; ἔλασμα (*elasma*) = metal beaten out, a metal plate; ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.] Say's name for a genus of Molluscs now reduced under Unio (q.v.).

ā-lā'te, ā-lā'-tĕd, *a.* [Lat. *alatus* = winged, from *ala* = a wing.]

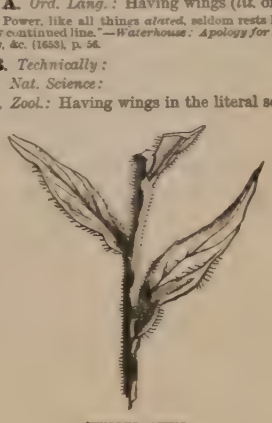
† **A.** *Ord. Lang.:* Having wings (*lit.* or *fig.*).

"Power, like all things *alated*, seldom rests long in any continued line."—*Waterhouse: Apology for Learning, &c.* (1653), p. 56.

B. *Technically:*

I. *Nat. Science:*

1. *Zool.:* Having wings in the literal sense.



WINGED STEM.

2. *Bot.:* Having a thin expanded margin, as the fruit of the sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), various stems, &c.

II. *Architecture:*

Of a building: Having wings.

"Nainby, Lincolnshire—from an *alate* temple there; as the name testifies: Heb. *ganaph, alatus.*"—*Stukeley: Palæogr. Sacra* (1763), p. 23.

ā lăt'-ĕr-ē, *Lat. prep. and substantive used as adj.* [Lat. (*lit.*) = from the side.] A *legate a latere* is a legate who counsels or assists the pope. [LEGATE.]

ăl'-a-tĕrn, * ăl'-a-tĕrn'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *alaternus.*] The name given to a species of Rhamnus, the broad-leaved alatern (*R. alaternus*), an ornamental evergreen with flowers,

much frequented by bees. It has been introduced into Britain.

"The *alaternus*, which we have lately received from the hottest parts of Languedoc, thrives with us in England, as if it were an indigene."—*Evelyn.*

ạ-lâu'-dạ, *s.* [Lat. *alauda* = lark.] The lark. A genus of birds constituting the type of the sub-family Alaudinæ (q.v.). Five species occur in Britain. [LARK.]

ạ-lâu-dī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *alauda* = lark.] Larks. A sub-family of Fringillidæ, or Finches. It is allied to the Emberizinæ, or Buntings, and yet has in the elongated hind claw and the great development of the tertiary quills a close affinity to the genus Anthus, or Pipits, in quite another tribe of birds. [ALAUDA.]

ạ-lâu'-nạ, *s.* [*Alauna*, the ancient name of the Frith of Forth.]

Zool.: A genus of Crustacea belonging to the family Cumadæ. *A. rostrata* has been found in the Frith of Forth, but is rare. (*Bell: British Stalk-eyed Crustacea.*)

*** ạ-lâunt', * ạ-lâunz',** *s.* [ALANT.]

*** ạ-lā'ye,** *s.* [ALLOY.]

ălb, * ălbe, *s.* [Eccles. Lat. *alba*, from Lat. *albus* = white.]

ALB.

Eccles.: A long linen robe hanging down to the feet, worn by officiating priests. Anciently it was used also by those newly baptised, whence the first Sunday after Easter, on which they appeared in it, was called *Dominica in albis* (literally, the Lord's day in albs; meaning, when albs were worn). The Rev. H. J. Tod says, "It differed from the modern surplice, as it was worn close at the wrists, like as the lawn sleeves of a bishop now are."

"Each priest adorn'd was in a surplice white;
The bishops donn'd their *albs* and copes of state."
Fairfax: Tasso, ii. 4.

"They [the bishops] shall have upon them in time of their ministration, besides their rochet, a surplice or *alb*, and a cope or vestment."—*Rubric of K. Edw. VI.*

*** ălb,** *s.* An old Turkish coin, called also ASPER.

ăl'-bạ, *a.* [Lat., the fem. sing. of *albus, -a, -um* = white.] Used in composition = white.

alba terra, *s.* [Lat. = white earth.] A name for the so-called philosopher's stone.

ăl'-bạ (1), *s.* [Eccles. Lat. = an alb.] [ALB.]

ăl'-bạ (2), *s.* [Lat. *albus* = white, a pearl.]

*** alba firma,** *s.* [Lat. *firmus, -a, -um* = firm, strong, stedfast; *alba* = of pearly lustre.] Rent paid in silver, and not in corn; the latter method being sometimes denominated *black mail*. *Alba firma* was sometimes called also *album*, from neut. of *albus* = white.

ăl'-bạ-cōre, ăl'-bĭ-cōre, *s.* [Port. *albacora, albecora;* from *bacora* = a little pig.] Several fishes of the Scomberidæ, or Mackerel family.

1. The *Albacore*, or *Albicore*, of the Atlantic near the West Indies, is the *Thynnus albacorus*. It is esteemed for the table. Sometimes the name is used more loosely for other species of *Thynnus*, not even excluding the well-known Tunny (*Thynnus vulgaris*).

"The *albicore* that followeth night and day
The flying-fish, and takes them for his prey."
Davors: Secrets of Angling, 11.

2. *The Pacific Albacore:* The *Thynnus pacificus*. Mr. F. D. Bennett describes it as attending in myriads on ships slowly cruising in the Pacific, but deserting those which are becalmed, or which are sailing rapidly. He thinks they seek the proximity of a ship to protect them against the sword-fish.

ăl'-bạn, *s.* [Lat. *albus* = white.] A white, resinous substance, extracted from gutta percha by either alcohol or ether.

Ăl-bạn-ĕn'-sēş, Ăl-bạn-ĕn'-sĭ-ạnş (*si* as *shi*), *s. pl.* [From Alby, in Montferrat, where their ecclesiastical head lived.] A sub-division of the sect called Cathari, who rejected the Manichæan doctrine of the two principles, and were closely akin to the Albigenses. [ALBIGENSES, CATHARI.] (*Mosheim: Church Hist.*)

ạl-bạ'-nĭ, ạl-bạ'-nĭ stōne, *s.* [From the Alban hills near Rome.] A dark volcanic tuff, the peperino of Italian geologists; used as a building stone in Rome before marble came into extensive use.

ăl'-bas'-trŭs, *s.* [ALABASTRUS.]

ạl-bā'-tạ, *s.* [Lat. *albatus* = clothed in white.] What is more familiarly known as German silver. [SILVER.]

ăl'-bạ-trŏss, * ăl'-bạ-trŏs, *s.* [Ger. *albatross;* Fr. *albatros;* all from Port. *alcatros* or *alcatras;* introduced into Eng. by Dampier, altered by Grew to *albitros*, and by Edwards to *albatros*. (*Griffith's Cuvier*, vol. viii., 1829, p. 571.).] A large sea-bird, belonging to the Procellaridæ, or Petrel family. It is the *Diomedea exulans* of Linnæus. When young it is of a sooty or brown colour, but when mature it is white with black wings. It nestles on elevated land, and lays numerous eggs, which are edible. It has a voice as loud as that of the ass. From its colour, its large size, amounting to as much as fifteen feet in the expanse of its wings, and its abundance in the ocean near and especially south of the Cape of Good Hope, sailors call it the Cape Sheep; sometimes, also, it is named the Man-of-war Bird. There is a northern species near Behring Straits. [DIOMEDEA.]

". . . whales and seals, petrels and *albatross*."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. viii.

(See also Coleridge's *Ancient Mariner.*)

ạl-bē'-dō, *s.* [Lat. = the colour white, whiteness.]

Astron.: A term used in describing planets, and meaning "the proportion diffusedly reflected by an element of surface of the solar light incident on such element." (*Monthly Notices Roy. Astron. Soc.*, vol. xx., 103, &c.)

† ăl'-bē-ĭt, * ăl'-bē, * ăl'-bēe, *conj.* [Eng. *all; be; it* = be it all.] Be it so, admit, although, notwithstanding. (*Obsolescent.*)

"I Paul have written it with mine own hand, I will repay it: *albeit* I do not say to thee how thou owest unto me even thine own self besides."—*Philem.* 19.

"Departed thence: *albee* his woundes wyde
Not thoroughly healed unready were to ryde."
Spenser: F. Q., I., v. 45.

ăl-bĕr'-Ĭ-ạ, *s.* [From Lat. *albus* = white, or, according to Meyrick, from a people called the *Albenses*.]

Her.: A shield without ornament or armorial bearing. (*Gloss. of Heraldry.*)

ăl'-bĕrt-īte, *s.* [From Albert county, New Brunswick, where it was first found.]

Min.: A variety of asphaltum, from the typical specimens of which it differs in being only partially soluble in oil of turpentine, and in fusing imperfectly when heated. It is looked on as an inspissated and oxygenated petroleum. It is found filling an irregular fissure in rocks of Lower Carboniferous age in Nova Scotia.

ăl'-bĕr-tўpe, *s.* A rapid process of photography, in which a plate is prepared by photographic appliances, and then treated with printing ink. Excellent pictures are obtained in this way. The process is essentially the same as that of lithography.

ăl-bĕs'-çent, *a.* [Lat. *albescens*, pr. par. of *albesco* = to become white.]

Bot.: Becoming white; whitish.

ăl'-bĭ-cōre, *s.* [ALBACORE.]

*** ăl-bĭf-Ĭ-cā'-tion, * al-bi-fi-ca-ci-oun,** *s.* [Lat. *albus* = white; *facio* = to make.]

O. Chem.: The act or process of making white.

"Oure fourneys eek of calcinacioun,
And of watres *albificacioun*."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,732-3.

Ăl'-bĭ-ğĕn-sēş, *s. pl.* [In Ger. *Albigenser;* Fr. *Albigeois;* from the town of Albi (Albigea), in Aquitaine, at which a council which condemned them was held in A.D. 1176; or from Albigesium, a mediæval name of Languedoc, where they abounded.]

1. *Specifically:* A sect which is believed to have sprung from the old Paulicians [PAULICIANS] of Bulgaria, and which received the further names of Bulgarians, or Bougres; Publicani, or Popolicani (Pauliciani corrupted); *Cathari*, meaning pure; and *Los Bos Homos*, signifying good men. They are supposed to have arrived in Italy from the East in the eleventh century, and in the twelfth they spread to the south of France. In most respects they held primitive Scripture doctrine, though, in the opinion of many, with a tinge of Manichæism. They had the courage to carry out their religious convictions when the Church of Rome was in the plenitude of its power.

2. *In a more general sense:* All the so-called heretics in Languedoc, whatever their origin, who imitated the Albigenses in casting off the authority of the Church of Rome. Against these of every name a crusade was let loose by Innocent III. in A.D. 1209, and when it had done its work the further suppression of the sect was handed over to the Inquisition. (*Mosheim: Church History.*)

Ăl-bĭ-ğĕn'-sĭ-ạn (*si* as *shi*), *a.* Pertaining to the Albigenses.

"The energy of Innocent the Third, the zeal of the young orders of Francis and Dominic, and the ferocity of the Crusaders whom the priesthood let loose on an unwarlike population, crushed the *Albigensian* churches."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

ăl'-bĭn, ăl'-bī)e, *s.* [In Ger. *albin*, from Lat. *albus* = white.] A mineral, a variety of apophyllite. It occurs in opaque white cubical crystals in Bohemia.

ăl'-bĭn-ĭşm, ăl-bī'-nō-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *albino; -ism.*] The state of an albino.

"Every one must have heard of cases of *albinism*, prickly skin, hairy bodies, &c., appearing in several members of the same family."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. i.

ăl-bī'-nō, ăl-bī'-nō, *s.* [In Ger. *albino;* Dut. and Fr. *albinos;* Port. *albino;* Lat. *albineus* = whitish; fr. Lat. *albus* = white. The name came originally from the Portuguese, who applied it to white negroes seen in Africa.] A man or animal abnormally white, and with pinkish eyes. The phenomenon must have struck most people in the case of white mice and white rabbits; it occurs, however, occasionally, though not very frequently, in the human race, especially among the darker coloured varieties or sub-varieties of mankind. The Isthmus of Darien and Africa have been mentioned as special localities for it. A human albino has the skin preternaturally fair. The hairs on his head and body are white. The *pigmentum nigrum* is deficient in the eyes, and these organs have a pinkish appearance, produced by the visibility of the blood in the choroid and iris; moreover, they are painful when exposed to light of even the ordinary intensity. Used also adjectively.

Ăl'-bĭ-ŏn, *s.* [In Ger. and Fr. *Albion;* Lat. *albus* = white. From the white cliffs of Dover, &c.] An old name of England still retained in poetry.

Ăl-bĭ-rē'-ō, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic (?)] A fixed star of the third magnitude, called also β Cygni. It is in the head of the Swan. It is a beautiful double star—the primary one orange, and the smaller one blue.

ăl'-bīte, *s.* [In Ger. *albit*, from Lat. *albus* = white, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.). So named from its colour by Gahn and Berzelius in 1814.] A mineral classed by Dana in his Felspar group of Unisilicates. Its crystals are triclinic; its hardness 6–7; its sp. gr. 2·59—2·65; its lustre on a face produced by cleavage pearly, elsewhere vitreous. Its colour is typically white, though sometimes it is more highly coloured. Its comp. is silica, 68·6; alumina, 19·6; soda, 11·8 = 100. Dana divides it into—Var. 1: Ordinary. (*a*) In crystals or cleavable masses; (*b*) Aventurine; (*c*) Moonstone, including Peristerite; (*d*) Pericline; (*e*) Hyposclerite; (*f*) (Lamellar) Cleavelandite. Var. 2.: Compact albitic felsite. Albite enters into various rocks: with hornblende, it constitutes diorite or greenstone. It occurs also in some granites; in the state of felsite it is the base of albite porphyry and granulite. It is closely akin to OLIGOCLASE (q.v.). (*Dana.*)

albite felsite, albitic felsite, *s.* [See above.]

albite porphyry, *s.* A porphyry of which the base is albite.

ăl-bīt'-ĭc, *a.* [ALBITE.] Pertaining to albite. Composed in greater or smaller proportion of albite.

"Adinole is probably *albitic*."—*Dana: Min.*, p. 351.

ăl'-blăs-tre, *s.* [ARBALIST.] (*Scotch.*)

ăl-bŏl-īte, ăl'-bŏl-īth, *s.* [Lat. *albus* = white; Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.] A cement prepared by calcining magnesite (carbonate of magnesia), and mixing the magnesia thus obtained with silica.

ăl-bŏr'-ą, *s.* [From Lat. *albor* = the white of an egg; *albus* = white.]

Old Med.: The name formerly given to a disease, said to be a sort of itch or rather leprosy. It was seated in the face at the root of the tongue, &c. (*Parr: London Med. Dict.*, 1808, i. 60.)

Ăl-bŏr'-ăk, *s.* [Arab. *al* = the; and *booraq.*] The animal on which Mohammed is said by his followers to have performed his night journey to Paradise. [BORAK.]

ăl'-brŏnze, *s.* A contraction for ALUMINUM BRONZE.

ăl-bū-gĭn'-ŏ-ą, *s.* [From Lat. *albugo* (q.v.).] The outer coat of the eye lying between the sclerotica and the conjunctiva. It makes the white of the eye. It is very sensitive, and abounds in blood-vessels, which become visible when inflamed.

ăl-bū-gĭn'-ĕ-oŭs, ăl-bū'-gĭn-oŭs, *a.* [In Sp. *albugineo;* from Lat. *albuginis*, genit. of *albugo* (q.v.).] Resembling the white of an egg. [ALBUGO.]

"Eggs will freeze in the *albuginous* part thereof."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii. ch. i.

"I opened it by incision, giving vent, first to an *albugineous*, then to a white concocted matter; upon which the tumour sunk."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

albugineous humour, *s.* The aqueous humour of the eye.

albugineous tunic, *s.* The same as ALBUGINEA (q.v.).

ăl-bū'-gō, *s.* [Lat. *albugo* = (1) a disease of the eye; *albugo* = film: (2) *pl.*, scurf on the head.]

Med.: A white speck on the eyes, called by Dr. Wallis the *albuginous*, or pearly corneal speck. Other names given to it have been *speck*, applied when it is seated superficially; *dragon*, when it is deeper; and *pearl*, when it somewhat projects. It arises from a chronic inflammation of the eye.

ăl'-bŭl-ą, *a.* [Lat. *albula*, fem. of *albulus*, *-a* = whitish.] A genus of fishes belonging to the order Malacopterygii Abdominales, and the family Clupeidæ (Herrings). Several species exist, none, however, in Britain.

ăl'-bŭm, *s.* [In Fr. *album;* Lat. *album* = the colour white, anything white. Among the Romans, *specially* (1) the tablets on which the Pontifex Maximus registered the chief events of the year; (2) those on which the edicts of the Prætor were inscribed; (3) any register.]

A. *Formerly:*

1. *In ancient times:* In the senses mentioned in the etymology.

2. *In the Middle Ages:*

(*a*) A register of saints; a muster-roll of soldiers.

(*b*) An ordinary letter.

(*c*) Rent paid in silver. [ALBA FIRMA.]

B. *Now:* A book tastefully bound, and kept chiefly by ladies to be filled, as opportunity presents itself, with scraps of poetry, or autographs, or anything similar.

album Græcum, *s.* [Lat. (*lit.*) = Greek white.] A name given to the excrement of dogs, which becomes white as chalk by exposure to the air. It is used also of the dung of hyenas, which is almost of the same composition as bone, and nearly as durable; among other places it has been found abundantly in a fossil state in the celebrated Kirkdale Cavern, twenty-five miles N.N.E. of York, described by Dr. Buckland in his *Reliquiæ Diluvianæ.*

ăl-bū'-mĕn, ăl-bū'-mĭn, *s.* [Lat., whence Fr. *albumine*, Port. *albumina*, Ital. *albume.*]

1. *Chem.:* The name of a class of Albuminoids (q.v.) that are soluble in water, as *serum* (q.v.) and *egg albumen.* Egg albumen differs from serum by giving a precipitate when agitated with ether; it is scarcely soluble in strong nitric acid; its specific rotation is 35·50 for yellow light. The white of eggs is composed of this substance; it dries up into a light yellow gum-like substance, which will not putrefy. It is converted into coagulated albumen by heating the fluid albumen to 72° C. It contains sulphur, and blackens a silver spoon. It is precipitated by strong acids. It is an antidote in cases of poisoning by corrosive sublimate or copper salts.

Coagulated albumen is obtained by heating neutral solutions of albumen, fibrin, &c., to boiling, or by the action of alcohol, also by heating precipitated albuminates or casein. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, and scarcely in dilute potash, but dissolves in acetic acid; by the action of caustic potash it is converted into albuminate. Pepsin and HCl (hydrochloric acid), at blood-heat, converts it into *syntonin*, and then into peptone.

Derived albumins are insoluble in water, and in solutions of NaCl (sodium chloride), but soluble in dilute acids and alkalies. There are acid albumins and alkali albumins.

Acid albumin is formed by adding a small quantity of dilute HCl (hydrochloric acid) to serum or egg albumen, and gradually raising the temperature to 70°; it does not coagulate, and the rotation to the left is increased to 72°. By neutralizing the liquid, a white flocculent precipitate is obtained insoluble in water, but soluble in alkali and in dilute solutions of alkaline carbonates.

Alkali albumin, or *albuminate*, is obtained by adding very dilute caustic alkali, heating the liquid, and precipitating with acids. It closely resembles the casein of milk. Potassium albuminate is also called *protein.*

2. *Bot.:* A substance interposed between the embryo and the testa of many plants. It is sometimes soft and fleshy, and at other times hard. It varies greatly in amount in those plants in which it is present, being particularly large in some endogens, such as the cocoa-nut, in which it constitutes the eatable part of the fruit. It is the perispermium of Jussieu, and the endospermium of Richard. (*Lindley: Int. to Bot.*, 3rd ed., 1839, pp. 24, 249.)

3. *Phot. Albumen Process:* A process by which albumen is used instead of collodion to coat glass or paper. A method of doing this in the case of glass was published by M. Niépce de Saint Victor in the *Technologist* for 1848. It was subsequently improved by M. le Gray. The foreign transparent stereoscopic views were at one time obtained by the use of albumen in the way now described.

ăl-bū'-mĭn-āte, *s.* [ALBUMEN.]

ăl-bū-mĭn-ĭp'-ar-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *albumen*, and *pario* = to bear.] Bearing albumen. (Applied to a part, gland, or surface secreting albumen.) (*Glossary to Owen's Invertebrate Animals.*)

ăl-bū-mĭn-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *albumen; -ize.*]

Phot.: To treat with albumen.

ăl-bū-mĭn-īzed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ALBUMINIZE.]

Albuminized Collodion: The mixture or compound formed when albumen is poured over a collodionized plate.

Albuminized Paper: Paper coated with albumen in lieu of collodion.

ăl-bū-mĭn-īz'-ing, *pa. par.* [ALBUMINIZE.]

ăl-bū'-mĭn-oĭds, *s. pl.* [Lat. *albumen*, genit. *albuminis;* Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = (1) form, (2) species, kind.] Proteids. (Ger. *eiweisskörper.*)

Chem.: A name given to certain chemical substances which occur in the animal and vegetable tissues. They are amorphous, and their chemical constitution has not yet been discovered. They contain about 54 parts of carbon, 7 of hydrogen, 16 of nitrogen, 21 of oxygen, and 1 to 1½ of sulphur. They are dissolved by acetic acid and strong mineral acids; nitric acid converts them into xanthoproteic acid; caustic alkalies decompose them, forming leucine, tyrosine, oxalic acid, and ammonia. They are divided into the following classes:—(1) ALBUMINS, soluble in water; as *serum* and *egg albumen.* (2) GLOBULINS, insoluble in water, soluble in very dilute acids and alkalies, soluble in a solution—one per cent.—of NaCl (sodium chloride), as *myosin*, *globulin*, *fibrinogen*, *vitellin.* (3) DERIVED ALBUMINS, insoluble in water and in solutions of NaCl (sodium chloride), soluble in dilute acids and alkalies; as *acid albumin*, *alkali albumins*, or *albuminates*, as casein. (4) FIBRIN, insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in dilute acids and alkalies, and in neutral saline salutions; as *fibrin* and *gluten.* (5) COAGULATED PROTEIDS, soluble in gastric juice; as *coagulated albumin.* (6) AMYLOIDS, or *Lardacein*, insoluble in gastric juice. (See papers by Kekule, Wanklyn, &c.; also Watts's *Chem. Dict.*)

ăl-bū'-mĭn-oŭs, ăl-bū'-mĭn-ōse, *a.* [In Fr. *albumineux;* Port. and Ital. *albuminoso;* from Lat. *albumen* (q.v.).]

1. Consisting of albumen, or, at least, containing albumen in their composition. Fibrin, gelatin, casein, and vegetable gluten, with, of course, albumen itself, fall under this category.

"This looks like the white, or albumen, of the bird's egg, but it is not *albuminous*."—*Beale: Bioplasm* (1872), § 44, note.

2. Resembling albumen.

ăl-bū-mĭn-ūr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *albumen; urina* = urine.]

Med.: A disease characterised by the presence of albumen in the urine. It may be acute or chronic. *Acute albuminuria* is a form of inflammation of the kidneys. *Chronic albuminuria*, the commoner and more formidable malady, arises from grave constitutional disorders. It is often attended by or produces dropsy. Whether acute or chronic, but specially when the latter, it is generally called *Bright's disease*, after Dr. Bright, who first described it with accuracy. [BRIGHT'S DISEASE.]

". . . in cases of *albuminuria* connected with kidney disease."—*Todd & Bowman: Phys. Anat.*, i. 502.

ăl-bu-mĭn-ūr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *albuminur(ia); -ic.*] Marked by, or pertaining to, albuminuria.

ăl-bŭn'-ĕ-ą, *s.* [From *Albunea*, a prophetic nymph or sibyl worshipped at Tibur (Tivoli) in a temple still remaining.] A genus of decapod short-tailed Crustaceans belonging to the family Hippidæ. Example, the Symnista (*A. symnista*).

ăl'-bŭrn (1), *s.* [ALBURNUM.]

ALBURN (CYPRINUS ALBURNUS).

ăl'-bŭrn (2), *s.* & *adj.* [Lat. *alburnus.*]

A. *As subst.:* A silvery-white fish, the Bleak (*Cyprinus alburnus*). [BLEAK.]

B. *As adj.:* Auburn.

ăl-bŭrn'-oŭs, *s.* [Eng. *alburnum; -ous.*]

1. Pertaining or relating to alburnum.

2. Consisting in whole or in part of alburnum.

ăl-bŭrn'-ŭm, or **ăl'-bŭrn,** *s.* [In Fr. *aubier;* Lat. *alburnum.*]

Bot.: The sapwood in exogenous stems; the wood last formed, and which has not yet had time to acquire its proper colour or hardness. It is interposed between the *liber*, or inner bark, and the *duramen*, or heart-wood. *Lindley: Introd. to Bot.:* 3rd ed., 1839, p. 94.)

ăl'-cą, *s.* In Sw. *alka.*] A genus of birds, the typical one of the family Alcadæ (q.v.). The wings are so short as to be useless for flight. Two species occur in Britain—*A. impennis* (the Great Auk), now all but extinct everywhere [AUK]; and *A. torda* (the Razor-bill). [RAZOR-BILL.]

ăl'-cad-æ, or **ăl'-çid-æ,** *s. pl.* [ALCA.] A family of birds belonging to the order Natatores, or Swimmers. They have the feet placed very far back, the toes united by a membrane, the hinder one rudimentary or wanting. The genera represented in Britain are *Alca* (Auk), *Fratercula* Puffin), *Mergulus* (Rotche), and *Uria* (Guillemot).

ăl-cā'de, ăl-cā'id, ăl-cā'yde, or **ăl-cā'yd,** *s.* [In Ger. *alkade;* Fr. *alcaide* and *alcade;* Sp. *alcade*, from Arab. *kayid* = the head; *kada* = to head.]

In Spain, Portugal, and Barbary: The governor of a castle; also, the keeper of a jail.

¶ Often confounded with an *alcalde*, who is a civil officer, while the *alcade* is a military one.

"Th' *alcaid*
Shuns me, and, with a grim civility,
Bows." *Dryden: Don Sebastian*, ii. 1

ăl'-cą-hĕst. [ALKAHEST.]

ăl-cā'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *alcaïque.* Named after *Alcæus*, or, to give the Greek instead of the Roman form of the name, *Alkaios*, a lyric poet, born in Mitylene, the capital of Lesbos, and who flourished about B.C. 606.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to the above-mentioned Alcæus or Alkaios.

2. Pertaining or relating to the descriptions of verse called after him, and of which he is supposed to have been the inventor.

Alcaic Ode: An ode written in the alcaic metre, composed of several strophes, each consisting of four lines. Thirty-seven of the Odes of Horace are in this metre.

Alcaic Strophe. The usual form of this consists of four alcaic lines, viz., two alcaic hendecasyllables (eleven syllables), one alcaic enneasyllable (nine syllables), and one alcaic decasyllable (ten syllables), as—

Vides | ut al | tâ | stet nive | candidum |
Soract | te, nec | jam | sustine | ant onus |
Sylvæ | labo | rau | tes, ge | luque
Flumina | constite | rint a | cuto |

Usually scanned as follows:

⏑ – | ⏑ – | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑
⏑ – | ⏑ – | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑
– – | ⏑ – | – | – ⏑ | – ⏑
– ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ | – ⏑

B. *As substantive:* Used by an ellipse both in singular and plural for the strophe or the lines, but more generally for the strophe and in the plural.

† ăl'-căl-ą-mīde, *s.* [ALKALAMIDE.]

al-cald'e, *s.* [Sp.; from Arabic.]

In Spain: The mayor of a town; also a judge, magistrate, or justice of the peace. Used in the latter sense also in Portugal. It is not the same as ALCADE (q.v.).

"*Padre C.* Ah! said you so?
Why, that was Pedro Crespo, the *alcalde!*"
Longfellow: Spanish Student, iii. 2.

† ăl'-cąl-ī, ăl'-cąl-ў, *s.* [ALKALI.]

† ăl-cąl-ĭm'-ęt-ĕr, *s.* [ALKALIMETER.]

*** ăl'-cąm-ĭst-ĕr,** *s.* [ALCHEMIST.]

al-cămph'-ŏr-ą, *s.* [Arab. *al* = the; *camphora*, contracted from Port. *camphorosma* = camphor-tree.] A name given in portions of Brazil to the *Croton perdicipes*, a Euphorbiaceous plant, used as a diuretic and in other ways. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, p. 279.)

*** ăl'-cą-mўne,** *s.* [ALCHEMY.] The mixed metal described under ALCHEMY, 2 (q.v.). (*Prompt. Parv.*)

ăl-căn'-ną, *s.* [In Ger. *alkanna;* Fr. *l'henné;* from Arab. *alhenna*: *ul* = the, and *henna.*] [HENNA.] There are at least two plants bearing this name—(1) *Lawsonia inermis*, (2) *Anchusa tinctoria.* [ALKANNA.]

"The root of *alcanna*, though green, will give a red stain."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

ăl-car'-ĝĕn, *s.* [CACODYLIC ACID.]

ăl-cąr-ra'-zas, *s.* [Sp. *alcarraza* = a pitcher.] Porous earthen vessels used in hot countries for cooling water by means of evaporation. As the water percolates through the pores of the vessel and becomes exposed outside to the action of the air, it evaporates, with the effect of cooling the portion inside which remains liquid. (*Ganot's Physics*, transl. by Atkinson.)

ăl-car'-sĭn, ăl-kar-sĭn, *s.* [CACODYL.]

*** al-ca'-traz, * al-ca'-tras,** *s.* [Sp.] A name given by the Spaniards and by Fernandez Hernandez and Nieremberg to an American bird, the pelican of Mexico, probably the *Onocrotalus Phœnix* of Lesson, the *Pelecanus Vieillotii.* Clusius and others erroneously applied the name to an Indian hornbill, the *Buceros hydrocorax* of Linnæus.

"Most like to that short-sighted *alcatraz*,
That beats the air above that liquid glass:
The New World's bird, the proud imperious fowl
Whose dreadful presence frights the harmless owl."
Drayton: Ovid, p. 1,304.

ăl-cā'yd, *s.* [ALCADE.]

al'-cą-zar, *s.* [Sp. = a fortress, a palace; the main deck between the main-mast and quarter-deck.]

1. A fortress, a palace. (*Lit. or fig.*)

"But the Cid was passing to his sleep,
In the silent *alcazar.*"
Hemans: The Cid's Deathbed.

2. A continental place of amusement, decorated in the Moorish style.

3. *Naut.:* The quarter-deck.

*** ăl'-çē,** *adv.* [ALSO.]

† ăl'-çē, *s.* [ALCES.]

ăl-çē-dĭn'-ĭd-æ, *s. pl.* [ALCEDO.]

Ornith.: A family of birds, belonging to the order Passeres and the sub-order Fissirostres, or Cleft-beaks. They have an elongated bill, usually broad at the base and tapering towards the point; their wings are long and rounded, the tail generally short. The toes are sometimes scansorial (two before and behind), sometimes two in front and one behind; but more frequently they are three before and one behind. There are three subfamilies, Alcedininæ, or True Kingfishers, Daceloninæ, and Gallulinæ, or Jacamars. [ALCEDO.]

ăl-çĕd'-ĭ-nĭd, *s.* [ALCEDINIDÆ.] Any bird of the family Alcedinidæ (q.v.).

ăl-çē-dĭn-ĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [ALCEDO.]

Ornith.: The typical sub-family of the family Alcedinidæ, or Kingfishers (q.v.).

ăl-çĕd'-ĭ-nīne, *a.* [ALCEDININÆ.] Pertaining to, or resembling the true Kingfishers.

ăl-çē'-dō, *s.* [Lat. *alcedo;* later *alcyon;* Gr. ἀλκυών (*alkuōn*), and ἀλκυών (*halkuōn*); from ἅλς (*hals*) = the sea; and κύων (*kuōn*) = holding, pregnant.] [HALCYON.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of Alcedininæ, with nine species, from the Palæarctic, Ethiopian, and Oriental regions (absent from Madagascar), and extending into the Austro-Malayan sub-region. *A. ispida*, the common Kingfisher (q.v.), is British.

ăl-çē-ŏl'-ą-phŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἄλκη (*alkē*) = an elk, and ἔλαφος (*elaphos*) = a deer.]

Zool.: A genus of African antelopes, containing the bubaline antelope (*A. bubalis*), the hartbeest (*A. caama*), and the blesbok (*A. albifrons*).

ăl'-çēş, † ăl'-çē, *s.* [Lat. *alces;* Gr. ἄλκη (*alkē*) = elk.]

Zool.: A genus of Cervidæ (q.v.) with two species, or a single species (*A. malchis*) running into two varieties, the moose-deer of North America, and the elk of northern Europe. Both are of large stature with broad palmated horns.

Ăl-çēst'-ĭs, *s.* [Lat. *Alcestis*, fr. Gr. Ἄλκηστις (*Alkēstis*), a queen who sacrificed her life for her husband Admetus, king of Pheræ, and in consequence became the heroine of a tragedy by Euripides.]

Astron.: An asteroid, the 124th found. It was discovered by Peters on the 23rd of August, 1872.

ăl-chĕm'-ĭc, ăl-chĕm'-ĭ-cąl, ăl-chўm'-ĭc, ăl-chўm'-ĭ-cąl, *a.* [From Eng. *alchemy.* In Fr. *alchimique;* Port. and Ital. *alchimico.*] Pertaining to alchemy; produced by alchemy.

"The rose-noble, then current for six shillings and eight-pence, the alchymists do affirm as an unwritten verity, was made by projection or multiplication *alchymical* of Raymond Lully in the Tower of London."—*Camden.*

ăl-chĕm'-ĭ-cąl-lў, ăl-chўm'-ĭ-cąl-lў, * ăl-chĭm'-ĭ-cal-lў, *adv.* [ALCHEMICAL, ALCHYMICAL.] After the manner of an alchemist; by means of alchemy.

"Raymond Lully would prove it *alchymically.*"—*Camden.*

ăl-chęm-ĭl'-lą, *s.* [In Fr. *alchimille;* Port. *alchimille;* Sp. *alchemila;* from Arab. *alkmelyeh*, meaning *alchemy*, the fancy being entertained that it possessed alchemical virtues.] In English, Lady's Mantle, that is, mantle of "Our Lady" the Virgin Mary. A genus of plants belonging to the natural order Rosaceæ, or Rose-worts. Three species occur in Britain: the *A. vulgaris*, or Common Lady's Mantle; the *A. Alpina*, or Alpine Lady's Mantle; and the *A. arvensis*, the field Lady's Mantle, or Parsley Piert. The last-named member of the genus is small and inconspicuous, but the other two are remarkably graceful, the *A. Alpina*, indeed, being regarded as one of the most elegant plants in the British flora. A decoction of the *A. vulgaris* is slightly tonic. According to Frederick Hoffmann, and others, it has also the effect of restoring the faded beauty of ladies to its earliest freshness.

ăl'-chĕm-ĭst, ăl'-chўm-ĭst, * ăl-cąm-ĭst'-ĕr, * ăl'-kўm-ĭst-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *alchemy; -ist.* In Sw. *alkemist;* Ger. *alchymist;* Fr. *alchimiste;* Sp. *alquimista;* Port. & Ital. *alchimista.*] One who studies or practises alchemy. Hermes Trismegistus is mentioned as one of the earliest alchemists, but the work on the subject attributed to him is spurious. Geber, an Arabian physician, who lived in the seventh century, is another early alchemist, but the genuineness of his works has been doubted. Raymond Lully, born in 1235; the illustrious Friar Bacon, born in 1214; Arnoldus de Villa Nova, born in 1240, were all known as alchemists. A number of similar inquirers arose in the fourteenth century; Basil Valentine is said to have lived in the fifteenth century, and with Paracelsus (1493—1541) the list may be said to close. The successors of the old alchemists may be grouped in two classes: inquirers into nature in a scientific manner, and impostors who professed or self-deceivers who hoped to find means to transmute the baser metals into gold.

"To solemnize this day, the glorious sun
Stays in his course, and plays the *alchymist.*"
Shak: sp.: King John, iii. 1.

"And when this *alcamister* sawgh his tyme"
Chaucer: C. T., 13,132.

ăl-chĕm-ĭst'-ĭc, ăl-chĕm-ĭst'-ĭ-cąl, ăl-chўm-ĭst'-ĭc, ăl-chўm-ĭst'-ĭ-cąl, *a.* [Eng. *alchemist; -ic.*] Practising alchemy. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The *alchymistical* cabalists, or cabalistical alchymists, have extracted the name, or number, whether you will, out of the word Jehovah, after a strange manner."—*Lightfoot: Miscell.*, p. 9.

"As the first sort of legislators attended to the different kinds of citizens, and combined them into one commonwealth, the others, the metaphysical and *alchemistical* legislators, have taken the direct contrary course."—*Burke.*

ăl'-chĕm-ў, ăl'-chўm-ў, * ăl'-chĭm-ў, *s.* [In Sw. *alkemi;* Dan. *alchymi;* Ger. *aelchymie;* Fr. *alchimie;* Sp. *alquimia;* Port. & Ital. *alchimia.* Arab. *al* = the, and Gr. χημεία (*chēmeia*) = chemistry; or from Arab. *komia* = secret, hidden, the occult art; *kamai* = to hide.]

A. *Literally:*

1. A study of nature with three special objects: (1) that of obtaining an *alkahest*, or universal solvent; (2) that of acquiring the ability to transmute all metals into gold or silver, especially the former; (3) that of obtaining an *elixir vitæ*, or universal medicine which might cure all diseases and indefinitely prolong human life. These objects were all desirable, and it could not be known *à priori* whether or not they were attainable. To take the transmutation of metals, the substances (some seventy or more) at present classed as simple elements may not always remain in that category; at any moment one may be found to be a compound of other substances, and require to be taken out of the list. The possibility of this becomes greater when it is remembered that not merely do allied metals generally occur in nature together, but there is also a definite relation between their atomic weights. The means adopted in the pre-scientific age, when alchemy most flourished [ALCHEMIST], were more open to ridicule than the objects aimed at. To achieve success in the study it was thought needful for one to obtain first the "philosopher's stone," described as a red powder with a peculiar smell. A skilled alchemist was called an "adept." In all ages scientific intellects are brought into being, and many "adepts" were the physical philosophers of the age. Though they failed in their immediate objects, they discovered the sulphuric, nitric, and muriatic acids, and laid the foundations of the noble science of modern chemistry. Others were pseudo-scientists and impostors who pretended that they really had made gold: by means of men of this latter type alchemy gradually sank in reputation, and ultimately became an object of ridicule to real scientific inquirers and to the civilised world at large.

"Astrology and *alchemy* became jests."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. A mixed metal from which spoons, kitchen utensils, and trumpets were formed. The name was given because it was supposed to have been made by some of the processes of *alchemy*.

¶ It is called in Scotch *alcomye*, and in Old English sometimes *alcamayne*.

"Bell-metal, &c., and the counterfeit plate, which they call *alchemy*."—*Bacon: Physiol. Rem.*

"Then, of their session ended, they bid cry
With trumpets' regal sound the great result:
Toward the four winds four speedy cherubim
Put to their mouths the sounding *alchemy*."
Milton: P. L., bk. ii.

¶ Properly speaking, there were two kinds of "alchemy" in this sense—the *white* and the *red*.

"White *alchemy* is made of pan-brass one pound, and arsenicum three ounces."—*Bacon: Phys. Rem.*, § 6.

"Red *alchemy* is made of copper and auri pigment."—*Ibid.*, § 7.

B. *Fig.:* The process of transforming anything common into something more glorious and precious, whether this is done by nature or art.

"Kissing with golden face the meadows green,
Gilding pale streams with heavenly *alchymy*."
Shakesp.: Sonnets, ver. 33.

†ăl'-chĕm-īze, †ăl'-chȳm-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *alchemy*; *-ize*.] To transmute.

"Not that you feared the discolouring cold
Might *alchymize* their silver into gold."
Lovelace: Luc. P., p. 7.

Ăl'-chĭ-bą, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of the 4½ magnitude, called also α Corvi.

ăl-chȳm'-Ĭc, ăl-chȳm'-Ĭ-cąl, *a.* [Alchemic, Alchemical.]

ăl-chȳm'-Ĭ-cąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Alchemically.]

ăl'-chȳm-ĭst, *s.* [Alchemist.]

ăl-chȳm-ĭst'-Ĭc, ăl-chȳm-ĭst'-Ĭ-cąl, *a.* [Alchemistic, Alchemistical.]

ăl'-chȳm-ȳ, *s.* [Alchemy.]

ăl'-çĭd-æ, *s. pl.* [Alcadæ.]

ăl'-çīne, *a.* [Lat. *alces*; Gr. ἄλκη (*alkē*) = an elk.] Pertaining to the elk. There is an alcine group in the extensive genus Cervus. Type, the Elk (*Cervus alces*, Linn.). [Elk.]

Ălc-măn'-Ĭ-ąn, *a.* [Eng. *Alcman*, a proper name, and *-ian*, suff.]

1. Pertaining to the Greek lyric poet Alcman, who flourished about 650 B.C.

2. Pertaining to the verse called after him. It consisted of two dactyls and two trochees, as "Virgĭnĭ | būs pŭĕ | rīsquĕ | cāntō." Horace also has an Alcmanian metre consisting of a dactylic hexameter and a catalectic dactylic tetrameter.

Ălc-mē'-nē, *s.* [Lat. & Gr. *Alcmena* (Class. Myth.), the mother of Hercules.]

Astron.: An asteroid, the 82nd found. It was discovered by Luther, on November 27th, 1864.

ăl'-cō, *s.* [A native American generic name (*Buffon*).] The *Canis familiaris*, var. *Americanus*. A variety of the dog, inhabiting Peru and Mexico. It has a small head, an arched back, a short and pendent tail. The fur is long. That of the back is yellow, while the tail is whitish. It is akin to the shepherd dog.

ăl'-cō-hŏl, *s.* [In Sw. & Ger. *alkohol*; Fr. *alcool*; Port. *alcohol*: from Arab. *al* = the; *kohl* = stibium = sulphuret of antimony; Heb., E. Aram., and Eth. כחל (*kachhol*) = to paint the eye-brows black with stibium, as was done anciently, and still is, by women in parts of the East.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *As a solid:*

* 1. *Originally:* The mineral mentioned above, stibium, or sulphuret of antimony, especially when reduced to an impalpable powder.

"The Turks have a black powder made of a mineral called *alcohol*, which, with a fine long pencil, they lay under their eyelids, which doth colour them black."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. VIII., § 739.

2. Any impalpable powder, whatever its composition.

"If the same salt shall be reduced into *alcohol*, as the chymists speak, or an impalpable powder, the particles and intercepted spaces will be extremely lessened."—*Boyle*.

II. *As a liquid:* Pure spirit, rectified spirit, spirits of wine, or, more loosely, a liquid containing it in considerable quantity. [See B.]

"The Elixir of Perpetual Truth,
Called *Alcohol*, in the Arab speech."
Longfellow: Gold. Leg., i.

"Sal volatile oleosum will coagulate the serum on account of the *alcohol*, or rectified spirit, which it contains."—*Arbuthnot*.

B. *Organic Chem.:* Alcohol is the name given to a class of compounds differing from hydrocarbons in the substitution of one or more hydrogen atoms by the monatomic radical hydroxyl (OH)′. Alcohols are divided into monatomic, diatomic, triatomic, &c., according as they contain 1, 2, or 3 atoms of H (hydrogen), each replaced by (OH)′. Alcohols may also be regarded as water in which one atom of H is replaced by a hydrocarbon radical. Alcohol can unite with certain salts, as alcohol of crystallization. The O in $\left.\begin{matrix}H\\H\end{matrix}\right\}O$ (water) can be replaced by S (sulphur), as $\left.\begin{matrix}H\\H\end{matrix}\right\}S$ (hydrogen sulphide); so in alcohol, $\left.\begin{matrix}C_2H_5\\H\end{matrix}\right\}O$, forming mercaptan, $\left.\begin{matrix}C_2H_5\\H\end{matrix}\right\}S$. Alcohol may also be compared with acids, as $\left.\begin{matrix}Cl\\H\end{matrix}\right\}O$ (hypochlorous acid), $\left.\begin{matrix}C_2H_5\\H\end{matrix}\right\}O$ (alcohol); the H can be replaced by K or Na, as $\left.\begin{matrix}Cl\\Na\end{matrix}\right\}O$ (sodium hypochlorite), and $\left.\begin{matrix}C_2H_5\\Na\end{matrix}\right\}O$ (sodium ethylate), therefore it can be considered as a weak acid. Also it can be compared with bases, as $\left.\begin{matrix}K\\H\end{matrix}\right\}O$ (potassium hydrate) with acids forms salts and water. As KHO + HCl = KCl (potassium chloride) and H_2O (water), so alcohol and acids form acid ethers and water: $\left.\begin{matrix}C_2H_5\\H\end{matrix}\right\}O + \left.\begin{matrix}\\Cl\end{matrix}\right\}$ (hydrochloric acid) = H_2O and $C_2H_5.Cl$ (ethyl chloride). An alcohol is said to be *primary*, *secondary*, or *tertiary*, according as the carbon atom which is in combination with hydroxyl (OH) is *likewise directly combined* with *one*, *two*, or *three* carbon atoms. The hydrocarbon radicals can also have their carbon atoms linked together in different ways, forming isomeric alcohols. [Amyl Alcohol.] Primary alcohols, by the action of oxidizing agents, yield *aldehydes*, then acids; secondary alcohols, by oxidation, yield *ketones*; tertiary alcohols, by oxidation, yield a mixture of acids. Alcohols derived from *benzol*, or its substitution compounds, are called *aromatic alcohols*; they contain one or more benzol rings. [See Benzene.]

ethyl alcohol (commonly called **alcohol**), **ethylic alcohol, methyl carbinol, spirits of wine, ethyl hydrate,** *s.*, $C_2H_6O = C_2H_5(OH)' = \left\{\begin{matrix}CH_3\\CH_2\ (OH)'\end{matrix}\right.$.

Chem.: Pure ethyl alcohol, also called *absolute alcohol*, is obtained by distilling the strongest rectified spirit of wine with half its weight of quick-lime. Pure alcohol is a colourless limpid liquid, having a pungent agreeable odour and a burning taste. Its specific gravity at 0° is 0·8095, and at 15·5° is 0·7938, its vapour referred to air 1·613. It is very inflammable, burning with a pale blue smokeless flame. It boils at 78·4° when anhydrous. It becomes viscid at −100°. It mixes with water in all proportions, with evolution of heat and contraction of volume; and it readily absorbs moisture from the air, and from substances immersed in it. Chlorine converts alcohol into *chloral*, C_2HCl_3O, but in the presence of alkalies into *chloroform*, $CHCl_3$. By oxidation alcohol is converted into *aldehyde*, C_2H_4O, then into *acetic acid*, $C_2H_4O_2$. The alkaline metals replace one atom of H, forming $C_2H_5.NaO$ (sodium ethylate). Strong H_2SO_4 (sulphuric acid) forms with alcohol $(C_2H_5)H.SO_4$, *sulphovinic acid*. HCl (hydrochloric acid) with alcohol yields ethyl chloride, $C_2H_5.Cl$, and water. Alcohol can be formed by synthesis from the elements C, H, O: thus acetylene, C_2H_2, can be formed by passing an electric current in an atmosphere of H between carbon points; this is converted by nascent H into olefiant gas, C_2H_4, which is absorbed by H_2SO_4 (sulphuric acid); by diluting with water, and distilling, alcohol is obtained. Alcohol is used as a solvent for alkaloids, resins, essential oils, several salts, &c. Alcohol is obtained by the fermentation of sugars, when a solution of them is mixed with yeast, *Mycoderma cervisiæ*, and kept at a temperature between 25° and 30°, till it ceases to give off CO_2 (carbonic acid gas). It is then distilled. Proof spirit contains 49·5 per cent. of alcohol, and has a specific gravity of 0.9198 at 60° F. Methylated spirit contains 10 per cent. of wood spirit in alcohol of sp. gr. 0·830; it is duty free, and can be used instead of spirits of wine for making chloroform, olefiant gas, varnishes, extracting alkaloids, and for preserving anatomical preparations, &c. Wines contain alcohol; port and sherry, 19 to 25 per cent.; claret and hock and strong ale, about 10 per cent; brandy, whiskey, gin, &c., about 40 to 50 per cent. These liquids owe their intoxicating effects to the alcohol they contain.

alcohol bases, *s. pl.* [Amines.]

alcohol metals, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Compounds formed by union of a metal with an alcoholic radical, as zinc methyl $Zn''(CH_3)_2$.

alcohol oxides, *s. pl.* [Ethers.]

alcohol radicals, hydrocarbon radicals, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Organic radicals, as methyl $(CH_3)'$. Alcohols may be considered as hydrates of these radicals, $(CH_3)OH$, and hydrocarbons as hydrides, $CH_3.H$. Diatomic alcohol radicals, as $(C_2H_4)''$, or glycol radicals, and triatomic alcohol radicals, as $(C_3H_5)'''$, &c., can also be said to exist. A radical is part of a molecule.

alcohol thermometer, *s.* A thermometer in which coloured alcohol is used instead of mercury. Its chief use is for registering very low temperatures, for which it is well adapted, as alcohol does not become solid at the greatest known cold. (*Ganot's Physics*, transl. by Atkinson, 3rd ed., 1860, p. 223.)

ăl'-cō-hŏl-āte, *s.* [Eng. *alcohol*; *-ate*.]

Chem.: A name given to definite crystalline compounds, in which alcohol acts like water of crystallization: thus, $ZnCl_2$ crystallizes with two molecules of ethyl alcohol, forming $ZnCl_2.2(C_2H_6O)$. The following are also known: $CaCl_2.4(C_2H_6O)$ and $Mg(NO_3)_2.6(C_2H_6O)$. (See *Watts' Dict. Chem.*) Crystalline substances containing methyl alcohol, &c., are also known.

ăl-cō-hŏl'-Ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *alcohol*; *-ic*. In Fr. *alcoolique*.]

1. *As adjective:* Pertaining to alcohol; containing alcohol in greater or lesser amount; resembling alcohol.

". . . and which emitted a strong *alcoholic* odour."—*Cycl. Pract. Med.*, i. 452.

2. *As substantive:* One who immoderately partakes of alcoholic liquors.

"In the chronic *alcoholic* we have a greater or less transformation of the individual . . . ."—*Brit. and For. Medico-Chirurgical Review*, vol. lx. (1877), p. 368.

ăl'-cō-hŏl-Ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *alcohol*; *-ism*.] The state of being largely under the influence of alcohol; the excessive use of alcoholic drinks.

"The most frequent mode (writes Magnan) of termination of chronic *alcoholism* is dementia."—*Brit. and For. Medico-Chirurgical Review*, vol. lx. (1877), p. 369.

ăl-cō-hŏl-Ĭz-ā'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *alcoolisation*.]

* 1. The act or process of reducing a body to an impalpable powder.

2. The act or process of rectifying any spirit.

ăl-cō-hŏl'-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *alcohol*; *-ize*. In Fr. *alcooliser*.]

* 1. To reduce a body to an impalpable powder.

2. To rectify spirits till they are completely deprived of any water commingled with them.

ăl-cō-hŏl'-ō-mĕt-ĕr, ăl-cō-hŏl'-mĕt-ĕr, ăl-cō-hŏm'-ĕt-ĕr, ăl-cŏm'-ĕt-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *alcohol*; *meter* = measurer, from Gr. μετρεν (*metron*) = a measure. In Fr. *alcoolometer*, *alcoomètre*.] An instrument devised by Gay Lussac for measuring the proportion of pure alcohol which spirituous liquors contain. It is placed in the liquid to be tested, and the depth to which it sinks indicates by marks on a graduated scale what proportion of alcohol there is in the mixture.

The Centesimal Alcoholometer: The instrument just described. It is called *centesimal* because it indicates the *per-centage* of alcohol in the liquid.

ăl-cō hol ō mĕt ri-cal, ăl cō-hó mĕt ri-cal, ăl-cō-mĕt-rĭ-cal, *a.* [ALCOHOLOMETER.] Pertaining to the alcoholometer.

ăl-cŏ-hŏ-lŏm'-ĕt-rў, *s.* [See ALCOHOLOMETER.] The act, art, or process of testing the proportion of pure alcohol which spirituous liquors contain.

"... the standard or proof spirit in all *alcoholometry*."—*Proceedings of the Physical Society of London*, pt. ii., p. 99.

ăl-cō hŏm'-ĕt-ĕr, *s.* [ALCOHOLOMETER.]

ăl-cŏ-hŏ-mĕt'-rĭ-cal, *a.* [ALCOHOLOMETRICAL.]

* **ăl'-cŏm-ўe,** *s.* [ALCHEMY.] The Scotch name of the mixed metal described under ALCHEMY (2).

Ăl'-cŏr, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of the fifth magnitude, called also 80 Ursæ Majoris. It is situated near the large bright star Mizar, in the middle of the tail of the imaginary "Bear."

† **Ăl-cŏr'-ạn,** *s.* [ALKORAN, KORAN.]

† **ăl-cŏr-ăn'-ĭc,** *a.* [ALKORANIC.]

ăl-cor'-nō-cō bark, ăl-cor'-nōque (*qu* = *k*) **bark,** *s.*

1. A kind of bark brought to this country from Tropical America. It is said to be the product of *Byrsonima laurifolia*, *rhipalæfolia*, and *coccolobæfolia*, plants of the natural order Malpighiaceæ, or Malpighiads. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*)

2. The *alcornoque* of Spain is the bark of the cork-tree (*Quercus suber*). (*Treasury of Bot.*)

ăl'-cōve, *s.* [In Sw. *alkov*; Dan. *alkove*; Dut. *alkove, alkoof*; Ger. *alkoven*; Fr. *alcove*; Ital. *alcova*; Port. *alcova*, from Sp. *alcoba*; Arab. *alcobba, cobba* = a closet. It is not thoroughly settled whether the Arabs adopted the word from the Spaniards, or the Spaniards from the Arabs.]

I. *Of recesses in sleeping apartments, vaults, or ordinary rooms:*

1. A portion of a Spanish or other chamber, separated from the rest, with the view of its being used for the reception of a bed. The idea was borrowed from the ancients. In state bedchambers in Spain, the alcove was a flat form or estrade, raised a few inches above the floor, and, as a rule, cut off from the rest of the chamber by a balustrade provided with doors.

"Deep in a rich *alcove* the prince was laid,
And slept beneath the pompous colonnade."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. iii., 510, 511.

2. In smaller chambers in Spain and elsewhere, a recess or closet in which a bed is placed by day, so as to leave the greater portion of the sleeping apartment unencumbered by its presence during the hours when it is not in use.

3. A similar recess in a vault, designed to accommodate the coffins of the dead.

"The patriarch or parent of the tribe has the place of honour in the common cemetery, which is usually hewn out of the rock, sometimes into spacious chambers, supported by pillars, and with *alcoves* in the sides, where the coffins are deposited."—*Milman: Hist. of Jews*, 3rd ed., bk. i., vol. i., p. 25.

4. A recess in a library or ordinary room.

"This china, that decks the *alcove*,
Which here people call a buffet."
Cowper: Gratitude.

5. A niche for a seat or statue.

II. *Of a complete building:* A small ornamental building with seats, erected in a

ALCOVE.

garden for shelter from rain, for shade in bright sunlight, or other purpose.

¶ This is at present the most common signification of the word.

"The summit gain'd, behold the proud *alcove*
That crowns it! yet not all its pride secures
The grand retreat from injuries impress'd
By rural carvers, who with knives deface
The panels, leaving an obscure, rude name,
In characters uncouth, and spelt amiss."
Cowper: The Task, bk. i.

III. *Of a recess in a grove, a garden, or pleasure ground:*

"Look where he comes—in this embower'd *alcove*
Stands close conceal'd, and see a statue move."
Cowper: Retirement.

"Clifden's proud *alcove*,
The bower of wanton Shrewsbury and love.
Pope: Moral Essays, iii. 307.

Ăl-cy-ŏ-nē, *s.* [Lat. *Alcyone*, or *Halcyone*; Gr. Ἀλκυόνη (*Alkuonē*), from ἀλκυών (*alkuōn*) = the kingfisher, or halcyon.] [HALCYON.]

1. *Class. Myth.:* A daughter of Æolus and wife of Ceyx, king of Trachis, in Thessaly. Her husband was drowned, and both were transformed into kingfishers.

"From Cleopatra chang'd his daughter's name,
And call'd *Alcyone*, a name to show
The father's grief, the mourning mother's woe."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. ix., 676-8.

2. *Astron.:* A fixed star of the third magnitude, called also η Tauri. It is in the Pleiades, and is sometimes termed γ Pleiadis. This star was considered by Madler to be the central sun of the stellar universe, but his opinion has not been accepted by the rest of the astronomical world.

ăl-cy-ŏn-ĕl'-ạ, *s.* [Dimin. of ALCYONIUM (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of animals belonging to the Fresh-water Polyzoa, or Ascidian Zoophytes, the order Hippocrepia, and the family Plumatellidæ. *A. stagnorum* of Lamouroux is found in stagnant waters, especially those containing iron. It is composed of tubes connected by a gelatinous substance. It is of a blackish-green colour.

ăl-cy-ŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [ALCYONIUM.] Pertaining to the Alcyonidæ.

ăl-cy-ŏn'-ĭd-æ, *s. pl.* [ALCYONIUM.] A family of Polypi, or Polypes, ranked under the order Asteroida. The polypary, or polypidom, is attached and fleshy, with numerous chalky spicules. [ALCYONIUM.]

ăl-cy-ŏn-ĭ-dī'-ạ-dæ, *s. pl.* [ALCYONIUM.] A family of marine Polyzoa, of the order Infundibulata, and the sub-order Cyclostomata.

ăl-cy-ŏn-ĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [So named from its superficial resemblance to Alcyonium (q.v.).] A genus of animals belonging to the Infundibulate section of the Polyzoa, or Ascidian Zoophytes. The *A. gelatinosum* is the species called by fishermen and others the Sea Ragged Staff, the Mermaid's Glove, or, more commonly, Dead Men's Fingers.

ăl-cy-ōn-īte, *s.* [In Ger. *alcyonit, alcyonium*; and *-ite*, from Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.] A fossil akin to the Alcyonium.

ăl-cy-ōn'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *Alcyoneum medicamen*, or simply *alcyoneum*, or *alcyonium*. Gr. ἀλκυόνειον (*alkuoneion*) and ἀλκυόνιον (*alkuonion*) = bastard sponge, a zoophyte: from ἀλκυών (*alkuōn*) = the kingfisher, the nest of which it was supposed to resemble.]

Zool.: A genus of Polypes, the typical one of the family Alcyonidæ. It contains two British species, *A. digitatum*, or Sea-finger, known to fishermen as Dead Men's Fingers, Dead Men's Toes, and Cow's Paps; and *A. glomeratum*.

ăl'-cy-ŏ-nŏid, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *alcyonium*; *-oid.*] Any individual of the family Alcyonidæ.

* **âl'-dāy,** *adv.* [Eng. *all*; *-day.*] All day; continually.

"For which he hadde *alday* gret repair."
Chaucer: C. T., 14,482.

Ăl'-dĕb-ạr-ăn, Ăl'-dĕb-ôr-ăn, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of the first magnitude, called also α Tauri. It constitutes the eye of Taurus. It is one of the group of five stars anciently called Hyades, and is the brightest of the assemblage. Its colour is red. It is found by drawing a line to the right through the belt of Orion.

"Now when *Aldeboran* was mounted hye,
Above the shinie Cassiopeias chaire,
And all in deadly sleepe did drowned lye."
Spenser, F. Q., I., III. 16.

ăl-dĕ-hўdes, *s.* [Contraction from Med. Lat. *alcohol dehydrogenatus* = alcohol deprived of hydrogen.]

Chem.: Aldehydes are formed by the oxidation of alcohols, and are re-converted into alcohols by the action of nascent hydrogen; by further oxidation they are converted into acids. They differ from alcohols in having two atoms less of hydrogen, which are removed from the carbon atom containing the radical HO′ (hydroxyl) connected to it in the alcohol; thus the aldehyde monatomic radical is (O=C—H)′. The carbon atom having two bonds united to an atom of oxygen, and another to an atom of hydrogen, the fourth is united to a monatomic hydrocarbon radical, or hydrogen. From monatomic alcohols only one aldehyde can be formed; from a diatomic alcohol there may be formed a diatomic aldehyde containing the radical (OCH)′ twice, or an alcohol aldehyde, or acid aldehyde: thus, glycol alcohol could yield

Glycol alcohol.		Glyoxal.	Glyoxylic acid!
$CH_2(OH)$	$CH_2(OH)$	HCO	HCO
|	|	|	|
$CH_2(OH)$	HCO	HCO	(HO)CO

Many aldehydes of monatomic alcohols have been prepared by oxidation of the alcohols, or by distilling a mixture of the potassium salt of the corresponding acid with potassium formate, which yields potassium carbonate and the aldehyde. Aldehydes form crystalline compounds with acid sulphites; they also unite with aniline. Ketones are aldehydes in which the atom of hydrogen united to the radical (CO)″ is replaced by a hydrocarbon radical.

acetic aldehyde, commonly called **aldehyde, acetyl hydride,** *s.*

Chemistry: $C_2H_4O = \begin{matrix} CH_3 \\ | \\ HCO \end{matrix}$ or $C_2H_3O.H$.

Aldehyde is a colourless, limpid, suffocating smelling liquid, boiling at 22°; it is soluble in alcohol, water, and ether; its sp. gr. is 0·8 at 0°. It is readily oxidized into acetic acid; when heated with caustic potash it forms a resin called *aldehyde resin*. Heated with $AgNO_3$ (nitrate of silver), the silver is deposited as a bright mirror, and the liquid contains silver acetate. Nascent hydrogen converts it into alcohol. Chlorine converts it into $C_2H_3O.Cl$ (acetyl chloride). When treated with H(CN) (hydrocyanic acid), it yields *alanine*, $C_2H_7NO_2$ (amido-propionic acid). Aldehyde forms a crystallic compound with ammonia, called *aldehyde ammonia*, $C_2H_4O.NH_3$, which forms transparent colourless crystals; these melt at 76° and distil at 100°. Aldehyde forms a crystallic compound with $NaHSO_3$ (acid sodium sulphite). It forms polymeric modifications, *paraldehyde* and *metaldehyde*. It is prepared by the action of chlorine and weak alcohol, or by a mixture of MnO_2 (binoxide of manganese) and H_2SO_4 (sulphuric acid), or again by distilling a mixture of potassium acetate and formate. It unites with aniline to form *diethidene-dianiline* and water.

* **ăl'-dĕn,** *pa. par.* Holden. [See HALDE.] (*William of Palerne*, Skeat's ed., 1875.)

âl'-dĕr, *s.* [A.S. *aler, alr*; Sw. *al*; Dan. *ell, elletræ*; Dut. *elzenboom*; Ger. *erle*; Fr.

BRANCH OF ALDER (ALNUS GLUTINOSA).

aune, †*auline*; Sp. *aliso*; Ital. *alno*; Lat. *alnus*.]

Bot.: A well-known English tree; the *Alnus glutinosa*. It grows in wet places. Its wood has the property of remaining under

water undecayed for a long time; hence it is often employed for the piles of bridges, millwork, pumps, and sluices. The shoots of the alder, cut off in spring, dye a crimson colour, and the fertile flowers a green one; they are also employed by tanners. The bark is bitter and astringent. It has been used for gargles as well as in ague. [ALNUS.]

"And under the *alders* that skirt its edges."
Longfellow: Paul Revere's Ride.

alder-branch, *s.* A branch of alder.

"Trailing o'er the *alder-branches*."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, v.

alder-buckthorn, *s.* The English name of the *Rhamnus frangula*, a small shrub with obovate entire leaves, axillary stalked, minute whitish-green flowers, two or three of them together, and dark purple berries with two seeds. It is found in woods and thickets in England, and flowers in May and June. Its berries are a hydragogue purgative, but are not now officinal. It was formerly called the Berry-bearing Alder. It is still sometimes termed the Black Alder.

¶ The *Black Alder* of America is the *Prinos verticillatus;* the *Red Alder* of the Cape of Good Hope is *Cunonia capensis;* and the *White Alder* of South Africa is *Platylophus trifoliatus;* while that of North America is *Clethra alnifolia*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **âld**'-ĕr, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *aldor, ealdor;* compar. of *ald, eald* = old.]

1. *As adjective:* Elder.

2. *As substantive:* An elder; an ancestor.

"Of *alderes* of armes and other adventures."
Syr Gawayne, 95.

"Two seemlich sonnes soone they hadden,
The *alder* hight Alisaunder, as I right tell,
And Sir Philip forsoothe his frobroder hight."
Alexander (ed. Skeat), 21-23.

* **âl**'-dĕr, * **âl**'-dȳr, * **âl**'-ṭhĕr, * **âl**'-ṭhir, * **âl**'-ṭhŭr, * **âl**'-lĕr, * **âl**'re, * **âl-dre,** *genit. pl. of adj.* [A.S. *ealra,* genit. pl. of *eal, al, æl* = all, whole, every. Used only in composition. Sometimes it is joined with a noun, but more frequently with an adjective, which, in almost every case, is in the superlative degree. (See the words which follow.)]

* **alder-best,** * **aldyr-beste,** * **alther-best,** *a.* Best of all.

"For him, alas! she loved *alder-best*."
Chaucer: Booke of the Duchesse.

* **alder-cock,** *s.* The cock of all—*i.e.*, the leader of all. (See *Hoare's English Roots.*)

* **alder-cost,** * **alther-cost,** *adv.* At the cost of all, or at one's chief cost, probably the former.

"And which of yow that bereth him best of alle,
That is to seye, that telleth in this caas
Tales of best sentence and of solas,
Schal han a soper at your *alther* cost
Here in this place sittynge by this post,
Whan that we comen ageyn from Canturbery."
Chaucer: C. T., 801.

* **alder-earst,** *a.* [A.S. *ærest* = first.] The same as ALDER-FIRST = first of all. (*Chaucer.*)

* **alder-eldest,** *a.* Eldest of all.

* **alder-fairest,** * **alther-fairest,** * **alther fairest,** *a.* Fairest of all.

"The *alther fairest* folk to see
That in this world may founde be."
Romaunt of the Rose.

* **alder-first,** * **alther-first,** *a.* First of all.

"And *alderfirst* he bad them all a bone.
Chaucer: C. T., 9,492.

"And ye that wilne to wynne worchipe in armes,
Folweth me, for in feith the first wil I bene,
That auertil schal smite the *alderfirst* dint."
William of Palerne (ed. Skeat), 3,845.

* **alder-formest,** *a.* Foremost, or first of all.

"William and themperour went *alder-foremest*, and Alphonus next after."—*William of Palerne.* Skeat's ed., 4,884-5.

* **alder-highest,** * **althir-hegeste,** *a.* Highest of all.

"This is the name that is abowne all names, name *althir-hegeste*."—*Richard Rolle de Hampole.*

* **alder-last,** * **alder last,** *a.* Last of all.

"And *alderlast* of everychon,
Was peynted Povert al aloon."
Rom. of the Rose.

* **alder-least,** * **aldyr-leste,** *a.* Least of all.

"Love, seems the which ho so offendith
Hym self moost *altherlest* availleth."
Chaucer: Troilus & Creseide, bk. i.

* **alder-lievest,** *a.* [From A.S. *luf, lufe* = love. In Ger. *aller-liebst.*] Loved most of all.

"The mutual conference that my mind hath had,
In courtly company, or at my beads,
With you, mine *alder-lievest* sovereign;
Makes me the bolder."—*Shakesp.: 1 Hen. VI.,* i. 1.

* **alder-lowest,** *a.* Lowest of all. (*Relig. Antiq.,* i. 7.)

* **alder-most,** * **alther-moost,** *a.* Most of all.

"But *althermoost* in honour, out of doute,
They had a relik hight Palladion,
That was her trust abovyn everychon."
Chaucer: Troilus & Creseyde, bk. i.

* **alder-next,** * **alther-nexte,** *a.* Next of all.

"The Saterday *althernexte* sewyng."
Lydgate: Minor Poems. (*Wright.*)

* **alder-sconist,** *a.* [A.S. *scone* = beautiful. Same as ALDER-FAIREST (q.v.). (*Chaucer.*)

* **alder-wisest,** * **alther-wysest, altherwysest,** *a.* Wisest of all.

"And trewly hit syt wele to be so;
For *altherwysest* han therwith be plesyd."
Chaucer: Troilus & Creseide, bk. i.

¶ There are many other similar compounds.

Ăl-dĕr-a'-mĭn, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of the third magnitude, called also *a* Cephei.

âl'-dĕr-man, *s.* [Northumbrian *aldormon;* from A.S. *ealdor* = an elder; *man* = man; Ger. *aldermann;* Fris. *alderman;* generally supposed to be from *alder* (older), and *man, alder* being the comparative of the Anglo-Saxon *ald* or *eald*. If so, then an alderman is so called from being, as a rule, well-up in years. But Dean Hoare thinks the term means not *alderman*, but *of all the men chief*, the alderman being the first in the council after the mayor. [ALDER, in composition.]

* 1. *In Saxon times:* A person possessed of an office of rank or dignity. The title *Alderman of all England* was applied to the first subject of the realm, and, as Rapin informs us, corresponded to our Grand Justiciary. Other aldermen, or ealdermen, were governors of counties; hence the English word *earl*. (See *Hoare,* pp. 94, 95.) Even kings were so called, as, for instance, Cerdic, founder of the kingdom of Wessex, and his son Cynric. The office reached its highest dignity about the times of Ethelred and his son Edward.

"But, if the trumpet's clangour you abhor,
And dare not be an *alderman* of war,
Take to a shop, behind a counter lie."
Dryden: Juv. Sat.

2. An apocalyptic "elder." (Rev. iv. 4, 10.)

"For aungells and arcangells all thei whit vaeth,
And alle *aldermen* that bene ante tronum."
Piers Ploughman, 690-1.

3. One of the class of municipal officers ranking in dignity above the councillors, and below the mayor, in the burghs of England and Wales. In the corporation of London, which was not included in the Burgh Reform Act, the aldermen are elected for life. In England and Wales they are elected for six years, one half going out every three years. They are elected by the corporation, and are one-third part as numerous as the councillors. In Ireland they are elected by the distinguished citizens or burgesses. In Scotland the word *alderman* is not in use, the corresponding term there being *baillie*. Aldermen (and baillies) exercise magisterial functions like those discharged by justices of the peace.

"But elbows still were wanting: these, some say,
An *alderman* of Cripplegate contrived."
Cowper: Task, bk. i.

âl'-dĕr-man-çȳ, *s.* [ALDERMAN.] The function or office of an alderman.

âl-dĕr-măn'-ĭc, *a.* [ALDERMAN.] Pertaining or relating to an alderman, or to the office which he fills.

* **âl-dĕr-măn'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [ALDERMAN.]

1. The behaviour and manners of an alderman.

"I would fain see an alderman in chimia! that is, a treatise of *aldermanity*, truly written."—*Ben Jonson: Staple of News,* iii.

2. The society or fraternity of aldermen.

"Thou [London] canst draw forth thy forces, and fight
The battles of thy *aldermanity*;
Without the hazard of a drop of blood,
More than the surfeits in thee that day stood."
Ben Jonson (Underwoods: Speech &c. to Horace.

âl'-dĕr-man-līke, *a.* [Eng. *alderman; -like.*] Like an alderman.

âl'-dĕr-man-lȳ, *a.* [Eng. *alderman; -ly* = like.] Like an alderman; pertaining to an alderman; as might be expected from an alderman.

"Wanting an *aldermanly* discretion."—*Swift. Miscell.*

âl'-dĕr-man-rȳ, *s.* [ALDERMAN.] The dignity or office of an alderman.

âl'-dĕr-man-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *alderman; -ship.*] The same as ALDERMANRY.

âl-dērn, *a.* Made of alder.

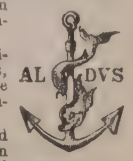
"Then *aldern* boats first plowed the ocean."
Map: Virgil.

Âl'-dĕr-neys, *s. pl.* [From Alderney, one of the Channel Islands.] A designation given to a breed of cattle, better termed Jerseys (q.v.).

* **âld fa'-dĕr,** *s.* A father-in-law. [ELD FATHER.]

"Sir Alexander the athill thine *ald fader* bane
The thare but graunt me to geve."
Alexander, ed. Stevenson, 5,376 7.

Âl'-dīne, *a.* [From Aldus Manutius, a celebrated printer who lived in Venice in the sixteenth century.]



IMPRINT OF ALDUS.

1. *Aldine Editions:* Editions, chiefly of the classics, which emanated from the printing-press of Aldus Manutius mentioned above.

2. More recently the word has been used for an edition of the English poets, designed to be of special excellence.

ăl'-dŏl, *s.* [Eng. *ald(ehyde) (alcoh)ol.*]

Chem.: $C_4H_8O_2 = CH_3.CH(OH).CH_2.CHO$. A substance intermediate in its chemical characters between aldehyde and alcohol. It is a colourless, syrupy liquid; at 135° it is converted into water and crotonic aldehyde. It is obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid at a low temperature on a mixture of aldehyde and water.

* **Âl'-drĭ-an,** * **Âl'-drȳ-an,** *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.] A star in the neck of the Lion (the constellation Leo).

"Phebus hath left the angel merydyonal,
And yit ascendyng was a best roial,
The gentil Lyoun, with his *Aldryan*."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,577-9.

Ăl-drō-văn'-dīne, *a.* [Named after *Aldrovandi.*] Pertaining to Ulysses Aldrovandi, a celebrated Italian naturalist (1527—1605).

Aldrovandine Owl: A name given by Macgillivray to the Scops-eared Owl (*Scops Aldrovandi*). [SCOPS.]

* **âl'-dŭr fa-dŭr,** *s.* [A.S. *aldefæder* = a grandfather.] An ancestor.

". . . that wolde bone haue,
Thin *aldurfadur* Alexandre."
Stevenson: Alexander, Appendix, 1,049-50.

āle, *s.* [A.S. *aloth, alath, ealoth, ealath, eoloth, ealo, ealu, eala, eal;* Dan. *ale;* Sw. *öl;* Dut. *eel;* Ger. *ael;* Fr. *ale,* adopted from the Eng.; Gael. *leann, lionn, ol, öll,* v. = to drink, s. = drink, potations, drunkenness.]

1. An intoxicating liquor, made by infusing malt in hot water, then fermenting the liquid so formed, and adding a bitter, usually hops. It differs from porter in having a less proportion of roasted malt. It was the favourite drink of the old Germans, the Anglo-Saxons, the Danes, &c. The old Welsh and Scots had two kinds of it, spiced and common ale, the former being legally fixed at twice the value of the latter.

"His breed, his *ale*, was alway after oon."
Chaucer: C. T., 343.

¶ As a rule, *beer* is the term applied to weak ale; but in some parts of England this rule is reversed, and the weaker liquor is called *ale*.

Medicated Ale is that in which medicinal herbs have been infused or added during the fermentation.

* 2. A merry meeting in a rural district. So called because the consumption of ale was a prominent feature in such gatherings.

"That *ale* is *festival*, appears from its sense in composition; as, among others, in the words Lot-*ale*, Lamb-*ale*, Whitson-*ale*, Clerk-*ale*, and Church-*ale*."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry,* iii. 128, note.

"On ember-eves, and holy *ales*."
Shakesp.: Pericles, i., Introd.

ale-bench, *s.* [Eng. *ale,* and *bench;* A.S. *ealo-benc.*] A bench either inside or outside of a public-house.

". . . as he talketh now with you, so will he talk when he is on the *ale-bench*."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. i.

ale-berry, *s.* A beverage made by boiling ale with spice, sugar, and sops of bread; caudle, warm broth.

"Their *ale-berries*, cawdles, possets, each one,
Syllibubs made at the milking pale,
But what are composed of a pot of good ale."
Beaumont and Fletcher.

ale-brewer, *s.* A brewer of ale.

"The summer-made malt brews ill, and is disliked by most of our *ale brewers*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

* **ale-conner, * ale-kenner, * ale-founder, * ale-taster,** *s.* [*Ale-conner* or *kenner* means one who knows what good ale is.] One of four officers formerly chosen by the liverymen of the City of London, in common hall, on Midsummer Day, to inspect the measures used in public-houses, and ascertain that they were of the proper legal capacity. Similar officers existed also in other parts of England.

"Headboroughs, tithing-men, *ale-conners*, and sidesmen are appointed, in the oaths incident to their offices, to be likewise charged to present the offences [of drunkenness]."—*Act of Parl.* 21 *Jac. I.*, ch. 7.

* **ale-cost,** *s.* [*Ale*, and *cost* occurring in the Eng. word *costmary*; Lat. *costum*; Gr. κόστος (*kostos*) = an Oriental aromatic plant, *Costus speciosus*.] An old English name of the common costmary, *Pyrethrum tanacetum*, formerly called *Balsamita vulgaris*, a composite plant. The appellation was given because the plant was put into ale.

* **ale-draper,** *s.* A common designation for an ale-house keeper in the sixteenth century.

"Well, I get me a wife; with her a little money; when we are married, seek a house we must; no other occupation have I but to be an *ale-draper*."—*H. Chettle: Kind-harts Dreames* (ed. Rimbault), p. 37.

* **ale-drapery,** *s.* The selling of ale.

"Two milch maydens that had set up a shoppe of *ale-drapery*."—*H. Chettle: Kind-harts Dreame* (ed. Rimbault), p. 20.

ale-fed, *a.* Fed with ale.

"The growth of his *ale-fed* corps."—*Stafford: Niobe*, ii. 62.

ale-gallon, *s.* A gallon measure of ale. In the United States and Canada, an ale-gallon is to an imperial one, as 1·01695 to 1. (*Statesman's Year-Book.*)

ale-gill, *s.* [Eng. *ale*; *gill* = ground-ivy.] A liquor prepared by infusing the dried leaves of ground-ivy in malt-liquor. It was reputed abstersive and vulnerary, and was used in disorders of the breast and in obstructions of the viscera.

ale-house, *s.* [Eng. *ale*, and *house*; A.S. *ealo*, and *hus*.] A house in which malt liquor (ale, beer, or porter) is sold, but no spirituous liquors; a beerhouse.

"They filled all the *ale-houses* of Westminster and the Strand."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* **ale-knight,** *s.* A "knight" of the ale-house: one who frequents an ale-house, and is its champion and defender.

"The old *ale-knights* of England were well depainted, by Hanville, in the ale-house colours of that time."—*Camden.*

ale measure, *s.* A liquid measure for ale. (*Ash.*)

¶ The ale or beer measure at present used in Britain is the following:—

2 Pints	= 1 Quart	written	1 qt.
4 Quarts	= 1 Gallon	,,	1 gal.
9 Gallons	= 1 Firkin	,,	1 fir.
18 Gallons	= 1 Kilderkin	,,	1 kil.
36 Gallons	= 1 Barrel	,,	1 bar.
1½ Barrel	= 1 Hogshead	,,	1 hhd.
2 Hogsheads	= 1 Butt	,,	1 butt.
2 Butts	= 1 Tun	,,	1 tun.

ale-shot, *s.* A shot or reckoning to be settled for ale purchased or consumed. (*Webster.*)

* **ale-silver,** *s.* A duty paid to the Lord Mayor of London by the ale-sellers within the City.

* **ale-stake,** *s.* A stake set as a sign before an ale-house.

"As gret as it were for an *ale-stake*."
Chaucer: The Prologue, 669.

* **ale-taster,** *s.* Formerly an officer appointed in every court leet, and sworn to look to the assize and the goodness of bread, and ale or beer, within the precincts of that lordship. (*Cowel.*)

ale-vat, *s.* [Eng. *ale*, and *vat*; A.S. *ealo*, and *fæt*.] A vat in which ale is fermented.

* **ale-washed,** *a.* Steeped or soaked in ale.

". . . *ale-washed* wits."—*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry V.*, iii. 6.

ale-wife, *s.* A woman who keeps an ale-house.

"Ask Marian Hacket, the fat *ale-wife* of Wincot, if she know me not."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*; Induction, ii.

ạ-lēak', *a.* [Eng. *a* = on; *leak*.] Leaking.

ạ-lēan'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *adj.* [Eng. *a* = on; *leaning*.]

Poet.: Leaning.

"Weak Truth *a-leaning* on her crutch."
Tennyson: To ——, 3.

ăl'-ĕ-ạ-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *aleatorius* = pertaining to a gamester; *aleator* = a gamester; *alea* = a die or cube.] Pertaining to what is uncertain, and as if dependent on the throw of a die.

Aleatory contract: A contract or an agreement of which the effects, whether they involve gain or loss, depend upon an uncertain event. (*Civil Law.*)

ạ-lĕc'-tō, *s.* [From *Alecto*, one of the Furies.]

1. The *Alecto* of Leach, a genus of Star-fishes, now more generally called by Lamarck's name of Comatula (q.v.).

2. A genus of Polyzoa. Example, *A. dichotoma*.

* **ạ-lĕc'-tor,** *s.* [Gr. ἀλέκτωρ (*alektōr*) = a cock: ἀ, priv., and λέκτρον (*lektron*) = bed; or ἠλέκτωρ (*elektōr*) = the beaming sun.]

Zool.: Merrem's name for the birds of the gallinaceous family Cracidæ. [CURASSON.]

ạ-lĕc-tŏr'-ĭ-ạ (1), *s.* [Lat. *alectorius* = pertaining to a cock.] [ALECTOR.] A stone, called also *Alectorius lapis*, *Alectorolithos*, and *Cock-stone*, said by the ancients to be found in the gizzards of old cocks. They attributed to it many fabulous virtues.

ạ-lĕc-tŏr'-ĭ-ạ (2), *s.* [Gr. ἀλέκτωρ (*alektōr*), and ἄλεκτρος (*alektros*) = unwedded; ἀ, priv., and λέκτρον (*lektron*) = bed; meaning that nothing has been made out regarding the male organs of fructification.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the alliance Lichenales, and the order Parmeliaceæ. The *A. Arabum* is reported to be sedative; the *A. usneoides* may be used for the same purpose as the Iceland Moss; and the *A. jubata*, a British species found on fir-trees, employed like archil for dyeing. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, 1847, pp. 47, 48.)

ạ-lĕc'-tor-ŏ-măch-ў, ạ-lĕc'-trў-ŏ-măch-ў, *s.* [Gr. ἀλέκτωρ (*alektōr*) = a cock, and μάχη (*machē*) = a fight.] A cock-fight.

ạ-lĕc-trū'-rĭ-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *alectrur(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.] A sub-family of Muscicapidæ, or Fly-catchers. They are found in South America.

ạ-lĕc-trū'-rŭs (*Mod. Latin*), **ạ-lĕc'-trûre** (*Eng.*), *s.* [Gr. ἀλέκτωρ (*alektōr*) = cock, and οὐρά (*oura*) = tail.]

Zool.: Cock-tails. The typical genus of the sub-family of Birds called Alectrurinæ (q.v.). The tail is long, compressed, and able to be erected in so remarkable a way that the circumstance has suggested the generic and the popular names. Type, *A. tricolor*.

ạ-lĕc-trû'-roŭs, *a.* [ALECTRURUS.] Having a tail like that of a cock.

ạ-lĕc'-trў-ŏ-măn-çў, *s.* [Gr. ἀλεκτρυών (*alektruōn*) = a cock, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = divination.] Imagined divination by means of a cock. A circle being described upon the ground, and divided into twenty-four equal portions, each with a letter of the alphabet inscribed in it, and a grain of wheat laid upon the top of a letter, a cock was then turned loose into the area, careful note being taken as to what grains of wheat he ate. The letters under the eaten grains were then made into a word or words, and were supposed to be of value for purposes of prophecy or divination. The practice was said to have existed during the declining period of the Roman empire.

A-lĕc'-trў-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἀλεκτρυών (*alektruōn*) = a cock.] A name given by Longfellow to a cock in a farm-yard.

"And, from out a neighbouring farm-yard,
Loud the cock *Alectryon* crowed."
Longfellow: Pegasus in Pound

ạ-lēde, *s.* [A.S. *leod* = people, law.] Rule. (*Scotch.*)

"He taught him ich *a lede*."—*Sir Tristram*, p. 22.

* **ạ-lĕdg'-e-mĕnt,** *s.* [From Eng. *alegge* (q.v.).] Ease; relief. (*Skinner: Dict.*)

ạ-lē'e, *adv.* [Eng. *a* = to, at, or on; *lee*.]

Naut.: To or at that side of the vessel towards which the wind is blowing. The helm of a ship is *alee* when it is pressed closely to the lee side of the vessel. When this is the case the fact is intimated in the words, "Helm's *alee*;" on hearing which the sailors cause the head-sails to shake in the wind, with the view of bringing the vessel about. The order to put the helm *alee* is generally given in the words "Hard *alee*," or "Luff *alee*." (*Falconer: Marine Dict.*, &c.)

āl'-ē-gar, *s.* [Eng. *ale* and *eager*, in the sense of sour; Fr. *aigre* = sour.] [EAGER.]

1. *Properly:* Sour ale; the acid produced when ale has undergone a fermentation similar to that which converts alcohol into vinegar. It is used by the makers of white lead, by dyers, &c., instead of vinegar. (*Dyche: Dict.*)

2. Vinegar, from whatever source produced.

* **ạ-lĕg'e,** *v.t.* [ALEGGE.]

* **ạ-lĕg'-ĕ-ạunçe,** *s.* [ALEGGEAUNCE.]

* **ạ-lĕg'-ĕr,** *a.* [Fr. *alègre* and *allègre*; Lat. *alacer*.] Sprightly, gay, filled with alacrity.

". . . do all condense the spirits, and make them strong and *aleger*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. viii., § 738.

* **ạ-lĕg'ge,** * **ạ-lĕg'e,** *v.t.* [Fr. *alléger* = to lighten, to disburden, to relieve. In A.S. *alecgan*, *alecgean* is = to lay down.] [ALLAY.]

1. To alleviate, to lighten.

"The joyous time now nigheth fast,
That shall *alegge* this bitter blast,
And slake the winter sorowe."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; March.

2. To absolve from allegiance. (*Scotch.*)

"All his liegis of alkyn greis
Conditiounys, statis, and qualiteis,
Levit and lawit *alegit* he
Of alkyn aith of fewté." *Wyntoun*, ix. 28.

* **ạ-lĕg'ge,** *v.t.* [ALLEGE.]

* **ạ-lĕg'-ge-ạunçe,** * **ạ-lĕg'-ĕ-ạunçe,** *s.* [ALLEGGE.] Alleviation.

"What bootes it him from death to be unbownd,
To be captived in endlesse duraunce
Of sorrow and despeyre without *aleggeaunce*."
Spenser: F. Q., III., v. 42.

ạ-lĕg'-ġet, *pa. par.* [ALEGGE.] Alleviated, allayed.

"Alle the surgyens of salerne so sone ne couthen
Haue your langoures *a-legget* i leue for sothe."
William of Palerne (Skeat ed.), 1,033-4.

* **āle'-hôof,** *s.* [A.S. *ealo* = ale; *heafod* = head. In Dut. *eiloof* is = ivy.] A plant, the ground-ivy (*Nepeta glechoma*). It was called *alehoof*, as being among the old English the chief ingredient in ale. [ALEGILL.]

"*Alehoof*, or ground-ivy, is, in my opinion, of the most excellent and most general use and virtue, of any plants we have among us."—*Temple.*

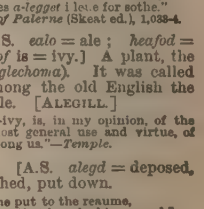
ạ-lē'ĭde, *pa. par.* [A.S. *alegd* = deposed, frightened.] Abolished, put down.

"Pes among the puple he put to the reaume,
A-leide alle luther lawes that loug had been vsed."
William of Palerne (ed. Skeat), 5,240.

* **al'-eĭş,** *s.* Old spelling of ALOES.

* **ạ-lē'ive,** *v.t.* Old form of ALLEVIATE.

ạ-lĕm'-bĭc, * **ạ-lĕm'-bīke,** *s.* [Fr. *alambique*; Sp. & Port. *alambique*; Ital. *limbicco*; Arab. *alanbik*: *al* = the; *anbik* = a chemical vessel.] A vessel made of glass or copper, which was formerly used for distillation. The lower part of it, shaped like a gourd (in Lat. *cucurbita*), was called in consequence cucurbit; whilst the upper part, which received the steam and condensed it, was named the head, and had a beak, which was fitted into the neck of a receiver. The alembic has now, in a large measure, given place to the *retort* and the *worm-still*.



ALEMBIC.

" Vials, cruelets, and sublimatories,
Cucurbites, and *alembikes* eeke."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,721-2.

" This art the Arabian Geber taught,
And in *alembics*, finely wrought,
Distilling herbs and flowers "
Longfellow: Golden Legend, i.

ăl-ĕm′-brŏth, *s.* [Arabic.]

Alchemy: Alembroth, or salt of alembroth, was (1) an alkaline salt believed, like the celebrated alkahest [ALKAHEST], to have the power of dissolving bodies and promoting the separation of metals from their ores. It contained $HCl_2.2NH_4Cl.OH_2$. (2) A double salt of corrosive sublimate and sal-ammoniac, $HgCl_2(NH_4Cl)_2.H_2O$.

ą-lĕńgth′ (*Eng.*), **ą-lĕnth′** (*Scotch*), *adv.* [Eng. *a* = at or on; *length*.] At length; unfolded to full length; stretched out at full length.

ăl-ę-ŏch′-ą-rą (*ch* guttural), *s.* [From Gr. ἀλεός (*aleos*) = warm; ἀλέα (*alea*) = warmth, heat: and χαίρω (*chairō*) = to rejoice; χαρά (*chara*) = joy.] A genus of beetles belonging to the section Bracheiytra and the family Tachyporidæ. Some species deposit their eggs in rotten turnips, and the larvæ, when hatched, feed afterwards in large numbers on the decaying bulbs.

* **ăl′-ĕoĭs,** *s.* Old form of ALLEYS (?).

Milit. Arch.: Loopholes in the walls of a fortified building through which arrows might be discharged.

ā-lĕp′-ĭ-dōte, *s.* [Gr. ἀ, priv., and λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale; λέπω (*lepō*) = to strip off a rind or husk.] Any fish without scales.

ā-lĕp-ŏ-cĕph′-ą-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀ, priv., λεπίς (*lepis*) = scale, and κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head. Having the head bare of scales.] A genus of fishes belonging to the order Malacopterygii Abdominales, and the family Esocidæ (Pikes). Type, *A. rostratus*, from the Mediterranean.

ăl′-ĕrce, *s.* [Sp. *alerce* = the larch-tree; from Lat. *larix*; Gr. λάριξ (*larix*) = the larch (*Larix europæa*.] The Spanish name for the European larch and the American species of the Pine family akin to it.

"On the higher parts, brushwood takes the place of larger trees, with here and there a red cedar or an *alerce* pine."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xiii.

ą-lĕrt′, *adj.* & *s.* [Fr. *alerte*; Sp. *alerto*; Ital. *all' erta* = on the watch; *erta* = hill, declivity; *stare all' erta* = to stand on one's guard (*lit.*, on the hill); *erto* = steep, upright; Lat. *erectus* = upright, erect, lofty; pa. par. of *erigo* = to put up straight, to erect.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Watchful, vigilant; not to be thrown off one's guard.

"The malecontents who were leagued with France were *alert* and full of hope."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. Brisk, sprightly, quick in movement, and flippant in speech and conduct.

" "I saw an *alert* young fellow that cocked his hat upon a friend of his, and accosted him, 'Well, Jack, the old prig is dead at last.'"—*Addison: Spectator.*

B. *As substantive:* Watch.

On the alert: On the watch, on one's guard; ready in a moment to start up and act. (Used specially of a military or civil watch, but also of a political party, or of an individual, &c.)

"Nestor gives the watch an exhortation to be *on the alert*, and then re-enters within the trench."—*Gladstone: Studies on Homer*, vol. iii., 35, 36.

ą-lĕrt′-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *alert*, *-ly*.] In an alert manner, briskly.

ąl-ĕrt′-nĕss, *s.* [ALERT.] Cheerfulness in undertaking work; alacrity; sprightliness.

". . . in energy, *alertness*, and discipline, they were decidedly superior to their opponents."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

ą-lē-thĭ-ŏl′-ŏ-gў, *s.* [Gr. ἀλήθεια (*alētheia*) = truth; *-ology*.]

Logic: That part of logic which treats of truth and error, and lays down rules for their discrimination. (*Hamilton: Logic*, iv. 69.)

ăl-ē′-trĭs, *s.* [From Gr. ἄλευαρ (*aleiar*) = wheaten flour, the plants being powdered over with a kind of mealy-looking dust; ἀλέω (*aleō*) = to grind.] A genus of North American plants belonging to the order Hæmodoraceæ (Blood-roots). The *A. farinosa* is the most intense bitter known. In small doses it is a tonic and stomachic, and has been found useful in chronic rheumatism. In large doses it produces nausea and vomiting.

† **ăl-ĕtt′e,** *s.* [Fr., dimin. of *aile* = a wing.]

Arch.: A small wing; a jamb or door-post; the face of the pier of an arch; the border of a panel which overshoots a pilaster.

ăl-eür-ĭ′-tēs, *s.* [In Fr. *aleurite*; Gr. ἀλευρίτης (*aleuritēs*) = made of wheaten flour.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Euphorbiaceæ (Spurge-worts). The best known species is the *A. triloba*, which grows in the Moluccas, in India, and elsewhere. The nuts are believed to be aphrodisiac. The Tahitians chew the gummy substance which exudes from the seeds. In Ceylon gum-lac is made from the *A. laccifera*.

ăl-eür-ŏ-măn-çў, *s.* [Gr. ἀλευρομαντεῖον (*aleuromanteion*) = divination from flour; ἄλευρον (*aleuron*), generally in the pl. ἄλευρα (*aleura*) = flour, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = divination.] Divination by means of the flour with which the victim was besprinkled.

ăl-eür-ŏm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. ἄλευρον (*aleuron*) = fine flour, and Eng. *meter*.] An instrument for ascertaining the bread-making qualities of wheaten flour.

ăl-eür′-ōne, *s.* [Gr. ἄλευρον (*aleuron*) = fine flour.]

Chem.: A name for the protein granules found in the endosperm of ripe seeds and in the cotyledons of the embryo.

* **ą-lĕv′-ŏn,** *a.* Old form of ELEVEN.

* **ą-lew,** *s.* [HALLOO.] A clamour, outcry, howling, lamentation.

"Yet did she not lament, with loud *alew*
As women wont, but with deep sighs and singults few."
Spenser: F. Q., V. vi. 13.

āle′-wīfe, ą-lôof′ (pl. *alewives* or *aloofs*), *s.* [North Amer. Indian.]

Zool.: *Clupea serrata*, an American fish of the Herring genus.

Ăl-ĕx-and′-ĕr, *s.* [Lat. *Alexander*; Gr. Ἀλέξανδρος (*Alexandros*). (1) The original name of Paris, who figured in the siege of Troy. It was given because of his success in defending the shepherds of Mount Ida, among whom he was brought up, against robbers and wild beasts. From ἀλέξω (*alexō*) = to ward or keep off; ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a man: "defending men." (*Liddell & Scott.*) (2) The world-renowned Alexander of Macedon, born B.C. 356, died B.C. 323. (3) A multitude of other men in ancient and modern times called after the Macedonian king.]

Alexander's foot, *s.* [Named after No. 2.] The name of a plant; the Pellitory. (*Skinner.*) [PELLITORY.]

ăl-ĕx-and′-ĕrs, *s.* [A corruption of Lat. *olusatrum*, the specific name of the plant; from Lat. *olus* = kitchen herb, and *atrum* = black.] The English name of the *Smyrnium olusatrum*, a plant of the order Apiaceæ (Umbelliferæ). It is from three to four feet high, with bright yellow-green, slightly aromatic, leaves and flowers of the same colour in dense round umbels. It is most frequently found near the sea. It was formerly cultivated instead of celery.

Ăl-ĕx-an′-drą, *s.* [The feminine form of *Alexander*.]

1. *Rom. Hist.:* One of the nurses or attendants of the Emperor Nero.

2. *Eng. History:* Wife of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, and eldest daughter of Christian IX. of Denmark.

3. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the 54th found. It was discovered by Goldschmidt, on the 11th of April, 1858.

Ăl-ĕx-an′-drĭ-ąn, Ăl-ĕx-an′-drīne, *a.* & *s.* [From the name of Alexander the Great.]

A. [From Lat. *Alexandrinus* = pertaining to Alexandria, the maritime capital of Egypt, named after Alexander the Great, its founder.]

I. *As adjective:*

1. *Gen.:* Pertaining to Alexandria.

Bot.: The Alexandrian laurel. A popular name for the *Ruscus racemosus*, which is not a laurel at all, but an aberrant member of the Liliaceæ, or Lily family. [RUSCUS.]

2. *Hist.:* Pertaining to the celebrated school of Alexandria, or some one of the philosophies which emanated thence.

Alexandrian School of Philosophy. In a general sense: The teaching of the series of philosophers who lived in Alexandria nearly from the commencement of the dynasty of the Ptolemies on to the early centuries of the Christian era. *Specially*, the teaching of the Neo-Platonists, who attempted to spiritualise, harmonise, and modify for the better the several pagan faiths and philosophies, with the view, among other results, of raising a barrier against the advance of Christianity. [NEO-PLATONISTS.]

II. *As substantive:*

1. A native, or, more loosely, an inhabitant of Alexandria.

2. A person attached to one of the Alexandrian philosophies.

3. The same as B., I. (q.v.).

B. [From a kind of verse used in a French poem on the life of Alexander the Great, published in the twelfth century. (In Fr *alexandrin*; Sp. & Port. *alexandrino*.).]

I. *As substantive:*

Prosody: A kind of verse consisting of twelve syllables, or of twelve and thirteen syllables alternately. It is much used in French tragedies. English *alexandrines* have twelve syllables. The last line from Pope quoted below is an example of one.

"Our numbers should, for the most part, be lyrical. For variety, or rather where the majesty of thought requires it, they may be stretched to the English heroic of five feet, and to the French *Alexandrine* of six."—*Dryden.*

" Then, at the last and only couplet, fraught
With some unmeaning thing they call a thought;
A needless *Alexandrine* ends the song;
That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along."
Pope: Essay on Criticism.

II. *As adjective:* Pertaining to an *Alexandrine*; having twelve syllables.

Alexandrian-judaic, *a.* Pertaining to or emanating from the powerful Jewish colony long resident in ancient Alexandria.

" . . . the *Alexandrian-judiac* theology."—*Strauss: Life of Christ*, Trans. 1846, vol. i., § 46.

ăl-ĕx-an′-drīte, *s.* [Named after Alexander I., Czar of Russia.]

Min.: A variety of chrysoberyl, of a green colour by daylight or magnesium light, but an amethyst colour by gas or candle light. It is an aluminate of glucina. It is orthorhombic. Hardness, 8·5; sp. gr., 3·64. Lustre vitreous, transparent. Found in the Ural Mountains.

ăl-ĕx-ĭ-pharm′-ĭc, ăl-ĕx-ĭ-pharm′-ĭ-cal, * **ăl-ĕx-ĭ-pharm′-ą-cal,** *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *alexipharmaque*, adj. & s.; Sp. and Port. *alexipharmaco*, adj.; Lat. *alexipharmakon*; Gr. ἀλεξιφάρμακος (*alexipharmakos*), fr. ἀλεξω (*alexō*) = to ward off; φάρμακον (*pharmakon*) = medicine, drug, remedy.]

A. *As adjective:* Constituting an antidote against poison.

B. *As substantive:* An antidote against poison.

ăl-ĕx-ĭ-tĕr′-ĭ-al, ăl-ĕx-ĭ-tĕr′-ĭc, ăl-ĕx-ĭ-tĕr′-ĭ-cal, *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *alexitère*, adj. & s.; Port. *alexiterio*: from Gr. ἀλεξητήριος (*alexētērios*) = able to keep or ward off, from ἀλεξω (*alexō*) = to ward off.]

A. *As adjective:* Acting, or at least given as an antidote against poison.

B. *As substantive:* An antidote against poison.

* **ăl′-ęy,** *s.* [ALLEY.]

ăl-eў-rō′-dēs, *s.* [Gr. ἀλευρώδης (*aleurōdēs*) = like flour: ἄλευρον (*aleuron*) = wheaten flour; εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] A genus of insects of the family Aphidæ, of which one species, the *A. proletellæ*, is often found in large numbers on cabbage, brocoli, &c.

ăl fă′-fa, *s.* [Sp. from Ar. *al-façfaçah*=best provender.] A fodder plant of the family *Leguminosæ*, somewhat resembling clover. (*Western U. S.*)

* **ăl-fĕr′-ĕz,** * **ăl-far′-ĕz,** *s.* [O. Sp. *alféres*; Sp. *alféres* = an ensign, from Arab. *al-fāris*

(*al* = the, and *fâris* = a horseman).] An ensign or standard bearer.

"It may be said to have been adopted for a time as an English word, being in use in our army during the civil wars of Charles I. In a MS. in the Harleian Collection, No. 6,804, § 96, among papers of that period, it is often repeated. 'Alferes John Mannering, *Alferes* Arthur Carrol,' &c."—*Nares.*

* **ăl-fĕt,** *s.* [Low Lat. *alfetum*, from O.E. *ál* = burning, and *fiet* = vat.] The caldron used in the ordeal of boiling water.

* **al'-fĭn,** * **al-fyn,** *s.* [ALPHYN.]

Ăl-fŏn'-sĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Alphonso Esterse, Duke of Ferrara.]

Bot.: An old genus of palms belonging to the section Cocoineæ. It is now merged in Elaïs (q.v.). One species, the *A. amygdalina*, has been computed to have as many as 207,000 male flowers in a spathe. (*Lindley: Veg. King.*, p. 134.)

* **ăl-frĭ-dăr'-ĭ-ą,** * **ăl'-frĭd-ą-rў,** *s.* [Deriv. uncertain, prob. Arab.]

Astrol.: "A temporary power which the planets have over the life of a person." (*Kersey.*)

"I'll finde the cuspe, and *alfridaria*."
Albumazar, in *Dodsley*, vii. 171.

ăl'-gą (pl. **ăl'-ġæ**), *s.* [Lat. = sea-weed.]

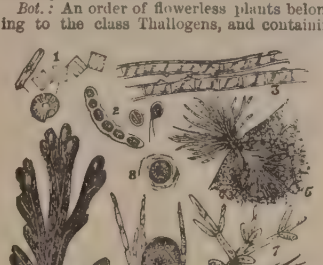
1. *Ord. Lang.:* Sea-weed.

"Garlanded with *alga* or sea-grass."
Ben Jonson: Masque of Blackness (Introd.).

2. *Bot.:* Any plant of the Algales.

ăl-gā'-ġĕ-æ, ăl'-ġæ, *s. pl.* [ALGA.]

Bot.: An order of flowerless plants belonging to the class Thallogens, and containing



GROUP OF ALGÆ.

1. Diatoms. 2. Protococcus. 3. Spirogyra. 4. Fucus. 5. Conceptacle of Fucus. 6. Oogonium. 7. Antheridial branch. 8. Oosphere with antherozoids. 9. *Sargassum baccíferum.*

what are commonly denominated Sea-weeds, with other allied species. Lindley elevates the Algæ into an alliance called Algales, which he divides into five orders. [ALGALES.]

ăl ġæ-ŏl'-ŏ-ġў, &c. [See ALGOLOGY and its derivatives.]

ăl'-gąl, *a. & s.* [ALGA.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to sea-weeds, or to the botanical order of Algæ.

"By clearing off the *algal* growth."—*Tate: British Mollusks*, iv. 185.

B *As subst.:* Any individual of the Algales (q.v.).

"In many *algals* the cellular spores are surrounded by cilia."—*Encyc. Brit.* (9th ed.), v. 69.

algal-alliance, *s.*

Bot.: The Algales (q.v.).

ăl-gā'-lēș, *s. pl.* [Lat. *alga* = a sea-weed.] [ALGA.]

Bot.: An alliance of plants, belonging to the class Thallogens, and consisting of Sea-weeds and their allies. The species are flowerless, without proper leaves, but the higher species have lobed fronds formed of uniform cellular tissue, and the sporules contained in thecæ. The alliance contains five orders: Diatomaceæ, Confervaceæ, Fucaceæ (the typical one), Ceramiaceæ, and Characeæ (q.v.). Another division given of them is into Melanospermeæ, or olive-spored; Rhodospermeæ, or rose-spored; and Chlorospermeæ, or green-spored. In 1827, Lindley estimated the known species at 1,994. The most highly-organised and typical of the Algales inhabit the ocean, their geographical distribution in it being marked, like that of plants on land; others occur in fresh water, and some on damp soil, rocks, walls, or glass.

ăl-gą-rō'-bą, *s.* [From *Algarrobo*, a town in Andalusia: or from Arab. *al* = the; *kharroub* = carob-tree.]

1. The carob-tree, *Ceratonia siliqua*, which is one of the Cæsalpinieæ. [CAROB.]

2. Certain South American species of Prosopis, belonging to the sub-order Mimoseæ.

"... where there is a tiny rill of water, with a little vegetation and even a few *algarroba* trees, a kind of mimosa."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xvi.

algaroba bean, *s.* The name given to the pods of the *Ceratonia siliqua*, which are imported from Spain.

al'-gąr-ŏt, al'-gąr-ŏth, *s.* [Either Arabic or named after its inventor, Algarotti, a physician of Verona.]

Chem.: The name of an emetic powder. It is a pale fawn-coloured crystalline precipitate, consisting of a compound of trichloride and trioxide of antimony, obtained by pouring antimonous chloride, $SbCl_3$, dissolved in HCl, into water. Alkaline solutions dissolve out the chloride and leave the oxide.

* **âl'-gāt,** * **âl'-gāte,** * **âl'-gātes** (*Eng.*), * **âl'-gāit,** * **âl'-gā-tĭs** (*Scotch*), *adv.* [A.S. *al-geats* = always, altogether; *al* = all, whole, and *geat, gat* = a gate, door, opening, or gap.] [GAIT, GATE; AGATE, AGATES, AGATIS.]

1. Always, continually, at all times, under all circumstances.

"He bad hem *algates* wake and pray."
Bonaventura, 857.

"That he was deed er it was hy the morwe;
And thus *algates* housbondes had sorwe."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,337-8.

2. Altogether, wholly.

"And how and whan it schulde harded be,
Which is unknowe *algat* unto me."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,559-60.

"Cristes cure mot thou have, brother art thou myn;
And if I schal *algate* be beten anon
Cristes cure mot thou have, but thou be that oon."
Chaucer: C. T., 11+-116.

3. In any way, by any or by all means, on any terms.

"Alisandrine *algate* than after (that) throwe
Bi-thought hire feel busily howe best were to werche
To do William to wite the wille of hire leef."
William of Palerne, Skeat's ed., 649—651.

4. Certainly, of a truth, verily, indeed.

"And seyd, 'My fadyr euer lastyng,
Shall my dere sone dye *algate*?'"
Bonaventura, 698, 699.

5. Nevertheless.

"But if thou *algate* lust light virelayes,
And looser songs of love to underfong,
Who but thy selfe deserves sike Poetes prayse?"
Spenser: Shep. Cal., xi.

ăl'-gąz-ĕl, *s.* [Arab. *al* = the; *gazl* = gazelle.] The name given to a species of antelope, the *Antilope Bezoastica*, inhabiting Western Africa, in the vicinity of the Niger and in Gambia. It is about 5 feet 2 inches long, and 3 feet 5 inches high. The horns are separate from each other. They are about 3 feet long, and have their lower half annulated with thirty-six rings.

Ăl'-ġĕ-bär, *s.* [Arab. *al* = the; *gebar*; Heb. גִּבּוֹר or גֶּבֶר (*gibbor*) = brave, strong, energetic. Used in Gen. x. of a hunter: גבר (*gabhar, gabher*) = to be strong or brave.] A poetic name for the constellation Orion, viewed as resembling a strong man or a hunter.

"Begirt with many a blazing star,
Stood the great giant *Algebar*,
Orion, hunter of the beast!"
Longfellow: Occultation of Orion.

¶ In using the expression "Occultation of Orion," Longfellow explains that he speaks not astronomically, but poetically. He is well aware that Orion cannot be occulted, but only the individual stars of which it is composed.

ăl'-ġĕ-brą, *s.* [In Sw., Dan., Dut., Ger., Sp., Port., and Ital. *algebra*; Fr. *algèbre*. Evidently all from Arabic. Many etymologies from this language have been given. It has been taken from the Arabic phrase, *al jebr e al mokabalah* = restoration and reduction (*Penny Cyclo.*). This view is essentially adopted by Wedgwood, who spells the phrase *el jabr wa el mogâbala*, and renders it = *the putting together of parts*, and *equation*.] What Sir Isaac Newton termed *universal arithmetic*. The department of mathematics which enables one, by the aid of certain symbols, to generalise, and therefore to abbreviate, the methods of solving questions relating to numbers. It was not till a late period that the Greeks became acquainted with algebra, the celebrated treatise of Diophantus not having appeared till the fourth century, A.D. The science came into Western Europe through the Arabs, who probably derived it from the Hindoos. It conducts its operations by means of alphabetical letters standing for symbols of numbers, and connecting signs (+ —, &c.) representative of arithmetical processes. Of the letters, those near the commencement of the alphabet—*a, b, c, d*, &c.—generally stand for known quantities; and those towards its end—*x, y*, and *z*—for unknown ones. One of the most important operations in algebra is the solution of what are called equations—a beautiful and interesting process which, without tentative guesses of any kind, fairly reasons out the number or numbers for which one or more unknown quantities stand.

"The Greek *Algebra* was as nothing in comparison with the Greek Geometry; the Hindu Geometry was as little worthy of comparison with the Hindu *Algebra*."—*Calcutta Review*, ii. (1846), p. 540.

Double Algebra: A term introduced by Prof. De Morgan for a kind of algebra, which he thus defines:—

"*Signification of Symbols in Double Algebra.*—This particular mode of giving significance to symbolic algebra is named from its meanings requiring us to consider space of two dimensions (or area), whereas all that ordinary algebra requires can be represented in space of one dimension (or length). If the name be adopted, ordinary algebra must be called *single*."—*De Morgan: Trigonom. and Double Algebra* (1849), c. v., p. 117.

ăl-ġĕ-brā'-ĭc, ăl-ġĕ-brā'-ĭ-cąl, *a.* [Eng. *algebra*; *-ic.* In Port. *algebraico.*]

1. *Gen.:* Relating to algebra; containing operations of algebra.

"In the case of *algebraic* reasoning. . ."—*Herbert Spencer*, 2nd ed., vol. ii., p. 19, § 281.

"Its *algebraical* conditions will be the following."—*Airy on Sound* (1868), p. 44.

2. *Spec.:* Having but a finite number of terms, each term containing only addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and extraction of roots, the exponents of which are given. (In this sense it is opposed to *transcendental.*)

Algebraic curve: A curve, the equation of which contains no transcendental quantities; a figure, the intercepted diameters of which bear always the same proportion to their respective ordinates.

Algebraic signs: Symbols such as + (plus) the sign of addition; — (minus) that of subtraction; × or . that of multiplication; ÷ that of division; and ( ) implying that the quantities within parentheses are to be treated as if they were but a single one.

ăl-ġĕ-brā'-ĭ-cąl-lў, *adv.* [ALGEBRAIC.] By the process or processes used in algebra.

". . . this, however, has not been proved *algebraically*."—*Airy on Sound* (1868), p. 122.

ăl-ġĕ-brā'-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *algebra*; *-ist.* In Ger. and Dut. *algebraist.*] One who is proficient in algebra.

". . . the synthetick and analytick methods of geometricians and *algebraists* . . ."—*Watts: Logic.*

ăl-ġĕ-brā'-ĭze, *v.t.* [Eng. *algebra*; *-ize.*] To reduce to an algebraic form, and to solve by means of algebra.

Ăl-ġeī'-bą, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of the second magnitude, called also γ^1 Leonis.

* **ăl'-ġĕn,** *v.t.* [HALGEN.]

Ăl'-ġĕn-ĭb, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of the second magnitude, called also γ Pegasi.

Ăl-ġĕr-ĭ'ne, *a. & s.* [From *Algiers*, in the north of Africa, now the capital of Algeria.]

I. *As adjective:* Pertaining to Algiers.

II. *As substantive:* A native of Algiers.

ăl'-ġĕr-īte, *s.* [From Mr. Francis Alger, an American mineralogist.] A mineral, a variety of Scapolite, which is reduced by Dana under Wernerite, though he has a Scapolite group of Unisilicates. He considers algerite as an altered scapolite, allied to pinite. It occurs in New Jersey.

Ăl-ġī-ą-bär'-ĭ-ī, *s.* [From the Arabic.] A Mohammedan sect who attribute all the actions of men, whether they be good or evil, to the agency of God. They are opposed to the Alkadarii (q.v.).

† **ăl'-ĝĭd,** *a.* [In Fr. *algide;* from Lat. *algidus.*] Cold. (*Coles.*)

ăl-ĝĭd'-ĭ-tў, ăl'-ĝĭd-nĕss, *s.* [From Lat. *algidus* = cold.] Coldness.

"*Algidity*, algor."—*Coles: Eng. and Lat. Dict.*

ăl-ĝĭf'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *algificus;* from *algus* = cold, and *facio* = to make.] Producing cold. (*Johnson.*)

ăl-gŏd'-ŏn-īte, *s.* [Named after the silver mine of Algodones, near Coquimbo, in Chili, where it is found.] A lustrous mineral, consisting of 83·50 parts of copper, and 16·50 of arsenic; found both in North and South America.

Ăl'-gŏl, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star in Medusa's head, in the constellation Perseus. It is called also *β* Persei. It is technically of 2¼ magnitude; but really varies in brilliancy from the 2nd to the 4th magnitude in 3½ hours, remaining thus for about 20 minutes. In 3½ hours more it is again of the 2nd magnitude, at which it continues for 2 days 13 hours, after which the same series of changes takes place again.

ăl-gŏ-lŏg'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *algolog(y);* *-ical.*] Pertaining to algology.

ăl-gŏl'-ŏ-ĝĭst, *s.* [Eng. *algolog(y);* *-ist.*] One who studies algæ; one versed in algology.

ăl-gŏl'-ŏ ĝў, *s.* [Lat. *alg(a);* suff. *-ology.*]

Bot.: The study of Algæ.

ăl-gor, *s.* [Lat. *algor* = coldness.]

Med.: Any abnormal coldness in the body. (*Parr: London Med. Dict.*, 1809.)

Ăl-gör-ĕs, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.] A star of the third magnitude, called also *δ* Corvi.

* **ăl'-gŏr-ĭthm,** * **ăl'-gŏr-ĭşm,** * **ăl'-gŏr-ĭşme,** * **al'-grĭm,** *s.* [Arab.] Arithmetic; numerical computation. [AWGRIM.]

"He [Gerbert] certainly was the first who brought the *algorithm* from the Saracens, and who illustrated it with such rules as the most studious in that science cannot explain."—*Warton: Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 46.

* **ăl'-gōse,** *a.* [Not from Lat. *algosus* = abounding in sea-weed, but from *algor* or *algus* = coldness; *algeo* = to be cold, to feel cold.] Full of cold; very cold. (*Johnson.*)

ăl'-goŭs, *a.* [Lat. *algosus* = full of, abounding in sea-weed; *alga* = sea-weed.] Pertaining to sea-weed; abounding in sea-weed; resembling sea-weed.

ăl'-guaz-ĭl, *s.* [Sp. *alguacil;* Arab. *al* = the, and *wazír* = an officer, a lieutenant, a vizier.]

In Spain: An inferior officer of justice, whose duty it is to see the decision of a judge carried into execution; a constable.

"The corregidor, in consequence of my information, has sent this *alguazil* to apprehend you."—*Smollett: Gil Blas.*

ăl'-gŭm, ăl'-mŭg, *s.* [Heb., pl. אַלְגֻּמִּים (*algummim*), 2 Chron. ii. 7, 10, 11, and with the letters transposed, אַלְמֻגִּים (*almuggim*), 1 Kings x. 11, 12. According to Max Müller, from the Sanscrit word *valguka* = sandal-wood; *ka* is a termination, and *valgu* has almost the sound of *algum.*] The wood, apparently sandal-wood, which Solomon and Hiram's mariners brought from Ophir, probably at the mouth of the Indus, along with gold, ivory, apes, and peacocks. The terms for apes and peacocks, like that of *algum*, and the corrupted form *almug*, are primarily of Sanscrit origin; and there can be no doubt that they were brought directly or circuitously from India, and seemingly from Malabar. (See *Max Müller's Science of Language.*) [SANDAL-WOOD, APE, PEACOCK.]

ăl-hâg'-ĭ, *s.* [Arabic.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Fabaceæ (Leguminous Plants), and the sub-order Papilionaceæ. It contains the Camel-thorns, *A. camelorum*, *A. maurorum*, &c. They are, as the name implies, thorny plants, which are found in the desert, and afford food to the camel as he traverses those wastes. Several species of Camel's-thorn, allied to *A. maurorum*, produce a kind of manna in Persia and Bokhara, but not, it is said, in India, Arabia, or Egypt. [MANNA.]

Ăl-hăm'-bra, [Arab. = a red house.] The palace and fortress of the Moorish sovereigns of Grenada, in Spain. It was built in the year of the Hegira 675 = A.D. 1273. Extensive and splendid ruins of it still exist.

"He pass'd the *Alhambra's* calm and lovely bowers,
Where slept the glistening leaves and folded flowers."
Hemans: The Abencerrage, c. 1.

ăl-hĕn'-na, *s.* [Arab. *al* = the, and *henna.*] [HENNA.]

ā'-lĭ-ās, *adv., s., & adj.* [Lat. *adv.* = otherwise.]

A. *As an adverb:*

Law: A term used to indicate the various names under which a person who attempts to conceal his true name and pass under a fictitious one is ascertained to have passed during the successive stages of his career.

¶ Used in a similar sense in ordinary language.

"Nor Verstegan, *alias* Rowly, [had 'undertook' = undertaken] the confidence to render well-nigh all the considerable gentry of this land, from the etymology of their names, Teutonicks."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 396.

B. *As a substantive:*

1. A second name, or more probably one of a string of names, assumed by a member of the criminal classes to render his identification difficult.

". . . forced to assume every week new *aliases* and new disguises."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng*, ch. xxi.

* 2. *Formerly:* A second writ or execution issued against a person when the first had failed of its effect. The first was called a *capias*, requiring the sheriff of some county to take a certain person that he might be sued on a specified charge. If the answer were *Non est inventus* (he is not found), then an *alias* writ went forth in which these words occurred, *Sicut alias præcipimus* (as we have formerly commanded you). If this failed, a *pluries* writ followed. [PLURIES.] (*Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 19; also Appendix, p. xv.; bk. iv., ch. 24.) It was abolished by 15 and 16 Vict., c. 76, § 10.

C. *As adjective:* In a similar sense to B. 2, as "an *alias* writ."

ăl'-ĭ-bī, *s.* [In Lat. not a substantive, but an adverb = elsewhere, in another place.]

Law: A plea that the person accused of having committed a crime, perpetrated, of course, at a certain place, could not possibly have done what was laid to his charge, inasmuch as he was "elsewhere" at the time when the breach of the law occurred. If he substantiate this, he is said to prove an *alibi.*

". . . characteristically negligent in taking steps to verify the *alibi* which he had set up."—*Daily Telegraph*, 8th Oct., 1877.

† **ăl'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *alibilis*, from *alo* = to nourish.] That may be nourished. (*Johnson.*)

* **ăl'-ĭ-cănt,** * **ăl'-ĭ-cănt,** * **ăl'-ĭ-găunt,** * **ăl'-lĭ-gănt,** *s.* [Named from Alicante, a province and fortified city in Spain.] A kind of wine said to be made near Alicant from mulberries. (*Nares.*) [ALLEGANT.]

"You'll blood three pottles of *alicant*, by this light, if you follow them."—*O. Pl.*, iii. 252.

". . . as the emperor had commanded, the wine (as farre as my judgement gave leave) being *alligant.*"—*Sir Thomas Smith: Voyage to Russia* (1605).

ăl'-ĭ-da'-da, ăl'-ĭ-dāde, *s.* [In Sp. *alidada*, from Arab.] "The label or ruler that moves on the centre of an astrolabe, quadrant, or other mathematical instrument, and carries the sight." (*Blount: Glossog.*, 1719.)

ā'-lĭ-ĕn, *a. & s.* [In Ital. *alieno*, from Lat. *alienus* = (1) belonging to another person or thing not one's own; (2) not related, foreign, strange; (3) unsuitable; (4) hostile; (5) diseased in body or mind; fr. *alius* = another.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of foreign extraction; having been born or had its origin in another country; or simply foreign. (Used specially of man, the inferior animals, plants, or countries.)

". . . no honourable service which could not be as well performed by the natives of the realm as by *alien* mercenaries."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

"The mother plant admires the leaves unknown
Of *alien* trees, and apples not her own."—*Dryden.*

"Far, far away did seem to mourn and rave
On *alien* shores." *Tennyson: The Lotos-eaters.*

Alien Priories: Priories filled solely by foreign monks. These were suppressed in the time of Henry V., and the lands given to the crown. They were not again revived in Britain. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 8.)

2. Foreign, with the added sense of being estranged from in nature or affection.

3. Estranged from; averse to; hostile to, wheresoever born. (Used of persons.)

"Oft with its fiery force
His arm had quelled the foe,
And laid, resistless, in its course,
The *alien* armies low."—*J. Montgomery.*

¶ In this sense used with *from* or *to.*

"The sentiment that arises is a conviction of the deplorable state of nature to which sin reduced us; a weak, ignorant creature, *alien from* God and goodness, and a prey to the great destroyer."—*Rogers: Sermon.*

4. Incongruous with; inconsistent with; not fitted to harmonise or amalgamate with; in contrariety to the genius of; adverse to. (Used of things.)

"To declare my mind to the disciples of the fire, by a similitude not *alien from* their profession."—*Boyle.*

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One born in another country than that in which he now resides; a foreigner.

". . . for he said, I have been an *alien* in a strange land."—*Exod.* xviii. 3.

"Our inheritance is turned to strangers, our houses to *aliens.*"—*Lam.* v. 2.

¶ It is sometimes followed by *from* or *to.*

". . . being *aliens from* the commonwealth of Israel."—*Ephes.* ii. 12.

"The lawgiver condemned the persons, who sat idle in divisions dangerous to the government, as *aliens to* the community, and therefore to be cut off from it."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

II. *Technically:*

Law: A person born out of the British empire, and whose father is not a British subject. The whole body politic may be divided into three classes: natural-born subjects, constituting the great mass of the people; aliens, or foreigners residing in Britain, but not naturalised; and denizens, who are naturalised aliens. The children of aliens, if the former are born in Britain, are denizens. Formerly an alien could neither purchase nor inherit landed property, and in commercial matters he was taxed more heavily than natural-born subjects. (*Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 10.) By the Act 7 and 8 Vict., c. 66, passed in 1844, various restrictions on aliens were swept away.

alien ami, or **amy,** *s.* [Fr. *ami* = friend.] [See ALIEN-FRIEND.]

alien-duty, *s.* The duty or tax formerly paid by aliens on mercantile transactions in larger measure than by natural-born subjects.

alien-enemy, *s.* An alien belonging to a country with which Britain is at the time at war. (*Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 10.)

alien-friend, ami or **amy,** *s.* An alien belonging to a country with which Britain is at peace.

alien-née, *s.* [Fr. *né* = born.] A man born an alien.]

* **ā'-lĭ-ĕn,** * **āl'-ĭ-ĕne,** *v.t.* [Fr. *aliéner;* fr. Lat. *alieno.*] The same as ALIENATE (q.v.).

Used (1.) *Of property:*

"If the son *alien* lands, and then repurchase them again in fee, the rules of descents are to be observed, as if he were the original purchaser."—*Hale: Hist. of Common Law.*

". . . our whole estate *alienea* and cancelled."—*Jeremy Taylor: On Forgiving Injuries.*

(2.) *Of the affections or desires:*

"The king was disquieted when he found that the prince was totally *alienea* from all thoughts of, or inclination to, the marriage."—*Clarendon.*

ā-lĭ-ĕn-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *alien; ability.* In Fr. *aliénabilité.*] Capability of being alienated. (Used of property.)

ā'-lĭ-ĕn-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *alien; -able.* In Fr. *aliénable.*] That may be alienated. (Used of property.)

"Land is *alienable* and treasure is transitory, and both must pass from him by his own voluntary act, or by the violence of others, or at least by fate."—*Dennis: Letters.*

ā'-lĭ-ĕn-ąĝe, *s.* [Eng *alien; -age.*] The state of being an alien.

"Why restore estates forfeitable on account of *alienage?*"—*Story.*

ā'-lĭ-ĕn-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *alienatus*, pa. par. of *alieno* = to make another's; to estrange; *alienus* = belonging to another, foreign, alien.]

1. *Law and Ord. Lang.:* To transfer one's title to property to another; to dispose of property by sale or otherwise. Whilst the feudal law existed in full force, it was not permitted to any one to alienate his property without the consent of the superior lord. Ultimately, however, the right became established by successive steps, and one may now

alienate an estate really his own by sale, gift, marriage settlement, devise, or other method. Anciently, a person alienating lands and tenements to another, contrary to law, as a punishment forfeited them altogether. This heavy penalty was specially enforced against the king's tenants *in capite;* most, if not all, private vassals escaped from it. Afterwards the forfeiture was modified into *a fine for alienation.* (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., chaps. 18, 19; bk. iv., ch. 33.) [ALIENATION, MORTMAIN.]

"He could not *alienate* one acre without purchasing a license."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. To estrange the affections from one who before was loved, or from a government, dynasty, or ruling house, to which loyalty was felt.

". . . then my mind was *alienated* from her, like as my mind was *alienated* from her sister."—*Ezek.* xxiii. 18.

"I shall recount the errors which, in a few months, *alienated* a loyal gentry and priesthood from the House of Stuart."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

ā-lĭ-ĕn-ate, *a. & s.* [Lat. *alienatus*, pa. par. of *alieno* = to make another's, to estrange.]

A. *As adjective:* Estranged; withdrawn in affection from.

"O *alienate* from God, O spirit accursed,
Forsaken of all good." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. v.

B. *As substantive:* An alien; a stranger.

"Whosoever eateth the lamb without this house, he is an *alienate*."—*Stapleton: Fortresse of the Faith*, fol. 148.

ā'-lĭ-ĕn-āt-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [ALIENATE.]

"His eye survey'd the dark idolatries
Of *alienated* Judah." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. i.

ā'-lĭ-ĕn-āt-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ALIENATE, *v.*]

ā-lĭ-ĕn-ā'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *aliénation*, from Lat. *alienatio.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. The act of alienating.

II. The state of being alienated.

Used (1) Of the transference of property by gift, sale, or otherwise, from one to another. (See B.)

"God put it into the heart of one of our princes to give a check to sacrilege; her successor passed a law which prevented all future *alienations* of the church revenues."—*Atterbury.*

(2) Of the estrangement of the affections from one previously loved, or from a government to which loyalty was felt; the transference of the desires from one object of pursuit to another.

"It is left but in dark memory, what was the ground of his defection, and the *alienation* of his heart from the king."—*Bacon.*

(3) Of the aberration of reason in an insane person; delirium.

"Some things are done by man, though not through outward force and impulsion, though not against, yet without their wills; as in *alienation* of mind, or any like inevitable utter absence of wit and judgment."—*Hooker.*

B. *Technically:*

Law: The transference of land or other property from one person to another. Alienation may take place by *deed*, by *matter of records*, by *special custom*, and by *devise.*

Alienation in Mortmain: An alienation of lands or tenements to any corporation, sole or aggregate, ecclesiastical or temporal.

Alienation Office: A place to which all writs of covenants and entries were carried for the recovery of the fines levied upon them. It is now abolished.

ā'-lĭ-ĕn-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *alienator;* Fr. *aliénateur.*] One who alienates (*spec.*, of property).

"Some of the Popish bishops were no less *alienators* of their episcopal endowments."—*Wharton: Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 40.

* **ā'-lĭ-ĕne,** *v.* Old spelling of ALIEN. (*Blackstone.*)

ā'-lĭ-ĕn-ēe, *s.* [Eng. *alien; -ee.*] One to whom property is transferred.

"The forfeiture arises from the incapacity of the *alienee* to take."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii. ch. xviii.

ā'-lĭ-ĕn-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *alien; -ism.*]

1. The state of being an alien.

"The law was very gentle in the construction of the disability of *alienism*."—*Kent.*

2. The treatment or study of mental diseases.

ā'-lĭ-ĕn-ĭst, *s.* [ALIENISM.] One devoted to the study or treatment of mental diseases.

ā'-lĭ-ĕn-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *alien; -or.*] One who alienates or transfers property to another.

". . . for the *alienor* himself to recover lands alienedby him during his insanity."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. xix.

† **a-lī'fe,** *adv.* [Eng. *a* = on; *life.*] On my life. (A mild oath.)

"I love a ballad in print *a'-life*."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

ā-lĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ala* = a wing; and *fero* = to bear.] Bearing wings; possessing wings. (*Johnson.*)

ā'-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *ala* = wing; *forma* = form, shape.] Wing-formed; shaped like a wing.

ā-lĭg'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *aliger*, from *ala* = a wing; and *gero* = to bear, to carry, to have.] Bearing wings, *i.e.* possessing wings. (*Johnson.*)

a-light' (*gh* silent) (1), *v.i.* (pret. *alighted*, or, in poetry, *alit*). [A.S. *(a)lihtan, gelihtan* = to alight, to descend from; from *liht, leht* = light, not heavy. The meaning is thus to lighten anything by removing a weight from it.]

1. To descend, as a bird from the wing; to cease flying and rest upon the ground.

"That there should be geese and frigate-birds with webbed feet, either living on the dry land or most rarely *alighting* on the water."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. vi.

"I saw his wing through twilight flit,
And once so near me he *alit*.
I could have smote, but lacked the strength."
Byron: Mazeppa, 8.

2. To descend, as a person from a carriage, or from horseback.

"My lord, *alig ting* at his usual place,
The Crown, took notice of an ostler's face."
Cowper: Retirement, 585.

3. To reach the ground, as falling snow, or anything else descending from the sky, or from above one.

"But storms of stones from the proud temple's height
Pour down, and on our battered helms *alight*."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ii. 554.

4. To stop, to pause as a man on foot running.

"Came running in . . .
But he for nought would stay his passage right,
Till fast before the king he did *alight*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xii 24, 25.

5. To light on, happen on, meet with.

"By good fortune I *alighted* on a collection of MSS. in the State-paper office."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, iv. 549.

a-light' (*gh* silent) (2), *v.t.* [A.S. *alihtan.*] To make light, to remove a weight from, to lighten.

a-light' (*gh* silent) (3), *v.t.* [A.S. *aleohtan, alyhtan.* = to illumine; *leoht* = light.]

1. To illumine, to give light to.

"For to wissen hem by night
A fiery piller hem *alight*."
Gower: C. F., ii. 183.

2. To set alight, to set light to.

"Anon fer sche *alight*." *Layle Freine*, 199.

a-līght' (*gh* silent), *a.* [ALIGHT, *v.*] Alighted, as from a horse or vehicle.

"How that we bare us in that ilke night,
Whan we were in that ostelrie *alight*."
Chaucer: C. T., 723, 724.

a-līght' (*gh* silent), *adv.* [ALIGHT (3), *v.*] Lighted.

a-light'-ĭng (*gh* silent), *pr. par.* [ALIGHT.]

† **a-līgn'** (*g* silent), *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *aligner* = (1) to lay out in a straight line, (2) to square.]

A. *Trans.:* To measure by means of a line; to regulate or adjust by means of a line.

B. *Intrans.:* To form a line, as soldiers do.

a-līgn'-mĕnt (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *align; -ment.*] In Fr. *alignement.*]

1. The act of adjusting by means of a line.

2. The state of being so adjusted.

3. The line of adjustment.

4. *Engin.:* The ground-plan of a road or earthwork.

a-lī'ke, * **a-lȳ'ke,** *a. & adv.* [A.S. *onlic, anlic, on* = on; *lic* = like.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. The same; without any difference.

". . . the darkness and the light are both *alike* to thee."—*Ps.* cxxxix. 12.

2. On the same model.

"He fashioneth their hearts *alike*."—*Ps.* xxxiii. 15.

¶ This adjective never precedes the noun which it qualifies.

B. *As adverb:* Equally.

". . . . thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they both shall be *alike* good."—*Eccles.* xi. 6.

† **alike-minded,** *s.* Like-minded; similar in mind or disposition.

"I would to God, not you only that hear me this day, but all our brethren of this land, were *alike-minded*."—*Bp. Hall: Rem.*, p. 82.

ăl'-ĭm-a, *s.* [Gr. ἅλιμος (*halimos*) = belonging to the sea: ἅλς (*hals*) = the sea.] A genus of Crustaceans belonging to the order Stomapoda and the family Phyllosomidæ. Example, the transparent Alima of the warmer seas.

ăl'-ĭ-mĕnt, *s.* [In Fr. *aliment;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *alimento;* Lat. *alimentum*, from *alo* = to nourish, to feed.]

1. *Lit.:* Nutriment supplied to an organised body, whether animal or vegetable; food.

"Though the *aliments* of insects are for the most part in a liquid form . . ."—*Griffith's Cuvier*, vol. xiv., p. 70.

2. *Fig.:* That which tends to nourish, and consequently to perpetuate anything.

". . . he saith they were but *aliments* of their sloth and weakness, which, if they were taken away, necessity would teach them stronger resolutions."—*Bacon: Colours of Good and Evil*, ch. x.

Scotch Law: The maintenance which parents and children are reciprocally bound to accord to each other when a necessity for it exists. (It is used also for similar obligations.)

ăl'-ĭ-mĕnt, *v.t.* [From the substantive. In Fr. *alimenter;* Sp. and Port. *alimentar;* Ital. *alimentare.*] To furnish with food and other necessaries of life.

ăl-ĭ-mĕnt'-al, *a.* [Eng. *aliment; -al.*] Pertaining to aliment; fitted to supply aliment; nutritive.

". . . and the making of things inalimental to become *alimental* may be an experiment of great profit for making new victual."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. viii., § 649.

ăl-ĭ-mĕnt'-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *alimental; -ly.*] So as to furnish aliment.

"The substance of gold is invincible by the powerfullest action of natural heat, and that not only *alimentally* in a substantial mutation, but also medicamentally in any corporeal conversion."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

ăl-ĭ-mĕnt'-ar-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *alimentary; -ness.*] The quality of being alimentary; that is, furnishing nourishment. (*Johnson.*)

ăl-ĭ-mĕnt'-a-rȳ, *a.* [Eng. *aliment; -ary.* In Fr. *alimentaire;* Port. & Ital. *alimentario;* from Lat. *alimentarius.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining to aliment, as the "alimentary canal." (See B., I.)

2. Furnishing aliment.

"Of *alimentary* roots, some are pulpy and very nutritious: as turnips and carrots. These have a fattening quality."—*Arbuthnot: Aliments.*

B. *Technically:*

I. *Physiology:*

1. *Alimentary Canal:* The great tube or duct by which the food is conveyed through the body.

". . . including the *alimentary canal*."—*Owen: Mammalia* (1859), p. 57.

2. *Alimentary Compartment:* The lower part of the pharynx, which is dilatable and contractile. It affords a passage for the food from the mouth to the œsophagus. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., 185.)

3. *Alimentary Mucous Membrane:* The membrane which lines the interior of the long and tortuous passage by which food taken into the mouth makes its way through the body. The ducts of the mucous, as well as some other glands, open into it. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., 162.)

4. *Alimentary Tube:* The passage by which the food makes way through the body from the mouth downwards. (*Ibid.*, p. 185.)

II. *Law. Alimentary Law:* The law by which parents are held responsible for the alimentation of their children. In *Scotch Law* it is called *obligation of aliment.*

ăl-ĭ-mĕnt-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *aliment; -ation.* In Ger. & Fr. *alimentation;* Sp. *alimentacion.*]

1. The act or quality of affording nourishment.

". . . they [the teeth] are subservient in man not only to *alimentation*, but to beauty and speech."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia* (1859), p. 30.

2. The state of being nourished by assimilation of matter received into the body or frame.

"Plants do nourish, inanimate bodies do not: they have an accretion, but no *alimentation*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

ăl-ĭ-mĕnt'-ĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *aliment, ive, -ness.*]

Phren.: A protuberance on the brain or skull, alleged to constitute the organ which imparts the pleasure which is felt in eating or drinking.

† ăl-ĭ-mō'-nĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *alimony; -ous.*] Pertaining to nourishment.

"The plethora renders us lean, by suppressing our spirits, whereby they are incapacitated of digesting the *alimonious* humours into flesh."—*Harvey: Consumption.*

ăl'-ĭ-mŏn-ў, *s.* [Lat. *alimonia* and *alimonium* = nourishment, sustenance; from *alo* = to nourish.]

Law: (*a*) The proportional part of a husband's income allowed a wife for her support during a matrimonial suit; also (*b*) that granted her at its termination. In matrimonial litigation between husband and wife, he is obliged to allow her a certain sum, generally a fifth of his net income, whilst the suit continues; and if she establish ground for dissolving the marriage, he must give her what the court directs. She is not, however, entitled to alimony of any kind if she elope with an adulterer, or even desert her husband without adequate reason.

"Till *alimony* or death them parts." *Hudibras.*

Ăl'-ĭ-ŏth, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of the third magnitude, called also ε Ursæ Majoris. It is situated in the tail of the imaginary "Bear." This star is often used in observations for finding the latitude at sea.

ăl'-ĭ-pĕd, *a.* & *s.* [In Sp. & Port. *alipede.* From Lat. *alipes: ala* = a wing, and *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.]

A. *As adjective:* Wing-footed; with toes connected together by a membrane which serves the purposes of a wing.

B. *As substantive:* An animal whose toes are connected together by a membrane which serves the purpose of a wing. The Bats, or Cheiroptera, have this structure.

ăl'-ĭp-īte, *s.* [Gr. ἀλιπής (*alipēs*) = without fat: ἀ, priv., and λίπος (*lipos*) = fat, without fat; and *-ite* = λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone. So named because it is not unctuous.] A mineral of an apple-green colour, containing about thirty-two per cent. of oxide of nickel. It occurs in Silesia. Dana makes it distinct from, though closely akin to, pimelite. The British Museum Catalogue regards the two as identical. Alipite is sometimes written *Alizite.* [PIMELITE.]

ăl'-ĭ-quant, *a.* [In Ger. *aliquant;* Fr. *aliquante;* Sp. & Port. *aliquanta;* Lat. *aliquantus* = somewhat (great), or somewhat (small); hence, in considerable quantity or number. From the root *ali-* = any, and *quantus* = great.] Pertaining to a number which does not exactly measure another number, but if used as its divisor will leave a remainder. Thus 4 is an aliquant part of 7, for 7 ÷ 4 = 1, with a remainder of 3.

¶ *Aliquant* is the opposite of *aliquot.*

ăl'-ĭ-quŏt, *a.* [In Ger. *aliquot;* Fr. *aliquote;* Sp. & Port. *aliquota;* Ital. *aliquoto.* From Lat. *aliquot* = somewhat, some, a few.] Pertaining to a number which will measure another given one exactly, that is, without leaving a remainder. Thus 4 is an aliquot part of 8, for 8 ÷ 4 = 2 exactly.

"In place, then, of measuring this precise *aliquot* part, . . ."—*Herschel: Astron.*, 5th ed. (1858), § 213.

ăl'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *ale; -ish.*] Resembling ale; having some, at least, of the qualities of ale.

"Stirring it, and beating down the yeast, gives it the sweet *alish* taste."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

ăl-ĭs'-mą, *s.* [Lat. *alisma;* Gr. ἄλισμα (*alisma*) = the water-plantain.]

Bot.: A genus of plants of the natural order Alismaceæ, or Alismads. Three species occur in Britain: the *A. plantago*, or Greater Water-plantain; the *A. natans*, or Floating Water-plantain; and the *A. ranunculoides*, or Lesser Water-plantain. The first is the best known. It is frequent in lakes, rivers, and ditches, and has pale, rose-coloured flowers, with six stamens. The Calmucks eat its rhizoma, having first dried it to take away its acidity.

ăl-ĭs-mā'-cē-æ, or **ăl-ĭs'-mădș,** *s. pl.* [ALISMA.]

Bot.: An order of endogenous plants, with a perianth of six pieces, the three outer being herbaceous, and the three inner petaloid. The ovaries are numerous. The genera *Actinocarpus, Alisma,* and *Sagittaria* (q.v.) are British.

ăl'-ĭs-ōn-īte, *s.* [Named after Mr. R. E. Alison, of Chili.] A mineral; a variety of covellite. Colour, deep indigo blue, tarnishing on exposure. Compos.: sulphur, copper, and lead. It is found in Chili.

ăl-ĭ sphē'-nŏĭd, *s.* & *a.* [Awkwardly compounded of a mixture of Latin and Greek. Lat. *ala* = a wing; Gr. σφήν (*sphēn*) = a wedge, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, shape.]

A. *As substantive:* One of the greater wings of the sphenoid bone at the base of the skull.

". . . the foramen ovale pressing the *alisphenoid.*"—*Flower: Osteology of the Mammalia* (1870), p. 118.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to, or connected with, the greater wings of the sphenoid bone.

"Through this the external carotid artery runs for part of its course, and it has been called the *alisphenoid* canal."—*Flower: Osteology of the Mammalia* (1870), p. 116.

*** ą-lĭt'e,** *adv.* [Eng. *a;* and *little*, contracted.] A little.

"And though thy lady would *alite* her greve,
Thou shalt thy peace hereafter make."
Chaucer: Troilus, bk. iv.

† ăl'-ĭ-trŭnk, *s.* [Lat. *ala* = a wing; and Eng. *trunk*, from Lat. *truncus.*]

Entom.: The thorax of an insect; that portion of the body or trunk to which the wings are affixed.

*** ăl'-ĭ-tūre,** *s.* [Lat. *alitura.*] Nourishment. (*Blount: Glossographia*, 2nd ed., 1719.)

ą-līve, * ą-lȳve, * ą-līfe, * ŏ-līfe, * ŏn līve, *a.* [A.S. *on lífe* = in life, alive; *on* = on, in; *líf* = life.]

I. *Literally:* In a state of life; living, as opposed to dead.

". . . and Noah only remained *alive*, and they that were with him in the ark."—*Gen.* vii. 23.

¶ It is sometimes used simply to give emphasis to the noun with which it agrees. At first this was done in formal and serious composition: now it is colloquial, and even begins to carry with it a slight tinge of the ridiculous.

"John was quick, and understood business; but no man *alive* was more careless in looking into his accounts."—*Arbuthnot.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Existent, as opposed to extinct; remaining; continuing.

". . . I had not left a purse *alive* in the whole army."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

To keep alive, v.t.: To maintain in such a state of continued existence.

"Hence Liberty, sweet Liberty, inspires
And *keeps alive* his fierce but noble fires."
Cowper: Table Talk.

"This fame, if due to her beauty, would probably have *kept* her name *alive*."—*Gladstone: Studies on Homer*, i. 167.

2. Of quick, susceptible temperament; or, for the time being, highly active in mind or body, especially in the phrase *all alive.*

"She's happy here, she's happy there,
She is uneasy everywhere;
Her limbs are *all alive* with joy."
Wordsworth: Idiot Boy.

3. Swarming with living beings in active movement; thronged, crowded.

"In a few minutes the Boyne, for a quarter of a mile, was *alive* with muskets and green boughs."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xvi.

4. *In a spiritual sense:* Temporarily or permanently free from the power of sin; having sin dead within one, or being one's self dead to it.

"For I was *alive* without the law once: but when the commandment came, sin revived, and I died."—*Rom.* vii. 9.

5. Sensitive, attentive. (With *to* or *unto.*)

"Likewise reckon ye also yourselves to be dead indeed unto sin, but *alive* unto God through Jesus Christ our Lord."—*Rom.* vi. 11.

ăl-ĭz-ăr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *alizar*(*in*); *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from madder.

alizaric-acid, *s.* [PHTHALIC-ACID.]

ăl-ĭz'-ar-ĭn, *s.* [From *alizari*, the name given to madder in the Levant.]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_8O_4 = C_{12}H_6(CO.OH)_2$. The chief colouring matter of madder (*Rubia tinctoria*). It crystallises in red prisms, slightly soluble in water or alcohol, but dissolving in concentrated sulphuric acid, also in alkaline liquids. It is a feeble dibasic acid. Heated with zinc dust, it is converted into anthracene. Nitric acid oxidises it into oxalic and phthalic acids. Alizarin has been produced artificially by oxidising anthracene to anthraquinone, converting the latter into dibromanthraquinone, and heating this with caustic potash, the two atoms of Br are replaced by $(OH)_2$.

ăl'-ĭz-ite, *s.* [ALIPITE.]

ăl-ką-dăr'-ĭt, *s.* [Arab. *alkadan* = a decree.]

Among the Mohammedans: A sect who maintain free-will as opposed to the doctrine of eternal, absolute decrees. They are a branch of the Motazalites, and have for their theological opponents the Algiabarii (q.v.).

ăl'-ką-hĕst, *s.* [In Ger. *alkahest;* Sp. *alkaest;* Arab. *al* = the; Ger. *geist* = ghost, spirit; = all spirit: or Low Lat. *alk*(*alc*) *est* = it is an alkali; = all spirit; spirit of salt.] A word first used by Paracelsus, and adopted by his followers to signify (1) what was fancied to be a universal menstruum, a liquid capable of resolving all bodies into their constituent elements; (2) fixed salts volatilised.

ăl-ką-hĕs'-tĭc, *a.* [Eng. *alkahest; -ic.*] Pertaining to the alkahest.

Al-kā'id, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of the 2½ magnitude; called also Benetnasch, and η Ursæ Majoris. [BENETNASCH.]

ăl'-ką-ĭ-ă-mīde, ăl'-cą-ĭ-ă-mīde, *s.* [From *alkali* and *amide* (q.v.).]

Chem.: An amide containing both acid and alcohol radicals.

ăl-ką-ĕs'-çençe, ăl-ką-ĕs'-çen-çў, *s.* [Eng. *alkalescent; -ce, -cy.*] The state of becoming alkaline, or the tendency to do so.

ăl-kăl-ĕs'-çent, *a.* [Eng. *alkal*(*i*); *-escent*, from Lat. *crescens* = increasing. In Fr. *alcalescent;* Port. *alcalescente.*]

1. In process of acquiring the properties of an alkali, or possessing a tendency to become alkaline.

"All animal diet is *alkalescent* or anti-acid."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. *Bot.:* Having the properties or effects of an alkali. Example, *Rumex acetosa.*

ăl'-ką-lĭ, * ăl'-cą-lў, *s.* [In Sw., Ger., & Sp. *alkali;* Fr., Port., and Ital. *alcali.* From Arab. *al* = the, and *kali* = plants of the genus Salicornia (Glass-wort), which, being burnt, left behind a white residuum now called alkali. The word was then first a botanical, and afterwards a chemical one.] A salt of any kind which effervesces with acids; but now the term is used to denote a strong base, which is capable of neutralising acids, so that the salts formed are either completely neutral, or, if the acid is weak, give alkaline reactions. Alkalies turn reddened litmus blue, turmeric paper brown, and most vegetable purples green; they have a soapy taste, act on the skin, and form soaps with fats. The fixed alkalies are the hydrated oxides of the alkaline metals and metals of the alkaline earths. The volatile alkalies are ammonia and the *amines* of Organic Chemistry; their salts are volatilized at a moderate heat. The term *alkali* in commerce usually means caustic soda or potash, impure, NaHO or KHO; both are used in the arts for the manufacture of glass, soap, and many other purposes. Caustic potash is used in surgery as a cautery.

"Salt tartre, *alcaly*, and salt preparat."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,738.

alkali-metal, *s.* A metal whose hydrate is an alkali. The alkali metals are all monatomic, oxidise in the air, and decompose water at ordinary temperatures. They are potassium, sodium, lithium, cæsium, and rubidium.

alkali-works, *s. pl.* Manufactories where alkali is prepared. Also applied to those in which carbonate of sodium is manufactured from common salt, by converting it into sulphate of sodium through the action of sulphuric acid, and roasting the sulphate of sodium with a mixture of chalk and coal-dust. Alkali works are regulated by Acts of Parliament, 26 and 27 Vict., c. 120, and 31 and 32 Vict., c. 36.

ăl-ką-ĭ-fī'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *alkalify; -able.*] Capable of being converted into an alkali.

ăl'-ką-ĭ-fied, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ALKALIFY.]

ăl'-ką-ĭ-fў, *v.t.* & *i.* [(1) Alkali; (2) the v.t. from Lat. *facio* = to make; the v.i. from *fio* = to become, the passive of *facio.*]

1. *Trans.:* To convert into an alkali.

2. *Intrans.:* To pass into the state of an

alkali; to be converted into or become an alkali.

ăl-kal-ĭg′-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Arab., &c., *alkali* and Gr. *γενάω* (*gennaō*) = to beget; from *γέννα* (*genna*) = birth; the causal of *γιγνομαι* (*gignomai*) = to be born.] Generating or producing alkali.

ăl-kal-ĭm′-ĕt-ĕr, *s.* [In Ger. *alkalimeter*, from Arab., &c., *alkali*; and Gr. *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument invented by M. Descroizilles for ascertaining the amount of alkali in commercial potassa and soda by neutralising it with a standard acid solution. It is called also *burette*. One of another kind has been contrived by Dr. Mohr of Coblentz. It consists of a graduated tube with a shorter glass tube attached to it, and a clamp by which the flow of the liquid can be regulated.

ăl-kal-ĭ-mĕt′-rĭ-cal, *a.* [ALKALIMETER.] Pertaining to the measurement of the proportion of alkali in certain impure salts.

"The object of an *alkalimetrical* process may also be obtained . . ."—*Graham: Chem.*, vol. i., p. 552.

ăl-kal-ĭm′-ĕt-rў, *s.* [ALKALIMETER.] The measurement of the amount of alkali contained in caustic soda or potash, and of carbonates of the alkalies in a commercial sample, by means of a standard acid solution. (See *Watts's Dict. Chem.*)

ăl-kal-īne, *a.* [Eng. *alkali*; *-ine*. In Fr. *a'calin*; Sp. *alkalino*; Port. & Ital. *alcalino*.] Having the properties of an alkali.

". . . an *alkaline* state."—*Arbuthnot.*

¶ An alkaline substance has a soapy taste, turns reddened litmus paper blue, gives a brown colour to turmeric paper, neutralises acids, dissolves organic matter, and forms soaps with fats. The alkaline metals are potassium, sodium, lithium, cæsium, and rubidium; the metals of the alkaline earths are calcium, strontium, and barium.

ăl-kal-ĭn′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [In Ger. *alkalinität*; Fr. *alcalinité*.] The quality which constitutes any substance an alkali.

"It is an alkaline fluid, and its *alkalinity* is chiefly due to the presence of free soda."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 296.

ăl-kal-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Eng., &c., *alkali*; *-ous*.] Possessing the properties of an alkali.

"Each of them may partake of an acid and *alkalious* nature."—*Dr. Kinneir: Essay on the Nerves* (1789), p. 134.

* **ăl′-kal-ĭz-ate,** *v.t.* To render bodies alkaline. (*Johnson.*)

ăl′-kal-ĭz-ate, *a.* & *s.* [ALKALIZE.] Possessed of alkaline properties.

A. *As adjective:* Impregnated with alkali.

"The colour of violets in their syrup, by acid liquours turns red; and by urinous and *alkalizate* turns green."—*Newton.*

B. *As substantive:* "That which has the qualities of alkali." (*Sheridan: Dict.*, 4th ed., 1797.)

ăl-kal-ĭ-zā′-tion, † **ăl-kal-ĭ-ā′-tion,** *s.* [ALKALIZE.] The act of alkalising bodies, or impregnating them with an alkali. (*Blount.*)

ăl-kal-ĭ′ze, *v.t.* [Eng. *alkali*; *-ize*. In Ger. *alkalisiren*; Fr. *alcaliser*; Port. *alcalisar*; Ital. *alcalizzare*.] To render alkaline either by working a chemical change in them, or by impregnating them with alkali. (*Webster.*)

ăl′-kal-ōĭd, *a.* & *s.* [(1) Eng., &c., *alkali*; and (2) Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

A. *As adj.*: Resembling an alkali in properties.

B. *As subst.*: One of a class of natural organic bases containing nitrogen, and having high molecular weights. They occur in many plants, and some in animal tissues; they have not, except conine, been formed by synthesis. They are substitution compounds of ammonia, most are tertiary amines. They form salts with acids, and double salts with platinic chloride. They are generally crystalline bodies, soluble in hot alcohol, sparingly soluble in water. They have mostly a bitter taste, act powerfully on the animal system, and are used in medicine as quinine, morphine, and strychnine; they are often violent poisons. The names of most of the alkaloids end in *ine*, as *theine*, which occurs in tea and coffee.

* **ăl′-ka-mўe,** *s.* The metal "alchemy" (q.v.). (*Prompt. Parv.*)

àl-kan-ĕt, * **al′-kęn-ĕt,** *s.* [Arab. *al-kanna*.] [HENNA.] The English name of several plants.

† 1. Properly *Lawsonia inermis*. [HENNA.]

2. (*a*) The *Alkanna tinctoria*. [ALKANNA.] Lindley mentions that it was once supposed to exhilarate, and was in consequence regarded as one of the four cordial flowers; the

ALKANET (ALKANNA TINCTORIA).

other three being the borage, the "rose," and the "violet." (*b*) Its root, which is much used to give a fine red colour to oil and other fatty matters, and was formerly employed to stain the face.

3. The English name of the genus *Anchusa*, belonging to the order Boraginaceæ, or Borageworts. Two are doubtful natives of Britain, *A. officinalis*, or Common, and *A. sempervirens*, or Evergreen Alkanet. The former has purple, the latter beautiful blue flowers. The evergreen species is less rare than the other.

ăl-kăn′-na, *s.* [Arab.] A genus of Boraginaceæ, or Borage-worts, akin to Anchusa (q.v.). *A. tinctoria*, generally called *Anchusa tinctoria*, is the plant to which the name *alkanet* is most frequently applied. [ALKANET.]

ăl-kar′-gĕn, *s.* [Eng. *alkar*(*sin*) and *oxygen*.] [CACODYL.]

* **ăl-kar-ôun,** *s.* [ALKORAN.]

ăl-kar′-sĭn, *s.* [Eng. *alk*(*ali*), *ars*(*enic*), and suff. *-in*.] [CACODYL.]

ăl-kĕ-kĕn′-gĭ, *s.* [In Fr. *alkekenge*; Sp. *alkakengi, alkanquegi, alkanquengi*; Port. *alkekengio*.] The specific name of the Common Winter Cherry, *Physalis alkekengi*. Though called cherry, it is really of the Nightshade order. The berries are acidulous and slightly bitter. The ancients considered them as detergent and aperient. The plant is a native of Southern Europe: the fruit is eaten in Germany, Switzerland, and Spain.

Ăl-kē′-na, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of magnitude 2¾, called also γ Geminorum.

ăl-kĕn′-na, ăl-hĕn′-na. [HENNA.]

ăl-kèrm′-ĕs, *s.* [In Fr. *alkermes*; Sp. *alkermes, alquermes*; Arab. *al* = the, and *kermes*.] [KERMES.]

O. Med.: An imagined remedy made mainly of kermes "berries," really the swelled bodies of insects belonging to the family Coccidæ, that to which the cochineal insect belongs. With this were combined into a confection, pippin-cyder, rose-water, sugar, ambergris, musk, cinnamon, aloes-wood, pearls, and leaf-gold. Sometimes, however, the sweets were omitted from this strange confection. Much medicinal virtue was attached to it; but it is almost needless to add that it has disappeared from the modern pharmacopœia.

"The other is of beads, made of the scarlet powder, which they call *kermes*, which is the principal ingredient in their cordial confection *alkermes*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. x., § 965.

Àl′-kēą, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic (?).] A fixed star of the fourth magnitude, called also *a* Crateris.

alkoran, alcoran, * **alcheron,** * **alkar-oun** (**ăl-kor-ăn′** or **ăl-kōr′-an**), *s.* [In Ger. *alkoren*; Fr. *alcoran*; Ital. *alcorano*. From Arab. *al* = the; *koran* = book.]

1. The Mohammedan Scriptures. [KORAN.]

"The holy lawes of our *Alkaroun*,
Geven by Goddes messangere Makamete."
Chaucer: The Man of Lawes Tale, 4,752-3.

"With soule-profaning Turkish *Alcheron*."
Time's Whistle, Satire I. 188.

"I had rather believe all the fables in the Legend, and the Talmud, and the *Alcoran*, than that this universal frame is without a mind."—*Bacon: Essays, Civ. and Mor.*, chap. xvi.

2. *Arch.*: The name given to a high slender tower in Persian mosques in which the priests at stated times recite aloud prayers from the Koran. (*Gwilt.*)

ăl-kor-ăn′-ĭc, ăl-cor-ăn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c., *alcoran*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to the Koran.

ăl′-kor-ăn-ĭst, *s.* [Eng., &c., *alkoran*; *-ist*.] One who adheres to the letter of the Koran, rejecting all traditions. The Sheeah sect is alkoranist, while the Soonnee one adheres to the opposite practice.

âll, * **âl,** * **âle,** * **ălle,** * **âwl,** * **âwle** (*Eng.*); **â'** (*Scotch*), *adj.*, *s.*, *adv.*, *conj.*, and *in compos.* [A.S. *eal, œl, al*, pl. *ealle*. In Sw. *all, hel*; Dan. *al, alle*; Dut. *al, alle, geheal*; Ger. *aller*, in compos. *all*; Goth. *alls*; Irish & Gael. *uile*; Arm. *ole*; Wel. *oll, holl*; Icel. *allr*, pl. *allir*; Goth. *alls, allai*; O. H. Ger. *al, aller*. Gesenius recognises a connection, also, with Heb. כֹּל (*kol*) = every, all. Wedgwood looks in another direction, believing all to be from the same root as *aye* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Of number:* The whole number of; every one of.

"And Samuel said unto Jesse, Are here *all* thy children?"—1 *Sam.* xvi. 11.

II. *Of quantity:*

1. *Of an article, of work, &c.:* The entire amount; the whole of.

"Six days shalt thou labour and do *all* thy work."—*Exod.* xx. 9.

2. *Of time:* The entire, or whole duration of.

". . . Master, we have toiled *all* the night, and have taken nothing. . . ."—*Luke* v. 5.

3. *Of space or extension:* The whole extent; whether this is to be reckoned by length only, by length and breadth, or by length, breadth, and depth.

"Ther was also a Doctour of Phisik,
In *al* this world ne was ther non him lyk."
Chaucer: C. T., 413, 414.

¶ Sometimes *all* is loosely used, especially in colloquial language, for a large number, quantity, amount, or extent of anything; though this may fall far short of the whole.

"I am a linen-draper bold,
As *all* the world doth know."
Cowper: John Gilpin.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Plural:* All people; all persons of the kind indicated.

"And *all* that believed were together."—*Acts* ii. 44.

2. *Singular:*

(*a*) The whole, as opposed to a part.

"And win, what haply fate may yet accord,
A soldier's death—the *all* now left an empire's lord."
Hemans: The Last Constantine, 90.

(*b*) Every person; every thing.

". . . to-morrow I will let thee go, and will tell thee *all* that is in thine heart."—1 *Sam.* ix. 19.

C. *As adverb:*

* 1. *Originally:* A particle intended to give increased emphasis to a sentence or clause of a sentence. It is still so used in the languages of the Germanic family.

"He thought them sixpence *all* too dear."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3. (Song.)

2. Just; exactly; at the exact time when, or the place where.

"*All* as the dwarfe the way to her assyn'd."
Spenser: F. Q., I., vii. 18.

3. Wholly, completely, entirely.

"Woe to the bloody city! it is *all* full of lies and robbery."—*Nah.* iii. 1.

"Unwounded from the dreadful close,
But breathless *all*, Fitz-James arose."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 16.

4. In all respects.

"None are *all* evil."
Byron: The Corsair, I. xii.

5. Only; to the exclusion of all other persons or things.

"Sure I shall never marry, like my sister,
To love my father *all*."
Shakesp.: King Lear, i. 1.

* **D.** *As conjunction:* Although.

"And those two froward sisters, their faire loves,
Came with them eke, *all* they were wondrous loth."
Spenser: F. Q., II., ii. 34.

¶ In this sense it is often written *albe*, or *albee* (q.v.).

¶ There are many phrases in which *all* is found in composition with other words. The most important of these are—

After all: After everything has become known or been taken into account.

All along: (1) The whole way along (in space); (2) during the whole bygone period to which reference is being made (in time); (3) a term used in bookbinding, denoting that the thread passes from end to end of the fold, or directly between the distant points of puncturation.

All and some: One and all; every one; everything.

"In armour eke the souldiers *all and some*,
With all the force that might so soon be had."
Mirr. for Mag., p. 91.

All a-row, all-a-row: All in a row.

"My friends above, my folks below,
Chatting and laughing *all-a-row*."
Pope: Imitations of Horace, Sat. vi., 135-6.

† *All four.* In the same sense as ALL FOURS, No. 1 (q.v.).

". . . whatsoever goeth upon *all four*."—*Lev.* xi. 42.

All fours: (1.) The whole of the four extremities (used of a human being creeping on arms and legs, or arms and knees; or of the ordinary movements of a quadruped).

"He [the gorilla] . . . betakes himself to *all fours*."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia* (1859), p. 83.

(2.) A low game at cards played by two; so named from the four particulars by which it is reckoned, and which, joined in the hand of either of the parties, are said to make *all fours*. (*Johnson.*) (3.) *Law:* One case is sometimes said to be on *all fours* with another one when the two agree in all particulars with each other. (*Will: Wharton's Law Lexicon.*)

". . . it must stand on *all-fours* with that stipulation."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 15, 1877.

All in all: (1.) Supreme and undisputed ruler (*adj.*, used of God).

"And when all things shall be subdued under him, then shall the Son also himself be subject unto him that put all things under him, that God may be *all in all*."—1 *Cor.* xv. 28.

(2.) The aggregate of the qualities required to form an estimate (*substantive*).

"*Ham.* He was a man, take him for *all in all*,
I shall not look upon his like again."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

(3.) In all respects (*adv.*).

"*Lod.* Is this the noble Moor whom our full senate
Call *all-in-all* sufficient?"
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 1.

All one: In all respects the same thing.

"The Saxons could call a comet a fixed star, which is *all one* with stella *crinita*, or *cometa*."—*Camden: Remains.*

All over: (1) Spread over every part; wholly, completely. (*Colloquial.*)

(2) All included.

"Give me your hands, *all over*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

All the better: In all respects the better. Used loosely for "So much the better."

† *All to:* [ALL-TO].

And all: Included, not excepted.

"A torch snuff *and all*, goes out in a moment, when dipped in the vapour."—*Addison: Remarks on Italy.*

At all: In any respect; to the extent; in any degree; of any kind; whatever.

"I find in him no fault *at all*."—*John* xviii. 38.

E. *In composition:* In composition *all* may be an adjective, joined with a present or a past participle, or an imperative, as *all-absorbing, all-abandoned, albeit;* an adverb, joined with an adjective or present or past participle, as *all-merciful, all-pervading, all-accomplished;* a substantive, as *all-shunned;* or an interjection, as *all-hail.*

all-abandoned, *a.* Abandoned by all.

". . . this *all-abandoned* desert."—*Shelton: Tr. of D. Quix.*, i. 4, 1.

all-abhorred, *a.* Abhorred by all.

". . . *all-abhorred* war."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Part I., v. 1.

all-absorbing, *a.* Absorbing all. Engrossing the attention; wholly occupying the mind so as to leave no room for thought about anything else. (*Webster.*)

all-accomplished, *a.* In all respects accomplished; of thoroughly finished education. (*Webster.*)

all-admiring, *a.* Wholly admiring.

"*Cant.* Hear him but reason in divinity,
And, *all-admiring*, with an inward wish
You would desire, the king were made a prelate."
Shakesp.: King Henry V., i. 1.

all-advised, *a.* Advised by all.

"He was *all-advised* to give such a one."—*Bishop Warburton: Letters*, p. 13.

all-aged, *a.* Of all ages without distinction.

"Lowlander made the *All-aged* Stakes."—*Times*, 30th Oct., 1875, *Sporting Intelligence.*

all-amazed, *a.* Thoroughly amazed.

"And *all-amazed* brake off his late intent."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis.

all-approved, *a.* Approved by all.

". . . *all-approved* Spenser."—*More: Song of the Soul*, Preface.

all-approving, *a.* Approving of everything.

"The courteous host, and *all-approving* guest."
Byron: Lara, i. xxix.

all-arraigning, *a.* Arraigning all people, or every part of one's conduct or reputation.

"We dread the *all-arraigning* voice of Fame."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xxi., 348.

all-assistless, *a.* Wholly unable to render one's self or others assistance.

"Stupid he stares, and *all-assistless* stands."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xvi., 970.

all-atoning, *a.* Atoning for all, or for everything; making complete atonement.

"A patriot's *all-atoning* name."
Dryden: Abs. and Achitophel.

all-be, *conj.* [ALBE.]

all-bearing, *a.* Bearing, in the sense of producing everything; omniparous.

"Whatever earth, *all-bearing* mother, yields."
Milton: P. L., bk. v.

"Where on th' *all-bearing* earth unmark'd it grew."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. x., 362.

all-beauteous, *a.* Everywhere, and in all respects, full of beauty.

". . . . *All-beauteous* world!"
Byron: Heaven and Earth, i. 3.

all-beautiful, *a.* In all respects very beautiful.

"*All-beautiful* in grief, her humid eyes,
Shining with tears, she lifts, and thus she cries."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xix., 301-302.

all-beholding, *a.* Beholding everything.

"Jove to deceive, what methods shall she try,
What arts, to blind his *all-beholding* eye?"
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xiv., 185, 186.

"Of *all-beholding* man, earth's thoughtful lord."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

all-bestowing, *a.* Bestowing everything, or bestowing whatever is bestowed.

"Had not his Maker's *all-bestowing* hand
Given him a soul, and bade him understand."
Cowper: Conversation.

all-blasting, *a.* Blasting every creature under its influence.

"This boundless upas, this *all-blasting* tree."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 126.

all-bounteous, *a.* Infinitely bounteous—an attribute of God.

". . . the *all-bounteous* King, who shower'd
With copious hand."
Milton: P. L., bk. v.

all-bountiful, *a.* [The same as ALL-BOUNTEOUS.] Infinitely bountiful; whose bounty has no limits. (*Webster.*)

all-bright, *a.* Completely bright; bright in every part.

"*All-bright* in heavenly arms, above his squire,
Achilles mounts, and sets the field on fire."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xix., 434-5.

all-but, all but, *adv.* Only slightly falling short of universality; nearly, almost.

". . . I too acknowledge the *all-but* omnipotence of early culture and nurture."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

all-changing, *a.* Perpetually changing.

". . . this *all-changing* word."
Shakesp.: K. John, ii. 2.

all-cheering, *a.* Cheering all; inspiring all with cheerfulness.

". . . the *all-cheering* sun."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.

all-collected, *a.* Thoroughly collected.

"Fierce, at the word, his weighty sword he drew,
And, *all-collected*, on Achilles flew."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxii., 389-90.

all-comfortless, *a.* Wholly without comfort.

"*All-comfortless* he sits, and wails his friend."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xix., 367.

all-commanding, *a.* Commanding all, that is, issuing commands to all; possessed of unlimited sovereignty.

"Who, by his *all-commanding* might,
Did fill the new-made world with light."
Milton: Transl. of Ps. cxxxvi.

all-compelling, *a.* Compelling all beings, and in all matters.

". . . and *all-compelling* Fate."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xix., 88.

all-complying, *a.* Complying always, and in every particular.

"All bodies be of air compos'd,
Great Nature's *all-complying* Mercury."
More: Song of the Soul, App., 28.

all-composing, *adj.* Composing all; making all tranquil.

". . . *all-composing* sleep."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxiv., 8.

all-comprehending, *a.* Comprehending everything. (*Webster.*)

all-comprehensive, *a.* [The same as ALL-COMPREHENDING.] Comprehending everything.

"The divine goodness is manifested in making all creatures suitably to those ideas of their natures, which he hath in his *all-comprehensive* wisdom."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. 8.

all-confounding, *a.* Confounding all.

"Ever higher and dizzier are the heights he leads us to; more piercing, all-comprehending, *all-confounding* are his views and glances."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. xi.

all-concealing, *a.* Concealing everything.

". . . *all-concealing* night."
Spenser: M. Hubb. Tale, ver. 340.

all-conquering, *a.* Universally conquering; everywhere victorious.

". . . *all-conquering* Rome."
Cowper: Expostulation.

"And sunk the victim of *all-conquering* death."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xviii., 150.

all-conscious, *a.* In every respect conscious.

"He, whose *all-conscious* eyes the world behold,
Th' eternal Thunderer, sat thron'd in gold."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. viii., 550-1.

all-considering, *a.* Considering all things.

"On earth he turn'd his *all-considering* eyes."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xi., 111.

"To few, and wondrous few, has Jove assign'd
A wise, extensive, *all-considering* mind."
Ibid., bk. xiii., 917-18.

all-constraining, *a.* Constraining all.

". . . Nature, by her *all-constraining* law,
Each bird to her own kind this season doth invite."
Drayton: Polyolb., Song 13.

all-consuming, *a.* Consuming everything exposed to its action.

". . . an *all-consuming* fire."
Byron: Hours of Idleness.

"To God their praise bestow,
And own his *all-consuming* power,
Before they feel the blow."
Goldsmith: An Oratorio, act iii.

all-controlling, *a.* Controlling all. (*Everett.*)

all-covering, *a.* Covering all persons or things.

"No: sooner far their riot and their lust
All-covering earth shall bury deep in dust."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xv., 37-8.

all-creating, *a.* Capable of creating everything; which actually creates, or has created everything.

"His other works, the visible display
Of *all-creating* energy and might."
Cowper: Task, bk. v.

all-curing, *a.* Curing all or everything.

"When Death's *all-curing* hand shall close their eyes."
Sandys: Job, ch. xxi.

all-daring, *a.* Daring everything; shrinking from no effort, however arduous.

". . . the *all-daring* power of poetry."—*B. Jonson: Masques at Court.*

all-dazzling, *a.* Dazzling all.

". . . bind
To his young brows his own *all-dazzling* wreath."
Cowper: Transl. of Latin Poems of Montil.

all-defying, *a.* Defying all.

"Love, *all-defying* Love, who sees
No charm in trophies won with ease."
Moore: The Fire-Worshippers.

all-depending, *a.* Depending more or less upon every creature.

". . . bereft
By needy man, that *all-depending* lord."
Thomson: Summer.

all-designing, *a.* Designing all things. (*Webster.*)

all-destroying, *a.* Destroying everything.

"But ah! withdraw this *all-destroying* hand."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxi., 457.

all-devasting, *a.* Devastating everything.

"From wounds her eaglets suck the reeking blood,
And *all-devasting* war provides her food."
Sandys: Job, p. 58.

all-devouring, *a.* Devouring or consuming everything. (*Lit. & fig.*)

". . . *all-devouring* flame."
Cowper: Burning of Lord Mansfield's Library.

all-dimming, *a.* Rendering everything dim.

"Then close his eyes with thy *all-dimming* hand."
Marston: Address to Obliv. at the end of Satires.

all-directing, *a.* Directing everything.

". . . *all-directing* day."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 47.

all-discerning, *a.* Discerning everything. (*Webster.*)

all-discovering, *a.* Discovering in the sense of disclosing everything.

"Till *all-discovering* Time shall further truth declare."
More: Song of the Soul, Inf. of Worlds, st. 93.

all-disgraced, *a.* In every respect disgraced; thoroughly disgraced.

"The queen
Of audience, nor desire, shall fail: so she
From Egypt drive her *all-disgraced* friend,
Or take his life there."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 10.

all-dispensing, *a.*

1. Dispensing all things.

"As frankly bestowed on them by the *all-dispensing* bounty as rain and sunshine."—*Milton: Of Reform.*, bk. ii.

2. Affording a dispensation from the enforcement of a law or penalty; indirectly granting permission to do an otherwise illegal act.

"That little space you safely may allow;
Your *all-dispensing* power protects you now."
Dryden: Hind and Panther.

all-disposing, *a.* Disposing all things.

"Of *all-disposing* Providence."
Wordsworth: The White Doe of Rylstone, c. vi.

all-divine, *a.* In all respects divine; infinitely divine.

"Then would I write the *all-divine*
Perfections of my valentine."
Howell: Letter, i. 5, 21.

all-divining, *a.* Divining everything; sagaciously unravelling every present mystery and forecasting every future event.

"But is there aught in hidden fate can shun
Thy *all-divining* spirit?"
Sir R. Fanshawe: Pastor Fido, p. 181.

all-dreaded, *a.* Dreaded by all.

". . . the *all-dreaded* thunder-stone."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

all-dreadful, *a.* In all respects dreadful; very dreadful.

"When Juno's self and Pallas shall appear,
All-dreadful in the crimson walks of war."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. viii., 459-60.

all-drowsy, *a.* Very drowsy.

"*All-drowsy* night."—*Browne: Brit. Past.*, ii. 1.

all-eating, *a.* Eating everything. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Were an *all-eating* shame and thriftless praise."
Shakesp.: Sonnets, ii.

all-efficacious, *a.* In all respects efficacious. (*Everett.*)

all-efficient, *a.* Of unlimited efficiency. In all respects, and to an unlimited extent, efficient. (*Webster.*)

all-eloquent, *a.* In the highest degree eloquent; of unbounded eloquence.

"O Death *all-eloquent!* you only prove
What dust we doat on, when 'tis man we love."
Pope: Eloisa to Abelard, 335-6.

all-embracing, *a.* Embracing everything. (More or less figurative.)

". . . an *all-embracing* ocean tide."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. I.

"Soon as, absorb'd in *all-embracing* flame,
Sunk what was mortal of thy mighty name."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xxiv., 91-2.

"A comprehensive, *all-embracing*, truly Catholic Christianity."—*Milman: Hist. of Jews*, 3rd ed., Pref., vol. I., p. xxxiv.

all-ending, *a.* Putting an end to all things.

"Methinks, the truth shall live from age to age,
As 'twere retail'd to all posterity,
Even to the general *all-ending* day."
Shakesp.: King Richard III., iii. 1.

all-enduring, *a.* Enduring everything.

"With a sedate and *all-enduring* eye."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 39.

all-enfolder, *s.* He who unfolds everything.

"Who dares to name His name,
Or belief in His proclaim,
Veiled in mystery as He is, the *All-enfolder?*"
Goethe. (Quoted in *Tyndall's Frag. of Science*, xiv. 442.)

all-engrossing, *a.* Engrossing all.

". . . the *all-engrossing* torment of their industrialism."—*J. S. Mill: Pol. Econ.*, bk. I., ch. vii., § 3.

all-enlightened, *a.* In all respects or on all matters enlightened.

"O *all-enlightened* mind!"
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xiii., 484.

all-enlightening, *a.* Enlightening all, or everything.

"Forth burst the sun with *all-enlightening* ray."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xviii., 735.

all-enraged, *a.* Enraged in the highest degree.

"How shall I stand, when that thou shalt be hurl'd
On clouds, in robes of fire, to judge the world,
Usher'd with golden legions, in thine eye
Carrying an *all-enraged* majesty?"
John Hall: Poems, p. 77.

all-envied, *a.* Envied by all.

". . . th' *all-envied* gift of Heav'n."
Pope: Miscellanies; Horace, Epist., bk. i., 4.

all-essential, *a.* Quite essential; that cannot on any account be dispensed with. (*Everett.*)

all-evil, *a.* In all respects evil; evil in the highest degree.

". . . his own *all-evil* son."
Byron: Parisina, bk. vi.

all-excellent, *a.* Infinitely excellent; of unbounded excellence.

"O Love *all-excellent.*"
Cowper: Transl. from Guion.

all-flaming, *a.* In a thorough blaze; flaming in every direction.

"She could not curb her fear, but 'gan to start
At that *all-flaming* dread the monster spit."
Beaumont: Psyche, viii. 85.

All Fools' Day, *s.* The 1st of April; the day when, according to the ethics handed down probably from pre-Christian times, it is considered right, if not even laudable, to make fools of all people, if one can, or at least of as many as possible. The approved method of doing this is to send them on silly or bootless errands. The victim thus entrapped is called in England an April fool, in Scotland an April gowk, and in France *Poisson d'Avril*, an April fish. A similar practice obtains in India at a somewhat licentious festival called the *Huli*, or *Holee*, which is designed to celebrate the vernal equinox.

"The first of April, some do say,
Is set apart for *All Fool's Day.*"
Poor Robin's Almanack, (1760).

"The French too have their *All Fools' Day*, and call the person imposed upon 'an April fish, *poisson d'Avril*,' whom we term an April fool."—*Brand: Popular Antiquities.*

all-forgetful, *a.* Wholly forgetful.

". . . *all-forgetful* of self."
Longfellow: Evangeline, pt. i., 4.

all-forgetting, *a.* Forgetting all people.

"How blest the solitary's lot,
Who *all-forgetting*, all-forgot,
Within his humble cell."
Burns: Despondency, 3.

all-forgiving, *a.* Forgiving all.

"That *all-forgiving* king,
The type of Him above."
Dryden: Thren. Aug., ver. 257.

all-forgot, all-forgotten, *a.* Wholly forgotten, or forgotten by all.

"For hours on Lara he would fix his glance,
As *all-forgotten* in that watchful trance."
Byron: Lara, I. xxvi.

(For ex. of ALL-FORGOT, see ALL-FORGETTING.)

all-giver, *s.* The giver of everything.

"The *All-giver* would be unthank'd."
Milton: Comus.

all-glorious, *a.* Infinitely glorious.

"*All-glorious* King of kings."
Cowper: Transl. from Guion; Joy in Martyrdom.

all-good, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* A name sometimes given to a plant, the *Chenopodium Bonus Henricus*, called also the Mercury Goose-foot or Good King Henry. It is common in Britain. [CHENOPODIUM.]

B. *As adj.:* Infinitely good.

all-governing, *a.* Governing all.

"But Jove, *all-governing*, whose only will
Determines fate, and mingles good with ill."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xvii., 507-8.

all-gracious, *a.* Infinitely gracious.

". . . *all-gracious* Heaven."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 33.

all-grasping, *a.* Grasping everything.

". . . *all-grasping* Rome."
Scott: The Bard's Incantation.

all-great, *a.* In every respect great; infinitely great.

". . . that France was not *all-great.*"—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. VI.

all-guiding, *a.* Guiding all persons and things.

"Now give me leave to answer thee, and those,
Who God's *all-guiding* providence oppose."
Sandys: Job, ch. xxxv.

all-hail, *imper. of v., or interj., s., & v.* [Eng. *all*, and *hail* = health.]

A. *As an imperative of a verb, or as an interjection:* A salutation to God, to a human being, or to an inanimate thing.

1. Applied to God, it indicates reverential joy or adoration in approaching his presence.

"Jehovah, with returning light, *all-hail.*"
Byron: Cain, i. 1.

2. Addressed to a person, it properly wishes him perfect health, but is used more vaguely as a salutation to express the pleasure which is felt in meeting him.

"And as they went to tell his disciples, behold, Jesus met them, saying, *All-hail.*"—*Matt.* xxviii. 9.

3. Addressed to a thing, it implies that it is to the utterer a source of great delight.

"*All-hail*, ye fields, where constant peace attends!
All-hail, ye sacred solitary groves!
All-hail, ye books, my true, my real friends."
Walsh.

B. *As substantive:* Welcome.

"Greater than both, by the *all-hail* hereafter!"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 5.

"Give the *all-hail* to thee, and cry, 'Be bless'd
For making up this peace!'"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 3.

C. *As a verb:* To salute.

"Whiles I stood rapt in the wonder of it,
Came missives from the king, who *all-hailed* me,
Thane of Cawdor." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 3.

* **All-hallond,** *s.* [ALL-HALLOWS.]

* **All-hallond-eve,** *s.* The eve of All-hallows' Day. [ALL-HALLOWS' EVE.]

All-hallow, *s.* [ALL-HALLOWS.]

all-hallowed, *adj.* Hallowed in the highest degree.

". . . our *all-hallow'd* ark."
Byron: Heaven and Earth, i. 3.

All-halloween, *s.* [ALL-HALLOWS' EVE.]

All-hallowmas, *s.* The same as ALL-HALLOWS (q.v.).

All-hallown, *a.* Pertaining to the time about All-hallows.

¶ An *All-hallown summer* is a late summer.

"Farewell, thou latter spring! farewell,
All-hallown summer."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Part I., i. 2.

All-hallows, All-hallow, All-hallowmas, Hallowmas, * **All-hallond,** *s.* [Eng. *all; hallows*, or *hallow;* A.S. *halgs* (genit. *halgan*) = saints.] [HALLOW.]

1. The old English designation of All Saints' Day, the 1st of November, formerly ushered in throughout Britain by the ceremonies and merry-making of All-halloween. [ALL-HALLOWEEN, ALL SAINTS' DAY.]

"Book of Riddles! why, did you not lend it to Alice Shortcake upon *All-hallowmas* last, a fortnight afore Michaelmas?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 1.

2. During the darkness of mediæval times, if the example which follows may be trusted, there were people who believed All-hallows to be a saint instead of a saints' day, and had no misgivings with regard to the genuineness of "his" relics when exhibited.

"Frendes, here shall ye se evyn anone
Of *All-hallowes* the blessed jaw-bone,
Kiss it hardely with good devocion."
Heywood: Four P's.

All-hallows-eve, * **All-hallond-eve, All-halloween,** * **All-halloween-tide, Halloween,** *s.* [Eng. *all; hallows-eve; hallond* = *hallows; eve, een* = *eventide.* In A.S. *tid, tíd* = tide, time.] The 31st of October, the evening before All-hallows (q.v.). Till recently it was kept up (especially in Scotland) with ceremonies which have apparently come down from Druidical times. [HALLOWEEN.] Though connected with All Saints' Day (1st of November), yet it seems to have been

formerly a merry making to celebrate the end of autumn, and help to fortify the mind against the advent of winter.

"*Froth. All-hallond eve.*"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 1.

"Betwixt Michaelmas and *All-hallowe'en-tide*. . . . —*The Petition of John Field, in Froude's Hist. of Eng.*, ch. vi.

All-hallow-tide, *s.* At or about the "tide" or time of All-hallows (q.v.).

"Cut off the bough about *All-hallowtide*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. v., § 427.

all-happy, *a.* Completely happy. Happy in the highest degree. (*Webster.*)

all-hating, *a.* Hating all.

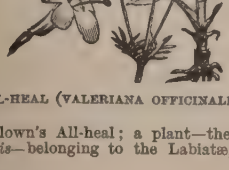
". . . this *all-hating* world."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 5.

all-heal, *s.* [Eng. *all; heal:* doubtless from the erroneous notion that the plant so designated was a remedy for all diseases.]

* 1. The mistletoe.

"This was the most respectable festival of our Druids, called yule-tide; when mistletoe, which they called *all-heal*, was carried in their hands and laid on their altars, as an emblem of the salutiferous advent of Messiah."—*Stukeley: Medallick Hist. of Carausius*, b. 2.

2. A name for a plant, the *Valeriana officinalis*, or Great Wild Valerian.



ALL-HEAL (VALERIANA OFFICINALIS).

3. Clown's All-heal; a plant—the *Stachys palustris*—belonging to the Labiatæ, or Labiates.

all-healing, *a.* Healing all (diseases).

"The Druids' invocation was to one *all-healing* or all-saving power."—*Selden: Drayton's Polyolb.*, Song 9.

"Thy *all-healing* grace and spirit
Revive again what law and letter kill."
Donne: Div. Poems, xvi.

all-helping, *a.* Helping all.

"That all-healing deity, or *all-helping* medicine, among the Druids."—*Selden on Drayton's Polyolb.*, Song 9.

all-hiding, *a.* Hiding all things; concealing all things.

"O Night, thou furnace of foul reeking smoke,
Let not the jealous day behold that face
Which underneath thy black *all-hiding* cloak
Immodestly lies martyr'd with disgrace!"
Shakesp.: Tarquin and Lucrece.

all-hollow, *adv.* Completely; as "to beat one *all-hollow*," that is, completely to surpass one. (*Vulgar.*)

all-holy, *a.* Infinitely holy; holy to a boundless extent.

". . . the yearning for rescue from sin, for reconciliation with an *All-holy* God."—*Milman: Hist. of the Jews*, Pref., vol. i., p. xxii.

all-honoured, *a.* Honoured by all.

". . . the *all-honour'd* honest Roman, Brutus."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 6.

all-hoping, *a.* Hoping everything.

". . . *all-hoping* favour and kindness."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. VI.

all-hurting, *a.* Hurting all things.

"That not a heart which in his level came,
Could 'scape the hail of his *all-hurting* aim."
Shakesp.: A Lover's Complaint.

all-idolizing, *a.* Idolizing everything.

"*All-idolizing* worms, that thus could crowd
And urge their sun into thy cloud."
Crashaw: Poems, p. 156.

all-illuminating, *a.* Illuminating everything. (*Webster.*)

all-imitating, *a.* Imitating everything.

"*All-imitating* ape."
More: Song of the Soul, I. ii. 136.

all-important, *a.* Important above all things; in the highest degree important; exceedingly important.

"The *all-important* emotion of sympathy is distinct from that of love."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, Part I., ch. iii.

all-impressive, *a.* Exceedingly impressive; impressive in the highest degree. (*Webster.*)

all-including, *a.* Including all.

". . . when he spreads out his cutting-board for the last time, and cuts cowhides by unwonted patterns, and stitches them together into one continuous *all-including* case . . ."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii., ch. i.

all-infolding, *a.* Which covers over or infolds all things.

"The foodful earth, and *all-infolding* skies,
By thy black waves, tremendous Styx! that flow."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xv., 42, 43.

all-informing, *a.* Informing all.

"'Twas He that made the *all-informing* light,
And with dark shadows clothes the aged night."
Sandys: Ps. civ.

all-interesting, *a.* In the highest degree interesting. (*Webster.*)

all-interpreting, *a.* Interpreting all things.

"The *all-interpreting* voice of Charity."
Milton: Doct. and Disc. of Divorce, ii. 9.

all-invading, *a.* Invading everything.

"What art thou, Frost? and whence are thy keen stores
Deriv'd, thou secret *all-invading* power?"
Thomson: The Seasons; Winter.

all-jarred, *a.* Completely, or in all respects jarred; completely shaken.

"All was confused and undefined
To her *all-jarr'd* and wandering mind."
Byron: Parisina, xiv.

all-judging, *a.* Judging all.

". . . of *all-judging* Jove."
Milton: Lycidas.

all-just, *a.* Infinitely just; perfectly just. (*Webster.*)

all-kind, *a.* Perfectly kind; kind in the highest degree. (*Webster.*)

all-knowing, *a.* Knowing everything; possessed of all knowledge.

"Since the *all-knowing* cherubim love least."
Byron: Cain, i. 1.

all-knavish, *a.* Wholly knavish.

"After the same manner it may be proved to be all-weak, all-foolish, and *all-knavish*."—*Bowring: Bentham's Works*, vol. i., p. 282.

all-licensed, *a.* Licensed by all, or having received boundless license.

". . . your *all-licensed* fool."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 4.

all-loving, *a.* Infinitely loving; of unbounded love.

"By hearty prayer to beg the sweet delice
Of God's *all-loving* spright."
More: Song of the Soul, I. iii. 32.

all-making, *a.* Making all; all-creating, omnific.

"By that all-seeing and *all-making* mind."
Dryden.

all-maturing, *a.* Maturing everything; bringing all things forward to ripeness.

"Which *all-maturing* Time must bring to light."
Dryden: Ann. Mir., ver. 564.

all-merciful, *a.* Infinitely merciful; of unbounded mercy.

"The *All-merciful* God."—*Coleridge: Aids to Reflection*, 4th ed., p. 201.

all-murdering, *a.* Murdering every creature within his or its power to kill.

". . . one *all-murdering* stroke."
Sir R. Fanshawe: 4th Book of Virgil.

all-nameless, *a.* Not on any account to be named.

"Since that *all-nameless* hour."
Byron: Manfred, i. 1.

all-noble, *a.* In all respects noble.

"Spirit and matter have ever been presented to us in the rudest contrast, the one as *all-noble*, the other as all-vile."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, vii. 164.

all-nourishing, *a.* Nourishing all; nourishing all men, animals, and plants.

"Friend, hast thou considered the 'rugged *all-nourishing* Earth,' as Sophocles well names her?"—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

all-obedient, *a.* Thoroughly obedient to every command.

"Then bows his *all-obedient* head, and dies."
Crashaw: Poems, p. 169.

all-obeying, *a.* Receiving obedience from all.

"Tell him, from his *all-obeying* breath I near
The doom of Egypt."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 1.

all-oblivious, *a.* Causing complete forgetfulness.

"'Gainst death and *all-oblivious* enmity
Shall you pace forth."—*Shakesp.: Sonnets*, lv.

all-obscuring, *a.* Obscuring everything.

"Till *all-obscuring* earth hath laid
The body in perpetual shade."
Bp. Henry King's Poems: The Dirge.

all-overish, *a.* [*All over*, and the suffix *-ish.*] Possessed of a feeling of being out of health from head to foot, without being able to specify any disease existing in one's frame. (*Vulgar.*)

all-overpowering, *a.* Overpowering all.

"Yes! such a strain, with *all-o'erpowering* measure,
Might melodise with each tumultuous sound."
Scott: Vision of Don Roderick, Introd., ver. 2.

all-overtopping, *a.* Overtopping all the rest.

". . . the grand *all-overtopping* Hypocrisy Branch."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

all-panting, *a.* Thoroughly panting.

"Stung with the smart, *all-panting* with the pain."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xi., 351.

all-patient, *a.* Thoroughly patient. (*Milford.*)

all-penetrating, *a.* Penetrating everything.

"Since I cannot escape from thy [Christ's] *all-penetrating* presence . . ."—*Stafford: Niobe*, ii. 81.

all-peopled, *a.* Peopled by all.

". . . the *all-peopled* earth."
Byron: Cain, i. 1.

all-perfect, *a.* Infinitely perfect.

". . . such th' *all-perfect* Hand!
That pois'd, impels, and rules the steady whole."
Thomson: Summer.

all-perfection, *s.* Complete perfection. [ALL-PERFECTNESS.]

"*All-perfection* of the British Constitution."—*Bowring: Bentham's Works*, vol. i., p. 225.

all-perfectness, *s.* Complete perfection; perfection unmarred even by the smallest flaw or imperfection.

". . . the world, heaven, and *all-perfectness*."—*More: Conj. Cabb.*, p. 153.

all-pervading, *a.* Pervading all space.

"An *all-pervading* Spirit . . ."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

all-piercing, *a.* Piercing everything.

"Lest Phœbus should, with his *all-piercing* eye,
Descry some Vulcan."—*Marston: Satires*, Sat. 5.

all-pitiless, *a.* In the highest degree pitiless; totally destitute of pity.

"An *all-pitiless* demon . . ."
Byron: Manfred, ii. 2.

all-pondering, *a.* Pondering on everything.

"To whose *all-pondering* mind . . ."
Wordsworth: Sonnets to Liberty.

all-potent, *a.* Having all power; all-powerful, omnipotent. (*Irving.*)

all-powerful, *a.* Having all power; omnipotent. (In its proper sense it can be used only of God, but it is sometimes loosely employed of men.)

"O *all-powerful* Being! the least motion of whose will can create or destroy a world . . ."—*Swift.*

". . . the *all-powerful* Campbells."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

all-praised, *a.* Praised by all.

"This gallant Hotspur, this *all-praised* knight."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Part I., iii. 2.

† **all-prayer,** *s.* Unceasing prayer.

". . . he [Christian] was forced to put up his sword, and betake himself to another weapon called *all-prayer* (Eph. vi. 18)."—*Bunyan: Pilg. Prog.*, pt. i.

all-present, *a.* Present everywhere; omnipresent. (*Webster.*)

all-preventing, *a.* Preventing everything. (*Spec.*) Preventing a person or persons from being taken unawares by an enemy or by danger.

"The cautious king, with *all-preventing* care,
To guard that outlet, plac'd Eumæus there."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xxii., 146, 147.

all-protecting, *a.* Completely protecting; in all respects protecting; protecting against everything said or done. (*Webster.*)

all-quickening, *a.* Quickening all; imparting life to all.

". . . *all-quickening* grace."
Cowper: Charity.

all-redeeming, *a.* Redeeming all; ransoming every one.

"Not the long-promised light, the brow whose beaming
Was to come forth, all-conquering, *all-redeeming*."
Moore: Lalla Rookh.

all-rending, *a.* Rending everything.

"The *all-rending* Hammer flung from the hand of Thor."—*Carlyle: Heroes*, Lect. I.

all-righteous, *a.* Of unbounded righteousness.

"Such future scenes th' *all-righteous* powers display
By their dread seer, and such my future day."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xxiii., 303-4.

all ruling, *a.* Ruling over all; possessed of universal sovereignty.

". . . heaven's *all-ruling* Sire."
Milton: Par. Lost, bk. ii.

all-sagacious, *a.* Possessed of perfect sagacity. (*Webster.*)

All Saints' Day, *s.* A festival instituted by Pope Boniface IV., early in the seventh century, on the occasion of his transforming the Roman heathen Pantheon into a Christian temple or church, and consecrating it to the Virgin Mary and all the martyrs. It did not take root for two centuries later, but once having done so, it soon spread through the Western Church. It is kept by the Churches of England, Rome, &c., on the 1st of November. It is designed, as its name implies, to honour all saints, or at least those no longer living on earth. It was formerly called All-hallows (q.v.).

all-sanctifying, *a.* Sanctifying all.

"The venerable and *all-sanctifying* names of the Apostles."—*West on the Resurrection*, p. 328.

all-saving, *a.* Saving all.

"The Druid's invocation was to one all-healing or *all-saving* power."—*Selden: Drayton's Polyolb.*, Song 9.

all-searching, *a.* Searching everything.

"Consider next God's infinite, *all-searching* knowledge, which looks through and through the most secret of our thoughts, ransacks every corner of the heart, ponders the most inward designs and ends of the soul in all a man's actions."—*South: Serm.*, ii. 95.

all-seed, *s.* The name given to the Polycarpon, a genus of plants belonging to the order Caryophyllaceæ, or Clove-worts. The *A. tetraphyllum*, or Four-leaved All-seed, occurs wild on the southern coasts of Britain. It has three stamina and a three-valved, many-seeded fruit. [POLYCARPON.]

all-seeing, *a.* & *s.*

As adjective: Seeing every person and thing. (*Lit. & fig.*)

". . . for what can 'scape the eye
Of God *all-seeing*?"—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. x.

"O *Eliz. All-seeing* Heaven, what a world is this!"
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 1.

". . . the *all-seeing* sun."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, i. 2.

As substantive: The Being who sees all persons and everything—God.

". . . he has cast himself before the *All-seeing* . . . ."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

all-seer, *s.* He who sees all.

"That high *All-seer*, which I dallied with,
Hath turned my feigned prayer on my head."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 1.

all-shaking, *a.* Shaking everything.

"Thou *all-shaking* thunder."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 2.

all-shamed, *a.* Shamed, or put to shame before all; completely put to shame.

"Tho' thence I rode *all-shamed*, hating the life
He gave me."
Tennyson: Enid.

all-shrouding, *a.* Shrouding everything. (*Webster.*)

all-shunned, *a.* Shunned by all.

"His poor self,
A dedicated beggar to the air,
With his disease of *all-shunn'd* poverty,
Walks, like contempt, alone."
Shakesp.: Tim. of Ath., iv. 1.

all-sided, *a.* On every side.

". . . a culture which should not be one-sided, but *all-sided*."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science.*

all-silent, *a.* In complete silence.

"Sighfully or *all-silent* gaze upon him
With such a fixt devotion, that the old man,
Tho' doubtful, felt the flattery."
Tennyson: Merlin and Vivien.

All Souls' Day, *s.* The day on which the Church of Rome commemorates all the faithful deceased. It was first enjoined in the eleventh century by Oidlon, Abbot of Cluny, on the monastic order of which he was the head, and soon afterwards came to be adopted by the Church generally. It is held on the 2nd of November.

"*Rich.* This is *All Souls' Day*, fellows, is it not?
Sher. It is, my lord.
Rich. Why, then *All Souls' Day* is my body's doomsday."—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, v. 1.

All Souls' Eve, *s.* The evening before All Souls' Day. The evening of November 1st.

"'Twas *All-Souls' Eve*, and Surrey's heart beat high:
He heard the midnight bell with anxious start."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 16.

all-spreading, *a.* Spreading in every direction.

". . . *all-spreading* happiness."
Byron: Cain, i. 1.

all-strangling, *a.* Strangling all.

". . . the surges of the *all-strangling* deep . . ."
Byron: Heaven and Earth, pt. i., s. iii.

all-subduing, *a.* Subduing all persons, or all things.

"Love, *all-subduing* and divine."
Cowper: Translation from Guion.

all-submissive, *a.* Completely submissive; in all respects submissive. (*Webster.*)

all-sufficiency, *s.* Sufficiency for everything.

"O God, the more we are sensible of our own indigence, the more let us wonder at thine *all-sufficiency*."—*Bp. Hall: Occasional Meditations*, lxx.

all-sufficient, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adjective:*

1. Sufficient for everything.

"Books and schooling are absolutely necessary to education, but not *all sufficient*."—*J. S. Mill: Political Economy* (1848), vol. i., bk. ii., ch. vii., § 2, p. 330.

2. In all respects sufficient.

"Here, then, is an *all-sufficient* warrant for the assertion of objective existence."—*Herbert Spencer: Psychol.*, 2nd ed. (1872), vol. ii., p. 452, § 448.

B. *As substantive:* The all-sufficient Being—God.

"Through this [faith] Abraham saw a phœnix-like resurrection of his son, as possible with God; therefore obeyeth that command of offering his son, believing a metamorphosis possible with the *All-sufficient*."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*, p. 544.

all-surrounding, *a.* Surrounding everything. *Spec.*, encompassing our globe.

". . . *all-surrounding* heav'n."
Thomson: Spring.

all-surveying, *a.* Surveying everything.

"Then I observed the bold oppressions done,
In presence of the *all-surveying* sun."
Sandys: Eccles., p. 6.

all-sustaining, *a.* Sustaining all things.

"Doth God withdraw his *all-sustaining* might?"
Sir J. Beaumont: Poems, p. 69.

all-telling, *a.* Telling, that is, divulging everything.

"*All-telling* fame
Doth noise abroad, Navarre hath made a vow."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, ii. 1.

all-terrible, *a.* In all respects terrible; terrible to all.

"High o'er the host *all-terrible* he stands,
And thunders to his steeds these dread commands."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xix., 438-9.

all-the-world, *s.*

Fig.: An epithet applied by a person in love to the object of affection.

"You are my *all-the-world*, and I must strive
To know my shames and praises from your tongue."
Shakesp.: Sonnets, cxli.

† all to, † all-to, † all-too, *adv.* [Eng. *all*; *to.*]

1. *Originally*, the *all* and *to* were distinct from each other, the *to* being connected with the verb immediately following, to which it imparted force. At first that verb was always one meaning to break or to destroy, and the prefix *to* implied that this breaking or destruction was complete or thorough.

"The bagges and the bigirdles
He hath *to-broke* hem *all*."
Piers Ploughman, Vis. i., 5,073.

"*Al* is *to-broken* thilke regioun."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 2,759.

2. *Subsequently*, in the opinion of some, the *all* and *to* became connected, acquiring the signification of *altogether, quite, wholly, completely.* Others would reduce all these cases under No. 1, and sweep No. 2 away.

"It was not she that call'd him *all-to* naught;
Now she adds honours to his hateful name."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis.

"She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,
That in the various bustle of resort
Were *all-to* ruffled, and sometimes impaired."
Milton: Comus.

"And a certain woman cast a piece of a millstone upon Abimelech's head, and *all to* brake his scull."—*Judg.* ix. 53.

". . . your Bonaparte represents his *Sorrows of Napoleon* Opera in an *all-too* stupendous style; with music of cannon-volleys, and murder-shrieks of a world . . ."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

all-too-full, *a.* Altogether too full.

"Strait-laced, but *all-too-full* in bud
For Puritanic stays."
Tennyson: The Talking Oak

all-too-timeless, *a.* Altogether too timeless.

"But some untimely thought did instigate
His *all-too-timeless* speed, if none of those."
Shakesp.: Taryuin and Lucrece.

all-triumphing, *a.* Triumphing everywhere, or over every one.

"As you were ignorant of what were done,
By Cupid's hand, your *all-triumphing* sun."
B. Jonson.

all-unwilling, *a.* Highly unwilling.

"His presence haunted still; and from the breast
He forced an *all-unwilling* interest."
Byron: Lara, I. xix.

all-upholder, *s.* One who upholds all. (Special coinage.)

"Gleams across the mind His light,
Feels the lifted soul His might
Dare it then deny His reign, the *All-upholder!*"
Goethe. (Quoted in *Tyndall's Frag. of Science.*

all-watched, *a.* Watched throughout.

"Nor doth he dedicate one jot of colour
Unto the weary and *all-watched* night."
Shakesp.: Hen. V., iv., Chor.

all-weak, *a.* Thoroughly weak.

"After the same manner it may be proved to be *all-weak*, all-foolish, and all-knavish."—*Bowring: Bentham's Fragment of Government*, vol. i., p. 283.

all-wise, *a.* In all respects wise. Wise, with no admixture of folly. (A term applied to the Supreme Being, or to His action in the universe.)

"*Adam.* God, the Eternal! Infinite! *All-wise!*"
Byron: Cain, i. 1.

all-witted, *a.* Having all descriptions of wit.

"Come on, signior, now prepare to court this *all-witted* lady, most naturally, and like yourself."—*B. Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour*, v. 1.

all-worshipped, *a.* Worshipped by all.

". . . in her own loins
She hutch'd the *all-worshipp'd* ore and precious gems."
Milton: Comus.

all-worthy, *a.* In the highest degree worthy.

"*Pis.* Oh, my *all-worthy* lord!
Cio. All-worthy villain!"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 5.

al'-la, *prep.* [In Ital. the dative case fem. of the definite article *la*, the one which is used before feminine nouns beginning with a consonant. Or it may be considered the prep. *allo, alli, agli, alla, alle*, which is = *to, at*, and is identified with the article. It corresponds with the French *au, aux, à la.*]

1. To the; according to.

2. After the manner of the . . ; as *Alla Francese* = after the French fashion.

alla-breve, *a.*, *s.*, & *adv.* [*Lit.* = according to the breve.] In quick time; in such time that the notes take only half their usual time to execute. It is the same as *alla-capella* It is very rarely used in modern music.

alla-capella, *a.*, *s.*, & *adv.* [*Lit.* = according to the *capella*, or rather *cappella*, meaning chapel.] As is done in church music, which contains one breve, or two semi-breves, or notes equivalent to them in time.

alla-prima, *s.* [*Lit.* = to the first; meaning, at the first; at the very first.]

Painting: A process by which the proper colours are applied at once to the canvas without its being previously impasted for their reception.

Al'-la, *s.* [Arab.] [ALLAH.]

ăl'-lag-ite, *s.* [In Ger. *allagit.* Apparently from Gr. ἀλλαγή (*allagē*) = change; ἀλλάσσω (*allassō*) = to change; *-ite.*] A mineral, a variety of rhodonite, arranged by Dana in his *Carbonated* section. It is of a dull green or reddish-brown colour, and is found in the Harz mountains.

Al'-lah, *s.* [Arab. *Allah*, contr. from *Al-Ilah* = the Adorable; the (Being) worthy to be adored. *Al* = the; *Ilah*, from *aliha* = to adore. Heb. אֱלוֹהַּ (*Eloah*); E. Aram. אֱלָהּ (*Elah*) = God.] The name of God in use among the Arabs and the Mohammedans generally.

"He called on *Alla*, but the word
Arose unheeded or unheard."
Byron: The Giaour.

Allah akbar, *interj.* = God (is) great. A Mohammedan war-cry.

Alla hu, Alla ho, *interj.* (= God is). A Mohammedan war-cry, consisting of words taken from the muezzin's call to prayer. The full form is *Allah-hu akbar* = God is great. (*See Herklots, Sajfur Shurneef's Moosulmans of India,* 1832, p. xcviii.)

"God and the prophet—*Alla Hu!*
Up to the skies with that wild halloo!"
Byron: The Siege of Corinth, v. 22.

Allah il Allah, *interj.* God is the God.

"*Alla il Alla!* Vengeance swells the cry—
Shame mounts to rage that must atone or die!"
Byron: The Corsair, ii. 6.

al-la-măn'-da, *s.* [Called after Dr. Frederick Allemand, a professor of Natural History in Leyden University, and a correspondent of Linnæus.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Apocynaceæ, or Dogbanes. The *A. cathartica* is, as its name implies, cathartic. In moderate doses it is useful in such diseases as painter's colic, but given in excess it is violently emetic and purgative. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.,* 1847, p. 600.)

ăll'-a-mort, *a.* [Fr. *à la mort.*] [AMORT.]

ăl'-lan-ar-lȳ, *adv.* [ALLENARLY.]

ăl'-lan-īte, *s.* [From T. Allan, the Edinburgh mineralogist, who first recognised it as a distinct species.]

Min.: According to the British Museum Catalogue, a variety of Orthite; but Dana considers it a distinct species. He places it in his Epidote group of Unisilicates. It is monoclinic and isomorphous with epidote. Its crystals are sometimes tabular and flat, at others long and slender, or even acicular. The hardness is 5·5–6, the sp. grav. 3·0 to 4·2. It is generally of a pitch brown or black colour, with a sub-metallic pitchy or resinous lustre. It is akin to epidote, and is a cerium epidote. It contains the other rare metals—lanthanum, didymium, yttrium, and sometimes glucinium. Dana divides it into seven varieties: (1) Allanite proper, including *Cerine, Bucklandite,* and *Tantalite;* (2) Uralorthite, (3) Bagrationite, (4) Orthite, (5) Xanthorthite, (6) Pyrorthite, and (7) Erdmannite. It is found in Greenland, Norway, and other places.

al-lăn-tō'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *allantois; -ic.*] Belonging to the allantois; pertaining to the allantois.

allantoic acid, *s.* An acid found in the liquor of the fœtal calf. It was formerly called amniotic acid. [ALLANTOIS.]

allantoic fluid, *s.* A fluid found in the embryo of man and animals. The most notable element found in it is allantoin (q.v.).

al-lăn-tō'-id, *a. & s.* [ALLANTOIS.]

A. *As adj.:* Allantoic.

B. *As subst.:* The allantois.

al-lăn-tō'-in, *s.* [From *allantois* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_4N_4H_6O_3$. A neutral organic substance which contains the elements of 2 molecules of ammonium oxalate, minus 5 molecules of water. It is found in the allantoic liquid of the fœtal calf. It is obtained artificially, together with oxalic acid and urea, by boiling uric acid with lead dioxide and water, and forms colourless, tasteless prismatic crystals.

al-lăn-tō'-is, † **al-lăn-tō'-id,** *s.* [In Fr. and Port. *allantoïde;* from Gr. ἀλλαντοειδής (*allantoeidēs*) = shaped like an ἀλλᾶς (*allas*), genit. ἀλλάντος (*allantos*) = a kind of meat, intermediate between our sausage and black-pudding.] A thin membrane existing in the embryos of amniotic vertebrata. It is situated under the chorion, and outside the amnion of the embryo. It is well developed in the Ruminantia, but less so in the Rodentia. In the chick of birds it becomes applied to the membrane of the egg-shell, and constitutes the breathing apparatus of the young animal till the lungs are formed. The embryo of man possesses an allantois, which, however, is but transient, shrivelling before the end of the second month of development, and soon afterwards entirely disappearing. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.,* vol. ii., pp. 590, 603, 620.)

ăl-lan-tūr'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *allantois; uric.*] Obtained from allantoin and uric acid.

allanturic acid, *s.*

Chem.: An organic acid having the formula $C_3N_2H_3O_3.H$, obtained from uric acid.

ăl'-lar, *s.* The same as ALDER (q.v.). (*Scotch.*)

* **al-lās',** *interj.* [ALAS.]

* **ăl-lā'-trāte,** *v.* [Lat. *allatro* = to bark at: *ad* = to; *latro* = to bark.] To bark as a dog.

"Let Cerberus, the dog of hell, *allatrate* what he list, to the contrary."—*Stubbes: Anat. of Abuses.*

ăl'-lă-vō-lēe, *adv.* [Fr. *à la volée* (*lit.* = according to flight) = at random.] At random. (*Scotch.*) (*Jameson.*)

al-lāy, * **a-lāy,** * **a-lā'ye,** * **al-lĕgg'e, a-lĕgg'e,** *v.t. & i.* [Wedgwood considers that the A.S. *alecgan* and the Fr. *alléger* have both had to do with the origin of this word, which in its old form is best spelled with a single *l* (*alegge*) when from *alecgan,* and a double one (*allegge*) when from *alléger.* The A.S. *alecgan,* imp. *alege,* is = (1) to place, to lay down, to lay along, (2) to lay aside, confine, diminish, take away, put down or depress. Cognate with Dut. *leggen* = to lay, put, or place. The Fr. *alléger* is = to lighten, unload, ease, relieve, mitigate; *lège* = empty, light. In Sp. *aliviar;* Ital. *alleviare;* Lat. *allevo* = (1) to lift up, (2) to lighten, to alleviate, (3) to diminish the force of, to weaken; from *levis* = light, not heavy. At first, *allay* and *alloy* were the same words.] [ALEGGE, ALLEGE, ALLOY, ALLEVIATE.]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** *Formerly:* To mingle the precious metals with baser ingredients.

2. To diminish the acrid character of a substance; to mix wine with water.

"Being brought into the open air,
It would *allay* the burning quality
Of that fell poison which assaileth him."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 7.

"If he drinketh wine let him *alaye* it, or let it be soure."—*Hollybush: Homish Apothecary,* p. 41.

3. To appease, to quiet, to diminish, to soften, to mitigate. (Applied to the appetites, the emotions, the passions, &c.)

"But God, who caused a fountain, at thy prayer,
From the dry ground to spring, thy thirst to *allay*
After the brunt of battle. . . ."
Milton: Samson Agonistes.

"But his exhortations irritated the passions which he wished to *allay.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

B. *Intransitive:* To abate.

† **al-lāy',** *s.* [From the verb.] [ALLOY, *s.*] The act of adding one thing to another, with the effect of diminishing, mitigating, or subduing the predominant characteristics of the one to which the addition is made; the state of being so mixed; the thing added to, mingled, or combined with the other; the mixture or combination thus made.

Used (1.) *Of metals:* An alloy of one metal with another; *alay, alaye, allay* being the old way of writing *alloy.* [ALLOY.]

"For if that thay were put to such assayes,
The gold of hem hath now so badde *alayes*
With brus, that though the coyn be fair at ye,
It wolde rather brest in tuo than plye."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,042-5.

"The Scriptures mention the rust of gold, but that is in regard of the *allay.*"—*Lord Bacon: Works.*

(2.) *Of other things:* Used in the general sense already given.

"Dark colours easily suffer a sensible *allay* by little scattering light."—*Newton: Opticks.*

"True it is that the greatest beauties in this world are receptive of an *allay* of sorrow."—*Jeremy Taylor: Life of Jesus,* § xv.

al lāyed', *pa. par. & a.* [ALLAY, *v.t.*]

al-lāy'-ĕr, *s.* [ALLAY.] A person or thing that has the power of allaying.

"Phlegm and pure blood are reputed *allayers* of scrimony."—*Harvey.*

al-lāy'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [ALLAY.]

"*Men.* . . . one that loves a cup of hot wine with not a drop of *allaying* Tyber in 't."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

al-lāy'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *allay; -ment.* In Fr. *allegement.*] The act of allaying; the state of being allayed; that which allays, alleviates, diminishes, mitigates, or subdues.

". . . and apply
Allayments to their act."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 6.

* **âlle,** *a. & adv.* [ALL.]

ăl'-lĕ, *s.* [The Swedish name.]

Zool.: The little auk, or black and white diver, *Mergulus alle,* or *M. melanoleucos.* It is called also the Common Rotche. It inhabits the seas north of Britain, and visits our coasts only during winter. [ALCA.]

† **ăl'-lĕ-crĕt,** *s.* [Ger. *aller* = all; *kraft* = strength.] A kind of light armour worn by the Swiss and some other nations in the sixteenth century.

† **ăl'-lĕ-crim bra'-bō,** *s.* [Brazilian name.] The name given in Brazil to a plant, the *Hypericum laxiusculum,* there reputed to be a specific against the bites of serpents. (*Lindl.: Nat. Sys. Bot.,* 2nd ed., 1836, p. 78.)

* **ăl-lĕct',** *v.t.* [In Fr. *allécher;* Ital. *allettare;* Lat. *allecto,* freq. of *allicio* = to draw gently to, to entice; **lacio* = to draw gently.] To entice, to allure.

"*Allected* and allured to them."
Hall: Henry VI., an. 30.

* **ăl-lĕc-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *allectatio,* fr. *allecto* = to allure.] Enticement, allurement.

al-lĕc'-tive, *a. & s.* [Eng. *allect; -ive.*]

A. *As adjective:* Enticing, alluring.

"Woman yfarced with fraude and disceipt,
To thy confusion most *allective* bait."
Chaucer: Rem. of Love, ver. 14.

B. *As substantive:* An enticement, an allurement.

"An *allective* to synne."—*Sir Thomas More: Workes.*

al-lĕdge, *v.* [ALLEGE.]

* **âlle-fèynt'e,** *a.* [Apparently from Eng. *alle* = all, and Fr. *fainéant* = lazy, idle, sluggish.] Lazy, sluggish. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **âlle-fèynt e-lỹe,** *adv.* [ALLEFEYNTE.] Lazily, sluggishly. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **âll'e-fūl-lỹ,** *adv.* Totally, completely. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **ăl-lē'-gançe** (1), * **ăl-lĕg'-ĕ-ançe,** *s.* [ALLEGE.] An allegation.

"How foolishly doth he second his *allegeances.*"—*True Nonconformists.* (Pref.)

* **ăl'-lĕ-gançe** (2), * **ăl'-lĕ-gaunçe,** * **ăl-lĕ-gĕ-ançe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *allegeance.*] A lightening, relieving, relief.

"I hadde noon hope of *allegaunce.*"
Romaunt of Rose, p. 73.

* **Ăl-lē-gant,** * **Ăl'-ĭ-gâunt,** *s.* [ALICANT.] Wine from Alicant.

ăl-lĕ-gā'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *allégation;* Sp. *allegacion;* Ital. *allegazione;* Lat. *allegatio* = (1) a dispatching, a mission, (2) an assertion by way of proof or excuse; from *allego.*] [ALLEGE.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

† **1.** The act of affirming; the act of positively asserting or declaring.

2. The assertion which is made by one alleging anything; especially used for an excuse, justificatory plea, &c.

"My lord of Suffolk, Buckingham, and York,
Reprove my *allegation,* if you can;
Or else conclude my words effectual."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Part II., iii. 1.

B. *Technically:*

I. *In the Ecclesiastical Courts:*

1. *Formerly:* A specific charge against a person drawn out in articles. It followed on the *citation* of the party. The next step after the allegation was the defendant's answer upon oath. Any circumstances which the defendant felt disposed to communicate for his defence or exculpation were propounded in what was called his *defensive* allegation. (*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iii., ch. 7.)

* *Allegation of faculties* was the statement of a person's means. It was used in proceedings respecting alimony.

2. *Now:* The first plea in testamentary causes; also every successive plea in causes of every kind. A *responsive* allegation is the first plea given in by a defendant. A *counter* allegation is the plaintiff's answer to this defence. An *exceptive* allegation is one which takes exception to the credit of a witness.

II. *In the Civil and Criminal Courts:* An asserted fact, the adduction of reasons or witnesses in support of an argument. (*Will: Wharton's Law Lexicon.*)

al-lĕg'e, † al-lĕd'ge, * **a-lĕgg'e,** * **a-lēy'dc,** *v.t. & i.* [In Fr. *alléguer* = to allege, to cite; Sp. *alegar;* Port. *allegar;* Ital. *allegare.* From

Lat. *allego*, *-avi* = (1) to dispatch on private business; (2) (*later*) to adduce, to allege: *ad* = to, and *lego*, *-avi* = to send as an ambassador, to appoint by will, &c.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To adduce as an authority, or plead as an excuse.

"... no law of God or reason of man hath hitherto been *alleged* of force sufficient to prove they do ill . . ."—*Hooker.*

"If we forsake the ways of grace or goodness, we cannot *allege* any colour of ignorance or want of instruction; we cannot say we have not learned them, or we could not."—*Bishop Sprat.*

2. To affirm positively, to declare, to aver. [See *v.i.*]

B. *Intransitive:* To assert, to affirm positively, to aver.

"Mere negative evidence, they *allege*, can never satisfactorily establish the proposition."—*Owen: Classif. of Mammalia*, p. 38.

al-lĕg′e-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *allege*; *-able.*] That may be alleged.

"Passing over of time is not *allegeable* in prescription for the loss of any right."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, pt. i., vol. iv., p. 184.

al-lĕged′, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ALLEGE.]

"It was not sufficient to prove that the Bishops had written the *alleged* libel."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

* **al-lĕg′e-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *allege*; *-ment.*] Allegation.

"To Ramah they come to Saul, with many complaints and *allegements* in their mouths."—*Bishop Sanderson: Sermons.*

al-lĕg′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *allege*; *-er.*] One who alleges.

"The narrative, if we believe it as confidently as the famous *alleger* of it, Pamphilio, appears to do . . ."—*Boyle.*

al-lē′-gi-ançe, * **al-lē′-ge-ançe,** * **al-lēg′-âunçe,** *s.* [Norm. Fr. *ligeance*; Low Lat. *litigancia*, *ligiantia*, *ligeitas* = allegiance. Generally taken from Lat. *alligo* = to bind to: *ad* = to; *ligo* = to bind. But Ducange, whom Wedgwood follows, derives the above words from Low Lat. *litus*, *lidus*, *ledus* = a person intermediate between a freeman and a serf, and who owes certain services to his lord.] [LIEGE, LAD.]

I. The area or dominion within which the bond of obligation described under No. II. exists.

"Natural-born subjects are such as are born within the dominions of the crown of England; that is, within the ligeance, or, as it is generally called, the *allegiance* of the king; and aliens, such as are born out of it."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 10.

II. The obligation itself.

1. The tie or *ligamen* which binds the subject to his liege lord the king, in return for the protection which the king allows the subject. It is founded on reason, and therefore affects all natural-born subjects of the king, that is, all born within his "ligeance." For a long time it was formally called *universal* and *perpetual*, to distinguish it from the *local* and *temporary* obligation contracted by aliens, whilst they remained in a country, to the ruler of that land in return for protection received. Recent legislation has, however, given up this principle, and a British settler in the United States, who has for ever left his country, is no longer entitled to claim the protection of our sovereign, or expected to render him or her allegiance in return.

". . . yet, he, that can endure
To follow with *allegiance* a fallen lord,
Does conquer him that did his master conquer,
And earns a place i' the story."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

"To which of these two princes did Christian men owe *allegiance*?"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

Local allegiance is such as is due from an alien, or stranger born, for so long time as he continues within the king's dominion and protection. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 10.)

Natural allegiance is such as is due from all men born within the king's dominions immediately upon their birth. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 10.)

Oath of allegiance: An oath binding one who takes it faithfully to discharge such obligation. For 600 years previous to the Revolution of 1688, this was of a sweeping character, but immediately after that great event it was modified, and made to run thus: "that he [the person swearing it] will be faithful and bear *true* allegiance to the king." It will be seen that no mention is here made of the king's heirs, and no effort is made to define the nature or extent of the "allegiance" to be rendered. Modifications of the oath of allegiance have since been made by 21 & 22 Vict., c. 48; superseded by 30 & 31 Vict., c. 75, § 5; and it again by the Promissory Oaths Act, 31 & 32 Vict., c. 72, that now in force.

2. The infinite obligation due by every intelligent creature to the Creator.

"Your military obedience, to dissolve
Allegiance to the acknowledged Power Supreme."
Milton: P. L., bk. iv.

† **al-lē′-ġi-ant,** *a.* [ALLEGIANCE.] Loyal.

". . . poor undeserver, I
Can nothing render but *allegiant* thanks,
My prayers to heaven for you."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

al-lĕġ′-ing, *pr. par.* [ALLEGE.

ăl-lĕ-gŏr′-ic, ăl-lĕ-gŏr′-i-cal, *a.* [In Fr. *allégorique*; Sp. *alegorico*; Port. and Ital. *allegorico*; Lat. *allegoricus*; Gr. ἀλληγορικός (*allēgorikos*).] Pertaining to an allegory; containing an allegory; resembling an allegory.

"A kingdom they portend Thee, but what kingdom,
Real or *allegoric*, I discern not . . ."
Milton: P. R., bk. iv.

ăl-lĕ-gŏr′-i-cal-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *allegoric*; *-ally.*] After the manner of an allegory.

"Anaxagoras and his school are said to have explained the whole of the Homeric mythology *allegorically*."—*Max Müller: Science of Lang.*, vol. ii., p. 481.

"Even when he speaks *allegorically* he seems to represent the first form of allegory, in which it is traceably moulded upon history, and serves for its key."—*Gladstone: Studies on Homer*, i. 196.

ăl-lĕ-gŏr′-i-cal-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *allegorical*; *-ness.*] The quality of being allegorical. (*Johnson.*)

* **ăl′-lĕ-gŏr-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *allegor(y)*; *-ism.*] An allegory. (*Bp. Jewell.*)

ăl′-lĕ-gŏr-ist, *s.* [Eng. *allegory*; *-ist.* In Ger. *allegorist*; Fr. *allégoriste*; Port. and Ital. *allegorista.*] One who allegorises; one who uses figurative language, or writes a work of a figurative character.

"Bunyan is indeed as decidedly the first of *allegorists* as Demosthenes is the first of orators, or Shakspeare the first of dramatists."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

ăl-lĕ-gŏr-īze, ăl-lĕ-gŏr-īse, *v.t.* & *i.* [In Ger. *allegorisiren*; Fr. *allégoriser*; Sp. *alegorizar*; Port. *allegorisar*; from Later Lat. *allegorizo.*]

A. *Transitive:* To convert into an allegory; to interpret allegorically; to explain in a figurative sense.

"An alchymist shall reduce divinity to the maxims of his laboratory, explain morality by sal, sulphur, and mercury, and *allegorize* the Scripture itself, and the sacred mysteries thereof, into the philosopher's stone."—*Locke.*

"He hath very wittily *allegorized* this tree, allowing his supposition of the tree itself to be true."—*Raleigh.*

"As some would *allegorize* these signs, so others would confine them to the destruction of Jerusalem."—*Burnet: Theory.*

B. *Intransitive:* To use allegory, to speak in a figurative manner. (Sometimes followed by *upon*, *of*, *regarding*, &c.)

"After his manner, he *allegorizeth upon* the sacrifices of the law."—*Fulke against Allen*, p. 223.

"Origen knew not the Pope's purgatory, though he *allegorize of* a certain purgatory."—*Ibid.*, p. 447.

ăl′-lĕ-gŏr-īzed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ALLEGORIZE.]

ăl-lĕ-gŏr-ī-zĕr, *s.* [Eng. *allegorize*; *-er.*] One who allegorises.

"The Stoick philosophers, as we learn from Cicero, were great *allegorizers* in their theology."—*Coventry: Phil. Conv.*, v.

ăl-lĕ-gŏr-ī-zĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [ALLEGORIZE.]

ăl′-lĕ-gŏr-ў, * **ăl′-lĕ-gŏr-ĭe,** * **ăl′-lĕ-gŏr-ўe,** *s.* [In Sw. *allegori*; Dan. and Ger. *allegorie*; Fr. *allegorie*; Sp. *alegoría*; Ital. and Lat. *allegoria*; Gr. ἀλληγορία (*allēgoria*); fr. ἄλλος (*allos*) = another, and ἀγορεύω (*agoreuō*) = to speak in the assembly, to harangue; ἀγορά (*agora*) = an assembly, the forum; ἀγείρω (*ageirō*) = to bring together.]

1. A discourse designed to convey a different meaning from that which it directly expresses. A figure of speech or a literary composition in which a speaker or writer gives forth not the actual narrative, description, or whatever else he seeks to present, but one so much resembling it as on reflection to suggest it, and bring it home to the mind with greater force and effect than if it had been told directly. In many cases the description given appeals to the eye, whilst the truth designed to be conveyed is one of a moral or spiritual kind. As a quotation already made [ALLEGORISE] shows, Macaulay considered John Bunyan as unquestionably the first of allegorists; and every reader of the "Pilgrim's Progress" will at once understand both what an allegory is, and how effectual a vehicle it can be made for the communication of religious knowledge. Spenser's "Faerie Queene" is a moral allegory. A brief allegory may be considered as a *single metaphor*; a long one as a *series of metaphors.* The distinction between an *allegory* and a *parable* is very slight. Crabbe says that a *parable* is mostly employed for moral purposes, and an *allegory* in describing historical events. The latter differs from a riddle or enigma in not being intended to perplex. For the distinction between an *allegory* and a *myth*, see the subjoined example from Max Müller.

"The difference between a myth and an *allegory* has been simply but most happily explained by Professor Blackie in his article on Mythology in *Chambers' Cyclopædia*. 'A myth is not to be confounded with an *allegory*; the one being an unconscious act of the popular mind at an early stage of society; the other, a conscious act of the individual mind at any stage of social progress.'"—*Max Müller: Science of Language*, (6th ed., 1871), vol. ii., p. 480.

"And thus it was: I writing of the way
And race of saints, in this our gospel day,
Fell suddenly into an *allegory*
About their journey, and the way to glory. . . ."
Bunyan: Apology for Pil. Prog.

"But he who was of the bondwoman was born after the flesh; but he of the freewoman was by promise. Which things are an *allegory*."—*Gal.* iv. 23, 24.

¶ In the passage from Galatians—the only place in the Authorised Version of the Bible in which the word *allegory* occurs—it is a mistranslation, and should disappear. The rendering should be: "Which things are allegorised."

2. *Painting and Sculpture:* A figurative representation of something else than that which is actually painted or sculptured.

ăl-lĕ-grĕt′-tō, *a.* or *adv.*, & *s.* [Ital. dimin. of *allegro* = joyful; somewhat joyful.]

Music: As adv. & *adj.:* With pace and character livelier than that indicated by the word *andante*, but less rapid and brilliant than that denoted by *allegro* (q.v.).

As substantive: A movement in the time now described.

ăl-lĕ′-grō, *a.*, *adv.*, or *s.* [Ital. = joyful.]

A. *As adjective or adverb:*

I. *Ordinary Language:* Gay, merry, cheerful. (*Milton: Allegro and Penseroso.*)

II. *Music:* Gay, joyful, mirthful, sprightly, and, by implication, quick in time. It is the fourth of the five grades of musical pace and character, *Largo*, *Adagio*, *Andante*, *Allegro*, *Presto.*

B. *As substantive:*

Music: A movement in the time now described.

allegro agitato, *a.* or *adv.* *Allegro* in an agitated manner.

allegro assai, *a.* or *adv.* Very *allegro.*

allegro brillante, *a.* or *adv.* *Allegro* in a brilliant manner.

allegro giusto, *a.* & *adv.* A just and precise *allegro.* The term is generally employed to guard a performer against commencing at a too rapid pace.

allegro moderato, *a.* & *adv.* Moderately *allegro.*

allegro di molto, *a.* & *adv.* Exceedingly *allegro.*

allegro vivace, *a.* & *adv.* *Allegro* in a spirited manner.

¶ *Più allegro*, adj. & adv.: Quicker, more quick.

¶ *Poco allegro*, adj. & adv.: A little quick, rather quick.

* **âlle-hōle,** * **âlle-hêyle,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *alle*; *hole* = whole or hale.] Whole, sound. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **âlle-hōo′-ly,** *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *alle* = all; *hooly* = wholly.] Wholly, entirely. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

ăl-lē-lū′-ia (Rev. xix. 6), **ăl-lē-lū′-iah** (**iah** or **ia** as **ya**), *s.* [HALLELUJAH.]

***âlle-lȳk'e-lȳ,** *adv.* [O. Eng. *alle* = all; *lykely* = likely.] Equally, evenly. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

ăl'-lē-mănd, ăl'-lē-mănde, ăl'-măin, *s.* [In Ger. *allemande*, from Fr. *Allemagne* = Germany. From *Alemanni*, the Germanic tribe, whose name (probably meaning All-men) seems to imply that they were a very miscellaneous assemblage of people. The name appeared about the middle of the third century, if not earlier. The Alemanni were then on the Upper Rhine. In 490 they were defeated by Clovis, at the battle of Tolbiac, four leagues from Cologne.]

1. *Music:* A slow air in common time; or a grave, solemn air, with a slow movement.

2. *Dancing:* (*a*) A brisk dance. (*b*) A figure in dancing.

ăl-lē-mŏnt'-īte, *s.* [From *Allemont*, where it occurs.] A tin-white or reddish-grey mineral. Composition: $SbAs_2$, or arsenic 62·15 to 65·22 per cent., and antimony 34·78 to 37·85.

ăl'-lĕn-ar-lȳ, †**ăl'-lăn-ar-lȳ,** * **ăn'-ĕr-lȳ,** * **ăn'-ȳr-lȳ,** *adv.* [Etym. doubtful, perhaps Eng. = alone; *-er* = more; *-ly.*] Solely, entirely, only, singly, alone, solitarily. (*Scotch.*)

". . . is not like Goshen, in Egypt, on which the sun of the heavens and of the gospel shineth *allenarly*, and leaveth the rest of the world in utter darkness." —*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxxix.

***âl'-lĕr,** *a.* [A.S. genit. pl. of *eal* = all.] The same as ALDER, *a.* (q.v.).

"Other for spense of mete or drynk that we spenden heere,
I am oure cateur, and bere oure *aller* purs."
Chaucer: C. T., 316, 317.

ăl-lĕr'-ĭ-ŏn, ăl-ĕr'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Fr. *alérion*, from Mod. Lat. *alarionem*, acc. of *alario* = large, eagle-like bird.]

Her.: An eagle with the wings expanded, their points turned downwards, and no beak or feet.

***al'-lĕv-eure,** *s.* [O. Sw. (?), or fr. French *leveur* = lifter, raiser, gatherer (?).] A coin formerly in use in Sweden: its value was about 2½d.

***al-lē'-ĭ-āte,** *a.* [Low Lat. *alleviatus*, pa. par. of *allevio*; Lat. *allevo* = to lighten: *ad*, expressing addition, *levo* = to lighten.] Alleviated.

al-lē'-ĭ-āte, *v.t.* [From the adj.; Sp. *aliviar*; Ital. *alleviare.*] [LEVITY, LIFT.]

1. To make light in a figurative sense; to lessen, diminish, mitigate, allay. (Opposed to *aggravate* = to make heavy.)

". . . those gentle offices by which female tenderness can *alleviate* even the misery of hopeless decay . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. To extenuate or excuse an offence. [AGGRAVATE.]

al-lē'-ĭ-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ALLEVIATE.]

al-lē'-ĭ-ā-tĭng, *pr. par.* [ALLEVIATE.]

al-lē-ĭ-ā'-tion, *s.* [From Lat. *allevatio* = a lifting up.]

1. The act of lightening, lessening, or mitigating an emotion, or extenuating a fault.

"All apologies for and *alleviations* of faults, though they are the heights of humanity, yet they are not the favours, but the duties of friendship."—*South.*

2. That which lessens or mitigates sorrow or other emotion, or extenuates a fault; an alleviating circumstance.

"Pleasures. . . . 32. Relaxation; 33. *Alleviation*; 34. Mitigation."—*Bowring: Bentham's Table of the Springs of Action.* (*Works*, i. 205.)

al-lē'-ĭ-ā-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *alleviate*; *-ive.*]

1. *As adjective:* Which alleviates.

2. *As substantive:* That which alleviates.

"Some cheering *alleviative* to lads kept to sixteen or seventeen years of age in pure slavery to a few Greek and Latin words."—*Corah's Doom* (1672), p. 126.

ăl'-leȳ (1), * **ăl-ēy,** * **ăl'-lăye,** * **ăl'-lȳe, ăl'-ure,** *s.* & *a.* [Sw. *allé*; Dan. & Ger. *allee*; Port. *allea*; O. Fr. *alier*; Fr. *allée* = a passage, from *aller* = to go: (*lit.* = a passing or going).]

A. *As substantive;*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A walk in a garden, or a path in a wood or plantation.

"Where *alleys* are close gravelled, the earth putteth forth the first year knotgrass, and after spiregrass."—*Bacon Natural History.*

". . . I know each lane, and every *alley* green,
Dingle, or bushy dell, of this wild wood,
And every bosky bourn from side to side."
Milton: Comus.

"And rode till midnight, when the college lights
Began to glitter firefly-like in copse
And linden *alley*: then we past an arch."
Tennyson: The Princess, i.

2. A narrow passage in a city, as distinguished from a public street. As a rule, it is not a thoroughfare for wheeled carriages.

(*a*) Designed for bowling.

"Two sortes of *allayes* in London I finde—
The one agaynste the lawe, and the other againste kinde.
The first is where bowlinges forbidden, men use,
And wastynge theyr goodes, do their labour refuse."
Crowley: Epigrams; Of Allayes (1550).

(*b*) Designed for the habitation of the poorer classes.

"The other sorte of *allayes* that be agaynst kynde
Do mak my harte wepe when they com to my minde;
For there are por people welmost innumerable
That are dryven to begge, and yet to worcke they are able,
If they might have al things provided aright."
Crowley: Epigrams; Of Allayes (1550).

"That in an *aley* had a privé place."
Chaucer: C. T., 14,980.

"That town is a small knot of steep and narrow *alleys* . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

¶ The *Alley*, or *Change Alley*, was a place in London where stocks were formerly bought and sold. (*Ash: Dict.*, 1775.)

3. *Fig.:* One of the narrower passages for the conveyance of blood through the human frame.

"That, swift as quicksilver, it courses through
The natural gates and *alleys* of the body."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Arch.:* Formerly an aisle in a church. [AISLE.]

"The cross *allye* of the Lanthorne before the Quire dore, goinge north and south."—*Gloss. of Arch.*

2. *Printing:* The compositor's standing place between two opposite frames. (*Americanism.*)

3. *Drill Husbandry:* The vacant space between the outermost row of grain on one bed and the nearest row to it on the next parallel bed.

4. *Perspective:* Any passage represented as greater at its entrance than at its exit in the background, so as to give it the appearance of length.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to or derived from an alley, as above described.

"Alas! it's not wys, a greate ouer syght,
Ye Aldermen and other that take *allaye* rente."
Crowley: Epigrams; Of Allayes.

ăl'-leȳ (2), *s.* [A dimin. or corruption of *alabaster* (q.v.).] A fine marble or taw, originally of alabaster.

ăl'-lĕyed, *a.* [Eng. *alley* (1); *ed.*] Formed into an alley; of the form of an alley.

"By pointed aisle, and shafted stalk,
The arcades of an *alley'd* walk
To emulate in stone."
Scott: Marmion, ii. 10.

ăl-lĭ-ā'-ceous, *a.* [In Fr. *alliacé*; Lat. *allium.*] [ALLIUM.] Pertaining to the plant-genus Allium, which contains the onion, garlic, &c.

1. *Bot.: Alliaceous plants* are plants more or less closely resembling the genus Allium.

2. *Min.:* Pertaining to the odour, like that of garlic, given out by arsenical minerals when exposed to the blow-pipe or struck by the hammer. (*Phillips: Mineralogy.*)

al-lī'-ançe, †**al-lī'-aunce,** ***al-ī'-ançe,** ***al-ȳ'-aunce,** *s.* [Eng. *ally*; *-ance.* In Dan. *alliance*; Ger. *allianz*; Fr. *alliance*, from *allier, lier* = to tie, to unite; Sp. *alianza*; Port. *aliança*; Ital. *alleanza.*] [ALLY.]

A. *Ordinary Language:* The act of uniting together by a bond; the state of being so united; the document in which the nature of the union is particularised.

Specially:

1. A treaty, compact, or league formed between two or more independent nations. It may be offensive or defensive. [OFFENSIVE, DEFENSIVE.] Also the parties so uniting.

"Thus was formed that coalition known as the Triple *Alliance*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Marriage, viewed specially as bringing into intimate relations two families previously unconnected; also kinship of a less intimate kind; also the person so uniting.

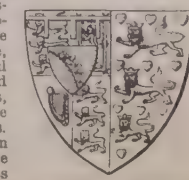
". . . and read
The ordinary chronicle of birth,
Office, *alliance*, and promotion—all
Ending in dust."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

"For my father's sake,
And for *alliance'* sake, declare the cause
My father lost his head."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Part I., ii. 5.

"I would not boast the greatness of my father,
But point out new *alliances* to Cato."—*Addison.*

3. *Fig.:* Any sort of union more or less closely resembling either marriage or a league of nations.

B. *Technically. Her.: Arms of Alliance* are arms which come into a man's possession by matrimonial alliances, as the arms of his wife, which are impaled with his own, and those of heiresses, which he, in like manner, quarters. The arms here shown are those of the Prince and Princess of Wales. (*Gloss. of Heraldry*, 1847.)



ARMS OF ALLIANCE.

***al-lī'-ançe,** *v.t.* [From the substantive.] To join in alliance; to unite.

"It [sin] is *alliances* to none but wretched, forlorn, and apostate spirits."—*Cudworth: Serm.*, p. 62.

***al-lī'-ant,** *s.* [Eng. *ally*; *ant.*] An ally.

"We do promise and vow for ourselves of each party *alliants*, electors, princes, and states."—*The Accord of Ulm.* (*Wotton's Rem.*, p. 532.)

al-lī-ār'-ĭ-a, *s.* [From Lat. *allium* = garlic; also the leek, which the *alliaria* resembles in smell.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Brassicaceæ, or Crucifers. The *A. officinalis* is the common garlic mustard, Jack-by-the-hedge, or Sauce alone. It was formerly called *Erysimum alliaria.*

ăl'-lĭçe, ***ăl'-lĭs,** *s.* [From Lat. *alosa* or *alausa* = the shad.] The Allice-shad (q.v.).

Allice-shad (*Alosa communis*): The name of a fish of the family Clupeidæ (Herrings). It is about two feet in length, and in Britain is found chiefly in the Severn.

†**al-lĭç'-ĭ-en-çȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *allicio* = to draw gently, to entice; *ad* = to, and *lacio* = to draw gently. Ger. *locken*; Dut. *lokken*; Sw. *locka*; Dan. *lokke.*] The power of attracting anything; attraction; magnetism.

"The feigned central *alliciency* is but a word; and the manner of it still occult."—*Glanville.*

†**al-lĭç'-ĭ-ent,** *s.* [Lat. *alliciens* = attracting, pr. par. of *allicio.*] That which attracts

"The awakened needle leapeth towards its *allicient*."—*Robinson: Eudoxa*, p. 121.

***al-lī'e,** *v.t.* [ALLY.]

***al-lī'e,** *s.* [ALLY.]

al-lī'ed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ALLY.]

Frequently as adjective:

1. Bound together in a league, or united in marriage.

". . . the other chiefs of the *allied* forces."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. Related to by affinity; akin to. (Used often in describing animals or plants.)

"But that the same laws should largely prevail with *allied* animals is not surprising."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. xv.

ăl'-lĭ-găn't, *a.* [Lat. *alligans*, pr. par. of *alligo* = to bind to.] Binding (?), or a mispronunciation by an uneducated woman of *elegant* (?).

"Yet there has been knights, and lords, and gentlemen, with their coaches; I warrant you, coach after coach, letter after letter, gift after gift; smelling so sweetly (all musk), and so rushling, I warrant you, in silk and gold; and in such *alligant* terms."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

†**ăl'-lĭ-gāte,** *v.t.* [In Sp. *aligar.* From Lat. *alligo* = to bind to: *ad* = to, and *ligo* = to bind.] To bind or tie together (*lit.* or *fig.*).

". . . certain connatural instincts *alligated* to their nature."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

†**ăl'-lĭ-gā-tĕd,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [ALLIGATE.]

†**ăl'-lĭ-gā-tĭng,** *pr. par.* [ALLIGATE.]

ăl-lĭ-gā'-tion, *s.* [In Ger. *alligation*; Sp. *aligacion*; Lat. *alligatio* = a tying to; *ad* = to, and *ligatio* = a tying, a binding.]

1. The act of tying together; the state of being tied together.

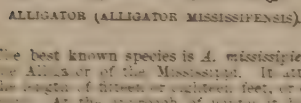
2. *Technically. Arith.:* A division of arithmetic which treats of the process for finding the value of compounds consisting of ingre-

dients differing from each other in price. It is divided into *medial* and *alternate*. *Medial* alligation is when the quantities and prices of the several ingredients are calculated to determine the value of the mixture, and *Alternate* when from the value of the separate ingredients and the value of their mixture is deduced the quantity of each which enters into the compound. Alternate alligation has three varieties: (1) *Alligation simple*, when the question is unlimited with respect to the quantities both of the simples and of the mixture; (2) *alligation partial*, when the question is limited to a certain quantity of one or more of the simples; and (3) *alligation total*, when the question is limited to a certain quantity of the mixture.

ăl-lĭ-gā-tŏr, ***ăl-lĭ-gar-tą,** ***la-gar-tŏs,** *s.* [In Dan., Ger., & Fr. *alligator*; from Sp. *el lagarto* = the lizard, pre-eminent above other lacertine animals in size. Herrera calls the caiman *lagarto o crocodilo*; Cowel derives it from Port. *allagarto* = a crocodile; Sir T. Herbert from *allegartos*, which he calls Sp. and Almain (*Todd's Johnson*). Sir Walter Raleigh terms the alligator Lagartos (q.v.). *Al* would then be the Spanish definite article *el* = the; and when the English sailors heard it pronounced immediately before *lagartos*, they, as Trench believes, supposed it part of that word. (*Trench: Study of Words*, p. 118.) Some older writers looked for the origin of the word *alligator* in another direction, deriving it from *legateer*, or *allegater*, the alleged Indian name for the animal.]

"I do remember an apothecary,—
And hereabouts he dwells,—which late I noted
In tatter'd weeds, with overwhelming brows,
Culling of simples; meagre were his looks,
Sharp misery had worn him to the bones:
And in his needy shop a tortoise hung,
An *alligator* stuff'd."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 1.

1. *Zool.*: A genus of reptiles belonging to the order Crocodilia, and the family Crocodilidæ. It is known from its nearest allies, the Crocodiles and Gavials, by having the head depressed and the canine teeth of the lower jaw received in a pit in the upper. The hind feet are never completely webbed, and sometimes there is scarcely any membrane at all. The genus was formerly thought to be confined to the New World, but in 1890 two specimens of the Chinese Alligator (*A. sinensis*) were received by the Zoological Society, and exhibited in their Gardens, Regent's Park.



ALLIGATOR (ALLIGATOR MISSISSIPIENSIS).

The best known species is *A. mississipiensis*, the Alligator of the Mississippi. It attains the length of fifteen or eighteen feet, or even more. At the approach of winter it buries itself in a hole on a river's bank, and becomes for a time torpid.

2. *Figuratively*: Any crocodilian animal inhabiting the New World. These are not all of the genus above described; thus the "alligators" of the West Indies are true crocodiles.

alligator apple, *s.* A kind of Anona, *A. [illegible]*. Wood brown; the sweet-scented fruit, but too watery to be eaten. It grows with its soft marshy plants in Jamaica. Its wood is so soft that it is called cork-wood, and is made into corks.

alligator pear, *s.* A tree, the *Laurus persea*, which is almost the size of an apple-tree, and produces a fruit almost the dimensions of a large pear. It is highly valued in the West Indies, the pulp being rich and mild, but requiring some additional such as pepper and salt, to give it pungency. It is called also the Avocado pear.

alligator tortoise, *s.* The *Chelydra [illegible]* found in North America. Its head and body are the largest in proportion within the shell. It belongs to the family Emydidæ.

***ăl-lĭg-ą-tūre,** *s.* [Lat. *alligatura*: *ad* = to, and *ligatura* = a bind, a bandage, from *ligo* = to bind.] A bandage. The old form of LIGATURE, q.v.

ăl-lĭgn'-mẽnt, ą-lign-mẽnt (*g* silent), or **ăl-lĭn'e-mẽnt,** *s.* [ALIGNMENT.]

ăl-lĭ-kĕe, *s.* The Teloogoo name for a sedge, the *Scirpus dubius* of Roxburgh, the tuberous roots of which are eaten by the natives of Southern India, who consider them as good as yams. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, 1847, p. 118.)

ăl-lĭn'e-mẽnt, *s.* [ALIGNMENT.]

*** Ăl-lĭ-ŏth,** *s.* An old form of ALIOTH.

ăl-lĭ're, * ăl-lĭrş', *a.* [ALDER, *a.*] Of them all. The same as ALDER (q.v.).

"Sir Meleager, in grat mynd a man out to sende
To Sir Alexander balyve thaire *allire* maister
To come and help."—*Stevenson: Alexander*, 1, 254-6.
"Alexandire the athill, he *allirs* acoide."—*Ibid.*, 630.

ăl-lĭs, *s.* [Lat. *alosa*.] The same as ALLICE (q.v.).

ăl-lĭ-şion, *s.* [Lat. *allisio*, from *allido* = to strike or dash against: *ad* = to, and *lædo*.]

1. *Ordinary Lang.*: A striking or dashing against with violence.

"There have not been any islands of note or considerable extent torn and cast off from the continent by earthquakes, or severed from it by the boisterous *allision* of the sea."—*Woodward*.

2. *Marine Law*: The running of one vessel against another. The same as COLLISION (q.v.).

ăl-lĭt'-ĕr-ăl, *a.* [Lat. *ad* = to, and *literalis* = pertaining to a letter; *litera* = a letter.]

1. *Ordinary Lang.*: Pertaining to the practice of commencing two or more words in immediate succession with the same letter.

2. *Ethnol. and Philol.*: A term applied by Appleyard to the Caffre family of languages. (*Max Müller: Science of Lang.*)

ăl-lĭt-ĕr-ā'-tion, *s.* [In Ger. and Fr. *alliteration*; Port. *alliteração*: Lat. *ad* = to, and *literatio* = instruction in reading and writing; *litera* = a letter.]

1. The commencement with the same letter of two or more words in immediate succession. Milton's expression, "Behemoth biggest born" (*P. L.*, bk. vii.), is an alliteration; so is the example which follows:—

"Apt *alliteration's* artful aid."
Churchill: Prophecy of Famine.

2. *Less properly*: The repetition of a particular letter in the accented parts of words, even though these may not all be at their beginning: as—

"That, hush'd in grave repose, expects his evening prey."
Gray.

ăl-lĭt'-ĕr-ą-tive, *a.* [In Ger. *alliterativ*.] Pertaining to alliteration.

"[illegible] care and happy negligence."—*Goldsmith: Present State.*
"[illegible] poetry."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. [illegible].

ăl-lĭt-ĕr-ą-tive-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *alliterative*, and *ness*.] The quality of being alliterative. (*Coleridge.*)

ăl-lĭt-ĕr-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *ad* = to, and *literator* = (1) a teacher of reading and writing, (2) a grammarian.] One who habitually practises alliteration.

ăl-lĭ-tūr-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *all(oxan)*, *it* connect., and *uric*.] Pertaining to or derived from *allituria*.

alluric acid, *s.*
Chem.: $C_6N_4H_5O_4.H$. An acid obtained from alloxantin.

ăl-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [In Fr. *ail*; Sp. *ajo*; Port. *alho*; Ital. *aglio*; from Lat. *allium* = the garlic, leek, &c. Theis derives it from the Celtic *all* = acrid or burning.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Liliaceæ, or Lily-worts, and the section Scilleæ. Erect scapigerous or stemless herbs, with bulbous or double-bulbous roots. Of these the *A. canadense*, the Broad-leaved Garlic, or Ramsons, is pretty frequent, and another, the *A. vineare* (Crow-garlic), is not rare. The most familiar species

ALLIUM.
1. Bulb. 2. Plant. 3. Flower. 4. Single Flowret.

of the genus are, however, those which occur in our gardens. The onion is *A. cepa*; the leek, *A. porrum*; the garlic, *A. sativum*; the chive, *A. schænoprasum*; and the shallot, *A. ascalonicum*. The chief species cultivated in our Eastern empire are the *A. ascalonicum* and the *A. tuberosum*. The hill-people in India eat the bulbs of *A. leptophyllum*, and dry and preserve the leaves as a condiment.

"He *allium* calls his onions and his leeks."—*Crabbe*.

ăl-lŏ-că-mēl'-ŭs, *s.* [From Gr. ἄλλος (*allos*) = another, hence strange, unreal, mythic; and κάμηλος (*kamēlos*), Lat. *camelus* = a camel.] An unreal or mythic camel.

In Heraldry: The ass-camel, a mythical animal, compounded of the camel and the ass; borne as a crest by the Eastland Company, now merged in the Russia Company. (*Glossary of Heraldry.*)

ARMS OF THE EASTLAND COMPANY.

ăl'-lŏ-cāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *ad* = to, and *loco* = to place; *locus* = a place.]

1. *Ordinary Lang.*: To locate or place one thing to another; to assign, to set aside; to place to one's account.

Upon which discovery the court is empowered to [illegible] of such children a sum not exceeding a third of the whole fortune."—*Burke* [illegible].

2. *In the Exchequer*: To make an allowance on an exchequer account.

3. To fix the proportion due by each landholder in an augmentation of a minister's stipend. (*Scotch.*) (*Erskine's Institutes*, II., ii. 10.)

ăl'-lŏ-cā-tĕd, *pa. par.* [ALLOCATE.]

ăl'-lŏ-cā-tĭng, *pr. par.* [ALLOCATE.]

ăl-lŏ-cā'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *allocation*; Ital. *allogazione*; Lat. *ad* = to, and *locatio* = a placing, an arrangement; *loco* = to place.]

1. *In a general sense*: The act of putting one thing to another; the state of being so allocated; the thing allocated. Frequently used in connection with the assignment to an applicant of shares in a [illegible] listed in a colony, after the purchase-money for one or other of these has been paid.

2. *Spec.*: The admission of an item in an account, and its consequent addition to the other items. The term is used chiefly in the Exchequer, and a writ [illegible] is a writ directed to the Lord Treasurer or Barons of the Exchequer, commanding them to allow an accountant such sums as he has lawfully expended in the execution of his office.

ăl-lŏ-cā'-tŭr, *s.* [Law Lat. (*lit.* = it is allowed.).]

Law: A certificate given by the proper officers, at the termination of an action, that costs are allowed.

ăl-lōch'-rō-ĭte, *s.* [In Ger. *[illegible]*; Gr. (1) ἄλλος (*allos*) = another; [illegible] = surface . . . . colour; and (2) [illegible]-*ite*.] A mineral, a variety of Andradite, or Lime Iron-garnet, which again is classed by Dana under Iron-garnet, one of the three prominent groups into which he divides the great [illegible] species or genus Garnet [illegible]. Allochroite is of a greyish, dingy yellow or reddish colour. It is [illegible], and has a shining vitreous-resinous lustre. It [illegible] fire with steel. It is found in the Iron mine of Vikersö, near Drammen, in Norway.

ăl-lŏc'-la-sīte, *s.* [Gr. ἄλλος (*allos*) = [illegible]; from κλάω (*klaō*) = to break, break off. So called because its [illegible] differs from that of ansenic, and it [illegible] breaks in two.] An orthorhombic mineral, classed by Dana with his sulphides. It contains [illegible] of ansenic, [illegible] of bismuth, [illegible] of sulphur, [illegible] of cobalt with smaller quantities of iron, zinc, nickel, and gold. It occurs in Hungary.

ăl-lŏ-cū-tion, *s.* [Lat. *allocutio* = (1) a speaking to; (2) a consolatory address; (3) an oration addressed by a Roman general to his soldiers: *ad* = to, and *locutio* = a speaking, from *loquor* = to speak.]

1. The act of speaking.

2. That which is "spoken," whether by the lips or by the pen.

¶ Used specially of utterances by the Pope on matters regarding which he desires to address his followers and the world.

ăl-lō′-dĭ-ạl, *a.* [In Sw. *odal;* Ger., Fr., & Port. *allodial;* Sp. *alodial.*] Pertaining to land, or the tenure of land held without any acknowledgment of a feudal superior; held not by feudal tenure, but independently.

"... *allodial,* that is, wholly independent, and held of no superior at all."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. 4.

ăl-lō′-dĭ-ạl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *allodial; -ist.*] One who holds allodial land.

"Moreover, instead of paying a fine like the free *allodialist* . . ."—*Penny Cycl.,* i. 355.

ăl-lō-dĭ-ăl′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *allodial; -ity.* In Fr. *allodialité;* Ital. *allodialita.*] The state of being in possession of allodial land.

"Allodialita, *s.f., allodiality.*"—*Graglia: Ital. Dict.* (1848).

ăl-lō′-dĭ-ạl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *allodial; -ly.*] By the tenure called allodial.

"And in Germany, according to Du Cange (*Gloss.,* lit. Barones), a class of men called *Semper Barones* held their lands *allodially.*"—*Penny Cyc.,* i. 356.

†**ăl-lō′-dĭ-ạn,** *a.* [From *allodium* (q.v.).] The same as ALLODIAL (q.v.). (*Cowel.*)

ăl-lō′-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [In Sw. *odalgodo;* Ger. *allodium;* Fr. *alleu,* or *franc-alleu;* Low Lat. *allodium.* A word of uncertain etymology. According to Pontoppidan, it comes from *all* and *odh* = all property, whole estate, or property in the highest sense of the word. *Odh* is connected with *odal;* Dan. *odel;* Orcadian *udal;* all having the same signification as the word *allodial.* Less probably derived from the Celtic *allod* = ancient.]

1. *Law:* Landed property belonging to a person in his own right, and for which he consequently owes no rent or service to a superior. It is contradistinguished from *feod* (*feud*), which is landed property held from a superior, on condition of the tenants rendering him certain service. According to Sir Edward Coke, Blackstone, and other writers, there is no allodial land at all in Britain, every fragment of the island being held mediately or immediately from the sovereign. It is considered however, by those who have investigated the subject that "udal," namely, allodial tenure, exists in parts of Orkney. [UDAL.] The land in the British Colonies and America is also allodial. (*Blackstone: Comment.,* ii., 4, 5, 7.)

† 2. An estate inherited from an ancestor, as opposed to one acquired in any other way.

ăl′-lŏg′-ŏn-īte, *s.* [In Ger. *allogonit.* From Gr. ἄλλος (*allos*) = other; γωνία (*gōnia*) = angle; *-ite.*]

Min.: A mineral, called also Herderite (q.v).

ăl′-lō-grăph, *s.* [Gr. ἄλλος (*allos*) = another, and γραφή (*graphē*) = a writing.] A document written by other parties than those to whom it refers. It is opposed to AUTOGRAPH.

ăl-lō-mor′-phīte, *s.* [In Ger. *allomorphit;* Gr. ἀλλόμορφος (*allomorphos*) = of strange shape: ἄλλος (*allos*) = another, strange, and μορφή (*morphē*) = form, shape; *-ite.*]

Min.: A mineral, a variety of barite, or barytes. It has the form and cleavage of anhydrite. It is found near Rudolstadt, in Germany.

***ạl-lōne,** *a.* Old spelling of ALONE.

***ạl lŏngé′,** *s.* [Fr. *allongé* = lengthened; pa. par. of *allonger* = to lengthen, to extend, as the arm; hence to thrust.]

1. *In Fencing:* A pass or thrust with a rapier, so called from the lengthening or extending of the fencer's arm in delivering the blow.

2. *Horsemanship:* A long rein used when a horse is trotted in the hand.

3. *Comm.:* An additional slip of paper annexed to a bill to afford room for endorsements when the original bill is too small for the purpose. (*Byles: On Bills,* 10th ed., p. 150.)

†**ạl-lôo′,** *v.t.* Rare form of HALLOO (q.v.).

"*Allow* thy furious mastiff bid him vex
The noxious herd and print upon their ears
A sad memorial of their past offence."—*Philips.*

***ạl-lôon′,** *a.* Old spelling of ALONE.

ăl-lŏ-pạl-lā′-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἄλλος (*allos*) = another; Eng., &c., *palladium.*] A mineral which crystallises in hexagonal small tablets, while palladium, to which it is akin, does so in minute octahedrons. In occurs in the Harz Mountains.

ăl-lŏ-păth-ĕt′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἄλλος (*allos*) = another, and παθητικός (*pathētikos*) = subject to feeling.] [ALLOPATHY.] Pertaining to allopathy.

ăl-lŏ-păth-ĕt′-ĭc-ạl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *allopathetical; -ly.*] After the manner prescribed by allopathy.

ăl-lŏ-păth′-ĭc, *a.* [In Fr. *allopathique;* Gr. ἄλλος (*allos*) = another, and πάθος (*pathos*) = state, condition.] [ALLOPATHY.] Pertaining to allopathy.

ăl-lŏ-păth′-ĭc-ạl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *allopathical; -ly.*] After the manner prescribed by allopathy.

ăl-lŏ-păth-ĭst, or **ăl-lŏp′-ạ-thĭst** (the form **ăl-lŏ-păth,** occasionally used, is of doubtful propriety), *s.* [In Ger. *allopath.*] One who practises or believes in allopathy.

ăl′-lŏ-pạth-ў, or **ăl-lŏp′-ạ-thў,** *s.* [In Fr. and Ger. *allopathie;* from Gr. ἄλλος (*allos*) = another, and πάθος = anything which befalls one; hence, a passive state or condition; παθεῖν (*pathein*), 2 aor. inf. of πάσχω (*paschō*) = passively to receive an impression, to suffer.] A system of medicine—that ordinarily practised—the object of which is to produce in the bodily frame another condition of things than that in or from which the disease has originated. If this can be done the disease, it is inferred, will cease. Allopathy is opposed to homœopathy, which aims at curing diseases by producing in antagonism to them symptoms similar to those which they produce; the homœopathic doctrine being that "like is cured by like."

¶ It is chiefly by homœopathists that the term *allopathy* is used.

ăl′-lŏ-phāne, *s.* [In Ger. *allophan;* Gr. ἄλλος (*allos*) = another, and φαίνω (*phainō*) = to make to appear. The reference is to its change of appearance under the blow-pipe.] A mineral classed by Dana as the first of his Sub-silicates. It occurs amorphous, in incrustations, stalactitic, or nearly pulverulent. It is pale sky-blue, green, brown, yellow, or colourless. Its hardness is 3; sp. gr. 1·85–1·89. It is very brittle. It consists of silica, 19·3 to 24·11 parts; alumina, 32·20 to 41 parts; water, 35·74 to 44·20, with a little lime.

ăl-lŏ-phăn′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἄλλος (*allos*) = another, and φαίνω (*phainō*) = to cause to appear.] Pertaining to anything which changes its appearance, or of which the aspect is altered.

allophanic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2N_2H_4O_3$. A monureide of carbonic acid obtained by passing the vapour of cyanic acid into absolute alcohol.

***ăl′-lŏ-phīte,** *s.* [Gr. ἄλλος (*allos*) = another, and ὀφίτης (*ophitēs*) = serpentine.]

Min.: A pale greyish-green mineral, a variety of Penninite. It contains silica, 36·23; alumina, 21·92; magnesia, 35·53, with smaller amounts of water, sesquioxide of iron, and oxide of chromium. It resembles pseudophite. It is found in Siberia.

†**ăl-lŏ-phўl′-ĭ-ạn,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *allophylus;* Gr. ἀλλόφυλος (*allophulos*) = of another tribe: ἄλλος (*allos*) = another, and φυλή (*phulē*) = a tribe.]

A. *As adj.:* A term introduced by Prichard (*Nat. Hist. of Man,* 2nd ed., pp. 185, 186) to characterise the nations or races of Europe and Asia not belonging to the Indo-European, the Syro-Arabian, or the Egyptian races. The term has all but fallen into disuse, having been superseded by Turanian (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* A member of any such race [**A**].

ăl′-lŏ-quў, *s.* [Lat. *alloquium;* from *alloquor* = to speak to: *ad* = to, and *loquor* = to speak.] The act of speaking to any one; an address delivered to one in conversation, or more formally.

ăl-lŏ-sŏr′-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἄλλος (*allos*) = various, and the botanical word *sorus* = the organs of fructification upon a fern. So named on account of the different aspects of the sori at diverse periods.] A genus of ferns now much more commonly known by the name of Cryptogramma. *A. crispus* is now *C. crispa,* and is commonly called the Parsley Fern from its similarity in appearance to that plant. In the annexed illustration is shown a specimen with one fertile and two barren fronds.

PARSLEY FERN (ALLOSORUS CRISPUS).

ạl-lŏt′, *ạ-lŏtt′o, *ạ-lŏt′, *v.t.* [A.S. *hleotan* = to cast lots, to appoint or ordain by lot; *hlot* = a lot.]

† 1. To distribute by lot.

2. To distribute in any way, to give a share to each.

"Since fame was the only end of all their studies, a man cannot be too scrupulous in *allotting* them their due portion of it."—*Tatler.*

3. To grant, to bestow, to assign.

"Five days we do *allot* thee for provision,
To shield thee from disasters of the world;
And, on the sixth, to turn thy hated back
Upon our kingdom." *Shakesp.: Lear,* i. 1.

ạl-lŏt′-mẹnt, *s.* [Eng. *allot; -ment.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of assigning by lot, or of assigning in any way to one as his lot or share, or of bestowing anything on any one.

2. The state of being so allotted, or having one's lot assigned.

"I see it not in their *allotment* here."
Byron: Cain, ii. 1.

3. Anything allotted.

(*a*) Anything allotted to a person; one's share or portion.

"... and they were not even permitted to buy the *allotments,* when the grantee was willing to sell."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.,* ch. xiii., pt. i., § 3.

(*b*) Anything appropriated to a particular purpose, or set apart for a special use.

"It is laid out into a grove for fruits and shade, a vineyard, and an *allotment* for olives and herbs."—*Broome.*

B. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* The dividing of a ship's cargo into portions, the right of purchasing which is assigned to several persons by lot.

2. *Polit. Econ. Allotment of Land, or the Allotment System:* An assignment of small portions of land to agricultural labourers or the humbler class of artisans gratuitously, or for a small rent, to enable them to eke out their scanty incomes, and develop home feelings in their minds. Or an assignment of portions of land for the production of particular crops. (*Mill: Pol. Econ.,* pp. 440, &c.)

allotment-holder, *s.* One who holds an allotment.

"It does not answer to any one to pay others for exerting all the labour which the peasant, or even the *allotment-holder,* gladly undergoes when the fruits are to be wholly reaped by himself."—*Mill: Polit. Econ.*

ăl-lŏ-trŏp′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *allotropy; -ic.*] Pertaining to allotropy; existing in diverse states, as the diamond in the form of the hardest of minerals, and also of charcoal.

"Well, what is lamp-black? Chemists will tell you that it is an *allotropic* form of the diamond: here, in fact, is a diamond reduced to charcoal by intense heat. Now the *allotropic* condition has long been defined as due to a difference in the arrangement of a body's particles."—*Tyndall on Heat,* 3rd ed., p. 323.

ăl-lŏt′-rŏp-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *allotropy; -ism.*] The same as ALLOTROPY (q.v.).

ăl-lŏt′-rŏp-ў, ăl′-lŏ-trŏp-ў, *s.* [Gr. ἀλλότροπος (*allotropos*) = of or in another manner; ἄλλος (*allos*) = another, and τροπή (*tropē*) = a turn, turning, change; τρέπω (*trepō*) = to turn.] The name given by Berzelius to the variation of properties which is observed in many substances. For instance, there are some minerals which crystallise in two distinct and unallied form of crystals. This dimorphism is a case of allotropy. (Graham's *Chemistry,* vol.

i., pp. 176—81.) For the diamond and carbon see example under ALLOTROPIC. So also there is a variety of sulphur which is soluble, and another which is insoluble; and a common, and again an amorphous phosphorus differing in their qualities.

ạl-lŏt'-ta-ble, *a.* [Eng. *allot; -able.*] That may be allotted or assigned.

ạl-lŏt'-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ALLOT.]

"What will the sultors? Must my servant-train
Th' *allotted* labours of the day refrain,
For them to form some exquisite repast?"
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. iv., 906—908.

"In the house of God every Christian has his *allotted* function."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, vol. iv., p. 361.

ăl-lŏt'-tēe, *s.* [Eng. *allot; -tee.*] A person to whom land is allotted when an Enclosure Act is being carried out, or shares are assigned when a public company is being formed.

ạl-lŏt'-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *allot; -er.*] One who allots or assigns.

ạl-lŏt'-tẽr-y, *s.* [Eng. *allot; -ery.*] That which is assigned to one by lot or otherwise.

"Allow me such exercises as may become a gentleman; or give me the poor *allottery* my father left me by testament."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 1.

ạl-lŏt'-tĭng, *pr. par.* [ALLOT.]

*** âll-ō'-vẽr,** *prep.* [Eng. *all; over.*] Over and above. (*Scotch.*)

". . . which makes his emolument above twentie-four thousand marks a yeare, by and *allover* his heritable jurisdiction."—*Culloden State Papers*, p. 335.

*** ạl-lōw'** (1), ***a-low** (1), **a-loue** (1), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *alouer*, from Lat. *allaudare, adlaudare* = to praise, from *ad* = to, and *laus* (acc. *laudem*) = praise.]

***1.** To praise.

"Saint Mary Magdaleyn was more *alowed* of Christ for bestowing that costly oyntemente vpon hys heade."—*Sir T. More: Works*, fo. 672.

***2.** To approve, to sanction, &c.

"Truly ye bear witness that ye *allow* the deeds of your fathers: for they indeed killed them, and ye build their sepulchres."—*Luke* xi. 48.

***3.** To take into account, to reckon.

"Abram levede to God, and it was *alowid* to hym for ryghtwisnes."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xv. 6.

ạl-lōw' (2), ***a-low** (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *alouer* = to let out to hire, from Low Lat. *alloco*, from Lat. *ad* = to, and *loco* = to let, to lease, to farm out.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To accord, grant, give, or bestow, either in satisfaction of a claim of right or from generosity.

"But in the Netherlands England and Holland were determined to *allow* him nothing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. To permit, as a course of conduct; to grant licence to.

"Let's follow the old earl, and get the bedlam
To lead him where he would; his roguish madness
Allows itself to anything." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 7.

3. To admit of, to tolerate, as being consistent with the genius of.

"All that the nature of his poem demanded or *allowed*."—*Pope: Homer; Odyssey.* (Postscript).

4. To admit, or concede, as that a statement is true, or that a right has been established. (Followed by an objective case, or by the infinitive mood.)

"And have hope toward God, which they themselves also *allow*, that there shall be a resurrection of the dead."—*Acts* xxiv. 15.

"That some of the Presbyterians declared openly against the king's murder, I *allow* to be true."—*Swift.*

II. *Technically:*

Comm.: To deduct from rent or other money for a specified cause.

B. *Intransitive:*

***1.** To permit, to suffer.

***2.** To grant, to concede, to admit.

3. To make an abatement or deduction for.

"Great actions and successes in war, *allowing* still for the different ways of making it, and the circumstances that attended it."—*Addison.*

ạl-lōw'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *allow; -able.*]

***A.** [See ALLOW (1).] Approvable, worthy of approbation. (*Hacket: Life of Archbp. Williams*, quoted in *Trench's Select Gloss.*, p. 4.)

B. [ALLOW (2).] Permissible, that may be allowed, either as legitimate in argument, or unobjectionable in conduct.

"A plea *allowable* or just." *Cowper: Conversation.*

ạl-lōw'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *allow; -able; -ness.*] The quality of being allowable; lawfulness, exemption from prohibition.

"Lots, as to their nature, use, and *allowableness* in matters of recreation, are indeed impugned by some, though better defended by others."—*South: Sermons.*

ạl-lōw'-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *allow; -able; -ly.*] In a manner that may be allowed.

"These are much more frequently, and more *allowably*, used in poetry than in prose."—*Lowth.*

*** ạl-lōw'-ạnce** (1), ***ạl-lōw'-ạunce, *al-ōw'-ạnce, *ạl-ōw'-ạns,** *s.* [Eng. *allow* (1); *-ance.*]

***1.** Praise, approbation.

"His pilot
Of very expert and approved *allowance*."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

2. Sanction, consent.

"The taking from another what is his, without his knowledge or *allowance*, is properly called stealing."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xxviii., p. 196.

3. Taking into account, reckoning.

"The lord loketh to haue *alowance* for hus hestes."
P. Plowman, p. 161. (*Richardson.*)

ạl-lōw'-ạnce (2), ***ạl-lōw'-aunce,** *s.* [ALLOW (2).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

***1.** An allotment, an appointed portion of food, liquor, &c.

"Short *allowance* of victual."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, v.

"In such a scant *allowance* of star-light."
Milton: Comus, 308.

2. An abatement, deduction.

"*Allowaunce* in rekonynge. *Subductio.*"—*Huloet: Abecedarium.*

(a) *Figuratively:*

(1) An excuse.

"The whole poem, though written in heroick verse, is of the Pindarick nature, as well in the thought as the expression; and as such, requires the same grains of *allowance* for it."—*Dryden.*

(2) An abatement.

"After making the greatest *allowance* for fraud."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

***3.** Permission, licence, indulgence.

"They should therefore be accustomed betimes to consult and make use of their reason before they give *allowance* to their inclinations."—*Locke.*

4. Assent, acknowledgment; assent to the truth of an opinion; admission that there is justice in a claim.

"Modesty in general which is a tacit *allowance* of imperfection."—*Burke: Sublime & Beautiful*, i. 332.

5. Sufferance, permission.

"There were many causes of difference; the chief being the *allowance* of slavery in the South."—*Freeman: Gen. Sketch of Hist.*, p. 364.

6. A stated sum of money given in lieu of rations, of food, &c., or designed to enable a person occupying a high official station to dispense hospitality on a large scale.

". . . that, though he drew a large *allowance* under pretence of keeping a public table, he never asked an officer to dinner."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

II. *Technically:*

(a) *Law:*

1. The state of being admitted: as, the allowance of a franchise = the admission that a franchise which one has been exercising, or claims legitimately, belongs to him. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 17.)

2. The state of being granted: as, the allowance of a pardon = the granting of a pardon; the allowance of a writ of error = the permission to obtain a writ of error. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., chaps. 30, 31.)

3. Money or property allotted, as, for instance, that which is allotted to a bankrupt for subsistence. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, ii. 31.)

(b) *Comm.:* Deductions from the weight of goods sold on account of the weight of the packages in which they are enclosed; or, more specifically, for draft, tare, tret, and cloff (q.v.).

† ạl-lōw'-ạnce, *v.t.* [From the substantive.] To put upon allowance; to assign a certain weighed or measured quantity of food or liquor.

"You've had as much as you can eat . . . Then don't you ever go and say you were *allowanced*, mind that."—*Dickens: Old Curiosity Shop*, ch. xxxvi.

ạl-lōwed', *pa. par.* & *a.* [ALLOW.]

As adjective:

1. [ALLOW (1).] Approved of, tolerated, sanctioned, licensed, chartered.

"There is no slander in an *allow'd* fool."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 5.

2. [ALLOW (2).] Admitted, not denied; yielded to; or in the other senses of the verb.

"These, my lord,
Are such *allowed* infirmities, that honesty
Is never free of." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

ạl-lōw'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *allow; -er.*] One who allows.

"This unruly handfull of ministers that made the fashion of keeping this pretended assembly, together with their associates and *allowers*, do much brag of the equity of their cause."—*The King's Declaration, in a Declaration of His Majesty's Proceedings against those attainted of High Treason* (1606), p. 13.

ạl-lōw'-ĭng, *ạl-lōw'-ỹn, *pr. par., a., s.,* & *conj.* [ALLOW.]

***** *As conjunction:* Supposing, admitting for the sake of argument.

ăl-lŏx'-ăn, *s.* [Eng. *all(antoin) ox(alic), and* suff. *-an.*]

Chem.: A substance obtained by the action of strong nitric acid on uric acid in the cold. Alloxan crystallises in large efflorescent rectangular prisms, $C_4N_2H_2O_4.4H_2O$, which lose their water of crystallisation at 160°. Alloxan dissolves in water; the solution is acid and astringent, and stains the skin red; it gives a blue colour with a ferrous salt and an alkali, and white precipitate of *oxaluramide* with hydrocyanic acid and ammonia.

ăl-lŏx-ăn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *alloxan; -ic.*] Pertaining to alloxan.

alloxanic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_4N_2O_8$. A bibasic acid obtained by adding baryta-water to a solution of alloxan heated to 60°, and decomposing the barium salt by dilute sulphuric acid. Alloxanic acid crystallises in small radiated needles. Its silver salt is insoluble and anhydrous, and when its salts are boiled with water they are decomposed into urea and mesoxolates.

ăl-lŏx-ăn'-tĭn, *s.* [ALLOXAN.]

Chem.: $C_8H_4H_2O_7.3H_2O$. A substance obtained by passing H_2S through a strong cold solution of alloxan, when the alloxantin is precipitated along with sulphur; it dissolves in boiling water, and separates on cooling in the form of small four-sided, oblique, rhombic, colourless prisms. Its solution reddens litmus paper, gives a violet-coloured precipitate with baryta-water, which disappears on heating; it reduces silver salts. By chlorine or nitric acid it is oxidised to alloxan. It is converted into dialuric acid by passing H_2S through a boiling solution of it. A hot saturated solution of alloxantin, mixed with a neutral salt of ammonia, turns purple, which disappears, uramile being deposited. When boiled with water and lead dioxide, alloxantin forms urea and lead carbonate. Its crystals, when heated to 150°, give off their water of crystallisation.

ạl-lōy', ***ạl-lā'y,** ***ạ-lā'ye,** *s.* [In Dut. *alloot*; Fr. *aloi* (from *loi* = law), *alliage*; Sp. *liga*; Port. *liga*; Ital. *lega, leganza* = league, alloy. (See the verb.) Connected with Lat. *ligo* = to bind, and with *lex* = law; the proportion of any metals combined for the purpose of the coinage being regulated by law. (See *Wedgwood*, &c.).]

¶ Alloy was formerly spelled ALLAY (q.v.).

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of mixing a baser with a more precious metal for a legitimate purpose or for fraud. Used specially, though not exclusively, of the coinage. The general alloy of gold is from twenty-two to two per cent.; a pound of silver contains 11 oz. 2 dwt. of silver, and 18 dwt. of alloy. For jewellery there are the following legal standards: 18, 15, 12, and 9 carats.

"The gold of hem hath now so badde *alayes*
With bras, that though the coyn be fair at ye,
It wolde rather brest in two than plye."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,043-5.

2. The baser metal so mixed with the one more precious.

II. *Fig.:* The act of mixing anything of lesser value, or of no value at all, with something precious.

"It would be interesting to see how the pure gold of scientific truth found by the two philosophers was mingled by the two statesmen with just that quantity of *alloy* which was necessary for the working."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* The mixture of any metal with any other, precious or less precious, it matters not, mercury only being excepted. A mixture of mercury with another metal is called an amalgam, and not an alloy. [AMALGAM.]

"The combinations of metallic elements among themselves are distinguished by the general term *alloys*, and those of mercury as amalgams."—*Graham: Chem.*, 2nd ed., vol. I., p. 115.

2. *Min.:* A *natural alloy* is the occurrence of two or more metals united in a state of nature. *Osmium* and *iridium*, when met with, are always in this condition. [IRIDOSMINE.] On the contrary, the alloys of metals for manufacturing purposes are, as a rule, artificially made. Thus brass, an alloy of copper, contains 28 to 34 per cent. of zinc; gun-metal, 90 parts of copper to 10 of tin; bronze, 91 parts of copper, 2 parts of tin, 6 parts of zinc, and 1 part of lead.

ạl-lóy´, * **ạl-lā´y**, * **ạ-lā´ye**, *v.t.* [Apparently from the verb, rather than the verb from it. In Fr. *allier* = (1) to ally, to unite, to alloy; Port. *ligar*; Lat. *ligo* = to bind.] [ALLAY.]

I. *Literally:*

1. To mingle a precious metal with one of a baser character.

"Silver may be readily *alloyed* with most metals."—*Graham: Chem.*, 2nd ed., vol. ii., p. 343.

2. To mingle two metals together without reference to the question whether one is more and the other less precious.

II. *Fig.:* To diminish the purity or value of anything by mingling with it that which is inferior to it in these respects. (Sometimes it has after it *with*, or more rarely *by*.)

"His history appears to be better ascertained than that of his father, Cypselus; but the accounts of him are largely *alloyed* with fable."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xiv., § 14.

". . . learned with delight, *alloyed* by shame . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

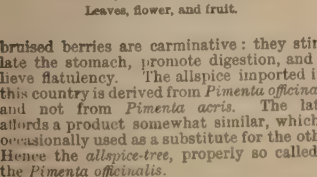
† **ạl-lóy´-ạge**, *s.* [Eng. *alloy*; *-age*. In Fr. *alliage*, from *allier* = to alloy.] The art of alloying metals; also, the combination thus formed. (*Lavoisier.*)

ạl-lóyed´, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ALLOY, *v.*]

ạl-lóy´-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ALLOY, *v.*]

âll´-spīce, *s.* [Eng. *all*; *spice*. So named because its flavour somewhat resembles that of a mixture of cinnamon, cloves, and nutmeg.]

1. A kind of pepper, consisting of the dried berries of *Pimenta officinalis* (*Myrtus Pimenta*, Linn., *Eugenia Pimenta*, De C.), a tree belonging to the order Myrtaceæ (Myrtle-blooms). It is imported almost entirely from Jamaica, and is hence called *Jamaica pepper*. It is termed also Pimento, from Sp. *pimienta* = pepper; its berries in shape and flavour resembling peppercorns. The trees are cultivated in Jamaica in plantations called pimento walks. Their unripe fruits, and to a lesser extent all parts of them, abound in an essential oil, which has the same composition as oil of cloves; of this the berries yield from three to five per cent. It is a powerful irritant, and is often used to allay toothache. The



ALLSPICE (PIMENTA OFFICINALIS).
Leaves, flower, and fruit.

bruised berries are carminative: they stimulate the stomach, promote digestion, and relieve flatulency. The allspice imported into this country is derived from *Pimenta officinalis*, and not from *Pimenta acris*. The latter affords a product somewhat similar, which is occasionally used as a substitute for the other. Hence the *allspice-tree*, properly so called, is the *Pimenta officinalis*.

2. The English name of the genus Calycanthus, and specially of *C. floridus*, which has a scent like the pimento-tree. It grows in Carolina, and is often called the *Carolina allspice*. Lindley, in his *Nat. Syst. of Bot.*, termed the order Calycanthaceæ, the Carolina Allspice tribe; but in his *Veg. Kingd.* he altered the designation to Calycanths.

¶ *Japan allspice* is the English name of the genus Chimonanthus, which belongs to the Calycanthaceæ; *Wild allspice* is *Benzoin odoriferum*, a species of the Laurel order, said to have been used as a substitute for the true allspice in the American War of Independence. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.* and *Treas. of Bot.*, &c.)

ăl-lū-âud´-īte, *s.* [Named after M. Allaud.] The name given by Damour to a mineral supposed to be altered triplite, found near Limoges. It is not the same as the Alluaudite of Bernhardi. Dana classes it as a variety of Triphylite (q.v.).

ạl-lūde´, *v.i.* [In Sp. *aludir*; Port. *alludir*; Ital. *alludere*; Lat. *alludo* = to play with; *ad* = with respect to; *ludo* = to play.] To make indirect reference to, to hint at, without directly mentioning.

"These speeches of Jerome and Chrysostom do seem to *allude* unto such ministerial garments as were then in use."—*Hooker.*

ạl-lū´-dĭng, *pr. par.* [ALLUDE.]

ạl-lū´-mée, *a.* [Fr. *allumé*, pa. par. of *allumer* = to light.] [ALLUMINATE.]

Her.: A term applied to describe the eyes of animals when they are depicted sparkling or red.

* **ạl-lū´-mĭn-āte**, *v.t.* [Fr. *allumer* = to light, to illuminate; from *lumière* = light.] To colour, to paint upon paper or parchment, to illuminate a manuscript.

¶ Now superseded by ILLUMINATE (q.v.).

* **ạl-lū´-mĭn-ŏr**, *s.* [Fr. *allumer* = to light.] One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment. He was called an *alluminor*, that is, an illuminator, because of the light, grace, and ornament which he imparted to the figures on which he operated. (See Stat. 1 Rich. III., cap. 9; also *Cowel.*)

¶ Now contracted into LIMNER (q.v.).

* **al-lun-ge**, * **al-lin-ge**, * **al-lun-ges**, **al-lins**, *adv.* [A.S. *eallunga*, *eallinga*.] Entirely, completely, fully.

"It semethe as it were of whete, but it is not *allynges* of suche sauour."—*Maundeville: Travels*, p. 189.

"Turn me *allunge* to the."
O. E. Homilies (ed. Morris), i. 186.

ạl-lūr´-ạnce, *s.* [ALLURE.] Enticement, flattery.

"To draw by *allurance*. *Blandior*."—*Baret.*

* **ạl-lūr´e**, *s.* [From Fr. *leurre* = a lure.] A lure or decoy for birds; or, figuratively, a source of temptation to people.

¶ It is now contracted into LURE (q.v.).

"The rather to train them to his *allure*, he told them both often, and with a vehement voice, how often they were over-topped and trodden down by gentlemen."—*Hayward.*

ạl-lūre´, *v.t.* [From Fr. *leurrer* = to decoy, to lure; from *leurre* = a lure.] To draw or tempt one forward by presenting an object of attraction likely to act upon him or her, as bait does upon fishes, or the crumbs in a snare upon birds.

"They *allure* through the lusts of the flesh, through much wantonness, those that were clean escaped from them who live in error."—*2 Peter* iii. 18.

ạl-lūred´, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ALLURE, *v.*]

ạl-lūre´-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *allure*; *-ment.*]

1. The act of alluring.

"Adam by his wife's *allurement* fell."
Milton: P. R., bk. ii.

2. That which allures; that which attracts or tempts.

"With feminine *allurement* soft and fair."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

ạl-lūr´-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *allure*; *-er.*] One who allures, attracts, or entices.

"Our wealth decreases, and our changes rise;
Money, the sweet *allurer* of our hopes,
Ebbs out in oceans, and comes in by drops."
Dryden: Prologue to the Prophetess.

ạl-lūr´-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ALLURE.]

A. *As present participle or adjective:* Luring, enticing, attractive.

B. *As substantive:* Enticement, lure.

"I stand,
Thus heavy, thus regardless, thus despising
Thee, and thy best *allurings*."
Beaumont & Fletcher: Woman's Prize, I. 3.

ạl-lūr´-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *alluring*; *-ly.*] In an alluring manner, attractively, enticingly. (*Johnson.*)

† **ạl-lūr´-ĭng-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *alluring*; *-ness.*] The quality of alluring or attracting by the presentation of some object of desire. (*Dyche.*)

ạl-lū´-ṣion, *s.* [In Fr. *allusion*; Sp. *alusion*; Ital. *allusione*: from Lat. *allusio* = a playing or sporting with.] [ALLUDE.]

1. *Ordinary Language:* A reference to anything not directly mentioned, a hint.

". . . considerations to which no *allusion* can be found in the writings of Adam Smith or Jeremy Bentham."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. *Rhet.:* A figure by which something is applied to or understood of another, on account of a certain resemblance between them.

ạl-lū´-sĭve, *a.* [In Sp. *alusivo*; Port. and Ital. *allusivo.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

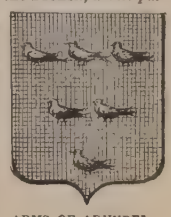
1. Containing an allusion. [See B.]

* 2. Parabolical.

"*Allusive*, or parabolical, is a narration applied only to express some special purpose or conceit, which latter kind of parabolical wisdom was much more in use in the ancient times, as by the fables of Æsop, and the brief sentences of the Seven, and the use of hieroglyphics, may appear."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, bk. ii.

B. *Technically:*

Her.: Allusive arms, called also *canting* or *punning* arms, and, by the French, *armes parlantes*, are those in which the charges suggest the bearer's name. Thus the arms of Castile and Leon are two castles and two lions. The arms of Arundel are swallows (*Hirondelles*). Till the time of James I., allusive arms were treated respectfully, but afterwards they fell into disrepute. (*Gloss. of Heraldry.*)



ARMS OF ARUNDEL.

ạl-lū´-sĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *allusive*; *-ly.*] By means of an allusion; by way of allusion.

". . . by those eagles (Matt. xxiv. 28), by which, *allusively*, are noted the Roman armies, whose ensign was the eagle."—*Hammond.*

ạl-lū´-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *allusive*; *-ness.*] The quality of being allusive.

"There may, according to the multifarious *allusiveness* of the prophetical style, another notable meaning be also intimated."—*More: Seven Churches*, ch. 2.

ạl-lū´-sŏr-ў, *a.* [From Eng. *allusion.*] Containing an allusion.

"This was an unhappy *allusory* omen of his after-actions."—*Heath's Flagellum, or Life of Cromwell* (1679), p. 12.

ăl-lū´-vĭ-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *alluvium*; *-al.* In Ger. and Fr. *alluvial*; Lat. *alluvius.*] Pertaining to alluvium; washed away from one place and deposited in another. (Used specially in geology.)

"Portions of plains loaded with *alluvial* accumulations by transient floods."—*Lyell: Princip. of Geol.*, 8th ed. (1850), ch. xlvii.

Alluvial deposits: Deposits consisting of alluvium (q.v.).

† **ạl-lū´-vĭ-ŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *alluvius.*] Alluvial.

ạl-lū´-vĭ-ŭm, † **ạl-lū´-vĭ-ŏn** (*Eng.*), **ạl-lū´-vĭ-ō** (*Scotch*), *s.* [In Fr. *alluvion*; Sp. *aluvion*; Port. *alluviao*; Ital. *alluvione.* From Lat. *alluvio* = (1) an inundation, (2) alluvial land; *alluo* = to wash against: *ad* = to, against; *luo* = to wash.]

A. *Ordinary Language:* The act or process of washing away soil, gravel, rocks, &c., and depositing the *débris* in other places; also the materials thus deposited.

". . . either by *allurion*, by the washing up of sand and earth, so as in time to make *terra firma*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 17.

B. *Technically:*

I. *Geol. and Physical Geog.* In these sciences the form of the words is *alluvium*, or rarely *alluvion.*

* 1. *Formerly:* The gravel, mud, sand, &c., deposited by water subsequently to the Noachian deluge. It was opposed to *diluvium*, supposed to be laid down by the deluge itself, or, in the opinion of others, by some great wave or series of waves originated by the sudden upheaval of large tracts of land or some other potent cause, different from the comparatively tranquil action of water which goes on day by day. [DILUVIUM.]

2. *Now:*

(*a*) "Earth or mud, gravels, stones, and other transported matter which have been washed away and thrown down by rivers, floods, or other causes upon land not permanently submerged beneath the waters of lakes or seas." (*Lyell: Princip. of Geol., Glossary.*) As generally used, the word is specially employed to designate the transported matter laid down by fresh water during the Pleistocene and recent periods. Thus it indicates partly a process of mechanical operation, and partly a date or period. It should not be forgotten that the former has gone on through all bygone geological ages, and has not been confined to any one time. Many of the hardest and most compact rocks were once loosely-cohering *débris* laid down by water. The most typical example of alluvium may be seen in the deltas of the Nile, Ganges, Mississippi, and many other rivers. Some rivers have alluviums of different ages on the slopes down into their valleys. The more modern of these belong to the recent period, as do the organic or other remains which they contain, while the older (as those of the Somme, Thames, Ouse, &c.), which are of Pleistocene age, enclose more or less rudely chipped flint implements, with the remains of mammals either locally or everywhere extinct. [NEOLITHIC, PALÆOLITHIC, PLEISTOCENE, &c.] Though in many cases it is possible clearly to separate alluviums of different ages, yet the tendency of each new one is to tear up, re-distribute, and confound all its predecessors.

"Moreover, the last operations of water have a tendency to disturb and confound together all pre-existing *alluvium*."—*Lyell: Elem. of Geol.*, ch. viii.

"As a general rule, the fluviatile *alluvia* of different ages . . ."—*Ibid.*, ch. x.

(*b*) *Volcanic alluvium:* Sand, ashes, &c., which, after being emitted from a volcano, come under the action of water, and are by it re-deposited, as was the case with the materials which entered and filled the interior of houses at Pompeii. (*Lyell: Elements of Geol.*, ch. xxv., index.)

(*c*) *Marine alluvium:* Alluvium produced by inundations of the sea, such as those which have from time to time overflown the eastern coast of India. (*Lyell: Princip. of Geol.*, ch. xlvii.)

II. *Law.* The form of the word generally used in English law is *alluvion*, and in Scotch law *alluvio*. In both of these the enactment is, that if an "eyott," or little island, arise in a river midway between the two banks, it belongs in common to the proprietors on the opposite banks; but if it arise nearer one side, then it belongs to the proprietor whose lands it there adjoins. If a sudden inundation cut off part of a proprietor's land, or transfer the materials to that of another, he shall be recompensed by obtaining what the river has deposited in another place; but if the process be a gradual one, there is no redress. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. xvii.) ("*Alluvio:*" Index to *Erskine's Instit. Scotch Law.*)

*** âll'-wāy, * âll'-wāyes, * âll wāyes, * al-wĕy,** *adv.* [ALWAYS.] (*Prompt. Parv., Spenser, &c.*)

ạl-lȳ', * ạl-lȳe, * ạl-līe, * ạ-lȳ', *v.t.* [Fr. *allier* = to ally, to combine; Sp. *aliar;* Port. *alliar:* from Lat. *alligo* = to bind to; *ligo* = to bind.]

1. To unite or form a relationship by means of marriage.

"Eliashib . . . was *allied* unto Tobiah."—*Neh.* xiii. 4.

2. To unite in a confederacy; also, to unite by the bond of love.

"These three did love each other dearely well,
And with so firme affection were *allyde*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV., ii. 43.

"O chief! in blood, and now in arms *allied!*"
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. vi., 667.

3. To establish between two things a relation founded on their resemblance to each other.

"Two lines are indeed remotely *allied* to Virgil's sense: but they are too like the tenderness of Ovid."—*Dryden.*

¶ *Ally* is used more frequently in the passive than in the active voice.

ạl-lȳ', * ạl-lȳe, * ạl-līe, * ạ-lȳ', *s.* [From the verb. In Fr. *allié.*]

1. A person united to another by the marriage bond, or by the tie of near relationship.

"'This day I take the for myn *allye*,'
Sayde this blisful faire mayde deere."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,220-21.

"Thy brother sone, that was thy double *allie*."
Ibid., 15,889.

¶ Now rarely used in this sense, unless when the person to whom one is united is of rank or political importance.

"This gentleman, the prince's near *ally*."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 1.

2. A state or prince bound to one by a treaty or league; a confederate.

"Lewis had spared no effort to gain so valuable an *ally*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

"Then, turning to the martial hosts, he cries:
Ye Trojans, Dardans, Lycians, and *allies!*
Be men, my friends, in action as in name."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xvii., 205-207.

*** ăl'-lȳ-chŏl-ȳ,** *a.* [Apparently the word *melancholy* half remembered by an uneducated person.] Melancholy.

"*Host.* Now, my young guest, methinks you're *allycholly:* I pray you, why is it?
Jul. Marry, mine host, because I cannot be merry."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.

*** ạl-lȳfe,** *conj.* [Eng. *all; if.*] Although.

"That *allyfe* your Lordshippes letters came . . ."
—*W. Blithemane, Letters* (1523), *Monast.*, iv. 477.

ạl-lȳ'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ALLY, *v.*]

ăl'-lȳl, *s.* [From *allium* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A monad organic radical having the formula $(C_3H_5)'$, isomeric with the triad radical propenyl $(C_3H_5)'''$, two of the carbon atoms being united to each other by two bonds.

allyl alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_6O = C_3H_5.OH$ = allylic alcohol = acrylic alcohol, a primary monatomic alcohol obtained by decomposing allyl iodide with silver oxalate. The allyl oxalate is decomposed by ammonia, yielding oxamide and allyl alcohol. Allyl alcohol is a colourless, pungent liquid, boiling at 103°. It is oxidised into acrylic aldehyde and acid.

Allyl Iodide, C_3H_5I, is obtained by distilling glycerine with phosphorus tetriodide. A liquid boiling at 100°. By the action of zinc and hydrochloric acid it is converted into propene.

Allyl Sulphide, $(C_3H_5)_2S$, exists in volatile oil of garlic, obtained also by distilling allyl iodide with potassium monosulphide.

Allyl Sulpho-cyanate, $C_3H_5.CNS$, occurs in volatile oil of mustard.

ăl'-lȳl-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *allyl; -ene.*]

Chem.: C_3H_4 = propine, a hydrocarbon, obtained by the action of sodium ethylate on bromopropene. It is a colourless, stinking gas, which burns with a smoky flame. It gives a yellow precipitate with cuprous chloride.

*** âl'-lȳnge,** *adv.* [A.S. *eallunga, eallinga, allunga* = entirely, absolutely, altogether.] Completely; absolutely. [ALLUNGE.]

"Hit is not *allynge* to carpe, sire kyng, wher-of we comen."—*Joseph of Arimathie*, 440.

"*Allynge to carpe* = altogether (the right thing) to speak: quite (the thing) to speak."—*Glossarial Index to Joseph of Arimathia.*

ăl'-ma, *s.* [ALME.]

ăl'-ma, *a.* [Fem. of Lat. adj. *almus* = nourishing; from *alo* = to nourish.]

Alma Mater (*lit.* = the nourishing mother, or the fostering or bountiful mother): A term often applied to the university at which one studied, and which, like a bountiful mother, fostered the higher powers of one's intellect and heart.

"The studious sons of *Alma Mater*."
Byron: Granta.

*** al-ma-căn'-tar,** *s.* (Arab.). [ALMUCANTAR.]

Ăl'-măch, * Ăl'-mâ-ac, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of the third magnitude, called also γ Andromedæ.

al-mā'-dĭe, *s.* [Local name.]

1. *In Africa:* A sort of canoe, or small vessel, about twenty-four feet long, made generally of bark, and in use among the negroes.

2. *In India:* A swift boat, eighty feet long, and six or seven broad, used at Calicut, on the coast of India. Small vessels of this description are called also *cathuri.*

Ăl'-ma-gĕst, *s.* [In Ger. *almagest;* Fr. *almageste;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *almagesto.* From Arab. article *al* = the; Gr. μέγιστος (*megistos*) = greatest, superl. of μέγας (*megas*) = great.]

1. *Spec.:* A name of honour conferred on a book treating of geometry and astronomy, published by the celebrated Alexandrian geographer and astronomer Ptolemy.

"On cross, and character, and talisman,
And *almagest*, and altar, nothing bright."
Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 17.

2. *Gen.:* Any similar production.

ăl-ma'-gra, ăl-ma'-gre, *s.* [Sp. Called by the Latin writers *Sil. Atticum*, that is, Attic or Athenian yellow ochre.] A fine deep-red ochre, of high specific gravity, dense yet friable, and with a rough, dusty surface. It is found in Spain, and is used at Seville to colour snuff.

al'-maī, *s.* [ALME.]

*** Ăl'-māin, * Ăl'-māyne, Ăl'-mâun,** *a. & s.* [From Fr. *Allemagne* = Germany.]

A. *As adj.:* German.

"*Almain* rutters with their horsemen's staves."
Marlowe: Faustus.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A German.

"Why, he drinks you, with facility, your Dane dead drunk: he swents not to overthrow your *Almain.*"—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

2. A kind of solemn music. (*Nares*, &c.)

almain-leap, *s.* A dancing leap.

"And take his *almain-leap* into a custard."
B. Jonson: Devil an Ass, i. 1.

almain-rivet, *s.* [Eng. *almain; rivet.*] A kind of light armour introduced into this country from Germany. It has plates of iron for the defence of the arms.

". . . and by the statute of the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary, we learn that the military force of the kingdom was composed of . . . black billmen, or halberdiers, who wore the armour called *almain-rivets*, and morions or sallets, and haquebutiers similarly appointed."—*Planché: Hist. Brit. Costume* (1847), p. 318.

(See also Blount's *Glossographia.*)

ăl'-māist, *adv.* [ALMOST.] (*Scotch.*)

ăl'-man fŭr'-nạçe, *s.* [ALMOND-FURNACE.]

ăl'-man-ăc, ăl'-man-ăck, *s.* [In Sw., Ger., & Fr. *almanach;* Dan. & Dut. *almanak;* Sp. *almanak, almanaque;* Port. *almanach;* Ital. *almanacco.* Apparently Arab. Probably from *al* = the; *manach* = a calendar or diary: from *mana*, or *manah* = to compute; Heb. מנה (*manah*) = to distribute, to compute. Wedgwood points out that in the Arab. of Syria *almanakh* is = climate or temperature. Others consider the word to be of Teutonic derivation. Thus Dean Hoare believes it Anglo-Saxon. He says that a square stick on which the Anglo-Saxons carved the course of the moon during the year, to fix the times of new and full moon and the festival days, was called by them *almonaght* = *all-moon-heed.* (*Hoare: Eng. Roots*, 1855.) Other derivations, both Arabic and Teutonic, have been given.]

* 1. A kind of instrument, usually made of wood, inscribed with various figures and Runic characters, and representing the order of the feasts, the dominical letters, the days of the week, the golden number, and other matters. It was used by the old Scandinavian nations for the computation of time, civil and ecclesiastical. It might be made of leaves, connected like those of books, or of brass, or horn, or the skins of eels; or the information might be cut on daggers, or on tools of various kinds. Such productions were sometimes called rimstocks, or primestaffs, or runstocks, or runstaffs, or clogs. Remnants of them are still found in some English counties.

2. A small book primarily designed to furnish a calendar or table of the days belonging to the several months of the year for which it is constructed. It is known that an almanac was published by the Greeks of Alexandria about the second century A.D. Almanacs were produced by Solomon Jarchus, about

1150 A.D.; by Purbach, 1450—1461; and by Regiomontanus, between 1475 and 1506. In England, King James I. gave the monopoly of almanack-printing to the Universities and the Stationers' Company, but the former were no more than sleeping partners in the concern, and were, therefore, only partially disgraced by the extent to which astrological predictions were issued in their works. Not that the company, much less the universities, believed in these airy vaticinations; they only pandered to the credulity of the public, which would not till 1828 tolerate an almanac with these blots upon it omitted. In 1775 and 1779, mortal blows were struck at the monopoly of the Universities and the Stationers' Company, and the publication of almanacs is now free to all. An objectionable stamp duty of 1s. 3d. on each copy issued has also been swept away. Some modern almanacs, in addition to the calendar, contain an immense mass of astronomical, historical, political, and statistical information, all brought up to the latest date.

"Here comes the *almanack* of my true date.
What now?"—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, i. 2.

"To watch the storms and hear the sky
Give all our *almanacks* the lie."
Cowper: Verses on a Flood at Olney.

¶ *The Nautical Almanac* is a work originated in the year 1767, by Dr. Maskelyne, the astronomer royal, and many years edited by him. It contains a summary of the lunar observations made at Greenwich Observatory, and by its aid the mariner observes the moon and adjacent stars with his sextant, and from comparison of his observations with the positions given in the Nautical Almanac computes his longitude, and ascertains the place of his vessel on the trackless ocean. This work contains about 600 pages of elaborate astronomical tables, constructed specially for the use of seamen in any part of the globe, but containing valuable information for the astronomer on land. Each month has twenty pages, containing full details of the phenomena of the sun and moon; then follow the ephemerides of the seven principal planets. After this comes a catalogue of the leading fixed stars, with their annual variations, followed by a list of the principal stars near which the moon passes in her monthly revolution through the heavens. The eclipses of the year are elaborately described. Then follows a list of stars to be occulted by the moon during each month. The eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, so useful in determining the longitude at sea, together with the configuration of the satellites on those occasions when the planet is visible, are successively detailed; besides other matters equally valuable to the mariner. This almanac has always been published three or four years in advance, in order that it may be sent to all parts of the world in time for the observation of the phenomena described in its pages.

almanac-maker, *s.* A maker of almanacs.

"Mathematicians and *almanac-makers* are forced to eat their own prognosticks."—*Gayton's Notes on Don Quix.*, p. 288.

ăl-măn'-īte, ăl-mănd'-īne, al-mănd'-īn, ăl'-mŏnd-īne, *s.* [From Lat. *Alabandicus* (Pliny) = pertaining to Alabanda, a city of Caria, where the mineral was cut and polished. Alabanda is said to have been called from Alabandus, its founder.] A mineral, a variety of garnet classed by Dana under the heading *Iron-alumina garnet.* Composition: Silica 36·1, alumina 20·6, protoxide of iron 43·3 = 100. Thus it is mainly a silicate of alumina and protoxide of iron. When it is of a deep red colour and transparent, it is called *precious garnet;* when brownish-red, or translucent, *common garnet;* when black, *melanite.* It is found in Ireland, Norway, Greenland, Hungary, Brazil, and other places.

"But I would throw to them back in mine
Turkis and agate and *almandine*."
Tennyson: The Merman, 3.

* **âl'-măn-dre,** *s.* [ALMOND.]

* **ăl'-mar-ў,** *s.* [AMBRY.]

* **Ăl'-mâun,** *s.* [ALMAIN.]

* **al'-maŭnd,** *s.* [ALMOND.]

* **ăl'-māyne rĭv'-ẹts.** [ALMAIN RIVETS.]

al-mē', al'-ma, al'-maī, *s.* [Mod. Arab. of Egypt, *alme, almai* = the learned; corrupted from Arab. *alimah*, fem. adj. = knowing, wise.] An Egyptian dancing-girl.

† **al-mē'-na,** *s.* A weight used in various parts of Asia to weigh saffron. It is about two pounds.

* **ăl'-mēr-ў, * ăl'-mēr-ĭe,** *s.* [AMBRY.]

* **al'mıs, * al'-mĕsse** (*l* silent), *s.* [ALMS.]

* **âl-mīgh'-ĭ-fŭl** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *almighty; -ful.*] In the fullest sense possessed of almighty power.

". . . *almightiful* voice of Jesus."—*Udal: Luke* iv.

âl-mīght'-ĭ-lў (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *almighty; -ly.*] With almighty power.

âl-mīght'-ĭ-nĕss (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *almighty; -ness.*] The quality of being almighty; omnipotence.

"*Noah.* Ask Him who made thee greater than myself
And mine, but not less subject to His own
Almightiness." *Byron: Heaven and Earth*, i. 3.

Âl'-mīght-ў, Âl'-might-ў, * Âl'-mўght-ўe, * Al'-mўght-ĭ, * âl'-mўgt-ў (*gh* and *g* silent), *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *all; mighty.* A.S. *œlmihti, œlmihti, ælmihtig, ealmiht, ealmihti, ealmihtig,* a.; *Ælmihtiga, Ealmihtiga,* s.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *In a strict sense:* Omnipotent; able to do everything not inconsistent with the divine attributes, and not involving a contradiction in terms.

". . . I am the *Almighty* God . . ."—*Gen.* xvii. 1.

"Insensible of Truth's *almighty* charms,
Starts at her first approach, and sounds to arms!"
Cowper: Hope.

2. *In a loose sense:* Possessed of great ability, strength, or power.

"O noble *almighty* Sampson, leef and deere,
Haddest thou nought to wommen told thy secré."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,538-9.

B. *As substantive:* God, viewed specially in connection with his omnipotence.

"I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the *Almighty.*"—*Rev.* i. 8.

"The trembling queen (th' *almighty* order given)
Swift from th' Idæan summit shot to heaven."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xv., 84, 85.

* **alm'-nĕr** (*l* silent), *s.* [ALMONER.]

al'-mŏnd, * al'-maŭnd (*l* silent), *s.* [In Sw., Dan., & Ger. *mandel;* Dut. *amandel;* Fr. *amande* (the fruit), *amandier* (the tree); Sp. *almendra* (the fruit), *almendro* (the tree); Ital. *mandola, mandorla;* Lat. *amygdala* and *amygdalum* (the fruit and the tree both); *amygdalus* (the tree only). From Gr. ἀμυγδάλη (*amugdalē*), ἀμύγδαλον (*amugdalon*), and ἀμύγδαλος (*amugdalos*) = the almond fruit and the almond-tree

ALMOND (AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS).
Leaves, Flowers, and Fruit.

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The fruit of the almond-tree. It is a slight ovate drupe, externally downy. There are two varieties of it, the one sweet and the other bitter. Sweet almonds are eaten. Taken in moderate amount they are nutritive and demulcent, but consumed in large quantities they are purgative. Bitter almonds contain prussic acid, and eaten in large quantities are poisonous. The distilled water containing their concentrated essence, if drunk, is almost instantly fatal. Brandy and ammonia may be given as an antidote.

". . . spices and myrrh, nuts and *almonds*."—*Gen.* xliii. 11.

"Pound an *almond*, and the clear white colour will be altered into a dirty one, and the sweet taste into an oily one."—*Locke.*

2. The tree on which the fruit now described grows, the *Amygdalus communis*, of which there are two varieties, the *A. communis*, simply so termed, and the *A. communa*, var. *amara*, or bitter almond. The former has pink and the latter white flowers. They bloom very early in the season. The leaves are oblong-lanceolate, with serrated margins. Both varieties of almond are cultivated in this country, the sweet one being the more common. They seem to have come originally from Persia, Asia Minor, Syria, and the north of Africa. [AMYGDALUS.]

¶ Almond in Scripture seems correctly translated.

"Many varieties of the *almond* are cultivated, differing in the nature of their fruits."—*Treas. of Botany.*

B. *Technically:*

I. *Among lapidaries:* Pieces of rock crystal used in adorning branch candlesticks.

II. *Anatomy:*

1. *Almonds of the throat, or tonsils:* Two round glands placed at the basis of the tongue on either side. Each has a large oval sinus opening into the fauces. This, with a number of smaller sinuses inside it, discharge a mucous substance designed to moisten and lubricate the fauces, larynx, and œsophagus.

2. *Almonds of the ears:* An inaccurate name sometimes given to the almonds of the throat, or tonsils.

"The tonsils, or *almonds of the ears*, are also frequently swelled in the king's evil; which tumour may be very well reckoned a species of it."—*Wiseman: Surg.*

C. *In Composition.* Among the compounds are the following:—

almond-blossom, *s.* The blossom of the almond-tree.

"Where all about your palace-walls
The sun-lit *almond-blossom* shakes."
Tennyson: To the Queen.

almond-flower, *s.* The flower of the almond-tree.

"Springs out of the silvery *almond-flower*,
That blooms on a leafless bough."
Moore: Lalla Rookh; Light of the Haram.

almond-leaved willow, *s.* *Salix amygdalina*, now ranked, not as a distinct species, but simply as a variety of *S. triandra*, the blunt-stipuled triandrous willow.

"Trees more and more fady, till they end in an *almond-willow*."—*Shenstone.*

almond-oil, bitter almond-oil, or **benzoic aldehyde,** *s.*

Chem.: An oil obtained by pressing almonds. The oil of bitter almonds, at least when impure, is very poisonous. It has, however, been used as a cure in intermittent fever. It produces urticaria. It also relieves intoxication.

almond-peach, *s.* A hybrid between the almond and the peach, cultivated in France.

almond-shaped, *a.* Of the form of an almond.

". . . round or *almond-shaped* nodules of some mineral."—*Lyell: Manual of Geol.*, 4th ed., ch. xxviii.

almond-tree, *s.* [ALMOND.]

"And I said, I see a rod of an *almond-tree*."—*Jer.* i. 11.

"Not a vine, not an *almond-tree*, was to be seen on the slopes of the sunny hills round what had once been Heidelberg."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

al'-mŏnd fûr'-nạce, *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *Allemand* = German.]

Mech.: A kind of furnace used by refiners to separate metals from cinders and other dross. By means of it also the slags of litharge left in refining silver are reduced by the aid of charcoal again to lead.

ăl'-mŏnd-ine, *s.* [ALMANDITE.]

al'-mŏnd-wŏrts (*l* silent), *s. pl.* [Eng. *almond; worts.*] Lindley's name for the order Drupaceæ (q.v.).

ăl'-mŏn-ẽr, * alm'-nẽr (*l* silent), *s.* [Fr. *aumonier.*] A person whose office it is to distribute alms. It was first given to such a functionary in a religious house, there being an ancient canon which specially enjoined each monastery to spend a tenth part of its income in alms to the poor. By an ancient canon also, all bishops were required to keep almoners. Kings, queens, princes, and other people of rank, had similar functionaries.

". . . the chaplain and *almoner* of the queen dowager."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ *The Lord Almoner*, or *Lord High Almoner of England*, is a functionary charged with the

duty of distributing the royal alms. Amid other resources for doing this were the forfeited goods of a *felo de se*; but by the Act 33 & 34 Vict., c. 23, these are not now taken from the heirs. The Archbishops of York long acted as Lord High Almoners of England. Now there is an "Hereditary Grand Almoner" (the Marquis of Exeter), and under him a Lord High Almoner and a sub-almoner, both ecclesiastics. [MAUNDY.]

al'-mŏn-rў, * alm'-rў, * alm'-ĕr-ў (*l* silent), *** âwm'e-brў, * âwm'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Fr. *aumonerie*; Ital. *elemosinieria.*]

1. A room in which alms were distributed. In the case of monastic establishments, the almonry was generally a stone building near the church.

"The queen's royal alms were distributed on Saturday by Mr. Hanby, at the *almonry* office."—*Times*, April 16, 1838.

2. Sometimes confounded with AMBRY (q.v.).

âl'-mōst, * âl'-möste, * âl'-mĕst, * all möst, *adv.* & *adj.* [Eng. *all*; *most.*]

1. *As adverb:* Nearly, well nigh; very nearly approaching the whole.

"And Paul said, I would to God, that not only thou, but also all that hear me this day, were both *almost*, and altogether such as I am, except these bonds."—*Acts* xxvi. 29.

† 2. *As adjective:* Well nigh; all but.

". . . between the first rudiments of an art, and its *almost* perfection."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning.*

alms, * almes (*l* silent), *** al'-mĕss, * al'-mĕsse, * al'-mŏs, * ĕl'-mĕsse,** *s.* [A.S. *ælmesse, ælmæsse, ælmyssе, almes.* In Sw. *almosor*; Dan. *almisser*; Dut. *aalmoes*; Ger. *almosen*; Fr. *aumône*; Norm. Fr. *almoynes*; Sp. *limosna*; Port. *esmola*; Ital. *limosina*; Low Lat. *eleemosyna*; Gr. ἐλεημοσύνη (*eleēmosunē*) = (1) pity, mercy, (2) charity, alms; ἐλεέω (*eleeō*) = to have pity; ἔλεος (*eleos*) = pity. Thus *alms* in English, when traced to its origin, is really the Greek word ἐλεημοσύνη (*eleēmosunē*) corrupted; and the fact that so long a Greek word should have been worn away into so short an English one, is fitted to suggest that in these islands during the Middle Ages it can scarcely ever have been out of people's lips. The Continental nations, it will be observed, have not yet succeeded in reducing the six Greek syllables into less than three or two; we have cut it away into a monosyllable, not susceptible of much further reduction. There must have been among our ancestors much charity or much mendicancy, or much of both one and the other.]

A. *Ordinary Language:* Money, food, clothing, or anything else given as a gratuity to relieve the poor. [OBLATION.]

¶ The *s* of the word *alms* is not the sign of the plural; it is the *σ* (*s*) of the Greek word. *Alms* is now, however, often used as a plural.

". . . whan a freeman by kyn or burthe is constreigned by povert to eten the *almes* of his enemyes."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

"Hir hond mynistre of fredom and *almesse*."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,588.

". . . who seeing Peter and John about to go into the temple, asked an *alms*."—*Acts* iii. 3.

B. *Technically:*

In Law:

(*a*) *Reasonable alms:* A certain portion of the estates of intestate persons allotted to the poor.

(*b*) *Tenure by free alms*, or *frank almoyne:* Tenure of property which is liable to no rent or service. The term is especially applied to lands or other property left to churches or religious houses on condition of praying for the soul of the donor. Many of the old monasteries and religious houses in Britain obtained lands in this way, which were free from all rent or service.

alms-basket, *s.* The basket in which money or provisions are put in order that they may be given at the fitting time in alms. (*Lit. or fig.*)

"Oh, they have lived long on the *alms-basket* of words!"—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

alms-box, *s.* A box for the reception of money or provisions to be given in alms. Anciently alms were collected in such boxes both in churches and in private houses.

alms-chest, *s.* A chest for the reception of money or provisions to be given as alms. In English churches it is a strong box, with a slit in the upper part. It has three keys: one kept by the clergyman, and the other two by the churchwardens.

alms-deed, *s.* A deed, of which the essence was giving of alms, an act of charity.

". . . this woman [Dorcas] was full of good works, and *alms-deeds* which she did."—*Acts* ix. 36.

"And so wear out, in *alms-deed* and in prayer,
The sombre close of that voluptuous day
Which wrought the ruin of my lord the king."
Tennyson: Guinevere.

*** alms-drink,** *s.* Wine contributed by others in excess of one's own share.

"1 *Serv.* They have made him drink *alms-drink*."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 7.

*** alms-folk,** *s.* Persons supported by alms.

"This knight and his lady had the character of very good *alms-folks*, in respect of their great liberality to the poor."—*Strype: Ann. of the Ref.*, i. 233.

alms-giver, *s.* A person who gives liberal alms to the poor.

"The fugitives of Palestine were entertained at Alexandria by the charity of John, the Archbishop, who is distinguished among a crowd of saints by the epithet of *alms-giver*."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, ch. xlvi.

alms-giving, *s.* The giving of alms.

"Mercifulness, and *alms-giving*, purgeth from all sins, and delivereth from death."—*Homilies.* Bk. 2, "*Of Alms-deeds.*"

alms-house, * almess-house, *s.*

1. A house designed for the support of the poor on a private charitable foundation.

"And, to relief of lazars, and weak age
Of indigent faint souls past corporal toil,
A hundred *alms-houses* right well supplied."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 1.

2. A poor-house, what is now called a workhouse. A house designed for the support of the poor upon public rates.

"Only, alas! the poor, who had neither friends nor attendants,
Crept away to die in the *almshouse*, home for the homeless."
Longfellow: Evangeline, pt. ii., v. 5.

*** alms-man, * almes-mann,** *s.* A man who lives by alms. [BEDESMAN.]

"My gay apparel for an *alms-man's* gown."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 3.

*** alms-people,** *s.* People supported by alms.

"They be bound to pay four shillings the week to the six *almspeople*."—*Weever: Funeral Monuments.*

† ăl-mū-căn'-tar, † ăl-mŭ-căn'-tĕr, † ăl-mą-căn'-tar, † ăl-mŏ-căn'-tar, *s.* [Arab., whence Fr. *almicantarat*; Ital. *almucantaro.*] A circle drawn parallel to the horizon. Generally used in the plural for a series of parallel circles drawn through the several degrees of the meridian. They are the same as what are now called *parallels of altitude.*

almucantar's staff, *s.* An instrument commonly made of pear-tree or box, with an arch of fifteen degrees, used to take observations of the sun about the time of its rising and setting, in order to find the amplitude, and consequently the variation of the compass.

ăl'-mūçe, â'u-mūçe, *s.* [Low Lat. *almucium.*] A cover for the head, worn chiefly by monks and ecclesiastics. It was square, and seems to have been the original of the square caps worn by students in some universities, schools, and cathedrals.

ăl'-mŭd, *s.* [Sp.]

In Spain and Barbary: A measure for corn. It contains about half an English bushel.

ăl'-mŭd, *s.* [Turkish, fr. Sp. *almud* (?).] [ALMUDE.] A measure used in Turkey and Egypt. It is = 1·151 imperial gallons.

ăl'-mûde, *s.* [Port.] A wine measure used in Portugal. The *almude* of Lisbon is = 3·7 imperial gallons, that of Oporto = 5·6. (*Statesman's Year-Book.*)

ăl'-mŭg, *s.* [ALGUM.]

ăl-mû-ğĕ-ą, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astrol.: A certain configuration of the five planets, in respect to the sun and moon, correspondent to that which is between the hours of those planets and the sun's and moon's hours. (*Rees: Cyclop.*)

âl-mў'gh-tў, *a.* & *s.* [ALMIGHTY.]

† âl'-nąğe, † âul'-nąğe, *s.* [Fr. *aunage*; O. Fr. *aulnage*; from *aune* = an ell.] [ELL.] Measurement by an ell as a standard; ell-measure. (*Cowel.*)

† âl'-nąğ-ĕr, † âul'-nąğ-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *alnage, or aulnage*; *-er.*] An officer whose original function it was to examine woollen cloth, ascertain that it was of the proper length, affix to it a seal testifying to the fact, and then collect alnage-duty. Next, a searcher and a measurer relieved him of part of his work, leaving him only the alnage to collect; and finally this, and with it his office, was swept away by the Act 11 and 12 William III., c. 20.

† Âl'-năth, † Âll'-năth, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.] The first star in the horns of Aries, whence the first mansion of the moon derives its name.

"And by his thre speeres in his worching,
He knew ful wel how fer *Alnath* was schove
Fro the heed of thilk fixe Aries above,
That in the fourthe speere considred ia."
Chaucer: C. T., 11,592-6.

*** âln'e-wāy,** *adv.* [ALWAY.]

*** âl'-nīght** (*gh* mute), *s.* [Eng. *all*; *night.*] "A service which they call *alnight*, is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midst; whereby it cometh to pass that the wick fetcheth the nourishment farther off." (*Bacon.*)

Âl-nĭl'-ăm, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of magnitude 2¼, called also ε Orionis.

ăl'-nŭs, *s.* [Lat.] [ALDER.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Betulaceæ (Birch-worts). The flowers are monœcious and amentaceous. In the barren ones the scale of the catkin is three-lobed, with three flowers; the perianth is four partite; the stamina, four. In those which are fertile the scale of the catkin is subtrifid with three flowers, and there is no perianth. The ovary is two-celled, two-ovuled, but only one ovule reaches perfection. The only British species is *A. glutinosa*, the Alder (q.v.).

† ą-lō'-dў, *s.* [ALLODIAL.] Inheritable land. (*Wharton's Law Lexicon.*)

ăl'-ōe, *s.* [In Sw. *aloeört*; Dan., Dut., Ger., Sp., and Ital. *aloe*; Port. *aloe, aloes*; Fr. *aloes*; Lat. *aloe*; Gr. ἀλόη (*aloē*). Not the same as the *aghil* of some Hindoo languages.] [See AGALLOCH, AGILA.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Any species of the genus described under B, or even of one, such as Agave, with a close analogy to it.

¶ The American aloe is the *Agave Americana*, an Amaryllid.

2. The aloe of Scripture, which is probably the agallochum. Royle believes that the reason why the aloe proper and the agallochum became confounded was that *alloeh, alloet*, or *allieh*, the Arabic name of the latter, closely resembled *elwa*, the appellation given to the former in various Hindoo tongues. [See AGALLOCH.]

B. *Technically:*

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Liliaceæ, or Lily-worts, and constituting the typical genus of the section called Aloineæ. The species are succulent herbs, shrubs, or even trees, with erect spikes or clusters of flowers. They are used in the West Indies for hedges; the juice is purgative, and the fibres are made into cordage or coarse cloth.

ăl'-ōed, *a.* [Eng. *aloe*; *-ed.*]

1. Mixed or flavoured with aloes; bitter.

2. Shaded by aloes.

ăl'-ōeş, * ăl'-eĭş, *s.* [ALOE.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The drug described under B.

2. The aloes of Scripture. [Heb. אֲהָלִים (*ahălim*), Prov. vii. 17; אַהֲלוֹת (*ahăloth*), Ps. xlv. 8; Song iv. 14. Gr. ἀλόη (*aloē*), John xix. 39.] The fragrant resin of the agalloch. [ALOE (A. 2), ALOES-WOOD, LION-ALOES.]

II. *Fig.:* Anything bitter to the feelings.

"And sweetens in the suffering pangs it bears,
The *aloes* of all forces, shocks, and fears."
Shakesp.: A Lover's Complaint.

B. *Technically:*

Pharm.: The inspissated juice of the aloe. The cut-leaves of the plant are put into a tub, the juice collected from them, and either boiled to a proper consistence or exposed to the sun till the fluid part evaporates. There are four principal kinds, two officinal. (1) Barbadoes Aloes (*Aloe Barbadensis*), formed

from the juice of the cut-leaf of *Aloe vulgaris*. It is imported in gourds, and has a dull yellowish-brown opaque colour, breaks with a dull conchoidal fracture, shows crystals under the microscope, has a nauseous odour, and is soluble in proof spirit. (2) Socotrine Aloes (*Aloe Socotrina*), the produce of several species of aloes; it occurs in reddish-brown masses, and breaks with a vitreous fracture. Its powder is a bright orange colour. It has a fruity smell. It comes from Bombay. (3) Hepatic Aloes, or East India Aloes non-officinal, is liver-coloured; its powder is yellow. (4) Cape Aloes, the produce of *Aloe spicata* and other non-officinal species, is a greenish-brown colour; this is given to horses. An inferior variety is called Caballine Aloes. Aloes acts as a purgative, affecting chiefly the lower part of the intestinal canal. It increases the flow of the bile; it often produces griping when given alone, and sometimes causes hæmorrhoids. The watery extract of aloes is free from these objectionable properties. Cape Aloes is less purgative. The use of aloes is not followed by constipation. Aloes has a very bitter taste.

aloes-resin, *s.*

Chem.: A substance differing from resin in being soluble in boiling water. It is produced by the oxidation of aloine.

aloes-wood, *s.*

Comm.: The name for a highly fragrant gum taken from the inside of two trees—the *Aquilaria ovata*, or *Malaccensis*, a native of Malacca, and *A. agallochum*, which grows in the district of Silhet, in Bengal. It is an inflammable resinous substance. Some Asiatic nations consider it as a cordial; and in Europe it has been prescribed in cases of gout and rheumatism. [AGALLOCH, AQUILARIA, ALOES, (A. 2), LIGN-ALOES.]

***ăl'-ōēş,** *s.* [Sp. *olio* = oil.] An olio, or savoury dish composed of meat, herbs, eggs, and other ingredients, the recipe for which is to be found in an old book of cookery called *The Housewife's Jewel*, printed in 1596. (*Boucher.*)

ăl-ŏ-ĕt'-ĭc, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *aloétique*; Port. and Ital. *aloetico.*]

1. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the Aloe genus of plants, or to the substance called aloes; consisting chiefly of aloes.

"... a perceptible smell of *aloetic* drugs."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii., chap. iv.

2. *As substantive:* A medicine of which the principal ingredient is aloes. (*Quincy.*)

aloetic acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid occurring in aloes.

ăl-ŏ-ĕt'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *aloetic*; *-al.*] The same as ALOETIC, *adj.* (q.v.).

"It may be excited by *aloetical* scammoniate, or acrimonious medicines."—*Wiseman's Surgery.*

ăl-ŏ-ĕx'-ŷl-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἀλόη (*aloē*), and ξύλον (*xulon*) = wood.] A genus of papilionaceous plants. The *A. agallochum* produces one of the two kinds of Calambac Eagle-wood, or Lign-aloes. [LIGN-ALOES.]

ą-lŏft', *adv. & prep.* [Eng. *a* = on; *loft.*] [LOFT.]

A. *As adverb:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. From a lower to a higher situation. (Applied to an animate or inanimate being ascending.) (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Simon also built a monument upon the sepulchre of his father and his brethren, and raised it *aloft* to the sight, with hewn stone behind and before."—1 *Maccab.* xiii. 27.

"Is temper'd and allay'd by sympathies
Aloft ascending."
Wordsworth: The White Doe of Rylstone.

2. High, far from the ground. (Applied to an animate or inanimate being at rest.)

"The peacock in the broad ash-tree
Aloft is roosted for the night."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

II. *Technically:*

Naut.: High above the deck, in the rigging, or even at the mast-head; also on the deck, as opposed to below.

"Come, *aloft*, boys, *aloft!*"
Beaum. and Flet.: Knight of the Burning Pestle.

¶ *All hands aloft:* An order designed to call the seamen on deck from below.

B. *As preposition:* Above.

"Now I breathe again
Aloft the flood, and can give audience
To any tongue, speak it of what it will."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 2.

Ăl'-ŏ-ğĭ, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἄλογος (*alogos*) = (1) without speech, (2) without reason.] Unreasonable or senseless people.

"... the greater number of our *Alogi*, who feed on the husks of Christianity."—*Coleridge: Aids to Reflection* (ed. 1839), p. 187.

Ą-lō'-ğĭ-ąns, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἀ, priv., and λόγος, the *Logos*, translated "Word" in John i. 1, 14.] [LOGOS.]

Church Hist.: A sect which arose towards the end of the second century; they denied that Christ was the Logos, rejected John's Gospel and the Apocalypse, and considered that the miraculous gifts mentioned in the New Testament had ceased to exist in the Church.

ăl-ŏ-ğŏt'-rŏph-ŷ, *s.* [In Ger. *alogotrophie.* From Gr. ἄλογος (*alogos*) = without reason, unreasonable: ἀ, priv., and λόγος (*logos*) = reason; τροφή (*trophē*) = nourishment; τρέφω (*trephō*) = to nourish.] Disproportionate nourishment of portions of the body; overnourishment to some parts of the body as compared with others, as in the disease called the rickets.

ăl'-ŏ-ğŷ, *s.* [In Fr. *alogie*; Gr. ἀλογία (*alogia*) = (1) want of esteem, disrespect, (2) senselessness; ἀ, priv., and λόγος (*logos*) = word, reason.] Unreasonableness and absurdity. (*Coles.*)

ăl'-ŏ-ĭne, *s.* [Eng. *aloe*; *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{11}O_{11}$, the active principle in all aloes. It crystallises in needles.

ăl-ŏ-ĭn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [ALOE.]

Bot.: The third of the eleven sections into which Lindley divides the order Liliaceæ. [LILIACEÆ.]

***ăl'-ŏm,** *s.* [ALUM.]

ăl'-ŏ-măn-çŷ, *s.* [Gr. ἅλς (*hals*) = salt, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = divination.] Imagined divination by means of salt.

ą-lō'-ną, *s.* [Derivation uncertain.] A genus of Entomostraca belonging to the family Lyncidæ. Three species, *A. reticulata*, *A. quadrangularis*, and *A. ovata*, are British.

ą-lō'ne, * ąl-lōon' (*Eng.*), **ą-lā'ne** (*Scotch*), *a. & adv.* [Eng. *all*; *one.* In Sw. *allena*; Dan. *alene*; Dut. *alleen*; Ger. *allein.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not in the company of others; by one's self, in solitude. (Used of one single person when temporarily or permanently apart from all others.)

"I watch, and am as a sparrow *alone* upon the house-top."—*Ps.* cii. 7.

¶ Sometimes the word *all* is prefixed to *alone* to render the idea of solitude more emphatic.

"*Alone, alone*, all, *all alone*,
Alone on the wide, wild sea."
Coleridge: Ancient Mariner.

¶ It may be used of two or more persons separated from all other company.

"... and they two were *alone* in the field."—1 *Kings* xi. 29.

2. Possessed with the feeling of solitude.

"Then stirs the feeling infinite, so felt
In solitude, when we are least *alone*."
Byron: Childe Harold, III. xc.

3. Not to be matched; peerless.

"To her, whose worth makes other worthies nothing:
She is *alone*." *Shakesp.: Two Gent.*, ii. 4.

To let alone signifies = to leave undisturbed, to allow to remain quiet. It is used sometimes to dissuade one from officiously aiding a man quite competent to manage his own affairs; at others, to caution a person against compromising himself by speech or action, when it would be wiser to abstain from either. (Followed by an objective case of a person or thing.)

"Is not this the word that we did tell thee in Egypt, saying, Let us *alone*, that we may serve the Egyptians?"—*Exod.* xiv. 12.

† 4. Own, peculiar.

"God, by whose *alone* power and conservation we all live, move, and have our being."—*Bentley.*

B. *As adverb:* Merely, simply, only.

"To God *alloon* in herte thus sang ache."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,063.

"With wise reluctance, you would I extol,
Not for gross good *alone* which ye produce."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

¶ Blair objected to this adverbial use of the word. He thus discriminates between *only* and *alone*: "*Only* imports that there is no other of the same kind; *alone* imports being accompanied by no other. An only child is one which has neither brother nor sister; a child alone is one which is left by itself. There is a difference, therefore, in precise language betwixt these two phrases, 'Virtue only makes us happy,' and 'Virtue alone makes us happy.' Virtue only makes us happy, imports that nothing else can do it; virtue alone makes us happy, imports that virtue, by itself, or unaccompanied with other advantages, is sufficient to do it." (*Blair: Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres*, 1817, vol. i., p. 230.)

*** ą-lō'ne-lў, * âll ō'ne-lў,** *a. & adv.* [Eng. *alone*; *-ly.*]

1. *As adjective:* One only.

"By the same grace of God, by *alonely* God."
Mountagu: Appeal to Cæsar, p. 202.

2. *As adverb:* Only, merely, singly.

"The sorowe, daughter, which I make,
Is not *all onely* for your sake."
Gower: Conf. Am., b. 1.

ą-lō'ne-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *alone*; *-ness.*] The state of existing alone. (Applied to God.)

"God being . . . *alone* himself, and beside himself nothing, the first thing he did or possibly and conceivably could do, was to determine to communicate himself, and did so accordingly, *primo primum*, communicate himself out of his *Aloneness* everlasting unto somewhat else."—*Mountagu's App. to Cæsar*, p. 61.

ą-lŏng', *adv. & prep.* [A.S. *andlang* = on length, by the side of.] [LONG.]

A. *As adverb:*

1. In the direction of anything lengthwise.

"Some rowl a mighty stone; some laid *along*,
And, bound with burning wires, on spokes of wheels are hung." *Dryden.*

2. Through any space measured lengthwise.

"... we will go *along* by the king's highway."—*Numb.* xxi. 22.

3. Onward, in motion forward, in progressive motion.

"Come then, my friend, my genius, come *along*,
Thou master of the poet and the song!"
Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 374.

All along: The whole length, full length; all throughout, in space or in time.

"They were *all along* a cross, untoward sort of people."—*South.*

* *Along by:* [*Along with*]. (*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, ii. 1.)

Along with: In company with, in union with, in conjunction with.

"I your commission will forthwith dispatch;
And he to England shall *along with* you."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 3.

Along shore (*Naut.*): Along the shore, as of a ship moored lengthwise along the shore.

Along shoreman: [LONG SHOREMAN.]

Lying along: Pressed down on one side, as by the weight of soil.

B. *As preposition:*

(1) In consequence of, owing to. (*Chaucer.*)

(2) By the side of.

"*Along* the lawn where scattered hamlets rose.
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

*** ą-lŏng'e, * ąl-lŏng',** *v.t.* [Old form of LONG, *v.*] To cause to long for.

"And he was sore *alonged* after a good meel."
Chaucer: C. T., 630.

ą-lŏng'-sīde, *adv.* [Eng. *along*; *side.*]

Naut.: By the side of.

ą-lŏngst', *adv.* [ALONG.] The same as ALONG.

"The Turks did keep strait watch and ward in all their ports *alongst* the sea coast."—*Knolles: Hist. of Turks.*

ą-lôof', * ą-lôof'e, * ą-lôuf'e, *adv. & prep.* [For *on loof*; Dut. *te loef* = to windward. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As adverb:*

1. To windward.

2. At a distance, but within view.

"Thy smile and frown are not *aloof*
From one another." *Tennyson: Madeline.*

* **B.** *As prep.:* At a distance from.

To hold, stand, or keep aloof: To take no part, to abstain, to keep clear.

"It was on these grounds that the prince's party was now swollen by many adherents who had previously *stood aloof* from it."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

† ą-lôof'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *aloof*; *-ness.*] The state of keeping at a safe distance from. (*Lit.* or *fig.*) An Old English word used in Rogers' "Naaman the Syrian," and revived by Coleridge, who apparently did not know that it had been in use long before. (*Trench: On Some Defic. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 15.)

ạ-lō-pĕ-cūr'-ŭs, *s.* [In Sp., Port., & Ital. *alopecuro;* Lat. *alopecurus;* Gr. ἀλωπέκουρος (*alōpekouros*), from ἀλώπηξ (*alōpēx*) = a fox, and οὐρά (*oura*) = the tail.] Fox-tail. A genus of grasses (Graminaceæ), of the tribe Phalareæ. Six species are indigenous in Britain, the *A. pratensis, alpinus, agrestis, bulbosus, geniculatus,* and *fulvus.* The *A. pratensis,* or Meadow Fox-tail Grass, is useful for forming lawns, and is valuable for both hay and pasture, as are also *A. geniculatus* and most other species of the genus.

ăl-ō-pē-çȳ', *s.* [Lat. *alopecia;* Gr. ἀλωπεκία (*alōpekia*), from ἀλώπηξ (*alōpēx*) = a fox.]

1. *Old Med.:* A disease like the mange in foxes, in which the hair falls off; the fox sickness; the fox mange.

2. *Mod. Med.:* (1) The falling of the hair from certain parts of the body. (2) Baldness.

ăl-ō-pī-ăs, ăl-ō-pē'-çī-ăs, *s.* [Lat. *alopecias;* Gr. ἀλωπεκίας (*alōpekias*).]

Zool.: A genus of fishes belonging to the

THE THRESHER (ALOPIAS VULPES).

family Squalidæ, or Sharks. *A. vulpes* is the Thresher, or Fox-Shark.

ăl-ō-pō-nō'-tŭs, *s.* [From Gr. ἀλωπός (*alōpos*) = fox-like, and νῶτος (*nōtos*) = the back.] A genus of Saurians belonging to the family Iguanidæ. [APLONOTE.]

ạ-lōr'-ĭng, * ạ-lōr'-ȳ-ĭng, *s.* [ALURE.]

ăl-ō'-sạ, *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *alose;* Lat. *alosa* or *alausa.*] A genus of fishes, of the family Clupeidæ. It contains two British species, the *A. finta,* or Twaite Shad, and the *A. communis,* or Allice Shad. The shads resemble herrings in their form and structure, but are so much larger than the well-known species that they have been popularly called the mother of herrings. The Twaite Shad enters the Thames and other rivers in May, and spawns there in July. The Allice Shad is rare in the Thames. [See ALLICE and ALICE SHAD.]

*** ạ-lō'ṣe,** *v.t.* [Norm. *aloser;* Fr. *louer* = to praise.] To praise.

*** ạ-lō'sed,** *pa. par.* [ALOSE.]

"Too bryng at his bauer, for bold thei were,
And *alosed* in lond for leeflich knightes."
Alisaunder (Skeat's ed.), 138-9.

ăl-oû-ăt'-ạ, ăl-oû-ăt'-ē, *s.* A name of the Mono Colorado, or Red Howling Monkey (*Mycetes seniculus,* Illiger) of South America. [MYCETES.]

ạ-lôûd', * ạ-lôwd', *adv.* [Eng. *a; loud.*] Loudly; with a loud voice.

". . . break forth into singing, and cry *aloud* . . ."
—*Isa.* liv. 1.

"Then gan the cursed wretch *alowd* to cry,
Accusing highest Jove and gods ingrate."
Spenser: F. Q., II., viI. 60.

*** ạ-lôû'e,** *v.t.* [ALLOW.]

*** ạ-lôû'-tẹn,** *v.* [A.S. *hlútan* = to bow.] To bow to.

"As the lioun is lorde of living beastes,
So the iudes in the lond *alouten* him shall."
Alisaunder (Skeat's ed.), 851-2.

ạ-lō'w, * ạ-lō'we, *adv.* [Eng. *a; low.*] Low; in a low place; not high. (Generally, but not always, opposed to *aloft.*

"And now *alow* and now aloft they fly."
Dryden.

"Not the thousandth part so much for your learning, and what other gifts ela you have, as that you will creep *alowe* by the ground."—*Fox: Life of Tindal.*

† ạ-lō'w', *a.* [Eng. *a* = on; Scotch *low* = a blaze.] In a blaze, on fire.

"Sit doon and roam, ye sure the sticks are *alow.*"
—*Scott: The Pirate,* ch. v.

¶ *To gang alow* (*v.i.*) = to take fire.

*** âl-ôw'-èr,** *a.* or *adv.* The same as ALL-OVER. (*Old Scotch.*)

*** ạ-lôy'se,** *interj.* [ALAS (?).]

"*Aloyse, aloyse,* how prætie it is! is not here a good face?"—*O. Pl.,* i. 226.

ạ-lôy'-ṣī-a, *s.* [Named by a Madrid botanical professor after Maria Louisa, Queen of Charles IV. of Spain.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Verbenaceæ, or Verbenes. *A. citriodora* is the Lemon-scented Aloysia.

ălp, *s. sing.,* but more often in the *pl.,* **Ălps, * Ălpes.** [In Ger. *Alpen;* Lat. pl. *Alpes,* more rarely sing. *Alpis;* Gr. plur. Ἄλπεις (*Alpeis*): from ἀλφός (*alphos*), Lat. *albus* = white; or from Irish & Gael. *ailp* = a huge mass or lump.]

I. *Literally:*

1. *Plur.:* A magnificent chain of mountains connecting France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, and Austria. They are of crescent form, extend about six hundred miles, and contain Mont Blanc, the loftiest mountain in Europe, which rises 15,744 feet above the level of the sea.

2. *Sing.:* Any high mountain, wherever situated.

"O'er many a frozen, many a fiery *alp.*"
Milton: P. L., bk. ii.

"*Alps* frown on *Alps,* or rushing hideous down,
As if old Chaos were again return'd,
Wide rend the deep, and shake the solid pole."
Thomson: Winter.

II. *Fig.:* Anything towering, and opposing formidable obstacles to the person who wishes to surmount it, or to ignore its existence.

¶ This may be (*a*) physical—

"Those that, to the poles approaching, rise
In billows rolling into *alps* of ice."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. iv.

Or (*b*) mental or moral.

"If the body bring but in a complaint of frigidity, by that cold application only, this adamantine *alp* of wedlock has leave to dissolve."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

ăl-păc'-ạ, *s.* [Sp. American.] The name given to a species of llama, which has for a long time back domesticated in Peru. It was first found by Pizarro, and was afterwards scientifically described in 1590 by Acosta. Its modern zoological name is *Auchenia Paco.* It

THE ALPACA (AUCHENIA PACO).

has a long fine fleece, valuable in the woollen manufacture. Quantities of alpaca-wool are continually imported into Britain, and the animal itself has recently been introduced into both England and Ireland. There is a second species of llama in Peru, but its fleece is short, and therefore much less valuable. [LLAMA.]

*** ălpe,** *s.* [Boucher thinks it is from *alp* = a mountain, to which the tufted head of the bird is hyperbolically compared.] A bullfinch.

"For there was many a bridde syngyng,
Thoroughout the yerde al thringyng.
In many places were nyghtyngales,
Alpes, fynches, and wodewales."
Chaucer: Rom. of Rose, 655-8.

*** ălpe,** *s.* [A.S. *elp.*] An elephant. (*Old Scotch.*)

Alpes-bon (*alpes* = *alpe's* = elephant's; *bon* = bone): Ivory.

"Thei made her bodi bio and blac,
Thater was white so *alpes-bon.*"
Leg. Cathol., p. 165. (*Halliwell.*)

ăl'-pĕn-glōw, *s.* [Ger. *Alpen* = the Alps; *glühe* = glowing, ignition.] The glow from the Alps.

"On August 23, 1869, the evening *Alpen-glow* was very fine."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science,* x. 282.

ăl'-pĕn-stŏck, *s.* [Ger. *Alpen* = the Alps; *stock* = stick.] A staff used by an explorer to aid him in ascending the Alps or other mountains.

ăl'-phạ, *s.* [Gr. ἄλφα (*alpha*).]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The first letter of the Greek alphabet. As a Greek numeral, it stands for 1; or marked thus (ϛ) for 1,000.

2. *Figuratively:*

(*a*) The Being of all others first existent. (Applied to Christ.)

"I am *Alpha* and Omega, the first and the last. . .
—*Rev.* i. 11.

(*b*) Combined with *omega,* and applied to things, it means = the first and the last, the supreme aim, or the sum total; as "Ambition was the very *alpha* and *omega* of his existence."

B. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* Alpha (*a*) and the other Greek letters are used to catalogue the stars in the several constellations, even though some of them may have Arabic or other distinctive names. Alpha (*a*) stands for the brightest star. This method of indicating the stars in each constellation in the order of their brilliancy was first introduced by Bayer, a German astronomer, in the 17th century. It is still retained in modern star-maps and catalogues.

2. *Chem.: Alpha,* or *a,* is used to distinguish one of the modifications of the same compound, as—

Alpha-cymic acid: A monatomic aromatic acid, $C_{11}H_{14}O_2$, formed by the action of caustic alkalies on cymyl cyanide.

Alpha-orsellic acid: $C_{16}H_{13}O_7$, obtained from the South American variety of *Roccella tinctoria.*

Alpha-toluic acid: $C_6H_5.CH_2.CO.OH$, a monatomic, crystalline, aromatic acid, melting at 76·5°. It is prepared by boiling benzyl cyanide with strong potash solution as long as ammonia is liberated.

Alpha-xylic acid: $C_6H_3(CH_3).CH_2.CO.OH$, a crystalline, aromatic, monatomic acid, obtained by boiling xylyl chloride with K(CN), and boiling the resulting xylyl cyanide with potash.

ăl'-phạ-bĕt, *s.* [In Dut., Ger., & Fr. *alphabet;* Sw. and Dan. *alfabet;* Sp. and Ital. *alfabeto;* Port. *alphabeto;* Later Lat. of Tertullian (about 195 A.D.) and of Jerome (about the end of the fourth century) *alphabetum;* Gr. of Epiphanius (about 320 A.D.) ἀλφάβητος (*alphabētos*), from Gr. ἄλφα (*alpha*) = the first, and βῆτα (*bēta*), the second letter of the Greek alphabet.] A table or list of characters which stand as the signs of particular sounds. Koppe in 1819, and Gesenius in 1837, with much probability, traced back most of the chief Syro-Arabian alphabets, and nearly all those current in Europe, to the ancient Phœnician one. The latter investigator constructed an elaborate table of their complex affinities. The square Hebrew now used in printing figures in this table as a descendant of the old Aramæan, modified by the influence of the Palmyrene letters. The old Greek characters are a primary offshoot from the earliest Phœnician, and the Roman letters are modifications of the Greek alphabet. Perhaps the old Phœnician alphabet itself may have been altered from the Egyptian hieroglyphics, and they again from picture writing like that by means of which the ancient Mexicans on the coast sent to their government an intimation that white men (Spaniards) had landed in their country. [HIEROGLYPHICS.] Other families or groups of alphabets exist besides those now indicated. The cuneiform letters of Babylon, Assyria, Persia, &c., are not closely akin to these now described, and appear independent. [ARROW-HEADED, CUNEIFORM.] The alphabets of all the modern languages of India have apparently been derived from one common character—the Devanagari. Inscriptions in caves, on seals, &c., show an older form of this than that to which one is accustomed in ordinary Sanscrit books. It does not seem to have sprung from the Phœnician. [DEVANAGARI.] Similarly independent of the latter tongue and of each other are the Chinese characters, the Mexican or Aztec alphabet, and that of Yucatan. Other groups may yet be discovered, and some of those already known may be affiliated together. It will be observed that any division of mankind formed on similarity or dissimilarity of their alphabets would be of an artificial kind: it is mainly on philology, physiology, and history that a

proper ethnological arrangement must rest. [See A (page 1).]

ăl'-pha-bĕt, *v.t.* [From the substantive.] To arrange in the order of the alphabet, to designate or number by means of the letters of the alphabet. (*Webster.*)

ăl'-pha-bĕt-ăr'-i-an, *s.* [ALPHABET, *s.*] One engaged in learning the alphabet.

"Every *alphabetarian* knows well that the Latin [for a city] is *urbs* or *civitas*."—*Archbishop Sancroft: Sermons.*

ăl-pha-bĕt'-ic, *ăl-pha-bĕt'-ick, ăl-pha-bĕt'-i-cal, *a.* [In Fr. *alphabétique;* Sp. & Ital. *alfabetico;* Port. *alphabetico.*] Pertaining to the alphabet, arranged in the same order as the letters of the alphabet.

"I have digested in an *alphabetical* order all the counties, corporations, and boroughs in Great Britain, with their respective tempers."—*Swift.*

ăl-pha-bĕt'-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *alphabetical; -ly.*] In an alphabetical manner, in the order in which the letters of the alphabet stand.

"I had once in my thoughts to contrive a grammar, more than I can now comprise in short hints; and a dictionary, *alphabetically* containing the words of the language which the deaf person is to learn."—*Holder: Elements of Speech.*

ăl'-pha-bĕt-ism, *s.* [Eng. *alphabet; -ism.*] Notation by means of alphabets instead of by symbols for ideas.

ăl'-pha-bĕt-ize, *v.t.*

1. To arrange alphabetically.

2. To express or symbolize by alphabetic characters.

Ăl'-phard, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of the second magnitude, called also *a* Hydræ, or Cor Hydræ = the heart of the Hydra.

Ăl-phĕc'-ca, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic (?).] A fixed star of magnitude 2½, called also *a* Coronæ Borealis.

ăl-phē'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [ALPHEUS.] A family of decapod, long-tailed Crustaceans.

ăl-phē'-nix, *s.* [Arab. *al* = the; Lat. *phœnix*, the fabulous bird so called.] [PHŒNIX.] White barley sugar. [BARLEY SUGAR.]

Ăl'-phĕr-ătz, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of the first magnitude, called also *a* Andromedæ.

ăl-phē'-ŭs, *s.* [*Alpheus*, a river in the Peloponnesus, or a fabled god presiding over it.] A genus of Crustaceans, the typical one of the family Alpheidæ. Two species—the *A. ruber*, or Edwards's Red Shrimp, and *A. affinis*, or the Scarlet Shrimp—have occurred, though rarely, in the British seas.

Ăl'-phĭrk, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of the third magnitude, called also *β* Cephei.

ăl-phĭ'-tō-măn-çy, *s.* [Gr. ἄλφιτον (*alphîton*) = peeled or pearl-barley, or barley-meal; μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy or divination.] Divination by means of barley-meal. (*Knowles.*)

Ăl-phŏn'-sĭn, Ăl-phŏn'-sīne, *a.* [From Alphonso X, King of Castile and Leon.] Pertaining to the above-mentioned Alphonso.

Alphonsin tables, *s. pl.* Astronomical tables, published in A.D. 1252, which had been prepared under the patronage of the sovereign just named, by certain Jews of Toledo.

ăl-phŏn'-sĭn, *s.* [From Alphonso Ferri, a Neapolitan physician, who lived in the 16th century.] An instrument invented by the above-mentioned Alphonso Ferri for extracting bullets from gunshot wounds. It consists of three branches, closed by a ring. When inserted into a wound, the ring is drawn back, so as to allow the branches to separate and take hold of the ball. Then the ring is pushed from the haft, by which means the branches grasp the ball firmly, and permit of its being extracted.

ăl'-phŭs, *s.* [From Gr. ἀλφός (*alphos*) = a dull white leprosy, or tetter, found especially on the face; the same which is called in Latin *vitiligo.*]

Med.: With the same meaning as the corresponding Greek word. (See etymology.)

***al-phyn, *al-phyne, *al fyn, *al-fin, *au-fyn,** *s.* [Probably a Persian or Arabic word.] A name for the bishop in chess.

"He byheld the kyng settе yn the pley . . . among *aufyns* and pownys."—*Gesta Romanorum* (ed. Herrtage), p. 70.

ăl'-pī-ĝēne, *a.* [Lat. *Alpes;* or Gr. Ἄλπεις (*Alpeis*), and γεννάω (*gennaô*) = to engender.] Produced in Alpine districts or countries; growing in Alpine regions. (*Webster.*)

Ăl'-pīne, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *Alpin;* Sp. & Ital. *Alpino*, from Lat. *Alpinus.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to the Alps, or to any high mountain.

"He was a creature of the *Alpine* sky."
Hemans: League of the Alps, 21.

2. Growing on the Alps, or growing on any high mountain. Applied especially to plants which are at home in elevated regions, or, if natives of the plain, have their structure modified to adapt them to the high and ungenial localities which they now inhabit.

B. *As substantive:* The Alpine Strawberry, which is a variety of the Wood Strawberry, *Fragaria vesca.*

Alpine-brook, *s.* A species of Saxifrage; the *Saxifraga rivularis.*

Alpine-stock, *s.* [ALPENSTOCK.]

ăl-pĭn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Prosper Alpinus, an Italian botanist who lived in the sixteenth century.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Zingiberaceæ, or Ginger-worts. Some of the species, as, for instance, the *A. nutans*, are very beautiful. Their rhizomes possess

ALPINIA NUTANS.

aromatic and stimulating properties. The *Galanga major* of druggists, and the Cardamoms of commerce, are produced by species of Alpinia. [GALANGA, CARDAMOM.] The fresh roots of the *A. galanga* are used to season fish and for other economical purposes. They and the rhizomes of *A. racemosa* are used by Indian doctors in cases of dyspepsia. In infusion, they are deemed useful also in coughs. The root of the *A. aromatica*, which, as its name implies, is finely aromatic, is employed in Bengal as a carminative and stomachic. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, 1847, pp. 166-7; and other writers.)

ălp'-ĭst, ălp'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Fr., Sp., and Port. *alpiste.*] A small seed used for feeding birds. It is derived from a species of canary-grass (*Phalaris*).

ăl'-quêre, ăl'-quêire, *s.* [Port.] A measure used in Portugal and Brazil. The alquiere of Portugal is = 0·36 of an imperial bushel; the alquiere of Rio, in Brazil = 1 imperial bushel. (*Statesman's Year-Book.*)

âl-rēad'-ў, *âl-rĕad'-ie, âll rĕad'-ў, *adv.* [Eng. *all; ready.* In Dan. *allerede.*] Properly all ready, completely prepared; but generally used to mean at a bygone time, or commencing at a bygone time, and ending now, or previously to some event which has occurred.

"Is there anything whereof it may be said, See, this is new? it hath been *already* of old time, which was before us."—*Eccles.* i. 10

¶ It may be used in the future perfect tense; as, "Long before the formal decision of the judge, the verdict of public opinion will *already* have been given."

*** âls,** *adv. & conj.* [ALSO.]

Ăl-sā'-tian, Ăl-sā'-cian, *s.* [From *Alsatia* = Alsace.]

1. A native of Alsatia, or Alsace, a German territory between the Rhine and the Vosges mountains, long in French possession, but re-taken by Germany during the war of 1870-1.

2. One of the names adopted by those debtors and others who fled to a sanctuary to avoid imprisonment.

¶ The term was applied in the 17th century to the outlaws who lived in Whitefriars, which went by the name Alsatia. (See Sir Walter Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel.*)

ăl sĕg'-nō, *adv.* [Ital. *segno* = a sign, mark, index.] [SIGN.]

Music: "To the sign." A direction given to a singer or player to go back to the sign 𝄋, and repeat the music from that place. It is an expedient to save the space and trouble of printing the same notes twice over.

Ăl'-shāin, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of magnitude 3½, called also *β* Aquilæ.

ăl-sĭn-ā'-çeous, *a.* [Eng. and Lat. *alsine;* Eng. suff. *-aceous.*] Pertaining to the genus Alsine, or to chickweed; resembling chickweed in some particular. An *alsinaceous corolla*, in Link's classification, is one with short, distant claws.

ăl-sī'-nē, *s.* [Sp. & Lat. *alsine;* Gr. ἀλσίνη (*alsinê*). A plant, probably chickweed; from ἄλσος (*alsos*) = a grove.] Chickweed, an old genus of plants belonging to the order Caryophyllaceæ (Clove-worts). It is now broken up, the species being distributed among the genera Arenaria, Stellaria, and Spergularia. *Alsine media* is the Linnæan name for the Common Chickweed, now called *Stellaria media.*

ăl-sī'-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [From *alsine* (q.v.).]

Bot.: One of the three sub-orders into which the Caryophyllaceæ (Clove-worts) are divided. The sepals are distinct, and when equal in number to the stamens, are opposite to them. They have a close affinity to the Silenæ, though having far less conspicuous flowers. The genera Sagina, Buffonia, Cherleria, Honckenya, Arenaria, Malachium, Stellaria, Holosteum, Moenchia, and Cerastium are represented in the British flora. [CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.]

âl'-sō, * âlse, * âls, * âls'-wa, *adv. & conj.* [A.S. *ealswa, eallswa, ælswa, alswa. Also* is etymologically the same as *as* (q.v.).]

1. Also, likewise, in like manner, even as.

". . . . thereof was William a-wondred and meliors *alse*."—*William of Palerne* (Skeat's ed.), 2,503.

". . . and for the peril *als*."—*Ibid.*, 996.

***2.** As. [See etymology. See also AS.]

"*Also* fresch as the hauk." *Joseph of Arim.*, 595.

Also wel: As well.

"He seigh the peple thorw peine, passen in-to helle.
Also wel the holyeste heolde thider euene
As the moste fooles." *Joseph of Arim.*, 112, 113.

ăl-sŏph'-ĭ-la, *s.* [Gr. ἄλσος (*alsos*) = a grove; φίλος (*philos*) = a friend.] A genus of ferns, most of them arborescent. They occur in tropical America, the South Sea Islands, the Malay Archipelago, and Australia. About sixty-five species are known.

ăls-tō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Alston, once Professor of Botany in Edinburgh.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Apocynaceæ, or Dog-banes. The *A. scholaris* has wood as bitter as gentian. (*Lindley: Veg. King.*, p. 600.)

âls'-tŏn-īte, *s.* [Named from Alston in Cumberland, near which it is found.]

Min.: The same as Bromlite (q.v.).

ăls-trœ-mēr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Baron Claudius Alstrœmer, of Sweden, who, when travelling in Europe, sent many plants to Linnæus.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Amaryllidaceæ. They are beautiful, and *A. ligtu* is highly fragrant. The *A. salsella* is a diaphoretic and diuretic; the *A. ornata* is astringent, and a kind of arrowroot is made in Chili from the roots of the *A. pallida.*

*** âls'-wĭl-ĭ, * âlss'-wīlc,** *adv.* [A.S. *alswile* or *ealswilc: als* = as, *swilc* = such.] Even as, likewise.

"And good let oc thu hem bi-se
Alswilc als hem bihu[ʒ]lik bee."
Story of Gen. and Exod. (ed. Morris), 4,107-8.

ălt, *s. & a.* [Ger.] [Alto.]

Âl-tā′-ĭc, *a.* [Altaite.] [Turanian.]

Al tair, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of magnitude 1½, called also *a* Aquilæ.

âl-tā′-ite, *s.* [Named from the Altai or Altaian range of mountains in Central Asia; *Altai* in some Tartar tongues is = a gold mountain.] A mineral placed by Dana in his Galena division. It is a compound analogous to Hessite. It is tin white, with a yellowish tinge. A specimen consisted of tellurium 37, lead 47·84, silver 11·30, and gold 3·86 = 100.

âl′-tar, * âl′-tĕr, * âl′-tēre, * âul′-tĕr, * â′u-tĕr, * â′w-tĕr, *s.* [A.S. *alter.* In Sw. *altare;* Dan. *alter;* Dut. *altaar;* Ger., Sp., & Port. *altar;* Fr. *autel;* Ital. *altare.* From Lat. *altar* or *altare* = an altar, especially one higher and more splendidly adorned than an *ara.* From *altus* = high.]

A. *Literally:* An erection made for the offering of sacrifices for memorial purposes, or for some other object.

1. *In Patriarchal times.* An altar designed for sacrifice is mentioned in Scripture as early as the time of Noah (Gen. viii. 20). Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob built several altars in places where for a brief or more lengthened period they sojourned. Most of these appear to have been for sacrificial purposes, and one or two seem to have been for memorial ends; but the most unequivocal case of the memorial altar was subsequently. (Josh. xxii. 10—34; Gen. xii. 7, 8; xiii. 4, 18; xxii. 9; xxvi. 25; xxxiii. 20; xxxv. 1, 7.)

2. *In Jewish times.* At Sinai directions were given that altars should be of earth or of stone unhewn, and that the ascent to them should not be by steps (Exod. xx. 24—26). When the tabernacle worship was established, there was an altar of wood covered with brass, designed for sacrifice, and one overlaid with gold, on which incense was burnt (Exod. xxvii. 1—8; xxxi. 1—10). Both had projections at the four corners of the upper surface. To those of the brazen altar victims were bound, and a fugitive from death seizing hold of one of these could not legally be dragged away to meet his doom. Strictly speaking, all sacrifices were to be confined to the one sacrificial altar, but the injunction was observed only to a partial extent. (1 Sam. vii. 17; 2 Sam. xxiv. 25; 1 Kings xviii. 32.)

3. *In Christian times:*

(*a*) *In the early Christian centuries* altars were generally of wood. During the sixth century stone was employed in the construction, and this continued to the time of the Reformation.

(*b*) *In the Church of Rome* an altar is essential, it being believed that in the mass an actual though unbloody sacrifice is offered for sin. Formerly, also, there was an upper altar (superaltare), which was a small portable one for the consecration of the communion elements, when the priest had not the opportunity of using the altar in a church or chapel.

(*c*) *In the Church of England.* The stone altars which were in the churches when the Reformation began [see (*a*)] were removed about the year 1550, and tables substituted for them. Queen Mary restored the altars, which were, however, again removed on the accession of Queen Elizabeth. What is sometimes called "the altar" is everywhere in the Prayer Book called "the holy table."

4. *Among the old ethnic and modern non-Christian nations.* Many of the old ethnic nations built altars for idolatrous worship on the tops of hills or in groves. The Greeks and Romans built high altars to the heavenly gods, and some of lower elevation to the demi-gods and heroes, whilst they worshipped the infernal gods in trenches scooped out of the ground. Many nations have had, and yet possess, altars of turf, stone, wood, or, in rare cases, even of horn; but they are wholly absent among the Mohammedans.

B. *More or less figuratively:*

1. Used of Christ, by the figure of speech called metonymy, by which the altar is substituted for the piacular victim offered upon it in sacrifice. (*Heb.* xiii. 10.)

2. The most sacred spot or most sacred service of religion, truth, or aught else to which complete consecration of the powers is due. (*Pope: Homer; Iliad* v. 592.)

3. *The hymeneal altar, or simply the altar:* The altar in a church before which a marriage is solemnised. [Hymeneal.]

"In many countries it is necessary to tarry long in the vestibule of the temple before advancing to the *altar,* under the title of affiances."—*Bowring: Bentham's Principle of the Civil Code.* (*Works,* vol. i., 550.)

To lead to the hymeneal altar: (Lit.): Used, properly, of a bridegroom, who, after the first portion of the marriage service has been performed in the body of the church, goes with his bride to the communion rails, for the conclusion of the service as directed in the rubric. (*Book of Common Prayer.*)

¶ Loosely and incorrectly = to marry.

altar-bread, *s.* Bread used in the celebration of the Eucharist. In the Roman Church it is thin, round, and unleavened, and usually stamped with a crucifix. [Host.]

altar-card, *s.* A portion of the Mass, printed and placed on the altar to assist the memory of the celebrant. There are three; one is placed at each side and one against the tabernacle. They are occasionally used in Ritualistic churches.

altar-carpet, *s.* The carpet covering the sanctuary.

altar-cloth, *s.* The cloth which covers an altar in a church.

altar-fire, *s.* The fire on an altar, or connected with religion.

altar-frontal, *s.* [Antependium.]

altar-hearse, *s.* [Herse.]

altar-horn, *s.* [Horn.]

altar-piece, *s.* A picture or ornamental sculpture behind the altar in a church.

altar-place, *s.* A place which has served for an altar, or on which an altar has been at one time reared. (*Byron: Darkness.*)

altar-plate, *s.* The plate which is designed for the service of the altar.

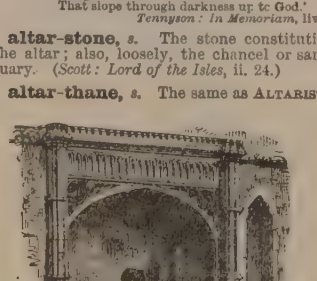
altar-screen, *s.* The partition behind an altar in a church; the reredos wall or screen at the back of an altar.

altar-stairs, *s. pl.* The stairs of an altar. (Used in a figurative sense.)

"The great world's *altar-stairs*
That slope through darkness up to God.'
Tennyson: In Memoriam, liv.

altar-stone, *s.* The stone constituting the altar; also, loosely, the chancel or sanctuary. (*Scott: Lord of the Isles,* ii. 24.)

altar-thane, *s.* The same as Altarist.



ALTAR TOMB.

altar-tomb, *s.* A raised monument resembling an altar. It is a term of modern introduction. (*Gloss. of Arch.*).

altar-vase, *s.* A vase to hold flowers for the decoration of an altar.

altar-vessel, *s.* A vessel used in the Anglican Communion Service or in the Roman Mass.

altar-wise, *adv.* After the manner of an altar. (*Laud: Speech in the Star Chamber.*)

âl′-tar-āġe, *s.* [Low Lat. *altaragium.*]

1. Revenue derived by a priest or clergyman from offerings made in connection with an altar.

2. An altar or altars erected within a church in mediæval times, with money left to purchase masses for some person deceased.

âl′-tar-ist, âl′-tar-thāne, *s.* [Eng. *altar.*]

Old Eng. Law: One who ministered at the altar, and was the recipient of the offerings there presented. [Thane.]

ălt-ăz′-ĭ-mŭth, *s.* [Eng. *alt(itude),* and *azimuth* (q.v.).] The same as Azimuth and Altitude Instrument (q.v.).

âl′-tĕr, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *altérer* = to alter; Sp. & Port. *alterar;* Ital. *alterare;* Low Lat. *altero.* From Class. Lat. *alter* = one of two.] [Altercation.]

1. *Trans.:* In some respect or other to change anything more or less completely from what he or it was before.

"And the God that hath caused his name to dwell there destroy all kings and people, that shall put to their hand to *alter* and to destroy this house of God which is at Jerusalem."—*Ezra* vi. 12.

"My covenant will I not break, nor *alter* the thing that is gone out of my lips."—*Ps.* lxxxix. 34.

2. *Intrans.:* To change; to become different in some respect or other.

". . . according to the law of the Medes and Persians, which *altereth* not."—*Dan.* vi. 8.

âl-tĕr-ą-bĭl′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *alter; ability.*] The quality of being alterable; capability of being altered; alterableness. (*Webster.*)

âl′-tĕr-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *alter; -able.*] Able to be altered; capable of being altered.

". . . the manner of it is very *alterable;* the matter and fact of it is not *alterable* by any power under the sky."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship,* Lect. v.

âl-tĕr-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *alterable; -ness.*] Alterability; capable of being altered. (*Johnson.*)

ăl′-tĕr-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *alterable; -ly.*] In an alterable manner; in a manner capable of change. (*Johnson.*)

âl′-tĕr-āġe, *s.* [From Lat. *altor* = a foster father; *alo* = to rear.] The breeding, nourishing, or fostering of a child. (*Davies on Ireland.*)

âl′-tĕr-ănt, *a. & s.* [Eng. *alter; -ant.* In Fr. *altérant.*]

1. *As adjective:* Altering, changing.

"And whether the body be *alterant* or altered."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* Cent. ix., § 800.

2. *As substantive:* An alternative. (Used in medicine.)

âl-tĕr-ā′-tion, *s.* [Fr. *altération;* Sp. *alteracion;* Port. *alteração;* Ital. *alterazione;* Low Lat. *altero* = to change.]

1. The act of altering, or change.

"*Alteration,* though it be from worse to better, hath in it inconveniences, and those weighty."—*Hooker.*

2. The state of being altered.

"Methinks it should be now a huge eclipse
Of sun and moon; and that the affrighted globe
Should yawn at *alteration.*"
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

3. The change made.

"When man fell,
Strange *alteration!* Sin and Death amain
Following his track (such was the will of Heaven)
Paved after him a broad and beaten way
Over the dark abyss." *Milton: P. L.,* ii. 1,024.

âl′-tĕr-ą-tĭve, *a. & s.* [Fr. *altératif,* m., *altérative,* f.]

A. *As adjective:* Producing alteration.

". . . such an internal cellular or cellulo-vascular structure as can receive fluid matter from without, alter its nature, and add it to the *alterative* structure."—*Owen: Palæontol.* (1860), p. 4.

Chiefly Med.: Producing alteration in the system, from a morbid state to, or towards, one of health.

"By an *alterative* course of treatment is commonly meant the continued exhibition of certain medicinal agents supposed to have the power of altering certain disordered actions, chiefly of a chronic character."—*Cyc. Pract. Med.,* i. 53.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit. Med.:* A kind of medicine which, when given, appears for a time to have little or no effect, but which ultimately changes, or tends to change, a morbid state into one of health. Garrod divides alteratives into seven groups: (1) Mercurial Alteratives, (2) Iodine Alteratives, (3) Chlorine Alteratives, (4) Arsenical Alteratives, (5) Antimonial Alteratives, (6) Sulphur Alteratives, and (7) Alteratives of undetermined action.

2. *Fig.:* Anything fitted to produce an alteration for the better on a morbid mind.

"Like an apothecary's shop, wherein are remedies for all infirmities of mind, purgatives, cordials, *alteratives.*"—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.,* p. 279.

âl'-tẽr-cāte, *v.i.* [In Sp. *altercar;* Ital. *altercare.* From Lat. *altercor,* sometimes *alterco* = to wrangle, to quarrel; from *alter* = another.] To carry on an angry contention in words; to engage in noisy wrangling.

âl-tẽr-cā'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *altercation;* Sp. *altercacion;* Port. *altercaçao;* Ital. *altercazione;* Lat. *altercatio,* from *alterco.*] [ALTERCATE.] A wrangling, dispute, or debate. Angry contention of words between two persons.

". . . a stormy *altercation* followed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxv.

"Livy regrets that he cannot ascertain the truth with respect to this unseemly *altercation.*"—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.,* ch. xiii., pt. ii., § 33.

âl'-tẽred, *pa. par. & a.* [ALTER.]

"But he found the comrade of his youth an *altered* man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiv.

âl'-tẽr-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [ALTER.]

"With age, and *altering* rheums? Can he speak? hear?"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

âl-tẽr'-ĭ-tў, *s.* The state of being another; the state of being different. (*Coleridge.*)

âl'-tẽrn, *a.* [In Fr. *alterne;* Port. *alterno.* From Lat. *alternus* = every other, alternate; from *alter* = one of two.]

A. *Ord. Lang.:* Alternate.

"And God made two great lights, great for their use
To man, the greater to have rule by day,
The less by night, *altern;* and made the stars."
Milton: P. L., bk. vii.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Geom. Altern base:* A term used for a base which is not the true one. Thus, if in an oblique triangle the true base is = the sum of the sides, then the altern base is = their difference; or, if the true base is = the difference of the sides, then the altern is = their sum.

2. *Crystallography:* Exhibiting on its upper and lower part faces which alternate among themselves, but which, when the two parts are compared, correspond with each other.

***âl'-tẽrn,** *v.t.* [From Eng. *altern.* In Fr. *alterner;* Sp. & Port. *alternar;* Ital. *alternare.*] To alternate.

"Alternar, *ac., to altern.*"—*Fernandes: Spanish Dict.* (1811).

†**âl-tẽrn'-ą-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *altern; -acy.*] The state of being alternate. (*Webster.*)

†**âl-tẽrn'-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *altern; -al.*] Pertaining to what is alternate. Alternative. (*Sherwood.*) Done by turns or courses one after another. (*Bullokar.*)

†**âl-tẽrn'-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *alternal; -ly.*] The same as ALTERNATELY.

"Affranius and Petreius did command
Those camps with equal power, but concord made
Their government more firm: their men obey'd
Alternally both generals' commands."
May: Lucan, bk. iv.

†**âl-tẽr'-nant,** *a.* [In Fr. *alternant;* Lat. *alternans,* pr. par. of *alterno* = to do first one thing and then another; *alternus* = one after another, interchangeably; *alter* = one of two, the other.] Alternating.

âl-tẽr'-nāte, or **âl'-tẽr-nāte,** *v.t. & i.* [ALTERNATE, *a.*] [ALTERN, *a. & v.*]

A. *Transitive:* To perform by turns with another person or persons, or to change one thing for another reciprocally, *i.e.,* to do first the one, then the other, and afterwards the first again, uniformly observing the same order of succession as long as the operation goes on.

"The most high God, in all things appertaining unto this life, for sundry wise ends, *alternates* the disposition of good and evil."—*Grew.*

"Those who in their course,
Melodious hymns about the sov'reign throne
Alternate all night long."—*Milton: P. L.,* bk. v.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *In time:* To happen by turns with another occurrence.

". . . tempests quickly *alternated* with sunshine."—*Froude: Hist. of Eng.,* pt. i., vol. iv., 94.

2. *In place:* In turns to precede and then to follow anything else. Often used in geology for a bed, or a series of beds again and again recurring in a section; but in most cases what now are successive re-appearances in place were produced in a remote age by the return of the same combination of circumstances in time.

". . . but as we proceed northwards to Yorkshire, it [the mountain limestone] begins to *alternate* with true coal measures."—*Lyell: Manual of Geol.,* ch. xxiv.

âl-tẽr'-nate, *a., s., & adv.* [From Lat. *alternatus,* pa. par. of *alterno.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of time:* Done or happening in a series, first one and then the other, by turns; reciprocal. In colloquial language, "turn about."

"In either cause one rage alone possess'd
The empire of the *alternate* victor's breast."
Byron: Lara, ii. 10.

". . . Castor and Pollux, who enjoyed a peculiar privilege of life after death, and revisited the earth in some mysterious manner on *alternate* days."—*Gladstone: Studies on Homer,* i. 134.

2. *Of relative place or position.* (See II., 1.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Alternate leaves are those which are not inserted opposite to each other, but of which each is higher or lower on the stem

ALTERNATE LEAVES.
COMMON ELM (ULMUS CAMPESTRIS).

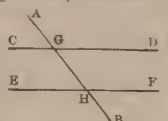
than the corresponding one on the other side. The word *alternate* is the reverse of *opposite* also when used of other portions of a plant, as sepals, petals, stamens, &c.

2. *Zool.:* In a corresponding sense to that described under No. 1.

¶ *Alternate generations.* [See ALTERNATION, B. 1.]

3. *Other Physical Sciences:* With a similar meaning.

Math. Alternate angles: Two angles are said to be alternate with each other when they are made by two straight lines, intersected by a third, and are on opposite sides of that third. One alternate angle is beneath the first of the two lines so intersected, and the other is above the second one. If the two straight lines be parallel, then the alternate angles are equal to each other. (See Euclid, I. 29.) If the straight line AB intersect the two parallel straight lines CD and EF, then CGH and GHF constitute one, and DGH and GHE a second pair of alternate angles.



Her. Alternate quarters: A term applied to the first and fourth quarters on an escutcheon, which are generally of the same kind; and also to the second and third, which also similarly resemble each other.

B. *As substantive:* That which alternates with anything else; an alternative; a vicissitude.

"'Tis not in Fate th' *alternate* now to give."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xviii., 117.

"And rais'd in pleasure, or repos'd in ease,
Grateful *alternates* of substantial peace."
Prior.

C. *As adverb:* Alternately.

¶ Common in poetry, owing to the difficulty of introducing *alternately* into a line.

"And live *alternate,* and *alternate* die,
In hell beneath, on earth, in heaven above."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xi., 372-3.

"Oft, placed the evening fire beside,
The minstrel art *alternate* tried."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 13.

âl-tẽrn'-ąte-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *alternate; -ly.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *In time:* Happening by turns.

"'Tis thus, reciprocating each with each,
Alternately the nations learn and teach."
Cowper: Charity.

2. *In space:* In reciprocal succession; first on one side, and then on the other. (See B. 1.)

B. *Technically:*

1. *Bot. Alternately pinnate:* A term used of a pinnate leaf which has the leaflets alternate on a common petiole. Example: *Potentilla rupestris, Toluifera balsamum.*

ALTERNATELY PINNATE LEAVES.
(TOLUIFERA BALSAMUM.)

2. *Geom. or Alg.:* If there be four magnitudes or quantities in proportion, of which the first is to the second as the third to the fourth, then either of the expressions *permutando* (by permutation) or *alternando* (*alternately*) is employed, when it is inferred that the first proportional has the same ratio to the third that the second has to the fourth, or that the first is to the third as the second is to the fourth.

Thus if AB : CD :: MN : PQ,
then these proportionals are placed alternately; if they stand thus—
CD : AB :: PQ : MN,
or AB : MN :: CD : PQ.
So also if $a : b :: c : d$,
then these symbols are placed alternately if they are written
$b : a :: d : c$, and $a : c :: b : d$.
(See Euclid, Bk. V., Def. 13, Prop. 16.)

†**âl-tẽrn'-ąte-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *alternate; -ness.*] The same as ALTERNATION (q.v.).

âl-tẽrn'-āt-ĭng, *pr par. & a.* [ALTERNATE, *v.*]

Elect.: Changing periodically in direction, as an *alternating current.*

âl-tẽrn-ā'-tion, *s.* [In Sp. *alternacion;* Port. *alternaçao;* Ital. *alternazione,* from Lat. *alternatio.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Gen.:* The succession of things to one another in a reciprocal order; interchange of things oftener than once with others, in time or in space.

(*a*) *In time:*

". . . the *alternation* of day and night . . ."
—*Lewis: Astron. of the Ancients,* ch. i., § 3.

"Slow *alternations* of land and sea."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia,* p. 55.

(*b*) *In space:*

"Each successive tide brings its charge of mixed powder, deposits its duplex layer day after day, and finally masses of immense thickness are piled up, which, by preserving the *alternations* of sand and mica, tell the tale of their formation."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science,* 3rd ed., p. 408.

II. *Specially:*

1. Responses by the congregation in liturgical worship.

"For such *alternations* as are there used must be by several persons; but the minister and the people cannot so sever their interests as to sustain several persons, he being the only mouth of the whole body which he presents."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus.*

2. Alternate performances between the two divisions of a choir.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Biol. or Zool. Alternation of Generations:* The rendering of a scientific term used by Prof. Steenstrup to express an abnormal kind of generation, called by Prof. Owen *Metagenesis.* It implies that one kind of birth takes place in one generation, and another in the next; the third is again like the first, and the fourth resembles the second. In the first generation there is the ordinary propagation of the race by impregnation; in the second, immature animals, which appear as if they had not passed beyond the larval state, give birth to young. This feature in the case Prof. Owen calls *Parthenogenesis* (q.v.). By the curious arrangement now mentioned, the young do not resemble their immediate parents, but their grand-parents; as in due time what may be termed their grandchildren will resemble them. The best known instance of alternation

of generations is in the Aphides. [APHIS.] (*Steenstrup: Alternation of Generations, Ray Society. Owen: Invert. Anim.*, 2nd ed., pp. 667, 668.)

2. *Alg.:* Alternations are the same as what are more generally called permutations.

âl-tẽrn′-ą-tĭve, *a. & s.* [In Ger. *alternativ*; Fr. *alternatif*, adj., *alternative*, s.; Sp. & Port. *alternativo*, adj., *alternativa*, s; Ital. *alternativo*, adv. = by turns; *alternativa*, s.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Offering a choice of two things, as an "*alternative* proposal."

2. Alternate.

"The manners, the wits, the health, the age, the strength, and stature of men daily vary, but so as by a vicissitude and revolution they return again to the former points from which they declined, and again decline, and again return, by *alternative* and interchangeable course."—*Hakewill's Apology*, p. 41.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* A term used when the pieces of an organ being in two rows, the inner is covered by the outer in such a way that each of the exterior rows overlaps half of two of the interior ones.

2. *Grammar:* The *alternative conjunctions* are Either—or, Whether—or, Neither—nor. (*Bain: English Grammar*, London, 1863, p. 65.)

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Strictly:* Permission to choose either of two things, but not both; also the two things viewed as standing together that choice may be made between them. In this sense it has no plural.

". . . this was partly owing to their apparent difficulty in understanding the simplest *alternative*."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. x.

2. *More loosely:* One of two things offered for choice. In this sense the two things offered are called, not as they should be, an alternative, but two alternatives.

". . . and announce that if this demand is refused, the *alterna ive* is war. The Romans refuse all redress, and accept the *alternative*."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. i., § 9.

3. *Still more loosely:* One of several things offered to choose among.

"My decided preference is for the fourth and last of these *alternatives*."—*Gladstone: Homer*, i. 43.

¶ *There is no alternative*, means, no choice is offered; only one thing is presented for acceptance.

"With no *alternative* but death."
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, iv.

âl-tẽrn′-ą-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *alternative*; *-ly.*] By turns; reciprocally.

"An appeal *alternatively* made may be tolerated by the civil law as valid."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

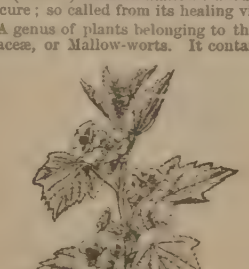
âl-tẽrn′-ą-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *alternative*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being alternative. (*Bailey.*)

† **âl-tẽrn′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *altern*; *-ity.*] The same as ALTERNATION (q.v.).

"They imagine that an animal of the vastest dimensions, and longest duration, should live in a continual motion, without the *alternity* and vicissitude of rest, whereby all other animals continue."—*Sir T. Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

ăl-thæ′-ą, ăl-thē′-ą, *s.* [In Sp. & Port. *althea*; Ital. *altea*; Fr. & Lat. *althæa*; Gr. ἀλθαία (*althaia*) = marsh-mallow: ἄλθω (*althō*) = to cure; so called from its healing virtues.]

1. A genus of plants belonging to the order Malvaceæ, or Mallow-worts. It contains one



ALTHÆA OFFICINALIS.

generic British species, the *A. officinalis*, or Common Marsh-mallow, and one only apparently wild, the *A. hirsuta*, or Hispid Marsh-mallow. The *A. rosea* of our gardens is the Hollyhock. Its flowers are used in Greece in poultices, lozenges, &c. Its leaves are said to furnish a colouring matter not inferior to indigo. Marsh-mallow contains much mucilage and altheine, which is the same as asparagin. It is used as a demulcent to allay cough.

"*Althæa* with the purple eye; the broom,
Yellow and bright, as bullion unalloy'd."
Cowper: Task, bk. vi.

2. An asteroid, the 119th found. It was discovered by Watson on the 3rd of April, 1872.

ăl-thē′-ĭne, *s.* [Eng. *althea*; *-ine.*] A vegetable principle found in the roots of the marsh mallow, now shown to be identical with Asparagin (q.v.).

* **âl′-thẽr,** *a.* [ALDER, ELDER.] Elder. (*Piers Plowman.*)

* **âl′-thẽr, *âl-thĭr, *âl′-thĭre,** *a.* [ALDER.] Of all. (For their numerous compounds, as ALTHER-COST, ALTHER-FAIREST, ALTHER-FIRST, &c., see ALDER.)

"Certes, ne never other man
Sith Lameth was, that *alther-first* bygan
To loven two, as writen folk biforn."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,864.

âl′-thōugh, *âll thōugh, *âl thōgh (*ugh* or *gh* silent), *conj.* [Eng. *all*; *though*. In Dut. *al*, or *alhoewel* = although. *Though* = A.S. *theah*, *theh*.] [THOUGH.] Notwithstanding that; however it may be that; even if; even supposing that.

"*Al thogh* he were of age."
Ilonarentura.

"But Peter said unto him, *Although* all shall be offended, yet will not I."—*Mark* xiv. 29.

* **âl′-tĭ-cą,** *s.* [HALTICA.]

* **âl′-tĭ-grāde,** *a.* [Lat. *altus* = high; *gradus* = a step, a pace; *gradior* = to take steps, to walk.] Rising on high; mounting, ascending. (*Johnson.*)

ăl-tĭl′-ŏ-quĕnçe, *s.* [In Port. *altiloquencia*; Lat. *altus* = high, and *loquentia* = fluency of speech; *loquor* = to speak.] Lofty speech; pomposity of language. (*Johnson.*)

ăl-tĭl′-ŏ-quĕnt, *a.* [Lat. *altus* = high, and *loquens* = speaking; pr. par. of *loquor* = to speak.] Lofty or pompous in speech. (*Bailey.*)

ăl-tĭm′-ĕt-ẽr, *s.* [Lat. *altus* = high, and Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = that by which anything is measured; a measure, a rule.] An instrument employed for measuring altitudes trigonometrically.

ăl-tĭm′-ĕt-rў, *s.* [For etym. see ALTIMETER. In Sp. & Port. *altimetria*.] The art of measuring altitudes trigonometrically, as by a quadrant, theodolite, &c. (*Johnson.*)

ăl′-tĭn, *s.* [Russian.] A Russian coin worth between a penny and three half-pence sterling. It is equal in value to three copecs, one hundred of which again make a rouble.

+ **ăl-tĭn′-cąr,** *s.* [TINCAL.]

ăl-tĭn-ģĭ-ā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [From the old botanical genus *Altingia*, now called Liquidambar.] Liquidambars. An order of exogenous plants, placed by Lindley in his first sub-class Diclinous Exogens, and in his eighteenth Alliance, the Amentales. It consists of tall, balsam-bearing trees, which are placed under the Linnæan genus Liquidambar. [LIQUIDAMBAR.] They are found in the hotter parts of Asia and America.

ăl′-tĭ-scŏpe, *s.* [Lat. *altus* = high, and Eng. *-scope.*] An instrument enabling the observer to look over anything that intervenes between him and the objects he desires to see.

ăl-tĭs′-ŏn-ąnt, ăl-tĭs′-ŏn-ŏŭs, *a.* [In Sp., Port., & Ital. *altisonante*; Sp. & Port. *altisono*; Lat. *altisonus* = high sounding: *altus* = high; *sonans*, pr. par. of *sono* = to sound: or from *sonus* = a sound.] High sounding; of lofty or pompous sound.

"Speculative and positive doctrines, and *altisonant* phrases."—*Evelyn.*

ăl-tĭss′-ĭ-mō, *a.* or *adv.* [Lat. *altissimus*, superl. degree of *altus*.] [† ALTO, ALT.] A term used in music to designate the sounds that lie in the octave above the pitch of sounds in alt—viz., from *g‴* to *f⁗*.

ăl′-tĭ-tūde, *s.* [In Fr. *altitude*; Ital. *altitudine*. From Lat. *altitudo* = altitude; *altus* = high.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Lit.:* The elevation of an object above its base, or of an object in the air above the surface of the earth.

Oft did he take delight
To measure th' *altitude* of some tall crag
That is the eagle's birthplace, or some peak,
Familiar with forgotten years."
Wordsworth: The Excursion, bk. i.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The highest point in degree of anything.

"He did it to please his mother, and to be partly proud, which he is, even to the *altitude* of his virtue."—*Shakesp.: Coriol.*, i. 1.

2. High rank, superiority in wealth or other resources; mental or moral elevation.

"Your *altitude* offends the eyes
Of those who want the power to rise." *Swift.*

3. (*Plural.*) Haughty airs.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Geom.:* The altitude of a triangle, parallelogram, or other figure, is the straight line drawn from its vertex perpendicular to its base, or the base produced. (Euclid, bk. vi., def. 4.)

2. *Perspective:* The altitude of the eye is a right line let fall from the eye perpendicular to the geometrical plane.

3. *Trigonom.:* The same as A., I.

An accessible altitude is one the lower part of which may be approached, so that a base may be measured from it for the purpose of trigonometrical calculation. *An inaccessible altitude* is one of which the lower part is unapproachable; as, for instance, a castle beyond a river which one has not the means of crossing.

4. *Astron.:* The elevation of a heavenly body above the horizon, *i.e.*, the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between the centre of the body and the true horizon. It is generally expressed in °, ′, and ″. The *apparent altitude* of a heavenly body is the apparent height above the sensible horizon. Its *true altitude* is its height above the real horizon, after corrections have been made on account of refraction and parallax. *Meridian altitude* is the altitude of a heavenly body when passing the meridian. The body is then at the highest point it can on that day reach.

Observed altitude is the altitude as shown by the instrument with which the observation was taken.

Refraction of altitude is the increased elevation given to a heavenly body by refraction.

Altitude and Azimuth Instrument. [See AZIMUTH AND ALTITUDE INSTRUMENT.]

† **ăl-tĭ-tūd-ĭn-ăr′-ĭ-ąn,** *s.* [Lat. *altitudinis*, genit. of *altitudo* = height; suffix *-arian* = a person who.] A term occasionally used to indicate a person of lofty aim or pretension, an ambitious person. (*Coleridge.*)

† **ăl-tĭv′-ŏl-ănt,** *a.* [Ital. *altivolante*; Lat. *altus* = high, and *volans* = flying, pr. par of *volo*, *-avi* = to fly.] High-flying. (*Evelyn.*)

* **âl′-tō,** *adv.* [ALL TO.]

† **ăl′-tō, ălt,** *s.* [In Ger. *alt*, *alto*; Fr. *haut*; O. Fr. *hault*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *alto*; Lat. *altus*. It may have a remote connection with E. Aram. עִלַּי (*illay* or *ghillay*) = highest; Heb. עָלָה (*ā'lāh*) = to ascend, and various cognate words.] A term designating pitch of sound, derived from the old gamut of the organ-builders. The sounds lying between C, the highest note on the treble stave, and F, seven notes above (or, as it would now be written, from *g″* to *f‴*), are said to be *in alt.*

ăl′-tō, *a. & s.* [† ALTO, ALT.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Music:*

1. The term applied to the highest male voice, most usually falsetto, having a compass of about an octave and a half, from *f* to *c″*, called also the *counter-tenor* voice. The term *contralto* is usually applied to the lowest sort of female voice, which frequently takes the same part in vocal music as the alto male voice.

2. When applied to musical instruments the term is usually employed to designate those next in pitch above the tenor of the same species, as *alto* trombone.

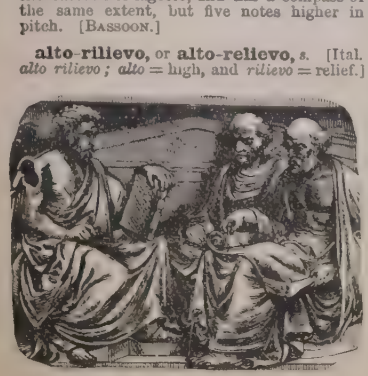
II. *Old Law.* *Alto* and *basso*, or *in alto* and *in basso* (high and low), were words used to mean the reference of all differences, great and small, to arbitration.

B. *As substantive:* The part of the music sung by persons possessing the alto or contralto voice. [A., I., 1, *Music.*]

alto-clef, *s.* A name for the C clef when it is placed on the third line of the stave; called also the *Counter-tenor clef.* The usual form of the clef is shown in the accompanying figure. [CLEF.]

alto-fagotto, *s.* A musical wind instrument, known also by its French name of the *basson quinte.* It is similar in character to the bassoon or fagotto, and has a compass of the same extent, but five notes higher in pitch. [BASSOON.]

alto-rilievo, or **alto-relievo,** *s.* [Ital. *alto rilievo; alto* = high, and *rilievo* = relief.]



SCULPTURE IN ALTO-RILIEVO.

Sculptured work of which the figures project more than half their true proportions, as shown in the illustration. When they project just one-half, the term used is *Mezzo-relievo;* and when less than half, *Basso-relievo,* or in English, *Bas-relief.* (*Glossary of Arch.,* 5th ed.) [BAS-RELIEF.]

alto-ripieno, *s.* [Ital.] An alto part, either vocal or instrumental, used for filling up and adding to the force of a *Tutti.* [See RIPIENO, TUTTI.]

alto-viola, *s.* [Ital.] A stringed instrument of the violin species, usually called the *viola* or *tenor,* somewhat larger than the violin, and with a system of tuning five notes lower in pitch. [VIOLA, TENOR.]

âl-to-gĕth′-ĕr, *adv.* [Eng. *all; together.*] Wholly, completely, entirely.

"Thou wast *altogether* born in sins."—*John* ix. 34.

"Except thou make thyself *altogether* a prince over us."—*Numb.* xvi. 13.

† al-toun, *s.* [Scotch *al* = auld = old; *toun* = town.] Old town. (*Scotch.*)

ăl′-trû-ĭşm, *s.* [In Ital. *altrui* = others; *altrui* = other people's goods. Lat. *alteruter* = one of two, the one or the other, either; *alter* = one of two; *uter* = which of the two, or whether. A word framed by M. Comte, and adopted with warmly expressed approval by Herbert Spencer, to express an antithesis to *Egoism.*] Benevolence, beneficence. (*Herbert Spencer: Psychol.* (1881), vol. ii., § 524.

ăl′-trû-ĭst, *s.* [Fr. *altruiste.*] One who practises altruism.

ăl-trû-ĭs′-tĭc, *a.* [From Eng. *altruism* (q.v.). A word framed like *altruism* by M. Comte, and adopted with high approval by Herbert Spencer, to express an antithesis to *Egoistic.*] Benevolent, beneficent. [EGO-ALTRUISTIC.] *Herbert Spencer: Psychol.* (1881), vol. ii., § 524.

ăl-trû-ĭst′-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *altruistic; -al, -ly.*] In a benevolent manner; with care for the interests of others. (*H. Spencer: Data of Ethics,* § 73.)

ăl-ū′-çĭ-ta, *s.* [Lat. *alucita* = a gnat.] A genus of moths, the typical one of the family Alucitidæ.

ăl-ū-çĭt′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From the typical genus *Alucita* (q.v.).] A family of moths, distinguished by having the wings split into a series of feather-like lobes. A few species exist in this country. One, the *A. hexadactyla,* called erroneously the Twenty-plume Moth, for it has, in reality, as many as twenty-four plumes, may often be seen running up window-panes in autumn.

ăl′-ŭ-dĕl, *s.* [In Fr. *aludel;* Gr. *ἀ,* and Lat. *lutum* = mud, clay, potter's earth. Without clay; without luting.] A subliming pot used for chemical purposes, without a bottom, but which was fitted into a second, and that into a third, and so on, without luting being required. The complex vessel thus made was used in sublimations. At the bottom of the furnace a pot was placed to hold the substance which had to be sublimed, and at the top a head was added for the purpose of retaining the vapour which might arise from the process. (*Quincey.*)

ăl′-ŭ-la, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *ala* = a wing.] A little wing.

Entom.: (1) One of the two minute membraneous scales situated above the halteres in some dipterous insects. (2) One of the similar scales placed under the elytra of certain water-beetles.

ăl′-ŭm (1), *** ăl′-ўm,** *s.* [In Sw. *alun;* Dan. *allun;* Dut. *aluin;* Ger. *alaun;* Fr. *alun;* Sp. *alumbre;* Port. *alumen;* Ital. *allume.* From Lat. *alumen* = alum.]

1. *Chem.:* The name given to double salts of sulphate of aluminium with sulphates of potassium, sodium, ammonium, or of other monatomic metals, as silver, thallium, cæsium, rubidium. They crystallise in octohedra. Potash alum, $Al_2K_2(SO_4)_4+24H_2O$, is prepared by the decomposition of a shale containing iron pyrites, FeS_2, which is gently burnt and exposed to the air in a moist state; it oxidises and forms sulphates, and, on the addition of a potash salt to the solution obtained by water, alum crystallises out. Alum has a sweet astringent taste, reddens litmus paper, and dissolves in its own weight of boiling water. Sodium alum is very soluble. Ammonium alum is often prepared by adding the ammonia liquor of gas-works instead of potash. Alum is used in dyeing and in preparing skins, &c. Alums can be also formed in which ferric or chromic sulphates replace aluminium sulphate, as potassio-ferric sulphate, $Fe_2K_2(SO_4)_4+24H_2O$, and ammonio-chromic sulphate, $Cr_2(NH_4)_2(SO_4)_4+24H_2O$. These crystallise in the same form, and cannot be separated from each other by crystallisation. Alum is used in medicine as an astringent in doses of ten to twenty grains. Burnt alum is alum deprived of its water of crystallisation by heat; it is used externally as a slight escharotic.

". . . and oyle
Of tartre, *alym,* glas, berm, wort, and argoyle."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,740, 12,741.

2. *Mineralogy.* Dana makes Alum the type of a group of minerals, classed under his "Oxygen Compounds—Hydrous Sulphates," and places under it Tschermigite and Kalinite.

Ammonia Alum: A mineral, called also Tschermigite (q.v.).

Feather Alum: A mineral, called also Halotrichite (q.v.).

Iron Alum: A mineral, called also Halotrichite (q.v.).

Magnesia Alum: A mineral, called also Pickeringite (q.v.).

Manganese Alum: A mineral, called also Apjohnite (q.v.).

Native Alum: A mineral, called also Kalinite (q.v.).

Soda Alum: A mineral, called also Mendozite (q.v.).

3. *Art: Saccharine Alum* is a composition made of common alum, with rose-water and the white of eggs boiled together to the consistence of a paste, and thus capable of being moulded at pleasure. As it cools it grows as hard as an ordinary stone.

*** alum-earth,** or **poleura,** *s.* Names formerly given to a fibrous mineral of a silky lustre, brought by Dr. Gillies from the Chilian Andes. It was said to be used by the inhabitants as a mordant in dyeing red. Ure describes alum-earth as an impure earthy variety of lignite. Both *alum-earth* and *poleura* seem to have disappeared from the most modern works on mineralogy.

alum-root, *s.*

1. The English name of the *Geranium maculatum.* Its root contains a great deal of tannin, and is powerfully astringent. Bigelow recommends it in diseases which on their removal leave debility behind. The tincture may be locally applied with much advantage in sore throats and ulcerations of the mouth. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*)

2. *Heuchera Americana* and *Heuchera cortusa,* plants of the Saxifrage order, both of which figure in the American pharmacopœia.

alum-schist, *s.* [ALUM-SLATE.]

alum-slate, alum-schist, *s.* A kind of slate occurring low in the Carboniferous rocks of Britain. It is a siliceous clay, with coaly matter and bisulphide of iron in minute portions. Alum is often manufactured from it. [SCHIST.]

alum-stone, *s.* [ALUNITE.]

ăl′-ŭm, *v.t.* [From the substantive *alum* (1); in Dan. *allune;* Ger. *alaunen;* Fr. *aluner.*]

Dyeing: To steep in a solution of alum, or otherwise to impregnate with the salt. The fibre of cotton which has been impregnated with an aluminium salt has the property of retaining vegetable colouring matters so firmly that they cannot be washed out; such colours are called *fast.*

ăl′-ŭm (2), *s.* [Lat.] A plant described by Pliny as resembling thyme or sage. Some have made it the comfrey (the *Symphytum Brochum* of Bory).

ăl′-ŭmed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ALUM, *v.*]

ăl-ū′-mĕn, *s.* [Lat.]

Chem.: The technical word for common alum. [ALUM (1).]

ăl-ū′-mĭ-an, *s.* [Lat. *alumin(is);* suff. *-an.*] A mineral classed by Dana with his Crocoite group of Anhydrous "Sulphates, Chromates, Tellurates." It is white and sub-translucent. It consists of sulphuric acid, 60·9; alumina, 39·1. It is found in Spain.

ăl-ū′-mĭn-a, † **ăl′-ū-mĭne,** *s.* [In Fr. *alumine;* from Lat. *alumina,* pl. of *alumen* = alum.]

1. *Chem.:* The only oxide of aluminium known. Its sp. gr. is 3·9. It is isomorphic with ferric and chromic oxides. It occurs native in crystals, as corundum, ruby, sapphire, and less pure as emery. It is the hardest substance known except the diamond. It can be obtained by precipitating a salt of aluminium by ammonia and igniting the precipitate. It is nearly insoluble in most acids. It is a white, insoluble, tasteless, amorphous powder. Three hydrates are known, $Al_2O_3.H_2O$, $Al_2O_3.2H_2O$, and $Al_2O_3.3H_2O$; the trihydrate is the ordinary gelatinous precipitate. It is soluble in acids and fixed alkalies. It is a weak base, many of its salts having an acid reaction. It is largely used in dyeing as a mordant. It forms insoluble compounds with vegetable colours called *lakes.* It occurs native as *Gibbsite.* The monohydrate is *Diaspore.* The dihydrate cannot act as a mordant; it is soluble in acetic acid. (See *Watts's Dict. Chem.*) Silicate of aluminium forms the basis of clays.

2. *Mineralogy.* Aluminium, sometimes called argil, or the argillaceous earth, is the basis of all clays, and imparts to them the plastic character for which they are distinguished. For the aspects which it presents when it occurs native, see No. 1. It enters into the composition of many minerals, the proportion in which it occurs being generally stated just after that of the silica; thus, garnet taken from the Ural Mountains has silica 36·86, and alumina 24·19.

Cupreous Phosphate of Alumina: A mineral, called also Amphithalite (q.v.).

Fluate of Alumina: A mineral, called also Fluellite (q.v.).

Fluosilicate of Alumina: A mineral, called also Topaz (q.v.).

Hydrate of Alumina: A mineral, called also Diaspore (q.v.).

Hydrosulphate of Alumina: A mineral, called also Aluminite (q.v.).

Hydrous Phosphate of Alumina and Lime: A mineral, a variety of Amphithalite (q.v.).

Mellite of Alumina: A mineral, now called simply Mellite (q.v.).

Native Carbonate of Alumina and Lime: A mineral, called also Hovite (q.v.).

Subphosphate of Alumina: A mineral, called also Wavellite (q.v.).

Sulphate of Alumina: A mineral, called also (1) Alumian, (2) Alunogen, and (3) Felsobanyite (q.v.).

ăl-ūm′-ĭn-āte, *s.* [Eng. *alumin*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: The hydrogen in aluminium trihydrate can be replaced by an equivalent quantity of various metals; such compounds are called *aluminates*, as potassium aluminate, $Al_2O_3K_2O$. Some occur native, as Spinell, an aluminate of magnesium; Gahnite, an aluminate of zinc. (See *Watts's Dict. of Chem.*)

ăl-ūm-ĭn-ĭf′-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *alumen*, genit. *-inis* = alum; *fero* = to bear.] Bearing alum; containing alum.

ăl-ūm-ĭn′-ĭ-fōrm, *a.* [Lat. *alumen*, genit. *aluminis*, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form of alumina. (*Chaptal.*)

* **ăl-ūm-ĭn′-ĭ-līte,** *s.* [Lat. *alumen* = alum, and suff. *-ite.*] The name of a mineral, called also Alunite (q.v.).

ăl-ūm′-ĭn-īte, *s.* [Lat. *alumen* = alum, and suff. *-ite.*] A mineral called also Websterite. It is a hydrosulphate of alumina. Its composition is alumina 29·8, sulphuric acid 23·2, and water 47·0 = 100. It is opaque, has a dull earthy lustre, a white colour, and an earthy fracture. It adheres to the tongue. Found in the Harz mountains, in Germany, and in Sussex, in England, &c.

ăl-ūm-ĭn′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [In Ger. & Dut. *aluminium.* From Lat. *alumen* = alum.]

Chem.: A tetratomic metal; symbol Al; atomic weight 27·4; sp. gr. 2·6; melts at red heat. It is a white, sonorous, ductile, malleable metal, not oxidised in the air, nearly insoluble in dilute sulphuric or nitric acid, readily soluble in HCl, and in solutions of potash or soda with evolution of H. It is used for instruments and ornaments; it forms a valuable alloy with copper, resembling gold, and not easily tarnished, called aluminium bronze. It is prepared by decomposing the double chloride of aluminium and sodium by metallic sodium. It forms one oxide, alumina, Al_2O_3 (q.v.). Its most important salts are alums (q.v.) and aluminium chloride, Al_2Cl_6, which is formed when aluminium hydrate is dissolved in HCl, but upon evaporation HCl escapes and leaves Al_2O_3. It can be obtained by pouring Cl over a mixture of Al_2O_3 and carbon heated to redness. It is a transparent waxy substance, boiling at 180°. It forms double salts with alkaline chlorides, as $Al_2Cl_6.2NaCl$. Aluminium fluoride, Al_2F_6, also forms double salts, aluminium and sodium. Fluoride, $Al_2F_6.6NaF$, occurs as the mineral cryolite in Greenland. Numerous silicates of aluminium occur as minerals [see CLAYS, FELSPAR, &c.]. The salts of aluminium are recognised by giving a blue colour when moistened with nitrate of cobalt, and heated before the blow-pipe. Alumina is precipitated from its solutions by caustic alkalies as a white precipitate, soluble in excess; ammonia gives a similar precipitate, insoluble in excess; alkaline carbonates precipitate the hydrate, and CO_2 escapes; ammonia sulphide gives a white precipitate of aluminium hydrate. The salts of aluminium belong to the same class as the ferric and chromic salts; oxides of aluminium, chromium, and sesquioxide of iron are precipitated with ammonia. [ANALYSIS.] The alumina and phosphate of aluminium are dissolved by boiling with caustic potash; phosphate of aluminium is distinguished by being insoluble in acetic acid.

aluminum-bronze, *s.* An alloy of copper and aluminum resembling gold in color and almost untarnishable.

ăl-ūm′-ĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *aluminis*, genit. of *alumen* = alum, and suffix *-ous* = full of.] Composed, at least, in part of alumina, or in some other way pertaining to alumina.

"When the first *aluminous* solution, containing not less than 4 or 5 per cent. of alumina . . ."—*Graham: Chem.*, 2nd ed., vol. ii., p. 759.

ăl′-ūm-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *alum.*, *-ish.*] Somewhat resembling alum.

ă-lŭm′-na, *s.* (pl. **ă-lŭm′-næ**). Feminine of ALUMNUS (q.v.).

ă-lŭm′-nŭs, *s.*; pl. **ă-lŭm′-nī.** [Lat. *alumnus*, adj. = nourished, brought up; *alo* = to rear, to nourish.] One brought up at a school, a university, or other place of learning. Thus, an alumnus of Cambridge University means one whose higher education has been obtained there.

al-ŭm-ŏ-căl′-çīte, *s.* [Lat. *alumen*, and *calx*, genit. *calcis* = lime.] A mineral, a variety of tripolite, which is itself again a variety of opal. It seems to be tripolite with a little lime and alumina.

ăl′-ŭn-īte, ăl′-ŭm-stōne, * **ăl-ūm-ĭn′-ĭ-līte,** *s.* [*Alunite* is from Fr. *alun* = alum, and suff. *-ite*. *Alum-stone* is from Eng. *alum*, and *stone*. [ALUMINILITE.] A mineral classed by Dana under his "Oxygen Compounds—Hydrous Silicates." It consists of about 35·50 of sulphuric acid, 39·65 of alumina, about 10 of potash, and 15 of water. It crystallizes in obtuse rhomboids, variously modified. It is white, greyish, or reddish. It varies from transparent to sub-translucent. Dana makes five varieties: (*a*) Crystallised; (*b*) Fibrous concretionary; (*c*) Massive and moderately tender; (*d*) Hard, mainly from disseminated silica; (*e*) Cavernous. It forms seams in trachytic and allied rocks, being produced by the action on them of sulphurous vapours. It occurs in Italy, Hungary, and France. Roman alum is prepared from this mineral. It is almost free from iron.

ăl-ūn′-ō-ğĕn, *s.* [Fr. *alun* = alum, and γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to engender.] The name of a mineral; according to the British Museum Catalogue, the same as Keramohalite; but of the two names Dana prefers *alunogen*. He classes it with "Oxygen Compounds—Hydrous Sulphates," and makes it the type of a group containing itself with Coquimbite. It generally occurs either in delicate fibrous crusts or massive. It is white, tinged with yellow or red, has a vitreous lustre, is sub-translucent or transparent, and tastes like alum. It is a sulphate of alumina, containing about 36·40 of sulphuric acid, 16 of alumina, and 46 of water. It is found near Bogota, and also in the vicinity of Königsberg.

† **ą-lŭnt′,** *adv.* In a blaze.

To set alunt, v.t.: To cause to blaze (*lit.* and *fig.*). (*Scotch.*)

"For if they raise the taxes higher,
They'll set *alunt* that smoostin' fire."
Hogg: Scot. Pastorals, p. 16.

* **ăl′-ūre,** * **ăl′-o͝ure,** * **ăl′-ür,** * **ăl′-ür-ą,** * **ăl′-lür-ą,** * **ą-lör′-ĭng,** * **ą-lör′-ўng, ăl-ür-ўng,** *s.* [In Fr. *alleure*, or *allée*; Low Lat. *allorium*, *alatoria*. Cognate with ALLEY (1) (q.v.).]

A. Generally of the form *alure*, or one of the four which immediately succeed it.

1. The passage behind the battlements in a castle, cathedral, church, or similar building, which served as a channel to collect the water which fell upon the roof, and was carried off by the gurgoyles; the galleries behind the battlements of a castle.

"Up the *alurs* of the castles the ladies then stood,
And beheld this noble game, and which knight were good." *Rob. Gloucester.*

The towrs to take and the torellis,
Vautes, *alouris* and corneris."
Kyng Alisaunder. (*Notes to Prompt. Parv. &c.*)

2. A passage, a gangway, a gallery.

"For timber for the new *alur* between the king's chamber and the said chapel."—*Brayley: Houses of Parliament*, p. 127. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

3. A covered walk, sometimes called a deambulatory, in a street.

"Devysed were longe, large, and wyde
Of every streate on the fronter side;
Fresh *alures* with lusty bye pynacles,
And in mounstrying outward costly tabernacles,
Vaulted above lyke to reclynatoryes,
That were called deambulatoryes.
Men to walke togethirs twaine and twaine,
To keep them drye when it happed to rayne."
Lydgate: Boke of Troye. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

4. The clerestory galleries of a nave or transept in a cathedral.

"In superioribus *alluris* ecclesiæ."
Ely Sacris Roll, 21 E. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

5. The middle aisle or passage in a church.

"In *altura* inter frontem et rubroctum chori."
Testam. Ebor., p. 197. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

6. A walk in a garden. (*Lydgate: Story of Thebes.*)

B. (Chiefly of the form *aloring*, or the two immediately succeeding it.) The parapet wall surrounding the alure, or gutter, described under A. 1.

"A botras rising unto the tabill that sall bere the *aloryng*."—*The Catterick Contract.* (See *Gloss. of Arch.*)

ăl-ūrg′-īte, *s.* [Gr. ἀλουργός (*alourgos*) = wrought in by the sea, sea-purple; ἅλς (*hals*) = the sea; * ἔργω (*ergō*) = to do work, and suff. *-ite*. So named from its colour.] A mineral, arranged in the British Museum Catalogue as a variety of Biotite. It occurs massive and in scales. It varies in colour from purple to cochineal red; there is much manganese in its composition. It is found at St. Marcel, in Piedmont.

ą-lū′-şĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἄλυσις (*alusis*) = distress, anguish.]

Path.: Hallucination (q.v.).

alusia elatio, *s.* Sentimentalism; mental extravagance.

alusia hypochondriasis, *s.* Hypochondriacism; low spirits. (*Mayne: Lexic. Med. Terms.*)

ăl-ū′-tą, *s.* [Lat. = a kind of soft leather dressed with alum.] In English it has the same meaning.

ăl-ū-tā′-çĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *alutacius* = pertaining to *aluta*, or soft leather.]

Chiefly as a botanical term:

1. Leathery, having the consistence of leather, as the leaves of *Prunus laurocerasus*.

2. Leather-yellow, whitish-yellow.

ăl-ū-tā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *aluta* (q.v.).] The tanning of leather.

ăl-ū′-tēr-ēş, *s.* A genus of fishes of the order Plectognathi, and the family Balistidæ.

ăl′-vĕ-ąr-ў, * **ăl′-vĕ-ąr-īe,** *s.* [In Ital. *alveario*; Lat. *alvearium* and *alveare* = a bellying vessel, a bee-hive; from *alveus* = a cavity, a hollow vessel; *alvus* = the belly.]

1. A bee-hive (*lit.* & *fig.*). (*Barret.*)

2. *Anat.:* The hollow of the external ear, or the bottom of the concha, in which the cerumen, or wax, is deposited.

ăl-vĕ-ā′-tĕd, *a.* [Lat. *alveatus* = hollowed out like a trough.] Formed like a bee-hive; of the same shape as a bee-hive.

ăl′-vĕ-ō-ląr, † **ăl′-vĕ-ō-ląr-ў,** *a.* [From Lat. *alveolus.*] [ALVEOLUS.] Pertaining to the *alveoli*, or sockets of the teeth.

alveolar arch, *s.* A semi-parabolic arch in the upper jaw, separating the palatine from the zygomato-facial region, and perforated in the adult by *alveoli*, or honeycomb-like pits for the insertion of teeth. There is a corresponding arch in the lower jaw, also with *alveoli*.

". . . which bounds the *alveolar* arch in front."
—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 173.

alveolar processes, *s. pl.* Cavities in which the teeth are fixed; they are called also *alveoli*.

"The *alveolar* processes in both jaws appear with the teeth, and disappear when no longer needed to support and enclose them."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 181.

ăl′-vĕ-ō-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *alveolatus* = hollowed out like a little trough, channelled; from *alveolus* (q.v.).] Excavated like the section of a honeycomb; honeycombed, deeply filled, as the receptacle of many Composite flowers and the seeds of Papaver (Poppy).

† **ăl′-vĕ-ōle,** *s.* An Anglicised form of ALVEOLUS.

ăl′-vĕ-ō-līte, *s.* [Lat. *alveolus*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Zool.: A genus of fossil Polypiaria, founded by Lamarck. It belongs to the Cretaceous and Tertiary strata.

ăl′-vĕ-ō-lŭs, *s.*; plur. **ăl′-vĕ-ō-lī.** [Lat. *alveolus* = a little trough; dimin. of *alvus* = the belly.]

1. One of the sockets in which the teeth are set, or other similar cavity.

"The *alveoli*, or sockets in which the teeth are set."
—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 173.

2. One of the cells of a honeycomb.

ăl′-vine, *a.* [From Lat. *alvus* = the belly.] Pertaining to the belly, or to the intestines.

alvine concretions, *s. pl.* Concretions or calculi arising in the stomach or intestines.

ăl-vīte, *s.* [From Lat. *alvus* = the belly, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).] A mineral placed by Dana in his Hydrous Silicates. It contains

silica, 20·33; alumina and glucium, 14·11; thoria, (?) 15·13; sesquioxide of iron, 9·66; yttria, 22·01; zirconia, 3·92, with other ingredients. It is a reddish-brown, greasy mineral, with crystals like those of zircon, and occurs in Norway.

Al'-wāld, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star, of magnitude 2¾, called also *β* Draconis.

ăl-wâr'-grĭm, *s.* An English name for a plover, the *Charadrius apricarius*, which some consider to be the young of the Golden Plover, *C. pluvialis.*

âl'-wāys, † **âl'-wāy,** * **âll'-wêy,** * **âl'-wāies,** * **âl'-wāyes,** * **âll'-wāyes,** * **âll'-wāyes,** *adv.* [A.S. *ealne weg, alles weis; eal* = all; *weg* = way.] (1) At all wavs, at all goings; (2) at all times.]

I. Throughout.

1. All the while, without intermission; uninterruptedly.

"The child weped *al-way* wonderliche fast."—*William of Paterne* (ed. Skeat), 345.

"But loke *alwey* that thy counseilours have thilke thre condiciouns that I have sayd bifore."—*Chaucer.*

"I have set the Lord *always* before me."—*Ps.* xvi. 8.

2. Whenever opportunity presents itself; at stated and other convenient times; on all occasions.

". . . and prayed to God *alway*."—*Acts* x. 2.

II. For a very lengthened period.

1. For ever.

"I loathe it; I would not live *alway*."—*Job* vii. 16.

2. During life; while one lives.

". . . Mephibosheth, thy master's son, shall eat bread *alway* at my table."—*2 Sam.* ix. 10.

* III. Although. (*Scotch.*)

"The kind and manner of the disease is concealed: *alwaies* it may be gathered of the penult verse of the chapter."—*Bruce: Serm.* (1591).

IV. As an expletive without definite meaning. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

¶ The forms *alvaies, alvayes, allwayes,* and *all wayes* are in Spenser, *F. Q.*

* **Âl'-wĕs,** *s.* An old form of ALL-HALLOWS.

* **ăl'-ўm,** *s.* [ALUM.]

ăl'-ўp-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἄλυπον (*alupon*), a certain plant; from adj. ἄλυπος (*alupos*) = without pain. So called from its anodyne qualities.] A plant mentioned by Dioscorides. It was once conjectured to be the *Globularia Alypum*, one of the Selagads, but is now believed to be a Euphorbiaceous species. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, p. 667.)

ăl-ўs'-Ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἄλυσις (*halusis*) = a chain, a bond.] A genus of insects belonging to the family Ichneumonidæ. The *A. manducator* is believed by Mr. Curtis to be parasitic in the maggots of Anthomyza and other two-winged flies which feed on the roots of turnips. *A. ruficeps*, a smaller species, has similar habits.

ăl-ўs-sĭn'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [From *alyssum* (q.v.).] A tribe of plants belonging to the order Brassicaceæ (Crucifers). Its representatives in Britain are the genera Armoracea, Cochlearia, Koniga, and Draba.

ăl-ўs'-sōĭd, *a.* [Lat. *alysson*; Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, aspect.] Resembling the alyssum. (*Mayne.*)

ăl-ўs'-sŭm, *s.* [In Fr. *alysse*; Port. & Ital. *aliso*; Sp. *aliso*; Lat. *alysson*; Gr. ἄλυσσον

ALYSSUM.

(*alusson*), a plant used as an antidote to the bite of a mad dog: ἀ, priv., and λυσσᾶ (*lussa*) = rage, madness. Or a plant used to cure hiccup: ἀ, priv., and λύζω (*luzō*) = to have the hiccup.] Alysson Madwort. A genus of plants belonging to the order Brassicaceæ, or Crucifers. *A. saxatile*, popularly called Golddust, is a showy plant with bright yellow flowers. It flowers early in the season. It, with other species, is sometimes used to decorate rockeries on the margin of walks in gardens. Sweet Alyssum is *Glyce* or *Koniga maritima*. [KONIGA.]

ăl'-ў-tēs, *s.* [Gr. ἄλυτος (*alutos*) = continuous, in allusion to the connected mass of eggs the animal carries about.] A genus of Amphibia belonging to the family Ranidæ. The *A. obstetricans* is the Nurse-frog (q.v.).

* **ą-lythe,** *v.t.* [ALIGHT (2).] To lighten, to mitigate.

"Ful feyne she wulde hys pene *alythed*."
R. de Brunne's Trans. of Bonaventura, 589.

ă-lўx'-Ĭ-ą, *s.* [Apparently from Gr. ἄλυξις (*aluxis*) = a shunning, an avoiding.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Apocynaceæ, or Dog-banes. The species, of which sixteen are known from Australia, Madagascar, and tropical Asia, are evergreen trees or shrubs with fragrant flowers. The bark of *A. stellata* is aromatic.

ăm, * **ăme,** *v.* [O. North. *am*; A.S. *eom*; Goth. *im*; Pers. *am*; Gr. εἰμι (*eimi*); Æol. Dor. ἐμ-μί (*emmi*); Lith. *es-mi*; Sansc. *asmi*, from *as* = to be.] The first person sing. present indicative of the verb *to be.* [BE.]

"And God said unto Moses, I AM THAT I AM: and he said, Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I AM hath sent me unto you."—*Exod.* iii. 14.

"Come then, my soul: I call thee by that name,
Thou busy thing, from whence I know I *am*:
For knowing that I *am*, I know thou art;
Since that must needs exist, which can impart."
Prior.

"What hard misfortune brought me to this same;
Yet am I glad that here I now in safety *ame*."
Spenser: F. Q., III., viii. 28.

ăm-, *pref.* [AMBI-.] The same as *ambi* = around, but much rarer. Example, *am-plexi-caul* = embracing the stem (around).

A.M. *as an abbreviation:* (1) For Lat. *artium magister* = master of arts; (2) for Lat. *anno mundi* = in the year of the world.

a'-mą, a'-mŭl-ą, ha'-mą, ha'-mŭl-ą, *s.* [Dut. *aam* (q.v.).]

Eccles.: A vessel in which wine, water, or anything similar, was kept for the eucharist.

* **ăm-ą-bĭl'-Ĭ-tў,** *s.* [AMIABILITY.]

* **ą-ma'-bўr,** *s.* [Welsh = the price of virginity.] A custom formerly existent at Clun, in Shropshire, and some other places, by which a sum of money was paid to the feudal lord whenever a maid was married within his territory.

ăm-ą-crăt'-Ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἅμα (*hama*) = together; κράτος (*kratos*) = strength, mind.]

Optics: Uniting the chemical rays of light into one focus. (Used of photographic lenses.) (*Sir J. Herschel.*)

AMADAVAT (ESTRELDA AMANDAVA).

ąm-ăd'-ą-văt, *s.* [Occurs in this form in several of the Hindoo languages.] An Indian bird, the *Estrelda amandava*. Male: Bill, carmine-coloured; upper parts, brownish-grey before, red behind; lower, whitish, with dashes of red and black; wings dark, covered, as are the sides and posterior parts of the back, with white spots. The female is less highly coloured. A small bird, about five inches long, occurring in the Indian Archipelago. [AMADINA, ESTRELDA.]

"The Bengali baboos make the pretty little males of the *amadavat* (*Estrelda amandava*) fight together."
—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. xiii.

* **ăm-ą-dĕt'-tō,** *s.* [Named by Evelyn, after the person who first introduced it.] A kind of pear. (*Skinner.*)

ăm-ą-dī'-ną, *s.* [From Indian name *amadavat* (q.v.).] A genus of birds arranged by Swainson under his family Fringillinæ, or Finches, and his sub-family Coccosthraustinæ, or Hardbills. One of its sub-genera he makes *Estrelda.* [AMADAVAT.]

ăm'-ą-dŏt, *s.* [In Ger. *amadottenbirn.*] A kind of pear. (*Miller, Johnson.*)

ăm'-ą-dou, *s.* [In Fr. *amadou.*] A kind of brown match, tinder, or touchwood, brought chiefly from Germany. It is called also spunk, German tinder, and pyrotechnic sponge. It is made by steeping a large fungus—the *Boletus igniarius*—in a strong lye prepared with saltpetre, and afterwards drying it thoroughly. In addition to being employed as a match, it is used to stop hæmorrhage. The *Hernandia Guianensis*, a species of Daphnad, readily taking fire with flint and steel, is used as amadou. In India, a fungus, the *Polyporus fomentarius*, or an allied species, is employed for the same purpose. (*Lindley: Vegetable Kingdom.*)

* **Ą-maī'-mŏn,** * **Ą-mā'-mŏn,** *s.* The name of a fiend, inferior in rank to Sidonay or Osmoday. According to R. Holmes, "he is the chief whose dominion is on the north part of the infernal gulf." (*Nares.*)

"*Amaimon* sounds well! Lucifer, well, &c. . . ."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, ii. 2.

"He of Wales, that gave *Amaimon* the bastinado," &c. *Ibid.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

ą-mā'-ĭn, *adv.* [A.S. *a* = on; *mægen, mægyn* = main, strength, power, force, energy, valour.] [MAIN, MAY, MIGHT.]

1. With might, power, force, or strength; energetically.

"Silent he stood; then laugh'd *amain*—
And shouted, . . . "
Wordsworth: The Mother's Return.

2. Quickly, at once.

"Now, when he was got up to the top of the hill, there came two men running *amain* . . ."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

Naut.: To strike amain = to lower or let fall the topsails. *To wave amain* = to wave a drawn sword, or make a signal of a similar kind to the enemy, as a demand that they lower their topsails.

ą-mā'-ist, *adv.* [ALMOST.] Almost. (*Scotch.*)

ą-măl'-gąm, * **ą-măl'-gąm-ą,** *s.* [In Fr. *amalgame*; Sp., Port., and Ital. *amalgama.* By some derived from Gr. ἅμα (*hama*) = together, and γαμέω (*gameō*) = to marry. By others taken from μάλαγμα (*malagma*) = (1) an emollient, (2) soft materials, from μαλάσσω (*malassō*) = to soften. The latter is the more probable derivation.]

I. *Literally:*

1. *Chem.:* The union or alloy of any metal with quicksilver (mercury).

"*Alloys of mercury* or *amalgams.*—Mercury combines with a great number of metals, forming compounds called *amalgams*, which are liquid or solid according as the mercury or the other metal prevails."
—*Graham: Chemistry*, vol. ii., p. 824.

2. *Mineralogy:*

(*a*) A mineral classed by Dana under his "Native Elements." It occurs crystallised, massive, or semi-fluid. Its colour and streak are silver-white. It is brittle, and when cut gives a grating noise. It consists of silver 34·8, and mercury 65·2. It occurs in Hungary, the Palatinate, Sweden, Spain, Chili, and elsewhere.

(*b*) *Gold Amalgam:* A mineral occurring in white crumbling grains about the size of a pea, or in yellowish-white four-sided prisms. It consists of gold 39·02, and mercury 60·98. It is found in Columbia and in California.

II. *Fig.:* A mixture of two things, which in their nature are different from each other.

(*a*) Of two physical substances.

". . . either that the body of the wood will be turned into a kind of *amalgama*, as the chemists call it . . ."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. i., § 99.

(*b*) Of what is not physical.

"They have attempted to confound all sorts of citizens, as well as they could, into one homogeneous mass; and then they have divided this their *amalgama* into a number of incoherent republicks."—*Burke.*

ạ-măl'-gạm-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *amalgam*; *-ate.* In Ger. *amalgamiren*; Fr. *amalgamer*; Sp. & Port. *amalgamar*; Ital. *amalgamare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To unite or alloy a metal with quicksilver.

"When the zinc is pure, or its surface *amalgamated* with mercury . . . ."—*Graham: Chem.*, 2nd ed., vol. i., p. 245.

2. *Fig.:* To compound two things together.

"Ingratitude is indeed their four cardinal virtues compacted and *amalgamated* into one."—*Burke.*

". . . an inclination to *amalgamate* Eastern beliefs with Greek philosophy."—*Dukes of Somerset: Christian Theol.*, xii. 66.

B. *Intransitive:* To mix together intimately, to blend, to merge into one, to become united. (*Lit.* or *fig.*)

"The feudal system had, some centuries before, been introduced into the hill-country, but had neither destroyed the patriarchal system nor *amalgamated* completely with it."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

ạ-măl'-gạm-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *adj.* [AMALGAMATE.]

"In the *amalgamated* plate it is not zinc itself, but a chemical combination of mercury and zinc, which is presented to the acid."—*Graham: Chem.*, 2nd ed., vol. i., p. 247.

ạ-măl'-gạm-ā-tĭng, *pr. par.* [AMALGAMATE.]

ạ-măl-gạm-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *amalgam*; *-ation.* In Ger. & Fr. *amalgamation*; Sp. *amalgamacion*; Port. *amalgamação.*]

1. *Lit.:* The act or process of uniting or alloying a metal with mercury; or the state of being so united. (It is by amalgamation that native gold and native silver are extracted from the rocks in which they occur.)

"*Amalgamation* is the joining or mixing of mercury with any other of the metals."—*Bacon: Physiol. Rem.*, § 6.

2. *Fig.:* The act or process of uniting two things together, or the state of being so united.

"Early in the fourteenth century the *amalgamation* of the races was all but complete."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

† **ạ-măl'-gạm-ạ-tīze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *amalgamate*; *-ize.*] To amalgamate, to blend, to unite.

". . . . *amalgamatizing*, or turning into a soft body."—*Bacon: Physiol. Rem.*

ạ-măl gạm-ā'-tŏr, *s.* One who or that which amalgamates.

* **ạ-măl'-gạme,** *v.t.* [Fr. *amalgamer.*] The same as AMALGAMATE (q.v.).

* **ạ-măl'-gạm-ĭng,** * **ạ-măl-gạm-ўnğe,** *pr. par.* & *s.*

As substantive: Amalgamation.

"That we hadde in oure matiers sublymynge,
And in *amalgamynge*, and calcenynge
Of quyksilver, y-clept mercury crude."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,698—12,700.

ạ-măl-gạm-ī'ze, *v.t.* [Eng. *amalgam*; *-ize.*] To amalgamate. (*Gregory.*)

ạ-măl'-ĭc ăc'-ĭd, *s.* [Gr. ἁμαλός (*amalos*) = (1) soft, slight, (2) weak, feeble.]

Chem.: $C_8(CH_3)_4N_4O_7 + aq$. A weak acid obtained by the action of chlorine on caffeine. It is a hydrated tetramethyl-alloxantin. By the action of ammonia it is converted into a murexide of caffeine, forming green crystals and a crimson solution.

A-măl'-phĭ-tạn, *a.* [From *Amalfi*, a seaport of Southern Italy, situated on the Gulf of Salerno.] Belonging to or connected with Amalfi.

Amalphitan Code, *s.* A collection of laws bearing on navigation, collected by the inhabitants of Amalfi about the eleventh century, and received as authority for a long period subsequently.

Ăm-ăl-thē'-ạ, ăm-ăl-thē'-ạ, *s.* [Lat.]

I. *As a proper name:*

1. *Roman Archæology:*

(*a*) One of the ten Sibyls. It was she who, according to the old Roman legend, offered Tarquinius Priscus the nine Sibylline books at a price so high that instead of giving her what she asked, he laughed at her, believing her to be mad. On this she burnt three of the nine volumes in his presence, and asked the original price for the remaining six. Meeting with a second refusal, she proceeded to burn three more, and asked the full price for the remaining three. Awed by her extraordinary conduct, the king at last purchased the three for the sum originally asked for the nine. [SIBYL.]

(*b*) The nurse of Jupiter.

2. An asteroid, the 113th found. It was discovered by Luther, on the 12th of March, 1871.

II. *As a botanical term:*

Bot.: Desvaux's name for the species of fruit called *Etærio*, when it has no elevated receptacle. [ETÆRIO.]

ạ-măn'-cạ, *s.* [Sp.] A species of yellow lily growing in Peru.

"On the hills near Lima, at a height but little greater, the ground is carpeted with moss and beds of beautiful yellow lilies, called *Amancaes*."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xvi.

* **ạ-mănd',** *v.t.* [Lat. *amando* = to send away.] To send one away. (*Cockeram.*)

* **ạ-măn-dā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *amandatio* = a sending away; *amando* = to send away, to remove.] The act of sending on a message or embassy. (*Johnson.*)

ă-mạn'-dine, *s.* [Fr. *amande* = an almond.] A cold cream, prepared from almonds, for chapped hands.

* **ạ-măn'-dō-lạ,** *s.* [Ital. *mandorla* = an almond.] A marble with a honey-combed appearance; in colour, green, with white spots.

† **ạ-mănġ',** * **ạ-mănġ'-ĭs,** * **ạ-măn'-ĭss,** *prep.* [AMONG.] (*Scotch.*)

ăm-ạn-ī'-tạ, *s.* [Gr. ἀμανῖται (*amanitai*), *plur.* = a sort of fungi. From Ἄμανος (*Amanos*), a mountain in Cilicia, where many fungi grew.] A sub-genus of Agaricus, the typical genus of the alliance Fungales, and the order Agaricaceæ. The *A. muscaria* is ordinarily poisonous, so much so that the name *muscaria* (from *musca* = a fly) is designed to imply that the Amanita steeped in milk kills the flies which partake of the liquid thus poisoned. Yet, so much does the quality of a fungus depend on climate and place of growth, that, if Langsdorf is accurate, the *A. muscaria* in Kamschatka and other portions of North-eastern Asia, is not poisonous, but only intoxicating. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, p. 38.)

ăm-ạn-ī'-tĭne, *s.* [From *amanita.*]

Chem.: The poisonous principle in the Amanita. [AMANITA.]

* **ạ-măn'se,** *v.t.* [A.S. *amansumian* = to disjoin, to excommunicate; opposed to *mæsumian* or *gemæsuman* = to join, to marry.] To interdict, to excommunicate, to accurse.

"He *amansede* alle thulke, that suche vnright adde ido
To the church of Kanterbury, and the king i-crowned so."
Rob. Glouc., vol. ii., p. 474.

ạ-măn-ụ-ĕn'-sĭs, *s.* [In Dan. & Ger. *amanuensis*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *amanuense*; all from Lat. *amanuensis*: *a* = from; *manus* = hand.] A person employed to write what another dictates.

ạ-măr'-ạ-cŭs, *s.* [In Fr. *amaracus*; Lat. *amaracus*; Gr. ἀμάρακος (*amarakos*), ἀμάρακον (*amarakon*) = (1) a bulbous plant, (2) marjoram.]

1. *Poet.:* Marjoram. *Spec.*, the dittany of Crete (*Origanum dictamus*).

"Violet, *amaracus*, and asphodel."
Tennyson: Œnone.

2. A genus of Labiate plants of the subsection or family Origanidæ.

† **ăm'-ạr-ănt,** *s.* Rare form of AMARANTH; found principally in poetry.

ă-măr-ăn-tā'-çē-æ, ă-măr-ănth-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [AMARANTHUS.] Amaranths. A natural order of plants, consisting of "Chenopodal exogens, with separate sepals opposite the stamens, usually one-celled anthers, a single ovary often containing several seeds, and scarious flowers buried in imbricated bracts." The order is divided into three sub-orders—Gomphreneæ, Achyrantheæ, and Celoseæ. The species are generally unattractive weeds, but sometimes they are of more showy appearance. In 1846, Lindley estimated the known species at 232; now, it is believed, about 500 are known. They occur chiefly in the tropics of America and Asia; a number also are Australian. None are truly wild in Britain; but the Cockscomb, the Globe Amaranth, the Prince's Feather, and Love-lies-bleeding, are found in gardens. Many Amaranthaceæ are used as potherbs. *Amaranthus obtusifolius* is said to be diuretic; *Gomphrena officinalis* and *macrocephala* have a high reputation in Brazil as remedies in intermittent fever, diarrhœa, colic, and snake-bite.

AMARANTH.
(AMARANTHUS HYPOCHONDRIACUS.)

ăm'-ạr-ănth, † **ăm'-ạr-ănt,** *s.* [In Ger. *amaranth*; Fr. *amarante, amaranthe*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *amaranto*; Lat. *amarantus*; Gr. ἀμάραντος (*amarantos*): as adj. = unfading, undecaying; as subst. = the never-fading flower, amarant; ἀ, priv., and μαραινω (*marainō*) = to put out, to quench: in the passive = to die away, to waste away, to fade.]

1. *Poet.:* An imaginary flower supposed never to fade.

"Immortal *amarant*, a flower which once
In Paradise fast by the tree of life,
Began to bloom: but soon for man's offence
To heaven removed, where first it grew, there grows,
And flowers aloft, shading the fount of life,
And where the river of bliss through midst of heaven
Rolls o'er Elysian flowers her amber stream."
Milton: P. L., bk. iii.

2. The English name of the several species belonging to the botanical genus Amaranthus (q.v.).

3. *Plur.:* Amaranths. Lindley's English name for the botanical order Amarantaceæ (q.v.).

ăm-ạr-ănth'-īne, ăm-ạr-ănt'-īne, *adj.* [Eng. *amaranth, amarant*; *-ine.* In Ger. *amaranthin.* From Gr. ἀμαράντινος (*amarantinos*) = of amaranth.]

1. *Lit.:* Pertaining to amaranth.

"By those happy souls that dwell
In yellow meads of asphodel,
Or *amaranthine* bow'rs." *Pope.*

2. *Fig.:* Unfading, as the poetic amaranth.

"'Tis hers to pluck the *amaranthine* flower of faith."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone (Introd.).

"Of *amarantine* shade, fountain, or spring,
By the waters of life . . . ."
Milton: P. L., bk. xi.

ăm-ạr-ănth'-ŭs, † **ăm-ạr-ănt'-ŭs,** *s.* [Lat.] [AMARANTH.] A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Amarantaceæ. It is placed under the sub-order Achyrantheæ. A species, the *A. Blitum*, or Wild Amaranth, has here and there escaped from English gardens. *A. melancholicus* and *tricolor* are tender annuals, and *A. sanguineus* and *caudatus* common border flowers. The leaves of *A. viridis* are employed externally as an emollient poultice. *A. obtusifolius* is said to be diuretic. *A. debilis* is used in Madagascar as a cure for syphilis. The seeds of *A. frumentaceus* and *A. Anardhana* are used as corn in India. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*)

† **ăm-ạr-ănt'-īne,** *a.* A rare form of the word AMARANTHINE.

ạ-măr'-īne, *s.* [From Lat. *amarus* = bitter, referring to the bitter-almond oil (benzoic aldehyde) which, with ammonia, constitutes hydrobenzamide, one of its ingredients.] A chemical substance formed by boiling hydrobenzamide with aqueous potash. Its formula is $C_{21}H_{18}N_2$. It is insoluble in water, but dissolves readily in alcohol. It is called also Benzoline (q.v.).

† **ạ-măr'-ĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Lat. *amaritudo.*] Bitterness.

"What *amaritude* or acrimony is deprehended in choler, it acquires from a commixture of melancholy, or external malign bodies."—*Harvey on Consumption.*

* **ạ-măr'-ụ-lençe,** *s.* [From Lat. *amarulentus* = full of bitterness.] Bitterness. (*Johnson.*)

***ą-măr'-ŭ-lent,** *a.* [From Lat. *amarulentus* = full of bitterness.] Full of bitterness. (*Boucher.*)

ăm-ąr-ȳl-lī-dā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [AMARYLLIS.] Amaryllids. An order of plants placed by Lindley in the Narcissal alliance of the class Endogens. In their six-partite or six-cleft coloured perianth, and their three-celled fruit, they resemble Lily-worts, from which, however, they are at once distinguished by their inferior ovary. In 1846 Lindley estimated the known species at four hundred. The representatives of the order in the British flora are Narcissus, Galanthus, and Leucojum. Beautiful as they are, most of them have poisonous bulbs. The Hottentots are said to dip the heads of their arrows in the viscid juice of the bulbs of *Hæmanthus toxicarius* and some allied spices. Several are emetic, having a principle in their composition like that of the squill. *Oporanthus luteus* is purgative, *Alströmeria salsilla* diaphoretic and diuretic, and *Amaryllis ornata* astringent. A kind of arrowroot is prepared in Chili from *Alströmeria pallida* and other species. A wine called pulque is made from the wild Agave of Mexico.

ăm-ąr-ȳl'-lĭs, *s.* [In Sw., Dan., and Fr. *amaryllis*; Sp. & Port. *amarylis.* From Lat. *Amaryllis*, the name of a certain beautiful girl beloved by the shepherd Tityrus, also the

AMARYLLIS.

servant-girl of a sorceress. (*Virgil.*) A similar meaning in Theocritus. From Gr. ἀμαρ σσω (*amarssō*) = (1) to sparkle, (2) to dazzle.] A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Amaryllidaceæ. The species are numerous, and splendid in appearance; many are cultivated in greenhouses, stoves, flower-pots, &c. The *A. ornata* is astringent. [BELLADONNA.]

ą-măr'-ȳth-rīne, *s.* [Lat. *amarus* = bitter, and Eng. *erythrine.*] The bitter principle of erythrine.

***ą-măss',** ***ą-măsse,** *s.* [In Fr. *amas*; Ital. *ammasso*; Lat. *massa* = that which adheres like dough, a lump, a mass; Gr. μᾶζα (*maza*) = barley-bread, μάσσω (*massō*) = to knead.] A mass, a heap; an accumulation.

"This pillar is but a medley or *amass* of all the precedent ornaments, making a new kind by stealth."—*Wotton.*

ą-măss', *v.t.* [From the substantive. In Fr. *amasser*; Ital. *ammassare.*] [See AMASS, *s.*]

I. *Lit.:* To make into a heap, as to knead dough into a lump; to collect together, to accumulate, in a more figurative sense.

"The rich man is not blamed, as having made use of any unlawful means to *amass* riches, as having thriven by fraud and injustice."—*Bp. Atterbury: Serm.*

"For her *amasses* an unbounded store,
The wisdom of great nations, now no more."
Cowper: Tirocinium.

ą-măss'sed, *pa. par.* [AMASS, *v.*]

ą-măs-sĕt'te, *s.* [Fr.]

Painting: A scraper, spatula, spattle, or painter's knife; a blade used for collecting the colours together whilst they are being ground.

ą-măss'-sĭng, *pr. par.* [AMASS, *v.*]

ą-măss'-mĕnt, ***ą-măs'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *amass*; *-ment.*] A mass heaped up, a collection, a heap, an accumulation.

"What is now, is but an *amasment* of imaginary conceptions, prejudices, ungrounded opinions, and infinite impostures."—*Granville: Scepsis Scientifica.*

ăm-ăs-thĕn'-ĭc, *adj.* [Gr. ἁμα (*hama*) = together; σθένος (*sthenos*) = strength.]

Optics: Uniting the chemical rays of light into one focus; amacratic. (Used of photographic lenses.) (*Sir J. Herschel.*)

***ą-māte** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [From O. Fr. *amater*, *mater* = to mortify; fr. *mat* = dull, faint, sad; Ger. *matt.*]

1. *Trans.:* To stupefy, to paralyse.

"Thou, wretched man, of death hast greatest need,
If in true balance thou wilt weigh thy state;
For never knight that dared warlike deed
More luckless disaventure did *amate.*"
Spenser: F. Q., I. ix. 45.

2. *Intrans.:* To be stupefied, to be stupid.

***ą-māte** (2), *v.t.* [Eng. *a*; *mate.*] To act as mate to, to entertain as a companion, to keep company with, to associate with.

"And in the midst thereof upon the floure,
A lovely bevy of faire ladies sate,
Courted of many a jolly paramoure,
The which them did in modest wise *amate*,
And each one sought his lady to aggrate."
Spenser: F. Q., II., ix. 34.

ăm'-ą-teŭr, ăm-ą-teŭr', *s.* & *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *amator* = a lover; *amo* = to love.]

A. *As subst.:* One who follows any science, art, or occupation, not from pecuniary motives, but from a love for it, and who, as a rule, is not so proficient in it as if he had to depend upon it for a livelihood.

". . . it is precisely that in which *amateurs* of the science—and especially voyagers at sea—provided with good eyes or moderate instruments, might employ their time to excellent advantage."—*Herschel: Astron.*, 5th ed. (1858), § 832.

B. *As adj.:* Done by or in any way pertaining to an amateur.

ăm'-ą-teŭr-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *amateur*; *-ish.*] Pertaining to, or characteristic of an amateur.

ăm'-ą-teŭr-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *amateurish*; *-ness.*] The quality of being amateurish.

ăm'-ą-teŭr-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *amateur*; *-ism.*] The quality of being an amateur; the practice of any art or sport as an amateur.

ăm'-a-teŭr'-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *amateur*; *ship.*] The procedure or characteristics of an amateur. (*Edinb. Review. Worcester.*)

ăm'-ą-tĭve, *a.* [From Lat. *amo* = to love.] Amorous.

ăm'-ą-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *amative*; *-ness.*]

Phrenology: A protuberance on the skull, supposed to mark the portion of the brain which stimulates to sexual intercourse. It covers the portion of the brain known as the cerebellum, which is situated at the back of the head between the two mastoid processes. The researches of Dr. Carpenter have thrown great doubt on the correctness of this view. [CEREBELLUM.]

***ăm-ą-tŏr'-cŭl-ĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *amatorculus.*] A pitiful little lover. (*Johnson.*)

ăm-ą-tŏr'-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *amatorius*, from *amo* = to love. (Applied especially to sexual affection.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining to love.

"*amatorial* verses . . . ."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry.*

"They seem to have been tales of love and chivalry, *amatorial* sonnets, tragedies, comedies, and pastorals."—*Ibid.*, iv. 7.

2. Causing love, or designed to cause love.

II. *Anat.:* A term applied to the oblique muscles of the eye, from their being used in ogling.

ăm-ą-tŏr'-ĭ-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *amatorial*; *-ly.*] In an amatory manner; as a lover does.

ăm-ą-tŏr'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* [Lat. *amatori(us)*; suff. *-an.*] Amatory. (*Webster.*)

ăm-ą-tŏr'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *amatorius.*] Amatory.

"This is no mere *amatorious* novel; but this is a deep and serious verity."—*Milton.*

ăm'-ą-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* [Lat. *amatorius.*] Pertaining to love; causing or designed to cause love.

". . . by *amatory* potions, not only allure her, but necessitate her to satisfy his lust, and incline her effectually, and draw her inevitably to follow him spontaneously."—*Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes.*

ąm-ą'-tsją. [Japanese = Tea of Heaven.] A kind of tea made in Japan from the dried leaves of *Hydrangea Thunbergia.* Its name, "tea of heaven," shows the opinion which is entertained of its excellence. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, 1847, p. 570.)

ăm-âu-rō'-sĭs, *s.* [In Fr. *amaurose*; Gr. ἀμαυρωσις (*amaurōsis*) = a darkening, from ἀμαυρόω (*amaurŏō*) = to make dark; ἀμαυρός (*amaurŏs*) = dim, faint.] A disease of the eye arising from impaired sensibility of the retina. It is held to exist when a patient without opaque cornea, closed pupil, or cataract, complains of lost or defective vision. It commences with confused vision; then there is the appearance of a black spot in the centre of an object looked at; next, floating bodies called *muscæ volitantes* appear before the eye, or objects appear brighter than natural. In the commencement of the disease the pupil dilates and contracts sluggishly; after a time it becomes more dilated and fixed; and at last there is established a state of complete blindness, constituting the true *gutta serena.* Amaurosis arises from inflammation or turgescence of the retina, from derangement of the digestive organs, from exercise of the eye on minute objects, and from injury or disease of the fifth nerve or its branches, or from injury of the eye itself. (*Dr. Arthur Jacob, Art. "Amaurosis," Cyclop. Pract. Med.*)

amaurosis suffusion, *s.* A suffusion of the eyes produced by amaurosis. (*Fig.*)

". . . but never perhaps did these *amaurosis suffusions* so cloud and distort his otherwise most piercing vision, as in this of the *Dandiacal Body!*"—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii., chap. x.

ăm-âu-rō'-tĭc, *a.* Pertaining to amaurosis; affected with amaurosis.

"The symptoms complained of by an *amaurotic* patient . . ."—*Dr. Arthur Jacob, Art. "Amaurosis" in Cyclo. Pract. Med.*

ą-mâus'-ite, *s.* The name given by Gerhard to a granulite brought from Moravia. Dana classes it under Albite (q.v.).

ā măx'-ĭm-ĭs ăd mĭn'-ĭm-ą. [Lat.]

Logic: From the greatest things to the smallest.

ą-māze, *v.t.* [Eng. *a*; *maze.*] Properly, to bewilder, as if one were in a maze or labyrinth.

More specifically:

1. To perplex or bewilder, by presenting to one something beyond his capacity to understand.

"When his disciples heard it, they were exceedingly *amazed*, saying, Who then can be saved?"—*Matt.* xix. 25.

2. To bewilder one with alarm.

"And when the men of Israel turned again, the men of Benjamin were *amazed*: for they saw that evil was come upon them."—*Judg.* xx. 41.

3. To perplex and stun with sorrow.

"And he taketh with him Peter and James and John, and began to be sore *amazed*, and to be very heavy."—*Mark* xiv. 33.

4. To astonish.

"And all the people were *amazed*, and said, Is not this the son of David?"—*Matt.* xii. 23.

". . . from *amazing* Europe with her wit, to amusing them with the greatness of her catholic credulity."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. vi.

¶ Blair thus distinguished the four words *surprised*, *astonished*, *amazed*, and *confounded*: "I am *surprised* at what is new or unexpected; I am *astonished* at what is vast or great; I am *amazed* with what is incomprehensible; I am *confounded* by what is shocking or terrible." (Blair: *Rhet. & Belles-Lettres*, 1817, vol. i., p. 228.)

† ą-māze, *s.* Bewilderment on encountering anything incomprehensible; terrifying, or occasioning deep sorrow. (Rarely used except in poetry.)

". . . . soon our joy is turn'd
Into perplexity and new *amaze.*"
Milton: P. R., bk. iii.

"The stars with deep *amaze.*"
Ibid.: Morning of Christ's Nativity.

"Now was Christian somewhat in *amaze.*"—*Bunyan: Pilg. Prog.*, pt. i.

ą-māzed, **† ą-mā'-zĕd,** *pa. par.* & *adj.* [AMAZE, *v.*]

"Who, with his miracles, doth make
Amazed heaven and earth to shake."
Milton: Psalm cxxxvi.

ą-mā'z-ĕd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *amazed*; *-ly.*] In amazement.

"Which, when her sad-beholding husband saw,
Amazedly in her sad face he stares."
Shakesp.: Tarquin & Lucrece.

"Stands Macbeth thus *amazedly!*"
Ibid.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

ą-mā̆z-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *amazed; -ness.*] The state of being amazed.

". . . whereupon, after a little *amazedness*, we were all commanded out of the chamber."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

ą-mā̆ze-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *amaze; -ment.*] Bewilderment of mind caused by the presentation of anything incomprehensible, wonderful, terrifying, or fitted to inspire deep sorrow.

". . . they were filled with wonder and *amazement* at that which had happened unto him."—*Acts* iii. 10.

ą-mā̆z-ĭng, *pr. par.* [AMAZE, *v.*]

"*Amazing* scene! behold! the glooms disclose."
Thomson: The Seasons; Autumn.

ą-mā̆z-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *amazing; -ly.*] In an amazing manner. In a manner fitted to bewilder. To an amazing extent.

"*Lys.* My lord, I shall reply *amazingly*.
Half 'sleep, half waking."
Shakesp.: Midsum. Night's Dream, iv. 1.

m'-ą-zŏn, Ăm'-ą-zōne, *s.* [In Sw. & Dan. *Amazon*; Dut., Ger., & Fr. *Amazone*; Sp. and Port. *Amazona*; Ital. *Amazzone*; Lat. *Amazon*; Gr. Ἀμαζών (*Amazōn*): from a = without, and μαζός (*mazos*) = the breast, from the story that the Amazons cut off their right breast to prevent its interfering with the use of the bow.]

1. A nation on the river Thermodon, the modern Termeh in Pontus, in Asia Minor, said to consist entirely of women renowned as warriors. Men were excluded from their territory, and commerce was held only with strangers, whilst all male children born among them were killed. They are mentioned by Homer. Diodorus also speaks of a race of Amazons in Africa.

"Glanced at the legendary *Amazon*
As emblematic of a nobler age."
Tennyson: The Princess, ii.

2. A bold, masculine woman; a virago.

"When I see the avenues of the Strand beset every night with troops of fierce *Amazons*, who, with dreadful imprecations, stop, and beat and plunder passengers, I cannot help wishing that such martial talents were converted to the benefit of the public."—*Goldsmith: Essays; Female Warriors.*

"Yet are Spain's maids no race of *Amazons*,
But form'd for all the witching arts of love."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 57.

3. *Plural:*

(*a*) The females of an Indian tribe on the banks of the great river Maranon, in South America, who assisted their husbands when fighting against the Spaniards, and caused the Maranon to receive the new name of the Amazon. (*Garcilasso*, p. 606.)

AMAZONS OF THE KING OF DAHOMEY'S GUARD.

(*b*) Any female soldiers, such as the band of female warriors kept by the King of Dahomey in Africa.

4. *Entom.:* Huber's name for the neuters of a red ant (*Polyergus*), which are accustomed to sally forth in large numbers from their nests, in military array, and proceeding to some neighbouring anthill belonging to another species, plunder it of the larvæ of its neuters. These, when hatched, become a kind of pariah caste in the habitation of the Amazons.

amazon ant, *s.* The same as AMAZON, No. 4.

"Huber is erroneous in supposing that the *amazon* ants have a sting."—*Griffith's Cuvier*, vol. xv., p. 501.

amazon-like, *a.* Like an Amazon.

"His hair, French-like, stares on his frighted head,
One lock, *amazon-like*, dishevelled."
Bp. Hall: Satires, iii. 7.

amazon-stone, *s.* A mineral, bright verdigris green, and cleavable; a variety of orthoclase.

ăm-ą-zō'-nĭ-ąn, *a.* [Eng. *amazon*; *-ian.*]

1. Pertaining to the female Amazons in Asia Minor or Africa.

". . . those leaves
They gather'd broad as *Amazonian* targe,
And with what skill they had, together sew'd."
Milton: P. L., bk. ix.

2. Pertaining to masculine women.

"I do not less willingly own my own weakness than my sex, being far from any such *amazonian* boldness as affects to contend with so many learned and godly men."—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 179.

"How ill beseeming is it in thy sex
To triumph like an *amazonian* trull!"
Shakesp.: 3 *Hen. VI.*, i. 4.

3. Pertaining to the river Amazon, or to the territory of Amazonia on its banks.]

ăm'-ąz-ŏn-īte, *s.* [From *Amazon*, the great South American river, and *-ite* = Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.] The name of a mineral, called also Amazon-stone: it is a variety of Orthoclase. [AMAZON-STONE.]

ămb, † **ăm,** *prefix.* [In compos. only. Lat. *amb* = on both sides: around, as *ambio* = to surround; *ambo* = both; *am*, with the same meaning, as *amplector* = to encircle. Gr. ἀμφί (*amphi*) = on both sides. In A.S. *emb*, *ymb*; O. H. Ger. *umpi*; Irish *un*, *um*; Welsh *am*; Sansc. *abhi*, *abhitas.*]

ămb, ăm'-bą, *s.* In some of the languages of India, a mango-tree, *Mangifera Indica.*

Ran amb, s. [From Mahratta *ran* = the jungle.] The hog-plum, *Spondias mangifera.*

* **ăm'-bāge,** † **ăm-bā'-ğēş,** *s.* [Lat. *ambages* = (1) a going round, a going by a roundabout way; (2) a circumlocution, a quibble; (3) obscurity, ambiguity. In Ital. *ambage.*]

* 1. Turning; change.

". . . shall, by *ambages* of diets, bathings, anointings, medicines, motions, and the like, prolong life."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learn.*, bk. ii., p. 62.

2. Circumlocution; also quibbling, the use of ambiguous language intended to modify or deceive.

"Epigramma, in which every merry conceited man might, without any long studie or tedious *ambage*, make his frend sport, and anger his foe, and give a prettie nip, or shew a sharpe conceit in a few verses."—*Puttenham: Art of Poesie*, L. i., ch. 27.

"And, but if Calkas lede us with *ambages*,
That is to seyn, with dowble wordes slye,
Swich as men clepe 'a word with two visages,'"
Chaucer: Troilus and Creseide, bk. v.

"They gave those complex ideas names, that they might the more easily record and discourse of things they were daily conversant in, without long *ambages* and circumlocutions."—*Locke.*

† **ăm-bă̆ğ'-ĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [From *ambagin-is*, obs. genit. of *Ambages* (q.v.).] Circumlocutory. (*Christian Observer. Worcester.*)

† **ăm-bā'-ğĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *ambagiosus.*] Circumlocutory. (*Johnson.*)

† **ăm-bă̆ğ'-ĭt-ŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *ambag(es)*; *-itory.*] Circumlocutory. (*Scott.*) (*Worcester.*)

ăm'-ba-rēe, ăm'-ba-dēe, *s.* [Mahratta *ambatee.*] The native name of an Indian malvaceous plant, the *Hibiscus cannabinus*, or Hemp-leaved Hibiscus. The natives use the leaves for greens, and hemp is made from the fibres of the bark.

† **ăm'-bar-ĭe, ąm-bar'-ēe,** *s.* [Mahratta *ambaree.*] The covered seat on the back of an elephant, better known as a *howdah.*

ăm'-bās-sāde, *s.* [FR.] [EMBASSY.]

"When you disgraced me in my *ambassade*,
Then I degraded you from being king."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, iv. 3.

ăm-bās'-są-dŏr, * **ăm-bās'-są-doŭr,** * **ĕm-bās'-są-dŏr,** *s.* [In Sw. *ambassadör*; Dan. *ambassador*; Fr. *ambassadeur*; Sp. *embaxador*; Port. *embaixador*; Ital. *ambasciadore*, *ambasciatore* = an ambassador; *ambasciadorazzo* = a deputy; *ambascioso* = full of grief and sorrow; *ambasciare* = to pant; *ambascia* = shortness of breath, suffocation; Low Lat. *ambasciari* = to carry a message; Lat. *ambactus* = a vassal, a dependant upon a lord. Cognate with A.S. *ambiht*, *ambeht*, *ambyht*, *embeht*, *ombiht* = a servant, messenger, legate; Dut. *ambacht*, trade, handicraft, profession, business; Ger. *amten*, *amtiren* = to perform the duties of an office; *amt* = charge, place, office, magistracy; O. H. Ger. *ampahtan* = to minister, *ambaht* = a minister, also service; Goth. *andbahts* = a minister, a servant, and *bahti* = service, ministry; according to Grimm, from *and* (Ger. *amt*) = office, and *bak* = back.] [EMBASSY.]

1. *Gen.:* A messenger, by whomsoever sent.

"A wicked messenger falleth into mischief, but a faithful *ambassador* is health."—*Prov.* xiii. 17.

II. *Specially:*

1. *Lit.:* A minister of high rank sent on an embassy to represent nominally his sovereign, but really his country, at the court of another monarch, or at the capital of a republic. Sir Henry Wotton's definition of an ambassador as "an honest man sent to *lie* abroad for the commonwealth," however correctly it may have described the older school of diplomatists, is now, it is fondly trusted, quite out of date. (*Wotton: Letter to Velserus*, A.D. 1612.) Ambassadors are of two kinds: *extraordinary*, employed on special missions; and *ordinary*, who reside permanently at the seat of government to which they are accredited. All the ancient ambassadors were of the former class. In every civilised nation the person of an ambassador is sacred, his mansion also is inviolate, and his retinue subject to no local jurisdiction but his own. An *envoy* is an inferior kind of ambassador dispatched on a special mission. A *resident*, or *chargé d'affaires*, is also of less dignity than a proper ambassador. Many such residents exist in India, and represent the Anglo-Indian Government at the courts of the several native rajahs. *Consuls* are again of inferior rank to residents, and are specially charged to protect and promote the commercial enterprise of their country in the place where they are stationed.

"Howbeit in the business of the *ambassadors* of the princes of Babylon who sent unto him to inquire of the wonder that was done in the land . . . ."—2 *Chron.* xxxii. 31.

". . . the killing of an *embassador*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 6.

"An extraordinary *ambassador* of high rank was instantly dispatched by Lewis to Rome."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. *Fig.:* An apostle, regarded as a representative of Christ, sent on a special mission to men.

"Now then we are *ambassadors* for Christ, as though God did beseech you by us: we pray you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God."—2 *Cor.* v. 20.

ăm-bās'-są-dŏr, *v.t.* [From the substantive.] To oppress a sovereign with the incubus of too many and too importunate ambassadors.

¶ The use of the word as a verb is of recent invention, and can hardly be called correct.

"These are no longer the times in which a young, gentle, and nervous Sultan Medjid used to be 'literally *ambassadored* to death.'"—*Times*, 19th of Jan., 1876, *Pera Corresp.*

ăm-bās-są-dŏr'-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *ambassador*; *-ial.*] Pertaining to an ambassador; as "ambassadorial privileges." (*Eclectic Review. Worcester.*)

ăm-bās'-są-drĕss, *s.* [Eng., the fem. form of *ambassador*. In Sw. *ambassadris*; Fr. *ambassadrice*; Ital. *ambasciadrice*; Port. *embaixitriz.*]

1. The wife of an ambassador.

2. A woman sent on a message of any kind. (Used generally in a mock-heroic sense.)

"'Again!' she cried, 'are you *ambassadresses*
From him to me?'"
Tennyson: The Princess, iii.

† **ăm'-bās-sąğe,** * **ăm'-bąs-sў,** * **ąm-bās'-sāt-ē,** * **ăm-bās-sāt-rў'-ĕ** (*Old Eng.*), * **ăm-bās-sī-ąt,** * **ăm'-bāx-ąt** (*Old Scotch*), *s.* [In Sw. *ambassad*; Fr. *ambassade*; Port. *embaixada*; Ital. *ambasciato.*] An embassy.

"Or else, while the other is yet a great way off, he sendeth an *ambassage*, and desireth conditions of peace."—*Luke* xiv. 32.

"What needeth gretter dilatacioun
I say by tretys and *ambassatrye*,
And by the pope's mediacioun."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,653.

"The kynge then gaue unto that hye *ambassate*,
Full riche giftes and gold enoughe to spende."
Hardynge: Chron., fol. 74, b.

"Than the *ambassiat* that was returnit agane
From Diomedes. . . ."—*Douglas: Virgil*, 369.

"Our soverane lordis legacioun and *ambasrat*.
Act. Dom. Conc. (1491), p. 200.

ăm-bās'-sĭs, *s.* [In Fr. *ambasse.*] A genus of fishes, of the order Acanthopterygii, and the family Percidæ. The species, which are small and nearly transparent, occur in the rivers and ponds of India.

* **ăm'-bąs-sў,** *s.* [AMBASSAGE, EMBASSY.] An embassy.

ămbe, ăm'-bĭ, *s.* [Ionic Gr. ἀμβή (*ambē*), Gr. ἄμβων (*ambōn*) = a projecting lip or edge; from *amb* = about.]

1. *Old Surgery:* An instrument formerly used for reducing dislocated shoulders. It was so called because its extremity jutted out.

2. *Anat.:* The superficial jutting out of a bone.

*** ăm´-bęl,** *s.* [AMBLE.]

ăm´-bẽr, *s.* & *a.* [In Dan. *ambra*; Dut. & Ger. *amber*; Fr. *ambre* (all these forms meaning ambergrease or the mineral amber). In Sp. *ambar*; Port. *ambar*, *alambra*; Ital. *ambra* (all these forms meaning the mineral amber only); Pers. *anbar*, *anabar*; Arab. *anbar*, *anbarun* = (1) ambergris, (2) amber.] [AMBERGRIS.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. The genuine amber.

1. *As a mineral.* It is called also Succinite, from Lat. *succinum* = amber. [SUCCINITE.] Its colour is generally yellow, but sometimes reddish, brownish, or whitish and clouded. It is resinous in lustre, always translucent, and sometimes transparent. It is brittle, and yields easily to the knife. It fuses at 287° C. It is combustible, burning readily with a yellow flame, and emitting an agreeable odour. It is also highly electrical, so much so that *electricity* is derived from the Greek word ἤλεκτρον (*ēlektron*), or ἤλεκτρος (*ēlektros*) = amber. Composition: Carbon, 78·94; hydrogen, 10·53; oxygen, 10·53 = 100. Found occasionally in masses as large as a man's head; but at other times in smaller pieces, some no larger than a grain of coarse sand. Occurs along the Prussian coast of the Baltic, between Dantzig and Memel, as well as in various other parts of the Continent; in Middlesex, near London; in Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk and York; and finally in Asia and America. It is valued as a gem.

"... whose sisters, metamorphosed into poplar-trees, shed tears at his death, which were hardened into *amber*."—*Lewis: Astron. of the Ancients*, ch. i., § 2.

"Pomeranian *amber* was set in Lydian gold to adorn the necks of queens."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. *As a geological product.* Pliny was correct when he considered it to be an exudation from trees of the Pine family, like gum from the cherry, and resin from the ordinary pine. Prof. Göppert, of Breslau, in 1845, deemed it a resinous exudation from an extinct pine, *Pinus succinifer*, most nearly allied to *P. abies* (*Abies excelsa*, the Norway Spruce), or *P. picea* (*Abies picea*, the Silver Fir). He believed that forests of this tree once grew in the south-eastern part of what is now the bed of the Baltic in about 55° north latitude, and 37—38° east longitude; but that during the time of the drift they were swept away, and the amber carried south and south-west to Pomerania and the adjacent regions, where now it is found. Subsequently he discovered that amber had been formed not by the *P. succinifer* only, but by eight other allied species, if, indeed, all the Abietinæ and Cupressineæ of the time and place did not share in its production. In 1845 he thought it of the age of the *Molasse* (Miocene ?); in 1854 he deemed it Pliocene, and perhaps of the drift formation (Upper Pleiocene = pleistocene); but its exact age is as yet undetermined. Of 163 species of plants found in it, thirty still exist. 800 species of insects have also been met with in it, with remains of animals of other classes. [*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. ii. (1846), i. 102; vol. x. (1854), ii. 1.]

II. The amber of Scripture.

¶ In Scripture the word "amber," חַשְׁמַל (*chashmal*) (Ezek. i. 4, 27; viii. 2), is not what is now called by the name, but a mixed metal. It may be polished brass, or brass and gold, or silver and gold; it is difficult to say which.

"And I saw as the colour of *amber*, as the appearance of fire round about within it . . . ."—*Ezek.* i. 27.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Made of amber.

"Sir Plume, of *amber* snuff-box justly vain,
And the nice conduct of a clouded cane."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iv., 123, 124.

2. Coloured like amber, reflecting light as it does, or in some other way resembling it.

"There Susa by Choaspes' *amber* stream."
Milton: P. R., bk. iii.

"To dream and dream, like yonder *amber* light."
Tennyson: The Lotos-eaters.

C. *In Composition* it is a substantive or adjective.

amber-coloured, *a.* Coloured like amber.

"*Byron.* An *amber-colour'd* raven was well noted."
Shakesp. Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

amber-drink, *s.* Drink of the colour and translucency of amber.

"All your clear *amber-drink* is flat."—*Bacon.*

amber-dropping, *a.* Dropping amber.

". . . *amber-dropping* hair."
Milton: Comus.

amber-flora, *s.* The flora educed from a study of the vegetable fragments found in amber.

"The stomach of the fossil Mastodon found in New Jersey contained twigs of *Thuia occidentalis* (found in the *amber-flora*)."—*T. R. Jones: Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, vol. x., ii. 4.

amber-forest, *s.* A forest of amber-producing trees.

". . . we are led to infer a similar extension in former times of the *amber-forests*."—*T. R. Jones: Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, vol. x., ii. 3.

amber-locked, *a.* Having locks of hair coloured like amber.

". . . nay, thy own *amber-locked*, snow-and-rose-bloom Maiden . . ."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. v.

amber-seed, *s.* A seed resembling millet. It has a somewhat bitter taste. It is brought in a dry state from Martinico and Egypt. It is called also *Musk-seed.*

amber-tree, *s.* The English name of the Cinchonaceous genus Anthospermum. It is an evergreen, with leaves like those of heath, which are fragrant when bruised.

amber-weeping, *a.* Letting fall drops of "amber."

"Not the soft gold, which
Steals from the *amber-weeping* tree,
Makes sorrow half so rich,
As the drops distill'd from thee."
Crashaw: Poems, p. 2.

ăm´-bẽr, *v.t.* [From the substantive. In Fr. *ambrer.*] To scent with amber.

"Be sure
The wines be lusty, high, and full of spirit,
And *amber'd* all."
Beaum. & Fl.: Cust. of the Country, iii. 1.

ăm´-bẽred, *pa. par.* & *a.* [AMBER, *v.*]

ăm´-bẽr-grēase, ăm´-bẽr-grīs, * ăm´-bẽr-grēese, ' ăm´-brā-grēs-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Eng. *amber*, and Fr. *gris.* In Fr. *ambre-gris*; Sp. & Port. *ambar-gris*; Ital. *ambragrigia.* *Lit.* = grey amber.] [AMBER.] A light, fatty, inflammable substance, opaque in lustre, ashy in colour, with variegations like marble, and giving forth a pleasant odour when heated. It is found in masses swimming on the sea in certain latitudes, or cast on the adjacent coasts, or buried in the sand. It is a morbid secretion found in the stomach, or more probably in the gall-ducts, of the great-headed Cachalot, or Spermaceti Whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*). In this country it is now used solely in perfumery, having the property of adding to the strength of other perfumes.

"Bermudas . . . where hugh lemons grow;
Where shining pearl, coral, and many a pound,
On the rich shoars, of *ambergris* is found?"
Waller: Battle of the Summer Islands, 8.

ăm´-bĭ-, *pref.* [Lat. = Gr. ἀμφί- (*amphi-*).] Round about, around, on both sides. [AMPHI-.]

ăm-bĭ-dĕx´-tẽr, *** ăm´-bŏ-dĕx-tẽr,** *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *ambidextre*; Sp. and Port. *ambidextro*; Ital. *ambidestro* = using both hands equally. From Lat. *ambo* = both; *dexter*, adj. = to, or on the right side.]

† **I.** *As adj.:* Using either hand with equal facility.

"How does Melyn like this? I think I have vext her: Little did she know, I was *ambidexter*."
Sheridan to Swift.

II. *As substantive:*

1. One who can use either of his hands with equal facility.

"Rodiginus undertaking to give a reason of *ambidexters*, and left-handed men, delivereth a third opinion."—*Browne.*

2. *Ludicrously:* A person who, when political or other parties are in conflict, is almost equally ready to take either side.

"The rest are hypocrites, *ambidexters*, outsides."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy; To the Reader*, p. 36.

3. *Law:* A juror or embraceor, who accepts money from both sides for giving his voice in their favour.

". . . Thy poore client's gold
Makes thee to be an *ambodexter* bold."
Gamage: Epigrams, Ep. to a Lawyer, E. 71.

ăm-bĭ-dĕx-tẽr´-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Formed on the analogy of *dexterity*, from Lat. *dexteritas.*]

1. The quality of being able to use either hand with almost equal facility. (*Johnson.*)

2. The pretence of agreement with each of two antagonistic parties; double dealing. (*Johnson.*)

ăm-bĭ-dĕx´-troŭs, *a.* [Eng. *ambidexter*; *-ous.*]

1. Using either hand with equal facility.

"Others, not considering *ambidextrous* and left-handed men, do totally submit unto the efficacy of the liver."—*Browne.*

2. Pretending agreement with each of two antagonistic parties; dealing in a double manner.

"Æsop condemns the double practices of trimmers, and all false shuffling and *ambidextrous* dealings."—*L'Estrange.*

ăm-bĭ-dĕx´-troŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ambidextrous*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality of being ambidextrous. (*Johnson.*)

2. Double dealing.

ăm´-bĭ-ent, *a.* [In Fr. *ambiant*; Port. *ambiente*, adj.; Sp. & Ital. *ambiente*, as *s.* = the ambient air. From Lat. *ambiens*, pr. par. of *ambio* = to go around or about.] Surrounding, encompassing on all sides, circumfused, investing. (Used especially of the air, but also of other things.)

". . . and this which yields or fills
All space, the *ambient* air wide interfused."
Milton: P. L., bk. vii.

"With darkness circled and an *ambient* cloud."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. viii., 187.

"Blue *ambient* mists th' immortal steeds embraced."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. viii., 63.

". . . deep in *ambient* skies."
Ibid., bk. v., 936.

"In vain their clamours shake the *ambient* fields."
Ibid., bk. xii. 155.

ăm-bĭg´-ęn-ąl, *a.* [In Ger. *ambigene.* From Lat. *ambo* = both, and *genu* = the knee. *Lit.* = pertaining to both knees.]

Geometry: A word used in the following mathematical term:—

An ambigenal hyperbola. Sir Isaac Newton's name for one of the triple hyperbolas of the second order, having one of its infinite legs falling within an angle formed by the asymptotes, and the other falling without.

ăm´-bĭg-ū, *s.* [Fr. & Sp. *ambigu* = ambiguous.] An entertainment, consisting not of regular courses, but of a medley of dishes set on together.

"When straiten'd in your time, and servants few,
You'd richly then compose an *ambigu*,
Where first and second course, and your dessert,
All in one single table have their part."
King: Art of Cookery.

ăm-bĭ-gū´-ĭ-tў, *s.* [In Fr. *ambiguité*; Ital. *ambiguita*; Lat. *ambiguitas*, from *ambiguus.*]

1. The state of being ambiguous; doubtfulness or uncertainty of signification.

". . . the point was at last left in dangerous *ambiguity*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Anything which is ambiguous.

† (*a*) An event, or series of events, not easily understood.

"*Prince.* Seal up the mouth of outrage for a while,
Till we can clear these *ambiguities*,
And know their spring, their head, their true descent."
Shakesp. Measure for Measure, v. 3.

(*b*) A word, or a series of words, in a speech or written composition susceptible of more than one meaning, and which therefore introduces uncertainty into the whole sentence in which it occurs.

"The words are of single signification, without any *ambiguity*; and therefore I shall not trouble you, by straining for an interpretation, where there is no difficulty; or distinction, where there is no difference."—*South.*

ăm-bĭg´-ų-ŏŭs, *a.* [In Fr. *ambigu*; Sp. & Ital. *ambiguo.* From Lat. *ambiguus* = (1) shifting from one side to another, changeable; (2) uncertain; (3) (*of speech*) perplexed, dark, ambiguous; (4) (*of conduct*) vacillating: *ambigo* = to wander about, to go round; *amb* = around; *ago* = to set in motion, to drive; with reflective pron. = to go.]

1. Susceptible of two or more meanings. (Used of spoken or written words or other utterances, or of deeds or events.)

¶ Blair thus discriminates between the two words *equivocal* and *ambiguous*: "An equivocal expression is one which has one sense open, and designed to be understood; another sense concealed, and understood only by the person who uses it. An ambiguous expression is one which has apparently two senses, and

leaves us at a loss which of them to give it. An equivocal expression is used with an intention to deceive; an ambiguous one, when it is used with design, is with an intention not to give full information. An honest man will never employ an equivocal expression; a confused man may often utter ambiguous ones without any design." (Blair: *Rhet. & Belles-Lettres*, 1817, vol. i., p. 233.) Whately, in the first of the appendices to his *Logic*, explains the signification of thirty ambiguous terms—viz., *argument, authority, case*, &c.—and inserts seven more treated by Prof. Senior, the eminent political economist.

"No man understood better how to instigate others to desperate enterprises by words which, when repeated to a jury, might seem innocent, or, at worst, *ambiguous*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

". . . Oh, couldst thou speak,
As in Dodona once thy kindred trees
Oracular, I would not curious ask
The future, best unknown, but at thy mouth
Inquisitive, the less *ambiguous* past."
Cowper: Yardley Oak.

2. Accustomed to use words susceptible of two or more meanings. (Used of persons.)

"Th' *ambiguous* god who rul'd her lab'ring breast,
In these mysterious words his mind exprest,
Some truths reveal'd, in terms involv'd the rest."
Dryden.

3. Occupying the boundary line between. At home in more elements than one.

". . . *ambiguous* between sea and land,
The river-horse and scaly crocodile."
Milton: P. L., bk. vii.

ăm-bĭg′-ū-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ambiguous; -ly.*] In an ambiguous manner, in words susceptible of more interpretations than one.

"Wilfrid *ambiguously* replied."
Scott: Rokeby, ii. 23.

ăm-bĭg′-ū-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ambiguous; -ness.*] The quality of being ambiguous. Susceptibility of more interpretations than one. (*Johnson.*)

*** ăm-bĭl′-ĕv-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *ambo* = both, and *lævus* = left.] "Left-handed on both sides." (*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*)

ăm-bĭl′-ŏg-ў, *s.* [Lat. *ambo* = both; Gr. λόγον (*logos*) = a word, language; λέγω (*legō*) = to say, to speak.] Talk or language of ambiguous meaning. (*Johnson.*)

ăm-bĭl′-ŏ-quoŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ambo* = both, and *loquor* = to speak.] Using ambiguous expressions; involving ambiguity of speech. (*Johnson.*)

ăm-bĭl′-ŏ-quў, *s.* [Lat. *ambo* = both; *loquor* = to speak.] The use of ambiguous expressions. (*Johnson.*)

ăm′-bĭt, *s.* [In Sp. & Ital. *ambito*; from Lat. *ambitus.*] The circumference, compass, or circuit of anything.

"The tusk of a wild boar winds about almost into a perfect ring or hoop, only it is a little writhen: in measuring by the *ambit*, it is long or round about a foot and two inches."—*Grew: Museum.*

ăm-bĭ′-tion, * ăm-bĭ′-cion (*Eng.*), *** ăm-bŭ′-tion** (*Old Scotch*), *s.* [In Fr. *ambition*; Sp. *ambicion*; Port. *ambiçao*; Ital. *ambizione:* from Lat. *ambitio* = ambition; *ambio* = to go around, or go about; and *itio* = a going, from *ire* = to go. A going round, or going about of candidates for office in ancient Rome. *Ambitio* was considered a lawful kind of canvassing; while *ambitus* implied unlawful efforts to obtain an office; as, for instance, by bribery.]

* 1. A going about to solicit or obtain anything desirable, or to sound the praise of one's own deeds.

"I on the other side
"Us'd no *ambition* to commend my deeds;
The deeds themselves, though mute, spoke loud the doer."
Milton: Samson Agon.

2. A desire for power, which one may seek to gratify in a thoroughly unobjectionable manner, but which, when strongly developed, tempts one to adopt tortuous or tyrannical courses with the view of removing obstacles to the attainment of his wishes.

". . . with a far fiercer and more earnest *ambition* . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

". . . ascendancy on the sea the great object of their *ambition*."—*Ibid.*, ch. xxiii.

3. A desire for superiority or excellence in any object of pursuit.

"The quick'ning power would be, and so would rest;
The sense would not be only, but be well;
But wit's *ambition* longeth to the best,
For it desires in endless bliss to dwell."—*Davies.*

¶ *Ambition* is often used with the infinitive, and sometimes with *of* before a noun; occasionally it is used in the plural.

"Like kings we lose the conquests gain'd before,
By vain *ambition* still to make them more."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 64, 65.

"There was an *ambition of* wit, and an affectation of gaiety."—*Pope: Preface to his Letters.*

"What aims and *ambitions* are crowded into this little instant of our life . . ."—*Pope: Letter to Addison* (1713).

† ăm-bĭ′-tion, *v.t.* [From the verb. In Fr. *ambitionner*; Sp. & Port. *ambicionar.*] To seek after with an eager desire to obtain.

"They wrought their fates by nobler ends, by *ambitioning* higher honours."—*Moral State of England* (1670), p. 16.

ăm-bĭ′-tion-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *ambition; -less.*] Without ambition. (*Pollok.*)

ăm-bĭ′-tious, *a.* [In Fr. *ambitieux*, from Lat. *ambitiosus.*]

I. *Literally. Of persons:*

1. Desirous of acquiring power, rank, or office.

"4 *Cit.* Mark'd ye his words? he would not take the crown:
Therefore, 'tis certain, he was not *ambitious*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

2. Desirous of gaining mental or other superiority, or of achieving some great intellectual feat from a higher motive than that of excelling others.

". . . *Ambitious* souls—
Whom earth, at this late season, has produced
To regulate the moving spheres, and weigh
The planets in the hollow of their hand."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

¶ It is sometimes followed by *of* placed before the object of ardent desire.

". . . *ambitious of* the favour which men of distinguished bravery have always found in the eyes of women."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

II. *Fig. Of things:*

1. Swelling or mounting up, like the desires of an ambitious person.

"I have seen
Th' *ambitious* ocean swell and rage, and foam,
To be exalted with the threatening clouds."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

2. Designed for display; showy, pretentious.

ăm-bĭ′-tious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ambitious; -ly.*] In an ambitious manner, with eagerness of desire after power, greatness, or any other object believed to render one eminent among his fellows; also with the intention of display; pretentiously.

"With such glad hearts did our despairing men
Salute th' appearance of the prince's fleet:
And each *ambitiously* would claim the ken,
That with first eyes did distant safety meet."
Dryden.

"And the noblest relics, proudest dust,
That Westminster, for Britain's glory, holds
Within the bosom of her awful pile,
Ambitiously collected. . . ."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

† ăm-bĭ′-tious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ambitious; -ness.*] Ambition.

". . . reigning here as gods upon earth in *ambitiousness*."—*Bale: Image of Both Churches*, pt. i.

ăm′-ble, * ăm′-bĭll, * ăm′-bŭle, *v.i.* [In Fr. *ambler*; Sp. *amblar*; Ital. *ambiare.* From Lat. *ambulo* = to go about, to walk.]

1. To adopt the pace called an *amble.* [See the substantive.] Properly applied to a horse, but sometimes also to its rider.

"Frequent in park with lady at his side,
Ambling and prattling scandal as he goes."
Cowper: The Task, bk. ii.

2. To move easily, without hard shocks or shaking.

"*Orl.* Who *ambles* time withal?
Ros. With a priest that lacks Latin, and a rich man that hath not the gout, for the one sleeps easily because he cannot study, and the other lives merrily because he feels no pain; the one lacking the burden of lean and wasteful learning, the other knowing no burden of heavy tedious penury; him time *ambles* withal."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

3. *Ludicrously:* To move with submission and by direction, as a horse which ambles uses an unnatural pace.

"A laughing, toying, wheedling, whimpering she,
Shall make him *amble* on a gossip's message,
And take the distaff with a hand as patient
As e'er did Hercules."
Rowe: Jane Shore.

ăm′-ble, * **ăm′-bel,** * **âum′-bel,** *s.* [From the verb. In Fr. *amble;* Sp. *anbla;* Ital. *ambio.*] The first pace adopted by young colts, but which they quit on becoming able to trot. In an amble, a horse simultaneously moves the fore and hind leg on one side (say the right), whilst those on the other stand still. Then when the legs first moved are again fast on the ground, the other two are simultaneously moved forward. Riding-masters discourage the pace, and limit the horses which they train to the walk, the trot, and the gallop.

"His steede was al dappul gray,
It goth an *ambel* in the way."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,292-3.

"Such as have translated begging out of the old hackney-pace to a fine easy *amble*."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man in his Humour.*

ăm′-blĕr, * **ăm′-blĕre,** *s.* [Eng. *amble; -er.*] A horse which has been taught to amble, a pacer.

"A trotting horse is fit for a coach, but not for a lady's saddle; and an *ambler* is proper for a lady's saddle, but not for a coach."—*Howell: Lett.*, i., v. 37

"Uppon a *amblere* esely sche sat."
Chaucer: C. T., 471.

ăm-blĭ-cĕph′-al-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀμβλύς (*amblus*) = blunt; κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head.] A subgenus of Coluber, or snake; or it may be elevated into a distinct genus. The name cannot be distinguished by the ear, but only by the eye, from Amblycephalus, a genus of insects, to which, of course, it has no affinity. [Coluber, Amblycephalus.]

*** ăm′-blĭg-ŏn,** *s.* [Amblygon.]

*** ăm-blĭ-gō′-nĭ-al,** *a.* [Amblygonal.]

ăm′-blĭng, ăm′-blўng, *pr. par., adj.,* & *s.* [Amble, *v.*]

1. *As participle* or *(participial) adjective:*

". . . an hors snow-whyt, and wel *amblyng*."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,264.

"An abbot on an *ambling* pad."
Tennyson: The Lady of Shalott.

"I am rudely stampt, and want love's majesty,
To strut before a wanton *ambling* nymph."
Shakesp.: Rich. III., i. 1.

2. *As substantive:*

". . . and this is true, whether they move *per latera*, that is, two legs of one side together, which is tollutation or *ambling*."—*Sir T. Browne: Vulgar Errours*, iv. 6.

ăm′-blĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ambling; -ly.*] With an ambling pace or gait. (*Johnson.*)

*** ăm-blō′-sĭs,** *s.* [Gr. ἄμβλωσις (*amblōsis*).] Abortion or miscarriage. (*Glossographia Nova*, 2nd ed., 1719.)

ăm-blō′-tĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἄμβλωσις (*amblōsis*) = an abortion.]

1. *As adjective:* Tending to cause abortion.

2. *As substantive:* A medicine designed to cause abortion. (*Glossogr. Nov.*) (To administer any such to a pregnant woman is felony, by the Act 24 & 25 Vict., c. 100, § 58.)

ăm-blў-ăph′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. ἀμβλύς (*amblus*) = (1) blunt, (2) dull; ἀφή (*haphē*) = (1) a lifting, (2) union, (3) touch; ἅπτω (*haptō*) = to fasten, . . . to touch.] Dulness or insensibility of touch; physical apathy.

ăm-blў-cĕph′-al-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀμβλύς (*amblus*) = blunt, and κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head.] A genus of insects of the order Homoptera, and the family Cercopidæ. The *A. interruptus*, the Hop-frog, or Froth-fly, breeds in May, and in July and August is found in numbers in hop plantations, where it does damage by sucking the sap from the plants. [Amblicephalus.]

† ăm′-blўg-ŏn, * ăm′-blĭg-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἀμβλύς (*amblus*) = blunt, obtuse; γωνία (*gōnia*) = a corner, an angle.] An obtuse-angled triangle.

¶ The form *ambligon* is in Dyche's Dict. (1758).

† ăm-blўg′-ŏn-al, * ăm-blĭ-gō′-nĭ-al, *a.* [From Eng. *amblygon; -al.*] Pertaining to an obtuse angle; containing an obtuse angle.

¶ The form *ambligonial* is in *Glossographia Nova*, 2nd ed. (1719); Dyche's Dict. (1758).

ăm-blўg′-ŏn ītе, *s.* & *a.* [In Ger. *ambligonit.* From Gr. ἀμβλυγώνιος (*amblugōnios*) = having obtuse angles; ἀμβλυς (*amblus*) = blunt, obtuse, and γωνια (*gōnia*) = a corner, an angle; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

A. *As substantive:* A green, white, grayish, or brownish-white mineral, consisting of phosphoric acid, 47·58 to 56·69; alumina, 35·69 to 36·88; lithia, 6·68 to 9·11; soda, 3·29; potassa, 0·43; and iron, 8·11. It is usually massive, but sometimes columnar. When crystallised it is triclinic. It varies from sub-transparent to translucent. It occurs in Saxony, Norway, and the United States.

B. *As adjective:* Dana has an Amblygonite group of minerals, the seventh of the nine which he classes under Anhydrous Phosphates and Arsenates.

ăm-blў-ŏp′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Amblyopy.]

ăm-blў-ŏps′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From *amblyopsis* (q.v.).] A family of fishes belonging to the sub-order Physostomata and its Abdominal section. It contains only a small blind fish (*Amblyopsis spelæus*), found in the caves of North America.

ăm-blў-ŏp′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀμβλύς (*amblus*) = (1) blunt, (2) dull of sight; and ὄψις (*opsis*) = look, appearance.] The typical genus of the Amblyopsidæ (q.v.).

ăm-blў-ŏp-ў, * **ăm-blў-ō′-pĭ-ą,** * **ăm-blĭ-ō′-pĭ-ą,** *s.* [Gr. ἀμβλώψ (*amblōps*) or ἀμβλωπός (*amblōpos*) = dim, bedimmed, dark; ἀμβλύς (*amblus*) = . . . dim, and ὤψ (*ōps*) = the eye, face, or countenance.] Weakness of sight not proceeding from opacity of the cornea, or of the interior of the eye. It is of two kinds—absolute and relative. Absolute, produced by old age or disease; relative, as in near and far-sightedness, strabismus, &c.

¶ The form *ambliopia* occurs in *Glossographia Nova*, 2nd ed. (1719).

ăm-blўp′-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀμβλύς (*amblus*) = blunt; and πτερόν (*pteron*) = a feather, a wing; anything like a wing, a fin, for example.] A genus of fishes, found in the Carboniferous formation. In 1854 Morris enumerated three species from Scotland, and one from Ireland.

ăm-blў-rhўn′-chŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀμβλύς (*amblus*) = blunt; and ῥύγχος (*rhunghos*) = a snout or muzzle, a beak, a bill; ῥυζέω (*rhuzeō*) or ῥύζω (*rhuzō*) = to growl or snarl.] A genus of lizards, of the family Iguanidæ. The *A. cristatus*, discovered by Mr. Darwin, found in Galapagos, is an ugly animal, three, or sometimes four feet long, which lives on the beach, and occasionally swims out to sea. (*Darwin: Voyage Round the World*, ch. xvii.)

ăm-blўs′-tō-mą, *s.* [Amblystoma.]

ăm-blў-ūr′-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀμβλύς (*amblus*) = blunt; οὐρά (*oura*) = tail.] A genus of lepidoid fishes. *A. macrostomus* is found in the English lias.

ăm′-bō (pl. **ăm′-bōs, ăm-bō′-nēs**), *s.* [Fr. & Ital. *ambone*; Gr. ἄμβων (*ambōn*), genit. ἄμβωνος (*ambōnos*) = any rising, as of a hill; in later Greek, a raised stage, a pulpit, or reading-desk. From ἀναβαίνω (*anabainō*) = to go up; ἀνά (*ana*) = up, and βαινω (*bainō*) = to go. *Ambo* is coguate with the Latin *umbo*, genit. *umbonis* = a convex elevation; a boss, as of a shield.]

Arch.: A pulpit or reading-desk in the early and mediæval churches. Sometimes there

AMBON.

were two ambones, one for reading the Gospel, and the other for reading the epistle; but in most cases one sufficed. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

"The principal use of this *ambo* was to read the Scriptures to the people, especially the epistles and gospels. They read the gospel there yet, and not at the altar."—*Sir G. Wheler: Des. of Anc. Churches*, p. 78.

"The admirers of antiquity have been beating their brains about their *ambones*."—*Milton: Eaf. to Eng.*, bk. i.

Ăm-boў′-ną, *s.* & *a.* [One of the Molucca Islands; also its capital.]

As adjective. Amboyna wood: The wood of *Pterospermum Indicum*, one of the Byttneriads.

ăm-brĕad′-ą, *s.* [In Fr. *ambre* = amber.] A kind of fictitious amber sold by Europeans to the natives of Africa.

ăm-brī′-ną, *s.* [Apparently from Fr. *ambre*, referring to the aromatic odour of the several species.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Chenopodiaceæ, or Chenopods. The *A. anthelmintica*, called in North America Worm-seed Oil, is powerfully anthelmintic. The *A. ambroscoides*, or Mexican tea, and *A. botrys*, possess an essential oil, which renders them tonic and anti-spasmodic. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, p. 513.)

ăm′-brīte, *s.* [Fr. *ambre* = amber (?), and suff. *-ite.*]

Min.: A mineral, classed by Dana under his Oxygenated Hydrocarbons. Compos.: Carbon 76·38; hydrogen 10·88; oxygen 12·70, and ash ·19. It is yellowish-gray, sub-transparent, occurring in the province of Auckland, New Zealand, in masses as large as the human heads. It is often exported with the resin (kauri-gum) of *Dammara Australis*, which it much resembles. [Kauri.]

ăm-brō′-şĭ-ą, * **ăm′-brō-şĭe,** * **ăm′-brōşe,** *s.* [In Dan., Ger., Sp., Port., & Ital. *ambrosia*; Fr. *ambroisie*; † *ambrosie*; Dut. *ambrosyn*; Lat. *ambrosia*, all from Greek ἀμβροσία (*ambrosia*), from ἀ, negative, and βροτός = mortal = (1) the food or the drink of the gods; literally, immortal food; supposed to give immortality to all who partook of it; (2) a mixture of water, oil, and various fruits used in religious rites; (3) *Med.*, a perfumed draught or salve; (4) a plant (*Ambrosia maritima*). In Sansc. *amriti* is = the elixir of immortality.] (*Liddell & Scott.*)

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Lit.:* The fabled food of the gods, as nectar was the imagined drink.

"And pour'd divine *ambrosia* in his breast,
With nectar sweet (refection of the gods!)."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xix., 375-6.

". . . gorgeous frescoes which represented the gods at their banquet of *ambrosia*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Whatever is very pleasant to the taste or the smell.

"The coco, another excellent fruit, wherein we find better than the outside promised; yielding a quart of *ambrosie*, coloured like new white wine, but far more aromatick tasted."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 29.

"Her golden locknes that late in tresses bright
Embreaded were for hindring of her haste,
Now loose about her shoulders hong undight,
And were with sweet *ambrosia* all besprinckled light."
Spenser: F. Q., III., vi. 18.

2. Certain alexipharmic compositions.

3. A fragrant plant; a wild sage.

"At first *ambrose* it selfe was not sweeter,
At last black hellebore was not so bitter."
Burton: Anat. of Melan., iii. 2.

B. *Technically:*

Botany: A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ, or Composites. They are mostly annual weeds, of no beauty, which derive their name from the fact that when bruised they emit an agreeable smell. None are British; their habitat being Southern Europe, Africa, India, and North and South America.

† **ăm-ōrō′-şĭ-ąc,** *a.* [Lat. *ambrosiacus.*] Ambrosial.

"*Ambrosiac* odour for the smell."
Ben Jonson: Poetaster, iv. 3.

ăm-brō′-şĭ-ąl, *a.* [Derived either from Eng. *ambrosia*, or from Gr. ἀμβρόσιος (*ambrosios*) = immortal, divine, and so = divinely beautiful or excellent.]

1. Consisting of, or containing, the fabled ambrosia.

"There stopp'd the car, and there the coursers stood,
Fed by fair Iris with *ambrosial* food."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. v., 459-60.

2. Having, really or presumably, the taste or fragrance of ambrosia.

"And all amid them stood the tree of life,
High eminent, blooming *ambrosial* fruit."
Milton: P. L., bk. iv.

". . . Of their *ambrosial* food
Can you not borrow? . . ."
Thomson: Autumn.

"Thus while God spake, *ambrosial* fragrance fill'd
All heaven . . ."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. iii.

"The bath renew'd, she ends the pleasing toil
With plenteous unction of *ambrosial* oil."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xix., 589-90.

3. With the sense of divinely or lastingly beautiful or excellent (der. 2). As translation of Gr. ἀμβρόσιος.

"Shakes his *ambrosial* curls, and gives the nod."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. i., 684.

¶ The modern use of the word seems to vary between, and to a certain extent blend, meanings 2 and 3, so that it is difficult always to say which of the two senses predominates.

"But the solemn oak-tree sigheth,
Thick-leaved, *ambrosial*."
Tennyson: Claribel, i. 7.

"The broad *ambrosial* aisles of lofty lime
Made noise with bees and breeze from end to end."
Tennyson: Princess. (Prol.)

ăm-brō′-şĭ-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ambrosial.*] After the manner of ambrosia; with a sweet taste or a delicious perfume.

"He smiled, and opening out his milk-white palm,
Disclosed a fruit of pure Hesperian gold
That smelt *ambrosially*." *Tennyson: Œnone.*

† **ăm-brō′-şĭ-ąn,** *a.* [Eng. *ambrosia.*] The same as Ambrosial (q.v.).

"And swim unto Elysium's lilly fields;
There in *ambrosian* trees I'll write a theme
Of all the woeful sighs my sorrow yields."
Song in the Seven Champ. of Christendom.

Ăm-brō′-şĭ-ąn, *a.* [Named after Ambrose, who was born about A.D. 340, became Bishop of Milan in 374, and died in 397.] Pertaining to Ambrose.

Ambrosian Chant: A mode of singing or chanting introduced by Ambrose of Milan. It was more monotonous than the Gregorian chant.

Ambrosian office, rite, or use: A form of worship introduced by Ambrose at Milan, and which was afterwards successfully maintained against the papal effort to exchange it for another.

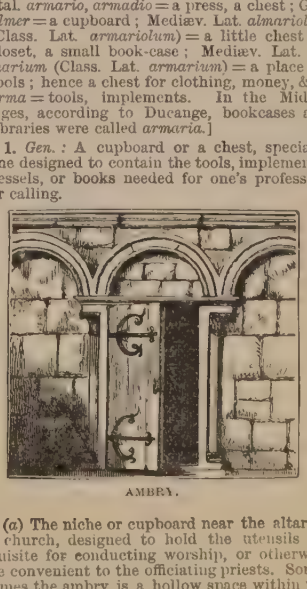
ăm′-brŏ-şĭn, *s.* [From Ambrose, Bishop of Milan.] [Ambrosian.]

Numis.: A coin struck in mediæval times by the dukes of Milan, on which Ambrose was represented on horseback holding in his right hand a whip.

ăm′-brŏ-tўpe, *s.* [From Gr. ἄμβροτος (*ambrotos*) = immortal, and τύπος (*tupos*) = type.] A kind of photographic picture on glass, in which the lights are represented in silver, and the shades are produced by a dark background visible through the unsilvered glass.

ăm′-brў, * **ăm′-brĭe,** * **âum′-brў,** * **âum′-bĕr,** * **ăm′-bĕr,** * **âum′-ĕr-ў,** * **âum′-rў,** * **ăl′-mąr-ў,** * **ăl′-mĕr-ў,** *s.* [In Fr. *armoire* = a cupboard; Sp. & Port. *armario, almario*; Ital. *armario, armadio* = a press, a chest; Ger. *almer* = a cupboard; Mediæv. Lat. *almariolum* (Class. Lat. *armariolum*) = a little chest or closet, a small book-case; Mediæv. Lat. *almarium* (Class. Lat. *armarium*) = a place for tools; hence a chest for clothing, money, &c.; *arma* = tools, implements. In the Middle Ages, according to Ducange, bookcases and libraries were called *armaria.*]

1. *Gen.:* A cupboard or a chest, specially one designed to contain the tools, implements, vessels, or books needed for one's profession or calling.



AMBRY.

(*a*) The niche or cupboard near the altar in a church, designed to hold the utensils requisite for conducting worship, or otherwise be convenient to the officiating priests. Sometimes the ambry is a hollow space within the wall itself, at others it is a wooden box affixed to the surface of the wall. Ambries were also placed in monasteries for the convenience of the monks. (See examples in *Gloss. of Arch.*)

(*b*) A cupboard, cabinet, or case for keeping the most needful books of a student, or anything similar.

"*Almariolum*, a lytell *almary* or a cobborde. *Scrinium*, Anglice, *almery*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"All my lytell bokes I putt in *almeries* (*scriniis chartophilacia, forulis, vel armariis*), all my greatter bokis I put in my lyberary."—*Prompt. Parv.*

(*c*) A close press or cupboard for keeping cold victuals, bread, &c. (*O. Eng.* & *Scotch.*)

"The only furniture, excepting a washing-tub and a wooden press, called in Scotland an *ambry*."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxxvii.

(*d*) A safe for keeping meat.

"*Almery* of mete kepynge, or a saue for mete. *Cibutum*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"*Almery, aumbry* to put meate in, *unes almoires*."—*Palsg.* (*Prompt. Parv.*)

2. *Less properly:* The place where an almoner lives, and where alms are distributed; an almonry; the similarity of sound between this and an almery causing the two words to be confounded. Nor is the error much to be lamented, since alms previous to distribution were often kept in an almery, or cupboard. [ALMONRY.]

3. A chronicle, an archive. [ARMARY.]

"These same thingis weren born in discripciouns and the *almeries* [*commentariis*, Vulg.] of Neemye."—*Wycliffe*: 2 *Macc.* ii. 13.

ămbș-āçe, āmeș-āçe, *s.* [Lat. *ambo* = both, and Eng. *ace*.] A double ace, the term applied when two dice turn up the ace.

"I had rather be in this choice, than throw *ambs-ace* for my life."—*Shakesp.*: *All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 3.

* **ăm'-bụ-bĕy,** *s.* [Deriv. uncertain.] A kind of wild endive (?).

"A kinde of wild endive, like *ambubey*."—*Nomenclator* (1585). (*Halliwell*: *Contr. to Lexicog.*)

ăm-bụ-lā-crăr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [From *ambulacrum* (q.v.).] A name given to the groups or series of the coronal pieces in an echinus, which are perforated. (*Griffith's Cuvier*, vol. xii., p. 541.)

ăm-bụ-lā'-crŭm (pl. **ăm-bụ-lā'-crą**), *s.* [Lat. *ambulacrum* = a walk planted with trees; from *ambulo* = to walk.]

Zool. Plur.: *Ambulacra* are the perforated spaces arranged in regular lines from the apex to the base of an Echinus, or Sea-urchin. Through these, when the animal is living, the tubular feet or tentacles are protruded.

ăm'-bụ-lançe, *s.* [Fr. In Port. *ambulancia*.] An invention made in France by Baron Percy for removing wounded men from the battle-field. It consists of covered wagons on springs, in which the wounded and sick may be conveyed, without much jolting, to the rear of an army, to obtain the surgical and other aid which they require.

ăm'-bụ-lant, *a.* [In Fr. & Ital. *ambulant*; Port. *ambulante*; Lat. *ambulans*, pr. par. of *ambulo* = to go about, to walk.] Walking.

Ambulant brokers at Amsterdam are those brokers or exchange agents who, though transacting brokerage business, yet cannot give valid testimony in a law court, not having been sworn before the magistrate.

Her.: *Ambulant* signifies walking, and *co-ambulant* walking together.

† **ăm'-bụ-lāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *ambulatum*, supine of *ambulo* = to walk backwards and forwards.] To walk, especially to walk backwards and forwards. (*Eng.* & *Scotch.*)

"I half *ambulate* on Parnasso the mountain."—*Ever-Green*, vol. ii., p. 65.

ăm-bụ-lā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ambulatio*.] The act of walking.

"From the occult and invisible motion of the muscles in station, proceed more offensive lassitudes than from *ambulation*."—*Browne*: *Vulgar Errours.*

ăm'-bụ-lā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *ambulate*; *-ive*. In Sp. *ambulativo*.] Walking. (*Sherwood.*)

ăm'-bụ-lā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *m.* = (1) one who walks about; (2) a costermonger.]

Road surveying: An instrument for measuring distances. The same as PERAMBULATOR.

ăm'-bụ-lā-tŏr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *ambulatoire*; Port. & Ital. *ambulatorio*. From Lat. *ambulatorius* = (1) movable, (2) suitable for walking.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Possessing the power of walking.

"The gradient, or *ambulatory*, are such as require some basis or bottom to uphold them in their motions: such were those self-moving statues which, unless violently detained, would of themselves run away."—*Bp. Wilkins*: *Math. Magick.*

2. Pertaining to a walk: met with upon a walk; obtained while walking.

"He was sent to conduct hither the princess, of whom his majesty had an *ambulatory* view in his travels."—*Wotton.*

3. Moving from place to place; movable.

"His council of state went *ambulatory* always with him."—*Howell*: *Letters*, i., 2, 24.

"Religion was established, and the changing *ambulatory* tabernacle fixed into a standing temple."—*South*: *Sermons*, viii. 288.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ornith.*: Fitted for walking. (Used of birds with three toes before and one behind—the normal arrangement. Opposed to *scansorial* = fitted for climbing, having two toes before and two behind.)

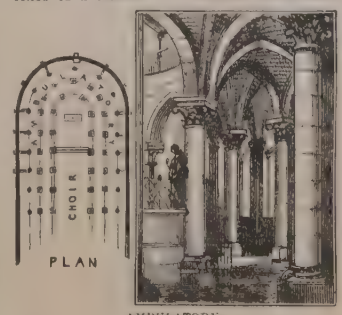
2. *Law:*

*(*a*) *An ambulatory court* is one which is moved from place to place for the trial of causes.

*(*b*) *An ambulatory will* is one which may be revoked at any time during the lifetime of the testator.

B. *As substantive:*

Arch.: A place to walk in, such as a corridor or a cloister. It is called also deambulatory or ambulacrum. Barret defines it as "the overmost part of a wall, within the battlements whereof men may walk."



AMBULATORY.

"Parvis is mentioned as a court or portico before the church of Notre Dame at Paris, in John de Meun's part of the Roman de la rose. The word is supposed to be contracted from Paradise. This perhaps signified an *ambulatory*. Many of our old religious houses had a place called Paradise."—*Warton*: *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, i. 453.

ăm-bŭr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *amburo* = to burn around, to scorch.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Chenopodiaceæ, or Chenopods. *A. anthelmintica*, a native of North America, furnishes the anthelmintic called Wormseed Oil. Other species also furnish volatile oils used in medicine.

ăm'-bŭr-ў, ăn'-bŭr-ў, *s.* [Possibly connected with A.S. *ampre, ampore* = a crooked swelling vein. Webster asks if it may come from Lat. *umbo* = the navel, or from Gr. ἀμβων (*ambōn*) = a rising, a hill, the rim of a dish, &c.]

Farriery: A wort on a horse's body, full of blood, and soft to the touch.

ăm-bŭs-cā'de, * **ăm-bŭs-ca'-dō,** *s.* [Fr. *embuscade*; Sp. & Port. *emboscada*; Ital. *emboscata*. From Fr. *embusquer* (t.); Sp. *emboscar* (t.), *emboscarse* (i.); Port. *emboscar* (t.); Ital. *imboscare* (i.), the transitive verbs = to place in ambush; the intransitive = to lie concealed in bushes: *em, im* = Eng. *in*; and Fr. *buisson, bosquet* = a clump of thorny shrubs or bushes; Sp. & Port. *bosque* = a wood, a grove; Ital. *boscata* = a grove, *bosco* = a wood, a forest.]

1. The military device of lying concealed among bushes, trees, or in some similar place, with the view of waiting for a foe, and then suddenly attacking him when he does not suspect danger to be near; an ambush.

(*a*) *Lit. In military life:*

"Sometimes she driveth o'er a soldier's neck,
And then dreams he of cutting foreign throats,
Of breaches, *ambuscadoes*, Spanish blades."
Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 4.

"*Ambuscades* and surprises were among the ordinary incidents of war."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

(*b*) *Fig. In civil life:*

"In civil as in military affairs, he loved *ambuscades*, surprises, night attacks."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

2. The place where the soldiers and others lie in wait.

"Then waving high her torch, the signal made,
Which rous'd the Grecians from their *ambuscade*."
Dryden.

† 3. The soldiers or others lying in wait. *Fig.*, lurking peril.

"What deem ye of my path way-laid,
My life given o'er to *ambuscade*!"
Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, v. 8.

¶ *To lay an ambuscade* (*v.t.*) = to lay an ambush. [AMBUSH.]

To lie in ambuscade (*v.i.*) = to lie in ambush. [AMBUSH.]

"When I behold a fashionable table set out, I fancy that gouts, fevers, and lethargies, with innumerable distempers, lie in *ambuscade* among the dishes."—*Addison.*

ăm-bŭs-cā'de, * **ăm-bŭs-cā'-dō,** *v.t.* & *i.* [From the substantive.]

A. *Trans.*: To place in ambush; to attack from a covert or lurking-place.

"By the way, at Radgee Mahal, he was with such fury assaulted by Ebrahimcan (by this time re-encouraged and here *ambuscado'd* with six thousand horse), that little wanted of putting him to the rout."—*Sir T. Herbert*: *Travels*, p. 85.

B. *Intrans.*: To lie in ambush.

ăm-bŭs-cā'-dĭng, *pr. par.* [AMBUSCADE, *v.*]

"An ironic man, with his sly stillness, and *ambuscading* ways . . ."—*Carlyle*: *Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

ăm'-bŭsh, * **ĕm'-bŭsh,** *s.* [From Fr. *embûche* = ambush, *embusquer* = to lie in ambush; properly, to lie in a wood.] [AMBUSCADE.]

1. The state of lying or remaining concealed in a wood, in a clump of trees, or in any similar lurking-place, with the view of surprising a foe. (*Lit.* & *fig.*)

"Charge! charge! their ground the faint Taxallans
Bold in close *ambush*, base in open field." [yield.
Dryden: *Indian Emperor.*

2. The act of attacking a foe from such a place of concealment.

"Nor shall we need,
With dangerous expedition, to invade
Heav'n, whose high walls fear no assault or siege,
Or *ambush* from the deep." *Milton*: *P. L.*, bk. ii.

3. The place where the party in concealment lies hid. (See No. 1.)

"Then the earl maintained the fight; but the enemy intending to draw the English further into their *ambush*, turned away at an easy pace."—*Hayward.*

4. The soldiers or others lying in wait.

(*a*) *Lit.*: With the above meaning.

"And the *ambush* arose quickly out of their place, and they ran as soon as he had stretched out his hand."—*Josh.* viii. 19.

(*b*) *Fig.*: Unseen peril.

"Me Mars inspired to turn the foe to flight,
And tempt the secret *ambush* of the night."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xiv., 253-4.

¶ *To lay an ambush:* To place soldiers or other combatants in a suitable spot whence they may surprise an enemy.

"Lay thee an *ambush* for the city behind it."—*Joshua* viii. 2.

"'Twas their own command,
A dreadful *ambush* for the foe to lay."
Pope: *Homer*; *Odyssey* xiv. 529-30.

To lie in ambush: To lie concealed in such a place till the time for action arrives.

"And he took about five thousand men, and set them to lie in *ambush* between Beth-el and Ai, on the west side of the city."—*Josh.* viii. 12.

ăm'-bŭsh, * **ĕm'-bŭsh,** *v.t.* & *i.* [From the substantive.]

1. *Trans.*: To place in ambush; to cause to lie in wait.

"When Ilion in the horse receiv'd her doom,
And unseen armies *ambush'd* in its womb."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xi., 539-40.

¶ *Reciprocally:* To conceal one's self.

"What council, nobles, have we now?—
To *ambush* us in greenwood bough."
Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, v. 16.

2. *Intrans.*: To lie in wait, as soldiers for their enemy, or an assassin for his victim.

¶ The use of the word as a verb is almost entirely confined to poetry.

ăm'-bŭshed, *pa. par* [AMBUSH, *v.t.*]

"The soft and smother'd step of those that fear
Surprise from *ambush'd* foes."
Hemans: *The Last Constantine*, 80.

"Haste, to our *ambush'd* friends the news convey."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xvi., 365.

ăm'-bŭsh-ĭng, *pr. par.* [AMBUSH, *v.*]

† **ăm'-bŭsh-mĕnt,** * **ĕm'-bŭsh-mĕnt,** * **ĕm'-bŭsse-mĕnt,** * **ŏm'-bŭsse-mĕnt,** * **bŭssh'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *ambush*; *-ment*.] An ambush (q.v.).

"But Jeroboam caused an *ambushment* to come about behind them: so they were before Judah, and the *ambushment* was behind them."—*2 Chron.* xiii. 13.

"Saw not nor heard the *ambushment*."
Scott: Kenelm, iv. 27.

*** ăm'-bŭst**, *a.* [Lat. *ambustus*, pa. par. of *amburo* = to burn around, to scorch: from pref. *amb* = about, and *uro* = to burn.] Burnt, scalded. (*Johnson*)

ăm-bŭs'-tĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Lat. *ambustio* = a burn; from *amburo*.] A burn or scald. (*Cockeram.*)

ăm-bỹs'-tō-mą, *s.* [Gr. ἀμβλύς (*amblus*) = blunt, and στομα (*stoma*) = mouth.]

Zool.: A miswriting for Amblystoma, a large genus of tailed batrachians, which undergo remarkable transformations. [SIREDON.]

*** āme**, *s.* [Fr. *âme* = soul, mind, from **Lat.** *anima*; Dut. *adem.*] The spirit.

"That alle this werde it is fulfilde
Of the *ame*, and of the smelle."
MS., Col. Med. Edinb. (*Boucher.*)

*** ăme**, *v.* (1 pers. sing. pres. indic.). [AM.]

*** āme**, *v.t.* [Ger. *ahmen*; Bavarian *amen*, *hämen* = to gauge a cask, fathom, measure.] [See ex.] To place. (*Early Eng. Text Soc.*)

"I compast hem a kynde crafte and kende hit hem derne,
And *amed* hit in myn ordenaunce oddely dere."
Alliterative Poems; Cleanness (ed. Morris), 697-8.

*** āme**, *v.t.* & *i.* [AIM.]

*** āme**, *s.* [AIM.]

ăm-ē-bē'-an. An incorrect spelling of AMŒBÆAN (q.v.).

a-mēer', a-mîr', mēer, mîr, *s.* [Hindustani.] An Indian title of nobility.

"Separate treaties were entered into with the Khyrpore and Hyderabad *Ameers*."—*Calcutta Review*, vol. i., p. 227.

ameer ool omrah, or **amir ul omra**, *s.* Noble of nobles, lord of lords.

a-meer'-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *ameer*; *ship*.] The office or dignity of an ameer (q.v.).

*** ą-mē'ise, ą-mē'se, ą-mē'ys, ą-mē'is**, *v.t.* [O.F. *amesir*, *amaisir* = to pacify.] To mitigate, to appease. (*Scotch.*)

"But othyr lordis that war him by
Ameisyit the king . . ."—*Barbour*, xvi. 134.

† ăm-eit', *s.* [AMICE.] (*Scotch.*)

ą-mei'-vą, *s.* [An American Indian word.] A genus of lizards, the typical one of the family Ameividæ. The species are elegant and inoffensive lizards which abound in the West Indies.

ą-mei'-vĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From *ameiva* (q.v.).] A family of lizards which in the New World represent the Lacertidæ of the Eastern hemisphere. One, the *Teius teguexin*, is about six feet in length.

*** ăm'-ęl, * ăm'-īl, * âu'-māil, * âu'-māyl** (*Eng*), **ą-māl'-yę** (*Scotch*), *v.t.* [In Sw. *amelera*; Dan. *emailere*; Dut. *emuilleeren*; Ger. *emaillíren*; Fr. *émailler*; Sp. & Port. *esmaltar*; Ital. *smaltare* = to enamel, to cover over with mortar; *smalto* = cement, mortar, basis, ground, pavement, enamel.] [ENAMEL, SMELT, MELT.] To enamel.

"And her straight legs most bravely were embayld
In gilden buskins of costly cordwayne,
All bard with golden bendes, which were entayld
With curious antickes, and full foyne *aumayld*."
Spenser: F. Q., II iii. 27.

*** ăm'-ęl, * ăm'-męl, * ăm'-męll, * am-all, au-mail** (*Eng.*), **ā'-maille, * ā'-mąl** (*Scotch*), *s.* [AMEL, *v.*] Enamelling, enamel.

"The materials of glass melted with calcined tin compose an undiaphanous body. This white *amel* is the basis of all those fine concretes that goldsmiths and artificers employ in the curious art of enamelling."
—*Boyle on Colours.*

"Heav'n's richest diamonds, set in *amel* white."
Fletcher: Purple Isl., x. 33.

"Marke how the payle is curiously inchased,
In these our daies such workes are seldome found.
The handle with such anticks is imbraced,
As one would thinck they leapt above the ground;
The *ammell* is so faire and fresh of hew,
And to this day it seemeth to be new."
An Guld-facioned Love, by J. T. (1594).

ăm-ęl-ăn'-chĭ-ēr, *s.* [From *amelancier*, the old Savoy name of the medlar.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Pomaceæ, or Apple-worts. It resembles Pyrus, but has ten cells in the ovary. The species are small trees indigenous in Europe and North America. None are wild in Britain, but the *A. vulgaris*, or Common Amelanchier, has long been cultivated in England, sometimes attaining the height of twenty feet. *A. botryapium* is the grape-pear of North America.

ăm'-ĕl-corn, *s.* [Probably from Lat. *amylum*, *amulum*; Gr. ἄμυλον (*amulon*) = starch. Or, according to some, from O. Eng. *amell* = between, and *corn*, because it is of a middle size between wheat or barley. "Olyra, -æ, f., rice, or amelcorn." (*Coles: Lat. Dict.*, 1772.) "*Amelcorn*, Triticum amylium, olyra, amylium." (*Ibid.*) Fr. *scourgeon* = amel-corn, or starch-corn.] A wild or degenerate wheat, which is sown in the spring, and, being ground, yields a very white, but very light and little-nourishing meal. (*Cotgrave.*)

ą-mē'-lĭ-or-ą-ble, *s.* [Eng. *ameliorate*; suff. *-able*.] Capable of being ameliorated. (*Webster.*)

ą-mē'-lĭ-or-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *améliorer*: from Lat. *melioro* = to make better; *melior* = better.]

1. *Trans.:* To make better; to better, to improve.

"In every human being there is a wish to *ameliorate* his own condition."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. *Intrans.:* To grow better; to improve. (*Webster.*)

¶ *Ameliorate*, though now thoroughly in use, is not in Dyche's Dict. (1758), nor in Johnson's last edition (1773), nor in Sheridan (4th ed., 1797). It appears as a new word in Todd's Johnson (2nd ed., 1827).

ą-mē'-lĭ-or-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* [AMELIORATE.]

ą-mē'-lĭ-or-ā-tĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [AMELIORATE.]

ą-mē-lĭ-or-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *amélioration*; Lat. *melioratio*.] The act or process of making better, or the state of being made better; improvement.

"There is scarcely any possible *amelioration* of human affairs which would not, among its other benefits, have a favourable operation."—*J. S. Mill. Polit. Econ.* (1848), bk. i., ch. xii., § 3.

ą-mē'-lĭ-or-ā-tor, *s.* [Eng. *ameliorate*; *-or*.] One who ameliorates.

". . . but dishonest '*ameliorators*' are far more anxious to break up the Ottoman Empire by their 'improvements' than to benefit its inhabitants."—*Daily Telegraph*, 13th Dec., 1877.

*** ą-mĕl'**, *** ą-mĕll'**, *prep.* [In Sw. *emellan*; Dan. *imellem*.] Between. (*Boucher.*)

*** ăm'-ęll**, *s.* [AMEL.]

ą-mĕl'-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [From *amellus* (q.v.).] A sub-tribe of Asteroideæ, which again is a tribe of Tubuliflorous Composites.

*** ăm'-ęlled**, *pa. par.* & *a.* [AMEL, *v.*] Enamelled.

". . . thine *amell'd* shore."—*Phillips: Past.*, 2.

"So doth his [the jeweller's] hand inchase in *ammell'd* gold."—*G. Chapman on B. Jonson's "Sejanus."*

ą-mĕl'-lŭs, *s.* [A plant mentioned by Virgil. It is the purple Italian Star-wort, *Aster amellus*, Linn.] A genus of plants, the type of the Amelleæ (q.v.). *A. Lychnites*, *villosus*, and *spinulosus*, have been introduced into Britain.

ā-mĕn, or **a-mĕn**, *adj.*, *s.*, & *adv.* or *interj.* [In Sw., Dan., Dut., Ger., Fr., Sp., & Port. *amen*; Ital. *ammen*, *ammene*; Later Lat. *amen*; Gr. ἀμήν (*amēn*): all from Heb. אָמֵן (*amen*), a verbal adj. = firm, trustworthy; also a noun = trust, faith; and an adv. = certainly, truly: from אָמַן (*aman*) = to be energetic, firm, or strong. In the passive, to be firm, trustworthy, or certain. In Isa. lxv. 16, the words rendered "God of truth" are, literally, "God of amen." In the N. T. "verily" is the rendering of Ἀμήν (*Amēn*).]

A. *As adjective:* Firm, certain, trustworthy; deserving of all confidence.

"For all the promises of God in him are yea, and in him *Amen* . . ."—*2 Cor.* i. 20.

B. *As substantive:* The faithful one; the true one. "These things saith the *Amen*, the faithful and true Witness," Rev. iii. 14. Though in the passage in English, *Amen* is clearly a substantive, yet, properly speaking, it is the Hebrew adj. *amen*, and is designed to be synonymous with the words "faithful" and "true," which succeed it in the verse.

C. *As adverb or interj.:* So be it. May it be as has been asked, said, or promised.

"And therefore I say, *Amen*, So be it."—*Ch. Catechism.*

"Even the prophet Jeremiah said, *Amen*: the Lord do so: the Lord perform thy words which thou hast prophesied . . ."—*Jer.* xxviii. 6.

Used (*a*) at the end of prayers.

"For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. *Amen*."—*Matt.* vi. 13.

¶ To render it more emphatic it is sometimes reduplicated.

"Blessed be the Lord God of Israel from everlasting, and to everlasting. *Amen*, and *Amen*."—*Ps.* xli. 13.

(*b*) At the end of imprecations.

"Cursed be he that setteth light by his father or his mother. And all the people shall say, *Amen*."—*Deut.* xxvii. 16.

(*c*) After thanksgivings.

"Else when thou shalt bless with the spirit, how shall he that occupieth the room of the unlearned say *Amen* at thy giving of thanks, seeing he understandeth not what thou sayest?"—*1 Cor.* xiv. 16

(*d*) After prophecies, the fulfilment of which is eagerly sought.

"He which testifieth these things saith, Surely I come quickly. *Amen*. Even so, come, Lord Jesus."—*Rev.* xxii. 20.

(*e*) In assent to commands given forth by legitimate authority. When David issued orders that Solomon should be proclaimed sovereign, "Benaiah the son of Jehoiada answered the king, and said, *Amen*: the Lord God of my lord the king say so too." (1 Kings i. 36.)

ą-mēn-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Eng. *amenable*, and suff. *-ity*.] The state of being amenable to jurisdiction; liability to answer any charges, if any be brought. (*Coleridge.*)

ą-mēn'-ą-ble, *a.* [Fr. *amener* = to bring, conduct; introduce, cause; induce, bring to; (*naut.*) = to haul down: *amené*, s., summons, call of authority, citation, order to appear; *mener* = to lead, conduct, drive, command, . . . : from Lat. *ad* = to; *manus* = hand.] [DEMEAN.]

1. *Law & Ord. Lang.:* Liable to certain legal jurisdiction; liable to be called upon to answer charges, if any be brought against one.

"Again, because the inferiour sort were loose and poor, and not *amenable* to the law, he provided, by another act, that five of the best and eldest persons of every sept should bring in all the idle persons of their surname to be justified by the law."—*Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

"Else, on the fatalist's unrighteous plan,
Say to what bar *amenable* were man?"
Cowper: Progress of Error.

2. Inclined to submit to; subject to.

"It was vain to hope that mere words would quiet a nation which had not, in any age, been very *amenable* to control."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

ą-mēn'-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *amenable*; *-ness*.] The same as AMENABILITY (q.v.). (*J. Pye Smith.*)

ą-mēn'-ą-blỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *amenable*; *-ly*.] In an amenable manner. (*Webster.*)

*** ą-mēn'-ąġe**, *v.t.* [Fr. *aménager* = to regulate the management (of woods).] To manage.

"With her [Occasion], whoso will raging Furor tame,
Must first begin, and well her *amenage*."
Spenser: F. Q., II., iv. 11.

ą-mēn'-ąġe, *s.* [Fr. *amener*.] [AMENABLE.] Mien, carriage, behaviour, conduct. (*Nares.*)

*** ą-mēn'-ąnce, * ą-mēn'-âunce**, *s.* [Fr. *amener*. (See AMENABLE.).] Mien, carriage, behaviour.

"How may strange knight hope ever to aspire,
By faithfull service and meet *amenaunce*,
Unto such bliase?" *Spenser: F. Q.*, II., ix. 5.

ą-mĕnd', *** ā-mĕnd'e, * ą-mĕnd'-ĕn**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *amender*; Ital. *ammendare*; Lat. *emendo*, from *e* = without, and *menda* or *mendum* = a blemish or fault.] [MEND.]

A. *Transitive:* To remove defects in anything.

"Of your disese, if it lay in my might,
I would *amenden* it, or that it wer night."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,781-2.

"And pray yow that ye wol my werk *amende*."
Ibid., 12,012.

Specially:

(*a*) To correct a fault or error of any kind in a written or printed composition, as in a bill before the legislature, a literary work, &c.

"But would their Lordships *amend* a money bill?"
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

(*b*) To correct what is vicious or defective in one's conduct or moral character.

"Therefore now *amend* your ways and your doings, and obey the voice of the Lord your God . . ."—*Jer.* xxvi. 13.

B. *Intransitive:* To become better by the removal of whatever is amiss.

"Then enquired he of them the hour when he began to *amend*."—*John* iv. 52.

ạ-mĕnd'-ạ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *amend; -able.* In Fr. *amendable*; Ital. *ammendabile.*] That may be amended; capable of being amended. (*Sherwood.*)

ạ-mĕnd'-ạt-ŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *amend; -atory.*] Amending, corrective. (*Hale.*)

ạ-mĕnd'e, ạ-mĕnd', *s.* [Fr. *amende* = penalty, fine.] A penalty; a recompense.

¶ Often in the plural. [AMENDS.]

amende honorable.

1. *In Old French Law:* A humiliating punishment inflicted upon traitors, parricides, or persons convicted of sacrilege. The offender was delivered into the hands of the executioner, his shirt was stripped off, a rope put round his neck, and a taper placed in his hand. In this state he was led into the court, where he implored pardon of God, the king, the court, and his country.

2. *Now (in England):* Public apology and reparation made to an injured party by the person who has done him wrong. It is called also *amends.*

ạ-mĕnd'-ĕd, * **ạ-mĕnd'-ĭd,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [AMEND, *v.*]

"This makth the feend, this moste ben *amendid*."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,415.

* **ạ-mĕnd'-ĕn,** *v.t.* [AMEND.]

ạ-mĕnd'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *amend; -er.*] One who amends. (*Barret.*)

ạ-mĕnd'-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *amend; full.*] Liable to amend, correct, or punish.

"Far fly such rigour your *amendful* hand!"
Beaumont & Fletcher: Bloody Brother, iii. 1.

"When your ears are freer to take in
Your most *amendful* and unmatched fortunes."
Ibid.

* **ạ-mĕnd'-ĭd.** [AMENDED.]

ạ-mĕnd'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [AMEND, *v.*]

As substantive: Correction.

"All ingenious concealings or *amendings* of what is originally or casually amiss."—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 163.

-mĕnd'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *amend; -ment.* In Ger. & Fr. *amendement.*]

A. *Ord. Lang.:* A change from something amiss to what is better.

"We stedfastly and unanimously believe both his [Homer's] poem and our constitution to be the best that ever human wit invented: that the one is not more incapable of *amendment* than the other . . ."
—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey, P.S.*

Specially:

I. *Of persons:*

1. Change from a state of sickness to, or in the direction of health.

"*Serv.* Your honour's players, hearing your *amendment*
Are come to play a pleasant comedy, [*ment*,
For so your doctors hold it very meet."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, Induction, ii.

2. The removal of intellectual faults or deficiencies.

"There are many natural defects in the understanding capable of *amendment*, which are overlooked and wholly neglected."—*Locke.*

3. Improvement or reformation of moral conduct.

"Behold! famine and plague, tribulation and anguish, are sent as scourges for *amendment*."—*2 Esdras* xvi. 19.

II. *Of things:* The removal of defects.

"Before it was presented on the stage, some things in it have passed your approbation and *amendment*."
—*Dryden.*

B. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* The correction of any mistake discovered in a writ or process.

2. *Legislative Proceedings:* A clause, sentence, or paragraph proposed to be substituted for another, or to be inserted in a bill before Parliament, and which, if carried, actually becomes part of the bill itself. (As a rule, amendments do not overthrow the principle of a bill.)

"The Lords agreed to the bill without *amendments*; and the King gave his assent."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. *Public Meetings:* A proposed alteration on the terms of a motion laid before a meeting for acceptance. This "amendment" may be so much at variance with the essential character of the motion, that a *counter motion* would be its more appropriate name.

ạ-mĕnds', *s. pl.* [Fr. *amende.* In Ital. *ammenda.*]

1. *Lit.:* Satisfaction, compensation; atonement for a wrong committed.

"And he shall make *amends* for the harm he hath done in the holy thing . . ."—*Lev.* v. 16.

2. *Fig.:* Compensation for sorrow, suffering, or inconvenience.

". . . and finding rich *amends*
For a lost world in solitude and verse."
Cowper: Task, bk. iv.

* **ạ-mē'ne,** *a.* [In Sp., Port., and Ital. *ameno*, from Lat. *amœnus.*] Pleasant.

"Daine Nature bade the goddes of the sky,
That sche the heven suld keepe *amene* and dry."
Lord Hailes: Bannatyne.

ạ-mĕn'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *aménité*; Ital. *amenita*; Lat. *amœnitas* = pleasantness; *amœnus* = pleasant.] Pleasantness of situation or of prospect; agreeableness to the eye.

"Acknowledge that to Nature's humbler power
Your cherish'd sullenness is forced to bend
Even here, where her *amenities* are shown
With sparing hand."—*Wordsworth: Exc.*, bk. iv.

ạ-mĕn-ŏr-rhœ'-ạ, *s.* [In Fr. *amenorrhée*; Port. *amenorrhea.* From Gr. ἀ, priv.; μην (*mēn*) = a month; ῥεω (*rheō*) = to flow.]

Med.: An obstruction of the menses. It may be divided into retention and suppression of the menses. [MENSES.]

ạ-mĕn-ŏr-rhœ'-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *amenorrhœa; -al.*] Pertaining to amenorrhœa.

"It appears to depend principally upon a torpid or *amenorrhœal* condition of the uterus."—*Dr. Locock: Cycl. Pract. Med.*, "*Amenorrhœa.*"

ā mĕn'-sā ĕt thōr'-ō. [Lat. = from table (*i.e.*, board) and bed.] A legal term used when a wife is divorced from her husband (so far as bed and board are concerned), liability, however, remaining on him for her separate maintenance.

ăm'-ĕnt, ạ-mĕnt'-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *amentum* = (1) a strap or thong tied about the middle of a javelin or dart to give it rotation, increase the force with which it was thrown, and recover it afterwards; (2) a latchet with which to bind sandals.]

Bot.: A kind of inflorescence, the same that is now called a *catkin*, and to which the old authors also applied the designations of *catulus*, *iulus*, and *nucamentum.* An *amentum* is

AMENTUM.
1. Willow. 2. Butterwort. 3. Plane. 4. Beech.

a spike, which has its flowers destitute of calyx and corolla, their place being supplied by bracts, and which falls off in a single piece, either after the flowers have withered, or when the fruit has ripened. Examples: the hazel, the alder, the willows, the poplars, &c.

ăm-ĕn-tā'-çe-æ, *s. pl.* [AMENTUM.] Jussieu's name for an order of apetalous exogens, characterised by the possession of amentaceous inflorescence. It is now broken up into the orders Corylaceæ, Betulaceæ, Salicaceæ, &c.

ăm-ĕn-tā'-ceous, *a.* [AMENTUM.] Pertaining to or possessing the inflorescence denominated the ament or catkin.

"Ord. lxxxvi. Cupuliferæ. Rich. Monœcious. Barren, fl. *amentaceous*, or on a lax spike."—*Hooker & Arnot: British Flora* (7th ed. 1855), p. 412.

ạ-mĕnt'-ĭ-ạ, ạ-mĕnt'-ў, *s.* [Lat. *amentia* = want of reason, madness, stupidity; *amens* = mad, frantic; more rarely foolish: *a* for *ab* = from; and *mens* = mind.]

Med.: That kind of madness which is characterised by utter fatuity, the total failure of all mental action to such an extent, that many in this state would not eat unless food were actually put into their mouths; or lie down, or rise again, unless put to bed and brought out of it again by their attendants. It is the saddest to behold of all kinds of madness.

ạ-mĕnt'-ŭm, *s.* [AMENT.]

* **ạ-mĕnt'-ў,** *s.* [AMENTIA.] Madness.

* **ăm'-ĕn-ŭse,** *v.t.* [Fr. *amenuiser* = to plane, to diminish, to render thin; Lat. *inminuo* or *minuo* = to lessen, to diminish.] To lessen, to diminish.

The thridde is to *amenuse* the bounté of his neighebor."—*Chaucer: The Persones Tale.*

* **ạ-mĕr',** *v.t.* [AMERCE.]

* **ăm'-ẽr-ạl,** *s.* [ADMIRAL.]

ạ-mẽrçe', *v.t.* [Fr. *à* = to, at; *merci* = (1) mercy, (2) thanks; *à merci* = at the mercy (of), at the discretion of.]

I. *Law:* To inflict a pecuniary penalty, the amount of which is fixed at the discretion of a court; to place one at the king's mercy, with regard to the fine to be imposed. [AMERCEMENT.] (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 23.)

"But I'll *amerce* you with so strong a fine,
That you shall all repent the loss of mine."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 1.

II. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To fine even when the amount of the penalty is legally fixed, and nothing respecting it is left to the discretion of the court.

"And they shall *amerce* him in an hundred shekels of silver."—*Deut.* xxii. 19.

2. To punish in any other way than by a fine.

"Millions of spirits for his fault *amerced*
Of heaven, and from eternal splendours flung."
Milton: P. L., bk. i.

". . . Must the time
Come thou shalt be *amerced* for sins unknown?"
Byron: Cain, iii. 1.

¶ *Amerce* is followed by *in, of, for,* or *with,* placed before the fine or other penalty inflicted. (See the examples given above.)

ạ-mẽr'çe-ạ-ble, *adj.* [Eng. *amerce; -able.*] Liable to be amerced.

"If the killing be out of any will, the hundred is *amerceable* for the escape."—*Hale: H. P. C.*, xi. 10.

ạ-mẽr'çed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [AMERCE.]

ạ-mẽrçe'-mĕnt, † **ạ-mĕr'-çĭ-ạ-mĕnt,** * **ạ-mĕr'-çĭ-mĕnt,** * **mĕr'-çў-mĕnt,** *s.* Low Lat. *amerciamentum.*]

1. *Old Law:* A fine inflicted on an offender, the amount of which was left to the discretion of the court, and was determined by affeerors; whereas the amount of a fine, properly so called, was settled by statute, and could not be altered by the judges who executed the law. Now that (within certain limits) the amount of fines is generally left to the discretion of the law courts, the distinction between fines and amercements has disappeared.

". . . *amerrimentes*, whiche mighte more resonably ben callid extorcions than mercymentis."—*Chaucer: The Persones Tale.*

". . . that all *amercementes* and fines that shal be imposed upon them shall come unto themselves."
—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland.*

"The *amercement* is disused, but the form still continues."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 23.

amercement royal, *s.*

1. A penalty imposed on an officer for a misdemeanour in his office.

2. *Fig.:* Punishment of any kind; loss. (*Milton: Civil Power in Eccl. Causes.*)

ạ-mẽr'-çẽr, *s.* [Eng. *amerce; -er.*] One who *amerces.* One who inflicts a fine, at his discretion, on an offender. One who inflicts a fine or punishment of any kind. (*Coles*, 1772.)

† **ạ-mẽr'-çĭ-ạ-mĕnt,** * **ạ-mẽr'-çĭ-mĕnt,** *s.* [AMERCEMENT.]

Ạ-mĕr'-ĭ-cạn, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *America; -an.* In Ger. *Americanisch*, adj., *Americaner*, s.; Fr. *Américain*, adj. & s.; Sp., Port., & Ital. *Americano.* From *America*, the name applied to two great continents of the globe, called—with little regard to justice—after a Florentine, Amerigo Vespucci; though the great pioneer who had opened the way for him and other explorers had been the immortal Christopher

Columbus. Columbus is popularly called the discoverer of America; but it appears established on good evidence, that about four centuries before he, on the memorable 12th of October, 1492, landed on Guanahani, or "San Salvador," one of the Bahama islands, the Norwegians had fallen in with Greenland, and had settled in it; nay, more, that they had even a feeble colony near Rhode Island, on the Western continent itself. But no important results followed to mankind, or even to themselves, from these explorations. Alexander von Humboldt considers that the general adoption of the word *America* arose from its having been introduced into a popular work on geography published in 1507.]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to America.

"And that chill Nova Scotia's unpromising strand
Is the last I shall tread of *American* land."
Moore: To the Boston Frigate.

¶ A number of American animals and plants, though identical in genus, are yet different in species from their analogues in the Old World. A yet greater number are named as if they were of the same genus, though not so in reality. All such terms, and others similar to them, if they find a place in the Dictionary, will be arranged under one or both of the substantives with which the adjective *American* agrees. Thus, in Zoology, *American blight* (*Lachnus lanigerus*), will be found under Blight; and in Botany, American Aloe (*Agave Americana*), under Aloe and Agave; American Cranberry (*Oxycoccus macrocarpus*), under Cranberry and Oxycoccus; and American Marmalade (*Achras mammosa*), under Marmalade and Achras.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *At first:* An aboriginal of the New World; a so-called "Indian" belonging to the New World.

"Such of late
Columbus found the *American*, so girt
With feather'd cincture; naked else, and wild
Among the trees, on isles and woody shores."
Milton: P. L., bk. ix.

2. *Now:* Any human inhabitant of America, aboriginal or non-aboriginal, white, red, or black. *Specially*, a native of the United States of North America. The name began while yet the future Republicans were British colonists.

"It has been said in the debate, that when the first *American* revenue act (the act in 1764 imposing the post duties) passed, the *Americans* did not object to the principle."—*Burke on Concil. with America.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ethnol.:* The American race is one of the primary or leading divisions of mankind, the Aryan or Indo-Germanic, the Semitic or Syro-Arabian, the Turanian or Mongolian races being some of the others. The American variety of mankind has long, lank, black hair,

TYPES OF AMERICAN INDIANS

not curly; a swarthy-brown, copper, or cinnamon-coloured skin; a heavy brow; dull and sleepy eyes, with the corners directed upwards—in this respect resembling those of the Malay and Mongolian races; prominent cheek-bones; a salient but dilated nose; full and compressed lips, and an expression of gentleness combined with a gloomy and severe look. It includes all the American Indians, with the exception of the Esquimaux (Eskimo), who appear to be Turanians from the north of Asia.

2. *Philol.:* All the American languages are classified as *polysynthetic*, by which is meant that the greatest number of ideas is compressed into the smallest number of words. [Polysynthetic.]

A-mĕr′-ĭ-can-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *American; -ism.*] A word or phrase believed to be of American origin, or, at least, to be now used nowhere except in America. The genuine Americanisms are far fewer than some suppose. Many words and expressions supposed to have originated in the United States have really been carried thither by settlers, and still linger in some county or other of England.

A-mĕr′-ĭ-can-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *American; -ist.*] ". . . one who investigates what is distinctive of America, so far as that it belongs, or is supposed to belong, to the domain of scientific research." (*Times*, Jan. 9, 1877.)

A-mĕr′-ĭ-can-ī′ze, *v. t.* [Eng. *American; -ize.*] To render American, especially—

1. To naturalize one as an American. (*Jackson.*)

2. To assimilate political institutions to those of America.

ăm-ĕr-ĭm′-nŭm, *s.* [Lat. *amerimnon*; Gr. ἀμέριμνον (*amerimnon*) = the house-leek; ἀ, priv., and μέριμνα (*merimna*) = care, because it requires no care in cultivation.] A genus of Papilionaceous plants, tribe Dalbergieæ, with no affinity whatever to the house-leek. *A. ebenus* is "American ebony."

* **ăm′-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Amorous.]

* **a-mĕr′re,** * **a-mĕr′,** *v. t.* [A.S *amyrran* = to dissipate, waste, consume, spend, distract, defile, mar, lose, spoil, destroy.] To destroy.

"He ran with a drawe swerde
To hys mouentyre,
And all hys goddys ther he *amerredes*
With greet enuye."
Octavian, I., 1,307. (*Boucher.*)

* **a-mĕr′-vāyl,** *v. t.* [Marvel.]

* **ā′meş-āçe,** *s.* [Ambs-ace.]

* **a-mēşe′,** *v. t.* [Ameise.]

a-mēs′-ĭng, *s.* [Ameise.] Moderation.

"That in his mild *amesyng* he mercy may fynde."
Alliterative Poems; Patience (ed. Morris), 400.

* **ăm′-ĕt,** *s.* [Ant.]

am-ĕt-ăb′-ŏl-a (*Lat.*), **ăm-ĕt-ă-bŏl′-ĭ-ans,** *s. pl.* [From Gr. ἀμεταβολος (*ametabolos*); ἀ, priv., and μεταβολος (*metabolos*) = changeable.] [Metabola.]

Zool.: A sub-class of insects, consisting of those which do not undergo metamorphosis. It includes three orders: the Anoplura, or Lice; the Mallophaga, or Bird-lice; and the Thysanura, or Spring-tails. All are wingless insects.

* **ă-mĕth-ŏd′-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *a*, from Gr. ἀ, priv. = not; *methodical.*] Not methodical. (*Bailey.*)

¶ *Unmethodical* has now taken its place.

* **ă-mĕth′-ŏd-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *a*, fr. Gr. ἀ, priv. = not; *methodist.*] A physician who does not proceed on methodical (in the sense of fixed or philosophic) principles, but acts empirically; a quack.

"But what talk I of the wrong and crosse courses of such physicians' practice, since it cannot be lookt for, that these empiricall *amethodists* should understand the order of art, or the art of order?"—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*, p. 89.

ăm′-ĕth-ĭst, * **ăm-at-ĭst,** *s.* & *a.* [In Sw. & Dut. *ametist*; Dan. *amethist*; Ger. *amethyst*; Fr. *améthyst*; Sp. & Ital. *ametista*; Port. *amethysta, amethysto*; Lat. *amethystus*. From Gr. ἀμέθυστος (*amethustos*): as *adj.* = not drunken; as *s.* = a remedy for drunkenness; ἀ, priv., μεθύω (*methuō*) = to be drunk; μέθυ (*methu*) = wine. So named either (1) from the foolish notion that it was a remedy for drunkenness; or (2), as Pliny thinks, because it did not reach, though it approximated to, the colour of wine.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A mineral, a variety of Quartz, named by Dana Amethystine Quartz. Its colour, which is either diffused through the entire crystals or affects only their summits, is clear purple or bluish violet; hence it is sometimes called violet-quartz. The colouring matter is generally believed to be manganese, but Heintz considers it to arise from a mixture of iron and soda. The beauty and hardness of the amethyst cause it to be regarded as a precious stone. It occurs in veins or geodes in trappean and other rocks. The best specimens are brought from India, Armenia, and Arabia, but others of an inferior sort occur in various parts of Britain.

2. *The Oriental amethyst:* A rare purple variety of Sapphire (q.v.). [See also Corundum.]

¶ The word *amethyst* in the English Bible [Sept. and N. T. Gr. ἀμεθυστος (*amethustos*) (Exod. xxviii. 19; Rev. xxi. 20)] is the rendering of the Heb. word אַחְלָמָה (*achhelamah*). It is from the root חָלַם (*chhalam*) = to sleep; apparently from the delusion that the fortunate possessor of an amethyst is likely to sleep soundly. The last stone in the third row of the Jewish high-priest's breastplate was an "amethyst" (Exod. xxviii. 19); and the twelfth foundation of the new Jerusalem, mentioned in Rev. xxi. 20, was to be an "amethyst."

3. A colour, that of the mineral described above. (See B.)

"A hundred and a hundred savage peaks, in the last light of Day; all glowing, of gold and *amethyst* . . ."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., chap. vi.

B. *As adjective:*

Her.: The term applied, in describing the armorial bearings of peers, to the colour called purpure.

ăm-ĕth-ŷst′-ĕ-a, *s.* [Ger. *amethyste pflanze*; Dut. *amethystkruid*; Fr. *amethystée.*] A genus of plants belonging to the order Lamiaceæ (Labiates). *A. cærulea* is a pretty garden annual, with blue flowers.

ăm-ĕth-ŷst′-īne, *a.* [In Fr. *amethystin*; Lat. *amethystinus*; Gr. ἀμεθύστινος (*amethustinos*).]

1. Made of or containing amethyst.

"A kind of *amethystine* flint not composed of crystals or grains, but one entire massy stone."—*Grew.*

2. Resembling amethyst in colour or in other respects.

". . . to assume a red *amethystine* tint."—*Graham: Chem.*, 2nd ed., vol. i., p. 618.

3. Otherwise pertaining to amethyst.

ăm-ĕ-trō′-pĭa, *s.* Irregular vision, or that abnormal condition of the eye which causes it. See Astigmatism, Hypermatropia, Myopia, Presbyopia.

Ăm-har′-ĭc, *a.* [From Amhara, an Abyssinian kingdom, having Gondar for its capital.] The language of Amhara. It is classed by Max Müller under the Ethiopic, which again he places under the Arabic, or Southern division of the Semitic languages.

Ăm-hĕrst′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Called after Lady Amherst, wife of Lord Amherst, Governor-general of India from 1823 to 1828.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Fabaceæ, and the sub-order Cæsalpinieæ. The only known species is the *A. nobilis*, one of the most splendid trees existing. The flowers are large, scentless, and of a bright vermilion colour, diversified with three yellow spots, and disposed in gigantic ovate pendulous branches. The leaves are equally pinnate, large, and, when young, of a pale purple colour. It grows near Martaban, in the Eastern peninsula. The Burmese call it *thoca*, and offer handfuls of the flowers before the images of Booddha.

ā′-mĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *amia*; Gr. ἀμία (*amia*) = a fish, the *Scomber sarda* of Bloch, which is allied to the tunny.] A genus of fishes formerly placed in the Esocidæ, or Pike family, but now constituting the type of the Ganoid family Amiidæ (q.v.). The species inhabit rivers in the warmer parts of America. The *amia* of the ancients, it will be perceived, is quite different from any of these fishes.

ā-mĭ-a-bĭl′-ĭ-tў, * **ăm-a-bĭl′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* Fr. *amabilité*; Ital. *amabilità*, from Lat. *amabilitas.*] The quality of meriting love; amiableness, loveliness. It is applied not so much to attractiveness of physical aspect, as to humility, good temper, and other moral qualities fitted to excite love.

"So many arguments of *amiability* and endearment."—*Jeremy Taylor: Of Not Judging*, p. 3.

ā′-mĭ-a-ble, *a.* [In Fr. *aimable*; Sp. *amigable, amable*; Ital. *amabile.* From Lat. *amabilis* = lovely; *amo* = to love.]

1. Possessed of qualities fitted to evoke love, or a feeling nearly akin to it.

(*a*) *Of persons:*

". . . a man, not indeed faultless, but distinguished both by his abilities and by his *amiable* qualities."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

(*b*) *Of things:*

"How *amiable* are thy tabernacles, O Lord of hosts!"—*Ps.* lxxiv. 1.

2. Expressing love.

"Lay *amiable* siege to the honesty of this Ford's wife: use your art of wooing."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 2.

ām'-ĭ-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *amiable; -ness.*] The same as AMIABILITY. The possession of the qualities fitted to call forth love.

"As soon as the natural gayety and *amiableness* of the young man wears off, they have nothing left to commend them."—*Addison.*

ām'-ĭ-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *amiable; -ly.*]

1. In an amiable manner; in a manner fitted to call forth love.

". . . in all the other parallel discourses and parables, they are *amiably* perspicuous, vigorous, and bright."—*Blackwall: Sac. Class.*, i. 380.

* 2. Pleasingly.

"The palaces rise so *amiably*, and the mosques and hummums with their cerulean tiles and gilded vanes."—*Sir T. Herbert's Travels*, p. 129.

ăm-ĭ-ănth'-ĭ-form, *a.* [In Ger. *amianthiformig.*] Of the form of amianthus, with long flexible fibres.

ăm-ĭ-ănth'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Same etym. as AMIANTHUS (?).] A genus of plants belonging to the order Melanthaceæ (Melanths). The *A. muscetoxicum*, as its name imports, is used to poison flies. The Americans of the United States call this plant Fall Poison, and say that cattle are poisoned if they feed in the fall (or autumn) upon its foliage. (*Lindley: Vegetable Kingdom*, p. 199.) The illustration shows the complete plant and one of the single flowerets.

AMIANTHIUM.

ăm-ĭ-ănth'-oĭd, * **ăm-ĭ-ănth'-oĭde,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng., &c., *amianth(us)*; *-oid*, from Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

1. *As adjective:* Of the form of amianthus; resembling amianthus.

2. *As substantive:* A mineral akin to Amianthus No. 1, that arranged under Amphibole. It is called also Byssolite and Asbestoid (q.v.).

Amianthoid Magnesite, or *Amianthoide Magnesite.* A mineral, called also Brucite (q.v.).

ăm-ĭ-ănth'-ŭs, *s.* [In Ger. *amianth;* Fr. *amiante;* Sp. *amianta, amianto;* Port. & Ital. *amianto;* Lat. *amiantus.* From Gr. ἀμίαντος (*amiantos*) = undefiled, pure: from ἀ, priv., and μιαίνω (*miainō*) = (1) to stain or dye; (2) to defile, to sully. So called because, it being incombustible, the ancients were wont from time to time to throw into the fire napery and towels made of it to cleanse them from impurity. They also sometimes enclosed the bodies of their deceased friends in cloth of the same material, that when cremation took place the ashes might remain free from intermixture with those of other people.]

1. *Min.:* A mineral, a variety of Asbestos, which again is classed by Dana as a variety of Amphibole. Tremolite, Actinolite, and other varieties of Amphibole, unless they contain much alumina, have a tendency to pass into varieties with long flexible fibres of flaxen aspect, to which the name of *amianthus* is applied.

2. A name for the fibrous kinds of chrysolite, which Dana classes as a variety of Serpentine. As in the former case, there are long flexible fibres, looking like those of flax. The colour is greenish-white, green, olive-green, yellow, and brownish. It constitutes seams in serpentine rocks, occurring at home in Cornwall; Portsoy; Unst, and Fetlar, in Shetland; abroad in Savoy, Corsica, the Pyrenees, and other localities. Most of the so-called amianthus is of this second variety.

3. Any fibrous variety of Pyroxene.

ăm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *am = amide; -ic.*] Pertaining to an amide.

amic acids, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Acids consisting of a bivalent or trivalent acid radical combined with hydroxyl $(OH)'$ and amidogen $(NH_2)'$, as succinamic acid $(C_4H_4O_2)''OH.NH_2$.

ăm-ĭ-cą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *amicable; -itu.*] The quality or state of being amicable; exceeding friendliness.

ăm'-ĭ-cą-ble, *a.* [In Ital. *amicabile;* Lat. *amicabilis*, from *amicus* = a friendly.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Friendly, imbued with the spirit of friendship.

"Enter each mild, each *amicable* guest,
Receive and wrap me in eternal rest."—*Pope.*

2. Expressing friendship, manifesting friendliness to.

"An *amicable* smile retain'd the life."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

3. Designed to be friendly; resulting from friendliness, and intended to promote it. (Used of arrangements, conferences, colloquies, agreements, treaties, &c.)

"Halifax saw that an *amicable* arrangement was no longer possible."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

¶ Treating on the difference between *amicable* and *friendly*, Crabb says that *amicable* implies a negative sentiment, a freedom from discordance; *friendly*, a positive feeling of regard, the absence of indifference. We make an *amicable* accommodation, and a friendly visit. *Amicable* is always said of persons who have been in connection with each other; *friendly* may be applied to those who are perfect strangers. Neighbours must always endeavour to live *amicably* with each other. Travellers should always endeavour to keep up a *friendly* intercourse with the inhabitants wherever they come. "To live *amicably* or in *amity* with all men, is a point of Christian duty; but we cannot live in *friendship* with all men, since *friendship* must be confined to a few."

B. *Technically:*

1. *Law. An amicable suit* is a law-suit commenced by persons who are not really at variance, but who both wish to obtain, for their future guidance, an authoritative decision on a doubtful point of law.

2. *Arithm. Amicable numbers* are pairs of numbers, of which each is equal to the sum of all the aliquot parts of the other. The lowest pair of amicable numbers are 220 and 284. The aliquot parts of 220 are 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 20, 22, 44, 55, 110, and their sum is 284. The aliquot parts of 284 are 1, 2, 4, 71, 142, and their sum is 220. The second pair of amicable numbers are 17,296 and 18,416; and the third pair 9,363,584, and 9,437,056.

ăm'-ĭ-cą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *amicable; -ness.*] The quality of being amicable. (Applied to persons, to the mutual relations of societies, or to arrangements.) (*Dyche's Dict.*, 1758.)

ăm'-ĭ-cą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *amicable; -ly.*] In an amicable manner; in a friendly way.

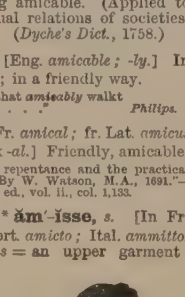
"Two lovely youths that *amicably* walkt
O'er verdant meads . . ." *Philips.*

* **ăm'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [In Fr. *amical;* fr. Lat. *amicus* = a friend, and suffix *-al.*] Friendly, amicable.

"An *amical* call to repentance and the practical belief of the Gospel. By W. Watson, M.A., 1691."—*A. Wood: Ath. Ox.*, 2nd ed., vol. ii., col. 1,133.

ăm'-ĭçe, * **ăm'-ĭs,** * **ăm'-ĭsse,** *s.* [In Fr. *amict;* Sp. *amito;* Port. *amicto;* Ital. *ammitto.* From Lat. *amictus* = an upper garment; *amicio* = to throw around, to wrap about.]

1. *Properly:* The uppermost of the six garments anciently worn by an officiating priest; the others being the *alba* or *alb*, the *cingulum*, the *stoia* or *stole*, the *manipulus*, and the *planeta.* It was of linen, was square in figure, covered the head, neck, and shoulders, and was buckled or clasped before the breast. It is still worn under the alb. It is not the same as the *aumuce*, or *almuce*, which is from Lat. *almutium.* [ALMUCE.]



ECCLESIASTIC WEARING AN AMICE.

2. Any vest or flowing garment. (*Nares.*)

"Came forth with pilgrim steps, in *amice* gray."
Milton: P. R., iv. 427.

ą-mī'-cŭs cūr'-ĭ-æ, *s.* [Lat. = friend of the senate or court.]

Law: A bystander who, in an amicable spirit, gives information to the court regarding any doubtful or mistaken point of law.

ą-mĭd', * **ą mĭd'de, ą-mĭdst',** * **ą-mĭddes',** *prep.* [Eng. *a* = in; *mid: a* = in; *midst.* A.S. *on-middan* = in the midst; *middes* = in midst; fr. *midde* = middle, superl. *midmest.*]

1. In the midst or middle.

"But of the fruit of this fair tree *amidst*
The garden, God hath said, Ye shall not eat."
Milton: P. L., bk. ix.

2. Among.

". . . *amid* the gloom
Spread by a brotherhood of lofty elms."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

3. Surrounded by, attended by.

"The second expedition sailed as the first had sailed *amidst* the acclamations and blessings of all Scotland."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

¶ *Amid* is now more common in poetry than in prose.

ăm'-īde, *s.* [Eng. *am = ammonium* or *ammonia;* suffix *-ide.*]

Chem.: Generally in the plural. *Amides* are compound ammonias, having the hydrogen atoms replaced by acid radicals: as acetamide, $N(C_2H_3O)H_2$; diacetamide, $N(C_2H_3O)_2H$; and triacetamide, $N(C_2H_3O)_3$. Acid radicals can also replace H in amines, as ethyl-diacetamide, $(C_2H_5)'(C_2H_3O)'_2N$.

ăm'-ĭd-ĭn, ăm'-ĭd-īne, *s.* [From Lat. *amylum;* Greek ἄμυλον (*amulon*) = starch (?).] [STARCH.]

ăm'-ĭd-ō, ą-mĭd', *in compos.* Combining forms of amides.

amido-caproic acid, *s.*

Chemistry: $C_5H_{10}(NH_2)CO.OH$ = Leucine. Produced by digesting together valeral ammonia, hydrocyanic acid, and hydrochloric acid. It is also formed by the putrefaction of cheese, and by the treatment of horn, glue, wool, &c., with acids and alkalies. Leucine crystallises in white shining scales, which melt at 100°. It is slightly soluble in water. When it is heated with caustic baryta, it yields amylamine and CO_2.

amido compounds, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Compounds in which one atom of hydrogen has been replaced by the monatomic radical $(NH_2)'$; as amido-propionic acid = $C_2H_4(NH_2),CO.OH$.

amido-propionic acid, *s.* [ALANINE.]

ăm'-ĭd-ō-bĕn-zēne, *s.* [Eng. *amido; benzene.*] [ANILINE.]

ăm-ĭd'-ō-ġĕn, *s.* [Eng. *amide*, and Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to engender, to produce.] A name given to the monatomic radical $(NH_2)'$.

ą-mĭd'-shĭps, *adv.* [Eng. *amid; -ships.*]

1. In or towards the middle part of a ship. A stateroom or cabin so situated is not so affected by the pitching and rolling of the vessel as if it were farther forward or aft.

"The above magnificent steamers have good accommodation *amidships*."—*Times*, Nov. 4, 1875.

2. In a line with the keel.

ą-mĭd'-ward, *adv.* [MIDWARD.]

* **ą-mĭg'-dĕl-ĕ,** *s.* [AMYGDALUS.] An almond.

"It was grene and leaved bi-cumen,
And nutes *amigdeles* thor oune numen."
Story of Gen. & Exod., ed. Morris, 3,839-40.

† **ą-mī'-gō,** *s.* [Sp.] A friend.

"*Chispa* (*drinking*). Ancient Baltasar, *amigo!*"
Longfellow: The Spanish Student, I. 4.

ăm'-ĭ-ĭd, *s.* [See def.] Any fish of the family Amiidæ (q.v.).

ăm'-ĭ-ĭd-æ, *s. pl.* [From *amia* (q.v.).] A family of fishes belonging to the order Ganoidea, and the sub-order Holostea. They have small horny scales, usually covered with a layer of animal matter. The tail is homocercal, but with a certain approach to the heterocercal type. The family consists of small fishes, inhabiting rivers in the warmer parts of America.

* **ăm'-ĭl.** [AMEL, *v.*]

ăm'-ĭnes, *s. pl.* [Eng. *am = ammonia*, or *ammonium*; suffix *-ine.*]

Chem.: Compound ammonias, having the hydrogen replaced, atom for atom, by alcohol radicals. When one atom of H is replaced,

they are called monamines; when two H atoms are replaced, diamines; when three atoms of H, triamines. They are obtained by heating the iodides of the alcohol radicals with ammonia. Thus iodide of ethyl and ammonia yields ethylamine, $N(C_2H_5)H_2$; by heating the mono and the diamines with more iodide of ethyl, diethylamine, $N(C_2H_5)_2.H$, and triethylamine, $N(C_2H_5)_3$, are obtained. Triethylamine unites directly with iodide of ethyl, forming $N(C_2H_5)_3.C_2H_5I$, triethylamine ethyl iodide. This compound, heated with silver oxide and water, forms $N(C_2H_5)_3.C_2H_5.OH$, a strong base, which is solid, like caustic potash. The H atoms can be replaced by different alcohol radicals, as methyl-ethyl-amylamine, $N(CH_3)'(C_2H_5)'(C_5H_{11})'$. The H can be also replaced by metals, as monopotassamine, NH_2K, and tripotassamine, NK_3. The amines have a strong alkaline reaction like ammonia, and unite with acids to form salts.

*** ăm'-ĭs.** [AMICE.]

ą-mĭss', * ą-mĭs'se, * ą-mĭs', * ą-mỹs', * ą-mỹs'se, *s., a., & adv.* [Eng. *a-miss* = *miss* (q.v.). In A.S. *mis* in comp. is = a defect, an error, evil, unlikeness; and *missian* is = to miss, err, mistake.]

A. *As substantive:* A fault, a mistake; culpability.

"Each toy seems prologue to some great *amiss*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

"Then gentle cheater, urge not my *amiss*,
Lest guilty of my faults thy sweet self prove."
Ibid.: Sonnets.

B. *As adjective, but following the substantive with which it agrees:* Faulty, wrong; improper, unfit; criminal.

"But most is Mars *amisse* of all the rest,
And next to him old Saturne, that was wont be best." *Spenser: F. Q.*, V., Intro., 8.

"For that which thou hast sworn to do *amiss*,
Is yet *amiss* when it is truly done."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

C. *As adverb:* In a faulty manner; wrongly, improperly, criminally.

"I ne hadde not mocche mystake in me, ne seyd *amys*." *Chaucer: The Tale of Melibeus.*

"For in this world certein no wight ther is,
That he ne doth or seyth some time *amis*."
Chaucer: C. T., 11,091-2.

"And king in England too, he may be weak,
And vain enough to be ambitious still;
May exercise *amiss* his proper powers."
Cowper: The Task, bk. v.

*** ą-mĭs'-şion.** [Lat. *amissio.*] Loss.

† ą-mĭt', *v.t.* [Lat. *amitto.*]

1. To lose. (*English.*)

"Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquireth no new form, but rather a consistence or determination of its diffluency, and *amitteth* not its essence, but condition of fluidity."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. To alienate; make over. (*Scotch.*)

"In quhilk case the vassal tines and *amittis* all the lands quhilk he holdis off the superiour, and the propertie thereof returnes to the superiour."—*Skene: De Verborum Significatione*, p. 43. (*Boucher.*)

ą-mĭt'-tẽr-ŏ lē'-ğĕm tẽr'-ræ, ą-mĭt'-tẽr-ŏ lĭb'-ẽr-ăm lē'-ğĕm. [Lat. (*lit.*) = to lose the law of the land; to lose free law.] To lose the privilege of swearing in a court of law, and consequently forfeit the protection of the law, as do outlaws, who can be sued, but cannot sue. By 6 & 7 Vict., c. 85, certain criminals and interested persons, whose evidence was formerly rejected, may now give it, the jury being afterwards left to decide what it is worth.

*** ăm'-ĭ-türe,** *s.* [Eng. *amity; -ure.*] Friendship.

"Thow, he saide, traytoure,
Yurstanday thow come in *amiture*."
Alisaunder, 3,975. (*Boucher.*)

ăm'-ĭ-tỹ, * ăm'-ĭ-tĭe, * ą-mỹ'-té, *s.* [Fr. *amitié*; Norm. *amistie*; Sp. *amistad*; Port. *amizade*; Ital. *amista, amistade, amistate.* From Lat. *amicitia* = friendship; *amo* = to love.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Friendship, harmony, mutual good feeling. It may be used—

(*a*) Of nations, and is then opposed to *war.*

"The monarchy of Great Britain was in league and *amity* with all the world."—*Sir J. Davies on Ireland.*

(*b*) Of political parties, or generally of the people of a single country among themselves; in which case it is opposed to *discord.*

"The *amity* of the Whigs and Tories had not survived the peril which had produced it."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

(*c*) Of private persons; when it is opposed to *quarrelling.*

"The pleasures of *amity*, or self-recommendation, are the pleasures that may accompany the persuasion of a man's being in the acquisition or the possession of the goodwill of such or such assignable person or persons in particular; or, as the phrase is, of being upon good terms with him or them: and as a fruit of it, of his being in a way to have the benefit of their spontaneous and gratuitous services."—*Bowring: Bentham's Princ. of Morals & Legislation*, ch. v., § vi., 4.

(*d*) Of impersonal existences.

"To live on terms of *amity* with vice."
Cowper: The Task, bk. v.

2. *Astrol.:* A most favourable omen.

". . . and therfore the astronomers say, that whereas in all other planets conjunction is the perfectest *amity*; the sun contrariwise is good by aspect, but evil by conjunction."—*Lord Bacon's Works* (ed. 1765), vol. i.: *Colours of Good and Evil*, ch. vii., p. 441.

ămm, *in composition.*

Chem.: A contraction for Ammonia; as ammiridammonium.

ăm'-mą, *s.* [Heb. ם (*ém*) = a mother.] An abbess.

ăm'-mą, *s.* [Gr. ἅμμα (*hamma*) = anything tied or made to tie; a cord, a band: ἅπτω (*haptō*) = to fasten or bind.]

1. *Surgery:* A girdle or truss used in ruptures.

2. *Mensuration:* An ancient Greek measure, about sixty feet in length.

ăm-mā'n-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after John Ammann, a native of Siberia, and Professor of Botany at St.-Petersburg.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Lythraceæ, or Loosestrifes. The leaves of *A. vesicatoria* have a strong smell of muriatic acid. They are very acrid, and are used by the Hindoo practitioners in cases of rheumatism to raise blisters. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, 1847, p. 575.)

ăm'-mĕl-īde, *s.* [Eng. *am* = ammonia; *mel* = melan (q.v.); suffix *-ide.*]

Chemistry: $C_6H_9N_9O_3$. A white insoluble powder, formed by the action of concentrated acids or alkalies on ammeline or melamine.

ăm'-mĕl-īne, *s.* [Eng. *am* = ammonia; *mel* = melan; suffix *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_3H_5N_5O$. An organic base, formed by boiling *melan* for several hours with a solution of caustic potash. It crystallises in white microscopic needles, and is insoluble in alcohol and water.

ămm'-ĕt-ŏr, *s.* A contraction of AMPEREMETER or AMPERO-METER.

ăm'-mĭ, *s.* [Lat. *ammi* and *ammium;* Gr. ἄμμι (*ammi*), and ἄμμιον (*ammion*) = an umbelliferous plant, *Ptychotis coptica* (?), fr. ἄμμος (*ammos*) or ἄμμος (*hammos*) = sand.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, of delicate habit, with finely-divided leaves and white flowers. They grow in sandy places.

ăm'-mĭ-ŏl-īte, *s.* [Gr. ἄμμιον (*ammion*) = cinnabar in its sandy state; ἄμμος (*ammos*) = sand.] A scarlet mineral, classed by Dana under his Monimolite group of Anhydrous Phosphates, Arsenates, and Antimonates. It is an earthy powder, considered as a mixture of antimonate of copper and cinnabar with some other ingredients. It is found in the Chilian mines.

*** ăm'-mĭr-ąl,** *s.* Old spelling of ADMIRAL.

*** ăm'-mīte, * hăm'-mīte,** *s.* [Gr. ἄμμος (*ammos*) or ἄμμος (*hammos*) = sand.] An obsolete name for the roe of a rock now called, from its resemblance to the roe of a fish, *Oolite* = roestone. [OOLITE.]

ăm'-mŏ, *in compos.* [Gr. ἄμμος (*ammos*), ἄμμος (*hammos*) = sand.]

1. Sand.

2. *Chem.:* A contraction for ammonium; as ammo-chloridammonium.

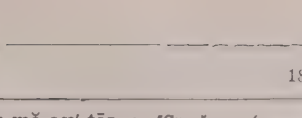
ăm'-mŏ-ğēte, *s.* [AMMOCŒTE.]

*** ăm-mŏ-chrỹ'se,** *s.* [Lat. *ammochrysus;* Gr. ἀμμοχρυσός (*ammochrusos*); ἄμμος (*ammos*) = sand, and χρυσός (*chrysos*) = gold: golden sand.] A mineral, described by Pliny, which has not been identified. It was a gem like sand, veined with gold. Some have thought it may have been golden mica.

ăm-mŏ-çœ'-te, *s.* [AMMOCŒTES.] Any individual of the pseudo-genus Ammocœtes (q.v.).

ăm-mŏ-çœ'-tēş, *s.* [Gr. ἄμμος (*ammos*) = sand, and κοιτη (*koitē*) = a bed.]

Zool.: A pseudo-genus of Cyclostomata, the sole species of which is now known to



LARVAL FORM OF PETROMYZON BRANCHIALIS.

be the larval form of *Petromyzon branchialis*, the Sandpiper.

ăm-mŏ-çœ'-tĭ-form, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *ammocœtes*, and *-form.*] Having the shape or character of an ammocœte or larval lamprey.

ăm'-mŏ-dỹte, *s.* [AMMODYTES.]

1. The English equivalent of the word AMMODYTES (q.v.).

2. A venomous snake, the *Vipera ammodytes*, called also the Sand-Natter. It is found in Southern Europe.

ăm-mŏ-dỹ'-tēş, *s.* [Gr. ἀμμοδύτης (*ammodutēs*) = sand-burrower; ἄμμος (*ammos*) = sand; δύτης (*dutēs*) = diver; δύω (*duō*) = to enter, . . . to plunge or dive.] A genus of fishes belonging to the order Malacopterygii Apodes, and the family Anguillidæ (Eels). It contains the Sand-eel (*A. tobianus*), and the Sand-lance (*A. lanceæ*). These two species, long confounded by naturalists, have now been distinguished. The *A. tobianus*, at Edinburgh called the Hornel [horn-eel ?], is the longer, being sometimes a foot in measurement; the *A. lancea*, which is common, is from five to seven inches.

ăm-mō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [In Ger. *ammoniak;* Fr. *ammoniaque;* Port. *ammonia;* Ital. *armoniaco* = hydrochlorate of ammonia. From *sal ammoniac*, the salt from which it is generally manufactured. That name again came from *Ammonia*, the district in Libya where it was first prepared, or from its being first manufactured from camels' dung collected by the Arabs at the temple of Jupiter Ammon, in the locality just named.]

Chem.: A substance consisting of NH_3. Molecular weight, 17. Sp. gr. 8·5, compared with H; compared with air (1), its sp. gr. is 0·59. It is a colourless, pungent gas, with a strong alkaline reaction. It can be liquefied at the pressure of seven atmospheres at 15°. Water at 0° dissolves 1,150 times its volume of NH_3, at ordinary temperatures about 700 times its volume. A fluid dram of *ammoniæ liquor fortior* contains 15·83 grains of NH_3, and has a sp. gr. of 0·891. The *liquor ammoniæ* of the Pharmacopœia has a sp. gr. of 0·959, and a fluid dram contains 5·2 grains of NH_3. (Water being unity, the specific gravity of ammonia is ·0007594.) Ammonia is obtained by the dry distillation of animal or vegetable matter containing nitrogen; horns, hoofs, &c., produce large quantities, hence its name of *spirits of hartshorn.* Guano consists chiefly of urate of ammonia. But ammonia is now obtained from the liquor of gas-works; coal containing about two per cent. of nitrogen. Ammonia is formed by the action of nascent hydrogen on dilute nitric acid. Ammonia gas is prepared in the laboratory by heating together one part of NH_4Cl with two parts by weight of quicklime, and is collected over mercury. NH_3 is decomposed into N and H_3 by passing it through a red-hot tube, or by sending electric sparks through it; the resulting gases occupy twice the volume of the ammonia gas. It is used in medicine as an antacid and stimulant; it also increases the secretions. Externally it is employed as a rubefacient and vesicant. Ammonia liniment consists of one part of solution of ammonia to three parts of olive oil. Ammonia is used as an antidote in cases of poisoning by prussic acid, tobacco, and other sedative drugs. Substitution ammonias are formed by the replacement of H by an alcohol radical forming Amines (q.v.), and by acid radicals forming Amides (q.v.). There are also ammonia substitution compounds of cobalt, copper, mercury, and platinum. (See *Watts's Dict. Chem.*)

ammonia alum, *s.* [AMMONIUM ALUM.]

ammonia and soda phosphate, *s.* A mineral, called also Stercorite (q.v.).

Bicarbonate of Ammonia: A mineral, called also Teschemacherite (q.v.).

Muriate of Ammonia: A mineral, called also Sal-ammoniac (q.v.).

Phosphate of Ammonia: A mineral, called also Stercorite (q.v.).

ăm-mō′-nĭ-ăc, *a.* & *s.* [In Sp., Port., & Ital. *ammoniaco*; Fr. *ammoniacum.*]

1. *As adjective. Chem.:* In part composed of ammonia; pertaining to ammonia; ammoniacal.

2. *As substantive:* Gum-ammoniac. [AMMONIACUM (q.v.).]

ăm-mō-nī′-ă-cal, *a.* [In Ger. *ammoniakalisch*; Fr. & Port. *ammoniacal.*] In part composed of ammonia; pertaining to ammonia. The same as ammoniac No. 1.

"This *ammoniacal* compound . . ."—*Graham: Chem.*, 2nd ed., vol. ii., p. 299.

ăm-mō-nī′-ă-cŭm, *s.* [In Fr. *ammoniacum*; Ital. *armoniaco.*] A gum resin, called also gum-ammoniac, which is imported into this country from Turkey and the East Indies in little lumps, or tears, of a strong and not very pleasing smell and a nauseous taste, followed by bitterness in the mouth. It is a stimulant, a deobstruent, an expectorant, an antispasmodic, a discutient and a resolvent. Hence it is internally employed in asthma and chronic catarrh, visceral obstructions, and obstinate colic, whilst it is used externally in scirrhous tumours and white swellings of the joints. The plant from which it comes has not yet been thoroughly settled. That of Persia has been said to come from the *Dorema Ammoniacum*, but is more probably derived from the *Ferula orientalis.* (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*) Garrod believes it to be from the first-named of these two plants, which grows in Persia and the Punjaub. Both are Umbelliferæ.

Ăm-mō-nī-ạn (1), † **Ăm-ō′-nī-ạn,** *adj.* [From Greek Ἄμμων (*Ammōn*) and Ἄμων (*Amōn*). Plutarch says that *Amon* was the earlier and more correct form. Heb. אָמוֹן (*Amōn*), Jer. xlvi. 25. On the Egyptian monuments *Amn.*] Pertaining to Jupiter Ammon, or to his celebrated temple in the oasis of Siwah in Libya. [AMMONITE.]

"Joyful to that palm-planted, fountain-fed
Ammonian Oasis in the waste."
Tennyson: Early Sonnets, iv.

Ăm-mō′-nĭ-ạn (2), *a.* [From the philosopher mentioned in the def.] Relating to Ammonius Saccas, who set up a school at Alexandria in the latter part of the second century, and founded the Neo-Platonic philosophy. He maintained that all religions taught essentially the same truths, and required only to be rightly interpreted completely to harmonise. To produce the wished-for agreement he allegorised away whatever was distinctive in the several systems. Origen adopted his views.

ăm-mō′-nĭ-ō-. *In compos.* = ammonium; as *ammonio-magnesian, ammonio-palladous* = ammonium in combination with magnesium, ammonia in combination with palladium.

Ăm′-mŏn-īte, *s.* [Eng. *Ammon*; *-ite.* In Ger. *ammonit*; Greek Ἄμμων (*Ammōn*), either an Egyptian word, or from the Gr. ἄμμος (*ammos*) = sand, and suffix *-ite.* "Ammon-stone." Jupiter Ammon had a celebrated temple in an oasis of the Libyan desert, and was worshipped there under the form of a ram, the horns of which the fossil Ammonites were thought to resemble. Hence the genus was called by the older naturalists *Cornu Ammonis*, a designation altered by Bruguière into Ammonite.] A large genus of fossil chambered shells, belonging to the class Cephalopoda, the order Tetrabranchiata, and the family Ammonitidæ. The shell is discoidal, the inner whorls more or less concealed, the septa undulated, the sutures lobed and foliated, and the siphuncle dorsal. Before geology became a science, even scientific men, and much more the unscientific, were greatly perplexed by these fossils. They were looked on as real ram's horns, or as the curled tails of some animals, or as petrified snakes, or as convoluted marine worms or insects, or as vertebræ. The petrified snake hypothesis being a popular one, some dealers fraudulently appended heads to make the resemblance more complete. It is to ammonites that Sir W. Scott refers when he says that—

". . . of thousand snakes, each one
Was changed into a coil of stone
When holy Hilda prayed."
Marmion, ii. 13.

The ancients venerated them, as the Hindoos still do. About 700 so-called species have been described, ranging from the Trias to the Chalk. Several attempts have been made to

AMMONITE.

divide the genus into sub-genera or sections; or if Ammonites be looked upon as a subfamily, then they will be elevated into genera. The following is the scheme adopted in Tate & Blake's *Yorkshire Lias*, pp. 267, &c.:—

A. *Aptychus absent.* (By *aptychus* is meant the operculum, cover, or lid, guarding the aperture of the shell.)

Chamber short, appendage ventral. *Phylloceras* (Suess). Distribution: Trias to Cretaceous. Ex.: *A. heterophyllum.*

Chamber short, appendage dorsal. *Lytoceras* (Suess). Trias to Cretaceous. Ex.: *A. fimbriatum.*

Chamber 1½—2 whorls. *Arcestes* (Suess). Trias.

Chamber short, appendage ventral, apertural margin falciform, ornaments argonautiform. *Trachyceras* (Laute). Trias.

B. *Aptychus present:*

I. *Aptychus undivided:*

1. *Horny anaptychus:*

Chamber 1—1½ whorl, pointed ventral appendage. *Arietites* (Waagen). Trias and Lias. Ex.: *A. Bucklandi.*

Chamber ⅝—1 whorl, rounded ventral appendage. *Ægoceras* (Waagen). Trias and Lias. Ex.: *A. capricornus.*

Chamber ½—⅝ whorl, long ventral appendages. *Amaltheus* (Monf.). Trias to Cretaceous. Ex.: *A. margaritatus.*

2. *Calcareous (sidetes):* Shell unknown. Cretaceous.

II. *Aptychus divided, calcareous:*

1. *Aptychus externally furrowed:*

Aptychus thin, chamber short, apertural margin falciform, with acute ventral appendage. *Harpoceras* (Waagen). Jurassic. Ex.: *A. radians.*

Aptychus thick, chamber short, apertural margin falciform, rounded ventral appendage. *Oppelia* (Waagen). Jurassic and Cretaceous.

Chamber short, with a groove or swelling near the aperture, margin with auricles and rounded ventral appendages. *Haploceras* (Zitt). Jurassic and Cretaceous.

2. *Aptychus thin, granulated externally:*

Chamber long, apertural margin simple, or furnished with auricles. *Stephanoceras* (Waagen). Jurassic and Cretaceous. Ex.: *A. communis.*

Chamber long, aperture narrowed by a furrow, simple, or furnished with auricles. *Perisphinctes* (Waagen). Jurassic and Cretaceous.

Chamber short, aperture simple, or furnished with auricles. *Cosmoceras* (Waagen). Jurassic and Cretaceous.

3. *Aptychus thick, smooth, punctated externally:*

Chamber long, umbilicus large, shell with furrows, ventral appendage nasiform. *Simoceras.* Tithonic.

Chamber short, apertural margin generally simple. *Aspidoceras* (Zitt). M. and Upper Jurassic and L. Cretaceous.

Dr. Oppel of Stuttgart (about A.D. 1856), Dr. Wright of Cheltenham (1860), and others, have divided the Lias into different zones, distinguished from each other by the occurrence in them of typical ammonites. The zones at present recognised are here presented in an ascending series, commencing with the oldest. Geologists quote them in such a form as this: The zone of *Ammonitis planorbis* at the base of the Lower Lias, the zone of *A. capricornus* in the Middle Lias, &c. [ZONE.]

Lower Lias: *A. planorbis, A. angulatus, A. Bucklandi, A. oxynotus.*

Middle Lias: *A. Jamesoni, A. capricornus, A. margaritatus, A. spinatus, A. annulatus.*

Upper Lias: *A. serpentinus, A. communis, A. Jurensis.*

The following ammonites characterise the—

Midford Sands: *A. opalinus.*

Inferior Oolite: *A. Humphriesianus, A. Sowerbii, A. Murchisoni, A. Parkinsoni.*

Fuller's Earth: *A. gracilis.*

Cornbrash: *A. macrocephalus.*

Kelloway rock: *A. Kœnigi, A. Callovicensis, A. sublevis.*

Oxford clay: *A. Duncani, A. Jasoni, A. perarmatus, A. Goliathus, A. Cordatus, A. Lamberti, A. Eugenii, A. Hecticus, A. dentatus.*

Coral rag: *A. varicostatus.*

Supra coralline: *A. decipiens.*

Kimmeridge clay: *A. biplex, A. serratus, A. mutabilis.*

Portland Oolite: *A. giganteus.*

In 1868 Judd divided the Lower Neocomian (Wealden) rocks into the zones of *Ammonites Astierianus, A. Noricus*, and *A. Speetonensis.*

Lower Greensand: *A. Deshayesii.*

F. G. Price gives the following ammonites arranged in zones from the Upper Neocomian to the Greensand of the Gault at Folkestone:—*A. mammillatus, A. interruptus, A. auritus var., A. Delaruei, A. lautus, A. denarius, A. auritus, A. Beudanti, A. varicosus, A. rostratus.*

Grey chalk: *A. Coupei, A. Mantelli, A. Rhotomagensis, A. varians.*

¶ Ammonites in the Himalayas occur 16,200 feet above the sea.

ăm-mō-nīt′-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Eng., &c., *ammonites* (q.v.).] The family of Tetrabranchiate Cephalopods, of which the genus *Ammonites* is the type. It contains also the genera *Ancyloceras, Scaphites, Turrilites, Hamites, Baculites*, and several others. All are extinct.

ăm-mō-nīt-īf-ĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng., &c., *ammonite*, and Lat. *fero* = to bear or carry.] Containing the remains of ammonites.

"The *ammonitiferous* beds of the Lias."—*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xvi. (1860), pt. i., p. 375.

ăm-mō′-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [In Ger., &c., *ammonium.*]

Chem.: The name given by Berzelius to a supposed monatomic radical (NH_4)′. It is doubtful whether the ammonia salts—as chloride of ammonium, NH_4Cl—contain this radical, that is, whether N is sometimes a pentatomic element, or the molecule of NH_3 is united with the acid, as HCl, by molecular attraction—thus, $NH_3.HCl$—in the same manner as water of crystallisation is united in certain crystalline salts. At high temperatures this salt is decomposed into NH_3 and HCl. The so-called amalgam of mercury and ammonium decomposes rapidly into hydrogen ammonia and mercury. It is formed by placing sodium amalgam in a saturated solution of NH_3HCl. It forms a light, bulky, metallic mass. A dark-blue liquid, said to be $(NH_4)_2$ (ammonium), has been formed at low temperature and high pressure. But many of the salts of ammonium are isomorphous with those of potassium and sodium. The salts of ammonium give off NH_3 when heated with caustic lime or caustic alkali. With platinic chloride they give a yellow precipitate of double platinic ammonium chloride; also with tartaric acid a nearly insoluble white crystalline precipitate of acid tartrate of ammonia. The salts of ammonium leave no residue when heated to redness.

ammonium alum, also called **ammonia alum,** *s.*

Min.: The name of a mineral; the same as Tschermigite (q.v.). The British Museum Catalogue of Minerals terms it *Ammonium Alum*; Dana, *Ammonia Alum.*

ammonium carbonate, *s.*

Chem. Several ammonium carbonates are known. (See *Chem. Soc. Journal*, 1870, pp. 171, 279.)

ammonium chloride, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* NH_4Cl or $NH_3.HCl$, obtained chiefly by neutralizing the liquor of gas-works by HCl. It is then evaporated to dryness and sublimed, and forms a fibrous mass. It is soluble in 2½ parts of cold water. It forms double salts with chlorides of Mg, Ni, Co, Mn, Zn, and Cu. It is used on the Continent as a remedy for neuralgia.

2. *Min.:* The name of a mineral, called also Sal-ammoniac. Formerly it was termed also Chloride of Ammonium.

ammonium nitrate, $NH_4.NO_3$, or $NH_3.HNO_3$, crystallises in transparent needles, very soluble in water; by heat is decomposed into nitrous oxide, N_2O, and $2H_2O$.

ammonium nitrite, $NH_4.NO_2$, or $NH_3.HNO_2$, is decomposed by heat into N and $2H_2O$.

ammonium phosphate, $(NH_4)_3.PO_4$ or $(NH_4)_2.HPO_4$. Microcosmic salt, used in blow-pipe experiments, is an ammonium, hydrogen, and sodium phosphate, $Na(NH_4).HPO_4$.

ammonium sulphate, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* $(NH_4)_2.SO_4$ or $(NH_3)_2.H_2SO_4$. A white salt, soluble in two parts of cold water; crystallises in long six-sided prisms.

2. *Min.:* The name of a mineral, called also Mascaguite (q.v.). Formerly it was termed also Sulphate of Ammonia.

ammonium sulphide, *s.* A salt of ammonium, used as an analytical re-agent: it is prepared by passing H_2S into a strong solution of NH_3 in water to saturation.

ăm-mŏph′-ĭl-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἄμμος (*ammos*) or ἄμμος (*hammos*) = sand, and φίλος (*philos*), adj. = beloved; subst. = a friend, a lover. A lover of sand.]

Zool.: A genus of Hymenopterous insects; family Sphecidæ. Several species exist in Britain. Like other burrowing Hymenoptera, they are popularly called Sand-wasps. [Sand-wasp, Fossoria.]

2. *Bot.:* Sea-reed. A genus of grasses which contains the *A. arundinacea*, formerly called *Arundo arenaria*, or *Psamma arenaria*, the Common Sea-reed—Marum or Mat-weed. It is woven in Sussex into table-mats and basket-work; but its chief utility is in the economy of nature, in which it protects sand-dunes, and sandy coasts in general, from being blown away by wind, or speedily removed by the action of the sea.

ăm-mŏ-schĭst′-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἄμμος (*ammos*) = sand; and Lat. *schistos*, Gr. σχιστός (*schistos*) = split, cleft; from σχίζω (*schizō*) = to split or cleave.] Sand-schist.

ăm-mŏ-trăg-ĕl′-ą-phŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἄμμος (*ammos*) = sand, and τραγέλαφος (*tragelaphos*) = a mythic animal, the goat-stag; τράγος (*tragos*) = a he-goat; ἔλαφος (*elaphos*) = a deer.] The aoudad, a wild sheep; to a certain extent a connecting link between the sheep and the goat. It is met with on the mountains of Northern and Eastern Africa.

ăm-mų-nī′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ad* = to, and *munitio* = a fortifying, fortification; *munio* = to raise a wall; to fortify.]

Formerly: Military stores in general.

Now: Powder, shot, shells, &c., for guns of all sorts.

"Arms for ten thousand men and great quantities of *ammunition* were put on board."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

ammunition bread, *s.* Bread for the supply of an army in the field or a garrison. (*Johnson.*)

ammunition-waggon, *s.* A waggon used to convey ammunition.

"*Ammunition-waggons* were prepared and loaded."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.* (1858), vol. iv., p. 275.

***ăm′-nĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [From *almner* = almoner.] The same as Almonry. An alms-house.

ăm-nē′-zĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἀμνησία (*amnēsia*) = forgetfulness; ἀ, priv., and μιμνήσκω (*mimnēskō*); fut. μνήσω (*mnēsō*) = to put in mind.] Forgetfulness; loss of memory.

ăm′-nĕs-tȳ, *s.* [In Fr. *amnistie*; Sp. *amnestia* and *amnistia*; Port. & Ital. *amnistia*; Lat. *amnestia*. From Gr. ἀμνηστία (*amnēstia*) = forgetfulness of wrong: ἀ, priv., and μνῆστις (*mnēstis*) = remembering.] An act of oblivion passed after an exciting political period. Its object is to encourage those who have compromised themselves by rebellion or otherwise to resume their ordinary occupations, and this it does by giving them a guarantee that they shall never be called upon to answer for their past offences.

"But the Prince had determined that, as far as his power extended, all the past should be covered with a general *amnesty*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

ăm-nĭc′-ŏl-ĭst, *s.* [Lat. *amnicola*, from *amnis* = a river, and *colo* = (1) to cultivate, (2) to inhabit.] One dwelling near a river. (*Johnson.*)

ăm-nĭg′-ĕn-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *amnigenus* = born in a river; *amnigena* = born of a river; *amnis* = a river, and *gen*, the root of *gigno* = to beget, to bear.] Born of or in a river. (*Johnson.*)

ăm′-nĭ-ŏn, ăm′-nĭ-ŏs, *s.* [Gr. ἀμνίον (*amnion*) or ἄμνιον (*amnion*) = (1) a bowl in which the blood of victims was caught; (2) the membrane round the fœtus; the caul. Dimin. of ἀμνος (*amnos*) = a lamb.]

Animal Physiol.: The innermost membrane with which the fœtus in the womb is surrounded. In the development of the higher animals, the germinal membrane, at a very early period, separates into two layers: the external one serous, and the internal one mucous. The portion of the serous lamina immediately surrounding the embryo develops two prominent folds, one on each side, which, approaching, form two considerable reduplications, and ultimately unite into a closed sac. It is these uniting folds that are termed the *amnion*. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., pp. 384, 588, 606.)

Liquor Amnii: An albuminous fluid filling the amniotic cavity. [Amniotic Cavity.]

Bot.: A clear and transparent fluid arising after fecundation in the centre of the ovulum, where it appears first in the form of a small drop or globule. In some cases it has no particular cuticle, but in others it is invested with a fine and filmy membrane, called by Mirbel, *quintin;* and by Brown, *embryonic sac.*

ăm-nĭ-ŏt′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *amnio*(*n*), *t*, and *-ic.*] Pertaining to the amnion; formed by the amnion; contained in the amnion.

amniotic cavity, *s.* A particular cavity in the partially-developed fœtus of an animal. It is filled with the *liquor amnii*, and has within it the embryo. [Amnion.] (*Todd and Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 588.)

ăm-ō-bē′-ąn. [Amœbean.]

ăm-ō-bē′-ŭm. [Amœbeum.]

ą-mœ′-bą, *s.* [Gr. ἀμοιβή (*amoibē*) = (1) a recompense, (2) a change: from ἀμείβω (*ameibō*) = to change.]

Zool.: A term applied to a Protozoon which perpetually changes its form. It is classed under the Rhizopoda. It is among the simplest living beings known, and might be described almost as an animated mass of perfectly transparent moving matter. Amœbæ may be obtained for examination by placing a small fragment of animal or vegetable matter in a little water in a wine-glass, and leaving it in the light part of a warm room for a few days. (*Prof. Lionel S. Beale: Bioplasm*, 1872, § 75, pp. 49, 50.) The *Amœba diffluens* is sometimes called, from its incessant changes of form, the *Proteus.*

ăm-œ-bæ′-ąn, ăm-ō-bē′-ąn, ăm′-ĕ-bē-ąn, *a.* Answering alternately. [Amœbeum.]

ăm-œ-bē′-ŭm, ăm-ō-bē′-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἀμοιβαῖος (*amoibaios*) = interchanging, alternate; ἀμοιβή (*amoibē*) = requital, recompense; ἀμείβω (*ameibō*) = to change.] A poem containing alternating verses, designed to be sung by two people, one in answer to the other; a responsive song.

ąm-ŏĭb′-ĭte, *s.* [Gr. ἀμοιβή (*amoibē*) = change; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Gersdorffite or Nickel Glance (q.v.). It contains arsenic, 47·4; sulphur, 15·2; nickel, 37·4. It occurs at Lichtenberg, in the Fichtelbirge.

ăm-ŏ-lĭ′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *amolitio* = a removing; a putting away from; *amolior* = to remove; *molior* = to put one's self in motion, to construct or build.] Removal.

"We ought here to consider—a removal or *amolition* of that supposal;—the grounds and reasons of this *amolition*."—*Bp. Seth Ward: Apology for the Mysteries of the Gospel* (1673), pp. 4, 5.

ą-mō′-mĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Amomum.]

Bot.: Jussieu's name for an order of endogenous plants, called Scitaminæ by Brown, and Zingiberaceæ (q.v.) by others.

ą-mō′-mŭm, *s.* [In Ger. *amome* and *kardomomen;* Dut. *kardamom;* Fr. *amome;* Sp. and Ital. *cardamomo;* Port. *cardomono;* Lat. *amomum;* Gr. ἄμωμον (*amōmon*) = an aromatic shrub from which the Romans prepared a fragrant balsam. Arab. *hamamma*, from *hamma* = to warm or heat; the heating plant.]

1. A genus of plants belonging to the order Zingiberaceæ, or Ginger-worts. They are natives of hot countries. The seeds of *A. granum paradisi*, *A. maximum*, and on the frontiers of Bengal of *A. aromaticum*, are the chief of the aromatic seeds called *Cardamoms* (q.v.). A pungent flavour is imparted to spirituous liquor by the hot acrid seeds of *A. angustifolium*, *macrospermum*, *maximum*, and *Clusii*. (*Lindley: Veg. King.*, 1847, p. 167.)

"The *amomum* there with intermingling flowers
And cherries, hangs her twigs."
Cowper: The Task, bk. iii.

2. The specific name of the *Sison amomum*, the Hedge-bastard Stone-parsley, believed by some to be the Amomum of Pliny and Dioscorides. It is wild in Britain.

3. *Among the French:* The *Solanum pseudocapsicum.*

ą-mŏng′, ą-mŏng′st, * ą-mŏng′eș, * ą-mŏng′-uīș, * ą-mŏng′-ĕst, * ą-mŏng′e, * ę-mŏng′e (*all Eng.*), **ą-măng′** (*Scotch*), *prep.* [A.S. *on-mang, ongemang* = among; *gemang* (prep. = among), s. = a mixture, a collection, an assembly, an encumbrance, a burden.]

1. *Noting environment by:* Mingled with, in the midst of: with persons or things on every side.

". . . and Adam and his wife hid themselves from the presence of the Lord God *amongst* the trees of the garden."—*Gen.* iii. 8.

". . . they have heard that thou Lord art *among* this people."—*Numb.* xiv. 14.

"Unmindful that the thorn is near,
Among the leaves."
Burns: To James Smith.

2. *Noting discrimination or selection from any number or quantity:* Taken from the number of.

". . . an interpreter, one *among* a thousand."—*Job* xxxiii. 23.

". . . there is none upright *among* men."—*Micah* vii. 2.

"There were also women looking on afar off; *among* whom was Mary Magdalene, and Mary . . ."—*Mark* xv. 40.

"Senek *amonges* other wordes wyse
Saith, that a man aught him wel avyse."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,397-8.

3. Noting distribution to various persons, or in various directions.

"There is a lad here, which hath five barley loaves, and two small fishes: but what are they *among* so many?"—*John* vi. 9.

¶ Here there is properly an ellipsis. "What are they [when they will have to be parted] among so many?"

Ą-mō′-nĭ-ąn, *a.* [Ammonian.]

† **ăm-or-ą′-dō,** *s.* [Lat. *amor* = love; from *amo* = to love.] A lover. [Inamorato.]

ăm-or-ē′-ąns, *s. pl.* [Corrupted Aramaan (?).] A sect of Gemaric doctors, or commentators on the Jerusalem Talmud. [Talmud.] They were preceded by the Mishnic doctors, and followed by the Sebureans.

ăm′-or-ĕt, ăm′-or-ĕtte, ăm′-ôr-ĕtte, * ăm-or-ĕt′-tō, *s.* [Fr. *amourette* = (1) love, (2) a love affair.]

1. An amorous woman; a wanton girl.

"When *amorets* no more can shine,
And Stella owns she's not divine."
Dr. J. Warton: Poems; Sappho's Advice.

"And eke as well by *amorettes*
In mourning black, as bright brunettes."
Rom. of the Rose.

2. A love-knot (?).

"For not iclad in silke was he,
But all in flouris and flourettes,
I-painted all with *amorettes*."
Rom. of the Rose, 892.

3. A petty amour; a trifling flirtation.

"Three amours I have had in my lifetime; as for *amourettes*, they are not worth mentioning."—*Walsh's Letters.*

¶ Spenser uses *Amoret*, *Amorett*, or *Amoretta*, as a proper name.

"With whom she went to seeke faire *Amoret*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vi. 46.

"Faire *Amorett* must dwell in wicked chaines,
And Scudamore here die with sorrowing."
Ibid., III. xi. 24.

"She bore Belphœbe: she bore in like cace
Fayre *Amoretta* in the second place."
Ibid., III. vi. 4.

ăm-or-ĕt′-tō, *s.* [Fr. *amourette.*] [AMORET.] An amorous man.

"The *amoretto* was wont to take his stand at one place—where sate his mistress."—*Guyton: Notes on D. Quix.*, p. 47.

* **ăm-or-ĕv′-ŏl-ŏŭs**, *a.* [Ital. *amorevole.*] Sweet, obliging, affable, generous, amorous.

"He would leave it to the princessa to shew her cordial and *amorevolous* affections."—*Hacket: Life of Archb. Williams*, pt. i., p. 161. (*Trench.*)

* **ăm′-or-ĭ-lў**, *adv.* [Old form of MERRILY.] Merrily.

"The second lesson Robin Redbreast sang,
Haile to the god and goddess of our lay,
And to the lectorn *amorily* he sprong,
Haile (qd. eke), O fresh season of May."
Chaucer: The Court of Love.

ăm′-or-ĭst, *s.* [Lat. *amor* = love; Eng. suff. *-ist.*] A man professing love; an inamorato, a gallant.

"Female beauties are as fickle in their faces as their minds; though casualties should spare them, age brings in a necessity of decay: leaving doters upon red and white perplexed by incertainty both of the continuance of their mistress's kindness and her beauty, both which are necessary to the *amorist's* joys and quiet."—*Boyle.*

ą-morn′-ĭngs, *adv.* [Eng. *a* = on; *mornings.*] On or in the mornings.

"Thou and I
Will live so finely in the country, Jaques,
And have such pleasant walks into the woods
Amornings."—*Beaum. and Fl.: Noble Gent.*, ii. 1.

ăm-or-ō′-sa, *s.* [Ital. adj. f.] A wanton female.

"I took them from *amorosas*, and violators of the bounds of modesty."—*Sir T. Herbert's Travels*, p. 191.

ăm-or-ō′-sō, *s.* [Ital.] A man enamoured.

ăm′-or-oŭs, * **ăm′-ĕr-oŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *amor*, and Eng. suff. *-ous* = full of. In Fr. *amoureux*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *amorosa.* From Lat. *amor* = love.]

† 1. In love with, entertaining love for; desirous of obtaining. This love or desire may be attributed to a person or other being, or to a thing personified; and it may go out towards a person or thing. (Formerly followed by *on*, now by *of.*)

(*a*) *Literally:*

"This squyer, which that hight Aurilius,
On Dorigen that was so *amerous*."
Chaucer: C. T., 11,803-4.

"Sure my brother is *amorous on* Hero."
Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, ii. 1.

"Even the gods who walk the sky
Are *amorous* of thy scented sigh."
Moore: Anacreon, Ode 43.

(*b*) *Figuratively:*

"Which to the tune of flutes kept stroke, and made
The water, which they beat, to follow faster,
As *amorous of* their strokes."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

2. Naturally inclined to love; having a strong propensity to be inspired with sexual passion.

(*a*) *Lit. Of persons:*

¶ Crabb says that *amorous*, *loving*, and *fond* "are all used to mark the excess or distortion of a tender sentiment. *Amorous* is taken in a criminal sense, *loving* and *fond* in a contemptuous sense: an indiscriminate and dishonourable attachment to the fair sex characterises the amorous man; an overweening and childish attachment to any object marks the loving and fond person. . . An amorous temper should be suppressed, a loving temper should be regulated; a fond temper should be checked." (*Crabb: Eng. Synonymes.*)

". . . where I was taught
Of your chaste daughter the wide difference
'Twixt *amorous* and villainous."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

(*b*) *Fig. Of things personified:*

"Nor Chloris, with whom *amorous* zephyrs play."
Cowper: Milton's Latin Poems, Elegy iii.

"While the *amorous*, odorous wind
Breathes low between the sunset and the moon."
Tennyson: Eleanore, 8.

3. Relating to or belonging to love; indicating love: produced by love; fitted to inspire love, or excite to sexual indulgence.

"Where the gay blooming nymph constrain'd his stay
With sweet, reluctant, *amorous* delay."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xxiii., 361-2.

". . . to the harp they sung
Soft *amorous* ditties, and in dance came on."
Milton: P. L., bk. xi.

ăm-or-oŭs′-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *amorous*; *-ly.*] In an amorous manner; fondly, lovingly.

"If my lips should dare to kiss
Thy taper fingers *amorously*."
Tennyson: Madeline, 3.

ăm′-or-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *amorous*; *-ness.*] The quality of being amorous; disposition to love.

"Lindamor has wit and *amorousness* enough to make him find it more easy to defend fair ladies, than to defend himself against them."—*Boyle on Colours.*

ą-morph′-ą, *s.* [In Dut. and Fr. *amorpha*; Gr. ἄμορφος (*amorphos*), adj. = unshapely; ἀ, priv., and μορφή (*morphē*) = form; alluding to the fact that the corolla has neither *ala* nor *carina.*] Bastard Indigo. A genus of papilionaceous plants. *A. fruticosa* was formerly cultivated in Carolina as an indigo plant.

ą-morph-ŏ-phăl′-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἄμορφος (*amorphos*) = (1) misshapen; (2) shapeless; and φαλλός (*phallos*) = a phallus.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Araceæ, or Arads. The *A. orixensis* has very acid roots, and, when fresh, is applied in India, in cases of cataplasm, to excite or bring forward tumours. It is powerfully stimulating. *A. montanum* is similarly employed. (*Lindl.: Veg. Kingd.*, pp. 128, 129.)

ą-morph′-oŭs, *a.* [In Fr. *amorphe*; Port. *amorpho*; Gr. ἄμορφος (*amorphos*) = (1) misshapen, (2) shapeless: ἀ, priv., and μορφή (*morphē*) = form, shape.] Without form, shapeless. (Used specially in mineralogy, in which it is applied to minerals of indefinable, indeterminate, or indefinite forms.) (*Phillips: Mineralogy*, 2nd ed., 1819, p. lxxxiii.) Example: Native minium.

ą-morph′-ў, *s.* [Gr. ἀμορφία (*amorphia*).] Shapelessness, irregularity of form.

"As mankind is now disposed, he receives much greater advantage by being diverted than instructed; his epidemical diseases being fastidiosity, *amorphy*, and oscitation."—*Tale of a Tub.*

ą-mōr′-rha, *s.* [Possibly from Sp. *amorrar* = to bow the head.] An American plant with purple flowers.

"Bright with luxuriant clusters of roses and purple *amorrhits*,
Over them wander the buffalo herds, the elk, and the roebuck."
Longfellow: Evangeline, pt. ii., 4.

ą-mort′, *adv* [From Fr. *à la mort* = after the manner of the dead. In Sp. *amortiguado*; Ital. *ammortito.*] As if dead, dejected, spiritless, depressed.

"How fares my Kate? what, sweeting, all *amort*?"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

ą-mort′-īze, *v.t.* [AMORTIZE.]

ą-mort-ĭ-zā′-tion, *s.* [In Ger. *amortisation*; Sp. *amortizacion*; Port. *amortisaçaw.*] The act or the right of alienating lands in mortmain.

"Every one of the religious orders was confirmed by one pope or other; and they made an especial provision for them after the laws of *amortization* were devised and put in use by princes."—*Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

ą-mort′-ĭze-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr. *amortissement* = 1 (of debts), liquidation; 2 (finance), sinking; 3, redemption.] The same as AMORTIZATION (q.v.). (*Johnson, &c.*)

ą-mort′-īze, ą-mort′-īze, *v.t.* [Norm. *amortizer* or *amortir*; Fr. *amortir*; Sp. *amortizar*; Port. *amortisar* = to sell in mortmain; Ital. *ammortire* = to extinguish; Lat. *mors*, genit. *mortis* = death.] [MORTMAIN.]

1. *In a general sense:* To make dead, to render useless.

"But for as moche as the good werkes that men don while they ben in good lif, been all *amortized* by sinne following."—*Chaucer: The Persones Tale.*

2. *Law:* To transfer the ownership of land or tenements in permanence to a corporation, guild, or fraternity. [MORTMAIN.]

". . . if his Majesty gave way thus to *amortize* his tenures, his courts of wards will decay."—*Bacon to the Marq. of Buckingham*, Let. 205.

* **ą-mor′-we, * ą-mor′-wen, * ą-mor′-ewe**, *adv.* [A.S. *a* = on; *morgen*, *morgyn*, *morhgen* = morrow.] On the morrow.

"This messanger *a-morwe* whan he awook."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,226.

Ā′-mŏs, *s.* [Heb. עָמוֹס (*Amos* or *Ghamos*).]

1. A Hebrew prophet; not to be confounded, as some of the early Christian writers did, with Amoz, the father of Isaiah, whose name, אָמוֹץ (*Amos*), has ס instead of ץ, and ש instead of ס. He was a native of Tekoa, about six miles south of Bethlehem, where he was a herdman and gatherer of sycomore fruit. Though a native of Judah, he prophesied in Israel, some time between 798 and 784 B.C. He was a contemporary of Isaiah and Hosea.

2. The book of the Bible called by the name of the foregoing prophet. Its Hebrew is excellent, though there are in it peculiarities of spelling. It has always been accepted as canonical. It is twice quoted in the New Testament (ch. v. 25, 26, in Acts vii. 42; and ix. 11 in Acts xv. 16).

ą-mō′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *amotio* = a removing or removal; from *amoveo* = to move away.] Removal.

"The Universities of England shall need no other punishment than what *amotion* of church honours and preferments will occasion them."—*Waterhouse: Apology for Learning*, &c. (1653), p. 91.

"The cause of his *amotion* is twice mentioned by the Oxford antiquary."—*T. Warton's Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 251.

ą-mount′, *v.i.* [Fr. *monter* = to ascend, from *mont* = a mountain; Norm. & Fr. *amont* = up (a stream); Sp. *amontar*, *amontarse* = to get up into the mountains (*montar* = to mount, *monte* = a mount; *montana* = a mountain, *monta* = an amount); Port. *amontoar* = to heap or hoard up (*monte*, *montanha* = a mountain); Ital. *ammontare* = to heap up (*montare* = to amount; *montagna* = a mountain.) In all these languages *amount* and *mountain* are connected, suggesting the fact that if new items of debts, of assets, or of anything be constantly added to others which have gone before, the sum total will ultimately be (at least, hyperbolically speaking) mountain-high.

I. *Lit.:* To go up, to mount.

"So up he rose, and thence *amounted* streight."
Spenser: F. Q., I. ix. 54.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To run into an aggregate by the accumulation of particulars; to mount up to, to add up to.

"Thy substance, valued at the highest rate,
Cannot *amount* unto a hundred marks."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

". . . he had a taste for maritime pursuits, which *amounted* to a passion, indeed almost to a monomania."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. To count for, to deserve to be estimated at, when everything bearing on the case is allowed for.

"Thus much *amounteth* all that ever he ment."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,422.

ą-mount′, *s.* [From the verb.]

1. The total, when two or more sums are added together.

"The *amount* was fixed, by an unanimous vote."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. The result when the effect of several causes is estimated.

"And now ye lying vanities of life,
Where are you now, and what is your *amount*?
Vexation, disappointment, and remorse."
Thomson.

ą-mount′-ĭng, *pr. par.* [AMOUNT, *v.*]

ăm′-oûr, * **ăm′-oûre**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *amor* = love.] A love affair; an affair of gallantry. (Used almost exclusively of illicit love.)

"But lovely peace, and gentle amity,
And in *Amours* the passing howres to spend."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 35.

"Grey and some of the secrets who had served him in his *amour* were brought to trial on a charge of conspiracy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* **ą-mŏŭs′e**, *s.* [Possibly from Gr. ἄμουσος (*amousos*) = . . . unpolished, rude, gross.] A counterfeit gem or precious stone. (*Glossog. Nova*, 2nd ed., 119.)

* **ą-mō′v-ąl**, *s.* [Eng. *amove*; *-al.*] Complete removal.

"The *amoval* of these insufferable nuisances would infinitely clarify the air."—*Evelyn.*

* **ą-mō′ve**, *v.t.* [Fr. *émouvoir*, from Lat. *amoveo* = to remove away: *a* = from; *moveo* = to move.]

1. To remove.

"She no lesse glad then he desirous was
Of his departure thence
That she well pleased was thence to *amove* him farre."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 37.

2. To move, to inspire with emotion. (This sense is not from Lat. *amoveo* = to move away, to remove, but from the simple verb *moveo* = to move.)

"And him *amoves* with speaches seeming fit,
'Ah, deare Sansloy' . . ."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 48.

***a-mo̍v-ĭng,** *pr. par.* [AMOVE, *v.*]

ămp-ar-thros'-ĭs, *s.* [AMPHIARTHROSIS.]

ăm-pĕl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From *Ampelis* (q.v.).] Chatterers. A family of birds belonging to the order Passeres, and the sub-order Dentirostres. They stand between the Laniidæ, or Shrikes, and the Muscicapidæ, or Fly-catchers. They chiefly inhabit the warmer regions. They are often very beautiful in their plumage. They feed on fruits and insects. The Ampelidæ may be divided into six sub-families: (1) Dicrurinæ, or Drongo Shrikes; (2) Campephaginæ, or Caterpillar-eaters; (3) Gymnoderinæ, or Fruit Crows; (4) Ampelinæ, or True Chatterers; (5) Piprinæ, or Manikins; and (6) Pachycephalinæ, or Thick-heads.

ăm-pĕl-ĭd'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [From Gr. ἄμπελος (*ampelos*) = a vine.] Vine-worts. An order of plants placed by Lindley under the Berberal Alliance. They are called also Vitaceæ. The calyx is small; the petals 4—5; the stamens as many, and inserted opposite to the petals; the ovary two-celled; the berry often by abortion one-celled, with few seeds. There is not a modern genus Ampelos.

ăm-pĕl-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [AMPELIDÆ (4).]

ăm'-pĕl-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀμπελίς (*ampelis*) = dimin. from ἄμπελος (*ampelos*) = (1) a young vine, (2) a kind of bird.] The typical genus of the family of birds called Ampelidæ, or Chatterers. The beautiful Bohemian Chatterer is *Ampelis garrula.* [CHATTERER.]

ăm'-pĕl-īte, *s.* [Gr. ἀμπελῖτις (*ampelitis*) = pertaining to the vine, γῆ ἀμπελῖτις (*gē ampelitis*) = "vine-earth;" Lat. *ampelitis* = a kind of bituminous earth with which the vine was sprinkled as a preservative against worms; from ἄμπελος (*ampelos*) = a vine.] Perhaps a preparation of cannel-coal, with which husbandmen in France smear their vines to kill insects. [CANNEL-COAL.]

ăm-pĕl-ŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἄμπελος (*ampelos*) = vine, and ὄψις (*opsis*) = look, appearance.]

Bot.: A genus of Ampelideæ (q.v.) Being rapid in growth, the species are sometimes used for covering walls and arbours.

ăm-pêre', *s.* [Named from a French electrician.] [UNIT, *s.*, II. 4. (2).]

ampere-meter, ampero-meter, *s.*

Elect. An instrument for measuring in amperes the strength of an electric current. Also called *ammeter.*

ăm'-pêr-ĭan, *a.* Relating to André Marie Ampère (see AMPERE) or to his theories.

ăm'-pẽr-sănd, *s.* [See def.] A corruption of *and per se* = and standing by itself; the sign &.

ăm-phĭ-, *in composition.* [Gr. ἀμφί (*amphi*) = on both sides; Sansc. *abhi, abhitas;* Lat. *amb* and *am;* O. H. Ger. *umpi (um).* [AMB.] On both sides. (See the words which follow.)

ăm-phĭ-ar-thrō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀμφί (*amphi*) = on both sides; ἄρθρωσις (*arthrōsis*), or, more classically, ἀρθρωδία (*arthrōdia*) = articulation; ἀρθρόω (*arthroō*) = to fasten by a joint; ἄρθρον (*arthron*) = a joint; * ἄρω (*arō*) = to join; Sansc. *ar.*]

Anat.: A form of articulation in which two plane or mutually adapted surfaces are held together by a cartilaginous or fibro-cartilaginous lamina of considerable thickness, as well as by external ligaments.

¶ It is considered by Todd and Bowman to be a variety of the synarthrodal joint. In man it occurs in the articulations between the several vertebræ, between the ossa pubis, and between the ilium and the sacrum.

ăm-phĭb'-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of ἀμφίβιος (*amphibios*) = living a double life, *i.e.*, both on land and water; Gr. ἀμφί (*amphi*) = double, and βίος (*bios*) = life.] [AMPHIBIUM.]

Zoology: Animals which can live indiscriminately on land or water, or which at one part of their existence live in water and at another on land. It is used—

1. By Linnæus for the third of his six classes of animals. He includes under it reptiles in the wide sense of the word, with such fishes as are most closely akin to them. He divides the class into three orders, Reptiles, Serpentes, and Nantes.

2. By Cuvier, in his *Règne Animal,* for his third tribe of Carnivorous Mammalia, the first and second being the Plantigrades and Digitigrades. He included under it the Seals and their allies. In his *Tableau Elémentaire,* the arrangement is different, the Amphibia being an order ranked with the Cetacea (Whales), under his third grand division, Mammalia, which have extremities adapted for swimming, the first being "Mammalia which have claws or nails," and the second "those which have hoofs."

3. By Macleay, Swainson, Huxley, and other modern zoologists, the fourth great class of animals corresponding to Cuvier's reptilian order Batrachia. It is intermediate between Reptilia and Pisces. They have no amnion. Their visceral arches during a longer or shorter period develop filaments exercising a respiratory function, or branchiæ. The skull articulates with the spinal column by two condyles, and the base occipital remains unossified. But Huxley divides them into four orders, the Urodela, the Batrachia, the Gymnophiona, and the Labyrinthodonta. The frog, the toad, and the newt are familiar examples of the Amphibia.

*** ăm-phĭb'-ĭ-ąl,** *a. & s.* [Eng., &c., *amphibia; -al.*]

1. *As adjective:* Pertaining to any amphibious animal.

2. *As substantive:* An amphibious animal.

¶ Now superseded by AMPHIBIAN (q.v.).

ăm-phĭb'-ĭ-ąn, *a. & s.* [Eng., &c., *amphibia; -an.*]

1. *As adjective:* Pertaining to any amphibious animal, or specially to the Amphibia (q.v.).

2. *As substantive:* An animal belonging to the Amphibia (q.v.).

"... the close affinity of the fish and the *amphibian.*"—*Huxley: Classif. of Animals,* xxv.

"It is founded on some reptiles and *amphibians.*"—*Darwin: Descent of Man,* vol. i., pt. i., ch. i.

† **ăm-phĭb'-ĭ-ō-līte,** *s.* [Gr. ἀμφίβιος (*amphibios*), and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.] A fossil amphibian.

ăm-phĭb-ĭ-ŏl'-ŏg'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *amphibiology; -ical.*] Relating to amphibiology.

ăm-phĭb-ĭ-ŏl'-ŏ-gy, *s.* [Eng. *amphibia; -logy.* In Ger. *amphibiologie.* From Gr. ἀμφίβιος (*amphibios*), and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The department of science which treats of the Amphibia.

ăm-phĭb'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [In Fr. *amphibie;* Sp. & Ital. *anfibio;* Port. *amphibio;* Gr. ἀμφίβιος (*amphibios*) = amphibious, living a double life, *i.e.*, on land and water: ἀμφί (*amphi*) = on both sides, double, and βίος (*bios*) = life.]

1. Capable of living both on land and in water.

"As soon as the young [crocodiles] are born, they hasten to cast themselves into the water, but the greater number of them become the prey of tortoises, of voracious fish, of *amphibious* animals, and even, as is said, of the old crocodiles."—*Griffith's Cuvier,* vol. ix., p. 186.

2. Of a mixed nature.

"Traulus of *amphibious* breed,
Motley fruit of mungrel seed." *Swift.*

ăm-phĭb'-ĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *amphibious; -ness.*] The quality of being able to live both on land and water, or of partaking of two natures.

† **ăm-phĭb'-ĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [In Ger. *amphibium;* Latinised from ἀμφίβιον (*amphibion*), neut. of ἀμφίβιος (*amphibios*) = living a double life.] Living either on land or water. Its plural is Amphibia (q.v.). While the sing. *amphibium* is rare, *amphibia* is a common scientific word.

"Sixty years is usually the age of this detested *amphibium* [the crocodile], whether it be beast, fish, or serpent."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels,* p. 364.

ăm-phĭb'-ŏ-lē, *s.* [In Lat. *amphibolus;* from Gr. ἀμφίβολος (*amphibolos*) = doubtful, ambiguous; ἀμφιβάλλω (*amphiballō*) = to throw around as a garment; *v.i.*, to turn out uncertainly: ἀμφί (*amphi*) = around: βάλλω (*ballō*) = to throw.] The name of a mineral, or great mineral genus which the British Museum Catalogue makes synonymous with Hornblende. Dana considers that the term Amphibole proposed by Haüy should have the precedence, inasmuch as that distinguished scientist was the first rightly to appreciate the species, bringing together under it hornblende, actinolite, and tremolite. It varies much in composition, and its constituent elements will be best exhibited under its several varieties. These Dana classifies as follows:—

I. *Containing little or no alumina:*

1. Magnesia — Lime — Amphibole = Tremolite.
2. Magnesia — Lime — Iron — Amphibole = Actinolite.
3. Magnesia—Iron—Amphibole = Antholite.
4. Magnesia — Lime — Manganese — Amphibole = Richterite.
5. Iron—Magnesia—Amphibole = Cummingtonite.
6. Iron—Manganese—Amphibole = Dannemorite.
7. Iron—Amphibole = Grünerite.
8. Asbestus.

II. *Aluminous:*

9. Aluminous Magnesia — Lime — Amphibole = (*a*) Edenite, (*b*) Smaragdite.
10. Aluminous Magnesia—Lime—Iron Amphibole = (*a*) Pargasite, (*b*) Hornblende.
11. Aluminous Iron—Lime—Amphibole = Noralite.
12. Aluminous Iron—Manganese—Amphibole = Camsigradite. (See these words.)

¶ Dana makes Amphibole the type of a group, and also a sub-group, of minerals, which he classes at the head of his Bisilicates.

ăm-phĭ-bŏl'-ĭ-ą, ăm-phĭb'-ŏl-ў, *s.* [Lat. *amphibolia,* from Gr. ἀμφιβολία (*amphibolia*) = (1) the state of being attacked on both sides; (2) ambiguity. From Greek ἀμφίβολος (*amphibolos*) = (1) put round as a garment; (2) attacked from both sides; (3) ambiguous: ἀμφιβάλλω (*amphiballō*) = to put round, to surround, to double; ἀμφί (*amphi*), and βάλλω (*ballō*) = to throw.]

A. *Chiefly in the form* Amphibolia:

Logic: What logicians have described as the *fallacia amphibolicæ.* It occurs when a sentence, though consisting of words each of which, taken singly, is unambiguous in its meaning, is yet itself susceptible of a double signification, on account of the order in which the words are arranged, or for some similar reason. The Latin language was particularly liable to afford examples of amphibology—a fact well known to those who gave forth the "prophetic" utterances of the ancient oracles, as in the famous answer returned to Pyrrhus when he asked counsel as to whether he would be successful if he invaded the Roman empire, "Aio te, Æacida, Romanos vincere posse" ("I say that you, O son of Æacus, can conquer the Romans;" or "I say that the Romans can conquer you, O son of Æacus"). Similarly, the witch "prophecy" in English, "The Duke yet lives that Henry shall depose," may mean "The Duke yet lives who shall depose Henry," or, "whom Henry shall depose;" but it may be said that the word *that* is ambiguous, and that consequently the sentence is an example not of amphiboly, but of equivocation. (See *Whately's Logic,* 9th ed., 1848, bk. iii., § 204.)

B. *In the form* Amphiboly:

Ordinary Language: In the same sense as that given under A., *Logic.*

"Come, leave your schemes,
And fine *amphibolies.*"
Ben. Jonson: Magn. Lady, ii. 5.

"If it oracle contrary to our interest or humour, we will create an *amphiboly,* a double meaning where there is none."—*Whitlock: Manners of the Eng.,* p. 254.

"Making difference of the quality of the offence may (say they) give just ground to the accused party either to conceal the truth, or to answer with such *amphibolies* and equivocations as may serve to his own preservation."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*

ăm-phĭ-bŏl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c., *amphibole; -ic.*] Pertaining to amphibole, containing amphibole; consisting to a greater or less extent of amphibole.

ăm-phĭb'-ŏ-līte, ăm-phĭb'-ŏ-lўte, *s.* [Eng. *amphibo(le)* (q.v.); *lite* = Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

1. Another name for Hornblende-rock (q.v.). (*Dana.*)

2. A name for a rock, called also Diabase, which consists of hornblende and Labradorite compacted together into a fine-grained compound.

ăm-phĭb-ŏ-lŏg'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *amphibology; -ical.*] Pertaining to amphibology; of ambiguous meaning.

"A fourth insinuates, ingratiates himself with an *amphibological* speech."—*Burton: Anat. Mel.,* p. 611.

ăm-phĭb-ŏ-lŏg′-ĭ-cal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *amphibological*; *-ly.*] In a manner to involve an amphibolia; with ambiguity of meaning. (*Johnson.*)

ăm-phĭb-ŏl′-ŏ-ğў, ***ăm-phĭb-ŏl′-ŏ-ğĭe,** *s.* [In Fr. *amphibologie*; Sp. and Ital. *anfibologia*; Port. and Lat. *amphibologia*; Gr. ἀμφίβολος (*amphibolos*) = (1) put round as a garment, (2) attacked from both sides, (3) ambiguous; λόγος (*logos*) = word, discourse.] The same as AMPHIBOLIA (q.v.).

"For goddis speke in *amphibologies*,
And for one sothe they tellin twenty lies."
Chaucer: Troil. and Cress., iv. 1,406-7.

"Now the fallacies whereby men deceive others, and are deceived themselves, the ancients have divided into verbal and real: of the verbal, and such as conclude from mistakes of the word, there are but two worthy our notation; the fallacy of equivocation and *amphibology*."—*Browne: Vulg. Errours.*

ăm-phĭb′-ŏl-ŏĭd, *a.* [Eng. *amphibole*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.] Having the appearance of amphibole.

ăm-phĭb′-ŏl-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *amphibol(y)*, *-ous.* In Lat. *amphibolus*; Gr. ἀμφίβολος (*amphibolos*).] [AMPHIBOLIA.]

1. *Of actions:* Doubtful, ambiguous.

"Never was there such an *amphibolous* quarrel; both parties declaring themselves for the king, and making use of his name in all their remonstrances to justify their actions."—*Howell.*

2. *Of words:* Susceptible of a double construction, though the meaning of each word, taken singly, is apparent.

"An *amphibolous* sentence is one that is capable of two meanings, not from the double sense of any of the words, but from its admitting of a double construction."—*Whately: Logic*, 9th ed. (1848), bk. iii., § 10.

ăm-phĭb′-ŏl-ў, *s.* [AMPHIBOLIA.]

ăm′-phĭ-brăch, ăm-phĭb′-rą-chўs, *s.* [In Ger. *amphibrachys*; Fr. *amphibraque*; Lat. *amphibrachys*; Gr. ἀμφίβραχυς (*amphibrachus*) = short at both ends; ἀμφί = on both sides; βραχύς (*brachus*) = short.]

Pros.: A foot of three syllables, the middle one long, and the first and third short: ˘ – ˘, as in the Greek ἔλαιον (*ĕ-lāī-ŏn*), the Latin *ā | lis | mā*, or the English *ĭn | hū | măn.*

ăm-phĭ-brăn′ch-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἀμφί (*amphi*) = on both sides; βραγχία (*branchia*) = (1) fins, (2) gills, (3) for βράγχια (*bronchia*) = the bronchial tubes.] The tonsils and the parts surrounding them. (*Glossogr. Nova, &c.*)

ăm-phĭ-çœ′-lĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἀμφίκοιλος (*amphikoilos*) = hollowed all round, quite hollow; ἀμφί, and κοῖλος (*koilos*) = hollow.] In Prof. Owen's classification, the first sub-order of Crocodilia (Crocodiles), which again is the 9th order of the class Reptilia, or Reptiles. (*Owen: Palæontol.*)

ăm-phĭc′-ŏm-ē, *s.* [Lat. (*Pliny*), from Gr. ἀμφικομος (*amphikomos*) = (as adj.) with hair all round; (as subst.) an unidentified precious stone, used for divination and to inspire love.]

Bot.: A genus of Bignoniaceæ (Bignoniads). *A. Emodi* and *A. arguta*, both from India, are fine flowers.

ăm-phĭ-cŏs′-mĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἀμφί (*amphi*) = on both sides; and κόσμιος (*kosmios*) = well-ordered; κόσμος (*kosmos*) = order.] A genus of ferns, of which the typical species, *A. capensis*, is a fine tree-fern, twelve to fourteen feet high, growing at the Cape of Good Hope and in Java. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

Ăm-phĭc-tў-ŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c., *Amphictyon*; *-ic.*] Relating to the Amphictyonic League or its members.

"The affairs of the whole *Amphictyonic* body were transacted by a congress."—*Thirlwall: Hist. Greece*, vol. i., ch. x.

ăm-phĭc′-tў-ŏnş, *s. pl.* [According to the Greeks, from an ancient hero, Amphictyon, said to have founded the most celebrated of the Amphictyonic associations; but he seems to have been a myth invented and named in order to explain the existence of the association. Doubtless from Gr. ἀμφικτίονες (*amphiktiones*) = they that dwell near, next neighbours; ἀμφί (*amphi*) = round about; and κτίζω (*ktizō*) = to people a country.] Delegates from twelve of the states of ancient Greece which entered into a league to protect the temple of Apollo at Delphi, and to promote peace among the confederate states. The conception was a noble one, but, like the Holy Alliance in modern times, the performance was of a different character. The Amphictyonic League were chiefly responsible for two cruelly-conducted wars, and on the whole exerted an evil rather than a beneficial influence. Besides the association which attained such celebrity, and which met in the spring at Delphi, and in the autumn at a temple of Demeter, within the pass of Thermopylæ, there were other ancient Amphictyonies of lesser celebrity.

". . . a war which will be hereafter mentioned between the *Amphictyons* and the town of Crissa."—*Thirlwall: Hist. Greece*, vol. i., ch. x.

Ăm-phĭc′-tў-ŏn-ў, *s.* [Gr. Ἀμφικτυονία (*Amphictuonia*) = (1) the Amphictyonic league or council; (2) a league in general.] The Amphictyonic League or its council, as also any association of a similar character.

"The term *amphictyony*, which has probably been adapted to the legend, and would be more properly written *amphictiony*, denotes a body referred to a local centre of union."—*Thirlwall: Hist. Greece*, vol. i. (1835), ch. x., p. 374.

ăm′-phĭd, *s.* [Gr. ἀμφί (*amphi*) = around.]

Chem.: A name applied by Berzelius and others to any compound consisting of an acid and a base. It is opposed to *Haloïd* (q.v.).

ăm′-phĭ-dĕş-mą, *s.* [Gr. ἀμφί = on both sides; δέσμα = a bond.]

Zool.: A genus of orbicular, bivalve mollusks, with long siphons, and a large tongue-shaped foot. (*Van der Hoeven.*)

ăm-phĭg′-ą-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἀμφί = on both sides, or doubtful; and γάμος = marriage.]

Bot.: Having no trace of sexual organs. (*De Candolle.*)

ăm-phĭ-găs′-trĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἀμφί (*amphi*) = on both sides; and plur. of γαστρίον (*gastrion*) = a sausage; dimin. from γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly.]

Bot.: Stipule-like appendages at the base of the leaves of various Jungermannias.

ăm′-phĭ-ğēne, *s.* [Gr. ἀμφί (*amphi*) = on both sides, and γενάω (*gennaō*) = to engender, to produce; so called from the erroneous belief that it had cleavage on both sides.] A mineral, the same as Leucite (q.v.).

ăm-phĭg′-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἀμφί (*amphi*) = on both sides; γενάω (*gennaō*) = to engender.]

Bot.: Growing all around an object.

† **ăm-phĭg′-ĕn-ўte,** *s.* [From *amphigene* (q.v.).] The name given in the parts around Vesuvius to a lava occurring there which has thickly disseminated through it grains of amphigene. (*Dana.*)

* **ăm-phĭ-hĕx-ą-hē′-drąl,** *a.* [In Fr. *amphihexaèdre*: from Gr. ἀμφι (*amphi*) = on both sides, on two sides; and *hexahedral*, from *hexahedron* = a cube, not a hexagonal figure.]

Crystallog.: Hexahedral in two directions; terminating in each of two directions with a hexahedron or cubical figure. (*Cleaveland, quoted by Webster.*)

ăm-phĭl′-ŏ-ğĭte, *s.* [Gr. ἀμφίλογος (*amphilogos*) = disputed, disputable: ἀμφί (*amphi*) = on both sides; λόγος (*logos*) = . . . discourse.] A doubtful mineral, if mineral it be, called also *didymite*, and provisionally placed by Dana under Muscovite. It was formerly called *talcose schist*, and Dana believes it probably only a mica schist.

ăm-phĭl′-ŏ-ğў, *s.* [Gr. ἀμφιλογία (*amphilogia*) = dispute, debate, doubt: ἀμφί (*amphi*) = on both sides, and λόγιον (*logion*) = an announcement; λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] Equivocation; ambiguity of speech. (*Johnson.*)

ăm-phĭm′-ą-cēr, *s.* [Lat. *amphimacrus*; Gr. ἀμφίμακρος (*amphimakros*), as substantive = an amphimacer; as adj. = long at both ends: ἀμφί (*amphi*) = on both sides; μακρός (*makros*) = large, long.]

Prosody: A foot consisting of three syllables, the first long, the second short, and the third long: as Gr. εὐμενής (*eumenēs*), Lat. *dēfŭīt* and Eng. *slūmbĕrĭng.* (*Glossogr. Nova, &c.*)

ăm-phĭ-ŏx′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From *amphioxus* (q.v.).] A family of fishes, which Owen makes the only one under his first sub-order Pharyngobranchii, or Cirrhostomi, of his Order I., Dermopteri. Huxley regards it as the only family under his sixth and last order of fishes, the Pharyngobranchii. [AMPHIOXUS.]

ăm-phĭ-ŏx′-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀμφί (*amphi*) = on both sides; ὀξύς (*oxus*) = sharp. So designated because it tapers at both ends.] A genus of fishes of an organisation so humble, that the first specimen discovered was believed by Pallas to be a slug, and was described by him as the *Limax lanceolatus*. It is now called *Amphioxus lanceolatus*. It is found in the Archipelago, and is a member also of the British fauna. [AMPHIOXIDÆ.]

". . . so lowly organised as the lancelet, or *amphioxus*."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. vi.

ăm-phĭ pneŭst′-ą, ăm′-phĭ-pneŭsts, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἀμφί (*amphi*) = on both sides, and πνέω (*pneō*), fut. πνεύσομαι (*pneusomai*) = to breathe. Double-breathers.]

Zool.: An old order of tailed amphibians which retain the gills through life.

ăm′-phĭ-pŏd, ăm′-phĭ-pōde (*sing.*), **ăm-phĭp′-ŏd-ą, ăm′-phĭ pŏds, ăm′-phĭ-pōdes** (*pl.*), *s.* [From Gr. ἀμφί (*amphi*) = on both sides; πούς (*pous*) = genit. ποδός (*podos*) = foot; ποδά (*poda*) = feet. Having feet on both sides.]

A. *Sing.:* An animal belonging to the Crustaceous order Amphipoda. [See plural.]

B. *Plur.:* An order of Crustaceans, consisting of species provided with feet both for walking and swimming. They live in the water, or burrow in the sand, or are parasitic upon fish. When they swim they lie on their side. Some, when on shore, leap with agility. The order consists of two families, the Hyperidæ and the Gammaridæ.

ăm-phĭp′-ŏ dąl, *a.* [AMPHIPOD.] The same as amphipodous (q.v.).

ăm-phĭp′-ŏ-dąn, *s.* [AMPHIPOD.] Any individual of the Amphipoda.

ăm-phĭp′-ŏd-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *amphipod*; *-ous.*] Pertaining to the Amphipoda (q.v.).

ăm-phĭp′-rĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἀμφί (*amphi*) = on both sides, and πρίων (*priōn*) = a saw.] A genus of fishes belonging to the order Acanthopterygii, and the family Sciænidæ.

ăm-phĭp′-rŏ-stўle, *s.* [In Fr. *amphiprostyle*; Port. *amphyprostylo*; Ital. *anfiprostilo*; Lat. *amphiprostylos*; all from Gr. ἀμφιπρόστυλος (*amphiprostulos*) = having a double prostyle: ἀμφί (*amphi*) = on both sides, and πρόστυλος (*prostulos*) = having pillars in front; πρό (*pro*) = before, and στῦλος (*stulos*) = a pillar.]

Arch.: A temple having a portico at either end; a temple with pillars before and behind, but none on the sides. (*Glossogr. Nova.*)

ăm-phĭ-sar′-cą, *s.* [Gr. ἀμφί (*amphi*) = on all sides; and σάρξ (*sarx*), genit. σαρκός (*sarkos*) = flesh.] A name applied to fruits which are syncarpous, superior, dry externally, indehiscent, many-celled, and pulpy internally. (*Lindley.*)

ăm-phĭs-bæ′-ną, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ἀμφίσβαινα (*amphisbaina*) = a serpent found in Libya, fabled to have two heads, and in consequence to be able to move equally well in either direction. Gr. ἀμφίς (*amphis*) = at or on both sides; βαίνω (*bainō*) = to walk, to step.]

1. *Myth.:* The fabled snake of the Greeks and Romans just described.

"With complicated monsters head and tail,
Scorpion and asp and *amphisbæna* dire."
Milton: P. L., bk. x., 523-4.

2. *Zool.:* A serpent-like genus of lizards, formerly classed with the Ophidia. The species are American. They feed on insects, and are often seen in the vicinity of ant-hills.

ăm-phĭs-bæ′-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From the typical genus *Amphisbæna* (q.v.).] The family of Saurians, of which the genus Amphisbæna is the type. They are cylindrical, vermiform animals, with their heads no thicker than their necks, and their tails exceedingly short. Their eyes are small, and sometimes concealed. Only in the genus Chirotes are there visible limbs. Most of the species come from America.

ăm-phĭs′-çĭ-ąnş, ăm-phĭs′-çĭ-ĭ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *amphiscii*, from Gr. ἀμφισκιος (*amphiskios*), as adj. = throwing a shadow both ways; ἀμφί (*amphi*) = on both sides, and σκιά (*skia*) = a shadow.] Those who live in that part of the

world where, at one season of the year, their shadows fall northward, and at another southward. In other words, the people residing within the tropics.

ăm-phĭs'-ĭ-ĕn cŏck'-ą-trĭçe, *s.* [Fr. *amphisicien* = tropical (see AMPHISCIANS), and Eng. *cockatrice.*]

Her.: A name for the mythic animal called the Basilisk, which resembles a cockatrice, but is two-headed; the second head being affixed to its tail. (*Gloss. of Her.*)

ăm-phĭs'-ĭ-lē, ăm-phĭs'-ŷ-lē, *s.* [Gr. ἀμφί (*amphi*) = on both sides; second element doubtful.]

Zool.: A genus of fishes of the order Acanthopterygii and the family Fistularidæ. They have the back covered with large scaly plates. Locality, the Indian Ocean.

ăm-phĭ-spĕr'-mĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἀμφί (*amphi*) = on both sides, on all sides; and σπέρμα (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: Prof. Link's name for a pericarp, which is of the same figure as the seed it contains.

ăm-phĭs'-tō-mą, *s.* [Gr. ἀμφί (*amphi*) = on both sides; στόμα (*stoma*) = mouth.] A genus of parasitic worms, which have two minute apertures like mouths, one at each end of their body.

ăm-phĭs'-ŷ-lē, *s.* [AMPHISILÆ.]

ăm-phĭth'-ą-līte, *s.* [In Sw. *amfithalit.* From Gr. ἀμφιθαλής (*amphithalēs*) = (1) blooming on both sides; (2) flourishing, abounding, rich: ἀμφί (*amphi*) = on both sides; θάλειν (*thalein*) = 2 aor. inf. of θάλλω (*thallō*) = to abound, to be luxuriant. Dana says that it is so called because it is usually surrounded by other beautiful minerals, though unattractive itself.] A sub-translucent mineral, of a milk-white color. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 30·06; alumina, 48·50; magnesia, 1·55; lime, 5·76; and water, 12·47. It occurs in Sweden.

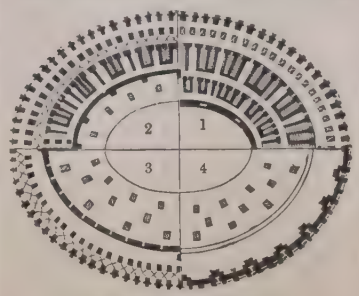
ăm-phĭ-thē'-ă-trąl, *a.* [Eng. *amphitheatre; -al.* In Ger. *amphitheatrisch;* Fr. *amphithéâtral;* from Lat. *amphitheatralis.*] Pertaining to an amphitheatre; resembling an amphitheatre. (*Tooke.*)

ăm-phĭ-thē'-ą-tre, *s.* [In Dan., Dut., & Ger. *amphitheater;* Fr. *amphithéâtre;* Sp. & Ital. *anfiteatro;* Port. *amphitheatro;* Lat. *amphitheatrum.* From Gr. ἀμφιθεάτρου (*amphitheatron*): ἀμφί (*amphi*) = on both sides, and θέατρον (*theatron*) = a theatre, from θεάομαι (*theaomai*) = to see.]

1. As the name implies, a double theatre. The ancient theatres were nearly semicircular in shape; or, more accurately, they were half ovals, so that an amphitheatre, theoretically consisting of two theatres, placed with their concavities meeting each other, was, loosely speaking, a nearly circular, or, more precisely, an oval building. Amphitheatres were first constructed of wood, but in the time of Augustus stone began to be

THE COLISEUM AT ROME.

employed. The place where the exhibitions took place was called the *arena* (Lat. = sand), because it was covered with sand or sawdust. The part next the *arena* was called *podium*, and was assigned to the emperor, the senators, and the ambassadors of foreign nations. It was separated from the arena by an iron railing and by a canal. Behind it rose tiers of seats, the first fourteen, which were cushioned, being occupied by the *equites*, and the rest, which were of bare stone, being given over to the common people. Except when it rained, or was exceedingly hot, the amphitheatre was uncovered. Among the sights were combats of wild beasts and gladiator fights. The Romans built amphitheatres wherever they went. Remains of them are still to be found



PLAN OF THE COLISEUM.
1. Section of ground plan. 2. Section of first floor. 3. Section of second floor. 4. Section of highest gallery.

in Great Britain at Cirencester, Silchester and Dorchester; but the most splendid ruins existing are those of the Coliseum at Rome, which was said to have held 87,000 people.

"Conceive a man placed in the burning iron chair at Lyons, amid the insults and mockeries of a crowded *amphitheatre*, and still keeping his seat; or stretched upon a grate of iron, over coals of fire, and breathing out his soul among the exquisite sufferings of such a tedious execution, rather than renounce his religion or blaspheme his Saviour."—*Addison.*

2. The upper gallery in a theatre. In England, the front seats in such gallery.

3. *Fig.:* The place or scene of any contest or performance; also, a valley resembling an amphitheatre in shape.

4. *Gardening:*

(*a*) The disposition of trees or shrubs in an amphitheatric form; their arrangement for this purpose on a slope, or with the smaller ones in front, so as to make it appear as if they were growing on a slope.

(*b*) The arrangement of turf in an amphitheatric form.

ăm-phĭ-thĕ-ăt'-rĭc, ăm-phĭ-thĕ-ăt'-rĭ-cąl, *a.* [Lat. *amphitheatricus* = pertaining to an amphitheatre.]

1. Pertaining to an amphitheatre; exhibited in an amphitheatre.

"In their *amphitheatrical* gladiatures, the lives of captives lay at the mercy of the vulgar."—*Gayton: Notes on D. Quix.*, iv. 21.

2. In form resembling an amphitheatre.

". . . the name of bay is justified, as applied to this grand *amphitheatrical* depression."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xix.

ăm-phĭ-thĕ-ăt'-rĭ-cąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *amphitheatrical; -ly.*] In the form of an amphitheatre. (*Worcester.*)

ăm'-phĭ-thĕre, *s.* The English term corresponding to the word AMPHITHERIUM (q.v.).

". . . we must travel to the antipodes for myrmecobians, the nearest living analogue to the *amphitheres* and spalacotheres of our oolitic strata."—*Owen: Classific. of Mammalia*, p. 55.

ăm-phĭ-thĕ-rī'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [AMPHITHERIUM.] A family of fossil mammals classed by Owen with the Insectivora, but possessing some marsupial affinities.

ăm-phĭ-thĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἀμφί (*amphi*)= on both sides, here = doubtful; θηρίον (*thērion*) = a beast, especially one of the kind hunted; dimin. of θήρ (*thēr*) = a wild beast. So called by Blainville from the difficulty of placing it, there having been discussions whether it was a mammal, a reptile, or even a fish.] A genus of fossil mammalia, founded by Blainville from a fossil jaw found in Oxfordshire in the Stonesfield slate, a sub-division of the Lower Oolite. The *A. Prevostii* was examined by Cuvier in 1818, noticed by Buckland in 1823, and figured by Prevost in 1825. There is a second species, the *A. Broderipii* of Owen.

Ăm-phĭ-trī'-tē, Ăm'-phĭ-trīte, *s.* [In Ger., &c., *Amphitrite;* Lat. *Amphitrite;* Gr. Ἀμφιτρίτη (*Amphitritē*) = (1) the wife of Poseidon (Neptune), (2) the sea.]

1. *Classic Myth.* (See the etym.)

"Or some enormous whale, the god may send
(For many such on *Amphitrite* attend)."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. v., 538-9.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of animals belonging to the class Annelida, and the order Tubicola. They have golden-colored bristles, arranged like combs, or a crown, in one or more rows, on the anterior part of the head. There are very numerous tentacula round their mouths. Some form light tubes, which they carry along with them.

3. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the twenty-ninth found. It was discovered by Marth and Pogson March 1, 1854, the date on which Bellona was first seen by Luther.

ăm-phĭt'-rŏp-ąl, *a.* [Gr. ἀμφί (*amphi*)=on both sides, and τροπή (*tropē*) = a turning round or about, or τροπός (*tropos*) = a turn. τρέπω (*trepō*) to turn.]

Bot.: Curved round the body to which it belongs. (*Lindley.*)

amphitropal embryo, *s.* An embryo so curved as to have both apex and radicle presented to the hilum, as in Reseda.

ăm-phĭt'-rŏp-oŭs, *a.* [AMPHITROPAL.]

Bot.: A term used in describing the ovules of plants.

An amphitropous ovule: One whose foraminal and chalazal ends are transverse with respect to the hilum, which is connected with the latter by a short raphe. (*Lindley.*)

Ăm-phĭt'-rў-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. Ἀμφιτρύων (*Amphitruōn*) = a king of Thebes, the son of Alcæus and Hippomenê.]

1. *Lit.:* [See Etym.].

2. *Fig.:* A host, the giver of a banquet.

ăm'-phĭ-tўpe, *s.* [Gr. ἀμφί (*amphi*) = on both sides; τύπος (*tupos*)=type.] An application of the calotype process, negative and positive pictures being produced at once.

ăm-phĭ-ûm'-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἀμφί (*amphi*) = on both sides; the second element is said to be a corr. of Gr. πνεῦμα (*pneuma*) = breath, for these animals have both gills and lungs.]

Zool.: The type genus of the family Amphiumidæ. They have exceedingly elongated bodies, with the legs and feet but slightly developed. One species (the *A. tridactylum*) has three toes, another (the *A. means*) has but two.

ăm-phĭ-ûm'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [AMPHIUMA.]

Zool.: A family of Urodelian Amphibia, chiefly from North America. [AMPHIUMA.]

ăm-phŏd'-ĕl-īte, *s.* [In Sw. *amphodelit.*] A mineral, a variety of Anorthite. Its color is reddish-grey or dingy peach-blossom red. It is found in Sweden and Finland. It is called also Lepolite.

ăm'-phor-ą (*Lat.*), † **ăm'-phor** (*Eng.*), *s.* [Ger., Port., &c., *amphora;* Fr. *amphore,* from Lat. *amphora;* Gr. ἀμφορεύς (*amphoreus*); cf. A.S. *amber.*]

I. *Among the Romans:*

1. A two-handled vessel, generally made of clay, and used for holding wine, oil, honey, or even the skeletons or ashes of the dead.

AMPHORÆ.

2. A liquid measure, containing 48 sextarî, or nearly six gallons. The Greek *amphoreus* held nearly nine. The capacity of the Saxon *ambra* is unknown.

". . . which forbade all senators and sons of senators from being the owners of a ship of the burden of more than 300 *amphoræ*."—*Arnold: Rome*, ch. xlii.

II. *Bot.:* A genus of diatomaceous plants.

ăm'-phŏr-ąl, *a.* [Eng., &c., *amphora; -al.*] Pertaining to or resembling an amphora.

ăm-phŏr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c., *amphora; -ic.*] Resembling an amphora.

amphoric resonance, *s.*

Med.: A sound as of one blowing into an amphora, bottle, or smaller vessel, heard in certain circumstances in auscultation of the lungs.

ăm-pĭth′-ŏ-ē, ăm-phĭth′-ŏ-ē, *s.* [From Amphithoë, one of the Nereïds.]

Zool.: A genus of Amphipodous Crustaceans.

ăm′-ple, *a.* [In Fr. *ample*; Sp. *amplio*; Port. *amplo*; Ital. *ampio*. From Lat. *amplus*.]

I. Large, wide, great. *Used specially—*

1. *Of material things or of space:*

(*a*) Spacious, roomy; widely extended.

"... and all the people in that *ample* hous."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 49.

"And Mycalessia's *ample* piny plain."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. ii., 593.

"Their cliffs above and *ample* bay below."
Ibid., 681.

"An *ample* forest, or a fair domain."
Ibid., bk. xx., 223, 224.

(*b*) Large in material bulk.

"O'er the smooth surface of an *ample* crag."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

2. *Of the mind or spirit:* Great intellectually, morally, or both; of vast courage.

"Thy soul as *ample* as thy bounds are small,
Endur'st the brunt, and dar'st defy them all."
Cowper: Expostulation.

3. *Of wealth or its distribution:*

(*a*) Large in amount.

"The other fifteen were to be unplaced noblemen and gentlemen of *ample* fortune and high character."
—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. ii.

(*b*) Liberal; munificent.

"Extended Phrygia own'd thy *ample* reign,
And all fair Lesbos' blissful seats contain."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxiv., 685-6.

"When men lived in a grander way,
With *ampler* hospitality."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn; Prelude.

4. *Of style in speaking or writing:* Copious, diffuse; not concise.

"His confessions during his imprisonment were free and *ample*."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, pt. ii., vol. iii., ch. xiv.

II. Fully sufficient, if not even more than enough.

"... *ample* and conclusive evidence."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. i.

"Foreign nations did *ample* justice to his great qualities."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ Crabb says of the difference between *ample*, *spacious*, and *capacious*: "*Ample* is figuratively employed for whatever is extended in quantity; *spacious* is literally used for whatever is extended in space; *capacious* is literally and figuratively employed to express extension in both quantity and space. Stores are *ample*, room is *ample*, an allowance is *ample*; a room, a house, or a garden, is *spacious*; a vessel or hollow of any kind is *capacious*; the soul, the mind, and the heart are *capacious*. What is *ample* suffices and satisfies; it imposes no constraint. What is *spacious* is free and open; it does not confine. What is *capacious* readily receives and contains; it is liberal and generous." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ăm′-ple-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ample*; *-ness*.] The quality of being ample.

"Impossible it is for a person of my condition to produce any thing in proportion either to the *ampleness* of the body you represent, or of the places you bear."—*South.*

ăm-plĕx-ā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *amplexus* = an embracing; *amplector* = to embrace.] An embrace.

"... the *amplexation* of those sacred feet. ..."
—Bp. Hall: Contempl. on the Resurrection.

ăm-plĕx′-ĭ-căul, † ăm-plĕx-ĭ-căul′-ĕnt, *a.* [Lat. *amplector* = to embrace, and *caulis* = the stem of a plant.]

AMPLEXICAUL LEAVES.

1. Germander Speedwell (*Veronica Chamædrys*).
2. Henbit Dead Nettle (*Lamium amplexicaule*).
3. Elecampane (*Inula Helenium*).

Bot.: Embracing the stem, clasping the stem; as the base of the leaves in some cases does. Example, *Hyoscyamus niger.* (*Lindley, &c.*)

ăm′-plĭ-āte, *v.t.* [In Sp. & Port. *ampliar*; Ital. *ampliare*; from Lat. *amplio*.] To make wider, to extend, to enlarge.

"He shall look upon it, not to traduce or extenuate, but to explain and dilucidate, to add and *ampliate*."
—Browne.

† ăm-plĭ-ā′-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *ampliation*; Sp. *ampliacion*; Port. *ampliaçuo*; Ital. *ampliazione*; from Lat. *ampliatio*.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Enlargement, extension.

"Odious matters admit not of an *ampliation*, but ought to be restrained and interpreted in the mildest sense."—*Aylife's Parergon.*

2. Diffuseness; amplification of style.

"The obscurity of the subject, and the prejudice and prepossession of most readers, may plead excuse for any *ampliations* or repetitions that may be found, whilst I labour to express myself plain and full."—*Holder.*

B. *Law:* Deferring of judgment till a case has been more fully examined.

¶ AMPLIFICATION is now generally used in its stead.

ăm′-plĭ-fĭ-cāte, *v.t.* [In Sp. & Port. *amplificar*; Ital. *amplificare*; from Lat. *amplifico*.] To amplify, to enlarge, to extend. (*Johnson.*)

ăm-plĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *amplification*; Sp. *amplificacion*; Port. *amplificaçao*; Ital. *amplificazione*; from Lat. *amplificatio*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Gen.:* Enlargement or extension of space, or of a material object. *Specially*, an enlargement of the ordinary size of an object by the aid of the microscope.

"The degree of the *amplification* of the one-fiftieth object-glass made for me. ..."—*Beale: Bioplasm* (1872), § 3.

2. *Specially:* In the same sense as No. II. (*Rhet.*).

"... elaborate *amplifications*, in which epithet rises above epithet in wearisome climax."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

II. *Rhet.:* A descent to minute particulars in a narrative, so as to lengthen it unduly; the presentation of a subject in many lights, when a smaller number would better answer the purpose; the employment of a multitude of words where a few would be more effective; copiousness of language.

ăm′-plĭ-fĭed, *pa. par.* [AMPLIFY.]

ăm′-plĭ-fĭ-ĕr, * ăm′-plў-fў-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *amplify*; *-er*.]

1. One who enlarges any space or any material object.

"... the wonderfull tyranny which should followe in y^e^ great cytie Rome wherof they were the fyrst *amplyfyers*."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. ii., Pref.

2. One who uses amplification in rhetoric. [AMPLIFICATION.]

"Dorillaus could need no *amplifier's* mouth for the highest point of praise."—*Sidney.*

ăm′-plĭ-fў, *v.t.* & *i.* [In Fr. *amplifier*. From Lat. *amplus* = ample; *facio* = to make.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To enlarge or extend a space, any material substance, or an object of sense. *Spec.*, to enlarge the size of an object by the aid of the microscope; or to increase sound by reflection from a concave mirror.

"All concaves that proceed from more narrow to more broad, do *amplify* the sound at the coming out."
—*Bacon.*

2. To enlarge or extend anything not material in its composition.

(*a*) *Generally:*

"... is 't not meet
That I did *amplify* my judgment in
Other conclusions?"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 6.

"I tell thee, fellow,
Thy general is my lover; I have been
The book of his good acts; whence men have read
His fame unparallel'd, haply *amplified*."
Shakesp.: Coriol., v. 2.

(*b*) *Specially:* In the same sense as No. II.

"He further supposes that these brief notices were *amplified* by the historians, upon their own conjectures."—*Lewis: Credibility of the Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. ii., § 19, vol. ii., p. 95.

II. *Technically:*

Rhet.: To enlarge on any subject; to descend to minute particulars in a narrative; to use a superfluity of arguments in a debate; to employ a diffuseness of style in writing; to exaggerate.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To speak or write diffusely.

"I have (as I think I formerly told you) a very good opinion of Mr. Rowe's sixth book of Lucan; indeed, he *amplifies* too much, as well as Brebeuf, the famous French imitator."—*Pope: Letter to H. Cromwell* (1710).

¶ It is sometimes followed by *on*.

"When you affect to *amplify on* the former branches of a discourse, you will often lay a necessity upon yourself of contracting the latter, and prevent yourself in the most important part of your design."—*Watts: Logick.*

2. To exaggerate; to speak or write hyperbolically.

"Homer *amplifies*, not invents; and as there was really a people called Cyclopeans, so they might be men of great stature, or giants."—*Pope's Odyssey.*

ăm′-plĭ-fў-ĭng, *pr. par.* [AMPLIFY.]

ăm′-plĭ-tūde, *s.* [In Fr. & Port. *amplitude*; Sp. *amplitud*; Ital. *amplitudine*. From Lat. *amplitudo* = (i.) width, breadth, size, bulk. (ii.) *Of moral qualities, &c.*; (1) greatness; (2) dignity, grandeur; (3) *Rhetoric*, copiousness. From *amplus* = ample.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Of space or of material things:*

1. Width, breadth, extent.

"Whatever I look upon, within the *amplitude* of heaven and earth, is evidence of human ignorance."—*Glanville.*

2. Size, bulk, largeness, greatness.

"Men should learn how severe a thing the true inquisition of nature is, and accustom themselves, by the light of particulars, to enlarge their minds to the *amplitude* of the world, and not reduce the world to the narrowness of their minds."—*Bacon.*

"... the *amplitude* of the largest is probably a hundred times that of the smallest."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., viii. 137.

II. *Of the mind:* Breadth, comprehensiveness, capacity, greatness, largeness.

"But in truth that *amplitude* and acuteness of intellect, ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

"... *amplitude* of comprehension ..."—*Ibid.*, ch. xiv.

III. *Of the position or resources of an individual or a community:*

(*a*) Power, splendour, dignity.

"... but in the great frame of kingdoms and commonwealths, it is the power of princes or estates to add *amplitude* and greatness to their kingdoms."—*Bacon: Essays, Civ. and Mor.*, ch. xxix.

(*b*) Sufficiency, abundance, or over-abundance.

IV. Copiousness, superabundance of words.

"You should say every thing which has a proper and direct tendency to this end; always proportioning the *amplitude* of your matter, and the fulness of your discourse, to your great design; the length of your time, to the convenience of your hearers."—*Watts: Logick.*

B. *Technically:*

I. *Nat. Phil.:* Breadth, width, extent (Used specially of anything which oscillates or vibrates.)

"Technically speaking, the *amplitudes* of the oscillations are increased."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., viii., 2, p. 176.

"... to determine by measure the *amplitudes* of the vibrations of particles of air in a wave of sound"
—*Prof. Airy: Sound* (1868), p. 148.

"But the ultimate *amplitude* of the recoil is soon attained."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., i., 34.

II. *Gunnery:* The *amplitude* of the range of a projectile is the distance it traverses measured along the horizontal line subtending the parabolic curve along which it moved in its flight. It is now in general more simply termed the *range* of a gun.

III. *Astron.:* The angular distance from the east point of a heavenly body at the moment of its rising, or from the west point at the instant when it sets. Depending, as it does, on the declination of the heavenly body and the latitude of the place, the sine of the amplitude is equal to the sine of the declination, divided by the cosine of the latitude. The amplitude of the fixed stars remains unaltered during the year; that of the sun on the contrary, greatly varies: standing at nothing at the vernal and autumnal equinoxes, and 39° 44′ in the latitude of London at the summer and winter solstices. Amplitude, measured when the sun or a star rises, is called *ortive*, or *eastern*; and that when it sets, *occiduous*, or *western*. If a star rise north of the east point, its ortive amplitude is northern, and its occiduous amplitude southern, and *vice versâ*. The azimuth of a heavenly body is the complement of its amplitude.

Magnetic amplitude is an amplitude measured not from the true, but from the magnetic east or west.

amplitude compass, *s.* A compass designed to aid in measuring the amplitude of the sun or other celestial body at its rising or setting.

ăm'-plў, *adv.* [Eng. *ample*; *-ly.*]

1. Largely, liberally.

"For whose well-being,
So *amply*, and with hands so liberal,
Thou hast provided all things."
Milton: P. L., bk. viii.

2. Quite, completely.

"But shallow cisterns yield
A scanty short supply:
The morning sees them *amply* fill'd,
At evening they are dry."
Cowper: Guion's Living Water.

"The pledge which he had given had therefore been *amply* redeemed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

3. Copiously; in detail.

"Some parts of a poem require to be *amply* written, and with all the force and elegance of words; others must be cast into shadows, that is, passed over in silence, or but faintly touched."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

***ămpt'-măn,** *s.* [Sw. *amtman*; Dan. *amtmand* = bailiff.] The custodian of a castle. (*Scotch.*)

"Before my departing, I took an attestation from the *amptman* of the castle, of the good order and discipline that was kept by us there."—*Monro's Exped.*, pt. ii., 9, 10.

ăm'-pŭl, * **ăm'-pōl-ў** (*Eng.*), **ăm'-pūl-la** (*Lat.*), *s.* (*Ampulla* has the pl. *ampullæ.*) [A.S. *ampulle, ampolle, ampelle* = a vial, bottle, or flagon; Fr. *ampoule*; Sp. and Ital. *ampolla*; Port. *empola*; all from Lat. *ampulla* = a nearly globular vessel; a glass or earthenware flask bellying out like a jug, used especially to hold unguents, perfumes, &c. Perhaps from *amp* = *amb, ambi*, Gr. *ἀμφί* = around, and Lat. *olla* = a pot or jar.] [Amphora.]

A. *In the forms* ampul, ampoly, *and* ampulla:

Eccles.: One of the sacred vessels used at the altar. Such vials were employed for holding the oil for chrismation, as also that for consecration, coronation, enclosing the relics of saints and similar purposes. [See Ampulla.]

AMPULLÆ.

"And als he in his celle sate,
He saw a fend ga bi the gate,
And boystes on him sell he bare,
And *ampolies* also leche ware."
MS. Coll. Med., Edinb. (*Boucher.*)

B. *In the form* ampulla *only*:

I. *Biol.*: Any membranous bag shaped like a leathern bottle.

II. *Specially*:

1. *Anat.*: A dilatation occurring in each of the semi-circular canals of the ear.

"Each is dilated at one end into an *ampulla* of more than twice the diameter of the tube."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ii., p. 74.

III. *Botany*:

1. One of the little flasks composed of metamorphosed leaves found on certain water-plants, such as Utricularia. It is called also Ascidium (q.v.).

2. A spongiole of a root.

ăm-pŭl-lā'-ceous, *a.* [Lat. *ampullaceus*; from *ampulla* (q.v.).] Pertaining to an *ampulla* (q.v.); resembling a little flask or bladder.

ăm pŭl-lär'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [From Lat. *ampulla.*] A genus of Molluscs, of the family Paludinidæ. Its English name is Apple-shell or Idol-shell. The shell is globular, with a small spire, and a large ventricose body. In 1851, Mr. S. Woodward estimated the known species at fifty. In 1871, Tate made them 136. They occur in South America, the West Indies, Africa, and India, in lakes and estuaries. They are fine large shells, occurring, as a rule, in fresh water, though species are found in Egypt, in Lake Mareotis, which is a salt-water lagoon, and in India, among marine shells, at the mouth of the Indus.

ăm'-pu-tāte, *v.t.* [In Dan. *amputere*; Fr. *amputer*; Port. *amputar*; Lat. *amputo, -are, -atum*; *puto* = to prune, to cleanse. From the root *pu*, in Latin *purus*; Sanse. *pû* = to purify.]

1. *Surgery*: To cut off. (Used especially of a limb, or the portion of a limb.)

"Amongst the cruisers it was complained that their surgeons were too active in *amputating* fractured members."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

2. *Gardening*: To prune trees.

ăm'-pu-tā-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Amputate.]

ăm'-pu-tā-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Amputate.]

ăm-pu-tā'-tion, *s.* Eng. *amputate*; *-ion.*] In Ger. & Fr. *amputation*; Port. *amputaçao*; Ital. *amputazione*; all from Lat. *amputatio* = a cutting or lopping off; *amputo* = to cut away or off.]

1. *Surgery*: The act of cutting off a limb, or a portion of a limb.

"*Amputation* is not unfrequently advisable in order to prevent the occurrence of gangrene."—*Miller: Surgery* (1864), p. 149.

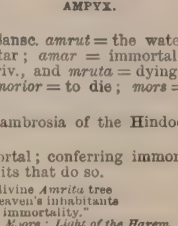
2. *Gardening*: The pruning or dressing of vines, &c. (*Dyche*, 1758.)

* **ăm'-pūte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *amputo.*] [Amputate.] To cut off. (*Cockeram.*)

ăm'-pўx, *s.* [Gr. *ἄμπυξ* (*ampux*) = a band or fillet.]

1. A band or fillet used by the ancient Greek and Roman women for binding their front hair; a head-band; a snood.

2. A similar head-band for elephants and horses. Homer describes the steeds of the god of war as thus adorned.



AMPYX.

ăm-rĭ'-ta, *s. & a.* [Sansc. *amrut* = the water of immortality, nectar; *amar* = immortal: *a*, like the Gr. *ἀ*, priv., and *mruta* = dying; cognate with Lat. *morior* = to die; *mors* = death.]

A. *As subst:* The ambrosia of the Hindoo gods.

B. *As adj.*: Immortal; conferring immortality, or bearing fruits that do so.

"The divine *Amrita* tree
That blesses heaven's inhabitants
With fruits of immortality."
Moore: Light of the Harem.

Ăms-dor'-fĭ-ąns, *s. pl.* [From Nicholas Amsdorf, their leader.]

Church Hist.: A German Protestant sect in the sixteenth century who, with their chief, are said to have maintained that good works are not only unprofitable, but are obstacles to salvation. Amsdorf made this assertion in the heat of controversy, and does not seem to have meant much more by it than to enforce the teaching of the Apostle Paul, "that a man is justified by faith without the deeds of the law" (Rom. iii. 28).

* **ăm'-shăck,** *v.t.* [Hamshacket.] (*Scotch.*)

ăm-sō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named from Charles Amson, a scientific traveller in America.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Apocynaceæ, or Dogbanes. The species are pretty, and are easily propagated. They were introduced from North America.

* **ămt,** *s.* [Ant.]

ą-mŭck', ą-mŏk', *a.* or *adv.* [It has no connection with the English word *muck*; but is from the Malay *amuk* = engaging furiously in battle, attacking with desperate resolution, rushing in a state of frenzy to the commission of indiscriminate murder. (See the def.) Applied to an animal or a man in a state of violent rage. (*Marsden: Malayan Dict.*, 1812.)] Wild, headlong, frenzied; in a state of frenzy. Used only in the expression *To run a muck* or *amuck*, which means to rush, under the influence of opium or "bhang" (an intoxicating drug made from hemp), out of one's house into the street, armed with a sword, a dagger, or other lethal weapon, and kill every one—man, woman, or child—who cannot with sufficient promptitude escape. This maniacal and inhuman method of venting rage is mostly confined to the Malays; or if practised by other races, it scarcely ever passes beyond the limits of the Mohammedan world. (Generally followed by *at*, sometimes with *on* or *against.*)

ăm'-u-lĕt, *s.* [In Dan., Dut., & Ger. *amulet*; Fr. *amulette*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *amuleto*; Lat. *amuletum.* From Arab. *hamalet* = an amulet; *hamala* = to carry.]

1. *Lit.*: Anything hung round the neck, placed like a bracelet on the wrist, or otherwise attached to the person, as an imagined preservative against sickness, "witchcraft," or other evils. Amulets were common in the ancient world, and they are so yet in nations where ignorance prevails. Thus an observant visitor to a school in India may see many a pupil with a piece of ordinary string tied bracelet-fashion round one or both of his wrists. This is an amulet, or talisman, which having been blessed by a Brahman, has then been sold for half a rupee (about a shilling), or even for a rupee itself, as a sure preservative against fever. [See Talisman, Charm.]

AMULET.

"... the little images of the tutelar deities, even the earrings, probably considered as *amulets* or talismans, were taken away and buried."—*Milman: Hist. of Jews*, 3rd ed., vol. i., p. 36.

"How could she thus that gem forget?
Her mother's sainted *amulet*."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 5.

2. *Fig.*: A preservative against sin.

"... thou hadst an *amulet*
In the loved image, graven on thy heart,
Which would have saved thee from the tempter's art."
Moore: Lalla Rookh; Veiled Prophet.

ăm-u-lĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *amulet*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to an amulet. (*Webster.*)

† **ą-mŭr'-cą,** *s.* [In Ital. *amurca* and *morchia*; Lat. *amurca*; Gr. *ἀμόργη* (*amorgē*), *ἀμόργης amorgēs*) = the watery part which flows out when olives are pressed; oil-lees: *ἀμέργω* (*amergō*) = to pluck or pull. (Never used of liquids.).] Oil-lees; a lye made of oil.

"Though grain, that toucheth oil or fat, receiveth hurt, yet the steeping of it in the dregs of oil, when it beginneth to putrefy, which they call *amurca*, is thought to assure it against worms."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. viii., § 670.

* **ą-mŭr-cŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [From Lat. *amurca* (q.v.).] The quality or qualities inherent in the lees of any substance. (*Johnson.*)

* **ą-mŭr'-coŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *amurca*; *-ous.*]

1. Pertaining to the lees of oil. (*Ash.*)

2. Foul with the dregs of anything.

ą-mū'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *amuse*; *-able.* In Fr. *amusable.*] Capable of being amused. (*Mackintosh. Worcester.*)

ą-mūse', *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *muse*, v.t.; Fr. *amuser* = to divert; from *muser* = to loiter, to trifle; Ital. *musare* = to lounge; Ger. *müssig* = idle.]

† **A.** *Intransitive*:

1. To muse, to think, to reflect; to be absent in mind, owing to the concentration of the attention on the thoughts with which one is occupied at the time.

"Or in some pathless wilderness *amusing*,
Plucking the mossy bark of some old tree."
Lee: Lucius Junius Brutus, i. 2.

B. *Transitive*:

*1. To cause to muse; to occupy or engage the attention, and consequently to divert it from other objects.

"Being *amused* with grief, fear, and fright, he could not find a house."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist. of Britain*, bk. ix., § 14.

"Such a religion as should afford both sad and solemn objects to *amuse* and affect the pensive part of the soul."—*South: Sermons.*

*2. To keep a person from departing, or from acting, by telling him some frivolous story which causes him to lose his time and his opportunity; to delude by vain promises, or expectations, or pretences; to cheat, to deceive.

"Bishop Henry, on the other side, *amused* her with dubious answers, and kept her in suspense for some days."—*Swift: Character of K. Stephen.*

"And then for the Pharisees, whom our Saviour represents as the very vilest of men, and the greatest of cheats; we have them *amusing* the world with pretences of a more refined devotion, while their heart was at that time in their neighbour's coffers."—*South: Serm.*, ii. 153.

¶ In this, as in other senses, it is sometimes used reciprocally, when it means to deceive or delude one's self with some vain imagination.

"They think they see visions, and are arrived to some extraordinary revelations; when, indeed, they do but dream dreams, and *amuse* themselves with the fantastick ideas of a busy imagination."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

3. To entertain or divert the mind; to inspire it with agreeable emotions; in general, though not always, attended with mirth.

"*Amus'd* at ease, the godlike man they found,
Pleas'd with the solemn harp's harmonious sound."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. ix., 245, 246.

"With these went all who live by *amusing* the leisure of others, from the painter and the comic poet, down to the ropedancer and the merry andrew."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

ą-mūzed, *pa. par.* [AMUSE.]

"*Amused* spectators of this bustling stage."
Cowper: Task, bk. v.

† **ą-mū-zē-ēe**, *s.* [Eng. *amuse; -ee.*] The person amused, as contradistinguished from the amuser.

". . . given the amuser, the *amusee* must also be given."—*Carlyle: Heroes*, Lect. III.

ą-mūze-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *amuse; -ment.* In Fr. *amusement.*]

* 1. *Subjectively:* An occupation of the attention; the state of being in a reverie.

"Here I put my pen into the ink-horn, and fell into a strong and deep *amusement*, revolving in my mind with great perplexity the amazing changes of our affairs."—*Fleetwood: Pref. to Lay Baptism.*

2. *Objectively:* Whatever is fitted to engage the attention; to divert it from other objects of contemplation; to inspire it with pleasing and even mirthful emotions, or to delude it with vain expectations.

"In a just way it is lawful to deceive the august enemy, but not to lie; that is, by stratagems and semblances of motions, by *amusements* and intrigues of actions, by ambushes and wit, by simulation and dissimulation."—*Jeremy Taylor: Ductor Dubitantium*, bk. iii., c. 2.

". . . his favourite *amusements* were architecture and gardening."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

amusement-monger, *s.* One who deals in amusement as in an article of merchandise. One who caters for the amusement of the public.

"Next, busy actor on a meaner stage,
Amusement-monger of a trifling age,
Illustrious histrionic patentee."
Cowper: Valediction.

ą-mūz'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *amuse; -er.* In Fr. *amuseur.*] One who amuses. (*Cotgrave.*)

* **ăm-ų-zĕtt'e**, *s.* [Fr. = child's play.] A small one-pounder cannon, designed, on account of its lightness, to be used in mountain warfare.

ą-mūz'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [AMUSE.]

"I have the greatest proof in nature at present of the *amusing* power of poetry, for it takes me up so entirely, that I scarce see what passes under my nose, and hear nothing that is said about me."—*Pope: Letter to Jervas* (1714).

". . . and with a strange,
Amusing, yet uneasy novelty . . ."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

ą-mūz'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *amusing; -ly.*] In an amusing manner. (*Todd's Johnson.*)

† **ą-mūz'-ĭve**, *a.* [Eng. *amuse; -ive.*] Which amuses the mind.

"Whose lofty elms and venerable oaks
Invite the rook, who, high amid the boughs,
In early spring his airy city builds,
And ceaseless caws *amusive*."
Thomson: Seasons; Spring.

† **ą-mūz'-ĭve-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *amusive; -ly.*] In a manner to give amusement.

"A south-easterly wind succeeded, blowing fresh, and murmuring *amusively* among the pines."—*Chandler: Trav. into Greece*, p. 12.

* **ā'-mў**, * **ā'-meўe**, *s.* [Fr. *ami* = a friend.] A friend, a lover, a sweetheart.

"Scheo saide heo was *ameye*
To Ammon, the god of pleye."
Alisaunder, l. 50.

"For he saide, in that nyght Ammon
Schulde come to theo lady
And heon hire leof *amy*."
Ibid., l. 376. (*Boucher.*)

* **ą-mўd'-ward**, *adv.* [AMIDWARD.]

ą-mў'-ĕl-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἀμύελος (*amuelos*) = without marrow; ἀ, priv., and μυελός (*muelos*) = marrow.]

Med.: A term applied to or descriptive of a fœtus in which the spinal cord is absent.

ą-mўg'-dąl-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *amygdala*, pl. *amygdalæ* = an almond. In Fr. *amygdales* (pl.); Port. *amygdalas* (pl.).] The tonsils, or what are popularly called the "almonds" of the throat. [ALMOND.]

ą-mўg'-dąl-āte, *a.* & *s.* [Mediæval Lat. *amygdalatum*, s.; from Lat. *amygdala, amygdalum*, or *amygdalus* = the almond.] [See ALMOND.]

A. *As adj.:* Made of almonds. (*Johnson.*)

B. *As substantive:*

1. An artificial milk, or emulsion made of blanched almonds. (*Blount, Dyche, &c.*)

2. *Chem.:* A salt whose acid is the amygdalic.

ą-mўg-dăl'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *amygdalus* (q.v.).] An old sub-order of Rosaceæ, elevated by Lindley into his order Drupaceæ, or Almond-worts. [DRUPACEÆ.]

ą-mўg-dăl'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *amygdalus*; Eng. *-ic.*] Pertaining to plants of the genus Amygdalus.

amygdalic acid, *s.* $C_{20}H_{28}O_{13}$. An acid obtained from the bitter almond.

ą-mўg'-dąl-ĭn, *s.* [Lat. *amygdalinus* = pertaining to an almond.]

Chem.: Amygdalin, $C_{20}H_{27}NO_{11}.3H_2O$, is extracted by alcohol from bitter almonds and the leaves of the Cherry Laurel (*Cerasus Lauracerasus*). It crystallises in very small white crystals, and is decomposed by the action of a fermentable substance, *Synaptase*, in the presence of water, into hydrocyanic acid, (CN)H, benzoic aldehyde, $C_6H_5.CO.H$, and glucose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$.

ą-mўg'-dąl-īne, *a.* [Lat. *amygdalinus.*] (1) Pertaining or relating to almonds; (2) resembling almonds. (*Johnson.*)

† **ą-mўg'-dąl-īte**, *s.* [Lat. *amygdalites.*] A plant mentioned by Pliny, which is so called from resembling the almond-tree. Probably a Euphorbia.

ą-mўg'-dąl-ōĭd, *a.* & *s.* [1. Lat. *amygdala*; Gr. ἀμυγδάλη (*amugdalē*), contracted from ἀμυγδαλέα (*amugdalea*) = the kernel of an almond. 2. Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = that which is seen, form, shape: εἴδω (*eidō*) = to see. The form of an almond.]

† 1. *As adj.:* Almond-shaped. The more common term is AMYGDALOIDAL (q.v.).

2. *As substan. Geol.:* Any rock in which round or almond-shaped nodules of some mineral, such as agate, chalcedony, calc spar, or zeolite, are scattered through a base of wacke, basalt, greenstone, or other kind of trap. Amygdaloid is of volcanic origin. When bubbles of steam and gas are confined in the molten matter they form small cells. When the lava before cooling runs for some distance, the cells, originally globular, become almond-shaped. The mineral which they contain is introduced, after or during consolidation, by matter separating from the mass or infiltered by water permeating the rock. (See Lyell's *Manual of Geol.*, ch. xxviii.)

ą-mўg-dąl-ōĭd'-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *amygdaloid; -al.*] Almond-shaped. *Spec.*, pertaining to the rock called amygdaloid.

"In some of the *amygdaloidal* traps of Scotland, where the nodules have decomposed, the empty cells are seen to have a glazed or vitreous coating, and in this respect exactly resemble scoriaceous lava or the slags of furnaces."—*Lyell: Man. of Geol.*, ch. xxviii.

ą-mўg'-dąl-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *amygdalus*; Gr. ἀμύγδαλος (*amugdalos*) = the almond-tree.] [ALMOND.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Drupaceæ, or Almond-worts. It contains, among other species, the common peach, *A. Persica*, with the nectarine (var. *nectarina*), the almond, *A. communis*, with the var. *amara*, or bitter almond. They are valued both for their flowers and their fruit. The flowers of the common peach are gently laxative. They are therefore suitable to be employed in the ailments of children.

ăm'-ўl, *s.* [Lat. *amylum, amulum*; Gr. ἄμυλον (*amulon*) = fine meal . . . starch; ἄμυλος (*amulos*) = not ground at the mill: ἀ, priv., and μύλος (*mulos*) = a mill.]

Chem.: A monatomic alcohol radical $(C_5H_{11})'$, also called Quintyl from its containing five carbon atoms.

amyl acetate, *s.* [See AMYL ETHERS.]

amyl alcohols, quintyl alcohols, *s. pl.* $C_5H_{12}O$. Eight alcohols may have this formula.

Four primary:

$C\begin{cases}CH_2.CH_2.CH_2.CH_3\\H\\H\\OH\end{cases}$ Butyl carbinol; boiling pt. 135°.

$C\begin{cases}CH_2.CH.(CH_3)_2\\H\\H\\OH\end{cases}$ Isobutyl carbinol; boiling pt. 132°.

$C\begin{cases}CH\begin{cases}CH_2.CH\\CH_3\end{cases}\\H\\H\\OH\end{cases}$

$C\begin{cases}C(CH_3)_3\\H\\H\\OH\end{cases}$

Three secondary:

$C\begin{cases}CH_2.CH_2.CH_3\\CH_3\\H\\OH\end{cases}$ Methyl-propyl carbinol; bg. pt. 120°.

$C\begin{cases}CH\ (CH_3)_2\\CH_3\\H\\OH\end{cases}$ Methyl-isopropyl carbinol; bg. pt. 108°.

$C\begin{cases}CH_2.CH_3\\CH_2.CH_3\\H\\OH\end{cases}$ Diethyl carbinol; bg. pt. 117°.

One tertiary:

$C\begin{cases}CH_2CH_3\\CH_3\\CH_3\\OH\end{cases}$ Dimethyl-ethyl carbinol; bg. pt. 100°.

The boiling-points are given of the six alcohols which have yet been obtained. (See *Watts's Dict. Chem.*)

The important alcohol is *isobutyl carbinol*, commonly called *amyl alcohol*; it forms the greater part of fusel oil, which is obtained in purifying spirits distilled from corn or potatoes. It is a colourless, oily liquid, with a penetrating, peculiar smell and burning acrid taste; sp. gr. 0·81. There are two modifications which act differently on polarised light; by oxidation it yields isovaleric acid, $\left.\begin{matrix}C_5H_9O\\H\end{matrix}\right\}O$.

amyl ethers, *s. pl.* Several are known; the most important is *amyl acetate*, $\left.\begin{matrix}C_5H_{11}\\C_2H_3O\end{matrix}\right\}O$, obtained by distilling sodium acetate with amyl alcohol (isobutyl carbinol) and sulphuric acid. It boils at 140°, is a colourless liquid, and has the flavour of jargonelle pears. It is used in perfumery.

ăm-ўl-ā'-ceous, *a.* [In Fr. *amylacé*; from Lat. *amylum* = starch (q.v.).]

1. *Generally:* Pertaining to starch, containing starch; resembling starch; having the properties of starch.

"*Amylaceous* substances are not digested by the stomach, but are acted upon whilst they are in the small intestines."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 242.

2. *Botany. Amylaceous granules:* Certain granules of starch found in all plants, and particularly abundant in some, as in the rhizoma of equisetum. Turpin called them Globuline. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*, 3rd ed., 1839, bk. i., ch. i.)

ăm'-ўl-ăm-īne, *s.* [Eng., &c., *amyl; amine.*]

Chem.: An amine, $\left.\begin{matrix}C_5H_{11}\\H\\H\end{matrix}\right\}N$.

ăm'-ўl-ēne, quĭn'-tēne, pĕn'-tēne, *s.* [Eng., &c., *amyl; -ene.*]

Chem.: C_5H_{10}. Three isomeric olefines are known having this formula.

Pentene, or *Ethyl-allyl*, $CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-CH=CH_2$, obtained by the action of zinc ethyl on allyl iodide. A limpid liquid, boiling at 39°.

Amylene, or *Isopentene*, obtained by distilling amyl alcohol with $ZnCl_2$. A colourless liquid, boiling at 35°. Its formula is $\begin{matrix}H_3C\\H_3C\end{matrix}\!\!>\!CH-CH=CH_2$.

Methyl Ethylethene, $\left.\begin{matrix}H_3C\\H_3C\end{matrix}\right\!\!>\!C=CH-CH_3$, prepared by action of strong alcoholic potash on tertiary pentyl iodide. It boils at 35°.

amylene glycol, *s.* $(C_5H_{10})''(OH)_2$. A diatomic alcohol. It is a thick, sweet, colourless liquid, boiling at 177°.

ăm'-ўl-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *amyl; -ic.*] Pertaining to amyl.

"*Amylic* alcohol."—*Graham: Chem.*, vol. ii.

* **ą-mўl'-lĭ-ĕr**, *s.* An old form of ALMOND. [AMYGDALUS.]

ăm´-ȳ-lŏ̄id, *a.* [*Amyl*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Resembling or containing amyl.

amyloid substance, or **lardacein,** *s. Chem.:* An albuminoid (q.v.) which in certain diseases is deposited in the liver. It is coloured red by iodine, and violet by H_2SO_4 and iodine; concentrated HCl dissolves it, forming acid-albumin. Dissolved in KHO, it forms potassium albuminate. It can also be obtained by the action of very dilute HCl and fibrin, and evaporating the solution to dryness in a water-bath. It is insoluble in gastric juice.

Ăm´-ȳr-ald-ĭsm, *s.* [From Moses Amyraldus or Amyraut, a French theological professor at Saumur, who was born in 1596, and died in 1664.]

Church Hist. & Theol.: The tenets of Amyrald and his followers. They were that God desires the happiness of all men, and that none are excluded from it by an eternal decree. That those who would be saved must believe in Christ. That the power of believing is refused to none, but divine assistance effective for the purpose is not bestowed on all. These views were called Universalist, but they were so in words rather than in reality.

* **ăm´-ȳ-rāle,** *s.* An old form of ADMIRAL. (*Scotch.*)

ăm-ȳr-ĭ-dā´-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [From the typical genus *Amyris* (q.v.).] An order of exogenous plants placed by Lindley under his Rutales, or Rutal alliance. The Amyridaceæ have a panicled inflorescence, hypogynous stamens, double the petals in number, a one-celled ovary, with two to six pendulous ovules; the fruit sub-drupaceous, samaroid, or leguminous, with from one to two seeds, the leaves compound with pellucid dots, and abounding in resin. They occur in the tropics of India and America, in the latter region extending as far north as Florida. In 1846, Lindley estimated the known species at forty-five.

ĕm´-ȳr-ĭs, *s.* [Lat. *myrrha* and *myrrhis*; Gr. *μυῤῥίς* (*murrhis*) = a plant, *Myrrhis odorata.*] The typical genus of the Amyridaceæ, or Amyrid order of plants. It has a finely smelling resinous gum. *A. Gileadensis* produces the celebrated Balm of Gilead. [BALM.] The *A. toxifera* is said to be poisonous. The *A. Plumieri* and the *A. hexandra* furnish part of the Gum Elemi of commerce. The wood of *A. balsamifera* in Jamaica yields one kind of Lignum Rhodium. The layers of the liber of a species belonging to the same genus are employed by the Nubian Mohammedans for paper. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, p. 460.)

* **ą-mȳs´,** *adv.* Old spelling of AMISS.

ą-mȳz´-tlĭ, *s.* The Mexican name of a species of Sea-lion (*Otaria*), found on the sea-coasts and estuaries of the American Pacific coast. Its skin is valued on account of the length and softness of its hair.

ăn, *article.* [A.S. *an*, *œn* = (1) one; (2) single, sole, another; (3) a certain one, some one; (4) any, every one, all. In Sw. *en*; Dan. *en*, *een*; Dut. *een*, *eene*; Ger. *ein*; Gael. *aon*; Irish *éin*, *eain*, *aon*; Welsh *un*, *yn*; Cornish *unyn*; Arm. *unan*; Lith. *wena*; Fr. *un*, *on*; Sp. *uno*, *un*; Port. *hum*; Ital. *uno*; Lat. *unus*; Gr. *εἷς* (*heis*), masc., *ἓν* (*hen*), neut. = one.] [ONE.]

I. *Its form:* The indefinite article, and at first its only form, being placed before words beginning with a consonant, no less than those commencing with a vowel, as is still the case with the similar word *one*. [ONE.] (See the subjoined examples in which *an* is used before a consonant.)

"He it setten on *an* mirie stede."
Story of Gen. and Exod. (1250), ed. Morris, 680.
"In a weie *an* time he cam."—*Ibid.*, 1,435.
"On *an* busk rane and wel tidi."—*Ibid.*, 2,015.
"*An* kire."—*Ibid.*, 2,451.
"*An* wis man."—*Ibid.*, 2,649.
"*An* sel."—*Ibid.*, 2,709.

Now the form *a* occurs as well as *an*. For rules as to when the one and when the other is employed, see *A as a part of speech* (A., V., page 1). See also Moon's *Bad English* (1868), pp. 56, &c.

¶ In some words now beginning with *n*, that letter has become detached from *a*, and has adhered to the commencement of the subsequent word, which formerly began with a vowel. Thus, in East Anglia, according to Forby, an ass is called a *nasil* or *nazzle*, i.e., *an asil*, or *an azzle*. Similarly, a newt, originally called an *eft*, *evet*, or *ewt*. In *adder*, again, the contrary appears to have happened: it was at first a *nadder*, and became *an adder*. So also with *apron*, originally *napron*. [ADDER, NATRIX.]

II. *Its signification:* The primary signification of *an* is (1) *one*, in a very indefinite sense, *any one*; (2) *each*; (3) *any*; (4) *one in particular*; (5) *every*. [See *A as a part of speech* (A., V., p. 1). See also Moon's *Bad English*, p. 89.] Sometimes *an*, like *a*, is placed before a participle or an adjective without in any way altering the meaning.

"And when he had fasted forty days and forty nights, he was afterward *an* hungred."—*Matt.* iv. 2.

ăn, *conj.* [A contracted form of AND (q.v.). Wedgwood thinks this may have come from *e'en*, a contraction of *even*; O. Sw. *œan* = and yet, still, continuously. Horne Tooke derives it from A.S. *unnan* = to give. In Lat. *an* is = or, or whether; Gr. *ἄν* (*an*), contraction from *ἐάν* (*ean*) = if, haply, perchance; Arab. & Sam. *an* = if; E. Aram. ܐܢ (*an*), and ܐܝ (*ayin*) = if, or whether.]

¶ *An* is obsolete in English, but still exists in Scotch.

1. If.

* (*a*) *Old English:*

"He can't flatter, he!
An honest mind and plain, he must speak truth,
An they will take it, so; if not, he's plain."
Shakesp.: King Lear, ii. 2.

(*b*) *Scotch:*

"Troth, I kenna—*an* they come so many as they speak o' . . ."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xliv.

2. As if.

"My next pretty correspondent, like Shakespeare's lion in Pyramus and Thisbe, roars *an* it were any nightingale."—*Addison.*

* 3. And.

"Thurch mani a cuntré vp *an* doun."
Amis & Amiloun, 1,798.

ăn, or **a,** as a *prefix*, derived from the Greek. [Gr. *ἀν* (*an*), or *ἀ*, generally called *ἀ* (*alpha*) privative, but *ἀν*, and not *ἀ*, is the original form. In English, Anglo-Saxon, Old Saxon, German of all ages, and Goth. *un*; Dut. *on*; Old Norse & Sw. *o*; Dan. *u*; Wel. *an*; Gael. *ana*, *an*, *am*; Lat. *in*; Sanse. *an*.] From a study of its use in Gaelic, Prof. Key infers that it originally signified *badly*, from which there came the senses (2) of negation, and (3) of intensity. Badness is a negation of good, and the more intense that it is, the more is it worthy of the name of *badness*. [See Prof. Key's *Philological Essays* (1868), pp. 127—148.] Now *an* priv. is used before a vowel, and *a* before a consonant, as *anomalous*, *atheist*.

* **ăn,** * **ŭnne,** *v.t.* [A.S. *unnan*, *geunnan* = to give.]

1. To give. (*Boucher.*) To appropriate, to allot as one's own. (*Jamieson.*)

"Y take that me gode *an*."
Sir Tristrem, iii. 7. (*Boucher.*)

2. To consent. (*Boucher.*)

"Ich *an* wel! cwath the nightingale,
Ah wranne, naut for thire tale."
Hale and Nightingale, 1,728.

* **ăn,** *v.t.* [O. Sw. *an*, pres. tense of *una*, or *unna* = to wish well. (*S. in Boucher.*).] To wish well to. (*Boucher.*) To owe, to be indebted to. (*Jamieson.*)

"Tr[illegible] wyke Arran
In K[illegible] God like the
As y the [illegible] an
And thou hast served to me."
Sir Tristrem, v. 77.

* **ăn,** *adv.* or *conj.* [Icelandic *en*, *enn* = than.] [THAN.] Than.

"And als was he mar *an* prophet."
MS. Coll. Med., Edinb. (*Boucher.*)

ăn, *prep.* [ON.]

* **ăn,** *s.* [INN.]

ăn´-ą, *prefix & s.* [From Greek. Gr. *ἀνά* (*ana*) = up; with numerous significations derived from this primary one. According to Prof. Key, cognate with Lat. *an*, *a*, *ad*, & *in*; Wel. *ad*; Gael. *ath* or *as*; Breton *ad* or *as*; Irish *ath*, *adh*, *as*, or *amh*; Old Sax. *ant*; Mid. Ger. *ent* or *en*; Mod. Ger. *ent*; Dut. *ont*; Old Frisian *and*, *ont*, *on*, *and*, *ant*, *und*; Dan. & Sw. *und*; A.S. *on*, *od*, *æt*, and *ed*. (*Key: Philolog. Essays*, pp. 1 to 56.).]

1. *As a prefix:* Up to; increase, or strengthening; repetition, or improvement; back, backwards. (See the various words which follow.)

2. *As a substantive.* [Gr. *ἀνά* (*ana*), in the distributive sense = each, throughout.]

Med. Prescriptions: The like quantity. It is often contracted to *āā*, or *ā:* as *ana* 3 oz.; *aa* 3 oz.; *a* 3 oz.

"In the same weight prudence and innocence take,
Ana of each does the just mixture make."
Cowley.

"He'll bring an apothecary with a chargeable long bill of *anas*."—*Dryden.*

ā´-na, a´-na, *suffix & s.* [From Latin. In Fr. *ana*. Properly, the termination of the neut. pl. in Latin adjectives ending in *anus*, as in sing. *Trojanus* = a Trojan man; neut. pl. *Trojana* = Trojan things.]

1. *As a suffix:* Added to proper names, as an appellation of books consisting of clever or witty sayings of deceased men of eminence, and anecdotes relating them; some doubtless authentic, others as obviously mythic. This use of the term *ana* seems to have begun in France about the middle of the seventeenth century, whence it spread to other parts of the Continent, and to England. The Scaligerana, or Scaligeriana, appeared in two parts: the first ultimately called, however, *Scaligeriana Secunda*, first appeared in the year 1666; the former in 1699. Among other Continental *ana* the Menegeana came forth in 1692, and the Poggiana in 1720. England has had its Walpoliana, its Addisoniana, its Johnsoniana, its Swiftiana, its Mooriana, &c.; and some works like Boswell's celebrated Life of Johnson, though not called *ana*, might with much propriety receive the name. Sometimes *ana* is made a suffix to the name of a place, as *Tunbridgiana* = the gossip or scandal of Tunbridge Wells.

"They were pleased to publish some *Tunbridgiana* this season, but such *anas*! I believe there never were so many vile little verses put together before."—*West to Gray.*

2. *As an independent word, when it becomes a substantive pl.* (See example under No. 1.)

ăn-ą-baĭ´-ną, *s.* [Gr. *ἀναβαίνω* (*anabainō*) = to go up: *ἀνά* (*ana*) = up, and *βαίνω* (*bainō*) = to go.] A genus of plants belonging to the alliance Algales (Sea-weeds) and the order Confervaceæ (Confervas). It is to the *A.* or *Sphærozyga spiralis* that the green colour of the water in Ballydrain Lake is attributable. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, p. 16.)

ăn-ă-băp´-tĭzm, *s.* [In Ger. *anabaptism*; Fr. *anabaptisme*; Sp. & Port. *anabaptismo*; Lat. *anabaptismus*; Gr. *ἀναβάπτισμα* (*anabaptismu*) = re-baptism, from *ἀναβαπτίζω* (*anabaptizō*) = (1) to dip repeatedly; (2) to re-baptise: *ἀνά* (*ana*) = in the sense of again, and *βαπτίζω* (*baptizō*) = (1) to dip in or under water, (2) to draw water, (3) (New Test.) to baptise.] (*Liddell & Scott.*)

1. The doctrine of the German Anabaptists of the sixteenth century.

† 2. The doctrine of the modern Baptists, looked at from the point of view of those who hold that baptism administered in infancy is valid, and consequently that if it be repeated in adult life there is a second baptism.

"*Anabaptism* is an heresy long since condemned both by the Greek and Latin Church."—*Fearley: Dippers Dipt*, p. 1.

"That would be Brownism and *Anabaptism* indeed."—*Milton: Reason of Ch. Gov., bk.* 1.

ăn-ă-băp´-tĭst, *s.* [In Ger. *Anabaptist*; Fr. *anabaptiste*; Sp. *anabaptista*, *anabatista*; Port. *anabaptista*; Ital. *anabatista*.] [ANABAPTISM.]

A. *As substantive. Church History:*

1. A member of a well-known fanatical sect which largely figured in the ecclesiastical and civil history of the sixteenth century. It began to attract notice within four years of the ever memorable 31st of October, 1517, on which Luther affixed his "theses" to the gate of the castle church of Wittenberg. The most eminent of its early leaders were Thomas Münzer, Mark Stubner, and Nicholas Storck. They had been disciples of Luther; but becoming dissatisfied with the moderate character of his reformation, they cast off his authority, and attempted more sweeping changes than he was prepared to sanction. During his absence, they, in 1521, began to preach their doctrines at Wittenberg. Laying claim to supernatural powers, they saw visions, uttered "prophecies," and made an immense number of proselytes. The ferment which the exciting religious events taking place in Central Europe had produced in men's minds,

had made them impatient of social or political as well as of spiritual despotism; and in 1525 the peasants of Suabia, Thuringia, and Franconia, who had been much oppressed by their feudal superiors, rose in arms, and commenced a sanguinary struggle, partly, no doubt, for religious reformation, but chiefly for political emancipation. The Anabaptists cast in their lot with the insurgent peasantry, and became their leaders in battle. After a time the allied princes of the Empire, led by Philip, Landgrave of Hesse, put down the rebellion; and Munzer was defeated, captured, put to the torture, and ultimately beheaded. In 1532, some extreme Anabaptists from Holland, led by a baker called John Matthias, and a tailor, John Boccoldt, called also, from the place whence he came, John of Leyden, seized on the city of Münster, in Westphalia, with the view of setting up in it a spiritual kingdom, in which, at least nominally, Christ might reign. The name of Münster was changed to that of Mount Zion, and Matthias became its actual king. Having soon after lost his life in a mad warlike exploit, the sovereignty devolved on Boccoldt, who, among other fanatical freaks, once promenaded the streets of his capital in a state of absolute nudity. On the 24th of June, 1535, the Bishop of Münster retook the city by force of arms, and Boccoldt was put to death in the most cruel manner that could be devised. The excesses of the Anabaptists were eagerly laid hold of by the Popish party to discredit the Reformation. It was in the year 1534, when Boccoldt was in the height of his glory in Münster, that Ignatius Loyola took the first step towards founding the order of the Jesuits, and the extension and rapid success of that celebrated fraternity are to be attributed in a very large measure to the reaction against Protestantism produced by the share which the Anabaptists took in the peasants' war, and the character of the spiritual sovereignty which they set up while Münster was in their hands.

† 2. One belonging to the modern Baptist church. The term is used only by those who believe in infant baptism, and is properly becoming obsolete, there being an unfairness in using an expression which suggests a connection between the turbulent fanaties of Münster and the quiet law-abiding English Baptists. [ANABAPTISM.]

"... rebels, schismaticks, Presbyterians, Independents, *Anabaptists*, Quakers, the blessed offspring of the late reforming times. —South: *Sermons*, vi. 85.

B. *As adjective:* Relating to the Anabaptist doctrine or sect.

"... the *anabaptist* anarchy."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, pt. i., ch. ix.

ăn-ą-băp-tĭs-tĭc, * ăn-ą-băp-tĭs-tĭck, ăn-ą-băp-tĭs-tĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *anabaptist*; *-ic* or *-ical.*] Pertaining to Anabaptism, or to the sect holding the doctrine so characterised by its opponents.

"The excellent Bucer takes occasion severely to reprove those sour hypocrites of the *anabaptistick* sect in his time, who would not allow of any freer use of the good creatures of God, and would ... —*Mo...*

† **ăn-ą-băp-tĭs-trў,** *s.* [Eng. *anabaptist*; *-try.*] The Anabaptist doctrine, worship, or dominion.

"Thus died this imaginary king; and *anabaptistry* was suppressed in Munster."—*Pagitt: Heresiography.*

* **ăn-ą-băp-tĭ-zę,** *v.t.* [Gr. *ἀναβαπτίζω* (*anabaptizō*) ... Ingbta, they were better *anabaptize* into the opinion of extinguishers."—*Warlock: Manners of the English*, p. ...

* **ăn-ą-băp-tĭ-zĭng,** *pr. par.* & *a.* [ANABAPTIZE.]

As substantive: Re-baptising

"... the *anabaptizing* of infants, &c."—*Fell: Life of Hammond*, § 1.

ăn-ą-bās, *s.* [Gr. *ἀναβαίνω* (*anabainō*) = to go up: *ἀνά* (*ana*) = up, and *βαίνω* (*bainō*) = to go.] A genus of fishes of the order Acan... and the family Anabantidæ. ... species the ... Anabas ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

***ạ-nā·khŏr·ĕt·ĭ·cal,** a. [Eng. *anachoret* = anchorite; suffix *-ical*. In Fr. *anachorétique*; Sp. *anacorético*; Port. *anachoretico*.] Pertaining to an anchoret or anchorite.

> "... who lives meanly as a hermit, and without society in the Desert." —*Sir T. Herbert: Travels in Persia.*

† ăn-ạ-chrŏn·ĭ·sm, s. [Gr. *ἀνά* (*ana*) = back-

> (*Coleridge. Wonder.*)

ạn·ăch·rŏn·ĭşm, * ạn·ăc·rŏn·ĭşm, s. [In Ger. *anachronism*; Fr. *anachronisme*; Sp. and Ital. *anacronismo*; Port. *anachronismo*: all from Gr. *ἀναχρονισμός* (*anachronismos*): *ἀνά* (*ana*), and *χρονισμός* (*chronismos*) = [illegible] = to delay, to tarry, to linger.] An error in chronology, by which persons, events, customs, &c., are assigned to a wrong or impossible date. The term is especially used when anything is dated too early. Thus, it would be a very great anachronism were a modern poet to introduce cannon at the siege of Troy.

> "This leads me to the defence of the famous anachronism, in making Æneas and Dido contemporaries, for it is certain that the hero ... was almost two hundred years before the building of Carthage." —*Dryden.*
>
> "The statement, therefore, which represented the Roman army as in the year after the first secession as obtaining corn from Dionysius the tyrant, resembles the anachronism which makes Numa the disciple of Pythagoras, or Solon, when describing the military features of Sikhs and Cossacks."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. ii., § 23.

ăn-ạ-chrŏn·ĭs·tĭc, a. [From Eng. anachronism; *-tic*. Or from Gr. *ἀνά* (*ana*) = back; *χρονιστος* (*chronistos*) = tarrying, delaying.] [ANACHRONISM.] Pertaining to or in-

> "... the most conspicuous in the fiction of Homer's nepenthes." —*Warton: Hist. E. P.*, i., § 3.

† ăn-ạ-clā·sis, s. [Gr. [illegible] = a breaking back and inwards. *Anaklasis* (*anaklasi*) = (1) to fracture, to bend back; (2) to break short off; *ἀνά* (*ana*) = back, and *κλάω* (*klaō*) = to break.]

Surgery: The bending back of any part.

ăn-ạ-clăs·tĭc, a. [Gr. *ἀνάκλαστος* (*anaklastos* = bent back.]

anaclastic glasses, s. [Called in Ger. *zerstreuungs glaser*, i.e., vexing glasses, from the disturbance produced by their resilience.] A kind of sonorous flat-bellied phials, shaped like inverted funnels, with bottoms extremely thin, and slightly convex. When elastically struck with air, and exhausted by the mouth, they emit a considerable sound, produced by their thin bottoms assuming first a convex and then a concave form. They are made chiefly in Germany.

ăn-ạ-clăs·tĭcs, s. pl. [Gr. [illegible]] The science of dioptries: the science which treats

† ăn-ạ-clī·sis, s. [Gr. [illegible] = [illegible] = a leaning [illegible] = to lean.]

Med.: A name for the Hippocratic method of treating a fracture of the [illegible]

ăn-ạ-çœ-nō·sis, s. [Gr. [illegible] = [illegible] = to renew, to renovate, to restore [illegible] = to make new.]

Med.: A name for which a number of [illegible] = to [illegible]

ăn-ạ-cŏl·ū·thŏn, s. [Gr. [illegible] = [illegible] = not [illegible] = to follow.]

Med.: [illegible] = to [illegible]

ăn-ạ-cŏn·da, s. [illegible]

ăn-ạ-cŏs·tạ, s. [Dut.] A woollen finger made in Holland for the Spanish market.

ạn·ăc·ré·ŏn·tĭc, ạn·ăc·ré·ŏn·tĭque, a. [In Fr. *anacréontique*, Sp. *Port.*, and Ital. *Anacreontico*. From *Anacreon*, a [illegible] born at Teos, who flourished about 540 B.C. His writings were elegant in [illegible] to censure from a moral point of view, his favourite themes being wanton love and wine.]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to Anacreon, or to erotic poetry.

Prosody. Anacreontic verse: A kind of verse much used by Anacreon. It consists of three feet and a half, usually spondees and iambuses, though [illegible]

> "... by the [illegible] of the fifteenth year he had introduced the Greek hymn of Sylvester and English Anacreontic verse." —*Ben Jonson's Works* (ed. 1863, vol. ii., pp. —).

B. *As substantive:*

1. A verse composed in the metre called Anacreontic. [ANACREONTIC VERSE.]

2. An erotic poem: a poem treating on [illegible]

> "To the miscellanies [of Cowley] succeed the anacreontics, or paraphrases, translations of some Ionic poems, which, however, gained, under the name of Anacreon." —*Johnson: Life of Cowley.*
>
> *ANACREONTIC.*
>
> "Friend of my soul, this goblet sip,
> 'Twill chase each fretful pettish pout:
> The jest so sweet as wisdom's lip,
> But, oh, 'tis more sincere.
> Like her delusive beam,
> I will woo, what that maid:
> But like affection's dream,
> It lingers to its sweet beguiled."—*Moore.*

*** ăn-ạ-crĭ·sis,** s. [Gr. [illegible] = [illegible] = [illegible] again, and *κρίσις* (*krisis*) = a separating: *κρίνω* (*krinō*) = to separate.]

Surgery: [illegible]

ăn-ạ-çyc·lăs, s. [In Fr. *anacycle*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *anaciclo*; Gr. *ἀνακύκλωσις* (*anakuklōsis*) = [illegible] *κυκλόω* (*kuklōō*) = to move round: *κύκλος* = a [illegible]

Optics: [illegible] rows of ovaries without flowers, placed in a [illegible] The *A. radiatus* was brought to the shores of Ireland in ballast, but is not a genuine British plant. The Pellitory of Spain (*A. pyrethrum*) has a fleshy root, which, when fresh, produces on the hands of those who gather it first a sensation of great cold, and then one of burning heat. Its therapeutic affections of the mouth it is employed as a masticatory. In other diseases it is used as a powerful rubefacient and stimulant. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, p. 707.)

ăn-ạ-dēm, ăn-ạ-dē·me, s. [Lat. *anadema*; Gr. *ἀνάδημα* (*anadēma*), for *ἀνάδεσμα* (*anadesma*) = [illegible] *δέω* (*deō*) = to bind.] A garland or fillet. A chaplet or crown of flowers.

> "... [illegible] the [illegible] ...
> The vine, the downy willow, the quick shamrock
> ... *Imitations. Pope's Horace*, Satire II.
>
> [illegible]
>
> [illegible]
>
> [illegible]

ăn-ą-glĭp′-tĭc, *a. & s.* [Lat. *anaglyptus*; Gr. ἀναγλυπτος (*anagluptos*).]

1. *As adj.:* Wrought in low relief, embossed, engraved, or enchased in low relief. When the design is produced by the engraving or indentation, as in the case of seals, it is then termed *diaglyphic*, or *intaglio*.

2. *As substantive:* Anything wrought in low relief, in the manner described under the adjective.

"They rather concern the statuary art; though we might yet safely, I think, admit some of the Greek *anaglyptic*ks."—*Evelyn: Sculptura*, p. 16.

ăn-ą-glĭp′-tō-grăph, *s.* [Gr. ἀναγλυφή (*anaglyphē*) = a work in low relief; γραφή (*graphē*) = a drawing; γράφω (*graphō*) = to scratch, to scrape, to grave.]

Nat. Phil.: A machine for producing drawings or etchings in relief, from models, coins, medals, &c. One sent by Mr. George Hogarth Makins to the Kensington Loan Collection is described in the Report (1877), p. 478.

ăn-ą-glĭp-tō-grăph′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *anaglyptograph*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to the art of producing drawings or etchings in relief, or to the anaglyptograph (q.v.).

ăn-ą-glĭp-tŏg′-raph-ў, *s.* [Lat. *anaglyptus*; Gr. ἀνάγλυπτος (*anagluptos*) = wrought in low relief, embossed; γραφή (*graphē*) = delineation; γράφω (*graphō*) = to grave, scrape, or scratch.] The art of copying works in relief. (*Edinburgh Review. Worcester.*)

ăn-ąg-nŏr′-ĭ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀναγνώρισις (*anagnōrisis*) = recognition: ἀνά (*ana*) = again, and γνώρισις (*gnōrisis*) = acquaintance (with each other); γνωρίζω (*gnōrizō*) = to make known.] Recognition; the *dénouement* in a drama. (*Blair.*)

ăn-ąg-nō′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀνάγνωσις (*anagnōsis*) = a knowing again: ἀνά (*ana*) = again, and γνῶσις (*gnōsis*) = an inquiry, judgment; γνῶναι (*gnōnai*), infin. of γιγνώσκω (*gignōskō*) = to know.] Recognition. The same as ANAGNORISIS (q.v.).

ăn′-ą-gō-ġĕ, ăn′-ą-gō-ġў, *s.* [In Fr. *anagogie*; Sp. *anagoge, anagogia*; Port. & Ital. *anagogia*; Gr. ἀναγωγή (*anagōgē*) = a leading up: ἀνά (*ana*) = up, and ἀγωγή (*agōgē*) = a leading; ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead.]

Theol.: Elevation of the mind to spiritual objects.

¶ The form *anagogy* is in Dyche's Dict. (1758).

Exegetics: The pointing out of a spiritual sense under the literal words of portions of Scripture; the indication of a reference to New Testament doctrine in the prophecies, types, and symbols of the Old. [ANAGOGICAL.]

Med.: The return of humours or the rejection of matters upward by means of the mouth.

ăn-ą-gŏ-ġĕt′-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Formed as if from Gr. ἀναγωγήτικος (*anagōgētikos*), from ἀναγωγή (*anagōgē*) (q.v.).] Pertaining to anagoge. The same as ANAGOGICAL (q.v.). (*Bailey.*)

ăn-ą-gŏġ′-ĭ-cal, *a.* [In Fr. *anagogique*; Gr. ἀναγωγίκος (*anagōgikos*) = raising the mind to heavenly things, mystical.] Pertaining to anagoge; mysterious, elevated, spiritual. (Applied specially to one of the four chief methods of interpreting Scripture, the other three being the *literal*, the *allegorical*, and the *tropological* methods.)

"*Anagogical.* Mysterious, or which hath an elevated, raised, and uncommon signification."—*Blount.*

"Which is an *anagogical* trope or hygh speakynge of my lorde above hys compasse."—*Bale: Yet a Course at the Romyshe Foxe*, fol. 36.

"From the former of these two have been drawn certain senses and expositions of Scriptures, which had need be contained within the bounds of sobriety: the one *anagogical*, and the other philosophical."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learn.*, bk. ii.

"We cannot apply them [prophecies] to him, but by a mystical *anagogical* explication."—*South: Serm.*, viii. 161.

ăn-ą-gŏġ′-ĭ-cal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *anagogical*; *-ly.*] Mysteriously, with spiritual elevation; in a spiritual sense. (*Johnson.*)

ăn-ą-gŏġ′-ĭcs, * **ăn-ą-gŏġ-ĭcks,** *s. pl.* [Gr. ἀναγωγικός (*anagōgikos*) = mystical.] The study of mystical subjects.

"The notes upon that constitution say, that the Misna Torah was composed out of the cabalisticks and *anagogicks* of the Jews, or some allegorical interpretations pretended to be derived from Moses."—*L. Addison: State of the Jews*, p. 248.

ăn′-ą-grăm, *s.* [In Sw. *anagram*; Ger. *anagramm*; Fr. *anagramme*; Sp. *anagrama*; Port. & Ital. *anagramma.* From Gr. ἀνά (*ana*) = backwards, and γράμμα (*gramma*) = that which is drawn or written, a letter: γράφω (*graphō*) = to grave, to write.]

† 1. The letters of any word read backwards. Thus in a satire on the Whig government under Lord Melbourne, which appeared in a provincial Tory paper, the political leader was described as Enruoblem, which was simply Melbourne spelled backwards.

2. The letters of any word or words transposed in their order so as to make another word, or more generally a short sentence. Thus the letters in the name of *William Noy*, Attorney-General to Charles I., who toiled hard in his vocation, become, when transposed, *I moyl in law.* Similarly *Galen* becomes by transposition *angel*, and *Mary, army.* The practice was not much in vogue among the Greeks and Romans, but it was common among the Jewish cabalists. Among European nations it first began to be extensively employed in the sixteenth century. Sometimes writers put not their own name but its anagram on their works; thus, Calvin put not Calvinus, but its anagram, Alcuinus, on the edition of his *Institutes* published at Strasburg in 1539. In certain cases mathematicians who had made discoveries for which they wished to claim priority without communicating their secret, gave forth its anagram instead of itself. This was done by Galileo, Huyghens, and Sir Isaac Newton. Sometimes these anagrams were intentionally so obscurely worded, and of such a length, as to render their solution almost impossible. Thus Galileo announced his observations on Saturn:—Smaismrmilme poeta leumi bone nugttaviras = *altissimum planetam tergeminum observavi* (I have observed that the most distant planet is triple-formed). Huyghens also announced his discovery of Saturn's ring in the following anagram:—aaaaaaa ccccc d eeeee iiiiiii llll mm nnnnnnnnn oooo pp q rr s ttttt uuuuu = *annulo cingitur, tenui, plano nusquam cohærente, ad eclipticam inclinato* (it is surrounded by a slender ring, nowhere coherent, inclined to the ecliptic).

"Though all her parts be not in th' usual place,
She hath yet the *anagrams* of a good face;
If we might put the letters but one way,
In that lean dearth of words, what could we say?"
Donne's Poems, p. 70.

"Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame
In keen iambicks, but mild *anagram.*"
Dryden: Mac Flecknoe, v. 204.

† **ăn′-ą-grăm,** *v.t.* [From the substantive.] To construct an anagram by transposing the letters of any particular word. (*Warburton. Worcester.*)

ăn-ą-grąm-măt′-ĭc, ăn-ą-grąm-măt′-ĭ-cal, *a.* [From Gr. ἀνά (*ana*), and γραμματικός (*grammatikos*); ἀνάγραμμα (*anagramma*) = an anagram.] Containing an anagram

"For whom was devised Pallas's defensive shield, with Gorgon's head thereon, with this *anagrammatical* word."—*Camden.*

"Some [places] have continued *anagrammatical* appellations, from half their own and their wives' names joined together."—*Swift: On Barb. Denom. in Ireland.*

ăn-ą-grąm-măt′-ĭ-cal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *anagrammatical*; *-ly.*] After the manner of an anagram.

"Please to cast your eye *anagrammatically* upon the name of the balsamum; you will find, 'Conveniunt rebus nomina saepè suis.'"—*Gayton: Notes on Don Quix.*, iii. 3.

ăn-ą-grăm′-mąt-ĭsm, *s.* [Gr. ἀναγραμματισμός (*anagrammatismos*).] The art or practice of making anagrams.

"The only quintessence that hitherto the alchymy of wit could draw out of names is *anagrammatism*, or metagrammatism, which is a dissolution of a name truly written into its letters as its elements, and a new connection of it by artificial transposition, without addition, subtraction, or change of any letter into different words, making some perfect sense appliable to the person named."—*Camden.*

ăn-ą-grăm′-mąt-ĭst, *s.* [From Gr. ἀνα (*ana*), and γράμματιστής (*grammatistēs*).] One who makes anagrams.

"To his lo. fr. Mr. W. Aubrey, an ingenious *anagrammatist*, late turned minister."—*Gamage: Epigrams*, Ep. 18.

ăn-ą-grăm′-mąt-ĭze, *v.t.* [In Fr. *anagrammatiser*; Port. *anagrammatisar*; Ital. *anagrammatizzare*; Gr. ἀναγραμματίζω (*anagrammatizō*.] To make anagrams.

"Others suppose that by the word Sophyra, which is Ophyr *anagrammatized*, mentioned in the seventy-two interpreters, is intended or meant Soffala or Sophura."—*Sir T. Herbert: Trav.*, p. 350.

"Others, in Latin, *anagrammatize* it [the name of Eve] from *Eva* into *Va*; because, they say, she was the cause of woe!"—*Austin: Hæc Homo*, p. 182.

ăn′-ą-grăph, *s.* [Gr. ἀναγραφή (*anagraphē*) = (a writing up, a record; ἀναγράφω (*anagraphō*) = to write up: ἀνά (*ana*) = up, and γραφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

1. An inventory; a register

2. A commentary.

ą-na′-grŏs, *s.* [Sp.] A Spanish measure for grain used chiefly in Seville, and containing about two bushels.

ăn-ą-gў′-rĭs, *s.* [In Port. *anagyro*; Ital. *anigiride*; Lat. *anagyros*; Gr. ἀνάγυρις (*anaguris*) and ἀνάγυρος (*anaguros*): ἀνά (*ana*) = backwards; γῦρος (*gyros*) = a circle.] A genus of papilionaceous plants, one of the Cistropical Eupodalyrieæ. The *A. fœtida*, a bush with trifoliolate leaves and yellow racemose flowers, has purgative properties, and its seeds are narcotic.

ăn-aĭ′-mą, *a.* [Gr. ἀ = without, and αιμα (*haima*) = blood; ἀναιμία (*anaimia*) = want of blood.] A zoological term used by Aristotle, and signifying *without blood.* It need scarcely be added that Aristotle's idea of the bloodless character belonging to certain animals was wholly erroneous. [ANÆMIA.]

ā′-nal, *a.* [From Lat. *anus* = the anus.] Pertaining to the anus.

Ichthyol.: The *anal fin* is the fin placed on the lower part of a fish's body, and so far behind as to be near the anus.

"[illegible] the first rays of the dorsal and *anal* fins."—*Griffith's Cuvier*, vol. x., p. 7.

ăn-ăl′-çīte, ăn-ăl′-çīme, *s.* [In Ger. *analzim*; Gr. ἀναλκις (*analkis*) = weak: ἀ, priv., and ἀλκή (*alkē*) = strength. So called because by rubbing it becomes weakly electric.] A mineral classed by Dana as the type of his Analcite group. It occurs isometric, in trapezohedrons, and massive granular. Its hardness is 5 to 5·5, its sp. gr. 2·22 to 2·29 or 2·278, the lustre vitreous, the colour white tinged with other hues. It varies from transparent to opaque.• It is brittle. It consists of silica 51 to 55·12, alumina 22·23 to 24·13, lime 0·27 to 5·82, soda 6·45 to 14·65, potassium 0·55 to 4·46, and water 7·68 to 9·75. It is found in Scotland in the Kilpatrick and Campsie Hills, at Bowling, in Glen Farg, on the Calton Hill near Edinburgh, and at Kilmalcolm; in Ireland in Antrim; in the Faroe Isles; in various other parts of Europe; in Nova Scotia, Canada, and the United States.

¶ Dana considers Picranalcime probably to be analcite altered by the magnesian process, and Cluthalite also to be changed analcite.

analcime carnea, *s.* [Lat. *carnea* = fleshy; from *caro*, genit. *carnis* = flesh.] The old name for SARCOLITE (q.v.).

analcite group, *s.* A group of minerals placed by Dana as the third in order under the Zeolite section of his Hydrous Silicates.

ăn-ą-lĕc′-tą, *s. pl.* [ANALECTS.]

ăn-ą-lĕc′-tĭc, *a.* [From Gr. ἀναλέκτικος (*analektikos*).] Pertaining to analects: as, an *analectic* magazine—*i.e.*, one containing essays or selections. (*Webster.*)

ăn′-ą-lĕcts, ăn-ą-lĕc′-tą, *s. pl.* [In Ger. *analekten*; Fr. *analectes*; Sp. *analectos.* From Gr. ἀνάλεκτα (*analekta*), neut. pl. of ἀνάλεκτος (*analektos*) = choice, select.]

* 1. Crumbs which fall from the table; "the remains or fragments taken off the table." (*Dyche*, 1758.)

2. A collection of short literary productions, as essays or jottings; "certain parts or portions selected out of different authors." (*Dyche.*)

ăn-ą-lĕm′-ma, *s.* [In Ger. & Lat. *analemma.* From Gr. ἀνάλημμα (*analēmma*) = that which is used for repairing or supporting anything; ἀναλαμβάνω (*analambanō*) = to take up: ἀνά (*ana*) = up, and λαμβάνω (*lambanō*) = to take.]

1. *Geom.:* A projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian orthographically made by a straight line and ellipses, the eye being supposed at an infinite distance, and in the east or west point of the horizon.

2. *Mech.:* An instrument made of brass or wood on which the projection now mentioned is drawn, with an horizon or cursor fitted to it, in which the solstitial colure and all circles parallel to it will be represented as concentric, all circles oblique to the eye as ellipses, and all the planes of which pass through the eye as straight lines. The analemma now described is used for illustrating, at least with an approach to accuracy, the various astronomical problems.

ăn-ą-lĕp′-sĭs, ăn′-a-lĕp-sy, ăn-ą-lĕp′-sĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἀνάληψις (*analēpsis*) = a taking up, restoration; ἀναλαμβάνω (*analambanō*), fut. ἀναλήψομαι (*analēpsomai*) = to take up, to restore to health: ἀνά (*ana*), and λαμβάνω (*lambanō*), fut. λήψομαι (*lēpsomai*) = to take.]

1. The augmentation or nutrition of an emaciated body; recovery of strength after disease. (*Quincey, &c.*)

2. The name given by Johannes Anglicus and Riverius to a kind of epilepsy which is said to proceed from disorder of the stomach. It is sometimes used in a more extended sense for epilepsy in general. (*Parr.*)

ăn-ą-lĕp′-tĭc, * ăn-ą-lĕp′-tĭck, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *analeptique*; from Gr. ἀναληπτικός (*analēptikos*).]

1. *As adjective:* Restorative.

"*Analeptick* medicines cherish the nerves and renew the spirits and strength."—*Quincy.*

Analeptic Tonics: In Garrod's classification of medicines, the same as blood tonics or blood restoratives (q.v.).

2. *As subst.:* A medicine designed to impart tone to the system, restoring flesh, strength, and cheerfulness after sickness or weakness from whatever cause; a restorative.

ăn-ăl-gē′-sĭ-ă, *s.*

Pathol.: Insensibility to pain; inability to feel pain.

*** ą-nā′-lĭze, * anailizie (ą-nā′-lī-ī),** *v.t.* [Alienᴇ.] To alienate.

"Wil ye me to have *analied*, sold and disponed, as I by these presents *analie* . . . to the said B . . ."—*Spottiswoode: Style of Writs.* (*Boucher.*)

*** ą-năl′-ŏ-găl,** *a.* [Eng. *analog(y)*; *-al.*] The same as Analogous.

ăn-ą-lŏg′-ĭ-cąl, *a.* [In Fr. *analogique*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *analogico*; Lat. *analogicus*; Gr. ἀναλογικός (ανα-λογικος) = proportional, analogous.]

* 1. Analogous.

"There is placed the minerals between the inanimate and vegetable province, participating something *analogical* to either."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

¶ Dr. Johnson draws the following distinction between the words *analogous* and *analogical*: "*Analogous* signifies having relation, and *analogical* having the quality of representing relation."

2. *Logic and Ordinary Lang.:* Pertaining to analogy; pertaining to resemblances of any kind, on which may be founded reasoning falling short of the conclusiveness possessed by induction. [Analogy, Induction.]

"The cases in which *analogical* evidence affords in itself any very high degree of probability are, as we have just observed, only those in which the resemblance is very close and extensive."—*John Stuart Mill: Logic*, 2nd ed. (1846), vol. ii., ch. xx., p. 105.

3. *Biol.:* Pertaining to two animals, two plants, or even an animal and a plant, which in certain respects resemble each other; the similarity, however, being one of analogy only, and not of affinity. [Analogy, Affinity.]

"All *analogical* resemblances, as of a whale to a fish . . ."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. vii., p. 230.

ăn-ą-lŏg′-ĭ-cąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *analogical*; *-ly.*] In an analogical manner.

". . . we are often obliged to use these words *analogically* to express other powers of the mind which are of a very different nature."—*Reid: Inquiry into the Human Mind*, c. 7.

ăn-ą-lŏg′-ĭ-cąl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *analogical*; *-ness.*] The quality of being analogical; fitness to be applied for the illustration of some analogy.

*** ą-năl′-ŏg-ĭe,** *s.* [Analogy.]

ą-năl′-ŏg-ĭşm, *s.* [In Ger. *analogism*; Fr. *analogisme*; Port. *analogismo.* From Gr. ἀναλογισμός (*analogismos*) = fresh calculation, reconsideration, a course or line of reasoning, proportionate calculation; from ἀναλογίζομαι (*analogizomai*) = to count up again: ἀνά (*ana*) = again, and λογίζομαι (*logizomai*) = to count.]

1. An argument from the cause to the effect. (*Johnson.*)

2. Investigation of things by the analogy which they bear to each other. (*Crabb.*)

ą-năl′-ŏg-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *analog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who on a particular occasion, or habitually, reasons from analogy. (*Webster.*)

† ą-năl′-ŏg-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *analog(y)*; *-ize.* Gr. ἀναλογίζομαι (*analogizomai*).] [Analogism.] To reason from analogy; to explain by means of analogy.

"We have systems of material bodies diversely figured and situated, if separately considered: they represent the object of the desire which is *analogized* by attraction or gravitation."—*Cheyne: On Regimen; Natural Analogy*, § 8.

† ą-năl′-ŏg-īzed, *pa. par.* [Analogize.]

† ą-năl′-ŏ-gŏn, *s.* [Neut. of Gr. adj. ἀνάλογος (*analogos*) = proportionate, analogous to.] That which is analogous to something else.

ą-năl′-ŏg-ŏŭs, *a.* [In Sp., Port., & Ital. *analogo*; Lat. *analogus*; Gr. ἀνάλογος (*analogos*) = proportionate to.]

1. *Logic & Ord. Lang.:* Presenting some analogy or resemblance to; parallel to in some respect; similar, like.

"The language is *analogous*, wherever a thing, power, or principle in a higher dignity is expressed by the same thing, power, or principle in a lower but more known form."—*Coleridge: Aids to Reflection* (1839), p. 149.

". . . the artificial instruments which we ourselves plan with foresight and calculation for *analogous* uses."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 62.

¶ It is followed by *to* of the thing to which the resemblance is perceived.

". . . that the particular parts principally objected against in this whole dispensation are *analogous* to what is experienced in the constitution and course of Nature or Providence."—*Butler: Analogy*, Introd.

2. *Grammar.* Nouns are sometimes divided into *univocal*, *equivocal*, and *analogous*. (*Whately: Logic*, bk. ii., ch. v., § 1.)

3. *Pyro-electricity. Analogous pole* is the name given to the end of a crystal which shows positive electricity when the temperature is rising. It is opposed to *antilogous pole* (q.v.). (*Atkinson: Ganot's Physics*, § 637.)

4. *Biology:*

(*a*) Having a relation of analogy, but not one of affinity.

"The pigeons in one order [the Rasores], and the Edentates in the other [Unguiculata], follow next: let us therefore see how far these groups are *analogous*."—*Swainson: Birds*, vol. iii. (1837), p. 160.

(*b*) Having a relation of analogy combined with one of affinity.

"The two owls, the two tyrant fly-catchers (Pyrocephalus), and the dove, are also smaller than the *analogous* but distinct species."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xvii.

Analogous variation: Variations of a similar character in different species, genera, &c.

"Many of these resemblances are more probably due to *analogous* variation, which follows, as I have elsewhere attempted to show, from co-descended organisms having a similar constitution, and having been acted on by similar causes inducing variability."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. vi., p. 194.

ą-năl′-ŏg-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *analogous*; *-ly.*] In an analogous manner.

"Can you, then, demonstrate from his unity, or omnipresence, which you conceive but *analogously* and imperfectly, . . ."—*Skelton: Deism Rev.*, Dial. 6.

". . . the same word may be employed either univocally, equivocally, or *analogously*."—*Whately: Logic*, bk. ii., ch. v., § 1.

ăn′-ą-lōgue, *s.* [Fr. *analogue* = analogous; Gr. ἀνάλογος (*analogos*) = proportionate to: ἀνά (*ana*) = up to; λόγος (*logos*) = reason. According to reason; analogous to.] That which resembles something else in one or more respects.

Specially:

1. *Philol.:* A word in one language corresponding to a word in another.

"S. (Sanscrit) *ap*, water, the *analogue* of the Latin *aqua*."—*Key: Philological Essays* (1858), p. 258.

2. *Biol.:* A part of an animal or plant which has the same function as another part in a second animal or plant differently organised. [Homologue.]

3. *Geol.:* Any body which corresponds with, or bears great resemblance to, another body. (Especially used by geologists in comparing fossil remains with living specimens.)

". . . the great abundance in the oolitic ocean of fishes, whose nearest living *analogue* is the Port Jackson shark (Cestracion)."—*Owen: British Fossil Mammals and Birds* (1846), p. xiv.

ąn-ăl′-ŏg-ў, * ąn-ăl′-ŏg-ĭe, *s.* [In Sw. & Dan. *analogi*; Ger. & Fr. *analogie*; Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. *analogia*; all from Gr. ἀναλογία (*analogia*) = (1) equality of ratios, proportion; (2) analogy; ἀνά (*ana*), and λόγος (*logos*) . . . = a ratio, &c.; λέγω (*legō*) = to count.]

A. *Ord. Lang.:* Similitude of relations between one thing and other (see B., *Logic*, No. 1.), or such resemblances as are described under *Logic*, No. 2. (The thing to which the other is compared is preceded by *to* or *with*.)

"The *Analogy* of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature. *By Joseph Butler, LL.D., late Lord Bishop of Durham.*"

¶ When both are mentioned together they are connected by the word *between*.

". . . if a real *analogy between* the vegetable world and the intellectual and moral system were presumed to exist . . ."—*Isaac Taylor: Elements of Thought*, 8th ed. (1846), p. 31.

B. *Technically:*

I. *Logic:*

1. Resemblance of relations, a meaning given to the word first by the mathematicians, and adopted by Ferguson, Whately, and, as one of various senses, by John Stuart Mill. To call a country like England, which has sent out various colonies, the mother country, implies that there is an analogy between the relation in which it stands to its colonies and that which a mother holds to her children. (Mill's *Logic.* (See B., II., *Math.*)

2. *More usually:* Resemblance of any kind on which an argument falling short of induction may be founded. Under this meaning the element of relation is not specially distinguished from others. "Analogical reasoning, in this second sense, may be reduced to the following formula: Two things resemble each other in one or more respects; a certain proposition is true of the one, therefore it is true of the other." If an invariable conjunction is made out between a property in the one case and a property in the other, the argument rises above analogy, and becomes an induction on a limited basis; but if no such conjunction has been made out, then the argument is one of analogy merely. According to the number of qualities in one body which agree with those in another, may it be reasoned with confidence that the as yet unexamined qualities of the two bodies will also be found to correspond. (Mill's *Logic*, pp. 98—107.) Metaphor and allegory address the imagination, whilst analogy appeals to the reason. The former are founded on similarity of appearances, of effects, or of incidental circumstances; the latter is built up on more essential resemblances, which afford a proper basis for reasoning.

II. *Math.:* Proportion; the similitude of ratios. (Euclid, Bk. V., Def. 8.)

III. *Grammar:* Conformity with the structure or the genius of a language.

IV. *Biol.:* The relation between parts which agree in function, as the wing of a bird and that of a butterfly, the tail of a whale and that of a fish. (Huxley's *Classif. of Animals*, 1869, Gloss.) Relations of analogy were made very prominent in the system of the now extinct Quinary School of zoologists. They are to be carefully distinguished from those of affinity. [Affinity.]

". . . the *analogy* of the hawk to the shrike, or eagle to the lion."—*Swainson: Classif. of Birds*, i. 345.

"The *analogy* between the swan and the ostrich is one degree, that between the ostrich and the giraffe is another, while the *analogy* between the bee and the weaving birds (Ploceanæ) is another."—*Ibid.*

† ăn′-ą-lўş-ą-ble, *a.* [Analyzable.]

† ăn′-ą-lўşe, *v.t.* [Analyze.]

ăn′-ą-lўş-ĕr, *s.* [Analyzer.]

ąn-ăl′-ўs-ĭs, *s.* [In Sw. *analys*; Dan. *analysis*; Ger. *analyse* (*Logic*), *analysis* (*Math.*); Fr. & Port. *analyse*; Sp. *analisis*; Ital. *analisi.* From Gr. ἀνάλυσις (*analusis*) = (1) a loosing, releasing; (2) a dissolving, the resolution of a whole into its parts, *analysis* opposed to *genesis* or *synthesis*; in Logic, the reduction of the imperfect figures into the perfect one; (3) the solution of a problem, &c.: ἀνάλύω (*analuō*) = to unloose: ἀνά (*ana*) = backward, and λύω (*luō*) = to loose.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Gen.:* The act of analysing; the state of being analysed; the result of such investigation. The separation of anything physical, mental, or a mere conception into its constituent elements. (A scientific word which

has partially established itself in ordinary speech.) [ANALYZE, *s.*]

"We cannot know any thing of nature, but by an *analysis* of its true initial causes; till we know the first springs of natural motions, we are still but ignorants."—*Glanville.*

Used specially—

(1.) In some of the senses given under B. (q.v.).

". . . but the subsequent translation of the shock of the æthereal waves into consciousness eludes the *analysis* of science."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), viii., p. 177.

(2.) A syllabus, conspectus, or exhibition of the heads of a discourse; a synopsis, a brief abstract of a subject to enable a reader more readily to comprehend it when it is treated at length. Thus Lindley, in his *Vegetable Kingdom*, presents a conspectus of the several orders of plants under the heading "Artificial Analysis of the Natural Orders."

B. *Technically:*

I. *Math.:* The term *analysis*, signifying an unloosing, as contradistinguished from *synthesis* = a putting together, was first employed by the old Greek geometricians to characterise one of the two processes of investigation which they pursued. The *Analytical Method* of inquiry has been defined as the art or method of finding out the truth of a proposition by first supposing the thing done, and then reasoning back step by step till one arrives at some admitted truth. It is called also the *Method of Invention* or *Resolution*. Analysis in Mathematics may be exercised on finite or on infinite magnitudes or numbers. The analysis of finite quantities is the same as *Specious arithmetic* or *algebra*. That of infinites, called also the *new analysis*, is particularly used in fluxions or the differential calculus. But analysis could be employed also in geometry, though Euclid preferred to make his immortal work synthetic; it is therefore a departure from correct language to use the word *analysis*, as many on the Continent do, as the antithesis of geometry; it is opposed, as already mentioned, to synthesis, and to that alone.

"Calculations of this nature require a very high *analysis* for their successful performance, such as is far beyond the scope and object of this work to attempt."—*Herschel: Astron.*, 8th ed. (1858), § 604.

II. *Chem.:* The examination of bodies with the view of ascertaining of what substances they are composed, and in what proportion these substances are contained in them. The former is called *qualitative* and the latter *quantitative* analysis.

"The following method may be adopted for this kind of *quantitative analysis*."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 308.

Chemical analysis is classified into *Blowpipe*, *Qualitative*, *Gravimetrical*, and *Volumetric* analysis; and the *Proximate* and the *Ultimate* analysis of organic bodies.

1. *Blowpipe Analysis:* The substances examined by the blowpipe are (1) heated alone on charcoal; (2) heated on a platinum wire with borax (q.v.); (3) with microcosmic salt, $NaH.(NH_4)PO_4+4H_2O$; (4) with sodium carbonate; (5) on a piece of charcoal which has been moistened with a few drops of nitrate of cobalt; (6) fused with potassium nitrate. The reactions are given under the respective metals (q.v.). (Consult Plattner on the Blowpipe.)

2. *Qualitative Analysis* is employed to find out the composition and properties of any unknown substance, and to separate different substances from each other. It is performed in the following manner:—The substance is dissolved in distilled water; if not soluble in water, then in hydrochloric acid or in aquaregia; if insoluble in these, it is fused with sodium carbonate. The commoner bases and acids contained in the solution are tested for as follows:—

Add hydrochloric acid. A *white precipitate* is either AgCl (argentic chloride), Hg_2Cl_2 (mercurous chloride), or $PbCl_2$ (plumbic chloride).

Filter; pass H_2S (sulphuretted hydrogen gas) through the filtrate. A *black precipitate* is either PbS (plumbic sulphide), CuS (cupric sulphide), HgS (mercuric sulphide), or Bi_2S_3 (sulphide of bismuth). A *yellow precipitate* is either CdS (cadmium sulphide), As_2S_3 or As_2S_5 (sulphides of arsenic), or SnS_2 (stannic sulphide). A *brown precipitate* is SnS (stannous sulphide). An *orange precipitate* is Sb_2S_3 (antimonic sulphide).

Filter; boil the filtrate to expel H_2S, add a few drops of nitric acid, and boil to oxidise the iron; then add chloride of ammonium and ammonia. A *red precipitate* is Fe_2O_3 (ferric oxide). A *bluish-green precipitate* is Cr_2O_3 (chromic oxide). A *white precipitate* is Al_2O_3 (aluminic oxide), or phosphates, borates, and oxalates.

Filter; to the filtrate add sulphide of ammonium. A *black precipitate* is either CoS (sulphide of cobalt), or NiS (sulphide of nickel). A *pink precipitate* turning *brown* is MnS (sulphide of manganese). A *white precipitate* is ZnS (sulphide of zinc).

Filter; to the filtrate add ammonium carbonate. A *white precipitate* is either $BaCO_3$, $SrCO_3$ or $CaCO_3$ (carbonates of barium, strontium, or calcium).

Filter; divide the filtrate into two parts. To one part add $Na_2H.PO_4$ (sodium phosphate). A *white precipitate* is $Mg(NH_4)PO_4+6H_2O$, indicating the presence of magnesia. The other part is evaporated to dryness, heated strongly to drive off the ammoniacal salts, and if there is a residue it is tested for potash and soda.

Ammoniacal salts are tested for in the original solution by adding caustic potash, which liberates ammonia, NH_3, which is recognised by its smell, and by its turning red litmus paper blue.

The sulphides of arsenic, antimony, and tin are soluble in sulphide of ammonium, and are re-precipitated by HCl.

The tests for the other rarer metals and acids, and the confirmatory tests for the above, are given under their respective names (q.v.).

Acids may be tested for as follows:—Carbonic, hydrosulphuric, hydrocyanic acids are liberated by stronger acids with effervescence. Carbonic, arsenious, arsenic, chromic, boracic, phosphoric, oxalic, hydrofluoric, and silicic acids give from a neutral solution a *white precipitate*, with $BaCl_2$ (barium chloride), which dissolves in hydrochloric acid; but sulphuric acid gives a *white precipitate* insoluble in acids.

Tartaric and citric acids are recognised by the precipitate charring when heated, and emitting fumes of peculiar odour.

Chloride of calcium, with phosphoric and boracic acids, gives a *white precipitate*, which is soluble in acetic acid; also with oxalic and hydrofluoric acids, a *white precipitate*, insoluble in acetic acid.

Nitrate of silver ($AgNO_3$) gives a *black precipitate* with hydrosulphuric acid, a *yellow precipitate* with arsenious, phosphoric, and silicic acid; a *red precipitate* with chromic and arsenic acid; and a *white precipitate* with boracic and oxalic acids. All these precipitates are soluble in nitric acid.

Nitrate of silver ($AgNO_3$) gives a precipitate insoluble in nitric acid with hydrochloric, hydrocyanic, hydrobromic, and hydriodic acids.

Ferric chloride (Fe_2Cl_6) gives a *red colour* with acetic acid and sulphocyanic acid; a *black precipitate* with gallic and tannic acids; a *blue precipitate* with ferrocyanides.

Nitric acid (HNO_3) and chloric acid ($HClO_3$) are not precipitated by any reagent. Their salts deflagrate on ignited charcoal.

For confirmatory tests for acids, see under their respective names. (See Fresenius', Galloway's, or Will's *Qualitative Analysis.*)

3. *Gravimetrical Analysis*, or quantitative analysis by weight, is the method of separating out of a weighed quantity of a compound its constituents, either in a pure state or in the form of some new substance of known composition, and accurately weighing the products; from the results of these operations the percentage of the constituents contained in the substance can be determined. (For methods see Fresenius' *Quantitative Analysis.*)

4. *Volumetrical Analysis*, or quantitative analysis by measure, determines the amount of the constituents contained in a given solution by—

(*a*) Neutralisation of a measured quantity of the liquid by a certain volume of a standard solution of acid or alkali.

(*b*) By the quantity of a standard solution of an oxidising or reducing agent required to oxidise or reduce a measured quantity of the liquid to be tested.

(*c*) By observing when no further precipitation takes place on adding the standard solution of the reagent to a known volume of the liquid to be tested. (See Sutton's *Volumetric Analysis* and Mohr's *Titrirmethode.*)

5. By *Proximate Analysis* we determine the amount of sugar, fat, resin, alkaloid, &c., contained in an organic compound, each of these being removed and separated by different solvents, &c.

6. By *Ultimate Analysis* of an organic substance we determine the percentage of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, sulphur, and phosphorus contained in it. Thus the amount of carbon and hydrogen is determined by burning a weighed quantity of the substance in a combustion tube along with oxide of copper, and collecting the water produced in a weighed U tube filled with chloride of calcium, and the carbonic acid gas in weighed bulbs filled with caustic potash. (See Fresenius' *Quantitative Analysis.*)

III. *Other sciences, Logic, Metaphysics, Philology, &c.:* The separation of anything which becomes the object of scientific inquiry into its constituent elements; also the result thus obtained.

"*Analysis* consists in making experiments and observations, and in drawing general conclusions from them by induction, and admitting of no objections but such as are taken from experiments, or other certain truths."—*Newton: Opticks.*

"By *anatomico-physiological analysis* we separate the solids and fluids of the body into their various kinds, and classify and arrange them according to their characters and properties."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., Introd., p. 34.

"By *prismatic analysis* Sir William Herschel separated the luminous from the non-luminous rays of the sun, and he also sought to render the obscure rays visible by concentration."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., viii. 5, p. 185.

". . . it will be seen that synthesis, or putting together, is the keynote of the ancient languages, as *analysis*, or dissolving, is of the moderns."—*Beames: Compar. Gram., Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. i., p. 113.

". . . this first step in the *analysis* of the object of belief."—*J. S. Mill: Logic*, 2nd ed. (1846), p. 24.

ăn'-ą-lȳst, *s.* [In Fr. *analyste;* Port. *analysta.*] One who analyses; one who practises or understands analysis.

"I beg leave to repeat and insist that I consider the geometrical *analyst* as a logician, *i.e.*, so far forth as he reasons and argues."—*Berkeley: The Analyst*, § 20.

ăn-ą-lȳt'-ic, ăn-ą-lȳt'-i-cal, *a.* [In Fr. *analytique;* Sp. & Ital. *analitico;* Port. *analytico.* From Gr. ἀναλυτικός (*analutikos*).] Pertaining to analysis; resolving anything, of whatever character, into its constituent parts. (It is opposed to *synthetical.*) [ANALYTICS.]

"If, however, Logic be divided into the *Analytic* branch and the Synthetic, he [Bentham] has left behind him traces of his labours in both departments."—*Bowring: Bentham's Works*, vol. i., p. 81.

ăn-ą-lȳt'-i-cal-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *analytical; -ly.*] In an analytical manner.

"If this were *analytically* and carefully done . . . —*Boyle: Works*, vol. ii., p. 185.

ăn-ą-lȳt'-ics, *ăn-ą-lȳt'-ick, *s.* [From Eng. *analytic* (q.v.). In Ger. *analytik;* Fr. *analytique.*]

Logic: The department of logic which treats of analysis.

¶ The form *analytick* is in *Glossogr. Nova.*

"Towards the composition and structure of which form it is incident to handle the parts thereof which are propositions, and the parts of propositions which are simple words, and this or that part of logic which is comprehended in the *analytics*."—*Bacon.*

ăn'-ą-lȳz-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *analyze; -able.*] Capable of being analyzed.

". . . the mental processes into which they enter are more readily *analyzable*."—*Herbert Spencer: Psychol.*, 2nd ed., vol. ii., p. 35, § 257.

ăn'-ą-lȳz-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *analyze; -able; -ness.*] The state of being analyzable. (*Webster.*)

ăn-ą-lȳz-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *analyze; -ation.*] The act of analyzing. (*Gent. Mag. Worcester.*)

ăn'-ą-lȳze, ăn'-ą-lȳse, *v.t.* [In Sw. *analysera;* Dan. *analysere;* Ger. *analysiren;* Fr. *analyser;* Port. *analysar.*] [ANALYSIS.] To resolve anything, of whatever character, into its constituent elements.

". . . if we *analyze* language, that is to say, if we trace words back to their most primitive elements, we arrive not at letters, but at roots."—*Max Müller: Sci. of Lang.*, 8th ed., vol. ii. (1871), p. 80.

"No one, I presume, can *analyze* the sensations of pleasure or pain."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. iii.

***ăn'-ą-lȳze,** *s.* [Gr. ἀνάλυσις (*analusis*).] Analysis. [ANALYSIS.]

"The *analyze* of it [a little tractate] may be spared, since it is in many hands."—*Hacket: Life of Archb. Williams*, vol. ii., p. 104. (*Trench: On Some Defi. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 14.)

ăn'-ą-lȳzed, ăn'-ą-lȳsed, *pa. par.* [ANALYZE, ANALYSE, *v.*]

ăn'-ą-līz-ĕr, ăn-ą-līz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *analyze* or *analyse; -er.*]

1. *Gen.:* One who or that which analyses.

2. *Optics:* The name given to a crystal mirror or other instrument used to exhibit the fact of light having undergone polarisation.

"Every instrument for investigating the properties of polarised light consists essentially of two parts, one for polarising the light, the other for ascertaining the fact of light having undergone polarisation. The former part is called the polarizer, the latter the *analyzer.*"—*Atkinson: Ganot's Physics,* 3rd ed., p. 532.

"Our incipient blue cloud is a virtual Nicol's prism, and between it and the real prism we can produce all the effects obtainable between the polariser and *analyzer* of a polariscope."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science,* 3rd ed., x. 274.

ăn'-ą-līz-ĭng, ăn-ą-līz-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ANALYZE, ANALYSE, *v.*]

*** ăn-ăm'-ąyl,** *v.t.* [ENAMEL.]

ăn-ą-mīrt'-ą, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Menispermaceæ, or Menispermads. The *A. cocculus* produces the seed called *Cocculus Indicus,* which is poisonous, but yields a fatty oil on being crushed.

ăn-ăm-nē'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀνάμνησις (*anamnēsis*) = recollection, from ἀναμιμνήσκω (*anamimnēskō*) = to remind one of anything; ἀνά (*ana*) = again, and μιμνήσκω (*mimnēskō*) = to remind.]

Rhet.: A figure calling to mind anything which has been forgotten. (*Glossogr. Nova.*)

ăn-ăm-nēst'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἀναμνηστικός (*anamnēstikos*) = able to recall to mind.]

1. *As adj.:* Pertaining to anamnesis; acting as a remembrancer.

2. *As substantive:* A medicine believed to restore the memory. (*Glossogr. Nova.*)

ăn-ăm-nĭ-ā'-ta, ăn-ăm-nĭ-ō'-ta, or less correctly **ăn-ăm-nĭ-ō-na'-ta,** *s. pl.* Vertebrates that have no amnion.

ăn-ą-morph'-ĭsm, *s.* Same as ANAMORPHOSIS.

ăn-ą-morph-ō'-sĭs, ăn-ą-morph'-ō-sy, *s.* [In Ger., Fr., & Port. *anamorphose.* From Gr. ἀναμόρφωσις (*anamorphōsis*) = a forming anew: ἀνά (*ana*) = again, and μόρφωσις (*morphōsis*) = (1) shaping, moulding; (2) from μορφόω (*morphoō*) = to give form to; μορφή (*morphē*) = form.]

Perspective: A projection of any object in such a way, that if looked at from one point of view it will appear deformed; whilst from another it is properly proportioned. Sometimes the object is so projected that to the naked eye it appears deformed, whilst a mirror of a particular shape will at once present it in its proper aspect.

ăn-ămp'-sĭs, *s.* [Altered from Gr. ἀνάκαμψις (*anakampsis*) = a turning round or back; return.] A genus of fishes of the family Labridæ (Wrasses). They are from the Indian Ocean.

¶ Cuvier, &c., spell this word *anampses.*

ąn-ā'-ną, ąn-ā'-nąs, ąn-ā-năs'-są, *s.* [In Dan., Ger., Fr., Sp., & Ital. *ananas;* Port. *ananas* or *ananaz.* From *nanas,* the Guiana name.]

I. *Ord. Lang.* (Of the forms *anana, ananas,* and *ananassa.*) The pine-apple.

1. The pine-apple.

"Witness, thou best *anāna,* thou, the pride
Of vegetable life, beyond whate'er
The poets imag'd in the golden age."
Thomson: Seasons; Summer.

2. A fruit of the same family—the *Bromelia Pinguin,* called in the West Indies *Penguin;* but, of course, not to be confounded with the well-known bird of the same name.

II. *Technically.* (Of the form *ananassa* only.)

Botany: A genus of Bromeliaceæ (Bromelworts), to which the pine-apple, *A. sativa,* belongs. [PINE-APPLE.]

ăn-ăn-chȳ'-tēş, *s.* [From Gr. ἀ, priv.; ἄγχω (*angchō*) = to press tight, to strangle. "Not pressed." (*Owen.*).] A genus of Echinoderms occurring in Cretaceous strata.

ăn-ăn'-drĭ-ą, *s.* [See ANANDROUS.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ (Composites). The *A. discoidea* has mucilaginous and other leaves. (*Lindley: Veget. Kingd.,* p. 708.)

ăn-ăn'-droŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἄνανδρος (*anandros*) = without a husband; ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a man, . . . a husband.]

Bot.: Pertaining to a flower which is destitute of stamens; as are the females of all

ANANDROUS FLOWERS.
1. Mulberry. 2. Common Birch. 3. Bulrush. 4. Hop. 5. Bottle Sedge.

monœcious and dicœcious plants; for example, the willows.

*** ąn-ăng'-ĕr,** *v.t.* [ANGER.] To anger, to incense.

". . . and when the emperoure herde this, he was greatly amoued and sore *anangered.*"—*Virgilius* (ed. Thom).

ăn-ăng'-ų-lar, *a.* [Gr. ἀν (*an*), priv., and Eng. *angular* (q.v.).] Not angular.

*** ąn-ăn'-treş,** *conj.* [ENAUNTER.]

ăn'-ą-pĕst, ăn'-ą-pĕst, *s.* [In Ger. *anapäst;* Fr. *anapeste;* Sp. & Port. *anapesto;* Lat. *anapæstus.* From Gr. ἀνάπαιστος (*anapaistos*), as substantive = anapæst; as adj. = struck back; ἀναπαίω (*anapaiō*) = to strike again or back; ἀνά (*ana*) = again; παίω (*paiō*) = to strike.]

Prosody: A foot consisting of three syllables: the first two short, and the third long. It may, from one point of view, be considered the reverse of a dactyl, which has the first syllable long, and the second and third short. In Latin, *Hĕlĕnē* is an anapest. In English it is difficult to find single words, each constituting an anapest; the tendency in our language being to pronounce trisyllables as dactyls. *Overflow* and various other words beginning with *over* may be made anapæsts; thus, *ō | vĕr | flōw, ō | vĕr | rēach,* though they might also be made amphimacers, *ō | vĕr | flōw, ō | vĕr | rēach.* The following is an anapæstic line:—

Tŏ yoŭr hōmes | crĭed thĕ lēa | dĕr ŏf Ĭs | ră - ĕl's hōst.

"An *anapest* is all their music's song,
Whose first two feet are short, and third is long."
Sir J. Davies: Orchestra, st. 70.

ăn-ą-pĕs'-tĭc, † ăn-ą-pĕs'-tĭc, * ăn-ą-pĕs-tĭck, *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *anapestique;* Lat. *anapæsticus;* Gr. ἀναπαιστικός (*anapaistikos*).]

1. *As adjective:* Pertaining to an anapæst.

Anapæstic Verse: A verse consisting mainly of anapæsts. [ANAPÆST.]

". . . our common burlesque Alexandrine or *anapestic* verse."—*Percy on the Met. of P. Plowman's Visions.*

2. *As substantive:* An anapæstic line or verse.

". . . several seeming examples, where an *anapestick* is terminated with a trochee, or a tribrachys, or a cretick."—*Bentley: Phal. III.*

ăn-ą-pĕst'-ĭ-cąl, † ăn-ą-pĕs'-tĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *anapæstic, anapestic; -al.*] The same as ANAPESTIC, *adj.* (*Worcester.*)

ăn-ą-pĕst'-ĭ-cąl-lў, † ăn-ą-pĕst'-ĭ-cąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *anapæstical, anapestical; -ly.*] After the manner of an anapest, or an anapestic verse. (*Christian Observer. Worcester.*)

*** ą-nā'pes,** *s.* [See def.] A corruption of "of Naples," used to describe a kind of fustian formerly made in that city. (*N. E. D.*)

"A wealt toward the hand of fustian *anapes.*"—*Lanehan:* Letter 38.

ąn-ăph'-ŏr-ą, *s.* [In Ger. *anapher;* Fr. *anaphore;* Port. & Lat. *anaphora.* From Gr. ἀναφορά (*anaphora*) = a bringing up, a raising; ἀναφέρω (*anapherō*) = to bring or carry up; ἀνά (*ana*) = up, and φέρω (*pherō*) = to carry.]

Rhetoric: The commencement of successive sentences or of successive verses with the same word or words, as—

Where is the wise? Where is the scribe?
Where is the disputer of this world?

ăn-ăph-rŏd-ĭş'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἀναφροδισία (*anaphrodisia*): ἀν (*an*), priv., & ἀφροδισια (*aphrodisia*), neut. pl. of ἀφροδίσιος (*aphrodisios*) = belonging to venery; 'Αφροδίτη (*Aphroditē*) = Venus.] Sexual impotence.

ăn-ăph-rŏ-dĭş'-ĭ-ąc, *s.* [Eng. *anaphrodisi(a); -ac.*]

Pharm.: A medicine intended to diminish sexual feeling. Garrod divides remedies of this kind into direct and indirect: the former acting as sedatives on the spinal cord; the latter lowering the tone of the general system.

ăn-ą-plēr-ŏt'-ĭc, * ăn-ą-plēr-ŏt'-ĭck, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *anaplerōticus;* Gr. ἀναπλήρωσις (*anaplērōsis*) = a filling up; ἀναπληρόω (*anaplēroō*) = to fill up: ἀνά (*ana*) = up, and πληρόω (*plēroō*) = to fill; πλήρης (*plērēs*) = full.]

1. *As adjective:* Which fills up; especially used of "filling up" flesh in an emaciated body.

"*Anaplerotic medicines* are such as fill up ulcers with flesh."—*Glossographia Nova.*

2. *As substantive:* A medicine fitted to "fill up" flesh in an emaciated body.

ăn-ą-pŏph'-ў-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀν (*an*), priv. = not, and ἀπόφυσις (*apophusis*) = (1) an offshoot; (2) *Anat.,* the process of a bone; the prominence to which a tendon is attached.]

Anat.: A process connected with the neural arch, which projects more or less backwards, and is generally rather slender or styliform. (See Flower's *Osteology of the Mammalia,* 1870, pp. 15, 16.)

ăn'-archş, *s.* [Gr. ἄναρχος (*anarchos*), adj. = without head or chief.] One who is the author of anarchy; one who plots or effects the overthrow of legitimate government.

"Thus Satan: and him thus the *Anarch* old,
With faltering speech and visage incomposed,
Answered." *Milton: P. L.,* ii. 988.

ăn-archˊ'-ĭc, * ăn-archˊ'-ĭck, ăn-archˊ'-ĭ-cąl, *a.* [Eng. *anarch; -ic; -ical.*] Pertaining to anarchy, tending to subvert legitimate government.

"Which they regarded as *anarchic* and revolutionary."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.,* pt. i., vol. ii., p. 401.

ąn-archˊ'-ĭ-cąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *anarchical; -ly.*] In an anarchical manner; in opposition to established authority; lawlessly.

ăn'-ąrch-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *anarch; -ism.*] Anarchy; the principles or practice of anarchists.

"It will prove the mother of absolute *anarchism.*"—*Sir E. Dering: Speeches,* p. 153.

ăn'-ąrch-ĭst, *s.* [As if from Gr. ἀναρχίστης (*anarchistēs*).] One who aims at or succeeds in producing anarchy; one who opposes.

"There is no pretence at all to suspect that the Egyptians were universally atheists and *anarchists.*"—*Cudworth: Intellectual System,* bk. i., c. 4.

ăn'-ąrch-ў, *s.* [Fr. *anarchie;* from Gr. ἀναρχία (*anarchia*), ἄναρχος (*anarchos*) = without a head or chief: ἀν (*an*), priv., and ἀρχός (*archos*) = leader.]

1. Absence or insufficience of government; social and political confusion owing to the want of strong controlling power.

"That a community should be hurried into errors alternately by fear of tyranny and by fear of *anarchy* is doubtless a great evil."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xv.

2. A social theory which would do away with all authority except that sanctioned by conviction, and which is intended to secure individual liberty against the encroachments of the state. [SOCIALISM.]

3. Disorder, confusion.

"Where oldest Night
And Chaos, ancestors of Nature, hold
Eternal *anarchy.*" *Milton: P. L.,* ii. 893.

ăn-ar'-rĭch-ąs, *s.* [Gr. *ἀναῤῥιχάομαι* (*anarrhichaomai*) = to scramble up.] A genus of fishes of the order Acanthopterygii, and family Gobiodæ. It contains the *A. lupus*, called in England the Wolf-fish; in Scotland, the Sea-wolf or Sea-cat; and in the Orkneys, the Swine-fish. It is more common in the north than in the south of Britain. In our latitudes it attains the length of six or seven feet. It has a cat-like head, wolf-like voracity, and a by no means prepossessing appearance.

ăn-arth'-roŭs, *a.* [Gr. *ἄναρθρος* (*anarthros*) = without joints: *ἀν* (*an*), priv., *ἄρθρον* (*arthron*) = a joint, . . . the article: *ἀραρίσκω* (*ararisko*) = to join.] It is the reduplicated form of *ἄρω* (*arō*), which occurs only as a root.

1. *Entom.:* Without joints.

2. *Grammar:* Without the article.

ā'-năs, *s.* [Lat *anas*, genit. *anătis* = a duck.] The typical genus of the Anatidæ, a family of wading birds, and of the Anatinæ, one of its sub-families. It contains the most characteristic of the ducks. The wild duck is the *Anas Boschas* of naturalists. (*Boschas* is the Greek *βοσκάς* (*boskas*) = a kind of duck.) [Wild Duck.] Most, if not all, the species of the genus breed in the cold regions, and migrate to our own or similar temperate countries at the approach of winter.

ăn-ą-sar'-cą, *s.* [In Fr. *anasarque;* Port. *anasarca;* Gr. *ἀνά* (*ana*) = up, and *σάρξ* (*sarx*), genit. *σαρκός* (*sarkos*) = flesh.]

Med.: A disease characterised by a dropsical effusion of serum into the cellular tissue. It may be acute or chronic, local or general. The dropsical effusion which often appears in children after scarlatina, and that which after heart disease in old age creeps up from the lower limbs till it terminates life, with other dropsical effusions, are all ranked under anasarca. Anasarca may either generally or locally attend upon organic disease of any part of the body.

". . . that dropsical effusion which is commonly called *Anasarca*."—*Todd & Bowman: Phys. Anat.*, i. 83.

ăn-ą-sar'-coŭs, *a.* [Eng. *anasarca; -ous.*] Pertaining to anasarca.

"This *anasarcous* swelling is commonly observed first in the face."—*Dr. J. Darwell: Cyclo. Pract. Med.*, vol. i., p. 79.

† **ăn-ą-stăl'-tĭc,** *a.* [Gr. *ἀναστaλτικός* (*anastallikos*) = fitted for checking; *ἀναστέλλω* (*anastellō*) = (1) to send or raise up; (2) to draw back, to restrain; *ἀνά* (*ana*) = again, and *στέλλω* (*stellō*) = to set in order, to send.]

Old Med.: Astringent.

ăn-ăs'-tą-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἀνάστασις* (*anastasis*) = (1) a making to stand up, (2) a removal, (3) a or the resurrection; *ἀνίστημι* (*anistēmi*) = to make to stand up, to raise from sleep or from death: *ἀνά* (*ana*) = up or again; and *ἵστημι* (*histēmi*) = to cause to stand, to raise.]

* 1. *Old Med.:* Hippocrates used the word in various senses, as for (*a*) a migration of humours, and (*b*) a rising up or recovery from sickness.

2. *Theol.:* The resurrection. In the Greek of Matt. xxii. 28 and many other parts of the New Testament. (Sometimes a work on the resurrection is called *Anastasis.*)

ăn-ą-stăt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *ἀνάστατος* (*anastatos*).] Pertaining to the raising up of any person or thing.

anastatic printing, *s.* A method of zincography invented by Wood in 1841, designed to reproduce drawings, engravings, printed matter, &c., whether recent or old. If, for instance, it be sought to obtain the *fac-simile* of an old newspaper, the paper is first wetted with dilute phosphoric acid, and then placed between sheets of blotting paper to remove the superfluous moisture. It is then found that the acid has corroded the blanks, but has not affected the printed letters. The sheet is next placed in contact with a plate, and pressure applied, which makes a *fac-simile* of the letters in reverse order on the plate. Gum is next applied, and more ink, then a little acid, and finally again ink, when the printing stands out as clear and distinct as in the original.

ăn-ą-stăt'-ĭ-cą, *s.* [Gr. *ἀνάστατος* (*anastatos*) = made to stand up; from *ἀνάστασις* (*anastasis*) (q.v.).] A genus of plants belonging to the order Brassicaceæ, or Crucifers. The *A. hierochuntina* is the celebrated "Rose of Jericho." It is an annual, inhabiting the Egyptian desert. It is so highly hygrometric that when fully developed it contracts its rigid branches so as to constitute a ball. Exposed then to the action of the wind, it is driven hither and thither. If, however, it be brought in contact with water, the ball-form vanishes, and the branches again acquire their natural expansion. Superstitious tales about this so-called rose are afloat in the East. It is said to have first bloomed on Christmas Eve, and continued in flower till Easter: at its birth heralding the advent of the Redeemer, and immediately before its departure honouring his resurrection. It is almost unnecessary to add, that for these fancies there is no foundation whatever in fact. (*Gardener's Chronicle*, 1842, p. 363. *Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, 1847, p. 354.)

ăn-ą-stŏm-ăt'-ĭc, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ἀνά* (*ana*) = through, and *στόμα* (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

1. *As adjective:* Having the quality of opening vessels, or of removing obstructions.

2. *As substantive:* A medicine having the quality of opening the mouths of the vessels of the body and removing obstructions. Examples: deobstruents, cathartics, and sudorifics. (*Glossogr. Nova.*)

ą-năs'-tŏ-mōse, ą-năs'-tŏ-mīze, *v. t.* [In French *anastomoser;* Port. *anastomosarse.* From Gr. *ἀναστομόω* (*anastomoō*) = to furnish with a mouth: *ἀνά* (*ana*) = throughout, and *στομόω* (*stomoō*) = to stop the mouth of; *στόμα* (*stoma*) = mouth.]

Nat. Science: To blend together mouth to mouth. (Used of vessels or cells which, retaining their distinction throughout a great part of their extent, still either really or apparently blend together at their mouths; to inosculate.)

"Anastomosing (*anastomozans*): the ramifications of anything which are united at the points where they come in contact are said to *anastomose*. The term is confined to veins."—*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*, p. 466.

"The capillaries are very fine, their meshes large, and they *anastomose* throughout."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii. (1856), p. 274.

ą-năs'-tŏ-mōs-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [Anastomose.]

". . . the branching or *anastomosing* character of its fibrillæ."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 74.

". . . the length of the transverse *anastomosing* capillaries."—*Ibid.*, vol. i., p. 106.

ą-năs-tŏ-mō'-sĭs, *s.* [In Fr. & Port., *anastomose;* Gr. *ἀναστόμωσις* (*anastomōsis*) = an opening, an outlet, a discharge.] [Anastomose.]

1. A uniting by the mouths of vessels distinct during the greater part of their course. (Used especially of the veins and arteries in the human or animal body, and of the veins in plants.)

"One of the most simple of these *anastomoses* is found in the union of two arteries, originating from different trunks to form one."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 323.

2. An interlacing, as of any branched system; a network.

"The *anastomosis* of nerves thus formed differs from the more correctly named *anastomisis* of blood-vessels; for in the latter case the canals of the anastomosing vessels communicate, and their contents are mingled; but in the former the nerve-tubes simply lie in juxtaposition, without any coalescence of their walls, or any admixture of the material contained within them."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 218.

ăn-ą-stŏm-ŏt'-ĭc, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ἀναστομωτικός* (*anastomōtikos*) = fit for opening.]

1. *As adjective:* Pertaining to anastomosis.

"An *anastomotic* branch." — *Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 116.

2. *As substantive. Old Med.:* A medicine designed to open the mouths of the extreme blood-vessels. (See Parr's *London Med. Dict.*, 1809, vol. i., p. 107.)

ąn-ăs'-trŏph-ē, ąn-ăs'-trŏph-ў, *s.* [In Ger., Fr., & Sp. *anastrophe.* From Gr. *ἀναστροφή* (*anastrophē*) = a turning back or wheeling round; *ἀναστρέφω* (*anastrephō*) = to turn upside down, to turn back: *ἀνά* (*ana*) = back, and *στρέφω* (*strephō*) = to twist, to turn.]

Rhet. & Gram.: A figure by which the natural order of the words in a sentence or in a clause is reversed. (*Glossogr. Nov.*)

ăn'-ą-tāse, *s.* [Gr. *ἀνάτασις* (*anatasis*) = extension; *ἀνατείνω* (*anateinō*) = to stretch up: *ἀνά* (*ana*) = up, and *τείνω* (*teinō*) = to stretch. Named *anatasis* = extension, from the length of its crystals as compared with their breadth: they are, however, minute in size.] A mineral, called also Octahedrite (q.v.).

ąn-ăth'-ĕm-ą, † **ăn'-ą-thēme,** * **ăn'-ąth-ĕm,** *s.* [In Ger. *anathem;* Sp. & Ital. *anatema;* Port. & Lat. *anathema.* In Greek there were two similar words, one *ἀνάθημα* (*anathēma*), and the other *ἀνάθεμα* (*anathema*). Both in Latin became *anathēma.* In Greek the first signified a votive offering set up in a temple to be preserved; the second, ultimately at least, a similar offering devoted to destruction. It is from the latter that the English word *anathema* comes. Both are from *ἀνατίθημι* (*anatithēmi*) = to lay upon, to set up as a votive gift; *ἀνά* (*ana*) = up, and *τίθημι* (*tithēmi*) = to put, to place.]

I. *In the New Testament:*

1. The act of pronouncing "accursed," the solemn giving over of a person to God for utter destruction, corresponding to what is called in Hebrew חֵרֶם (*chhērem*), or חָרֵם (*chhērem*), 1 Kings xx. 42. (See Trench's *Synonyms of the New Testament*, pp. 17—22.)

2. The object of such a curse.

"If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be *Anathema*."—*1 Cor.* xvi. 22.

II. *Church History:*

1. Excommunication and denunciation by a pope, a council, or a bishop, of a real or reputed offender. This was called the *judiciary* anathema. Scott thus describes it:—

" At length, resolved in tone and brow,
Sternly he question'd him—'And thou,
Unhappy! what hast thou to plead,
Why I denounce not on thy deed
That awful doom which canons tell
Shuts paradise and opens hell;
Anathema of power so dread,
It blends the living with the dead,
Bids each good angel soar away,
And every ill one claim his prey;
Expels thee from the church's care,
And deafens Heaven against thy prayer;
Arms every hand against thy life,
Bans all who aid thee in the strife—
Nay, each whose succour, cold and scant,
With meanest alms relieves thy want;
Haunts thee while living,—and, when dead,
Dwells on thy yet devoted head,
Rends Honour's scutcheon from thy hearse,
Stills o'er thy bier the holy verse,
And spurns thy corpse from hallow'd ground.
Flung like vile carrion to the hound;
Such is the dire and desperate doom
For sacrilege, decreed by Rome.'"
Scott: Lord of the Isles, ii. 28.

"Her bare *anathemas* fall but like so many *brutæ fulmina* upon the schismatical."—*South: Sermons.*

". . . the Apostle, who hath denounced an *anathème* to him, . . ."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist* (1616), p. 5.

"Your holy father of Rome hath smitten with his thunderbolt of excommunications and *anathemes*, at one time or other, most of the orthodox churches of the world."—*Ibid.*, p. 129.

2. The *abjuratory* anathema pronounced by a convert in renouncing his "errors" or "heresies."

ąn-ăth-ĕm-ăt'-ĭ-cąl, *a.* [Gr. *ἀναθεματικός* (*anathematikos.*).] Relating to an anathema; containing an anathema. (*Johnson.*)

ąn-ăth-ĕm-ăt'-ĭ-cąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *anathematical; -ly.*] In an anathematical manner. (*Johnson.*)

ąn-ăth'-ęm-ąt-ĭzm, *s.* [In Port. *anathematismo;* Gr. *ἀναθεματισμός* (*anathematismos*).] An excommunication, a cursing.

"Sundry civil effects—excommunication and *anathematism* by law do work."—*Dr. Tooker: Of the Fabrique of the Church* (1604).

ąn-ăth-ęm-ąt-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *anathematisation;* Port. *anathematizaçno.*] The act of anathematising, an excommunication, an accursing.

"*Anathematisation*, excommunication, and accursing are synonymous."—*Compend of the Laws of the Church of Scotland* (1830), xxxv.

ąn-ăth'-ęm-ąt-īze, *v.t.* [In Fr. *anathematiser;* Sp. *anatematizar;* Port. *anathematisar;* Ital. *anatemizzare;* Lat. *anathematizo;* Gr. *ἀναθεματίζω* (*anathematizō*).]

1. *Lit.:* To excommunicate, to accurse, to put under a ban.

"The pope once every year (on Maunday Thursday) excommunicates and *anathematizes* all heretics."—*Bp. Barlow: Remains*, p. 220.

2. *Fig.:* Publicly to denounce.

"That venality was denounced on the hustings, *anathematized* from the pulpit, and burlesqued on the stage."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

ąn-ăth'-ęm-ąt-īzed, *pa. par. & a.* [Anathematize.]

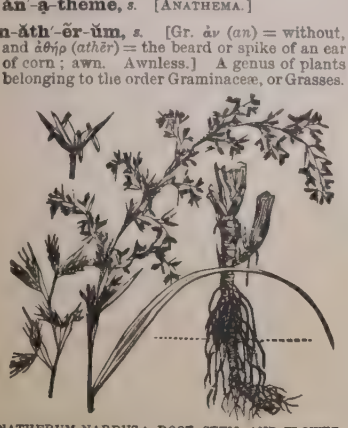
ạn-ăth-ẹm-ạt-ī′z-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *anathematize*; *-er.*] One who excommunicates, curses, or denounces.

"How many famous churches have been most unjustly thunderstruck with direful censures of excommunications, upon pretence of this crime, which have been less guilty than their *anathematizers!*"—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience.*

ạn-ăth-ẹm-ạt-ī′z-ĭng, *pr. par.* [Anathematize.]

† **ăn′-ạ-thēme,** *s.* [Anathema.]

ạn-ăth′-ẽr-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ἀν* (*an*) = without, and *ἀθήρ* (*athēr*) = the beard or spike of an ear of corn; awn. Awnless.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Graminaceæ, or Grasses.



ANATHERUM NARDUS: ROOT, STEM, AND FLOWER.
(One-sixth natural size.)

The *A. muricatum* is said to be acrid, aromatic, stimulating, and diaphoretic; while the *A. nardus* possesses similar qualities to such an extent, that it is called the Gingergrass. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, p. 113.)

ạn-ăt′-ĭ-dæ, *s.* [From Lat. *anas* = the Duck genus.] A family of birds, the last of the Natatorial, or Swimming order. They have a flattened bill covered with a soft skin, and furnished at the edges with a series of lamellæ, with which they sift the mud in which they seek their food. The family contains geese and swans as well as ducks, and has been divided into the following sub-families: Anatinæ (True ducks); Fuligulinæ (Pochards); Merginæ (Mergansers); Cygninæ (Swans); Anserinæ (Geese); and Phenicopterinæ (Flamingoes), the last-named sub-family connecting the family Anatidæ and the order Natatores, or Swimming, with the Grallatores, or Wading Birds.

* **ăn-ạt-ĭf′-ẽr-oŭs,** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *anas*, and *fero* = to bear.] Producing ducks or geese, *i.e.*, barnacles. [Barnacle, 2.]

"If there be *anatiferous* trees whose corruption breaks forth into bernacles, yet if they corrupt they degenerate into maggots, which produce not them again."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xii.

ăn-ạ-tī′-næ, *s.* [Lat. *anatinus* = pertaining to a duck.] The typical sub-family of the Anatidæ. [Anas, Anatidæ.]

† **ạn-ăt′-ŏ-çĭsm,** *s.* [In Fr. *anatocisme*; Sp. *anatocismo*; Lat. *anatocismus*; Gr. *ἀνατοκισμός* (*anatokismos*) = compound interest: *ἀνά* (*ana*) = again, and *τόκος* (*tokos*) = (1) a bringing forth, (2) offspring, (3) interest of money: *τίκτω* (*tiktō*) = to bring forth.] Compound interest. (*Glossogr. Nov.*)

† **ăn-ạ-tŏm′-ĭc, ăn-ạ-tŏm′-ĭ-cạl,** *a.* [Fr. *anatomique*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *anatomico* = anatomical; Lat. *anatomicus* = an anatomist; Gr. *ἀνατομικός* (*anatomikos*) = skilled in anatomy.] Relating or pertaining to anatomy. [Anatomy.]

1. *Spec.:* Used for the purpose of anatomy.

"An *anatomical* knife."—*Watts: Logick.*

2. Proceeding on the principles of anatomy; as exhibited by anatomy.

". . . the various tissues, the *anatomical* character of which will be discussed in subsequent pages."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 46.

". . . the *anatomical* evidence by which they may be supported."—*Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 47.

3. Separated into minute portions, as if by the knife of an anatomist.

"The continuation of solidity is apt to be confounded with, and, if we look into the minute *anatomical* parts of matter, is little different from, hardness."—*Locke.*

ăn-ạ-tŏm′-ĭ-cạl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *anatomical*; *-ly.*] In an anatomical manner; on the recognised principles of anatomy; in the way required by anatomy; by anatomical research.

"The presence of nerves, and their mode of subdivision, have not as yet been satisfactorily demonstrated *anatomically*."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 70.

". . . it ceases to be *anatomically* recognisable."—*Ibid.*, vol. i., p. 168.

ăn-ăt′-ŏm-ĭst, *s.* [In Sw. *anatomist*; Fr. *anatomiste*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *anatomista.*]

1. *Lit.:* One who dissects the bodies of men or animals to ascertain their internal organisation. One who dissects plants with a similar object in view is never simply called an anatomist; he is denominated a *vegetable anatomist.* Adjectives are prefixed to the noun to indicate the departments of animal anatomy which a cultivator of the science specially studies; as—

Comparative anatomist: One versed in comparative anatomy.

"Pursuing the comparison through the complexities of the bony framework, the *comparative anatomist* would first glance at the more obvious characters."—*Owen: Classific. of the Mammalia*, pp. 77, 78.

Morbid anatomist: One whose special department of the science is morbid anatomy. [Anatomy.]

". . . the researches of the *morbid anatomist*."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 316.

¶ The chief names in antiquity which have come down to our time as anatomists are those of the second Hippocrates, who was born B.C. 460, and died about 377; Aristotle, who made his chief anatomical investigations between B.C. 334 and 327; Herophilus and Erasistratus of Alexandria, in the third century B.C. (?); Celsus, A.D. 3 to 5 (?); and the most illustrious, in this respect, of all, Galen of Pergamus, who was born in A.D. 131, and died about the beginning of the third century. In modern times the revival of anatomical study began in Italy, and quite a crowd of illustrious inquirers flourished in that country before much was done in this department of science in the other parts of Europe. The first was Mondini of Bologna, who flourished about A.D. 1315. Of the rest may be mentioned Eustachi, about 1495 or 1500, after whom a tube in the ear is called, and a valvular membrane in the heart [Eustachian]; Fallopio, or Fallopius, who was born about 1523, and died in 1562, and who gave a name to the Fallopian tubes of the uterus; Cæsalpini, after whom the Cæsalpinia genus of plants is called; and finally, Malpighi, born in 1628, and died 1694, after whom the Malpighia genus of plants and a gland are named. Of the early English anatomists, the most illustrious was Harvey, who was born in 1578, published his immortal work, in which the circulation of the blood is intimated, in 1628, and died in 1657. The later anatomists who have rendered good service to the science are too numerous to be mentioned here.

2. *Fig.:* One who examines the internal structure of anything; one who keenly dissects anything submitted to his scrutiny.

ăn-ă-tŏm-ī-zā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *anatomize*; *-ation.*] The act or process of anatomizing. (*Webster.*)

ạn-ăt′-ŏm-īze, *v.t.* [In Sw. *anatomisera*; Fr. *anatomiser*; Sp. & Port. *anatomisar*; Ital. *anatomizzare.*]

1. *Lit.:* To dissect an animal with the view of ascertaining its internal structure. Similarly, to dissect a plant.

"Our industry must even *anatomize* every particle of that body which we are to uphold."—*Hooker.*

2. Mentally to dissect or separate into minute portions, with the view of thoroughly understanding it, any object presented to the senses, or any idea suggested to the mind.

". . . his psychological dissection went no farther than the extremities of the subject he had laid out for *anatomizing*."—*Bowring: Bentham's Works* (1843), vol. i., p. 11.

"I think it will be most useful to begin, as it were, by dissecting the dead body of language, by *anatomizing* its phonetic structure . . ."—*Max Müller: Science of Lang.* (6th ed.), vol. ii. (1877), p. 80.

ạn-ăt′-ŏm-īzed, *pa. par.* [Anatomize.]

ạn-ăt′-ŏm-īz-ĭng, *pr. par.* [Anatomize.]

ăn-ăt′-ŏm-ў, * **ăn-ăt′-ŏm-ĭe,** *s.* [In Sw. & Dan. *anatomi*; Ger. & Fr. *anatomie*; Sp. & Ital. *anatomia*; Latin *anatomia, anatomica, anatomice.* From Gr. *ἀνατομή* (*anatomē*) = a cutting up, a dissection; *ἀνατέμνω* (*anatemnō*) = to cut up: *ἀνά* (*ana*) = up, and *τεμνω* (*temnō*) = to cut.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act or process of dissecting the body of a man or an animal, with the view of ascertaining its internal organization, its development, and the changes which its structures undergo in disease. The act or process of similarly treating a plant. (In this first sense anatomy is an art.)

2. The knowledge of the internal structure of human or animal bodies, or of plants, acquired by such dissections. (In this second sense anatomy is a science.)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A skeleton.

"Oh that my tongue were in the thunder's mouth,
Then with a passion I would shake the world,
And rouse from sleep that fell *anatomy*,
Which cannot hear a feeble lady's voice."
Shakesp.: K. John, iii. 4.

2. The body.

". . . Oh, tell me, friar, tell me,
In what vile part of this *anatomy*
Doth my name lodge? tell me, that I may sack
The hateful mansion."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 3.

3. *In ridicule:* A thin, meagre-looking person.

"They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-faced villain,
A mere *anatomy*, a mountebank,
A threadbare juggler, and a fortune-teller,
A needy, hollow-ey'd sharp-looking wretch,
A living dead man."—*Shakesp.: Com. of Errors*, v. 1.

4. Such elaborate division and subdivision of anything as remind one of dissections by an anatomist.

"It is therefore in the *anatomy* of the mind as in that of the body: more good will accrue to mankind by attending to the large, open, and perceptible parts, than by studying too much such finer nerves and vessels as will for ever escape our observation."—*Pope.*

B. *Technically:*

I. *Science:* The knowledge of the structure of organised bodies obtained by their dissection. (See A., I. 1, 2.) It is naturally divided into (1) Animal Anatomy, generally called by way of eminence simply *Anatomy*, and (2) Vegetable Anatomy.

1. *Animal Anatomy.* To this the name of Zootomy is sometimes applied. It is naturally subdivided into (*a*) Human and (*b*) Comparative Anatomy.

(*a*) *Human Anatomy, or the anatomy of the human subject.* It is sometimes called Anthropotomy (q.v.). The prejudice against allowing the body of a relative, or even a corpse of any kind, to be dissected, long retarded the progress of this highly important and useful department of human knowledge, the ancients, and many moderns too, being obliged to limit their dissections to the dead bodies of the lower animals, drawing analogies thence to the human frame instead of directly studying the corpses of mankind. Happily this difficulty has now been in large measure overcome in all civilised countries. Human anatomy is generally divided into three subdivisions, *Descriptive, General*, and *Pathological* or *Morbid Anatomy.* The first investigates the various organs of the human body as they are in health, and the third as they are in disease; whilst the second inquires into the tissues, structures, or characteristics which are common to several organs. Sometimes *Descriptive* Anatomy, as distinguished from that which is *General*, is called *Particular* or *Special.* Sometimes, again, a new category is added, *Surgical Anatomy*, which treats of the position of the several organs with the view to possible surgical operations.

(*b*) *Comparative Anatomy:* The science which compares the structure of man with that of the inferior animals, and also that of the several classes, orders, &c., of the animal kingdom among each other, to ascertain the resemblances and dissimilarities in their analogous structures and organs. The knowledge thus acquired is then used for purposes of classification and for the study of development. This is the science of Cuvier, Owen, and Huxley.

"There is no just ground to fear that the time required to gain the requisite elementary knowledge of *Comparative Anatomy* will detract from that which ought to have been exclusively occupied in the study of human anatomy and surgery."—*Owen: Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Invertebrate Animals* (1843), p. 5.

¶ Akin to Comparative Anatomy are *Physiological Anatomy*, defined by Todd and Bowman (*Anat.*, vol. i., p. 28) as "that kind of anatomy which investigates structure, with a special view to function," &c.; *Transcendental*

Anatomy, which inquires into the plan or model on which the animal structure and its several parts have been framed.

2. *Vegetable Anatomy:* The similar dissection of a plant, or any part of it, to ascertain its structure. It is sometimes called also Phytotomy (q.v.).

". . . little was known of vegetable physiology, nothing of *vegetable anatomy*."—*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.* (3rd ed., 1839), Pref.

II. *Art:*

1. The art described under A., I. 1 (q.v.).

2. *Artificial anatomy:* The art of making models in wax, or some similar material, of the several parts of the frame in health and disease.

ăn-ą-trĕp'-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἀνατρεπτικός (*anatreptikos*) = turning over, overthrowing; ἀνατρέπω (*anatrepō*) = to turn up or over, to overthrow: ἀνά (*ana*) = up, and τρέπω (*trepō*) = to turn.] Overturning, overthrowing. (*Enfield.*)

*** ą-nā'-trŏn, * ą-nā'-trŭm,** *s.* [Gr. νίτρον (*nitron*) = natron, not saltpetre, but potassa, soda, or both. Lat. *nitrum*; Ital. *natrum.*] Old names for NATRON (q.v.).

ąn-ăt'-rŏp-ŏŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἀνατρέπω (*anatrepō*) = to turn up or over.]

Bot.: The term applied to the position of an ovule of which the whole inside has been so reversed that the apex of the nucleus, and consequently the foramen, corresponds with the base of the ovule, with which, however, it maintains a connection by means of a vascular cord called the *raphe*. Examples: the almond, the apple, the ranunculus, &c. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*)

ăn-âux'-īte, *s.* [Gr. ἀναυξής (*anauxēs*) = not increasing: ἀν (*an*), priv., and αὔξω (*auxō*) = ἀυξάνω (*auxanō*) = to cause to increase.] A mineral, according to the British Museum Catalogue, a variety of clay, but placed by Dana under the same number as Comolite. It is translucent, is of greenish-white colour and pearly lustre, and contains about 55·7 parts of silica, a large percentage of alumina, 11·5 of water, a little magnesia, and protoxide of iron. It occurs at Bilin, in Bohemia.

ăn'-bûr-ў, ăn-bĕr-rў, ăm'-bûr-ў, *s.* [A.S. *ampre, ompre* = a crooked swelling vein.]

1. A soft wart on a horse's neck.

*2. The disease called "fingers and toes" in turnips. The roots of turnips grown in too wet soil or otherwise unfavourable conditions, rot, and send forth an offensive smell. Insects are then attracted to the decaying structure, and deposit their eggs, which in due time generate larvæ, whose office it is to consume the putrid bulb. One of the species most commonly found is the *Trichocera hiemalis*, or Winter Gnat.

† ănçe, *adv.* [ONCE.] Once. (*Scotch.*)

". . . the puir Colonel was only out *ance*."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxiii.

-ąnçe, or **-ăn'-çў.** An English suffix, corresponding to and derived from the Lat. *-antia*; as Eng. *abundance*, Lat. *abundantia*. It is = the state of: as *abundance* = the state of abounding; *temperance* = the state of being temperate.

*** ăn-çĕll'e,** *s.* [From Lat. *ancilla.*] A handmaid.

"Glorius virgin, mayden, moder off God
Doughter and *ancelle*, which milkest with-all
The sone of God with thy brestes brod."
The Romans of Partenay (ed. Skeat), 6,455-7.

ăn'-çĕst-ŏr, * âun'-çĕst-ŏr, * ăn'-çĕs-tre, * ăn'-çĕs-soûre, *s.* [Fr. *ancêtre*; O. Fr. *ancessour*; Sp. & Port. (pl.) *antecessores*; Ital. *antecessore*. From Lat. *antecessor* = he who goes before; *anteceděo* = to go before.] One from whom a person is descended, whether on the father or mother's side. It is distinguished from *predecessor*, one who previously held the office to which one has now succeeded.

¶ The Old English term which *ancestors* displaced when it came into the language was *Fore-elders*. (*Barnes: Early Eng.*, p. 104.)

"But I will for their sakes remember the covenant of their *ancestors*, whom I brought forth out of the land of Egypt. . . ."—*Lev.* xxvi. 45.

ăn-çĕs-tŏr'-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *ancestor*; *-ial.*] Ancestral.

". . . they wish to adhere to their *ancestorial* form of a regal government."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xi., § 1.

ăn-çĕs'-trąl, ăn'-çĕs-tręl, *a.* [Formed as from Lat. *antecessoralis.*] Pertaining to ancestors; derived from or possessed by ancestors.

"He generally vegetated as quietly as the elms of the avenue which led to his *ancestral* grange."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

ăn'-çĕs-trĕss, *s.* [O. Eng. *ancestre*; *-ess.*] A female ancestor. (More usually *ancestor* is used in a feminine sense.)

ăn'-çĕs-trў, * ăn'-çĕs-trĭe, * âun'-çĕs-trĭe, * âun'-çĕs-trўe, *s.* [O. Eng. *ancestre*; *-y.*]

1. The whole series or succession of persons, the last pair of whom were one's father and mother; the men and women who lived in one's country before he was born, and came of the same race as he now is.

". . . Many precious rites
And customs of our rural *ancestry*
Are gone or stealing from us."
Wordsworth: The Excursion, bk. ii.

2. High birth, aristocratic or otherwise honourable lineage.

"Who so wil seeke, by right deserts, t' attaine,
Unto the type of true nobility;
And not by painted shewes, and titles vaine,
Derived farre from famous *auncestrie*."
Spenser: Sonnets; True Nobility.

"Heirs to their labours, like all high-born heirs,
Vain of our *ancestry* as they of theirs."
Byron: Opening of Drury Lane Theatre, 1812.

*** ăncḥ'-ĕnt-rў,** *s.* [ANCIENTRY.]

*** ăn'-chĕ-şoŭn,** *s.* [ENCHESON.]

ăn̆ch-ĭ-ê'-tą, *s.* [Named after P. Anchietea, a Brazilian writer on plants.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Violaceæ, or Violetworts. *A. salutaris*, a creeping bush, smelling

ANCHIETA SALUTARIS: BRANCH, FLOWER, AND SEED.
(One-fourth natural size.)

like cabbage, is a native of Brazil, and is considered by the inhabitants of that country as useful in skin diseases. It is also a purgative. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, p. 339.)

ăn̆ch' ĭ-lōps, *s.* [Gr. ἀγχίλωψ (*angchilōps*) = a sore at the inner corner of the eye: ἄγχι (*angchi*) = near; λ, euphonic; and ὤψ (*ōps*) = the eye.] Same meaning as the Greek word.

ăn̆ch-ĭ-thĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἄγχι (*angchi*) = near; θηρίον (*thērion*) = a beast, specially a wild beast hunted.] A fossil mammal belonging to the family Palæotheridæ. It has been called also Hipparitherium, suggesting an affinity to the horse in the neighbouring family of Equidæ. The *A. Aurelianense* occurs in Miocene rocks in Spain, France, Germany, and in Nebraska, but has not hitherto been found in Britain.

"The second and fourth toes may be subsequently developed as in the rhinoceros; or they may be represented only by mere splint-like rudiments of their metacarpals, as in the horse. All intermediate conditions are met with in various extinct forms, as Palæotherium, *Anchitherium*, and Hipparion."—*Flower: Osteol. of the Mammalia* (1870), p. 265.

ăn̆-chō'-ĭc ăç'-ĭd, *s.* [From Gr. ἄγχειν (*anchein*) = to throttle, with reference to its suffocating fumes.]

Chemistry: Lepargylic acid, $C_9H_{16}O_4 = (C_7H_{14})''(CO'', OH)_2$. A dibasic acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on Chinese wax or the fatty acids of cocoa-nut oil.

ăn̆ch'-ŏr (1), ***ăn'-cre, *ăn'-kre, *ăn'-kĕr,** *s.* [A.S. *ancer, ancor, oncer.* In Sw. *ankar, ankare*; Dan., Dut., & Ger. *anker*; Irish *ankaire, ancoir, ingid*; Gael. *acuir*; Cornish *ankar*; Arm. *ancor*; Fr. *ancre*; Sp. *ancla, ancora*; Port. and Ital. *ancora*; Lat. *ancora*, less properly *anchora*; Gr. ἄγκυρα (*angkura*); Russ. *iucor*; Pers. *anghar.* All from a root *anc or ang* = a bend. In Sanse. *ak, ankami, ake* = to bend; *ankas* = a bend or curve.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The well-known instrument for mooring a ship. (Described at length under B. 1.)

¶ Of the several nautical phrases arranged under B. 1, some have made their way into ordinary English. Specially—

To cast anchor:

(*a*) *Lit.:* To drop the anchor into the sea with the design of mooring the vessel.

"Regularly at that season several English ships *cast anchor* in the bay."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

(*b*) *Fig.:* To infix itself firmly in a rock, as a tree does on a mountain side.

"Aloft the ash and warrior oak,
Cast *anchor* in the rifted rock."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, I. xii.

To drop the anchor, or *to drop anchor:* To let it run down into the sea. The same as *cast anchor.*

"Entering with the tide,
He *dropp'd his anchors* and his oars he ply'd,
Furl'd every sail, and drawing down the mast,
His vessel moor'd, and made with haulsers fast."
Dryden.

To lie at anchor: To remain steady in the water without drifting; being held to a nearly fixed spot by the anchor.

To ride at anchor: The same as to *lie at anchor*, but employing more motion.

"Far from your capital my ship resides
At Reithrus, and secure at *anchor rides*."
Pope.

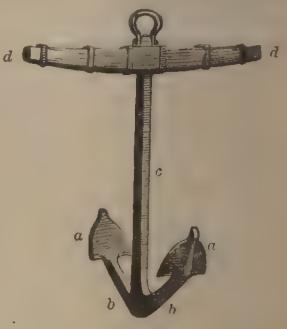
To weigh anchor: To heave or raise the anchor from the ground to which it is fastened.

2. *Fig. Scripture, &c.:* That which gives stability and security to hope or faith or the affections.

"Which hope we have as an *anchor* of the soul, both sure and steadfast, and which entereth into that within the vail."—*Heb.* vi. 19.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Mech. & Naut.:* A well-known instrument for preventing a ship from drifting, by mooring her to the bottom of the sea, provided that the water is shallow enough to permit of this being done. Its invention was at a very early period. Those of the early Greeks were simply large stones, sacks filled with sand, or logs of wood loaded with lead. Then the Tuscans, or Midas king of Phrygia, introduced a tooth, or *fluke*, which was ultimately exchanged for two. The modern anchor consists of a long *bar* or *shank* of iron (*c*), branching out



ANCHOR.

at the lower extremity into two arms (*b*) ending in flukes (*a*), barbed at their extremity, and with a *stock* of oak or wood (*d*) at the upper one, while it terminates in a ring, to which a rope or chain is affixed. The arms or flukes are designed to penetrate and fix themselves in the sea-bottom. They consist of a *blade*, a *palm*, and a *bill*. The one end of the shank is made square to receive and hold the stock steadily in its place without turning. To keep the stock also from shifting along the shank, there are raised on it from the solid iron, or welded on it, two square tenon-like projections, called *nuts*. The end of the shank next the stock is called the *small round*. The other extremity, where the arms and the shank unite, is called the *crown*; and the points of the angle between the arms and the shank,

the *throat*. A distance equal to that between the throat of one arm and its bill [Bill] is marked on the shank from the place where it joins the arms, and is called the *trend*. The use of the shank is to present an attachment for the cable. [Cable, Shackle, Ganger.] That of the stock is to make the anchor fall in such a way as to enable one of the flukes easily to infix itself in the ground. Large vessels have more anchors than one, which are stowed in different parts of the ship. The *best bower* to the starboard, the *small bower* [Bower] to the port-cathead, with the flukes on the bill-board, the *sheet anchor* on the after part of the fore-channels on the starboard side, and the *spare anchor* on the port side. [For other anchors, see Stream, Kedge, Grapnel, Mushroom, Floating, Mooring.]

2. *Naut.* Some technical phrases which have found their way into English literature have already been given. [A. 1.] Others are the following:—

An anchor is said to *come home* when it is wrenched out of the ground and dragged forward by the violence of the wind or the sea, or by the strength of a current. It is *foul* if it become entangled with the cable; *a-wash*, when the stock is hove up to the surface of the water; *a-peak*, when the cable is so drawn as to bring the ship directly over it; *a-cockbill* [A-cockbill], when hanging vertically; *a-tip*, when drawn out of the ground in a perpendicular direction; and *a-weigh*, when it has been drawn just out of the ground and hangs vertically.

At anchor is the same as *anchored*.

To back an anchor is to lay down a small anchor a-head of the one by which the ship rides, with the cable fastened to the crown of the principal one to aid in preventing its "coming home."

To cat the anchor: To draw the anchor to the cathead by means of a machine called the "cat."

To fish the anchor: To employ a machine called a "fish" to hoist the flukes of an anchor to the top of the bow.

To steer the ship to her anchor: To steer the ship to the spot where the anchor lies while the cable is being heaved on board the ship.

To shoe the anchor: To cover the flukes of it with a triangular plank of wood to enable it to fix itself more tenaciously in a soft bottom.

To sweep the anchor: To dredge at the bottom of the anchoring ground for a lost anchor.

To throw the anchor. The same as *Cast the anchor* (A. 1).

3. *Art:* The shape of a buckle, the latter being usually described as having a tongue and an anchor. (*Todd's Johnson.*)

4. *Arch.:* A kind of carving somewhat resembling an anchor. It is generally used as part of the enrichment of the bottoms of capitals in the Tuscan, Doric, and Ionic orders, or as that of the boultins of bed-mouldings in Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian cornices, anchors and eggs being carved alternately throughout the whole building.

5. *Her.:* An anchor is an emblem of hope.

C. In composition, *anchor* is a substantive.

anchor-ground, *s.* Ground suitable for anchoring. It should not be too deep, or too shallow, or rocky. [Anchorage.]

anchor-hold, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The hold or fastness of the anchor.

2. *Fig.:* Security

"... as the one and only assurance and fast *anchor-hold* of our souls' health."—*Camden.*

anchor-ice, *s.* Ice formed on and incrusting the bottom of a stream or body of water.

anchor-lining, *s.* [Bill-boards.]

anchor-smith, *s.* A smith who forges anchors.

anchor-stock, *s.* The transverse beam of wood or bar of iron near the ring of an anchor.

ăn'-chŏr, *ăn'-cre, *ăn'-kre, *wt. & i.* [From the substantive. In Sw. *ankra*; Dan. *ankre*; Dut. *ankeren*; Ger. *ankern*; Fr. *ancrer*; Sp. *anclar, ancorar*; Port. *ancorar*; Ital. *ancorarsi.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Naut.:* To moor by means of an anchor.

2. *Fig.:* To fix firmly, to cause to rest.

"... and great Pompey
Would stand, and make his eyes grow in my brow;
There would be *anchor* his aspect, and die
With looking on his life."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, i. 5.

"Stars countless, each in his appointed place,
Fast *anchored* in the deep abyss of space."
Cowper: Retirement.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Naut.:* To come to an anchor.

"Hoarse o'er her side the rustling cable rings;
The sails are furl'd; and *anchoring* round she swings."
Byron: Corsair, i. 4.

2. *Fig.:* To fix (the eye) upon.

"Posthumus *anchors* upon Imogen:
And she, like harmless lightning, throws her eye
On him."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

***ăn'ch-ŏr** (2), *s.* [Anchorite.]

***ăn'ch-ŏr** (3), *s.* [Anker.]

ăn'ch-ŏr-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *anchor, -able.*] Able to be used as a place of anchorage.

"... and the sea everywhere twenty leagues from land *anchorable.*"—*Sir T. Herbert's Travels,* p. 40.

ăn'ch-ŏr-ą-car-pā'-çĕ-ą, *s. pl.* [From Gr. ἄγκυρα (*angkura*) = (1) an anchor, (2) a hook; and καρπός (*karpos*) = the wrist, the carpus.]

Zool.: The name given by Milne-Edwards to a tribe of Entomostracans, belonging to the order Lerneadæ. They attach themselves to their prey by means of long, arm-shaped appendages springing from the thorax, united to each other at the tip, and terminating in a horny button in the centre. It contains two families represented in Britain—the Lernæopadadæ and the Anchorelladæ.

ăn'ch-ŏr-ą-çĕr-ā'-çĕ-ą, *s. pl.* [From Gr. ἄγκυρα *angkura*) = (1) an anchor, (2) a hook; and κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Zool.: The name given by Milne-Edwards to a tribe of Entomostracans, belonging to the order Lerneadæ. They attach themselves to their prey by means of the head itself, which is furnished with one or more pairs of horn-shaped appendages, projecting laterally. It contains two families, represented in Britain—the Penelladæ and the Lernæoceradæ.

ăn'ch-ŏr-ą-ġe (age = ĭġ), *s.* [Eng. *anchor; -age.* In Fr. *ancrage*; Sp. *ancorage.*]

*1. The hold of the sea-bottom by the anchor.

"Let me resolve whether there be indeed such efficacy in nurture and first production, for if that supposal should fail us, all our *anchorage* were loose, and we should but wander in a wild sea."—*Wotton.*

2. The set of anchors belonging to a vessel.

"The bark that hath discharg'd her freight
Returns with precious lading to the bay
From whence at first she weigh'd her *anchorage.*"
Shakesp.: Titus Andron., i. 2.

3. Duty paid at a port for permission to anchor

"This corporation, otherwise a poor one, holds also the *anchorage* in the harbour, and bushelage of measurable commodities, as coals, salt, &c., in the town of Fowey."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

4. A place suitable for anchoring in—that is, a place in which the water is of convenient depth, and the bottom such as will permit the anchor to hold. (This meaning, which is not in Johnson, as if it were unknown in his time, is now the almost exclusive signification of the word *anchorage.*)

"... the water was so deep that no *anchorage* could be found."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World,* ch. xi.

ăn'ch-ŏr-ą-stŏm-ā'-çĕ-ą, *s. pl.* [From Gr. ἄγκυρα (*angkura*) = (1) an anchor, (2) a hook; and στόμα (*stoma*) = mouth.] The name given by Milne-Edwards to a tribe of Entomostracans belonging to the order Lerneadæ. They attach themselves to their prey by means of their stout foot-jaws, which are armed with strong hooks. It contains one British family, the Chondracanthidæ.

ăn'ch-ŏred, *pa. par. & a.* [Anchor, *v.*]

As adjective:

1. Held by an anchor.

"In the *anchor'd* bark."
Byron: Corsair, i. 7.

2. Shaped like an anchor; forked. (Used of a serpent's tongue.)

"Shooting her *anchor'd* tongue,
Threat'ning her venom'd teeth."
More: Song of the Soul, II. ii. 29.

3. *Her.:* An anchored cross is one the four extremities of which resemble the flukes of an anchor, as shown in the illustration. It is called also *anchry* or *ancré.* It is designed to be emblematic of hope through the cross of Christ. Cf. Heb. vi. 19, "Which hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both sure and stedfast."

ANCHORED CROSS.

ăn'ch-ŏr-ĕl'-la, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *anchora* or *ancora* = little anchor.] A genus of Entomostracans, the typical one of the family Anchorelladæ. The *A. uncinata* is parasitic on the cod and the haddock. The *A. rigosa* was taken upon a cod.

ăn'ch-ŏr-ĕl'-la-dæ, *s. pl.* [From *anchorella* (q.v.).] A family of Entomostracans, belonging to the order Lerneadæ and the tribe Anchoracarpaceæ. It contains only one British genus, Anchorella (q.v.).

ăn'-chŏr-ĕss, *ăn'-crĕs, *s.* [Eng. *anchor* = anchorite; *-ess*, to mark the feminine gender.] A female anchorite.

"*Anch'resses* that dwell
Mewed up in walls."—*Fairfax: Tasso.*

"To this secluded spot, now famous more
Than any grove, mount, plain had been before,
By reliques, vision, burial, or birth,
Of *anchoress* or hermit."
Browne: Brit. Pastorals, ii. 4.

ăn'ch-ŏr-ĕt'-ĭc, ăn'ch-ŏr-ĕt'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *anchoret, -ic, -ical.* In Fr. *anachorétique*; Sp. *anacoretico*; Port. *anachoretico*; Gr. ἀναχωρητικός (*anachōrētikos*).] Pertaining to an anchorite; after the manner of an hermit.

ăn'ch-ŏr-ĕt'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *anchoret; -ish.*] Resembling an anchoret in some way.

ăn'ch'-ŏr-ĕt-işm, *s.* [Eng. *anchoret; -ism.*] The state, condition, or mode of life of an anchoret

ăn'ch'-ŏr-ĭng, *pr. par.* [Anchor, *v.*]

ăn'ch'-ŏr-ĭte, ăn'ch'-ŏr-ĕt, † ąn-ăch'-ŏr-ĕt, *ąn ăch'-ŏr-ĭte, *ăn'ch'-ŏr, *ăn-kĕr, *s.* [A.S. *ancer*; Fr. *anachorete*; Sp. & Ital. *anacoreta*; Port. & Lat. *anachoreta*; Gr. ἀναχωρητης (*anachōrētēs*), from ἀναχωρέω (*anachōreō*) = to go back, to retire: ἀνά (*ana*) = backwards, and χωρεω (*chōreō*) = to make room for another, to retire; χωρος (*chōros*) = space, room.]

1. *Church History:* Any person who, from religious motives, has renounced the world, and retired from it into seclusion. (For the distinctions between the various kind of Ascetics, see that word. See also Eremites.) The peculiarity of the anchorites, properly so called, was, that though they had retired for solitude to the wilderness, yet they lived there in fixed abodes (generally caves or hovels) in place of wandering about. When they did travel they slept wherever night overtook them, so that visitors might not know where to find them. They were most numerous in the Egyptian desert, where they lived on roots and plants, believing that to afflict the body was the best method of spiritually benefiting the soul. Most of them were laymen; there were also female anchorites. They first arose, it is said, about the middle of the third century, and in the seventh the Church extended its control over them, and ultimately threw difficulties in the way of any one who wished to adopt such a mode of life. [Ascetic, Eremite, Monasticism, Monk, &c.] (*Mosheim: Church Hist.*, Cent. iv., pt. ii., ch. iii., § 15.)

2. *In a general sense:* Any person of similar habits to those of the old anchorites now described. The mistaken desire to retreat from the "world" to the wilderness is not distinctively Christian: it tends to manifest itself to a greater or less extent in all religions and in all ages. Anchorites of various Hindu ascetic sects are at present to be found among the jungles and hills of India, and they were much more numerous when the dominant faith in that land was Booddhism.

"To desperation turn my trust and hope!
An *anchor's* cheer in prison be my scope."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2

"Yet lies not love dead here, but here doth sit,
Vow'd to this trench, like an *anchorite.*"
Donne.

ăn-ċhŏv-ў, ăn-ċhō-vў, *s.* [In Sw. *anjovis*; Dan. *anschovis*; Dut. *ansjovis*; Ger. *anschove*; Fr. *anchois*; Sp. *anchoa, anchova*; Port. *anchova*; Ital. *acciuga*; Lat. *aphya, apua*; Gr. ἀφύη (*aphuē*), usually translated an anchovy or sardine, but according to Yarrell and Adams, the mackerel-midge (*Motella glauca*).] (*Liddell & Scott.*) A fish, the *Engraulis encrasicolus* of Fleming; the *E. vulgaris* of Cuvier. It belongs to the Clupeidæ, or Herring family. In general, its length is from four to five inches; but specimens have been found seven and a-half inches

ANCHOVY (ENGRAULIS ENCRASICOLUS).

long. It is common in the Mediterranean and parts of the ocean. It occurs also, though not very commonly, on the shores of Britain. Shoals of anchovies annually enter the Mediterranean, and various fisheries exist along its northern shores, the most celebrated being at Gorgona, a small island west of Leghorn. Sometimes another species, the *E. meletta*, is either mixed with, or substituted for the genuine fish. There is a large importation of anchovies into London.

anchovy-pear, *s.* The English name of the genus Grias, which is placed by Lindley doubtfully under the order Barringtoniaceæ (Barringtoniads). *Grias cauliflora*, the stem-flowering anchovy-pear, is an elegant tree, with large leaves, which grows in the West Indies. The fruit, which is eaten, tastes like that of the mango, and is pickled in the same way.

anchovy-sauce, *s.* A sauce made of the fish called anchovy.

ăn-chū′-sa, *s.* [In Ital. *ancusa*; Sp. & Lat. *anchusa*. From Gr. ἄγχουσα (*angchousa*) = alkanet; ἄγχω (*angchō*) = to press tight, to strangle; so called from a ridiculous notion entertained by Dioscorides that one might kill a viper if he irritated its throat by spitting into its mouth after having chewed the leaves of alkanet.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Boraginaceæ (Borage-worts). Two species are generally inserted in the British flora, but both are doubtfully native. They are the *A. officinalis*, the Common, and the *A. sempervirens*, the Evergreen Alkanet. *Lycopsis arvensis* is sometimes called *Anchusa arvensis*. The real alkanet, once termed *Anchusa tinctoria*, now figures as *Alkanna tinctoria*. [Alkanna, Alkanet.] A beautiful species, sometimes cultivated in flower-borders, is *Anchusa paniculata* or *Italica*.

ăn-chū′-sĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *anchus(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or contained in a plant or plants of the genus Anchusa (q.v.)

anchusic-acid, *s.* [Anchusine.]

ăn̊ch-ū′-şĭne, *s.* [Eng. *anchusa*; *-ine.*] A red colouring matter obtained from the plant formerly called *Anchusa tinctoria*, but now *Alkanna tinctoria*.

ăn̊ch-ў-lŏp′-ĕr-ăs, *s.* [Gr. ἀγκύλος (*angkulos*) = crooked, and κέρας (*keras*) = horn.] A shell belonging to the class Cephalopoda. The *A. Calloviensis*) occurs in the Kelloway rock.

ăn̊ch-ў-lōşe, ăn̊k′-ў-lōşe, *ăn̊c-ў-lōşe, *v.t.* & *i.* [Gr. ἀγκυλόω (*angkuloō*), 1 fut. ἀγκυλώσω (*angkulōsō*) = to crook, hook, or bend; ἀγκύλη (*angkulē*) = the bend of the arm; ἄγκος (*angkos*) = a bend or hollow.]

A. *Trans.*: To stiffen by consolidating the surfaces of (as of two bones. More frequently used in the passive.)

"They (the teeth) are always lodged in sockets; and never *anchylosed* with the substance of the jaw."—*Owen: Classif. of Mammalia*, pp. 11, 12.

B. *Intrans.*: To grow stiff (as a joint); to grow together (as the surfaces of two bones).

ăn̊ch-ў-lōşed, ăn̊k-ў-lōşed, ăn̊c-ў-lōşed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Anchylose.]

1. Grown together (as two bones), stiffened (as a joint).

"Coalesced and *anchylosed* zygapophyses."—*Mivart: The Cat*, p. 45.

2. Cramped, rigid.

ăn̊ch-ў-lō-sĭs, ăn̊k-ў-lō′-sĭs, ăn̊c-ў-lō′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀγκύλωσις (*angkulōsis*) = a stiffening of the joints or of the eyelids.] [Anchylosed.]

Anat.: The coalescence of two bones, so as to prevent motion between them. If anything keep a joint motionless for a long time, the bones which constitute it have a tendency to become anchylosed, in which case all flexibility is lost. In other cases, when anchylosis is the lesser of two evils, the bones which nature is about to weld together should be kept in the positions in which they will be of the greatest use when the union between them takes place.

"Had immobility been the object to be attained, that might have been more effectually accomplished by the fusion of the extremities of the segments together, as in *anchylosis*."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 133.

ăn̊ch-ў-lŏt′-ĭc, ăn̊k-ў-lŏt′-ĭc, ăn̊c-ў-lŏt′-ĭc, *a.* [From Eng. *anchylosis.*] Pertaining to anchylosis.

*** ān′-cien-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *ancien(t)*; *-cy.* In Fr. *ancienneté.*] Antiquity. [Ancienty.]

". . . And the rest of the bishops follow him, in their due precedency, according to the dignity and *anciencies* of their respective sees."—*Jura Cleri*, p. 42.

ān′-cient, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *ancien*; Sp. *anciano*; Ital. *anziano*, from *anzi* = before. Cognate with Lat. *antiquus* = old, ancient; *anticus* = in front, foremost; and *ante* = before.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language.*

†1. Old, estimated tacitly or explicitly by the standard of human life.

(*a*) Pertaining to persons advanced in years. (Opposed to *young.*)

". . . Then they began at the *ancient* men which were before the house."—*Ezek.* ix. 6.

(*b*) Pertaining to things which have existed for some considerable time in one's history. (Opposed to *recent.*)

"But they, upon their *ancient* malice, will
Forget with the least cause, these his new honours."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

2. Old, estimated by the average duration of that to which the term *ancient* is applied.

". . . some far-spreading wood
Of *ancient* growth." *Cowper: Task*, bk. 1.

". . . an *ancient* castle overgrown with weeds and ivy. . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. Old, estimated by the historic standard of time.

(*a*) Opposed to modern, and especially referring, at the present day, to the centuries anterior to the fall of the Roman Empire. (In this sense, which is the most common use of the word, it is opposed to *modern.*)

"The whole history of *ancient* and of modern times records no other such triumph of statesmanship."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

(*b*) In the mouth of one who lived at an early period of the world's history, it meant an age prior to his own.

"Is this your joyous city, whose antiquity is of *ancient* days?"—*Isa.* xxiii. 7.

4. Old, estimated by the geological standard of duration.

"Processes now going on in nature on a small scale, or imitated artificially by man, may enable us to comprehend imperfectly in what manner some of these infinitely grander *ancient* metamorphoses were effected."—*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. i.

5. From eternity.

"Thales affirms that God comprehended all things, and that God was of all things the most *ancient*, because he never had any beginning."—*Raleigh.*

¶ The words *ancient* and *old* are akin in meaning, and it is not easy to draw an absolutely precise line between their respective significations. *Old*, being opposed to *new*, is especially used of anything which is fresh when new, but has a tendency to wear out when old, or has nearly reached its proper term of existence, as an *old* hat; but it is also used when the lapse of time has increased instead of diminished the value of an article, as *old* wine. So also we speak of the *old* masters, meaning those who lived long ago, not those who are advanced in years. Finally, *old* generally indicates a lesser amount of duration than *ancient.* [Old.]

II. *Technically:*

In Law:

(*a*) *Ancient demesnes* or *ancient domains:* Such manors as, after the survey the results of which were recorded in Doomsday book, were found to belong to the Crown. (*Cowel.*)

(*b*) *Ancient sergeant:* The eldest of the Queen's sergeants. (*Wharton.*)

(*c*) *Ancient tenure:* The tenure by which the manors which belonged to the Crown in the times of Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror were held. (*Cowel.*)

(*d*) *Ancient writings:* Legal documents more than thirty years old. (*Wharton.*)

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

†1. An old man, especially when invested with important office in the community.

"The Lord will enter into judgment with the *ancients* of his people, and the princes thereof."—*Isa.* iii. 14.

"The *ancient* and honourable, he is the head; and the prophet that teacheth lies, he is the tail."—*Ibid.* ix. 15.

*2. A predecessor in anything.

"He toucheth it as a special pre-eminence of Junias and Andronicus, that in Christianity they were his *ancients*."—*Hooker.*

¶ The reference is to Paul's statement, "Andronicus and Junia, my kinsmen and my fellow-prisoners, . . . who also were in Christ before me." (Rom. xvi. 7.)

3. (*Plur.*) Those who lived long ago. To us in general this means before the fall of the Roman empire, the relapse into semi-barbarism which followed its overthrow making a great gap in time between the civilisation of what may be called the old world and that now existing. In this sense, *ancients* is opposed to *moderns.* This is the common use of the word. Sir G. Cornewall Lewis employs it thus in the title of his book, *The Astronomy of the Ancients.*

"Some by old words to fame have made pretence,
Ancients in phrase, mere moderns in their sense.'
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 324, 325.

¶ To those who lived in the early ages of the world, of course the term signified men of a considerably prior date.

"As saith the proverb of the *ancients*. . . . —1 *Sam.* xxiv. 13.

4. The Being existent from eternity.

"I beheld till the thrones were cast down, and the *Ancient* of days did sit."—*Dan.* vii. 9 (see also verses 13, 22).

B. *Technically.* In the Inns of Court. * (*a*) *In the Middle Temple*, those who had passed their readings. (*b*) *In Gray's Inn*, the oldest barristers, the society consisting of benchers, ancients, barristers, and students under the bar. (*c*) In the Inns of the Chancery, the division is into ancients and students, or clerks. (*Wharton: Law Lexicon*, ed. Will.)

*** ān′-cient, * ān-shent,** *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *enseigne*, from Low Lat. *insignia*, Lat. *insigne* = a standard.] [Ensign.]

I. *Of things:*

1. A flag, ensign, or streamer of a ship, and formerly the flag or ensign also of a regiment.

". . . ten times more dishonourable ragged than an old-faced *ancient*."—*Shakesp.*: 1 *Hen. IV.*, iv. 2.

"It was a spectacle extremely delightful to behold the jacks, the pendants, and the *ancients* sporting in the wind."—*Don Quixote* (ed. 1687), p. 569. (*Boucher.*)

2. *Heraldry:* (*a*) In the form *anshent* = the guidon used at funerals. (*b*) A small flag ending in a point. (*Gloss. of Heraldry.*)

II. *Of persons:* The bearer of a flag, a flag-bearer, an ensign-bearer, an ensign in a regiment.

"This is Othello's *ancient*, as I take it.—
The same indeed, a very valiant fellow."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 1.

"'Tis one Iago, *ancient* to the general."—*Ibid.*, ii. 4.

". . . *ancient* Pistol."—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Hen. IV.*, ii. 4.

". . . and now my whole charge consists of *ancients*, corporals, lieutenants, gentlemen of companies . . ."—*Shakesp.*: 1 *Hen. IV.* iv. 2.

ān′-cient-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ancient*; *-ly.*] In ancient times; in times long gone by; the antiquity being estimated in any of the ways mentioned under Ancient (q.v.).

"The colewort is not an enemy, though that were *anciently* received, to the vine only, but to any other plant, because it draweth strongly the fattest juice of the earth."—*Bacon.*

". . . for new varieties are still occasionally produced by our most *anciently* domesticated productions."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. xiv.

ān′-cient-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ancient*; *-ness.*] The state of having existed from ancient or old times; antiquity.

"The Fescenine and Saturnian were the same; they were called Saturnian from their *ancientness*, when Saturn reigned in Italy."—*Dryden.*

† ān′-cient-rў, * an′-chent-ry, *s.* [Eng. *ancient*; *-ry.* In Fr. *ancienneté*; Ital. *anzianita.*]

1. The honour or dignity of having ancestry capable of being traced a long way back.

"Wherefore, most foolishly do the Irish think to ennoble themselves by wresting their *ancientry* from the Spaniard, who is unable to derive himself from any in certain."—*Spenser: On Ireland.*

2. The people of ancient lineage taken collectively.

"... wronging the *ancientry*."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iii. 1.

3. Antiquity, or imitation of it.

"Heralds may here take notice of the antiquity of their art; and, for their greater credit, blazon abroad this precious piece of *ancientry*: for before the time of Semiramis we hear no news of coats or crests!"—*Gregory's Posthuma*, p. 236.

"You think the tan or twelve first lines the best: now I am for the fourteen last; add, that they contain not one word of *ancientry*."—*West to Gray*, Lett. 5, § 3.

* **ān'-cient-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *ancient; -y.*] Age; antiquity. [ANCIENTRY.]

"Is not the forenamed council of *ancienty* above a thousand years ago?"—*Martin: Marriage of Priests*, sign. I., ii. b.

ăn-çĭ'-lē, *s.* [Lat.] A shield said to have fallen from heaven during the reign of Numa Pompilius. It was believed to be the shield of Mars; and as the prosperity of Rome was supposed to depend upon its preservation, eleven others were made like it, that any one wishing to steal it might not know which to take. (Could it have been originally a lump of meteoric iron?)

"Recorded to have been sent from heaven in a more celestial manner than the *ancile* of ancient Rome."—*Potter: On the Number* 666, p. 176.

"The Trojans secured their palladium; the Romans their *ancile*: and now the Roman Catholicks have so great care of their images."—*Brevint: Saul & Samuel at Endor*, p. 385.

ăn-çĭl-lăr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *ancilla* = a maid-servant.] A genus of shells belonging to the family Buccinidæ. Both the shell and the animal resemble those of Oliva. Recent—twenty-three species from the Red Sea, India, Madagascar, Australia, and the Pacific Ocean. Fossil, twenty-one. Eocene—Britain, France, &c. (*Woodward*, 1851.)

* **ăn'-çĭl-lar-ў,** * **ăn-çĭl'-lar-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *ancillaris* = pertaining to female servants.]

1. *Lit.:* Pertaining to female servants or their occupation; subservient.

2. Auxiliary, aiding.

"It is beneath the dignity of the king's courts to be merely *ancillary* to other inferior jurisdictions."—*Blackstone.*

ăn-çĭl'-lē, *s.* [Lat. *ancilla.*] A maid-servant. (*Chaucer.*)

ăn-çĭp'-ĭ-tal, ăn-çĭp'-ĭ-toŭs, *a.* [Lat. *anceps*, genit. *ancipitis* = (1) two-headed; (2) having two sides, double.]

Bot.: (The translation of the Latin *anceps.*) Two-edged, compressed, with two sharp edges, as the stem of an iris.

ăn-çĭs-trŏ-clā'-dĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [From *Ancistrocladus* (q.v.).] A new order of plants proposed by Planchon for the reception of a solitary and anomalous genus Ancistrocladus. The inflorescence is in panicles, with ten stamens in one row, five shorter than the others. The ovary is one-celled, with a single ovule. The fruit is a nut, crowned by the persistent calyx. Its nearest affinity is with the Dipterocarpaceæ. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

ăn çĭs-trŏ-clā'-dŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἄγκιστρον (*angkistron*) = a fish-hook; ἄγκος (*angkos*) = a bend or hollow; κλάδος (*klados*) = a slip or shoot of a tree; κλάω (*klaō*) = to break, to break off.] A genus of East Indian climbing plants, the type of Planchon's order Ancistrocladeæ (q.v.).

ăn'-kle, *s.* [ANKLE.]

* **ăn̊c ŏme, * ŏn̊c'-ŏme, * ŭn̊c'-ŏme,** *s.* [A.S.] A kind of boil, sore, or foul swelling in the fleshy parts. (*Kersey's Dict.*)

"Swell bigger and bigger till it has come to an *ancome*."—*Marston: Eastward Hoe*, iii. 1.

ăn̊c'-ŏn, *s.* [Lat. *ancon*, genit. *anconis*; Gr. ἀγκών (*angkōn*) = the bend or hollow of the arm, the elbow.]

1. *Anatomy:* The apex of the elbow.

2. *Architecture* (plural *ancones*): (1) Ornaments on the keystones of arches, or on the side of door-cases; (2) the corners of walls or beams.

3. *Zool. & Agric.:* A name for a breed of sheep, now extinct. It originated from a malformed lamb with short crooked legs, so that it and its progeny in which this peculiarity was perpetuated were unable to leap fences. (Used also adjectively.)

"This is known to have been the case with the *ancon* sheep."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. i.

ăn-cō'-nē-al, *a.* [Eng. *ancon*; *-eal.*] Pertaining to the ancon or apex of the elbow.

"Serving as the point of attachment to the extensor muscles of the fore-arm, called the olecranon or *anconeal* process."—*Flower: Osteology of the Mammalia* (1870), p. 243.

ăn-cō'-nē-ŭs, * **ăn-cŏ-nœ'-ŭs,** *s.* [Lat. *ancon*; Gr. ἀγκών (*angkōn*) = the elbow.]

Anat.: A muscle used in distending the fore-arm or cubit. (*Glossographia Nova*, &c.)

ăn-cōn'-ŏĭd, *a.* [Gr. ἀγκών (*angkōn*) = elbow, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Elbow-shaped, angular.

ăn'-cŏn-ў, *s.* [Gr. ἀγκών (*angkōn*) = the elbow (?).]

Iron manufacture: A bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar, about three feet long, with two square rough knobs, one at each end. (*Chambers.*) [BLOOM.]

* **ăn'-cre,** *s.* [ANCHOR.]

* **ăn'-cred,** *pa. par. & a.* [ANCHORED.]

* **ăn'-crĕs,** *s.* [ANCHORESS.]

ăn-çўl'-ŏd-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἀγκύλος (*angkulos*) = bent, crooked, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος = a tooth.] A genus of fishes of the family Sciænidæ.

ăn̊c-ў-lō'-şed, *pa. par. & a.* [ANCHYLOSED.]

ăn̊c-ў-lō'-şĭs, *s.* [ANCHYLOSIS.]

ăn̊c-ў-lŏt'-ŏm-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀγκύλη (*angkulē*) = (1) a bend in the arm; (2) a joint bent or stiffened by disease; (3) a loop, a thong: τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Surgery: (1.) A crooked knife or bistoury. (2.) A knife for dividing the *frænum linguæ* in tongue-tied persons. (*Hooper's Lexic. Med.*)

ăn'-çўl-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀγκύλος (*angkulos*), adj. = crooked, curved, rounded.] A genus of fluviatile shells belonging to the family Limnæidæ. They have limpet-like shells, and are called river-limpets. In 1875 Tait estimated the recent species at forty-nine, and the fossil at eleven; the latter from the Eocene. Two, *A. fluviatilis* and *A. oblongus*, occur recent in Britain.

ănd, * **ănde,** *conj. & s.* [A.S. *and*; Dut. *en*; Ger. *und.* The English *and* and *an* = if, are essentially the same word, and were of old used almost interchangeably.] [AN.]

A. *As conjunction:*

* **1.** As expressing contingency.

"*And* thou wilt gyuen vs any good."
Pierce the Plowman's Crede (1394, ed. Skeat), 398.

(*a*) As standing for *if*, *though*, or *although.*

"It is the nature of extreme self-lovers, as they will set an house on fire, *and* it were but to roast their eggs."—*Bacon.*

(*b*) As joined to *if*, and therefore redundant.

"I pray thee, Launce, an' *if* thou seest my boy,
Bid him make haste."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Verona, iii. 1.

2. As a simple connecting particle, conjoining words with words, clauses with clauses, or sentences with sentences. This is now the normal use of the word *and.*

"Shem, *and* Ham, *and* Japheth."—*Gen.* vii. 13.

"Be fruitful, *and* multiply, *and* fill the waters in the seas, *and* let fowl multiply in the earth."—*Gen.* i. 22.

"*And* he put them altogether into ward three days. *And* Joseph said unto them the third day, This do, and live: for I fear God."—*Gen.* xlii. 17, 18.

B. *As substantive:*

"Thou servest me, I ween, with iffes and with *andes*."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 54.

¶ In Gen. iii. 16. "Thy sorrow *and* thy conception" = the sorrow *of* thy conception. In this respect the English simply copies the Hebrew. A similar idiom exists in Latin. Virgil speaks of hurling "molem *et* montes" (a mass *and* mountains) = a mass of mountains.

* **-ănd** *as a suffix.*

Old English dialects: The present participle termination in northern dialects, now superseded by the southern *-ing.*

"His *glitterand* armour shined far away."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 29.

ănd'-a, *s.* [? Native name.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Euphorbiaceæ (Spurge-worts). Habitat, Brazil. The Anda is remarkable for the purgative properties of its seeds, in this respect resembling the not remotely allied plant, the well-known castor-oil. The Brazilians use them in indigestion, liver-complaints, jaundice, and dropsy. They are called Purga da Paulistas. Their rind roasted on the fire is used in diarrhœa brought on by cold. If steeped when fresh in water, they render the liquid so narcotic that it is sufficient to stupefy fish. The oil is well adapted for the purposes of the painter. The fruit is eatable. (*Lindley: Nat. Syst. of Bot.*, 1836, p. 114.)

† **ănd-ăb'-a-tĭşm,** *s.* [From Lat. *andabata* = a gladiator whose helmet was without any opening for the eyes.] Uncertainty.

"To state the question, that we might not fail to *andabatism*, we are to understand, that as there be two kinds of perfection, one of our way, the other of our country to which we are travelling; so there are two kinds also of fulfilling God's law, one of this life, the other of the next."—*Shelford: Learned Discourses* (1635), p. 121.

ănd-a lûs'-īte, *s. & a.* [From *Andalusia*, in Spain, where it was first found; and *-ite* = λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

A. *As substantive:* A mineral classed by Dana with his Subsilicates. It is orthorhombic. The hardness in typical specimens is 7·5, but in some opaque kinds only 3—6. Its sp. gr. 3·1 to 3·2, 3·05 to 3·35; its lustre vitreous; its colour whitish-red, flesh-red, violet, pearl-gray, reddish-brown, or olive-green. There is strong double refraction. The composition is silica, 33 to 40·17; alumina, 50·96 to 61·9; sesquioxide of iron, 0·30 to 5·71; sesquioxide of manganese, 0·53 to 0·83; magnesia, 0·17 to 1·14; lime, 0·21 to 4·12; soda, 0·10; potassa, 0·30 to 1·50; water, 0·25 to 2·60. Dana divides andalusite into "Var. 1, Ordinary; 2, Chiastolite (macle)." Andalusite is found in argillaceous schist, in gneiss, in mica-schist, and rarely in serpentine. It is sometimes allied to kaolin, to mica, or to cyanite. It occurs at Andalusia in Spain, in Germany, Austria, France, and Russia; at Killincy Bay, near Dublin, in Ireland; near Ballachulish, in Scotland; and at Cumberland in England. Mycelin has the composition of cyanite and andalusite.

B. *As adjective:* Dana has an Andalusite group of minerals defined as anisometric, containing only sesquioxides. It includes andalusite, fibrolite, kyanite, and topaz.

ăn-dăn'-tē, *s. & adv.* [Ital. *andante* = going, the pr. par. of *andare* = to go.] [WEND.]

1. *As substantive:* A moderately slow movement between *largo* and *allegro.* It is the third in order of the five kinds of musical movement.

"... and gives to prayer
The *adagio* and *andante* it demands."
Cowper: Task, bk. ii.

2. *As adverb:* In the time described above.

ăn-dăn-tī'-nō, *adv., a., & s.* [Ital.] A movement quicker than *andante*, of which the word *andantino* is a diminutive. It is intermediate between *andante* and *allegretto.*

ăn'-dar-ăc, *s.* [SANDARAC.] Red orpiment.

ăn-dā'-tēş, *s.* [Celtic.] A goddess or female power worshipped in Britain in pagan times.

"And to *Andates*, female power! who gave
(For so they fancied) glorious victory."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

Ăn-dē'-an, *a.* [See def.] Pertaining to, living in, or found on the Andes, a mountain-chain extending along the Pacific coast of South America.

ănd'-ē-şīte, *s.* [In Ger. *andesin.* From the Andes mountains, in which it occurs.] A triclinic mineral classed by Dana in his thirteenth, or Felspar group of Unisilicates. The hardness is 5—6; the sp. gr. 2·61 to 2·74; the colour white, gray, greenish, yellowish, or flesh red; the lustre sub-vitreous, inclining to pearly. It consists of silica, 57·15 to 60·29; alumina, 17·62 to 26·78; sesquioxide of iron, 0·30 to 8·35; magnesia, 0·03 to 1·85; lime, 2·24 to 9·23; soda, 2·91 to 7·99; potassa, 0·95 to 3·99; and water, 0·34 to 3·84. It is often, if not always, altered oligoclase, and itself it sometimes changes to kaolin. It occurs in the Andes, in Canada, in France, and Austria. Saccharite, a variety of it, is found in Silesia. [ANDESYTE.]

ăn-dē-sȳte, *s.* [From *andesite*, but with *yte* in place of *ite*, to show that it is a rock, and not a mineral.] A syenite-like rock occurring in the Andes. One of its ingredients is the mineral Andesite (q.v.).

ănd-ĭr′-ą, *s.* [The Brazilian name.] A genus of plants belonging to the Papilionaceous suborder. About twelve species are known, all tropical American trees of moderate height, with alternate equally pinnate leaves about a foot long, and axillary or terminal panicles of generally showy flowers. The fruit is one-seeded, drupaceous, and in aspect like a plum. *A. inermis* is the cabbage-tree of the West Indies. [CABBAGE-TREE.] Its bark and that of *A. retusa* are anthelmintic. In small quantities it is drastic, emetic, purgative, and narcotic, while in larger doses it is actually poisonous. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, p. 548.)

ăn-dĭr-ą-guą′-cą, *s.* [A South American name of the Vampire Bat, *Phyllostoma spectrum.*] [PHYLLOSTOMIDÆ, VAMPYRE.] (See *Griffith's Cuvier*, vol. v., p. 71.)

ănd′-ĭr-ŏn, hănd′-ĭr-ŏn, * âwnd′-ĭr-ŏn, * âwynd′-ȳrne, * âwynd′-ĕr, *s.* [In A.S. *brand-isen* is = a branding-iron or rod, a tripod (*Bosworth*), but this does not seem the origin of the English word. Sw. *brandjern*; Fr. & Arm. *landier*; Mediæv. Lat. *andena* = an andiron. Skinner derives it (*a*) from *hand* and *irons*, or (*b*) from *and* and *irons*, or (*c*) from *brand* and *irons*. In Yorkshire the term *end-irons* (see *b*) is applied to two coarse iron plates used to contract the fire-place.

ANDIRONS.

These being movable may be placed at a distance from each other when a large fire is wanted, and nearer when what is needed is only a small one. Boucher thinks that *and* in *andirons* is the A.S. separable prep. *and*, Gr. ἀντί (*anti*), implying opposition, and that and-irons are pieces of iron opposed to each other. Wedgwood believes the true etymology is the Flemish *wend-ijser*, from *wenden* = to turn: andiron would then be the rack in front of the kitchen dogs in which the spit turns.]

Generally in the plural: A pair of and-irons = fire-dogs. A utensil consisting of two upright and generally ornamented pillars at some distance from each other, with a horizontal bar connecting them together. It was originally designed, as it still is in America, to prop up the extremities of logs of wood whilst they were being burnt. Then it was used to support the ends of a spit.

"... Her *andirons*
(I had forgot them) were two winking Cupids."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 4.

andiron brass, *s.* Lustrous brass, suitable to be used in the construction of andirons.

"And besides, I take it, *andiron brass*, which they call white brass, hath some mixture of tin to help the lustre."—*Bacon: Physiol. Rem.*

ăn′-drąd-ĭte, *s.* [Named after the Portuguese mineralogist, D'Andrada, who first described it.] A mineral arranged by Dana as a sub-variety of garnet, and the variety chrome-garnet. He designates it "E. Lime Iron-garnet." It is the same as Allochroite. Its colors are various shades of yellow, green, brownish red, brown, and black. It is subdivided by Dana into—1. Simple Lime Iron-garnet: (*a*) Topazolite; (*b*) Colophonite; (*c*) Melanite, including Pyreneite; (*d*) Dark-green Garnet, including Jelletite. 2. Manganesian Lime Iron-garnet: (*a*) Rothoffite, including Polyadelphite; (*b*) Aplome. 3. Yttriferous Lime Iron-garnet, or Ytter-garnet. Subdivision 1 seems to include Calderite, the place of which is not yet thoroughly determined.

ăn′-dræ-ą, *s.* [Called after J. C. R. André, a German botanist.] The typical genus of the Andræaceæ (q.v.).

ăn-dræ-ā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [From *Andræa* (q.v.).] Split-mosses. An order of acrogenous plants, placed by Lindley under his Muscales, or Muscal alliance. It contains only the single genus Andræa, which agrees with mosses in having a calyptra and operculum, and with Jungermanniaceæ in having a valvular theca. In 1846 Lindley estimated the known species at thirteen.

ăn-drăn-ăt′-ōm-ȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἀνήρ (*anēr*), gen. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a man as opposed to a woman; and ἀνατομή (*anatomē*) = dissection.] [ANATOMY.] The dissection of a human being, especially of the male sex.

ăn-drē-ąs-bĕrg′-ŏ-līte, *s.* [(1) Andreasberg, a bailiwick and town of the province of Hanover, in the Harz mountains, with mines of iron, cobalt, copper, and silver in the vicinity; (2) *-lite.*] A mineral, the same as HARMOTOME (q.v.).

ăn-drē′n-ą, *s.* [From Gr. ἀνθρήνη (*anthrēnē*) = a wasp.] A genus of bees—the typical one of the family Andrenidæ. The British species are numerous; all are small, solitary bees.

ăn-drē′n-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From *Andrena* (q.v.).] A family of bees, one of two constituting the sub-tribe Anthophila. They differ from the Apidæ, the other family, in having a short and blunt trunk, and in other respects. The species are all solitary in their habits.

ăn′-drē-ŏ-līte, *s.* [In Ger. *andreolich.*] [ANDREASBERGOLITE.] A mineral, the same as HARMOTOME (q.v.).

ăn-drœ′-çĕ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἀνήρ (*anēr*); genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a man, as distinguished from a woman; and οἶκος (*oikos*) = a house.]

Bot.: Röper's name for the male system or apparatus of a plant; in other words, for the stamens. (*Lindley: Introd. to Botany.*)

ăn-drŏg′-rą-phĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a man; γραφίς (*graphis*) = a style for writing.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Acanthaceæ. *A. paniculata*, called in India Kariyat, is a bitter tonic and stomachic, very similar to quassia. It is used in general debility, in convalescence after fever, and in an advanced stage of dysentery.

ăn-drŏg′-ȳn-ąl, *a.* [Formed as if from Lat. *androgynalis.*] [ANDROGYNE.] The same as ANDROGYNOUS (q.v.).

ăn-drŏg′-ȳn-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *androgynal*; *-ly.*] With the characteristics of hermaphrodites; at once male and female.

ăn-drŏg′-ȳn-ē, *s.* [In Lat. *s. fem.* = a masculine, heroic woman; in Gr. feminine of ἀνδρόγυνος (*androgunos*) = a hermaphrodite: from ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a man, a male; and γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman.] A hermaphrodite.

ăn-drŏg′-ȳn-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *androgynus* = a hermaphrodite.] Presenting the characteristics of both sexes in the same individual; at once male and female; pertaining to a hermaphrodite.

Bot.: Producing both male and female organs on the same root, or in the same flower. (*London: Cyclo. of Plants*, 1829, *Gloss.*)

ăn′-drŏĭd, ăn-drŏĭ′d-ēş, *s.* [Gr. ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a man, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] The name given to any machine constructed to imitate some of the movements or actions of a man, as, for example, to an automaton flute-player.

ăn-drō-mā′-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a man; μανία (*mania*) = madness.]

1. (See extract.)

"There is an element in the feminine world that is suffering from what I shall venture to call *andromania*. . . . *Andromania* is a passionate aping of everything that is manish."—*Dr. Parkhurst: Ladies' Home Journal*, February, 1895.

2. The same as NYMPHOMANIA (q.v.).

ăn-drō-mā′-nĭ-ăc, *s.* A woman showing evidence of or suffering from andromania. [See ANDROMANIA.]

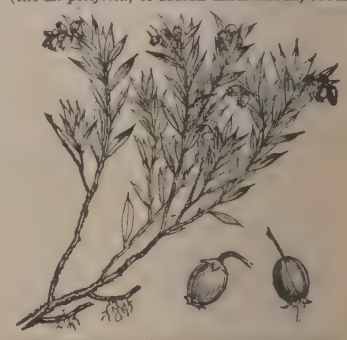
Ăn-drŏm′-ĕd-ą, *s.* [Lat. and Gr.]

1. *Class. Myth.:* A daughter of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia, and Cassiope. It was fabled that she was chained to a rock by order of Jupiter Ammon, and then exposed to the attacks of a monster. Perseus released, and afterwards married her. On her death she was changed into the constellation which bears her name. (*Ovid: Metam.*, iv. 670, &c.)

2. *Astron.:* A constellation, fancifully supposed to resemble a woman chained. It is in the northern hemisphere, and is surrounded by Cassiopeia, Lacerta, Pegasus, Pisces, Triangulum, and Perseus. It contains the bright stars Almach and Mirach, and Alpheratz is on the boundary-line between it and Pegasus. There is in the girdle of Andromeda a fine elliptic nebula, visible to the naked eye, and continually mistaken by the uninitiated for a comet. (*Herschel: Astron.*, § 874.)

"... from eastern point
Of Libra to the fleecy star that bears
Andromeda far off Atlantic seas."
Milton: P. L., bk. iii.

3. *Bot.:* A genus of plants belonging to the order Ericaceæ, or Heath-worts. A species (the *A. polifolia*, or Marsh Andromeda) occurs



MARSH ANDROMEDA (ONE-THIRD NATURAL SIZE).

in the bogs of Britain, the desolate character of the localities which it inhabits recalling to classical minds of fanciful tendency the barren rock to which Andromeda was chained (see No. 1). The Marsh Andromeda is an evergreen shrub, with beautiful rose-colored drooping flowers. Its shoots poison sheep, as do those of the *A. Mariana*, which grows in America; and the *A. ovalifolia*, of Nepaul, acts with similar effect upon goats. *A. hypnoides*, which looks when in leaf like a moss, covers great tracts of ground in the Lapland Alps, and adorns them with its red flowers.

ăn-drŏ-pĕt′-ąl-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἀνήρ (*anēr*) = a man, and πέταλον (*petalon*) = a leaf, but used by botanists for a petal.]

Botany: Having stamens transformed into petals, as sometimes takes place when a single flower is converted into a double one.

Ăn-drŏph′-ą-gī, *s. pl.* [Gr. Ἀνδροφάγοι (*Androphagoi*), the people described below; ἀνδροφάγος (*androphagos*) = eating human flesh; ἀνήρ (*anēr*) = a man, and 2 aor. inf. φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.] A race of cannibals, adjacent to Scythia, mentioned by Herodotus; hence cannibals generally.

Ăn-drŏph′-ŏr-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἀνήρ (*anēr*) = a man, a male; and φέρω (*pherō*) = to bear.]

Bot.: Mirbel's name for the tribe formed by the union of the filaments in monadelphous plants. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*)

ăn-drŏp′-ŏ-gŏn, *s.* [In Sp., Port., & Ital. *andropogon*; from Gr. ἀνήρ (*anēr*) = a man, and πώγων (*pōgōn*) = a beard; there being on the flowers a beard-like tuft of hairs.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Graminaceæ, or Grasses. The *A. sorghum*, better known as *Holcus sorghum*, is extensively cultivated in India as a cereal. It is the Jowaree or Jondla of that country, and is called in English Great Millet. Another species, also grown in the Deccan as a cereal, is *A. saccharatus*, or Shaloo. Other species are the *A. Schœnanthus*, or Lemon-grass [LEMON-GRASS]; the *A. calamus*

aromaticus [CALAMUS]; and the *A. Iswaranc usa*. The fragrant roots of the *A. muricatus*, called throughout India *Khus*, are used for making tatties [TATTY], or for similar purposes.

ăn-drŏ-sāç′-ē, *s.* [Fr. *androsacé*. In Latin *androsaces*, Greek ἀνδρόσακες (*androsakes*), is not a plant, but a madrepore, from ἀνηρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = man, and σάκος (*sakos*) = a shield, to which the large round hollow leaf of the most common species has a certain resemblance.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Primulaceæ. Elegant mountain plants found on the continent of Europe. None are wild in Britain.

ăn-drŏ-sæm′-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *androsemon*: Gr. ἀνδρόσαιμον (*androsaimon*), *lit.* = man's blood; ἀνηρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a man, and αἷμα (*haima*) = blood.]

† **1.** *Ancient classic writers:* A species of St. John's Wort, with blood-red juice: *Hypericum androsæmum, montanum* or *ciliatum*.

2. *Modern Botany:* A genus of plants belonging to the order Hypericaceæ, or Tutsans. The *A. officinale* is tonic and astringent.

ăn′-drŏ-sphĭnx, *s.* [Gr. ἀνδρόσφιγξ (*androsphinx*), from ἀνηρ (*anēr*) = a man, and σφίγξ (*sphinx*).] A man-sphinx, that is, a sphinx with the bust of a man, and not, as is usually the case, with that of a woman.

ăn-drŏt′-ŏm-ў, *s.* [Gr. ἀνδροτόμεω (*androtomeō*), *lit.* = to cut a man; ἀνηρ (*anēr*) = a man, and τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.] Dissection of the human body, in contradistinction from zootomy, or dissection of the bodies belonging to the inferior animals. (*Johnson.*)

-ăn-drŏŭs, *in compos.* [Gr. ἀνηρ (*anēr*) = a man, a male.]

Bot.: Pertaining to the stamina. It is used only in composition, as *monandrous* plants, those with one stamen; *diandrous*, those with two, &c.

* **ănd′-swēre,** *v.* & *s.* [ANSWER.]

* **ănd′-vīle,** *s.* [ANVIL.]

āne, *a.* [ONE.] One. (*Scotch.*)

"... *ane* o the Colonel's ain ruffled sarks. . . .—*Sir Walter Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxxix.

† **āne,** *v.t.* [Ger. *einen* = to agree.] To agree, to accord. (*Scotch.*)

"Sav a hapnyde hym to ta the Kyng,
And *anyd* for his rawnsownyng."
Wyntoun, III. iii. 42.

† **āne-ā′-bĭl,** *a.* [O. Fr. *anible* = capable; Lat. *inhabilis* = unmarried.] Unmarried. (*Scotch.*)

"... *anebil* or singill woman."—*Reg. Maj.*, bk. ii., c. 19, § 3. (*Jamieson.*)

* **ạ-nē′al.** [ANELE.]

ạ-nē′ar, *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *-near.*] Near.

"The lady shrieks, and, well *a-near!*
Doth fall in travail with her fear."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iii. (Introd).

ạ-nē′ath, *prep.* & *adv.* [A.S. *beneothan* = beneath.] Beneath. (*Scotch.*)

"See, yonder's the Ratton's Skerry—he aye held his neb abune the water in my day—but he's *aneath* it now."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. vii.

ăn-ĕc-dō′-tạl, *a.* [Eng. *anecdote*; *-al.*] Pertaining to anecdotes. (*Prof. Wilson.*)

ăn′-ĕc-dōte, *s.* [In Sw. *anekdot*; Dan. & Ger. *anekdote*; Dut. & Fr. *anecdote*; Port. *anekdota*; Ital. *aneddoto*; Gr. ἀνέκδοτος (*anekdotos*) = something not published, but kept secret: ἀν (*an*), priv., and ἔκδοτος (*ekdotos*) = given out; ἐκ (*ek*) = out, and δοτός (*dotos*) = granted; δίδωμι (*didōmi*) = to give.]

1. Originally something kept unpublished, secret history, or an ancient work not in fact published, though there was no intention of keeping its contents undivulged. The best collection of anecdotes, in this first sense of the word, is generally said to have been that of Muratori, in A.D. 1709: but the thing, if not the name, must have been much older.

"Some modern *anecdotes* aver,
He nodded in his elbow chair." *Prior.*

2. A short but generally striking narrative of some single event in a person's history, related generally with a view of exhibiting his characteristic peculiarities. Among the best collections of anecdotes, in the modern sense, are the "Percy Anecdotes," sent forth by George Byerley and Joseph Clinton Robinson.

* **ăn′-ĕc-dōt-ĭc,** * **ăn-ĕc-dōt′-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *anecdote*, *-ic*, *-ical*. In Fr. *anecdotique*; Port. *anecdotico*.]

1. Pertaining to anecdotes.

"Particular *anecdotical* traditions, whose authority is unknown or suspicious."—*Bolingbroke & Pope.*

2. In the habit of relating anecdotes.

ăn′-ĕc-dōt-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *anecdote*; *-ist.* In Port. *anecdotista*.] One who relates anecdotes by word of mouth or by the pen. (*Ogilvie.*)

* **ăn-ē-dĭng,** *s.* [AANDE, AIND, AYNDE.] Breathing. (*Scotch.*)

"All thar flesche of swate wes wete,
An sic a stew raiss out off tham then,
Off *aneding* bath off horse and men." *Barbour.*

* **ā′ne-fâld,** *a.* [AEFAULD.] (*Scotch.*)

* **ā′ne-hĕde,** *s.* [A.S. *an*, *æn* = one; suffix *had* = Eng. *hood* or *head*; as in A.S. *widuwan had* = Eng. widowhood; *mædenhad* = Eng maidenhead or maidenhood.] Oneness, union.

"The *anehede* of Godd with mannis soule."—*Richard Rolle de Hampole*, viii. (ed. Perry), p. 14.

* **ạn-eĭ-mī-ạ, ạn-ē-mī-ạ,** *s.* [Gr. ἀνείμων (*aneimōn*) = without clothing; ἀ, priv., and εἷμα (*eima*) = dress, a garment; ἔννυμι (*hennumi*) = to dress. So called from the naked appearance of the spikes of inflorescence.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Polypodiaceæ, or Ferns. *A. tomentosa* smells like myrrh. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, p. 79.)

* **ăn′-ĕl-āçe, ăn-ĕl-ā′-çĭ-ō,** *s.* [ANLACE.]

* **ăn-ē′le** (1), **ạ-nē′al,** * **ạn-nóỳ′le,** *v.t.* [A.S. *æl* = oil.] To administer extreme unction to.

"Hyt ys not gode to be helut,
How a wyght schal be *an-elet*."
Instructions for Parish Priests (ed. Peacock), 1811-12.

* **ạ-nē′le** (2), *v.t.* [Derivation uncertain, probably from Lat. *anhelo* = to pant.] To attack, to worry. (*R. Morris.*) To approach. (*Sir F. Madden.*)

"Bothe wyth bulles and berez and borez other quyte
And etaynes that hym *a-neiele*, of the heghe felle." *Sir Gawayne* (ed. R. Morris), 722, 723.

* **ăn-ē-lĕc′-trĭc,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἀν (*an*), priv., and Eng. *electrics* (q.v.).]

1. *As adjective:* Non-electric.

2. *As substantive* (*plur.*)*:* A term formerly used to designate those bodies which were commonly believed to be incapable of becoming electrical by friction.

". . . bodies were formerly divided into idioelectrics, or those which become electrical by friction, and *anelectrics*, or those which do not possess this property."—*Atkinson: Ganot's Physics*, 3rd ed. (1868), p. 585.

ăn-ē-lĕc′-trōde, *s.* [Gr. ἀνά (*ana*) = up; and Eng. *electrode* (q.v.).]

Elec.: The positive electrode or pole of a galvanic battery. (*Faraday.*) [ANODE.]

ăn-ĕ-lĕc-trŏt′-ŏ-nŭs, *s.* [Pref. *an-*, and Eng., &c. *electrotonus* (q.v.).] The condition of the nerve close to the positive pole. (*Ganot: Physics* (ed. Atkinson), p. 924.)

* **ā′ne-lў,** *adv.* [A.S. *an* = one; Eng. suff. *-ly* = like.] Only; alone.

"I fande Ihesu in deserte, fastande in the monte, *anely* prayande."—*Richard Rolle de Hampole.*

* **ăn-ē′l ўe,** *v.t.* [Lat. *anhelo.*] To aspire, to breathe. (*Scotch.*)

* **ā′ne-lў-nĕs,** *s.* [O. Eng. *anely* (q.v.); *-nes* = -ness.] Loneliness.

". . . noghte in wantone joyenge, bot in hytter gretynge, noghte emange many, bot in *anelynes*."—*Richard Rolle de Hampole*, I. (ed. Perry), p. 5.

ăn-ĕm-ŏg′-raph-ў, *s.* [Gr. ἄνεμος (*anemos*) = the wind, and γραφή (*graphē*) = . . . a description.] A description of the winds.

ăn-ĕm-ŏl′-ŏg-ў, *s.* [Gr. ἄνεμος (*anemos*) = the wind, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The science which treats of the winds.

ăn-ĕm-ŏm′-ĕt-ĕr, *s.* [In Ger. *anemometer*; Fr. *anémomètre*; Port. *anemometro*; Gr. ἄνεμος (*anemos*) = the wind, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument designed to measure the velocity of the wind, on which its strength depends. Anemometers have been made of three kinds: 1st, those in which a windmill twists string round an axle against pressure; 2nd, those in which a defined surface, say of a foot square, is pressed against a spring (Fig. 1); 3rd, those in which water or some other liquid is made to stand at a higher level in one leg of an inverted siphon than in the other (Fig. 2). The anemometer now most commonly in use is more akin to the first, which also was the earliest type of the instrument, than it is to the second or the third. Four light metallic hemispheres, called from Dr. Robinson, who first employed them, Robinson's cups (Fig. 3), are made to revolve like a vane or weather-cock, and are found to do so at the rate of exactly one-third the velocity of the wind. The result is then recorded in pencil marks by a self-registering apparatus.

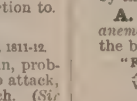


Fig. 1.

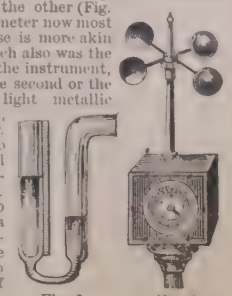


Fig. 2. Fig. 3.

ăn-ĕm-ŏm′-ĕt-rў, *s.* [In Fr. *anémometrie*; Port. *anemometria*. (For etym. see ANEMOMETER.).] A measurement of the velocity and strength of the wind. [ANEMOMETER.]

ăn′-ĕm-ŏn-ĕ, ăn-ĕm′-ŏn-ў, *s.* [In Dan., Ger., Dut., Fr., Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. *anemone*; in Port. also *anemola*. Gr. ἀνεμώνη (*anemōnē*), *lit.* = wind-flower, from ἄνεμος (*anemos*) = the wind; because the flowers are easily moved by the wind.]

A. *Ord. Lang.* (Of the forms *anemone* and *anemony*.) Any wild or cultivated plant of the botanical genus Anemone. (See B., 1.)

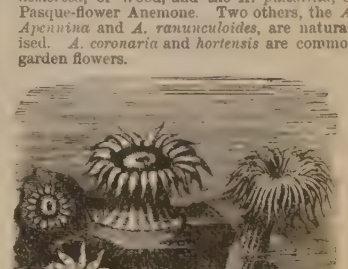
"From the soft wing of vernal breezes shed,
Anemonies, auriculas, enrich'd
With shining meal o'er all their velvet leaves."
Thomson: Spring, 536.

B. *Technically.* (Of the form *anemone* only.)

1. *Bot.:* A genus of plants belonging to the order Ranunculaceæ, or Crowfoots. What to

ANEMONE. (ONE-THIRD NATURAL SIZE.)

the uninitiated seems a corolla is in reality a petaloid calyx highly developed. Two anemones are genuine natives of Britain: the *A. nemorosa*, or Wood, and the *A. pulsatilla*, or Pasque-flower Anemone. Two others, the *A. Apennina* and *A. ranunculoides*, are naturalised. *A. coronaria* and *hortensis* are common garden flowers.


SEA ANEMONES.

2. *Zool.:* A popular name for those marine radiated animals which present some

resemblance to the anemone, but really look more like the Chrysanthemum or some others of the Compositæ. The "anemone" meaning the Sea-anemone is *A. mesembryanthemum*, called also the Bendlet: the Snake-locked Anemone is the *Sagartia viduata*, and the Plumose Anemone is the *Actinoloba dianthus*.

ăn-ĕm-ō′-nĭ-ą, *s.* [ANEMONINE.]

† **ăn-ĕm-ŏn′-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *anemone; -ic.*] Pertaining to the anemone.

ăn-ĕm′-ŏn-īne, ăn-ĕm′-ŏn-ĭn, ăn-ĕm-ō′-nĭ-ą, *s.* A chemical substance obtained from various species of anemone. It burns like camphor.

ăn-ĕm′-ŏn-y, *s.* [ANEMONE.]

ăn-ĕm′-ō-scōpe, *s.* [In Fr. *anémoscope;* Sp. *anemoscopio;* from Gr. ἄνεμος (*anemos*) = the wind, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to look at.] An instrument for rendering visible the direction of the wind. In that commonly used there is a vane exposed to the wind acting upon an index moving round a dial-plate on which the thirty-two points of the compass are engraved.

ăn-ĕn-çĕ-phăl′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [For etymology see ANENCEPHALUS.] Absence of the brain, or a portion of it.

ăn-ĕn-çĕph′-ąl-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c., *anencephalus* (q.v.); Eng. *-ic.*] Brainless; without a brain.

"In the *anencephalic* fœtus in which all the encephalon, but part of the medulla oblongata is wanting by congenital defect . . ."—*Todd & Bowman: Phys. Anat.*, ii. 311.

ăn-ĕn-çĕph′-ąl-oŭs, *a.* [Eng., &c., *anencephalus* (q.v.), and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Brainless; anencephalic.

". . . an *anencephalous* fœtus."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 217.

ăn-ĕn-çĕph′-ąl-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀν (*an*), priv., and ἐγκέφαλος (*engkephalos*) = the brain; adj. = without brain.]

Animal Physiol.: A fœtus born without the brain.

* **an-end** (1), * **an-ende** (1), * **an-end-es,** * **an-ont,** * **an-ente,** * **an-ent-is,** * **an-ent-es,** * **an-ens,** * **an-empt-es,** * **o-nence,** * **an-ent,** * **an-enst,** *prep.* [A contraction for *anefent* or *onefent*, representing the true form *anefen* or *onefen* = A.S. *on-efen* = even with, near, on an equality with.]

1. Opposite.

"Bot a wounde ful wyde and weete con wyse,
An-ende hys hert thurgh hyde to-rente."
Alliterative Poems; Pearl (ed Morris), 1,134-5.

2. Respecting, regarding, concerning. (Eng., in the forms *an ende* and *anente;* Scotch, in the form *anent.*)

"*An-ende* ryght wya men, yet saytz a gome
Dauid in sauter, if euer ye scy hit."
Alliterative Poems; Pearl (ed. Morris), 696-7.

an-end (2), * **an-ende, on-end** (*an* or *on* = on, in, and *end*), *adv.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. On end, perpendicularly.

2. Lastly.

"I drede *on ende* quat schulde byfalle,
Lest ho me es-chaped that I ther chos."
Alliterative Poems; Pearl (ed. Morris), 186-7.

II. *Naut.:* A term applied to the situation of any mast or boom when standing perpendicularly to the plane of the deck, to that of the tops, &c. Top-masts are also said to be *an-end* when they are hoisted up to their usual station at the head of the lower masts.

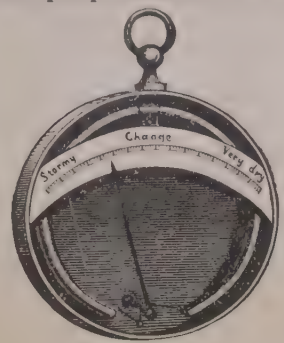
ăn-ĕ-păl-lăc′-tą, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἀνεπάλλακτος (*anepallaktos*) = not interchanging; ἀν, priv., ἐπαλλάσσω (*epallassō*) = to change over, to interchange; ἐπί (*epi*) = upon, or over, and ἀλλάσσω (*allassō*) = to change.] The term applied by Aristotle to those animals in which the upper and lower teeth do not interlock; namely, the herbivorous quadrupeds. (*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 2.)

ăn′-ĕr-ly, *a.* Single, solitary. (*Scotch.*)

ăn′-ĕr-ŏid, *a. & s.* [Gr. ἀ, priv., and νηρός (*nēros*) = wet, damp; from νάω (*naō*) = to flow.]

A. *As adjective:* Not containing any liquid. (Used chiefly in the expression, "Aneroid barometer.)

Aneroid Barometer: A barometer not containing a liquid, but constructed on a totally different principle from a mercurial barometer.



ANEROID BAROMETER.

Various forms of the instrument exist. One of these consists of a cylindrical metal box exhausted of air, and having its lid of thin corrugated metal. As the pressure increases, the lid, which is highly elastic, and has a spring inside, is forced inwards; whilst, again, as it diminishes, it is forced outwards. Delicate multiplying levers then transmit these motions to an index which moves on a scale, and is graduated empirically by a mercurial barometer. It is wonderfully delicate, but is apt to get out of order, particularly when it has been exposed to great variations of pressure. From its portability it is much used for determining the heights of mountains. (Ganot's *Physics*, 3rd ed., 1868, pp. 130-1.)

B. *As substantive:* A barometer of the kind described under A.

ānes (often pronounced **ēnș**), *adv.* [A.S. *anes*, genit. m. and n. of *an*, *œn* = (1) one, (2) single, sole, another; *œne*, *œnne* = once, at once.]

1. At one time, at once; once. (*Scotch.*)

"I downa take muckle siller at *anes* . . ."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xii.

2. Only, solely.

ānes ĕr′-rand, *adv.* [O. Eng. *anes* = sole; Eng. *errand. Lit.* = sole errand.] Of set purpose. (*Scotch.*)

". . . if he was coming alive again *anes errand.*"—*Scott: Red gauntlet*, ch. x.

ăn′-ĕs-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἄνεσις (*anesis*) = (1) a loosening, relaxing, (2) remission, abatement; ἀνίημι (*aniēmi*) = to send up or forth, . . . to slacken, to relax: ἀνά (*ana*) = up, and ἵημι (*hiēmi*) = to set a-going.]

Med.: The abatement of morbid symptoms.

ą-nēș-ŏ-rhĭz′-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἄνησον (*anēson*), or ἄνησσον (*anēsson*), the same as ἄνηθον (*anēthon*) = dill anise, and ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = root.] A genus of plants of the Umbelliferous order, of which one species, the *A. capensis*, is used in Southern Africa as an esculent. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, p. 976.)

ą-nēth′-ŏl, *s.* [Lat. *anethum* = anise; *oleum* = oil.] [OIL OF ANISE.]

ą-nēth′-ŭm, *s.* [In Fr. *aneth;* Ital. *aneto;* Sp. *eneldo;* Port. *endro.* From Lat. *anethum;* Gr. ἄνηθον (*anēthon*) = anise or dill.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Apiaceæ, or Umbellifers. *A. graveolens* is the dill. Its fruit is aromatic and carminative.

ą-neū′ch (*h* guttural), *adv.* [ENOUGH.] Enough. (*Scotch.*)

ăn′-eür-ĭsm, † **ăn′-eür-ỹsm,** *s.* [In Fr. *anévrisme, anévrysme;* Sp. & Port. *aneurisma;* Gr. ἀνεύρυσμα (*aneurusma*), and ἀνευρυσμός (*aneurusmos*), from ἀνευρύνω (*aneurunō*) = to widen, to open; εὐρύνω (*eurunō*) = to make wide or broad; εὐρύς (*eurus*) = wide, broad.]

Med.: A morbid dilatation of the aorta, or one of the other great arteries of the body. Four varieties of this malady have been described. In the first the whole circumference of the artery is dilated; in the second, or true aneurism, the dilatation is confined to one side of the artery, which then takes the form of a sac; in the third, or false aneurism, the internal and middle coats of the artery are ulcerated or ruptured, while those which are external or cellular expand into a sac; in the fourth, or mixed variety, the false supervenes upon the true aneurism, or upon dilatation. (*Dr. J. Hope, Cyclo. Pract. Med.*, vol. i., p. 104.)

ăn-eür-ĭsm′-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *aneurism; -al.* In Fr. *anévrismal, anévrysmal;* Port. *aneurismal.*] Pertaining to an aneurism; affected by an aneurism.

". . . a rational treatment of *aneurismal* and wounded arteries."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 29.

ą-new′, *adv.* [Eng. *a* = on; *new.* In Sw. *a nuo.*]

1. Another time; over again; afresh, again.

". . . when, lo! the North *anew*,
With stormy nations black, on England pour'd
Woes the sev'rest e'er a people felt."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. iv.

2. Newly, in a new manner, freshly.

"He who begins late is obliged to form *anew* the whole disposition of his soul . . ."—*Rogers.*

anfelt, *s.* [ANVIL.]

ăn-frăc′-tū-ōse, *a.* [From Lat. *anfractuosus* = winding, crooked.] [ANFRACTUOSITY.] Anfractuous.

"Behind the drum are several vaults and *anfractuose* cavities in the ear-bone, so to intend the least sound imaginable, that the sense might be affected with it: as we see in subterraneous caves and vaults how the sound is redoubled."—*Ray.*

ăn-frăc-tū-ŏs′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *anfractuose; -ity.* In Fr. *anfractuosité;* Lat. *anfractus* = (1) a curving or bending, an orbit; (2) a tortuous route.] [ANFRACTUOUS.] The quality or state of being anfractuous; tortuousness.

". . . their surface is generally smooth: the *anfractuosities*, when present, are few and simple."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 24.

ăn-frăc′-tū-oŭs, *a.* [In Fr. *anfractueux;* Port. *anfractuoso.* From Lat. *anfractus*, adj. = broken, bent, round, winding, crooked; *an-* = *ambi-* = around, and *fractus* = broken, pa. par. of *frango* = to break.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Winding, crooked, mazy; full of winding passages; spiral.

". . . with *anfractuous* spires and cochleary turnings about it."—*Fuller: Worthies; London.*

2. *Fig.:* Tortuous.

". . . *anfractuous* and involved consequences."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., c. 3.

B. *Technically:*

Botany: Spiral, resembling in direction the spires of a corkscrew, or full of turnings and winding passages. (*Lindley.*)

ăn-frăc′-tū-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *anfractuous; -ness.*] The quality of being anfractuous; anfractuosity, tortuousness. (*Bailey.*)

* **an-gard-ly,** * **an-gare-ly,** * **an-gar-ly,** * **an-gurd-ly,** *adv.* Angrily. [ANGRY.]

* **ăn-găr-ĭ-ā′-tion,** *s.* [In Fr. *angarier* = to follow after, to persecute; Ital. *angariare* = to force, to overcharge; *angariatore* = an oppressor; *angheriare* = to compel, to oppress; *angheria* = force, compulsion; Lat. *angario;* Gr. ἀγγαρεύω (*angareuō*) [see Matt. v. 41, in Gr.] = to press one to serve, as an ἄγγαρος (*angaros*) (in Lat. *angarius*) a slight modification of a Persian word, *angaria* = a mounted courier; Gr. ἀγγαρεία (*angareia*) = (1) *Spec.*, such service, (2) *Gen.*, service to a lord, villenage.] Compulsion, service forcibly exacted.

"But if in these earthly *angariations* one mile, according to our Saviour's counsel, may bring on another: yet, in spiritual evil ways, no compulsion can prevail upon a resolved spirit."—*Bp. Hall: Temptations Repelled.*

"This leading of God's Spirit must neither be a forced *angariation* (as if God would feoffe grace and salvation upon us against our wills), nor some sudden protrusion to good."—*Bp. Hall: Rem.*, p. 153.

"The earth yields us fruit, but it is only perhaps once a year, and that not without much cost and *angariation*, requiring both our labour and patience."—*Ibid.*, p. 43.

ăn-ġeī-ŏl′-ŏ-ġў, *s.* [Gr. ἀγγεῖον (*angeion*) = a vessel; λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The doctrine of the vessels of the body. (*Brande.*)

ăn-ġeī-ŏ-tŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἀγγεῖον (*angeion*) = (1) a vessel, (2) a blood-vessel; τείνω (*teinō*), fut. τενῶ (*tenō*) = to stretch, strain, extend.] *Lit.* = straining the blood-vessels. (See below.)

angeiotenic fever, *s.* A name of inflammatory fever. Pinel believed its seat to be in the organs of circulation. (*Dr. Tweedie: Cyclo. of Pract. Med.*, vol. ii., p. 162.)

ăn-ġeī-ŏt'-ŏm-ȳ, *s.* [ANGIOTOMY.]

ān'-ġel, * **ān'-ġlc** (1), *s.* & *a.* [In A.S. *engel, angel*; Sw., Dan., Dut., & Ger. *engel*; Russ. *angel*; Irish *aingeal, amgiol*; Fr. *ange*; Sp. *angel*; Port. *anjo*; Ital. *angelo*; Lat. *angelus*. From Gr. ἄγγελος (*angelos*) = (1) a messenger, (2) an angel, (3) the message brought; ἀγγελλω (*angellō*) = to bear a message, to announce.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Gen.:* * A messenger, one employed to carry a message, a *locum tenens*, a man of business. (In this sense it is masc. or fem.)

"Resigns his crown to *angel* Carwell's trust."
Marvell: Britannia and Raleigh, 122.

¶ Grosart, the editor of Marvell's works, considers that this is the true explanation of the very common "Angel Inn." (*Andrew Marvell: Poems*, ed. Grosart, vol. i., p. 335.)

2. *Spec. Lit.:* One of an order of spiritual beings superior to man in power and intelligence, vast in number, holy in character, and thoroughly devoted to the worship and service of God, who employs them as his heavenly messengers. Their existence is made known to us by Scripture, and is recognised also in the Parsee sacred books.

"... noe man, noe *angie*, nos god."—*Orthographie and Congruitie of the Britan Tongue* (ed. Wheatley).

"And the *angel* answering said unto him, I am Gabriel, that stand in the presence of God."—*Luke* i. 19

"We find, as far as credit is to be given to the celestial hierarchy of that supposed Dionysius, the senator of Athens, the first place or degree is given to the *angels* of love, which are termed Seraphim; the second to the *angels* of light, which are termed Cherubim; and the third, and so following places, to thrones, principalities, and the rest, which are all *angels* of power and ministry, so as the *angels* of knowledge and illumination are placed before the *angels* of office and domination."—*Lord Bacon: Adv. of Learn.*, bk. i.

¶ We learn from Scripture that many angels, originally holy like the rest, fell from their pristine purity, becoming so transformed in character that all their powers are now used for the purpose of doing evil instead of good. These are to be identified with the devils so frequently mentioned in holy writ.

"And the *angels* which kept not their first estate, but left their own habitation, he hath reserved in everlasting chains under darkness unto the judgment of the great day."—*Jude* 6

"He cast upon them the fierceness of his anger, wrath, and indignation, and trouble, by sending evil *angels* among them."—*Ps.* lxxviii. 49

3. *Figuratively:*

(*a*) Christ in angelic form or otherwise. (Compare Gen. xxxi. 11—13, with John i. 18.)

(*b*) A spirit which has assumed the aspect of some human being. The reference probably is to the Jewish belief that each person has his or her guardian-angel.

"But she constantly affirmed that it was even so. Then said they, It is his *angel*."—*Acts* xii. 15.

(*c*) The representative of each of the seven Asiatic churches. "Unto the *angel* of the church of Ephesus write" (Rev. ii. 1); and "unto the *angel* of the church of Smyrna write," ver. 8. (See also ii. 12, 18; iii. 1, 7, 14.)

(*d*) An appellation given by an intimate friend, or especially by a lover, to the object of his or her affection.

"For Brutus, as you know, was Cæsar's *angel*:
Judge, O you gods, how dearly Cæsar loved him!"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

(*e*) A person of seeming innocence, purity, and benevolence.

"Oh, what may man within him hide,
Though *angel* on the outward side!"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 2.

4. The name of a beautiful fish, *Pomacanthus ciliaris*, which has large green scales, and the laminæ above the gills armed with blue spines. It is one of the Chætodons, from the coast of Carolina, and is quite different from the British angel-fish (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

Numis.: A gold coin, named from the fact that on one side of it was a representation

ANGEL OF EDWARD VI.

of the Archangel Michael in conflict with the Dragon (Rev. xii. 7). The reverse had a ship with a large cross for the mast, the letter E on the right side, and a rose on the left; whilst against the ship was a shield with the usual arms. It was first struck in France in 1340, and was introduced into England by Edward IV. in 1465. Between his reign and that of Charles I. it varied in value from 6s. 8d. to 10s. It is not now current either in France or England. The last struck in England were in the reign of Charles I. (*H. Noel Humphreys: Coins of England*, 5th ed., 1848; *and other authorities.*)

"... shake the bags
Of hoarding abbots; their imprisoned *angels*
Set them at liberty."—*Shakesp.: K. John*, iii. 3.

"... and a counterfeit *angel* is made more like a true *angel* than if it were an *angel* coined of China gold."—*Bacon: Inter. of Nat.*, ch. xi.

B. *As adjective:* Angelical.

"All *angel* now—yet little less than all,
While still a pilgrim in our world below."
Scott: Lord of the Isles (Conclusion).

C. *In composition,* Angel is generally a substantive, but sometimes it is an adjective.

angel-age, *s.* [Eng. *angel*; and *age* = time of life.] An age or period of life at which a certain character is possessed, or certain actions done. It is not the same as ANGELAGE (q.v.).

"Why should you two,
That, happily, have been as chaste as I am,
Fairer, I think, by much (for yet your faces,
Like ancient well-built piles, show worthy ruins),
After that *angel-age* turn mortal devils?"
Beaum. and Fl.: Valentinian, i. 2.

angel-bed, *s.* A bed without posts.

angel-choir, *s.* A choir of angels, especially that which sang when Christ's birth was announced to the shepherds at Bethlehem (Luke ii. 13, 14).

"God set the diadem upon his head,
And *angel-choirs* attended."
Cowper: The Task, bk. vi.

angel-fish, *s.* A fish of the Squalidæ, or Shark family, the reverse of angelic in its look, but which derived its name from the fact that its extended pectoral fins present the appearance of wings. It is called also Monk-fish, Fiddle-fish, Shark-ray, and Kingston. It is

ANGEL-FISH.

the *Squatina angelus* of Duméril, the *Squalus squatina* of Linnæus. It has an affinity to the Rays, as well as to the Sharks. It lies close to the bottom of the sea, and feeds ravenously on flat-fishes. It sometimes attains the length of seven or eight feet. It is more common in the south than in the north of Britain, and is not uncommon on the coasts of the United States. (*Yarrell: British Fishes*, vol. ii., pp. 407 to 409.)

angel-form, *s.* A form deemed to be or resemble that of an angel.

"To weeping grottos and prophetic glooms,
Where *angel-forms* athwart the solemn dusk."
Thomson: Seasons; Autumn.

angel-guest, *s.* An angel who has been received as a guest.

"To entertain our *angel-guest*."
Milton: P. L., bk. v.

angel-hand, *s.* The hand of an angel.

"Fleeter than the starry brands
Flung at night from *angel-hands*."
Moore: Paradise and the Peri.

angel-head, *s.* The head of an angel cut in stone or other material.

"What, always dreaming over heavenly things,
Like *angel-heads* in stone with pigeon-wings?"
Cowper: Conversation.

angel-like, *a.* & *adv.* Like an angel; in an angelic manner.

"How *angel-like* he sings!"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

angel-peopled, *a.* Peopled with angels. (*Jewsbury.*)

angel-quire, *s. pl.* A quire (choir) of angels.

"And join thy voice unto the *angel-quire*."
Milton: The Morning of Christ's Nativity.

angel-seeming, *a.* Appearing as if they were angels.

"Than these same guileful *angel-seeming* sprights,
Who thus in dreams, voluptuous, soft, and bland,
Pour'd all th' Arabian heaven upon our nights."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 45.

angel-trumpet, *s.* A trumpet used by angels.

"Where the bright seraphim, in burning row,
Their loud uplifted *angel-trumpets* blow."
Milton: At a Solemn Music.

angel-water, *s.* A scented water prepared in Portugal. It consists of rose, orange blossom, and myrtle water commingled together, and additionally perfumed with musk and ambergris.

angel-welcome, *s.* A welcome by angels. (*Bowring.*)

angel-wing, *s.* The wing of an angel.

"Subjected to his service, *angel-wings*
And flaming ministers, to watch and tend
Their earthly charge."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. ix.

angel-winged, *a.* Possessed of wings resembling those of angels.

Fig.: Rising to a high and serene atmosphere.

"She [philosophy] all *angel-winged*
The heights of science and of virtue gains,
Where all is calm and clear."
Thomson: Spring.

angel-worship, *s.* The worshipping of angels.

"*Angel-worship* is plainly forbidden in the text of St. Paul, which I am now considering [Col. ii. 19, 20], as also in Rev. xix. 10, xxii. 9."—*Trapp: Popery truly stated*, pt. ii.

* **ān'-ġĕl** (2), * **ān'-ġĕll,** *s.* [A.S. *angel* = a hook, a fishing-hook.] A hook. (*Scotch.*)

angell-hede, *s.* The hooked or barbed head of an arrow.

"Ane *angell-hede* to the hukis he drew."
Wallace, iv. 554. (*Jamieson.*)

ān'-ġĕl (3), *s.* [Apparently a corruption of Eng. *angle* (q.v.). In Fr. *ange* = chain-shot.]

angel-shot, *s.* Chain-shot; cannon-shot cut in halves, which are then connected together by means of a chain.

ān'-ġĕl-āġe, *s.* [Eng. *angel*; suffix *-age.*] The existence or the state of angels.

ān'-ġĕl-ĕt, *s.* [Dimin. of *angel.*] An old English coin, in value equal to half an "angel." [ANGEL, *s.*]

ān'-ġĕl-hood, *s.* [Eng. *angel*; suff. *-hood.*] Angelic nature or character; the state of being an angel. (*E. B. Browning: Song for Ragged Schools.*)

ăn-ġĕl'-ĭc (1), * **ăn-ġĕl'-ĭck,** * **ăn-ġĕl'-ique, ăn-ġĕl'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [In Dan. *engelsk*; Ger. *angelika*; Fr. *angélique*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *angelico*; Lat. *angelicus*, from Gr. ἀγγελικός (*angelikos*).]

1. *Gen.:* Pertaining to a messenger of any kind.

"*Angelick* Cromwell, who out-wings the wind."
Marvell: First Anniversary, 126.

2. *Spec.:* Pertaining to an angel, or the hierarchy of angels; resembling an angel; like what an angel might have done; of a nature like that of the angels; superhuman.

"The union of womanly tenderness and *angelic* patience."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ *Angelic Doctor:* A title given to St. Thomas Aquinas.

angelic-hymn, *s.* The hymn sung by angels to the shepherds. (*Luke* ii. 14.)

angelic-salutation, *s.* The Hail-Mary (q.v.).

ăn-ġĕl'-ĭc (2), *a.* [From Eng., &c., *angelica* (q.v.).] Pertaining to the Angelica plant.

angelic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_8O_2 = C_4H_7.CO.OH$. A monatomic acid belonging to the acrylic series, obtained by boiling the root of *Angelica archangelica* with lime and water, and distilling the concentrated liquid with dilute sulphuric acid. Angelic acid forms long needle crystals, which melt at 45°, and boil at 190°.

ăn-ġĕl'-ĭ-ca, *s.* [In Ger. *angelika*; Dut. *engelwortel*; Fr. *angélique*; Sp. *anjelica*; Dan., Port., & Ital. *angelica*. From Lat. *angelus*; Gr. ἄγγελος (*angelos*) = an angel. So called from its medicinal qualities.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Apiaceæ, or Umbellifers. It contains one species, the

A. sylvestris, or Wild Angelica, truly indigenous in Britain, and one, the *A. archangelica*, or Garden Angelica, naturalised. It

ANGELICA SYLVESTRIS: BRANCH, FLOWER, AND SEED. (ONE-FIFTH NATURAL SIZE.)

is sometimes cultivated for its leaf-stalks, which are blanched and eaten as celery, or candied with sugar. It is regarded as stimulant and anti-pestilential.

"In his hand he carried,
Angelicas uprooted,
With delicious fragrance
Filling all the place."
Longfellow: The Saga of King Olaf, ch. xvi.

angelica-root, *s.* The root of the *Archangelica officinalis*. It is fragrant, bitter, and pungent. When first tasted it is sweet, but leaves behind a glowing heat in the mouth. The Laplanders eat the stalks, roasted in hot ashes, for coughs, hoarseness, &c., and boil the tender flowers in milk to promote perspiration in catarrh attended with fever. In a candied state it is eaten as a sweetmeat. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, p. 776.)

angelica-stalk, *s.* The stalk of an angelica plant.

"Now will I confess it.
Better things are jewels
Than *angelica-stalks* are
For a Queen to wear."
Longfellow: The Saga of King Olaf, ch. xvi.

angelica-tree, *s.* *Aralia spinosa*. Its leaves are like those of the Angelica, whence its name. It is a small tree ornamental for lawns.

ăn-ĝĕl'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Angelic.]

ăn-ĝĕl'-ĭ-cal-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *angelical; -ly.*] In an angelic manner; as an angel might be expected to do. (*Webster.*)

ăn ĝĕl'-ĭ-cal-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *angelical; -ness.*] The quality of being angelical. (*Webster.*)

Ăn-ĝĕl'-ĭ-cī *s. pl.* [Plural of Lat. *angelicus* = angelic.]

Church History: The name given to an old Christian sect who greatly venerated angels, if indeed they did not attribute to them even the creation of the world. They flourished about A.D. 180.

ăn-ĝĕl'-ĭ-fȳ, *v.t.* [Lat. *angelus* = an angel; *facio* = to make.] To render angelic.

"The soul at this first resurrection must be spiritualized, refined, and *angelified*."—*Farindon: Sermons* (1647), p. 55.

Ăn ĝĕl-ĭ'-na, *s.* [A female name, from Lat. *angelus* = an angel.] An asteroid, the sixty-fourth found. It was discovered by Tempel, on the 6th of March, 1861.

An'-ĝĕl-ītes, *s. pl.* [In Ger. *Angeliten*. Named from Agelius, or Angelius, a part of Alexandria in which they used to meet.] An old Christian sect, a branch of the Sabellians, who flourished towards the termination of the fifth century. They believed that the persons of the Trinity were not the same or self-existent, but distinct gods, existing by participation in a deity common to them all. They were called also Severites and Theodosians, from Severus and Theodosius, who were successively their leaders.

ăn-ĝĕl ŏl'-ŏĝ-ȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἄγγελος (*angelos*) = an angel, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The department of theology which treats of angelic beings.

". . . the manner in which the interpreter constantly treats of *angelology* and demonology."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus* (Martineau's transl.), vol. i., § 17.

ăn-ĝĕl-ō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Sp. *angelon*; from Lat. *angelus* = Gr. ἄγγελος (*angelos*) = an angel.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Scrophulariaceæ (Fig-worts). *A. salicariæfolia*, or Violet Angelonia, is a herbaceous stove-plant, with fine large light-blue flowers.

ăn ĝĕl ŏph'-ăn-ȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἄγγελος (*angelos*) = an angel; φαίνω (*phainō*) = to bring to light; to make to appear.] The appearance or manifestations of angels.

". . . the Theophany and *Angelophany* of the Old and New Testament."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus* (Martineau's transl.), vol. i., § 14, p. 67.

ăn'-ĝĕl-ŏt, *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Numism.:* An ancient French coin struck at Paris whilst that capital was temporarily in English occupation. It was so called from having on it the figure of an angel supporting the escutcheon of England and France.

2. A small cheese made in Normandy.

3. *Music:* A musical instrument somewhat resembling a lute. (In this sense it is probably derived from the Fr. *anche*, the reed of a wind instrument. (*Johnson.*)

ăn'-ĝĕl ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = angel.] A prayer to the Virgin, instituted by Pope Urban II., offered in Roman Catholic countries in the morning, at noon, and in the evening, at the sound of a bell called the *Angelus*. It is so called because it begins with the words "Angelus Domini nuntiavit Mariæ" (the angel of the Lord announced to Mary). [Hail-Mary.]

"Sweetly over the village the bell of the *Angelus* sounded." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 4.

ăng'-ĕr, *s.* [A.S. *ange* = straitened, sorrowful, troubled, from Icel. *angr* = grief, sorrow. *Ang* in compos. = trouble. It implies narrowness, constraint, or difficulty; as *angsum, angesum* = difficult, narrow; *angbreost* = an asthma, a difficulty of breathing (Anguish). Cognate with *enge* = narrow, confined. Mediæv. Lat. *angaria* = vexation, trouble, distress, anxiety; Lat. *ango*; Greek ἄγχω (*anchō*) = to press tight.]

* 1. *Originally:* Any vexation, distress, or uneasiness of mind having its origin—

(*a*) In bodily pain.

"I made the experiment, setting the moxa where the first violence of my pain began, and where the greatest *anger* and soreness still continued, notwithstanding the swelling of my foot."—*Temple.*

¶ Though the substantive has now lost this sense, the adjective still retains it; for we speak of "an *angry* wound."

(*b*) In any other cause. *Spec.*, grief.

"She held hire hard in thralles wune,
And dede hire forge and *anger* mune"
Story of Gen. and Exod. (ed. Morris), 971-72.

2. *Now:* An emotion or passion of the human heart excited by the spectacle of wrong-doing, especially to one's self. When it arises, the heart beats more frequently, the blood circulates more rapidly, the voice becomes loud and menacing, all thought of personal danger passes away, and a desire is felt, if indeed it be not carried out, of punishing the offender. Essentially anger is a virtuous emotion, planted in the breast to intimidate and restrain wrong-doers; but, through human infirmity, it is almost sure to be abused in one of four ways. A person under its influence may be hasty, passionate, fretful, or revengeful.

". . . *anger* is like
A full-hot horse, who being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 1.

"A slight flush
Of moral *anger* previously had tinged
The old man's cheek."—*Wordsworth: Exc.*, bk. v.

¶ In Scripture it is frequently attributed to God.

"And the Lord's *anger* was kindled the same time, and he sware, saying. . . ."—*Numb.* xxxii. 10.

". . . let not thine *anger* burn against thy servant."—*Gen* xliv. 18.

¶ In poetry anger has sometimes, though rarely, a plural. In this case it ceases to be an abstract word, because a concrete one = successive acts or states of indulgence of anger.

"Delicious spites and darling *angers*."
Tennyson: Madeline.

ăng'-ĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [From the substantive.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To render painful (used of the body); to trouble, to vex (used of the mind).

"He turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, and *angereth* malign ulcers and pernicious imposthumations."—*Bacon.*

2. To inspire with anger, to provoke. *Used—*

(*a*) *Of man:*

"By them that are no people, and by a foolish nation I will *anger* you."—*Romans* x. 19.

(*b*) *Of God:*

"They *angered* him also at the waters of strife."—*Ps.* cvi. 32.

B. *Intransitive:* To become angry. (*Scotch.*)

"When neebors *anger* at a plea."
Burns: Scotch Drink.

ăng'-ĕred, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Anger, *v.*]

"The flush of *anger'd* shame
O'erflows thy calmer glances."
Tennyson: Madeline, 3.

ăng'-ĕr-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *anger; -ful(l).*] Angry. (*Sylvester: The Arke*, 205.)

ăng'-ĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Anger, *v.*]

ăng'-ĕr-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *anger; -less.*] Calm; without anger. (*Sylvester: The Arke*, 222.)

† **ăng'-ĕr-lȳ,** * **ăng'-ĕr-lich,** *adv.* [Eng. *anger, -ly*; A.S. *lic* = like.] Angrily; like an angry person.

"And *angerlich* y wandrede the Austyns to proue."
Pierce the Plowman's Crede (ed. Skeat), 288.

"Why, how now, Hecate? you look *angerly*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 5.

* **ăng'-ĕr-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *anger; -ness.*] The state of being angry.

"Hail, innocent of *angerness!*"
MS. cited by Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, i. 315.

ăn-ĝĭ-ĕn'-chȳ ma, *s.* [Gr. ἀγγεῖον (*angeion*) = a vessel, and ἔγχυμα (*engchuma*) = an infusion; ἐγχέω (*engcheō*) = to pour in; ἐν (*en*) = in, and χέω (*cheō*) = to pour.]

Bot.: Professor Morren's name for vascular tissue. It is his fourth division of tissue, and comprehends (1) Pleurenchyma, or woody tissue; (2) Trachenchyma, or spiral vessels; (3) Modified trachenchyma, or ducts; (4) Cinenchyma, or laticiferous vessels.

ăn-ĝĭ'-na, *s.* [In Fr. *angine*; Port. & Lat. *angina* = the quinsy. From Lat. *ango*, Gr. ἄγχω (*angcho*) = to press tight, especially the throat; to strangle.]

Medicine:

* 1. A quinsy or other inflammatory disease of the throat.

"*Angina*— . . . It is an inflammation on the parts of the throat subservient to respiration, speech, and deglutition; it is called a strangulation of the fauces, more properly an inflammation of the internal fauces."—*Parr: Med. Dict.* (1809), i. 116.

2. The angina pectoris (q.v.).

"*Angina* occurs in both sexes."—*Dr. John Forbes: Cycl. Pract. Med.*, vol. i., p. 83.

angina pectoris, *s.* [Lat. = angina of the breast.] The name first given by Dr. Heberden in 1768, and since then universally adopted as the designation of a very painful disease, called by him also a disorder of the breast; by some others "spasm of the chest," or "heart-stroke," and popularly "breast-pang." It is characterised by intense pain in the præcordial region, attended by a feeling of suffocation and a fearful sense of impending death. These symptoms may continue for a few minutes, half an hour, or even an hour or more. During the paroxysm the pulse is low, with the body cold, and often covered with clammy perspiration. Death does not often result from the first seizure, but the malady tends to return at more or less remote intervals, generally proving fatal at last. There are several varieties of it: an organic and a functional form; and again a pure or idiopathic and a complex or sympathetic one have been recognised. Angina is produced by disease of the heart. It specially attacks elderly persons of plethoric habits, men oftener than women, generally coming on when they are walking, and yet more if they are running up-stairs or exerting great effort on ascending a hill. Stimulants should be administered during the continuance of a paroxysm; but it requires a radical improvement of the general health to produce a permanent effect on the disorder.

ăn-ĝĭ'-nōse, *a.* [Lat. *anginosus*, fem. *anginosa*.] Pertaining to angina (q.v.).

anginose scarlatina, *s.* [Lat. *scarlatina anginosa*.] A variety of scarlatina, more severe than Scarlatina simplex, and less dangerous than Scarlatina maligna. [Scarlatina.] (*Tanner: Manual of Medicine.*)

ăn-ĝĭ'-nŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *anginosus*; Fr. *angineux*.] Pertaining to the *Angina pectoris*.

". . . the *anginous* symptoms being either feebly manifested . . ." *Cyclo. Pract. Med.*, vol. i., p. 87.

ăn-ǧĭ-ŏ-carp′-ĭ-ans, *s. pl.* [ANGIOCARPOUS.]

Bot.: Mirbel's second class of fruits. The fruit is sessile in envelopes not forming part of the calyx. It is opposed to Gymnocarpians (q.v.). (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*, p. 232.)

ăn-ǧĭ-ŏ-carp′-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἀγγεῖον (*angeion*) = a vessel, a pail, a receptacle; from ἄγγος (*angos*) = a vessel, a jar, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: With fruit seated in an envelope not constituting part of the calyx.

ăn-ǧĭ-ŏg′-răph-ў, *s.* [In Fr. *angiographie.* From Gr. ἀγγεῖον (*angeion*) = . . . a vessel (of the human body), and γραφή (*graphē*) = a drawing, a writing, a description.]

Anat.: A description of the vessels of the human body, arteries, veins, lymphatics, &c.

ăn-ǧĭ-ŏl′-ŏ-ǧў, *s.* [In Fr. *angiologie;* Sp. & Port. *angiologia.* From Gr. ἀγγεῖον (*angeion*) = a vessel, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Anat.: The science which treats of the arteries, veins, and other vessels in the human body.

ăn-ǧĭ-ŏ-mŏn-ŏ-spĕrm′ oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἀγγεῖον (*angeion*) = a vessel; μόνος (*monos*) = alone; and σπέρμα (*sperma*) = seed.]

Bot.: Producing one seed only, and that not naked, but in a seed-vessel.

ăn-ǧĭ-ŏp′-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀγγεῖον (*angeion*) = a vessel; πτερίς (*pteris*) = a kind of fern.] A genus of plants belonging to the alliance Filicales (Ferns), and the order Danæaceæ (Danæworts). The *A. erecta* is used with a fern of another genus in the South Sea Islands in preparing cocoa-nut oil. (*Lindley: Veget. Kingd.*, p. 79.)

ăn′-ǧĭ-ŏ-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. ἀγγεῖον (*angeion*) = a vessel, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to look at, to contemplate.] An instrument designed to be employed in the study of the capillary vessels of an organised body.

ăn-ǧĭ′-ŏ-spĕrm, *s.* [Gr. ἀγγεῖον (*angeion*) = a vessel, and σπέρμα (*sperma*) = seed.]

Bot.: A plant presenting the characters of Linnæus's order Angiospermia (q.v.).

ăn-ǧĭ-ŏ-spĕrm′-ĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἀγγειόσπερμος (*angeiospermos*) = having the seed in a capsule; also ἐναγγειοσπέρματος (*enangeiospermatos*), from ἐν (*en*) = in, ἀγγεῖον (*angeion*) = vessel, and σπέρμα (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: In the artificial classification of Linnæus the second order of the class Didynamia. It includes those didynamous plants which have their seeds inclosed in a seed-vessel, as contradistinguished from those in which they are apparently "naked." [GYMNOSPERMIA.] Most of the Scrophulariaceæ and their immediate allies fall under this Linnæan order.

ăn-ǧĭ-ŏ-spĕrm′-oŭs, *a.* [ANGIOSPERMIA.]

Bot.: Having the seeds inclosed in a pericarp. It is opposed to Gymnospermous (q.v.). [ANGIOSPERMIA.]

ăn-ǧĭ-ŏs′-pŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἀγγεῖον (*angeion*) = a vessel, and σπόρος (*sporos*) = a seed, a spore; σπείρω (*speirō*) = to sow.]

Botany: Having the spores enclosed in a hollow shell or bag: *e.g.*, Lycoperdon.

ăn-ǧĭ-ŏt′-ŏm-ў, *s.* [In Fr. *angiotomie;* Sp. and Port. *angiotomia.* From Gr. ἀγγεῖον (*angeion*) = a vessel of the body, and τομός (*tomos*) = a cut, from τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Med.: The cutting open of a vein, an artery, or some other vessel of the body.

ăng-lar-īte, *s.* [From Anglar, one of the places where it is found.] A mineral, a massive variety of Vivianite (q.v.).

ăn′-ǧle (1), *s.* [A.S. *angel, angil, angl* = a hook, a fishing hook; Dan. *angel;* Dut. *hengel.*] A fishing rod, with its attached line and hook.

"They take up all of them with the *angle*, they catch them in their net, and gather them in their drag. . ."—*Hab.* i. 15.

"The patient fisher takes his silent stand,
Intent, his *angle* trembling in his hand:
With looks unmov'd he hopes the scaly breed,
And eyes the dancing cork and bending reed."
Pope: Windsor Forest, 137—140.

angle rod, A fishing rod.

"The second bigness is used for *angle-rods*. . ."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. viii., § 656.

ăn′-ǧle, *v.i. & t.* [From the substantive. In Dan. *angle;* Dut. *hengelen;* Ger. *angeln.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To fish with a rod, line, and hook.

"The ladies *angling* in the crystal lake,
Feast on the waters with the prey they take."
Waller.

"But *angled* in the higher pool."
Tennyson: The Miller's Daughter.

2. *Fig.:* To attempt to gain human hearts by the use of tempting bait of one kind or other.

"She knew her distance, and did *angle* for me,
Madding my eagerness with her restraint."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, v. 3.

† **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To fish for (as with rod and line).

"If he spake courteously, he *angled* the people's hearts: if he were silent, he mused upon some dangerous plot."—*Sidney.*

2. To allure, to draw.

"You have *angled* me on with much pleasure to the Thatch'd House."—*Walton: Compl. Angler*, ch. 1.

ăn′-ǧle (2), *s.* [In Fr. *angle;* Sp. and Port. *angulo;* Ital. *angolo;* from Lat. *angulus* = an angle, a corner; Gr. ἀγκύλος (*angkulos*) = crooked. In Wel. *ongle* is = an angle. Cognate with A.S. *angel, angil* = a hook (see ANGLE, No. 1); Teut. *ang* or *eng* = a narrow strip.]

A. *Ordinary Language:* The opening between two lines which meet one another; a corner, as of a room.

"For, where the rock and wall
Met in an *angle*, hung a tiny roof."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

B. *Technically:* The inclination of two lines to one another.

1. *Geometry.* Angles may be ranked under two leading divisions, *plane* and *solid* angles. A *plane* angle is the inclination of two lines to one another in a plane, which two lines meet together, but are not in the same straight line. [PLANE.] A *solid* angle is that which is made by the meeting in one point of more than two plane angles, which, however, are not in the same plane. [SOLID.] Each of the leading divisions, plane and solid angles, may again be subdivided into *rectilineal, curvilinear,* and *mixed* angles. *A plane rectilineal angle* is the inclination to each other of two straight lines, which meet together, but are not in the same straight line (Fig. 1). A *curvilinear angle* is the inclination to each other of two curved lines, which meet in a point (Fig. 2). *A mixed angle* is one formed by the meeting of a curve and a straight line (Fig. 3).

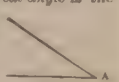


Fig. 1.

Angles are measured by arcs (Fig. 4, M N, P Q), and it is immaterial with what radius the latter are described. The result is generally stated in degrees, minutes, and seconds, ° ′ ″; thus—36° 14′ 23″ = 36 degrees, 14 minutes, and 23 seconds. When an angle is isolated from other angles, it may be named by a single letter, as A (Figs. 1 to 4); but when two or more angles meet at one point they are named by three letters, never by one or two. In such cases the letter at that point is always named in the middle. Thus, in Fig. 5 there are two angles, the first of which may be named indifferently B C A or A C B, but not B A C; and the second D C A or A C D, but not C A D. The point at which the lines forming the angle meet is called the *angular point,* or the *vertex* of the angle, and the lines themselves the *sides* or *legs* of the angle. In Figs. 1, 2, and 3, A is the angular point of the respective angles, the legs or sides being unlettered. In Fig. 5, C is the angular point, and B C, A C, and C D, or C B, C A, and D C are the sides or legs.

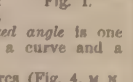


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

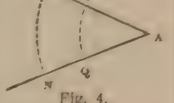


Fig. 4.

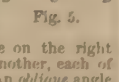


Fig. 5.

Plane rectilineal angles are generally divided into *right* and *oblique,* or into *right, obtuse,* and *acute.* When a straight line standing upon another straight line makes the two adjacent angles (those on the right and left of it) equal to one another, each of them is called a *right angle.* An *oblique* angle is one which is not a right angle. An *obtuse* angle is that which is greater than one right angle, but less than two. An *acute* angle is that which is less than a right angle: both are oblique. The angles marked A in Figs. 1 and 4 are acute angles. In Fig. 5, if A C make the adjacent angles A C B and A C D equal to each other, then each of them is a right angle. In Fig. 6, A C D is an obtuse angle, and A C B an acute angle. Analogous terms exist in the case of curvilinear and mixed angles. Thus, in Figs. 2 and 3, A is an acute angle. *A spherical angle* is one formed by the intersection or the meeting of two great circles of a sphere. Many other designations are applied to angles; thus, in Geometry there are *opposite, exterior, interior, alternate, vertical,* and other angles, also angles of *contact,* &c. (See the italicised words.)

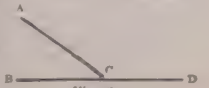


Fig. 6.

2. *Mech.* In this science there are angles of *direction,* of *friction,* of *repose,* &c.

3. *Optics* has angles of *incidence,* of *reflection,* of *refraction,* of *deviation,* of *polarisation,* &c.

4. *Astronomy* has angles of *position,* of *situation,* of *elevation, inclination, depression,* &c. (For these see the italicised words with which *angle* is combined.)

5. *Fortification. Dead Angle:* An angle so formed that a small plot of ground in front of it can neither be seen nor defended from the parapet.

6. *Anatomy.* The *angle of the jaw* is the point at which the vertical hinder edge of the ramus, descending from the condyle, meets the horizontal inferior border. (*Flower: Osteol. of the Mammalia*, 1870, p. 122.)

¶ *Facial Angle.* [FACIAL.]

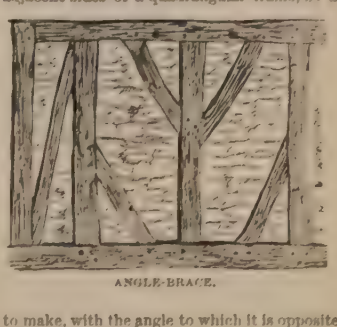
angle-bar, *s.*

Joinery: A vertical bar at one of the angles of a polygonally-shaped window.

angle-bead, *s.* A bead of wood or other material affixed vertically to the exterior angle of a room or similar erection, and placed in the same plane with the plaster. It is called also *staff-bead.*

angle-brace, angle-tie, *s.*

Carpentry: A piece of timber affixed to two adjacent sides of a quadrangular frame, so as


ANGLE-BRACE.

to make, with the angle to which it is opposite, a right-angled triangle. If the wood join the two opposite angles of the rectangle, then it is called the *diagonal brace* or *tie.*

angle-bracket, *s.* A bracket placed at the point where two straight lines containing an angle meet, but not at right angles to either of those sides.

angle-capital, *s.*

Architecture: A term used in describing Ionic capitals. It signifies such a capital on the flank column of a portico, having the volutes placed at an angle of 45° with the plane of the front and returning friezes.

angle-float, *s.*

Plastering: A float made to any internal angle of a room. [FLOAT.]

angle-iron, *s.* Plates of iron, angular in form, used for the edges of any structure.

angle-modillion, *s.* [MODILLION.]

angle-rafter, *s.*

Architecture: A rafter placed along the angle of a hipped roof.

angle-shades, *s.* A fine British moth, *Phlogophora meticulosa,* the generic name, which means *bearing flame,* alluding to the shape of the markings on the anterior wings.

The insect has long, slender ciliated antennæ, the abdomen tufted, and the wings dentate. The upper wings are pale rosy white, clouded with olive brown, each with a large triangular purplish mark in the centre, and beyond it a white band. The hinder wings are whitish, with a dusky central crescent, and two or three faint transverse-waved dusky lines. The expansion of the wings is nearly two inches. The caterpillar is green, with a row of oblong white spots on the back, and a continuous white line on each side. It feeds on culinary vegetables and various field plants. The moth is common in England, and is found also in Scotland; it is met with most plentifully in April, June, and September, there being apparently three broods in the season. (*Jardine: Naturalist's Library*, vol. xl., 235, 236.)

angle-staff, *s.* A vertical head of wood or other material affixed to the exterior angle of a building, in line with the plaster.

angle-tie, *s.* [ANGLE-BRACE.]

ăn′-gled, *a.* [Eng. *angle* (2); *-ed.*] Furnished with angles. (Used chiefly in composition.)

"... fifty-*angled* custards."
B. Jonson: Masques, Neptune's Triumph.

"The thrice three-*angled* beech-nut shell."
Bp. Hall: Sat. iii. 1.

ăn′-gle-mē′-tẽr, *s.* [Lat. *angulus*, and Gr. μετρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument used by geologists to measure the dip of strata, the angle of joint-planes, &c. (*Brande.*)

ăn′g′-lẽr, *s.* [Eng. *angle*; *-er.* In Ger. *angler*; Dut. *hengelaar.*]

1. *Gen.:* One who angles; one who fishes with a rod.

"Five or six years after the Revolution, an indefatigable *angler* published an account of Scotland."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. *Spec.:* A fish called also Sea-Devil, Frog, or Frog-fish; and in Scotland, Wide-gab, signifying wide mouth. It is the *Lophius piscatorius* of Linnæus, and is placed under the order Acanthopterygii, and the family which has the pectoral fins feet-like. It has an enormous head, on which are placed two elongated appendages or filaments, the first of them broad and flattened at the end. These, being movable, are manœuvred as if they were bait; and when small fishes approach to examine them, the angler, hidden amid mud and sand, which it has stirred up by means of its pectoral and ventral fins, seizes them at once; hence its name. It occurs along the British coasts, and is three, or occasionally five feet long. (*Yarrell: Brit. Fishes.*)

THE ANGLER-FISH.

Ăn′-gle-sey Mŏr′-rĭs, *s.* [From *Anglesey*, or *Anglesea*, the island, and Mr. William Morris, its discoverer.] The name given by Pennant to a supposed distinct genus and species, *Leptocephalus morrisii*, of the family Murænidæ, or Eels. This form is now known to be only an arrested stage in the development of the conger-eel.

ăn′g′-lẽs-īte, *s.* [Named from the isle of Anglesea, in which it was first found.] A mineral classed by Dana under the Celestite group of Anhydrous Sulphates, Chromates, and Tellurates. Anglesite has been called also "Lead mineralised by vitriolic acid and iron," "Lead Vitriol," and "Sulphate of Lead." It is orthorhombic. The hardness is 2·75—3; the sp. gr. 6·12 to 6·39. The lustre is resinous, vitreous, or adamantine; the colour white, tinged with yellow, gray, green, or blue. Anglesite varies from transparent to opaque. It is very brittle. The composition is sulphuric acid, 26·4; oxide of lead, 73·6 = 100. In addition to Anglesea, it is found in Cornwall, Derbyshire, Cumberland, in Scotland at Leadhills, in Australia, America, and elsewhere. A variety of it is called Sardinian (q.v.).

Cupreous Anglesite: A mineral, the same as LINARITE (q.v.).

Ăn′g′-lĭ-cạn, † **Ăn′g′-lĭc,** *a. & s.* [In Dut. *Anglicaansch*; Ger. *Anglicaner* (*s.*); Fr. *Anglican*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *Anglicano*; Lat. *Anglicanus.* From *Anglia*, a Latin name of Britain, which at a yet unascertained date superseded that of Britannia, which had been formerly employed. The Lat. *Anglia* is from A.S. or O.S. *Anglen*, now *Angeln*, a district in the south-east of Schleswig, extending from the river Schlei, in the south, to the Fleusburg Hills on the north, with an area of about 330 square miles, and a population at present amounting to about 50,000. *Angeln* comes from A.S. *ange, enge* = narrow.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to England; English.

"... the sober principles and old establishment of the *Anglican* church."—*Fell: Life of Hammond*, § 1.

2. Pertaining to one holding the religious views described under B., 1 or 2. *Spec.*, pertaining to one holding high church views or to high churchism.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *In the sixteenth century:* One who held Roman Catholic doctrine, but preferred the rule of the English king or parliament to that of the Papacy.

"Secondly" [the reference is to A.D. 1539], "there were the *Anglicans*, strictly orthodox in the speculative system of the faith, content to separate from Rome, but only that they might bear Italian fruit more profusely and luxuriantly when rooted in their own soil."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, pt. i., vol. iii., ch. xvi.

2. *Now:*

(*a*) A member of the Church of England belonging to the High Church party.

(*b*) An English churchman, whether high, low, or broad.

"The old persecutors, whether Pagan or Christian, whether Arian or Orthodox, whether Catholicks, *Anglicans*, or Calvinists, actually were, or at least they had the decorum to pretend to be, strong Dogmatists."—*Burke: Letter to R. Burke.*

Ăn′g′-lĭ-cạn-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *Anglican*; *-ism.* In Fr. *Anglicanisme.*]

1. The Anglican system of doctrine or adherence to it.

2. Admiration of England leading to efforts to copy its institutions.

Ăn′g′-lĭ-çẽ, *adv.* [Lat.]

1. In English. (Used of language or idiom.)

2. After the manner of the English. (Used of manners or customs.)

¶ This word is frequently written thus—*Anglicè.*

Ăn′g′-lĭ-çĭ-fy, *v.t.* [*Anglici*, genit. sing of nomin. pl. of Lat. *Anglicus*; suff. *-fy*, from *facio* = to make.] To make English; to Anglicise.

Ăn′g′-lĭ-çĭzm, *s.* [In Ger. *Anglicism*; Fr. *anglicisme*; Port. & Ital. *Anglicismo.*] The English idiom, such as Englishmen are almost sure to introduce when they attempt to speak or write an ancient classic or a modern Continental tongue.

"They corrupt their style with untutored *Anglicisms*."—*Milton.*

Ăn′g′-lĭ-çize, *v.t.* [Eng. *Anglic*; *-ize.* In Ger. *Englicisiren.*] To make English; to assimilate to the English language in idiom, or to the English people in pronunciation, manners, customs, or sympathy.

"He [the letter U] pleaded, that the same place and powers, which Y had in the Greek language, he stood fully intitled to in the English; and that therefore of right he ought to be possessed of the place of Y even in all Greek words *Anglicised*, as system, hypocrite, &c."—*Edwards: Can. Crit.*, p. 275.

"The glaring affectation of *Anglicising* Latin words."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, ii. 282.

Ăn′g′-lĭ-çized, *pa. par. & a.* [ANGLICIZE.]

Ăn′g′-lĭ-çĭ-zĭng, *pr. par.* [ANGLICIZE.]

Ăn′g′-lĭ-cŭs sŭ′-dor, *s.* [Lat. = the English sweat; the English perspiration.]

Med.: A term applied to the sweating sickness of the Middle Ages. [SWEATING SICKNESS.]

Ăn′g-lĭ-fĭc-ā′-tion, *s* [Lat. *Anglus* = English; *facio* = to make.] The act or process of rendering English.

Ăn′g′-lĭ-fied, *pa. par. & a.* [ANGLIFY.]

Ăn′g′-lĭ-fy, *v.t.* [Lat. *Anglus* = English; *-fy*, from Lat. *facio* = to make.] To make English. It is used (1) of people who, born in another country than England, yet settle here, or copy English manners, or approximate more or less to a correct English pronunciation. It may be also employed of a place thronged by English, or modified in the direction of English manners by an influx of tourists or settlers from this country.

"... indeed, I should think that Calais or Boulogne was much more *Anglified*."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xxi.

(2) Of an English idiom occurring in speech or composition in another language.

Ăn′g′-lĭ-fy-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ANGLIFY.]

ăn′g′-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ANGLE, *v.*]

A. *As present participle:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Fishing with an angle.

2. Designed to be used in fishing.

C. *As substantive:* Fishing with a rod and tackle. This may be done at the bottom of the water, midway between the bottom and the surface, or with the fly on the surface itself.

"Then did Deucalion first the art invent
Of *angling*."—*Davors: Secrets of Angling*, b. i.

angling-rod, *s.* A fishing-rod.

Ăn′g′-lĭze, *v.t.* [ANGLICIZE.]

Ăn′-glō. *In compos.* = English, but properly implying that the word combined with it is the more emphatic one, though this rule is not always observed. Among the numerous compounds which it forms are the following:—

Anglo-American, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to an American, whose more or less remote ancestors were English.

B. *As subst.:* An American more or less remotely of English descent.

Anglo-Catholic, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Regarded as being at once English and Catholic.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *In the sixteenth century:* An Englishman who, though a Roman Catholic, leaned more to his country than to the Papacy.

"... and the *Anglo-Catholics* did not intend to repeat the blunder of showing a leaning towards the Romanists."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii., vol. iii., p. 517.

2. *Now:* A member of the English Church who contends for its Catholic character.

Anglo-Catholic Church: Any church modelled on the English Reformation. (*Hook.*)

Anglo-Danish, *a.* Pertaining at once to the Danes and the English.

"His excellent and large collection of Anglo-Saxon and *Anglo-Danish* coins."—*Wotton: View of Hickes's Thesaurus*, p. 82.

Anglo-German, *a.* Pertaining at once to the Germans and the English.

"... if the *Anglo-German* league assumed an organised form."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, pt. i., vol. iii., ch. xvii.

Anglo-Imperial, *a.* Pertaining at once to an empire (not the British one), and to England or the English.

"... would put a final end to *Anglo-Imperial* trifling."—*Froude: Hist. of England*, pt. i., vol. iii., ch. xvii.

Anglo-Indian, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining at once to India and to England.

"Every *Anglo-Indian* official ..."—*Times of India*, July 19, 1878.

B. *As subst.:* A native of England or of the British Isles resident in India.

"There is no doubt of its permanent popularity among *Anglo-Indians*."—*Times of India*, July 19, 1878.

Anglo-Irish, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining at once to the Irish and the English, or to one who has relations with both.

B. *As subst.:* A settler in Ireland, who was of English origin, and, unlike the native Irish, was regarded as within the "Pale."

"The *Anglo-Irish* of the Pale and the Celts of the provinces."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, pt. i., ch. xviii., vol. iv.

Anglo-mania. [ANGLOMANIA.]

Anglo-Norman, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the Anglo-Normans.

"Unable to encounter the shock of the *Anglo-Norman* cavalry."—*Scott: The Norman Horse-Shoe.* (*Nat.*)

B. *As substantive:* A Norman, and yet an Englishman. (Used specially of the Normans who came over with William the Conqueror, and, not returning to the Continent, became, and still are, an important element in the composite English nation.)

Anglo-Saxon, *a. & s.*

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to the Anglo-Saxons.

"... *Anglo-Saxon* monasteries." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

2. Pertaining to the Anglo-Saxon tongue.

"It is estimated that in English there are about 38,000 words. Of these, 23,000, or more than five-eighths, are of *Anglo-Saxon* origin."—*Bosworth: Anglo-Saxon and Eng. Dict.* (pref.).

B. *As substantive:*

1. One of the Anglo-Saxon race—that is, of the mingled Anglo-Saxons and other Teutonic tribes from whom the English, the Lowland Scotch, a great proportion of the present inhabitants of Ulster, and the mass of the population in the United States and various British colonies sprung.

"Thus it appears that one Jute, three Saxon, and four Angle, altogether eight kingdoms, were established in Britain by the year 586, and that the Angles and Saxons bore the leading and chief part in the expeditions; they, therefore, when settled in this country, were collectively called *Anglo-Saxons.*" — *Bosworth: Anglo-Saxon and Eng. Dict.* (pref.).

2. The language originally spoken by the race or races mentioned under No. 1.

"Anglo-Saxon, that is Angle, Engle, or English Saxon, is the language of the Platt, Low, Flat, or North part of Germany, brought into this country by the Jutes, the Angles, and Saxons, and modified and written in England. Those who remained in their old locality on the Continent had the name of Old Saxons, and their language Old Saxon; but those settled in Britain were properly designated *Anglo-Saxons*, and their language, perfected and written in England, was called *Anglo-Saxon.*"—*Bosworth: Anglo-Saxon and Eng. Dict.* (pref.).

¶ The Anglo-Saxon tongue did not pass directly into the English. The Norman conquest, as was inevitable, introduced a new element into the language, and produced temporary confusion. When this began to pass away, and it became evident that the tongue of the conquered rather than that of the conquerors was destined ultimately to prevail, it was not the old Anglo-Saxon pure and simple which remained. There came in place of it various dialects, specially a Midland, a Northern, and a Southern one. It was a mixed dialect, mainly Midland, but also slightly Southern, which with Chaucer, in the fourteenth century, became the standard language; and at last, by a series of insensible changes, developed into the modern English tongue. [ENGLISH.] (See the several volumes published by the Early English Text Society.)

Anglo-Saxonism, *s.* [A word or idiom belonging to or borrowed from the Anglo-Saxon tongue.

Ăn-glō-mā'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [In Fr. *anglomanie;* Port. *anglomania.*] A passion on the part of a person or persons belonging to another country to imitate whatever is English. Such a tendency manifested itself in Germany in the seventeenth century, and it has sometimes appeared, though to a less extent, in France.

Ăn-glō-mā'-nĭ-ăc, *s.* [ANGLOMANIA.] One possessed by Anglomania (q.v.).

Ăn-glō-phō' -bĭ-a, *s.* Hatred, fear or dislike of England or of whatever is English.

Ăn-glō-phōb'e, *s.* One affected with Anglophobia.

Ăn-gō'-la, *s.* The native name of a country on the west coast of Africa, between lat. 8° 20′ and 9° 20′ S.

Angola-pea, *s.* A papilionaceous plant, belonging to the genus Cajanus (q.v.). It is called also *Pigeon Pea.*

ăn'-gŏn, *s.* [In Fr. *angon.*] A barbed spear used by the Anglo-Saxons, the Franks, and many other Teutonic nations.

ăng'-or, *s.* [Lat. = (1) a compression of the neck, suffocation, the quinsy; (2) anguish, torment, vexation; from *ango* = to suffocate, to strangle.]

1. Pain.

2. Anxiety and constriction in the precordial region. (*Mayne.*)

* *Angor Pectoris.* [Lat. = intense pain in the breast.] The name used by Franche, in 1813, for the disease called *Angina pectoris.* [ANGINA.]

An-gŏr'-ą, *s.* [The name of a vilayet in Asiatic Turkey.] A stuff made from the wool of the Angora-goat.

Angora-goat, *s.* A goat reared in the vilayet of Angora, famed for its wool.

Ăn-gŏs-tūr'-ą, Ăn-gŭs-tūr'-ą, *s.* [The old name of a city in Venezuela, in South America, now called Ciudad-Bolivard.]

Angostura bark: A bark, very valuable as a febrifuge, in possession of the Capuchin friars belonging to the missions on the river Carony, in South America. It is a Rutaceous plant of the genus Galipea, but whether it is the *G. cusparia* (*Bonplandia trifoliata*), or the *G. officinalis*, has not yet been completely determined. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, p. 471.) In Loudon's *Encyclopædia of Plants* it is said to be the *Cusparia febrifuga.*

ăn-gŏs-tūr'-ĭn, *s.* [ANGOSTURA.] A principle extracted from the Angostura bark.

ăng'-red (red as **ĕrd),** *pa. par.* [ANGERED.]

ăng'-rĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *angry; -ly.*] In an angry manner; under the influence of anger.

"Let me not *angrily* declare
No pain was ever sharp like mine."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xliii., *Prayer for Patience.*

ăng'-rў, ***ăn'-grē,** *a.* [From Eng. *anger; -y.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

* **I.** *Of things inanimate:* Bitter.

"The clay that clenges ther-by arn corayes strong,
As alum and alkaran, that *angré* arn bothe."
Alliterative Poems; Cleanness (ed. Morris), 1,034-5.

II. *Of the body:* Inflamed, painful. (Used of a wound or sore.)

III. Of the mind or heart.

1. Temporarily under the emotion of anger.

(*a*) Followed generally by *with* of the person regarded with anger.

". . . Now therefore be not grieved nor *angry with* yourselves that ye sold me hither."—*Gen.* xlv. 5.

(*b*) * Formerly it was occasionally followed by *at* of the person.

". . . are ye *angry at* me because I have made a man every whit whole on the sabbath day?"—*John* vii. 23.

(*c*) Followed by *at* or *for* of the thing exciting anger.

". . . wherefore should God be *angry at* thy voice. . . ?"—*Eccles.* v. 6.

". . . wherefore then be ye *angry for* this matter?"—2 *Sam.* xix. 42.

¶ It may be used of the inferior animals; and (with the inappropriateness of all human language employed of the Divine Being) of God.

"An *angry* Waspe th' one in a viall had.
Spenser: F. Q., III. xii. 18.

"And the Lord was *angry* with Solomon, because his heart was turned from the Lord God of Israel, which had appeared unto him twice."—1 *Kings* xi. 9.

2. Habitually under the dominion of anger.

"It is better to dwell in the wilderness than with a contentious and an *angry* woman."—*Prov.* xxi. 19.

3. Exhibiting the marks of anger, proceeding from anger, sounding angrily.

"The north wind driveth away rain; so doth an *angry* countenance a backbiting tongue."—*Prov.* xxv. 23.

¶ Sometimes the term *angry* is applied to a whole group of passions, in place of a single emotion or its manifestations.

"He had always been more than sufficiently prone to the *angry* passions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

4. *Fig.:* Of such a character, that if it proceeded from a being capable of emotion, it would be regarded as a manifestation of anger.

"So that wildest of waves in their *angriest* mood,
Scarce break on the bounds of the land for a rood."
Byron: The Siege of Corinth, ver. 16.

B. *Technically:*

Hist.: Angry boys was the designation assumed by gangs of uproarious youths, who rendered the London streets unsafe during the Elizabethan age, like the Mohawks of a subsequent time. (See *Nares' Gloss.: Boys.*)

"Get thee another nose, that will be pull'd
Off, by the *angry boys*, for thy conversion."
Beaum. and Flet.: Scorn. Lady, iv. 1.

ăng-sa'-na, ăng-sa'-va, *s.* [Name given in some Indian languages.] A red gum resembling that called dragon's blood. It is brought from the East Indies.]

ăng'-ų, *s.* [West Indian name.] Bread made from the Cassada (*Jatropha manihot*), a Euphorbiaceous plant growing in the West Indies.

Ăn'-guĭ-fĕr, *s.* [Lat. *anguifer;* from *anguis* = a snake, and *fero* = to bear.]

Astron.: Another name for the northern constellation Ophiuchus, which has been called also Serpentarius.

ăn'-guĭl-la, *s.* [Lat. = an eel. In Fr. *anguille;* Sp. *anguila;* Ital. *anguilla.*] A genus of fishes of the order Apodal Malacopterygii, and the family Murænidæ (Eels). At least three species occur in the British fauna—*A. acutirostris* (Yarrell), the Sharp-nosed Eel; *latirostris* (Yarrell), the Broad-nosed Eel; and *A. mediorostris* (Yarrell), the Snig. [EEL.]

ăn'-guĭl'-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *anguilla* = an eel; and *forma* = form, shape.] Eel-shaped. (*Todd's Johnson.*)

ăn'-guĭl-lĭ-form'-ēs, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *anguis* = a snake, and *forma* = form.] According to Cuvier, the only family of fishes included under the order Malacopterygii Apodes. It is now more commonly called Murænidæ.

ăn'-guĭl'-lų-la, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *anguilla* = an eel.] The typical genus of the family Anguillulidæ (q.v.). The "eels" in vinegar are *A. aceti;* the similar animals in blighted wheat, *A. tritici;* and those in sour paste, *A. glutinosus.*

ăn-guĭl-lū'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From the typical genus Anguillula.]

Zool.: A family of annulose animals belonging to the class Nematelmia, and the order Nematoidea. It consists of non-parasitic nematoid worms, and nearly corresponds to Dujardin's family of Enoplidæ. Typical genus, Anguillula (q.v.).

ăn-guĭn-ār'-ĭ-a, *s.* [From Lat. *anguineus* = pertaining to a snake.] A genus of Zoophytes belonging to the family Eucratidæ. There is a British species, the *A. spatulata.* (*Johnston's British Zoophytes*, 1847.)

ăn'-guĭne, *a.* [Lat. *anguinus*, from *anguis* = a snake.] Pertaining to the genus Anguis, or to snakes in general.

Anguine Lizard (*Chamæsaura anguina*): A lizard with four rudimentary feet. It is very snake-like. It inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

ăn'-guĭ'-nĕ-al, *a.* [Lat. *anguineus.*] Pertaining to a snake, snaky; resembling a snake.

ăn'-guĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [ANGUIS.] A family of serpent-like lizards. Typical genus, Anguis. It is sometimes reduced to a sub-family, Anguininæ, or made altogether to disappear in the family Scincidæ.

ăn'-guĭn-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [ANGUINIDÆ.]

ăn'-guĭs, *s.* [Lat. *anguis* = a snake.] A genus of lizards of the family Scincidæ. It contains the *Anguis fragilis*, or Slow-worm, which is so snake-like, from its being entirely destitute of limbs, that until lately it was ranked with the Ophidians. Though called the Blind-worm, it is not blind, but has perfectly visible though small eyes. The popular belief that it is venomous is quite erroneous.

ăn'-guĭsh, ***ăn'-guўch,** *s.* [A.S. *ange* = vexation, trouble, sorrow, affliction, anguish; *ange* = vexed, troubled, sorrowful, troublesome, vexatious; *angsum* = difficult, narrow. In Sw. *ängslän, angest;* Dan. *angest, ængste;* Dut. & Ger. *angst, angoisse;* Sp. *ansia, angustia;* Port. *angustia;* Ital. *angoscia, angosciamento* = anguish, vexation; *angustia* = distress, scarcity. From Lat. *angustia* = a strait, a defile, generally in the plur., *angustiæ* = straits; *angustus* = narrow; *ango* = to press tight. (ANGER.) Properly, such present fear and anxiety for the immediate future as arise when one has got squeezed into too narrow a place and cannot extricate himself.]

1. Excessive pain or distress.

(*a*) Excessive pain of body.

". . . the *anguish* as of her that bringeth forth her first child . . ."—*Jer.* iv. 31.

(*b*) Excessive distress of mind.

"For when thacces of *anguych* watz hid in my sawle."
Alliterative Poems; Patience (ed. Morris), 335.

". . . we saw the *anguish* of his soul when he besought us, and we would not hear."—*Gen.* xlii. 21.

2. The expression in the countenance of intense bodily pain or mental distress.

"She spoke: and, furious, with distracted pace,
Fears in her heart and *anguish* in her face,
Flies through the dome (the maids her steps pursue),
And mounts the walls."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxii., 592-595.

3. Anything fitted to excite intense bodily pain or mental distress.

"Seeing myself engaged, yea and engulfed in so many *anguishes* and perplexities."—*Trans. of Boccalini* (1626), p. 37.

*** ăn'-guĭsh,** *v.t.* [From the substantive.] To cause anguish to; to inflict excessive bodily pain or mental distress on.

"Socrates was seen and observed to be much *anguished*, grieved, and perplexed: still seeming to feel some grief of mind."—*Trans. of Boccalini* (1626), p. 108.

ăn'-guĭshed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ANGUISH, *v.*]

"A strong emotion shakes my *anguish'd* breast."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xix., 442.

ăn̆g'-ụ-lăr, *a.* [In Fr. *angulaire*; Sp. & Port. *angular*; Ital. *angolare*. From Lat. *angularis* = having angles or corners; *angulus* = a corner, an angle.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.*: Having angles or corners, cornered; so shaped as that the sides are united to each other by angles; containing an angle; aiding to constitute an angle; situated at the point where an angle is formed.

"As for the figure of crystal, it is for the most part hexagonal or six-cornered, being built upon a confused matter, from whence, as it were from a root, *angular* figures arise, even as in the amethyst and basaltes."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

[See also B., I. 1, &c.]

2. *Fig. Of persons:* Too little disposed to make concessions to others, and therefore exciting or tending to excite opposition to itself which a more conciliatory course of conduct would have prevented from arising.

B. *Technically:*

I. *Mathematics:*

1. The *angular point* in an angle is that at which the two lines inclined to each other meet. (Used also in natural philosophy and other sciences.)

"The distance of the edges of the knives from one another, at the distance of four inches from the *angular* point where the edges of the knives meet, was the eighth part of an inch."—*Newton: Opticks.*

2. *Angular section* is the section or division of an angle into any number of equal parts.

Angular sections: The branch of mathematical analysis which investigates the properties of circular functions.

II. *Mechanics:*

1. *Angular motion* is the motion of any body around a fixed point, whether it revolves like a planet or vibrates backwards or forwards like a pendulum.

Angle of angular motion or *Angle of rotation*: The angle made by the two directions before and after the turning of a line perpendicular to an axis. (See III. 1.)

2. *Angular velocity* is the absolute velocity of a body moving round a fixed axis at a certain unit of distance. (See III. 2.)

III. *Astronomy:*

1. *Angular intervals:* Arcs of the equator intercepted between circles of declination passing through the heavenly bodies observed.

2. *Angular motion:*

(*a*) *Angular motion of the sun* is a calculated movement of the luminary through space, which in 1783 made Sir William Herschel propound the hypothesis that the luminary was in progress towards the star λ Herculis.

(*b*) The *angular motion* of the stars is a minute deviation from their relative places of several "fixed" stars, as the two stars of 61 Cygni, ε Indi, μ Cassiopeiæ, and many others. (*Herschel: Astron.*, §§ 852-4.)

3. *Angular velocity.* The *angular velocity of the sun's apparent motion* is in the inverse proportion of the square of the distance: thus, to compare the daily motion of the sun in longitude at one point, A, of its path, and at another B, the formula used is: The square of the line connecting the earth and sun, when the latter is at B, is to the square of that connecting them when he is at A, as the daily motion at A is to the daily motion at B. (*Herschel: Astron.*, § 350.)

¶ The expression is used in a similar sense of the planets.

IV. *Perspective:* A kind of perspective in which the two sides of the leading object represented are not parallel to the plane of the picture, and in which, therefore, the horizontal lines are so drawn as to meet each other at a vanishing point. It is called also *oblique perspective.*

V. *Anatomy:*

1. *Angular Artery:* The terminal part of the facial artery, which inosculates at the inner side of the orbit with a terminal branch of the ophthalmic artery. (*Quain: Anat.*, 1876, vol. i., p. 365.)

2. *Angular vein:* The vein formed by the junction of the supra-orbital and frontal veins. It is perceptible beneath the skin, as it runs obliquely downwards, near the inner margin of the orbit, resting against the side of the nose at its root. (*Ibid.*, p. 476.)

VI. *Botany:*

1. *Of the general form:* Having projecting longitudinal angles. (Sometimes the terms "acute angled" and "obtuse angled" are used.)

2. *Spec. Of the margin of a leaf or other organ:* Having several salient angles on the margin, as the leaf of *Datura stramonium.* (*Lindley.*)

ăn̆g-ụ-lăr'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [From Lat. *angularis* = having angles.] The quality of being angular, *i.e.*, having corners. The *Glossographia Nova* defines it: "Squareness; also an abounding in nooks and corners."

"What body ever yet could figure show
Perfectly perfect, as rotundity
Exactly round, or blameless *angularity*?"
More: Song of the Soul, III. ii. 38.

ăn̆g'-ụ-lạr-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *angular*; *-ly.*] In an angular manner; with angles, with corners.

". . . a labyrinthean face, now *angularly*, now circularly, every way aspected."—*B. Jonson: Cynthia's Revels.*

"Another part of the same solution afforded us an ice *angularly* figured."—*Boyle.*

† ăn̆g'-ụ-lạr-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *angular*; *-ness.*] The quality of being angular; angularity. (*Johnson's Dict.*)

ăn̆g'-ụ-lāte, ăng-ụ-lā'-tĕd, *a.* [Lat. *angulatus*, from *angulo* = to make angular, *angulus* = an angle.] Angular; having angles.

"Topazes, amethysts, or emeralds, which grow in the fissures, are ordinarily crystallized or shot into *angulated* figures; whereas in the strata, they are found in rude lumps like yellow, purple, and green pebbles."—*Woodward.*

ăn̆g'-ụ-lō, *in compos.* Having an angle.

angulo-dentate, *a.*

Botany: Angular and toothed, angularly toothed. (*Loudon: Cyclo. of Plants*, 1829, *Gloss.*)

† ăn̆g-ụ lŏm'-ĕt-ĕr, *s.* [Lat. *angulus* = an angle, and Gr. *μέτρον* (*metron*) = measure.] An instrument for measuring angles. The more common term is ANGLEMETER, and in the case of crystals, in mineralogy, GONIOMETER is employed. [See these words.]

ăn̆g-ụ-lŏs'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [From Lat. *angulosus* = full of corners.] Nearly the same as *angularity*; but perhaps, as its etymology suggests, a stronger word. (*Johnson's Dict.*)

*** ăn̆g'-ụ-loŭs,** *a.* [In Fr. *anguleux.*] Angular, hooked.

"Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of solid bodies are held together by hooks and *angulous* involutions, since the coherence of the parts of these will be of as difficult a conception."—*Glanville.*

*** ăn̆-gŭst',** *a.* [In Ital. *angusto*; Lat. *angustus*, from *ango* = to press tightly.] Narrow, strait, contracted. (*Glossogr. Nov.*, 2nd ed., 1719.)

ăn̆-gŭs'-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *angustatus*, pa. par. of *angusto* = to make narrow.]

Botany, &c.: Narrow at the base, but dilated above.

ăn̆-gŭs-tā'-tion, *s.* [From Lat. *angustus* = narrow.] The act of making narrow, the state of being made narrow; straitening.

"The cause may be referred either to the grumousness of the blood, or to obstruction of the vein somewhere in its passage, by some *angustation* upon it by part of the tumour."—*Wiseman.*

ăn̆-gŭs'-tĭ-clāve, *a.* [In Fr. *angusticlave*; Lat. *angusticlavius*, from *angustus* = narrow, and *clavus* = a nail, . . . a purple stripe on the tunic.]

In old Rome: Wearing a narrow purple stripe on the tunic. This was done by the Equites, or Knights, and by the plebeian tribunes, whilst the senators had a broad purple stripe.

ăn̆-gŭs-tĭ-fō'-lĭ-āte, ăn̆-gŭst-ĭ-fō'-lĭ-oŭs, *a.* [From Lat. *angustus* = narrow, and *folium* = a leaf.]

Bot.: Having the leaves NARROW.

Ăn-gŭs-tūr'-ạ, *s.* [ANGOSTURA.]

*** ăn'-hăn̆g,** *v.t.* [A.S. *hangian* = to hang.] To hang up; to hang.

"The remenaunt were *anhanged*, more and lesse,
That were consented to this cursednesse."
Chaucer: C. T., 13,690, 13,691.

*** ăn'-hăn̆ged,** *pa. par.* [ANHANG.]

ăn-har-mŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [In Fr. *anharmonique*; Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *ἁρμόνιος* (*harmonios*) = producing harmony.] Not harmonic. [HARMONIC.]

anharmonic ratio or **proportion,** *s.*

Geom.: The term used by Prof. Chasles, when four points, *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, being in a straight line, the ratio or proportion is $\frac{a\,c}{a\,d} : \frac{b\,c}{b\,d}$. Or when A, B, C, D meeting in the same point, sin. (A : C) sin. (B : C) / sin. (A : D) sin. (B : D) [HARMONIC.] (*Chasles: Géometrie Supérieure*, 1852, p. xix.)

ăn-hē'-ale, *v.i.* [Lat. *anhelo.*] To pant. (*Latimer: Works*, i. 51.)

ăn-hē-lā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *anhelatio* = difficulty of breathing, panting, from *anhelo* = to pant; *halo* = (1) to breathe, (2) to exhale.] The act of panting; the state of being short of breath, difficult respiration.

"Those unknown tendencies and *anhelations* of divine souls after the adorable object of their love."—*Glanvil: Serm.* (1681), p. 313.

ăn-hē-lō'-şe, *a.* [In Sw. *aandelos.* From Lat. *anhelus* = (1) panting; (2) causing shortness of breath.] Out of breath, panting. (*Johnson.*)

ăn'-hĭm-ạ, *s.* [Brazilian name.] The name of a bird, the Horned Screamer (*Palamedea cornuta*, Linn.). It is a wading bird, and

THE ANHIMA (PALAMEDEA CORNUTA).

the type of the family Palamedeidæ of Mr. G. R. Gray. It is blackish, with a red spot on the shoulder. The top of the head bears a long, horny, slender, and mobile stem, and the wing is armed with two triangular spurs. It lives in the marshy parts of South America, and has a powerful voice, heard at a great distance. The sexes manifest much fidelity to each other.

† an-hŭn'-grў, *a.* [A-HUNGRY.] Hungry. (*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 1.)

*** ăn-hў',** *adv.* [Old Eng. *an* = on; *hy* = high.] On high.

". . . besechith god *an-high*."
Romans of Partenay (ed. Skeat), 2,704.

ăn-hў'-drīde, *s.* [From Gr. *ἀνυδρία* (*anudria*) = want of water; *ἄνυδρος* (*anudros*) = wanting water: *ἀν* (*an*), priv., and *ὕδωρ* (*hudōr*) = water.] An anhydride or an anhydrous acid is a chemical substance formed by the substitution of an acid radical for the whole of the hydrogen in one or two molecules of water. (*Graham: Chem.*, 2nd ed., vol. ii., p. 542.) By the action of water they are converted into acids. Anhydrides do not act on litmus or other vegetable colours.

ăn-hў'-drīte, *s.* [In Ger. *anhydrit*; Gr. *ἄνυδρος* (*anudros*) = without water; referring to the fact that it contains no water of crystallisation.]

Min.: A mineral classed by Dana under his Celestite group. Its crystals are orthorhombic

The hardness is 3—3·5; the sp. gr. 2·899—2·965; the lustre vitreous, or somewhat pearly; the colour white, or brick-red. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 55·80 to 59·78; lime, 40·21 to 43·06, with smaller portions of silica, sesquioxide of iron, and water. It is altered, by the absorption of moisture, into gypsum. It is divided by Dana into Var. 1. Ordinary. (*a*) Crystallised; (*b*) Fibrous; (*c*) Fine granular; (*d*) Scaly granular, under which is ranked Vulpinite (q.v.). Var. 2. Pseudomorphous. It occurs in various parts of the Continent, and in North America.

ăn-hȳ'-drŏŭs, *a.* [In Ger. *anhyder*. From Gr. ἄνυδρος (*anudros*) = without water; ἀν (*an*), priv., and ὕδωρ (*hudōr*) = water.]

1. *Chemistry:* Having no water in its composition; as anhydrous gypsum, gypsum with no water in its composition.

"... thus the *anhydrous* sulphuric acid does not redden litmus."—*Graham: Chemistry*, vol. ii., p. 188.

2. *Mineralogy.* Dana divides the minerals classed as compounds of Chlorine, Bromine, and Iodine into (1) Anhydrous Chlorids, (2) Hydrous Chlorids, and (3) Oxychlorids. (*Dana: Min.*, 5th ed., p. 110.) He separates Fluorine Compounds into Anhydrous and Hydrous (*Ibid.*, p. 123), and adopts the same classification of the Oxyds: 1st. (*Ibid.*, 131); the Silicates (*Ibid.*, 203); the Phosphates, Arsenates, Antimonates (*Ibid.*, 527); the Sulphates, Chromates, Tellurates (*Ibid.*, 613), and the Carbonates (*Ibid.*, 669).

* **ăn'-ĭ,** *a.* [ANY.]

a'-nĭ, *s.* [The Brazilian name.] The name given to the birds belonging to the genus Crotophaga, and indeed to those ranked under the sub-family Crotophaginæ, a division of the Cuculidæ, or Cuckoos. The typical anis—those of the genus Crotophaga—are found in South America in companies. They are about the size of our blackbird.

* **ăn'-ĭe,** *a.* [ANY.]

* **ăn-ĭ-ĕnt'e,** *v.t.* [Fr. *anéantir*=to annihilate; from *à* = to, and *néant* = nothing, nought.] To bring to nought; to frustrate. The same as ANIENTISSE (q.v.).

* **ăn-ĭ-ĕn'-tisse,** *v.t.* [Fr. *anéantissement* = annihilation; *anéantir* = to annihilate.] To reduce to nothing; to annihilate.

"... the which three things ye ne han not *anientissed* or destroyed."—*Chaucer: Melibeus.*

* **ăn-ĭ-ĕn'-tissed,** *pa. par.* [ANIENTISSE.]

† **ą-nī'ght** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *a* = on, at, and *night*.] At night, during the night.

"I broke my sword upon a stone, and bid him take that for coming *anight* to Jane Smile."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 4.

† **ą-nī'ghts** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *a* = on, at; *nights*, pl. of *night*.] Night after night.

"Sir Toby, you must come in earlier *anights*; my lady takes great exceptions at your ill hours."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 3.

"The turnkey now his flock returning sees,
Duly let out *anights* to steal for fees!"
Swift: Description of Morning.

ăn-ĭg-ŏ-zănth'-ŏs, *s.* [Gr. ἀνίσχω (*anischō*), the same as ἀρεχω (*ereichō*) = to hold up, to lift up, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = flower.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Hæmodoraceæ (Blood-roots). They are curious Australian plants, with yellow or green flowers. The roots of the *A. floridus*, though acrid when raw, become mild and nutritious when cooked, and are used for food by the natives of the Swan river. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, 1847, p. 152.)

an'-ĭl, *s.* [In Ger., Fr., Port., & Sp. *anil* = indigo; Arab. *nilon*; Mahratta and some other Indian languages *nila* = dark blue, as Nilgherry Hills = the Blue Hills.] The Indigo plant.

ăn'-ĭle, *a.* [Lat. *anilis*.] Old-womanish.

† **ăn-ĭ'le-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *anile*; suff. *-ness*.] Anility.

ăn-ĭl-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *anil*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to anil (q.v.).

anilic acid, *s.*

Chem.: Indigotic acid = nitrosalicylic acid, $C_7H_7NO_5 = C_7H_5(NO_2)O_3$. Obtained by the action of boiling nitric acid and water on indigo, or on salicylic acid. It crystallises in light yellow needles, soluble in hot water and alcohol.

ăn'-ĭl-ine, *s.* [from *anil* (q.v.)] = **amido-benzene** = **amido-benzol** = **phenyl-amine** =

$$C_6H_7N = \left.\begin{matrix}(C_6H_5)'\\H\\H\end{matrix}\right\}N = C_6H_5(NH_2)'.$$

Chem.: Aniline was first obtained by distilling indigo with caustic potash. It occurs in the heavy oils from coal-tar. It is prepared from benzene, C_6H_6, which is converted into nitrobenzene, $C_6H_5(NO_2)'$, by the action of strong nitric acid. The nitrobenzene is reduced to aniline by the action of acetic acid and iron filings, or by sulphide of ammonium. Aniline is the basis of most of the coal-tar colours. It is an oily, colourless, refractive, volatile liquid, boiling at 182°. Its sp. gr. at 0° is 1·036. It solidifies at −8° to a crystalline mass; when exposed to the air and light, it becomes brown. It is nearly insoluble in water, but dissolves in ether, alcohol, and benzene. It forms crystalline salts with acids. It does not turn red litmus paper blue. A slight trace of aniline gives a deep purple colour with a solution of bleaching powder. Aniline combines with the iodides of alcohol radicals like amines. The atoms of H united to N in aniline can be replaced by alcohol radicals, as ethyl aniline—

$$N\left\{\begin{matrix}C_6H_5\\H\\C_2H_5.\end{matrix}\right.$$

The H in the benzol ring (C_6H_5) can also be replaced by radicals forming substitution compounds of aniline, of which, when one atom of H is replaced by an atom of Cl or a radical, there can be always three modifications: thus, three modifications of nitro-aniline ($C_6H_4)(NO_2)(NH_2)$ are known; also chloraniline, $C_6H_4Cl(NH_2)'$, and bromaniline, $C_6H_4Br(NH_2)$. [See Kekulé's *Organic Chem.*] M. Langorrois has found that the putrefaction and decomposition of animal matter can be prevented, even when it is exposed to the air, and in an elevated temperature, by the use of small quantities of aniline. (*Medical Press and Circular*, quoted in the *Times*, *May* 7, 1873.)

aniline black, *s.* A dye produced by a mixture of aniline, potassium chlorate, and cupric sulphate or a vanadium salt. It is used in calico printing.

aniline blue, *s.* Obtained by heating rosaniline with excess of aniline at 150°—160° A hydrochloride of triphenyl-rosaniline, $C_{20}H_{16}(C_6H_5)_3N_3$.

aniline-green, *s.* The aldehyde green is obtained from aldehyde, magenta, and sulphuric acid heated together, and then poured into a boiling solution of sodium thiosulphate. The dye is precipitated by sodium acetate. The iodine green is obtained by heating aniline violet with iodide of methyl.

aniline orange, *s.* A salt of dinitro-paracresol.

aniline purple, or **mauve,** is prepared by adding to aniline sulphate a dilute solution of potassium bichromate. It contains a base called mauveine, $C_{27}H_{24}N_4$.

aniline red [see ROSANILINE], called also MAGENTA. Obtained by heating crude aniline with arsenic acid to 140°. The presence of toluidine is necessary for its formation.

aniline violet, *s.* Obtained by heating rosaniline with ethyl iodide, a hydroiodide of triethyl-rosaniline, $C_{20}H_{16}(C_2H_5)_3N_3$.

aniline yellow. [See CHRYSANILINE.]

ăn-ĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Lat. *anilitas*, from *anilis* = pertaining to an old woman, old womanish; *anus* = an old woman; Celtic *hen* = old.] The state of being an old woman. The state of entertaining such views and feelings as are natural to women well advanced in life.

"Since the day in which the Reformation was began, by how many strange and critical turns has it been perfected and handed down, if not entirely without spot or wrinkle, at least without blotches or marks of *anility*."—*Sterne: Sermon on the Inauguration of K. George III.*

¶ Todd says: "*Anility* is not confined to the feminine character, as Dr. Johnson would imply. It means *dotage* in general, in our older dictionaries."

ăn'-ĭm-ą-ble, *a.* [From Lat. *animo* = to fill with breath or air, to animate.] Capable of being animated. (*Johnson's Dict.*)

ăn-ĭm-ąd-vĕr'-sąl, *a.* & *s.* [From Lat. *animadversum*, supine of *animadverto*.] [ANIMADVERT.]

1. *As adjective:* Having the faculty of perception, or the power of perceiving.

2. *As substantive:* That which has the faculty of perception; the soul.

"That lively inward *animadversal*: it is the soul itself: for I cannot conceive the body doth *animadvert*; when as objects, plainly exposed to the sight, are not discovered till the soul takes notice of them."—*More: Song of the Soul*, Notes, p. 22.

ăn-ĭm-ąd-vĕr'-sion, *s.* [In Fr. *animadversion*. From Lat. *animadversio* = (1) the perception of an object, attention; (2) censure, punishment.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of perceiving an object; attention.

"The soul is the sole percipient which hath *animadversion* and sense, properly so called."—*Glanville.*

2. As close attention to any one's conduct is pretty sure to detect serious imperfections in it, the word acquired the secondary signification of severe censure, reproof, serious blame. This is now almost its sole meaning.

"He dismissed their commissioners with severe and sharp *animadversions*."—*Clarendon.*

3. Punishment. [See II.]

"When a bill is debating in Parliament, it is usual to have the controversy handled by pamphlets on both sides, without the least *animadversion* upon the authors."—*Swift.*

II. *Technically:*

Mediæv. Eccles. Law: The infliction by the civil power, at the instigation of the church, of punishment on offenders against ecclesiastical law.

"An ecclesiastical censure and an ecclesiastical *animadversion* are different things: for a censure has a relation to a spiritual punishment, but an *animadversion* has only a respect to a temporal one, as degradation, and the delivering the person over to the secular court."—*Ayliffe Parergon.*

* **ăn-ĭm-ąd-vĕr'-sĭve,** *a.* [From Lat. *animadversum*, supine of *animadverto*. [ANIMADVERT.] Having the power of perception.

"The representation of objects to the soul, the only *animadversive* principle, is conveyed by motions made on the immediate organs of sense."—*Glanville.*

ăn-ĭm-ąd-vĕr'-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *animadversive*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of perceiving; perception. (*Johnson.*)

ăn-ĭm-ąd-vĕrt', *v.t.* [Lat. *animadverto* = (1) to turn the mind to, (2) to notice, (3) to censure or punish: *animus* = the mind; *adverto* = to turn to; *ad* = to, and *verto* = to turn.]

1. To turn the mind to any person or thing; to notice.

2. To blame, to censure, to make objurgatory remarks upon.

"Certain questionable people . . . were *animadverted* upon [in an Act of Parliament]."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, vol. ii., p. 434.

3. To punish.

"If the Author of the universe *animadverts* upon men here below, how much more will it become Him to do it upon their entrance into a higher state of being?"—*Grew.*

¶ *Animadvert* is followed by *upon* or *on*. (See the foregoing examples. Very rarely *against* is also used.)

"Your Grace very justly *animadverts against* the too great disposition of finding faults . . ."—*Pope: Letter to the Duke of Buckingham* (1718).

ăn-ĭm-ąd-vĕr'-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *animadvert*; *-er*.] One who censures or punishes.

"God is a strict observer of, and a severe *animadverter* upon, such as presume to partake of those mysteries without such a preparation."—*South.*

ăn-ĭm-ąd-vĕr'-tĭng, *pr. par.* [ANIMADVERT.]

ăn-ĭm-ąd-vĕr'-tĭse, *v.t.* [ANIMADVERT.] To inform. (*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*)

ăn'-ĭm-ąl, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *animal* = an animal; *animale* = neut. of adj. *animalis* = possessing life. [ANIMATE.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A beast, as contradistinguished from a man.

"Combativeness is the natural disposition which men and *animals* feel in various degrees to quarrel and fight."—*Penny Cycl.*, xviii. 16.

2. *In contempt:* A man of no intellect, or of bestial propensities. (*Johnson.*)

3. In the same sense as No. II. (*Zool.*) This signification of the word includes man.

". . . though defenceless. Man can arm himself with every variety of weapon, and become the most terribly destructive of *animals*."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 86.

II. *Technically:*

Zool.: An organic being, rising above a vegetable in various respects, especially in possessing sensibility, will, and the power of voluntary motion. Professor Owen defines an animal as an organism which can move, which receives nutritive matter by a mouth, which inhales oxygen and exhales carbonic acid, and, finally, which develops tissues, the proximate principles of which are quaternary compounds of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen. (*Owen: Paleont.*, 1860, p. 4.) Though, practically speaking, there is in general no difficulty in distinguishing an animal from a vegetable, yet the animals and plants of humble organisation closely approach each other in structure, and it is not always easy to say whether a particular organism belongs to the one kingdom or the other. By his bodily organisation man is an animal, though his mental and moral qualities give him an immeasurable superiority over all the other members of the animal kingdom. (For the classification of animals, see ANIMAL KINGDOM.)

B. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to an animal as opposed to a vegetable, or to an animal as distinguished from the more general term, an organised being, as *Animal Functions* (q.v.).

"The *animal* membranes exercise the property. . ."—*Todd and Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 54.

2. Pertaining to the inferior sentient beings as opposed to man; brutal.

"The immortal Aristotle, in his system of the *animal* world, excludes man from his scheme."—*Bentinus: Classific. of Quadrupeds*, § 15.

3. Pertaining to those parts of our complex nature which we have in common with the inferior sentient beings, as contradistinguished from those mental, moral, and spiritual capabilities in which man on the earth stands alone.

"There are things in the world of spirits, wherein our ideas are very dark and confused; such as their union with *animal* nature, the way of their acting on material beings, and their converse with each other."—*Watts: Logick.*

animal charcoal, *s.* [CHARCOAL.]

animal economy, *s.* The natural laws on which the welfare of the animal world depends, and to which, within certain limits, instinct teaches the several species to conform.

animal electricity, *s.* [GALVANISM.]

animal flower, *s.* A name often given to those radiated animals which have their tentacles in rows around their mouths, not unlike the petals of a double flower. The term has been applied specially to various species of the genus Actinia, which have been called, from their fancied resemblance to particular flowers, Sea Anemones, or fixed Sea-nettles. (Griffith's *Cuvier*, vol. xii., p. 572.) The other radiated animals which have been called animal flowers belong to the genera Holothuria, Tubularia, Sertularia, Hydra, and Alcyonia. [ACTINIA.]

animal food, *s.*

1. Food consisting of the flesh or other portions of animals.

† 2. Food designed for animals.

animal functions, *s. pl.* Functions exercised by animals. They are divided into two classes. (1) Those peculiar to and characteristic of animals, as distinguished from *organic functions*, which are common to them and vegetables. The animal functions of this first category are sensibility, or innervation, and voluntary motion, or locomotion. (2) The merely vital or vegetative functions, which are common to animals and vegetables. These are nutrition and generation. [ORGANIC FUNCTIONS.] (See Todd and Bowman's *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 25.)

animal heat, *s.* The heat possessed by the higher animals, and which, so long as they retain life, they maintain, whatever the surrounding temperature may be. It is highest in birds, and lowest in reptiles and fishes.

animal kingdom, *s.* One of the three great kingdoms of visible Nature, the other two being the Vegetable and the Mineral Kingdoms. Cuvier divided the Animal Kingdom into four great sub-kingdoms—1, Vertebrata; 2, Mollusca; 3, Articulata; and 4, Radiata. Professor Owen, in his Paleontology, adopts the following classification:—Kingdom I. Protozoa. Kingdom II. Animalia. Sub-kingdom I. Invertebrata: Province 1, Radiata; 2, Articulata; 3, Mollusca. Sub-kingdom II. Vertebrata. (See his *Paleontol.*, 1860.) Professor Huxley divided the Animal Kingdom into eight distinct groups:—Vertebrata, Mollusca, Molluscoida, Cœlenterata, Annuloса, Annuloida, Infusoria, Protozoa. It is now generally admitted that no exact line can be drawn between the lowest animals and the lowest plants; and classifications of animals are based on the principle of descent from a common ancestor, the term *phylum* being used instead of *Order*. Scarcely any two authorities agree as to the number of these *phyla* or tribes; but the following is a good working division: Protozoa (forming one phylum); METAZOA: Phylum 1, Cœlenterata; 2, Echinodermata; 3, Vermes; 4, Arthropoda; 5, Molluscoidea; 6, Mollusca; 7, Vertebrata.

animal magnetism, *s.* A science, or art, so called because it was believed that it taught the method of producing on persons of susceptible organisation effects somewhat similar to those which a magnet exerts upon iron. It is now generally denominated Mesmerism (q.v.).

animal mechanics, *s.* [MECHANICS.]

animal oat, *s.* An oat (*Avena sterilis*), which has a beard so hygrometric that, when the seeds fall off, it twists itself and moves spontaneously, when certain alterations in the weather occur. At such times it resembles a strangely-shaped insect crawling on the ground, whence its English name of Animal Oat. It is sometimes grown as an object of curiosity.

animal painter, *s.* ¶ A painter whose special taste and skill lie in the representation of animals.

animal painting, *s.* The department of painting which treats of the representation of animals.

animal spirits, *s. pl.* Nervous or vital energy, the gaiety and capability for action which arise from the possession of a sanguine temperament and a healthy physical organisation.

animal strength, *s.* [STRENGTH.]

ăn ĭm ăl′ cu la, *s. pl.* [The neut. pl. of Lat. *animalculum*, but not classic; compounded of *animal*, and the termination *culum*, signifying *little*.] Minute animals.

¶ Sometimes the word *animalcula* is mistaken by incorrect writers for a Latin noun of the first declension, and receives at their hands a plural *animalculæ*. Such an error should be carefully avoided. [ANIMALCULE.]

ăn ĭm ăl′ cu lar, *a.* [Eng., &c., *animalcula*; *-ar*.] Pertaining or relating to animalcula.

"It rendered at once evident to the senses why air filtered through cotton-wool is incompetent to generate *animalcular* life."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., xi. 324.

ăn ĭm ăl′ cule, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *animalculum* (q.v.). In Port. *animalculo*.] An animal so minute as to be visible only by means of the microscope. The term is applied specially to members of the classes Infusoria and Rotifera; the former called Infusorial, and the latter Wheel-animalcules. [INFUSORIA, ROTIFERA.]

". . . Infusorial *Animalcules*."—*Owen: Comparat. Anat. of the Invertebrata* (1843), p. 17.

". . . the Rotifera, or Wheel-*animalcules*."—*Huxley: Introd. to the Classif. of Animals* (1869), p. 47.

† **ăn ĭm ăl′ cu line,** *a.* [Eng., &c., *animalcule*; *-ine*.] Pertaining or relating to animalcules.

¶ Not so common a term as ANIMALCULAR (q.v.).

"*Animalculine* putrefaction is the immediate cause of those diseases."—*Dr. Dwight: Trav. in New Eng.*, &c., vol. i., p. 486.

ăn ĭm ăl′ cu list, *s.* [Eng., &c., *animalcule*; *-ist*.] One who makes animalcules a special study.

ăn ĭm ăl ish, *a.* [Eng. *animal*; *-ish*.] Like an animal.

ăn ĭm ăl ism, *s.* [Eng. *animal*; *-ism*.] The series of qualities which characterise a mere animal in contradistinction to a man.

ăn ĭm ăl-ĭ tў, *s.* [In Ger. *animalität*; Fr. *animalité*; Ital. *animalità*.] Conformity to the animal type of structure.

"It is evident that such characters must be derived from the animal functions of sensation and motion, for these not only constitute and create an animal, but also by their greater or less capacity may be said in some measure to establish the degree of its *animality*."—*Griffith's Cuvier*, vol. i., p. 89.

ăn ĭm ăl ĭ-zā′ tion, *s.* [Eng. *animalize*; *-ation*. In Fr. *animalisation*; Port. *animalisaçao*.] The act of making into an animal, or into animal matter; the state of being made into an animal, or into animal matter.

ăn′ ĭm ăl ize, *v.t.* [Eng. *animal*; *-ize*. In Fr. *animaliser*; Port. *animalisar*.]

1. To make into an animal; to impart animal life to.

2. To convert into animal matter.

ăn′ ĭm ăl ized, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ANIMALIZE.]

As adjective:

"But they eat, I observe, a very large proportion of fat, which is of a less *animalized* nature."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. vi., p. 117.

ăn′ ĭm ăl-iz ing, *pr. par.* & *a.* [ANIMALIZE.]

As adjective:

". . . the unconscious irony of the Epicurean poet on the *animalizing* tendency of his own philosophy."—*Coleridge: Aids to Reflection* (1839), p. 97.

† **ăn′ ĭm ăl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *animal*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being an animal; animal existence.

ăn′ ĭm āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [In Fr. *animer*; Sp. & Port. *animar*; Ital. *animare*. From Lat. *anima* = to fill with breath or air, to make alive. To endow with *anima* = air, a soul.] [ANIMAL.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:* To endow with natural life; to impart life at first, or preserve it when imparted.

"Where searching sunbeams scarce can find a way
Earth *animated* heaves."—*Thomson: Summer*, 296.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of inanimate things:* To impart the semblance of life to; to give power to; to heighten the effect of.

"Heroes in *animated* marble frown."
Pope: Temple of Fame, 73.

2. *Of persons:*

(*a*) To inspire with courage or ardour, to enliven, to stimulate.

"Thus arm'd, he *animates* his drooping bands."
Pope: Homer; Iliad v. 806.

(*b*) To imbue or inspire with; to cause to be actuated by.

"They would come up to Westminster *animated* by the spirit of 1640."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

B. *Intrans.:* To become lively, to revive. (*Mad. D'Arblay: Cecilia*, bk. i., ch. iv.)

ăn′ ĭm-āte, *a.* The same as the participial adj. ANIMATED (q.v.).

". . . the admirable structure of *animate* bodies."—*Bentley.*

ăn′ ĭm-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ANIMATE, *v.*]

As adjective:

". . . the same *animated* descriptions, . . ."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xxii., pt. i., § 1.

". . . on the report there was an *animated* debate."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

Animated Nature: That portion of Nature in which there is life, in contradistinction to that from which life is absent.

"Nature inanimate employs sweet sounds,
But *animated* Nature sweeter still,
To soothe and satisfy the human ear."
Cowper: Task, bk. i.

† **ăn′ ĭm-āte-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *animate*; *-ness*.] The state of being animated. (*Johnson.*)

ăn′ ĭm-ā-tĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [ANIMATE, *v.*]

As adjective:

". . . to the sun allied,
From him they draw their *animating* fire."
Thomson: Seasons: Summer.

"As from a lethargy at once they rise,
And urge their chief with *animating* cries."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. v., 558, 559.

Animating Principle: An English term corresponding to the Greek ψυχη (*psuchē*), which means (1) breath, life; (2) soul; (3) reason; (4) a living spirit, supposed to go through all the earth and the ocean. It was called by the Romans *anima mundi*. In the plural, animating principles correspond to the Greek ψυχαι (*psuchai*). The hypothesis of Aristotle on the subject was that there were an infinite number of distinct animating principles, no two precisely identical with each other in qualities. Each of these necessarily had its corresponding body, which accounted

for the great diversities among the species of animated beings existing in the world. All, however, acted under the direction of the supreme animating principle or *φύσις* (*phusis*) = (1) growth, (2) outward form, (3) nature. The immortal Harvey held a somewhat similar belief, and the "*materia vitæ*" (material of life) of John Hunter, the "organic force" of Müller, and the "organic agens" of Dr. Prout are all akin to the *ψυχή* (*psuchē*), or animating principle of Aristotle. (See Todd and Bowman's *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., pp. 16, 17.)

ăn´-ĭm-ā-tĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *animating*; *-ly.*] In a manner to produce animation.

ăn-ĭm-ā´-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *animation*; Sp. *animacion*; Port. *animaçao*; Ital. *animazione*; Lat. *animatio*, from *animo* = to fill with breath or life; *anima* = air, life.] The act of animating; the state of being animated.

Specially:

1. *Lit.:* The act or process of making to breathe or live for the first time, or after vital action has been suspended; also the state of having life thus imparted or revived.

"The body is one . . . much more by the *animation* of the same soul quickening the whole frame."—*Bishop Taylor: Of Repentance*, c. vi., § 2.

"*Animation* (Lat.) is the informing an animal body with a soul."—*Glossog. Nov.*

Suspended animation is a term used in the case of persons all but drowned, in whom the vital actions have temporarily ceased, and will probably do so permanently unless means be adopted for their immediate restoration.

2. *Figuratively:*

(*a*) *Of men or other conscious beings, singly or in combination:* The act or process of inspiring life-like energy or ardour; also the state of having such energy or ardour imparted.

". . . the faction which had been prostrated and stunned began to give signs of returning *animation*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

(*b*) *Of things inanimate:* The act or process of making painted or sculptured figures so life-like that they appear to the imagination as if actually alive.

ăn´-ĭm-ā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *animate*; *-ive.*] Having the power to impart life or spirit.

ăn´-ĭm-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who or that which animates or imparts life or spirit.

". . . those bodies . . . conform themselves to situations wherein they best unite unto their *animator*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. 2.

ăn-ĭ-mē´, *a.* [Fr. *animé* = animated.]

Her.: A term used when wild animals are represented with fire proceeding from their mouth and ears. It is called also *incensed*. (*Gloss. of Heraldry.*)

ăn-ĭme, *s.* [In Ger., Sp., &c., *anime.*] A resin procured from the *Hymenæa Courbaril*, a plant of the Papilionaceous sub-order. It is of a transparent amber colour, an agreeable smell, and little taste. The Brazilians use it in fumigations for pains and aches arising from cold.

ăn-ĭm-ŏt´-ta, *s.* [Ital. = the part of a cuirass which covers the body in front.]

Eccles. Ritualism: The cloth with which the cup in the eucharist is covered.

ăn´-ĭm-ĭne, *s.* [Lat. *anim(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: An organic base obtained from bone oil. It has not been prepared pure.

ăn´-ĭm-ĭsm, *s.* [From Lat. *anima* = the principle of animal life.] [ANIMUS.] The doctrine that the phenomena of life in animals is caused by the presence of a soul or spirit; and that the functions of plants are carried out by the principle of life, and not by any chemical or material causes. (*Webster.*)

ăn´-ĭm-ĭst, *s.* One who holds the doctrines of Animism (q.v.). (*Webster.*)

ăn-ĭ-mō´ fûr-ăn´-dī (used in Eng. as *adv.*). [Lat.] With the mind or intention to steal.

* **ăn-ĭm-ō´se,** *a.* [In Sp. *animoso*; Lat. *animosus.*] Full of life and spirit; spirited.

* **ăn-ĭm-ō´se-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *animose*; *-ness.*] The quality of being spirited. (*Johnson.*)

ăn-ĭm-ŏs´-ĭ-tў, *s.* [In Fr. *animosité*; Port. *animosidade*; Ital. *animosita, animositade, animositate*; Lat. *animositas* = (1) boldness, (2) impetuosity, (3) hatred; *animosus* = full of courage, spirited; *anima* = (1) wind, (2) the air, (3) breath, life. Gr. *ἄνεμος* (*anemos*) = wind; Sansc. *animi, anas* = wind, air: *ush* = to breathe.]

* **1.** Spirit, courage, boldness, without implying the presence of the malignant element. (See ex. from Plutarch's *Morals* in Trench's *Select Gloss.*, p. 6.)

2. Irrepressible anger or hatred against one, prompting the individual who entertains it to open endeavours to injure the person against whom his spirit is so violently excited.

"*Animosity* (Lat.), stoutness, stomachfulness: *Animosities*, quarrels, contentions."—*Glossogr. Nov.*

"To the evils arising from the mutual *animosity* of factions were added other evils arising from the mutual *animosity* of sects."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

ăn´-ĭm-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = the spiritual and rational soul in man; opposed to *anima* = (1) the principle of animal life, (2) the will, purpose, (3) the affections, the inclinations, the passions.] Intention; purpose, especially of a hostile character founded on the presence of animosity in the heart.

"The lightest of these charges were symptoms of an *animus* which the Crown prosecutors would regard as treasonable."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, vol. iii., ch. xiv.

"During the last eighteen months there had been a curious *animus* in certain quarters against the subject races of the Porte."—*Mr. Trevelyan, M.P.: Times*, Feb. 3, 1878.

ăn-ĭñ´-ga, *s.* [W. Indian name.] The designation given in the West Indies to several plants, most of them Aroids. One species, if not even more than one, was formerly used in sugar refining.

ăn´-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. *ἀνίων* (*aniōn*), pr. par. of *ἄνειμι* (*aneimi*) = to go up; *ἀνά* (*ana*) = up, and *ἰών* (*iōn*), pr. par. of *εἶμι* (*eimi*) = to go.]

Electrolysis: Faraday's name for that element in a body decomposed by voltaic electricity which appears at the anode [ANODE], or positive electrode of the battery. It is opposed to CATION (q.v.).

ăn´-ĭs-ăl, *s.* [From Eng., &c., *anise.*] A chemical substance called also *anisic aldehyde* and *hydride of anisyl.* (*Fownes: Chemistry.*)

ăn-ĭ-săn´-thoŭs, *a.* [Gr. *ανισος* (*anisos*) = unequal, and *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: Having perianths of different forms.

ăn´-ĭ-sāte, *a.* & *s.* [ANISE.]

A. *As adj.:* Resembling anise.

B. *As subst.:* A salt of anisic acid.

ăn´-ĭse, *s.* [In Sw., Dan., Ger., Fr., Sp., & Port., *anis*; Dut. *anys*; Lat. *anisum*; Gr. *ἄνισον* (*anison*) and *ἄνηθον* (*anēthon*), also Ionic *ἄννησον* (*annēson*), *ἄνησον* (*anēson*); poetic. *ἄννητον* (*annēton*), *ἄνητον* (*anēton*); later Attic, Doric, & Æolic *ἄνισον* (*anison*), *ἄννισον* (*annison*) = dill or anise. Arab. *ainison.*] [ANETHUM.]

1. *The anise proper:* An umbelliferous plant, the *Pimpinella anisum.* It is cultivated in Malta and Spain for the sake of the seeds,

ANISE (PIMPINELLA ANISUM).
One-sixth natural size: plant, flower, and ripe fruit enlarged.

which are imported into this and other countries. They are aromatic and carminative. Its scent tends to neutralise other smells. It is sometimes sown here for its leaves, which are used like fennel as a seasoning or garnish.

2. *The anise of Scripture:* In Gr. *τό ἄνηθον* (*to* [*the*] *anēthon*), should, it is believed, have been translated "dill." *Anethum graveolens.* [DILL.] It also is of the Umbelliferous order.

". . . for ye pay tithe of mint and *anise* and cummin, . . . "—*Matt.* xxiii. 23.

Oil of anise: A solution of *anise camphor*, or *anethol*, $C_{10}H_{12}O$, in an oil like turpentine; it solidifies at 10°. It is the essential oil of *Pimpinella anisum.* The camphor is obtained pure from alcohol by pressure and crystallisation. In pharmacy it is used as a stimulant, aromatic, and carminative: it relieves flatulency, and diminishes the griping of purgative medicines. (*Garrod.*)

anise-camphor, *s.* [ANETHOL.]

Chem.: A white crystalline substance; sp. gr. 1·014. It melts at 18°, and boils at 222°.

ăn´-ĭ-sēed, *s.* [Eng. *ani(se)*; *seed.*] The seed of the anise (q.v.).

aniseed-tree, *s.* [Anise-seed tree, so called because the leaves and capsules have a strong smell of anise-seed.] The English name of Illicium, a genus of Magnoliaceæ, or Magnoliads. The best known species are *I. floridanum* and *I. parviflorum*, from Florida.

ăn-ĭ-sĕtt´e dę Bourdeaux (Bôr-dō´), *s.* [Fr.] A liquor consisting of anise macerated in eau-de-vie.

ăn-ĭs´-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *anise*, and suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to anise or anise-seed.

Anisic acid = Methyl-paraoxybenzoic acid = hydrate of anisyl = dracoric acid, $C_8H_8O_3$. A monobasic aromatic acid, obtained by the oxidation of anisic aldehyde. It crystallises in colourless prisms which melt at 175°. It is soluble in hot water, alcohol, and ether. By distillation with lime it yields CO_2 and anisol.

Anisic alcohol: $C_8H_{10}O_2$. An aromatic alcohol obtained by treating anisic aldehyde with alcoholic potash. It boils at 250°. It crystallises in hard white needles, which melt at 23°.

Anisic aldehyde = Anisal = Hydride of Anisyl: $C_8H_8O_2$. An aromatic yellow liquid obtained by oxidising anisic alcohol. It is oxidised into anisic acid, and by nascent H converted into anisic alcohol; it forms crystalline compounds with alkaline acid sulphites. Also obtained by the action of dilute HNO_3 and anise-camphor. It boils at 255°.

ăn-ĭs-ĭ-dī´ne, *s.* [From Eng., &c., *anise.*]

Chem.: $N.C_7H_7O.H_2$ = methylphenidine, an organic base formed by the action of sulphide of ammonium on nitranisol; it combines with acids forming salts.

ăn-ĭ-sō-dăc´-tўl-ēę, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἄνισος* (*anisos*) = unequal: *ἀν* (*an*), priv., and *ἴσος* (*isos*) = equal; (2) *δάκτυλος* (*daktulos*) = a finger or a toe.]

Zool.: Temminck's name for those insessorial birds which have toes of unequal length.

ăn-ĭ-sō-dўn´-ą-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. (1) *ἄνισος* (*anisos*) = unequal: *ἀν* (*an*), priv., and *ἴσος* (*isos*) = equal; (2) *δύναμις* (*dunamis*) = power, strength; *δύναμαι* (*dunamai*) = to be able.]

Bot.: Of unequal strength. (Used of monocotyledonous plants which, when they germinate, grow with greater force on one side of their axis than on the other.

ăn-ĭ-sō´-ĭc ăç´-ĭd, *s.* [From *anise* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{18}O_6$. A product of the oxidation of oil of star anise.

ăn´-ĭs-ŏl, *s.* [Lat. *anisum* = anise, and *oleum* = oil.]

Chemistry: $C_7H_8O = C_6H_4(CH_3).OH$. An aromatic alcohol (also called *methyl phenol, methyl carbolic acid*, or *dracol*) obtained by heating potassium phenate, $C_6H_5.OK$, with methyl iodide, $CH_3.I$; also by the dry distillation of methyl salicylate, or by distilling anisic acid with excess of caustic baryta. Anisol is a colourless liquid, boiling at 152°. It dissolves in H_2SO_4, forming *sulphanisolic acid*, $C_7H_8SO_4$. By fuming HNO_3 there are one, two, or three atoms of H replaced by $(NO_2)'$, forming mono-, di-, or tri-*nitranisol*, which by reducing agents give corresponding basic amido-compounds; as $C_7H_7(NO_2)O$, *nitranisol*, gives $C_7H_7(NH_2)O$, *nitranisidine.* (See Watts's *Dict. Chem.*)

ăn-ĭ-sō-mĕt´-rĭc, *a.* [Gr. *ἀνισόμετρος* (*anisometros*) = of unequal measure with: *ἀν* (*an*), priv.; *ἴσος* (*isos*) = equal to; *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.]

Min.: Of unequal measurement.

"II. Titanite Group. *Anisometric.*"—*Dana: Min.*, 5th ed., p. 362.

"Mesotype Group. *Anisometric.*"—*Ibid.*, p. 421.

ăn-ī-sŏ-nē'-mą, *s.* [Gr. ἄνισος (*anîsos*) = unequal; and νῆμα (*nēma*) = a thread.]

Zool.: A genus of Infusoria belonging to the family Thecamonadina.

ăn-ī-sŏp'-lĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἄνισος (*anîsos*) = unequal, and ὅπλον (*hoplon*) = a tool, an implement, a weapon.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles. One species, *A. horticola* (Garden Chafer or May-bug), which may be recognised by its green body and tawny elytra, is common in England from May to June, destroying thorn hedges, roses in gardens, corn in fields, &c. Another, *A. agricola* (Field Chafer), green in colour, is similarly hurtful in France and Germany.

ăn-ī-sō-scĕl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἄνισος (*anîsos*) = unequal; σκέλος (*skelos*) = the leg, including the foot.] A family of bugs. The *Diactor bilineatus* has enormous expansions on the hindmost pair of legs.

ăn-ī-sō-spĕr'-mą, *s.* [Gr. ἄνισος (*anîsos*) = unequal, and σπέρμα (*sperma*) = seed.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Cucurbitaceæ (Cucurbits). The seeds of *A. passiflora* contain a bitter oil mixed with a bland sebaceous matter and resin. Taken in small doses they are stomachic, but swallowed in larger quantities they act as purgatives. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, p. 315.)

ăn-ī-sō-stĕm'-ŏn-ŏŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἄνισος (*anîsos*) = unequal, and στήμων (*stēmôn*) = a thread.]

Bot.: Having the stamens in number unequal to the petals. (*Lindley.*)

† **ăn-ī-sŏs'-tŏm-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Gr. ἄνισος (*anîsos*) = unequal, and στόμα (*stoma*) = mouth.]

Bot.: "Having unequal mouths." (Used of a calyx or corolla divided unequally.)

ăn'-ĭ-sŭl, *s.* [From Eng., &c., *anise.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_7O_2$. An organic radical contained in anisic acid, anisyl hydride, &c.

ăn-ĭth'-ĕr, *a.* A Scotch form of ANOTHER (q.v.).

ăn'-kĕr (1), *s.* [In Dut., Ger., & Dan., *anker*; Sw. *ankare.*]

1. A Dutch liquid measure containing about 10½ imperial gallons.

2. An English liquid measure for spirits, wine, &c., containing about 8½ imperial gallons.

". . . *ankers* of brandy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

* **ăn'-kĕr** (2), *s.* [ANCHORITE.]

* **ăn'-kĕr-ĭz-ąs,** *s.* Old spelling of ANCHORESS.

* **ăn'-kĕr,** *s.* Old spelling of ANCHOR (q.v.).

ăn'-kĕr-īte, *s.* [In Ger. *ankerit.* Named after Prof. Anker, of Styria.] A mineral classed by Dana under his Calcite group of Anhydrous Carbonates. Its crystals are rhombohedral; it occurs also massive, granular, or compact. The hardness is 3·5 to 4; the sp. grav. 2·95 to 3·1; the lustre vitreous to pearly; the colour white, gray, or reddish. It is translucent, or nearly so. Its composition is carbonate of lime, 46·40 to 56·45; carbonate of magnesia, 11·85 to 36·35; protoxide of iron carbonate, 13·26 to 35·31; protoxide of manganese carbonate, 0·34 to 10·09. It is found in Styria, in Nova Scotia, &c.

ăn-kĭs-trŏ-dĕs'-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἄγκιστρον (*angkistron*) = a fish-hook; δεσμός (*desmos*) = a bond.]

Bot.: A genus of Desmidiaceæ. Character: Cells elongated, attenuated, entire, aggregated into faggot-like bundles.

ăn'-kle, ăn'-cle, *s.* [A.S. *ancle, ancleo*; Sw. & Dan. *ankel*; Ger. *aenkel*; Dut. *enkel.*] The joint by which the foot is united to the leg.

". . . and he brought me through the waters; the waters were to the *ancles.*"—*Ezek.* xlvii. 3.

"For still, the more he works, the more
Do his weak *ankles* swell."
Wordsworth: Simon Lee.

ankle-bone, ancle-bone, *s.* The bone of the ankle.

". . . immediately his feet and *ancle-bones* received strength."—*Acts* iii. 7.

ankle-deep, *a.* Sunk in some semi-liquid or liquid substance as deep as the ankles.

"Hence, *ankle-deep* in moss and flowery thyme,
We mount again . . ."—*Cowper: Task*, bk. i.

ankle-joint, *s.* The joint of the ankle.

". . . the backward position of the *ankle-joint* surface presented by the astragalus to the tibia."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 67.

ăn'-kled, *a.* [Eng. *ankle*; suffix *-ed.*] Pertaining to the ankles. (Chiefly in composition.)

"Well *ankled*, two good confident calves."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Wit at Several Weapons.*

ăn'-lĕt, *s.* [Dimin. of Eng. *ankle.*]

† 1. A little ankle.

2. An ornament placed on the ankle as a bracelet is on the wrist. It is much worn in the East.

* **ăn'-kre,** *s.* [ANCHOR.]

* **ăn'-krĕss,** *s.* Old spelling of ANCHORESS.

ăn'-ĭ-lŏ'sed, *a.* [ANCHYLOSED.]

ăn'-ĭ-lō-sĭs, *s.* [ANCHYLOSIS.]

ăn'-ĭ-lŏt'-ĭc, *a.* [ANCHYLOTIC.]

ăn'-lāçe, ăn'-lăs, *s.* [In Mediæv. Lat. *anelacium.* From Wel. *anglaz* = a sword.] A falchion, a wood-knife, a dagger.

"An *anlas* and a gipser al of silk
Heng at his gerdul, whit as morne mylk."
Chaucer: C. T., 359, 360.

"Bot Arthur with ane *anlace* egerly smyttez,
And hittez ever in the hulke up to the hiltez."
Morte Arthure (ed. Perry), 1,148-49.

"And by his side an *anlace* hung."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 15.

ănn, *s.* [ANNAT.] (*Scotch.*)

ăn'-ną, *s.* [Mahratta *anna*; Bengali and Sansc. *ana.*] An imaginary coin used in calculations in India. It is the sixteenth part of a rupee, is in value about 1½d. sterling, and is estimated to contain four pice.

ăn-ną-bĕr'-gīte, *s.* [From Annaberg, in Saxony, where it occurs.] A mineral placed by Dana in his Vivianite group. It is monoclinic, has capillary crystals, and is besides massive and disseminated. The colour is a fine apple-green; the streak greenish-white. Composition: Arsenic acid, 36·8 to 38·90; protoxide of nickel, 35 to 37·35; oxide of cobalt, from a mere trace to 2·5; water, 23·91 to 25·5. Besides Annaberg, it is found in Dauphiny, in Connecticut, and other places.

ăn'-nąl, *s.* [In Fr. *annal* is = annual (used specially of plants). From Lat. *annalis* = belonging to a year; *annus* = a year.]

A. *Singular* (Annal).

† 1. *Generally:* The singular of the word ANNALS (q.v.). [ANNAL-WRITING.]

2. *Technically. In the Roman Catholic Church:* A mass said for an individual every day in the year, or annually on a particular day of each year. (*Du Cange.*)

B. *Plural* (Annals). [In Sw. & Dan. *annaler*; Ger. *annalen*; Fr. *annales*; Sp. *anales*; Ital. *annali.* From Lat. *annales* (pl.); rarely *annalis* (sing.) = year-books, yearly records, from *annus* = a year.]

1. *Properly:* The record of historical events arranged chronologically, and divided into yearly portions. In this sense the record of the important events in the Roman State, said to have been made annually for the first six centuries of its existence by those who successively filled the high office of Pontifex Maximus, were annals.

"Their model was the official *annals* of the year kept by the Pontifex Maximus."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. ii., § 8.

2. *More loosely:* Records of historical events, or even of less important incidents, although they may not be formally divided into yearly portions. There has been considerable dispute regarding the precise difference between annals and history. [See a dissertation on the subject by Niebuhr in the *Philological Museum*, vol. ii. (Cambridge, 1833), pp. 661-670.] Broadly speaking, annals are simple records or chronicles of events, in yearly portions or otherwise, without any effort to trace occurrences to their causes, to investigate the characters and motives of the chief actors, or to intercalate philosophical generalisations. When these elements are superadded to the bare chronicle of incidents then annals become history.

"Nor Grandeur hear with a disdainful smile
The short and simple *annals* of the poor."
Gray: Elegy.

annal-book, *s.* A history. (*Tennyson: Coming of Arthur*, 116.)

annal-writing, *s.* Writing of annals.

". . . the distinction we have stated between history-writing and *annal-writing.*"—*Penny Cyclo.*, vol. ii., p. 41.

ăn-năl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *annal*; suffix *-ist.* In Ger. *annalist*; Fr. *annaliste*; Sp. *analista*; Port. & Ital. *annalista.*] One who writes annals.

"The native historians of Rome, who were prior to Sallust, Dionysius, and Livy, have been sometimes grouped together under the common designation of *annalists.*"—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. iii., § 11.

"The records of an *annalist* may be jejune."—*Ibid.*, ch. xiii., pt. i., § 1.

". . . confirmed in every page of the Celtic *annalists.*"—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii., vol. ii., p. 254.

ăn-năl-ĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *annalist*; suffix *-ic.*] Pertaining to annalists.

"Now the *annalistic* style is marked by brevity and dryness."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xiii., pt. i., § 1.

". . . the dry *annalistic* style of the early Roman historians."—*Ibid.*, ch. ii., § 2.

ăn'-năl-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *annal*; suffix *-ize.*] To note down as annals.

"Observe the miracle, deserving a Baronius to *annalize* it."—*Sheldon: Mir. of Antich.* (1616), p. 382.

ăn'-năls, *s. pl.* [ANNAL.]

ăn'-nat (*Eng. & Scotch*), * **ănn** (*Scotch*), *s.* Often in the plural, **ăn'-nats, ăn'-nātes.** [In Ger. *annaten*; Fr. & Ital. *annate*; Sp. *anata*; Port. *annata.* From Lat. *annus* = a year.]

I. *"Primitiæ" (First-fruits):*

1. *When the Papal power was dominant:* The first year's revenues of a benefice which each new incumbent was required to remit to the papal treasury. Cowel says that first-fruits were called *annates* because paid after one year's profit of a living had been obtained. The original imposition of annates is generally attributed to John XXII. in the fourteenth century, but they existed before his time. Valuations of them were made in England in A.D. 1254 and in 1292. (See Mosheim's *Church Hist.*, Cent. xiv., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 6, Murdoch's note; also Cent. xv., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 532.)

"Though the Council of Basil damned the payment of *annats*, yet they were paid here till Henry VIII. annexed them for ever to the crown."—*Bp. Barlow: Remains*, p. 172.

2. *Since the Reformation:*

(*a*) *In England:* The first-fruits exacted by Henry VIII. in England, at the Reformation, were the annates of the bishoprics, which the king had dissevered from the Pope. They were valued in A.D. 1535, the result being recorded in what was generally called *Liber Regis* (the King's Book). By this valuation the clergy still are rated. During the reign of Queen Anne, the annates were given up to form a fund for the augmentation of poor livings. [QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.]

". . . which *annates*, or first-fruits, were first suffered to be taken within the realm, for the only defence of Christian people against the Infidels."—*Acts of Parl.*, 33 ann. Hen. VIII., 31.

"No *annates* would be sent any longer to Rome."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii., vol. ii., p. 194.

(*b*) *In Ireland:* Before the passing of the first Reform Bill the annates were applied primarily to the repair of ecclesiastical buildings, and then to the augmentation of poor livings; but about a year after that event the annates were abolished, their place being supplied by a graduated tax on the higher clerical incomes.

(*c*) *In Scotland*, the annat is declared by Car. II., Parl. Sess. 3, cap. 13, to be due to the executors of a deceased minister, and to be half a year's stipend in addition to what he had earned by his official services up to the time of his death. [For details see *Compend of the Laws of the Church of Scotland* (1830), p. 326.]

II. *In the modern Church of Rome:* Masses said for a year either for the soul of a person deceased, or for that of a person living. (See Ayliffe's *Parergon.*)

ąn-nē'al, *v.t.* [A.S. *anælan* = (1) to kindle, to inflame, to light; (2) to anneal. From *ælan* = to kindle, light, set on fire, also to bake; *æl* = fire.]

I. *Literally:*

1. To heat a metal with the view of regulating its elasticity, or glass to render it less brittle, or to fix colours in it. When a metal is to be annealed it is raised to a temperature lower than the one necessary to temper it, and then allowed to cool slowly. The elasticity of the metal is thus diminished. Springs have thus imparted to them the precise measure of elasticity which is deemed the most suitable. Glass is similarly annealed. It is first heated, and then allowed to cool slowly. (See Ganot's *Physics*, 3rd ed., 1868, p. 63.)

"But when thou dost *anneal* in glass thy story,
. . . . . then the light and glory
More rev'rend grows, and more doth win,
Which else shews waterish, bleak, and thin."
Herbert.

"Beneath those chambers of the Sun,
Some amulet of gems *anneal'd*
In upper fires . . . ."
Moore: Paradise and the Peri.

† 2. To temper by cold. (*Shenstone.*)

3. To bake. (Used of tiles.)

II. *Figuratively:* To temper the character by the heat of suffering or trial, so as to enable it to endure more without being shattered.

"The mind to strengthen and *anneal*,
While on the stithy glows the steel!"
Scott: Rokeby, i. 31.

ạn-nēˊaled, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ANNEAL.]

"Both the poles, you find, attract both ends of the needle. Replace the needle by a bit of *annealed* iron wire, the same effects ensue." — *Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., xiii. 381.

ạn-nēˊal-ĭng, * **ạ-nēˊal-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Sometimes corrupted into NEALING.]

As substantive: The process of first heating and then cooling a metal, with the view of regulating its elasticity or tempering it. The process of similarly treating glass to render it less brittle or fix colours in it.

"Enameling and *anealing*." — *Sprat: Hist. of the Royal Soc.*, p. 286.

ăn-nĕcˊ-tant, *a.* [From Lat. *annectens*, genit. *annectentis*, pr. par. of *annecto* = to tie to, to annex; *ad* = to, and *necto* = to bind, to tie.] Annexing, connecting. (*Webster.*)

ăn′-nĕl-ĭd, ăn′-nĕl-īde, * ăn′-ĕl-īde. ăn-nĕl′-ĭ-dạn, *s.* [ANNELIDA.] An animal belonging to the class Annelida. (*Huxley, &c.*)

ăn-nĕl′-ĭ-dạ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *annellus*, or *anellus* = a little ring, dimin. of *annulus*, or *anulus* = a ring.] A class of animals belonging to the sub-kingdom Articulata, the Annulosa of some naturalists. They are sometimes called Red-blooded Worms, being the only invertebrated animals possessing this character. They are soft-bodied animals, mostly living in the water, sometimes in moist earth, but never parasitically within the bodies of other animals; the higher ones possessing limbs, though of a rudimentary character, which makes them resemble centipedes; whilst the lower ones, like the leeches, are wholly destitute of these appendages. The respiration is effected by external branchiæ, by internal vesicles, or by the skin itself. Contractile vessels supply the place of a heart. The nervous system consists of a single or double ventral cord, furnished with ganglia at intervals, and surrounding the œsophagus above. Cuvier divided them into three orders—Tubicola, Dorsibranchia, and Abranchia; Milne-Edwards into Suctoria, Terricola, Tubicola, and Errantes; Professor Huxley into Chætophora and Discophora; and Griffith and Henfrey into Turbellaria, Suctoria (Apoda), and Chætopoda (Setigera). [ANNELLATA.]

ăn′-nĕl′-ĭ-dạn, *s.* [ANNELID.]

ăn′-nĕl-lāˊ-tạ, ăn′-ĕl-lāˊ-tạ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *anellus, annellus* = a little ring.] A name sometimes given to the class of animals called by Cuvier Annelida. It is thus used in the first edition of Owen's *Comparat. Anat. of the Invertebrate Animals* (1843), but in the second edition (1855) Annulata is the term used.

ăn′-nĕtt, *s.* [See def.] A provincial name for the Kittiwake gull, *Larus tridactylus.*

ăn-nĕxˊ, *v.t.* [In Fr. *annexer*; Sp. *anexar*; Port. *annexar.* From Lat. *annexum*, supine of *annecto* = to tie on or to: *ad* = to, and *necto* = to bind to, to add to the end of anything.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Properly:* To tie to the end of; to append.

2. To add something of lesser size or importance to anything else of greater size or importance existing previously. (It is often used for the addition of another kingdom or province to an empire.)

"He wished to humble the United Provinces, and to *annex* Belgium, Franche Compte, and Loraine to his dominions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. ii.

"The great fiefs which, three hundred years before, had been, in all but name, independent principalities, had been *annexed* to the crown."—*Ibid.*

3. To connect something with another by the relation of sequence to it, as a penalty to a crime.

". . . some fatal curse *annex'd*,
Deprives them of their outward liberty;
Their inward lost."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. xii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *English Law:* To appropriate church lands to the Crown.

1. *Scots Law:* In the same sense; also to transfer church lands lying at a distance from the church to which they belong to another one to which they are more contiguous. [ANNEXATION.]

* **ăn-nĕxˊ,** *s.* [From the verb. In Fr. *annexe*; Port. *annexa.*] Anything annexed, appended, or added.

1. *Of writings:*

"Moses did in other *annexes* of the law."—*Jeremy Taylor: Of the Decalogue. Works* (ed. 1839), vol. iii., p. 48.

¶ An additional stipulation to the Anglo-Turkish convention of 1878 was called an *annex.*

2. *Of buildings:* A subsidiary building added on to a main building, as in the case of the machinery annexes of the Exhibition of 1862. In this sense it is generally spelt *annexe*, as in French.

ăn-nĕxˊ-ạr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *annex*; suff. *-ary.*] Something appended; an addition.

". . . of these societies, . . . unto which sundry of them are no other than *annexaries* and appurtenances."—*Sir E. Sandys: State of Religion.*

ăn-nĕx-āˊ-tion, *s.* [Eng. *annex*; suff. *-ation.*] The act of annexing; the state of being annexed; anything annexed.

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The addition of any document or writing to the end of one which is already in existence. The joining of something smaller to something greater, or something less to something more important. (Used especially of the addition of a kingdom or province to an empire, that of a fief, a bishopric, or any right or privilege formerly in the hands of subjects to the Crown.)

"On the other hand, the proposed *annexations* in Asia, which had an injurious bearing upon the interests of Great Britain, are not likely to excite any serious opposition on the part of the other European Powers."—*Marquis of Salisbury to Lord Odo Russell*, June 8, 1878.

2. The addition of one thing to another, the thing added being joined to its predecessor by the bond of logical or other sequence.

"If we can return to that charity and peaceable mindedness which Christ so vehemently recommends to us, we have his own promise that the whole body will be full of light. *Matt.* vi., that all other Christian virtues will, by way of concomitance or *annexation*, attend them."—*Hammond.*

II. *Technically:*

(*a*) *Eng. Law:* The appropriation of church lands to the Crown; also the vesting of a privilege, patronage for example, in one holding a certain office.

"How *annexations* of benefices first came into the Church, whether by the prince's authority, or the pope's licence, is a very great dispute."—*Aylffe: Parergon.*

"The Dean of Windsor, by an ancient *annexation*, is patron thereof."—*Bp. Hall: Specialities of his Life*, p. 27.

(*b*) *Scots Law:* In the same senses; also the appropriation of lands lying at a distance from the church to which they belong to another one to which they are more contiguous.

ăn-nĕxˊed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ANNEX, *v.*]

ăn-nĕxˊ-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ANNEX, *v.*]

† **ăn-nĕxˊ-ion (xion = kshŭn),** *s.* [In Fr. *annexion*; Sp. *anexion.*] Annexation; addition.

"It is necessary to engage the fears of men, by the *annexion* of such penalties as will overbalance temporal pleasure."—*Rogers.*

"With the *annexions* of fair gems enrich'd
And deep-brain'd sonnets, that did amplify
Each stone's dear nature, worth, and quality."
Shakesp.: A Lover's Complaint.

an-nĕxˊ-ion-ĭst, *a.* [Eng. *annexion*; *-ist.*] Tending to annexation.

". . . with the mysterious neutrality of Germany on one, and the *annexionist* inclinations of Italy on the other side . . ."—*Times*, Nov. 13, 1876.

† **ăn-nĕxˊ-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *annex*; suff. *-ment.*] The act of annexing, the state of being annexed; the thing annexed.

"When it falls,
Each small *annexment*, petty consequence,
Attends the boist'rous ruin.
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 3.

ăn′-nĭ-cŭt, ăn′-ĭ-cŭt, *s.* [Native term. Canarese *annekattie, anekatte.*]

"One of the principal *anicuts* has given way, and the waters have swept down into the plain, doing enormous damage to the crops."—*Times*, 10th Sept., 1878.

In India: A dam or mole built across a river to raise the level of the water for the purposes of irrigation, and, to a certain extent, also with the view of facilitating navigation. Such an annicut was some years ago constructed near the mouth of the Godavery River.

ăn-nĭˊ-hĭl-ạ-ble (*h* silent), *a.* [Eng. *annihil(ate)*; *-able.*] Capable of being annihilated.

ăn-nĭˊ-hĭl-āte (*h* silent), *v.t.* [In Fr. *annihiler*; Sp. *aniquilar*; Port. *anniquilar*; Ital. *annichilare.* From Lat. *annihilo: ad* = to, and *nihil* = nothing.]

1. To reduce to non-existence in the literal sense of the word.

"There is nothing more certain in nature than that it is impossible for any body to be utterly *annihilated*; but that as it was the work of the omnipotency of God to make somewhat of nothing, so it requireth the like omnipotency to turn somewhat into nothing."—*Lord Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. i., § 100.

2. To reduce anything to non-existence by dissolving it into its constituent elements, and thus destroying its distinctive character. Thus an army is annihilated if some soldiers belonging to it are slain, some taken prisoners, and the remainder so demoralised that they have scattered in all directions with no intention of again repairing to their standards.

"He proposed, he said, first to *annihilate* the army of Vaudemont."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xxi.

3. To annul, to abolish, to destroy the force of.

"There is no reason that any one commonwealth should *annihilate* that whereupon the whole world has agreed."—*Hooker.*

4. *Fig.:* To make one feel as if blotted out of existence, as by severe rebuke, the refusal of an important request, &c. (For ex. see ANNIHILATING as *adj.*)

ăn-nīˊ-hĭl-āte (*h* silent), *a.* [ANNIHILATE, *v.*] Reduced to nothing; null and void.

". . . then you do repute the same as vain, and *annihilate*."—*Oath to the Statute of Succession, A.D.* 1534.

ăn-nĭˊ-hĭl-ā-tĕd (*h* silent), *pa. par.* & *a.* [ANNIHILATE, *v.*]

"*Annihilated* senates—Roman, too,
With all thy vices, for thou didst lay down
With an atoning smile a more than earthly crown."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 83.

ăn-nĭˊ-hĭl-ā-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ANNIHILATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"If they must mourn, or may rejoice
In that *annihilating* voice."
Byron: The Siege of Corinth, 24.

C. *As substantive:* The act of blotting out of existence, either by reducing to nothingness, or by resolving into its constituent parts; the state of being thus blotted out.

". . . for spirits that live throughout
Vital in every part, not as frail man
In entrails, heart or head, liver or reins,
Cannot but by *annihilating* die."
Milton: P. L., bk. vi.

ăn-nĭ-hĭl-āˊ-tion (*h* silent), *s.* [Lat. *annihilatio.* In Fr. *annihilation*; Sp. *aniquilacion*; Port. *anniquilaçao*; Ital. *annichilazione.*]

I. The act of blotting out of existence—

(1) By reducing to nothingness—

"The tempest cometh: Heaven and Earth unite
For the *annihilation* of all life.
Unequal is the strife
Between our strength and the Eternal Might!"
Byron: Heaven and Earth, i. 3.

Or (2) by resolving into its constituent elements, and rendering useless for the purpose to effect which these were combined.

II. The state of being thus blotted out of existence.

"God hath his influence into the very essence of things, without which their utter *annihilation* could not choose but follow."—*Hooker.*

¶ *Blank annihilation* = complete annihilation.

". . . which presents not the too fugitive glimpses of past power, but its blank *annihilation*."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 118.

ăn-nī-hĭl-ā'-tion-ĭşm, *s.* [ANNIHILATION.]

Eccles.: The doctrine that the wicked will be annihilated after death.

ăn-nī-hĭl-ā'-tion-ĭst, *s.* [ANNIHILATIONISM.]

Eccles.: One who believes in annihilationism. (*Used also adjectively.*)

ăn-nī'-hĭl-ā-tive, *a.* [Eng. *annihilate*; *-ive.*] That causes annihilation.

ăn-nī'-hĭl-ā-tŏr (*h* silent), *s.* [Eng. *annihilate*; suffix *-or.*] One who, or that which annihilates. (In the latter sense chiefly in composition, as *smoke-annihilator.*)

ăn'-nīte, *s.* [Named from Cape Ann, in North America.] A mineral classed by Dana in his Mica group. Its hardness is 3; sp. gr., 3·169; colour, black; streak, dark green. Composition: Silica, 37·39 to 39·55; alumina, 16·66 to 16·73; sesquioxide of iron, 12·07 to 13·74; protoxide of iron, 17·48 to 19·03; potassa, 10·20 to 10·66, with smaller proportions of sesquioxide of manganese, magnesia, &c. At Cape Ann it occurs in granite.

ăn-nĭ-vĕr'-sạr-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng *anniversary*; suffix *-ly.*] At the return of the same period of the year; annually.

"A day was appointed by publick authority to be kept *anniversarily* sacred unto the memory of that deliverance and victory."—*Bp Hall: Rem.*, p. 312.

ăn-nĭ-vĕr'-sạr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *anniversaire*; Sp. *aniversario*; Port. & Ital. *anniversario.* From Lat. *anniversarius* = yearly, annual; *anni* = of the year, genit. of *annus* = the year, and *versum*, supine of *verto* = to turn.]

A. *As adjective:*

* **1.** Performed in a year.

"The heaven whirled about with admirable celerity, most constantly finishing its *anniversary* vicissitudes."—*Ray*

2. Recurring once a year at a stated time; annual, yearly.

Anniversary services: Services held on annually recurring days to commemorate certain occurrences which happened on those days, or are associated with them. Most congregations of recent origin have an anniversary service to commemorate the day on which their church was opened. The name is less frequently applied to Good Friday, Christmas Day, and similar Christian festivals.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An annually recurring day on which some notable event in ecclesiastical, in national, in local, or in personal history took place, or is wont to be celebrated.

". . . the memory of the rout at Allia, kept alive by a solemn *anniversary*, was fresh in the minds of the people."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xlii., pt. i., § 13.

"That day was the *anniversary* both of William's birth and of his marriage."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

"It was near nine in the evening before the House rose. The following day was the 30th of January, the *anniversary* of the death of Charles I."—*Ibid.*, ch. x.

2. The celebration which takes place at such annually recurring periods.

"Donne had never seen Mrs. Drury, whom he has made immortal in his admirable *anniversaries*."—*Dryden.*

II. *Technically. In the Church of Rome:* An office for the souls of certain deceased persons, which is celebrated once a year, but which, it is held, ought to be so daily. (*Ayliffe: Parergon.*)

* **ăn'-nĭ-vĕrse,** *s.* [Lat. *anni*, genit. of *annus* = a year, and *versus* = turning; *verto* = to turn. The turning of a year.] An anniversary.

". . . shall an *anniverse*
Be kept with ostentation to rehearse
A mortal prince's birthday, or repeat
An eighty-eight, or powder plot's defeat."
Hale on Christmas Day.

ăn'-nĭv-īte, *s.* [Named from the Anniver valley in the Valais.] A mineral, a variety of Tetrahedrite.

ăn'-nŏ, *s.* [Lat. Ablative of *annus* = a year.]

Anno Domini. In the year of the Lord, *i.e.*, our Lord Jesus Christ. The time is fixed by the calculations of Dionysius Exiguus, which are erroneous, it is thought, by about four years. [DIONYSIAN ERA.] (Usually written *A.D.*)

Anno Mundi. In the year of the world. (Usually written *A.M.*)

¶ Since Geology has proved the earth to have existed infinitely longer than was once believed, the expression *Anno Mundi*, in the old sense, has become obsolete. The dates which it furnishes are now known not to have even approximated to the truth.

ăn'-nō-dā-tĕd, *a.* [NODE.]

Heraldry: Bowed, embowed or bent like the letter S. (*Gloss. of Heraldry.*)

ăn'-nŏ-dŏn, *s.* [ANODON.]

* **ăn'-nōis-ạnçe,** *s.* [NUISANCE.]

ăn-nŏm'-ĭ-nāte, *v.t.* [As if from a Lat. *annominor.*] To name. (*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. viii.)

ăn-nŏm-ĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *annomination.* From Lat. *annominatio, agnominatio*; *ad* = to, and *nominatio* = a naming; *nomino* = to name; *nomen* = a name.]

1. Alliteration. The use of several words beginning with the same letter.

"Giraldus Cambrensis speaks of *annomination*, which he describes to be what we call alliteration."—*Tyrwhitt: Ess. on the Lang. of Chaucer*, § 1, n.

2. *Rhet.:* A paronomasia, a pun. The using of two words alike or nearly alike in sound, but widely different in meaning.

ăn-nō'-nạ, *s.* [Lat.]

1. The year's produce; hence the necessaries of life, grain.

"L. Minucius was appointed prefect of the *annona*, with the special duty of providing supplies of corn."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. iv., § 59.

2. *Bot.* [ANONA.]

ăn'-nō-tāte, *v.i.* [In Fr. *annoter*; Port. *annotar*; Ital. *annotare.* From Lat. *annoto* = to write down, to comment upon.] To make notes or comments upon a book or manuscript or other composition. (Used also as *v.t.*)

"Give me leave to *annotate* on the words thus."—*Hive: Oration*, p. 26.

ăn-nō-tā'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *annotation*; Sp. *anotacion*; Port. *annotaçuo*; Ital. *annotazione.* From Lat. *annotatio* = a noting down, annotation: *ad* = to, and *notatio* = a marking, a noting; *noto* = to distinguish by a mark; *nota* = a mark.]

1. The act of noting anything down.

2. The thing noted down. Generally in the plural, signifying notes, comments, or scholia on a published work or a manuscript writing, of which the annotator is not the author.

"It might appear very improper to publish *annotations* without the text itself whereunto they relate."—*Boyle.*

Med.: The first symptoms of a fever, or attack of a paroxysm.

† **ăn-nō-tā'-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *annotation*; *-ist.*] One who annotates; an annotator.

". . . Mr. Mede hath with far more clearness shewn, than the *annotationists* of the new way have discovered."—*Worthington: Miscell.*, p. 58.

ăn'-nō-tā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *annotator* = an observer, remarker, overseer. In Fr. *annotateur*; Sp. *anotador*; Port. *annotador*; Ital. *annotatore.*] One who makes annotations; a scholiast, a commentator.

"I have not that respect for the *annotators* which they generally meet with in the world."—*Felton: On the Classicks.*

ăn-nō-tā'-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *annotator*, and suff. *-y.*] Containing annotations. (*Webster.*)

ăn-nŏt'-ĭ-noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *annotinus* = of a year old; from *annus* = a year.]

Bot.: Yearly, annual, having the growth of a year.

ăn-nŏt'-tŏ, ăn-nŏt'-tạ. [ARNOTTO.]

ạn-noŭ'nçe, *v.t.* [Fr. *annoncer* = to proclaim; *nonce* = a nuntio; Sp. *anunciar*; Port. *annunciar*; Ital. *annunciare.* From Lat. *annuncio* or *annuntio* = to announce, to proclaim; *ad* = to, and *nuntio* = to proclaim; *nuntius* = a messenger.] [NUNTIUS.]

1. To proclaim, to publish as news, to make publicly known. (Followed by the objective case of the intelligence made known, or by a clause of a sentence introduced by *that.*)

"Of the Messiah I have heard foretold
By all the propheta; of thy birth at length
Announc'd by Gabriel with the first I knew."
Milton: P. R., bk. iv.

"The peal of a musket from a particular half moon was the signal which *announced* to the friends of the House of Stuart that another of their emissaries had got safe up the rock."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

† **2.** To give forth a judicial decision.

"Those, mighty Jove, meantime, thy glorious care,
Who model nations, publish laws, *announce*
Or life or death." *Prior.*

ạn-noŭn'çed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ANNOUNCE.]

ạn-noŭn'çe-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *announce*; *-ment.*] The act of announcing; the state of being announced; the news proclaimed, published, made known, or declared.

¶ Of modern introduction into the language, *announcing* having been the term formerly employed. [See Tod.]

"As soon as Lewis was again at Marli, he repeated to the Court assembled there the *announcement* which he had made at Saint Germains."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

ạn-noŭn'-çẽr, *s.* [Eng. *announce*; *-er.* In Fr. *annonceur.*] One who announces. (*Cotgrave.*)

ạn-noŭn'-çĭng, *pr. par.* [ANNOUNCE.]

ạn-noy', * **ạ-noy'e,** * **ạ-noi'e,** *v.t.* [Norm. *annoyer*, from *neure* or *nuire* = to hurt; Fr. *ennuyer* = to weary; *nuire* = to damage, to hurt; Itál. *annoiare* = to weary, to tire; *nuocere* = to hurt. From Lat. *noceo* = to harm or hurt.] [NUISANCE, NOXIOUS.]

1. *Lit. Of persons or other conscious beings:* To tease, to molest, to put to inconvenience, to trouble, to inflict vexation upon.

"None awenture, for wich the knyghtis weire
Anoit all at the abiding thare."
Lancelot of the Laik (ed. Skeat), bk. i. 850, 851.

"His falous-chip abasit of that thing,
And als therof *anoyt* was the king."
Ibid., bk. ii., 2,243, 2,244.

". . . he determined not yet to dismiss them, but merely to humble and *annoy* them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. *Fig. Of unconscious existence:*

(*a*) To drive or toss hither and thither.

"His limbs would toss about him with delight,
Like branches when strong winds the trees *annoy.*"
Wordsworth.

(*b*) To harm, to injure.

"Salamon saith, that right as motthes in schepes flees *annoye'th* the clothes, and the smale wormes to the tre, right so *annoyeth* sorwe to the herte."—*Chaucer.*

* **ạn-noy',** * **ạn-noy'e,** *s.* [From the substantive.] Annoyance. (Obsolete, except in poetry.)

"Councel or help; and therfor telleth me
Al your *annoy*, for it schal be secré."
Chaucer: C. T., 14,540, 14,541.

"And, in the shape of that young boy,
He wrought the castle much *annoy.*"
Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 21.

ạn-noy'-ạnçe, *s.* [Eng. *annoy*; *-ance.*]

1. The act of annoying, molesting, or teasing.

"For the further *annoyance* and terrour of any besieged place, they would throw into it dead bodies."—*Wilkins.*

2. The state of being annoyed, molested, or teased.

". . . a government which has generally caused more *annoyance* to its allies than to its enemies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

3. That which annoys, molests, or teases.

"*Prud.* Can you remember by what means you find your *annoyances*, at times, as if they were vanquished?"—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. i.

* **ạn-noy'e,** *s.* [ANNOY.]

ạn-noy'ed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ANNOY, *v.*]

ạn-noy'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *annoy*; *-er.*] One who annoys. (*Johnson.*)

* **ạn-noy'-fŭl,** * **ạ-noi'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *annoy*; *full.*] Eminently capable of inflicting annoyance.

"For al be it so, that al taryng be *anoiful*, algates it is not to repreve in geving of jugement, ne in vengeance taking, when it is sufficaunt and reasonable."—*Chaucer: Melibeus.*

* **ạn-noy'-ĭng,** *pr. par.* & *a.* [ANNOY, *v.*]

* **ạn-noy'nte,** *v.t.* [ANOINT.]

* **ạn-noy'-oŭs,** * **ạ-noy'-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *annoy*; *-ous.*] Troublesome, fitted to produce annoyance.

"Ye han cleped to your conseil a gret multitude of people, ful chargeant and ful *anoyous* for to here."—*Chaucer: Melibeus.*

ăn'-nū-ạl, *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *annuel*; Sp. *anual*; Port. *annual*; Ital. *annuale.* From Lat. *annualis* = a year old; *annus* = a year.

"*Annus* was synonymous with *annulus*, and originally meant a ring or circle, like *circus* and *circulus*." (*Lewis: Astron. of the Ancients*, ch. i., § 3.) The old form of *annus* was *amnus*, as in *solemnis*. (*Key: Philol. Essays*, 1868, p. 260).]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Requiring just a year to finish; performed exactly in a year.

"That waits thy throne, as through thy vast domain,
Annual, along the bright ecliptic road.
Thomson: Seasons; Summer.

2. Occurring or returning every year.

"To Castile came the *annual* galleons laden with the treasures of America."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

3. Fulfilling its function and running its course; or being born, living and dying within a period often falling short of, but in no case exceeding, a year. (See II. 3, and B. 1.)

"Every tree may, in some sense, be said to be an *annual* plant, both leaf, flower, and fruit proceeding from the coat that was superinduced over the wood the last year."—*Ray.*

¶ The Old English word which *annual* partly displaced when it came into the language was *yearly*. (*Barnes: Early English*, p. 104.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astronomy:*

Annual Equation. [Equation.

Annual Parallax. [Parallax.]

Annual Variation. [Variation.]

2. *Scots Law. Annual rent:* Rent annually paid by a proprietor of lands or houses to a creditor as interest of his debt, and ceasing if the debt be paid.

3. *Botany and Gardening:*

(*a*) *Annual leaves*, called also *deciduous leaves*, are those which fall in the autumn, as those of most of our common trees. (*Lindley.*)

(*b*) *Annual rings:* Concentric rings or circles seen when exogenous stems are cut across transversely. Though generally indicating annual additions to the woody growth, yet there are rare and abnormal cases in which a tree may produce two of them in a year.

(*c*) *Annual plants.* [B. 1.]

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang. Botany & Gardening:* A plant which is sown, grows up, flowers, sheds its seeds, and dies, all within the compass of one year, or, more probably, of the portion of the year extending from spring to autumn.

"Now is the time to procure and sow (under glass) the seeds of all the choicest *annuals*. . . . Asters of varieties, balsams, zinnias, and stocks are quite indispensable."—*Hortic. Record*, March 1, 1877.

2. A book published only once a year, and probably about Christmas.

¶ See also Annuel.

ăn'-nū-ăl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *annual*; *-ist.*] One who edits or writes in an annual.

ăn'-nū-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *annual*; *-ly.*] Year by year, every year.

"An army for which Parliament would *annually* frame a military code."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

* **ăn'-nū-ar-ў,** *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *annuaire*; Port. *annuario* = a book published once a year.]

A. *As adj.:* Annual.

"Supply anew
With *annuary* cloaks the wandering Jew."
John Hall: Poems, p. 10.

B. *As subst.:* An annual publication.

* **ăn'-nū-ęl,** * **ăn'-ū-ĕll,** *s.* [Fr. *annuel* = annual.] A mass to be said annually on the anniversary of a person's death, or the money to pay for it. [Annal, A. 2.]

"To hauen hir to our hous and heuten gif y mighte
An *Anuell* for myn owen [vse] to helpen to clothe."
Pierce the Ploweman's Crede (ed. Skeat), 413, 414.

* **ăn'-nū-ęl-lēr,** *s.* [From Fr. *annuel* = annual.] A priest who sings anniversary masses for persons deceased.

"In London was a prest *annueller*
That therein dwelled hade many a yeer."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,940.

ăn-nū'-ĭ-tănt, *s.* [Eng. *annuity*; *-ant.*] One who receives or is entitled to receive an annuity.

"As the *annuitants* dropped off, their annuities were to be divided among the survivors, till the number of survivors was reduced to seven."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

ăn-nū'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *annuité*; Ger. *annuität*, from Lat. *annus* = a year.]

A. *Ordinary Language:* A fixed sum of money paid yearly.

Specially:

1. A yearly allowance.

"He was generally known to be the son of one earl, and brother to another, who supplied his expence beyond what his *annuity* from his father would bear."—*Clarendon.*

2. In the same sense as B., *Arithmetic, Law, &c.* (For example, see Annuitant.)

B. *Technically:*

1. *Arithmetic, Law, &c.:* A sum of money which, according to the etymology, should be paid annually, but is more frequently settled half-yearly or quarterly, given to one as a superannuation or other allowance for services rendered, in which case it is synonymous with a *pension*, or in consideration of its value in money paid beforehand. Under the Roman law annuities were sometimes granted by will, the obligation of paying them being imposed upon the heir. Borrowers in the Middle Ages were frequently obliged to grant annuities, in lieu of interest, the exaction of which by creditors was forbidden as usury; and the practice received the Papal sanction in the fifteenth century.

Annuities may be primarily divided into *annuities certain* and *life annuities.*

An *annuity certain* is one in which the annual payment does not depend upon any contingent event, but is to be made certain either in perpetuity or during a period named. A *perpetual annuity*, or *perpetuity*, differs from interest in this respect, that the purchaser of the former cannot demand back the principal, whilst if he has put his money out at interest he can. He may, however, sell his annuity to some one else, which is tantamount to obtaining the principal back. The other original party to the transaction can, as a rule, at any time terminate the obligation to pay the annuity by giving back the principal.

A *life annuity*, often called simply an annuity, is one payable during the lifetime of the annuitant or annuitants. An *immediate* annuity is one commencing at once, and payable whenever the stipulated period for the handing over of the first instalment arrives. A *deferred* or *reversionary* annuity is one of which the payments are not to commence till after the lapse of a considerable period. A man of forty, for example, may make provision for his declining years by purchasing an annuity not to commence till he is sixty, if he live so long. A *temporary* or *terminable* annuity is one which will cease at a certain stipulated time, say in twenty years, or at the death of an individual. The term or period for which it is to continue is generally called its *status*. An annuity not to commence till after a certain period, and then to continue for ever, is called a *deferred perpetuity*. Under the English system of finance, all Government annuities on the lives of individuals are terminable annuities; whilst the interest of the national debt, which is also called an annuity, is a perpetual one. It does not cease till that portion of the principal is paid off. An *annuity in possession* is one which has already commenced. A *joint annuity* on two lives is one payable only till one of the parties dies. Sometimes, again, an annuity is purchased which it is stipulated shall continue till two persons who are to receive it are both dead. The holder of an annuity is called an *annuitant*; the person on whose life the annuity depends, the *nominee*; and the annual sum paid, the *rent* or the *magnitude of the annuity.*

The calculation of annuities falls under the province of arithmetic. A perpetual annuity is easily calculated, the yearly payments of which it consists being simply interest on the principal given for its purchase. To calculate a life annuity it is needful to ascertain the probability of life in one of the age and sex of the applicant for an annuity. [Probability, Expectation, Life, Mortality.] The other element is what compound interest the sum paid for the purchase of the annuity would fetch during the number of years that the life is likely to continue.

The principles on which the value of annuities certain is calculated, are applicable also to the case of leasehold property.

The subjoined table shows the value of an annuity of £1 per annum, estimated on the life of a male or of a female, at the several ages given below, it being supposed that at the time of calculation interest is 3 per cent. annually. The purchase money is stated in pounds sterling and decimals of a pound:—

Age last Birthday.	Male.	Female.
0 ...	£18·1506 ...	£18·8502
10 ...	23·1071 ...	23·1470
20 ...	21·0612 ...	21·2093
30 ...	19·0143 ...	19·3374
40 ...	16·4744 ...	17·0353
50 ...	13·4242 ...	14·0942
60 ...	10·0176 ...	10·5274
70 ...	6·6100 ...	7·0162
80 ...	3·9192 ...	4·1872
90 ...	2·1788 ...	2·3277
100 ...	1·1671 ...	1·2415

In England, government annuities are now granted for sums not exceeding £50 annually at the several local Post Offices, whilst those above £50 may be procured at the National Debt Office. No similar system exists in the United States.

"These duties were to be kept in the Exchequer separate from all other receipts, and were to form a fund on the credit of which a million was to be raised by life *annuities*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

"The difference between a rent and an *annuity* are, that every rent is going out of land; but an *annuity* charges only the granter, or his heirs, that have assets by descent. The second difference is, that for the recovery of an *annuity* no action lies, but only the writ of *annuity* against the granter, his heirs, or successors; but of a rent the same actions lie as do of land. The third difference is, that an *annuity* is never taken for assets, because it is no freehold in law; nor shall be put in execution upon a statute merchant, statute staple, or elegit, as a rent may."—*Cowel.*

ăn-nŭl', *v.t.* [In Fr. *annuler*; Sp. *anular*; Port. *annullar*; Ital. *annullare*; Eccles. Lat. *annullo*; from *ad* = to, and *nullum*, accus. neut. of *nullus* = none.]

* **1.** To reduce to nothing. (Used of persons as well as things.)

"Truly the like yt han might to do good, and done it not, ys crown of worship shall be take from hem, with shame shall they be *annulled*."—*Chaucer: Tes of Love*, bk. iii.

"Light, the prime work of God, to me is extinct,
And all her various objects of delight
Annull'd, which might in part my grief have eased.'
Milton: Samson Agonistes.

2. To abrogate, to make void, repeal, nullify, or abolish a law, a legal decision, an obligation, arrangement, or a custom deriving its validity from constituted authority; also to nullify a gift, grant, or promise by whomsoever made.

". . . that he should assume the power of *annulling* some judgments and some statutes."—*Macaulay Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

"How in an hour the power which gave *annuls*
Its gifts, transferring fame as fleeting too."
Byron: Ch. Har., iii. 18.

". . . all subsisting debts shall be forthwith *annulled*, and all insolvent debtors, reduced to slavery by their creditors, shall be liberated."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. i., § 10.

ăn'-nū-lar, *a.* [Fr. *annulaire*; from Lat. *annularis* or *anularis* = pertaining to a signet ring; *annulus* or *anulus* = a ring.] In the form of a ring; ringed; wearing a ring, as *annular* finger. (*Beaumont: Psyche*, 50.)

1. *Min. An annular crystal* is a hexagonal prism with six, or an octagonal prism with eight, marginal faces disposed in a ring about its base, or one or other of these prisms truncated on all its terminal edges.

2. *Astron. An annular eclipse* of the sun is an eclipse in which the whole of the moon is seen upon the sun's disc. The moon, however, in certain positions being too small to cover the disc, the sun appears in a form more or less resembling a ring. At other times the moon is so situated as to be able to produce a total eclipse of the greater luminary. (*Herschel: Astron.*, 5th ed., 1858, § 425.) *An annular nebula* is a nebula of a form suggestive of a ring. Such nebula exist, but are among the rarest objects in the heavens. A nebula of this character, situated between the stars β and γ Lyræ, has been resolved by Lord Rosse's powerful telescope into a multitude of minute stars, with filaments of stars adhering to the edges. (*Ibid.*, 10th ed., § 875.)

ANNULAR ECLIPSE.

3. *Anat.:* Noting any part of the human frame which approaches the form of a ring.

"That they might not in bending the arm or leg rise up, he has tied them to the bones by *annular* ligaments."—*Cheyne.*

Annular protuberance: The same as the *Pons Varolii.* It is called also the *Isthmus encephali*, and the *Nodus encephali.* (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., pp. 273, 274.)

4. *Arch. Annular vault:* A vaulted roof supported on circular walls.

ăn'-nū-lar-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *annular; -ly.*] In the form of a ring.

ăn'-nū-lar-ȳ, *a.* [Lat. *annularis, annularius.*] In the form of a ring or rings.

"Because continual respiration is necessary, the windpipe is made with *annulary* cartilages, that the sides of it may not flag and fall together."—*Ray.*

ăn-nū-lā'-tą, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *annulatus*, or *anulatus* = furnished with a ring; *annulus* or *anulus* = a ring.] A class of annulose animals—the same which was called by Cuvier the Annelida. [ANNELIDA.]

ăn'-nū-lāte, ăn'-nū-lā-tĕd, *a.* [See ANNULATA.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Furnished with rings, or made of a series of rings; marked with ring-like furrows or depressions.

"This group [of antelopes] is distinguished by having heavy, thick, *annulated* horns."—*Penny Cyc.*, i. 89.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* Pertaining to the class Annulata, Cuvier's Annelida, or, like them, having the body formed of a series of rings.

2. *Bot.:* Ringed, surrounded by elevated or depressed bands; as the roots of some plants or the cupulæ of several oaks. (*Lindley.*)

3. *Her.:* Having a ring or annulet. (Used specially of a cross with its extremities thus fretted.)

ăn-nū-lā'-tion, *s.* [From Lat. *annulatus* = ringed.]

Bot., &c.: A ring or circle. (*Loudon: Cycl. of Plants.*)

ăn'-nū-lĕt, *s.* [In Fr. *annelet;* Ital. *aneletto;* from Lat. *annulus* or *anulus* = a ring.]

I. *Architecture:*

1. A small fillet, one of several encircling the capital of a Doric column, just under the ovolo or echinus, as shown in the illustration. They are also called *fillets* and *listels.* Their number varied, being three, four, or five, according to the taste of the architect.

ANNULET.

2. A narrow flat moulding common to other parts of the column which it encircles.

II. *Her.:* A ring borne on an escutcheon. (In heraldic descriptions the colour of the annulet must always be expressed.)

ANNULET.

* (*a*) *Formerly* it stood as the symbol of nobility and jurisdiction, being the gage of the royal favour and protection [See ANNULUM ET BACULUM.)

(*b*) *Now* it is the mark of distinction which the fifth son in a family bears on his coat of arms.

ăn-nū-lĕt'-tȳ, *a.* [Eng. *annulet; -y.*] Pertaining to an annulet; annulated, or ringed. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

ăn-nŭl'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *annul; -able.*] Capable of being annulled, repealed, or abrogated. (*S. T. Coleridge.*)

ăn-nŭl'-mẹnt, *s.* [Eng. *annul; -ment.*] The act of annulling. (*Todd.*)

ăn-nū-lōī'-dą, *s. pl.* [Lat. *annulus* or *anulus* = a ring; and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] In Professor Huxley's classification, one of the eight primary groups into which he divides the Animal Kingdom. He places it between the Annulosa and the Infusoria. He includes under it (1) the Trematoda, or Flukes; (2) the Tœniada, or Tape-worms and Bladder-worms; (3) the Turbellaria; (4) the Acanthocephala; (5) the Nematoidea, or Thread-worms; and (6) the Rotifera, or Wheel Animalcules. But he thinks it not improbable that the Annuloida will require ultimately to be merged in the Mollusca. (*Huxley: Introd. to the Classif. of Animals*, 1869, pp. 81—86, 127, 128.)

ăn-nū-lō'-są, *s. pl.* [Lat. *annulus* or *anulus* = a ring.] A sub-kingdom of the Animal Kingdom, corresponding with Cuvier's Articulata. The word *Articulata*, signifying *jointed*, is not a sufficiently distinctive term, for the Vertebrated animals are also jointed. *Annulosa*, signifying *ringed*, is decidedly better, for the animals ranked under this sub-kingdom have their skeleton, which is external, composed of a series of rings. Prof. Huxley divides them into Chætognatha, Annelida, Crustacea, Arachnida, Myriapoda, and Insecta, these classes being ranged in an ascending order. The last four are further grouped together under the designation Arthropoda (q.v.).

† **ăn-nū-lō'-sąns,** *s. pl.* [ANNULOSA.] An English term corresponding to the Latin Annulosa (q.v.).

ăn-nū-lō'se, *a.* [ANNULOSA.]

1. *Gen.:* Ringed.

2. *Spec.:* Pertaining to animals of the sub-kingdom Annulosa.

"The body is always divided into rings or transverse joints; from which circumstance naturalists have agreed to call them *annulose* or ringed animals."—*Swainson & Shuckard: Hist. and Classif. of Insects* (1840), p. 1.

ăn'-nų-lŭm ĕt băc'-ų-lŭm, *accus. sing. of two Lat. substantives with copulative* et. They are in the accusative because the preposition *per* is understood. [Lat. = (by means of) a ring and a staff or crosier.] [ANNULUS.] A ring and pastoral staff or crosier formerly delivered by kings to bishops on their election. These were designed, it was said, to confer the temporalities annexed to the spiritual office; but Pope Gregory VII. and his successors contended that the symbols adopted were not those of secular, but of sacred office. The papal views on the subject ultimately prevailed; and the Emperor Henry V., with the other European sovereigns, agreed to confer investitures not *per annulum et baculum*, but *per sceptrum*, by the sceptre, the undoubted symbol of temporal authority.

ăn'-nų-lŭs (plur. **ăn'-nų-lī,** *s.* [Lat. = a ring.]

I. *Bot.:* (1.) The thickened longitudinal ring which partially surrounds the sporangia of ferns. (*Lindley.*) (2.) The elastic external ring with which the brim of the sporangium in mosses is furnished. (*Ibid.*) (3.) That part of the veil in fungi which, remaining next to the stipes, surrounds it like a loose collar. (*Ibid.*)

II. *Anatomy:*

1. *Gen.:* Anything resembling a ring.

"They [the horns of the Nyl-ghau (*Antilope picta*)] are perfectly smooth and without *annuli*."—*Penny Cyc.*, ii. 75.

2. *Technically. Annulus ovalis:* A thick fleshy ring nearly surrounding the *fossa ovalis*, a depression on the middle of the septum in the right auricle of the heart. (*Todd and Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 335.)

III. *Astron.:* The "ring" of light left during a solar eclipse, when the sun's disc is almost covered by the dark body of the moon. [ANNULAR, 2.]

". . . an *annular* eclipse, a phenomenon to which much interest is attached by reason of some curious optical phenomena first observed by Mr. Baily at the moments of the forming and breaking of the *annulus*, like beads of light alternating with black thready elongations of the moon's limb, known by the name of 'Baily's beads.'"—*Herschel: Astron.*, 10th ed. (1869), § 425.

ăn-nū-mẽr-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *annumero* = to count out to, to pay; *ad* = to, and *numero* = to number.] To add a number to a former one. (*Johnson.*)

ăn-nū-mẽr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *annumeratio* or *adnumeratio*, from *annumero.*] Addition to a former number. (*Johnson.*)

Ăn-nŭn'-çi-ade, *s.* [Fr. *Annonciade.*]

Church Hist.: A religious order of women founded by Queen Jane of France, wife of Lewis XII., and confirmed by the Pope in 1501 and 1517. It was called also the order of the ten virtues or delights of the Virgin Mary, and was designed to honour these specially by reciting the rosary. (*Hook.*)

† **ąn-nŭn'-çi-āte,** † **ąn-nŭn'-tī-āte (tī as shī),** *v.t.* [In Sp. *anunciar.* From Lat. *annuntio, annuncio: ad* = to, and *nuntio* = to announce; *nuntius* = a messenger.]

1. *Gen.:* To announce; to proclaim tidings of an important character.

"Let my death be thus *annunciated* and shewn forth till I come to judgement."—*Sp. Bull: Corrupt. of the Church of Rome.*

2. *Spec.:* To announce, as the angel did to the Virgin Mary that she was about to become the mother of the long-promised Messiah.

"There should he see his blessed Saviour's conception *annuntiated* by the angel, March 25."—*Bp. Hall: Rem.*, p. 33.

". . . they who did *annunciate* unto the blessed Virgin the conception of the Saviour of the world . . ."—*Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 9.

† **ąn-nŭn'-çi-ā-tĕd,** † **ąn-nŭn'-tī-ā-tĕd,** * **ąn-nŭn'-çi-āte (tī as shī),** *pa. par. & a.* [ANNUNTIATE.]

"Lo Sampson, whiche that was *annunciate*
By thangel, long er his nativite."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,501-2.

ąn-nŭn-çi-ā'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *annonciation;* Sp. *anunciacion;* Ital. *annunziazione.* From Lat. *annuntiatio, annunciatio.*]

I. *Gen.:* Announcement; promulgation of important tidings.

"The *annunciation* of the Gospel."—*Hammond's Sermons*, p. 573.

II. *Specially:*

1. The announcement by the angel to the Virgin that she was about to become the mother of the Divine Saviour.

"Upon the day of the *annunciation*, or Lady-day, meditate on the incarnation of our blessed Saviour; and so upon all the festivals of the year."—*Bp. Taylor.*

"The most prevalent of these was the year commencing on the festival of the *Annunciation* of the Virgin, or Lady-day, March 25, which was generally used in England from the 15th century till the abolition of the old style in 1752."—*Lewis: Astron. of the Ancients*, chap. i., § 6.

2. An appellation given by the Jews to a portion of the Passover ceremonies.

Annunciation-day, *s.* The 25th of March, the day on which the Churches of England, Rome, &c., celebrate the angel's annunciation of the Saviour's approaching birth to the Virgin Mary. It is called also Lady-day.

ąn-nŭn'-çi-ā-tŏr, *s.* [In Ital. *annunziatore;* from Lat. *annuntiator.*]

1. *Gen.:* One who announces.

". . . appeal to Moses and the prophets as *annunciators* of the death of Jesus."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus* (Transl. 1846), § 107.

2. Used attributively to denote an apparatus for announcing a call from one place to another, as *annunciator drop, annunciator clock, annunciator needle*, &c.

ąn-nŭn'-çi-ą-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *annunciator; -y.*] Containing an announcement; giving intelligence. (*Worcester.*)

ăn'-nŭs, *s.* [Lat.] A year. The ablative *anno* occurs in such expressions as *Anno Mundi*, contracted *A.M.* = in the year of the world; *Anno Domini*, contracted *A.D.* = in the year of our Lord.

Scotch Law. Annus deliberandi (a year for deliberating): A year allowed an heir to deliberate whether or not he will enter on possession.

ą-nō'-ą, *s.* [A name found in the MSS. of Governor Loten.] A sub-genus of ruminating animals provisionally placed by Col. Hamilton Smith under Antilope. The typical species is the *A. depressicornis*, a quadruped resembling a small buffalo, found gregariously in the mountains of the island of Celebes.

ą-nō'-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἄνω (*anō*) = up, upward, . . . aloft; βιόω (*bioō*) = to live.] A genus of beetles belonging to the family Ptinidæ. It contains the well-known Death-watch insects, *A. striatum*, *A. tesselatum*, &c.

ăn-ō-că-thar'-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἄνω (*anō*) = up, upwards, and καθαρτικός (*kathartikos*) = (1) fit for cleansing, (2) purgative; καθαίρω (*kathairō*) = to purify, to cleanse; καθαρός (*katharos*) = clean, pure.] Purging upwards; emetic. (*Castle: Lexicon Pharmaceuticum*, 2nd ed. (1827), p. 273.)

* **ăn-ō-çȳs'-tī,** *s. pl.* [Gr. ἄνω (*anō*) = up, upwards, and κύστις (*kustis*) = bladder.] An old division of Echinidæ, comprising those

species which have the vent on the dorsal surface. The others were Pleurocysti, with the vent marginal; and Calocysti, with the vent on the under surface. Fleming divided the Anocysti into two sections: (1) Vent ventral, in the axis of the body; genera, *Cidara, Echinus, Clypeus.* (2) Vent lateral, above the margin; genera, *Cassidula* and *Nucleolites.*

ăn'-ōde, *s.* [Gr. ἄνοδος (*anodos*) = a way up; ἀνά (*ana*) = up, and ὁδός (*hodos*) = a way, a road.]

Electrolysis: The name given by Faraday to what is called by Daniell the *zincode,* and by various other writers the *positive pole* of an electric battery; or, more precisely, the "way" or path by which the electric current passes out and enters the electrolyte on its way to the other pole. It is a platinum plate occupying the same place in the decomposing cell that a zinc plate does in an ordinary cell of a battery. The other plate corresponding to the second platinum one in an ordinary cell is called by Faraday the *cathode* or *kathode,* by Daniell the *platinode,* and by many other writers the *negative pole.* At the positive pole appears one element of the decomposed body called *anion,* and at the negative the other element termed *cation.* [KATHODE.]

ăn'-ŏ-dŏn, † **ăn-ŏ-dŏn'-tą,** *s.* [Gr. ἀνόδουν (*anodoun*), neut. sing., and ἀνοδόντα (*anodonta*), neut. plur. of ἀνόδους (*anodous*) = toothless: ἀν (*an*), priv., and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

1. A genus of fresh-water molluscs belonging to the family Unionidæ, or Naïdes. The ordinary English name of them is Swan-mussel. Woodward, in 1851, estimated the known recent species at fifty, and those found in a fossil state at five, the latter from the Eocene formation. Tate raises the former number to 100, and the latter to eight. *A. cygneus* is the river-mussel.

2. A genus of serpents destitute of teeth. They belong to the family Dasypeltidæ. One species, the *Dasypeltis scabra,* or Rough Anodon, feeds on eggs, which it sucks. It is found in Southern Africa. (*Wood: Nat. Hist.,* 1863, p. 135.)

ăn'-ŏ-dyne, *s. & a.* [In Fr. *anodin;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *anodino.* From Gr. ἀνώδυνος (*anōdunos*) = free from pain; ἀν (*an*), priv., and ὀδύνη (*odunē*) = grief, pain.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Med.:* A medicine which alleviates pain, though, if given in too large doses, it induces stupor.

¶ Garrod arranges anodynes with narcotics and soporifics together thus:—Class II. Medicines whose principal effects are upon the nervous system. Sub-class I.—Medicines acting especially upon the brain proper; but probably also upon other portions of the central nervous system. Order 1. Exhilarants. Order 2. Narcotics, Anodynes, and Soporifics. Order 3. Anæsthetics. Opium is soporific and anodyne; whilst belladonna is anodyne and anti-spasmodic.

2. *Fig.:* Anything designed to mitigate the pain produced by the consciousness of guilt; an opiate for the conscience.

"He had at his command an immense dispensary of *anodynes* for wounded consciences."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* chap. vi.

B. *As adjective:* Mitigating or assuaging pain.

". . . whilst *anodyne,* emollient, or gently laxative enemata should be administered."—*Dr. Joseph Browne: Cyclop. Pract. Med.,* vol. ii., p. 238.

ăn-ŏd'-ŷn-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἀνώδυνος (*anōdunos*) = (1) free from pain; (2) mitigating pain.] Having the qualities of an anodyne; mitigating pain of body, or stilling inquietude of mind. (*Coles.*)

* **ă-nŏg',** *a.* [A.S. *genog, genoh* = sufficiently, abundantly, enough.] [ENOUGH.]

"It adde listed longe *anog.*"
Story of Gen. and Exod. (ed. Skeat), 600.

* **ą-nŏi'e,** *v.t.* [ANNOY, *v.*]

* **ą-nŏi'e,** *s.* [ANNOY, *s.*]

* **ą-nŏi'-fůl,** *a.* [ANNOYFUL.]

a-nō'-ine, *a.* [ANOA.] Pertaining to the Anoa (q.v.). In Griffith's *Cuvier* the last subdivision of Antilope is called the *Anoine* group. (*Griffith's Cuvier,* vol. iv., p. 292.)

ąn-ŏi'nt, * **ąn-ŏy'nte,** * **ąn-nŏy'nte,** *v.t.* [Fr. *oindre,* pa. par. *oint* In Sp. & Port. *ungir, untar;* Ital. *ugnere.* From Lat. *ungo* or *unguo.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To pour oil upon. This may be—

(1.) *For purposes not specially sacred.*

"But thou, when thou fastest, *anoint* thine head, and wash thy face."—*Matt.* vi. 17.

(2.) *For sacred purposes, and specially for consecration of a person, place, or thing.* Under the Old Testament economy this was done in the case—

(*a*) *Of Jewish priests.*

"Then shalt thou take the *anointing* oil, and pour it upon his [Aaron's] head, and *anoint* him."—*Exod.* xxix. 7.

(*b*) *Of Jewish and other kings.*

"Samuel also said unto Saul, The Lord sent me to *anoint* thee to be king over his people, over Israel."—1 *Sam.* xv. 1.

". . . and when thou comest, *anoint* Hazael to be king over Syria."—1 *Kings* xix. 15.

(*c*) *Of Jewish prophets.*

". . . and Elisha the son of Shaphat of Abelmeholah shalt thou *anoint* to be prophet in thy room."—1 *Kings* xix. 16.

(*d*) *Of the tabernacle and its utensils.* (For the anointing of the tabernacle, see Exod. xl. 9; for that of the altar of burnt-offering, see ver. 10; and for that of the laver and its foot, see verse 11.)

2. To smear with some more or less viscous substance, which need not be oil.

(1.) *For purposes not specially sacred.*

". . . he *anointed* the eyes of the blind man with the clay."—*John* ix. 6.

"*Anointed* let me be with deadly venom;
And die, ere men can say—God save the Queen!"
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 1.

* (2.) *For sacred purposes.*

"That hade ben blessed bifore wyth bischopes hondes, and wyth besten blod busily *anoynted.*"—*Alliterative Poems; Cleanness* (ed. Morris), 1,445-6.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Very seriously:*

(1.) To set solemnly apart to sacred office, even when oil was not actually poured upon the head.

". . . thy holy child Jesus, whom thou hast *anointed.*"—*Acts* iv. 27.

(2.) To adopt the means of obtaining spiritual discernment.

". . . and *anoint* thine eyes with eye-salve, that thou mayest see."—*Rev.* iii. 18.

* 2. *Jocosely:* To give a good beating to.

"Then thay put hym hout, the kyng away fly,
Which so well was *anoynted* indede,
That no sleue ne pane had he hole of brede."
The Romans of Partenay (ed. Skeat), 5,652-4.

ąn-ŏi'nt-ĕd, * **ąn-ŏy'nt-ĕd,** * **ąn-nŏy'nt-ĕd,** *pa. par., a., & s.* [ANOINT.]

A. & **B.** *As past participle and adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Thou [Tyre] art the *anointed* cherub . . ."—*Ezek.* xxviii. 14.

C. *As substantive:*

I. An anointed king. *Used*—

1. *Literally:*

(*a*) *Of any Jewish king* [ANOINT, I. 1, (2), (*b*)]; the customary phrase being "the anointed of the Lord," or "the Lord's anointed."

"The breath of our nostrils, the *anointed* of the Lord, was taken in their pits."—*Lam.* iv. 20.

"And David said unto him, How wast thou not afraid to stretch forth thine hand to destroy the Lord's *anointed?*"—2 *Sam.* i. 14.

(*b*) *Of an English or other sovereign.* In this sense the term is applied with latent sarcasm to those despotic rulers who have largely exercised what has been termed "the *right* divine of kings to govern *wrong.*"

"Still harder was the lot of those Protestant clergymen who continued to cling, with desperate fidelity, to the cause of the Lord's *anointed.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* chap. xii.

2. *Figuratively:*

(*a*) Cyrus, as executing the Divine commissions of conquering Babylon and releasing the Jews from captivity.

"Thus saith the Lord to his *anointed,* to Cyrus, whose right hand I have holden, to subdue nations before him."—*Isa.* xlv. 1.

(*b*) Christ, the Messiah, the former appellation being from Greek, and the latter from Hebrew; both signifying *Anointed.* (John i. 41.)

"But let us wait; thus far He hath perform'd,
Sent His *Anointed.*"—*Milton: P. R.,* bk. ii.

† **II.** An anointed prophet. (*Lit. & fig.*) [ANOINT, I. 1, (2), (*c*).]

"Saying, Touch not mine *anointed,* and do my prophets no harm."—1 *Chron.* xvi. 22; *Ps.* cv. 15.

ąn-ŏi'nt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *anoint; -er.*] One who at the moment is engaged in anointing, or whose office is to anoint.

1. In a general sense.

". . . and the sinner also an *anointer.*"—*Strauss: Life of Jesus* (Transl. 1846), § 90.

2. *Church Hist.* (See the example.)

"At Watlington, in Oxfordshire, there was a sect called *Anointers,* from their anointing people before they admitted them into their communion."—*Dr. Plot's Oxfordshire,* ch. xxxviii. (*Grey: Notes on Hudibras,* iii. 2.)

ąn-ŏi'nt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ANOINT.]

A. *As present participle:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective. Used*—

1. *Of the person applying the oil.*

". . . the *anointing* woman. . . ."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus* (Transl. 1846), § 90.

2. *Of the oil applied.*

". . . spices for *anointing* oil, . . ."—*Exod.* xxv. 6.

". . . This shall be an holy *anointing* oil unto me throughout your generations."—*Ibid.,* xxx. 31.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of anointing; the state of being anointed for ordinary or for sacred purposes.

"Their bathings and *anointings* before their feasts, their perfumes and sweet odours in diverse kinds at their feasts."—*Hakewill: Apology,* p. 390.

". . . for their *anointing* shall surely be an everlasting priesthood throughout their generations."—*Exod.* xl. 15.

2. *Fig.:* The reception of spiritual benefit, even when no actual application of oil has taken place.

"But the *anointing* which ye have received of him abideth in you, and ye need not that any man teach you: but as the same *anointing* teacheth you of all things, and is truth, and is no lie, and even as it hath taught you, ye shall abide in him."—1 *John* ii. 27.

ąn-ŏi'nt'-ment, *s.* [Eng. *anoint; -ment.*] The act of anointing; the state of being anointed. (*Lit. & fig.*)

". . . of his holy *anointment* from God the Father, which made him supreme bishop of our souls, . . ."—*Milton: Animadv. Rem. Def.*

ăn'-ŏl-ĭs, *s.* [From *Anoli,* or *Anoalli,* the name given to the Anolis in the Antilles.] The same as the Anolius of Cuvier. A genus of Saurians, belonging to the family Iguanidæ. Various species exist, some of which have been removed to other genera. All are from America. Two of the best known are the Green Carolina Anolis (*A. principalis*), and the Red-throated Anolis, a native of the American continent and the West India islands.

† **ąn-ŏm'-ąl,** *s.* [Fr. *anomal* = anomalous.] An anomalous verb or other word. (*Ogilvie.*)

ąn-ŏm'-ą-lĭ-pĕd, ąn-ŏm'-ą-lĭ-pŏde, *a. & s.* [In Ger. *anomalepedisch.* From Gr. ἀνωμαλία (*anōmalia*) = anomaly, and Lat. *pes,* genit. *pedis,* or Gr. πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = foot.]

A. *As adjective:* Having an anomalous foot; having the middle toe united to the exterior by three phalanges, and to the interior by a single phalanx only (said of birds).

B. *As substantive:* A bird with toes thus constituted.

* **ąn-ŏm'-ąl-ĭşm,** *s.* [Formed by analogy, as if from a Greek ἀνωμάλισμα (*anōmalisma*).] [ANOMALOUS.] An irregularity, an anomaly. (*Johnson.*)

ąn-ŏm-ą-lĭs'-tĭc, ąn-ŏm-ąl-ĭs'-tĭ-cąl, *a.* [In Ger. *anomalistisch;* Fr. *anomalistique;* Port. *anomalistico.*] Pertaining to what is anomalous or irregular.

Astronomy:

Anomalistic Period: "The time of revolution of a planet in reference to its line of apsides. In the case of the Earth, the period is called the *anomalistic year.*" (*G. F. Chambers: Astron.,* ed. 1867, *Gloss.*)

Anomalistic year: A year consisting of 365 days, 6 hrs., 13 min., 49·3 secs. It exceeds the sidereal year by 4 min., 39·7 secs., because owing to a slow motion which the longer axis of the earth's ellipse makes of 11·8 seconds yearly in advance, our planet is the number of minutes and seconds mentioned above in travelling from perihelion to perihelion. (*Herschel: Astron.,* 10th ed., § 384.)

ạn-ŏm-ạl-ĭs′-tĭc-ạl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *anomalistical*; *-ly.*] In an anomalous way; in an abnormal way; irregularly.

ạn-ŏm′-ạl-ŏŭs, *a.* [In Fr. *anomal*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *anomalo*; Lat. *anomalos.* From Gr. ἀνώμαλος (*anōmalos*) = uneven, irregular; deviating from a general rule: ἀν (*an*), priv., and ὁμαλός (*homalos*) = even, level, smooth; ὁμός (*homos*) = one and the same, in common; Wel. *hama*; Irish *amhail* = similar.] Deviating from rule; irregular, abnormal.

"And how long was the *anomalous* government planned by the genius of Sancroft to last."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

an-ŏm′-ạl-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *anomalous*; *-ly.*] In an anomalous manner.

"Eve was not solemnly begotten, but suddenly framed and *anomalously* proceeded from Adam."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. v.

ạn-ŏm′-ạ-lў, *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *anomalie*; Sp. *anomalia*, *anomalidad.* From Gr. ἀνωμαλία (*anōmalia*) = unevenness, irregularity, deviation from rule; ἀνώμαλος (*anōmalos*) = uneven, irregular; ἀ, ἀν, priv., and ὁμαλός (*homalos*) = even, smooth; ὁμός (*homos*) = one and the same.] [ANOMALOUS.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

Gen.: Deviation from rule; irregularity.

"As Professor Owen has remarked, there is no greater *anomaly* in nature than a bird that cannot fly."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. v.

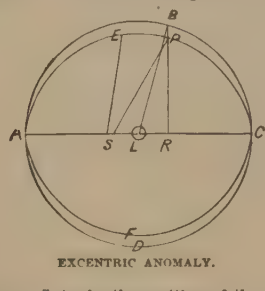
"The truth is that the dispensing power was a great *anomaly* in politics."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* The deviation in a planet's course from the aphelion or apogee. It is of two kinds, the *true* and the *mean anomaly.* The true is that which actually takes place. The mean is the angular motion which would have been performed had the motion in angle been uniform instead of the motion in area. (*Herschel: Astron.*, 5th ed., § 499.)

Astron. Excentric Anomaly: "An auxiliary angle employed to abridge the calculations connected with the motion of a planet or comet in an elliptic orbit. If a circle be drawn, having its centre coincident with that of the ellipse, and a diameter equal to the transverse (major) axis of the latter; and if from this axis a perpendicular be drawn through the true place of the body in the ellipse to meet the circumference of the circle, then the excentric anomaly will be the angle formed by a line drawn from the point where the perpendicular meets the circle, to the centre, with the longer diameter of the ellipse." (*Hind.*)

Describe the circle A B C D, so that its centre L shall coincide with that of the ellipse, A E C F, in which the planet P moves, and its diameter A C be = the longer axis of the



EXCENTRIC ANOMALY.

ellipse. Let S be the position of the sun in one of the foci of the ellipse, then A is that of the planet when in perihelion, and C that which it occupies when in aphelion. Join P S, then the angle P S L is the *true anomaly.* Proximity to the sun made the planet travel more quickly at A than at C. If the rate had been uniform, it would not have reached P. Let it be supposed that it would have been only at E, then A S E is its *mean anomaly.* Let fall P R a perpendicular to A C from P; produce it in the other direction to B in the circumference of the circle; join B L, then A L B is the *excentric anomaly.* In calculating the motion of the moon, the earth is supposed to be at S, as it is also held to be when inquiry is made into the apparent course of the sun through the ecliptic.

2. *Music:* A small deviation from a perfect interval, in tuning instruments with fixed notes; a temperament.

ăn-ō-mē′-ạnṣ, ăn-ō-mœ′-ạnṣ, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἀνόμοιος (*anomoios*) = unlike: ἀν (*an*), priv., and ὅμοιος (*homoios*) = like.]

Church Hist.: A sect who are reported to have held that Christ was a created being, and possessed of a nature unlike that of God. Their leader was Eunomius, secretary to Aëtius. He was made Bishop of Cyzicum in A.D. 360, and died about 394. The Anomeans were considered extreme Arians. They were condemned by the Semi-Arians at the Council of Seleucia in A.D. 359, but they soon afterwards retaliated at the Council or Synod of Constantinople.

ăn-ō′-mĭ-ạ, *s.* [Gr. ἀνόμοιος (*anomoios*) = unlike (*Woodward*); ἀνομία (*anomia*) = lawlessness (*Owen*).] A genus of molluscs belonging to the Ostreidæ, or Oyster family. They are found attached to oyster and other shells, and frequently acquire the form of the surface with which they are in contact. They are not eatable. In 1875 Tate estimated the known recent species at twenty, and the fossil thirty-six, the latter from the Oolite upwards. The *A. Ephippium* is the saddle-shell. It is a beautifully thin and elegantly waved shell. It inhabits the British seas.

ăn-ō-mī′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From the typical genus Anomia (q.v.).] A family of Conchiferous Molluscs, recently separated from Ostreidæ. Tate includes under it the genera Anomia, Placunomia, Placuna, Carolia, Placunopsis, and Placenta.

ăn′-ŏ-mīte, *s.* [From Eng. *anomia* (q.v.), and *-ite.*] A fossil anomia.

ăn-ŏm-ŏ-dŏn′-tĭ-ạ, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἄνομος (*anomos*) = irregular: ἀ, priv., νομος (*nomos*) = law, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: In Professor Owen's classification, the fifth order of the class Reptilia, or Reptiles. He includes under it two families, Dicynodontia and Cryptodontia.

ăn-ō-mœ′-ạnṣ. [ANOMEANS.]

ăn-ŏm-ür′-ạ, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἄνομος (*anomos*) = without law; οὐρα (*oura*) = tail.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Decapod Crustaceans, intermediate between Macrura and Brachyura, differing from the former in the absence of an abdominal fan-shaped fin, as also of natatory feet; and from the latter in general possessing appendages attached to the penultimate segment of their abdomen. The sub-order is divided into the families Paguridæ, Hippidæ, Raninidæ, Homolidæ, and Dromiidæ (q.v.). Its best known representatives are the Hermit Crabs (Paguridæ).

ăn-ŏm-ür′-ạl, ăn-ŏm-ür′-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *anomur(a)*; *-al*, *-ous.*] Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling the Anomura (q.v.).

ăn′-ŏm-ў, *s.* [Gr. ἀνομία (*anomia*) = lawlessness; ἀ, priv., and νόμος (*nomos*) = law.] Breach or violation of law; lawlessness.

"If sin be good, and just, and lawful, it is no more evil, it is no sin, no *anomy.*"—*Bramhall against Hobbes.*

ạ-nŏn′, *ạ-nŏ′on, *adv.* [A.S. *on* = in; *an* = one. Junius, Horne Tooke, &c., supply *minute*, and make *anon* mean primarily "in one minute." Webster believes it should be in continuation, in extension, applied first to extension in measure, and then by analogy to time. He quotes the Saxon Chronicle, A.D. 1022, where it is stated that a fire "weax on lengthe up an on to tham wolcne," which he freely renders, "increased in *continuation* to the clouds." See also, he adds, A.D. 1127. Morris brings *anon* from A.S. *anane*, *onane* = in one moment. (*Alliterative Poems, Gloss.*) In Bosworth's A.S. Dict. *anon* is = singly, and *on-an* = in one, once for all, continually.]

1. Quickly, speedily, at once, in a short time.

"And hastily for the Provost thay sent.
He came *anoon*, withoute tarying."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,027-28.

¶ *Anon, sir* = Immediately, presently, sir; or as the phrase now is, "Coming, sir," was the customary answer of waiters in the Elizabethan age, when called to attend on a guest. (*Nares.*)

"Like a call without *Anon, sir.*
Or a question without an answer."
Wits Recreations, sign. T. 7.

2. At other times. (Opposed to *sometimes.*)

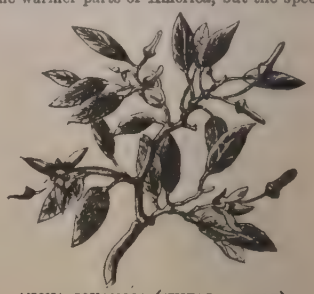
"Full forty days he pass'd, whether on hill
Sometimes, *anon* in shady vale, each night,
Or harbour'd in one cave, is not reveal'd."
Milton: P. R., bk. i.

Ever and anon: Every now and then.

*** anon-right,** *adv.* Immediately, at once.

ạ-nō′-nạ, *s.* [Corrupted from the Malay *manoa*, pronounced, in the Banda Islands, *menona.*]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order of plants called Anonaceæ, or Anonads. It contains the Custard Apple (*A. squamosa*), the Sour-sop (*A. muricata*), the Bullock's Heart (*A. reticulata*), and the Cherimolia (*A. cherimolia*), &c. The seat of the genus is properly the warmer parts of America, but the species



ANONA SQUAMOSA (CUSTARD APPLE).

now named are cultivated in India, where the Custard Apple is called Sectaphul (that is, Sectas fruit), and the Bullock's Heart, Ramphul, that is, Ramas fruit. *A. palustris* is the corkwood of Jamaica. A species of Anona grew in Britain during the Eocene period, its seeds being found fossil in the London clay of Sheppey. The seeds of *A. squamosa* are highly acrid and poisonous. Powdered and mixed with flour made from grain (*Cicer arietinum*), they are used by the natives of India for washing their hair. In Brazil corks are made from the root of *A. palustris*, and the light white wood of *A. sylvatica* is employed by turners; whilst the fruit of the last-named species is eaten at desserts.

ăn-ō-nā′-çŏ-æ (*Mod. Lat.*), **ạ-nō′-năds** (*Eng.*), *s. pl.* [From the typical genus *Anona* (q.v.).] An order of exogenous plants classed by Lindley under his Ranales, or Ranal Alliance. They have six petals, hypogynous stamina generally indefinite in number, numerous ovaries, and a many-carpelled, succulent, or dry fruit, and alternate simple leaves without stipules. They are trees or shrubs occurring in the tropics of both hemispheres. In 1846 Lindley estimated the known species at 300. Most have a powerful aromatic taste and smell, and the flowers of some are highly fragrant. Some have a succulent and eatable fruit. [ANONA.]

ăn-ō-nā′-çeous, *a.* [ANONACEÆ.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or closely resembling the Anonaceæ (q.v.).

*** an-ŏn′-dĕr** (*Eng. & Scotch*), *** ăn-ŏn′-ẽr, * ăn-ŭnd′-ẽr** (*Scotch*), *prep.* [A.S. *an* = in; *onder* = Eng. *under.*] Under.

"Ther nis non betere *anonder* sunne."
King Horn (E. E. T.), 567

"Then the Bible *anunder* his arm took he."
Hogg: Mountain Bard, p. 19.

*** ạ-nŏnt′, * an-ŏnd′e, * ŏn-ond′e, * ăn-ẽnd′e,** *prep.* [ANEND.] Opposite to, level with.

"Bere thyn ost *a-nont* thy breste,
In a box that ys honeste."
Instructions for Parish Priests (ed. Peacock), 1,962.

ăn′-ō-nўm, *s.* [ANONYMOUS.]

1. One who remains anonymous.

2. A pseudonym.

ăn-ŏn′-ўm-ạl, *a.* [ANONYMOUS.]

ăn-ŏn-ўm′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [In Dan. *anonymitet.*] [ANONYMOUS.] The state of being anonymous; anonymousness, anonymity.

† **ăn-ŏn-ў-mŏs′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [From Gr. ἀνώνυμος (*anōnumos*); Eng. suffix *-ity*, from Lat. *-itas.*] The state of being anonymous; anonymousness, anonymity.

ạn-ŏn′-ȳ-mŏŭs, *a.* [In Sw. *anonym*; Fr. *anonyme*; Sp. & Ital. *anonimo*; Port. *anonymo*. From Gr. ἀνώνυμος (*anōnumos*): ἀν (*an*), priv., and ὄνομα (*onoma*) = name.]

* 1. Which has not received a name, implying, however, that one will yet be attached to it.

"These animalcules serve also for food to another *anonymous* insect of the waters."—*Ray.*

2. Intentionally nameless. *Used*—

(*a*) Of the authorship of verbal statements, writings, publications, &c.

". . . *anonymous* letters."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

(*b*) Of writers not appending their names to their literary productions; of benevolent men withholding their names when they give charity.

"The combatants on both sides were generally *anonymous*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

"Nearly a hundred years have passed since an *anonymous* benefactor founded in France a prize for virtue."—*Daily News*, 3rd August, 1878.

ạn-ŏn′-ȳ-mŏŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *anonymous*; *-ly.*] With no name attached to it.

". . . the edition published *anonymously* . . ."—*Scott: William and Heten.*

ạn-ŏn′-ȳ-mŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *anonymous*; *-ness.*] The state of being anonymous; anonymity, anonymosity.

* **ạ-nō′on,** *adv.* [Anon.]

ăn-ŏp-lō-thē′re, *s.* [Anoplotherium.] The English name—

(1.) *Spec.*: Of the *Anoplotherium commune.*

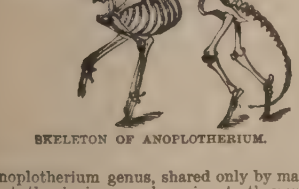
". . . the aquatic cloven-hoofed animal which Cuvier has called *Anoplothere*."—*Owen: Brit. Foss. Mammals and Birds* (1846), p. xviii.

(2.) *Gen.*: Of any fossil mammal belonging to the same family.

Cervine Anoplothere: Dichobune Cervinum. [Dichobune, Anoplothere.]

ăn-ŏp-lō-thēr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Anoplotherium.] A family of mammals belonging to the order Pachydermata. All are extinct. [Anoplotherium.]

ăn-ŏp-lō-thēr′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [From Gr. ἀν (*an*), priv., ὅπλον (*hoplon*) = a weapon, and θηρίον (*thērion*) = beast. "Unarmed beast." The name refers to the absence of such natural weapons as tusks, long and sharp canine teeth, horns or claws.] The appellation given by Cuvier to a genus of hoofed quadrupeds found in the middle Eocene gypsum of the Paris basin. It is the type of the family Anoplotheridæ (q.v.). A curious peculiarity of the



SKELETON OF ANOPLOTHERIUM.

Anoplotherium genus, shared only by man, is that the incisors and canine teeth were so equally developed that they formed one unbroken series with the premolars and true molars. The *A. commune* was about four and a-half feet long, or with the tail, eight feet. It is found not merely in the vicinity of Paris, but also in the contemporary Eocene strata of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. [Anoplothere.] (*Owen: Brit. Foss. Mamm. & Birds*, pp. 432–439.)

ăn-ŏp-lō-thēr′-ōĭd, *a. & s.* [From Eng., &c., *anoplotherium* (q.v.), and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

1. *As adjective* (*Palæont.*): Resembling the Anoplotherium.

2. *As substantive* (*Palæont.*): An animal resembling the Anoplotherium.

ăn-ŏp-lûr′-ạ, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἀν (*an*), priv.; ὅπλον (*hoplon*) = a tool, . . . a weapon, arms; οὐρά (*oura*) = tail. Having unarmed tails.]

Zool.: An aberrant order of insects, sometimes termed from their parasitic habits Parasitica or Epizoa. They have six legs, no wings, and either two simple eyes or none. They undergo no proper metamorphosis, though there is a certain semi-transformation when they shed their skins. They are parasitic upon mammals and birds, and are generally termed lice. There are two sub-orders: (1) Haustellata, or Rhynchota, having a mouth with a tubular, very short fleshy haustellum, and (2) Mandibulata, or Mallophaga, in which the mouth is provided with two horny mandibles.

ăn-ŏp′-sȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἀν (*an*), priv., and ὤψ (*ōps*) = the eye.]

Med.: Absence of sight, want of vision; blindness.

ăn′-ŏ-rĕx-ȳ, *s.* [In Fr. *anorexie*; Port. *anorexia*; Gr. ἀνορεξία (*anorexia*): ἀν (*an*), priv., and ὄρεξις (*orexis*) = a longing or yearning after anything; ὀρέγω (*oregō*) = to reach, to stretch out.]

Med.: Want of appetite.

† **ạ-nor′-mạl,** *a.* [In Fr. *anormal.*] [Abnormal.]

* **ạn-or′ne,** * **ạn-ôr′ne,** *v.t.* [Lat. *adorno.*] To adorn. (*Scotch.*)

"Thar lyfe illumynt and *anornit* clere."
Douglas: Virgil, 188, 24.

ăn-orth′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἀν (*an*), priv., and ὀρθός (*orthos*) = straight . . . right, as a *right* angle.] Irregular; abnormal.

Crystallogr.: A term applied to all crystals which do not belong to the more regular systems, *i.e.*, which do not fall under the cubical, the pyramidal, the rhombohedral, the prismatic, or the oblique systems. (*Phillips: Min.*, ed. 1852, p. 9.) The Anorthic is called also the Triclinic, the Doubly Oblique, and the Tetarto-prismatic system. [Triclinic.] (See Dana's *Min.*, 5th ed. 1875, p. xxvi.)

ăn-orth′-īte, *s.* [In Ger. *anorthit.* From Gr. ἀν (*an*), priv., and ὀρθός (*orthos*) = direct, straight; suff. *-ite.* So named in 1823 by Rose from its "anorthic," or what would now be called triclinic, crystals.] [Anorthic.] A mineral placed by Dana under his Felspar group of Unisilicates. Anorthite occurs crystallised or massive. Its hardness is 6—7; sp. gr. 2·66—2·78; lustre of ordinary faces vitreous, of cleavage planes inclining to pearly colour, white, grayish, or reddish. It is transparent or translucent, has a conchoidal fracture, and is brittle. Composition: Silica, 41·78 to 47·63; alumina, 28·63 to 37·5; lime, 8·28 to 19·11; magnesia, 0·29 to 5·87; sesquioxide of iron, ·07 to 4·0; potassa 0·25 to 6·58; soda, 0·27 to 3·35; and water, 0·31 to 5·03. The varieties recognised by Dana are (1) Anorthite proper, which occurs in Italy among the old lavas of Monte Somma, at Mount Vesuvius, and on the isle of Procida. It has been called also Christianite and Biotine. Thiorsite is the same species from the plain of Thiorsa, near Hecla, in Iceland. (2) Indianite, from India. (3) Amphodelite, from Finland and Sweden, called also Lepolite. It includes Latrobite, from Labrador, and apparently Tankite from Norway. Besides these, Linseite and Sundvikite are altered Anorthite. Dana numbers Cyclopite, Barsowite, and Bytownite as if they too were not properly distinct from Anorthite.

ăn-orth′-ŏ-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. ἀν (*an*), priv.; ὀρθός (*orthos*) = straight; σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to look at.]

Optics: An instrument for producing a particular kind of optical illusion by means of two opposite disks rotating rapidly. The hinder disk, which is transparent, has certain distorted figures painted upon it. The other one, which is in front of that now described, is opaque, but is pierced with a number of narrow slits, through which the figures on the disk behind it may be viewed.

ăn-ŏs′-mĭ-ạ, *s.* [From Gr. ἀν (*an*), priv., and ὀσμή (*osmē*) = smell.]

Med.: Absence of the sense of smell. When it exists, which is but rarely, it is a congenital defect, or arises from disease or from the subjection of the olfactories to strong stimuli.

† **ăn-ŏs-tŏm-ō′-sĭs,** *s.* [Anastomosis.]

ăn-ŏs′-tŏm-ŭs, *s.* [From Gr. ἄνω (*anō*) = above, and στόμα (*stoma*) = the mouth.] A genus of fishes belonging to the Salmon family.

ăn-ŏth′-ĕr (*Eng.*), **ăn-ŭth′-ĕr** (*Scotch*), *a. & adv.* [Eng. *an*, *other*; A.S. *an* = one, and *other.*] [Other.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not the same; different.

"But my servant Caleb, because he had *another* spirit with him . . ."—*Numb.* xiv. 24.

"When the soul is beaten from its station, and the mounds of virtue are broken down, it becomes quite *another* thing from what it was before."—*South.*

2. One in addition; one more.

"Have ye *another* brother?"—*Gen.* xliii. 7.

3. Any other

"Discover not a secret to *another*."—*Prov.* xxv. 9.

4. Not one's self.

"Let *another* man praise thee, and not thine own mouth."—*Prov.* xxvii. 2.

5. It is sometimes used when the two entities compared belong to different categories, whereas in its more normal senses *another* implies that they are of the same kind.

"I am the Lord: that is my name; and my glory will I not give to *another*, neither my praise to graven images."—*Isa.* xlii. 8.

* **B.** *As adv.*: Otherwise.

"'Bi Mary,' quoth the menskful, 'me thynk hit *another*.'" *Sir Gawayne* (ed. Morris), 1,268.

¶ (1) *One to another*, or *one another* (*Eng.*) = *ane anither* (*Scotch*), is used reciprocally

"This is my commaundment, That ye love *one another*."—*John* xv. 12.

"There has been mony a blythe birling—for death and drink-drainin' are near neighbours to *ane anither*."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxiii.

(2) *You're another*: The *tu quoque* of the uneducated classes. Davies gives an example from Udal: *Roister Doister*, iii. 5.

another-gaines, *a.* Of another kind.

"If my father had not plaid the hasty fool, I might have had *anothergaines* husband than Dametas."—*Sidney.*

* **another-gates,** *s.* Of another kind. [Other-gates.]

"And his bringing up *another-gates* marriage than such a minion."—*Lyly: Mother Bombie*, i.

"A good report maketh the bones fat, saith Solomon: and that, I ween, is *anothergates* manner, than to make the face shine."—*Bp. Sanderson: Sermons.*

"Hudibras, about to enter
Upon *anothergates* adventure."
Butler: Hudib., iii. 428.

* **another-guess,** *a.* (Corrupted from *another-guise.*) [Eng. *another*, and Fr. *guise* = manner, way, corresponding in meaning to the Eng. & A.S. *wise* appended to a word, as *likewise.*] Of another kind. (*Vulgar.*)

"Oh Hocus! where art thou? It used to go in *another-guess* manner in thy time."—*Arbuthnot.*

another-guise, *a.* [Another-guess.]

ạ-nŏt′-tạ, *s.* [Arnotto.]

* **ăn-ō′-ven,** *adv.* [A.S. *an* = on, and *ufan* = up, above, high.] Above.

"And sette hit on his swerde,
Anouen at than orde."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), 623-4.

* **ạ-noû′rne-ment,** *s.* [Anorne.] Ornament.

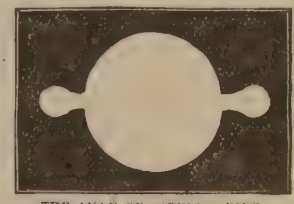
"The hous and the *anournementes* he hyghtled togeder."
Alliterative Poems; Cleanness (ed. Morris), 1,290.

* **ạ-nȳ′e,** *v.t.* [Old form of Annoy (q.v.).] To hurt.

"Who badde foure spirits of tempest
That power han to noyen land and see,
Bothe north and south, and also west and est,
Anoyen neyther londe, see, ne tree?"
Chaucer: C. T., 4,913-14.

ăn′-sæ, *s. pl.* [The pl. of Lat. *ansa* = a handle, a haft.]

Astron. Ansæ of Saturn's ring: The projections or arms of the ring on each side of the globe of the planet. (*Hind.*) They were so



THE ANSÆ OF SATURN'S RING.

called by Galileo and other early astronomers from their resembling to the eye of one looking at them through the imperfectly-constructed telescopes of that period, the handles of a pot or other utensil.

An′-sar, Ăn-sär′-ĭ-ạn, *s.* [Arab.] A helper, an auxiliary; *spec.*, one of the inhabitants of

Mecca who befriended Mahomet when he fled thither from Mecca, A.D. 622.

"His bravest disciples . . . assembled round his person; and the equal, though various, merit of the Moslems was distinguished by the names of Mohagerians and *Ansars*, the fugitives of Mecca and the auxiliaries of Medina."—*Gibbon: Decline & Fall*, ch. l.

ăn'-sāte, ăn'-sā-tĕd, *a.* [Lat. *ansatus* = having a handle; from *ansa* = a handle.] Furnished with a handle or handles.

ANSATED CROSS.

ansated cross (*crux ansata*), *s.* The handled Tau cross, uniformly found in the hands of the old Egyptian deities, being regarded as the symbol of life. It was called in Coptic *ankh* = life. (*Cooper: Archaic Dict.*)

* **ănse,** *s.* [Lat. *ansa* = a handle.] One of the handles of a cannon.

ăn'-sĕr, *s.* [Lat. *anser*; Ger. *gans*; O. H. Ger. *kans*; Eng. *gander, goose*; Gr. χήν (*chēn*); Sansc. *hansa*.]

1. *Zool.*: A genus of Natatorial or Swimming birds, the typical one of the sub-family Anserinæ. It contains the geese. Several species are found in the United States continuously or as winter visitors. [Goose.]

† 2. *Astron.*: A portion of the constellation called by Hevelius *Vulpecula et Anser* (the Fox and Goose). It belongs to the northern hemisphere, is placed over the Eagle, immediately under the star Albireo, or β Cygni, with a little one called the Arrow between. It is rarely met with in modern star-maps.

ăn'-sĕr-ā-tĕd, *a.* [Lat. *anser* = goose; Eng. *-ated*.]

Heraldry. An *anserated cross* is one with its extremities shaped like the heads of lions, eagles, or similar animals.

ăn'-sĕr-ēs, *s. pl.* [The pl. of Lat. *anser* = a goose.] The third of Linnæus's six orders of Birds. The species are characterised by smooth beaks, broadest at the point, covered with smooth skin, and denticulated. The toes are web-footed. The tibiæ are short and compressed. It includes the birds now called Natatores, or Swimmers. [Natatores.]

ăn-sĕr-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Anser.] A sub-family of Anatidæ (Ducks), containing the Geese.

Ăn'-sĕr-īne, *a.* [Lat. *anserinus*.] Pertaining to the Anseres, or Geese; resembling a goose; framed on the model of a goose; after the manner of a goose.

". . . a flattened beak like that of a duck, which is used in the *anserine* manner to extract insects and worms from the mud."—*Owen: Classific. of the Mammalia* (1859), p. 27.

* **ăn'-sĕyne,** *s.* [Enseinyie.]

* **ăn-slā ight** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Onslaught.] An onslaught, an attack, an affray.

"I do remember not that *anslaight*, thou wast beaten, And fled at before the butler."
Beaumont & Fletcher: Mons. Thomas, ii. 2.

an'-swĕr (*w* silent), * **an'-swēre,** * **an'-swĕr-en,** * **ănd'-swēre** (*Eng.*), * **ăn'-swĭr** (*Scotch*), (*w* silent), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *answarian, andswarian, andswerian* = to answer: *and*, inseparate prep. like Gr. ἀντί (*anti*), denoting opposition in reply, in return; and *swaran* = to answer, cognate with *sverian* = to swear. [Swear.] In Sw. *svara*, and in Dan. *svare* and *answare* = to answer.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To reply to a question formally put to one. (In this and some of the following senses *answer* may be followed by an objective of the person replied to, by an objective of the communication made, or by both together.)

"And he him *answereda* modi and bold."
Story of Gen. and Exod. (ed. Morris), 2,723.

"The baptism of John, was it from heaven or of men? *answer* me."—*Mark* xi. 30.

"But he *answered* her not a word."—*Matt.* xv. 23.

(See also the example under No. 3.)

¶ In the authorised version of Scripture the expression occurs, "answered him and said."

"And Peter *answered him and said*, . . ."—*Matt.* xiv. 28.

2. To reply to a statement of facts, or an argument, whether given forth verbally, in writing, or by means of the press. *Spec.*, to attempt in whole or in part to refute it.

"This reasoning was not and could not be *answered*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. To reply to an accusation; to endeavour to rebut it.

"And the high priest arose and said unto him, *Answerest thou nothing*? What is it which these witness against thee?"—*Matt.* xxvi. 62.

4. To sing in alternate parts, or in any other way to alternate with another person in what he or she is saying or doing.

"And the women *answered* one another as they played, and said, Saul hath slain his thousands, and David his ten thousands."—*1 Sam.* xviii. 7.

(Apparently one choir sung "Saul hath slain his thousands," and a second one finished the sentence by adding "And David his ten thousands.")

"With piercing shrieks his bitter fate she moans,
While the sad father *answers* groans with groans."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxii., 514, 515.

"So spake the mournful dame: her matrons hear,
Sigh back her sighs, and *answer* tear with tear."
Ibid., 662, 663.

5. To solve an arithmetical, mathematical, or other question or problem proposed to one.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To make a suitable return for anything said or done. Thus, to answer a prayer or petition is, if it be deemed right, to grant what it solicits; to answer the door-bell is to go and ascertain who has rung it, and what his object is in visiting the house; to answer a legitimate claim on one's purse is to pay it; to answer an evil doer or evil deeds is to punish him or them; to answer an enemy's fire in battle is to fire back at him.

"Thou calledst in trouble, and I delivered thee: I *answered* thee in the secret place of thunder."—*Ps.* lxxxi. 7.

"I the Lord will *answer* him by myself. And I will set my face against that man, and will make him a sign and a proverb, and will cut him off from the midst of my people."—*Ezek.* xiv. 7, 8.

2. To stand accountable for; to incur the penalty of.

"Shall he that contendeth with the Almighty instruct him? he that reproveth God, let him *answer* it."—*Job* xl. 2.

"In thine own person *answer* thy abuse."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 1.

". . . who studies day and night
To *answer* all the debt he owes unto you,
Even with the bloody payments of your deaths."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 3.

"Let his neck *answer* for it, if there is any martial law in the world."—*Ibid., Henry V.*

3. To be suitable for; to be capable of being employed for; to serve for.

". . . money *answereth* all things."—*Eccl.* x. 19.

4. To correspond to or with.

"Weapons must needs be dangerous things if they *answered* the bulk of so prodigious a person."—*Swift: Gulliver's Travels.*

"Still follow Sense, of ev'ry art the soul,
Parts *answ'ring* parts shall slide into a whole."
Pope: Moral Essays, Epistle IV., 65, 66.

5. To be opposed to, to face.

"Fire *answers* fire; and, by their paly beams,
Each battle sees the other's umber'd face."
Shakesp.: Henry V.; *Chorus.*

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To reply verbally, or in writing, to a question, a call, a summons, a judicial charge, a petition, or a prayer.

"And he said unto him, Thou hast *answered* right . . ."—*Luke* x. 28.

"The Lord called Samuel, and he *answered*, Here am I."—*1 Sam.* iii. 4.

"Then Paul stretched forth the hand, and *answered* for himself."—*Acts* xxvi. 1.

"But there was no voice, nor any that *answered*."—*1 Kings* xviii. 26.

¶ In the English Bible the expression "answered and said" is common.

"But he *answered* and said unto him that told him, Who is my mother? and who are my brethren?"—*Matt.* xii. 48.

Once it is used anomalously, in the sense of *made a statement*, no question having preceded it: "The king *answered and said* unto Daniel" (Dan. ii. 26). Daniel had not previously to this addressed the king. (See also Acts v. 8.)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To reply to any of these by deeds rather than words.

". . . and the God that *answereth* by fire, let him be God."—*1 Kings* xviii. 24.

2. To speak for, to vindicate, to witness for.

"So shall my righteousness *answer* for me in time to come."—*Gen.* xxx. 33.

"I have ever been of opinion, that, if a book can't *answer* for itself to the public, 'tis to no sort of purpose for the author to do it."—*Pope: Letter to the Hon. J. C.* (1711).

3. To be held responsible for, to be liable for, to be accountable for; to satisfy any demands which justice may make concerning (one's actions).

"Those many had not dared to do evil,
If the first man that did th' edict infringe,
Had *answer'd* for his deed."
Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., ii. 2.

4. To be suitable for, to serve for, to succeed.

". . . the trial in great quantities doth not *answer* the trial in small; and so deceiveth many."—*Bacon.*

"Jason followed her counsel, whereto, when the event had *answered*, he again demanded the fleece."—*Raleigh.*

5. To correspond to or with.

"*Dol.* Hear me, good madam:
Your loss is as yourself, great; and you bear it
As *answering* to the weight."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

"As in water face *answereth* to face, so the heart of man to man."—*Prov.* xxvii. 19.

6. To sound in return, as in the case of the response from an echo.

"The woods shall *answer*, and their echo ring."
Pope: Pastorals; Summer, 16.

7. To vibrate to the touch, or otherwise act reciprocally to.

"Say, dost thou yet the Roman harp command?
Do the strings *answer* to thy noble hand?"
Dryden.

an'-swĕr, * **an'-swĕre,** * **an'-swar,** * **ănd'-swēre** (*w* silent), *s.* [A.S. *andswaru*. In Sw. & Dan. *svar*.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. *Gen.*: A reply to a question, command, call, entreaty, address, or argument.

"Eft[i] this *andswere*, ben ut gon,
Moyses forth and Aaron."
Story of Gen. and Exod. (ed. Morris), 2,081, 2,082.

"So watsh al samen her *answar* soght."
Alliterative Poems; Pearl (ed. Morris), 517.

"Now advise, and see what *answer* I shall return to him that sent me."—*2 Sam.* xxiv. 13.

2. *Specially:*

(*a*) A reply to a legal accusation against one. (B., *Law.*)

"At my first *answer* no man stood with me, but all men forsook me."—*2 Tim.* iv. 16.

(*b*) A reply in an oral debate to the allegations of an opponent, or a publication in reply to another publication.

(*c*) The solution of an arithmetical question or a geometrical problem, the former at least being generally proposed in the form of a question.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A return for anything said or done.

". . . the *answer* was given by a volley of musketry."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. iv.

2. One thing produced by another; an effect viewed as proceeding from a certain specified cause.

"Contraction is an *answer* to stimulus."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 174.

3. Account to be rendered to justice.

"He'll call you to so hot an *answer* for it,
That you shall chide your trespass."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.

4. The reverberated sound of an echo.

B. *Technically* (*Law*): The formal defence made by an accused person against the charge brought against him, or the formal reply of one side in a lawsuit to the allegations of the other. Also the appearance for such defence. (*Ayliffe's Parergon, and other authorities.*)

† **answer-jobber,** *s.* One who makes a business of writing answers.

"What disgusts me from having any thing to do with *answer-jobbers* is, that they have no conscience."—*Swift.*

an'-swĕr-a-ble (*w* silent), *a.* [Eng. *answer*; *-able*.]

1. That to which a more or less satisfactory answer can be given.

2. Responsible, liable to be called to account for, liable for.

"For the treaty of Dover the king himself is chiefly *answerable*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. Correspondent, similar, like.

"It was but such a likeness as an imperfect glass doth give; *answerable* enough in some features and colours, but erring in others."—*Sidney.*

4. Proportionate to, commensurate to or with.

". . . and twenty cubits was the length, and the height in the breadth was five cubits, *answerable* to the hangings of the court."—*Exod.* xxxviii. 18.

5. Suitable.

". . . it was a violent commencement, and thou shalt see an *answerable* sequestration."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

"If *answerable* style I can obtain
Of my celestial patroness." *Milton.*

6. Equal, sufficient to meet.

"There be no kings whose means are *answerable* unto other men's desires."—*Raleigh.*

an'-swĕr-a-ble-nĕss (*w* silent), *s.* [Eng. *answerable*; *-ness.*] The quality of being answerable.

"To shew therefore the correspondency and *answerableness* which is between this bridegroom and his spouse," &c.—*Harmer: Thomas of Ilansh*, p. viii.

an'-swĕr-a-blў (*w* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *answerable*; *-ly.*] Proportionally, correspondingly.

"Bears light acts into the atmosphere to a greater or lesser weight, *answerably* to the greater or lesser intenseness of the heat."—*Woodward.*

an-swĕred (*w* silent), *pa. par.* & *a.* [See ANSWER, *v.*]

an'-swĕr-ĕr (*w* silent), *s.* [Eng. *answer*; *-er.*] One who answers to a question, or who replies in a controversial manner to a writing or publication.

"I know your mind, and I will satisfy it: neither will I do it like a niggardly *answerer*, going no further than the bounds of the question."—*Sharp.*

"It is very unfair in any writer to employ ignorance and malice together, because it gives his *answerer* double work."—*Sage.*

an-swĕr-ing, *an-swĕr-ўng (*w* silent), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [ANSWER, *v.*]

"Discret echo was in *answering* alway."
Chaucer: C. T., 13,463.

". . . while all the Greeks around
With *answering* sighs return'd the plaintive sound."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. iv., 184, 185.

". . . for an *answering* sign,
That the good Cross doth hold its lofty place
Within Valencia still."
Southey: Story of Roderick.

an'-swĕr-less (*w* silent), *a.* [Eng. *answer*; suffix *-less.*] Without an answer, either as not yet having been replied to, or as not capable of being answered. (*Byron.*)

ănt, *âunt, *ämt, *ăm-ĕt, *ĕm-ĕt, ĕm'-mĕt, *s.* [According to Junius, the Eng. word *ant* is derived from Eng. *emmet*, A.S. *æmette*; Trench considering the successive steps of the process to have been *emmet*, *emet*, *ewet*, *ant*, and *ant*. (*Trench: Eng. Past and Present*, pp. 198 to 200.) A.S. *æmete*, *æmette*, *æmeta*, *æmytta*, *emete*, *emette*; Ger. *ameise.*]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Entom.*: The name given to certain small, but singularly intelligent and industrious insects well known in this and other lands. They are classed by naturalists under Hymenoptera, the first tribe of articulated Hymenoptera. Ants live in society like the more common species of wasps and bees. Like them also, their polity consists of three kinds of individuals, males, females, and neuters, the last-named being probably abortively-formed females. The males are winged during the whole course of their existence, the females only during the pairing season, and the neuters not at all. The males and females meet not in the ground, but in the air. Soon afterwards the males, which cannot do much for themselves, having neither stings nor even mandibles, perish of cold or other hardships. The females, on the contrary, immediately after meeting with the other sex in the air, lose or actually pull off their wings, are found by neuters, and become the object of their tender care. The neuters are the most numerous class of ants, and do nearly the whole work of the community. Specially, they carry the eggs, the larvæ and the cocoons from place to place in the nest, as the temperature and moisture vary; they feed the larvæ with liquid scraped from the stomach, and bestow upon the cocoons for them when they are ready to emerge as perfect insects. Hence the neuters are sometimes called workers or nurse-ants. Sir John Lubbock says that ants can distinguish colors, being particularly sensitive to violet. They have very delicate smell, but apparently no hearing. The different species present curious analogies to the earlier states of human progress—the hunting and pastoral, and even the agricultural—as has been noted by several authorities. There are various genera and species of ants, differing in habits and methods of operation. Some, like *Formica sanguinaria* and *F. rufescens*, have been called Mound-ants; others as *F. fusca*, produce a kind of masonry, while *F. rufa*, the Wood-ant, similarly addresses itself to carpentry. Finally, some ants keep aphides as graziers do much cows, on account of a secretion which they yield; and others hold slaves, the eggs, larvæ, and pupæ of which they have captured in war. Of these the most notable is the Amazon-ant. [AMAZON, No. 4. See also HETEROGYNA, FORMICA, MYRMICA ATTA, &c.]

¶ The ant of Scripture, Heb. נְמָלָה (*nemâlâh*), Sept. μυρμηξ (*murmēx*), Vulg. *formica*, seems correctly translated

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise."—*Prov.* vi. 6.

"The *ants* are a people not strong. . . ."—*Prov.* xxx. 25.

2. *Figuratively*: The White Ant [TERMITES], which is not a genuine ant at all, but a neuropterous insect. [ANTHILL.]

ant-bear, *s.* The name generally given in Demerara to the Great Ant-eater, *Myrmecophaga jubata*. [ANT-EATER, MYRMECOPHAGA.]

ant-eater, *s.*

1. The English name of the animals belonging to the genus Myrmecophaga of Linnæus. [Gr. μυρμηξ (*murmēx*) = an ant, and φαγός (*phagos*) = a glutton; φαγειν (*phagein*) = to eat.] They have a lengthened muzzle terminated by a small, toothless mouth, from

THE ANT-EATER.

which they protrude a long, thread-like tongue, covered with viscous saliva. This they thrust into the nests of termites or those of ants proper, sucking the animals which adhere to it up into their mouths. Their claws are strong, and are used for tearing to pieces the structures erected by the Termites. Among the species may be enumerated the *M. jubata*, the Great or Maned Ant-eater, which has four toes before and five behind, and the *M. didactyla*, the Little or Two-toed Ant-eater. Both are South American.

The Scaly Ant-eaters are of an allied genus, Manis. They derive their English name from the fact that they are covered with thick scales, which give them the superficial appearance of reptiles. The Short-tailed Manis, *M. pentadactyla*, Linn., is found in Bengal and the Indian Archipelago, and *M. tetradactyla* in Africa. The proper and Scaly Ant-eaters belong to the mammalian order of Edentata, or toothless animals. To the same order belong the Cape Ant-eaters (*Orycteropus Capensis*. [AARD-VARK.] Prof. Owen considers it remarkable that "not a trace of a Scaly Ant-eater, recent or extinct, has been discovered in South America, where the Edentate order is so richly represented by other generic and specific forms." (*Owen: British Fossil Mammals and Birds*, 1846, p. xxxix.)

The Porcupine Ant-eater, or *Aculeated Ant-eater* (*Echidna Hystrix*), is not closely allied to the species now mentioned, but is one of the Monotremata. [ECHIDNA.]

2. *The King of the Ant-eaters*: A bird, the *Turdus rex* of Gmelin, and *Corvus grallarius* of Shaw, now *Grallaria rex*. [ANT-CATCHER, ANT-THRUSHES.]

ant-eggs, ants' eggs, *s. pl.*

1. *Accurately*: The eggs of ants. They are of different sizes and in small parcels, so that they can be moved from place to place.

2. *Popularly, but erroneously*: The elongated egg-looking bodies which ants when disturbed seem so anxious to carry off. They are not eggs, but cocoons. They have been recommended as food for the nightingale and other birds, and have been extensively used for feeding pheasants and partridges.

ant-hill, *s.* & *a.* [In A.S. *æmete-hyll*, *æmette-hyll.*]

A. *As substantive*:

1. The mounds or hillocks raised by some species of ants proper. There are many in the mountains of Pennsylvania, in the Eastern States, and elsewhere.

"Put blue flowers into an *ant-hill*, they will be stained with red; because the ants drop upon them the *stinging* liquor, which hath the effect of oil of vitriol."—*Bacon.*

2. The much more remarkable erections made by different species of termites (white ants). In most cases the descriptions of unscientific travellers refer to these rather than to the constructions of the ants proper. The nest of the African *Termes bellicosus* is described by Sparrmann as rising ten or twelve feet above the surface of the earth. Its shape is that of a sugar-loaf. Externally it is covered with a broad cap, whilst inside it is divided into a multitude of chambers. The *T. atrox* and the *T. mordax* build nests two feet high with conical roofs, called turretted nests. [WHITE ANT and TERMES.]

B. *As adjective*: In various respects presenting the characteristics of an ant-hill like those just described; small, petty.

". . . all things that do pass,
Upon this *ant-hill* earth."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, I. 69.

ant-hillock, *s.* Nearly the same as ANT-HILL (q.v.), but smaller.

"Those who have seen *ant-hillocks* . . ."—*Addison.*

ant-like, *a.* Like an ant.

ant-lion, *s.* The English name of a genus of insects. [MYRMELEON.] It belongs to the order Neuroptera, and has gauzy wings like a dragon-fly, from which, however, it may be at

THE ANT-LION.

a. Perfect Insect. b. Larva.

once distinguished by having longer antennæ. The species are called Ant-lions from the extraordinary habits of their larvæ, which construct a funnel-shaped pitfall in the sandy or dusty ground, at the bottom of which they bury themselves all but their antennæ. When ants or other insects are hurrying along they are apt to miss their balance and tumble into the pitfalls, where they are at once devoured. It is said that when they do not quite lose their equilibrium on the brink of the abyss, they are helped into the jaws of death by a shower of sand or dust flung up from below. Ant-lions occur in the south of Europe, in India, &c.

ant-thrushes, † ant-catchers, ant-eaters, *s. pl.* Names given to the several species of birds placed by Illiger under his genus Myiothera, and some of its immediate allies. They belong to the family Turdidæ, and the sub-family Formicatinæ, called Myotherinæ by Swainson. They live on insects, especially on ants. They are found in both continents, but those of the Old World have the more brilliant plumage. The Common Dipper (*Cinclus aquaticus*), a British bird, is arranged in the same sub-family. The names Ant-thrushes or Ant-catchers are preferable to that of Ant-eaters, used in Griffith's *Cuvier*, vol. vi., 399, as the latter designation has long been pre-occupied for various mammalian animals.

*** ănt,** *conj.* [AND.] And.

"Twin-wifing *ant* twin-manslaght."
Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Morris), 485.

ăn't, *conj.* A contraction for *and it*, or *and if it*; as "*an't* please you" = if it please you. (*Johnson.*)

ăn-ta (1), *s.* [Lat.] The sing. of ANTÆ (q.v.).

ăn'-ta (2), *s.* The Brazilian name of the American Tapir (*Tapirus Americanus*).

ănt-ăç'-ĭd, * ănt'-ĭ-ăç-ĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = in opposition to, and Eng. *acid* (q.v.).]

1. *As adjective*: Diminishing acidity; alkaline.

Pharm. Antacid or Alkaline Medicines: Agents designed to diminish acidity in the frame by increasing its alkalinity. For instance, they relieve heartburn, which is produced by an over-acid state of the alimentary

canal, increase the alkalinity of the blood, alter the urine and other secretions. In Garrod's classification *alkaline* or *antacid medicines* are the second order of his first class (medicines which act upon the blood); these again ranking under his first division (internal remedies). He divides Alkaline or Antacid Medicines into (1) Direct Alkaline Remedies; (2) Direct but not remote Antacids, at least upon the urine; and (3) Remote Alkaline Remedies. (*Garrod: Materia Medica*, 3rd ed., 1868, pp. 385—387.)

"All animal diet is alkalescent or *anti-acid*."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. *As substantive:* An antacid or alkaline remedy. (See the adjective.)

"Oils are *anti-acids*, so far as they blunt acrimony; but as they are hard of digestion, they produce acrimony."—*Arbuthnot.*

"It will be seen that a sub-division of these medicines is made into direct and remote *antacids*."—*Garrod: Materia Medica*, 3rd ed., p. 386.

***ăn-tăc'-rĭd,** *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = opposed to; *acrid* (q.v.).] Fitted to correct acrimony.

ăn'-tæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. In Ger. *anten*; Fr. *antes*; Sp. *antas*; Ital. *ante.*]

Roman Architecture: Pillars on either side of a door, or pilasters terminating the side walls of temples when they are prolonged beyond the faces of the end walls. [ANTES.]

ăn-tăg'-ŏn-ĭzm, *s.* [In Fr. *antagonisme*; Port. *antagonismo.* From Gr. *ἀνταγώνισμα* (*antagōnisma*) = a struggle with another.] [ANTAGONIZE.] Contest with; opposition to. (Often preceded by *in*, and followed by *to.*)

"Trustees have abandoned their old attitude of exclusiveness and *antagonism*."—*Times*, Sept. 17, 1878.

". . . new wars, fresh *antagonisms*."—*Echo*, Sept. 16, 1878.

ăn-tăg'-ŏn-ĭst, *s.* & *a.* [In Fr. *antagoniste*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *antagonista.* From Gr. *ἀνταγώνιστης* (*antagōnistēs*) = an adversary, opponent, rival.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A person who combats against one in a public contest or in battle.

"The earldom of Shrewsbury had been bestowed, in the fifteenth century, on John Talbot, the *antagonist* of the Maid of Orleans."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. A controversial opponent; a person encountering one on the field of public disputation.

"Mr. Locke was a philosopher; his *antagonist*, Stillingfleet, Bishop of Worcester, was a man of learning."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. viii.

II. *Technically:*

Anatomy: That which counteracts. (Used specially of muscles which, like the flexor and extensor muscles of the arm, operate in counteraction of each other, and, between them, produce the needful motions of the limb.)

"Muscles opposed in action are called *antagonists*."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 169.

B. *As adjective:* In conflict with; opposed to in nature or in action.

". . . the nature of the two *antagonist* forces by which the productiveness of agricultural industry is determined."—*J. S. Mill: Political Economy* (1848), vol. i., bk. i., ch. xii., § 3, p. 224.

". . . the *antagonist* schools of philosophy."—*Herbert Spencer: Psychol.*, 2nd ed., vol. ii., § 417, p. 389.

ăn-tăg-ŏn-ĭs'-tĭc, *ăn-tăg-ŏn ĭs'-tĭck, ăn-tăg-ŏn-ĭs'-tĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *antagonist*; *-ic*, *-ical.*]

1. In personal conflict or contention with.

"It may be too, i' the ordinance of nature;
Their valours are not yet so combatant,
Or truly *antagonistick*, as to fight,
But may admit to hear of some divisions
Of fortitude, may put 'em off their quarrel."
B. Jonson: Magn. Lady.

2. Opposed in action to.

". . . the action of the external and internal intercostals must be *antagonistic*."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 399.

ăn-tăg-ŏn-ĭ'ze, *v.t.* [Gr. *ἀνταγωνίζομαι* (*antagōnizomai*) = to struggle against: *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and *ἀγωνίζομαι* (*agōnizomai*) = to contend for a prize.] [AGONIZE.] To contend against in combat or in controversy; to oppose in action.

". . . the brain and spinal cord are surrounded by fluid, the pressure of which, probably, *antagonises* that which must be exerted through the blood-vessels."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 297.

ăn-tăg-ŏn-ĭ'zed, ăn-tăg-ōn-ĭ'sed, *pa. par.* [ANTAGONIZE.]

ăn-tăg-ŏn-ĭz-ĭng, ăn-tăg-ŏn-ĭs-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ANTAGONIZE.]

". . . there is some *antagonizing* principle at work capable for a time of making head against the law."—*J. S. Mill: Pol. Econ.*, bk. i., ch. xii., § 3.

". . . but the *antagonizing* agency. . . ."—*Ibid.*

ăn-tăg'-ŏn-ў, *s.* [Gr. *ἀνταγωνία* (*antagōnia*).] A struggling against in combat; contest or controversy with; opposition to.

". . . the incommunicable *antagony* that is between Christ and Belial, . . ."—*Milton: Doct. and Discipl. of Divorce*, i. 8.

***ăn-tăl'-ğĭc,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = opposed to; *ἄλγος* (*algos*) = pain.]

A. *As adjective:* Fitted to alleviate pain; anodyne.

B. *As substantive:* A medicine fitted to alleviate pain; an anodyne. (*Johnson.*)

***ăn-tăl'-kal-ī,** *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = opposed to; Eng., &c., *alkali.*] A chemical agent which has the property of neutralising an alkali. Nearly all the acids can do so.

***ăn-tăl'-kal-īne,** *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = opposed to; Eng., &c., *alkali*; *-ine.*]

Med.: A remedy designed to neutralise an alkali, or counteract an alkalescent tendency in the system. The same as ANTALKALI (q.v.).

***ăn-ta-năc'-la-sĭs,** *s.* [In Ger. *antanaclasis.* From Gr. *ἀντανάκλασις* (*antanaklasis*) = (1) a reflection of light, of heat, or of sound; (2) the use of a word in a different sense: *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against; *ἀνά* (*ana*) = . . . again, and *κλάσις* (*klasis*) = a breaking; *κλάω* (*klaō*) = to break off.]

Rhetoric:

1. A figure by which a word is repeated in a sentence, but in a different, if not even in a contrary, sense from that in which it was used on the first occasion. As, *In thy youth learn some* craft, *that in old age thou mayest get thy living without* craft. In the first clause it may be observed that *craft* means handicraft or business, and in the second, *trickery.* (*Glossog. Nova.*)

2. The returning, after a parenthesis, to the same words which were previously employed. By doing so the structure of the sentence is made more clear.

***ăn-tăn-a-gō'-gē,** *s.* [In Ger. *antanagoge.* From Gr. *ἀντανάγω* (*antanagō*) = to lead up against; or *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and *ἀναγωγή* (*anagōgē*) = a leading up.] [ANAGOGE.]

Rhet.: A figure by which, when the accusation of one's adversary is felt to be unanswerable, he is declared to have done the same thing which he charges against one, or at least to have acted quite as badly.

***ăn-tăph-rŏ-dĭz'-ĭ-ăc,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against and *ἀφροδισιακός* (*aphrodisiakos*) = belonging to venery; *ἀφροδίσιος* (*aphrodisios*) = belonging to love or venery.] [APHRODITIC.]

A. *As adjective:* Fitted to lessen or extinguish venereal desire. The same as ANAPHRODISIAC (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:* A medicine fitted to lessen or extinguish venereal desire.

***ăn-tăph-rŏ-dĭz'-ĭ-ă-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *antaphrodisiac*; *-al.*] The same as ANTAPHRODISIAC, *adj.* (q.v.).

***ăn-tăph-rŏ-dīt'-ĭc, *ăn-tăph-rŏ-dīt'-ĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and *Ἀφροδίτη* (*Aphroditē*) = Venus; *ἀφρός* (*aphros*) = foam, whence she was fabled to have sprung.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Fitted to lessen or extinguish venereal desire. [ANAPHRODISIAC.] (*Johnson.*)

2. Suitable to be employed against the venereal disease. (*Glossog. Nova.*)

B. *As substantive:*

1. A medicine fitted to lessen or extinguish venereal desire. (*Johnson.*)

2. A medicine suitable to be employed against the venereal disease.

***ăn-tăp-ŏ-plĕc'-tĭc,** *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and *ἀποπληξία* (*apoplēxia*) = apoplexy.] Suitable to be employed in apoplexy. (*Johnson.*)

***ăn-ta'rch-ĭzm,** *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*), and *ἀρχή* (*archē*) = . . . sovereignty.] Opposition to government in general. (*Webster.*)

***ăn-ta'rch-ĭst,** *s.* [ANTARCHISM.] One who opposes all government, and fancies he may possibly better his condition if anarchy arise.

***ăn-tarch-ĭs'-tĭc, *ăn-tarch-ĭs'-tĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *antarchist*, *-ic*, *-ical.*] Opposed to government in general. (*Webster.*)

***ăn-ta'rc-tĭc,** *a.* [In Fr. *antarctique*; Sp. & Ital. *antartico*; Port. *antarctico.* From Gr. *ἀνταρκτικός* (*antarktikos*); *ἀντί* (*anti*) = over against, opposite to, and *ἀρκτικός* (*arktikos*) = near the Bear, northern; *ἄρκτος* (*arktos*) = (1) a bear, (2) the constellation of the Great Bear.] [ARCTIC.]

A. *As adjective:* Opposed to arctic; the opposite of arctic.

Antarctic Circle: A small circle of the earth described around the Southern pole at a distance from it of 23° 28'. Sometimes, however, the term was more loosely applied to the South polar regions in general.

† *Antarctic Pole:* The Southern pole, whether of the earth or of the heavens. (*Glossog. Nova.*)

* *Antarctic Tropic:* The tropic of Capricorn.

"*Query*, whether in the coast of Florida, or at Brasil, the east wind be not the warmest, and the west the coldest, and so beyond the *antarctic* tropic, the southern wind the coldest."—*Bacon: De Calore et Frigore.*

B. *As substantive:* The antarctic circle, or the zone which it encloses.

"It advances far into the deep,
Tow'rds the *antarctic*."
Cowper: Task, i. 620.

An-tär'-ēs, *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = opposed to, in the sense of rivalling; *Ἄρης* (*Arēs*), Ares, the Greek name of Mars. "Rivalling Mars" in its red colour.] A fixed star of the first magnitude, called also *α* Scorpionis, and Cor Scorpionis = heart of the Scorpion.

***ăn-tar-thrĭt'-ĭc, *ăn-ar-thrĭt'-ĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and *ἀρθρῖτις* (*arthritis*) = gout.]

A. *As adjective:* Suitable to be employed in gout. (*Glossog. Nova.*)

B. *As substantive:* A medicine believed to be of use in the gout.

***ăn-tăsth-măt'-ĭc,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and *ἀσθμα* (*asthma*).]

1. *As adjective:* Suitable to be employed in asthma.

2. *As substantive:* A medicine suitable to be employed in asthma. (*Glossog. Nova.*)

† **ăn-ta-trŏph'-ĭc,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against; *ἀτροφία* (*atrophia*) = atrophy.]

1. *As adjective:* Tending to check atrophy.

2. *As substantive:* A medicine given to check atrophy. (*Nuttall.*)

ăn'-tē, *s.* [ANTÆ.]

ăn'-tē, ĕn'-tē, *a.* [Fr. *anté*, or *enté* = engrafted.]

Her.: "Engrafted," or joined into each other in any way, as by dovetails, swallow-tails, or rounds.

ăn'-tĕ, *in compos.* [Lat. *ante*, prep., adv., or more rarely adj. = before. In Fr. *ante*, in compos.; Sp. *ante*, prep. and in compos.; Port. *ante*, in compos.; Ital. *anti* = before, *ante*, *anze*, in compos.; Ger. *ant*, in compos.; A.S. & Goth. *and*, in compos. Cognate with Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) (ANTI), *ἄντα* (*anta*) = over against; *ἀντην* (*antēn*) = against, over against; Sanse. *ati* = above or beyond.] Before, in place or in time, as *ante-chamber* = a chamber before or in front of another; *antedate* = to date before the true time. (Very few compounds of *ante* retain the hyphen.)

ante-historical, *a.* Prior to the time when so-called "history" becomes worthy of the name.

"The second and third books seem likewise to have turned upon the legendary and *ante-historical* period of the Italian cities."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. iii., § 5.

ăn'-tĕ-ăct, *s.* [Lat. *ante*, and Eng. *act.*] A previous act. (*Johnson.*)

ăn'-tĕ-al, *a.* [Lat. *ante*, and Eng. suffix *-al.*] Pertaining to what is before or in front. (*Fleming.*)

ăn-tē-ăm-bū-lā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ante,* and *ambulatio* = walking about; *ambulo* = to walk about.] The act of going before one to clear the way, as a forerunner does. (*Johnson.*)

ăn-tē-bĕll'-um, *s.* [Lat. *ante* = before, and *bellum* = war.] Of or pertaining to the times before the war, specifically (U. S.) before the Civil War. Used attributively.

ăn-tē-cām'-ĕr-ą. [ANTI-CAMERA.]

ăn-tē-çē-dā'-nē-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *antecedo* = to go before.] Antecedent in point of time; preceding another event.

"Admit that, which as capable of *antecedaneous* proof may be presupposed."—*Barrow: Sermons,* iv. 407.

ăn-tē-çēde, *v.t.* [In Sp. *anteceder.* From Lat. *antecedo* = to go before: *ante* = before, and *cedo* = to go.] To precede in point of time.

"It seems consonant to reason that the fabrick of the world did not long *antecede* its motion."—*Hale.*

ăn-tē-çē'-dençe, ăn-tē-çē'-den-çy, *s.* [From Lat. *antecedentia* = a going before; *antecedens,* pr. par. of *antecedo* = to go before.] A going before in point of time.

Astron. * *In antecedence* [Lat. *in antecedentia*]: A term formerly used in describing what is now called the retrograde motion of a planet, that is, its motion from east to west. (*Glossogr. Nova.*)

ăn-tē-çē'-dent, *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *antécédent;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *antecedente.* From Lat. *antecedens* = going before, pr. par of *antecedo* = to go before.]

A. *As adjective:* Preceding in point of time; prior to.

". . . derived their doctrines from *antecedent* writers."—*Duke of Somerset: Christian Theology and Modern Scepticism,* xxx. 131.

"*Prud.* I ask, then, if there was ever anything that had a being *antecedent* to or before God?"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. ii.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. (*Sing.*) *Gen.:* That which goes before in point of time.

"A duty of so mighty an influence that it is indeed the necessary *antecedent,* if not also the direct cause, of a sinner's return to God."—*South.*

2. (*Plur.*) *Spec.:* The events of a person's bygone history sought out to test his present character or pretensions, and afford assistance in forecasting his future action. (Used sometimes also of public events instead of persons.)

". . . and it was trebly necessary to act in the matter with entire openness, owing to so many questionable *antecedents.*"—*Froude: Hist. Eng.,* vol. iv., p. 143.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Grammar.* An antecedent is a word going before a relative pronoun, and to which that relative points back. In the connected clauses, "Then Saul, who also is called Paul," *Saul* is the antecedent to the relative *who.*

"Which is likewise used for restrictive purposes, or to limit or explain its *antecedent.*"—*Bain: Eng. Gram.* (1863), p. 93.

2. *Logic:* That part of a conditional proposition on which the other depends. (*Whately.*) The other part is called the *consequent.* In the sentence, "If thou faint in the day of adversity thy strength is small," the words "If thou faint in the day of adversity" are the antecedent, whilst those which remain, viz., "thy strength is small," are the consequent.

3. *Mathematics:*

(*a*) *Gen.:* "That term or quantity which the mind considers first in comparing it with another." (*Glossogr. Nova.*)

(*b*) *Specially* (*Plur.*): The first and third terms in a series of four proportionals. The second and fourth are consequents. Thus, if A : B :: C : D, then A and C are antecedents, and B and D consequents. (See Euclid, Bk. V., Def. 12.)

4. *Med. Antecedent signs:* The signs or symptoms which precede the attack of any particular disease.

ăn-tē-çē-dĕnt'-al, *a.* [Eng. *antecedent; -al.*] Pertaining to what is antecedent, or goes before.

Meth. Antecedental method: A method of investigating universal comparison and general geometrical proportion, published by Mr. James Glenie in 1793. It is derived from an examination of the antecedents of ratios having given consequents, and a given standard of comparison in the various degrees of augmentation and diminution which they undergo by composition and decomposition. (*Rees.*)

* **ăn-tē-çē-dĕn'-tia (tia as shĭ-ą),** *s.* [Lat., but not classic.] Antecedence.

* *In antecedentia.* In antecedence. [ANTECEDENCE.]

ăn-tē-çē'-dent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *antecedent; -ly.*] Previously; before, in point of time.

". . . an agrarian law which, *antecedently* to a division, dispossessed patrician squatters."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), chap. xii., pt. iv., § 68, p. 295.

* **ăn-tē-çĕs'-sŏr,** * **ăn-tē-çĕs'-soŭr,** (*Eng.*), * **ăn-tў-çĕs'-sŏr,** * **ăn-tē-çĕs'-sōur,** * **ăn-tē-çĕs'-tre** (*Scotch*), *s.* [In Sp. *antecesor;* Ital. *antecessor.* From Lat. *antecessor* = one who goes before: *ante* = before; *cedo* = to go.] One who goes before another. *Specially*—

1. An ancestor.

"For in Charlemain time *antecessour* had she,
When Charlemain had conquered truly
The hole eridome and contre by werre myghty."
The Romans of Partenay (ed. Skeat), 6,359-61.

2. A predecessor in an office or estate.

"And his cruell *antecessoures* also,
By whom to grenous torment put we be."
The Romans of Partenay (ed. Skeat), 4,786-7.

"The successor seldom prosecuting his *antecessor's* devices."—*Sir E. Sandys: State of Religion.*

ăn'-tē-çhām-bĕr, * **ăn'-tĭ-çhām-bĕr,** *s.* [In Fr. *antichambre;* Ital. *anticamera.*]

1. *Lit.:* An outer chamber or room in which people wait before being admitted to the inner or chief apartment.

"When the host was elevated there was a strange confusion in the *ante-chamber.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* chap. iv.

2. *Fig.:* The mouth, viewed as the entrance to some of the interior parts of the physical frame.

". . . the mouth, the *ante-chamber* to the digestive canal."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.,* vol. i., p. 434.

"The empress has the *ante-chambers* past,
And this way moves with a disorder'd haste."
Dryden: Aurungzebe, ii. 1.

ăn'-tē-çhăp-ęl, *s.* [Eng. *ante* (from Lat.), in compos. = before; and Eng. *chapel.*] The part of a chapel which lies between the western wall and the quire-screen. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

". . . the *ante-chapel* of Trinity College chapel."—*Warton: Life of Bathurst,* p. 190.

ăn'-tē-çhăp-ęl, *s.* [Eng. *ante* (from Lat.), in compos. = before; and Eng. *chapel.*] The part of a chapel which lies between the western wall and the quire-screen. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

". . . the *ante-chapel* of Trinity College chapel."—*Warton: Life of Bathurst,* p. 190.

ăn-tē'-çians, *s. pl.* [In Fr. *antéciens;* Sp. *antecos;* Lat. pl. *antœci.* From Gr. ἄντοικος (*antoikos*) = living in an opposite latitude: ἀντί (*anti*) = opposite to, and οἰκέω (*oikeō*) = to dwell; οἶκος (*oikos*) = a house.]

Geog. & Astron.: A term applied to two persons or two communities living the one north, the other south of the equator, on the same meridian of longitude and the same parallel of latitude. Taking the whole course of the year, both parties have the same length of day; only it is winter with the one while it is summer with the other. [ANTISCIAN.]

ăn-tē-Cŏl-ŭm'-bĭ-an, *a.* [Eng. *ante* (from Lat.), in compos. = before; Eng. *Columbian,* from Christopher Columbus, the navigator.] Previous to the time of Columbus; before the discovery of America.

ăn-tē-cūr'-sŏr, *s.* [Lat. *ante* = before, and *cursor* = a runner; from *cursum,* supine of *curro* = to run. (1) A forerunner; a precursor; one whose arrival presages the coming of some other person, or persons. (2) One of the advanced guard or pioneers in front of an army.] A forerunner. (*Johnson.*)

ăn'-tē-dāte, *s.* [Eng. *ante* (from Lat.), in compos. = before; and *date,* s. In Fr. *antidate;* Sp. *antedata.*] A date preceding another date; a prior date.

"Why hath not my soul these apprehensions, these presages, these changes, those *antedates,* those jealousies, those suspicions of a sin, as well as my body of a sickness?"—*Donne: Devotions,* p. 10.

ăn'-tē-dāte, *v.t.* [Eng. *ante* (from Lat.), in compos. = before; and *date,* v. In Ger. *antidatiren;* Fr. *antidater;* Sp. *antedatar;* Ital. *antidatare.*]

1. To date a document earlier than the time at which it was actually written for fraudulent or other purposes.

"As the error *antedates* the event by twenty years, . . ."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.,* chap. xii., pt. iv., § 63.

2. To cause an event to come at an earlier date than it otherwise would have done, by removing the hindrances which postpone its arrival.

"But for the long contest with France, the most beneficent domestic legislation of our time might have been *antedated* by perhaps half a century."—*Times,* November 24, 1875.

3. To anticipate the arrival of an event before its actual coming, and feel and act as if it were already passing.

"Controls, decides, insults thee every hour,
And *antedates* the hatred due to Pow'r."
Pope: Satire, i. 740.

ăn'-tē-dā-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ANTEDATE, *v.*]

ăn'-tē-dā-tĭng, *pr. par.* [ANTEDATE, *v.*]

ăn-tē-dĭ-lū'-vĭ-al, *a.* [ANTEDILUVIAN.] The same as ANTEDILUVIAN, *a.* (q.v.).

ăn-tē-dĭ-lū'-vĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [In Ger. *antediluvianisch;* Fr. *antédiluvien;* Port. *antediluviano;* Ital. *antidiluviano.* From Lat. *ante* = before, and *diluvium* = a or the deluge.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Before the deluge; relating to the persons, the events, or the period before the Noachian deluge.

"The text intends only the line of Seth, conducible unto the genealogy of our Saviour and the *antediluvian* chronology."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

"These huge reptiles, surrounded by the black lava, the leafless shrubs, and large cacti, seemed to my fancy like some *antediluvian* animals."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World,* ch. xvii.

2. *Fig.:* Rude and primitive, such as may be supposed to have existed before the deluge, in the infancy of manufactures and other departments of civilisation.

". . . above all, the whole system of travelling accommodations was barbarous and *antediluvian* for the requisitions of the pampered south."—*De Quincey's Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., pp. 162, 163.

B. *As substantive:* One who lived before the deluge.

"We are so far from repining at God, that he hath not extended the period of our lives to the longevity of the *antediluvians,* that we give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial."—*Bentley.*

* **ăn'-tē-făct,** *s.* [Lat. *ante* = before; *factum* = something done.] Something done before another. (Opposed to *postfact.*)

"Some have published that there is a proper sacrifice in the Lord's Supper to exhibit Christ's death in the *postfact,* as there was a sacrifice to prefigure in the old law the *antefact.*"—*Copie of the Proceedings of some Divines* (1641), p. 2.

ăn-tē-fix'-æ, ăn-tē-fix'-ēs, *s. pl.* [In Fr. *antefixes;* Ital. *antefisse;* Lat. *antefixæ.*]

Arch.: Ornamental tiles, placed on the cornices and eaves of ancient buildings, where each ridge of tiling terminated. They were designed to conceal the ends of the ordinary tiles. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

ăn-tē-gŏth'-ic, *a.* [Lat. *ante* = before; Eng. *Gothic.*] Previous to the rise of the Gothic architecture.

". . . the style which belongs to the Roman or *Ante-Gothic* architecture, . . ."—*Longfellow: Introd., Skeleton in Armour.*

ăn'-tē-lōpe, *s.* [In Dut. & Port. *antelope;* Dan., Ger., & Fr. *antilope.* From Gr. ἀνθόλοψ (*anthŏlops*) = a species of antelope (a word used by Eustathius, who wrote about A.D. 1160); ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower, . . . brightness; Λ (*l*), euphonic (?); ὄψ (*ops*) = the eye. "Brightness of eye."] [ANTILOPE.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The English equivalent of the large zoological genus Antilope, or sub-family Antilopina. For its scientific characters see the former of these two words. Most antelopes are deer-like animals of great elegance. They have large lustrous eyes; are swift of foot, and take enormous leaps, when flying from a foe, when wishing to clear a bush or other obstacle in their path, or in the exuberance of their activity, apparently for very wantonness. The species referred to by Moore in the examples quoted is the common Indian antelope (*Antilope cervicapra,* Pallas), common in the Deccan and other parts of the Indian empire. [SASIN.]

"Our sands are bare, but down their slope
The silver footed *antelope*
As gracefully and gayly springs
As o'er the marble courts of kings."
Moore: L. R.; Light of the Harem.

2. *Fig.* Comparisons of a person beloved to an antelope are common in the erotic poetry connected with the East.

B. *Technically:*

Her. The heraldic antelope: An antelope drawn in a conventional way to gratify heraldic taste. It is distinguished from the *natural antelope*, which is one in which the artist has aimed at a genuine imitation of nature.

ăn-tē-lū′-cạn, *a.* [Lat. *antelucanus* = before daybreak : *ante* = before, and *lux*, genit. *lucis* = light.] Held before daylight. A term specially applied to the religious services held in the early ages of Christianity before daylight, to shield the worshippers from persecution, or to afford convenience to those who were not their own masters, and could not attend a congregation during working hours. There was a fascination to some minds about such meetings, which were continued after the necessity which had first brought them into existence had passed away.

"There the Jupiter of exemplary honour and magnificence, there the Phosphorus of piety and *antelucan* devotion."—*Bp. Hall: Rem.*, p. 44.

"All manner of *antelucan* labourers, who make provision for the flesh, make the flesh their provision."—*Gayton: Notes on Don Quix.*, iii. 6.

† **ănt ēm-blĕt′-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. *ἀντεμβάλλω* (*antemballō*) = to make an inroad in turn, to attack in turn ; *ἀντί* (*anti*) = corresponding to ; *ἐμβάλλω* (*emballō*) = to throw in ; *ἐν* (*en*) = in ; *βάλλω* (*ballō*) = to throw.] Bestowed in reparation of a loss.

"Offences against *antembletic* trust."—*Bowring: Bentham's Principles of Morals and Legisl.*, ch. xviii., Note 4, § liv.

ăn-tē-mĕr-ĭd′-ĭ-ạn, *a.* [Lat. *ante*, and Eng. *meridian.*] Before the time at which the sun comes to the meridian, that is, before noon.

¶ It is usually contracted into *a.m.* or A.M.

ăn-tĕm-ĕt′-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *emetic* (q.v.).]

1. *As adjective:* Fitted to act in a manner opposite to that in which an emetic does ; in other words, fitted to check, instead of produce, vomiting. (*Quincey.*) The same as ANTI-EMETIC, *adj.* (q.v.).

2. *As substantive:* A medicine fitted to check vomiting. The same as ANTI-EMETIC, *s.* (q.v.).

ăn-tē-mō-sā′-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *ante* = before, and Eng. *Mosaic.*] Before the time of Moses.

ăn-tē-mŭn′-dāne, *a.* [Lat. *ante*, and Eng. *mundane.*] Before the creation of the world.

ăn-tē-mū′-răl, *s.* [In Sp. *antemural, antemuralla, antemuro* ; Ital. *antemurale.* From Lat. *ante* = before, and *murus* = a wall.] A barbican consisting of a high and strong wall with turrets built in front of the gateway in old castles, and designed for its defence.

ăn-tē-nā′-tạl, *a.* [Lat. *ante*, and Eng. *natal.*] Happening before birth.

"My spirit's *antenatal* home."
Kingsley: Saint's Tragedy.

ăn′-tē-nāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *ante* = before ; and *natus*, pa. par. of *nascor* = to be born.] Before the proper time. (*Hacket : Life of Williams*, ii. 48.)

ăn-tē-Nī-sē′ne, *a.* [Lat. *ante*, and Eng. *Nicene.*] Before the meeting of the first Christian council which took place at Nice in A.D. 325. (The term is applied to the first three Christian centuries, but not to any period of greater antiquity.)

ăn tĕn′-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. pl. of *antenna* = a sail-yard ; Fr. sing. *antenne* ; Port. pl. *antennas* ; Ital. sing. *antenna.*]

Zool.: The organs of insects, placed nearly in the same position as horns in ruminating quadrupeds. The antennæ are two in number, and are perhaps always present, though in some few genera they are so inconspicuous that these have been considered acerous [ACEROUS], or "without horns," whilst to the great mass of insects the term *dicerous* [DICEROUS], "two-horned," has been applied. The antennæ vary greatly in length, in form, in texture, and in the number of joints which they possess. They are organs of touch and probably of hearing. The term is applied to similar organs in other arthropod animals.

ăn-tĕn′-năl, *a.* [Lat. *antenna* ; Eng. *-al.*] Pertaining to the antennæ of an insect, or an animal of similar organisation.

". . . the *antennal* nerve . . ."—*Owen : Invertebrata* (1843), Lect. xvi., p. 211.

ăn-tĕn-nā′r-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Lat. *antenna* = (1) a sail-yard ; (2) one of the two horn-like appendages to the head of an insect. The Antennaria genus of plants is so called from the resemblance which the hairs of the pappus in the sterile florets bear to the antenna of an insect.]

Botany:

1. Everlasting, a genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ, or Composites. The *A. dioica*, Mountain Everlasting, or Cat's Foot, is indigenous to, and the *A. margaritacea*, or Pearly Everlasting of North America, naturalised in, Britain. The former, which is abundant on mountain heaths, has cottony stems and white or rose-coloured flowers. The latter, called in France and elsewhere *immortelles*, are often made on the Continent into wreaths to be laid on the graves of deceased relatives. Here they may be often seen either in their natural hue, or dyed of bright colours, as ornaments in rooms.

2. A fungus of the tribe Physomycetes. The species may be seen hanging from the roof of wine vaults and enveloping the casks and bottles below.

ăn-tĕn-nā′r-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *antenna* = a sail-yard.]

Zool.: A genus of spiny-finned fishes akin to the Fishing Frogs (*Lophius*). The Walking-fish (*A. hispidus*) is an exceedingly grotesque-looking animal. It is a native of the Indian seas.

ăn-tĕn-nĭf′-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *antenna* = a sail-yard ; *fero* = to bear.] Bearing antennæ.

ăn-tĕn′-nĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *antenna* = a sail-yard ; *forma* = form, shape.] Shaped like the antenna of an insect.

ăn-tĕn-nū-lā′r-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Lat. *antenna*, the dimin. *-ul*, and the suff. *-aria.*] A genus of Zoophytes belonging to the family Sertulariadæ. Two species, the *A. antennina* and the *A. ramosa*, occur in the British seas.

ăn′-tē-nŭm-bĕr, *s.* [Lat. *ante*, and Eng. *number.* In Sp. *antenombre.*] A number preceding another one.

"Whatsoever virtue is in numbers for conducing to consent of notes, is rather to be ascribed to the *ante-number* than to the entire number, as that the sound returneth after six or after twelve, so that the seventh or thirteenth is not the matter, but the sixth or the twelfth."—*Bacon.*

ăn-tē-nŭp′-tĭal, *a.* [Lat. *antenuptialis.*] Before marriage.

ăn-tē-păg′-mĕnt (*Eng.*), **ăn-tē-păg-mĕn′-tŭm** (*Lat.*), *s.* [Lat. *antepagmentum* = the jamb of a door : *ante* = before, in front of, and *pagmentum* = a joining together ; *pag*, root of *pango* = to fasten or fix.]

Architecture:

1. One of the jambs of a door.

ANTEPAGMENT.

2. The ornamented architrave of a doorway.

¶ The plural may be *antepagments*, or *antepagmenta.* The latter is the more common.

ăn-tē-păs′-chăl, *a.* [Lat. *ante* = before, and *paschalis* = pertaining to the passover or to Easter ; from *pascha*, in Gr. *πάσχα* (*pascha*) = the passover ; Heb. פֶּסַח (*pesach*) = indulgence, immunity from punishment, but more frequently (1) the paschal lamb, (2) the festival of the passover ; פָּסַח (*pasach*) = to pass over (Exod. xii. 27).]

1. Before the passover.

2. Before Easter, which nearly coincided in time with the passover.

"The dispute was very early in the Church concerning the observation of Easter ; one point whereof was, concerning the ending of the *antepaschal* fast, which both sides determined upon the day they kept the festival."—*Nelson : Fasts and Festivals.*

ăn′-tē-păst, *s.* [In Ital. *antipasto.* Lat. *ante* = before, and *pastus*, pa. par. of *pasco*, *pavi*, *pastum* = to feed.] A foretaste.

ăn-tē-pĕn-dĭ′-ŭm (*Lat.*), **ăn′-tē-pĕnd, ăn-tĭ-pĕnd** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Mediæv. Lat. *antependium.*] The frontal of an altar [FRONTAL] ; a veil or screen for covering the front of an altar. It is used in some Roman Catholic churches, especially on festival days.

"*Item*, ane *antependi* of black velvet."—*Coll. Inventories* (1542). (*Jamieson.*)

ăn-tē-pĕn-ūlt′ (*pl.* **ăn-tē-pĕn-ūl′-tĭ-mæ**), *s.* [In Fr. *antépenultieme* ; Sp., Port., & Ital. *antepenultimo* ; Lat. *ante* = before, and *penultimus* or *pœnultimus*, (*s.*) the penult, (*a.*) the last but one ; *pœne* or *pene* = almost, and *ultimus* = the last.] The syllable before the penultimate one. As the penultimate one is next to the last, the antepenultimate is two from the last, as *cin* in *vaccination.* The word is really only a shortened form of the following.

ăn-tē-pēn-ūl′-tĭm-āte, *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *antépénultieme.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the last syllable but two. (*Crabb.*)

B. *As subst.:* The last syllable but two.

ăn-tĕp-ĭl-ĕp′-tĭc, ăn-tĕp-ĭ-lĕp′-tĭ-cạl, *a.* & *s.* [In Ger. *antiepileptisch.* From Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and *ἐπίληψις* (*epilēpsis*) = (1) a taking hold of ; (2) epilepsy, falling sickness ; *ἐπιλαμβάνω* (*epilambanō*) = to take besides, to lay hold of ; *ἐπί* (*epi*) = on, upon, and *λαμβάνω* (*lambanō*) = to take.]

1. *As adjective:* Deemed of use against epilepsy (falling sickness).

"That bezoar is antidotal, lapis Judaicus diuretical, coral *antiepileptical*, we will not deny."—*Browne : Vulgar Errours.*

2. *As substantive:* A medicine deemed of use against epilepsy.

ăn′-tē-pōne, *v.t.* [In Sp. *anteponer* ; Ital. *anteporre* = to prefer. From Lat. *antepono : ante* = before, and *pono* = to put or place.] To place one thing before another ; to prefer one thing before another. (*Bailey.*)

ăn′-tē-pōrt, *s.* [Lat. *ante* = before, and *portam*, accus. of *porta* = a city gate, a gate.] A gate in advance of a gate ; namely, an outer gate. (*Todd.*)

ăn-tē-pŏs-Ĭ′-tion, *s.* [In Ital. *anteposizione* From Lat. *ante*, and Eng. *position* = a placing.]

Grammar: The placing a word before another, the natural position of which would be after it. (*Ash.*)

ăn-tē-prăn′-dĭ-ạl, *a.* [Lat. *ante* = before ; Eng. *prandial* (q.v.).] Before breakfast. (*Quart. Review.*)

† **ăn-tē-prē-dĭc′-ạ-mĕnt,** *s.* [Lat. *ante*, and Eng. *predicament.*] [PREDICAMENT.]

Logic: Anything in logic proper to be studied before the subject of the predicament.

ăn-tē-prŏs′-tāte, *s.* [Pref. *ante-*, and Eng. *prostate.*]

Anat.: Anteprostatic (q.v.).

ăn-tē-prŏs-tăt′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *anteprostat(e)* ; *-ic.*]

Anat.: Situated in front of the prostate gland.

* **ăn′-tĕr,** *s.* [AUNTER.]

ăn-tĕr′-ĭ-dēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *anterides* = buttresses ; Gr. *ἀντηρίδες* (*antērides*), plur. of *ἀντηρίς* (*antēris*), genit. *ἀντηρίδος* (*antēridos*) = a prop. Anterides, in Greek, are beams to stay the outer timbers of a ship's bow in case of their receiving a shock : *ἀντήρης* (*antērēs*) = set against, opposite ; *ἀντην* (*antēn*) = against, over against ; *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against.]

Architecture: Buttresses for the support or strengthening of a wall.

ăn-tē′r-ĭ-ŏr, * **ăn-tē′r-ĭ-oŭr,** *a.* [Lat. *anterior* = before, preceding. In Fr. *antérieur* ; Sp. & Port. *anterior* ; Ital. *anteriore.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Situated before anything in place. (In this and the second signification it is opposed to *posterior.*) (For example, see No. II.)

2. Preceding in time.

II. *Technically:* Used chiefly in sense No. I., in Anatomy, Zoology, Botany, and Science generally.

"Hence, if after the *anterior* face has received the heat from one radiating source, a second source, which we may call the compensating source, be permitted to radiate against the posterior face . . ."—*Tyndall : Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), viii. 4, p. 161.

ăn-tēr-ĭ-or'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *anterior; -ity.* In Fr. *antériorité;* Sp. *anterioridad;* Port. *anterioridade;* Ital. *anteriorita.*] The state of being before in place or in time.

"Our poet could not have seen the prophecy of Isaiah, because he lived 100 or 150 years before that prophet: and this *anteriority* of time makes this passage the more observable."—*Pope: Iliad,* xix., note, v. 93.

ăn-tē'r-ĭ-ŏr-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *anterior; -ly.*] In an anterior situation.

"*Anteriorly* the presphenoid narrows to a sharp vertical edge."—*Flower: Osteol. of the Mammalia,* (1870), p. 126.

ăn tĕr-ō, *in compos.* [From Lat. *anterior* = which is before; *ante* = before.]

antero lateral, *a.* That which is anterior, and also lateral; that is, to the side.

"All that is anterior to the posterior horn [of the gray crescent belonging to the spinal cord] is called the *antero-lateral* column."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.,* vol. i., p. 256.

antero parietal, *a.* Belonging or pertaining to the front of the parietal bones of the skull.

antero-posterior, *a.* Commencing in the anterior part of an organic structure and continued through it, so as to appear also on the posterior part, or in a direction from behind forward.

"When the medulla oblongata is divided vertically along the median plane, a series of fibres is seen to form a septum between its right and left half. These fibres take a direction from before backwards: and appear to connect themselves with the posterior olivary fibres. They are limited inferiorly by the decussating fibres. Cruveilhier proposes for them the name *antero-posterior* fibres. They appear to belong to the same system as the arciform fibres."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.,* vol. i., p. 269.

ăn'-tē-rōom, *s.* [Eng. *ante* (from Lat.), in compos. = before, and Eng. *room.*] A room before or in front of another one.

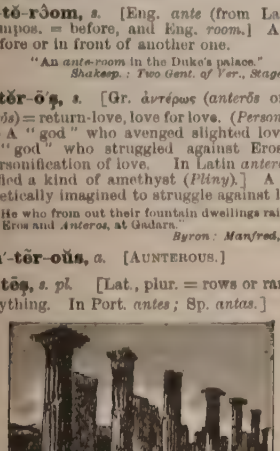
"An *ante-room* in the Duke's palace."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Ver., Stage Dir.

ăn-tĕr-ōs, *s.* [Gr. *ἀντέρως* (*anterōs* or *Anterōs*) = return-love, love for love. (*Personified.*) (1) A "god" who avenged slighted love; (2) a "god" who struggled against Eros, the personification of love. In Latin *anteros* signified a kind of amethyst (*Pliny.*)] A being poetically imagined to struggle against love.

"He who from out their fountain dwellings raised
Eros and *Anteros*, at Gadara."
Byron: Manfred, ii. 1.

* **ăn'-tĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [AUNTEROUS.]

ăn'-tēs, *s. pl.* [Lat., plur. = rows or ranks of anything. In Port. *antes;* Sp. *antas.*]



ANTES AT HERCULANEUM.

Arch.: Pillars of large dimensions supporting the front of a building.

ăn-tē-stăt'-ūre, *s.* [Fr.]

Fort.: An entrenchment formed of gabions.

ăn'-tē-stŏm-ach, *s.* [Eng. *ante* (from Lat.), in compos. = before, and *stomach.*] An anterior cavity leading into the stomach. It occurs in birds which feed on fishes.

"In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat . . . the mouth, but it is immediately swallowed into a kind of *ante-stomach*, which I have observed in piscivorous birds."—*Ray.*

ăn'-tē-tĕm ple, *s.* [Eng. *ante* (from Lat.), in compos. = before, and *temple.*] The portico of a temple or of a church.

"The 'narthex' or *ante-temple*, where the penitents and catachumens stood."—*Christian Antiquities,* i. 299.

* **ăn' tē teme,** * **ăn'-tē-thēme,** *s.* [First element doubtful, second Gr. *θέμα* (*thema*).] [THEME.] The text or theme of a sermon or discourse. (*N. E. D.*)

* **ăn'-tē-vĕrt,** *v.t.* [Lat. *anteverto* = to take one's turn before another; *ante* = before, and *verto* = to turn.] To prevent.

"To *antevert* some great danger to the publick, to ourselves, to our friend, we may and must disclose our knowledge of a close wickedness."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience,* Add. C. 3.

ăn'-tē-vĕrt-ĭng, *pr. par. & s.* [ANTEVERT.]

As substantive: Preventing, prevention.

"It is high time to mourn for the *anteverting* of a threatened vengeance."—*Bp. Hall: Rem.,* p. 157.

ăn-tē-vĭr-gĭl'-ĭ-ăn, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against; Eng. *Virgilian* = pertaining to the poet Virgil.]

Agric.: Noting a method of husbandry or horse-hoeing introduced by Tull. (*Webster.*)

ănt-hæ-mor-rhăg'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and *αἱμορῥαγικός* (*haimorrhagikos*) = pertaining to hæmorrhage; *αἱμορῥαγία* (*haimorrhagia*) = hæmorrhage: *αἷμα* (*haima*) = blood, and *ῥήγνυμι* (*rhēgnumi*) = to break or break through; 2 aor. *ἐῤῥαγην* (*errhagēn*).]

Pharm.: Deemed of use against hæmorrhage, meaning a flux of blood.

ăn-thē'-lĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. *ἀνθήλιος* (*anthēlios*) = a later form of *ἀντήλιος* (*antēlios*) = opposite to the sun; but it is now used for *instead of the sun:* *ἀντί* (*anti*) = instead of, and *ἥλιος* (*hēlios*) = the sun.] A mock sun; the representation, by an optical deception, of one or more pseudo-suns in the sky besides the actual one. It is a polar phenomenon, occasionally seen in the north of Scotland, but not often in England.

ăn-thē'-lix, *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = opposite to, and *ἕλιξ* (*helix*) = anything spiral; *ἕλιξ* (*helix*) = twisted, curved; *ἑλίσσω* (*helissō*) = to turn round or about; *εἰλέω* (*eileō*), *εἴλω* (*eilō*) = to roll up.]

Anat.: The curved elevation within the helix or rim of the external portion of the ear. It surrounds the concha or central cup. Above it bifurcates so as to include a fossa. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.,* vol. ii., p. 66.)

ăn-thĕl-mĭn'-tĭc, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *anthelmintique;* Port. *anthelmintico;* Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and *ἕλμινς* (*helmins*), genit. *ἕλμινθος* (*helminthos*) = a worm, especially a tapeworm.]

1. *As adjective:* Capable, or believed to be capable, of killing and expelling intestinal worms from the human frame.

2. *As substantive:* A medicine given against intestinal worms. The chief intestinal worms found in the human body are the Long Thread Worm (*Trichocephalus dispar*) in the upper part of the large intestines; the Common Tape-worm (*Tænia solium*), the Broad Tape-worm (*Bothriocephalus latus*), and the Large Round Worm (*Ascaris lumbricoides*), in the small intestines; and the Maw or Thread Worm (*Oxyuris* or *Ascaris vermicularis*), in the rectum. Of these the most frequent in Britain are the common tape-worm, the large round worm, and the maw or thread worm. Garrod makes anthelmintics, defined as substances which have the power of destroying the life of entozoa in the alimentary canal, the fourth order of his Class IV., Sub-class I., and subdivides it into Direct Anthelmintics, or Vermicides; Indirect Anthelmintics, or Vermifuges; and Worm Preventives. Among direct anthelmintics may be enumerated oil of male fern, oil of turpentine, kousso, kamela, and bark of pomegranate root; of vermifuges, calomel, scammony, jalap, gamboge, and castor-oil; and of worm preventives, sulphate of iron or other ferruginous salts, quassia, and nux vomica. (*Garrod: Mat. Med.*)

ăn'-thĕm, * **ăn'-thĕme,** * **ăn'-tĕm,** *s.* [In A.S. *antefen* = a hymn sung in alternate parts, an anthem; O. Fr. *anthame, antene, antienne, antevene;* Prov. *antifene, antifona;* Sp. & Ital. *antifona;* Low Lat. *antiphona;* from Gr. *ἀντίφωνον* (*antiphōnon*) = an antiphon, an anthem; *ἀντίφωνος* (*antiphōnos*) = sounding contrary, . . . responsive to: *ἀντί* (*anti*) = opposite to, contrary to; *φωνή* (*phōnē*) = a sound, a tone.]

* 1. *Originally:* A hymn sung "against" another hymn; in other words, a hymn in alternate parts, the one sung by one side of the choir, the other by the other.

"*Anthem*, a divine song sung alternately by two opposite choires and choruses."—*Glossog. Nov.,* 2nd ed. (1719).

[See also example under ANTHEM-WISE.]

2. *Now:* A portion of Scripture or of the Liturgy, set to music, and sung or chanted. There are three kinds of anthems: (1) A verse anthem, which in general has only one voice to a part; (2) a full anthem with verse, the latter performed by single voice, the former by all the choir; (3) a full anthem, performed by all the choir. Anthems were introduced into the English Church service in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and among those who have distinguished themselves in this kind of composition may be mentioned Tallis, Farrant, Orlando Gibbons, Blow, Purcell, Michael Wise, Jeremiah Clark, Croft, Greene, Boyce, Nares, as well as many modern writers.

"... the thanksgiving sermons and thanksgiving *anthems*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* chap. xxiii.

anthem-wise, *adv.* After the manner of an anthem.

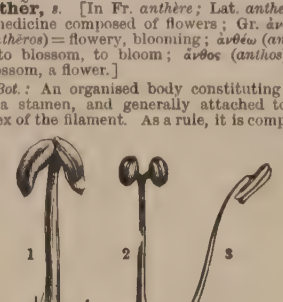
"Several quires placed one over against another, and taking the voice by catches, *anthem-wise*, give great pleasure."—*Bacon: Essays, Civ. and Mor.,* ch. xxxvii.

ăn'-thĕm-ĭs, *s.* [In Fr. *anthemis;* Lat. *anthemis;* and Gr. *ἀνθεμίς* (*anthemis*) = chamomile; *ἀνθέω* (*antheō*) = to blossom; *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower. The anthemis is so called apparently from the copiousness of its bloom.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ, or Composites. It contains the Common Chamomile (*A. nobilis*), which grows wild near London. The flower-buds constitute the chamomile of the shops. Cattle eat it with avidity. As a medicine it is tonic and stimulating. A warm infusion of it excites vomiting. The true chamomile plant has a fine smell, in this differing from another common species of anthemis, the *A. cotula*, or "Stinking Chamomile." The latter plant, moreover, is erect, whereas the former is prostrate. A third species, the *A. arvensis*, or Corn Chamomile, is local. Two others, the *A. tinctoria*, or Ox-eye Chamomile, often cultivated in consequence of its having medicinal qualities like the common species, and the *A. Anglica*, or Sea-chamomile, are doubtfully native. A brilliant yellow dye, derived from the first of these plants, is used in France.

"The *anthemis*, a small but glorious flower,
Scarce rears his head; yet has a giant's tower."
Tate's Cowley.

ăn'-thĕr, *s.* [In Fr. *anthère;* Lat. *anthera* = a medicine composed of flowers; Gr. *ἀνθηρός* (*anthēros*) = flowery, blooming; *ἀνθέω* (*antheō*) = to blossom, to bloom; *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower.]

Bot.: An organised body constituting part of a stamen, and generally attached to the apex of the filament. As a rule, it is composed



ANTHERS.
1. Geranium lucidum. 2. Lime. 3. Lily.

of two parallel lobes or cells; sometimes, however, there are four, and sometimes only one. The cells are united by the connective, and contain pollen. When the time for shedding it arrives, the anthers burst generally by a longitudinal fissure from the base to the apex, but in some plants in other ways. The anther is the *theca* of Grew, the *capsula* of Malpighi, the *apex* of Ray, the *testiculus* or *testis* of Vaillant, the *capitulum* of Jungius, and the *spermatocystidium* of Hedwig. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*)

Anther-dust: The pollen from an anther. It constitutes a yellow dust, which, when it falls from the atmosphere, has often been mistaken for a shower of sulphur. It is very copious in the Coniferæ.

ăn'-thĕr-al, *a.* [Eng. *anther; -al.*] Pertaining to a single anther of a plant, or to the anthers collectively.

ăn-thĕr-ē'-a, *s.* [From Lat. *anthera.*] [ANTHER.] A genus of moths of the family Bombycidæ. The *A. Paphia* is the Tusser or Tussah of the Bengalese, which furnishes a

kind of silk used by the natives of India in the manufacture of cloth for dresses, and even imported into England.

ăn-thĕr′-ĭ-cŭm, *s.* [In Dut. *anthericum*; Fr. *anthéric*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *anterico, antherico*; Gr. *ἀνθέρικος* (*antherikos*).] A genus of plants belonging to the order Liliaceæ, or Lilyworts. The *A. ramosum* is considered to be diuretic.

ăn-thĕr-ĭ-dĭ-ăl, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *antheridi(um)* (q.v.); *-al.*]

Bot.: Pertaining to, or bearing antheridia.

ăn-thĕr-ĭd′-ĭ-ŭm (plur. **ăn-thĕr-ĭd′-ĭ-ą**), *s.* [Lat. *anthera*, and dimin. *-idium.*]

Bot.: A term used by some cryptogamic botanists in describing certain obscure organs in the Mosses, Jungermanniaceæ, and Hepaticæ. In mosses the antheridia are cylindrical, articulated, clavate membranous bodies opening by an irregular perforation at the apex, and discharging a mucous granular fluid. Some contain spermatic elements endowed with power of motion. Organs somewhat similar are found in Jungermanniaceæ and Hepaticæ in the axillæ of the perichætial leaves.

ăn-thĕr-ĭf′-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *anthera*; and *fero* = to bear.] Bearing anthers.

ăn′-thĕr-ŏ-jĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *anther*, and Gr. *γεινομαι* (*geinomai*) = to be engendered.] Engendered from anthers. Applied to such double flowers as have anthers transformed on the principles of morphology into petals.

ăn′-thĕr-ŏĭd, *a.* [Eng. *anther*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = appearance.] Presenting the appearance of an anther.

ăn-thĕr-ō-zō′-ĭd, ăn-thĕr-ŏ-zō′-ŏĭd, *s.* [Gr. *ἀνθηρός* (*anthēros*) = flowery, blooming; *ζῶον* (*zōon*) = a living being, an animal; *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = appearance.]

Bot.: One of the minute bodies like slender spiral threads, produced in the antheridia of cryptogamic plants, serving to fertilise the female organs.

". . . and with the Algæ, &c., by the locomotive power of the *antherozooids*."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. ii., chap. viii.

ăn′-thĕs-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἄνθησις* (*anthēsis*), the same as *ἄνθη* (*anthē*) = a blossom.]

Botany: The time when a flower opens. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*)

Ăn-thĕs-tĕr′-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. *Ἀνθεστηριών* (*Anthestēriōn*).] The sixth month of the Athenian year. It was so called because within it there occurred the three days' festival of Dionysos (Bacchus), which was called Anthesteria. The month consisted of twenty-nine days, and corresponded to the latter part of November and the first part of December.

ăn′-thĭ-ą, *s.* [From Lat. *anthias.*] [ANTHIAS.] A genus of large predatory beetles belonging to the family Brachinidæ. The *A. sulcata* is a native of Senegal.

ăn′-thĭ-ăs, *s.* [Lat. *anthias*; Gr. *ἀνθίας* (*anthias*) = a fish (*Labrus* or *Serranus anthias*).] A genus of spiny-finned fishes belonging to the Percidæ, or Perch family.

ăn′-thĭd-æ, *s. pl.* [ANTHUS.] In the arrangements of Yarrell and others, a family of Dentirostral Birds. [ANTHUS.]

ăn-thĭ-stĭr′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *ἀνθίστημι* (*anthistēmi*) = to stand against. Named from its very stiff stubble.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Graminaceæ, or Grasses. The *A. australis* is the Kangaroo-grass of Australia. It is used for fodder, as is the *A. ciliata* in India. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*)

ăn-thō′-bĭ-ăn, *s.* [Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower, and *βίος* (*bios*) = course of life.] An animal passing its existence on flowers.

ăn-thō-căr′-pĭ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower, and *καρπός* (*karpos*) = fruit.] Lindley's fourth class of fruits. He calls them also Collective Fruits, and defines them as those of which the principal characters are derived from the thickened floral envelopes. They are divided into *single* and *aggregated*; the former including the fruits called Diclesium and Sphalerocarpium, and the latter those termed Syconus, Strobilus, and Sorosis. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*)

ăn-thō-carp′-oŭs, *a.* [ANTHOCARPI.] Pertaining to the order of fruits called Anthocarpi.

ăn-thŏç-ĕr-ōs, *s.* [Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower; *κέρας* (*keras*), genit. *κέρατος* (*keratos*) = horn.]

Botany: The typical genus of the family Anthocerotæ (q.v.). *A. lævis* is found in wet places in this country.

ăn-thō-cĕr-ōt′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [ANTHOCEROS.]

Botany: A tribe of Hepaticæ.

ăn-thŏ-chæ′r-ą, *s.* [Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*), and *χαίρω* (*chairō*) = to rejoice; rejoicing in flowers.] The name given by Vigors to a genus of insessorial birds belonging to the family Meliphagidæ, or Honey-eaters. The *A. carunculata* of Australia, called by the natives Goo-gwar-ruck, in imitation of its harsh note, and by the settlers Wattled Honey-eater or Brush Wattle-bird, frequents the Banksias when they are in flower.

ăn-thō-çÿ′-ą-nē, ăn-thō-çÿ′-ąn-īne, ăn-thō-kÿ′-ąn, ăn-thō-çÿ′-ąn-ĭn, *s.* [Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*), and *κυάνεος* (*kuaneos*), adj. = dark-blue; *κυάνος* (*kuanos*), s. = a dark-blue substance.]

Bot.: A blue matter, which Macquart considers to be produced from chlorophyll by the abstraction of water. It is an extractive matter, soluble in water, but not in alcohol. It is stained red by acids, and green by alkalies. It forms the bases of all blue, violet, red, brown, and many orange flowers. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*)

ăn-thō′-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ἀνθώδης* (*anthōdēs*) = like flowers, flowery, from *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = appearance.]

Bot.: The inflorescence seen in the Compositæ. It is the *cephalanthium* of Richard, the *calathis* of Mirbel, and the *calathium* of Nees von Esenbeck. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*)

ăn-thō-leū′-çĭn, *s.* [Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower, and *λευκός* (*leukos*) = bright, . . . white.] The white colouring matter in plants.

ăn′-thō-līte, *s.* [Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.] A mineral—a variety of Amphibole (q.v.). Dana sums up its constituent elements in calling it Magnesia-Iron Amphibole. It graduates into kupferrite, under which Dana places part of the German *antholith*, assigning another portion of it to anthophyllite.

ăn-thŏ-lŏg′-ĭ-cąl, *a.* [Eng. *anthology*; *-ical.*] Pertaining to anthology. (*Todd's Johnson.*)

ăn-thŏl′-ŏ-ğÿ (1), *s.* [In Sw. *anthologi*; Dan., Ger., & Fr. *anthologie*; Sp. *antología*; Port. *anthologia*; Gr. *ἀνθολογία* (*anthologia*) = (1) a flower-gathering, (2) a collection of poems: *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower, and *λεγω* (*legō*) = . . to gather.]

1. *Gen.:* A gathering of flowers in a metaphorical sense; a collection or gathering together of passages of flower-like beauty from Greek, Roman, or indeed from any classic authors. Though some of these might be in prose, yet the great majority were, as was natural, in poetry, which might be grave or gay, it mattered not: what, above all, was needful was, that whatever the subject treated of, some one prominent thought should be expressed in terse and felicitous language. [EPIGRAM.]

"They are very different from the simple sepulchral inscriptions of the ancients, of which that of Meleager on his wife, in the Greek *anthology*, is a model and master-piece."—*Dr. Warton: Essay on Pope*, ii. 472

2. *Spec. In the Greek Church:* A collection of devotional pieces.

ăn-thŏl′-ŏğ-ÿ (2), *s.* [From Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower; *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.] A discourse about flowers; a dissertation on flowers.

"*Anthology* (Gr.), a discourse or treatise of flowers."—*Glossog. Nova*, 2nd ed.

ăn-thŏl′-ўz-ą, *s.* [In Dut. *antholyza*; Fr. *anthelise.* From Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower, and *λύσσα* (*lussa*) = rage, madness. The flower remotely resembles the mouth of an animal which may be supposed full of rage and about to bite.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Iridaceæ, or Irids. The *A. æthiopica*, or Flag-leaved Antholyza, has been introduced into Britain.

ăn-thŏ-mā′-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower, and *μανία* (*mania*) = mania; *μαίνομαι* (*mainomai*) = to rage.] A mania for flowers.

ăn-thŏ-mў′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower, and *μυῖα* (*muia*) = a fly.] A genus of flies, of which one of the best known is the *Anthomyia Brassicæ* (Cabbage-Fly). Its larvæ feed on the roots of cabbages, turnips, &c. In the adult state the male and female are so unlike that they might be mistaken for different insects. Another species, the *A. trimaculata*, the Three-spotted Anthomyia, when in the larva state, also feeds on the roots of turnips; so likewise does the *A. radicum*, or Root Turnip-Fly; whilst the *A. tuberosa* attacks the tubers of potatoes. (*Curtis.*) Many species of the genus occur in Britain. [ANTHOMYZA.]

ăn-thŏ-mўz′-ą, *s.* [Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower, and *μύζω* (*muzō*) = (1) to murmur with closed lips, (2) to suck.] The name given by some entomologists to the dipterous genus more commonly called Anthomyia (q.v.).

ăn-thŏ-mў′-zĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [ANTHOMYZA.] A family of Dipterous insects, of which Anthomyia is the typical genus.

Ăn-thō′-nĭ-ąns (*h* silent), *s. pl.* [From the monk Anthony.]

Church Hist.: An order of monks said to have been founded by St. Anthony about A.D. 324. (*Glossog. Nova.*)

Ăn′-thŏn-ÿ's fīre (*h* silent), *s.* [SAINT ANTHONY'S FIRE, ERYSIPELAS.]

ăn-thŏph′-ĭl-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower, and *φίλος* (*philos*) *a.* = (1) beloved; (2) *poet.*, loving, fond; *s.*, a friend.] "Flower lovers." A division of Hymenopterous insects established by Latreille, and still recognised. It contains the Bees. [BEE.] It is divided into two families, Apidæ and Andrenidæ.

ăn-thŏph′-ŏr-ą, *s.* [Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower, and *φορέω* (*phoreō*) = to bear or carry.] A genus of Bees, family Apidæ. *A. retusa* is the Mason-bee (q.v.).

ăn′-thō-phōre (*Eng.*), **ăn-thŏph′-ŏr-ŭm** (*Mod. Lat.*), *s.* [From Gr. *ἀνθοφόρος* (*anthophoros*) = bearing flowers; *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower, and *φορέω* (*phoreō*) = to bear.]

Botany: The name given by De Candolle to the lengthened internode below the receptacle in Caryophylleæ which bears the petals and stamina at its summit. (*Lindley: Introd. to Botany.*)

ăn-thŏph′-ўl-līte, *s.* [In Dan. & Sw. *anthophyllit.* Schumacher, as quoted by Dana, says that it was derived from Lat. *anthophyllum* = the clove, and so named from its clove-brown colour.] A mineral placed by Dana under his Amphibole group and sub-group of Bisilicates. It is orthorhombic, and usually lamellar or fibrous massive; the hardness is 5·5; the sp. gr., 3·1—3·22; the lustre, pearly; colour, brownish-gray, yellowish-brown, or brownish-green. It is translucent, or nearly so, brittle, and possesses double refraction. Composition: Silica, 56 to 56·74; alumina, 2·65 to 8; protoxide of iron, 13 to 14·13; protoxide of manganese, 0·91 to 4·0; magnesia, 23 to 24·35; lime, 1·51 to 2; and water, 1·67 to 2·38. Occurs in mica schist in Norway.

Hydrous anthophyllite: According to Dana, an altered asbestiform tremolite, from New York Island. The British Museum Catalogue makes it a variety of Hornblende.

ăn-thŏph-ўl-lĭt′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *anthophyllite*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to anthophyllite; containing more or less of it in composition with some other substance.

ăn′-thor-ĭsm (*Eng.*), **ăn-thor-ĭz′-mŭs,** *s.* [Gr. *ἀνθορισμός* (*anthorismos*) = a counter-definition: *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and *ὁρισμός* (*horismos*) = (1) a marking out by boundaries; (2) the definition of a word: from *ὁρίζω* (*horizō*) = to divide or separate.]

Logic & Rhetoric: A counter definition; a definition different from, and counter to, that made by one's adversary.

ăn-thŏ-sĭd′-ēr-īte, *s.* [From Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower: *σίδηρος* (*sidēros*) = iron.] A mineral placed by Dana in the Appendix to his Bisilicates. It occurs in fibrous tufts, or feathery-looking flowers. The hardness is 6·5; the sp. gr., 3; the lustre, silky; the colour, yellow, yellowish-brown, or white. Composition in one specimen: Silica, 60·3; sesquioxide of iron, 35·7; and water, 4. Found in the province of Minas Gereas, in Brazil.

ăn-thŏ-sō′-mă, *s.* [Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = . . . a flower *σῶμα* (*sōma*) = a body.] A genus of Entomostracans. [ANTHOSOMADÆ.]

ăn-thŏ-sō′-mă-dæ, *s. pl.* [ANTHOSOMA.] A family of Entomostracans, of the order Siphonostomata, and the tribe Pachycephala. It has only one British genus, Anthosoma. The *A. Smithii* was found sticking to a shark.

ăn-thŏ-spĕr′-mĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = . . . flower, and *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = seed.] A section of the Cinchonaceous order of plants.

ăn-thŏ-spĕr′-mŭm, *s.* [In Fr. *anthosperme*; Sp., Port., and Ital. *antospermo*; Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower, and *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = seed.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Cinchonaceæ, or Cinchonads. *A. æthiopicum* is the Ethiopian amber-tree. [AMBER-TREE.]

ăn-thŏ-tăx′-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower, and *τάξις* (*taxis*) = an arranging; *τάσσω* (*tassō*) = to arrange.]

Botany: The arrangement of flowers in the several kinds of inflorescence.

ăn′-thŏ-tȳpe, *s.* [Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower, and *τύπος* (*tupos*) = a blow, the mark of a blow, . . . a type, &c.] [TYPE.] A generic term for papers impregnated with the coloured juices of flowers, used for photographic purposes. (*Ogilvie.*)

ăn-thŏ-xăn′-thīne, *s.* [Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower, and *ξανθός* (*xanthos*) = yellow.] The yellow colouring matter in plants. It is an extractive resinous substance, soluble partly in water and partly in alcohol or ether. Treated with sulphuric acid it becomes blue. [ANTHOCYANE.] (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*)

ăn-thŏ-xăn′-thŭm, *s.* [In Sp. & Ital. *antoxanto*; Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*)= a flower, and *ξανθός* (*xanthos*) = yellow, because the flower-spikes are yellowish, especially when old.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Gramineæ, or Grasses. It has but two stamina, whereas three is all but the universal number among grasses. The *A. odoratum*, or Sweet-scented Vernal Grass, is very common in Britain, flowering in May and June. The sweet scent is more conspicuous when the plant is dying than when it is fresh. It has been attributed to benzoic acid.

† **ăn-thŏ-zō′-ą,** *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower, and *ζῶον* (*zōon*) = a living being, an animal.] A class of Zoophytes now more commonly called Actinozoa (q.v.). Johnston divides his Zoophytes into Anthozoa and Polyzoa, the former again subdivided into Hydroida, Asteroida, and Helianthoida. (*Johnston: Brit. Zoophytes*, 1867.) Another classification places under the Anthozoa the eight following families: Actiniadæ, Zoanthidæ, Xeniidæ, Alcyonidæ, Pennatulidæ, Tubiporidæ, Caryophyllidæ, and Gorgoniadæ.

ăn′ thrą-çēne, *s.* [Gr. *ἄνθραξ* (*anthrax*), genit. *ἄνθρακος* (*anthrakos*) = coal.]

Chemistry: $C_{14}H_{10} = C_6H_4\langle^{CH}_{CH}\rangle C_6H_4$.

Obtained by the fractional distillation of the coal tar boiling above 360°. It crystallises in monoclinic plates; it is slightly soluble in alcohol, but dissolves readily in benzene; it melts at 213°, and boils at 362°. It can be formed along with benzyl-toluene by heating in sealed tubes to 180° a mixture of benzyl chloride and water.

ăn-thrăç′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [ANTHRAX.] A family of dipterous insects belonging to the section Tanystomata, but having shorter probosces than its immediate allies. The British genera are Anthrax and Lomatia.

ăn′-thrą çīte, *s.* [From Gr. *ἀνθρακίτης* (*anthrakitēs*) = resembling, or of the nature of coal; *ἄνθραξ* (*anthrax*), genit. *ἄνθρακος* (*anthrakos* = coal.] In Dana the first variety of Mineral coal. Called also Glance coal. Hardness 2 to 2·5; sp. gr. 1·32 to 1·7; lustre submetallic, iron-black, often iridescent. It contains from 80 to 94 per cent. of carbon, and burns with a pale feeble flame. Found in extensive deposits in the State of Pennsylvania.

Free-burning anthracite: A variety of anthracite intermediate between the typical kind and bituminous coal.

ăn-thrą-çīt′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *anthracite*; suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to anthracite; composed in whole or in part of anthracite.

ăn-thrăç′-ĭt-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *anthracite*; *-ous.*] The same as ANTHRACITIC (q.v.). (*Edin. Rev.*)

ăn-thrăc′-ôn-ite, *s.* [From Gr. *ἄνθραξ* (*anthrax*) = coal.] A mineral, a variety of Calcite. The name has been specially applied to—

1. Black marble; marble coloured by the carbonaceous matter arising from the remains of the animal and vegetable organisms inhabiting the old sea from which the carbonate of lime forming the calcite was derived. Marbles of this type are called also Lucullan and Lucullite (q.v.).

2. Black bituminous fetid limestone. From their odour they have been named also Swinestones and Stinkstones.

ăn-thrą-cŏ-thĕr′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ἄνθραξ* (*anthrax*), genit. *ἀνθρακος* (*anthrakos*) = coal or charcoal; and *θηρίον* (*thērion*) = a beast, especially one of the kinds hunted; properly dimin. from *θήρ* (*thēr*) = a wild beast, a beast of prey.] A fossil mammal of the Pachydermatous order, named from the fact that it was first found in tertiary lignite or brown coal.

"The Dinotherium and Narrow-toothed Mastodon, for example, diminish the distance between the Lophiodon and Elephant; the *Anthracotherium* and Hippophysis that between Chœropotamus and Hippopotamus."—*Owen: British Fossil Mammals and Birds* (1846), pp. xxi., xxii.

ăn-thrăc-ō-xĕn′-īte, ăn-thrăc-ŏ-xē′-ne, *s.* [In Ger. *anthracoxen*; Gr. *ἄνθραξ* (*anthrax*) = coal; *ξένος* (*xenos*) = foreign, a foreigner; suff. *-ite* = Gr. *ιτης* (*ītēs*) = of the nature of.] A mineral classed by Dana in his sixth, a yet unnamed group of Oxygenated Hydrocarbons. It is obtained as a black powder from a resin-like mineral between layers of coal in Bohemia. Its composition is, carbon 75·274, hydrogen 6·187, and oxygen 18·539. It is insoluble in ether.

ăn-thrăn-īl′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *ἄνθραξ* (*anthrax*) = coal; Eng., &c., *anil* = a plant.] [ANIL.]

anthranilic acid. [CARBANILIC ACID.]

ăn-thrą-quĭn-ōne′ = oxyantracene, *s.*

Chemistry: $C_{14}H_8O_2 = C_6H_4\langle^{CO}_{CO}\rangle C_6H_4$.

Obtained by boiling anthracene with dilute H_2SO_4 and potassium dichromate. It crystallises from hot nitric acid in pale yellow needles, melting at 273°.

ăn′-thrăx, *s.* [In Fr. *anthrax*; Port. *anthraz*; Gr. *ἄνθραξ* (*anthrax*) = coal or charcoal, . . . a carbuncle.]

* 1. *Old Med.:* A carbuncle.

2. *Entom.:* A genus of dipterous insects, the type of the family Anthracidæ (q.v.).

ăn-thrĭs′-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. *anthriscus* (*Pliny*); Gr. *ἀνθρισκος* (*anthriskos*) = the southern chervil (*Scandix australis*).] A genus of plants belonging to the order Apiaceæ (Umbellifers). Two species are common in Britain, the *A. sylvestris*, or Wild Beaked Parsley, and *A. vulgaris*, or Common Beaked Parsley. The former has smooth and the latter muricated fruit. The *A. cerifolium*, Garden Beaked Parsley or chervil, is occasionally found outside cultivated ground, but is not a true native of Britain. Its roots are eatable, and it was formerly used as a potherb, whereas the two indigenous species of the genus are semi-poisonous.

ăn-thrŏç′-ĕr-ą, *s.* [Gr. *ἄνθραξ* (*anthrax*) = coal; *κέρας* (*keras*) = a horn.] A genus of hawk moths, Sphingides, the typical one of the family Anthroceridæ.

ăn-thrŏ-çĕr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [ANTHROCERA.] A family of Sphingides. The species fly by day, and are brightly and beautifully coloured. The Burnet Moths and the Green Forester belong to the family. It is called also Zygænidæ.

ăn-thrŏp′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωπικός* (*anthrōpikos*).] Man-like, resembling man; human.

"In the same degree they impress that *anthropic* feature upon the face of the living gorilla."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 82.

ăn-thrŏp′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἄνθρωπος* (*anthrōpos*) = a man.] In Professor Huxley's classification the first family of the order Primates, which stand at the head of the class Mammalia. There is but one species, the *Homo sapiens*, or Man. The dentition is as follows: Incisors, $\frac{2-2}{2-2}$; canines, $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$; premolars, $\frac{2-2}{2-2}$; molars, $\frac{3-3}{3-3} = 32$. In the Simiadæ there is sometimes the same dentition, though in other cases the premolars are $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$ in place of $\frac{2-2}{2-2}$. The hallux is nearly as long as the second toe, and is susceptible of being moved both backward and forward only to a very limited extent, whereas in the Simiadæ it is much more mobile. In Man the arms are shorter than the legs, whilst in the Simiadæ they may be either longer or shorter. After birth in Man the legs grow faster than the rest of the body, whilst in the Simiadæ they do not. Man's stature is erect, whilst the natural attitude of the apes and monkeys is on all fours. (Professor Huxley's *Classification of Animals*, p. 99.) Man has a higher facial angle and a brain of greater volume than the monkeys, and his mental and moral powers are infinitely greater.

ăn-thrō′-pō-glŏt (*Eng.*), **ăn-thrō pō-glŏt′-tŭs** (*Mod. Lat.*), *s.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωπόγλωσσος* (*anthrōpoglōssos*), in Attic *ἀνθρωπόγλοττος* (*anthrōpoglottos*) = speaking man's language: *ἄνθρωπος* (*anthrōpos*) = man, and *γλώσσα* (*glōssa*), in Attic *γλωττα* (*glōtta*) = the tongue.] An animal possessing a tongue, i.e., speech remotely resembling man's. Example, the imitative species of the Parrot family of Birds.

ăn-thrō-pŏg′-raph-ў, *s.* [Gr. *ἄνθρωπος* (*anthrōpos*) = man, and *γραφή* (*graphē*) = . . . a description; *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to grave, . . . to write. A writing about man; a description of man.] A science which investigates the geographical distribution of mankind, noting the physical character, the languages, the customs, and the religious tenets and observances of the several races distributed over the globe. When the historic element receives prominence, anthropography becomes ethnography or ethnology. It is a branch of the great science of Anthropology (q.v.).

ăn-thrō-pŏĭd, *a.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωποειδής* (*anthrōpoeidēs*) = in the shape of a man; *ἄνθρωπος* (*anthrōpos*) = a man; and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = . . . form; from *εἴδω* (*eidō*) = to see.] Resembling man; a term applied especially to the apes, which approach the human species in the following order: 1st (most remote), the gibbons; 2nd, the orangs; 3rd, the chimpanzee; and 4th (nearest), the gorilla. (*Owen: Classif. of Mammalia*, 1859, p. 84.)

". . . only in the very highest and most *anthropoid*, viz., the gorilla and the chimpanzee."—*Owen: Classific. of the Mammalia*, p. 76.

ăn-thrō-pŏĭ′-dēa, *s.* [ANTHROPOID.] A genus of wading birds, belonging to the sub-family Gruinæ. *A. virgo* is the Numidian Crane.

ăn-thrō′-pō-līte, *s.* [Gr. *ἄνθρωπος* (*anthrōpos*) = man; and *-lite* = Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.] Man petrified, as in the Guadaloupe specimen now in the British Museum.

ăn-thrō-pō lŏj′-ĭ-cąl, *a.* [In Ger. *anthropologisch*; from Gr. *ἀνθρωπολόγος* (*anthrōpologos*) = speaking or treating of man.] (For an extended investigation of the etymology, see Prof. Turner in Brit. Assoc. Rep. for 1871, Pt. ii., pp. 144–146.) Pertaining to the science of anthropology; formed for the study of anthropology, as the Anthropological Society of London, a society formally inaugurated on the 22nd of January, 1873, and now known as the London Anthropological Institute. In 1866 was formed an anthropological "Department of the Biological Section" of the British Association. [ANTHROPOLOGY.]

ăn-thrō-pŏl′-ō-ğĭst, *s.* [In Ger. *anthropolog.*] One who cultivates the science of anthropology.

". . . the comparative study of the arts of different races in different conditions of culture, must continue to hold a prominent place amongst the researches of *anthropologists*."—*Lane Fox. Brit. Assoc. Rep. for* 1872, Pt. ii., p. 151.

ăn thro pol ŏ gy, *s.* [In Gr. A Fr. [illegible] Port. *antropologia.* From Gr. *ἀνθρωπος* (*anthrōpos*) = man; and *λογος* (*logos*) = . . . discourse.]

I. *Natural Science:*

1. *Gen.:* The science of man in the widest sense of the terms. The word *anthropology* figures in Johnson's Dictionary with the signification, "The doctrine of anatomy: the doctrine of the form and structure of the body of man." The *Glossographia Nova*, 2nd ed., explains it to be "a discourse or description of a man or of a man's body." Kant gave a much wider range than this to the subject in his *Anthropologie*, published about the year 1798, as he had previously done orally in his university lectures. Finally, the Anthropological Society of London defined its aim to be "to study man in all his leading aspects, physical, mental, and historical, to investigate the laws of his origin and progress, to ascertain his place in nature, and his relation to the inferior forms of life." In this sense ethnology is a department of anthropology.

"The science of Man, therefore, or, as it is sometimes called, *Anthropology*, must form the crown of all the natural sciences."—*Max Müller: Science of Language*, vol. ii. (6th ed., 1871), p. 7.

2. *Spec.:* The science which investigates the relation in which man stands to the inferior animals. In this sense ethnology is a cognate science to anthropology. Dr. Latham uses the word in this limited sense.

ăn-thrō-pŏ măn -çy, *s.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωπος* (*anthrōpos*) = a man, and *μαντεια* (*manteia*) = power or mode of divination; *μαντευομαι* (*manteuomai*) = to divine; *μάντις* (*mantis*) = one who divines, a seer.] Fancied divination by inspecting the entrails of a human being. (*Webster.*)

ăn-thrō-pŏm -ĕt-rỹ, *s.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωπος* (*anthrōpos*) = man, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] The measuring or measurement of the human body; the science which deals with the proportions of the human body.

ăn-thrō pŏ morph -ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωπομορφος* (*anthrōpomorphos*) = of human form; *ἀνθρωπος* (*anthrōpos*) = man, and *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form.] Pertaining to anthropomorphism.

"From some quarter or other the *anthropomorphic* force came in."—*Gladstone.*

ăn-thrō-pō-morph -işm, *s.* [In Ger. *anthropomorphism*; Fr. *anthropomorphisme*; Port. [illegible]: Gr *ἀνθρωπομορφία* (*anthrōpomorphia*) = human form; *ἀνθρωπος* (*anthrōpos*) = man, and *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form, shape.]

Properly: The attributing of a human form to God. When this is really done it is a gross degradation of the divinity, and is condemned in Scripture. But when the only anthropomorphism is the use of metaphorical phrases, such as the arm of the Lord (Ps. lxxvii. 15), or his eyes (Ps. xi. 4), or his ears (Ps. xxxiv. 15), to make abstract ideas more readily conceivable, the practice has the countenance of Scripture itself. There are thus in this sense a legitimate and an illegitimate anthropomorphism.

"*Anthropomorphism* is always connected with anthropopathism."—*Smith & Wace: Dict. Christ. Biog.*, vol. i., p. 148.

ăn thro pō-morph -ĭst, *s.* [In Ger. *anthropomorphist.*] One who really or apparently attributes to God the human form, or thoughts, emotions, or passions like our own.

ăn thrō-pō-morph'-ĭte, *s.* & *a.* [In Fr. [illegible]: Port. *anthropomorphita*: Gr *ἀνθρωπομορφος* (*anthrōpomorphos*) = of human form.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. [illegible] One who attributes to God the human form or thoughts, emotions, and passions like our own.

". . . though few profess themselves *anthropomorphites*, yet we may find many amongst the ignorant of that opinion."—*Locke.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Church Hist.* (*pl.*): A sect which arose in Egypt in A. D. 395, and became prominent in the fifth century. They were a sub-division of the Acephali, who again sprung from the Monophysites or Eutychians. They held anthropomorphism in a gross form. Many ecclesiastics also in the Church catholic, and in the sects which had sprung from it, entertained a similar belief. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. V., pt. ii., ch. v., § 20.)

"The *Anthropomorphites* who swarmed among the monks of Egypt and the Catholics of Africa . . ."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, ch. xlvii.

2. (*Plur.*) A party (they had scarcely the coherence of a sect) which existed in Italy and elsewhere in the tenth century: they supposed that God possesses a human form, and sits upon a golden throne.

B. *As adjective:* Attributing to God human form, thoughts, or emotions.

"Multitudes could swallow the dull and coarse *anthropomorphite* doctrines."—*Glanvill: Praexist. of Souls*, ch. iv.

ăn-thrō-pō-morph-ĭt -ĭc, ăn-thrō-pō-morph-ĭt -ĭ cal, *a.* [Eng. *anthropomorphite*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining to anthropomorphites, or to the Anthropomorphites.

ăn-thrō-pō-morph ĭt-işm, *s.* [Eng. *anthropomorphite*; *-ism.*] The system of doctrines characteristic of the Anthropomorphites; an thropomorphism. [ANTHROPOMORPHISM.]

ăn-thrō-pō-morph -īze, *v.t.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωπος* (*anthrōpos*) = a man, and *μορφόω* (*morphoō*) = to form, to give shape to.] One would expect this verb to mean to change *into* the form of a man; but Davies gives an example from Howell (*Parley of Beasts*, p. 3), in which it evidently = to change *from* the form of a man into that of a beast.

ăn-thrō-pō-morph'-ŏŭs, *a.* [In Fr. *anthropomorphe.* From Gr. *ἀνθρωπομορφος* (*anthrōpomorphos*).] Possessed of a form resembling that of man.

"Mr. Lyell, however, in 1830, had remarked that the evidence of the total absence of the *Anthropomorphous* tribe [the Quadrumana] was inconclusive."—*Owen: Brit. Foss. Mammals and Birds*, p. 2.

ăn-thrō-pŏ-păth'-ĭc, ăn-thrō-pŏ-păth'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωποπαθής* (*anthrōpopathēs*) = with human feelings.] Pertaining to human feelings; having human feelings. (*Smith and Wace.*)

ăn-thrō-pŏ-păth'-ĭ-cal-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *anthropopathical*; *-ly.*] In a manner to show the possession of human feelings.

ăn-thrō-pŏp -ą-thĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *anthropopathy*; *-ism.*] The same as ANTHROPOPATHY (q.v.). (See example under ANTHROPOMORPHISM.)

ăn-thrō-pŏp'-ą-thy, * **ăn-thrō-pŏp'-ą-thie,** *s.* [In Ger. *anthropopathie.* From Gr. *ἀνθρωποπάθεια* (*anthrōpopatheia*) = humanity; *ἄνθρωπος* (*ánthrōpos*) = a man, and *πάθη* (*pathē*) = a passive state, or *πάθος* (*pathos*) = anything that befalls one; . . . suffering, emotion; *παθεῖν*, aor. inf. of *πάσχω* (*paschō*) = to receive an impression.]

1. Human feeling, humanity.

"Two ways then may the Spirit of God be said to be grieved, in Himself, in his saints: in Himself, by an *anthropopathie*, as we call it; in his saints, by a sympathie: the former is by way of allusion to human passion and carriage."—*Sp. Hall: Rem.*, i. 178.

2. *Theol.:* The attributing of human thoughts, emotions, or passions to God. As in the case of anthropomorphism, this may be legitimate or illegitimate. It is the former if done only figuratively; it is the latter if done really.

(*a*) *Figuratively:* "And it repented the Lord that he had made man on the earth, and it grieved him at his heart" (Gen. vi. 6).

(*b*) *Really:* "Thou thoughtest that I was altogether such an one as thyself" (Ps. l. 21).

ăn-thrō-pŏph'-ą-gī, *s. pl.* [Plural of Lat. *anthropophagus*; Gr. *ἀνθρωποφάγος* (*anthrōpophagos*) = a man-eater: *ἄνθρωπος* (*anthrōpos*) = man, and *φαγεῖν* (*phagein*), from * *φαγω* (*phagō*), now supplied by aor. inf. of *ἐσθίω* (*esthiō*) = to eat. In Fr. *anthropophage.*] Man-eaters. Cannibals, people feeding on human flesh.

Herodotus makes mention of a people called *Anthropophagi*, man-eaters.—*S. Gulpin: Sermon before King Edward VI.*, 1552.

ăn-thrō-pō-phăg -ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *anthropophagi*, *-cal.* In Fr. *anthropophage*; Port. [illegible]. Pertaining to anthropophagy; eating human flesh.

ăn-thrō-pŏph-ą-gĭn -ĭ-an, *s.* [From Lat. *anthropophagus* (ANTHROPOPHAGI), and the suggested suff. *-inian.* Shakespeare's design being to frame in ridicule a word "of learned length and thundering sound."] A cannibal.

"Go knock and call, he'll speak like an *anthropophaginian* unto thee: knock, I say.—*Merry Wives*, iv. 5.

ăn-thrō-pŏph'-ą-goŭs, *a.* [In Fr. *anthropophage.* From Gr. *ἀνθρωποφάγος* (*anthrōpophagos*).] Man-eating, cannibal.

ăn-thrō-pŏph -ą-gỹ, *s.* [In Fr. *anthropophagie.* From Gr. *ἀνθρωποφαγία* (*anthrōpophagia*).] Man-eating, cannibalism.

"Upon slender foundations was raised the *anthropophagy* of Diomedes his horses."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

ăn-thrō-pŏs'-cŏp-ỹ, *s.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωπος* (*anthrōpos*) = man, and *σκοπία* (*skopia*) = . . . a looking out; *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to look at or after.] An attempt to discover the mental and moral tendencies of any one by studying his bodily characteristics.

ăn-thrō-pŏs'-ŏ-phỹ, *s.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωπος* (*anthrōpos*) = man, and *σοφία* (*sophia*) = skill, higher knowledge, wisdom.] The knowledge of man; the acquisition of wisdom (if such a thing is possible) by the study of mankind.

ăn-thrō-pŏt'-ŏm-ĭst, *s.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωπος* (*anthrōpos*) = man, and *τομίς* (*tomis*), or *τομεύς* (*tomeus*) = one who cuts.] One who cuts up or dissects a man; an anatomist.

". . . the large mass of transverse white fibres called 'corpus callosum' by the *anthropotomist*."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 22.

ăn-thrō-pŏt'-ŏm-ỹ, *s.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωπος* (*anthrōpos*) = man, and *τομή* (*tomē*) . . . a cutting; *τέμνω* (*temnō*) = to cut.] The anatomy of man; *i.e.*, the dissection of the human body.

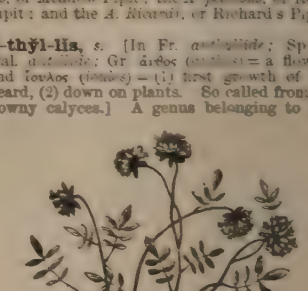
ăn-thrō-pŭr'-gĭc, *a.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωπουργός* *anthrōpourgos*) = making man; but intended by Bentham to signify operated on by man; *ἀνθρωπος* (*anthrōpos*) = man; * *ἔργω* (*ergō*) = to do work.] (For def. see example.)

"Thus Natural History and Natural Philosophy are respectively represented by Physiurgic Somatology and *Anthropurgic* Somatology—the one signifying the science of bodies, in so far as operated upon in the course of nature, without the intervention of man: the other, the science of bodies in so far as man, by his knowledge of the universal powers of nature, is able to operate upon them."—*Bowring: Bentham's Works*, Introd., § 6, vol. i., p. 16.

ăn'-thŭs, *s.* [Lat. *anthus*; Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*), masc. = a small bird like a bunting (not *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower, which is neut.).]

Zool.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the family Anthidæ, in the Dentirostral tribe, but with affinity, shown by their lengthened hind toe, to the genus Alauda (Lark) in the Conirostral one. Some place the genus Anthus under the Motacillinæ, a sub-family of Sylvinæ, or Warblers. The species are called in English Titlarks or Pipits. Four occur in Britain: the *A. arboreus*, or Tree Pipit; the *A. pratensis*, or Meadow Pipit; the *A. petrosus*, or Rock Pipit; and the *A. Richardi*, or Richard's Pipit.

ăn'-thỹl-lĭs, *s.* [In Fr. *anthyllide*; Sp. & Ital. *anthillide*; Gr *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower, and *ἰουλος* (*ioulos*) = (1) first growth of the beard, (2) down on plants. So called from its downy calyces.] A genus belonging to the



ANTHYLLIS VULNERARIA.

Papilionaceous sub-order of the Fabaceæ, or Leguminous plants. It contains one British species, the *A. vulneraria*, or Common Kidney Vetch, called also Lady's Fingers. It grows chiefly in the vicinity of the sea. It has from 5 to 9 leaflets and crowded heads of generally red flowers. The roots of a foreign species, the *A. Hermanniæ*, are diuretic.

ăn-thỹp-nŏt -ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [ANTI-HYPNOTIC.]

ănt-hŷp-ō-chŏn-drī-ăc, *a. & s.* [ANTHYPOCHONDRIAC.]

ănt-hŷ-pŏph-ōr-ą, *s.* [ANTIHYPHORA.]

ănt-hŷs-tĕr-ĭc, *a. & s.* [ANTHYSTERIC.]

ăn-tī, *prefix.* [See def.]

A. [From Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*), *prep.*, original meaning = over against . . . ; hence = opposed to. In Greek compos. = (1) over against, opposite to, (2) against, in opposition to; (3) one against another, mutually; (4) in return; (5) instead; (6) equal to, like; (7) corresponding to, counter. (*Liddell & Scott's Greek Lexicon.*) The Greek *ἀντί* (*anti*) = over against, against, is essentially the same word as the Latin *ante* = before: hence there are in Lat. *anticipo* (B.): in Ital. *anticomere* = a forerunner, *antidata* = antedate, *anti-camera* = antechamber; in Sp. *Antechristo*; in Fr. *Antechrist*, *antidate*, *antichambre*; and in Eng. *anticipate* (B.; see also ANTE). The root is *ant*; Sansc. *anti* = opposite, facing.]

1. The opposite of, as *anticlimax*.

2. Opposed to: as *Antichrist*, *antidote*.

¶ (*a*) Compound words having as one of their elements the Greek prefix *ἀντί* (*anti*) are infinite in number. We do not profess or indeed desire to give a complete list. Those which are still loosely compacted together, being generally spelt with a hyphen, follow as compounds under *anti*; whilst those in which the union has become more complete, the hyphen being generally dropped, are arranged as primary words. In the case of the former, the usage of authors or printers (it is uncertain which) with regard to the employment of capital letters varies in three ways:—

(1) There may be one capital commencing the word Anti-, as *Anti-arminian*. (*Bishop Bramhall.*)

(2) There may be one, but beginning the second of the two words in the compound, as *anti-Realism*, *anti-heroic sloth* (*Herbert Spencer*); *anti-Galilean* (*De Quincey*); *anti-English* (*Freeman*); *anti-Republican* (*Times* newspaper).

Or (3) each of the words united may begin with a capital, as *Anti-Judaic* (*Milman*); *Anti-Lawism* (*Carlyle*).

(*b*) *With* in the word *withstand*, and *gain* in *gainsay*, are equivalents in signification, though not in etymology, to the Greek *ἀντί* (*anti*).

† **B.** [From Lat. *ante* = before, as *anticipate*, in Lat. *anticipo* = to take beforehand; *ante* = before, and *capio* = to take.] Before, beforehand, as *anticipate*. (See etymology of B.)

anti-abolitionist, *s.* One opposed to a party in the United States which, when slavery existed there sought its abolition; or, more generally, one opposed to the abolition of slavery in any country where it still lingers.

anti-American, *a.* Opposed to the American people or their aims.

anti-anarchic, *a.* Opposed to anarchy or disorder. "*Anti-anarchic*: *Fr. Rev.*, III. iv. 2.)

anti-apostle, *s.* One opposed to the apostles.

"The cardinals of Rome are those persons whom may be duly styled *anti-apostles* in the Romish hierarchy."—*Potter on the Numbers*, 666, p. 86.

anti-Arminian, *s.* One opposed to the Arminian tenets.

". . . and many had characters cast in good men, especially on the *Anti-arminian* . . ."—*Bp. Sanderson, Reverence*, p. 181.

anti-attrition, *s.* One, that which promotes attrition. "Sins . . . are to be . . . dealt with some way of *antidote* or *anti-attrition* . . ." (*Jeremy Taylor*, *Dissuasive from Popery*, and for the [illegible] diminish the effects of [illegible].—*Webster*.)

anti-centenarianism, *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*), and Eng. *centenarianism*, from Lat. *centum* = a hundred, and *annus* = a year.] Opposition to the assertion that the human race, from time to time reported to have lived to a century or more, had really attained to that age.

"*Anti-centenarianism*.—Reading of a paragraph in the *Times* Thursday, 9th January, 1873."

anti-chamber. [ANTE-CHAMBER.]

anti-corn-law, *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*)—against, and Eng. *corn law*.] Opposition to the Corn Law or laws. The Anti-corn-law League was formed in Manchester on the 18th of September, 1838, and ultimately became a most powerful organisation, carrying agitation everywhere. The Corn Laws having been abolished on June 26th, 1846, the reason for the continued existence of the League ceased, and it dissolved itself on the 2nd of July of the same year.

anti-docetæ, *s.* Opposed to the Docetæ, a Gnostic sect [DOCETÆ], or to their religious tenets. (See example under *anti-Gnostic*.)

anti-dynastic, *a.* Opposed to the reigning dynasty in any particular country.

". . . but the leaders of the popular movement belong to the *anti-dynastic* fraction of the Opposition."—*Daily Telegraph*, 8th October, 1877: *Vienna Corresp.*

anti-English, *a.* Opposed to the English or their aims.

"The *anti-English* party were in the ascendant."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. XIX., Vol. IV., p. 168.

anti-Gallican, *a.* Opposed to the "Gallican," *i.e.*, the French aims or aspirations.

"One of the cardinals, he [Coleridge] tells us, warned him, by the Pope's wish, of some plot, set on foot by Bonaparte, for seizing him as an *anti-Gallican* writer."—*De Quincey's Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 95.

anti-Gnostic, *a.* Opposed to Gnosticism or to the Gnostics.

". . . the [illegible] of Jesus virtually the anti-docetic tendency which has been ascribed to the gospel."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus*, Transl. (1846), § 107.

anti-Jacobin, *s.* One opposed to the principles and procedure of the Jacobins in the first French Revolution.

"Then grew a hearty *anti-Jacobin*."
Byron: Vision of Judgment, 3.

¶ The word is best known as the title of a famous satirical Tory periodical (1798–1821), the principal contributors to which were Gifford, Hookham Frere, and Canning.

anti-Judaic, *a.* Opposed to what is Jewish.

". . . the *anti-Judaic* party in Alexandria, of which Apion was no doubt a worthy representative."—*Milman: Hist. of Jews*, 3rd ed., vol. I., note to p. 70.

anti-Laudism, *s.* Opposition on the part of the Puritans to the doctrine and discipline of Archbishop Laud.

". . . *Anti-Laudism*, Westminster Confessions."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. VI.

anti-national, *a.* Opposed to the aims, the procedure, or what are believed to be the interests of one's nation.

". . . could have attended the most ultra proceedings of *anti-national* politics."—*De Quincey's Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 178.

anti-principle, *s.* A principle opposed to another principle which has been previously specified.

". . . That besides one great cause and principle of good there was an *anti-principle* of evil, as great I see and working in the world."—*Spencer: Ten Preacher*, p. 168.

anti-prophet, *s.* An opponent of prophets or of prophetic revelation.

"Well therefore might St. John, when he saw so many *anti-prophets* spring up, say, 'Hereby we know that this is the last time.'"—*Mede: Apostasy of the Latter Times*, p. 88.

anti-Realism, *s.*

Metaphys.: The system of speculative belief opposed to that of realism; nominalism.

"And thus is Realism negatively justified: any hypothetical uncertainty it may have is incomparably less than that of *anti-Realism*."—*Herbert Spencer: Psychol.*, 2nd ed., vol. II., § 491.

anti-Realistic, *a.*

Metaphys.: Opposed to what is realistic; nominalistic; nominalistical.

". . . that contradiction which the *anti-Realistic* conception everywhere presents."—*Herbert Spencer: Psychol.*, 2nd ed., vol. II., § 468, p. 486.

". . . we proceeded to value by it the Realistic and *Anti-Realistic* conclusions."—*Ibid.*, p. 491.

anti-Republican, *a.* Opposed to Republican institutions and their advocates or defenders.

"For the simple reason that he and the Duc de Broglie and the *anti-Republican* party are determined not to resign the power which they accidentally hold."—*Times*, November 16th, 1877.

anti-Roman, *a.* Opposed to Roman aims.

"But at this crisis the *anti-Roman* policy was arrested in its course by another movement."—*A Primer of Eng. Hist.*, ch. VII., Sec. ii., p. 12.

anti-Socialist, *a.* Opposed to the Socialists.

"The debate on the *anti-Socialist* Bill commenced in to-day's sitting of the German Parliament."—*Times*, Sept. 17, 1878.

anti-Tribonian, *s.* A person opposed to the great jurist Tribonian.

Plural: A sect, the distinctive peculiarity of which was this opposition.

ăn-tī-ăç-ĭd, *a. & s.* [ANTACID.]

ăn-tī-ą-dēs, *s. pl.* [The plur. of Gr. *ἀντιάς* (*antias*), genit. *ἀντιάδος* (*antiados*) = one of the glands of the throat when swollen; *ἀντιος* (*antios*) = opposite to; from *ἀντι* (*anti*).]

Anatomy: The tonsils.

ăn-tī-ą-dī-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἀντιάς* (*antias*); and suff. *-ιτις* (*itis*) = inflammation.] [ANTIADES.]

Med.: Inflammation of the tonsils.

ăn-tī-ăph-rō-dĭz-ĭ-ăc, ăn-tī-ăph-rō-dĭz-ĭ-ą-cąl, *a.* [ANTAPHRODISIAC.]

ăn-tī-ăr, or **ănt-jăr,** *s.* [ANTIARIS.] A poison made from the upas-tree of Java, *Antiaris toxicaria*.

ăn-tī-ăr-īne, *s.* [ANTIARIS.] The active principle in the poison of the upas-tree. [ANTIARIS.] It is obtained from the inspissated juice of the plant in shining whitish crystals, soluble in water.

ăn-tī-ăr-ĭs, *s.* [Latinised from Javanese *antiar* (q.v.).] A genus of plants belonging to the order Artocarpaceæ, or Artocarpads. The

ANTIARIS TOXICARIA.

A. toxicaria is the famous upas-tree of Java. [UPAS.] The extract poison is made from it. Its exceedingly deadly effects are [illegible] arise from the surrounding [illegible] atmosphere. A short [illegible] from the tree, if insufficiently prepared, excites [illegible] in living.

ăn-tī-ar-thrĭt-ĭc, *a. & s.* [ANTARTHRITIC.]

ăn-tī-ăsth-măt-ĭc, *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *asthmatic*.] A medicine used against asthmas. [ASTHMATIC.]

Antiasthmatic: Gr. [illegible] medicines against the shortness of breath.—*Bailey*: Notes.

ăn-tī-băc-chĭ-ŭs, *s.* [In Fr. *antibacchique*; Sp. *antibaco*; Port. *antibacchio*; Ger. & Lat. *antibacchius*.] From Gr. *ἀντιβάκχειος* (*antibakcheios*).

Prosody: A reversed Bacchius (that is, a foot like the Bacchius of three syllables, but reversing them so as to make [illegible] the Bacchius has the first syllable short and the last two long, as in *bĕlĭēvĕ*, the Antibacchius has the first and second syllables long and the third short, as in *ādĭ-ĕrĕ*.

ăn-tī bar-bar-oŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *barbarous*.] Against what is barbarous.

". . . Of books like those of Erasmus, Nizolius, and Colletius, protesting against the use of barbarisms in the Latin, or in other tongues.

". . . Of the use of an unknown tongue in divine service. Peter de Moulin employed it in this sense (*Cleric.*)

ăn-tī-bąs-ĭl-ĭ-cąn, *a.* [(1) Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, opposed to; and Lat. *basilica* = a [illegible] with double [illegible], used as a [illegible] (2) A [illegible] Gr. *Ἀντιβασιλικὸν* [illegible] forming *Ἀντιβασιλικὸν ἀρχιερατικὸν* = [illegible] *Ἀντιβασιλικὸν* [illegible] = [illegible] [illegible] royal or [illegible] pomp or splendour.

ăn-tī-bĭb-lĭ-ŏl-ą-trў, *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*), and Eng. *bibliolatry*.] Opposition to bibliolatry (q.v.).

'As a period in which Drs. Marsh and Wordsworth have by the zealous of one side been charged with Popish principles on account of their *anti-bibliolatry* . . ."—*Coleridge: Aids to Reflection*, p. 115, note.

ăn-tĭ-bĭb'-lŏs, *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = in return; and *βίβλος* (*biblos*) = (1) the inner bark of the papyrus, (2) paper, a book.]

Civil Law: An instrument by which a defendant admits that he has received a "libel," or a copy of it, and notes the date when it was served upon him.

ăn-tĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*), and Eng. *bilious*).]

Pharm.: Opposed to biliousness; counteracting biliousness.

* **ăn-tĭ-bĭr'-mĭng-hăm,** *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*); Eng. *Birmingham.*]

Plur.: One of the numerous appellations given to those who sided with Charles II. in refusing to exclude his brother James from the succession.

"Opponents of the Court were called Birminghams. . . . Those who took the king's side were *Anti-Birminghams* . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. ii.

ăn-tĭ-brăch'-ĭ-al (*ch* guttural), *a.* [Lat. *antibrachialis.*] [ANTIBRACHIUM.] Pertaining to the forearm.

". . . the peculiar length of arm in those 'long-armed apes' is chiefly due to the excessive length of the *antibrachial* bones."—*Owen: Classif. of Mammalia*, p. 78.

ăn-tĭ-brăch'-ĭ-ŭm (*ch* guttural), *s.* [From Lat. *ante* = before; and *brachium*, Gr. *βραχίων* (*brachiōn*) = the arm, especially the forearm, from the hand to the elbow.] The forearm.

". . . the forearm, or *antibrachium.*"—*Flower: Osteol. of the Mammalia* (1870), p. 214.

Ăn-tĭ-bŭr'-ghĕrs (*h* silent), *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *burghers.*]

Church History: A Scottish sect which arose in 1747. A certain oath having been instituted in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Perth, to be taken as a criterion of burghership, many members of the Associate Synod, or Secession Church, considered its terms to be such that they could not conscientiously take it. Others declared that they could. The Secession in consequence split into distinct bodies—the "Burghers," who took the oath, and the "Anti-burghers," who refused it. Another schism ultimately followed, owing to the conflict between progressive and conservative ideas; and thus there were produced four distinct denominations—viz., the Old Light Burghers, the New Light Burghers, the Old Light Anti-burghers, and the New Light Anti-burghers. Most of these are now merged in the United Presbyterian Church, and their old denominations are becoming obsolete. (*Burton: Hist. Scotland.*)

ăn'-tĭc, * **ăn'-tĭcke,** * **ăn'-tĭke,** *a.* & *s.* [In Sw. *antik*, adj. = (1) antique, ancient, (2) antic; subst. = (1) an antique, (2) an antic; Dan. *antik*, adj. = (1) antique, (2) antic; Fr. *antique* = (1) ancient, (2) antiquated; Sp. *antiguo* = (1) antique, ancient, (2) antic; Port. *antigo*, adj. = antique, ancient; subst. = an antique; Ital. *antico* = antique, ancient; Lat. *antiquus* = antique, ancient. The English *antic* was originally the same word as ANTIQUE (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Antique, ancient; old.

"At the nether ende were two broade arches upon thre *antike* pillers all of gold . . ."—*Hall: Hen. VIII.*, an. 18. (*Trench.*)

2. Old-fashioned, antiquated; out of date, and therefore grotesque.

"A foule deform'd, a brutish cursed crew,
In body like to *antike* work devised
Of monstrous shape, and of an ugly hew."
Harrington: Ariost., vi. 61. (*Nares.*)

3. Grotesque, odd, ludicrous, without any reference to antiquity.

"With frolic quaint their *antic* jests expose,
And tease the grumbling rustic as he goes."
Byron: Hours of Idleness; Childish Recollections.

"[illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ăn-tĭ-chrĭst′-ĭ-an-ĭze, *v.t.* [Eng. *antichristian*; *-ize.*] To turn from Christianity those who previously accepted its doctrines.

ăn-tĭ-chrŏn′-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and χρονικός (*chronikos*) = pertaining to time; χρόνος (*chronos*) = time.] Opposed to or out of the proper chronological date.

ăn-tĭ-chrŏn′-ĭ-cal-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *antichronical*; *-ly.*] In an antichronical manner. In a manner characterised by opposition to, or neglect of, proper chronology. (*Webster.*)

†**ăn-tĭch′-rō-nĭsm,** *s.* [In Ger. *antichronism.*] Deviation from proper chronology; the placing events in wrong order of time.

"Our chronologies are by transcribing, interpolation, misprinting, and creeping in of *antichronisms*, now and then strangely disordered."—*Selden: On Drayton's Polyolb.*, Song 4.

ăn-tĭch′-thŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = on the opposite side of, and χθών (*chthōn*) = country.] One of the Antipodes. (*Bp. Hall: Works*, v. 478.)

ăn-tĭc′-ĭ-pant, *a.* [Lat. *anticipans*, pr. par. of *anticipo* = to take beforehand, to anticipate.] [ANTICIPATE.] Anticipating, in anticipation of.

Med.: A term used of periodic fevers or other diseases in which the paroxysms arrive earlier than their normal period, the successive intervals of respite diminishing from day to day. (*Parr.*)

ăn-tĭc′-ĭ-pāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [In Ger. †*antizipiren*; Fr. *anticiper*; Sp. *anticipar*; Port. *antecipar*; Ital. *anticipare*. From Lat. *anticipo* = to take beforehand; *ante* = before, and *capio* = to take, from the root *cap.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To take before another person has had time to do so, and thus preclude his gaining possession at all. Or to perform a work before he has had time to execute it, and thus render his services in the matter needless; to be beforehand with one.

". . . he would probably have died by the hand of the executioner, if indeed the executioner had not been *anticipated* by the populace."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

"*Anticipated* rents, and bills unpaid,
Force many a shining youth into the shade."
Cowper: Retirement.

2. To say or do anything before the appropriate, or at least the normal, time for it has come.

(*a*) In a speech or literary composition, to say or write anything before the time or place at which it should appropriately be introduced.

(*b*) To carry out an expected command before it is given, or conjectured wishes before they are uttered in speech.

"The dinner served, Charles takes his usual stand, Watches your eye, *anticipates* command."
Cowper: Truth.

". . . would have done wisely as well as rightly by *anticipating* the wishes of the country."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

3. To realise a future event, and feel as one would if it had already arrived; or simply to expect a future event to happen.

"Timid men were *anticipating* another civil war."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

"Now, it looks as if this important and *anticipated* result has been established."—*Times*, April 20, 1875; *Transat. of Vases.*

B. *Intransitive:* To say or write anything before the time or place at which it should appropriately be introduced into a speech or literary composition.

"I find I have *anticipated* already, and taken up from Bocense before I came to him; but I am of the temper of kings, who are for present money, no matter how they pay it."—*Dryden.*

ăn-tĭc′-ĭ-pā-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ANTICIPATE.]

* **ăn-tĭc′-ĭ-pāte-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *anticipate*; *-ly.*] By anticipation.

"It may well be deemed a singular mark of favour that our Lord did intend to bestow upon all pastors, that he did *anticipately* promise to Peter."—*Barrow: On the Pope's Supremacy.*

ăn-tĭc′-ĭ-pā-tĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.*

". . . an active and *anticipating* intelligence."—*Owen: Classif. of Mammalia*, p. 62.

ăn-tĭc-ĭ-pā-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *anticipation*; Sp. *anticipacion*; Port. *anticipação*, *antecipação*; Ital. *anticipazione*. From Lat. *anticipatio* = (1) a preconception, an innate idea; (2) the first movements of the body in infancy; (3) *Rhet.*, occupation, prolepsis: from *anticipo* = to anticipate.]

A. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of anticipating; the thing anticipated.

Specially:

1. The act of forming a preconceived notion of any Being, person, or thing; the formation of an opinion before the grounds on which it can be safely based are known; the thing thus preconceived, a prejudice.

"What nation is there, that, without any teaching, have not a kind of *anticipation*, or preconceived notion of a Deity?"—*Denham.*

"Of the great error of inquiring knowledge in *anticipations*. That I call *anticipations*, the voluntary collections that the mind maketh of knowledge, which is every man's reason."—*Bacon: Interpr. of Nature*, ch. xv.

2. The act of saying, writing, or doing something before the natural time for giving attention to it has arrived.

"The golden number gives the new moon four days too late by reason of the aforesaid *anticipation*, and our neglect of it."—*Holder.*

3. The act of realising a future event, and feeling or acting as one would do if it had actually arrived. The act of foreseeing, or at least of expecting a future event, or providing for a future necessity.

"If we really live under the hope of future happiness, we shall taste it by way of *anticipation* and forethought: an image of it will meet our minds often, and stay there, as all pleasing expectations do."—*Atterbury.*

"But whose achievements, marvellous as they be,
Are faint *anticipations* of a glory
About to be revealed."
Robert Browning: Paracelsus.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Med.*: The attack of a fever before its usual time. (*Core.*)

2. *Painting*: The expression of an expected action.

3. *Logic*: A presumption, prejudice, or preconceived opinion. It is called also preconception, presentation, or instinct.

4. *Epicurean Philosophy*: The first idea or definition of anything.

5. *Rhetoric*: A figure, called also Prolepsis (q.v.).

6. *Music*: The obtrusion of a chord upon a syncopated note to which it forms a discord. (*Busby.*)

ăn-tĭc′-ĭ-pā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *anticipate*; *-ive.*] Anticipating, containing an anticipation. (*S. T. Coleridge.*)

ăn-tĭc′-ĭ-pā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *anticipator*; Ital. *anticipatore.*] One who anticipates. (*Webster.*)

ăn-tĭc′-ĭ-pā-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *anticipator*; *-y.*] Anticipating, foreseeing, forecasting; containing or implying an anticipation of some future event.

". . . and this distinguished geologist concluded by the remarkable *anticipatory* observation that . . ."—*Owen: British Fossil Mammals and Birds* (1846), p. 2.

* **ăn′-tĭck,** *s.* [ANTIC.]

ăn-tĭ-clī-max, *s.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = opposite to, or the opposite of; and κλῖμαξ (*klimax*) = a ladder or staircase . . . ; (*Rhet.*), a climax.]

Rhet.: The opposite of a climax. As in a climax the ideas increase in grandeur as the sentence advances, so in the anti-climax they sink lower and lower as the sentence proceeds. The effect in the former case is sublime; in the latter, ridiculous. The example of an anti-climax most frequently given (and there could scarcely be a better one) is the following:—

"Next comes Dalhoussie, the great god of war,
Lieutenant-col'nel to the earl of Mar."

"A certain figure, which was unknown to the ancients, is called by some an *anti-climax*."—*Addison.*

". . . more tolerant of avowed indifference towards his own writings, and, finally (if the reader will pardon so violent an *anti-climax*), much more ready to volunteer his assistance in carrying a lady's reticule or parasol."—*De Quincey's Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 289.

ăn-tĭ-clĭ-nal, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἀντικλίνω (*antiklinō*) = to lean on again; ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and κλίνω (*klinō*) = to make to bend or slant.]

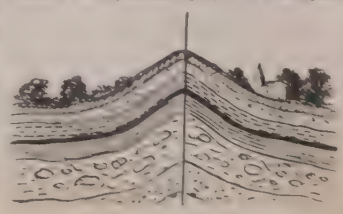
A. *As adjective:*

1. *Geol.*: So situated that the strata dip from it in opposite directions.

". . . in a rapid *anticlinal* flexure."—*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. vi.

case of the *anticlinal* ridges of the Jura."—*Lyell: Manual of Geol.*, ch. v.

Anticlinal axis or *anticlinal line*: An imaginary line on the two sides of which the strata dip in opposite directions. The two sloping sides of the roof of a house resemble strata in an anticlinal position, and the ridge running lengthwise along the roof is like an anticlinal axis or line. Anticlinal is contrasted with synclinal (q.v.). In the majority



SECTION OF ANTICLINAL STRATA.

of cases an anticlinal axis forms a ridge, and a synclinal one a valley; but there are exceptions to this rule. (*Lyell: Manual of Geol.*, ch. v.)

2. *Anat.*: Presenting a certain remote resemblance to a geological anticlinal axis.

Anticlinal vertebra: A vertebra which has an upright spine towards which the others are directed. (*Flower: Osteol. of the Mammalia*, 1876, p. 47.)

B. *As substantive*: The same as *an anticlinal axis* or *line* (q.v.).

"The Silurian and Devonian rocks are thrown up into a number of narrow *anticlinals*."—*Duke of Argyle: Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxiv., p. lxv.

†**ăn-tĭ-clĭn′-ĭc, ăn-tĭ-clĭn′-ĭc-al,** *a.* [ANTICLINAL.] The same as ANTICLINAL.

ăn′-tĭc-lȳ, ***ăn′-tick-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *antic*; *-ly.*] Like an antic, after the manner of an antick.

"Set mobbing, out facing, fashion-mongring boys,
That ne'er saw sea and flout, deprave and slander,
Go *anticly*, and shew an outward hideousness,
And speak off half-a-dozen dangerous words."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, v. 1.

* **ăn′-tĭc-mask.** Another spelling of ANTIMASK, as if from Eng. ANTIC (q.v.).

ăn-tĭc-nē-mi-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἀντικνήμιον (*antiknēmion*) = the shin, the leg: ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and κνήμη (*knēmē*) = the part of the leg between the knee and ankle; the leg.]

Anatomy: The bone of the shin.

* **ăn′-tĭc-nĕss,** * **ăn′-tick-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *antic*; *-ness.*] The state or quality of being "antic." [ANTIC, *a.*]

"*Rom.* And 'tis believ'd how practice quickly fashioned,
A port of humourous *anticness* in carriage,
Discourse, demeanour, gestures."
Ford: Fancies, iv. 2. (*Richardson.*)

ăn-tĭ-cŏl′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, κωλικός (*kōlikos*) = suffering in the κῶλον (*kōlon*), having the colic.] Deemed of use against colic.

ăn-tĭ-cŏn-stĭ-tū-tion-al, *a.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against; Eng. *constitution*; *-al.* In Fr. *anticonstitutionnel.*] Opposed to the constitution of the country, or to sound constitutional principles.

"Nothing can be more easy than the creation of an *anti-constitutional* dependency of the two Houses of Parliament on the Crown will be in that case."—*Bolingbroke: On Parties*, Lett. 19.

ăn-tĭ-cŏn-stĭ-tū-tion-al-ist, *s.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against; Eng. *constitutional*, *-ist.*]

1. One opposed to the constitution of the country, or opposed to sound constitutional principles. (*Webster.*)

2. One opposed to the political party calling themselves the constitutionalists.

ăn-tĭ-cŏn-tā-gĭ-ŏn-ist, *s.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against: Eng. *contagion*, *-ist.*] One who opposes the view that any particular disease, generally believed to be transmitted by contact with those suffering from it, is really contagious. (*Webster.*)

ăn-tĭ-cŏn-tā′-gĭ-ŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against: and Eng. *contagious.*] Believed to have the property of neutralising contagion.

ăn-ti-cŏn-vŭl-sīve, *a.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against; and Eng. *convulsive* (in Fr. *convulsif*).] Deemed of use against convulsions.

"Whatsoever produces an inflammatory disposition in the blood, produces the asthma, as *anti-convulsive* medicines. . . ."—*Harvey.*

ăn-ti-cor, *s.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = opposite to; and Fr. *cœur*, Lat. *cor* = the heart.] (For def. see example.)

"A preternatural swelling of a round figure occasioned by a sanguine and bilious humour, and appearing in a horse's breast, opposite to his heart. An *anticor* may kill a horse, unless it be brought to a suppuration by good remedies."—*Farrier's Dict.*

ăn-ti-cŏs-mĕt-ĭc, ***ăn-ti-cŏs-mĕt-ĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and κοσμητικός (*kosmētikos*) = skilled in decorating; κοσμέω (*kosmeō*) = to adorn; κόσμος (*kosmos*) = order . . . decoration.]

1. *As adjective:* Destructive of or detrimental to beauty.

"I would have him apply his *anti-cosmetick* wash to the painted face of female beauty."—*Lyttleton.*

2. *As substantive:* A preparation which destroys beauty.

***ăn-ti-cōurt,** *a.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against; and Eng. *court.*] Opposed to the court.

"The *anti-court* party courted him at such a rate, that he feared it might create a jealousy elsewhere."—*Kennedy: Mem.*, p. 188.

ăn-ti-cōurt-ĭ-ĕr, *s.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against; and Eng. *courtier.*] One opposed to the courtiers, or to the political party then in favour at court. (*Ash.*)

†**ăn-ti-cōus,** *a.* [Lat. *anticus* = in front, foremost; *ante* = before.]

Botany: Turned towards the axis to which it appertains. Brown applies to those anthers which have their line of dehiscence towards the pistil the term *antica*; other botanists call them *introrsæ*, meaning = turned towards. (*Lindley.*)

ăn-ti-crē-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against; and Eng. *creator.*]

1. One who has the impiety and folly to oppose the Creator.

2. One who is the opposite of the creator of anything.

"Let him ask the author of those toothless satires, who was the maker, or rather the *anti-creator* of that universal foolery."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymn.*

ăn-ti-cȳ-clōne, *s.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = marking opposition, and Eng. *cyclone* (q.v.).] A meteorological phenomenon consisting of a high barometric pressure over a limited region—with the pressure highest in the centre—and having light winds with a rotatory outward flow. In the summer it is accompanied with hot and in the winter with cold weather.

ăn-ti-dĕm-ŏ-crăt-ĭc, ăn-ti-dĕm-ŏ-crăt-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against; Eng. *democratic, -ical.*] Opposed to democratic government or to the democracy themselves. (*Webster.*)

ăn-ti-dĕs-mą, *s.* [In Fr. *antidesme*; Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = instead of, and δεσμός (*desmos*) = a bond, a fetter. So named because its bark is used in making ropes.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Stilaginaceæ, or Antidesmads. It consists of trees or shrubs with the inflorescence in spikes, and the leaves, which are alternate, simple and entire. About thirty species have been described; they are found in India, Africa, Australia, and the parts adjacent. The currant-like drupes of *A. pubescens*, as mentioned by Roxburgh, are eaten by the natives of India. The leaves of *A. [illegible]* are reputed to be one of the remedies for snake-bite, but there is no reason to believe them effective. It is a middle-sized evergreen tree, with leaves like those of the lemon, and the fruit, which is red and acid like the barberry, in racemes.

ăn-ti-dĕs-mădș, *s. pl.* [ANTIDESMA.] The English name given by Dr. Lindley to the order of plants called in Latin Stilaginaceæ. It [illegible] (SCHOUW, 1824).

Ăn-ti-dī-kō-mar-ĭ-an-ĭ-tæ (*Lat.*), **Ăn-ti-di-kō-mar-ĭ-an-ĭtes** [illegible] [Gr. ἀντί = against, Δικομαρίται = adversaries of Mary.]

Church History: The name given to those Arabians who, in the 4th century, held with Bonosus and Helvidius that the brethren of Jesus (see Matt. xiii. 55; 1 Cor. ix. 5, &c.) were real brothers of His, born to Joseph and Mary after His miraculous nativity.

ăn-ti-dō-çē-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *Docetic.*] Against the Docetic doctrines; against the doctrines of the Docetæ (q.v.).

". . . the anti-Gnostic, or, more strictly, the *anti-Docetic* tendency which has been ascribed to the gospel of John."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus* (Translation 1846), § 107.

†**ăn-ti-dī-nick,** *s.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and δῖνος (*dīnos*) = (1) a whirl, an eddy; (2) vertigo, dizziness.] A medicine given to counteract dizziness. (*Glossogr. Nova*, 2nd ed.)

ăn-ti-dō-tal, *a.* [Eng. *antidote*; *-al.*] Pertaining to an antidote; considered as fitted to neutralise the effects of poison.

"That bezoar is *antidotal*, we shall not deny."—*Browne.*

"Animals that can innoxiously digest these poisons, become *antidotal* to the poison digested."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

ăn-ti-dō-tal-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *antidotal*; *-ly.*] In the manner of an antidote; by way of antidote.

"The Africans, men best experienced in poisons, affirme whosoever hath eaten basil, although he be stung with a scorpion, shall feel no pain thereby; which is a very different effect, and rather *antidotally* destroying than generally promoting its production."—*Sir T. Browne: Anat. of Melancholy*, vol. ii., ch. 7.

ăn-ti-dō-tar-ȳ, *a.* & *s.* [Low Lat. *antidotarius* = pertaining to an antidote, from *antidotum*; Gr. ἀντίδοτον (*antidoton*).]

A. *As adjective:* Antidotal.

B. *As substantive.* [In Sp. *antidotario* = a dispensary; Mediæv. Lat. *antidotarium.*]

1. A book giving directions as to the preparation of the several medicines.

"Ant. Guianerius in his *antidotary* hath many such."—*Sharrock: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 36.

2. A dispensary, a place where medicines are dispensed.

ăn-ti-dōte (*Eng.*), ***ăn-ti-dō-tŭm** (*Lat.*). [In Fr. *antidote*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *antidoto*; Lat. *antidotum*. From Gr. ἀντίδοτον (*antidoton*) = a remedy, an antidote, properly the neut. of adj. ἀντίδοτος (*antidotos*) = given as a remedy: ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and δοτός (*dotos*) = given; δίδωμι (*didōmi*) to give.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. (*Med.*)

"to find the *antidotum* for this disease is impossible."—*Report on the State of Ireland*, 1515. (*State Papers*, vol. ii., p. 18.)

"And the *antidotes* for poisons."
Longfellow: The Song of Hiawatha, xv.

2. *Fig.:* Whatever acts or is designed for the counteraction of any evil.

"*Mac.* . . . can'st thou
With some sweet oblivious *antidote*
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
That weighs upon the heart?"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 3.

"In guid time comes an *antidote*
Against sic poison'd nostrum."
Burns: The Holy Fair.

II. *Technically:*

Med.: A medicine designed to counteract the influence of poison introduced by any means into the system. In Garrod's classification, *Antidotes* figure as Order 1 of his Division III. He discriminates them into *direct* and *indirect* antidotes; the former neutralising or destroying the poison against which they are prescribed on meeting it in the system; the latter counteracting its injurious physiological effects. He gives a classified list of the more common poisons, with their respective antidotes. It commences with "(*a*) *Acids* counteracted by magnesia, chalk, and dilute solutions of alkaline carbonates; (*b*) *Alkalies and Alkaline earths*, to which the antidotes are [illegible] vinegar and water, or second, oil; (*c*) *alkaloids*, against which should be administered finely divided animal charcoal." (See *Garrod's Materia Medica*, 3rd ed., 1868, pp. 420, 421.)

†**ăn-ti-dōte,** *v.t.* [From the substantive.] To give as a remedy against poison (*lit. & fig.*). It may be followed—

(*a*) by an objective of the person to whom the remedy is administered:

". . . *antidote* thyself against the idolatrous infection of that strange woman's breath, whose lips yet drop as an honeycomb."—*Nare: Against Idolatry*, ch. x.

Or (*b*) by an objective of the poison administered, or the thing containing the poison.

"Either they were first unhappily planted in some place of ill and vicious education, where the devil and his agents infused such diabolical filth and poison into their hearts that no discipline or advice, or sermons or sacraments could ever after *antidote* or work it out."—*South: Serm.*, vi. 267.

"Fill us with great ideas, full of heaven,
And *antidote* the pestilential earth."
Young: Night Thoughts, 8.

ăn-ti-dō-tĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *antidote*; *-ical.*] Pertaining to an antidote, suitable for an antidote, used as an antidote. (*Webster.*)

ăn-ti-dō-tĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *antidotical*; *-ly.*] After the manner of an antidote. By way of antidote. (*Browne, quoted by Webster.*)

ăn-ti-dō-tŭm, *s.* [ANTIDOTE.]

ăn-tĭd-rŏm-al, *a.* [Gr. ἀντιδρομέω (*antidromeō*) = to run against; or ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and δρόμος (*dromos*) = a course, running; δραμεῖν (*dramein*), 2 aor. = to run.] Pertaining to that which runs against another.

Bot.: A term used of the cyme in monocotyledonous plants when the direction of the spire is the reverse of that of the central stem. (*Lindley: Introd. to Botany.*)

ăn-ti-dȳs-ĕn-tĕr-ĭc, ***ăn-ti-dȳs-ĕn-tĕr-ĭck,** *s.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *dysenteric.*] A medicine given against dysentery. (*Glossogr. Nova*, 2nd ed.)

ăn-ti-dȳs-ūr-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and δυσουρία (*dysouria*) = dysury, retention of urine.] Deemed of use against dysury.

ăn-ti-ĕd-rīte, *s.* [In Ger. *antiedrit*; Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = over against; ἕδρα (*hedra*) = a seat . . . a base, and suff. *-ite.*] A mineral, called also Edingtonite (q.v.).

ăn-ti-ĕm-ĕt-ĭc, ***ăn-ti-ĕm-ĕt-ĭcks,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and ἐμετικός (*emetikos*) = provoking sickness, emetic.]

1. *As adjective:* Opposed to the action produced by an emetic—namely, vomiting; given to allay vomiting.

2. *As substantive:* A remedy employed to check vomiting. (*Glossog. Nova*, 2nd ed.)

ăn-ti-ĕn-nē-a-hē-drăl, *a.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against: ἐννέα (*ennea*) = nine, and ἕδρα (*hedra*) = a sitting [down], a seat . . . a base.]

Crystallography: Having nine faces on two opposite parts of the crystal. (*Dana.*)

***ăn-tient,** [ANCIENT.]

ăn-ti-ĕn-thū-şi-ăs-tĭc, ***ăn-ti-ĕn-thū-şi-ăs-tick,** *a.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *enthusiastic*.] Opposed to anything enthusiastic; [illegible].

According to the anti-enthusiastick poet's method.—*Shaftesbury.*

***ăn-tient-rȳ,** *s.* The same as ANCIENTRY (q.v.).

***ăn-ti-ĕph-i-ăl-tĭc,** *a.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and ἐφιάλτης (*ephialtēs*) = one who leaps upon . . . the nightmare. Used against the nightmare. (*Castle: Lexic. Pharmaceut.*, 2nd ed., 1827.)

ăn-ti-ĕp-il-ĕp-tĭc, ***ăn-ti-ĕp-il-ĕp-tick,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and ἐπιληπτικός (*epilēptikos*) = epileptic. [ANTEPILEPTIC.]

1. *As adjective:* Deemed of use against epilepsy.

2. *As substantive:* A remedy administered in cases of epilepsy. (*Dunglison: New Rem.*, 2nd ed.)

ăn-ti-ĕp-ĭs-cŏp-al, *a.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *episcopal.* In Fr. *antiepiscopal*.] Opposed to episcopacy.

"Had I practised their *anti-episcopal* tactics at first in this point, with my modesty, and surrendred the *episcopalian government* contentedly to the fury of those overweening *presbyters*, and their . . . —*A Short Hist. Eccl. Sect.*, p. 21.

"As to their pretences, take them as I find them [and here, of the *anti-episcopal* writers."—*Dr. Bickerstaff's Jan. Serm.*, p. 17.

ăn-ti-ē-văn-gĕl-ĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *evangelical.* In Fr. *antievangélique*.] Opposed to evangelical doctrine.

ăn-ti-fáce, *n.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = opposed to, and Eng. *face.*] The face with characteristics exactly the opposite of those possessed by another one.

ăn-ti-fạn-át-ic, * **ăn-ti-fan-át-ick,** *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *fanatic.*] One opposed to fanatics or to fanaticism.

ăn-ti-fe-brile, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *febrile.* Or from Fr. *antifébrile*; Lat. *febrilis* = producing fever; *febris* = a fever.]

A. *As adjective:* Deemed of use against fever. (*Webster.*)

"*Antifebrile* medicines check the ebullition."—*Floyer.*

B. *As substantive:* A medicine deemed of use against fever; a febrifuge.

ăn-ti-féd-ẽr-al, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against and Eng. *federal*.] Opposed to Federalism. (*Webster.*)

ăn-ti-féd-ẽr-al-ism, *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against and Eng. *Federalism.*] Opposed to Federalism. (*Webster.*)

ăn-ti-féd-ẽr-al-ist, *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against and Eng. *Federalist.*]

ăn-ti-flát-tẽr-ing, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against and Eng. *flattering.*]

"Satire is a kind of *anti-flattering* glass, which shews us nothing but deformities in the objects we contemplate in it."—*Johnson: Observ. on Lit. Errory*, p. 161.

ăn-ti-flát-u-lent, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *flatulent.*] Deemed of use against flatulence. (*Webster.*)

ăn-ti-gal-ăc-tic, *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *galactic.*]

Ăn-tig-ŏn-ē, *s.* [Gr. *Ἀντιγόνη Antigonē*, a female name.]

1. *Classical Mythology:*

2. *Astronomy:* An asteroid, No. 129. It was discovered by Peters, February 3rd, 1874.

ăn-tig-ŏr-ite, *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *orthite.*]

ăn-ti-gráph, *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = I write.]

ăn-ti-gŭg-gler, *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *juggler.*]

ăn-ti-hĕc-tic, * **ăn-ti-hĕc-tick,** *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *hectic.*]

A. *As adjective:* Deemed of use against hectic fever.

B. *As substantive:* A medicine used against hectic fever. (*Glossog. Nov.*, and *Bailey.*)

ăn-ti-hĕ-lix, *s.* Another form of Antihelix.

ăn-ti-hỹ-drŏ-phŏb-ic, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and *ὑδροφοβικός* (*hudrophobikos*) = pertaining to or seized with hydrophobia.

A. *As adjective:* Used to counteract hydrophobia.

B. *As substantive:* A medicine given to

ăn-ti-hỹ-dróp-ic, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) =

A. *As adjective:* Used to counteract dropsy.

B. *As substantive:* A medicine given to counteract dropsy.

ăn-ti-hỹp-nŏt-ic, ăn-thỹp-nŏt-ic, * **ăn-ti-hỹp-nŏt-ick,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) =

A. *As adjective:*

B. *As substantive:* A

cases when it is needful to prevent sleep.

ăn-ti-hỹp-ŏ-chŏn-dri-ac, ăn-thỹp-ŏ-chŏn-dri-ac, * **ăn-ti-hỹp-ŏ-chŏn-dri-ack,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *hypochondriac*; from Gr. *ὑποχονδρια-κός* (*hupochondriakos*) =

A. *As adjective:* Deemed of use against

B.

ăn-ti-hỹ-póph-ŏr-a, ăn-thỹ-póph-ŏr-a, [Gr.

=

Note. A figure by which an objection is refuted by its supposed consequences.

ăn-ti-hỹs-tẽr-ic, ăn-thỹs-tẽr-ic, * **ăn-ti-hỹs-tẽr-ick,**

A.

B. A

"Anti-hysterics are undoubtedly serviceable in modern practice."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace.*

ăn-ti-lĕ-gŏm-ĕn-a,

ăn-ti-lith-ic, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) =

A.

B.

or destroy them when formed: a lithonthryptic. (*Webster.*)

Plural. Antilithics: The medicines just described.

ăn-ti lith-ŏ-trip tist, *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = Λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and

to rub.] One opposed to lithotripsy; one who does not approve of the practice of attempting

ăn-ti-lŏ-bi-ŭm, *s.* [Mod.Lat. *antilobium*, from Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = opposite to, and *λοβός* (*lobos*) = the lobe or lower part of the

Anat.: The part opposed to the lobe of the ear; the tragus.

ăn-ti-lŏg-ạr-ithm, *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) =

* 1. The complement of the logarithm of a sine, tangent, or secant, i.e., the difference of that logarithm from the logarithm of 90°.

2. The number to a logarithm: thus, on Briggs's system, since 3 is the logarithm of 1,000, 1,000 is the antilogarithm of 3.

ăn-ti-lŏg-ic-al, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against,

ăn-til-ŏg-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντίλογος* (*antilogos*)

λογος (*logos*) = proportion.] Reverse.

Pyro-electricity. Antilogous pole: The end

when heated, and positive when cooled. It is opposed to the homologous pole.

ăn-tĭl-ŏ-gy,

and *λογος* (*logos*) = a word, a thought, reason.] Contradiction between different

ăn-ti lŏl-mic, * **ăn-ti lŏl-mick,**

Anat. & Comp. Anat.: Muscles of the kind now described: such as chlorine, nitric acid,

ăn-til-ŏ-pē, [Fr. *antilope*, from Arabic.]

A group of ruminating quadrupeds belonging to the family Bovidæ. They have many of the characters of the goats, but the horns are never knotted, and the hoofs are more slender. Their bodies are slender, and their limbs long and graceful. Their tails are short, and they have no beard. They are found in Africa, Asia, and America, but not in Europe. Many of the species are very beautiful, and are remarkable for the speed with which they run. Some of them are gregarious, and others live in pairs. Their flesh is much esteemed as food. The Antelopes are divided into many genera, of which the following are the principal: Addax, Algazel, Bubalis, Cervicapra, Dorcas, Gazella, Hippotragus, Leptoceros, Oryx, Saiga, Strepsiceros, Tragelaphus, and Tragocerus. Some of the species, such as the Addax, Algazel, Bubalis, Cervicapra, Dorcas, Gazella, Hippotragus, Leptoceros, Oryx, Saiga, Strepsiceros, Tragelaphus, and Tragocerus, have made Antilope not a [illegible] again, have made Antilope not a [illegible]

[illegible]

of the Antelopes, the Bubalines (*A. bubalina*, Sturmann); the Rhebok (*A. capreolus*, [illegible]); the Bushbuck (*A. sylvatica*, [illegible]); the Duikerbocs (*A. grimmia*, [illegible]); the Gnu or Gnoo (*A. gnu*, Gmelin; *Catoblepas gnu*, Smith); the Brindled Gnu (*A. pygarga*, Smith). Pringle alludes to several of these species, but "the gazelle" of which he speaks is not that of North-Eastern Africa.

"By valleys remote where the aloe plays
Where the cane and the cassada wave,
And the graceful gazelle with wild delight
By the skirts of grey forests darting with wild vine."
Pringle: After to the Desert.

Among the antelopes from other parts of Africa and Asia are the Mendesian (*A. addax*, Lichtenstein; *Oryx addax*, [illegible]); the Abyssinian; the Gazelle (*A. dorcas*, Pallas) (*Gazella dorcas*), from Egypt and Barbary; the Addax (*A. addax*, Lichtenstein; *Oryx addax*, [illegible]); the Leucoryx, Pallas) (*Leucoryx*), in Senaar and Kordofan; the Bekr-el-Wash (*A. bubalus*,

Pallas), from Barbary; and the Bush Antelope (*A. silvicultrix*, Afzelius; *Cephalophus sylvicultrix*, Smith), from Sierra Leone. Next to Africa, Asia, including the Eastern Archipelago, is the most important habitat of the genus. The Sasin or Common Antelope of India is *A. cervicapra*, Pallas; and in the same country the Nylghau (*A. picta*, Pallas; *Portax picta*, Smith); the Chickara (*A. quadricornis*, Blainville; *Tetracerus chickara*, Leach), &c. Other species are in Western Asia, Thibet, Sumatra, but none appear to exist in Australia or Madagascar. In Europe there is a typical one—the Saiga (*A. colus*, Smith), found in Roumania, Poland, and Russia, and one of a more aberrant character, with affinities to the goats—the Chamois (*A. rupicapra*, Pallas; *Rupicapra vulgaris*, Smith), in the Alps, Pyrenees, Carpathians, and the mountains of Greece. The New World has only two undisputed species—the Rocky Mountain sheep or goat (*Haplocerus laniger*), a true antelope; and the Prongbuck, called goat by the fur-traders. It is *Antilope* or *Dicranus furcifer* (Smith), and is found in the western part of North America.

¶ Some of the above species of antelope have other designations than those now given. The Springbok is now frequently called *Gazella euchore*; the Blessbok, *Gazella albifrons*; the Blaubok (blue antelope), *Gazella leucophæa*; the Eland, *Boselaphus oreas* or *Oreas canna*; the Brindled Gnu (bastard wild beast), *Catoblepas gorgon*; the Addax, *Addax nasomaculata*; the Chickara, *Tetracerus quadricornis*; the Saiga, *Colus saiga* or *Antilocapra saiga*; and the Chamois, *Rupicapra tragus*.

ăn-tĭl-ŏp′-ĭ-dæ, ăn-tĕl-ŏp′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From *Antilope* (q.v.), and *Antelope* (q.v.).]

Zool.: In some classifications a family of ruminants, with its type Antilope (q.v.).

ăn-tĭl-ō-pī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Antilope.] A subfamily of Bovidæ. If the various sub-genera of the old genus Antilope be raised to the rank of independent genera, then it becomes needful to point out their affinity for each other by grouping them into a sub-family, naturally designated Antilopinæ. [Antilope, Gazelle, &c.]

ăn-tĭl′-ō-pīne, *a.* [From *antilope* (q.v.).] Pertaining to an antelope.

"We have here another instance of wool on the skin of an *antilopine* species."—*Griffith's Cuvier*, vol. iv., p. 197.

* **ăn-tĭl′-ō-quĭst,** *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*)=against and Lat. *loquor* = to speak.] A person who speaks against or contradicts any person or statement. (*Bailey.*)

* **ăn-tĭl′-ō-quy,** *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = (1) against, (2) over against; and Lat. *loquor* = to speak.]

1. Contradiction. *Spec.*, contradiction between two passages in the same author; an antilogy (q.v.). (*Cockeram.*)

*2. A preface. (*Webster.*)

* **ăn-tĭ-lÿs′-sēs,** *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*)=against, and *λύσσα* (*lussa*)=rage, fury, as of warriors; of rabid dogs, &c.] Any medicine alleged to be of use in cases of madness in dogs or hydrophobia in men.

ăn-tĭ-mą-căs′-sąr, *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *macassar* = oil (q.v.).] An ornamental covering thrown over chairs, sofas, &c., to prevent their being soiled by the hair.

ăn-tĭ-măg′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *magic.*] Opposed to magic, fitted to remove the delusive effects of so-called magic. (*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, ii. 65.)

* **ăn-tĭ-măg′-ĭst′-rĭ-cąl,** *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*), and Eng. *magistrical.*] Opposed to magistracy. (*South: Sermons*, v. 261.)

ăn-tĭ-mā′-nĭ-ąc, ăn-tĭ-mą-nī′-ą-cąl, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντι* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *maniac, maniacal.*] Suitable to be employed in cases of mania. (*Battie: On Madness.*)

* **ăn′-tĭ-mask, * ăn′-tĭ-masque,** *s.* [Pref. *anti-* (B.), and *mask*, in Fr. *masque.*] A secondary mask, or masque, designed as a contrast to the principal one; a ridiculous interlude dividing the parts of the more serious one. (*Nares.*)

"Let *anti-masks* not be long; they have been commonly of fools, satyrs, baboons, wild men, antics, beasts, spirits, witches, ethiopes, pigmies, turquets, nymphs, rustics, cupids, statues, moving and the like. . . . As for angels, it is not comical enough to put them in *anti-masks* . . . ."—*Bacon: Essays, Civ. and Mor.*, ch. xxxvii.

"On the scene he thrusts out first an *anti-masque* of bugbears."—*Milton: Ans. to Eik. Bas.*, xx.

ăn′-tĭ-mā-sŏn, *s.* [Eng. *anti*; *mason.*] One opposed to Freemasonry. (*Webster.*)

ăn-tĭ-mą-sŏn′-ĭc, * **ăn-tĭ-mą-sŏn′-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [From Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *masonic.*] Opposed to Freemasonry. (*Webster.*)

ăn-tĭ-mā′-sŏn-rў, *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *masonry.*] Opposition to Freemasonry. (*Webster.*) In New York State, in 1826, a man called Morgan was carried off and not again seen. As he was believed to be writing a book disclosing the secrets of Freemasons, they were suspected of his abduction, and anti-masonry, for some years afterwards, was the badge of a party polling many votes at elections.

* **ăn′-tĭ-masque,** *s.* [Antimask.]

ăn-tĭ-măt′-rĭ-mō′-nĭ-ąl, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *matrimonial.*] Opposed to matrimony. (*Webster.*)

ăn-tĭ-măt-rĭ-mō′-nĭ-ąl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *anti-matrimonial*; *-ist.*] A person opposed to matrimony. (*Richardson: Clarissa*, iv. 144.)

ăn-tĭ-mĕl-ąn-chŏl′-ĭc, *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and *μελαγχολία* (*melancholia*) = (1) a depraved state of the bile, in which it grows very dark; (2) melancholy madness.] A medicine administered in cases of melancholy madness. (*Webster.*)

ăn-tĭ-mĕ-tăb′-ō-lē, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ἀντι-μεταβολή* (*antimetabolē*) = an interchange, a transformation, a revolution; from Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and *μεταβολή* (*metabolē*) = a change; *μεταβάλλω* (*metaballō*) = to throw in a different position, to turn quickly; *μετά* (*meta*), *in comp.*, implying change, and *βάλλω* (*ballō*) = to throw.]

Rhet.: The shifting or transferring of two things over against each other. It occurs twice in the following sentence: "Allowing the performance of an *honourable* action to be attended with *labour*, the *labour* is soon over, but the *honour* is immortal; whereas should even *pleasure* wait on the commission of what is *dishonourable*, the *pleasure* is soon over, but the *dishonour* is eternal." (*Rees.*)

ăn-tĭ-mĕ-tăth′-ĕs-ĭs, *s.* [In Ger. *anti-metathese.* From Gr. *ἀντιμετάθεσις* (*antimetathesis*) = a counter charge: *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and *μετάθεσις* (*metathesis*) = transposition, change; *μετατίθημι* (*metatithēmi*) = (1) to place among, (2) to place differently, to alter; *μετά* (*meta*), implying change, and *τίθημι* (*tithēmi*) = to put, to place.]

Rhet.: The inversion of the parts or members of an antithesis, as "Compare this peace with that war." (*Rees.*)

ăn-tĭm′-ĕt-ĕr, *s.* [In Ger. *antimeter*; Gr. *ἀντιμετρέω* (*antimetreō*) = to measure out in turn, to recompense; or *ἀντί* (*anti*) = opposite to, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An optical instrument for measuring angles with greater accuracy than can be done by the quadrant or sextant. (*Rees.*)

ăn-tĭ-mĕt′-rĭ-cąl, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *metrical.*] Opposed to or in contrariety to what is metrical. (*Bailey.*)

ăn-tĭ-mĭn-ĭs-tĕr′-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *ministerial.* In Ger. *antiministeriell.*] Opposed to the ministry, for the time being, in political power.

"If I say anything *anti-ministerial*, you will tell me you know the reason."—*Gray's Letters.*

ăn-tĭ-mĭn-ĭs-tĕr′-ĭ-ąl-ĭst, *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *ministerial.*] One opposed to the ministry. (*Ash.*)

ăn-tĭ-mŏn-ar′-chĭc, * **ăn-tĭ-mŏn-ar′-chĭck, ăn-tĭ-mŏn-ar′-chĭc-ąl,** * **ăn-tĭ-mŏn-ar′-ch-ĭ-ąl,** *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *monarchic, monarchical*; *monarchy*; suff. *-al.* In Fr. *antimonarchique.*] Opposed to monarchical government. (*Glossog. Nova*, 2nd ed.)

ăn-tĭ-mŏn-ar′-ch-ĭc-ąl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *anti-monarch.*] The quality of being opposed to monarchy. (*Johnson.*)

ăn-tĭ-mŏn′-ąrch-ĭst, *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *monarchist.*] One opposed to monarchy.

"Dennis Bond, a great Oliverian and *anti-monarchist*, died on that day; . . ."—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 115.

ăn-tĭm′-ŏn-ăte, *s.* [Eng. *antimon(y)*; *-ate.*] A salt of antimonic acid. [Antimoniate.]

Min.: Dana has as the third division of his "Ternary Oxygen Compounds," "Phosphates, Arsenates, Antimonates, Nitrates," the first sub-division of which is headed "Phosphates, Arsenates, Antimonates, . . ." For its sections see Phosphates.

antimonate of lead, *s.* A mineral, called also Bindheimite (q.v.).

ăn-tĭm′-ŏn-ĕt-tĕd, *a.* [Antimoniuretted.]

ăn-tĭ-mō′-nĭ-ąl, *a. & s.* [In Fr., Sp., & Port. *antimonial*; Ital. *antimoniale.*]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to antimony; made of antimony, consisting of antimony; containing more or less of antimony.

"Though *antimonial* cups prepar'd with art,
Their force to wine through ages should impart;
This dissipation, this profuse expence,
Nor shrinks their size, nor wastes their stores immense." *Blackmore.*

"They were got out of the reach of *antimonial* fumes."—*Grew.*

B. *As substantive:* A medicine in which antimony is a leading ingredient.

antimonial arsenic, *s.*

Min.: A mineral containing above ninety per cent. of arsenic; the other element in its composition being antimony. It is found in radiated reniform masses in California.

antimonial copper, *s.*

Min.: A mineral, called also Chalcostilbite (q.v.).

antimonial copper glance, *s.*

Min.: A mineral, called also Bournonite (q.v.).

antimonial nickel, *s.*

Min.: A mineral, called also Breithauptite (q.v.).

* **antimonial ochre,** *s.*

Min.: An obsolete name for two minerals, Cervantite and Stibiconite (q.v.).

antimonial powder, *s.*

Pharm. A medicine consisting of oxide of antimony one ounce, and phosphate of lime two ounces. It is used as a substitute for James's powder.

antimonial silver, *s.*

Min.: A mineral, called also Dyscrasite (q.v.).

antimonial silver blende, *s.*

Min.: A mineral, called also Pyrargyrite (q.v.).

antimonial wine, *s.*

Pharm.: A wine consisting of forty grains of tartarated antimony (tartar emetic) dissolved in twenty ounces of sherry wine. (Cups used to be made of antimony, and the liquid became medicinal.) (See Jermyn Street Museum Catalogue.)

ăn-tĭ-mō′-nĭ-ąte, *s.* [Eng. *antimony*; *-ate.*] *Chem.:* A salt of antimonic acid. [Antimonate.]

ăn-tĭ-mō′-nĭ-ā-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *antimony*; suff. *-ated.*] Tinctured naturally or prepared artificially with antimony.

Antimoniated galena: A variety of galena occurring in the Dufton mines in the north of England.

ăn-tĭ-mŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *antimony*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to antimony or containing antimony.

Antimonic chloride, or *antimony pentachloride*, $SbCl_5$, is obtained as a colourless volatile fuming liquid by passing excess of chlorine over the metal or the trichloride. On distillation it decomposes into $SbCl_3$ and Cl_2.

Antimonic tetroxide, or *antimonoso-antimonic oxide*, Sb_2O_4 or $Sb_2O_3.Sb_2O_5$, obtained

by heating the metal on trioxide. It is a yellow infusible non-volatile powder, insoluble in acids, but dissolves in alkalies.

Antimonic oxide, Sb_2O_5. Obtained by the action of HNO_3 on the metal. It is a yellow insoluble powder, which by heat is converted into the tetroxide. Its hydrate forms salts called *antimoniates*; those formed from the hydrates of the trioxide are called *antimonites*. By adding water to antimonic chloride, Sb_2Cl_5, a hydrate is precipitated called *metantimonic acid*, $H_3Sb_2O_7$. The acid *sodium metantimoniate*, $Na_2H_2Sb_2O_7+6H_2O$, is insoluble in water.

ăn′-tĭ-mŏn-īde, *s.* [Eng. *antimony*; suff. *-ide.*]

Chemistry: A compound of antimony and some other element or metal.

ăn-tĭ-mŏn-ĭf′-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* Mediæv. Lat. *antimonium*, and Class. Lat. *fero* = to bear.] Bearing antimony; antimoniated (q.v.)

ăn-tĭ-mō′-nĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *antimony*; *-ous.*] Containing as one of its ingredients antimony.

Antimonious chloride, or *antimony trichloride*, $SbCl_3$, called also *butter of antimony*. By dissolving the metal or the sulphide in strong HCl, and distilling the liquid, $SbCl_3$ volatilises and forms a white crystalline mass.

Antimonious oxide, or *antimony trioxide*, Sb_2O_3. Obtained by decomposing $SbCl_3$ with an alkaline carbonate. It is a colourless powder, crystallising in octohedra; it becomes yellow when heated, melts at red heat, and volatises in a close vessel, but absorbs oxygen from the air, and becomes Sb_2O_4. Antimonious oxide dissolves in cream of tartar, forming tartar emetic, or potassium antimony tartarate, $2(C_4H_4K(SbO)O_6)+H_2O$.

Antimonious sulphide, Sb_2S_3, occurs native as a lead-grey, shining, crystalline, brittle mineral; sp. gr. 4·6; easily fusible, and a good conductor of electricity. It is used in horse medicine and in Bengal lights. When precipitated by H_2S it is an orange-red powder, which is soluble in ammonium sulphide. *Kermes mineral* is a mixture of Sb_2S_3 and Sb_2O_3. *Sulph-antimonites* are compounds of Sb_2S_3 with basic sulphides.

Antimony pentasulphide, or *antimonic sulphide*, Sb_2S_5, is a yellow-red powder obtained by decomposing sodium sulphantimoniate, Na_3SbS_4, a crystalline substance.

ăn′-tĭ-mŏn-īte, *s.* [Eng. *antimony*, and suff. *-ite* (q.v.). In Ger. *antimonit.*] A mineral, the same as STIBNITE (q.v.).

ăn-tĭ-mō′-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Latin, but not classical.] Antimony.

ăn-tĭ-mō-nĭ-ŭr-ĕt′-tĕd, ăn-tĭ-mŏn-ĕt′-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *antimony*; suff. *-uretted*, *-etted* (q.v.).] Mingled with antimony fumes. (Applied to gaseous antimony in combination with another gas.)

Antimoniuretted hydrogen, or *antimonious hydride*, or *stibine*, SbH_3. Obtained by the action of HCl on zinc, in the presence of an antimony salt. It is a colourless gas, burning with a white flame, liberating Sb_2O_3. At red heat it deposits metallic antimony; passed through a solution of $AgNO_3$, it deposits a black precipitate of $SbAg_3$.

ăn-tĭ-mŏn-ō-phўl′-līte, *s.* [Ger. *antimon*; Gr. *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = leaf, and suff. *-ite.*] A mineral occurring in thin angular six-sided prisms. Its precise locality is unknown. It was originally named by Breithaupt. Dana considers that it is probably the same as VALENTINITE (q.v.).

ăn′-tĭ-mŏn-ў, *s.* [In Ger. *antimon*, *antimonium*; Sw. & Mediæv. Lat. *antimonium*; Fr. *antimoine*, wrongly said to be made up of *anti* = against, and *moine* = monk. This form is said to have arisen from the fact that the celebrated alchemist Basil Valentine, who was a German monk, having observed that hogs fattened on antimony, administered some of it to render a similar service to his fellow monks, but found the well-meant prescription attended by fatal results. The narrative is evidently mythic. Hence Morin derives it from Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and *μόνος* (*monos*) = alone, because it is not found alone; an improbable etymology. The word is probably of Arabic origin. In Class. Lat. *stibium* or *stimmi*, Gr. *στίμμι* (*stimmi*), is = antimony, or rather sesquisulphuret of antimony.]

I. *Chemistry:* Antimony is a triad metallic element, but in some less stable compounds it appears to be pentad. Symbol, Sb.; atomic weight, 122; sp. gr., 6·8; melting-point, 450°. It can be distilled, but takes fire when strongly heated in the air, forming Sb_2O_3. Antimony is a bright bluish-white, brittle, easily pulverised metal, which occurs as Sb_2S_3, and as *cervanite*, Sb_2O_4; also as *valentinite* and *senarmonite*, Sb_2O_3. The metal is obtained by heating the sulphide with half its weight of metallic iron, or with potassium carbonate. It is oxidised by nitric acid, forming Sb_2O_5. Type metal is an alloy of lead with twenty per cent. of antimony. Finely powdered antimony takes fire when thrown into chlorine gas. It forms three oxides: (1) Antimony Trioxide, or Antimonious Oxide; (2) Antimonic Tetroxide, or Antimonoso-antimonic oxide; and (3) Antimonic Oxide. (See these words.) Antimony also forms bases with alcohol radicals, as *Trimethylstibine*, $Sb(CH_3)_3$. Salts of antimony are used in medicine; in large doses they are poisonous. Antimony is detected by the properties of its sulphide, chloride, and of SbH_3. It is precipitated by metallic zinc and iron from its solutions as a black powder. Copper is covered by a metallic film. Antimony salts, when fused on charcoal with Na_2CO_3, give a white incrustation and a brittle metallic bead, converted by nitric acid into a white oxide soluble in a boiling solution of cream of tartar. Antimony is precipitated by hydric sulphide, H_2S (see ANALYSIS), as an orange-red powder, sulphide of antimony, SbS_3, which is soluble in sulphide of ammonium, again precipitated by hydrochloric acid. With potash the solution of trichloride of antimony gives a white precipitate of the trioxide, soluble in large excess. Ammonia gives the same precipitate, which is insoluble in large excess; but if tartaric acid is present these precipitates dissolve easily. A liquid containing antimony salts, treated by zinc and dilute sulphuric acid, yields antimoniuretted hydrogen, SbH_3, which burns with a bluish tinge. A deposit of antimony takes place on a cold porcelain plate held in the flame. This metallic film may be destroyed from arsenic by dissolving it in *aqua regia*, and the solution treated with H_2S, which gives the characteristic orange sulphide. Or moisten the metallic film with nitric acid, evaporate the acid without boiling, a white deposit of trioxide of antimony remains, which gives a black spot with ammonio-nitrate of silver. A film of arsenic treated in the same way gives either a yellow precipitate of arsenite or a red-brown precipitate of arseniate of silver.

II. *Mineralogy:* Antimony occurs native, occasionally alloyed with a minute portion of silver, iron, or arsenic. Its crystals are rhombohedral; hardness, 3—3·5; sp. gr., 6·62 to 6·72; its lustre is metallic; its colour and streaks tin white. It is very brittle. It occurs in Sweden, Germany, Austria, France, Borneo, Chili, Mexico, Canada, and New Brunswick.

Arsenical Antimony: A mineral, called also Allemontite (q.v.).

* *Butter of Antimony:* A name formerly given to the *trichloride*, or *Antimonious Chloride*, the formula of which is $SbCl_3$. It is a white highly crystalline mass, very deliquescent. It is used as a caustic for foot-rot in sheep.

* *Female Antimony.* [*Male Antimony.*]

* *Glass of Antimony:* An impure oxide of antimony fused.

Gray Antimony: A mineral, called also Stibnite (q.v.).

* *Male Antimony:* A trivial name sometimes given to a specimen of antimony ore in which veins of a red or golden colour occur, whilst one in which they are wanting is denominated Female Antimony.

Native Antimony: A mineral more usually called simply Antimony (q.v.).

Oxide of Antimony, *Oxyd of Antimony.* [ANTIMONY OXIDE.]

Plumose Ore of Antimony, *Plumose Antimonial Ore:* (1) A mineral, called also Jamesonite. [FEATHER ORE.] (2) Stibnite (q.v.).

Red Antimony: A mineral, called also Kermesite (q.v.).

Saffron of Antimony: A compound of oxide and sulphide of antimony. Its formula is $SbO_3.2SbS_3$. It occurs also as a mineral, and is then called *Red Antimony Ore.*

Sulphid of Antimony, *Sulphuret of Antimony:* A mineral, called also Stibnite (q.v.).

White Antimony: A mineral, called also Valentinite (q.v.).

III. *Pharmacy:*

Black Antimony consists of native sulphide of antimony fused and afterwards powdered. It is not itself used as a drug, but is employed in preparing tartar emetic, sulphurated antimony, and terchloride of antimony. It is given to horses as an alterative powder: 2 parts of sulphur, 1 of saltpetre, and one of black antimony. It is used in the preparation of Bengal signal lights: 6 parts of saltpetre, 2 of sulphur, and 1 of black antimony.

Chloride of Antimony: $SbCl_3$. A solution of it is used as a caustic and escharotic; it is never given internally.

Sulphurated Antimony consists of sulphide of antimony with a small admixture of oxide of antimony. It enters into the composition of compound calomel pills.

Tartarated Antimony. [TARTAR EMETIC.]

antimony blende, antimony bloom, *s.* A mineral. The same as VALENTINITE (q.v.).

antimony glance, *s.* A mineral, called also Stibnite (q.v.).

antimony ochre, *s.* A mineral, in part Cervantite and in part Volgerite. [See these words.]

antimony oxide, oxide of antimony, oxyd of antimony, *s.* A mineral, made by Dana the same as Valentinite, and by the *Brit. Mus. Cat.* synonymous with White Antimony, Senarmontite, Valentinite, Cervantite, and Kermesite (q.v.).

antimony sulphide, *s.* A mineral, called also Stibnite (q.v.).

ăn-tĭ-mŏr′-al-ĭsm, *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *moralism.*] Opposition to morals. (*Coleridge.*)

ăn-tĭ-mŏr′-al-ĭst, *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *moralist.*] An opposer of moralists or of morality, or one alleged to be so. (*Warburton: On Prodigies*, p. 26.)

ăn-tĭ-mū′-shĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *musical.*] Opposed to music, through inability to appreciate it, from want of ear, of early training, or both. (*American Review.*)

ăn-tĭ-nă′-tion-al, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί*(*anti*)=against, and Eng. *national.*] Unpatriotic. (*Merivale.*)

ăn-tĭ-nĕph-rĭt′-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and *νεφρός* (*nephros*) = a kidney.]

A. *As adjective:* Deemed of use against diseases of the kidneys. (*Coxe.*)

B. *As substantive:* A medicine given in diseases of the kidneys. (*Glossog. Nova*, 2nd ed.)

* **ăn-tĭn′-ŏm-a-cўy,** *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = instead of, and *ὄνομα* (*onoma*) = name.]

Gram.: A figure in which an appellative is used for a proper name. (*Gloss. Nova*, 2nd ed.)

Ăn-tĭ-nō′-mĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [In Ger. *Antinomier*; Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and *νόμος* (*nomos*) = . . . law, from *νέμω* (*nemō*) = to deal out, to distribute.]

A. *As adjective:* Opposed to the law. Pertaining to the Antinomian sect or to their doctrine. (See the substantive.)

> "It is a mad conceit of our *Antinomian* hereticks, that God sees no sin in his elect; whereas he notes and takes, more tenderly, their offences than any other."—*Bp. Hall: Rem.*, p. 233.

B. *As substantive.* [In Ger. *Antinomier*; a term first introduced by Luther.]

1. *Gen.:* One who holds tenets opposed to the authority of the moral law or ten commandments revealed in Scripture. From the apostolic times downward individuals misunderstanding the doctrine of justification by faith "without the deeds of the law" (Rom. iii. 21, 28), have tended to Antinomianism (Rom. vi. 15).

> "That doctrine that holds that the covenant of grace is not established upon conditions, and that nothing of performance is required on man's part to give him an interest in it, but only to believe that he is justified; this certainly subverts all the motives of a good life. But this is the doctrine of the *Antinomians.*"—*South: Serm.*, vii. 195.

Spec. (*pl.*): A sect which originated with John Agricola, a companion of Luther, about the year 1538. He is said to have held that

as the church is not now under the law, but under the gospel, the ten commandments should not be taught to the people. Enemies said that he or his followers considered that a believer might sin at his pleasure, but this is believed to have been a calumny. (*Mosheim: Church Hist.*, Cent. xvi., sect. iii., pt. ii. 26.)

¶ Views like those of Agricola were held by some Presbyterians in England during the seventeenth century. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. xvii., sect. ii., pt. ii. 22, and note.)

An-ti-nō-mi-an-ism, *s.* [Eng. *antinomian*, and suffix *-ism.*] The system of doctrine held by the Antinomians.

"*Antinomianism* began in one minister of this diocese [Norwich], and how much it is spread, I had rather lament than speak."—*Bp. Hall: Rem.*, p. 189.

An-tin-ōm-ist, *s.* [Eng. *antinom(y)*; *-ist.*] An Antinomian.

"Great offenders this way are the libertines and *Antinomists*, who quite cancel the whole law of God, under the pretence of Christian liberty."—*Sp. Sanderson: Serm.*, p. 310.

An-tin-ōm-ȳ, *s.* [In Fr. *antinomie*; Sp. & Port. *antinomia*; Gr. ἀντινομία (*antinomia*) = an ambiguity in the law: ἀντι (*anti*) = against, and νόμος (*nomos*) = law.]

I. *Law:*

1. *Gen.:* A contradiction between two laws of any kind, or two portions of the same law.

"*Antinomies* are almost unavoidable in such variety of opinions and answers."—*Baker.*

2. *Spec.:* A contradiction between the Code and Pandects of Justinian.

"[illegible] contradictions between the Code and Pandects, still exercise the patience and subtlety of modern civilians."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, ch. xliv.

"The [illegible] opposite laws of the Code and Pandects are sometimes the cause, and often the excuse, of the glorious uncertainty of the civil law."—*Ibid.*, Note.

II. *Phil.:* In the Critical Philosophy of Kant, the self-contradiction into which, as he believes, reason falls when it attempts to conceive the complex external phenomena of nature as a cosmos or world.

An-tin-ō-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *Antinous*; Gr. Ἀντίνοος (*Antinoos*). (See Def. I.).]

I. *Classical Mythology & History:*

1. One of the suitors of Penelope, Ulysses' queen.

2. A beautiful Bithynian youth, a favourite of the Emperor Adrian. He was drowned in the Nile.

II. *Astronomy:* An old constellation called after the second of these notabilities. It was one of the forty-eight recognised by the ancients, and is the only one of all that number which has been degraded from its pristine rank. It is now included under the Northern constellation Aquila.

An-ti-ō-chi-an (1), *a.* [From *Antiochia*, now Antakia, a celebrated city on the Orontes, in Syria, built by Antiochus or Seleucus.] Pertaining to Antioch, in Syria, or any other city of the same name. (Anciently there were several.)

Chronol.: The Antiochian epoch was the date of the bestowal of liberty on the city of Antioch, just after the battle of Pharsalia. The Syrians dated it from 1st of October, B.C. 48: the Greeks from September, B.C. 49.

An-ti-ō-chi-an (2), *a.* [From the philosopher Antiochus. See def.] Pertaining to Antiochus. The *Antiochian Sect or Academy*, [illegible] was a sect [illegible] founded by Antiochus, a philosopher, who was contemporary with Cicero. Though nominally an Academic, Antiochus was really a Stoic in his views.

An-ti-ō-dont-al-gic, *a.* [Gr. ἀντι (*anti*) = [illegible] ache: ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth, and ἄλγος (*algos*) = pain.] Deemed of use against the toothache. (*Castle: Lexic. Pharm.*)

An-ti-ō-pē, *s.* [Lat. and Gr.]

1. *Class. Mythology:* The wife of Lycus, king of Thebes. Her history was [illegible]

2. *Astronomy:* An asteroid, the ninetieth found. It was discovered by Luther on the 1st of October, 1866.

An-ti-pæ-dō-băp-tist, *s.* [(1) Gr. ἀντι (*anti*) = against, and (2) Eng. *Pædobaptist*, from Gr. παῖς (*pais*), genit. παιδός (*paidos*) = a child, and βαπτίζω (*baptizō*) = to baptise.] Opposed to paedobaptists or their procedure in baptism. (*Stillingfleet.*)

An-ti-pā-pal, *a.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *papal*, from Lat. *papa* = (1) a father; (2) (in ecclesiastical writers), a bishop, or specially, the pope.] Opposed to the Pope or to Papal doctrine. (*Webster.*)

"[illegible] to turn the current, and conciliate the *anti-Papal* party. . . ."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi., vol. iv., p. 331.

† **An-ti-pā-pism,** *s.* [In Ger. *antipapismus*. From Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and Lat. *papa* = a father, . . . the pope.] Opposition to the Pope.

An-ti-pa-pis-tic, An-ti-pa-pis-tic-al, *a.* [Gr. ἀντι (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *papistic, papistical*. In Ger. *antipapistisch*.] Opposed to the Papists or to Papistical doctrine or procedure.

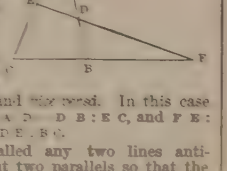
"It is pleasant to see how the most *anti-papistical* poets are inclined to canonize their friends."—*Jortin: Life Milt. Lycidas.*

An-ti-păr-al-lĕl, *s.* & *a.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *parallel*. In Ger. *antiparallel*.]

A. *As substantive:*

In Geometry (plural):

(*a*) Lines making equal angles with two other lines, but in the reverse order. If A B and A C be two lines, and F C and F E two others intersecting them in such a manner that the angle D B F is = D E A, and the angle C = A F E or F D E, then B A and B E C are anti-parallels [illegible] A S and A T, and vice versâ. In this case A B : A C :: A E : A D :: D B : E C, and F E : F C :: F S : B F :: D E : B C.



(*b*) Leibnitz called any two lines anti-parallel which cut two parallels so that the external angle and the internal one are together = a right angle.

B. *As adjective:* Acting not in the same manner, but quite in the opposite direction; running in a contrary direction.

"The only way for us, the successors of these ignorant Gentiles, to repair those ruins, to renew the image of God in ourselves, which their idolatrous ignorance defaced, must be to take the [illegible] and to provide our [illegible] to their disease."—*Reverend Serm.*, [illegible]

An-ti-păr-a-lȳt-ic, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *paralytic*; Gr. παραλυτικός (*paralutikos*) = affected with paralysis (the palsy).] [Paralysis.]

A. *As adjective:* Deemed of use against the palsy. (*Castle: Lexic. Pharmaceut.*)

B. *As substantive:* A medicine given against the palsy.

An-ti-păr-a-lȳt-ic-al, *a.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *paralytical*.] The same as Anti-paralytic, *adj.* (q.v.).

† **An-ti-păr-ăs-ta-sis,** *s.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = opposite, and παράστασις (*parastasis*) = a putting aside or away: παρίστημι (*paristēmi*) = to place by or beside.]

Rhet.: The admission of one part of an opponent's argument coupled with a denial of the rest.

An-ti-pa-thĕt-ic, * **An-ti-pa-thĕt-ick, An-ti-pa-thĕt-ic-al,** *a.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *pathetical*.] Having an antipathy or contrariety to. (It is opposed to *sympathetic*.)

"Being [illegible]'d upon the sledge, a papist and a protestant in front, two and two together, being two very [illegible] and [illegible] . . . was a very [illegible]

"The circumstances of moral, [illegible] will appear to be included in some sort under that of bent of inclination."—*Bowring: Bentham's Works*, vol. i., p. 84.

"The soil is fat and luxurious, and *antipathetical* to all venomous creatures."—*Howell: Vocal Forest.*

An-ti-pa-thĕt-ic-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *antipathetical*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of having a contrariety or antipathy to. (*Johnson.*)

An-ti-păth-ic, *a.* [In Fr. *antipathique*; Sp. & Ital. *antipatico*; Port. *antipathico*; Gr. ἀντιπαθής (*antipathēs*) = (1) in return for suffering, (2) of opposite feelings or properties.]

1. *Gen.:* Having opposite feelings.

2. *Med.:* The same as Allopathic (q.v.).

An-tip-a-thīze, *v. i.* [Eng. *antipath(y)*; *-ize.*] To be opposed to. (Usually followed by *against.*) (*Adams: Works*, iii. 157.)

An-tip-a-thīte, *s.* [Eng. *antipathy*; *-ite.*] One who has an aversion to anything.

"An *antipathite* to virtue."—*Feltham: Resolves*, 86. (*Richardson.*)

An-tip-a-thous, *a.* [Eng. *antipath(y)*; *-ous.*] Having an aversion to; in contrariety to.

"As if she saw something *antipathous*
Unto her virtuous life."
Beaum. & Fl.: Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.

An-tip-a-thȳ, *s.* [In Dan. *antipathi*; Dut. Ger. & Fr. *antipathie*; Sp. & Ital. *antipatia*; Port. & Lat. *antipathia*, from Gr. ἀντιπάθεια (*antipatheia*) = an opposite feeling, aversion; ἀντιπαθέω (*antipatheō*) = to have an aversion: ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and παθεῖν (*pathein*), 2 aor. inf. of πάσχω (*paschō*) = to suffer; also πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering, feeling.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of beings susceptible of emotion:* The state of feeling exactly the contrary to what another feels; the opposite of sympathy. Antipathy may be strong or weak; it may be founded on contrariety of nature, and therefore be permanent, or it may arise from a [illegible] bad, conventional, or temporary, in which case it may pass away. The natural result of this [illegible] contrariety of feeling is a drawing back from, an aversion to, a hatred of. Though really a distinct meaning from the former, the two are so closely connected that they are scarcely ever dissevered. Antipathy is used—

(*a*) Of man to man:

"*Antipathy* [illegible] towards this or that particular individual. — *Sermons: Bp. Wilkins' Works*, vol. i., p. 299.

"Antipathy or resentment ought always to be regulated, to prevent its [illegible]"—*Smith*, vol. i., p. 11.

"The personal and [illegible] antipathy he had for that family. . . ."—*Clarendon: Life*, Sec. N., [illegible]

(*b*) Of man to any of the inferior animals, or of them to him, or to each other.

"*Antipathies* are none. No foe to man
Lurks in the serpent race: the nauseous worm,
And [illegible]
The [illegible]
The lambent homage of the kitten'd tame."
Cowper: Task, bk. vi.

(*c*) Of man to an inanimate thing or to what is abstract in place of concrete.

"A man may cry out against the sea or policy, but he cannot stir it but by virtue [illegible] against it."—*Bunyan: The Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

¶ Hatred is entertained against persons; antipathy is felt to persons or things, and [illegible] to actions which one is called on to perform.

2. *Of inanimate things, or of abstractions:* Mutual repulsion, as that of oil and water, or certain other chemical substances to each other, or figuratively, of good and evil.

"All concords and discords of sounds are no doubt, sympathies and antipathies of sounds."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. [illegible]

"Another [illegible] seems as if the seed began to have [illegible] and an antipathy [illegible] to those substances [illegible] water."—*Ibid.*, Cent. vii., [illegible]

"Ask you what provocation I have had?
The strong antipathy of good to bad.
When truths [illegible] virtue an offence endures,
Th' effect of nature not to mend, but hate."
Pope: Satires, ii. [illegible]

¶ Formerly *antipathy* might be [illegible] with [illegible], now to, against, or for is used. (See the examples already given.)

B. *Technically:*

1. *Med.:* Internal horror and distress on the [illegible] of particular objects, with great [illegible] with fainting. (*Quincy: Dict. Pract. Med.*, 1726.)

2. *Painting:* The mixing of incongruous colours, such as purple with yellow, or green with red, the result being that the brilliancy of the respective colours is destroyed and a very dark gray is produced.

An-ti-pā-trī-ŏt-ic, *a.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *patriotic*.] Opposed to patriotic conduct. (*Webster.*)

ăn-tĭ-pā-trĭ-ŏ-tĭsm, *s.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *patriotism*.] Unpatriotic conduct. (*Ogilvie.*)

ăn-tĭ-pē-dŏ-băp-tĭst, *s.* [ANTI-PAEDOBAPTIST.]

ăn-tĭ-pĕr-ĭ-ŏd-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *periodic*.]

A. *As adjective:* Designed to counteract periodic fevers.

"... the *anti-periodic* remedies, such as quinine or arsenical solution."—*Dr. Joseph Browne: Cycl. Pract. Med.*, vol. ii., p. 234.

B. *As substantive:* A medicine designed to cure diseases like intermittent fever, which return at periodic times. They consist (*a*) of various remedies derived from the cinchona tree, viz., "bark," the salts of quinine, quinidine, cinchonine, and cinchonidine; (*b*) of arsenical solution; (*c*) of the sulphate of zinc; and (*d*) of various bitters and combinations of them, with aromatics. Garrod combines "anti-periodics" with "nervine tonics," and places them as the second order of his Class III., Sub-class 3.

"... and if the *anti-periodic* be employed in this case."—*Dr. Joseph Browne: Cycl. Pract. Med.*, vol. ii., p. 227.

ăn-tĭ-pĕr-ĭ-stăl-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and περισταλτικός (*peristaltikos*) = clasping and compressing; περιστέλλω (*peristello*) = to dress, to clothe; περί (*peri*) = around, and στέλλω (*stello*) = to set, to put. Resistance to the peristaltic motion of the bowels. [PERISTALSIS.]

"But Dr Brunton has very ably shown that there is ... in the ... under Under ... Kannes."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.* ... p. 257.

ăn-tĭ-pĕr-ĭ-stăl-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *peristaltic*: Port. *antiperistaltico*.] In Physiology (q.v.), and pertaining to anti-peristasis. [PERISTALTIC.]

"... an inverted direction of the action of the muscular tissue of the intestines ... peristaltic action."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 257.

ăn-tĭ-pĕr-ĭs-tą-sĭs, *s.* [In Ger. *antiperistase*: Sp. *antiperistasis*: Gr. ἀντιπερίστασις (*antiperistasis*) from ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and περίστασις (*peristasis*) = a standing round, circumstance: περιστάω (*peristao*) = to stand round, περί (*peri*) = around, and ἵστημι (*histemi*) = to cause to stand. A term used by Aristotle and others to signify the heightening of any quality by the power it produces in it by the addition of its opposite. Thus in warm countries the influence of summer heat air blowing on water in general is cooler than the water. So also an unusual strong odour or character will often raise instead of impairing it.

¶ Bacon uses the Greek accusative

"... which is that they term and so bet per *antiperistasin*, that is, enhancing by contrariety."—*Bacon: Works*, ed. 1753, vol. i., *Colours of Good and Evil*, sn. viii., p. 442.

ăn-tĭ-pĕr-ĭ-stăt-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *peristatic*.] Pertaining to antiperistasis. (*Ash.*)

ăn-tĭ-pĕs-tĭ-lĕn-tĭal, *a.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *pestilential*. In Fr. *antipestilentiel*: Sp. *antipestilencial*.] Counteracting pestilential influences: checking contagious and infectious.

"Perfumes prevent the ... before it is attracted by the ... antipestilential ... Alcohol ... destroys the bacteria in the."—*Harley on the Pharm.*

ăn-tĭ-phăr-ĭ-să-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *pharisaic*.] Against the Pharisees, their tenets or practices.

"... the *anti-pharisaic* discourse, *Matt.* xxiii."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus* (transl. 1846), § 117.

ăn-tĭ-phĭl-ŏ-sŏph-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *philosophical*.] In Fr. *antiphilosophique*. Opposed to philosophy.

ăn-tĭ-phlŏ-gĭs-tĭ-an, *a.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and φλογιστός (*phlogistos*) = burnt, from φλόξ (*phlox*) = a flame.] Opposed to the old doctrine of Phlogiston (q.v.).

ăn-tĭ-phlŏ-gĭs-tĭc, * **ăn-tĭ-phlŏ-gĭs-tĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *phlogistic*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Med.*: Tending to counteract burning heat: anti-febrile.

[illegible]

Remember was to be had to the LEGET, and the *anti-phlogistick* regimen."—*Sir W. Forbes, on the Muriatick Acid*, p. 8.

"... and the *antiphlogistic* remedies alone persevered in."—*Dr. Joseph Browne: Cycl. of Pract. Med.*, vol. ii., p. 227.

2. *Chem.*: Opposed to the old doctrine of phlogiston. [PHLOGISTOS.]

B. [illegible]: A medicine designed to [illegible] tendencies.

"... [illegible] and penetrating, a powerful *antiphlogistick* and preservative against corruption and infection."—*Bp. Berkeley: Siris*, iv.

* **ăn-tĭ-phŏn,** *s.* [ANTIPHONY.]

ăn-tĭph-ŏn-ăl, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *antiphon*; *-al*.]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to antiphony: [illegible] (2).

"*Antiphonal* singing was first brought into the Church of Milan, in imitation of the custom of the Eastern churches."—*Bingham: Christian Antiquities*, ed. 1855, vol. v., p. 13.

[illegible]

B. [illegible]: The same as ANTIPHONARY (q.v.).

"... to bring and deliver unto you all *antiphonals*, missals, graylers, processionals," &c.—*Burnet: Hist. Reformed Records*, pt. ii., bk. i., 46.

ăn-tĭph-ŏn-ăr-ў, * **ăn-tĭph-ŏn-ēre,** * **ăn-tўph-ŏn-ĕr,** **ăn-tĭph-ŏn-ăr-ĭ-ŭm** (Mod. Lat.), *s.* [In Fr. *antiphonaire, antiphonier*; from Gr ἀντίφωνος (*antiphônos*) = (1) an accord in the octave; (2) an antiphon, an anthem.] A service-book compiled by Pope Gregory the Great. It comprised all the invitatories, responsories [illegible] also received the name of antiphonaries. In 1424 two antiphonaries [illegible]

"He is [illegible]
An [illegible] antiphonarie."
[illegible]

ăn-tĭ-phŏ-nĕt-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = [illegible] Eng. [illegible]. Antagonistic to the rhyming. [illegible]

ăn-tĭ-phŏn-ĭc, ăn-tĭ-phŏn-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. [illegible] Pertaining [illegible]

"[illegible] is an antiphonical way."—*Wheatley: On Common Prayer*, p. 91.

ăn-tĭph-ŏn-ў, ăn-tĭ-phŏn, * **ăn-tĭ-phō-na,** *s.* [In [illegible] Ital. *antifona*; Gr. [illegible] = [illegible] ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and φωνή (*phone*) = a sound.]

1. [illegible]

"Tempest is near the harmony of music, whether it be in that of instruments [illegible] or in that of voices, which is the most perfect harmony; and of voices that of a consort, which is a kind of *antiphony*."—*Bacon: Natural Phenomena*, [illegible]

2. The alternate [illegible] of singing by a cathedral, or common service by the [illegible] [illegible] the psalms [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ăn-ti-pŏi-sŏn, s.

ăn-ti-pope, s.

ăn-ti-pĕp-ŭ-lar, a. [Gk. ἀντί (anti) = against, and Eng. *popular*.]

ăn-ti-port, s. [In Ital. *antiporto*, *antiporta*, from Gk. ἀντί (anti) = opposite to, and Lat. *porta* = a city gate, a gate.] An outer gate; an outer door.

ăn-ti-prăc-tise,

ăn-ti-prĕ-lăt-ĭc, ăn-ti-prĕ-lăt-ĭc-ăl, ˚ **ăn-ti-prĕ-lăt-ĭck,** a.

ăn-ti-priĕst, s.

ăn-ti-priĕst-craft, s.

ăn-tip-sor-ĭc, s.

ăn-tip-tó-sis, s.

ăn-ti-pŭr-ĭ-tan, s. & a. [Gk. ἀντί (anti) = against, and Eng. *puritan*.]

ăn-ti-pyr-ĕt-ĭc, a. & s. [Gk. ἀντί (anti) = against, and Eng. *pyretic*. From Gk. πυρετός (puretos) = (1) fiery heat, (2) fever; πῦρ (pur) = fire. In Todd, *antipyretic*.]

ăn-ti-pyr-in, s.

ăn-ti-quar-ĭ-an, s. & a. [In Sw. *antikvarie*, s.; Dan. *antikvarius*, s.; *antikvarisk*, a.; Ger. *antiquar*, s. From Lat. *antiquarius*, s. & a.]

ăn-ti-quar-ĭ-an-ĭsm, s. [Eng. *antiquarian*, and suff. *-ism*.]

ăn-ti-quar-ĭsm, s. [Eng. *antiquar*, and suff. *-ism*.]

ăn-ti-quar-y, s. & a. [In Ger. *antiquar*; Fr. *antiquaire*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *antiquario*; from Lat. *antiquarius*, s. & a.]

ăn-ti-quâte, v.t. [In Port. *antiquar*. From Lat. *antiquatus*, pa. par. of *antiquo* = to restore a thing to its former condition.]

ăn-ti-quâ-tĕd, pa. par. & a. [Antiquate.]

ăn-ti-quâ-tĕd-nĕss, ˚ **ăn-ti-quâte-nĕss,** s.

ăn-ti-quā-tion, s. [Lat. *antiquātio* = an abrogating, an annulling; from *antiquo*, v.t.] The act or process of rendering obsolete; the state of being rendered obsolete. *Spec.*: Used of the abrogation of a law, which is properly its repeal or abrogation, but is sometimes more loosely used for the refusal to pass it when it appears as a bill for discussion.

ăn-tique, ˚ **ăn-tique,** a. & s. [In Ger. *antik*; Dan. *antik*, a.; *antikvitet*, s.; Sw. *antik*, a.; *antikvitet*, s. From Lat. *antiquus* = former, ancient, old.]

ăn-tique-ly, ˚ **ăn-tique-ly,** adv. [Eng. *antique*, a., and suff. *-ly*.] In an antique manner; after the manner of bygone days. (*W. Gilmore.*)

ăn-tique-nĕss, ˚ **ăn-tique-nĕss,** s. The quality of being antique.

ăn-tiques, s. pl. [Antique.]

ăn-tiq-ui-tar-ĭ-an (ui = wi), ˚ **ăn-tiq-ui-tar-ĭ-an** (ui = wi), a. & s. [Eng. *antiquitary*, and suff. *-ian*.]

ăn-tiq-ui-tĭes (ui = wi), s. pl. [Antiquity.]

ăn-tiq-ui-ty, ˚ **ăn-tiq-ui-tie** (ui = wi), s.

ăn-ti-rhĕ-ă, ˚ **ăn-ti-rhĕu-măt-ĭc,** a. & s.

2. *As substantive:* A medicine given against rheumatism.

ăn-tĭ-rĕv-ō-lū′-tion-ạr-ў, *a.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *revolutionary.* In Fr. *antirévolutionnaire.*] Opposed to political, and especially to sanguinary, revolution.

"... to disgorge their *anti-revolutionary* pelf."—*Burke: Regicide Peace.*

ăn-tĭ-rĕv-ō-lū′-tion-ĭst, *s.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *revolutionary.*] One opposed to revolution or to revolutionary parties.

"... the apartment called by the *anti-revolutionists*, 'the plotting parlour.'"—*Guthrie: Eng.*

ăn-tĭr-rhī′-nŭm (*h* silent), *s.* [In Sp., Port., & Ital. *antirrino.* From Lat. *antirrhinon*, a plant, *Lychnis githago* (?); Gr. ἀντίρρινον (*antirrhinon*) = snap-dragon: ἀντί (*anti*) = compared with; ῥίς (*rhis*), genit. ῥινός (*rhinos*) = the nose. Nose-like.] Snap-dragon. A

ANTIRRHINUM MAJUS.

1. Upper portion of a plant of *Antirrhinum majus* (Snapdragon). 2. Corolla cut open, showing stamens. 3. Ripe fruit.

genus of plants belonging to the order Scrophulariaceæ, or Fig-worts. The *A. Orontium*, or Lesser Snap-dragon, is wild, and the *A. majus*, or Great Snap-dragon, naturalised in Britain.

***ăn-tĭ-rū′-mour,** *v.t.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*), and Eng. *rumour.*] To spread a report contrary to one generally current. (*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, III. viii., § 14.)

ăn-tĭ-săb-bạ-tā′r-ĭ-an, *s.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *Sabbatarian.*] One who holds that the Jewish Sabbath was part of the ceremonial rather than of the moral law, and that, in its essential character, it is different from the "Lord's Day" of the New Testament.

"The *anti-sabbatarians* hold the sabbath day, or that which we call the Lord's day, to be no more a sabbath: in which they go about to violate all religion; for take away the sabbath, and farewell religion."—*Pagit: Heresiography*, p. 119.

ăn-tĭ-sā′-bĭ-an, *a.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *Sabian* (q.v.).] Opposed to Sabianism, that is, to the worship of the heavenly bodies. (*Faber.*)

ăn-tĭ-săç-ĕr-dō′-tạl, *a.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *sacerdotal.*] Opposed to the priestly office or procedure.

"The charge of such sacerdotal craft hath often been unjustly laid by *anti-sacerdotal* pride or resentment."—*Waterland: Ch.*, p. 58.

ăn-tĭ-schō-lās′-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *scholastic.*] Opposed to what is scholastic. (*S. T. ...*)

ăn-tĭsc′-ĭ-ạns (sc as sh), ăn-tĭs′-çĭ-ĭ, *s. pl.* [In Fr. *antiscions*; Lat. *antiscii*; Gr. ἀντίσκιοι (*antiskioi*); ἀντί (*anti*) = opposite, and σκιά (*skia*) = a shadow.] [ANTECI.]

Geog. & Astron.: Two sets of people, whose shadows at the same moment fall in opposite directions. The parties south of the tropic of Capricorn are always antiscians to those north of the tropic of Cancer, and *vice versâ.*

ăn-tĭ-scor-bū′-tĭc, *ăn-tĭ-scoor-bū′-tĭck, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *scorbutic*; Ger. *antiscorbutisch*; Fr. *antiscorbutique*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *antiscorbutico.*]

A. *As adjective:* Deemed of use against scurvy. (*Glossog. Nov.*, 2nd ed.)

B. *As substantive:* A medicine deemed of use against scurvy.

ăn-tĭ-scor-bū′-tĭc-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *antiscorbutic*; *-al.*] [ANTISCORBUTIC.]

***ăn-tĭ-script,** *s.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and Lat. *scriptum* = something written; *scribo* = . . . to write.] A writing directed against (any person or thing).

"His highness read the charges, and admired at the virulency; with the *antiscripts* of the keeper, which were much commended."—*Hacket: Life of Archbishop Williams* (1693), p. 139.

ăn-tĭ-scrip-tū′-rạl, *a.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *scriptural.*] Opposed to Scripture. (*Webster.*)

ăn-tĭ-scrip-tū′-rĭsm, *s.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *scripture*: *-ism.*] Opposition to Scripture.

"Now that *anti-scripturism* grows so rife, and spreads so fast . . ."—*Boyle on the Style of the H. S.*, p. 146.

ăn-tĭ-scrip-tū′-rĭst, *s.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *scripturist* (q.v.).] One opposed to Scripture.

"Not now to mention what is by atheists and *anti-scripturists* alleged to overthrow the truth and authority of the Scripture."—*Boyle.*

ăn-tĭ-scrŏf′-ū-lŏŭs, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *scrofulous.* In Fr. *antiscrofuleux.*]

A. *As adjective:* Deemed of use against scrofula.

B. *As substantive:* A medicine given against scrofula.

ăn-tĭ-sĕp′-tĭc, *ăn-tĭ-sĕp-tĭck, *a.* & *s.* [In Ger. *antiseptisch*; Fr. *antiseptique*; Port. *antiseptico*; Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and σηπτός (*sĕptos*) = putrid, decayed; σήπω (*sēpō*) = to make rotten or putrid.]

A. *As adjective:* Counteracting the tendency to putrefaction.

". . . the gastric fluid itself, which, according to all observers, is remarkably *antiseptic*, being capable of checking the further progress of putrefaction in meat in which that process has already begun."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii. (1856), p. 202.

B. *As substantive:* A substance which has the effect of counteracting the tendency to putrefaction. Garrod makes "Disinfectants and Antiseptics" the second order of his "Division III. Chemical agents used for other than their medicinal properties." Antiseptics prevent chemical change by destroying the activity of the infectious matter, the chemical composition of the body still in many cases remaining the same; while disinfectants decompose and remove the infectious matter itself. Antiseptics are called also COLYTICS (q.v.). Among them may be named carbolic acid, alcohol, sulphurous acid, chloride of sodium (common salt), corrosive sublimate, arsenic, &c.

ăn-tĭ-sĕp′-tĭc-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *antiseptic*; *-al.*] Pertaining to an antiseptic; counteracting the tendency to putrefaction.

ăn-tĭ-slā′-vĕr-ў, *a* & *s.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *slavery.*]

1. *As adjective:* Opposed to slavery.

2. *As substantive:* Opposition to slavery. (*Webster.*)

ăn-tĭ-sō′-çĭal (cial = shạl), *a.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *social.* In Fr. *antisocial.*]

1. Opposed to social intercourse, averse to society; loving solitude. (*Webster.*)

2. Opposed to the principles on which society is constituted. (*Webster.*)

ăn-tĭs′-pạ-sis, *s.* [In Port. *antispase*; Gr. ἀντισπασις (*antispasis*) = a drawing back of the humours of the body; ἀντισπάω (*antispaō*) = to draw the contrary way; ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and σπάω (*spaō*) = to draw.]

Med.: The revulsion of any fluid in the body from one part to another.

ăn-tĭ-spăs-mŏd′-ĭc, *ăn-tĭ-spăs-mŏd′-ĭck, *a.* & *s.* [From Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *spasmodic.* In Fr. *antispasmodique*; Port. *antispasmodico.* From Gr. ἀντισπασμός (*antispasmos*) = an anti-spasmodic: ἀντί (*anti*) = back, and σπασμός (*spasmos*) = (1) a drawing, (2) a convulsion; σπάω (*spaō*) = to draw.]

A. *As adjective:* Deemed of use against spasms or convulsions.

B. *As substantive:* A medicine designed to counteract or allay spasms. Garrod makes anti-spasmodics the 1st order of his Sub-class 3. They are of two kinds: (1) Direct Anti-spasmodics, or Spinal Tonics, of which the chief are assafœtida, valerian, musk, castor, various oils, camphor, &c.; (2) Indirect Anti-spasmodics, as conium, bromide of potassium, salts of silver, hydrocyanic acid, belladonna, stramonium, henbane, opium, chloroform, &c. (*Garrod: Materia Medica.*)

ăn-tĭ-spăst, ăn-tĭ-spăs′-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. *antispastus*; Gr. ἀντίσπαστος (*antispastos*) = an antispast; from ἀντισπάω (*antispaō*) = to draw the contrary way: ἀντί (*anti*), and σπάω (*spaō*) = to draw.]

Prosody: A foot consisting of four syllables, the first and fourth short, and the second and third long: as *mē | dūl | lō | sŭs.*

ăn-tĭ-spăs′-tĭc, *ăn-tĭ-spăs′-tĭck, *a.* & *s.* [From Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *spastic* (q.v.); or from Gr. ἀντίσπαστος (*antispastos*) = drawn in contrary directions.]

A. *As adjective:*

*** I.** *Medicine:*

1. Pertaining to antispasis; believed to cause a revulsion of fluids from one part of the body to the other. (*Johnson.*)

2. Antispasmodic. (*Webster.*)

II. *Prosody:* Pertaining to an antispast.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A medicine believed to cause a revulsion of fluids from one part of the body to the other. (*Glossog. Nova.*)

2. An antispasmodic. (*Webster.*)

ăn-tĭ-splē-nĕt′-ĭc, *ăn-tĭ-splē-nĕt′-ĭck, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *splenetic.*]

A. *As adjective:* Deemed of use against diseases of the spleen.

B. *As substantive:* A medicine given against diseases of the spleen.

"*Antispleneticks* open the obstructions of the spleen."—*Floyer.*

ăn-tĭs′-tạ-sĭs, *s.* [In Ger. *antistase*; Gr. ἀντίστασις (*antistasis*) = standing against, opposition: ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and στάσις (*stasis*) = (1) a placing, (2) a standing; ἵστημι (*histēmi*) = to make to stand.]

Rhetoric: A defence of any action on the ground that what was done was the lesser of two evils.

ăn-tĭs′-tēs (plural **ăn-tĭs-tĭ-tēs),** *s.* [Lat.] (1) A president of any kind; (2) a high-priest.

"He tells what the Christians had wont to do in their several congregations, to read and expound, to pray and administer, all which he says the προεστως, or *antistes*, did."—*Milton: Of Prel. Episcopacy.*

"Unless they had as many *antistites* as presbyters."—*Ibid.*

ăn-tĭs′-trō-phē, ăn-tĭs′-trō-phў, *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *antistrophe*; Port. *antistrophe, antistrope.* From Gr. ἀντιστροφή (*antistrophē*) = a turning about; ἀντιστρέφω (*antistrephō*) = to turn to the opposite side: ἀντί (*anti*) = opposite to, and στρέφω (*strephō*) = to twist, to turn.]

I. *Ancient Choruses and Dances:*

1. The returning of the chorus, exactly answering to a previous strophe, except that now they moved from left to right, instead of from right to left.

2. The lines of the poem or choral song sung during this movement.

"It was customary, on some occasions, to dance round the altars whilst they sung the sacred hymns, which consisted of three stanzas or parts, the first of which, called *strophe*, was sung in turning from east to west; the other, named *antistrophe*, in returning from west to east; then they stood before the altar and sung the *epode*, which was the last part of the song."—*Potter: Antiq. of Greece*, bk. ii., chap. 4.

II. *Rhetoric:* The figure of retortion.

III. *Logic:* Aristotle's designation for the conversion or transposition of the terms of a proposition.

IV. *Grammar:* An inverted construction.

V. Relation of one thing to another.

"The latter branch touching impression, hath not been collected into art, but hath been handled dispersedly; and it hath the same relation or *antistrophe* that the former hath."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learn.*, bk. ii.

ăn-tĭ-strŏph′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *antistrophe*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to an antistrophe. (*Webster.*)

ăn-tĭs′-trō-phŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἀντίστροφος (*antistrophos*) = turned opposite ways.] The turning of an argument on the person who used it.

"That he may know what it is to be a child, and yet to meddle with edged tools, I turned his *antistrophon* upon his own head."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus*

ăn-tĭ-strû-măt′-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Lat. *struma* = a scrofulous tumour: struma.]

A. *As adjective:* Counteracting or mitigating the strumous, that is, the scrofulous constitution.

B. *As substantive:* A medicine believed to have some effect in counteracting or mitigating the strumous constitution.

"I prescribed him a distilled milk, with *anti-strumaticks*, and purged him."—*Wiseman.*

ăn-tĭ-strû′-mous, *a.* [Antistrumatic.] The same as Antistrumatic (q.v.). (*Webster.*)

ăn-tĭ-sўph-ĭ-lĭt′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *syphilitic.* In Fr. *anti-syphilitique.*] Believed to be of use against syphilis. (*Castle: Lexicon Pharm.*)

Ăn-tĭ-tăc′-tæ, Ăn-tĭ-tăc′-tēş, *s. pl.* [Latinised from Gr. *ἀντιτάσσω* (*antitassō*) = (1) to range in battle, (2) to counteract, to resist: *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and *τάσσω* (*tassō*) = to arrange.]

Church Hist.: A Gnostic sect who maintained that not God but a creature had created evil.

ăn-tĭ-tar-tăr′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *tartaric.*] Opposed to Tartaric (q.v.).

anti-tartaric acid. An acid differing from tartaric acid in this remarkable respect, that whereas the latter turns the plane of polarisation to the right, this does it to the left. If the two be mixed together they lose all influence on polarised light. (*Graham: Chem.*, vol. ii., p. 478.)

ăn-tĭ-thē′-ĭşm, *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *theism.* Or from *ἀντίθεος* (*antitheos*), a., in the sense of opposed to God; for in Homer it means god-like, equal to the gods.] Opposition to God or to belief in His existence. (*Chalmers.*)

ăn-tĭ-thē′-ĭst, *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *theist.*] One who opposes the belief in a God. The antitheist takes a more decided stand against theism than the atheist does. (*Webster.*)

ăn-tĭ-thē-ĭst′-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *theistical.* Or Eng. *antitheist*; *-ical.*] Opposed to theism; contending against the belief in God. (*Webster.*)

ăn-tĭ-thē-ĭst′-ĭc-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *antitheistical*; *-ly.*] After the manner of an antitheist; with active opposition to belief in God. (*Webster.*)

ăn-tĭth′-ĕn-ar, *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and *θέναρ* (*thenar*) = the palm of the hand, the sole of the foot.]

Anat.: One of the muscles which extend the thumb. (*Glossog. Nova*, 2nd ed.)

ăn-tĭth′-ĕ-sĭs (pl. **ăn-tĭth′-ĕ-sēş**), *s.* [In Sw. *antithes*; Dan. & Ger. *antithese*; Fr. *antithèse*; Sp. *antitesis, antiteto*; Port. *antithese, antithesis*; Ital. *antitesi*; Gr. *ἀντίθεσις* (*antithesis*) = opposition, from *ἀντιτίθημι* (*antitithēmi*) = to set against, oppose: *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and *τίθημι* (*tithēmi*) = to set or place.]

Rhet.: Sharp opposition or contrast between word and word, clause and clause, sentence and sentence, or sentiment and sentiment, specially designed to impress the listener or reader.

¶ Macaulay's writings are full of antitheses, of which the following may serve as examples: as "He had *covertly shot at Cromwell*, he now *openly aimed at the Queen.*" (*Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.) "But *blood* alone did not satisfy Jeffreys; he filled his coffers by the sale of *pardons.*" (*Ibid.*, ch. xvii.)

"*Anti'hesis* or opposition."—*Coleridge: Aids to Reflection* (1839), p. 129.

". . . the habitual *antithesis* of prose and poetry, fact and fiction."—*Herbert Spencer*, 2nd ed., vol. ii., p. 532, § 491.

"Athene, the man-goddess, born from the head of Zeus, without a mother, and without feminine sympathies, is the *antithesis* partly of Aphroditê."—*Grote: Hist. of Greece* (1846), vol. i., pt. i., ch. i., p. 74.

¶ The plural is still in the Greek form *antitheses.*

"I see a chief who leads my chosen sons,
All arm'd with points, *antitheses*, and puns."
Pope.

* **ĕn-tĭ-thĕt′,** *s.* [Antitheton.] An opposite statement or position. (*C. Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xxvi.)

ăn-tĭth′-ĕ-tą, *s. pl.* The pl. of Antitheton (q.v.).

ăn-tĭ-thĕt′-ĭc, ăn-tĭ-thĕt′-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [In Fr. *antithétique*; Sp. *antitetico.* From Gr. *ἀντιθητικός* (*antithētikos*).]

A. *Ordinary Language:* Pertaining to or marked by the presence of an antithesis.

"The *antithetical* group of cases."—*Herbert Spencer: Psychology*, 2nd ed., vol. ii., p. 55, § 293.

B. *Technically:*

* *Old Chem. Antithetic or polar formulæ* are formulæ written on two lines instead of one. In the upper line are placed all the negative constituents, and in the lower the positive.

ăn-tĭ-thĕt′-ĭc-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *antithetical*; *-ly.*] In an antithetical manner; with sharp contrasts.

"*Antithetically* opposed divisions."—*Herbert Spencer: Psychology*, 2nd ed., vol. ii., p. 311, § 387.

ăn-tĭth′-ĕ-tŏn, *s.* [Lat. and Gr. *ἀντίθετον* (*antitheton*).] An antithesis.

In the plural: Antitheta; in the *Instructions for Oratory* (1661) erroneously made *antithetas.* Theses argued for and against.

"*Antitheta* are *theses* argued *pro et contra.*"—*Bacon: Adv. of Learn.*, bk. ii.

ăn-tĭ-tŏx′-in, ăn-tĭ-tŏx′-ine, *s.* The serum of the blood of a horse that has been inoculated with diphtheritic material; used as a subcutaneous injection for the cure of diphtheria.

"The experiments with diphtheria antitoxine serum yield satisfactory results wherever the famous remedy is applied."—*N. Y. Herald*, Jan. 19, 1895.

ăn-tĭt′-rą-gŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = opposite to, and Lat. *tragus*, Gr. *τράγος* (*tragos*).] [Tragus.] A portion of the external ear opposite the tragus and beneath the concha.

"Opposite this [the tragus], behind and below the concha, is the *antitragus.*"—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 66.

ăn-tĭ-trĭn-ĭ-tā′r-ĭ-ăn, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *anti, trinity*; suffix *-arian.* In Ger. *antitrinitarisch*, a.; *antitrinitarier*, s.; Port. *antitrinitario.*]

1. *As adjective:* Opposed to the doctrine of the Trinity.

2. *As substantive:* One opposed to the doctrine of the Trinity.

"The *anti-trinitarians* have renewed Arius's old heresy; and they are called *Anti-trinitarians*, because they blaspheme and violate the Holy Trinity."—*Pagit: Heresiography*, p. 116.

ăn-tĭ-trĭn-ĭ-tā′r-ĭ-ăn-ĭşm, *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *trinitarianism.*] The system of doctrine of which the essential feature is a denial of the doctrine of the Trinity. (*Webster.*)

ăn-tĭt′-rō-pal, ăn-tĭt′-rō-poŭs, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = opposite to, and *τρόπος* (*tropos*) = a turn, direction; *τρέπω* (*trepō*) = to turn.]

Bot.: A term applied to an embryo which is inverted so as to have the radicle at the extremity of the seed most remote from the hilum. The sacs of the ovule are in no degree inverted, but have their common point of origin at the hilum, the raphe and chalaza being necessarily invisible. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*)

ăn-tĭ-tўp′-al, *a.* [Eng. *antityp(e)*; *-al.*] Of the nature of an antitype (q.v.). (*C. Kingsley: Yeast*, Epil.)

ăn′-tĭ-tўpe, *s.* [In Sp. *antitipo*; Gr. *ἀντίτυπος* (*antitupos*) = (1) repelled by a hard body; echoed, echoing; (2) corresponding as the stamp to the die: *ἀντί* (*anti*) = opposite to, and *τύπος* (*tupos*) = (1) a blow, (2) that which is produced by a blow; *τυπόω* (*tupoō*) = to impress, to stamp; *τύπτω* (*tuptō*) = to strike.]

1. *Gen.:* That which corresponds to something else, as a stamp does to the die by which it was struck off.

". . . and the observant friars, with their chain geroles and shirts of hair, were the *antitypes* of Parsons and Campion."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, vol. ii., p. 173.

2. *Theol.:* He who or that which in the New Testament corresponded exactly to the types of the Old—namely, Christ or his atoning death.

"He brought forth bread and wine, and was the priest of the most high God; imitating the *antitype* or the substance, Christ himself."—*Taylor.*

3. *Among the ancient Greek fathers, and in the Greek liturgy:* A term applied to the symbols of bread and wine in the sacrament.

ăn-tĭ-tўp′-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and *typical*; or Eng. *antitype*, and *-ical.*] Pertaining to an antitype. (*Johnson.*)

ăn-tĭ-tўp′-ĭc-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *antitypical*; *-ly.*] In an antitypical manner; by way of antitype. (*Webster.*)

ăn-tĭ-tў′-poŭs, *a.* [Eng. *antitype*; *-ous.*] The same as Antitypical.

ăn-tĭ-văc-çĭn-ā′-tion, *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *vaccination.*] Opposition to vaccination. (*Times, Oct.* 29, 1878.)

ăn-tĭ-văc-çĭn-ā′-tion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *anti-vaccination*; *-ist.*]

1. One opposed to vaccination, as believing it to be injurious to the human frame.

". . . to describe *anti-vaccinationists* as a 'school' is to push satire to the verge of cruelty."—*Times*, Nov. 13th, 1876.

2. One who, though deeming vaccination beneficial, is yet opposed to the law which renders it compulsory, as believing that such an enactment is inconsistent with proper civil liberty.

ăn-tĭ-vą-rī′-ŏl-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *variolous*, from Mediæv. Lat. *variola* = small-pox.] Deemed to be protective against the contagion of the small-pox. (*Med. Repos.*) (*Webster.*)

ăn-tĭ-vĕn-ē′r-ĕ-al, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *venereal.* In Ger. *anti-venerisch*; Fr. *antivénérien*; Port. & Ital. *anti-venereo.*] Believed to counteract or resist venereal poison.

". . . you will scarce cure your patient without exhibiting *anti-venereal* remedies."—*Wiseman.*

ănt′-jăr, *s.* [From *antiar* or *antschar*, its Javanite name.] A poison made from the upas tree of Java, *Antiaris toxicaria.* [Antiaris.]

ănt′-lĕr, *s.* [Fr. *andouiller* = a brow-antler.]

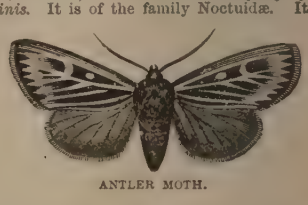
1. Properly the first branch, but now used for any ramification of the horns on the head of any animal of the deer family. The lowest furcation, that nearest the head, is called the *brow-antler*; and the branch next above it, the *bes-antler.*

"Huge stags with sixteen *antlers.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

2. (*Pl.*) The solid deciduous horns of any animal of the deer family.

"Richardson figures a pair of *antlers* of the wild reindeer with twenty-nine points."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. xvii.

3. A moth, the *Charœas* or *Cerapteryx graminis.* It is of the family Noctuidæ. It is



ANTLER MOTH.

of a brown colour, with a white line on the upper wings, and a row of black marks at the apex of each. The caterpillar, which is brown with yellow streaks, feeds on grass. It occurs in England, but not abundantly.

ănt′-lĕred, *a.* [Eng. *antler*; *-ed.*] Furnished with antlers.

"The *antler'd* monarch of the waste
Sprung from his heathery couch in haste."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 2.

ănt′-lĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *antlia* = a machine for drawing water; a pump; Gr. *ἀντλία* (*antlia*) = (1) the hold of a ship, (2) bilge-water.]

Entom.: The spiral proboscis of the Lepidopterous order of insects. It "is formed by the

elongated slender maxillæ, still characterised by the minute palpi at their base. The inner margins of the maxillæ are concave, and the edges of the channels are in close contact, or are confluent, so as to form a canal along which the juices of the flowers can be pumped up into the mouth. The large labial palpi defend the antlia when it is retracted and coiled up." (*Owen: Comp. Anat. Invert. Animals.*)

Ăn̆t'-lĭ-ą, *s.* [See preceding.]

Astron.: An abbreviation for Antlia Pneumatica (the Air-pump), one of the Southern constellations introduced by Lacaille.

ăn̆t-lĭ-ā'-tą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. = furnished with a sucker, like a pump.] The name given by Fabricius to the Dipterous order of insects; but as *antlia* is now confined to the spiral sucker of the Lepidoptera, Antliata, as a synonym for Diptera, would be misleading.

ăn̆t'-lĭn̆g, *s.* [Eng. *ant*; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A young ant. (*McCook: Agric. Ant of Texas*, p. 20.)

ănt-œ'-çĭ (*Lat.*), **ănt-œ'-çĭ-ąnṣ, ănt-ē'-çĭ-ąnṣ** (*Eng.*), *s. pl.* [Gr. plur. of ἄντοικος (*antoikos*) = living in an opposite latitude; ἀντί (*anti*) = opposite to, and οἰκέω (*oikeō*) = to inhabit, from οἶκος (*oikos*) = a house.] Persons living in the same latitude north and south of the equator, as well as in the same longitude. The identity of longitude makes them have exactly the same hours, but the difference of N. and S. in the latitude causes the seasons of the one to be opposite to those of the other, and the length of any day in the one to be exactly equal to the same night of the other. [ANTISCIANS.]

ănt-ŏn-ŏ-mā'-sĭ-ą (*Lat.*), **ănt-ŏn-ŏ-mā'-sy** (*Eng.*), *s.* [Ger. *antonomasie*; Fr. *antonomase*; Lat. *antonomasia*; Gr. ἀντονομασία (*antonomasia*) = (1) a different name; (2) see def.; ἀντονομάζω (*antonomazō*) = to name instead; ἀντί (*anti*) = instead of, and ὀνομάζω (*onomazō*) = to name; ὄνομα (*onoma*) = name.] The designating of a person not by his actual surname, but by his office, rank, dignity, or even by his trade, his country, &c.; as Her Majesty, His Grace, the Hon. Member for Oxford University, the learned counsel, the great commander, the shameless mendicant, "a Daniel come to judgment."

ănt-ŏn-ŏ-măs'-tĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [From Lat., Gr., & Eng. *antonomasia* (q.v.).] In a way to involve the rhetorical figure antonomasia.

ăn'-tō-nўm, *s.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, opposite; ὄνομα (*onoma*) = a name, a word.] A word expressing the reverse of any other word; the opposite to a synonym: thus *bad* is an antonym of *good*.

"*Antonyms* and synonyms."—*Title of book by C. J. Smith.* (1870).

Ănt-ŏ-sĭ-ăn'-drĭ-ąn, *s.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against, and *Osiander.*] One of a religious party opposed to Andrew Osiander, a theological professor at Königsberg from 1548, who called that redemption which Luther regarded as justification, and that justification which the great German reformer denominated sanctification. The Antosiandrians were strongly Lutheran.

ănt'-ō-zōne, *s.* & *a.* [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = against; and Eng., &c., *ozone* (q.v.).]

1. *As substantive:* In the opinion of Schönbein, a permanently positive variety of oxygen, opposed to ozone, which he holds to be a permanently negative one. Inactive oxygen he considers to be a produce of the union of the two. Meissner agrees with him, and states that ordinary oxygen is resolved by electrication into ozone and antozone; the former is absorbed by iodide of potassium, pyrogallic acid, &c., while the latter remains unabsorbed. Antozone has been found by Engler and Nasse to be nothing but hydrogen peroxide, H_2O_2. (*Watts: Chem.*, Suppl. II.)

"The dark violet-blue fluor of Wölsendorf, Bavaria, afforded Schrötter 0·02 per cent. of ozone, which Schonbein . . . showed to be *antozone.*"—*Dana: Min.*, 5th ed., p. 124.

2. *As adjective:* Pertaining to antozone, *s.* (q.v.).

"Its strong *antozone* odour [that of Antozonite] is said often to produce headache and vomiting in the miners."—*Dana: Min.*, 5th ed., p. 124.

ănt-ŏ-zō'n-īte, *s.* [Eng. &c., *antozone* (q.v.), and suff. *-ite.*] A mineral, a variety of Fluorite or Fluor. Dana divides Fluor into (1) Ordinary; (2) Antozonite of Schönbein. The latter is a dark violet-blue mineral, found at Wölsendorf, in Bavaria. [ANTOZONE.]

***ăn'-tre,** *s.* [Fr. *antre*; Lat. *antrum* = a cave.] A cave, a cavern, a den.

"With all my travel's history,
Wherein of *antres* vast, and deserts idle,
It was my bent to speak."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

ăn'-trĭm-ŏ-līte, *s.* [Named from Antrim, in Ireland, where it is found; suffix *-ite* = Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.] A variety of Mesolite. Its hardness is 3·5—4; its sp. gr., 2·096.

ăn'-trŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a cave.]

1. *Anat.:* A term used for several parts of the body which have a cave-like appearance. Thus *antrum pylori* is the great concavity of the stomach approaching the pylorus; *antrum buccinosum* is the cochlea of the ear, and *antrum genæ* is the maxillary sinus.

2. *Bot.:* A name given by Mœnch to the kind of fruit called by Lindley *Pomum*, an apple or pome. (*Lindley: Introd. to Botany.*)

A'-nû, *s.* [Assyrian.]

Assyrian Myth.: The first great deity of the upper Triad: *Anu* = Heaven; *Elu* or *Bel* = Earth; and *Hea* = Hades. The Accadians regarded him as the spirit or fetish of heaven; while the Assyrians elevated him to the high position of the Greek Zeus or the Latin Jupiter. (*Boscawen:* quoted in Mr. W. R. Cooper's *Archaic Dict.*, 1876.)

A-nŭ'-bĭs, *s.* [Old Coptic (?).]

1. An Egyptian god represented with the head of a dog, or rather of a jackal. Mr. Cooper describes him as the chief deity presiding over the mummied or other dead.

"The brutish gods of Nile as fast,
Isis, and Orus, and the dog *Anubis* haste."
Milton: Odes, i.

2. *Zool. Anubis zerda*, the Sabora of the Arabs, and the *Megalotis famelicus* of naturalists, is a fennec found in Kordofan, and believed by Professor Kretschmer to be the animal taken for a jackal on Egyptian temples and on the catacombs of Thebes. (*Jardine: Naturalist's Library*, vol. iv. (Dogs), p. 235.)

*** ąn-ŭn'-dẽr,** *prep.* [ANONDER.] Under. (*Scotch.*)

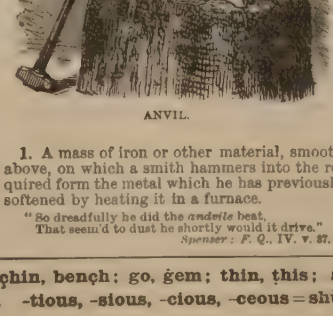
ā'-nŭs, *s.* [In Fr. *anus*; Lat., m.] The lower or posterior opening of the alimentary canal.

ą-nû's-wâ-rą, ą-nû's-wâr, *s.* [Sanscrit.]

Philol.: A nasal sound given to certain letters in the Indian languages.

"Secondly, this *anuswâra* is in most languages pronounced as a distinct . . . nose intonation."—*Beames: Compar. Gram. of the Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. i. (1872), p. 296.

ăn'-vĭl, * ănd'-vīle, * ăn'-vĭld, * ăn'-vĭlt, *s.* [A.S. *anfilt, ænfilt.* In Dan. *ambolt*; Dut. *aanbeeld*, from *aan* = to, at, in, upon; and *beeld* = image, statue, figure. On this etymology an anvil is that on which things are built or fashioned. So in Latin, *incus* is from *incudo* = to forge with a hammer, to fabricate: *in* = upon, and *cudo* = to strike, beat, pound, or knock. An anvil, then, is that on which anything is fabricated by being struck.]



ANVIL.

1. A mass of iron or other material, smooth above, on which a smith hammers into the required form the metal which he has previously softened by heating it in a furnace.

"So dreadfully he did the *anvile* beat,
That seem'd to dust he shortly would it drive."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. v. 37.

2. Anything on which blows are laid.

"Here I clip
The *anvil* of my sword, and do contest
Hotly and nobly."—*Shakesp.: Coriol.*, IV. 5.

To be on the anvil, means to be contemplated, to be in process of preparation, to be in process of being hammered into presentable shape by public discussion or private conference. (It is used especially of measures sought to be carried into law.)

"Several members of our house, knowing what was upon the *anvil*, went to the clergy and desired their judgment."—*Swift.*

ăn'-vĭl, *v.t.* [From the substantive.] To fashion on an anvil.

¶ Used chiefly in the pa. par. (q.v.).

ăn'-vĭlled, *pa. par.* Fashioned on an anvil.

". . . with all care put on
The surest armour *anvil'd* in the shop
Of passive fortitude."
Beaum. & Flet.: Lover's Progress, iv. 1.

† ăn̆x-ĭ'-ĕ-tūde, *s.* [Late Lat. *anxietudo* = anxiety.] Anxiety (q.v.).

ăn̆x-ĭ'-ę-tў, *s.* In Fr. *anxiété*; Port. *anxiedade*; Ital. *ansietà*; Lat. *anxietas*, from *anxius.*] [ANXIOUS.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Trouble, solicitude, or mental distress, on discerning the seeming approach of a future event which it is believed will, on its arrival, inflict on one loss, injury, or sorrow, and which one fails clearly to see any practicable means of averting.

"Another week of *anxiety* and agitation passed away."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. *Med.:* Lowness of spirits, restlessness, with uneasiness of the stomach.

"In *anxieties* which attend fevers, when the cold fit is over, a warmer regimen may be allowed; and because *anxieties* often happen by spasms from wind, spices are useful."—*Arbuthnot.*

anxious (ăn̆k'-shŭs), *adj.* [In Fr. *anxieux*; Sp. & Ital. *ansioso*; Port. *anxioso*; Lat. *anxius*, from *ango* = to press tightly, to strangle.] [ANGER.]

1. Very much troubled and solicitous about some future event of a nature likely to be painful to one, and which one knows no means of averting.

"Our days are number'd, let us spare
Our *anxious* hearts a needless care."
Cowper: Guion's Love of God.

2. Inspiring anxiety; such as cannot be contemplated without much cause of doubt and fear.

"An *anxious* duty! which the lofty site,
Far from all public road or beaten way . . ."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

"And, reading here his sentence, how replete
With *anxious* meaning, heavenward turn his eye!"
Cowper: Bill of Mortality (1788).

3. Eagerly desirous (to do something).

"He sneers alike at those who are *anxious* to preserve, and at those who are eager for reform."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ *Anxious* is followed by a verb in the infinitive, or by *about, concerning*, or *for*, of the noun designating the object of solicitude.

"No writings we need to be solicitous about the meaning of, but those that contain truths we are to believe, or laws we are to obey; we may be less *anxious about* the sense of other authors."—*Locke.*

¶ The phrase *anxious of* is rare or obsolete.

"*Anxious of* neglect, suspecting change."—*Granville.*

anxiously (ăn̆k'-shŭs-lў), *adv.* [Eng. *anxious*; *-ly.*] In an anxious manner, solicitously.

". . . and the members asked each other *anxiously* whether it was likely that the Abjuration and money bills would be passed before he died."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

anxiousness (ăn̆k'-shŭs-nĕss), *s.* [Eng. *anxious*; *-ness.*] The state or quality of being anxious.

". . . her cards, to which she returns with no little *anxiousness* till two or three in the morning."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 79.

any, * anie, * ani (ĕn'-ў), *a.* [A.S. *ænig, æneg, æng* = any, any one: from *an* = one, and suffix *-ig* = Eng. *-ic* = having. In Dut. *eenig*; Ger. *einige.*] At least one, if not even a few. *Used—*

1. *As a singular:*

(*a*) Of persons or living existences, not excluding the Supreme Being himself. (It is used in opposition to *no* or *none.*)

"And David said, Is there yet *any* that is left of the house of Saul, that I may shew him kindness for Jonathan's sake?"—*2 Sam.* ix. 1.

"Is there a God beside me? yea, there is no God; I know not any."—*Isa.* xliv. 8.

(*b*) Of things, in the most extensive sense; an amount small, but not precisely defined of anything; some.

"The was of him fer oar tredoun,
Or ani werldes time borun."
Story of Gen. and Exod. (ed. Morris), 67, 68.

"They loved armes, and knighthood did ensew,
Seeking adventures where they *any* knew."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 46.

"There be many that say, Who will shew us *any* good?"—*Ps.* iv. 6.

2. *As a plural:* Any living beings, any persons, any things.

". . . if he found *any* of this way, whether they were men or women, he might bring them bound unto Jerusalem."—*Acts* ix. 2.

anybody (ĕn-ȳ-bŏd-ȳ), *s.* [Eng. *any; body.*] Any person.

"His Majesty could not keep any secret from [illegible]"

¶ Whilst the expression "anybody," spelled as one word, is applied to persons, as in the foregoing example, "any body" standing as two distinct words, is used only of material things, as the human body, a planet, &c.

anyhow (ĕn-ȳ-hou), *adv.* [Eng. *any; how.*] At any rate, any way, some way or other, in any case. (*Colloquial.*)

anything, any-thing, any thing (ĕn-ȳ-thing), *s.* [Eng. *any; thing.*]

1. Any thing; something or other.

". . . or in *any thing* of skin."—*Lev.* xiii. 57.

2. (*Personified.*)

[illegible]

anything-ărian (anything as ĕn-ȳ-thing, -arian), *s.* [Eng. *anything; -arian.*] A person indifferent to all creeds. (*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. xxii.)

anything-ărian-ism (anything as ĕn-ȳ-thing), *s.* [Eng. *anythingarian; -ism.*] Indifference to religious matters.

anywhere (ĕn-ȳ-whēre), *adv.* [Eng. *any; where.*] In any place. (*Locke.*)

† **anywhile, † any while (ĕn-ȳ-while),** *adv.* [Eng. *any* and *while.*] Any time; for any length of time.

". . . and calling unto him the centurion, he asked him whether he had been *any while* dead."—*Mark* xv. 44.

† **anywhither, † any-whither (ĕn-ȳ-whith-ĕr),** *adv.* [Eng. *any* and *whither.*] To any place.

"This [pearl] is the bait, by which you may inveigle most men *any-whither*."—*Barrow: Works*, i. 9.

† **anywise, † any-wise, † any wise (ĕn-ȳ-wise),** *adv.* [Eng. *any; wise.*] In any way, in any manner, in any respect: to any extent.

"How can he be *any-wise* rich, who doth want of [illegible]"

¶ When *any wise* are made separate words the preposition *in* may be put before them.

"And if he that sanctified the field will *in any wise* redeem it [illegible]"—*Lev.* xxvii. 19.

Ą-ō-ni-an, *a.* [From *Aonia:* see definition.]

1. *Lit.:* Pertaining to the region of Aonia, in Boeotia, said to be inhabited by the Aonians, a people of Greece. It was one of the seats of the Muses, whose fountain Aganippe, sacred to them, was in Mount Helicon, and hence they are sometimes called Aonian Maids.

2. *Fig.:* Pertaining to the Muses.

"And they are sure of bread who swink and moil;
But a fell tribe th' *Aonian* hive despoil."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 2.

ā-or-ist, *s.* & *a.* [In Ger. *aoristus;* Fr. *aoriste;* Sp. Port., & Ital., *aoristo;* Gr. ἀόριστος (*aoristos*) = an aorist: from adj. ἀόριστος (*aoristos*) = without boundaries, from ἀ, priv., and ὁρίζω (*horizō*) = to separate by a boundary; ὅρος (*horos*) = a boundary.]

A. *As substantive (Greek Grammar):* A tense expressing time of an indefinite date or character. In English the phrase "He went," is properly an aorist, as no information is given as to when the action spoken of was [illegible] Greek verbs have two aorists, a first and a second; but, as a rule, only one of them is generally used.

B. *As adjective:* Like an aorist; indefinite [illegible]

ā-or-is-tic, ā-or-is-tic-al, [illegible]

1. Pertaining to an aorist.

2. Like an aorist, indefinite in point of time.

ą-or-ta, *s.* [In Fr. *aorte;* Sp. & Port. *aorta;* Gr. ἀορτή (*aortē*) = (1) *In pl.*, the lower extremities of the windpipe; (2) *later & sing.*, the aorta (see def.). From ἀείρω (*aeirō*) = to lift.] The largest artery in the human body, and the main trunk of the arterial system itself. It takes its departure from the upper part of the left ventricle of the heart, whence it runs upward and to the right, at that part of its progress being called the ascending aorta; then it turns to the left, passes the spinal column, and bending downwards forms the arch of the aorta. Continuing its course along to the left of the spine, it is called the descending aorta. Passing through the aperture in the diaphragm into the abdomen, it becomes the abdominal aorta. Finally, it bifurcates about the fourth pair of lumbar vertebræ, and forms the two primitive iliac arteries. Upwards from the heart the ramifications are numerous and exceedingly important. The aorta has three valves called the sigmoid or semi-lunar valves, to prevent the reflux of the blood into the heart.

ą-or-tal, *a.* [Eng. *aorta;* suff. *-al.*] Pertaining to the aorta; aortic. (*Webster.*)

ą-or-tic, *a.* [Eng. *aorta;* suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to the aorta. (*Cycl. Pract. Med.*, i. 11o.)

Aortic arch, or *Arch of the aorta:* The name applied to that downward bend of the aorta which takes place just after that great artery has turned to the left, passing in front of the spinal column.

Aortic Bulb: The first portion of the ventricle whence an artery springs. It is dilated and surrounded by muscular fibres.

ā-or-ti-tis, *s.* [Gr. ἀορτή (*aortē*) = the aorta; -ιτις (*itis*) = inflammation.]

Med.: A disease; inflammation of the aorta.

ā-ō-tēs, * ā-ō-tūs [illegible] *s.* [Gr. ἀ- [illegible] = the [illegible] A genus of [illegible] The [illegible] *gotus* of Humboldt inhabits the thick forests adjacent to the Cassiquiare and the Upper Orinoco.

a-oû-dad, *s.* [Native name.] The *Ammotragus tragelaphus*, a remarkable species of [illegible] It is of a [illegible] with [illegible] long [illegible] from the front of the neck, and [illegible] of the fore legs. It has long [illegible] horns, which [illegible] in the [illegible] It [illegible] as high as an Abyssinian [illegible]

ą-pā-çe, *adv.* [Eng. *a* = at, at, and *pace.*] With a pace, at a pace; that is, at a quick pace; speedily. (Applied to things in motion, actions done quickly, or events in a state of rapid succession.)

"Ago he went, and [illegible]
Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 37.

"Kings of armies did flee *apace*."—*Ps.* lxviii. 12.

ăp-ą-gō-gē, ăp-ą-gō-gȳ, *s.* [In Ger., &. [illegible] From [illegible] = (1) [illegible] [illegible] payment: (4) bringing a delinquent taken in [illegible] before the magistrate, also the process against him; (5) *In Logic*, see below.]

1. *Logic:* The Greek term for what is now called, from Latin, *abduction*, a kind of argument in which the greater extreme is unquestionably [illegible] the middle term is certainly [illegible] but the lesser extreme is only probably [illegible] Whately [illegible] But [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"Yet we Europeans all know how difficult it is to distinguish *apart* the sounds in a foreign language."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. x., p. 206

3. To the exclusion of, putting aside, omitting all reference to, not taking into account.

¶ Used with *from:* as, apart *from* all this.

4. In a state of moral separation.

"But know that the Lord hath set *apart* him that is godly for himself."—*Ps.* iv. 3.

ăp-ar-thrō'-sĭs, *s.* [From Gr. *ἀπαρθροομαι* (*aparthroomai*) = to be jointed: *ἀπό* (*apo*) = from, and *ἀρθρόω* (*arthroō*) = to fasten by a joint; *ἄρθρον* (*arthron*) = a joint.]

Anat.: An articulation which admits of free motion. It is called also *abarticulation.*

ą-part'-mĕnt, *s.* [Ger. *apartement*, from Fr. *appartement*, from *à part* = aside, apart, separately; Sp. *apartiamento;* Port. *apartamento* = separation, division; *apartar* = to part, to separate; Ital. *appartemento.*] [PART.]

* **I.** *Originally:* As its etymology, *a-partment*, imports, a partitioning out; a separation of a part of a house required for the accommodation of a family or an individual. (Though this sense is obsolete in English, it is still retained in many foreign languages.)

II. *Now:*

1. A suite of rooms separated from the rest for the same special purpose.

"The word *apartment* meaning, in effect, a compartment of a house, already includes, in its proper sense, a suite of rooms: and it is a mere vulgar error, arising out of the ambitious usage of lodging-house keepers, to talk of one family or one establishment occupying *apartments*, in the plural. The queen's *apartment* at St. James's or at Versailles, not the queen's *apartments*, is the correct expression."—*De Quincey's Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., *Note*, p. 238.

2. A single room.

"The walls of the principal *apartments* were finely sculptured with fruit, foliage, and armorial bearings, and were hung with embroidered satin."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

apartment-house, *s.* A house divided into apartments or suits of rooms for the use of different tenants, subject to certain restrictions. (See FLAT-HOUSE.)

ą-păt'-ĕl-īte, *s.* [Gr. *ἀπατηλός* (*apatēlos*) = illusive, deceitful.] A yellow mineral resembling Copiapite, found in small friable nodules or balls at Meudon and Anteuil. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 42·90; sesquioxide of iron, 55·30; water, 3·96 = 100·16.

ăp-ą-thĕt'-ĭc, * **ăp-ą-thĕt'-ĭck, ăp-ą-thĕt'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [From Gr. *ἀ*, priv., and *παθητικός* (*pathētikos*) = subject to feeling.] Destitute of feeling; not susceptible of deep emotion.

"I am not to be *apathetick*, like a statue."—*Harris: Treatise of Happiness.*

ăp'-ą-thĭst, *s.* [Eng. *apath(y); -ist.* In Ital. *apatista.*] A person destitute of feeling.

ăp-ą-thĭs'-tĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *apathist; -ical.*] Pertaining to one destitute of feeling; apathetic.

"Fontenelle was of a good-humoured and *apathistical* disposition."—*Seward: Anecdotes*, v. 252.

ăp'-ą-thy, *s.* [In Dan. *apathi;* Ger. & Fr. *apathie;* Port. & Lat. *apathia;* Ital. *apatia*, from Gr. *ἀπάθεια* (*apatheia*) = want of passion or feeling; *ἀπαθής* (*apathēs*) = without suffering: *ἀ*, priv., and *πάθος* (*pathos*) = anything that befalls one; also suffering, feeling, passion; *παθεῖν* (*pathein*), 2 aor. infin. of *πάσχω* (*paschō*) = to suffer.] Want of feeling, deadness of the emotions, a calm and unruffled temper, produced, not by the dominancy of conscience or an iron will over violent emotions, but by the natural feebleness of the latter. Unruffled tranquillity of mind produced in such a way is not a virtue, but a defect.

"Of good and evil much they argued then
Of happiness and final misery,
Passion and *apathy*, and glory and shame."
Milton: P. L., ii. 564.

"The helpless *apathy* of Asiatics."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ Apathy may be produced in any mind temporarily by despair.

"Monmouth had passed from pusillanimous fear to the *apathy* of despair."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

ăp'-ą-tīte, *s.* [From Gr. *ἀπατάω* (*apataō*) = to deceive, and suff. *-ite.* So called because it has often been mistaken for other minerals.] An important mineral classed by Dana as the type of the "Apatite" group of his Anhydrous "Phosphates, Arsenates, Antimonates." The crystals are hexagonal and often hemihedral. The hardness is 5, or less frequently 4·5; the sp. gr. 2·92 to 3·25; the lustre vitreous; the streak white; the colour sea-green, violet, blue, white, gray, various reds, or brown. Apatite may be transparent, translucent, or opaque. Composition: Phosphate of lime, 91·13 to 92·31; chloride of calcium, ·15 or less to 4·28; and fluoride of calcium, 4·59 to 7·69. It occurs chiefly in metamorphic crystalline rocks. It is found widely in the United States, and extensively in the province of Quebec, Canada. Dana divides it into—Var. 1. Ordinary: (*a*) Asparagus Stone, with which is associated Moroxite, (*b*) Lasurapatite, (*c*) Francolite; 2. Fibrous Concretionary, Stalactitic, specially Phosphorite; 3. Earthy Apatite, specially Osteolite; 4. Fluor-apatite; 5. Chlor-apatite. In addition to these there is Pseudo-apatite. Akin to Apatite are (A.) Phosphatic Nodules, generally called from their origin Coprolites; (B.) Staffelite of Stein; (C.) Guano; (D.) Epiphosphorite; (E.) Talc-apatite; (F.) Hydro-apatite. (See these words.) (*Dana: Min.*, 5th ed., 530-5.)

ăp-ą-tū'-ą, *s.* [Gr. *ἀπάτη* (*apatē*) = craft, deceit, and *οὐρά* (*oura*) = tail.] A genus of butterflies belonging to the family Nymphalidæ. There is one British species, the *A. iris*,

APATURA IRIS.

called, from its colour and gorgeousness, the Purple Emperor. The male has dark-brown wings, changing in certain lights into very rich purple blue, whence the name iris = rainbow. Wilkes called it the "Purple Highflyer," from its mounting to a great elevation in the sky. [EMPEROR.]

apaumé, apaumée, appaumée (pron. **ą-pâ'u-mê**), *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: Appalmed. (Used of a hand open so as to exhibit the palm.)

ą-pā'y, *v.t.* [Lat. *pacare* = to satisfy, to quiet.] To please, to satisfy. (Used chiefly in the past participle.) [APAID.]

"For that faire Ladies love: past perils well *apay.*"
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ix. 40.

* **ą-pā'yd,** * **ą-pā'yde,** * **ą-pā'yed,** *pa. par.* [APAID.]

A. P. C. N. [Lat. = *anno post Christum natum* = in the year after the birth of Christ.]

āpe, *s.* [A.S. & Sw. *apa;* Icel. *ape;* O. Icel. *api;* Dan. *abe, abekat;* Dut. *aap, naaper;* Ger. *affe;* O. H. Ger. *affo;* Gael. *apa, apag;* Wel. *ab, epa;* Malabar & Sansc. *kepi* or *kęḥ*, (*s.*) a monkey, (*adj.*) swift, active.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Originally:* Any member of the Quadrumanous or Monkey order.

"We shall lose our time,
And all be turned to barnacles or to *apes*,
With foreheads villanous low."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

¶ This extended sense is not yet extinct: thus the monkey (*Pithecus inuus*) brought to the rock of Gibraltar from Africa is called the Barbary "ape," though, scientifically viewed, it is not an ape at all.

II. *Later:*

1. *Literally:*

(*a*) Any monkey remarkable for its imitativeness or for antic manners.

(*b*) *The Ape of Scripture* (1 Kings x. 22; 2 Chron. ix. 21), Heb. קוֹף (*qoph*, pronounced *koph*), Sept. *πίθηκος* (*pithēkos*), Vulg. *simia*, is a species of tailed Indian monkey. The Heb. קוֹף (*qoph*), plur. קֹפִים (*qophim*), which occurs in the above passages, is simply the Malabar and Sanscrit word *kepi* naturalised. (See the etymology.)

(*c*) A tailless monkey. (This sense of the word has come into use since the time of Ray.) (B. *Zool.*)

2. *Fig.:* A human being prone, like the monkey tribe, to imitation or mimicry.

"The *apes* of him who humbled once the proud."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 95.

¶ (*a*) *To lead apes in hell* is an expression applied occasionally in old writers to a woman who dies unmarried.

"But 'tis an old proverb, and you know it well,
That women dying maids *lead apes in hell.*"
(*Lond. Prodigal*, i. 2. *Wright: Dict. Obs. & Pro. Eng.*)
(See also Shakesp., *Taming of the Shrew*, ii. 1.)

(*b*) *To put an ape into one's hood or cap:* To make a fool of one.

"The monk *put in the mannes hood an ape*,
And in his wyves eek, by seint Austyn."
Chaucer: C. T., 14,851-2.

B. *Technically:*

Zoology (*Plur.*): The highest, or anthropoid section of the order Quadrumana, or Monkeys—that which forms the connecting link between the lower animals and man. [ANTHROPOID, ANTHROPIDÆ.] They have the teeth of the same number and for a time of the same form as those of man, but when full maturity is reached the canines become almost extremely prominent, as may be perceived by examining specimens in Museums of Natural History. There is no tail; nor are there cheek-pouches. There may or may not be callosities on the hinder parts. They are four-handed rather than four-footed. They hobble on the ground, but are splendid climbers of trees. The facial angle is about 65°, almost equal to that of some negroes; but the least intellectual of mankind are inconceivably before the highest of the monkey race. The apes are the only Simiidæ in which the hyoid

APE.

bone, the liver, and the cæcum exactly resemble those of man. They constitute the first section of the Simiidæ. The species are the gorilla and the chimpanzee from tropical Africa, and the ouran-outang and the gibbons from the Asiatic islands of Sumatra, Borneo, and Java. [GORILLA. CHIMPANZEE, &c.]

Sea Ape: A species of Shark, the *Alopias vulpes.* Called also the Thresher (q.v.), the Fox-shark, and the Sea-fox.

ape-like, *a.* Like an ape.

ape-man, *s.* A hypothetical being (*Homo alalus*) intermediate between the anthropoid apes and man, conjectured by Häckel to have been the progenitor of the human race.

āpe, *v.t.* [From the substantive.] To imitate in a servile manner, as an ape mimics the outward actions of man.

"Profusion *apes* the noble part
Of liberality of heart,
And dulness of discretion."
Cowper: Friendship.

"Thus, while I *ape* the measure wild
Of tales that charmed me yet a child."
Scott: Marmion, Introd. to Canto iii.

ą-pēak, * **ą-pē'ek,** *adv.* [Eng. *a; peak.* In Fr. *pic* = the peak of a mountain; *à pic* = vertically.] [PEAK.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In a position to pierce.

2. Formed with a point; pointed.

II. *Naut.:* Perpendicular. Thus the anchor is said to be *a-peak* when the stem of the ship is brought directly over it by drawing in the cable.

* **ā-pē'-ē,** *s.* [Eng. *A B C.*] The same as ABECE. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **ą-pē'çhe,** *v.t.* [APPEACH.]

āped, *pa. par.* [APE, *v.*]

ăpe'-dŏm, *s.* [Eng. *ape; -dom.*] Apes collectively; the condition of being an ape. (*De Quincey: Autob. Sketches*, i. 87.)

* **ą-pē'ek,** *adv.* [APEAK.]

ą-pē'ī-bą, *s.* [Brazilian name.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Tiliaceæ (Linden blooms). There are twelve species from the hotter parts of America. *Apeiba Petoumo*, in Panama called cortega, is used for making cordage, and *A. Tibourbou* is employed in the construction of the raft-boats called in Brazil jangadas. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **ą-pē'ire,** *v.t. & i.* [APPAIRE.]

* **ą-pē'le,** *s.* A peal. [PEAL, *s.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

Ą-pĕl'-līteș, Ą-pĕl-lē'-ąns, *s. pl.* [From *Apelles* (Gr. Ἀπελλῆς), a follower of the Gnostic Marcion.]

Church History: A sect in the second century who affirmed that Christ received from the four elements a body which he rendered back before his ascension.

ą-pĕl'-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἀ, priv., and Lat. *pellis* = skin.] Destitute of skin. (*Brande.*)

* **ăp'-ĕn,** *v.t.* [OPEN.] (*Scotch.*)

Ăp'-ĕn-nīne, *adj.* Pertaining to the Apennines (q.v.).

Ăp'-ĕn-nīneș, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ad* = to; *pen-ninus*, connected with Celtic *pen* or *ben* = mountain-top.] The name of a chain of mountains extending through Italy.

ą-pĕp'-sy, * **ą-pĕp'-sĭe,** *s.* [In Fr. *apepsie;* Gr. ἀπεψία (*apepsia*) = indigestibility, indigestion, from ἄπεπτος (*apeptos*) = uncooked, undigested: ἀ, priv.; πεπτός (*peptos*) = cooked; πέπτω (*peptō*), or πέσσω (*pessō*) = to soften, to boil, to cook.] Indigestion. (*Dyche.*)

ā'-pĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *ape; -er.* In Dut. *naaper.*] One who apes or mimics. (*Johnson.*)

ā'-pĕr (2), *s.* [Lat. *aper* = a wild boar.] [CAPROS.]

* **ą-pē'r-ąns,** *s.* [APPEARANCE.]

* **ą-pĕr'-dŏne,** *v.t.* [APPARDONE.] (*Scotch.*)

* **ą-pē're-mĕnt,** *s.* [APPAIRE.] An injury. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

ą-pĕr'-ĭ-ent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *aperiens* = opening, pr. par. of *aperio* = to open.]

A. *As adj.:* Opening the bowels to a slight extent in constipation; laxative, deobstruent.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine prescribed to open the bowels gently; a gentle purgative, a laxative, a deobstruent.

"By combining tonics with *aperients*."—*Cycl. Pract. Med.*, ii. 623.

ą-pĕr'-ĭ-tĭve, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *apéritif;* Sp. *aperitivo*, from Lat. *aperio* = to open.]

A. *As adj.:* Opening the bowels; laxative, deobstruent. [APERIENT.]

B. *As subst.:* An aperient medicine. (*Richardson: Grandison*, iv. 311.)

* **ā'-pērn,** *s.* [APRON.]

ā'-pērn-ēr, *s.* [O. Eng. *apern* = apron, and suff. *-er.*] One who wears an apron; a drawer.

"We have no wine here, methinks; where's this *aperner*?"—*Chapman: May-day*, iii. 4.

* **ā'-pēr-sē,** *a.* [Lat. = A by itself.] Superexcellent.

"She was A woman, *A-per-se* alon."
Romans of Partenay (ed. Skeat), 1,148.

* **ą-pērs'-mar,** * **ą-pīrs'-mart,** *a.* [Jamieson thinks it is from A.S. *afor, afre* = bitter, sharp, or from Icel. *apar* = bitter.] Crabbed, ill-humoured. (*Palice of Honour*, iii. 77.)

* **ą-pērt'** (*Eng. and Scotch*), **ąp-pērt'** (*Scotch*), *a.* [Lat. *apertus* = opened, pa. par. of *aperio* = to open.]

1. Open, unconcealed, undisguised.

" . . both pryvy and *apert*."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,844.

2. Pert, bold, forward. (*Skinner.*)

¶ *In apert* is used adverbially, and means evidently, openly. (*Jamieson.*)

* **ăp-ĕr-tē'yn,** *v.i.* [APPERTAIN.]

* **ąp-ĕr'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *apertio.*]

1. & 2. The act of opening; the state of being opened.

"The plenitude of vessels, otherwise called the plethora, when it happens, causeth an extravasation of blood, either by ruption or *apertion* of them."—*Wiseman.*

3. An aperture made through anything; an opening, a gap.

"The next now in order are the *apertions;* under which term I do comprehend doors, windows, staircases, chimneys, or other conduits; in short, all inlets or outlets."—*Wotton.*

ăp-ĕrt'-lў, * **ăp-ĕrt'-lўe,** * **ą-pĕrt'-līche,** * **ą-pĕrt'e-līche** (*ch* guttural), *adv.* [Eng. *apert; -ly.*] Evidently, plainly.

"Eornen al of red blod romynge a-boute;
Al priueliche his peyne *a-pertliche* he saith."
Joseph of Aramathie (ed. Skeat), 275, 276.

". . . though he seth wel *apertly*, that it is agenst the reverence of God."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

ą-pĕrt'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *apert; -ness.*] The quality of being open; openness, frankness.

"The freedom or *apertness* and vigour of pronouncing, and the closeness of muffling and laziness of speaking, render the sound different."—*Holder.*

† **ąp-ĕrt'-ŏr,** *s.* [Lat. = opener.]

Anat.: A term applied to the muscle which raises the upper eyelid. *Levator* is, however, the more common appellation which it receives. (*Quincey.*)

ăp'-ĕr-tūre, *s.* [In Sp. & Port. *abertura;* Ital. *apertura.* From Lat. *apertura.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. & II. The act of opening; the state of being opened.

1. *In a literal sense:*

2. *Figuratively. Spec.*, explanation.

"It is too much untwisted by the doctors, and, like philosophy, made intricate by explications, and difficult by the *aperture* and dissolution of distinctions."—*Taylor.*

III. A thing or place opened; an opening, a hole.

1. *Literally:*

2. *Figuratively:*

" . . and to him who treads
Rome for the sake of ages, Glory sheds
Her light through thy sole *aperture.*"
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 148.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Anatomy, Zoology, Botany, &c.:*

(*a*) The aperture of a univalve shell is the opening or mouth. In molluscs which feed on vegetable matter it is entire; while in those which are animal feeders it has a notch or canal. In some families it has an *operculum* or cover. The margin of the aperture is called the *peristome.* (*Woodward: Mollusca*, 1st ed., 1851, p. 101.)

(*b*) Any other opening.

" . . the back *aperture* of the nostrils."—*Owen: Classif. of Mammal.*, p. 29.

2. *Optics:* The diameter of the object-glass of a refracting telescope, or the speculum or mirror of a reflector. The larger the aperture (*i.e.*, the area of the surface through which the light is transmitted, or from which it is reflected), the greater is the power of the telescope to penetrate into space and consequently bear higher magnifying powers. The apertures of Sir W. Herschel's celebrated reflecting telescopes were 7, 12, 18, and 48 inches; while those of the Earl of Rosse are 3 and 6 feet. Very powerful refracting telescopes with large apertures have been recently constructed, that at the Lick Observatory being 36 inches, while still larger ones are projected. Within the last few years silvered-glass parabolic mirrors of the Newtonian form have been constructed with large apertures and short focal length, thus rendering these instruments exceedingly convenient for use. Sir W. Herschel's 18-inch metallic speculum, used for examining the nebulæ and Milky Way, had a focal length of 20 feet; modern telescopes, with silvered-glass mirrors, have been constructed of the same aperture, but with a focal length of not more than 7 feet. Thus a larger aperture is now a more valuable feature in a telescope than great focal length, the unwieldy tubes formerly used being entirely dispensed with.

"'*Aperture*' always means the clear space which receives the light of the object; the diameter of the object glass in achromatics, or the large speculum in reflectors, exclusive of its setting."—*Webb: Celestial Objects*, 3rd ed. (1873), p. 1.

Angular aperture (*in microscopes*): The amount of light transmitted by the objective, and consequently the distinctness of the image afterwards magnified by the lenses forming the eye-piece When an objective of the largest angular aperture is employed, the more delicate markings of the object under examination, invisible when objectives of less angular aperture are used, are seen with great distinctness. [OBJECTIVE.]

3. *Geom.:* The space between two right lines which meet in a point and form an angle.

ąp'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *aper; -y.*] An aping; servile imitation. (*Coleridge.*)

ą-pĕt'-ąl-æ, *s. pl.* [In Fr. *apétale* (sing.), *apételé* (sing.). From Gr. ἀ, priv., and πέταλον (*petalon*) = a leaf.] Plants without petals. A sub-class of Exogenous plants; the others being Polypetalæ and Monopetalæ. [APETALOUS EXOGENS.]

ą-pĕt'-ąl-oŭs, † **ă-pĕt-ąl-ō'se,** *a.* [APETALÆ.]

Botany: Without petals.

Apetalous or Incomplete Exogens: In Dr. Lindley's earlier arrangement, the 2nd subclass of the great class Exogens. [APETALÆ.] Besides the orders ranged under this suborder, there is among flowering plants an absence of petals in various other exogenous genera and species, in all the class of Gymnosperms, and in important orders like Graminaceæ, not to speak of genera in that of Endogens.

ą-pĕt'-ąl-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *apetalous; -ness.*] The state or quality of being destitute of petals. (*Johnson.*)

ā'-pĕx (plur. **ā'-pĭ-çēș** or **ā'-pĕx-ĕș**), *s.* [Lat. *apex* (pl. *apices*) = the top of anything.]

A. *Ordinary Language:* The tip, top, or summit of anything. (*Glossog. Nova*, 2nd ed.)

B. *Technically:*

I. *Geom.:* The angular point opposite to the base of a triangle, of a cone, &c.

II. *Nat. Science:* The top of anything.

Specially:

1. *Zool.:* The top of a shell.

2. *Botany:*

(*a*) The tip of a leaf, the spot on the summit of a pericarp where the style was inserted, or any other part of a plant terminating in a point.

* (*b*) A name given by the old botanists to what we now call a stamen. It was generally used in the plur. *apices.* (*Lindley.*)

* (*c*) Ray's name for what is now called the anther of a stamen. (*Lindley.*)

* **ą-pē'yre,** *v.t.* [Lat. *aperio* = to open.] To open. (*Wright: Dict. Obs. & Prov. Eng.*)

ăph, *prefix.* [From Gr. ἀφ (*aph*), the preposition ἀπό (*apo*) = from, modified by an aspirate immediately following it, as ἀφόρισμα (*aphorisma*) = aphorism, the derivation of which is ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and ὁρίζω (*horizō*) = to divide or separate from.]

ăph-æ'r-ĭ-sĭs, ăph-ĕ'r-ĭ-sĭs, *s.* [In Fr. *aphérèse;* Sp. *aferesis;* Port. *apheresis;* Lat. *aphæresis;* Gr. ἀφαίρεσις (*aphairesis*), from ἀφαιρέω (*aphaireō*) = to take away: ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and αἱρέω (*haireō*) = to take away.]

Gram.: A figure which drops a letter or syllable at the commencement of a word, as *'tis*, for *it is*; *'gan*, for *began.* (*Glossog. Nova.*)

ăph-ăn'-ĕ-ṣite, *s.* [In Fr. *aphanèse*, from Gr. ἀφανής (*aphanēs*) = unseen, unmanifest, and suff. *-ite.*] A mineral, called also Clinoclase (q.v.).

ăph-ąn-ĭp'-tĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. (1) ἀφανής (*aphanēs*) = unseen, invisible: ἀ, priv., and φανῆναι (*phanēnai*), 2 aor. infin. of φαίνομαι (*phainomai*) = to come to light, to appear; pass. of φαίνω (*phainō*) = to bring to light; and (2) πτερόν (*pteron*) = a feather, a wing.] An order of wingless insects, called by De Geer Suctoria, and by Leach Siphonaptera. They have a sucker of three pieces, and a true metamorphosis. The thorax is distinctly

separated from the abdomen, and two horny plates mark the spots where in the higher insects wings would be. It contains the Pulicidæ, or Fleas. [FLEA, PULICIDÆ, PULEX.]

† **ăph-ăn-ĭs'-tĭc,** *a.* [Gr. ἀφανιστικός (*aphanistikos*) = destroying, putting out of sight; ἀφανίζω (*aphanizō*) = to make unseen; ἀφανής (*aphanēs*) = unseen: ἀ, priv., and φανῆναι (*phanēnai*), 2 aor. pass. of ϕαίνω (*phainō*) = to cause to appear.]

Min.: Indistinct, unmanifest. (*Webster.*)

ăph'-ăn-īte, *s.* [In Ger. *aphanit;* from Gr. ἀφανής (*aphanēs*) = unseen, invisible, unmanifest, obscure: ἀ, priv., and φαίνω (*phainō*) = to cause to appear. So called because the granulations of which it consists are not distinctly visible.]

Min. & Geol.: A rock, called also Corneine. The absence of distinct granulations distinguishes it from Diabase.

ă-phā'-sĭa, *s.* The impairment or loss of the power of using spoken or written language, independently of any disease of the vocal organs or failure of the intellect.

ą-phē'-lĭ-ŏn, † **ą-phē'-lĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [In Fr. *aphélie;* Gr. ἀπό (*apo*) = from; and ἥλιος (*hēlios*) = the sun.]

Astronomy: Literally, away from the sun. As the planets move in elliptic orbits, and not in circles, they are necessarily at a greater distance from the sun at one part of their course than at another. When as far away from the sun as they can go, they are said to be in *aphelion*; and when as near to the luminary as possible, in *perihelion*. [See APOGEE, PERIGEE.]

ăph-ŏn'-ğŏ-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. ἀφεγγής (*aphengēs*) = without light, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to look at, to behold.] A modification of the magic lantern for exhibiting opaque objects, such as cartes-de-visite, movement of watches, coins, &c.

ăph-ĕr-ē'sĭs, *s.* [APHÆRESIS.]

ą-phē'-tą, *s.* [Arabic (?).]

Astrology: The name of a planet which was imagined to be the giver or disposer of life in a nativity. (*Johnson.*)

ą-phēt'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *Apheta; -ical.*] Pertaining or relating to the so-called planet Apheta (q.v.). (*Johnson.*)

ă'-phĭ-dæ, ăph'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [APHIS.] Leach's name for the family of Homopterous insects, of which Aphis is the type. [APHIS.]

ă'-phĭ-dēş, ăph'-ĭ-dēş, *s. pl.* The plural of APHIS (q.v.). Shuckard and Swainson made Aphides the third tribe of the order Hemiptera.

". . . in the *Aphidès* the male insects are unequivocal and numerous."—*Owen: Invertebr. Animals.*

ą-phĭd'-ĭ-ąn, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *aphis,* genit. *aphidis* = a plant-louse.]

1. *As adjective:* Pertaining or relating to an aphis, or plant-louse.

2. *As substantive:* An insect of the tribe Aphidii, the family Aphidæ, or the genus Aphis.

ą-phĭd'-ĭ-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *aphis,* genit. *aphidis.*] Cuvier's name for the family of Hemipterous (or Homopterous) Insects, of which Aphis constitutes the type. He made it the second family of the Homopterous Hemiptera, and the fourth of the whole order. He included under it Psylla, Thrips, and other genera, besides Aphis proper. [APHIS.]

ą-phĭd-ĭph'-ă-ğī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *aphis,* and Gr. φαγός (*phagos*) = a glutton; φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.] The name given by Cuvier and others to a family of insects, ranked as the second of the Trimerous section of Beetles. The name is given because the appropriate food of the insects which it contains are aphides. Instead of Aphidiphagi, the family is now designated Coccinellidæ. It contains the "lady-birds."

ą-phĭd'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *aphis,* genit. *aphidis.*] A genus of ichneumons, of which one species, *A. avenæ,* preys on the aphis of the oat and other analogous species, while a second, *A. rapæ,* does so on that of the turnip.

ą-phĭd-ĭv'-ŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *aphides,* and Lat. *voro* = to swallow whole, to devour.] Devouring aphides.

"The larva of the syrphi, or, as they have been called, *aphidivorous* worms."—*Griffith: Cuvier,* vol. xv., p. 760.

ă-phĭl-ăn'-thrŏp-ў, *s.* [Gr. ἀ, priv., and φιλανθρωπία (*philanthrōpia*) = philanthropy.]

1. Want of love to mankind; the opposite of philanthropy. (*Johnson.*)

2. *Med.:* The first stage of melancholy, when solitude is preferred to society.

ā'-phĭs, ăph'-ĭs (plural **ā'-phĭ-dēş, ăph'-ĭ-dēş**), *s.* [Mod. Lat.]

Entom.: Plant louse. A genus of insects, the typical one of the family Aphidæ. It contains those soft pulpy little animals, winged or wingless, and with long antennæ, which are seen beneath the leaves, or in curled-up leaves, or in the axils of many plants, or even on the roots of some. Sometimes, as in the case of the elm, their destructive operations upon a leaf raise a gall of considerable size. The species are very numerous, and are generally called after the plants on which they feed, as *A. rosæ,* the

APHIDES.

aphis of the rose; *A. fabæ,* the bean apis; *A. brassicæ,* the cabbage fly; *A. humuli,* the hop fly. They are exceedingly prolific, but are kept within bounds by various insects, especially by the Coccinellidæ, or Lady-birds, of which they are the appropriate food. They drop a fluid called honey-dew [HONEY-DEW], which is so grateful to the ants, that the latter, to receive it, tend them like milch cows. The mode of propagating their race is the abnormal one described as ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS, METAGENESIS, and PARTHENOGENESIS (q.v.). The winged aphides, confessedly perfect insects, bring forth a wingless race, apparently mere larvæ, and which, therefore, it might be thought, would be incapable, while thus immature, of bringing forth young. In certain cases they do it, however, and their offspring are winged, and as perfect as their grand-parents. This alternation of generations, or *metagenesis,* with its attendant parthenogenesis (or birth from virgins) in every second generation, goes on for nine or ten generations, by which time the season is over. The last aphides of the year are fully formed and winged, and deposit eggs, which are hatched in spring.

aphis-sugar, *s.* Honey-dew, the honey-like substance secreted by aphides. [APHIS, HONEY-DEW.]

"Honey-dew, or *aphis-sugar,* and the honey of the bee are intermediate between animal and vegetable organs."—*Penny Cycl.,* vol. xxiii., p. 225.

ă-phlŏ-gĭs'-tĭc, ăph-lŏ-ğĭs'-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἀφλόγιστος (*aphlogistos*) = not inflammable: ἀ, priv., and φλογιστός (*phlogistos*) = set on fire, burnt; φλογίζω (*phlogizō*) = to set on fire; φλόξ (*phlox*), genit. φλογός (*phlogos*) = flame; φλέγω (*phlego*) = to burn.] Without flame.

Aphlogistic lamp, or flameless lamp: A lamp formed by winding a coil of fine platinum wire loosely round the lower part of the wick of a spirit lamp. When the flame is extinguished the coil will continue in a state of ignition till the spirit is consumed.

ă-phō'-nĭ-ą, ăph'-ŏn-ў, *s.* [In Fr. *aphonie;* Gr. ἀφωνία (*aphōnia*); from ἀ, priv., and φωνέω (*phōneō*) = to produce a sound; φωνή (*phōnē*) = a sound.]

Med.: Inability to speak, loss of voice, dumbness.

"In cases of *aphonia,* where the vocal chords cannot be made to vibrate freely . . ."—*Max Müller: Science of Language,* 6th ed., vol. ii. (1871), p. 127.

"*Aphony* (Gr.), want of voice."—*Glossog. Nov.,* 2nd ed.

ą-phŏr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἀφορία (*aphoria*); from ἄφορος (*aphoros*) = not bearing; ἀ, priv., and φόρος (*phoros*) = bearing, . . . fruitful; φέρω (*pherō*) = to bear.] The absence of bearing, unfruitfulness; barrenness.

ăph'-ŏr-ĭşm, *s.* [In Ger. *aphorism;* Fr. *aphorisme;* Sp. & Ital. *aforismo;* Port. *aphorismo.* From Gr. ἀφορισμός (*aphorismos*) = (1) a separation; (2) a definition, also an aphorism; ἀφορίζω (*aphorizō*) = to mark off by boundaries: ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and ὁρίζω (*horizō*) = to separate from as a boundary; ὅρος (*horos*) = a boundary.] A short detached pithy sentence, containing a maxim or wise precept, educed from the general experience of mankind. (See example under APHORIZE.)

"Solomon became enabled, not only to write those excellent parables or *aphorisms,* concerning divine and moral philosophy, but also . . ."—*Bacon: Advanc. of Learning.*

ăph-ŏr-ĭş-măt'-ĭc, ăph-ŏr-ĭş'-mĭc, *a.* [Eng. *aphorism; -atic; -ic.*] Pertaining to an aphorism or aphorisms; containing an aphorism. (*Ogilvie.*)

ăph-ŏr-ĭş'-mĕr, *s.* [Eng. *aphorism; -er.*] One who habitually quotes aphorisms.

"We may infallibly assure ourselves, that it will as well agree with monarchy, though all the tribe of *aphorismers* and politicasters would persuade us there be secret and mysterious reasons against it."—*Milton: Of Ref. in England,* bk. 2.

* **ăph-ŏr-ĭş'-mĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *aphorism; -ing.*] Overbearing unduly by the use of aphorisms.

"There is no art that hath been more cankered in her principles, more soiled and slabbered with *aphorizing* pedantry, than the art of policy."—*Milton.*

ăph'-ŏr-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *aphoris(m)t.*] A compiler of aphorisms.

"He took this occasion of farther clearing and justifying what he had written against the *aphorist.*"—*Nelson: Life of Bp. Bull,* p. 246.

ăph-ŏr-ĭs'-tĭc, ăph-ŏr-ĭs'-tĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *aphorist, -ic, -ical;* or *aphoris(m), -tic, -tical.* In Fr. *aphoristique;* Port. *aphoristico.*] [APHORISM.] Pertaining to an aphorism; in the form of an aphorism; in short, detached sentences like an aphorism.

". . . because the style of his conversation is less flowing and diffusive—less expansive—more apt to clothe itself in a keen, sparkling *aphoristic* form."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 232.

ăph-ŏr-ĭs'-tĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *aphoristical; -ly.*] In the form of an aphorism.

"These being carried down seldom miss a cure, as Hippocrates doth likeways *aphoristically* tell us."—*Harvey.*

ăph'-ŏr-īze, *v.i.* [Gr. ἀφορίζω (*aphorizō*) = (1) to mark out by boundaries; (2) to limit, to define.] To utter or write an aphorism.

"In order to get the full sense of a word, we should first present to our minds the visual image that forms its primary meaning. Draw lines of different colours round the different counties of England, and then cut out each separately, as in the common play-maps that children take to pieces and put together, so that each district can be contemplated apart from the rest, as a whole in itself. This twofold act of circumscribing and detaching, when it is excited by the mind on subjects of reflection and reason, is to *aphorize,* and the result an aphorism."—*Coleridge: Aids to Reflection* (ed. 1839), pp. 16, 17.

ăph'-rīte, *s.* [Gr. ἀφρός (*aphros*) = foam, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Calcite, sometimes called also Earth Foam, and by Kirwan Silvery Chalk. Dana considers that the harder and more sparry specimens approach argentite, and the softer ones chalk.

ăph'-rĭ-zīte, *s.* [In Ger. *aphrisit;* Gr. ἀφρίζω (*aphrizō*) = to foam; ἀφρός (*aphros*) = foam, and suff. *-ite.*] A variety of the mineral called Tourmaline. It is found in the Harz Mountains.

ăph-rŏ-dĭş'-ĭ-ąc, * **ăph-rŏ-dĭş'-ĭ-ăck,** *a. & s.* [In Port. *aphrodisiaco;* from Gr. ἀφροδίσια (*aphrodisia*) = venery; ἀφροδίσιος (*aphrodisios*) = belonging to love or venery. From *Aphrodite* = Venus.] [APHRODITE.]

1. *As adjective:* Exciting or tending to excite venereal desire.

2. *As substantive:* A provocative to venery. Garrod makes Aphrodisiacs the 2nd order of his Division I., Sub-class 5. He divides them into *direct* and *indirect.* Among the former are nux vomica, strychnia, cantharides; and among the latter, blood tonics and nervine tonics. (*Garrod: Materia Medica,* 3rd ed., p. 415.)

ăph-rō-dĭs-ĭ-ăc-ăl, **ăph-rō-dĭs-ĭ-ăc,** a. [Eng. *aphrodisi(a)*, in full or contracted, and suffix *-ac*.] The same as APHRODISIAC, *adj.* (q.v.). (*Glossog. Nova*, 2nd ed.)

ăph-rō-dĭs-ĭ-ăn, a. (APHRODISIAC.] Pertaining to love or venery. Davies gives an example from *C. Reade (Cloister & Hearth*, ch. lxvi.).

ăph-rō-dī-tē, **ăph-rō-dī-tē,** s. [Gr. *Aphrodite* (*Aphroditē*), a name of Venus, given because it was believed that she sprung from the *aphros* (*aphrós*), or foam, of the sea.]

Zool.: A genus of Annelids, the typical one of the family Aphroditidæ. The Sea-mouse is the commonest species. The scales on the back, which you've thought the new, and are not merely brilliant in hue, but vary their hue according as the light falls on them, or as it changes the relative position. These this exceeding brilliance, coupled with its connection with the sea, in the deep water of which it resides, it has come to be known by the name of Sea-mouse, which is one of the most beautiful of Annelids, and one of the most beautiful of all the Invertebrata.

ăph-rō-dīte, s. [In Gr. *aphrodite*, from Gr. *aphros* (*aphrós*) = foam, and suff. *-ite*, or from *Aphrodite* (*Aphroditē*) = Venus, in allusion to her as foam-born.] A mineral, referred by Dana to his Seventh group of Silicates.

ăph-rō-dĭt-ĭc, a. [Gr. *aphroditikos*, from *Aphroditē* = Venus.] Pertaining to Venus; aphrodisiac.

ăph-rō-phŏr-ă, s. [Gr. *aphros* = foam, froth, and *phoros* = bearing, from *pherō* = to bear.]

Entom.: A genus of Homoptera, family Cercopidæ. The species are found on various plants, and are remarkable for the froth-like secretion in which they live.

ăph-rō-sĭd-ĕr-īte, s. [From Gr. *aphros* = foam, froth, and *sideros* = iron, and suff. *-ite*.] A mineral, named from its colour and composition.

ăph-thæ (1), **ăph-thæ,** s. pl. [Gr. *aphthai* = ulcers.]

Pathology: Ulcers in the mouth, especially those which are characteristic of thrush.

ăph-thăl-mī-ă, s. [Gr. *aphthalmia* = want of sight, from *aphthalmos* = sightless, from *a* = not, and *ophthalmos* = eye.]

Pathology: Blindness, especially that caused by inflammation of the eye.

ăph-thăl-mĭc, a. [Gr. *aphthalmikos* = pertaining to aphthalmia.] Pertaining to aphthalmia.

ăph-thăl-mĭte, s. [From Gr. *aphthalmos* = without envy, bounteous, plentiful; *a* priv., and *ophthonos* (*phthónos*) = envy, and suff. *-ite*.] A mineral; a variety of Tetrahedrite. It is of a steel-gray colour, and is found in Sweden.

ăph-thŏid, a. [Eng. *aphth(ous)*, and suff. *-oid*.]

1. Pertaining to aphthæ.

2. Resembling aphthæ.

ăph-thŏ-lite, s. [Gr. *aphthonos* (*aphthónos*) = envy, and *lithos* = a stone.]

Min.: Another name for Pyrosmalite (q.v.).

ăph-thŏ-ŭs, a. [Gr. *aphthonos* (*aphthónos*) = envy, and suff. *-ous*.] Envious, jealous.

ăph-thous, a. [Gr. *aphthos* = ulcers, and suff. *-ous*.] Pertaining to aphthæ.

ăph-thŏ-ŭs, a. [Gr. *aphthonos* (*aphthónos*) = envy, and suff. *-ous*.] Envious, jealous.

ăph-thŏng, s. [Gr. *áphthongos* (*aphthóngos*) = unsounded, from *a* priv., and *phthongos* (*phthóngos*) = sound, voice, utterance.] A letter or letters left unsounded when a word is pronounced.

ăph-thŏn-īte, s. [From Gr. *aphthonos* (*aphthónos*) = without envy, bounteous, plentiful; *a* priv., and *ophthonos* (*phthónos*) = envy, and suff. *-ite*.] A mineral; a variety of Tetrahedrite. It is of a steel-gray colour, and is found in Sweden.

ăph-thŏs, a. [Eng. aphth(ous), and suff. *-ous*.]

1. Pertaining to aphthæ.

2. Resembling something covered with little ulcers. (*Loudon*: *Cyc. of Plants*.)

ă-phyl-lă, s. pl. [Gr. *aphyllos* (*aphúllos*) = leafless; *a* priv., *phullon* (*phúllon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Plants destitute of leaves. (A term sometimes applied to Thallogens, from the absence in them of all proper leaves.)

ă-phyl-lŏŭs, a. [Gr. *aphyllos* (*aphúllos*) = leafless.]

Bot.: Destitute of leaves.

ă-pi-ă-çé-æ, s. pl. [Eng. *apia*, and suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: A synonym of UMBELLIFERÆ.

ă-pi-ă-rĭ-ăn, a. [Eng. *apiar(y)*, and suff. *-ian*.] Pertaining to bees.

ă-pi-ăr-ĭ-ăs, s. [Lat. *apiarius* = pertaining to bees, from *apis* = a bee.]

Entom.: A genus of Hymenoptera, family Apidæ, sub-family Andrenidæ. The species are found in Europe and North America.

ă-pi-ăr-ĭ-ĕs, s. pl. [Lat. *apiarium* = a bee-house.]

Entom.: A family of Hymenoptera, the typical one of the Sub-order Anisopleura, the Sub-tribe Apidæ, and the order Hymenoptera itself. The Apidæ have an elongated tongue; whilst the Andrenidæ, the other family of Anthophila, have the tongue short and blunt. It contains the social bees, Apes, Bombus, &c., with some of the solitary ones, as Xylocopa.

ă-pĭ-ăr-ĭ-ŭm, s. [Lat. *apiarium* = a bee-house, from *apis* = a bee.] A bee-house; a place where bees are kept.

ă-pĭ-ăs-tĕr, s. [Lat. *apiaster* = a bee-eater, from *apis* = a bee.]

Ornith.: A genus of Meropidæ, the typical one of the sub-family Apiastrinæ. The species are found in Africa, Asia, and Australia.

ă-pĭ-ăs-tĭd, s. [From Lat. *apiastrum* = a bee-eater.]

Ornith.: A bee-eater; a bird of the genus *Apiaster* (q.v.).

ă-pĭ-ăs-trĭ-næ, s. pl. [Lat. *apiastrum* = a bee-eater, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Meropidæ, the typical one of the family Apiastridæ. The species are found in Africa, Asia, and Australia.

ă-pĭ-ăs-trĭ-ŭm, s. [Lat. *apiastrum* = a bee-eater, from *apis* = a bee.]

Ornith.: A genus of Meropidæ, the typical one of the sub-family Apiastrinæ. The species are found in Africa, Asia, and Australia.

ă-pĭ-ăt-ĭ-ŭm, s. [Lat. *apiatum* = a sweet drink made of honey, from *apis* = a bee.]

Pharm.: A sweet drink made of honey.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çé-æ, s. pl. [Eng. *apie(s)*, and suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: A synonym of UMBELLIFERÆ.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çeous, a. [Eng. *apiece(æ)*, and suff. *-ous*.] Pertaining to the Apieceæ.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ăl, a. [Eng. *apiece*, and suff. *-ial*.] Pertaining to each.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ăl-ĭ-ty, s. [Eng. *apiecial*, and suff. *-ity*.] The quality of being apiecial.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ăl-ly, adv. [Eng. *apiecial*, and suff. *-ly*.] Each.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn, s. [Eng. *apiece*, and suff. *-ion*.] Each.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ăl, a. [Eng. *apiecion*, and suff. *-al*.] Pertaining to each.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ăl-ly, adv. [Eng. *apiecional*, and suff. *-ly*.] Each.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ĭ-ty, s. [Eng. *apiecion*, and suff. *-ity*.] The quality of being apiecional.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ly, adv. [Eng. *apiecion*, and suff. *-ly*.] Each.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm, s. [Eng. *apiecion*, and suff. *-um*.] Each.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly, adv. [Eng. *apiecionum*, and suff. *-ly*.] Each.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty, s. [Eng. *apiecionumly*, and suff. *-ity*.] The quality of being apiecionumly.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly, adv. [Eng. *apiecionumlyty*, and suff. *-ly*.] Each.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly-ty, s. [Eng. *apiecionumlytyly*, and suff. *-ty*.] The quality of being apiecionumlytyly.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly, adv. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylyty*, and suff. *-ly*.] Each.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty, s. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytyly*, and suff. *-ty*.] The quality of being apiecionumlytylytyly.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly, adv. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylyty*, and suff. *-ly*.] Each.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty, s. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytyly*, and suff. *-ty*.] The quality of being apiecionumlytylytylytyly.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly, adv. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylyty*, and suff. *-ly*.] Each.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty, s. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytyly*, and suff. *-ty*.] The quality of being apiecionumlytylytylytylytyly.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly, adv. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylyty*, and suff. *-ly*.] Each.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty, s. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytyly*, and suff. *-ty*.] The quality of being apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytyly.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly, adv. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylyty*, and suff. *-ly*.] Each.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty, s. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytyly*, and suff. *-ty*.] The quality of being apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytyly.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly, adv. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylyty*, and suff. *-ly*.] Each.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty, s. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylyty*, and suff. *-ty*.] The quality of being apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylyty.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly, adv. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytyly*, and suff. *-ly*.] Each.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty, s. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytyly*, and suff. *-ty*.] The quality of being apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytyly.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly, adv. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty*, and suff. *-ly*.] Each.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty, s. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty*, and suff. *-ty*.] The quality of being apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly, adv. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytyly*, and suff. *-ly*.] Each.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty, s. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytyly*, and suff. *-ty*.] The quality of being apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytyly.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly, adv. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty*, and suff. *-ly*.] Each.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty, s. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty*, and suff. *-ty*.] The quality of being apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly, adv. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytyly*, and suff. *-ly*.] Each.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty, s. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytyly*, and suff. *-ty*.] The quality of being apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytyly.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly, adv. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty*, and suff. *-ly*.] Each.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty, s. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty*, and suff. *-ty*.] The quality of being apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly, adv. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytyly*, and suff. *-ly*.] Each.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty, s. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytyly*, and suff. *-ty*.] The quality of being apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytyly.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly, adv. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty*, and suff. *-ly*.] Each.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty, s. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty*, and suff. *-ty*.] The quality of being apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly, adv. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytyly*, and suff. *-ly*.] Each.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty, s. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytyly*, and suff. *-ty*.] The quality of being apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytyly.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly, adv. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty*, and suff. *-ly*.] Each.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty, s. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty*, and suff. *-ty*.] The quality of being apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly, adv. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytyly*, and suff. *-ly*.] Each.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty, s. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytyly*, and suff. *-ty*.] The quality of being apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytyly.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly-ty-ly, adv. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty*, and suff. *-ly*.] Each.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty, s. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty*, and suff. *-ty*.] The quality of being apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly, adv. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytyly*, and suff. *-ly*.] Each.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty, s. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytyly*, and suff. *-ty*.] The quality of being apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytyly.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly, adv. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty*, and suff. *-ly*.] Each.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty, s. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty*, and suff. *-ty*.] The quality of being apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly, adv. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytyly*, and suff. *-ly*.] Each.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty, s. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytyly*, and suff. *-ty*.] The quality of being apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytyly.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly, adv. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty*, and suff. *-ly*.] Each.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty, s. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty*, and suff. *-ty*.] The quality of being apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly, adv. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytyly*, and suff. *-ly*.] Each.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty, s. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty*, and suff. *-ty*.] The quality of being apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly, adv. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty*, and suff. *-ly*.] Each.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty, s. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty*, and suff. *-ty*.] The quality of being apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly, adv. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty*, and suff. *-ly*.] Each.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty, s. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty*, and suff. *-ty*.] The quality of being apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly, adv. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty*, and suff. *-ly*.] Each.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty, s. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty*, and suff. *-ty*.] The quality of being apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly, adv. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty*, and suff. *-ly*.] Each.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty, s. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty*, and suff. *-ty*.] The quality of being apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly, adv. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty*, and suff. *-ly*.] Each.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty, s. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty*, and suff. *-ty*.] The quality of being apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly, adv. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty*, and suff. *-ly*.] Each.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty, s. [Eng. *apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty*, and suff. *-ty*.] The quality of being apiecionumlytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylytylyty.

ă-pĭ-ĕ-çĭ-ŏn-ŭm-ly-ty-ly, adv. [

† **a-pit-pat**, *adv.* [Eng. *a* (*pr.*) + *pit-pat*.] ... heart: more usually in the form ...

"... there he comes.—Welcome, my belly, my brisk ... my heart has gone *a-pit-pat* for you."—*Congreve.*

ā-pi-um, ... = ...

APIUM GRAVEOLENS.

1. Part of the inflorescence. 2. Flower. 3. Root-leaf, and base of stem. 4. Ripe fruit.

... which grows in marshy places, especially near the sea. It is the original of the garden celery. [CELERY.] *A. petroselinum* is the well-known parsley. [PARSLEY.]

ăp-jŏhn-īte, *s.* [Named after Appiohn, who analysed it.] A ... found by Dana ... at Lake Sanford, in Warren County, ... Southern New York; ... [Eng. *apo-* ... + *-lite* (*q.v.*).]

*** ą-plā̆ çe**, *** a-plā s**, *adv.* [Eng. *a* (*pr.*) + *plow*.] In a ... plough, before it.

"That men may learn betime the tempest
Fast out before the ship."
The Remains of Nicholas Ud[all], 1642.

ăp-lăn-ăt-ic, *a.* [From Gr. ... (*aplanētos*) = not to wander; from ... (*alpha privans*) = without, and ... (*planaō*) = to wander.] Not wandering; ... distance of Alcyone.

Aplanatic lens. One which would, if the ... structure, ... which all the rays of ... incident ... in ... whether ... emanate ... direction, parallel ... to axis ... emerge ... at ... Rays ... passing ... that axis ... at ... point ... Such ... would ... spherical ... entirely ... removed ... adjusted ... to ... of ... wavelength. ... used ... present ... of ... aplanatic, ... and ... on ... to ... how ... a ... refracting ... axis, ... Aberration of the ... is ... by ... [ABERRATION, *Aberration of Lens*.]

ą-plās-tic, *a.* [Gr. ... (*aplastos*) = ... (*alpha privans* + ... (*plassō*) = to ...).] Having ... the ... of ... and ... of ... parts ... or ... at ... being ... [Wedgwood.]

*** ą-plī ght** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [A.S. *a* = on; *plyht* = ... A ... As if bound by ... [PLIGHT, *s.*]

"... a serpente, I guess ...
Flores and Blanchefleur, ed. Lumby, 140-50.

ą-plŏç-ĕr-īne, *a.* [APLOCERUS.] Pertaining to the sub-genus *Aplocerus*. Col. Hamilton Smith names the *Aplocerine* group one of his sub-divisions of the great genus *Antilope*[?]. (*Griffith's Cuvier*, vol. iv., p. 255.)

ą-plŏç-ĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ... (*haplous*) = ... and ... (*keras*) = horn.] A sub-genus of *Antilope*. The species are from America. In ... they approach the goats.

ăp-lō me, ...

ăp-lō-nō-tŭs, ...

*** ą-plŭs-tre**, *** ą-plŭs-tēr**, *s.* [Lat. ...]

ą-plŭs-trŭm, ... [MUSTARD.] A ... which ... were estimated the species at ten, none of them from Britain.

*** ą-plȳ**, *v.t.* [Old form of PLY (*q.v.*).] To ... (*Spenser.*)

"Which lightly as wold to bow us unto."
The Testament of Creseid, xiii.

ą-plȳ-ī-ą, *s.* [Gr. ... (*haplous*) = ...; ... (*ios*) = ...] ... A ... of ... the ... *Aeolidæ*. The ... all ... with ... [ACLEIDA.] ... The ... [ACLEIDA.] ... The ... [ACLEIDA.] ... The

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{19}NO_3$. An organic base obtained by heating a solution of codeine hydrochloride with $ZnCl_2$. It is a mild emetic.

ą-pŏc′-ŏp-āte, *v.t.* [In Sp. *apocopar.* From Gr. ἀπόκοπος (*apokopos*) = cut off; ἀποκόπτω (*apokoptō*) = to cut off: ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and κόπτω (*koptō*) = (1) to strike, (2) to cut off.] To cut off.

Spec. In Grammar: To cut off the last letter or syllable of a word. Often in the pa. par. (q.v.).

ą-pŏc′-ŏp-āte, ą-pŏc′-ŏp-ā-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* Cut off, as the last letter or last syllable of a word. Thus, in Heb. יִגֶל (*yigel*) is the apocopate fut. for יִגְלֶה (*yigleh*), the full form of the future of the Heb. verb גָּלָה (*galah*) = to uncover, to reveal. (*Moses Stuart.*)

ą-pŏc′-ŏp-ā-tĭng, *pr. par.* [APOCOPATE, *v.*]

ą-pŏc′-ŏp-ē, ăp-ŏc′-ŏp-ў, *s.* [In Fr., Sp., & Lat. *apocope*; Gr. ἀποκοπή (*apokopē*) = a cutting off; ἀποκόπτω (*apokoptō*) = to cut off.] [APOCOPATE.]

1. *Gram.:* A figure by which the last letter or syllable of a word is cut away, as in Lat. *ingeni* for *ingenii*.

2. *Surg.:* The cutting away of any soft part of the body. (*Parr.*)

*** ą-pŏc-rĭṣ-ā′r-ĭ-ŭs, ą-pŏc′-rĭṣ-ąr-ў, ăp-ŏ-crĭṣ-ĭ-ā′r-ĭ-ŭs,** *s.* [Lat. *apocrisiarius, apocrisarius.* From Gr. ἀπόκρισις (*apokrisis*) = (1) a separating, (2) an answer; ἀποκρίνω (*apokrinō*) = to separate, (middle) to answer: ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and κρίνω (*krinō*) = to separate.]

Eccles.: A delegate or deputy sent out by a high ecclesiastical dignitary; as a legate or a nuncio may be by the pope. (*Spelman.*)

ăp-ŏ-crŭs′-tĭc, *a. & s.* [Gr. ἀποκρουστικός (*apokroustikos*) = able to drive off; ἀποκρούω (*apokrouō*) = to beat off: ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and κρούω (*krouō*) = to strike, to smite. Or ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and κρουστικός (*kroustikos*) = fit for striking.]

A. *As adjective (Med.):* Repellent.

B. *As substantive (Med.):* A repellent; a medicine operating with a repellent or astringent effect. (*Quincey.*)

ą-pŏc′-rў-phą, * ą-pŏc′-rĭ-phą, *s.* [In Fr. *apocryphe.* Properly the neut. pl. of the Lat. adj. *apocryphus*; Gr. ἀπόκρυφος (*apokruphos*) = hidden. Applied to books, it means (1) of unknown authorship; (2) fabulous, untrustworthy; from Gr. ἀποκρύπτω (*apokruptō*) = to hide from: ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and κρύπτω (*krupto*) = to hide.]

A. *In the Early Christian Church:* (1.) Books published anonymously. (2.) Those suitable for private rather than public reading. (3.) Those written by an apostle or other inspired author, but not regarded as part of Scripture. (4.) The works of heretics.

B. *In English now:*

I. *Literally:*

1. *Spec.:* The following fourteen books:

I. 1 Esdras; II. 2 Esdras; III. Tobit; IV. Judith; V. Additions to Esther; VI. The Wisdom of Solomon; VII. Ecclesiasticus, called also the Wisdom of Jesus, the son of Sirach; VIII. Baruch; IX. The Song of the Three Holy Children; X. The History of Susanna; XI. Bel and the Dragon; XII. The Prayer of Manasseh, King of Judah; XIII. 1 Maccabees; and XIV. 2 Maccabees.

Most of the above-mentioned books were composed during the two centuries immediately preceding the birth of Christ, though some were penned, or at least interpolated, at a later period. They were written not in Hebrew or Aramæan, but in Greek; and the Jews never accorded them a place in the Old Testament canon. They were inserted in the Septuagint, and thence passed to the Latin Vulgate. The Christian fathers were divided in sentiment as to their value and the relation they stood to the canonical Old Testament books; Jerome dealing with them in a free, enlightened, and discriminating manner; whilst Augustine and others were much less independent. The question whether or not they were inspired remained an open one till the Reformation. Wickliff, whose mind was cast in what we should now call a wonderfully Protestant mould, was against them; so was Luther: and yet more strongly, Calvin, with his followers. To uphold their waning authority, the Council of Trent, on the 8th of April, 1546, placed them on an equal level with Scripture, anathematising all who held the contrary opinion. Portions of them are in the New as well as in the Old Lectionary of the English Church; but the sixth of the Thirty-nine Articles explains that "the other Books" [the fourteen enumerated], "as Hierome saith, the Church doth read for example of life and instruction of manners, but yet doth it not apply them to establish any doctrine." The Westminster Confession of Faith regards them as simply human writings, and denies them all authority. The several apocryphal books are of unequal merit. 1st Maccabees is a highly valuable history; while Bel and the Dragon is a monstrous fable. Taking them as a whole, they throw much light on the religious opinions and the political state of the Jews before the advent of Christ, and explain not a little which else would be obscure in the New Testament.

"We hold not the *Apocrypha* for sacred, as we do the holy Scripture, but for human compositions."—*Hooker.*

2. *Gen.:* Any productions of similar character to the apocryphal books of the Old Testament. Writing regarding gospels of this nature, Strauss says—

"In several *apocryphas* . . ."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus* (Transl.), vol. i. (1846), p. 209.

II. *Fig.:* Untrustworthy statement, myth, fable.

"Every account of the habits of a wild animal obtained at second-hand from the reports of aborigines has its proportion of *apocrypha*."—*Owen: Classif. of Mammal.*, p. 91.

ą-pŏc′-rў-phąl, *a. & s.* [Eng. *apocryph(a); -al.* In Dan. *apocryphiste;* Dut. *apocrufe;* Ger. *apocryphisch;* Fr. *apocryphe;* Sp. & Ital. *apocrifo;* Port. *apocrypho.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* I. *Formerly. In the Early Church:* Anonymous, unpublished, uninspired, heretical. [APOCRYPHA.]

"Jerom, who saith that all writings not canonical are *apocryphal*, uses not the title *apocryphal* as the rest of the Fathers ordinarily have done; whose custom is so to name, for the most part, only such as might not publickly be read or divulged."—*Hooker.*

II. *Now:*

1. Pertaining to the fourteen books collectively denominated the Apocrypha.

". . . the *Apocryphal* Books which are usually printed between the Old and New Testaments."—*Hartwell Horne: Introd. to Study of Scripture* (1825), vol. iv., 214, note.

¶ *Apocryphal Controversy:* A controversy which arose about 1821, as to whether the Bible Society were acting rightly in binding the Apocrypha between the two Testaments of the Bibles which they issued, this practice having been adopted in order to render the sacred volume more acceptable in Roman Catholic countries or districts. The anti-Apocryphal party ultimately prevailed over their opponents. About 1826 the Apocrypha was altogether excluded from the Society's Bible. [APOCRYPHA.]

2. Of doubtful authority; mythic, fabulous.

"The passages to which it refers, are however in part from *apocryphal* or fictitious works."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. iii., § 2, vol. i., p. 73.

B. *As substantive:* One of the fourteen books named under APOCRYPHA, B., I. 1., or any literary production of similar pretensions and character.

"Nicephorus and Anastasius . . . upon this only account (as Usher thinks), because they were interpolated and corrupted, did rank these epistles in the number of *apocryphals*."—*Banner: View of Antiquity*, p. 419.

ą-pŏc′-rў-phąl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *apocryphal; -ist.*] An admirer of the Apocrypha, a defender of the Apocrypha. (*Penny Cyclop.*)

ą-pŏc′-rў-phąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *apocryphal; -ly.*] With doubtful authority or authenticity; mythically. (*Johnson.*)

ą-pŏc′-rў-phąl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *apocryphal; -ness.*] The quality of being of doubtful authority, if not even indisputably fabulous.

† ą-pŏc′-rў-phĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *apocryph(a) -ical.*] The same as APOCRYPHAL.

ą-pŏc′-rў-phў, *v.t.* [Lat. *apocryphus*, and *fio* used as pass. of *facio* = to make.] To render doubtful. (*Davies: Paper Persecutors*, p. 80.)

ăp-ŏ-çў-nā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [APOCYNUM.] An order of plants, the English Dog-banes. Lindley places them under his Gentianal alliance, and the Asclepiadaceæ, or Asclepiads, under his Solanal one, thus separating two orders which in nature are closely akin. Both have monopetalous corollas, with five stamens, the fruit in follicles, and the juice milky; but they differ in the details of the sexual apparatus. In 1846, Lindley estimated the known species of Apocynaceæ at 566, since increased to about 600. Of 100 known genera only one, Vinca, occurs in Britain; the rest inhabit warmer countries than ours.

ą-pŏç′-ў-nŭm, *s.* [In Fr. *apocin;* Sp. & Ital. *apocino;* Gr. ἀπόκυνον (*apokunon*), a plant, *Cynanthus erectus:* ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and κύων (*kuōn*) = dog. Literally, *from dog*, or *dog away;* meaning, from which dogs must be kept away, since it is poisonous to them.] Dog's-bane. A genus of plants, the typical one

APOCYNUM ANDROSÆMIFOLIUM.

1. Flower and leaves. 2. Flower (twice its natural size); showing how the fly is held by its feeler to the stamens of the flower.

of the family Apocynaceæ. The species are not very beautiful. The North American Indians use the fibres of the bark of *A. cannabinum* and *hypericifolium* as a substitute for those of hemp in manufacturing cordage, linen cloth, &c. *A. androsæmifolium* is the Fly-trap of North America. [FLY-TRAP.]

ăp′-ŏd-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἄποδα (*apoda*), neut. pl. of ἄπους (*apous*), genit. ἄποδος (*apodos*) = without feet.]

* 1. *Zool.:* Aristotle's third section of Zootoka, or air-breathing vivipara. It included the Whales, which the Stagirite, with remarkable scientific accuracy, ranked with the warm-blooded quadrupeds. (See *Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, 1859, p. 2.)

2. The second order of the class Amphibia, or Batrachia. The body is like that of an earthworm, and is quite destitute of feet. The order contains but one family, the Cæciliadæ (q.v.).

3. According to Professor Müller, a group of fishes belonging to the sub-order Physostomata. It is so called because the ventral fins are wanting. It contains three families, the Murænidæ, or Eels, the Gymnotidæ, and the Symbranchidæ.

† ăp-ŏ-dăc-rўt′-ĭc, * ăp-ŏ-dăc-rўs′-tĭck, *s.* [Gr. ἀποδακρυτικός (*apodakrutikos*) = calling forth tears; ἀποδακρύω (*apodakruō*) = to shed many tears: ἀπό (*apo*), intensive, and δακρύω (*dakruō*) = to weep; δάκρυ (*dakru*), or δάκρυον (*dakruon*) = a tear.]

Pharmacy: A medicine tending to produce tears.

"*Apodacrysticks* (Gr.). Medicines that provoke tears."—*Glossog. Nova*, 2nd ed.

ăp′-ŏd-ąl, *a. & s.* [APODA.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Gen.:* Without feet.

2. *Ichthy.:* Without ventral fins.

B. *As substantive:* Used specially in the second and third senses given under APODA (q.v.).

Plural: The English equivalent for APODA (q.v.).

ăp′-ŏd-ąn, * ăp′-ŏd-ŏn, *s.* [Eng. *apode; -an.*] An animal destitute (*a*) of feet, or (*b*) of ventral fins. [APODA.]

† ăp′-ōde, *s.* [APODA.] The same as APODAL (q.v.).

ăp′-ŏd-ēs, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἄποδες (*apodes*), the pl. of ἄπους (*apous*), genit. ἄποδος (*apodos*) = without feet.]

1. *Gen.:* Animals without feet.

* 2. *Spec.:* Linnæus's first order of Fishes. He placed under it the genera destitute of ventral fins. The assemblage was not wholly a natural one.

ăp-ŏ-dĭc'-tĭc, * **ăp-ŏ-dĭc'-tĭck, ăp-ŏ-dĭc'-tĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Lat. *apodicticus;* Gr. ἀποδεικτικός (*apodeiktikos*), ἀποδείκνυμι (*apodeiknumi*) = to point away from, . . . to demonstrate: ἀπό (*apo*) = from, or intensive; and δείκνυμι (*deiknumi*) = to bring to light, . . . to show, . . . to prove. Or ἀπό (*apo*), and δεικτικός (*deiktikos*) = able to show.] Demonstrative; capable of being established on demonstrative evidence. (The term was introduced by Aristotle, and has been used in modern times by Kant and others.)

"The argumentation is from a similitude, therefore not *apodictick*, or of evident demonstration."—*Robinson: Eudoxa*, p. 23.

"Holding an *apodictical* knowledge and an assured knowledge of it; verily, to persuade their apprehensions otherwise were to make an Euclid believe that there were more than one centre in a circle."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

ăp-ŏ-dĭc'-tĭc-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *apodictical; -ly.*] With complete mathematical demonstration; irrefragably.

"Mr. Mede's synchronisms are *apodictically* true to any one that has but a competency of wit and patience to pursue them."—*Dr. H. More: Myst. of Godl.*, p. 175.

ą-pŏd'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Apus.] A family of Entomostracans of the order Phyllopoda. The typical genus is Apus.

ăp-ŏ-dĭ-ŏx'-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀποδιώκω (*apodiōkō*), fut. ἀποδιώξομαι (*apodiōxomai*) = to chase away: ἀπό (*apo*) = from, away; διώκω (*diōkō*) = to make to run, to pursue.]

Rhet.: A figure in which a particular argument is rejected with indignation. (*Glossog. Nova*, 2nd ed.)

ăp-ŏ-dĭx'-ĭs, *s.* [Latin; from Gr. ἀπόδειξις (*apodeixis*) = a showing forth, . . . demonstration; ἀποδείκνυμι (*apodeiknumi*) = to show forth.] [Apodictic.] Demonstration; the establishment of a proposition on absolutely irrefragable evidence. (*Johnson.*)

* **ăp'-ŏd-ŏn,** *s.* [Apodan.]

ăp-ŏ-dŏğ'-ўn-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἀ, priv.; πούς (*pous*) = a foot; and γυνή (*gunē*) = woman.]

Bot.: A name given by Richard to disks which do not adhere to the base of an ovary.

ą-pŏd'-ŏ-sĭs, *s.* [Lat. *apodosis;* Gr. ἀπόδοσις (*apodosis*) = a giving back . . . . *In Gram.* (see def.); Gr. ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and δόσις (*dosis*) = a giving; from δίδωμι.]

Gram.: The chief clause in a conditional sentence, that intimating the consequence which will ensue if the condition expressed in the subordinate clause which preceded it, called the protasis, be realised. In the sentence, "If ye shall ask anything in my name, I will do it" (John xiv. 14), the *protasis* is, "If ye shall ask anything in my name," and the *apodosis*, "I will do it." Some grammarians extend the terms *protasis* and *apodosis* to antecedent and consequent clauses, even when the sentences to which they belong are not conditional.

"... it is observed by Jarvis that the Apostle has put only two members of the comparison, when there should properly have been four, omitting one in the *protasis* and another in the *apodosis*."—*Bloomfield: Greek Test.* (1841); *Comment on Rom.* vi. 4.

ăp-ŏ-dў-tĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *apoditerium;* Gr. ἀποδυτήριον (*apodutērion*); from ἀποδύω (*apoduō*) = to strip off: ἀπό (*apo*), priv., and δύω (*duō*) = to get into, to put on.]

1. *Classical antiquity:* A room where one stripped before going into the bath.

2. *Now:* Any room used for the purposes of robing and unrobing.

ăp'-ŏ-ġēe, * **ăp'-ŏ-ġē-ŭm,** * **ăp'-ŏ-ġæ-ŭm,** * **ăp'-ŏ-ġē-ŏn,** * **ăp-ŏ-ġæ'-ŏn,** *s.* [In Fr. *apogée;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *apogeo. Apogeum* and *apogæum* are properly the neut. of adj. *apogæus*, and *apogeon* and *apogæon* are Latinised from the Gr. ἀπόγαιον (*apogaion*), neut. of adj. ἀπόγαιος (*apogaios*), also ἀπόγειος (*apogeios*), and ἀπόγεος (*apogeos*) = from land, or the earth; (*Astron.*, in apogee: see def.): ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and γαῖος (*gaios*) = on land; γαῖα (*gaia*) = land: from γῆ (*gē*) = land, also the earth.]

1. *Astron.:* The point in the orbit of any planet at which it is the greatest distance from the earth. When a corresponding term was introduced by the ancients, they proceeded on the supposition that the earth was the centre of the solar system, and therefore measured from it. The sun, therefore, was at a certain time said to be in apogee. The term is still used, but in general it is more correctly stated, not that the sun is in apogee, but that the earth is in aphelion [Aphelion]; in other words, measurement is made from the sun as the centre, not from the earth. The moon, again, being the satellite of the earth, is appropriately said to be at a certain time in apogee. The lunar apogee circulates in about nine and a half years.

"It is yet not agreed in what time, precisely, the *apogeum* absolveth one degree."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

". . . while on the other hand the sun is most remote (in *apogee*, or the earth in its aphelion)."—*Herschel: Astron.*, § 368*a*. See also §§ 406 and 687.

2. *Fig.:* As high above one, or as far from a person or thing as it is possible to be.

"Thy sin is in his *apogæon* placed;
And when it moveth next must needs descend."
Fairfax.

ăp-ŏ-geū'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀπογεῦσις (*apogeusis*); from ἀπογεύομαι (*apogeuomai*) = to take a taste of anything: ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and γεύω (*geuō*) = to give a taste of. Or ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and γεῦσις (*geusis*) = the sense of taste; from γεύω (*geuō*).] The same as Ageustia (q.v.). (*Parr.*)

ăp-ŏġ-ğĭ-ą-tû'-rą, ăp-ŏ-ğĭ-ą-tû'-rą, *s.* [Appoggiatura.]

ăp'-ŏ-gŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἀπώγων (*apōgōn*) = beardless: ἀ, priv., and πώγων (*pōgōn*) = beard.] A genus of spiny-finned fishes of the Percidæ, or Perch family. A Mediterranean species is called *A. rex mullorum* = the king of the mullets. It is red, with a black spot on each side of the tail. It is three inches long. Another species is the *A. fasciatus*, or Banded Mullet, of the Feejee Islands.

ăp'-ŏ-grăph, *s.* [Lat. *apographon;* Gr. ἀπόγραφον (*apographon*) = a copy; from ἀπογράφω (*apographō*) = to write off, to copy: ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A transcript; a copy. (*Blount.*)

* **ăp-ŏg'-rą-phal,** *a.* [Eng. *apograph; -al.*] Pertaining to an apograph.

"Parallel places—nowhere else extant but in these apocryphal *apographal* pieces, either as citations out of, or allusions to, them."—*Dr. Lee: Dissert. Theol.* (1752), vol. i., p. 104.

† **ăp'-ŏ-jōve,** *s.* [Gr. ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and Eng. *Jove* = Jupiter; from Lat. *Jovis*, genit. of *Jupiter.*]

Astron.: The point in the orbit of any one of Jupiter's satellites at which it is as far from the planet as it can go. A word framed on the model of Apogee & Aphelion (q.v.) It is opposed to Perijove.

ą-pō'-ląr, *s.* [Gr. ἀ, priv., and Eng. *polar.*] Not polar.

Anat.: Pertaining to nerve-cells which send out no fibre. Kölliker at first maintained their existence, but afterwards thought they might be unipolar cells, with the issuing fibre in some way hidden from view.

"Some writers still insist upon the existence of '*apolar*' and 'unipolar' nerve-cells in many parts of the nervous system, although the results of observation positively prove the existence of two fibres in the case of cells which had previously been regarded as unipolar and *apolar*."—*Beale: Bioplasm* (1872), § 243.

"See also my paper on the structure of the so-called *Apolar*, Unipolar, and Bipolar Nerve Cells. *Phil. Trans.*, 1863."—*Ibid.*, § 273.

* **ăp'-ŏ-lĕp-sў,** * **ăp-ŏ-lĕp'-sĭs,** *s.* [Gr. ἀπόληψις (*apolēpsis*) = (1) a taking back, a recovery; (2) an intercepting, a cutting off; from ἀπολαμβάνω (*apolambanō*) = fut. ἀπολήψομαι (*apolēpsomai*) = to take or receive from; ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and λαμβάνω (*lambanō*) = to take. Or ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and λήψις (*lēpsis*) = a taking hold; from λαμβάνω (*lambanō*).]

Old Med.: An obstruction of the blood; a retention or suppression of urine or any other natural evacuation. (*Parr, &c.*)

"*Apolepsy* (Gr.). The interception of blood and animal spirits."—*Glossog. Nov.*, 2nd ed.

Ą-pŏl-lĭn-ā'-rĭ-ąn, *a.* [Lat. *Apollinaris* = pertaining to Apollo.] Pertaining to or connected with Apollo.

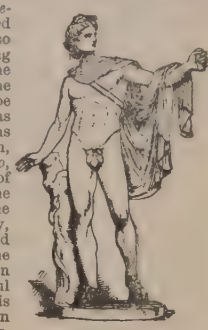
Apollinarian games. Certain games instituted among the Romans in the year 212 B.C., after the battle of Cannæ, and celebrated by means of scenic representation.

Ą-pŏl-lĭn-ā'-rĭ-ąns, Ą-pŏl-lĭn-ā'-rĭsts, *s. pl.* [From Apollinaris the Younger, Bishop of Laodicea in the latter part of the fourth century.] The followers of the Apollinaris mentioned above, who contended for the divinity of Christ against the Arians, but taught that Christ assumed only a human body endowed with a sentient, but not an intellectual, soul. He believed that the divine nature in Christ supplied the place of a rational human soul. His views seem to have tended in the direction of those afterwards held by Eutyches. They were condemned by the Council of Constantinople in A.D. 381.

Ą-pŏl'-lō, *s.* [Lat. *Apollo;* Gr. Ἀπόλλων (*Apollōn*).]

Classic Myth.: The god of poetry, music, medicine, archery, and augury. He is usually represented as a handsome young man, beardless, and with long hair on his head, which, moreover, is crowned with laurel, and surrounded by rays of light. In his right hand he bears a bow and arrows, and in his left a harp.

"And all *Apollo's* animating fire."
Thomson: The Seasons; Winter.



THE APOLLO BELVEDERE.

The Apollo Belvedere: A celebrated statue of Apollo, so called from having been placed in the Belvedere of the Vatican by Pope Julius II. It was found in the ruins of ancient Antium, now *Capo d'Anzo*, about the end of the fifteenth or the beginning of the sixteenth century, and was sculptured probably about the time of Nero. Byron gives a beautiful description of this famous statue in *Childe Harold*, iv, 141–163.

Ą-pŏl-lŏn'-ĭ-ĕ-ŏn, *s.* [Lat. *Apollo;* Gr. Ἀπόλλων (*Apollōn*), the god of music, &c.; Gr. suffix -ικον (*ikon*) = Eng. *-icon.*] The name given by Messrs. Flight & Robson, of St. Martin's Lane, to a very powerful chamber-organ, exhibited by them in 1817, and giving the combined effect of a complete orchestra. It was so constructed that it might be self-acting, or might be played upon in the usual manner by means of keys.

Ą-pŏl'-lў-ŏn, *s. & a.* [Gr. Ἀπολλύων (*Apolluōn*), the pr. par. of ἀπόλλυμι (*apollumi*), or ἀπολλύω (*apolluō*) = to destroy utterly.]

A. *As substantive:* Destroyer. The Greek name applied in Rev. ix. 11 to the "angel of the bottomless pit," called in Hebrew *Abaddon* (q.v.). Bunyan introduces it into the *Pilgrim's Progress* as the name of a fiend.

B. *As adjective:* Destructive.

"But he [Kant] had no instincts of creation or restoration within his *Apollyon* mind."—*De Quincey's Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 58.

Ą-pŏl'-lў-ŏn-ĭst, *s.* [Eng., &c., *Apollyon; -ist.*] One who follows or is subject to Apollyon.

Spec., the "locusts" of Rev. ix.

"The Locusts or *Apollyonists*."—*Phineas Fletcher: Poems* (ed. Grosart), ii. 63—107.

ą-pŏl-ō-ğĕt'-ĭc, * ą-pŏl-ō-ğĕt'-ĭck, ą-pŏl-ō-ğĕt'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Fr. *apologétique;* Port. & Ital. *apologetico;* Lat. *apologeticus;* Gr. ἀπολογητικός (*apologētikos*) = fit for a defence.]

† 1. Spoken or written in defence of a person, a faith, an opinion, &c., and not intended to imply the smallest admission of error. [Apologetics.]

"With the advance of theology, general Apologetics tends to disappear, and in its stead comes an *apologetic* introduction justifying each of the fundamental doctrines of dogmatics."—*Ency. Brit.*, 7th ed., ii. 189.

2. Acknowledging slight error which, passed over in silence, might give just offence.

". . . speak in a subdued and *apologetic* tone."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

"I design to publish an essay, the greater part of which is *apologetical*, for one sort of chymists."—*Boyle.*

ą-pŏl-ŏ-ĝĕt'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *apologetical*; *-ly.*] In apologetical language, in an apologetical tone; by way of apology.

"... has been *apologetically* explained by the supposition . . ."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus* (ed. 1846), vol. ii., § 67, p. 82.

ą-pŏl-ŏ-ĝĕt'-ĭcs, *s.* [In Ger. *apologetik.*] [APOLOGETIC.] The department of theology which treats of the establishment of the evidences and defence of the doctrines of a faith.

Christian apologetics, generally called simply *Apologetics*, treats of the evidences of Christianity, and seeks to establish the truth of the Bible and the doctrines educed from it.

¶ North (*Examen*, p. 305) uses the rare singular form *apologetic.*

ăp ŏ lŏĝ' ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *apolog(ue)*; *-ical.*] Of the nature of an apologue. (*Adams: Works*, ii. 166.)

ą pŏl ŏ ĝĭ ąe. [APOLOGIZE.]

ą pŏl'-ŏ-ĝĭst, *s.* [In Fr. *apologiste*; Sp. & Port. *apologista.*] One who defends a faith, an institution, a practice, a deed, &c. *Spec.*, one who defends Christianity, or the character and proceedings of its professors. (*Cowper: Expostulation.*)

ą-pŏl'-ŏ-ĝĭze, ą-pŏl-ŏ-ĝĭ'ąe, *v.i.* & *t.* [Gr. ἀπολογίζομαι (*apologizomai*) = to reckon up, to give an account.]

† **I.** *Transitive:* To defend.

II. *Intransitive:* To make an acknowledgment of a greater or smaller amount of error (generally the latter), as a moderate atonement for an injury done one. (It is sometimes followed by *for*, and an obj. case.)

"To *apologise* especially *for* his insolent language to Gardiner."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, vol. iii., ch. xviii., p. 70

¶ Sometimes a person apologises for a deed requiring far graver treatment.

"... to *apologise* for a judicial murder?"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

ą-pŏl'-ŏ-ĝĭ-zĕr, ą-pŏl'-ŏ-ĝĭ-ąĕr, *s.* [Eng. *apologise, apologise*; *-er.*] One who defends a person, a faith, an institution, &c.; an apologist.

"His *apologisers* labour to free him: laying the fault of the errors fathered upon him unto the charge of others."—*Hanmer: View of Antiquity*, p. 289.

ăp'-ŏl-ŏgue, *s.* [In Ger. *apolog*; Fr. *apologue*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *apologo*; Lat. *apologus*; from Gr. ἀπόλογος (*apologos*) = (1) a long story, a tale; (2) a fable, like Æsop's; (3) an account: Gr. ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and λόγος (*logos*) = . . . discourse; meaning that an apologue is a discourse drawn from (a fable).] A fable designed to convey to, and impress upon, the mind some moral truth. It resembles a parable, but differs in this respect, that, whereas the event narrated in the parable is within the limits of probability, and might have happened, if indeed it has not actually done so, the apologue is bound by no such restraints; it can draw for its speakers and actors on the brute creation, or even on inanimate nature. The prodigal son (Luke xv. 11—32) and the ewe lamb (2 Sam. xii. 1—14) are properly parables; whilst the story of the trees electing a king (Judg. ix. 7—20) is an apologue.

"The Senate having decided in favour of a conciliatory course, sent Menenius Agrippa as their envoy to the seceders, who addresses to them the celebrated *apologue* of the Belly and the Limbs."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xxi., pt. i., § 16.

† **ăp'-ŏl-ō-ĝuĕr,** * **ăp'-ŏl-ō-ĝĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *apologue*; *-er.*] One who utters apologues.

"A mouse, saith an *apologer* [apologuer], was brought up in a chest, there fed with fragments of bread and cheese."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.*, p. 359.

"Why may not a sober *apologer* [apologuer] be permitted, who brings his burthen to cool the conflagrations of fiery wits?"—*Waterhouse: Apology for Learning, &c.* (1653), p. 258.

ą-pŏl'-ŏ-ĝў, * **ą-pŏl'-ŏ-ĝĭe,** *s.* [In Fr. *apologie*; Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. *apologia*; Gr. ἀπολογία (*apologia*) = a defence, a speech in defence: ἀπο (*apo*) = from, and λογος (*logos*) = a word, language, . . . discourse; λέγω (*legō*) = . . . to speak.]

† **1.** The act of making a defence against an accusation; vindication, without its being implied that in this there is anything hollow or unsatisfactory; also the defence made.

¶ Used specially of the defence of Christianity and its professors, against opponents and calumniators, made by several of the early Fathers. Thus, Justin Martyr wrote two "Apologies"—one about A.D. 150, and the other after 160; Athenagoras one in 177, and Tertullian in 198; as did Melito, Quadratus, Militiades, Aristides, and Tatian in the same century. Many works of a similar character were subsequently published, though not always, or even generally, under the same title. Various modern writers have used the term *Apology* in the old sense; thus, Bishop Richard Watson was author of an "Apology for Christianity," and an "Apology for the Bible." So also the department of theology once generally termed "Evidences of Christianity" is now technically denominated *Apologetics* (q.v.).

"We have, among other works of his [Justin Martyr's], two *Apologies* for the Christians."—*Mosheim: Church Hist.*, Cent. i., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 5.

2. An admission of a fault; generally one of no great magnitude, for which this slight humiliation is held sufficient to atone. Sometimes it is so small that the apology for it approaches a full vindication, and sometimes, as in cases of libel, so grave that, even when the apology is accepted, the whole expenses of the trial-at-law are cast on the person who acknowledges himself to have erred.

¶ Crabb considers that "there is always some imperfection, supposed or real, which gives rise to an *apology*;" that "a *defence* presupposes a consciousness of innocence more or less;" that "a *justification* is founded on the conviction not only of entire innocence, but of strict propriety;" that "*exculpation* rests on the conviction of innocence with regard to the fact." "*Excuse* and *plea* are not grounded on any idea of innocence; they are rather appeals for favour resting on some collateral circumstance which serves to extenuate: a *plea* is frequently an idle or unfounded *excuse*, a frivolous attempt to lessen displeasure." He adds that "*Excuse* and *plea*, which are mostly employed in an unfavourable sense, are to *apology*, *defence*, and *exculpation*, as the means to an end; an *apology* is lame when, instead of an honest confession of an unintentional error, an idle attempt is made at *justification*; a *defence* is poor when it does not contain sufficient to invalidate the charge; a *justification* is nugatory when it applies to conduct altogether wrong; an *excuse* or a *plea* is frivolous or idle, which turns upon some falsehood, misrepresentation, or irrelevant point." (*Crabb: Eng. Synonyms.*)

ăp-ŏ-mĕ-cŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [APONEOMETRY.] An instrument for measuring objects at a distance.

ăp-ŏ-mĕ-cŏm'-ĕt-rў, *s.* [Gr. ἀπό (*apo*) = from; μῆκος (*mēkos*) = length, and μετρέω (*metreō*) = to measure; μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] The measuring or measurement of objects at a distance. (*Dyche.*)

ăp-ŏ-mŏr'-phīne, *s.* [Gr. ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and Eng. *morphine* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{17}NO_2$. An organic base obtained by heating morphine or codeine in a sealed tube to 150°, with excess of HCl. Apomorphine is soluble in alcohol and ether, and is precipitated by caustic potash and ammonia. It gives a dark-violet liquid with $FgCl_6$. It is an emetic, in small doses.

* **ąp-ŏn'e,** *prep.* [UPON.]

ăp-ŏ-nĕ-crō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀπονέκρωσις (*aponekrōsis*) = a becoming quite dead; ἀπονεκρόω (*aponekroō*) = to kill utterly, especially by cold: ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and νεκρόω (*nekroō*) = to kill; νεκρός (*nekros*), s. = a dead body, adj. = dead.]

Med.: Complete death.

ăp-ŏ-neŭr-ŏg'-rą-phў, *s.* [Gr. ἀπονεύρωσις (*aponeurōsis*), and γραφή (*graphē*) = a delineation, . . . a description.] [APONEUROSIS.]

Med.: The department of medical science which treats of aponeurosis.

ăp-ŏ-neŭr-ō-sĭs, ăp-ŏ-neŭ r-ō-sў, *s.* [In Fr. & Port. *aponevrose*; Gr. ἀπονεύρωσις (*aponeurōsis*) = the end of muscle, where it becomes tendon (*Galen*): ἀπονευρόω (*aponeuroō*) = to change into a tendon: ἀπο (*apo*) = from, and νεῦρον (*neuron*) = to strain the sinews; νεῦρον (*neuron*) = a sinew, a tendon.] The expansion of a tendon into a membrane, lamina, or fascia. Aponeuroses occur in connection with the voluntary muscles.

"... attached by their extremities, through the medium of tendon, *aponeurosis*, or some form of the fibrous tissue."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 150.

ăp-ŏ-neŭr-ŏt'-ĭc, *a.* [In Fr. *aponévrotique*; Port. *aponeurotico.*] [APONEUROSIS.] Pertaining to aponeurosis.

"*Aponeurotic* tendonous expansions."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 71.

ăp-ŏ-neŭr-ŏt'-ŏm-ў, *s.* [Gr. (1) ἀπό (*apo*) = from; (2) νευροτόμος (*neurotomos*) = cutting sinews; νευροτομέω (*neurotomeō*) = to cut the sinews; νεῦρον (*neuron*) = a sinew, and τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.] The dissection of an aponeurosis (q.v.).

ăp-ŏn-ŏ-ĝē-tŏn, *s.* [In Fr. *aponoget.* An incomplete anagram of the word POTOMAGETON (q.v.).] A plant belonging to the order Naiadaceæ, or Naiads. The species are aquatics, ornamental in an aquarium. In India the tuberous roots of *A. monostachyon*, or simple-spiked Aponogeton, are eaten by the natives like potatoes.

ăp-ŏ-pĕmp'-tĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἀποπεμπτος (*apopemptos*) = sent forth, dismissed; ἀποπέμπω (*apopempō*) = to send off, to dismiss: ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and πέμπω (*pempō*) = to send.]

A. *As adjective:*

Classic Poetry: Pertaining to a hymn addressed to a stranger on his departure from a place to his own country, or to the gods when they were fabled to be about to return to their habitation.

B. *As substantive:* A hymn used on such occasions.

ą-pŏph'-ą-sĭs, *s.* [In Fr. *apophase*; Gr. ἀπόφασις (*apophasis*) = a denial, a negation; ἀπόφημι (*apophēmi*) = (1) to speak out plainly; (2) to say no, to deny: ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and φημί (*phēmi*) = to declare.]

Rhet.: A figure by which a speaker formally declines to take notice of a point, with the probable effect of making the imagination of his audience so to work on what he has ostentatiously declined to bring forward, as to cause them to be more affected by it than if he had spoken out plainly.

ăp-ŏ-phlĕg-măt'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and φλέγμα (*phlegma*) = (1) flame, (2) inflammation, (3) phlegm; from φλέγω (*phlegō*) = to burn.]

A. *As adjective:* Designed to expel phlegm by the nostrils.

B. *As substantive:* A medicine designed or fitted to cause the flow of serous or mucous humour from the nostrils. Some stimulatives have this effect. (*Johnson.*)

ăp-ŏ-phlĕg'-mą-tĭsm, *s.* [In Ger. *apophlegmatismos*; Gr. ἀποφλεγματισμός (*apophlegmatismos*); ἀποφλεγματίζω (*apophlegmatizō*) = to purge away phlegm: ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and φλέγμα (*phlegma*) = a flame, inflammation, phlegm.] A medicine specially designed to expel phlegm from the blood.

"... and so it is in *apophlegmatisms* and gargarisms, that draw the rheum down by the palate."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. i., § 98.

ăp-ŏ-phlĕg'-mą-tĭz-ąnt, *s.* [Gr. ἀποφλεγματίζω (*apophlegmatizō*) = to expel phlegm.] An apophlegmatic (q.v.). (*Quincy.*)

ăp'-ŏ-phthĕgm, ăp'-ŏ-thĕgm (*ph* and *g* silent), *s.* [In Ger. *apophthegma*; Fr. *apophthegme*; Sp. *apotegma*; Port *apophthegma, apothegma*; Ital. *apotegma*; Gr ἀποφθέγμα (*apophthegma*), ἀποφθέγγομαι (*apophthengomai*) = to speak one's opinion plainly, to utter an apophthegm: ἀπο (*apo*) = from, and φθέγγομαι (*phthengomai*) = to utter a sound, to speak out. Or Gr. ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and φθέγμα (*phthegma*) = a voice, from φθέγγομαι (*phthengomai*).] A terse pointed saying; a maxim expressed in few but weighty words; a brief pithy remark uttered by a distinguished character, or on a notable occasion.

"So again in his book, *Apophthegms* which he collected, we see that he esteemed it more honour to make himself but a pair of tables, to take the wise and pithy words of others, than to have every word of his own to be made an *apophthegm*, or an oracle, as vain princes, by custom of flattery, pretend to do."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learning*, bk. i.

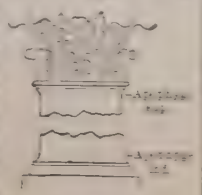
ăp-ŏ-phthĕg-măt'-ĭc, ăp-ŏ-thĕg-măt'-ĭc, ăp-ŏ-phthĕg-măt'-ĭc-ąl, ăp-ŏ-thĕg-măt'-ĭc-ąl (*ph* & *g* silent), *a.* [Gr. ἀποφθεγματικός (*apophthegmatikos*).] Sententious.

ăp-ō-phthĕg-mă-tist, ăp-ō-thĕg-mă-tist, *s.* [Gr. ἀποφθεγματ-ος (*apophthegmat-os*), genit. of ἀπόφθεγμα (*apóphthegma*), and Eng. suff. *-ist*.] One who collects or composes apophthegms.

ăp-ō-phthĕg-mă-tīze (*ph* silent), **ăp-ō-thĕg-mă-tīze,** *v.i.* [Formed like APOPHTHEGMATIST (q.v.), but with Eng. suffix *-ize* = to make.] To utter apophthegms.

ăp-ōph-ŷ-gē, ăp-ōph-ŷ-gў, *s.* [In Ital. ... Lat. ... Gr. ... = ... ἀπό (*apó*) = from, and φεύγω (*phéugō*) = to flee.]

Arch.: The small curve at the top of a column by which its shaft joins its capital. It is sometimes called the



APOPHYGE.

ăp-ōph-ўl lite, *s.* [In ... Gr. ... = ... Lat. ... suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).] ...

ą-pōph-ŷ-sis, † ą-pōph-ŷ-sў, *s.* [Gr. ...]

1. *Anat.*: ...

2. *Bot.*: ...

3. *Arch.*: The same as APOPHYGE (q.v.).

ăp-ō plăn-ē-sis, *s.* [Gr. ...]

Med.: ...

ăp-ō plēc-tic, † ăp-ō plēc-tick, *a.* & *s.* [... Lat. ... Gr. ... APOPLECTIC (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective*: Relating to ... APOPLEXY.

"... ... ...

They occur in damp woods in the hotter parts of India. In 1847, Lindley estimated the known species at five.

ą-pŏs'-tą-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀπόστασις (*apostasis*) = a standing away from.]

* *Old Medicine:*

1. A suppurative inflammation, throwing off the peccant humours left by fever or other diseases.

2. Transition from one disease to another.

ą-pŏs'-tą-sў, †**ą-pŏs'-tą-çў,** ***ă-pŏs'-tą-sie,** *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *apostasie;* Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. *apostasia;* Gr. ἀποστασία (*apostasia*), a later form for ἀπόστασις (*apostasis*) = a standing away from—hence, defection, revolt; ἀφίστημι (*aphistēmi*) = to put away (in passive, to stand away): ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and ἵστημι (*histēmi*) = to make to stand. Or ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and στάσις (*stasis*) = a placing, setting; from ἵστημι (*histēmi*).]

A. *Ord. Lang.:* A defection from real or imagined allegiance. *Specially—*

1. Direct rebellion against God or His authority.

> "The affable archangel had forewarn'd
> Adam, by dire example, to beware
> *Apostasy,* by what befell in heaven
> To those apostates."—*Milton: P. L.,* bk. vii.

2. The abandonment of a religious faith which one has previously held, or a church with which one has been previously connected.

> "The canon law defines *apostasy* to be a wilful departure from that state of faith which any person has professed himself to hold in the Christian church."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

3. The abandonment of a political party with which one has hitherto acted.

> "The Lord Advocate was that James Stewart who had been so often a Whig and so often a Jacobite that it is difficult to keep an account of his *apostasies.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* chap. xxii.

B. *Technically:*

* *Med.:* It is sometimes used as the rendering of the Greek term *apostasis* (q.v.).

ą-pŏs'-tąte, ***ăp-ŏ-sta'-tą,** *s.* & *a.* [In Ger. & Fr. *apostat;* Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. *apostata.* Gr. ἀποστάτης (*apostatēs*) = (1) a runaway slave, a deserter, a rebel; (2) see below; ἀποστατέω (*apostateō*) = to stand aloof.] [Apostatize.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A rebel against the Divine authority; one who has cast off the allegiance which he owes to God.

> "High in the midst, exalted as a god,
> The *apostate* in his sun-bright chariot sat."
> *Milton: P. L.,* bk. vi.

2. One who abandons the religion which he has previously professed, or the church with which he has before been connected. In the Church of Rome one is also deemed an apostate who, without a legal dispensation, quits a religious order which he has entered.

> "And whoso passed that point
> Was *apostata* in the ordre."
> *Piers Plowman,* 667-8. (*Trench.*)

> "The character of *Apostate* has injured the reputation of Julian."—*Gibbon: Decl. and Fall,* ch. xxiii.

3. One who similarly abandons his political creed or party.

> "If a name be found where it ought not to be, the *apostate* is certain to be reminded in sharp language of the promises which he has broken and of the professions which he has belied."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* chap. xv.

B. *As adjective:* Rebel; rebellious. One who has cast off the allegiance which he owes to God, or has abandoned a faith formerly held, or a church, or a political party to which he previously adhered.

> "So spake the *apostate* angel, . . ."
> *Milton: P. L.,* bk. i.

***ą-pŏs'-tāte,** *v.i.* [From the substantive. In Sp. & Port. *apostatar;* Ital. *apostatare.*] To apostatise.

> "Perhaps some of these *apostating* stars have, though themselves true, let their miscarriage make me heedful."—*Bp. Hall: Occas. Medit.* (*Richardson.*)

ăp-ŏs-tăt'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *apostaticus;* Gr. ἀποστατικός (*apostatikos*).] Pertaining or relating to an apostate.

> "To wear turbants is an *apostatical* conformity."—*Sandys.*

ą-pŏs-tą-tī'ze, ą-pŏs-tą-tī'se, *v.i.* [Eng. *apostate; -ize.* In Fr. *apostasier;* Fr., Sp., & Port. *apostatar;* Lat. *apostato* (Cyprian); Gr. ἀποστατέω (*apostateō*) = to stand aloof from, . . . to fall off from: ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and ἵστημι (*histēmi*) = to make to stand. Or ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and στατίζω (*statizō*), poet. for ἵστημι (*histēmi*).]

1. To rebel against God. [Apostate, *s.* & *a.*]

2. To abandon a faith which one has previously held, or desert a church with which one has been formerly connected.

> "Another had not indeed yet *apostatised,* but was nearly related to an apostate."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* chap. ix

3. Similarly to abandon a political faith which one has held, or desert a political party with which one has acted.

ą-pŏs-tą-tī-zĭng, ą-pŏs-tą-tī'-şĭng, *pr. par.* [Apostatize.]

ăp-ŏs-tăx'-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀπόσταξις (*apostaxis*) = droppings; ἀποστάζω (*apostazō*), fut. ἀποστάξω (*apostaxō*) = to let fall drop by drop: ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and στάζω (*stazō*) = to let fall drop by drop. Or ἀπό (*apo*), and στάξις (*staxis*) = a dropping; from στάζω (*stazō*).]

Med.: The fall of any fluid drop by drop, as blood from the nose. (*Parr.*)

* **ą-pŏs'-tęl,** *s.* [Apostle.]

* **ăp'-ŏ-stĕm,** * **ăp'-ŏ-stēme,** * **ăp'-ŏ-stūme,** *s.* [In Fr. *apostème;* Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. *apostema;* Gr. ἀπόστημα (*apostēma*) = (1) distance, interval, (2) an abscess; ἀφίστημι (*aphistēmi*) = to put away from, to remove: ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and ἵστημι (*histēmi*) = to make to stand.]

Med.: A large deep-seated abscess; a swelling filled with purulent matter.

> "How an *apostume* in the mesentery breaking, causes a consumption in the parts, is apparent."—*Harvey.*

> "With equal propriety we may affirm that ulcers of the lungs, or *apostemes* of the brain, do happen only in the left side."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

> "A joyful casual violence may break
> A dangerous *apostem* in thy breast."
> *Donne: Progr. of Soul,* ii. 479.

¶ Now corrupted into Impostume (q.v.).

ą-pŏs'-tĕm-ātе, **ą-pŏs'-tūme,** *v.i.* [Eng. *apostem; -ate.*] To become an apostem or abscess. (*Wiseman: Surgery.*)

ą-pŏs'-tŏm-ātе, *s.* [Apostemate, *v.*] An abscess. (*The Widow,* iv. 2.)

ą-pŏs-tĕm-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *apostem; -ation.*] The process of forming an apostem or abscess; the gathering of matter in a purulent tumour.

> "Nothing can be more admirable than the many ways nature hath provided for preventing or curing of fevers; as vomitings, *apostemations,* salivations, &c."—*Grew.*

ą-pŏs'-tĕmed, *a.* [Apostem, *s.*] Corrupted. (*Gentleman Instructed,* 252.)

ăp-ŏs-tĕm'-ą-toŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἀπόστεματος (*apostematos*), genit. of ἀπόστημα (*apostēma*), and suff. *-ous.*] Pertaining to an abscess or apostem; resembling an abscess. [Apostem.]

ā pŏs-tĕr-ĭ-ō'r-ī, used as *a.* & *adv.* [From Lat. *a* = from, and *posteriori,* ablative of *posterior,* compar. of *posterus* = following after, next.]

Logic (*Ht.* = from that which is after): An argument which reasons backward from effects to causes, from observed facts to the law of nature which explains them, or in some similar way. If one infer, from marks of design in nature, that there must be a Designer, the argument is one *à posteriori.* It is opposed to the *à priori* argument, which more ambitiously attempts to reason out new facts from previously ascertained laws of nature, or from abstract conceptions. Though this latter process will sometimes brilliantly anticipate discovery, yet it is liable to lead one astray; and the immense advance made during the last two centuries by physical science has arisen mainly from its resolute adherence to the *à posteriori* method of reasoning. [À Priori, Deduction, Induction.]

† **ą-pŏs'-tĭl,** † **ą-pŏs'-tĭll,** *s.* [Fr. *apostille* = (1) a postscript, (2) a recommendation; Sp. & Port. *apostilla.*] A postscript. (*Webster.*)

apostle (ą-pŏs'-ęl), * **ą-pŏs'-tęl,** *s.* [In Sw., Dan., Dut., & Ger. *apostel;* Fr. *apôtre;* Sp. *apostol;* Port. & Ital. *apostolo;* Lat. *apostolus;* Gr. ἀπόστολος (*apostolos*) = (1) a messenger, an ambassador, an envoy; (2) an apostle; (3) a fleet ready for sea; (4) a merchant vessel; ἀποστέλλω (*apostellō*) = to send off or away: ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and στέλλω (*stellō*) = (1) to set or place, (2) to send.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The official designation of twelve or (Paul included) of thirteen men, appointed by Jesus as His messengers, deputies, envoys, or ambassadors to the world. The Greek word ἀπόστολος (*apostolos*) occurs in a more general sense in various passages of the New Testament: as in John xiii. 16, where it is rendered, "he that is sent;" and in Philipp. ii. 25, and 2 Cor. viii. 23, where it is translated "messenger." In an ambiguous passage in Rom. (xvi. 7) the English word *apostle* may possibly be used in the same sense: "Salute Andronicus and Junius my kinsmen, and my fellow-prisoners, who are of note among the apostles." Probably, however, the meaning is not "which apostles are of note," but "who are highly regarded among or by the apostles." Of the thirteen, twelve were designed specially for the Jews, and the remaining one, the most distinguished and successful of the whole, for the Gentiles. The twelve seem to have had but little culture in their early life; but Paul had the highest education which the age could afford. Among the special qualifications of an apostle, one was that he must have been an eye and ear witness of the miracles and teaching of Christ from the commencement to the close of His ministry (John xv. 27; Acts i. 21, 22); or, at the very least, must have seen Him once with the bodily eyes (1 Cor. ix. 1; xv. 8, 9). Another was, that he must have been divinely called to the high office he was to fill (Matt. x. 1—42; Mark i. 16—20; ii. 14; iii. 14; Luke v. 27; vi. 13; Acts i. 24—26; 1 Cor. i. 1; Gal. i. 1, &c.). The power of working miracles, though not confined to the apostles, also went far towards proving apostleship (see 2 Cor. xii. 12, &c.). The special work of the apostles was to be "ambassadors for Christ" (2 Cor. v. 20), and to teach [Gr. μαθητεύσατε (*mathēteusate*) = make disciples of] all nations, baptising them in [Gr. εἰς (*eis*) = into] the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. With this commission a promise was given them of the presence and guidance of their Divine Master through all succeeding time (Matt. xxviii. 19, 20).

> "The *apostel* Poule unto the Romayns writeth . . ."—*Chaucer: The Tale of Melibeus.*

> "And when it was day, he called unto him his disciples; and of them he chose twelve, whom also he named *apostles.*"—*Luke* vi. 13.

2. *Fig.:* By pre-eminence, Jesus Christ, as sent forth on a divine mission by His Heavenly Father.

> ". . . consider the *Apostle* and High Priest of our profession, Christ Jesus."—*Heb.* iii. 1.

3. A missionary who has laboured with zeal and success, like that of the old apostles, to convert a kingdom to Christ.

> "On account of his vast labours in propagating Christianity among the Germans, Boniface has gained the title of the *Apostle* of Germany."—*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.,* Cent. VIII., pt. i., ch. i., § 4.

¶ Similarly John Elliot has been called the "Apostle of the Indians;" Judson, "the Apostle of Burmah;" Father Mathew, "the Apostle of Temperance," &c.

4. *Sarcastically:* A preacher or pastor unfit for his office.

> "From such *apostles,* O ye mitred heads,
> Preserve the church! and lay not careless hands
> On skulls that cannot teach and will not learn."
> *Cowper: Task,* bk. ii.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Church History:*

(*a*) [Apostoli.]

(*b*) *In the "Catholic Apostolic," or Irvingite Church:* The highest of the four ecclesiastical grades, the others being Prophets, Evangelists, and Pastors. The "Apostles" ordain by the imposition of hands, interpret mysteries, and exercise discipline. [Catholic.]

2. *Law:* The rendering sometimes given of the Latin word *Apostoli* = letters of dismission given to an appellant. They state his case, and declare that the record will be transmitted. (The term is used chiefly in Civil and Admiralty law.) (*Wharton, &c.*)

Apostles' Creed. The well-known creed beginning, "I believe in God, the Father Almighty," and ending with the words "the life everlasting. Amen." For many centuries it was attributed to the Apostles, but historical criticism has shown that it arose some time after their age, and probably not all at one period. It is found in its present form in the works of Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, from 374 to 397. [Creed.]

apostles' coats. Coats worn by performers at the miracle plays of the Middle Ages. (*Lee: Gloss.*)

apostle spoons. Spoons of gilded silver, the handle of each ending in the figure of an

APOSTLE SPOONS.

Apostle. They were the usual present of sponsors at baptisms. (*Nares.*)

"And all this for the hope of two *apostle spoons* to suffer! and a cup to eat a caudle in: for that will be thy legacy."—*B. Jonson: Bartholomew Fair*, i. 3.

(See also *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, v. 2.)

apostleship (ą-pŏs´-ĕl-ship), *s.* [Eng. *apostle*; suffix *-ship*. In Dut. *apostelshap.*] The office or dignity of an apostle.

"That he may take part of this ministry and *apostleship*, from which Judas by transgression fell. . . ."—*Acts* i. 25.

ą-pŏs´-tŏl-ate, *s.* [In Fr. *apostolat*; Sp. & Port. *apostolado*; Ital. *apostolato*; Lat. *apostolatus* = the office of an apostle.]

1. The office or dignity of an apostle.

"Himself [St. Paul] and his brethren in the *apostolate*."—*Killingbeck: Serm.*, p. 118.

2. The office or dignity of the Pope, or, more rarely, of an ordinary bishop.

Ą-pŏs´-tŏl-ī, *s. pl.* [Lat. = Eng. *apostles.*]

Church Hist.: An ascetic sect founded by Gerhard Sagarelli, of Parma, who was afterwards burnt in that city in the year 1300. They were opposed to the possession of property, and to marriage, but were attended by spiritual sisters. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. xiii., pt. ii., ch. v., § 14.) [APOSTOLICI.]

ăp-ŏs-tŏl´-ĭc, * ăp-ŏs-tŏl´-ĭck, * ăp-ŏs-tŏl´-ique, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *apostolique*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *apostolico*; Lat. *apostolicus*; Gr. ἀποστολικός (*apostolikos*).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or relating to the apostles; derived directly from the apostles; agreeable to the doctrine or practice of the apostles.

"He follow'd Paul: his zeal a kindred flame,
His *apostolic* charity the same."—*Cowper: Hope.*

2. Pertaining or relating to the Papacy. [See APOSTOLICAL.]

Catholic Apostolic Church: The Irvingite church. [CATHOLIC.]

His Apostolic Majesty: A title first conferred by Pope Sylvester II. on Duke Stephen of Hungary. It was acquired by the ruling sovereign of Austria when Hungary became subject to him, and is still used by the Austrian emperor.

B. *As substantive:*

Plural. Church Hist. [APOSTOLICI.]

Apostolic Canons. Eighty-five ecclesiastical laws, the compilation of which was fraudulently attributed to Clement of Rome. They were brought together subsequently to his time, but give valuable information regarding the discipline of the Greek and other Oriental churches in the second and third centuries. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. i., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 19.)

Apostolic Churches. Churches first established by the apostles, specially those of Rome, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem. Afterwards the term obtained a less precise meaning.

Apostolic Clerks. A religious association founded by John Colombinus, a nobleman of Siena, and abolished by Clement IX. in 1668. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. xiv., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 35.)

Apostolic Constitutions. Certain voluminous directions regarding ecclesiastical discipline and worship; also fraudulently attributed to Clement, but which did not obtain their final form till about the fourth century. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. i., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 19.)

Apostolic Fathers. Those Christian fathers or writers who lived so early that they had opportunities of holding intercourse either with the apostles or their immediate disciples. They were Clement of Rome (Clemens Romanus), Ignatius, Polycarp, Barnabas, and Hermas. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. i., pt. ii., ch. ii., §§ 20, 21.)

Apostolic party. A fanatical Roman Catholic party which figured in the history of Spain from 1819 till 1830, when it became merged in the Carlists.

apostolic sees. Sees said to have been founded by the Apostles; specially Antioch, Ephesus, and Rome. (*Lee: Gloss.*)

apostolic succession. The claim made by most episcopally-ordained clergymen and bishops that they constitute links in an unbroken chain of similarly ordained persons, the first of whom were set apart to their sacred functions by the Apostles themselves. Those who hold that view most tenaciously generally combine with it the opinion that only clergymen who are in the line of this spiritual succession are entitled to the pastoral office in the Christian Church, all others simply usurping the functions of the ministry.

ăp-ŏs-tŏl´-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *apostolic*; *-al.*] The same as APOSTOLIC, *adj.* (q.v.).

"They acknowledge not that the Church keeps any thing as *apostolical* which is not found in the apostles' writings, in what other records soever it be found."—*Hooker.*

"The Pope had been requested to give his *apostolical* sanction to an arrangement so important to the peace of Europe."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

ăp-ŏs-tŏl´-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *apostolical*; *-ly.*] After the manner of the apostles. (*Johnson.*)

† **ăp-ŏs-tŏl´-ĭc-ąl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *apostolical*; *-ness.*] Apostolicity (q.v.). (*Johnson.*)

Ăp-ŏs-tŏl´-ĭ-cī, Ăp-ŏs-tŏl´-ĭcs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *Apostolici* (pl.); Eng. *Apostolics* (pl.).]

Church Hist.: More than one ascetic sect which arose in France in the twelfth century. Their tenets were almost the same as those afterwards held by Sigarelli. [APOSTOLI.] St. Bernard contended against them strenuously. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. xii., pt. ii., ch. v., § 15.)

† **ăp-ŏs-tŏl´-ĭ-çĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *apostolic*; *-ism.*] Apostolicity (q.v.). (*J. Morison.*) (*Reid.*)

ăp-ŏs-tŏl-ĭç´-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *apostolic*; *-ity.*] The quality of being apostolic. (*Faber.*) (*Worcester.*)

ą-pŏs´-trŏ-phĕ, * ą-pŏs´-trŏ-phў, * ą-pŏs-trŏ-phŭs, *s.* [In Sw. *apostrof*; Dan. *apostroph*; Sp. *apostrofe*; Port. *apostrophe* (Rhet.), *apostrofo* (Gram.); Ital. *apostrofe* (Rhet.), *apostrofo* (Gram.); Fr. & Lat. *apostrophe*; Gr. ἀποστροφή (*apostrophē*) = (1) a turning away; (2) *Rhet.*, an apostrophe; ἀπόστροφος (*apostrophos*) = as *adj.*, turned away from; as *subst.*, an apostrophe (*in gram.*); ἀποστρέφω (*apostrephō*) = to turn back: ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and στρέφω (*strephō*) = to twist, to turn. Or the rhetorical apostrophe may be from ἀπό (*apo*) and στροφή (*strophē*) = a turning; στρέφω (*strephō*) = to turn.]

A. *In the forms* apostrophe *and* * apostrophy:

Rhetoric: A figure of speech by which, according to Quintilian, a speaker turns from the rest of his audience to one person, and addresses him singly. Now, however, the signification is wider, and is made to include cases in which an impassioned orator addresses the absent, the dead, or even things inanimate, as if they were present and able to hear and understand his words. When Jesus, in the midst of an address to his apostles in general, suddenly turned to Peter and said, "Simon, Simon, behold, Satan hath desired to have you, that he may sift you as wheat" (Luke xxii. 24—37), the apostrophe was in the Quintilian sense. The following are examples of the same figure in the wider meaning:—

(*a*) Living, but absent.

"'Tis done—but yesterday a king,
And arm'd with kings to strive—
And now thou art a nameless thing,
So abject, yet alive."
Byron: Ode to Napoleon.

(*b*) Dead.

"My mother, when I learn'd that thou wast dead,
Say, wast thou conscious of the tears I shed?"
Cowper: On Receipt of my Mother's Picture.

(*c*) Inanimate.

"Why leap ye, ye high hills?"—*Ps.* lxviii. 16.

B. *In the forms* apostrophe *and* * apostrophus:

1. *Gram.*: The substitution of a mark like this (') for one or more letters omitted from a word, as *tho'* for *though*, *'Twas* for *It was*, *king's* for *kinges*. (See No. 2.)

2. The mark indicating such substitution, especially in the case of the possessive. The old possessive singular was *es*, and the apostrophe stands for the omitted *e*. Thus Chaucer has the "Knightes," the "Monkes," and the "Clerkes" Tales, for what now would be written the "Knight's," "Monk's," and "Clerk's" Tales. The old spelling is preserved in the word Wednesday = Wodenes day = Woden's day. The name *apostrophe* is given also to the mark in the possessive plural, as *brethren's*, *assassins'*.

"Many laudable attempts have been made by abbreviating words with *apostrophes*, and by lopping polysyllables, leaving one or two words at most."—*Swift.*

¶ Two apostrophes (") are usually employed to mark the ending of a quotation, the commencement of the quotation being indicated by inverted commas (‘‘); thus—

The Mosaic narrative commences with a declaration that "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth."—*Buckland: Geol.*, vol. i., p. 20.

More rarely only one is used, thus—

The note of interrogation must not be used after *indirect* questions; as, 'he asked me who called.'—*Bain: Eng. Gram.* (ed. 1874), p. 203.

When there is a quotation within a quotation, one apostrophe is generally employed, thus—

"I say that the Word of God containeth whatsoever things may fall into any part of man's life. For, as Solomon saith in the second chapter of the Proverbs, 'My son, if thou receive my words,' &c., 'then thou shalt understand justice and judgment, and equity, and every good way.'"—*T. C.*, quoted in Note to *Hooker's Eccles. Pol.* (ed. 1841), p. 232.

ăp-ŏs-trŏph´-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *apostrophe*; *-ic.*]

1. Pertaining to the rhetorical figure denominated an apostrophe.

2. Pertaining to an apostrophe. (Used in grammar and in poetry in lieu of a letter or letters omitted.) (*Murray.*)

ą-pŏs-trŏ-phīze, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *apostroph(e)*; *-ize.* In Fr. *apostropher*; Port. *apostrophar*; Ital. *apostrofare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To address one or more persons after the manner of a rhetorical apostrophe; to turn from an audience in general to a single person in it; or to address the absent, the dead, or things inanimate as if able to listen to one's impassioned words.

"There is a peculiarity in Homer's manner of *apostrophizing* Eumæus, and speaking of him in the second person: it is generally applied only to men of account."—*Pope.*

2. To omit a letter or letters from a word, or mark that such an omission has taken place by inserting an apostrophe. (*Webster.*)

B. *Intransitive:* To use the rhetorical figure called *apostrophe.*

". . . the learned world *apostrophizing* at my untimely decease. . . ."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. iv.

ą-pŏs-trŏ-phīzed, ą-pŏs-trŏ-phīsed, *pa. par. & a.* [APOSTROPHIZE.]

ą-pŏs-trŏ-phīz-ĭng, ą-pŏs-trŏ-phīs-ĭng, *pr. par.* [APOSTROPHIZE.]

* **ą-pŏs´-trŏ-phў,** *s.* [APOSTROPHE.]

* **ăp´-ŏ-stŭme,** *s.* [APOSTEM.]

* **ą-pŏs´-tūme,** *v.t.* [APOSTEMATE.]

Ăp-ŏ-tăc´-tītes, *s. pl.* [Lat. *Apotactatæ*; Gr. Ἀπόταικτοι (*Apotaktoi*) = specially appointed; ἀποτάσσω (*apotassō*) = to set apart: ἀπό (*apo*) = from, τάσσω (*tassō*) = to arrange.]

Church History: An austere Christian sect which arose in the second century. Believing matter to be essentially evil, they renounced marriage, fasted frequently, and used water instead of wine in the Communion. Many followed Tatian. They were called also Encratites (Abstainers) and Hydroparastatæ (Water-drinkers).

* **ą-pŏt´-ĕ-cąr-ў,** *s.* [APOTHECARY.]

ăp-ŏ-tĕl-ĕs-măt´-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἀποτελεσματικός (*apotelesmatikos*) = (1) of or for completion, (2) of or for astrology; ἀποτέλεσμα (*apotelesma*) = (1) that which is completed; (2) the influence of the stars on human destiny; ἀποτελέω (*apoteleō*) = to bring to an

end : ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and τελέω (*teleō*) = to bring about, to complete ; τέλος (*telos*) = the fulfilment or accomplishment of anything.] Relative to astrology. (*Gaussen.*)

ą-pŏth′-ĕ-cąr-ў, * **ą-pŏt′-ĕ-cąr-ў,** *s.* [In Sw. *apotekare* ; Dan., Dut., & Ger. *apotheker* ; Fr. *apothicaire* ; Sp. *boticario*. From Lat. *apotheca* ; Gr. ἀποθήκη (*apothēkē*) = a place where anything is laid up, a shop, a storehouse, also what is stored therein ; from ἀποτίθημι (*apotithēmi*) = to put away : ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and τίθημι (*tithēmi*) = to put. Or Gr. ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and Lat. *theca*, Gr. θήκη (*thēkē*) = a case, box, chest, &c., to put anything in ; from τίθημι (*tithēmi*).]

* **1.** The keeper of a shop or warehouse.

* **2.** The officer in charge of a magazine.

* **3.** A general practitioner in medicine.

4. One who prepares and sells drugs.

"Ther was also a Doctour of Phisik,
* * * *
Ful redy hadde he his *apotecaries*,
To sende him dragges, and his lectuaries."
Chaucer : The Prologue, 412. 427-8

". . . the common drugs with which every *apothecary* in the smallest market town was provided . . ."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, chap. xv.

¶ *Apothecaries' Company :* One of the Corporations of the City of London. On the 9th of April, 1606, the apothecaries of that locality were incorporated by James I., being united with the grocers. In 1617, a new charter set them free from this unnatural association. Towards the end of the seventeenth century many of the apothecaries began to practise as medical men in addition to selling medicine—an innovation, of course, stoutly resisted by regular physicians ; and about a century later they had themselves to stand on the defensive against similar procedure on the part of the recently arisen chemists and druggists. Various Acts of Parliament subsequently increased the power of the Apothecaries' Company, till in 1815 they obtained the formidable privilege of examining and licensing all apothecaries and sellers of drugs throughout England and Wales. With the important exception of their antagonists, the chemists and druggists, no medical man could now make or dispense drugs without the licence of the Apothecaries' Company. The Medical Act of 1858 and the Pharmacy Act of 1868 gave increased privileges to apothecaries, the latter one allowing them to charge both for medicine and for attendance. In America there is no body strictly analogous to the apothecaries of England.

Apothecaries' Hall : The building in London where the Apothecaries' Company carry on their business.

Apothecaries' weight : The system of weights by which medical prescriptions are compounded.

ą-pŏ-thē′-çĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and θήκη (*thēkē*) = a case, chest, or box to put anything in.] [Apothecary.]

Botany :

1. The scutella or shields constituting the fructification of some lichens. They are little coloured cups or lines with a hard disc, surrounded by a rim, and containing asci or tubes filled with sporules. (*Lindley : Introd. to Bot.*)

2. The cases in which the organs of reproduction in the Algaceæ, or Sea-weeds, are contained. (*Ibid.*, p. 273.)

ăp′-ŏ-thĕgm (*g* silent), *s.* [Apophthegm.]

¶ For its derivates also see the spelling commencing Apophth.

* **ăp′-ŏ-thĕm,** *s.* [Gr. ἀποτίθημι (*apotithēmi*) = to put away : ἀπό (*apo*) = from, away ; τίθημι (*tithēmi*) = to put or place.] The name given by Berzelius to the insoluble brown deposit which forms in vegetable extracts exposed to the air. It is a mixture of various substances, and not a proper chemical compound. (*Watts.*)

ą-pŏth-ĕ-ō′-sĭs, *s.* [In Ger. *apotheose* ; Fr. *apothéose* ; Sp. *apoteosis* ; Port. *apotheosis, apotheose* ; Ital. *apoteosi* ; Lat. *apotheosis* ; Gr. ἀποθέωσις (*apotheōsis*), from ἀποθεόω (*apotheoō*) = to deify : ἀπό (*apo*) = away, and θεόω (*theoō*) = to deify ; θεός (*theos*) = God.] The deification of a human being ; the elevating to the rank of the "gods" of a person who was remarkable for virtue, for heroism, or even for audacious vice. Temples were then built to the new divinity, priests appointed, sacrifices offered, and probably festivals instituted. The Romans called apotheosis consecration, and were accustomed in this way to honour their deceased emperors. It still exists in India and other pagan countries.

". . . according to which, that which the Grecians call *apotheosis*, and the Latins *relatio inter divos*, was the supreme honour which man could attribute unto man."—*Bacon : Adv. of Learn.*, bk. i.

ą-pŏth′-ĕ-ō-sīze, *v.t.* [Eng. *apotheos(is)* ; *-ize.*] To grant one an apotheosis ; to deify one, to elevate one to the rank of the "gods." (*Bacon.*)

ą-pŏth′-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [In Ital. *apotesi* ; Lat. *apothesis* ; Gr. ἀπόθεσις (*apothesis*) = a laying up in store ; ἀποτίθημι (*apotithēmi*) = to put away : ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and τίθημι (*tithēmi*) = to put. Or ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and θέσις (*thesis*) = a setting, a placing ; from τίθημι (*tithēmi*).]

I. *Architecture :*

1. The same as Apophyge (q.v.).

2. A repository for books, &c., on the south side of the chancel, in the primitive churches.

"This [the chancel] being appropriated only to the sacred ministry, is very short from east to west, though it takes up the whole breadth of the church, together with the disconicon or prothesis, and the *apothesis*, from north to south."—*Sir G. Wheler : Desc. of Anc. Churches*, p. 82.

II. *Surg. :* The reduction of a dislocated bone. (*Parr.*)

ą-pŏt′-ŏm-ē, ą-pŏt′-ŏm-ў, *s.* [In Ger. *apotom* ; Gr. ἀποτομή (*apotomē*) = a cutting off ; ἀποτέμνω (*apotemnō*) = to cut off : ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut. Or τομή (*tomē*) = a stump, . . . a cutting ; from τέμνω (*temnō*).]

1. *Ancient Greek Music :* (*a*) That interval in the ratio of 2187 : 2048, which being cut off from the major tone 9 : 8, left the interval called a *leimma*, or *minor semitone*, in the ratio 256 : 243. (*b*) The interval 125 : 128 was called a major *apotome*, and 2025 : 2048 a minor one.

2. *Math. :* The remainder or difference of two incommeasurable quantities.

ăp-ŏ-trĕp′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀπότρεψις (*apotrepsis*) = aversion ; ἀποτρέπω (*apotrepō*) = to turn away from : ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and τρέπω (*trepō*) = to turn. Or ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and τρέψις (*trepsis*) = turning ; from τρέπω (*trepō*).]

Med. : The resolution of a suppurating tumour. (*Coxe.*)

† **ą-pŏt′-rŏ-pў,** *s.* [Lat. *apotropæ, apotropæa*, s. pl. From Gr. ἀποτροπή (*apotropē*) = a turning away from : ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and τροπή (*tropē*) = a turn ; τρέπω (*trepō*) = to turn.]

Greek Poetry : A verse or hymn designed to avert the wrath of incensed deities. The divinity chiefly invoked on such occasions was Apollo.

ăp′-ŏ-zēm, *s.* [In Fr. *apozème* ; Port. *apozema, apozima* ; Lat. *apozema* ; Gr. ἀπόζεμα (*apozema*), from ἀποζέω (*apozeō*), *t.* = (1) to throw off by fermenting ; (2) *i.*, to cease fermenting : ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and ζέω (*zeō*) = to boil. Or ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and ζέμα (*zema*) = that which is boiled, a decoction ; ζέω (*zeō*).] A decoction. An extraction of the substance of plants by boiling them and preserving the infusion.

"During this evacuation, he took opening broths and *apozems*."—*Wiseman : Surgery.*

ăp-ŏ-zē′m-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *apozem* ; *-ical.*] Pertaining to an apozem or decoction ; resembling an apozem or decoction.

"Wine, that is diuute, may safely and profitably be adhibited in an *apozemical* form in fevers."—*Whitaker : Blood of the Grape*, p. 38.

* **ą-pā′id,** * **ą-pā′yed,** *pa. par.* [Appay.]

* **ăp-pā′ire,** * **ăp-pā′yre,** * **ą-pā′ire,** * **ą-pē′ire,** * **ąp-pē′ir,** *v.t. & i.* [Norm. Fr. *appeirer* ; from Lat. *ad*, implying addition to, and *pejoro* = to make worse ; *pejor* = Fr. *pire*, Prov. *peire* = worse.] [Impair.]

A. *Transitive :* To impair, to make worse ; to lessen, weaken, or injure. (Now Impair.)

". . . his flatereres, maden semblaunt of wepyng, and *appaired* and aggregged moche of this matiere, . . ."—*Chaucer : Tale of Melibeus.*

B. *Intransitive :* To become worse or less ; to degenerate.

"I see the more that I them forbere,
The worse they be fro yere to yere :
All that lyveth *appayreth* fast."
Morality of Every Man : Hawkins's Old Pl., i. 38.

ąp-pâl′, * **ąp-pâ′-lĕn,** *v.t. & i.* [Often derived from Fr. *palir* (*t.*) = to make pale, (*i.*) to grow pale ; but Wedgwood considers that it is with *pall*, and not with *pale*, that it is connected.]

A. *Transitive :* "To cause to pall ;" to take away or lose the vital power, whether through age or sudden terror, horror, or the like. (*Wedgwood.*) *Spec.*, to inspire with terror ; greatly to terrify ; thoroughly to discourage ; to paralyse energy through the influence of fear.

"That in the weak man's way like lions stand,
His soul *appal*, and damp his rising fire?"
Thomson : Castle of Indolence, ii. 60.

B. *Intransitive :* To come under the influence of terror ; to become dismayed ; to become discouraged ; to have the energy paralysed with fright.

"To make his power to *appallen*, and to fayle."
Lydgate.

"Therewith her wrathfull courage 'gan *appal*,
And haughtie spirits meekely to adaw.
Spenser : F. Q., IV. vi. 26.

ąp-pâl′, *s.* [Appal, *v.*] Dismay, terror. (*Chapman : Homer ; Iliad* xiv. 314.)

ąp-pâ′lled, *pa. par. & a.* [Appal.]

"Give with thy trumpet a loud note to Troy,
Thou dreadful Ajax, that th' *appalled* air
May pierce the head of thy great combatant."
Shakesp. : Troil. and Cress., iv. 5.

ąp-pâ′l-lĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [Appal.]

"Images of *appalling* suffering."—*Lecky : European Morals*, ii. 243.

ąp-pâ′l-lĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *appalling* ; *-ly.*] In an appalling manner.]

"Massillon himself has not stated the case more thrillingly and *appallingly*."—*F. E. Paget : Warden of Berkingholt.*

ąp-pâ′l-ment, † **ąp-pâ′ll-ment,** * **ąp-pâ′le-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *appal* ; *-ment.*] The action of appalling ; the state of being appalled ; dismay, consternation.]

"As the furious slaughter of them was a great discouragement and *appallment* to the rest."—*Bacon : Henry VII.*

"Transient emotions . . . 2. Terror. 3. *Appalment*. 4. Consternation. 5. Dismay."—*Bowring : Bentham's Table of the Springs of Action. Works*, vol. i., p. 204.

ăp′-pąn-ąge, † **ăp′-ąn-ąge.** * **ăp′-pĕn-ąge,** * **ąp-ăn-nąge,** *s.* [In Dan., Ger., & Sp. *apanage* ; Fr. *apanage*, † *appanage*, † *appennage* = an appanage ; Ital. *appannaggio* = an appendage ; Law Latin *appenagium, appanagium* = an appanage ; Med. Lat. *appanare* = to furnish with bread ; *ad panem* = for bread, that is, for sustenance.]

I. *Literally :*

1. Properly, lands assigned as portions to the younger sons, or sometimes the brothers of the French king, who in general took their titles from the appanages which they held. Under the first two dynasties of French kings, the sons of the monarch divided his dominions among them. Afterwards the kingdom was assigned to the eldest, and appanages to the others. Then the dominant power of the latter princes was so circumscribed that their appanages could not be willed away to any one, or descend to females, but, on the failure of male issue, were made to revert to the crown ; and finally, on the 22nd of November, 1790, the power hitherto possessed by the crown of granting appanages was taken away, and provision made for the younger sons of the royal family by grants from public funds. During the earlier period of the existence of French appanages, they were divided into *royal* and *customary* ; the former being those granted to the king's brothers, and not allowed to be possessed by, or descend to, females ; and the latter granted to the king's sisters, and consequently under no such restriction.

"It has been before remarked, that the French noblesse became at an early period divided into the greater and the less, the former possessing territories, *apanage*, sovereignty, almost independent power."—*Evans Crowe : Hist. France* (ed. 1836), vol. i., p. 165.

2. A similar provision made for princes in other countries than France.

"He became suitor for the earldom of Chester, a kind of *appanage* to Wales, and using to go to the king's son."—*Bacon.*

3. A dependency.

"Is the new province to be in reality, if not in name an *appanage* of Russia?"—*Times*, Nov. 16, 1877.

II. *Figuratively :* Sustenance, support, stay.

"Had he thought it fit
That wealth should be the *appanage* of wit,
The God of sight could ne'er have been so blind,
To deal it to the worst of human kind."—*Swift.*

ap-păn-a-ġist, *s.* [Fr. *apanagiste*, s. & a.] A prince endowed with an appanage. (*Penny Cyclop.*)

* **ap-păr'-ail,** *v.t.* [APPAREL, *v.*]

ăp-par-ā'-tŭs, *s.* [In Sw., Ger., & Fr. *apparat*; Sp. *aparato*; Port. & Ital. *apparato*; Lat. *apparatus*, s. = (1) a making ready; (2) an equipment, as instruments, &c.; (3) pomp, state: *apparatus* = prepared, pa. par. of *apparo* = to prepare: *ad* = for, and *paro* = to prepare.] Any equipment.

A. *Ordinary Language: Specially—*

1. *Art:* Instruments, machines, &c., prepared with the view of being used for certain ends: such as the cases of instruments provided for surgeons, for land surveyors, for mathematicians, for natural philosophers, for chemists, &c. Such also are the tools of a trade, the books of a student, the dresses and scenes in a theatre, the furniture of a house, and the munitions of war.

"... a little *apparatus* for the former purpose. This consists of a thin cylindrical vessel of brass."—*Fownes: Chem.*, 11th ed., p. 6.

"The Greek tragedians, it is indisputable, . . . did not aim at reproducing the whole contemporary *apparatus*, which was in strictness appropriate and due to their characters."—*Gladstone: Homer*, i. 31.

2. *Nature:* An equipment; anything in nature divinely prepared or furnished.

"... who does not see in the vast and wonderful *apparatus* around us provision for other races of animated beings?"—*Herschel: Astronomy*, 5th ed., § 819.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Physiol.:* A series of organs all ministering to the same end, in the animal or vegetable economy; as the respiratory apparatus, the circulatory apparatus, the digestive apparatus, &c.

"... in both sexes a remarkable auditory *apparatus* has been discovered."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. x.

2. *Surgery:* The operation of lithotomy, or cutting for the stone. [LITHOTOMY.]

3. *Astron.: Apparatus Sculptoris*, called also *Officina Sculptoris* = the Sculptor's Apparatus or Workshop. One of Lacaille's twenty-seven Southern constellations.

* **ap-păr'-ayl,** *v.t.* [APPAREL.]

* **ap-păr'-ayl-ĭng,** *pr. par. & s.* [APPARELLING.]

* **ăp-par-çē'yve.** [APPERCEIVE.]

* **ăp-par-çē'yv-ĭnġe.** [APPERCEIVING.]

* **ăp-păr'-dŏne,** * **a-pĕr'-dŏne,** *v.t.* To pardon. (*Scotch.*) (*Knox.*)

* **ap-păr'-ĕlld,** * **ap-păr'-ĕllde,** *s. & v.* [APPAREL.]

ap-păr'-el, * **ap-păr'-ĕll,** * **ap-păr'-ĕille** (*Eng.*), * **ap-păr'-ale,** * **ap-păr'-al-ye,** * **ap-păr'-ail** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Fr. *appareil* = preparation, train, dressing, apparatus, symmetry; *appareiller* = to apparel, to join, to assimilate, to match, equalise, level; *pareil* = like, similar, equal. In Prov. *apareth*; Sp. *aparejos*; Port. *aparelho*; Ital. *apparecchio*, *apparecchiatura*; Lat. *paro* = to make equal; *par* = equal. Cognate also with Lat. *apparo* = to prepare; *ad* = for, and *paro* = to prepare.]

A. *Ordinary Language:* Essential meaning = that which is fitted, adjusted, or prepared.

I. *Literally:*

1. Dress, vesture, garments, clothing, clothes.

"Then David arose from the earth, and washed, and anointed himself, and changed his *apparel*."—*2 Sam.* xii. 20.

2. The furniture of a ship; as sails, rigging, anchor, &c.

3. Munitions of war. (*Scotch.*)

"Bring schot and other *apparaill*."—*Barbour*, xvii. 293.

II. *Fig.:* External habiliments, garb, decorations.

"Our late burnt London, in *apparel* new,
Shook off her ashes to have treated you."
Waller: To the Duchess of Orleans.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles. Vestments: Apparels* (pl.) were five ornamental pieces of embroidery, placed one on each of the wrists of the alb, one on the lower part of it before, another behind, and the fifth, or amice, round the neck. Some thought that they symbolised the five wounds of Christ. (*Lee: Gloss.*)

2. *Fort.* [In the French form *appareille.*] The slope or ascent to a bastion.

ap-păr'-el, * **ap-păr'-all,** * **ap-păr'-ayl,** * **ap-păr'-ĕlll,** * **ap-păr'-al,** * **ap-ăr'-al,** *v.t.* [From the substantive. In Fr. *appareiller* (APPAREL, *v.*, etym.); Prov. & Port. *aparelhar*; Sp. *aparejar*; Ital. *apparechiare.*] (See the substantive.)

A. [Remotely from Lat. *paro* = to make equal.] (See etym. of the substantive.)

I. *Literally:* To dress, to clothe, to place garments upon.

"And she had a garment of divers colours upon her: for with such robes were the king's daughters that were virgins *apparelled*."—*2 Sam.* xiii. 18.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To equip, to fit out, to furnish with weapons or other apparatus for war. (Used of warriors or of ships.)

"*Apparell'd* as becomes the brave."
Byron: The Bride of Abydos, I. ii.

"It hath been agreed, that either of them should send ships to sea well manned and *apparelled* to fight."—*Sir J. Hayward.*

2. To deck out gaily, to adorn, to ornament, to render attractive.

"Of ther fair chapel doubt therof had non,
Wel *apparailled* was it hie and bas,
With riche iewelles stuffed many on."
Romans of Partenay (ed. Skeat), 926-28.

"There was a time when meadow, grove, and stream,
The earth, and every common sight,
To me did seem
Apparell'd in celestial light,
The glory and the freshness of a dream."
Wordsworth: Intimations of Immortality.

¶ *Apparel* is generally used in the pa. par.

B. [Remotely from Lat. *paro* = to prepare (?).] To prepare.

"And al swo hi hedden *aparailed* here offrendes swo kam si sterre thet yede to for hem in to Jerusalem."—*Old Kentish Sermons* (ed. Morris), p. 26.

ap-păr'-ĕlled, * **ap-păr'-ăilled,** * **a-păr'-ailed,** * **a-păr'-al-ĭt,** *pa. par. & a.* [See APPAREL, *v.*]

"... two white *apparelled* angels."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus* (Transl. 1846), § 143.

ap-păr'-el-lĭng, * **ap-păr'-ayl-ĭng,** *a. & s.*

As substantive: Preparation.

"For Tullius saith, that long *apparaylyng* byfore the batsille, maketh schort victorie."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

† **ap-pā'r-ençe,** † **ap-pā'r-en-çy,** * **ap-pā'r-en-çie,** *s.* [In Fr. *apparence*; Port. *apparencia*; Ital. *apparenza*; Lat. *apparentia* = (1) a becoming visible, (2) external appearance.] The state of becoming visible; appearance.

"Which made them resolve no longer to give credit unto outward *apparences*."—*Trans. of Boccalini* (1626), p. 66.

"And thus this double hypocrisie,
With his devoute *apparencie*."
Gower: Conf. Amant., bk. i.

"It had now been a very justifiable presumption in the king, to believe as well as hope, that he could not be long in England without such an *apparency* of his own party that wished all that he himself desired, . . ."—*Lord Clarendon: Life*, ii. 21.

ap-pā'r-ent, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *apparent*; Sp. *aparente*; Port. & Ital. *apparente*; Lat. *apparens*, pr. par. of *appareo* = to become visible, to appear; *ad* = to, and *pareo* = to appear.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That may be seen, visible, in sight, in view, or coming in sight, appearing. (Opposed to secret, hidden, or concealed.)

"Large foliage, overshad'wing golden flowers,
Blown on the summit of th' *apparent* fruit."
Cowper: Task, bk. iii.

2. Plain, obvious, indubitable. (Opposed to doubtful.)

"The main principles of reason are in themselves *apparent*."—*Hooker.*

3. Open, evident, known. (Opposed to suspected.)

"As well the fear of harm, as harm *apparent*,
In my opinion ought to be prevented."
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 2.

4. Seeming. (Opposed to real or true.) As seems to the senses in contradistinction to what reason indicates.

"... to live on terms of civility and even of *apparent* friendship."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ This is the most common use of the word, especially in scientific works.

"... the real diameters must be to each other in the proportion of the *apparent* ones."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, 5th ed., § 463.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Optics, Astron., &c.* [For the *Apparent Altitude, Diameter, Magnitude, Figure, Motion, Place*, and *Distance* of an earthly or heavenly body see ALTITUDE, DIAMETER, MAGNITUDE, FIGURE, MOTION, PLACE, and DISTANCE; for the *Apparent horizon*, which is the same as the visible horizon, see HORIZON; for *Apparent conjunction* of the Planets, see CONJUNCTION.]

2. *Horology, Astron., &c.* [For *Apparent Time*, see TIME.]

3. *Law:* With rights or prospects not likely to be set aside by any contingency but death. Opposed to presumptive. This is the use of the word in the phrase *heir apparent*, the import of which is, that the person so designated will be entitled to ascend the throne or succeed to the estate, if he survive their present possessors. An heir presumptive, on the contrary, though at present the nearest in succession to one or other of these dignities, may have his hope defeated by the birth of a nearer heir. (See Blackstone's *Commentaries*, bk. ii., ch. 14.)

"Two heirs *apparent* of the crown, who had been prematurely snatched away, Arthur, the elder brother of Henry VIII., and Henry, the elder brother of Charles I., . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

¶ By the law of Scotland one is not considered heir apparent to an estate till the actual death of its possessor; and of course he loses the title again shortly afterwards, when he actually enters on the inheritance.

B. *As substantive. Apparent* is used elliptically for *heir apparent.*

"*Prince.* My gracious father, by your kingly leave,
I'll draw it as *apparent* to the crown."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, ii. 2.

ap-pā'r-ent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *apparent*; *-ly.*]

*1. Plainly, clearly. (Opposed to doubtfully.)

"With him will I speak mouth to mouth, even *apparently*, and not in dark speeches."—*Numb.* xii. 8.

2. Seemingly.

"They found the Emperor himself *apparently* frank."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, vol. iv., p. 375.

ap-pā'r-ent-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *apparent*; *-ness.*] The quality of being apparent; visibility, obviousness. (*Webster.*)

ăp-par-ĭ'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *apparition*; Sp. *aparicion*; Port. *apariçao*; Ital. *apparizione.* From Lat. *apparitio* = (1) service, attendance; (2) domestics, from *appareo* = to become visible, to appear.] [APPEAR.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The state of becoming visible; visibility, appearance.

"It was also observed that he was troubled with *apparitions* of hobgoblins and evil spirits; . . ."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. A person who, or a thing which, suddenly, and perhaps unexpectedly, becomes visible; an appearance.

"Fitz-James looked round—yet scarce believed
The witness that his sight received;
Such *apparition* well might seem
Delusion of a dreadful dream."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 11.

"A thousand blushing *apparitions* start
Into her face; a thousand innocent shames
In angel whiteness bear away those blushes."
Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

3. *Spec.:* A so-called ghost, spectre, or hobgoblin; also a spirit of any kind from the unseen world.

"That, if again this *apparition* come,
He may approve our eyes, and speak to it."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

Astron.: A term applied to the appearance in the heavens of a comet, or to the visible ascent above the horizon of a star previously beneath it; or in the shining forth of one which, though up, was before left unenlightened from being occulted or eclipsed by another heavenly body. In the latter case it is opposed to *Occultation* (q.v.).

"The intervals of these successive *apparitions* being 75 and 76 years, Halley was encouraged to predict its [the comet's] re-appearance about the year 1759."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, 5th ed., § 567.

"A month of *apparition* is the space wherein the moon appeareth: deducting three days wherein it commonly disappeareth, and this containeth but twenty-six days and twelve hours."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

Circle of Apparition: That part of the heavens in any given latitude within which the stars are always visible. It is opposed to the *Circle of occultation.*

ăp par-ĭ'-tion-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to or resembling an apparition; spectral. Capable of appearing (as the apparitional soul); endowed with materializing qualities.

ap-păr'-ĭ-tŏr, *s.* [In Fr. *appariteur*; Ital. *apparitore*; Lat. *apparitor* = a public servant, such as a lictor, a writer, or a priest; from *appareo* = to appear.]

1. A petty officer in a civil or criminal court who assists in carrying out the decisions of the judges. In ecclesiastical courts, one who carries summonses.

"They swallowed all the Roman hierarchy, from the pope to the *apparitor*."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

2. *In other institutions:* The beadle or similar functionary.

*** ap-păss'-ĭon-ā-tĕd** (*ss* as *sh*), *a.* [Ital. *appasionato* = endured, suffered; affectionate; *appasionare* = to make to endure or suffer.] Impassioned.

"The seven *appassionated* shepherds."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

appaumée (ap-pâ'u-mē), *a.* [APAUMEE.]

*** ap-pā'y,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *appayer, apaier;* Prov., Sp., & Port. *apagar* = to quench, to appease; Ital. *appagare* = to satisfy; *pagare* = to pay. From Lat. *pacare* = to pacify; *pax* = peace.] To satisfy, to appease, to content.

¶ Now contracted into PAY (q.v.).

"So only can high justice rest *appeid*."
Milton: P. L., bk. xii.

*** ap-pā'yed, * ap-pā'id,** *pa. par.* [APPAY.]

*** ap-pē'ach, * a-pē'ache, * a-pē'che,** *v.t. & i.* [Norm. Fr. *apescher*, which Mahn believes to be from Lat. *appacto*, freq. of *appango* = to fasten to: *ad* = to, and *pango* = to fasten.] [IMPEACH.]

A. *Trans.:* To impeach. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Were he twenty times
My son, I would *appeach* him."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 2.

"His wonder far exceeded reason's reach,
That he began to doubt his dazeled sight,
And oft of error did himselfe *appeach*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 40.

B. *Intrans.:* To tell; to make revelations of any thing which it was the desire or interest of one's self or others to conceal.

". . . come, come, disclose
The state of your affection: for your passions
Have to the full *appeach'd*."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 3.

¶ The slang expression to "peach," current among the criminal classes, is the word *appeach* or *impeach* contracted.

*** ap-pē'ached,** *pa. par.* [APPEACH.]

*** ap-pē'ach-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *appeach; -er.*] One who "appeaches" or impeaches another or himself.

". . . common *appeachers* and accusers of the noble men and chiefest citizens."—*North's Plutarch*, p. 286. (*Richardson.*)

*** ap-pē'ach-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *appeach; -ment.*] An impeachment.

"The duke's answers to his *appeachments*, in number thirteen, I find civily couched."—*Wotton.*

ap-pē'al, * ap-pē'le, * a-pē'ele, *v.t. & i.* [In Sw. *appellera*; Dan. *appellere*; Dut. *appelleeren*; Ger. *appelliren*; Fr. *appeler*; Sp. *apelar*; Port. *appellar*; Ital. *appellare*; Lat. *appello, -avi* = (1) to call upon, to speak to, (2) to entreat, (3) to appeal to, (4) to name or call, (5) to pronounce. Cognate with *appello, -puli* = to drive to: *ad* = to, *pello* = (1) to push or strike, (2) to drive.]

A. *Transitive:*

Law & Ordinary Language:

1. To accuse, impeach, or charge with. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Quod Youthe to Age, 'Y thee *a-peele*,
And that bifore oure God y-wis.'"
Mirror of the Periods of Man's Life (ed. Furnival), 433-4.

"As well appeareth by the cause you come:
Namely, to *appeal* each other of high treason.—
Cousin of Hereford, what dost thou object
Against the Duke of Norfolk?"
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 1.

2. To carry from an inferior to a superior court or judge.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Law & Ordinary Language:*

1. To carry a case from an inferior to a superior court of law, or from an inferior to a superior judge. [APPEAL, *s.*]

"I *appeal* unto Cæsar."—*Acts* xxv. 11.

2. To carry a controverted statement or argument, for judgment, to another person than the one who has decided against it; to lay it before the tribunal of public opinion; to point to arguments in its support; or if the issue be very important, and the support adequate, to draw the sword in its defence.

"Whether this, that the soul always thinks, be a self-evident proposition, I *appeal* to mankind."—*Locke.*

"It may suffice here to *appeal* to the immense amount of gross produce, which, even without a permanent tenure, English labourers generally obtain from their little allotments."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. i., chap. ix., § 4.

". . . they *appealed* to the sword, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xxiii.

ap-pē'al, * **ap-pēl',** *s.* [From the verb. In Dan. & Dut. *appel*; Ger. *appelation*; Fr. *appel, appellation*; Sp. *apelacion*; Port. *appellação*; Ital. *appello, appellazione, appellagione*; Lat. *appellatio* = (1) an accosting, (2) an appeal, (3) a calling by name.]

I. *Literally:*

Law & Ordinary Language:

1. An application for the transfer of a cause or suit from an inferior to a superior court or judge. It differs from a *writ of error* in two respects: (1) That an appeal may be brought on any interlocutory matter, but a writ of error only on a definite judgment; (2) that on writs of error the superior court pronounces the judgment, whilst on appeals it gives directions to the court below to rectify its decree. (*Blackstone's Comment*, bk. iii., ch. 4.)

"There are distributors of justice from whom there lies an *appeal* to the prince."—*Addison.*

¶ *In Scots Law* the term is used only of the carrying of cases from the Court of Session to the House of Lords.

2. The right of carrying a particular case from an inferior to a superior judicatory.

"But of those rights the trustees were to be judges, and judges without *appeal*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xxv.

* 3. *Formerly:* Private prosecutions for heinous offences, *e.g.*, the murder of a near relative, larceny, rape, arson, mayhem, &c., from which one's self has suffered, or for treason against the state. If the prosecutor failed to establish the accusation, he was punished. In some cases the person who appealed was an accomplice in the act which he denounced. (*Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. iv., chap. 23.)

"Hast thou according to thy oath and band
Brought hither Henry Hereford, thy bold son,
Here to make good the boist'rous late *appeal*
Against the duke of Norfolk?"
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 1.

". . . the most absurd and odious proceeding known to our old law, the *appeal* of murder."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xxv.

4. A summons to answer to a charge.

"Nor shall the sacred character of king
Be urg'd to shield me from thy bold *appeal*;
If I have injur'd thee, that makes us equal."
Dryden.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The referring of a controverted statement or argument to one in whose judgment confidence is placed, or to the verdict of public opinion, or to God.

"From the injustice of our brother men—
To him *appeal* was made as to a judge:
Who, with an understanding heart, allay'd
The perturbation; listen'd to the plea:
Resolved the dubious point, and sentence gave."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

"The casting up of the eyes and lifting up of the hands is a kind of *appeal* to the Deity, the author of wonders."—*Bacon.*

2. Recourse, resort.

". . . not to denounce all preparations for battle and all *appeals* to arms."—*Times*, Nov. 24, 1876.

ap-pē'al-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *appeal; -able.*]

Law:

1. *Of cases:* Which may be appealed; which is of such a character that permission will be given to the person against whom the verdict has gone in the inferior court to appeal to a superior one.

"To clip the power of the council of state, composed of the natives of the land, by making it *appealable* to the council of Spain."—*Howell: Letters*, I. ii. 15.

2. *Of persons:* Who may be called on by appeal to answer to a charge.

*** ap-pē'al-ant,** *s.* [APPELLANT.]

ap-pē'aled, *pa. par. & a.* [APPEAL, *v.*]

ap-pē'al-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *appeal; -er.*] One who appeals. [APPELLOR.]

ap-pē'al-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [APPEAL, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj. (Spec.):* Imploring; mutely soliciting. (*Scott: Rokeby*, v. 8.)

ap-pē'al-ĭng-nŏss, *s.* [Eng. *appealing; -ness.*] Beseechingness. (*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxxv.)

ap-pē'ar, ap-pē're, a-pē're, a-plē're, *v.i.* [In Fr. *apparaître, apparoir*; Sp. *aparacer*; Port. *apparecer*; Ital. *apparire*; Lat. *apparere*, from *ad*, and *pareo* = to come forth, to appear.]

I. *Literally:*

1. To become visible to the eye, to come in sight.

". . . Let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land *appear*."—*Gen.* i. 9.

2. To be visible to the eye, to be in sight.

". . . so that things which are seen were not made of things which do *appear*."—*Heb.* xi. 3.

II. *More or less figuratively:*

1. (In a sense analogous to that of coming in sight.)

(*a*) To be manifested to; as God, Christ, an angel, or a heavenly portent may be to man.

"Tho nicht efter thet *aperede* an angel of heuen in here slepe ine mettuge, and hem seide and het."—*Old Kentish Sermons* (ed. Morris), p. 27.

"In that night did God *appear* unto Solomon."—2 *Chron.* ii. 7. (See also Mark xvi. 9; Exod. iii. 2; Matt. ii. 7; and Rev. xii. 1.)

(*b*) To arise as an object of distinction among mankind.

"Ages elapsed ere Homer's lamp *appeared*,
And ages ere the Mantuan swan was heard."
Cowper: Table Talk, 556.

(*c*) Formally to present one's self before a person, or at a place, as at a sacred spot for worship, or before a judge in a court of law, whether as the accused person, as the prosecutor, or as an advocate.

"When all Israel is come to *appear* before the Lord thy God in the place which he shall choose . . ."—*Deut.* xxxi. 11.

". . . we must all *appear* before the judgment-seat of Christ . . ."—2 *Cor.* v. 10.

". . . to *appear* in the presence of God for us."—*Heb.* ix. 24.

"One ruffian escaped because no prosecutor dared to *appear*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

(*d*) To become visible to the eye of reason; to be fully established by observation or reasoning.

". . . from the way in which they at first acquitted themselves, it plainly *appeared* that he had judged wisely in not leading them out to battle."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. (Analogous to the sense of being visible.) To present the semblance of, to resemble:

(*a*) Its being implied that, notwithstanding this, the reality is absent:

"Even so ye also outwardly *appear* righteous unto men, but within ye are full of hypocrisy and iniquity."—*Matt.* xxiii. 28.

(*b*) Without its being implied that the resemblance is unreal.

". . . the signature of another plainly *appeared* to have been traced by a hand shaking with emotion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ *Appear* is sometimes used impersonally: *e.g.*, "it appears to him;" "it appeared that . . " (See ex. under II. 1, *d.*)

*** ap-pē'ar,** *s.* [From the verb.] Appearance.

"Here will I wash it in this morning's dew,
Which she on every little grass doth strew,
In silver drop, against the sun's *appear*."
Fletcher: Faithful Shepherdess.

ap-pē'ar-ans̆e, * ap-pē'r-âunce, * a-pē'r-ans, *s.* [Fr. *apparence*; Sp. *aparicncia*; Ital. *apparenza*, from Lat. *apparentia.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. The state of coming in sight.

1. *Literally:*

(*a*) In an ordinary way.

". . . choice cider from the orchards round the Malvern Hills made its *appearance* in company with the Champagne and the Burgundy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

(*b*) Supernaturally, as a spirit may do to the bodily eye.

"I think a person terrified with the imagination of spectres more reasonable than one who thinks the *appearance* of spirits fabulous."—*Addison.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(*a*) Entry into the world, into society, or a particular company or place. Or entry in a particular character.

"Do the same justice to one another which will be done us hereafter by those who shall make their *appearance* in the world, when this generation is no more."—*Addison.*

* (*b*) Visibility to the mind's eye; probability, likelihood.

"There is that which hath no *appearance*, that this priest being utterly unacquainted with the true person, according to whose pattern he should shape his counterfeit, should think it possible for him to instruct his player."—*Bacon.*

II. That which becomes visible.

1. A vision.

"Bot so befell hyme that nycht to melt
An *asperans*, the wich one to his spreit."
Lancelot of the Lake (ed. Skeat), bk. i., 383-4.

2. The aspect presented when a person or thing becomes visible ; mien.

"His external *appearance* is almost as well known to us as to his own captains and counsellors."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

"She knew not he was dead . She seem'd the same
In person and *appearance*."
Wordsworth : Excursion, bk. i.

"As the *appearance* of the bow that is in the cloud in the day of rain, . . ."—*Ezek.* i. 28.

3. A phenomenon ; the latter word, and not *appearance*, being that now commonly used by men of science.

"The advancing day of experimental knowledge discloseth such *appearances* as will not lie even in any model extant."—*Glanville : Scepsis.*

4. Semblance, as opposed to reality ; or outward show, as opposed to internal hollowness.

". . . to answer them which glory in *appearance*, and not in heart." *2 Cor.* v. 12.

"Under a fair and beautiful *appearance* there should ever be the real substance of good."—*Rogers.*

5. Semblance, without its being implied that there is unreality.

". . . there stood before me as the *appearance* of a man."—*Dan.* viii. 15.

6. *Plural :* Circumstances collectively fitted to produce a bad, or to produce a good, impression.

"*Appearances* were all so strong,
The world must think him in the wrong."
Swift.

To save appearances, or *to keep up appearances*, is to make things look externally all right, when in reality they are to a greater or less extent wrong.

B. *Technically :*

Law : Formal presentation of one's self in a court in answer to a summons received, to answer any charges which may have been brought against one. A person who does so is said to *put in* or *to make an appearance*. This appearance is effected by putting in and justifying bail to the action at law, which is commonly called *putting in bail above*. [BAIL.] (See Blackstone's *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 19.)

"I will not tarry, no, nor evermore
Upon this business my *appearance* make
In any of their courts."
Shakesp. : Henry VIII., iii. 4.

Perspective : The representation or projection of a figure, a body, or any similar object upon the perspective plane.

ap-pē'ar-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *appear ; -er.*] One who or that which appears.

"That owls and ravens are ominous *appearers*, and presignify unlucky events, was an augurial conception."—*Browne.*

ap-pē'ar-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [APPEAR.]

As present participle & *adj. :* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"We see the *appearing* buds . . ."
Shakesp. : 2 Henry IV., i. 3.

ap-pē'ar-ĭng, *s.* [APPEAR.] The state of becoming visible ; appearance.

". . . until the *appearing* of our Lord Jesus Christ."—*1 Tim.* vi. 14.

ap-pē'as-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *appease ; -able.*] Not implacable ; capable of being appeased. (*Johnson.*)

ap-pē'as-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *appeasable ; -ness.*] The quality of being appeasable. The opposite of implacableness. (*Johnson.*)

ap-pē'ase, *v.t.* [Fr. *apaiser ;* O. Fr. *apaisier, apaissier ;* Prov. *apasiar ;* from Lat. *ad* = to, and *paco* = to appease, quiet.] [PEACE.] Properly, to make peace where agitation before existed ; as—

* **1.** To quiet or calm the agitated deep.

"By his counsel he *appeaseth* the deep, and planteth islands therein."—*Ecclus.* xliii. 23.

2. To dispel anger or hatred, and tranquillise the heart previously perturbed by one or both of these passions ; to cause one to cease complaining.

". . . I will *appease* him with the present that goeth before me."—*Gen.* xxxii. 20.

"Now then your plaint *appease*."
Spenser : F. Q., I. iii. 29.

¶ Formerly it was sometimes used reflexively.

"And Tullius saith : Ther is no thing so commendable in a great lord, as whan he is debonaire and meeke, and *appeseth* him lightly."—*Chaucer : Melibeus.*

3. To tranquillise the conscience and make it cease from troubling.

". . . and peace
Of conscience, which the law by ceremonies
Cannot *appease* . . ."—*Milton : P. L.*, bk. xii.

4. To satiate a clamorous appetite, and by satiety make its cravings cease.

"The stock of salted hides was considerable, and by gnawing them the garrison *appeased* the rage of hunger."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

ap-pē'ased, *pa. par.* & *a.* [APPEASE.]

ap-pē'ase-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *appease ; -ment.*]

1. The act of pacifying.

2. The state of being pacified.

3. An article or guarantee of peace.

"Being neither in numbers nor in courage great, partly by authority, partly by entreaty, they were reduced to some good *appeasements*."—*Hayward.*

ap-pē'as-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *appease ; -er.*] One who appeases ; one who pacifies ; a peace-maker. (*Johnson.*)

ap-pēas'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [APPEASE.]

ap-pē'as-ĭve, *a.* [Eng. *appease ;* suffix *-ive.*] Having the power or the tendency to appease ; pacificatory, tranquillising, soothing. (*Webster.*)

* **ap-pē'le,** *v.t.* [APPEAL, *v.t.*]

ap-pĕl'-lan-çy, *s.* [Lat. *appellans* = appealing.]

1. Appeal. (*Todd.*)

2. Capability of appeal. (*Todd.*)

ap-pĕl'-lant, * **ap-pē'al-ant,** *a.* & *s.* [In Dan. & Dut. *appellant ;* Fr. *appelant ;* Sp. *apelante ;* Ital. *appellante.* From Lat. *appellans*, pr. par. of *appello* = to call upon.]

A. *As adjective :* Appealing.

"The party *appellant* [shall] first personally promise and avow, that he will faithfully keep and observe all the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, &c."—*Const. and Canons Eccl.*, 98.

B. *As substantive :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. One who calls out or challenges another to single combat.

"These shifts refuted, answer thy *appellant*,
Though by his blindness maim'd for high attempts,
Who now defies thee thrice to single fight."
Milton : Samson Agonistes.

† **2.** One who stands forth as a public accuser of another before a court of law.

"Come I *appellant* to this princely presence.
Now, Thomas Mowbray, do I turn to thee.
* * * * *
Thou art a traitor and a miscreant."
Shakesp. : Richard II., i. 1.

3. One who appeals from an inferior to a superior court or judge. In this sense it is opposed to *appellee* or *respondent*.

"An appeal transfers the cognizance of the cause to the superior judge ; so that, pending the appeal, nothing can be attempted in prejudice of the *appellant*."—*Ayliffe : Parergon.*

II. *Technically :*

Church History : A term applied in the eighteenth century to the Jansenists and others who appealed to a general council against the bull "Unigenitus" launched by Pope Clement XI. against the translation into French of the New Testament, with notes, by Paschasius Quesnel. (*Mosheim : Church Hist.*, Cent. xviii., §§ 10, 11.)

ap-pĕl'-late, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *appellatus*, pa. par. of *appello* = to call upon.] [APPEAL.]

A. *As adjective :*

1. To which there lies an appeal.

". . . by assenting or dissenting to laws and exercising an *appellate* jurisdiction."—*Blackstone : Comment.*, Introd., § 4.

* **2.** Against whom an appeal is taken.

". . . and the name of the party *appellate*, or person against whom the appeal is lodged."—*Ayliffe : Parergon.*

3. In any other way pertaining to an appeal.

B. *As substantive :* The person appealed against.

ap-pĕl'-lāte, *v.t.* [APPELLATE, *a.* & *s.*] To name, to call. (*Southey : The Doctor*, ch. cxxxvi.)

ap-pĕl-lā'-tion, *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *appellation ;* Sp. *apelacion ;* Port. *appellaçao ;* Ital. *appellazione, appellagione* = an appeal. From Lat. *appellatio* = (1) an accosting, (2) an appeal, (3) a naming ; from *appello* = to call.]

1. The act of appealing ; an appeal.

"Father of gods and men by equal right,
To me it belongs the God of Nature I appeale
* * * * *
And bade Dan Phœbus scribe her *Appellation* seal."
Spenser : F. Q., VII. vi. 35.

2. A name, a designation, that by which any person or thing is called.

"Several eminent men took new *appellations* by which they must henceforth be designated."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

ap-pĕl'-la-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [In Dan. & Ger. *appellativum*, s. ; Fr. *appellatif*, a. & s. ; Sp. *apelativo*, a. & s. ; Port. & Ital. *appellativo*. From Lat. *appellativus.*]

A. *As adjective :* Common as opposed to proper. (Used especially in grammar.) (See the substantive.)

"Nor is it likely that he [St. Paul] would give the common *appellative* name of Books to the divinely inspired Writings, without any other note of distinction."—*Bp. Bull : Works*, ii. 401.

B. *As substantive :*

1. *Gen. :* An appellation, a name, a designation.

". . . that the kingdom of Christ may not only be in us in name and form, and honourable *appellatives*, but in effect and power."—*Jeremy Taylor : Exposition of the Lord's Prayer.* Works (1839), vol. iii., p. 74.

2. *Grammar :* A common, as opposed to a proper, name. Thus *bird, plant, rock, star*, are appellatives ; but *London, Shakespeare*, and the planet *Venus* are not so.

"Words and names are either common or proper. Common names are such as stand for universal ideas, or a whole rank of beings, whether general or special ; these are called *appellatives ;* so fish, bird, man, city, river, are common names : and so are trout, eel, lobster, for they all agree to many individuals, and some to many species."—*Watts : Logick.*

ap-pĕl'-la-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *appellative ; -ly.*] As appellatives do or are ; after the manner of appellatives : as, "he is a perfect Goliath ;" meaning, he is a man of gigantic stature.

". . . the fallacy lieth in the Homonymy of Ware, here not taken from the town so named, but *appellatively* for all vendible commodities."—*Fuller : Worthies ; Hertfordshire.* (*Richardson.*)

ap-pĕl'-la-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *appellative ; -ness.*] The quality of being appellative.

". . . reduce the proper names in the genealogies following to such an *appellativeness* as should compose a continued sense."—*Fuller : Worthies ; Suffolk.* (*Richardson.*)

ap-pĕl'-la-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *appellatorius* = relating to an appellant or an appeal.] Containing an appeal, in any of the senses of that word.

"An *appellatory* libel ought to contain the name of the party appellant."—*Ayliffe : Parergon.*

ap-pĕl-lē'e, *s.* [Lat. *appello* = . . . to appeal.]

Law :

1. The defendant in a case appealed from a lower to a higher court.

2. The defendant against an accusation brought by a private person. [APPEAL, *s.*, No. 3.]

"In this case he is called an approver or prover probator, and the party appealed or accused is called the *appellee*."—*Blackstone : Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 25.

ap-pĕl'-lor, ăp-pĕl-lor', *s.* [Lat. *appellator.*]

1. One who accuses another person, called the *appellee*, of a crime, and prosecutes him before a criminal court.

"If the appellee be acquitted, the *appellor* (by virtue of the statute of Westm. 2, 13 Edw. I., c. 12) shall suffer one year's imprisonment, . . ." &c.—*Blackstone : Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 23.

† **2.** One who carries a case from an inferior to a superior court.

¶ When *appellor* and *appellee* are used together they are generally both accented on the last syllable.

ăp'-pĕn-ăge, *s.* [APPANAGE.]

ap-pĕnd', *v.t.* [Fr. *appendre ;* Ital. *appendere ;* Lat. *appendo* = to weigh to ; *ad* = to, and *pendo* = to suspend as weights, to weigh.]

1. To hang to or upon.

2. To add one thing as an accessory to another.

". . . and *appended* to them a declaration attested by his sign-manual, and certifying that the originals were in his brother's own hand."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

ap-pĕnd'-ăge (ăge = ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *append ; -age.* In Fr. *apanage.*] [APPEND.]

1. *Ordinary Language :* Something added or appended to another, but not properly constituting a portion of it. [APPANAGE.]

". . . and such his course of life,
Who now, with no *appendage* but a staff, . . ."
Wordsworth : Excursion, bk. i.

2. *Bot.* (*pl.*): Certain superficial processes appended to the stems, leaves, calyces, &c., of plants: as hairs, prickles, thorns, glands, tubercles, dilatations or expansions of parts, utricles, pitchers, &c. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*) [APPENDICULATE.]

ap-pĕn'-dạnce, ap-pĕn'-dĕnce, *ap-pĕn'-dĕn-cў, *s.* [Fr. *appendance.*] Anything appended or annexed.

ap-pĕn'-dant, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *appendant*, pa. par. of *appendre.*] [APPEND.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Hanging to or upon.

2. *Fig.:* Annexed to, dependant upon, concomitant to, pertaining to, though not intimately.

II. *Technically:*

Common appendant is a right belonging to the owners or occupiers of arable land to put commonable animals upon the waste belonging to the lord of the manor, and on the lands of other persons within the manor. (*Ibid.*)

B. *As substantive:* Anything attached to another one, as an accidental or accessory, not an essential, part of it.

ap-pĕn'-dĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [APPEND.]

* **ap-pĕn'-dĕn-cў,** *s.* [APPENDANCE.]

* **ap-pĕn'-dĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *appendix* (acc. *appendicem*), and Eng. suff. *-ate.*] [APPENDICLE.] To append, to add to.

† **ap-pĕn-dĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *appendicate*; *-tion.*] An appendage, an adjunct; something annexed.

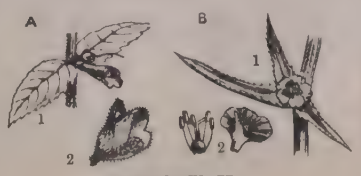
ap-pĕn'-dĭ-cēs, *s. pl.* The Latin plural of APPENDIX (q.v.).

ap-pĕn-dĭ-cī'-tĭs, *s.* [Lat. *appendix*; suff. *-itis.*]

Path.: Inflammation of the vermiform appendix of the cæcum, a worm-like, blind sac in the lower right side of the abdomen. The causes are various, exposure to cold or dampness, or some indiscretion in diet, being the most usual. In a large proportion of cases, foreign substances are an active factor in the production of the disease when a catarrhal condition of the mucous membrane already exists. In the absence of this condition, foreign bodies may remain and cause little or no disturbance; but should the membrane become inflamed, they add to the irritation by occluding the lumen of the appendix, thus favoring ulceration of the walls, perforation, and even gangrene of the whole organ. Catarrhal inflammations of the appendix are common and frequently chronic, but have not heretofore been recognized as appendicitis. [See TYPHLITIS, PERITYPHLITIS]. Several forms of this disease are now recognized, as acute, chronic, and recurrent; also rheumatic appendicitis, which is observed in cases presenting a rheumatic diathesis. Acute, severe attacks occur when the *bacillus communis coli* is present in a virulent form, and if this condition be associated with a fæcal concretion or other foreign body causing pressure, there is imminent danger of necrosis, perforation, and death. The symptoms of appendicitis are intense, cramp-like pains, which may not at first be located in the right iliac fossa; nausea, if not vomiting; rigidity of the abdominal walls, especially of the right side and before the pain localizes itself; constipation generally, but diarrhœa occasionally; intense thirst; a disposition to flex the thighs upon the abdomen; and extreme tenderness at the seat of the disease. The inflamed appendix may generally be felt by deep palpation. Extreme local tenderness at this spot is a valuable diagnostic sign distinguishing appendicitis from general peritonitis. In moderately severe cases pulse-rate and temperature are not seriously affected, but a sudden fall in temperature often indicates perforation and is therefore a suspicious symptom. Medical treatment frequently affords relief, but many practitioners recommend excision of the appendix as the only radical cure, and also as a preventive. This operation is now performed with great success, the rate of mortality being only two or three per cent., exclusive of cases in which surgical interference is made during an acute attack, when the mortality is much larger—perhaps 15 to 20 per cent. Complete natural obliteration of the lumen of the appendix has been observed, resulting in a spontaneous and permanent cure. [See VERMIFORM APPENDIX.]

ap-pĕn'-dĭ-cle, *s.* [Lat. *appendicula*, dimin. from *appendix.*] A small appendage.

ap-pĕn-dĭc'-ụ-lạr, *a.* [Lat. *appendicula*; Eng. suff. *-ar.*] Constituting or otherwise pertaining to a small appendage.



APPENDICULATE.

A. 1. *Scutellaria galericulata* (Scullcap). 2. Calyx. B. 1. *Salsola Kali* (Saltwort). 2. Segment of the calyx.

ap-pĕn'-dĭc-ụ-lāte, *a.* [Bot. Lat. *appendiculatus*; from Class. Lat. *appendicula* = a small appendage, dimin. of *appendix* (q.v.).]

Botany: A term applied to a leaf, leaf-stalk, calyx, or a portion of a plant, when this is furnished with an appendage or appendages. Examples, the expansions or dilatations in the calyces of Scutellaria and Salsola. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*)

ap-pĕn'-dĭng, *pr. par.* [APPEND.]

ap-pĕn'-dĭx (plural formerly **ap-pĕn'-dĭ-cēs,** now generally **ap-pĕn'-dĭx-ĕs**), *s.* [In Dan. *appendix*; Fr., Port., & Ital. *appendice*; Sp. *apendix.* From Lat. *appendix*, pl. *appendices* = (1) that which hangs to anything; (2) anything annexed, an appendage.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Anything appended or added to another one more important than itself.

2. An adjunct or concomitant.

3. (*Now almost exclusively.*) A longer or shorter supplement appended to a book. Thus Murchison's *Siluria*, Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible*, and a multitude of other books, have such an appendix.

B. *Technically. As a Latin word, with the Latin plural* appendices:

I. *Anatomy:*

1. (*Sing.*) *Appendix cœci vermiformis:* A worm-looking process about three inches long, and rather more than the thickness of a goose-quill, which hangs down into the pelvis from the inner and posterior part of the cœcum. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 216.)

2. (*Plur.*) *Appendices epiploicæ* (that is, resembling the epiploon or great omentum): Small processes containing fat which are attached to the colon. (*Ibid.*, p. 218.)

3. (*Plur.*) *A pyloricæ* (Pyloric follicles): Tubular prolongations from the intestines of fishes. (*Ibid.*, p. 218.)

II. *Botany:*

1. (*Sing.*) Anything attached to another part, especially the back, when dilated and compressed, of one of the horn-like processes attached to the corona in some plants. It is also called *ala* (wing). (*Lindley: Introd. to Botany.*)

2. (*Plur.*) A name given by Fuchsius to the shoots thrown up from the subterranean part of the stem of some endogenous plants, such as the pine apple. He called them also ADNATA and ADNASCENTIA. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*)

* **ap-pē'r-ạnde,** * **ap-pē'ar-ạnd,** *pr. par.* A Northern form of APPEARING (q.v.). [GLITTERAND, TRENCHANT.]

* **ap-pē'se,** *v.t.* [APPEASE.]

ap-pĕ'nse, *a.* [Lat. *appensus*, pa. par. of *appendo* = to weigh to.]

Bot.: Hung up, like a hat upon a pin; but very different in meaning from *pendulous.*

* **ăp-pĕr-çē'ive,** * **ăp-pạr-çē'yve,** * **ạ-pĕr-çē'ive,** * **ạ-pạr-çē'-ĭŭy,** * **ạ-pĕr-cē'-yŭe,** *v.t.* [Fr. *apercevoir.*] To perceive, to comprehend.

* **ăp-pĕr-çē'iv-ĭng,** * **ăp-pạr-çē'yv-ynge,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [APPERCEIVE.]

As substantive: Perceiving.

"For drede of jalous folk *apparceynynges.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 10,600.

* **ăp-pĕr-çĕp'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ad* = to, and Eng. *perception.*] Perception which makes itself its object; self-consciousness, consciousness.

* **ạp-pĕr'-ĭl,** *s.* [Old form of Eng. PERIL (q.v.).] Peril; danger.

"Let me stay at thine *apperil*, Timon."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 2.

ăp-pĕr-tā'ĭn, * **ăp-pĕr-tē'yne,** * **ăp-ĕr-tē'yne,** * **ăp-pèr-tē'in,** *v.i.* [In Fr. *appartenir*; Ital. *appartenere*; Lat. *appertineo* = to belong to: *ad* = to, and *pertineo* = to hold through, to extend through or to; *per* = through, and *teneo* = to hold.] To belong to by nature, by natural right, or by divine or human appointment, or as a partisan by his own choice belongs to his chief.

"Who would not fear thee, O King of nations? for to thee doth it *appertain.*"—*Jer.* x. 7.

ăp-pĕr-tā'ĭn-ĭng, * **ăp-pĕr-tē'yn-ỳng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [APPERTAIN.]

A. *As present participle & adjective:* In the same sense as the verb.

"*Rom.* Tybalt, the reason that I have to love thee
Doth much accuse the *appertaining* rage
To such a greeting."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 1.

B. *As substantive:* That which belongs to; that which pertains to.

* **ăp-pĕr-tā'ĭn-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *appertain*; *-ment.*] That which belongs to one on account of his rank, dignity, or in any other way.

"He shent our messengers, and we lay by
Our *appertainments*, visiting of him."
Shakesp.: Troil. and Cres., ii. 3.

* **ạp-pĕr'-tĕn-ạnce,** *s.* [APPURTENANCE, *s.*]

* **ạp-pĕr'-tĕn-ạnce,** *v.t.* [APPURTENANCE, *v.t.*]

* **ạp-pĕr-tē'yne,** * **ạp-pĕr-tē'in,** *v.t.* [APPERTAIN.]

* **ạp-pĕr'-tĭn-ĕnt,** *a.* & *s.* [APPURTENANT.]

* **ăp'-pĕt-ençe, ăp'-pĕt-en-çў,** *s.* [In Fr. *appétence*; Sp. *apetencia*; Port *appetencia*; Ital. *appetenza*; Lat. *appetentia*, from *appetens*, pr. par. of *appeto* = (1) to approach, (2) to seek after: *ad* = to, and *peto* = (1) to go to, (2) to seek for.]

1. *Of man or other sentient beings:* Instinctive desire or impulse to perform certain actions. *Spec.*, lustful or other appetite or desire.

"Of lustful *appetence*, to sing, to dance,
To dress, and troll the tongue, and roll the eye."
Milton: P. L., bk. xi.

2. *Of things not sentient:* The tendency bodies show to make certain approaches to each other, as in the case of chemical attraction.

* **ăp'-pĕt-ent,** *a.* [In Ital. *appetente*, from Lat. *appetens*, pr. par. of *appeto.*] Desirous of gratifying appetite; lustful, or eagerly desirous of anything.

"Knowing the earl to be thirsty and *appetent* after glory and renown."—*Sir G. Buck: Hist. of K. Richard III.*, p. 60.

* **ăp-pĕt-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *appetible*; *-ity.*] The quality of being fitted to call forth appetite or desire.

"That elicitation which the schools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act, merely from the *appetibility* of the object; as a man draws a child after him with the sight of a green bough."—*Bramhall against Hobbes.*

* **ăp-pĕt'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [In Sp. *apetecible*; Ital. *appetibile*; Lat. *appetibilis*, from *appeto.*] [APPETITE.] Fitted to excite some one of the appetites; fitted to call forth desire; desirable.

"Power both to slight the most *appetible* objects, and to controul the most unruly passions."—*Bramhall against Hobbes.*

ăp'-pĕ-tīte, ***ăp'-pĕ-tĭt,** *s.* [In Sw. *aptit*; Dan. & Ger. *appetit*; Fr. *appétit*; Sp. *apetito*; Port. *appetite*; Ital. *appetito*; Lat. *appetitus* = (1) an attack, (2) a passionate desire for anything; from *appeto*.] [APPETENCE.]

A. *Subjectively:*

I. *Lit. Of sentient beings:*

1. *Ord. Lang. & Mental Phil.:* One of those desires which arise chiefly from the body, and which man shares with the inferior animals. These are the desire for meat and drink, and the sexual impulse. (In this sense often in the plural.)

"*Fal.* Oh, she did so course o'er my exteriors with such a greedy intention, that the *appetite* of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a burning-glass!"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 3

"Supple and flexible as Indian cane,
To take the bend his *appetites* ordain."
Cowper: Hope

¶ Hooker thus distinguishes between Appetite and Will:—". . . the Will, properly and strictly taken, . . . differeth greatly from that inferior natural desire which we call *Appetite*. The object of *Appetite* is whatsoever sensible good may be wished for; the object of *Will* is that good which Reason doth lead us to seek. Affections, as joy, and grief, and fear, and anger, with such like, being, as it were, the sundry fashions and forms of *Appetite*, can neither rise at the conceit of a thing indifferent, nor yet choose but rise at the sight of some things. Wherefore it is not altogether in our power, whether we will be stirred with affections or no: whereas actions which issue from the disposition of the Will are in the power thereof to be performed or stayed. Finally, *Appetite* is the *Will's* solicitor, and the *Will* is *Appetite's* controller; what we covet according to the one, by the other we often reject; neither is any other desire termed properly Will, but that where Reason and Understanding, or the show of Reason, prescribeth the thing desired." (*Hooker: Eccles. Pol.*, bk. i., ch. vii., § 3.)

2. *Spec.:* The desire for food, which in excess leads to gluttony.

"Schal ben his sauce maad to his delyt
To make him have a newe *appetit*."
Chaucer: C. T., 13,960-61.

"When thou sittest to eat with a ruler, consider diligently what is before thee, and put a knife to thy throat, if thou be a man given to *appetite*."—*Prov.* xxiii. 1, 2.

". . . their *appetite* became keen . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. Vehement desire for anything.

"They contained much that was well fitted to gratify the vulgar *appetite* for the marvellous."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

II. *Fig. Of things:* A tendency to go together; as by gravity, cohesion, or chemical affinity.

"It is certain that in all bodies there is an *appetite* of union and evitation of solution of continuity."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. iii., § 293.

B. *Objectively:* The object of vehement desire.

"Ha! Melusine, my hertes *Appetite*,
Fair lady, my hert, my lone, my plesaunce."
The Romans of Partenay (ed. Skeat), 2,896-97.

"Power being the natural *appetite* of princes, a limited monarch cannot gratify it."—*Swift.*

ăp'-pĕ-tīte, *v.t.* [From the substantive.] Greatly to desire. (*Chaucer.*)

". . . *appetiting* by generation to bring forth his semblable."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, p. 70.

ăp-pĕ-tĭ'-tion, *s.* [In Ital. *appetizione*; Lat. *appetitio* = (1) a grasping at, (2) a passionate longing for, (3) appetite.] Vehement desire.

"The actual *appetition* or fastening our affections on him."—*Hammond: Practical Catechism.*

"We find in animals an estimative or judicial faculty, an *appetition* or aversation."—*Judge Hale.*

***ăp-pĕ-tĭ'-tioŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *appetit(e)*; *-i*; *-ous.*] Grateful to the appetite, desirable.

"Some light impersions of truth to make them *appetitious*, passable and toothsome."—*Brief Descrip. of Fanaticks, &c.* (1660), p. 17.

†**ăp-pĕt-ĭ-tĭ'-val,** *a.* [Formed by analogy as if from a Lat. *appetitivus*.] Appetitive.

ăp'-pĕ-tĭ-tĭve, *a.* [Sp. *apetitivo*. In Ital. *appetitivo*.] Possessed of appetite; which desires greatly, which eagerly longs for.

"The will is not a bare *appetitive* power, as that of the sensual appetite, but is a rational appetite."—*Hale: Origin. of Mankind.*

"I find in myself an *appetitive* faculty always in exercise in the very height of activity and invigoration."—*Norris*

ăp-pĕ-tī'-ze, *v.t.* [Lat. *appeto* = . . . to strive after, to long for, and Eng. suffix *-ize*. In Fr. *agonetissant* = imparting an appetite; Ital. *appetizione* = appetite.] To give one an appetite, to make one feel hungry. (*Sir Walter Scott.*)

ăp-pĕ-tī'zed, *pa. par.* [APPETIZE.]

ăp-pĕ-tī'z-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *appetize*; *-er.*] He, who or that which gives one an appetite.

ăp-pĕ-tī'z-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [APPETIZE.]

Ăp'-pĭ-an, *a.* Pertaining to some one of the Romans called Appius Claudius, and specially to that one who lived in the time of the war between the Romans and Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.

Appian way. The great Roman highway constructed by the above-mentioned Appius Claudius, from Rome to Capua, and afterwards extended to Brundusium, and finished B.C. 312. It was built of stones four or five feet long, carefully joined to each other, covered with gravel, furnished with stones for mounting and descending from horseback, with milestones, and with houses at which to lodge.

ăp-plâ'ud, *v.t.* & *i.* [In Fr. & Port. *applaudir*; Sp. *aplaudir*; Ital. *applaudere*, *applaudire*; Lat. *applaudo* = to strike upon, to clap, especially to clap the hands in token of applause: *ad* = to, and *plaudo* = to clap, strike, beat; cognate with *laudo* = to praise, *laus* = praise; also with Eng. *loud*.] [LOUD.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To express approbation of, or admiration for, by clapping the hands.

"I would *applaud* thee to the very echo,
That should *applaud* again."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 8.

2. To express approbation of, or admiration for, in any other way.

"You, that will follow me to this attempt,
Applaud the name of Henry, with your leader.
[They all cry—Henry!]"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iv. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To express approval by clapping the hands.

"All hearts
Applauded."
Tennyson: Enid & Ger.

ăp-plâ'ud-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *applaud*; *-er.*] One who applauds.

"I had the voice of my single reason against it drowned in the voices of a multitude of *applauders*."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica.*

ăp-plâ'ud-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a* [APPLAUD.]

ăp-plâu'se, *s.* [In Port. & Ital. *applauso*; Sp. *aplauso*; Lat. *applausus*, pa. par. of *applaudo*. Or from *ad* = to, and *plausus* = the noise of clapping or striking two bodies together; *plaudo* = to clap.]

1. *Among the ancient Romans:* Certain methods of expressing applause, had recourse to in the theatres and elsewhere. There were three kinds of it: (1) *bombus* = a humming or buzzing noise; (2) *imbrices* = noises made with the hollow hands; and (3) *testæ* = the striking of the flat portion of the hands together after the manner of two *testæ* (tiles).

2. *Now:* High approbation expressed by clapping the hands, beating the ground with the feet, giving forth huzzas, or in some similar way.

"This communication was received with loud *applause*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

***ăp-plâ'u-zion,** *s.* [Eng. *applaus(e)*; *-ion.*] Congratulation. (*Puttenham: Eng. Poesie*, bk. i., ch. xxvi.)

***ăp-plâ'u-sive,** *a.* [Eng. *applaus(e)*; *-ive.*] Applauding, commendatory.

"Thine eye, *applausive*, each sly vermin sees,
That balks the snare, yet battens on the cheese."
Scott: The Poacher.

ăp'-ple, ***ăp'-pel,** *s.* [A.S. *æpl*, *æpel*, *æppel*, *æppyl*, *appel*, *appl*, *apul*; Sw. *äple*; Dan. *æble*; Dut. & O. Fries. *appel*; Ger. *apfel*; O. H. Ger. *aphol*; O. Icel. *epli*; Gael. *ubhall*; Irish *abhal*, *ubhal*; Wel. *afal*; Armor. *aval*; Russ. *gabloko*; Polish *jabłko*; Bohem. *gabiko*, *gablo*.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A well-known fruit; also the tree on which it grows. The fruit is that of the *Pyrus malus*, or Crab Apple, when modified and improved by long cultivation or grafting. [APPLE-TREE.] The apple was known to the classical nations of antiquity, the Greeks calling it μῆλον (*mēlon*), Doric μᾶλον (*malon*), and the Latins *malum*. These words, however, with the analogous Latin one, *pomum*, were properly generic terms, comprehending several kinds of fruit. The varieties of the apple amount to thousands rather than hundreds, and they may be multiplied almost indefinitely by artificially applying the pollen of one to the stigma of another. Besides being common in gardens, the apple is cultivated in orchards, which are specially numerous in the northern part of the United States and in Southern Canada. It is generally propagated by being grafted on crab-stocks.

"Ac quane here *apples* ripe ben."
Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Skeat), 1,129.

"If the matter depended alone upon me,
His *apples* might hang till they dropp'd from the tree."
Cowper: Pity Poor Africans.

2. *Scripture:* Probably the fruit of the Citron-tree (*Citrus medica*). [APPLE-TREE.]

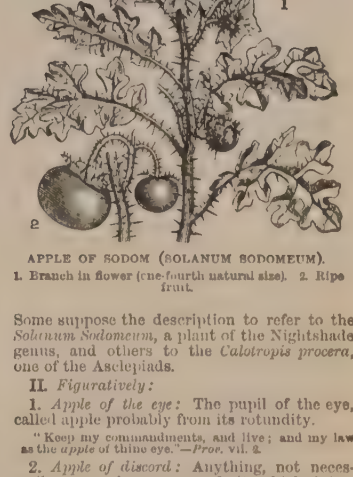
". . . comfort me with *apples* . . ."—*Song of Sol.* ii. 5.

*3. *Apple of love:* What is now called the LOVE APPLE (q.v.). It is the *Lycoperdon esculentum*.

"*Apples of love* are of three sorts, . . ."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

4. *Apple of Sodom:* A plant growing near the Dead Sea, thus described by Josephus:—

". . . and the traces [or shadows] of the five cities are still to be seen, as well as the ashes growing in their fruits, which fruits have a colour as if they were fit to be eaten; but if you pluck them with your hands they dissolve into smoke and ashes."—*Whiston: Josephus's Wars of the Jews*, bk. iv., chap. viii., § 4.



APPLE OF SODOM (SOLANUM SODOMEUM).
1. Branch in flower (one-fourth natural size). 2. Ripe fruit.

Some suppose the description to refer to the *Solanum Sodomeum*, a plant of the Nightshade genus, and others to the *Calotropis procera*, one of the Asclepiads.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Apple of the eye:* The pupil of the eye, called apple probably from its rotundity.

"Keep my commandments, and live; and my law as the *apple* of thine eye."—*Prov.* vii. 2.

2. *Apple of discord:* Anything, not necessarily an apple, or even a fruit, which, introduced into a nation, church, family, or other society, produces dissension among its members. The expression is founded on the classical myth that Eris, the goddess of strife, on one occasion flung into a meeting of the gods and goddesses a golden apple inscribed with the words, "For the fairest." It produced great jealousy among the female deities, of whom three—Juno, Minerva, and Venus—contended for it, the last-named being the successful competitor.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Bot. Apple or Pome:* The English name given by Lindley to the kind of fruit called Pomum (q.v.).

2. *Her. Apple of Grenada:* The Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*). (*Gloss. of Her.*)

¶ For such words as *Alligator Apple*, *Custard Apple*, &c., see ALLIGATOR, CUSTARD, &c.

apple-berry, *s.* The English name of the *Billardiera*, a genus of Australian plants belonging to the order Pittosporaceæ, or Pittosporads.

apple-blight, *s.* A white cottony substance found upon the trunks of apple-trees. It is produced by one of the Aphidæ, the *Lachnus lanigerus*, popularly known as the American blight.

apple-blossom, *s.* The blossom of the apple-tree. (Generally in the plural.)

"The farmhouse peeping from among bee-hives and *apple-blossoms*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

apple-brandy, or **apple-jack,** *s.* Brandy made from apples. (*American.*)

apple-butter, *s.* A preserve (according to Bartlett, a sauce) made of apples stewed in cider.

apple-crook, *s.* A crook for gathering apples from the tree.

"The *appelcroke* drawinge tourmentis to synful men."—*Wycliffe: Prefat. Epist.*, p. 70.

apple-graft, *s.* A graft from the apple-tree inserted in the stock of some allied species.

"We have seen three-and-twenty sorts of *apple-grafts* upon the same old plant, most of them adorned with fruit."—*Boyle.*

apple-harvest, *s.*

1. A harvest of apples; the gathering of apples.

2. The time when apples are gathered.

"The *apple-harvest* that doth longer last."
Ben Jonson: Forest, iii.

apple-jack, *s.* [Apple-brandy.]

apple-john, *s.* A kind of apple late in coming to maturity, and preserved in a shrivelled state for consumption during the winter.

"What the devil hast thou brought there? *apple-Johns*? thou knowst, Sir John cannot endure an *apple-John*."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

apple-moth, *s.* A species of moth belonging to the family Tortricidæ. It is the *Tortrix pomanana*.

apple-pie, *s.* A pie consisting of apples enclosed within a crust.

Apple-pie bed: A bed made with the sheets so doubled as to prevent a person getting his legs between them. Commonly supposed to be so named from its resemblance to an apple turnover, but really from Fr. *plié* = folded.

Apple-pie order: Perfect order. (*Colloquial.*)

¶ The expression is probably a corruption of *Cap-à-pie*.

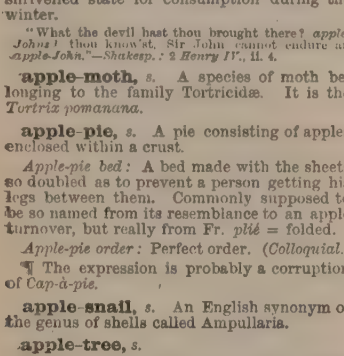
apple-snail, *s.* An English synonym of the genus of shells called Ampullaria.

apple-tree, *s.*

1. *Pyrus malus.* The tree of which apples are the fruit. It is the crab apple-tree, a member of the British flora, much altered by centuries of cultivation. [Apple, A., I. 1; Crab-apple.]

"Of a young *apple-tree*, . . ."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

2. *The apple-tree of Scripture*, in Heb. תַּפּוּחַ (*tappûach*), from the root נָפַח (*naphách*) = to breathe, also to emit a scent. Apparently not



Citrus Medica (apple of scripture).
1. *Citrus Medica* in fruit (one-seventh its natural size). 2. Cross section of fruit.

the apple-tree, the fruit of which is indifferent in Palestine, except on Mount Lebanon; but the citron-tree (*Citrus medica*), the only species of the Orange tribe known to the ancients.

"As the *apple-tree* among the trees of the wood, . . ."—*Song of Solomon*, ii. 3.

apple-woman, *s.* A woman who sells apples, exhibited by her on a stall or otherwise.

"Yonder are two *apple-women* scolding, and just ready to uncoif one another."—*Arbuthnot & Pope.*

apple-yard, *s.* A place enclosed for the cultivation of apples; an orchard.

* **ăp'-ple,** *v. i.* [From the substantive.] To form like an apple.

"The cabbage turnep is of two kinds; one *apples* above ground, and the other in it."—*Marshall: Gardening.*

* **ap-plē'is,** *v. t.* [O. Fr. *applaire.*] To satisfy, to content, to please. (*Scotch.*)

"Gif thou wald cum to hevynis bliss,
Thyself *appleis* with sober rent."
Bannatyne Poems, p. 186. (*Jamieson.*)

* **ăp'-plĕr-in-ĝy,** * **ăp-plĕr-in-ĝie,** *s.* [Etymology not apparent.] Southernwood (*Artemisia abrotanum*). (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

"The window looked into a small garden rank with *apleringy* and other fragrant herbs."—*Sir A. Wylie.*

* **ap-plī'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *apply*; suff. *-able.*]

* 1. Pliable. (*Scotch.*) (*Colkelbie Lore.*) (*Jamieson.*)

2. Capable of being applied. (Now Applicable is used in its room.)

"All that I have said of the heathen idolatry is *appliable* to the idolatry of another sort of men in the world."—*South.*

ap-plī'-ançe, *s.* [Eng. *apply*; *-ance.*]

1. The act of applying.

"Have you done this, by the *appliance*
And aid of doctors?"
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, i.

2. Anything applied; an application.

". . . the *appliances* and aids for producing which they serve to transmit."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, vol. i., bk. i., chap. xii., § 3.

ap-plī-ca-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *applicable*; *-ity.*] The quality of being applicable to anything.

"The principles of Free Trade are principles of universal truth and of universal *applicability*."—*Times*, Nov. 16th, 1877.

¶ It is often followed by *to*.

". . . which charge is certainly not true as respects Polybius, whatever *applicability* it may have to the others."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, chap. ii., § 7.

ăp'-plī-ca-ble, *a.* [In Fr. *applicable*; Sp. *aplicable*; Ital. *applicabile.*] Which may be applied, or which is proper or suitable to be applied to anything.

"But a law which merely alters the criminal procedure may with perfect propriety be made *applicable* to past as well as to future offences."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xvi.

ăp'-plī-ca-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *applicable*; *-ness.*] The quality of being applicable to anything. Applicability.

"The knowledge of salts may possibly, by that little part which we have already delivered of its *applicableness*, be of use in natural philosophy."—*Boyle.*

* **ăp'-plī-ca-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *applicable*; *-ly.*] In an applicable manner. Of such a character, or in such a manner, that it may be fitly applied. (*Johnson.*)

ăp'-plī-can-çў, *s.* [Lat. *applicans.*] [Applicant.] The quality or state of being applicable.

ăp'-plī-cant, *s.* [Lat. *applicans*, pr. par. of *applico* = (1) to join or fasten; (2) to consult with; (3) to direct intently towards, to apply to.]

1. One who applies for anything; as for a situation, for charitable relief, &c.

2. A pupil remarkable for application to study. (*American.*)

* **ăp'-plī-cāte,** *v. t.* [Lat. *applicatus* = lying upon or close to, attached to; pa. par. of *applico* = to join or fasten.] To apply to.

"The act of faith is *applicated* to the object according to the nature of it."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, Art. ix.

ăp'-plī-cate, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *applicatus*, pa. par. of *applico.*]

1. *As adj.* (*Ordinary Language*): Applied. (*Isaac Taylor.*)

2. *As subst.* (*Math.*): A straight line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect its diameter.

applicate number. One applied to a concrete case.

applicate ordinate. A straight line applied at right angles to the axis of a parabola, ellipse, or hyperbola, and bounded by the curve.

ăp-plī-cā'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *application*; Sp. *aplicacion*; Port. *applicaçao*; Ital. *applicazione*; Lat. *applicatio* = a binding, a joining to; *applico* = to join to: *ad* = to, and *plico* = to fold together.] [Apply.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. The act of applying (followed by *to*).

1. The act of literally applying one thing to another in a mechanical manner.

"What we here do by the *application* of a metal plate of determinate length and curvature, we do on the earth by the measurement of a degree of variation in the altitude of the pole."—*Herschel: Astron.*, 10th ed. (1869), § 218.

2. The act of placing one line or figure above another, not mechanically, but mentally. (B. I., *Geom.*)

3. Close attention to study; the act or process of applying the mind to anything with which it desires to occupy itself.

"Of studious *application*, self-imposed,
Books were her creditors."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

"I cannot say whether it is a felicity or unhappiness, that I am obliged at this time to give my whole *application* to Homer . . ."—*Pope: Letter to Blount* (1717).

4. The use of certain means to gain an end.

"If a right course be taken with children, there will not be much need of the *application* of the common rewards and punishments."—*Locke.*

5. The employment or a statement, narrative, anecdote, fable, or anything similar as a means of inculcating a moral lesson. [B. 3.]

"This principle acts with the greatest force in the worst *application*, and the familiarity of wicked men more successfully debauches than that of good men reforms."—*Rogers.*

6. A soliciting, petitioning, or asking for anything.

"It should seem very extraordinary that a patent should be passed upon the *application* of a poor, private, obscure mechanick."—*Swift.*

II. The state of being applied in any of the foregoing senses.

"There is no stint which can be set to the value or merit of the sacrificed body of Christ; it hath no measured certainty of limits; bounds of efficacy unto life it knoweth none, but is also itself infinite in possibility of *application*."—*Hooker.*

III. Anything applied.

"Lend me an arm;—the rest have worn me out
With several *applications*;—nature and sickness
Debate it at their leisure."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 2.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Geom.:* The act of mentally placing one line above another, or a figure above another one of the same dimensions; or of applying one figure to another of the same area, but of different form; or of transferring a given line into a circle or other figure, so that its ends shall be in the perimeter of that figure.

2. *Theol.:* The divine act of placing the merits of Christ to the account of sinners for their justification. (*Bp. Hall.*)

3. *Public speaking, and especially preaching:* That portion of a discourse or address in which the general principles or important truths laid before the audience are applied to their individual case. It generally constitutes the conclusion of a discourse. [Peroration.]

ăp'-plī-ca-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *applicate*; *-ive.*] Which applies.

"The *applicative* command for putting in execution is in the will."—*Bramhall against Hobbes.*

ăp'-plī-ca-tor, *s.* [Eng. *applicat(e)*; *-or.*] One who applies. (*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 294.)

ăp'-plī-ca-tŏr-Ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *applicatory*; *-ly.*] Like that which is applicatory; by way of application, by its being applied. (*Mountagu: Appeale to Cæsar*, p. 194.)

ăp'-plī-ca-tŏr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *applicate*; *-ory.*]

1. *As adjective:* Containing an application; applying.

2. *As substantive:* That which applies.

"There are but two ways of applying the death of Christ: faith is the inward *applicatory*, and if there be any outward, it must be the sacramenta."—*Taylor: Worthy Communicant.*

ap-plī'ed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Apply.]

applied science. Science of which the abstract principles are put to practical use in the arts.

* **ap-plī'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *applied*; *-ly.*] In a manner which may be applied.

"It is not but in such acts as be of themselves, or *appliedly*, acts of religion and piety."—*Mountagu: App. to Cæs.*, p. 267.

ap-plī-ẽr, * ap-plȳ-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *apply*; *-er.*] One who applies.

"For his own part, he said, he detested both the author and the *applyer* alike."—*Conf. at Hampton Court*, p. 49.

*** ap-plī-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *apply*; *-ment.*] Application.

"These will wrest the doings of any man to their own base and malicious *appliments*."—*Introduction to Marston's Malcontent.*

ap-plȳ', * ap-plī'e, * a-plȳ', *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *ply.* (Ply.) In Fr. *appliquer*; O. Fr. *applier*; Sp. *aplicar*; Port. *applicar*; Ital. *applicare*; Lat. *applico* = to join or fasten, to attach to: *ad* = to, and *plico* = to fold, to lay flat; root, *plak* = to twist.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Mechanically to place one thing upon another, or adjust it to that other.

(*a*) *As a single act:*

"The warder at the door his key *applies*,
Shoots back the bolt, and all his courage dies."
Cowper: Hope.

† (*b*) *As a series of acts:* To ply, as an oar or the feet in walking.

"A varlet running towardes hastily,
Whose flying feet so fast their way *apply'd*,
That round about a cloud of dust did fly."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iv. 37.

2. To do so mentally. [B. 1., *Geom.*]

* 3. To bend to, submit to.

"In pees hys contre haldyng full manly,
Non durste hys heste breke, but to hym *apply*."
The Romans of Partenay (ed. Skeat), 5,312-13.

* 4. To keep employed. (For this we now use Ply, q.v.)

"She was skilful in *applying* his humours, never suffering fear to fall to despair, nor hope to hasten to assurance."—*Sidney.*

5. To direct the attention to, to fix the mind or heart upon.

"Ne other worldly busines did *apply*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 46.

"*Apply* thine heart unto instruction, and thine ears to the words of knowledge."—*Prov.* xxiii. 12.

¶ This is the only sense in which *apply* is used in the English Bible.

6. To address to.

"Sacred vows and mystic song *apply'd*
To grisly Pluto and his gloomy bride."—*Pope.*

7. To use as means for the attainment of an end; for instance—

(*a*) To give medicine to a diseased or torpid body. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Even now the stimulants which he *applied* to his torpid and feeble party produced some faint symptoms of returning animation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xiii.

(*b*) To expend money for a certain object, or put it to a specified use.

"The profits thereof might be *applied* towards the support of the year."—*Clarendon.*

8. Formally to point out or tacitly to suggest the reference or suitability of a statement or principle to a certain person or thing; also to use science for the regulation and improvement of art. [Applied.]

"This brought the death of your father to remembrance, and I repeated the verses which I formerly *applied* to him."—*Dryden: Fables.*

"I had never deliberately *applied* these views to a species taken singly."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., chap. i.

9. To have recourse to, in the hope of being able to obtain assistance. (Now generally used intransitively.) [B., 2.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geom.:* Mentally to place one line or figure upon another one, and adjust the two together in a prescribed way.

"For if the triangle A B C be *applied* to D E F, so that the point A may be on D, and the straight line A B upon D E . . ."—*Euclid*, Bk. I., Prop. 4.

2. *Theol.:* To place to the sinner's account the merits of Christ for justification.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To suit, to agree, to harmonise with, to bear analogy to, to refer to, to have some connection with.

"Would it *apply* well to the vehemency of your affection that I should win what you would enjoy?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 2.

2. To have recourse to, as a petitioner for some kind of aid, or for some favour or right.

"I had no thoughts of *applying* to any but himself; he desired I would speak to others."—*Swift.*

*** ap-plȳ',** *s.* [Plight.] Plight, condition. (*Scotch.*)

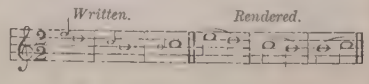
"They found him in a good *apply*,
Both hay and corn and bread him by."
Sir Egeir, p. 43. (*Jamieson.*)

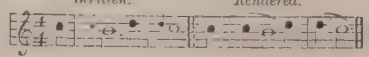
ap-plȳ-ing, *pr. par.* [Apply.]

ap-pŏg-ĭ-a'-tō, *a., adv., & s.* [Ital. *appoggiato* = propped; *appoggiata, appoggiatoio, appoggio* = prop, support, defence.] [Appoggiatura.] A sustaining of the voice in passing from one note to another. [Portamento.]

ap-pŏg-ĭ-a-tū'r-a, a-pŏg-ĭ-a-tū'r-a, a-pō-ĭ-a-tū'r-a, *s.* [Ital. In Fr. *appoggiature.* From Ital. *appoggiare* = to lean upon: *ad* = to, and *poggiare* = to ascend; *poggio* = a hill, cliff, ascent; Lat. *podium* = an elevated place, a height.]

Music: A grace-note consisting of a sound situated a semitone or tone above or below that to which it is affixed, occurring usually on an accented portion of a bar, and written as if extraneous to its contents.





ap-poi'nt, * a-poy'nte, * ad-poy'nte, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *appointer*, from *point, pointe* = a point; O. Fr. *apointer* = to prepare, to arrange; Prov. *apontar, apontar, apointar*; Sp. *apuntar* = to point, to denote or appoint, . . . to sharpen; Ital. *appuntare* = to sew, to sharpen, . . . to fix, appoint; Low Lat. *appuncto* = to bring back to the point; Class. Lat. *ad* = to, and *punctum*, accus. of *punctus* or *punctum* = (1) a pricking, a stinging, (2) a point; *pungo, pupugi, punctum* = to prick, to puncture.] [Appointer.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To point to or at.

"*Appoint* not heavenly disposition."
Milton: Samson Agonistes.

2. To decree, to ordain; hence to make secure, to settle.

(*a*) To decree, to fix, to ordain, by divine or by human authority; as the arrangements in nature, those for divine worship, times, places, or anything similar.

"He *appointed* the moon for seasons."—*Ps.* civ. 19.

"And the Lord *appointed* a set time, saying, Tomorrow the Lord shall do this thing in the land."—*Exod.* ix. 5.

"Moreover I will *appoint* a place for my people Israel, . . ."—2 *Sam.* vii. 10.

"It was their undoubted prerogative to regulate coin, weights, and measures, and to *appoint* fairs, markets, and ports."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

(*b*) To make secure, to establish, to settle.

". . . when he *appointed* the foundations of the earth . . ."—*Prov.* viii. 29.

3. To nominate by competent authority to an office; or to do temporary service. (Followed by two objectives—one of the person nominated, and the other of the office.)

". . . to *appoint* me ruler over the people of the Lord . . ."—2 *Sam.* vi. 21.

4. To allot, to assign, or adjudge to one a portion, wages, or an office or dignity. (Followed—

(*a*) By an objective of the thing given, and *to* or *unto* before the person receiving it:

"And I *appoint* unto you a kingdom, as my Father hath *appointed* unto me."—*Luke* xxii. 29.

(*b*) By two objectives; there being an ellipsis of the *to* or *unto*.)

". . . and *appoint* him his portion with the hypocrites."—*Matt.* xxiv. 51.

". . . *Appoint* me thy wages, and I will give it."—*Gen.* xxx. 28.

5. To command, to enjoin.

". . . and ordain elders in every city, as I had *appointed* thee."—*Titus* i. 5.

6. To equip, to supply, to furnish with all things necessary to efficiency.

"The English, being well *appointed*, did so entertain them, that their ships departed terribly torn."—*Hayward.*

II. *Technically:* To make a conveyance altering the disposition of landed property, and assigning it to a specified person.

B. *Intransitive:* To decree, to arrange; fixedly to resolve.

"So Jeroboam and all the people came to Rehoboam the third day, as the king had *appointed*, saying, Come to me again the third day."—1 *Kings* xii. 12.

"For the Lord had *appointed* to defeat the good counsel of Achitophel . . ."—2 *Sam.* xvii. 14.

ap-poi'nt-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *appoint*: *-able.*] That may be appointed. (*Federalist: Maddison.*) (*Webster's Dict.*)

ap-poi'nt-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Appoint.]

"Is there not an *appointed* time to man upon earth?"—*Job* vii. 1.

ap-poin-tē'e, *s.* [Eng. *appoint, -ee*; Fr. *appointé*, pa. par. of *appointer.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Gen.:* One who has received an appointment.

2. *Spec.:* Formerly, a foot-soldier in the French army who, on account of his long service and tried courage, received higher pay than his comrades of the same grade. A lance-corporal.

II. *Technically (Law):*

1. In the same sense as I. 1.

2. A person in whose favour a power of appointment is executed. (*Wharton.*)

"But the usual course now is for some one to procure letters of patent, or other authority from the king, and then the ordinary of courts grants administration to such *appointee* of the crown."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 32.

appointée (ap-poi'n-tā), *a.* [Fr. *appointé*, pa. par. of *appointer.*] [Appoint.]

Her.: Pointed. (Applied to things which touch at the points or ends; as two swords touching each other at their points or tips.)

ap-poi'n-tẽr, * ap-poy'nc-tẽr, *s.* [Eng *appoint; -er.*] One who appoints.

"That this queen was the first *appointer* of this chaste attendance [eunuchs] for her bed-chamber, Ammianus testifieth."—*Gregory: Posthuma*, p. 134.

ap-poin'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [Appoint.]

ap-poin'-mĕnt, * a-poynte'-mĕnt, *s.* [From Late Lat. *appunctuamentum.* In Fr. *appointement*; Sp. *apuntamiento.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. The act of appointing; the act of fixing any arrangements by divine or human decree, edict, or command, or by mutual stipulation.

Specially:

* 1. The act of making preparations of any kind.

2. The act of ordering or commanding any one; order, direction, injunction.

"At the *appointment* of Aaron and his sons shall be all the service of the sons of the Gershonites, in all their burdens, . . ."—*Numb.* iv. 27.

". . . by the *appointment* of Absalom this hath been determined . . ."—2 *Sam.* xiii. 32.

3. The act of arranging for a meeting together; an assignation.

". . . for they had made an *appointment* together to come and mourn with him."—*Job* ii. 11.

4. The act of nominating to any office.

"But such *appointments* could no longer be made without serious inconvenience."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

II. The state of being appointed.

III. That to which one is appointed, or which is appointed to one. (*Gen. & Spec.*)

Specially:

1. A situation, an office.

2. Equipment, dress, furniture, arms, armament.

"They have put forth the haven: further on,
Where their *appointment* we may best discover,
And look on their endeavour."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 10.

¶ Sometimes it is used in the plural.

"A fish was taken in Polonia: such an one as represented the whole appearance and *appointments* of a bishop."—*Gregory: Posth.* (1650), p. 123.

3. (*Plur.*) Certain allowances paid to one in virtue of his holding a particular office; perquisites.

"Tyrconnel began to rule his native country with the power and *appointments* of lord lieutenant, but with the humbler title of lord deputy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

B. *Technically (Law):*

1. A devise for a charitable use. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 23.)

2. An instrument or deed deriving validity from a previous deed, and operating as a conveyance by limiting or altering previous uses.

Power of appointment: The earlier of the two deeds just mentioned—that which gives force to the other.

*** ap-pŏrt,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *apporter.*]

A. *Trans.:* To bring, to produce.

B. *Intrans.:* To arrive at one's destination.

***ap-por-tēr,** *s.* [Fr. *apporter* = to bring, to convey; Ital. *apportare*; Lat. *apporto* = to bring or carry to; *ad* = to, and *porto* = to carry (*spec.*, something heavy).] One who imports or carries anything (into the country).

¶ Now IMPORTER (q.v.).

"This makes only the *apporters* themselves, their aiders, abettors and assistants, traitors; not those who receive it at second hand."—*Bale: Hist. Pt. Cr.*, ch. 20.

ap-por-tion, *v.t.* [Lat. *ad* = to, and *portio* = a portion.] [PORTION, PART.]

Ord. Lang. & Law: To mete out in just proportions; to share among several persons or several things in suitable proportion.

"Christ proportions several degrees of punishment in the other world, which he *apportions* to the degrees of death which had ever been among the Jews."—*Jeremy Taylor: Works* (ed. 1839), vol. iii., p. 40.

ap-por-tion-āte, *v.t.* [Eng. *apportion*; *-ate.*] To apportion. (*Hacket: Life of Williams*, p. 275.)

ap-por-tion-āte-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *apportion*; *-ate*, *-ness.*] The quality of being in just proportion to something else.

"There is not a surer evidence of the *apportionateness* of the English liturgy to the end to which it was designed, than the contrary fates which it hath under gone."—*Hammond: Pref. to View of the New Directory.*

ap-por-tioned, *pa. par.* & *a.* [APPORTION.]

ap-por-tion ēr, *s.* [Eng. *apportion*; *-er.*] One who apportions. (*Webster.*)

ap-por-tion-ĭng, *pr. par.* [APPORTION.]

ap-por-tion-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *apportion*; *-ment.*]

Ord. Lang. & Law: The act of meting out anything, the rent of a house, for instance, in just proportions among several owners. The distributing anything among several persons according to their just claims; also, the state of being so meted out.

"It is even possible to conceive that in this original *apportionment*, compensation might be made for the injuries of nature."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, vol. i., bk. ii., chap. i., § 2.

† ap-pō-ṣal, * ap-pō-ṣale, *s.* [Eng. *appose*; *-al.*]

Law. Apposal of Sheriffs: A charging sheriffs with money received on their account in the Exchequer. (*Glossog. Nov.*, &c.)

*** ap-pō-ṣe,** *v.t.* [Fr. *apposer* = to affix, to put to; Port. *appor*; Lat. *appono* = to put at or near to.] [APPOSITE.]

1. To apply to.

"By malign putrid vapours, the nutriment is rendered unapt of being *apposed* to the parts."—*Harvey.*

2. To question, to examine.

¶ Now written POSE (q.v.).

"Which hem *apposed*, and knew alle here entente."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,201.

". . . to the end they may be *apposed* of those things which of themselves they are desirous to utter."
—*Bacon.*

ap-pō-ṣēr, *s.* [Eng. *appose*; *-er.*]

I. *Gen.:* One who questions another or others. (Now, POSER.)

II. *Specially:*

* 1. A bishop's examining chaplain. (*Webster.*)

2. A certain officer of the Exchequer, whose full designation is *foreign apposer.*

ăp'-pŏ-ṣīte, *a.* [Lat. *appositus*, pa. par. of *appono* = to put or lay at or near, to apply to: *ad* = to, and *pono* = to put.]

* 1. Added. (*Glossog. Nov.*, 2nd ed.)

2. Peculiarly applicable to; suitable to time, place, persons, and circumstances.

"The duke's delivery of his mind was not so sharp, as solid and grave, and *apposite* to the times and occasions."—*Wotton.*

"This contrast, not unsuitable to life,
Is to that other state more *apposite*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

ăp'-pŏ-ṣīte-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *apposite*; *-ly.*] In an apposite manner; fitly, suitably, appropriately.

"He . . . quoted the New Testament *appositely*."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xxiii.

ăp'-pŏ-ṣīte-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *apposite*; *-ness.*] The quality of being apposite; fitness, suitableness, appropriateness.

"Judgment is either concerning things to be known, or of things done, of their congruity, fitness, rightness, *appositeness*."—*Hale: Origin. of Mankind.*

ap-pŏ-ṣĭ'-tion, *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *apposition*; Sp. *aposicion*; Port. *aposiçao*; Ital. *apposizione*; from Lat. *appositio.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of placing to or adding to.

2. The state of being placed to or added to.

". . . certain bones, placed more or less in *apposition* with it."—*Flower: Osteol. of Mammalia*, p. 12.

B. *Technically:*

Gram.: The placing of two nouns or pronouns which are in the same case in juxtaposition with each other, without, however, connecting them by a conjunction. The word placed in apposition to the other does not so much add a completely new idea to that conveyed by the first one, as it explains that first. Examples: "She walks a queen," "It is I," "Hamlet, Prince of Denmark." In these sentences *queen* is in apposition with *she*, *I* with *it*, and *Prince* with *Hamlet*. *She*, *I*, and *Prince* are all in the nominative case.

*** ap-pō-ṣĭ'-tion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *apposition*; *-al.*] Relating to apposition; in apposition.

"The *appositional* construction is in reality a matter of concord rather than of gender."—*Latham: Eng. Lang.* (5th ed.), p. 601.

*** ap-pŏṣ'-ĭ-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *apposit(e)*; *-ive.*] Apposite.

"The words in the parenthesis being only *appositive* to the words going immediately before."—*Knatchbull: Tr.*, p. 42.

ap-poȳnt, *v.t.* [APPOINT.]

ap-prāīṣe (1), *** ap-prīze, * ap-prīṣe,** *v.t.* [Fr. *apprécier* = (1) to value, (2) to appreciate, to estimate; O. Fr. *apreiser*, *apreisier*, *aprisier*, *aproisier*; Sp. *apreciar*; Port. *apreciar*; Ital. *apprezzare*; Lat. *appretio* = (1) to value, to appraise, (2) to purchase, (3) to appropriate: *ad* = to, and *pretio* = to prize; *pretium* = price.] [APPRIZE, APPRECIATE, PRICE, & PRIZE.] To value any kind of property, especially by means of persons acting under the authority of the law, or by mutual agreement of the parties concerned. (*Glossog. Nov.*)

". . . to *apprize* all the goods that were in the house."—*Bp. Hall: Account of Himself.*

† ap-prāīṣe (2), *v.t.* [Formed from Eng. *praise* (q.v.).] To praise. (*Poetic.*)

"*Appraised* the Lycian custom, . . ."
Tennyson: The Princess, ii.

ap-prāīsed (1), *** ap-prīzed, * ap-prīṣed, * ap-prīṣ-ĭt,** *pa. par.* [APPRAISE (1).]

† ap-prāīsed (2), *pa. par.* [APPRAISE (2).]

ap-prāīse-mĕnt, * ap-prīṣe-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *appraise*; *-ment.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of appraising; the state of being appraised; that at which anything is appraised. (*Dyche.*)

2. *Law:* The act of appraising or valuing goods. Formerly, in the case of treasure trove, wrecks, waifs, and strays seized by the king's officer for the sovereign's use, a commission of appraisement was issued by the royal exchequer to value the goods, and if after proclamation had twice been made no claimant appeared, they were then declared derelict, and forfeited to the crown. Similar appraisement took place when the goods of a transgressor against the laws were forfeited and his goods secured for the public use, even if he had personally escaped the reach of justice. (*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. iii., ch. 17.)

"There issued a commission of *appraisement* to value the goods in the officer's hands."—*Blackstone.*

"For their *price*: By law, they ought to take as they can agree with the subject: By abuse, they take at an imposed and enforced *price*: By law, they ought to make but one *apprisement*, by neighbours, in the country: By abuse they make a second *apprisement* at the court-gate."—*Bacon: Speech to K. James touching Purveyors.*

ap-prāīṣ-ēr, * ap-prīṣ-ēr, * ap-prīz-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *appraise*; *-er.*] One whose occupation it is to appraise property. The appellation is given chiefly to brokers of household furniture, but is also applied to all, of whatever calling, who in fact appraise property of any kind. (*Dyche.*)

ap-prāīṣ-ĭng, * ap-prīṣ-ĭng, * ap-prīz-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [APPRAISE (1).]

As substantive: The act of valuing by means of persons authorised to do so.

*** ap prĕ cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ad* = to, and *precatio* = a praying, a prayer, from *precor* = to speak as a suppliant, to ask or beg for.] Prayer or supplication to or for.

"Such shall be the fervent *apprecations* of your much devoted friend."—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, p. 404.

*** ăp'-prĕ-cą-tōr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *ad* = to, and *precatorius* = pertaining to prayer.] Relating to prayer or supplication.

". . . how forcible shall we esteem the (not so much *apprecatory* as declaratory) benedictions of our spiritual fathers, sent to us, out of heaven."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, iii. 9.

ap-prē'-ṣĭ-a-ble (or **cĭ = shĭ**), *a.* [In Fr. *appréciable.*]

1. Capable of being estimated and its value ascertained.

(*a*) Used in a general sense.

"Equally conclusive and more readily *appreciable* proof . . ." *Owen: British Fossil Mammals and Birds*, p. xxiii.

(*b*) Used specially of a quantity which, though small, is yet large enough to enable it to be ascertained, or at least estimated.

". . . the derivative oscillation (as it may be termed) will be imperceptible in one case, of *appreciable* magnitude in another, . . ."—*Herschel: Astron.*, 5th ed. (1858), § 650.

". . . the difference between the sexes in the amount of scarlet is so slight that it can hardly make any *appreciable* difference in the danger incurred."—*Darwin: The Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. xv.

2. Worthy of being appreciated, valuable.

ap-prē'-ṣĭ-āte, * ap-prē'-tĭ-āte (or **cĭ, tĭ = shĭ**), *v.t.* [In Fr. *apprécier*; Sp. *apreciar*; Port. *appreciar*; Ital. *apprezzare*; Lat. *appretio.*] [APPRAISE.]

1. To value at a proper price. *Spec.*, to estimate at a high price or value. (*Lit. & fig.*)

". . . utterly incapable of *appreciating* his higher qualities."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

". . . the mental culture necessary in order to *appreciate* Homer. . . ."—*Gladstone: Studies on Homer*, vol. i., § iii., p. 25.

2. To estimate anything, even though the element of price enter into it only remotely; to comprehend, to understand, accurately to conceive.

"It is instructive to endeavour to *appreciate* the direction and estimate the strength of the opposing forces which in different European States will be brought to bear on this question."—*Times*, Nov. 16, 1877.

". . . to enable us to *appreciate* the action of an organ in health."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., Introd., p. 31.

¶ (*a*) In the United States *appreciate* is used in two other senses: (1) *transitive* = to raise the value of; and (2) *intransitive* = to rise in value. (*Webster.*)

(*b*) Crabb considers that while *appraise* and *appreciate* both signify to value, *appraise* is used in a literal, and *appreciate* in a figurative, sense: one *appraises* goods, he *appreciates* and does not *appraise* the characters of men. To *estimate* a thing is to get the sum of the value by calculation: to *esteem* anything is to judge its actual and intrinsic value. *Estimate* is used either literally or figuratively; *esteem*, only in a moral sense: one *estimates* losses by fire, he *esteems* the character of a good man.

ap-prē'-ṣĭ-ā-tĕd (or **ṣĭ = shĭ**), *pa. par.* & *a.* [APPRECIATE.]

ap-prē'-ṣĭ-ā-tĭng (or **cĭ = shĭ**), *pr. par.* [APPRECIATE.]

ap-prē-ṣĭ-ā'-tion, * ap-prē-tĭ-ā'-tion (or **cĭ** and **tĭ** as **shĭ**), *s.* [In Fr. *appréciation*; Port. *appreciaçao.*] [APPRECIATE.] The act of estimating anything at its just value, specially if that be a high one; the state of being so valued; the price, valuation, or estimate set upon it.

"Sorrow for sin—in *appreciation* they would ever have to be excessive."—*Dr. Playfere: The Power of Prayer* (1617), p. 58.

". . . a defective *appreciation* of colours."—*Herbert Spencer*, 2nd ed., vol. ii., p. 249, § 363, Note.

¶ In the United States *appreciation* is used also to mean a rise in value.

ap-prē'-ṣĭ-a-tĭve (or **cĭ** as **shĭ**), *a.* [Eng. *appreciate*; *-ive.* In Fr. *appréciatif*; Port. *appreciativo.*] Having, containing, or implying appreciation for. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

ap-prē'-ṣĭ-a-tōr-ў (or **cĭ** as **shĭ**), *a.* [Eng. *appreciate*; *-ory.*] The same as APPRECIATIVE (q.v.). (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

ăp-prĕ-hĕnd′, *v.t. & i.* [In Fr. *appréhendre & apprendre;* Sp. *aprehender;* Port. *apprehender, aprender;* Ital. *apprendere* = to learn, to conceive; Lat. *apprehendo* = (1) to seize, (2) to allege, (3) to comprehend: *ad* = to, and *prehendo* = to take hold of, to seize. This is from Lat. *præ* = before, and the same root which appears in A.S. *hentan, gehentan* = to take hold of, to pursue.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Of physical action:* To take hold of, to grasp, to seize; especially to seize a criminal with the view of bringing him to justice.

"There is nothing but hath a double handle, or at least we have two hands to *apprehend* it."—*Taylor.*

"And when he had *apprehended* him, he put him in prison, . . ."—*Acts* xii. 4.

II. *Of mental action:* To seize, grasp, or lay hold of an idea or a conception; to entertain an emotion.

1. *Of mental conceptions:*

(*a*) To interpret, to understand but somewhat doubtfully.

"What was spoken metaphorically may be *apprehended* literally. What was spoken ludicrously may be *apprehended* seriously."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. v.

(*b*) To believe, to be of opinion.

". . . to do what they conscientiously *apprehended* to be wrong?"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xi.

2. *Of emotion:* To dread the approach of some evil; to look forward with anxiety to a coming event.

"Here, therefore, the opposition had more reason than the king to *apprehend* violence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. ii.

¶ In this sense it is sometimes used impersonally.

"It was *apprehended* that, if he were now armed with the whole power of the Crown, he would exact a terrible retribution for what he had suffered."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xiii.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. Partially to understand.

2. To think, conceive, entertain an opinion. (Generally followed by *that.*)

¶ (1.) *Apprehend* in the sense classed above as II., 1 (*a*) is a much weaker word than *comprehend.* Every one *apprehends* much which he does not *comprehend.*

(2.) When *apprehend* is used in the sense classed as No. II., 1 (*b*), it may be contrasted with the verbs to *conceive,* to *suppose,* and to *imagine.* According to Crabb, to *apprehend* is simply to take an idea into the mind, as children do; to *conceive* an idea is to form it after reflection, as is done by adults. To *apprehend* and to *conceive* are applied only to reality, whilst to *suppose* and *imagine* are used of things which may exist only in the imagination. *Apprehend* expresses the weakest kind of belief: a man is said to *conceive* that on which he forms a direct opinion; what one *supposes* may admit of a doubt, what one *imagines* may be altogether improbable or impossible, and that which cannot be *imagined* may be too improbable to be believed. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(3.) When *apprehend* is used in the sense classed as No. II., 2, it may be contrasted with the verbs to *fear* and to *dread.* These rise above each other in force after the manner of a climax in the order *apprehend, fear, dread.* We *apprehend* an unpleasant occurrence; we *fear* a misfortune; we *dread* a calamity. Moreover, *apprehend* respects things only; *fear* and *dread* relate to persons as well as things. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(4.) More (*Sleep of the Soul*, ii. 28) uses the form *apprend,* probably *metri gratia.*

ăp-prĕ-hĕnd′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *apprehend; -er.*] One who apprehends in any of the senses of that verb.

"Gross *apprehenders* may not think it any more strange, than that a bullet should be moved by the rarefied fire."—*Glanville.*

ăp-prĕ-hĕnd′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [APPREHEND.]

A. *As pa. par. & adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As substantive:* Apprehension.

". . . to issue a proclamation for the *apprehending* of Ludlow."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

ăp-prĕ-hĕn′-sĭ-ble, *a.* [Lat. *apprehensibilis.*]

* **1.** Able to be comprehended or included; comprehensible, in a literal sense.

"The north and southern poles are incommunicable and fixed points, wherof the one is not *apprehensible* in the other."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. Able to be apprehended, in a *lit.* or *fig.* sense.

". . . in reality it exacts so powerful an effort on the part of the reader to realise visually, or make into an *apprehensible* unity, the scattered elements and circumstances of external landscapes painted only by words . . ."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 173.

ăp-prĕ-hĕn′-sion, *s.* [In Fr. *appréhension;* Port. *apprehensao;* Lat. *apprehensio,* from *apprehensum,* supine of *apprehendo.*] [APPREHEND.]

I. The act or power of apprehending.

1. *Physically:* The act of laying hold of, grasping, or seizing with the hands or in some similar way, and especially of seizing a criminal to bring him to justice. [PREHENSION.]

"A lobster hath the chely or great claw of one side longer than the other, but this is not their leg, but a part of *apprehension,* whereby they seize upon their prey."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. *Mental:*

(*a*) The act of mentally grasping or laying hold of, especially the act of laying hold of an idea without studying it in its various relations so as to comprehend it. [COMPREHEND.]

"Simple *apprehension* denotes no more than the soul's naked intellection of an object, without either composition or deduction."—*Glanville.*

"And acts in that obedience, he shall gain
The clearest *apprehension* of those truths,
Which unassisted reason's utmost power
Is too infirm to reach!"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

(*b*) Opinion, belief, founded on sufficient or resting on doubtful evidence.

". . . the unpardonable guilt of murder, which, in his *apprehension,* was aggravated rather than excused by the vice of intoxication."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall,* chap. xii.

(*c*) The power or faculty by which man mentally apprehends.

"What a piece of work is a man! . . . in action, how like an angel! in *apprehension,* how like a god!"—*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* ii. 2.

II. The state of being apprehended, or being under the influence of apprehension.

1. The state of being seized, grasped, or laid hold of; seizure.

"See that he be convey'd unto the Tower:
And go we, brothers, to the man that took him,
To question of his *apprehension.*"
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, iii. 2.

"*Corn* True or false, it hath made thee Earl of Gloster Seek out where thy father is, that he may be ready for our *apprehension.*"—*Shakesp.: King Lear,* iii. 5.

2. Foreboding of evil, suspicion that something unpleasant is about to happen; fear.

"But Mackay's gentle manner removed their *apprehension.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xiii.

III. That which is apprehended; an object of apprehension.

". . . a foolish extravagant spirit, full of forms, figures, shapes, objects, ideas, *apprehensions,* motions, revolutions."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost,* iv. 2.

ăp-prĕ-hĕn′-sĭve, *a.* [Fr. *appréhensif;* Sp. *aprchensivo;* Port. *apprehensivo;* from Lat. *apprehensum,* supine of *apprehendo* = to seize, or lay hold of.]

I. *Of intellect:*

* **1.** Cognizant of, acquainted with.

"She, being an handsome, witty and bold maid, was both *apprehensive* of the plot and very active to prosecute it."—*Fuller: The Profane State,* bk. v., c. 5.

(See Trench, *Glossary,* 7, 8.)

2. Quick to understand.

"Nourish'd imagination in her growth,
And gave the mind that *apprehensive* power
By which she is made quick to recognise
The moral properties and scope of things."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

II. *Of emotion:*

1. *Gen.:* Keenly susceptible of feeling in general.

"Thoughts, my tormentors, armed with deadly stings,
Mangle my *apprehensive* tenderest parts."
Milton: Samson Agon.

2. *Spec.:* Entertaining suspicion or slight fear of present or foreboding of future danger.

". . . a man insatiably greedy of wealth and power, and yet nervously *apprehensive* of danger."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xxiii.

ăp-prĕ-hĕn′-sĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *apprehensive; -ly.*] In an apprehensive manner; with apprehension. (*Johnson.*)

ăp-prĕ-hĕn′-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *apprehensive; -ness.*] The quality of being apprehensive.

"Whereas the vowels are much more difficult to be taught, you will find, by falling upon them last, great help by the *apprehensiveness* already gained in learning the consonants."—*Holder.*

* **ăp-prĕnd′**, *v.t.* [APPREHEND, *v.*, ¶ (4).]

ăp-prĕn′-tĭce, * **ă-prĕn′-tĭse**, * **ă-prĕn′-tўs**, *s.* [In Fr. *apprenti,* as *s.* = an apprentice; as *adj.* = apprenticed; from *apprendre* = to learn; O. Fr. & Prov. *apprentis, apprentiz;* Sp. *aprendiz* = an apprentice; *aprender* = to learn; Low Lat. *apprenticius* = an apprentice; Class. Lat. *apprendo* (poetic) = *apprehendo* = to seize, . . . to comprehend.] [APPREHEND.]

1. *Ordinary Language & Law:* A young man, or young woman, who has been bound by indentures to serve a particular master or mistress for a certain term of years; the master again, on his side, covenanting to teach the apprentice the trade or profession which he himself practises.

"A kindly man, who became attached to the little fellow, and in due time made him [Faraday] his *apprentice* without fee."—*Tyndall: Fragments of Science,* 3rd ed., xii. 349.

2. *In old Law-books:* Advocates or barristers under sixteen years' standing were called Apprentices (*Apprentitii ad legem*). After sixteen years they might become serjeants (*servientes ad legem*). (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 3.)

apprentice fee. The fee paid to a master for taking charge of, supporting, and giving technical instruction to an apprentice.

ăp-prĕn′-tĭce, *v.t.* [From the substantive.] To bind as an apprentice or as apprentices.

ăp-prĕn′-tĭced, *pa. par. & a.* [See APPRENTICE, *v.*]

"Him portion'd maids, *apprentic'd* orphans blest,
The young who labour, and the old who rest."
Pope.

* **ăp-prĕn′-tĭce-hôod**, *s.* [Eng. *apprentice,* and suffix *-hood.*] Apprenticeship.

"Must I not serve a long *apprenticehood*
To foreign passages, and in the end,
Having my freedom, boast of nothing else
But that I was a journeyman to grief?"
Shakesp.: Rich. II., i. 3.

ăp-prĕn′-tĭce-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *apprentice,* and suffix *-ship.*]

1. *Strictly:* The term of years for which one is bound as an apprentice; also the state or condition of an apprentice.

¶ The duration of apprenticeships varies in different countries, and has not been uniform in any country. Apprenticeships seem to have been unknown among the old Romans. In England they are incidentally mentioned in an Act of Parliament in 1388, but they were then so common that their origin must be sought at a long prior date. By the "Statute of Apprenticeship," 5 Eliz., c. 4, it was enacted that no person should for the future exercise any trade, craft, or mystery at that time exercised in England, unless he had previously served an apprenticeship to it of at least seven years. The judges of the higher courts of law gave as narrow an interpretation as they could to this repressive enactment. Adam Smith (*Wealth of Nations,* bk. i., ch. x., pt. ii., and bk. iv., ch. ii.) denounced it; and the Act 54 Geo. III., c. 96, swept it away. Optional apprenticeship still flourishes, and is the common method of learning a handicraft. The enforcement of apprenticeship was never carried out to the same extent in Ireland and in Scotland as in England. In the United States apprenticeship followed the English laws and custom. It has almost died out in the larger cities, but still exists in many small towns and villages. From these towns and from immigration the supply of skilled mechanics needed in the large cities is mainly derived

2. *Loosely:* The time during which one is learning a profession, or acquiring skill in anything, even though he may not be formally bound by indentures to a master.

"He had never, he said, served an *apprenticeship* to the military profession."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

ăp-prĕn′-tĭc-ĭng, *pr. par.* [APPRENTICE, *v.*]

* **ăp-prĕn′-tĭs-ăge**, *s.* [Fr. *apprentissage;* Sp. *aprendizage.*] The state or condition of an apprentice; apprenticeship (*lit. & fig.*).

". . . than to be utterly without *apprentisage* of war . . ."—*Bacon: Observ. upon a Libel* (1592).

ăp-prŏssed′, **ăp-prĕst′**, *a.* [From Lat. *appressum* (*adpressum*), supine of *apprimo* (*adprimo*) = to press to: *ad* = to, and *premo* = to press.]

Bot.: Pressed to anything else; as, for instance, hairs pressed closely to the stem of a plant. [ADPRESSED.] (*Loudon: Cycl. of Plants*, 1829; *Gloss.*)

* **ăp-prē'-ti-āte (tĭ as shĭ)**, *v.t.* [APPRECIATE.]

* **ăp-prē'-ti-ā'-tion (tĭ as shĭ)**, *s.* [APPRECIATION.]

* **ap-preue**, * **ap-prieue**, *v.t.* [APPROVE.] (*Scotch.*)

* **ạp-prī'ṣe**, * **ạp-prī'ze**, *s.* [In Fr. *apprise* = the formal notice sent to an inferior judge of the decision come to by a superior one; from *appris*, pa. par. of *apprendre* = to learn, to teach.] [APPREHEND.] Notice, information.

"Then I praied him for to saie
His will, and I it wolde obeie,
After the forme of his *apprize*."
Gower: Conf. Amantis, bk. i.

ạp-prī'ṣe (1), * **ạp-prī'ze** (1), *v.t.* [From *apprise*, s. (q.v.).] To inform, to make aware, to bring to the notice of.

"Herman! I command thee,
Knock, and *apprise* the Count of my approach."
Byron: Manfred, iii. 3.

* **ạp-prī'ṣe** (2), *v.t.* [* APPRIZE (2).]

ạp-prī'ṣed (1 & * 2), *pa. par.* [APPRISE (1 & * 2).]

ạp-prī'ṣ-ĭng (1 & * 2), *pr. par.* [APPRISE (1 & * 2).]

* **ạp-prī'ze** (2), * **ạp-prī'ṣe** (2), *v.t.* Modified form of APPRAISE (q.v.).

* **ạp-prī'zed** (1 & 2), *pa. par.* [* APPRIZE (1 & 2).]

* **ạp-prī'ze-mẹnt**, * **ạp-prī'ṣe-mẹnt**, *s.* [APPRAISEMENT.]

* **ạp-prī'z-ẽr**, * **ạp-prī'ṣ-ẽr**, *s.* [APPRAISER.]

* **ạp-prī'z-ĭng**, *pr. par.* [APPRIZE (1).]

* **ạp-prī'z-ĭng**, *pr. par. & s.* [APPRIZE (2).]

* *As substantive (Scotch Law):* Formerly, an action by which a creditor sought permission to take the estates of his insolvent debtor. Adjudications have now been substituted in lieu of apprizings.

ap-prō'ạch, * **ap-prō'ch̤e**, * **ap-prō'ch̤**, *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *approcher*, from *proche* = near; Prov. *aprŏpchar*, from *propi* = near; Ital. *appressimarsi*; Old Ital. *approcciare*; Low Lat. *approprio*, from Lat. *ad* = to, and *prope* = near.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Of place:* To advance to the immediate vicinity of, to draw near.

"Daunger vaine it were to have assayd
That cruell element, which all things feare,
Ne none can suffer to *approchen* neare."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 22.

"Wherefore *approached* ye so nigh unto the city when ye did fight?"—*2 Sam.* xi. 20.

2. *Of time:* To draw near, to be not far off.

"Behold, thy days *approach* that thou must die."—*Deut.* xxxi. 14.

3. *Figuratively:*

(*a*) *Gen.:* To draw near to in other respects; as in aim, in attainments, or in intellectual or moral character.

"To have knowledge in all the objects of contemplation, is what the mind can hardly attain unto: the instances are few of those who have, in any measure, *approached* towards it."—*Locke.*

(*b*) *In Scripture (Spec.):* To have near access of a spiritual kind to God.

"I will cause him to draw near, and he shall *approach* unto me: for who is this that engaged his heart to *approach* unto me? saith the Lord."—*Jer.* xxx. 21.

B. *Transitive:*

† 1. *Really transitive:* To cause to draw near.

"By plunging paper thoroughly in weak spirit of wine, and *approaching* it to a candle, the spirituous parts will burn without harming the paper."—*Boyle.*

2. *Only apparently so, there being an ellipsis of* to: To draw near to in place, in time, or in any other way.

"It was indeed scarcely safe to *approach* him [that is (to) him]."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

"He was an admirable poet, and thought even to have *approached* Homer."—*Temple.*

ap-prō'ạch, * **ap-prō'ch̤e**, *s.* [From the verb. In Fr. *approche.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. The act of drawing near in place or in other ways.

"The Pastor learn'd that his *approach* had given
A welcome interruption to discourse."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

". . . a nearer *approach* to the human type."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 85.

II. The state of being brought near in place, in time, or in other ways.

"Poets sang with emulous fervour the *approach* of the golden age."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

III. That by which one draws near; means or liberty of drawing near.

1. *Lit.:* A road, a street, an avenue, or other way by means of which one can draw near to a place.

"We should greatly err if we imagined that the road by which he entered that city [Cork] bore any resemblance to the stately *approach* which strikes the traveller of the nineteenth century with admiration."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

[See also B. 1, *Fortif.*]

2. *Fig.:* Liberty of drawing near; access.

"Honour hath in it the vantage-ground to do good; the *approach* to kings and principal persons, and the raising of a man's own fortunes."—*Bacon.*

B. *Technically:*

1. *Fortification (Plur.):*

(*a*) *Gen.:* The works thrown up by an army for its protection while it is moving forward to attack a fort or other military post. Among these are the first, second, and third parallels, epaulements, with and without trenches, redoubts, places of arms, saps, galleries, and lodgments. (*James: Military Dict.*, 4th ed., 1816.)

¶ A signification analogous to this has found its way into poetry.

". . . Sextus Pompeius
Makes his *approaches* to the port of Rome."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, i. 3.

"Against beleagur'd heav'n the giants move:
Hills pil'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad *approaches* to the sky."
Dryden.

Counter approaches are trenches carried on by the besieged against those of the besiegers. (*James.*)

(*b*) *Spec.:* Attacks. (*James.*)

". . . so soon we shall drive back
Of Alcibiades the *approaches* wild."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 1.

2. *Geom. Curve of equal approach:* A curve of such a form that a body descending it, under the impulse of gravity, makes equal approaches in equal times to the surface of the ground.

3. *Algebra. Method of approach.* [See APPROXIMATION, B.]

4. *Gardening.* [APPROACHING.]

ap-prō'ạch-ạ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *approach; -able.*] Capable of being approached.

". . . a region essentially mythical, neither *approachable* by the critic nor measurable by the chronologer."—*Grote: Hist. Greece*, pt. i., ch. i.

ap-prō'ạch-ạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *approachable; -ness.*] The quality of being approachable. (*Webster.*)

ap-prō'ạched, * **ap-prō'ch̤ed**, *pa. par.* [APPROACH, *v.*]

ap-prō'ạch-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *approach; -er.*] One who approaches, one who draws near.

"Thou gav'st thine ears like tapsters, that bid welcome
To knaves and all *approachers*."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

ap-prō'ạch-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [APPROACH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Unable to discern the signs of *approaching* reaction."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Gen.:* A drawing near, an approach.

"A young Venetian, one that comes before
To signify the *approaching* of his lord."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 9.

2. *Gardening:* The grafting of a shoot or a small branch of one tree into another without detaching it from the parent stock. It is called also *engrafting by approach* or *by inarching.*

* **ap-prō'ạch-lĕss**, *a.* [Eng. *approach; -less.*] That cannot be approached; without means of approach. (*Webster.*)

ap-prō'ạch-mẽnt, *s.* [Eng. *approach; -ment.*] The act of drawing near; the state of being brought near.

"As for ice, it will not concrete but in the *approachment* of the air, as we have made trial in glasses of water, which will not easily freeze."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

* **ăp'-prŏ-bāte**, *v.t.* [APPROBATE, *a.*] To express approval of. (It is still used in America.)

"Mr. Hutchinson *approbated* the choice."—*J. Eliot*

Scots Law: The term *approbate* is generally used along with *reprobate*, to which it is opposed. To *approbate* and *reprobate* is to attempt to take advantage of those portions of a deed which are in one's favour, whilst repudiating the rest. This is not legally admissible. If a person approbate, approve, or assent to portions of a deed, and take legal advantage of this assent, he must accept the deed as a whole; he cannot "reprobate," repudiate, or reject the portions of it which he dislikes.

ăp'-prŏ-bāte, *a.* [Lat. *approbatus*, pa. par. of *approbo, -avi, -atum* = to approve: *ad* = to, and *probo* = to try, test, judge, to prove . . . to approve; from *probus* = good, excellent.] Approved

"All things contained in Scripture is *approbate* by the whole consent of all the clergie of Christendome."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, fol. 206.

ăp'-prŏ-bā-tĕd, *pa. par.* [APPROBATE, *v.*]

ăp'-prŏ-bā-tĭng, *pr. par.* [APPROBATE, *v.*]

ăp-prŏ-bā'-tion, * **ap-pro-ba-ci-on**, *s.* [In Fr. *approbation*; Sp. *aprobacion*; Port. *approvaçao*; Ital. *approbazione, approvazione*; Lat. *approbatio* = (1) an approving, an assenting to, (2) proof, confirmation; from *approbo* = (1) to approve, (2) to prove.] [APPROBATE, APPROVE, PROVE.]

I. The act of approving or of proving.

1. *Of approving:*

(*a*) *By words, or in any other way:* Commendation, praise, approval.

"Many, therefore, who did not assent to all that the king had said, joined in a loud hum of *approbation* when he concluded."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xxiii.

"Animals manifestly feel emulation. They love *approbation* or praise."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i. (1871), pt. i., ch. ii., p. 42.

(*b*) *Tacitly:* The act of approving of one's self, of another, or of others, within the secret recesses of the heart; liking, satisfaction, pleasure, complacency.

"I am very sensible how much nobler it is to place the reward of virtue in the silent *approbation* of one's own breast than in the applause of the world."—*Melmoth: Pliny; Letters*, bk. i., lett. 2.

* 2. The act of proving; attestation, support, proof.

"For God doth know how many now in health
Shall drop their blood in *approbation*
Of what your reverence shall incite us to."
Shakesp.: Hen. V., i. 2.

II. The state of being approved.

* *Spec.:* The state of being on probation; trial.

"This day my sister should the cloister enter,
And there receive her *approbation*."
Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., i. 2.

* **ăp'-prŏ-bā-tĭve**, *a.* [In Fr. *approbatif*; Port. *approbativo.*] Containing, expressing, or implying approval of; commendatory, laudatory. (*Cotgrave.*) [APPROBATORY.]

ăp-prŏ-bā-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *approbative; -ness.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality of being approbatory.

2. *Phren.:* Love of approbation.

† **ăp'-prŏ-bā-tor**, *s.* [Lat. *adprobator, approbator.* In Fr. *approbateur*; Ital. *approvatore.*] One who approves.

"Accept them for judges and *approbators*."—*Evelyn: Mem. & Letters* (1659).

† **ăp'-prŏ-bạ-tor-ў**, * **ăp'-prŏ-bā-tor-ĭe**, *a.* [Eng. *approbate; -ory.*] Expressing or implying approbation; commendatory, laudatory.

"After the *approbatorie* epistle of Cardinal Turrecremate."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 300.

* **ạp-prō'ch̤e**, *v.t.* [APPROACH.]

* **approcheand**, *pr. par.* [Northern dialect pr. par. of APPROCHE (q.v.).] Proximate, in the vicinity. (*Scotch.*)

"It was equal in glore of armes to any towne *approcheand*."—*Bellenden: T. Livius*, p. 17.

* **ạp-prŏmpt'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *ad*, implying addition to, and Eng. *prompt* (q.v.).] To prompt, to stimulate, to question.

"Neither may these places serve only to *apprompt* our invention, but also to direct our inquiry."—*Bacon: Learning*, bk. ii.

***ap-prō'of,** *s.* [From Eng. *approve.*]

1. Approval, approbation.

"O most perilous mouths,
That bear in them one and the self-same tongue
Either of condemnation or *approof!*"
Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., iii. 4.

2. Proof, trial, experience.

"Sister, prove such a wife
As my thoughts make thee, and as my farthest band
Shall pass on thy *approof.*"
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 2.

***ap-prŏp'-ĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *approperatus*, pa. par. of *appropero* = to hasten.] To hasten, to make haste, to set forward. (*Johnson.*)

***ăp-prō-pĭn'-quāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *appropinquo* = to draw near: *ad* = to, and *propinquo* = to bring near; *propinquus* = near; *prope* = near.] To draw near to, to approach. (*Johnson.*)

***ăp-prō-pĭn-quā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *appropinquatio*; Sp. *apropinquacion.*] A drawing near, an approach.

"There are many ways of our *appropinquation* to God."—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, p. 90.

***ăp-prō-pĭnq'ue,** *v.i.* [Lat. *appropinquo* = to draw near.] To draw near, to approach.

¶ In the example there is an ellipsis of *to*, which makes the verb look transitive. It means (to) an end.

"Mortal crisis doth portend
My days to *appropinque* an end."
Butler: Hudibras, i.

† ăp-prō-pĭn'-quĭ-tў, *s.* [PROPINQUITY.] Nearness, proximity. (*Thackeray: Vanity Fair*, ch. xiv.)

***ap-pro-pre,** *v.t.* [See def.] Original form of APPROPRIATE, *v.* (Q.v.).

"His awen loyes, les and mare,
That til hymself sal be *appropried* thare."
Hampole: Pricke of Conse., 9,346.

ap-prō'-prĭ-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *appropri(ate); -able.*] Which may be appropriated.

"This conceit, applied unto the original of man and the beginning of the world, is more justly *appropriable* unto its end."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

***ap-prō-prĭ-ą-mĕnt,** *s.* [Fr.] That which is proper to one; a characteristic. (*N.E.D.*)

ap-prō'-prĭ-āte, *v.t.* [APPROPRIATE, *a.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To transfer to one's self money, property, or other tangible thing, which one previously held in common with others, or even which was wholly theirs.

"He spoke of merchandise as well as provisions captured and *appropriated.*"—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, vol. iv., p. 407.

2. To set aside part of what is one's own for a special purpose.

"As for this spot of ground, this person, this thing, I have selected and *appropriated*, I have inclosed it to myself and my own use; and I will endure no sharer, no rival, or companion in it."—*South.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To take or attempt to take to one's self a natural or spiritual advantage designed to be common to many others.

". . . to themselves *appropriating*
The Spirit of God, promised alike, and given
To all believers."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. xii.

"A liberty like his, who, unimpeach'd
Of usurpation, and to no man's wrong,
Appropriates nature as his Father's work,
And has a richer use of yours than you."
Cowper: The Task, bk. v.

2. To assign a specific meaning to words which previously were general in their signification.

"He need but be furnished with verses of sacred Scripture; and his system, that has *appropriated* them to the orthodoxy of his church, makes them immediately irrefragable arguments."—*Locke.*

B. *Technically:*

Law: To annex the fruits of a benefice to a spiritual corporation. [APPROPRIATION, B., 1.]

"Before Richard II., it was lawful to *appropriate* the whole fruits of a benefice to any abbey, the house finding one to serve the cure."—*Ayliffe.*

ap-prō'-prĭ-ąte, *a. & s.* [From Lat. *appropriatus*, pa. par. of *appropro*; from *ad* = to, and *proprio* = to appropriate; *propius* = one's own; perhaps from *prope* = near. In Fr. *approprié.* [APPROPRIATE, *v.*]

1. *Properly:* Pertaining to something previously shared in common, but now rendered the property of an individual.

2. Suitable, fit, becoming, well adapted to the circumstances.

". . . with *appropriate* words
Accompanied, . . ."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

B. *As substantive:* Special function or aim.

"The Bible's *appropriate* being (as itself tells us) to enlighten the eyes and make wise the simple."—*Boyle: On the Style of H. Script.*, p. 44.

ap-prō'-prĭ-ā-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [APPROPRIATE, *v.*]

". . . in an *appropriated* spot."
Wordsworth: The Excursion.

ap-prō'-prĭ-ąte-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *appropriate*; suff. *-ly.*] In an appropriate manner; fitly, suitably, pertinently, properly. (*Todd.*)

ap-prō'-prĭ-ąte-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *appropriate; -ness.*] The quality of being appropriate.

"The *appropriateness* of this particular charge was a fresh cause of suspicion."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, vol iv., p. 542.

ap-prō'-prĭ-ā-tĭng, *pr. par.* [APPROPRIATE, *v.*]

ap-prō-prĭ-ā'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *appropriation*; Sp. *apropiacion*; Port. *appropriaçao*; Ital. *appropriazione*; Lat. *appropriatio.*] [APPROPRIATE, *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. The act of appropriating.

1. *Lit.:* The act of taking that to one's self which one previously held in common with others, or of applying anything to a special purpose.

"The first of these modes of *appropriation*, by the government, is characteristic of the extensive monarchies which from a time beyond historic record have occupied the plains of Asia."—*J. S. Mill: Pol. Econ.*, Prelim. Remarks, p. 14.

2. *Fig.:* The act of mentally assigning to a general idea a limited or specific meaning.

"The mind should have distinct ideas of the things, and retain the particular name, with its peculiar *appropriation* to that idea."—*Locke.*

II. The state of being appropriated.

III. That which is appropriated.

". . . and thus were most, if not all, the *appropriations* at present existing, originally made, being annexed to bishoprics, prebends . . ."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 11.

B. *Technically (Law):*

1. The transference to a religious house, or spiritual corporation, of the tithes and other endowments designed for the support of religious ordinances in a parish; also these when transferred. When the monastic bodies were in their glory in the Middle Ages, they begged, or bought for masses and obits, or in some cases even for actual money, all the advowsons which they could get into their hands. In obtaining these they came under the obligation either to present a clergyman to the church, or minister there in holy things themselves. They generally did the latter, and applied the surplus to the support and aggrandisement of their order. On the suppression of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII., the appropriated advowsons were transferred to the king, and were ultimately sold or granted out to laymen, since called *impropriators.* (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 11.)

2. *Appropriation of payments:* The application by a creditor of money received from a debtor who owes him several accounts to that particular one which he (the creditor) thinks fit to reduce or liquidate.

ap-prō'-prĭ-ą-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *appropriate; -ive.*] Appropriating; involving the appropriation of something. (*McCulloch.*)

ap-prō'-prĭ-ā-tŏr, *ap-prō'-prĭ-ŏ-tąr-ў, *s.* [Lat. *appropriator, appropriator.*]

I. *Of the form* APPROPRIATOR *only.*

Gen.: One who appropriates anything.

II. Of either form.

Law: A spiritual corporation which has had annexed to it the tithes of a benefice; or the individual at the head of such a corporation. Also a layman who has such tithes transferred to him; but in this latter case the term commonly used is *impropriator*, meaning one who, not a sacred personage, *improperly* holds church funds or lands.

". . . a vicar has generally an *appropriator* over him, entitled to the best part of the profits, to whom he is in fact perpetual curate, with a standing salary."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 2.

"Let me say one thing more to the *appropriataries* of benefices."—*Spelman.*

ap-prō'v-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *approve; -able.*] Able to be approved of, meriting approval.

"The solid reason or confirmed experience of any man is very *approvable* in what profession soever."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

ap-prō'v-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *approvable; -ness.*] The quality of meriting approbation. (*Webster.*)

ap-prō'v-ąl, *s.* [Eng. *approve; -al.*] Approbation.

¶ Dr. Johnson calls this "a word rarely found," but since his time it has completely revived

"There is a censor of justice and manners, without whose *approval* no capital sentences are to be executed."—*Temple.*

***ap-prō'v-ąnce,** *s.* [Eng. *approve; -ance.*] Approbation, approval.

"As parents to a child complacent deign
Approvance, the celestial Brightness smil'd."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. iv.

ap-prō've, *ap-preū'e (*Eng.*), ***ap-prīē've** (*Scotch*), *v.t. & i.* [In Fr. *approuver* Prov. *aprobar, aproar*; Sp. *aprobar*; Port. *approvar*; Ital. *approbare*; Lat. *approbo* = (1) to approve, (2) to prove: *ad* = to, and *probo* = to try, test, . . . to be shown to be good; *probus* = good.] [APPROBATE, PROVE.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To be pleased with.

(*a*) More or less formally to express satisfaction with, or liking for, or complacency with regard to any statement, measure, or person.

"His deep design unknown, the hosts *approve*
Atrides' speech."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. ii., 173, 174.

(*b*) To like, to feel satisfied with, to be pleased with, even when there is no outward or formal expression of such inward complacency.

"He seemed to seek in every eye
If they *approved* his minstrelsy."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 31.

2. To prove.

† (*a*) To establish the truth of any proposition by reasoning; to attempt to show that it is worthy to be accepted; hence, to assent to it.

"In religion,
What damned errour, but some sober brow
Will bless it, and *approve* it with a text!"
Shakesp.: Merch. of Venice, iii. 2.

† (*b*) To prove by actual experience, to test, to try, to show, to exhibit.

". . . In all things ye have *approved* yourselves to be clear in this matter."—2 Cor. vii. 11. (See also Acts ii. 22; 2 Cor. vi. 4.)

"During the last three months of his life he had *approved* himself a great warrior and politician."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(*c*) To commend one's self to another person or Being by worthy deeds.

"Study to shew thyself *approved* unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed."—2 *Tim.* ii. 15.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ordinary Law:*

* (*a*) To improve, to increase the financial value of. (Used especially of the bringing commons under cultivation.) [APPROVEMENT.]

"This enclosure, when justifiable, is called in law *approving*, an ancient expression signifying the same as improving."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 3.

(*b*) To turn king's or queen's evidence. [APPROVER.]

2. *Military Law:* The confirmation by a superior officer or functionary of the sentence come to by a court-martial.

"The colonel or commanding officer *approves* the sentence of a regimental court-martial . . . The governor or other commanding officer of the garrison *approves* the sentence [of a garrison court-martial]."—*James: Mil. Dict.*, 4th ed. (1816), p. 141.

3. *Old Scottish Parliamentary usage:* To affirm by a parliamentary vote any question submitted for decision.

"The question was put according to the Scottish form, 'Approve or not *approve* the article?'"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

B. *Intransitive:* To express or to feel approbation. (Generally followed by *of.* Milton put an infinitive after it, but this is now obsolete.)

"Avaux listened, wondered, and *approved.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

"Why hast thou, Satan, broke the bonds prescribed
To thy transgressions? and disturb'd the charge
Of others, who *approve* not to transgress."
Milton: Paradise Lost, bk. iv.

ap-prō'ved, * ap-prō'v-ўd, *pa. par. & a.*

A. *As past participle:*

". . . most *approved* in counsayllinge . . ."—*Chaucer: Melibeus.*

B. *As participial adjective:*

"Our public hives of puerile resort,
That are of chief and most *approved* report."
Cowper: Tirocinium.

"*Claud.* Not to be married,
Not to knit my soul to an *approved* wanton."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, iv. 1.

ap-prôve-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *approve; -ment.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of approving, approbation, approval; the state of being approved.

"It is certain that at the first you were all of my opinion, and that I did nothing without your *approvement.*"—*Haywood.*

* 2. Improvement. (II., *Law*, 1.)

II. *Law:*

1. The improvement of commons by enclosing a portion of them for purposes of husbandry.

"For it is provided by the Statute of Merton, 20 Hen. III., c. 4, that the lord may *approve*, that is, enclose and convert to the uses of husbandry (which is a melioration or *approvement*) any waste grounds, woods, or pastures, in which his tenants have common *appendant* to their estates; provided he leaves sufficient common to his tenants, according to the proportion of their land."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., chap. 16.

¶ Population in England being very much denser than when the Statute of Merton was passed, it is no longer taken for granted that the enclosure of a common, and especially of one situated near a large town, is an "approvement" (improvement), and there are now many legal pitfalls for a lord of a manor attempting, even with the sanction of the commoners, to enclose waste land.

† 2. The act of turning king's or queen's evidence. [APPROVER.]

ap-prô'v-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *approve; -er.* In Ger. *prüjer*; Sp. *aprobador.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who approves of any person or thing.

"He that commends a villain is not an *approver* only, but a party in his villainy."—*South: Sermons*, viii. 190.

2. One who makes trial.

"Their discipline,
Now minuled with their courage, will make known
To their *approvers* they are people, such
That mend upon the world."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 4.

B. *Technically:*

I. *Law:* A bailiff or steward of a manor.

* II. *Plural. King's approvers:*

1. Those who let the king's demesne in small manors.

2. Sheriffs. (*Stat.* 1 *Edw. III.*, c. 8.)

III. One who approves or appeals, that is, confesses a felony, at the same time betraying his accomplices, in the hope of obtaining pardon to himself. The reason why he is called *approver* (in Lat. *probator* = prover) is that he has to prove what he alleges. Any person whom he accuses is called an appellee. It is felony in a jailor to force a man to turn approver. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., chaps. 10 & 25.)

". . . his testimony would have far greater weight with a jury than the testimony of a crowd of *approvers* swearing for their necks."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xxi.

¶ An approver in this sense is called, as the case may be, king's or queen's evidence. Such testimony is eminently suspicious, and now-a-days requires to be independently corroborated.

"This gentleman kindly showed me the *approvers* or king's evidence of his establishment."—*Hooker: Himalayan Journals*, vol. i., p. 65.

ap-prô'v-ĭng, *pr. par.* [APPROVE.]

"That, pledged on earth and seal'd above,
Grows in the world's *approving* eyes,
In friendship's smile and home's caress."
Moore: Lalla Rookh; The Fire-Worshippers.

ap-prô'v-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *approving; -ly.*] In a way to convey approval. (*Webster.*)

* **ap-prŏx'-ĭ-mant,** *a.* [In Ital. *approssimante*; from Lat. *approximans*, pr. par. of *approximo.*] [APPROXIMATE, *v.*] Approaching.

". . . whereby our times might be *approximant* and conformant to the apostolical and pure primitive church."—*Sir E. Dering's Speeches*, p. 74.

ap-prŏx'-ĭ-mate, *a.* [Lat. *approximatus*, pa. par. of *approximo.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:* Nearest to, next to.

"These receive a quick conversion, containing *approximate* dispositions unto animation."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

B. *Technically:*

1. *Math., Chem., Music, & Science generally:* Making a near approach to exactness, but not quite exact. (Used with regard to quantities which cannot be ascertained with absolute accuracy.)

". . . the *approximate* concord of an octave."—*Airy: On Sound* (1868), p. 262.

2. *Zoology:*

(*a*) In the same sense as No. 1.

"Although hardly one shell, crab or fish, is common to the above-named three *approximate* faunas of Eastern and Western America, and the eastern Pacific islands."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), chap. xi., p. 348.

(*b*) *Of teeth:* So arranged in the gums as to leave no obvious interstices between them.

ap-prŏx'-ĭ-mate, *v.t.* & *i.* [From *approximate*, adj. (q.v.). In Fr. *approximer*; Port. *approximar*; Ital. *approssimare*; all from Lat. *approximo* (*Tertullian*): *ad* = to, and *proximo* = to approach; *proximus* = nearest, the superl. of *prope* = near.]

A. *Trans.:* To cause to draw near, to make to approach.

"The favour of God, embracing all, hath *approximated* and combined all together; so that now every man is our brother, not only by nature, as derived from the same stock, but by grace, as partakers of the common redemption."—*Barrow: Works*, i. 241.

B. *Intrans.:* To draw near, to approach.

"Among such five men there will be one possessing all the qualifications of a good workman, one bad, and the other three middling, and *approximating* to the first and the last."—*Burke: Thoughts on Scarcity.*

ap-prŏx'-ĭ-mā-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [APPROXIMATE, *v.*]

A. *As past participle:* Brought near; made to approach.

B. *As adjective* (*Bot., &c.*): Near together. (*Loudon: Cycl. of Plants, Gloss.*)

ap-prŏx'-ĭ-mate-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *approximate; -ly.*] So as to draw near or approach, as a calculation which cannot be made with perfect exactness, but to which an approach is practicable.

". . . prolonged movements of *approximately* contemporaneous subsidence."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, chap. xvi.

". . . marks of *approximately* the same shape . . ."—*Ibid., Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., chap. xvi.

"In both cases the pressure may be represented at least *approximately* by the formula."—*Prof. Airy: On Sound* (1868), pp. 19, 20.

ap-prŏx'-ĭ-mā-tĭng, *pr. par.* [APPROXIMATE, *v.*]

ap-prŏx-ĭ-mā'-tion, *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *approximation*; Sp. *aproximacion*; Port. *approximaçao*; Ital. *approssimazione*; from Lat. *approximo.*] [APPROXIMATE, *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of approaching; approach, drawing near in any way.

"Unto the latitude of Capricorn, or the winter solstice, it had been a spring; for unto that position it had been in a middle point, and that of ascent or *approximation.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. The state of being near; nearness, proximity.

". . . our access to such temptation, whose very *approximation* is dangerous."—*Jeremy Taylor: Exposition of the Lord's Prayer.*

"In the principal events there is an *approximation* to an agreement."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. i., § 14.

B. *Technically:*

I. *Geometry, Algebra, Arithmetic, &c.:*

1. *Implying motion towards:* A continued approaching nearer and nearer to a quantity or magnitude, which cannot be determined with absolute precision.

2. *Implying rest:* A quantity or magnitude presenting as near an approach as is practicable to the unattainable one. (See 1.)

II. *Biol.:* An approach in structure, indicating affinity.

"This *approximation*, also, is more especially marked in the larger development of the innermost of the five digits of the foot in the chimpansee."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 67.

III. *Med.:* Communication of a disease by contact. *Spec.*, an obsolete method of attempted cure of a disease by transferring it by contact to an animal. (*Parr.*)

IV. *Surgery:* The bringing of a fractured portion of the skull into immediate and dangerous proximity to the dura mater. (*Parr.*)

ap-prŏx'-ĭ-ma-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *approximate; -ive.* In Ger. *approximativ*; Fr. *approximatif.*] Approaching, containing an approach.

"This statement is, of course, only *approximative* and subject to modification in detail."—*Times*, March 21, 1874.

ap-prŏx'-ĭ-ma-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *approximative; -ly.*] Approximately.

ap-prŏx'-ĭ-ma-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *approximative; -ness.*] The quality of being approximative. (*George Eliot*, in *N.E.D.*)

ăp-puĭ' (puĭ = pwĭ), ăp-puy' (puy = pwē), *s.* [Fr. *appui* = support.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* Support. (*Scotch.*)

"What *appuy* or of whom shall she have, being forsaken of her own and old friends."—*Letters of Lethington, in Keith's Hist.*, p. 233. (*Jamieson.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mil.:* Any particular given point or body upon which troops are formed, or by which they are marched in line or column. This point is called, after the example of the French, the "*point d'appui.*" (*James: Military Dict.*)

2. *Horsemanship:* The stay upon the hand of a rider; the horse's sense of the action of the bridle in the horseman's hand.

ap-puĭ, *v.t.* [Fr.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* To prop, to stay.

II. *Mil.:* To afford support to; to post (as troops) near some point of support. (*N.E.D.*)

* **ăp'-pŭlle,** *s.* Old form of APPLE.

* **ăp'-pŭl-mo'y,** * **ăp'-pŭl-mōçe,** * **ăp'-pўl-mōse,** *s.* [O. Fr. *appul* = apple, and A.S. *mos* = food.] A dish in cookery, of which apples appear to have been the principal ingredient. (*Boucher & Prompt. Parv.*)

ăp'-pŭlse, *s.* [In Ital. *appulso*; from Lat. *appulsus*, s. = a driving to; also a landing, . . . an arrival; *appulsus*, pa. par. of *appello, appuli, appulsum* = to drive to: *ad* = to, and *pello* = to push or strike; to drive.]

* I. *Ordinary Language:* A striking against.

"An hectic fever is the innate heat kindled into a destructive fire through the *appulse* of saline steams."—*Harvey.*

2. *Astron.:* The approach of a planet or a fixed star to the meridian, or to conjunction with the sun or the moon.

"All the stars, it is true, occupy the same interval of time between their successive *appulses* to the meridian or to any vertical circle."—*Herschel: Astron.*, § 143.

* **ap-pŭl'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *appulsus*, pa. par. of *appello.*] [APPULSE.] The same as APPULSE (q.v.). (*Webster.*)

* **ap-pŭl'-sĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *appulse; -ive.*] Being struck against, causing bodies to receive an appulse. (*Med. Rep.*) (*Webster.*)

* **ap-pŭl'-sĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *appulsive; -ly.*] In an appulsive manner, so as to produce an appulse. (*Webster.*)

* **ap-pŭn'ct,** * **a-pŭn'ct,** *v.t.* [Low Lat. *ap, punctuare* = to come together: *ad* = to, and *punctum* = a point.] To settle. (*Scotch.*) [APPOINT.]

"It is *appunctit* and accordit betwix William Colville and Robert Charteris."—*Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1488.

* **ap-pŭnc'-tu-a-mĕnt,** *s.* [Low Lat. *appunctuamentum.*] A convention or agreement with specification of certain terms. (*Scotch.*)

"Ratify and appreuis the contract and *appunctuament* made betwix . . . on all punctis and articlis."—*Ac's Jas. V.* (1526). (*Jamieson.*)

* **ap-pŭr'-çhase,** *v.t.* [PURCHASE, *v.*] To obtain, to procure. (*Scotch.*)

"Which he *appurchased* to him by his moyen."—*R. Lindsay: Chronicles of Scotland* (ed. 1728), p. 53.

ap-pŭr'-tĕn-ançe, * **ap-pĕr'-tĕn-ançe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *apurtenaunce*; Fr. *appartenance*; Ital. *appartenenza.* From Lat. *appertinens*, pr. par. of *appertineo* = to belong to: *ad* = to, and *pertineo* = to hold through, to pertain to; *per* = through, and *teneo* = to hold.] That which belongs to any person or thing; that which, though perhaps loosely connected with another thing, still pertains to it, or is a part or an appendage of it. (It is followed by *of* or *to.*) [APPERTAIN and PURTENANCE.]

"Can they, which behold the controversy of divinity, condemn our enquiries in the doubtful *appurtenances* of arts, and receptaries of philosophy?"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

"Come then: the *appurtenance* of welcome is fashion and ceremony . . . ."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

". . . for we see globes, astrolabes, maps, and the like, have been provided as *appur-nances* to astronomy and cosmography, as well as books." — *Bacon: Advanc. of Learn.*, bk. ii.

ap-pŭr'-tĕn-ant, † **ap-pĕr'-tĭn-ent,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *apurtenaunt*; Fr. *appartenant*; from Lat. *appertinens*, pr. par. of *appertineo* = to belong to.] [APPURTENANCE.]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to, belonging to.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ordinary Language:* That which belongs to a person or thing; an appurtenance.

"You know how apt our love was to accord,
To furnish him with all *appertinents*
Belonging to his honour."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 2.

2. *Law:* Common appurtenant is that right of pasturing commonable and even other beasts on the waste land of a manor, which, not existing in the necessity of things, requires to be proved by immemorial usage. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 3.)

* **ăp-puy'** (**puy** as **pwē**), *s.* [APPUI.] (*Scotch.*)

ą-prą'-şĭ-ą, *s.* [A word of no etymology; a euphonic word. (*Agassiz.*)]

Zool.: A genus of lizards belonging to the family Gymnophthalmidæ. The extremities are almost entirely wanting. The *A. pulchella*, the only species, inhabits Australia.

† **ăp'-rĭ-cāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *apricor* and *aprico*, v.t., from Lat. *apricus*. In Ital. *aprico* = (1) open, uncovered, (2) sunny.] To bask in the sun.

"Positively not sunning, but mooning himself—*apricating* himself in the occasional moonbeams."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 229.

† **ăp-rĭç'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *apricitas.*] Sunshine. (*Johnson.*)

āp'-rĭ-cŏt, * **ā-brĭ'-cŏck,** * **ăb'-rĭ-cŏt,** * **ăp'-rĭ-cŏck,** *s.* [In Ger. *abricose*: Fr. *abricot*; Arm. *brigosen*; Wel. *bricyllen*; Sp. *albaricoque*; *albar* = white; Ital. *albicocca*; Lat. *albus* = white, and *coccum* = a berry; Gr. κόκκος (*kokkos*) = a kernel. In Dioscorides πραικόκιον (*praikokion*). From Lat. *præcoquis*, *præcoquus*, or *præcox* = early ripe.] A fruit—that of the *Prunus armeniaca*; also the tree on which it grows. It is not settled that it came, as the Latin specific name would imply, from Armenia. It is wild in Africa and in the Caucasus, where the mountains in many places are covered with it; it is found also in China and some other countries. It was cultivated in England at least as early as 1562, and in Italy was known to Dioscorides early in the Christian era as the *Præcocca*. It is esteemed only second to the peach.

"*Gard.* Go, bind thou up yon dangling *apricocks*."
Shakesp.: King Richard II., iii. 4.

"And Basra dates, and *apricot's*,
Seed of the sun, from Iran's land."
Moore: L. R.: The Light of the Haram.

apricot-colour, *a.* [In Lat. *armeniacus.*] Yellow, with a perceptible mixture of red. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*)

apricot-tree, *s.* [Eng. *apricot*; *tree.* In Ger. *abricosenbaum*; Fr. *abricotier*; Ital. *albicocco.*] [APRICOT.] The tree on which the apricot grows.

Ā'-prĭl, *s.* & *a.* [In Sw., Dan., Dut., & Ger. *April*; Fr. *Avril*; Irish *Abrail*; Gael. *Giblean*; Corn. *Ebril*; Wel. *Ebrill*; Sp. & Port. *Abril*; Ital. *Aprile*; Lat. *Aprilis.* Generally regarded as a contraction of *aperilis*; from *aperio* = to open. Opening month; the month in which plants open. But Sir Cornewall Lewis says: "The derivation of *Aprilis* from *aperire* overlooks the fact that with a year of 304 days, April would not always have been a spring month." Another etymology connects it with ἀφρός (*aphros*) = foam, from which Venus, to whom the month was sacred, was said to have sprung.] [APHRODITE.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* In recent times the fourth month of the year, though when Aprilis was first introduced into Rome by the mythic Romulus it was the second. The Anglo-Saxons called it Easter-monath = Easter month. During April the sun is technically said to pass through Aries and Taurus, but the precession of the equinoxes makes him really traverse portions of Pisces and Aries.

"'Twas *April*, as the bumpkins say,
The legislature called it May."
Cowper: A Fable.

2. *Fig.:* The commencement of love; the springtide of affection.

"*Ant.* The *April's* in her eyes: it is love's spring,
And these the showers to bring it on."
Shakesp.: Ant. and Cleop., iii. 2.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Belonging to the fourth month of the year.

"Oh, how this spring of love resembleth
The uncertain glory of an *April* day;
Which now shews all the beauty of the sun,
And by and by a cloud takes all away!"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.

2. *Fig.:* Promising warmth.

". . . men are *April* when they woo, December when they wed."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 1.

April-fool, *s.* One sent upon a bootless errand, or otherwise made a fool on the 1st of April.

April-fool-day, *s.* The first day of April. [ALL-FOOLS'-DAY.]

"I do not doubt but it will be found that the balance of folly lies greatly on the side of the old first of April; nay, I much question whether infatuati n will have any force on what I call the false *April-fool-day.*"—*The World*, No. 10.

ā pri-ō'r-i, *used as adj. or adv.* [Latin, literally = from that which is before. The *a*, though really Latin, is generally marked *à*, as if it were French.]

† **1.** *Logic:* Noting a method of reasoning from an hypothesis to its legitimate consequence, or from a known or imagined cause to an effect. It is essentially the same as deduction, whilst the *à posteriori* method is the equivalent of induction. *A priori* reasoning is quite trustworthy in mathematics; for the data being hypothetical, error cannot arise if the ratiocination be properly conducted. In metaphysics, intuitions assumed as the starting-point for reasoning rest on an *à priori* foundation. In natural theology we reason *à priori* when we infer the divine origin of the universe from the theory of an intelligent Creator; we reason *à posteriori* when we infer the existence of an intelligent Creator from the works of creation. [À POSTERIORI, DEDUCTION, INDUCTION.]

"Thus the conception of the decomposition of compound molecules by the waves of æther comes to us recommended by *à priori* probability."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., x.

2. *Ord. Lang.:* Prior to investigation; before thinking seriously of a question.

* ¶ The term is used by the followers of Kant to denote cognitions having their origin in the nature of the mind, and independent of experience.

ā-prī ŏr'-ĭst, *s.* [Lat. *a priori* (q.v.); *-ist.*] One who accepts Kant's teaching as to *a priori* cognitions.

* **ą-prī'şe,** *v.t.* [Fr. *pris*, pa. par. of *prendre* = to take, to seize.] To take.

"The riche prince was there *aprised*,
He suffred to be circumcised."
Festivals of the Church (ed. Morris), 230-1.

* **ą-prī'şe,** * **ą-prў'şe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *emprise* = an enterprise.] An enterprise.

"For Alisaunder's gret *aprise*."
Alisaunder, 353.

ā'-prŏn, * **ā'-pĕrn,** * **nā'-prŭn** (*Eng.*), **nā'p-pĕrn** (*N. of Eng.*), *s.* [In Gael. *aparan*, *aiparan*; Ir. *aprun* (these three are from the English); Fr. *napperon* = a small table-cloth, put over the great one to protect the latter from stains (*Littré*); *nappe* = a table-cloth; Old Fr. *naperon*; Low Lat. *napa*, *nappa* = napkin. Thus, *n* is now missing from the word *apron*, arising from the false division of the article and the noun; thus, *a napron* was incorrectly written *an apron.* Cf. *adder.*] [NAPERY.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A cloth, a piece of leather, or anything similar, tied round the waist, and hanging down before to protect the clothes, or as a covering.

"Put on two leather jerkins and *aprons*, and wait upon him at his table as drawers."—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Hen. IV.*, ii. 2.

2. Anything resembling an apron worn as part of official dress by bishops and deans, Freemasons, Oddfellows, &c.

3. The leather covering for the legs in an open carriage.

4. *The apron of a goose:* The fat skin covering the belly of a goose. (*Johnson.*)

B. *Technically:*

1. *Gunnery:* A square plate of lead, placed over the touchhole of a cannon to preserve it clean and open, and keep the powder inside dry. (*Dyche, James, &c.*)

2. *Naval Architecture:*

(*a*) A piece of curved timber fixed behind the lower part of the stem of a ship immediately above the foremost end of the keel. (*Webster.*)

(*b*) A platform or flooring of plank raised at the entrance of a dock, against which the dock-gates are shut. (*Webster.*)

3. *Mech.:* The piece that holds the cutting tool in a planing machine. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

4. *Plumbing:* A strip of lead which leads the drip of a wall into a gutter; a *flashing.*

apron-lining, *s.*

House Carpentry: The cover of the apron-piece (q.v.).

apron-man, *s.* A man wearing an apron; a term, designed to be somewhat contemptuous, for an artisan.

"You have made good work,
You, and your *apron-men*."
Shakesp.: Coriol., iv. 6.

apron-piece, *s.*

1. *House Carpentry:* A small piece of timber projecting from a wall to support the ends of

APRON-PIECE.

the joists underlying the landing-place in a staircase.

2. *Mech.* [See APRON, B., 3.]

apron-string, *s.* The string of an apron. "To be tied to the apron-strings of a wife, sister," &c., means = to be unduly controlled by her. (*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. x.)

apron-string tenure, *s.* Tenure in virtue of one's wife, or for her lifetime only.

ā'-prŏned, *a.* [Eng. *apron*; *-ed.*] Wearing an apron. (*Pope: Essay on Man*, iv. 197.)

* **ā-prŏn-eēr',** *s.* [Eng. *apron*; *-eer.*] A tradesman. Contemptuously applied by the Cavaliers to the Parliamentarians. (*D'Urfey: Collin's Walk*, iii.)

àpropos (**ăp'-rŏ-pō**), *adv.* & *adj.* [Fr. *à*, and *propos* = (1) a thing said in conversation, (2) speech, (3) purpose, design, (4) *pl.*, idle talk.]

A. *As adverb:*

1. Opportunely, seasonably, by the way.

2. As bearing upon the subject, as suggested by; by the way. (See ex. under B. 2.)

¶ Frequently followed by *of*; as, *apropos of* this, &c.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Opportune, seasonable.

2. Appropriate, bearing on the matter in hand; to the point.

"Our Friend Dan Prior told (you know)
A tale extremely *àpropos*."
Pope: Imitations of Horace; Sat. vi. 153-4.

ăpse, ăp'-sĭs (pl. **ăp'-sĭ-dēş** or † **ăp'-sēş**), *s.* [Lat. *absis*, genit. *absidis*; or *apsis*, genit. *apsidis*; Gr. ἁψίς (*hapsis*) = Ionic ἀψίς (*apsis*) = (1) a joining, a fastening, (2) the felloe of a wheel or the wheel itself; hence, also, a bow, an arch, a vault; ἅπτω (*haptō*) = to fasten or bind to.]

† **I.** *Carriage Building:* The felloe or exterior rim or circumference of a wheel.

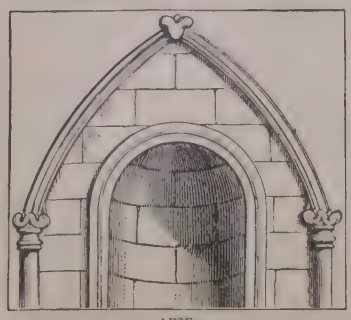
II. *Architecture:*

1. *Gen.:* The arched roof of a house, an oven, &c.

2. *Specially:*

(*a*) A semi-circular or polygonal and generally dome-roofed recess in a building. Several apses exist in some mediæval churches, the episcopal throne being against the centre of the wall of one, the principal altar in front of a second, and smaller altars in others. They

exist also in the temples of antiquity. (*Gloss. of Architecture.*)



APSE.

(*b*) The bishop's seat or throne, called also *Exedra* and *Tribune*.

III. *Art:* A reliquary or case in which the reputed relics of saints were placed.

IV. *Astron.* [See APSIDES.]

ăp′-sĭ-dăl, *a.* [Lat. *apsidis*, genit. of *apsis;* and Eng. suffix *-al* = pertaining to.] [APSE.]

APSIDAL CHAPEL.
Church of St. Julien, Brioude, Auvergne.

1. Pertaining or relating to an architectural apse or apsis.

"Gloucester Cathedral crypt, with aisle and three radiating *apsidal* chapels."—*Gloss. of Arch.* (1850), p. 29.

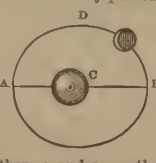
2. Relating to the apsides of the moon or of the primary planets.

ăp′-sĭ-dēs, *s. pl.* [APSE.] The plural of the form APSIS (q.v.).

I. *Generally.*

II. *Technically (Astron.):* The two points in the elliptic orbit of a planet where it is at the greatest and at the least distance respectively from the body around which it revolves. The moon moving in an elliptic orbit around the earth, which is situated in one of the foci, is at what was anciently called its higher apse when it is in apogee, and at its lower one when it is in perigee. Similarly, the primary planets, including the earth and comets, moving in elliptic orbits around the sun, which is situated in one of the foci, pass through their higher apse when they are in aphelion, and their lower one when in perihelion. It is the same with the satellites of Jupiter when they are in apojove and perijove.

Line of the apsides: The line connecting the two apsides of a primary or secondary planet. Were it not for a motion of the apsides, it would exactly coincide with the major or longer axis of the ellipse. Let A D B be the orbit of the moon, of which the eccentricity has been purposely exaggerated, and let C be the earth; then A and B are the two lunar apsides.



Progression of the moon's apsides: A slow movement in the position of the apsides of the moon, produced by the perturbing attraction of other heavenly bodies. It is about 3° of angular motion in one revolution of the moon, and in the same direction as her progression in her orbit. The apsides of the primary planets are also to a certain extent perturbed.

Revolution of the moon's apsides: The movement of the apsides around the entire circumference of the ellipse, which takes place in 3232·5753 mean solar days, or about nine years.

Libration in planetary apsides: A movement sometimes forward and sometimes backward in the apsides of Venus and Mercury, from perturbations caused by other heavenly bodies.

ăp′-sĭs, *s.* [APSE.]

ăpt, ***ăpte,** *a.* [In Fr. *apte;* Sp. & Port. *apto;* Ital. *atto.* From Lat. *aptus* = (1) fitted or attached to; (2) bound or tied together, connected; (3) suitable; *apto* = to fit; Gr. ἅπτω (*haptō*) = to fasten or bind to; Sansc. *âp* = to go to, to obtain.]

¶ Not used in the first or second senses of the Lat. *aptus*, but only in the third or figurative one.

I. Fit, suitable, proper.

"Long frieze mantles, resembling those which Spenser had, a century before, described as meet beds for rebels and *apt* cloaks for thieves . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

II. Having a tendency to.

1. *Of things:* Liable to.

"Things natural, as long as they keep those forms which give them their being, cannot possibly be *apt* or inclinable to do otherwise than they do."—*Hooker.*

2. *Of persons:* Having a disposition to, prone to, inclined to. (Used of persons.)

III. Quick, ready.

"I have a heart as little *apt* as yours."
Shakesp.: Coriol., iii. 2.

IV. Qualified for; with a natural genius, or acquired skill and knowledge for, or both.

"*Apt* to teach."—1 *Tim.* iii. 2: 2 *Tim.* ii. 24.

***apt-tinding,** *a.* [Eng. *apt;* A.S. *tendan, tyndan* = to tind, to set on fire.] Having a tendency to ignite.

"Incessantly th' *apt-tinding* fume is tost
Till it inflame."
Sylvester's Du Bartas. (*Wright: Dict. Obs. & Prov. Eng.*)

* **ăpt,** *v.t.* [From the adjective. In Port. *aptar;* Lat. *apto.*]

* I. *Lit.:* To place in close proximity to, as if fitted or adjusted to.

"They sit so *apted* to her."—*Beaum. & Flet.* (1647).

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To suit, to adapt, to fit.

"We need a man that knows the several graces
Of history, and how to *apt* their places."
Ben Jonson.

2. To dispose, to prepare.

"The king is melancholy,
Apted for any ill impressions.
Denham: Sophy.

* **ăpt′-ă-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *apt; -able.*] That may be adapted. (*Sherwood.*)

* **ăp′-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *aptatus*, pa. par. of *aptor* = to be made fit.]

Astrol.: To render apt, fit, or suitable.

"To *aptate* a planet is to strengthen the planet in position of house and dignities to the greatest advantage, in order to bring about the desired end."—*Bailey.*

* **ăp′-tĕd,** *pa. par.* [APT, *v.*]

ăp-tĕn-ŏ-dȳ′-tēs, *s.* [(1) Gr. ἀπτήν (*aptēn*) = (1) unfledged, (2) unable to fly: ἀ, priv., and πτηνός (*ptēnos*) = feathered, winged; πτῆναι (*ptēnai*), aor. inf. of πέτομαι (*petomai*) = to fly: (2) δύτης (*dutēs*) = a diver; δύω (*duō*) = to enter, to plunge into.]

Ornith.: A genus of swimming birds, classed by some under the family Alcidæ, and by others under that of Spheniscidæ. It contains the penguins of the Southern hemisphere. Their wings are rudimentary, with only vestiges of feathers, and their feet so far behind that when on shore they have to sit or stand bolt upright. When pursued, however, they can manage to make way quickly by using their wings as an anterior pair of legs. The water is their natural element, in which they live, and they move in it with much agility. Example, *A. Patagonica*, a species as large as a goose, seen standing in large flocks on barren shores near the Straits of Magellan, and here and there as far as New Guinea.

ăp′-tĕr-a, *s. pl.* [Neut. plur. of Gr. ἄπτερος (*apteros*) = wingless: ἀ, priv., and πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing; πέτομαι (*petomai*) = to fly.]

Zool.: Linnæus's name for his seventh and last order of Insecta. This order contained a heterogeneous assemblage of six-footed insects proper—spiders, crabs, and centipedes. Any entomologists who now retain it limit it to the wingless orders of insects proper—the Anoplura, the Mallophaga, the Thysanura, and the Aphaniptera, which, however, are now not placed in a single category, owing to the fact that the Aphaniptera differ from the rest in undergoing metamorphosis.

ăp′-tĕr-ăl, *a.* [APTERA.]

† 1. *Zool.:* Destitute of wings.

2. *Arch.:* Not having columns on the sides. (Used of temples or similar buildings.)

ăp′-tĕr-ăn, *s.* [APTERA.] Any individual of the APTERA (q.v.).

ăp-tēr′-ĭ-ăl, *a.* [APTERIUM.] Pertaining to a featherless tract on the skin of a bird.

ăp-tēr′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [APTEROUS.]

Mol.: A featherless tract on the skin of a bird. (*Nitzsch: Pterylography.*)

ăp-tĕr-ŏ-nō′-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἄπτερος (*apteros*) = . . . finless, and νῶτος (*nōtos*) = the back.]

Zool.: A genus of American fishes of the Eel family. They have on their back not a fin, but a soft fleshy filament couched in a furrow. They have an affinity to Gymnotus.

ăp′-tĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἄπτερος (*apteros*) = wingless. In Fr. *aptère;* Port. *aptero.*] [APTERA.]

1. *Zool.:* Wingless.

"Cuvier and Latreille divide the *Apterous* Insects into three tribes: the Suctoria (Fleas); the Parasita (Lice), . . . and the Thysanoura."—*Owen: Invertebrata*, Lect xvi.

2. *Bot.:* Without membranous wing-like expansions. (*Loudon: Cycl. of Plants; Gloss.*)

ăp-tĕr-ўg′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [APTERYX.]

Zool.: A family of Cursorial Birds with some affinities to the Struthionidæ, or Ostriches, but differing in their lengthened bill, their short legs, their possession of a short hind toe, with a strong claw, and finally, by their wings being quite rudimentary.

ăp′-tĕr-ўx, *s.* [Gr. ἀ, priv., and πτέρυξ (*pterux*), genit. πτέρυγος (*pterugos*) = a wing.]

Zool.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the family Apterygidæ. Two species are known—the *A. australis* and *A. Mantelli*, both from New Zealand. The natives call the former, and probably also the latter, Kiwi-kiwi, which is an imitation of their peculiar

APTERYX.

cry. The *A. australis* is somewhat less in size than an ordinary goose. It runs when pursued, shelters itself in holes, and defends itself with its long bill; but unable as it is to fly, its fate, it is to be feared, will soon be that of the dodo—it will become extinct.

ăp′-tĭ-tūde, *s.* [In Fr. *aptitude;* Sp. *aptitud;* Port. *aptidao;* Ital. *attitudine;* Lat. *apto* = to fit; *aptus* = fit.]

1. Fitness, suitableness, adaptation. *Used*—

(*a*) *Of things:*

"The mutual *aptitude* of seed and soil."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

(*b*) *Of persons:* Competence for, natural genius or acquired skill for learning or for doing any particular thing.

". . . he seems to have had a peculiar *aptitude* for the management of irregular troops."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. Tendency towards, proneness to. (Used of man and other animated beings, as well as of things inanimate.)

"The *aptitude* of the Cheiroptera, Insectivora, and certain Rodentia to fall like Reptiles into a state of true torpidity . . ."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 34.

* **ăp-tĭ-tū′-dĭn-ăl,** *a.* [From Eng. *aptitude.*] Possessed of aptitude for. (*Webster.*)

* **ăp-tĭ-tū′-dĭn-ăl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *aptitudinal; -ly.*] In a manner to evince aptitude. (*Webster.*)

ăpt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *apt; -ly.*]

1. Fitly, suitably; with proper adaptation, correspondence, or connexion.

"In his wild notes seem *aptly* met
A strain of pleasure and regret."
Scott: Rokeby, ii. 29.

2. Pertinently, justly.

"Irenæus very *aptly* remarks, that those nations who were not possest of the gospels, had the same accounts of our Saviour which are in the Evangelists."—*Addison.*

3. Quickly, readily. (*Johnson.*)

ăpt′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *apt; -ness.*]

1. Fitness, suitableness.

"The nature of every law must be judged of by the *aptness* of things therein prescribed, unto the same end."—*Hooker.*

2. Tendency. *Used—*

(*a*) *Of things inanimate:*

"Some seeds of goodness give him a relish of such reflections as have an *aptness* to improve the mind."—*Addison.*

(*b*) *Of animated beings:* Propensity, proneness.

". . . their *aptness* to superstition."—*Jeremy Taylor: Of the Decalogue. Works* (ed. 1839), vol. iii., p. 14.

3. Quickness, readiness.

"What should be the *aptness* of birds in comparison of beasts to imitate speech? may be enquired."—*Bacon.*

* **ăp′-tōte,** *s.* [Lat. *aptota*, neut. plur.; Gr. ἄπτωτα (*aptōta*), neut. pl. of ἄπτωτος (*aptōtos*), adj. = without cases: ἀ, priv., and πτῶσις (*ptōsis*) = (1) a falling, (2) a case; πέπτωκα (*peptōka*), 2 perf. of πίπτω (*piptō*) = to fall.]

Grammar: A noun "without cases," that is, an indeclinable noun. (*Glossog. Nova.*)

* **ăp′-tў-chŭs,** *s.* [Gr. ἀ, priv., and πτυχός (*ptuchos*), genit. of πτύξ (*ptux*) = a fold, leaf, layer, or plate.]

Palæont.: A fossil body now regarded as the operculum of Ammonites (q.v.). Before their nature was understood they were called Trigonellites, Lepadites, and various other names.

ā′-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἄπους (*apous*) = footless, without feet: ἀ, priv., and πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Entomostracans, the typical one of the family Apodidæ. They have the carapace of one piece, and completely enveloping the anterior part of the animal. Though the name implies that they are footless, yet they have about sixty pairs of feet. The *A. cancriformis*, or Crab-shelled Shrimp, from 2 to 3 in. long, is found in England; it preys on the smaller Entomostraca. The males have been only recently discovered.

2. *Astron.:* One of Lacaille's twenty-seven Southern constellations. Its English name is "the Bird of Paradise," that animal being once erroneously supposed to be destitute of feet. [Paradise.]

ăp-ў-rĕt′-ĭc, *a.* [In Fr. *apyretique;* Gr. ἀ, priv., and πυρετικός (*puretikos*) = feverish; πυρετός (*puretos*) = burning heat, . . . fever; πυρέσσω (*puressō*) = to be feverish, to be in a fever; πῦρ (*pur*) = fire . . .] Free from fever.

ăp′-ў-rĕx-y, ăp-ў-rĕx′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [In Fr. *apyrexie;* Port. & Mod. Lat. *apyrexia;* Gr. ἀπυρεξία (*apurexia*); ἀ, priv., and πυρέσσω (*puressō*).] [Apyretic.] The intermission or the abatement of a fever. (*Glossog. Nova.*)

ăp-ў′-rīte, *s.* [In Ger. *apyrit;* Gr. ἄπυρος (*apuros*) = without fire: ἀ, priv., and πῦρ (*pur*) = fire; Eng. suff. *-ite*, denoting quality.]

Min.: An unimportant variety of Tourmaline not now retained.

ăp-ў′-roŭs, *a.* [In Fr. *apyre;* Lat. *apyros;* Gr. ἄπυρος (*apuros*) = without fire: ἀ, priv., and πῦρ (*pur*) = fire.] Incombustible; not able to be altered by the greatest amount of heat to which, in the present state of scientific knowledge, it can be subjected.

¶ An *apyrous* body is not the same as a *refractory* one. In the former the heat produces no perceptible change; whilst the latter may be in various ways altered, though not fused.

aq. A contraction for Aqua, used in physicians' prescriptions.

aq. bull., contracted from *aqua bulliens* = boiling water.

aq. fer., contracted from *aqua fervens* = boiling water.

aq. dest., contracted from *aqua destillata* = distilled water.

aq. font., contracted from *aqua fontana* = spring water.

ā′-quą, *s.* [Lat. = water. In Ital. *acqua;* Port. *agua, agoa;* Sp. *agua;* O. Fr. *aigu, jauve*, contracted in Mod. Fr. into *eau;* A.S. *ēá* = running water, a stream, water; O. H. Ger. *aha* = a river; Goth. *ahva;* Wel. *gwy, aw;* Irish *oig, oiche;* Gael. *uisge;* Arm. *eaui* = to water; Pers. *aub* = water, as Punjaub or Panjá'b = the five waters or rivers; Sansc. *ap* = water, *ap* = to go.]

1. (*Standing alone*):

Pharm., &c.: Ordinary water.

2. (*Having in apposition with it an adjective or substantive which limits its signification*):

Pharm., Chem., &c.: A liquid, of which water constitutes the chief part, the adjective or substantive indicating which. In the Materia Medica, *aqua*, followed by the genitive of some plant, means water holding in solution a small quantity of oil or other volatile matter derived from that plant; as *Aqua camphoræ* = water of camphor; *Aqua cinnamoni* = water of cinnamon; *Aqua rosæ* = rose-water.

aqua alcalina oxymuriatica. Oxymuriatic alkaline water, used as a bleaching liquid.

aqua aluminis composita. Compound alum water.

aqua aluminis Bateana. Bates's alum water.

aqua ammoniæ. Water of ammonia; called also *Liquor ammoniæ.* It is a solution of ammoniacal gas in water.

aqua ammoniæ acetatis. Water of acetate of ammonia.

aqua ammoniæ causticæ. Caustic water of ammonia.

aqua ammoniæ acetitis. Water of acetite of ammonia.

aqua ammoniæ puræ. Pure water of ammonia.

aqua anethi. In modern pharmacy = dill water.

aqua calcis. Lime water.

aqua calcis composita. Compound lime water.

aqua camphoræ. In modern pharmacy = camphor water.

aqua carbonatis ammoniæ. Water of carbonate of ammonia.

aqua carui. In modern pharmacy = caraway water.

aqua carui spirituosa. Spirituous caraway water.

aqua cerasorum nigrorum. Black cherry water.

aqua cinnamomi. In modern pharmacy = cinnamon water.

aqua cinnamomi fortius. Strong cinnamon water.

aqua cinnamomi spirituosa. Spirituous cinnamon water.

aqua citri aurantii. Orange-peel water.

aqua citri medicæ. Lemon-peel water.

aqua cupri ammoniati. Water of ammoniated copper.

aqua cupri vitriolata. Water of sulphate of copper.

aqua destillata. Distilled water. [Aquæ, A.]

aqua floris aurantii. Orange-flower water.

aqua fœniculi. In modern pharmacy = common or sweet-fennel water

aqua fontana. Water from a fountain; spring water.

* **aqua fortis.** [Strong water. In Sp. *aqua fuerte.*] In Chemistry, Modern Pharmacy, &c., an old name for nitric acid.

"It dissolves in *aqua fortis*, with great ebullition and heat, into a red liquor so red as blood."—*Bacon: Physiol. Rem.*

aqua græca. A weak solution of nitrate of silver, sometimes sold to dye hair of a black colour. It is unwise to use such dyes.

aqua kali. Water of kali, or the liquor of the sub-carbonate of potassa.

aqua kali caustici. Water of caustic kali.

aqua kali præparati vel puri. Water of prepared or pure kali.

aqua juniperi composita. Compound juniper water.

aqua labyrinthi. In anatomy, a fluid contained within the labyrinth of the ear.

aqua lauri cassiæ. Cassia or Bastard cinnamon water.

aqua lauri cinnamomi. Cinnamon water.

aqua laurocerasi. In modern pharmacy = laurel water.

aqua lithargyri acetati. Water of acetated litharge.

aqua lithargyri acetati composita. Compound water of acetate of litharge.

aqua lithargyrites. Water of litharge.

aqua menthæ piperitæ. In modern pharmacy = peppermint water.

aqua menthæ piperitæ spirituosa. Spirituous peppermint water.

aqua menthæ pulegii. Pennyroyal water.

aqua menthæ sativæ. Spearmint water.

aqua menthæ sativæ spirituosa. Spirituous spearmint water.

aqua menthæ viridis. In modern pharmacy = spearmint water.

aqua menthæ vulgaris. Common mint water.

aqua menthæ vulgaris spirituosa. Spirituous mint water.

* **aqua mirabilis.** [*Lit.* = the wonderful water.] A liquor prepared of cloves, galangals, cubebs, mace, cardamoms, nutmegs, ginger, and spirit of wine, digested twenty-four hours, and then distilled. (*Johnson.*)

aqua morgagni. A watery humour found after death between the capsule and the body of the lens in the human eye, having probably been absorbed from the aqueous humour. (*Todd and Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 34.)

aqua muriatis calcis. Water of muriate of lime.

aqua myrti pimentæ. Allspice water.

aqua nucis moschatæ. Nutmeg water.

aqua oxymuriatica. Oxymuriatic water.

aqua oxymuriatis potassæ. Water of oxymuriate of potash.

aqua picis liquida. Tar water.

aqua pimentæ. In modern pharmacy = pimento or allspice water.

aqua pimentæ spirituosa. Spirituous pimento water.

aqua piperis jamaicensis. Jamaica pepper water.

aqua potassæ. Water of potash. A solution of potassa in water.

aqua pulegii. Pennyroyal water.

aqua pulegii spirituosa. Spirituous pennyroyal water.

aqua raphani composita. Compound water of horse-radish.

aqua regia. [In Sp. *agua regia.*] A liquor consisting of nitric and hydrochloric acids in certain proportions. It has the property of dissolving gold, whence its name, regia or royal. Properly speaking, it is only the chlorine which attacks the gold.

"Gold is dissolved with *aqua regia* into a yellow liquor, with little heat or ebullition."—*Bacon: Physiol. Rem.*, p. 418.

aqua rosæ. Rose water.

aqua sambuci. Elder-flower water.

aqua saturnina. Water of lead.

aqua secunda. Nitric acid liberally diluted with pure water. Its use in art is to clear the surface of metals and of certain stones.

aqua seminum anisi composita. Compound aniseed water.

aqua seminum carui. Caraway-seed water.

aqua seminum carui composita. Compound caraway water.

aqua styptica. Styptic water.

aqua subcarbonatis kali. Water of subcarbonate of kali.

aqua sulphureti ammoniæ. Water of sulphuret of ammonia.

aqua sulphureti kali. Water of sulphuret of kali. Hydrosulphuret of potassa.

aqua supercarbonatis potassæ. Water of supercarbonate of potash.

aqua supercarbonatis sodæ. Water of supercarbonate of soda.

aqua tofana. [From an infamous Italian woman called Tofana, who lived about the middle of the seventeenth century, and is said to have poisoned more than 600 people by means of a deadly preparation she had discovered.] A preparation in which the main ingredient is crystallised arsenic in solution. Modern chemistry very easily detects the presence of arsenic in the stomach and intestines of one poisoned by it, and renders the rise of a second Tofana all but impossible.

aqua vegeto mineralis. Vegeto-mineral water.

aqua vitæ. [*Lit.* = water of life.] An old name for alcohol. Some extend the term *aqua vitæ* to spirits of wine and brandy, whilst others apply it to spirituous liquor distilled from malt, as contradistinguished from brandy, which they limit to liquor procured from wine or the grape.

"Alas! alas!—Help! help! my lady's dead!—
O, well-a-day, that ever I was born!
Some *aqua-vitæ*, ho! My lord! my lady!"
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iv. 5.

aqua vitæ man. A seller of drams.

"Sell the dole beer to *aqua vitæ men*."
Ben Jonson: Alchemist, i. 1.

ā-quæ-mą-nā'-lē (pl. **ā-quæ-mą-nā'-lī-ą**), *s.* [Low Lat., from Lat. *aqua* = water, and *manale* = an ewer.]

1. A pitcher used by the ancient Romans for pouring water over the hands into a basin during and after meals.

2. The basin in which the priest washes his hands before saying mass.

3. A basin or ewer of grotesque form.

ā-quą-for'-tĭst, *s.* [Lat. *aqua fortis* = strong water, an old name for nitric acid.] One who etches with aquafortis.

* **ą-quā'ke,** pret. **ą-quê'ghtte** (*gh* silent), *v.i.* [A.S. *acwacian* = to be moving or trembling.] To tremble.

"The gleymen useden her tongue,
The wode *aqueighte* so hy sunge."
Alisaunder, 5,257.

ā'-quą-mą-rīne, * **ā'-quą mą-rī'-ną,** *s.* [Lat. = marine water, a term borrowed from the Italian lapidaries, to whom it was suggested by a remark of Pliny's, that the mineral thus named resembled the green colour of the sea.]

Min.: A bluish-green variety of the Beryl (q.v.). It is regarded as a gem. The finest specimens known come from Brazil.

"Kinchinjunga bore nearly due north, a dazzling mass of snowy peaks, intersected by blue glaciers, which gleamed in the slanting rays of the rising sun, like *aquamarines* set in frosted silver."—*Hooker: Himalayan Journals*, chap. viii., vol. i., p. 184.

ā'-quą-pŭlt, *s.* [Formed on analogy with *catapult* (q.v.) The first element is Lat. *aqua* = water.] A small force-pump, differing from the ordinary form in being portable.

aquarelle (as **ăk-wą-rĕl'**), *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *acquarella* = water-colour.]

1. Water-colour painting.

2. A painting in water-colours.

aquarellist (as **ăk-wą-rĕl'-ĭst**), *s.* [AQUARELLE.] One who paints in aquarelle; a water-colour painter.

ą-quā'r-ĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *aquarius* = of or relating to water.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to an aquarium.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist.: One of a sect in the primitive Church who used water instead of wine in the Lord's Supper. Some of them did so from holding sentiments like those now entertained by total abstainers; whilst others, employing wine in the evening communion, used water in the morning one, lest the smell of wine might betray their assemblies to persecuting foes.

ą-quā'r-ĭ-ŭm (pl. **ą-quā'r-ĭ-ŭms, ą-quā'r-ĭ-ą**), *s.* [Lat. = a watering-place for cattle; *aqua* = water.] An artificial tank, pond, or vessel, filled with salt or fresh water, and used for the purpose of keeping alive marine or fresh water animals, to study their habits or for exhibition. Fresh water aquaria are also used for cultivating aquatic plants. The largest and finest examples ever seen in this country were the aquaria of the Fisheries Exhibit at the Columbian World's Fair.

Ą-quā'r-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [In Sp., Port., and Ital. *Aquario;* from Lat. *aquarius* = (1) a water-carrier, (2) an inspector of conduits or water-pipes, (3) a constellation. (See 1 & 2.) From *aquarius* = of or relating to water.]

In Astronomy:

1. The eleventh of the twelve ancient zodiacal constellations, now generally called *signs of the zodiac.* It is generally quoted as "Aquarius, the Water-bearer."

2. A division of the ecliptic—that between 300° and 330° of longitude, which, on account of the precession of the equinoxes, has gradually advanced from the constellation Aquarius, once within those limits. The sun enters this part of his course about the 21st of January, at which time there are generally copious rains in Italy, whence the name Aquarius = the water-bearer or waterman. (*Herschel: Astron.*, §§ 380, 381.) It is marked thus ♒.

"A constellation in the watery sign,
Which they *Aquarius* call."
Cleveland: Poems, &c., p. 17.

ą-quăt'-ĭc, * **ą-quăt'-ĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *aquatique;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *aquatico.* From Lat. *aquaticus* = (1) found in the water, (2) watery, (3) like water.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Of plants:* Growing in the water.

"Characeæ are *aquatic* plants found in stagnant fresh or salt water."—*Lindley: Nat. Syst. of Bot.*, 2nd ed. (1836), p. 415.

2. *Of animals:* Living in or about the water; swimming in, flying over, or deriving its food from the water.

"Brutes may be considered as either aërial, terrestrial, *aquatick*, or amphibious. *Aquatick* are those whose constant abode is upon the water."—*Locke.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. An aquatic animal or plant.

"Flags, and such like *aquaticks*, are best destroyed by draining."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. A person fond of water. (*N.E.D.*)

* **ą-quăt'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *aquatic; -al.*] The same as AQUATIC, *adj.* (q.v.). (*Evelyn.*)

* **ā'-quą-tīle,** * **ā'-quą-tĭl,** *a.* & *s.* [In Sp. *aquatil.* From Lat. *aquatile*, neut. of adj. *aquatilis* = aquatic.]

A. *As adj.:* Aquatic.

"We behe'd many millions of the *aquatile*, or water frog, in ditches and standing plashes."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

B. *As subst.:* An aquatic animal or plant.

ā'-quą-tĭnt, ā-quą-tĭn'-tą, *s.* & *a.* [In Ger. *aquatinta;* Fr. *aqua-tinta, aqua-tinte;* Lat. *aqua* = water, and Ital. *tinta* = a dye, a tincture.]

A. *As substantive:* A kind of engraving so called from its resemblance to water-colour drawings. The most approved method of practising it is to first trace the outline of the proposed picture on a copper-plate by means of an etching needle or other sharp instrument. Next, the etching ground is removed, and the plate thoroughly cleaned with whitening and water. The plate is then placed in a flat tin or earthen vessel in an inclined position, and on it is poured a solution of resinous matter, prepared in rectified spirits of wine. When dry, the design is drawn upon it with the bursting-ground [BURSTING-GROUND], and the plate is varnished and dried. Some clear water is then applied to it, and finally, the design is bit into the copper by two successive applications of dilute nitric acid.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the kind of engraving now described.

". . . method of producing the *aquatint* ground."—*Rees: Cyclop.*, ii., "*Aquatinta.*"

ā'-quą-tĭnt, *v.t.* [From the substantive.] To carry out the process described under AQUATINT, *subst.* (q.v.).

"The principal disadvantages of this method of *aquatinting* are . . ."—*Rees. Cyclop.* ii., "*Aquatint.*"

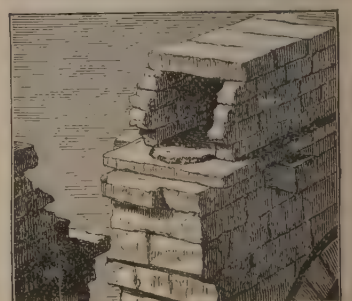
ā'-quą-tĭnt-ĭng, *pr. par.* [AQUATINT, *v.*]

ą-quăv'-ą-lĕnt, *s.* [Lat. *aqua* = water, and *valens* = strong, pr. par. of *valeo* = to be worth, to have a value.]

Chem.: The molecular ratio of the water to the salt contained in a cryohydrate.

ăq'-uĕ-dŭct, * **ăq'-uæ-dŭct, ăq-uĕ-dŭc'-tŭs, ăq-uæ-dŭc'-tŭs (aque = ăk'-wē),** *s.* [Fr. *aqueduc, aquéduc;* Sp. & Port. *aqueducto;* Ital. *aquidotto;* Lat. *aqueductus* = *aquæ ductus* = a leading or conducting of water; *duco* = to lead.]

A. (*Of the English forms* aqueduct, * aquæduct): In a general sense any artificial channel for the conveyance of water from place to place; but the term is generally limited to an artificial



AQUEDUCT ON THE ANIO, NEAR ROME.

channel or conduit raised on pillars for the conveyance of drinking water to a city. Of all the nations of antiquity, the Romans were the great builders of aqueducts. No fewer than twenty of these erections converged on the

capital during its palmy days; whilst there were many more in the provincial parts of the empire. Magnificent ruins of some of these still remain: the best of them in the Campagna around Rome; the others, in portions of France, Spain, Italy, Sicily, Greece, Asia, and Africa, once occupied by important cities and towns. Aqueducts are rare in this country; the most notable one being the great aqueduct recently finished for the water supply of the City of New York.

"No magnificent remains of Latin porches and *aqueducts* are to be found in Britain."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

Aqueduct of the cochlea. [AQUEDUCTUS, B.]

Aqueduct of Fallopius. [AQUEDUCTUS, B.]

Aqueduct of Sylvius. [AQUEDUCTUS, B.]

B. (*Chiefly of the form* aqueductus):

A. cochleæ, the aqueduct of the cochlea. [COCHLEA.] A funnel-shaped canal in the ear. It leads to the jugular fossa, and is supposed to afford a passage for a small vein. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., pp. 74, 75.)

A. Fallopii, the aqueduct of Fallopius. A channel in the ear near the tympanum. (*Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 70.)

A. Sylvii, the aqueduct of Sylvius. A channel in the brain, connecting the third and fourth ventricles. (*Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 289.)

A. vestibuli: A canal running from the vestibule of the internal ear to the posterior surface of the pars petrosa of the temporal bone.

***ą-quê´ightte** (*gh* silent). Pret. of *v.* AQUAKE (q.v.).

***ą-quê´int** (2), *pa. par.* [AQUENCH.]

***ą-quê´int-ą-ble,** *a.* [ACQUAINTABLE.]

***ā´-quĕ-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [In Ital. *aqueita, aqueitade* = waterishness.] Wateriness.

"The *aqueity*,
Terreity, and sulphureity,
Shall run together again.
Ben Jonson: Alchemist, iv. 1.

***ą-quĕ´lle, *ą-quĭl´, *ą-quĕl´-lĕn, *ąc-quĕl´-ląn** (pa. par. ***ą-quó´ld**), *v.t.* [A.S. *acwellan.*] To kill.

"Nule heo the sothe telle
Thah me scholde heom *aquelle*."
Sinners Beware (ed. Morris), 241-42.

***ą-quĕn´çh, *ą-quĕn´çhe, *ą-quĕn´-çhęn** (pret. ***ą-quê´int, *ą-quê´ynt**), *v.t.* [A.S. *aquencan* = to quench.] To quench.

". . . man theruore the bethench er thou walle of thi bench thi zenne *aquench*."—*Ayenbite* (ed. Morris), p. 130.

***ą-quĕnt´, *ą-quê´int** (1), **ą-quê´ynte,** *pa. par.* [ACQUAINT, *pa. par.*] (*Chaucer, Prompt. Parv.*)

***ą-quê´n-tўn,** *v.t.* [ACQUAINT, *v.*] To make known. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

ā´-quĕ-ŏŭs, *a.* [In Fr. *aqueux*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *aqueo*; from Lat. *aqua* = water.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Consisting wholly or in large measure of water. [B. 1.]

2. Made by the addition of water.

3. Deposited from water. [B. 4.]

B. *Technically:*

1. *Meteorol. Aqueous vapour:* The water which, evaporating from the earth, goes to constitute clouds.

"The leaves of the plants absorb both the carbonic acid and the *aqueous* vapour of the air."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., iv. 87.

2. *Anat. Aqueous humour:* A humour of the eye filling up the space between the cornea and the crystalline lens. It is partially divided by the iris into an anterior and posterior chamber. The former is the larger, and has the cornea in front, the iris behind, and a portion of the ciliary ligament on its circumference.

"The *aqueous* humour of the eye consists very nearly of water. Berzelius states that all its other constituents taken together do not amount to so much as one fiftieth part of the whole. Of these, more than half is chloride of sodium, and the rest is extractive matter, soluble either in water or alcohol."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 36.

3. *Chem.* [A. 2.]

4. *Geol. Aqueous rocks:* Rocks originally deposited from water, whence they are sometimes called *aqueous deposits*. As what is deposited is sediment of some one kind or other, they are also termed *sedimentary rocks*, and as, unless too much metamorphosed, they contain the now fossilised remains of the animals which lived in the water, and the plants which grew or were carried into it, they are denominated *fossiliferous rocks*. Finally, as the sediment successively deposited from the water tended to arrange itself in layers or strata, the rocks thus formed are called *stratified rocks*. (*Lyell: Geology.*) A great part of the science of geology has been built up on the careful study of aqueous rocks, the relative order of their disposition, and their fossil contents.

ā´-qŭe-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *aqueous*; *-ness.*] The quality of being watery; wateriness.

***ą-quê´ynt,** *pa. par.* [AQUENCH.]

ā-quĭf´-ĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *aqua* = water, and *fero* = to bear.] Bearing water.

". . . with a conspicuous (*aquiferous?*) pore in the middle."—*Woodward: Mollusca* (1851), p. 117.

ā-quĭ-fō-lĭ-ā´-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *aquifolia, aquifolium.*] Hollyworts. An order of monopetalous plants ranked by Lindley under his Gentianal Alliance. It consists of trees or shrubs with coriaceous leaves, small axillary flowers, and fleshy indehiscent fruit, with from two to six seeds. The common holly, *Ilex aquifolium*, is the type of the order. In 1846, Lindley estimated the number of known species at 110.

ā-quĭ-fō´-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *aquifolium*, or *aquifolia* = the holly-tree, or the Scarlet Holm (*Ilex aquifolium*); *aquifolius*, adj. = having pointed leaves.] A plant-genus from which the Holly order is called *Aquifoliaceæ*. (Now ranked under Ilex.)

ā´-quĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *aqua* = water, and *forma* = form, shape.] In the form of water.

ăq´-ŭĭl-ą (ăq´-ŭĭl = ăk´-wĭl), *s.* [Ital. & Lat. *aquila* = an eagle, perhaps from the root *ac* = sharp, swift.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of raptorial birds, the typical one of the Aquilinæ, or Eagles, a sub-family of Falconidæ. The species have not that strong tooth in their bills which the falcons possess, and are feebler for their size, less courageous and less predatory than the falcons proper. Two species occur in Britain. In the United States the Bald Eagle has been chosen as the national emblem.

AQUILA.

2. *Astron.:* One of the twenty ancient Northern constellations. Within it is included also the constellation Antinous, the only one of forty-eight recognised by the ancients which modern astronomers have merged in another one. [ANTINOUS.]

ăq-ŭĭl-ā´r-ĭ-ą (ăq-ŭĭl as ăk-wĭl), *s.* [From Lat. *aquila* = an eagle.] [AGALLOCH.] A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Aquilariaceæ (q.v.). Aloes-wood, Agila-wood, or Eagle-wood, is the inside of the trunk of the *Aquilaria ovata*, and *A. Agallocha*. [ALOES-WOOD, AGILA-WOOD.]

ăq-ŭĭl-ār-ĭ-ā´-çĕ-æ (ăq-ŭĭl = ăk-wĭl), *s. pl.* [AQUILARIA.] An order of plants classed by Dr. Lindley under his Rhamnales, or Rhamnal Alliance. They have the calyx turbinate or tubular, with its orifice furnished with ten or five bearded scales, which are really stamens. Corolla, 0; stamina, ten or five, in the latter case opposite the segments of the calyx; style, 0, or conical and thread-shaped; stigma, large, simple; ovary, superior, one-celled; seeds, one on each placenta, or one abortive. Trees with alternate entire shining leaves without stipules. Habitat, the East Indies. In 1847, Dr. Lindley estimated the known species at ten.

ăq´-ŭĭl-āte (ăq´-ŭĭl = ăk´-wĭl), *v.t.* [From Lat. *aquila* = an eagle.]

Her.: To adorn with eagles' heads. (Used chiefly, if not exclusively, in the pa. par.

ăq´-ŭĭl-ā-tĕd (ăq´-ŭĭl = ăk´-wĭl), *pa. par.* [AQUILATE.]

ăq-ŭĭ-lē´-gĭ-ą (ăq-ŭĭ = ăk-wĭ), *s.* [A.S. and Ital. *aquilegia*; from Lat. *aquila* = an eagle, the species resembling eagles' claws.] Columbine. A genus of plants belonging to the order Ranunculaceæ, or Crowfoots. The *A. vulgaris*, or Common Columbine, a plant, the petals of which terminate beneath in a hornlike spur, is a doubtful native of Britain.

ăq-ŭĭ-lī´-næ (ăq-ŭĭ = ăk-wĭ), *s. pl.* [From Lat. *aquila* = an eagle.] A sub-family of Falconidæ. It contains the eagles. Three genera—Aquila, Haliaëtus, and Pandion—have representatives in this country.

ăq´-ŭĭ-līne (ăk´-ŭĭ = ăk´-wĭ), *a.* [In Fr. *aquilin*; Sp. *aquilino* and *aguileno*; Port. & Ital. *aquilino*; Lat. *aquilinus*, from *aquila* = an eagle.]

1. *Gen.:* Pertaining to an eagle.

2. *Spec.:* Eagle-like in bill or in nose; hooked.

"His nose was *aquiline*, his eyes were blue,
Ruddy his lips, and fresh and fair his hue."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 74.

"We may trace the commencement of an *aquiline* curvature in the nose of the Hoolock Gibbon."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., chap. vi.

Ăq´-ŭĭ-lŏn (Aq´-ŭĭ = ăk´-wĭ), *s.* [Fr. & Sp. *aquilon*; Port. *aquilao*; Ital. *aquilone, aquilonare*; Lat. *aquila*.] The north wind.

"Blow, villain, till thy sphered bias cheek
Outswell the collick of puff'd *Aquilon*."
Shakesp.: Troil. and Cress, iv. 5.

ā´-quĭt-ĕl-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *aqua* = water, and *tela* = a web.]

Zool.: A sub-division of Araneidæ, containing the genus Argyroneta (q.v.).

ą-quĭt´te, *v.t.* [AQUYTTE.]

† ă-quō´-şe, *a.* [In Sp. & Port. *aquoso*; Ital. *aquoso, acquoso*; from Lat. *aquosus* = abounding in water.] Watery, aqueous. (*Bailey.*)

† ą-quŏs´-ĭ-tў, *s.* [In Fr. *aquosité*; Sp. *aquosidad*; Port. *aquosidade, aquosita, acquosita*; Low Lat. *aquositas.*] [AQUOSE.] Wateriness, aqueousness. (*Bailey.*)

ā´-quŭ-lą, *s.* [Lat. = a small stream; dimin. of *aqua* = water.]

A. acoustica (*Anat.*): A fluid which fills the cavity of the vestibule connected with the internal ear.

***ą-quȳ´ke,** *v.t.* [A.S. *acwician* = to make alive: *cwic, cwuc* = quick, alive.] To kindle.

"Is ofte *aquyked* thet uer of lecherie. Huer i the writinge spekth thet word of fole wyfman is berninde ase eur."—*Ayenbite* (ed. Morris), p. 203.

***ą-quȳt´te, *ą-quĭt´te, *ą-qwȳt´-ȳn,** *v.t.* [ACQUIT.]

1. To acquit, set free, release, pay.

"Him behoueth paye ne neure *aquitte* he ne may, and thereuore ha ssel by ydammed."—*Ayenbite* (ed. Morris), p. 137.

"And the heche men thet uol yeth the tornemens and thet hy betaketh hyre londes and hare critage ine wed and dead wed thet naght him ne *aquytteth*."—*Ibid.*, p. 36.

2. To bereave.

"And the Admiral hit mighte iwite
That he nere of his life *aquitte*."
Floriz and Blaunchefur (ed. Lumby), 207, 208.

***ą-qwȳ´nt,** *pa. par.* [ACQUAINT.] (*Lancelot of the Lake*, bk. ii., 1,295.)

***ą-qwȳ´-tўn,** *v.t.* [ACQUIET.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

-ar, [An Eng. suffix, from Lat. *-aris* = of or belonging to; as *stellar* (Lat. *stellaris*) = of or belonging to a star.]

A.R. An abbreviation for *Anno Regni* = in the year of the reign; as, A.R.V.R. 30 = *anno regni Victoriæ reginæ tricesimo* = in the 30th year of Queen Victoria's reign.

***ăr,** *conj.* [A.S. *ar* = ere, before.] [ERE.] Ere, before; ere ever, before ever.

"But al to deere they bought it *ar* they ryse."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,840.

ăr, *v.t.* [EAR, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

ăr´-ą, *s.* [Lat. = an altar.] "The Altar:" one of the fifteen ancient Southern constellations.

a´-rą, *s.* [South American Indian name, designed to imitate the voice of the bird.]

Zool.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the sub-family Arainæ, which is ranked under the family Psittacidæ, or Parrots. It is called

also Macrocercus, from Gr. μακρος (*makros*) = long, . . . large, and κέρκος (*kerkos*) = tail. It contains the Macaws. [MACAW.]

A.R.A. An abbreviation for "Associate of the Royal Academy."

Ăr′-ab, *s.* & *a.* [In Ger. *Araber* (s.), *Arabisch* (adj.); Fr. & Port. *Arabe* (s. & adj.); Ital. *Arabo* (adj.); Lat. *Arabs* (s.); Gr. Ἄραψ (*Araps*) (s.), genit. Ἄραβος (*Arabos*).]

GROUP OF ARABS.

A. *As substantive:* A native of Arabia.

"In his march over the sandy desert between Emesa and Palmyra, Aurelian was perpetually harassed by the *Arabs*."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, ch. xi.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to Arabia or its inhabitants.

"Our *Arab* tents are rude for thee."
Moore: L. R.; Light of the Haram.

Arab-like, *a.* Like an Arab, in roaming tendency or some other particular.

"Here, *Arab-like*, is pitched my tent,
And straight again is furled."
Longfellow: The Two Locks of Hair.

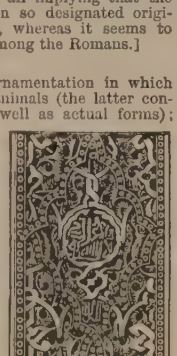
ar′-ą-bą′, *s.* [Hindustani, &c.] A wheeled carriage, a gun-carriage, a kind of cart used in Eastern journeys or campaigns.

ar-ą-ba′-tą, *s.* [Native name.] An American monkey (*Mycetes stramineus*).

Ăr-ą-bĕsq′ue (que = k), * **Ăr-ą-bĕsk′,** *s.* & *adj.* [*As substantive:* In Dut. *Arabesken* (pl.); Ger. *Arabeske* (sing.); Fr. *Arabesque* (sing.); Port. *Arabescos* (pl.); Ital. *Arabesco*, *Rabesco* (sing.); terms all implying that the style of ornamentation so designated originated with the Arabs, whereas it seems to have sprung up first among the Romans.]

A. *As substantive:*

Arch.: A style of ornamentation in which are represented men, animals (the latter consisting of mythic as well as actual forms); plants, with leaves, flowers, and fruit; mathematical figures, &c.; the whole put together in a whimsical way, so that, for instance, the animals not merely rest upon the plants, but grow out of them like blossoms. There are three kinds of Arabesque: — 1st (and oldest), that of the Romans, without the animals. They occur in the mural paintings at Pompeii, Herculaneum, and other places. 2nd. That of the Arabs, also without the animals. This is well seen in the Alhambra. 3rd. The Christian Arabesque, with the figures introduced. It appears in illuminated mediæval manuscripts and elsewhere. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)



ARABESQUE PANEL.

B. *As adjective* (in Fr. *Arabesque*):

† 1. *Gen.:* Pertaining to Arabia or its inhabitants.

"Though a follower of the Arabian school, the assiduity with which he [Achillini] cultivated anatomy, has rescued his name from the inglorious obscurity in which the *Arabesque* doctors have in general slumbered."—*Ency. Brit.*, 7th ed., ii. 756.

2. *Spec.:* Consisting of, or pertaining to, the kind of ornaments called Arabesques. [See A., *as substantive.*]

"A kind of ornament, which may be called *Arabesque*, was much used in the domestic architecture of this country in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries."—*Gloss. of Arch.*, 5th ed. (1850).

Ar-ā′-bĭ-ăn, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Arabi(a)*; *-an.*]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to Arabia.

". . . the rigour of the *Arabian* laws, . . ."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. iv.

B. *As substantive:* An Arab, a native of Arabia.

". . . neither shall the *Arabian* pitch tent there."—*Isa.* xiii. 20.

Arabian Architecture. [See MOHAMMEDAN ARCHITECTURE.]

Ăr′-ąb-ĭc, * **Ăr′-ąb-ĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [In Eng. *Arab*, *-ic*; Ger. *Arabisch*; Fr. *Arabique*; Port. *Arabico*; Lat. *Arabicus.*]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to Arabia, or to the language prevailing there.

"What way was there taken for spreading his [Pocock's] *Arabick* translation of Grotius de Veritate Religionis Christianæ?"—*Worthington to Hartlib*, Epist. 7.

"Gum *arabic*, or gum acacia, is an exudation from various species of acacia."—*Treas. of Bot.* (ed. 1866), ii. 5.

B. *As substantive:* The language of Arabia or of the Arabs. It is properly the dialect of the Koreishite tribe in Arabia, rendered classic by its being the language in which the Koran was composed. It is now vernacular in Arabia, Egypt, and Northern Africa, and the learned and sacred tongue of all Mohammedan countries. The numbers who at present speak it have been estimated at 100 millions, which is probably an exaggeration. Philologically viewed, Arabic is the most southerly of the Syro-Arabian family of languages, besides being itself the type of one of the three classes into which that leading family of tongues is divided. Associated with it in this relation are the living Amharic and the dead Ethiopic and Himyaritic tongues. About two-thirds of the Hebrew roots occur with slight modification in Arabic, which renders the language useful to the Biblical student, as its wide diffusion does to the missionary; while numerous chemical, alchemical, astronomical, and strological words which arose during the brilliant, but brief, period when the Saracens aimed at intellectual as well as political ascendancy, will always render it an object of interest to scientific men. The Arabic literature is posterior in date to the time of Mohammed.

"That Schultens had from the *Arabick* happily and satisfactorily illustrated some very obscure and difficult words of the Hebrew text, . . ."—*Parkhurst: Heb. Lex.*, Pref.

* *Arabic numerals:* The first nine digits—1, 2, 3, &c.—and the cipher used in writing the number 10. Though often called Arabic, they are really of Brahmanic origin. [NUMERALS.]

* **Ar-ăb′-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *Arab*; *-ical.*] Pertaining to Arabia or the Arabs. The same as the adj. ARABIC.

"Written in *Arabical* characters."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, ii. 2, 1.

* **Ar-ăb′-ĭc-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *Arabical*; *-ly.*] After the manner of the Arabs.

"Mahomet, whose name *Arabically* signifies deceit."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 321.

Ar-ăb′-ĭ-çī, *s. pl.* [From Arabia, in which the sect arose.]

Church Hist.: A sect which sprung up about A.D. 207. Their distinguishing tenet was, that the soul died with the body, but revived with it at the resurrection. Origen is said to have re-converted them to the orthodox belief, and thus extinguished their separate organisation.

Ar-ăb′-ĭ-çize, *v.t.* [Eng. *Arabic*; *-ize.*] To render akin to Arabic.

". . . being superseded by Hindi in its *Arabicised* form of Urdu."—*Beames: Compar. Gram. of Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. i. (1872), Introd., p. 96.

ăr-ă-bĭd′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [ARABIS.] A tribe of plants belonging to the order Brassicaceæ, or Crucifers. It includes several British genera, the typical one being Arabis.

ăr′-ą-bĭn, *s.* [From *Arabic*, in the term *gum arabic.*] The pure soluble principle in gum arabic and similar substances. It is precipitated by alcohol and by basic lead acetate, but not by the neutral acetate. It is composed of $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. It is isomeric with cane sugar. (*Fownes: Manual of Chem.*, 10th ed., p. 389.)

ăr-ą-bĭs, *s.* [In Fr. *arabette*; Sp. *arabide.*] The Wall-cress. A genus of plants belonging to the order Brassicaceæ, or Crucifers. Five species are natives of Britain; the most common being the *A. hirsuta*, or Hairy Rock-cress. It has small white flowers.

Ăr′-ąb-ĭşm, *s.* [In Eng. *Arab*, *-ism*; Ger. *Arabismus.*] An idiom or other peculiarity of languages borrowed from the Arabic.

Ăr′-ą-bĭst, *s.* [Eng. *Arab*; suffix *-ist.*] One conversant with the Arabic language and literature.

ăr′-ą-ble, * **ĕr′-ą-ble,** *a.* [In Fr. *arable*; Ital. *arabile*; Lat. *arabilis* = that may be ploughed; *aro* = Gr. ἀρόω (*aroō*) = to plough. In Wel. *arad* is = a plough, and *ar* = arable land; Gael. *ar* = a plough; Irish *train* = to plough.] Capable of being ploughed. Applied to land which may profitably be ploughed, with the view of being sown with cereal or other crops. It is contradistinguished from land not worth ploughing, but which it is thought better to leave in grass pasturage, if not even in wood and moor.

"The *arable* land and pasture land were not supposed by the best political arithmeticians of that age to amount to much more than half the area of the kingdom."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

Ăr′-ą-bō, *in compos.* = connected with the Arabs.

Arabo-tedesco, *s.* [Ital. *Arabo*, and *Tedesco* = German.]

Arch.: A style of architecture blending together the Roman, Moorish, and German-Gothic.

ar-ą-ca′-rĭ, *s.* [Imitated from the note of the bird.]

Zool.: The name given in Brazil to several Scansorial birds ranked as aberrant members of the Rhamphastidæ, or Toucan family. They are placed under Pteroglossus and its allied genera. They have smaller bills than the Toucans proper, and are of brighter colours, being generally green, with red or yellow on their breasts.

* **ăr-a-çe,** * **ăr-as′,** *v.t.* [Fr. *arracher* = to pluck, to pick, to pull away.] To pluck out, to tear away.

"That with gret sleight and gret difficulté,
The children from her arm they gonne *arace*."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,978-9.

"The tronsione of o brokine sper that was,
Quhich no man out dedeuyt to *aras*."
Lancelot of the Lake (ed. Skeat), Prolog., 239-40.

ăr-ā′-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Latinised from *arum* (q.v.).] Arads. An order of endogenous plants having for their inflorescence a spadix placed within a spathe. They have neither calyx nor corolla. The leaves are frequently cordate. The fruit is succulent, with many seeds. They are acrid in character, and often poisonous. The *Caladium Seguinum*, or Dumb Cane of the West Indies and South America, when chewed, causes the tongue so to swell as to cause temporary dumbness. In 1847, Dr. Lindley estimated the known genera at twenty-six, and the species at 170. There is one species in the British flora, the *Arum maculatum*, Cuckow-pint, Wake-Robin, or Lords and Ladies. [See ARUM.]

ăr-ā′-çĕ-ŏŭs, *a.* [ARACEÆ.] Pertaining to the Araceæ (q.v.).

ăr-ą-chĭd′-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *arachide*; Eng. suffix *-ic.*] Pertaining to the Earth-nut (*Arachis hypogœa*). [ARACHIS.]

arachidic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{40}O_2 = C_{19}H_{39}COOH$. A monatomic fatty acid, obtained by the saponification of the oil of the Earth-nut (*Arachis hypogœa*). It crystallises in minute scales, which melt at 75°. It is soluble in boiling alcohol and in ether.

ăr′-ą-chĭs, *s.* [In Fr. *arachide*; Lat. *aracos*, a name applied by Pliny to a plant which had neither stem nor leaves; Gr. ἄραχος (*arakos*), ἄρακις (*arakis*), and later, ἄραχος (*arachos*),

the name of a leguminous plant.] A genus of leguminous plants belonging to the sub-order Cæsalpinieæ. The *A. hypogæa*, or the underground Arachis [Gr. *ὑπόγειος* (*hupogeios*) = subterraneau], is so called because the legumes are produced and matured beneath the soil. The plant is believed to have come originally from Africa, but it is now cultivated in the warmer parts both of Asia and America. The legumes are eatable. The seeds have a sweet taste, and furnish a valuable oil used for lamps and as a substitute for olive-oil. In South Carolina they are employed for chocolate.

ą-răch′-nĭ-dą, † **ą-răch′-nĭ-dæ,** † **ą-răch′-nĭ-dēș,** *s. pl.* [In Fr. *araignée*; Sp. *arana*; Port. *aranha*; Ital. *aragna, aragno*; Lat. *aruneus, aranea*. From Gr. ἀράχνης (*arachnēs*) and ἀράχνη (*arachnē*) = a spider, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Zool.: The class of animals which contains Spiders, Scorpions, and Mites. It belongs to the Articulata or Annulosa, and the sub-class Arthropoda, and is appropriately placed between the Crustacea on the one hand, and the Insecta on the other. The highest Crustacea have ten feet, the Arachnida eight, and the Insecta six. The Arachnida are wingless, have no antennæ, breathe by means of tracheal tubes or pulmonary sacs performing the function of lungs. As a rule, they have several simple eyes. They have no proper metamorphosis. They live in a predatory manner. Cuvier divided the class into two orders: Pulmonariæ and Trachearіæ; that is, those breathing by lungs and those breathing by tracheæ. The former include the Spiders proper and the Scorpions; the latter, the Acari (Mites) and their nearer and more remote allies. Huxley separates the Arachnida into six orders: (1) Arthrogastra, including Scorpio, Chelifer, Phrynus, Phalangium, Galeodes, &c.; (2) Araneina, or Spiders; (3) Acarina, or Mites and Ticks; (4) Fresh-water Arctisca or Tardigrada, called Water-bears; (5) Pycnogonida (Marine animals); and (6) Pentastomida (Parasites).

"Most of the *Arachnides* live on insects."—*Griffith's Cuvier*, vol xiii. (1833), p. 384.

". . . it supports the first of the four pairs of legs usually ascribed to the *Arachnida*."—*Owen: Invertebra e Animals* (1843), Lect. xix.

"The next four classes—Insecta, Myriapoda, *Arachnida*, Crustacea—without doubt also present so many characters in common as to form a very natural assemblage."—*Huxley: Classif. of Animals* (1869), p. 76.

ą-răch′-nĭd, *s.* [Arachnida.] A member of the class Arachnida; an Arachnidan.

". . . a Crustacean, an *Arachnid*, a Myriapod, or an Insect . . ."—*Huxley: Classif. of Animals*, p. 77.

ą-răch′-nĭ-dąn, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Arachnida*; *-an.*]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the Arachnida.

B. *As substantive:* An animal of the class Arachnida.

"The smaller *Arachnidans* breathe, like insects, by tracheæ exclusively."—*Owen: Invertebrate Animals*, Lect. xix.

ą-răch-nī′-tĭs, † **ą-răch-nŏĭ-dī′-tĭs,** *s.* [Eng. *arachnoid*, and suffix *-itis* = Gr. *-ιτις*, implying inflammation.] [Arachnoid.]

Med.: Names given by Martinet to a formidable malady, the inflammation of the arachnoid. Sometimes the other membranes investing the brain are also affected, in which case the disease is termed Meningitis (q.v.). It is also apt to spread to the substance of the brain. Arachnitis and Meningitis are akin to apoplexy and cerebritis, from which, however, they may be distinguished by the absence of premonitory symptoms, by the occurrence of spasmodic and convulsive symptoms on both sides of the body, and by the presence of febrile excitement without decided paralysis, followed by collapse.

ą-răch′-nŏĭd, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *arachnoïde*. From Gr. ἀράχνης (*arachnēs*) and ἀράχνη (*arachnē*) = a spider, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Anat.:* Of the form or aspect of a spider's web. *Specially—*

1. Pertaining to the membrane of the brain called the Arachnoid. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 253.)

2. Pertaining to the tunic of the crystalline humour of the eye.

3. Pertaining to one of the coverings of the spinal marrow.

II. *Botany and Biology generally:* Long and loosely entangled, so as to resemble a cobweb. (Used specially of hairs in plants. Example, *Calceolaria arachnoidea*.) (*Lindley.*)

B. *As substantive (Anatomy):*

1. The serous membrane of the cranio-spinal cavity. It adheres to the dura mater by its parietal layer, and with the intervention of the pia mater to the brain and spinal cord by its visceral layer. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 253.)

2. The capsule of the crystalline lens, which is a continuation of the hyaloid membrane. [Arachnoides.]

arachnoid cavity. The space between the two layers of the arachnoid membrane. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 253.)

arachnoid membrane. [Arachnoid (B. 1).]

* **ą-răch-nŏĭ′-dēș,** * **ą-răch-nŏĭ′-dą,** *s. pl.* [Arachnoid.]

¶ The form *arachnoida* is in *Glossog. Nova*, 2nd ed. (1719), with the meaning, "The chrystalline Tunick of the Eye." In Johnson's Dictionary, ed. 1773, there is *arachnoides* with the two significations given under Arachnoid (B. 1, 2). The same form is in Parr's *Med. Dict.* (1809), and even in Todd (1827).

"As to the tunicks of the eye many things might be taken notice of: the prodigious fineness of the *arachnoides*, the acute sense of the retina."—*Derham.*

† **ą-răch-nŏĭ-dī′-tĭs,** *s.* [Arachnitis.]

ą-răch-nŏl′-ŏ-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *arachnolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who makes the Arachnidan or Spider class of animals a special subject of study.

ą-răch-nŏl′-ŏ-ġў, *s.* [Gr. ἀράχνης (*arachnēs*) or ἀράχνη (*arachnē*) = a spider; λόγος (*logos*) = . . . discourse.] The department of Natural Science which treats of the Arachnidan or Spider class of animals.

† **ăr′-ąck,** *s.* [Arrack.]

† **a′-rą-cŏn,** *s.* A term in alchemy, denoting copper.

ăr′-ąd, *s.* [From Lat. *arum* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A plant of the genus Arum, or at least of the natural order Araceæ.

Plural. Arads: The English name of the natural order Araceæ.

ăr-ĕ-ŏm′-ĕt-ĕr, *s.* [Areometer.]

ăr′-ĕ-ŏ-stўle (I), *s. & a.* [In Fr. *aréostile*; Lat. *areostylos*; Gr. ἀραιόστυλος (*araiostulos*): ἀραιός (*araios*) = thin, narrow, slight, . . . with intervals; στύλος (*stulos*) = a pillar with columns far separated.] (*Vitruvius.*)

A. *As substantive:*

Arch.: A kind of intercolumniation in which the pillars are so wide apart that the intermediate spaces are each upwards of three diameters of the column. This constitutes one of the five kinds of intercolumniation described by Vitruvius.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the intercolumniation now described.

ăr-ĕ-ŏ-sўs′-tўle, *s.* [Gr. ἀραιός (*araios*) = thin, narrow, slight, and σύστυλος (*sustulos*) = with columns standing close.] (*Vitruvius.*)

ARÆOSYSTYLE: WESTERN FRONT OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

Architecture: The arrangement attendant on coupled columns, as in the western front of St. Paul's Cathedral.

ăr-ĕ-ŏt′-ĭcs, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἀραιωτικός (*araiōtikos*) = of or for rarefying; ἀραιόω (*araioō*) = . . . to make thin; ἀραιός (*araios*) = thin.]

Med.: Remedies which rarefy the humours, and thus make it more easy for them to be carried away by the pores of the skin.

ăr′-ĕ-ŏx-ēne, *s.* [In Ger. *arœoxen*; from Gr. ἀραιός (*araios*) = thin, narrow, slight, . . . porous, spongy, and ξένος (*xenos*) = foreign, strange.] A mineral, the same as Dechenite (q.v.).

* **ar′-ąġe,** * **ar′-ŏçhe,** *s.* Any plant of the genus *Atriplex*. (*Prompt. Parv. & Palsg.*)

ar′-ąġe, *s.* [Average.] (*Scotch.*)

ą-răg′-ŏn-īte, † **ąr-răg′-ŏn-īte,** *s.* [From Aragon, in Spain, where it was first found.] A mineral with orthorhombic crystals, generally six-sided prisms, though the rectangular octohedron is considered its regular form. It occurs also globular, reniform, coralloidal, columnar, stalactitic, and incrusting. The hardness is 3·5—4; the sp. gr., 2·927 to 2·947; the lustre vitreous or nearly resinous on fractured surfaces. Its colour is white, grey, yellow, green, or violet; it is transparent or translucent, and brittle. The composition is carbonate of lime, 95·94 to 99·31, with smaller quantities of strontia-carbonate, &c. Dana thus divides it:—Var. 1. Ordinary: (*a*) Crystallised in simple or compound crystals, or in radiating groups of acicular crystals; (*b*) Columnar, including Satin-spar; (*c*) Massive. 2. Scaly massive. 3. Stalactitic or Stalagmitic. 4. Coralloidal. 5. Tarnovicite. Mossottite and Oberskite also rank with Aragonite. It occurs in Spain, Austria, Italy, England, America, and elsewhere.

aragonite group. Dana's second group of Anhydrous Carbonates, comprising Aragonite, Manganocalcite, Witherite, Bromlite, Strontianite, and Cerussite.

ar-ą-guą′-tō (gua = gwa), *s.* [South American name of Humboldt.] A species of monkey (the *Mycetes ursinus*), found in South America.

* **ą-rā′id,** *pa. par.* of Araye (q.v.).

araignée, arraign (ą-rā′n-yā, ą-rā′n), *s.* [Fr. *araignée* = (1) a spider, (2) a cobweb.]

Fortification: A branch, return, or gallery of a mine. (*Bailey, James, &c.*)

* **ą-rā′ișe,** * **ą-rāy′ąe,** * **ą-rê′ișe,** *v.t.* [A.S *arasian* = to raise. Cognate with Gothic *ur-reisan* = to stand up.] To raise.

"A medicine . . . whose simple touch
Is powerful to *araise* King Pepin."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, ii. 1.

ą-rā′-lĭ-ą, *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *aralie*; Dut. *aralia*. Derivation unknown.] A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Araliaceæ. *A. umbellifera* exudes an aromatic gum. *A. nudicaulis* is used in North America as a substitute for sarsaparilla. The berries of *A. spinosa*, the Angelica-tree, Prickly Ash, or Toothache-tree, of America, infused in wine or spirits, are used in cases of colic, whilst a tincture of them is prescribed in toothache. *A. racemosa*, the spikenard of America, is also regarded as a medicinal plant. [Angelica-tree.]

ą-răl-ĭ-ā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Aralia.] Ivyworts. (*Lindley.*) An order of plants belonging to the Umbellal Alliance, and akin to the Apiaceæ or Umbellifers, from which, however, they differ in their many-celled fruit and their more shrubby appearance. They inhabit China, India, and America. In 1847, Dr. Lindley estimated the known species at 160. Two occur in the British flora—*Hedera helix*, or Common Ivy, and *Adoxa Moschatellina*, or Tuberous Moschatell.

Ăr-ą-mæ′-ąn, *a. & s.* [Heb. אֲרָם (*ăram*), or Aram, the youngest son of Shem (Gen. x. 22); אֲרָם (*ăram*) in Heb. means *high*, from אָרַם (*arām*) = to be high, apparently implying that the region which Aram inhabited was a high one. The term was applied to Syria and Mesopotamia.]

1. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the Aramæan territory, and especially to its language—the Aramæan or Aramaic. [Aramaic.]

2. *As substantive:* The language now described. [See No. 1.]

Ăr-ą-mæ′-ąn-ĭzm, Ăr-ą-mē′-ąn-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *Aramæan; -ism.*] An idiom or other peculiarity of language borrowed from the Aramæan tongue.

Ăr-ą-mā′-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [From Heb. אֲרָמִית (*ăramith*), 2 Kings xviii. 26 and Dan. ii. 4 of the Heb. Bible (rendered in the Eng. version "Syrian" or "Syriack.").] [Aramæan.]

1. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the Aramaic or Aramæan tongue. The Semitic family of languages may be divided into three classes or branches: (1) The Arabic, or Southern Semitic; (2) the Hebraic, or Middle Semitic; and (3) the Aramaic, or Northern Semitic. Under the third of these classes Prof. Max Müller ranks of living languages the Neo-Syriac; and of dead ones, (1) the Chaldee of the Masora, Talmud, Targums, and the Bible; (2) the Syriac or Peshito of the second century, A.D.; and (3) the cuneiform inscriptions of Babylon and Nineveh. (*Max Müller: Science of Lang.*, 4th ed., 1864, Table.)

2. *As substantive:* The language or subfamily of languages above described. [See No. 1., *adj.*]

Ăr-ą-mā′-ĭzm, *s.* [Heb. אֲרָם (*ăram*).] [Aramæan.] The same as Aramæanism (q.v.).

ą-rā′n-ē-ą, *s.* [Lat. *aranea*; Gr. ἀράχνης (*arachnēs*) and ἀράχνη (*arachnē*) = a spider.] The typical genus of the family Araneidæ, the order Araneina, and the class Arachnida. It contains the domestic spider (*A. domestica*) and other species.

ăr-ą-nē′-ĭ-dą, *s. pl.* [Araneina.]

ăr-ą-nē′-ĭ-dæ (*Mod. Lat.*), **ăr-ą-nē′-ĭ-dąnş** (*Eng.*), *s. pl.* [Aranea.] The typical family of the class Arachnida. They have the eyes in two rows, one behind the other, the terminal claw of the mandibles directed inwards, and the palpi, though long, never converted into foot-like organs. All spin for themselves a dwelling-place, and most weave webs. It contains the genera Aranea, Epeira, Argyroneta, &c. Their mode of life is so various that Walcnäer divides them thus:—

I. Terrestres:
1. Venantes: (*a*) Latebricolæ, (*b*) Tubicolæ, (*c*) Cellulicolæ, (*d*) Cursores, (*e*) Saltatores.
2. Vagantes: Laterigradæ.
3. Errantes: (*a*) Niditelæ, (*b*) Filitelæ.
4. Sedentes: (*a*) Tapitelæ, (*b*) Orbitelæ, (*c*) Retitelæ.
II. Aquaticæ; Natantes; Aquitelæ.

† ăr-ą-nē′-ĭ-dēş, *s. pl.* [Araneina.]

ą-rā′n-ē-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *aranea* = spider, and *forma* = form, shape.] Shaped like a spider.

ą-rān-ē-ī′-ną, † ăr-ą-nē′-ĭ-dą, † ăr-ą-nē′-ĭ-dēş, *s. pl.* [Aranea.]

Zool.: An order of Arachnida. Huxley, adopting the term Araneina, makes it the second of the six orders into which he divides that class of animals. The Araneina have the abdomen unsegmented; it is, moreover, connected with the thorax by a narrow peduncle. They breathe by means of two or more pulmonary sacs and two stigmata connected with tracheæ. They have from four to six spinnerets for the exit of the silken threads whence their webs are spun. They are sometimes called Dimerosomata. Carpenter, Dallas, &c., divide them into three families—Araneidæ, Lycosidæ, and Mygalidæ (q.v.).

"The first family of the Pulmonary Arachnides, that of *Araneides*, is composed of the Spiders (Aranea, Linn.)."—*Griffith's Cuvier*, xiii. 387.

"The *Araneida* do not undergo any essential change of form."—*Ibid.*, p. 440.

"The *Araneina* (or Spiders) have the abdomen not segmented."—*Huxley: Classif. of Animals*, p. 123.

*** ą-rān-ē-ō′se,** *a.* [Lat. *araneosus* = full of spiders' webs; *araneum* = a spider's web.] The same as Arachnoid, adj. (q.v.).

ą-rā′n-ē-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *araneum* = a spider's web.]

* 1. Full of spiders' webs. (*Glossog. Nov.*)

2. Resembling a spider's web.

"The curious *araneous* membrane of the eye constringeth and dilateth it, and so varieth its focus."—*Derham.*

*** ą-răng′,** *s.* [Harangue.]

ą-răn′-goeş, *s. pl.* [Local name.] Pierced beads of various forms made of rough carnelian, formerly imported from Bombay to be re-exported to Africa. (*Milburn: Oriental Comm.*) (*M'Culloch's Dict. of Comm.*)

a-ra-ram-boy′-a, *s.* [Brazilian name.] A Brazilian snake, green in colour. It is called also the Dog-headed Boa, or Bojobi. It is the *Xiphosoma caninum.*

*** ăr-as′,** *v.t.* [Arace.]

*** ą-rā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *aratio* = ploughing; *aro* = Gr. ἀρόω (*aroō*) = to plough.] The act or practice of ploughing. (*Johnson.*)

a-rā′-tŏr, *s.* [In Ital. *aratore*; from Lat. *arator* = a ploughman, a farmer.] A ploughman, one who ploughs. (*Webster.*)

*** ăr′-a-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [From Lat. *arator* = a ploughman.] Contributing to tillage. (*Johnson.*)

ą-rā′-trŭm, *s.* [Latin = a plough.]

aratrum terræ. [Literally = a plough of the land.]

Scots Law: As much land as can be tilled with one plough. (*Jacob: Law Dict.*, ed. Tomlins, 1797.)

ăr-ą-tū′r-ą tĕr′-ræ. [*Lit.* = a ploughing of the land.] The service which the tenant is to do for his lord in ploughing the land. (*Jacob: Law Dict.*, ed. Tomlins.)

ar-âu-cā′r-ĭ-ą, *s.* [From the Chilian name *araucanos.* This again is called after the Araucarian tribe of Indians, or their country, Araucaria, which is between the Andes and the Pacific Ocean, about 37° S. lat., and nominally constitutes part of Chili, but is really independent.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Pinaceæ (Conifers) and the family or section Abietinæ. The inflorescence is terminal; the male flowers in cylindrical spikes; and the fruit succeeding the female ones large and globular; each scale, if not abortive, bearing a single seed. The branches are verticillate and spreading, with stiff pointed leaves. Five or six species are known; all from the Southern hemisphere. The one so common in English gardens is *A. imbricata*, a native of the mountainous parts of Southern Chili. It is of hardy constitution, scarcely requiring protection, except in very severe weather. Another species, *A. excelsa*, or Norfolk Island Pine, is a splendid tree of giant

ARAUCARIA EXCELSA.
1. The tree. 2. Portion of a branch with its leaves. 3. Single leaf. 4. Female cone. 5. Mature cone.

size. All the genus are ornamental from their fine and unfading foliage. Araucarian pines were abundant in Europe during the Oolitic period, associated with mammals, fishes, &c., whose nearest living analogues are now confined to Australia and the adjacent regions.

ar-âu-cā′r-ĭ-ąn, *a.* [Araucaria.]

Bot.: Pertaining or relating to the Araucaria.

"... he says it belongs to the fir tribe, partaking of the character of the *Araucarian* family."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, chap. xv.

*** ą-râ′ught** (*gh* guttural), *pa. par.* [Areche (2.).]

*** ą-rā′y,** *v.* & *s.* [Array.]

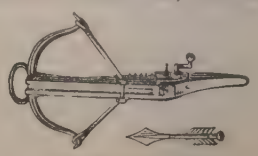
*** ą-rā′ye** (pret. & pa. par. **ą-rā′id**), *v.t.* [Array.] To trouble, to afflict.

"The blak knycht than on to hyme-self he said: 'Remenbir the, how; how haith ben *araid*.'" *Lancelot of the Lake* (ed. Skeat), iii., 3,269-70.

ą-rā′yne, *pa. par.* [Array, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

*** ar′-bą-lĕst, * ar′-bą-lĭst, * ar′-bą-lĕt, * ar-blast, * ar′-cų-bą-lĭst, * ar-cų-bą-lĭs′-tą,** *s.* [In Fr. *arbalète*; O. Fr. *arbaleste*; Port. *arbalista*; Lat. *arcuballista*, from *arcus* = a bow, and *ballesta, balista* = a military engine for hurling stones and other missiles. Gr. βάλλω (*ballō*) = to throw.]

1. A steel crossbow used in mediæval times. It was set in a wooden shaft, with a sling and



ARBALEST AND ARROW.

trigger bent with a piece of iron, fitted for the purpose, and used to throw bullets, large arrows, darts, and other missiles. (*James: Mil. Dict.*)

"It is reported by William Brito, that the *arcubalista* or *arbalist* was first shewed to the French by our king Richard the First, . . ."—*Camden.*

* 2. A mathematical instrument, called also a *Jacob's staff*, formerly used to measure the height of stars above the horizon. (*James: Mil. Dict.*)

*** ăr-bąl-ĕs-tē′-ną,** *s. pl.* [From Eng., &c., *arbalest* (q.v.).] Cruciform apertures in the walls of ancient fortifications through which arrows were discharged.

ARBALESTENA.
(Chateau de Pierrefonds.)

*** ar′-bąl-ĕs-tĕr, * ar′-bą-lĭs-tĕr, * ar-bla′s-tĭr, * ar-cų-bą-lĭs′-tĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *arbalest*; *arbalist*; *-er.* In Lat. *arcuballistarius.*] One whose weapon is the crossbow; a crossbow-man.

"When Richard was at the siege of this castle [Chaluz], an *arbaleter* standing on the wall, and seeing his time, charged his steel bow with a square arrow, or quarrel, making first prayer to God that he would direct the shot, and deliver the innocency of the besieged from oppression."—*Speed: Hist. of Eng.*, p. 481.

"King John was espied by a very good *arcubalister*, who said that he would soon dispatch the cruel tyrant."—*Camden: Remains.*

ar′-bĭ-tĕr, * ar′-bĭ-trôure, *s.* [In Fr. *arbitre*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *arbitro*; Lat. *arbiter* = (1) one who comes to a place, a visitor, an intruder, an eye-witness, (2) an umpire, (3) a manager. By some derived from *ar* (*ad*) = to, and the root *bit* = to come or go; but Wedgwood connects it with the Finnish *arpa* = a lot, believing the original meaning was a "lot's man," or soothsayer.]

I. *Of persons:*

1. *Law and Ord. Lang.:* An arbitrator, a person chosen, in most cases by mutual agreement, to decide between contending parties who do not wish to go to law. Now the term used is Arbitrator (q.v.).

"He would put himself into the king's hands, and make him *arbiter* of the peace."—*Bacon.*

2. One who is so much raised above his fellows that law cannot, for the time at least, reach him, and who has therefore the power of absolutely deciding questions affecting the property and even the lives of others.

"But swear, impartial *arbiters* of right
Swear to stand neutral, while we com- 'n fight."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk xviii. 64-5.

II. *Of things. Fig.:* That which acts with uncontrolled influence and on a great scale.

"Next him high *arbiter*
Chance governs all."
Milton: P. L., ii., 909.

ar'-bĭ-trą-ble, *a.* [Lat. *arbitror* = to observe, . . . to judge; Eng. *-able.* In Sp. *arbitrable.*]

1. Arbitrary, settled by the will; voluntary.

". . . offerings bestowed upon God by the people, either in such *arbitrable* proportion as their own devotion moveth them, or as the laws or customs of particular places do require them."—*Spelman.*

2. Determinable.

"The value of moneys or other commodities is *arbitrable* according to the sovereign authority and use of several kingdoms and countries."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, Dec. 1, Case 1.

* **ar'-bĭ-trąge,** *s.* [Fr.] Arbitration. (*Sir William Temple.*) (*Worcester.*)

ar-bĭt'-rą-mĕnt, ar-bĭt'-rĕ-mĕnt, *s.* [From Low Lat. *arbitramentum*; Lat. *arbitror* = to observe, to judge.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Of persons or other intelligent beings:*

1. Power or liberty of deciding; choice, decision, determination.

". . . to stand or fall
Free in thine own *arbitrament* it lies."
Milton: P. L., bk. viii.

2. Compromise.

"Lukewarm persons think they may accommodate points of religion by middle ways and witty reconcilements, as if they would make an *arbitrement* between God and man."—*Bacon: Essays, Civ. and Mor.*, chap. iii.

II. *Of things* (*Fig.*)*:* The final decision of a case, question, controversy, or struggle by the sword, by natural law, or in some similar way.

". . . a people who had challenged the *arbitrament* of the sword."—*Mr. Forsyth, M.P., Parl. Deb., Times*, 17th Feb., 1877.

"The supreme importance of these characters has been proved by the final *arbitrament* of the battle for life."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., chap. iv.

B. *Law:* The award given by arbitrators.

ar'-bĭ-trą-rĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *arbitrary; -ly.*] Agreeably to one's own will or caprice without reference to the rights or the feelings of others; despotically, tyranically.

"But the power of *arbitrarily* taking away the lives of men is infinitely less likely to be abused than the power of *arbitrarily* taking away their property."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xxiii.

ar'-bĭ-trą-rĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *arbitrary; -ness.*] The quality of being arbitrary, despotical, or tyrannical.

"Self-regarding or dissocial moral qualities . . . 5. *Arbitrariness.*"—*Bowring: Bentham's Table of the Springs of Action. Works*, vol. i., p. 198.

* **ar-bĭ-trā'r-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *arbitrarius* = (1) pertaining to arbitration; (2) arbitrary.] Arbitrary, despotic, tyrannical.

"These are standing and irrepealable truths; such as have no precarious existence or *arbitrarious* dependence upon any will or understanding whatsoever."—*Norris.*

* **ar-bĭ-trā'r-ĭ-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *arbitrarious; -ly.*] In an arbitrary manner.

"Where words are imposed *arbitrariously*, distorted from their common use, the mind must be led into misprision."—*Glanville.*

ar'-bĭ-trą-rў, *a.* [In Fr. *arbitraire*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *arbitrario*; Lat. *arbitrarius* = (1) pertaining to arbitration; (2) arbitrary, depending on the will; (3) unfixed, uncertain.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. According to one's own will or caprice and probably not defensible at the bar of reason or justice; capricious.

"It may be perceived with what insecurity we ascribe effects, depending on the natural period of time, unto *arbitrary* calculations, and such as vary at pleasure."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

"But the detailed description of the lights on the Roman spears, in the Sabine war of 503 B.C., given by Dionysius, has all the appearance of *arbitrary* fiction."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, chap. v., § 11.

2. Despotic, tyrannical. (Applied to power, the deeds of a government, or to the character of a ruler.)

"The thought of establishing *arbitrary* power, by calling in the aid of foreign arms, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. ii.

". . . had served the most *arbitrary* of monarchs . . ."—*Ibid.*, chap. xxiii.

B. *Technically:*

Law. Arbitrary punishment: (1) A punishment left to the discretion of the judge; (2) because capital punishments are never so left, therefore it signifies also a penalty not capital.

Arbitrary Consecration of Tithes. [Tithes.]

ar'-bĭ-trāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [In Fr. *arbitrer*; Prov., Sp., & Port. *arbitrar*; Ital. *arbitrare*; Lat. *arbitror, -atus* = (1) to observe, (2) to judge, (3) to testify, (4) to believe.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To judge, to judge of.

"Yet, where an equal poise of hope and fear
Does *arbitrate* th' event, my nature is
That I incline to hope rather than fear."—*Milton.*

2. To decide, settle, determine.

"At Coventry, upon Saint Lambert's day;
There shall your swords and lances *arbitrate*
The swelling difference of your settled hate."
Shakesp.: King Richard II., i. 1.

"Let Heaven's high powers be call'd to *arbitrate*
The just conditions of this stern debate."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxii., 323-4.

B. *Intransitive:* To decide in the capacity of an arbitrator; or, more generally, to decide, to determine.

". . . consuls and vice-consuls, whose business was to keep the Pacha and the Cadi in good humour, and to *arbitrate* in disputes among Englishmen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xxiii.

ar-bĭ-trā'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *arbitration*; Port. *arbitraçao*; Lat. *arbitratio* = decision, will; from *arbitror.*] [Arbitrate.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The decision of a case by means of an arbitrator. (B. 1, *Law.*)

2. Final decision of a matter in dispute or in doubt, without reference to the method by which this is effected.

". . . the will
And *arbitration* wise of the Supreme."
Cowper: Task, bk. ii.

". . . there was little chance that they would submit to any *arbitration* but that of the sword."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* The decision of a case not by a judge of a law court, but by an arbitrator or arbitrators, that is, by a person or persons to whom the contending parties mutually consent to submit their differences. When there are more than one, and they disagree in what is termed their award, a third person, called an umpire, is in general called in to give a final decision. When the arbitrators and umpire do their duty well, their verdict may be enforced by a court of law.

2. *Comm. Arbitration of Exchange:* The operation of converting the currency of any country into that of a second one by means of other currencies intervening between the two.

arbitration bond.

Law: A bond which is generally entered into by parties wishing to submit their differences to arbitration. It binds them to acquiesce in the award given. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 1.)

ar'-bĭ-trā-tŏr, * **ar'-bĭ-trā-tŏure,** *s.* [In Fr. *arbitrateur*; Sp. & Port. *arbitrador.* From Lat. *arbitrator* = a lord, master, or ruler.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Of persons:*

† 1. A ruler or governor. (Applied by Milton to the Supreme Being.)

". . . Though heaven be shut,
And heaven's high *Arbitrator* sit secure
In his own strength, . . ."
Milton: P. L., bk. ii.

2. He who occupies so high a position, for the moment at least, that he can settle disputes as he himself thinks fit, and enforce the award he makes.

"Another Blenheim or Ramillies will make the confederates masters of their own terms, and *arbitrators* of a peace."—*Addison: On the State of the War.*

3. A person or even a public body invited or permitted to decide between contending parties who do not wish to go to law. [Arbitration.]

". . . yet he adviseth that Christian *arbitrators* be appointed for decision of emergent questions."—*Jeremy Taylor: Of Lawsuits. Works* (ed. 1839), vol. iii., p. 60.

"Instead of this, the senate is convened, and appears to occupy the position of *arbitrator* and mediator between the decemvirs and the plebs."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. iii., § 54.

II. *Of things:* That which finally settles anything.

"And that old common *arbitrator*, time,
Will one day end it."
Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress., iv. 5.

"Out, idle words, servants to shallow fools!
Unprofitable sounds, weak *arbitrators!*"
Ibid.: Tarquin and Lucrece.

B. *Technically:*

Law: A person appointed to settle disputes between contending parties who otherwise would probably engage in litigation, if indeed they have not done so already.

"The *arbitrator* may settle and determine the matters and questions by this Act referred to him, not only in accordance with the legal and equitable rights of the parties as recognised at law or in equity, but also on such terms, and in such manner, in all respects, as he in his absolute and unfettered discretion may think fit, just, and expedient, and as fully and effectually as could be done by Act of Parliament."—*Epping Forest Act* (1878), 41 & 42 Vict., ch. ccxiii., § 10 (2).

ar-bĭ-trā'-trĕss, *s.* [The fem. of Eng. *arbitrator.*] A female arbitrator; an arbitratrix.

ar-bĭ-trā'-trĭx, *s.* [Lat. = a mistress, a female ruler.] A female arbitrator, an arbitratress. (*Beaumont: Psyche*, xix. 168.)

* **ar'-bĭ-tre (tre = tĕr),** *v.t.* [Fr. *arbitrer.*] [Arbitrate.] To decide finally.

"All that shal be declared, ordeined, and *arbitred*, by the forsaide Archebishop, Dukes, and bishoppes."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 4).

* **ar'-bĭ-trĕe,** *s.* [Fr. *arbitre* = . . . will; Lat. *arbitrium.*] Free will.

"To destroyen the freedom of our *arbitree*, that is to say, of our free will."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. v.

ar-bĭt'-rĕ-mĕnt, *s.* [Arbitrament.]

* **ar'-bĭ-trĕss,** * **ar'-bў-trĕs,** *s.* [The fem. form of *arbiter* (q.v.).] The same as Arbitratress and Arbitratrix. A female who acts as arbiter. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Overhead the moon
Sits *arbitress*, and nearer to the earth
Wheels her pale course." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 785.

* **ar'-blast,** *s.* [Arbalest.]

ar'-bŏl-ĭst, *s.* [Sp. *arbol* = a tree.] A word occurring twice in Howell (*Dodonas Grove*, p. 11, p. 131). An obsolete form of *Arborist* and *Herbalist* (both which see).

ar'-bŏr, * **ar'-bŏur,** * **ar'-bĕr,** * **hĕr'-bĕr,** * **hĕr'-bĕre,** *s.* [O. Fr. *herbier* = a herbary; in O. Eng. *herber, erber.* It was first confused with A. S. *hereberge*, Icel *herbergi* = harbor, shelter, and afterwards from a supposed connection with trees, written *arbor*, as if from the Lat. *arbor* = a tree. Properly it is a garden of herbs.] A frame of latticed work, over and around which creeping and clinging plants are turned, so as to form a shady and romantic retreat; a bower.

ar'-bor, *s.* [Lat. = a tree.]

I. *Bot.:* A tree; that is, a vegetable having branches which are perennial, and are supported upon a trunk; in the latter respect differing from a shrub, one characteristic of which is, that its branches proceed directly from the surface of the ground without having a supporting trunk. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*)

II. *Mechanism:*

1. The axis or spindle of a machine; as, for instance, of a crane or windmill.

2. That part of a machine which sustains the rest.

Arbor Day, *s.* A day set apart by legislative enactment or otherwise, for voluntary planting of trees by the people, the purpose being to offset the constant destruction of forests. The custom originated in Nebraska, in 1874, being suggested by Hon. J. Sterling Morton, then Governor of that state, and is now generally observed throughout the States, in nearly all of which the planting is done by school children, with appropriate ceremonies.

arbor Dianæ. (*Lit.* = the tree of Diana.) A beautiful arborescent appearance presented by silver when precipitated from its nitrate by the addition of mercury.

arbor genealogica. A genealogical tree. [Genealogical.]

arbor Saturni. [*Literally* = the tree of Saturn.] An arborescent appearance presented by lead when a piece of zinc is suspended in a solution of acetate of lead.

arbor-vine, *s.* A species of bind-weed. (*Johnson.*)

arbor vitæ. [*Lit.* = the tree of life.]

1. *Bot.:* A name given to the trees belonging to the coniferous genus Thuja. *T. occidentalis*, or American Arbor Vitæ, is a well-known and valued evergreen found in British gardens.

In Upper Canada it rises to the height of a timber, though with us it is only a shrub.

2. *Anat.:* A dendriform arrangement which appears in the medulla of the brain when the cerebellum is cut through vertically.

† **ar'-bor-a-ry,** *a.* [Lat. *arborarius* = pertaining to trees.] Pertaining to a tree or trees.

¶ ARBOREAL is now the more common word.

† **ar'-bor-ā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat. *arborator* = one who prunes trees.] One who prunes or who plants trees.

"The course and nature of the sap not being as yet universally agreed on, leads our *arborators* into many errours and mistakes."—*Evelyn.*

ar-bŏr-ē-al, *a.* [Lat. *arbore(us);* and Eng. suffix *-al.*] Pertaining to a tree or trees. *Spec.,* living in trees, or climbing trees.

". . . a temperature sufficiently high for *arboreal* Mammalia of the four-handed order."—*Owen: British Fossil Mammals and Birds,* p. 3.

ar'-bŏred, *a.* [Eng. *arbour; -ed.*] Furnished with an arbor. (*Pollok.*)

ar-bŏr-ĕ-ŏŭs, *a.* [In Sp., Port., & Ital. *arboreo.* From Lat. *arboreus* = pertaining to a tree.]

1. Arborescent, becoming or being a tree. (*Loudon: Cycl. of Plants; Gloss.*)

"A grain of mustard becomes *arboreous.*"—*Browne.*

2. Growing on a tree, as contradistinguished from growing on the ground.

ar-bor-ĕsçe', *v.i.* [Lat. *arboresco* = to grow into a tree.] To become a tree; to assume a tree-like appearance to put forth branches.

ar-bŏr-ĕs'-çençe, *s.* [In Fr. *arborescence,* as if from a Lat. *arborescentia* = a growing into a tree, *arboresco* = to grow up into a tree.]

1. *Bot.:* The characteristics of a tree, as contradistinguished from those of a shrub or of an herb.

2. *Min. & Chem.:* Dendritic markings on minerals, or a tree-like appearance of chemical substances.

ar-bŏr-ĕs'-çent, *a.* [In Fr. *arborescent,* from Lat. *arborescens,* pr. par. of *arboresco* = to become a tree; *arbor* = a tree.]

I. *Lit* (*Bot.*): *Properly,* growing up into a tree; having a tendency to become a tree, from a shrub becoming a tree; also, *less precisely,* existing as a tree.

"Fandanaceæ are remarkable among *arborescent* monocotyledons . . ."—*Lindley: Nat. Syst. Bot.,* 2nd ed. (1836), p. 361.

". . . an *arborescent* grass, very like a bamboo . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World,* ch. xi.

II. *Fig.* (*Physical Science and Ord. Lang.*):

1. *Gen.:* Having ramifications like a tree.

"They ramify in an *arborescent* manner."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.,* vol. ii., p. 274.

2. *Specially:*

(*a*) *Min.:* Dendritic. Native copper is composed of this form. [DENDRITIC.]

(*b*) *Zool. The Arborescent Starfish:* A species of starfish, the *Asterias Caput Medusæ.*

* **ar'-bŏ-rĕt** (1), *s.* [Lat. *arbor* = a tree.] A small tree, a shrub.

"No *arboret* with painted blossoms drest,
And smelling sweete, but there it might be found
To bud out faire." *Spenser: F. Q.,* II. vi. 12.

* **ar'-bŏ-rĕt** (2), *s.* [Ital. *arboreto.*] A small grove, a place planted or overgrown with trees or shrubs.

"Among thick woven *arborets,* and flowers."
Milton: P. L., ix. 437.

ar-bŏ-rē'-tŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a plantation, a vineyard.] A place in which the scientific culture of trees and shrubs is carried on; a botanical garden for trees, or that part of a botanical garden specially devoted to arboriculture.

* **ar-bŏr'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *arbor* = a tree; Eng. suffix. *-ical.*] Pertaining to trees.

"That *arborical* discourse."—*Howell: Letters,* iv. 23.

ar-bŏr-ĭ-cŭl'-tür-al, *a.* [Eng. *arboriculture; -al.*] Pertaining to the culture of trees. (*Loudon.*)

ar-bŏr-ĭ-cŭl'-türe, *s.* [In Fr. *arboriculture,* from Lat. *arbor* = a tree, and *cultura* = cultivation.] The culture of trees. (*Webster.*)

ar-bŏr-ĭ-cŭl'-tür-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *arboriculture(e); -ist.*] One who cultivates trees. (*Loudon.*)

ar-bŏr'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *arbor* = a tree, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of a tree. (*Webster.*)

* **ar'-bŏr-ĭst,** *s.* [Fr. *arboriste.*] One who makes a special study of trees.

"The mulberry, which the *arborists* observe to be long in the getting his buds."—*Howell: Vocal Forest.*

ar-bŏr-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *arborisation.*]

Min. & Geol.: The process of forming dendritic markings on a simple mineral or on a rock. (*Webster.*)

ar'-bŏr-īze, *v.t.* [In Fr. *arboriser.*] To form the appearance of a tree; to make dendritic markings on some simple mineral or rock. (*Webster.*)

ar'-bŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *arboreus* = of or pertaining to a tree.] Full of trees; formed by trees.

"Under shady *arborous* roof."
Milton: P. L., v. 137.

ar-bŭs'-cle (cle = ĕl), *s.* [Lat. *arbuscula* = a small tree.] A small tree.

¶ Sometimes the Latin term *arbusculus* is employed. It is not so classical as *arbuscula.* (*Lindley.*)

ar-bŭs'-cūl-ar, *a.* [Eng. *arbuscule; -ar.*] Pertaining to a small tree. (*Da Costa.*)

ar-bŭs'-tīve, *a.* [Lat. *arbustivus,* from *arbustum* (q.v.).] Planted with shrubs or trees; containing copses of shrubs or trees. (*Bartram.*)

ar-bŭs'-tŭm, *s.* [In Fr. *arbuste;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *arbusto;* Lat. *arbustum,* a contraction of *arboretum* = (1) a plantation, (2) a tree; from *arbor,* a tree.]

Bot. A shrub, distinguished from a tree by the character that its branches rise directly from the ground without being supported on a trunk. It is called also FRUTEX. (*Lindley.*)

ar-bū'te, *s.* [ARBUTUS.]

ar-bū'-tē-an, *a.* [Lat. *arbuteus.*] Pertaining to the arbutus.

"*Arbutean* harrows, and the mystick van."
Evelyn: Virgil.

ar-bū'-tŭs (*Lat.*), **ar-bū'te** (*Eng.*), *s.* [In Dut. *arbutus;* Fr. *arbousier;* Ital. *arbuto;* from Lat. *arbŭtus* = the wild strawberry-tree; *arbūtum,* its fruit: from *arbor* = a tree, or, according to Theis, from the Celtic or rough *austere,* and *boise* = a bush.]

A. *Ord. Lang.* (*Of the forms* Arbutus *and* Arbute.) Any plant of the genus Arbutus: specially, the *A. unedo,* or strawberry-tree, described under B.

"There have been in the neighbourhood of Killarney specimens of the *arbutus* thirty feet high and four feet and a half round."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* chap. vi. (Note).

"In falling, clutched the frail *arbute.*"
Longfellow: To a Child.

ARBUTUS UNEDO (STRAWBERRY-TREE).

1. Flower. 2. Ovary and stamen. 3. Stamen enlarged. 4. A branch in fruit. 5. Section of fruit. (Figures 1 and 4 one-third natural size.)

B. *Bot.* (*Of the form* Arbutus.) Strawberry-tree. A genus of plants belonging to the order Ericaceæ (Heath-worts). A species, the *A. unedo,* or Austere Strawberry-tree, is found, apparently wild, in the neighbourhood of the Lakes of Killarney. It has panicles of large, pale greenish-white flowers and red fruit, which, with the evergreen leaves, are especially beautiful in the months of October and November.

* **ar'-bŭ-trĕs,** *s.* [ARBITRESS.]

arc, * arck, * ark, *s.* [In Fr. *arc* = an arch, an arc; Prov. *arc;* from Lat. *arcus* = a bow, . . . anything arched, a mathematical arc. Essentially the same word as the Eng. ARCH (q.v.).]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An arch.

"Statues, and trophies, and triumphal *arcs.*"
Milton: P. R., bk. iv.

"Turn *arcs* of triumph to a garden gate."
Pope: Mor. Ess., Ep. 4.

2. (In the geometric sense of the word.) [See B.] (*Lit. and Fig.*)

"Your loss is rarer: for this star
Rose with you thro' a little *arc*
Of heaven." *Tennyson: To J. S.*

"The circle of human nature, then, is not complete without the *arc* of feeling and emotion."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science,* 3rd ed., v. 104.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Geom.:* A portion of the circumference of a circle, cut off by two lines which meet or intersect it. Its magnitude is stated in degrees, minutes, and seconds, which are equal to those of the angle which it subtends. Hence, counted by degrees, minutes, and seconds, the arc of elevation and the angle of elevation of a heavenly body are the same, and the two terms may be used in most cases indifferently. The straight line uniting the two extremities of an arc is called its chord.

"Their segments, or *arcs,* for the most part, exceeded not the third part of a circle."—*Newton: Opticks.*

Equal arcs must come from circles of equal magnitude, and each must contain the same number of degrees, minutes, and seconds as the others.

Similar arcs must also each have the same number of degrees, minutes, and seconds, but they belong to circles of unequal magnitude.

Concentric arcs are arcs having the same centre.

2. *Math. Geog. An arc of the earth's meridian,* or a *meridional arc,* is an arc partly measured on the surface of the earth from north to south, partly calculated by trigonometry. Such arcs have been measured in Lapland; in Peru; from Dunkirk, in France, to Barcelona, in Spain; at the Cape of Good Hope, and other foreign parts; and in our own island, from Shanklin Down, in the Isle of Wight, to Balta, in Shetland. It was by these measurements that the earth was discovered to be an oblate spheroid. (*Airy's Pop. Astron., and Herschel's Astron.*)

3. *Astron.* (For *arc of elevation,* see ANGLE. For *Diurnal Arc, Nocturnal Arc,* &c., see DIURNAL, NOCTURNAL, &c.)

4. *Mech. Phil. Arc of vibration* (in a pendulum): The arc in which it vibrates.

5. *Electricity. Voltaic arc:* A luminous arc, which extends from one pencil of charcoal to another, when these are fixed to the terminals of a battery in such a position that their extremities are one-tenth of an inch apart. (*Ganot: Physics,* transl. by Atkinson, 3rd ed. § 718.)

ar'-ca, *s.* [Lat. *arca* = a chest.] A genus of Conchiferous Mollusca, the typical one of the family Arcadæ. The shell is strongly ribbed, or cancellated, hinge straight, with very numerous transverse teeth. They are universally distributed, but are commonest in warm seas. They inhabit the zone from low water to 230 fathoms. In 1875, Tate estimated the known recent species at 140, and the fossil ones at 400, the latter commencing with the Lower Silurian rocks. Of the recent species, *A. Noæ, A. tetragona, A. lactea, A. raridentata,* and *A. barbata* occur in Britain. The fossil species are found in the United States, Europe, and Southern India.

† **ar-ca-bú-cē'-rō (c as th),** *s.* [Sp.] A musketeer.

"Here in front you can see the very dint of the bullet
Fired point-blank at my heart by a Spanish *arcabucero.*"
Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish, i.

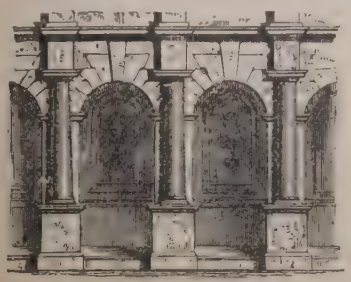
ar'-cą-dæ, *s. pl.* [ARCA.] A family of Conchiferous (bivalved) Mollusca. They have the shell regular and equivalve, its hinge with a long row of slender, comb-like teeth. It contains the genera Arca, Cucullæa, Pectunculus, Avicula, Leda, &c. Of those enumerated, all but the Cucullæa have representatives in the British fauna.

ar-cā'de, *s.* [In Sw. *arkad*; Ger. *arkade*; Fr. *arcade*; Sp. & Port. *arcada*; Low Lat. *arcata*; from Class. Lat. *arcus* = a bow, an arch.] [ARCH.]

Architecture:

1. *Properly:* A series of arches sustained by columns or piers. They may be open or may be closed by masonry behind; thus the small arches built into the walls of some cathedrals are genuine examples of the arcade proper.

¶ An arcade differs from a colonnade in this respect, that while the columns of the former support arches, those of the latter sustain straight architraves. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)



ARCADE.

"He had probably, after the fashion of his craft, plied for customers under the *arcades* of the Royal Exchange."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xxi.

". . . a goodly spot,
With lawns, and beds of flowers, and shades
Of trellis-work in long *arcades*."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

2. *Less accurately:* The arches and piers dividing the body of a building from its aisles. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

3. A long arched gallery lined on both sides with shops. (*P. Cycl.*)

4. *Loosely:* Any gallery or passage with shops, though not arched.

ar-cā'-dĕd, *a.* [Eng. *arcade*; *-ed.*] Furnished with an arcade. (*Penny Mag.*) (*Worcester's Dict.*)

Ar-cā'-dĭ-ąn, *a. & s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *Arcadien*; Lat. *Arcadius*; from the country *Arcadia*, said to be named after Arcas, a son of Jupiter and Callisto.]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to Arcadia, a country in the heart of the Peloponnesus, the inhabitants of which were reckoned as simple, ignorant, and stupid, but happy.

"The poor, inured to drudgery and distress,
Act without aim, think little, and feel less,
And nowhere, but in feign'd *Arcadian* scenes,
Taste happiness, or know what pleasure means."
Cowper: Hope.

B. *As substantive:*

1. An inhabitant of Arcadia.

"The *Arcadians* speak of Jupiter himself."
Cowper: Transl. from Virgil, Æneid, bk. viii.

2. A name sometimes assumed by persons in modern times who imitated or affected to imitate Arcadian simplicity.

". . . the wits even of Rome are united into a rural group of nymphs and swains under the appellation of modern *Arcadians*."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, chap. iv.

ar-cā'-ną, *s. pl.* [Pl. neut. of Lat. *arcanus*.] [ARCANUM.]

* **ar-cā'ne,** *a.* [Lat. *arcanus* = shut up, closed; from *arca* = a chest.] Hidden, concealed; secret.

"Have I bewray'd thy *arcane* secrecy?"
Tragedy of Locrine, v. 4.

ar'-cą-nīte, *s.* [From Lat. *arcanum duplicatum*, one of the names given to it by the alchemists.] The name of a mineral, the same as Aphthitalite and Glaserite (q.v.).

† **ar căn'-ną,** *s.* [Fr. *arcanne* = ruddle.] A kind of red chalk used by carpenters for marking timber.

ar-cā'-nŭm, *s.* [Lat. *arcanum*, neut. sing. of adj. *arcanus*, neut. pl. *arcana*. In Ger. & Fr. *arcanum*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *arcano*.]

I. *Gen.:* Anything hidden, a secret. Anything difficult to explore. (Generally in the plural, *arcana* = secrets.)

". . . which, until traced by Newton up to this their origin, had ranked among the most inscrutable *arcana* of astronomy. . . ."—*Herschel: Astron.* (5th ed.), § 230.

II. *Specially:*

1. *Med.:* An undivulged remedy, or what passes for such.

2. *Alchemy & Old Chem.:* A mysterious operation.

arc-boû'-tant, arch-bût'-tant (ant = ănt), *s.* [Fr. *arc-boutant*, *arc-bouter* = to buttress: *arc* = a bow, an arch; *bout* = end, extremity.]

Arch.: An abutment. "An arch-formed prop which connects the walls of the upper and central portions of an aisled structure with the vertical buttresses of the outer walls." (*Glossary of Architecture.*) It is called also a *flying buttress*, because it passes through the air over the roof of the side aisles.

FLYING BUTTRESSES.

* **ar'-çĕ-tўr,** *s.* [Lat. and O. Eng. *ars* = art.] One who learns or teaches art. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

arch (1), * **arche,** *s.* [In Fr. *arche*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *arco*; Low Lat. *arca*; Class. Lat. *arcus* = (1) a bow, (2) the rainbow, (3) anything arched or curved, . . . a mechanical arc, (4) an architectural arch.] [ARC.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

† **I.** An arc of a circle.

"The mind perceives that an *arch* of a circle is less than the whole circle, as clearly as it does the idea of a circle."—*Locke.*

II. (In the architectural sense.) [B., I.]

"To build, to plant, whatever you intend,
To rear the column, or the *arch* to bend."
Pope: Moral Essays, Epistle iv. 47-8.

"Bid the broad *arch* the dang'rous flood contain."
Ibid., 199.

"*Arches* on *arches!* as it were that Rome,
Collecting the chief trophies of her line,
Would build up all her triumphs in one dome,"
Her Coliseum stands."
Byron: Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, iv. 128.

III. Any object in nature or art which is formed like an architectural arch [B., I.], or is curved like the segment of a circle.

1. *Generally:*

"It is well once to behold a squall with its rising *arch* and coming fury, or the heavy gale of wind and mountainous waves."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, chap. xxi., p. 502.

2. *Specially:*

(*a*) The rainbow.

"Beholds th' amusive *arch* before him fly."
Thomson: Seasons: Spring, 215.

"Triumphal *arch* that fills't the sky
When storms prepare to part."
Campbell: The Rainbow.

[See Triumphal Arch defined under B.]

(*b*) The vault of heaven, which, to a spectator on the earth, seems to be an arch of infinite span.

"What a grand and majestic dome is the sky! How is that immeasurable *arch* upheld? . . ."—*Hervey: Meditations on the Starry Heavens* (1747).

"Fanning his temples under heaven's blue *arch*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

B. *Technically:*

I. *Arch.:* A series of wedge-shaped stones or bricks, so arranged over a door or window in an edifice for habitation, or between the piers of a bridge, as to support each other, and even bear a great superincumbent weight.

The stones and bricks of a truncated wedge shape used in building arches are called *voussoirs*. The sides of an arch are called its haunches or flanks, and by old English writers of the sixteenth century its *hance*. The highest part of the arch is called its *crown*, or by the old English authors the *scheme* or *skeen*, from the Italian *schiena*. The lowest voussoirs of an arch are called *springers*, and the central one which holds the rest together the *keystone*. The under or concave side of the voussoirs is called the *intrados*, and the outer or convex one the *extrados* of the arch. A chord to the arch at its lower part is called its *span*, and a line drawn at right angles to this chord, and extending upwards to its summit, is called its *height*.

The *impost* of an arch is the portion of the pier or abutment from which the arch springs. If the height of the crown of an arch above the level of its impost is greater than half the span of the arch, the arch is said to be *surmounted*. If, on the contrary, it is less, then the arch is said to be *surbased*.

The *curved* arch was known to the Assyrians and the Old Egyptians. Sir J. G. Wilkinson considers that it existed in brick in the reign of Amenoph I., about B.C. 1540, and in stone in the time of Psammetichus II., B.C. 600. The evidence is derived from the ruins of actual buildings, but paintings appear to carry the arch back to about 2020 B.C. There is no mention of the genuine arch in Scripture, the term "arches," in Ezek. xl. 16, being a mistranslation.

The arch was brought into extensive use by the Romans, and everywhere prevailed till the twelfth century A.D., when the arch pointed at the apex, and called in consequence the pointed arch—the one so frequently seen in Gothic architecture—appeared in Europe as its rival. The forms of both curved and pointed arches may be indefinitely varied. Of

SEMI-CIRCULAR ARCH.

HORSE-SHOE ARCH.

the former may be mentioned the *horse-shoe arch*, a name which explains itself, and the *foil* arch, from Lat. *folium* = a leaf, of which there are the *trefoil*, the *cinquefoil*, and the *multifoil* varieties, so named from the plants after which they are modelled.

Other arches are the *pointed* one; the *equilateral* one, when the centres of the circles whose intersection constitutes the pointed arch coincide with the angular points at the two sides of the base; the *lancet* arch, when the centres of the circles fall beyond these points; the *drop arch*, when they fall within the base; and the *segmented pointed arch*, the sides of which constitute segments of circles containing less than 180°. Besides these there are several other varieties of arch distinguished by their respective forms. (*Gloss. of Arch., &c.*)

POINTED ARCH.

Triumphal arch: An arch erected in commemoration of some triumph. The idea has been borrowed from the ancient Romans, who erected many such structures, as those of Augustus, Titus, Trajan, and other emperors.

II. *Anat.* The word *arch* is employed to designate various portions of the mechanism existing in the body.

". . . its neural *arch*."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 597.

". . . the first visceral *arch*, . . . the second visceral *arch*, . . . the third visceral *arch*."—*Ibid.*, p. 599.

Arches, Court of. [So named from the fact that it originally met in the church of St. Mary-le-Bow (Lat. *Santa Maria de arcubus*), literally, "of bows" or "arches," by which is meant that the roof or steeple was supported by arches. The name was retained after the court was removed, first to Doctors' Commons and then to Westminster Hall.] An ecclesiastical court of appeal for the Archbishopric of Canterbury. It has proper jurisdiction over thirteen "peculiar" parishes in London belonging to the Archbishop of Can-

terbury; but as the judge of the court, who is called Dean of Arches, is also the principal officer under the Archbishop, he now receives and determines appeals from the sentences of all inferior ecclesiastical courts within the province. Combined with it, or annexed to it, is the Court of Peculiars. [PECULIARS.] Appeal from both of these ecclesiastical judicatories originally lay to the King in Chancery, afterwards it was to the Judicial Committee of Privy Council. (*Blackstone, Wharton, &c.*)

arch-brick, *s.* A brick of a wedge shape, suitable to be employed in the building of an arch.

† **arch-buttant,** *s.* [ARCBOUTANT.]

arch-buttress, *s.* The same as *arc-boutant*, a flying arch. [ARCBOUTANT.]

arch-like, *a.* Like an arch.

"At this period the arteries run in *arch-like* branches."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. i.

arch-stone, *s.* A stone belonging to an arch.

". . . the weight of any one *arch-stone*."—*Penny Cyclop.*, ii. 261.

arch-way, *s.* A way under an arch.

arch-wayed, *a.* Provided with a way which runs under an arch. (*Tweddell.*) (*Worcester's Dict.*)

arch-work, *s.* Work with the object of erecting arches. (*Jodrell.*) (*Worcester's Dict.*)

* **arch** (2), *s.* [ARCHE (2), ARK.]

arch, *v.t.* & *i.* [From the substantive. In Fr. *arquer*; Sp. and Port. *arquear*; Ital. *archeggiare*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cover with an arch or arches.

"The proud river, which makes her bed at her feet, is *arched* over with such a curious pile of stones. . ."—*Howell.*

2. To form into an arch or arches.

"The stately sailing swan
Gives out his snowy plumage to the gale.
And *arching* proud his neck, with oary feet
Bears forward fierce, . . ."
Thomson: Seasons; Spring.

B. *Intransitive:* To assume the form of an arch, or of a series of arches.

"The nations of the field and wood
Build on the wave, or *arch* beneath the sand."—*Pope.*

arch, *a* [A corrupted form of *argh*. In A.S. *eargh* = inert, weak, timid, evil, wretched; Sw. *erts* = chief, first, arrant; *arg* = angry, passionate, bitter, shrewd, vehement; Dan. *arrig* = malicious, spiteful, wicked; Dut. *arglistig* = crafty, cunning; Ger. *arg* = bad, mischievous, cunning, severe. Mahn connects it with the Gr. ἀρχός (*archos*) = a chief, a commander. Richardson and some others considered this the correct etymology; whilst Johnson, adopting this view also alternatively, suggested that the word might possibly be from Archy, jester to James I. It is closely akin to *arrant*.] Sly, cunning; sometimes, but not always combined with the sense of mirthful mischief, or waggishness. *Used*—

(*a*) *Of persons:*

"*Great.* Above all that Christian met with after he had passed through Vanity Fair, one By-ends was the *arch* one."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. ii.

(*b*) *Of a word spoken:*

". . . after his comick manner spoke his request with so *arch* a leer that . . ."—*Tatler*, No. 193.

"And freak put on, and *arch* word dropped . . ."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

arch, *s., adj., and in composition.*

A. *As substantive.* [From Gr. ἀρχός (*archos*) = a leader, a chief, a commander.] [See B., etym.] A chief, a leader.

"My worthy *arch* and patron comes to-night."
Shakesp.: King Lear, iii. 1.

B. *As adjective:* Either an independent word, or in composition.

In compos. [Gr. ἀρχι- (*archi-*), an inseparable prefix from the same root as ἀρχός (*archos*) = chief; ἄρχω (*archō*) = to be first, to be a leader, a commander: ἀρχή (*archē*) = beginning. In Lat. *archi-*; Low Lat. and Ital. *arci-*; Port. and Sp. *arce-*; Fr. *archi-*; O. H. Ger. *erzi-*; M. H. Ger. *erze, erz-*; H. Ger. *erz-*; Dut. *aerts-*; Dan. *ark, arki-*; Sw. *erke-*; A.S. *arce-*.] Chief, principal, highest, most eminent, of the first order. It is used—

(*a*) As an independent word.

"There is sprung up
An heretick, an *arch* one, Cranmer."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

"The most *arch* deed of piteous massacre,
That ever yet this land was guilty of."
Ibid.: Richard III., iv. 3.

(*b*) In composition, as a prefix to many words derived from Greek or any other language, as *archangel, archbishop, archduke.*

¶ The compounds of *arch* are indefinite in number. Those which immediately follow generally retain the hyphen; the others more commonly omit it, and are therefore here arranged as independent words.

arch-abomination, *s.* A chief abomination; one more loathsome than others of a more ordinary kind. (*Everett.*)

arch-apostate, *s.* An apostate who occupies a more conspicuous place, or stands out more prominently than others who have abandoned the faith. *Spec.*, Satan. (*Webster.*)

arch-apostle, *s.* A chief apostle.

"That the highest titles would have been given to St. Peter, such as *arch-apostle*, supreme of the apostles, or the like."—*Trapp: Popery Truly Stated*, pt. i.

arch-architect, *s.* The supreme Architect.

"I'll ne'er believe that the *Arch-architect*
With all these fires the heavenly arches deckt
Only for show." *Sylvester: Du Bartas.*

arch-beacon, *s.* The chief beacon.

"You shall win the top of the Cornish *arch-beacon* Hainborough, which may for prospect compare with Rama in Palestina."—*Carew.*

arch-botcher, *s.* *Sarcastically*, the chief botcher.

"Thou, once a body, now but air,
Arch-botcher of a psalm or prayer."
Bp. Corbet to the Ghost of R. Wisdome.

arch-buffoon, *s.* One who plays the buffoon above others. (*Scott.*)

arch-builder, *s.* The chief builder.

"Those excellent *arch-builders* of the spiritual temple of the Church, I mean the Prophets and Apostles."—*Harmar: Tr. of Beza's Serm.*, p. 9.

arch-butler, *s.* The chief butler. An officer of the old German or Holy Roman empire. It was his special function to present the cup to the emperor on great occasions. He was called also arch-cupbearer, or arch-skinker (in Ger. *erz schenke*). The office was filled by the king of Bohemia.

arch-chamberlain, *s.* A chief chamberlain. An officer of the German empire with functions like those of the great chamberlain here. The Elector of Brandenburg was so designated by the golden bull under the old German empire.

arch-chancellor, *s.* [ARCHCHANCELLOR.]

arch-chanter, *s.* The chief chanter in a church. (*Henry.*)

arch-chemic, arch-chymic, *a.* Producing chemical effects on an unparalleled scale of magnitude and importance.

"The *arch-chymic* sun, so far from us remote,
Produces, with terrestrial humour mix'd,
Here in the dark so many precious things
Of colour glorious, and effect so rare!"
Milton: P. L., bk. iii.

arch-city, * arch-citie, *s.* A chief city.

"To that *arch-citie* of this government."
Phin. Fletcher: Purple Island, ii. 44.

arch-conspirator, *s.* A chief conspirator.

"Severian, the grand adversary and *arch-conspirator* against Chrysostom."—*Maundrell: Journey*, p. 13.

arch-count, *s.* A chief count. A title formerly given to the Earl of Flanders on account of his great wealth and power.

arch-critic, * arch-critick, *s.* A chief critic.

". . . the *arch-critick* of the sacred muses."—*Tr. of Boccalini* (1626), p. 187.

arch-cupbearer, *s.* A chief cupbearer. [ARCH-BUTLER.]

arch-dapifer, *s.* [ARCHIDAPIFER.]

arch-defender, *s.* A chief defender.

"Nay, drunkennesse hath got an *arch-defender*."
Yea, more then that, a principall commander."
Eur. Eng. Text Soc. (ed. Cowper), vol. 46-48, *Satira*, v. 2,111, 2,112.

arch-divine, *s.* A chief divine; that is, a chief clergyman or theologian.

"Georgius Wicelius, one of their own *arch-divines*, exclaims against it and all such rash monastical vows."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.*, p. 587.

arch-enemy, *s.* [Eng. *arch; enemy.*] A principal enemy; specially, Satan.

"To whom the *arch-enemy*,
And thence in heaven called Satan. . ."
Milton: P. L., bk. i.

arch-felon, *s.* A chief felon.

"Which when the *arch-felon* saw,
Due entrance he disdained."
Milton: P. L., bk. iv.

arch-fiend, *s.* A chief fiend.

"Whom thus answer'd the *arch-fiend* . . ."
Milton: P. R., bk. i.

arch-flamen, *s.* [From Lat. *flamen* or *flamen*, a priest of one particular deity; *filum* = a thread or fillet; the latter worn by flamens.] A chief flamen; that is, a chief priest of any particular deity.

"In lesser figures are represented the Satrapes or Persian nobility, who with their arms stand on one side of those majestick figures; and on the other, the magi or *arch-flamens*, some of which hold lamps, others censers or perfuming-pots, in their hands."—*Sir T. Herbert: Trav.*, p. 143.

"The Roman Gentiles had their altars and sacrifices, their *arch-flamens* and vestal nuns."—*Howell: Lett.*, ii. 11.

arch-flatterer, *s.* [Eng. *arch; flatterer.* In Fr. *archiflatteur.*] A chief flatterer; one who flatters above all others.

". . . the *arch-flatterer*, which is a man's self."—*Bacon: Ess. of Praise.*

arch-foe, *s.* A chief foe. (*Milton.*)

arch-fool, *s.* A fool above others.

arch-founder, *s.* A chief founder.

"Him, whom they feign to be the *arch-founder* of prelaty, St. Peter."—*Milton: Reason of Ch. Gov.*, i. 2.

arch-god, *s.* A chief god, or the chief god.

"Homer knows nothing of Uranos, in the sense of an *arch-god* anterior to Kronos."—*Grote: Hist. Greece*, pt. i., ch. i.

arch-governor, * arch-governour, *s.* A chief governor.

"The *arch-governour* of Athens took me by the hand."—*Brewer: Lingua*, ii. 4.

arch-heresy, *s.* The greatest heresy.

"He accounts it blasphemy to speak against any thing in present vogue, how vain or ridiculous soever, and *arch-heresy* to approve of any thing, though ever so good and wise, that is laid by."—*Butler: Characters.*

arch-heretic, *s.* [Eng. *arch; heretic.* In Fr. *archihérétique.*] A chief heretic.

"From their pulpits they poured out execrations against heresy and the *arch-heretic*, Henry of England."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, vol. iv., pp. 40, 41.

arch-hypocrite, *s.* A chief hypocrite. One hypocritical above all others.

"Alexius, the Grecian emperour, that *arch-hypocrite* and grand enemy of this war."—*Fuller: Holy War*, p. 63.

arch-magician, *s.* A chief magician.

"Lying wonders wrought by that *arch-magician*, Apollonius."—*Spencer: On Prodigies*, p. 239.

arch-marshal, *s.* [Eng. *arch; marshal.* In Fr. *archimaréchal*; Ital. *arcimaresciallo.*] A chief marshal, like our field-marshal.

arch-mock, *s.* A mock or mocking of a pre-eminently insulting character.

"Oh, 'tis the spite of hell, the fiend's *arch-mock*,
To lip a wanton in a secure couch,
And to suppose her chaste!"
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 1.

"Foredoom'd by God—by man accurst,
And that last act, though not thy worst,
The very Fiend's *arch-mock*."
Byron: Ode to Napoleon.

arch-monarchy, *s.* A leading monarchy.

". . . the world's *arch-monarchies* aptly to compare."—*Fuller: Worthies; Miscell.* (*Cadwallader*), vol. i., p. 47.

arch-pastor, *s.* The chief pastor.

"The Scripture speaketh of one *arch-pastor* and great shepherd of the sheep, exclusively to any other."—*Barrow: On the Pope's Supremacy.*

arch-philosopher, *s.* A chief philosopher. A philosopher of the first reputation.

"It is no improbable opinion, therefore, which the *arch-philosopher* was of, that the chiefest person in every household was always as it were a king."—*Hooker.*

arch-pillar, *s.* A chief pillar; the principal pillar of a building.

"That which is the true *arch-pillar* and foundation of human society, namely, the purity and exercise of true religion."—*Harmar: Tr. of Beza's Serm.*, p. 294.

arch-poet, *s.* A chief poet; a poet laureate.

"He was then saluted by common consent with the title of 'archipoeta,' or *arch-poet*, in the style of those days; in ours, poet laureat."—*Pope: The Poet Laureat.*

arch-politician, *s.* A chief politician; a politician standing out more prominently than others.

"He was indeed an *arch-politician*."—*Bacon.*

arch-pontiff, *s.* A chief pontiff. *Spec.*, the Pope. (*Burke.*)

arch-prelate, *s.* A chief prelate.

"May we not wonder that a man of St. Basil's authority and quality, and *arch-prelate* in the house of God, should have his name far and wide called in question?"—*Hooker.*

arch-presbyter, *s.* [Eng. *arch; presbyter.* In Fr. *archiprêtre, archiprêtre;* Lat. *archipresbyter;* Gr. ἀρχιπρεσβύτερος (*archipresbúteros*).] A chief presbyter.

"As simple deacons are in subjection to presbyters, according to the canon law; so are also presbyters and *arch-presbyters* in subjection to these archdeacons."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

arch-presbytery, * arch-preistre, * arch-prestrie, *s.* [Eng. *arch; presbytery.* In Fr. *archiprestérat, archiprêtré;* Ital. *arcipresbiterato, arcipretato.*]

I. A chief presbytery. *Spec.:*

* 1. A dignity in collegiate churches. (*Scotch.*)

"Vndoubtit patrons of the said *arch-preistre* and colledge kirk of Dunbar."—*Acts Chas. I.*

* 2. A vicarage.

"... the *archprestrie* or vicarage of Dunbar."—*Acts Jas. VI.* (1606).

¶ At an early period the *arch-priests* or *archpresbyters* in a cathedral church acted as vicars to the bishop; afterwards they became the same as rural deans. (*Jamieson.*)

II. Presbytery claiming too extensive and too lordly a power of domination.

"'The government of the kirk we despised 'not, but their imposing of that government upon us; not presbytery, but *arch-presbytery*, classical, provincial, and diocesan presbytery, claiming to itself a lordly power and superintendancy, both over flocks and pastors, over persons and congregations no way their own."—*Milton: Eicon.*, § xiii.

arch-priest, *s.* [Eng. *arch; priest.* In Fr. *archiprêtre, archiprêtre;* Sp. & Port. *arcipreste.*] A chief priest.

"The word *decanus* was extended to an ecclesiastical dignity which included the *arch-priests*."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

arch-priesthood, *s.* [Eng. *arch; priesthood.* In Ital. *arcipretato.*] Chief priesthood; the office or dignity of an arch-priest or chief priest.

arch-primate, *s.* The chief primate, if those, all of whom are primates, or first in rank, can have a chief.

"One *arch-primate* or Protestant pope."—*Milton: Reason of Ch. Gov.*, i. 6.

arch-prophet, *s.* [Gr. ἀρχιπροφήτης (*archiprophētēs*).] A chief prophet.

"The *arch-prophet*, or St. John Baptist."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, iii. 60.

arch-Protestant, *s.* A chief Protestant; a Protestant standing prominently out from among his compeers.

"These sayings of these *arch-Protestants* and master ministers of Germany."—*Stapleton: Fort of the Faith*, p. 9.

arch-publican, *s.* A chief publican.

"The *arch-publican* Zaccheus . . ."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, i. 7.

arch-rebel, *s.* A chief rebel.

"Dillon, Muskerry, and other *arch-rebels*."—*Milton: Art. of Peace between the E. of Orm. and the Irish.*

arch-swindler, *s.* A more notorious swindler than all others.

"Many of the persons named by this *arch-swindler* as having been concerned in these transactions deny the truth of his statements."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 8, 1877.

arch-traitor, *s.* [Eng. *arch, traitor;* Fr. *architraître.*] A chief traitor; one who has stood forth more prominently than others as a traitor.

"It was reasonable to expect that a strict search would be made for the *arch-traitor*, as he was often called."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

arch-treasurer, *s.* [Eng. *arch; treasurer.* In Fr. *architrésorier.*] A chief treasurer.

"The Elector of Hanover claims the post of *arch-treasurer*."—*Guthrie.*

arch-treasurership, *s.* The chief treasurership; the office of the chief treasurer. (*Collins: Peerage.*)

arch-tyrant, *s.* A chief tyrant; one invested with more power to tyrannize than others, and who takes advantage of his opportunities to act despotically.

"As every wicked man is a tyrant, according to the philosopher's position; and every tyrant is a devil among men; so the devil is the *arch-tyrant* of the creatures; he makes all his subjects errand vassals, yea, chained slaves."—*Bp. Hall: Rem.*, p. 25.

arch-villain, *s.* A chief villain; a person villainous above all others.

"Yet an *arch-villain* keeps him company."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 1.

arch-villany, *s.* Villany at the time unparalleled.

"All their *arch-villanies*, and all their doubles."
Beaum. and Flet.: Wom. Prize, iii. 4.

ar-chæ′-ăn, * ar-chaï′-ăn, *a.*

Geol.: Characteristic of, or pertaining to the earliest period or strata recognized by geologists.

ar-chæ-ŏg′-rą-phy, *s.* [Gr. ἀρχαῖος (*archaîos*) = from the beginning or origin, ancient; and γραφή (*graphē*) = a writing, a description.] A writing about, or a description of, antiquity or antiquities, but not of a character so scientific as to merit the appellation of *archæology.* (*Elmes.*) (*Worcester's Dict.*)

ar-chæ-ŏ-lō′-ġĭ-ąn, *s.* [Eng. *archæology; -ian.*] The same as ARCHÆOLOGIST (q.v.). (*J. Murray.*) (*Worcester's Dict.*)

ar-chæ-ŏ-lŏġ′-ĭc, * ar-chaï-ŏ-lŏġ′-ĭc, * ar-chaï-ŏ-lŏġ′-ĭck, ar-chæ-ŏ-lŏġ′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [In Fr. *archéologique;* Gr. ἀρχαιολογικος (*archaiologikos*): ἀρχαῖος (*archaîos*) = ancient, and λογικός (*logikos*) = pertaining to speech; λόγος (*logos*) = a word, . . . a discourse.] Pertaining to the science of archæology.

¶ The form *archaiologick* is in Todd's *Johnson's Dictionary*, whilst *archæologic* is absent. The latter term appears in Webster.

ar-chæ-ŏ-lŏġ′-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *archæologic; -ally.*] After the manner of archæologists. In the way recognised in archæology. (*Webster.*)

ar-chæ-ŏl′-ŏ-ġĭst, * ar-chaï-ŏl′-ŏ-ġĭst, *s.* [In Fr. *archéologue;* Gr. ἀρχαιολόγος (*archaiologos*), ἀρχαιολογέω (*archaiologeō*) = to discuss antiquities; ἀρχαῖος (*archaîos*) = ancient; λογιστικός (*logistikos*) = skilled in calculating or in reasoning.] One who makes a special study of antiquity, and especially of the ruined buildings, the inscriptions, and other relics which it has left behind. There are in London several archæological societies, and similar societies exist in all the large cities of Europe and America.

ar-chæ-ŏl′-ŏ-ġў, * ar-chaï-ŏl′-ŏ-ġў, *s.* [In Ger. *archaologie;* Fr. *archéologie;* Port. *archeologia;* Gr. ἀρχαιολογία (*archaiologia*), from ἀρχαιολογέω (*archaiologeō*) = to discuss things out of date; ἀρχαῖος (*archaios*) = from the beginning, ancient: ἀρχή (*archē*) = beginning; λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse; λέγω (*legō*) = to say, speak, utter. The word came into the language in the Greek form *archaiology*, which is the word in Johnson's Dictionary. Now only the Latin spelling *archæology* is used.] The science which treats of antiquity, which it investigates by studying oral traditions, monuments of all kinds, written manuscripts [PALÆOGRAPHY], and printed books [BIBLIOGRAPHY]. The Society of Antiquaries [ARCHÆOLOGIST], at its first constitution, gave special attention to mediæval times; of late, the combined efforts of geologists and archæologists have thrown much light on the history of primeval savage man in Europe; and finally, the Society of Biblical Archæology, founded in 1870, has scientifically investigated Accadian, Assyrian, Babylonian, Jewish, Egyptian, Cyprian, and other antiquities with equal ardour and success. [ARCHÆOLOGICAL.]

ar-chæ-ŏp′-tĕr-ўx, *s.* [Gr. ἀρχαῖος (*archaios*) = ancient, and πτέρυξ (*pterux*) = a wing, a bird.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil birds. *A. lithographica* (*Von Meyer*) is a fossil bird allied to the Gallinaceæ, but constituting a distinct order in the class of Birds in the opinion of Professor Owen. Mr. Parker makes it akin to the Palamedea, or Screamer. It has teeth and a lizard-like tail. It occurs in the Solenhofen Shale, believed to be of Upper Oolitic age. [SAURURÆ.]

ar-chā′-ĭc, † ar-chā′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [In Fr. *archaïque;* Gr. ἀρχαικός (*archaikos*), or ἀρχαϊκός (*archaïkos*) = old-fashioned; ἀρχαΐζω (*archaïzō*) = to be old-fashioned; ἀρχαῖος (*archaios*) = ancient; ἀρχή (*archē*) = beginning.] Pertaining to antiquity.

". . . not devoid of information to the *archaic* student."—*Way: Pref. to Prompt. Parv.* (1843), i. 7.

"It was engraved on a brazen pillar, in Greek characters of an *archaic* form, but, as it appears, was composed in the Latin language."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. v., § 7.

"What is sentimental, romantic, *archaic*, or patriarchal in the Homeric politics . . ."—*Gladstone: Studies on Homer*, vol. iii., pp. 6, 7

*** ar-chaï-ŏ-lŏġ′-ĭck,** *a.* [ARCHÆOLOGIC.]

*** ar-chaï-ŏl′-ŏ-ġў,** *s.* [ARCHÆOLOGY.]

ar′-chā-ĭsm, *s.* [In Ger. *archaism;* Fr. *archaisme;* Ital. *arcaismo;* Gr. ἀρχαϊσμός (*archaismos*) = ancient, from ἀρχή (*archē*) = beginning.] An obsolete word or idiom which has lingered behind, and appears (though somewhat out of place) in a more modern composition.

ăr-chā′-ĭst, *s.* One who is fond of archaisms. A student of archæology.

ar′ch-ān-ġęl, * ar′ch-âun-ġęl, *s.* [In Sw. *erkeangel;* Dan. *erkeengel;* Dut. *aartsangel;* Ger. *archangel;* Fr. *archange;* Sp. *arcangel;* Ital. *arcangelo;* Lat. *archangelus;* Gr. ἀρχάγγελος (*archangelos*); ἀρχι (*archi*) = a chief, and ἄγγελος (*angelos*) = (1) a messenger, (2) an angel.]

1. A chief angel, a leading angel, one high (according to Jewish writers, of the eighth rank) in the celestial hierarchy.

"Yet Michael the *archangel*, when contending with the devil. . ."—*Jude* 9.

2. The name of a plant, called also the Yellow Weasel-snout. It is the *Galeobdolon luteum* of Hudson, and belongs to the order Lamiaceæ (Labiates). It occurs in Britain. [GALEOPSIS.]

¶ Loudon uses it as an English name for the whole genus Lamium.

arch-ăn-ġĕl′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἀρχαγγελικός (*archangelikos.*] Pertaining to an archangel or archangels.

"He ceased; and the *archangelic* power prepared
For swift descent." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. **xi.**

arch-ăn-ġĕl′-ĭ-cą, *s.* [Lat. *archangelus* = an archangel.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, containing the *Angelica officinalis*, called also *Angelica archangelica.* [ANGELICA.]

ar′ch-bĭsh-ŏp, *s.* [Eng. *arch; bishop.* In Sw. *erkebishop;* Dan. *ærkebiskop;* Dut. *aartsbisschop;* Ger. *erzbischof;* Fr. *archevêque;* Sp. *arzobispo;* Port. *arcebispo;* Ital. *arcivescovo;* Lat. *archiepiscopus;* Gr. ἀρχιεπίσκοπος (*archiepiscopos*), ἀρχι (*archi*) = chief, and ἐπίσκοπος (*episcopos*) = bishop.] [See BISHOP.] A chief bishop. The attentive reader of the Acts of the Apostles, noting that nearly the whole missionary energy of St. Paul was expended upon the cities and chief towns rather than on the villages and the country districts, will be prepared to learn that there were flourishing churches in the leading centres of population, whilst as yet nearly all other parts remained "pagan." [PAGAN.] So strong, however, was the evangelistic spirit prevailing that in due time every one of the first-formed churches was surrounded by a number of younger and less powerful congregations which it had called into being. The pastors of these new churches being called "bishops," that term no longer appeared a dignified enough appellation for the spiritual chief of the mother church, and about A.D. 340 the Greek title of ἀρχιεπίσκοπος (*archiepiscopos*) = Eng. *archbishop*, was introduced to meet the difficulty. Two archbishops figure at the Council of Ephesus, in 431, and in subsequent centuries the designation became common over Christendom.

In England the early British churches were, in large measure, swept away by the Anglo-Saxon invaders, who were heathens, and the country consequently required re-conversion. The great southern centre from which this was done was Canterbury, then the capital of Kent, where King Egbert gave Augustine, the chief missionary, a settlement. In the north, York, the chief town of Northumbria, where King Edwin built a shrine for Paulinus, became the great focus of operation for that part of England; hence the two archbishoprics now existing are those of Canterbury and

of York. The prelate who occupies the former see is Primate of all England, whilst his brother of York is only Primate of England, the superiority of the see of Canterbury, long contested by that of York, having been formally settled in A.D. 1072. The former is the first in dignity after the princes of the blood; the latter is not second, but third, the Lord Chancellor taking precedence of him in official rank. An archbishop is often called a Metropolitan. In the United States the Roman Catholic Church has twelve archbishops, but there are none in any of the Protestant churches.

"A secular assembly had taken upon itself to pass a law requiring *archbishops* and bishops, rectors and vicars, to abjure, on pain of deprivation, what they had been teaching all their lives."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv

ar'ch-bĭsh-ŏp-rĭc, *s.* [In Fr. *archevêche*; Ital. *arcivescovado* = archbishop; and Eng. suffix *-ric* = territory or jurisdiction.] The office or dignity of an archbishop, or the see over which he exercises spiritual authority.

"Several months were still to elapse before the *archbishopric* would be vacant."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

arch-chan'-cĕl-lŏr, *s.* [Eng. *arch*; *chancellor*. In Fr. *archichancelier*.] A chief chancellor. An officer of high rank who formerly presided over the secretaries of the court. Under the first two races of French kings, when their kingdom consisted of Germany, Italy, and Arles, there were three archchancellors—viz., the archbishops of Mentz, Cologne, and Treves.

"The seals of the triple kingdom were borne in state by the archbishops of Mentz, Cologne, and Treves, the perpetual *archchancellors* of Germany, Italy, and Arles."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, ch. xlix.

arch-dăp'-ĭ-fĕr, *s.* [ARCHIDAPIFER.]

ar'ch-dēa-cŏn, * ar'che-dēkne (or **con = kn**), *s.* [Eng. *arch*, and *deacon*; A.S. *arcediacon*; Dan. and Ger. *arkidiaconus*; Dut. *aartsdeken*; Fr. *archidiacre*; Sp. *arcediano*; Port. *arcediago*; Ital. *arcidiacono*; Lat. *archidiaconus*; Gr. ἀρχιδιάκονος (*archidiakonos*); ἀρχι (*archi*) = chief, and διάκονος (*diakonos*) = deacon.] [DEACON.] A chief deacon. The first institution of deacons [Gr. διάκονοι (*diakonoi*) = servants, waiting-men, ministers, messengers] is recorded in Acts vi. They were elected to discharge such half-secular functions as raising and distributing alms to the poor, thus leaving the apostles free for purely spiritual work. It may be assumed that when meetings of the deacons took place, some one presided over them, and if this chairman was one of themselves, he would naturally be called in Greek ἀρχιδιάκονος (*archidiakonos*), in Eng. Archdeacon. The president of the deacons' meeting would require to be often in conference with the pastor; and when people meet, mind will affect mind, altogether apart from the relative dignity of the men brought in contact with each other. The archdeacon gradually gained in power, and, becoming what was called "the bishop's eye," was often dispatched on confidential missions to different parts of the diocese, there probably being about him a pliability wanting in the χωρεπίσκοποι (*chorepiscopoi*) = country, coadjutor or suffragan bishops. The survival of the fittest took place, and the archdeacon ended by superseding the more dignified but less bending functionaries. The same drama was re-enacted on English soil between the archdeacons and the rural deans, the latter, who were at first higher in position than their rivals, being now regarded as inferior to them in rank; an ordinary, or full dean, however, as contradistinguished from a rural dean, is admittedly superior to an archdeacon. The emoluments of the archdeaconates being but trifling, the occupants of the office generally hold also other preferments. They are empowered to hold a court, the lowest in the scale, from which there lies an appeal to the bishop of the diocese.

"They weren in the *archedeknes* book"
Chaucer: C. T., 6,900.

"Twenty-two deans and fifty-four *archdeacons* sate there in virtue of their offices."—*Macaulay: Hist Eng.*, ch. xiv.

ar'ch-dēa-cŏn-ate (or **cŏn = kn**), *s.* [Eng. *archdeacon*; *-ate*.] The position or rank of an archdeacon.

ar'ch-dēa-cŏn-ry (or **cŏn = kn**), *s.* [Eng. *archdeacon*, and suffix *-ry*.] The district over which an archdeacon exercises his authority or jurisdiction; more rarely his office, or his residence.

"Every diocese is divided into *archdeaconries*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., Introd., § 4.

ar'ch-dēa-cŏn-shĭp (or **con = kn**), *s.* [Eng. *archdeacon*, and suffix *-ship*.] The office of an archdeacon. (*Johnson.*)

ar'ch-dē-çēi-vĕr, *s.* [Eng. *arch*; *deceiver*.] A chief deceiver; one pre-eminent above all others for deceit.

"He set off for London, breathing vengeance against Churchill, and learned, on arriving, a new crime of the *arch-deceiver*. The Princess Anne had been some hours missing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

ar'ch-dī-ŏ-çēse, *s.* [Eng. *arch*; *diocese*.] The diocese of an archbishop. (*Webster.*)

ar'ch-drû-ĭd, *s.* [Eng. *arch*; *druid*.] A chief druid; the head of the ancient druids. (*Henry: Hist. Eng.*)

ar'ch-dū-cal, *a.* [Eng. *arch*; *ducal*. In Fr & Sp. *archiducal*.] Pertaining to an archduke.

"It would be difficult to enumerate all the different quarterings and armorial bearings of the *archducal* family."—*Guthrie.*

ar'ch-dŭch-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *arch*, and *duchess*. In Fr. *archiduchesse*; Sp. *archiduquesa*; Ital. *archiduchesa*.] A chief duchess. An Austrian title, applied to the daughters of the Emperor.

ar'ch-dŭch-ў, *s.* [Eng. *arch*; *duchy*. In Fr. *archiduché*; Ital. *arciducato*.] The territory ruled over by an archduke or archduchess. (*Ash.*)

ar'ch-dūke, *s.* [Eng. *arch*; *duke*. In French *archiduc*; Sp. & Port. *archiduque*; Ital. *arciduca*.] A chief duke. An Austrian title applied to the sons of the Emperor.

"Philip, *archduke* of Austria, during his voyage from the Netherlands towards Spain, was weather-driven into Weymouth."—*Carew's Survey.*

ar'ch-dūke-dŏm, *s.* [Eng. *archduke*; *-dom*.] The territory or jurisdiction of an archduke or archduchess.

"Austria is but an *archdukedom*."—*Guthrie.*

*** arçhe** (1), *s.* [ARCH (1.).]

*** arche, * arch** (2), *s.* [Fr. *arche* = Noah's Ark, or any similar structure. Lat. *arca* = a chest, a purse.] [ARK.]

1. An ark.

"Dat *arche* was a feteles good,
Set and limed a-gen the flood."
Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Morris), 561-2.

2. A purse.

"Thi tenement complet and consummat,
"Thyne siluer and thine *arch* euacuate."
Early Scottish Verse (ed. Lumby), l. 272.

*** arche-wold,** *s.* An ark-board.

"Quan he dede him in the *arche-wold*."
Story of Gen. and Exod. (ed. Morris), 576.

ar-chē'-al, *a.* [ARCHEUS.] Pertaining to, or caused by, the "archeus."

arçhed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ARCH, *v.*]

As participial adjective:

1. Covered with an arch.

"As she paused at the *arched* door."
Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel i. 20.

2. Curved in the form of an arch.

". . . the swan with *arched* neck."
Milton: P. L., bk. vii.

3. *Her. Arched*, or *archy*, signifies that an ordinary on an escutcheon is bent or bowed.

*** arche-di-a-cre,** *s.* [Fr. *archidiacre*.] An archdeacon. (*Chaucer.*)

ar-chĕ'-gō-nĭ-al, *a.* [Eng. *archegoni(um)*; *-al*.]

Bot.: Pertaining to an archegonium.

ar-chĕ'-gō-nĭ-ate, *a.* [Eng. *archegoni(um)*; *-ate*.]

Bot.: Having archegonia.

ar-chĕ'-gō-nĭ-ŭm (pl. **ar-chĕ'-gō'-nĭ-a**), *s.* [Gr. ἀρχέγονος (*archegonos*) = the first of a race.]

Bot.: The female organ of the higher Cryptogams, corresponding in function to the pistil in flowering plants.

ar'ch-ĕn-çĕph'-al-a, *s.* [Gr. ἄρχω (*archō*) = to overrule; ἐγκέφαλος (*enkephalos*) = the brain; κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.] A term proposed by Professor Owen for his first subclass of Mammalia. He included under it one order, Bimana, and a single genus, Homo, or Man. The characters he assigned to the sub-class were the overlapping of the olfactory nerves and cerebellum by the cerebral hemispheres, so that the latter constitute a third lobe; the presence of a posterior horn to the lateral ventricle, and also that of the hippocampus minor. (*Owen: Classif. of Mammalia.*)

arch-ĕn-çĕ-phăl-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *archencephal(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ic*.] Pertaining to the Archencephala (q.v.).

ar'ch-ĕr, *s.* [In Fr. *archer*; Sp. *archero*; Ital. *arciere, arciero*; from Lat. *arcus* = a bow.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who is skilled in the use of the bow.

"Against him that bendeth let the *archer* bend his bow."—*Jer.* li. 3.

2. *Astron.:* The constellation Sagittarius.

"Now when the cheerless empire of the sky
To Capricorn the Centaur *Archer* yields."
Thomson: Spring.

archer-fish, *s.* A fish, the *Toxotes jaculator*, which shoots water at its prey. It is found in the East Indian and Polynesian seas.

ar'ch-ĕr-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *archer*; *-ess*.] A female archer.

"The swiftest and the keenest shaft that is
In all my quiver ——
I do select; to thee I recommend it,
O *archeress* eternal!"
Fanshawe: Past. Fid., p. 168.

ar'ch-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *archer*; *-y*.]

1. The employment of the bow and arrows in battle, in hunting, or for other purposes. The art is of great antiquity. It is mentioned in Gen. xxi. 20, and in the Iliad and the Odyssey, besides being depicted on Egyptian monuments and Assyrian sculptures. The Philistines seem to have excelled in it, which caused David to issue orders that special instruction and training in it should be imparted to the Hebrews (2 Sam. i. 18). There were archers in both the Greek and Roman armies. In England, up to the time when gunpowder came into general use, the archers constituted some of the most formidable soldiers in the English army, several of the battles won over the Scots having been gained by their surpassing skill in the use of the bow. The weapon first employed was the arbalest, or cross-bow [ARBALEST]; afterwards the long bow supplanted it, the change taking place some time before the reign of Edward II. The Scottish "Royal Company of Archers" still claim the right of acting as the Sovereign's body-guard in Scotland; but, picturesque as they may look in a procession, it is to be hoped, both for their own and the monarch's sake, that they may never have to test the powers of their antique weapon against those of the breech-loading rifle.

"Had often heard the sound of glee
When there the youthful Nortons met
To practise games and *archery*
Wordsworth: The White Doe of Rylstone, v.

† 2. The art or skill of an archer.

"Blest seraphims shall leave their quire,
And turn Love's soldiers upon thee,
To exercise their *archery*.
Crashaw: Steps to Temple.

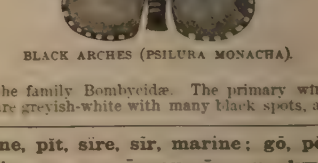
† 3. Those who at any time or place practise archery; taken collectively, the archers. (Chiefly poetic.)

"The venison free, and Bourdeaux wine,
Might serve the *archery* to dine."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 25.

ar'ç-hĕs, *s.* pl. (1). [Pl. of ARCH (1), *s.* (q.v.).]

1. *Entom.:* The English name given to various species of moths with arch-like zigzags on their wings.

Black Arches: Psilura monacha, a moth of



BLACK ARCHES (PSILURA MONACHA).

the family Bombycidæ. The primary wings are greyish-white with many black spots, and

four zigzags of the same colour. The secondary wings are brownish-grey, spotted with black, and having a white border. The expansion of the wing is from fifteen to eighteen lines in the male, and two inches in the female. The caterpillar is brown with grey hairs, and one black with two white spots. It is found in the south of England. (*Duncan, in Jardine's Naturalist's Libr.*)

Green Arches: Polia herbida, a moth of the family Noctuidæ.

Light Arches: Xylophasia lithoscylea, a moth of the family Noctuidæ.

Buff Arches: Thyatira derasa, a moth of the family Noctuidæ, of a light yellowish-brown colour, with two white oblique bands on the upper wings, and several brown or buff zigzag lines on two rows of small white arches on the lower ones. The caterpillar is yellowish-green, with dark-brown spots and lines. It is found in England. (*Duncan, in Jardine's Naturalist's Libr.*)

ar'-çhêt (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr. *archet*; Ital. *archetto* = the bow of a violin or a similar instrument.]

. *Music:* **à archet** (with bow), a term applied to such musical instruments as are played with the bow. (*Porter, Webster.*)

ar-chĕ-tȳ'-pal, *a.* [Eng. *archetype, -al*; Lat. *archetypus*; Gr. ἀρχέτυπος (*archetupos*).] Pertaining to an archetype, pattern, or model.

"Him, who is fairer than the sons of men;
The source of good, the light *archetypal*."
Norris.

¶ In the Platonic Philosophy *the archetypal world* is the idea or model of the world as it existed in the Divine mind previous to its creation.

ar-chĕ-tȳpe, † ar'-chĭ-tȳpe, *s.* [In Fr. *archétype*; Sp. *arquetipo*; Port. *archetypo*; Ital. *archetipo*; Lat. *archetypum*; Gr. ἀρχέτυπον (*archetupon*), s., the neut. of ἀρχέτυπος (*archetupos*) = stamped as a model: ἀρχή (*archē*) = beginning, and τύπος (*tupos*) = a blow, . . . anything struck, . . . a model, type.]

1. *Platonic Philosophy, and generally:* The primitive type, model, or pattern on which anything is formed.

"Then it was that the House of Commons, the *archetype* of all the representative assemblies which now meet, either in the Old or in the New World, held its first sittings."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. i.

". . . this great *architype* . . ."—*Bacon: Physiol. Rem.*

2. *Minting:* The standard weight by which the others are adjusted.

3. *Comp. Anatomy. The archetype skeleton:* Professor Owen's name for an ideal skeleton of which those actually existing in the several classes of vertebrated animals are held to be modifications.

ar-chĕ-tȳp'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *archetype; -ical.*] The same as ARCHETYPAL. (*Warburton.*)

ar-chē'-ŭs, *s.* [From Gr. ἀρχή (*archē*) = beginning, . . . first principle, element.] A term applied by Basil Valentine, Paracelsus, and Van Helmont to denote the regulative and conservative principle of the animal world —what is now called *vital force.*

*** ar'-çhe-wȳves,** *s. pl.* [Eng. *arche* = Gr. ἀρχι (*archi*) = chief, and O. Eng. *wyves* = wives.] Wives who aspire to govern their husbands. (*Chaucer.*)

arçh-hî'-ĕr-ey, *s.* [ARCHIEREY.]

† arçh'-ĭ-ā-tēr, *s.* [Lat. *archiatrus*; Gr. ἀρχίατρος (*archiatros*): from ἀρχι (*archi*) = chief, and ἰατρός (*iatros*) = a surgeon, a physician; ἰάομαι (*iaomai*) = to heal, to cure.]

1. *Anciently:* The first physician of the Roman emperor; the chief ruler in Greece, &c.

2. *Now:* It is still used in a similar sense in some Continental countries.

"I wanted not the advice and help of the *archiater*, the king's doctor."—*Sir T. Herbert: Trav.*, p. 253.

ar'-chĭ-cal, *a.* [Gr. ἀρχικός (*archikos*) = pertaining to rule; ἀρχή (*archē*) = beginning, rule.] Chief, primary.

"When the brutish life leads us astray from the government of reason, and we cast away . . . that principality and *archical* rule, wherewith God hath invested us, over all our corporeal passions and affections . . ."—*Hallywell: Excel. of Mor. Vir.*, p. 48.

arçh-ĭ-dăp'-ĭ-fēr, arçh-dăp'-ĭ-fēr, *s.* [Gr. ἀρχός (*archos*) = a chief; Lat. *daps*, genit. *dapis* = sacrificial or other dignified feast; *fero* = to bear. Chief food-bearer.]

In the Old German Empire: An officer whose special function it was, when the emperor was crowned, to carry the first dish of meat to table on horseback. The office belonged to the Elector of Bavaria, though claimed by the Palatine of the Rhine.

arch-ĭ-dĭ'-ă-cŏn-al, *a.* [From Lat. *archidiaconus*; Gr. ἀρχιδιάκονος (*archidiakonos*) = an archdeacon.] Pertaining to an archdeacon.

"Thus, the *Archidiaconal* Courts, the Consistory Courts, the Court of Arches, the Court of Peculiars, and the Court of Delegates were revived."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. vi.

arch-ĭ-ĕ-pĭs'-cŏp-ą-çy, *s.* [In Fr. *archiépiscopat.*] The state of an archbishop.

"I did not dream, at that time, of extirpation and abolition of any more than his [Laud's] *archiepiscopacy*."—*Sir E. Dering's Speeches*, p. 5.

arch-ĭ-ĕ-pĭs'-cŏp-al, *a.* [In Fr. *archiépiscopal*; Sp. *arzobispal*; Ital. *arcivescovile.*] Pertaining to an archbishop.

"Nothing in England astonished him so much as the *Archiepiscopal* library."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xxiii.

arch-ĭ-ĕ-pĭs'-cŏp-ate, *s.* [In Fr. *archiépiscopat*; Port. *archiepiscopado.*] The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of an archbishop; an archbishopric. (*Ch. Obs.*) (*Worcester's Dict.*)

arch-ĭ-ĕ-pĭs-cŏ-păl'-ĭ-ty, *s.* [As if from a Low Lat. *archiepiscopalitas.*] The dignity of an archbishop. (*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, II. iii. 39.)

arçh-ĭ'-ĕr-ey, arçh-hî'-ĕr-ey, *s.* [Lat. *archiereus*; Gr. ἀρχιερεύς (*archiereus*) = a chief priest: ἀρχι (*archi*) = a chief, and ἱερεύς (*hiereus*) = priest, a sacrificer.] A name given in Russia to the higher ecclesiastical dignities of the Greek Church, the metropolitans, the archbishops, and the bishops. (*R. Pinkerton.*)

ar-chĭg'-ra-phēr, *s.* [Gr. ἀρχι (*archi*) = chief, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A chief secretary. (*Dr. Black.*) (*Worcester's Dict.*)

ar'-çhĭ-lăch, *s.* [ARCHILOWE.] (*Scotch.*)

ar'-chĭll, ar'-gŏl, or'-chĭl, or'-chĭll, or'-chăl, *s.* [In Fr. *archil, archilla*, and *orchilla*, also *Orseille des Canaries.*] Two species of lichen, the *Roccella tinctoria* and *R. fusiformis*, which grow best in the Canary Islands, though they are found also in the south of Britain. They are found on rocks near the sea. They produce a fine but fugitive purple dye, and are largely employed for that purpose. Arriving in this country in its natural state, it is ground between stones so as to be completely bruised, but not reduced to powder. Then it is moistened with a strong spirit of urine, or with urine itself mixed with quicklime. In a few days it acquires a purplish-red, and finally a blue colour. In the former state it is called *Archil*, in the latter *Lacmus* or *Litmus*. Cudbear is similarly made. Other lichens, such as the *Variolaria orcina*, the *Lecanora tartarea*, &c., are sometimes used in place of the *Roccella.*

Ar-chĭ-lŏ'-chĭ-an, *a. & s.* [In Ger. *Archilochisch*; Lat. *Archilochius.* See the def.]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the Greek satiric poet Archilochus, who flourished about 700 B.C., or to the verse which he introduced.

B. *As substantive:* A kind of verse supposed to have been invented by the Greek poet Archilochus. The "Archilochius major" has seven feet, the first three dactyls or spondees, the fourth a dactyl, and the fifth, sixth, and seventh trochees, as—

Nūnc dĕcĕt | aūt vĭrī | dī nĭtī | dūm căpŭt
ĭmpĕ | dīrē | mўr | tŏ.
(*Horace*, Carm. I., iv. 9.)

The Archilochian minor has two dactyls and a cæsura, as—

Ārĭbŏrī | būsquĕ cŏ | mæ.
(*Horace*, Carm. IV., vii. 2.)

Horace varies these two metres in four different ways, called the first, second, third, and fourth Archilochian metres. The first consists of a dactylic hexameter combined with an Archilochius minor; the second of a dactylic hexameter with an iambelegus; the third of an iambic trimeter and an elegiambus; and the fourth of an Archilochius major, with a catalectic iambic trimeter.

ar'-çhĭ-lōwe, ar'-çhĭ-lăch, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] A peace-offering. (*Scotch.*)

"I'll pay for another, by way of *archilowe*."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvii.

Ar'-ch-ĭ-mā'-ge, Arch-ĭ-mā'-gō, Ar-chĭm'-ą-gŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀρχι (*archi*) = chief, and Μάγος (*Magos*) = a Magian, . . . an enchanter, a wizard.]

1. The high priest of the Median or Persian Magi. The title was assumed by Darius Hystaspes.

2. Any magician or wizard; an enchanter.

¶ The term perpetually figures in Spenser's *Faerie Queene.* Some other writers have copied it from that work.

"'I will,' he cry'd, 'so help me, God! destroy
That villain *Archimage*."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 32.

arch-ĭ-măn'-drīte, *s.* [In Russ. *arkhumandrum*; Ger. *archimandrit*; Fr. *archimandrite*; Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. *archimandrita*; Gr. ἀρχιμανδρίτης (*archimandritēs*) = ἀρχι (*archi*) = chief, μάνδρα (*mandra*) = an enclosed space, . . . a monastery.] An Eastern abbot or superior of a monastery, especially one of the first order.

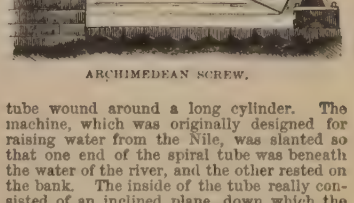
"His rival Eutyches was the abbot, or *archimandrite*, or superior of three hundred monks."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, chap. xlvii., vol. iv., p. 353.

¶ Formerly it was used in a somewhat wider sense, being occasionally applied to archbishops.

Arch-ĭ-mē'-dē-ąn, Ar-chĭ-mē'-dĭ-ąn, *a.* [Eng. *Archimed(es); -ian.*] Pertaining to Archimedes, a celebrated mathematician of Syracuse, who lived in the third century B.C.

Archimedean principle, or Archimedean theorem; Archimedes's principle or theorem: It is that a body immersed in a liquid loses a part of its weight equal to the weight of the displaced liquid. It was by this law that he discovered the amount of alloy mixed in Hiero's crown. (*Ganot: Physics*, transl. by Atkinson, 3rd ed., 1868, § 104.) It holds good of gases as well as liquids properly so called. (*Ibid.*, § 168.)

Archimedean Screw, Archimedes's Screw: A *water-screw* or "*cochlion.*" *Cochlion* is from the Greek κοχλίον (*kochlion*) = a small snail, the shell of which it resembles, though it must be confessed very remotely, in being of a spiral form. It consisted of a spiral pipe or



ARCHIMEDEAN SCREW.

tube wound around a long cylinder. The machine, which was originally designed for raising water from the Nile, was slanted so that one end of the spiral tube was beneath the water of the river, and the other rested on the bank. The inside of the tube really consisted of an inclined plane, down which the water flowed, though to a superficial observer it seemed to flow up in contravention of the laws of gravity. It was, of course, unable to act if slanted to the water at too high an angle. It is now disused, one serious defect which it has being that it is apt to become clogged up with weeds, mud, stones, &c., which cannot easily be removed from a tube of spiral form.

arçh'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [ARCH, *a.*]

As participial adjective:

1. Having in it an artificial or a natural arch.

"Now driv'n before him through the *arching* rock,
Came tumbling, heaps on heaps, th' unnumber'd flock."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. ix., 280-1.

2. Curving like an arch.

"Blue ribbons decked his *arching* mane."
Scott: Marmion, i. 6.

"The *arching* limes are tall and shady."
Tennyson: Margaret, 5.

ar-chĭ-pĕ-lăg'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *Archipelag(o); -ic.*] Pertaining to an archipelago, and especially to the most notable one—that between Greece and Asia Minor. (*Ed. Rev.*) (*Worcester's Dict.*)

Ar-chĭ-pĕl'-ą-gō, *s.* [In Dut. & Fr. *Archipel*; Ger. *Archipel* or *Archipelogus*; Sp. and Port. *archilago*; Ital. *arcipelago*; Gr. ἀρχι (*archi*) = chief, and πέλαγος (*pelagos*) = sea; countenancing the belief that the Greeks considered the sea which washed their eastern shores, and was the chief sea to them, the chief sea also to others.]

1. The sea studded with islands which lies between Greece and Asia Minor.

"... the line [of Eubœan hills] is further prolonged by a series of islands in the *Archipelago*, Andros, Tenos, Myconos, and Naxos."—*Grote: Hist. Greece*, pt. ii., ch. i.

2. Any sea agreeing with the former in containing many islands.

"... hence, after long subsidence, this great reef would not produce one great atoll 400 miles in length, but a chain or *archipelago* of atolls, of very nearly the same dimensions with those in the Maldiva *archipelago*."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xx.

ar-chĭp'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. Ἀρχιππος (*Archippos*), a Greek proper name (Col. iv. 17; Philem. 2).] A fine butterfly, the *Danaus archippus*. It does not occur in Britain.

ar'-chĭ-tĕct, *s.* [In Dan. *architect*; Sw. *arkitekt*; Ger. *architekt*; Fr. *architecte*; Sp. *arquitecto*; Port. *architecto*; Ital. *architetto*; Lat. *architectus, architecton*; Gr. ἀρχιτέκτων (*architektōn*) = chief artificer, (*literally*) chief carpenter: ἀρχι (*archi*) = chief, and τέκτων (*tektōn*) = a carpenter. The word carries us back to the period when edifices were constructed chiefly of wood.]

1. *Lit.*: One who draws the plans designed to show the builders the exact dimensions, form, and arrangements of an edifice which, under his superintendence, they are engaged to erect. Among great architects may be enumerated M. Vitruvius Pollio, who seems to have lived in the time of Augustus; and in our own island, Inigo Jones, born about 1572, died 1652; and the very celebrated Sir Christopher Wren, who died, aged ninety-one, in 1723. He drew out the plan for the restoration of St. Paul's, and the rebuilding of many City churches destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666.

2. *Fig.*: A contriver or designer of anything. *Used*—

(*a*) *Spec.*: Of man.

"Chief *architect* and plotter of these woes;
The villain is alive in Titus' house."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 3.

"A French woman is a perfect *architect* in dress; she never, with Gothic ignorance, mixes the orders ..."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. ii.

(*b*) Of God, as the Designer of everything created.

"This inconvenience the Divine *Architect* of the body obviated."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

"... as by work
Divine the sovereign *Architect* had framed."
Milton: P. L., bk. v

(*c*) Of any animal constructing a habitation for itself by instinct, but in a style suggesting the architecture of man.

ar-chĭ-tĕc'-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *architect*; *-ive.*] Used for building purposes; suitable for building purposes.

"How could the bodies of many of them, particularly the last-mentioned, be furnished with *architective* materials?"—*Derham: Physico-Theology.*

ar-chĭ-tĕc-tŏn'-ĭc, * **ar-chĭ-tĕc-tŏn'-ĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [In Ger. *architectonisch*; Fr. *architectonique*; Port. *architectonico*; Ital. *architettonico*; Lat. *architectonicus*; Gr. ἀρχιτεκτονικός (*architektonikos*), from ἀρχιτεκτονέω (*architektoneō*) = to be an architect, to construct, to contrive: ἀρχι (*archi*) = chief, and τεκταίνομαι (*tektainomai*) = to make or frame, to devise; τέκτων (*tektōn*) = a carpenter.]

A. *As adjective*: Pertaining to architecture; having a genius or an instinct for architecture; skilled in architecture.

"How much will this *architectonic* wisdom (if I may call it), excited in framing and regulating an innumerable company of differing creatures, be recommended!"—*Boyle: Works*, v., p. 147.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Lit.*: The science of architecture.

2. *Fig.*: The art or capacity of arranging knowledge methodically.

ar-chĭ-tĕc-tŏn'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *architectonic*; *-al.*]

A. *As adjective*: The same as Architectonic, *adj.* (q.v.).

"... not ectypal, but archetypal, and *architectonical* of all."—*Cudworth: Intell. Syst.*, p. 853. (*Richardson.*)

B. *As substantive*: That which, in a loose sense, creates, frames, or originates anything.

"Those inferiour and ministerial arts, which are subjected unto others, as to their *architectonicals*."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*, p. 186.

ar-chĭ-tĕc-tŏn'-ĭcs, *s.* [In Ger. *architektonik.*] The science or art of architecture. (*Ash.*)

† **ar-chĭ-tĕc'-tor,** * **ar-chĭ-tĕc'-toŭr,** *s.* [Port. & Lat.] An architect.

"Having first, like a skilful *architector*, made the frame, he now raises and sets it up."—*Austin: Hæc Homo*, p. 55.

"... merchants, pilots, seamen, *architectours*, masons, &c."—*Guyton: Notes on Don Quix.*, iv. 11.

ar-chĭ-tĕc'-trĕss, *s.* [Eng. *architector*; *-ess.*] A female architect. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"If Nature herself, the first *architectress*, had (to use an expression of Vitruvius) windowed your breast."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 139.

ar-chĭ-tĕc'-tur-ąl (tur = tyŭr), *a.* [Fr. *architectural.*] Pertaining to architecture. (*Mason.*)

"Plot's, though a neat engraving, and in the most finished manner of that excellent *architectural* sculptor, Michael Burghers, is by no means a faithful and exact representation."—*Warton: Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 16.

ar-chĭ-tĕc-ture (ture = tyŭr), *s.* [In Ger. *architektur*; Fr. *architecture*; Sp. *arquitectura*; Ital. *architettura*; Port. & Lat. *architectura*, from Lat. *architectus.*] [Architect.]

1. *Properly*, the art of building; *more specifically*, the art of building human habitations, temples, or edifices of any kind, whether humble or splendid. The term is generally, however, limited to the art of erecting edifices which, besides answering their primary purpose of utility, are fitted by beauty, by symmetry, and in other ways, to please the eye and gratify the mind. About half a century ago it was common to limit the signification still farther to buildings constructed after Greek or Roman models; but this unduly narrow meaning is now abandoned. Architecture, like other arts, carries out the principles of science, and must rest upon them. So continually, indeed, does it draw upon geometry, that it might almost itself be called a science. The architecture of a people is an index of their mental and moral qualities, and of the state of civilisation which they have reached. Fergusson considers it also more trustworthy than language in settling the question of race. The numerous styles of architecture, partly diverse, partly connected with each other, may be primarily divided into Ethnic and Christian. The following is a more minute classification:—In America two styles of architecture worthy of notice exist—the Mexican and the Peruvian. The Chinese have one in Eastern Asia. In India there are two totally distinct races—an Aryan one [Aryan], of which the Brahmans are the type, and a Turanian one, represented by the Tamuls of the Coromandel coast and Ceylon. The latter were the great builders. Fergusson recognises in India a Booddhist, a Jaina, a Southern Hindoo, a Northern Hindoo, a Modern Hindoo, and a Cashmerian style. In Western Asia there existed, at a more or less remote period, a Phœnician, a Jewish, an Assyrian, a Babylonian, a Persepolitan or Persian, and a Sassanian type of building; whilst in Europe there were Pelasgian or Cyclopean, Etruscan, and Druidical or Celtic types. A celebrated style commenced in Egypt as the Egyptian style; transferred to Greece, and modified there by Assyrian, it was called Grecian, and became a model for universal imitation. Adopted by the Romans, it was called Roman. Passing from them, it gave rise in one direction to the Saracenic, Arabian or Moresque, and in another to the Christian style, the latter with Romanesque, Gothic, and Byzantine sub-divisions. [Saracenic, Gothic, &c.]

The following are the leading styles of English architecture, arranged in the chronological order in which they flourished:—

	A.D.	A.D.
I. Norman	From	1066 to 1154.
II. Transition from this to the next, *i.e.*, from I. to III.	,,	1154 to 1189.
III. Early English . .	,,	1189 to 1272.
IV. Transition from III. to V.	,,	1272 to 1307.
V. Decorated	From	1307 to 1377.
VI. Transition from V. to VII.	,,	1377 to 1399.
VII. Perpendicular . .	,,	1399 to 1547.
VIII. Tudor	,,	1550 to 1600.
IX. Jacobean	,,	1603 to 1641.

Probably the finest display of architecture ever made was that of the Columbian World's Fair, at Chicago, in 1893.

¶ The subject now treated generally, called simply *Architecture*, is sometimes more precisely described as *Civil Architecture*, in which case there are at least two others, viz., *Military Architecture*, treating of the construction of fortifications, and *Naval Architecture*, the subject of which is the construction not merely of ships, but of harbours, docks, or aught else requisite to promote maritime enterprise. In this division the term *civil* is used vaguely, so as to include *Ecclesiastical Architecture*, but more frequently the two are made distinct.

2. The method of construction adopted in nature, which one insensibly compares or contrasts with the handiwork of man

"The molecular attractions of the liberated carbon and hydrogen find expression in the *architecture* of grasses, plants, and trees."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., iv. 87.

¶ *Heaven's architecture* = the sky.

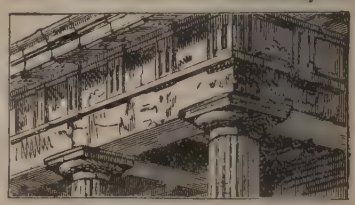
"Them and their citty vtterly to quell
With fire which from *heaven's architecture* fell."
E. E. T. S., vol. 46-48, *Satira* v., 1,667-8.

ar'-chĭ-tĕc-ture (ture as tyŭr), *v.t.* To build. (*Keats: Fingal's Cave.*)

ar'-chĭ-trāve, *s.* [In Ger. *architrav, architrab*; Fr. & Ital. *architrave*; from Gr. ἀρχι (*archi*) = chief, and Ital. *trave*, from Lat. *trabs* = a beam; Gr. τράπηξ (*trapēx*), genit. τράπηκος (*trapēkos*) = a beam; τρέπω (*trepō*) = to turn.]

Architecture:

1. The lowest portion of the entablature of a column, immediately resting on the column itself. The architrave is immediately surmounted by the frieze, and it again by the cornice, which is the highest portion of the entablature.



ARCHITRAVE: TEMPLE OF AGRIGENTUM.

"Built like a temple, where pilasters round
Were set, and Doric pillars overlaid
With golden *architrave*."
Milton: P. L., bk. i.

2. The ornamental moulding surrounding the exterior portion of the curve belonging to an arch, or round doors, windows, &c.

3. The mantelpiece in a chimney.

* **ar-chĭ-trĭ'-clĭn,** *s.* [Gr. ἀρχι (*archi*) = chief; Lat. *triclinium*; Gr. τρικλίνιον (*triklinion*) and τρίκλινος (*triklinos*) = a couch running round three sides of a table for guests to recline on at a feast.] Master of a feast (John ii. 18).

"... tho seide ure lord to tho serganz. Moveth to gidere and bereth to *Architriclin*, that was se thet ferst was i-serued."—*Old Kentish Sermons* (ed. Morris), p. 29.

¶ Morris says that this word is frequently mistaken for a proper name in Early English books.

* **ar'-chĭ-tўpe,** *s.* [Archetype.]

ar-chī'-vą, *s. pl.* [Archives.]

ar-chī'-vąl, *a.* [Lat. pl. *archiva*; Eng. suffix *-al.*] Pertaining to archives. (*Tooke.*)

ar'-chīve (pl. **ar'-chīves,** * **ar-chī'-vą**), *s.* [In Sw. *arkiv*; Dan. *archivet*; Dut. *archieven*; Ger. *archiv*; Fr. *archives* (pl.); Ital. *archivi* (pl.), *archivio*; Lat. *archiva*, pl. of *archivum*. There is also a Latin form *archium*; Gr. ἀρχεῖον (*archeion*) = the town-house, the official residence of the first magistrate.]

† 1. *Plur.*: The place in which important historical records are kept.

"Though we think our words vanish with the breath that utters them, yet they become records in God's court, and are laid up in his *archives* as witnesses either for or against us."—*Government of the Tongue.*

2. (*a*) *Pl.:* The records themselves. These generally consist of charters and other documents bearing on the rights, the history, &c., of a nation or of a smaller community or house.

"The Christians were able to make good what they asserted by appealing to those records kept in the Roman *archiva*."—*H. More: On Godliness*, b. 7, c. 12, § 2. (*Trench.*)

"I shall now only look a little into the Mosaic *archives*, to observe what they furnish us with upon this subject."—*Woodward.*

† (*b*) *Sing.:* One such record.

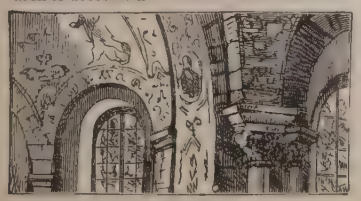
"Vespasian, according to Suetonius, restored this national *archive*, by procuring copies from all quarters."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. v., § 9.

ar'-chī-vĭst, *s.* [In Fr. *archiviste;* Ital. *archivista;* Lat. *archeota.*] One who has charge of archives; a keeper of records. (*Rees: Cyclop.*)

ar'-çhī-vōlt, ar-çhī-vōl'-tŭm, *s.* [Fr. *archivolte;* Ital. *archivolto; properly,* a contraction for Ital. *architrave voltato* (*lit.*) = an architrave turned.]

1. Used by mediæval writers for a vault.

2. Used by the writers of the Renaissance for the group of concentric mouldings with which the face of a classical arch is decorated.



ARCHIVOLT OF NOTRE DAME DU PORT, CLERMONT.

3. By some modern authors it is applied to the mass of mouldings which usually occupy the faces and soffits of a mediæval arch. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

ar'çh-lūte, ar'çh-ĭ-lūte, *s.* [In Fr. *archiluth.*] A long and large lute, with its bass strings lengthened after the manner of the theorbo, and each row doubled, either with a little octave or a unison. It is used by the Italians for playing a thorough bass.

ar'çh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *arch; -ly.*] In an arch manner; slyly, cunningly, waggishly.

"This he *archly* supposes."—*Thyer: Notes to Butler's Remains.*

ar'çh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *arch; -ness.*] Slyness, cunning, waggery.

"... and such a dryness and *archness* of humour, as cannot fail to excite laughter."—*Dr. Warton: Ess. on Pope*, ii. 68.

ar'-chŏn, *s.* [In Ger. *archont;* Fr. *archonte;* Ital. *arconte;* Lat. *archon;* Gr. ἄρχων (*archōn*) = a ruler, commander, from ἄρχω (*archō*) = to begin; ἀρχή (*archē*) = a beginning.]

1. *Civil Hist.:* Any one of the series of individuals who, when the royal authority was abolished at Athens, succeeded to the highest place in the State. At first the archonship was for life and even hereditary, but the person elected by the people might again be deposed—"the right divine of kings to govern wrong" was not recognised. After a time the occupancy of the office was limited to ten years, and then to one year; while its duties were divided among ten persons; the first called, by way of pre-eminence, *the archon;* the second, *the king;* the third, *the polemarch,* or leader in war; and the other seven, *thesmothetes,* or legislators.

"Among these, the first in rank retained the distinguishing title of the *archon*, and the year was marked by his name."—*Thirlwall: Hist. Greece*, ch. xi.

¶ *Lord Archon:* A similar officer in an imaginary English government never realised.

"All the detail, all the nomenclature, all the ceremonial of the imaginary government was fully set forth. Polemarchs and Phylarchs, Tribes and Galaxies, the Lord *Archon* and the Lord Strategus."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. *Church Hist. The "Great Archon" of the Gnostic Basilides:* A created being who was supposed to rule the world.

"There burst forth and was begotten from the cosmical seed and the conglomeration of all germs the great *Archon* and Head of the world."—*Hippolytus: Refut. of all Heresies*, bk. vii., ch. xi.

ar'-chŏn-shĭp, *s.* [Gr. ἄρχων (*archōn*) = archon, and Eng. suff. *-ship.*] The office of an archon, or the time during which he held office.

"Draco's *archonship*, in which his laws were enacted, is placed Ol. 39, B.C. 624."—*Thirlwall: Hist. of Greece*, ch. xi.

ar-chŏn'-tĭcs, *s.* [In Ger. *archontiken.*]

Church Hist.: A Gnostic sect, a branch of the Valentinians. They were of opinion that the world was brought into existence not by God, but by inferior "*Archontes,*" beings themselves created. [ARCHON (2).]

* **ar'çh-wīfe,** *s.* [ARCHEWYVES.]

ar'çh-wīse, *adv.* [Eng. *arch; suffix -wise.*] Shaped like an arch; in the form of an arch.

"The Court of Arches, so called *ab arcuata ecclesia*, or from Bow Church, by reason of the steeple or clochier thereof, raised at the top with stone pillars, in fashion of a bow bent *archwise*."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

ar'-çhў, *a.* [Eng. *arch; -y.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Arched.

"Beneath the black and *archy* brows shined forth the bright lamps of her eyes."—*Partheneia Sacra* (1633), Pref.

2. *Heraldry.* [ARCHED.]

ar'-çĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *arcus* = a bow, and *forma* = form.] Shaped like a bow, curved.

"... some *arciform* fibres which cross it at its lower part ..."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 264.

* **ar'-çĭ-tĕn-ĕnt,** *a.* [Lat. *arcitenens,* from *arcus* = a bow, and *tenens,* pr. par. of *teneo* = to hold.] Bow-bearing. (*Johnson.*)

ar'-cŏ-grăph, *s.* [Lat. *arcus* = a bow, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to grave, ... to describe.] An instrument for describing an arc without the use of a central point; a cyclograph. (*Hebert.*)

† **arc-tā'-tion,** *s.* [In Fr. *arctation;* Mod. Lat. *arctatio;* Lat. *arctus, artus* = pressed together, close, narrow; *arcto* = to narrow, to enclose.]

† *Med.:* A narrowness or constriction of any passage in the body. (Used specially of constipation of the intestines produced by inflammation or by spasms. It is called also ARCTITUDE.)

"*Arctation*, Lat.: Streightning or crouding."—*Glossog. Nov.*

arc'-tĭ-ą, *s.* [Apparently from Gr. ἄρκτος (*arktos*) = a bear, referring to the woolly character of the caterpillar; but Agassiz, in his *Nomenclator Zoologicus,* derives it from ἀρκτεία (*arkteia*) = consecration.] A genus of moths, the typical one of the family Arctiidæ. *A. caja* is the well-known and beautiful Tiger-moth. Its caterpillar is the "Woolly Bear."

arc-tī'-ą-dæ, *s. pl.* [ARCTIIDÆ.]

arc'-tĭc, * **arc'-tĭck,** *a.* [In Fr. *arctique;* Sp. & Port. *arctico;* Ital. *artico;* Lat. *arcticus;* from *arctos,* Gr. ἄρκτος (*arktos*), a bear, also the constellation Ursa Major. In Sanscrit *riksha,* from the root *arc* or *ask* = to be bright, is (1) an adjective = bright, and (2) a substantive = a bear, so called either from his bright eyes or from his brilliant tawny fur. Before the Aryans had finally separated, *riksha* = bright, applied to the plough-like constellation, had become obsolete, and the substantive *bear* remained, whence the constellation came to be called ἄρκτος (*arktos*) among the Greeks, *Ursa* among the Latins, and *Bear* among ourselves. (*Max Müller: Science of Language,* 6th ed., vol. ii., 1871, p. 393.).]

1. *Properly:* Pertaining to the constellation called by the Greeks ἄρκτος (*arktos*) = bear, by the Romans *Ursa,* and by ourselves Ursa Major, the Great Bear, the Plough, Charles' Wain, &c.

2. Pertaining to the North generally, or more specially to the region within the Arctic Circle.

"Man has become a denizen of every part of the globe, from the torrid to the *arctic* zones."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 49.

Arctic Circle: A small circle of the globe, 23° 28′ distant from the North Pole, which is its centre. It is opposed to the Antarctic Circle, which is at the same distance from the South Pole. (*Glossog. Nov., &c.*)

Arctic Expedition: An expedition designed to explore the all but impenetrable regions surrounding the North Pole. The object with which these enterprises were commenced by the English was to obtain a passage by way of the Polar regions to India, Egypt being in Mohammedan hands, and fear, which now seems absolutely ludicrous, being felt that the Portuguese would successfully debar the English seamen from using the route by the Cape of Good Hope. When the utter hopelessness of finding either a north-western or a north-eastern passage to India though the Polar regions became apparent, it was felt that arctic expeditions might still profitably be sent out for purely scientific exploration, one main object now being to make as near an approach as possible to the pole. They have continued at intervals to our own times, chief among the most recent being those of Lieutenant R. E. Peary, of the U. S. Navy, and of Dr. Nansen. Around the respective opinions of these two explorers public interest in this question is mainly centered at present. On returning from his first expedition in September, 1892, Lieutenant Peary claimed to have found that at the 82nd parallel the Greenland coast turned South again, which, in his idea, forbade the possibility of a Polar current flowing down into the Greenland Sea. On the contrary, Dr. Nansen's theory is that the current which flows through Baffin's Bay and Smith's Sound does make its way to the North Pole, and that if a ship were once bedded in the ice and allowed to drift, she would be ultimately carried to the pole by this current. Whether the results of his search since July, 1893, are to prove less disappointing than those of our fellow-citizen is not yet known at the present date (April, 1896). An attempt to reach the North Pole by balloon has been in course of preparation for some time, the start being announced by the authorities at Washington for the month of July, 1896.

Arctic Fox (*Vulpes lagopus*): A species of fox found in North America within the Arctic Circle. It is blackish-brown in summer, but in winter has a long, thick white fur, which renders it a beautiful animal.

Arctic Pole: The North Pole as opposed to the Antarctic or Southern one. (*Glossog. Nov.*)

Arctic Zone: The zone or belt of the earth between the North Pole and the Arctic Circle.

arc'-tĭ-çīte, *s.* [In Ger. *arcticit;* from Gr. ἀρκτικός (*arktikos*) = near the Bear, arctic, northern.] [ARCTIC.] A mineral, called also Wernerite and Scapolite (q.v.).

arc-tī'-ĭ-dæ, arc-tī'-ą-dæ, *s. pl.* [ARCTIA.] A family of moths, comprehending the *Arctia caja,* or Tiger-moth, the *Phragmatobia fuliginosa,* and other beautiful species.

arc-tĭs'-ca, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἄρκτος (*arktos*) = a bear, and ἴσκω (*iskō*) = to make like.] Water-bears. [ARACHNIDA, BEAR-ANIMALCULES.]

arc'-tĭ-tūde, *s.* [In Fr. *arctitude;* from Lat. *arctus, artus* = pressed together, narrow.] The same as ARCTATION (q.v.).

arc'-tĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *arktion* = a plant, the *Verbascum ferrugineum* (?), or a Lappa; Gr. ἄρκτιον (*arktion*), from ἄρκτος (*arktos*) = a bear; in Celt. *arth,* after which the Arctium is called, on account of its shaggy involucres.] Burdock. A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ, or Compositæ.

arc-tō-găl'-ĭ-dæ, *s.* [Gr. ἄρκτος (*arktos*) = a bear, and γαλῆ (*galē*) = a weasel.] A family of carnivorous Mammalia, containing the Skunks (Mephites) and some allied animals.

arc'-tō-mўs, *s.* [Gr. ἄρκτος (*arktos*) = a bear, and Lat. *mus* = a mouse.] The Mammalian genus to which the Marmots belong. It is placed under the Rodentia. They have pointed cheek-teeth. There are several species, the *A. marmotta,* or Marmot, resident in the mountains of Europe and Asia [MARMOT], the *A. bobac* of Poland and Northern Russia, the *M. citillus,* the Zizel or Souslik, and several from America.

arc-tŏp'-sis, *s.* [Gr. ἄρκτος (*arktos*) = a bear, and ὄψις (*opsis*) = aspect.] A genus of decapodous Crustaceans of the family Maiadæ. The *A. tetraodon* is the Four-horned Spider-crab of the British coasts.

arc-tō-stăph'-ў-lŏs, *s.* [Gr. ἄρκτος (*arktos*) = a bear, and σταφυλη (*staphulē*) = a bunch of grapes. Hence *arctostaphulos* means bear-grape.] The Bear Berry. A genus of plants belonging to the order Ericaceæ (Heathworts). It has an ovate corolla, ten stamens, and a fleshy, five-celled, five-seeded fruit. Two species occur in Britain, the *A. alpina* and the *A. uva ursi.*

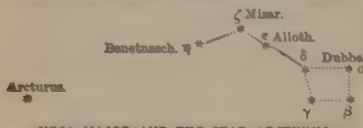
arc-tō'-tĭs, *s.* [In Fr. *arctotide*; Sp. & Port. *arctotis*; Gr. ἄρκτος (*arktos*) = a bear.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ, or Compositæ. The species are found at the Cape of Good Hope, whence some have been introduced into Britain.

Arc-tū'-rŭs, *s.* [In Ger. *Arktur*; Fr. *Arcture, Arcturus*; Port. *Arturo*; Ital. *Arturo*; Lat. *Arcturus*; Gr. Ἀρκτοῦρος (*Arktouros*), from ἄρκτος (*arktos*) = bear, and -ουρος (*ouros*), a termination corresponding to *ward* in English, as θυρωρός (*thurōros*) = a door-ward, a doorkeeper. Hence *Arcturus* means bear-keeper.] (*Max Müller.*)

I. *Astronomy:*

1. A fixed star of the first magnitude, called also *a* Bootis. It is one of the very brightest stars in the Northern heavens. In March, 1635, Morin saw it in the west for more than half an hour after sunrise. To find it, draw a line through the tail of the Bear four times the length of the distance between the stars Mizar and Benetnasch in the diagram below. The ancients considered it a red star. Piazzi could not find it had any parallax. Though nominally "fixed," yet it has a proper angular motion of 2·250, equivalent to 53·32 miles in a second. In 752 years it altered its latitude 5′, and in twenty centuries, according to Humboldt, it has moved 2½ times the diameter of the moon's disc. In 1803, Herschel found its diameter, seen through a fog, $\frac{4}{10}$ of a second, from which he calculated its diameter to be not less than 8,000,000 leagues = 24,000,000 miles. (*Arago, Herschel, &c.*)

2. The *Arcturus of Scripture.* Heb. עָיִשׁ (*Ash*), Job ix. 9; עָיִשׁ (*Aish*), xxxviii. 32. Sept. Ἀρκτοῦρος (*Arktouros*); Vulg. *Arcturus.* Not the star now called *Arcturus*, which stands in solitary grandeur in the sky, unaccompanied by any of his "sons," בָּנָיו (*banêha*), mentioned in Job xxxviii. 32, but the Great Bear (Ursa Major). (עָיִשׁ) *Ash* is formed by aphæresis from עָשְׁיָה (*neash*) = a bier or litter. In Arabic *naasch*, cognate with the Heb. עָשְׁיָה (*neash*), is the name of the four stars (α, β, γ, and δ) constituting the hinder portion of the Great



URSA MAJOR AND THE STAR ARCTURUS.

Bear; whilst the three in the tail (ε, ζ, η) are called in Arabic *Banatnaasch* = daughters of the bier, meaning, the mourners following the bier. The last of these (η) is still designated by its Arabic name *Benetnasch* (q.v.).

"Which maketh *Arcturus*, Orion, and Pleiades, and the chambers of the south."—*Job* ix. 9.

"Canst thou bring forth Mazzaroth in his season? or canst thou guide *Arcturus* with his sons?"—*Job* xxxviii. 32.

II. *Zool.:* An isopod crustacean. Example, the *A. Baffinii*, or Baffin's Bay Arcturus.

ar'-cū-āte, *a.* [In Sp. *arqueado, arcuado*; Ital. *arcuato*; Lat. *arcuatus*, pa. par. of *arcuo* = to bend like a bow; *arcus* = a bow.]

Ordinary Language, Botany, &c.: Curved like a bow, or like the arc of a circle.

". . . sounds, that move in oblique and *arcuate* lines. . . ."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. iii., § 234.

* **ar'-cū-ā-tīle,** *a.* [Lat. *arcuatilis* = bow-shaped, from *arcuo* = to bend in the form of a bow, to curve; *arcus* = a bow.]

Nat. Science: Curved like a bow.

ar-cū-ā'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *arcuation.* From Lat. *arcuatus* = bent in the form of a bow; *arcuo* = to bend like a bow; *arcus* = a bow.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of bending any thing; incurvation.

2. The state of being bent.

B. *Technically:*

Gardening: The method of propagating certain trees by bending down to the ground the branches which spring from the offsets or shoots after they have been planted. Arcuation is adapted for the elm, lime, alder, and the willows, which cannot easily be raised from seed.

ar'-cū-a-tūre, *s.* [Lat. *arcuatus* = bent like a bow.] The curvature of an arch.

* **ar'-cu-bal-ist,** * **ar-cu-bal-is'-ta,** * **ar-cu-bal-is'-tēr,** *s.* [ARBALEST.]

* **ar'-cŭ-bŭs,** *s.* [ARQUEBUS.]

ar'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a bow.]

arcus senilis. Literally, the senile arch; the arch of old men or of old age; an opacity around the margin of the cornea which constitutes one of the numerous marks of old age.

-ard, -art, -heart, *as terminations.* [From Ger. *hart* = hard; A.S. *heard*; Icel. *hard*; Goth. *hardus.* In M. H. Ger. and in Dutch it in general has, as an appellative, a bad meaning; but it is the reverse in O. H. Ger. proper names, as *Berinhart, Bernhart* = strong, like a bear; in Fr. & Eng. *Bernard.* (*Mahn.*) Bain and others consider that it was introduced into the languages of France, Spain, and Italy by the Germanic invaders, who overthrew the Roman empire.] (*a*) One who does, or (*b*) one who is: as *sluggard* = one who is slothful like a slug; *braggart* = one who brags. In the majority of cases *ard* and *art* are used in a bad sense, as *dullard, coward, laggard, braggart*, but this is not the case with the form *heart.*

ar-dăs'-sĭne, *s.* [*Ardassines*, plur. of Fr. *ardassine*; Sp. *ardacina*; Arab. & Pers. *ardan* = a description of raw silk.] The finest kind of Persian silk used in the French looms.

ar'-dē-a, *s.* [Lat. *ardea*; Gr. ἐρωδιός (*erōdios*) = a heron.] The typical genus of the sub-family Ardeinæ, and the family Ardeidæ. *Ardea cinerea* is the Gray Heron which is found in Britain. It is a tall bird, standing upwards of three feet high, with a long black crest on the back of its neck, the feathers of its back dark in colour, and those on its breast white. In summer it may be seen on the margin of lakes or rivers, and in winter on the shores of the sea, waiting for its prey, which consists of small fish, crustacea, &c.

ARDEA CINEREA.

ar'-dĕb, *s.* [In Arab. *irdab* or *urdab.*] A measure of grain containing almost eight bushels, used in the parts of Africa where the Arabs most abound.

ar-dē'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [ARDEA.] A family of grallatorial or wading birds. They have large, long, and strong beaks and powerful wings, yet their flight is but slow. They are migratory, frequenting the margins of lakes, or of the ocean, of the several countries in which they sojourn. The family is divided into four sub-families—the Ardeinæ, or Herons proper; the Ciconinæ, or Storks; the Tantalinæ, or Ibises; and the Plataleinæ, or Spoonbills.

ar-dē'-ī-næ, *s. pl.* [ARDEA.] The typical sub-family of the family Ardeidæ. It contains the true Herons [ARDEIDÆ], the Bitterns, the Boatbills of South America, and their allies.

* **ar-dĕl'-ī-ō,** *s.* [In Fr. *ardélion*; Lat. *ardelio*, from *ardeo* = to burn.] A busy-body, a meddler.

"Striving to get that which we had better be without, *ardelios*, busy bodies as we are."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, pp. 13, 77. (French.)

ar-dĕn-çy, *s.* [In Sp. *ardentia*; Port. *ardencia*, *ardencia*; Ital. *ardenza*; from Lat. *ardens.*] [ARDENT.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Heat.

"By how much heat any one receives from the *ardency* of the sun, his internal heat is proportionally abated."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 27.

2. *Fig.:* Warmth of affection or of passion; ardour, vehemence of courage, zeal, &c.

"The ineffable happiness of our dear Redeemer must needs bring an increase to ours, commensurate to the *ardency* of our love to him."—*Boyle.*

B. *Technically:*

Naut.: The tendency of a vessel to gripe. (*Ogilvie.*)

ar'-dent, * **ar-daunt,** *a.* [In Fr. *ardent*; O. Fr. *ardaunt*; Sp. *ardiente*; Port. & Ital. *ardente*; Lat. *ardens*, pr. par. of *ardeo* = to burn.]

I. *Of material things:*

1. Burning, in a literal sense.

". . . more *ardent* than the blaze of fire."
Cowper: Homer's Iliad, b. xviii.

2. Fiery to the taste.

". . . wine, tea, and *ardent* spirits . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. Shining, brilliant, reminding one of the reflection of fire.

"A knight of swarthy face,
High on a cole-black steed pursued the chace;
With flashing flames his *ardent* eyes were fill'd."
Dryden: Theodore & Honoria.

II. *Of emotions or conduct:*

1. Warm in affection, in passion, or desire.

"*Ardent* and intrepid on the field of battle, Monmouth was everywhere else effeminate and irresolute."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. Inspired by warm feeling, and therefore powerful as a flame in its effects; warm or even more than warm.

"Her manner was warm and even *ardent*."—*De Quincey's Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 134.

ar'-dent-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *ardent*; *-ly.*] In an ardent manner; with warmth of desire or affection; with warmth of emotion generally; affectionately, passionately.

"What *ardently* I wish'd, I long believed."
Cowper: On Receipt of my Mother's Picture.

ar'-dent-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ardent*; *-ness.*] The quality of being ardent; ardour. (*Sherwood.*)

* **ar'-dĕr,** * **ar'-dour,** *s.* [Prob. from Icel. *ardhr* = a plough.]

1. Fallowing or ploughing of ground.

2. The state of being fallow.

3. Fallow land.

ar-dĭs'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἄρδις (*ardis*) = a point, in reference to the acute segments of the corolla.] The typical genus of the Ardisiads (q.v.). About one hundred species are known. They are ornamental plants, having fine leaves, flowers, and berries. Several have been introduced into Great Britain from the East and West Indies. The bark of *A. colorata*, called in Ceylon *dan*, is used in that island in cases of fever and diarrhœa, besides being applied externally to ulcers. The red juice of the berries of *A. solanacea* becomes brown on paper, and retains its colour permanently. The plant grows in some English gardens.

ar-dĭs-ĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ (*Mod. Lat.*), **ar-dĭs'-ĭ-ăds** (*Eng.*), *s. pl.* Ardisiaceæ is the name given by Jussieu to an order of Exogenous plants called by Lindley and others Myrsinaceæ (q.v.). Type, Ardisia (q.v.). Ardisiads is Lindley's name for the Myrsinaceæ.

ar'-dor, * **ar'-dure,** *s.* [In Fr. *ardeur*; Sp. & Port. *ardor*; Ital. *ardore, ardura*; from Lat. *ardor* = (1) a burning, fire, (2) brilliancy, (3) fire of affection or passion.]

1. *Lit.:* Heat, as of the sun, a fire, &c.

"Joy, like a ray of the sun, reflects with a greater *ardour* and quickness, when it rebounds upon a man from the breast of his friend."—*South.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(a) Heat of the affections or of the passions, of courage, of zeal, &c.

"The wicked enchaufing or *ardure* of this sin."—*Chaucer: The Persones Tale.*

"Wounds, charms, and *ardours* were no sooner read,
But all the vision vanished from thy head."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, i. 119, 120.

"Unmov'd the mind of Ithacus remain'd,
And the vain *ardours* of our love restrain'd."
Pope.

"Neither his years nor his profession had wholly extinguished his martial *ardour*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. v.

(b) *Poetically:* A shining being.

"Nor deny'd the winged saint,
After his charge receiv'd; but from among
Thousand celestial *ardours* where he stood
Veil'd with his gorgeous wings, up-springing light,
Flew thro' the midst of heav'n."
Milton: P. L., bk. v.

ar-dū'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [In Sp. *arididad*; Ital. *arduità, arduitade, arduitate*; Lat. *arduitas* = steepness, from *arduus.*] [ARDUOUS.] Arduousness. (*Johnson.*)

ar-dū-ŏŭs, *a.* [In Fr. *aride*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *arduo*; Lat. *arduus* = (1) steep, lofty, (2) difficult. Cognate with Gr. ὀρθος (*orthos*)

= straight, or (applied to height) upright. In Erse *ard* is a height, and in Sansc. *árdva* means = raised up or lofty.]

1. *Lit.:* Steep and lofty; high and precipitous.

"Hast on Parnassus' top her sons she show'd,
And pointed out those *arduous* paths they trod."
Pope.

2. Involving much labour, difficult.

"To point them to the *arduous* paths of fame."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xi., 202.

"He must have been aware that such an enterprise would be attended with the greatest difficulties and hazards."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* chap. ...

ar'-dū-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *arduous; -ly.*] With labour or toil; laboriously, toilsomely. (*Webster.*)

ar'-dū-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *arduous; -ness.*] The quality of being high and steep, and therefore difficult to climb; or, in a more figurative way, presenting difficulty. (*Johnson.*)

* **ar'-dure,** *s.* [ARDOR.]

* **are** (pl. **areș**), *s.* The old way of spelling the letter R.

"[I]j *ares* for iij Richardes that bene of noble fames."
—*Twelve Letters to save England* (ed. Furnivall), 21.

are (1). The plural of the present tense in the verb *to be*. It is used in all the three persons —we *are*, you *are*, they *are*. Obviously it came originally from another root than *be*. O. Northern Eng. *aron*.

"We *are* all one man's sons; we *are* true men, thy servants *are* no spies."—*Gen.* xlii. 11.

"Ye *are* spies: to see the nakedness of the land ye *are* come."—*Gen.* xlii. 9.

äre (2), *v.t.* [EAR, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

äre (1), *s.* [HEIR.] (*Scotch.*)

are (2). *s.* [Fr. *are*, from Lat. *area* (q.v.).] In French superficial measure, a square of which the sides are ten mètres in length.

"We prefer the form which we have employed because it is unambiguous, except Mr. Baker seems not to know that a decimal is sometimes required in multiples of a square yard."—Whitaker, *Baker's Refutation Refuted.*

a-rè (3). **a-la-mi ré,** *s.* [Italian.] The lowest note but one in Guido's scale of music. [A-LA-MI-RE.]

"Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,
A re, to plead Hosanna in the quire;
B mi, that sings with the crooked mouth chair;
C fa ut, that loves to be loved well of all.
Shirley: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 1.

* **äre,** *adv.* [A.S. *ar* = before, early.]

* 1. Before. (*Old Eng.*)

"He herde a bare taking
That he hadde herde ere."
Sir Tristrem, fit. 3. (*Stratmann & Bradley.*)

2. Early. (*Scotch.*)

Are morrow: Early in the morning. (*Scotch.*)

ăr'-ĕ-ą (pl. **ăr'-ē-ą,ș** or **ăr'-ĕ-æ**), *s.* [In Ger. *areal*; Fr. *aire*; Ital., Sp., Port., & Lat. *area* = (1) an open space, (2) *Med.* (see B., 4).]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Generally:*

1. Any open space, as the floor of a building, the part of a shop-front occupied by counter or other fixtures, the ground in an amphitheatre, the stage in a theatre, &c. (*Architecture.*) the open space within any enclosure.

"Let us suppose a flag or area of poorly-learnt, with the wealth somewhat in the form and the rough thing."—*Morrison.*

"The Area, like that of the old Roman, and by means of the steps descends to the basement, as well as the level of the house."—*Addison.*

"Incense-trees with Myrrh, and Arts,
Some where the Lark and Robin sings."
Prior.

2. The space enclosed within, behind, beside, however large or however small.

"Extend as we will the area of the universe, we shall find a vacuity in the space."—*Whitehead: Hist. Eng.* chap. xxiii.

"... therefore nearly three million times as the least space would be discovered in the sun or a similar area."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, 5th ed., § 346.

II. *Specially:*

1. The enclosed space or site on which a building stands.

2. The enclosed space generally enclosed by railings, which stands in front of the larger town houses to afford light and air to the servants in the floor of the house built below the level of the street.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Geom., Nat. Phil., Astron., &c.:* The space enclosed by the lines which bound any figure. Thus the area of a circle is the space enclosed by its circumference, the area of a triangle the space within its three sides, &c.

Measures of area are the same as square measure, such as a square inch, a square foot, a square yard, a square mile, &c.

The unit of area: The area of the square described upon the unit of length. (*Everett.*)

"If in this case L stands for length, then area is = L^2."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units*, chap. i., pp. 1, 5.

2. *Geol.:* Almost in the same sense as A., I. 2 (q.v.).

"... led me to conclude that the great oceans are still mainly *areas* of subsidence the great archipelagoes still *areas* of oscillations of level, and the continents *areas* of elevation."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, chap. ix.

3. *Mining:* A compass of ore allotted to diggers. (*Coxe.*)

4. *Med.:* Baldness, or a bald spot upon the head produced by alopecy; also alopecy itself.

5. *Anat.:* Any space in the embryo or more developed physical structure. (See also the compounds which follow.)

area germinitiva.

Anat.: The space in an egg in process of being hatched in which the [illegible] (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 56.)

area pellucida.

Anat.: A [illegible] which appears in the centre of the germ of an egg when the latter is exposed for a few hours [illegible]. It ultimately increases to about a line in diameter. (*Todd & Bowman*, p. 56.)

area vasculosa.

Anat.: Another name for the *A. pellucida*; it an egg in which the processes of incubation has commenced. (*Todd*, p. 56.)

area vitellina.

Anat.: An area that includes the *A. vasculosa* in an egg in which the processes of incubation has commenced. (*Todd*, p. 56.)

†**ą-rē-ad,** †**ą-rē-ed,** †**ą-rē-de** (pa. par. **ą-rĕd, ą-rĕd-d,** *v.t.* [A.S. *arædan* = (1) to read; (2) to tell, to speak; (3) to conjecture, to prophesy, find out; (4) to elect; (5) take counsel; (6) to care for; (7) to pursue; (8) to effect.]

* 1. To read.

* 2. To tell, to say, to declare, to describe, to inform, to preach, to interpret, to explain. [READ.]

"[illegible] What word was that I [illegible]
That I could [illegible]"
Ancrene, p. 19. (*Stratmann & Bradley.*)

3. To advise, to counsel, to [illegible].

"At [illegible] which [illegible] requires
I [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible]."
Layamon, 1. 1. (*Stratmann & Bradley.*)

"[illegible] what I [illegible]
For [illegible] [illegible]."
Ancrene, p. 4. (*Stratmann & Bradley.*)

* 4. To guess, to conjecture.

"[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]."
Layamon, l. 111. (*Stratmann & Bradley.*)

* 5. To detect, to see, suspicion, to [illegible] suspect.

"[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]."
Layamon, l. 17. (*Stratmann & Bradley.*)

* 6. To advise, to direct, to appoint, to ordain.

"[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]
To [illegible]."
Layamon, l. 1. (*Stratmann & Bradley.*)

"And [illegible]
In which they [illegible]."
Layamon, l. 1. (*Stratmann & Bradley.*)

¶ *Arede*, through [illegible], occurs [illegible] in the sense of "counsel, thought, reason, [illegible]."

"[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]."
Layamon, l. 1. (*Stratmann & Bradley.*)

* **ą-rēad-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [READINESS.]

"... that therefore [illegible] [illegible] the army."
—*English Miscellanies*, A.D. 1641, quoted in *Percival's Hist. Eng.*

ăr-ē-æ. The plural of AREA (q.v.).

ăr-ē-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *arealis* = pertaining to a threshing-floor: from *area*.] Pertaining or relating to an area.

* **ą-rē are.** [ARREAR.]

ăr-ē-cą, *s.* [In Ger. *arek* (*palme*); Fr. *arec*; Port. *areca*. Said to be the Malabar or Malayalam name Latinised.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Palmaceæ, or Palms. It is the type of the section Arecinæ. Among the more notable species are (1) the *A. catechu*, or Betel-nut Palm, a very graceful and handsome tree cultivated in the hotter parts of Asia. It furnishes [illegible] catechu. [CATECHU.] (2) The *A. oleracea*, or Cabbage-palm, a very tall species growing in the West Indies. [CABBAGE.]

ARECA PALM AND NUT.

* **ą-rēç'he** (1), *v.t.* [A.S. *arecenan* = to explain; pret. *arecahte*.]

1. To explain.

"[illegible]
Which Hurt areche thy [illegible]."
A. Hornel: Ms. (*Bucher.*)

2. To utter.

"[illegible]
Q was I [illegible]."
Chaucer: Wife of Bathe, l. 2,932.

* **ą-rēç'he** (2) (pa. par. **ą-rąu'ght**), *v.t.* [A.S. *arecnan*, pret. *arehte*, *arehte* = to reach out, to extend, to lay hold of.]

1. To reach.

"At that [illegible] [illegible]."
Ayenbord, p. 169. (*Bucher.*)

2. To attain.

"... the vengeur myghte not areche to syche."
Trevisa: Bartholomeus de Propr. Rerum, bk. ii.

3. To strike.

"Hercules *arraught* one of them named Geryones bytwene the eyen."—*Lanse. MS.*, f. 6. (*Bucher.*)

ăr-ē-çĭ-næ, *s. pl.* [ARECA.] A section or [illegible] no spathe or one or more complete ones. The ovary is three-celled, and the berry one-seeded. Type, Areca (q.v.).

† **ą-rēd',** † **ą-rēd d,** *pa. par.* [AREAD.]

* **ą-rēd de,** * **ąr-rūd e,** *v.t.* [A.S. *arædan* = to [illegible]; [illegible]

"[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]."
Layamon, l. 1. (*Stratmann & Bradley.*)

"[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]."
Layamon, l. 1. (*Stratmann & Bradley.*)

ą-rē de, *v.t.* [AREAD.]

* **ą-rē ed,** *s.* [A.S. *arædd* = counsel, welfare, safety.]

1. Advice.

2. A [illegible].

ą-rē ek, *adv.* [Eng. *a-*, *reek.*] In a reeking state. [REEK.]

"[illegible]
[illegible]."
Swift.

* **ar-ē-făc-tion,** *s.* [From [illegible] Lat. *aridus* = to make dry, *arere* = to be dry, and *facio* = to make.]

1. The act of making dry.

2. The state of becoming dry.

"For [illegible] of a moderate use in evaporation will [illegible] the most acute and piercing of [illegible] [illegible]."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, cent. ... § 396.

* **ar-ē-fў,** *v.t.* [Lat. *arefacio* = to make dry.] To make dry.

"[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

ą-rē'ik, ąr-rē'ik, *v.t.* [A.S. *areccan* = to get, to attain, to reach, to take.] To reach, to extend.

"And hedis semand to the heuin *arreik*."
Doug.: Verg., 91, 19.

* **ą-rē'ir,** *adv.* [Fr. *arriere* = backward; Lat. *a retro.*] Back. (*Scotch.*)

"Thairfoir we reid you rin *areir*
In dreid ye be miscaryit."
Lindsay: S. P. R., ii. 211.

* **ą-rē'ise,** *v.t.* [RAISE.] To elevate, to raise. (*Chaucer.*)

* **ą-rē'ist, * ąr-rē'ist,** *v.t.* [ARREST, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

* **ar'-ęm,** *s.* [ARM.]

* **ar'-ęn, * arne.** Plur. of present tense of verb *to be.* [ARE.]

are'-nąą, *v.* joined with *adv.* [Eng. *are*, and Scotch *na* = no.] Are not. (*Scotch.*)

"... and in this present daye, when things o' that auld-warld sort *arena* keepit in mind around winter firesides as they used to be ..."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxiv.

ą-rē'-ną, *s.* [In Fr. *arène*; Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. *arena* = dry earth, sand; *areo* = to be dry.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The floor of an amphitheatre, so called from being strewed with sand, one main object of which was to absorb the blood of the gladiators "butchered to make a Roman holiday."

"My voice sounds much—and fall the stars' faint rays
On the *arena* void ..."—*Byron: Ch. Har.*, iv. 142.

2. *Fig.:* A field of contest, whatever its nature, as a battlefield, the position of a plaintiff or defendant in a law court, or of a controversalist in a periodical.

"But dragg'd again upon the *arena*, stood
A leader not unequal to the feud."
Byron: Lara, ii. 9.

B. *Technically:*

I. *Architecture:*

1. In the same sense as A. 1.

2. The amphitheatre itself. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

3. The body of a church or temple. (*Ibid.*)

II. *Med.:* "Sand" or "gravel" in the kidneys.

ăr-ē-nā'-çĕ-ō, *in compos.* Having sand in combination with some other mineral substance, as *Arenaceo-gypseous* = composed of sand or something sandy, and gypsum.

ăr-ē-nā'-çĕ-ŏŭs, *a.* [In Fr. *arénacé*; Lat. *arenaceus.*] Sandy, having more or less of sand in its composition, or partaking of the qualities of sand; in the form of sand.

Geol.: Arenaceous or *siliceous* rocks are those which consist very largely of sand. This sand may be loose, though it is generally cemented by siliceous, calcareous, ferruginous, or argillaceous matter into a more or less compact sandstone. (*Lyell: Elem. of Geol.*)

ăr-ē-nā'r-ĭ-ą, *s.* [In Sp., Port., & Ital. *arenaria*; from Lat. *arenarius* = pertaining to sand; *arena* = sand.]

1. *Botany:* Sandwort. A genus of plants belonging to the order Caryophyllaceæ, or Cloveworts, and the sub-order Alsineæ. There are about nine British species—four belonging to the sub-genus Alsine, and four to Euarenaria. Many of the species are Alpine; but the *A. verna*, or Vernal, the *A. sespyllofolia*, or Thyme-leaved, the *A. trinervis*, or Three-nerved Sandwort, with other species, are found upon the plain.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of Scolopacidæ (Snipes), containing the Redshank, now called *Totanus calidris.*

ăr-ē-nā'r-ĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *arenarius.*] Sandy.

† **ar-ē-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr. *arénation*; Lat. *arenatio* = the laying of fine mortar on a wall.]

Old Med.: A sand bath in which the patient sits with his feet upon hot sand, or has it sprinkled over him. (*Glossog. Nov.*)

ą-rĕn'-dąl-īte, *s.* [In Ger. *arendalit*, named from Arendal in Norway, near which it is found.] A mineral, a sub-variety of ordinary Epidote. It mostly occurs in dark-green crystals.

ar-ĕn-dā'-tor, *s.* [Low Lat. *arendator, arrendator*, from *arendo, arrendo* = to pay rent; *arenda* = rent: *ad* = to, and *renda* = rent. (RENT.) In Russ. *arend* is = lease, farm, rent, and in Spanish *arrendar* is = to let out to rent.]

In Livonia and other provinces of Russia: One who farms the rents or revenues. One who contracts with the Crown for the rents of the farms.

Crown-arendator: One who rents an estate belonging to the Crown. (*Tooke: Russia*, ii. 288.)

a'-rĕng, *s.* [Native Malay name.]

1. A palm-tree, formerly called *Areng saccharifera*, but now more generally denominated *Saguerus saccharifer.* It belongs to the section Cocoinæ. It grows wild in the islands of Southern Asia, and is cultivated in India. It furnishes sago and wine, whilst its fibres are manufactured into ropes.

2. An old genus of palms, now altered into Saguerus. [See 1.]

* **ą-rĕng'e,** *adv.* [ARENKE.]

ăr-ē-nĭc'-ŏl-ą, *s.* [Lat. *arena* = sand, and *colo* = to inhabit.] A genus of Annelida, the typical one of the family Arenicolidæ. *A. piscatorum*, the *Lumbricus marinus* of Belon and Linnæus, is a worm which buries itself in the ground one and a-half or two feet in depth, betraying its lurking-place, however, by leaving on the surface little cordons of sand, closing the entrance to its hole. It has a large, eyeless head, small feet at its anterior part, and fine branchiæ (gills) on its middle segments. It is about eight inches long. Fishermen call it the Lobworm, and dig it up for bait.

ăr-ē-nĭc-ŏl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [ARENICOLA.] A family of Annelids, arranged under the order Errantia. [ARENICOLA.]

† **ăr-ē-nĭ-lĭt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *arena* = sand; Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.] Pertaining to sandstone. (*Kirwan.*)

ą-rĕnk'e, ą-rĕng'é, *adv.* [O. Eng. *a*; *renke* = rank.] In a row; in a series.

"And ladde him and his monekes
In to a well fair halle,
And sette him adoun *arenke*,
And wosche here fet alle."
MS. Harl., 2,277, f. 44 b. (*Boucher.*)

ăr-ē'-nŏse, *a.* [Sp., Port., and Ital. *arenoso*; Lat. *arenosus.*] Full of sand; sandy. (*Johnson.*)

* **ą-rĕnt',** *s.* [Contraction for Eng. *annual rent* (?).] Annual rent. (*Scotch.*)

"... the moneyis, or *arent*, or lyfrent ..."—*Acts, Chas. I.*

ăr-ē'-nų-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *arenula* = fine sand; diminutive of *arena* = sand.] Full of fine sand; composed of fine-grained sand; gritty. (*Glossog. Nov.*)

ăr-ē'-ŏ-lą (*Lat.*), **ăr'-ē-ōle** (*Eng.*), *s.* [In Fr. *aréole*; Sp. & Port. *areola*; from Lat. *areola* = (1) a small open place, (2) a small garden-bed; dimin. of *area.*] [AREA.]

Physical Science: Any small area; any minute surface. *Specially—*

I. *Anatomy & Medicine:*

1. A dark-coloured circle surrounding the nipple. (*Barclay, &c.*)

2. A similar one surrounding the pock in vaccination.

3. The interstices in *areolar tissue.*

"... as ossification advances between the rows, these cups are of course converted into closed *areolæ* of bone."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 116.

II. *Entom.* (*Pl.*, *Areolæ*): The small areas, spaces, or interstices into which the wings of insects are divided by the nervures. They are important for classification.

III. *Bot.:* The little spaces or areas on the surface of any portion of a plant. Thus if, as is often the case, the surface of a crustaceous lichen is cracked in every direction, then the spaces between the cracks are the *areolæ.* (*Loudon: Cycl. of Plants, Glossary.*)

ăr-ē'-ŏ-ląr, *a.* [Eng. *areol(e)*; *-ar.*] Pertaining to an areola.

"... the cutis or *areolar* framework of the skin."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 407.

areolar tissue.

1. *Anat.:* A tissue widely diffused through the body, and composed of white and yellow fibres, the former imparting to it strength, and the latter elasticity. The two kinds of fibres interlace with each other again and again in the most complex manner. The interstices left between them are of very unequal size, and should not be called, as for a long time they were, cells. Areolar tissue protects from injury the parts of the body in which it occurs, and when placed in the interstices of other tissues it keeps the latter from moving as freely as otherwise they would. The *cutis vera*, or true skin, is composed of it, and it abounds in the exterior parts of the muscles and in the interstices between their fibres, beneath the skin, on the surface of the pharynx, and the œsophagus. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*)

"This adipose tissue is generally found associated with the *areolar* or connective tissue."—*Beale: Bioplasm* (1872), § 182.

2. *Bot.:* A term occasionally applied to cellular tissue.

ăr-ē'-ŏ-lāte, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *areolatus*; from *area.*]

Phys. Science: Divided into a number of irregular squares or angular spaces.

Spec. Bot.: Pertaining to such markings as are left on the receptacles of certain composite plants when the seeds have fallen off, or to similar areolations. [AREOLA.] (*Lindley.*)

Entom.: Pertaining to the small spaces into which the membranous wings of insects are divided by the nervures which traverse them.

ăr-ē-ŏ-lā'-tion, *s.* [From Eng. *areolate.*] Any small irregular square, angular space, mesh, or cell in a tissue or other substance.

ăr'-ē-ōle, *s.* [AREOLA.]

ăr-ē-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [In Ger. *areometer*; Fr. *aréomètre*; Port. *areometro*; from Gr. ἀραιός (*araios*) = (1) thin, (2) porous, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument designed to measure the specific gravity of liquids. The simpler areometers measure only the *relative* weights of liquids. They consist of a tube of glass, terminated in a ball at its lower part, and divided into equal portions through its whole length. Another ball filled with mercury is soldered below to keep it vertical. The depth to which it sinks in various liquids is in the inverse ratio of their relative specific gravities. In Fahrenheit's areometer there is an adjustment by weights, so that the volume of the part immersed is constant, and thus the *absolute* specific gravity of the liquid tested is ascertained, that of water being previously fixed. (*Glossog. Nov., &c.*)

AREOMETER.

ăr-ē-ō-mĕt'-rĭ-cąl, *a.* [In Ger. *areometrisch*; Fr. *aréométrique.*] [AREOMETER.] Pertaining to the areometer. Measured by means of the areometer. (*Webster.*)

ăr-ē-ŏm'-ĕt-rў, *s.* [In Ger. *areometrie*; Fr. *aréométrie.*] The act or process of measuring the specific gravity of liquids. (*Webster.*)

† **Ăr-ē-ŏp'-ą-gĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *Areopag(us)*; *-ist.*] The same as AREOPAGITE (q.v.). (*Pen. Mag.*) (*Worcester.*)

Ăr-ē-ŏp'-ą-gīte, *s.* [Fr. *aréopagite*; Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. *Areopagita*; Gr. Ἀρειοπαγίτης (*Areiopagitēs*).] A member of the Areopagus (q.v.).

"... Dionysius the *Areopagite*, ..."—*Acts* xvii. 34.

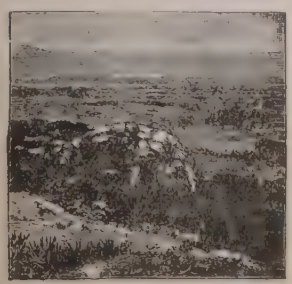
Ăr-ē-ŏp-ą-gĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [In Ital. *Areopagitico*; Gr. Ἀρειοπαγιτικός (*Areiopagitikos*).] Pertaining to the Areopagus. (*Knowles & Worcester.*)

Ăr-ē-ŏp-ą-gĭt'-ĭcs, Ăr-ē-ŏp-ą-gĭt'-ĭ-cą, *s.* [From *Areopagitic* (q.v.).] A work by Milton, which he describes as a "speech for the liberty of unlicensed printing." It has been characterised by Prescott as perhaps the most splendid argument the world had then witnessed on behalf of intellectual liberty. The name is taken either from the Areopagus as the great fount of justice, or possibly from the *Areopagitica* of Isocrates.

"The truth is that the Just Vindication consists chiefly of garbled extracts from the *Areopagitica* of Milton."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xix.

Ăr-ē-ŏp′-ą-gŭs, *s.* [Ger. *Areopag*; Fr. *Aréopage*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *Areopago*; Lat. *Areopagus*; Gr. Ἀρειόπαγος (*Areiopagos*), a hill sacred to Ares (Mars), on the west side of the Acropolis at Athens; Ἄρειος (*Areios*), adj. = pertaining to Ares or Mars; from Ἄρης (*Arēs*) = Mars, and πάγος (*pagos*) = a peak, a rocky hill.]

1. *Spec.:* The highest court at Athens, so called from the fact that its place of meeting was upon the hill of Ares (Mars' Hill). It was of great antiquity, and was said to have taken its name from the legend of Ares having been tried there by Poseidon for the murder of his son, Halirrhotius. The judges belonging to



THE AREOPAGUS.

it sat in the open air. They consisted of all who had filled the archonship without having been expelled from it for misconduct. The cases which came before the court were specially those which might result in the infliction of capital punishment. When Paul pleaded the cause of Christianity before the Court of Areopagus he addressed the most august assembly which Athens could boast. (Acts xvii. 19, 22.)

2. *Gen.:* A conference or congress consisting of ambassadors or other dignified personages representing the several European powers.

"We shall know how to prove to Europe by the attitude we now observe that Roumania deserved better of the European *Areopagus*."—*Times*, July 18, 1878; *Speech of Prince Charles of Roumania.*

ăr′-ē-ŏ-stўle, *s.* [ARÆOSTYLE.]

ăr-ē-ŏ-sўs′-tўle, *s.* [ARÆOSYSTYLE.]

† **ăr-ē-ŏ-tĕc-tŏn′-ĭcs, * ăr-ē-ŏ-tĕc-tŏn′-ĭcks,** *s.* [In Fr. *aréotectonique*; Gr. Ἄρειος (*Areios*) = devoted to Mars, martial, and τεκτονικός (*tektonikos*) = practised or skilled in building; τέκτων (*tektōn*) = a carpenter.]

Fortification: That part of the science of fortification which teaches, or at any rate attempts to teach, how to encounter an enemy as advantageously as possible. (*Glossog. Nov.*, 2nd ed.)

*** ą-rō-ŏt′-ĭc, * ą-rō-ŏt′-ĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἀραιός (*araios*) = (1) thin, narrow, slight, (2) porous, spongy.]

1. *As adjective:* Pertaining to an attenuant; having the property of dissolving viscidities. [See the substantive.]

2. *As substantive:* An attenuant; a medicine designed to dissolve viscidities, to promote the removal of morbific matter by means of perspiration, and healthfully to attenuate the frame.

ăr′-ĕr (pl. **ăr′-ĕr-ĭs**), *s.* [Apparently from Low Lat. *hærelitarius* = an heir.] An heir. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

*** ą-rē′re,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *arœran* = to rear up; *arœrnes* = a raising.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To raise.

". . . that he with his steuene the storuene *arearede*."—*MS. Cott., Titus*, D. xviii., fo. 139. (*S. in Boucher.*)

2. To excite.

"Crystendom how they gonne *arere*." *Octavian*, i. 21. (*S. in Boucher.*)

B. *Intransitive:* To rear, to stand on the hind-legs, as a horse.

Ăr′-ēs, *s.* [Gr. Ἄρης (*Arēs*).] The god of war in the Greek mythology, son of Zeus and Hero, corresponding to Mars in that of the Romans. He was worshipped principally in Thrace and Scythia. The people of Greece proper, though constantly engaged in war, seem to have paid but little attention to his worship.

ARES.

"The twelve great gods and goddesses of Olympus, — Zeus, Poseidôn, Apollo, *Arês*, Hêphaestos, Hermês, Hêrê, Athênê, Artemis, Aphroditê, Hestia, Dêmetêr." — *Grote: Hist. of Greece*, pt. i., chap. i.

*** ą-rē′se,** *v.i.* [A.S. *areosan* = to fall down, to perish.] To totter. (*Sevyn Sages*, i. 215.)

*** ą-rē′-sŏn, * ą-rē′-soŭn,** *v.t.* [Fr. *arraisonner* = to attempt to persuade by reasons; O. Fr. *aresoner* = to interrogate, to reason; Low Lat. *arrationare.*]

1. To reason with; to attempt to persuade.

"Ther foure at Rome was to *aresoun* the Pope."—*Chron.*, p. 314.

2. To interrogate. (*Sir Tristrem*, p. 34, st. 51.)

3. To censure.

4. To arraign.

*** ą-rĕst′, * ą-rĕst′e,** *s.* [ARREST.]

*** ą-rē′ste, * ą-rē′est, * ą-rē′est-ўd, * rē′est-ўd,** *a.* [RESTY.] Rancid or "resty," as flesh. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** ą-rē′ste-nĕsse,** *s.* [O. Eng. *areste*; *-nesse.*] Rancidity. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** ą-rĕst′-ēr,** *s.* Old spelling of ARRESTER.

*** ą-rĕs′-tўn,** *v.t.* Old spelling of ARREST.

ăr-ĕ-tā′-ĭcs, *s.* [ARETOLOGY.]

ą-rē′te, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *arista* = an ear of corn; cf. *acer* and *aro.*] (See extract.)

"I have heard an *arête* described as an infinitely narrow ridge of rock with an everlasting vertical precipice on one side, and one longer and steeper on the other."—*Rev. J. F. Hardy*, in *Peaks, Passes, & Glaciers* (1860), p. 210.

Ăr-ĕ-thū′-ą, *s.* [Lat. *Arethusa*; Gr. Ἀρέθουσα (*Arethousa*).

1. *Class. Myth.:* One of Diana's nymphs, who was transformed into a fountain.

2. *Ancient Geog.:* The name of several fountains, and notably one at Syracuse.

3. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the ninety-fifth found. It was discovered by Luther on the 23rd of November, 1867.

4. *Bot.:* A genus of plants belonging to the order Orchidaceæ, or Orchids. The only known species is *A. bulbosa*, found in North America.

ą-rē′-tĭ-ą, *s.* [From Benoît Aretio, a Swiss, Professor in the University of Berne. He died in 1574.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Primulaceæ, or Primworts. The species, which are brought from Switzerland and the Pyrenees, are peculiarly suitable for rock-work.

† **ăr-ĕt-ŏl′-ŏ-gў, ăr-ĕ-tā′-ĭcs,** *s.* [Gr. (1) ἀρετή (*aretē*) = manliness, virtue in the Roman sense, goodness, excellence; (2) λόγος (*logos*) = . . . discourse.] That part of Ethics which treats specially of virtue.

*** ą-rĕt′te,** *v.t.* [ARRET.]

*** ą-rĕt′-tўt,** *pa. par.* [ARRET.]

ą-reū′, * areghwe (ą-rû) (*gh* silent), *s.* [ARGH.] Fear.

"That he not *areghwe* hit ne forlete." *Hule & Nyghtingale*, 1,404. (*S. in Boucher.*)

*** ą-rew′ (rew = rû),** *v.t.* [RUE, *v.*] To compassionate.

"Jhesu Crist *arew* hem sore,
And seide he wolde racche hem thore."
MS. Harl., 2,253, f. 56. (*S. in Boucher.*)

ą-rew′, ą-rew′e (rew = rû), *adv.* [Old Eng. *a*, and *rew* = row.] In a row.

"Her hew
Was wan and leane, that all her teeth *arew*
And all her bones might through her cheekes be red."
Spenser: F. Q., V. xii. 39.

ar-fvĕd′-sŏn-īte, ar-fwĕd′-sŏn-īte, *s.* [In Ger. *arfwedsonit*; from *Arfwedson*, the discoverer of lithia, and Eng. suff. *-ite.*] A mineral classed by Dana under his Amphibole group and sub-group of Bisilicates. Its crystals are probably monoclinic. Its hardness is 6; its sp. gr. 3·329 to 3·589; the lustre vitreous; the colour pure black in masses, deep green or brown in thin scales. Composition: silica, 46·57 to 51·22; alumina, 2·00 to 3·41; protoxide of iron, 0 to 24·38; protoxide of manganese, 0·62 to 7·46; magnesia, 0·42 to 5·88; lime, 1·56 to 5·91; soda, 0 to 2·96; chlorine, 0·24; titanic acid, 2·02. It occurs in Greenland, Norway, &c.

*** ar′-gal,** *adv.* [Corrupted from Lat. *ergo* = therefore.] Therefore.

". . . the gallows is built stronger than the church; *argal*, the gallows may do well to thee."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

ar′-gal, *s.* [ARGOL.]

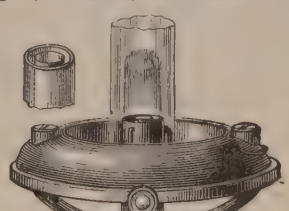
ar′-ga-la, *s.* [Hind.]

Zool.: Ciconia argala, the adjutant (q.v.).

ar′-ga-lĭ, *s.* [The Mongolian name.]

Zool.: A wild sheep, *Ovis ammon*, or *O. argali*, perhaps the *dishon* of the Pentateuch, from the mountains and steppes of Northern Asia.

ar′-gănd lămp, *s.* [So called after Aimé Argand, a Genevese, who invented it about



ARGAND LAMP.

the year 1782.] A lamp with the wick made hollow, so as to admit air to both surfaces of the flame with the effect of much increasing the light and heat. The same principle has also been adapted successfully to gas-burners.

Ar′-gē-ąn, *a.* [Lat. *Arg(o)*; Eng. suffix *-ean.* In Lat. *argous*, from *Argo*, Jason's vessel (see ARGO).] Pertaining to the old ship Argo, that in which Jason is represented as having sailed in quest of the golden fleece.

ar′-gĕl, ar′-ghĕl, *s.* [Mod. Syriac.] A name given in Syria and the Levant to the *Cynanchum* or *Solenostemma argel*, an asclepiadaceous plant, the leaves of which are used in Egypt for adulterating senna. (*Lindley.*)

ar′-gĕ-ma, *s.* [In Sp. & Lat. *argema*; Gr. ἄργεμος (*argemos*), ἄργεμον (*argemon*), and ἄργεμα (*argema*); from ἀργός (*argos*) = shining, bright.] A small white speck or ulcer partly on the cornea, and partly on the sclerotic coat of the eye.

ar-gĕm′-ŏ-nē, *s.* [Fr. *argémone*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *argemone*; Lat. *argemone*; Gr. ἀργεμώνη *argemōnē*), either a kind of poppy or an adonis; from Lat. *argema* = Gr. ἄργεμα (*argema*) = a small ulcer in the eye, for which the argemone was believed to be a proper application. [ARGEMA.]

* **A.** *Ordinary Language:* The wild tansy. (*Minsheu.*)

B. *Technically:*

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the family Papaveraceæ, or Poppy-worts. It has three sepals and six petals. The *A. Mexicana*, believed, as its name imports, to have come from Mexico, is now common in India and other warm countries in the Old World as well as in the New. It has conspicuous yellow flowers. From having its calyx prickly, it is often called Mexican Thistle. The yellow juice, when reduced to consistence, resembles gamboge. It is detersive. The seeds are a more powerful narcotic than opium.

ar'-ǧent, * **ar'-ǧente,** *s.* & *a.* [In Fr. *argente;* Sp. *argen;* Port. & Ital. *argento;* Lat. *argentum;* Gr. ἄργυρος (*arguros*) = the white metal, silver; ἀργός (*argos*) = shining, bright; Sansc. *ragatam* = silver; *ragatas* = white; *rajārm* = to shine; *argunas* = light, from the root *arg.* The Teutons have quite a different word for silver, which is in A.S. *seolfer, seolfor, sylfor;* Sw. *silfver;* Dan. *solv;* Dut. *zilver;* Ger. *silber.* Probably, therefore, the discovery of silver was not made till the Teutonic race had separated from the old Aryan nations in Central Asia, which gave origin to nearly all the European nations. Or they may have forgotten it, and after some ages re-discovered it independently.]

A. *As substantive:* Silver, figuratively rather than literally.

1. *Ordinary Language:* Used of the silvery colour of certain clouds or their margins, or anything white and shining.

"The polish'd *argent* of her breast to sight
Laid bare."
Tennyson: A Dream of Fair Women.

"And soft, reflected clouds of gold and *argent!*"
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, i.

2. *Her.:* Used of the silvery colour on coats of arms. In the arms of princes it is sometimes called *Lune,* and in those of peers, *Pearl.* In engravings it is generally represented by the natural colour of the paper. It is intended to symbolise purity, innocence, beauty, or gentleness, graces which add a lustre and attractiveness to their possessor like that of silver lit up by the rays of the sun.

ARGENT.

"He beareth gules upon his shield,
A chevron *argent* in the field."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn, Prelude.

B. *As adjective:* Silvery-white, brilliant white; shining.

1. *Ordinary Language:*

"Or ask of yonder *argent* fields above,
Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove?"—*Pope.*

2. *Technically. Used—*

(*a*) *Zool.:* Of the scales of fishes, or of silvery markings on the wings of insects.

(*b*) *Her.:* Of the colouring on coats of arms.

"Rinaldo flings
As swift as fiery lightning kindled new;
His *argent* eagle with her silver wings,
In field of azure, fair Erminia knew."—*Fairfax.*

argent and sable moth. The *Melanippe hastata.* Its colour is delicate creamy-white, with jet-black markings. It belongs to the family Geometridæ.

argent content. Ready money. (*Scotch.*)

"King Wyllyam sal pay ane hundreth thousand poundis striueling for his redemption, the ane half to be payit with *argent content.*"—*Bellend.: Chron.,* bk. xiii., c. 5.

argent-horned, *a.* Silver-horned.

"Bright as the *argent-horned* moone."
Lovelace: Luc., p. 151.

argent-lidded, *a.* Having silvery or shining lids. (*Poetical.*)

"Serene with *argent-lidded eyes.*"
Tennyson: Recol. of the Arabian Nights.

* **argent-vive,** *s.* [Fr.] Quicksilver, mercury. (*Ben Jonson.*)

ar-ǧĕn'-tal, *a.* [Fr, *argental;* Ital. *argentale.*] Pertaining to silver; consisting of silver; containing silver as one of its ingredients; having silver combined with it.

ar-ǧĕn'-tan, *s.* [From Lat. *argentum* = silver.] "German silver;" an alloy of nickel with copper and zinc.

ar-ǧen-tā'-tion, *s.* [From Lat. *argentatus* = plated or ornamented with silver.] A coating with silver. (*Johnson.*)

ar-ǧĕn'-tĭc, *a.* [Lat. *argent(um);* Eng. suffix *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to silver; composed in whole or in part of silver; obtained from silver.

Chem.: Argentic salts are distinguished by giving with hydrochloric acid a white precipitate of argentic chloride (AgCl), which is insoluble in boiling water and in nitric acid, but dissolved by ammonia without blackening. Argentic sulphide (Ag_2S) is black; argentic phosphate (Ag_3PO_4) is yellow; argentic chromate ($Ag_2C_2O_4$) is brick-red; Ag_2CO_3 is white, insoluble in water, soluble in nitric acid or in ammonia. Caustic alkalies give a brown precipitate of Ag_2O, which is soluble in ammonia. Argentic iodide (AgI) is a pale yellow colour, insoluble in ammonia or in nitric acid.

Argentic Chloride (AgCl) is obtained as a curdy-white precipitate by adding a soluble chloride to argentic nitrate. It is insoluble in water and in acids, but dissolves in ammonia, in potassic cyanide, and is slightly dissolved by a saturated solution of sodium chloride. When melted it looks like horn, hence it has been called *horn silver.* It is acted upon by light. The chloride, iodide, and bromide are used in photography.

Argentic nitrate ($AgNO_3$) is obtained by dissolving silver in nitric acid. It crystallises in transparent anhydrous colourless tables, soluble in their own weight of cold water, and in half their weight of boiling water; it is also soluble in alcohol. When fused it is called *lunar caustic,* and is used for marking ink and to dye hair. It is used in medicine as a caustic for wounds, and is administered internally in small doses as an astringent and alterative to the mucous coats of the stomach. It also acts as a tonic; but it stains the skin a blue leaden colour when it has been taken for a long time. It has been given for epilepsy.

Argentic oxide (Ag_2O) is a brown powder, which is obtained by adding caustic potash to argentic nitrate. It is a powerful base, decomposed at red heat into silver and oxygen.

ar-ǧen-tī'-na, *s.* [From Lat. *argentum* = silver.] A genus of fishes belonging to the Salmonidæ, or Salmon family. Linnæus founded it for the Argentine, described below.

ar'-ǧen-tīne, *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *argentin;* Port. & Ital. *argentino.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to silver.

2. Made in whole or in part of silver.

"With an antick desarute with letters *argentine.*"
Holmes: Fall of Rebellion. (*Boucher.*)

3. Silvery in aspect.

4. Sounding with a tone like that of silver.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Min.* [In Ger. & Fr. *argentin.*] A mineral, a pearly lamellar variety of Calcite. It is of a white, greyish, yellowish, or reddish colour. [Calcite.]

2. *Zool.:* Any species of the genus Argentina. *Spec.,* a small fish of brilliant aspect, the *Scopelus humboldtii* of Cuvier, and the *Argentina sphyræna* of Pennant and Fleming. It belongs to the Salmonidæ. Yarrell, in 1836, mentioned that it had been taken three times on the British coasts.

3. *Geog.:* An inhabitant of some one of the provinces belonging to the *Argentine Confederation;* a La Platan.

Argentine Confederation or **Argentine Republic:** A South American Republic—that of La Plata—lying along and south from the great La Plata river. Its capital is Buenos Ayres. Though there are silver mines within this vast region, yet it is not after them that the territory is named. Argentine, from Sp. *argento*=silver, is simply a synonym for *plata* = silver, in the term *Rio de la Plata* = river of silver. Under the reflection of the sun's rays, every river presents a silvery aspect, the Rio de la Plata in this respect not surpassing a multitude of others.

ar'-ǧen-tīte, *s.* [Lat. *argentum* = silver, and Eng. suffix *-ite.*] A mineral placed by Dana at the head of his Galena group of minerals. It occurs in isometric crystals; also reticulated, arborescent, and filiform. The hardness is 2—2·5; sp. gr., 7·196—7·365; lustre, metallic. It is opaque, has a sub-conchoidal fracture, and is perfectly sectile. It consists of about 12·9 parts of sulphur, and 87·1 of silver. It is found in Cornwall, also in Germany, Norway, Hungary, the Ural Mountains, and America. It is closely akin to Argentopyrite and Salpaite (q.v.).

ar-ǧĕn-tō-pyr-īte (pyr = pĭr), *s.* [Lat. *argentum* = silver, and Gr. πυρίτης (*purites*), adj. = of or in fire; s. = pyrites; πῦρ (*pur*) = fire.] A mineral made a species by Waltershausen, but now shown to be a pseudo-morph, composed of argentite, marcasite, pyrrhotite, and pyrargite. Dana classes it with the first of these species.

ar-ǧĕn'-tŭm (genit. **ar-ǧĕn'-tī),** *s.* [Lat. = silver.] [Argent.]

Chem.: A monatomic metallic element; symb., Ag; atomic weight, 108; sp. gr., 10·5; melting point, 1023° C. A white malleable ductile metal. It is not acted upon by air or moisture. When melted it absorbs oxygen, which is liberated when the metal cools. It is scarcely acted upon by hydrochloric acid, but easily dissolved by nitric acid. It has great affinity for sulphur, and tarnishes in the air. [Silver.]

* **argentum album,** *s.* [*Literally* = white silver.] Formerly, silver coin or pieces of silver which passed for money.

* **argentum Dei.** [*Literally* = God's silver.] "God's penny:" earnest money given to confirm a bargain.

* **argentum vivum.** [*Lit.* = living silver.] Quicksilver, mercury. (*Glossog. Nova.*)

* **urgh,** * **ergh,** * **arch** (*ch* guttural), *v.t.* [A.S. *eargian.*] To hesitate; to be reluctant.

"Antenor *arghet* with austerne wordes."
Destruction of Troy, 1,976.

* **arghe,** * **ar'-we,** * **ar'-ęgh,** * **ĕrke** (*O. Eng.*), * **argh,** * **airgh,** * **êrgh,** * **arçh,** * **ĕrçh** (*Scotch*), (*gh, ch* guttural), *a.* [A.S. *earg, earh* = (1) inert, weak, timid, evil, wretched, (2) swift, fleeing through fear; *arg* = wicked, bad: *arh* = mean; Icel. *argr.*] [Arch, *a.*]

1. Timid.

"That day nought so *arghe* he ea."
Nassyngton: Myrrour. (*S. in Boucher.*)

"And thou art as *arwe* coward."
Alisaunder, i. 3,340. (*Ibid.*)

2. Indolent; averse to work from timidity or other cause.

"And if that dede be not *erke.*"
Romaunt of the Rose, 4,856.

ar'gh-nĕs, * **ar'ǫh-nĕss,** *s.* [O. Eng. & Scotch *argh* = arch; and Eng. suff. *-ness.*] (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*)

1. Reluctance, backwardness, sluggishness.

"*Arghnes* of goode dede to begyn."
Nassyngton: Myrrour. (*S. in Boucher.*)

"... and must regret their *archness* to improve such an opportunity."—*Woodrow: Hist.,* I. xxxii.

2. *Sarcastically:* Niggardliness. (*Scotch.*)

"For *archness* to bad in a grote,
He had no will to fie a vote."
Legend, Bp. S. Androis, p. 388.

ar'-ǧĭl, *s.* [Fr. *argile* = clay; Sp. & Port. *argilla, arcilla;* Ital. *argiglia, argilla;* Lat. *argilla;* Gr. ἄργιλλος (*argillos*) or ἄργιλος (*argilos*) = white clay, potters' earth.] [Argent.]

1. White clay, potters' earth.

2. *In compos.:* Alumina.

"Clay, strictly speaking, is a mixture of silex, or flint, with a large proportion, usually about one-fourth, of alumine or *argil.*"—*Lyell: Manual of Geology,* 4th ed., London, 1852, p. 11.

ar-ǧĭl-lā'-çē-oŭs, *a.* [In Fr. *argilacé;* Port. *argillaceo;* Lat. *argillaceus;* from *argilla.*] Consisting in whole or in considerable measure of clay; clayey.

argillaceous rocks. Rocks into the composition of which alumina pretty largely enters. When breathed upon they give out a peculiar earthy odour, arising from alumina apparently combined with oxide of iron. Example: mud, clay, shale. (*Lyell: Geology.*)

argillaceous schist. Another name for Clay Slate (q.v.). (*Ibid.*)

ar-ǧĭl-lĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *argillifère,* from Lat. *argilla* = white clay, and *fero* = to bear.] Producing white clay; applied to earths abounding with argil.

† **ar-ǧĭl'-līte,** *s.* [Argillyte.]

† **ar-ǧĭl-lĭt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Argillytic.]

ar-ǧĭl-lō, *only in composition.* [Argil.] Alumina, or clay, in chemical combination with some other mineral substance. [Argil.]

argillo-arenaceous, *a.* Containing alumina, or clay, in combination with sand. [ARENACEOUS.]

argillo-calcareous, *a.* Containing alumina, or clay, in combination with lime, or rather with carbonate of lime.

argillo-calcite, *s.* [In Ger. *argillo-kalcit.*] A mineral or rock consisting of alumina in combination with lime.

argillo-ferruginous, *a.* Containing alumina or clay in combination with iron. [FERRUGINOUS.] In Phillips' *Mineralogy*, 2nd ed. (1819), there figures among the varieties of limestone one, the third in order, called *argillo-ferruginous* limestone. Under it are included Calp, Aberthaw limestone, and blue and white lias. These are now looked at almost exclusively from the geological point of view, and are arranged not according to their chemical composition, but according to their relative ages as ascertained by their stratigraphical position and their fossil remains.

* **argillo-murite,** *s.* [In Ger. *argillo-murit*; from Lat. (1) *argillo* and (2) *muria* = brine, salt water.]

Old Min.: A variety of Magnesite not now recognized.

ar-gĭll-or'-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἄργιλλος (*argillos*) = white clay, and ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil birds founded by Prof. Owen on remains obtained by Mr. W. H. Shrubsole from the London clay of Sheppey. The *A. longipennis* (*Owen*) was probably a long-winged natatorial bird most nearly related to Diomedea, but exceeding the *D. exulans*, or Albatross, in size. (*Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxxiii., 1877.)

† **ar-gĭl'-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *argillosus* = consisting of clay, from *argilla* = white clay. In Fr. *argileux*; Sp. *arcilloso*; Ital. *argilloso*; Gr. ἀργιλλώδης (*argillōdēs*), or ἀργιλώδης (*argilōdēs*).] Consisting in whole or in part of clay; pertaining to clay; derived from clay.

"Albuquerque derives this redness from the sand and *argillous* earth at the bottom."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

ar-gĭl'-lyte, † **ar-gĭl'-lite,** *s.* [Gr. ἄργιλλος (*argillos*) = white clay; and suff. *-yte*, given by Dana to *rocks*, as contradistinguished from minerals, which receive the termination *-ite*. Both are from Gr. ιτης (*itēs*) = of the nature of.] Another name for Clay Slate (q.v.).

"*Argillyte* and *talcose schist* generally contain more or less of orthoclase in a crypto-crystalline or undistinguishable state."—*Dana: Min.*, 5th ed., p. 539.

ar-gĭl-lyt'-ĭc, † **ar-gĭl-lĭt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *argillyte* (q.v.), and suff. *-ic.*]

Ar'-gīve, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Argivus*; Gr. Ἀργεῖος (*Argeios*).]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining or relating to Argos, the capital of Argolis, in the Peloponnesus; or to the Greeks generally.

"I see thee trembling, weeping, captive led,
In *Argive* looms our battles to design."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, book vi., 880.

B. *As substantive:* A native of Argos; hence, a Greek in general.

"Lest any *Argive* at this hour awake."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxiv., 818.

Ar'-gō, *s.* [Lat. *Argo*; Gr. Ἀργώ (*Argō*); from ἀργός (*argos*) = swift.]

1. The ship, fabled by the poets to be the first vessel ever made, in which Jason and his crew sailed to Colchis in quest of the "golden fleece."

2. The constellation Argo Navis (q.v.).

Argo Navis. [Lat. = the ship *Argo*. In Sp. *Argonave.*]

Astron.: A very extensive southern constellation introduced by the ancients. Its inconvenient extent has led Sir John Herschel to subdivide it into four parts, by which alteration the stars are more readily referred to. These subdivisions are Carina, Puppis, Vela, and Malus. Its principal star is Canopus (q.v.).

Ar-gō'-an, *a.* [Lat. *Argous*; Gr. Ἀργῷος (*Argōios*).] Pertaining or relating to the good ship Argo.

* **ar'-gŏl,** *s.* [ARGOL (2).]

ar'-gŏl (1), *s.* [ARCHIL.]

ar'-gŏl (2), † **ar'-gal,** † **ar'-gĭl,** * **ar'-gŏl,** *s.* [From the same root as *argil* (?) (q.v.).]

Comm.: An impure acid potassium tartrate deposited during the fermentation of grape-juice, as it is less soluble in dilute alcohol than in water. Tartaric acid is obtained from it. It is much used in dyeing to dispose the stuffs to take their colors better. When properly purified by chemical processes it then becomes *cream of tartar.*

Ar-gŏl'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *Argolicus*; Gr. Ἀργολικός (*Argolikos*).] Pertaining or relating to Argolis, a district in the Peloponnesus.

ar-gŏl'-ŏ-gў, *s.* [Gr. ἀργολογία (*argologia*); from ἀργός (*argos*), contr. from ἀεργός (*aergos*) = not working, idle: ἀ, priv., and ἔργον (*ergon*) = a work; λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] Idle speaking. (*Cockeram.*)

ar'-gŏn, *s.* A new constituent of the atmosphere discovered in 1894 by Lord Rayleigh and Prof. Ramsay. It is possibly a triatomic form of nitrogen.

Ar'-gō-nâut, ar'-gō-nâut, ar-gŏ-nâ'-u-tą, *s.* [In Fr. *Argonaute*; Sp. & Port. (pl.) *Argonautas*; Ital. (pl.) *Argonauti*; Lat. (sing.) *Argonauta*; Gr. Ἀργοναύτης (*Argonautēs*); Ἀργώ (*Argō*), the ship so called, and ναύτης (*nautēs*) = a sailor; from ναῦς (*naus*) = a ship.]

A. *Of the form* Argonaut (Argonaut *in the singular, and* Argonauts *in the plural*):

1. *Argonaut:* One of the heroes who accompanied Jason in the ship Argo when he sailed on his mythic voyage in quest of the "golden fleece." (Generally used in the plural, *Argonauts.*)

"... where the boxing contest took place between the King Amycus and the *Argonaut* Pollux."—*Grote: Hist. Greece*, pt. i., chap. xiii.

"... this was a signal to the *Argonauts.*"—*Ibid.*

2. A cephalopod mollusc. [B., ARGONAUTA.]

B. *Of the form* Argonauta: A genus of cephalopod molluscs, the typical one of the family Argonautidæ. The best known species is the Argonaut, or Paper Sailor. The shell is thin

ARGONAUT.

and translucent. Aristotle supposed that it floated with the concave side up, the animal holding out its arms, after the manner of sails, to catch the breeze. Poets have ever since repeated the fable; but naturalists know that when the Argonaut floats the sail-shaped arms are applied closely to the sides of the shell, and when the animal crawls at the bottom the so-called boat is reversed like the shell of a snail. In 1875, Tate estimated the known species at four recent and two fossil, the latter being from the tertiary rocks.

Ar-gŏ-nâ'-ut-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *Argonaut*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to the Argonauts or their celebrated expedition.

"... the *Argonautic* expedition ..."—*Thirlwall: Hist. Greece*, chap. v.

Ar-gŏ-nâ'-ut-ĭcs, *s.* [ARGONAUTIC.] Any poem of which the Argonautic expedition is the theme.

ar-gŏ-nâ'-ut-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [ARGONAUTA.] A family of dibranchiate cephalopodous molluscs, the first of the section Octopoda or Octopods. The dorsal arms (of the female) are webbed at the extremity, secreting a symmetrical involuted shell. The mantle is supported in front by a single ridge on the funnel (*Woodward*). It contains but the single genus Argonauta (q.v.).

Ar'-gŏ Nā'-vĭs, *s.* [ARGO.]

ar'-gō-sў, † **ar'-gō-sĭe,** † **ar-gū'-sĕ-ą,** * **rą̀g'-ụ-sў,** *s.* [Ital. *una Ragusea* (*nave*). Ragusa itself appears in sixteenth century English as Aragouse, Aragosa, whence the natural substitution of *argusea* for *ragusea*. (*Athenæum*, March 1, 1884.)] A large vessel designed for carrying merchandise; a carrack.

"Your *argosies* with portly sail, ...
Do overpeer the petty traffickers."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

ar'-gŏt (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr.] A term originally applied to the language in use among thieves and bad characters generally in France; now extended to any slang.

ar'-gụ-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *argue*; *-able.*] Which may be argued; which cannot, *primâ facie*, be set aside as absurd. (*Ed. Rev.*) (*Worcester.*)

"The neutralization of a certain area of *arguable* ground is a very clever phrase for which Lord Cairns desires theological or at least episcopal thanks."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 11, 1874.

ar'-gūe, *v.t.* & *i.* [In Fr. *arguer* = to speak against, to accuse. Prov., Sp., & Port. *arguir*; Ital. *arguire*; from Lat. *arguo*, v.t. = to make clear, prove, assert, declare; possibly from the root *arg.*] [ARGENT.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. [Directly from Fr. *arguer.*] (See etym.) To find fault with; to accuse; to charge with. (Often followed by *of.*)

"The false Matabrune ... reproved her of the faults that her self had made, *arguing* her without a cause."—*Helyas*, p. 28. (*Boucher.*)

"I have pleaded guilty to all thoughts and expressions of mine, which can be truly *argued of* obscenity, profaneness, or immorality, and retract them."—*Dryden: Fables.*

2. [Directly from Lat. *arguo.*] (See etym.)

(*a*) To debate a question. (See II.)

(*b*) To prove, to show, to evince; to exhibit by reasoning, perception, or some other satisfactory process.

"Not to know me, *argues* yourselves unknown."
Milton: P. L., bk. iv.

(*c*) To persuade; to conduct by argument to a certain intellectual conclusion, or to a course of conduct.

"It is a sort of poetical logick, which I would make use of, to *argue* you into a protection of this play."—*Congreve: Dedication to Old Batchelor.*

II. *Technically:*

Law: To debate a question in law, or in fact by means of opposing counsel, each doing his best to establish his case to the satisfaction of a judge and jury.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To reason in favor of a proposition or against it; to attempt to establish or refute a statement.

"'If the Convention'—it was thus that he *argued*—'was not a Parliament, how can we be a Parliament?'"
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. To reason with or against an opponent; to attempt to convince or silence him; or if that be not practicable, then to show others that he has been beaten in the intellectual encounter. (Followed by *against* or *with.*)

"He that, by often *arguing against* his own sense, imposes falsehoods on others, is not far from believing himself."—*Locke.*

"I do not see how they can *argue with* any one without setting down strict boundaries."—*Ibid.*

ar'-gūed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ARGUE, *v.t.*]

ar'-gụ-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *argu(e)*; *-er.*] One who argues; a disputant, a controversialist.

"Men are ashamed to be proselytes to a weak *arguer*, as thinking they must part with their reputation as well as their sin."—*Decay of Piety.*

ar'-gụ-fў, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *argu(e)*, s.; *-fy* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To signify. (*Shenstone: To a Friend.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To argue. (*Combe: Dr. Syntax, Tour* ii., c. v.)

ar'-gụ-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [ARGUE.]

A. *As pr. par.* & *a.:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* Argumentation.

"It will in time
Win upon power, and throw forth greater themes
For insurrection's *arguing.*"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

"But what doth your *arguing* reprove."—*Job* vi. 25.

ar-gū'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [ARGULUS.] A family of Entomostracans belonging to the order Parasita, or, by another arrangement, to the order Siphonostomata, and the first tribe Pelto-cephala. [ARGULUS.]

ar'-gu-lŭs, *s.* [Diminutive from Gr. ἀργός (*argos*) = . . . swift.] A genus of Entomostracans, the typical one of the family Argulidæ. The *A. foliaceus* is a common parasite upon various fresh-water fishes.

ar'-gu-mĕnt, ***ar'-gu-mĕnte,** *s.* [In Sw. † *argument*; Fr. *argument*; Sp. & Port. *argumento*; Ital. *argomento, argumento*; Lat. *argumentum* = (1) proof, evidence; (2) a logical conclusion; (3) the subject of any written composition, theme, plot, &c.: from *arguo.*] [ARGUE.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. The act or process of reasoning, argumentation, contention, controversy.

"Which [obstinacy] . . . though proof to *argument*, was easily shaken by caprice."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

II. The state of being argued about: as, "whilst this was under argument;" meaning, whilst it was in the state of being argued about.

III. That about which arguing, debate, or reasoning takes place, or the reasons adduced.

1. *Gen.:* A theme or topic for argumentation; the subject of any reasoning, discourse, or writing.

". . . what in me is dark,
Illumine; what is low, raise and support;
That to the height of this great *argument*
I may assert Eternal Providence,
And justify the ways of God to men."
Milton: P. L., bk. i.

2. *Spec.:* The contents of any book presented as an abstract.

"The *argument* of the work, that is, its principal action, the œconomy and disposition of it, are the things which distinguish copies from originals."—*Dryden.*

IV. The reasons adduced in support of any assertion. (This is now the most common use of the word.)

". . . and fill my mouth with *arguments*."—*Job* xxiii. 4.

¶ When it is not stated whether one reasons for or against a proposition, the word *argument* is followed by *about, concerning, regarding*, or some such preposition. When it is stated, then an argument to establish a proposition is said to be *for* or *in favour of* it (*to* it is now obsolete); and when to controvert it, then *against* is the term used.

"If the idea be not agreed on betwixt the speaker and hearer, the *argument* is not *about* things, but names."—*Locke.*

"The best moral *argument to* patience, in my opinion, is the advantage of patience itself."—*Tillotson.*

"This, before that revelation had enlightened the world, was the very best *argument for* a future state."—*Atterbury.*

B. *Technically:*

1. *Logic:* An expression in which, from something laid down as granted, something else is deduced, *i.e.*, must be admitted to be true as necessarily resulting from the other. Reasoning expressed in words is argument, and an argument stated at full length, and in its regular form, is a syllogism. Every argument consists of two parts—that which is proved, and that by which it is proved. Before the former is established it is called the question, and when established, the conclusion, or inference; and that which is employed to effect this result, the premises. (*Whately: Logic*, bk. ii., ch. iii., § 1.) [ARGUMENTATUM.]

2. *Astron.:* Any number or quantity by which another may be found. (*Hind.*)

Argument of latitude: The distance of a body from one of the nodes of its orbit upon which the latitude depends. (*Hind.*) [NODE.]

"*Argument of the Moon's Latitude* is her Distance from the Dragon's Head or Tail, which are her two Nodes."—*Glossog. Nova.*

***ar-gu-mĕnt,** *v.i.* [From the substantive. In Sw. *argumentera*; Fr. *argumenter*; Sp. & Port. *argumentar*; Ital. *argomentare, argumentare.*] To reason about anything.

"But yet they *argumenten* faste
Upon the pope and his estate."
Gower: Conf. Am., Prolog.

† **ar-gu-mĕnt'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *argument*; *-able.*] Which admits of argument. (*Chalmers.*)

ar-gu-mĕn'-tal, *a.* [Lat. *argumentalis.*] Pertaining to or containing argument.

"Afflicted sense thou kindly dost set free,
Oppress'd with *argumental* tyranny;
And routed reason finds a safe retreat in thee."
Pope.

ar-gu-mĕn-tā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *argumentation*; Sp. *argumentacion*; Port. *argumentaçao*; Ital. *argomentazione*; Lat. *argumentatio*, from *argumentor* = to adduce proof; pa. par. *argumentatus*, from *argumentum* = an argument.]

Logic and Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of reasoning; that is, of drawing a deductive inference from premises given, or of inductively making a generalisation from a multitude of facts carefully brought together and sifted.

"*Argumentation* is that operation of the mind whereby we infer one proposition from two or more propositions premised; or it is the drawing a conclusion, which before was unknown or doubtful, from some propositions more known and evident: so when we have judged that matter cannot think, and that the mind of man doth think; we conclude that therefore the mind of man is not matter."—*Watts: Logick.*

2. The state of being argued or reasoned upon.

"I suppose it is no ill topick of *argumentation*, to show the prevalence of contempt, by the contrary influences of respect."—*South.*

3. That which contains argument, or is a topic for argument.

ar-gu-mĕn'-tą-tĭve, *a.* [Formed by analogy as if from Lat. *argumentativus*, from *argumentatus*, pa. par. of *argumentor.*]

I. *Of things:*

1. Consisting of argument, or containing argument.

"The *argumentative* part of my discourse."—*Atterbury.*

† 2. Which may be adduced as an argument for. (In this sense followed by *of.*)

"Another thing *argumentative* of Providence, is that pappous plumage growing upon the tops of some seeds; whereby they are wafted with the wind."—*Ray.*

II. *Of persons:* Having a natural tendency to have continual recourse to argumentation; disputatious.

ar-gu-mĕn'-tą-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *argumentative*; *-ly.*] In an argumentative manner.

"Nor do they oppose things of this nature *argumentatively*, so much as oratoriously."—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 115.

ar-gu-mĕn'-tą-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *argumentative*; *-ness.*] The quality of being argumentative.

* **ar-gu-mĕn-tī'ze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *argument*; suffix *-ize.*] To adduce arguments, to argue. [ARGUMENTIZING.]

* **ar-gu-mĕn-tī'-zêr,** *s.* [Eng. *argumentiz(e)*; *-er.*]

"This *argumentizer* should, to have made this story more probable, have cited this proclamation."—*Brady: Introd. to Old Eng. Hist.* (1684), p. 241.

ar-gu-mĕn-tī'z-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ARGUMENTIZE.]

". . . all the unmixed and *argumentizing* philosophy, . . ."—*Mannyngham: Discourses*, p. 34.

ar-gu-mĕn'-tŭm, *s.* [Lat.] An argument. [ARGUMENT, B. 1.] (Used in Logic.)

argumentum à posteriori. [À POSTERIORI.]

argumentum à priori. [Á PRIORI.]

Argumentum ad baculum. (*Humorously.*) An appeal to the stick, as when a schoolmaster renders an argument which has produced only limited conviction among his pupils conclusive, at least to the extent of silencing gainsayers, by the use of the birch. The phrase may be employed also in a vaguer sense for any appeal to physical force; as when a French political party "descends into the streets."

argumentum ad hominem. [*Lit.* = argument to a, or to the, man.] An argument drawn from an appeal to the man himself; that is, founded on his professed principles, his conduct, or the concessions he has made. St. Paul's argument, in Rom. ii. 17, &c., is an *argumentum ad hominem.*

argumentum ad ignorantiam. [*Lit.* = an argument to ignorance.] An argument in which a too confident disputant is reminded of his ignorance. When John Foster, reasoning against atheism, reminds the man who categorically and dogmatically declares that there is no God, that his personal experience has been limited to what has occurred in one fragment of the earth, and one very brief period of time, and that possibly, had he traversed the universe and lived through a bygone eternity, he somewhere or at some time might have found proofs of the Divine existence which would have convinced even him, the argument is one *ad ignorantiam.*

argumentum ad verecundiam. [*Lit.* = an argument to modesty.] An appeal to a person's modesty; as if one were to say to an opponent, "Well, Sir Isaac Newton was of a different opinion; but perhaps you are more competent to judge than he was."

Ar'-gŭs, *s.* [In Fr., Lat., &c., *Argus*; Gr. Ἄργος (*Argos*), from ἀργός (*argos*) = shining, bright, because Argus's eyes were so.]

1. *Class. Myth.:* A son of Arestor, said to have had 100 eyes, of which only two slept at one time, the several pairs doing so in succession. When killed by Mercury, his eyes were put into the tail of the peacock, by direction of Juno, to whom this bird was sacred.

¶ Argus was deemed a highly appropriate name to give to a vigilant watch-dog.

"*Argus*, the dog, his ancient master knew."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xvii. 344.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of birds of the family Phasianidæ, and the sub-family Phasianinæ. It contains the *Argus*, or Argus Pheasant (*Argus giganteus*). The male measures between five and six feet from the tip of the bill to the extremity of the tail, and is an eminently beautiful bird, the quill-feathers of the wings, which often exceed three feet in length, being ornamented all along by a series of ocellated spots. The Argus Pheasant inhabits the larger islands of the Eastern Archipelago.

¶ The name *Shetland Argus* is given to a starfish (*Astrophyton scutatum*). It is called also the Basket Urchin or Sea-basket. The arms branch again and again dichotomously, so that their ultimate fibres are supposed to be about 80,000 in number.

argus-eyed, *a.* Very observant; allowing little that is cognizable by a momentary glance of the eye to escape one's notice.

argus-shell, *s.* A species of porcelain-shell, beautifully variegated with spots somewhat resembling those upon a peacock's tail.

ar-gū'te, *a.* [In Sp. *agudo*; Ital. *arguto*; Lat. *argutus* = (1) made clear; (2) wordy; (3) witty, sagacious; from *arguo.*] [ARGUE.]

1. Shrill. (*Glossog. Nova.*)

2. Witty, sagacious. (*Glossog. Nova.*)

ar-gū'te-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *argute*; *-ness.*] The quality of being argute. Mental sharpness, sagacity.

". . . this [Plutarch] tickles you by starts with his *arguteness*, . . ."—*Dryden: Life of Plutarch.*

Ar-ġўn'-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. Ἀργυννίς (*Argunnis*) and Ἀργοννίς (*Argonnis*).] (See definition 1.)

1. *Greek Mythology:* A name of Aphrodite (Venus). The Greeks derived it from a sacred place near the Cephissus, where a boy, Argynnus, beloved by Agamemnon, is said to have died; but Max Müller traces it remotely to the Sanscrit *argunt* = the bright or splendour, an appellation of the dawn. (*Max Müller: Science of Language*, 6th ed., vol. ii., 1871, p. 409.)

2. *Entom.:* A genus of butterflies belonging to the family Nymphalidæ. Several species occur in Britain. They are marked on the lower surface of the wings with silvery spots. The *A. Paphia*, or Silver-washed Fritillary, is one of the most common. The other species are *A. Lathonia*, or Queen of Spain Fritillary; *A. Adippe*, or High Brown Fritillary; and *A. Aglaia*, or Dark-green Fritillary. (*Jardine: Nat. Lib.*, vol. xxxix., pp. 150 to 158.)

ar-ġўr-eī'-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἀργύρειος (*argureios*) = silvery.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Convolvulaceæ, or Bindweeds. They have large flowers and fine silvery leaves. They occur in the East Indies.

ar-ġўr-eī-ō'-sŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀργύρειος (*argureios*) = of silver, silvery.]

Ichthy.: A genus of spiny-finned fishes belonging to the Scomberidæ, or Mackerel family. They are akin to the Zeus, or Dory.

ar'-ġўr-īte, *s.* [In Ger. *argyrit*; from Gr. ἄργυρος (*arguros*) = white metal, silver, silver money, and Eng. suff. *-ite.*] A mineral, the same as ARGENTITE (q.v.).

ar-ġўr-ŏ-çĕr'-ą-tīte, *s.* [Gr. (1) ἄργυρος (*arguros*) = silver; (2) possibly κερατίτις (*keratitis*) = horned, from κέρας (*keras*), genit. κέρατος (*keratos*) = a horn.] A mineral, the same as Cerargyrite of Dana, and Chlorargyrite (q.v.) of the British Museum Collection.

ar-ġўr-ŏ-mў´-ġēş, *s.* [Gr. ἄργυρος (*arguros*) = silver, and μύζω (*muzō*) = . . . to suck.] A genus of moths belonging to the family Yponomeutidæ. *A. sylvella*, the dark porcelain, is occasionally found near London. Three other British species are known. (*Jardine: Nat. Lib.*, vol. xl., pp. 263-4.)

ar-ġўr-ŏ-nē´-ta, *s.* [Gr. ἄργυρος (*arguros*) = silver, and possibly νητός (*nētos*) = heaped up, from νέω (*neō*) = to heap; or νητός (*nētos*) = spun, from νέω (*neō*) = to spin.] A genus of spiders belonging to the family Araneidæ. The *A. aquatica*, or Diving Spider, weaves for itself a bell-shaped dwelling at the bottom of the water, to which it descends with its prey to devour it. It carries down air entangled among the hairs which cover its body, and sets bubble after bubble free inside its abode till there is sufficient for respiration; for, provided with lungs and not with gills, it cannot breathe after the manner of a fish in the water.

THE DIVING SPIDER.

ar-ġўr´-ŏph-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἄργυρος (*arguros*) = silver, and ὄφις (*ophis*) = a serpent.] Silver-snake. A genus of Saurians so like serpents in appearance that, as will be observed, the word *ophis* (serpent) enters into the composition of their name. They belong to the family Typhlopidæ.

ar´-ġўr-ў-ōşe, *s.* [Gr. ἄργυρος (*arguros*) = silver.]

Min.: The same as ARGENTITE (q.v.).

ar´-ġўr-ў-thrōşe, *s.* [Gr. ἄργυρος (*arguros*) = silver, and ἐρυθρός (*eruthros*) = red.]

Min.: The same as PYRARGYRITE (q.v.).

ar´-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Ital.]

Music:

I. *Gen.:* A rhythmical song as contradistinguished from a recitative one.

II. *Specially:*

1. *Formerly:* A measured lyrical piece for one or for several voices.

2. *Now:* A song intended for one voice supported by instruments. It is introduced into a cantata, oratorio, or opera. [AIR.]

Är-ĭ-ăd´-nē, *s.* [Lat. *Ariadne*; Gr. Ἀριάδνη (*Ariadnē*).]

1. *Class. Myth.:* A daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who, falling in love with Theseus, then shut up by her father in the labyrinth, gave him a clue by which he threaded his way out. Afterwards she was the wife of Bacchus, who gave her a crown, which ultimately became a constellation called by her name.

"Not *Ariadne*, if you met her
Herself, could serve you with a better."
Cowper (transl. from Vincent Bourn): *The Maze.*

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the forty-third found. It was discovered by Pogson, on the 15th of April, 1857.

-arian, *suffix.* [Lat. *-arius.*]

As adjective: Pertaining to: as *riparian* = pertaining to the bank of a river.

As substantive: An agent, one who: as *librarian*, an agent in books, one who looks after books.

Är´-ĭ-ąn (1), *a.* & *s.* [In Ger. *Arianisch* (a.), *Arianen* (s.); Fr. *Arien*; Lat. *Arianus*; Gr. Ἀριανός (*Arianos*).

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to Arius or his doctrine. [See the substantive.]

B. *As substantive:* A follower of Arius, presbyter of Alexandria in the fourth century A.D., or one holding the system of doctrine associated with his name. During the first three centuries of the Christian era what was subsequently called the doctrine of the Trinity had become the subject of controversy, chiefly in one direction; it had been decided against Sabellius that there are in the Godhead three distinct persons, whereas Sabellius had in effect reduced the three to one. [SABELLIANISM.] In the year 317, Alexander, Bishop of Alexandria, having publicly expressed his opinion that the Son of God is not only of the same dignity as the Father, but of the same *essence* [in Gr. οὐσία (*ousia*)], Arius, one of the presbyters, considered this view as leaning too much to Sabellianism, and, rushing to the other extreme, he declared that the Son of God was only the first and noblest of created beings, and though the universe had been brought into existence through His instrumentality by the Eternal Father, yet to that Eternal Father He was inferior, not merely in dignity, but in *essence*. The views of Arius commended themselves to multitudes, while they were abhorrent to still more; fierce controversy respecting them broke out, and the whole Christian world was soon compelled to take sides in the struggle. Constantine, the first Christian emperor, was then the reigning sovereign, and after he had failed by private means to restore peace and unity, he summoned a council to meet at Nice, in Bithynia, which it did in A.D. 325. It was the first general council and the most celebrated of all. It declared Christ to be ὁμοούσιος (*homoousios*), *i.e.*, of the *same* essence as the Father, whereas Arius regarded Him as only ὁμοιούσιος (*homoiousios*), of *similar* essence. The erring presbyter was deposed and exiled; but his numerous followers maintained his doctrine, and were at times so successful that each party had in turn the power, of which it had no scruple to avail itself, of using carnal as well as spiritual weapons against its adversaries; indeed, it is believed that Arius himself died by poison. It would occupy too much space to detail the vicissitudes of a highly-chequered struggle; suffice it to say that the Arians greatly weakened themselves by splitting into sects [SEMI-ARIAN], and the doctrines regarding the relation of the three Divine Personages authoritatively proclaimed at Nice were at last all but universally adopted. They may be found detailed in what are popularly termed the Nicene and the Athanasian Creeds. [NICENE, ATHANASIAN.] They were held almost without a dissentient voice through the Middle Ages, and were cordially accepted by the leading reformers. The Churches of Rome, England, and Scotland are all at one with regard to the doctrine of the Trinity, as are also the most powerful bodies of English Nonconformists. Arianism has from time to time appeared in the churches, but as a rule its adherents have sooner or later gone back to orthodoxy or forward to Unitarianism; and of 164 English religious sects enumerated by the Registrar-General as possessing certified places of worship in England during the year 1878 there was not one officially designated as Arian.

† **Är´-ĭ-ąn** (2), *a.* & *s.* A rare form of ARYAN.

Är´-ĭ-ąn-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Arian*; *-ism.* In Fr. *Arianisme*; Port. *Arianismo.*] The system of theological doctrine held and taught by Arius and his followers.

"The Suevians in Spain were first Catholic, then fell off into *Arianism*. It was not till the sixth century that Spain was Catholic."—*Milman: Latin Christianity*, vol. i., p. 343.

Är-ĭ-ąn-īze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *Arian*; *-ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To render Arian in tenets; to imbue with Arianism.

B. *Intrans.:* To speak after the Arian manner, or according to the Arian tenets.

Är-ĭ-ąn-īz-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [ARIANIZE.]

"These some were the Christians, that lived after the downfall of the *Arianizing* Vandals and the expiring of their power."—*Worthington: Miscellanies.*

ar´-ĭ-çine, *s.* [From *Arica*, the principal seaport in Southern Peru.]

Chem.: Cinchovatine, $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O_4$. An alkaloid contained in Arica bark and in *Cinchona ovata.*

ar´-ĭ-çīte, *s.* [Apparently from Ital. *Ariccia*, Lat. *Aricia*, in Italy, near Mount Albano, where it occurs.] A mineral, the same as Gismondite (q.v.).

ar´-ĭd, *a.* [Fr. *aride*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *aridо*; Lat. *aridus* = dry; from *areo* = to be dry.] Dry, parched, wanting in moisture.

". . . dry sand-hillocks and *arid* plains, where not a single drop of water can be found."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, chap. v.

ar´-ĭ-das, *s.* [From some of the Indian languages.] A kind of taffeta from the East Indies woven from fibres derived from various plants.

Ar´-ĭ-dĕd, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic (?).] A fixed star of the first magnitude, called also *Deneb Adige* and *a* Cygni.

ą-rĭd´-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *arid*; *-ity.* Fr. *aridité*; Ital. *aridità, ariditade, ariditate*; Lat. *ariditas.*]

1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being dry, aridness, dryness, drought; absence of moisture. (Used of soil, a country, of the bodily frame, or even the herbage of a plant, such as that of the genus of rushes termed Xerotes.)

"salt, taken in great quantities, will reduce an animal body to the great extremity of *aridity* or dryness."—*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. *Fig.:* Absence of proper feeling, as if the affections and other emotions had dried up.

". . . no sceptical logic or general triviality, insincerity and *aridity* of any time and its influences, can destroy this noble inborn loyalty and worship that is in man."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. i.

ą-rĭd´-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Altered from *Iridium* (?).] The name given by Ullgren to what he believed to be a new metal in the chrome-iron ores of Röros, in Sweden. Further examination has not confirmed his opinion. (*Graham: Chem.*, 2nd ed., vol. ii., p. 59.)

* **ār´-ĭe,** *s.* [EYRIE.]

Är´-ĭ-ęl, *s.* [Eng. *Ariel* = an airy spirit (Shakesp.: *Tempest*); Heb. אֲרִיאֵל (*Ariel*) = Lion of God; the name of a person (Ezra viii. 6), and of Jerusalem (Isa. xxix. 1, 2; Ezek. xliii. 16). But in the latter case Gesenius brings it from Arab. *ari* = fire-hearth, and Heb. אֵל (*El*) = God: fire-hearth of God.] A name given by Sir John Herschel to one of the interior satellites of Uranus.

Är´-ĭ-ēş, *s.* [Lat. *aries* = (1) a ram (the animal), (2) the sign of the zodiac, (3) a battering-ram, (4) &c. . . .]

I. *Astronomy:*

1. The constellation Aries, or the Ram, one of the ancient zodiacal constellations, and generally called the first sign of the zodiac.

2. The portion of the ecliptic between 0° and 30° long., which the sun enters on the 21st of March (the vernal equinox). The constellation Aries, from which the region derives its name, was once within its limits, but now, by the precession of the equinoxes, it has gradually moved into the space anciently assigned to Taurus. [PRECESSION.] It is denoted by the symbol ♈, which remotely resembles a ram's head. (*Herschel: Astron.*, §§ 380, 381.)

"At last from *Aries* rolls the bounteous sun,
And the bright Bull receives him."
Thomson: Seasons; Spring.

The first point of Aries is the spot in the heavens where the sun appears to stand at the vernal equinox. It is not marked by the presence of any star, but it is not very far from the third star of Pegasus, that called Algenib. It is the point from which the right ascension of the heavenly bodies are reckoned upon the equator and their longitudes upon the ecliptic. [RIGHT ASCENSION.] (*Airy: Popul. Astron., &c.*)

II. *Astrol.* Aries was considered a choleric or hot sign.

"In Martes face, and in his mansioun
In *Aries*, the colerik, the hote signe."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,364-5.

† **ār´-ĭ-ĕ-tāte,** *v.* [Ital. *arietare*; Lat. *arietatum*, supine of *aristo*; from *aries* = a ram.]

1. To butt. (Used of a ram.) (*Johnson.*)

2. To strike in such a manner as a ram would do. (*Johnson.*)

ār-ĭ-ĕ-tā´-tion, *s.* [Lat. *arietatio.*]

I. *Lit.:* The act of butting like a ram.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act of battering of walls by means of a battering-ram.

"Secondly, the strength of the percussion, wherein likewise ordnance do exceed all *arietations* and ancient inventions."—*Bacon: Essays, Civ. and Mor.*, ch. lviii.

2. The act of striking against anything; quite apart from the metaphor of the ram's buttings.

"Now those heterogenous atoms by themselves, hit so exactly into their proper residence, in the midst of such tumultuary motions and *arietations* of other particles."—*Glanville.*

ar-ĭ-ĕt´-ta, *s.* [Ger. & Fr. *ariette*; Sp. & Port. *arieta*; both from Ital. *arietta.*]

Music: A short lively air, tune, or song.

a-rīght, **a-rȳght** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *a*, *right*; A.S. *ariht.*]

1. *As adverb:* Rightly, directly to what is aimed at; properly, becomingly, to some good purpose; without failure of any kind.

"Fair queen, be said, direct my dart *aright*."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid ix. 546.

aright-half, **aryght-half,** *adv.* On the right side, on the one side, on this side.

"*Aright-half* and aleft-half."
Ayenbite (ed. Morris), p. 23.

ăr'-il, **ā-rĭl'-lŭs,** *s.* [Lat. *arillus* = a wrapper.]

Bot.: Anything which proceeds from the placenta, and does not form part of the seed itself. Before the time of Richard the term was yet more vaguely applied, as to the testa in Orchidaceæ and other plants, and the endocarp of some Rubiaceæ and Rutaceæ. The mace surrounding the seed in the Nutmeg, and the envelope enclosing the seeds of Euonymus, are genuine instances of the aril. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*)

ā-rĭl'-lāte, **ā-rĭl'-lā-tĕd,** **ăr'-illed,** *a.* [From *aril* (q.v.).] Furnished with an aril.

"*Arillate* seed."—*Lindley: Natural System of Botany*, p. 15.

ar'-il-lōde, *s.* [Aril.] A false aril; one not proceeding from the placenta.

ăr'-ĭ-lŭs, *s.* [A proper name. (*Agassiz.*)] A genus of Bugs of the family Reduviidæ. One species, the *Arilus serratus*, or Wheel-bug, is said to possess electric powers

Ar'-ĭ-mą, Ar'-ĭ-mąn, *s.* Another form of Ahriman.

a-rime, **a-ri-men,** *v.t.* [A.S. *arimian.*] To count, to reckon. (*Layamon*, iii. 158.)

ăr-ĭ-ŏ-lā'-tion, hăr-ĭ-ŏ-lā'-tion, *s.* [In Lat. *ariolatio*, or oftener *hariolatio*; from *hariolor* = to foretell; *hariolus* = a soothsayer.] Soothsaying; divination.

"The priests of elder time deluded their apprehensions with *ariolation*, soothsaying, and such oblique idolatries."—*Browne.*

Ą-rĭ'-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. Ἀρίων (*Ariōn*).]

1. *In Greek Myth.:* The horse of Adrastus, who lived during the Theban war. It was fabled to have the power of utterance, and to foretell future events.

2. *In Zool.:* A genus of Gasteropodous Mollusca of the family Limacidæ, or Slugs. The *A. ater* is the common Black Snail. Tate, in 1875, estimated the known recent species at twenty and the fossil at one, the latter from the Newer Pliocene of Maidstone. The sub-genus Plectrophorus, ranked under Arion, has five species, all from Tenerife.

ar-ĭ-ō'-şe, *a.* [From Ital. *arioso* (q.v.).] Characterised by melody as distinguished from harmony.

ar-ĭ-ō'-sō, *adv.* & *s.* [Ital. (1) lightsome, airy; (2) pretty, graceful: from *aria* = air, tune.]

A. *As adverb:* After the manner of an air, as distinguished from recitative.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A kind of melody bordering on the style of a capital air.

2. A short solo in an oratorio or opera, like an air, but not so long.

ą-rī'-şe, † **ą-rī'-ze,** † **ą-rȳ'-şe** (pret. **ą-rō'-şe,** † **ą-rist'**; pa. par. **ą-rĭs'-en,** etc.) [A.S. *arisan* = to arise, rise, rise up, rise again.] [Rise.]

I. To move from a lower to a higher place.

Specially:

1. To ascend as vapours do.

"Behold, there *ariseth* a little cloud out of the sea, like a man's hand."—*1 Kings* xviii. 44.

2. To emerge from beneath the horizon, as the sun, the moon, or a star (*lit. & fig.*).

[illegible] together.

II. To assume an upright position from a sitting, kneeling, or recumbent attitude.

1. To rise from a bed or from the ground (*lit. or fig.*).

"How long wilt thou sleep, O sluggard? when wilt thou *arise* out of thy sleep?"—*Prov.* vi. 9.

"[illegible] when he [illegible] enemy [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]."—*Milton*, [illegible]

2. To rise from the seat with the view of engaging in some work (*lit. & fig.*).

"*Arise* ye, and depart: for this is not your rest."—*Micah* ii. 10.

3. To rise from the dead (*lit. & fig.*).

"Wherefore he saith, Awake thou that sleepest, and *arise* from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light."—*Ephes.* v. 14.

III. To swell as the waves of the sea in a storm, or a river during heavy rain.

"Thou rulest the raging of the sea: when the waves thereof *arise*, thou stillest them."—*Ps.* lxxxix. 9. (See also Luke viii. 48.)

IV. To be excited against; to break forth against.

1. As anger.

"And if so be that the king's wrath *arise* . . ."—*2 Sam.* xi. 20.

2. As an assailant rushing against one (*lit. & fig.*).

". . . and when he [the lion? or the bear?] *arose* against me, I caught him by his beard, and smote him, and slew him."—*1 Sam.* xvii. 35.

"Let God *arise*, let his enemies be scattered."—*Ps.* lxviii. 1.

V. To advance from a lower to a higher condition with regard to social standing, freedom from trial, intellectual, moral, or spiritual advancement.

". . . by whom shall Jacob *arise*? for he is small."—*Amos* vii. 2.

VI. To commence, to begin.

1. To begin, to commence, to originate; to spring up, to rise, to emerge.

". . . the persecution that *arose* about Stephen."—*Acts* xi. 19.

"Nerves are said to *arise* or have their origin in the nervous centre to which they are on the one hand attached . . ."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 216.

2. To begin to act a part; to rise up in a figurative sense.

"Now there *arose* up a new king over Egypt, which knew not Joseph."—*Exod.* i. 8.

a'-rish, *s.* [Persian.] A Persian measure of length = about thirty-eight English inches. It is not now in use.

ą-rĭ ą-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Arise.]

"The sun's *arising* gleam."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 12.

ą-rĭst', Old pret. of verb Arise (q.v.).

ą-rĭs'-tą, *s.* [Lat. = an awn. In Sp. *arista.*]

Bot.: The awn or beard in grasses. It is formed by the elongated midrib of a bract, and sometimes diverges from the lamina before reaching its apex. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*)

† **ăr'-ĭs-tarch** (1), *s.* [Gr. ἀριστραρχος (*aristarchos*) = best ruling; ἀριστραρχέω (*aristarcheō*) = to rule in the best way, from ἄριστος (*aristos*) = best, and ἄρχω (*archō*) = to rule. Or from ἄριστος (*aristos*) = best, and ἄρχος (*archos*) = a leader, from ἄρχω (*archō*).] A ruler who is also the best man in the community. (*Ogilvie.*)

Ăr'-ĭs-tarch (2), *s.* [In Ger. *aristarch*; Fr. *aristarque*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *aristarco.* Called after Aristarchus, a grammarian of great celebrity, who lived at Alexandria during the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He had great critical acuteness, which he used in correcting Homer and the other poets.] An acute and severe critic.

Ăr-ĭs-tar'-chĭ-ąn, *a.* [From Aristarchus, the severe critic.] [Aristarch (2).] Pertaining or relating to Aristarchus, or to severe criticism.

ăr'-ĭs-tar-chȳ, *s.* [In Ger. *aristarchie.* From Gr. ἄριστος (*aristos*) = the best; ἀρχή (*archē*) = sovereignty.] The rule of the best; government by the best. Etymologically, almost the same in meaning as *aristocracy.*

"The ground on which I would build his chief praise, to some of the *aristarchy* and sour censures of these days, requires first an apology."—*Harrington: [illegible] of Eng.*, p. [illegible]

ą-rĭs-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *aristatus*, from *arista* = an awn (q.v.).] Awned. Surmounted with an awn or awns; bearded; as the glumes of barley and many other grasses. (*Lindley: Vegl. Kingd.*; [illegible])

ăr-ĭs-tŏc-rą-çy, † **ăr-ĭs-tŏc-rą-tie,** † **ăr-ĭs-tŏc-rą-tȳ,** *s.* [In Sw. [illegible]; Dan. [illegible]; Ger. & Fr. [illegible]; Sp. & Port. [illegible]; Ital. [illegible]. Gr. ἀριστοκρατία (*aristokratia*) = (1) the government of the best men, (2) the rule of the best, from ἄριστος (*aristos*) = the best, and κρατέω (*kratéō*) = to be strong

mighty, or powerful; hence to rule; κρατος (*kratos*) = (1) strength, (2) power over.]

I. *Of persons:*

1. Government exercised by the best-born class in the community—in other words, by the nobles.

"As to the other forms of government, Socrates would say, That when the chief offices of the commonwealth were lodged in the hands of a small number of the most eminent citizens, it was called an *aristocracy*."—*Xenophon: Memorab. of Socrates.* (*Richardson.*)

"The word *aristocracy*, which is now made to mean men of the upper ranks, even lower than those of the nobility, means, by right, not [illegible] but only a state-wielding by the nobles; and in England there is no *aristocracy* but that of the House of Lords."—*Barnes: Early England and the Saxon English* (1869), pp. 110, 111.

2. The nobles and other people of position and wealth in a country, taken collectively; or in a more extended sense, those who rise above the rest of the community in any important respect. Thus, in addition to the aristocracy of rank, there is one of intellect, one of knowledge, one of high moral feeling, &c.

"Thus our democracy was, from an early period, the most aristocratic, and our *aristocracy* the most democratic in the world."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

¶ For the views and feelings of aristocracies see the following examples.

"The principle of an *aristocracy* is equality within its own body, ascendancy over all the rest of the community."—*Arnold: Hist. Rome*, vol. i., p. 66.

† II. *Of things:* Rule, dominion, domination, control, ascendancy.

". . . expelling from his mind the wild democracy of passions, and establishing (according to the quaint expression of Kyagriua) a perfect *aristocracy* of reason and virtue."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, ch. xlv. (1846), vol. iv., p. 257.

ăr'-ĭs-tō-crăt, *s.* [In Sw. *aristokrat*; Fr. *aristocrate*; Port. *aristocrata.*] [Aristocracy.]

1. One who is a member of a small governing class in a nation, or who, even if he takes no part in government, is of high rank.

"We were thus accompanied by the two greatest *aristocrats* in the country, as was plainly to be seen in the manner of all the poorer Indians towards them."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xiv.

2. One who considers the best form of government to be that which places the chief power in the hands of the aristocracy of birth and rank.

3. One who really is, or at least is considered to be, despotic in temper.

"What his friends call *aristocrats* and despots."—*Burke.*

ăr-ĭs-tō-crăt'-ĭc, * **ăr-ĭs-tō-crăt'-ĭck, ăr-ĭs-tō-crăt'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Fr. *aristocratique*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *aristocratico*; Gr. ἀριστοκρατικός (*aristokratikos*).] Pertaining or relating to a government conducted by the nobles or other persons of rank in the community, or pertaining or relating to those nobles or people of rank themselves.

"Four chief powers will be found on examination to influence and divide political society—the kingly, the sacerdotal, the *aristocratic*, and the democratic."—*Evans Crowe: Hist. France* (ed. 1858), vol. xx., I. p. 8.

". . . whose will then be the *aristocratical* branch of our legislature."—*Bowring: Bentham's Fragm. on Government: Works*, vol. i., p. 280.

ăr-ĭs-tō-crăt'-ĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *aristocratical*; *-ly.*] In an aristocratical manner; as the aristocracy are wont to do.

"The whole Christian world, the universal Church, is by some presumed to be governed [illegible] very *aristocratically*, guided."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. iii., pt. ii., § 27. (*Richardson.*)

ăr-ĭs-tō-crăt'-ĭc-ąl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *aristocratical*; *-ness.*] The quality of being aristocratic. (*Webster.*)

* **ăr-ĭs-tŏc'-rą-tĭe,** *s.* [Aristocracy.]

† **ăr-ĭs-tŏc'-rą-tĭze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *aristocrat*; *-ize.*] To render aristocratic. (*Ogilvie.*)

* **ăr-ĭs-tŏc'-rą-tȳ,** *s.* [Aristocracy.]

ăr-ĭs-tō-lō'-chĭ-ą (*Mod. Lat.*), † **ăr-ĭs-tō-lō'-chȳ** (*Eng.*), *s.* [In Fr. *aristoloche*, Sp. [illegible], Port. [illegible], Ital. [illegible], Gr. ἀριστολοχία (*aristolochia*) = an herb [illegible] which ἄριστος (*aristos*) = best, and λοχεία (*lochia* = childbirth.)

A. *As botanical term:* (*Of the form* **aristolochy**.) Birthwort, any plant of the genus Aristolochia. See B.

"[illegible] *aristolochy* [illegible] *birthwort*."—*Fernandez Spanish Ind.* [illegible] 1800.

B. *Bot.* (*Of the form* aristolochia.) A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Aristolochiaceæ, or Birthworts. They have curiously inflated irregular flowers, in some cases of large size; these consist of a tubular coloured calyx, no corolla, six stamens, one style, and a six-celled capsular fruit, with many seeds. One species, the *A. clematis*, or Common Birthwort, a plant with pale-yellow tubular flowers, swollen at the base, is naturalised among old ruins in the east and south of England. Most of the Aristolochias are emmenagogue, especially the European species, *A. rotunda, longa,* and *clematitis*, and the Indian *A. Indica;* the last-named species is also antarthritic. *A. bracteata* is anthelmintic; when bruised and mixed with castor-oil it is used in cases of obstinate psora. *A. odoratissima*, of the West Indies, is alexipharmic. The *A. fragrantissima* of Peru is given in dysenteries, fevers, rheumatism, &c.; *A. serpentaria* (the Virginian Snake-root), besides being given in the worst forms of typhus fever, is deemed of use against snake-bite; as is also *A. trilobata.* (*Lindley.*) The *Treasury of Botany* points out that faith in the efficacy of some Aristolochia or other, as an antidote to the poison of serpents, prevails in America, Egypt, and India, its existence in regions so remote from each other affording strong evidence of its truth.

ăr-ĭs-tŏ-lō-chĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [ARISTOLOCHIA.]

Bot.: An order of plants placed by Lindley under his last or Asaral alliance of Perigynous Exogens. It has hermaphrodite flowers, six to ten epigynous stamina, a three or six-celled inferior ovary, and wood without concentric zones. In 1846, Lindley estimated the known species at 130. Many are climbing plants. In their qualities they are tonic and stimulating. [ARISTOLOCHIA, ASARUM.]

Ăr-ĭs-tŏ-phăn'-ĭc, *a.* [From Greek Ἀριστοφάνης (*Aristophanēs*). (See def.).] Pertaining to Aristophanes, the Athenian comic poet, whose plays were exhibited on the stage between B.C. 427 and 388. (*North Amer. Rev.*)

Ăr-ĭs-tŏ-tē'-lĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Aristoteli (us)*; Eng. suffix *-an.*]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to Aristotle, the greatest philosopher of all antiquity, who was born in B.C. 384, and died in 322. His natal place being Stagira, now Stauros, a town of Macedonia, he is often called "the Stagyrite." He was a disciple of Plato, tutor of Alexander the Great, a highly distinguished teacher at Athens, the author of treatises on nearly every subject of human thought, and the founder of the Peripatetic Philosophy, his writings on the last-named theme and on Logic being venerated during the Middle Ages as no other book was but the Bible.

"... the *Aristotelian* collection of marvellous stories."—*Lewis' Early Rom. Hist* (1855), chap. iii., § 12, vol. i., p. 96.

B. *As substantive:* One who regards Aristotle as his master. *Spec.*, an adherent of the Peripatetic Philosophy. [PERIPATETIC.]

"The *Aristotelians* were of opinion that superfluity of riches might cause a tumult in a commonwealth."—*Sir Miles Sandys: Essays*, p. 210

Ăr-ĭs-tŏ-tē'-lĭ-an-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Aristotelian; -ism.*] The peripatetic system of philosophy founded by Aristotle. [PERIPATETIC.]

Ăr-ĭs-tŏ-tĕl'-ĭc, * **Ăr-ĭs-tŏ-tĕl'-ĭck,** *a.* [Ital. *Aristotelico;* Lat. *Aristotelicus.*] Pertaining or relating to Aristotle. The same as ARISTOTELIAN.

"The *Aristotelick* or Arabian philosophy continued to be communicated from Spain and Africa to the rest of Europe chiefly by means of the Jews. —*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, i. 445.

ăr'-ĭth-măn-çy, *s.* [Gr. ἀριθμός (*arithmos*) = a number, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophesying, divination; μάντις (*mantis*) = a diviner, a prophet.] Pretended divination of future events by means of numbers.

ą-rĭth'-mĕt ĭc, * **ą-rĭth'-mĕt-ĭck,** * **ą-rĭth mĕt-ĭcke,** **ars mĕt-rike,** **ars' mĕt-rỹk,** *s.* [In Gr. *arithmetikē*; Fr. *arithmétique*; Port. *aritmetica*; Sp. & Ital. *aritmetica*; Lat. *arithmetica*, Gr. ἀριθμητικὴ (*arithmētikē*) [supply τεχνη (*techne*) = art], the fem. of ἀριθμητικος (*arithmētikos*) = of or for numbering; ἀριθμός (*arithmos*) = number.] In its broadest sense the science and art which treat of the properties of numbers. This definition, however, would include Algebra, which is considered a distinct branch. Algebra deals with certain letters of the alphabet, such as *x, y, z, a, b, c,* &c., standing as symbols for numbers; arithmetic operates on numbers themselves, as 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. Viewed as a science, arithmetic is a branch of mathematics; looked on as an art, its object is to carry out for practical purposes certain rules regarding numbers, without troubling itself to investigate the foundation on which those rules are based.

It is variously divided, as into *Integral* and *Fractional Arithmetic*, the former treating of integers, and the latter of fractions. Integral arithmetic is sometimes called *Vulgar* or *Common Arithmetic;* and from fractional arithmetic is sometimes separated *Decimal Arithmetic*, treating, as the name implies, of decimals. There are also *Logarithmic Arithmetic* for computation by logarithms, and *Instrumental Arithmetic* for calculation by means of instruments or machines. Another division is into *Theoretical Arithmetic*, treating of the science of numbers, and *Practical Arithmetic*, which points out the best method of practically working questions or sums. *Political Arithmetic* is arithmetic applied to political economy, as is done in the statistical returns so continually presented to Parliament. Finally, *Universal Arithmetic* is a name sometimes applied to Algebra. The chief subjects generally treated under the science or art of Arithmetic are (1) Numeration and Notation; (2) Addition; (3) Subtraction; (4) Multiplication; (5) Division; (6) Reduction; (7) Compound Addition; (8) Compound Subtraction; (9) Compound Multiplication; (10) Compound Division; (11) Simple Proportion (Rule of Three); (12) Compound Proportion; (13) Vulgar Fractions; (14) Decimal Fractions; (15) Duodecimals; (16) Involution; (17) Evolution; (18) Ratios, Proportions, and Progressions; (19) Fellowship or Partnership; (20) Simple Interest; (21) Compound Interest; and (22) Position. (*Hutton, &c.*) Of these, the most important are the simple processes of Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division, the judicious use of which, singly or in combination, will solve the most complex arithmetical questions.

"At the same time one of the founders of the Society, Sir William Petty, created the science of political *arithmetic*, the humble but indispensable handmaid of political philosophy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

Arithmetic of Infinites: The summing up of an infinite series of numbers.

ăr-ĭth-mĕt'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *arithmetic; -al.*] Pertaining to arithmetic.

"... should his comprehension of *arithmetical* principles be unquestionable."—*Herbert Spencer: Psychol.*, 2nd ed., vol. ii., § 388, p. 812.

arithmetical complement. That which a number wants to make it reach the next highest decimal denomination. Thus the arithmetical complement of 4 is 6, for 4 + 6 are = 10, and that of 642 is 358, because 642 + 358 are = 1,000. The *arithmetical complement of a logarithm* is what it wants to make it reach 10.

arithmetical mean.

1. The number, whether it be an integer or a fraction, which is exactly intermediate between two others. Thus, 5 is the arithmetical mean between 2 and 8; for 2 + 3 are = 5, and 5 + 3 are = 8. To find such a mean, add the two numbers together, and divide their sum by 2; thus 2 + 8 = 10, and 10 ÷ 2 = 5.

2. *More loosely:* Any one of several numbers in an arithmetical ratio (q.v.) interposed between two other numbers. Thus, if 6, 9, and 12 be interposed between 3 and 15, any one of them may be called an arithmetical mean between these two numbers.

arithmetical progression. A series of numbers increasing or diminishing uniformly by the same number. If they increase, the arithmetical progression is said to be ascending, and if they decrease, descending. Thus the series 3, 6, 9, 12, 15 is an ascending arithmetical progression increasing by the continued addition of 3; and the series 8, 6, 4, 2, is a descending one, falling regularly by 2. [PROGRESSION.]

arithmetical proportion. The relation existing between four numbers, of which the first is as much greater or less than the second, as the third is than the fourth; the equality of two differences or arithmetical ratios. In such cases the sum of the extremes is = that of the means. [PROPORTION.]

arithmetical proportionals. The numbers so related to each other. (The term is opposed to geometric proportionals.) [PROPORTIONAL.]

arithmetical relation. The comparison of numbers in an arithmetical progression with the view of ascertaining how much they differ from each other.

arithmetical ratio. The difference between any two numbers constituting part of a series in arithmetical progression.

ăr-ĭth-mĕt'-ĭ-cal-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *arithmetical; -ly.*] In an arithmetical manner; after the principles of arithmetic.

"Though the fifth part of a *xestes*, being a simple fraction, and *arithmetically* regular, it is yet no proper part of that measure."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

ăr-ĭth-mĕ-tĭ'-cian, *s.* [Eng. *arithmetic; -ian.* In Fr. *arithméticien.*] One skilled in arithmetic; a proficient in arithmetic.

"Gregory King, Lancaster herald, a political *arithmetician* of great acuteness and judgment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

ą-rĭth'-mic, *s.* [Gr. ἀριθμός (*arithmos*) = number.] Arithmetic. (*Sir E. Arnold*, v. 132.)

ăr-ĭth-mŏc'-rą-çy, *s.* [Gr. ἀριθμός (*arithmos*) = number, and κρατέω (*kratĕō*) = to rule.] The rule of mere numbers. (*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, pref.)

ą-rĭth-mŏ-crăt'-ĭc, *a.* [ARITHMOCRACY.] Pertaining to an arithmocracy (q.v.). (*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, pref.)

ăr-ĭth-mŏm'-ĕ-tẽr, *s.* [From Gr. ἀριθμός (*arithmos*) = a number, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] A machine which enables a person, however unskilled, to perform the operations of multiplication and division with facility, rapidity, and unfailing accuracy. The arithmometer of M. Thomas (De Colmar), highly commended by General Hannyngton (*Journal of Actuaries*, vol. xvi., p. 244) and by Mr. Peter Gray, F.R.A.S., and others, does more, for, in forming the product of two given numbers, it can either add that product to, or subtract it from, another given number, according to the pleasure of the operator. The machine is provided on its face with spaces for the reception of three numbers, say P, Q, and R. These being properly placed, the turning of a handle brings out the value of P + Q R or P − Q R, according as the regulator was adjusted for addition or subtraction.

ark, * arke, * arcke, *s.* [A.S. *arc, erc, earc;* Sw., Dan., and Dut. *ark;* Ger. and Fr. *arche;* Goth. *arka;* Gael. *airc;* Prov. *archa;* Irish *airg, airk;* Sp., Port., Ital., and Lat. *arca.* From the same root as Lat. *arceo* = to enclose.]

I. A chest, a box, a coffer with a lid. *Specially—*

1. The ark used in Jewish worship, called the Ark of the Covenant (Numb. x. 33, &c.), the Ark of the Testimony (Exod. xxx. 6), the Ark of God (2 Sam. vii. 2), the Ark of His (God's) Testament (Rev. xi. 19), the Ark of

JEWISH ARK. (FROM CALMET.)

Thy (God's) strength (Ps. cxxxii. 8), and the Ark of the Lord (1 Kings ii. 26). It was an oblong chest of acacia-wood overlaid with gold inside and out. On its top was the mercy-seat, and inside it at first were the two tables of stone, the pot of manna, and Aaron's rod which budded (1 Kings viii. 9, and Heb. ix. 4).

At each of the four corners was a ring into which staves or poles might be fitted to carry it when it required to be moved.

2. A large chest for holding meal. (*Scotch.*)

"... when we have sent awa the haill meal in the *ark* and the girnal."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, chap. xx.

II. A chest-like vessel or ship. *Specially*—

1. *Literally:*

(*a*) Noah's ark, a chest-like vessel about the dimensions of the *Great Eastern* steam-ship.

"Make thee an *ark* of gopher-wood."—*Gen.* vi. 14.

(*b*) The ark made of bulrushes, rendered watertight by a coating of bitumen, in which Moses when an infant was committed to the Nile.

"... she took for him an *ark* of bulrushes, ..."—*Exod.* ii. 3.

(*c*) *In America:* A large boat used on the American rivers to transport produce to market. (*Webster.*)

2. *Fig.:* Life.

"'But thou,' said I, 'hast miss'd thy mark,
Who sought'st to wreck my mortal *ark*.'"
Tennyson: The Two Voices.

ark, *v.t.* [From the substantive.] To enclose within an ark. [ARKED.]

ark'-an-gite, *s.* [From Arkansas, where it is found.] A mineral, a variety of Brookite (q.v.). It occurs in thick black crystals.

arke, *s.* [ARC, ARCH.]

"The *arke* of his artificial day hath i-ronne
The fourthe part, of half an hour and more."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,422-3.

ark'-ŏd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ARK, *v.*]

"When *arked* Noah and seuen with him."
Warner: Albion's Eng., bk. i., chap. i.

ark'-īte, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *ark*; *-ite.*]

A. *As substantive:* An inmate of the ark. (*Bryant.*)

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining or relating to Noah's ark. (*Bryant.*)

ark'-sû-tīte, ark'-sû-dīte, *s.* [From Arksut Fiord, in South Greenland.] A mineral classed by Dana in his Cryolite Group of Fluorine Compounds. It is a white, translucent, and brittle species, with vitreous lustre, except on cleavage faces, where it is pearly. Its composition is—fluorine, 51·03; alumina, 17·87; lime, 7·01; soda, 23·00; and water, 0·57, with ·74 of insoluble matter.

ark'-ys, *s.* [Gr. ἄρκυς (*arkus*) = a net.] A genus of spiders. The *A. lancier* is yellow with red at the sides. It is a native of South America.

† ärle, *** äirle** (pl. **ärleş, äirleş**), *s.* [A.N. *earles, yearles* (pl.). (Generally in the plural.).] Earnest-money; money given to a person hired as a servant as an earnest that in due time the wages for which he has stipulated will be paid.

"As for Morton, he exhausted his own very slender stock of money in order to make Cuddie such a present, under the name of *arles*, as might show his sense of the value of the recommendation delivered to him."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, chap. viii.

arle-penny (sing.), **arles-penny** (pl.), *s.* A penny given for such a purpose.

*** arled,** *a.* [A.S. *orl* = a welt, the border of a garment, a robe.] Ring-streaked.

"Sep or got, haswed, *arled*, or gret."
Story of Gen. and Exod. (ed. Morris), 1,733.

*** ar'-lȳ,** *a.* & *adv.* [EARLY.]

arm (1), *** arme,** *s.* [A.S. *arm, earm*; Sw., Dan., Dut., Mod. Ger., O. L. Ger., and O. H. Ger. *arm*; O. Fris. *erm*; O. Icel. *armr*; Goth. *arms*; Arm. *armm*; Lat. *armus* = an arm; Gr. ἁρμός (*harmos*) = a fitting, a joint; ἄρω (*arō*) = to join, to fit together; Lat. and Gr. root *ar* = to join, to fit.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Lit.:* The portion of the human body on either side, extending from the shoulder to the hand; the corresponding part also in a quadrumanous animal, a monkey for example. More rarely, one of the forelegs in a digitated quadruped of any kind.

"Then let my *arm* fall from my shoulder-blade, ..."—*Job* xxxi 22.

"The hair of the orang-outang is of a brownish-red colour, and covers his back, *arms*, legs, and outside of his hands and feet."—*Griffith's Cuvier*, i. 239

"... the *arms* and paws [of a squirrel, *Sciurus bicolor*] are bordered with a beautiful series of hairs."—*Ibid.*, iii. 182.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of material things:* Anything which stands out from that of which it constitutes a part, as an outstretched arm does from the human body. *Specially*—

(*a*) A branch of a tree, especially when it is tolerably horizontal.

"A broad oak, stretching forth its leafy *arms*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

(*b*) The projecting supports for the human arms on the two sides of some chairs, hence called *arm-chairs*. [ARM-CHAIR.]

(*c*) [See B. 2, *Naut.*]

(*d*) A narrow inlet running from the ocean some distance inland. The White Sea, the Baltic, and the Adriatic Sea may be considered arms of the sea.

"... good reasons can be assigned for believing that this valley was formerly occupied by an *arm* of the sea."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, chap. ix.

2. *Of things not material:*

(*a*) Power, physical, mental, moral, or spiritual; support of any kind.

"Behold, the days come, that I will cut off thine *arm*, and the *arm* of thy father's house, that there shall not be an old man in thine house."—1 *Sam.* ii. 31.

(*b*) Trust, dependence.

"Cursed be the man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his *arm*, and whose heart departeth from the Lord."—*Jer.* xvii. 5.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Her.* The human arm is often found constituting part of a crest. [CUBIT-ARM.]

2. *Naut.* The word *arm* is used for the extremity of a yard. (Generally called the *yard-arm.*)

arm-and-arm, *adv.* & *a.* The same as ARM-IN-ARM (q.v.).

"Go, fool: and, *arm-and-arm* with Clodio, plead
Your cause before a bar you little dread."
Cowper: Progress of Error.

arm-bone, *s.* The bone of the arm (the humerus).

"The *bone of the arm* (humerus) is of remarkable length."—*Owen: Classific. of the Mammalia*, p. 66.

"... an extensive fracture, badly united, of the left *arm-bone*."—*Ibid.*, p. 90.

arm-chair, *s.* A chair with arms. It is written also *armed-chair.*

"Her father left his good *arm-chair*,
And rode his hunter down."
Tennyson: The Talking Oak.

arm-ful, *a.* [ARMFUL.]

*** arm-gret,** *a.* As great or as thick as the arm.

"A wrethe of gold *arm-gret*, and huge of wight,
Upon his heed, set ful of stoones bright."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,147-8.

arm-hole, *s.* The arm-pit.

"Tickling is most in the soles of the feet, and under the *arm-holes*, and on the sides. The cause is the thinness of the skin in those parts, joined with the rareness of being touched there."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

¶ In Ezek. xiii. 18, the word rendered "arm-hole" should probably be translated "fore arm, cubit," though some make it the wrist.

arm-in-arm, *adv.* & *a.* With one's arm interlocked with that of another; arm-and-arm.

"When *arm-in-arm* we went along,"
Tennyson: The Miller's Daughter.

arm's-end, *s.* A metaphor derived from boxing, in which the weaker man may overcome the stronger, if he can keep him from closing. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"For my sake be comfortable; hold death awhile at the *arm's-end*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 6.

arm-shaped, *a.* Shaped like the arm.

arm's-length, *s.* A phrase derived from boxing [ARM'S-END], and signifying to keep a person at a distance, not to permit him to attempt familiarity.

"She ceased, and Paris held the costly fruit
Out at *arm's-length* ..."—*Tennyson: Œnone.*

arm's-reach, *s.* The reach of the arm, (*Todd.*)

arm-strong, *a.* Powerful in the arms. (*Greene: Menaphon*, p. 56.)

arm (2), *s.* [ARMS.] A weapon of war.

¶ Generally in the pl., ARMS (q.v.).

arm (1), *v.t.* [From the substantive *arm* (1).]

1. To offer the arm to; to take by the arm; to take up in the arms.

"Make him with our pikes and partisans
A grave: come, *arm* him."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

† 2. To furnish with bodily arms.

"Her shoulders broad and long,
Armed long and round."
Beaumont & Fletcher.

arm (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [From Eng. *arm* (2). In Fr. *armer*; Sp. & Port. *armar*; Ital. *armare*; Lat. *armo* = to furnish with implements, and *spec.*, with warlike weapons; from *arma* = arms.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To equip with weapons, defensive or offensive.

"And Saul *armed* David with his armour, and he put an helmet of brass upon his head; also he *armed* him with a coat of mail."—1 *Sam.* xvii. 38.

2. *Figuratively:*

(*a*) *Of material things:* To add to anything what will give it greater strength or efficiency.

"You must *arm* your hook with the line in the inside of it."—*Walton: Angler.*

(*b*) *Of things immaterial:* To impart to the mind or heart any thing that will make it more fitted for offence or defence; to provide against.

"... *arm* yourselves likewise with the same mind."—1 *Pet.* iv. 1.

II. *Technically:*

Magnetism. To arm a magnet is to connect its poles by means of a soft iron bar. [ARMATURE.]

B. *Intransitive:* To equip with weapons of war. (Used of individuals or of communities.)

"... and thus aloud exclaims:
Arm, arm, Patroclus! ..."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xvi., 155-56.

*** arm, * arme, * ar'-ǫme,** *a.* [Sw., O. Icel., and Mod. Ger. *arm* = poor.] (*Moral Ode*, ed. Morris, 223.)

ar-mā'-da, * ar-mā'-dō, *s.* [Sp. *armada* = a war fleet as contradistinguished from *flota* = a fleet of merchant vessels; Lat. *arma* = arms. From Spanish, *armada* has passed into German, French, &c., and is = Ital. *armata* = a navy, a fleet.]

(1.) *Spec.:* The celebrated fleet, called at first, by anticipation, "The 'Invincible' Spanish armada," which was sent in 1588 to assail England, but which, utterly failing in its object, and coming to a tragic and inglorious end, was latterly known simply as the "Spanish armada," the word "invincible" being dropped.

"They melt into thy yeast of waves, which mar
Alike the *Armada's* pride or spoils of Trafalgar."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 181.

Hence (2.) *Gen.:* Any war fleet.

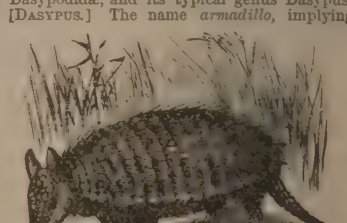
"So by a roaring tempest on the flood
A whole *armado* of convicted sail
Is scatter'd and disjoin'd from fellowship."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 4.

"... We will not leave,
For them that triumph, those who grieve,
With that *armada* gay."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, i. 17.

ar-mą-dĭl'-la, *s.* [In Fr. *armadille*; from Sp. *armadilla*, dimin. of *armada*.] A small armada.

ar-mą-dĭl'-lō (plural **-lōş** and **-lōeş**), *s.* [In Ger. *armadill* and *armadillthier*. From Sp. *armadillo*.]

1. The Spanish American name, now imported into English, of various Mammalia belonging to the order Edentata, the family Dasypodidæ, and its typical genus Dasypus. [DASYPUS.] The name *armadillo*, implying



ARMADILLO.

that they are in armour, is applied to these animals because the upper part of their body is covered with large strong scales or plates, forming a helmet for their head, a buckler for their shoulders, transverse bands for their

back, and in some species a series of rings for the protection of their tail. Another peculiarity is the great number of their molar teeth; these amount in one species to more than ninety. There are five toes on the hinder feet, and four or five, according to the species, on the anterior ones. The fore feet are admirably adapted for digging, and the animal, when it sees danger, can extemporise a hole and vanish into it with wonderful rapidity. If actually captured, it rolls itself into a ball, withdrawing its head and feet under its strong armour. There are several species—such as the Great Armadillo, or Tatu (*Dasypus gigas*), the Three-banded Armadillo, or Apara (*D. Apar*), the Six-banded Armadillo (*D. sexcinctus*), and the Hairy Armadillo (*D. villosus*). They feed chiefly on ants and other insects and worms, and are peculiar to South America, where a giant-animal of similar organisation, the Glyptodon, lived in Tertiary times.

"It is generally understood that the *Armadillos* bring forth but once a year."—*Griffith's Cuv.*, Ill. 286.

2. A genus of Crustaceans belonging to the order Isopoda, and the family Oniscidæ, the type of which is the well-known wood-louse. It is so called partly from its being covered with a certain feeble kind of armour; but chiefly from its rolling itself up into a ball after the fashion of the South American mammalian Armadillos.

armadillo-like, *a.* Like an armadillo, covered with natural armour.

"In the Pampæan deposit at the Bajada I found the osseous armour of a gigantic *armadillo-like* animal."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. vii.

* **ar-mā′-dō,** *s.* [ARMADA.]

ar′-ma-měnt, *s.* [In Fr. *armement;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *armamento;* Lat. *armamentum* = the outfitting of a ship, the supplying it with everything excepting only its hull: *armo* = to furnish with implements; *arma* = implements, . . . the tackle of a ship.]

I. The act of arming a fleet or army; the state of being armed.

II. That which constitutes the equipment or which is itself equipped.

1. That which constitutes the equipment. (Often in the pl., *armaments*, signifying everything needful to render the naval and military forces of a country efficient.) *Spec.*, weapons and ammunition.

". . . and the increase [of expenditure] is for the most part due to more costly *armaments*."—*Times*, Nov. 11, 1876.

2. The forces equipped

(*a*) A naval expedition fitted out for war; a fleet, with the men, guns, ammunition, and stores on board.

"English sailors, with more reason, predicted that the first gale would send the whole of this fair-weather *armament* to the bottom of the Channel."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

(*b*) Land forces fully equipped; an army encamped for war. (*Lit. & fig.*) (*Byron: Siege of Corinth*, xx.)

* **ar-ma-měn′-ta-rў,** *s.* [Lat. *armamentarium.*] An armoury, an arsenal. (*Johnson.*)

ar′-man, *s.* [Fr.] A confection for restoring a appetite in horses. (*Johnson.*)

* **ăr′-ma-rў,** *s.* [Lat. *armarium* = a chest, a coffer.] [ALMERY.] A chronicle or archive. (*Wycliffe:* 1 *Esdras* ii. 15.)

ar′-ma-türe, *s.* [In Ger. *armatur;* Fr. *armateur* and *armature;* Sp. *armadura;* Ital. & Lat. *armatura* = (1) armour, (2) armed soldiers, (3) a kind of military exercise.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Armour worn for the defence of the body, or, more frequently, the armour in which some animals are enveloped for their protection against their natural foes.

"Others should be armed with hard shells, others with prickles; the rest, that have no such *armature*, should be endued with great swiftness and pernicity."—*Ray: Creation.*

* 2. Offensive weapons.

"The double *armature* is a more destructive engine than the tumultuary weapon."—*Dr. H. More: Decay of Piety.*

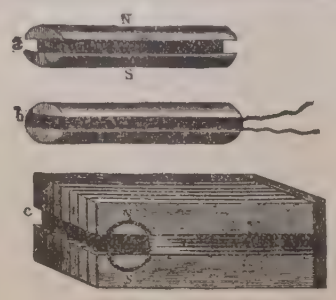
B. *Technically:*

1. *Magnetism:* The armatures, called also the *keepers*, of a magnetic bar are pieces of soft iron placed in contact with its poles. These, by being acted on inductively, become magnets, and, re-acting in their turn, not merely preserve, but even increase, the magnetism of the original bar. Magnets thus provided are said to be *armed.*

2. *Electricity:*

(*a*) *The internal and external armatures, or coatings of a Leyden jar*, are the coatings of tinfoil on its interior, and part of its exterior, surface.

(*b*) *Siemens' armature or bobbin:* An armature designed for magneto-electrical machines,



SIEMENS' CYLINDRICAL ARMATURE.

a. Cylinder. *b.* Cylinder on which covered copper wire is wound. *c.* Cylinders inserted in magnets. N. North Pole. S. South Pole.

in which the insulated wire is wound longitudinally on the core, instead of transversely.

3. *Arch.:* Iron bars employed for the consolidation of a building. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

armed, *a.* [From *arm*, s.] Furnished with arms in a literal or figurative sense. Specially in comp., as *long-armed*, *strong-armed*, &c.

armed, *pa. par. & a.* [ARM, *v.t.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Equipped with weapons offensive or defensive, or both. [B., 1, *Mil.*]

"So the *armed* men left the captives and the spoil . . ."—2 *Chron.* xxviii. 14.

2. Having its natural efficiency increased by mechanical appliances.

"But they continually grow larger, and pass by insensible gradations into the state of cloud, when they can no longer elude the *armed* eye."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., viii. 150.

II. *Fig.:* Strengthened in mind and heart against danger.

B. *Technically:*

I. *Military and Naval:*

1. *Of men.* An *armed* body of men is a military detachment provided with arms and ammunition, ready for an engagement. [A., 1.] (*James: Mil. Dict.*)

2. *Of ships:*

(*a*) *Armed in flute*, that is, armed after the manner of a transport. Having had part of her guns removed to make more room. In such a case the effective armament of the vessel is less than that at which she is rated. (*Webster.*)

(*b*) An *armed ship* is one taken into the Government service, and equipped in time of war with artillery, ammunition, &c. (*James.*)

ARMED AT ALL POINTS.

3. *Of shot.* A crossbar shot is said to be armed when some rope-yarn is rolled round the end of the iron bar running through the shot.

4. *Of procedure. Armed neutrality.* [NEUTRALITY.]

II. *Heraldry:*

1. Furnished with arms.

¶ A man *armed at all points* (see the annexed figure) is a man covered with armour on every portion of him excepting only his face.

2. Adding to anything that which will give it greater strength or efficiency.

¶ The term *armed*, followed by *of*, is applied to a beast of prey when his teeth and claws, or to a predatory bird when his talons and beak, are differently coloured from the rest of his body.

III. *Biology. Used—*

1. (*Zool.*) *Of the natural armature of various parts of the body of man or of the inferior animals:* Furnished with teeth, tusks, nails, claws, &c.

". . . the most formidably *armed* jaws."—*Owen: Classif. of Mammalia*, p. 76.

2. *Botany:* Of thorns, prickles, &c., on plants.

IV. *Magnetism. An armed magnet:* One provided with an *armature* (q.v.).

* **ar′-mēe,** *s.* [ARMY.]

Ar-mē′-nĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Armeni(a); -an.* In Fr. *Arménien;* from Lat. *Armenia;* Gr. Ἀρμενία (*Armenia*). Armenia, in 2 Kings xix. 37, is in the original *Ararat*, and should have been so rendered.]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to Armenia, a country situated on the mountainous region between the Black and the Caspian Seas, between latitudes 37° and 42° N., and long. 39° to 50° E.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native of Armenia.

2. The language spoken by the Armenians, who are not confined to their native land, but are many of them successful merchants in India and other parts of the East. The *Living* comes from the *Old* or *Dead* Armenian, ranked by Max Müller under the Iranic Branch of the Southern Division of the Aryan Languages.

Armenian bole.

Mineralogy: A kind of bole from Armenia. [BOLE.]

Armenian stone.

Mineralogy: A blue carbonate of copper brought from Armenia.

Armenian whetstone.

Min.: Dana's rendering of the Greek term ἀκόνη ἐξ Ἀρμενίας (*akonē ex Armenias*), the name given by Theophrastus to emery (q.v.).

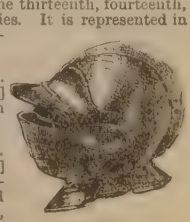
* **ar-mĕn′-tal,** *a.* [Lat. *armentalis;* from *armentum* = cattle for ploughing or for draught.] Pertaining or relating to a herd of cattle. (*Bailey.*)

ar-mĕn′-tīne, *a.* [Lat. *armentum* (ARMENTAL), and Eng. suffix *-ine.*] The same as ARMENTAL (q.v.). (*Bailey.*)

* **ar-mĕn′-tōse,** *adj.* [Lat. *armentosus.*] Abounding with cattle. (*Bailey.*)

ar-mē′r-ĭ-a, *s.* [From the term *Flos Armeria*, applied by the botanists of the Middle Ages to some of the Sweet William Pinks. *Flos Armeria* again is, according to Clusius, the French word *armoiries* (armorial bearings), Latinised. (*Hooker and Arnot.*).] A genus of plants belonging to the order Plumbaginaceæ (Leadworts). It contains two British species. The first is the *A. maritima*, the Common Thrift, Sea-pink, or Sea-gilliflower so abundant on our coasts, and the *A. plantaginea*, or Plantain-leaved Thrift of the island of Jersey. A variety of the former species occurs on the tops of mountains. Next to the Box, *A. vulgaris* is the best edging for walks.

ar′-mĕt, *s.* [French = armour for the head.] A helmet used in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. It is represented in the annexed illustration.



ARMET.

armet-grand, *s.* [Fr. *grand* = great.] An armet worn with a beaver.

armet-petit, *s.* [Fr. *petit* = little.] An armet worn without a beaver. It had a guard for the face, consisting of three bars.

arm′-fŭl, * **arm′-fúll,** *s.* [Eng. *arm; full.* In Ger. *armvoll.*] As much of anything as an arm can hold.

"He comes so lazily on in a simile, with his '*armfuls* of weeds,' . . ."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

"As an especial favour, he allowed me to purchase, at a high price, an *armful* of dirty straw."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, chap. xvi.

* **arm'-gâunt,** *a.* [Eng. *arm; gaunt.*] As gaunt—i.e., as slender—as the arm; no thicker than the arm.

"So he nodded,
And soberly did mount an *armgaunt* steed."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., i. 5.

† **ar-mĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *armifer* = weapon-bearing: *arma* = arms, and *fero* = to bear.] Bearing arms. (*Ogilvie.*)

ar'-mĭ-ĝĕr, *s.* [Lat. *armiger*, in inscriptions *armigerus*; from *arma* = arms, and *gero* = to wear, to bear about with one.] An esquire, properly one who attended on a knight, to bear his shield and otherwise render him service. [ESQUIRE.]

"*Slender.* Ay, and *ratolorum* too; and a gentleman born, master parson: who writes himself *armigero*: in any bill, warrant, quittance, or obligation, *armigero*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

ar-mĭĝ'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [In Sp., Port., & Ital. *armigero* = martial (see ARMIGER), "bearing arms."] Pertaining or relating to an esquire or person who attended on a knight. [See ESQUIRE.]

"They belonged to the *armigerous* part of the population."—*De Quincey.* (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

ar'-mĭl, *s.* [Lat. *armilla* = a bracelet.] [ARMILLA.]

Mech. & Astron.: An ancient astronomical instrument. It was of two forms: an *Equinoctial Armil*, constructed with a single ring placed in the plane of the equator, for determining the line of the equinoxes; and a *Solstitial Armil*, in which there were two or more rings, one of them in the plane of the meridian, for ascertaining the solstices. (*Whewell.*)

ar-mĭ-lâu'-ŗa, *s.* [Lat., according to Isidore, contract. from *armiclausa* = a military cloak.] A cloak covering the shoulders, worn in England in mediæval times.

"The book of Worcester reporteth that in the year of our Lord . . . 1372, they first began to wanton it in a curtal weed which they called a cloak, and in Latin *armilausa*, as onely covering the shoulders."—*Camden: Remains*, 195.

ar-mĭl'-ĺą, *s.* [Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. = (1) an arm-ring, a bracelet, (2) a hoop or ring; from *armus* = arm.]

1. A bracelet.

2. *Mech.:* An iron ring, hoop, or brace, in which the gudgeons of a wheel move.

3. *Anat.:* The round ligament which confines the tendons of the carpus. (*Parr, &c.*)

† **ar-mĭl'-ĺą-rў,** *a.* [In Fr. *armillaire*; Sp. *armilar*; Port. *armillar*; Ital. *armillare*; Low Lat. *armillarius*; from Class. Lat. *armilla* = an armlet, an arm-ring, a bracelet.] Resembling a bracelet in form; circular. (Rarely used, except in Astronomy.)

"He [Hipparchus] is also said to have erected *armillary* circles at Alexandria."—*Penny Cyc.*, ii. 525.

armillary sphere.

Mech. & Astron.: A sphere not solid like a modern celestial globe, but consisting of several metallic or other circles mechanically fixed in such relative positions that one represented the celestial equator, a second the ecliptic, and two more the colures. It was capable of revolving on its axis within a movable horizon. Astronomers used the armillary sphere for purposes of instruction not merely in ancient times, but on to the age of Tycho Brahe, in the sixteenth century. Now, however, it has fallen into disuse, having been superseded by the celestial globe. [ASTROLABE, CELESTIAL.]

"When the circles of the mundane sphere are supposed to be described on the convex surface of a sphere, which is hollow within, and, after this, you imagine all parts of the sphere's surface to be cut away, except those parts on which such circles are described; then that sphere is called an *armillary sphere*, because it appears in the form of several circular rings, or bracelets, put together in a due position."—*Harris: Description of the Globes.*

ar-mĭl'-lā-tĕd, *a.* [Lat. *armillatus.*] Wearing bracelets. (*Johnson.*)

* **ar'-mĭlle,** * **ar'-mўlle,** *s.* [Lat. *armilla* (q.v.).] A bracelet.

"When he had sene the rynges on his systers eeres, and her poynettes or *armylles* on her hands."—*Golden Legend*, i. 10. (*S. in Boucher.*)

* **ar'-mĭn,** *s.* [Dut. *arm* = poor.] A beggar.

"O hear God!—so young an *armin!*
M. Flow. Armin, sweet heart, I know not what you mean
By that, but I am almost a beggar."
London Prod., Supp. Sh., ii. 519. (*Nares.*)

* **ar-mĭned,** *a.* [ERMINED.]

arm'-ĭńg, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [ARM, *v.t.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. and participial adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of equipping one's self with weapons, or the state of being so equipped.

(*a*) *Lit.:*

"For the *arming* was now universal."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

(*b*) *Fig.:* Confirmation of a suspicion, or of a truth previously but half-believed.

"*2 Lord.* Hath the count all this intelligence?
1 Lord. Ay, and the particular confirmations, point from point, to the full *arming* of the verity."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3.

2. That which constitutes the equipment.

II. *Technically (Nautical):*

1. *Plur.:* Waist-cloths; cloths hung about the outside of the ship's upper-works fore and aft, and before the cubbridge heads. Some are also hung round the tops, called *top armings.*

2. *Sing.* (*in soundings at sea*): A preparation of tallow, placed in the concavity at the bottom of the lead used for soundings, and designed to ascertain the character of the ocean bed at the place.

"The soundings from which this section is laid down were taken with great care by Capt. Fitzroy himself: he used a bell-shaped lead, having a diameter of four inches, and the *armings* each time were cut off and brought on board for me to examine. The *arming* is a preparation of tallow, placed in the concavity at the bottom of the lead. Sand, and even small fragments of rock, will adhere to it; and if the bottom be of rock, it brings up an exact impression of its surface."—*Darwin: On Coral Reefs* (1842), ch. i., p. 7.

D. *In composition:* Applied to various things used in, and for the purpose of, arming.

arming-buckle, *s.*

Her.: A lozenge-shaped buckle. (*Gloss. of Heraldry.*)

arming-doublet, *s.* A surcoat.

"*Arming-doublets* of carnation satten."—*Masque of the Inner Temple* (1612). (*Halliwell: Contr. to Lazic.*)

arming-points, *s. pl.* The fastenings keeping the several pieces of armour from separating.

arming-press, *s.* A press used in bookbinding. [BLOCKING PRESS.]

Ar-mĭn'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [Lat., &c., *Arminī(us)*; Eng. suffix *-an.* In Ger. *Arminianer*, s.] Pertaining to Arminius, the Latinised form of the surname of James Harmensen, a noted Dutch theologian. [B.]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to Arminius or to his tenets.

"The *Arminian* doctrine, a doctrine less austerely logical than that of the early Reformers, but more agreeable to the popular notions of the divine justice and benevolence, spread fast and wide."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist.: A follower of Arminius, or in other words, of James Harmensen (see etym.), first a Dutch minister in Amsterdam, and afterwards Professor of Theology in Leyden University. The views of himself and his followers were summed up in five points, which may be briefly stated thus:—1. That God from all eternity predestinated to eternal life those who He foresaw would have permanent faith in Christ. 2. That Christ died for all mankind, and not simply for the elect. 3. That man requires regeneration by the Holy Spirit. 4. That man may resist Divine grace. 5. That man may fall from Divine grace. This last tenet was at first held but doubtfully; ultimately, however, it was firmly accepted. Arminius died in the year 1609. In 1618 and 1619 the Synod of Dort condemned the Arminian doctrines, the civil power, as was the general practice of the age, enforcing the decrees of the council by pains and penalties. [REMONSTRANTS.] Nevertheless the new views spread rapidly. Archbishop Laud introduced them into the Church of England; the Wesleyans also are essentially Arminians; whilst the remainder of the English Nonconformists and the Presbyterians in Scotland and elsewhere are mostly Calvinists. The only English sect formally called after Arminius is that of the "Arminian New Society."

Ar-mĭn'-ĭ-ąn-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *Arminian*; *-ism.* In Ger. *Arminianism.*] The distinctive religious tenets held by the Arminians.

"Laud, Neil, Montagu, and other bishops were all supposed to be tainted with *Arminianism*."—*Hume: Hist. Eng.*

Ar-mĭn'-ĭ-ąn-īze, *v.t.* & *i.* [ARMINIAN.]

A. *Trans.:* To make Arminian, to imbue with Arminian doctrines.

B. *Intrans.:* To teach Arminianism.

Ar-mĭn'-ĭ-ąn-ĭz-ĕr, *s.* [ARMINIANIZE.] One who teaches Arminianism.

ar-mĭp'-ō-tençe, *s.* [ARMIPOTENT.] Puissance at arms. (*Bailey.*)

ar-mĭp'-ō-tent, *a.* [Sp., Port., & Ital. *armipotente*; Lat. *armipotens* = mighty in arms (an epithet of Mars): *arma* = arms, and *potens* = powerful, *possum* = I am able.] Powerful or mighty in arms; mighty in war.

"*2 Lord.* This is your devoted friend, sir, the manifold linguist, and the *armipotent* soldier."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iv. 3.

ar-mĭs'-ō-nąnt, *a.* [Lat. *arma* = arms, and *sonans*, pr. par. of *sono* = to sound.] Having sounding arms or rustling armour. (*Ash.*)

ar-mĭs'-ō-noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *armisonous*: *arma* = arms, and *sono* = to sound.] Having sounding arms or rustling armour. (*Bailey.*)

ar'-mĭs-tĭçe, *s.* [Fr. *armistice*; Sp. & Port. *armisticio*; Ital. *armistizio*; from Lat. *arma* = arms, and *sisto* = to cause to stand.] A short cessation of arms for a certain stipulated time during a war; a truce, designed for negotiation or other ends.

"Lastly, he required some guarantee that the king would not take advantage of the *armistice* for the purpose of introducing a French force into England."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

"Now that an *armistice* has been accepted, and a conference is about to assemble to elaborate, if possible, terms of peace . . ."—*Times*, Nov. 11, 1876.

arm'-lĕss (1), * **arm'-lĕs,** *a.* [Eng. *arm* (1), s., and suff. *-less* = without. In Ger. *armlos.*] Without arms.

"And saugh an hond *armles*, that wroot fast."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,689.

arm'-lĕss (2), *a.* [Eng. *arm* (2), s.; suff. *-less.*] Without weapons, defenceless.

arm'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *arm*; suffix *-let*, used as a diminutive.]

1. A small arm.

2. A bracelet worn on the upper arm as contradistinguished from one of the ordinary type encircling the wrist. Armlets are of two kinds.

ARMLETS.

(*a*) Those worn by men in the East as one of the insignia of royal power. Kitto thinks that the אֶצְעָדָה (*etsadah*), or so-called "bracelet," which the Amalekite said he took from the arm of the slain Saul, was an armlet of this symbolic character (2 Sam. i. 10). The same Hebrew word, again rendered "bracelet," occurs in Numb. xxxi. 50, and probably with the same meaning. Armlets of this nature are still seen on Persian, Hindoo, and other sovereigns, and in most cases they are studded with expensive jewels.

"*Armlet.* Although the word has the same meaning as *bracelet*, yet the latter is practically so exclusively used to denote the ornament of the wrist, that it seems proper to distinguish by *armlet* the similar ornament which is worn on the upper arm. There is also this difference between them, that in the East bracelets are generally worn by women, and armlets only by men. The *armlet*, however, is in use among men only as one of the insignia of sovereign power."—*Kitto: Bib. Cyel., Art.* "*Armlet*"

(*b*) Those worn by women in our own and other countries simply for ornament.

"Every nymph of the flood her tresses rending,
Throws off her *armlet* of pearl in the main."
Dryden: Albion & Albianus, iii.

3. Armour for the arm.

† **ar-mō'-nĭ-a,** *s.* [HARMONIA.]

ar-mō'-nī-ac. Old form of AMMONIAC.

"... the thridde kynde is Sal *armoniac*, ..."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 13,751-2.

ar-mŏn'-ĭ-cal. [HARMONICAL.]

ar'-mŏn-y, *s.* [HARMONY.] (*Scotch.*)

ar'-mŏr, †ar'-moŭr, *ar-moure, *ar-mure, *s.* [In Fr. *armure*; O. Fr. *armeure*; Sp. & Port. *armadura*; Ital. & Lat. *armatura* = equipment, outfit, armor; *armo* = to fit out with implements, to equip; *arma* = implements, arms.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Defensive arms; a covering designed to protect the body, especially in war, from being injured by any weapon the foe could use. In the authorised version of the Bible it is frequently mentioned under its appropriate name (1 Sam. xvii. 54; 1 Kings xxii. 38, &c.), and several times under the name *harness*, which was a term for armor common during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (1 Kings xx. 11; xxii. 34; 2 Chron. ix. 24). [HARNESS.] The heroes of the Trojan war are described by Homer as wearing it. It was in use among the other nations of antiquity, but it was not till the age of chivalry that it reached its full development. From the list of pieces of armor enumerated in the subjoined example, quoted by Nares from Warner, it can be well understood that a knight "in compleat armour" was too well protected to be in much danger from a foe, and too unwieldy to put that foe in much danger. *Mail armor* was in use from 1066 to 1300. It was *tegulated*, consisting of little imbricated plates sewn upon a hauberk without sleeves or hood; *ringed* or *chain*, consisting of interlocking rings; *gamboised*, consisting of padded work stitched; *scaled*, of small circular plates like fish scales. *Mixed armor* to 1410, chain and plate. *Plate armor* to 1600, composed of large plates, and entirely enclosing the body. *Half armor* to eighteenth century, consisting of helmet and body armor only. Armor has almost disappeared in modern warfare, its only remnant being the defence against sword blows worn by cavalry. Recently, however, a bullet-proof coat has been devised, which may be worn by future infantry.

"To them in compleat *armour* seem'd the greene knight to appeare.
The burgonet, the bever, buffe, the coller, curates, and
The poldrons, grangard, vambraces, gauntlets for either hand,
The taishes, cushies, and the greves, staff, pensell, baises, all
The greene knight earst had tylted with, that held her love his thrall."
Warner: Alb. Engl., bk. xii., p. 291. (*Nares.*)

2. *Fig.:* Anything designed and fitted to prove a defence against spiritual enemies.

¶ The "*armour of light*" (Rom. xiii. 12), opposed to "the works of darkness," would seem to be holy deeds. "*The armour of righteousness*" (2 Cor. vi. 7), as the name implies, is righteousness, justice. The "*armour of God*" (Eph. vi. 11, 13), is described at length in verses 13 to 20.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Law. The Statutes of armor*, repealed in the reign of King James I., were ancient enactments requiring every one, according to his rank and estate, to provide a determinate quantity of the weapons then in use, that if required he might aid in the defence of his country against domestic commotion or foreign invasion. (*Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. i., chap. 13.) Embezzling or destroying the king's armor or warlike stores was, by 31 Eliz., 3, 4, felony. (*Ibid.*, iv. 101, 102.)

2. *Her. Coat-armorer:* The same as COAT OF ARMS. [ARMS.]

3. *Magnetism:* The "armor" of a magnet is the same as its *armature* (q. v.).

ar'-mor-bēar-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *armour; bearer.*] One who carries the weapons of war belonging to another.

"Then he called hastily unto the young man his *armour-bearer*, and said unto him, Draw thy sword, and slay me, ..."—*Judg.* ix. 54.

ar-mŏr-ā'-cĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *armoracia, armoracea, armoracium*; Gr. ἀμωράκιον (*armorakion*) = horse-radish; from *Armorica*, the Latin name of Brittany, where it was said to grow abundantly.] Horse-radish or Water-radish. A genus of plants belonging to the order Brassicaceæ, or Cruciferæ. It contains one species, the *A. camphobia*, or Great Water-radish, wild in Britain; and another, the *A. rusticana*, or Common Horse-radish, naturalised. The former has yellow flowers, and the latter white.

† ar'-mŏr-ĕr, *ar'-moŭr-ĕr, *ar'-mèr-ĕr, *ar'-mŭr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *armour*; *-er*. In Fr. *armurier*.]

1. One who dresses another in armor.

"The *armorers*, accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers closing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv., Chorus.

2. One who manufactures or repairs armor and weapons.

"This let the *armourer* with speed dispose."
Byron: Corsair, i. 7.

3. One who has charge of the small arms of a ship or regiment.

ar-mō'r-ĭ-al, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *armorial*, from *armoires* = arms, coats of arms; Lat. *armarium* = a place for tools; hence a chest for clothing, money, &c.; *arma* = tools, implements.]

1. *As adjective:* Pertaining or relating to heraldic arms.

"Ancient *Armorial* Quarterings."—*Nichols: Herald & Genealogist*, vol. viii., p. 247.

2. *As substantive:* A book containing coats of arms. Thus the phrases occur, "the French *armorial*, the Spanish *armorial*," &c.

Ar-mŏr'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Armoricus*. From *Armorica*, said to be derived from two old Gallic words, *ar* (Gallic *air*) = upon, and *mor* (Lat. *mare*) = the sea.]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to Armorica, the western part of the country between the Seine and the Loire. It was inhabited in Cæsar's time by a confederacy of tribes called the Armorican League. He made war against them and subdued them. Long afterwards it received the name of Bretagne, in English Brittany, from being inhabited by the Britons. Now it is divided into several French departments.

B. *As substantive:* The language of Armorica. It is called by the French Bas Breton. It belongs to the Celtic family, and is akin to the Welsh and the extinct Cornish. (In the etymologies of this Dictionary it is cited as *Arm.*)

Ar-mŏr'-ĭc-an, *a.* & *s.* [Eng., &c., *Armoric*; *-an*. In Ger. *Armorikaner*.]

A. *As adj.:* The same as ARMORIC, *adj.* (q. v.).

B. *As subst.:* A person born in Armorica.

ar'-mŏr-ist, ar'-moŭr-ist, *s.* [Fr. *armoriste*.] One well acquainted with coats of arms one skilled in heraldry. (*Bailey.*)

ar'-mŏr-y (plur. **ar'-mŏr-ĭes**), *s.* [Eng. *armor*; *-y*. In O. Fr. *armaire, armarie, armoirie* (in Mod. Fr. *armoiries* is = coats of arms); Prov. *armari*; Sp. *armeira*. From Lat. *armarium* = a place for tools, a chest for clothes; *arma* = tools, implements, arms.]

A. *From Eng.* armor, *in the sense of a coat of arms:*

1. Coat armor; coats of arms.

2. Skill in heraldry.

B. *From Eng.* armor, *in its ordinary sense:*

1. Defensive armor, also offensive weapons, or both taken together.

"Nigh at hand
Celestial *armory*, shields, helms, and spears,
Hung high, with diamond flaming, and with gold."
Milton.

2. A place for keeping weapons; a magazine in which all kinds of weapons are deposited and maintained in good order till they are required. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"... the tower of David, builded for an *armoury*, whereon there hang a thousand bucklers, all shields of mighty men."—*Song of Sol.* iv. 4.

"The Lord hath opened his *armoury*, and hath brought forth the weapons of his indignation."—*Jer.* l. 25.

3. (*Occasionally.*) A place where arms are manufactured.

ar'-mō-zēen, ar'-mō-zīne, *s.* [Fr. *armosin, armoisin*. Corrupted from Ormuz or Hormuz, an island in the Persian Gulf.] A thick plain silk, generally black, used for clerical robes. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

arm'-pĭt, *s.* [Eng. *arm; pit.*] The pit or hollow under the arm where it is joined to the body. The axilla.

"... up to their *armpits* in water."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xvi.

arms (1), *s. pl.* The plural of ARM (1) (q.v.).

arms (2), *s. pl.* [In Gael. *armachd* (sing.) = armour, arms; Fr. *armes*, pl. of *arme*; Prov., Sp., & Port. *armas* (pl.); Ital. *arme* (sing.); from Lat. *arma* (pl.) = implements, especially of war, notably a shield. Probably from root *ar* = to fit or join.] [ART.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Weapons offensive or defensive.

"... hid their *arms* behind wainscots or in haystacks."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xv.

¶ War is so exciting, that when it breaks out it powerfully attracts the attention of the general public in every country; hence a number of phrases, at first purely military, now occur in ordinary English authors. [For these see B. 1.]

2. War, a state of hostility; the act of taking arms. [B.]

B. *Technically:*

I. *Mil.:* In the same sense as A. 1. Military arms are of two kinds: *arms of offence*, or *offensive arms*, and *arms of defence*, or *defensive arms*. Under the first category are rifles, pistols, muskets, cannons, swords, bayonets, &c.; and under the latter, shields, helmets, cuirasses, greaves, or any similar defence, for the person. Of offensive weapons, those in which flame is generated are called *fire-arms*.

Arms of parade or courtesy: Those used in ancient tournaments. They were unshod lances; edgeless and pointless swords, some of which, moreover, were of wood; and, finally, even canes. (*James: Mil. Dict.*)

Bells of arms, or *Bell-tents:* Bell-formed tents, formerly for the reception of arms, now for men also, when an army is in the field.

In arms: The state of having assumed weapons and commenced war or rebellion.

"Rose up *in arms*, conquered, ruled."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

Pass of arms: A kind of combat in which, in mediæval times, one or more cavaliers undertook to defend a pass against all attacks. (*James.*)

Passage of arms:

(*a*) *Lit.:* A combat in which the armed opponents exchange blows or thrusts with each other.

(*b*) *Fig.:* A controversial encounter with the pen or some similar weapon.

Place of arms (*Fort.*): A part of the covered way opposite to the re-entering angle of the counterscarp, projecting outward in an angle. (*James.*)

Small arms: Those which can be carried in the hand, as muskets, swords, &c., in place of requiring wheel-carriages for their transportation.

Stand of arms: A complete set of arms for one soldier, as a rifle and bayonet.

To appeal to arms: To put a dispute to the arbitrament of war.

"The House of Austria, indeed, had *appealed to arms*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xxv.

To arms: An exhortation or command to assume weapons and commence rebellion or active warfare.

"And seas, and rocks, and skies rebound,
To arms, to arms, to arms!"—*Pope.*

To take arms: To assume weapons and commence war or rebellion.

"Many lords and gentlemen, who had, in December, *taken arms* for the Prince of Orange and a free Parliament, ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xii.

Under arms: In the state of having one's weapons borne on one's person, or otherwise ready for immediate use.

"The regiments were ordered *under arms*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. x.

II. *Law:* Anything which one takes in his hand in anger to strike another with or throw at him. Pistols and swords are, of course, arms in the legal sense, but so also are stones and sticks.

III. *Heraldry. Armorial bearings:* In the days when knights were so encased in armour that no means of identifying them was left, the practice was introduced of painting their

insignia of honour on their shield, as an easy method of distinguishing them. For a time these were granted only to individuals, but Richard I., during his crusade to Palestine, made them hereditary. The reason why they are called *coats of arms* is that they used to be introduced on the surcoat of their possessor, but the term once introduced was afterwards retained even when they were displayed elsewhere than on the coat. These are usually divided into (1) *public*, as those of kingdoms, provinces, bishoprics, corporate bodies, &c.; and (2) *private*, being those of private families. These again are separated into many subdivisions, founded mainly on the varied methods by which arms can be acquired. [Assumption, Canting, Dominion, Feudal, &c.]

The College of Arms, or *Heralds' College*, is situated in Queen Victoria Street, London. It has at present one Earl Marshal, three kings of arms, called respectively Garter, Clarencieux, and Norroy; six heralds, and four pursuivants, with a Secretary to the Earl Marshal and a Registrar.

IV. *Falconry:* The legs of a hawk from the thigh to the foot. (*Webster.*)

V. *Bot.:* The same as Armature or Armor (q.v.).

* **ar-müre,** *s.* [Armor.]

ar'-mȳ, * **ar'-mēe,** *s.* [In Sw., Dan., & Ger. *armee*; Gael. *armailt*; Irish *arbhar, armhar*; Fr. *armée*, all meaning an army; Prov., Sp., & Port. *armada* = a naval armament; Ital. *armata* = an army; from Lat. *armatus* (masc.), *armata* (fem.) = armed, pa. par. of *armo*.] [Arm, *v.t.*, Armada, Arms.]

1. *Lit.* (*Ord. Lang. & Milit.*): A body of men, enlisted, brought together, drilled and armed for warfare. The three chief arms of the service are Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery; all other branches, such as Engineers, the Commissariat, Transport, Police, Postal, Medical, and Chaplains' departments, being auxiliary. The officers of the British army consist of field-marshals, generals, lieutenant-generals, major-generals, colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains, and lieutenants. An army is composed of army corps consisting of divisions, these of brigades, and these of battalions. Each has a separate staff, but the division is the first unit that has a proportion of each of the three arms and of the several departments. It is arranged for battle in two or more lines, the infantry occupying the centre, the cavalry one or both flanks, the artillery, as far as possible, conveniently massed. Cavalry is organized in regiments, one attached to each division, the remainder as the cavalry brigade, which, with a battery of horse artillery, is attached to a corps. Artillery is organized in batteries of six guns each. Milton represents Satan, leading the infernal hosts, as bringing up his troops in "a hollow cube" (a solid square), having

> "His devilish enginery impaled
> On every side with shadowing squadrons deep."

When all is ready, then, according to the poet,

> "to right and left the front
> Divided, and to either flank retired."

The way thus cleared, the guns are suddenly displayed and fired. (*Milton's P. L.*, bk. vi.)

¶ (*a*) A *blockading army* is one engaged in blockading or investing a place. [Blockade.] (*James.*)

(*b*) A *covering army* is one guarding the approaches to a place. [Cover, *v.*] (*Ibid.*)

(*c*) A *flying army* is one continually in motion, both to cover its own garrisons and alarm the enemy. (*Ibid.*)

(*d*) An *army of observation* is one in a forward position engaged in watching the enemy. (*Ibid.*)

(*e*) An *army of reserve* is one not itself at the moment engaged in fighting, but all ready to furnish men to another army which is so, or, if need arise, to go *en masse* to its assistance. (*Ibid.*)

(*f*) A *standing army* is an army so embodied that it continues from year to year without requiring for its perpetuation an annual legislative vote. The British army is not a standing one, the Legislature during each successive year authorising its continued existence, and fixing the number of men of which for the time being it is to consist. So jealous were the people of a standing army, that after the peace of Ryswick, concluded in 1697, the majority of the nation wished to disband all the highly-trained and experienced soldiers of England, and trust the defence of the country to the militia alone. King William and his minister Somers could with difficulty obtain permission to keep 10,000 professional soldiers; and to make sure that they did not illegally enlist more, the expenses of the army were fixed as low as £350,000. The standing army of the United States is limited by the law of 1874 to 25,000 men, this being considered an amply sufficient force in times of peace.

> "What he [Somers] recommended was not a standing but a temporary army, an army of which Parliament would annually fix the number, an army for which Parliament would annually frame a military code."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A great number, a mighty host, though not embodied for war.

> "The cankerworm, and the caterpillar, and the palmerworm, my great army."—*Joel* ii. 25.

(2) A body of people organised for a common object, as the Salvation *Army*.

army-list, *s.* The official list of commissioned military officers.

army-worm, *s.* The larva of the *Leucania unipunctata*.

* **ar'-mȳn,** * **ar'-mȳng,** *s.* [Arming.] Armor, arms. (*Scotch.*) (*Barbour.*)

* **arn,** * **ar'-ĕn,** *v.* [Are.] *Are*, the so-called plural of the present tense of the verb *to be*.

> "Cristene men ogen ben so fagen,
> So fueles *arn* quan he it sen dagen."
> *Story of Gen. & Exod.* (ed. Morris), 15, 16.

* **arn,** * **orn,** * **ourne,** *v.t.* [A.S. *arn* = ran, pret. of *yrnan* = to run.]

1. To run.

> "Tho *arnd* vorth the noble knygt Roberd Courtchese." *Rob. Gloucest.*, vol. ii., p. 397.

2. To run in the sense of flowing; to flow.

> "Wepynde hit armed hem the teres *ourne* adeun." *Rob. Gloucest.*, vol. ii., p. 405.

* **arn** (1), *s.* [A.S. *earn* = an eagle.] An eagle.

> "John was sothlist his felans,
> For thi to the *arn* lickest es he."
> *MS. Cot., Vesp.*, A. iii., f. 74. (*Boucher.*)

* **arn** (2), *s.* [Wel. *uern guernen*; Arm. *vern guern*; Ger. *erlen-baum*; Fr. *aulne*; Lat. *alnus*.] [Alnus.] The elder.

> "*Fearn* is evidently derived from the *arn* or alder tree, in Gaelic *fearna*."—*Statist. Account, Ross*, iv. 288. (*Jamieson.*)

ar-năt'-tŏ, *s.* [Arnotto.]

* **arn'-dĕrn,** *s.* [Undern.]

> "When the sad *arndern* shutting in the light."
> *Drayton: Owl*, p. 1,318.

Ar'-nĕb, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic (?).] A fixed star of 3½ magnitude, called also *a* Leporis.

* **ar'-nĕde,** *s.* [Errand.]

* **ar'-nĕ-mĕnt,** *s.* [A corruption of Lat. *atramentum* = any black liquid, . . . ink; *ater* = black.] Ink.

> "As blak as ani *arnement*."
> *Seryn Sages*, 2,276. (*Boucher.*)

* **ar'-nĕst,** *a.* & *s.* [Earnest.]

ar'-nĭ-ca, *s.* [Corrupted from *Ptarmica*.] [Achillea.]

1. A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ, or Composites.

2. The English name of plants belonging to the above-mentioned genus, and specially of the *A. montana*, the Mountain Arnica, or

Arnica montana: root and flowers.

German Leopard's-bane. It is not a British species, but is common in the alpine parts of Germany, Sweden, Lapland, and Switzerland. It is a perennial, of a slightly fetid odour, and a bitterish acrid taste. Given in large quantities it produces deleterious effects, but the powdered leaves, in moderate doses of five to ten grains, have been found serviceable in paralysis, convulsions, amaurosis, chlorosis, gout, and rheumatism. (*Castle: Lexic. Pharmaceut.*, 2nd ed.) As an outward application, arnica is in constant use as a remedy for sores, wounds, bruises, and ailments of a similar kind. It is also employed as an internal medicine.

ar'-nĭ-çĭne, *s.* [Arnica.] A bitter principle contained in the flowers of the *Arnica montana*. [Arnica.]

Ar'-nôld-ĭst, *s.* [From the *Arnold* mentioned below.]

Ch. Hist.: A follower of Arnold of Brescia, who, in the twelfth century, when the papal power was at its maximum, opposed the Pope's temporal authority, and proposed that the Church should be disendowed and left for its support to the freewill offerings of the people. For advocating these views he was strangled to death at Rome in the year 1155, and to prevent the people paying veneration to his remains his corpse was burnt and the ashes thrown into the Tiber. All the more on account of his cruel fate, his name was enshrined in the affections of many, and the Arnoldists from time to time gave trouble to the Papacy. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. xii., pt. ii., chap. 5, § 10.)

† **ar'-nŏt,** † **ar'-nŭt,** *s.* [Earth-nut.]

ar-nŏt'-tŏ, ar-năt'-tŏ, ăn-nŏt'-tŏ, ăn-nŏt'-tą, ą-năt'-tŏ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, perhaps the native American name.]

1. *Comm.:* The waxy-looking pulp which envelopes the seeds in the arnotto-tree. This is detached by throwing the seed into water, after which it is dried partially, and made up first into soft pellets, rolled in leaves, in which state it is called *flag* or *roll arnotto*. Afterwards, becoming quite dry, it is formed into cakes, and becomes *cake arnotto*. The South American Indians colour their bodies red with it; farmers here and elsewhere use it to stain cheese; in Holland the Dutch employ it to colour butter; the Spaniards put it in their chocolate and soups; dyers use it to produce a reddish colour, and varnish makers, to impart an orange tint to some varnishes. As a medicine it is slightly purgative and stomachic.

¶ This substance is very frequently adulterated. Previous to the passing of the Adulteration Act it was found almost impossible to obtain a pure sample, the adulterants being flour, rye meal, turmeric, chalk, gypsum, Venetian red, and, in some cases, red lead; this last substance being a poison. At the present time the only adulterants used are flour, turmeric, and small quantities of either chalk or gypsum. Pure arnatto should not contain more than six per cent. of ash. Adulterated samples contain as much as twenty or even thirty per cent. The organic adulterants are easily detected by the microscope.

> "*Arnotto* dyeth of itself an orange-colour, is used with pot-ashes upon silk, linen, and cottons, but not upon cloth, as being not apt to penetrate into a thick substance."—*Sir W. Petty, in Sprat's Hist. of the Royal Society*, p. 229.

2. *Bot.:* The Arnotto-tree, the *Bixa orellana* of Linnæus, has a five-dentate calyx, ten petals, many hypogynous stamina, and a two-valved hispid capsule. It is from twenty to thirty feet in height, and grows in tropical America. [Bixa.] It is the type of the old order Bixaceæ, now more generally called Flacourtiaceæ (q.v.).

† **ar'-nŭt,** *s.* [Earth-nut.]

ăr'-ôîd, *a.* & *s.* [Aroideæ.]

A. *As adj.:* Aroideous.

B. *As subst.:* A plant allied to Arum (q.v.).

ą-rôî'-dĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *arum* (q.v.), and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.] An order of endogenous plants, the same as Araceæ (q.v.).

ą-rôîd'-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *aroid*; *-eous*.] *Bot.:* Allied to the genus Arum (q.v.).

* **ą-rôî nt,** * **ą-rōȳ'nt,** * **ą-rŏn'-ȳt,** *interj. or imper. of verb.* [Provincial Eng. of Cheshire *ryni*, *runi*, applied, according to Ray, to

witches, as in the proverb—"Rynt you, witch, quoth Bessie Locket to her mother;" but the expression is more commonly addressed to a cow by a milkmaid, when she wishes the animal to move out of the place it occupies (*Boucher.*)

¶ A word used apparently as a standard formula for exorcising witches. It seems to have meant, "Avaunt thee! be gone, be off!" In English literature it is hardly found elsewhere than in Shakespeare.

"And *avoint* thee, witch! *avoint* thee."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 4.

"'*Avoint* thee, witch!' the rump-fed ronyon cries."
Ibid.: Macbeth, i. 3.

ą-rō'-mą, † **ą-rō'-mąt,** *s.* [In Fr. *arome, aromate;* Ger., Sp., Port., & Lat. *aroma;* Gr. ἄρωμα (*arōma*) = a spice. This, according to Pott, is from Sansc. *ghrā* = to smell; but according to Max Müller, is from the Aryan root *ar* = to plough, and *r* = to go.] The quality of fragrance in a plant, in a spice, or in anything else.

"Suffered no waste nor loss, though filling the air with *aroma*."—*Longfellow: Evangeline*, pt. ii., 5.

"Cristes body noble hope of liue to byde.
In oynt he was wyt *aromat* holi writ to fulle"
Horæ de Cruce (ed. Morris), 31, 32.

ăr-ŏ-măt'-ĭc, ***ăr-ŏ-măt'-ĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *aromatique;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *aromatico;* Lat. *aromaticus;* Gr. ἀρωματικός (*arōmatikos*).] [AROMA.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:* Pertaining or relating to an aroma; fragrant, sweet-smelling, odoriferous, spicy.

"Her sweetest flowers, her *aromatic* gums."
Cowper: Task, bk. ii.

"Of cinnamon and sandal blent,
Like the soft *aromatic* gales
That meet the mariner, who sails
Through the Moluccas, and the seas
That wash the shores of Celebes."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn; Prelude.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem. Aromatic acids:* Acids whose radical has the form $C_nH_{2n-8}O_2$, as the benzoic, the toluic, and the cummic or cumic. There are also *Aromatic alcohols, aldehydes, hydrocarbons,* and *ketones.*

2. *Pharm. Aromatic Mixture of Iron,* and *Aromatic Powder of Chalk,* with and without *opium,* are described in Garrod's *Materia Medica.*

B. *As substantive:* A plant or a substance which exhales a fragrant odour, conjoined in general with a warm pungent taste.

(*Plur.*): *Aromatics,* spices.

"They were furnished for exchange of their *aromaticks* and other proper commodities."—*Raleigh.*

ăr-ŏ-măt'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *aromatic; -al.*] The same as AROMATIC (q.v.). (*W. Browne.*)

ăr-ŏ-măt-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *aromatisation.*] The act of scenting or rendering sweet-smelling or fragrant; the state of being so scented. (*Holland.*)

ą-rō-mą-tī'ze, *v.t.* [In Fr. *aromatiser;* Sp. & Port. *aromatizer;* Ital. *aromatizzare;* Lat. *aromatizo,* v.i.; Gr. ἀρωματίζω (*arōmatizō*), v.t. & i.] To render aromatic, odoriferous, or fragrant; to perfume, to scent. (*Thompson.*)

ą-rō-mą-tī'zed, *pa. par.* [AROMATIZE.]

ą-rō-mą-tī'z-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *aromatize; -er.*] That which renders any person or thing aromatic; that which imparts fragrance.

"Of other strewings, and *aromatizers*, to enrich our salleta, we have already spoken."—*Evelyn.*

ą-rō-mą-tī'z-ĭng, *pr. par.* [AROMATIZE.]

ą-rō'-mą-tŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *aromatis,* genit. sing. of *aroma,* and Eng. suffix *-ous.*] Full of fragrance, impregnated with a fine odour. [AROMATIC.] (*Smart.*)

* **ar'-ŏph,** *s.* [A contraction of *aroma philosophorum,* the philosopher's aroma.] A name given to saffron.

* *A. Paracelsi:* A name given to a kind of chemical flowers resembling the Ens Veneris, prepared by sublimation from equal quantities of lapis hæmatites and sal ammoniac.

* **ą-rō're,** *adv.* [O. Eng. *a* = on; *rore* = roar (q.v.).] With a roar.

"With a wynch gurl out *arore*,
Al the payne hit passid be-fore."
The XI. Pains of Hell, xiv. (ed. Morris), 180, 181.

ą-rō'se, * **ą-rō'z,** *v.* The preterite of the verb ARISE (q.v.).

"... and she *arose* and ministered unto them."—*Matt.* viii. 15.

"Vor oure lhord *aros* uram dyathe to lyue than zonday." *Ayenbite* (ed. Morris), p. 7.

* **ą-roŭ'm,** *adv.* [A.S. *geroum: as subst.* = room; as *adj.* = roomy.] [ROOM.] Far apart.

"He saih him-self that harde stour,
Whon godes Armus weore rent *aroum*."
Dispute between Mary and the Cros (ed. Morris).

ą-roŭ'nd, * **ą-rów'nd,** *prep. & adv.* [Eng. *a* = on, and *round* (q.v.).]

A. *As preposition:*

1. Surrounding, encompassing; everywhere about, on all sides of.

"Or rather, as we stand on holy earth,
And have the dead *around* us, . . ."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

2. *More vaguely:* From place to place.

B. *As adverb:* All round; in a circle, in a manner to surround.

"Tho, wrapping up her wrethed sterne *arownd*,
Lept fierce upon his shield, . . ."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 18.

"For all *around*, without, and all within,
Nothing save what delightful was and kind."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 1.

ą-roŭ'-rą, *s.* [Lat. *arura;* Gr. ἄρουρα (*aroura*); from Lat. *aro;* Gr. ἀρόω (*aroō*) = to plough, to till.]

1. Corn-land, a corn-field. [ARURA.]

2. A Grecian measure of superficial extent, a quarter of a plethron, and containing one and a-half hektoi. Porter makes it equivalent to 9 poles, 107·37833 square feet.

ą-roŭ'z-ąl, *s.* [Eng. *arouse; -al.*] The act of arousing; the state of being aroused. (*N.E.D.*)

† **ą-roŭ'ze',** *s.* [AROUSE, *v.*] A single act of arousing; an alarum.

ą-roŭ'ze, *v.t.* [See ROUSE (1), *v.* The prefix, meant to be intensive, is a needless addition. (*Skeat.*)]

1. *Gen.:* To excite, to stimulate any person, any passion, &c., at rest or torpid, into a state of activity.

"But absent, what fantastick woes *arous'd*
Rage in each thought, by restless musing fed,
Chill the warm cheek, and blast the bloom of life."
Thomson: Spring, 1,004.

2. *Spec.:* To wake a person from sleep.

"And now loud-howling wolves *arouse* the jades,
That drag the tragic melancholy night."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 1.

ą-roŭ'zed, *pa. par.* [AROUSE.]

ą-roŭ'z-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *arouse, v.; -er.*] One who arouses.

ą-roŭ'z-ĭng, *pr. par.* [AROUSE.]

ą-rō'w, *adv.* [Eng. *a* = on, in, and *row.*] In a row; one after the other.

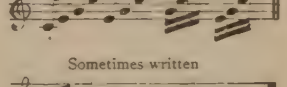
"My master and his man are both broke loose,
Beaten the maids *a-row*, and bound the doctor."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v. i.

"But with a pace more sober and more slow,
And twenty, rank in rank, they rode *a-row*."
Dryden

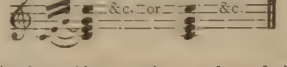
* **ą-roy'nt,** *interj. or imper. of verb.* [AROINT.]

ar-pĕg'-ĭ-ō, *s.* [Ital. = harping; *arpeggiare* = to play upon the harp; *arpa, arpe* = a harp.]

Music. Of keyed instruments: Playing after the manner of the harp, that is, striking the



Sometimes written



notes in rapid succession in place of simultaneously.

"The funeral song . . . was sung in recitative over his grave by a racaraide, or rhapsodist, who occasionally sustained his voice with *arpeggios* swept over the strings of the harp."—*Walker: Hist. Mem. of the Irish Bards*, p. 17.

ar-pĕg'-ĭ-ō, *v.* [ARPEGGIO, *s.*]

Music: To play or sing as an arpeggio.

* **ar'-pĕnt,** * **ar'-pĕn,** *s.* [Fr. *arpent;* Norm. Fr. *arpent, arpen;* Prov. *arpen, aripin;* O. Sp. *arapende;* Low Lat., from Domesday Book, *arpennus, arpendus;* Class. Lat. *arepennis, arapennis* (said to be of Gaelic origin), equal, according to Columella, to a Roman semijugerum, *i.e.*, half an acre of ground.] [ARPENTATOR.] An obsolete French measure of land, varying in amount in different parts of the country. The standard arpent was that of Paris, which contained 100 square perches (about five-sixths of an English acre).

* **ar'-pĕn-tā-tôr,** *s.* [Anglicised from O. Fr. *arpenteur* = a measurer of land, from *arpenter* = to measure land.] [ARPENT.] A land surveyor. (*Bouvier.*) (*Worcester's Dict.*)

ar'-qua-tĕd, *a.* [Lat. *arquatus,* from *arquus,* an old way of writing *arcus.*] Bent like a bow, curved. (*E. James.*) (*Worcester's Dict.*)

ar'-quĕ-bŭs-ādе, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *arquebusade.* In Port. *arcabuzada.*]

A. *As substantive:*

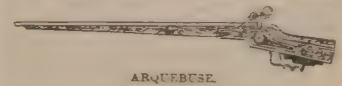
1. The discharge from an arquebuse.

2. The name of an "*aqua*" (water), formerly used as a vulnerary in gunshot wounds, whence its name of *arquebusade.* It was prepared from numerous aromatic plants, as thyme, balm, and rosemary. It was called also *Aqua vulneraria, A. sclopetaria,* and *A. catapultum.* (*Parr: Med. Dict.*, i. 165, 166, 181.)

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining or consisting of the "water" described under A. 2.

"You will find a letter from my sister to thank you for the *arquebusade* water which you sent her."—*Chesterfield.*

ar'-quĕ-bŭse, ar'-quĕ-bŭss, * **har'-quĕ-bŭse,** *s.* [Fr. *arquebuse;* O. Fr. *harquebus;* Sp. & Port. *arcabuz;* Ital. *archibuso;* Dut. *haakbus,* from *haak* = hook, and *bus* = box, urn, barrel of a gun. This is preferable to the old view, to which Planché adheres, that *arquebus* is Fr. *arc-a-bouche* or *arc-à-bousa* = bow with a mouth or aperture or opening.]



ARQUEBUSE.

An old hand-gun, longer than a musket, and of larger calibre, supported on a rest by a hook of iron fastened to the barrel. It was an improvement on the old hand-gun, which was without a lock. Henry VII., in establishing the yeomen of the guard in 1485, armed half of them with arquebuses, whilst the weapons of the other half were bows and arrows. (*James: Mil. Dict. Planché: Costume, &c.*)

"A *harquebuse*, or ordnance, will be farther heard from the mouth of the piece than backwards or on the sides."—*Bacon.*

"Each armed, as best befits a man,
With *arquebuss* and ataghan."
Byron: The Giaour.

ar-quĕ-bŭs'-ĭ-ĕr, * **har-quĕ-bŭs'-sĭ-ĕr,** *s.* [Fr. *arquebusier.* In Dan. *arquebuseer;* Port. *arcabuzeiro.*] A soldier whose offensive weapon is an arquebuse.

"He compassed them in with fifteen thousand *arquebusiers*, whom he had brought with him well appointed."—*Knolles.*

". . . the appearance and equipment of the *harquebusiers* . . ." *Planché: Brit. Costume*, 1847, p. 264.

ar'-quĕr-īte, *s.* [From the mines of Arquero, in Coquimbo, a department of Chili, where it abounds.] According to the British Museum Catalogue, a variety of Amalgam; but Dana makes it a distinct species, which he places between amalgam and gold amalgam. In appearance it resembles native silver, and is composed of about 86·5 of silver, and 13·5 of mercury. Its sp. gr. is 10·8.

ar'-quī-foux (ox as **ô),** *s.* [Fr.]

Comm.: An ore of lead used by potters to give a green varnish to the articles which they manufacture. (*McCulloch.*)

* **ar'-ra,** *s.* [ARRHA.]

ar-ra-ca'-ça, *s.* [From the South American Indian name of various tuberous plants.]

1. A genus of plants belonging to the order Apiaceæ, or Umbellifers. *A. esculenta* is cultivated for the sake of its root in the elevated portions of equinoctial America. Several attempts have been made, but without success, to introduce it into Britain.

2. A species of Wood Sorrel (*Oxalis crenata*). (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **ăr'-răce,** *v.t.* [ARACE.] The Scotch form of the Eng. ARACE (q.v.).

* **ar'-rach** (*ch* guttural), *s.* [ORACHE.]

ăr'-răck, ăr'-rac, ăr'-ack, ăr'-ac, † **răck,** *s.* [In Sw. & Fr. *arack* and *rack*; Dan. & Dut. *arak*; Ger. *arrack* and *rack*; Turk. *raki*; Mahratta *arka* = distilled spirit, the sun; Hind. *araq-sharab*; Arab. *araq* = (1) perspiration, (2) juice, sap, (3) spirituous liquor; *araqa.*] A term used, in the countries to which the Arabs have penetrated, for distilled spirits. In India, where the word is continually used by Anglo-Indians and others, arrack is made by double distillation chiefly from "todi" or "toddy," a sweet juice derived from the unexpanded flowers of various palm-trees, and notably of the coco-nut (*Cocos nucifera*). [COCOS, TODDY.] It is manufactured also from the succulent flowers of the Bassia genus of trees [BASSIA], from rice, and from other vegetable products. Liberty to sell it in the several districts of India is farmed out to native contractors at a stipulated sum, notwithstanding which it is obtainable at a very cheap rate, which leads to a good deal of drunkenness both among European soldiers in the East and the low caste natives of India. The beverage arrack may be imitated by dissolving forty grains of flowers of benjamin in a quart of rum. Dr. Kitchiner calls this "Vauxhall nectar."

"I send this to be better known for choice of china, tea, *arrack*, and other Indian goods."—*Spectator.*

arrack-punch, *s.* Punch made of arrack.

"They treated me with port wine and *arrack-punch* . . ."—*Graves: Recollection of Shenstone*, p. 16.

* **ar'-rąge (ąge = ĭj),** *s.* [AVERAGE.] (*Scotch.*)

† **ar-răg'-ŏn-īte,** *s.* [ARAGONITE.]

* **ar-rā'ied,** *pa. par.* [ARRAYED.]

ar-rā'ign (*g* silent), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *arraigner, aragnier, aregnier, aregnir, aranier, areisnier, aresner, araisnier, areisoner, araisoner, arraisonner*; Prov. *arrazonar*; Low Lat. *arrainare, arraizonare, arrationare* = to address, to call before a court, to require a prisoner to make pleadings: *ad* = to, and *rationo* = to speak; Low Lat. *rationes* = pleadings, pl. of Class. Lat. *ratio* = the mode or art of thinking.]

I. *Law:*

1. *Of persons:* To summon a prisoner to the bar of a court to answer a matter charged against him in an indictment. On being thus called he is required to respond to his name, or in some other way signify that he is the person whose presence is required. Then the indictment is distinctly read over to him in the vernacular tongue, after which he is asked whether or not he is guilty. He may stand mute, or confess the fact alleged, or plead to the indictment. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 25.)

"When the time was come, they were brought before their enemies, and *arraigned*."—*Bunyan: The Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. *Of things. To arraign a writ* in a county is to fit it for trial before the judices of the circuit.

II. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The same as ARRANGE. (Apparently an erroneous meaning founded on a wrong etymology of *arraign.*)

"*Arraign*, is to put a thing in order or in its due Place; also to Indict and put a Prisoner on his Trial."—*Glossog. Nova*, 2nd ed. (1719).

2. To bring an accusation against, to complain of, to find fault with, to denounce; to stigmatise persons, actions, arrangements, or institutions.

". . . had been an accomplice in some of the misdeeds which he now *arraigned* with great force of reasoning and eloquence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

"Wild she *arraigns* the eternal doom,
Upbraids each sacred power."
Scott: William and Helen, 22.

ar-rā'ign (*g* silent), *s.* [ARRAIGN, *v.*] Arraignment.

Clerk of the arraigns: Clerk of the arraignments.

"The clerk of the *arraigns* stood up in great disorder."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. *v.*

ar-rā'igned, * **a-rē'gn-ŷd** (*g* silent), *pa. par.* & *a.* [ARRAIGN, *v.*]

ar-rā'ign-ẽr (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *arraign*; *-er.*] One who arraigns. (*Coleridge.*)

ar-rā'ign-ĭng (*g* silent), *pr. par.* [ARRAIGN, *v.*]

ar-rā'ign-mĕnt, * **ar-rā'igne-mĕnt,** * **ar-rē'ign-mĕnt** (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *arraign*; *-ment.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. The act of arraigning, accusing, complaining of, or finding fault with; the state of being so arraigned. [B.]

1. In the same sense as B. (q.v.).

"But yet in Layer's case, A.D. 1722, . . . the prisoner stood at the bar in chains during the time of his *arraignment*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 25.

2. In a more general sense.

"Wrathful at such *arraignment* foul,
Dark lowered the clansman's sable scowl."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 6.

II. The charge made against one.

"In the sixth satire, which seems only an *arraignment* of the whole sex, there is a latent admonition to avoid ill women."—*Dryden: Æneid; Dedication.*

B. *Technically:*

Law: The act of calling a person to answer before a court of law to an indictment brought against him, or the indictment to which he is required to plead. [A.]

* **ar-rā'i-mĕnt,** * **ar-rā'y-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *array*; *-ment.*] The same as RAIMENT (q.v.).

* **ăr'-rąnd,** *s.* [ERRAND.]

ar-rā'nge, * **ar-rā'ynge,** *v.t.* & *i.* [In Ger. *arrangiren*; Fr. *arranger*; (Fr. *ranger* = to put in order, to draw up in rank; *rang* = rank); Prov. *arrengar, rengar*; Port. *arranjar.*] [See RANGE, RANK.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Essential meaning:* To put in rank. *Spec.*, to put in order, to put persons or things in the places where it is requisite for the carrying out of a purpose that they should be located.

". . . candles were *arranged* in the windows for an illumination."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xv.

". . . a proud show
Of baby houses curiously *arranged*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

2. To plan, to prepare beforehand, to settle particulars before commencing action.

"A place and a time were named; and the details of a butchery were frequently discussed, if not definitely *arranged*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. ii.

B. *Intrans.:* To assume a form of order.

"But soon, within that mirror, huge and high,
Was seen a self-emitted light to gleam;
And forms upon its breast the earl 'gan spy,
Cloudy and indistinct, as feverish dream:
Till, slow *arranging*, and defined, they seem
To form a lordly and a lofty room."

ar-rā'nged, *pa. par.* [ARRANGE.]

ar-rā'nge-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *arrange*; *-ment.* In Ger. & Fr. *arrangement.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. The act of putting in rank or in order; the state of being so put in order.

"There is a proper *arrangement* of the parts in elastick bodies, which may be facilitated by use."—*Cheyne.*

II. The ranks thus formed, the disposition made, the order evoked, the settlement resulting.

1. *Of material things:* Things placed in rank or in certain defined positions.

"Taking a slice of white light from the beam of an electric lamp, I cause that light to pass through an *arrangement* of prisms."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., ix. 226.

2. *Of things immaterial:*

(*a*) Dispositions, needful preparations.

"Donelagh made the *arrangements* for the flight."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xxii.

(*b*) Stipulations, conditions of adjustment of outstanding differences.

"It was impossible to make an *arrangement* that would please everybody, and difficult to make an *arrangement* that would please anybody; but an *arrangement* must be made."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xi.

B. *Technically:*

Nat. Science: Classification; the placing of animals, plants, and even minerals, along with the species most nearly akin to them.

"I believe that the *arrangement* of the groups within each class in due subordination and relation to the other groups . . ."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), chap. xiii., p. 420.

ar-rā'n-gẽr, *s.* [Eng. *arrang(e)*; *-er.* In Fr. *arrangeur.*] One who arranges.

"None of the list-makers, the assemblers of the mob, the directors and *arrangers*, have been convicted."—*Burke: Reflections on the Executions* in 1780.

ar-rā'n-gĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [ARRANGE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* See the verb.

B. *As subst.:* The act of settling details or placing in order.

ăr'-rant, * **ĕr'-rănd,** * **ĕr'-rant,** * **ĕr'-raunt,** *a.* & *s.* [A form of Eng. *errant*, from Lat. *errans* = wandering.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. Errant, wandering, roaming in search of adventures.

"Come ye to seek a champion's aid,
On palfrey white, with harper boar,
Like *arrant* damosel of yore?"
Scott: The Lady of the Lake, vi. 8.

II. Pre-eminent in some quality, good or bad.

† 1. In some good quality.

"An *arrant* honest woman."—*Burton.*

2. In some bad quality.

(1) *Of persons:* Notorious, manifest, thorough, downright.

"This chief had been a notorious murderer, and was an *arrant* coward to boot."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, chap. xviii.

(2) *Of things.*

"Weeds, *arrant* weeds." *Cowper: Hope.*

(3) *Used as a predicate:*

"Your justification is but a miserable shifting off those testimonies of the ancientest fathers alleged against you, and the authority of some synodal canons, which are now *arrant* to us."—*Milton: Animad. on Remonstrants' Def. against Smectymnuus.*

* B. *As subst.:* A good-for-nothing fellow, a person of no reputation. (*Breton*, in *N.E.D.*)

ăr'-rant-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *arrant*; *-ly.*] Shamelessly, impudently, infamously.

"Funeral tears are as *arrantly* hired out as mourning cloaks."—*L'Estrange.*

ăr'-ras, *s.* [In Fr. † *arrás*; Ital. *arazzo*; Port. *raz.* So called because it was manufactured chiefly in the French city of Arras, the capital in bygone times of the province of Artois, now of the department Pas de Calais. Both Arras and Artois, the former called in Flemish *Atrecht*, are from *Atrebates*, a barbarian tribe described by Cæsar as inhabiting the region (*De Bell. Gall.* vi. 6).]

1. Tapestry, hangings with interwoven figures, hung, in the Elizabethan age, around the rooms of old mansions, often at so great a distance from the wall as to leave a convenient hiding-place behind.

"With goodly *arras* of great majesty,
Woven with gold and silke, so close and nare,
That the rich metall lurked privily."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 28.

2. A hanging screen of arras.

arras-cloth, *s.* Arras.

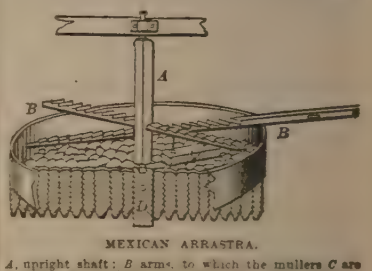
ăr'-rased, *a.* [ARRAS.] Provided or hung with arras.

"The shadows cast on the *arrased* wall."
Rossetti (in *N.E.D.*).

ăr-ra-sēne', *s.* [Formed from Eng. *arras* (q.v.).] A mixed material of wool and silk, something like chenille, used for a kind of embroidery something like crewel-work.

ar-răs'-tre (re as ẽr), ar-răs'-tra, *s.* [Sp. *arrastra, arastra*, from Lat. *rastrum* = a harrow.]

Mining: A rude kind of machine, common in Mexico, and used to some extent in the United States, for grinding and amalgamating ores containing free gold and silver. It consists of a pan in which the ore is placed, and



MEXICAN ARRASTRA.

A, upright shaft; *B* arms, to which the mullers *C* are attached; *D*, the central block of wood in which the lower bearing works

a vertical rotating post with horizontal arms attached to it. To those arms blocks of rocks, or mullers, are fastened by chains and dragged over the ore in the pan.

***ạr-râ′ught, *ạ-râ′ught** (*gh* silent), *v.* The pret. of ARECHE (2) (q.v.).

ạr-rā′y, *ạ-rā′y, *ạ-rā′ye, *s.* [In Fr. *arroi* = train equipage; O. Fr. *arroi, arrai, arrei,* from *rai, rei, roi* = order, arrangement; Prov. *arrei*; Sp. *arreo* = ornament, dress, horse-trappings; Port. *arreio*; Ital. *arredo* = furniture, implements. Cognate also with A.S. *gerœd, gerædit, gerædro* = housing, harness, trappings; Sw. *reda* = order; Gael. *earradh* = dress; Irish *earradh* = armour, accoutrements, wares.] [ARRAY, *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. The act of arranging, putting in order, or decorating; the state of being so arrayed, adorned, or decorated. *Specially:*

1. Equipment, equipage.

"But for to telle you of his *aray*,
His hors was good, but he ne was nought gay."
Chaucer: C. T., Prologue, 73-4.

2. Order of battle in soldiers.

In array: In military order, with the view of immediately fighting. [Used of an army, a "battle" (the main body of an army) (?), or rarely of a single fighting man.] [II.]

". . . he chose of all the choice men of Israel, and put them *in array* against the Syrians."—*2 Sam.* x. 9.

". . . and set the battle *in array* against the Philistines."—*1 Sam.* xvii. 2.

". . . they shall ride upon horses, every one put *in array*, like the man to a battle, against thee, O daughter of Babylon."—*Jer.* l. 42.

3. Adornment.

(*a*) *Lit. Of persons:* Dress, especially when rich or beautiful.

"The sun is bright; the fields are gay
With people in their best *array*
Of stole and doublet, hood and scarf,
Along the banks of the crystal Wharf."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone.

(*b*) *Of things:* Regular order, with adornment.

"Again his waves in milder tints unfold
Their long *array* of sapphire and of gold."
Byron: The Corsair, iii. 1.

II. The persons thus arrayed or placed in order. *Spec.*, the whole body of fighting men. [See also B.]

"The whole *array* of the city of London was under arms."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. 1.

"Arm ye for the day!
Who now may sleep amidst the thunders rending,
Through tower and wall, a path for their *array*?"
Hemans: The Last Constantine, 81.

B. *Technically (Law):*

* 1. *The Commission of Array* was a commission of arranging in military order, formerly issued from time to time by the English sovereigns and put in regular form by Parliament in 5 Henry IV. It empowered certain officers in whom the Government could confide to muster or array—that is, set in military order—the inhabitants of every district. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., chap. 13.)

2. The act or process of setting a jury in order to try causes; also the jury thus put in order, or their names when impannelled.

"Challenges to the *array* are at once an exception to the whole panel in which the jury are *arrayed*, or set in order by the sheriff in his return."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 23.

ạr-rā′y, *ạ-rā′y, *ạ-rā′ye, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *arraier, arreier, arreer, arroier* = to set in order, to prepare; Port. *arreiar* = to caparison, to harness; Prov. *aredar, arrezar*; Ital. *arredare* = to prepare. Cognate also with A.S. *gerædian* = to make ready, to arrange, to teach, to decree; Sw. *reda* = to disentangle (in Scotch, to *redd*); Dan. *rede* = to comb, to "make" a bed; *rede* = ready, prepared; Dut. *redderen* = to arrange; Ger. *redderen* = to dress sails.] [REDD, READY.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To put in order. *Spec.*, to put in military order for a battle or for a review.

"The English army had lately been *arrayed* against him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xii.

". . . a force of thirteen thousand fighting men were *arrayed* in Hyde Park, and passed in review before the Queen."—*Ibid.*, chap. xviii.

2. To invest with raiment, especially of a splendid kind.

(*a*) *Literally:*

". . . and *arrayed* him in vestures of fine linen."—*Gen.* xli. 42.

"And the woman was *arrayed* in purple and scarlet colour, and decked with gold and precious stones and pearls, . . ."—*Rev.* xvii. 4.

(*b*) *Figuratively:*

". . . and he shall *array* himself with the land of Egypt, as a shepherd putteth on his garment . . ."—*Jer.* xliii. 12.

". . . in gelid caves with horrid glooms *arrayed*."
Trumbull.

B. *Technically:*

Law: To set a jury in order for the trial of an accused person.

". . . in which the jury are *arrayed* or set in order by the sheriff in his return."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., chap. 23.

ạr-rā′yed, *ạr-rā′ied, *ạ-rā′yed, *ạ-rā′ied, *ạ-rā′ide (*Eng.*), ***ạ-rā′yne** (*Scotch*), *pa. par. & a.* [ARRAY, *v.*, ARAY, *v.*]

"So wèl *arraied* hous as ther was on,
Aurilius in his lif saw never non."
Chaucer: C. T., 11,499, 11,500.

ạr-rā′y-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *array*; *-er.*]

1. *Gen.:* One who arrays.

2. *Spec.:* One of the officers whose function in mediæval times it was to see the soldiers of an army duly equipped with armour, and who had therefore charge of the armour and accoutrements. (*Cowel.*)

ạr-rā′y-ĭng, *ạ-rā′i-ỳnge, *pr. par.* [ARRAY, *v.*, ARAY, *v.*]

***ạr-rā′y-mẽnt, *ạr-rā′iy-mẽnt, *ạr-rā′i-mẽnt,** *s.* [Eng. *array*; *-ment.*] The same as RAIMENT (q.v.).

"Whose light *arraiment* was of lovely green."
Beaumont: Hermaphrodite. (*Richardson.*)

***arre,** *s.* [Icel. *örr, ör.*] A scar.

"If it is brokun, if it hath a wounde or an *arre*."—*Wycliffe: Levit.* xxii. 22.

ạr-rẽ′ar, *ar-rẽ′are, *ạ-rẽ′ar, *ạ-rẽ′are, *ạ-rẽ′re, *adv. & s.* [Fr. *arrière*; as *adv.* = backwards, behind, in arrear, in debt; as *s.* = the hinder part of anything, especially the stern of a ship; Prov. *areire; arretrato* (pl.) = arrears, from Lat. *ad* = to, and *retro* = backwards, behind: *re* = back, and suff. *-tro.*] [ARRIÈRE.]

A. *As adverb:*

1. To the rear; implying motion to any place; behind one.

"Ne ever did her eyesight turn *arere*."
Spenser: Virgil's Gnat, 468.

2. In the rear; implying rest; behind one.

"To leave with speed Atlanta in *arrear*."
Fairfax: Tasso, ii. 40.

3. Behindhand, falling back; not so far forward as might have been expected; becoming slow.

"From peril free he away her did beare;
But when his force gan faile his pace gan wex *areare*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vii. 24.

B. *As substantive:*

1. That payment which is behind. The remainder of money owing, of which a portion has already been paid; or, more loosely, money overdue, of which not even the first instalment has been received (gen. in *pl.*).

"If a tenant run away in *arrear* of some rent, the land remains; that cannot be carried away or lost."—*Locke.*

2. The rear. (*Heylin: Reformation.* i. 92.)

ạr-rẽ′ar-ạġe, *ạr-rẽ′r-ạġe (ạġe = ĭġ), *s.* [Fr. *arrérages* (pl.) = arrears, from *arrière* = behind.] [ARREAR, ARRIÈRE.] The remainder of a sum of money, of which a portion has been paid; or generally, any money unpaid at the due time; arrears.

"Ther couthe noman bringe him in *arrerage*."
Chaucer: C. T., 604.

"He'll grant the tribute, send the *arrearages*."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 4.

***ạr-rẽ′ar-ạnce,** *s.* [Eng. *arrear*; *-ance.*] The same as ARREAR (q.v.).

***ạr-rẽct′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *arrectum*, sup. of *arrigo* = to set upright: *ad* = to, and *rego* = to stretch, to lead in a straight line; *rectus* = (1) drawn in a straight line, straight; (2) correct, proper.]

I. *Lit.:* To set upright; to point anything directly upwards. (*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, X. i. 20.)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To address, to direct to a Being or person.

"My supplication to you I *arrecte*."
Skelton to Dame Pallas.

2. To impute, to attribute.

"But God, because he hath from the beginnyng chosen them to eueriastynge blisse, therefore he *arrecteth* no blame of theyr deedes vnto them."—*Sir T. More: Works*, i. 271.

***ạr-rẽct′,** *a.* [Lat. *arrectus*, pa. par. of *arrigo.*] [ARRECT, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* Pointing directly upwards; upright.

"Having large ears, perpetually exposed and *arrect*."
—*Swift: Tale of a Tub*, § 11.

2. *Fig.:* Attentive.

ăr-rẽn′-ŏ-thẽle, *a.* [Gr. ἀρρενοθηλυς (*arrhenothêlus*) = male and female, of uncertain or doubtful sex.] Androgynous, uniting the characters of the two sexes in one person.

"Mr. Bancroft seems to me to accept the *arrenothele* character of these deities on insufficient evidence."—*Brinton: Myths of the New World*, p. 161.

ạr-rẽn-tā′-tion, *s.* [From Fr. *arrenter*; Sp. & Port. *arrendar* = to rent, to farm, to take by lease.] [RENT.]

English Forest Law: Licence granted an owner of lands in a forest to enclose them with a low hedge and a small ditch, on condition of his paying a yearly rent for the privilege. (*Johnson.*)

***ạr-rẽp′-tion,** *s.* [From Lat. *arreptum*, sup. of *arripio* = to seize or draw to one's self: *ad* = to, and *rapio* = to seize and carry off.] A seizing and carrying away. (*Bp. Hall.*)

† ạr-rẽp-tĭ′-tious (1), *a.* [In Sp. *arrepticio* = possessed with a devil; Lat. *arrepticius* or *arreptitious* = seized in mind, inspired; *arreptus*, pa. par. of *arripio* = to seize: *ad* = to, and *rapio* = to seize.] Snatched away.

† ạr-rẽp-tĭ′-tious (2), *a.* [Lat. *arreptus*, pa. par. of *arrepo* = to creep towards: *ad* = to, and *repo* = to creep.] Crept in privately.

***ạr-rẽ′r-ạġe (ạġe = ĭġ),** *s.* [ARREARAGE.]

ạr-rẽst′, *ar-rẽst′e, *ạ-rẽst′, *ạ-rẽst′e, *ạ-rẽ′est, *ạ-rẽst′ (*Eng.*), ***ạr-rē′ist, ạr-rē′ist** (*Scotch*), *v.t.* [In Sw. *arrestera*; Dan. *arrestere*; Dut. *arresteeren*; Fr. *arrêter* = to march, to cease, to fix, to attach, to decide, to make prisoner, to interrupt . . .; O. Fr. *arrester, arester, arestiar, arestein*; Prov., Sp., & Port. *arrestar*; Ital. *arrestare*; Low Lat. *arresto*; Class. Lat. *ad* = to, and *resto* = to stand behind, to keep back, to withstand.] [ARRET, REST.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To cut short the course of anything which previously was in unimpeded motion: to stop, to stay. *Specially—*

(*a*) To stop the motion of running water.

"An icy gale, oft shifting, o'er the pool
Breathes a blue film, and in its mid career
Arrests the bickering stream."
Thomson: The Seasons; Winter.

(*b*) To stop the advance or the flight of a soldier in battle, the progress of a conquering army or nation, or the course of law.

"The fatal lance *arrests* him as he flies."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. v. 70.

"His diplomatic skill had, twenty years before, *arrested* the progress of the French power."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. To fix, to attach; to call in wandering thoughts or affections, and concentrate them on an object. (It is not now followed by *upon.*)

"We may *arrest* our thoughts upon the divine mercies."—*Bp. Taylor.*

3. To seize an offender or his property. [B. *Law.*]

* ¶ *But areist* used adverbially = forthwith, without delay. (*Scotch.*)

". . . Mercury, *but areist*,
Dressit to obey his grate faderis behest."
Douglas: Virgil, 108, 7. (*Jamieson.*)

B. *Technically (Law):*

1. To apprehend or seize upon a person either that he may be imprisoned, or that security may be obtained for his appearing when called upon to answer to a charge about to be brought against him. [ARREST, *s.*, ARRET.]

"Constables were unwilling to *arrest* the offenders."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

¶ It is sometimes followed by *of* prefixed to the alleged offence.

"I *arrest* thee of high treason, by the name of Thomas Grey, knight of Northumberland."—*Shakesp.: King Henry V.*, ii. 2.

2. To seize property in virtue of authority received from a magistrate.

"He hath enjoyed nothing of Ford's, but twenty pounds of money, which must be paid to master Brook: his horses are *arrested* for it."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, v. 1.

ạr-rẽst′, *ạ-rẽst′, *ạ-rẽst′e, *s.* [In Sw., Dan., Dut., Ger., O. Fr., & Prov. *arrest*; Mod. Fr. *arrêt*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *arresto*; Low Lat. *arrestum, arresta.*] [ARREST, *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:* The act of arresting; the state of being arrested; seizure, detention.

Specially:

* 1. Stoppage, delay, hindrance.

"And in he goith, withouten more *arest*,
Thar as he saw most perell and most dred."
Lancelot of the Lake (ed. Skeat), bk. iii., 3,072-3.

2. The seizure of a person charged with some crime, or that of his goods [B., I.]; detention, custody.

"And dwelleth eek in prisoun and *arreste*."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,312.

To make arrest upon or of: To arrest, to seize.

"Was lik an hound, and wold have maad *arrest*
Upon my body, and wold han had me deed."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,386-7.

Under arrest: Into or in the state of one who has been and remains arrested, seized, kept in custody, or at least under restraint. (Generally preceded by the verb *to put* or *to place*.)

"William refused to see him, and ordered him to be put under *arrest*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. x.

"The governor was placed under *arrest*."—*Ibid.*, chap. ix.

¶ See also examples given under ARREST, *s.*

B. *Technically:*

I. *Law:*

1. *Of persons:* The seizure of a suspected criminal or delinquent that security may be taken for his appearance at the proper time before a court to answer to a charge. Ordinarily a person can be arrested only by a warrant from a justice of the peace; but there are exceptional cases in which he can be apprehended by an officer without a warrant, by a private person also without a warrant, or by what is technically called a *hue and cry*. An arrest is made by touching the body of the person accused, and after this is done a bailiff may break open the house in which he is to take him; but without so touching him first it is illegal to do so. The object of arrest being to make sure that he answers to a charge about to be brought against him, it does not follow that after being seized he is incarcerated; if bail for his appearance at the proper time be given, and the case be not too aggravated a one for such security to be accepted, he will be released till the day of trial. The privilege of exemption from arrest is granted to peers of the realm, members of Parliament, and corporations, clerks, attorneys, and others attending the courts of justice, clergymen whilst actually engaged in performing divine service, and some other classes. No arrest can take place on Sunday, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

¶ *In the United States* the law of arrest differs in certain respects from that in England, though the same general principles underlie both. [ARRESTMENT.]

2. *Of things. Arrest of judgment:* The act or process of preventing a judgment or verdict from being carried out till it shall be ascertained whether it is faulty or legally correct. Judgment may be arrested (1) when the declaration made varies from the original writ, (2) where the verdict materially differs from the pleadings and issue thereon, and (3) where the case laid in the declaration is not sufficient in law to admit of an action being founded upon it. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 24.) Formerly the omission to state certain facts led to an arrest of judgment; but now, under the New Common Law Procedure Act, 15 and 16 Vict., c. 76, § 143, the omitted facts may, by leave of the court, be suggested.

II. *Biology:* Arrests of development. [See ARRESTED.]

"... they are due chiefly to *arrests* of development."—*Owen: Classific. of the Mammalia*, p. 99.

III. *Veterinary Science:* A mangy humour between the ham and pastern of the hinder legs of a horse. (*Johnson.*)

† **ar-rĕs-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr. *arrestation.*] The act of arresting; the state of being arrested. (*Webster.*)

ar-rĕst'-ĕd, *pa. par.* [ARREST, *v.*]

Biol. Arrested development: Development arrested at some stage of its progress. (See the example.)

"*Arrested* development differs from *arrested* growth, as parts in the former state still continue to grow, whilst still retaining their early condition. Various monstrosities come under this head."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. iv.

ar-rĕs'-tēe, *s.* [Eng. *arrest*; *-ee.*]

Scots Law: The person in whose hands property attached by arrestment is at the time when it is thus dealt with.

ar-rĕs'-tēr, ar-rĕs'-tôr, *s.* [Eng. *arrest*; *-er*, *-or.*]

Scots Law: The person who obtains legal permission, on which he acts, to arrest a debt or property in another's hands.

ar-rĕst'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ARREST, *v.*]

ar-rĕst'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *arrest*; *-ment.* In Ital. *arrestamento* = act of arresting.]

Scots Law: The process by which a creditor detains the effects of his debtor, which are in the hands of third parties, till the money owing him is paid. It is of two kinds:—(1.) *Arrestment in security* when proceedings are commencing, or there is reason to believe that a claim not yet in a state to be enforced will speedily become so. (2.) *Arrestment in execution*, being that which follows the decree of a court, or when a debt is otherwise settled to be legally owing.

ar-rĕt', * **ar-rĕt't,** * **a-rĕt'te,** * **a-rĭt'te,** *v.t.* [From Fr. *arrêter*; Low Lat. *arreto*; the same as *arresto.*] [ARREST, *v.* & *s.*]

1. To reckon, to lay to the charge, or put to the account of.

"... his faith is *aretted* to rightwysnesse."—*Wycliffe: Rom.* iv. 5.

2. To charge with a crime. (*Scotch.*)

"And gud Schyr Dawy of Brechyn
Was off this deid *arettyt* syne."
Barbour, xix. 20. *MS.*

3. To assign, to allot; to adjudge, to decree.

"But, after that, the judges did *arret* her
Unto the second beat that loved her better."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. v. 21.

"The other five five sondry wayes he sett
Against the five great Bulwarkes of that pyle,
And unto each a Bulwarke did *arrett*."
Ibid., II. xi. 7.

† **ar-rĕt',** *s.* [Fr. *arrêt* = an arrest, a sentence, a judgment; decree of a sovereign or other high authority.] Old spelling of ARREST, *v.* & *s.*

* **ar-rĕt'-ĕd,** * **ar-rĕt'-tĕd,** * **a-rĕt'-tĕd** (*Eng.*), **a-rĕt'-yd** (*Scotch*), *pa. par.*

* **ar-rē'yse,** *v.t.* [ARAISE.]

* **ar'-rha,** * **ar'-ra** (pl. **ar'-rhæ, ar'-ræ**), *s.* In Fr. (plur.) *arrhes*; Lat. *arrha, arra, arrhabo*, and *arrabo*, from Heb. עֵרָבוֹן (*érabon*) = a pledge; עָרַב (*arâb*) = to promise, to pledge one's faith.]

1. A pledge.

"... we have not onely our *arra* and earnest penny of his assured covenant, ..."—*Anderson: On the Hymn Benedictus* (1573).

2. *Scots Law:* Earnest money (in Scotland popularly called *arles*).

ar-rhĕn-ăth'-ĕr-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἄρρην (*arrēn*) = male, and ἀθήρ (*athēr*) = an awn.]

Botany: A genus of plants belonging to the order Graminaceæ, or Grasses. A species grows wild in Britain—*A. avenaceum*, or tall, oat-like grass. It is also cultivated occasionally in England, and much more frequently in France, but is not very nutritious.

† **ar-rhœ'-a,** *s.* [Gr. ἀ, priv., and ῥέω (*rheō*) = to flow.] The absence of any flux. (*Parr.*)

ăr'-rĭ-ăġe (ą̆ġe as **ĭġ),** *s.* [AVERAGE.] Used only in the expression, *Arriage and carriage*, signifying plough and cart services formerly demanded by lords from their vassals. They were abolished by 20 Geo. II., c. 50. (*Scotch.*)

"... payment of mail-duties, kain, *arriage*, carriage, dry multure, ..."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. vii.

* **ar-rī'de,** *v.t.* [In Ital. *arridere* = to smile, to favour; Lat. *arrideo* = to smile upon especially, approvingly (opposed to *derideo* = to laugh at, to deride).]

1. To smile upon pleasantly, as a symbol of approbation. *Fig.*, to please.

"Her form answers my affection,
It *arrides* me." *Marmion: Antiquary*, ii. 1.

"I have had more care to suite the capacitie of the vulgar, than to observe those criticismes which *arride* the learned."—*Wither: Transl. of the Psalms* (1632), *Pref.*, p. 1.

2. To laugh at, to deride.

¶ Ben Jonson in *Every Man out of his Humour* (ii. 1) ridicules *arride*, evidently regarding it as an affected Latinism.

* **ar-rĭd'ġe,** *s.* [A.S. *hrycg* = the back of a man or beast; a ridge.] A ridge.

"This staan tacks a fine *arridge*."
Craven Gloss. (*S. in Boucher.*)

arrière (ar-rĭ-ê're), *s.* [In Fr. *arrière*, s. = the rear; also arrear or arrears; adj. = hinder, back, behind; adv. = behind.]

1. In the rear.

(*a*) *Of an army:*

"The horsemen might issue forth without disturbance of the foot, and the avant-guard without shuffling with the battail or *arrière*."—*Hayward.*

(*b*) *Of anything:*

2. Arrears. [ARREAR.]

arrière-ban, *s.* [Fr. *arrière-ban*; O. Fr. *arban, heriban, herisban*; Prov. *auriban*; Low Lat. *arbannum, herebannum, heribannum*; O. H. Ger. *hariban, heriban*; N. H. Ger. *herbann* = the calling together of an army; O. H. Ger. *heri* = an army, and *ban* = a public call, a proclamation. (ABANDON, BAN.) The French, not understanding the old Teutonic term *heri* = an army, have supposed *arrière-ban* to have the word *arrière* in its composition, which is believed to be an error. (*Mahn.*).]

1. *Lit.:* A general proclamation by which the old French kings summoned to their standard, for the purpose of war, their feudatory vassals, with those also who were in a state of vassalage to them.

2. *Fig.:* Any general summons issued by an authoritative voice.

"Thus Vice the standard rear'd; her *arrier-ban*
Corruption call'd, and loud she gave the word."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 30.

arrière-fee, arrière-fief, *s.* [Fr. *arrière-fief.*] A fee or a fief depending on one above it. These fees commenced when dukes and counts, rendering their governments hereditary, distributed to their officers parts of the domains, and permitted those officers to gratify the soldiers under them in the same manner. (*Johnson.*)

arrière-vassal, *s.* The vassal of a vassal. (*Trevoux.*)

arrière-voussure, *s.* [Fr. *voussure* (*Arch.*) = coving.] A secondary arch. An arch placed within an opening to form a larger one. Sometimes it has the effect of taking off the bearing upon a wooden lintel. [DISCHARGING.]

† **ar-rĭ-ê'-rō,** *s.* [Sp.] A muleteer.

"... an 'arriero,' with his ten mules ..."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xv.

ăr'-rĭ-ŏnt, *s.* A doubtful word in Chaucer (*C. T.*, 15,686), prob. an error for *appetite.*

ăr'-rĭs, *s.* [Fr. *arête* = (1) a fish-bone; (2) (*Arch.*), see def.; O. Fr. *areste.*]

Architecture:

1. The line in which the two straight or curved surfaces of a body forming an exterior angle meet each other. This intersection forms the edge of the body.

2. The same as ARRIS-GUTTER (q.v.).

arris-fillet, *s.* A triangular piece of wood used to raise the slates or lead of a roof against the shaft of a chimney or a wall, so as more readily to throw off the rain. It is used also for forming gutters around skylights. It is sometimes called a *tilting-fillet.*

arris-gutter, *s.* A wooden gutter shaped like the letter V. (*Gwilt.*)

arris-wise, *adv.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Diagonally, edgeways, so as to present a sharp ridge.

2. *Her.:* With one angle towards the spectator; showing the top and two sides (said of a rectangular bearing, as an altar).

† **ar-rĭ'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *arrisio*, from *arrideo.*] [ARRIDE.] A smiling upon with approbation.

* **ar-rī'-vąġe (ą̆ġe** as **ĭġ),** *s.* [Fr.] Arrival.

"At his first entrance and *arrivage*, he [Pertinax] assaied by rough hand to suppresse the rebellions of the army."—*Speed: The Romans*, c. 21. (*Richardson.*)

ar-rī'-vąl, *s.* [Eng. *arriv(e)*; *-al.*]

I. The act or state of arriving.

1. *Lit.:* The act of reaching any place, or the state of being brought to it, by water, by land, or in any way.

"The unravelling is the *arrival* of Ulysses upon his own island."—*Broome: View of Epic Poetry.*

2. *Fig.:* The act of attaining to, or the state of being made to attain to, any object of desire.

II. The people who reach the place indicated.

"To-day the Lady Psyche will harangue
The fresh *arrivals* of the week before."
Tennyson: The Princess, ii.

***ạr-rī'v-ạnce,** *s.* [Eng. *arriv(e); -ance.*]

1. The same as ARRIVAL; meaning the act of arriving, or the state of being made to arrive.

2. People arriving; company coming.

"For every minute is expectancy
Of more *arrivance*."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

ạr-rī've, * ạ-rī've, * ạ-rȳ've, * rȳ've, *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *arriver* = to disembark, . . . to arrive, from *rive* = bank of a river; Prov. *aribar*; Sp. & Port. *aribar*; Ital. *arrivare*; Low Lat. *arrivo, arripo, adripo*; from Class. Lat. *ad* = to, and *ripa* = the bank of a river, more rarely the shores of the sea.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.: Properly,* to reach the bank of a river or the shore of the sea; but it is now quite as commonly used for one finishing a land journey.

1. To reach by water.

"At length a ship *arriving* brought
The good so long desired."
Cowper: A Tale, June, 1793.

"And they *arrived* at the country of the Gadarenes, . . . And when he went forth to land, . . ."—*Luke* viii. 26, 27.

2. To reach by land journey.

"When we were *arrived* upon the verge of his estate, we stopped at a little inn, to rest ourselves and our horses."—*Sidney.*

". . . there was no outbreak till the regiment *arrived* at Ipswich."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xi.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of persons:* To reach any aim or other object towards which one has for some time been moving. (Generally followed by *at*, rarely by *to*.)

"It is the highest wisdom by despising the world to *arrive* at heaven."—*Taylor.*

". . . the conclusions at which I *arrived*."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. i., chap. i. (1871), p. 3.

2. *Of things:*

(*a*) To reach, to attain to.

"If some things are too luxuriant, it is owing to the richness of the soil; and if others are not *arrived* to perfection or maturity, it is only because they are overrun and oppress by those of a stronger nature."—*Pope: Preface to Homer's Iliad.*

(*b*) To come, to happen, to occur, to take place.

"Happy! to whom this glorious death *arrives*;
More to be valued than a thousand lives."
Waller.

*** B.** *Transitive:* To reach.

"But ere we could *arrive* the point proposed,
Cæsar cried, 'Help me, Cassius, or I sink.'"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

***ạr-rī've, * ạ-rī've,** *s.* [From *arrive*, v. In Fr. *arrivée*; Sp. *arriba*; Ital. *arrivo.*] An arrival.

". . . : and in the Greete see
At many a noble *arrive* hadde he be."
Chaucer: C. T., 59, 60.

ạr-rī'v-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ARRIVE, *v.*]

ar'-rō-bạ, *s.* [In Fr. *arrobe*; Sp. & Port. *arroba*; from Arab. *ar-rub* or *ar-rubu* = a fourth part.]

A. *In Spain:*

1. An old weight = twenty-five English pounds. (*Fernandez: Eng. & Sp. Dict.*, 1811.)

2. An old measure, as yet only partially superseded by the French metric system of weights and measures introduced into Spain on January 1, 1859. It is of two capacities: (1) The *arroba* for wine contains 3½ imperial gallons. (2) The *arroba* for oil contains 2½. (*Statesman's Year-Book*, 1875.)

B. *In Portugal:* An old Portuguese weight of about thirty-two pounds. (*Simmonds.*) It is too completely disused to be mentioned in the *Statesman's Year-Book.*

ạr-rō'de, *v.t.* [Lat. *arrodo*; from *ad* = to, and *rodo* = to gnaw.] To gnaw; to nibble. (*Johnson.*)

ăr'-rō-gănçe, † ăr'-rō-gạn-çy, *s.* [In Fr. *arrogance*; Sp. & Port. *arrogancia*; Ital. *arroganza*; Lat. *arrogantia*; from *arrogans*, pr. par. of *arrogo.*] [ARROGATE.] Properly, the act of taking to one's self in an insolent way that which one unjustly claims, or of helping one's self to that which, though one's own, should have been handed to one by another; the taking too much upon one's self; exorbitant pretensions, insolence.

"The fear and hatred inspired by the greatness, the injustice, and the *arrogance* of the French king were at the height."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. iv.

ăr'-rō-gạnt, *a.* [In Dan. & Fr. *arrogant*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *arrogante*; Lat. *arrogans*; pr. par. of *arrogo.*] [ARROGATE.]

1. *Of persons:* Taking in an overbearing manner something which one claims, but not justly, as one's own, or that which, though one's own, should have been passively received by him; assuming, overbearing, manifesting too high an appreciation of one's self; insolent.

"In the hour of peril, the most *arrogant* and mutinous spirits will often submit to the guidance of superior genius."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. *Of things:* Marked with arrogance; the offspring of arrogance.

"The pride of *arrogant* distinctions fall."
Cowper: Retirement, 689.

ăr'-rō-gạnt-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *arrogant; -ly.*] In an arrogant manner; with undue assumption.

"Our poet may
Himself admire the fortune of his play;
And *arrogantly*, as his fellows do,
Think he writes well, because he pleases you."
Dryden: Indian Emperor. (Prol.)

ăr'-rō-gạnt-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *arrogant; -ness.*] The quality of being arrogant; arrogance. (*Johnson.*)

ăr'-rō-gāte, *v.t.* [In Fr. *arroger*; Sp. *arrogarse*; Ital. *arrogare, arrogarsi*; Lat. *arrogatum*, supine of *arrogo* = to ask, . . . to claim what is not one's own: *ad* = to, and *rogo* = to ask.] To put forth unduly exalted claims, the offspring of self-conceit; to manifest assumption, to put forth baseless pretensions.

"He *arrogated* to himself the right of deciding dogmatically what was orthodox doctrine and what was heresy, of drawing up and imposing confessions of faith, and of giving religious instruction to his people."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. i.

ăr'-rō-gā-tĕd, *pa. par.* [ARROGATE.]

ăr'-rō-gā-tĭng, *pr. par.* [ARROGATE.]

ăr-rō-gā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *arrogatio*; from *arrogo* = to ask, . . . to adopt as a son: *ad* = to, and *rogo* = to ask.]

1. The act of arrogating; claiming or taking to one's self more than is one's due.

". . . have still a smack of *arrogation* and self-seeking."—*More's Poems: Notes on Psychozoia*, p. 371. (*Boucher.*)

2. *Among the old Romans:* The act of formally adopting an adult as a son.

". . . recourse was then had to adoption, properly called *arrogation*."—*Note by Guizot in Gibbon's "Decline and Fall,"* chap. xliv. (ed. 1846), vol. iv., p. 211.

ăr'-rō-gā-tĭve, *a.* [From Lat. *arrogo* = to arrogate.] Arrogating, claiming or taking what one has no real right to; putting forth unfounded pretensions.

"Mortification, not of the body (for that is sufficiently insisted upon), but of the more spiritual *arrogative* life of the soul, that subtil ascribing that to ourselves that is God's, for all is God's."—*More: Song of the Soul*, Notes, p. 371.

† ạr-rŏn'-dēe, † ạr-rŏn'-dĭ, † ạr-ŏn'-dĭe, † ạ-rŏn'-dȳ, *s.* [Fr. *arrondi* = (1) rounded, (2) round, (3) roundish, (4) full (in face), pa. par. of *arrondio* = (1) to round, (2) to enlarge.]

Her.: Made round. (*Gloss. of Her.*)

*** ăr'-rŏn-dĕll,** *s.* [Fr. *hirondelle.*] A swallow. (*Scotch.*)

"The *arrondell* so swift of flight."
Bull's Pug. (*Wilson's Coll.*), ii. 162. (*Jamieson.*)

ăr-rŏn'-dĭsse-ment (ent = ŏn), *s.* [Fr. *arrondissement* = (1) a rounding, (2) roundness, (3) a district or ward; *arrondir* = (1) to round, (2) to enlarge; *rond* = round.]

In France: A territorial division of the country, less than a department, but greater than a canton, which again is higher than a commune.

"France was divided, in 1866, into 89 departments, subdivided into 373 *arrondissements*, 2,941 cantons, and 37,548 communes."—*Statesman's Year-Book* (1875), p. 76.

ăr-rŏn-lȳ, *adv.* [ARRANTLY.]

*** ạr-rō'se,** *v.t.* [Fr. *arroser*; Lat. *ros* = dew.] To wet, to bedew.

ạr-rō'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *arrosus*, pa. par. of *arrodo* = to gnaw, to nibble: *ad* = to, and *rodo* = to gnaw.] The act of gnawing, or the state of being gnawed. (*Johnson.*)

*** ạr-rōŭnd',** *v.t.* [Pref. *ar* = Lat. *ad*, and Eng. *round*, s.] To surround. (*Heath: Odes of Horace*, i. 7.)

ăr'-rōw, * ăr'-ōwe, * ăr'-wē (pl. **ăr'-rōwṣ, * ăr'-rōweṣ, * ar'-wēṣ, * ar'-wĕn**), *s.* [A.S. *arewe, aruwe, arwe*; from *ar* = ore (*Bosworth*), *earh* = an arrow going, archery; O. Icel. *ór*, plur. *orvar* = arrow (*Stratmann, Wedgwood*, &c.). Mahn brings it from Wel. *arf, arv* = weapon; Arm., Fr., & Gael. *arm*; Lat. *arma* = arms. Other derivations have been given.]

I. *Lit.:* A missile weapon designed to be propelled by the impulse communicated by the snapping of the string of a bow, temporarily bent into an angular form, back to its normal state of rest in a straight line. To make the wound it inflicts more deadly, and prevent its being easily pulled out, it is barbed at the tip, and often poisoned, whilst at the other extremity it is feathered, to make it move more directly forward. [ARCHERY.]

"An lamech droge is *arwe* ner."
Story of Gen. & Exod. (ed. Morris), 478.

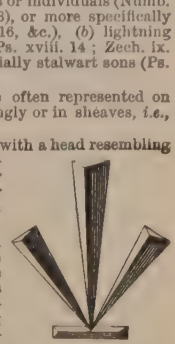
". . . that which commaundeth bowes and *arrowes*."
—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland.*

"And as the lad ran, he shot an *arrow* beyond him."
—1 *Sam.* xx. 36.

II. *Fig.:* In Scripture arrows signify or symbolise (1) bitter words (Ps. lxiv. 3); (2) false words (Jer. ix. 8); (3) a false witness; (4) affliction divinely sent (Lam. iii. 12, 13; Job vi. 4; Ps. xxxviii. 2); (5) the judgments of God on sinful nations or individuals (Numb. xxiv. 8; Deut. xxxii. 23), or more specifically (*a*) famine (Ezek. v. 16, &c.), (*b*) lightning (2 Sam. xxii. 14, 15; Ps. xviii. 14; Zech. ix. 14); (6) children, especially stalwart sons (Ps. cxxvii. 4).

1. *Her.:* Arrows are often represented on coats of arms, either singly or in sheaves, *i.e.*, in bundles.

A broad arrow is one with a head resembling a pheon, except in wanting the engrailing or jagging on the inner edge. [See 2.] (*Gloss. of Heraldry.*)



THE "BROAD ARROW."

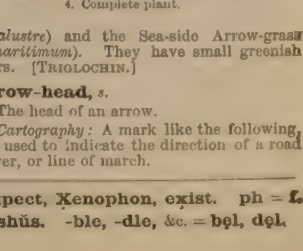
2. *Surveying:* A "broad arrow" is the name applied to the mark cut by the officers of the Ordnance Department conducting the trigonometrical survey, to note the points from which their several measurements are made.

3. *Fort.:* A work placed at the salient angle of a glacis. (*James: Mil. Dict.*, p. 247.)

*** arrow-case,** *s.* A quiver. (*Wycliffe: Gen.* xxvii. 4.)

*** arrow-girdle,** *s.* A quiver. (*Wycliffe: Ezek.* xxvii. 11.)

arrow-grass, *s.* [The English name of the botanical genus Triglochin. There are two British species, the Marsh Arrow-grass



ARROW-GRASS (TRIGLOCHIN PALUSTRE).
1. Flower. 2. Fruit. 3. Base of leaf. 4. Complete plant.

(*T. palustre*) and the Sea-side Arrow-grass (*T. maritimum*). They have small greenish flowers. [TRIGLOCHIN.]

arrow-head, *s.*

1. The head of an arrow.

2. *Cartography:* A mark like the following, ⟵, used to indicate the direction of a road or river, or line of march.

3. *Bot.:* The English name of the botanical genus Sagittaria. It is so called because its leaves resemble an arrow-head. There is one British species, the Common Arrow-head (*Sagittaria sagittifolia*). [SAGITTARIA.]

arrow-headed, *a.*

Bot., Archæol., &c.: Shaped like the head of an arrow; sagittate.

Arrow-headed characters: [CUNEIFORM].

arrow-maker, *s.* A maker of arrows. Arrow-makers were formerly called *fletchers* and *bowyers*, and were deemed persons of importance. [See ex. under ARROW-HEAD.]

arrow-poison, *s.* Poison used by savages to tip their arrows with. That of Central America is Curarine. (*Fownes: Manual of Chemistry*, 10th ed., p. 903.)

arrow-seed, *s.* Seed shaped like an arrow; arrowy. (*Tennyson: The Poet*, 19.)

arrow-slain, *a.* Killed by an arrow. (*Tennyson: Vivien*, 415.)

***arrow-smith,** *s.* An arrow-maker. (*Destruction of Troy*, 1,588.)

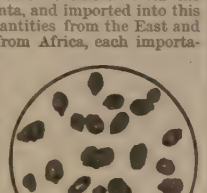
arrow-wounded, *a.* Wounded by an arrow. (*Tennyson: Princess*, ii. 251.)

ăr-rōw-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *arrow*, and dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little arrow. (*Tennyson: Gareth & Lynette.*)

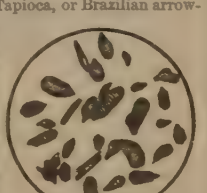
ăr-rōw-rôot, *s.* [Eng. *arrow; root.* The translation of a term originally applied by a tribe of native American Indians to the root of *Maranta arundinacea*), which had long been used by them to counteract the effect of wounds inflicted by poisoned arrows. Other derivations have been given. It is, however, noteworthy that in Ger. *arrowroot* is *pfeil-wurz: pfeil* being = arrow, and *wurz* = root.]

1. *Bot.:* The English name of the botanical genus Maranta, the type of the endogenous order Marantaceæ, called by Lindley, in his *Nat. Syst. of Bot.*, the Arrow-Root tribe; but altered in his *Vegetable Kingdom* to Marants. The flowers of Maranta are in long, close, spike-like panicles, with irregular corollas, each having a single perfect stamen, with half an anther. The veins of the leaves run out obliquely from the midrib to the margin. The root is a fleshy corm, which, when washed, grated, strained through a sieve, and again repeatedly washed, furnishes the substance so much prized as food for invalids, which is described under No. 2.

2. *Comm.:* The starch extracted from the rhizomes of a Maranta, and imported into this country in large quantities from the East and West Indies, and from Africa, each importation taking the name of the place from which it comes. Thus we have East Indian arrowroot, Bermuda arrowroot, St. Vincent arrowroot, Natal arrowroot, &c. Attempts have been made to call every starch *arrowroot* which bore the slightest resemblance to the true Maranta; for example, Potato or British arrowroot, from the *Solanum tuberosum*; Tous-les-mois, or French arrowroot, from the *Canna edulis*; Tapioca, or Brazilian arrowroot, from the *Manihot utilissima*, &c. This has failed since the passing of the Adulteration Act, and it is now understood by public analysts, magistrates, &c., that arrowroot must consist entirely of the starch which is extracted from the rhizomes of a Maranta, and that any admixture of potato or other starch is regarded as an adulteration.



EAST INDIA ARROWROOT.
Magnified 100 diameters.



WEST INDIA ARROWROOT
Magnified 100 diameters.

East Indian arrowroot is said by some to be prepared from the tubers of the *Curcuma angustifolia*. Such we believe to be the case in Southern India, where it is a favourite food among the natives; but the article sold in this country as East Indian arrowroot is certainly the starch of a Marant, and not a Curcuma. This is readily determined by the microscope.

Natal arrowroot has given much trouble to the public analysts, owing to the granules somewhat resembling those of potato-starch. It has, however, been lately proved to be a genuine Maranta starch.

Portland arrowroot: A name applied to a starch prepared, some years ago, in Portland, from the roots of the *Arum maculatum*. It is not now an article of commerce.

¶ Arrowroot is adulterated either by the mixing together of various qualities of arrowroot, or by the admixture of other starches, such as potato or tapioca. Neither of these methods renders the arrowroot deleterious; but when we consider that the price of the different qualities of genuine arrowroot varies from 6d. to 2s. 6d. per pound, and that the price of potato or tapioca flour seldom exceeds 6d. per pound, we then see how the public may be cheated in pocket. The adulteration by potato or tapioca flour is readily detected by the microscope.

ăr'-rŏw-ў, *a.* [Eng. *arrow; -y.*]

1. Consisting of arrows.

> "He saw them, in their forms of battle rang'd,
> How quick they wheel'd, and flying, behind them shot
> Sharp sleet of *arrowy* show'r against the face
> Of their pursuers, and o'ercame by flight."
> *Milton: P. R.*, bk. iii.

2. Resembling an arrow in form or appearance.

> "By the blue rushing of the *arrowy* Rhone."
> *Byron: Childe Harold*, iii. 71.
>
> "And beside it outstretched the skin of a rattlesnake glittered,
> Filled, like a quiver, with arrows; a signal and challenge for warfare,
> Brought by the Indian, and speaking with *arrowy* tongues of defiance."
> *Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish*, iv.

***ạr-rū'r-ạ,** *s.* [ARURA.]

***ạr-rў've,** *v.t.* Old spelling of ARRIVE.

***ars,** *s.* [ART.]

A.R.S.A. An abbreviation for (1) Associate of the Royal Society of Arts; (2) Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy.

ar'se, *ĕrs, *s.* [A.S. *ars, ears;* Sw. *ars;* Dut. *aars;* Ger. *arsch;* Pers. *arsit, arst.*] The buttocks or hind part of an animal. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,732.)

To hang an arse: To be tardy, sluggish, or dilatory. (*Vulgar.*)

> "For Hudibras wore but one spur;
> As wisely knowing, could he stir
> To active trot one side of's horse,
> The other would not *hang an arse.*"
> *Hudibras.*

arse-smart, *s.*

Bot.: (1) A vulgar name for the plant *Polygonum persicaria;* (2) *P. Hydropiper.*

***ar'-sĕ-dine, *ar'-sạ-dine, *ors'-dĕn,** *s.* [A vulgar corruption of *arsenic* (q.v.).] Yellow orpiment. (*Nares.*)

> "A London vintner's signe, thick jagged and round fringed, with theaming *orsadine.*"—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

ăr'-sĕ-ēne, *s.* [A.S. *ærsc-hen, ersc-henn* = a quail; from *ersc* = a park, a warren; and *hen* = hen.] A quail. (*Scotch.*)

> "Upon the sand yit I saw, as thesaurare tane,
> With grene awnous on hede, Sir Gawnne the Drake
> The *Arseene* that ourman ay prichand."
> *Houlate*, i. 17. (*Jamieson.*)

ar'-sęn, *in compos.* [From *arsenic* (q.v.).] Containing arsenic; as arsen-monomethyl, arsen-dimethyl, arsen-diethyl, arsen-chloro-dimethide, &c. (*Fownes: Manual of Chem.*)

ar'-sĕn-ạl, *s.* [In Sw., Dan., Ger., Fr., & Arm. *arsenal;* Dut. *arsenaal;* Port. *arsenale;* Sp. *arsenal* = dockyard; *atarazana* = dock, arsenal, rope-yard, wine-cellar; Ital. *arsenale, arsanale, arzanale* = a dock; Arab. *dâr cinâ'a* = house of industry or fabrication: *dâr* = house, and *cinâ'a* = industry.] A magazine of military stores, containing weapons of all kinds and ammunition for the supply of the military force belonging to a country. The chief arsenal in Britain is at Woolwich. A great many of the stores are manufactured as well as kept there.

> "The Spanish fleets and *arsenals* were doubtless in wretched condition."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

ar'-sĕn-āte, ar-sē'n-ī-āte. [See ARSENIC ACID.]

arsenate or **arseniate of cobalt.** [ERYTHRITE.]

arsenate or **arseniate of copper.** [TRICHALCITE, OLIVENITE, LIROCONITE.]

arsenate or **arseniate of iron.** [PHARMACOSIDERITE.]

arsenate or **arseniate of lead.** [MIMETITE.]

arsenate or **arseniate of lime.** [PHARMACOLITE.]

arsenate or **arseniate of manganese.** [CHRONDARSENITE.]

arsenate or **arseniate of nickel.**

1. & 2. Two allied minerals placed by Dana as an appendix to his Oxygen Compounds. One is dark-green or brownish, and the other sulphur-yellow.

3. [See CABRERITE.]

arsenate or **arseniate of nickel and cobalt** (called also *Hydrous bibasic Arseniate of Nickel and Cobalt*). A mineral akin to Annabergite (q.v.). It is found in the desert of Atacama.

arsenate or **arseniate of zinc.** [KOTTIGITE.]

ars'e-nĭc, *ars'e-nĭck, *ars'e-nĭcke, *ars'-nĕk, *s.* [In Sw. & Ger. *arsenik;* Fr. & Prov. *arsenic;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *arsenico*, Lat. *arsenicum, arrhenicum*, which, however, is not native arsenic, but sulphuret of arsenic, orpiment; Gr. *ἀρσενικόν* (*arsenikon*), *ἀρρενικόν* (*arrhenikon*), not arsenic, but orpiment; *ἀρρενικός* (*arrhenikos*) = masculine; *ἄρρην* (*arrhēn*), older form *ἄρσην* (*arsēn*) = male. From some one of these cases Arab. *zirnakon;* Syr. *zarnika.* Arsenic is so called from its powerful effects.]

A. *Ordinary Language:* The substance described under B. 1 (*Chem.*).

> "*Arsnek*, sal armoniak, and brimstoon."
> *Chaucer: C. T.*, 12,726.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.* Arsenic is a triad semi-metallic element, but it may be a pentad in some of its compounds. Symbol, As; atomic weight, 75; vapour density, 150 (H = 1); atomic volume, ½; sp. gr., 5·75. It volatilises when heated without fusing, and its vapour smells like garlic. It is obtained by distilling native alloys of arsenic and iron, copper, cobalt, or nickel; also by heating arsenious oxide (As_2O_3) with charcoal in earthen crucibles. Arsenic has a steel-grey metallic lustre, is very brittle, and crystallises in rhombohedrons. It unites with metals when fused with them, forming brittle alloys called *arsenides.* Arsenic is added to lead used for making shot, to make it run into regular globules. Metallic arsenic is often called *black arsenic*, to distinguish it from the white arsenic of shops, which is arsenious oxide. Arsenic forms two oxides, arsenious oxide (As_2O_3) and arsenic oxide (As_2O_5), but only one chloride, $AsCl_3$ (arsenious chloride). It is prepared by distilling one part of metallic arsenic with six parts of corrosive sublimate or arsenious oxide with strong hydrochloric acid. It is a colourless, oily, poisonous liquid. Arsenic unites with nascent hydrogen, forming hydride of arsenic, AsH_3. Arsenic forms sulphides (q.v.). It also forms organic bases (see CACODYL and ARSINE). Arsenic is easily detected in cases of poisoning, but the reagents must be first tested for arsenic, as traces occur in zinc and in mineral acids. Compounds of arsenic, when heated on charcoal, give off fumes of metallic arsenic, recognised by its garlic-like smell. If heated with charcoal in a test-tube it forms a metallic ring. Arsenic is precipitated from solutions in the presence of hydrochloric acid by H_2S (see ANALYSIS), as a yellow sulphide, As_2S_3, soluble in sulphide of ammonium, also in carbonate of ammonium. A piece of bright copper heated in a solution containing arsenious oxide or an arsenite rendered acid by hydrochloric acid, becomes covered with a grey film of metallic arsenic. Any arsenic compound treated with

zinc and hydrochloric acid gives off arseniuretted hydrogen (AsH_3), which burns with a grey-blue flame, and deposits metallic arsenic on a cold porcelain dish held in the flame. It may be distinguished from antimony by dissolving in hypochlorite of sodium. Metallic arsenic, heated in a current of air, yields the characteristic octohedral crystals of arsenious acid. Nitrate of silver gives a yellow precipitate with arsenites, and a brick-red one with arseniates. Arseniates require to be reduced, or heated, before they are precipitated by sulphuretted hydrogen. Arseniates give a white crystalline precipitate with magnesium mixture and ammonia like the phosphates.

2. *Min.* Arsenic occurs native in rhombohedral crystals, or massive, reticulated, reniform, and stalactitic. The hardness is 3·5; the sp. gr., 5·93; the lustre, sub-metallic; the colour and streak, tin-white, soon tarnishing dark grey. It occurs with various metals in crystalline and schistose rocks. It is found in Norway, Hungary, Silesia, and the United States. [For other ores of it see Realgar, Orpiment, &c.]

White arsenic is the same as Arsenolite (q.v.).

arsenic-glance. *In Mineralogy*, a variety of Arsenic.

arsenic oxide. *In Mineralogy*, the same as Arsenolite (q.v.).

arsenic sulphides.

Chem.: There are three sulphides—As_2S_2, As_2S_3, and As_2S_5.

Disulphide of arsenic (As_2S_2) occurs native as realgar (q.v.). It can be prepared by melting metallic arsenic with sulphur. It is used to prepare Indian white fire, a mixture of twenty-four parts of nitre, seven parts of sulphur, and two parts of realgar. Heated with strong sulphuric acid, As_2S_2 forms arsenious and sulphurous acids. It is used as a pigment.

Arsenious sulphide (As_2S_3) occurs native as orpiment. It is obtained in a pure state by passing hydrosulphuric acid (H_2S) through a solution of an arsenite acidified by hydrochloric acid. Arsenious sulphide is used as a pigment, called King's Yellow, also as a dye stuff.

Arsenic sulphide (As_2S_5) does not exist in a separate state, but in combination with metallic sulphides, as sulpharsenates.

ar-sĕn′-ĭc, *a.* [Formed from the substantive, but distinguished from it by being accented on the second syllable instead of the first. In Fr. *arsénique;* Port. *arseniaco.*]

arsenic oxide, As_2O_5, called in the hydrated state *arsenic acid.* This compound is prepared by oxidising arsenious oxide with nitric acid, also by passing chlorine into aqueous arsenious acid. Arsenic oxide forms three hydrates analogous to phosphoric acid —monhydrate ($HAsO_3$), dihydrate ($H_4As_2O_7$), and trihydrate (H_3AsO_4); the last forms salts isomorphous with the phosphates. Arsenic oxide, when strongly heated, is decomposed into arsenious oxide and oxygen, and is reduced to metallic arsenic by charcoal or cyanide of potassium at red heat. Sulphurous anhydride, SO_2, reduces As_2O_5 to As_2O_3. Hydrosulphuric acid, H_2S, passed through a warm solution, acidified with hydrochloric acid, of arsenic acid or of an arsenate, gives a precipitate of $As_2S_3 + S_2$. Arsenic oxide is used in dyeing and in preparing aniline colours. The salts of arsenic acid are called *arsenates* or *arseniates.* The salt of magnesium and ammonium is a white crystalline salt like the corresponding phosphate. Nitrate of silver gives a brick-red precipitate, and with basic acetate of lead a white precipitate, which is reduced by heating with charcoal with evolution of arsenic, recognised by the garlic-like smell.

ar-sĕn′-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *arsenic* (adj.), and suff. *-al.* In Fr. & Port. *arsenical.*] Pertaining to arsenic; having arsenic as one of its constituents.

arsenical antimony. A mineral, the same as Allemontite (q.v.). It is not identical with Antimonial Arsenic (q.v.).

arsenical bismuth. [In Ger. *arsenik wismuth.*] A mineral consisting of ninety-seven per cent. of arsenic and three per cent. of bismuth. It was known to Werner.

arsenical cobalt. A mineral, called also Smaltite (q.v.).

arsenical copper. A mineral, called also Condurrite (q.v.), a variety of Domeykite (q.v.).

arsenical copper pyrites. A mineral, called also White Copper.

arsenical iron. A mineral, the same as Mispickel (q.v.). There is a variety of it called *Argentiferous Arsenical Iron.*

arsenical nickel. A mineral, called also Nickeline (q.v.).

arsenical pyrites. A mineral, called also Mispickel (q.v.).

arsenical silver. A mineral, a variety of Dyscrasite. There is also an *Arsenical Antimonial Silver.*

arsenical silver blende. A mineral, called also Proustite (q.v.).

ar-sĕn′-ĭ-cāte, *v.t.* [Eng. *arsenic* (adj.), and suff. *-ate.*] To combine with arsenic.

ar-sĕn′-ĭ-cā-tĕd, *pa. par.* [Arsenicate.]

ar-sĕn′-ĭ-çīte, *s.* [Eng. *arsenic*, and suff. *-ite.*] A mineral, the same as Pharmacolite (q.v.).

ar′-sĕn-ide, *s.* [Eng. *arsen(ic); -ide.*] An alloy of arsenic with a metal. These alloys are generally brittle. Metallic arsenides, when fused with nitre, are converted into basic arseniates. Arsenides fused with sulphur and an alkaline carbonate yield a sulpharsenite or sulpharsenate of the alkali metal, and the other metal remains as a sulphide free from arsenic.

ar-sĕn′-ĭ-ō, *in compos.* [Eng., &c., *arsenī(c); -o.*] Containing arsenic.

arsenio-sulphuret, or **sulpharsenite.** Compounds of arsenious sulphide (As_2S_3) with metallic sulphides. They are generally of a red or yellow colour. (See *Watts's Dict. Chem.*)

ar-sĕn-ĭ-ō-sĭd′-ĕr-īte, *s.* [Eng., &c., *arsenio* (q.v.); and *siderite*, from Gr. *σίδηρος* (*sidēros*) = iron.] A mineral, called by Glocker *arsenocrocite*, it being his belief that arseniosiderite was so alike in sound to arsenosiderite that it was expedient to alter one of these terms, and arseniosiderite had the precedence in time. [Arsenosiderite.] It is a fibrous species of a yellow golden colour and a silky lustre. Hardness, 1—2; sp. gr., 3·520—3·88. Compos.: Arsenic acid, 37·9; sesquioxide of iron, 42·1; lime, 11·1; water, 8·9 = 100. It occurs in France.

ar-sēn′-ĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *arsenī(c);* suff. *-ous.*] Pertaining to arsenic; having arsenic as one of its constituents.

arsenious oxide, or **arsenious anhydride,** As_2O_3, called in the hydrated state *arsenious acid.* It is formed by burning arsenic in the air, but is obtained by roasting arsenical pyrites, ores of tin, cobalt, &c., which contain arsenic, in a furnace supplied with air, and condensing it. Arsenious oxide crystallises in octohedra. It volatilises at 218° C. If it is condensed on a hot surface it fuses into a vitreous form, which is more soluble in water than the crystalline variety. One part dissolves in twelve parts of hot and thirty parts of cold water; no definite hydrate exists. It is insoluble in alcohol and ether. Arsenious oxide is a violent irritant poison, two grains producing death, but by commencing with small doses it is possible to take even four grains without injury. The Tyrolese eat arsenic to increase the power of the respiratory organs, as they have to climb mountains. Arsenious oxide is used in medicine in small doses in skin diseases. It is rapidly absorbed into the blood when it is applied to a wound. The best antidote is obtained by adding magnesia to ferric chloride; the mixture of sesquioxide of iron and magnesia can be used at once, without washing it. Arsenious oxide reduces chromic acid, manganic acid, &c.; but it is reduced to metallic arsenic by potassium, charcoal, sulphur, and phosphorus at red heat. Arsenious oxide unites with bases forming *arsenites*, but they are not very stable compounds. Their solutions give a *yellow* precipitate with argentic nitrate, soluble in acetic acid, also in caustic potash; a *light-green* precipitate (Scheele's green) with cupric salts. *Aceto-arsenite* of copper (Schweinfurt green) is used as a pigment for wall papers, and is very poisonous. Arsenite of sodium, formed by dissolving As_2O_3 in caustic soda, is used to prepare the papers to poison flies. Arsenious oxide is used to poison rats and as a flux for glass, also in calico printing and for making pigments. Arsenites are decomposed by heat. Hydrosulphuric acid (H_2S) gives a yellow precipitate, As_2S_3, from a solution of an arsenite in hydrochloric acid.

ar′-sĕn-īte, *s.* [Eng. *arsen; -ite.* In Fr. *arsénite.*]

1. *Chem.* [See Arsenious Oxide.]

2. *Min.* [In Ger. *arsenit.*] The same as Arsenolite (q.v.).

ar-sĕn′-ĭ-ür-ĕt, ar-sĕn′-ür-ĕt, *s.* [Eng., &c., *arsen* (q.v.); suffix *-iuret, -uret* (q.v.).] Arsenic in combination with a metal. [Arsenide.]

ar-sĕn′-ĭ-ür-ĕt-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *arsenuiret; -ed.*] Combined with arsenic.

arseniuretted hydrogen, arsenetted hydrogen, arsenic trihydride, arsenious hydride, or **arsine.** A gas, obtained pure by the action of strong hydrochloric acid on an alloy of equal parts of zinc and arsenic; also formed when hydrogen is liberated in contact with arsenious oxide. Arseniuretted hydrogen (AsH_3) is a colourless poisonous gas smelling like garlic; it burns with a blue flame; its sp. gr. is 2·695.

ar-sĕn-ŏ-crō′-cīte, *s.* [Eng., &c., *arseno* (q.v.), and *crocite;* from Gr. *κρόκη* (*krokē*) = woof or weft, . . . a thread, so called from its fibrous character. In Ger. *arsenokrokit.*] A mineral, the same as Arseniosiderite (q.v.).

ar-sĕn′-ŏ-līte, *s.* [Eng., &c., *arseno* (q.v.), and suff. *-lite.* Altered by Dana from the name *arsenite*, which is used in another sense in Chemistry.] A mineral, the same as White Arsenic, Oxide of Arsenic, and Arsenious Acid. It is isometric, occurs octahedral, usually in minute stelliform crystals, or crusts, investing other substances, or botryoidal or stalactitic. The hardness is 1·5, the sp. gr. 3·698, the lustre vitreous or silky, the colour white, occasionally tinged with yellowish or reddish, the taste somewhat sweet. Composition: Oxygen, 24·24; arsenic, 75·76 = 100. Occurs at Wheal Sparnan, in Cornwall, also on the Continent.

¶ Dana has an Arsenolite Group, containing this mineral and Senarmontite. It is the first placed under "Oxyds of elements of the Arsenic and Sulphur Groups, Series ii."

ar-sĕn-ŏ-pȳ′-rīte, *s.* [Eng. *arseno* (q.v.), and *pyrite*, from Gr. *πυρίτης* (*puritēs*), s. = pyrites; adj. = of or in fire; *πῦρ* (*pur*) = fire.] A mineral, made in the British Museum Catalogue synonymous with Dufrenoysite, but ranked by Dana as a distinct species, which he places in his Marcasite Group of the Pyrite Division of minerals, and calls also Mispickel. It is orthorhombic, has a hardness of 5·5—6, sp. gr. 6·0 to 6·4, a metallic lustre, and a silvery-white or steel-grey colour. Its composition is—arsenic, 46; sulphur, 19·6; iron, 34·4 = 100. It is found at Wheal Mawdlin and Unanimity, and other spots in Cornwall, at the Tamar mines in Devonshire, in Sweden, Norway, Germany, and North and South America. Dana divides it into Var. (1) Ordinary; (2) Cobaltic, Danaite, including Vermontite and Akontite; (3) Niccoliferous; (4) Argentiferous.

ar-sĕn-ŏ-sĭd′-ĕr-īte, *s.* [Arseniosiderite.]

Min.: An obsolete name for Löllingite (q.v.). [See also Arseniosiderite.]

ar′-sĕn-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *arsen* (q.v.), and suff. *-ous.* In Port. *arsenioso.*] Pertaining to arsenic, or having it as one of its constituents. [Arsenious.]

arsenous acid. The same as Arsenolite (q.v.).

***ar′se-vĕr-sȳ, *ar′se-vĕr-sīe, *ar′-sȳe vĕr′-sȳe,** *adv.* [Eng. *arse* (q.v.), and Lat. *versus* = turned.] Reverse; turned backwards.

"But the matters being turned *arsye versye*, they haue the fruicion of those pleasures that neuer shall decaye."—*Udal: James*, c. 5.

"*Arseverse*, preposterously, perversely, without order."—*Glossog. Nov.*

ars'-fo͝ot, *s.* [Eng. *arse; foot.*] An English name for a bird—the Great-crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*).

Small arsfoot: The Little Grebe (*Podiceps minor*).

† ar'-shēen, † ar'-shīne, *s.* [Russ. *arschin;* from Turkish or Tartar *arshin, arshim* = an ell, a yard.] A Russian measure of length, 2 feet and 4·242 inches; but the English foot of 12 inches has since 1831 been the common measure of length in Russia. (*Statesman's Year-Book*, 1875.)

ar'-sīne. *In compos.*, as a prefix or a suffix.

Chem.: A name given to AsH_3, arsenious hydride. A name also given to the organic arsenic bases, as Triethylarsine, $As'''(C_2H_5)_3$, obtained by distilling an alloy of arsenic and sodium with ethyliodide. It is a colourless, stinking liquid, boiling at 140°. It unites with ethyliodide, forming a crystalline substance, $As(C_2H_5)_4I$, from which freshly precipitated silver oxide separates the hydrate $As(C_2H_5)_4(OH)$, a powerfully alkaline compound. [See also CACODYL.]

ar'-sĭs, *s.* [In Ital. & Lat. *arsis;* Gr. ἄρσις (*arsis*), from αἴρω (*airō*) = to raise.]

I. *Prosody:*

1. A raising of the voice at any part of a line. It is opposed to what the Greeks called θέσις (*thesis*), which was a depression of the voice.

2. The point in a line on which the stress is laid.

3. The rhythmic accent, metrical accentuation. It has been a subject of controversy whether this was produced by a higher tone, greater force, or more prolonged time.

II. *Music:*

1. The raising or depressing the hand in beating time.

2. The part of the music where this occurs.

*** ars'-mĕt-rĭke, * ars'-mĕt-ĭke,** *s.* [See ARITHMETIC.]

*** ars'-nĕk,** *s.* [ARSENIC.]

ărs'-rōpe, *s.* [Eng. *arse*, and *rope.*] A gut, an entrail. (*Wycliffe:* 1 *Kings* v. 9.)

ar'-sŏn (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *arson, arsion, arsun;* Prov. *arsum, arcio*, from Lat. *arsum*, sup. of *ardeo* = to burn.] The malicious and wilful burning of a dwelling-house or out-house belonging to another person by directly setting fire to it, or even by igniting some edifice of one's own in its immediate vicinity. If a person, by maliciously setting fire to an inhabited house, cause the death of one or more of the inmates, the deed is murder, and capital punishment may be inflicted. When no one is fatally injured, the crime is not capital, but is still heavily punishable; it is a penal offence also to attempt to set a house on fire, even if the endeavour do not succeed.

ar'-sŏn (2), *** ar'-soûn,** *s.* [In Fr. *arçon;* Ital. *arcione;* Lat. *arcum* = a bow.] A saddle-bow.

"Between the saddle and the *arsoun.*"—*Guy of Warwick*, vol. ii.

*** arst,** *adv.* [A.S. *ærst, ærost, erest*, superl. of *ær* = before, early, first.] First.

"A sonne thou schalt *arst* habbe."
Alisaunder, 312. (*S.*, in *Boucher.*)

art, * ard, *v.* [A.S. *arth.*] The second person sing. pres. indic. of the verb *to be.* Formerly it was used in speaking to men; now it is rarely employed except in addresses to the Deity.

"Of alle thine riche weden
Nu thu *ard* al skere."
Death, xxiii (ed. Morris), 179, 180.

art, * arte, * ars, *s.* [In Fr. & Prov. *arte;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *art*, from Lat. *artem*, acc. of *ars* = art, of which the root is *ar* = to fit, to join.] [ARTE, *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Subjectively:*

1. Skill, dexterity, tact in planning and in carrying out a project.

"It is not strength, but *art*, obtains the prize."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxiii. 383.

2. Cunning.

"More matter with less *art.*"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

3. Speculation.

"I have as much of this in *art* as you;
But yet my nature could not bear it so."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

II. *Objectively:* The results of such skill or dexterity. *Specially—*

1. The principles of science practically carried out: a series of rules designed to aid one in acquiring practical skill or dexterity in performing some specified kind of work, manual or mental. The several arts may be arranged in two groups—(*a*) the *mechanical*, and (*b*) the *liberal* or *fine arts.* The *Mechanical Arts* are those which may be successfully followed by one who does not possess genius, but has acquired the facility of working with his hands, which long practice imparts. Such are the arts of the carpenter, the blacksmith, the watchmaker, &c. They are often called *trades.* The *Liberal* or *Fine Arts* are such as give scope not merely to manual dexterity, but to genius; as music, painting, sculpture, architecture, &c.

"But it is assuredly an error to speak of any language as an *art* in the sense of its having been elaborately and methodically formed."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), vol. i., pt. i., p. 61.

2. *Spec.:* The visible expression of the sublime and beautiful.

"A thousand lamentable objects there,
In scorn of nature, *art* gave lifeless life."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,374.

3. Anything planned; a device, a project, a scheme of operations.

"They employed every *art* to soothe and to divide the discontented warriors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

4. Whatever has been made by man, as opposed to what is natural.

"Elsewhere we find towns, like St. Petersburg, built on artificial foundations, but the whole country of the Dutch is a work of *art.*"—*Times*, Nov. 11, 1876.

B. *Technically:*

Mediæval Education: The "arts" signified the whole circle of subjects studied by those who sought a liberal education. This included science as well as art. The seven liberal arts were thus divided: 1. The *Trivium*—viz., Grammar, Rhetoric, and Logic. 2. The *Quadrivium*—viz., Arithmetic, Music, Geometry, and Astronomy. It is a remnant of this classification, which was in vogue as early as the fifth century, that we still speak of the curriculum of arts at a university, and that graduates become bachelors or masters of "arts."

"Four years spent in the *arts* (as they are called in colleges) is, perhaps, laying too laborious a foundation."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. xiii.

† art and jure. [Eng. *art*, and Lat. *jus*, (genit. *juris*) = law, equity.] Arts [ART, B.] and jurisprudence. (*Scotch.*)

"And thereafter to remane thre yeris at the scules of *Arts and Jure*, scio that thai may have knawlege and understanding of the lawis."—*Acts James IV.*, 1496 (ed. 1814), p. 288.

art and part.

1. *Scots Law:* Instigation, abetment.

"One may be guilty of a crime not only by perpetrating it, but by being accessory to or abetting it; which is called, in the Roman law, *ope et consilio*, and in ours, *art and part.* By *art* is understood the mandate, instigation, or advice, that may have been given towards committing the crime; *part* expresses the share that one takes to himself in it by the aid or assistance which he gives the criminal in the commission of it."—*Erskine: Institutes*, Bk. IV., iv. 10.

2. *Fig.:* Share, participation.

art-union, *s.* A union of persons interested in art [ART, II. 2], and who desire to promote it specially by purchasing the pictures of meritorious artists. These are generally distributed to the members by a lottery, which is legal in this case, though the reverse in most others. There is an art-union in London, and others exist in some of the leading provincial cities.

*** art,** *v.* [ART, *s.*]

1. To instruct in art or in the arts.

2. To make artificial.

-art, -ard, *as a suffix.* [ARD.]

ar-tą-bō'-trўs, *s.* [Gr. ἀρτάω (*artaō*) = to fasten, and βότρυς (*botrus*) = a cluster of grapes. So called because it possesses tendrils.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Anonaceæ. *A. odoratissima*, or Sweet-scented Artabotrys, is a beautiful Chinese plant, which makes a fine covering for walls.

*** ar-tā'-ĭl-yĕ,** *s.* [ARTILLERY.] (*Scotch.*)

ar-tăn'-thē, *s.* [Gr. ἀρτάω (*artaō*) = to fasten or hang one thing upon another, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Piperaceæ (Pepperworts). The stems are jointed; the flowers are in spikes opposite to the leaves, which are rough, and are used with good effect for stanching blood. *A. elongata*, in Peru, furnishes a kind of cubeb; and *A. adimia*, in Brazil, is a pungent, aromatic, and stimulant.

*** ar-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *artatio*, from Classical Lat. *arto, arcto* = to press close.] [ARTE, *v.*] Exhortation, incitement, encouragement. (*Scotch.*)

"Gaif him gret *arta'tion* to purseu the third weird."—*Bellenden: Cron.*, bk. xii., c. 8. (*Jamieson.*)

art'e, * arc'te, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *arter* = to force; Lat. *artus, arctus* = pressed together; hence close, confined, from *arto* = to shut up, to confine.] To constrain, to force, to urge, to compel, to prompt.

"And over al this, myche more he thoght
What to speke, and what to holdyn inne,
And what to *arte'n.*"
Chaucer: Troilus & Creseide, I. 389-91.

"Love *arted* me to do my observaunce
To his estate, and done him obeisaunce."
Chaucer: Court of Love, 46-7.

*** ar'-tĕl,** *s.* [Russian (?).]

Comm.: An association of labourers who became responsible as a body for the honesty of each individual member of the brotherhood. They placed their earnings in a common fund, whence each received enough for his support, the rest being distributed among the members at the close of the year. Many were Russian crown serfs, chiefly in the province of Archangel.

*** ar'-tęl-rĭeș,** *s. pl.* [ARTILLERY.]

Ar-tē'-mĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. Ἄρτεμις (*Artemis*), a goddess usually identified with the Roman Diana.]

Zool.: A genus of Entomostracans belonging to the family Branchipodidæ. The *A. salina*, or Brine Shrimp, loves water so salt that most other marine animals die in it. At the salt-pans at Lymington, Hants, the workmen call them *brine-worms.*

Ar'-tĕm-ĭs, *s.* [Lat. *Artemis;* Gr. Ἄρτεμις (*Artemis*).]

1. *Class. Mythology:* A celebrated Grecian goddess, worshipped in Arcadia and elsewhere. She corresponded to the Roman Diana (q.v.).

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the 105th found. It was discovered by Watson on Sept. 16, 1868.

ar-tĕ-mĭș'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *artemisia*, and Gr. ἀρτεμισία (*artemisia*) = wormwood. Called after Artemis, the Greek goddess corresponding to the Roman Diana.] Wormwood, Southernwood, or Mugwort. A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ, or Composites. It contains four British species—the *A. campestris*, or Field Southernwood; the *A. vulgaris*, or Common Mugwort; the *A. absinthium*, or Common Wormwood; and the *A. maritima*, or Sea-wormwood. [ABSINTHIUM, ABSINTHIC, WORMWOOD.]

"Where Cuckow-pints and Dandelions sprung,
(Gross names had they our plainer sires among),
There Arums, there Leontodons, we view,
And *Artemisia* grows where wormwood grew."
Crabbe's Poems; The Parish Register.

ar-tē'r-ĭ-ą, † ar-tē'r-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *arteria*, † *arterium;* Gr. ἀρτηρία (*artēria*) = (1) the windpipe, (2) an artery.]

Anat.: An artery.

¶ Not used as the ancient Greeks did, for the windpipe.

ar-tē'r-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [Fr. *artériel;* Sp. & Port. *arterial;* Ital. *arteriale.*] Pertaining to an artery or to arteries; contained in an artery or arteries.

"... on the opposite sides of those air-bladders, along the surface of which this *arterial* tube creeps."—*Arbuthnot.*

Arterial blood is scarlet in colour. It is obtained from the left side of the heart, and from the arteries. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., pp. 290, 291.)

Arterial navigation: Navigation through the interior of a country by means of estuaries, rivers, inland lakes, canals, &c., which, to a certain extent, present an analogy to the arteries in the bodily frame.

ar-tĕr'-ĭ-ąl-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *arterialize; -ation.*] The process of converting venous blood, which is dark-red, or even almost black, into arterial blood, which is bright scarlet.

This is done by chemical action; the venous blood, while passing through the lungs, absorbing oxygen from the air inhaled, and giving forth the carbonic acid which is breathed forth in succeeding expirations.

ar-tĕr-ĭ-ăl-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *arterial; -ize.*] To convert venous into arterial blood. [ARTERIALIZATION.] *(Prout.)*

ar-tĕr-ĭ-ăl-īzed, *pa. par.* [ARTERIALIZE.]

ar-tĕr-ĭ-ăl-īz-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ARTERIALIZE.]

ar-tēr-ĭ-ŏl′-ō-ğў, *s.* [In Sp. *arteriology;* Fr. *artériologie;* Port. & Ital. *arteriologia;* Gr. ἀρτηρία (*artēria*) = an artery, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] A discourse regarding the arteries. That part of medical science which treats of the arteries. (*Dunglison.*)

ar-tĕr-ĭ-ŏt′-ō-mў, *s.* [In Fr. *artériotomie;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *arteriotomia;* Lat. *arteriotomia;* Gr. ἀρτηριοτομία (*artēriotomia*), from ἀρτηριοτομέω (*artēriotomeō*) = to cut the windpipe or artery; ἀρτηρία (*artēria*) = artery, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting; τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.] The operation of making an incision in an artery and drawing blood.

ar-tĕr-ī′-tĭs, *s.* [Eng. *arter(y); -itis.*] Inflammation occurring in the arteries. It may be acute or chronic. Its anatomical characters are redness of the internal membrane of the heart and arteries, an effusion of plastic, pseudo-membranous lymph on its surface, and thickening and ulceration of its substance. In chronic, which is much more common than acute inflammation, the internal membrane of the artery is thickened, softened, and coloured a deep dirty red, especially in the vicinity of calcareous and other degenerations. (*Dr. J. Hope: Cycl. Pract. Med.*)

ar′-tĕr-ў, *s.* [Ger. *arterie;* Fr. *artère;* Sp., Port., Ital., and Lat. *arteria;* Gr. ἀρτηρία (*artēria*) = the windpipe or trachea; (2) an artery, from ἀήρ (*aēr*) = air, and τηρέω (*tēreō*) = to watch over; τηρός (*tēros*) = a watch, a guard. So called because the ancients, finding that, in the dead bodies which they examined, the arteries were empty of blood, took up the very erroneous notion that they were designed for the circulation of air through the system. Thus Cicero says, "Spiritus ex pulmone in cor recipitur et per arterias distribuitur, sanguis per venas." (Cicero, *De Nat. Deorum*, ii. 55, 138.) This error was not shaken by Herophilus.] One of the vessels designed to convey the blood from the heart. The arteries are long cylindrical tubes, with three coats, an external tunic commonly called the cellular coat, a middle or fibrous tunic or coat, and an epithelial tunic. The coating of the arteries is very elastic. The largest arteries which leave the heart are the aorta and the pulmonary artery; both spring from the base of the heart in front. They branch and anastomose to a large extent. The contractility of the arteries forces the blood to the extremities from the heart, the valves of which prevent its return. "The prominent difference between blood drawn from the arteries and that from the veins is to be found in the bright scarlet colour of the former and the dark red, almost black, of the latter." (*Todd and Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 310.)

"The chief *arteries* so frequently run in abnormal courses that it has been found useful for surgical purposes to calculate from 12,000 corpses how often each course prevails."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i. (1871), pt. i., ch. iv.

Ar-tē′-şĭ-ăn, *a.* [In Fr. *Artésien.*] Pertaining to Artois, an old province of France. [ARRAS.]

Artesian well. A well of a type copied from those in use in Artois, though it is said that similar ones previously existed in Italy, Egypt, China, and probably elsewhere. If at any place the strata bend into a trough or basin, with its concavity upwards, and if two impermeable beds are separated by one or more strata which water can penetrate, then the rain will percolate into the porous beds at any point where an outcrop takes place, and, prevented from moving far up or down by the impermeable strata, will accumulate till it reaches the outcrops. If now a bore be made in the centre of the basin the water will be forced up by that standing at a higher level than itself, and may reach or even rise above the surface of the ground. Artesian wells now exist very widely in the United States and Europe.

art′-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *art,* and *-ful.*]

I. *Of persons:* Disposed to have recourse to schemes contrived with art; cunning.

"While a large party was disposed to make her an idol, she was regarded by her two *artful* servants merely as a puppet."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

II. *Of things:*

1. Performed with art.

"The last of these was certainly the most easy; but, for the same reason, the least *artful*."—*Dryden.*

2. Crafty, cunning.

". . . the long-delayed and *artful* revenge of various animals."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. ii.

3. Artificial as opposed to natural.

art′-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *artful; -ly.*]

1. In a manner to evince art; in an artful manner; craftily.

2. By the operation of art, as opposed to naturally; by the operation of nature.

"He knows indeed that, whether dress'd or rude,
Wild without art, or *artfully* subdued."
Cowper: Retirement.

art′-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *artful; -ness.*] The quality of being artful.

* 1. Skill.

"Consider with how much *artfulness* his bulk and situation is contrived, to have just matter to draw round him these massy bodies."—*Cheyne.*

2. Cunning. (*Johnson.*)

ar-thăn′-ĭt-ĭn, *s.* [From *Arthanita officinalis,* a plant now called *Cyclamen Europœum.*]

Chem.: A crystalline substance which may be extracted from the roots of the *Cyclamen Europœum, Primula veris, Anagallis arvensis,* and *Limosella aquatica.* It is called also *Cyclamin.* It is purgative in its effects, besides producing vomiting. (*Watts: Chem.*)

ar-thrĭt′-ĭc, ar-thrĭt′-ĭc-ăl, *adj.* [Lat. *arthriticus;* Gr. ἀρθριτικός (*arthritikos*), from ἄρθρον (*arthron*) = a joint.]

† 1. Relating to the joints.

"Serpents, worms, and leeches, though some want bones, and all extended articulations, yet have they *arthritical* analogies; and, by the motion of fibrous and muscular parts, are able to make progression."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. Relating to the gout, as affecting the joints; gouty.

"Oh, may I live exempted (while I live
Guiltless of pampered appetite obscene)
From pangs *arthritic,* that infest the toe
Of libertine Excess." *Cowper: Task,* bk. i.

ar-thrī-tĭs, *s.* [Lat. *arthritis;* Gr. ἀρθρῖτις (*arthritis*) = belonging to the joints.] Disease of the joints, especially gout. (*Quincy.*)

ar-thrō′-dĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἀρθρωδία (*arthrōdia*), from ἄρθρον (*arthron*) = a joint; ἄρω, the obsolete radical form of ἀραρίσκω (*ararisk*ō) = to joint, to fit together.]

Anat.: A particular kind of articulation. (See example.)

"The varieties of the diarthrodial joint are as follow:—(*a*) *Arthrodia.* In this species the surfaces are plane, or one is slightly concave, and the other slightly convex. The motion is that of gliding, limited in extent and direction only by the ligaments of the joint, or by some process or processes connected with the bones."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 134, 136.

ar-thrō′-dĭ-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *arthrodi(a); -al.*] Pertaining to the kind of articulation called *arthrodia* (q.v.).

"*Arthrodial* joints are generally provided with ligaments."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 136.

† **ar-thrō′-dĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *arthrod(ia); -ic.*] The same as ARTHRODIAL (q.v.). (*Webster.*)

ar-thrŏ-dўn′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἄρθρον (*arthron*), a joint, and ὀδύνη (*odunē*) = pain.] Pain in the joints; chronic rheumatism.

ar-thrŏ-dўn′-ĭc, *a.* [English, &c., *arthrodyn(ia); -ic.*] Pertaining to arthrodynia.

ar-thrŏ-găs′-trą, *s.pl.* [Gr. ἄρθρον (*arthron*) = a joint, and γαστήρ (*gastēr*), genit. γαστέρος (*gasteros*), by syncope γαστρός (*gastros*) = the belly.] In Prof. Huxley's classification, an order of Arachnida (Spiders), in which the abdomen is distinctly divided into somites—*i.e.*, into segments—each with an upper and lower pair of appendages. The leading genera are Scorpio, Chelifer, Phrynus, Phalangium, and Galeodes. (*Huxley: Classif. of Animals*, 1869, p. 123.)

ar-thrŏg′-rą-phў, *s.* [Gr. ἄρθρον (*arthron*) = a joint, and γραφή (*graphē*) = description.]

Anat.: A description of the joints.

ar-thrŏ-lō′-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἄρθρον (*arthron*) = a joint, and λοβός = a legume.] Joint-vetch. A genus of plants belonging to the Leguminous order. It contains one British species, the *A. ebracteatum,* or Sand Joint-vetch, found in the Channel Islands.

ar-thrŏl′-ō-ğў, *s.* [Gr. ἄρθρον (*arthron*), and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] A discourse concerning the joints; that part of anatomical science which treats of the joints.

ar-thrŏ-nŏm′-ăl-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἄρθρον (*arthron*) = a joint, and ἀνώμαλος (*anōmalos*) = uneven, irregular; ἀν (*an*), priv., and ὁμαλός (*homalos*) = even, level; ὁμός (*homos*) = one and the same.]

Zool. A genus of centipedes. The *A. longicornis,* a British species, is phosphorescent.

ar-thrŏp′-ō-dą, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἄρθρον (*arthron*) = a joint, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podus*) = a foot. Animals with jointed feet.]

Zool.: A sub-division of the Annulosa, or Articulata, containing the classes belonging to that sub-kingdom which are of the highest organisation. The body is very distinctly divided into rings or segments, sometimes, as in the Myriapoda (Centipedes and Millepedes), mere repetitions of each other, but more frequently with some of them differentiated for special ends. In general the head, thorax, and abdomen are distinct. Under the subdivision Arthropoda are ranked in an ascending series the classes Myriapoda, Crustacea, Arachnida, and Insecta.

ar-thrō′-sĭs, *s.* [From Gr. ἄρθρον (*arthron*) = a joint.]

Anatomy: Articulation.

ar′-tĭ-ăd, *s.* [Gr. ἄρτιος (*artios*) = complete; even, opposed to odd.]

Chem.: A name given to elements of even equivalency, as dyads, tetrads, &c.; those of uneven equivalency, as monads, triads, &c., are called perissads [Gr. περισσός (*perissos*) = uneven].

* **ar′-tĭc, * ar′-tĭck,** *a.* [ARCTIC.] The same as ARCTIC (q.v.).

"But they would have winters like those beyond the *artick* circle; for the sun would be 80 degrees from them."—*Browne.*

ar′-tĭ-ĉhōke, *s.* [In Sw. *ärtstocka;* Dan. *artischok;* Dut. *artisjok;* Ger. *artischoke;* Fr. *artichaut;* Sp. *artichoka;* Ital. *articiocco, carciofo, carciofano,* or *corciofalo;* O. Ital. *archiciocca.*] *Cynara Scolymus,* a plant belonging to the order Asteraceæ, or Composites, the sub-order Tubuliferæ, and the section Carduineæ, the same to which the thistles belong. It considerably resembles a huge thistle. The receptacle on which the florets are situated, and the fleshy bases of the scales are eaten. The modern Arabs consider the root as aperient, and the gum, which they term *kunkirzeed,* as an emetic. Artichokes were introduced into England early in the sixteenth century.

"*Artichokes* grew sometimes only in the isle of Sicily, and since my remembrance they were so dainty in England, that usually they were sold for crowns apiece . . ."—*Moffatt: Health's Improvement.*

¶ The *Jerusalem Artichoke,* in Ger. *erdartischoke,* is not from Jerusalem, and is not an artichoke. It is a sunflower (*Helianthus tuberosus*). The word *Jerusalem* arose from a mispronunciation or corruption of the Italian *girasole,* meaning *turner to the sun,* which is the most obvious peculiarity of the Helianthus genus. The tuberous roots of this species are in general use as vegetables. [HELIANTHUS, SUNFLOWER.]

ar′-tĭ-cle (cle as kĕl), * ar′-tў-cŭle, *s.* [In Sw., Dan., Dut., & Ger. *artikel;* Fr. *article;* Sp. & Port. *articulo;* Ital. *articolo;* Lat. *articulum* = (1), a little joint, a joint, a knuckle; (2) *Fig.*, (*a*) a member of a discourse, (*b*) a moment of time; dimin. of *artus* = a joint: Gr. ἄρθρον (*arthron*).] [ARTHRODIA.]

Essential meaning: A separate portion of anything connected, in some way, with the other portions of the same thing. *Specially—*

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Lit. Of material things:*

† 1. *Gen.:* A separate portion of a material thing. [B. 1., *Bot.*]

2. Any particular commodity or material substance. (Most frequently used of things manufactured, or of things exposed for sale.)

"There were few *articles* important to the working man of which the price was not, in 1685, more than half of what it now is."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

"The large farmer has some advantage in the *article* of buildings."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, vol. i., bk. i., ch. ix., § 4.

II. *Fig. Of things essentially immaterial:*

1. One of a series of facts, principles, or propositions presented with logical precision and clearness in their natural order. When these are all viewed as a whole, the plural is used.

(*a*) (Reduced to writing.)

". . . he might lay on the table *articles* of impeachment against all the chief ministers . . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

"*Articles* of capitulation were speedily adjusted."—*Ibid.*, ch. xvi.

(*b*) (Not necessarily reduced to writing.)

"Ces. You have broken
The *article* of your oath; which you shall never
Have tongue to charge me with."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

". . . each *article* of human duty."—*Paley.*

2. One distinct portion of a printed newspaper or other periodical too important to be called a paragraph, and not consisting simply of a reported speech.

"For the copyright Dryden received two hundred and fifty pounds, less than in our days has sometimes been paid for two *articles* in a review."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

¶ A *leading article* is one of the chief articles in a newspaper. It is supposed to be written by, or at least express the views of, the editor, and is accorded larger and more conspicuous type than that used in most other parts of the paper.

3. A point of time: in the phrase, "in the *article* of death," a translation of the Latin *in articulo mortis*, meaning = at the exact moment of death.

B. *Technically:*

I. *Bot.:* The part of an articulated stem between the joints.

II. *Gram.:* A part of speech consisting of the particles *a*, *an*, or *the*, placed before a noun to impart to it a more or less limited signification. In Greek the article is thus written: ὁ, ἡ, τὸ; in Fr. *le*, *la*, in the sing., and *les* in the pl.; in Ital. *il*, *lo*, *la*. In English *a* or *an*, the former used before a consonant sound, and the latter before a vowel one, is called the *indefinite article*, because it does not define or limit the exact person or thing to which it points; and *the* is called the *definite article*, because it does thus define or limit the person or thing which it indicates. [A, An, and The.]

"The *articles* are of great value in our language."—*Bain: Higher English Grammar* (ed. 1874), p. 53.

III. *History and Law:*

1. *English History and Law:*

(*a*) *Articles of the Navy:* Certain express regulations, first enacted soon after the Restoration, but since modified, which enumerate punishable offences in the navy, and annex specific penalties to each. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 13.)

(*b*) *Articles of War:* Similar regulations for the army of much later origin, the delay being caused by the reluctance with which Parliament admitted the principle of a standing army. [Army, 1, *f.*]

(*c*) *Articles of the Peace:* A recognisance or obligation whereby certain parties acknowledge themselves indebted to the crown in a certain sum, but to be void if they appear in court on a certain day and meanwhile keep the peace. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 18.)

2. *Old Scottish History and Law:*

* *Lords of the Articles.* (See example.)

"It had long been the custom of the Parliaments of Scotland to entrust the preparation of Acts to a select number of members who were designated as the Lords of the *Articles*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. *American Hist. & Law. Articles of Confederation:* The compact entered into by the thirteen States, the confederation of which formed the United States of America. These "Articles" were adopted on March 1, 1781, and remained the supreme law till 1789. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

IV. *Theology, Church History, Civil History, and Law. The Thirty-nine Articles:* "Articles of Religion," amounting to that number, framed and adopted as the recognised creed of the English Church during the progress of the Reformation struggle, having been "agreed upon by the Archbishops of both provinces and the whole clergy," first in a Convocation held in 1562, and then in another in 1571. The ratification of successive sovereigns was also given, the first of them, in conformity with the spirit of the age, adding, "from which" [Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of England now established] "We will not endure any varying or departing in the least degree." The Thirty-nine Articles give prominence to the distinctive tenets which sever the Church of England from that of Rome. They assail the supremacy of the Pope (Art. 37); the asserted infallibility of the Church of Rome and of General Councils (Arts. 19 & 21); the enforced celibacy of the clergy (Art. 32); the denial of the cup to the laity (Art. 30); transubstantiation (Art. 28); and five out of seven of the alleged seven sacraments (Art. 25); purgatory and relics; the worship of images (Art. 22); and finally, works of supererogation (Art. 14). The Thirty-nine Articles agree in doctrine, as distinguished from discipline, with those of the other Protestant communions at home and abroad. Assent to the Articles is required from every one who aspires to the office of a clergyman and pastor in the English Church. Till lately a similar subscription was demanded from every student taking a degree at one of the two oldest English Universities, but the Act 17 & 18 Vict., c. 81, removed this disability from Oxford, and the 19 & 20 Vict., c. 88, did so from Cambridge. [Degrees, Subscription.]

V. *Commercially:*

1. *Articles of Association:* Rules, specifications, &c., framed as the basis of commercial agreements.

2. The agreement or conditions on which an apprentice, &c., is *articled*.

ar'-ti-cle (cle = kḷ), *v.t.* & *i.* [From *article*, s. In Fr. *articuler*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To draw up in the form of articles, or a statement of particulars, either for a legal accusation against one, or for some similar purpose.

"He whose life seems fair, yet if all his errours and follies were *articled* against him, the man would seem vicious and miserable."—*Taylor: Rule of Living Holy.*

2. To bind an apprentice to a master by a covenant, agreement, articles, or stipulations.

B. *Intransitive:* To make a covenant with, to stipulate with.

"If it be said, God chose the successor; that is manifestly not so in the story of Jephtha, where he *articled* with the people, and they made him judge over them."—*Locke.*

ar'-ti-cled (cled = kḷed), *pa. par.* & *a.* [Article, *v.*]

articled clerk. An apprentice bound by articles requiring him to serve an attorney or solicitor for a certain time on condition of being instructed in his profession.

ar-tic'-ụ-lar, *a.* [In Fr. *articulaire;* from Lat. *articularis.*] Pertaining or relating to the joints.

". . . the head of the thigh-bone, an *articular* eminence."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 153.

". . . the acetabulum, an *articular* depression . . ."—*Ibid.*, p. 160.

ar-tic'-ụ-lar-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *articular; -ly.*] In separate heads or divisions; under separate sections.

ar-tic-ụ-lā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Lat., n. pl. of *articulatus* = divided into joints, pa. par. of *articulo* = to divide into joints.] [Article.] Cuvier's name for the third great division or sub-kingdom of animals. The species so designated have their body divided into rings, with the muscles attached to their interior. Their nervous system consists of two cords extending along the under part of their body, and swelled out at regular intervals into knots or ganglia. One of these is the brain, which is not much larger than the other ganglia. Cuvier divided the Articulata into four classes, arranged in an ascending order—the Annelida, the Crustacea, the Arachnida, and the Insecta. Professor Owen includes under the province Articulata four classes—(1) Annulata, (2) Cirripedia, (3) Crustacea, and (4) Insecta. With the insects proper he combines also the Myriapoda, or Centipedes, and the Arachnida, or Spiders. (*Owen: Palæont.*, 1860.) The name Articulata (jointed animals) being a somewhat inaccurate one, Annulosa (ringed animals) has been substituted for it by Macleay and other naturalists. Prof. Huxley divides Cuvier's Articulata into Annuloida and Annulosa (q.v.). (See also Arthropoda.)

ar-tic'-ụ-lāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [From Lat. *articulatum*, supine of *articulo* = (1) to divide into joints, (2) to utter distinctly.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To connect by means of a joint; to joint.

"Although the foot be *articulated* to the leg . . ."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 72.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To draw up in articles.

"These things indeed you have *articulated*,
Proclaim'd at market-crosses, read in churches."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. 1.

2. To enunciate, to utter, to pronounce.

"Parisian academists, in their anatomy of apes, tell us, that the muscles of the tongue, which do most serve to *articulate* a word, were wholly like to those of man."—*Ray: Creation.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To joint; to form a joint with.

2. To treat with; to attempt to form articles of agreement with.

"Send us to Rome
The best, with whom we may *articulate*,
For their own good and ours."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 9.

3. To utter distinctly separated, and therefore intelligible sounds; to speak.

"The prisoner, stupefied by illness, was unable to *articulate*, or to understand what passed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. v.

ar-tic'-ụ-late, *a.* [From Lat. *articulatus*, pa. par. of *articulo* (see the verb). In Sp. *articulado;* Ital. *articolato.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Divided into joints.

* 2. Put into the form of articles.

"Henry's instructions were extremely curious and *articulate*, and, in them, more articles touching inquisition than negotiation; requiring an answer in distinct articles to his questions."—*Bacon.*

3. So uttered as to be intelligible.

(*a*) *Lit.:* So spoken that each sound is separated from the rest, and each word and letter distinctly enunciated. The gift of speaking this is a special glory of man; the inferior animals do not possess it in any considerable degree.

"The first, at least, of these I thought denied
To beasts, whom God on their creation-day,
Created mute to all *articulate* sound."
Milton: P. L., bk. ix.

"Those were his last *articulate* words."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xxv.

(*b*) *Fig.:* Intelligible, however uttered or communicated. In this sense it may be applied even to a written document as well as an oral communication.

"Wherever contemporary declarations have been preserved, circumstantial and less certain than other records of history."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, chap. viii., § 1.

B. *Technically:*

Scots Law. Articulate Adjudication: An adjudication proceeding at the instance of a single creditor for several debts, each placed quite distinct from the other, so that if the evidence for one fail, that for the other may not be damaged. [Adjudication.]

"This is called an *articulate adjudication*, and is strictly a conjunction of single adjudications carried on in the action towards expense."—*Bell: Comment. Law of Scotland*, 6th ed., v. 43.

ar-tic'-ụ-lā-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Articulate, *v.*]

A. *Ord. Lang.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"They would advance in knowledge, and not deceive themselves with a little *articulated* air."—*Locke.*

B. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* Having joints.

Articulated Animals: A common English name for the animals called in Latin *Articulata* and *Annulosa* (q.v.).

2. *Bot.:* (1) United to another body by a real or apparent articulation. (2) Possessed of joints, of which the separate portions at a certain stage of development fall asunder, or at least may be readily separated, as the joints of some legumes. (*Lindley.*)

ar-tic'-ụ-late-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *articulate*, *a.*; *-ly.*]

1. In the form of a joint: after the manner of a joint.

2. In the form of articles or separated particulars: article by article.

3. With distinct enunciation of the separate sounds, and therefore intelligibly; or intelligibly, without reference to sounds at all.

". . . *articulately* pronounced, omitting no letter or syllable."—*Elyot: Governour*, bk. i., ch. 5.

"The secret purpose of our heart no less *articulately* spoken to God, who needs not our words to discern our meaning."—*Decay of Piety.*

ar-tĭc′-ụ-late-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *articulate; -ness.*] The quality of being articulate. (*Johnson.*)

ar-tĭc′-ụ-lā-tĭng, *pr. par.* [ARTICULATE, *v.*] ". . . the *articulating* surfaces are generally flattened."—*Owen: Classif. of Mammalia*, p. 12.

ar-tĭc-ụ-lā′-tion, *s.* [In Ger. *artikulation*; Fr. *articulation*; Sp. *articulacion*; Port. *articulaçao*; Ital. *articolazione.* From Lat. *articulationem*, acc. of *articulatio* = the putting forth of new joints or nodes.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. The act of articulating. *Spec.*, the act of forming sounds distinctly separated.

"I conceive that an extreme small, or an extreme great, sound cannot be articulate; but that the *articulation* requireth a mediocrity of sound."—*Bacon.*

II. The state of being articulated.

1. *Lit.:* The state of being jointed. [B., *Zool., Bot.*]

2. The state of being articulately sounded, so as to be intelligible, or simply of being intelligible without indication how.

"The looks and gestures of their griefs and fears
Have all *articulation* in his ears."
Cowper: The Needless Alarm.

III. That which is articulated. [B., 1, *Anat.*, &c.; 2. *Bot.*]

B. *Technically:*

1. *Anat., Zool., Painting, Sculpture, &c.:* A joint; the particular kind of connection between two bones. This is of three kinds, Diarthrosis, Synarthrosis, and Symphysis (q.v.).

"A joint, or *articulation*, may be defined to be the union of any two segments of an animal body, through the intervention of a structure or structures different from both."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 131.

2. *Bot.:* The nodes of an articulated stem.

3. *Gram.:* A consonant, so called because it is formed by the bending of the organs of voice into the joint, as closing the lips, &c.

ar-tĭc′-ụ-lā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *articulat(e)*, and suff. *-or.*]

1. One who articulates or pronounces.

2. One who articulates bones or skeletons.

ar-tĭc′-ụ-līte, *s.* [Lat. *articulus* = a little joint, and *lite* = Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.] Itacolumite, a variety of Quartz (q.v.).

ar′-tĭ-fĭce, *s.* [Fr. *artifice*; Sp. & Port. *artificio*; Ital. *artificio, artifizio* = (1) handicraft, trade, art, (2) skill, ingenuity, (3) theory, system, (4) dexterity, skill: from *artificem*, acc. of *artifex* = an artist or an artificer; *ars* = art; *facio* = to make.] [ARTIFICER.]

I. The act or practice of making anything by art.

1. *Lit.:* A handicraft, a trade; art in general.

". . . and as ye see a thing made by *artifice* perish, . . ."—*The Golden Boke*, ch. 42. (*Richardson.*)

2. *Fig.:* Skill.

". . . such as illustrate the *artifice* of its [the sun's] Maker."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. v. (*Richardson.*)

II. Anything contrived by art; anything skilfully devised.

1. (*Not necessarily in a bad sense*): Anything framed, devised, or contrived by man, as contradistinguished from that which emanates more directly from God.

"Rhetoric is *artifice*, the work of man."
Cowper: Expostulation.

2. (*In a bad sense*): A stratagem, a trick, a piece of low cunning.

"The ringleaders, the men of rank, fortune, and education, whose power and whose *artifices* have led the multitude into error, are the proper objects of severity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

ar-tĭf′-ĭ-çĕr, *s.* [Eng. *artifice; -er.* In Fr. *artificier*; Sp., Port., and Ital. *artifice.* From Lat. *artificem*, acc. of *artifex* = (1) one who exercises a liberal art, an artist; (2) a maker of anything: *ars* = art, and *facio* = to make.]

I. *Lit.:* One who is proficient in, or practises, any art. (Originally applied especially to one practising a liberal art, but now generally to a simple artizan.)

". . . for all manner of work to be made by the hands of *artificers*."—1 *Chron.* xxix. 5.

II. *Fig.:* One who frames, contrives, or devises anything of whatever kind: a contriver, a deviser, a forger, a framer.

1. *In a good sense.* (Used of God, the great Framer of all things: rarely of man.)

"But by the great *Artificer* endued
With no inferior power."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

2. *In a bad sense:* One who devises anything bad. *Spec.*, a cunning person, a trickster.

"He, soon aware,
Each perturbation smoothi'd with outward calm,
Artificer of fraud: and was the first
That practis'd falsehood under saintly show."
Milton: P. L., bk. iv.

ar-tĭf′-ĭ-çĕr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *artificer*; suff. *-ship.*] The state of being an artificer; the whole body of artificers taken collectively.

ar-tĭ-fĭç′-ĭal (ç as sh), *a. & s.* [In Fr. *artificiel*; Sp. & Port. *artificial*; Ital. *artificiale* and *artificiale*; Lat. *artificialis*, from *artificium.*] [ARTIFICE.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Framed or produced by art instead of by nature; in some way modified by art rather than by nature.

(*a*) Framed, made, or produced by art instead of by nature.

"*Artificial* fountains spouted among the flower-beds . . "—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

(*b*) With which art has had to do. *Spec.*, cultivated, as opposed to growing or arising spontaneously. (It may be used in a good sense, as an "artificial grass" = a cultivated one; or in a bad sense, as in the subjoined example.)

"They swathe the forehead, drag the limping limb,
And vex their flesh with *artificial* sores."
Cowper: Task, bk. i.

(*c*) Not conformable to nature; unnatural, as opposed to natural.

"These seem to be the more *artificial*, as those of a single person the more natural governments."—*Temple.*

2. Contrived with some measure of art or skill, as opposed to what is artless, undesigned, or unskilful.

(*a*) (*In a good, or at least, in an indifferent sense*): Ingenious.

(*b*) (*In a bad sense*): Containing or involving some kind of trickery.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Rhet. Artificial arguments:* Proofs on considerations which arise from the genius, industry, or invention of the orator. They are thus called to distinguish them from laws, authorities, citations, and the like, which are said to be *inartificial* arguments.

2. *Astron. Artificial horizon.* [HORIZON.]

3. *Mathematics:*

(*a*) *Artificial lines:* Lines, on a sector or scale, so contrived, as to represent the logarithmic sines and tangents; which, by the help of the line of numbers, solve, with tolerable exactness, questions in trigonometry, navigation, &c.

(*b*) *Artificial numbers:* Logarithms.

4. *Bot. The artificial system of classification:* That of Linnæus, founded mainly on the number of the stamens and pistils; the chief aim being to facilitate the naming of specimens, and not to rank together the plants which are most closely akin. The Natural as opposed to the Artificial System makes this latter object its special one, and the classification of Linnæus, which in its day rendered immense service in popularising Botany, has now all but sunk into disuse.

† **B.** *As substantive:* Anything produced by art.

"There ought to be added to this work many and various indices, besides the alphabetical ones; as, namely, one of all the *artificials* mentioned in the whole work."—*Sir W. Petty: Advice to S. Hartlib*, p. 19.

† **ar-tĭ-fĭç-ĭ-ăl′-ĭ-tў (ç as sh),** *s.* [Eng. *artificial; -ity.*] The quality of being artificial.

"Trees in hedges partake of their *artificiality*."—*Shenstone.*

ar-tĭ-fĭç′-ĭal-īze (ç as sh), *v.t.* [Eng. *artificial; -ize.*] To render artificial.

ar-tĭ-fĭç′-ĭal-lў (ç as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *artificial; -ly.*]

* 1. Artfully, skilfully, with contrivance.

"How cunningly he made his faultiness less; how *artificially* he set out the torments of his own conscience."—*Sidney.*

2. By art, not by nature.

"The tail of the giraffe looks like an *artificially* constructed fly-flapper."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. vi., p. 195.

ar-tĭ-fĭç′-ĭal-nĕss (ç as sh), *s.* [Eng. *artificial; -ness.*] The quality of being artificial. (*Johnson.*)

* **ar-tĭ-fĭç′-ĭoŭs (ç as sh),** *a.* [Lat. *artificiosus*; Fr. *artificieux.*] The same as ARTIFICIAL (q.v.). (*Johnson.*)

* **ar-tĭl′-ĭ-ze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *art*, formed on the analogy of *naturalise*: see example.] To make to resemble art. (Used of operations upon nature.)

"'If I was a philosopher,' says Montaigne, 'I would naturalise art, instead of *artilising* nature.' The expression is odd, but the sense is good."—*Bolingbroke to Pope.*

ar-tĭl′-lĕr-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *artiller(y); -ist.*] An artilleryman; one practically acquainted with artillery or gunnery.

"The artillery is all English, as the Government has never seen fit, since the mutiny of 1857, to train native *artillerists* to use the guns."—*American Account of India (by Gen. Forsyth), Times*, April 28, 1876.

ar-tĭl′-lĕr-ў, * **ar-tĭl′-lĕr-ĭe,** * **ar-tўl′-ĕr-ў,** * **ar-tĭl′-yĕr-ў,** * **ar-tĭl′-rĭe,** * **ar-tĕl′-rĭe** (*Eng.*), * **ar-tā′il-ўe** (*Scotch*), *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *artillerie*; O. Fr. *artillerie, arteillerie*, from *artiller* = to render strong by art, to work with artifice, to fortify, to arm; Prov. *artilharia, artilheria*; Sp. *artilleria*; Port. *artilharia*; Ital. *artiglieria*; Low Lat. *artillare* = to make machines; *artillaria, artilleria* = warlike engines, vans laden with military arms; Class. Lat. *ars* = art.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. Implements of war.

1. *Literally:*

(1) *Gen.:* Warlike implements of whatever kind.

"And al his vthir *artillyery* also
He dowbilth hath, that werwell was to sen."
Lancelot of the Lake (ed. Skeat), bk. iii. 2,738-9.

¶ Formerly it might be used in the plural; now only the singular is employed.

"Swiche as han castelles and other manere edifices, and armure, and *artilries*."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

(2) *Specially:*

* (*a*) Bows and arrows.

"And Jonathan gave his *artillery* [bows and arrows] unto his lad, . . ."—1 *Sam.* xx. 40.

(*b*) Cannons or other great guns, and also all appliances needful to keep them in a state of efficiency for use in time of war.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1.) Any weapon used in intellectual, moral, or spiritual warfare.

"He laughs whatever weapon Truth may draw,
And deems her sharp *artillery* mere straw."
Cowper: Hope.

(2.) The "electric fluid" in the clouds when flashing forth lightning accompanied by the roar of thunder.

"And heaven's *artillery* thunder in the skies."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

II. The science and art of gunnery.

"In *artillery* practice the heat generated is usually concentrated upon the front of the bolt, and on the portion of the target first struck."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., i. 17.

¶ Here the word is used almost adjectively.

III. The men constituting the military corps in charge of the cannons, and who are trained to fire them in war.

"But there was no regiment of *artillery*, no brigade of sappers and miners, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

B. *Technically:*

Mil.: For the several uses of the word *artillery*, see A., I., II., & III. James, in his *Military Dict.*, considered the artillery in the sense A., III. as consisting of (1) the Royal Regiment of Artillery, (2) the Royal Horse Artillery, (3) the Royal Artillery Drivers, and (4) the Commissary's Department. It is now often divided into (1) Horse Artillery, (2) Field Artillery, and (3) Garrison Artillery. In the United States, the principal artillery school is at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, where five batteries (one from each artillery regiment of the army) are in constant training.

Field Artillery: Artillery designed to be taken with an army to the field of battle.

Park of Artillery [PARK]: Artillery, with the carriages, horses, and stores of all kinds necessary for its effective use.

Siege Artillery: Artillery of heavy metal, designed to be employed in breaching fortifications.

Train of Artillery: A certain number of pieces of cannon mounted on carriages, with all their furniture fit for marching.

ar-til'-lēr-ў-măn, *s.* [Eng. *artillery*; *man.*] One who belongs to the artillery or who serves a gun.

". . . from the *artillerymen* being in particular cases mounted upon the cart attending the brigades." —*James: Military Dict.*, p. 26.

ar-tī-ō-dăc'-tў-lą, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἄρτιος (*artios*) = equal, and δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger or toe. Having equal toes.] In the classification of Mammalia by Professor Owen, the first (highest) order of the Ungulata. It is divided into two families or sections: Omnivora, as the Hog; and Ruminantia, as the Sheep.

ar-tī-ō-dăc'-tўle, *a.* [ARTIODACTYLA.] Having even toes, that is, toes even in number. (Used also as a substantive.)

"In the even-toed or '*artiodactyle*' Ungulates."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 89.

*** ar-tique (tique = tik),** *adj.* [ARCTIC.] The same as ARCTIC (q. v.).

"From tropick, e'en to pole *artique*."
Dryden: To Sir G. Etherege, 6.

*** ar'-tis** (*Old Eng.*), **ärts** (*Scotch*), *s. pl.* Quarters of the sky. [AIRT.]

". . . and sua serclis the erd about all *artis* anis euery day, putand syreit in all that lyf beris."—*Wisdom of Solomon* (ed. Lumby), 350, 352.

"Of a' the *airts* the wind can blaw
I dearly like the west."
Burns: I Love my Jean.

ar-tī-ăn, *s.* [Fr. *artisan*; Sp. *artesano*; Ital. *artigiano*. From Lat. *ars* = acquired skill, art.]

* 1. One who practised any of the arts, including the liberal ones, such as sculpture and painting, or was a student of books.

"Zeuxis (meaning the celebrated painter) a professed artisan. . . ."—*Holland: Pliny*, pt. ii., p. 535. (*French Academician*, pp. 1, 2.)

2. One trained to practise a manual art; a handicraftsman, a mechanic, a tradesman.

¶ This meaning, though not the original one, has still long existed; for instance, Bullokar, in the edition of his *English Expositor*, published in 1656, defines an artisan to be "A handy crafts-man; an artificer."

"Even in the towns the *artisans* were very few."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

ar'-tist, *s.* [Fr. *artiste*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *artista*; from Lat. *ars* = art.]

I. *Of a person's profession, occupation, craft, or study:*

* 1. One who has had a liberal education, or at least is a reader, and has in consequence acquired knowledge, as contradistinguished from one who is unread.

"The wise and fool, the *artist* and unread."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, i. 3.

¶ It was used especially (*a*) for a cultivator of classical learning:

"Some will make me the pattern of ignorance for making this Scaliger the pattern of the general *artist*."—*Fuller: Holy State*, bk. ii., ch. 4. (See *French: Select Glossary*, pp. 5, 9.

Or (*b*) for a cultivator of science. In the subjoined example it probably means "astronomer," or if it be "constructor of the telescope," the example will illustrate signification 2 instead of 1. [ART (B.), ARTSMAN.]

". . . the moon, whose orb
Through optic glass the Tuscan *artist* views
At evening from the top of Fesole."
Milton: P. L., bk. i.

† 2. One who practises an art of whatever kind. (The variety of occupations to which the term may be applied may be seen in the example from Pope under No. II.)

"Then from his anvil the lame *artist* rose."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xviii. 422.

3. One who practises any of the fine arts, as music, painting, sculpture, engraving, or architecture. (This is now the ordinary signification of the word.)

(*a*) *Literally:*

"Rich with the spoils of many a conquer'd land,
All arts and *artists* Theseus could command,
Who sold for hire, or wrought for better fame;
The master painters and the carvers came."
Dryden.

(*b*) *Figuratively:*

"Well-skill'd [were] the great *artist*, Memory."
Tennyson: Ode to Memory, 8.

* II. One who is possessed of trained skill in any art or occupation, as distinguished from one who is destitute of such training. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"It is not strength, but art, obtains the prize,
And to be swift is less than to be wise,
Tho' more by art than force of numbers stands
The dexterous woodman shakes the stubborn sands
By art the pilot, through the boiling deep,
And howling tempest, steers the fearless ship:
And 'tis the *artist* wins the glorious course,
Not those who trust in chariots and in horse.
[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] of the
And [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Whose [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
The knowing racer to his end proceeds."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxiii., 383-94.

*** artist-god,** *s.* [Here the word *artist* is used in the sense I., 2.] Vulcan.

"To her the *artist-god*: Thy mother's fears,
Secure, what Vulcan can, is ever thine."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xviii., 551-2.

artist-like, *a.* Like an artist.

"*Artist-like*,
Ever returning thro' most gaze
On the prime labour of [illegible] early days."
Tennyson: Ode to Memory, 5.

ar'-tiste, *s.* [Fr.] One who practises an art and professes to do so in the highest style. (Often used of play-actors and musicians, but not unfrequently also of milliners and cooks, who, deriving their inspiration from Paris, wish to be designated by a word current in that capital rather than by one of indigenous growth.)

ar-tis'-tic, ar-tis'-tic-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *artist*; *-ic*, *-ical*. In Fr. *artistique*.]

1. According to the rules of art, or in the way which a proper artist might be supposed to adopt. (*Webster.*)

2. Pertaining to an artist. (*Webster.*)

ar-tis'-tic-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *artistical*; *-ly*.] In an artistic manner. (*Quarterly Review.*) (*Worcester's Dict.*)

art'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *art*; *-less*.] Without art. *Specially—*

I. *Of persons or minds:*

1. Not understanding art; destitute of all acquaintance with art. (Rarely followed by *of*.)

"The high-shoed plowman, should he quit the land,
Artless of stars, and of the moving sand."—*Dryden.*

2. Guileless, simple, undesigning, too innocent to try to deceive, and not likely to succeed even if the attempt were made.

"Suspicion lurks not in her *artless* breast;
The worst suggested, she believes the best."
Cowper: Charity.

II. *Of things:*

1. Destitute of art; not evincing the possession of art in its or their constructor.

". . . these remembrances of *artless* and massy pillars."—*Warton: Hist. of Kiddington.*

2. Conceived in simplicity and sincerity; not designed to produce an effect, but producing it all the more on account of this.

"Oh, how unlike the complex works of man,
Heaven's easy, *artless*, unencumber'd plan!"
Cowper: Truth.

art'-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *artless*; *-ly*.] In an artless manner. *Specially—*

1. Without skill.

2. Without craft; simply, guilelessly, undesignedly, sincerely.

"Nature and truth, though never so low or vulgar, are yet pleasing, when openly and *artlessly* represented."—*Pope.*

art'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *artless*; *-ness*.] The quality of being artless; simplicity, sincerity, unaffectedness; absence of guile or affectation. (*Todd.*)

art'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *art*; *-ly*.] Artificially, by human skill or contrivance.

"A crabstock, if it have a [illegible] apple *artly* grafted upon it, they [the branches] will all follow the nature of the stock."—*Sanderson: Works*, i. 431.

ar-tŏ-car-pā'-çĕ-æ (*Mod. Lat.*), **ar-tŏ-car'-pądș** (*Eng.*), *s. pl.* [ARTOCARPUS.] An order of exogenous plants placed by Lindley under his Urticales or Urtical Alliance. The female flowers are crowded into fleshy masses or heads. The stipules are convolute and sheathing, as in the genus Ficus. In 1847, Lindley estimated the known species at fifty-four. [ARTOCARPUS.]

ar-tŏ-car-poŭs, ar-tŏ-car'-pĕ-oŭs, *a.* [ARTOCARPUS.] Relating to the order Artocarpeæ, the genus Artocarpus, or to the Bread-fruit.

ar-tŏ-car'-pŭs, *s.* [In Ital. *artocarpe*; Mod. Lat. *artocarpus*; from Gr. ἄρτος (*artos*) = bread, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit. Bread-fruit.] A genus of plants—the typical one of the order Artocarpaceæ, or Artocarpads. It contains various species. The most notable is the *A. incisa*, or Bread-fruit tree. It is a

BREAD-FRUIT TREE.

middle-sized tree, with large variously-cut and lobed leaves. It has a round, curiously-muricated fruit. [BREAD-FRUIT.] It flourishes in the South Sea Islands. Dampier, Anson, and Captain Cook made it known in Europe, and the expedition of Captain Bligh of the *Bounty*, dispatched with the view of introducing it into the West Indies, ended in the mutiny of the crew, the capture of the vessel, and the settlement of some of the mutineers in 1790 on Pitcairn's Island, whence their descendants were transferred to Norfolk Island in July, 1856. The *A. integrifolia* is the Jack-tree. [JACK-TREE.]

ar-tŏ-tўr-ī'-tēș, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἀρτότυρος (*artoturos*) = bread made with cheese: ἄρτος (*artos*) = a loaf of bread, and τυρός (*turos*) = cheese.]

Ch. Hist.: A sect in the primitive Church who celebrated the Lord's Supper with bread and cheese, on the ground that the first oblations of men were not only the fruits of the earth, but their flocks (Gen. iv. 3, 4).

*** ar'-tŏw, * ar'-tŏu, * ar'-tû,** [Eng. *art*; *thou*.] A contraction for *art thou*.

"Why *artow* so discoloured on thy face?"
Chaucer: C. T., 12,512.

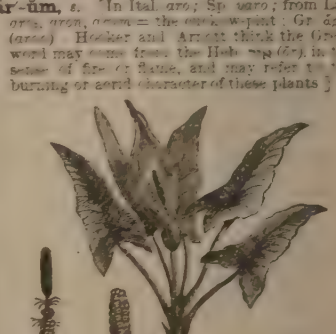
"Chyld, whi *artou* not a-schamed?"
Dispute between Mary & the Cros (ed. Morris), ll. 22.

art'-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *art*; *-ship*.] Artistic skill. (*Sylvester: The Vocation*, 118.)

*** arts'-măn,** *s.* [Eng. *arts*; *man*.] A man skilled in any science or art.

". . . and that the politic consonance which maketh the *artsman* differ from the inexpert, is in the middle propositions, which in every particular knowledge are taken from tradition and experience."—*Bacon* (*Quotation from Plato*): *Adv. of Learn.*, bk. ii.

ăr'-ŭm, *s.* [In Ital. *aro*; Sp. *varo*; from Lat. *arum*, *aron*, *aros* = the cuckoo-pint: Gr. ἄρον (*aron*). Hooker and Arnott think the Greek word may come from the Heb. רע (*ra*), in the sense of fire or flame, and may refer to the burning or acrid character of these plants.] A



ARUM MACULATUM.

genus of plants belonging to the order Araceæ, or Aroids. It contains six British species, the well-known *A. maculatum*, the Cuckoo-pint (meaning pretty), Lords and Ladies, or Wake-Robin. The solitary spikes of bright scarlet

berries may often be seen under hedges in winter, after the leaves and spadix have disappeared. They are poisonous. The rhizomes are used in Switzerland for soap. There is in them an amylaceous substance, which, after the acrid matter has been pressed out, may be employed in lieu of bread-flour.

A-rŭn-dēl'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Eng. *Arundel; -ian.*] Pertaining to any of the successive Earls of Arundel.

Arundelian or *Oxford Marbles:* Certain marbles brought from the East by Mr. William Petty, who purchased them for Thomas, Earl of Arundel, in 1624. Arriving in London in the year 1627, they were placed in the gardens of Arundel House, which then occupied the site on which Arundel, Norfolk, Surrey, and Howard Streets, running off the Strand, in London, now stand. In 1667 the Hon. Henry Howard, grandson of the first purchaser, and afterwards Duke of Norfolk, presented the collection, which had met with Vandal treatment in London, to the University of Oxford. It was either from his ancestor or from him that the term *Arundelian*, applied to the marbles, was derived. The marbles contain the *Parian Chronicle* (q.v.).

a-rŭn-dĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *arundifer*, from *arundo* = a reed or cane; and *fero* = to bear.] Reed-bearing, cane-bearing. Bearing reeds or canes. (*Ogilvie.*)

a-rŭn-dĭ-nā'-çē-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *arundinaceus.*] Resembling a reed or cane.

a-rŭn-dĭn-ār'-ĭ-a, *s.* [From *arundo* (q.v.).] A genus of grasses containing the Cane-brake of North America (*A. macrosperma*).

a-rŭn-dĭn'-ĕ-oŭs, a-rŭn-dĭn-ō'se, *adj.* [Lat. *arundineus, arundinosus.*]

1. Made of reeds.
2. Abounding in reeds.
3. Resembling a reed.

a-rŭn'-dō, *s.* [Lat. *arundo* = a reed.] A Linnæan genus of grasses, formerly made to include several British species; but all these are by some botanists now removed from it, and placed in other genera. Bentham partly returns to the older view, and gives one British Arundo — viz., *A. phragmites*, the Common Reed. It is *Phragmites communis* of most modern botanists. It is a stout perennial, five, six, or more feet high, with a long creeping root-stock, long leaves, and a small or large panicle of flowers. It occurs in Britain in wet ditches, marshes, &c., flowering towards the end of summer and in autumn. [Ammophila, Psamma, Calamagrostis.] *A. donax* supplies material for fishing-rods, and is imported for the purpose from the south of Europe, where it is indigenous. The striped-leaved variety, formerly more common than it now is in gardens, is called Gardener's Garters.

*** a-rū'r-a, * ar-rū'r-a,** *s.* [Lat. *arura;* Gr. ἄρουρα (*aroura*) = tilled or arable land, cornland; ἀροω (*aroō*) = Lat. *aro* = to plough, to till.] A day's ploughing. [Arouba.]

a-rūs'-pĕx, † ha-rūs'-pĕx, a-rūs'-pĭçe *s.* [In Fr., Sp., & Ital. *aruspice;* Port. *aruspice, haruspice;* Lat. *haruspex;* † *aruspex*, from (1) *hira* = the empty gut; Sansc. *hirā* = the intestines; Greek χολάς (*cholas*) and χόλιξ (*cholix*); Old Norse *gar-nir* = the intestines; and (2) *specio* or *spicio* = to look at.]

Among the Etruscans and Romans: A soothsayer or diviner who pretended to foretell future events by the inspection of the entrails of victims.

"Adorn'd with bridal pomp, she sits in state;
The public notaries and *aruspex* wait."
Dryden: Juv. Sat 10.

"The Senate, however, consider this *aruspex* of uncertain authority, and await the response of the Delphian oracle."—*Lewis: Early Rom. History*, ch. xii.

¶ Though the form *aruspice* is given in Dictionaries, the examples cited to illustrate it, being in the plural, do not establish its existence, for *aruspices* might be the plural of the Lat. *aruspex*, as well as of the English *aruspice*.

"The second sort of ministers mentioned by Cicero, were not priests, but augurs and *aruspices*, designed to be the interpreters of the mind of the gods."—*Bp. Story on the Priesthood*, ch. 5.

"They [the Romans] had colleges for augurs and *aruspices* who used to make their predictions sometimes by fire, sometimes by flying of fowls, &c."—*Howell: Letters* iii. 2.

a-rūs-pi-çy, *s.* [From Lat. *aruspicem*, accus. of *aruspex* = a soothsayer.] [Aruspex.] Pretended divination of future events by inspecting the entrails of victims.

"A flam more senseless than the roguery
Of old *aruspicy* and augury."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. iii.

*** ar'-val, * ar'-vĕl, * ar'-vil, * ar'-thĕl,** *s.* [Dan. *arfvel* = a solemn feast in honour of a deceased chieftain, from *erf* = an heir, and *öl* = ale.] A funeral. (Used chiefly in the north of England.)

*** arval-bread,** *s.* Bread given to the poor in the north of England on occasion of funerals.

*** arval-feast, * arvil-feast,** *s.* A feast made at a funeral.

"I had an inclin on't at th' *arvil-faust*."
Yorkshire Dialogue, p. 59. (*Boucher.*)

*** arval-supper,** *s.* A supper in connection with a funeral.

ar'-val, *a.* [Lat. *arvalis* = arable.] Of or pertaining to ploughed land.

Arval Brethren, *s. pl.*

Roman Mythol.: Priests who offered sacrifice to the divinities of the field in order to secure the fertility of the soil.

ar-vĭc'-ŏl-a, *s.* [Lat. *arvum* = a field, and *colo* = to dwell in, to inhabit.] A genus of rodent mammalia belonging to the family Castoridæ, though they have also close affinities with the Muridæ, or Mice. Its representatives in Britain are the *A. amphibius*, the Water-vole, or Water-rat; the *A. agrestis*, the Field-vole, Short-tailed Field-mouse, or Meadow-mouse; and the *A. pratensis*, or Bank-vole. All the three are found, also fossil, in Newer Pliocene strata and caves in Britain.

Ar-vō'-nĭ-an, *a.* [From *Arvonia*, the Roman name of a district in Wales.] Pertaining to the above-mentioned Arvonia.

Geol.: Noting Pre-Cambrian formation in Pembrokeshire, Carnarvonshire, and Anglesea. Dr. Hicks divides the Pre-Cambrian formation into *Dimetian, Arvonian*, and *Pebidian*. Each of these must have been many thousand feet in thickness, and their horizontal extension is very wide. The Arvonian formation contains the quartz-felsites and porphyries, called *halleflinta* by Torell, and *petrosilex rocks* by Hunt. (Used also substantively.)

*** ar'-wĕ, * ar'-whĕ, * ar'-ŏwe,** *a.* [A.S. *earg* = inert, weak, timid.] [Arch, *a.*] Timid.

*** ar'-wĕ,** *v.t.* [A.S. *eargian* = to be a coward.] [Arwe, *a.*] To render timid.

"Hast *arwed* many herdy men that hadden wil to fyghte." *Piers Plowman.* (*Boucher.*)

*** ar'-wō** (plural *** ar'-wĕz, * ar'-wĕn**), *s.* [Arrow.] An arrow.

"A bow he bar, and *arwes* bright and kene."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,968.

*** är'-wyg-yll,** *s.* [Earwig.]

-ary, *as suffix.* [From Lat. suff. *-arius, -arium.*]

1. An agent in performing any act or doing any work; as *lapidary* (Lat. *lapidarius*) = a worker in stone.

2. A place for; as *library* (Lat. *librarium*) = a place for books.

3. Connected with or pertaining to.

Ar'-y-an, † Ar'-ĭ-an, *a. & s.* [In Sansc. *Arya* (as substan.) = (1) a tribe or nation—the Aryas; (2) in later Sanscrit (as adj.) = noble, of good family. India was called *Arya-âvarta* = the country of the Aryas. These Aryas were invading Brahmans, Kshatriyas (warriors), and Vaisyas (merchants); whilst the aborigines of India were called in the Vedas *Dasyus*. In later Sanscrit *Arya* specially meant the third or merchant class, the most numerous of the three, whence it came to stand for the whole nation. It seems to mean one who ploughs or tills, and to be connected with the Latin word *aro* = to plough, to till. It was opposed to *Tura*, in Sanscrit meaning (1) *as adj.* = swift; (2) *as substan.* = a nomad. [Turanian.] In Zend *airya* (adj.) means venerable, and (substan.) the Persian people. (The Persians and the Indian Aryans were originally the same nation.) Persia was called by Hellenicus, who wrote before Herodotus, *Aria*. Herodotus says that the Medes called themselves *Arii*. In the cuneiform inscriptions Darius denominates himself *Ariya*. Many other words, ancient and modern, appear to contain the term, as *Iran* (Persia); *Armenia*; *Aria*, in Thrace; the *Arii*, in Germany; and even our own *Erin* and *Ireland*. (See Max Müller on the *Science of Language*, 4th ed., pp. 246—255.) The word has sometimes been written *Arian;* but *Aryan* is more correct, besides having the great advantage of discriminating the term from *Arian*, pertaining to the Presbyter of Alexandria, so prominent in discussions regarding the doctrine of the Trinity.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Philol. & Ethnol.:* Belonging to the great family of human languages described below.

Aryan family of languages: A great family of languages, sometimes, though rarely, and not quite accurately, called *Japhetic;* more frequently designated as the Indo-European or Indo-Germanic family of tongues. They have reached a higher development than those of the second great family, the "Semitic," better described as the Syro-Arabian family, and are far in advance of the next one—that comprising the Turanian tongues. [Languages.] Like the Syro-Arabian forms of speech, they are inflectional [Inflectional]; while those of Turanian origin are only agglutinate. [Agglutinate.] Max Müller separates the Aryan family of languages primarily into a Southern and a Northern division. The former is subdivided into two classes—(1) the Indic, and (2) the Iranic; and the latter into six—(1) the Celtic, (2) the Italic, (3) the Illyric, (4) the Hellenic, (5) the Windic, and (6) the Teutonic. [See these words.] (*Max Müller: Science of Language*, vol. ii., 1871, p. 411.) It is often said that Sanscrit, spoken by the old Brahmans, is the root of all these classes of tongues. It is more correct to consider it as the first branch, and assume the existence of a root not now accessible to direct investigation. As an illustration of the affinity among the Aryan tongues, take the common word *daughter*. It is in Sw. *dotter;* Dan. *datter;* Dut. *dochter;* Ger. *tochter;* O. H. Ger. *tohtar;* Goth. *dauhtar;* Lith. *dukterę;* Gr. θυγάτηρ (*thugatēr*); Armenian *dustr;* Sansc. *duhitri;* the last-named word signifying, primarily, "milkmaid," that being the function, in the early Brahman or Aryan household, which the daughter discharged. Not only are the roots of very many words akin throughout the several Aryan tongues, but (a more important fact) so also are the inflections. Thus the first person singular of a well-known verb is in Lat. *do;* Gr. δίδωμι (*didōmi*); Lith. *dumi;* Old Slav. *damy;* Zend *dadhâmi;* Sansc. *dadâmi;* and the third person sing. present indic. of the substantive verb is in Eng. *is*, Goth. *ist*, Lat. *est*, Gr. ἐστί (*esti*), Sansc. *asti*.

". . . there exists in India a sort of rivalry between the *Aryan* languages, or rather between the three principal ones—Hindi, Marathi, and Bengali—each considering itself superior to the others."—*Beames: Compar. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. i. (1872); *Introduction*, p. 31.

II. *Ethnology:*

1. *Gen.:* Pertaining to the old race speaking the primeval Aryan tongue [A.], or any of the numerous forms of speech which have sprung from it. The ancestors of most modern Europeans lived together as one people, speaking the primeval Aryan tongue, in Central Asia, and apparently near the Pamir steppe. Their separation took place at so remote a period that, while they seem to have known gold, silver, and copper, they were unacquainted with iron, the name of which is different in all the leading Aryan tongues. (*Max Müller, Science of Language*, vol. ii., 1871, p. 258.)

2. *Spec.:* The Aryan race which invaded India at a period of remote antiquity, possibly 1700 B.C., and still remains the dominant Hindoo race there.

B. *As substantive:* The race or races described under A., II. (q.v.).

*** a-rȳ'-ght** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Aright.]

*** ar'-ȳ-ōle,** *s.* [Lat. *hariolus* = a soothsayer.] A soothsayer, a diviner.

". . . for *aryoles*, nygromancers brought theym to the auctors of their god."—*Treviso de Prop. Rerum*, f. 126. (*Boucher.*)

*** a-rȳse,** *v.i.* [Arise.]

"And made forward erly to *aryse*."
Chaucer: C. T., 23.

*** a-rȳst'e,** *s.* [A.S. *ærest, erist* = resurrection; *arisan* = to arise.] Resurrection.

"As leo stode and speken, and weren at wenynge,
Of vre louerdes *aryste*, and fele other thinge."
The Passion of Our Lord (ed. Morris), 595, 596.

ar-ȳ-tē'-noid, † ar-ȳ-tæ'-noid, *a. & s.* [In ἄρ. *arytena* = the larynx; Lat. *arytena* or *arutena*; Gr. ἀρυταίνα (*arutaina*) or ἀρυτήρ (*arutēr*) = ladle or cup; ἀρύω (*aruō*) = to draw water.] Ladle-shaped or cup-shaped.

A. *As adjective:*

Arytenoid cartilages: Two pyramidal bodies articulated by their bases with the oval articular substances which exist on the upper margin of the cricoid cartilage in the human larynx. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 434.)

Arytenoid muscle: Muscles which pass from one of the arytenoid cartilages to the other. (*Ibid.*)

B. *As substantive:*

Plural. Arytenoids: The cartilages described above.

"The mobility of the articulation of the *arytenoids* with the cricoid, and their connexion with the vocal ligaments, give them great importance in the mechanism of the larynx."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*

ăş, * **ăşe,** *adv., conj., & pref.* [A contraction for Eng. *also*. *As* in A.S. is *ealswa, alswa*; Dut. & Ger. *als*; M. H. Ger. *alse*; O. H. Ger. *also*, from *al* = all, and *so* = so.] [ALSO.]

A. *As an adverb of comparison.* (*Bain: Higher Eng. Gram.*)

I. Denoting comparison resulting in the discovery of likeness.

1. Like, similar to, resembling.

"And the Lord God said, Behold, the man is become *as* one of us."—*Gen.* iii. 22.

2. In the same manner as; like that or those which.

"*Ase* we hit findeth iwriten
In the goddspelle."
Death, xxiii. (ed. Morris), 15, 16.

"The Lord seeth not *as* man seeth; for man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart."—*1 Sam.* xvi. 7.

¶ In some cases, especially when the comparison is presented at length, *as* is either followed or preceded by *so*. (See also B., II. 2.)

"*As* your fathers did, *so* do ye."—*Acts* vii. 51.

"And he said, *So* is the kingdom of God, *as* if a man should cast seed into the ground."—*Mark* iv. 26.

¶ To render the *so* more emphatic, *even* is sometimes placed before it.

"For *as* in Adam all die, even *so* in Christ shall all be made alive."—*1 Cor.* xv. 22.

¶ When *so* is not present it is understood.

"*As* in my speculations I have endeavoured to extinguish passion and prejudice; I am still desirous of doing some good in this particular."—*Spectator.*

¶ *Such* is occasionally employed as the word in relation to *as*.

"... *such* an one *as* Paul the aged."—*Philemon* 9.

3. With.

"... upon the like devotion *as* yourselves."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 1.

4. Than. (*Scotch.*)

"Better be dead *as* out of the fashion."
Ferguson: S. Prov. (*Jamieson.*)

II. Denoting proportion; in the same degree with, equally with, as much as.

"Thou good old man, benevolent *as* wise."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey.

"Before the place
A hundred doors a hundred entries grace:
As many voices issue, and the sound
Of Sybil's words *as* many times rebound."
Dryden.

¶ In this sense it is generally succeeded after an interval by another *as*, with which it stands in relation.

"... his personal qualities were *as* amiable *as* his poetical. ..."—*Pope: Letter to Wycherley* (1704).

III. Redundant; but this use of the word is vulgar. [See *As how.*]

B. *As a subordinating conjunction of reason and cause.* (*Bain: Higher Eng. Gram.*)

I. (*Implying time*): While, whilst.

"... it whistled *as* it flew."—*Dryden.*

II. (*Implying reason*):

1. (*Denoting a cause*): Since, because, because of being.

"... *as* thou art a prince, I fear thee."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, iii. 3.

* 2. (*Denoting a consequence*): That.

"The relations are so uncertain, *as* they require a great deal of examination."—*Bacon.*

C. *As an intensifying prefix:* Frequently used in Mid. Eng., as *asswythe, astyte*, &c.

D. In special phrases, with varying signification, according to the words with which it is combined.

1. *As far as:* To the extent.

"... *as far as* I can see."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xi.

"Every offence committed in the state of nature, may in the state of nature be also punished, and *as* far forth *as* it may in a commonwealth."—*Locke.*

"... *as far as* can now be ascertained, ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

2. *As for:* As far as relates to, with regard to, with respect to.

"*As for* such as turn aside unto their crooked ways ..."—*Ps.* cxxv. 5.

3. *As how:* How, the word *as* being considered redundant. (*Vulgar.*)

"*As how*, dear Syphax?"—*Addison: Cato.*

4. *As if:* Like what it would be if.

"As in the case of the æther, beyond the '*as if*' you cannot go."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., vii. 135.

¶ In poetry, when the necessities of the metre require it, the *if* is occasionally omitted.

"He lies *as* he his bliss did know."—*Waller.*

"... *as* they would dance."
Milton: P. L., bk. vi.

5. *As it were:* Like, resembling.

"... and I heard, *as it were* the noise of thunder, one of the four beasts saying, Come and see."—*Rev.* vi. 1.

6. *As long as:* Noting (*a*) extent of space.

"He draws a bonny silken purse,
As lang's my tail."
Burns: The Twa Dogs.

Or (*b*) Duration of time.

"Because he hath inclined his ear unto me, therefore will I call upon him *as long as* I live."—*Ps.* cxvi. 2.

7. *As soon as:* Whenever.

"... *as soon as* I am gone out of the city."—*Exod.* ix. 29.

8. *As though:* As if.

"... under colour *as though* they would have cast anchors out of the foreship."—*Acts* xxvii. 30.

9. *As to:* With respect to, concerning.

"I pray thee, speak to me, *as to* thy thinkings,
As thou dost ruminate; and give thy worst of thoughts
The worst of words." *Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 3.

10. *As well as:* Equally with, no less than.

"But I have understanding *as well as* you; I am not inferior to you."—*Job* xii. 3.

¶ Sometimes the words *as well* are separated from the *as*.

"... *as well* the stranger *as* he that is born in the land."—*Lev.* xxiv. 16.

11. *As yet:* Up to this time.

"Though that war continued nine years, and this hath *as yet* lasted but six; yet there hath been much more action in the present war."—*Addison.*

* **ăş,** *2nd & 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. of verb.* [HAVE, HAS.] Hast, has.

"And qui *as* thu min godes stolen?"
Story of Gen. and Exod. (ed. Morris), 1,760.

* **ăs** (1), *s.* [ASH (1).]

ăs (2), *s.* [In Ger. *asz*; from Lat. *as*, genit. *assis*, whence are the Eng., Fr., & Sp. *ace*, and the Port. *az*.]

Among the Romans: A weight, coin, or measure.

I. *As a weight* of twelve ounces, the same as a libra or pound, and divided into twelve parts called unciæ or ounces. These were: *Uncia* = 1 oz.; *sextans* (1/6th) = 2 oz.; *quadrans* (1/4) = 3 oz.; *quincunx* = 5 oz.; *semis* (1/2) = 6 oz.; *septunx* = 7 oz.; *bes* = 8 oz.; *dodrans* = 9 oz.; *dextans*, or *decunx* = 10 oz.; *deunx* = 11 oz.

II. *As a coin*, which, in the time of Tullus Hostilius, is said to have weighed twelve ounces. After the first Punic war had exhausted the treasury, it was reduced to two ounces. The second Punic war brought it to one ounce; and, finally, the Papirian law fixed it at half an ounce only. At first it was stamped with a sheep, an ox, a ram, or a sow, but under the empire it had on one side a two-faced Janus, and on the other the rostrum or prow of a ship.

"... three minæ or 3,000 *asses* for each prisoner."—*Arnold: Hist. Rome*, ch. xliv.

III. *As a measure:*

1. (*Square*) An acre.

2. (*Linear*) A foot.

¶ *As* in Latin has other significations, among which may be noted (*in Law*) a portion divided among heirs. [ACE.]

As. The contraction and symbol for Arsenic. Atomic weight, 75; density of vapour, 150; hydrogen being taken as 1.

A.S. [Contraction for Lat. *Artium soror* = Sister of Arts.] An American degree conferred upon women. (*Times*, Dec. 31, 1873.)

ăs'-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *asa*; corrupted from Class. Lat. *laser*, genit. *laseris* = (1) the juice of the plant *Laserpitium assafœtida*, (2) the plant itself. In Pers. *asa* is = mastic; and in Arab. *asû* is = healing, *iâd* = a remedy.] The name of a gum.

asa dulcis. [*Lit.* = sweet asa, as opposed to *asa fœtida* = fetid asa.] Benzoine (q.v.).

asa fœtida. [ASAFETIDA.]

ăs-ą-fĕt'-ĭ-dą, ăs-ą-fœt'-ĭ-dą, ăs-są-fœt'-ĭ-dą, ăs'-ą fœt'-ĭ-dą (œ = ĕ), *s.* [In Ger. *assafœtida*; Sp. *asa fetida*. From Mod. Lat. *asa* (q.v.), and Classical Lat. *fœtida* = fetid, having a bad smell.]

1. The English name of two, if not more, plants growing in Persia, the *Ferula asafœtida*

ASAFETIDA. (BRANCH, FLOWER, AND SEED.)

and the *F. Persica*. They belong to the order Apiaceæ, or Umbellifers.

2. The drug made from them. Old plants being cut across, juice exudes from the wound. This, being scraped off, is exposed to the sun to harden it, and is sent in large irregular masses to this country for sale. It is a useful medicine in hysteria, asthma, tympanites, dyspnœa, pertussis, and worms; it is sometimes given also as a clyster.

* **ą-sā'ile,** *v.t.* [ASSAIL.]

ăs'-ą-phēş, *s.* [Gr. ἀσαφής (*asaphēs*) = dim, indistinct: ἀ, priv., and σαφής (*saphēs*) = clear, distinct.] A genus of Ichneumons, of which the best known species, *A. velox*, deposits its eggs in aphides, on which the larvæ, when hatched, prey.

ăs-ąr-ą-băc'-cą, *s.* [Lat. *asarum* (q.v.), and *bacca* = a berry.]

Bot.: The English name of the *Asarum Europæum*. It is a plant with binate reniform leaves and solitary flowers, containing twelve stamina, a six-lobed stigma, and a six-celled many-seeded fruit. It is naturalised in a few woods in the North of England and in Scotland. The leaves are emetic, cathartic, and diuretic. Used as snuff, they produce a copious discharge from the nostrils.

ăs'-ąr-ōne, *s.* [From Lat. *asarum* (q.v.).] Camphor of asarum.

Chem.: A crystallised substance obtained from the *Asarum Europæum*.

ăs'-ąr-ŭm, *s.* [In Fr. *asaret*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *asaro*; Lat. *asarum*; Gr. ἄσαρον (*asaron*); from ἀ, priv, and σειρά (*seira*) = a cord, string, or band. The plant was so called because it was rejected from the garlands of flowers made up by the ancients.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Aristolochiaceæ, or Birthworts. It contains a species naturalised in Britain, the *Asarum Europæum*, or Asarabacca (q.v.).

* **ą-sā'ye,** * **ą-sā'y,** *v.t.* [ASSAY, *v.*, ESSAY, *v.*]

* **ą-sā'yle,** * **ą-sā'y-ĭl,** *v.t.* [ASSAIL.]

* **ą-sā'yled,** *pa. par.* [ASAYLE.]

ąs-bĕ-fĕr'-rīte, *s.* [Eng., &c., *asbestos*; *ferrite*. From Lat. *ferrum* = iron, and Eng. suff. *-ite*.] A mineral, a variety of Amphibole. It is of a grayish-white or ashy-gray colour. Dana classes Asbeferrite with Dannemorite under the head "Iron-Manganese Amphibole.

ąs-bĕs'-tĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c., *asbest(os)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to asbestos; made of asbestos.

as-bĕs-ti-form, *a.* [Lat. *asbestos*, and *forma* = form.] Of the form which asbestos generally assumes; fibrous.

"Asbestiform, or lamellar-fibrous . . ."—*Dana: Min.*, 5th ed., p. 234.

as-bĕs'-tine, *a.* [In Sp. *asbestino*; Gr. ἀσβέστινος (*asbestinos*) = made of asbestos. Applied especially to the cloth made from it.]

1. Made of asbestos.

2. Like asbestos; incombustible. (*Johnson.*)

as-bĕs'-toid, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἄσβεστος (*asbestos*), and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

1. *As adjective:* Of the form of asbestos; fibrous.

2. *As substantive:* A mineral resembling asbestos in form. It is called also Byssolite (q.v.).

as-bĕs'-tŏs, as-bĕs'-tŭs, * **as-bĕs'-tŏn,** † **as'-bĕst,** *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *asbeste*; Sp. & Port. *asbesto*; Lat. *asbestos*; Gr. ἄσβεστος (*asbestos*), as *s.* (see def.); as *adj.* = unquenched, unquenchable: ἀ, priv., and σβεστός (*sbestos*) = quenched; from σβέσω (*sbesō*) = first fut. of σβέννυμι (*sbennumi*) = to quench.]

* **I.** *Among the ancients:*

1. Quicklime.

". . . quicklime, which is named (says Procopius, I. ii., c. 27) τίτανος (*titanos*) by the ancients; by the moderns ἄσβεστος (*asbestos*)."—*Gibbon: Decl. & Fall.* Note under ch. xli.

¶ By moderns, of course, Procopius means the men of his own time, viz., the sixth century A.D.

2. The mineral described under II. 1.

II. *Now (Mineralogy):*

1. A variety of Hornblende, which itself is classed by Dana as a synonym or subdivision of Amphibole. He says that the several varieties of Amphibole, and notably Tremolite and Actinolite, when they have little alumina in their composition, tend to become fibrous, in which case they are called Asbestos. Haüy regarded the fibres as rhombohedral prisms. As the etymology imports, asbestos is exceedingly infusible, at least in a mass. It contains a considerable percentage of magnesia in its composition. It occurs in many localities in Britain and elsewhere, mostly in serpentine districts. The varieties are—

(*a*) *Amianthus*, in which the fibres are so exceedingly long, flexible, and elastic, that they may be woven into cloth. [Amianthus.]

(*b*) *Common Asbestos*, with the fibres much less flexible. It is heavier than the first variety. It is dull green, sometimes pearly in lustre, and unctuous to the touch.

(*c*) *Mountain Cork*, light enough to float on water.

(*d*) *Mountain Leather*, also very light, but thinner and more flexible than the last.

(*e*) *Mountain Paper*, a designation formerly given to fine thin specimens of Mountain Leather.

(*f*) *Mountain Wood*, which, in the external aspect, resembles dry wood.

2. The fibrous varieties of Pyrocene. It is difficult to distinguish these from the former.

¶ *Blue Asbestos:* [Crocidolite].

asbeston-stone, *s.* [Asbestos.]

as-bŏl-ăn, *s.* [Asbolite.]

as-bŏl-ine, *s.* [Gr. ἄσβολος (*asbolos*), ἀσβόλη (*asbolē*) = soot.]

Chem.: A yellow, oily substance, very acrid and bitter, obtained from soot.

as'-bŏl-īte, as'-bŏl-ăn, *s.* [Gr. ἀσβολαίνω (*asbolainō*) = to cover with soot; ἄσβολος (*asbolos*), ἄσβολη (*asbolē*) = soot.] A mineral, called also Earthy Cobalt. Dana makes it a variety of Wad (q.v.), and considers it to be that mineral combined with oxide of cobalt.

as-căl-a-phŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀσκάλαφος (*askalaphos*). A word in Aristotle, apparently meaning a kind of owl.]

Entom.: A genus of Neuropterous insects belonging to the family Myrmeleontidæ, or Ant-lions. They differ from the Myrmeleon proper in having much longer antennæ and shorter bodies, whilst their larvæ do not construct a pitfall. None are British.

as-căr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Ascaris.]

Zool.: A family of intestinal worms belonging to the class Intestina Entozoa of Rudolphi, Cuvier, &c., the class Entozoa of Owen and others, and the doubtful class Scolecida, group or sub-class Nematoidea (Thread-worms). They constitute the highest type of intestinal worms. [Ascaris.]

as'-car-is, *s.* [Gr. ἀσκαρίς (*askaris*), from ἀσκαρίζω (*askarizō*), or σκαρίζω (*skarizō*) = to leap, to throb, to palpitate.]

Zool.: A genus of intestinal worms, the typical one of the family Ascaridæ. *A. lumbricoides*, or Round Worm, is the commonest intestinal parasite of the human species, generally occupying the small intestines; it is found also in the hog and ox. In the human species it is much more common in children than in adults, and is extremely rare in aged persons. It reaches seven inches in length. A second species, the *Ascaris* or *Oxyurus vermicularis*, is one of the most troublesome parasites of children, and occasionally of adults. It infests the larger intestines, especially the rectum. The male is two or three lines long, and the female five. (*Owen: Compar. Anatomy of the Invertebrate Animals*, 1843, pp. 66, 67, &c.)

* **as-câ'-unce,** * **as-câ'-uns,** *adv.* [Askance.]

* **as-câ'-unt,** *adv.* [Askant.]

as-çĕl'-lī, *s. pl.* [Latinised dimin. from Gr. ἀσκοὶ (*askoi*), pl. of ἀσκός (*askos*) = a bottle.]

Bot.: The same as Asci (q.v.).

* **as-cen-ci-oun,** *s.* [Ascension.]

as-çĕnd', * **as-sĕnd',** *v.i.* & *t.* [In Sp. *ascender*; Ital. *ascendere*; Lat. *ascendo*; from *ad* = to, and *scando* = to climb.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To move from a lower to a higher place. It is opposed to *descend* (q.v.).

(*a*) *Of animated beings:* To climb up, or even without actual climbing to move from a lower to a higher elevation.

". . . and *assendyt* to hevyne."—*The Craft of Deyng* (ed. Lumby), 227.

". . . behold the angels of God *ascending* and descending upon it [the ladder]."—*Gen.* xxviii. 12.

¶ It is often followed by *up*.

"And no man hath *ascended up* to heaven. . . ."—*John* iii. 13.

(*b*) *Of things:* To go up, as smoke or vapour does by the operation of the law of gravity, or as any material substance goes up without actual climbing.

". . . the curling smoke *ascends*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

"The piston either *ascended* or descended."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. i.

2. *Figuratively:*

(*a*) To proceed from recent to remote times, or trace back a course of development.

". . . they boast
Their noble birth, conduct us to the tombs
Of their forefathers, and, from age to age
Ascending, triumph their illustrious race."
Cowper: Transl. of Greek Verses on Pedigree.

(*b*) To mount up from what is materially feeble to what is materially strong, or from what is morally or intellectually low to that which is in these respects higher.

"As when the winds, *ascending* by degrees,
First move the whitening surface of the seas."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. iv. 478-9.

(*c*) To proceed from particulars to a more or less wide generalisation, or from trifling matters to matters of greater moment.

"By these steps we shall *ascend* to more just ideas of the glory of Jesus Christ, who is intimately united to God, and is one with Him."—*Watts: Impr. of Mind.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* To rise higher above the horizon, and proceed more or less directly towards the zenith.

2. *Music:* To pass from a lower to a higher note.

B. *Trans.:* To climb or move into, on, or upon, from a lower place.

"*Ascend* thy car,
And save a life, the bulwark of our war."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. v. 306.

". . . their galleys *ascended* the river."—*Gibbon: Decl. and Fall*, ch. xlii.

as-çĕnd'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *ascend*; *-able.*] Able to be ascended. (*Johnson.*)

as-çĕnd'-an-çy, *s.* [Ascendency.]

as-çĕnd'-ant, *a.* & *s.* [Ascendent.]

as-çĕnd'-ĕd, * **as-çĕnd'-ĭd,** *pa. par.* & **a.** [Ascend.]

Brutus goes into the Rostrum.

"3 *Cit.* The noble Brutus is *ascended*: Silence!"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

" For whan degrees fyftene were *ascendid*."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,243.

as-çĕnd'-ĕn-çy, as-çĕnd'-an-çy, *s.* [In Fr. *ascendance*; Sp. *ascendencia* = ancestry; Port. *ascendencia*; Ital. *ascendenza*; from Lat. *ascendens* = ascending.] [Ascendent.] Controlling influence; governing power.

"Barrington, however, admits that superiority in song gives to birds an amazing *ascendancy* over others, as is well known to bird-catchers."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. xiii.

"The *ascendency* of the sacerdotal order was long the *ascendency* which naturally and properly belongs to intellectual superiority."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

as-çĕnd'-ent, as-çĕnd'-ant, *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *ascendant*; Sp. *ascendient*; Port. and Ital. *ascendente*; from Lat. *ascendens*, pr. par. of *ascendo* = to ascend.] [Ascend.]

A. *As adjective:* (Formerly *ascendant*, now *ascendent.*)

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Moving upwards.

2. *Fig.:* Dominant, predominating, ruling.

". . . the *ascendant* community obtained a surplus of wealth."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ., Prelimin. Rem.*, p. 19.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astrol.:* Above the horizon.

"Let him study the constellation of Pegasus, which is about that time *ascendant*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. *Bot.:* Ascending. (Applied to a procumbent stem which rises gradually from its base to ovules attached a little above the base of the ovary, and to hairs directed to the upper part of their support.)

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Ascent, slope, acclivity.

". . . the *ascendent* of the hyll called Blackheth Hyll."—*Hall: Henry VIII.*, an. 31.

2. *Figuratively:*

(*a*) Height, elevation; point of elevation.

"He was initiated, in order to gain instruction in sciences, that were there in their highest *ascendant*."—*Temple.*

(*b*) Superiority of any kind, as in power, wealth, influence, intellect, or morality.

"The friends of the English alliance were now recovering the *ascendant*."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, vol. iv., 17.

"By the *ascendant* he had in his understanding, and the dexterity of his nature, he could persuade him very much."—*Clarendon.*

(*c*) An ancestor. (Opposed to *descendant*.)

"The most nefarious kind of bastards are incestuous bastards, which are begotten between *ascendants* and descendants, *in infinitum*, and between collaterals, as far as the divine prohibition."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

II. *Technically:*

* *Astrol.:* The degree of the ecliptic which is rising in the eastern part of the horizon at the moment of a person's birth. This, when ascertained, was supposed to indicate his tastes or proclivities, and enable his horoscope to be drawn out. In the celestial theme, other names are given to the ascendant: viz., the first house, the angle of the east, an oriental angle, and the house of life.

"Wel cowde he fortune the *ascendent*
Of his ymages for his pacient."
Chaucer: C. T. 419-20.

". . . his signe, his houre, his *ascendent*."—*Gower: Conf. Amant.*, bk. vi.

¶ *In the ascendant:* Dominant, predominant.

"The French occupation of Rome led the way to the reaction, and by the end of 1849 absolutism was in the *ascendant*."—*Times*, Feb. 8, 1876.

¶ *Lord of the Ascendant:*

1. *Lit.* (*Astrol.*): The planet or other heavenly body which rules in the ascendant or first house when the latter is just rising above the horizon.

". . . Mercury being *lord of the ascendant*."—*Quotation in Pen. Cycl.*, i., 527.

"Mercury, *lord of the ascendant*, being in Gemini . . ."—*Ibid.*

2. *Fig.:* One who possesses commanding power or influence.

* **as-çĕnd'-ĭd,** *pa. par.* [Ascended.]

as-çĕnd'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Ascend.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

As present participle and adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Dark o'er the fields th' *ascending* vapour flies."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xvi. 136.

B. *Technically:*

I. *Astronomy:*

1. The *ascending* node of the moon is that in which the moon passes from the southern to the northern side of the ecliptic. It is opposed to the *descending* node. [DESCENDING.] (*Herschel: Astron.*, § 406.) The meaning is the same in the case of a planet (§ 498).

2. The *ascending* signs of the zodiac are those through which the sun passes whilst he is approaching his greatest northern declination, the one which to us is many degrees above the horizon. They are Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces, Aries, Taurus, and Gemini. The other six are called *descending signs.*

3. *Ascending latitude:* The increasing latitude of the moon or a planet.

II. *Anat.:* Directed upwards.

". . . . has powerfully *ascending* rami."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 67.

Ascending vessels: Those which carry the blood upwards, that is, from the lower to the higher parts of the body.

III. *Bot.:* Sloping upwards. (*Lindley.*)

1. An *ascending embryo* is one the apex of which is pointed towards the apex of the fruct. (*Lindley.*)

2. An *ascending ovule* is one which grows from a little above the base of the ovary. (*Lindley.*)

IV. *Genealogy:* Noting ancestors in a direct line backwards, excluding collaterals.

"The only incest was in the *ascending* (not collateral) branch; as, when parents and children married, this was as accounted incest."—*Broome: Notes on the Odyssey.*

ȧs-sĕn'-sion, *as-cen-ci-oun, *as-sen-ti-oun, *s.* [In Fr. & Sp. *ascension;* Port. *ascensao;* Ital. *ascensione;* Lat. *ascensio*, from *ascensum*, sup. of *ascendo.*] [ASCEND.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. The act of ascending (*lit.* or *fig.*).

1. *In a general sense:*

"By nature he knew eche *ascentioun.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 14,861.

"Ne eek oure spirites *ascencioun.*"—*Ibid*, 12,706.

2. *Spec.:* It is applied to the ascent of our Saviour from the earth, in view of his disciples, some time after his resurrection.

"The traditional scene of the *Ascension* is one of the four summits of the Mount of Olives, . . ."—*Cook: Holy Bible with Comment.*, vol. i. (1878), p. 471.

† **II.** That which ascends.

"Men err in the theory of inebriation, conceiving the brain doth only suffer from vaporous *ascensions* from the stomach."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

III. The distance by which anything ascends. [B, *Astron.*]

B. *Technically:*

Astron. Right ascension: The distance of a heavenly body from the first point of Aries, measured upon the equator. (*Hind.*) The arc of the equinoctial included between a certain point in that circle, called the *Vernal Equinox*, and the point in the same circle to which it is referred by the circle of declination passing through it. Or the angle included between two hour-circles, one of which, called the *equinoctial colure*, passes through the vernal equinox, and the other through the body. (*Herschel: Astron.*, §§ 108, 293.) It is opposed to *oblique ascension* (q.v.).

¶ The terms *right ascension* and *declination* are now generally used to point out the position in the heavens of any celestial object, in preference to the old method of indicating certain prominent stars by proper names or by Greek letters. By means of the transit instrument, or by an equatorially-mounted telescope, a star or planet may be readily found, when once its *right ascension* and *declination* are known. [EQUATORIAL TELESCOPE, TRANSIT INSTRUMENT.]

† *Oblique ascension:* The arc of the equator intercepted between the first point of Aries and the point of the equator which rises with a star or other heavenly body, reckoned according to the order of the signs.

Ascension-day, *s.* The day on which our Saviour's ascension is commemorated—the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide, sometimes called Holy Thursday. It is one of the six leading festivals for which services are assigned in the Liturgy.

"This, on *Ascension-day*, each year."
Scott: Marmion, ii. 13.

ȧs-sĕn'-sion-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *ascension; -al.* In Fr. *ascensionnel;* Sp. *ascensional.*] Pertaining or relating to ascension.

Ascensional difference: The difference between the right and oblique ascensions. (*Glossog. Nova, Hind, &c.*)

ȧs-sĕn'-sive, *a.* [Lat. *ascens(us)*, pa. par. of *ascendo*, and Eng. suffix *-ive.*] Ascending, on an ascending plan.

". . . the gradations of the Mammalian structure, of which we have now completed the *ascensive* survey."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 51.

ȧs-çĕnt', *s.* [In Sp. and Port. *ascenso;* Ital. *ascendenza* and *ascesa.* Lat. *ascensus* (s.), from *ascensus*, pa. par. of *ascendo.*]

I. The act or process of ascending or moving from a lower to a higher place.

1. *Literally:*

(*a*) *Of persons:*

"The *ascent* had been long and tollsome."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(*b*) *Of things:*

". . . the *ascent* of soap bubbles, . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. viii.

2. *Fig.:* Progress upwards.

"In regard to animal life, and its assigned work on this planet, there has therefore plainly been an *ascent* and progress in the main."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 60.

". . . steepe and hard of *ascent.*"—*Holland: Livy*, p. 996.

II. That which is ascended.

1. *Literally:*

(*a*) That by which ascent is made—a flight of steps, an inclined plane artificially formed, or the natural acclivity of a hill.

". . . and his *ascent* by which he went up into the house of the Lord . . ."—*2 Chron.* ix. 4.

(*b*) The eminence ascended; or generally an eminence, a hill.

"A wide flat cannot be pleasant in the Elysian fields, unless it be diversified with depressed valleys and swelling *ascents.*"—*Bentley.*

(*c*) The slope or angle of the eminence ascended.

2. *Fig.:* Gradation, series, order.

"Large store of gleaming crimson-spotted tints,
Ranged side by side, in regular *ascent*,
One after one, still lessening by degrees
Up to the dwarf that tops the pinnacle."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

***as-cen-ti-oun.** [ASCENSION.]

ȧs-çĕr-tā'in, * ȧs-çĕr-tā'ine, * ą-cĕr'-tain, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *ascertainer, acertainer, acertener, acerteneir, acerter;* Sp. *acertar*, from Fr., O. Fr., &c. *certain.*] [CERTAIN.]

I. *Of persons:* To render a person certain of anything, or at least inspire him with confidence respecting it.

"*Mer.* But how shall I be *ascertained* that I also should be entertained?"—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. ii.

II. *Of things:*

* 1. "To assert for certain, to assure." (*Glossog. Nova.*)

2. To render a thing certain which before was doubtful.

* (*a*) By making that fixed which before was fluctuating, or at least liable to change.

"For nought of them is yours, but th' onely usance
Of a small time, which none *ascertaine* may."
Spenser: Daphnaïda.

". . . the mildness and precision of their laws *ascertained* the rule and measure of taxation."—*Gibbon.*

* (*b*) By arranging matters previously. To insure.

"The ministry, in order to *ascertain* a majority in the House of Lords, persuaded the Queen to create twelve new Peers."—*Smollett.*

† 3. By divine revelation, or at least by credible testimony regarding anything.

"The divine law both *ascertaineth* the truth, and supplieth unto us the want of other laws."—*Hooker.*

"Money differs from uncoined silver in this, that the quantity of silver in each piece is *ascertained* by the stamp."—*Locke.*

4. By instituting an inquiry, investigation, examination, or experiment. (This is now the almost exclusive use of the word.)

"The extent to which parliamentary support was bartered for money cannot be with any precision *ascertained.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

"Their periods may, therefore, be regarded as *ascertained* with the utmost exactness."—*Sir J. Herschel: Astron.*, § 486.

¶ *Ascertain* may be followed by a substantive [examples under No. II. 1, 2, 3 and 4], by *that* [exampie under No. I.], or by *whether.*

". . . but he was there only for the purpose of *ascertaining whether* a descent on England was practicable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

ȧs-çĕr-tā'in-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *ascertain; -able.*] Capable of being ascertained.

". . . if truth in Irish matters was *ascertainable* at all."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, vol. iv., p. 78.

ȧs-çĕr-tā'ined, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ASCERTAIN.]

". . . compared first with the amount of *ascertained* difference . . ."—*J. S. Mill: Logic*, 2nd ed. (1846), vol. ii., p. 104.

ȧs-çĕr-tā'in-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *ascertain; suff. -er.*] One who ascertains anything; one who establishes anything beyond the possibility of reasonable doubt.

ȧs-çĕr-tā'in-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ASCERTAIN.]

ȧs-çĕr-tā'in-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *ascertain; -ment.*] The act of ascertaining; the state of being ascertained.

". . . the positive *ascertainment* of its limits."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

* **ȧs-çĕs'-ȧn-çy,** *s.* Old form of ACESCENCY.

* **ȧs-çĕs'-ȧnt,** *a.* [ACESCENT.]

ȧs-çĕt'-ĭc, * ȧs-çĕt'-ick, *a.* & *s.* [In Ger. *ascetisch* (adj.), *ascet* (substan.); Fr. *ascétique;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *ascetico;* Gr. ἀσκητικός (*asketicos*) = industrious, belonging to an athlete; ἀσκητής (*asketes*) = (1) one who practises any art or trade, (2) a hermit; ἄσκησις (*askesis*) = (1) exercise, training, (2) a profession; ἀσκέω (*askeō*) = (1) to form by art, (2) to practise, to exercise.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Retired from the world, and engaged in devotions and mortifications.

". . . he entered into such an *ascetic* course as had well nigh put an end to his life."—*Life of Bishop Burnet*, ch. 13.

2. Severe, harsh, rigid, precise.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Spec.:* One who retires from active and adopts a contemplative life spent in devotion, in mortification of the body, &c.; a hermit, a recluse.

"I am far from commending those *asceticks*, that out of a pretence of keeping themselves unspotted from the world, take up their quarters in desarts."—*Norris.*

2. *Gen.:* One who, whether he retires from active life or not, adopts habits of self-mortification.

II. *Church History:* A class of persons who, aspiring after higher attainments in holiness than other Christians, thought they would best attain their object by self-mortification. They therefore abstained from wine, flesh, matrimony, and worldly business; and moreover emaciated their bodies by long vigils, fasting, toil, and hunger. Both men and women embraced this austere mode of life. During the second century of the Christian era, when they first attracted notice, they lived by themselves and dressed differently from others, but did not altogether withdraw from the society and converse of ordinary men. During the course of the third century they gradually withdrew to the Egyptian desert, and early in the fourth (about A.D. 305) were associated by Anthony into monastic communities. [ANCHORITE, MONASTICISM.]

"The *Ascetics* who obeyed and abused the rigid precepts of the Gospel."—*Gibbon: Decl. & Fall*, ch. xxxvii.

ȧs-çĕt'-ĭ-çĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *ascetic; -ism.* In Fr. *ascétisme.*] The mode of life of an ascetic; mortification of the body.

"There are two classes of men of very different complexions, by whom the principle of *asceticism* appears to have been embraced; the one a set of moralists, the other a set of religionists."—*Bowring: Jeremy Bentham's Works*, vol. i., p. 4.

ȧs-çĕt'-ĭcs, *s.* [ASCETIC.] A treatise on the subject of asceticism, or giving rules to be observed by ascetics.

* **ȧs-çhā'ime,** *v.t.* [ASHAME.]

* **ȧs-çhā'med,** *a.* [ASHAMED.]

* **ȧs-charc,** *adv.* [A.S. *on cyrre* = in the act of turning; *cerran* = to turn.] Aside.

"Euer after the dogges wer so starke,
Thei stode *aschare* when thei schuld barke."
Hunting of the Hare, 256. (*Boucher.*)

* **ȧsçhe,** *s.* [ASH (1).]

* **ȧsçhe,** *s.* [ASH (2).]

* **ȧs-çhĕ'-pŏn,** *pret. of v.* [A.S. *gesceapen* = formed, created.] [SHAPE.] Shaped, formed, devised.

"Watz neuer so blysful a bour as watz abos thenne
Ne no schroude hous so schene as *a-schepon* thare."
Ear. Eng. Alliter. Poems (ed. Morris), *Cleanness*, 1,075-6.

* **ăsçh'-ĕt,** *s.* [ASHET.] (*Scotch.*)

*** aschewele,** *v.t.* [Shewel.] To scare away.

"Thar ich *aschewele* pie and crowe."
The Hule & the Nyghtingale (1601). (*Boucher.*)

ăs'-cī, *s. pl.* [Latinised form of *ἀσκοί* (*askoi*), pl. of *ἀσκός* (*askos*) = a leathern bottle.]

1. Tubes in which the sporules of lichens are contained whilst in the nucleus. (*Lindley.*)

2. Tubes in which the sporidia of fungi are placed. They are called also ascelli or thecæ.

Ăs'-çĭ-ăn (pl. **Ăs'-çĭ-ănș**), *s.* [Lat. *Ascii*; Gr. Ἄσκιοι (*Askioi*), pl. of *ἄσκιος* (*askios*) = without shadow: *a*, priv., and *σκιά* (*skia*) = a shadow.]

Plural: Those who at midday of one or two days of the year are destitute of a shadow. Those living in the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn are so at midday once a year, and those living between those circles are so twice a year.

ăs-çĭd'-ĭ-ą, † **as-çĭd'-ĭ-æ** (*Mod. Lat.*), **ąs-çĭd'-ĭ-ănș** (*Eng.*), *s. pl.* [Ascidium.]

Zool.: The first order of the Tunicated Class of Mollusca. It contains four families: the Ascidiadæ, or Simple Ascidians; the Clavellinidæ, or Social Ascidians; the Botryllidæ, or Compound Ascidians; and the Pyrosomatidæ, an aberrant family tending to the order Biphora. [Ascidioida.]

ăs-çĭ-dī'-ą-dæ, *s. pl.* [Ascidium.] Simple Ascidians. The typical family of the Ascidian order of Tunicated Mollusca. Professor Garrod considers them to be degenerate Vertebrata, which should be placed quite at the end of that sub-kingdom, after Amphioxus. The animals are simple and fixed; they are solitary or gregarious, with their branchial sac simple or disposed in 8—18 deep and regular folds. Their external integument is provided with two apertures, making them look like double-necked jars. When touched they squirt a stream of water to some distance. They look like shapeless cartilaginous masses. Some are highly coloured. In Brazil, China, and the Mediterranean they are eaten as food.

ăs-çĭd'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *ascidi(um)*, and Lat. *forma* = shape.] Bottle-shaped, like the leaves of Sarracenia and Nepenthes.

ăs-çĭd-ĭ-ōĭ'-dą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ascidi(um)*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = appearance.] Professor Huxley's name for the class called by some others Ascidia or Ascidiæ. He classes it under his great division Molluscoida.

ăs-çĭd'-ĭ-ŭm (pl. **ăs-çĭd'-ĭ-ą**), *s.* [Gr. *ἀσκίδιον* (*askidion*), dimin. of *ἀσκός* (*askos*) = a leathern bottle of goatskin or similar material.]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the Tunicated Mollusca, belonging to the family Ascidiadæ and the order Ascidia. The species vary in length from an inch to five or six inches. Nineteen occur in Britain. Example, the Sea-squirt (*A. hyalinum*). The Ascidian genus,

ASCIDIUM (SEA SQUIRT).
A. *Ascidium mentula.* B. *Ascidia echinatum.*

family, and order have recently acquired greatly-increased interest from the fact that Darwin has taken this part of the animal kingdom as his point of departure in tracing the process of development which he believes to have ultimately resulted in the production of man.

2. *Botany:* The pitcher in such plants as Sarracenia and Nepenthes. (*Lindley.*)

ăs-çĭg'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [(1) Gr. *ἀσκοί* (*askoi*), pl. of *ἀσκός* (Asci); (2) Lat. *gero* = to wear, to carry about.] Having asci. (*Loudon: Cyclop. of Plants; Gloss.*)

Ăs-çĭ'-tæ (*Lat.*), **Ăs-çĭ'-tąnș** (*Eng.*), *s.* [From Gr. *ἀσκός* (*askos*) = a leathern bottle.]

Ch. Hist.: A sect of Montanists who arose in the second century. Their name was designed to express the fact that some Bacchanals of their party believed the passage in Matt. ix. 17, which speaks of pouring new wine into new bottles, required them to blow up a skin or bag, and dance around it when inflated, which accordingly they did with suitable vigour, as an act of solemn worship.

ăs-cī'-tēș, *s.* [In Fr. *ascite*; Port. & Lat. *ascites*; Gr. *ἀσκίτης* (*askitēs*); from *ἀσκός* (*askos*) = a leathern bottle.]

Med.: Effusion of fluid of any kind into the abdomen; specially effusion of fluid within the cavity of the peritoneum, as distinguished from ovarian dropsy and dropsy of the uterus. There is an idiopathic ascites, which may be of a tonic or acute form, or of an asthenic type; and a sympathetic or consequential ascites. Another division is into active ascites, that in which there is a large effusion of serum into the cavity of the peritoneum, after undue exposure to cold and wet; and passive ascites, that produced by disease of the heart or liver.

ăs-çĭt'-ĭc, * **ăs-çĭt'-ĭck, ăs-çĭt'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng., &c., *ascites*; Eng. suff. *-ic*, *-ical*. In Fr. *ascitique*; Port. *ascitico*.] Pertaining or relating to the disease called ascites.

"When it is part of another tumour it is hydropical, either anasarcous or *ascitical*."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

ăs-çĭ'-tĭ'-tious (tious as **shŭs),** *a.* [Low Lat. * *ascititius*; from Lat. *ascitus* = approved, adopted, pa. par. of *ascisco* = to approve, to adopt.] Not originally existent; adopted, additional, supplemental. [Adscititious.]

"Homer has been reckoned an *ascititious* name from some accident of his life."—*Pope.*

ăs-clē'-pĭ-ăd, *s.* [In Fr. *asclépiade*; Sp. *asclepiadeo*; Lat. *Asclepiadeus.*]

Ancient Prosody: A kind of verse used by Horace and other writers, and divided into two primary types: (1) Asclepiadeus minor, consisting of a spondee, a choriambus, a dactyl, a trochee, and a cæsura, as Maēcē | nās ătăvīs || ēdītē | rēgī | bŭs (*Horace*); and (2) the Asclepiadeus major, consisting of a spondee, two choriambuses, a trochee, and a cæsura, as Quīs pŏst | vīnă grăvem | mīlĭtiam aût | paŭpĕrĭēm | crēpăt? (*Schmitz: Lat. Gram.*, 1860, p. 306.)

ăs-clē-pĭ-ą-dā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Asclepias.] Asclepiads. An order of plants closely allied to the Apocynaceæ, or Dogbanes. Lindley places them under his alliance Solanales. They have a 5-divided persistent calyx; a monopetalous 5-lobed regular corolla; 5 stamina, with the filaments usually connate; anthers 2—sometimes almost 4—celled; the pollen at length cohering in masses, or sticking to 5 processes of the stigma; styles 2; stigma 1, tipping both styles, dilated, 5-cornered; ovaries, 2; fruit, 2 follicles, of which one is sometimes abortive; seeds numerous. Shrubs, or more rarely herbs, almost always milky, and frequently twining. Leaves entire, opposite; flowers umbellate, fascicled, or racemose. Their favourite habitat is Africa. They occur also in India, and the tropics generally. In 1846 Lindley estimated the known species at 910; now fully 1,000 are known. The milk, which in some species furnishes caoutchouc, is usually acrid and bitter, through apparently not so deleterious as that of Apocynaceæ. That of *Calotropis gigantea*, the *akund*, *yercum*, or *mudar* plant of India, has been used with effect in leprosy, elephantiasis, and some other diseases. The roots of *Cynanchum tomentosum*, and *Periploca emetica* are emetic. *Gymnema lactiferum* is the Cow-plant of Ceylon [Cow-plant]. *Pergularia edulis* and *Periploca esculenta* are eatable. *Diplopepis vomitoria* is expectorant and diaphoretic, and is used like ipecacuanha in dysentery. *Hemidesmus Indica* is the Indian Sarsaparilla [Sarsaparilla]. The leaves of *Cynanchum Argel* are used in Egypt for adulterating senna. *Marsdenia tenacissima* is employed for bowstrings by the mountaineers of Rajmahal, whilst *M. tinctoria* and *Gymnema tingens* yield an indigo of excellent quality. (*Lindley.*) [Asclepias.]

ăs-clē-pĭ-ăd'-ĕ-ąn, *a.* [Lat. *asclepiadeus.*] Pertaining or relating to the metre called Asclepiad (q.v.).

"The distichs used by Horace are—(1) The second *Asclepiadean* metre, consisting of a Glyconieus and the Asclepiadeus minor."—*Schmitz: Lat. Gram.* (1860), p. 306.

ăs-clē-pĭ-ăd'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *asclepiad*; *-ic.*] The same as Asclepiadean (q.v.).

ăs-clē'-pĭ-ăs, *s.* [In Fr. *asclépiade*; Ital. *asclepiade*; Sp. *asclepiada*; Lat. *asclepias*; Gr. *ἀσκληπιάς* (*asklēpias*), a plant, the Swallow-wort (*Asclepias vincetoxicum?*); from Ἀσκληπιός (*Asklēpios*), the Roman Æsculapius or Esculapius, the fabled god of medicine.] A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Asclepiadaceæ. The species are found chiefly along the eastern portion of North America, in Bermuda, &c. Though all more or less poisonous, they are used medicinally. *A. decumbens* excites general perspiration without in any perceptible degree increasing the heat of the body. It is used in Virginia as a remedy against pleurisy. Another variety, *A. tuberosa*, is a mild cathartic and diaphoretic. The root and tender stalks of *A. volubilis* create sickness and expectoration. *A. tuberosa* (Butterfly Weed) and *A. curassavica*, sometimes but incorrectly called ipecacuanha, are also medicinal plants, whilst *A. lactifera* yields a sweet copious milk used by the Indians, &c.; hence the ordinary name *milkweed*. *A. aphylla* and *stipitacea* are eatable. (*Lindley.*)

ăs'-cŏ-mў-çē'-tēș, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἀσκός* (*askos*) = a bag, and *μύκης* (*mukēs*) = a mushroom.] A group of fungi whose spores or sporidia are contained within asci.

ăs-cŏ-mў-çē'-toŭs, *a.* [Eng., &c. *ascomycet(es)*; *-ous.*] Belonging to or connected with the ascomycetes (q.v.).

ą-scrī'-bą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *ascrib(e)*; *-able.*] That may be ascribed.

". . . the effects of nature's abhorrency of a vacuum, which seem to be more fitly *ascribable* to the weight and spring of the air."—*Boyle*, vol. i., p. 17.

ą-scrī'be, *v.t.* [In Ital. *ascrivere*. From Lat. *ascribo* = (1) to add to or insert in a writing; (2) to impute: *ad* = to, and *scribo* = . . . to write.]

* **1.** To write down.

"Hereupon the Athenians do *ascribe* that day for a most unfortunate day."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 181.

2. To attribute, to impute, to assign. *Used—*

(*a*) *Of qualities or actions attributed to a person or other being:*

". . . *ascribe* ye greatness unto our God."—*Deut.* xxxii. 3.

"They have *ascribed* unto David ten thousands, and to me they have *ascribed* but thousands."—1 *Sam.* xviii. 8.

(*b*) *Of effects attributed to causes:*

"The mind, indeed, enlighten'd from above,
Views Him in all; *ascribes* to the grand cause
The grand effect; . . ." *Cowper: Task*, bk. iii.

¶ Regarding the difference between the verbs *to ascribe*, *to impute*, and *to attribute*, Crabb considers that *to ascribe* is *to assign* anything in one's estimate as the possession or the property of another; *to impute* is to form an estimate of a person, and *to attribute* is to assign a thing as a cause. What is *ascribed* is generally honourable; what is *imputed* is generally dishonourable." (*Crabb: English Synonyms.*)

ą-scrī'bed, *pa. par.* [Ascribe.]

ą-scrī'b'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [Ascribe.]

* **ą-scrī'e,** * **ą-skrī'e,** * **ą-skrў'e,** *v.t.* [Cf. Sw. *anskri* = an outcry, scream, cry; Old Fr. *escrier* = to call out.] To cry out to, to shout to.

"Seraphe was of hem wel war and faste him *a-scrie*."
Joseph of Arimathie (ed. Skeat), 530.

* **ą-scrī'e,** * **ąs-scrў',** * **ą-skrī'e,** * **ąs-krў'e,** * **ą-skrў'e,** *s.* [Ascrie, *v.*] An outcry, a scream, a cry.

"In which campe, about a xi. of the clock at night, ther arose an *eskrye*, so that the towne of Caleys began alarme."—*Hall: Hen. VIII.*, an. 5. (*Richardson.*)

"Then the Bretaynes made an *askrie* and sette their beacons on fire."—*Ibid.*

ą-scrīp'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ascriptio* = an addition in writing: from *ascribo* (Ascribe); or from *ad* = to, and *scriptio* = the act of writing; *scribo* = to scrape with a sharp point, . . . to write.]

1. The act of attributing, imputing, or assigning, as an effect to a cause, or qualities or actions to any being; the state of being attributed.

". . . that noble subsequent life which would render simply impossible the *ascription* to Faraday of anything unfair."—*Tyndall Frag. of Science*, xii. 337.

2. That which is ascribed.

ąs-crĭp-tĭ′-tious, *a.* [Lat. *ascriptitius* = enrolled.] Ascribed, imputed, assigned.

"An *ascriptitious* and supernumerary god."—*Farindon: Serm.*, p. 82.

ąs-cy′-rŭm, *s.* [Lat. *ascyron*; Gr. *ἄσκυρον* (*askuron*), a kind of St. John's Wort.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Hypericaceæ, or Tutsans. They occur in North America.

* **ăşe,** *conj.* [As.]

* **ą-sē′ge,** *v.t.* [Assege.]

* **ą-sē′-ġĭd,** *pa. par.* [Assegid.]

ą-sē′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [As if from Low Lat. *aseitas.*] The state or condition of having an independent existence. (*Prof. W. R. Smith.*)

* **ā′-sĕl,** *s.* [Aysell.]

* **ą-sē′le,** *v.t.* [A.S. *asælan* = to bind, fasten.] To seal.

ą-sĕl′-lī, *s. pl.* [Asellus.]

ą-sĕl′-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Asellus.]

Zoology: A family of Isopod Crustaceans. Some species are marine, and others freshwater. The *Limnoria terebrans*, so destructive to woodwork immersed in the ocean, belongs to the family.

ą-sĕl′-lŭs (pl. **ą-sĕl′-lī**), *s.* [Lat. *asellus* = a little ass.]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the Asellidæ. It contains the *A. aquaticus*, or Water-hog Louse, common in fresh water.

2. *Astron.:* Two stars in the constellation Cancer. The Greeks, through whom we have received the sign Cancer, placed two asses in it, where they still remain, under the titles of Asellus Boreas and Asellus Australis; and near them is the asterism Præsepe, or the Manger, in which there are about forty small stars visible in the telescope.

* **ā′-sĕl-ў,** *v.t.* [Housel.]

* **ą-sĕm′-ble,** *v.t.* [Assemble.]

ą-sĕp′-tą, *s. pl.* [N. pl. of Gr. *ἀσηπτος* (*asēptos*) = not liable to putrefy: ἀ, priv., and *σηπτός* (*sēptos*) = putrefied; *σήπω* (*sēpō*) to putrefy.] Substances not liable to putrefaction.

ą-sĕp′-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. *ἀσηπτα* (*asēpta*); Eng. suff. *-ic.*] [Asepta.] Not liable to putrefaction.

ą-sĕp′-tō-lĭn, *s.* [From Gr. *asēpta* = against putrefaction.

Phar.: A preparation of phenol or carbolic acid designed to be used as a subcutaneous injection for the cure of phthisis; so named by its inventor, Dr. Cyrus Edson, of New York, who first announced his discovery in February, 1896. It is essentially a germicide; and, since carbolic acid is known to be fatal to the tuberculosis bacilli, which are regarded as the germs causing and promoting pulmonary consumption, it seems probable that aseptolin may be found efficacious providing it can be borne by the patient in quantities sufficient to produce the intended results. A published formula reads as follows: $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_8$—OH—C_6H_5.

* **ą-sē′re,** *v.i.* [A.S. *asearian* = to become dry.] To become dry.

* **ą-sē′rue,** * **ą sĕrve,** *v.t. & i.* To merit, to deserve.

* **ą-sĕs′se,** *v.t.* [Fr. *cesser* = to cease.] To cause to cease. [Acese.]

ą-sĕth′. [Assets.]

* **ą-sĕt′-nĕs,** *s.* [A.S. *asetnys* = what is set or fixed; a statute, a law.] A regulation.

ā-sĕx′-ų-ąl, *a.* [Gr. ἀ, priv., and Eng. *sexual.*]

Bot.: Without sexes. Applied to the flowerless plants in which stamina and pistils are wanting.

* **ăş-fa′ste,** *adv.* [Eng. *as*; *fast.*] Anon, quickly. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

Ăş′-gard, *s.* [Norse.] The heaven of Scandinavian mythology.

A. S. G. B. An abbreviation for the Aëronautical Society of Great Britain.

ăsh (1), * **ăshe,** * **ăsçhe,** * **aĭsçhe,** * **ĕsçhe,** * **ăske,** * **ăxe,** * **ĕsse,** * **ăs** (*Eng.*), **aĭse, ăss** (*Scotch*) (plur. **àsh′-ęs,** * **assçh′-ĕn,** * **ăsh′-ęn,** * **aisch′-iş,** * **asch-ỹş,** * **ăsk′-ĕş,** * **ăsk′-ỹş,** * **ăsk′-ęn,** * **ăx′-ęn**), *s.* [A.S. *asce, acse, æsce, axe, ahse, axse, æxe*; Sw. & O. Icel. *aska*; Dan. *aske*; Dut. *asch*; Ger. *asche*; O. H. Ger. *asche*; Goth. *azgo.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

† **I.** *In the singular:* Rarely used as a simple word, except by geologists and chemists. In composition, however, it is very common. (See words under C. and II. *Plur.*)

"With fyre fromе Henaln consumit was with *as*
For that foule stinkand sin of Lychorie."
S. E. Text. Soc., Lauder's Minor Poems, 503.

"Collected, my leddy! what would ye collect out of the sute and the *ass*?"—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xi.

". . . an amalgam of coarse altered *ash*."—*Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxxii. (1876), p. 22.

II. *In the plural:*

1. *Literally:*

(*a*) *Gen.:* The residuum left after the burning of anything combustible.

". . . and take up the *ashes* which the fire hath consumed."—*Lev.* vi. 10.

(*b*) The remains of a cremated dead body preserved in an urn or coffin; or more figuratively, the remains of a body buried without cremation.

"And the *ashes* of Johne the baptyste."
The Stacyons of Rome (ed. Furnivall), 417.

"The coffins were broken open. The *ashes* were scattered to the winds."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

"E'en in our *ashes* live their wonted fires."
Gray: Elegy, 23.

2. *Fig.:* Whatever is worthless or expresses humiliation; referring, however, to the fact that of old a person in calamity would at times put ashes upon his head, or, grovelling on the ground, bury his lips among them, as if he were feeding upon them.

"He [the idolater] feedeth on *ashes:* a deceived heart hath turned him aside . . ."—*Isa.* xliv. 20.

"He hath cast me into the mire, and I am become like dust and *ashes*."—*Job* xxx. 19.

"To give unto them beauty for *ashes*."—*Isa.* lxi. 3.

B. *Technically:*

Geol. Volcanic ashes, volcanic ash: The porous remains of certain molten rocks thrown out by ancient volcanoes, and in many cases laid down in beds stratified by the gravitation of the falling bodies themselves, or by the action of water. (For example see A. 1.)

¶ For the distinction between *ashes* and *tuffs* see the subjoined example.

"In answer to the question as to what was the difference between *ashes* and tuffs, he [Mr. David Forbes, F.R.S.] defined *ashes* as purely sub-aërial formations, thrown out of the volcanic orifice, and falling down on land or sea, as the case happened; whilst tuffs, on the contrary, were molten lava poured out into, or more often under, water, and thus instantaneously quenched and disintegrated into fragments or powder, more or less fine, in proportion as the action of the water was overpowering. In *ashes* each separate particle bore on its exterior the evidence of its having been exposed to the action of fire in the throat of the volcano, and externally is altered, glazed, or coated with a crust or skin, often resembling that of a meteorite, an appearance which is never to be observed in tuffs."—*Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxxi. (1875), p. 421.

C. *In composition:* Denoting various objects having certain similarities of form, colour, &c., to ashes.

ash-color, *s.* A color like ash or ashes. [Ash-colored.]

ash-colored, *a.* Colored like ashes. Between brown and gray.

"Clay, *ash-colored*, was part of a stratum which lay above the strata of stone."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

Ash-colored Falcon: A name for Montagu's Harrier (*Circus cinereaceus*).

Ash-colored Harrier: Another name for the same bird.

ash-fire, *s.* The subdued or low fire used in chemical furnaces. (*Todd.*)

ash-gray, *a.*

Bot., &c.: A mixture of pure white and pure black, so as to form an intermediate tint. (*Lindley.*)

ash-grayish, *a.*

Bot., &c.: Ash-gray, but with more of the white admixed. (*Lindley.*)

ash-hole, *s.* A receptacle for ashes beneath a furnace.

ash-pan, *s.* A pan beneath a furnace or grate for the reception of ashes.

ash-tub, *s.* A tub beneath a furnace or grate for the reception of ashes.

Ash-Wednesday, *s.* [Eng. *Ash*; *Wednesday.* In Sw. and Dan. *Aske-onsdag*; Dut. *Asch-dag*; Ger. *Aschermittwoch.*] The first day of Lent, the connection of which with "ash" or ashes seems to have been that, according to the injunction of Pope Gregory the Great, in the sixth century, ashes, which first had been blessed, were sprinkled on the heads of worshippers, or the form of the cross was traced with ashes upon their foreheads, one main object at first being to put them in remembrance that their bodies were but "dust and ashes." As on the same day notorious sinners, professing penitence, had to appear in church clothed in sackcloth, and with tears solicit absolution, repentance "in sackcloth and ashes" was also suggested, and added a fresh association with the day. At the time of the Reformation the law or practice which required applicants for pardon of sin to be subjected to this severe discipline was swept away, and the "Commination" Service, still in use, was introduced in its room, "until the said discipline may be restored again, which is much to be wished." (*Liturgy: Commination.*) To a certain extent Ash-Wednesday is recognized in England by the nation as well as by the Church.

ăsh (2), * **ăsçhe,** * **ĕsçhe,** *s., a., and in comp.* [A.S. *æsc*; Sw. *ask*; Dan. *ask, asketræ*; Dut. *esch, esscheboom*; Ger. *esche*; O. H. Ger. *asc, asch*; O. Icel. *askr.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The name of a well-known tree, the *Fraxinus excelsior.* It has pinnate leaves. The flowers, which come out before the leaves, are destitute of calyx and corolla. The stamens are two, the fruit a two-celled and two-seeded samara.

"And *ash* far-stretching his umbrageous arm."
Cowper: Task, bk. i.

2. The wood of the ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). It is used for the construction of various agricultural implements. The qualities to be sought in good ash-wood are strength, toughness, and elasticity.

"Let me twine
Mine arms about that body, where against
My grained *ash* an hundred times hath broke,
And scar'd the moon with splinters."
Shakesp.: Coriol., iv. 5.

II. *Scripture:* The ash of Scripture, in Heb. אֹרֶן (*ōrĕn*) (Isa. xliv. 14), is probably not a Fraxinus, but what it is has not yet been decided.

". . . he planteth an *ash*, and the rain doth nourish it."—*Isa.* xliv. 14.

B. *As adjective:* Made of ash; pertaining to the ash; resembling the ash. [Ashen (2).]

C. *In composition:* Denoting = made of, or pertaining to ash.

ash-keys, *s. pl.* The seed-vessels of the ash. [Ashen Keys.]

"As I have seen the *ash-keys* fall on a frosty morning."—*Scott: Tales of my Landlord*, xxv.

ash-spear, *s.* A spear of which the wooden portion is made of ash.

"The tough *ash-spear*, so stout and true,
Into a thousand flinders flew."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 6.

ash-tree, *s. Fraxinus excelsior*, described above.

"Then the angry Hiawatha
Raised his mighty bow of *ash-tree*,
Seized his arrows, jasper-headed."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, ix.

ash-weed, *s.* A name sometimes given to the Gout-weed (*Ægopodium podagraria*), from the resemblance of its leaflets to those of the ash-tree.

ash-wood, *s.* The wood of the ash-tree.

"Like reeds he snapped the tough *ash-wood*."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 36.

* **ą-shā′me,** * **ąs-çhā′me** (past par. **ą-shā′med,** * **ą-shā′-mўd,** * **ą-sçhā′-mўd**), *v.t.* [Eng. *a*; *shame.* A.S. *ascamian* = to be ashamed; *gescamian* = to make ashamed; from *scama* = shame; *gescamian* = to shame, to blush. In Dut. *beschaamd* is an adj. = ashamed; Ger. *beschämen* = to shame.]

A. *As a verb in contradistinction to a participle it is obsolete:* To put to shame; to cause to blush.

B. *As a past participle* (ashamed, * ashamyd, * aschamyd), *it is in common use:* Made to blush, or feel abashed or confused, from consciousness of secret guilt, from a feeling of inferiority, from the humiliation produced by the exposure of disreputable moral conduct, or of intellectual folly with which one is chargeable.

"Ne be ye not *aschamed*, that daun Johan
Schal alday fastyng thus elenge goon?"
Chaucer: C. T., 14,632-3.

¶ *In Scripture* it is followed by *of*, or more rarely by *for* or *because*, applied to that which causes the shame.

"And Moab shall be *ashamed of* Chemosh, as the house of Israel was *ashamed of* Beth-el their confidence."—*Jer.* xlviii. 13.

". . . they shall see, and be *ashamed for* their envy at the people."—*Isa.* xxvi. 11.

". . . they shall be *ashamed because* of their sacrifices."—*Hosea* iv. 19.

In Ordinary Language: To be ashamed for a person is to blush on account of his misconduct, the desire being felt that he should not disgrace himself.

ą-shā′m-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ashamed; -ly.*] So as to manifest shame; bashfully. (*Huloet.*)

ăsh′-bŭd, *s.* [Eng. *ash* (2), and *bud.*] A bud on or from an ash-tree.

"Darker than darkest pansies, and that hair
More black than *ashbuds* in the front of March."
Tennyson: The Gardener's Daughter.

*** ashe,** *v.t.* [Ask.]

ăsh′-ĕn (1), *a.* [From Eng. *ashes.*] Of a colour between brown and grey.

"On the Earl's cheek the flush of rage
O ercame the *ashen* hue of age."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 14.

ăsh′-ĕn (2), **ăs′-shĕn,** *a.* [From Eng. *ash*; and suff. *-en.* In Ger. *eschen.*]

1. Pertaining to the ash-tree.

2. Made of ash-wood.

"And each his *ashen* bow unbent."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 9.

ashen keys. The seed-vessels of the ash-tree. They are called by botanists Samaras, *i.e.*, dry, indehiscent, winged, two-celled, two-seeded capsules. [Samara.] Their length and lateral compression create the resemblance to keys. [Ash-Keys.]

ASHEN KEYS.

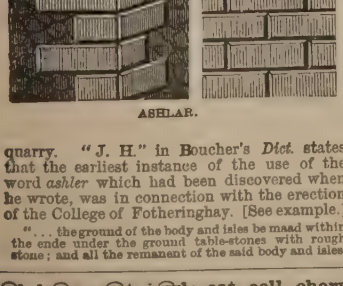
Her.: The seed-vessels of the ash-tree, which are occasionally represented on an escutcheon. (*Gloss. of Heraldry*, 1847.)

ăsh′-ĕt, ăsçh′-ĕt, *s.* [Fr. *assiette* = a plate, a trencher.] A large flat plate on which meat is brought to the table. (*Scotch.*)

ăsh′-lar, ăsh′-lĕr, * ą-çhĕl′-or (*Eng.*), **āis′-lĕr, * āis′-lair, * ĕst′-lĕr** (*Scotch*), *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *aiseler*, from *aisselle* = the armpit; Lat. *axilla* = the armpit.] [Axil.]

A. *As substantive:*

Arch.: Hewn or squared stone used in building, as contradistinguished from that which is rough, as when it came from the



ASHLAR.

quarry. "J. H." in Boucher's *Dict.* states that the earliest instance of the use of the word *ashler* which had been discovered when he wrote, was in connection with the erection of the College of Fotheringhay. [See example.]

". . . the ground of the body and isles be maad within the ende under the ground table-stones with rough stone; and all the remanent of the said body and isles, unto the full hight of the said quire, with clene hewne *ashler*, altogedir in the outer side unto the full hight of the said quire."—*An Indenture* (A.D. 1411), *Monast. Anglic.*, vi. 1,414.

¶ In Somersetshire it was formerly used of paving stones. (*J. H.*, in *Boucher.*)

Nigged Ashlar: Stone hewn with a pick or with a pointed hammer, instead of with a chisel. The term is used principally in connection with the hewing of the hard Aberdeen granite. (*Weale: Rudiment. Dict. of Terms used in Arch.*, 1850, pt. iii., p. 304.)

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to hewn or squared stones; made of or with ashlar or hewn stones.

"The *ashler* buttress braves its force."
Scott: Cadzow Castle.

"It is no square-built gloomy palace of black *ashlar* marble, shrouded in awe and horror, as Gray gives it us, . . ."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. i.

ăsh′-lĕr-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *ashler; -ing.*]

Architecture:

1. Pieces of wood, about three feet high, placed in garrets so as to cut off the acute angles formed by the junction of the roof and floor.

2. The act of bedding ashlar in mortar.

ą-shō′-cą, ą-sō′-cą, *s.* [In Bengali, &c., *ashoka.*] A magnificent tree, the *Jonesia asoca*, called after Sir William Jones, founder of the Asiatic Society, who says that the vegetable world scarce affords a richer sight than an ashoca-tree in full bloom. The flowers, which are in cymes, are of a rich orange colour. The fruit is leguminous. The tree is wild in the Malayan peninsula, and also cultivated in Indian gardens.

ą-shō′re (1), *adv.* [Eng. *a* = on; *shore* (2).]

1. Aslope, slantwise. (*Babees Book* (ed. Furnivall), p. 121.)

2. A-straddle. (*Ibid.*, p. 136.)

ą-shō′re (2), *adv.* [Eng. *a* = on; *shore* (1).]

1. To the shore; upon the shore from the sea. *Used* (*a*) of a person landing from a ship:

"Yet then, when called *ashore*, he sought
The tender peace of rural thought."
Wordsworth: To the Daisy.

Or (*b*) of the ship itself flung ashore, or anything from the deep similarly hurled upon the land.

"May thy billows rowl ashore
The beryl and the golden ore."
Milton: Comus.

2. On the shore, as contradistinguished from being on board a ship or in the sea.

"Our position was often *ashore*."—*Hooker: Himalayan Journals*, ch. iii.

Ăsh′-tŏr-ĕth, † **Ăs′-tŏr-ĕth, Ăs-tar′-tē** (pl. **Ăsh′-tăr-ōth),** *s.* [Heb. עַשְׁתֹּרֶת (*Ashtōreth*), pl. עַשְׁתָּרוֹת (*Ashtarōth*); Gr. Ἀστάρτη (*Astartē*); Assyr. *Ishtar*; Pers. *Istarah*; Gr. ἀστήρ (*astēr*) = a star.] [Star.] A goddess worshipped in Phenicia, Philistia, and elsewhere. She was symbolised by the moon, and also by the planet Venus. The place Asteroth Karnaim (Gen. xiv. 5) means the horned or mooned Astartes, probably from images of that goddess set up and worshipped there.

She is supposed to be the "Queen of Heaven," mentioned in Jer. vii. 18 and xliv. 17. אֲשֵׁרָה and אֲשֵׁירָה (*ăshērah*), wrongly translated "grove" or "groves" in Judg. vi. 25, 2 Kings xxiii. 4, and various other places, seems to signify an image of Astarte. It is connected with אָשֵׁר (*ēshĕr*) = happiness, good fortune, Astarte being the goddess of good fortune. She represented the female principle, and was worshipped with impure rites. She is frequently connected with Baal, the corresponding male divinity. [Baal.]

"For Solomon went after *Ashtoreth*, the goddess of the Zidonians."—*1 Kings* xi. 5.

ăsh′-ў, *a.* [Eng. *ash*; *-y.*] Of an ash colour, or tending towards one; whitish-grey, pale.

"And dying eyes gleam'd forth their *ashy* lights,
Like dying coals burnt out in tedious nights."
Shakesp.: Tarquin and Lucrece.

ashy-pale, *a.* Pale like ashes.

". . . he looked *ashy-pale* and haggard."—*Hooker: Himalayan Journals*, vol. ii., p. 201.

ashy-green, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adjective:* Coloured green, commingled with ash colour.

B. *As subst.:* The colour now described.

". . . the back of an *ashy-green*."—*Warrington*, in *Miscell. and Mag. of Nat. Hist.*, Oct., 1832.

Ā′-sią (sia as **sha),** *s.* [Sw. & Dan. *Asien*; Dut. *Azie*; Fr. *Asie*; Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. *Asia*; Gr. Ἀσία (*Asia*).]

A. *Classical Mythology:*

1. A daughter of Oceanus, mentioned by Hesiod, the first Greek writer who used the term *Asia*, and then not in a geographical sense.

2. The wife of Prometheus.

B. *Geog.* [*Asia* in this sense is said to be derived from the daughter of Oceanus mentioned above.]

* 1. Apparently the region east of the Archipelago once ruled over by King Attalus, and extending from Pergamos, in Mysia, to Caria. Herodotus is the first writer in which this—the oldest—geographical sense of the word *Asia* is known to occur. Livy also uses it with the same signification, generally known as *Asia Minor.*

2. The Roman province of the name, including Phrygia, Mysia, Lydia, and Caria. This is the New Testament sense of the word.

". . . the dwellers in Mesopotamia, and in Judæa, and Cappadocia, in Pontus, and *Asia*, Phrygia, and Pamphylia, . . ."—*Acts* ii. 9, 10.

3. The great continent east of Europe and Africa. When this extended sense was introduced, then the region between the Black Sea, the Archipelago, and the Mediterranean, within which the Roman province of Asia was situated, came to be called in Latin, by way of distinction, *Asia Minor* (Lesser Asia). The first author known to have used the latter term for Asia west of the Taurus was Orosius, in the fifth century, A.D. (See *Trench: On the Study of Words*, p. 96.)

C. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the sixty-seventh found. It was discovered by Pogson on the 18th of April, 1861.

Ā′-siąn (sian = shąn), *adj.* [Lat. *Asius.*] Belonging to Asia.

"From *Asian* Taurus, from Imaus stretch'd."
Thomson: Seasons; Autumn.

Ā′-sĭ-ărch (or **sĭ = shĭ),** *s.* [In Ger. *Asiarch*; Fr. *asiarque*; Lat. *asiarchus*; Greek ἀσιάρχης (*asiarchēs*).]

Under the Romans: The director-general of religious ceremonies in the province of Asia. The expression occurs in the Greek Testament, Τινὲς δὲ καὶ τῶν Ἀσιαρχῶν (*Tines de kai tōn Asiarchōn*), "And certain also of the Asiarchs" (Acts xix. 31). Properly speaking, there was but one Asiarch residing at Ephesus; the others referred to were his subordinates.

Ā-sĭ-ăt′-ĭc, * **Ā-sĭ-ăt′-ĭck** (or **sĭ = shĭ),** *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *Asiatique*, adj.; Sp., Port., & Ital. *Asiatico*; Lat. *Asiaticus*; Gr. Ἀσιατικός (*Asiatikos*).]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining, relating, or belonging to Asia in any of the geographical senses of that word.

Now (*Spec.*): Referring to the Asiatic continent.

"The commerce of *Asiatic* Russia bears a small proportion to that of European Russia, the proportion being as 4 to 35."—*Leoni Levi: Hist. Brit. Comm.* (1872), p. 467.

Asiatic Society: The name given to any society which makes Asia and its inhabitants the main subject of inquiry. The first modern society of the kind was the Asiatic Society of Bengal, founded at Calcutta by Sir William Jones, in January, 1784. The Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland was formed in March, 1823, and incorporated in August, 1824. It holds its meetings in London, but has affiliated societies or branches at Bombay and Madras. The Bengal Society also, though earlier in point of time, is now virtually a third branch. Other Asiatic Societies exist among the Continental nations, the best known being that of Paris, founded in 1822.

¶ For terms in Zoology, Botany, &c., commencing with *Asiatic*, such as *Asiatic elephant*, see the substantives subjoined.

B. *As substantive:* A native of Asia in any of the geographical senses of the word. *Spec.*, a native of the Asiatic continent.

"If the Japanese and the Malays exhibit a character manly, enterprising, and different from that of the other *Asiatics*. . ."—*Malte Brun: Phys. Geog.*, 2nd ed. (1834), p. 622.

ā-sī-ăt′-ĭ-çĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Asiatic*, *-ism.*] An imitation of Asiatic manners.

ą-sīde, *adv.* [Eng. *a* = on or to; *side.*] [SIDE.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. To one side.

1. *In a general sense:*

". . . are cast *aside*,
As useless, to the moles and to the bats."
Cowper: Task, bk. vi.

2. *Specially:*

(*a*) To or at a little distance from the rest; to be left in waiting, or for some other purpose.

". . . thou shalt set *aside* that which is full, . . ."—*2 Kings* iv. 4.

(*b*) To a solitary spot; outside a crowd.

"And he took him *aside* from the multitude, . . ."—*Mark* vii. 33.

II. At one side. *Spec.*,—

1. Out of hearing, privately, or to one's self.

"Then lords and ladies spake *aside*,
And angry looks the error chide."
Scott: The Lord of the Isles, ii. 7.

¶ So in dramas a speaker makes certain statements *aside*.

2. Away from the body, as a garment taken off and then laid down.

"He riseth from supper and laid *aside* his garments."—*John* xiii. 4.

¶ In Scotch it is sometimes used as a preposition = beside.

"Since Maggie I am in *aside* ye."
Tannahill Poems, p. 153. (*Jamieson.*)

III. *Figuratively:*

1. Morally separate; away from the soul, or away from the right direction.

". . . let us lay *aside* every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us, . . ."—*Heb.* xii. 1.

(The metaphor is that of a long flowing garment hovering around us, and tripping the feet when we attempt to run.)

2. Away from the morally right path.

"They are all gone *aside*, they are all together become filthy."—*Ps.* xiv. 3.

B. *Technically:*

Law: To set aside a verdict is to render it abortive, to quash it, to overthrow it. *To set anything aside* = to destroy it, or render it abortive.

*** ą-sī-dĭs hălf,** *adv.* To one side; aside. (*Wycliffe: Kings* iii. 27.)

ąs-ĭ-ĕn′-tō. [ASSIENTO.]

*** ą-sī′le,** *s.* [ASYLUM.] A retreat; a place of safety. (*Wycliffe: 2 Macc.* iv. 34.)

ą-sĭl′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [ASILUS.]

Entom.: A family of insects belonging to the order Diptera, and the tribe Brachycera. They are generally called Hornet-flies. They are fierce and voracious, mostly feeding on other insects, which they catch on the wing. In flying they make a humming noise.

ăs′-ĭl-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *asilus* = a gadfly, a horse-fly.] A genus of two-winged flies (Diptera), the typical one of the family Asilidæ.

*** ăs′-ĭn-ąr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *asinarius.*] Pertaining to an ass.

† ăs-ĭ-nē-gō, ăs-sĭ-nē′-gō, *s.* [Sp. *asnico* = a small ass.]

1. *Lit.:* A small ass.

"We jogged leisurely on upon our mules and *asinegoes*."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 127.

2. *Fig.:* A stupid fellow.

"Or are you so ambitious 'bove your peers,
You'd be an *asrinego* by your years?"
B. Jonson: Expost. with Inigo Jones.

ăs′-ĭn-ĭne, *a.* [In Sp. & Ital. *asinino*; Lat. *asininus.*]

1. Pertaining or relating to an ass, as the animal actually is.

"You shall have more ado to drive our dullest youth, our stocks and stubs, from such nurture, than we have now, to hale our choicest and hopefullest wits to that *asinine* feast of sow-thistles and brambles."—*Milton.*

2. Stupid, silly, as the ass is popularly believed to be. [PONS ASINORUM.]

ăs-ĭ-nĭn′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *asinin(e)*; *-ity.*] Asinine behaviour; obstinate stupidity.

ăs′-ĭn-ŭs, *s.* [Lat.] A genus of mammals, of the order Pachydermata, and sub-order Solipedia. It contains the ass. There is a fossil ass or zebra (*Asinus fossilis*) in the drift and cave period, and in the marl beneath the peat. (*Owen: British Fossil Mammals & Birds*, pp. 396—398.)

ăs′-ĭ-ō, *s.* [Lat.] The name used by Pliny and adopted by Swainson for the "Horned Owls." It is not now generally used, Bubo having taken its place. [BUBO.]

ą-sī′-phŏn-ąte, *a.* [Gr. ἀ, priv., and Eng. *siphonate.*]

In Conchology: Destitute of siphon.

"Some holostomatous and *asiphonate* Gastropods."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 61.

ą-sĭt′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἀσιτία (*asitia*) = want of food, loss of appetite; ἀσιτέω (*asiteō*) = not to eat; ἄσιτος (*asitos*) = without eating: ἀ, priv., and σῖτος (*sitos*) = wheat; also food.]

Med.: Loss of appetite, loathing of food.

ask, * **aske,** * **asche,** * **ashe,** * **ask′-ĭ-ĕn,** * **ĕsk′-ĭ-ĕn,** * **ask′-ĕn,** * **ask′-ĭn,** * **ass,** * **ăxe, ăx′-ĭ-ĕn** (pret. **asked,** * **ask′-ĕde,** * **ăsch′-ĕd,** * **ăc′-sĕde,** * **ăsch′-ĕde,** * **ĕ-ăsk′ed**), *v.t. & i* [A.S. *acsian, ascian, æscian, ahsian, axian, acsigan, axigean.* In Sw. *æska*; O. Icel. *æskja*; O. Fris. *askea, aschia*; Dut. *eischen*; Ger. *heischen*; O. H. Ger. *eiscon*; O. L. Ger. *escon* = to ask; Sansc. *ish* = to desire.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. To solicit or demand a reply in words to a question put.

1. To question, to inquire of, to interrogate.

". . . when your children *ask* their fathers in time to come, saying, What mean ye by these stones?"—*Josh.* iv. 6.

¶ Sometimes the word *question* is put after the interrogatory verb, as—

". . . neither durst any man from that day forth *ask* him any more questions."—*Matt.* xxii. 46.

2. To inquire about, to solicit information regarding.

"*Ask* counsel, we pray thee, of God, . . ."—*Judg.* xviii. 5.

¶ *Ask* in this first sense of inquire is followed by the objective of the person, and *concerning* or *regarding* or *of* prefixed to the thing about which information is solicited.

"*Ask* now the priests concerning the law, . . ."—*Hagg.* ii. 11.

"*Ask* me of things to come . . ."—*Isa.* xlv. 11.

* II. To lay to one's charge; the original meaning probably being to demand from one an answer to a charge.

"False witnesses did rise up; they laid to my charge [margin, *asked*] me things that I knew not."—*Ps.* xxxv. 11.

III. To solicit or demand any desirable *thing*, as contradistinguished from mere words.

1. To solicit by prayer or petition; to beg.

"Where-fore I *aske* you pardoun and youre grace,
Sithe me behoveth deth or youre mercye.
La Belle Dame Sanz Mercy (ed. Furnivall), 687-8.

". . . ye shall *ask* what ye will, and it shall be done unto you."—*John* xv. 7.

2. To demand (of), to require (from), or, at least, to expect (from).

"To whom men have committed much, of him they will *ask* the more."—*Luke* xii. 48.

IV. To invite: as, To *ask* one to a party. (*Colloquial.*)

¶ *To ask after one:* To enquire after one's health.

V. *Fig.:* To require, to need, to stand in need of.

"To carry nature lengths unknown before,
To give a Milton birth *ask'd* ages more."
Cowper: Table Talk.

"Man's coltish disposition *asks* the thong."
Cowper: Progress of Error.

¶ Or it is followed by two objectives, the one of the person and the other of the thing:

". . . I will *ask* thee a thing; hide nothing from me."—*Jer.* xxxviii. 14.

(Properly speaking, there is an ellipsis, *of* being omitted before the person: "I will ask [of] thee.")

In the sentence, "Ask us a king" (1 Sam. xii. 19), there seems an ellipsis of *for*: "Ask [for] us a king."

¶ Or it is followed by the objective of the thing, and *of*, *from*, or *at* of the person the last named:

"*Ask* thee a sign of the Lord thy God; . . ."—*Isa.* vii. 11.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To inquire, to put a question, to solicit divine direction.

"I *ask* therefore for what intent ye have sent for me?"—*Acts* x. 29.

2. To pray, to solicit.

"But let him *ask* in faith, nothing wavering."—*James* i. 6.

¶ *Ask*, v.i., is followed by *of* or *at* prefixed to the person addressed.

". . . thou wouldest have *asked of* him, and he would have given thee living water."—*John* iv. 10.

". . . have not *asked at* my mouth."—*Isa.* xxx. 2.

Or before a noun of multitude *among* may be used.

"*Ask* ye now *among* the heathen, who hath heard such things, . . ."—*Jer.* xviii. 13.

¶ The object inquired about or petitioned for is preceded by *for* or *after*.

"That any spir. othir man or wine,
Or efter the cros will the *ass*,
That ihesu crist on hanged was."
Finding of the Cross (ed. Morris), 186-188.

". . . *ask* for the old paths, where is the good way and walk therein. . . ."—*Jer.* vi. 16.

"Why *askest* thou thus after my name. . . ."—*Judg.* xiii. 18.

*** ask,** * **aske,** * **ăsk′-ĕr** (*O. Eng.*), * **ĕsk** (*Scotch*), *s.* [A.S. *athexe* = a lizard, a newt; Ger. *eidechse* = a lizard; O. H. Ger. *egidehsa.*] A water-newt, an eft. Any of the Tritons or Lissotritons. (*Scotch.*) [TRITON, LISSOTRITON.]

ąs-kănt, * **ąs-kâunt,** * **as-câunt,** *adv.* [Connected on the one hand with *askance*, and on the other with *aslant* (q.v.); O. Fr. *a scanche* = obliquely (*Palsgrave*).] Obliquely, askance, askew, aslant, slantingly. (Used specially of the eyes.)

"At this Achilles roll'd his furious eyes,
Fix'd on the king *askaunt*, and thus replies:
O, impudent." *Dryden.*

ąs-kăn̈çe, * **ąs-kâun̈çe,** * **ąs-câun̈çe, ąs-câ uns,** *adv.* [Wedgwood derives this from O. Fr. *a scuncche* = awry, crosswise; Ital. *schiancio*, as adv. = oblique, sloping; as substantive = a declivity.] [ASKANT. ASKLENT, ASLANT, SKLENT, SLANT.] Obliquely, sideways; or applied to the eye, squintingly.

"Aside the devil turn'd
For envy; yet with jealous leer malign
Eyed them *askance*." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. iv. 504.

¶ A contemporary of Spenser's, who wrote a glossary to that poet's *Shepheards Calender*, included *askance* in his list of old words, but since then it has completely revived.

* **ąs-kăn̈çe,** *v.t.* [ASKANCE.] To turn away. (*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 637.)

asked, * **ask′-ĕde,** *pa. par.* [ASK, *v.t.*]

* **ask′-ĕn,** *v.t.* [ASK.]

ask′-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *ask*; *-er.*]

1. One who asks in the sense of questioning or inquiring; an interrogator, an inquirer.

"Every *asker* being satisfied, we may conclude that all their conceptions of being in a place are the same."—*Digby: Of Bodies.*

2. One who asks in the sense of petitioning; a petitioner.

"Have you
Ere now denied the *asker*? and, now again
On him that did not ask, but mock, bestow."
Shakesp.: Coriol., ii. 3.

ăsk′-ĕr (2), *s.* [ASK, *s.*] A newt.

* **ăsk′-ĕs,** *s. pl.* [ASHES, ASH.]

ąs-kew′ (ew = ū), * **ąs-kū′e,** * **ąs-cū′e,** *adv. & adj.* [Eng. *a*; *skew.* In Dan. *skiæv* is = crooked, oblique; Dut. *schuin* = slant, sloping, oblique; *schuins* = slopingly; *schuinte* = slope; *scheef* = wry, slanting, sloping; Ger. *schief*; Lat. *scævus*; Gr. σκαιος (*skaios*) = on the left hand; Sansc. *sarya* = left.] [SKEW, SHUNT.]

A. *As adverb:*

1. Askance, asquint. (Used of the eyes.)

"For when ye mildly look with lovely hue,
Then is my soul with life and love inspir'd:
But when ye lowre, or look on me *askew*,
Then do I die."—*Spenser: Sonn.* 7.

"He looked *ascue* upon him, as one he envied or hated."—*Bp. Patrick on 1 Sam.* xviii. 9.

2. In an oblique direction. (Used of anything else.)

"All things are now discovered to proceed *askue*, the round world and all."—*Gayton: Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 39.

B. *As adjective:* Oblique, awry.

"Thus in time the tail becomes quite *askew*, and is a tolerable guide to the length of time the bird has been sitting."—*Mr. Ramsay, quoted in Darwin's "Descent of Man,"* pt. ii., ch. xv.

* **as-kewse,** *v.t.* [EXCUSE.] Excuse, acquit.

ask′-ĭng, * **ask′-ўng,** *pr. par., adj., & s.* [ASK, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"With many an *asking* smile, and wondering stare,
They whisper round, and gaze upon Gulnare."
Byron: The Corsair, iii. 16.

C. *As subst.:* Petitioning, expressed wish; solicitation.

"Here, too, lands may be had for the *asking*."
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 3.

ăsk'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *asking*; *-ly.*] In an inquiring manner; interrogatively.

ąsk-lĕnt', ask'-lĕnt, *adv.* [Aslant.] (*Scotch.*)

***ą-skŏf',** *adv.* [O. Eng. *a*; *skof* = scoff.] In a scoffing manner; deridingly.

"Alisaunder loked *askof*
As he no gef nought therof."
Alisaunder, 874. (*Boucher.*)

***ą-slā'ke,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *a*; *slake* = slack; A.S. *aslacian* = to slacken, to loosen, to untie, to remit, to dissolve, to enervate.] To cause to become slack, to slacken, to extinguish.

"That thurgh your deth your lignage schuld *aslake*."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,013.

ąs-lâ'-nî, *s.* [From Turkish and Tartar *aslan*, *arslan* = a lion: as, *Alp Arslan* = Alp the Lion.] An old Turkish coin worth from 115 to 120 aspers. [Asper.] It is not included in the *Statesman's Year-book* among the coins now current in Turkey. Goodrich and Porter mention, on the authority of Buchanan, that the name *aslani* is sometimes applied to the Dutch dollar in the Levant.

ą-slant, *ą-slĕt', *ą-slout', *ą-slō'wte, (*Eng.*), ***ąs-klĕnt', *ąs-klĭnt'** (*Scotch*), *adv.* & *prep.* [Eng. *a*; *slant*. The *k* of the Scotch *asklent* connects it also with *askant*. In Sw. *slinta* = to slip, to slide; Dut. *slinks* = obliquely, *slinksch* = oblique; Wel. *ysglentio* = to slip or slide; O. Fr. *esclincher* = to slip or slide; Ital. *a schianco*=crosswise, slopingly; in a wrong sense.] [Askant, Askance, Slant, Glance.]

A. *As adverb:*

1. *Lit.:* Not at a right angle; slantingly, obliquely. Not in a straightforward manner. [B.]

"Maggie coost her head fu' high,
Looked *asklent* and unco skeigh."
Burns: Duncan Gray.

2. *Fig.:* In a morally oblique manner.

"Sin' thou came to the world *asklent*."
Burns: To his Illegitimate Child.

B. *As prep.:* In a slanting direction to anything; obliquely to anything.

"The swelling upland, where the sidelong sun
Aslant the wooded slope, at evening goes."
Longfellow: Spirit of Poetry.

¶ The old forms **aslet*, **aslout*, and **aslowte* are from *Prompt. Parv.*; and *aslout* in the *Babees Book* (ed. Furnivall), p. 155. Possibly they may be connected with *aslope* rather than with *aslant*.

ą-slā'we, *pa. par.* [A.S. *aslegen*, *aslagen* = slain.] Slain.

"Tho caym hadde his brother *aslawe*, ifiemd he was theruore." *The Holy Rode* (ed. Morris), 30.

ą-slē'ep, *a.* or *adv.* [Eng. *a* = on, and *sleep*; A.S. *aslapan* = to be asleep.]

I. In sleep. (Applied to rest in the state of sleep.)

1. *Lit.:* In literal sleep, sleeping.

"The ship was covered with the waves: but he was *asleep*."—*Matt.* viii. 24.

2. *Figuratively:*

(*a*) Dead; in the sleep of death.

"We which are alive, and remain unto the coming of the Lord, shall not prevent them which are *asleep*."—1 *Thess.* iv. 15.

(*b*) Benumbed, numb. [II. 2 (*b*).]

II. Into sleep. (Applied to the passage from the state of waking to the state of sleep.)

1. *Lit.:* Into literal sleep.

2. *Figuratively:*

(*a*) Into death.

"When he had said this he fell *asleep*."—*Acts* vii. 60.

(*b*) Benumbed; into a benumbed state.

"Leaning long upon any part maketh it numb, and, as we call it, *asleep*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, cent. viii., § 735.

***ą-slĕt',** *adv.* [Aslant.]

ą-slō'pe, *a.* or *adv.* [Eng. *a* = on, and *slope*.] With a slope; slopingly, aslant, obliquely.

"To set them, not upright, but *aslope*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, cent. v., § 425.

***ą-slō'wte,** *adv.* [Aslant.]

***ą-slŭg',** *adv.* [Eng. *a.*; *slug.*] After the manner of a slug—*i.e.*, in a sluggish manner, sluggishly, lazily. (*Fotherby.*)

ąs-mąt-ŏg'-rą-phy, *s.* [Gr. ἄσμα (*asma*), genit. ἄσματος (*asmatos*) = a song, from ἄδω (*adō*) = to sing; γραφή (*graphē*) = a writing.] A writing about songs; a treatise on songs.

ą-smēar', *a.* [Eng. *a* = on, and *smear*, s.] Smeared over; befouled. (*Dickens: Great Expectations*, ch. xx.)

Ăs-mōn-ē'-ąn, Ăs-mōn-æ'-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [From *Asmoneus*. (See def.).]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining or relating to Asmoneus, the great-grandfather of that Mattathias who commenced the Maccabee revolt. (*Josephus: Antiq.*, bk. xii., ch. vi., § 1.) Or pertaining or relating to the illustrious Jewish family of patriots and princes called after him.

B. *As substantive:* A member of the Asmonean family described above.

ą-sō'ak, *a.* or *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *soak.*] Soaking, in a soaking state. (*Holdsworth.*)

ą-sō'-cą, *s.* [Ashoca.]

***ą-sōil',** *v.t.* [Assoil (1).]

ą-sŏm'-ą-toŭs, *a.* [Lat. *asomatus*; Gr. ἀσώματος (*asōmatos*), from ἀ, priv., and σῶμα (*sōma*) = body.] Destitute of a body; incorporeal. (*Johnson.*)

***ą-sŏm'-ŏn,** *v.t.* [Summon.]

***ą-sŏn'-dĕr,** *adv.* [Asunder.]

***asonghe,** *v.* [O. Fr. *essoyner.*] To excuse.

"And for-do all that wertew fare,
And thow may nycht *asonghe* the."
Ratis Raving, bk. i. (ed. Lumby), 999, 1,000.

ą-sō'-pĭ-ą, *s.* [From Gr. Ἀσωπος (*Asōpos*), the "god" of the river Asopus in Achaia (there was another in Bœotia).] A genus of moths belonging to the family Pyralidæ. *A. farinalis* is the so-called Meal-moth. [Meal-moth.]

ăsp (1), *s.* [Aspen.]

asp (2), **ăs'-pĭc,** † **ăs'-pĭck,** *s.* [In Sw. *esping*; Fr. *aspic*; Prov. *aspic, aspis*; Sp. *aspid*; Port. *aspide, aspid*; Ital. *aspide*; Lat. *aspis*; Gr. ἀσπίς (*aspis*) = a round shield; an asp.]

1. The kind of serpent which has obtained great celebrity from having been chosen by Cleopatra to give her an easy death. It is believed to have been the Naia Haje. It is the same genus as the Cobra Capello, but differs in having the neck less wide, and having the colour greenish, bordered with brown. It is probably the "asp" [ἀσπίς (*aspis*)] of the New Testament (Rom. iii. 13), and the "asp" [פֶּתֶן (*pethen*)] of the Old (Deut. xxxii. 33; Job xx. 14, 16; Isa. xi. 8).

"Their wine is the poison of dragons, and the cruel venom of *asps*."—*Deut.* xxxii. 33.

"The poison of *asps* is under their lips."—*Rom.* iii. 13.

"Swell, bosom, with thy fraught,
For 'tis of *aspics'* tongues!"
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

2. The Common Asp or Chersæa (*Vipera aspis*) is olive above, with four rows of black

THE COMMON ASP (VIPERA ASPIS).

spots. Its poison is severe. It is common in Sweden and some other parts of Europe.

3. (*Poetically*): Any venomous serpent. Describing the Laocoon, Byron says:—

". . . the enormous *asp*
Enforces pang on pang, and stifles gasp on gasp."
Byron: Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, iv. 160.

* **ăs-păl'-ą-thŭm,** *s.* [Aspalathus.] An obsolete name for Calambac wood. (See Parr's *Med. Dict.*) It is the same as Agalloch, Agila, Eagle-wood, or Lign Aloes (q.v.).

ăs-păl'-ą-thŭs, *s.* [In Fr. *aspalat*; Lat. *aspalathus*; Gr. ἀσπάλαθος (*aspalathos*), a thorny shrub, the bark and roots of which yielded a fragrant oil. It has not been certainly identified. It was called from the island of Aspalathus, on the coast of Lycia, where it grew.]

1. The unidentified ancient shrub.

"I gave a sweet smell like cinnamon and *aspalathus*, and I yielded a pleasant odour like the best myrrh."—*Ecclus.* xxiv. 15.

2. A plant called the Rose of Jerusalem, or Our Lady's Rose. (*Johnson.*)

3. *Mod. Bot.:* A genus of plants belonging to the order Leguminosæ and the sub-order Papilionaceæ. It contains about 150 shrubs and under-shrubs, some of them cultivated in British gardens. The genus stands in classification near Ulex (Gorse).

ăs'-pą-lăx, *s.* [Gr. ἀσπάλαξ (*aspalax*) or σπάλαξ (*spalax*) = a mole.] A genus of Rodentia, to which belongs the *A. typhlus* of Turkey, Southern Russia, and Persia. It has no real affinity to our mole, which is ranked under the Insectivora, and not the Rodentia.

ăs-pąr-ăg'-ĕ-æ, † **ăs-pąr-ą-gĭn'-ĕ-æ,** *s. pl.* [Asparagus.]

Bot.: A tribe or section of the order Liliaceæ (Lilyworts), consisting of species with succulent fruits. Type, Asparagus (q.v.). They have usually the stem fully developed, and sometimes, indeed, even arborescent, with branches. Sometimes it is forming. Sometimes, again, there is no stem; in which latter case the leaves are often coriaceous and permanent.

***ąs-păr'-ą-gĭ,** *s. pl.* [Asparagus.]

ąs-păr'-ą-gĭn, ąs-păr'-ą-mĭd, *s.* [In Ger. *asparagin*; from Eng., &c., *asparagus* (q.v.).] A chemical substance found in the roots of marsh-mallows and the shoots of asparagus, and in several other plants. The crystals are brilliant, tasteless, transparent, and colourless. They have a faint cooling taste, and are soluble in water, especially if it is hot. The formula is $C_4H_8N_2O_3H_2O$. It is somewhat akin to Malamide. (*Fownes.*)

ăs-pąr-ą-gĭn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Asparageæ.]

ăs-pąr-ăg'-ĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *asparagin(æ)*, and Eng. suffix *-ous.*] Pertaining or relating to asparagus.

Asparaginous vegetables (*Gardening*): Those vegetables the tender shoots of which are eaten like those of asparagus.

ąs-păr'-ą-gŭs, *s.* [In Sw. *sparris*; Dan. *asparges*; Dut. *aspersie*; Ger. *aspergie, spargel*; Fr. *asperge*; Sp. *esparrago*; Port. *aspargo*; Ital. *sparago, aspirago*; Russ. *sparsa*; Lat. *asparagus, aspharagus*; Gr. ἀσπάραγος (*asparagos*), Attic ἀσφάραγος (*aspharagos*), from σπάραασω (*sparassō*) = to tear. So called because of the strong prickles with which some of the species are armed. Formerly written *sperage* or *sparage*.]

A. *Ord. Lang.:* A culinary plant, the tender shoots of which are eaten. It is the Wild Asparagus (*Asparagus officinalis*), developed by cultivation.

"Pardons for murder, for robbery, for arson were sold at Whitehall scarcely less openly than *asparagus* at Covent Garden."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

B. *Bot.:* A genus of plants belonging to the order Liliaceæ, or Lilyworts, and the tribe Asparagus, of which it is the type. It contains the Common Asparagus (*A. officinalis*), which is a plant with drooping, greenish-white flowers and red berries, growing here and there on the British coasts. As mentioned above, it is the origin of the Garden Asparagus.

In the Plural. Asparagi: A name given by the old botanists to the shoots covered with scales, like those of the asparagus, which are sent forth by some plants. The name now given to such a shoot is *turio*. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*, 3rd ed., 1839, p. 72.)

Mineralogy. Asparagus-stone: A mineral, a variety of Apatite, found in Spain. Dana couples it with Moroxite, and places both as a first sub-variety of ordinary Apatite, its only distinctive characteristic being its yellowish-green colour.

ąs-par'-tāte, *s.* [Eng. *aspart(ic)*; *-ate.*] [Aspartic Acid.]

ąs-păr'-ą-mĭd, *s.* [Eng. *aspar(agus)* and *amid* (q.v.).] The same as Asparagin (q.v.). (*Watts.*)

ąs-par'-tĭc, *a.* [Formed from *asparagin* (q.v.).]

aspartic acid ($C_4H_7NO_4$). An acid formed from animal or vegetable proteids. (*Watts.*)

As-pā'-şĭ-ą, *s.* [From *Aspasia*, the companion of Pericles; or from Gr. ἀσπάσιος (*aspasios*) = gladly welcomed; ἀσπάζομαι (*aspazomai*) = to welcome kindly.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Orchidaceæ, or Orchids.

ąs-pā'-şĭ-ō-līte, *s.* [Gr. ἀσπάσιος (*aspasios*) = greatly welcomed, and suffix *-ite.*]

Min.: According to the British Museum Catalogue, a variety of Oosite, a mineral placed by Dana under Pinite. He regards Aspasiolite as a variety of Fahlunite. It is of a green or greyish colour. It occurs in Norway with Iolite, of which it may be only an altered state. [Fahlunite, Oosite, Iolite.]

* **ăspe,** *s.* [Aspen.]

ăs'-pĕct, * ąs-pĕct', * ąs-pĕct'e, *s.* [In Sw. & Dan. *aspekt*; Ger. *aspekt, aspect*; Fr. *aspect*; Sp. *aspecto*; Port. *aspecto, aspeito*; Ital. *aspetto*; Lat. *aspectus* = (1) a seeing, view; (2) the sense of sight; (3) (by metonomy) the look, aspect, mien; from *aspectus*, pa. par. of *aspicio* = *adspicio* = to look to or at: *ad* = to, at; *specto* = to look at, to behold.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

† **I.** The act of looking, a glance.

"The tradition is no less ancient, that the basilisk killeth by *aspect*, and that the wolf, if he see a man first, by *aspect* striketh a man hoarse."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. x., § 924.

II. The appearance presented.

1. *Of persons:*

(i.) *Gen.:* Countenance, look, also mien. (Applied to a man, or at least to a living being.)

"Which when Beelzebub perceived, than whom Satan except, none higher sat, with grave *Aspect* he rose, . . ." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. ii.

(ii.) *Spec. Figuratively:* (In the astrological sense.) [B. 2.]

"To praise the clear unmatched red and white,
Which triumphed in that sky of his delight,
Where mortal stars, as bright as heaven's beauties,
With pure *aspects* did him peculiar duties."
Shakesp.: Tarquin and Lucrece.

". . . another Pollio shine,
With *aspect* open, shall erect his head,
And round the orb in lasting notes be read."
Pope: Moral Essays; Epistle v. 64—66.

2. *Of things:*

(i.) *Of material things:* The appearance presented by a place; also the adaptation which a building or other station possesses for affording an outlook in any particular direction. (Used with more or less tacit allusion to the astrological sense.)

"The whole *aspect* of the place has been altered."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

"I have built a strong wall, faced to the south *aspect* with brick."—*Swift.*

¶ Often in the plural, both with this and other significations.

"The *aspects* of nature are more varied and impressive in Alpine regions than elsewhere."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., ii. 31.

(ii.) *Of things not essentially material:* The appearance presented to the mind instead of to the eye.

"The *aspect* of affairs was, on the whole, cheering."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

"The character, thus formed, has two *aspects*."—*Ibid.*, ch. xii.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Old Astron.:* The position of a planet in the heavens, especially with respect to other planets. Five different aspects received names. If two planets had the same longitude, they were said to be *in conjunction*; if 60° apart, the aspect was *sextile*; if 90°, *quartile*; if 120°, *trine*; if 180°, then the two bodies were said to be *in opposition*. The symbols were the following:—

Conjunction	☌.
Sextile	⚹.
Quartile	□.
Trine	△.
Opposition	☍.

Of these terms only the first and last are now retained. [Conjunction, Opposition.] In the subjoined example, *square* is the same as *quartile*, and *opposite* means in *opposition*.

"To the blank moon,
Her office they prescrib'd: to th' other five,
Their planetary motions and *aspects*,
In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite.
Milton: P. L., bk. x.

2. *Astrol.* This pseudo-science, recognising the different aspects of the planets described under No. 1 (*Old Astron.*), further superadded the notion that these could, on the one hand, exert good, and on the other, an evil or malign influence on human affairs.

". . . if Nature's concord broke,
Among the constellations war were sprung,
Two planets, rushing from *aspect* malign
Of fiercest opposition, in mid sky
Should combat, and their jarring spheres confound." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. vi.

". . . and the astrologers call the evil influences of the stars evil *aspects*."—*Bacon: Essays (Civil & Mor.)*, ch. ix.

3. *Her.:* The position which an animal occupies with regard to the eye of the spectator. It may be (1) *full aspect*, that is, full-faced, looking towards the spectator; or (2) *passant* that is, with its side towards him; or (3) of *trian aspect*, that is, neither the one nor the other, but between the two.

4. *Painting. A double aspect:* A single figure representing two or more different objects. (*Glossog. Nova.*)

* **ąs-pĕct',** *v.t.* [From *aspect*, s. (q.v.).] To look at, to behold, to contemplate.

"Happy in their mistake, those people, whom
The northern pole *aspects*; whom fear of death,
The greatest of all human fears, ne'er moves."
Temple.

ąs-pĕct'-ą-ble, *a.* [Lat. *aspectabilis.*] That may be looked at or beheld.

"To this use of informing us what is in this *aspectable* world, we shall find the eye well fitted."—*Ray: Creation.*

ąs-pĕct'-ąnt, *a.* [Lat. *aspectans*, pr. par. of *aspecto* = to look at.] Looking at.

Her.: A term applied to two birds facing one another, or looking at one another. (The term *aspecting* has the same meaning.)

ąs-pĕct'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Aspect, *v.*]

1. *As pa. par.:* Looked at, beheld.

2. *As adj.:* Having an aspect.

ąs-pĕct'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [Aspect, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *As pr. par.:* Looking at, beholding.

2. *As adj.:* Having an aspect.

II. *Her.:* The same as Aspectant (q.v.).

* **ąs-pĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *aspectio* = a look, a view.] The act of looking at anything.

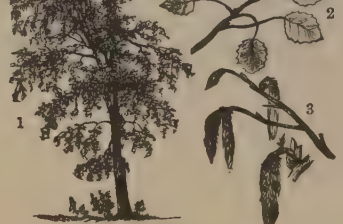
"A Moorish queen upon *aspection* of the picture of Andromeda conceived and brought forth a fair one."—*Browne.*

ăs'-pĕn, * **ăsp** (1), * **ăspe,** * **ĕspe,** *a. & s.* [A.S. *æsp, æpse, epse* = an aspen; *æpse* (adj.) = tremulous; Sw. *asp*; O. Icel. *ösp*; Dan. *espetræ*; Dut. *esp, espeboom*; Ger. *espe, aspe, äspe*; O. H. Ger. *aspa.*]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining in any way to the trembling poplar. [See A., *subst.*] *Spec.*, consisting or made of its wood.

"You see those lifeless stumps of *aspen* wood."
Wordsworth: Hart-Leap Well, pt. ii.

B. *As substantive:* A tree, the *Populus tremula*, or Trembling Poplar. The leaves are nearly orbicular, and are bluntly sinuate-toothed. They soon become glabrous on both



ASPEN.
(1) Tree, (2) leaves, and (3) catkins.

sides. The tremulous movement of the leaves which exists in all the poplars, but culminates in the aspen, mainly arises from the length and slender character of the petiole or leaf-stalk, and from its being much and laterally compressed. The aspen is more unequivocally a native of Britain, and especially of Scotland, than the other poplars, being often found in the middle of large woods remote from cultivation.

"Willows whiten, *aspens* quiver."
Tennyson: The Lady of Shalott.

aspen-leaf, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The leaf of the aspen.

"And his joints, with nerves of iron twined,
Shook like the *aspen-leaves* in wind."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 24.

* 2. *Fig.:* The tongue

"For if they (*i.e.* wiues) myghte be suffered to begin ones in the congregacion to fall in disputing, those *aspen leaues* of theirs would neuer leave waggyng."—*Sir T. More's Works*, p. 769. (*S. in Boucher.*)

ăs'-pĕr, as'-pre (pre as pĕr), *a. & s.* [Lat. *asper* = rough.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Rough; not smooth on the surface.

". . . he saith that the way to heauen is straite and *aspre* and painful."—*Sir T. More's Works*, p. 74. (*S. in Boucher.*)

"Cold maketh the arteries and flesh more *asper* and rough."—*Bacon: De Calore et Frigore.*

2. Sharp in sound.

"All base notes, or very treble notes, give an *asper* sound."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. ii., § 173.

3. Bitter in spirit

"For if Creseide had erst complained sore,
Tho gan the plain a thousand times more,
And in her *aspre* plaint, thus she seide."
Chaucer: Troil. & Cres., bk. iv.

B. *As substantive:*

Greek Grammar: The rough breathing (Lat. *spiritus asper*) (῾) placed over the initial letter of many Greek words, when that letter is itself a vowel, and over the second letter if a diphthong. It indicates that the vowel is to be aspirated, *i.e.*, pronounced as if *h* preceded it, as ἵππος (*hippos*). It is used also before ρ, at the beginning of a word, to indicate that it should be pronounced like *rh*, as ῥόδον (*rhodon*). When a double ρ occurs in the middle of a word, some authors mark the first with the soft breathing (Lat. *spiritus lenis*), and the second with the rough one, as ἔῤῥινον (*errhinon*). Liddell and Scott generally omit ᾽, writing the word simply ἔρρινον; but whether ᾽ be inserted or omitted, the second ρ must be pronounced with an aspirate.

as'-pĕr, *s.* [Low Lat. *asperus, asprus, asperum, asprum*; Mod. Gr. ἄσπρον (*aspron*); from ἄσπρος (*aspros*) = white; the rendering of Turkish *aqtscheh, aktsche*, as adj. = white; as substan. = an old Turkish coin, called by Europeans *atsche* or *atche* (q.v.). (*Mahn.*).]

Numis.: An old Turkish coin of silver, the third of a medine. It was worth about an English halfpenny.

* **ăs'-pĕr-ą,** *a.* [The fem. of Lat. *asper, -a, -um* = rough.]

* *Anatomy. Aspera arteria:* The windpipe.

¶ The ancients considered all arteries to contain air, and not blood.

". . . the weasand or wind-pipe, which we call *aspera arteria*, . . ."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. ii., § 174.

† **ăs'-pĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [In Ital. *asperare* = to exasperate; Lat. *aspero* = (1) to make rough, (2) to sharpen, (3) to exasperate.] To roughen; to make rough.

"Those corpuscles of colour insinuating themselves into all the pores of the body to be dyed, may *asperate* its superficies, according to the bigness and texture of the corpuscles."—*Boyle.*

† **ăs'-pĕr-ā-tĕd,** *pa. par. & a.* [Asperate.]

† **ăs'-pĕr-ā-tĭng,** *pr. par.* [Asperate.]

ăs-pĕr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *asperatio.*] Roughness. The act of making rough; the state of being made rough; that which imparts the roughness. (*Johnson.*)

* **ăs'-pĕr-ânt,** *a.* [Lat. *asperans*, pr. par. of *aspero.*] [Asperate.] Bold. (*Alisaunder*, 4,871.)

ąs-pĕr'-ğĕş, *s.* [Lat. = thou shalt sprinkle.]

1. The rod for sprinkling holy water.

2. The Antiphon, "Asperges me, Domine," which is sung before a High Mass, or a Missa Cantata, while the priest is sprinkling the congregation with holy water.

ąs-pĕr-ğĭl'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Low Lat. *aspergillus* (q.v.), and Lat. *forma* = form, shape.]

Bot.: Shaped like an aspergillus; brush-shaped. Example, the stigmas of grasses.

ąs-pĕr-ğĭl'-lŭm, *s.* [From Low Lat. *aspergillus* (q.v.).] Watering-pot shell. A genus of molluscs belonging to the family Gastrochænidæ. The shell, which is small, is cemented to the lower end of a long shelly tube. This tube is closed at the end by a perforated

disc like the spout of a watering-pot. The species occur in the warmer seas. In 1875, Tate enumerated twenty-one recent and one fossil, the latter from the Miocene.

as-pĕr-gĭl′-lŭs, *s.* [Low Lat. *aspergillus;* from Lat. *aspergo* = a sprinkling; *aspergo* = to scatter, to sprinkle.]

1. *Roman Catholic Ritual:* The brush used for sprinkling holy water in Roman Catholic churches.

2. *Bot.:* Mouldiness. A genus of fungi belonging to the cohort Concomycetes. The species are found on rotten substances, on decaying fungi, on damp plants, in herbaria, and in similar situations.

ăs′-pĕr-ġoire (oire as **wär),** *s.* [Fr. *asperge;* Lat. *aspergo* = to sprinkle.]

Roman Catholic Ritual: A sprinkling with holy water.

ăs-pĕr-ĭ-fō′-lĭ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *asper* = rough, and *folium* = a leaf.] Linnæus's name for the natural order of plants now called Boraginaceæ, or Borageworts. It was given because, as a rule, they have hairy leaves.

ăs-pĕr-ĭ-fō′-lĭ-āte, *a.* [Lat. *asper* = rough, and *foliatus* = leaved; from *folium* = a leaf.] Having rough leaves, *i.e.*, leaves roughened with hairs.

ăs-pĕr-ĭ-fō′-lĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *asper* = rough, and *folium* = a leaf.]

Bot.: The same as ASPERIFOLIATE. (*Todd.*)

ăs-pĕr′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [In Fr. *asperité;* Ital. *asperita;* Lat. *asperitas;* from *asper* = rough.]

I. *Of things tested by the senses:*

1. Roughness of surface; unevenness of surface.

"Sometimes the pores and *asperities* of dry bodies are so incommensurate to the particles of the liquor, that they glide over the surface."—*Boyle: Works,* vol. i., p. 682.

2. Roughness of sound, unpleasant sharpness; also harshness of pronunciation.

3. Roughness of taste; tartness, sourness.

II. *Of things tested by the mind:*

1. Roughness to be encountered in one's path, difficulties in one's way; something distasteful to the feelings requiring to be done.

". . . the acclivities and *asperities* of duty."—*Barrow,* vol. iii., Ser. 42.

2. Sourness or bitterness of feeling; bitterness in soul.

3. Roughness of temper, moroseness, sourness, crabbedness. This may be temporary and produced by provocation, or it may be permanent and resulting from long-indulged ill-nature.

". . . and was answered with equal *asperity* and even more than equal ability by Sir John Dalrymple."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

* **ăs′-pĕr-lȳ,** * **ăs′-pre-lȳ (pre** as **pĕr),** *adv.* [Eng. & Lat. *asper,* and Eng. suff. *-ly* = like.] Roughly.

". . . and there assaulted them so *asprely,* that the Captaine of the Romans, called Lucretius, might easily take them."—*Sir Thomas Elyot: The Governor,* p. 57.

ą-spĕr′-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἄσπερμος (*aspermos*), from ἀ, priv., and σπέρμα (*sperma*) = a seed; σπείρω (*speirō*) = to sow.] Without seed, destitute of seed. (*Brande.*)

ăs-pĕr-nā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *aspernatio,* from *aspernor* = to spurn away: *ab* = from, and *spernor* = to despise; *sperno* = to separate, to despise.] Contempt, disdain. (*Johnson.*)

* **ăs′-pĕr-nĕsse,** * **as-pre-nesse,** *s.* [Eng., &c. *asper;* O. Eng. suff. *-nesse.*] Roughness, bitterness, unpleasantness to the taste or feelings; adverseness, calamitousness.

"The *aspernesse* of his estate."—*Chaucer: Boecius,* bk. iv.

ąs-pĕr′-ō-līte, *s.* [Lat. *asper* = rough; *o,* euphonious; and *-lite,* from Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone. "Named *asperolite* on account of its great brittleness." (*Dana.*).] A mineral, a variety of Chrysocolla. It is of a bluish-green colour, and comes from Tagilsk, in Russia.

* **ăs′ pĕr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. & Lat. *asper.*] Full of roughness, very uneven.

"The *asperous* edge . . ."—*Wilson: Great Britain* (1653). (*Halliwell: Cont. to Lexic.*)

"Black and white are the most *asperous* and unequal of colours, so like that it is hard to distinguish them; black is the most rough."—*Boyle.*

ąs-pĕr′se, *v.t.* [In Fr. *asperger;* Port. *aspergir;* Ital. *aspergere;* Lat. *aspergo,* sup. *aspersum* = to scatter or strew upon, to besprinkle: *ad* = to, and *spargo* = to throw here and there. Cognate with Gr. σπείρω (*speirō*) = to sow.]

† 1. *Lit.:* To besprinkle one, to scatter or cast over one.

2. *Fig.:* To bespatter one with calumnies; to set in motion injurious charges against one, made either to his face or behind his back; to vituperate one.

"For he who tempts, though in vain, at least *asperses*
The tempted with dishonour foul . . ."
Milton: P. L., bk. ix.

ąs-pĕr′sed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ASPERSE, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

2. *Her.:* Strewed or powdered with a number of small charges, such as *fleur de lis,* cinquefoils, &c. It is the same as Fr. *semé* (q.v.). (*Gloss. of Her.*)

ąs-pĕr′-sĕr, *s.* [Eng. *aspers(e); -er.*] One who besprinkles or bespatters another, either in a literal or in a figurative sense. (*Todd.*)

ąs-pĕrs′-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ASPERSE, *v.*]

ąs-pĕr′-sion, *s.* [In Fr. & Sp. *aspersion;* Port. *aspersão;* Ital. *aspersione, aspergine;* Lat. *aspersio.*]

I. The act of sprinkling; the state of being sprinkled—

† 1. *Lit.:* With water or other liquid; or with any material thing capable of division into minute drops.

". . . as when the armourers make their steel more tough and pliant, by *aspersion* of water or juice of herbs."—*Bacon: Physiol. Rem.*

2. *Fig.:* With anything not of a material kind. *Spec.*,—

* (*a*) With allusions or references to, or illustrations derived from, certain departments of human knowledge.

"And if the book of Job be turned over, it will be found to have much *aspersion* of natural philosophy."—*Bacon: Inter. of Nat.,* ch. i.

(*b*) With injurious or calumnious charges.

"The same *aspersions* of the king, and the same grounds of a rebellion."—*Dryden.*

† **II.** That with which one is aspersed. *Spec.*, an injurious statement against one.

". . . yet how can fighting or killing my adversary wipe off my *aspersion,* or take off my blow, or prove that I did not lie?"—*Jeremy Taylor: Of Duels. Works* (ed. 1839), vol. iii., p. 65.

ąs-pĕr′-sive, *a.* [Eng. *aspers(e); suff. -ive.*] Involving aspersions, containing aspersions; calculated to asperse. (*Ogilvie.*)

ąs-pĕr′-sive-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *aspersive; -ly.*] By way of aspersion.

". . . those many envious and injurious detractions which the ignorant may *aspersively* cast thereon."—*Sir T. Drake Revived. To the Reader.* (*Richardson.*)

ąs-pĕr-sō′r-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Low Lat. *aspersorium,* whence the Ital. *aspersorio.*]

1. The stoup, or holy-water basin, in mediæval churches.

2. The aspergillus, or sprinkler. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

ąs-pĕr′-sŏr-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *aspers(e); -ory.*] Tending to asperse, calculated to asperse; defamatory. (*Webster.*)

ąs-pĕr-ū′-gō, *s.* [In Sp. *asperugo;* Ital. *asperugine;* Lat. *asperugo,* a plant with prickly leaves; from *asper* = rough.] Madwort. A genus of plants belonging to the order Boraginaceæ (Borageworts). It contains only one species, *A. procumbens,* or German Madwort, a very hispid plant, with solitary blue flowers in the axils of the leaves. It is naturalised in Britain.

ąs-pĕr′-ų-lą, *s.* [In Fr. *asperule;* from Lat. *asper* = rough, so called on account of the roughness of some species of the genus.] Woodruff. A genus of plants belonging to the order Galiaceæ, or Stellates. It contains two genuine British species—*Asperula odorata,* the Sweet Woodruff, which has six to eight leaves in a whorl; and *A. cynanchica,* the Small Woodruff, or Squinancy-wort, which has but four. The former species has white flowers, and grows in woods and other shady places; the latter has lilac or pinkish flowers, and is found chiefly on chalk downs. At least one other species has been naturalised.

ăs′-phălt, ăs′-phălte, ăs′-phăl-tŭm, ăs′-phăl-tŭs, ăs′-phăl-tŏs, *s.* & *a.* [In Dut. & Ger. *asphalt;* Fr. *asphalte;* Port. *asphalto;* Sp. *asfalto;* Ital. *asfalto, aspalto;* Mod. Lat. *asphaltum, asphaltus;* Gr. ἄσφαλτος (*asphaltos*), according to Liddell and Scott, not a proper Greek word. Mahu deems it of Phenician origin; but in Hebrew, which is closely akin to Phœnician, *asphalt* is חֵמָר (*chémar*) (Gen. xi. 3; xiv. 10; Exod. ii. 3), which is from quite another root.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language* (*of the forms* asphalt, asphalte, *and* † asphaltus): Bitumen, Jews' pitch.

1. The mineral substance described under II. 1.

"Unwholesome fogs hang perpetually over the lake, and the stagnant surface is broken by clots of *asphaltus,* which are constantly bubbling up from the bottom."—*Milman: Hist. Jews,* 3rd ed., bk. i., vol. i., p. 17.

2. The artificially-made substance described under II. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mineralogy* (*of the form* asphaltum): A mineral placed by Dana in the Appendix to his Hydro-carbons. Pliny called it *bitumen,* a name still in common use. More specifically, it is compact bitumen. It has been termed also *mineral pitch* and *Jews' pitch.* It is amorphous; the spec. grav., 1—1·8; the colour, brownish black and black; the lustre, pitchy; the odour, bituminous, especially when it is rubbed. There are more fluid and more solid kinds of it. It melts at 90° to 100° C., and burns with a bright flame. It may be dissolved either in whole or in part in oil of turpentine, ether, or alcohol. It consists of oils, vapourable at different temperatures, resins, black or brownish-black substances, and others of a nitrogenous character. It contains about eighty per cent. of carbon, eight or nine per cent. of hydrogen, with varying proportions of oxygen, nitrogen, and ash. It exists in and along the shores of the Dead Sea, which was thence called Lake *Asphaltites* or *Asphaltitis.* (*Josephus: Wars,* bk. iv., ch. viii.) The "slime-pits" with which the "vale of Siddim" was "full," were of asphalt (Gen. xiv. 10). It also constituted both the "slime" and the "pitch" (there is only one substance mentioned in Hebrew) with which the ark of bulrushes designed for the reception of the infant Moses was daubed (Exod. ii. 3). It was found at Hit, above Babylon, on the Euphrates, and was the "slime" which the builders of the tower of Babel employed instead of mortar (Gen. xi. 3). It occurs also near the Tigris and in the Caucasus. In America, it is met with in the island of Trinidad, where a large lake of it exists [see **A.**, **II.** 2]; in Peru, and in California. In Europe it is found in the island of Zante; in Albania and Dalmatia; in Carinthia; in the Harz, in Germany; in France; and abundantly in the Val de Travers, in the Canton of Neufchatel, in Switzerland; besides small quantities in our own country, in Derbyshire, Cornwall, and Shropshire. [BITUMEN.]

2. *Geol.* (*chiefly of the forms* asphaltum *and* asphalt). Asphaltum is apparently of vegetable origin. Treating of the pitch lake of Trinidad, Sir Charles Lyell mentions that fluid bitumen is seen to ooze from the bottom of the sea on both sides of the island of Trinidad, and to rise up to the surface of the water. He also states, on the authority of Gumilla, that "about seventy years ago" [about 1780?] a spot of land on the west coast of Trinidad sunk suddenly, and was replaced by a small lake of pitch. The celebrated "Pitch Lake" may have had a similar origin. The Orinoco has for ages been rolling quantities of vegetable matter into the adjacent ocean. Subterranean fires may have converted them into petroleum, which, being forced upwards by similar causes, has been inspissated and transformed into different varieties of asphaltum. (*Lyell: Princip. of Geol.,* ch. xvii., 8th ed., 1850.) It occurs in rocks of various ages, but most abundantly in those of very recent date.

3. *Chem.* (*of the forms* asphalt *and* asphaltum). Asphalt is said to consist chiefly of a substance called by Boussingault *asphaltene.* [ASPHALTENE.] Dana, however, considers Boussingault's conclusions as by no means finally established.

4. *Art and Commerce:*

(*a*) Most of the asphalt of antiquity was brought from the Dead Sea. The Egyptians

used it in embalming their dead. Solid asphalt is still used in Arabia, Egypt, and Persia instead of pitch for ships, and the fluid asphaltum for varnishing and for burning in lamps. It is also used for covering roads and pavements, being smooth, impermeable to water, and durable. Much, however, of the asphalt used for covering streets, pavements, bridges, roofs, &c., in American and European cities, is not that of nature, but is manufactured artificially from bitumen, pitch, and gravel, or from a brown bituminous limestone found near the Jura mountains. When employed for paving, it is melted in large iron caldrons and laid down hot, that it may consolidate into a continuous sheet of impermeable material. It is the same as asphaltic mastic.

(*b*) A composition of asphalt, lamp black, and oil of spike, or turpentine, used for drawing black figures on dial-plates. (*Nicholson.*) (*Webster's Dict.*)

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to asphalt; consisting of, or at least containing asphalt.

asphalt-like, *a.* Like asphalt.

"... a black lustrous *asphalt-like* solid, his [Boussingault's] asphaltene."—*Dana: Mineralogy,* 5th ed., p. 781.

ăs-phăl′-tēne, *s.* [Eng., &c., *asphalt;* suff. *-ene.*]

Chem.: Boussingault's name for a substance which consists for the major part of asphalt. Its formula is $C_{20}H_{32}O_2$. It arises probably from the oxidation of petrolene. [ASPHALT, A., II. 3.] (*Fownes: Man. of Chem.,* 10th ed., p. 586.)

ăs-phăl′-tĭc, * **ăs-phăl′-tĭck,** *a.* [Eng. *asphalt; -ic.*] Pertaining to asphalt; consisting of asphalt; containing asphalt.

"... beyond
The flowery dale of Siban clad with vines,
And Elealé to the *asphaltic* pool."
Milton: P. L., bk. i.

ăs-phăl′-tīte, *a.* [In Fr. *asphaltite;* from Gr. ἀσφαλτίτης (*asphaltitēs*).] The same as ASPHALTIC (q.v.). (*Bryant.*)

ăs-phăl′-tŏs, ăs-phăl′-tŭm, ăs-phăl′-tŭs, *s.* [ASPHALT.]

ăs′-phŏ-dĕl (*Eng.*), **ăs-phŏd′-ĕl-ŭs** (*Lat.*), *s.* [In Sw. *asfodillrot;* Ger. *asphodille, affodil, affodille;* Dut. *affodil;* Russ. *asfalt;* Fr. *asphodèle;* Sp. *affodelo;* Port. *asphodelo;* Ital. *asfodelo;* Lat. *asphodelus;* Gr. ἀσφόδελος (*asphodelos*). Possibly from ἀ, priv., and σφάλλω (*sphallō*) = to balk, to foil. In this case it would mean a flower which cannot be balked or foiled when in competition with others. Now corrupted into *daffodil.*]

A. *Ord. Lang.* (*of the form* asphodel): The English name of the plants belonging to the genus Asphodelus (q.v.). The yellow and white species were introduced into this country during the sixteenth century—the former about the year 1596, and the latter in 1551. Immense tracts of land in Apulia are covered with white asphodel, which affords good nourishment to sheep. The asphodels, being sacred to Proserpine, were used in classic times in funeral ceremonies, and the souls of the departed were supposed by the poets to wander in meadows adorned with these beautiful flowers.

YELLOW ASPHODEL.

"Resting weary limbs at last on beds of *asphodel.*"
Tennyson: The Lotus-eaters; Choric Song, 8.

"... flowers were the couch,
Pansies and violets, and *asphodel,*
And hyacinths."
Milton: Paradise Lost, bk. ix.

B. *Bot.* (*of the form* Asphodelus): A genus of plants belonging to the order Liliaceæ and the section Anthericeæ. About eight species are familiar, and are cultivated in English gardens, the best known being *A. luteus,* the Yellow; *A. albus,* the White; and *A. ramosus,* the Branched Lily or Asphodel, called also King's Rod.

ăs-phŏ-dĕl′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [ASPHODELUS.]

Bot.: An old order of plants, separated by Robert Brown from the Liliaceæ on account of their possessing a black, crustaceous, brittle seed-coat; but this character has been since deemed unimportant, and the Asphodeleæ are now ranked as a section of the order Liliaceæ, or are suppressed even as a section.

ăs-phŏd′-ĕl-ŭs, *s.* The Latin form of the English word ASPHODEL (q.v.).

* **ąs-phū′r-ĕ-lātes,** * **ąs-phū′r-ĕ-lā-tą,** *s. pl.* [Gr. ἀ, priv., and σφυρήλατος (*sphurēlatos*) = wrought with the hammer; σφῦρα = (*sphura*) = a hammer.] An old designation for metals deemed immalleable. Under it were included bismuth, antimony, cobalt, zinc, and mercury.

ąs-phўx′-ĭ-ą (*Modern Latin*), **ąs-phўx′-ў** (*Eng.*), *s.* [In Fr. *asphyxie;* Mod. Lat. *asphyxia;* Gr. ἀσφυξία (*asphuxia*) = a stopping of the pulse; σφύξις (*sphuxis*) = the pulse; σφύζω (*sphuzō*), fut. σφύξω (*sphuxō*) = to throb.]

1. *Originally:* Syncope, fainting.

2. *Now.* Suspended animation: An interruption of the arterialisation of the blood, causing the suspension of sensation and voluntary motion. It may be produced by breathing some gas incapable of furnishing oxygen, by submersion under water, by suffocation, from an impediment to breathing applied to the mouth and nostrils, by strangulation, or by great pressure, external or internal, upon the lungs. If asphyxia continue unrelieved for a short period, it is necessarily followed by death.

ąs-phўx′-ĭ-āte, *v.t.* [Mod. Lat. *asphyxia,* and suff. *-ate.*] To prevent the arterialisation of the blood; to suffocate. (Generally, if not exclusively, in the past participle.)

ąs-phўx′-ĭ-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* [ASPHYXIATE.]

"She died like one *asphyxiated.*"—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.,* i. 305.

† **ąs-phўx′-ĭed,** *pa. par.* [ASPHYXY, *v.*]

"Like higher organisms, the bacterial genus are poisoned by the excess and *asphyxied* by the defect of oxygen."—*Prof. Tyndall,* quoted in *Times,* 24th May, 1877.

† **ąs-phўx′-ў,** *v.t.* [From *asphyxia,* s. (q.v.).]

† **ąs-phўx′-ў,** *s.* [ASPHYXIA.]

† **ăs′-pĭc,** * **ăs′-pĭck,** * **ăs′-pĭk,** *s.* [From Fr. *aspic* = an asp.] [ASP (2).]

† **A.** *Ord. Lang.:* The same as ASP (2) (q.v.).

B. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The French name of the *Lavandula spica,* the plant which yields the oil of spike. [LAVANDULA.]

† 2. *Gunnery:* A piece of ordnance weighing about 4,250 pounds, and carrying a twelve-pound shot. (*James.*)

3. *Cookery:* A savoury jelly; meat or eggs enclosed in a savoury jelly.

ăs-pĭd′-ĕl-īte, *s.* [Apparently from Gr. ἀσπις (*aspis*), genit. ἀσπίδος (*aspidos*) = (1) a small round shield, (2) an asp; δῆλος (*dēlos*) = clear, manifest, and suff. *-ite;* Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.] A mineral, a variety of Sphene, which again is placed by Dana under Titanite. Aspidelite is of a pale yellowish-green colour, and occurs at Arendal in Norway.

ăs-pĭd′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἀσπίδιον (*aspidion*) = a small shield; ἀσπίς (*aspis*) = a small round shield, which the involucres of the several species more or less resemble.] Shield-fern. A genus of ferns belonging to the order Polypodiaceæ. The sori are roundish, and the involucre covering them orbicular or kidney-shaped. There are ten British species. Some have orbicular reniform involucres fixed by their sinuses, while others have orbicular and peltate involucres. To the former, sometimes called Lastrea, belong the *A. Filix mas,* or Blunt; the *A. spiculosum,* or Prickly-toothed; the *A. oreopteris,* or Heath; and the *A. Thelypteris,* or Marsh Shield-fern, with other species more rare: and to the latter, the *A. Lonchitis,* or Rough Alpine; the *A. lobatum,* or Close-leaved Prickly; the *A. aculeatum,* or Soft Prickly; and the *A. angulare,* or Angular-leaved Shield-fern.

ăs-pĭd-ŏph′-ŏr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀσπίς (*aspis*), genit. ἀσπίδος (*aspidos*) = a small round shield, and φορός (*phoros*) = bearing, carrying; φέρω (*phero*) = to bear or carry.] A genus of fishes of the order Acanthopterygii and the family with hard cheeks. The species, six inches long, called *A. Europæus* (Cuv.), the Armed Bull-head, Pogge, Lyrie, Sea-Poacher, Pluck, or Noble, occur in the British seas.

* **ą-spī′e,** * **ą-spȳ′e,** *v.t.* [ESPY.] To espy.

"Oure privetee, that no man us *aspie.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 13,066.

"Til fynally sche gan of hem *aspye,*
That he was last seyn in the Jewerie."
Ibid., 15,002-3.

* **ą-spī′e,** * **ą-spȳ′e,** *s.* [From *aspie,* v. (q.v.).] [SPY.] A spy.

"For it
Were impossible to my wit,
Though Fame had all the pries
In all a reaume and all *aspies,*
How that yet he should heare all this."
Chaucer: House of Fame, ii. 196.

"Have her my trouth, as thou art his *aspye,*
Tel wher he is, or elles thou schalt die."
Chaucer: C. T., 14,170, 14,171.

* **ą-spī′ed,** * **ą-spȳ′ed,** * **ą-spȳ′yd,** *pa. par.* [ASPIE, *v.*]

* **ą-spī′e-ĭng,** * **ą-spȳ′-ȳngе,** *pr. par.* & *s.*

As substant.: Spying, exploration. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **ą-spīl′le,** *v.t.* [A.S. *spillan* = to spill, spoil, deprive of, destroy, kill.] To spill, to destroy, to kill.

"Hwo so hit ileueth myd gode wille
Ne may nouht the feond his saule *a-spille.*"
An Orison of Our Lord, xvi. (ed. Morris), 55-6.

ăs-pĭ′r-ant, *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *aspirant,* a. & s.; Port. *aspirante;* Ital. *aspirante,* adj.; from Lat. *aspirans,* pr. par. of *aspiro* = to breathe or blow upon.]

A. *As adjective:* Aspiring, aiming at.

B. *As substantive:* One who pants after some object of attainment; one whose desire or ambition it is to gain a certain object.

"In consequence of the resignations which took place at this conjuncture, the way to greatness was left clear to a new set of *aspirants.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

ăs′-pĭr-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [From Lat. *aspiratum,* supine of *aspiro* = to breathe or blow upon: *a-*[1] = to or on, and *spiro* = to breathe or blow; Gr. ἀσπαίρω (*aspairō*) = to pant or gasp: ἀ, euphonic, and σπαίρω (*spairō*) = to pant or gasp.] [ASPIRE.]

A. *Transitive:* To pronounce with a full breath, the effect being to prefix the sound of *h* to the vowel "aspirated."

B. *Intransitive:* To come forth, or be pronounced with a full breath.

"Where a vowel ends a word, the next begins either with a consonant, or what is its equivalent, for our *w* and *h aspirate.*"—*Dryden.*

ăs′-pĭr-ąte, *a.* & *s.* [From Lat. *aspiratus,* pa. par. of *aspiro.* (ASPIRE.) In Ital. *aspirato* = aspirated.]

† **A.** *As adjective:* Pronounced with a full breath.

"For their being pervious, you may call them, if you please, perspirate; but yet they are not *aspirate,* i.e., with such an aspiration as *h.*"—*Holder.*

B. *As substantive:* A letter pronounced with a full breath, *h.* (For the Greek aspirate see ASPER, 1.)

"With this he mingled the Attic contractions, the broader Doric, and the feebler Æolic, which often rejects its *aspirate* or takes off its accent . . ."—*Pope: Pref. to Homer.*

ăs′-pĭr-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ASPIRATE, *v.*]

"... *aspirated* checks ..."—*Max Müller: Science of Lang.* (6th ed.), vol. ii. (1871), p. 163.

ăs′-pĭr-ā-tĭng, *pr. par.* [ASPIRATE, *v.*]

ąs-pĭr-ā′-tion, * **as-pir a-ci-on,** * **ads-pir-a-ci-on,** *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *aspiration;* Sp. *aspiracion;* Port. *aspiraçao;* Ital. *aspirazione;* Lat. *aspiratio,* from *aspiro* = to breathe or blow upon (ASPIRE).]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. The act of breathing upon or after; the act of aspiring to or after anything.

1. *In a literal sense.* [See B. (a).]

2. *Fig.:* The act of panting after, or earnestly aiming at, some high object of attainment. (*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida,* iv. 5.)

II. The state of being thus breathed upon.

III. That which is breathed upon or after.

1. *Lit.:* That which is aspirated. [B. (*b*).]

2. That which one greatly desires to attain, and at which he earnestly aims; that to which one aspires.

"A soul inspired with the warmest *aspirations* after celestial beatitude keeps its powers attentive."—*Watts*

B. *Technically:*

1. *Grammar:*

(*a*) The act of pronouncing a letter with a full breath, and in consequence imparting to it the *h* sound.

(*b*) That which is so pronounced; the letter *h*.

2. *Surg.:* The removal of the liquid contents of a cavity without the admission of air. [ASPIRATOR.]

ăs-pĭr-ā-tor, *s.* [Eng. *aspirat(e)*; *-or.*]

Surg.: An explorative instrument for the evacuation of the fluid contents of tumours, serous and synovial effusions, collections of blood and pus, &c. It resembles a subcutaneous injection syringe, with a terminal and lateral tube, fitted with stop-cocks.

ąs-pïr'-ą-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *aspirat(e)*; suff. *-ory.*] Pertaining to aspiration or breathing.

ąs-pï're, * **ąs-py're (yr** as **ïr),** *v.i.* & *t.* [In Fr. *aspirer*; Prov., Sp., & Port. *aspirar*; Ital. *aspirare*; from Lat. *aspiro* = (1) to breathe or blow upon; (2) to be favourable to; (3) to endeavour to reach: *ad* = to, and *spiro* = to breathe, to blow.]

A. *Intransitive:*

* **I.** (*Of the form* aspyre): To inspire.

"God allowed, assysted, and *aspyred* them by his grace therein."—*Sir T. More.*

II. To aim at rising high.

1. *Lit.: Of persons:* To pant after some high object of attainment; to aim at something great socially, politically, intellectually, morally, or spiritually. (It is followed by *to*, *after*, or an infinitive.)

"By whose aid, *aspiring*
To set himself in glory." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 38.

2. *Fig.: Of things:* To rise higher, to tower, to reach a considerable elevation.

"'Cross the calm lake's blue shades the cliffs *aspire*" *Wordsworth: Evening Walk.*

B. *Transitive:* To aim at.

¶ There is properly an ellipsis of *to* or *after*, which being supplied, the verb becomes the ordinary intransitive one.

"That gallant spirit hath *aspired* the clouds." *Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, iii. 1.

* **ąs-pï're-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *aspire*; *-ment.*] The same as ASPIRATION (q.v.).

"By which *aspirement* she her wings displays." *Brewer: Lingua*, iii. 6.

ąs-pï'r-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *aspir(e)*; *-er.*] One who aspires.

"The *aspirer* once attained unto the top,
Cuts off those means by which himself got up." *Daniel: Civil War*, bk. ii.

ąs-pï'r-ĭńg, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [ASPIRE, *v.*]

A. *As present participle:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As participial adjective:*

1. *Of persons:* Aiming at what is high; ambitious.

"Unquiet and *aspiring* statesmen." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. *Of things:* Rising to a considerable elevation, towering.

"Or some *aspiring* rock that shrouds
Its perilous front in mists and clouds.
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

C. *As substantive:*

1. Aspiration after; ambition.

"'Proud, art thou met? thy hope was to have reach'd
The height of thy *aspiring* unopposed.'"
Milton: P. L., bk. vi.

¶ It is sometimes followed by *to*.

". . . all inclination and *aspirings to* knowledge and virtue, . . ."—*Howell: Letters*, ii. 57.

2. A point, a stop.

"Nor are those so fastidious in pyramidical *aspirings*, nor curious in architecture or inside glory, as in many lesser towns."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 211.

ąs-pï'r-ĭńg-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *aspiring*; *-ly.*] In an aspiring manner. (*Webster.*)

† **ąs-pï'r-ĭńg-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *aspiring*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being aspiring. (*Webster.*)

ăs-plē'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [In Sp. & Ital. *asplenio*; Lat. *asplenium*; Gr. ἀσπληνον (*asplēnon*) = a fern, Spleenwort: ἀ, priv., and σπλην (*splēn*) = the spleen, in Lat. also *splen*; the asplenium having been supposed to be a remedy for diseases of the spleen.] Spleenwort. A genus of ferns belonging to the order Polypodiaceæ. Ten species occur in Britain, among which are the *A. Ruta muraria*, or

ASPLENIUM.

1. *Asplenium Septentrionale.* 2. Under surface of a frond. 3. *Asplenium Trichomanes.* 4. Under surface of a pinnule.

Wall-rue; *A. Trichomanes*, or Common Wall; the *A. Adiantum nigrum*, or Black-stalked; and the less common *A. septentrionale*, or Forked Spleenwort.

† **ąs-pör-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *asportatio*, from *asporto* = to carry away: *abs* = from, and *porto* = to carry.]

1. *Ordinary Language:* The act of carrying away; the state of being carried away.

2. *Law:* The removal of goods with the intention of stealing them. If a person, designing to steal silver plate, be surprised when he has done no more than remove the plate from the chest in which it was and put it on the floor, this is enough to constitute the felonious offence of larceny. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 17.)

* **ăs'-pre,** *a.* [ASPER.]

ăs-prē'-dō, *s.* [Lat. *aspredo* = roughness; *asper* = rough.] A genus of fishes belonging to the order Malacopterygii Abdominales, and the family Siluridæ. They are the only known fishes which have no mobility in the operculum. They have six or eight barbels. They are akin to the famous *Silurus electricus*, the Electric Silurus or "eel," of the Nile and Senegal rivers.

* **ăs'-pre-nęsse (pre** as **pĕr),** *s.* [ASPERNESSE.]

ăs'-prō, *s.* [Gr. ἄσπρος (*aspros*) = Lat. *asper* = rough.] A genus of spiny-finned fishes belonging to the Percidæ, or Perch family. They inhabit the Rhone, Danube, &c.

* **ą-spȳ'e,** *v.t.* [ASPIE, *v.*, ESPY.]

ˣ **ą-spȳ'e,** *s.* [ASPIE, *s.*, SPY.]

* **ą-spy're, (yr** as **ïr),** *v.t.* [ASPIRE.]

* **ą-squä're,** *adv.* [Eng. *a* = on; *square* (q.v.).] On the square; at a safe distance.

"Y! he hym myght fynd he nothing wold hym spare,
That herd the pardoner wele, and held him better *asquare*."
Prol. to Hist. of Beryn, 591. (*Boucher.*)

ą-squăt', *adv.* [Eng. *a* = on, and *squat* (q.v.).] In a cowering manner. (*Richardson: Clarissa*, i. 101.)

ą-squĭnt', *adv.* [Eng. *a* = on, and *squint* (q.v.).] With a squint; with the eye directed to one side, obliquely, not in the direct line of vision.

"A single guide may direct the way better than five hundred, who have contrary views, or look *asquint*, or shut their eyes."—*Swift.*

ăss (1), * **ăsse** (pl. **ăs'-sĕs,** * **ăs'-sĕn,** * **ăs'-ȳn-ĭs),** *s.* [A.S. *assa* = a he-ass; *asse* = a she-ass; also, *asal*, *esol*, *eosol*, *eosul* = an ass without distinction of gender. In Sw. *asna*; Dan. *asen*, *æsel* = he-ass; *æselinde* = she-ass; O. Icel. *asni*, *esne*; Dut. *ezel*; Ger. *esel*; O. H. Ger. *esil*; Goth. *asilus*; Lith. *asilas*; Boh. *osel*; Pol. *osioł*; Russ. *oslŭ*; Gael. *asal*, *as*; Irish *asan*; Wel. *asyn*; Arm. *asen*; Mod. Fr. *âne*, contracted from O. Fr. *asne*, *asen*, *ase*; Prov. *aze*, *azne*; Sp. *asno* = a he-ass, *asna* = a she-ass; Port. *asno*; Ital. *asino* = a he-ass, *asina* = a she-ass; Lat. *asinus* = a he-ass, *asina* = a she-ass.]

1. *Lit.:* A well-known mammalian quadruped. It is the *Equus asinus* of Linnæus, and is now sometimes made the type of the genus or sub-genus Asinus. It is known from the most nearly allied animals by its long ears, the tuft at the end of the tail, and the black stripe on the shoulders. Its native country seems to be Central and Southern Asia, where troops of it are still seen, though whether aboriginal or descended from domesticated individuals escaped from servitude it is not easy to determine. [WILD ASS.]

"Ne he nedde stede ne no palefray
Ac rod vppe on *asse*."
Passion of Our Lord (ed. Morris), 67, 68.

"And Abraham rose up early in the morning, and saddled his *ass*."—*Gen.* xxii. 3.

¶ The sexes are often distinguished by the terms *he-ass* and *she-ass*.

". . . and he had sheep and oxen, and *he-asses* . . . and *she-asses*."—*Gen.* xii. 16.

¶ The young of the ass is called an *ass's colt* (Gen. xlix. 11; also Matt. xxi. 5).

¶ The *wild ass* is the same species as the domesticated one, but very unlike it in character, being high-spirited and untamable.

"Who hath sent out the wild *ass* free? or who hath loosed the bands of the wild *ass*?"—*Job* xxxix. 5; see also verses 6—8.

(For a *fossil ass* or zebra see ASINUS.)

2. *Fig.:* A person destitute of understanding, the deficiency of the ass in this respect being popularly exaggerated, from the fact that the specimens of the animal seen in this country are much under par.

"That such a crafty devil as is his mother
Should yield the world this *ass!*"
Shakesp.: Cymbel., ii. 1.

". . . as they think our Doctors *asses* to them, we'll think them *asses* to our Doctors."—*Pope: Letter to Digby* (1717).

ass-camel. [ALLO-CAMELUS.]

ass-head, *s.* A person of dull intellect, a blockhead.

"Will you help? an *ass-head* and a coxcomb and a knave, a thin-faced knave, a gull?"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, v. i.

ass-like, *a.* Resembling an ass. (*Sidney.*)

ass's ear, *s.*

Conchol. Haliotis asininus: A fine iridescent shell used in the manufacture of buttons and for inlaying in the darker woods.

* **ăss** (2). [ASH.] (*Scotch.*)

* **ăss,** *v.* [ASK.] To ask.

as-są-fœt'-ĭ-dą (œ as **ĕ).** [ASAFETIDA.]

† **as'-są-gāi,** † **as'-są-gāy,** *s.* & *a.* [ASSEGAI.]

ăs'-są-gāi, *v.t.* [ASSEGAI, *v.*]

ăs'-są-gāied, *pa. par.* [ASSEGAI, *v.*]

as'-saī, *adv.* [Ital. = enough, much, very; Fr. *assez* = enough; from Lat. *ad* = to, and *satis* = enough.]

Music: Very; as *largo assai* = very slow; *presto assai* = very quick.

ąs-sāi'l, * **ąs-sā'ile,** * **ąs-sā'yle,** * **ą-sā'ile,** * **ą-sā'yle,** * **ą-sā'y-lĭ,** *v.t.* [In Fr. *assaillir*; O. Fr. *assailer*, *asaillir*; Prov. *assalhir*; Ital. *assilire*; Low Lat. *assilio*, *adsalio*; Class. Lat. *assilio* = to leap, spring, or jump upon: *ad* = to, and *sdlio* = to leap, spring, bound or jump.] [ASSAULT.]

I. *Lit.:* To leap or rush upon.

1. *Of persons:* To rush upon a person with the intention of doing him some more or less serious bodily injury.

"To *assail* a wearied man were shame,
And stranger is a holy name."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 31.

2. *Of armies, navies, forts, or communities:* To attack with military or naval forces, with the view of overcoming, capturing, slaying or plundering the people on whom the warlike aggression is made. [ASSAULT.]

". . . he ne tholeth thet no vyend ous uondy ouer oure mighte ne non aduersari ous *asayli* thet we ne moghe overcome."—*Ayenbite* (ed. Morris), p. 170.

"Remember, if He guard thee and secure,
Whoe'er *assails* thee, thy success is sure."
Cowper: Expostulation.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of persons:*

(*a*) To attack a person without doing him bodily violence; as by bringing a true or false charge against him, or ridiculing him or his work. (Used *lit.* or *fig.*; in the latter case, a *thing*, instead of a *person*, may make the attack.)

"My gracious lord, here in the parliament
Let us *assail* the family of York."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., i. 1.

"Disdeining life, desiring leave to dye,
She found her selfe *assayld* with great perplexity."
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 22.

(*b*) To attack a person's moral principles by taking means fitted to seduce him or her from the paths of virtue, or from his or her immediate duty.

". . . and aye the ilke vice ughte huer ha zighth thet he is mest *asayled*."—*Ayenbite* (ed. Morris), p. 157.

"How have I fear'd your fate! but fear'd it most,
When love *assail'd* you on the Libyan coast."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 941.

2. *Of things*:

(*a*) To attack by word or writing.

"All books he reads, and all he reads *assails*."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 616.

(*b*) To molest.

"Nature hush'd in slumber sweet,
No rude noise mine ears *assailing*."
Cowper: Watching with God, No. 2.

ạs-sā′ĭl-ạ-ble, * **ạs-sā′ĭle-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *assail*; *-able.*] Able to be assailed.

"There's comfort yet, they are *assailable*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 2.

ạs-sā′ĭl-ạnt, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *assail*; *-ant.* In Fr. *assaillant.*]

A. *As adjective:* Assailing; attacking.

"And as an evening dragon came,
Assailant on the perched roosts
And nests in order ranged
Of tame villatic fowl."
Milton: Samson Agonistes.

B. *As substantive:* One who assails or attacks a person or persons, or a thing.

1. One who attacks a person. (In this sense it is properly opposed to a defendant.)

"The Duke of Saint Albans, with the help of his servants, beat off the *assailants*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. One who assails an enemy in a military way.

"'It is ten to one,' says a late writer on the art of war, 'but that the *assailant* who attacks the enemy in his trenches is always victorious.'"—*Goldsmith: Essays*, iv.

3. One who assails anything, as a philosophy, a religion, &c.

". . . both the Christian *assailants*, as well as the defenders, of paganism . . ."—*Grote: Hist. Greece*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. i.

ạs-sā′ĭled, * **ạs-sā′yld,** *pa. par.* [Assail.]

ạs-sā′ĭl-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *assail*; *-er.*] One who assails; an assailant.

"Palladius heated so pursued our *assailers*, that one of them slew him."—*Sidney.*

ạs-sā′ĭl-ĭng, *pr. par.* [Assail.]

"She will not stay the siege of loving terms,
Nor bide th' encounter of *assailing* eyes,
Nor ope her lap to saint-seducing gold."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.

† **ạs-sā′ĭl-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *assail*; *-ment.*] The act of assailing, an assault; an attack of disease, a malady.

"His most frequent *assailment* was the headache."
—*Johnson: Life of Pope.*

ăs′-sạ-mar, *s.* [Lat. *ass(us)* = roast, and *amar(us)* = bitter. (*N.E.D.*)]

Chem.: A bitter substance contained in the brown oil obtained by the destructive distillation of cane sugar.

ăs′-sạ-păn, ăs-sạ-păn′-ĭc, *s.* [Native American name.] The name given to a flying squirrel (*Pteromys volucella*). It inhabits Canada and the United States. [Pteromys.]

ạs-sā′r-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *assarius*; Gr. ἀσσάριον (*assarion*); both from Lat. *as.*] [As.]

In Classic times: A copper coin equal about 3½ farthings. In Matt. x. 29 it is translated "farthing."

* **ạs-sart′,** *v.t.* [Mod. Fr. *essarter*; O. Fr. *essarter, assarter*; Prov. *eissartar* = to grub up trees or bushes; Low Lat. *exsarto*, supine *exsartum*; *exsarito*, supine *exsaritum*; Class. Lat. *sarrio*, sup. *sarritum*; *sario*, supine *saritum* = to hoe, to weed.]

1. *Gen.:* To root up trees or bushes.

"The king granted to him free chase, and free warren, in al. those his lands, &c., and also power to *assart* his lands."—*Ashmole: Berkshire*, ii. 425.

2. *Spec.* (*Old Law*): Unauthorisedly to root up the trees which are required in a forest to furnish thickets or coverts.

* **ạs-sa′rt,** *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Fr. (as substan.) *essart*; O. Fr. (as substan.) *essart, essartage, assartement.*] [Assart, *v.*]

A. *As adjective:* Cleared; reclaimed.

Assart Lands: Forest lands reclaimed, or cleared of wood, &c., and put into a state of cultivation. (*Boucher.*)

Assart rents: Rents paid for such lands. (*Hutchinson's Hist. Durham*, ii. 410; *Ibid.*, iii. 60; and his *Hist. Cumb. and Westm.*, i. 382.) (*Boucher.*)

B. *As substantive:*

1. A piece of land cleared. (*Ash.*)

2. A tree plucked up by the roots. (*Ash.*)

3. *Old Law:* The offence against the forest laws of plucking up by the roots the trees requisite to furnish thickets or coverts.

ạs-săs′-sĭn, As-săs′-sĭn, *s.* [In Ger. *Assassinen* (pl.); Fr. & Prov. *assassin*; Sp. *asesino*; Port. & Ital. *assassino* (all sing.); Arab. *Haschischin* = as substantive, a member of the sect described under No. 1; as adj., inspired by *haschisch*, an intoxicating liquid or drug called in India *bhang*, prepared from the powdered leaves of *Cannabis sativa*, or Common Hemp. Many Eastern desperadoes, when they wish to do some nefarious deed, deaden what remnants of conscience they possess and stimulate their passions by means of this bhang. (Bhang.) Some etymologists derive *assassin* from Hassan ben Sabah, the founder of the order (I., 1).]

I. *Literally:*

1. *Hist.:* A military and religious order which constituted an offshoot from the Ismaili branch of the great Shiah sect of Mohammedans. It was founded in A.D. 1090 by Hassan ben Sabah, at the hill fort of Alamoot, in Persia. A section of them afterwards removed from Persia to Mount Lebanon, where they came in contact with the crusaders, and through them acquired infamous notoriety in Europe. By the rules of their founder, they were bound implicitly to carry out the commands of their chief (popularly known in the West as the "Old Man of the Mountain"), even to the extent of murdering any king or inferior person in Europe, Asia, or anywhere, with whom he might have a quarrel. Several proud potentates are said to have paid him black mail for safety's sake; but the gallant Knights Templars had more of a kingly spirit, and defied his power. The Mongols made a general massacre of the Persian branch of the order in 1256, and Sultan Bibars all but rooted out the Syrian offshoot in 1270, but traces of them are said still to exist in both countries, especially at Kalat el Masryad, in Persia. Despite their origin, the Assassins were not pure Shiahs in faith; their religion was a mixture of Magianism, Judaism, Christianity, and Mohammedism. There was a certain resemblance between their tenets and those of the Druses in Mount Lebanon.

2. A ruffian who, either from personal animosity, or from having been hired to do the atrocious deed, murders one by open violence or by secret or sudden assault.

". . . of all the Jacobites, the most desperate *assassins* not excepted, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

¶ When, on the 9th Thermidor, 1794, the French National Convention would no longer allow Robespierre to domineer over it, and would not permit him even to defend himself, almost the last words he addressed to it before his arrest were these, "President of assassins, for the last time I ask liberty to speak."

II. *Fig.:* One who criminally destroys the polity of his country.

"The hir'd *assassins* of the commonweal!"
Thomson: Liberty, pt. v.

assassin-like, *a.* Like an assassin.

". . . the Syrian king, who, to surprise
One man, *assassin-like*, had levied war,
War unproclaim'd."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. xi.

* **ạs-săs′-sĭn,** *v.t.* [From the substantive. In Fr. *assassiner*; Sp. *asesinar*; Port. *assassinar*; Ital. *assassinare.*] The same as Assassinate (q.v.).

"Can God be as well pleased with him that *assassines* his parents, as with him that obeys them?"—*Stillingfleet: Serm.*, p. 502.

* **ạs-săs′-sĭn-ạ-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *assassin*; *-acy.*] Assassination. (*Lit.* & *fig.*)

"This spiritual *assassinacy*, this deepest dye of blood being most satanically designed on souls."—*Hammond: Serm.*

ạs-săs′-sĭn-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *assassin*; *-ate.*] [Assassin, *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To murder by open violence or by secret and sudden assault.

"What could provoke thy madness,
To *assassinate* so great, so brave a man?"
Philips.

¶ Sometimes it is only half-seriously applied to the inferior animals, as Cowper does it to a tame bullfinch killed by a rat.

"Oh, share Maria's grief!
Her favourite, even in his cage,
(What will not hunger's cruel rage?)
Assassinated by a thief."
Cowper: Death of Mrs. Throckmorton's Bullfinch.

* 2. Exceedingly to maltreat.

"Such usage as your honourable lords
Afford me, *assassinated* and betrayed."
Milton: Samson Agonistes.

B. *Intransitive:* To perpetrate murder.

"You who those ways feared of late,
Where now no thieves *assassinate*."
Sandys: Paraphrase of Sacred Songs; Judges v.

* **ạs-săs′-sĭn-ạte,** *s.* [Assassinate, *v.*]

1. An assassin.

"The old king is just murdered, and the person that did it is unknown—Let the soldiers seize him for one of the *assassinates*, and let me alone to accuse him afterwards."—*Dryden.*

2. An assassination; a murder.

"Were not all *assassinates* and popular insurrections wrongfully chastised, if the meanness of the offenders indemnified them from punishment."—*Pope.*

ạs-săs′-sĭn-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Assassinate, *v.*]

ạs-săs′-sĭn-ā-tĭng, *pr. par.* [Assassinate, *v.*]

ạs-săs-sĭn-ā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *assassin*; *-ation.*] The act of assassinating; the act of murdering another by open violence or secret and sudden assault; the state of being assassinated.

"The English regard *assassination*, and have during some ages regarded it, with a loathing peculiar to themselves."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

ạs-săs′-sĭn-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *assassin*; *-ator.* In Port. *assassinador.*] One who assassinates; an assassin. (*Johnson.*)

* **ạs-săs′-sĭn-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *assassin*; *-ous.*] Murderous. (*Cockeram.*)

* **ăs-să′-tion,** *s.* [From Lat. *assatum*, sup. of *asso* = to roast or broil; Gr. ἄζω (*azō*) = to dry up.] Roasting.

"The egg expiring less in the elixation or boiling; whereas, in the *assation* or roasting it will sometimes abate a drachm."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

ạs-sâ′ult, * **ạs-sâ′ut,** * **ạs-sâ′ute,** * **ạ-sâ′ught** (*gh* silent), *s.* [In Fr. *assaut*; O. Fr. *assault, asalt*; Prov. *assalh, assaut*; Sp. *asalto*; Port. & Ital. *assalto*; Low Lat. *assaltus*; Class. Lat. *assultus* = a leaping upon an attack; *ad* = to, and *saltus* = a leaping; *salio* = to leap.] [Assail.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Lit.:* A violent attack made upon any person, persons, or place, with the hands or with material weapons. [B., 1, 2, 3.]

"And by *assaut* he wan the citee after."
Chaucer: C. T., 991.

"But whanne there was maad an *asaught* of the hethene men."—*Wycliffe: Dedis* xiv. (*Richardson.*)

"And when there was an *assault* made both of the Gentiles, and also of the Jews with their rulers, to use them despitefully and to stone them."—*Acts* xiv. 5.

"They resisted his *assaults* desperately, and obliged him to turn the siege into a blockade."—*Arnold: Hist. Rome*, ch. xliv.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. (In which the attacking force consists of a person or persons.)

(*a*) An attack by means of a charge against one; abusive language, calumny, &c.

"After some unhappy *assaults* upon the prerogative by the parliament, which produced its dissolution there followed a composure."—*Clarendon.*

(*b*) An attack upon one's virtue, which may be by seduction rather than violence.

(*c*) An attack upon a thing, as upon a religion, an opinion, &c.

"Theories built upon narrow foundations are very hard to be supported against the *assaults* of opposition."—*Locke.*

2. (In which the attacking force is a thing.) An adverse natural force brought to bear upon a person or thing.

"... and unshaken bears the *assault*
Of their most dreaded foe, the strong south-west."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Mil.:* A furious effort to carry a fortified post, camp, or fortress, where the assailants do not screen themselves by any works. (*James.*) It is the appropriate termination of a siege which has not led to the capitulation of the garrison.

"On the 8th of September [1855], after a furious bombardment of three days, the Allies *assaulted* the town [Sebastopol] in five places, and, though repulsed in four, the *assault* of the French attack on the Malakhoff completely succeeded."—*Times: Annual Summary* (1855).

To give an assault: To attack any post. (*James.*)

To repulse an assault: To cause the assailants to retreat, to beat them back. (*Ibid.*)

To carry by assault: To gain a post by storm. (*Ibid.*)

2. *Fencing, &c. Assault of Arms:* An attack on each other (not in earnest) made by two fencers to exhibit or increase their skill. (Sometimes it is used in a wider sense for other military exercises.)

"The 20th annual *assault of arms* of the Honourable Artillery Company was held last evening . . . Boxing, fencing, sticks, bayonet exercise, cavalry sword exercise, &c., composed the programme."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 29, 1877.

3. *Law:* A movement which virtually implies a threat to strike one, as when a person raises his hand or his cane in a menacing manner, or strikes at another but misses him. In common law it is not needful to touch one to constitute an assault. When a blow actually takes effect the crime is not simple assault, but assault and battery. If two people fight in private, they are held to have committed assaults on each other; but if they do so in public, they are chargeable with affray. [See AFFRAY.] A person assaulting another may be prosecuted by him for the civil injury, and may also be punished by the criminal law for the injury done to the public. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., chap. 8; iv., chaps. 11, 15.)

¶ In *Scots Law* the word *assault* has a somewhat more comprehensive sense than in England, the word *battery* not being used; but what is here called *assault and battery* is in Scotland regarded simply as a more aggravated kind of assault.

ạs-sâ'ult, *ạs-sâ'ut, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *assaulter.* In Sp. *asaltar, assaltar, assaltear;* Ital. *assaltare;* Low Lat. *assalto.*] [ASSAULT, *s.*]

I. *Of persons:*

1. To make a hostile attack upon a person, a people, a fortification, a house, &c., using for the purpose material weapons.

"Struck at the sight, the mighty Ajax glows
With thirst of vengeance, and *assaults* the foes."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. v., 756-7.

"... and *assaulted* the house of Jason."—*Acts* xvii. 5.

2. To attack one in another way than by warlike weapons; to do so, for instance, by making a charge against him, calumniating him, writing against him, &c.

"Tis a mercy I do not *assault* you with a number of original sonnets and epigrams."—*Pope: Letter to H. Cromwell*, March 7, 1709.

II. *Of things:* To do that which is fitted to injure (applied to things rather than persons), to threaten with injury.

"Before the gates, the cries of babes new-born,
Whom fate had from their tender mothers torn,
Assault his ears." *Dryden.*

ạs-sâ'ult-ạ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *assault; -able.*] Able to be assaulted.

"A breach, be it made never so *assaultable*, having many hands to defend it with any valour, lightly is never entered."—*Sir Roger Williams: Actions of the Low Countries*, p. 106.

ạs-sâ'ult-ạnt, *a. & s.* [Eng. *assault; -ant.* Ital. *assaltante.*]

1. *As adj.:* Leaping upon, assaulting, assailing.

2. *As subst.:* An assailant; a term applied to a predatory animal when represented on the escutcheon as if leaping on its prey. (*Gloss. of Her.*)

ạs-sâ'ult-ĕd, *pa. par.* [ASSAULT, *v.*]

"So long as the *assaulted* person is in actual danger."—*Jeremy Taylor: On Forgiveness of Injuries.*

ạs-sâ'ult-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *assault; -er.* In Ital. *assaltitore.*] One who assaults another; an assailant.

"Neither liking their eloquence, nor fearing their might, we esteemed few swords in a just defence able to resist many unjust *assaulters.*"—*Sidney.*

ạs-sâ'ult-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ASSAULT, *v.*]

* **ạs-sâ'ut,** *s.* [ASSAULT, *s.*]

ạs-sā'y, *ạs-sā'ye, *ạs-sā'ie, *s.* [In Fr. *essai;* O. Fr. *assai, asaie;* Prov. *essay;* Sp. *ensayo;* Ital. *saggio;* Lat. *exagium* = a weighing, a weight; *exigo*, sup. *exactum* = to drive out, ... to examine; *ex* = out, and *ago* = to lead or drive; Gr. ἐξάγιον (*hexagion*) = a weight used in later times; ἐξαγιάζω (*hexagiazō*) = to examine.] [ASSAY, *v.*, and ESSAY, *s.* & *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** The act of trying or experimenting; a trial, an experiment, an attempt, essay.

"Quod this chanoun, "Yet wol I make *assay*."
Chaucer: C. T., 13,177.

"... never more
To give the *assay* of arms against your majesty."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

* **2.** The state of being tried; trial, suffering, hardship.

"For they be two the prowest knights on grownd,
And oft approved in many hard *assay*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 15.

* **3.** The result of such trial or experiment; *spec.*, purity, value.

"... beholding all the way
The goodly workes, and stones of rich *assay*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. x. 15.

4. The thing subjected to trial or examination. (B., 1, 2.)

¶ Originally *assay* and *essay* were the same word, but now *assay* is obsolete, except for the testing of metals, while *essay* is used for bodily or mental attempts. [ESSAY.]

* *At all essays* = in every way.

"He is a frende *at all assayes*."
Hormanni Vulgaria (1530).

"*At all assaies*, you bear a heart true bent."—*Taylor: Workes* (1630). (*Halliwell: Contr. to Lexic.*)

B. *Technically:*

I. *Chemistry:*

1. The determination what percentage of a metal, especially of a precious one, is in any particular ore or alloy. An *ordinary* or a *simple assay* is designed to ascertain how much a compound of gold or silver varies from the prescribed standard, whilst a *parting assay* is designed to separate the two metals from each other in the specimen examined, that the proportion in the bullion of which it is a fair sample may be ascertained. In a *gold parting assay*, the amount of silver in the gold is ascertained; and in a *silver parting assay*, the amount of gold in the silver. [ASSAYING, TOUCH.] The analysis, or *assay*, of an alloy of gold and copper is usually made by cupellation with lead. The weight of the button remaining on the cupel gives directly the amount of gold in the alloy after certain corrections similar to those required in the case of silver. (*Graham: Chem.*, 2nd ed., vol. ii., p. 362.)

2. The alloy or metal assayed.

"... like an *assay* fused before the blow-pipe."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. iii.

II. *Law:* The examination or testing of the weights and measures of this or any other country by a fixed standard.

"You shall ... make the *assays* of these moneys of gold and silver, and truly report if the said moneys be in weight and fineness according to the standard weights for weighing and testing the coins of the realm."—*Oath administered to the Jury of Goldsmiths sworn to Test the Pyx.* (*Times*, Friday, July 17, 1874.)

assay-balance, *s.* A delicate balance used in assaying. It is furnished with a *rider* (q.v.).

assay-furnace, *s.* A furnace used in assaying.

assay-master, *s.* An assayer; an officer appointed to ascertain the amount of the two precious metals in coins and bullion.

ạs-sā'y, *ạ-sā'y, *v.t. & i.* [In Mod. Fr. *essayer;* O. Fr. *asaier, assayer;* Prov. *essaiar;* Sp. *ensayar;* Port. *ensaiar;* Ital. *assaggiare* = to try, to attempt; to assay a metal; *saggiare* = to try, to essay, to taste.] [ASSAY, *s.*; ESSAY, *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. To try anything or any person.

1. *Of things:*

(*a*) In the same sense as No. II. (q.v.).

* (*b*) To attempt anything; to try its practicability by the test of experience.

"Ulysses, and his brave maternal race,
The young Autolyci, *assay* the chase."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xix. 501-2.

* **2.** *Of persons:* To try a person's strength, courage, skill, and fortitude by attacking him.

"But, seeing thou fall'st on me so luckily,
I will *assay* thee: so defend thyself."
Shakesp.: 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

* **II.** To proffer.

"Whom thus afflicted when sad Eve beheld,
Desolate where she sat; approaching nigh,
Soft words to his fierce passion she *assay'd*."
Milton: P. L., x. 867.

III. *Chem., Metall., &c.:* To subject a ring, a coin, an alloy, &c., to examination, trial, or experiment, with the view of ascertaining what its component parts are, and specially, in the latter case, what proportion of the precious or other metals enters into its composition.

B. *Intrans.:* To attempt, to endeavour.

ạs-sā'yed, *pa. par.* [ASSAY, *v.*]

ạs-sā'y-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *assay; -er.* In Dut. & Fr. *essayeur.*] One who assays bullion. *Spec.*, an officer of the Mint, whose function it is to try the purity of the precious metals used for coin.

"... a confidential man of business, a practical miner and *assayer*, would have been all that was required."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xvi.

ạs-sā'y-ĭng, * ạ-sā'i-ỹnge, *pr. par.* & *s.* [ASSAY, *v.*]

As substantive: The act or process of subjecting coins, quantities of bullion, or alloys, to examination and experiment, with the view of ascertaining what proportion of each of the precious metals they contain. The proportion in gold coin in the British Isles is $\frac{11}{12}$ of gold and $\frac{1}{12}$ of alloy. This is called the *standard.* That it is actually reached is proved by the *Trial of the Pyx*, which from time to time takes place. [PYX.] The process adopted to assay the precious metals is *cupellation* (q.v.). The assayer's work has been much facilitated by the discovery that the application of sulphuric acid can separate gold and silver. The French call cupellation the *dry method* of assaying, and adopt another of their own called the *humid* one. [ASSAY.]

"This method is also sometimes used in the *assaying* of coins to afford an indication of the quantity of silver required in the cupellation."—*Graham: Chem.*, 2nd ed., vol. ii., p. 362.

* **ạs-sā'yle,** *v.t.* [ASSAIL.]

* **assch'-ŏn,** *s. pl.* Old form of ASHES.

"His eyen holwe, grisly to biholde;
His hewe falwe, and pale as *asschen* colde."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,365-66.

ăssch-rĕint', *ăssh-rĕint', ăssh-rĕynt', *pa. par. of a verb*, presumably *asschrenche, asshrenche.* [A.S. *screncan* = to deceive.] Deceived.

"A! dame, he saide, ich was *aschreint*,
Ich wende thou haddest ben adreint."
Seuyn Sages, 1,485.

"Ac so ich fynde in the book,
Hy were *asshreynt* in her crook."
Alisaunder, 4,819.

* **ạs-sĕ'-cle (cle = kẹl),** *s.* [Lat. *assecla, assecula* = an attendant, a follower, a hanger-on, a sycophant; *assequor* = to follow on, to pursue.] An attendant, a follower.

"It mattereth not with the pope and his *assecles*, of what life and conversation their saints be."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist* (1616), p. 325.

* **ăs-sĕc-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *assectatio;* from *assector* = to accompany to attend; *assequor* = to follow on.] Attendance on one, waiting upon one. (*Johnson.*)

* **ăs-sĕ-cū'r-ạnce,** *s.* [In Sw. *assecurans;* Ger. *assecuranz;* Port. *segurança;* Low Lat. *assecurantia* = assurance.] Assurance.

"What may be thought of those *assecurances* which they give, in the Popish Church, to all such as die in the same, with the copious furniture of their sacraments, and their own merits?"—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 320.

* **ăs-sĕ-cūr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *assecuratio*, from *assecuro.*] [ASSECURE.] Assurance, making sure. [ASSURANCE.]

"How far, then, reaches this *assecuration?* So far as to exclude all fears, all doubting and hesitation?"—*Bp. Hall: Rem.*, p. 268.

* **ăs-sĕ-cū're,** *v.t.* [Low Lat. *assecuro*, from *ad* = to, and *securus* = secure; *cura* = care.] To make one sure or certain; to give one assurance. (*Bullokar: Dict.*, 1656.) [ASSURE, SECURE, SURE.]

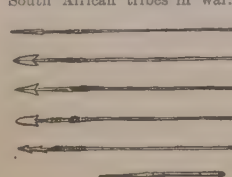
*** ăs-sĕ-cū'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ad* = to; *secutio* = a following, pursuing: *ad* = to, and *sequor* = to follow.] The act of acquiring or obtaining.

"By the canon law, a person, after he has been in full possession of a second benefice, cannot return again to his first, because it is immediately void by his *assecution* of a second."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

ăs-sĕ-dā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *assedo* = assessor.] A term in the Scottish law, importing a settlement, or tenure in landed property for a long term, being generally coupled in deeds and other law instruments of writing with tacks, assignations, translations, &c. (*Spottiswode: On Stiles*, p. 272 *et seq.*, and p. 402.) (*Boucher.*) (See example under ASTENT.)

ăs'-sĕ-gāi, † ăs'-sa-gāi, † ăs'-sa-gāy, * za'-gaye (*Caffre*), *s.* & *a.* [In Fr. *zagaie*; Sp. *azagaya*; Port. *zagaia, zagaglia* = javelin; Arab. *alkhazegah.*]

A. *As substantive:* A missile weapon, like a javelin, used by the Caffres, Zulus, and other South African tribes in war. It is of some



ASSEGAIS.

considerable length. There is also a short stabbing assegai.

"Alert to fight, athirst to slay,
They shake the dreaded *assegai.*"
Stratford de Redcliffe. (*Times*, March 29, 1879.)

¶ It is sometimes used in connection with other nations than those of South Africa.

"Then a terror fell on the King Bucar,
And the Libyan kings who had join'd his war;
And their hearts grew heavy, and died away,
And their hands could not wield an *assagay.*"
Hemans: The Cid's Funeral Procession.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to or produced by the spear described under A.

"No less than thirty-seven *assegai* wounds . . ."—*Pietermaritzburg Correspondent of the Times*, 5th April, 1879.

ăs'-sĕ-gāi, * ăs'-sa-gāi, *v.t.* [From the substantive.] To pierce with an assegai.

"Many were drowned, many *assegaied*, a few shot."—*Times*, March 6, 1879.

ăs'-sĕ-gāied, † ăs'-sa-gāied, *pa. par.* [ASSEGAI, *v.*]

*** ạs-sēlze',** *v.t.* [SEIZE.]

ạs-sĕm'-blạge, *s.* [Fr. *assemblage.*]

† 1. The act of assembling.

† 2. The state of being assembled.

"With innocence and meditation joined,
In soft *assemblage*" *Thomson.*

3. The persons or things assembled.

(*a*) The persons assembled; a gathering of individuals; an assembly.

"Castile enjoyed the supremacy in that great *assemblage* of races."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

(*b*) *Of things assembled:*

"The bases of an *assemblage* of pyramids."—*Herschel: Astron.*, § 277.

*** ạs-sĕm'-blạnce** (1), *** ạs-sĕm'-blạunce,** *s.* [Eng. *assembl(e); -ance.*] Assembling, assembly.

"He chaunst to come, where happily he spide
A rout of many people farre away:
To whom his course he hastily applide,
To weet the cause of their *assemblaunce* wide."
† *Spenser: F. Q.*, V. iv. 21.

*** ạs-sĕm'-blạnce** (2), *s.* [Lat. *ad* = to, and Eng. *semblance* (q.v.).] Semblance, resemblance.

"Care I for the limb, the thewes, the stature, bulk, and big *assemblance* of a man!"—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

*** ăs-sĕm-blā'-tion,** *s.* [ASSEMBLY, *s.*]

ạs sĕm'-ble, * ạ-sĕm'-ble, *v.t.* & *i.* [In Fr. *assembler*; *ensemble* = together; Prov. *assemblar*; from Lat. *simul* = at once, together, at the same time. Cognate with Dut. *verzamelen* = . . . to assemble; *zamelen* = to collect; from *samen* = together; Ger. *sammeln* = to assemble; *zusammen, beisammen* = together.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To compare, to liken. (*Latimer: Works*, i. 188.)

2. To convene, to call together. (Used both of persons and things.)

¶ (*a*) Sometimes it is followed by two objectives—the one of the person or being for whom the gathering is brought together, and the other of the persons or things assembled. But before the first objective there is really an ellipsis of *to* or *for*.

"Then said the king to Amasa, *Assemble* me the men of Judah within three days, and be thou here present."—2 *Sam.* xx. 4.

(*b*) It is sometimes used reciprocally.

"And all the men of Israel *assembled* themselves unto king Solomon at the feast of the month Ethanim . . ."—1 *Kings* viii. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Gen.:* To come together, to meet together, to gather, to congregate.

"They, however, still *assembled* and prayed in private dwellings, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* 2. *Spec.:* To meet in a hostile manner, to encounter.

"Now Eualac and Tholomer tures han *a-semblet.*"
Joseph of Arimathie (ed. Skeat), 520.

*** ạs-sĕm'-blē,** *s.* Old spelling of ASSEMBLY. (*Early English Alliterative Poems.*)

ạs-sĕm'-bled (bled = bẹld), *pa. par.* & *a.* [ASSEMBLE.]

"Lordynges, the needes for whiche we ben *assembled* in this place, is ful hevy thing, . . ."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

"*Assembled* armies oft have I beheld;
But ne'er till now such numbers charg'd a field."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. ii., 968-9.

ạs-sĕm'-blẽr, *s.* [Eng. *assembl(e); -er.* In Fr. *assembleur.*]

1. One who convenes an assembly, or brings a number of people together.

"None of the list-makers, the *assemblers* of the mob, the directors and arrangers, have been convicted."—*Burke: Reflections on the Executions in* 1780.

2. One who himself constitutes part of such a gathering.

"For your confession of faith, which you say shall be published by your *assemblers*, . . ."—*Hammond to Cheynel.* (*Hammond: Works*, i. 193.)

ạs-sĕm'-blĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [ASSEMBLE.]

As substantive: A gathering together, a meeting together.

"Not forsaking the *assembling* of ourselves together, as the manner of some is . . ."—*Heb.* x. 25.

"Let all rude and riotous *assemblings* . . . be banished from this day of rest and holiness."—*Bishop Fleetwood: Charge.*

*** ạs-sĕm'-blĭt,** *pa. par.* [ASSEMBLED.]

ạs-sĕm'-blў, * ạs-sĕm'-blē, *s.* [In Fr. *assemblée* = a meeting of persons (originally, it is believed, a deliberative political assembly; afterwards also one of the clergy); *assemblé* = one of the steps in a dance; Prov. *assemblada*; Sp. *asamblea*; Ital. *assamblea* = a meeting of persons; Sw. *assemble.*] [ASSEMBLE, *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *In a passive sense:*

1. *Gen.:* That which is convoked; a gathering together of persons, or, in some cases, of things, for any purpose.

"I sat not in the *assembly* of the mockers."—*Jer.* xv. 17. (See also Gen. xlix. 6.)

"I was almost in all evil in the midst of the congregation and *assembly.*"—*Prov.* v. 14.

2. *Specially:*

(*a*) A great gathering of people for religious or political purposes, or for both. In Old Testament Scripture it is frequently used of the whole congregation of the Israelites convened for any religious or national object, especially of their assembling at Sinai to receive the law. [See also B.]

". . . on the eighth day shall be an holy convocation unto you, and ye shall offer an offering made by fire unto the Lord: it is a solemn *assembly.*"—*Lev.* xxiii. 36. (See also Deut. xvi. 8, and 2 Kings x. 20. *In a fig. sense:* Heb. xii. 23.)

". . . according to all the words which the Lord spake with you in the mount, out of the midst of the fire, in the day of the *assembly.*"—*Deut.* ix. 10. (See also Deut. x. 4; xviii. 16.)

(*b*) A deliberative body exercising legislative functions, and bearing rule over a nation, province, or district.

"Officers and men muttered that a vote of a foreign *assembly* was nothing to them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

(See also Acts xix. 39.)

II. *In an active sense:* That which convokes. [B. 2, *Mil.*]

B. *Technically:*

1. *Church Hist., &c.:* The term now given to the highest deliberative body in some Presbyterian churches, and specially to what, when fully named, are termed the "General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland," and the "General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland." These consist of ministerial and lay or half-lay representatives, equal to each other in number, sent from each presbytery, and in spiritual matters discharge deliberative, legislative, judicial, and executive functions. The word *Assembly*, in this second sense, seems to have been introduced into Scotland from France, whilst the natives of the former country had much intercourse with Calvin. From Scotland it passed to England, where the "Westminster Assembly" was an assembly of 121 divines who, with certain lay assessors, met at Westminster in 1643, by authority of the Parliament, with the view of attempting to produce ecclesiastical formularies which might lead to uniformity of worship in England and Scotland. It sat five years, produced the Directory of Public Worship, the Confession of Faith, and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms, and was ultimately dissolved by Oliver Cromwell.

2. *Mil.:* The second beating of the drum in a camp to summon the soldiers to strike their tents.

assembly-room, *s.* A room in which public assemblies are wont to be held.

". . . nor could she enter the *assembly-rooms*, . . ."—*Johnson: Life of Savage.*

*** ạs-sĕnd'e,** *v.t.* Old spelling of ASCEND.

*** ạs-sĕn'-dўt,** *pa. par.* An obsolete spelling of ASCEND.

*** ăs'-sĕn-ĕl,** *s.* Old spelling of ARSENIC.

ạs-sĕnt', * ạ-çĕnt'e, *s.* [O. Fr. *assent, assens*; Port. *assenso*; Lat. *assensus*; fr. *assentio* or *assentior* = to assent.] [ASSENT, *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of admitting the truth of any statement. Such assent emanates from the understanding, and differs from *consent*, which is an operation of the will. [See ¶ below.]

"I trowe ther needeth litel sermonyng
To make you *assente* to this thing."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,093-4.

"Her utmost reach, historical *assent*,
The doctrines warp'd to what they never meant."
Cowper: Conversation.

2. It is not unfrequently, however, used as synonymous with *consent.*

". . . the talents which obtain the *assent* of divided and tumultuous assemblies to great practical reforms."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

3. Accord; agreement.

". . . the words of the prophets declare good to the king with one *assent.*"—2 *Chron.* xviii. 12.

¶ We *assent* to what we admit to be true; we *consent* to what we allow to be done. *Assent* may be given to anything, whether positively proposed by another or not, but *consent* supposes that what is consented to is proposed by some other person. If *assent* and *consent* are both used of speculative propositions, then *assent* is the act of an individual, and *consent* that of many, as in the phrase, "By the common *consent* of mankind." Approbation, which is a much stronger word, is a species of assent and concurrence of consent. The latter term is properly used only of numbers, not of single individuals. (*Crabb.*)

B. *Technically:*

Law. The *royal assent* signifies the consent of the king to have his signature affixed to Acts of Parliament which have passed both Houses of the Legislature. This assent gives them the force of law.

"All those acts of the Long Parliament which had received the royal *assent* were admitted to be still in full force."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

ạs-sĕnt', *v.i.* [In Fr. *assentir*; Sp. *asentir*; Port. *assentar*; Ital. *assentire*; Lat. *assentio* = to assent: *ad* = to, and *sentio* = to discern by the senses, to feel.]

1. To admit a statement to be true.

"And the Jews also *assented*, saying that these things were so."—*Acts* xxiv. 9.

2. To consent to a proposal affecting one's interests.

"The princess *assented* to all that was suggested by her husband."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

* 3. To yield to the seductive influence of any vice.

"Loke wel, that ye unto no vice *assent.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 13,502.

¶ For the difference between *assent* and *consent*, see ASSENT, *s.*

ăs-sĕn-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *assentatio* = flattering assent, pretended concurrence with everything that a person says ; *assentor* = to assent habitually, with insincerity ; *assentior* = to assent to : *ad* = to, and *sentio* = to feel.] Hypocritical assent to everything which another says ; pretended concurrence in every opinion, however absurd, which he broaches ; the implied object being, for the most part, to flatter him for selfish ends, or at least to avoid giving him offence.

"It is a fearful presage of ruin when the prophets conspire in *assentation*."—*Bishop Hall.*

† **ăs-sĕn-tā'-tŏr,** * **ăs-sĕn-tā'-toŭr,** *s.* [Ital. *assentatore* ; Lat. *assentator*.] A flatterer.

"Other there be which, in a more honest term, may be called *assentatours* or followers, which do await diligently what is the form of the speech and gesture of their master, and also other his manners and fashion of garments."—*Sir T. Elyot : Gov.*, fol. 138 *b*.

* **ăs-sĕn'-ta-tŏr-ĭ-lŷ,** *adv.* [Eng. *assentator* ; *-i*, *-ly*.] After the manner of a flatterer.

"I have no purpose, vainly or *assentatorily*, to represent this greatness [of Britain] as in water, which shows things bigger than they are . . ."—*Bacon.*

ą-sĕnt'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *assent* ; *-er*.] One who assents to anything.

"She is not an *assenter* (though thousands be) to that rabbinical rule cited in Drusius from Rabbi Haurica."—*Whitlock : Manners of the Eng.*, p. 353.

ăs-sĕn'-tĭ-ent (tĭ as shĭ), *a.* [Lat. *assentiens*, pr. par. of *assentio* = to assent to.] Assenting to, as opposed to *dissentient*. Used also substantively.

ăs-sĕnt'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [ASSENT, *v.*]

"On female truth *assenting* faith relies."
Pope : Homer's Odyssey, bk. i., 276.

ăs-sĕnt'-ĭng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *assenting* ; *-ly*.] In an assenting manner ; in such a manner as to express or imply assent. (*Huloet.*)

ăs-sĕnt'-ĭve, *a.* [Eng. *assent* ; *-ive*.] Assenting. (*Savage.*) (*Worcester's Dict.*)

ăs-sĕnt'-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr. *assentiment* ; Ital. *assentimento*.] The same as ASSENT.

"Their arguments are but precarious, and subsist upon the charity of our *assentments*."—*Browne : Vulg. Errours.*

* **ąs'-sĕn-ĭke,** *s.* Old name for ARSENIC.

ăs'-sĕr, *s.* [Lat. *asser* = a small beam or lath.] *Arch.* : A thin rafter, board, or lath.

ąs-sĕrt', *v.t.* [From Lat. *assertum*, supine of *assero* = to put or join to, . . . to affirm : *ad* = to, and *sero*, pret. *serui* = to put in a row, to join. In Ital. *asserire*.]

I. *Of persons or other beings :*

1. To affirm, to declare positively ; to aver.

". . . *asserting*, on proper occasions, the dignity of his country and of his master."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. To vindicate one's rights by actions as well as words.

"Human nature at last *asserted* its rights."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

"Such just examples on offenders shown,
Sedition silence, and *assert* the throne."
Pope : Homer's Iliad, bk. ii., 338-9.

II. *Of things :* (Used figuratively in senses analogous to I. 1, and 2.)

"But, lo ! from high Hymettus to the plain
The queen of night *asserts* her silent reign."
Byron : Curse of Minerva.

ąs-sĕrt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ASSERT.]

† **ąs-sĕrt'-ẽr,** *s.* [ASSERTOR.]

ąs-sĕrt'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ASSERT.]

ąs-sĕr'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *assertion* ; Ital. *asserzione* ; Ital. *assertio* = (1) a formal declaration regarding the freedom or servitude of any one ; (2) an assertion generally.]

1. The act of asserting, affirming, or declaring positively.

2. The statement asserted or affirmed positively.

"The government, on full consideration, gave credit to his *assertion* that he had been guilty of a double treason."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

ąs-sĕrt'-ĭve, *a.* [In Fr. *assertif*.] With strong assertion ; dogmatical, peremptory.

"He was not so fond of the principles he undertook to illustrate as to boast their certainty, proposing them not in a confident and *assertive* form, but as probabilities and hypotheses."—*Glanville.*

ąs-sĕrt'-ĭve-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *assertive* ; *-ly*.] So as to assert ; affirmatively.

"Read it interrogatively, and it is as strong for Soto and the Dominicans, as if it were read *assertively*, for Catherine and the Jesuits."—*Bp. Bedell : Letters*, p. 403.

ąs-sĕrt'-ŏr, † **ąs-sĕrt'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *assert* ; *-or* and *-er*.] One who asserts, affirms, supports, or maintains anything.

"The *assertors* of liberty said not a word . . ."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

". . . an *asserter* of the hereditary principles of his family . . ."—*Lewis : Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. iii., § 54.

ąs-sĕrt'-ŏr-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *assert* ; *-ory*. In Ital. *assertorio*.] Involving an assertion ; designed to support an assertion.]

". . . both with oaths promissory and *assertory*."—*Jeremy Taylor : On the Decalogue.*

* **ąs-sẽr've,** *v.t.* [Lat. *asservio*.] To serve ; to assist. (*Johnson.*)

ąs-sĕss', *v.t.* [O. Fr. *assesser* = to regulate, settle ; Low Lat. *assesso* = to value for the purpose of taxation ; Class. Lat. *assessum*, sup. of *assideo* = to sit near, to be an assessor : *ad* = to, or near, and *sedeo* = to sit.]

A. *Ordinary Language :*

1. To fix by authority the exact portion of a tax which any particular person is required to pay. (*Dyche.*)

2. To make a valuation of property in any place, with the view of settling what amount of local or other taxation its owner or occupier should be required to pay.

B. *Law :* To fix the amount of damages, costs, &c., in a law case.

* **ąs-sĕss',** *s.* [From *assess*, v. (q.v.).] Assessment.

"Taking off *assesses*, levies, and free-quarterings, might appear plausive aims."—*Princely Pelican*, ch. 8.

ąs-sĕss'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *assess* ; *-able*.] Able to be assessed. (*Webster.*)

ąs-sĕss'-ą-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *assessabl(e)* ; *-y*.] By means of an assessment. (*Webster.*)

ąs-sĕssed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ASSESS, *v.*]

¶ *Assessed Taxes :* Taxes fixed, not by Act of Parliament, but by assessment.

ąs-sĕss'-ĭng, *pr. par* [ASSESS, *v.*]

ąs-sĕs'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *assessio* : *ad* = to, or near, and *sessio* = a sitting.] A sitting near one to give one counsel. (*Johnson.*)

ąs-sĕs'-sion-ąr-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *assession* ; *-ary*.] Pertaining or relating to assession.

"One of the answers of the jury, upon their oaths at the *assessionary* court, I have inserted."—*Carew : Survey of Cornwall.*

ąs-sĕss'-mĕnt, * **ąs-sĕss'e-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *assess* ; *-ment*.]

A. *Ordinary Language :*

1. The act of fixing a certain sum, after consideration of a person's means, as the portion of a tax which he should fairly be required to pay ; or the act of valuing property for purposes of taxation, and adjudging the proper sum to be levied on it. (It is followed by *on* or *of*.)

"It was determined that the greater part of this sum should be levied by an *assessment on* real property."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

". . . the business of the census involving the enumeration of persons and the *assessment of* property."—*Lewis : Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. v., § 1.

2. The state of being assessed.

3. The amount which is imposed on an individual after consideration of his resources, or on property after valuation.

B. *Law :* The act of assessing damages by means of a jury.

ąs-sĕss'-ŏr, *s.* [In Sw., Dan., Ger., & Port. *assessor* ; Fr. *assesseur* ; Sp. *asesor* ; Ital. *assessore*, from Lat. *assessor* = (1) one who sits by another, an assistant ; (2) (*Law*) the assistant of a magistrate : *ad* = to or near, and *sedeo* = to sit.]

1. One who sits near another—

(*a*) As being next to him in dignity :

"That his great purpose He might so fulfil,
To honour his anointed Son, avenged
Upon his enemies, and to declare
All power on Him transferr'd : whence to his Son,
The *assessor* of His throne, He thus began."
Milton : P. L., bk. vi.

Or (*b*) to render him assistance.

¶ In this latter sense it specially signified an assistant to a judge. (*Dryden : Virgil ; Æneid* vi. 583.)

2. One who assesses people or property for purposes of taxation. (*Glossog. Nova.*)

ăs-sĕs-sŏ'r-ĭ-al, *a.* [In Fr. & Port. *assessorial* ; Lat. *assessorius*.] Pertaining to an assessor. (*Coxe.*)

ąs-sĕss'-ŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *assessor* ; *-ship*.] The position or function of an assessor.

* **ąs-sĕth'.** [ASSETS.]

ăs'-sĕts, * **ąs-sĕth',** * **ą-sĕth',** * **ą-sĕe'the,** * **ąs-sẽ'th,** * **ą-çee th,** *s.*, *a.*, & *adv.* [Fr. *assez* = enough ; O. Fr. *aset*, *asez*, *assez* ; *asseiz*, *asses* = enough ; Prov. *assatz* ; O. Sp. *asaz* ; Port. *assaz* ; Ital. *assai* = enough ; from Lat. *ad* = to, and *satis* = enough.]

A. *As adj.* & *adv.* (*chiefly of the form* * asseth) : Sufficient, enough.

"Yet neuer shall make his richesse
Asseth unto his gredinesse."
Romaunt of the Rose.

B. *As substantive :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. *Formerly (of some among the obsolete forms given above, and especially of the form* * aseth) :

(*a*) Compensation for an injury, satisfaction, or acceptable offering or concession. [ASSITH.]

"And Pilat, willynge to make *aseth* to the puple left to hem Barabas."—*Wycliffe : Mark* xv.

(*b*) Assets.

"And if it suffice not for *asseth*."
Piers Plowman.

2. *Now* (*of the form* assets *only*) : The same as 1 *a* and *b*.

II. *Technically* (*of the form* assets, *s. pl.*, with a sing. form *asset* = a single item on the credit side) :

1. *Book-keeping, Bankruptcy, &c.* : All a person's property, every part of which may be made liable for his debts. In balancing accounts assets are put on one side and debts on the other—the assets on the *Cr.* side, and the debts on the *Dr.* one. The amounts of a merchant's debts and assets are always ascertained and recorded if he become insolvent.

2. *Law :* Property left by a deceased person which is saleable and may be converted into ready money. It receives its name, *assets*—meaning *enough*, or *sufficient*—because its possession is sufficient to render the executor or administrator liable to discharge the debts and legacies of the deceased person, so far as the assets may be sufficient for the purpose. Assets obtained in this way are called personal. Besides these, there are others called assets by descent, or real assets. If a person covenant that he and his heir shall keep a house in repair, the heir is bound only as he has assets enough inherited from the promiser. (*Blackstone : Comment.*, bk. ii., chaps. 15, 20, 32.)

ąs-sĕv'-ẽr-āte, * **ąs-sĕv'-ẽr,** *v t.* & *i.* [In Sp. *aseverar* ; Port. *asseverare* ; Ital. *assevero* = to act with earnestness, to pursue earnestly ; (2) to assert strongly or firmly : *severus* = severe. Cognate with Eng. SWEAR (q.v.).] To affirm with great solemnity or very positively.

". . . so sweetened and mollified with the concert of music [the harmony of heaven], that he not only *assevereth* it, but also endeavoureth, with great pains and labour, to set out the true musical proportion of it."—*Fotherby : Atheom.*, p. 317.

ąs-sĕv'-ẽr-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* [ASSEVERATE.]

ąs-sĕv'-ẽr-ā-tĭng, *pr. par.* [ASSEVERATE.]

ąs-sĕv-ẽr-ā'-tion, *s.* [In Sp. *aseveracion* ; Port. *asseveraçao* ; Ital. *asseverazione* ; Lat. *asseveratio*.]

1. The act of asseverating, or positively asserting anything.

"*Asseveration* blustering in your face
Makes contradiction such a hopeless case."
Cowper : Conversation.

2. That which is asseverated ; a positive affirmation made.

"He denied, with the most solemn *asseverations*, that he had taken any money for himself."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

* **ąs-sĕv-ẽr-ā'-tŏr-ŷ,** *a.* [Eng. *asseverat(e)* ; *-ory*.] Emphatically asserting.

"Warm and *asseveratory* answers made by Mr. Atkins."—*North : Examen*, p. 247.

ȧs-sĭb-ĭl-lā′-tion, *s.* [SIBILLATION.]

Ȧs-sĭ-dæ′-ȧns, Ȧs-sĭ-dē′-ȧns, Chăs-ĭ-dæ′-ȧns, Chăs-ĭ-dē′-ȧns, *s. pl.* [In Gr. Ἀσιδαῖοι (*Asidaioi*); from Hebrew חֲסִידִים (*chhăsidîm*) = the pious or the righteous; חֶסֶד (*chhĕsĕd*) = eagerness, specially (1) love to one; (2) envy, animosity; חָסַד (*chhasăd*) = to be eager, to be vehement.] A term given in 1 Macc. ii. 42, and 2 Macc. xiv. 6, to those Jews who were zealous for the purity of their faith when Grecian idolatry was beginning to pervade the land, and who, with their swords, supported the Maccabee revolt till it established the partial independence of their country. It is possible that the term may originally have been a nickname, like the word Puritan was in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

ăs′-sĭ-dent, *a.* [Lat. *assidens*, pr. par. of *assideo* = to sit by or near: *ad* = to, and *sedeo* = to sit.]

Med.: Attendant on a disease as a rule, but still not invariably present. Assident are opposed to pathognomonic symptoms, the latter never being absent in any case.

ȧs-sĭd′-ū-ȧte, * ȧs-sȳd′-ū-ȧte, * ȧs-sĭd′-ū-ȧt, *a.* [Lat. *assiduatus*, pa. par. of *assiduo* = to apply constantly.] [ASSIDUOUS.] Constant, unremitting, &c.

"... made *assyduate* and dayly meanes unto the kynge's grace, for to have his most bounteous pardon." —*Ibid.*, I. 303. (*Boucher.*)

ȧs-sĭ-dū′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [In Fr. *assiduité*; Port. *assiduidade*; Ital. *assiduità, assiduitade, assiduitate*; Lat. *assiduitas* = a constant sitting by or near attendance, ... constant care.] [ASSIDUOUS.]

1. *Properly:* The act of sitting down, or the state of remaining seated, in order to work steadily at any business which one has to do. Hence close application, diligence.

"Some cultivated rhetoric with such *assiduity* and success that their discourses are still justly valued as models of style."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. Careful attention to a person.

ȧs-sĭd′-ū-ŏŭs, *a.* [In Fr. *assidu*; Sp. *asiduo*; Port. and Ital. *assiduo*; Lat. *assiduus* = (1) sitting by or near in constant attendance; (2) unremitting: from *assideo*.] [ASSIDENT.]

1. *Of persons or other animated beings (Lit.):* Sitting closely and unintermittingly to one's work, instead of getting up from time to time to take relaxation; hence giving close or constant application to one's work, diligent. (It is used both of specific instances of such unintermitting application, and of one's general character.)

"The public were too strenuously employed with their own follies to be *assiduous* in estimating mine." —*Goldsmith: Essays* (Preface).

"Thus as the bee, from bank to bower,
Assiduous sips at every flower."
Cowper: Annus Memorabilis (1789).

2. *Of things:* Performed with unremitting constancy and diligence.

"... they became, under *assiduous* training, the first soldiers in Greece."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* (ed. 1861), ch. xxiii. (Note).

"... by *assiduous* observation of the sun's transits over the meridian."—*Herschel: Astron.*, § 377.

"... finally, *assiduous* and oft-repeated effort ..." —*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), Preface, vi.

ȧs-sĭd′-ū-ŏŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *assiduous*; *-ly.*] In an assiduous manner; with unintermitting regularity and diligence.

"For, such as his mind was, it had been *assiduously* cultivated."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

ȧs-sĭd′-ū-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *assiduous*; *-ness.*] The quality of being assiduous.

"Persons that will have the patience to understand, and press with art and *assiduousness*."—*Lett. dat.* 1637; *Sidney State-Papers*, vol. ii., 509.

*** ȧs-sĭē′ge, * ȧ-sē′ge,** *v.t.* [Fr. *assiéger*.] To besiege.

*** ȧs-sĭē′ged, * ȧ-sē′gĕd,** *pa. par. & a.* [ASSIEGE.]

*** ȧs-sĭē′ger, * ȧ-sē′gĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *assieg(e)*; *-er.*] A besieger.

"No lesse to keepe then coole th' *assiegers'* pride." *Hudson: Judith*, iii. 254.

ăs-sĭ-ĕnt′-ĭst, *s.* [Eng., &c., *assient(o)*; *-ist.*] A shareholder or stockholder of the Assiento Company; also one holding the Assiento contract. (*Bancroft.*)

ăs-sĭ-en′-tō, ăs-ĭ-ĕn′-tō, *s.* [Sp. *asiento* = a seal, ... a contract or lease; from Lat. *assideo* = to sit near.] [ASSIDENT.]

Commerce & History: A contract or convention between the King of Spain and other powers for furnishing slaves for the Spanish dominions in America. The contract of the Assiento was made on March 26th, 1713.

Assiento Company: Any company entrusted with the function of fulfilling the Assiento contract. The first one which agreed to undertake the degrading task was the French Guinea Company. In July, 1713, the Treaty of Utrecht handed it over to Great Britain, and for twenty-six years the South Sea Company did something towards rendering the odious service required. But the breaking out of war in 1739 placed the Assiento contract in abeyance. It was never revived, and ultimately Britain became the mortal foe, first of the slave-trade, and then of slavery itself.

ȧs-sī′gn, * ȧs-sī′gne, * ȧs-sȳ′gne (*g* silent), *v.t.* [In Fr. *assigner*; Prov. *assignar*; Sp. *asignar*; Port. *assignar, assinar*; Ital. *assegnare*; from Lat. *assigno* = (1) to mark out, to assign, to allot, (2) to ascribe, to impute, (3) to consign, to seal: *ad* = to, and *signum* = a mark.] [SIGN.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Properly,* to sign over to another rights or property which have hitherto belonged to one's self. [B., I. & II.]

2. To mark out, to allot, to apportion.

"... for the priests had a portion *assigned* them of Pharaoh, and did eat their portion which Pharaoh gave them."—*Gen.* xlvii. 22.

"... which *assigned* each battle, or war, or siege, or other leading event, to its proper consuls."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. i., § 14.

3. To designate for a specific purpose; to name, to fix upon.

"And they appointed Kedesh in Galilee in Mount Naphtali, ... And on the other side Jordan by Jericho eastward, they *assigned* Bezer ..." [meaning, named it as a city of refuge].—*Josh.* xx. 7, 8.

4. To attribute to; to allege specifically.

"... and with a velocity regulated according to the law above *assigned*."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, 5th ed. (1858), § 361.

B. *Technically:*

I. *Law:*

1. To transfer to another by means of a signed document.

2. To apportion; to allot.

"If the heir or his guardian do not *assign* her dower within the term of quarantine, or do assign it unfairly, she has her remedy at law, and the sheriff is appointed to assign it."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 8.

3. To appoint a deputy. [ASSIGNEE.]

4. To set anything forth specifically, or with the full particulars given. Thus, to *assign* error is to show in what part of the process error is committed; to *assign* false judgment, is to declare how and where the judgment is unjust; to *assign* the cessor, is to show how the plaintiff had ceased or given over; to *assign* waste, is to show wherein especially the waste has been committed. (*Cowel.*)

II. *Comm.* (In the same sense as A. 1, and B., I. 1.) To sign over to another rights or property which have hitherto belonged to one's self. To transfer money or property to a person by the endorsement of a cheque or bill, or by a similar document signed.

ȧs-sī′gn (pl. **ȧs-sī′gnȧ**) (*g* silent), *s.* [From *assign*, v.] (Generally in the plural.)

I. *Ordinary Language & Law:*

* 1. Appendages; appurtenances.

"... six French rapiers and poniards, with their *assigns*, as girdle, hangers, and so."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

2. *Law:* Persons to whom any property is or may be assigned.

"Afterwards a man seems to have been at liberty to part with all his own acquisitions, if he had previously purchased to him and his *assigns* by name; but if his *assigns* were not specified in the purchased deed, he was not empowered to alienc."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 19.

ȧs-sīg′-ȧ-ble (*g* silent), *a.* [In Fr. *assignable.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Able to be assigned, allotted, or given over as property to an individual named.

2. Able to be specified or pointed out.

"So far as that element is concerned, production is susceptible of an increase without any *assignable* bounds."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, vol. i., bk. i., ch. xi., § 4.

B. *Technically:*

I. *Law & Comm.:* Able to be transferred so as to pass from hand to hand, as an endorsed cheque.

II. *Mathematics:*

1. *Assignable magnitude or quantity:* A magnitude or quantity which, not being infinite, is capable of being definitely stated.

2. *Assignable ratio:* A ratio capable of such definite statement.

ȧs-sĭ-gnat′ (gnat as **nyăt),** *s.* [Fr.] An annuity founded on the security of lands. Specially, French Republican paper money. When the revolutionary French Assembly of 1790 took the decisive step of disendowing the church, and appropriating all ecclesiastical property to the state, the prodigious quantity of church lands, amounting to about one-third of the soil of France, thrown upon its hands could not be disposed of all at once. The labour of selling it was therefore devolved on each commune or parish, which was required to pay the proceeds, when realised, into the state treasury. Meanwhile the government, being without adequate revenue, issued paper money on the security of the funds to be paid it by the communes. The bonds issued for the purpose were called *assignats.* Ultimately over-issue of these paper notes greatly depreciated their value, so that in the year 1795, 3,000 instead of about twenty-four of them were given in change for a louis-d'or. (*Evans Crowe's Hist. of France*; *Cabinet Cyclopædia*, 1831, vol. ii., p. 304; vol. iii., p. 121.)

ăs-sĭg-nā′-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *assignation*; Sp. *asignacion*; Port. *assignaçao*; Ital. *assignazione*; from Lat. *assignatio* = a marking out, an allotment; *assignatum*, supine of *assigno.*] [ASSIGN.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. The act of assigning. *Specially—*

1. The act of transferring property by a written deed, or in a similar way.

"It could be converted into private property only by purchase or *assignation*; and *assignation* always proceeded on regular principles, and awarded equal portions of land to every man."—*Arnold: Hist. Rome*, vol. i., ch. xiv., p. 268.

2. The act of making an appointment of time and place for love-interviews.

"The lovers expected the return of this stated hour with as much impatience as if it had been a real *assignation*."—*Spectator.*

II. The state of being assigned.

III. That which is assigned.

"That by new instances are not always to be understood new recipes, but new *assignations*; and of the diversity between these two."—*Bacon: Inter. of Nat.*, ch. xii., p. 388.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Law & Comm.:* In the same sense as A., I. 1. (q.v.).

2. *Comm.* (*In Russia*): A bank-note or bill; paper money.

ȧs-sī′gned (*g* silent), *pa. par. & a.* [ASSIGN, *v.*]

"In their *assign'd* and native dwelling place."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 1.

ȧs-sīg-nē′e (*g* silent), *s.* [In Fr. *assigné* = defendant at law.]

In Law:

1. A person to whom any duty or property is assigned. An assignee may be one *in deed* or *in law.* He is the former if appointed by a person, and the latter if appointed by the administrators of the law.

2. *Assignees in bankruptcy:* Persons to whom a bankrupt's estate is assigned, and in whom it shall be vested for the benefit of his creditors. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 31.)

ȧs-sī′gn-ĕr (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *assign*; *-er.*] One who or that which assigns. [ASSIGNOR.]

"The gospel is at once the *assigner* of our tasks and the magazine of our strength."—*Dr. E. More: Decay of Piety.*

ȧs-sī′gn-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ASSIGN, *v.*]

ȧs-sī′gn-ment, *s.* [Eng. *assign*; *-ment.* In Ital. *assegnamento.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. The act of assigning or of designing any person or thing to a particular use.

1. The act of assigning or allotting any person or thing to a particular use.

"Triumvirs, for the *assignment* of lands and the receipt of names, are appointed."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. ii., § 34.

*** 2.** The act of designing anything; design.

"The second Bulwarke was the Hearing sence,
'Gainst which the second troupe *assignment* inakes."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 10.

II. The state of being assigned.

"I believe the years of *assignment* are passed away with discontent and unhappiness." *Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xix.

III. That which is assigned; also the document by which assignment is made, such as a signed or endorsed cheque or bill, a lease, &c.

". . . to those to whom it has granted a portion of the revenue, and are indemnified by *assignments* on the revenue collectors."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.: Prelim. Rem.*, p. 17.

". . . on an *assignment* of hearth money there was no difficulty in obtaining advances."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

B. *Technically:*

Law, Comm., &c.: The act of signing over to another rights or property which have hitherto belonged to one's self. [A., I, 1.; III.]

Assignment of estate is a transfer, or making over to another, of the right a person has in any estate. It is usually applied to an estate for life or years. It differs from a lease, for in a lease he grants an interest less than his own, reserving to himself a reversion; while in an assignment he parts with the whole property, which from that time absolutely belongs to the assignee. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.)

ăs-sign-or' (*g* silent), *s.* Of the same meaning as ASSIGNER.

". . . in assignments he parts with the whole property, and the assignee stands to all intents and purposes in the place of the *assignor*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

ăs-sĭm-ĭl-ā-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *assimilable*; *-ity.*] Capability of being assimilated. (*Coleridge.*) (*Reid's Dict.*)

ăs-sĭm'-ĭl-ā-ble, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *assimilable.*]

A. *As adjective:* That may be assimilated. Able to be made in one or more particulars to resemble something else. (*Webster.*)

B. *As substantive:* That which is capable of being assimilated.

"The spirits of many will find but naked habitations, meeting no *assimilables* wherein to re-act their natures."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

ăs-sĭm'-ĭl-āte, *v.t. & i.* [In Ger. *assimiliren*; Fr. *assimiler*; Sp. *asimilar*; Port. *assimilar*; Ital. *assimigliare, assimilare*: from Lat. *assimilis* = similar; *ad* = to, and *similis* = like; or from Lat. *assimulo* (there is not an *assimilo*) = to make like, to compare.]

A. *Transitive:*

*** I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. To compare.

"To these 4 brutes, living in this estate,
Foure kindes of men we may *assimilate*."
Times Whistle, E. E. Text Soc. (ed. Cowper),
De quatuor elementis, 77, 78.

2. To create a likeness between two or more different things; to render one thing like another.

"A ferine and necessitous kind of life would easily *assimilate* at least the next generation to barbarism and ferineness."—*Hale.*

"The downy flakes
Descending, and with never-ceasing lapse
Softly alighting upon all below,
Assimilate all objects." *Cowper: Task*, iv. 339.

3. To convert into a substance identical with, or at least similar to, that operating upon it. [II. *Physiol.*]

"Tasting concoct, digest, *assimilate*,
And corporeal to incorporeal turn."
Milton: P. L., v. 412.

"Hence also animals and vegetables may *assimilate* their nourishment, moist nourishment easily changing its texture till it becomes like the dense earth."—*Newton.*

II. *Animal and Vegetable Physiol.:* In the same sense as I. 3. (Used of the power possessed by plants and animals of converting their appropriate nourishment into portions of themselves.)

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:* To become similar. (Followed by the preposition *to.*)

"With regard to the spelling of native names, . . . I have adopted that which *assimilates* most to the English pronunciation."—*Hooker: Himalayan Journals*, vol. i., Preface, p. xviii.

II. *Animal and Vegetable Physiol.:* To be converted into the substance of an animal or plant.

ăs-sĭm-ĭl-ā'-tęd, *pa. par. & a.* [ASSIMILATE, *v.*]

ăs-sĭm'-ĭl-āte-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *assimilate*; *-ness.*] The quality of being similar to; likeness. (*Johnson.*)

ăs-sĭm-ĭl-ā'-tĭng, *pr. par.* [ASSIMILATE, *v.*]

ăs-sĭm-ĭl-ā'-tion, *s.* [In Dan. & Fr. *assimilation*; Port. *assimilaçao*; Ital. *assimilazione*; Lat. *assimulatio* = likeness, similarity.]

1. *Ordinary Language:* The act or process of assimilating, *i.e.*, of making one being, person, or thing similar to another; the state of being so assimilated.

"It is as well the instinct as duty of our nature to aspire to an *assimilation* with God, even the most laudable and generous ambition."—*Decay of Piety.*

2. *Animal and Vegetable Physiol.:* The process by which an animal or a plant converts into textures, identical with its own, such foreign molecules as are fitted for its nutriment. (See Glossary to Owen's *Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrate Animals*, 2nd ed., 1855, p. 669.)

"These two processes, *excretion*, or the expulsion of effete particles, and *assimilation* of substances from without, are necessarily mutually dependent."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i.; Introd., p. 12.

ăs-sĭm'-ĭl-ą-tĭve, *adj.* [Eng. *assimilate*; suff. *-ive.*] Assimilating; having the power of assimilating.

". . . an attractive, a retentive, an *assimilative*, and an expulsive virtue."—*Hakewill: Apology*, p. 5.

† ăs-sĭm'-ĭl-ą-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *assimilate*; *-ory.*] Tending to assimilate. (*Webster.*)

*** ăs-sĭm'-ụl-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *assimulo* = (1) to make like; (2) to counterfeit; *similis* = like.] To feign, to counterfeit. (*Johnson.*)

*** ăs-sĭm-ụl-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *assimulatio* = (1) similarity; (2) *Rhet.*, a feigning that an audience is unfavourable to the views the orator expresses when he knows it to be the very opposite.] A dissembling, a counterfeiting. (*Johnson.*)

† ăs-sĭ-nē'-gō, † ăs-ĭ-nē'-gō, *s.* [Sp. & Port. *asno* = an ass.] An ass, a dolt, a stupid person.

". . . thou hast no more brain than I have in mine elbows; an *asinego* may tutor thee: thou scurvy valiant ass! thou art here put to thrash Trojans . . ."—*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 1.

*** ăs-sĭ'ze,** *s.* [ASSIZE (2).]

ăs-sĭ'-ŏr, *s.* [ASSIZER.]

† ăss'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *ass*; suff. *-ish.*] Asinine. (*Mrs. Cowden Clarke.*) (*Goodrich and Porter.*)

ăs-sĭst', *v.t. & i.* [In Fr. *assister*; Sp. *asistir*; Port. *assistir*; Ital. *assistere*; from Lat. *assisto* = to stand at or by: *ad* = to or near; *sisto* = to cause to stand.] Properly, to stand by one; hence to help, to aid, to support one, whether in action or in sorrow.

A. *Transitive:* In the above sense.

". . . that ye *assist* her in whatever business she hath need of you."—*Rom.* xvi. 2.

B. *Intransitive:* To give help or aid.

"Myself *assisting* in the social joy."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. iv., 331.

ăs-sĭst'-ąnce, *s.* [In Fr. *assistance*; Sp. *asistencia*; Port. *assistencia*; Ital. *assistenza*; Low Lat. *assistentia.*] Help, aid; whatever in the circumstances will enable one to do his work more easily or in a shorter time, or will encourage him with more fortitude to sustain his sorrow.

"Let us entreat this necessary *assistance*, that by his grace he would lead us."—*Rogers.*

ăs-sĭst'-ąnt, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *assistant*, a. & s.; Sp. *asistente*, s.; Port. *assistent*, adj., *assistant*, s.; Ital. *assistente*; from Lat. *assistens*, pr. par. of *assisto.*] [ASSIST.]

A. *As adjective:* Aiding, helping, auxiliary.

"Around, a train of weeping sisters stands,
To raise her, sinking, with *assistant* hands."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xviii., 604-5.

B. *As substantive:* Properly, one who stands by or attends upon another, an attendant; but now the word means one who aids or helps another in any way.

"Of four *assistants* who his labour share,
Three now were absent on the rural care."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xiv., 27, 28.

† ăs-sĭst'-ąnt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *assistant*; *-ly.*] In a manner to assist.

"He hath holpen up *assistantly*,
His servant Israel."
Magnificat, in Sternhold's Psalms (ed. 1598).

ăs-sĭst'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *assist*; *-er.*] One who assists; an assistant. (*Ash.*)

ăs-sĭst'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [ASSIST.]

"Æneas too demands
Th' *assisting* forces of his native hands."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xiii. 616, 617.

ăs-sĭst'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *assist*, and suffix *-less.*] Without assistance. (*Poetic.*)

"Stupid he stares, and all *assistless* stands."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvi. 970.

*** ąs-sĭth',** *** ąs-sў'th,** *v.t.* [ASSETH.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To satisfy.

"Lauchful or evyne pwnisciounе
May thaim *assi'h* be na resone."
Ratis Raving, bk. i. (ed. Lumby), 2,391-2.

2. *Scots Law:* To make compensation for an injury.

*** ąs-sĭth'-mĕnt** (*O. Eng.*), **ąs-sў'th-mĕnt** (*Scotch*), *s.* [O. Eng. *assith* = to compensate, and suffix *-ment.*]

*** 1.** *Old Eng.:* A weregild, or composition by a pecuniary mulct.

2. *Scotch:* Indemnification from persons injured, without which, in former times, pardon could not be granted by the king. (The term *assythment* is not yet obsolete in Scots Law.)

"For this reason it was not competent to any one charged with a crime to plead a remission till he had given security to indemnify the private party (1457, c. 74; 1528, c. 7); and in case of slaughter, it behoved the wife or executors of the deceased who were entitled to that indemnification, or as it is called in the style of our statutes *assythment*, to subscribe letters of slains acknowledging that they had received satisfaction, or otherwise to concur in soliciting for the pardon before it could be obtained (1592)."—*Erskine: Instit.*, bk. iv., title iv.

ăs-sĭ'ze (1), *s.* A layer of stone, or one of the cylindrical blocks in a column. The number of assizes in the Great Pyramid was 203. (*Knight's Dict. of Mechanics.*)

ăs-sĭ'ze (2), *** ăs-sĭ'ęe,** *** ăs-sў'ęe,** *** ą-sĭ'ęe,** *** ą-sў'ęe,** *** ą-sў'çe,** *s.* [In Ger. *assisen*; Fr. *assises* (pl.), from *asseoir* = to make one sit down; O. Fr. *assise* = a set rate, a tax; *assis* = set, seated; *assire* = to set; Prov. *asiza* = (1) an assembly of judges, (2) a decision pronounced by them, (3) a tax; Low Lat. *assisa, assisia*; Class. Lat. *assessus* = a sitting by; *assideo* = to sit by: *ad* = to, . . . by, near, and *sedeo* = to sit.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. A formal session or sitting; or in the pl., sessions or sittings specially for judicial purposes.

1. *Literally:*

(*a*) *In a general sense:* A sitting for any purpose, as for worship, to hear confessions, &c.

"In daunger he hadde at his owne *assise*
The yonge gurles of the diocise."
Chaucer: C. T., 665-6.

¶ *In daunger* is = under his jurisdiction.

(*b*) (*Generally pl.*): With the same signification as that given under B., II. 3.

"Thenceforward his writs ran and his judges held *assizes* in every part of Ireland . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

(*c*) The time or place of holding a judicial sitting.

"The law was never executed by any justices of *assize*; but the people left to their own laws."—*Davies: Ireland.*

2. *Fig.:* The last judgment.

"The judging God shall close the book of fate,
And there the last *assizes* keep,
For those who wake and those who sleep."
Dryden: Mrs. Killigrew, 182.

II. The result of such judicial or other sitting.

*** 1.** A statute. [B., II. 5.]

"Bȳ̆oknen thine seuen wise,
That han iwrowt ayen the *assise*."
Seuyn Sages, 2,490. (*Boucher.*)

*** 2.** A judgment. [B., II. 5.]

"Ur elder God did Jhesum rise,
The qulic gie hang with fals *assise*."
MS. Coll. Med. Edin., **H.** iii. 12, f. 125 b. (*Boucher.*)

*** 3.** A regulation. [B., II. 5.]

"And on the same *assise* serued and allowed
Of alle the franchise, that it are was dowed."
Chron. of Rob. de Brunne, p. 77. (*Boucher.*)

"And after mete the lordys wyse,
Eneryche yn dywers queynlyse,
To daunce went by ryght *assyse*."
Octovian, 81. (*Boucher.*)

*** III.** Things assigned; commodities. [B., II. 6.]

"Whan ther comes marchaundise,
With corn, wyn, and stell, othir other *assise*,
To heore loud any schip."
Alisaunder, 7,074. (*Boucher.*)

IV. Their weight or measure; measurement, dimension. (Now contracted into Size.) [B., II. 6.]

"Thau was it schorter than the *assise*.
Thrise wroght thai with it on this wise."
The Story of the Holy Rood (ed. Morris), 643, 644.

"On high hills top I saw a stately frame,
An hundred cubits high, by just *assise*,
With hundred pillares."
Spenser: Visions of Bellay, ii.

* V. Form, fashion.

"So al watz dubbet on dere *asyse*."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris), *The Pearl*, 97.

* VI. Service.

"That we may lere hym of lof, as oure lyste biddez,
As in the *asyse* of Sodomas to segrez that passen."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 543-4.

B. *Technically:*

I. *Law & Government:* An assembly of knights and other substantial men met at a certain place and time for the discharge of public business. In this sense, the General Council or Witenagemot of England was called the General Assize. Glanvil, who wrote in the reign of Henry II., says it had never yet been ascertained by the general assize or assembly, but was left to the custom of particular counties. (*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. i., ch. 2.)

II. *Law:*

1. A jury, so called from their sitting together. Blackstone thinks that jury was the original meaning of the word *assize*. The *grand assize*, or grand jury, was instituted by Henry II., and might be appealed to by one who preferred it to trial by battle. (*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. iii., chaps. 10, 22, and 23.)

2. The court which summons together such a jury by a commission of assize, or *ad assisas capiendas*. (*Ibid.*, ch. 10.)

3. The sittings held, by the commission of the sovereign, at stated intervals, by one or more judges in the county towns of England, for the trial of civil and criminal cases. [See A., I., 1 (*b*).] The judges sit on such circuits by virtue of five authorities—the commission of the peace, that of oyer and terminer, that of general gaol delivery, that of assize, and that of nisi prius. The foundation of the present system was laid by Magna Charta, and by the statute Westm. 2, 13 Edw. I., c. 30. The commission of assize was so called because it was sent to take the verdict of a particular kind of assize—that is, jury. (*Ibid.*, bk. iii., chaps. 22, 23.)

4. An action at law for recovering the possession of lands. It is applicable to no more than two species of injury—by ouster, viz., abatement [Abatement], and recent or novel disseisin. [Disseisin.] If the abatement happened upon the death of the demandant's father, mother, brother, sister, nephew, or niece, the remedy is by an assize of *mort d'ancestor*; if by that of relatives different from these, then various other terms are applied to it. *An assize of novel disseisin*—that is, of recent disseisin—does not essentially differ from that now described. These actions were called *writs of assize*. (*Ibid.*, bk. iii., ch. 10.)

¶ *A certificate of assize* was a second trial granted when a miscarriage of justice appeared to have occurred. (*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. iii., ch. 24.)

5. A statute or ordinance. [A., II., 1, 2, 3.]

(*a*) *In a general sense:* A statute or ordinance of any kind. The *assize of arms* was an enactment of Henry II. that each person should provide arms suitable to his rank, which on his death should descend to his son or other heir.

¶ The *assize of the forest* meant rules for the management of the royal forests.

¶ *Rents of assize* are certain established rents of the freeholders and ancient copyholders of a manor, which cannot be departed from or varied. They are also called *quit-rents*. [Quit.] (*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. ii., ch. 3.)

(*b*) *Spec.:* An ordinance for regulating the measure and price of the articles sold in the market; also one for similarly fixing the standard weights and measures.

¶ *To break the assize of bread* is to violate the laws regulating the sale of bread, as by using false weights or giving short weight. (*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. iv., c. 12.)

6. The articles officially weighed and measured; also the standard weights. [A., III., IV.]

* III. *Chess:*

"The *long assise*, apparently a term of chess, now disused."—*Sir W. Scott.*

"And sette he hath the *long asise*,
And endred beth ther iune;
The play biginneth to arise,
Tristrem deieth atvinne."
Sir Tristrem, F. J., st. xxx. (*S. in Boucher.*)

as-sī'ze, *v.t.* [From *assize*, s.]

1. To fix by a legal ordinance the weight, measure, or price of articles to be exposed for sale.

* 2. To assess as a tax-payer. (*Buners.*)

as-sī'zed, * **as-sī'sed,** *pa. par.* [Assize.]

as-sī'z-ēr, as-sī's-ēr, as-sī'ş-or, as-sī'z-ōr, *s.* [Eng. *assize*, v.; *-er, or.*]

A. *Of the forms* assizer, assiser, *and* assisor (*Eng.*): An officer who fixes the "assize"—that is, the weight, measure or price of articles to be sold.

¶ Daniel (*Hist. Eng.*, p. 169) mentions "false *assisors*" among those against whom the writ of Trailbaston was issued. (*Davies.*)

B. *Of the form* assizor (*Scots Law*): A juror.

* **as-sō'-bēr,** * **as-sō'-bre (bre** as **bèr),** *v.t.* [From Fr. *sobre* = sober.] To sober; to make sober; to keep sober. [Sober.]

"And thus I rede thou *assobre*,
Thyn heste, in hope of such a grace."
Gower: Conf. Amant., bk vi.

as-sō-çī-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў (or **ci** as **shī**), *s.* [Eng. *associable*; *-ity.* In Ger. *assoziabilitat.*] The quality of being capable of associating together.

"When dealing with the *Associability* of Feelings, and the *Associability* of Relations between Feelings."—*Herbert Spencer: Psychol.* (2nd ed.), vol. ii., § 459.

as-sō'-çī-a-ble (or **ci** as **shī**), *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *associabilis*, on the analogy of *sociable.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Of persons:* Sociable in disposition, companionable. (*Cotgrave, Todd, &c.*)

2. *Of persons and things:* Capable of being united; joined or associated together. (*Johnson, &c.*)

B. *Technically:* Capable of being associated together. *Used*—

1. (*Psychol.*) Of the feelings.

". . . we know feelings to be *associable* only by the proved ability of one to revive another."—*Herbert Spencer: Psychol.* (2nd ed., 1870), vol. i., p. 251.

2. (*Med.*) Of organs of the body in sympathy with other organs.

as-sō'-çī-a-ble-ness (or **ci** as **shī**), *s.* [Eng. *associable*; *-ness.*] Associability. (*Webster.*)

as-sō'-çī-āte (ci as **shī),** *v.t. & i.* [From the adj. In Fr. *associer*; Sp. *asociar*; Port. *associar* = to associate.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Of persons:*

1. To join with one as a companion, a friend, a partner, or a confederate; to associate a person with one's self in some one of these relations; to unite together in friendship or confederacy, as two persons or parties may do.

"One of our order, to *associate* me,
Here in this city visiting the sick."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, v. 2.

"A fearful army, led by Caius Marcius,
Associated with Aufidius, rages
Upon our territories."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 6.

"*Associate* yourselves, O ye people, and ye shall be broken in pieces."—*Isa.* viii. 9.

* 2. To show sympathy with, by tears or otherwise, as a sincere associate or friend, even in one's woe.

"Shed yet some small drops from thy tender spring
Because kind nature doth require it so;
Friends should *associate* friends in grief and woe."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 3.

II. *Of things:* To unite, blend, or join together, as feelings, mental conceptions, or material substances may do.

"Members of the three great groups of feelings severally *associate* themselves primarily with members of their own group."—*Herbert Spencer: Psychol.* (2nd ed., 1870), vol. i., p. 253.

"Native silver is always *associated* with gold."—*Graham: Chemistry* (2nd ed.), vol. ii., p. 343.

¶ Formerly the verb *to associate* was at least occasionally followed by *to*; now *with* is employed. (See the subjoined example and the examples above.)

"Some oleaginous particles unperceivedly *associated* themselves to it."—*Boyle.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Of persons:* To keep company (with), to have intimate friendship with, to be in confederacy with.

"They appear in a manner no way assorted to those with whom they must *associate*."—*Burke.*

2. *Of things:* To unite together in action, to act harmoniously. (*The elder Darwin.*)

as-sō'-çī-āte (or **ci** as **shī**), *a. & s.* [From Lat. *associatus*, pa. par. of *associo*: *ad* = to, and *socio* = to unite together; *socius* = a partner, a companion.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of persons:*

(*a*) United in interest or for the prosecution of a common purpose; confederate.

"Amphinomus survey'd th' *associate* band."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xvi. 367.

(*b*) United with another in office; sharing with another a common office; as "an associate judge."

2. *Of things:* Acting in common, exerting a sympathetic influence on each other. [B.]

II. *Technically* (*Med.*): Connected by habit or sympathy, as associate motions, such as occur sympathetically in consequence of preceding motions. (*The elder Darwin.*) (*Webster's Dict.*)

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of persons:*

(1) A companion, a mate; one whom a person keeps company with.

"Sole Eve, *associate* sole, to me beyond
Compare, above all living creatures dear."
Milton: P. L., bk. ix.

"How dull! to hear the voice of those
Whom rank or chance, whom wealth or power,
Have made, though neither friends nor foes,
Associates of the festive hour."
Byron: Hours of Idleness.

(2) A partner in some office or enterprise.

(*a*) *In a good, or at least an indifferent sense:* A comrade, a partner, &c.

"I call'd my fellows, and these words address'd:
My dear *associates*, here indulge your rest."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. ix., 199, 200.

(*b*) *In a bad sense:* An accomplice.

"Their less scrupulous *associates* complained bitterly that the good cause was betrayed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. *Of things:* A concomitant.

"Good health, and, its *associate* in the most,
Good temper."
Cowper: Task, bk. i.

B. *Technically:* One who holds a certain honorary title in connection with the Royal Academy or any similar institution. The dignity of associate is inferior to that of academician. Its abbreviation is *A.*

¶ A.R.A. is = Associate of the Royal Academy; A.R.S.A. is = (1) Associate of the Royal Society of Arts, or (2) Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy.

as-sō'-çī-ā-tĕd (or **ci** as **shī**), *pa. par. & a.* [Associate, *v.*]

"With strictly social animals the feeling will be more or less extended to all the *associated* members."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. iii.

as-sō'-çī-āte-shĭp (or **ci** as **shī**), *s.* [Eng. *associate*, and suff. *-ship.*]

1. The state of one associated with another person, or with a party, or sharing with some one else a common office.

"And that, under the present system, rising men were hardly ever admitted to *associateship* until they were past the age at which the recognition of the Academy could be of service to them."—*Sir Charles Dilke: Speech in Parliament; Times*, April 10, 1877.

2. The position or dignity of being an associate. [Associate, *s.*, II.]

as-sō'-çī-ā-tĭng (or **ci** as **shī**), *pr. par.* [Associate, *v.*]

as-sō-çī-ā'-tion (or **ci** as **shī**), *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *association*; Sp. *asociacion*; Port. *associaçao.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. The act of associating, uniting, or joining together.

1. *Of persons, or other beings capable of action:*

"F. Cuvier has observed that all animals that readily enter into domestication consider man as a member of their own society, and thus fulfil their instinct of *association*."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. viii., p. 150.

2. *Of things:*

"... his [man's] mental powers, in *association* with his extraordinarily-developed brain."—*Owen: Classif. of Mammalia*, p. 49.

II. The state of being so associated, united, or joined together. (Used of beings, of persons, or of things.)

1. *Of beings or persons:*

"Self-denial is a kind of holy *association* with God; and, by making you his partner, interests you in all his happiness."—*Boyle.*

"... those animals which were benefited by living in close *association*."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. iii.

2. *Of things.* [B. 1.]

III. An aggregate of persons or things associated together.

1. *Of persons:* A society of any kind; persons in union with each other for any purpose, civil or ecclesiastical, political or non-political. [B. 2.]

"The *Association* also holds itself liable to print in detail those researches on particular points of inquiry which it has requested individuals or societies to undertake."—*Brit. Assoc. Rep.*, vol. i. (2nd ed., 1836), p. viii.

2. *Of things:* An aggregate of things so associated together, as mental conceptions with each other, a mental feeling or thought with nerve action, or material substances with each other.

"We may build more splendid habitations,
Fill our rooms with paintings and with sculptures,
But we cannot
Buy with gold the old *associations*."
Longfellow: Birds of Passage (*Golden Milestone*).

"Here a name of noble intellectual *associations*. . ."
—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), xii. 559.

IV. A contract containing the rules or articles by which persons uniting with each other mutually pledge themselves to carry out the common objects of their society.

"He . . . had been the author of that *Association* by which the Prince's adherents had bound themselves to stand or fall together."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

". . . was forced to content himself with dropping the *Association* into a flower-pot which stood in a parlour near the kitchen."—*Ibid.*, ch. xviii.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Mental and Moral Philosophy:*

(*a*) *Association of ideas:* The connection in the mind, especially in matters relating to memory, between two ideas, so that one tends to recall the other. If, for example, on walking out, one come to a spot where on a previous occasion something exciting happened, the sight of the place will almost certainly recall the occurrence. Dugald Stewart considers that the ideas which tend to suggest each other are those connected together by resemblance, analogy, contrariety, vicinity in time or in place, the relation of cause and effect, of means and of end, or of premises and conclusion.

"*Association of ideas* is of great importance, and may be of excellent use."—*Watts.*

(*b*) *The association of feelings* is a similar connection among the feelings.

". . . the ultimate law to which the *association of feelings* conforms."—*Herbert Spencer: Psychology*, 2nd ed. (1870), vol. i., p. 252.

2. *Science, Literature, &c.:*

The word *Association*, though not so common as *Society*, is still in general use in the sense detailed under A., III. 1. A well-known association in Britain is fully and formally designated "The British Association for the Advancement of Science," but it is generally called simply "The British Association." At its first meeting, that held in York on the 27th of September, 1831, the Rev. William Vernon Harcourt thus defined its aims:—

"I propose then, gentlemen, in the first place, that we should found a British Association for the Advancement of Science, having for its objects, to give a stronger impulse and more systematic direction to scientific inquiry, to obtain a greater degree of national attention to the objects of science, and a removal of those disadvantages which impede its progress, and to promote the intercourse of the cultivators of science with one another and with foreign philosophers."—*Brit. Assoc. Reports*, vol. i., 2nd ed. (1835), p. 22.

The British Association has since greatly developed, having now (1879) about 4,000 members. It is divided into the following sections:—Section A. Mathematics and Physics; B. Chemistry and Mineralogy; C. Geology; D. Biology; E. Geography and Ethnology; F. Statistics; G. Mechanical Science. These sections are again divided into what till 1865 were called sub-sections, but have since been termed departments. (*Brit. Assoc. Rep.*, 1877, p. xxxvi.) The association meets, on invitation being sent to it, in any of the larger towns or cities (London excepted) which can give it accommodation, doing its best at each place to communicate an impulse towards the cultivation of science which may continue to operate after it has gone.

ȧs-sō-çi-ā'-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *association*; *-al.*] Pertaining to the act or state of association, or to persons or things associated; pertaining to associationism (q.v.).

ȧs-sō-çi-ā'-tion-ism, *s.* [Eng. *association*; *-ism.*]

Philos.: The doctrine of the association of ideas. [Association, B. 1 (*a*).]

ȧs-sō-çi-ā'-tion-ist, *s.* [Eng. *association* (*ism*); *-ist.*] (1) An adherent or supporter of associationism (q.v.); (2) A member of an association.

ȧs-sō-çi-ā'-tive (or **çi** as **shi**), *a.* [Eng. *associat*(*e*); *-ive.*] Possessing the quality of associating. (*Coleridge.*) (*Reid.*)

ȧs-sō'-çi-ā-tŏr (or **çi** as **shi**), *s.* [Eng. *associate*; *-or.*] One who associates with others for any purpose.

"In Westminster there were thirty-seven thousand *associators*, in the Tower Hamlets eight thousand, in Southwark eighteen thousand."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

* **ȧs-sōil'** (1), *v.t.* [From Lat. *ad* = to, and Eng. *soil.* In Fr. *souiller* = to soil, to defile.] [Soil.] To soil; to stain.

". . . and what can he be,
Can with unthankfulness *assoile* me."
Beaum. & Fletch.: Q. of Corinth, iii. 1. (*Richardson.*)

* **ȧs-sōil'** (2), * **ȧs-sōil'e,** * **ȧs-sōy'l,** * **ȧs-sōy'l'e,** * **ȧs-sō'le,** * **ȧ-sōil'e,** * **ȧ-sōy'l'e** (*O. Eng.*), **ȧs-sōil'-zĭe,** * **ȧs-sōil'-yĭe** (**zĭ** as **yĭ**) (*O. Eng. & Mod. Scotch*), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *assoiler, assaurre, assaudre, assoldre, absoiler, absouldre*; from Port. *assolvar*; Ital. *assolvere*; Lat. *absolvo* = (1) to loosen from, (2) to free from, (3) to acquit, (4) to pay off, (5) to finish: *ab* = from, and *solvo* = to loosen, to untie.] [Absolve.]

A. *Of the Old English forms* assoil, *&c.:*

1. To let loose, to set free; to deliver.

"Till from her bonds the spright *assoiled* is."
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 52.

2. To absolve a sin, or fault, or error; or to absolve a person from a charge, to acquit him.

"Well meeting how their errour to *assoyle*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vi. 25.

"The Pape them *assoled*."—*Chron. of Rob. de Brunne*, p. 205. (*S. in Boucher.*)

"When he was *asoyled* of the Pope."
Langtoft: Chron., p. 1. (*Boucher.*)

3. To pay.

"Till that you come where ye your vowes *assoyle*."
Spenser: Daphnaida, viii.

4. To remove.

"In seeking him that should her payn *assoyle*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. v. 30.

B. *Of the Scotch forms* assoilzie, * assoilyie:

1. *Scots Law:* To acquit or absolve by sentence of a court.

". . . for non-payment of a feu duty, . . . in whilk the defender was *assoilzied*."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xlviii.

2. To absolve from ecclesiastical censure.

* **ȧs-sōil'e,** *s.* [Assoil, *v.*] Confession.

"When we speak by way of riddle, of which the sense can hardly be picked out but by the parties' own *assoile*."—*Puttenham*, iii. 157. (*Nares.*)

* **ȧs-sōil'-ĭng,** * **ȧs-sōil'-lyng,** * **ȧs-sōy'l'-ĭnge,** * **ȧ-sōy'l-yn,** *pr. par. & s.* [Assoil, *v.*]

As substantive: Absolution.

"And to sywi this mansinge, and the *assoylinge* al so, we assigneth the bissop of Winchestre to."—*Robert of Gloucest.: Chron.*, p. 502. (*S. in Boucher.*)

"*Assoylyn* of synuys."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"For cura wol slee right as *assoillyng* saveth."
Chaucer: The Prologue, 663.

ȧs-sōil'-ment, *s.* [O. Eng. *assoil*, and Eng. suff. *-ment.*] The act of assoiling; absolution. (*More.*) (*Speed.*)

ȧs-sōil'-zĭe (*z* silent), * **ȧs-sōil'-yĭe,** *v.t.* [Assoil (2), B.]

ȧs-sōil'-zĭed (*z* silent), *pa. par.* [Assoil (2), B.]

ȧs-sōil'-zĭng (*z* silent), *pr. par.* [Assoil (2), B.]

ăs'-sŏn-ănce, *s.* [In Dan. *assonants*; Ger. *assonanz*; Fr. *assonance*; Sp. *asonancia*; Ital. *assonanza.*]

Rhetoric & Poetry: A term used when the words of a phrase or of a verse have the same sound or termination, and yet do not properly rhyme. (*Johnson.*)

ăs'-sŏn-ănt, *adj. & s.* [Fr. *assonant*; Sp. *asonante* (s.); Lat. *assonans*, pr. par. of *assono* or *adsono* = to sound to; *ad* = to, and *sono* = to sound.]

A. *As adjective:* Sounding so as to resemble another sound. (*Johnson.*)

Assonant Rhymes: Verses not properly rhyming. [Assonance.] They are deemed legitimate in Spanish, but in English are considered blemishes in composition.

B. *As substantive:* Spanish verses not properly rhyming. [See the adj.]

* **assonzie,** *v.t.* [Essoin.]

ȧs-sōrt', *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *assortir* = (1) to sort, (2) to match; Ital. *assortire* = to sort, to choose by lot.] [Sort.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To arrange or dispose in such a way that one person or thing will suit another, to match; to adapt one person or thing to another.

"They appear . . . no way *assorted* to those with whom they must associate."—*Burke.*

2. To distribute into sorts; arrange things of the same kind into different classes, or into bundles, heaps, &c.

3. To furnish with articles so arranged. [Assorted.]

B. *Intrans.:* To suit, to agree, to match; to be in congruity or harmony with.

* **ȧs-sōrt',** *s.* [Assort, *v.*]

"Sit down here by one *assort*."
Sir Ferumbras. (*Ellis*, vol. iii.) (*Richardson.*)

ȧs-sōrt'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Assort, *v.*]

"To be found in the well-*assorted* warehouses of dissenting congregations."—*Burke.*

ȧs-sōrt'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [Assort.]

ȧs-sōrt'-ment, *s.* [Eng. *assort*; *-ment.* In Dan. *assortement*; Fr. *assortiment*; Ital. *assortimento.*]

I. The act of assorting, or disposing in a suitable manner; the state of being assorted.

II. The aggregate of things assorted. *Specially—*

1. Quantities of various articles, each arranged separately from the rest and put in its own proper place.

2. Particular varieties of the same article, so selected as to match with each other; or various articles so selected that each is harmonious or in keeping with the other.

"'Tis a curious *assortment* of dainty regales,
To tickle the negroes with when the ship sails,
Fine chains for the neck, and a cat with nine tails."
Cowper: Sweet Meat has Sour Sauce.

". . . also a fine *assortment* of *Azalea indica*, . . ."—*Advt., Times*, 30th Nov., 1875.

"The above *assortments* are easily displayed, and have full instructions for firing on each article."—*Advt., Times*, 4th Nov., 1875.

* **ȧs-sŏt',** *v.t.* [Fr. *assoter* = to infatuate with a passion.]

1. To besot, to infatuate; to cause to dote upon. [Besot.]

"That monstrous errour which doth some *assot*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 8.

2. To bewilder.

"*Assotted* had his sence, or dazed was his eye."
Spenser: F. Q., III. viii. 22.

* **ȧs-sŏt',** *a.* [Assot, *v.*] Infatuated; foolish.

"Tho willye, I wene thou bee *assot*."
Spenser: Sheph. Cal., iii.

* **ȧs-sŏt'-tĕd,** *pa. par. & a.* [Assot, *v.t.*]

* **ȧs-sōy'le,** *v.t.* [Assoil.]

* **ȧs-sōy'led,** *pa. par.* [Assoil.]

* **ȧs-sōy'l-ĭnge,** *pr. par. & s.* [Assoil, *v.*]

* **ȧs-sōy'ne,** * **ȧs-sōi'n,** * **ȧs-sōy'gne** (*g* silent), * **ȧ-sōy'ne,** *s.* [Essoin, *s.*]

* **ȧs-sōy'ne,** *v.t.* [Essoin, *s. & v.*]

* **ȧs-spy'e,** *v.t.* [Espy.]

ȧs-suā'de (**suā** as **swā**), *v.t.* [Pref. *as-* = *ad-* intens. and Lat. *suadeo.*] To urge persuasively.

"A chance of *assuading* his own better judgment on the multitude."—*Annual Review*, iv. 240. (*N.E.D.*)

ȧs-suāġe′ (suā as swā), ȧs-swāġe′, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *assouager*, as if from Lat. *assuavio*: Lat. *ad* = to, and *suavis* = sweet, agreeable.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Of anything in the arrangements of nature which is extreme:* To temper, to allay, to mitigate.

"Refreshing winds the summer's heats *assuage*,
And kindly warmth disarms the winter's rage."
Addison.

II. *Of human feeling or emotion:*

1. *Of pain, woe, fear, or aught else depressing to the mind:* To mitigate, to soothe, to allay, partly to remove.

"Unless he could *assuage* the woe
Which he abhorr'd to view below."
Byron: The Prisoner of Chillon, i. 4.

2. *Of the exciting emotions, and specially of anger, hatred, &c.:* To appease, to pacify, to diminish, to allay.

"It's eath his ydle fury to *asswage*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iv. 11.

"On me, on me your kindled wrath *assuage*,
And bid the voice of lawless riot rage."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. ii. 81, 82.

B. *Intransitive:* To abate, to subside.

"And God made a wind to pass over the earth, and the waters *asswaged*."—*Gen.* viii. 1.

ȧs-suā′ġed (suā as swā), † **ȧs-swā′ġed, * ȧ-swā′ġed,** *pa. par.* [Assuage, *v.t.*]

ȧs-suā′ġe-mĕnt (suā as swā), * ȧs-swā′ġe-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *assuage*; *-ment.*] The act of assuaging; the state of being assuaged; mitigation, abatement.

"Tell me, when shall these weary woes have end,
Or, shall their ruthless torment never cease,
But all my days in pining languor spend,
Without hope of *asswagement* or release."
Spenser: Sonnets.

ȧs-suā′-ġẽr (suā as swā), *s.* [Eng. *assuage*; *-er.*] One who or that which assuages.

† **ȧs-suā′-sĭve (suā as swā),** *a.* [Formed from *assuade* (q.v.) on model of *persuasive.*] Persuasive, soothing.

"If in the breast tumultuous joys arise,
Musick her soft *assuasive* voice supplies."
Pope: St. Cecilia.

* **ȧs-sŭb′-jŭ-gāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *ad* = to, and *subjugate.*] To subjugate to, to subject to.

"This thrice worthy and right valiant lord
Must not so stale his palm, nobly acquir'd:
Nor, by my will, *assubjugate* his merit."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii.

ăs-sŭbt′-ĭle (*b* silent), *v.t.* [Subtle.] To render subtle. (*Puttenham: Eng. Poesie*, bk. iii., ch. xviii.

† **ăs-suĕ-făc′-tĭon (ue as wĕ),** *s.* [Lat. *assuefacio* = to accustom to, from *assuetus* = accustomed: *ad*, and *suesco* = to become accustomed to, and *facio* = to make.] The state of being accustomed.

"Right and left, as parts inservient unto the motive faculty, are differenced by degrees from use and *assuefaction*, or according whereto the one grows stronger."
—Browne: Vulgar Errours.

† **ăs-suĕ-tūde (ue as wĕ),** *s.* [In Ital. *assuetudine*; Lat. *assuetudo.*] Accustomedness, custom, habit.

"We see that *assuetude* of things hurtful doth make them lose the force to hurt."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 67.

ȧs-sūme, *v.t. & i.* [In Fr. *assumer*; Sp. *asumirse*; Port. *assumir*; Ital. *assumere.* From Lat. *assumo* = to take to: *ad* = to, and *sumo* = to take up.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To take to one's self.

(1) To take to one's self that which is one's own, or anything held in common of which one has the right to make use. *Used—*

(*a*) *Of man or other real or imaginary being:*

"Were new indeed, to see a bard all fire,
Touch'd with a coal from Heaven, *assume* the lyre."
Cowper: Table Talk.

"His majesty might well *assume* the complaint and expression of King David."—*Clarendon.*

"Trembling they stand, while Jove *assumes* the throne." *Pope: Homer's Iliad*, bk. i., 894.

(*b*) *Fig.: Of nature or any other thing as contradistinguished from a person or being:*

"Nature, *assuming* a more lovely face,
Borrowing a beauty from the works of grace."
Cowper: Retirement.

(2) To take to one's self what one is not entitled to; it being eminently characteristic of those who "assume" or take to themselves anything that they take too much.

"... *assumes* or usurps the ascendancy."—*Dryden: The Hind and Panther*, ii. Note.

"Art girt about by demons, who *assume*
The words of God, and tempt us with our own
Dissatisfied and curious thoughts ..."
Byron: Cain, i. 1.

† (3) To adopt or receive into a society.

"The sixth was a young knight of lesser renown and lower rank, *assumed* into that honourable company."
—Scott. (Goodrich and Porter.)

2. To take upon one's self, to arrogate to one's self authority.

"With ravish'd ears
The monarch hears,
Assumes the god,
Affects to nod,
And seems to shake the spheres."
Dryden: Alexander's Feast.

II. *Technically:*

Logic: To take anything for granted without proof. This may be done either through inadvertence or because what is assumed is really axiomatic.

"In every hypothesis something is allowed to be *assumed*."—*Boyle.*

"... we must not therefore *assume* the liberty of setting aside well-ascertained rules of historical evidence."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. viii., § 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ordinary Language:* To be arrogant or pretentious; to claim more than is one's due.

2. *Law:* To undertake an obligation of any kind, as by a verbal or other promise to do anything.

ȧs-sūmed, *pa. par. & a.* [Assume.]

As participial adjective:

1. *Gen.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"... the *assumed* uniformity of the exciting causes ..."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. iv.

2. *Spec.:* Pretended, hypocritical.

"'Disastrous news!' dark Wycliffe said;
Assumed despondence bent his head,
While troubled joy was in his eye,
The well-feigned sorrow to belie."
Scott: Rokeby, i. 14.

"Brutus now throws off his *assumed* character, ..."
—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xi., § 37.

* **ȧs-sū′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Lat. *assumentum*, from *assuo* = to sew on, to put a patch on: *ad* = to, and *suo* = to sew.] A patch.

"This *assument* or addition Dr. Marshal says he never could find anywhere but in this Anglo-Saxonick translation."—*Lewis: Hist. Eng. Bibles*, p. 9.

ȧs-sū′-mẽr, *s.* [Eng. *assume*; *-er.*] One who takes to himself more than he is entitled to, or takes upon himself what he has no right or is unable to do; a pretender; also a woman who does so.

"Can man be wise in any course in which he is not safe too? But can these high *assumers*, and pretenders to reason, prove themselves so?"—*South.*

ȧs-sū′m-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Assume.]

A. *As pres. participle:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:* Pretentious, arrogant, presumptuous, self-confident.

"His haughty looks, and his *assuming* air,
The son of Isis could no longer bear." *Dryden.*

C. *As substantive:* Assumption, presumption.

"The vain *assumings*
Of some, quite worthless of her [Poesy's] sovereign wreaths." *B. Jonson: Poetaster.*

† **ȧs-sū′m-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *assuming*; *-ness.*] Assumption, presumption.

"Dyslogistic—viz., ... 12. Haughtiness. 13. *Assumingness*. 14. Arrogance."—*Bowring: Bentham's Works*, vol. i., p. 201.

ȧs-sŭmp′-sĭt, *s.* [Lat. 3 person sing. pret. of *assumo*. *Lit.* = he has taken to or upon (him).]

Law:

1. A verbal promise made by any one, or which he may in justice be held to have more or less directly made. [See No. 2.] In the former case the assumpsit or promise is said to be *explicit*, and in the latter, *implied*. One may actually promise to pay a sum of money or build a house by a certain day, in which case the promise is deemed explicit, and an action lies against him if he violate his verbal engagement. Certain contracts are, however, so important that the law requires them to be in writing. *Implied promises* are such as the following:—A person, when in want of certain articles, is in the habit of obtaining them at a certain shop. Having done so, it is not legally competent for him to turn round on the shopman and say, "Prove that I ever promised to pay for the articles I received." The law rightly judges that if there was not an *explicit*, there was at least an *implied* promise to pay for the goods, else the shopman would not have given them. So also if a person contract to build a house, and erecting it in defiance of the principle of gravity, see it tumble to pieces before his eyes, he is not allowed to plead that he knew nothing of building. His having taken the contract is held to imply that he gave himself out as competent to perform the work which he undertook to do.

"... the *assumpsit* or undertaking of the defendant ... A third species of implied *assumpsits* is ..."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 9.

2. An action at law brought for the enforcement of such a promise, express or implied. (*Blackstone: Comm.*)

* **ȧs-sŭmpt′,** *v.t.* [From Lat. *assumptus*, pa. par. of *assumo*.] [Assume.] To take up.

"The souls of such their worthies as were departed from human conversation, and were *assumpted* into the number of their gods."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 115.

* **ȧs-sŭmpt′,** *s.* [In Port. *assumpto*; Ital. *assunto.* From Lat. *assumptum*, neuter of *assumptus*, pa. par. of *assumo*.] [Assume.] Anything assumed.

"The sum of all your *assumpts*, collected by yourself, is this."—*Chillingworth: Ans. to Charity maint. by Cath.*, p. 60.

ȧs-sŭmp′-tĭon, * ȧs-sump-ci-on, *s.* [In Fr. *assomption*; O. Fr. *assumption*; Sp. *asuncion*; Port. *assumpçao*; Ital. *assunzione*; Lat. *assumptio*, from *assumptum*, sup. of *assumo*.] [Assume.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. The act of assuming or taking to, up, upon, or for granted.

1. The act of taking to or upon one's self, or taking up, or adopting.

"The personal descent of God himself, and his *assumption* of our flesh to his divinity. ..."—*Hammond: Fundamentals.*

"Now, war with China must mean the acquisition of territory and the *asumption* of immediate political power."—*Times*, Nov. 10, 1875.

[See also B., I. 1.]

2. The act of taking for granted without proof.

"By showing that by the *assumption* of this wonderful intangible æther all the phenomena of optics are accounted for."—*Tyndall: Prag. of Science* (3rd ed.), ix. 233.

II. The state of being assumed in any of the ways now mentioned.

"Adam, after a certain period of years, would have been rewarded with an *assumption* to eternal felicity."
—*Wake.*

"These, by way of *assumption* under the two general propositions, are intrinsically and naturally good or bad."—*Norris.*

III. A thing or things assumed. *Spec.*, a thing taken for granted without proof. (Followed by *that.*)

"... possible to keep a compact based on the *assumption that* Turkey either would or could behave like a civilised State."—*Times*, Nov. 9, 1875.

B. *Technical:*

I. *Theol., Church Hist., &c. According to the Greek and Roman Churches:*

1. The taking of the Virgin Mary up into heaven.

"Upon the feast of the *assumption* of the blessed Virgin, the pope and cardinals keep the vespers."—*Stillingfleet.*

2. *In an elliptic sense:* The festival commemorating this alleged occurrence. It is kept by the Roman and Greek Churches on the 15th of August. The English Church does not observe the festival, being dissatisfied with the evidence that the event which it commemorates ever took place.

II. *Scots Law. A deed of assumption:* A deed executed by a trustee or trustees under a deed of settlement, appointing and associating with themselves a new trustee or new trustees.

III. *Her.: Arms of assumption* are those which a person may, in certain circumstances, legitimately assume. They are now distinguished from *assumptive* arms. [Assumptive.]

IV. *Logic:*

1. The minor or second proposition in a categorical syllogism.

† 2. The consequence drawn from the major and minor. (*Dyche.*)

3. Anything taken for granted without proof or postulate. [A., III.]

"There are, however, geologists who maintain that this is an *assumption*, based upon a partial knowledge of the facts."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 58.

as-sŭmp'-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *assomptif;* Port. *assumptivo;* from Lat. *assumptivus.*] Which is assumed, or which may be assumed; capable of being assumed.

Heraldry. Assumptive Arms:

*1. *Originally:* Arms which had been assumed in a legitimate way.

"... in Heraldry, *assumptive arms* are such as a person has a title to bear, by virtue of some action done or performed by him, which by birth he could not wear; as if a person that has naturally no coat should, in lawful war, take a prince or nobleman prisoner, he has from that time a right to bear the arms of such prisoner, by virtue of that military law, that the dominion of things taken in lawful war passes to the conqueror."—*Dyche & Dict.* (1758).

2. *Now:* Arms assumed without proper authority; those legitimately taken being called *arms of assumption,* and not *assumptive arms.* (*Gloss. of Her.,* 1847.)

as-sŭmp'-tĭve-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *assumptive; -ly.*] By means of an assumption. (*Webster.*)

as-sūr-ance, *as-sūr-âunce (sür as **shür),** *s.* [Fr. *assurance,* from *assurer* = to render sure; *sûr* = O. Fr. *séur, segur;* Lat. *securus* = (1) free from care; (2) free from danger, safe, secure: *se* (old form of *sine*) = apart from, without; *cura* = care.] [Assecurance, Assure, Secure, Sinecure, Sure.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of assuring or insuring.

(i.) The act of imparting to another, who is distrustful or anxious, grounds on which confidence may be based, or of actually inspiring him with confidence itself. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"But, lordes, wol ye maken *assurance,*
As I schal say, assentyng to my lore?
And I schal make us sauf for evermore."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,761.

"Not a house but seems
To give *assurance* of content within."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

(ii.) The act of "insuring one's life." [A., II. 3.]

2. The state of being assured, or being insured.

(i.) The state of being assured.

(*a*) The state of receiving statements, designed to inspire confidence either with respect to one's personal security or any other matter which else would be doubtful.

"We have as great *assurance* that there is a God, as we could expect to have, supposing that he were."—*Tillotson.*

¶ *To take assurance from an enemy:* To submit on condition of receiving protection. (*Scotch.*)

(*b*) Firm belief in such statements, unwavering conviction.

"Such an *assurance* of things as will make men careful to avoid a lesser danger, ought to awaken men to avoid a greater."—*Tillotson.*

(*c*) Confidence, trust, produced by such conviction.

"Thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have none *assurance* of thy life . . ."—*Deut.* xxviii. 66.

"And the work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness quietness and *assurance* for ever."—*Isa.* xxxii. 17.

¶ *To make assurance doubly sure:* To take steps which seem much more than sufficient to remove every cause of apprehension, and produce tranquil confidence.

"*Macb.* Then live, Macduff: what need I fear of thee,
But yet I'll make *assurance doubly sure.*"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

(*d*) The confidence produced by comparing one's self with others. This may be moderate, and therefore legitimate; indeed, it may be only the absence of false modesty or overbashfulness.

"Men whose consideration will relieve our modesty, and give us courage and *assurance* in the duties of our profession."—*Rogers.*

"With all th' *assurance* innocence can bring,
Fearless without, because secure within."
Dryden.

Or it may be immoderate and become forwardness or impudence.

"This is not the grace of hope, but a good natural *assurance* or confidence, which Aristotle observes young men to be full of, and old men not so inclined to."—*Hammond.*

Or again it may be supported by a feeling of duty, and become intrepidity or fortitude, which is highly commendable.

"They, like resolute men, stood in the face of the breach with more *assurance* than the wall itself."—*Knolles.*

(ii.) The state of being insured. [A., II. 3.]

3. That which is designed to render a person or thing assured or insured.

(i.) That which is designed to assure a person, or inspire him with confidence.

"*Assurances* of support came pouring in daily from foreign courts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xx.

". . . the answer returned to these affectionate *assurances* was not perfectly gracious."—*Ibid.,* ch. xxiii.

(ii.) That which is intended to insure a person or his life, or, more truly, his property. [A., II. 3.]

"An *assurance* being passed through for a competent fine, hath come back again by reason of some oversight."—*Bacon.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Theology:* The unwavering conviction, divinely produced, that one is now acceptable to God, and will, through the mediation of Christ, at last infallibly attain to heavenly felicity.

"And we desire that every one of you do shew the same diligence to the full *assurance* of hope unto the end."—*Heb.* vi. 11.

"Though hope be indeed a lower and lesser thing than *assurance,* yet, as to all the purposes of a pious life, it may prove more useful."—*South.*

2. *Law:* The conveyance of lands or tenements by deed; legal evidence of the conveyance of property. The legal evidences of this translation of property are called the common assurance of the kingdom, whereby every man's estate is assured to him. (*Blackstone's Comment.,* II. 294.)

3. *Arithmetic, Comm., Insurance, &c.:* The act of "insuring" a person's life; the state of being insured; also a contract between a person on the one hand and a company on the other, by which the former agrees to pay a stipulated sum at fixed times, and the latter promises a certain amount to be given over to his heirs in the event of his dying during the period for which he has paid. The sum for which the individual insured becomes responsible is called the *premium.* If given all at once it is called a *single premium;* if at the commencement of each year, an *annual premium.*

While the time of a single person's death is not ascertainable beforehand by man, the percentage of deaths out of 10,000, or 100,000, or a million, is wonderfully fixed, the variations becoming less as the number from which the percentage is calculated grows greater. It may, therefore, become the subject of arithmetical and algebraical calculation. [Annuities, Life, Expectation.]

To find the present value of £100, *to be paid at the end of the year in which the assurer, A, dies:* Find the present value of an annuity of £1 for the life of A. If this be called *a,* then (*a* + 1) multiplied by the present value of £1 due a year hence, with *a* subtracted from the result, and the remainder then multiplied by 100, will give the sum required. Or, find A's expectation of life, and calculate the present value of £100 that number of years hence.

To find the annual premium which would furnish such a sum on the death of A: Divide the present value of £100, as ascertained in the previous paragraph, by the present value of an annuity of £1 for the same time.

¶ The business of Assurance or Insurance has grown enormously during the present century. The amount of life insurance now in force in the United States is more than $9,000,000,000. Assessment or Co-operative Insurance has had an enormous development within recent years.

B. *Attributively:* Pertaining to assurance of lives, more rarely of insurances against fire, as the "Standard Life *Assurance* Company," "Hand in Hand Fire and Life *Assurance* Society."

* **as-sūr'-an-cēr (sür** as **shür),** *s.* [Eng. *assurance*(*e*); *-er.*] One who makes great professions. (*N.E.D.*)

as-sūr'-ant (sür as **shür),** *s.* [Eng. *assur*(*e*); *-ant.*] One who takes out a policy of insurance. (*N.E.D.*)

as-sūre, *a-sūre (sür as **shür),** *v.t.* [In Ger. *assecuriren, assekuriren.* Dut. *assureeren;* Fr. *assurer;* Old Fr. *asseürer, aseürer;* Sp. *asegurar;* Port. *assegurar;* Ital. *assecurare;* Low Lat. *assecuro,* from *ad* = to, and *securus* = free from care or from danger.] [Assurance, Assecure.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. To adopt means for inspiring belief or confidence.

1. To make one's self sure; or to make promises or statements, once or repeatedly, with the design of inspiring another person with belief or confidence.

"But whence they sprong, or how they were begott,
Uneath is to *assure* . . ."—*Spenser: F. Q.,* II. x. 8.

"Avaux *assured* Louvois that a single French battalion would easily storm such a fastness."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

* 2. To betroth.

"This drudge, diviner laid claim to me; called me Dromio; swore I was *assured* to her."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors,* iii. 2.

3. To render property or any other desirable acquisition secure to one; to impart an indispatable title to certain property. To confirm, to guarantee.

". . . then he shall add the fifth part of the money of thy estimation unto it, and it shall be assured unto him."—*Lev.* xxvii. 19.

4. To insure, as a life in an insurance office.

"One pound ten shillings per annum on the sum *assured.*"—*Advt. of an Insurance Office.*

II. Actually to inspire belief or confidence.

1. To convince.

". . . *assur'd* that man shall live
With all the creatures, and their seed preserve."
Milton: P. L., bk. xi.

2. To embolden; to render confident.

"His heigh estate *assured* him in pryde;
But fortune cast him doun, and ther he lay."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,674-5.

"And hereby we know that we are of the truth, and shall *assure* our hearts before him."—*1 John* iii. 19.

B. *Comm., Insurance, &c.:* To insure one against some of the pecuniary consequences to his family which death would otherwise produce [Assurance, II. 3], or to insure one's self or property against certain contingencies.

as-sūred (sür as **shür),** *pa. par. & a.* [Assure.]

As adjective:

1. In senses corresponding to those of the verb. *Specially—*

(*a*) Certain; undoubted.

". . . I will give you *assured* peace in this place."—*Jer.* xiv. 13.

(*b*) Secure.

2. Impudent.

as-sūr-ĕd-lĭ (sür as **shür),** *adv.* [Eng. *assured; -ly.*] With the security produced when a trustworthy assurance has been given; certainly, undoubtedly.

"*Dol.* Most noble empress, you have heard of me?
Cleo. I cannot tell
Dol Assuredly, you know me."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

"Therefore let all the house of Israel know *assuredly,* that . . ."—*Acts* ii. 36.

as-sūr-ĕd-nĕss (sür as **shür),** *s.* [Eng. *assured; -ness.*] The quality of being assured; assurance, certainty.

"One face, one colour, one *assuredness.*"—*Daniel: To Sir T. Egerton.* (*Richardson.*)

as-sūr-ĕr (sür as **shür),** *s.* [Eng. *assur*(*e*); *-er.* In Fr. *assureur.*]

1. One who seeks to inspire another with belief or confidence.

2. One who insures any person's life or property.

". . . the general body of new *assurers* are to have no claim on either of the existing assurance funds."—*John M. Candlish: Times, City Article,* 22nd February, 1877.

as-sūr'-gent, *a.* [Lat. *assurgens,* pr. par. of *assurgo* = to rise up: *ad* = to or up, and *surgo* = to rise.] Rising up; rising out of.

1. *Her.:* Rising out of. (*Gloss. of Her.,* 1847.)

2. *Bot.:* Rising upward. (*Loudon: Cycl. of Plants,* 1829, *Glossary.*) The same as Ascending (q.v.).

as-sūr'-ing (sür as **shür),** *pr. par. & a.* [Assure.]

as-sūr'-ing-lĭ (sür as **shür),** *adv.* [Eng. *assuring; -ly.*] In a manner to assure. (*Webster.*)

† **as-swā'-ge,** *v.t. & i.* [Assuage.]

† **as-swā'-ged,** *pa. par.* [Assuaged.]

† **as-swā'-ging,** *pr. par.* [Assuaging.]

* **as-swȳthe,** *adv.* [A.S. *swith* = strong, great, vehement, with prefix *as-* (q.v.). Quickly.

"To super they gone asswythe."
Gawayne & the Green Knyght, 2,102. (*Bouchier.*)

As-sȳr'-ĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Assyri*(*a*); *-an.* In Fr. *Assyrien;* Lat. *Assyrius;* Gr. Ἀσσύριος (*Assurios*). From Lat. *Assyria;* Gr. Ἀσσυρία (*Assuria*) (*Josephus*), and Ἀσσούρ (*Assour*); Heb. אַשּׁוּר (*Ashûr*); apparently from *Asshur,* the son of Shem.]

1. *As adjective:* Pertaining to Assyria.

"There is Sir Henry Rawlinson's *Assyrian* Canon . . ."—*Trans. Bib. Arch. Soc.*, vol. iii. (1874), p. 5.

2. *As substantive:* A native of Assyria, especially if belonging to the dominant race.

"The *Assyrian* came down like the wolf on the fold."
Byron: Hebrew Melodies: Destruc. of Sennacherib.

Assyrian Language: A dead language belonging to the Aramæan, or Northern group of the Syro-Arabian tongues. Its nearest living analogue is the Neo-Syriac. It is only in the present century that it has been recovered. From its richness of grammatical forms, the late Dr. Hincks termed it "The Sanscrit of the Shemitic family of languages." The researches of Sir Henry Rawlinson on the trilingual inscriptions of Behistun proved the language of Babylonia, in the time of Darius, to be essentially the same as the Assyrian of Tiglath Pileser. (*Trans. Bib. Archæol. Soc.*, 1872, vol. i., p. 281.) The Biblical Archæological Society's publications are full of information regarding Old Assyria, its language, and its history; and the general appearance of the characters in which the language is written is familiar, even to the most illiterate frequenter of the British Museum, from the numerous specimens of it covering the Assyrian sculptures in one portion of the building.

As-sȳr-ĭ-ŏl'-ō-gĭst, *s.* [Lat. *Assyria;* from Gr. Ἀσσυρία (*Assuria*), and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] One who makes the antiquities and history of Assyria his special study.

"There is no question among *Assyriologists*, including Mr. Smith, that . . ."—*Trans. Bib. Archæol. Soc.*, vol. iii., p. 4.

* **as-sȳ'th,** *v.t.* [ASSITH.]

as-sȳ'th-mĕnt, *s.* [ASSITHMENT.]

* **as-tā'at,** *s.* [ESTATE, STATE.]

"Ne of hir highe *astaat* no remembraunce
Ne hadde sche."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,799, 8,800.

* **a-stā'-bĭl,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *establir* = to establish, to settle.] To calm, to compose, to assuage. (*Scotch.*)

"Thare myndis mesis and *astablis* he.
And gan thame promys rest in time cumming."
Douglas: Virgil, 466.

as-tā'-çĭ-an, *s.* [ASTACUS.] An animal belonging to the genus Astacus, or at least the family Astacidæ.

as-tăç'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [ASTACUS.] A family of crustaceans belonging to the order Decapoda and the sub-order Macrura. [ASTACUS.]

ăs-ta-çī'-nī, *s. pl.* [ASTACUS.] Cuvier's name for the Astacidæ.

ăs'-ta-çīte, *s.* [Lat. *astacus* (q.v.), and suff. *-ite.*] Any fossil crustacean resembling a lobster or crayfish. [ASTACUS.]

as-tăc'-ō-līte, *s.* [Gr. ἀστακός (*astakos*) = a lobster, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.] The same as ASTACITE (q.v.).

ăs'-ta-cŭs, *s.* [In Ital. *astaco;* from Lat. *astacus*, Gr. ἀστακός (*astakos*), a kind of lobster or crayfish.] A genus of decapod, long-tailed Crustaceans, the typical one of the family Astacidæ. It contains the *A. marinus*, or Lobster, and the *A. fluviatilis*, or Crayfish. [LOBSTER, CRAYFISH.]

* **as-tā'le,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *estailer* = to display, to show.] To deck or set out. (*Scotch.*)

"Syne hynt to ane hie hall,
That wes *astalit* with pall."
Gawan & Gol., i. 5. (*Jamieson.*)

* **a-stănd'-an,** *v.i.* [A.S. *astandan* = to stand out, to endure.] To stand up. (*Layamon*, i. 277.)

* **a-start',** * **a-stĕrt',** * **ĕst-stŭr'-tĕn,** * **at-stĭr'-tĕn,** * **ĕt-stĕr'-tĕn** (pret. * **a-start'-ed,** * **a-stĕrt',** * **ĕst-stŭrt'e,** * **at-stŭrt'e),** *v.i.* & *t.* [Eng. *a; start.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To start from, to escape; to flee, to get free.

"That oft out of her bed she did *astart*,
As one with view of ghostly feends affright."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ii. 29.

"He to his hous is gon with sorweful herte.
He saith, he may not from his deth *asterte*."
Chaucer: C. T., 11,333-4.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to start, to startle, to terrify, to affright; to befall, to come upon suddenly.

"No daunger there the shepheard can *astert*."
Spenser: Shep. Cal., xi.

2. To release.

"Ther might *astert* him no pecunial peyne."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,896.

3. To avoid. (*Scotch.*)

"Giff ye a goddesse be, and thet ye like
To do one payne, I may it not *astert*."
King Quair, ii. 25. (*Jamieson.*)

Ăs-tar'-tē, *s.* [Gr. Ἀστάρτη (*Astartē*).]

1. *Myth.:* A Phœnician goddess corresponding to the Ashtoreth of Scripture. [ASHTORETH.]

"With these in troop
Came Astoreth, whom the Phœnicians call'd
Astarte, queen of heaven, with crescent horns;
To whose bright image nightly by the moon
Sidonian virgins paid their vows and songs."
Milton: P. L., bk. i.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of bivalve molluscs belonging to the family Cyprinidæ. They have 2—2 hinge teeth, and are suborbicular, compressed, thick, smooth, or concentrically furrowed shells. In 1875, Tate estimated the recent species known at twenty and the fossil at 285. The former belong to the temperate and arctic zones, and the latter to the rocks from the Carboniferous formation upward.

* **a-stā'te,** * **as-tā't,** *s.* [ESTATE, STATE.]

"And kepte so wel his real *astat*,
That ther was nowher such a ryal man."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,340-41.

as-tăt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἄστατος (*astatos*) = never standing still; from ἀ, priv., and the pass. of ἵστημι (*histēmi*) = to cause to stand. Not influenced by the earth's magnetism.

An astatic needle is a needle movable about an axis in the plane of the magnetic meridian, and parallel to the inclination. When so situated, the terrestrial magnetic couple acting in the direction of the axis cannot impart to the needle any determinate direction, and therefore it is *astatic.*

An astatic system is a combination of two needles of equal force joined parallel to each other, with the poles in contrary directions. They counterbalance each other so that the system becomes completely astatic, and sets at right angles to the magnetic meridian.

a-stā'y, *adv.* [Eng. *a*, and *stay.*]

Naut.: A term used of an anchor, which, on being hauled up, temporarily takes such a position that the cable or chain from which it depends forms an acute angle with the surface of the water.

* **as-tē'er,** *a.* or *adv.* [ASTIR.] (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*)

* **a-stē'ir,** *v.t.* [A.S. *astyrian* = to excite.] To rouse, to excite, to stir. (*Scotch.*)

"My pleasure prikis my paine to prouoke,
My solace sorow sobbing to *asteir*."
K. Henry's Test. Poems, 16th cent., p. 263.

ăs'-tĕ-ĭsm, *s.* [Lat. *asteismos;* Gr. ἀστεϊσμός (*asteismos*); from ἀστεῖος (*asteios*) = urbane, polite, witty, clever; ἄστυ (*astu*) = a city.]

Rhet.: Refinement of speech; urbanity.

* **as-tel,** * **as-telle,** * **as-tyl,** *s.* [O. Fr. *astelle, estelle*, from Low Lat. *astula.*] A thin board or lath. (*Prompt. Parv.*) [ASTYLL.]

* **as-tĕl',** *pret. of v.* [A.S. *astælan* = to steal out.] [STEAL, *v.*] Escaped, stolen from.

"Neuer steuen hem *astel*, so stoken is hor tonge."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris), *Cleanness*, 1,524.

* **as-tĕl'-lĕn,** *v.t.* [A.S. *astellan, asteallan* = to appoint, to establish.] (*Stratmann.*)

as-tĕl'-ma, *s.* [Gr. ἀ, priv., and στέλμα (*stelma*) = a girdle, a belt; στέλλω (*stellō*) = to set, to place.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ, or Composites. The species are beautiful Cape shrubs with "everlasting" flowers.

* **ās'-tĕl-ў,** *adv.* [HASTILY.]

* **a-stĕnt',** *s.* [Partly connected with Eng. *extent*, and with Scotch *stent* (q.v.).] Valuation. (*Scotch.*)

"That Dauid Halyday and his moder sal bruk and joyss the xl worthit of land of ald *astent* of Dalruskel, for the terales contenit in the lettre of assedacion."—*Act Audit.* (a. 1479) p. 89.

* **as-teor-ven,** *v.t.* [A.S. *asteorfan* = to starve.] To starve; to die. (*Stratmann.*)

ăs'-tĕr, *s.* [In Ital. *astero;* Dut., Ger., Fr., Sp., & Lat. *aster;* Gr. ἀστήρ (*astēr*) = a star; from Sansc. *as* = to shoot, in which case it means the "shooters of rays," "the darters of light," or more probably from Sansc. *star* = to strew, applied to the stars as strewing about or sprinkling forth their sparkling light. (*Max Müller.*)] [STAR.] A genus of plants, the type of the order Asteraceæ, or Compositæ. It is so called because the expanded flowers resemble stars. There is but one British species, the *A. tripolium*, Sea Starwort, or Michaelmas Daisy. It is common in salt marshes. The American species are numerous.

¶ The popular name *Aster* is applied to some species not of this genus. Thus the China Aster is *Callistephus chinensis*, and the Cape Aster *Agathæa amelloides.*

ăs-tĕr-ā'-çē-æ, *s.* [From the typical genus *aster* (q.v.).]

Botany:

* 1. *Formerly:* An order, the fourth of five arranged under the alliance Compositæ, or Asterales, the others being Calyceraceæ, Mutisiaceæ, Cichoraceæ, Asteraceæ, and Cynaraceæ. These, excluding Cynaraceæ, constitute the Compositæ proper. The term Asteraceæ in this sense is called also Corymbiferæ (*Lindley: Nat. Syst. Bot.*, 2nd ed., 1836), and comprehends the larger portion of the modern Tubulifloræ.

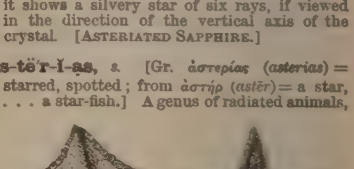
2. *Now:* A vast order, comprising the whole of the Compositæ proper. [See No. 1.] It is placed by Lindley, in his *Vegetable Kingdom* (1846), as the last order of his Campanales, or Campanal Alliance. The English equivalent term for it is *Compositæ.* It includes plants like the daisy, the thistle, the dandelion, and others, possessing what, to a superficial observer, appears like a calyx, but is in reality an involucre, surrounding a receptacle on which are situated not, as might as first sight appear, numerous petals, but many florets. Their calyxes very frequently take the form of pappus; the corollas are tubular, ligulate, or both; the stamina, four or five, syngenesious, that is, united by the anthers into a tube; their style simple; and the ovaries single, one-celled, with a solitary erect ovule. In 1846, Lindley estimated the known species at 9,000, placed in 1,005 genera. They are believed to constitute about one-tenth of the whole vegetable kingdom. They are everywhere diffused, but in different proportions in different countries; thus they constitute one-seventh of the flowering plants of France, and half those of tropical America. The order is divided into three sub-orders: I. Tubulifloræ; II. Labiatifloræ; and III. Ligulifloræ. All are bitter. For more specific information regarding their qualities, see the sub-orders and some of the genera.

* **a-stĕr'-ĕn,** *v.t.* [A.S. *asteran* = to disturb.] To excite, to resuscitate. (*Stratmann.*)

as-tĕr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [In Fr. *astérie;* Port. & Lat. *asteria;* Gr. ἀστερία (*asteria*).]

Min.: Pliny's name for the sapphire when it shows a silvery star of six rays, if viewed in the direction of the vertical axis of the crystal. [ASTERIATED SAPPHIRE.]

as-tĕr'-ĭ-as, *s.* [Gr. ἀστερίας (*asterias*) = starred, spotted; from ἀστήρ (*astēr*) = a star, . . . a star-fish.] A genus of radiated animals,



ASTERIAS.

the typical one of the family Asteridæ. It contains the several species of star-fishes. [STAR-FISH.]

as-tĕr'-ĭ-ā-tĕd, *a.* [Gr. ἀστέριος (*asterios*) = starry.] Radiated, with rays diverging from a centre, as in a star.

asteriated sapphire. A variety of sapphire, having a stellate coalescence when viewed in the direction of the vertical axis of the crystals. It is the asteria of Pliny. (*Dana.*) [ASTERIA, ASTROITE.]

as-tĕr'-ĭ-a-tīte, *s.* [From *asterias* (q.v.), and suff. *-ite.*] A fossil star-fish of the genus Asterias, or at least resembling it.

ăs'-tĕr-ĭd, *s.* [Eng., &c., *aster*; suffix *-id.*] An English name for an animal belonging to the genus Asterias, or at least the family Asteridæ. (*Huxley: Class. of Animals*, p. 45.)

ăs-tĕr'-ĭ-dæ, ăs-tĕr-ī'-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [ASTERIAS.] A family of radiated animals belonging to the class Echinodermata, order Stellerida. It contains the so-called Star-fishes.

ăs-tĕr-ĭd'-ĕ-a, *s. pl.* [From the typical genus *Asterias* (q.v.).] A word used by Professor Huxley and others to designate the Asteridæ.

ăs-tĕr-ī'-na, *s.* [Lat. *aster*; suff. *-ina.*] A genus of Star-fishes. *A. gibbosa* is the Gibbous Starlet.

ăs'-tèr-ĭsk, *s.* [In Fr. *astérisque*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *asterisco*; Lat. *asteriscus*; Gr. ἀστερίσκος (*asteriskos*) = (1) a small star, (2) an asterisk, dimin. from ἀστήρ (*astēr*) = a star.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A well-known star-like mark used in printing or writing to refer to a foot-note. When notes are so numerous that they exhaust the separate symbolic marks, *, †, ‡, §, ‖, ¶, then ** commences a new series. Sometimes one, two, or several asterisks mark an omitted portion of a word or sentence, as Lord D * * * *.

"[He] noted by *asterisks* what was defective, and by obelisks what was redundant."—*Grew.*

* 2. *Fig.:* Anything in the shape of a star.

II. *Eccles. & Ch. Hist.:* A star-shaped frame placed over the paten in the Greek Church, to prevent anything coming in contact with the sacred bread.

* **ăs'-tĕr-ĭsk,** *v.t.* [ASTERISK, *s.*] To mark with an asterisk. (*North: Examen*, p. 279.)

ăs'-tĕr-ĭsm, *s.* [In Sp., Port., & Ital. *asterismo*; Gr. ἀστερισμός (*asterismos*) = a marking with stars.]

1. A constellation; any small cluster of stars.

"Poetry has filled the skies with *asterisms*, and histories belonging to them."—*Bentley: Sermons.*

† 2. An asterisk. (*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*)

ăs'-tĕr-īte, *s.* [ASTROITE.]

a-stèrn', *adv.* [Eng. *a*, and *stern.*]

I. In a ship, near the stern.

1. In the hinder part of a ship. (Used of any person or thing at rest there.)

"The galley gives her side and turns her prow,
While those *astern*, descending down the steep,
Thro' gaping waves behold the boiling deep."
Dryden.

2. Towards the hinder part of a ship. (Used of a person on board moving, or a thing being moved, from the bow towards the stern; or of the ship itself going sternwards.)

II. In or into the water or elsewhere a greater or less distance behind a ship.

"Between latitudes 56° and 57° south of Cape Horn, the net was put *astern* several times . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. viii.

¶ *Astern* is opposed to *ahead.*

* **as'-tĕrne,** *a.* [Eng. *a*; and *sterne* = stern.] Stern, austere, severe. (*Scotch.*) (*Douglas: Virgil.*)

ăs'-tĕr-ŏĭd, *a. & s.* [In Ger. *asteroid*; Fr. *astéroïde*; Gr. ἀστήρ (*astēr*), and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

A. *As adjective:* Presenting the aspect of a star.

"The *asteroid* polypes are all compound animals."—*Dallas: Nat. Hist. of the Animal Kingdom*, p. 56.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Astron.:* Any single individual of a great group of minute planets placed together between Mars and Jupiter. Prof. Titius, of Wittenberg, having drawn attention in 1772 to the fact that, measuring from Mercury, each planet, with the exception of Jupiter, has an orbit just about double that nearest to it on the side of the sun, Prof. Bode, of Berlin, drew the natural inference that the one exception to the rule would probably be removed by the discovery of a planet less remote from the sun than Jupiter, and more distant than Mars. A society was formed in 1800 for the special purpose of exploring the zodiac with the hope of discovering the supposed planet, but its efforts were not crowned with success. On the first day of the nineteenth century (Jan. 1, 1801) a planetary body, afterwards called *Ceres*, was found by Piazzi (who did not belong to the society) in the part of the solar system theoretically indicated; it was, however, far more diminutive in size than had been expected. Within the next six years three more asteroids (Pallas, Juno, and Vesta) were found in proximity to Ceres, and the suspicion arose that a goodly sized planet had either been blown to pieces by internal forces of an explosive character, or splintered in a collision with some other heavenly body. Sir D. Brewster boldly affirms this in his edition of "Ferguson's Astronomy," while Sir J. Herschel at one time ridiculed the idea. It was reasoned that if such a catastrophe had taken place, many more than four fragments of the shattered planet would probably exist; but the search having been considered futile, it was abandoned in 1816. It was subsequently resumed by M. Hencke, and from 1845 to July, 1879, no fewer than 200 have been met with. All are of minute size, and some angular in place of spherical. According to Mr. Daniel Kirkwood, an American astronomer, they would collectively make a planet only a little larger than Mars.

The term *asteroid*, applied to these small bodies, is now becoming obsolete, the appellation *minor planets* taking its place. *Planetoids* is another name. They are sometimes also called *extra-zodiacal planets*, from their orbits stretching outside the zodiac, which is not the case with those of the normal type. Authorities differ respecting some minute points in the list of asteroids. [PLANET, SOLAR-SYSTEM.]

Among those who have been particularly successful in the search for asteroids may be named the astronomers: Hind, who discovered ten in the years 1847–54; De Gasparis, whose discoveries reached nine, between 1849 and 1865; Goldschmidt, whose researches between 1852 and 1861 added fifteen to the list; and Luther, who discovered nineteen, in the years 1852–1873. Still more successful in their planetary researches have been Peters, of Hamilton College, United States, who, since 1861, has discovered forty-eight; and Palisa, of Vienna, whose first find was in 1872, and whose total discoveries number more than seventy, five of which were found in a single week. The number annually discovered has varied from four or five to seventeen, which number was found in 1875, while during the last twenty years 236 asteroids have been added to the preceding list. In fact, as the number of observers increased, the power of telescopes developed, and the charting of the stars became more full and exact, it grew more and more difficult for an interloper in the celestial spaces to escape detection, while those of a minuteness that would have made them quite imperceptible in former years, yielded the secret of their existence to the increasingly powerful telescopes that were directed towards them, and the drier and clearer atmospheres in which the newer observatories were erected.

What we have so far said is, however, in a measure ancient history as regards the search for asteroids. It applies only to the years preceding 1892. In that and the subsequent years the search for these planetary bodies has been conducted on a new method, of a far more effective character, and new examples are being added to the planetary chart with a remarkable rapidity; an annoying one, indeed, to astronomers, who are beginning to find the crowd of small bodies thus gliding through the starry spaces, and needing to be recognised and named, something of a burden. The naming of them, indeed, has been no small task. The larger planets having been named after the principal mythological gods, with a place reserved among them for a single goddess, the first four and largest of the asteroids were named after the remaining goddesses of high estate. When, later, smaller asteroids began to be added in rapid numbers to the list, they were given the names of the minor goddesses, the nymphs and other deific beings, the Scandinavian mythology supplying a few names to the list. At a later date the "embarrassment of riches" required that names should be taken from other sources than mythology, and the women of history, literature and legend were drawn upon, such titles as Virginia, Sappho, Antiope, Hecuba, Cassandra, Hermione, and various others from ancient times being applied, while more modern times furnished the titles of Brunhilda, Hilda, Bertha, Eva, Ophelia, Maria, and others of the same general character. More recently the method of numbering has been adopted, the available names threatening to become exhausted. This, however, is a matter of curious interest only; the new method by which asteroids are discovered is of much more moment, and calls for a brief description. The system employed is that of photography, a method which is being applied to the secrets of the heavens generally, with a variety of unexpected and important results. Previous to 1892 the searcher after asteroids was obliged to prosecute his search by a slow and laborious process. He was first obliged to make a careful and accurate chart of all the stars visible within certain fixed localities of the heavens, inserting in his map, in their correct places, all the stars visible in the field of his telescope. This done, he gave himself to a careful re-examination of those spaces, as they come one by one opposite the sun, and took their place in the midnight skies, observing them minutely, and watching to see if any star appeared not already on his chart. If such a star were seen it might possibly be a variable star, but was far more likely to be a planet. To settle this question a few hours' observation alone was needed. If a star, it would remain fixed in relative place; if a planet, it would move, slightly changing its place among the stars. Once shown to have a motion of its own, a few days' observation would serve to determine its orbit, and decide whether it was a new planetoid or a re-discovery of one of the older ones, since some of the latter have escaped from observation and have been "adrift" for many years, the original determination of the elements of their orbits not having been accurate.

This tedious process of star-charting, and slow comparison, star by star, of chart and sky, are no longer necessary. The photographic camera does the work far more surely and satisfactorily, and also serves to trace asteroids of a size below the level of telescopic reach. At present the asteroid hunter does his work with a specially constructed lens of from six to eight inches in diameter, mounted like an equatorial telescope, and so adjusted and arranged that it can be made to follow, hour after hour, the diurnal motion of the stars. By this instrument a photograph can be taken of a field of the heavens several hundred times as great in area as can be commanded by the field of view of an ordinary telescope. Several hours are needed for the process, the light of the stars being so faint that it takes hours to impress itself upon the sensitive film. But this exposure for hours is necessary for the discovery of an asteroid, since it gives time for the motion of the latter to declare itself. If all goes well, each of the thousands of stars in the field of the instrument will be impressed upon the photographic plate as a distinct round dot, but if there be a planet among them it will be indicated by a streak or line, due to its movement, and the length and direction of the line will indicate how the body is moving. In some instances two or three such asteroids have been detected on a single plate. This new method of research has proved highly effective. In 1893 no less than forty such discoveries were made. Some of these had been seen before, and some are doubtful, but twenty-one of them have been added definitely to our system, and received their appropriate numbers. It is to be feared that the photographic plate may eventually add several thousands to the number now known, and that they may come so fast and numerously as to be unwelcome additions to our family of planets.

The largest of the asteroids is believed to be not over 450 miles in diameter. The smallest—to be hereafter discovered—may be but a very few miles. The whole body of them cannot contain more than one-fourth the mass of the earth. Their orbits differ greatly, some of them being of great eccentricity and inclination to the ecliptic, others of small, while their distances from the sun vary similarly, so that their orbits are intricately interlaced and, if viewed perpendicularly, would form a kind of net-work. Of those traced up to 1891, Medusa (No. 149) has the shortest period of revolution, 1137.69 days; and Hilda (No. 153) the longest, 2869.92 days. The latter is nearly twice as far from the sun as the former. Polyhymnia's orbit has the greatest eccentricity, amounting to 0.33998; Lomia's the least, 0.2176. The nearest approach to the sun is made by Phocea, its perihelion distance being 1.787 the earth's mean distance. Freia recedes the farthest, its aphelion distance being 4.002. Massalia's orbit makes the smallest angle with the ecliptic of any planet known, it being only 41′ 7″; while the inclination of the orbit of Pallas reaches the high angle of 34° 42′ 41″.

2. *Pyrotechnics:* A firework which projects star-like bodies into the air.

"... rockets with pearl stars ... ditto with magenta stars ... *Asteroids* changing colours while sailing through the air."—*Adel. in Times*, Nov. 4, 1875.

ăs-tĕr-ōĭ′-da, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἀστήρ (*astēr*) = a star; εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, shape.] An order of radiated animals, the second of the class Polypi. All the species are compound animals inhabiting a polypidom. The polypes have eight flat tentacles arranged round the mouth in a single circle. The order consists of four families—the Tubiporidæ, the Alcyonidæ, the Gorgonidæ, and the Pennatulidæ.

ăs-tĕr-ōĭ′-dal, *a.* [Eng. *asteroid; -al.*]

I. *Astronomy:*

1. *Gen.:* Relating to any star.

2. *Spec.:* Relating to the asteroids.

II. *Zool.:* Relating to the Asteroida (q.v.).

ăs-tĕr-ō′-īte, *s.* [Gr. ἀστήρ (*astēr*) = a star, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).] A mineral, a variety of Augite.

ăs-tĕr-ŏ-lĕp′-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀστήρ (*astēr*) = a star, and λεπίς *lepis*) = a scale, from λέπω (*lepō*) = to strip off a rind, to peel.] A genus of ganoid fishes named on account of the star-like marking of what were at first supposed to be scales, but which were afterwards found to be the dermal plates of the head. A bone of a species belonging to this genus, found at Stromness, the capital of Orkney, suggested to Hugh Miller the writing of his beautiful volume entitled *Footprints of the Creator; or, the Asterolepis of Stromness.* It was an elaborate argument against the development hypothesis. According to that hypothesis, the first species of any class appearing on the scene should be low in organisation, and probably small in size. Mr. Miller showed that the Asterolepis was large in size and high in organisation, and yet it was at that time believed to be the oldest fossil vertebrate found in Scotland. His argument was subsequently weakened by the discovery that the Stromness rocks were less ancient than the Forfarshire beds, containing Cephalaspis and other fish genera subsequently discovered, mostly of small size, though not of low organisation.

ăs-tĕr-ŏ-phȳl-lī′-tēs, *s.* [Gr. ἀστήρ (*astēr*) = a star; φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf; and suff. -ιτης (*ītēs*) = of the nature of.] A genus of Cryptogamous plants, allied to Calamites, belonging to the order Equisetaceæ. All are fossil, and belong to the Carboniferous period. Their name was given on account of the starry appearance of the verticillate foliage. Their stems were articulated and branched, and it is now known that the fossils termed Volkmannia constituted their fructification.

* **ą-stĕrt′,** *v.t.* & *t.* [Astart.]

* **ą-stê′ynte,** *v.t.* [Attaint.]

ăs-thĕn′-ĭ-ą, †**ăs′-thĕn-ȳ,** *s.* [Gr. ἀσθένεια (*asthenia*); from ἀσθενής (*asthenēs*) = without strength: ἀ, priv., and σθένος (*sthenos*) = strength.]

Med.: Absence of strength; debility.

ăs-thĕn′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἀσθενικός (*asthenikos*).]

In Medicine:

1. *Of persons:* Weakly, infirm; marked by debility.

2. *Of diseases:* Produced by debility; the result of exhausted excitability.

"Upon these principles he [Brown] founded the character and mode of treatment of all diseases, which were supposed to consist but of two families, the *sthenic* and the *asthenic*, the former produced by accumulated, the latter by exhausted, excitability, and marked by indirect debility."—*Dr. Tweedie: Cycl. Pract. Med.*, vol. ii., p. 160.

[See Brunonians.]

ăs-thĕn-ŏl′-ŏ-ğȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἀσθένεια (*astheneia*), and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] A discourse concerning asthenic diseases. The department of medical science which treats of those diseases in which debility is a marked feature.

ăs′th-ma, *s.* [Ger. *asthma;* Fr. *asthme;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *asma;* Gr. ἄσθμα (*asthma*); from ἄω (*aō*) = to blow.]

In Medicine:

1. *Gen.:* Chronic shortness of breath, from whatever cause it may arise. Till a comparatively recent period good medical writers used the term in this wide sense, and non-professional writers and the public do so still.

2. *Specially:* Asthma, or spasmodic asthma, is "a difficulty of breathing, recurring in paroxysms, after intervals of comparatively good health, and usually unaccompanied by fever." It is most common in persons possessing the nervous temperament. After some precursory symptoms, it commences, often at night, with a paroxysm in which there is a great tightness and constriction of the chest. The patient breathes with a wheezing sound, and flings open the door or throws up the window in the effort to obtain more air. After a time the paroxysm passes away. Other fits of it probably succeed on subsequent days, but by no means with the regularity of intermittent fever. It is produced by a morbid contraction of the bronchial muscles. There are two leading varieties of the disease, a nervous and a catarrhal, the former of pure sympathetic and symptomatic forms, and the latter latent, humeral, and mucous chronic sub-varieties, besides an acute congestive, and an acute catarrhal form.

ăsth-măt′-ĭc, * **ăsth-măt′-ĭck,** *adj.* & *s.* [In Fr. *asthmatique;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *asmatiko;* Lat. *asthmaticus;* Gr. ἀσθματικός (*asthmatikos*) = asthmatic, panting, breathing hard, from ἀσθμα (*asthma*).] [Asthma.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or relating to asthma.

"... the *asthmatic* paroxysms ..."—*Cyclo. Pract. Med.*, vol. i., p. 188.

2. Affected or threatened with asthma.

"He was *asthmatic* and consumptive."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

B. *As substantive:* A person affected or threatened with asthma.

"*Asthmaticks* cannot bear the air of hot rooms, and cities where there is a great deal of fuel burnt."—*Arbuthnot: Air.*

"... an old *asthmatic.*"—*Cyclo. Pract. Med.*, vol. i., p. 188.

ăsth-măt′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *asthmatic; -al.*] Pertaining to or affected or threatened with asthma (q.v.).

"In *asthmatical* persons, though the lungs be very much stuffed with tough phlegm, yet the patient may live some months, if not some years."—*Boyle.*

ăsth-măt′-ĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *asthmatical; -ly.*] After the manner of one affected with asthma. (*Richardson.*)

* **astighen,** *v.* [Astven.]

ăs-tĭg-măt′-ĭc, *a.* [Astigmatism.] Pertaining to or characterized by astigmatism.

†**ą-stĭg′-mą-tĭsm,** *s.* [Gr. ἀ, priv., and στιγματίζω (*stigmatizō*) = to prick, to puncture.] [Stigma.]

Med.: A defect in eyesight attended with dimness of vision, arising, it is believed, from a structural error or accidental malformation of the lens of the eye. If, in such cases, a luminous point be viewed by the eye, it will not appear like a point, but will put on some other appearance dependent on the nature of the error or malformation.

"The cure of a troublesome affection of the tear-ducts, together with *astigmatism.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, March 23, 1877.

* **ą-stint′,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *astintan.*] To stop, to cease. (*Ancren Riwle*, p. 72.)

* **ą-stĭp′-ų-lāte,** *v.i.* [Pref. *a* representing Lat. *ad* = to; *stipulate.*] To stipulate; to agree. [Stipulate.]

"All, but an hateful Epicurus, have *astipulated* to this truth."—*Bp. Hall: Invis. World*, bk. ii. § 1.

* **ą-stĭp-ų-lā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *a* representing Lat. *ad* = to; *stipulation.*] Stipulation; agreement. [Stipulation.]

"Gracing himself herein with the *astipulation* of our reverend Jewell."—*Hall: Hon. of the Mar. Clergy*, ii. 8.

ą-stīr′ (*Eng.*), **ą-stē′er** (*Old Eng.*, also *Old & Mod. Scotch*), *a.* Stirring, active; in motion, in commotion.

"Life had long been *astir* in the village."
Longfellow: Evangeline, pt. i., 4.

"To set things *asteer* again."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, xxxvii.

as-tire, * **ais-tre, as-tre,** *s.* [O. Fr.] The hearth.

"Bad her take the pot, that sod ouer the fire,
And set it abooue vpon the *astire.*"
Schole House of Women, 630. (*Boucher.*)

* **ąs-tı′t,** * **ąs-tȳ′t,** * **ąs-tȳ′te,** *adv.* [Eng. *as*, used as a prefix; Icel. *titt* = ready; A.S. *tid* = time, tide.]

1. At once; immediately, suddenly.

"I schal telle hit, *as-tit*, as I in toun herde,
With tonge."
Sir Gawayne & the Green Knyght (ed. Morris), 21-2.

2. Quickly.

"Therefore trewely *astyt* he told him the sothe."
William and the Werwolf, 290. (*Boucher.*)

"He dyde on hys clothys *astyte.*"
MS. Harl. 1,701, f. 46, b. (*Boucher.*)

3. Rather. (*Jamieson.*)

ăs′-tĭ-ūne, *s.* [Astrion.] A certain kind of precious stone.

"Ther is saphire and unione,
Carbuncle and *astiune.*"
Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry, i. 11. (*S. in Boucher.*)

ą-stŏm′-ą-tą, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἀ, priv., and στόμα (*stoma*), genit. στόματος (*stomatos*) = mouth.]

Zoology: An order of Infusoria, containing those animalcules which have no true or determinate mouth. It contains the families Astacidæ, Dinobryidæ, Peridinidæ, and Opalinidæ.

ą-stŏm′-ą-toŭs, *a.* [Astomata.] Pertaining to the above-mentioned astomata. Without a mouth. (*Owen.*)

ăs′-tŏm-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἄστομος (*astomos*); from ἀ, priv., and στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

1. *Zool.:* Mouthless.

2. *Biol.:* Without a mouth or similar aperture. (Used of some animals low in organisation, of mosses whose capsules have no aperture, &c.)

* **ąs-tŏn′-ąy,** *v.t.* [Astony.]

* **ąs-tō′ne,** *v.t.* [Astony.]

* **ąs-tŏn′-ied,** * **ąs-tŏn′-ąyd,** * **ąs-tŏn′-ĕyd,** * **ąs-toŭn′-ied,** * **ąs-tŏn′-ȳed,** * **ąs-tŏn′-ȳd,** * **ąs-tŏȳn′-ĕd,** * **ąs-tŏn′-ĕd,** * **stŏn′-ĕyed,** *pa. par.* [Astony.] Astonished, dismayed.

"Then was king Belshaxxar greatly troubled, and his countenance was changed in him, and his lords were *astonied.*"—*Dan.* v. 9.

"He was so *stonyed* of that dente
That nygh he had hys lyff rente."
K. Richard, 421. (*Boucher.*)

"She was *astonayd* in that stownde,
For in hys face sho saw a wonde."
Gwaine and Gawin, 1,719. (*Boucher.*)

"No wonder is though that ache were *astoned*,
To seen so gret a gest come into that place."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,213-14.

"For which this Emelye *astoneyed* was"
Ibid. 2,863.

"... were wonderfully therest *astonyed.*"—*Stanihurst: Ireland*, p. 14.

* **ąs-tŏn′-ied-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *astonied; -ness.*] The state or quality of being astonied.

"*Astoniedness* or dulness of the mind, not perceiving what is doue."—*Baret: Dict.*, "*Benumming.*"

ąs-tŏn′-ĭsh, * **ąs-tŏn′-ȳsh,** *v.t.* [Old Fr *estonner, estoner;* Mod. Fr. *étonner;* from Lat. *attonitus* = thunder-struck; *attono* = (1) to thunder at, (2) to stupefy: *ad* = to, and *tono* = to thunder (cf. A.S. *astunian* = to stun). Closely akin to Astony, Astound, and Stun.]

* 1. To strike with a hard body, as if one had been smitten with a thunder-bolt. (*Trench.*)

* 2. To send a shock through, so as to benumb the part smitten, or to stun by a blow.

"The cramp-fish [the torpedo] knoweth her own force and power, and being herself not benumbed, is able to *astonish* others."—*Holland's Pliny*, vol. i. 261. (See Trench's *Select Glossary*, p. 11.)

"And sure, had not his massy iron wall
Betwixt him and his hurt bene happily,
It would have cleft him to the girdling place;
Yet, as it was, it did *astonish* him long space."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 43.

3. To inspire suddenly with great amazement, as if one had been struck by lightning, or at least appalled by a loud peal of thunder. To strike with sudden terror, surprise, or wonder; to amaze.

"... the people were *astonished* at his doctrine."—*Matt.* vii. 28.

ąs-tŏn′-ished, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Astonish.]

"For lo! the god in dusky clouds enshrin'd,
Approaching, dealt a staggering blow behind.
* * * * *
His spear in shivers falls; his baldric strews the field.
The corselet his *astonish'd* breast forsakes."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xvi., 954-68.

"And start the *astonish'd* shades at female eyes,
And thundering tube the aged angler hears."
Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.

ạs-tŏn´-ĭsh-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [ASTONISH.]

"The short space of sixty years has made an *astonishing* difference in the facility of distant navigation."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xxi.

ạs-tŏn´-ĭsh-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *astonishing*; *-ly.*] In an astonishing manner; wonderfully.

"We crossed a large tract of land *astonishingly* fruitful."—*Swinburne: Spain*, Lett. 14.

". . . it cannot be denied that the great house of Smith has held its own *astonishingly* well throughout the ages."—*Daily Telegraph*, December 5, 1877.

ạs-tŏn´-ĭsh-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *astonishing*; *-ness.*] The quality of being fitted to excite astonishment, or of actually exciting it. (*Johnson.*)

ạs-tŏn´-ĭsh-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *astonish*; *-ment.* In Fr. *étonnement.*]

1. The act of astonishing.

2. The state of being astonished; the emotion produced when something stupendous, stunning, wonderful, or dreadful is presented to the mind.

"The Lord shall smite thee with madness, and blindness, and *astonishment* of heart."—*Deut.* xxviii. 28.

3. The object exciting such an emotion.

"And Babylon shall become heaps, a dwelling-place for dragons, an *astonishment*, and a hissing, without an inhabitant."—*Jer.* li. 37.

***ạs-tŏn´-ў, *ạs-tŏn´-aye, *ạs-tŏun´-ў, *ạs-tóy´ne, *ạs-tō´ne, *ạs-tû´-nĭ-ĕn,** *v.t.* [From O. Fr. *estonner.*] To stun; to astonish. [ASTONISH, ASTOUND, STUN.] (Almost always in the pa. par.) [ASTONIED.]

¶ It may be followed by *at*. *With* is now obsolete.

¶ *Astony* and *astonish* co-existed for a considerable period, commencing at least as early as the first part of the sixteenth century. Richardson gives an instance of the use of *astonish* in A.D. 1535. [ASTONISH.]

***ạs-tŏn´-ўed, *ạs-tŏn´-ўd, *ạs-tóy´ned,** *pa. par.* [ASTONIED.]

***ạs-tŏn´-ў-ĭng, *ạs-tŏn´-ўnge, *ạs-tŏyn´-ўnge,** *pr. par. & s.* [ASTONY.]

As subst.: Stupefaction, amazement. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***ạ-stó´re, *ạ-stó´r-ўn,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *estoire* = provisions, equipage.]

A. (*Of the form* astoryn): To store. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

B. (*Of the form* astore): To provide with stores.

"For sevene yer, and yitt more,
The castel he gan *astore*,
Fyftene thousand I fynd in book;
He lefte, that cyté for to look."
Richard, 6,486. (*Boucher.*)

ạs-tóu´nd, *v.t. & i.* [From O. Eng. *astounied*, pa. par. of *astone* (q.v.). In A.S. *astundian* = to astound, to grieve, to suffer grief, to bear; O. Fr. *estonner.*] [ASTONISH.]

1. *Trans.*: To stun; to strike with amazement.

"These thoughts may startle well, but not *astound*
The virtuous mind, that ever walks attended
By a strong siding champion, conscience."
Milton: Comus.

". . . but Preston, *astounded* by his master's flight, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

2. *Intransitive*: To send forth a stunning sound; to peal forth as thunder.

"The lightnings flash a larger curve, and more
The noise *astounds*."—*Thomson: Summer*, 1,137-8.

ạs-tóu´nd-ĕd, † **ạs-tóu´nd,** *pa. par. & a.* [ASTOUND.]

ạs-tóu´nd-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [ASTOUND.]

ạs-tóu´nd-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *astound*; *-ment.*] Astonishment.

***ạs-tóu´n-ĭed,** *pa. par.* [ASTONIED.]

***ạs-tóy´n-ўn, *ạs-tóy´n,** *v.t.* [ASTONY.] To shake, to bruise. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

Ăs-trạ-căn´, Ăs-trạ´-khăn, *s. & a.* [For etym. see def.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Geog.*: A province of Russia, on the north-west of the Caspian.

2. *Comm.*: A name given to curled, woolly skins, obtained from the sheep found in the province of Astracan, and in Persia and Syria; a fabric with a pile in imitation of this.

B. *As adj.*: Made of, or resembling, the skins or fabric described under A. 2.

Ăs-træ´-ạ (1), **Ăs-trē´-ạ,** *s.* [Lat. *Astræa.*]

I. *Class. Myth.*: The goddess of justice. Like other divinities, she lived for a time on the earth, but being disgusted with the iniquity of mankind, she was obliged to quit it, being, however, the last of the deities to depart. When at length she went away she was transformed into a constellation (Virgo).

"This our land containes
Some in whose heart devine *Astræa* raignes."
Times Whistle, E. E. Text Soc., sat. 4, l. 523-4.

"In this life of probation for rapture divine,
Astræa declares that some penance is due."
Byron: Love's Last Adieu.

II. *Astronomy*:

* 1. The constellation Virgo, called also Erigone and Isis. [See No. I.]

"Hung forth in heaven his golden Scales, yet seen
Betwixt *Astrea* and the Scorpion sign."
Milton: P. L., bk. iv.

2. An asteroid, the fifth found. It was discovered by Hencke on the 8th December, 1845.

ăs-træ´-ạ (2), *s.* [From Gr. *ἀστραῖος* (*astraios*) = starry, starred; *ἄστρον* (*astron*) = a star; generally in pl. *ἄστρα* (*astra*) = the stars.]

Zool.: A genus of radiated animals, the typical one of the family Astræidæ. It received the name Astræa because the animals are thickly studded over it like stars in the sky. There are many recent and also many fossil species.

Ăs-træ´-an, *a.* [From *Astræa* (q.v.).] Pertaining to Astræa; favoured by the presence of Astræa.

"Intent on her, who rapt in glorious dreams,
The second-sight of some *Astræan* age."
Tennyson: The Princess, ii.

ăs-træ´-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From *astræa*, the typical genus.] [ASTRÆA (2).]

Zool.: A family of radiated animals belonging to the class Polypi and the order Helianthoida. It is specially to this family that the formation of coral reefs is to be attributed. It contains the genera Astræa, Meandrina, &c.

ăs´-trạ-găl, *s.* [ASTRAGALUS.]

ăs-trạ-găl´-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [ASTRAGALUS.] A tribe of Papilionaceous plants, of which the genera Astragalus and Oxytropis have representatives in the British flora.

ạs-trăg-al-ŏ-măn´-çў, *s.* [Gr. *ἀστραγάλος* (*astragalos*), in the plur. = dice, and *μαντεία* (*manteia*) = divination.] Pretended divination performed by throwing down small dice with marks corresponding to letters of the alphabet, and observing what words they formed. It was practised in the temple of Hercules, in Achaia.

ạs-trăg´-al-ŭs, ăs´-trạ-găl, *s.* [In Fr. *astragale*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *astragalo*; Lat. *astragalus*; Gr. *ἀστράγαλος* (*astragalos*) = the ball of the ankle-joint. A leguminous plant, so called because its knotted root resembled an ankle-joint. *In Arch.*, a moulding in the capital of an Ionic column.]

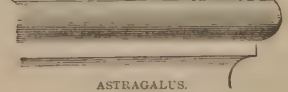
A. (*Of the form* astragalus):

1. *Anat.*: One of the bones belonging to the tarsus.

"The tibia rests upon the *astragalus*, and through that bone transmits the weight to the foot."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 146.

2. *Bot.*: A genus of plants belonging to the order Fabaceæ and the sub-order Papilionaceæ. The English name is *Milk Vetch*. The genus contains three British species, of which the best known one is *A. hypoglottis*, the Purple Mountain Milk-vetch. It is not an Alpine plant, but is found at the sea-level. It has large bluish-purple flowers. *A. verus* furnishes *Gum-tragacanth* (q.v.). It is a native of Northern Persia. The seeds of *A. bœticus*, after being roasted and ground, are used in Hungary as a substitute for coffee. There are many other foreign species of Astragalus, many of them ornamental.

B. (*Of the forms* astragal *and* astragalus):



ASTRAGALUS.

Arch.: "A small semi-circular moulding or Bead, sometimes termed Roundel." (*Gloss. of Architecture.*)

"I presume the three sets of double *astragals* at the base of the columns, one of which is in the British Museum, were all endecked with gold fillets, as here described."—*Letter of Mr. Wood, entitled "Diana of the Ephesians," Times*, Feb. 17, 1874.

ạs´-trạ-kạn-īte, *s.* [In Ger. *astrakanit.* From Astrakan, near which it occurs.] A mineral, with whitish crystals. It is the same as Blœdite (q.v.).

ăs´-tral, *a.* [Ger., Fr., Sp., & Port. *astral* (adj.); Ital. *astrale* (adj.); Lat. *astralis* (adj.), from *astrum* = a star; Gr. *ἄστρα* (*astra*), pl. = the stars.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Pertaining to the stars; starry.

"Some *astral* forms I must invoke by pray'r,
Fram'd all of purest atoms of the air;
Not in their natures simply good or ill,
But most subservient to bad spirits' will."
Dryden.

2. *In Theosophy*: Noting an ether-like substance said to pervade all space.

B. *As substantive*:

1. The same as ASTRAL LAMP (q.v.).

"The tallow candle an *astral* shone." *Whittier.*

2. An astral body.

astral-body, *s.* A wraith, a double; an ethereal body.

astral lamp. A lamp similar in character to an Argand Lamp (q.v.).

astral spirits, or spirits dwelling in the heavenly bodies, in the demonology of the Middle Ages were conceived of sometimes as fallen angels, sometimes as souls of dead men, or as spirits originating in fire and hovering between heaven, earth, and hell without belonging to either.

ạ-strănd´, *a.* or *adv.* [Eng. *a* = on; *strand.*] Stranded.

"As the tall ship. . . .
Amid the breakers lies *astrand*."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 13.

ạs-trăn´-tĭ-ạ, *s.* [In Ger. *astranz*; Fr. *astrance*; Port. *astrancia.*]

Bot.: Master-wort. A genus of plants belonging to the order Apiaceæ, or Umbellifers. The *A. major* has escaped from gardens here and there in Britain, but is not wild.

ăs´-trạ-pæ-ạ, *s.* [Gr. *ἀστραπαῖος* (*astrapaios*) = pertaining to lightning; *ἀστραπή* (*astrapē*) = a flash of lightning.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Sterculiaceæ, or Sterculiads, and the tribe Dombeyæ. It has large heads of flowers so splendid in colour that they suggested the choice of the generic name. The *A. Wallichii* was introduced into Britain from Madagascar in 1820.

ạ-strā´y, *ạ-strā´ye, *adv., v., & s.* [Eng. *a* = on; *stray.*]

A. *As adverb*:

1. *Lit.*: Out of the right path, or enclosure, or place, where the person or animal described as straying ought to be.

"For ye were as sheep going *astray*; but are now returned unto the Shepherd and Bishop of your souls."—1 *Peter* ii. 25.

2. *Fig.*: Out of the path of truth, of propriety, or of moral rectitude.

"You run *astray*; for whilst we talk of Ireland, you rip up the original of Scotland."—*Spenser: Ireland.*

* **B.** *As verb*: To stray away.

"They *astrayed* from God." *Hudson: Judith*, ii. 352.

C. *As substantive*: An animal or a person out of the right way or place. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **ạ-strā´y-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *astray*; *-ly.*] The same as ASTRAY, *adv.* (q.v.). (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **ạs´-tre (tre = tēr),** *s.* [Fr. *astre*, from Gr. *ἄστρον* (*astron*) = a star.] A star. (*Scotch.*)

"The glittering *astres* bright."
Hume: Chron. S. P., iii. 386. (*Jamieson.*)

Ăs-trē´-a, *s.* [ASTRÆA (1).]

* **ạs-trĕ-la´-bre (bre = bēr),** *s.* An old spelling of ASTROLABE.

* **ạ-strĕngth´e,** *v.t.* [A.S. *strengan* = to strengthen; *strengthu* = strength.] To strengthen.

"This is si vaire miracle thet thet godspel of te day us telth. Therefore sal hure be-liatie ble the betere *a-strengthed*."—*Old Kentish Sermons* (ed. Morris), p. 32.

* **ạ-strĕt´çh-ўn, *ạ-strĕt´çhe,** *v.t.* [A.S. *astreccan, astrecan, astrœcan*, pret. *astrehte*, pa. par. *astreht* = to stretch out, to bow down.] To stretch out, to reach. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

ą-strĭct, *v.t.* [From Lat. *astrictus,* pa. par. of *astringo: ad* = to, and *stringo* = to draw tight; Gr. στράγγω (*strangō*) = to draw tight.] [ASTRINGE.]

A. *Ord. Lang.:* To contract by means of an application; to bind fast.

"The solid parts were to be relaxed or *astricted,* as they let the humours pass, either in too small or too great quantities."—*Arbuthnot: Aliments.*

B. *Law:* Legally to bind. (*Scotch.*)

"None saide holdin nor *astrictit* to mak forder payment of thair partis of the said taxation."—*Acts Jas. VI.* (1585).

ą-strĭct', *a.* [In Port. *astricto;* Lat. *astrictus,* pa. par. of *astringo.*] Contracted, concise.

"An epitaph is a superscription, or an *astrict* pithy diagram."—*Weever: Funeral Mon.*

ą-strĭc'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *astriction;* Sp. *astriccion;* Port. *adstricçao;* Lat. *adstrictio.*] [ASTRICT, *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. The act or capability of binding closely. *Used—*

(1) *Of the body:*

"This virtue requireth an *astriction,* but such an *astriction* as is not grateful to the body . . . for a pleasing *astriction* doth rather bind in the humours than expel them; and therefore such *astriction* is found in things of an harsh taste."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* Cent. i., § 40.

(2) *Of the mind and will:*

"So of marriage he is the author, yet hence will not follow any divine *astriction* more than what is subordinate to the glory of God, and the main good of either party."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce,* bk. i., ch. 13. (*Richardson.*)

II. The state of being so bound, physically or mentally.

"Lenitive substances are proper for dry atrabilarian constitutions, who are subject to *astriction* of the belly and the piles."—*Arbuthnot: Diet.*

III. That which binds closely; an astringent.

"*Astriction* is in a substance that hath a virtual cold, and it worketh partly by the same means that cold doth."—*Bacon.*

¶ See also example under I. (1).

B. *Technically:*

1. *Med.:* In the same senses as those under A. I. (1), II. & III.

2. *Scots Law:* An obligation, whether by contract or by old law, to have corn ground at a particular mill, where it is subject to an impost called multure or thirlage.

ą-strĭct'-ive, *a.* [Eng. *astrict; -ive.*] Possessing the quality of contracting or binding; styptic.

"The naked branches and bunches whereupon there were grapes have an *astrictive* vertue."—*Holland: Pliny,* bk. xxiii., ch. 1. (*Richardson.*)

ą-strĭct'-ŏr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *astrictorius.*] Possessing the quality of contracting or binding; astringent; actually contracting or binding.

ą-strī'de, *adv.* [Eng. *a; stride.*]

1. *Lit.:* With the legs across, as when a person is on horseback.

"And yet for all that rode *astride* on a beast."—*C. Cotton: A Voyage to Ireland.*

2. *Fig.:* Supported on either side of anything, as spectacles on the nose.

". . . and glasses with horn bows
Sat *astride* on his nose, with a look of wisdom supernal."
Longfellow: Evangeline, pt. i., 3.

ąs-trĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *astrifer; astrum* = a star, and *fero* = to bear.] Bearing stars; starry. (*Johnson.*)

ąs-trĭg'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *astriger,* from *astrum* = a star, and *gero* = to carry.] Carrying stars; starry. (*Johnson.*)

* **ą-strĭk'-kĭt,** *pa. par.* [ASTRICT.] (*Scotch.*)

ą-strĭng'e, *v.t.* [In Fr. *astreindre;* Sp. *astringir;* Port. *adstringir;* Ital. *astringere;* from Lat. *astringo.*] [ASTRICT, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* To bind together, by compressing the parts which till then have remained separate; to compress.

"Tears are caused by a contraction of the spirits of the brain; which contraction, by consequence, *astringeth* the moisture of the brain, and thereby sendeth tears into the eyes."—*Bacon.*

2. *Fig.:* To bind the mind or conscience by an obligation. (*Wolsey.*)

ą-strĭn'-gĕn-çў, *s.* [In Fr. *astringence;* Port. *adstringencia, astringencia;* Ital. *astringenza, astringenzia;* from Lat. *astringens,* pr. par. of *astringo* = to draw close, to bind.] [ASTRINGE.] The act or power of binding or contracting any part of the bodily frame. (It is opposed to RELAXATION).

"Astriction prohibiteth dissolution; as, in medicines, astringents inhibit putrefaction; and by *astringency,* some small quantity of oil of vitriol will keep fresh water long from putrefying."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

"Acid, acrid, austere, and bitter substances, by their *astringency,* create horrour; that is, stimulate the fibres."—*Arbuthnot.*

ą-strĭn'-ġĕnt, *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *astringent;* Sp. & Ital. *astringente;* Port. *adstringente;* from Lat. *astringens,* pr. par. of *astringo.*] [ASTRINGE.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Contracting and condensing the muscular fibre. (It is opposed to LAXATIVE.)

"*Astringent* medicines are binding, which act by the asperity of their particles, whereby they corrugate the membranes, and make them draw up closer."—*Quincy.*

2. It is sometimes used of tastes which seem to contract the mouth.

B. *As substantive:*

Med.: A substance which produces contraction and condensation of the muscular fibre: for instance, when applied to a bleeding wound they so contract the tissues as to stop the hemorrhage. The contraction thus produced is different from that effected by an ordinary stimulant, and from that caused by the administration of a tonic. [STIMULANT, TONIC.] They may be divided into (1) those which exert a tonic influence, as tannin combined with gallic acid; also sulphuric, acetic acids, &c.; (2) those which have a sedative effect, as the salts of lead; and (3) those which operate chemically, as chalk or other variety of carbonate of lime. Astringents are useful in various diseases. (*Dr. A. T. Thomson, in the Cycl. of Pract. Med.*)

"In medicines, *astringents* inhibit putrefaction."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

ą-strĭn'-ġĕnt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *astringent; -ly.*] In an astringent manner; in the way that astringents act; so as to bind or contract. (*Richardson.*)

†**ą-strĭn'-ġĕr,** ***âu-strĭn'-ġĕr,** ***ŏs-trĕg'-ĭ-ĕr,** *s.* [Low Lat. *ostercus, austercus* = a goshawk (*Nares*); O. Fr. *austour, ostour, ostorr, ostor;* Mod. Fr. *autour;* Prov. *austor;* O. Sp. *azor;* Ital. *astore;* from Lat. *acceptor, accipiter* = a goshawk.] A falconer; *spec.,* one who keeps a goshawk.

Enter a gentle Astringer.
"This man may help me to his majesty's ear."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, v. 1.

ą-strĭng'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ASTRINGE.]

ąs-trĭp'-ọ-tĕnt, *adj.* [Lat. *astrum* = a star, and *potens* = potent, powerful.] Ruling the stars.

"The high *astripotent* auctor of all."
MS. Harl., 2,251, f. 80 *b.* (*Boucher.*)

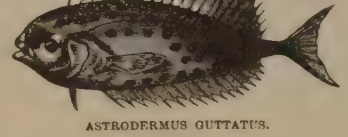
ăs'-trī-ōn, *s.* [Lat., dim. from Gr. ἀστηρ (*astēr*) = a star. The asteriated sapphire (q.v.).

* **ăs'-trīte,** *s.* [ASTROITE.]

ąs-trŏ-căr'-ў-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἄστρον (*astron*) = a star, and κάρυον (*karuon*) = (1) nut, (2) the stone in stone-fruits.

Bot.: A genus of palms belonging to the family Cocoineæ, from the tropical parts of America. The species range from 10 to 40 feet in height.

ąs-trŏ-dĕr'-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἄστρον (*astron*) = a star, and δέρμα (*derma*) = the skin.] A genus



ASTRODERMUS GUTTATUS.

of spiny-finned fishes belonging to the Scomberidæ, or Mackerel family. *A. guttatus* is from the Mediterranean, and is somewhat akin to the Coryphæna.

ăs-trŏġ'-ĕn-ў, *s.* [Gr. ἄστρον (*astron*) = a star, and γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to bring forth, to produce.] The coming into existence of the celestial bodies.

ąs-trŏ-gno'ş-ĭ-ą, ąs-trŏ-gnō'-şў, *s.* [Gr. ἄστρον (*astron*) = a star, and γνῶσις (*gnōsis*) = inquiry, knowledge; γνώναι (*gnōnai*), 2 aor. inf. of γιγνώσκω (*gignōskō*) = to learn, to know, to perceive.] Knowledge of the stars.

ąs-trŏg'-rą-phў, *s.* [Gr. ἄστρον (*astron*) = a star, and γραφή (*graphe*) = . . . a writing, a description.] A writing or treatise on the stars; a description of the stars; a delineation of the stars. (*Johnson.*)

* **ăs-trō-ī'te,** * **ăs-trō-ī't,** * **ăs-trī'te,** * **ăs-tēr-ī'te,** *s.* [In Fr. *astroite;* Lat. *asterites, astrites;* Gr. ἄστρον (*astron*), or ἀστήρ (*astēr*) = a star, and suff. *-ite* = like.] [ASTERIA.]

1. *Gen.:* Any star-stone, *i.e.,* stone of a radiate structure or superficially radiated, whether a mineral or a fossil organism, the necessity of precise identifications in such matters never having been popularly understood. Hence various radiated minerals, also joints of fossil encrinites, and anything similar, have by one unscientific person or other been designated as *astroites* or *star-stones.*

"*Astroites* or star-stones . . ."—*Brome: Travels* (1700), p. 12. (*Halliwell: Cont. to Lexic.*)

"In the arable grounds towards Barton, lying on a bed of stone, has been found a species of the *astroite,* or starry-stone, very beautiful, deeply intagliated or engraven like a seal."—*Warton: Hist. of Kiddington,* p. 25.

2. *Spec.:* An ancient gem, called by Pliny *asteria.* Some have thought this the mineral named *cats'-eye,* which possesses a certain faint resemblance to a star, in having a fibrous substance; others, amianthus or asbestus enclosed in quartz; but both Phillips and Dana regard it as a variety of the sapphire—that sometimes called the *asteriated sapphire.* [ASTERIA.]

ăs-trŏ-lābe, * **ăs'-trў-lābe,** * **ăs'-trŏ-byre,** *s.* [In Dan., Dut., & Ger. *astrolabium;* Fr. *astrolabe;* Prov. *astrolabi;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *astrolabio;* Low Lat. *astrolabium;* Gr. & Ital. *astrolabio;* Low Lat. *astrolabium;* Gr. ἀστρολάβος (*astrolabos*), ἀστρολαβικόν (*astrolabikon*), from ἄστρον (*astron*) = a star, and λαβεῖν (*labein*), 2 aor. inf. of λαμβάνω (*lambanō*) = to take.] In its etymological sense, any instrument for taking the altitude of a star or other heavenly body, a definition which would include not merely the astrolabe properly so called, but also the sextant, the quadrant, the equatorial, the altitude and azimuth circle, the theodolite, or any similar instrument. But, practically, the word is limited to the three following significations:—

1. A planisphere, a stereographic projection of the sphere upon the plane of one of its great circles. This may be either the plane of the equator, in which case the eye is supposed to be at the pole; or the plane of the meridian, in which case the eye is considered to be at the point of intersection of the equinoctial and the horizon.

ASTROLABE.

2. An armillary sphere or any similar instrument. [ARMILLARY.]

This type of astrolabe was in use among astronomers at least from the early part of the second century A.D., if not even from the second or third century B.C.

"His *astrylabe,* longyng for his art."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,209.

"Liv'd Tycho now, struck with this ray, which shone
More bright i' the morn than others beam at noon,
He'd take his *astrolabe,* and seek out here
What new star 'twas did gild our hemisphere."
Dryden: Death of Lord Hastings, v. 45.

¶ The former use of the word was common in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Such an astrolabe as that first described was the badge of an astrologer.

"She sente for him, and he came;
With him his *astrolabe* he name,
With pointe and circles merveilous,
Which was of fine gold precious."
Gower: Conf. Am., bk. vi.

¶ The forms *astyllabyre* and *astyrlaby* are in *Prompt. Parv.*

"... for we see spheres, globes, *astrolabes*, maps, and the like, have been provided as appurtenances to astronomy and cosmography, as well as books."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learn.*, bk. ii.

3. A graduated circle, with sights attached, in use early in the eighteenth century for taking the altitude of the heavenly bodies at sea. It was ultimately superseded by Hadley's quadrant, introduced to public notice about 1730. (*Penny Cyclopædia.*)

ăs-trō-lăb'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *astrolab(e)*; *-ical.*] Pertaining to an astrolabe.

ȧs-trŏl'-ȧ-trў, *s.* [Gr. ἄστρα (*astra*) = the stars, and λατρεία (*latreia*) = worship.] The worship of the stars. (*Cudworth.*)

ȧs-trō-lĭth-ŏl'-ō-ġў, *s.* [Gr. ἄστρον (*astron*) = a star, λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and λόγος (*logos*) = . . . a discourse. [A name proposed by Professor Shepard to designate the science which treats of meteorites or aerolites. (*Sowerby: Popular Mineralogy*, 1850; *Aërolites*, p. 218.)

***ăs'-trō-lŏg, *ăs'-trō-lŏgue,** *s.* [Fr. *astrologue*, from Lat. *astrologus*, from αστρολόγος (*astrologos*) = an astronomer: ἄστρον (*astron*) = a star, and λέγω (*legō*) = to tell, to speak of.] As astronomer.

"It war gret mastry
Till ony *astrolog* to say
This pall fall heir and on this day."
Barbour: Bruce, iv. 707.

ȧs-trŏl'-ō-ġĕr, *ȧs-trŏl'-ō-ġēre, *s.* [Eng. *astrolog(y)*; *-er.*] [ASTROLOGY.]

***1.** *Originally:* An astronomer.

"A worthy *astrologer*, by perspective glasses, hath found in the stars many things unknown to the ancients."—*Raleigh.*

¶ As most, if not all, the ancient astronomers believed that the heavenly bodies have an influence upon human destinies; and any one who predicted fortunes from the position of the stars, required to study their movements, no need was at first felt for drawing a distinction between an *astronomer* and an *astrologer* in the modern sense of these terms.

2. *Subsequently and now:* An astrologer, as contradistinguished from an astronomer. A man of unscientific mind who studies the heavenly bodies, not to ascertain the laws which affect their existence and movements, but in the vain hope of forecasting the future destiny of himself or others.

"This made the *astrologers* so idle as to judge of a man's nature and destiny, by the constellation of the moment of his nativity or conception."—*Bacon: Colours of Good and Evil*, ch. x.

". . . the *astrologers*, the star-gazers, and monthly prognosticators, . . . —*Isa.* xlvii. 13.

***ăs-trō-lō'-ġĭ-ȧn,** *s.* [Eng. *astrolog(y)*; *-ian.* In Prov. *astrologian.*] The same as ASTROLOGER (q.v.).

"The twelve houses of heaven, in the form which *astrologians* use."—*Camden.*

". . . an *astrologian*
That in his works said such a day o' the month
Should be the day of doom. . . ."
Webster: Duchess of Malfi, iv. 2.

ăs-trō-lŏġ'-ĭc, *ăs-trō-lŏġ'-ĭck, ăs-trō-lŏġ'-ĭc-ȧl, *a.* [In Fr. *astrologique*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *astrologico*; from Gr. ἀστρολογικός (*astrologikos*) = pertaining to astronomy.]

1. Pertaining or relating to astronomy; commingled, as the old astronomy was, with astrology.

2. Relating to astrology; believing, professing, or practising astrology.

"No *astrologick* wizard honour gains
Who has not oft been banished, or in chains."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vi.

ăs-trō-lŏġ'-ĭc-ȧl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *astrological*; *-ly.*] After the manner of astrologers, or according to the rules of astrology. (*Johnson.*)

***ȧs-trŏl'-ō-ġĭe,** *s.* [ASTROLOGY.]

ȧs-trŏl'-ō-ġĭze, *v.i.* [Eng. *astrolog(y)*; *-ize.* In Gr. ἀστρολογέω (*astrologeō*) = to study or practise astronomy; ἄστρα (*astra*) = the stars, and λόγος (*logos*) = discourse.] To study or practise astrology. (*Johnson.*)

ăs'-trō-lōgue, *s.* [ASTROLOGE.]

ȧs-trŏl'-ō-ġў, *ȧs-trŏl'-ō-ġĭe, *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *astrologie*; Dan. & Sw. *astrologi*; Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. *astrologia* = (1) a knowledge of the stars, astronomy, (2) astrology; Gr. ἀστρολογία (*astrologia*) = astronomy; from ἄστρον (*astron*), generally used of stars in the plural, ἀστήρ (*astēr*) = a single star, λόγος (*logos*) = discourse, also reason. A discourse concerning the stars, or the reason of the stars.]

1. *Originally:* The word *astrology*, as yet unspecialized, included both the true science of astronomy and the pseudo science defined under No. 2. [See etymology.]

2. *Now:* The word having become specialized, signifies the pseudo science which pretends to foretell future events by studying the position of the stars, and ascertaining their alleged influence upon human destiny. *Natural Astrology* professes to predict changes in the weather from studying the stars [ASTRO-METEOROLOGY], and *Judicial* or *Judiciary Astrology* to foretell events bearing on the destiny of individual human beings or the race of mankind generally.

¶ In the infancy of the world, when the stars were assumed to be, as they seemed, sparkles of light, whose diminutiveness so markedly contrasted with the hugeness of the earth, it was a perfectly legitimate conjecture or hypothesis that one main function which the shining specks served in the economy of nature might be to influence human destinies. Hence the Chinese, the Egyptians, the Chaldæans, the Romans, and most other ancient nations, with the honorable exception of the Greeks, became implicit believers in astrology. It was partly the cause and partly the effect of the prevalent worship of the heavenly bodies. The "stargazers," sarcastically referred to by Isaiah (xlvii. 13), were evidently astrologers: so also were what are called in the margin "viewers of the heavens;" but the Heb. word rendered "astrologers" in Dan. i. 20; ii. 2, 27; iv. 7; v. 7, is a much vaguer one, meaning those who practise incantations, without indicating what the character of these incantations may be. The later Jews, the Arabs, with other Mohammedan races, and the Christians in mediæval Europe, were all great cultivators of astrology. The ordinary method of procedure in the Middle Ages was to divide a globe or a planisphere into twelve portions by circles running from pole to pole, like those which now mark meridians of longitude. Each of the twelve spaces or intervals between these circles was called a "house" of heaven. The sun, the moon, and the stars all pass once in twenty-four hours through the portion of the heavens represented by the twelve "houses;" nowhere, however, except at the equator, are the same stars uniformly together in the same house. Every house has one of the heavenly bodies ruling over it as its lord. The houses symbolize different advantages or disadvantages. The first is the house of life; the second, of riches; the third, of brethren; the fourth, of parents; the fifth, of children; the sixth, of health; the seventh, of marriage; the eighth, of death; the ninth, of religion; the tenth, of dignities; the eleventh, of friends; and the twelfth of enemies. The houses vary in strength, the first one, that containing the part of the heavens about to rise, being the most powerful of all: it is called the *ascendant* [ASCENDANT]; whilst the point of the ecliptic just rising is termed the *horoscope*. The important matter was to ascertain what house and star was in the ascendant at the moment of a person's birth, from which it was deemed possible to augur his fortune. It followed that all people born in the same part of the world at the same time ought to have had the same future, an allegation which experience decisively contradicted. Even apart from this, astrological predictions of all kinds had a fatal tendency to pass away without being fulfilled; and when, finally, it was discovered that the tiny-looking stars were suns like that irradiating our heavens, and the earth not the centre of the universe, but only a planet revolving round another body, and itself much exceeded in size by several of its compeers, every scientific mind in Europe felt itself unable any longer to believe in astrology, which has been in an increasingly languishing state since the middle of the seventeenth century. It still flourishes in Asia and Africa. Thus when a Brahman boy comes into the world means are at once taken to construct his "horoscope," indicating what his future destiny is to be. But in America, at this advanced period of the nineteenth century, no one can profess to believe in astrology without exciting the gravest doubt regarding his intellect, his knowledge, or his good faith. It is legal to publish a work disfigured with astrological vaticinations; but the moment one accepts payment for telling, by the help of the stars, the "fortune" of an individual, he or she becomes liable to arrest, in England, as a "rogue and a vagabond." No belief, extensively held and long prevalent, ever passes away without leaving traces in language, and *ascendant, ascendency, disaster, disastrous, evil-starred, influence, mercurial, jovial, saturnine*, &c., are all astrological terms.

"The Marquess of Huntly was in the king's interests, but would not join with him, though his sons did. *Astrology* ruined him; he believed the stars, and they deceived him."—*Burnet: Hist. of his own Time*, bk. i. (*Richardson.*)

ăs-trō-mē-tĕ-ŏr-ŏl'-ō-ġў, *s.* [Gr. ἄστρον (*astron*) = a star, and Eng. *meteorology* (q.v.).] The investigation of the influence exerted by the sun, moon, and stars upon the weather. The sun, of course, exerts transcendent influence. The notion that changes of the weather take place at changes of the moon is not borne out by impartial inquiry. The stars seem absolutely void of perceptible effect on the weather.

ăs-trō-mĕ-tĕ-or'-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. ἄστρον (*astron*) = a star, and Eng. *meteoroscope* (q.v.).] An apparatus invented by Mr. Pichler for demonstrating, by means of the optical lantern, the effects of persistence of vision.

ȧs-trŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. ἄστρον (*astron*) = a star, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument invented by Sir John Herschel for measuring the apparent relative magnitudes of the stars.

ȧs-trŏm'-ĕt-rў, *s.* [ASTROMETER.] The measurement and the numerical expression of the apparent magnitudes of the fixed stars.

***ȧs-trŏm'-ŷ-ĕn,** *s.* [Apparently abbreviated from O. Eng. *astronomien* to make it fit more easily into a line of poetry.] An astronomer, an astrologer, or both in one person.

"Of gold he made a table,
Al ful of steorren, saun fable,
And thought to seyn, amonges men,
That he is an *astrumpen*."
Alisaunder, l. 136. (*Boucher.*)

ȧs-trŏn'-ŏm-ĕr, *ȧs-trŏn'-ŏm-ēre, *ȧs-trŏn'-ŏm-yĕr, *s.* [Eng. *astronom(y)*; suffix *-er.* In Sw. *astronom*; Fr. *astronome*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *astronomo*; Lat. *astronomus*; Gr. ἀστρονόμος (*astronomos*), as *adj.* = classing the stars, as *substan.* = an astronomer; ἄστρον (*astron*) = a star, ἄστρα (*astra*) (pl.) = stars, and νέμω (*nemō*) = to distribute, . . . to pasture (a flock). Hence an astronomer is a classifier of the stars, or, according to Herschel, a "shepherd of the stars."] [ASTRONOMY.]

Essential signification: One who studies the stars, the word giving no indication as to his motive in so doing. During ancient and mediæval times the keenest spur to the exploration of the heavens was furnished by the belief, then all but universally entertained, that the stars influenced human destinies; hence *astronomer* signified—

***1.** *Originally:* In the main an astrologer; one who studied the stars, partly, no doubt, from scientific curiosity, but chiefly because he believed they influenced human destinies.

"If *astronomers* say true, every man at his birth by his constellation hath divers things and desires appointed him."—*Pilkington: Exposition upon the Prophet Aggeus*, ch. i. (See *Trench: Select Glossary*, p. 12.)

"But what was ominous, that very morn
The sun was entered into Capricorn,
Which, by this bad *astronomer's* account,
That week the Virgin Balance should remount."
Dryden: Hind and Panther.

2. *Subsequently:* As study of the heavens advanced, the more gifted minds discovered the fallacy of the old notion that the stars influenced human destinies, whilst the less talented firmly adhered to the popular delusion on the subject. It consequently became needful to distinguish the two classes of men. The word *astronomer* was therefore reserved for any really scientific student of the stars, whilst the term *astrologer* was abandoned to the credulous, if not even insincere, star-gazer. Convenience dictated this arrangement: if etymology were followed, an astrologer would be regarded as the equal, if not the superior, of an astronomer. [ASTROLOGER.]

"It [Encke's comet] was predicted and generally observed in 1825, and so anxious were *astronomers* to discover it, that two new comets were found in looking for it."—*Airy: Report on Astronomy. Brit. Assoc. Rep.*, vol. i., 2nd ed. (1832), p. 183.

Astronomer Royal: The appellation given to the eminent astronomer entrusted by the

British Government with the care of the Greenwich Observatory, and who is expected to turn to the best account the splendid instruments erected there for the survey of the heavens. There are also Astronomers Royal for Scotland and Ireland.

ăs-trō-nŏm´-ic, *ăs-trō-nŏm´-ick, ăs-trō-nŏm´-ĭc-al, *a.* [In Fr. *astronomique*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *astronomico*; Lat. *astronomicus*; all from Gr. ἀστρονομικός (*astronomikos*).] Pertaining or relating to astronomy, or to the methods in use among astronomers.

"Can he not pass an *astronomick* line?"—*Black.*

"The starry heavens, as you know, had for Immanuel Kant a value beyond their *astronomical* one."—*Tyndall: Prag. of Science*, 3rd ed., v. 104.

astronomical instruments. Instruments used for observing the heavenly bodies. The following list includes some which are now superseded, but the great majority are still in use:—Armil, armillary sphere, artificial horizon, astrolabe, astrometer, astroscope, azimuth circle, azimuth dial, back-staff, chronometer, clock, collimator, comet-seeker, compass, cosmolabe, diplei[illegible], dip sector, [illegible], equatorial, [illegible], heliometer, meridian circle, micrometer, mural circle, orbit-sweeper, orrery, pendulum, planetarium, quadrant, reflecting circle, refraction circle, sextant, spectroscope, telescope, tellurian, transit instrument, zenith sector, zenith tube.

astronomical measurements. The measurement of the arc of the heavens intercepted between two points, as between a star at a certain moment and the horizon. Or a measurement of the exact time of some event, say a transit. This is done by means of a clock, or, more generally, a chronometer. (*Herschel: Astron.*, § 150.)

astronomical observations. Observations of the heavenly bodies made to further the science of astronomy. (*Ibid.*, § 136.)

astronomical year. A year, the precise length of which is determined by astronomical observations. It embraces both the tropical and the sidereal years. It is opposed to the civil year, being that which each nation has adopted for itself. [Year.]

"Niebuhr thinks that the ellipse is not a solar ecliptic [illegible] which occurred [illegible] *astronomical year* 399 B.C."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. v., § 11.

ăs-trō-nŏm´-i-cal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *astronomical*; *-ly*.] In an astronomical manner; after the manner of astronomers; in conformity with the principles or methods of astronomy.

***ăs-trō-nŏm´-ĭ-cŏn,** *s.* [Gr. ἀστρονομικός, neut. *-κὸν*.] A treatise on astronomy.

***as-trō-nŏm´-i-ĕn, *as-trō-nŏm´-ў-ĕn,** *s.* [O. Eng. *astronomie*: Mod. Eng. *astronomy*; suff. *-en*.] An astronomer, an astrologer, or both combined in one individual.

"*Astronomyens* al day here art faillen
That whilen warned men byfore what shoulde bytalle after." *P. Plowman.*

"Lo *astronomyens* camen fro the cest to Jerusalem."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* ii. 1.

†**as-trŏn´-ō-mīze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *astronom(y)*; *-ize*.] To study astronomy, as botanize means to study botany.

"... thus they *astronomized* in caves."—*Browne: Christ. Mor.* ii. 9.

as-trŏn´-ō-mў, *as-trŏn´-ō-míe, *as-trŏn´-ō-mўe, *as-trŏn´-ŏm-ĭge, *s.* [In Sw. & Dan. *astronomi*; Ger. & Fr. *astronomie*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *astronomia*; Lat. *astronomia*; Gr. ἀστρονομία (*astronomia*): ἄστρον (*astron*) = a star, and νόμος (*nomos*) = usage, custom, law; νέμω (*nemō*) = to deal out, to distribute.]

* 1. *Originally:* The pseudo science which studied the movements of the stars, with the view of obtaining information (which they were not fitted to give) regarding the destiny of individuals or bodies of men; astrology. [Astrology. See also Astronomer.]

"And hem lerede, witter like
Astronomie and arsmetike."
Story of Gen. and Exod. (ed. Morris), 731-2.

"Not from the stars do I my judgment pluck,
And yet methinks I have *astronomy*."
Shaksp.: Sonnets, 14.

2. *Subsequently and now:* The sublime science which treats of the distances, magnitudes, masses, composition, motions, and all that is discoverable regarding the heavenly bodies, meaning the sun, the earth, the moon, the planets, the fixed stars, the comets, the meteorites, the nebulæ, and all other material bodies really or apparently moving in infinite space. It is founded on careful and oft-repeated observations, made chiefly with elaborately-constructed instruments [Astronomical Instruments]; these observations being next made the basis of reasoning, founded, wherever it is practicable, as it generally is, on mathematical demonstration. Astronomy may be variously divided. A simple distinction is sometimes made into *geography*, which treats of the earth, and *uranography*, the subject of which is the "heavens." Sometimes the branch of science which describes the celestial bodies as they are is called *Descriptive Astronomy*. When the specific subject treated is the "fixed" stars, it becomes *Sidereal Astronomy*. The sciences now mentioned have sought rather to record than to explain phenomena; but what is called *Physical Astronomy* proposes to itself the high aim of accounting for the facts observed. Its chief ally in this arduous task is mathematics, with which every astronomer worthy of the name requires to be very familiar.

¶ The vault of heaven, being visible in all its glory alternately by day and night in every portion of the world, absolute ignorance regarding celestial phenomena cannot have existed in any place or at any time. The people belonging to some nations were, however, more observant in this respect than others, and claims to early proficiency in astronomy, in some cases leading to vehement controversy, have been preferred in favour of the Chinese, the Chaldæans, the Egyptians, and the Hindoos. In these and other countries, in early times, the stars were not so much studied as worshipped, there being strong temptation, even in the most pious minds, to this form of religious error (Job xxxi. 26—28). Hipparchus of Bithynia and Rhodes (?), who flourished from B.C. 160 to 125, catalogued the stars visible above the horizon, noting down 1,080. Among his numerous discoveries may be reckoned the precession of the equinoxes, trigonometry, and apparently the stereographic projection of the sphere. The next very great name was that of Ptolemy, the geographer and astronomer of Alexandria, A.D. 130—150, who discovered the lunar evection, refraction, &c. [Evection, Refraction.] He was also the author of the Ptolemaic system, with its *primum mobile*, its eccentrics, and its epicycles.

"Oh, how unlike the complex works of man
Heaven's easy, artless, unincumber'd plan."
Cowper: Truth.

The Arabs translated a work of Ptolemy's called Μέγιστη (*Megistè*) into their own language, and prefixing to its name their article *al* = the, transformed it into *Almagest*. The Christians during the "dark ages" deriving their knowledge of astronomy from the Arabs rather than from a study of the heavens, received from their instructors the Ptolemaic system and the Almagest, which did not lose credit in Western Europe till the seventeenth century. [Almagest, Ptolemaic.] In 1472 or 1473 was born Copernicus, who in 1543, [illegible] before his death, published his great work, *On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Bodies*, containing more than thirteen years before it [illegible] the Copernican system. Copernicanism, which is now, and improved, is now received as established truth, being supported by an amount of evidence of which Copernicus had no conception. The next very great name is that of Tycho Brahe, a Dane, [illegible] born, [illegible] Swedish monarchy. He was born on the 14th of December, 1546, and died in 1601. Tycho [illegible] the Copernican system, [illegible] partly from Copernicus and partly from Ptolemy. Tycho Brahe [illegible] accurate observations as gave a great impulse to astronomy, and prepared the way for further discoveries, in addition to those which he had himself made. Two great names now come [illegible] upon the scene, those of Kepler and [illegible]. The former was a pupil of Tycho. He was [illegible] by the discovery of the three laws with [illegible] the first and second [illegible] which [illegible] Kepler's Laws. Galileo [illegible] the isochronism of the pendulum (Pendulum); having constructed a telescope, he discovered in 1610 the satellites of Jupiter, the phases of Venus, the mountains of the moon, with other new truths. In 1642, the year in which Galileo died, Sir Isaac Newton was born, and in 1687 he published his immortal *Principia*, in which the law of gravitation was announced, thus constituting an epoch in the history of science which probably will never be paralleled at any future time.

"Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in night:
God said, 'Let Newton be,' and all was light."
Pope.

The year that Newton died (1727) was the one in which the discovery was made by Bradley of the aberration of light, which irrefragably proved the motion of the earth, and gave the death-blow to the Ptolemaic and Tychonic systems, both of which were founded on the hypothesis that it was stationary. As we approach [illegible] times the discoveries become far too numerous to be chronicled here; but room must be found to mention the Herschel family—the first of the name, Sir William Herschel, who was born in 1738, and died in [illegible], among other great discoveries, added nine new members of the solar system, one of them, the planet Uranus, to the eighteen previously known. The work on astronomy so often quoted in these pages was penned by his son, Sir John Herschel, also a great discoverer; and the third generation of the family are now at work. Many discoveries will be found recorded under other articles. [Asteroid, Comet, Constellation, Gravitation, Planet, Solar System, Star, &c.]

"In *astronomy*, for instance, the superior departments of theory are completely disjoined from the routine of practical observation."—*Herschel: Study of Nat. Phil.* (1831), § 126.

***as-trŏn´-ŏm-yĕn,** *s.* [Astronomien.]

***as-trŏn´-ŏm-yĕr,** *s.* [Astronomer.]

ăs-trō-phĕl, *ăs´-trō fĕll, *s.* [Gr. ἄστρον (*astron*) = a star; second element doubtful.] A bitter herb; probably what the old botanists called starwort.

"My little flock, whom erst I led so well,
And with sweet lessons fed from finest grasse that grew,
Feede ye hencefoorth with bitter starwell,
And stinking smallage and [illegible] rue."
Spenser: Iuuenall, 344.

"The gods, which all things see, this same beheld,
And pitying this poor wretch's woeful plight,
Transformed them[illegible] into a new field,
In[illegible] flowre[illegible] [illegible] new kind
[illegible] grewes red, and then to blew doth fade,
Like *astrophel*, . . .
Todd's Spenser, vol. viii., p. 60.

as-trō-phō-tō-mĕt´-ric-al, *a.* [Gr ἄστρον (*astron*) = a star; φωτος (*photos*), genit. sing. of φώς (*phōs*) = light, and μετρον (*metron*) = a measure.] Pertaining to the measurement of the light which reaches the earth from the several stars.

"On a new *Astrophotometrical* method by Prof. Ch. V. Zenger"—*Astron. Soc. Notices* vol. xxxviii. 65.

ăs-trō-phўl-lī´te, *s.* [In Ger. *astrophyllit*; Gr. ἄστρον (*astron*) = a star, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral classed by Dana under his Mica Group. The hardness is 3; the sp. gr., 3·324; the lustre, [illegible]-metallic, pearly; the colour, bronze-yellow to gold-yellow. It is translucent in thin plates. Composition: Silica, 32·21 to 33·71; protoxide of iron, 18·06 to 25·21; protoxide of manganese, 9·90 to 12·68; titanic acid, 7·09 to 8·84, with lesser quantities of [illegible], soda, zirconia, alumina, and other ingredients. It is found in Norway.

ăs-trō-phў´-tŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἄστρον (*astron*) = a star, and φυτον (*phuton*) = that which has grown; (1) a plant, (2) a creature. "Starry creature." A genus of starfishes, containing the Scotland Argus. [Argus.]

ăs´-trō-scōpe, *s.* [In Ger. *astroscop*; Gr. ἄστρον (*astron*) = a star, and σκοπεω (*skopeō*) = to look at.] An astronomical instrument for observing or refreshing the memory with respect to the relative position of the stars. These are delineated on two cones. A celestial globe, however, is both more accurate and more convenient. (*Webster, &c.*)

ăs´-trō-scŏp-ў, *s.* [In Ger. *astroscopie*.] [Astroscope.] Observation of the stars. (*Johnson.*)

***a-strō´te,** *adv.* [Astrut.]

as-trō-thē-ŏl´-ŏ-gў, *s.* [In Ger. *astrotheologie*; Gr. ἄστρον (*astron*) = a star, and θεολογία (*theologia*) = theology (q.v.).] Theology founded on what is known of the heavenly bodies and the laws which regulate their movements.

"That the diurnal and annual revolutions are the motions of the terraqueous globe, not of the sun, I shew in the preface of my *Astro-Theology*."—*Derham: Physico-Theology.*

ạ-strŭt', * **ạ-strō'te**, *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *strut* (q.v.).]

* **A.** (*Of the form* astrote): In a swelling manner.

"Hys yen stode owte *astrote* forthy."
Le Bone Florence, 2,329. (*Boucher.*)

B. (*Of the form* astrut): With a strutting gait. (*Cowper: Task*, v. 268.)

* **ăs'-trў-lābe**, *s.* [ASTROLABE.]

* **ạs-tū'ge**, *a.* [In Fr. *astucieux*; Ital. *astuccio.*] [ASTUTE.] Astute.

". . . that your facilines be nocht sedusit be their *astuce* and subtill persuasions."—*Complaynte of Scotland*, p. 151.

ăs-tū'-cious, *a.* [Fr. *astucieux.*] Astute, cunning. (*Scott: Fair Maid of Perth*, ch. xxi.)

ăs-tū'-çi-tў, *s.* [As if from a Low Lat. *astucitas.*] Astuteness. (*Carlyle: Fr. Revol.*, pt. i., bk. i., ch. iii.)

ạ-stŭn', *v.t.* [Eng. *a*; *stun.* In A.S. *astunian* = to astound.] To stun. [ASTOUND, STUN.]

"He fell rebounding; breathless and *astunned*,
His trunk extended lay."
Somerville: Rural Games, c. ii.

* **ạ-stŭnd'e**, *adv.* [Pref. *a-* = on, for; A.S. *stund* = a moment, time.] [ASTUNTE.] For a time.

"Bothe in bookes and in bank,
Isout me hanet *astunde*."
A Song on the Passion (ed. Morris), 13, 14.

* **ạ-stŭnt'e**, *pret. of verb.* [A.S. *astintan* = to stop.] Stood, remained. [ASTINT.]

"The barons *astunte* without toun beside,
And vaire sende unto the toun to the king hor sonde,
That he asoble, vor Gode's loue, him bet vnderstonde."
Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, p. 546. (*Boucher.*)

ăs'-tŭr, *s.* [Lat. *astur*, whence Ital. *astore* and Fr. *autour.*]

Ornithology: A genus of raptorial birds belonging to the family Falconidæ and the subfamily Accipitrinæ, or Sparrow-hawks. It has a British representative — the *A. palumbarius*, or Goshawk [see GOSHAWK], which is figured in the accompanying illustration, and there are various foreign species.

GOSHAWK (ASTUR PALUMBARIUS).

* **ạ-stŭrt'e**, *pret. of verb.* [ASTART.] Started.

"Mid thine valse cosse thu trayest monnes sune.
The Gywes vp *asturte* that leyen in the grunde."
The Passion of Our Lord (ed. Morris), 194-5.

ạs-tū'te, *a.* [O. Fr. *astut*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *astuto*; Lat. *astutus*, from *astus* = cleverness, craft, cunning (a single act, as distinguished from *astutia* = habitual craftiness).] [ASTUCE.] Penetrating, discerning, subtle; wily, cunning.

"We terme those most *astute* which are most versute."—*Sir M. Sandys: Eas.*, p. 168.

¶ Neither *astute* nor any one of its compounds is in the last edition of Johnson's *Dictionary.*

ạs-tū'te-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *astute*; *-ly.*] In an astute manner; cleverly, penetratingly, discerningly. (*Webster.*)

ạs-tū'te-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *astute*; *-ness.*] The quality of being astute; penetration, discernment; mental subtlety.

"The policy of the French Government was marked by vigour and *astuteness*. . . ."—*Times*, Nov. 9, 1875.

† **ăs'-tў**, *s.* [Lat. *astu*; Gr. ἄστυ (*astu*) = a city, especially Athens. (In Anglicising Greek words, *υ* becomes *y*; thus *asty* exactly corresponds to the Gr. ἄστυ (*astu*).]

Architecture: A city or town.

* **ạs-ty-en**, *v.* [A.S. *astigan* = to go, proceed, step, or mount; *astignes* = an ascent; ascending.] To ascend.

"Otte he beom myd spek ther hi weren to-gedere
Er he wolde *asyen* to heuene to his vedere."
The Passion of Our Lord (ed. Morris), 423-4.

ạ-stў'-lạr, *a.* [Gr. ἄστυλος (*astulos*) = without pillar or prop: ἀ, priv., and στῦλος (*stulos*) = a pillar.]

Arch.: Without columns or pilasters.

ăs'-tўll, *s.* [Low Lat. *astula*; O. Ger. *ast* and *asti*; Goth. *ast.*] A shingle; a thin board of wood. (*Prompt. Parv.*) (*Boucher.*) [ASTEL.]

* **ạs-tўl-lạ-byre (y = ĭ)**, * **ăs'-tўr-lā-bў**, *s.* [ASTROLABE.]

ạs-tўl'-lĕn, *s.* A small ward or stoppage in an adit or mine to prevent the full passage of the water, made by damming up. (*Weale.*)

* **ạs-tўt**, * **ạs-tў'te.** [ASTIT.]

ạ-sŭn'-dĕr, * **ạ-sŭn'-dўr**, * **ạ-sŭn'-drí**, * **ạ-sŏn'-dĕr**, * **ạ-sŏn'-dўr**, * **ạ-sўn'-dre (dyr** as **dīr, dre** as **dēr)**, *adv.* [Eng. *a* = on, and *sunder*; A.S. *onsundran* = asunder, apart, alone, privately; Ger. *auseinander*; Sp. *asundre.*] [SUNDER.]

1. Into different pieces, into different places; separately, apart. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"I took my staff, even Beauty, and cut it *asunder*."
—*Zech.* xi. 10.

"What therefore God hath joined together, let not man put *asunder*."—*Mark* x. 9.

2. In different pieces; in different places; apart; in a divided state.

"Freres and feendes been but litel *asonder*."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,254.

"*Lucifer.* No, we reign
Together; but our dwellings are *asunder*."
Byron: Cain, ii. 2.

ạ-sŭn'-dĕr-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *asunder*; *-ly.*] Separately; apart.

"*Asunderly.* Disjunctim . . ."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **ạ-sŭn'-drí**, *adv.* [ASUNDER.]

* **ā'-ṣŭr (ṣŭr** as **zhŭr)**, *a.* [AZURE.]

ạ-sū'r-ạ, *s.* [Sanscrit.]

Indian Mythology: A demon; an enemy of the gods. The Asuras seem to have been at one time the Turanian aborigines in conflict with the Aryan invaders of India, and at another the Booddhist religionists in conflict with the professors of the Brahmanic faith.

* **ā'-ṣūre (ṣur** as **zhūr)**, *a.* [AZURE.]

* **ạ-swā'ge**, *v.t. & i.* [ASSUAGE.]

* **ạ-swĕlt'**, *v.i.* [A.S. *aweltan* = to die, to depart.] To become extinguished.

"No the fuyr for theo snow *aweilt*."
Alisaunder, 6,639.

* **ạ-swē've**, *v.t.* [A.S. *aswefan* (trans.) = (1) to soothe, to appease; (2) to strike with astonishment; (intransitive) = to be stunned, to be made insensible; *swefan* = to go to sleep.] To stupefy.

"For I came up, I dyste how.
For so astonyed and *aswered*
Was every vertu in my heved,
What with his sours and with my drede,
That al my felynge gan to dede;
For whi? hit was to grete affray."
Chaucer: House of Fame, ii. 40—45.

ạ-swĭm', *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *swim.*] Afloat. (*Scotch.*)

"The soldiers sleeping carelessly in the bottom of the ship upon heather, were all *aswim* through the water that came in at the holes and leaks of the ship."
—*Spalding*, i. 60.

* **ạ-swō'on**, * **ạ-swō'ne**, *v.i.* [Eng. *a*, and *swoon*; A.S. *aswunan* = to swoon.] To swoon.

"Whan sche this herd, *aswoned* doun sche fallith
For pitous joy." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 8,955-6.

* **ạ-swō'on**, * **ạ-swoû'n**, * **ạ-swoû'ne**, * **ạ-swō'wne**, *adv.* [Eng. *a*, and *swoon.*] [ASWOON, *v.*]

1. Into a swoon.

"And with that word *aswoun* sche fel anoon."
Chaucer: C. T., 13,660.

2. In a swoon.

"Than ever sche did, and fil to ground anoon,
And lay *aswowne*, deed as eny stoon."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,787-8.

* **ạ-swoû'nde**, *pret. of verb.* [A.S. *aswindan* = (1) to languish through dulness, to enervate; (2) to decay, perish, dissolve.] Passed away; decayed, perished.

"'Ha I be thou,' he seide, 'thou false god, in thin false heuene ifounde,
Nym thin sor and thin boligost vor ye beth ney *aswounde*.'"
Exposition of the Cross (ed. Morris), 421-2.

* **ạ-swў'nde**, *v.i.* [A.S. *aswindan* = to decay.] To vanish, to pass away.

"Ye mowen iseo the world *aswynde*
That wouh goth forth asnk that seth."
A Luue Kun. O. Eng. Misc., *Early Eng. Text Soc.*, x. (ed. Morris), 39, 40.

* **ạ-sў'çe**, *s.* The same as ASSIZE (q.v.).

* **ạ-sў'-ĕn**, *v.i.* [A.S. *asigan* = to languish through dulness, to enervate, to pine away.] To sink: to become faint of heart.

"Al we schulen *a-syen* and seo to the nede,
Ther the cryunechild for sunnes sore schal dreda."
On Serving Christ, ix. (ed. Morris), 10, 11.

ạ-sў'-lŭm, * **ạ-sў'le**, * **ạ-sile**, *s.* [In Dan. *asyl*; Fr. *asile*; Sp. & Ital. *asilo*; Port. *asylo*, *asilo*; Lat. *asylum*; Gr. ἄσυλον (*asulon*) = an asylum; properly the neut. of the adj. ἄσυλος (*asulos*) = safe from violence, inviolate: ἀ, priv., and συλάω (*sulaō*) = to strip off, to pillage.]

I. A place of refuge and security.

1. *Originally:* A sanctuary, a place which it was deemed sacrilege for one to invade, and which, therefore, proved an inviolable retreat for criminals, debtors, and other people liable to be pursued. (See *Archæologia*, viii., A.D. 1787, p. 3.) [SANCTUARY.]

"From every *asylum* ruffians sallied forth nightly to plunder and stab."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

2. *Now:*

(*a*) *Gen.:* Any place of refuge; any place where one is sheltered, as a foreign land used as a retreat for political or religious refugees.

". . . and who knew themselves to be marked out for destruction, had sought an *asylum* in the Low Countries."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

(*b*) *Spec.:* An institution designed for the reception and shelter of those who are incapacitated from successfully fighting their own way in the world, as the blind asylum, the lunatic asylum.

II. The protection accorded in such places; refuge, shelter.

"Much he would speak not, but beneath his roof
They found *asylum* oft, but ne'er reproof."
Byron: Lara, ii. 8.

† **ạ-sўm'-mĕt-rạl**, *a.* [Eng. *asymmetr(y)*; *-al.*] Unsymmetrical; destitute of symmetry; having perfection marred by conspicuous defects.

"Long before this time the church had become *asymmetral*."—*More: Against Idolatry*, ch. 8.

† **ạ-sўm-mĕt'-rĭ-cạl**, *a.* [Eng. *asymmetr(y)*; *-ical.*] Unsymmetrical; incapable of adjustment.

"*Asymmetrical* or unsociable, that is, such as we see not how to reconcile with other things evidently and confessedly true."—*Boyle, in Norris on Reason and Faith*, ch. 3.

* **ạ-sўm'-mẹt-roŭs**, *a.* [Eng. *asymmetr(y)*; *-ous.*] Unsymmetrical. (*Barrow.*) (*Worcester's Dict.*)

ạ-sўm'-mĕt-rў, *s.* [Gr. ἀσυμμετρία (*asummetria*); from ἀσύμμετρος (*asummetros*) = (1) incommensurable, (2) unsymmetric. Or from ἀ, priv., and συμμετρία (*summetria*) = symmetry; σύμμετρος (*summetros*) = commensurate with: σύν (*sun*) = together, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Want of symmetry; want of proportion.

"The *asymmetries* of the brain, as well as the deformities of the legs or face, may be rectified in time."
—*Lyrae.*

† 2. *Math.:* The incommensurability of two or more numbers; that is, that the numbers stand to each other in such a relation that they have no common measure. Such, for example, is the relation between the side and diagonal of a square which are in the ratio of $1 : \sqrt{2}$.

ạ-sўmp'-tōte, *s. & a.* [In Ger. & Fr. *asymptote*; Port. *asymptota*; Gr. ἀσύμπτωτος (*asumptōtos*) = irregular: ἀ, priv., and συμπίπτω (*sumpiptō*) = to fall together; σύν (*sun*) = together, and πίπτω (*píptō*) = to fall; perf. πέπτωκα (*peptōka*).]

A. *As substantive. Geometry:* A term used in describing the characteristics of a hyperbola.

An asymptote of a hyperbola is a diameter which, the farther it is produced, always approaches more and more nearly to the curve, and yet, though produced ever so far, does never actually meet it. (The word is generally used in the plural, *asymptotes.*)

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to such a line as that now described; continually approaching another line without ever reaching it.

"*Asymptote* lines, though they may approach nearer together, till they are nearer than the least assignable distance, yet, being still produced infinitely, will never meet."—*Grew.*

ą-sȳmp-tŏt'-ĭc, ą-sȳmp-tŏt'-ĭc-ąl, *s.* [Eng. *asymptote; -ic, -ical.* In Fr. *asymptotique.*] Pertaining or relating to the asymptotes of a hyperbola; perpetually approaching anything, but never meeting it.

"Curves are said to be *asymptotical* when they continually approach without a possibility of meeting."—*Johnson.*

ą-sȳn-ar'-tēte, *a.* [Gr. ἀσυνάρτητος (*asunartētos*) = not united, inconsistent; ἀ, priv., and συναρτάω (*sunartaō*) = to hang up with, to knit or join together: σύν (*sun*) = together, and ἀράω (*artaō*) = to fasten to.] Not fitted or adjusted; disconnected.

Asynartete sentences (Gram.): Those of which the members are not united by connective particles. [ASYNDETON.] (*Brande.*)

Asynartete verse (Pros.): A verse consisting of two members, having different rhythms; as when the first consists of iambuses and the second of trochees, or the first of dactyles and the second of iambuses. (*Webster.*)

ą-sȳn'-dĕ-tŏn, *s.* [In Ger. *asyndeton.* From Gr. ἀσύνδετον (*asundeton*), neut. of adj. ἀσύνδετος (*asundetos*) = (1) unconnected, (2) without conjunction; ἀ, priv., and σύνδετος (*sundetos*) = bound together; συνδέω (*sundeō*) = to bind together.]

Gram.: A figure in which the copulative conjunction *and* is omitted in a sentence, as in Lat. *Veni, vidi, vici,* "I came, I saw, I conquered," instead of *Veni, vidi, et vici,* "I came, I saw, and I conquered." In most cases, as in that now given, the omission of the copulative gives increased force to the statement or sentiment embodied in the sentence. It is opposed to POLYSYNDETON (q.v.).

*** ą-sȳ'ze,** *s.* [ASSIZE.]

ăt, * **ătte,** * **ăt'-ĕn,** *prep. & adv.* [A.S. *æt, at* = (1) at, by, near, to, next, with, against, in, (2) of, from. In Sw. *at* = (1) sign of the infinit. mood, (2) that; Dan. *att* (same meaning), *ad* = to; O. Sw., O. Icel., O. Dan., O. L. Ger., and Goth. *at* = at; O. Fris. *et;* O. H. Ger. *az, ez;* Wel. *at* = to; Lat. *ad* = to (AD); Sansc. *adhi* = upon.]

A. *As preposition:*

I. Denoting nearness to in place or in time.

1. Denoting nearness in place, *i.e.*, that a person or thing is at rest in proximity to a certain place. As a rule, the proximity is not so great as that indicated by *on*, and considerably less than that designated by *in.*

(*a*) In immediate proximity to.

"This custom continued among many, to say their prayers *at* fountains."—*Stillingfleet.*

(*b*) In, within; occupying as a habitation. (*Lit. & fig.*)

". . . the *at* here tabernacle was."
Story of Gen. & Exod. (ed. Morris), 3,790.

". . . whilst we are *at* home in the body, we are absent from the Lord."—*2 Cor.* v. 6.

(*c*) On; upon.

"Their various news I heard, of love and strife,
Of storms *at* sea, and travels on the shore."—*Pope.*

(*d*) In a position, attitude, state, or condition, as *at gaze* = in a gazing attitude. [GAZE.] (In this sense it is sometimes followed by a superlative.)

"We bring into the world with us a poor, needy, uncertain life, short *at* the longest, and unquiet at the best."—*Temple.*

2. Denoting nearness in time.

"*At* the same time that the storm beats upon the whole species, we are falling foul upon one another."—*Addison.*

II. Denoting motion towards any person, place, or thing, in place or in time; denoting also motion through any place.

1. *Literally:*

(*a*) Denoting motion towards the place where a person or thing is, a verb being understood, as, "Up, guards, and *at* them," an exclamation popularly attributed to Wellington at Waterloo. (Colloquial, and often with a tinge of the ludicrous.)

(*b*) Denoting motion through a place.

"Here, push them out *at* gates."
Tennyson: The Princess, iv.

2. *Fig.:* Denoting effort to realise an aim.

"We find some arrived to that sottishness, as to own roundly what they would be *at.*"—*South.*

III. Denoting the effect produced by proximity of one person or thing to another in place and in time; causation, operation upon.

1. *With the preposition prefixed to the source from which this emanates:*

(*a*) In consequence of.

"*At* his touch,
Such sanctity hath heaven given his hand,
They presently amend."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

"They take the timbrel and harp, and rejoice *at* the sound of the organ."—*Job* xxi. 12.

(*b*) On.

"Others, with more helpful care,
Cry'd out, aloud, 'Beware, brave youth, beware!'
At this he turned." *Dryden: 1 Conq. of Gran.,* i. 1.

(*c*) Under.

"But thou, of all the kings, Jove's care below,
Art least *at* my command, and most my foe."
Dryden: Homer; Iliad i.

(*d*) From; of.

"Mai he no leue *at* hire taken."
Story of Gen. & Exod. (ed. Morris), 2,697.

2. *With the preposition prefixed to that which is operated upon:* To, into.

"So cam on werlde wreche and wrake,
For to blissen swilc sinnes same,
That it ne wexe *at* more hun-frame."
Story of Gen. & Exodus (ed. Morris), 552-4.

¶ Sometimes when *at* occurs in O. Eng. and Scotch it is = *at the;* *atte* is a contraction for *at the,* and *atten* for *at then, then* being the dative case of the A.S. article.

B. *As adverb:*

1. So as, at ever, soever.

2. To (used as a prefix to the infinitive mood).

"Thou art to old *at* bykyr and fyght."
Richard, 1,621.

¶ This use of the word is borrowed from the Danish.

"And sa thai that are all weill schrewyne, and dels in the feithe and sacramentis of haly kyrk, how wyolently *at* euer thai dee."—*The Craft of Deyng.*

C. Subjoined are the chief expressions and phases of the word *at:*

1. **At after (Scotch).* After; afterwards.

2. *At all:*

* (*a*) At all events.

"That he that stands may stand, and nocht do fall,
And quho hes fallin, may knaw the sam *at all.*"
Lauder: Minor Poems; E. Eng. Text Soc., 41, 45.

* (*b*) Altogether.

"The first of thai four principall
Is stalwartnes of hart *at all.*"
Ratis Raving, bk. i. (ed. Lumby), 1,128-9.

(*c*) Of any kind.

"Most women have no characters *at all.*"—*Pope.*

(*d*) To any extent, in any degree, in the least.

". . . neither hast thou delivered thy people *at all.*"—*Exod.* v. 23.

3. *At arms:* Furnished with arms. (Used only in the phrase, "a man *at arms*" = a man furnished with arms.)

"Infuse his breast with magnanimity,
And make him, naked, foil a man *at arms.*"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., v. 4.

4. *At a' will (Scotch):* To the utmost that one could wish. (*Jamieson.*)

5. *At end.* [ATTE ENDE.]

6. *At first:* At the beginning of any effort, enterprise, or event.

7. *At gaze (Her.).* [GAZE.]

8. *At hand:*

(*a*) Near in place.

". . . behold, he is *at hand* that doth betray me."—*Matt.* xxvi. 46

(*b*) Near in time.

". . . the hour is *at hand,* . . .—*Matt.* xxvi. 45.

9. *At it:* Engaged with it zealously. (*Colloquial.*)

"To make pleasure the vehicle of health, is a doctor *at it* in good earnest."—*Collier: Friendship.*

10. *At large:*

(*a*) Not under any restraint.

"Hence walk'd the fiend *at large* in spacious field."
Milton: P. L., bk. iii.

(*b*) Copiously, diffusely, at length.

11. *At last,* * *atte laste:* Denoting that an event long foreseen and expected has, after much delay, happened.

"And hath so long a lyf, as we may see,
Yet *atte laste* wasted is the tree."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,021-2.

12. *At length:*

(*a*) In an extended form; diffusely.

(*b*) The same as AT LAST (q.v.).

13. *At once; all at once:*

(*a*) Without any delay; promptly, as opposed to dilatorily; or at one operation, as opposed to a series of acts or efforts.

"One warms you by degrees, the other sets you on fire *all at once.*"—*Dryden: Fables.* (Pref.)

(*b*) At one time; at the same moment; simultaneously.

14. *At pleasure:* To any extent, in any place, or in any way that one prefers, with uncontrolled freedom; *ad libitum.*

"The rest, for whom no lot is yet decreed,
May run in pastures, and *at pleasure* feed."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgics iii. 282.

15. *At the trouble:* Prepared to take the trouble.

"What they will not be *at the trouble* to deduce by reasoning."—*Arbuthnot.*

*** at-anis,** * **at-anes,** * **atenes** (*Old Eng.*), **atanis, attanis, atanys, atainze** (*Scotch*), *adv.* [O. Eng. *at; anis* = once.] At once.

"Baith irne and stell, and flesch and banis,
His awne hand straik in twa *atanis.*"
Ratis Raving, bk. i. (ed. Lumby), 1,100-01.

"Speche, grace, and vois schul springe of thi tonge,
And alle turne to thi mouth holliche *atenes.*"
Joseph of Arimathie (ed. Skeat), 50, 51.

*** at erst,** * **at earst.** [Eng. *at,* and A.S. *ærst,* from *ærost, ærest* = first, superl. of *ær* = ere, before.] Properly "at first," for the first time; but sometimes means also "at present," and in certain cases may, with advantage to the sense, even be rendered "at last," "at length." [ERST.]

"For from the golden age, that first was named,
It's now *at eairs* became a stonie one."
Spenser: F. Q., V., Introd., i. 2.

at one, * **atone,** * **at oon,** *adv.* [Eng. *at; one.*] Used as *adj.* = at one, specially in feeling, in unity with, in agreement or harmony with instead of being at variance. [ATONE, *v.*, ATONEMENT.]

"If gentilmen, or other of hir contré,
Were wroth, sche wolde brynge hem *at oon,*
So wyse and rype wordes hadde sche,
And juggement of so gret equite."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,312-15.

"So beene they both *at one,* and doen upreare
Thur bevers bright each other for to greet,
Goodly compourtaunce each to other beare."
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 29.

"And the next day he shewed himself unto them as they strove, and would have set them *at one* again, saying, Sirs, ye are brethren, . . ."—*Acts* vii. 26.

*** at-our,** *adv.* Over and above.

". . . with hyrdis of catell, and multitud of corne *at-our* al thaim tat was befor me in Jerusalem."—*The Wisdom of Solomon* (ed. Lumby), 411, 412.

*** ăt,** *pro.* [Contr. from Eng. *that* (pro.) (q.v.).] Who, which, that. (*Eng. & Scotch.*)

"For in ensampill thare-of he gaif to the maist synare maist mercy and grace, as to Petyr *at* denyd hyme."—*The Craft of Deyng* (ed. Lumby), 97, 98.

"He salle hime [gather] garlands of the gay flowrys,
At in that seasoune spredis so fayre."
Early Scottish Verse, iv. (ed. Lumby), 46, 47.

*** ăt,** * **ătte,** *conj.* [Contr. from Eng. *that* (conj.) (q.v.).] That. (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*)

"Thai come tille him that ilk night
Atte thai sulde on the morne fight."
How the Halt Cros was Fundin be Sanct Elaine (ed. Morris), 41, 42.

"He has the halghed *at* mast con ken,
And the salle mensk al cristen men."
Ibid., 211, 212.

*** ăt,** *pret. of v.* [ATE.]

ăt'-ą-băl, *s.* [Sp. *atabal* = a kettle-drum. In Fr. *atabale;* Port. *timbale;* Arab. *'at-'tabl* = a drum; *'tabala* = to beat a drum.] A kind of tabor or drum used by the Moors.

"Then answered kettle-drum and *atabal.*"
Scott: Vision of Don Roderick, 10.

ą-tac'-ą-mīte, *s.* [In Ger. *atakamit.* From Atacama, a region partly belonging to Bolivia and partly to Chili.] An orthorhombic, translucent mineral, classed by Dana under his Oxychlorids. The hardness is 3 to 3·5; the sp. gr. 3·7 to 4·3; the lustre verging from adamantine to vitreous; the colour bright green, with an apple-green streak. It is massive or pulverulent. Composition: Chlorine, 14·51 to 16·33; oxide of copper, 50 to 66·25; copper, 13·33 to 56·46; water, 16·91 to 22·60. Occurs in Atacama, in Chili; in Australia; in Africa; in Spain; and at St. Just, in Cornwall.

at'-ą-găs, *s.* Another form of ATTAGAS (q.v.).

at'-ą-ghăn, * **at'-tą-ghăn, yat'-ą-ghăn** (*h* silent), *s.* [Fr. *yataghan,* from Turk. *yatagán.*] "A long dagger worn with pistols in the belt, in a metal scabbard, generally of silver, and among the wealthier gilt, or of gold." (*Lord Byron:* Note to *The Giaour.*) The manner of wearing it is shown in the illustration.

"And silver-sheathed *ataghan.*"
Byron: The Giaour.

ATAGHAN.

***ą-tāke,** *v.t.* [Eng. *a; take.*] To overtake.
"'Fast have I priked,' quod he, 'for your sake,
Because that I wolde you *atake.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 12,512-13.

Ăt-ą-lăn′-tą, *s.* [Lat. *Atalanta, Atalante;* Gr. Ἀταλάντη.]

1. *Classical Mythology:*

(*a*) A daughter of Schœneus, king of Scyros, who from her beauty had many suitors, but would marry none unless she obtained a man who could outrun her. The lover started first, she following and slaying him if she overtook him. At last, by one account Hippomanes, and by another Milanion, safely reached the goal, by dropping in succession three beautiful apples given him by Venus. He therefore became the husband of Atalanta.

(*b*) A daughter of Iasius, who was the first to wound the boar in the mythic hunt at Calydon.

¶ Some think the two Atalantas were the same person.

2. *Astronomy:* An asteroid, the thirty-sixth found. It was discovered by Goldschmidt at Paris on the 5th of October, 1855, the date on which Fides was first seen at Bilk by the astronomer Luther.

A-tal′-ĭk-Gha′-zēe, *s.* [Hindust., &c., *atalik*: = a private tutor, a preceptor; *ghazi*, Arab., Hindust., &c. = a Mohammedan hero, especially if victorious in battle against the "infidel."] A title given to the last independent ruler of Eastern Turkistan.

"Yakub-Beg, the *Atalik-Ghazee*, or ruler of Eastern Turkistan."—*Daily Telegraph, Corresp. writing in 1873 from Tashkend.*

†at-ą-măn, *s.* [Hetman.]

ăt-ą-măs′-cō lĭl′-ў, *s.* The English name of the *Zephyranthes atamasco*, a native of North America, introduced into Britain.

***at-ān′-ĭs,** *adv.* [At-anis.]

† ăt′-ar, *s.* [Attar.] Attar, otto.

atar-gul, *s.* [From *atar* (Attar), and Pers. *gūl* = a rose.] Attar, generally called *otto*, of roses. The Persian is the finest.

"She snatch'd the urn wherein was mix'd
The Persian *atar-gul's* perfume."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, i 10.

† ăt′-ąr-ăx-ў, ăt-ar-ăx′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [In Fr. *ataraxie;* Port. *ataraxia*, from Gr. ἀταραξία (*ataraxia*) = freedom from passion: ἀ, priv., and ταράσσω, (*tarassō*) = to stir up, to rouse, to disturb.] Freedom from passion; calmness.

"The scepticks affected an indifferent equiponderous neutrality, as the only means to their *ataraxia*, and freedom from passionate disturbances."—*Granville: Scepsis.*

ąt-a′rne, *v.t.* [Atorn.] To run away, escape. [*Rob. Glouc.: Chron.*, p. 539.)

ą-tā′ste, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *ataster.*] To taste.

"*Atastyn. Pregusto.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

ą-tâ′unt, ą-tâ′un-tŏ, *adv.* [Eng. *a; taunt.*]

Naut.: In the state of being fully rigged. (Used of vessels.)

ą-tăv′-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *atavique.*] [Atavism.] Pertaining to or derived from a remote ancestor.

ăt′-ą-vĭzm, *s.* [Lat. *atavus* = (1) the father of the great-great-grandfather or great-great-grandmother; (2) an ancestor, forefather; *avus* = (1) a grandfather, (2) an old man.]

1. *Biology:* The reversion of a descendant to some peculiarity of a more or less remote ancestor.

2. *Med.:* The recurrence of a disease from which a more or less remote ancestor suffered, but which has not appeared in the intermediate generations.

ăt-ą-vĭs′-tĭc, *a.* [Eng. *atavis(m); -istic.*] Pertaining to or exemplifying atavism (q.v.).

ą-tăx′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Ataxy.]

ą-tăx′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *ataxy; -ic.*] Pertaining to ataxia; irregular. [Ataxy.]

ataxic fever. A form of fever attended with cerebral excitement and delirium. It was believed by Pinel to have its chief seat in the brain and nervous system.

ą-tăx′-ў, ą-tăx′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [In Fr. *ataxie;* Sp. & Port. *ataxia;* from Gr. ἀταξία (*ataxia*) = (1) want of discipline, (2) disorder: ἀ, priv., and τάξις (*taxis*) = arrangement, especially of soldiers; τάσσω (*tassō*) = to arrange.]

†**A.** *Ordinary Language.* (*Of the form* ataxy): Want of order; irregularity in anything.

"... would certainly breed an infinite *ataxy* and confusion amongst them, and at last the ruin and destruction of their kingdom, ..."—*Halliwell: Metampronœa*, p. 16.

B. *Med.:* Irregularity in the functions of the body, or in the course of a disease. [Locomotor ataxy.]

***ąt-blĕn′-çhe,** *v.i.* [A.S. *at* = from, and *blencan* = to start away from. (Blank, Blink.) In combination with *at*, as *at bœrst* = escaped.] To escape.

"And cunnen *at-blenche*
From sathanases wrenche,
And from his swikelnesse."
Sinners Beware (ed. Morris), 220-2.

ăt′-çhĕ-sŏn, ăt′-çhĭ-sŏn, *s.* [Named after Mr. Atkinson (or the Scotch pronunciation Atcheson), an Englishman, who was assaymaster of the mint at Edinburgh in the beginning of James VI.'s reign.]

Numis.: A billon coin, or rather a copper coin, washed with silver, struck in the reign of James VI. Its value was = eight pennies Scotch or ⅓ of an English penny. It had on it the royal arms crowned; "Jacobus, D.G., R., Scot., R. Oppid. Edin.;" and a leaved thistle crowned. (*Jamieson.*)

¶ Bishop Nicolson says that atchesons were coined first in the time of James III., and were four to the penny.

*** ąt-çhiē′ve,** *v.t.* [Achieve.]
"With which she wondrous deeds of arms *atchieved.*"
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iv. 46.

*** ąt-çhiē′ve-mẹnt,** *s.* [Achievement.]

*** āte,** *s.* [Hate.]
"And nith, and strif, and *ate*, and san."
Story of Gen. and Exod. (ed. Morris), 373.

*** ăt′-ē,** *prep.* [Eng. *at (th)e.*] At the. [At, Attan.]
His wyf *ate* done he bet."
Sevyn Sages, 220.

āte, * ăt, or **ĕt,** *pret. of* **verb.** [Eat.] Did eat. (The preterite of the verb *to eat.*)
"Sum ghe ther *at* and sum ghe nam."
Story of Gen. and Exod. (ed. Morris), 337.
"... and *ate* the sacrifices of the dead."—*Ps.* cvi. 28.

Ā′-tē, *s.* [Gr. Ἄτη (*Atē*) = the goddess of mischief, authoress of all blind and foolish actions; ἄτη (*atē*) = (1) bewilderment, judicial blindness, (2) sin, (3) destruction; from ἀάω (*aaō*) = (1) to hurt, (2) to go astray.]

1. *Class. Myth.:* The goddess thus described (the term being used by or attributed to persons who may have believed her to have had a real existence).
"Not by myself, but vengeful *Ate*, driven."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xix., 92.
"And Cæsar's spirit, ranging for revenge,
With *Ate* by his side, come hot from hell."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

2. *Gen.:* Mischief or destruction personified (the term *Ate* being used by, or attributed to, those who did not believe in its classical mythology).
"Come, talk not of her; you shall find her the infernal *Ate* in good apparel."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

-āte, *in compos.* [From the Lat. suffix *-atus*, the pa. par. of verbs belonging to the first conjugation, or sometimes from their supine *-atum.*]

I. *As a termination in adjectives* it is equivalent to the participle or participial adjective *-ed;* as *animate*, adj., the same as *animated* = possessed of breath, life, or spirit; *determinate* = determined.

II. *As a termination in verbs* it is in almost every case formed from the adjective. It signifies either to make, or to act, or do that which is indicated by the adjective or substantive to which it corresponds; as *propitiate* = to make propitious; *dominate* = to act as a dominus or lord over; *radiate* = to make or emit radii, *i.e.*, rays.

III. *As a termination in nouns:*

1. *In ordinary words* it is = office or dignity; as *tribunate* = the office or dignity of a tribune.

2. *In chemical terms* it is used in naming salts. The *-ic* of the acid is changed into *-ate*, and the word thus formed is connected by *of* with the name of the substance combined with the acid. Thus, from *acetic acid* comes *acetates;* as *acetates of lead, copper, alumina*, &c. From *sulphuric acid* comes *sulphates;* as of *soda, lime*, and *alumina.*

ą-tē′al, ąt-tē′al, ąt-tē′ille, ąt-tī′le, *s.* [Teal.] The Scotch name of a duck, the Widgeon (*Anas penelope*), or an allied species.

*** ą-tē′inte,** *v.t.* [Old Fr. *atincter.*] To give a colouring to.

*** ăt′-ĕ-lēne,** *a.* [Gr. ἀτελής (*atelēs*) = without end, ... imperfect: ἀ, priv., and τέλος (*telos*) = end, ... perfection.]

Mineralogy: Imperfect; wanting regular forms in the genus. (*Shepard.*) (*Webster.*)

ăt′-ĕ-lēs, *s.* [Gr. ἀτελής (*atelēs*) = without end, ... imperfect: ἀ, priv., and τέλος (*telos*) = end, completion.] A genus of Cebidæ, or American monkeys. They have a facial angle of 60°; the thumbs of the fore-hand concealed under the skin, and the prehensile part of the tail naked underneath. There are several species. They are generally called Spider Monkeys. They inhabit Brazil and the neighbouring regions.

ą-tĕl′-ĕ-sīte, *s.* [Gr. ἀτελής (*atelēs*) = without end, ... imperfect, incomplete; and suffix *-ite.*] A mineral imperfectly known, containing bismuth. It is found at Schneeberg. Dana places it in the appendix to his Anhydrous Silicates.

† ą-tĕl′-ĭ-er (er as ā), *s.* [Fr.] A workshop, a studio.

¶ The word has other meanings in French.

A-tĕl′-lạn, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Atellanus*, from *Atella*, an ancient Campanian town belonging to the Osci.]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining or relating to Atella, or to the farces there acted.

"Their Fescennin and *Atellan* way of wit was in early days prohibited."—*Shaftesbury.*

B. *As substantive:* A popular kind of farces acted by the young men of Atella. They seem to have consisted of burlesque metrical imitations of the dialect and manners of the peasantry.

"Many old poets ... did write fescennines, *atellans*, and lascivious songs."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.*, p. 414.
"Love-stories, plays, comedies, *atellans*, jigs."—*Ibid.*, p. 542.

ăt′-ĕ-lō-, *in compos.* [Gr. ἀτελής (*atelēs*) = ... imperfect.]

Med.: Imperfect, as *atelo-gnathia* = malformation of the jaws.

ą tĕm′-pō, ą tĕm′-pŏ prī′-mō, *used as adv.* [Ital., the same as Lat. *in tempore* = in time, or *in tempore primo* = in the first time.]

Music: In the original time, signifying that after any change of time in a musical composition the original time is to be resumed.

ą tĕm′-pō ġĭ-ûs′-tō, *used as adv.* [Ital., the same as Lat. *in tempore justo* = in just time.]

Music: In just, marked, or proper time.

*** ăt′-ĕn,** *prep.* [At, Atte. Contracted from *at then.*]

aten end. At end; finally.

ą-tĕ′nd, *pa. par.* [A.S. *atendan.*] Set alight, set fire to. (*Sir Ferumbras*, 3,280.)

*** ąt-ē′-nęs,** *adv.* [At-anis, Enes.]

*** ą-tĕnt′,** *s.* [From *attentum*, sup. of *attendo.*] [Attend.] An object, an intention. (*Sir Amadas*, 372.)

*** ą-tē-ŏn,** *v.* [A.S. *teonan, tynan* = to make angry.] To make angry. (*Chron. of Eng.*, 61.)

*** ą-tē′yn,** *v.t.* [Fr. *tanner* = to tire, to tease, to weary.] To overfatigue.
"Kyng Richard was almost *atenyt.*"
Richard, 4,847. (*S. in Boucher.*)

Ăth-ă-băs′-căn, Ăth-ă-băs′-kăn, or **Ăth-ą-pas′-kăn,** *a & s.*

I. *As adjective:* Pertaining to a widely distributed family of North American languages and tribes.

II. *As substantive:* A member or a language of that family.

ą-thā′-lĭ-ą, *s.* [From Gr. ἀθαλής (*athalēs*) = not verdant, withered.] A genus of saw-flies (Tenthredinidæ). *A. spinarum* or *centifolia* is the Turnip Saw-fly, so called because its larvæ, which are the animals called *blacks* or *niggers*, feed on turnips. The perfect insect is common in some years from May to August. It has a

black head, a red thorax, with two large and several smaller spots on the back, and an orange-coloured abdomen. (*Curtis.*)

***ath-ą-mâ'unte,** *s.* [ADAMANT.] The same as ADAMANT (q.v.).

"This world with byndyng of youre word eterne,
And writen in the table of *athamaunte*
Youre parlement and youre eterne graunte."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,306-8.

ą-thā'-nąs, *s.* [From Gr. ἀθάνατος (*athanatos*) = undying; ἀ, priv., and θάνατος (*thanatos*) = death.] A genus of Crustaceans, of the family Alpheidæ. *Athanas nitescens*, or Montague's Shrimp, inhabits the southern coasts of England. It is thought, but erroneously, by the fishermen to be the young of the lobster.

Ăth-ąn-ā'-şĭ-ąn (or **sian = shąn**), *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Athanasi(us)*; suffix *-an.*]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to Athanasius, who was raised to the see of Alexandria in A.D. 326, and from that date till his death in 373, amid many trials, acted as the great champion of Trinitarian doctrine. (See example under the substantive.)

B. *As substantive:* A follower of Athanasius, or one holding his views with respect to the Trinity.

"Upon the revival of the Arian controversy in Gaul, under the influence of the Burgundian kings, it was obvious to call one side *Athanasians*, and the other side Arians; and so also to name the orthodox faith the Athanasian faith, as the other Arian."—*Waterland: Hist. of the Athanasian Creed.*

Athanasian Creed. The creed which the framers of the English Liturgy, with proper critical acumen, designate as "this Confession of our Christian Faith commonly called the Creed of Saint Athanasius," thus avoiding any expression of belief as to its real authorship. Though correctly expressing the doctrine of that Christian father, it seems not to have been penned till after his time. Dr. Waterland ascribed it to Hilary, Bishop of Arles from A.D. 430 to 449. It was about the beginning of the eighth century that it commenced to be read in liturgic worship. The English Prayer-book enjoins that it be used in the churches on the principal festivals, when it is to take the place of the Apostles' Creed, and to be sung or said "by the minister and people standing." The Greek Church has modified the article relating to the "Procession" of the Holy Ghost.

***ath'-ą-nor,** *s.* [In Ger. *athenor;* from Arab. *at-tannûr;* Heb. תַּנּוּר (*tannûr*) = a furnace.] A digesting furnace formerly in use among chemists. It was designed to maintain an unvarying amount of heat, which could be increased or diminished at pleasure by opening or shutting apertures with sliders over them called *registers.* (*Quincy, &c.*)

Ăth'-ąr-ĭst, *s.* [CATHARIST.] (*Scotch.*)

Ą-thar'-vą-ną, *s.* [Sanscrit.] The fourth of the Indian Vedas. Its language is more modern than that of the other three. The Sanhitá, or collection of prayers and invocations, is comprised in twenty books. The number of verses is stated as 6,015; the sections more than 100; and the hymns upwards of 760. The theological treatises, regarded as fifty-two in number, called *Upanishads*, are appended to the Atharvan Veda.

āthe, āith, *s.* [OATH.] (*Scotch.*)

ā'-thĕ-ĭşm, * ā'-thĕ-ĭşme, *s.* [In Ger. *atheism, atheismus;* Fr. *athéisme;* Sp. & Ital. *ateismo;* Port. *atheismo;* from Gr. ἀ, priv., and θεός (*theos*) = God.] Literally, disbelief in a God, if such an attainment is possible; or, more loosely, doubt of the existence of a God; practically, a denial that anything can be known about the supernatural, supposing it to exist. [AGNOSTICISM.]

"It is true that a little philosophy inclineth man's mind to *atheism*, but depth in philosophy bringeth men's minds about to religion."—*Bacon: Essays, Civ. & Mor.*, ch. XVI.

Hist. & Philos.: Among the Greeks atheism consisted in a denial or non-recognition of the gods of the State. [PYRRHONISM, SCEPTICS, SOPHISTS.] Socrates was put to death for asserting the superiority of the Divine Wisdom (φρόνησις) to the other gods, as the ruler and disposer of the universe, thus contradicting Greek mythology, which assigned that office to Zeus. In Latin times atheism still continued to be a negation, with no pretension to rank as a system. Voltaire speaks of it as having destroyed the republic, and says that it was factious in the time of Sulla and of Cæsar, and slavish under Augustus and Tiberius. It was closely akin to that cultured unbelief which extensively prevailed at the Roman Curia during the early part of the Renascence. Macaulay (*Ranke's History of the Popes*) is very severe on the "men who, with the Latinity of the Augustan age, acquired its atheistical and scoffing spirit." The atheism of the eighteenth century was a protest against the persecution of fanaticism; and, like its predecessors, put forward little or nothing to replace the system it attempted to destroy. The atheism of the present century may be taken to include every philosophic system which rejects the notion of a personal Creator: in this sense it ranks as a genus, of which Atomism, Pantheism, Positivism, &c., are species. Strictly, it is the doctrine that sees in matter the sole principle of the universe. Popularly, atheism consists in the denial of a God: this view is probably founded on the mistranslation of Psalm xiv. 1, and liii. 1, which should be, "The fool hath said in his heart, No God *for me*"—*i.e.*, he wilfully rejects God, at the same time knowing that He is.

ā'-thĕ-ĭst, *s.* & *a.* [In Ger. *atheist;* Fr. *athée,* † *athéiste;* Sp. & Ital. *ateista;* Port. *atheista;* Lat. *atheos;* from Gr. ἀ, priv., and θεός (*theos*) = God.]

A. *As substantive:* One who holds any of the opinions described under Atheism (q.v.).

B. *As adjective:* Entertaining any of the opinions described under Atheism (q.v.)

atheist-wretch, *s.* A contemptuous term for an atheist.

"The weakest *atheist-wretch* all heaven defies,
But shrinks and shudders when the thunder flies."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. XX., 421-2.

ā-thĕ-ĭst'-ĭc, ā-thĕ-ĭst'-ĭc-ąl, *s.* [Eng. *atheist; -ic, -ical.* In Ital. *ateistico.*]

1. *Of persons:* Disbelieving or doubting the existence of a God.

"It is an ignorant conceit, that enquiry into nature should make them *atheistic*."—*Bp. Hall: Contemplations; The Sages and Star.* (*Richardson.*)

". . . a stupid, an *atheistical*, an irreligious fool."—*Jeremy Taylor: Of the Decalogue. Works* (ed. 1839), vol. iii., p. 28.

2. *Of speeches, writings, &c.:* Containing or involving atheism.

". . . *atheistical* explications of natural effects and common events."—*Barrow*, vol. i., Ser. 3.

ā-thĕ-ĭst'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *atheistical; suff. -ly.*] In an atheistic manner; inclined towards atheism.

"I entreat such as are *atheistically* inclined to consider these things."—*Tillotson.*

ā-thĕ-ĭst'-ĭc-ąl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *atheistical; -ness.*] The quality of being atheistic.

"Lord, purge out of all hearts profaneness and *atheisticalness*."—*Hammond: Fundamentals.*

ā-thĕ-ī'ze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Gr. ἄθεος (*atheos*) = without God; denying the existence of God; and Eng. *-ize* = to make.] [See suffix -IZE.]

A. *Transitive:* To render atheistic.

". . . they endeavoured to *atheize* one another . . ."—*Bp. Berkeley: The Minute Philosopher*, Dial. ii.

B. *Intransitive:* To speak or write in an atheistic manner.

". . . to see if we can find any other philosophers who *atheized* before Democritus and Leucippus, as also what form of atheism they entertained."—*Cudworth: Intell. Syst.*, p. 3. (*Richardson.*)

ā-thĕ-ī'z-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *atheize; -er.*] One who atheizes; one who teaches or encourages atheism.

"These men were indeed the first *atheizers* of this ancient atomick philosophy."—*Cudworth: Intell. Syst.; Pref.* (*Richardson.*)

***ăth'-ĕl, *ăd'-ĕl, * sə'-thĕl** (*O. Eng.*), ***ăth'-ĭl, * ăth'-ĭll, * hăth'-ĭll, * hath'-ĕl, * hăth'-ĕlle, *ăçh'-ĭl, *ăçh'-ĭll,** *adj.*, *s.*, & *in compos.* [A.S. *æthele* = (1) noble, eminent not only in blood or by descent, but in mind; excellent, famous, singular; (2) very young; growing fast. (*Bosworth.*).] [ÆTHEL, ADELING, ATHELING.]

A. *As adjective:* Noble, illustrious.

"The *athil* Emprour annon rycht him neir."
Houlate, iii. 4. (*Jamieson.*)

"At the soper, and after
Mony *athel* songes."
Gawayne and the Grene Knyght. (*S. in Boucher.*)

B. *As substantive:* A prince, a nobleman, an illustrious personage.

"All thus thir *achilles* in hall hastie remanit."
Houlate, iii. 17. (*Jamieson.*)

C. *In composition:*

In Anglo-Saxon proper names: Noble, well-born, of honourable extraction; as *Atheling* = a noble youth; *Ethelred* or *Æthelred* = noble in counsel; *Ethelard* or *Æthelard* = a noble genius; *Ethelbert* or *Æthelbert* = nobly bright, eminently noble; *Ethelward* or *Æthelward* = a noble protector or defender.

ăth'-ĕl-ĭng, ăd'-ĕl-ĭng, ĕd'-ĕl-ĭng, ĕth'-lĭng, ĕth'-ĕl-ĭng, *s.* [A.S. *æthelíng* = (1) the son of a king, a prince, one of the royal blood, the heir apparent, a nobleman next in rank to the king; (2) a ruler, governor, man. (*Bosworth.*).] [ADELING, ÆTHELING.] Properly, a title of honour belonging to the heir apparent or presumptive. It was first conferred on Edgar by Edward the Confessor, his grand-uncle, who bestowed it when he designed to make him successor to himself on the throne.

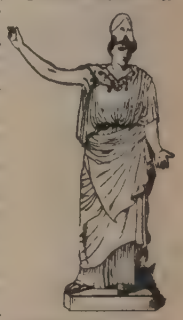
"Thral unbuxoum,
Atheling britheling."
MS. Cott., Calig., A. ix., *f.* 246 *b.* (*S. in Boucher.*)

ą-thĕn-æ'-ŭm, ą-thĕn-ē'-ŭm, *s.* [In Fr. *athénée;* Port. *atheneo;* Lat. *athenæum, atheneum*, a place built by Hadrian, and consecrated to Minerva, in which poets and other authors read aloud their productions; Gr. Ἀθήναιον (*Athēnaion*), the temple of Ἀθηνᾶ (*Athēna*).] [ATHENE.] A term used to designate various institutions more or less connected with literature; as—

1. A public reading-room furnished with newspapers and other periodicals, with possibly a library attached.

2. A periodical specially designed to record the progress of art and review new books, as the well-known *Athenæum* published in London; or simply a newspaper, as the *Madras Athenæum.*

Ą-thē'-nē, Ą-thē'-nąs, *s.* [Gr. Ἀθηνᾶ (*Athēna*), in Hom. Ἀθήνη (*Athēnē*), Ἀθηναίη (*Athēnaiē*). Max Müller believes that the root from which *Athene* came was *ah*, which yielded also the Sanscrit *ahanâ, aghuyâ, i.e., ahuya* = the dawn, and *ahar* = day. (*Max Müller: Science of Lang.*, 6th ed., vol. ii., pp. 548, 549.).] The Grecian goddess corresponding to the Roman Minerva. She was the tutelary goddess of Athens, which was said to have been called after her. She was the goddess of war, of wisdom, and of the arts and sciences.


STATUE OF ATHENE.

"He spake, and to her hand preferr'd the bowl
A secret pleasure touch'd *Athena's* soul."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. iii., 64, 65.

Ą-thē'-nĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *Athénien;* Lat. *Athenæus;* Gr. Ἀθηναῖος (*Athēnaios*), from Ἀθῆναι (*Athēnai*) = Athens.]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to Athens or its inhabitants.

¶ *Athenian Owl:* A name given to the Eagle Owl (*Bubo maximus*). [BUBO, EAGLE OWL.]

B. *As substantive:* A native of Athens.

"No breath of air to break the wave
That rolls below the *Athenian's* grave."
Byron: The Giaour.

***ā-thĕ-ŏ-lō'-ğĭ-ąn,** *s.* [Gr. ἀ, priv., and Eng. *theologian.*] A person destitute of theological knowledge or acumen.

"They of your society [Jesuits], as they took their original from a soldier, so they are the only *atheologians*, whose heads entertain no other object but the tumult of realms; whose doctrine is nothing but confusion and bloodshed."—*Hayward: Ans. to Doleman*, ch. 9.

***ā-thĕ-ŏl'-ō-ğў,** *s.* [Gr. ἀ, priv., and Eng. *theology* (q.v.).] Atheism. (*Swift.*)

***ā'-thē-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *atheos;* Gr. ἄθεος (*atheos*): ἀ, priv., and θεός (*theos*) = God.] Atheistic; not believing in God, or acting as if one did not do so.

"Thy Father, who is holy, wise, and pure,
Suffers the hypocrite or *atheous* priest
To tread his sacred courts and minister
About his altar, handling holy things."
Milton: P. R., bk. i.

*** ā′-ṭhĕr,** *conj.* [EITHER.] (*Scotch.*)

ą-thĕr-ĭ-ŭs′-tīte, *s.* [From Gr. *ἀθεριαστὸς* (its discoverer says), which is a word not in Liddell and Scott. Should it be *ἀθέριστος* (*atheristos*) = unheeded (?).] A mineral, a variety of Scapolite, placed by Dana under the mineral Wernerite. It is of a greenish colour, and is found at Arendal, in Norway.

ăth′-ĕr-īne (*Eng.*), **ăth-ĕr-ī′-ną,** *s.* [Mod. Lat. *atherina*; from Gr. *ἀθερίνη* (*atherinē*) = a kind of smelt (*Aristotle*).]

A. *Of the form* atherine:

Ordinary Language: A pretty little fish, from five to six inches long, called also the Sandsmelt. It is the *A. presbyter* of Cuvier. It is found along the southern coasts of Britain, occupying a region distinct from that in which the smelt (*Osmerus eperlanus*) occurs. It is used as food.

B. *Of the form* atherina:

Zool.: A genus of fishes of the order Acanthopterygii and the family Mugilidæ (Mullets). Several species are known in the Mediterranean and elsewhere. The young, which congregate together, are the Aphyes of the ancients. Now, in the south of Europe, they are called *Nonnat.*

ą-thĕr′-mąn-çy, *s.* [From Gr. *ἀθέρμαντος* (*athermantos*) = not heated; *ἄθερμος* (*athermos*) = without heat: *ἀ*, priv., and *θερμός* (*thermos*) = hot.] The term used by Melloni to express the power which certain bodies have of stopping radiant heat. [DIATHERMANCY.] (*Atkinson: Ganot's Physics*, § 373.)

ą-thĕr′-mąn-oŭs, *adj.* [From Eng. *athermanc(y)*; *-ous.*] [ATHERMANCY.] Pertaining or relating to athermancy (q.v.). (It is opposed to *diathermanous.*)

ăth-ĕr-ō′-mą, *s.* [Lat. *atheroma*; Gr. *ἀθήρωμα* (*athērōma*) = a tumour upon the head filled with matter; from *ἀθήρη* (*athērē*), also *ἀθάρα* (*athara*); Attic *ἀθάρη* (*atharē*) = groats or meal.] A species of wen filled with curdy matter. It does not cause pain, discolour the skin, or yield easily to the touch.

"If the matter forming them resembles milk curds, the tumour is called *atheroma*; if it be like honey, meliceris; and if composed of fat, or a suety substance, steatoma."—*Sharp.*

ăth-ĕr-ŏm′-ą-toŭs, *a.* [Gr. *ἀθήρωματος* (*athērōmatos*), genit. of *ἀθήρωμα* (*athērōma*) (ATHEROMA), and Eng. suffix *-ous.*] Pertaining or relating to atheroma. Curdy in appearance and consistency.

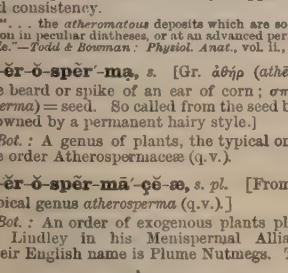
"... the *atheromatous* deposits which are so common in peculiar diatheses, or at an advanced period of life."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., 320.

ąth-ĕr-ŏ-spĕr′-mą, *s.* [Gr. *ἀθήρ* (*athēr*) = the beard or spike of an ear of corn; *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = seed. So called from the seed being crowned by a permanent hairy style.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Atherospermaceæ (q.v.).

ąth-ĕr-ŏ-spĕr-mā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [From the typical genus *atherosperma* (q.v.).]

Bot.: An order of exogenous plants placed by Lindley in his Menispermal Alliance. Their English name is Plume Nutmegs. They



PLUME NUTMEG.

are unisexual plants, having neither calyx nor corolla, but only an involucre. In the male flowers the stamens are numerous; in the females they are less so. Each involucre has several ovaries, with solitary erect ovules, which afterwards become feathered at the summit by the persistent styles. They are natives of New Holland and South America. In 1846 Lindley estimated the known species at four only.

ăth′-ĭl, *** ăth′-ĭll,** *a.* & *s.* [ATHEL.] (*Scotch.*)

*** ă-thĭnk′,** *impers. v.* [A.S. *ofthyncan.*] To repent. (*Wycliffe: Genesis* vi. 7.)

*** ā′-thĭr,** *** ā′-ṭhyr,** *conj.* [EITHER.]

ā′-ṭhĭr, *** ā′-ṭhyr (yr** as **ĭr),** *a.* [OTHER.]

ą-thĭrst′, *** ą-thyrst′ (yr** as **ĭr),** *a.* [Eng. *a*; *thirst.*] [THIRST, THIRSTY.]

I. *Lit.:* Having a necessity and a longing for water or some other liquid wherewith to slake the thirst; craving after something to drink.

". . . when thou art *athirst*, go unto the vessels and drink . . ."—*Ruth* ii. 9.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Gen.:* Feeling an intense longing after something.

"*Athirst* for battle."
Cowper: Homer's Iliad, bk. viii.

2. *Spec.:* Feeling intense dissatisfaction with worldly pleasure, occupation, or care, and eager longing for spiritual good.

"I will give unto him that is *athirst* of the fountain of the water of life freely."—*Rev.* xxi. 6.

ăth′-lēte, † **ăth′-lēt,** *s.* [In Dan. & Ger. *athlet*; Fr. *athlète*; Sp. & Ital. *atleta*; Port. *athleta*; Lat. *athleta, athletes*; Gr. *ἀθλητής* (*athlētēs*): from Lat. *athlon* and *athla*; Gr. *ἆθλον* (*athlon*) = a struggle, a work, a labour.]

I. *Literally:*

1. *Originally:* A man trained to contend in some one of the physical exercises established among the Greeks and Romans. These were five in number—viz., running, leaping, boxing, wrestling, and throwing the discus or quoit.

"David's combat compared with that of Dioxippus, the Athenian *athlete*."—*Delany: Life of David.*

2. *Now (in a more general sense):* A person with strongly-developed muscles, and trained to contend in exercises which require for success much physical strength.

"Having opposed to him a vigorous *athlete*."—*A. Smith: Theory of Moral Sentiments.*

II. *Figuratively:* An intellectually strong and well-educated man who contends against opponents, not with his muscles, but with his mind.

"But I submit, that the dictum of a mathematical *athlete* upon a difficult problem which mathematics offers to philosophy, has no more special weight than the verdict of that great pedestrian, Captain Barclay, would have had in settling a disputed point in the physiology of locomotion."—*Huxley: Lay Sermons*, 5th ed.; *Prefatory Letter*, vi.

ąth-lĕt′-ĭc, *** ąth-lĕt′-ĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *athlet(e)*; *-ic.* In Fr. *athlétique*; Lat. *athleticus*; Gr. *ἀθλητικός* (*athlētikos*).]

A. *As adjective:*

I. Pertaining to the games or contests in which the ancient athletes strove. [ATHLETE.]

"The *athletick* diet was of pulse, alphiton, maza, barley, and water."—*Sir T. Browne: Misc. Tracts*, p. 17.

2. With great muscular development, like that possessed, after training, by the ancient athletes.

"The hundreds of *athletic* Celts whom he saw in their national order of battle were evidently not allies to be despised."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

B. *As substantive:* "The art of activity." Athletics.

". . . art of activity, which is called *athletic*; and art voluptuary, which Tacitus truly calleth *eruditus luxus*."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learn.*, bk. ii.

ąth-lĕt′-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *athletical*; *-ly.*] In an athletic manner; with exertion of much physical strength. (*Barrow.*)

ąth-lĕt′-ĭ-çĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *athletic*; suffix *-ism.*] The art of training one as an athlete; the state of being so trained; athletics. (*Maunder.*) (*Reid's Dict.*)

ąth-lĕt′-ĭcs, *s.* [ATHLETIC.] The art of developing muscular strength for the sake of prize or other contests, or for the ordinary physical work of life.

"Can parents and schoolmasters possibly go on any longer pretending to think that cricket, boating, and *athletics*, as now conducted, are only recreations?"—*Mark Pattison: Academical Organisation* (1868), p. 316.

*** ăth′-lĕt-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *athlet(e)*; *-ism.*] The same as ATHLETICISM (q.v.). (*Webster.*)

Ăth′-ōl, Ăth′-ōle, Ăth′-ōll, *s.* [Celtic.] A district in the northern part of Perthshire.

Athol brose: Honey mixed with aqua vitæ, used in the Highlands as a specific for cold. Meal is sometimes substituted for honey. (*Jamieson.*)

"The captain swallowed his morning draught of *Athol brose* and departed."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-lothian*, chap. xlviii.

*** ąt-hō′ld,** *** ąt-hŭ′ld,** *v.t.* To hold back, to withhold.

"And bad him go and hir *atheld*."
Sir Orfeo, 49. (*S. in Boucher.*)

A′-thor, *s.* An asteroid, the 161st found. It was discovered by Watson on April 18th, 1876.

ą-thort′, *prep.* & *adv.* [ATHWART.] (*Scotch.*)

ą-thō′-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἀθῷος* (*athōos*) = unpunished; harmless: *ἀ*, priv., and *θωή* (*thōē*) = a penalty.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles belonging to the family Elateridæ. The larvæ of the several species—*A. longicollis*, the Long-necked Click Beetle; *A. niger*, the Black Click Beetle; and *A. ruficaudis*, the Red-tailed Click Beetle—produce "wire-worms," but not all destructive to farm crops. (*Curtis.*)

*** ą-thrē′e,** *** ą-thrē′,** *** ą-thrē′-ŏ,** *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *three.*] In three.

"This lond was deled *athre* among thre sones y wys."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 23. (*Richardson.*)

ą-thrĕp′-sĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *ἀ* priv., and *θρεψίς* (*threpsis*) = nourishment.] Want of nourishment; the bad habit of body resulting therefrom.

ą-thrĭx′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *ἄθριξ* (*athrix*): *ἀ*, priv., and *θρίξ* (*thrix*) = hair, in allusion to the absence of hairs from the receptacle and the stigmas of the ray.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ, or Composites. *A. capensis* is a pretty greenhouse shrub, with narrow lanceolate leaves and bright crimson solitary heads of flowers.

*** ą-thrŏb′,** *a.* [Eng. *a* = on, and, *throb*, s.] Throbbing, palpitating.

*** ą-thrō′te,** *v.t.* [O. Eng. *a*; and A.S. *throte* = the throat.] To strangle, to choke.

"And if thou wolt algates with superfluity of riches be *athroted*."—*Chaucer: Test. of Love*, bk. ii.

ą-thwârt′ (*Eng.*), **ą-thort′** (*Scotch*), *prep.* & *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *thwart* (q.v.).]

A. *As preposition:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(*a*) Across, transversely; from one side to the other.

"He sate him down at a pillar's base,
And pass'd his hand *athwart* his face."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, 19.

(*b*) So as to cross, without reference to whether it is transversely, longitudinally, or diagonally.

"Her lights, wi' hissing eerie din:
Athort the lift they start and shift,
Like fortune's favours' tint as win."
Burns: A Vision.

2. *Figuratively:*

(*a*) So as to cross; so as to thwart.

"Strikes the rough thread of errour right *athwart*
The web of every scheme they have at heart."
Cowper: Expostulation.

* (*b*) Through; in the midst of.

"Now, *athwart* the terrors that thy vow
Has planted round thee, thou appear'st more fair."
Addison.

II. *Technically:*

Naut. Athwart hawse: A term applied to the situation of a ship when she lies across the stem of another one, either in immediate contact with her or a short distance off.

Athwart ships: Reaching across the ship from side to side; transversely across the ship.

Athwart the fore-foot: A term applied to the direction of a cannon-ball fired by one ship across the bow of another as a signal or a command for her to lay to.

B. *As adverb:*

I. *Lit. Of material substances and their direction:*

1. Seized by the middle, so as to be cross-wise. (*Pope: Homer; Iliad* iii. 111.)

2. Across, so as to pass from side to side. (*Thomson: Spring*, 509.)

II. *Fig. Of adverse influence:*

1. So as to thwart; crossly, vexatiously, perplexingly.

"All *athwart* there came
A post from Wales, loaden with heavy news."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, i. 1.

2. Awry, wrong; to destruction.

"The baby beats the nurse; and quite *athwart*
Goes all decorum."
Shakesp.: *Meas. for Meas.*, i. 3.

3. Abroad; far and wide. (*Scotch.*)

"There goes a speech *athort* in the name of the Duke of Lennox."—*Baillie's Letters*, i. 83. (*Jamieson.*)

ą-thȳ'-mĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἀθυμία (*athumia*), from ἀθυμέω (*athumeō*) = to be down-hearted: ἀ, priv., and θυμός (*thumos*) = the soul as the seat of passion.] Faint-heartedness, despondency.

*** ā'-ṭhyr (yr as ĭr),** *conj.* [EITHER.] (*Scotch.*)

*** ā'-ṭhyr (yr as ĭr),** *a.* [OTHER.] (*Scotch.*)

ą-thȳr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἀ, priv., and θύριον (*thurion*) = a little door, a wicket.] A genus or sub-genus of ferns containing, of British plants, the *A. filix fœmina* and the *A. fontanum.* [ASPLENIUM.]

*** ā'-tĭl, * ā'-tȳle,** *v.t.* [Old Fr. *attiler.*] To equip, to supply with necessary stores.

"Upe is stede i-armed is, and *atiled* thorn out al."
Rob. Glouc.: Chron., p. 525.

"Al ys folc wel *atyled* to the batayle sacet."
Ibid., p. 361. (*S. in Boucher.*)

*** ā'-tĭl, * ā'-tȳl,** *s.* [From the verb.] Furniture, necessary supplies.

"And al here *atyl* and tresour was also asseynt."
Rob. Glouc.: Chron., p. 51. (*Boucher.*)

¶ In another MS. it is *catel*, and in a third *attyre.* (*S. in Boucher.*)

ą-tĭlt', ąt tĭlt', *adv.* & *a.* [Eng. *a*, and *tilt*; *at tilt.*] [TILT.] As if tilting; as a person would do who tilts.

1. *As adv.:* As if thrusting at an antagonist.

"... when in the city Tours,
Thou ran'st *atilt*, in honour of my love,
And stol'st away the ladies' hearts of France."
Shakesp.: 2 *Hen. VI.*, i. 3.

2. *As adj.:* In the position of a barrel raised or tilted behind, to make it run out.

"Such a man is always *atilt:* his favours come hardly from him."—*Spectator.*

ăt'-ī-mȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἀτιμία (*atimia*) = dishonour: ἀτιμάω (*atimaō*) = to dishonour: ἀ, priv., and τιμή (*timē*) = worship, honour; τάω (*tiō*) = to pay honour.]

In Ancient Greece: Infamy; public disgrace inflicted on those who had been guilty of certain offences.

-ā'-tion, [Eng. suff., from Lat. *-atio*, as *oblation*, from Lat. *oblatio* = an offering.] It signifies (1) the act of, (2) the state of being, and (3) that which. For example: "God's creation of the world" means "God's act of creating the world;" "the world's creation" signifies "its state of being created," and by the expression "the visible creation" we mean "the persons who and things which have been created."

ąt-lăn'-tą, *s.* [From the Atlantic, in which the species occur (?).] A genus of molluscs, the typical one of the family Atlantidæ (q.v.). The shell, which is minute, is glassy, with a dextral operculum, though it is a dextral shell, a phenomenon of a unique character. According to Tate, in the year 1875 there were known of recent species eighteen, from the Canary Islands and the warmer parts of the Atlantic. A sub-genus Oxygyrus added four more to the list.

Ăt-lăn-tē'-ąn, † Ăt-lăn'-tī-ąn, at-lăn'-tē-ąn, * At-lăn'-tĭc, *a.* [Lat. *Atlanteus*; Gr. Ἀτλάντειος (*Atlanteios*).]

A. (*Of the forms* Atlantean *and* atlantean *only*):

1. *Spec.:* Pertaining to Atlas or the mountains called after him. [ATLAS.]

2. *Gen.:* Strong; capable of bearing great weight. (Used chiefly of shoulders.)

"Sage he stood,
With *Atlantean* shoulders, fit to bear
The weight of mightiest monarchies . . ."
Milton: P. L., bk. ii.

"What more than *Atlantean* shoulder props
The incumbent load."
Young: Night Thoughts, 9.

† B. (*Of the forms* Atlantian *and* Atlantean): Pertaining to the probably fabulous island of Atlantis (q.v.).

At-lăn'-tēș, *s. pl.* [In Fr. *atlante* (sing.); Sp. *atlantides.* From Gr. Ἄτλαντες (*Atlantes*), pl. of Ἄτλας (*Atlas*), genit. Ἄτλαντος (*Atlantos*).]

Arch.: Colossal statues of men used instead of pillars to support an entablature. Roman

ATLANTES. (FROM POMPEII.)

architects called them τελαμῶνες (*telamōnes*). (Vitruv., vi. 10.) When statues of women support an entablature they are generally called Caryatides (q.v.).

At-lăn'-tĭc (1), *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *Atlantique*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *Atlantico*; Lat. *Atlanticus*; Gr. Ἀτλαντικός (*Atlantikos*).]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining or relating to the ocean so designated.

"The murmurs of th' *Atlantic* wave."
Cowper: Task, bk. iv.

B. *As substantive:* The great ocean between Europe and Africa on the one side and America on the other, divided into the Northern, the Intertropical, and the Southern, or simply into the Northern and Southern Atlantic.

"The doctrine that there has been a continuous formation of Globigerina mud on the bottom of the *Atlantic* from the Cretaceous epoch to the present time . . . must be admitted as (to say the least) a not improbable hypothesis."—*Dr. W. Carpenter.* (*Ency. Brit.*, 9th ed., iii. 21.)

*** At-lăn'-tĭc** (2), *a.* [ATLANTEAN.]

Ąt-lăn'-tī-cą, *s.* [ATLANTIS.]

ąt-lăn'-tī-dē, *s. pl.* [ATLANTA.]

I. *Ethn.:* According to Latham, one of the primary varieties of the human species. The maxillary profile is projecting; the nasal one generally flat; the frontal one retiring; the cranium dolichocephalic, the parietal diameter being generally narrow. Eyes rarely oblique. Skin often jet black, very rarely approaching a pure white. Hair crisp, woolly, rarely straight, still more rarely light-coloured. Languages with an agglutinate, rarely an amalgamate inflection. Distribution, Africa. Influence on the history of the world inconsiderable.

II. *Zoology:* A family of molluscs belonging to the class Gasteropoda and the order Nucleobranchiata. There is a symmetrical discoidal shell, sometimes closed by an operculum. The gills are contained in a dorsal mantle-cavity. Genera: Atlanta, Bellerophon, &c.

At-lăn'-tĭ-dēș, *s. pl.* [Lat. *Atlantides, Atlantiades.*]

1. *Class. Myth.:* The daughters of Atlas, seven of whom were called also Pleiades, after their mother Pleione. After their death they were supposed to have been transformed into the constellation Pleiades.

2. *Astron.:* A designation sometimes given to the stars constituting the Pleiades.

At-lăn'-tĭs, At-lăn'-tī-cą, *s.* [From Gr. Ἀτλαντίς (*Atlantis*).] An island, said by Plato and others to have once existed in the ocean immediately beyond the Straits of Gades, that is, in what is now called the Atlantic Ocean, a short distance west of the Straits of Gibraltar. Homer, Horace, and some others made two "Atlanticas," distinguished as the *Hesperides* and the *Elysian Fields*, and believed to be the abodes of the blest. The patriotic view, of course, would gladly make these Great Britain and Ireland. Plato states that an easy passage existed from the one Atlantis into other islands, which lay near a continent exceeding in size all Europe and Asia. Some have thought this America. Atlantis is represented as having ultimately sunk beneath the waves, leaving only isolated rocks and shoals in its place. Geologists have discovered that the coast-line of Western Europe did once run farther in the direction of America than now; but its submergence seems to have taken place long before historic times, so that the whole ancient story about Atlantis was probably founded on erroneous information, or arose from a clever guess put forth by a man of lively imagination.

¶ *The New Atlantis:* The title which Lord Bacon gives to a literary fragment, in which he sketched out an ideal commonwealth.

ăt'-ląs, Ăt'-ląs, *s.* [In Sw., Dan., Dut., Ger., Fr., Sp., & Port. *atlas, Atlas*; Lat. *Atlas*, genit. *Atlantis*; Gr. Ἄτλας (*Atlas*), Ἄτλαντος (*Atlantos*); ἄτλας (*atlas*), ἄτλαντος (*atlantos*).]

A. *Of the form* Atlas:

1. *Class. Myth.:* A king of Mauritania, believed to have been transformed, by looking at the head of Medusa, into the range of mountains of the same name. He was supposed to support the world on his shoulders.

"*Atlas* her sire, to whose far-piercing eye
The wonders of the deep expanded lie;
Th' eternal columns which on earth he rears
End in the starry vault, and prop the spheres."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. i., 67—70.

2. *Geog.:* The range of mountains mentioned above. The highest peak, which is in Morocco, is about 11,400 feet in elevation.

B. *Of the form* atlas:

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A collection of maps, probably so called from the fact that some volumes of maps used to have as a frontispiece a representation of Atlas supporting the world on his shoulders. The celebrated geographer Mercator was the first to use the word in this sense. He lived in the sixteenth century.

2. A large square folio, externally resembling a quarto or a book of maps, but which consists of large engravings, as, for instance, anatomical plates or landscapes illustrative of a country.

"Owen's report of a geological survey of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, and part of the Nebraska Territory, with *atlas* of coloured plates."—*Name of Book.*

¶ This use of the word is somewhat rare in England and America, but very common in France.

† 3. A book in which the information is presented in a tabular form.

† 4. In the same sense as B. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The supporters of a building. [ATLANTES.]

2. *Anat.:* The first cervical vertebra, the one on which the head is balanced. It is very strong, and has great freedom of movement.

"The first and second cervical vertebræ, called respectively *atlas* and axis."—*Flower: Osteology of the Mammalia*, p. 22.

3. *Silk-weaving:* A rich kind of silk or stuff manufactured in the East, and designed to be used in making articles of female attire.

"I have the conveniency of buying Dutch *atlasses* with gold and silver, or without."—*Spectator.*

4. *Paper-making:* A large kind of drawing-paper, 26 in. × 33 or 34 in.

¶ *Atlas Beetle:* A fine lamellicorn beetle found in portions of the East. It is the

ATLAS BEETLE.

Chalcosoma atlas. The male is brilliant metallic olive-green; the female duller. The male is about three inches long.

† **atlas-fine,** *a.* & *s.* A kind of paper, opposed to *atlas-ordinary* (q.v.). [ATLAS, B., II. 4.]

† **atlas-ordinary,** *a.* & *s.* A kind of paper, opposed to *atlas-fine* (q.v.). [ATLAS, B., II. 4.]

"The preservation of this faith is of more consequence than the duties on red lead, or white lead, or on broken glass, or *atlas-ordinary*, or demy-fine, or blue royal."—*Burke on Amer. Tax.*

ăt'-lăs-ite, *s.* [Apparently from Ger., &c., *atlas* = . . . satin, named from the satiny or silky character of the mineral. The term corresponds with Ger. *atlaserz* = fibrous malachite.] A mineral believed by Dana to be not sufficiently distinct from Azurite to constitute a quite independent species. He believes that it may be a mixture of about 3½ parts of Azurite with 1 part of Atacamite. It is from Chili.

ăt-mī-dŏm'-ĕt-ĕr, *s.* [From Gr. ἀτμίδος (*atmidos*), genit. of ἀτμίς (*atmis*) = the steam of a fomentation. Cognate with ἀτμός.] [See ATMOMETER.] An instrument still in use, invented by Babington, for measuring the evaporation from water, ice, snow, &c. It consists of two glass or metal bulbs, one of them placed above the other, with which it communicates by a narrow neck. The lower one is weighted with shot or mercury, and the upper has on it a small glass or metal stem, with a scale graduated in grains and half-grains. On the top of all there is a shallow pan. The instrument being immersed in a vessel of water through a circular hole in which the steam rises, distilled water is gradually poured into the pan above, causing it to sink to the point at which the zero of the steam is on a level with the cover of the vessel. As then the water in the pan gradually evaporates, the stem slowly ascends, the amount of evaporation being indicated in grains on the graduated scale. (*Brande.*)

ATMIDOMETER.

ăt-mŏl'-ŏ-gy, *s.* The science of the laws and phenomena of aqueous vapor.

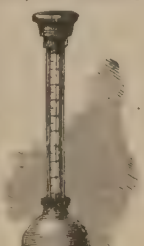
ăt-mŏ-lȳze, *v.t.* [Gr. (1) ἀτμός (*atmos*) = smoke or steam; (2) λύσις (*lusis*) = a loosing or setting free; λύω (*luō*) = to loose.] To separate, at least partially, two gases or vapours of unequal diffusibility which are combined with each other. (*Fownes: Manual of Chemistry*, 10th ed., p. 140.)

ăt-mŏ-lȳz'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *atmolys(e); -er.*] That which produces atmolysis, the partial separation of gases or vapours of unequal diffusibility.

Tube atmolyser: An instrument for effecting this result. It consists of a tube of unglazed earthenware, about two feet in length, placed within a shorter tube of glass in contact with an air-pump. The air between the two tubes being to a large extent exhausted, the mixed gases are allowed slowly to traverse the earthenware pipe, when much of the lighter one escapes through the pores into the other. (*Fownes.*)

ăt-mŏl'-ȳs-ĭs, *s.* [ATMOLYSE.] The act or operation of separating two gases in combination from each other. (*Fownes.*)

ăt-mŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. ἀτμός (*atmos*) = smoke, steam, vapour; Sansc. *atma* = spirit, soul; and Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument invented by Sir John Leslie for measuring the quantity of moisture exhaled in a given time from any humid surface. It consists of a very thin ball of porous earthenware, from one to three inches in diameter, having a small neck firmly cemented to a long and rather wide tube of glass, to which is adapted a brass cap with a narrow collar of leather to fit closely. It is filled with distilled or pure water, and its cap screwed tightly. It is then suspended out of doors in a situation where it is exposed freely to the action of the wind, but is sheltered from rain. As the water evaporates from the external surface of the ball, it transudes through its porous substance, and the waste is measured by the corresponding descent of the liquid in the stem. To test the amount of this descent there is a finely-graduated scale. When the water has sunk to the bottom of the stem the latter requires to be filled anew.


ATMOMETER.

ăt'-mŏ-sphēre, *s.* [In Sw. *atmosfer;* Ger. *atmosphäre;* Fr. *atmosphere;* Sp. & Ital. *atmosfera;* Port. *atmosphera;* from Gr. ἀτμός (*atmos*) = smoke, steam, vapour, and σφαῖρα (*sphaira*) = a ball, a sphere.]

1. *Lit.:* The air surrounding our planet, and which, as the etymology implies, is, speaking broadly, a "sphere" (not, of course, a solid, but a hollow one). With strict accuracy, it is a hollow spheroid. Its exact height is unknown. At 2·7 miles above the surface of the earth half its density is gone, and the remainder is again halved for every further rise of 2·7 miles. Some small density would remain at forty-five miles high. At eighty miles this would have all but disappeared. But from sundry observations, made at Rio Janeiro and elsewhere, on the twilight arc, M. Liais infers that the extreme limit of the atmosphere is between 198 and 212 miles. For its weight, see ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE. In the lower strata of the atmosphere the temperature falls at least a degree for every 352 feet of ascent; hence, even in the tropics, mountains of any considerable elevation are snow-capped. The atmosphere appears to us blue, because, absorbing the red and yellow solar rays, it reflects the blue ones. It revolves with the earth, but being extremely mobile, winds are generated in it, so that it is rarely long at rest. [WIND.] For its composition, see AIR. Evaporation continually at work sends into it quantities of water in a gaseous state; clouds are formed [CLOUDS], and in due time descend in rain. [RAIN, METEOROLOGY.] The atmosphere always contains free electricity, sometimes positive and sometimes negative. There appears to be no atmosphere around the Moon; but the case seems different with the Sun, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn.

> "How as a talisman of magic fame,
> This *atmosphere* conveys th' enlightening beam,
> Reflects, inflects, refracts the orient ray
> Anticipating sheds the rising day."
> *Brook: Universal Beauty.* (*Richardson.*)

2. *Fig.:* Any pervading intellectual, moral, religious, or other influence by which one is surrounded; as in the expression, "He lives in an *atmosphere* of suspicion."

* *Electrical Atmosphere:* An obsolete name for the sphere immediately surrounding an electrified body and operated upon by it.

Magnetic Atmosphere: The sphere within which the attractive force of the magnet acts.

ăt-mŏ-sphĕr'-ĭc, ăt-mŏ-sphĕr'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *atmospher(e); -ic, -ical.* In Fr. *atmosphérique;* Sp. *atmosferico.*] [ATMOSPHERE.] Pertaining or relating to the atmosphere. *Specially—*

1. Constituting or pervading the atmosphere; made of air.

> ". . . the transparent *atmospheric* envelope . . ."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, § 566.

2. Existing within the atmosphere.

> ". . . but when we reflect that the Cordillera, running in a north and south line, intercepts, like a great wall, the entire depth of the lower *atmospheric* current . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xv.

3. Produced by the atmosphere.

> "Measure of *atmospheric* pressure, . . ."—*Prof. Airy: Sound*, p. 8.

† 4. Under the influence of the atmosphere; affected in temperament by the atmosphere. (*Pope.*)

† **atmospheric air.** The ordinary air belonging to the atmosphere, as contradistinguished from other "airs," the old term for gases. Now that the word *air* has come specifically to mean that in the atmosphere, the expression *atmospheric air* is a tautology, and will probably sink into disuse.

atmospheric or **atmospherical clock.** A machine planned by Sir David Brewster for measuring the mean temperature of the atmosphere.

atmospheric engine. An engine in which the piston was forced down by the pressure of the atmosphere, when the steam, which caused it to rise, was condensed so as to produce a near approach to a vacuum in the cylindrical chamber beneath it. Such was Newcomen's engine, constructed in 1705, and subsequently improved by Smeaton, Brindley, and others, till superseded by Watt's single-acting engine, which was a genuine steam-engine. The atmospheric engine was used only for pumping water.

Mech.: A line drawn upon an indicator-card by a pencil worked by the steam of a steam-engine, and designed to register the equilibrium line between steam pressure on the piston and the extent of the vacuum produced on the other. The former is indicated by numbers ascending above the atmospheric line; the latter by numbers descending below it; while itself it stands at zero. [INDICATOR-CARD.]

atmospheric pressure. The pressure exerted by the atmosphere, not merely downwards, but in every direction. It amounts to 14·7 lbs. of weight on each square inch, which is often called in round numbers 15. On a square foot it is = 2,160 lbs., or nearly a ton. It would act upon our bodies with crushing effect were it not that the pressure, operating in all directions, produces an equilibrium. If any gas or liquid press upon a surface with a force of 15 lbs. on a square inch, it is generally described as having a pressure of one atmosphere; if 60 lbs., of two atmospheres; if 120 lbs., of four atmospheres, and so on.

atmospheric railway. A railway in which the propulsive force designed to move the carriages along is that of the atmosphere. The notion of such a method of locomotion seems first to have suggested itself, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, to the French physician, Papin, whose name is for ever associated with the celebrated digester. [DIGESTER.] In 1810 Mr. Medhurst published a work entitled *A New Method of conveying Letters and Goods by Air.* His proposal was to construct a closed tunnel, in which the carriages—the last of them provided with a piston fitting the tunnel—should be propelled by air forced in behind them. Vallance, of Brighton, in 1825, recommended as an improvement on this plan the exhaustion of the air in front. About 1835 Mr. Henry Pinkus, an American gentleman residing in England, patented a scheme for placing the carriages in the open air, but connecting them below with a small tunnel, having a narrow slit above, with ingeniously-constructed apparatus to render the tunnel temporarily air-tight notwithstanding the slit. Not much was done to carry out the patent; and Pinkus's scheme of what he called a Pneumatic Railway was considered as having failed, when, in 1840, Messrs. Clegg and Samuda brought forward a somewhat similar project under the name of the "Atmospheric Railway." An experimental fragment of line laid down near Wormwood Scrubs, on the Great Western line, was successful, as was one designed for actual use from Kingstown to Dalkey, in Ireland, another between London and Croydon, and a third in South Devon; all, however, have been since abandoned. For passengers at least, and to a great extent even for the transmission of letters, the railways of the ordinary type, on which steam is the impelling force, have triumphantly held their own against the innovation of the Atmospheric or Pneumatic Railway, and all that now remains of the latter method of propulsion are the pneumatic dispatch tubes, used in London, and recently introduced in some American cities, for transmitting mail and parcels to short distances. [PNEUMATIC.]

atmospheric tides. Tides which must exist in the atmosphere as they do in the ocean, from the attractions of the moon and the sun.

* **ạ-tô',** *adv.* [ATWO.] (*Scotch.*)

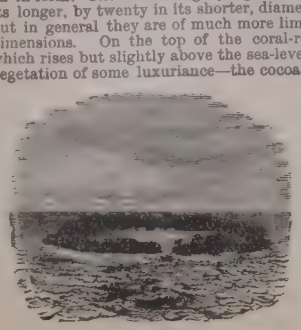
a'-tŏk, *s.* [South American name.]

Zool.: A variety of the *Mephitis Americana* found at Quito, whence Humboldt called it *Gulo Quitensis.* It is sometimes termed the Zorra.

a'-tŏll, *s. & a.* [A Maldive word Anglicised. In Fr. *atollon.*]

A. *As substantive:* The name applied by geologists and others to any one of the lagoon islands or annular coral reefs found in the Pacific and the Indian Oceans, the Red Sea,

and some other parts of the tropics. An atoll is a ring of coral rock, oval rather than circular in form. One reaches eighty-eight miles in its longer, by twenty in its shorter, diameter; but in general they are of much more limited dimensions. On the top of the coral-rock, which rises but slightly above the sea-level, is vegetation of some luxuriance—the cocoa-nut



ATOLL.

being the most conspicuous plant. On the convex circumference of the ring is a beach of white sand, exterior to which is a line of breakers, and a few feet beyond them the unfathomable ocean. The ring of land, which is less than half a mile across, encircles a lagoon of comparatively still water, which, from reflection, is of a bright but pale-green colour. In the view of Mr. Darwin, now almost universally adopted, there was once an island, possibly even containing high land, in the place now occupied by the lagoon. It was surrounded by a "fringing reef" of living coral close to the shore. As, from geological causes, it slowly subsided into the deep and disappeared, the coral animals built up to the surface of the water, and formed the ring of rock constituting the modern island. In the larger atolls there are generally two or three breaks in the ring, affording ship-channels into the lagoon; these mark the spots where fresh water, discharged from the old subsiding land into the sea, prevented the coral animals, which are marine, from locating themselves or building. [CORAL.]

"... hence I have invariably used in this volume the term '*atoll*,' which is the name given to these circular groups of coral islets by their inhabitants in the Indian Ocean, and synonymous with lagoon-island."—*Darwin: Coral Reefs* (1842), p. 2.

atoll-building, *a.* Building atolls.

"*If*, then, the foundations, whence the *atoll-building* corals spring, were not formed of sediment . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xx.

atoll-formed, *a.* Of the shape of an atoll.

"The three classes, *atoll-formed*, barrier and fringing reefs, together with the modifications just described of the latter, include all the most remarkable coral formations anywhere existing."—*Darwin: Coral Reefs*, p. 59.

atoll-like, *a.* Like an atoll.

"... with their *atoll-like* structure."—*Darwin: Coral Reefs*, p. 28.

atoll-shaped, *a.* Shaped like an atoll.

"... an *atoll-shaped* bank of dead rock."—*Darwin: Coral Reefs*, p. 107.

atoll-structure, *s.* The structure of an atoll.

"... the true *atoll-structure* ..."—*Darwin: Coral Reefs*, p. 169.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to an atoll.

"... all these reefs are more probably allied to the barrier or *atoll* classes."—*Darwin: Coral Reefs*, p. 195.

ăt'-ŏm, * **ăt'-ōme,** * **ăt'-ŏm-ў** (1), * **ăt'-ŏm-ŭs,** *s.* [In Sw., Dan., & Ger. *atom;* Fr. *atome;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *atomo;* Lat. *atomus, as substan.* = an indivisible element; *as adj.* = undivided, indivisible; from Gr. ἄτομος (*atomos*) = (1) uncut, (2) that cannot be cut, indivisible: from ἀ, priv., and τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

* **A.** *Of the form* atomus, *pl.* atomi. (This form is found in Bacon.)

B. *Of the forms* atom *and* * atome. [ATOMY.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Anything composed of matter which, to our senses, seems too small to be divided again; anything very minute, without reference to whether or not it can be divided again. [ATOMY.]

"Measures an *atom*, and now girds a world."
Cowper: Task, bk. i.

"'The sun,' says Daniel Culverwell, 'discovers *atomes*, though they be invisible by candle-light, and makes them dance naked in his beams.'"—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., xi. 291.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1.) Any immaterial thing, viewed as very small; the smallest amount.

"He [King James II.] would yield nothing more, not an *atom*; and, after his fashion, he vehemently repeated many times, 'Not an *atom*.'"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

(2.) Man, viewed as no more than a speck or invisible point in creation.

"And teach these *atoms*, thou hast made, thy praise?"
Cowper: Glory to God Alone.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mental Phil.:* A particle of matter so infinitely small that it cannot again be subdivided; the idea of a divided atom—that is, of a division of that which cannot be divided—being self-contradictory. It is a mental conception simply; for the senses cannot take cognizance of anything so minute.

2. *Nat. Phil.:* One of the exceedingly minute ultimate particles of matter, aggregates of an immense number of which, held in their place by molecular forces, constitute all material bodies.

3. *Chem.:* The smallest particle into which an element can be divided. An atom cannot exist in a separate state, but unites with one or more atoms to form a molecule. The atoms of different elements have definite relative weights fixed and invariable for each, the weight of an atom of hydrogen being regarded as unity. [ELEMENT.]

atom-like, *adj.* Like an atom; exceedingly minute.

"They all would vanish, and not dare appeare,
Who *atom-like* when their sun shined cleare,
Danc'd in his beame."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

ą-tŏm'-ĭc, * ą-tŏm'-ĭck, ą-tŏm'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *atom; -ic, -ical.* In Fr. *atomique.*] Consisting of atoms, or otherwise pertaining or relating to an atom or atoms.

"Vitrified and pellucid bodies are clearer, in their continuities, than in powders and *atomical* divisions."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

"Vacuum is another principal doctrine of the *atomical* philosophy."—*Bentley: Sermons.*

atomic heat.

Chem.: A term introduced by M. Regnault. The atomic heat of the elements in a solid state is nearly a constant quantity, the mean value being 6·4. This number is obtained by multiplying the specific heat of an element by its atomic weight. The atomic heat of an element represents the quantity of heat which must be imparted to or removed from atomic proportions of the several elements, in order to produce equal variations of temperature. (See *Watts' Dict. Chem.*)

atomic or **atomical philosophy.**

Mental and Nat. Phil. The Doctrine of Atoms: A doctrine or hypothesis originally broached by Leucippus, afterwards developed by Democritus, and which underwent further modifications at the hands of Epicurus. It represented atoms as possessed of gravity and motion, and attributed to their union the formation of all things. Democritus is reported to have said that they come together in different order and position like the letters, which, though they are few, yet by being placed in conjunction in different ways produce innumerable words.

atomic theory.

Nat. Phil. & Chem.: A theory first propounded by John Dalton in his *New System of Chemical Philosophy*, published in 1807. He stated that the atoms of each element were incapable of being subdivided, and each had a definite relative weight, compared with that of hydrogen as 1; that the composition of a definite chemical compound is constant; that if two elements, A and B, are capable of uniting with each other in several proportions, the quantities of B which unite with a given quantity of A usually bear a simple relation to one another. If an element A unites with certain other elements B, C, D, then the quantities B, C, D, which combine with A, or simple multiples of them, represent the proportions in which they can unite among themselves. Dalton supposed that one element replaced another atom for atom, but it has since been found that one atom of an element can replace one or more atoms of another element, according to their respective atomicities. [ATOMICITY.]

atomic volume.

Chem.: A term introduced by Graham in lieu of the phrase "specific volume," used by Dr. Kopp. (*Graham's Chemistry.*) It signifies the volume or measure of an equivalent or atomic proportion in different substances. It is obtained by dividing the molecular weight of a compound by its specific gravity. The specific gravity of a compound gas or vapour referred to hydrogen as unity is equal to half its atomic weight; therefore the atomic volumes of compound gases or vapours referred to hydrogen as unity are, with few exceptions, equal to 2. The densities of isomorphous solid compounds are proportional to their molecular weights, that is, they have equal atomic or specific volumes. The differences of specific or atomic volume of organic liquids is often proportional to the differences between the corresponding chemical formulæ. Thus liquids whose formulæ differ by nCH_2 differ in specific or atomic volume by n times 22. (See *Watts' Dict. Chem.*)

atomic weight. (Symbol and abbreviation, At. Wt.)

Chem.: The weight of an atom of an element compared with the weight of an atom of H, which is regarded as unity. Thus the atomic weight of oxygen is 16; that is, an atom of O is sixteen times as heavy as an atom of H. The sum of the atomic weights of a chemical compound is called its molecular weight, and, with a few exceptions, the specific gravities of all bodies, simple and compound, in the gaseous state are equal to half their molecular weights. The specific heats of many of the elements are nearly proportional to their atomic weights. (For atomic weights, see ELEMENT.)

ą-tŏm'-ĭ-cąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *atomic; -ally.*] After the manner of those holding the atomic philosophy.

"Empedocles, who was a Pythagorean, also did physiologize *atomically*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 14.

ą-tŏm'-ĭ-çĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *atomic; -ism.*] The doctrine of atoms or of the atomical philosophy. (*Cudworth.*)

ăt-ŏm-ĭç'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [*Eng. atomic; -ity.*]

Chem.: The combining capacity of an element or radical. It is measured by the number of atoms of H or other monatomic elements with which the element in question can directly combine, or can replace in a substance. When an element does not unite with H its atomicity may be measured by the number of atoms of Cl or some other monatomic element with which it can directly combine, since the atomicity of these elements is equal to that of H, and they may be substituted for it, atom for atom. The atomicity of an element cannot be estimated by the number of diatomic or polyatomic atoms that it can take up, as this number is indefinite. A diatomic element like oxygen may attach itself to another element, or group of elements, by one of its combining bonds, leaving the other free; and to this again another diatomic or polyatomic element may be attached, and so on indefinitely. The atomicity of an element is also called its *quantivalence.*

† **ăt'-ōm-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *atom; -ism.*] The doctrine of atoms or of the atomical philosophy; atomicism (q.v.). (*Todd.*)

ăt'-ŏm-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *atom; ist.*] In Ger. *atomist.*] One who holds the doctrine of atoms or of the atomic philosophy.

"The *atomists*, who define motion to be a passage from one place to another, what do they more than put one synonymous word for another?"—*Locke.*

ăt-ŏm-ĭst'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [ATOMIC.]

ăt'-ŏm-īze, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *atom; -ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To convert into atoms, to reduce to atoms. (*Baxter.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To adopt the tenets of the atomic philosophy. (*Cudworth: Intell. Sys.*, p. 26.)

ăt-ŏm-ī'z-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *atom; -izer.*] An instrument used for reducing a liquid into spray for disinfecting, cooling, perfuming, and similar purposes.

ăt-ŏm-ŏl'-ŏ-jў, *s.* [Gr. ἄτομος (*atomos*) = an atom, and λόγος (*logos*) = . . . discourse.] A discourse about atoms. The department of Natural Philosophy which treats of atoms. (*Knowles.*)

*** ăt'-ŏm-ў** (1), *s.* [Atom.] An atom.

"It is as easy to count *atomies* as to resolve the propositions of a lover."—*Shakesp. : As You Like It*, iii. 2.

*** ăt'-ŏm-ў** (2) (*O. Eng.*), *** ăt'-ŏm-ĭe, * ăt'-tąm-ĭe** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Contr. from *anatomy.*]

Ludicrously : A skeleton.

"You starved blood-hound ! . . . Thou *atomy*, thou!"
Shakesp. : 2 Henry IV., v. 4.

"They grew like *atomies* or skeletons."—*Serm. affixed to Society's Contendings.* (*Jamieson.*)

*** atone (ąt-wŭn'),** *adv.* [At One (q.v.).]

ą-tō'ne, * ąt-tō'ne, *v.i.* & *t.* [Eng. *at ; one.*] [At One.]

A. *Intransitive :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

*** 1.** (*Properly.*) To be "at one," to be reconciled ; to cease from strife with, to agree, to accord. [At One.]

"He and Aufidius can no more *atone*,
Than violentest contrariety."
Shakesp. : Coriol., iv. 6.

2. To make expiation or satisfaction for some crime, sin, or fault.

". . . that large class of persons who think that there is no excess of wickedness for which courage and ability do not *atone*."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. *Specially.* [See II. *Theol.*]

II. *Theol. :* To expiate sin. (Used of the death of Christ, viewed as a sacrificial offering.)

"The Lamb, the Dove set forth
His perfect innocence,
Whose blood of matchless worth
Should be the soul's defence :
For he who would for sin *atone*
Must have no failings of his own."
Cowper : Olney Hymns ; O. Test. Gospel.

B. *Transitive :*

1. To make at one ; that is, to reconcile those who before were in feeling two ; to create sympathy between those who before had antipathy to each other ; to make peace where before there was strife or war. *Used—*

(*a*) *Of individuals :*

"I have been *attoning* two most wrangling neighbours."—*Beaum. & Flet. : Spanish Curate*, ii. 4.

"Since we cannot *atone* you, we shall see
Justice design the victor's chivalry."
Shakesp. : Richard II., i. 1.

Or (*b*) *of nations :*

"*French.* . . . I was glad I did *atone* my countrymen and you ; it had been pity you should have been put together with so mortal a purpose as then each bore, . . ."—*Shakesp. : Cymbeline*, i. 5.

***** *To atone together :* To unite together.

2. To appease ; to render propitious.

"And may thy god, who scatters darts around,
Aton'd by sacrifice, desist to wound"
Pope : Homer's Iliad, bk. i., 580-81.

"Neptune *aton'd*, his wrath shall now refrain,
Or thwart the synod of the gods in vain."
Pope : Homer's Odyssey, bk. i., 100, 101.

3. To expiate ; to afford satisfaction for.

". . . behold,
King James, the Douglas, doomed of old,
And vainly sought for near and far
A victim to *atone* the war."
Scott : Lady of the Lake, v. 26.

*** ą-tō'ned,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [Atone, *v.t.*]

¶ It is also the pret. of the v.i. & t., and the perf. par. of the v.i.

*** ăt-one-mā'-kĕr, * ăt-tone-mā'-kĕr (one as wun),** *s.* [Eng. *at ; one ; maker.*] One who makes two persons or two beings, whom he finds at variance, one with each other in feelings ; a reconciler. *Spec.*, Christ.

"Paul sayth (1 Tim. ii.), One God, one Mediatour (that is to say, advocate, intercessor, or an *atone-maker*) between God and man : the man Christ Jesus, which gave himselfe a ransom for all men."—*Tyndall : Workes*, p. 158. (*Richardson.*)

"And that there is one mediatour, Christ, as Paul (1 Tim. ii.). And by that word understand an *atone-maker*, a peace-maker, and brynger into grace and favour . . ."—*Ibid. : The Testam. of M. W. Tracie.* (*Richardson.*)

ą-tō'ne-mĕnt, * ąt-tō'ne-mĕnt, * ąt-tō'ne-mĕnte, *s.* [Eng. *at*, and O. Eng. *onement* = agreement, harmony ; from Eng. *one*, and suffix *-ment.* (Onement.) Or from Eng. *at, one*, and suffix *-ment.*] [At One.]

A. *Ordinary Language :*

*** 1.** *Originally & properly.* "At-one-ment," a making "at one" of those who before were "two" in point of feeling ; that is, who were in antipathy to each other ; reconciliation, agreement, harmony, peace. *Used—*

(*a*) Of reconciliation between men at variance.

"*Buck.* Ay, madam : he desires to make *atonement*
Between the duke of Gloster and your brothers,
And between them and my lord chamberlain."
Shakesp. : Richard III., i. 3.

(*b*) Of reconciliation, not merely of men together or among themselves, but of God to men, and men to God.

"And like as he made the Jewes and the Gentiles *at one* betwene themselues, even so he made them both *at one* with God, that there should be nothing to breake the *atonement*, but that the thinges in heaven and the thynges in earth should be ioyned together as it were into one body."—*Udall : Ephes.*, chap. ii. (*Richardson.*)

2. Expiation of a sin against God, or of a crime or offence against man or anything similar. [B., I. 1.]

"Great as Sawyer's offences were, he had made great *atonement* for them."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

B. *Technically :*

I. *Scripture :*

1. *Old Test. :* In the authorised version of the Old Testament the word *atonement* occurs not less than fifty-eight times in the text, and once in the margin ; all but five of the places in which it is found being in the Pentateuch. It signifies—

(1) Expiation of sin by means of a typical sacrifice, generally of a victim, offered in faith.

"For the life of the flesh is in the blood : and I have given it to you upon the altar to make an *atonement* for your souls : for it is the blood that maketh an *atonement* for the soul."—*Lev.* xvii. 11.

"And one kid of the goats for a sin-offering, to make an *atonement* for you."—*Numb.* xxix. 5. (See also Lev. i. 4 ; iv. 35 ; x. 17 ; xvi. 10, 33, 34 ; Numb. viii. 21 ; xvi. 46 ; xxv. 13 ; 2 Sam. xxi. 3 ; 2 Chron. xxix. 24, &c.)

(2) The removal, by a sacrificial offering, of ceremonial impurity (Lev. xii. 7, 8). In this sense the term was sometimes used of inanimate things—namely, of the altar (Exod. xxix. 36, 37 ; Lev. xvi. 18) ; of a house infected with the "leprosy" (xiv. 53) ; of the holy place, on account of the sins of the worshippers (xvi. 16) ; of the holy of holies (ver. 33) ; of the tabernacle of the congregation (*ibid.*) ; and of the work of the Temple (Neh. x. 33).

(3) Ransom.

"Then he is gracious unto him, and saith, Deliver him from going down to the pit : I have found a ransom [margin, *atonement*]."—*Job* xxxiii. 24.

(4) In one place *atonement* is used for what was, in its essential features, a thank-offering (Numb. xxxi. 50).

¶ (*a*) *Atonement money :* Money paid for purposes of atonement.

"And thou shalt take the *atonement-money* of the children of Israel."—*Exod.* xxx. 16.

(*b*) The Day of Atonement or the Great Day of Atonement was on the tenth of the seventh month. (For details regarding it, see Lev. xxiii. 26—32 ; xxv. 9.)

2. *New Test. :* In the New Testament the word occurs only once—viz., in Rom. v. 11 : "And not only so, but we also joy in God through our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom we have now received the *atonement*" (in the margin, *reconciliation*). The Greek word is καταλλαγήν (*katallagēn*) = (1) the exchange of one thing for another, as, for instance, money for an article ; (2) a change from enmity to friendship ; reconciliation ; from καταλλάσσω (*katallassō*) = (1) to change money ; (2) to change a person from enmity to friendship ; to reconcile. The marginal rendering is evidently correct. And in 2 Cor. v. 18, 19, the same Greek substantive is twice rendered "reconciliation," and the same Greek verb, also twice, "reconcile." [A., 1.]

II. *Theology :* The sacrificial offering made by Christ in expiation of the sins, according to the Calvinists, of the elect only ; according to the Arminians, of the whole human race.

ą-tō'-nĕr, *s.* [Atone.] One who atones, either in the sense of reconciling alienated persons, or in that of making expiation.

ą-tō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Atony.]

ą-tŏn'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἄτονος (*atonos*) = not stretched or strained ; relaxed.] [Atony.]

A. *As adjective :*

1. *Med. :* Pertaining to atony ; having no tone in the system.

2. *Gram. :* Not having an accent.

B. *As substantive* (*Gram.*)*:* A word not having an accent.

ą-tō'n-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Atone.]

"With an *atoning* smile a more than earthly crown."
Byron : Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, iv. 83.

ăt'-ō-nў, ą-tō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *atonie ;* Port. *atonia ;* Gr. ἀτονία (*atonia*) = slackness, enervation ; ἀτονέω (*atoneō*) = to be relaxed or languid : ἀ, priv., and τονόω (*tonoō*) or τονέω (*toneō*) = to stretch, strain, brace up ; τόνος (*tonos*) = that by which anything is braced up ; a rope ; the sinews ; the tone on a word : τείνω (*teinō*) = to stretch.]

Med. : Want of tone in the system.

ą-tŏp', *adv.* [Eng. *a ; top.*] On the top, at the top.

"What is extracted by water from coffee is the oil, which often swims *atop* of the decoction."—*Arbuthnot : Aliments.*

*** ąt-orn',** *** ąt-orn',** *v.i.* [A.S. (*at*)*rennan*, (*at*)*ærnan* = to run away.] To run away.

"He *atornd* as beste as he myght that was his best won." *Rob. of Glouc.*, p. 419. (*S. in Boucher.*)

*** ą-tôʹur,** *s.* Old spelling of Attire.

*** ą-tôʹur,** *prep.* & *adv.* [Attour.]

ăt-rą-bĭl-ā'ire, *a.* [Fr.] Atrabiliary, atrabilious. [Atrabilarian.]

"A preposterous love of mirth hath turned you all into wits ; quite down from the sanguine orator of the independent Whig to the *atrabilaire* blasphemer of the miracles."—*Warburton : Divine Legation of Moses, Dedic.* (*Richardson.*)

ăt-rą-bĭl-ā'r-ĭ-ąn, *a.* [Fr. *atrabilaire ;* Sp. *atrabilari(o) ;* Eng. suff. *-ian* or *-an.* From Fr. and Ital. *atrabile ;* Sp. & Port. *atrabilis* = black bile ; Lat. *atra*, fem. of *ater* = black, and *bilis* = gall, bile. Cognate with Gr. χολή (*cholē*), χόλος (*cholos*) = gall, bile.] [Atrabilis, Choleric, Melancholy.] Pertaining to "black bile," which the ancients supposed to be the cause of the melancholic temperament and its product melancholy ; hence *atrabilarian* and the cognate adjectives signify also melancholy.

"The *atrabilarian* constitution (or a black, viscous, pitchy consistence of the fluids) makes all secretions difficult and sparing."—*Arbuthnot : Diet.*

ăt-rą-bĭl-ā'r-ĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Fr. *atrabile* = black bile, and Eng. suffix *-ous.* In Sp. *atrabilario.*] [Atrabilarian.] Full of black choler ; atrabilarious.

"The blood, deprived of its due proportion of serum, or finer and more volatile parts, is *atrabilarious*, whereby it is rendered gross, black, unctuous, and earthly."—*Quincy.*

ăt-rą-bĭl-ā'r-ĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *atrabilarious ; -ness.*] The state of being affected with "black bile ;" the state of being melancholic or melancholy. (*Johnson.*)

ăt-rą-bĭl'-ĭ-ąr, ăt-rą-bĭl'-ĭ-ąr-ў, *a.* [From Port. & Ital. *atrabiliario*, and Eng. suff. *-y.*] The same as Atrabilarian (q.v.).

". . . splenetic *atrabiliar* reflections on his own misery . . ."—*Carlyle : Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. iii.

¶ The form *atrabiliary* is in Dunglison, Webster, &c.

ăt-rą-bĭl'-ĭ-ąr-ў, *a.* [Atrabiliar.]

atrabiliary capsules.

Anat. : Two small gland-like bodies situated one on the upper and interior edge of each kidney. They are called also the *renal* or *suprarenal* glands or capsules.

ăt-rą-bĭl'-ĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Fr. *atrabile*, and Eng. suffix *-ous.* In Sp. *atrabilioso.*] [Atrabilarian.] The same as Atrabilarious (q.v.).

ā'-trą-bī-lĭs, *s.* [Lat. *atra* and *bilis.*] [Atrabiliary.]

Old Anatomy : Black bile ; a thick, black, acrid fluid, which the ancients believed to be secreted by the spleen, the pancreous or the atrabiliary capsules, but which was really only the ordinary bile altered by morbid influence.

ăt-rą-căs'-pĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἄτρακτος (*atraktos*) = (1) a spindle, (2) an arrow, (3) the top of a mast ; and ἀσπίς (*aspis*) = a round shield, . . . an asp.]

Zool. : A genus of venomous snakes, the type of an African family in which the poison-fangs are exceedingly long.

ą-trăct-ĕn'-chў-mą, *s.* [Gr. ἄτρακτος (*atraktos*) = a spindle, and ἔγχυμα (*enghuma*) = an infusion : ἐν (*en*) = in, and χέω (*cheō*) = to pour.]

Bot. : Professor Morren's name for fusiform, that is, spindle-shaped tissue. It is the fourth division of his Parenchyma (q.v.).

*** ą-trā'id,** *pa. par.* [Atray.]

ăt-rą-měn-tā′-çĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *atramentum* = anything black ; ink ; from *ater* = dull-black, and Eng. *-aceous* (q.v.) = Lat. *-aceus.*] Pertaining or relating to ink ; inky, black as ink. (*Derham.*)

ăt-rą-měn′-tąl, *a.* [Lat. *atramentum* = . . . ink ; Eng. suffix *-al.*] [ATRAMENTACEOUS.] Inky, black as ink ; atramentaceous, atramentarious ; helping to produce such a colour. (*Browne : Vulgar Errours,* bk. vi., ch. xii.)

ăt-rą-měn-tăr′-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *atramentari(um)* = an inkstand, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] [ATRAMENTACEOUS.] Suitable to be employed in the manufacture of ink. Applied especially to copperas, one of its ingredients. (*Fourcroy.*)

ăt-rą-měn′-toŭs, *a.* [Lat. *atramentum* = ink, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Lit. : Inky, inky-looking ; very black (*lit. & fig.*). (*Swift : Battle of the Books.*)

***ą-trā′yy,** *v.t.* [A.S. *tregian* = to vex, to trouble, to grieve.] To vex, to trouble.

"Swithe sore sche him *atraid.*"
Seyyn Sages, 1,876. (*Boucher.*)

***ą-trā′yyed,** *pa. par.* [ATRAY.]

***ā′-tred (tred** as **tēd),** *a.* [Lat. *ater* = dull-black, not glossy-black.] Coloured black.

"It cannot express any other humour than yellow choler, or *atred,* or a mixture of both."—*Whitaker : Blood of the Grape,* p. 76.

***ăt-rē′de,** *v.t.* [A.S. (*æt*)*rædan.*] To surpass in counsel or wisdom. (*Chaucer : C. T.,* 2,451.)

***ăt-rĕn′ne,** *v.t.* [A.S. (*æt*)*rennan.*] To outrun, to beat in running. (*Chaucer : C. T.,* 2,451.)

***ą-trē′-te, *ą-treēt′, *ąt-rēed′,** *adv.* [Fr. *à trait* = at a draught.] Continually, distinctly. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

ā′-trĭ-ąl, *a.* [ATRIUM.]

Biol. : Pertaining to the atrium (q.v.).

***ăt-rī′de,** *v.t.* [A.S. (*æt*)*ridan.*] To beat in riding, or on horseback. (*Layamon,* iii. 264.)

***ą-trī′e,** *v.t.* [O. Eng. *a ; trie* = try.] To try as a judge.

"Chief justice he satte the sothe to *atrie.*
Rob. de Brunne : Chron., p. 89. (*S. in Boucher.*)

ą-trĭp′, *adv.* [Eng. *a ; trip.*]

Naut. : A term used (1) of an anchor, which is atrip when it is drawn out of the ground at right angles to it ; (2) of the topsails of a vessel, when they are hoisted as high as possible on the masts, or just started from the caps.

ăt′-rĭp-lĕx, *s.* [In Ital. *atrepice ;* Lat. *atriplex,* originally *atriplexum ;* Gr. *ἀτράφαξις* (*atraphaxis*) = an orach plant : ἀ, priv., and *τρέφω* (*trephō*) = . . . to nourish.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Chenopodiaceæ (Chenopods). Eight species are indigenous, and one or two more partially naturalised, in Britain. Of the former may be mentioned the *A. laciniata,* or Frosted Sea-orache ; the *A. Babingtoni,* or Spreading Fruited ; the *A. patula,* or Spreading Halberd-leaved ; the *A. angustifolia,* or Narrow-leaved Orache ; and the *A. littoralis,* or Grass-leaved Sea-orache. The leaves may be used as pot-herbs.

ā′-trĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. In Ital. *atrio* means a portico or vestibule.]

ATRIUM OF A ROMAN HOUSE.

1. *Architecture :*

(1) The hall or principal room in an ancient Roman house. It communicated with the street by the vestibule and the front door. There was in the centre of its ceiling a large aperture, called *compluvium,* designed to admit light. [COMPLUVIUM.] Beneath it there was scooped out in the pavement a cistern called *impluvium.* [IMPLUVIUM.] In a large house rooms opened into the atrium from all sides, and were lighted from it.

(2) A covered court, somewhat on the model of the ancient atrium, constructed in front of the principal doors of an edifice.

(3) The churchyard.

2. *Biology :*

(1) That part of the auricle into which the venous blood is discharged.

(2) The large cavity into which the intestine opens in the Tunicates.

ą-trō′-çious (cious as **shŭs),** *a.* [In Fr. & Ital. *atroce ;* Sp. & Port. *atroz ;* from Lat. *atrox,* genit. *atrocis ;* cognate with *trux* = wild, rough, savage.]

A. *Ordinary Language :*

I. *Of deeds :*

1. Excessively cruel, or enormously wicked in any other respect.

"When Catiline was tried for some *atrocious* murders . . ."—*Porteus : Beneficial Effects of Christianity.* (*Richardson.*)

"An advocate is necessary, and therefore audience ought not to be denied him in defending causes, unless it be an *atrocious* offence."—*Ayliffe : Parergon.*

2. Stern, expressive of cruelty.

"The fierce *atrocious* frown of sinewed Mars."
Thomson : Liberty, pt. ii.

3. *Colloquially* (in a hyperbolical and humorous sense) : Very bad, as when it is said, without any real imputation of moral guilt, that one's handwriting is "atrocious."

II. *Of persons :* Savage, cruel, fierce, harsh, severe.

B. *Technically :*

* *Old Medicine. Of diseases :* Very violent ; angry.

ą-trō′-çious-lў (cious as **shŭs),** *adv.* [Eng. *atrocious ; -ly.*] In an atrocious manner ; with much cruelty or other flagrant wickedness.

"As to my publishing your letters, I hold myself fully justified by the injury you have done me by abusing me infamously and *atrociously.*"—*Lowth to Warburton,* Lett. 2.

ą-trō′-çious-nĕss (cious as **shŭs),** *s.* [Eng. *atrocious ; -ness.*] The quality of being atrocious.

"He [Herod] thought of John's character, the *atrociousness* of the murder, and the opinion which the world would entertain of the murderer."—*Horne : Life of St. John Baptist,* p. 218.

ą-trŏç′-ĭ-tў, *ą-trŏç′-ў-tē, *s.* [In Fr. *atrocité ;* Ital. *atrocita ;* Lat. *atrocitas* = fierceness.] Excessive cruelty or other flagrant wickedness ; atrociousness.

". . . in this case there was no peculiar *atrocity,* no deep-seated malice, no suspicion of foul play."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxv.

¶ It is often used in the plural for excessively cruel deeds.

". . . the disgrace and scandal brought upon Liberty by the *atrocities* committed in that holy name."—*De Quincey : Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 185.

¶ The expression "Bulgarian atrocities" has become historic. It is used to signify the cruel deeds perpetrated by the Turks in 1876 whilst repressing an abortive rising of the Christians in parts of Bulgaria. The defiance by the Porte of the moral sentiment of Europe, when the punishment of those who were the active agents in perpetrating these crimes was called for by this and other countries, led to the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8, which resulted, among other effects, in the emancipation of a large part of Bulgaria from the Turkish yoke.

"On September 21 [1876], Lord Derby expressed the indignation of the country in a fervid despatch, and called on the Porte to punish the chief authors of the *atrocities.*"—*Annual Register,* 1876, p. 273.

ăt′-rō-pą, *s.* [In Sp. & Ital. *atropa ;* from Gr. Ἄτροπος (*Atropos*), one of the three Fates, infernal goddesses, supposed to determine the life of man by spinning a thread. The genus Atropa is so called from its deadly effect.] Nightshade, or Dwale. A genus of plants belonging to the order Solanaceæ, or Nightshades. It contains but one British species, *A. belladonna,* or Deadly Nightshade. It is three or more feet high, has its ovate leaves paired, large and small together, drooping lurid purple flowers, and black berries, of

DEADLY NIGHTSHADE (ATROPA BELLADONNA).

the size of a small cherry, which if eaten produce delirium, dilation of the pupils of the eyes, and death.

ăt′-rō-pąl, *a.* Another form of Atropos (q.v.).

ăt′-rōph-ĭed, *a.* [In Fr. *atrophié,* pa. par. of *atrophier ;* Gr. *ἀτροφος* (*atrophos*) = not well fed ; *ἀτροφέω* (*atropheō*) = to have no food, and therefore to waste away : ἀ, priv., and *τροφέω* (*tropheō*), or *τρέφω* (*trephō*) = . . . to nourish. Or from ἀ, priv., and *τροφή* (*trophē*) = food, nourishment.] Unfed, not supported by their proper nourishment : hence wasting or wasted away. (It is used of muscles, nerves, &c.

"The muscles were in so *atrophied* a condition that the experiment failed."—*Todd and Bowman : Physiol. Anat.,* i. 379.

"When the eye is destroyed the optic nerve often becomes *atrophied.*"—*Darwin : Descent of Man,* vol. i., pt. i., ch. iv.

ăt′-rō-phoŭs, *a.* [ATROPHY, *s.*] Characterised by atrophy.

ăt′-rō-phў, *s.* [In Fr. *atrophie ;* Sp. & Ital. *atrofia ;* Gr. *ἀτροφία* (*atrophia*).] [ATROPHIED.]

Ord. Lang. & Med. : A continual wasting of the body or its organs through disease or old age.

"Pining *atrophy,*
Marasmus, and wide-wasting pestilence."
Milton : P. L., bk. xi.

"All the organs, even the bones, tend to *atrophy* in advancing life."—*Todd & Bowman : Physiol. Anat.,* vol. ii., p. 270.

ăt′-rō-phў, *v.t. & i.* [ATROPHY, *s.*]

A. *Trans. :* To starve, to cause to waste away.

B. *Intrans. :* To become atrophied.

ą-trŏp′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *atrop(ine) ; -ic.*] Pertaining to atropine (q.v.).

atropic acid.

Chem. : $C_9H_8O_2$. A crystalline acid obtained, together with a basic compound tropine, by the action of alkalies on atropine. (*Fownes.*)

ăt′-rŏ-pīne, *s.* [From *atropa* (q.v.).]

Chem. : $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$. An organic base obtained from the Deadly Nightshade, *Atropa belladonna.* It crystallises in colourless needles, and is used in medicine. It dilates the pupils of the eye.

ăt′-rō-poŭs, *a.* [Gr. *ἄτροπος* (*atropos*) = not to be turned : ἀ, priv., and *τρόπος* (*tropos*) = a turn ; *τρέπω* (*trepō*) = to turn.]

Bot. : A term used in describing the position of an ovule in the ovary. An atropous (*lit.,* an unturned) ovule is erect, with the chalaza at its base and the foramen at its apex. It is the same as ORTHOTROPOUS (q.v.). (*Lindley : Introd. to Bot.,* 3rd ed., 1839, pp. 214-15.)

ā′-troŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ater* (masc.), *atra* (fem.), *atrum* (neut.) = dead black, corresponding to the Gr. *μέλας* (*melas*). It is opposed to *niger* = glossy black.]

Botany, &c. : Pure black ; black without the admixture of any other colour. (*Lindley.*)

ăt-roŭt′e, ***ąt-rût′e,** *v.* [Eng. *at,* and *rout,* v.] To escape.

a-try', *adv. phr.* [Eng. *a-* = on, and *try.*]

Naut.: With the head to the sea (said of a ship in a gale).

***a-try's**, *s. pl.* [Apparently from Fr. *atour* = a French hood.] An article of female attire, apparently about the middle of the seventeenth century. (*Scotch*).

"*Atrys*, vardigals, perriwigs."—*Watson: Coll.*, i., 30. (*Jamieson.*)

a-try'st, *s.* [Tryst.] (*Scotch.*)

***at-sitt'**, ***at-sit'te**, ***at-syt'e**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *at*; O. Eng. *sitt* = sit.]

A. Trans.: To sit against, to withstand.

"In ys ryght hond ys lance he noun that cluped was Ron,
Long and gret and strong ynou hym ne myghte *atsytte* non."
Robert of Gloucester: Chron., p. 174.

"That in joustes schulde *atsitte* the dynt of the lance."
Havelok, 2,200. (*Boucher.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To remain sitting; to stay, to remain. (*O. E. Chron., N. E. D.*)

***at-stand'** (pret. **at-stō'de**), *v.t.* [Eng. *at*; *stand.*] To stand against, to withstand, to oppose.

"That hym ne myghte no man ne geaunt *atstonde.*"
Rob. of Glouc.: Chron., p. 15. (*Boucher.*)

***at-stō'de**, *pret. of verb.* [Atstand.]

at-tăc'-ca, *s.* [Ital. *attaco* = a sticking, a cleaving to; *attacare* = to hang, to fasten.]

Music: A direction given at the end of a movement to proceed to the next one without stopping for any intermediate pause. (Often with the word *subito.*)

at-tăch' (*Eng.*), **at-tē'ich** (*Scotch*), *v.t.* [In Fr. *attacher* = to fasten, to tie, . . . to allure, &c.; Sp. *atacar* = to lace, to tie up, to ram in, to attack, to tease; Port. *atacar* = to fasten to, to lace, to tag; *atocar*, *attacar* = to attack; Ital. *attaccare* = to hang, to fasten, to apply the mind, to quarrel, to kindle war. Cognate with Eng. Attack, Tack, Take, &c. (q.v.).]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. To fasten, to tie, or in some similar way to connect one thing with another.

* "Then, homeward, every man *attach* the hand
Of his fair mistress."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

II. Irresistibly to seize on one by physical force against one's will.

1. *Lit.* (Used specially of seizing a person or his goods by judicial authority.) [B., 1.]

(*a*) Of seizing himself.

"*Par.* I do defy thy conjurations,
And do *attach* thee as a felon here."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.

¶ It had formerly *of* before the offence alleged.

"You, Lord Archbishop, and you, Lord Mowbray,
Of capital treason I *attach* you both."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 2.

(*b*) Of seizing his goods. [B., 2.]

"France hath flaw'd the league, and hath *attach'd*
Our merchants' goods at Bourdeaux."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 1.

2. *Fig.* (Used of the irresistible influence of natural agencies or forces.)

"I cannot blame thee;
Who am myself *attach'd* with weariness,
To the dulling of my spirits."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 3.

¶ The foregoing example shows the essential identity of the verbs *attach* and *attack.*

III. To cause one to adhere to another by moral instead of material force; to unite one to another by the ties of self-interest or of affection.

"God, working ever on a social plan,
By various ties *attaches* man to man."
Cowper. Charity.

"The great and rich depend on those whom their power or their wealth *attaches* to them."—*Rogers.*

IV. To attribute; to ascribe.

"The other party wondered that any importance could be *attached* to the nonsense of a nameless scribbler of the thirteenth century."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

B. *Law:*

1. To arrest a person by judicial authority. [A., II. 1. (*a*).]

¶ It is now used specially respecting the process adopted in cases of contempt of court. (See Blackstone's *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 27.) [Attachment.]

2. Similarly to arrest or seize upon one's goods by process of law. [A., II. 1 (*b*).]

at-tăch'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *attach*; *-able.*] That may be attached by a legal writ or process issued for the purpose. (*Webster, &c.*)

attaché (at-tăch'-ā), *s.* [Fr.] One attached to a person or thing. (Specially used with respect to an *attaché* of an embassy, one connected with an embassy, who, being of much inferior dignity to the ambassador, can move about without attracting much notice, and in consequence can often pick up items of information valuable to his chief or even to his country.)

at-tăch'ed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Attach.]

at-tăch'-ing, *pr. par.* [Attach.]

at-tăch'-měnt, *** at-tăch'e-měnt**, *s.* [Eng. *attach*; *-ment.* In Fr. *attachement*; Ital. *attacamenta.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:* The act of attaching; the state of being attached; that which is attached. *Specially—*

1. *Lit.:* The state of being attached to a person or thing in a literal sense.

". . . and when the rest of the cranium is modified, concomitantly, for the *attachment* of muscles to work the jaw."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 65.

2. *Fig.:* The state of being bound to a person, a party, or a principle, by moral or other ties not of a material kind; as by affection or self-interest.

"But Friendship can vary her gentle dominion;
The *attachment* of years in a moment expires."
Byron: To George, Earl Delawarr.

". . . poured forth their blood for a leader unworthy of their *attachment.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

"But though he was very unwilling to die, *attachment* to his party was in his mind a stronger sentiment than the fear of death."—*Ibid.*, ch. xxii.

¶ It may be used in the plur. for friendship with various individuals.

"*Attachments* by fate or by falsehood reft."
Pringle: Afar in the Desert.

¶ Drawing the distinction between *inclination*, *attachment*, and *affection*, Crabb shows that *inclination* is the weakest of the three words. *Inclinations*, he says, arise of themselves, *attachments* are formed; *inclination*, moreover, has respect chiefly to things, *attachment* to either persons or things, and *affection* to persons only. "*Attachment*, as it regards persons, is not so powerful or solid as *affection*. Children are *attached* to those who will minister to their gratifications; they have an *affection* for their nearest and dearest relatives. *Attachment* is sometimes a tender sentiment between persons of different sexes; *affection* is an affair of the heart without distinction of sex. The passing *attachments* of young people are seldom entitled to serious notice; although sometimes they may ripen by long intercourse into a laudable and steady *affection*. Nothing is so delightful as to see *affection* among brothers and sisters."

B. *Technically (Law):*

1. *Of the ordinary courts:* The act or process of attaching, *i.e.*, arresting a person or his goods. It is especially used of cases in which contempt of court is being shown. If a person cited to appear before a court as defendant in an action fail to present himself, a writ of attachment is issued against him. If he keep out of the way, so that it cannot be put in force, then an attachment with proclamation follows, that is, an attachment coupled with a public proclamation requiring him to surrender himself. If this also have no effect, other measures follow, till finally, failing himself, his goods are attached or seized by judicial authority. Others than defendants can incur attachment for contempt of court. [Contempt.] (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch 23, 27; iv., ch. 20.)

An attachment out of Chancery is a process designed to be used to enforce answers and obedience to the decrees and orders of the Chancery Division Court.

A writ of attachment or pone is a writ issued to the sheriff requiring him to attach a person by taking gage, that is, certain of his goods, or requiring him to find security for his appearance in the court. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 19.)

Foreign Attachment: A local custom existing in parts of England to arrest the money or goods of a foreigner within a certain liberty or city (like arrestment in Scotland), till some claims against him be satisfied.

2. *Of the Old Forest Courts:*

Court of Attachments, wood-mote or forty-days' court: A court formerly held before the verderors of a forest every forty days to inquire regarding all offenders against vert and venison, and report offences to higher courts. [Regard, Sweinmote, Justice-seat.] (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 6.)

An attachment of the forest is the proceeding in the old courts of attachments, wood-mote or forty-days' courts.

at-tăck', *v.t.* & *i.* (In Fr. *attaquer*; Sp. & Port. *atacar*; Ital. *attaccare* = to hang or fasten, . . . to engage in battle. Cognate with *attach*, this specially appearing in the Italian.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of assaults, direct or indirect, upon persons:* To make an assault on an army, a fortification, &c., with weapons of war, or on a person with material weapons of any kind.

"Unite thy forces and *attack* their lines."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, bk. ix.

(1) To assail a person by hostile words, writings, &c., with the view of damaging his reputation with the community or insulting himself; to censure, to find fault with.

"It would be easy to *attack* them. It would be hardly possible to defend them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

(2) To assail a person, the assailant being a thing. (Specially used of diseases.)

"On the fourth of March he was *attacked* by fever . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

2. *Of assaults on things instead of persons:*

Specially: To attempt to gain knowledge by what may be figuratively considered as a hostile assault on some portion of nature.

". . . we have never been able to *attack* those parts of the sun's surroundings . . ."—*Transit of Venus.* (*Times*, April 30, 1875.)

II. *Technically:*

Mil. To attack in front and flank: To attack the salient angle or both sides of a bastion. It is also used colloquially in the army for military attacks made by bodies of men on each other.

† **B.** *Intransitive:* To make an assault as contradistinguished from standing on the defensive.

"Those that *attack* generally get the victory, though with disadvantage of ground."—*Cane: Campaigns.*

¶ *Attack*, v. & s., is not in Bullokar's *Dictionary* (1656), though "attache" and "attachement" are. Richardson says that *attack* is not an old word in the English language, and that the term preceding it was *assault.*

at-tăck', *s.* [From the verb. In Fr. *attaque*; Sp. & Port. *ataque*; Ital. *attacco.*] [Attack, *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Of assaults, direct or indirect, on persons:*

1. An assault upon an army, a place, or upon an individual with material weapons, whether natural or acquired.

". . . a tumultuary *attack* of the Celtic peasantry."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. An assault upon a person's feelings, reputation, &c.

"But, whenever any personal *attack* has been made on my lord, I have done him the best service that I could."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

¶ It may be used where the assailant is a disease or some other thing.

". . . the sudden manner in which the *attack* [of eruptive fever or small-pox] commences."—*Dr. Andrew: Domest. Med.*, p. 501.

II. *Figuratively. Of assaults upon things:*

1. When the assailant is a person. [Attack, *v.*]

"The Committee of the Royal Society laid so much stress upon this part of the *attack* that no less than three instruments were devoted to it by the Siam party alone. . . ."—*Transit of Venus.* (*Times*, April 30, 1875.)

2. When the assailant is a thing.

". . . the dark rays, after having passed through the receiver, still possessing sufficient power to ignite the charcoal, and thus initiate the *attack* of the oxygen."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., viii. 7, p. 191.

B. *Technically:*

Mil.: Any general assault or onset made to gain a post or break a body of troops. (*James.*)

Attack and Defence: A part of the drill for recruits learning the sword exercise. It is carried on first on horseback; afterwards, when more proficiency is gained, at a walk, and finally, "in speed," which, however, does not exceed three-quarters of that which a

trained soldier would attain were he really pursuing or being pursued. (*Ibid.*)

False attack: One carried on to compel the enemy to divide his forces, thus weakening his position in front of what is meant to be the real attack. (*Ibid.*)

Regular attack: One carried out according to military rules. (*Ibid.*)

at-tăck'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *attack; -able.* In Fr. *attaquable.*] Able to be attacked. (*Webster.*)

at-tăck'ed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ATTACK, *v.*]

at-tăck'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *attack; -er.*] One who attacks.

"To so much reason the *attackers* pretend to answer."—*Elphinstone: Prin. of Eng. Lang.*, ii. 468.

at-tăck'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [ATTACK, *v.*]

". . . it would have been difficult for an *attacking* army to force a passage."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, vol. iii., p. 144.

at-tăc'-ōl-īte, *s.* [In Ger. *attakolith.* From Gr. ἀττακεύς (*attakeus*), a salmon which the mineral resembles in colour. (*Dana.*).] A pale-red mineral, of which the chief constituents, according to Blomstrand, are—Phosphoric acid, 36·06; alumina, 29·75; lime, 13·19; and water, 6·90. It occurs in Scania, in Sweden.

ăt'-ta-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. *attacus;* Gr. ἀττακός (*attakos*) and ἀττάκης (*attakēs*), a kind of locust.] A genus of moths belonging to the family Bombycidæ. *A. cynthia* is the Ailanthus Silk-

ATTACUS CYNTHIA (ONE-THIRD REAL SIZE).

worm, so called because its caterpillar feeds upon the Ailanthus-tree (*Ailanthus glandulosus*). It is a hardy insect, living well in this country, though it is a native of China. The Ailanthus is hardy also; and the rearing of the Attacus silkworm upon it is an easy process. (*Wood, &c.*)

ăt'-ta-găs, ăt'-ta-gĕn, *s.* [In Gr. ἀττάγας (*attagas*), a long-billed bird, fond of the water, and esteemed a great delicacy. The Godwit (?). (*Liddell & Scott.*) Also ἀττάγην (*attagēn*); Lat. *attagen* = a hazel-hen or heath-cock (*Tetrao bonasia*, Linn., or *T. alchata*, Linn.), found in Spain, the south of France, &c. (*Dr. Wm. Smith.*)]

Ornith.: A name applied by early writers to different birds, chiefly gallinaceous, though it was employed for one of the frigate-birds. It has also been for a genus of grouse, and for the sand-grouse (q.v.). As a popular name it is obsolescent, but when used it is a synonym of francolin (q.v.).

ăt'-ta-ghan, *s.* [ATAGHAN, YATAGHAN.]

at-tā'in, *at-tā'ine, *at-tē'ine, *at-tē'yne, *v.i.* & *t.* [Apparently from Lat. *attineo* = (1) to hold on, to hold fast, delay, (2) to stretch to, to reach to; from *ad* = to, and *teneo* = to hold fast, to hold, . . . to reach, attain. The corresponding word in Mod. & O. Fr. is *atteindre* = to attain, to reach, overtake, strike, catch, equal, come to; Port. *attingir:* these are not from Lat. *attineo*, but from *attingo* = (1) to touch, (2) to assault, to reach, to arrive at: *ad* = to, and *tango* = to touch, to reach, to strike. The Eng. *attain* agrees better in signification with the Fr. *atteindre* and Lat. *attingo* than with Lat. *attineo*, though its form is modified from the last-mentioned verb.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To reach, grasp, or arrive at some object of pursuit or of desire, physical, mental, moral, or spiritual.

". . . the more part advised to depart thence also, if by any means they might *attain* to Phenice, . . ."—*Acts* xxvii. 12.

". . . have not *attained* unto the days of the years of the life of my fathers in the days of their pilgrimage."—*Gen.* xlvii. 9.

". . . a man of understanding shall *attain* unto wise counsels."—*Prov.* i. 5.

". . . how long will it be ere they *attain* to innocency?"—*Hos.* viii. 5.

"If by any means I might *attain* unto the resurrection of the dead."—*Phil.* iii. 11.

"But to her purpos schul they never *atteyne.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 13,327.

2. It is used also of material objects in process of reaching a certain state.

"Milk will soon separate itself into cream, and a more serous liquor, which, after twelve days, *attains* to the highest degree of acidity."—*Arbuthnot: Aliments.*

¶ It is rarely followed by an infinitive. In the subjoined example "attain to know" is = attain to the knowledge of.

". . . and wherein lies
The offence that man should thus *attain* to know?"
Milton: P. L., bk. ix.

B. *Transitive* (formed from the intransitive verb by the omission of the preposition *to*):

I. *Of persons:*

1. *Lit.:* To reach a place at which one seeks to arrive, or a person with or at whom one wishes to be.

"Canaan he now *attains;* I see his tents
Pitch'd above Sichem, and the neighbouring plain
Of Moreh." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. xii.

"The earl hoping to have overtaken the Scottish king, and to have given him battle; but not *attaining* him in time, set down before the castle of Aton."—*Bacon.*

2. *Fig.:* To reach or grasp any object, physical, mental, moral, or spiritual, at which one is aiming.

¶ To say that a person *attains* a thing is not the same as to say that he *obtains* it. *Attain* implies that one is making active efforts, or at least indulging earnest wishes, to gain the object; whilst *obtain* can be used though he be passive, or even indifferent.

"The eminence on which her spirit stood,
Mine was unable to *attain.*"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

II. *Of things:* To reach.

"Thinges that rigour never sholde *atteine.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 11,087.

"It is when the sun has *attained* its greatest height that such scenes should be viewed."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, chap. xxi.

***at-tāin',** *s.* [ATTAIN, *v.*]

1. The act or process of attaining.

2. The thing attained.

at-tāin-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *attainable, -ity;* or *attain*, and *-ability.*] Attainableness. (*Coleridge.*)

at-tā'in-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *attain; -able.*]

1. Able to be attained; able to be reached by proper effort.

"Tending all
To the same point—*attainable* by all:
Peace in ourselves, and union with our God."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

2. *Less properly:* Obtainable; that is, which may possibly be reached without its being implied that effort has been put forth at all.

at-tā'in-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *attainable; -ness.*] The quality of being attainable.

"Persons become often enamoured of outward beauty, without any particular knowledge of its possessor, or its *attainableness* by them."—*Cheyne.*

***at-tāin'-ant,** *a.* [O. Fr. *ateignant* = proper to gain an end.] Suitable, appropriate. (*N.E.D.*)

at-tā'in-dĕr, *s.* [From O. Fr. *atteindre* = to corrupt or attaint, or to reach, to strike, to hit, to injure; Port. *atingir;* from Lat. *attingo.* (ATTAIN.) The meaning has been confused by erroneous association with O. Fr. *taindre*, Fr. *teindre* = to dye, to stain. (*N.E.D.*)

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of attainting a criminal; the state of being so attainted.

"A bill for reversing the *attainder* of Stafford was passed by the Upper House, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. iv.

2. That which constitutes, establishes, or declares an attainder; an act or a bill of attainder.

". . . the great Act of *Attainder.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

"The terrible words, Bill of *Attainder*, were pronounced . . ."—*Ibid.*, ch. xxii.

3. *Figuratively:* Taint upon one's character, whether of proved crime or fault, or of suspicion only.

"So smooth he daub'd his vice with show of virtue,
That * * * * *
He lived from all *attainder* of suspect."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 5.

B. *Law:* The state or condition of being attainted, which, according to Blackstone, meant "stained" or "blackened."

I. *In England:*

1. *Formerly.* Attainder, in its old and more rigorous form, followed, not when a criminal was convicted of a capital offence, but when sentence of death upon him was pronounced. No formalities were then needed to attaint him; the attainder followed as a natural consequence from the sentence. He was regarded as being out of the pale and protection of the law. He was not allowed to be witness in any case. Nay, more, there were forfeiture of his real and personal estates, and the "corruption of his blood;" the last-mentioned phrase implying that not merely could he not inherit any property from his ancestors, but he could not transmit it to any descendants, all of whom, even to the remotest generations, were thus to suffer for a crime in which they had taken no part. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 29, &c.)

2. *Now.* By 3 & 4 William IV., c. 106, the consequences of attainder are, as much as possible, limited to the person who actually committed the capital offence, and by the 6 & 7 Victoria, c. 85, § 1, an attainted person may even in certain circumstances be witness in a court of law.

II. *In the United States:* The Constitution of the United States requires that "No bill of attainder shall be passed, and no attainder of treason, in consequence of a judicial sentence, shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted. (*Webster.*)

at-tā'ined, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ATTAIN.]

at-tā'in-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ATTAIN.]

at-tā'in-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *attain; -ment.*]

I. The act of attaining.

1. The act or process of reaching any place.

2. The act or process of reaching any object of desire.

"The great care of God for our salvation must appear in the concern he expressed for our *attainment* of it."—*Rogers.*

II. The state of being attained.

"Education in extent more large, of time shorter, and of *attainment* more certain."—*Milton.*

III. That which is attained. *Specially—*

In the plural: Knowledge, acquaintance with branches of science or literature.

"His manners were polished, and his literary and scientific *attainments* respectable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

at-tā'int, *at-tā'ynte, *at-tē'ynt, *at-tēynt, *as-tē'ynte, *v.t.* [Fr. *atteint*, s.; from O. Fr. *attaint, attainct*, pa. par. of *atteindre;* Mod. Fr. *atteindre.*] [ATTAINDER.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To disgrace, specially in the way described under B., I. [ATTAINDER.]

"Was not thy father, Richard Earl of Cambridge,
For treason executed in our late king's days;
And by his treason stand'st not thou *attainted,*
Corrupted, and exempt from ancient gentry?"
Shakesp.: 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4.

"If we try the Act which *attainted* Fenwick . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

¶ It is often followed by *of* standing before the crime.

"They had conspired against the English government, and had been *attainted of* treason."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

2. *Fig.:* To taint, to stain, to dim, obscure, to blacken, to darken, as an attainder was supposed to stain or blacken the person against whom it was directed. [ATTAINDER.] *Used—*

(*a*) Of a person's reputation.

"How would the sons of Troy, in arms renown'd,
And Troy's proud dames, whose garments sweep the ground,
Attaint the lustre of my former name,
Should Hector basely quit the field of fame?"
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. vi., 562-5.

"For he *attaints* that rival's fame
With treason's charge . . ."
Scott: Marmion, ii. 23.

(*b*) Of anything lustrous in nature capable of being dimmed; or anything, whether lustrous or not, capable of being tainted or stained.

"His warlike shield all closely covered was
* * * * *
For so exceeding shone his glistering ray
That Phœbus' golden face it did *attaint,*
As when a cloud his beames did overlay."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 33, 34.

3. To corrupt, as the blood of a person under attainder was supposed to be legally "corrupted." [ATTAINT, *particip. adj.* (2).]

B. *Old Law:*

* 1. To declare a jury infamous, and inflict on them a punishment severe even to extravagance, on account of their having given a false verdict. [See ATTAINT, s., B. 1.] (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., chaps. 23—25.)

2. To place one under an attainder, which is done upon sentence of outlawry, or on that of death for treason or felony. (*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. iv. 29.) [ATTAINDER.] Formerly a man might be attainted in two ways: (1) By appearance, by which was meant that he really presented himself in the court, and was subject to attainder, having confessed his crime, been vanquished in battle, or adjudged guilty by a verdict. Or (2) by process, when having fled and failed to answer, after being five times called publicly in the county, he was at last outlawed for non-appearance.

ạt-tā′int, * **ạt-tē′inct,** *s.* [From the verb. In Fr. *atteinte;* O. Fr. *attainte.*] [ATTAINT, *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. *Gen.:* A stain, a blot. (Now shortened into TAINT.)

"No man hath a virtue that he hath not a glimpse of; nor any man an *attaint*, but he carries some stain of it."—*Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress.*, i. 2.

2. *Spec.:* In the legal sense described under **B.**, 1.

". . . shall be sued of an *atteinct*, and bound to apeere at the Starre Chamber."—*Holinshed: Chron.*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

* **II.** *Fig.:* Anything injurious; as illness, weariness.

"Nor doth he dedicate one jot of colour
Unto the weary and all-watched night;
But freshly looks, and overbears *attaint*
With cheerful semblance."
Shakesp.: Hen. V., iv., Chorus.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Old Law:* A process commenced against a former jury for bringing in a false verdict. The jury empanelled to try such a case was the grand one, consisting of twenty-four of the best men in the county; the appellation "grand" being used to distinguish it from the "petit," or small jury—the first one. If convicted, they were pronounced infamous, their goods were forfeited, their wives and families were turned out of doors, their houses razed, their trees rooted up, &c. At length the practice of setting aside verdicts, upon motion made for the purpose, and granting new trials, superseded the old system of attaints, which was finally swept away by 4 Geo. IV., c. 50. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 25.)

2. *Veterinary Medicine:* A blow or wound on the hinder foot of a horse.

† ạt-tā′int, *particip. adj.* [Fr. *atteint;* O. Fr. *attaint.*] [ATTAINT, *v.*]

1. Under an attainder; attainted.

"He is then [when convicted of a capital crime and sentenced to die] called *attaint, attinctus*, stained or blackened."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 29.

2. Corrupted.

"My tender youth was never yet *attaint*
With any passion of inflaming love."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, v. 5.

ạt-tā′int-ĕd, * **ạt-tā′ynt-ĕd,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [ATTAINT, *v.*]

As participial adjective:

". . . there are more *attaynted* landes, concealed from her Majestie, then she hath now possessions in all Ireland."—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland.*

"Whether Flora Macdonald was justified in concealing the *attainted* heir of the Stuarts, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

ạt-tā′int-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ATTAINT, *v.*]

ạt-tā′int-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *attaint; -ment.*] The state of being attainted.

"This manor and castle was made over by Henry VIII. to that great man [Cardinal Wolsey], upon whose *attaintment*, that sacrilegious prince re-annexed it to the crown."—*Ashmole: Berkshire*, i. 45.

ạt-tā′in-tūre, *s.* [Eng. *attaint; -ure.*] The act of attainting; the state of being attainted; the writ or Act of Parliament attainting one.

"Hume's knavery will be the duchess's wreck,
And her *attainture* will be Humphrey's fall."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.*, i. 2.

ạt-tal-ŏ-ŭs, *s.* [From Attalus III., Philometer, king of Pergamus.] A genus of palms belonging to the section Cocoinæ. The species are found in the tropical parts of South America. *A. funifera* is called by the Brazilians *Piassaba.* Its fibres afford the finest cordage for the navy of their country. Here it is used for brooms to sweep the streets. The seeds are called *coquilla nuts.* They are hard, and being large, are used in turnery for making the handles of doors, umbrellas, and other articles. *A. compta* is the Pindavo Palm of Brazil. The seeds are eaten as a delicacy, and the leaves used for thatching, for making hats, &c. *A. speciosa* and *A. excelsa* furnish nuts, which are burnt to dry the juice of *Siphonia elastica*, whence india-rubber is obtained. *A. cohune*, a native of Honduras, produces nuts called *cahoun nuts*, which furnish a valuable oil.

*** ạt-tā′me** (1), * **ạ-tā′me,** * **ạ-tā′-mĭ-ĕn,** *v.t.* [A.S. *atemian* = to tame.] To tame.

"And specially his pride gan *attame*."
Bochaz: Fall of Princes, p. 108. (*Boucher.*)

*** ạt-tā′me** (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *entamer* = to make an incision into, . . . to touch, . . . to begin, . . . to attack, &c.]

1. To commence, to begin.

"And right anon his tale he hath *atamed*."—*Chaucer: C. T.* (ed. Urry). (*Boucher.*)

¶ The reading is *tamyd* in more modern editions.

2. To make an incision into.

"I pray ye syr emperoure, shewe me thy minde, whether is more accordynge, to *attame* thys fysshe here pressante fyrste at the heade or at the tayle. The emperoure answered shortlye and sayde, At the head the fysshe shall be fyrste *attamed*."—*Fabian: Chron.*, i. 173. (*Boucher.*)

*** ăt′-tạm-ĭe,** *s.* [ATOMY.]

*** ạt-tăm′-in-āte,** *v.t.* [From Lat. *attamino* = (1) to touch, to attack, to rob, (2) to contaminate, to defile.] To corrupt, to spoil. (*Coles*, 1685.)

¶ CONTAMINATE is now used instead of it.

*** ăt′-tạn,** *prep.* [ATTE.]

*** ạt-tā′-nĭs,** *adv.* [AT-ANIS.]

*** ăt′-tạr** (1), *s.* [ATTER.]

ăt′-tạr (2), **† a′-tạr, ŏt′-tŏ.** [In Hindustani, Mahratta, &c., *ăt′ăr;* from Arab. *ĭtr* = perfume, *a′ĭtra* = to smell sweetly.] Essence, especially of roses.

attar or **otto of roses.** The essential oil obtained from roses by distillation. It is said that 100,000 roses yield only 180 grains of attar; hence the temptation to adulterate it is very great. The oil is first pale-green, then, after being kept, it becomes darker, and exhibits various tints of green, yellow, and red. It is manufactured in various villages and towns of Turkey just south of the Balkans, as well as in India.

"And *attar of rose* from the Levant."
Longfellow: A Wayside Inn; Prelude.

attar-gul, atar-gul. [(1) *Attar*, and (2) *gul*, in various Indian languages = a rose.] The same as ATTAR OF ROSES (q.v.).

". . . festooned with only those rarest roses from which the *Attar Gul*, more precious than gold, is distilled, . . ."—*Moore: Lalla Rookh; Light of the Haram.*

*** ạt-ta′sk,** *v.t.* [Old form of TASK (q.v.).] To take to task, to blame.

"You are much more *attask'd* for want of wisdom, Than prais'd for harmful mildness."
Shakesp.: King Lear, i. 4.

*** ạt-tā′ste,** * **ạ-tā′st,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *taster.*] [TASTE, *v.*] To taste.

"This is his own staff, thou seyst, therof he shall *atast*." — *Chaucer: The Pardoneres and Tapsteres.* (*Richardson.*)

"For gentlemen (they said) we nought so fit,
As to *attaste* by bold attempts the cup
Of conquest's wine, whereof I thought to sup."
Mirrour for Mag., p. 297.

*** ăt′te,** * **ạt′-tĕn,** * **ạt′-tăn,** a contraction for *at the.*] [AT.] At, at the.

"Kyng William *atte* laste."
R. Glouc., p. 379. (*R. T. in Boucher.*)

*** ăt′te,** *pret. of v.* [HATTE.]

*** ạt-tē′ĭch,** *v.t.* [ATTACH.] (*Scotch.*)

*** ạt-tē′ine,** *v.t.* & *i.* [ATTAIN.]

ạt-tĕl′-a-bŭs, *s.* [From Lat. *attelabus;* Gr. ἀττέλαβος (*attelabos*) = a small, wingless species of locust.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleoptera (Beetles), belonging to the family Curculionidæ (or Weevils). It was originally introduced by Linnæus with the character, "Head attenuated, behind inclined. Antennæ somewhat thick towards the apex." In the 13th edition of his *Systema Naturæ* (1767), as many as thirteen species are enumerated. Most of these, however, are now transferred to other genera of Coleoptera. In Stephens' *Illustration of British Entomology* (1828), only one species is mentioned, *A. curculionoides.*

ATTELABUS.

ăt′-tĕle, *v.t.* [ETTLE.]

† ạt-tĕm′-pĕr, *v.t.* [In O. Fr. *attemprer;* Ital. *attemperare;* Lat. *attempero* = to fit, to adjust, to accommodate; from *ad* = to, and *tempero* = duly to proportion.] [TEMPER.]

1. To mix anything with another in just proportions; to regulate.

2. To temper; to dilute or reduce to a more moderate strength or amount anything that is excessive.

"Nobility *attempers* sovereignty, and draws the eyes of the people somewhat aside from the line royal."—*Bacon.*

3. To soften; to mollify.

"His early providence could likewise have *attempered* his nature therein."—*Bacon.*

"Those smiling eyes, *attemp'ring* every ray,
Shone sweetly lambent with celestial day."
Pope: Eloisa to Abelard, 63-4.

4. To fit to something else.

"Phemius! let acts of gods and heroes old,
Attempered to the lyre, your voice employ."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey i. 436.

*** ạt-tĕm′-pĕr-ạnce,** * **ạt-tĕm′-pĕr-ạunce,** *s.* [Eng. *attemper; -ance.*] Temperance, moderation.

1. *Gen.:* In all things.

"The felawes of abstinence ben *attemperance*, that holdeth the mean in alle thinges: alse shame, that escheweth all dishonesty."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

2. *Spec.:* In the use of liquor, or of food, or of both.

"By this virtue, *attemperaunce*, the creature reasonable kepeth hym from to much drinke, and from to moch mete."—*Institution of a Christian Man.*

*** ạt-tĕm′-pĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [ATTEMPERATE, *a.*] [ATTEMPER.] To render proportionate to anything, to regulate.

"*Attemperate* his actions accordingly."—*Barrow: Math. Lectures*, lect. iv.

*** ạt-tĕm′-pĕr-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *attemperatus*, pa. par. of *attempero.*] [ATTEMPER, ATTEMPERATE.] Regulated, proportioned.

"Hope must be proportioned and *attemperate* to the promise; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tumour and tympany of hope."—*Hammond: Practical Catechism.*

† ạt-tĕm′-pĕred, *ạt-tĕm′-pred (pred as **pērd),** *pa. par.* & *a.* [ATTEMPER, *v.*]

"And to her guestes doth bounteous banket dight,
Attempred goodly well for health and for delight."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 2.

"A bard amid the joyous circle sings
High airs, *attemper'd* to the vocal strings."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. iv., 23-4.

*** ạt-tĕm′-pĕr-ĕl,** *a.* [? Error for *attemperate* or *attempre.*] Temperate, moderate.

"But though *attemperel* wepyng be graunted, outrageous wepynge certes is defended."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

*** ạt-tĕm′-pĕre-lў,** *adv.* [ATTEMPERLY.]

† ạt-tĕm′-pĕr-ĭng, * **ạt-tĕm′-prĭng,** *pr. par.* & *a.* [ATTEMPER, *v.*]

*** ạt-tĕm′-pĕr-lў,** * **ạt-tĕm′-pĕre-lў,** * **ạt-tĕm′-pre-lў (pre** as **pēr),** *adv.* [Eng. *attemper; -ly.*] In a temperate manner; moderately, in moderation.

". . . whan it is y-graunted him to take thilke vengeaunce hastily, or *attemperely*, as the lawe requireth."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

"Governeth you also of your diete
Attemprely, and namely in this hete."
Ibid.: Shipman's Tale.

ạt-tĕm′-pĕr-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *attemper; -ment.*] The act of tempering, or the state of being tempered. (*Dr. Chalmers.*)

*** ạt-tĕm′-pre (pre** as **pēr),** *a.* [ATTEMPER.] Temperate.

"*Attempre* dyete was al hir phisik,
And exercise, and hertes suffisaunce."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,324-5.

at-tĕmpt', * **at-tĕmpt'e** (*p* mute), *v.t.* & *i.* [In Old Fr. *attempter, atempter*; Mod. Fr. *attenter*; Prov. & Port. *attentar*; Sp. *atentar*; Ital. *attentare*; Lat. *attento* = to reach after, to try; freq. from *attendo* = . . . to attend (ATTEND): *ad* = to, and *tendo* = to stretch.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Gen.:* To make trial or experiment of; to try, to endeavour.

1. (Followed by an adjective of the person or thing of which one makes trial or experiment, or after whom or which one puts forth an endeavour.

"Something *attempted*, something done,
Has earned a night's repose."
Longfellow: The Village Blacksmith.

2. (Followed by the infinitive.)

"The government regarded these infant colonies with aversion, and *attempted* violently to stop the stream of emigration."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

II. *Specially:*

*1. To try in the sense of tempting; to tempt. (In this sense the word *tempt* has taken its place.)

"Who in all things wise and just,
Hindered not Satan to *attempt* the mind
Of man, with strength entire and free-will armed."
Milton: P. L., x. 8.

2. To attack.

"Tript me behind, got praises of the king,
For him *attempting* who was self-subdued."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To make an attack.

"I have been so hardy to *attempt* upon a name, which, among some, is yet very sacred."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica.*

at-tĕmpt', * **at-tĕmpt'e** (*p* mute), *s.* [From the verb.]

1. An endeavour, an effort.

"An *attempt* was made with great success to set up iron works."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. An attack, an assault.

"If we be always prepared to receive an enemy, we shall long live, in peace and quietness, without any *attempts* upon us."—*Bacon.*

at-tĕmpt-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў (*p* mute), *s.* [Eng. *attempt*; *ability.*]

1. Capability of being attempted.

2. A person or persons, or a thing or things capable of being attempted.

"Short way ahead of us, it is all dim; an unwound skein of possibilities, of apprehensions, *attemptabilities*, vague-looming hopes, . . ."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. vi.

at-tĕmpt'-a-ble, at-tĕmpt'-ĭ-ble (*p* mute), *a.* [Eng. *attempt*; *-able, -ible.*] Capable of being attempted; capable of being attacked.

"The gentleman vouching his to be more fair, virtuous, wise, and less *attemptable* than the rarest of our ladies."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, I. 4.

at-tĕmp'-tāte (*p* mute), *s.* [Lat. *attentatum*, neut. of *attentatus*, pa. par. of *attento.*] In Fr. *attentat.*] An attempt, an endeavour, especially to commit a crime. In 1589, Puttenham ranked this word as one quite recently introduced in the language. It arose, however, somewhat earlier.

"To forbear that *attemptate*."—*Sadler* (A.D. 1543), in *Froude: Hist. Eng.*, vol. iv., p. 241.

at-tempt'-ĕd (*p* mute), *pa. paf.* & *a.* [ATTEMPT, *v.*]

at-tĕmpt'-ĕr (*p* mute), *s.* [Eng. *attempt*; *-er.*] One who attempts. *Specially:*

1. One who assails a person or his virtue; an assailant; a tempter.

"The Son of God, with godlike force endued,
Against th' *attempter* of thy Father's throne."
Milton: P. R., iv. 603.

2. One who endeavours to do anything.

"You are no factors for glory or treasure, but disinterested *attempters* for the universal good."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica.*

at-tĕmpt'-ĭ-ble (*p* mute), *a.* [ATTEMPTABLE.]

at-tĕmpt'-ĭng (*p* mute), *pr. par.* & *s.* [ATTEMPT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

B. *As subst.:* Perpetration, commission (in a bad sense, followed by *of*.) (*Scotch.*)

"The *attempting of* sic foul and schameful enormities."—*Acts Jas. VI.*, 1581 (ed. 1814), p. 217. (*Jamieson.*)

at-tĕmpt'-lĕss (*p* mute), *a.* [Eng. *attempt*; *-less.*] Without trying. (*Marlowe:* 1 *Tamburlaine*, ii. 5.)

at-tĕnd', *v.t.* & *i.* [In Fr. *attendre* = to wait, stay, put off, delay; Prov. *atendre*; Sp. *atender*; Port. *attender*; Ital. *attendere.* From Lat. *attendo* = (1) to stretch or bend anything material—a bow, for example; (2) to stretch or bend the mind to: *ad* = to, and *tendo* = to stretch, implying that one who attends to any person or thing is as if he stretched out his neck to hear and see more effectively.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.* (When the subject of the verb is a person.)

1. To turn the thoughts towards; to apply the mind to.

(*a*) To bend the desires towards attaining any object.

"Their hunger thus appeased, their care *attends*
The doubtful fortune of their absent friends."
Dryden: Virgil: Æneid i. 299

(*b*) To fix the mind upon anything; to listen to anything; to turn the eyes fixedly upon it, or reflect upon it earnestly.

"Sing then, and Damon shall *attend* the strain."
Pope: Pastorals; Spring, 29.

2. To wait upon or for a person.

(i.) *In a good sense:*

(*a*) To wait upon a person as a servant does upon a master. (It may be used when a servant ministers to his master at home, but is more frequently employed when he accompanies him on a journey.)

". . . his companion, youthful Valentine,
Attends the emperor in his royal court."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Ver., i. 3.

". . . with devoted loyalty, though with a sore heart and a gloomy brow, he prepared to *attend* William thither."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

(*b*) To come to a superior when summoned; to present one's self in obedience to a summons.

"The lord mayor and the sheriffs of London were summoned to *attend* the king."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

(*c*) To wait for the expression of a superior will. (It is used by Milton in an analogous sense for the Son of God reverentially and submissively attending to the will of his Heavenly Father.)

". . . as a sacrifice
Glad to be offer'd, He *attends* the will
Of his great Father." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. iii.

(*d*) To wait upon a person in a professional capacity, as a physician may do upon a patient.

"The fifth had charge sick persons to *attend*,
And comfort those in point of death which lay."
Spenser.

(ii.) *In a bad sense:*

† (*a*) To accompany with hostile intentions.

"He was at present strong enough to have stopped or *attended* Waller in his western expedition."—*Clarendon.*

(*b*) To lay wait for.

"Thy interpreter, full of despight, bloody as the hunter, *attends* thee at the orchard end."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

3. To wait for or expect an event, whether one desire or deprecate its coming.

¶ This signification is possessed also by the French *attendre.*

"Three days I promis'd to *attend* my doom,
And two long days and nights are yet to come."
Dryden: Indian Emperor, iii. 2.

"So dreadful a tempest, as all the people *attended* therein the very end of the world and judgment day."—*Raleigh: History.*

II. *Fig.* (When the subject of the verb is a thing.)

1. To accompany, to be appendant to.

"Dangers of every shape and name
Attend the followers of the Lamb."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xxxvii.

2. To follow upon, to be consequent to.

"Secure of conquest, where the prize
Attends superior worth."
Cowper: Promotion of Thurlow.

3. To await, to be in store for.

"To him who hath a prospect of the state that *attends* all men after this, the measures of good and evil are changed."—*Locke.*

B. *Intransitive:*

I. To bend the mind to, or concentrate it upon, some object of study or pursuit.

"Since man cannot at the same time *attend* to two objects, if you employ your spirit upon a book or a bodily labour, you have no room left for sensual temptation."—*Taylor.*

II. To yield attention to; to listen to anything audible, or turn the eye fixedly on anything visible.

"Hear, ye children, the instruction of a father, and *attend* to know understanding."—*Prov.* iv. 1.

¶ It is used in Scripture in the sense of God's "hearing a prayer" and answering it.

"But verily God hath heard me; he hath *attended* to the voice of my prayer."—*Ps.* lxvi. 19.

III. To be present or within call; to wait upon, as a servant may do on a master.

(i.) As a companion or servant of the person accompanied, or to render professional service, sacred or secular.

"His squire, *attending* in the rear,
Bore high a gauntlet on a spear."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 18.

"Look how thy servants do *attend* on thee,
Each in his office ready at thy beck."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew; Induction, ii.

Or (2), in obedience to a summons, in compliance with a wish.

"The nurse *attended* with her infant boy,
The young Astyanax, the hope of Troy."
Pope: Homer; Iliad vi. 486.

IV. To wait for, to wait, to delay. [See Fr. *attendre* in the etym.]

"Plant anemonies after the first rains, if you will have flowers very forward: but it is surer to *attend* till October."—*Evelyn.*

¶ (*a*) Crabb thus distinguishes between the verbs to *attend*, to *mind*, to *regard*, to *heed*, and to *notice*:—*Attend* is the generic; the rest are specific terms. "To *mind* is to attend to a thing, so that it may not be forgotten; to *regard* is to look on a thing as of importance; to *heed* is to attend to a thing from a principle of caution; to *notice* is to think on that which strikes the senses . . . Children should always *attend* when spoken to, and *mind* what is said to them; they should *regard* the counsels of their parents, so as to make them the rule of their conduct, and *heed* their warnings, so as to avoid the evil; they should *notice* what passes before them, so as to apply it to some useful purpose."

(*b*) *Attend to* and *wait upon* are thus discriminated:—"*Attendance* is an act of obligation; *waiting on*, that of choice. A physician *attends* his patient; a member *attends* on Parliament; one gentleman *waits* upon another."

(*c*) The following is the distinction between to *attend*, to *hearken*, and to *listen*:—"*Attend* is a mental action; *hearken*, both corporeal and mental; *listen*, simply corporeal. To *attend* is to have the mind engaged on what we hear; to *hearken* and *listen* are to strive to hear. People *attend* when they are addressed; they *hearken* to what is said by others; they *listen* to what passes between others." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **at-tĕnd'**, *s.* [ATTEND, *v.*] Attendance. (*Greene: Looking Glass for England*, i. 1.)

at-tĕnd'-ançe, * at-tĕnd'-âunçe, *s.* [O. Fr. *attendance.*]

I. The act of attending.

1. The act of waiting upon a person or upon people; service, ministry; as that of—

(i.) A servant waiting upon a master, or followers upon a chief.

"And the meat of his table, and the sitting of his servants, and the *attendance* of his ministers, and their apparel . . ."—2 *Chron.* ix. 4.

"*Attendance* is a bribe, and then 'tis bought."
Dryden: The Hind and Panther, iii.

¶ For the difference between *attendance* and *waiting upon*, see ATTEND, IV. (*b*).

(ii.) A professional man making a point of being present at proper times at the place where he discharges his public duties.

". . . another tribe, of which no man gave *attendance* at the altar."—*Heb.* vii. 13.

"The next morning he held a Privy Council, discharged Chief Justice Keating from any further *attendance* at the board, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

¶ (*a*) *In attendance:* Attending, attendant upon.

"A guard of honour was everywhere in *attendance* on him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

(*b*) *To dance attendance upon:* To wait upon a superior who is regardless of the comfort of his inferiors, or a government similarly inconsiderate, and find one's self kept in lively moment, like that of a dancer, no profitable result, to the performer at least, following from all this activity.

"I had thought
They had parted so much honesty among 'em,
At least, good manners, as not thus to suffer
A man of his place, and so near our favour,
To *dance attendance* on their lordships' pleasures,
And at the door, too, like a post with packets."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 2.

2. Concentration of the mind upon; attention.

". . . give *attendance* to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine."—1 *Tim.* iv. 13.

3. Expectation.

"That which causeth bitterness in death, is the languishing *attendance* and expectation thereof, ere it come."—*Hooker.*

II. The state of being attended.

III. The persons attending; a train, a retinue. (*Milton: P. L.*, bk. x.)

ạt-tĕnd'-ạnt, *a. & s.* [From Fr. *attendant*, pr. par. of *attendre* = to attend; Ital. *attendent.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Accompanying; being present with and ministering or lending dignity to. (Applied in a literal sense to persons, or figuratively to things.)

"Not to the court (replied th' *attendant* train),
Nor mix'd with matrons to Minerva's fane:
To Ilion's steepy tower she bent her way,
To mark the fortunes of the doubtful day."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. vi., 478-481.

"... in the reign of Henry the Seventh, fresh meat was never eaten even by the gentlemen *attendant* on a great Earl, except during the short interval between Midsummer and Michaelmas."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

"Why did the fiat of a God give birth
To you fair Sun, and his *attendant* Earth?"
Cowper: Tirocinium.

2. Following as a consequence of; related to, as an effect is to a cause.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* Dependent on or doing duty or service to. [B.]

2. *Music. Attendant keys:* The keys or scales on the fifth above and fifth below (or fourth above) any key-note or tonic considered in relation to the key or scale or that tonic. (*Calcott.*)

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of persons:*

(*a*) One who waits upon another, as a servant on a master or mistress, a courtier on a sovereign, or one of a train upon its head.

"Yet the Queen, whose kindness had endeared her to her humblest *attendants*, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

(*b*) One who waits upon a person with the view of preferring some request to him, or transacting some business with him.

"I endeavour that my reader may not wait long for my meaning: to give an *attendant* quick dispatch is a civility."—*Burnet: Theory.*

(*c*) One present at a meeting or at any gathering.

"He was a constant *attendant* at all meetings relating to charity, without contributing."—*Swift.*

2. *Of things:* A consequent, a concomitant of anything related to another, as an effect is to a cause.

"He had an unlimited sense of fame, the *attendant* of noble spirits, which prompted him to engage in travels."—*Pope.*

"It is hard to take into view all the *attendants* or consequents that will be concerned in a question."—*Watts.*

II. *Law:* A person who owes a duty or service to another, or in some way depends upon him. (*Cowel.*)

ạt-tĕnd'-ĕd, *pa. par.* [ATTEND.]

† ạt-tĕnd'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *attend*; suff. *-er.*] An attendant.

"The gypsies were there,
Like lords to appear;
With such their *attenders*
As you thought offenders."—*Ben Jonson.*

ạt-tĕnd'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [ATTEND.]

"Th' *attending* heralds, as by office bound,
With kindled flames the tripod-vase surround."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxiii., 49, 50.

*** ạt-tĕnd'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *attend*; suffix *-ment.*] That which attends.

"The uncomfortable *attendments* of hell."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. 16.

† ạt-tĕnd'-rĕss, *s.* [Eng. *attend(e)r*; *-ess.*] A female attendant. "A female attendress at the table." (*Fuller: Worthies; Somersetshire.*)

*** ạt-tẽ'ne,** *v.i.* [From Lat. *attinere* = to pertain to: *ad* = to; *tenere* = to hold; Fr. *s'attenir à* = to be linked to.] To pertain to.

"That *attenit* to the partie defendur."—*Acts James VI.*, 1567 (ed. 1814), p. 44.

*** ạt-tĕnt',** *a.* [In Sp. *atento*; Port. & Ital. *attento*; Lat. *attentus.*] Attentive.

"Now, my God, let, I beseech thee, thine eyes be open, and let thine ears be *attent* unto the prayer that is made in this place."—*2 Chron.* vi. 40.

"With an *attent* ear . . ."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 2.

ạt-tĕnt', *s.* [In Fr. *attente* = waiting.] Attention.

"And kept her sheepe with diligent *attent*,
Watching to drive the ravenous Wolfe away."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. ix. 37.

ạt-tĕn'-tātes, *s. pl.* [In Fr. *attentat* = an attempt; Lat. *attentata*, n. pl. of pa. par. of *attento* = to stretch out, to attempt.]

1. Proceedings in a court of judicature, pending suit, and after an inhibition is decreed. (*Ayliffe.*)

2. Things done after an extra-judicial appeal. (*Ibid.*)

*** ăt-tĕn-tā'-tion,** *s.* [As if from Low Lat. *attentatio.*]

1. Attention. (*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 99.)

2. Temptation. (*Davies.*)

ạt-tĕn'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *attention*; Sp. *atencion*; Port. *atenção*; Ital. *attenzione*; from Lat. *attentio* = a bending of the mind, attention; from *attentum*, sup. of *attendo.*] [ATTEND.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. The act of attending.

1. *Gen.:* The act of concentrating the mind on any object of sense or on any mental conception.

"Yet, while I recommend to our actresses a skilful *attention* to gesture, I would not have them study it in the looking-glass."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. II.

2. *Spec.:* An act of civility; thoughtful consideration, kindness, or love shown to a person from appreciation of his or her character. (Often in the pl.)

"The Secretary shared largely in the *attentions* which were paid to his chief."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

II. The state of being attended to.

". . . the labour bestowed by him upon what he has heretofore and now laid before the public, entitled him to candid attention . . ."—*Wordsworth: Preface to the Excursion.*

III. The power, ability, or faculty which man possesses to attend to anything. [B. 1.]

"Hardly any faculty is more important for the intellectual progress of man than the power of *attention*."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. ii.

¶ *To draw or to call the attention to:* To point out to any one an object calculated to a greater or less extent to attract the notice.

"My *attention* was called to this subject."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. i.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Mental Phil.:* Intelligent consciousness voluntarily applied; consciousness concentrated in order intellectually to conquer a particular object; the positive act of concentrating consciousness.

"*Attention* is consciousness and something more. It is consciousness voluntarily applied, under its law of limitation, to some determinate object; it is consciousness concentrated."—*Sir W. Hamilton: Metaph.*, vol. i., p. 238.

"*Attention* is consciousness applied by an act of will or desire under a particular law. . . . This law, which we call the law of limitation, is, that the intension of our knowledge is in the inverse ratio of its extension—in other words, that the fewer objects we consider at once, the clearer and more distinct will be our knowledge of them."—*Ibid.*, p. 246.

"*Attention*, then, is to consciousness what the contraction of the pupil is to sight; or to the eye of the mind what the microscope or telescope is to the bodily eye. The faculty of *attention* is not, therefore, a special faculty, but merely consciousness acting under the law of limitation to which it is subjected. But whatever be its relation to the special faculties, *attention* doubles all their efficiency, and affords them a power of which they would otherwise be destitute. It is, in fact, as we are at present constituted, the primary condition of their activity."—*Ibid.*, p. 248.

2. *Mil.:* A command given to soldiers, who for a time have been permitted to "stand at ease," to resume a more normal military attitude. When "Attention" is ordered, the hands are to fall smartly down the outside of the thighs, and the right foot to be brought up on a level with the left.

ạt-tĕn'-tĭve, * ạt-tĕn'-tỹve, *a.* [Fr. *attentif.*]

1. *Of persons:* With the mind fixed on the object to which the person is said to be attending; heedful. If the object be one of which the eye takes cognizance, then the eye is directed keenly to it; if one cognizable by the ear, then the ear is similarly intent; if on a book, then the eye and the mental powers are in operation; if its own thoughts are the subject of reflection, then the mind introverted becomes vividly conscious of its own working.

". . . Knowledge dwells
In heads replete with thoughts of other men;
Wisdom in minds *attentive* to their own."
Cowper: Task, bk. vi.

¶ It may be used also figuratively of God.

". . . let now thine ear be *attentive* to the prayer of thy servant. . . ."—*Nehem.* i. 11.

2. *Of things:*

"I bring a trumpet to awake his ear:
To set his sense on the *attentive* bent,
And then to speak."
Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress., i. 3.

"Its various parts to his *attentive* note."
Cowper: Tirocinium.

ạt-tĕn'-tĭve-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *attentive*; *-ly.*] In an attentive manner; heedfully; with the mind fixed on what is in progress.

"Hear *attentively* the noise of his voice, and the sound that goeth out of his mouth."—*Job* xxxvii. 2.

ạt-tĕn'-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *attentive*; *-ness.*] The state or quality of being attentive; attention.

". . . at the relation of the queen's death, . . . bravely confessed and lamented by the king, how *attentiveness* wounded his daughter."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

† ạt-tĕnt'-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *attent*; *-ly.*] In an attentive manner; attentively.

"Those who *attently* regard a locust or a caterpillar . . ."—*Barrow*, vol. ii., Serm. 6.

ạt-tĕn'-ụ-ạnt, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *atténuant*; Sp. *atenuante*; Port. *attenuante*; Lat. *attenuans*, pr. par. of *attenuo* = to make thin.] [ATTENUATE.]

A. *As adj.:* That has the power of making a liquid thin, or diluting it.

"They put into the stomach those things that be *attenuant*, incisive, and sharp, for to provoke and stir up the appetite."—*Holland: Plutarch.* (*Richardson.*)

B. *As substantive* (*Pharm.*): That which possesses the power of imparting to the blood a more thin and fluid consistency than it previously possessed. Water, and other aqueous fluids, have this property to a greater or less extent. (*Castle.*)

ạt-tĕn'-ụ-ate, *v.t.* [From Lat. *attenuatus*, pa. par. of Lat. *attenuo* = to make thin: *ad* = to, and *tenuo* = to make thin; *tenuis* = thin. (THIN.) The Fr. *attenuer*, Sp. *atenuar*, Port. *attenuar*, Ital. *attenuare* (pa. par. *attenuato*), correspond in signification to our English word.]

I. *Lit.:* To make thin.

1. *Of liquids:* To make thin in the sense of less dense; to render more watery and of less consistence.

"Of such concernment too is drink and food
T' incrassate, or *attenuate* the blood."
Dryden: Lucretius, bk. iv.

2. *Of solids:* To render finer, as a wire which is filed away or partially dissolved in an acid.

"It is of the nature of acids to dissolve or *attenuate*; and of alkalies to precipitate or incrassate."—*Newton: Optics.*

II. *Fig.:* To lessen, to diminish.

". . . for this fatal sect hath justled her out of divers large regions in Africk, in Tartary, and other places, and *attenuated* their number in Asia."—*Howell: Letters*, ii. 10.

ạt-tĕn'-ụ-ạte, *a.* [From Lat. *attenuatus*, or Ital. *attenuato.*] [ATTENUATE, *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of liquids:* Made thin in consistency; rendered less dense.

"Vivification ever consisteth in spirits *attenuate*; which the cold doth congeal and coagulate."—*Bacon.*

2. *Of solids:* Rendered finer or more slender.

B. *Bot.:* Made thin or slender; tapering. (*Loudon.*)

ạt-tĕn'-ụ-ā-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [ATTENUATE, *v.*]

ạt-tĕn'-ụ-ā-tĭng, *pr. par.* [ATTENUATE, *v.*]

ạt-tĕn-ụ-ā'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *attenuation*; Sp. *atenuacion*; Port. *attenuação*; Ital. *attenuazione*; Lat. *attenuatio.*]

1. The act of rendering thinner; the state of being rendered thinner.

¶ *Used specially* (*a*) of a liquid or gas rendered less dense.

". . . the diminished density, or *attenuation* of the wort, . . ."—*Fownes: Manual of Chem.*, 10th ed., p. 604.

"Chiming with a hammer upon the outside of a bell, the sound will be according to the inward concave of the bell; whereas the elision or *attenuation* of the air can be only between the hammer and the outside of the bell."—*Bacon.*

Or (*b*) of a solid rendered finer or more slender in form, as, for instance, ductile wire drawn out to a greater or less extent of tenuity.

† 2. A person or thing attenuated.

"I am ground even to an *attenuation*."—*Donne: Devotions*, p. 517.

*** ăt'-tĕr, * ăt'-tyr (yr = ĭr),** *s.* [A.S. *atter, attor, ator, ater* = poison; matter, pus. In Sw. *etter;* Dan. *edder.*] Poison venom; pus from an ulcer.

"And nithful neddre, loth and lither,
Sal gilden on hise brest nether
And erthe freten wile he mai liuen,
And *atter* on is tunge cliuen."
Story of Gen. & Exod. (ed. Morris), 369-72.

*** ăt'-tĕr-cŏppe, * ăt'-tĭr-cŏppe, * ăt'-tyr-cŏppe, * ăt'-tĕr-cŏb, * ăt'-tĕr-căp, * ăd-ĕr-cŏp, * ă-dyr-cŏp (yr = ĭr),** *s.* [A.S. *attorcoppa* = a spider; from *attor* = poison, and *coppa*, prob. = spider. Cf. Dut. *spinne-cop* = spider.] (Cobweb.)

I. *Literally:*

1. A spider. (*Prompt. Parv.*, &c.)

"Araneus; an *adercop* or a spynner."
Vocab. Stanb., Sig. D, 2 b. (*Boucher.*)

2. *Less properly:* A spider's web.

"I sees her kronkin nstride o' th' bawk, her hair'on ful of *attercops.*"—*Craven Dialogues*, p. 228. (*S. in Boucher.*)

II. *Figuratively:* A peevish, ill-natured person.

"Thou yreful *attercap*, Pylat, apostata,
Judas, Jew's janglor, Lollard lawreate."
Ever Green, ii., 74. (*Boucher.*)

¶ Trench says that it was first in general use among the English race; then it became confined to a portion of them, including those of the Irish pale and of the north of England, whilst now it is confined to these last. (*Trench: Eng. Past and Present*, p. 84.)

*** ăt'-tĕr-fĭlth,** *s.* [O. Eng. *atter*, and Eng. *filth.*] Corruption. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** ăt'-tĕr-lāthe,** *s.* [A.S. *atterlathe, aterlathe* = betony, penny-grass.] A plant, betony. (*Stratmann.*)

*** at'-tĕr-lў,** *adv.* [From O. Eng. *atter* (q.v.), and suffix *-ly.*] With poison; venomously (*Chaucer.*)

*** ăt'-tĕrne, * ăt'-tĕrn,** *a.* [A.S. *œtterne, œttren, œttryn* = poisonous; M. H. Ger. *eiterin.*]

1. Venomous; poisonous. (*Stratmann.*)

2. Fierce, cruel, snarling, ill-natured. (*Grose.*)

*** ăt'-tĕr-nĕsse,** *s.* [From A.S. *atter* = poison.] [Atter.] Venomousness. (*Stratmann.*)

ăt'-tĕr-rāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *ad* = to, and *terra*, **tera* = dry land, as distinguished from the heavens, the sea, the air, &c.] To add to the land, to form into dry land.

ăt'-tĕr-rā-tĕd, *pa. par.* [Atterrate.]

ăt'-tĕr-rā-tĭng, *pr. par.* [Atterrate.]

ăt-tĕr-rā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *atterrat(e); -ion.*] The process of adding to the land, or of forming into dry land.

ạt-tĕst', *v.t. & i.* [In Fr. *attester;* Sp. *atestar, atestiguar;* Port. *attestar;* Ital. *attestare;* Lat. *attestor;* from *ad* = to, and *testor* = to be a witness; *testis* = a witness.]

A. *Transitive:*

* **I.** To call to witness.

"But I *attest* the gods, . . ."
Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress., ii. 2.

II. To bear witness.

1. *Lit.:* Where the witness is a person.

(*a*) *Properly:* To bear witness to the genuineness of a document and the truth of its contents by appending one's signature to it; to certify.

(*b*) In any other way, whether by word or deed, to confirm the truth of an allegation or fact.

"Live thou: and to thy mother dead *attest*
That cleare she dide from blemish criminall."
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 37.

"Idomoneus, whom Ilion fields *attest*
Of matchless deeds . . ."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xix., 211-12.

2. When the witness is a thing, as, for instance, a book, a passage or passages in a book, coincidences of fact in a statement, or anything similar.

". . . they formerly did so, as is *attested* by passages in Pliny."—*Darwin: Orig of Species* (1859), ch. i., p. 34.

". . . the casual coincidences of fact, with which contemporary literature abounds, serve to *attest* the narrative of the historian, and to confirm its veracity."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. vi., § 5.

B. *Intrans.:* To bear witness.

"Till from the fleet our presents be convey'd,
And, Jove *attesting*, the firm compact made."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xix., 189-90.

† **ạt-tĕst',** *s.* [From the verb.] Attestation.

". . . the exalted man, to whom
Such high *attest* was given, . . ."
Milton: P. R., bk. i.

ạt-tĕs-tā'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *attestation;* Sp. *atestacion;* Port. *attestaçao;* Ital. *attestazione;* all from Lat. *attestatio.*] The act of attesting; the state of being attested; that which attests.

Specially:

1. *Of persons:* The act of bearing witness to any document by appending one's signature to it; also the act of witnessing any opinion or statement in a less formal manner.

". . . men, as we know them, do not sacrifice their lives in the *attestation* of that which they know to be untrue."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (2nd ed.), iii. 53.

2. *Of things:* That which attests anything; specially historical evidence of an external character to the authorship or events of a history.

". . . the external *attestation*, corroborated by the internal evidence of the narrative, . . ."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xiv., § 1.

ạt-tĕs'-tạ-tĭve, *adj.* [From Lat. *attestatus*, perf. par. of *attestor* (Attest), and Eng. suff. *-ive.*] Attesting.

"Of *attestative* satisfaction: Satisfaction arising from establishing truth by evidence against a false statement prejudicial to one."—*Bowring: Bentham's Works*, vol. i., p. 374.

ạt-tĕst'-ĕd, *pa. par.* [Attest, *v.*]

ạt-tĕst'-ẽr, ạt-tĕst'-ôr, *s.* [Eng. *attest; -er, -or.*] One who attests.

"The credit of the *attesters*, and truth of the relations."—*J. Spencer: Prodigies*, p. 397.

"This arch-*attester* for the publick good
By that one deed ennobles all his blood."
Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel.

ạt-tĕst'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [Attest, *v.*]

"Nor speak I rashly, but with faith averr'd,
And what I speak *attesting* Heaven has heard."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xiv., 175-6.

"Alternate each th' *attesting* sceptre took,
And, rising solemn, each his sentence spoke."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xviii., 587-8.

ạt-tĕst'-ĭve, *a.* [Eng. *attest; -ive.*] Attesting; containing an attestation. (*Worcester.*)

ạt-tĕst'-ôr, *s.* [Attester.]

ạt-tẽ'yn-ạnt, *a.* [From Lat. *attinens*, pr. par. of *attineo.*] [Attain.] Appertaining, belonging.

"That to my dull wytte it is not *atteynant.*"
Fabian: Chron. (*Prologue*, p. 2). (*S. in Boucher.*)

*** ạt-tẽ'yne,** *v.i. & t.* [Attain.]

Ăt'-tĭc, ăt'-tĭc, * Ăt'-tĭck, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *Attique;* Sp. *Atico;* Port. & Ital. *Attico;* Lat. *Atticus;* Gr. Ἀττικός (*Attikos*), from *Attica.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Of or belonging to Attica, a province of Greece, or to Athens, its world-renowned capital; to the inhabitants of Attica or Athens; or, finally, to their writings and other productions.

"Who, scarcely skill'd an English line to pen,
Scans *Attic* metres with a critic's ken."
Byron: A College Examination.

2. Classical. (Used especially of poetic or other compositions, in whatever language they may be written.)

"How can I Pult'ney, Chesterfield forget,
While Roman Spirit charms, and *Attic* Wit."
Pope: Epilogue to the Satires; Dial. ii. 84, 85.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Philology:*

Attic dialect: The dialect of ancient Athens. The old Attic was the same as the Ionic, from which the Attic properly so called somewhat diverged. The latter was the accepted standard of the Greek language; the other dialects were regarded as provincial forms of speech.

2. *Architecture:*

(*a*) *Attic base:* A peculiar base which the ancient architects used in buildings of the Ionic and Corinthian orders, and which Palladio introduced also into the Doric style.

(*b*) *Attic order:* An order of small square pillars placed by Athenian architects at the uppermost parts of a building.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A native of Attica. *Spec.*, an Athenian.

"A time when the *Attick*s were as unlearned as their neighbours."—*Bentley: Dissert. upon Phalaris*, p. 390.

2. A room or series of rooms at the top of a house just under the roof; a garret.

". . . betaking himself with his books to a small lodging in an *attic.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ It is often used in the plural.

"The wild wind rang from park and plain,
And round the *attics* rumbled."
Tennyson: The Goose.

II. *Architecture:*

1. A low storey placed above an entablature or a cornice, and limiting the height of the

ATTIC ON THE ARCH OF CONSTANTINE.

main part of an elevation. It occurs chiefly in the Roman and Italian styles. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

2. In the same sense as B., I. 2.

Attic muse. A fine poetic vein.

† **Ăt'-tĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *Attic; -al.*]

1. *Lit.:* Of or belonging to Attica.

2. *Fig.:* Pure or classical in style.

"If this be not the common *Attical* acception of it, yet it will seem agreeable to the penning of the New Testament; in which, whosoever will observe, may find words and phrases, which perhaps the *Attick* purity, perhaps grammar, will not approve of."—*Hammond: Serm.*, 12.

Ăt'-tĭ-çĭsm, *s.* [In Ger. *atticism;* Fr. *atticisme;* Port. *atticismo;* Gr. ἀττικισμός (*attikismos*) = (1) a siding with the Athenians; (2) the Attic style; an atticism.]

† 1. Attachment to the Athenian people. (Used specially in narratives of the Peloponnesian war.)

"Tydius and his accomplices were put to death for *Atticism.*"—*Hobbes: Thucydides*, bk. viii. (*Richardson.*)

2. A mode of expression characteristic of the Attic dialect; classic elegance; a well-turned phrase.

"They made sport, and I laughed: they mis-pronounced, and I misliked; and to make up the *atticism*, they were out, and I hissed."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus.*

"There is an elegant *Atticism* which occurs, Luke xiii. 9, 'If it bear fruit, *well.*'"—*Newcome: View of the Eng. Bib. Trans.*, p. 279.

ăt-tĭ-çĭ'ze, *v.t. & i.* [In Lat. *atticisso;* from Gr. ἀττικίζω (*attikizō*).]

A. *Transitive:* To cause to conform to the idiom of Attica, or of its capital, Athens.

B. *Intransitive:* To speak or write like a native of Attica.

"If any will still excuse the tyrant for *atticising* in those circumstances, . . ."—*Bentley: Dissert. upon Phalaris*, p. 317.

† **Ăt'-tĭcs,** *s. pl.* [From Gr. Ἀττικά (*Attika*), the title of the first Book in Pausanias's *Itinerary of Greece*, which treats of Attica and Megaris.] A geographical, topographical, historical, or other description of Attica.

¶ *Attics*, the pl. of *attic*, has a slightly different etymology. [Attic, B. 2.]

*** ạt-tĭg'-ụ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *attiguus*, from *attigo*, old form of *attingo.*] [Attinge.] Contiguous, bordering on, near, hard by. (*Ogilvie.*)

ạt-tĭg'-ụ-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *attiguous; -ness.*] The quality of being attiguous; contiguity. (*Ogilvie.*)

ạt-tĭn'ge, *v.t.* [Lat. *attingo* = to touch, to handle: *ad* = to, and *tango* = to touch.] To touch lightly or gently. (*Coles: Dict.*, 1685.)

ạt-tĭ're, * ạ-tĭ're, *v.t.* [Connected apparently with two classes of words. It has affinity with O. Fr. *attirer, attyrer, atirer* = to provide, to array, to dispose, to adorn. (This is not

closely akin in signification to Mod. Fr. *attirer*, which is = to attract, to procure.) From O. Fr. *tier* = rank, order; Prov. *atieyar*; Sp. *ataviar* = to adorn. Compare also Ger. *zieren* = to adorn; *zier* = ornament. The Eng. *attire* has also intimate relations with O. Fr. *attourner* = to clothe; Mod. Fr. *atourner* = to adorn; from O. Fr. *atour*, *attour* = (1) a hood, (2) a head-dress for a woman. The Eng. word *tire-woman*, to a certain extent, connects both classes of words.] [ATTIRE, *s.*, TIRE, TIRE-WOMAN.] To clothe one in garments, especially of a gorgeous character. (Used literally or figuratively, followed by *with* or *in*.)

"... and with the linen mitre shall he be *attired*" —*Lev.* xvi. 4.

"Religion, if in heavenly truths *attired*,
Needs only to be seen to be admired."
Cowper: Expostulation.

ạt-tī're, * ạ-tī're, * ạt-tȳ're, * ạ-tȳ're (yr as ir), * ạt-tō'ur, *s.* [O. Fr. *atirier* = to attire.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. (*Of the form* atour): A woman's head-dress.

"This lady was of good entaile,
Right wondirfulle of apparayle;
By hir *attyre* so bright and shene,
Men myght perceyve welle, and sene,
She was nott of religioun.
Nor I nelle make mencioun
Nor of robe, nor of tresour,
Of broche, neithir of hir rich *attour*."
Romaunt of the Rose, 3,718—3,725.

II. (*Of the other forms of the word*): Dress, apparel, vestments.

1. *Spec.*: Of a splendid kind.

"Can a maid forget her ornaments, or a bride her *attire*?"—*Jer.* ii. 33. (See also Ezek. xxiii. 15.)

2. *Gen.*: Whether splendid or not.

"Not brothers they in feature or *attire*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

¶ In ordinary language it is rarely used in the plural.

"But, when return'd, the good Ulysses' son
With better hand shall grace with fit *attires*
His guest ..."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xiv., 583-5.

B. *Technically:*

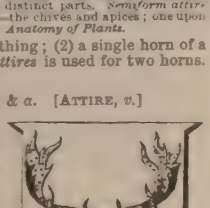
1. *Old Bot.*: The name given by Grew to the stamens, pistils, &c., of a plant included within the calyx (called *impalement*) and the corolla (denominated *foliation*).

"*Attire* ... [in Botany]. The flower of a plant is divided into three parts—the empalement, the foliation, and the *attire*, which is either florid or semiform. *Florid attire*, called thrums or suits, as in the flowers of marigold and tansey, consists sometimes of two, but commonly of three parts: the outer part is the flouret, the body of which is divided at the top, like the cowslip flower, into five distinct parts. *Semiform attire* consists of two parts—the chives and apices; one upon each *attire*."—*Grew: Anatomy of Plants.*

2. *Her.*: (1) Clothing; (2) a single horn of a stag. The plur. *attires* is used for two horns. (*Gloss. of Her.*)

ạt-tī'red, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ATTIRE, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: With a signification corresponding to that of the verb.



ATTIRED.

2. *In Heraldry*: Ornamented with horns or antlers. (Used of the Stag or Hart.) A reindeer is represented in Heraldry with *double attires*—one pair erect and the other drooping. (*Boutell: English Heraldry.*)

"*Attired*: a term used among Heralds when they have occasion to speak of the hornes of a Buck or Stag."—*Bullokar: Eng. Expos.* (ed. 1656).

† **ạt-tīre'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *attire*; *-ment.*] Outfit, dress, apparel, furniture, decoration, adornment. (*N.E.D.*)

ạt-tī'r-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *attir(e)*; *-er.*] One who attires another; a dresser. (*Johnson.*)

ạt-tī'r-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [ATTIRE, *v.*]

A. *As present par.*: With a signification corresponding to that of the verb.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Spec. Plur.*: The head-dress of women.

"... *attirings*, that which gentlewomen wear on their heads, *redimicula*, ..."—*Rulcot.*

2. *Gen.*: Dressing; dress of any kind.

(*a*) *Literally:*

"In the *attiring* and ornament of their bodies, the duke had a fine and unaffected politeness."—*Sir H. Wotton: Remains*, p. 171.

(*b*) *Figuratively*: Ornamental covering of any kind. (*Sidney: Astrophel & Stella.*)

ạt'-tĭr-lĭng, *s.* [A.S. *attor*, *aterpoison.*] A shrew, a villain.

"Meekely thou him answere, and not as an *attirling*."
Babees Book (ed. Furnivall), p. 38

* **ạt-tī'-tle (tle = tęl),** *v.t.* [Lat. *attitulo.*] To entitle.

¶ Its place is now supplied by ENTITLE (q.v.).

"This Aries out of the twelve
Hath March *attitled* for hym selfe."
Gower: Conf. Am., bk. 7.

ăt'-tĭ-tūde, * ăt-tĭ-tū'-dō, *s.* [In Sw. *attitud*; Fr. & Port. *attitude* = posture; Sp. *actitud*; Ital. *attitudine* = (1) aptness, fitness, (2) posture); Low Lat. *aptitudo*; from Class. Lat. *aptus* = fitted, adapted. (APT.) Whilst the signification aptness, fitness, suggests Low Lat. *aptitudo*, from Class. Lat. *aptus* = fitted, adapted, the Sp. *actitud* points to Class. Lat. *actio* = doing, action, and to *actus* = an impulse, an act; from *actus*, pa. par. of *ago* = to drive, ... to do. The Ital. *attitudine* also is connected with Ital. *atto* = action, deed, which comes from the Lat. *actus*. (ACT.) Richardson and Mahn adopt the first of these ultimate etymologies; Johnson, Webster, and Wedgwood the second.]

1. The posture in which a person stands, or in which a human being or animal is represented in a painting or sculpture.

"They were famous originals that gave rise to statues, with the same air, posture, and *attitudes*."—*Addison.*

"Declining was his *attitude*."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, 19.

2. The posture or position of a nation, of a person's mind or heart, or even of inanimate things.

"... the *attitudes* assumed by idealists and sceptics."—*Herbert Spencer: Psychol.* (2nd ed.), vol. ii., p. 312, § 388.

¶ Malone points out that in Evelyn's *Idea of the Perfection of Painting* (A.D. 1688), *attitudo* occurs instead of *attitude*, and even it is defined as being a word little known. (*Todd.*)

ạt-tĭ-tū'-dĭn-ạl, *a.* [Apparently from Ital. *attitudin(e)*, and Eng. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to attitude. (*Smart, Worcester, &c.*)

ăt-tĭ-tū-dĭn-ăr'-ĭ-ạn, *s.* [Apparently from Ital. *attitudin(e)*, and Eng. suff. *-arian.*] One who gives particular attention to attitudes. (*Galt, Worcester, &c.*)

ăt-tĭ-tū-dĭn-ī'ze, *v.* [Apparently from Ital. *attitudin(e)*, and Eng. suff. *-ize.*] To practise or assume attitudes.

"They had the air ... of figurantes, *attitudinising* for effect."—*De Quincey: Works*, vol. v., p. 158.

† **ăt'-tle (tle = tęl),** *s.* [Cognate with ADDLE (?) (q.v.).] (*Mahn.*)

Mining: Refuse or rubbish, consisting of broken fragments of the rock, rejected after examination as containing no ore worth extraction. (*Weale.*)

† **ạt-tŏl'-ĕnt,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *attolens*, pr. par. of *attollo* = to lift up: *ad* = to, and *tollo* = to lift up.]

A. *As adjective*: Lifting up, raising, elevating. (Used chiefly in Anatomy.)

"I shall farther take notice of the exquisite libration of the *attolent* and depriment muscles."—*Derham: Physico-Theol.*

B. *As substantive:*

Anat.: A term applied to one of the muscles whose function is to raise any portion of the bodily frame.

* **ạt-tonçe (onçe as wŭnçe [?]),** *adv.* [Eng. *at*; *once.*] At once; together in place, or simultaneously in point of time. [ATTONE.]

"Tho mov'd with wrath, and shame, and Ladies sake,
Of all *attonce* he cast avengd to be."
Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 12.

* **ạt-ton'e (one as wŭn),** *adv.* [O. Eng. *att* = at; and Eng. *one.*]

1. *Of proximity or identity in place*: Together, connected with; side by side.

"But what are you whom like unlucky lot
Hath linckt with me in the same chains *attone*?"
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vii. 14.

"... as white seemes fayrer macht with blacke *attone*."
Ibid., III. ix. 2.

2. *Of proximity or identity in time*: At once; simultaneously.

"... and from one reft both life and light *attone*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. v. 7.

"The warlike Dame was on her part assaid
Of Claribell and Blandamour *attone*."
Ibid., IV. ix. 30.

¶ For AT ONE as quite separate words, see AT ONE, ATONEMENT.]

* **ạt-tō ne-mĕnt,** *s.* [ATONEMENT.]

ạt-tŏrn', * ạt-tŭrn', *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *attorner* = to direct, to dispose, to attorn; from *torner*, *tourner* = to turn; Ital. *attorniare* = to encompass, to enclose; *attorno* = about; Low Lat. *attornare*, *attorniare*, *atturnare* = to commit business to another, to attorn; from Class. Lat. *ad* = to, and *torno* = to turn in a lathe, to round off; Gr. τόρνος (*tornus*) = (1) a carpenter's tool, like our compasses, for drawing a circle, (2) a turner's chisel, a lathe chisel, (3) a circle.] [TURN.]

A. *Transitive:*

Old Feudal Law or Custom: To transfer the feudal allegiance of a vassal, or the vassals generally, to a new lord on his obtaining an estate from its former possessor.

"In some case a lord might *attorn* and assign his vassal's service to some other: but he might not *attorn* him to his deadly foe."—*Sadler: Rights of the Kingdom*, p. 16.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Old Feudal Law or Custom*: To profess to become the tenant of a new lord; that is, to give consent to one's landlord transferring his estate to another, and intimating one's willingness to become the tenant of the new proprietor.

"This consent of the vassal was expressed by what was called *attorning*, or professing to become the tenant of the new lord."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 19.

2. *Mod. Law*: To agree to become tenant to a landlord to whom the estate on which one is located is about to pass by reversion. [ATTORNMENT.]

ạt-tŏr'-nĕy, * ạt-tŭr'-nĕy, * ạ-tŭr'-nĕy, (pl. **ạt-tŏr'-nĕys, ạt-tŏr'-nies**), *s.* [From O. Fr. *attorné*, *atorné*, *atourné*, pa. par. of *attorner*, *atorner*, *atourner*; Low Lat. *attornatus*, *atturnatus*, pa. par. of *attorno*, *atturno* = to commit business to another; Lat. *ad* = to, and *torno* = to round off.] [ATTORN.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

* **I.** *Formerly, in a general sense*: One appointed to act for another in important matters, and especially in those pertaining to law.

1. *Literally:*

"*Rich.* Tell me, how fares our loving mother?
Stan. I, by *attorney*, bless thee from thy mother,
Who prays continually for Richmond's good."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

"I am a subject,
And I challenge law: *attornies* are denied me;
And therefore personally I lay my claim
To my inheritance of free descent."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 3.

2. *Figuratively:*

"But when the heart's *attorney* once is mute,
The client breaks, as desperate in his suit."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis.

II. *Now. Spec.*: (In the same sense as B.)

"He frequently poured forth on plaintiffs and defendants, barristers and *attorneys*, witnesses and jurymen, torrents of fruitic abuse, intermixed with oaths and curses."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

* **B.** *Law*: One who managed any legal matters for another in a common law court; in this differing from a solicitor who practised in a court of equity. He corresponded to the procurator or proctor of the civilians and canonists. The attorneys were formed into a regular body, to which no new members were admitted, except those who had conformed to the regulations laid down in the Act 6 and 7 Vict., c. 73. By the Judicature Act of 1873, § 87, what were previously called *attorneys* are now denominated *solicitors* of the Supreme Court. In the United States, the term attorney-at-law is used for one who acts in the interest of another in matters of law, and takes the place of the several English and Scotch terms of advocate, attorney, barrister, counsellor-at-law, lawyer, proctor and solicitor. All these terms, except barrister, are used to a greater or less extent in this country, but as noted above, attorney-at-law is the general term in use.

Letter or Power of Attorney: A legal document by which a person appoints another to act for him in some particular matter, as to claim or receive a debt due to him. One who acts in consequence of being named in such a document is called a *private attorney*, and need not be a lawyer at all.

attorney-general, *s.*

* 1. *Gen.:* A lawyer permanently retained by a general commission.

"If you do wrongfully seize Hereford's rights,
Call in the letters patent that he hath
By his *attorneys-general* to sue
His livery, and deny his offer'd homage."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

2. *Spec.:* The highest legal functionary permanently retained, on a salary, to take the part of the Crown in any suits affecting the royal (by which is really meant the public) interest. In precedence, he ranks above the Solicitor-General. Under the United States government, the Attorney-General is a member of the President's Cabinet, and is at the head of the Department of Justice. Nearly all the states have attorney-generals, their duties being to serve as legal adviser of the executive and defender of the state government in case of suits at law.

Attorney-Generalship, *s.* The office or dignity of the Attorney-General. (*Mon. Rev.*)

† **at-tŏr'-neÿ** (pa. par. **at-tŏr'-neyĕd, at-tŏr'-nĕd**), *v.t.* [ATTORNEY, *s.*]

1. To employ as one's deputy or proxy.

"As I was then
Advertising and holy to your business,
Not changing heart with habit, I am still
Attornied to your service."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

2. To perform an act by attorney, deputy, or proxy.

". . . their encounters, though not personal, have been royally *attorneyed* with interchange of gifts, letters, loving embassies."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 1.

at-tŏr'-neÿ-ship, *s.* [Eng. *attorney*, and suff. *-ship.*] The office of an attorney, in its first and more general sense; or, in the modern and specific one, of an attorney-at-law acting for one in a legal matter. [ATTORNEY.]

"Marriage is a matter of more worth
Than to be dealt in by *attorneyship*."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, v. 5.

at-tŏrn'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ATTORN.]

at-tŏrn'-mĕnt, *s.* [O. Fr. *attornement*; from Low Lat. *attornamentum.*] [ATTORN.]

Old Feudal Law: Consent given by tenants or vassals to a lord's alienating his estate. By the old feudal arrangements, both lords and tenants were supposed to have mutual obligations, so that the former could not sell his estate without the *attornment* or permission of the tenant, or the tenant transfer his land to another tenant without the lord's permission. But the lords very speedily managed to wriggle out of their part of the obligation, though for some time afterwards they succeeded in holding the tenants to their's. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., chaps. 5, 19.)

at-tō'ur, * **at-tō'ure,** * **at-tōu're,** * **a-tō'ur,** * **a-tōu're,** * **at-tū're** (*Old Eng. & Scotch*), *prep. & adv.* [Fr. *autour* = round about; or Eng. *out, over* (pronounced rapidly and indistinctly).]

A. *As preposition:* Over, across, beyond, above, further onward than, exceeding in number, past. (*Scotch.*)

"Na, na, lad! Od! she is, maybe, four or five years younger than the like o' me, by and *attour* her gentle havings."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, Letter xii.

B. *As adverb:* Moreover.

¶ *Attour alquhare:* Anywhere, anywhither. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

"*Attour*, the king shall remain in thy government and keeping, till he come to perfect age."—*Piscottie*, p. 13. (*Jamieson.*)

¶ *To go attour:* To remove to some distance. (*Jamieson.*)

To stand attour: To keep off. (*Jamieson.*)

By and atour: Besides all that, moreover, over and above.

"*By and autour*, the same few tarm duty allanerly."
—*A Charter on Bibl. Topog.*, vol. v. (Zetland), p. 71.

at-trăct', *v.t.* [Low Lat. *attracto*; from *attractum*, sup. of *attraho* = to draw to or towards; *ad* = to, and *traho* = to draw. In Mod. Fr. *attirer*; O. Fr. *attraicter*; Sp. *atraer*; Port. *attrahir*; Ital. *attrarre.*]

I. *Lit.:* To draw any material substance to or towards another one, or exert an influence which, but for counteracting causes, would so attract it. [ATTRACTION.]

"The single atoms each to other tend,
Attract, attracted to, the next in place
Form'd and impelled its neighbour to embrace."
Pope.

"The law of gravitation enunciated by Newton is, that every particle of matter in the universe *attracts* every other particle with a force which diminishes as the square of the distance increases."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., i. 6.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To draw hearts by influences fitted to operate upon them; to allure.

"Adorn'd
She was indeed, and lovely, to *attract*
Thy love, not thy subjection."
Milton: P. L., bk. x.

"This stipend, coupled with the hope of a pension, does not *attract* the English youth in sufficient numbers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. To arrest, to fix (applied to the mind or attention), to draw the notice of.

"The former is the error of minds prone to reverence whatever is old; the latter of minds readily *attracted* by whatever is new."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

". . . to *attract* a large share of the public attention."—*Ibid.*, ch. ii.

* **at-trăct',** *s.* [O. Fr. *attraict.*] Attraction, gen. in pl. = charms, attractions.

"Feel darts and charms, *attracts* and flames,
And woo and contract in their names."
Hudibras.

at-trăct-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, † **at-trăct-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *attract; ability.*] Capability of being attracted.

"There is a strong propensity, which dances through every atom, and attracts the minutest particle to some peculiar object; . . . thou wilt not find a corpuscle destitute of that natural *attractibility*."—*Sir W. Jones: Tr. of Shirin and Ferhad.* (*Asiat. Res.*, iv. 178.)

at-trăct'-a-ble, † **at-trăct'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *attract; -able.*] That may be attracted. (*Kerr, Lavoisier.*)

at-trăct'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [ATTRACT, *v.*]

† **at-trăct'-ĕr,** *s.* [ATTRACTOR.]

* **at-trăct'-ĭc,** * **at-trăct'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *attract; -ic, -ical.*] Possessing the power of drawing to or towards.

"Some stones are endued with an electrical or *attractical* virtue."—*Ray on the Creation.*

at-trăct'-ĭle, *a.* [Eng. *attract; -ile.*] Having the power to attract anything. (More commonly written ATTRACTIVE.) [ATTRACTIVE.]

at-trăct'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [ATTRACT, *v.*]

". . . especially if that thing upon which they look has an *attracting* virtue upon the foolish eye."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. ii.

at-trăct'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *attracting; -ly.*] So as to exert attraction. (*Todd.*)

at-trăc'-tion, *s.* [In Ger. † *attraction*, † *attraktion*; Fr. *attraction*; Sp. *atraccion*; Port. *attracçao*; Ital. *attrazione.* All from Lat. *attractio*, from *attraho* = to draw together; *ad* = to, and *traho* = to draw.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. The act or power of attracting.

1. *Lit.:* The act of one material body in drawing another to or towards itself; also the power of doing so. [B.]

". . . in so far as their orbits can remain unaltered by the *attractions* of the planets."—*Herschel: Astron.* (1858), § 564.

2. *Fig.:* The act or power of drawing a person by moral means to one's self; the power of alluring.

". . . in his eye
There is a fastening *attraction* which
Fixes my fluttering eyes on his: my heart
Beats quick; he awes me, and yet draws me near,
Nearer, and nearer." *Byron: Cain*, i. 1.

II. The state of being attracted, either in a literal or in a figurative sense.

"Since Newton's time the *attraction* of matter by matter was experimentally established by Cavendish."—*Atkinson: Ganot's Physics*, § 58.

III. That which attracts, either in a literal or in a figurative sense; attractive qualities.

". . . to female *attractions* . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

B. *Technically:*

I. *Nat. Phil., or Universal Attraction:* A force in virtue of which the material particles of all bodies tend necessarily to approach each other. It operates at whatever distances the bodies may be from each other, whether the space between them be filled with other masses of matter or is vacant, and whether the bodies themselves are at rest or are in motion. When they are not closely in contact, the attraction between them is called that of *gravitation* or of *gravity.*

It is of various kinds:—

(1) *The Attraction of Gravitation or of Gravity* is the operation of the above-mentioned attraction when the bodies acting and acted upon are not closely in contact. It is often called the *Law of Gravity*, or *Gravitation*, but the term *Law* in this case means simply generalisation. It states the universality of a fact, but does not really account for it. By this law or generalisation, the attraction between any two material particles is directly proportional to the product of their masses, and inversely proportional to the square of their distance asunder. [GRAVITY.]

"Thus the *attraction of gravity* at the earth's surface is expressed by the number 32 because, when acting freely on a body for a second of time, it imparts to the body a velocity of thirty-two feet a second."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), p. 10.

(2) *Molecular attraction* differs from the former in acting only at infinitely small distances. It ceases to be appreciable when the distances between the molecules become appreciably large. It is divided into COHESION, AFFINITY, and ADHESION (q.v.).

"And for the *attraction* of gravity substitute that of chemical affinity, which is the name given to the *molecular attraction*."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), i. 10.

Capillary Attraction (from Lat. *capillus* = a hair), meaning the attraction excited by a hair-like tube on a liquid within it, is, properly speaking, a variety of *adhesion.* [ADHESION, CAPILLARY.]

II. *Chemistry. Chemical Attraction:* The same as *Chemical Affinity.* [AFFINITY.] [See also I., 2.]

III. *Magnetism. Magnetic Attraction:* The power excited by a magnet or loadstone of drawing and attaching iron to itself.

IV. *Electricity. Electrical Attraction:* The power possessed by an electrified body of drawing certain other bodies to itself. The repulsions or attractions between two electrified bodies are in the inverse ratio of the squares of their distance. The distance remaining the same, the force of attraction or repulsion between two electrified bodies is directly as the product of the quantities of electricity with which they are charged. (*Atkinson: Ganot's Physics.*)

at-trăct'-ĭve, *a. & s.* [Eng. *attract; -ive.* In Fr. *attractif*; Sp. *atractivo*; Port. *attractivo*; Ital. *attrattivo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Drawing, or having the power to draw to or towards. (Applied to the action of gravity, cohesion, &c., on material bodies.) [ATTRACT (q.v.).]

". . . other stars,
By his *attractive* virtue and their own
Incited, dance about him various rounds!
Their wandering course now high, now low, then hid,
Progressive, retrograde, or standing still."
Milton: P. L., bk. viii.

"The reason of this stability is that two forces, the one *attractive* and the other repulsive, are in operation between every two atoms."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), x., 251.

2. *Fig.:* Drawing the mind or heart; allurement.

(*a*) Chiefly by physical beauty. Hence an "attractive" female as a rule means a beautiful one. The term may be applied, in an analogous sense, to the inferior animals.

". . . successive males display their gorgeous plumage and perform strange antics before the females, which, standing by as spectators, at last choose the most *attractive* partner."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. iv., p. 89.

(*b*) Chiefly by mental or moral graces, or by both combined.

". . . and with *attractive* graces won
The most averse, thee chiefly . . ."
Milton: P. L., bk. iii.

B. *As substantive:* That which draws; an attraction, an allurement.

"The condition of a servant staves him off to a distance; but the gospel speaks nothing but *attractives* and invitation."—*South.*

at-trăct'-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *attractive; -ly.*] In an attractive manner. (*Johnson.*)

at-trăct'-ĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *attractive; -ness.*] The quality of being attractive.

". . . the same *attractiveness* in riches."—*South: Works*, vol. viii., Ser. 14.

at-trăct'-ŏr, at-trăct'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *attract;* and suffixes *-or, -er.*] One who or that which attracts.

". . . and most prevalent *attracter*, the earth"
Derham: Physico-Theol., bk. i., ch. 5.

"If the straws be in oil, amber draweth them not; oil makes the straws to adhere so that they cannot rise unto the *attractor*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

ăt-trą-hĕnt, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *attrayant, attirant;* Port. *attrahente;* all from Lat. *attrahens,* pr. par. of *attraho* = to draw to or towards: *ad* = to, and *traho* = to draw.]

A. *As adjective:* Drawing to or towards.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Gen.:* That which draws to or towards.

"Our eyes will inform us of the motion of the steel to its *attrahent.*"—*Glanville: Scepsis.*

* 2. *Specially. Old Med.:* An external application, which was formerly supposed to draw the humours to the part of the body on which it was put. It is now known that the action, easily excited, is that of the part itself. Sinapisms, rubefacients, &c., fall under the category.

* **ạt-trăp′** (1), *v.t.* [From Lat. *ad,* and Eng. *trap* (q.v.). In Sw. *drapera;* Fr. *draper* = to line with cloth, especially with black cloth; to drape; *drap* = woollen cloth, stuff, sheets; Sp. and Port. *trapo* = a rag, tatter, clout, cloth; a suit of sails; ragged people; Low Lat. *trapus* = cloth; *trappatura* = trappings.] [DRAPE, TRAP, TRAPPINGS.] To clothe, to dress.

(*a*) In ornate style.

"*Attrapped* royally; 'instratus ornatu regio.'"—*Baret: Alvearie.*

(*b*) In plebeian fashion.

". . . all his steed
With oaken leaves *attrapt,* yet seemed fit
For salvage wight . . ."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iv. 39.

* **ạt-trăp′** (2), *v.t.* [From Fr. *attraper* = to catch, to seize, to deceive, to trick.] To entrap.

". . . he was not *attrapped* eyther with net or snare."—*Grafton: Henry VIII.,* an. 17. (*Richardson.*)

* **ạt-trăp′ped** (1), * **ạt-trăpt′,** *pa. par.* [ATTRAP (1).]

* **ạt-trăp′ped** (2), *pa. par.* [ATTRAP (2).]

ăt-trĕc-tā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *attrectatio,* from *attrecto* = to touch, to handle: *ad* = to, and *tracto* = to drag about; freq. from *traho* = to draw.] The act of handling frequently: the state of being frequently handled. (*Johnson.*)

* **ăt′-trĭ,** * **ăt′-trə-ą,** *a.* [ATTRY.]

ạt-trĭb′-ų-tą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *attribut(e), -able;* Fr. *attribuable.*] That may be attributed, ascribed, or imputed to.

"The errors which were almost entirely *attributable* to carelessness in the adjustments."—*Hooker: Himalayan Journals,* vol. ii., Appendix 1.

ạt-trĭb′-ųte, * **ăt′-trĭ-būte,** *v.t.* [In Fr. *attribuer;* Sp. *atribuir;* Port. *attribuir;* Ital. *attribuire;* Lat. *attribuo: ad* = to, and *tribuo* = to distribute, grant; *tribus* = the third part of the Roman people, hence a *tribe.*]

1. *Of persons:* To ascribe to, to impute; to consider as having been done by one.

(*a*) That which is ascribed to one being good or indifferent.

"Little as either the intellectual or the moral character of Blount may seem to deserve respect, it is in a great measure to him that we must *attribute* the emancipation of the English press."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xix.

(*b*) That which is ascribed being bad.

". . . the treason of Godolphin is to be *attributed* altogether to timidity . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvii.

2. *Of things:* To ascribe to, as when a certain effect is ascribed to a particular cause.

"I now admit . . . that in the earlier editions of my 'Origin of Species' I probably *attributed* too much to the action of natural selection, or the survival of the fittest."—*Darwin: Descent of Man,* pt. i., ch. iv.

¶ In one place, as Nares remarks, Spenser accents the verb *attribute* on the first syllable, like the substantive.

"Right true: but faulty men use oftentimes
To *attribute* their folly unto fate."
Spenser: F. Q., V. iv. 28.

In another, however, he does so on the second, as is now universally done.

"Ye may *attribute* to yourselves as kings."
Ibid., i, Cant. on Mutab., st. 49.

ăt′-trĭ-būte, *s.* [In Sw., Dan., Ger., & Fr. *attribut;* Sp. *atributo;* Port. & Ital. *attributo;* from Lat. *attributus,* pa. par. of *attribuo.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which is attributed, ascribed, or imputed to any person or thing, as an essential characteristic of him or it. A characteristic quality of any person or thing.

"Reflect his *attributes,* who placed them there."
Cowper: Tirocinium.

2. That which is symbolic of one's office or character, or of anything. [B., 2.]

"A crown, an *attribute* of sovereign power."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

3. Honour, reputation.

"The pith and marrow of our *attribute.*"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, I. 4.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Logic:* That which is predicated of any subject; that which may be affirmed or denied of anything. Sir William Hamilton divides *attributes* into Primary, Secundo-primary, and Secondary. Herbert Spencer, objecting that these words have direct reference to the Kantian doctrine of Space and Time, from which he dissents, and that they are in another respect inaccurate, divides *attributes* into Dynamical, Statico-dynamical, and Statical (q.v.). (*Herbert Spencer: Psychol.,* 2nd ed., vol. ii., p. 136, § 317.)

2. *Painting and Sculpture:* That which is represented with one as being symbolical of one's office or character. Thus the trident is the attribute of Neptune. [A., 2.]

ạt-trĭb′-ų-tĕd, *pa. par.* [ATTRIBUTE, *v.*]

ạt-trĭb′-ų-tĭng, *pr. par.* [ATTRIBUTE, *v.*]

ăt-trĭ-bū′-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *attribution;* Port. *attribuiçao;* Ital. *attribuzione;* Lat. *attributio* = (1) the assignment of a debt; (2) an attribute.]

1. The act of attributing or ascribing anything; the state of being ascribed.

". . . in the *attribution* and distribution of which honours, we see, antiquity made this difference."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learn.,* bk. i.

2. That which is ascribed. *Spec.,* commendation, honour.

"*Hot.* Well said, my noble Scot: if speaking truth,
In this fine age, were not thought flattery,
Such *attribution* should the Douglas have."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.,* iv. 1.

ạt-trĭb′-ų-tĭve, *a. & s.* [Eng. *attribute; -ive.* In Fr. *attributif;* Port. *attributivo.*]

A. *As adjective:* Attributing.

"And the will dotes that is *attributive.*"
Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

B. *As substantive* (*Gram.*): A term introduced by Harris to designate words which are significative of attributes. He classifies them as Attributives of the first order, or those which are attributes of substances, namely, Adjectives, Verbs, and Particles; and Attributives of the second order, or those which denote the attributes only of attributes—namely, Adverbs.

"Proper subjects of the *attributives* good and bad."
—*Bowring: Bentham's Works,* vol. i., p. 216.

ạt-trĭst′, *v.t.* [Fr. *attrister.*] To sadden. (*Walpole: Letters,* iii. 382.)

ạt-trī′te, *a.* [Lat. *attritus,* pa. par. of *attero* = to rub at, towards, or against: *ad* = to, and *tero* = to rub.]

I. *Ordinary Language:* Rubbed; subjected to the action of friction. (*Milton: P. L.,* x. 1,073.)

II. *Roman Catholic Theology:* Sorry for having committed sin, but solely on account of the punishment associated with it.

ạt-trī′te-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *attrite; -ness.*] The quality of being rubbed away or worn down by friction. (*Dyche.*)

ạt-trĭ′-tion, * **ạt-trȳç′-ȳ-ôn,** *s.* [In Fr. *attrition;* Ital. *attrizione;* Lat. *attritio.*]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Nat. Science:* The act or process of rubbing down or away; abrasion: the state of being rubbed away. (Used of rocks, teeth, &c.)

"If this great bed of pebbles, without including the mud necessarily derived from their *attrition,* was piled into a mound, it would form a great mountain chain."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World,* ch. viii.

". . . the posterior concavity having been smoothly deepened by *attrition,* . . ."—*Owen: British Fossil Mammals and Birds,* p. 6.

2. *Roman Catholic Theology:* Sorrow for having committed sin, not, however, through hatred of the sin itself, but merely on account of the punishment brought in its train. It is considered the lowest degree of repentance.

"He the whyche hath not playne contrycyon, but all onely *attrycyon,* the whyche is a maner of contrycyon unparfyte and unsuffycyent for to have the grace of God."—*Institution of a Christian Man,* p. 162.

* **ăt′-trȳ,** * **ăt′-tĕr-ȳ,** *a.* [A.S. *attor, atter, ator, ater* = poison, venom.] Venomous.

"That the *attri* heorte sent up to the tunge."—*MS. Cott., Nero,* A. xiv., f. 21. (*S. in Boucher.*)

* **ạt-trȳc′-ȳ-ôn,** *s.* [ATTRITION.]

ạt-tū′ne, *v.t.* [Lat. *ad,* and Eng. *tune.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To tune to; to render one musical instrument or one sound accordant with another one.

2. To render musical.

II. *Fig.:* To render accordant. (Applied to human hearts, the passions, &c.)

"Social friends,
Attun'd to happy unison of soul."
Thomson: The Seasons; Summer

". . . but harmony itself,
Attuning all their passions into love."
Ibid., Spring.

ạt-tū′ned, *pa. par. & a.* [ATTUNE.]

ạt-tū′n-ing, *pr. par.* [ATTUNE.]

* **ạt′-two (two** as **tû),** *adv.* [Eng. *a; two.*] [ATWO.]

ą-tŭn′, *s.* A fish, the *Thyrsites atun,* belonging to the family of Trichiuridæ, or Hair-tailed fishes. It feeds voraciously on the calamary, is found in the ocean near Southern Africa and Australia, and is prized for the delicacy of its flesh.

* **ą-tû′o,** *adv.* [ATWO.]

ą-twā′in, * **ą-twā′ine,** * **ą-twĭn′ne,** * **ą-twȳn′ne,** * **ọ-tuȳn′ne (uy** as **wi),** *adv.* [Eng. *a; twain* (q.v.).] In twain, in two; asunder, apart. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"He sondred the Sarazins *atwynne,* and fought as a dragon."—*R. Brunne,* p. 183. (*Richardson.*)

"I wil not that this compaignye parten *a-twynne.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 313.

"Flesch and veines nou fleo *a-twinne,*
Wherfore I rede of routhe."
Mary and the Cross (ed. Morris), 18, 17.

"Tearing of papers, breaking rings *a-twain.*"
Shakesp.: A Lover's Complaint.

"Edged with sharp laughter, cuts *atwain*
The knots that tangle human creeds."
Tennyson: To ——.

ą-twē′el, *adv.* [Eng. *at* = wot; *weel* = well, or it may possibly be a corruption of *awel.*] I wot well. (*Scotch.*) (*Scott: Old Mortality,* ch. xxxviii.)

ą-twē′en, * **ą-twē′ene,** * **ą-twē′ne,** *adv. & prep.* [Eng. *a; twain.*] [ATWAIN, TWAIN. Cf. also BETWEEN.] Between.

¶ The form ATWEENE is now obsolete.

"From her faire eyes wiping the deawy wet
Which softly stild, and kissing them *atweene.*"
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vii. 35.

¶ In English the form *atween* is obsolete in prose, but is employed in poetry. In Scotch it is still used colloquially.

"It was, I ween, a lovely spot of ground;
And there a season *atween* June and May."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 2.

"Low-tinkled with a bell-like flow
Atween the blossoms." *Tennyson: Song.*

". . . we'll guide him *atween* us, . . ."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xv.

ą-twē′esh, *prep.* [ATWIXT.] (*Scotch.*)

* **atwend,** *v.t.* [A.S. *at,* denoting opposition; *wendan* = to go.] [WEND.] To turn away.

"Heo mai hire gult *atwende.*"
Hule and Nightingale, 1,415.

* **atwindan,** * **atwinde,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *æt-windan.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To depart, to go away, to cease.

B. *Trans.:* To escape from (with dative).

* **ą-twĭn′ne,** *adv.* [ATWAIN.]

† **ą-twist′** (*O. Eng.*), **ą-twē′esh** (*Scotch*), *a.* [Eng. *a; twist* (q.v.).] Twisted. (*Seager, Reid, & Worcester.*)

* **ą-twī′te,** * **ą-twī′-tĕn,** *v.t.* [A.S. *ætwitan.*] To twit, to reproach, to blame for, to upbraid.

"Thing most slanderous their nobles to *atwite.*"
Chaucer: Certain Ballades, 1,066. (*Boucher.*)

* **ą-twĭxt′,** * **ą-twȳx′,** * **ą-twȳx′-ȳn** (*O. Eng.*), **ą-twēe′sh** (*O. Scotch*), *prep.* [Old form of Eng. *betwixt.* From A.S. *a;* and *tweah* = two.] [TWO, BETWIXT.] Betwixt.

"With that an hideous storm of wind arose,
With dreadful thunder and lightning *atwixt.*"
Spenser: F. Q., III. xii. 2.

"*Atweesh* themselves they beat can ease their pain."
Shirref: Poems, p. 33. (*Jamieson.*)

* **ą-two′,** * **ạt-two′,** * **ą-tu o (two** and **tuo** as **tû,** or as **twō,** see the first example), * **ą-twœ′,** *adv.* [Eng. *a* = in, *two.*] Into two, in two; asunder, in twain.

"Right as a swerd for-kutteth and for-kerveth
An arm *atuo*, my dear sone, right so
A tonge cutteth frendschip al *atuo*."
Chaucer: C.T., 17,272-4.

***atwond'**, *pret. of v.* [ATWINDAN.]

At'-wood's ma-chine', *s.* [See def.]

Physics: An apparatus invented by Mr. George Atwood (1745–1807) to illustrate the theory of accelerated motion. It consists of a wooden column about ten feet high, resting on a base and supporting a series of anti-friction wheels, which support a large central roller, over which passes a cord having equal weights at each end, so as to be *in equilibrio*. By means of a graduated staff at one side the rise of one weight and fall of the other are indicated in feet and inches. A small additional weight, being added to one of the large weights, causes it to descend with a velocity due to its excess of gravity over the other. The constant acceleration of speed in a falling body can also be shown and measured.

***a-twōt'**, *pret. of v.* (as if from * **a-twī'te** = to go away). [A.S. *æt* = at, and *witan* = to depart.]

***a-twyn'ne**, *adv.* [ATWAIN.]

a-ty'-a, *s.* [From *Atys;* Gr. Ἄτυς (*Atus*) = the name of several persons mentioned in classic history or mythology. The most notable was an effeminate and foppish youth, killed by Tydeus in the Theban war.] The name given by Leach to a genus of decapod long-tailed crustaceans.

a-tȳp'-ic, a-tȳp'-ic-al, *a.* [Gr. ἀ (*a*), priv., and τύπος (*tupos*) = a model, type.]

1. Possessing no distinct typical characters.
2. Producing loss of typical characters.

a-tȳp'-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *atypical; -ly.*] In an atypic manner.

ăt'-ȳ-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀ, priv., and τύπος (*tupos*) = . . . a type. Not typical.] A genus of spiders belonging to the family Mygalidæ. The *A. solzeri* excavates in the ground, to the depth of seven or eight inches, a cylindrical tube, which it lines with silk. It is found in France.

*** a-ty'-zar**, *a.* [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astrol.: Inflamed; angry (?). A technical word of old applied to the planet Mars. (*R. Bell, in the Glossary to his edition of Chaucer.*)

Au. [The first two letters of Lat. *aurum* = gold.]

Chemistry: The symbol for *aurum* = gold. [AURUM, GOLD.]

âu, ō, ôu, *interj.* [Dan. *au* = oh, expressive of pain.]

A. *Of the form* au: An exclamation expressive of surprise.

B. *Of the forms* au *in Aberdeenshire, and* o *or* ou *in the southern counties of Scotland:* An exclamation expressive of surprise.

auale, *v.i.* [AVAILL.] To descend. (*Douglas: Virgil*, 150, 41.)

***aualk,** *v.* [A.S. *awæccan* = to awake (?).] To watch. (*O. Scotch.*)

*** âu'-ant,** *s.* [AVAUNT.] (*O. Scotch.*)

âu-ba'de, *s.* [Fr.] Open-air music performed at daybreak before the door or window of the person whom it is intended to honour.

âu'-bāine, *s.* [Fr. *aubaine* = an escheat to the crown; from *aubain* = a stranger not naturalised. From Lat. *alibi* = elsewhere, and suff. *-anus.* Comp. also *alienus* = an alien.]

Droit d'aubane, or *Jus albinatus:* A so-called right which the King of France formerly possessed to seize the goods of any alien dying within his dominions, unless the person deceased had in his lifetime been formally promised an exemption from the operation of the law. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 10.)

¶ The natural effect of this unjust and absurd law was to prevent foreigners from settling in France, and thus to deprive the king and the country of all assistance from intellect not of native growth. It was repealed in 1819.

âube, *s.* [ALB.]

âu'-bērge, *s.* [Fr.] An inn; a place of entertainment for travellers.

"At the *auberge* near the foot of the Rhone glacier, . . ."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., ii. 32.

âu'-bĕr-gine, *s.* [Fr.] A name for the fruit of a species of Solanum.

"That of *Solanum lycopersicum* and *melongena* is served at table in various forms, under the name of Tomatoes and *Aubergines*."—*Loudon: Encyclop. of Plants* (1829), p. 1,078.

âu'-bin, *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *hobin*, cog. with Eng. *hobby* (q.v.).]

Horsemanship: A gait or movement of a horse intermediate between a gallop and a trot or amble; what is generally called a "Canterbury gallop."

âu'-būrn, * â'-būrn, * â'-būrne, * âu'-bŏrne, * â'-brŏn, * âl'-būrn, *a.* [Webster and Richardson connect this with A.S. *bernan, bernan* = . . . to burn; *bryne* = a burning; Ger. *brennen* = to burn, with which the form *abron* seems akin. On this hypothesis auburn hair would be of a colour like that produced by burning, viz., brown. (BROWN.) But the form *alburn*, which occurs in Skinner's and Johnson's Dictionaries, points to the Ital. *alburno* = a white hazel-tree; Lat. *alburnus* = a white fish, the Bleak or Blay; *albus* = dead white, not dazzling white (ALBURNUM); in which case, auburn hair must originally have signified white instead of brown hair. Mahn and Wedgwood adhere to this latter etymology. According to the *Promptorium, awburne* colour = *citrinus*—*i.e.*, a pale yellow colour.] A term used chiefly of hair.

* 1. *Originally:* White (?). (See etym.)

2. *Now:* Brown, with a tinge of red or russet. (*Byron: Corsair*, ii. 2.)

A.U.C. A contraction for *Anno urbis conditæ* = in the year of the city founded, *i.e.*, from the foundation of the city of Rome.

âu'-chan, a'-chan, *s.* [Deriv. uncertain. Probably from some obscure place.] A kind of pear. (*Scotch.*)

âu-chē'-nī-a, *s.* [Gr. αὐχήν (*auchēn*) = the neck.] A genus of Mammalia of the order Ruminantia and the family Camelidæ. It includes the Llamas, which are the American representatives of the Camels so well known in the Eastern world. They have no dorsal humps, and their toes are completely divided. There are about four species of Auchenia: the *A. guanaco*, or Guanaco [GUANACO]; the *A. glama*, or Llama [LLAMA]; the *A. paco*, the Paco or Alpaca [ALPACA]; and the *A. vicunia*, or Vicugna [VICUGNA].

*** âucht,** *v.t.* [OUGHT.]

*** âucht,** *s.* [OUGHT.]

*** âucht,** *a.* [AUHT, EIGHT.] (*Scotch.*)

âucht, âught, âwcht (*ch & gh* guttural), *pret. of verb.* [In Scotch *aw* = to possess, to owe; from A.S. *áht, áhte, æhte*, pret. of *agan* = to own.] [AGH.]

1. Possessed; owned. (*Scotch.*) [AUGHT.]

"Of kyngis, that *aucht* that rewte,
And mast had rycht thare kyng to be."
Wyntoun, viii., 3, 3. (*Jamieson.*)

2. Owed; was indebted; ought.

"For lawe or than for threte
Of fors, he suld pay as he *aucht*."
Wyntoun, v., 3, 89. (*Jamieson.*)

âu côu'-rant (ant as **ăng),** *a.* or *adv.* [Fr. *au* = to the, in the, with the; *courant* = current, running stream, course, way, custom, progress.] "In the current" of progress with regard to anything; well informed with respect to everything which is being said or done in connection with it.

*** âuc'-ta-ry,** *s.* [From Lat. *auctorium* = an addition, an overweight; *auctum*, supine of *augeo* = to increase.] Increase, augmentation. (*O. Scotch.*)

"An large *auctary* to the library."
Crawford: Univ. Edin., p. 137.

*** âuc'-tĕn-tȳ,** *a.* [AUTHENTIC.] (*O. Scotch.*)

*** âuc'-tĕr,** *s.* [ALTAR.] Altar.

"He made an *auctor* on Godes name."
Story of Gen. & Exod. (ed. Morris), 625.

âuc'-tion, *s.* [In Sw. & Ger. † *auktion;* Dan. *auction* = an auction; from Lat. *auctio* = (1) an increasing, (2) an auction; *augeo* = to cause to increase.]

1. The public disposal of goods to the highest bidder. None but those who have taken out an auction licence are at present allowed to conduct such sales. To ascertain who the highest bidder is, two leading processes may be adopted. The goods may be put up at a low figure, and then competitors for them, bidding against each other, will raise this to a higher price. This is what is generally done in this country. In what is called a "Dutch auction," however, the process is reversed. The goods are put up at a price much above their value, and gradually lowered till a bid is given for them, and they are then forthwith knocked down to him from whom it proceeded.

"Then followed an *auction*, the strangest that history has recorded."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

2. The goods sold by auction.

"Ask you why Phrine the whole *auction* buys?
Phrine foresees a general excise."—*Pope.*

auction-catalogue, *s.* The catalogue of the goods to be disposed of at an auction.

auction-mart, *s.* A place where goods are sold by public auction.

auction-room, *s.* A room used temporarily or permanently for the disposal of goods by public auction.

† **âuc'-tion,** *v.* [From the substantive.] To sell (goods) by auction.

âuc'-tion-ar-y, *a.* [Eng. *auction; -ary.*] Pertaining to an auction.

"And much more honest, to be hir'd, and stand
With *auctionary* hammer in thy hand:
Provoking to give more, and knocking thrice
For the old household stuff, or picture's price."
Dryden: Juvenal.

âuc-tion-ēer', *s.* [Eng. *auction; -eer.*] A person whose occupation it is to sell goods by auction.

"Even the *auctioneer* was always a character in the drama."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), ii. 6.

âuc-tion-ēer', *v.t.* [From the substantive.] To dispose of goods by auction.

"Estates are landscapes, gazed upon awhile,
Then advertised, and *auctioneer'd* away."
Cowper: Task, bk. iii.

âuc-tion-ēered, *pa. par.* [AUCTIONEER, *v.*]

âuc-tion-ēer-ĭng, *pr. par. & adj.* [AUCTIONEER, *v.*]

† **âuc'-tive,** *a.* [From Lat. *auctus*, pa. par. of *augeo.*] Increasing. (*Johnson.*)

*** âuc-tor-ī-tē',** *s.* [Fr. *autorité.*] Authority.

". . . and certes rightfully may ye take no vengeance, as of youre owne *auctorité*."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

*** âuc'-tour,** *s.* [AUTHOR.]

âu'-cū-ba, *s.* [Japanese name.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Cornaceæ, or Cornels. The only known species in *A. Japonica*, a well-known evergreen, with leaves like those of the laurel in form and mottled with yellow. It grows in British gardens.

âu-cū-pā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *aucupatio;* from *aucupor* = to go a bird-catching; *avceps*, contr. for *aviceps* = a bird-catcher; *avis* = bird, and *capio* = to take.] Bird-catching; fowling. (*Johnson.*)

âu-dā'-cious (cious as **shŭs),** *a.* [From Fr. *audacieux;* Sp. & Port. *audaz;* Ital. *audace.*] Lat. *audax;* from *audeo* = to dare, to venture.] Adventurous, bold, daring, spirited.

† 1. *In a good or an indifferent sense:* Brave; valiant.

"*Audacious* Hector! if the gods ordain
That great Achilles rise and rage again,
What toils attend thee, and what woes remain!"
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. x., 118-120.

2. *In a bad sense:*

(*a*) *Of persons:* Bold, impudent; with shameless effrontery; with contempt for law, human and divine.

"Of the members of the House of Commons who were animated by these feelings, the fiercest and most *audacious* was Howe."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

(*b*) *Of conduct:* Proceeding from and indicating boldness in a bad sense; the offspring of shameless effrontry.

"Such is thy *audacious* wickedness,
Thy lewd, pestiferous and dissentious pranks."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 1.

âu-dā'-cious-lȳ (cious as **shŭs),** *adv.* [Eng. *audacious;* suff. *-ly.*] In an audacious manner; boldly, impudently. (*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.)

âu-dā'-cious-nĕss (cious as **shŭs),** *s.* [Eng. *audacious; -ness.*] The quality of being audacious; boldness, impudence, audacity. (*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 458.)

âu-dăç′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [From Lat. *audacis*, genit. of *audax* = audacious, bold, and Eng. suff. *-ity.*] In Fr. *audace;* Port., Ital., & Lat. *audacia.*] Capacity for doing daring deeds.

1. *In a good, or at least in an indifferent sense:* Courage, daring, valour, gallantry.

"Another lawyer of more vigour and *audacity*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. *In a bad sense:* Hardihood, effrontery, impudence; capability of boldly doing deeds involving contempt for law, human and divine.

Âu-dē′-ăn-ĭşm, Âu-dæ′-ăn-ĭşm, Âu-dĭ′-ăn-ĭşm, *s.* [From *Audæus or Audius*, a native of Mesopotamia, who lived in the fourth century. He became a Syrian bishop; but having incurred odium among his brethren for censuring their avarice and luxury, he was banished to Scythia.] The followers of the Audæus or Audius mentioned above, who was said to have held the anthropomorphic view, founded on Gen. i. 26, 27, that God had a body in the image of which that of man was created. [ANTHROPOMORPHITE.]

âu-dĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [From Low Lat. *audibilis;* and Eng. suffix *-ty.*] Audibleness; capability of being heard. (*Journal of Science.*)

âu′-dĭ-ble, *a.* & *s.* [In Ital. *audibile;* from Low Lat. *audibilis* = audible; *audio* = to hear. Cognate with Gr. αὐδάω (*audaō*) = to utter sounds, to speak, and αὐδή (*audē*) = the human voice; from the root *aud* or *aus*, in Sanse. *vad* = to speak; also with Gr. οὖς (*ous*), genit. ὠτός (*ōtos*) = an ear.] [EAR.]

A. *As adjective:* Which may be heard; loud enough to be heard; actually heard.

"**His respiration quick and *audible*."**
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

† **B.** *As substantive:* Anything which may be heard or which is heard.

"**. . . and of articulate voices, tones, songs, and quaverings, in *audibles*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. iii., § 258.

âu′-dĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *audible; -ness.*] The quality of being able to be heard; audibility. (*Johnson.*)

âu′-dĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *audibl(e); -ly.*] In an audible manner. So as to be heard.

"**Main ocean, breaking *audibly*, . . .**"
Wordsworth: View from the Top of Black Comb.

âu′-dĭ-ençe, *s.* [In Sw. *audiens;* Ger. *audienz;* Dan. & Fr. *audience;* Sp. & Port. *audiencia;* Ital. *audienza, audienzia;* all from Lat. *audientia.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. The act or opportunity of hearing; hearing, listening; attention.

"Let thine handmaid, I pray thee, speak in thine *audience*."—1 *Sam.* xxv. 24.

To give audience is to give ear, to listen, to attend.

"Men of Israel, and ye that fear God, give *audience*."—*Acts* xiii. 16.

II. The state or opportunity of being heard, listened to, or attended to.

1. *In a general sense:*

"Unhappily sarcasm and invective directed against William were but too likely to find favourable *audience*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. *Spec.:* A formal interview granted to important personages, particularly to an ambassador presenting his credentials or making a communication to a sovereign; also a private interview with a monarch given to a court favourite.

"This was the state of affairs when, on the next day (the 2nd), Lord Augustus Loftus was admitted to an *audience*. . . ."—*Times*, Nov. 24, 1876.

"He was every day summoned from the gallery into the closet, and sometimes had long *audiences* while peers were kept waiting in the ante-chambers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

III. The person or persons hearing, listening, or attending.

Gen.: An assemblage of hearers; an auditory.

". . . still govern thou my song,
Urania, and fit *audience* find, though few."
Milton: P. L., bk. vii.

"The king meanwhile surveyed his *audience* from the throne with that bright eagle eye which nothing escaped."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

B. *Technically:*

1. *In England:* The same as AUDIENCE-COURT (q. v.).

"None to be cited into the arches or *audience*, but dwellers within the archbishop's diocese or peculiars."—*Const. & Canone Eccl.* 94.

2. *In Spain:* One of the seven supreme courts.

3. *In Spanish America before it became independent:* The supreme court of justice and its jurisdiction.

". . . as little as the aboriginal population of Darien regarded the authority of the Spanish Viceroys and *Audiences*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

audience-chamber, *s.* A chamber in which formal audiences are granted.

"He summoned all the princes now resident in this court, to appear before him in the great *audience-chamber*."—*Translation of Boccalini* (1626), p. 94.

audience-court, *s.* A court belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Being accustomed formerly to hear causes extra-judicially in his own palace, he usually requested that difficult points should be discussed by men learned in the law, called *auditors*, whence ultimately sprung up by slow degrees a court held to have equal authority with that of Arches, though inferior to it both in dignity and antiquity. The audience-court is now merged in the Court of Arches, the duties of its former presiding officer being discharged by the Dean of the Arches.

* **âu′-dĭ-ent,** *s.* [Lat. *audiens*, pr. par. of *audio* = to hear.] A hearer.

"The *audients* of her sad story felt great motions both of pity and admiration for her misfortune."—*Shelton: Transl. of Don Quixote*, iv. 2.

âu-dĭ-ŏm′-ĕt-ĕr, âu-dĭm′-ĕt-ĕr, *s.* [Lat. *audio* = to hear, and Gr. μετρον (*metron*) = measure.] An instrument devised by Prof. Hughes, the inventor of the microphone, and described by Dr. Richardson at a meeting of the Royal Society in 1879. Its object is to measure with precision the sense of hearing. Among its constituent parts are an induction coil, a microphone key, and a telephone.

âu-dĭ-ŏm-ĕt′-rĭc, *a.* [Eng. *audiometer; -ic.*] Pertaining to or connected with audiometry.

âu-dĭ-ŏm′-ĕt-rў, *s.* [Eng. *audiometer; -y.*] The act or practice of testing the sense of hearing, by means of the audiometer (q.v.).

âu′-dĭ-phone, *s.* [Lat. *audio* = to hear, and Gr. φονή (*phonē*) = a sound.]

Acoustics: An instrument which enables deaf mutes to hear, and by which they can be taught to speak. A triangular plate of hardened caoutchouc, very sensitive to sound vibrations, is its essential part. The patient, holding the audiphone, places the upper edge against his upper teeth; the sounds are gathered and conveyed to the auditory nerve by the teeth, and not by the tympanum.

âu′-dĭt, *s.* [Lat. *auditus* = a hearing.]

1. The examination of an account by persons appointed to test its accuracy, by comparing each item with vouchers, adding up each page, and at last authoritatively stating the sum owing or at credit. (Used literally or figuratively.)

"Yet I can make my *audit* up, that all
From me do back receive the flour of all,
And leave me but the bran.'
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

"To steal from spiritual leisure a brief span,
To keep your earthly *audit*."
Ibid.: King Henry VIII., iii. 2.

2. The account as thus tested and verified. (Used *lit.* or *fig.*)

"He took my father grossly, full of bread,
With all his crimes broad blown, and flush as May;
And how his *audit* stands who knows save heav'n?"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 3.

audit-house, *s.* A house appendant to most cathedrals, and designed for the transaction of business connected with them.

"The church of Canterbury (till within this two or three years) had the morning-prayers at seven or eight of the clock in the morning; the sermon at ten in the *audit-house*: and then the rest of the communion-service, and the communion, in the choir."—*Sir G. Wheler: Acc. of Churches*, p. 115.

audit-office, *s.* The office in which the public accounts of the empire are audited.

âu′-dĭt, *v.t.* & *i.* [AUDIT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:* Carefully to examine (the account of another person), and formally and authoritatively certify to (its) accuracy.

"Bishops' ordinaries, *auditing* all accounts, take twelve pence."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

B. *Intransitive:* To ascertain and certify the accuracy of an account.

"I love exact dealing, and let Hocus *audit*; he knows how the money was disbursed."—*Arbuthnot.*

âu-dĭ′-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *audition;* from Lat. *auditio.*] Hearing. (*Walpole: Letters*, ii. 333.)

âu′-dĭ-tĭve, *a.* [In Fr. *auditif;* Sp. & Port. *auditivo.*] Having the power of hearing. (*Cotgrave.*)

âu′-dĭt-ŏr, * **âu′-dĭ-tŏur,** *s.* [In Ger. *auditor* = a regimental judge; Fr. *auditeur* = a hearer, an auditor of accounts; Sp. *auditor, oidor;* Ital. *auditore* = an inferior judge; Lat. *auditor* = (1) a hearer, (2) a pupil, (3) the reader of a book; from *audio* = to hear, to understand, to learn, to examine.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A hearer; one of an audience.

"Workers of Goddes word, not *auditours*."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,518-19.

"His vigorous and animated discourse doubtless called forth the loud hums of his *auditors*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

2. One appointed to examine accounts, compare the several items with the corresponding vouchers, and finally certify to the accuracy of the whole. In general, two auditors act together, to give greater weight to the statement signed as to the accuracy of the account.

"*Flav.* If you suspect my husbandry, or falsehood,
Call me before the exactest *auditors*.
And set me on the proof."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, ii. 2

Auditors are, of course, required for the Government accounts.

"The house swarmed with placemen of all kinds, . . . tellers, *auditors*, receivers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

B. *Technically:*

Account-keeping:

1. *In the United Kingdom:*

* (*a*) *Auditors of the Imprest* were officers of the Exchequer who formerly audited the accounts of the Customs' receipts, the naval and military expenditure, &c. This office has been entirely abolished, its functions being now discharged by commissioners appointed for auditing the public accounts, who at first were five in number, but were subsequently raised to ten.

(*b*) *Auditors of burgh accounts:* By 5 and 6 William IV., c. 76, the burgesses of each municipal corporation annually elect from among those qualified to be councillors two auditors to audit the accounts of the borough. By subsequent acts they have been rendered disqualified to be councillors.

2. *In Scotland*, the *Auditor of the Court of Session* is a functionary who, when costs are awarded, examines the several accounts, taxes the charges if needful, and finally gives a certificate, without which the money cannot be paid.

âu-dĭ-tō′r-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [AUDITORY, *s.*]

1. The place allotted to an audience as in a church or public hall, or to visitors, as in a monastery.

2. Also (U. S.) a building for public meetings or public performances.

âu′-dĭt-ŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *auditor;* and suff. *-ship.*] The office, dignity, or functions of an auditor.

". . . the *auditorship* of the exchequer."—*Johnson: Life of Halifax.* (*Richardson.*)

âu′-dĭt-ŏr-ў, * **âu′-dĭt-ŏr-ĭe,** *a.* [From Lat. *auditorius* = relating to a hearer or hearing; from *audio* = to hear.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Anat.:* Pertaining to the organs of hearing.

2. Perceived by means of the organs of hearing.

". . . the *auditory* perception of the report."—*Airy on Sound* (1868), p. 135.

¶ *The Auditory Artery* is a ramification of the internal carotid one, the several branches of which are distributed through the brain.

The Auditory Canal, or external meatus of the ear, is considered to belong to the external portion of that organ. It extends inward from the concha for rather more than an inch. Part of it is cartilaginous and part osseous. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 67.)

The Auditory Nerve, called also the *Acoustic Nerve*, enters the ear by the internal auditory canal, and divides into two leading branches, which again subdivide to an amazing extent. It is remarkably soft in texture. The auditory and the facial nerves together constitute the seventh pair of nerves in Willis's arrangement.

"We wish to extend our inquiries from the *auditory* nerve to the optic nerve."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), vii. 133.

âu-dĭt-ŏr-ў, * âu-dĭt-ŏr-ĭe, âu-dĭ-tō r-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [In Fr. *auditoire;* Port. *auditoria* = the tribunal of an auditor; *auditorio* = people assembled for hearing; Sp. & Ital. *auditorio* = a court, a sessions house; Sw., Dan., & Ger. *auditorium*, from Lat. *auditorium* = (1) a lecture-room, a hall of justice; (2) a school; (3) (by metonymy) an audience, persons assembled for hearing.] [AUDITORY, *adj.*]

A. *Of the form* auditorium:

Arch. In ancient churches: The nave; that part of the church in which the audience sat.

B. *Of the forms* auditory *and* * auditorie:

I. *Of places or things:*

1. A hall, an apartment, or a portion of a hall or apartment in which an audience sits.

2. A bench on which a judge sits in a law-court.

II. *Of persons:* An audience; people assembled to hear.

"Several of this *auditory* were, perhaps, entire strangers to the person whose death we now lament."—*Atterbury.*

âu'-dĭ-trĕss, *s.* [The feminine form of Eng. *auditor.*] A female hearer.

". . . such pleasure she reserv'd, Adam relating, she sole *auditress.*"
Milton: P. L., bk. viii.

† **âu-dĭt'-ụ-ạl,** *a.* [From Lat. *auditus* = hearing, and Eng. suffix *-al.*] Pertaining to hearing. (*Coleridge.*)

* **aue, * auen,** *v.* Old forms of HAVE.

* **auede,** *pret. of v.* Old form of HAD.

âu-ĕr-bach'-ĭte, *s.* [Named after Dr. Auerbach.] A mineral, believed by Dana to be simply altered zircon.

â'uf, *s.* [Dut. *alf.*] A fool, a silly person. [OAF.]

âu fā'ĭt (*it* silent), *used as an adj.* [Fr. (*lit.*) = to the deed; also in fact, indeed, in reality.] Acquainted with, skilled in.

* **âu'-fald,** *a.* The same as AFALD (q.v.).

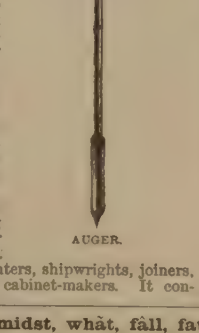
Âu-gē'-ạn, *a.* [From Lat. *Augeas*, in Gr. Αὐγέας (*Augeas*), or Αὐγείας (*Augeias*); and Eng. suff. *-an.*]

1. *Class. Myth.:* Pertaining to Augeas, one of the Argonauts, king of Elis, who was represented as having a stable, or cow-house, which had been occupied for thirty years by 300 of his cattle, without ever once having been cleansed. Hercules undertook the great task, and succeeded completely in his endeavour, by turning the course of the rivers Alpheus and Peneus through the polluted stable. He next slew the king, who had defrauded him of his hire, and put on the throne Phyleus, the son of the erring monarch.

2. Pertaining to whatever has been too long neglected, and cannot now, without Herculean labour, be put right.

âu'-gĕl-īte, *s.* [In Ger. *augelith;* from Gr. αὐγή (*augē*) = bright light, radiance, and suff. *-ite.*] A colourless or pale-red mineral, with its lustre strongly pearly on cleavage surfaces. The composition is—phosphoric acid, 35·3; alumina, 51·3; and water, 13·4 = 100. It is found in the province of Scania, in Sweden.

âu'-gĕr, * âu'-gre (gre as **gĕr),** *s.* [A.S. *nafe, nafu* = the nave or middle of a wheel, *gar* = a borer, piercer; *nafe-bor* = a nave-borer, an auger. Bosworth asks if *nafegar* has not also the same meaning; *gar* = a dart, javelin, spear, lance, or weapon; in Sw. *nafoare;* Icel. *nafarr;* Dut. *avegaar;* Mod. Ger. *naber*; O. H. Ger. *nabager* mean = an auger. Thus *n* has been dropped from the beginning of the word.]


AUGER.

1. An instrument used for boring holes in wood, or other soft substance. It is used by carpenters, shipwrights, joiners, wheelwrights, and cabinet-makers. It consists of a wooden handle and an iron shank, with a steel bit terminating it at the bottom.

"The *auger* hath a handle and bit; its office is to make great round holes. When you use it, the stuff you work upon is commonly laid low under you that you may the easier use your strength: for in twisting the bit about by the force of both your hands, on each end of the handle one, it cuts great chips out of the stuff."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

"*Men.* What's the news? what's the news?
Com. Your temples burned in their cement, and
Your franchises, whereof you stood, confined
Into an *augre's* bore."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, IV. 6.

2. An instrument of a similar kind, but on a much larger scale, used for boring into the soil, or through the geological strata for water, to ascertain the character of the subsoil or of the beds traversed. It has connecting-rods to adapt it to the different depths required.

auger-hole, * augre-hole, *s.* A hole drilled by an auger.

"What should be spoken here, where our fate,
Hid in an *auger-hole*, may rush, and seize us?"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, II. 3.

auger-shell, *s.* The English name of the shells belonging to the genus Terebra. It is given in consequence of their being long and pointed. None of the recent species are British. [TEREBRA.]

âu'-gĕt, âu'-gĕtte, *s.* [Fr. *auget* = a trough.] *Mil.:* A wooden pipe containing the powder designed to be used in exploding a mine. (*James.*)

âught, † ought (ou as **â), * âuht, * aght, * aht** (*gh* and *h* guttural or mute), *s.* & *adv.* [A.S. *aht, awht, auht, awiht, awuht, owiht, owuht* = aught, anything, some; *a* or *o* = one; *wuht, wiht* = (1) aught, something, anything; (2) a thing, a creature, a wight, an animal; O. H. Ger. *wiht;* Goth. *vaíht* = a thing, anything.] [AGHT, AUGHT, WHIT, WIGHT.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Generally:* Anything, whether great or small.

"Who digging, round the plant, still hangs his head,
Nor *aught* remits the work, while thus he said."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xxiv., 285-6.

2. *Spec.:* The smallest portion of anything, a whit, a jot, or tittle.

B. *As adverb:* In anything, in any respect.

"Thy sire and I were one: nor varied *aught*
In public sentence, or in private thought."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. iii., 155-6.

¶ *Aught* = anything, is sometimes erroneously spelled *ought*, and thus confounded with *ought* = should, or is under an obligation. It would tend to clearness if the former were uniformly spelled, as correctness requires, with *a*, and the latter with *o*.

âught, âucht (*gh* and *ch* guttural), *s.* [AGHT, AUHT.] Possession, property. (*Scotch.*)

"Edie Ochiltree caught hold of the rein, and stopped his further proceeding. 'Whu's *aught*, ye cullant?'"
—*Scott: Antiquary.*

Bad Aught: "A bad property." (Used of an obstinate ill-conditioned child.) (*Jamieson.*)

âught, âucht (*gh* and *ch* guttural), *pret. of v.t.* [AGH.] Possessed as one's property. (*Old Eng. & Scotch.*) [AUCHT.]

* **â'ught-ạnd, * â'ght-ạnd** (*gh* guttural), *pr. par.* [AUGHT, AGHT.] Owing.

"That the debts *aughtand* be our armie—or propertie *aughtand* be officearis and soldiouris."—*Acts Chas. I.* (ed. 1814), v. 347.

* **â'ught-whĕre** (*gh* guttural), *s.* [Eng. *aught; where.*] Anywhere.

". . . that he had *aughtwhere* a wife for his estate."
—*Chaucer: Legend of Good Women*, 1,538. (*S. in Boucher.*)

âu'-gĭte, âu'-gīte, *s.* [In Ger. *augit*, &c. In Lat. *augites;* Gr. αὐγίτης (*augitēs*), a precious stone, supposed by some to be the turquoise; αὐγή (*augē*) = bright light, radiance.] An important mineral, interesting from its geological as well as its mineralogical relations. The term has not always been used in the same sense.

1. *Formerly:* The augite of Werner was the same as what has been called volcanic schist and volcanite.

2. *Now:* Dana applies the name *augite* to the greenish or brownish-black and black kinds of aluminous pyroxene, found chiefly in eruptive, but sometimes also in metamorphic rocks. [PYROXENE.] When altered into hornblende it is called Tralite (q.v.). Augite was once suspected by many mineralogists to be essentially the same mineral as hornblende, differing only in this respect, that the former species resulted from rapid and the latter from slow cooling. But Dana separates the two, regarding hornblende as an aluminous variety of amphibole [AMPHIBOLE], and not of pyroxene. [HORNBLENDE.] Whatever its exact place in the system, it is so much akin to hornblende that Gustav Rose, fusing a mass of the latter mineral, found that on cooling it uniformly became augite. Both are found in modern and in ancient volcanic products. The green and dark kinds of eruptive rock have hornblende or augite predominant, while the reddish ones owe their colour to the abundance of felspar in their composition. In Britain augite occurs separately as a mineral in the trap rocks around Edinburgh and elsewhere.

augite-rock, *s.* A kind of basalt, or greenstone, composed wholly or chiefly of granular augite. (*Leonhard, Lyell,* &c.)

âu-gĭt'-ĭc, âu-gĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *augit(e); -ic.*] Pertaining to augite, or composed in greater or lesser amount of augite.

"It was also remarked, that in the crystalline slags of furnaces, *augitic* forms were frequent, the hornblendic entirely absent; hence it was conjectured that hornblende might be the result of slow, and augite of rapid cooling."—*Lyell: Man. of Geol.*, 4th ed., p. 369.

augitic porphyry. A volcanic rock, consisting of Labrador felspar and augite on a green or dark-grey base. (*Rose, Lyell, &c.*)

âug-mĕnt', *v.t.* [In Fr. *augmenter;* Sp. & Port. *augmentar;* Ital. *aumentare;* from Lat. *augmento, -avi, -atum*, v.t. = to increase; *augeo*, fut. *auxi* = to increase; Gr. αὐξάνω (*auxanō*), and αὔξω (*auxō*) = to increase.] [See WAX, EKE.]

A. *Trans.:* To increase the size of anything; to make anything larger, in reality or to the imagination.

". . . old taxes were *augmented* or continued."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xxii.

"At half this distance the attraction would be *augmented* four times."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., i. 18.

"*Augment* the fame and horror of the fight."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xvi., 782.

B. *Intrans.:* To increase.

"Strength is deriv'd from spirits and from blood;
And those *augment* by generous wine and food."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xix., 159-60.

âug'-mẹnt, *s.* [In Ger. † *augment;* Fr. *augment;* Port. *augmento;* Ital. *aumento;* Lat. *augmentum*, from *augeo* = to increase.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of augmenting or increasing; the state of being augmented or increased.

2. That by which anything is increased; also the time during which increase takes place.

"You shall find this *augment* of the tree to be without the diminution of one drachm of the earth."—*Walton: Angler.*

"Discutients are improper in the beginning of inflammations, but proper when mixed with repellants in the *augment.*"—*Wiseman.*

B. *Technically:*

1. *Philol. & Gram.:* In Greek grammar, a prefix to the past tenses and to the paulo-post future, intended to distinguish them from other tenses. The augment to the perfect and the paulo-post future prefix the initial consonant with ε, and retain the syllable thus formed through all the moods. In this case the augment is called the *reduplication.* Thus from τύπτω (*tuptō*) comes τέτυφα (*tetupha*), τετύψομαι (*tetupsomai*), where τε (*te*) is the augment. Constituting, as it does, a syllable, it is called a *syllabic augment.* Sometimes the augment is formed by substituting for a short vowel its corresponding long one, as ἐλπίζω (*elpidzō*), ἤλπιζον (*ēlpidzon*); the augment thus produced is termed a *temporal augment.*

¶ Dr. Donaldson, in 1839, published the hypothesis that the augment is properly a pronominal particle, denoting distance or remoteness, originally in space and then in time; a view which has since been adopted by Bopp, Garnett, Curtius, and others. (*Donaldson: New Cratylus*, 3rd ed., 1859, p. 508, *Note.*) There is an augment in Sanscrit as well as in Greek.

âug-mĕnt'-ạ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *augment; -able.*] Able to be augmented; able to be increased.

"Our elixirs be *augmentable* infinitely."
Ashmole: Theat. Chem. (1652), p. 182.

âug-mĕn-tā'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *augmentation*; Sp. *augmentacion*; Port. *augmentação*; Ital. *augumentazione, aumentazione.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of augmenting or increasing.

"They would not, he thought, be much alarmed by any *augmentation* of power which the Emperor might obtain."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. The state of being augmented.

"What modification of matter can make one embryo capable of so prodigiously vast *augmentation*, while another is confined to the minuteness of an insect."—*Bentley.*

3. The amount added to produce the increase.

". . . the amount of the *augmentation* it would be ridiculous to attempt to estimate."—*J. S. Mill: Logic*, vol. ii., p. 101.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Astronomy. Augmentation of the Moon's Semi-diameter:* The increase in her apparent magnitude, due to the difference between her distance from the observer and the centre of the earth.

2. *In Heraldry. Arms of Augmentation of Honour* are a grant from one's sovereign of an additional charge on a coat of arms for a meritorious service rendered, or for some other cause. (*Glossary of Heraldry*, 1847.) They are called also *Arms of Concession of Honour.*

augmentation court. A court erected by King Henry VIII., for the increase of the revenues of his crown, by the suppression of monasteries.

âug-mĕnt'-ą-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *augmentatif*; Ital. *augumentativo.*]

A. *As adjective:* Having the power of increasing any particular thing, or actually increasing it.

"Some of them [terminations of verbal nouns] being *augmentative*, some diminutive."—*Instructions for Oratory*, p. 32.

B. *As substantive:* A word which expresses in an augmented form—that is, with increased force—the idea conveyed by the simple word from which it was derived. Thus the Indian term *Maharajah* (in Mahratta *maha* = great, *rajah* = king) is an augmentative of the simple word *rajah.* It is opposed to *diminutive.* To the latter category belongs the word *kinglet* (*king*, and *let* = little).

âug-mĕnt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* [AUGMENT, *v.*]

"Precipitate thee with *augmented* pain."
Milton: P. L., bk. vi.

âug-mĕnt'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *augment*; *-er.* In Fr. *augmenteur.*] One who or that which augments or increases anything.]

"The Egyptians, who were the world's seminaries for arts, ascribe all to learning, as to its patroness and *augmenter.*"—*Waterhous: Apol. for Learn., &c.* (1653), p. 177.

âug-mĕnt'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [AUGMENT, *v.*]

". . . and hence the increased supply, required by increasing population, is sometimes raised at an *augmenting* cost by higher cultivation."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, vol. i., bk. i., ch. xii., § 2.

* **âu'-gre,** *s.* [AUGER.]

* **âu'-grўm,** *s.* & *a.* [ALGORITHM.] Arithmetic.

augrym-stones. Stones or counters formerly used to aid in arithmetical calculation.

"His *augrym-stones*, leyen faire apart."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,210.

Âugs'-bŭrg, *s.* & *a.* [From the city of Augsburg (called by the Romans *Augusta*), in Bavaria.]

Augsburg Confession. A confession of faith, rough hewn by Luther and polished by Melanchthon, which, being subscribed by the Reformers, was read before the Emperor Charles V., at the diet of Augsburg, on the 25th of June, 1530. It is sometimes called the *Augustan Confession.* (See the etym.)

âu'-gŭr, *s.* [In Sw., Ger., & Port. *augur*; Fr. *augure*; Sp. (pl.) *augures*; Ital. *auguratore, augura, augures* (m.), and *auguratrice* (f.); all from Lat. *augur.*] [AUGURY.]

1. A member of the college of augurs at Rome, a highly dignified corporation who pretended to predict future events by the methods described under AUGURY (q.v.). Being consulted on all important occasions, they long possessed enormous powers in the Roman State; but as knowledge increased they were applied to only for form's sake, and at last not at all.

"*Cæsar.* What say the *augurs?*
Servant. They would not have you stir forth to-day:
Plucking the entrails of an offering forth,
They could not find an heart within the beast."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.

"Oh! spare an *augur's* consecrated head."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xxii., 255.

2. Any person who attempts to read futurity, and predict events which have not yet occurred.

"'Twas false thou know'st—but let such *augurs* rue,
Their words are omens insult renders true."
Byron: The Corsair, III.

âu'-gŭr, *v. i.* & *t.* [In Ger. *auguriren*; Fr. *augurer*; Port. *angurar, agourar*; Ital. *augurare*; from Lat. *auguror* = (1) to act as augur, (2) to forebode; *auguro* = (1) to consult by means of augurs, (2) to consecrate by means of augurs, (3) to forebode.] [AUGUR.]

A. *Intrans.:* To form auguries, prognostications or guesses regarding future events; to anticipate, to conjecture.

"They deemed him now unhappy, though at first
Their evil judgment *augur'd* of the worst."
Byron: Lara, ii. 8.

B. *Trans.:* To prognosticate; to presage; to forbode: as, That *augured* mischief. (Usually of things.)

âu'-gur-ąl, *a.* [In Fr. & Port. *augural*; Ital. *augurale*; Lat. *auguralis.*] Pertaining to an augur or to augury.

"The *augural* crook of Romulus."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. iv., § 3.

"Persons versed in *augural* lore."—*Ibid.*, ch. x., § 6.

âu'-gur-ātе, *s.* [AUGURATE, *v.*] The office or dignity of an augur.

"The powers of the *augurate.*"—*Penny Cyclop.*, iii. 88.

† **âu'-gur-ātе,** *v. i.* & *t.* [Lat. *auguratus*, pa. par. of *auguror.*] [AUGUR, *v.*]

âu-gur-ā'-tion, *s.* [In Sp. *auguracion*; from Lat. *auguratio.*] The act, practice, or art of pretending to presage future events, either in the manner of the Roman augurs, or in any other way.

"Claudius Pulcher underwent the like success when he continued the tripudiary *auguration.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

âu'-gŭred, *pa. par.* & *a.* [AUGUR, *v.*]

† **âu'-gur-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *augur*; *-er.*] The same as AUGUR (q.v.).

"And the persuasion of his *augurers*,
May hold him from the Capitol to-day."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

âu-gŭr'-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [In Sp. *augurial*; Lat. *auguralis*, for *anguralis.*] Pertaining or relating to augury.

"On this foundation were built the conclusions of soothsayers in their *augurial* and tripudiary divinations."—*Browne.*

âu'-gur-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [AUGUR, *v.*]

"The people love me, and the sea is mine;
My power 's a crescent, and my *auguring* hope
Says, it will come to the full."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 1.

âu'-gur-ĭst, *s.* [Lat. *augur*, and Eng. suff. *-ist.*] One who practises augury; an augur.

* **âu'-gur-īze,** *v.t.* [Lat. *augur*, and Eng. suff. *-ize.*] To augur. (*Johnson.*)

âu'-gur-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *augur*, and Eng. suffix *-ous.*] Full of augury; prescient, presaging, foreboding.

"So fear'd
The fair-man'd horses, that they flew back, and their chariots turn'd,
Presaging in their *augurous* hearts the labours that they mourn'd."
Chapman: Iliad.

âu'-gŭr-shĭp, *s.* [Lat. *augur*, and Eng. suff. *-ship.*] The office or dignity of an augur.

". . . though it is true that in the *augurship* nobility was more respected than age."—*Bacon: Hist. of Life and Death* (1658). (*Richardson.*)

âu'-gur-ў, * **âu'-gur-ĭe,** *s.* [In Fr. *augure*; O. Fr. *aür*, whence in Mod. Fr. comes *malheur* = misfortune = Old Fr. *mal aür*; in Lat. *malum augurium* = evil augury. In Sp. *agüero*; from Prov. *augior, augur* = an omen; Port. & Ital. *augurio*; Ger. & Lat. *augurium*; from *avis* = bird, and *gur* = telling. *Gur* appears again in Lat. *garrio* = to chatter, and *garrulus* = chattering, and is from Sansc. *gur* and *gri* = to shout. (*Max Müller: Science of Language*, 6th ed., vol. ii., 1871, pp. 265, 266.).]

I. The act or practice of pretending to prognosticate future events.

1. After the manner of the old Roman college of augurs [AUGUR], namely, by noting the flight or singing of particular birds; the avidity or otherwise with which the sacred chickens devoured their food; the movements of quadrupeds; and the occurrence of lightning, thunder, or both, in particular parts of the sky.

"And they inquired of the gods by *augurs* to know which of them should give his name to the city."—*Arnold: Hist. Rome*, ch. i.

2. In any other way.

"The very children who pressed to see him pass observed, and long remembered, that his look was sad and full of evil *augury.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. An augural rite or ceremony.

II. That which is augured; an omen; a prognostication; a prophecy; a vaticination.

"If such thy will, dispatch from yonder sky
Thy sacred bird, celestial *augury!*"
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxiv., 381-2.

âu-gŭst', *a.* [In Fr. *auguste*; Lat. *augustus* = (1) sacred, venerable, (2) majestic, august; either from *augeo* = to cause to increase, or from *augur.* A title given by the Roman Senate to Octavianus when confirming him in the imperial dignity.] Sacred, majestic; fitted to inspire reverence; not to be touched without awe. *Used—*

1. *Of royal or princely personages:*

"Her Majesty, and three, at least, of her *august* daughters, were amongst the subscribers to the fund."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 26.

2. *Of anything appertaining to such dignataries:*

"He was far too wise a man not to know, when he consented to shed that *august* blood [that of Charles I.], that he was doing a deed which was inexpiable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

3. *In a more general sense, of anything grand and magnificent:*

"And still let man his fabrics rear,
August in beauty, grace, and strength."
Hemans: Ivy Song.

4. *Of the Divine Being or His arrangements for the government of the universe:*

"The trumpet—will it sound, the curtain rise,
And show th' *august* tribunal of the skies."
Cowper: Retirement.

Âu'-gŭst, *s.* [In Dan. & Ger. *August*; Sw. *Augusti*; Dan. *Augustus, Oogst*; Fr. *Août*; Sp. and Ital. *Agosto*; Lat. *Augustus*, from Augustus, the first Roman emperor.]

1. *Formerly:* The sixth month of the old Alban or Latin year, which began with March, and not with January. At first it was called in consequence *Sextilis*, from *sextus* = the sixth. Afterwards the senate altered that name into *Augustus*, in honour of Augustus Cæsar, the first Roman emperor, who during this month was created consul, three times over obtained triumphs, subdued Egypt, and terminated the civil war.

2. *Now:* The eighth month of the year in this and other parts of the Christian world. In England the first Monday in August is a Bank holiday. [BANK HOLIDAY.]

"*August* was dedicated to the honour of Augustus Cæsar, because in the same month he was created consul, thrice triumphed in Rome, subdued Egypt to the Roman empire, and made an end of civil wars; being before called *Sextilis*, or the sixth from March."—*Peacham.*

Âu-gŭs'-tąn (1), *a.* [Lat. *Augustanus.*] Pertaining to Augustus Cæsar. As literature in ancient Rome reached its highest development during the reign of Augustus Cæsar, the expression "the *Augustan* age" of literature in any country means the age in which it is at its highest point. It was once common to regard the reign of Queen Anne as the Augustan age of English literature, which, however, there can be little doubt, is still future.

"The Genius of the *Augustan* age
His head among Rome's ruins rear'd."
Cowper: On the Author of "Letters on Literature."

Âu-gŭs'-tąn (2), *a.* [From *Augusta*, the old Roman name of Angsburg, in Bavaria.] Pertaining to Augsburg.

Augustan Confession.
Theology & Church History: What is now commonly known as the *Augsburg Confession* (q.v.).

Âu'-gŭs-tĭnes, Âu'-gŭs-tĭns, *s. pl.* [From *Augustine.*] [AUGUSTINIANS.]

Âu-gŭs-tĭn'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [From *Augustine* or *St. Augustine*, the very eminent theologian and Christian father, born at Tagaste, in Numidia, on November 13th, A.D. 354; a

presbyter of Hippo Regius (now Bona, in Algeria) from 391; and finally bishop of the same Hippo from 395 to his death on the 28th of August, 430.]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to St. Augustine.

Augustinian Canons regular: Canons whose mode of life was regulated by what was considered to be the rule of St. Augustine. [CANONS.] (*Mosheim: Church Hist.*, Cent. xi., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 29.)

Augustinian Eremites: The same as AUGUSTINIANS [B., 2 (q.v.).] (*Ibid.*, Cent. xiii., pt. ii., ch. ii., §§ 22, 23.)

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Gen.:* Any follower of Augustine.

II. *Spec.* (*Plural*):

1. Those who follow Augustine in his views of the doctrines of grace, which were essentially what are now called *Calvinistic.*

2. An order of monks called after Augustine. Other English designations for them are *Augustines* or *Augustins*, and they are also sometimes called *Augustinian Eremites*, or simply *Eremites.* They were formed into an order by Alexander IV., in 1256, he having required various societies of Eremites—of which some followed the rules of William the Eremite, and others those of St. Augustine—to unite into one body. When, in 1272, the orders of Mendicants were reduced by Pope Gregory X. to four, the Augustinians were one of these four. They are the same that are called *Austin friars.* Their garb is black.

âu-gŭs'-tĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [AUGUST, *a.*] The same as AUGUST (q.v.). (*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 169.)

âu-gŭst'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *august; -ly.*] In an august manner; in a highly dignified manner; in a manner to inspire veneration or awe.

âu-gŭst'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *august; -ness.*] The quality of being august; dignity, venerableness. (*Johnson.*)

* **âuht,** * **âuhte,** * **aght** (*O. Eng.*), **âucht** (*Scotch*) (*gh* and *ch* guttural), *a.* [A.S. *eahta* = eight.] Eight. [AGHT, EIGHT.] (*Rob. de Brunne*, p. 122.)

* **âuht** (*h* guttural), *s.* [AGHT, AHT.] Property. (*S. in Boucher.*)

* **âuht'-ĕnd,** (*h* guttural), *a.* [A.S. *eahta-tyne.*] Eighteenth.

"In his *auhtend* year."
Rob. de Brunne, p. 33. (*S. in Boucher.*)

âuk (in Provinc. Eng. **âlk**), *s.* [Icel. *aulka*; Sw. *alka* = a puffin; Dan. *alke*; Ger. *alk*; Mod. Lat. *alca.*] [ALCA.] The name given to several sea-birds, especially the Great and the Little Auk.

1. The Great Auk is the *Alca impennis* of Linnæus. [ALCA, ALCIDÆ.] It was from two to two and a-half feet high, with short wings almost useless for flight. In the water, however, it moved with astonishing rapidity. It occasionally visited Britain, but was essentially a Northern bird. Its bones left behind show that it was formerly abundant on the shores of Iceland, Greenland, and Denmark. This species became extinct towards the close of the first half of the nineteenth century.

THE RAZOR-BILL (ALCA TORDA).

2. The Little Auk of Pennant and others, called also the Common Rotche, and the Little White and Black Diver, is the *Mergulus melanoleucos* of Yarrell's *British Birds*, the *M. alle* of Carpenter and Dallas, and the *Alca alle* of Linnæus. It has the breast, the belly, a dot above the eyes, and a stripe on the wing, white; the rest of the plumage black. Its length is nine inches, and the extent of its wings sixteen. Its dimensions are thus about those of a large pigeon. It nestles in holes or crevices on the bare rocks, laying one bluish-green egg. It is abundant in the Arctic seas. It occurs also in Britain.

3. One of the English names given to a bird, the Razor-bill (*Alca torda*).

King of the Auks: A Scotch name for the Great Auk (*Alca impennis*). [See No. 1.]

† **âuk'-ward,** *a.* [AWKWARD.]

† **âul,** *s.* [AWL.]

âu'-la, *s.* [In Sp., Lat., &c., *aula.* In Gr. αὐλή (*aulē*) = (1) a courtyard or its wall; (2) the court or quadrangle around which the house itself was built; (3) any court or hall; (4) (later) the court, or *aula regia.*]

1. A court baron. (*Spelman.*)

2. *In some old ecclesiastical writers:* The nave of a church.

3. *A. regia* or *regis:* A court established by William the Conqueror in his own hall, and comprised of the great officers of state usually attendant on his person. It was ultimately transferred to Westminster Hall.

âu'-læ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *aulæum*; Gr. αὐλαία (*aulaia*) = . . . a curtain; tapestry.]

* *Bot.:* A term sometimes applied by Linnæus to a corolla.

âu-lär'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [In Sp. & Ital. *aula* = a royal palace; Lat. *aula*; Gr. αὐλή (*aulē*) = the front court of a Grecian house.]

1. *As adjective:* Pertaining to a hall. (*Smart, Worcester, &c.*)

2. *As substantive. In Oxford University:* The member of a hall as distinguished from a collegian.

"Dr. Adams [Principal of Magdalen Hall] made a little speech, and entertained the vice-chancellor and *aularians* with a glass of wine."—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 383.

âu'-lăx, *s.* [Gr. αὖλαξ (*aulax*) = a furrow, in allusion to the furrows on the under side of the leaves in one species.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Proteaceæ, or Proteads. The species are pretty shrubs, with narrow leaves.

âuld, *a.* [A.S. *ald, eald.*] Old. [OLD.]

* 1. (Formerly English.)

"'Tis pride that pulls the country down:
Then take thine *auld* cloak about thee.'
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

2. (Now only Scotch.)

"Half the people of the barony know that their poor *auld* laird is somewhere here about."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxv.

auld-farrant, *a.* Sagacious.

"This auld man, Ochiltree, is very skeely and *auld-farrant* about mony things."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xlii.

auld lang syne. [Scotch *auld* = Eng. old; *lang* = long; *syne* = since.] Long, long ago; referring to the time when friends now in full maturity, if not even beginning to decline, were boys accustomed to play together.

"But seas between us braid ha'e roar'd,
Sin' *auld lang syne.*"
Burns: Auld Lang Syne.

auld-warld, *a.* Old world; antique; belonging to a state of things which has now passed away. (*Scotch.*)

âu-lĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *auleticus*; Gr. αὐλητικός (*aulētikos*) = suitable for a pipe or flute; αὐλός (*aulos*) = a flute or other wind instrument: ἄω (*aō*), ἄημι (*aēmi*), or αὔω (*auō*) = to blow.] Pertaining to the pipe or flute. (*Johnson.*)

âu'-lĭc, * **âu'-lĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *aulique*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *aulico*; Lat. *aulicus* = pertaining to a princely court, princely; Gr. αὐλικός (*aulikos*) = of or for the court, courtier-like. In Ital. *aula* is = a royal palace; Lat. *aula* = (1) the front court of a Grecian house, (2) a palace, a castle, (3) princely power, (4) the court, courtiers; Gr. αὐλή (*aulē*) = (1) the open court before a house, or its wall, (2) (later) the court or quadrangle, (3) the hall or vestibule, or any chamber, (4) (latest of all), the court, courtiers. From ἄω, ἄημι (*aō, aēmi*) = to blow—the court-yard being necessarily open to the wind.]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to a royal court.

¶ *Aulic Council:*

(*a*) In the old German Empire, the name formerly given to the personal council of the Emperor, as contradistinguished from the imperial chamber, which was the supreme court of the empire. It ceased when the emperor died, but a fresh one was immediately called into existence by his successor. The supercession of the German Empire by the Confederation of the Rhine, established under the auspices of Napoleon I. in 1806, terminated the old Aulic Council.

(*b*) A council at Vienna, established for the management of the military affairs of Austria.

B. *As substantive. At the Sorbonne, and some foreign universities:* The ceremony observed when one receives the degree of Doctor of Divinity. First an oration is addressed to him by the Chancellor of the University, then he receives the cap, and finally presides at the disputation. Whilst the term *aulic* is used generally of the whole ceremony, it is specially to the disputation that it is applied.

† **âul'-nąġe,** *s.* [ALNAGE.]

† **âul'-nąġ-ĕr,** *s.* [ALNAGER.]

* **âuln,** * **âulne** (*l* silent), *s.* [AUNE.]

âulned (*l* silent), *a.* [Apparently altered from AWN (q.v.).]

Heraldry: Awned, bearded. (Used of ears of corn.)

âul'-ŏp-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. αὐλός (*aulos*) = a flute, and πούς (*pous*) = a foot.] A genus of fishes belonging to the family Salmonidæ.

âu-lŏs'-tŏm-ą, âu-lŏs'-tŏm-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. αὐλός (*aulos*) = a flute, and στόμα (*stoma*) = mouth. Flute-mouthed.] A genus of spiny-finned fishes, of the family Fistularidæ. Like the rest of the family, the snout ends in a tube. The only known species is from the Indian Ocean.

âu-lō-stŏm'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *aulostom(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*] [FISTULARIDÆ.]

* **âul'-tĕr,** *s.* [ALTAR.] The same as ALTAR (q.v.).

* **âul'-trąġe,** * **âul'-tĕr-ąġe,** *s.* [ALTARAGE.] The same as ALTERAGE (q.v.). (*Scotch.*)

* **âu'-māll,** * **âu'-māyl,** *v.t.* [AMEL, *v.*]

* **âu'-māyld,** *pa. par.* [AUMAIL.]

* **âum'-blę,** * **âum-bęl.** [AMBLE.]

* **âum'-brў.** [AMBRY.]

âume, *s.* The same as AAM (q.v.).

* **âu'-męn-ĕr,** * **âu'-mĕre,** *s.* [Fr. *aumonier* = an almoner.] An almoner

* **âu'-mŏne,** *s.* [Fr. *aumône* = alms, charity.]

Law: A tenure by which lands are given in alms to some church or religious house.

* **âun'-çen-ŷd,** * **âwn'-sçhen-ŷd,** *a.* [ANCIENT.] Antiquated. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **âun'-çĕ-tre** (**tre** as **tĕr**), *s.* The same as ANCESTOR (q.v.).

* **âun-çĕ-trў,** *s.* Old spelling of ANCESTRY (q.v.).

* **âune,** * **âulne,** *s.* [Fr. *aune, aulne*; Lat. *ulna* = (1) the elbow, (2) the arm, (3) an ell.]

Formerly: A French measure for cloth, varying in length in different places. At Rouen it was = 1 English ell, at Calais = 1·52, at Lyons = 1·061, and at Paris = 0·95.

Now: The *mètre* has taken its place.

* **âun'-ĝĕl,** * **âun'-ĝil.** Old forms of ANGEL.

"And as an *aungel* lad him up and doun."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,260-1.

"At Lucifer, though he an *aungil* were,
And nought a man, at him wil I bygynne."
Ibid., 15,485-6.

aunt, * **aunte** (**au** = **a**), *s.* [In Ger. and Fr. *tante*; O. Fr. *ante*; Prov. *amda*, from Lat. *amita* = aunt by the father's side, that by the mother's side being quite a different word, viz., *matertera.*]

I. *Lit.:* The sister of one's father or mother. [AUNTIE.]

"Who meets us here? my niece Plantagenet,
Led in the hand of her kind *aunt* of Glou'ter."
Shakesp.: Rich. III., iv. 1.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *In a good sense:* A kindly epithet for an elderly woman of no kinship to the speaker, as *uncle* was for an elderly man.

¶ *Modryle & Ewytlr* = aunt and uncle, are used similarly in Welsh. (*Barnes: Early England and the Saxon English*, p. 135.)

2. *In a bad sense:* A cant term for a woman of bad character, whether prostitute or procuress. (*Nares.*) (*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.)

***âun'-tẽr, *âun'-tre** (*O. Eng.*) **(tre** as **tẽr), *ân'-tẽr, *âun'-tyr (tyr** as **tĭr)** (*Provinc.*), *s.* [Contr. from Fr. *aventure* = an adventure.]

1. An adventure.

2. Fortune. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

"Fro Nabugodonosor the kyng that him hade,
Called this paleis '*Auntres*,' and forsothe seide."
Joseph of Arimathie (ed. Skeat), 319-20.

***âun'-tẽr, *âun'-tre (tre** as **tẽr)**, *v.t.* & *i.* [From Fr. *aventurer* = to venture, to risk.] To venture, to dare; to encounter danger, to incur risk.

"Unhardy is unsely, as men saith,
I wol arise, and *auntre* it, in good faith."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,207-8.

***âun'-tẽr-oŭs, *âun'-trŏus, *ân'-tẽr-oŭs,** *a.* [Abbreviated from *adventurous* (q.v.)]. Adventurous, courageous, enterprising. [AUNTER.]

"And for he was a knyght *auntrous*."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,317.

aun'-tĭe (au = a), *s.* [Eng. *aunt*; and dimin. *-ie.*] A familiar name for an aunt. (*Eng. and Scotch.*)

"I wad get my mither bestowed wi' her auld graning tittie, *auntie* Meg, in the Gallowgate o' Glasgow."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xiv.

***âun'-tre (tre** as **tẽr),** *s.* & *v.t.* [AUNTER.]

***âun'-troŭs,** *a.* [AUNTEROUS.]

***auonge,** *v.t.* [A.S. *afon* = to receive, pa. par. *afongen, afangen.*] [AFONGE.]

"Bede him that ich deie mote and the oile of mylce *auonge*."—*The Holy Rode* (ed. Morris), 44.

***auote,** *adv.* [Eng. *a* = on; *vote* = foot.] On foot. [AFOOT.]

âu'-ra, *s.* [In Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. *aura*; Gr. αὔρα (*aura*) = air in motion, a breeze; * ἄω (*aō*), ἄημι (*aēmi*) = to blow, and αὔω (*auō*) = to shout . . . to roar; Sansc. *vâ* or *wâ* = to blow.]

I. *Gen.:* Any subtle, invisible fluid, gaseous, or other material emanation from a body, as an effluvium; the aroma of flowers.

II. *Specially:*

1. *Electricity. Electric Aura:* A so-called electric fluid emanating from an electrified body, and forming what has been called an electric atmosphere around it.

2. *Med. Epileptic Aura* (*A. epileptica*, or simply *Aura*): A sensation as if a current of air, a stream of water, or a slight convulsive tremor ascended from a part of the body, or of the extremities, to the head, on reaching which the patient falls down in a fit of epilepsy. (*Dr. J. Cheyne: Cycl. Pract. Med.*, vol. ii., p. 86.)

âu'-ral (l), *a.* [Lat. *aura*; and Eng. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining to the air. (*Maunder.*)

âu'-ral (2), *a.* [From Lat. *auris* = the ear.] Pertaining to the ear.

âu'-ra-līte, *s.* [In Ger. *auralit*; from *aura* (?), and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.] A mineral; according to the Brit. Mus. Catalogue, a variety of Dichroite; but according to Dana, the same as Fahlunite (q.v.). Borsdorff called it Hydrous Iolite. It is from Abo, in Finland.

âu-răn-tĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *aurantium*, the specific name of the orange (*Citrus aurantium*), the remoter derivation apparently being *aurans*, genit. *aurantis*, pr. par. of *auro* = to gild; *aurum* = gold, referring to the fine yellow colour of the fruit.]

Bot.: An order of plants, classed by Lindley in his Rutales, or Rutal Alliance. They have from three to five petals, stamina the same in number, or twice as many, or some multiple of the petals, hypogynous. The fruit is pulpy, and is many-celled. It, with the rest of the plant, is covered with an abundance of oily receptacles. The leaves, which are alternate, are often compound, frequently with the petiole winged. There is no genus Aurantium (see etym.). The typical one is Citrus, which contains the orange, the lemon, the lime, &c. [CITRUS.] In 1847 Dr. Lindley estimated the known species of Aurantiaceæ at 95, nearly all from India.

âu'-rāte, *a.* & *s.* [In Ital. *aurato*; from Lat. *auratus* = gilt, pa. par. of *auro* = to gild, from *aurum* = gold.]

A. *As adjective:* Of a golden yellow hue; a pure bright yellow, duller than lemon-coloured.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Horticul.:* A kind of pear.

2. *Chem.:* Auric oxide in combination with an alkali. (*Fownes: Chem.*, 10th ed., p. 421.)

¶ There are *aurates of potash, of ammonia*, &c.

âu'-rā-tĕd (1), *a.* [In Ital. *aurato*; Lat. *auratus* = gilt, from *aurum* = gold.] [AURATE.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Science generally:* Containing gold; gilded, or resembling gold in colour.

2. *Chemistry:* Combined with auric acid. [AURIC.]

âu'-rā-tĕd (2), *a.* [From Lat. *auris* = the ear.] Eared.

auré (âu'-rā), *a.* [O. Fr.] Bestrewed with golden drops. (*Gloss. of Her.*, 1847.)

âu'-rĕ-āte (*Eng. & Scotch*), ***âw'-rĕ-āte** (*Scotch*), *a.* [Lat. *aureatus* = adorned with gold.] Golden.

"Amidis ane rank tre lurkis a golden beach
With *aureate* leuis and flexibel twistis teuch."
Douglas: Virg., 167, 42.

âu-rē'-lĭ-ạ, *s.* [In Sp. *aurelia* = a pupa, chrysalis; Lat. *aurelia* = pupa of a golden colour, from *aurum* = gold. Several Roman ladies were called *Aurelia.*]

Entom.: A chrysalis; a pupa. [CHRYSALIS.]

"The solitary maggot, found in the dry heads of teasel, is sometimes changed into the *aurelia* of a butterfly, sometimes into a fly-case."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

âu-rē'-lĭ-ạn, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *aurelia* (q.v.), and Eng. suffix *-an.*]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to an aurelia. (*Humphreys.*)

B. *As substantive:* One who studies butterflies.

"Few butterflies are greater favourites with *aurelians* than this [White Admiral]."—*Jardine: Naturalist's Library*, xxxix. 1.

âu-rē'-o-lạ, *s.* [In Fr. *auréole*; Port. *aureola*; from Lat. *aureolus* = golden; *aureus* = golden; *aurum* = gold.] The circle of rays with which painters surround the head of Christ and the saints. Trench is in error when he says that this word is in none of the Dictionaries. It is in Webster, ed. 1848. The Archbishop says that the following citation from Donne should be inserted with it:—"Because in their translation, in the Vulgate edition of the Roman Catholic Church, they [the Roman Catholics] find in Exod. xxv. 25 that word *aureolam.* Facies coronam *aureolam*, 'Thou shalt make a lesser crown of gold;' out of this diminutive and mistaken word they have established a doctrine that, besides these *coronæ aureæ*, those crowns of gold which are communicated to all the saints from the crown of Christ, some saints have made to themselves, and produced out of their own extraordinary merits, certain *aureolas*, certain lesser crowns of their own . . . And these *aureolas* they ascribe only to three sorts of persons—to Virgins, to Martyrs, to Doctors." (Donne: *Sermon*, 73.) (*Trench: On some Def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 42.)

âu'-rĭc, *a.* [From Lat. *aurum* = gold, and Eng. suffix *-ic.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:* Of gold; having more or less of gold in its composition, or in any way pertaining to gold.

B. *Science generally:*

Chem.: With gold as one of its constituent elements. In *auric compounds* the gold is trivalent, whilst in *aurous compounds* it is univalent. There are auric sulphides, chlorides, anoxides, bromides, and iodides. If alloys of gold be dissolved in nitromuriatic acid, and a ferrous salt be added, the pure metal will be precipitated. The chief tests for gold in solution are ferrous sulphate and what is called "purple of Cassius."

Auric chloride or *trichloride of gold* ($AuCl_3$) is formed when gold is dissolved in nitromuriatic acid, forming a yellow solution. It crystallises with hydrochloric acid, which it gives off on heating, forming a red crystalline mass of $AuCl_3$. Auric chloride is very deliquescent, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether; it forms double salts, as $NaCl,AuCl_3,2H_2O$, a double chloride of sodium and gold.

Auric oxide (Au_2O_3) is obtained by adding magnesia to auric chloride, and digesting the precipitate with nitric acid. Auric oxide is a chestnut-brown powder, reduced to metallic gold by heat, or by exposure to light. Auric oxide is soluble in strong nitric acid, and easily dissolved by hydrochloric or hydrobromic acids. It is soluble in alkalies. By digesting it in ammonia it forms fulminating gold. Its salts, with alkalies, are called *aurates.*

Auric sulphide (Au_2S_3) is formed when hydrogen sulphide (H_2S) is passed into a cold dilute solution of auric chloride. It is yellow-brown, and is soluble in ammonium sulphide.

âu-rĭ-chăl'-çīte, *s.* [From Lat. *aurichalcum*, better spelled *orichalcum*; Gr. ὀρείχαλκος (*oreichalkos*) = yellow copper ore, also the brass made from it; ὄρειος (*oreios*) = mountainous; ὄρος (*oros*) = a mountain, and χαλκός (*chalkos*) = (1) copper, (2) bronze, (3) brass.] A mineral placed by Dana under the fourth section of his Hydrous Carbonates. It occurs in acicular crystals, forming drusy incrustations; also columnar, plumose, granular, or laminated. Its lustre is pearly; its colour, pale-green, or sometimes azure. The hardness is 2. The composition: Oxide of copper, 16·03 to 32·5; oxide of zinc, 32·02 to 56·82; carbonic acid, 14·08 to 24·69; water, 9·93 to 10·80; lime, 0 to 8·62. It is found at Roughten Gill, in Cumberland; at Leadhills, in Lanarkshire; in Spain, Asia, and America. Buratite, by some called *lime-aurichalcite*, occurs in France and in Austro-Hungary.

âu'-rĭ-cle (cle = kẹl), *s.* [In Fr. *auricule*; from Lat. *auricula* = the external ear, dimin. of *auris* = the ear.] Anything shaped like an ear. (Used, *spec.*, in Anatomy.)

1. *Auricle of the ear:* The pinna or external portion of the ear, consisting of helix, anthelix, concha, tragus, &c.

"The *auricles* of the ear act like an acoustic instrument to collect, increase, and pass to the internal ear the sounds which reach it from without."—*Todd and Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., pp. 66, 89.

2. *Auricles of the heart:* Those two of the four cavities of the heart which are much smaller than the others, and each of which, moreover, has falling down upon its external face a flattened appendage, like the ear of a dog, from which the name of the whole structure is derived. The right auricle has a communication with the right ventricle, and the left auricle with the left ventricle. The two auricles are irregular, cuboidal, muscular bags, separated from each other by a thin fleshy partition. The main portion of each consists of what is called the *sinus venosus*, into which the veins pour their blood. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 333, &c.)

"The part of the heart which receives is called the *auricle* or *receiving cavity*; and this opens into the *ventricle* or *propelling cavity*."—*Beale: Bioplasm* (1872), p. 24, § 40.

âu'-rĭ-cled (cled = kẹld), *a.* [Eng. *auricl(e)*; *-ed.*]

1. *Gen.:* Eared; possessing ears.

2. *Bot.:* Possessing two small lobed appendages, like minute ears, at the base of the leaf, as in *Salvia officinalis.* It is called also *auriculate*; in Lat. *auriculatus.*

âu-rĭc'-ụ-lạ, *s.* [In Dan. & Ger. *aurikel*; Fr. *auricule*; Lat. *auricula* = a little ear. Sometimes called Bear's Ear.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Horticul.:* A well-known and beautiful garden flower, the *Primula auricula.* It is a native of the Alpine districts of Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, and occurs also in Astracan. In its wild state its colours are generally yellow and red, more rarely purple, and occasionally variegated or mealy. A still

greater variety of colours has been introduced by cultivation.

"From the soft wing of vernal breezes shed,
Anemonies; *auriculas*, enriched
With shining meal." *Thomson: Spring*, 537.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of pulmoniferous molluscs, the typical one of the family Auriculidæ (q.v.). None are British. They occur chiefly in the brackish swamps of tropical islands. Tate, in 1875, enumerated ninety-four recent and twenty-eight fossil species, the latter apparently Neocomian in age. There are several sub-genera.

auricula Judæ. The typical species of the genus Auricula. It occurs in mangrove and other swamps.

auricula Midæ. The *Voluta Auris Midæ* (Linn.), the Midas's ear-shell. It comes from tropical Asia or the Asiatic Archipelago.

âu-rĭc′-ụ-lạr, *a.* [In Fr. *auriculaire* (adj.); Sp. & Port. *auricular;* Ital. *auricolare, auricolare* (adj.); Lat. *auricularis* = belonging to the ear; *auricula* = a little ear, dimin. of *auris* = an ear.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Lit. Of the ear:*

1. Pertaining to the ear or any part of it.

2. Heard by the ear; depending upon the ear.

"*Edm.* If your honour judge it meet, I will place you where you shall hear us confer of this, and by an *auricular* assurance have your satisfaction . . ."—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, i. 2.

3. Whispered in the ear; secret. [B., II.]

4. Passing from ear to ear; traditional.

"The alchymists call in many varieties out of astrology, *auricular* traditions, and feigned testimonies."—*Bacon.*

† **II.** *Fig.:* Of anything ear-like in shape. [B., I. 2.]

B. *Technically:*

I. *Anatomy:*

† 1. Pertaining to the ear.

2. Pertaining to anything ear-like. *Spec.*, pertaining to the two auricles, or to one or other of the auricles of the heart.

"The *auricular* septum, however, remains incomplete through fœtal life."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 604.

"*Auricular appendage, or proper auricle:* That portion of each of the auricles of the heart which resembles an ear."—*Ibid.*, p. 334.

II. *Theology, Church History, &c. Auricular Confession:* Confession of sin privately made to a priest, with the view of obtaining absolution.

"Shall *auricular* confession be retained or not retained in the Church?"—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, 2nd ed., vol. iii., ch. xvi., p. 384.

âu-rĭc′-ụ-lạr-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *auricular;* suff. *-ly.*] By means of whispering in the ear; secretly.

"These will soon confess, and that not *auricularly*, but in a loud and audible voice."—*Dr. H. More: Decay of Piety.*

âu-rĭc′-ụ-lāte, âu-rĭc′-ụ-lā-tĕd, *adj.* [Mod. Lat. *auriculatus;* from *auricula* = a little ear, dimin. of *auris* = an ear.]

I. *Generally. Biol.:* Having actual ears, or with appendages like ears.

II. *Specially:*

1. *Zoology:*

(*a*) *Of the Vertebrata (chiefly of the form* auriculated): Eared; with the ears so conspicuous as to require notice in a description.

(*b*) *Of the Mollusca (chiefly of the form* auriculate): Eared; that is, with a projecting ear-shaped process on either side of the apex of the shell. Example, the genus Pecten.

2. *Bot.* (*of either form*): Eared; having at the base two small appendages shaped like ears. (Applied chiefly to leaves.) The same as Auricled. Example, *Jasminum auriculatum.* (*Lindley, Loudon, &c.*)

âu-rĭ-cū′-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From the typical genus *Auricula* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A family of Gasteropodous Molluscs belonging to the order Pulmonifera, and to the section Inoperculata. They have spiral shells, of which the body-whorl is large and the aperture elongated and denticulated. They frequent salt marshes, damp hollows, and places overflowed by the sea.

âu-rĭc′-ụ-lō-, *in compos.* [From Lat. *auricula.*] Auricle.

auriculo-ventricular orifice. The orifice through which the blood passes from the auricle into the ventricle. It is guarded on either side by valves. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 333.)

âu-rĭf′-ẽr-oŭs, *a.* [In Fr. *aurifère;* Sp. & Port. *aurifero;* Lat. *aurifer;* from *aurum* = gold, and *fero* = to bear.] Gold-bearing; producing gold.

"Whence many a bursting stream *auriferous* plays."
Thomson: Summer, 648.

auriferous native silver. A mineral, called also Küstelite (q.v.). It passes gradually into argentiferous gold.

auriferous pyrites, auriferous pyrite. A species of pyrites containing gold. It is generally found in quartz rock with gold in other forms, and is the most abundant of all the minerals there associated with the gold. (*Dana.*)

âu-rĭf′-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *aurum* = gold, and *facio* = to make.] Having the power of changing other substances into gold. (*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. clxxxvi.)

âu′-rĭ-flăm̃me, *s.* [In Port. *auriflamma.*] [Oriflamme.]

âu′-rĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *auris* = ear, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of an ear; resembling an ear. (*Webster.*)

Âu-rĭ′-gạ, *s.* [Sp. & Lat. *auriga* = a waggoner, from *aurea* = a bridle, and *ago* = to drive . . . to manage.]

1. *Astron.:* One of the ancient northern constellations, the Waggoner.

2. *Anat.:* The fourth lobe of the liver. (*Quincy.*)

3. *Surg.:* A bandage for the sides. (*Quincy.*)

âu-rĭ′-gal, *a.* [Lat. *aurigalis.*] Pertaining to a waggoner or charioteer. (*Bulwer.*)

* **âu-rĭ-gā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *aurigatio.*] The act or practice of driving a carriage. (*De Quincey.*)

âu-rĭg′-rạ-phў, *s.* [Lat. *aurum* = gold, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] The act or process of writing with gold in place of ink.

* **Âu′-rĭ-mŏnt,** *s.* [Lat. *auri* = of gold, genit. of *aurum* = gold; *mons*, genit. *montis* = a mount, a mountain.] An imagined mountain of gold.

âu′-rĭn, *s.* [From Lat. *aurum* = gold, and suff. *-in*, the same as *-ine* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{14}O_3$. An aromatic compound, prepared by heating phenol, $C_6H_5(OH)$, with oxalic acid and sulphuric acid. It is used as a dye under the name of *corallin* or *rosolic acid.* It crystallises from alcohol in red needles, which are soluble in alkalies.

* **âu-rĭ-pĭg′-mĕnt,** * **âu-rĭ-pĭg-mĕn′-tŭm,** *s.* [Lat. *auripigmentum: auri* = of gold, genit. of *aurum* = gold, and *pigmentum* = a pigment, from *pingo* = to paint. Named from its brilliant yellow colour, and from the old idea, now known to be erroneous, that it contains gold.]

Min.: Orpiment, the sesquisulphuret of arsenic. [Orpiment.]

"Alchymy is made of copper and *auripigmentum.*"—*Bacon: Physiol. Rem.*

"Red alchemy is made of copper and *auripigment.*"—*Ibid.*, § 7.

âu′-rĭ-scălp, âu-rĭ-scăl′-pĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *auriscalpium: auris* = the ear, and *scalpo* = to scrape.]

* 1. An ear-pick.

* 2. *Surgery:* A probe.

âu′-rĭst, *s.* [Lat. *auris* = an ear.] One whose special study is the ear, and who is therefore an authority in the diseases to which it is liable. (*Ash.*)

âu-rī′-tĕd, *a.* [Lat. *auritus.*]

1. *Zool.:* Eared; furnished with ears, or with ear-shaped appendages.

2. *Bot.:* Eared; furnished with lobes resembling ears. Not differing essentially from Auricled and Auriculate (q.v.).

âu′-rĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., genit. pl. of *auris* = an ear.]

Med. Aurium tinnitus: Tingling of the ears, *i.e.*, in the ears.

âu′-rōchs, *s.* [Ger. *urochs;* from (1) *ur* = original, and (2) *ochs* = an ox.]

Zoology:

1. *Bos primigenius*, the Urus of Cæsar (*de*

AUROCHS.

Bel. Gal., vi. 28). It formerly ranged over Europe and the British Isles, and the species survived in Poland and Lithuania till comparatively recent times. The word has been mistaken by some for a plural form, and has thus given rise to a spurious singular, *auroch.*

2. Improperly applied to the European bison (*Bos europœus*).

âu-rō-cō-rī′-şạ, *s. pl.* [Gr. αὐρο- (*auro-*) used as a combining form of ἄυρα (*aura*) = air, wind, and κόρις (*koris*) = a bug.]

Entom.: A synonym of Geocores (q.v.).

Âu-rō′r-ạ, âu-rō′r-ạ, *s.* [In Ger., Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. *Aurora, aurora;* Fr. *Aurore, aurore.* Malin considers this as = *aurea hora* = golden hour, or Gr. ἄϋριος ὥρα (*aurios* (*hōra*) = "morning hour" ("morning time of day," rather, the specific sense of "hour" being a late one); or, finally, from Sansc. *ushâsa* = the dawn. Smith derives *aurora* from a root *ur* = to burn. Compare with this Heb. אוּר (*ūr*) and אוֹר (*ōr*) = light, from אוֹר (*ōr*) = to give light, to shine.]

A. *Of persons (of the form* Aurora *only). Roman Myth.:* The goddess of the morning. She was sometimes represented as drawn in a rosy-coloured chariot by two horses. She appears as the forerunner of the sun.

¶ In some examples it is difficult to determine whether Aurora means this mythic female or only the dawn.

"Soon as *Aurora*, daughter of the dawn,
Sprinkled with roseate light the dewy lawn."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xvii., l. 2.

"Till on her eastern throne *Aurora* glows."
Ibid., bk. xix., 61.

B. *Of things (of either form):*

1. *Poetry:* The dawn of day.

"The morning planet told th' approach of light,
And, fast behind, *Aurora's* warmer ray
O'er the broad ocean pour'd the golden day."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxiii., 281-3.

"His bosom of the hue
With which *Aurora* decks the skies,
When piping winds shall soon arise
To sweep away the dew."
Cowper: Death of Mrs. Throckmorton's Bullfinch.

2. *Ord. Lang., Meteorol., &c.:* The generic term for that illumination of the night sky which is so common within the polar circles, and is called *Aurora borealis* or *A. australis*, according as it is seen near the North or near the South Pole. Even as far outside the arctic circle as London the phenomenon is not a rare one in winter; and when the sky over the metropolis is reddened by an aurora there is a difficulty in distinguishing it from the reflection of a great fire. Sometimes the light is of the ordinary flame colour; green has been more rarely observed. The shapes it assumes are infinite in number and very transient. Sometimes there is an arch, in which case it is placed at right angles to the magnetic meridian, showing its connection with magnetism. It affects electrical wires also: thus in France and elsewhere the aurora of August 30 and September 1, 1859, noiselessly worked the telegraphic needles and violently rung the alarm-bells. The aurora is believed to be produced by electric currents in the higher regions of the atmosphere. Its great elevation above the earth is evident from the fact that the same aurora has been witnessed at the same time in Moscow, Warsaw, Rome, and Cadiz.

3. *Bot.:* A species of Ranunculus.

aurora australis. [AURORA (B., 2.).]

aurora borealis. [In Fr. *aurore boréale*; Sp. *aurora boreal.*] [AURORA (B., 2.).]

âu-rōr′-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *auror(a)*; *-al.*]

1. Pertaining to the dawn of day; roseate.

"Her cheeks suffused with an *auroral* blush."
Longfellow: The Student's Tale.

2. Pertaining to the *Aurora borealis* or to the *A. australis*, as an "*auroral* arch."

âu-rō-tĕl-lū′r-īte, *s.* [Lat. *aurum* = gold; *tellurium* (Mod. Lat.), the metal so called (q.v.); and Eng. suff. *-ite.*] A mineral, the same as SYLVANITE (q.v.).

âu′-roŭs, *a.* [From Lat. *aurum* = gold.]

1. *Ordinary Language:* Full of gold; (more loosely) containing more or less of gold.

2. *Chem.:* With gold univalent in its composition.

¶ The aurous compounds are of little importance. *Aurous chloride* (AuCl) is prepared by heating the auric chloride ($Au''Cl_3$) to 227°, till it ceases to give off chlorine. It is a yellowish mass, decomposed by water into metallic gold and auric chloride.

Aurous oxide is formed when caustic potash solution is poured on aurous chloride. It is a green powder, easily decomposed into metallic gold and auric oxide.

Aurous sulphide (Au_2S) is a black-brown precipitate, formed when hydrogen sulphide is passed into a boiling solution of auric chloride. It is soluble in ammonium sulphide.

âu′-rŭm, *s.* [Lat. *aurum*, whence Fr., Gael., & Ir. *or*; Wel. & Corn. *aur*; Sp. & Ital. *oro*; Port. *ouro*, *oiro.* The root is *aur*, *ur* = to burn, which occurs also in Lat. *uro*, supine *ustum* = to burn; Gr. *αὕω* (*αυō*) = to dry, to kindle a fire; Sansc. *ush.* Mahn suggests O. Prussian *ausas*; Lith. *auksas*; Biscayan *urrea* = gold.]

Chem.: A triatomic metallic element. It may be monatomic in the aurous compounds, which are quickly decomposed into metallic gold and auric salts. Symbol, Au; atomic weight, 197; specific gravity, 19·50; melting point, 1102° C. Gold is a soft yellow metal, ductile and malleable. It dissolves in nitro-muriatic acid, and it is obtained pure by precipitation from its solution by a ferrous salt. [GOLD.] The following are tests for aurum (gold) in solution. The sulphides are precipitated from acid solutions by H_2S, and are soluble in ammonium sulphide. Ferrous sulphate ($FeSO_4$) gives a brown precipitate, fusible by the blowpipe into a bead of metallic gold. Stannous chloride ($SnCl_2$) gives a brownish-purple precipitate (Purple of Cassius). Oxalic acid slowly reduces gold to the metallic state. Potassium cyanide gives a yellow precipitate, soluble in excess. A piece of paper dipped in a solution of gold becomes purple on exposure to the light. All salts of gold are reduced to the metallic state by heat.

* **aurum fulminans.** [Lat. (*lit.*) = fulminating gold; gold darting lightning.] An explosive compound made by dissolving gold in aqua regia, and precipitating it with salt of tartar. A very small quantity of it becomes capable, by a moderate heat, of giving a report like that of a pistol. (*Quincy.*)

"Some *aurum fulminans* the fabrick shook."
Garth: Dispensary, iii. 303.

* **aurum graphicum.** [*Lit.* = graphic gold.]

Min.: An obsolete name for Sylvanite (q.v.).

aurum mosaicum, aurum musivum. [*Lit.* = Mosaic gold.]

Old Chem.: An old name for bisulphuret of tin. It is of a sparkling golden hue, and used as a pigment.

aurum paradoxum.

Min.: *Lit.*, an old name for Tellurium (q.v.). (*Dana.*)

âus-cŭl-tā′-tion, *s.* [In Ger. † *auskultation*; Fr. *auscultation*; Lat. *auscultatio* = (1) a listening to, (2) an obeying; *ausculto* = to hear with attention, to listen to. Probably from O. Lat. *ausculo*, *ausiculo*, from *ausicula*, an obsolete form of *auricula* = the external ear, the ear; *auris* = the ear.]

A. *Ordinary Language:* The act of listening to.

B. *Med.:* The art of discovering diseases within the body by means of the sense of hearing. Being carried out most efficiently by means of an instrument called a stethoscope, it is often called *mediate auscultation.* It is used to study the natural sounds produced within the body, especially the action of the lungs and heart, both in health and disease. Its operation can be facilitated by percussion of the surface. [STETHOSCOPE.]

". . . the application of *auscultation* to the exploration of the sounds developed in its [the heart's] action."
—Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat., i. 29.

âus-cŭl-tā′-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *auscultator* = one who hears or listens.] A person who practises auscultation.

". . . verified by numerous *auscultators.*"*—Dr. John Forbes: Cycl. of Pract. Med.*, vol. i., p. 241.

âus-cŭl′-tą-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *auscultator*; *-y.*] Pertaining to auscultation; ascertained by means of auscultation.

". . . the *auscultatory* diagnostics of cardiac diseases . . ."*—Dr. John Forbes: Cycl. Pract. Med.*, vol. i., p. 235.

* **âu′-şĭ-ĕr,** *s.* [OSIER.]

Âu-sō′-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *Ausonia*, from the *Ausones* = the inhabitants of *Ausona*, a town in Latium, near Lacus Fundanus, now the Lake of Fondi, in Italy.]

1. *Old Geog. and Old and Mod. Poetry:* An ancient name of Italy. (See etym.)

". . . for warmer France
With all her vines; nor for *Ausonia's* groves
Of golden fruitage, and her myrtle bowers."
Cowper: Task, bk. ii.

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the sixty-third found. It was discovered by De Gasparis, on February 11, 1861.

† **âus′-pĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [From Lat. *auspicatus*, perf. par. of *auspicor* = (1) to take the auspices; (2) to make a beginning; or from *auspicatum*, sup. of *auspicatus*, pa. par. of *auspico*, with the same meaning.]

1. To augur from certain circumstances that an event about to take place will be a happy one, or an enterprise to be commenced will have a favourable issue.

"Long may'st thou live, and see me thus appear,
As ominous a comet, from my sphere,
Unto thy reign: as that did *auspicate*
So lasting glory to Augustus' state."
B. Jonson: Part of K. James's Entertainment.

2. To make a favourable beginning of an enterprise, or simply to commence it.

"The day of the week which King James observed to *auspicate* his great affairs."*—Hacket: Life of Archbishop Williams* (1693), p. 173.

"One of the very first acts by which it [the government] *auspicated* its entrance into function."*—Burke: On a Regicide Peace.*

âus′-pĭc-ą-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *auspicat(e)*; *-ory.*] Pertaining to auspices. (*Ogilvie.*)

† **âus′-pĭçe** (sing.), **âus′-pĭ-çēş** (pl.), *s.* [In Ger. *auspicien* (pl.); Fr. *auspice* (sing.), *auspices* (pl.); Sp. *auspicio* (sing.), *auspicios* (pl.); Port. & Ital. *auspicio* (sing.); from Lat. *auspicium* (sing.) = (*lit.*) a bird seeing or watching; *auspex*, a contraction of *avispex*, from *avis* = a bird, and the root *spec* = to see.]

A. *Of things:*

1. *Lit. Among the Romans:* Omens, specially those drawn from the flight or other movements of birds, or less properly, from the occurrence of lightning or thunder in particular parts of the sky. These were supposed to be indications of the will of Heaven, and to reveal futurity. At first only the augurs took the auspices [AUGURS], but after a time civil officers, discharging important functions, had the right of doing so. Two kinds of auspices, however, arose—a greater and a lesser; the former reserved to dictators, consuls, censors, prætors, or the commander-in-chief in war; the latter permitted to less exalted functionaries. In the long struggle which the plebeians carried on against the patricians for permission to share in political power, one chief argument used by the opponents of change was, the impossibility that a plebeian could take the auspices; but when, in B.C. 307, the flinging open of the augural college to all classes permitted him to try the experiment, it was found that he did the work as effectively (not to say as ineffectively) as any patrician whatever. The glory of a successful enterprise was universally assigned to the person who took the auspices, and not to the leader of the enterprise itself: hence the phrase arose, to carry on a war "under the auspices" of the emperor or some other high authority.

"The neglecting any of their *auspices*, or the chirping of their chickens, was esteemed a peculiar crime which required more expiation than murder."*—Sp. Story: Priesthood*, ch. v.

"He accordingly takes the *auspices*, and the lightning flashes from left to right, which is a favourable sign."*—Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xi., pt. i., § 1.

2. *Fig.:* Beneficial influence descending, or at least believed to descend, upon those engaged in arduous or perilous work, from some being or person of higher dignity than themselves. *Specially—*

(*a*) From the heathen gods:

"Great father Mars, and greater Jove,
By whose high *auspice* Rome hath stood
So long."
B. Jonson.

Or (*b*) from a king or queen supposed to call down blessing from heaven.

"It [the armada] was so great,
Yet by the *auspice* of Eliza beat."
B. Jonson: Masques at Court.

(*c*) From the directors of an enterprise, who, though probably not themselves present with those engaged in executing it, are still sending them support, counsel, and aid of various kinds. Thus when a national army is fighting in some foreign land, it is doing so "under the auspices" nominally of the Executive, ready of the Home Government, if not even of the nation itself; and a missionary goes abroad "under the auspices" of the society or church which pays his salary and gives him more or less specific directions how to act. When success is achieved, those who directed the enterprise from home are contented to claim, as in fairness belongs to them, part of the glory; the modern augur or other dignitary, unlike the Roman one, has not the effrontery to appropriate the whole.

¶ The sing. *auspice* is now all but obsolete in this first sense; the pl. is frequently used.

† **B.** *Of persons:* Persons who went through certain ceremonies when a marriage took place, not forgetting to wish good luck or happiness to the wedded pair.

"In the midst went the *auspices*; after them, two that sung."*—Masques at Court: Hymenæi.*

âus-pĭ′-çĭal (ç as **sh**), *a.* [Eng. *auspic(e)*; *-ial.*]

1. Relating to prognostics.

2. Of favourable omen.

âus-pĭ′-cious, *a.* [Eng. *auspic(e)*; *-ious.*] [AUSPICE.]

I. *Lit.:* Having the omens favourable.

II. *Fig.: Alluding—*

(1) *To the time chosen or the appearances presented:* Propitious, favourable.

"Sudden, invited by *auspicious* gales."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xiii., 328.

". . . and admonish how to catch
The *auspicious* moment, . . ."
Cowper: Task, bk. iii.

(2) *To the enterprise undertaken, and specially to its commencement:* Prosperous, fortunate.

". . . the *auspicious* arms of the Cæsars."*—Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, ch. xii.

". . . the *auspicious* commencement of a new era in English commerce."*—Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

(3) *To the higher being able to aid or thwart the enterprise:*

(*a*) Auguring or promoting happiness, or at least prosperity.

(*b*) Kind, benignant.

"Betwixt two seasons comes the *auspicious* heir."
Dryden: Britannia Redivivæ.

"Parent of golden dreams, Romance!
Auspicious queen of childish joys."
Byron: To Romance.

âus-pĭ′-cious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *auspicious*; *-ly.*] In an auspicious manner; with favourable prognostications; favourably.

âus-pĭ′-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *auspicious*; *-ness.*] The quality of being auspicious; prosperity. (*Johnson.*)

* **âus′-pĭ-çў,** *s.* [AUSPICE.] The drawing of omens from birds. (*N.E.D.*)

âus′-tĕr, *s.* [From Lat. *auster*, whence Fr. *auster* and Ital. *austro* = the south wind.] The south wind.

"As vapours blown by *Auster's* sultry breath,
Pregnant with plagues, and shedding seeds of death."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. v., 1,058-9.

"On this rough *Auster* drove th' impetuous tide."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. iii., 376.

âus-tē′re, * **âus-tē′er,** *a.* [In Fr. *austère*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *austero*; Lat. *austerus*; Gr. *αὐστηρός* (*austēros*) = (1) making the tongue

dry and rough, harsh, rough, bitter; (2) stern, harsh; from Gr. *αὕω* (*auō*) = to dry.]

I. *Lit.:* Harsh, tart, or rough to the taste.

"... sloes *austere*."—*Cowper: Task*, bk. i.

"An *austere* crab-apple ..."—*Hooker: Himalayan Journals*, vol. ii., p. 32.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of persons:* Harsh, severe, crabbed in temper; permitting no levity in one's self or others.

"For I feared thee, because thou art an *austere* man."—*Luke* xix. 21.

2. *Of things:* Severe

"He clothed the nakedness of *austere* truth."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

âus-tē're-lȳ, ***âus-tē'ere-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *austere*; *-ly.*] In an austere manner; severely, harshly, rigidly.

"If I have too *austerely* punish'd you,
Your compensation makes amends; for I
Have given you here a thread of mine own life,
Or that for which I live ..."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

"... an excellent digest of evidence, clear, passionless, and *austerely* just."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

âus-tē're-nĕss, ***âus-tē're-nĕsse,** ***âus-tē'ere-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *austere*; *-ness.*] The quality of being austere, either in a literal or in a figurative sense. Austerity.

"My unsoil'd name, th' *austereness* of my life,
May vouch against you; and my place i' th' state
Will so your accusation overweigh."
Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., ii. 4.

âus-tĕr'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [In Fr. *austérité*; Sp. *austeridad*; Port. *austeridade*; Ital. *austerita*; Lat. *austeritas*; Gr. *αὐστηρότης* (*austērotēs*).]

I. *Lit.:* Harshness or sourness to the taste.

"The sweetness of the ripened fruit is not the less delicious for the *austerity* of the cruder state."—*Horsley*, vol. ii., Ser. 23. (*Richardson.*)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of persons:* Harshness, severity, crabbedness of temper.

¶ Blair thus distinguishes between *austerity* and some of the words which approach it in meaning:—"*Austerity* relates to the manner of living; *severity*, of thinking; *rigour*, of punishing. To *austerity* is opposed *effeminacy*; to *severity*, *relaxation*; to *rigour*, *clemency*. A hermit is *austere* in his life; a casuist *severe* in his application of religion or law; a judge *rigorous* in his sentences." (*Blair: Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres*, vol. i., 1817, p. 228.) Crabb takes essentially the same view.

"The Puritan *austerity* drove to the King's faction all who made pleasure their business, who affected gallantry, splendour of dress, or taste in the lighter arts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

2. *Of things:* Harshness, ruggedness.

"... and cast a wide and tender light,
Which soften'd down the hoar *austerity*
Of rugged desolation, ..."
Byron: Manfred, iii. 4.

***âus-tĕrn'e** (*Old Eng.*), **âus'-tĕrn, as-tērn'e, âws'-trēne** (*O. Scotch*), *a.* [A form of *austere* (q.v.).] Stern, harsh.

"But who is yond, thou lady faire,
That looketh with sic an *austerne* face?"
Northumberland Betrayed. Percy, vol. i. (*Richardson.*)

***âus-tĕrn'-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *austern*; suffix *-ly.*] Harshly. (*Scotch.*)

"For the heycht of the heyte happyne sall wer,
And everyche lorde shall *austernly* werk."
Early Scottish Verse, iv. (ed. Lumby), 16, 17.

âus'-tral, *a.* [Fr., Sp., & Port. *austral*; Ital. *australe*; Lat. *australis* = southern, from *auster* = (1) the south wind, (2) the south.] Pertaining to the south, southern.

Âus'-tĭn, *a. & s.* A syncopated form of Augustinian (q.v.).

Âus-tral-ā'-sĭan (**s** as **sh**), *a. & s.* [From *Austral* = Southern, and *Asia.*]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to Australasia, a division of the globe containing the land and water between the equator and 50° south latitude on the one hand, and 110° and 180° east longitude on the other. It comprises New Guinea, the Australian continent, Tasmania, New Zealand, and various Polynesian islands. It is a part of Oceania, and is sometimes called, from the generally dark character of its inhabitants, *Melanesia*. It is not to be confounded with Australia. [AUSTRALIAN.] The term *Australasia* was introduced by the President de Brosses in 1756.

B. *As substantive:* A native of Australasia.

âus'-tral-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *austral*, and suffix *-ene.* The word *austral* is from *australis*, in *Pinus australis*, the specific name of an American pine.]

Chem.: A liquid called also *austraterebenthene*, produced by neutralising English turpentine oil with an alkaline carbonate, so as to purify it, and then distilling it first over a water-bath, and then in a vacuum. It turns the plane of polarisation to the right. English turpentine oil is made from *Pinus australis* and *P. tœda*, trees which grow in the Southern States of America. (*Fownes.*)

Âus-trā-lī-ạn, *a. & s.* [From *Australi(a)*, and suffix *-an.*]

1. *As adjective:* Pertaining or relating to Australia, formerly called *New Holland*, an island of dimensions like those of a continent, lying south-east of Asia.

Australian languages: The native languages spoken in the several parts of Australia. (Latham says that these all show an agglutinate structure.) [AGGLUTINATE.]

2. *As substantive:* A native of Australia. Two great races inhabit the islands lying to the south-east of Asia, and scattered in small groups at intervals over the warmer parts of the Pacific. The higher of these is the Malay race; the lower is called, from its resemblance to the African negroes, *Negrito*. The native Australians are Negritos. They are so low in organisation that it is said they can count only 3, 4, and 5; though some who have taught them have given a much more favourable opinion of their capacity.

âus-tral-īze, *v.i.* [Eng. *austral*; *-ize.*] To tend in a southerly direction; to tend to point towards the south.

"Steel and good iron discover a verticity, or polar faculty; whereby they do septentriate at one extreme, and *australize* at another."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

âus-tra-tĕr-ĕ-bĕn'-thēne, *s.* [From Lat. *australis* = austral, and *terebenthene.*] [AUSTRALENE, TEREBENTHENE.]

Âus'-trĭ-ạn, *a. & s.* [Eng., &c., *Austria*, and Eng. suffix *-an.* In Fr. *Autrichien*, a. & s.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or relating to the Archduchy of Austria, the nucleus around which the Austrian empire, at present called *Austro-Hungary*, was agglomerated.

2. Pertaining to Austro-Hungary itself.

B. *As substantive:* A native of Austria.

Âus'-trīne, *a.* [In Sp. & Ital. *Austrino*; Lat. *Austrinus.*] Southern. (*Johnson.*)

Âus-trō-, *in compos.* [From Lat. *Auster*, genit. *Austri* (q.v.).]

1. Southern, as Austro-Egyptian = Southern-Egyptian; pertaining to the Southern Egyptians.

2. Pertaining to Austria, as contradistinguished from Hungary, as Austro-Hungary.

âus'-trō-măn-çy, *s.* [From Lat. *auster* = the south wind, and Gr. *μαντεία* (*manteia*) = divination.] Imagined divination by means of observations made upon the winds. (*Webster, &c.*)

âus-tū'-çe, *s.* [Fr. *astuce*; Sp. & Port. *astucia* = subtilty.] Subtilty. [ASTUCE.]

"They lay at the yacht lyik the ald subtill doggis bydand quhil conspiratione or dissensione suld ryes amang yon, than be there *austuce* thei furneist vithat money baith the parteis."—*Complaynt of Scotland*, p. 135.

â'ut, â'uth, *a.* [*All the* rapidly pronounced.] All the. (*Craven Gloss.*)

âu'-tăr-chȳ, *s.* [Gr. *αὐταρχία* (*autarchia*) = absolute power; *αὐτάρχης* (*autarchēs*) = an absolute sovereign; *αὐταρχέω* (*autarcheō*) = to be an absolute sovereign: *αὐτός* (*autos*) = self, and *ἀρχεύω* (*archeuō*), or *ἄρχω* (*archō*) = . . . to command, to rule.] The government of a single person; absolutism.

"It may as well boast an *autarchie* and self-sufficiencie."—*Valentine: Four Serm.* (1635), p. 10.

***âu'-tĕr,** *s.* [In Fr. *autel.*] An altar.

"Toy tempel wol I worschipe everme,
And on thin *auter*, wher I ryde or go,
I wol do sacrifice, . . ."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,253-5.

âu'-tĕr, *a.* [Norm. or Law Fr. for *autre* = another.] Another.

In Law:

En auter droit: In right of another. (Used especially with respect to the holding or inheriting property in right of another, as when one marrying an heiress obtains property in virtue of his being her husband.) (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 11.)

Per auter vie: By the life of another. (Used specially when one obtains the possession of an estate to continue as long as a certain other person lives.) (*Ibid.*, ch. 8.)

âu'-tĕr-fois (**fois** as **fwâ**), *adv.* [From Norm. or Law Fr. *auter* = another, and *fois* = time; Fr. *autrefois.*] Before, previously.

Law. (Used especially in the phrases *A. acquit* = previously acquitted; *A. convict* = previously convicted; and *A. attaint* = previously attainted. Any one of these three pleas, if substantiated, will prevent an indictment from being proceeded with, on the ground that one should not be tried twice for the same offence.) (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 26.)

âu-thĕn'-tĭc, ***âu-thĕn'-tĭck,** ***âu-thĕn'-tique** (**tique** = **tīk**), ***âu-tĕn'-tĭcke,** ***âu-tĕn'-tike,** ***âw-tĕn-ȳk** (*O. Eng.*), ***âuc-tĕn'-tȳ,** ***âu-tĕn'-tȳfe** (*O. Scotch*), *a. & s.* [Dut. *authentick*; Fr. *authentique*; Sp. & Ital. *autentico*; Port. *authentico*; Low Lat. *authenticus*; Gr. *αὐθεντικός* (*authentikos*) = warranted, authentic; opposed to *ἀδέσποτος* (*adespotos*) = (1) without a master or owner, (2) (used of books) anonymous. Gr. *αὐθέντης* (*authentēs*), contracted from *αὐτοέντης* (*autoentēs*), applied to one who does anything with his own hand; *αὐτός* (*autos*) = one's self. Cognate with the Eng. word AUTHOR.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. Written with one's own hand; original.

"There is as much difference between the present and former times as there is between a copy and an original; that, indeed, may be fair, but this only is *authentick*."—*South*, vol. viii., Ser. 14. (*Richardson.*)

2. Bearing the name of an author; having a signature attached to it; not anonymous. [A., II. 2.]

"Being examined on these material defects in the authenticalness of a paper produced by them as *authentick*, [they] could give no sort of account how it happened to be without a signature."—*Burke: Report on Affairs of India.* (*Richardson.*)

3. Trustworthy, credible, as what is subscribed with the name of an author is likely to be.

"*Awtenyk* bukys and storis alde and new."
Early Scottish Verse, i. (ed. Lumby), 1.

"This man regularly sent to the French headquarters *authentic* information touching the designs of the allies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

4. Unadulterated; not counterfeit.

(*a*) *Of persons:*

"*Par.* Both of Galen and Paracelsus.
Laf. Of all the learned and *authentic* fellows—
Par. Right, so I say."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 3.

"She shall not have it back: the child shall grow
To prise the *authentic* mother of her mind."
Tennyson: The Princess, v.

(*b*) *Of things:*

"As time improves the grape's *authentic* juice,
Mellows and makes the speech more fit for use."
Cowper: Conversation.

"... to be avenged
On him who had stole Jove's *authentic* fire."
Milton: P. L., bk. iv.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Christian Apologetics, Historical Criticism, &c.* Writers on the evidences of Christianity have had to define the words *genuine* and *authentic*, and have increased rather than diminished the obscurity attending on the subject. Thus Bishop Watson says, "A *genuine* book is that which was written by the person whose name it bears as the author of it. An *authentic* book is that which relates matters of fact as they really happened." (*Watson: Apology for the Bible*, Letter ii.) Some other writers, adverting to the fact that the words *author* and *authentic* are etymologically connected, call that *genuine* which Watson terms *authentic*, and that *authentic* which he denominates *genuine*. It would tend to clearness if all Christian apologists would in future adopt this latter use of the word. At present each author has to define the sense in which he individually employs it in his writings.

2. *Law:* Vested with all legal formalities, and legally attested

3. *Music:* Having an immediate relation to the key-note or tonic. It is contradistinguished from *plagal, i.e.*, having a corresponding relation to the fifth, or dominant, in the octave below the key-note.

Authentic Cadence, called also *Perfect Cadence.* [CADENCE.]

Authentic Melodies. [MELODY.]

Authentic Modes, Authentic Tones. [MODE, TONE.]

B. *As substantive:* An authentic book or document. [A, I.] (*Fuller.*)

âu-thĕn′-tĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *authentic; -al.*] The same as AUTHENTIC, adj. (q.v.).

âu-thĕn′-tĭc-ăl-lў (*Eng.*), ***ac-tĕn′-tĭc-lў, *ăk-tĕn′-tĭk-lў** (*O. Scotch*), *adv.* [Eng. *authentical; -ly.*]

1. In an authentic manner; properly supported by authority so as to be credible, and therefore trustworthy.

"... and na new gift conformacioun nor infeftment *aktentikly* gevin agane the said reuocacioun."—*Act Dom. Conc.*, A. 1478, p. 31.

"I will not even allude to the many heart-sickening atrocities which I *authentically* heard of."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xxi.

2. Authoritatively.

"This point is dubious, and not yet *authentically* decided."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

"Conscience never commands or forbids anything *authentically*, but there is some law of God which commands or forbids it first."—*South.*

âu-thĕn′-tĭc-ăl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *authentical; -ness.*] The quality of being authentic, *i.e.*, of being properly supported by authority, and therefore trustworthy.

"Nothing can be more pleasant than to see virtuosos about a cabinet of medals, descanting upon the value, rarity, and *authenticalness* of the several pieces."—*Addison.*

âu-thĕn′-tĭc-āte, *v.t.* [Eng. *authentic; -ate.* In Fr. *authentiquer;* Sp. *autenticar;* Port. *authenticar;* Ital. *autenticare.*]

1. To give proper validity to any document, as by signing the name to it, or going through any other formalities needful to impart to it authority.

"*To Correspondents.*—No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be *authenticated* by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."—*Standing intimation in Times Newspaper*

2. *In a more general sense:* To impart such authority to anything as to render it valuable or trustworthy.

"... replete with research and *authenticated* by curious evidences, ..."—*Warton: Hist. of Kiddington, Pref.*, p. vi.

âu-thĕn′-tĭc-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* [AUTHENTICATE.]

"We learn, however, from Livy that there was no uniform or well-*authenticated* report of the origin of the dictatorship in the early historians."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. i., § 13.

âu-thĕn′-tĭc-ā-tĭng, *pr. par.* [AUTHENTICATE.]

âu-thĕn-tĭc-ā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *authentic; -ation.* In Sp. *autenticacion;* Ital. *autenticazione.*] The act of authentication; the act of furnishing such evidence of authorship, trustworthiness, or both, as may accredit a book or a document, or even a spoken statement.

"The reign of Tullus Hostilius, like those of his two predecessors, is destitute of all *authentication* by coeval written evidence."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xi., pt. i., § 18.

âu-thĕn-tĭç′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [In Ger. *authenticität;* Fr. *authenticité;* Sp. *autenticidad;* Port. *authenticidade.*] The quality of being authentic. [AUTHENTIC.]

"... rather a work of command and imagination than of *authenticity.*"—*Walpole: Anec. of Painting*, vol. i., ch. 2. (*Richardson.*)

âu-thĕn′-tĭc-lў, *âu-tĕn′-tĭck-lў, *âu-tĕn′-tĭque-lў (tique = tĭk), *adv.* [Eng. *authentic; -ly.*] In an authentic manner.

"... registers and records judicially and *autentiquely* made."—*Hall: Hen. VIII.*, an. 34. (*Richardson.*)

âu-thĕn′-tĭc-nĕss, *âu-thĕn′-tĭck-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *authentic; -ness.*] Authenticity.

"They would receive no books as the writings of inspired men, but such of whose *authentickness* they had rational grounds."—*Bp. Morton: Episcopacy Asserted*, p. xxvii.

âu-thĕn′-tĭcs, *s. pl.* [In Fr. *authentiques.*] *Civil Law:* An anonymous but valuable collection of the Novels or New Constitutions of Justinian. (*Bouvier.*) (*Goodrich & Porter, &c.*)

âu′-thŏr, *âuc′-thôur, *âuc′-tŏr, *âu′-tŏr, *âu′-tôur, *âw′-tôwre, *a-tour, *s.* [In Fr. *auteur;* Wel. *awdur;* Prov. *auctor;* Sp. *autor;* Port. *autor, author;* Ital. *autore;* from Lat. *auctor* (sometimes incorrectly written *autor* and *author*) = one who enlarges or confirms anything; specially (1) an originator, (2) a father, (3) a founder, (4) an artist, (5) an author of books, (6, 7, &c.); from *auctum,* sup. of *augeo* = to increase, to augment.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Of the Divine Being or of persons:*

1. *Gen.:* The originator, beginner, producer, or efficient cause of anything.

"In that bless'd moment Nature, throwing wide
Her veil opaque, discloses with a smile
The *Author* of her beauties, who, retired
Behind his own creation, works unseen
By the impure, and hears his power denied."
Cowper: Task, bk. v.

"The serpent *autor* was, Eve did proceed;
Adam not *autor*, auctor was indeed."
Owen's Epigrams.

"... he became the *author* of eternal salvation unto all them that obey him."—*Heb.* v. 9.

"We the chief patron of the commonwealth,
You the regardless *author* of its woes."
Cowper: Task, bk. v.

2. *Specially:*

(*a*) An ancestor, a predecessor. (*Old Eng. & Scotch.*) [B. 1.]

(*b*) One who writes books, scientific papers, &c., with a certain measure of originality, as distinguished from a compiler and a translator.

"... the Arabes vseth yet that maner of doyng. Ysmael was here *atour.*"—*Higden: Polichron. by Trevisa*, il. 10. (*S. in Boucher.*)

"All the rage of a multitude of *authors*, irritated at once by the sting of want and the sting of vanity, is directed against the unfortunate patron."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

¶ Although there is a special term, AUTHORESS (q.v.), for a female who writes books, yet the word *author* is sometimes used in the same sense.

"To one of the *Author's* Children on his Birthday."—*Heading of one of Mrs. Hemans' Poems.*

II. *Of things:* The efficient cause of anything; that which originates or produces anything.

"That which is the strength of their amity, shall prove the immediate *author* of their variance."—*Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop.*, il. 6.

B. *Old Scots Law:*

1. An ancestor, a predecessor. (The word is frequently used in this sense in old Acts of Parliament.)

"... haldin be the said James Maxwell or his *authoris.*"—*Acts Jas. VI.* (1609).

2. One who legally transferred property to another.

"He who thus transmits a feudal right in his lifetime, is called the disponer or *author.*"—*Erskine: Inst.*, bk. ii., § 1.

author-craft, *s.* The craft or art of an author; skill in literary composition.

"If a book come from the heart, it will contrive to reach other hearts; all art and *author-craft* are of small amount to that."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lecture II.

† **âu′-thŏr,** *v.t.* [From the substantive.] To be the cause or author of; act as the doer of a deed; to do, to effect, to perpetrate; to support by authority, to accredit.

"... when such an overthrow
Of brave friends I have *authored*, ..."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, bk. iii. (*Richardson.*)

"Oh, execrable slaughter,
What hand hath *author'd* it?"
Beaum. & Fl.: Bloody Brother.

† **âu′-thŏred,** *pa. par.* [AUTHOR, *v.t.*]

âu′-thŏr-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *author,* and fem. suff. *-ess.*]

1. *Gen.:* A female author, cause, or originator of anything.

"Albeit his [Adam's] loss, without God's mercy, was absolutely irrecoverable; yet we never find he twitted her as *authoress* of his fall."—*Feltham: Serm. on St. Luke* xiv. 20

"When others curs'd the *authoress* of their woe,
Thy pity check'd my sorrows in their flow."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxiv., 970-71.

2. *Spec.:* A female author of a book.

"This woman was *authoress* of scandalous books."—*Warburton: Notes on Pope's Dunciad.*

¶ This sense is more modern than the former one.

âu-thŏr′-ĭ-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *author; -ial.*] Pertaining to an author. (*Scott: Antiq.*, ch. xiv.)

âu′-thŏr-īze, *v.t.* [AUTHORIZE.]

† **âu′-thŏr-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *author; -ism.*] Authorship. (*Walpole: Letters*, ii. 269.)

âu-thŏr′-ĭ-tą-tĭve, *adj.* [Eng. *authorit(y); -ative.*]

1. Possessed of authority; founded on authority.

2. Given forth with authority.

"With the practice of the whole Christian world the *authoritative* teaching of the Church of England appeared to be in strict harmony."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. Making or implying an assumption of authority.

"And questions in *authoritative* tone."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

âu-thŏr′-ĭ-tą-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *authoritative; -ly.*] In an authoritative manner; by proper authority; with an assumption of authority.

"... publicly and *authoritatively* taught."—*Coleridge: Aids to Reflection*, 4th ed. (1839), p. 223.

"No law foreign binds in England till it be received, and *authoritatively* engrafted, into the law of England."—*Hale.*

âu-thŏr′-ĭ-tą-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *authoritative; -ness.*] The quality of being or appearing authoritative. (*Johnson.*)

âu-thŏr′-ĭ-tў, *âu-thŏr′-ĭ-tĭe, *âu-tŏr′-ĭ-tie, âu-tôr′-ў-tĕ, *âuc-tŏr′-ĭ-tĕ, *âuc-tŏr′-ĭ-tў, *âuc-tŏr′-ĭ-tĭe, *âuc-tŏr′-ĭ-têe, *s.* [In Sw. & Dan. *auktoritet;* Ger. *autorität;* Fr. *autorité;* Sp. *autoridad;* Port. *autoridade;* Ital. *autorità;* Prov. *auctoritat.* From Lat. *auctoritas* = (1) a cause, (2) an opinion, (3) advice, (4) a precept, (5) a proposed legislative measure, (6) power or authority to act, (7) reputation, influence, (8) a pattern, (9) a warrant, credibility, (10) legal ownership; from *auctor.*] [AUTHOR.] *Authority* being connected with the word *author,* in its older and wider signification, meaning one who enlarges, confirms, or gives to a thing its complete form, hence one who originates or proposes anything, *authority* is, properly speaking, the power to act in the manner now described. It is used *specially*—

A. *In an abstract sense:* The right of claiming belief and deference, or of demanding obedience.

I. *Of belief or deference:*

1. *Claimed on behalf of persons:*

(*a*) *Legitimately:* The right which a truthful person has of claiming belief in his testimony on matters of fact which have fallen under his immediate cognizance; also the right which a man of intellect, knowledge, and character possesses of claiming deference to his opinions, even if they cannot be accepted.

"For *authority*, it is of two kinds: belief in an art, and belief in a man."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. x.

"I re-salute these sentiments, confirm'd
By your *authority.*"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

"... the *authority* of a crowd of illustrious names ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

(*b*) *Illegitimately:* A claim to belief or deference not sustained by proper evidence.

"It was known that he was so profane as to sneer at a practice which had been sanctioned by high ecclesiastical *authority*, the practice of touching for the scrofula."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. *Claimed on behalf of things:* The title which a book or a document has to a greater or lesser amount of credit, according to its character.

"They consider the main consent of all the churches in the whole world, witnessing the sacred *authority* of scriptures, ..."—*Hooker.*

"But on what *authority* it was recorded by the first Roman chroniclers, we cannot now discover."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. i., § 13.

II. *Of obedience:*

1. *Claimed on behalf of persons:*

(i.) (The right to demand obedience may be founded on natural law, as the authority of a parent over his children; or on the law of the country, as that of a magistrate over those brought before him; or a master over an apprentice.) Delegated power given by superiors.

"When the righteous are in *authority*, the people rejoice: but when the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn."—*Prov.* xxix. 2.

"And here he hath *authority* from the chief priests to bind all that call on thy name."—*Acts* ix. 14.

"Tyrconnel, before he departed, delegated his civil *authority* to one council, and his military *authority* to another."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

(ii.) Assumption that such a claim has been acknowledged; bold exercise of power.

". . . exhort and rebuke with all *authority*. Let no man despise thee."—*Titus* ii. 15.

(iii.) Power resting on the actual acknowledgment of the claim made to it.

"Power arising from strength is always in those that are governed, who are many: but *authority* arising from opinion is in those that govern, who are few."—*Temple.*

2. *Claimed on behalf of things:* The title which a law has to be obeyed.

"The recent statutes were surely not of more *authority* than the Great Charter or the Petition of Right."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. i.

B. *In a concrete sense:* The persons for whom or the things for which belief, deference, or obedience is claimed.

I. *Of persons:*

1. Of persons legitimately or illegitimately claiming belief or deference.

". . . statements made by such high *authorities*."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. i.

2. Of persons claiming obedience, viewed as individuals, or regarded collectively as one. In the former case the word is in the plural, "the military authorities," "the civil authorities," "the ecclesiastical authorities," "the municipal authorities," or simply "the authorities;" in the latter it is in the singular, as in the abstract word "authority."

"The provincial *authorities* sent copies to the municipal *authorities*."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. v.

"*Authority* herself not seldom sleeps,
Though resident, and witness of the wrong."
Cowper: Task, bk. iv.

¶ It may be used, in an analogous sense, of particular orders of superhuman beings holding a place in the heavenly hierarchy.

"Who is gone into heaven, and is on the right hand of God; angels and *authorities* and powers being made subject unto him."—*1 Peter* iii. 22.

II. *Of things (specially):* Books or documents regarded as so deserving of credit that people in general are afraid to dissent from them in opinion.

"We urge *authorities* in things that need not, and introduce the testimony of ancient writers, to confirm things evidently believed."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

"I cannot here give references and *authorities* for my several statements."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, Introd., p. 2.

âu-thŏr-ī'z-ą-ble, *adj.* [Eng. *authorize*; *-able.*] That may be authorized.

". . . a censure *authorizable* by that part of St. Austin's words . . ."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. i., p. 248.

âu-thŏr-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *authoris(e)*; *-ation.* In Fr. *autorisation*; Sp. *autorization*; Port. *autorizaçao.*] The act of authorizing; the state of being authorized.

"The obligation of laws arises not from their matter, but from their admission and reception, and *authorization* in this kingdom."—*Hale.*

âu-thŏr-īze (now more usually **âu'-thŏr-īse**), *v.t.* [Eng. *author*; *-ize.* In Fr. *autoriser*; Sp. *autorizar*; Port. *autorisar*; Ital. *autorizzare*; from Lat. *auctoro* = to produce; from *auctor.*] [Author.]

I. *Of authority given to persons:*

1. To give a person warrant or legal or moral authority to act in a particular way permanently; or to do so temporarily, till a certain commission is executed.

". . . declared that he was *authorized*, by those who had sent him, to assure the Lords that . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. To give one that authority, influence, or credit which the possession of character, knowledge, or years does; or to a truthful person belief when he makes statements founded on his personal observation.

II. *Of authority given to things:*

1. To give legal sanction to anything.

"Lawful it is to devise any ceremony, and to *authorize* any kind of regiment, no special commandment being thereby violated."—*Hooker.*

2. To give the sanction of custom or public opinion to.

"Those forms are best which have been longest received and *authorized* in a nation by custom and use."—*Temple.*

3. To justify, to give moral sanction to, to permit.

"All virtue lies in a power of denying our own desires, where reason does not *authorize* them."—*Locke.*

4. To impart credit or vitality to an opinion by bearing testimony in its favour.

". . . would well become
A woman's story, at a winter's fire,
Authorized by her grandam."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

âu-thŏr-īzed, âu-thŏr-īsed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Authorize.]

"His rudeness so with his *authorized* youth
Did livery falseness in a pride of truth."
Shakesp.: A Lover's Complaint.

Authorised Version of the Bible, or simply **Authorised Version.** The version of the Bible into English, made at the suggestion of James I. by forty-seven learned divines. It took three years—viz., from 1607 to 1610—to execute, and was first published in 1611. It is the only one "appointed to be read in churches," and till quite recently its title-page contained the words "printed by authority." It has held its place so long more by its own great merits than by the artificial support of law; and while there are numerous minute defects, which have been corrected in the Revised Version of the New Testament, it remains, in all essential respects, the same Bible which for very nearly three centuries has been the most potent factor in the spiritual education of the English-speaking race.

âu'-thŏr-īz-ĭng, âu'-thŏr-īs-ĭng, *pr. par.* [Authorize.]

âu'-thŏr-lĕss, *adj.* [Eng. *author*; *-less.*] Without an author or authors, anonymous.

"The false aspersions some *authorless* tongues have laid upon me."—*Sir E. Sackville, Guardian*, No. 133.

âu'-thŏr-lў, *a.* [Eng. *author*; *-ly.*] Like an author. (*Cowper, Worcester, &c.*)

âu'-thŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *author*, and suffix. *-ship.*] The profession of an author; the state of being an author; or the exercise of the functions of an author on any occasion; origination.

"That waste chaos of *authorship* by trade."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lecture V.

âu-tŏ-, *pref.* [From Gr. αὐτός (*autos*) = of one's self or of itself = natural, independent, alone, &c. Sometimes *auto* is used subjectively, as *autograph* = that which one himself writes; and sometimes objectively, as *autobiography* = a writing about the life of one's self.]

âu-tŏ-bī-ŏg'-rą-phĕr, *s.* [Eng. *autobiograph(y)*; *-er.*] A person who writes his or her own life, or memoirs of one's self.

âu-tŏ-bī-ọ-grăph'-ĭc, âu-tŏ-bī-ọ-grăph'-ĭ-cąl, *a.* [Eng. *autobiograph(y)*; *-ic, -ical.*] Relating to or containing autobiography.

âu-tŏ-bī-ọ-grăph'-ĭ-cąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *autobiographical*; suff. *-ly.*] By way of autobiography.

† âu-tŏ-bī-ŏg'-rą-phĭst, *s.* [Eng. *autobiograph(y)*; *-ist.*] An autobiographer.

âu-tŏ-bī-ŏg'-rą-phў, *adv.* [Gr. αὐτός (*autos*) = self, βίος (*bios*) = course of life, life, and γραφή (*graphē*) = a writing.] A narrative of the most memorable incidents in one's life, written by one's self.

"*Autobiography* of an Atheist; or, Testimony to the Truth."—*Title of a Book.*

âu-tŏ-car'-poŭs, *a.* [Pref. *auto-*, Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Consisting of pericarp alone (said of a fruit).

âu-tŏ-çĕph'-ą-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *auto-*, Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Independent of the jurisdiction of an archbishop or a patriarch. (Said of bishops and churches.)

âu-tŏ-chrŏn'-ŏ-grăph, *s.* [Gr. αὐτός (*autos*) = self, χρόνος (*chronos*) = time, and γραφή (*graphē*) = a writing, or describing.] An instrument for the instantaneous self-recording or printing of time. (*Knight.*)

âu-tŏch'-thŏn (plur. **ãu-tŏch'-thŏn-ēs**), *s.* [In Fr. *autochthone* (sing.); Port. & Lat. *autochthones* (pl.); from Gr. Αὐτόχθων (*Autochthōn*), adj. sing.; Αὐτόχθονες (*Autochthones*), pl. = sprung from the land itself; αὐτός (*autos*) = self, and χθών (*chthōn*) = the earth, the ground.] One of the aborigines of a country, a man, animal, or plant belonging to the race which seems to have inhabited the land before all other races of a similar kind.

âu-tŏch'-thŏn-ąl, *a.* [Eng., &c., *autochthon*; *-al.*] Aboriginal, indigenous.

âu-tŏch-thŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *autochthon*; *-ic.*] Autochthonal.

âu-tŏch'-thŏn-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *autochthon*; *-ism.*] Birth from the soil of a country; aboriginal occupation of a country. (*N.E.D.*)

âu-tŏch'-thŏn-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *autochthon*; *-ist.*] One who believes in the existence of autochthons. (*N.E.D.*)

âu-tŏch'-thŏn-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. αὐτόχθονος (*autochthonos*).] Autochthonal.

". . . and the decision either of the *autochthonous* Cecrops, or of Erechtheus, awarded to her the preference."—*Grote: Hist. Greece*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. i., p. 77.

âu'-tŏ-clāve, *s.* [Gr. αὐτός (*autos*) = self, and apparently *clavis* = key, from *claudo* = to shut. That which shuts itself.] A form of Papin's digester, consisting of a French stew-pan with a steam-tight lid. To render it safe it should have a safety-valve.

âu-tŏc'-rą-çў, âu-tŏc'-rą-sў, *s.* [In Ger. *autokratie*; Fr. *autocratie*; from Gr. αὐτοκράτεια (*autokrateia*), from αὐτός (*autos*) = self, and κράτος (*kratos*) = (1) strength, might, (2) power.]

I. *Literally:*

1. *Of a ruler:* Power or authority, the limits of which nominally depend solely on one's own will.

". . . who believe that an *autocracy* is necessary for the accomplishment of an object which they, at the moment, hold to be of paramount importance, . . ."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. iii., § 54.

2. *Of a state:* Independence of other states; possession of the right of self-government, with the ability to vindicate it if it be called in question. (*Barlow.*)

II. *Fig.:* Independent and controlling power over anything.

"Another influence has favoured the establishment of this *autocracy* among the faculties."—*Herbert Spencer: Psychol.*, 2nd ed., vol. ii., p. 314, § 389.

âu'-tŏ-crăt, † **âu'-tŏ-crāte,** *s.* [In Dan. *autocrat*; Dut. *autokraat*; Ger. *autokrat*; Fr. *autocrate*; Gr. αὐτοκρατης (*autokratēs*), adj. = ruling by one's self: αὐτός (*autos*) = self, and κρατεω (*krateō*) = (1) to be strong, (2) to rule; κράτος (*kratos*) = (1) strength, (2) power.] Properly, one ruling by his own power, a sovereign of uncontrolled authority; an absolute ruler. *Specially—*

I. *Formerly. Among the old Athenians:* A designation sometimes given to particular generals or ambassadors when they were invested with almost absolute authority.

II. *Now:*

1. Any absolute sovereign, especially the Emperor of Russia.

". . . the *autocrat* of the immense region stretching from the confines of Sweden to those of China, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. *Half sarcastically:* A person who rules with undisputed sway in a company or other association.

". . . and he was thenceforth the *autocrat* of the Company."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

âu-tŏ-crăt'-ĭc, âu-tŏ-crăt'-ĭ-cąl, *adj.* [Eng. *autocrat*; *-ic, -ical.* In Fr. *autocratique*; Gr. αὐτοκρατής (*autokratēs*) = ruling by one's self, absolute.] Pertaining to autocracy; absolute in power, or at least nominally so.

âu-tŏ-crăt'-ĭ-cąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng *autocratical*; *-ly.*] After the manner of an autocrat; agreeably to one's own will, and that only.

* **âu-tŏ-crā'-tor,** *s.* [Gr. αὐτοκράτωρ (*autokratōr*).] An autocrat.

âu-tŏ-crą-tŏr'-ĭ-cąl, *a.* [Eng. *autocrator*; *-ical.*] Pertaining to an autocrator, that is, an autocrat.

"The Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, in respect of the same divinity, have the same *autocratorical* power, dominion, and authority."—*Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 7.

âu-tŏc'-rą-trĭçe, *s.* [In Fr. *autocratrice.*] A female autocrat.

† **âu-tŏ-crā'-trĭx,** *s.* [Eng. *autocrat(o)r*; *-ix.*] A female autocrat. (*Tooke.*)

âu'-tŏ-crąt-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *autocrat*; *-ship.*] The office, position, or dignity of an autocrat.

âu'-tŏ de fĕ, *s.* [Sp. *auto-de-fé*; Port. *auto-da-fé* = an act of faith; Fr. *auto-da-fé*; Ger. *auto da-fe*: Sp. & Port. *auto*, from Lat. *actum* = an act; Sp. & Port. *fé*, from Lat. *fides* = faith.]

Church Hist.: The words literally mean "an act of faith," but are used for (1) the judicial sentence of the Inquisition, (2) the carrying out of such a sentence, especially the public burning of a heretic or heretics. In this case, after mass had been said publicly and a sermon preached, extracts were read from the records of the trial conducted and the sentences pronounced by the judges of the Inquisition. For some of the condemned there were minor, and for others capital sentences prescribed. The unfortunates were then handed over to the civil power. Heretics who recanted and similar penitents were first strangled and then burnt; but those who remained obstinate were burnt alive, like the martyrs of Smithfield.

The first auto-de-fe was held in Spain in 1481, the last in 1813. The prisoners who suffered minor or capital punishments were, in all, 341,021. [INQUISITION.]

âu-tō-dȳn'-ăm-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *αὐτός* (*autos*) = self, and *δυναμικός* (*dunamikos*) = powerful, from *δύναμις* (*dunamis*) = power, strength.] Operating by its own power or force without extraneous aid.

autodynamic elevator. A water elevator. An instrument in which the weight of a falling column of water elevates a smaller column to a certain height.

âu-tŏg'-ą-mȳ, *s.* [Pref. *auto-*, and Gr. *γαμία* (*gamia*), combining form of *γάμος* (*gamos*) = a wedding.

Bot.: Self-fertilization; the fertilization of a flower by its own pollen.

âu-tō-găm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *autogam(y)*; *-ic.*]

Bot.: Characterised by, or adapted for, self-fertilization.

âu-tō-ĝĕ-nĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *auto-*, and Eng. *genetic* (q.v.).] Self-producing.

âu-tō-ĝĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *auto-*, and Eng. *genesis* (q.v.).] Self-production. Used in *Biol.* in the same sense as abiogenesis (q.v.).

âu-tŏĝ'-ĕn-oŭs, âu-tŏ-ĝĕ'-nĕ-ŭs, âu-tō-ĝĕn'-ĕ-ąl, *adj.* [In Gr. *αὐτογενής* (*autogenēs*): from *αὐτός* (*autos*) = self, and *γεννάω* (*gennaō*) = to beget, to engender; *γέννα* (*genna*) = birth, and *γίγνομαι* (*gignomai*) = to come into being.] Self-engendered, self-produced; arising spontaneously.

"The various processes of the vertebræ have been divided into those that are *autogenous*, or formed from separate ossific centres, and *exogenous*, or outgrowths from either of the just-mentioned primary vertebral constituents."—*Flower: Osteol. of the Mammalia*, p. 18.

autogenous or **autogeneous soldering.** Soldering by melting together parts of two metals and allowing them to mix together and unite as they cool.

âu-tŏĝ'-ĕn-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *autogenous*; *-ly.*] In an autogenous manner; spontaneously.

"The anterior, or more properly inferior, bar of the transverse process of the seventh, and occasionally of some of the other cervical vertebræ in man, is *autogenously* developed."—*Flower: Osteol. of the Mammalia*, p. 20.

âu-tŏĝ'-ĕn-ȳ, âu-tŏĝ'-ō-nȳ, *s.* Gr. *αὐτογενής, αὐτογόνος* (*autogenēs, autogonos*) = self-produced.]

Biol.: Hæckel's name for a kind of spontaneous generation, in which he supposes a most simple organic individual to come into being in an inorganic formative fluid. (*Hist. Creation*, Eng. ed., i. 339.)

âu'-tō-ĝrăph, *s.* & *a.* [In Fr. *autographe*; Sp. & Ital. *autografo*; Port. *autographo*; Lat. *autographus* (adj.), *autographum* (subst.); Gr. *αὐτόγραφος* (*autographos*) (adj.), and *αὐτόγραφον* (*autographon*) (subst.): from *αὐτός* (*autos*) = self, and *γραφή* (*graphē*) = a writing; *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Anything written with one's own hand, as a letter or a signature; an original manuscript, as distinguished from a copy.

"To enrich obscure collectors of *autographs*."—*Times*, Nov. 13, 1876.

2. An autographic press (q.v.).

B. *As adjective:* Written by one's own hand.

"Carried a second *autograph* letter from Francis to Henry."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, vol. iv., p. 342.

âu-tŏ-ĝrăph', *v.t.* [AUTOGRAPH, *s.*]

1. To write (as a letter, etc.) with one's own hand.

2. To write one's autograph on or in.

3. To copy by an autographic press.

+ âu-tŏĝ'-rą-phąl, *a.* [Eng. *autograph*; *-al.*] The same as AUTOGRAPHIC (q.v.).

"The *autographal* subscription of the Convocation of 1571 to the same Articles is still extant."—*Bennet Essay on the Thirty-nine Articles* (1715), p. 376.

âu-tŏ-ĝrăph'-ĭc, âu-tŏ-ĝrăph'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *autograph*; *-ic*, *-ical.* In Fr. *autographique.*] [AUTOGRAPH.] Written by one's own hand; pertaining to an autograph or autographs; autographal. (*Johnson.*)

autographic ink. Ink used for executing writings or drawings on prepared paper, and of such a character that it is possible afterwards to transfer them to stone.

autographic paper. The prepared paper used in such a process.

autographic press. The printing press used in printing autographs.

autographic telegraph. An instrument for transmitting autographic messages, or in some cases portraits executed in insulating ink upon metallic paper.

âu-tŏ-ĝrăph'-ĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [AUTOGRAPHIC.] By an autographic process.

âu-tŏĝ'-rą-phȳ, *s.* [Eng. *autograph*; *-y.* In Fr. *autographie.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An autograph.

"Persons unknown but in the anonymous *autography* of their requisition, denominating themselves the gentlemen of this theatre."—*Dr. Knox: Narrative, &c.* (1793).

2. *Lithography:* A process for transferring a writing or an engraving from paper to stone.

âu-tŏ-kī-nĕt'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Gr. *αὐτός* (*autos*) = self; Eng. *kinetic*, and suff. *-al.*] Self-moving. (*More: Immortality of the Soul*, I. ii. 25.)

âu-tŏm'-ą-līte, *s.* [AUTOMOLITE.]

âu-tŏm'-ą-tăl, *a.* [From Lat. *automatos*; Eng. &c. suff. *-al.*] [AUTOMATON.] Automatic.

"The whole universe is as it were the *automatal* harp of that great and true Apollo."—*Annot. on Glanvill's Lux Orient.* (1682), p. 129.

âu'-tō-măth, *s.* [Gr. *αὐτομαθής* (*automathēs*), from *αὐτός* (*autos*) = self, and *μαθεῖν* (*mathein*), 2 aor. infin. of *μανθάνω* (*manthanō*) = to learn.] A self-taught person.

âu-tō-măt'-ĭc, âu-tō-măt'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [In Fr. *automatique*; Port. *automatico*; Lat. *automatos*; Gr. *αὐτόματος* (*automatos*).] [AUTOMATON.]

I. *Ord. Lang. Of material things:*

1. Pertaining to an automaton.

2. Pertaining to self-acting machinery, as automatic brake, automatic coupling, automatic telegraph, &c.

II. *Physiol. & Mental Phil.:* Carried on unconsciously.

"Unconscious or *automatic* reasoning."—*Herbert Spencer: Physiol.*, 2nd ed., vol. ii., p. 6, § 276.

automatic fire. A composition made by the Greeks, which ignited under the rays of the sun at ordinary temperatures.

âu-tŏm-ăt'-ĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *automatical*; *-ly.*] In an automatic manner.

âu-tŏm'-ą-tīsed, *a.* [Eng. *automat(on)*; *-ised.*] Made into an automaton (q.v.). (*Carlyle: Diamond Necklace*, ch. i.)

âu-tŏm'-ą-tĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *automat(on)*; *-ism.*]

1. Automatic action.

2. The theory that animals are mere automata, acting mechanically and not voluntarily.

3. The power of originating motion, as seen in the streaming motion of Amœba.

âu-tŏm'-ą-tĭst, *s.* [AUTOMATISM.] One who holds that animals are mere animals.

âu-tŏm'-ą-tŏn (plur. **âu-tŏm'-ą-tŏns** or **âu-tŏm'-ą-tą**), *s.* [In Sw., Dan., & Ger. *automat*; Dut. *automaat*; Fr. *automate*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *automato*; Lat. *automatus*, adj.; Gr. *αὐτόματος* (*automatos*) = self-acting: *αὐτός* (*autos*) = self, and **μάω* (*maō*) = to strive after, to attempt.]

I. *Literally:*

1. *Gen.:* Any self-acting machine; or, as a self-acting machine is, at least in most cases, impossible, a machine which, like a watch or clock, requires to be adjusted only at remote intervals, and during the intermediate periods goes of itself.

"The particular circumstances for which the *automata* of this kind are most eminent may be reduced to four."—*Wilkins.*

2. *Spec.:* A figure resembling a human being or animal, so constructed that when wound up it will, for a certain time, make movements like those of life.

II. *Fig.:* This earth or the universe.

automaton balance. A self-acting machine for weighing coin and rejecting any pieces which may be of light weight.

âu-tŏm'-ą-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *automat(on)*; *-ory.*] Automatic. (*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. i., ch. xxiv.)

âu-tŏm'-ą-toŭs, *a.* [Lat. *automatus*; Gr. *αὐτόματος* (*automatos*).] [AUTOMATON.] The same as AUTOMATIC (q.v.).

"Clocks, or *automatous* organs, whereby we distinguish of time."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

âu-tŏm'-ō-līte, âu-tŏm'-ą-līte, *s.* [In Ger. *automalit*; from Gr. *αὐτόμολος* (*automolos*) = a deserter, *αὐτόμολος* (*automolos*) adj. = going of one's self; *αὐτομολέω* (*automoleō*) = to desert: *αὐτός* (*autos*) = self, and *μολεῖν* (*molein*) = to go or come. This mineral is said to be a "deserter," because it has departed from the aspect of a metallic one, and yet has much zinc in its composition.] A mineral, called also Gahnite, a variety of Spinel (q.v.). Dana characterises it as Zincgahnite. The composition is oxide of zinc and alumina, with sometimes a little iron. It is found at Fahlun, in Sweden, and in America.

âu-tō-mor'-phĭc, *a.* [Gr. *αὐτόμορφος* (*automorphos*) = self-formed.] Conceived after the form or fashion of one's self. (*H. Spencer.*)

âu-tō-morph'-ĭsm, *s.* [AUTOMORPHIC.] The act or practice of conceiving other things or explaining acts by analogies from one's self. (*H. Spencer: Sociology* (Inter. Sci. Ser.), p. 117.)

âu-tŏn'-ō-mą-sȳ, *s.* Prob. a misprint for antonomasy (q.v.). (*N.E.D.*)

***ău-tŏ-nō'-mĭ-an,** *a.* [Eng. *autonomy.*] Pertaining to autonomy.

âu-tŏn'-ō-moŭs, *a.* [Fr. *autonome*; Port. *autonomo.* In Gr. *αὐτόνομος* (*autonomos*).] Pertaining or relating to autonomy; possessing and exercising the right of self-government; independent.

âu-tŏn'-ō-mȳ, *s.* [In Fr. *autonomie*; Port. *autonomia*; Gr. *αὐτονομία* (*autonomia*), from *αὐτόνομος* (*autonomos*) = living by one's own laws: *αὐτός* (*autos*) = self, and *νόμος* (*nomos*) = custom, law; *νέμω* (*nemō*) = to distribute.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The right, and that not lying dormant, but acted on, of self-government. Independence; the state of being, within certain limits, a law to one's self. (Used of nations or of individuals.)

"It is rumoured that the *autonomy* of Bulgaria will form part of her demands. . . ."—*Times*, Nov. 16, 1877.

2. *Mental Phil. In the Philosophy of Kant:* A term employed to designate the absolute sovereignty of reason in the sphere of morals.

*** âu-tŏp'-ą-thȳ,** *s.* [Gr. *αὐτοπάθεια* (*autopatheia*) = one's own feeling or experience.] More defines this as "the being self-strucken, to be sensible of what harms us, rather what is absolutely evill." (*Davies.*)

âu'-tō-phone, *s.* A form of barrel organ, of which the tunes are determined by perforations in a sheet of mill-board cut to correspond with the desired notes. (*E. H. Knight.*)

âu'-tō-pĭs-tȳ, *s.* [Gr. *αὐτόπιστος* (*autopistos*) = credible in itself: *αὐτός* (*autos*) = self, and *πιστός* (*pistos*) = trustworthy; *πείθω* (*peithō*) = to persuade.] Self-evidencing power; credibility on internal evidence without its being requisite to seek corroboration from external sources.

âu-tŏp'-sĭ-ą, *s.* [AUTOPSY.]

âu-tŏp'-sĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *autops(y)*; *-ical.*] Pertaining to autopsy; autoptical. [AUTOPTICAL.]

âu-tŏp′-sy, âu-tŏp′-sĭ-a, *s.* [In Fr. *autopsie;* Port. *autopsia;* Gr. *αὐτοψία* (*autopsia*), from *αὐτός* (*autos*) = self, and *ὄψ* (*ops*) = the eye.] Observation of a phenomenon made by means of one's own eyes, as distinguished from testimony with respect to it.

"In those that have forked tails, *autopsy* convinceth us that it hath this use."—*Ray: Creation.*

¶ *Med.:* Used of a *post-mortem* examination.

† **âu-tŏp′-tĭc-al,** *a.* [In Gr. *αὐτοπτικός* (*autoptikos*).]

Ord. Lang. & Med.: Pertaining to autopsy; seen by one's own eyes; autopsical.

"Evinced by *autoptical* experience."—*Evelyn,* b. iii., ch. iii., § 22.

† **âu-tŏp′-tĭc-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *autoptical; -ly.*]

Ord. Lang. & Med.: By means of one's own eyes.

"That the galaxy is a meteor, was the account of Aristotle; but the telescope hath *autoptically* confuted it . . ."—*Glanville: Scepsis.*

† **âu-tō-schĕ-dĭ-as′-tĭc-al,** *a.* [From Gr. *αὐτοσχεδιαστικός* (*autoschediastikos*) = extemporary; *αὐτοσχεδιάζω* (*autoschediazō*) = to do, act, or speak off-hand; *αὐτοσχέδιος* (*autoschedios*) = (1) hand to hand, (2) off-hand: *αὐτός* (*autos*) = one's self; *σχέδιος* (*schedios*) = (*of place*) near, (*of time*) sudden, on the spur of the moment, off-hand; *σχεδόν* (*schedon*) = near; *ἔχω* (*echō*) = I have; *σχεῖν* (*schein*), infin. = to have.] Extemporaneous, extemporary.

"You so much over-value my *autoschediastical* and indigested censure of St. Peter's primacy over the rest of the apostles, . . ."—*Dean Martin: Letters,* p. 21.

† **âu-tō-thē′-ĭşm,** *s.* [Gr. *αὐτός* (*autos*) = self, and Eng. *theism* (q.v.).] The doctrine of the self-existence of God.

† **âu-tō-thē′-ĭst,** *s.* [Gr. *αὐτός* (*autos*) = self, and Eng. *theist* (q.v.).] One who is his own god. (*S. Baring-Gould: Origin of Religious Beliefs,* i. 136.)

âu′-tō-tȳpe, *s.* & *a.* [Gr. *αὐτός* (*autos*) = self, and *τύπος* (*tupos*) = a blow, . . . the impress of a seal.]

A. *As substantive:*

† 1. A reproduction of an original.

2. A process for reproducing photographs and pictures in permanent monochrome.

3. A print produced by this process.

B. *As adj.:* Produced by autotype.

âu′-tō-tȳpe, *v.* [Autotype, *s.*] To reproduce (as a picture) by autotype process.

âu-tō-tȳ-pŏg′-ra-phy, *s.* [From Eng. *autotype* (q.v.), and Gr. *γραφή* (*graphē*) = a deduction, drawing, painting, or writing.] A process invented by Mr. Wallis, by which drawings made on gelatine can be transferred to soft metallic plates, and afterwards used for printing from, like ordinary copper plates.

âu′-tō-tȳ-pȳ, *s.* [Autotype.] The art or process of reproducing autotypes.

âu′-tŭmn (*n* mute), *s.* [In Fr. *automne;* Sp. *otono;* Port. *outono;* Ital. *autunno;* Lat. *auctumnus* (*autumnus* is less correct), *auctus* = increase, growth, abundance; *auctus,* pa. par. of *augeo* = to increase. While the words *spring, summer,* and *winter* came to us from our Anglo-Saxon ancestors, the term *autumn* was borrowed from the Romans.]

1. *Lit.:* The season of the year which follows summer and precedes the winter. Astronomically, it is considered to extend from the autumnal equinox, September 23, in which the sun enters Libra, to the winter solstice, December 22, in which he enters Capricorn. Popularly, it is believed to embrace the months of August, September, and October.

2. *Fig.:* The decline of human life; the whole term of man's existence being tacitly compared to a year.

"Life's *autumn* past, I stand on winter's verge.'
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

autumn-field, *s.* A field as it looks in autumn, when harvest is in progress. (*Tennyson: The Princess,* iv. 24.).

autumn-leaves, *s. pl.* The leaves which so abundantly fall towards the close of autumn. (*Longfellow: Evangeline,* i. 4.)

autumn-sheaf, *s.* A sheaf of grain gathered in autumn. (*Tennyson: Two Voices.*)

âu-tŭm′-nal, * **âu-tŭm′-nĭ-an,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *autumn; -al, -ian.* In Fr. *automnal;* Sp. *autumnal;* Port. *outonal;* Ital. *autumnale;* Lat. *auctumnalis,* less properly *autumnalis.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Pertaining to, or produced or plucked in, autumn.

"How sweet on this *autumnal* day,
The wild wood's fruits to gather."
Wordsworth: Farrow Visited, Sept., 1814.

"As when a heap of gathered thorns is cast,
Now to, now fro, before th' *autumnal* blast,
Together clung, it rolls around the field."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey v. 618.

2. *Fig.:* Pertaining to the declining period of human life.

"A sudden illness seized her in the strength
Of life's *autumnal* season."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

Autumnal equinox: The time when the days and nights in autumn become equal, the influence of twilight not being taken into consideration. The sun is then vertical at the equator on his journey southward. This happens about the 22nd or 23rd of September.

Autumnal point: The part of the equator from which the sun passes to the southern hemisphere.

Autumnal signs (Astron.): The signs Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius, through which the sun passes during the autumn.

B. *As substantive:* A plant which flowers in autumn.

***âu-tŭm′-nĭ-an,** *a.* [Autumnal.]

† **âu-tŭm′-nĭ-tȳ,** * **âu-tŭm′-nĭ-tĭe,** *s.* [Eng. *autumn; -ity.* From Lat. † *autumnitas, auctumnitas.*] [Autumn.] The season of autumn.

"Thy furnace reeks
Hot steams of wine, and can aloof descrie
The drunken draughts of sweet *autumnitie.*"
Bp. Hall: Sat., iii. 1.

Âu-tŭn′-ite, *s.* [So named because found near *Autun,* in the department of Saône-et-Loire, in France.]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, of a citron or sulphur-yellow colour. The hardness is 2 to 2·5; the sp. gr., 3·05 to 3·19; the lustre on one face pearly, on others adamantine. It is a translucent and optically biaxial. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 13·40 to 15·20; sesquioxide of uranium, 56·47 to 61·73; water, 15·48 to 20; with smaller amounts of lime, magnesia, protoxide of manganese, baryta, and oxide of tin. Formerly found at South Basset, Wheal Edwards, and near St. Day, in England; now at St. Symphorien, near Autun, in France; in Russia, America, &c. (*Dana.*)

âu-vĕr′-nas, *s.* [From Fr. *auvernas,* a name given at Orleans to certain kinds of black raisins.] A heady wine, made near Orleans from the raisins mentioned in the etymology. Kept two or three years it becomes excellent.

âux-ē′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *αὔξησις* (*auxēsis*) = growth, increase; *αὐξάνω* (*auxanō*), 1 fut. *αὐξήσω* (*auxēsō*) = to make large, to cause to increase.]

Rhet.: Amplification, a figure by which a dignified word is purposely substituted for one of a more ordinary character.

âux-ĕt′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *αὐξητικός* (*auxētikos*).] Pertaining to an auxesis; containing an amplification.

"This *auxetic* power of the preposition is observable in the Epist. to Philemon, ver. 19."—*Dr. Hutchinson: Serm. at Oxford* (1740), p. 8.

† **âux-ĭl′-ĭ-ar,** *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *auxiliare;* Sp. & Port. *auxiliar;* Ital. *ausiliare;* Lat. *auxiliaris* and *auxiliarius,* from *auxilior* and *auxilio* = to help; *auxilium* = help.]

A. *As adjective:* Auxiliary. *Used—*

1. *Gen. Of things in general:*

"While yet th' *auxiliar* shafts this hand supply."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xxii., 123.

"The glorious habit by which sense is made subservient still to moral purposes,
Auxiliar to divine."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

2. *Spec. Of troops:*

"*Auxiliar* troops combin'd, to conquer Troy."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xix., 147.

B. *As substantive:* Auxiliary troops; auxiliaries.

"Ye Trojans, Dardans, and *auxiliars,* hear!"
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. vii., 419.

âux-ĭl′-ĭ-ar-ĭeş, *s. pl.* [Auxiliary, *s.*]

âux-ĭl′-ĭ-ar-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *auxiliar; -ly.*] By means of help. (*Harris, Worcester, &c.*)

âux-ĭl′-ĭ-ar-y, * **âux-ĭl′-ĭ-ar-ĭe,** * **âux-ĭl′-ĭ-ar-y,** *a.* & *s.* [Auxiliar.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:* Rendering assistance, helping, aiding; subsidiary to.

"Aid from his brother of the seas he craves,
To help him with *auxiliary* waves." *Dryden.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mil. Auxiliary troops.* [Auxiliary, B., I. 1 (2).]

2. *Gram. Auxiliary verbs:* The verbs which are used to conjugate others. They are the verbs *to be, to have, shall, will,* &c.

"In almost all languages, some of the commonest nouns and verbs have many irregularities; such are the common *auxiliary* verbs, *to be* and *to have, to do* and *to be done,* &c."—*Watts.*

3. *Anatomy:* Pertaining to any organ or part of an organ which assists another one in its operation.

"There is not the smallest capillary vein but it is present with, and *auxiliary* to it, according to its use."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

Auxiliary muscles: Muscles, the action of which assists that of others. (Used specially of the pyramidal muscles of the abdomen.)

4. *Music. Auxiliary scales:* The six keys or scales, consisting of any key major, with its relative minor, and the attendant keys of each.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of persons:*

(1) Any person who helps another; a helper, an assistant.

"There are, indeed, a sort of underling *auxiliaries* to the difficulty of a work, called commentators and criticks."—*Pope.*

(2) Troops, often from another nationality, taking a subordinate place in a military enterprise.

"Highland *auxiliaries* might have been of the greatest use to him; but he had few such *auxiliaries.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

2. *Of things:* Anything which assists.

"In the strength of that power he might, without the *auxiliaries* of any further influence, have determined his will to a full choice of God."—*South.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* An auxiliary verb. [A., II. 2.]

2. *Math.:* A quantity introduced with the view of simplifying some complex operation.

* **âux-ĭl-ĭ-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *auxiliatio.*] Help, aid.

âux-ĭl′-ĭ-a-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* [From Lat. *auxiliatus,* perf. par. of *auxilior* = to help.] [Auxiliar.] Assisting, helping.

". . . the purchasing of masses both *auxiliatory* and expiatory . . ."—*Sir E. Sandys: State of Religion.*

âux′-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. *αὐξίς* (*auxis*).] A genus of spiny-finned fishes belonging to the Scomberidæ, or Mackerel family. They are found in the Mediterranean, the Antilles, &c. Some are of large size. They resemble the tunny.

âux′-ŭnge, *s.* [Axunge.]

a-va′, a-va′, *adv.* [Scotch *av* = of, and *a′* = *all.*] (*Scotch.*)

1. Of all, as denoting arrangement in place. (*Mayne: Siller Gun,* p. 22.)

2. At all; in any way.

". . . to be sure, for my part, I hae nae right to be here ava'."—*Scott: Old Mortality,* ch. xiv.

a′-va, *s.* [Native language of the Sandwich Islands.]

1. The Sandwich Island name of a liliaceous plant, a species of Cordyline [Cordyline], which furnishes an intoxicating liquor.

". . . the stream was shaded by the dark-green knotted stem of the *ava,* so famous in former days for its intoxicating effects."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World,* ch. xviii.

2. The native name given in the Sandwich Islands to an intoxicating liquor distilled from the plant described under No. 1, or to intoxicating liquor in general.

"But when it did a general search was made, in which even the houses of the missionaries were not exempted, and all the *ava* (as the natives call all ardent spirits) was poured on the ground."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World,* ch. xviii.

3. A kind of pepper, *Macropiper methysticum.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

ăv′-a-da-vat, *s.* [Amadavat.] An Indian bird, the same as Amadavat (q.v.).

ą-vā'il (1), **ą-vā'ile**, ***ą-vā'ill**, ***ą-vā'ille**, ***ą-vā'y-lŷn**, ***ą-vā'yl**, ***ą-uā'ile**, ***ą-uā'yle**, **ą-ue'ile** (**u** as **v**), *v.i.* & *t.* [From Fr. *valoir* = to be worth; Old Fr. *valoir, valer, valeir;* Prov., Sp., & Port. *valer;* Ital. *valere;* Lat. *valeo* = (1) to be strong or vigorous, (2) to be worth.]

A. *Intransitive:* To be of sufficient strength, validity, or effectiveness to gain the end which it was designed to accomplish.

"The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man *availeth* much."—*James* v. 16.

"Farewell! if ever fondest prayer
For other's weal *avail'd* on high."
Byron: Farewell!

B. *Transitive:*

1. To profit, to serve the purpose of.

"But litle may such guile thee now *avayl*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. v. 8.

"Yet all this *availeth* me nothing."—*Esther* v. 13.

¶ (*a*) It is rarely followed by an infinitive.

"Eternal sorrows what *avails* to shed?
Greece honours not with solemn fasts the dead."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xix., 227-8.

(*b*) It is often used reciprocally.

"Then shall they seek t' *avail* themselves of names,
Places, and titles . . ." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. xii.

2. To promote, to favour, to assist.

"Meantime he voyag'd to explore the will
Of Jove, on high Dodona's holy hill:
What means might best his safe return *avail*."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xiv. 365.

***ą-vā'il** (2), ***ą-vā'ile**, ***ą-vā'le**, ***ą-uā'ile**, ***ą-uā'le** (**u** = **v**), *v.t.* & *i.* [From Fr. *avaler* = to swallow, take down, let down; *aval* = downwards. In Ital. *avallare* is = to let down, from Low Lat. *avalo*, or *avallo*, with the same meaning.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To cause to descend, to let fall.

"By that, the welked Phœbus gan *availe*
His weary waine . . ."
Spenser: Sheph. Cal., i.

2. *Figuratively:* To depress in position and in spirits; to render abject.

"He did abase and *avale* the sovereignty into more servitude towards that see than had been among us."—*Wotton.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To descend.

"And from their sweaty coursers did *avale*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 10.

2. *Fig.:* To sink, to become depressed in spirits, to feel one's pride humbled.

"That could so meekly make proud hearts *avale*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. viii. 25.

ą-vā'il, ***ą-vā'ile**, ***ą-vā'yle**, ***ą-uā'ile**, ***ą-uā'yle** (**u** = **v**), *s.* [O. Fr. *availe.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Worth, value, profit, advantage, use, produce.

"I charge thee,
As heav'n shall work in me for thine *avail*,
To tell me truly." *Shakesp.: All's Well*, i. 3.

¶ It is often preceded by *no, much, little,* and other adjectives, indicating quantity, number, or proportion; thus, "Of *no* avail," "of *much* avail," &c.

"Truth, light upon this way, is of *no more avail* to us than errour."—*Locke.*

†2. Means, property. (Generally in the plural, *avails* = proceeds, profits.)

B. *Scots Law:* An old feudal practice which gradually acquired the force of law, by which a lord or other superior exacted from any vassal's son, who happened to be unmarried at the time of his father's death, but afterwards entered the matrimonial state, the entire *tocher*, that is, dower of the lady. This was called *single avail*. Nay, more, the superior believed himself entitled to choose a wife for the young man, and take from him *double avail* if, rejecting her, he wedded another. When the Court of Session gained a voice in these matters, the judges, almost as recalcitrant as the bridegroom himself against *double avail*, were never known to have given the smallest assistance to an aggrieved chief in carrying out his modest claim. (*Erskine: Instit.*, bk. ii., title v., §§ 20, 21.)

ą-vāil-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *avail, -ability;* or *available, -ity.*] The quality of being available.

ą-vā'il-ą-ble, ***ą-vā'il-ą-ble**, ***ą-uā'yle-ą-ble** (**u** = **v**), *a.* [Eng. *avail; -able.*]

*1. Powerful, in force, valid.

"Laws human are *available* by consent."—*Hooker.*

"Drake put one of his men to death, having no authority nor commission *available*."—*Raleigh.*

2. Profitable, advantageous, of benefit.

"It was as much *available* to pray to saints as to whirl a stone against the wind."—*Prouse: Hist. Eng.*, vol. iii., ch. xii., p. 64.

3. Capable of being employed.

". . . *available* for purposes of collective luxury or magnificence."—*J. S. Mill: Politic. Economy* (Prelim. Remarks), p. 19.

ą-vā'il-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *available; -ness.*]

1. The quality of being available. *Spec.*, capability of effecting the purpose for which it was intended.

"We differ from that supposition of the efficacy, or *availableness*, or suitableness of these to the end."—*Hale.*

2. Legal force, validity.

ą-vā'il-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *availabl(e); -y.*]

*1. Powerfully, in force; *spec.*, with legal validity. (*Johnson.*)

2. Profitably, advantageously; of benefit. (*Johnson.*)

ą-vāil'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [Avail (1).]

***ą-vā'ill**, *s.* [From *avail* (2), *v.*] Abasement, humiliation. (*Scotch.*)

"The labour lost, and leil service;
The laug *availl* on humil wyse,
And the lytill rewarde agane,
For to considder is ane pane."
Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 115. (*Jamieson.*)

***ą-vāil'-lôur**, ***ą-va'-lôur**, *s.* [Fr. *valeur* = value, price, . . . valour.] (*Scotch.*)

1. Value.

". . . sall retain na mair within thair awin housis, to the use and sustentatioun of thair families, than the *availlour* of iii d. . . ."—*Balfour: Pract.*, p. 65. (*Jamieson.*)

2. Avail.

"That the saidis preceptis be—of als grete strenthe, *avalour*, and effecte . . ."—*Acts, Mary:* 1542 (ed. 1814), p. 424. (*Jamieson.*)

†**ą-vā'il-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *avail; -ment.*] Profit, advantage. (*Johnson.*)

ą-vā'ilş, *s. pl.* [Avail, *s.*]

ăv-ą-la'nçhe, †**ăv-ą-la'nġe**, *s.* [Fr. *avalanche*, from *avaler* = . . . to let down.] [Avail (2), *v.*] A snow-slip; the descent from the upper parts of a mountain, down its slope, of an immense mass of snow and ice, accompanied by earth, gravel, and such fragments of rock as they have been able to detach. Such avalanches are often destructive to Alpine houses or hamlets. Avalanches on a miniature scale may be seen whenever snow is melting on housetops.

"Huge fragments, sapp'd by the ceaseless flow,
Till white and thundering down they go,
Like the *avalanche's* snow
On the Alpine vales below."
Byron: The Siege of Corinth, 24.

***ą-vā'le**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Avail (2).]

ą-va'-lôur, *s.* [Avail, *s.*] Avail. (*Scotch.*)

***ą-va'nçe**, *v.t.* [From Fr. *avancer.*] [Advance.] The same as Advance (q.v.). (*Old Eng. & Scotch.*)

"It is not honest, it may not *avance*."
Chaucer: C. T., 246. (*S. in Boucher.*)

***ą-va'nçe**, ***ą-vâ'unçe**, *s.* [From Fr. *avance.*] [Advance.] Advancement.

"To another a greter *avaunce*."
Piers Plowman's Tale, 165. (*S. in Boucher.*)

***ą-va'nçe-mĕnt**, ***ą-vâ'unçe-mĕnt**, ***ą-ua'nçe-mĕnt** (**uançe** = **vançe**), *s.* [From Sp. *avancement.*] (*Old Eng. & Scotch.*) The same as advancement (q.v.). (*Prompt. Parv., Jamieson,* &c.)

ăv'-ąnd, *pr. par.* [From Scotch *aw* = to owe.] Owing. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

"Safere as sal be fundin *avand* of the saide tachire, the said Robert sall pay the samyn," &c.—*Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1488, p. 98.

ą-va'nt (1), *s., and in compos.* [Fr. *avant*: (*as prep.*) = before; (*as adv.*) = far, forward; (*as subst.*) = the bow of a ship.]

A. *As subst.:* The van of an army. [Van.]

B. *In comp.: Avant* is an *adj.* = foremost, which, in military phrases, is = most advanced against the enemy

avant-courier (*Fr. & Eng.*), †**avant-currier** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Fr. *avant-coureur;* from *avant* = before, and *courir* = to run.]

1. *Gen.:* A forerunner, a precursor.

2. *Spec., plur.* (*Mil.*): Forerunners of an army, perhaps what are now called "picquet guards."

"The *avant-curriers* of the English hoast were come in sight, whilest the Scots were some at supper and others gone to rest."—*Hume: Hist. Doug.*, p. 99. (*Jamieson.*)

avant-fosse, *s.* [Fr.]

Fortif.: The ditch of a counterscarp next to the country. It is dug at the foot of the glacis. (*James.*)

avant-guard, *s. sing. or pl.* [Fr. *avant-garde.*]

Mil.: Advanced guard.

"The horsemen might issue forth without disturbance of the foot, and the *avant-guard* without shuffling with the battail or arriere."—*Hayward.*

***ą-vâ'nt** (2), *s.* [Avaunt.] A vaunt, a boast. [Avaunt, *s.*, Vaunt, *s.*]

***ą-vâ'nt**, **ą-vâ'nte**, *v.i.* [Fr. *vanter.*] [Avaunt.] To vaunt, to boast. [Avaunt, *v.*, Vaunt, *v.*]

***ą-va'n-tąġe**, *s.* [Fr. *avantage;* Low Lat. *avantagium.*] [Advantage.] The same as Advantage (q.v.). (*Prompt. Parv., &c.*) [See also Evantage.]

†**ą-văn'-tūr-ĭne**, *s.* [Aventurine.]

ăv-ą-rĭçe, *s.* [In Fr. *avarice;* Sp. *avaricia;* Port. *avareza;* Ital. *avarizia;* Lat. *avaritia,* from *avarus* = eagerly desirous of.]

1. *Spec.:* An excessive craving after wealth; greediness of gain; inordinate love of money; covetousness.

"And the difference bytwixe *avarice* and coveytise is this: coveitise is for to coveyte suche thinges as thou hast not; and *avarice* is to withholde and kepe suche thinges as thou hast, withouten rightful neede."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

"*Avarice* is rarely the vice of a young man: it is rarely the vice of a great man . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. *Gen.:* Insatiable desire of something else than money.

"And all are taught an *avarice* of praise."
Goldsmith: The Traveller.

ăv-ą-rĭ'-çious (**çious** as **shŭs**), *a.* [Eng. *avaric(e); -ious.* In Fr. *avaricieux;* Ital. *avaraccio.*]

1. Insatiably eager to acquire wealth; covetous.

"Luxurious, *avaricious*, false, deceitful."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

2. The result of covetousness; produced by covetousness.

"An unrelenting, *avaricious* thrift."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

ăv-ą-rĭ'-çious-lў (**çious** as **shŭs**), *adv.* [Eng. *avaricious: -ly.*] In an avaricious manner; covetously.

ăv-ą-rĭ'-çious-nĕss (**çious** as **shŭs**), *s.* [Eng. *avaricious; -ness.*] The quality of being avaricious; covetousness.

***ăv'-ą-roŭs**, ***ăv'-ĕr-oŭs**, *a.* [Fr. *avare;* Sp. & Port. *avaro,* adj.; Ital. *avaro,* s. = a miser. From Lat. *avarus,* from *aveo* = to desire.]

". . . for it [avarice] bireveth him the love that men to him owen, and turneth it bakward againe al resoun, and makith that the *avarous* man hath more hope in his catel than in Jhesu Crist. . . ."—*Chaucer: The Persones Tale.*

ą-va'st, *interj.* [Etymology uncertain; prob. a corruption of Dut. *houd vast* = hold fast.]

Naut.: Enough, cease, stay, hold, desist from.

"*Avast* hailing! don't you know me, mother Partlett?" *Cumberland; Com. of the Walloons.*

avast heaving. Desist from heaving.

âv-ą-tar', **ăv-ą-ta'-rą**, *s.* [Sansc. *avatâra, avatâra,* from *ava* = from, and *tri* = to cross over, to pass over.]

1. *Hindoo Myth.:* The descent of a deity to the earth; the incarnation of a deity. (Specially applied to the ten incarnations of Vishnoo.) [Incarnation.]

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Manifestation or presentation.

(2) Phase.

***ą-vâ'unçe**, *s.* & *v.* [Obsolete forms of Advance.]

***a-vâ'unçe-mĕnt,** *s.* [Fr. *avancement.*] [ADVANCEMENT.]

***a-vâ'un-çÿd,** *pa. par.* The same as ADVANCED (q.v.). (*Prompt. Parv.*)

a-vâunt', *adv. & interj.* [Fr. *avant* = forward, from Lat. *ab ante* = from before.]

* **A.** *As adv.:* Forward.

B. *As interj.:* On ! off ! away ! begone !

"*Avaunt!* thou hateful villain, get thee gone."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 3.

***a-vâunt'** (1), *v.i. & t.* [O. Fr. *avanter: a,* intens., and *venter* = to boast, to vaunt (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To boast, to brag.

¶ Used also reflectively.

"Let now the Papists *avaunt* themselves of their transubstantiation !"—*Abp. Cranmer: Answer to Gardiner,* p. 333.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To boast of.

2. To praise, to commend. (*N.E.D.*)

***a-vâunt'** (2), *v.i. & t.* [AVAUNT, *adv. & interj.* This verb has been influenced in meaning by AVAUNT (1) and by ADVANCE.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To advance, especially in a haughty or boastful way. (*Spenser: F. Q.,* II., iii. 6.)

2. To depart.

B. *Trans.:* To raise, to advance (q.v.).

***a-vâunt'** (1), *s.* [AVAUNT, *adv.*] An order to depart, dismissal.

"To give her the *avaunt.*"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 3.

***a-vâunt'** (2) *s.* [AVAUNT (1) *v.*] A vaunt, a boast.

"With greater *avaunt* than truth."—*Brende: Q. Curtius,* iii. 25.

¶ *To make avaunt:* To boast. (*Chaucer: Prol. C. T.,* 227.)

*** a-vaunt-age,** *s.* [From Fr. *avantage.*] [ADVANTAGE.] The same as ADVANTAGE (q.v.).

"For ther nas noon so wys that cowthe seye,
That any had of other *avauntage.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 2,592-3.

*** a-vaunt-ance,** *s.* [Eng. *avaunt,* and suffix *-ance.*] Vaunting, boasting.

"The vice, cleped *avauntance,*
With pride hath take his acquaintance."
Gower: Conf. Am., b. i.

*** a-vâ'unt-ĕr,** *s.* [O. Eng. *avaunt; -er.*] One who vaunts ; a boaster.

"Ne noon *avaunter,* by that God above !"
Chaucer: C. T., 16,403.

*** a-vâ'unt-ĭng, * a-vâ'unt-ÿng,** *pr. par.* [AVAUNT, *v.*]

*** a-vâ'unt-rÿ, * a-vâ'unt-rĭ-ĕ,** *s.* [Eng. *avaunt,* and Eng. suff. *-ry.*]

"The worshippe of his name,
Through pride of his *avauntrie,*
He tourneth into vilanie."
Gower: Conf. Am., b. i.

*** a-vā'yle,** *s.* [AVAIL.]

āv'-ĕ, *imperat. of verb, sometimes used as a subst.* [Lat. = hail.] [AVE-MARY.]

A. *As imperative of verb,* as when the expression *Ave-Mary* is used in an ejaculatory manner. [AVE-MARY.] (See the examples from Scott and Tennyson.)

B. *As substantive:* An Ave-Mary or Ave-Maria (q.v.).

". . . he repeated *Aves* and Credos: he walked in processions . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiii.

Āv'-ĕ Mā'r-ÿ, Āv'-ĕ Mą-rī'-ą. [In Sw., Sp., & Lat. *Ave Maria;* Dan. *Avemaria;* Dut. & Port. *Ave-Maria;* Fr. *Avé Maria;* Ital. *Avemaria, Avemmaria.* From Lat. *ave* = hail = God save you, and Eng. *Mary,* Lat. *Maria;* Gr. Μαρία (*Maria*) = Μαριάμ (*Mariam*); Heb. מִרְיָם (*Miriam*), from מָרַר (*mĕrŭ*) = contumacy (Gesenius), or מָרַר (*mārar*) = to be bitter; or from רוּם (*rûm*) = to be high. *Ave Maria* are the first words of the angel's salutation to the Virgin Mary, as given in the Latin Vulgate of Luke i. 28.] [HAIL MARY.]

A. *As imperative of a verb:* Hail Mary ! a salutation to the Virgin Mary, constituting part of the Roman Catholic worship.

"He joyed to see the cheerful light,
And he said *Ave Mary,* as well he might."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 24.
"But '*Ave Mary,*' made she moan."
Tennyson: Mariana in the South.

B. *As substantive:* A prayer to the Virgin Mary, in which the words *Ave Maria* occur.

¶ The chaplets and rosaries which some Roman Catholics use, are divided into a certain number of *Ave Marias* and *paternosters.*

"Numbering our *Ave-Maries* with our beads."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 1.

*** ā'ved, * ā'-ŭĕd (u = v),** *pret. of verb.* [Apparently from *have,* with *h* suppressed, before *have* had become an irregular verb.] Had.

"Er the fulthe of time was comen,
Satenas al folk *aued* nomen."
MS. Coll. Med. Edinb., H. III., xii., f. 51.
(*S. in Boucher.*)

*** ą-vĕll',** *v.t.* [Lat. *avello.*] To pull away.

"The beaver in chase makes some divulsion of parts; yet are not these parts *avelled* to be termed testicles."—*Browne.*

ą-vĕl'-lāne, *s.* [Fr. *avelline;* Sp. *avellana;* Port. *avelan;* Ital. *avellana* = a filbert, a hazel-nut.]

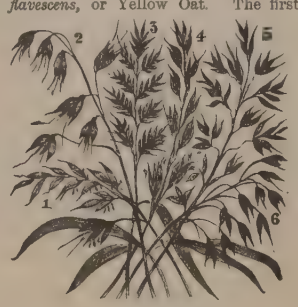
Her.: A cross resembling four filberts. (*Gloss. of Heraldry.*)

AVELLANE CROSS.

*** a've-lŏng,** *a.* [Old form of Eng. *oblong.*] Oblong. (*Prompt. Parv.*) It is still used in Suffolk.

ą-vē'-ną, *s.* [In Fr. *avoine;* Sp. *avena;* Port. *avea;* Ital. *vena;* from Lat. *avena* = an oat.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Graminaceæ, or Grasses. It has six representatives in the British flora—the *A. fatua,* or Wild ; the *A. strigosa,* or Bristle-pointed ; the *A. pratensis,* or Narrow-leaved perennial ; the *A. planiculmus,* or Flat-stemmed ; the *A. pubescens,* or Downy ; and the *A. flavescens,* or Yellow Oat. The first of



GROUP OF AVENÆ.

1. *Avena elatior* (False Oat Grass). 2. *Avena fatua* (Wild Oat). 3. *Avena pratensis* (Glabrous Oat Grass). 4. *Avena pubescens* (Downy Oat Grass) 5. *Avena flavescens* (Yellow Oat Grass). 6. *Avena strigosa* (Black Oat).

these species is akin to the *A. sativa,* or Cultivated Oat. It is a cereal suitable for cold climates, not reaching proper maturity in the South. It attains perfection in Scotland, and is largely grown there. *A. nuda* is the Naked or Hill-oat, or Peel-corn, formerly cultivated and used extensively by the poorer classes in the North of England, Wales, and Scotland. [See also OAT.]

ą-vĕ-nā'-çeoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Lat. *avenaceous,* pertaining to oats, oaten, from *avena* = the oat.] Pertaining to the botanical genus Avena, or to the wild or cultivated oats.

ăv'-ę-nąge, *s.* [Fr. *avenage;* Low Lat. *avenagium;* from Lat. *avena* = an oat.] [AVENA.] A stipulated amount of oats paid by a tenant to a landlord in lieu of rent. (*Kersey: Dict.,* 1702.)

*** ăv'-ĕn-âunt** (*Old Eng.*), **ăv'-ĕn-ănd,** (*Scotch*), *a.* [Fr. *avenant;* Old Fr. *advenant,* both = handsome and courteous.] Elegant in person and manners ; prepossessing, engaging.

". . . Y grete wele Sir Otes the graunt,
And byd hym sende me his dogther *avenaunt.*"
Le Bone Florence, 128. (*Boucher.*)

"He wes yhoung, and *avenand,*
And til all lordis rycht plesand."
Wyntown, vi., 13, 161. (*Jamieson.*)

ăv'-ĕn-âunt-lĭche, *adv.* [O. Eng. *avenaunt,* and suffix *liche* = *-ly.*] Beautifully.

"To seche thoru that cite ther nas non sich,
Of erbes, and of erberi, so *avenauntliche* idiht."
The Pistill of Susan., st. 1. (*S. in Boucher.*)

*** ā'-vĕnçe,** *s.* [AVENS.]

*** ą-vē'ne,** *s.* [AVENA.] An ear of corn. [AWN.]

"*Avene* of corne: Arista."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** a-vē'-nĕr, ą-vē'-nŏr, * a-vey-ner,** *s.* [Norm. Fr. From Lat. *avena,* and Eng., &c., suff. *-er, -or.*]

Feudal Law: An officer of the king's stables, who provided oats for the horses

". . . and to have sitting with him at his table the Esquire de Quyre, and the *Avenour.*"—*Ordin. Royal Housek.,* p. 172, 17 Hen. VIII. (*S. in Boucher.*)

*** ā'-vĕng, * ā'-ŭĕng (u = v), * ā'-fĕng,** *pret. of v.* [AFONGE, AVONGE.]

ą-vŏng'e, * ą-ŭĕng'e (u = v), *v.t.* [From O. Fr. *avengier, vengier, vangier, vanger;* Mod. Fr. *venger;* Prov. *vengar, venjar;* Sp. *vengar;* Port. *vingar;* Ital. *vengiare, vendicare;* Lat. *vindico* = to avenge, to vindicate ; *vindex* = (1) a claimant, (2) a punisher, an avenger.] To make a return, or take satisfaction for a wrong by inflicting punishment of some kind or other on the offender.

1. *Gen.:* Formerly it was often used, as it since sometimes is, to imply simply the return of pain for real or imagined injury, without its being decided whether the retribution is legitimate or the reverse.

"He had *avenged* himself on them by havoc such as England had never before seen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. vii.

2. But now it is generally confined to cases of punishment for injury in which the retribution is legitimate in character and not disproportioned to the offence ; the word *revenge* being used in cases of another character.

¶ (*a*) Sometimes the object of the verb is the offence for which retribution is inflicted, followed by *upon* or *on* applied to the persons punished.

". . . I will *avenge* the blood of Jezreel *upon* the house of Jehu, . . ."—*Hosea* i. 4.

Formerly *of* was sometimes used instead of *on* or *upon.*

". . . and *avenge* me *of* mine enemies."—*Isa.* i. 24.

(*b*) Sometimes in place of the offence standing as the object of the verb, it is followed by *for.*

". . . such are the practices by which keen and restless spirits have too often *avenged* themselves *for* the humiliation of dependence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

(*c*) The word is often used reciprocally, the person inflicting punishment for wrong being at once the subject and the object of the verb.

". . . *avenging* myself with my own hand."—1 *Sam.* xxv. 33.

¶ See also various examples given above.

*** ą-vĕng'e,** *s.* [AVENGE, *v.*] Revenge, vengeance.

"And if to that *avenge* by you decreed
This hand may helpe, . . ."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vi. 8.

*** ą-vĕng'e-ąnçe,** *s.* [O. Eng. *avenge; -ance.*] Punishment ; vengeance.

"This neglected fear
Signal *avengeance,* such as overtook
A miser." *Philips: Cider,* bk. ii.

ą-vĕng'ed, *pa. par.* [AVENGE, *v.*]

ą-vĕng'e-fŭl, * ą-vĕng'e-fûll, *a.* [O. Eng *avenge;* Eng. suff. *-full.*] Revengeful, vengeful ; full of or expressive of vengeance.

"Frame thunderbolts for Jove's *avengefull* threate."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. v. 37.

ą-vĕng'e-mĕnt, * ą-ŭĕng'e-mĕnt (u = v), *s.* [O. Eng. *avenge; -ment.*] Vengeance ; revenge of an illegitimate character ; also legitimate punishment or retribution for wrongs inflicted.

"For of his hands he had no governement,
Ne car'd for blood in his *avengement.*"
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 34.

". . . to impute the death of Hotham to God's *avengement* of his repulse at Hull . . ."—*Milton: Answer to Eikon Basilike.*

ą-vĕn'-ger, * ą-ŭĕn'-gĕr (u = v), *s.* [Eng. *aveng(e); -er.* In Fr. *vengeur;* Sp. *vengador;* Port. *vingar;* Ital. *vendicatore.*] [VINDICATOR.] One who avenges himself or a wrong by inflicting punishment, either of a legitimate or of an illegitimate character, upon the offender. *Used—*

I. *In a general sense:*

". . . . that thou mightest still the enemy and the *avenger.*"—*Ps.* viii. 2.

"Achilles absent was Achilles still.
Yet a short space the great *avenger* staid,
Then low in dust thy strength and glory laid."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxii., 418-20.

II. *Specially:*

1. Of God, as the Being to whom it specially appertains to punish unexpiated wrong or other sin or crime.

"... the Lord is the *Avenger* of all such, ..."—*1 Thes.* iv. 6.

¶ It is used in a corresponding sense of the heathen Jupiter or Jove.

"Then Discord, sent by Pallas from above,
Stern daughter of the great *avenger* Jove."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. iii., 165-6.

2. *Of the Jewish "avenger of blood."* [See ¶ below.]

¶ *Avenger of blood:*

(*a*) *Spec.:* The designation given in the Mosaic law to the person on whom it devolved to punish death by violence. He was the nearest male relative of the person killed, and was accorded the right of slaying the homicide, if he could overtake him before the latter reached a city of refuge. But if the person who had killed another reached a city of refuge, he had then a fair trial, with the view of deciding whether the offence was manslaughter or murder. [REFUGE.]

"... and deliver him into the hand of the *avenger of blood*, that he may die."—*Deut.* xix. 12.

(See also Numb. xxxv. 9—34; Josh. xx.)

(*b*) *Gen.:* Any one who insists that the unjust taking of life shall be expiated by the death of the person, high or low, who perpetrates the deed.

"The first Lieutenant-Colonel was Cleland, that implacable *avenger of blood* who had driven Dundee from the Convention."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*** ą-vĕn'-ġĕr-ĕsse,** *s.* [O. Eng. *avenger; -esse* = -ess. In Fr. *vengeresse.*] A female avenger.

"Yett there that cruell Queene *avengeresse.*"
Spenser: F. Q., III. viii. 20.

ą-vĕng'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [AVENGE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As participle & participial adjective (used in senses corresponding to those of the verb):*

1. Of God, angels, men, or other beings capable of inflicting retribution for wrong.

"He heard the wheels of an *avenging* God
Groan heavily along the distant road."
Cowper: Expostulation.

"When England 'midst the battle-storm,
The *avenging* angel reared her form."
Hemans: To the Memory of Sir Ry. E—d—s.

2. Of the blow or stroke inflicted, or the bolt hurled to avenge a wrong.

"Troy yet may wake, and one *avenging* blow
Crush the dire author of his country's woe."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. iii., 83-4.

"Each word against his honour spoke,
Demands of me *avenging* stroke."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 31.

3. Of the day of vengeance.

C. *As subst.:* Vindication of a person or people by punishing those who have don him or them wrong.

"Praise ye the Lord for the *avenging* of Israel."—*Judges* v. 2.

ą-vē'-nŏr, *s.* [AVENER.]

ą-vē'-nŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *a* = Gr. ἀ, priv., and *venous* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Wanting veins or nerves.

ā'-vĕns, * ā'-vĕnçe, *s.* [Wel. *avan* = a raspberry.] The name applied to plants of the genus Geum or their allies. [GEUM.] The Common Avens, *G. urbanum* (Linn.), has erect

COMMON AVENS.

flowers, sessile heads of fruit, and small yellow flowers. It is common in woods and hedges. The Water Avens, *G. rivale*, has drooping flowers, stalked heads of fruit, large flowers with purplish calyces, and erect dull orange-coloured petals. It is not unfrequent in marshy places and moors. Both species have the qualities of cinchona.

Mountain Avens, called also White Dryas, *Dryas octopetala*, is akin to the other species. It has, however, eight large white petals, whilst the petals in its congener are only five. It is not uncommon in alpine districts. [DRYAS.]

ăv'-ęn-tāyle, ăv'-ęn-tāile, ăv'-ęn-tāille, *s.* [O. Fr. *aventail, ventaille;* Mod. Fr. *ventail;* Prov. *ventalh;* Ital. *ventaglia* = the cheek-piece of a helmet; from Lat. *ventus* = wind.] The part of a helmet which lifts up, and is so contrived as to admit fresh air. [VENTAYLE.]

"For, as he drough a king by th' *aventaile*."
Chaucer: Troil. & Cress., v. 1,570. (*S. in Boucher.*)

"Sweet was her blue eye's modest smile,
Erst hidden by the *aventayle*."
Scott: Marmion, Introd. to canto v.

"And lifted his barred *aventayle*,
To hail the Monk of St. Mary's aisle."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 3.

*** ą-vĕnt'e,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *esventer.*] To open for the purpose of breathing.

"And as he schulde hys helme *avente*,
A quarrell smote hym veraiment,
Thorowowt bothe bonne and brayne."
Le Bone Florence, 1,941. (*S. in Boucher.*)

Ăv'-ĕn-tīne, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Aventinus.*]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the Mons Aventinus, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built.

B. *As substantive:* A military refuge, a tower, a defensive fort, a redoubt.

"Into the castle's tower,
The only *Aventine* that now is left him."
Beaum. & Fl. (*Goodrich & Porter: Dict.*)

*** ą-vĕn'-tre (tre = tĕr),** *v.t.* [Etymology doubtful; perhaps from Ital. *avventare* = to cast, to throw.] To throw or push forward.

"With that, her mortall speare
She mightily *aventred* towards one,
And down him smot, ..."
Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 28.

*** ą-vĕn'-tred (red = ĕrd),** *pa. par.* [AVENTRE, ADVENTURED.]

*** ą-vĕnt'-rĭng,** *pr. par.* [AVENTRE, ADVENTURING.]

*** ą-vĕn'-türe, * âun'-tĕr** (*Old Eng.*), *** âwyn'-tyr (tyr = tĭr),** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* [Fr. *aventure.*] [ADVENTURE.]

1. An adventure.

"They tolden him of *aventures* that they hadde founde."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 771.

2. Chance; accident.

"... for the honorabill support of his estate riale, in all *aventouris* and caiss, ..."—*Acts Ja. V.*, 1540 (ed. 1814, p. 360).

3. A mischance causing the death of a man; as where a person is suddenly killed by any accident. It is opposed to death by felonious crime. (*Old Eng. & Scotch.*) (*Cowel, Spottiswoode, &c.*)

In aventure: Corresponding to Fr. *à l'aventure, d'aventure* = perchance. Lest, perchance.

"The medcinaris inhibit thir displesouris to be schawin to the Kyng; in *aventure* he tuk sic malancholy thair throw, that it mycht haisty him to his deith."—*Bellend.: Cron.*, bk. xi., ch. 4.

ą-vĕn'-tür-ĭne, † **ą-văn'-tür-ĭne,** *s.* [Fr. from Ital. *avventura* = chance, with reference to the accidental discovery of No. 1.]

1. A brownish glass with gold-coloured spangles, first made at Murano, near Venice. The chance dropping of brass-filings into a pot of melted glass led to the discovery.

2. A brownish-pink colour.

3. *Min.:* Quartz, spangled with scales of mica or some other mineral. The best specimens have been found in Spain.

aventurine felspar.

1. A variety of Orthoclase.

2. A variety of Albite or Oligoclase.

aventurine oligoclase. A reddish-gray or grayish-white mineral, with fire-like reflections, produced by minute disseminated crystals of hæmatite and göthite.

*** ą-vĕn'-tür-ŏŭs, * ą-vĕn'-trŭse,** *a.* [ADVENTUROUS.]

1. Adventurous.

"Ane Egle of the est, ande ane *aventruse* byrde."
Early Scottish Verse, iv. (ed. Lumby), 42.

2. Of uncertain issue.

"... the deedes of bataylles be *aventurous*, and no thing certeyn, ..."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

ăv'-ĕn-ūe, * ăd'-vĕn-ūe, *s.* [Fr. *avenue*, from *avenir* = to come. In Sp. & Port. *avenida;* Lat. *advenio* = to come to; *ad* = to, and *venio* = to come.] A road or opening of any kind leading to a house, a city, &c.

"All the *avenues* leading to the city by land were closely guarded."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

Spec.: An alley bordered by rows of trees, whether leading to a house or not.

"The roads were bordered by hedges of Mimosa, and near many of the houses there were *avenues* of the mango."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xxi

¶ A fine broad street. (Originally American, but coming into use in England.)

*** ā'-vĕr** (1), *s.* [In Sw. *hafre, hafra* = oats; Dan. & Dut. *havre;* Ger. *hafer.*] The oat; oats. (*Scotch.*)

*** ăv'-ĕr** (2), *** ăv'-ĕre, * ăv-oir'e (oire as wâr),** *s.* [Fr. *avoir* = that which one possesses; from *avoir* = to have; Sp. *haber* = substance, wealth, riches; from *haber* = to have; Port. *haver* (sing.), *haveres* (pl.); Ital. *avere* = estate, riches; from *avere* = to have; Low Lat. *avera, averia*; from Lat. *habeo* = to have.]

A. (*Of the forms* avoire *and* avere.) *Gen.:* Property of any kind.

B. (*Of the form* aver.) *Spec.:* As in the old pastoral times property in the main consisted of the domesticated animals, the word *aver* became confined to them [AFFRI, AIVER, AVERCORN, AVER-LAND, AVER-SILVER, AVERIE], and next, becoming yet more specialised, terminated by signifying a work-horse. (*Scotch & N. of England.*)

"An inch of a nag is worth the span of an *aver*."—*Ferguson: Scotch Proverbs*, p. 7. (*S. in Boucher.*)

aver-corn, *s.* [So called, according to Skinner, because it is corn drawn to the granary of the lord of the manor by the working cattle, or *avers*, of the tenants.] A reserved rent in corn, paid by farmers and tenants to religious houses. (*Jacobs.*) (*S. in Boucher*)

aver-land, *s.* Land ploughed by the tenants, with their cattle, or *avers*, for the use of a monastery or of the lord of the soil. (*Cowel.*) (*S. in Boucher.*)

aver-penny, averpenny, *s.* Money formerly paid in lieu of arrage and carriage (A word of frequent occurrence in our old charters.)

"*Averpenny*, money paid towards the king's carriages by land, instead of service by the beasts (*averia*) in kind."—*Burn: Hist. of Westm. and Cumb; Gloss.*

aver-silver, *s.* A custom or rent so called, originating from the cattle, or *avers*, of the tenants of the soil. (*Jacobs.*)

ą-vĕr', * **ą-vĕr're,** *v.t.* [Fr. *avérer* = to declare positively; Prov. *averar, aveirar;* Sp. & Port. *averiguar;* Ital. *averrare;* Low Lat. *avero, advero;* from Class. Lat. *ad* = to, and *verus* = true.] [VERIFY.] To assert positively, as one does who is convinced he is speaking the truth; confidently to declare.

"Early one morning it was confidently *averred* that there had been a battle, ..."—*Macaulay: Hist Eng.*, ch. xxi.

*** ăv'-ĕr-ąġe** (1) (*O. Eng.*), *** au'-ęr-ąġe (au = av), * ăr'-ŷ-ąġe, * ăr'-ręġe, * ăr-ąġe** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* [In Dan. *hoveri* is = average, soccage-duty, service due to the landlord; *hoveribonde* = soccager, bondman; *hoveripligtig* = obliged to soccage-duty; *hovarbeids* = service due to the landlord, soccage-duty, average; *hovdag* = the day on which soccage-duty is performed. (*Tauchnitz: Dan Dict.*) Wedgwood derives this group of words from Dan. *hof* = a court residence or palace, and believes that in this direction the etymology of Eng. *average* (1) should be sought. The derivation generally given is from Low Lat. *averagium* and *averia*, in the sense of a portion of work done by animals of burden; also a charge upon carriages. So, also, the heriot formerly paid to the lord of a manor on the death of a tenant was the best live beast, or *averium*, which the deceased tenant had possessed.] [AVER (2).]

Old Feudal Law: The duty or service which the tenant was bound to pay to the king or to the lord of the manor by means of his animals of burden and his carriages.

"*Arage*, v.t., pervaies. *Average* signifies service quhilk the tennent aucht to his master be horse or carriage of horse."—*Skene: De Verb. Signif.* (1599). (*Jamieson.*)

¶ The term *arriage*, in the legal phrase "arriage and carriage," is the word *average* modified. [ARRIAGE.] The feudal obligation now mentioned was abolished by 20 Geo. II., c. 50. The money paid for exemption from the burden of arage was called *aver-penny* (q.v.). (*Jamieson.*)

ăv'-ĕr-ăge (2) **(age = ĭj)**, *s.* & *a.* [In Dut. *averij* = (1) average, (2) damage; Sw. *averi* = average; Dan. *haveri* = (1) average, (2) damage which a ship receives, (3) waste of wares; Ger. *avarie, avarei, hafcrei, haverei* = average; Fr. *avarie* = damage done to a ship, or any damage; O. Fr. *average;* Sp. *averia* = (1) average, (2) damage done to a ship; Port. *avaria* = allowance out of freight to the master of a ship for damage sustained, or a contribution by insurers to replace losses; Low Lat. *averagium*, in the sense of loss of goods in transportation. Santa Rosa and Marsh derive this from Turk. *avaria* = aid, a government exaction in the Levant; but Wedgwood considers it to be from Arab. *âwar* = a defect or flaw.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*** 1.** *Formerly:* The apportionment of losses by sea or elsewhere in just proportions among different individuals concerned. [A., II. 1.] From this the second sense of the word gradually arose.

2. *Now:* The medium or mean proportion between certain given quantities. It is ascertained by adding all the quantities together and dividing their sum by the number of them. For instance, to ascertain the average income of a number of parochial clergy, their several incomes must all be added together, and the sum total be divided by the number of clergymen. The more that the extremes vary, the less possible is it to reason out any individual case from a study of the average. Thus the knowledge of the average age at which people die in America affords no aid whatever towards discovering when any particular person will die, for some do so almost at the moment of birth, and others linger on for nearly, it not even quite, a hundred years. But for finding out general laws, the study of averages is of immense value. The average of *qualities* is ascertained in a similar way to that of *quantities*.

"... and the *average* of intellect and knowledge was higher among them than among their order generally."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

"Including the period of the kings, the first decade has an average of forty-six years to each book."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. ii., § 9.

¶ *On an average:* When an average is taken.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law, Nautical and Commercial:*

(*a*) *Average, or general average:* A contribution made by merchants proportionally to the value of the goods which each has on board a particular vessel, to meet the loss which arises when in a storm the goods of one have had to be cast overboard to lighten the ship.

"This contribution seems so called because it is so proportioned after the rate of every man's *average*, or goods carried."—*Cowel.*

(*b*) *Particular average:* The sum required to make good any fortuitous injury to the goods belonging to one person. It falls on him or on his insurers.

(*c*) *Petty average:* An estimate of the probable aggregate amount of various petty charges, as for harbour dues, pilotage, &c., which the captain of a vessel must in the first instance pay, but which, of course, do not fall on him ultimately. Formerly they were often met, as they still are, by agreement between the owners of the vessel and those to whom the goods sent in it belongs. Hence in bills of lading the words occur, "paying so much freight, with primage and average accustomed."

2. *Corn-trade averages:* The medium price of grain in the leading markets.

B. *As adjective:* Ascertained by taking a medium or mean proportion between given quantities.

"... the ascertained differences are chiefly in the *average* light and heat ..."—*J. S. Mill: Logic*, 2nd ed., vol. ii., ch. xx., p. 103.

"Meanwhile, however, the nodes of the rigid ring will retrograde, the general or *average* tendency of the nodes of every molecule being to do so."—*Herschel: Astron.*, 5th ed., § 645.

average-sized, *a.* Of medium size.

"Captain Sullivan informs me that the hide of an *average-sized* bull weighs forty-seven pounds, ..."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. ix.

ăv'-ĕr-ăge (age = ĭj), *v.t.* & *i.* [From *average*, *s.* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To ascertain or state a mean proportional between different numbers.

2. To divide an ascertained loss in just proportions among the several individuals on whom it should fall.

B. *Intransitive (as a copula or apposition verb):* To be on an average, to amount to, when a mean proportional between certain given numbers is ascertained.

"Of this total the properties [in France] *averaging* 600 acres numbered 50,000, and those *averaging* 60 acres 500,000 ..."—*Statesman's Year-Book* (1875), p. 80.

ăv'-ĕr-ăge (3) (age = ĭj), *** ăv'-ĕr-ĭsh**, *s.* [From Fr. *hiver* = winter, and Eng. *eatage*. (*Todd.*).]

1. Winter eatage. (*Craven dialect.*) The breaking of corn-fields, edish, roughings. (*North in general.*) (*Grose.*)

2. Stubble. (*S. in Boucher.*)

ăv'-ĕr-ăge-lĭ (age = ĭj), *adv.* [Eng. *average; -ly.*] According to an average.

"... tends to render living more difficult for every *averagely*-situated individual in the community."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. i., ch. xiii., § 4.

ăv'-ĕr-ăg-ĭng (age = ĭj), *pr. par.* [AVERAGE, *v.*]

ă-vĕr'-dant, *a.* [Eng. *a; verdant.*] [VERDANT.]

Her.: Covered with green herbage. The term is used specially of a mount in base. (*Gloss. of Heraldry.*)

*** ăv'-ĕr-dû-pŏĭs**, *s.* Old spelling of AVOIRDUPOIS.

ăv'-ĕre, *s.* [AVER (2).]

ăv'-ĕr-ĕn, ăv'-ĕr-ĭn, * aĭ'-vĕr-ĭn, *s.* [From Welsh *avan* = a wild strawberry.] [AVENS.] A wild strawberry.

"And spies a spot of *averens* ere lang."
Ross: Helenore, p. 26. (*S. in Boucher.*)

*** ăv'-ĕr-ēne**, *s.* [From O. Scotch *aver* = oat.] Money payable as custom-house duty on oats. (*Jamieson.*)

"With powar to vptak the tollis, customeis, pryngilt, *averene entreisaliver*, ... gadgeing silver, &c."—*Acts Charles I.* (ed. 1814), v. 627. (*Jamieson.*)

*** ăv'-ĕr-ĭe**, *s.* [O. Eng. *aver; -y, -ie.* In Sw. *hafrebod.*] [AVER (2).] Live stock, as including horses, cattle, &c.

"Calculation of what money and victuals will yearly furnish and sustain their Majesties house and *averie*."—*Keith: Hist.*, A. 1565, p. 321.

*** ā'-vĕr-ĭl** (1), *** ā'-uĕr-ĭl** (**u** as **v**) (*O. Eng.*), *** ā'-vĕr-ĭle, * ā'-vyr-ўle** (**yr** as **ĭr**), (*O. Scotch*), *s.* [Fr. *Avril.*] April.

"Thes furste was cleped Mars,
That othir *Averil*, the thridde May,
Thes furthe Junye, the lounge day."
Alisaunder, 51. (*S. in Boucher.*)

*** ā'-vĕr-ĭl** (2), *** ā'-vĕr-ĭll**, *s.* [HAVERIL.] A senseless fellow. (*Scotch.*) (*Allan Ramsay.*)

"Thou scowry hippit, ugly *averil*."
Dunbar: Evergreen, ii. 57, st. 18. (*Jamieson.*)

*** ăv'-ĕr-ĭsh**, *s.* [AVERAGE (3).]

ăv'-ĕr-lўe, *a.* [Etymology doubtful.]

Heraldry: The same as ASPERSED (q.v.).

ă-vĕr'-ment, *s.* [O. Fr. *averement.* From Low Lat. *averamentum.*] [AVER, *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of positively affirming anything, or of verifying it, that is, proving it true; the state of being affirmed positively, or of being or having been verified.

"To avoid the oath, for *averment* of the continuance of some estate, which is eigne, the party will sue a pardon."—*Bacon.*

2. That which is positively affirmed; an affirmation. (More rarely, the proof offered.)

"Deceit, *averments* incompatible,
Equivocations. ..."
Byron: On Hearing that Lady Byron was Ill.

B. *Law:* An affirmation alleged to be true, and followed by the words "and this he is ready to verify." (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 20; bk. iv., ch. 26.)

ă-vĕr'-nat, *s.* [Fr. *avernat.*] A kind of grape grown specially at Orleans.

A-vĕr'-nĭ-an, *a.* [From *Avernus*, in Gr. Ἄορνος (*Aornos*): ἀ, priv., and ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird. Without birds.] Pertaining to Lake Avernus, near Puzzuoli, which was formerly a volcanic crater. Birds are found in and about it now; but Lyell believes that it may once have been, as its etymology imports, "without birds," the escape of mephitic vapours at that period preventing their living in the vicinity. (*Lyell: Geology*, 1850, p. 347.)

*** ăv'-ĕr-ŏŭs**, *a.* [AVAROUS.]

ăv'-ĕr-pĕn-nў, *s.* [AVER-PENNY.]

ă-vĕr'red, *pa. par.* [AVER, *v.*]

Av-ĕr-rhō'-ă (*h* silent), *s.* [Named from *Averrhoes* or *Averroes*, the Arabian philosopher and physician.] [AVERROIST.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Oxalidaceæ (Oxalids). The *A. carambola*, called Kurmul, and the *A. bilimbi*, the Anvulla or Bilimbi, are trees cultivated in Indian gardens. They have compound sensitive leaves, and intensely acid fruit, which sometimes grows on the trunk itself below the leaves. It is a five-celled pome. The juice of *A. bilimbi* is made into syrup, and the flowers, conserved, are given in fevers and bilious diseases. The fruit of *A. carambola* is eaten, and is also used in dyeing.

ă-vĕr'-rĭng, *pr. par.* [AVER, *v.*]

Ăv-ĕr-rō'-ĭst, *s.* [Named after *Averroes* or *Averrhoes* (in Arabic *Ebn Roshd*), an Arabian philosopher and physician, born at Cordova, in A.D. 1149, and died, by one account, in 1198; by another, in 1206. His best known work is his Commentaries on Aristotle.]

Hist. and Philosophy: One of a sect deriving their name from Averroes. They held that all men have one common soul—a doctrine akin to Pantheism. They flourished in the fifteenth century, and were a branch of the Aristotelians. (*Mosheim: Church Hist.*)

† ăv-ĕr-rŭn'-cāte, *v.t.* [In O. Fr. *averroncquer;* from Lat. *averruncо* = to avert.]

1. To turn away to avert.

"Sure some mischief will come of it,
Unless, by providential wit,
Or force we *averruncate* it."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. i., c. i.

2. To root up.

† ăv-ĕr-rŭn-cā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *averruncat(e); -ion.*]

1. The act of warding off.

"Whether *averruncation* of epidemical diseases, by telesms, be feasible."—*Robinson: Eudoxa* (1658), p. 82.

2. The act of rooting up.

ăv-ĕr-rŭn'-cā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *averruncat(e); -or.*] An instrument for pruning trees, consisting of two blades fixed at the end of a rod, made to operate like a pair of shears.

ă-vĕr'-sant, *a.* [From Lat. *aversans*, pr. par. of *aversor* = to turn one's self away.] [AVERSE.]

Her.: Turned away; a term applied to a hand, of which only the back is visible. It is called also Dorsed (q.v.).

† ăv-ĕr-sā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *aversatio.*] The act of turning away from on account of antipathy to; great dislike to. (Obsolescent.)

"It detests hating of our brother, by the same *aversation* which it expresses against doing him affronts."—*Jeremy Taylor: On the Decalogue.*

¶ *Aversation* is followed by *from*, or by *to*, or *towards*.

"Original sin and natural *aversation* from goodness."—*Taylor: Great Exemplar*, p. 61.

"*Aversation* towards society."—*Bacon: Essay on Friendship*

ă-vĕr'se, *a.* [In Sp. *averso*, from Lat. *aversus*, pa. par. of *averto: a* = from, and *verto* = to turn.]

I. *Lit.:* Turned away.

"Which needs not thy belief,
If earth, industrious of herself, fetch day,
Travelling east, and with her part *averse*
From the sun's beam, meet night, her other part
Still luminous by her ray."
Milton: P. L., viii. 136.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. With an antipathy to, the natural consequences of which would be, that one would turn away from the object thus hated or at least morally disapproved of; unfavourable; unpropitious.

"Their courage languished as their hopes decayed:
And Pallas, now *averse*, refused her aid."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ii. 227.

2. Unwilling, indisposed.

"... finding the Old Company obstinately *averse* to all compromise, ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

¶ *Averse* was formerly followed by *from*, as the etymology would lead one to expect.

". . . them that pass by securely as men *averse from* war."—*Micah* ii. 8.

From is still occasionally employed.

". . . . nor *averse from* excess in wine."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

Generally, however, *to* is employed.

"They were *averse to* an armistice . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

a-vẽr'se-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *averse*; *-ly.*]

1. *Lit.:* Backwardly.

"Not only they want those parts of secretion, but it is omitted *aversely* or backward by both sexes."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. *Fig.:* Unwillingly, reluctantly; with repugnance.

a-vẽr'se-nẽss, *s.* [Eng. *averse*; *-ness.*]

Lit.: A being turned away from; but generally used figuratively for repugnance or unwillingness.

"The corruption of man is in nothing more manifest, than in his *averseness* to entertain any friendship or familiarity with God."—*Atterbury.*

a-vẽr'sion, *s.* [In Fr. & Sp. *aversion*; Port. *aversao*; Ital. *aversione.* From Lat. *aversio.*]

I. The act of turning away (*lit.* or *fig.*).

1. *Lit.:* The act of literally turning away. (Used of persons or of material substances.)

† (*a*) *Of persons:* The act of literally turning round and departing. This may arise from a desire to have no more to do with a person disliked [2].

(*b*) *Of material substances:* The process of separating from, or the tendency to separate from, another substance from which there is a chemical, an electrical, or other repulsion.

2. *Fig.:* The act of mentally turning away, when antipathy is felt to a person or thing; dislike, repugnance to, but not so strong as that implied by the word *hatred.*

"The Khasias . . . have an *aversion* to milk."—*Hooker: Himalayan Journals*, vol. ii., p. 275.

II. The state of being turned away from, in a literal or figurative sense.

". . . his sordid rapacity had made him an object of general *aversion*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

III. An object of dislike; the person or persons from whom, or that from which, one turns away.

"They took great pleasure in compounding lawsuits among their neighbours: for which they were the *aversion* of the gentlemen of the long robe."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. of John Bull*

"Self-love and reason to one end aspire;
Pain their *aversion*, pleasure their desire."
Pope: Essay on Man, ii. 88.

¶ *Aversion* is now followed by *to*, or *for*, or *from*; formerly it might have *from*, *to*, *for*, or *towards.*

"A freeholder is bred with an *aversion to* subjection."—*Addison.*

"The same adhesion to vice, and *aversion from* goodness, will be a reason for rejecting any proof whatsoever."—*Atterbury.*

". . . . a state *fyr* which they have so great *aversion*."—*Additions.*

"His *aversion towards* the house of York . . ."—*Bacon.*

***a-vẽr'-sĭve**, *a.* [From Lat. *aversum*, sup. of *averto*, and Eng. suffix *-ive.*] Turned away (literally or figuratively), averse.

"Those strong-bent humours, which *aversive* grew."
Daniel: Civil War, bk. vii.

***a-vẽrst'**, ***a-nẽrst'** (u = v), *adv.* [O. Eng. *a*; and *verst*, apparently a pronunciation, by the ear, of *at first.*] At the first.

"*Auerst* byeth the hestes ten,
That loki saolle alle men."
MS. Arundel, 57, f. 1. (*S. in Boucher.*)

a-vẽrt', ***a-vẽrt'e** (1), ***a-nẽrt'e** (u = v), *v.t.* & *i.* [Not from Fr. *avertir*, which is = to apprise (*not* to avert). In Ital. *avertere* = to turn away; Lat. *averto* = to turn away; *a* = from, and *verto* = to turn.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To turn away. (Used of things material.)

"With eyes *averted*, Hector hastes to turn
The lots of fight, and shakes the brazen urn."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. iii., 402.

2. *Fig.:* To turn away; either to prevent from coming at all, or, if this be impracticable, to compel to depart after it has arrived. (Used of evil, misery, &c.)

"From me, ye gods, *avert* such dire disgrace."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xx., 412.

". . . Go—from him—from me—
Strive to *avert* this misery!"
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, c. iv.

¶ It is often used in prayers.

"O Lord! *avert* whatever evil our swerving may threaten unto his church!"—*Hooker.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To turn evil away.

"Cold, and *averting* from our neighbour's good."
Thomson: Spring, 301.

2. *In prayers:* To prevent, to forbid.

"Yet Heaven *avert* that ever thou
Shouldst weep, and haply weep in vain."
Byron: To Inez, in Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, i.

***a-vẽrt'e** (2), *v.* [From O. Fr. *evertir*; Lat. *everto* = to overthrow.] To overturn. (*Scotch.*)

"His hous to be sa *avertit*, that of it sall remane na memorie."—*Bellend.: T. Liv.*, p. 334. (*Jamieson.*)

a-vẽrt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [AVERT, *v.*]

"But with *averted* eyes . . ."
Cowper: Truth.

a-vẽrt'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *avert*; *-er.*] He who or that which turns (anything) away.

"*Averters* and purgers must go together."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 384.

a-vẽrt'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [AVERT.]

†a-vẽrt'-ĭt, *pa. par.* [AVERTE (2).]

ā'-vēs, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *avis* = a bird; Sansc. *wi* = a bird; as if *a* were a prefix simply.] Birds.

¶ As the terms used in modern zoological classification are mostly of Latin type, the class of Birds is generally called *Aves.* It constitutes the second class of the sub-kingdom Vertebrata, and stands below the Mammalia, and above the Reptilia. [BIRDS.]

***ăv'-ẹ-trŏl**, *s.* [O. Fr. *avoltre, avoutre.*] A bastard.

"Thou *avetrol*, thou foule wreche."
Alisaunder, 2,693. (*S. in Boucher.*)

***a-vêy'le**, *v.t.* [AVAIL.]

ā'-vĭ-ăn, *a.* [Lat. *avis* = a bird.] [AVES.] Pertaining to birds.

". . . the examination of the mammalian and *avian* remains in the Mineralogical Department of the British Museum."—*Owen: British Fossil Mammals and Birds*, p. ix.

ā'-vĭ-a-rў, *s.* [In Port. *aviario*; from Lat. *aviarium*; from *aviarius* = pertaining to birds; a bird.] [AVES.] A building, or a

AVIARY.

portion of a building netted off, or a large cage designed for, the keeping of birds.

"In *aviaries* of wire, to keep birds of all sorts, the Italians bestow vast expense; including great scope of ground, variety of bushes, trees of good height, running waters, and sometimes a stove annexed, to contemper the air in the winter."—*Wotton: Architecture.*

ăv-ĭ-cĕn'-nĭ-a, *s* [Called after Avicenna, the celebrated Arabian physician, who was born near Bokhara about A.D. 980, and died apparently about 1036 or 1038.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Myoporaceæ (Myoporads). *A. tomentosa* is the White Mangrove of Brazil. It is found in salt marshes in India, as well as in South America. The bark is used at Rio Janeiro for tauning.

a-vĭc'-ŭ-la, *s.* [Lat. *avicula* = a little bird; dimin. of *avis* = a bird.] A genus of Molluscs, the typical one of the family Aviculidæ. It has a very inequivalve shell. The type is *A. hirundo. A. Tarantina* is British. (*Tate.*)

a-vĭc-ŭ-lār'-ĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *avicula* = a little bird.]

Biol.: Bird's head processes. Small prehensile processes shaped somewhat like a bird's head, in some of the marine Polyzoa.

a-vĭc-ŭ-lār'-ĭ-an, *a.* [AVICULARIA.] Pertaining to, resembling, or characterised by avicularia.

a-vĭc'-ŭ-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [AVICULA.] Wing-shells, or Pearl Oysters. A family of Molluscs belonging to the class Conchifera and the section Asiphonida. They are akin to the Ostreadeæ, or Oysters, but have the umbones of the shell eared, the posterior one so much so as to appear wing-like. They have also two muscular impressions. The fossil greatly exceed the living species in number. The genera Avicula and Pinna have British representatives.

a-vĭc'-ŭ-lō-pĕc-tĕn, *s.* [From *avicula* and *pecten* (q.v.).] A genus of Molluscs placed doubtfully in the family Aviculidæ. They combine the characters of the genera Avicula and Pecten. All are fossil. They are found in Britain and elsewhere, from the Lower Silurian to the Carboniferous rocks.

ā'-vĭ-cŭl-tūre, *s.* [Lat. *avis* = a bird, and Eng. *culture.*] The breeding and rearing of birds.

† ăv'-ĭd, *a.* [In Fr. *avide*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *avido*; from Lat. *avidus*; Wel. *awyddus* = greedy.] Greedy, covetous. (*Brydges.*)

† a-vĭd'-ĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [AVID.] The same as AVID. (*Bale: Image*, pt. ii.) (*Richardson.*)

† a-vĭd'-ĭ-ŏŭs-lў, ***a-vўd'-ў-ŏŭs-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *avidious*; *-ly.*] Greedily, covetously.

"Nothing is more *avidiously* to be desired than is the sweet peace of God."—*Bale: Revelation*, D, viii.

a-vĭd'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *avidité*; from O. Fr. *arvyd* = vehement desire; Ital. *avidita, aviditade, aviditate*; Lat. *aviditas*, from *avidus* = eager; *aveo* or *haveo* = to be joyful or lively.] Insatiable desire; excessive eagerness; appetite, especially of an inordinate kind; covetousness. (Used of the sensual appetites, or of other desires.)

"Has he not usurped with equal *avidity* the city of Bosphorus on the frozen Mæotis, and the vale of palm-trees on the shores of the Red Sea?"—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, ch. xlii.

ăv-ĭ-gā'-tō, *s.* [AVOCADO.]

ā-vĭ-fâu-na, *s.* [Lat. *avis* = a bird, and Eng. *fauna* (q.v.).]

Biol.: The birds of any district or country. The term is also used as a title for a treatise on the birds of any given area.

Av'-ĭgn-on (ignon as ĭn-yŏn), *s.* [*Avignon* or *Avenio*, a commune and city in the south of France, the place celebrated for having been the residence of the Popes from 1329 to 1377.]

Avignon-berry, *s.* The berries of *Rhamnus infectorius, saxatilis*, and *amygdalinus.* They are used for dyeing yellow. When they are ripe the juice is mixed with alum, to make the sap-green of the painters.

***a-vīle**, *v.t.* [Fr. *avilir* = to debase, to degrade.] To render "vile," cheap, or of little account; to depreciate. [VILE.]

"Want makes us know the price of what we *avile*."—*B. Jonson: Masques at Court.*

***a-vĭl'-loŭs**, *a.* [In Fr. *avilissant*, from *avilir* = to debase.] Contemptible; debased.

"In *avillous* Italie."
Scott: Chron., S. F. iii. 147. (*Jamieson.*)

ā vĭn'-cu-lō măt-rĭ-mō'-nĭ-ī. [Lat. = from the bond of matrimony.]

Law: Divorce in its fullest sense, and not simply separation for the time being: "*a mensa et thoro*" = from table and bed, *i.e.*, from bed and board.

***ăv'-ĭ-rŏun**, *prep.* & *adv.* [Fr. *environ.*] Around.

"They wenten and segedyn *aviroun*.'
Alisaunder, 2,671. (*S. in Boucher.*)

***a-vī's**, ***a-vī'se**, ***a-vў's**, *s.* [Fr. *avis* = advice, intelligence, instruction, warning, account, advertisement.] Advice; opinion.

"And if you thinketh this is wel i-sayde,
Say your *avys*, and holdeth yow apayde."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,869-70.

***a-vī'-ẹand**, *pr. par.* [AVISE, *v.*]

ăv-ĭẹ-ăn'-dŭm, **ăv-ĭz-ăn'-dŭm.** [Law Lat.] Consideration. (*Scotch.*)

Law: To take any case *ad avisandum* or *to avizandum* = to take it for the private

consideration of the judge, outside the court. (The phrase is generally used of cases which have been fully debated in court by the lawyers, and now only require careful reflection on the part of the judge, before sentence is pronounced.)

*** ạ-vī̇ṣde,** *pret. of verb.* [AVISE.]

*** ạ-vī̇ṣe,** *v.t.* [AVIZE, *v.*]

*** ạ-vī̇ṣe, * ạ-vé'yṣe,** *a.* [Fr. *avisé.*] Circumspect.

"Of werre and of batalle he was fulle *avise.*"
Rob. de Brunne, p. 188.

*** ạ-vī̇ṣe-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *avise,* and suff. *-ment.*] Advisement, counsel, consideration, deliberation.

"I think there never
Marriage was manag'd with a more *avisement.*"
Ben Jonson: Tale of a Tub, ii. 1.

*** ạ-vī̇'-ṣī̇-lў,** *adv.* [O. Eng. *avis(e); -ly.*] Advisedly.

"But for a litil speche *avisily*
Is no man schent, to speke generally."
Chaucer: C. T., 17,259, 17,260.

† ạ-vī̇'-ṣion, * ạ-vi-si-oun, *s.* [VISION.]

1. A vision, a dream.

2. A warning in a dream.

"Macrobius, that writ the *avisioun.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 16,609.

*** ạ-vī̇'-ṣŏ,** *s.* [In Sp. & Port. *aviso* = advice, prudence; Ital. *avviso* = advice, opinion, advertisement, news.] [ADVICE, *s.,* B. 1., AVIS.]

"I had yours of the tenth current; and besides your *avisos,* I must thank you for those rich flourishes wherewith your letter was embroidered every where."
—Howell: Letters, ii. 68.

*** ạ-vī̇'-toŭs,** *a.* [In Ital. *avito;* Lat. *avitus,* pertaining to a grandfather; ancestral: from *avus* = a grandfather.] Ancestral.

*** ạ-vī̇'-zạnd,** *pr. par.* [AVIZING.]

*** ạ-vī̇ze, * ạ-vў'ze, † ạ-vī̇ṣe, * ạ-vў'ṣe, * ạ-vў'-ṣўn,** *v.t.* [Fr. *aviser* = (1) to perceive; (2) to inform. Often used reciprocally: *s'aviser* = to bethink one's self.] *Used—*

I. *Of perception:*

1. To perceive, to see, to view, to regard, to take note of.

"'Fond Squire,' full angry then sayd Paridell,
'Seest not the Ladie there before thy face?'
He looked backe, and, her *avizing* well,
Weend, as he said, by that her outward grace,
That fayrest Florimell was present there in place."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 22.

2. To examine, to look over.

"As they 'gan his library to view,
And antique registers for to *avize.*"—*Spenser.*

¶ *Aviseth you* (2 *pers. pl. imper.*): Look to yourselves.

"*Aviseth* you now and put me out of blame."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,185.

II. *Of reflection:*

1. To consider, to reflect.

"They stay'd not to *avise* who first should be,
But all spur'd after, fast as they mote fly."
Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 18.

"The wretched man gan then *avize* too late,
That love is not where most it is profest."
Ibid., II. x. 31.

¶ In this sense it is used reciprocally = to bethink one's self.

"Then gan Sir Calidore him to *advize*
Of his first quest which he had long forlore."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. xii. 12.

2. As the result of such reflection to form a resolution.

"But when his uncouth manner he did vew,
He gan *avize* to follow him no more."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 27.

III. *Of advice:* To advise.

"But I with better reason him *avis'd,*
And shew'd him how . . ."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 58.

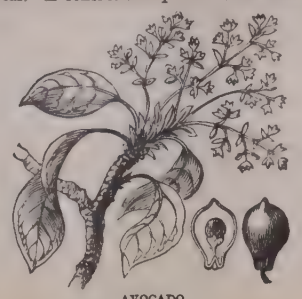
*** ạ-vī̇'zed, * ạ-vī̇'zd, * ạ-vī̇'ṣed,** *pa. par.* [AVIZE, *v.*]

*** ạ-vī̇'ze-fŭll,** *a.* [O. Eng. *avize,* and suffix *full.*] Observant, vigilant.

"When Britomart, with sharpe *avisefull* eye,
Beheld the lovely face of Artegall."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vi. 36.

*** ạ-vī̇'-zĭng, * ạ-vī̇'-zạnd, * ạ-vī̇'-ṣạnd,** *pr. par.* [AVIZE.]

Ăv-ŏ-cā'-dō, ă-vī̇-gā'-tō, *s.* [Apparently from Port. *avogado, advogado* = an advocate.] A West Indian fruit, called also *Avocado-pear, alligator-pear, subaltern's butter-tree, avigato,* and *sabacca.* It belongs to the order Lauraceæ (Laurels), and is the *Persea gratissima.* The fruit is about the size and shape of a large pear. A considerable part of it is believed to



AVOCADO.

consist of a fixed oil. It is highly esteemed. The fruit itself is very insipid, on which account it is generally eaten with the juice of lemons and sugar to give it poignancy.

ăv'-ŏ-căt, *s.* [Fr.] A French lawyer, corresponding in many respects to an English barrister.

"These babbling *Avocats* up at Paris—all talk and no work."—*Carlyle: Heroes & Hero-Worship,* Lect. vi.

*** ăv'-ŏ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *avocatus,* pa. par. of *avoco* = to call off or away: *a* = from, and *voco* = to call upon.] To call away from.

"From hence it is evident that all secular employment did not—*hoc ipso*—*avocate* a clergyman from his necessary office and duty."—*Bishop Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted,* § 40. (*Richardson.*)

*** ăv'-ŏ-cā-tĕd,** *pa. par.* [AVOCATE, *v.*]

*** ăv'-ŏ-cā-tĭng,** *pr. par.* [AVOCATE, *v.*]

"Their divesture of mortality dispenses them from those laborious and *avocating* duties to distressed Christians and their secular relations, which are here requisite."—*Boyle.*

ăv-ŏ-cā'-tion, *s.* [In Sp. *avocacion;* Port. *avocaçao;* Lat. *avocatio* = a calling off, a diverting of the attention: from *avoco.*] [AVOCATE.]

1. The act of calling one away from any business or work in which he may be engaged; the state of being called away.

"The soul with pleasing *avocation* strays."
Parnell: To an Old Beauty.

2. The business which calls or summons one away from society, from idleness, from pleasure, or from other work.

(*a*) It is generally used for an engagement of a trifling character, or at least for one which is not the main business of a person's life.

"By the secular cares and *avocations* which accompany marriage, the clergy have been furnished with skill in common life."—*Atterbury.*

(*b*) Sometimes, however, it is used for one's primary vocation or business in life. [VOCATION.]

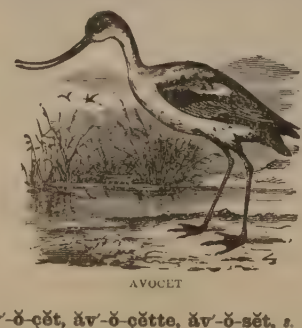
". . . whatever other merits this well-dressed young gentleman might possess, poetry was by no means his proper *avocation.*"—*Moore: Lalla Rookh: Sequel to "The Light of the Haram."*

*** ạ-vŏc'-ạ-tĭve,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *avocate; -ive.*]

A. *As adjective:* Having the power of calling off or actually doing so.

B. *As substantive:* That which calls away from.

"Setting this apart, all other incentives to virtue, and *avocatives* from vice, seem very blunt and faint."
—Barrow: On the Creed.



AVOCET

ăv'-ŏ-çĕt, ăv'-ŏ-çĕtte, ăv'-ŏ-sĕt, *s.* [In Fr. *avocette;* Sp. *avoceta;* Ital. *avosetta;* from Mod. Lat. *avocetta.*] The English name of a genus of birds, with their feet so webbed that they might seem to belong to the Natatores (Swimmers), but which, by the other parts of their structure, are placed in the family Scolopacidæ (Snipes), and the sub-family Totaninæ (Tatlers). Their great peculiarity is a long feeble bill, curved backwards, with which they explore the sand for prey. *Recurvirostra avocetta* is a British bird. It was formerly abundant in the fenny districts, but is now only an occasional visitant. *R. Americana* differs from it by having a red cap; and there are a few other foreign species.

*** ạ-vō'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [AVOWERY.]

Ăv-ŏ-gad'-rō, *s.* [The name of an Italian physicist who flourished in the early part of the nineteenth century.]

Avogadro's law. The law that under like conditions of pressure and temperatures equal volumes of different gases contain the same number of molecules.

ạ-vōi'd, * ạ-vōi'de, * ạ-uōi'de, * ạ-vóў'd, * ạ-uóў'de (u = v), * ạ-vóў'd-ẹn, *v.t. & i.* [From Anglo-Fr. *avoider;* O. Fr. *esvuidier* = to empty out, to clear out.] [VOID, WIDE.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To void; to render void, empty, or of no effect.

(1.) *Literally:*

(*a*) To void; to render empty by expelling or emitting that previously contained in anything.

"A toad contains not those urinary parts which are found in other animals to *avoid* that serous excretion."
—Browne: Vulgar Errours.

(*b*) To evacuate, to quit, and thus render empty, so far as the person evacuating the place is concerned.

"What have you to do here, fellow? pray you, *avoid* the house."—*Shakesp.: Coriol.,* iv. 5.

"If any rebel should be required of the prince confederate, the prince confederate should command him to *avoid* the country."—*Bacon.*

(2.) *Fig.:* To render void of effect; to annul or to vacate.

"How can these grants of the king's be *avoided,* without wronging of those lords which had these lands and lordships given them?"—*Spenser.*

2. To keep at a distance from.

(1.) *Lit.:* To keep at a distance from, to keep away from a person or place.

"He, like an honest man, took no advantage of her unhappy state of mind, and did his best to avoid her."
—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxv.

(2.) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) To shun; to abstain from.

"He still hoped that he might be able to win some chiefs who remained neutral; and he carefully *avoided* every act which could goad them into open hostility."
—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.

(*b*) To escape.

"If thou art privy to thy country's fate,
Which, happily, foreknowing may *avoid,*
O speak!"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

II. *Law:* To defeat.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become void; to become vacant.

"Bishopricks are not included under benefices; so that if a person takes a bishoprick, it does not *avoid* by force of that law of pluralities, but by the ancient common law."—*Ayliffe.*

2. To withdraw, to retire, to depart.

"And David *avoided* out of his presence twice."—1 *Sam.* xviii. 11.

"Descend to darkness, and the burning lake:
False fiend, *avoid!*" *Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI.,* i. 4.

ạ-vōi'd'-ạ-ble, *a.* [From Eng. *avoid; -able.*]

1. Liable to become vacant or to be declared void.

"The charters were not *avoidable* for the king's nonage, and if there could have been any such pretence, that alone would not avoid them."—*Hale.*

2. Able to be escaped or shunned.

"To take several things for granted is hardly *avoidable* to any one, whose task it is to show the falsehood or improbability of any truth."—*Locke.*

ạ-vōi'd'-ạnçe, * ạ-vōi'd'-ŏns, * ạ-vóў'd'-âwnçe, *s.* [Eng. *avoid; -ance.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. The act of voiding, or of avoiding.

1. The act of voiding, or declaring vacant or void. [B.]

2. The act of avoiding or shunning. (*Lit. & fig.*)

". . . and the *avoidance* of all the state and works of darkness which we should abhor."—*Sp. Hall: Rem.,* p. 37.

II. The state of being voided; also the state of being avoided.

"... an object of pity, of contempt, and *avoidance*." —*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. iv.

III. That by which anything is voided, as a channel to carry off water.

"In the upper gallery, too, I wish that there may be, if the place will yield it, some fountains running in divers places from the wall, with some fine *avoidances*."—*Bacon: Essays, Civ. and Mor.*, ch. xlv.

B. *Law:*

1. The act of annulling. (Used of a law.)

2. The state of becoming vacant. (Used of an office.)

"*Avoidance* of an ecclesiastical benefice is—1. By death, which is the act of God. 2. By resignation, which is the act of the incumbent. 3. By cession, or the acceptance of a benefice incompatible, which also is the act of the incumbent. 4. By deprivation, which is the act of the ordinary. 5. By the act of the law; as in case of simony; not subscribing the Articles or Declaration; or not reading the Articles or the Common Prayer."—*Burn.*

ą-vȱĭd´-ĕd, *pa. par.* [AVOID, *v.*]

"*Q. Eliz.* True, when *avoided* grace makes destiny:
My babes were destined to a fairer death,
If grace had blessed thee with a fairer life."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

ą-vȱĭd´-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *avoid*; *-er.*]

I. *Of persons:*

1. One who voids, expels, or carries off anything.

2. One who avoids, shuns, or escapes anything.

"... a curious *avoider* of women's company, ..."
—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Hon. M. Fortune*, iv. 1.

II. *Of things:* That which carries off anything, or a vessel in which anything is carried off.

ą-vȱĭd´-ĭng, *pr. par.* [AVOID, *v.*]

ą-vȱĭd´-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *avoid*, and suff. *-less* = without.] Incapable of being avoided; inevitable.

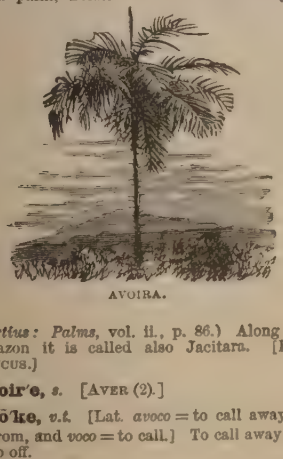
"That *avoidless* ruin in which the whole empire would be involved."—*Dennis: Letters.*

ăv´-ŏir-dû-pȱĭz, ăv´-ŏir-dû-pȱĭze, *s.* [Fr. *avoir du poids*; from O. Fr. *avoirs de pois* = things that sell by weight, and not by measurement. (*Wedgwood.*) Or from Fr. *avoir* = to have (in Lat. *habeo*), and Fr. *poids* = weight, load, . . . ; O. Fr. *poiz, pois*; from Lat. *pensum* = anything weighed; *pensum*, sup. of *pendo* = to weigh. The *d* of *poids* was introduced in the French because it was erroneously thought that the word came from Lat. *pondus* = weight.] [POISE.] The name of a series of weights, that by which groceries and similar commodities are weighed. The pound avoirdupois consists of 7,000 grains troy, and contains sixteen ounces, whilst the pound troy has only twelve. A pound avoirdupois is = 453·52 grammes.

ą-vȱ´-rą, ą-var´-rą, a´-ą-vör´-ą, *s.* [A native South American name.]

1. The name given in portions of South America to palms of the genus Astrocaryum. [ASTROCARYUM.] (*Von Martius: Palms*, vol. iii., p. 287.)

2. The name given in parts of South America to a palm, *Desmoncus macrocanthus*. (*Von*



AVOIRA.

Martius: Palms, vol. ii., p. 86.) Along the Amazon it is called also Jacitara. [DESMONCUS.]

*** ăv-oir´e,** *s.* [AVER (2).]

*** ą-vō´ke,** *v.t.* [Lat. *avoco* = to call away: *a* = from, and *voco* = to call.] To call away; to keep off.

"All were admitted to every consultation there anent; yet the absence from the weightiest consultations of prime noblemen and barons, and all ministers but two, was not much remarked, nor their presence sought, if their negligence, or odos, or miscontent, did *avoke* them."—*Baillie's Letters*, i. 183. (*Jamieson.*)

*** ăv-ō-lāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *avolatum*; supine of *avolo* = to fly from or away: *a* = from, and *volo* = to fly.] To fly away, to escape.

"... and nothing will *avolate* or fly away, ..."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. iv., p. 592.

† ăv-ō-lā´-tion, *s.* [Lat. *avolatio*; *avolo* = to fly away.] The act of flying from or away; flight, escape.

"These airy vegetables are made by the relicks of plantal emissives, whose *avolation* was prevented by the condensed enclosure."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scient.*

"Strangers, or the fungous parcels about candles, only signify a pluvious air, hindering the *avolation* of the favillous particles."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

*** ą-vŏnge, * ą-fŏnge** (pret. **ą-vĕng´, ą-fĕng´**), *v.* [A.S. *afon* = to receive; *afeng* = received.] To take, to receive.

"And, after his fader dethe, *aueng* the kinedom."
Rob. of Glouc.: Chron., p. 484. (*S. in Boucher.*)

*** ą-vō´re-ward,** *adv.* [Old Eng. *a.*; *vore-ward* = forward.] At first.

"So that *avoreward*
The bissop hil chose of Bathe, Walter Giffard."
Rob. of Glouc., p. 567. (*S. in Boucher.*)

*** ą-vor´th, ą-uor´th (u = v),** *v.t.* [In Dut. *bevorderen* = to forward; *voorwit, voorwarts* = forwards.] [AFORTHE.] To forward.

"Wether he shal *auorth* the abak."
Hule & Nightingale, 812. (*S. in Boucher.*)

ăv´-ō-sĕt, *s.* [AVOCET.]

ą-vō´te, ą-uō´te, *adv.* On foot. [AFOOT.]

"So that vastinde a day *auote* he dude this dede."
Robert of Gloucester: Chron., p. 545.

"Spermen *auote*, and bowmen and also arblasters."
Ibid, p. 378.

ą-vȱ´ch, * ą-vȱ´che, *v.t.* [O. Norm. Fr. *advoucher*; O. Fr. *avochier, avocher, advoquer, avoquer, avouer*; from Norm. Fr. *voucher*; Old Fr. *vochier, vocher* = to call, to pray in aid, to call to aid in a suit, to summon; from Lat. *advoco* = to call, to summon: *ad* = to, and *voco* = to call. Wedgwood believes that *vouch* in the sense of "call to" specially refers to the case of a tenant calling on his feudal lord to defend him in the matter of a right impugned. Finally, however, the word becoming transferred to the landlord, lost its meaning of "call to," and came to mean "take the part of the tenant against his assailant," openly acknowledge, avow, positively affirm, vouch.] [AVOW, VOUCH.]

I. (Apparently with tacit reference to a tenant's calling on his landlord for support of a claim.) (See etym.) To adduce in support of anything.

"Such antiquities could have been *avouched* for the Irish."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

II. (Apparently with tacit reference to a landlord's acknowledging a tenant and defending his rights.) (See etym.)

1. Solemnly and deliberately to acknowledge a being or person as standing to the avoucher in a certain relation.

(*a*) As a superior acknowledges an inferior, or as the Supreme Being owns the people of God.

"And the Lord hath *avouched* thee this day to be his peculiar people, ..."—*Deut.* xxvi. 18.

(*b*) In a more general sense, without reference to the superiority or inferiority of the persons or beings avouching and avouched.

"Thou hast *avouched* the Lord this day to be thy God, and to walk in his ways, ..."—*Deut.* xxvi. 17.

2. To assent to or support the petition or the understood wishes of any person.

"*Nem.* Great Arimanes, doth thy will *avouch*
The wishes of this mortal?"
Byron: Manfred, ii. 4.

3. To support a cause believed to be just; to justify, to vindicate.

"You will think you made no offence, if the duke *avouch* the justice of your dealing."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

4. To assert positively, to affirm; to maintain, to aver.

"... but that it is so constantly *avouched* by many."
—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. x., § 911.

† ą-vȱ´ch, *s.* [AVOUCH, *v.*] Evidence, testimony; avouchment.

"*Hor.* Before my God, I might not this believe,
Without the sensible and true *avouch*
Of mine own eyes."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 1.

† ą-vȱ´ch-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *avouch*; *-able.*] That may be avouched. (*Sherwood.*)

ą-vȱ´ched, *pa. par.* [AVOUCH, *v.*]

ą-vȱ´ch-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *avouch*; *-er.*] He who or that which avouches.

"Even Cardinal Bellarmin can abide to come in as an *avoucher* of these cosenages."—*Bp. Hall: Censure of Travel*, § 18.

ą-vȱ´ch-ĭng, *pr. par.* [AVOUCH, *v.*]

ą-vȱ´ch-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *avouch*; *-ment.*] The act of avouching; the state of being avouched; that which is avouched.

*** ą-vȱ´r, * ą-vȱ´re,** *s.* [In Fr. *avouer* = to avow.] Acknowledgment, confession.

a-voure, *s.* [O. Fr. *advoyer, avoyer*; Lat. *advocator.*] A patron saint.

*** ą-vȱ´-tẽr-ẽr, * ą-vȱw´-tẽr-ẽre, * ą-vȱ´-trẽr, * ą-vȱ´-trẽre, * ą-vȱ´-tĭ-ẽr, * ą-vȱw´-tẽre,** *s.* [O. Fr.]

1. An adulterer.

"Or *avoutrer*, or ellis a paramour."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,954.

2. An adulteress.

"*Avoutrer*: Adultra."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** ą-vȱ´-tẽr-ĭe, * ą-vȱ´-trĭe, * ąd-vȱ´-tẽr-ĭe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *avoutrie.*] Adultery.

"Of diffamacioun, and *avoutrie*."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,888.

ą-vȱw´ (1), *** ą-vȱw´e, * ą-vȱw´-ĕn,** *v.t.* [Fr. *avouer* = to own, to confess, to approve, to ratify; *avoué* = an avowee, a proctor, attorney, solicitor, patron, or supporter; *avouerie* = right to present to a benefice. The idea is that of a superior acknowledging an inferior, which connects the word, as Skinner and Wedgwood maintain, with AVOUCH (q.v.). Mahn connects it with Fr. *vouer* = to vow.] [AVOW (2), *s.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To declare openly the sentiments one holds in the belief that, even though they may be unpopular, he can defend them; or to declare openly a deed which one has done, either in the conviction that it was a right deed, or because one is so hardened in wickedness that he is incapable of feeling shame when he justly falls under the censure of the virtuous.

"... the orphan girl *avowed* the stern delight with which she had witnessed the tardy punishment of her father's murderer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

† 2. To acknowledge, to confess, though more disposed to hide the deed than to proclaim and glory in it.

"Left to myself, I must *avow* I strove
From public shame to screen my secret love."
Dryden: Sigismunda & Guiscardo, 456.

3. To take the responsibility of stating; to state, to allege, to declare.

"... the relation of some credible person *avowing* it upon his own experience."—*Boyle.*

B. *Law:* To admit that one distrained goods belonging to another, but alleging that he can and will justify the deed.

"... he *avows* taking the distress in his own right or the right of his wife."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 9.

*** ą-vȱw´** (2), *** ą-vȱw´e, * ą-vȱw´-ęn, * ą-uȱw´-ęn (u = v), * ą-wȱw´-ȳn,** *v.t.* & *i.* Old form of Vow (q.v.).

A. *Trans.:* To devote by a vow. (*Scotch.*)

"Tullus . . . *avowit* xii preistis, quhilkis war namit salis, to be perpetuuly dedicat to Mars."—*Bellend.: T. Liv.*, p. 49. (*Jamieson.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To vow.

"... warfore they made him . . . sethyn to *avow* to restore . . . what he had borne away."—*Monast. Angl.*, ii. 198. (*S. in Boucher.*)

"Tullus . . . altoure *avowit* to big twa tempellis . . ."—*Bellend.: T. Liv.*, p. 49. (*Jamieson.*)

*** ą-vȱw´** (1), *** ą-vȱw´e,** *s.* [AVOW, *v.*]

1. A discovery, declaration; avowal. (*Old Eng. & Scotch.*)

"At kirk and market when we meet,
We'll dare nane nane *avowe*."
Minstrelsy Border, ii. 86. (*Jamieson.*)

2. Patronage. [AVOWERY.]

"... for thoru *avowe* of him the sone bigan that strif."—*Rob. Glouc.: Chron.*, p. 477. (*S. in Boucher.*)

*** ą-vȱw´** (2) (*O. Eng.*), **ą-vȱw´-yĕ (ye = ïĕ)** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* [Old form of Eng. *vow*. In Fr. *vœu*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *voto*; Lat. *votum.*] [VOW.] A vow.

"But here I will make mine *avow*,
To do her as ill a turn."
Marriage of Sir Gawaine.

ą-vów′-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *avow; -able.*] Able to be avowed; which one can without blushing avow.

"The proceedings may be apert and ingenuous, and candid, and *avowable*; for that gives satisfaction and acquiescence."—*Donne: Devotions*, p. 209.

ą-vów′-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *avowabl(e); -y.*] In a way that can be avowed.

ą-vów′-ąl, *s.* [Eng. *avow; -al.*] An open declaration of sentiments entertained or of deeds done.

"He frankly confessed that many abominable and detestable practices prevailed in the Court of Rome; and by this sincere *avowal*, he gave occasion of much triumph to the Lutherans."—*Hume: Hist. Eng.; Henry VIII.*

"This absurd avowal would alone have made it impossible for Hough and his brethren to yield."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

ą-vów′-ąnçe, *s.* [Eng. *avow; -ance.*] Evidence, testimony. (*Fuller: Worthies; Bucks.*)

ą-vów′-ąnt, *s.* [Fr. *avouant*, pr. par. of *avouer.*] [Avow.]

Law: "A person making cognizance," or admitting that he distrained certain goods belonging to another, but maintaining that he was justified in doing so.

"... the *avowant* or person making cognizance ..." —*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 9.

ą-vów′ed, * **ą-vów′d,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [Avow, *v.*]

"The hasty heat of his *avowed* revenge delayd."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 40.

"... they had become *avowed* enemies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

-vów′-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *avowed; -ly.*] Openly, confessedly, admittedly.

"Temple's plan of government was now *avowedly* abandoned and very soon forgotten."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

ą-vów′-ĕe, * **ą-vów′-ē,** *s.* [In Fr. *avoué* = (*formerly*) the protector of a church or religious community; (*now*) a lawyer.]

A. *Ord. Lang.:* An acknowledged friend.

"That thou beo heore *avowe*."
Alisaunder, 3,160. (*S. in Boucher.*)

B. *Law, &c.:* A person to whom the advowson of a church belongs.

"... and so indured Sir Robert Marmyon and Somereyle as *avowes* of the howys alle the tyme of the lyfe of William the Bastarde."—*Monast. Anglic*, ii. 178. (*S. in Boucher.*)

ą-vów′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *avow; -er.*]

1. One who avows (any sentiment or deed).

2. A proclaimer.

"Virgil makes Æneas a bold *avower* of his own virtues."—*Dryden.*

ą-vów′-ĭńg, *pr. par.* [Avow, *v.*]

ą-vów′-rў, * **ą-vów′-ĕr-ў,** * **ą-vō′-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [From O. Fr. *avouerie, avowerie;* Low Lat. *advocaria.*] [Avow, *v.*]

A. *Ord. Lang.* (*Of the forms* avowery *and* avoery): Patronage of an individual of a religious cause or of a church. [B. 1.]

"For through *avowery* of him the rather he gan to stryf."—*Rob. Glouc.: Chron.*, p. 477. (*S. in Boucher.*)

B. *Law:*

1. (*Of the forms* avowery *and* avoery): The right which the founder of a religious house or one who had built or endowed a parish church had to its patronage.

"And so in thys manner was the lord Marmyon put fro the foundation and the *avoery* of the howys of Follesworth."—*Monast. Anglic.*, ii. 198 (old ed.). (*S. in Boucher.*)

2. (*Of the form* avowry): A term used when, on a person sueing replevin of goods, which he alleges that the defendant distrained, the latter, in reply, avows or openly declares that he did take the goods, but adds that he had proper justification of the deed, as that the distraint was for rent due, for damage done to his property, or for some similar cause. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 9.)

* **ą-vów′-şąl,** *s.* Old spelling of Avowal.

* **ą-vów′-trў,** *s.* [Advoutry, Avoutry.]

ą-vŭl′sed, *a.* [In Port. *avulso;* from Lat. *avulsus*, pa. par. of *avello* = to pull away or off: *a* = from, and *vello* = to pluck.]

"Who scatter wealth, as though the radiant crop
Glitter'd on every bough; and every bough,
Like that the Trojan gather'd, once *avulsed*,
Were by a splendid successor supplied.
Instant, spontaneous." *Shenstone.*

ą-vŭl′-şion (*Eng.*), **ą-vŭl′-şĭ-ō** (*Scotch*), *s.* [In Fr. *avulsion;* from Lat. *avulsio* = a young slip torn off a plant instead of being cut off; *avulsum*, supine of *avello.*] [Avulsed.]

A. *Ordinary Language.* (*Of the form* avulsion *only*):

1. The act of pulling anything away from another; the act of tearing away or violently separating; also the state of being pulled away.

"The pressure of any ambient fluid can be no intelligible cause of the cohesion of matter; though such a pressure may hinder the *avulsion* of two polished superficies one from another, in a line perpendicular to them."—*Locke*

2. That which is pulled away; a fragment torn off. (*Barlow.*) (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

B. *Law.* (*In English, of the form* avulsion; *in Scotch, of the form* avulsio, *the latter being simply the Latin word left unmodified*): The wrenching away of lands from the property of one man, and their transference to another, caused by river floods, by the alteration in the course of a stream, or any similar operation of nature. [Alluvium, Alluvion.]

ą-vŭń′-cụ-ląr, *a.* [In Ital. *avunculo* = an uncle; Lat. *avunculus* = a maternal uncle, from *avus* = a grandfather; Eng. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining to an uncle.

"In these rare instances, the law of pedigree, whether direct or *avuncular*, gives way."—*I. Taylor.* (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

* **ą-vŭń′-cụl-ĭze,** *v.i.* [From Lat. *avuncul(us)*, and Eng. suff. *-ize.*] [Avuncular.] To follow in the steps of one's uncle. (*Fuller: Worthies; Hants.*)

¶ Trench believes that Fuller did not intend this as a permanent addition to the language. (*Trench: English Past and Present*, p. 62.)

* **ą-vў′s,** *s.* [Avis, Advice.]

* **ą-vў′şe,** *s.* [Awise, *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

* **ą-vў′şe,** *v.t.* [Avize, *v.*]

* **ą-vў′şed,** * **ą-vў′-sўd,** *pa. par.* [Avized.]

* **ą-vў′ẹ-mĕnt,** *s.* [Avisement.]

* **ą-vў′-şioun,** *s.* [Avisioun.]

* **ą-vў′-şўn,** *v.t.* [Avize, *v.*]

âw, *a.* [All.] All. (*Scotch & N. of Eng. dialect.*)

âw, *s.* [Awe.]

âw, âwe, *v.t.* [A.S. *agan* = to own; (1) to possess; (2) to give, ... to restore.] [Agh, Owe.]

1. To owe, to be under obligation. (*Scotch.*)

"The second command is of the lufe whiche we *aw* till our nychbour."—*Abp. Hamilton: Catechism* (1551).

2. Ought.

"That tre vs *aw* forto do honoure
That bare oure lord and oure sauioure."
Finding of the Cross (ed. Morris), 5, 6.

ą-wa′, *adv.* [Away.] Away. (*Scotch.*)

"... gangs *awa* in the morning."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxiv.

* **ą-wā′i,** *adv.* [Away.]

* **ą-wā′il,** * **ą-wā′ill,** *s.* [Avail, *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

* **ą-wā′il, ą-wā′l,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Avail (2), *v.t.* & *i.*] (*Scotch.*)

* **ą-wā′ill,** * **ą-waī′l-yĕ,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Avail (1), *v.i.* & *t.*] (*Scotch.*)

ą-wā′it, * **ą-wā′ite,** * **ą-wā′te,** * **ą-wā′yte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *a*, and *wait* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To wait for. *Used*—

(*a*) *Of persons:* Waiting for a person or thing.

"Which with incessaunt force and endlesse hate
They battred day and night, and entraunce did *awaite*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 6.

"And, plung'd within the ranks, *awaits* the fight."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xx., 436.

(*b*) *Of things:* Left for a certain event, purpose, or action.

"The Abjuration Bill and a money bill were *awaiting* his assent."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

2. To be in store for.

"To shew thee what reward
Awaits the good; the rest, what punishment."
Milton: P. L., bk. xi.

B. *Intransitive:* To wait.

"If a hunting party kills an animal, a number soon collect and patiently *await*, ... on all sides."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. iii.

* **ą-wā′it,** * **ą-wā′ite,** *s.* [Await, *v.*] Waiting, wait, ambush, watch. [Wait.]

"... Delay in close *awaite*
Caught hold on me ..."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. x. 15.

ą-wā′it-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Await, *v.*]

ą-wā′it-ĭńg, * **ą-wā′yt-ĭńge,** *pr. par.* [Await, *v.*]

ą-wā′ke (pret. **ą-wō′ke,** * **ą-wō′k**; pa. par. **ą-wā′ked,** * **ą-wā′kd,** * **ą-wā′hte,** * **ą-wē′ightte,** * **ą-wā′kte**), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *awacan* (pret. *awoc*), *awæccan, aweccan* = to awake.] [Awaken, Wake.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Of persons or other beings capable of sleep:*

1. To arouse from natural sleep.

"He marveild more, and thought he yet did dreame
Not well *awakte*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. viii. 22.

"And he was in the hinder part of the ship, asleep on a pillow; and they *awake* him, and say unto him, Master, carest thou not that we perish?"—*Mark* iv. 38.

2. To arouse from a state of physical, mental, moral, or spiritual lethargy; to excite to action or new life.

"But they shall find, *awaked* in such a kind,
Both strength of limb and policy of mind."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, iv. 1.

3. To cause to arise from the dead.

"Wherefore he went again to meet him, and told him, saying, The child is not *awaked*."—2 *Kings* iv. 31.

II. *Of things:* To put into action anything which to the imagination may appear to be dormant; to put anything quiescent into active operation.

"Therefore take heed how you impawn our person,
How you *awake* our sleeping sword of war."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

¶ In this first or transitive sense, the more common verb is not *awake*, but *awaken.* [Awaken.]

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Of persons or other beings capable of sleep:*

1. To waken up from natural sleep.

"As a dream when one *awaketh* ..."—*Ps.* lxxiii. 20.

2. To waken up or become aroused from physical, mental, moral, or spiritual lethargy.

"And from the kindling of his eye, there broke
Language where all th' indignant soul *awoke*."
Hemans: Murius at Carthage.

"*Awake* thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light."—*Eph.* v. 14.

3. To arise from the sleep of death.

"And many of them that sleep in the dust of the earth shall *awake* ..."—*Dan.* xii. 2.

II. *Of inanimate things:* To remain no longer dormant; to cast off lethargy or inaction.

"*Awake*, O sword, against my shepherd."—*Zech.* xiii. 7.

ą-wā′ke, *a.* & *s.* [Awake, *v.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Of persons or other beings capable of sleep:*

1. Not in a state of sleep; not asleep.

"And, like an infant troublesome *awake*,
Is left to sleep for peace and quiet's sake."
Cowper: Truth.

2. Not in a state of lethargy.

II. *Of things:* Quiescent; not in action.

* **B.** *As substantive:* An arousing from sleep or death.

"In the hope of an *awake* at the resurrection."—*Wood: Athen. Oxon.*

ą-wā′ked, * **ą-wā′kd,** * **ą-wā′kte,** *pa. par.* [Awake, *v.*]

ą-wā′-kẹn, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *awæcnian* = (1) to awake, arouse, revive; (2) to stir up, originate, arise, vegetate. Cognate with Awake (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Of persons or other beings capable of sleep:*

1. To arouse from natural sleep.

"I *awakened* the arriero to know if there was any danger."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xv.

2. To arouse from a state of physical, mental, moral, or spiritual lethargy.

"The picture of the clown *awakened* to consciousness of life and manhood by the sight of the sleeping nymph in *Cymon and Iphigenia* is perfect in its kind."—*Dryden: The Fables*, Introd.

3. To raise from the sleep of death.

II. *Of things:* To put anything previously dormant or quiescent into action.

B. *Intransitive:* To return to consciousness or activity after having been for a longer or shorter time under the lethargy of sleep.

"The book ends abruptly with his *awakening* in a fright."—*Pope: Note in his "Temple of Fame."*

¶ In the intransitive sense, *awake* is more frequently used than *awaken*. [AWAKE, *v.*]

ạ-wā'-kẹned, *pa. par. & a.* [AWAKEN.]

ạ-wā'-kẹn-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *awaken; -er.*] He who or that which awakens.

"As much obliged to his *awakener* as Philemon was to St. Paul. —*Boyle: Occas. Ref.*, Disc. i., § 4. (*Richardson.*)

"Oh! the curse,
To be the *awakener* of divinest thoughts,
Father and founder of exalted deeds:
And, to whole nations bound in servile straits,
The liberal donor of capacities."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

ạ-wā'-kẹn-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [AWAKEN.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. and adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"And when you think of this, remember too
'Tis always morning somewhere, and above
The *awakening* continents, from shore to shore,
Somewhere the birds are singing evermore."
Longfellow: The Merry Birds of Killingworth.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Gen.:* The act of arising from sleep, lethargy, or death, or of being excited to action; also the state of being aroused from any of these.

"Supposing the inhabitants of a country quite sunk in sloth, or even fast asleep, whether upon the gradual *awakening* and exertion, first of the sensitive and locomotive faculties, next of reason and reflexion, then of justice and piety, the momentum of such country or state, would not, in proportion thereunto, become still more and more considerable."—*Bishop Berkeley: Querist*, 591.

2. *Spec.:* A religious revival in the soul of an individual or in a portion of the community. [REVIVAL.]

ạ-wā'-kẹn-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *awakening; -ly.*] In a manner to awaken. (*Webster.*)

ạ-wā'-kĭng, * **ạ-wā'-kūnge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [AWAKE, *v.*]

"Who brought the lamp that with *awaking* beams
Dispelled thy gloom, and broke away thy dreams."
Cowper: Expostulation, 500.

â'-wâld, â'-wâlt, â'-wart, â'-wĕlled, *adv.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See extract.)

"When fat sheep roll over upon their backs, and cannot get up of themselves, they are said to be lying **awkward**, in some places *awalt*, and in others *awart*." —*Notes & Queries*, March 4, 1854, p. 290.

* **ạ-wā'le,** *s.* [VALUE.] Value.

"Mane sei thi corne and alz thi victuale
For mesurabyl vynnynge profet and *awale*."
Early Scottish Verse, i. (ed. Lumby), 116, 116.

a-wâ'nt, *v.t.* [AVAUNT, *v.t.*] To boast. (*Scotch.*) The same as O. Eng. *to avaunt, to vaunt.*

ạ-wânt'-ĭng, *part. adj.* [Eng. *wanting*, with prep. *a-* pref.] Wanting, missing.

* **ạ-wā'pe,** *v.t.* [AWHAPE.]

ạ-wârd', * **ạ-wârde,** * **ạ-gârd',** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *awarder* = to give a decision regarding the competence of judges, from *a* = Lat. *ad* = to, and *warder* = to observe, to take heed of, to keep; Norm. Fr. *agardetz* = awarded; *agarder* = to regard, to award; *garda, garde* = judgment, award.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang. & Law:* To adjudge, to decide authoritatively, after carefully "regarding," looking into, or examining the facts requisite to the formation of a correct judgment. (Used appropriately of the decision of an arbitrator, but sometimes also for the verdict of a judge in an ordinary court of law. It is generally followed (*a*) by the objective of the thing awarded; (*b*) more rarely by the objective of the persons for or against whom the decision is given; or (*c*) by *that.*)

"That last judgment, whiche shall *awarde* some to eternall felicitee, and other some to euerlastyng paynes and damnacion."—*Udal: Hebrois*, ch. iv. (*Richardson.*)

"And we decre ordaine and *awarde* that my saied lorde of Wynchester . . ."—*Hall: Henry VI.*, ch. lv. (*Richardson.*)

"Thus early Solomon the truth explored,
The right *awarded*, and the babe restored."
Dryden: To Mr. Northleigh.

"A church which allows salvation to none without it, nor *awards* damnation to almost any within it."—*South.*

* 2. To ward off, to avert.

"A supplication was preferred that the temporal lands might have been seized to the king. This was wisely *awarded* by Chichley."—*Fuller; Worthies; Radnor.*

B. *Intransitive:* To make an award; to determine, as arbitrators do, a point submitted to them.

"Th' unwise *award* to lodge it in the towers."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey viii. 557.

ạ-wârd, * **ạ-wârd,** * **ạ-gârde,** *s.* [In O. Fr. *award, awart;* Scotch *warde* = determination; Norm. Fr. *garda* = award or judgment.] [AWARD, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Law:* The decision of arbitrators on a case submitted to them, or a verdict of the ordinary judges in a court of law.

". . . a punctilious fairness, such as might have been expected rather from a disinterested umpire pronouncing an *award* . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

"If the *award* was legal, nobody was to blame; and, if the *award* was illegal, the blame lay, not with the Attorney-General, but with the Judges."—*Ibid.*, ch. xv.

2. *Ord. Lang. Gen.:* A decision given after careful inquiry by one who is in a position to give an authoritative judgment.

"With Giaffir is none but his only son,
And the Nubian awaiting the sire's *award*."
Byron: The Bride of Abydos, i. 3.

ạ-wârd'-ĕd, * **ạ-wârd'-ĭt, ạ-wârd'-ĭd,** *pa. par. & a.* [AWARD, *v.*]

". . . sothely, the vengeance of avouterye is *awarded* to the peyne of helle, but if he be destourbed by penitence."—*Chaucer: C. T.; The Persones Tale.*

ạ-wârd'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *award; -er.*] One who awards.

"The high *awarders* of immortal fame."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. ii.

* **ạ-wârd'-ĭd,** *pa. par. & a.* [AWARDED.]

ạ-wârd'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [AWARD, *v.*]

* **ạ-wâ'rd-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *award*, and suffix *-ship.*] An award.

"That hee would stand to your *awardship*."—*Foxe: Actes & Monum. Queen Mary; Death of Latimer.* (*Richardson.*)

ạ-wä're, *a.* [Eng. *a, ware;* A.S. *gewarian, gewarenian* = to take heed of, to beware, to shun; O. S. *giwar;* Dut. *gewaar;* Ger. *gewahr;* O. H. Ger. *gowar.*] [WARE, WARY.]

* 1. Excited to caution; watchful, vigilant.

2. Apprised, cognizant; possessing knowledge. (Followed by *of.*)

"Of all this Lewis was perfectly *aware*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

¶ Formerly it was often used to signify cognisant of the presence of a person in consequence of coming in sight of him unexpectedly.

"And riding towards Nottingham
Some paastime for to spy,
There was he *aware* of a jolly beggar
As ere he beheld with his eye."
Robin Hood, ii. 123. (*Boucher.*)

3. Convinced, assured; knowing. (Followed by a clause of a sentence introduced by *that.*)

"*Aware* that flight in such a sea
Alone could rescue them."
Cowper: The Castaway.

* **ạ-wä're,** *v.t.* [AWARE, *a.*] To beware, to be cautious, to be on one's guard.

"So warn'd he them, *aware* themselves, and soon
In order, quit of all impediment;
Instant, without disturb, they took alarm."
Milton: P. L., bk. vi.

¶ Some understand this passage to mean—"Those who were aware of themselves." (*Johnson.*)

ạ-wär'-ĭe, *v.t.* [A.S. *awergian* = to curse.] To curse.

"And drat of the awedde *awariede* wihtes."
MS. Cott., Titus, D. xviii., fo. 139, *b.* (*S. in Boucher.*)

* **ạ-wârn',** *v.t.* [Eng. *a, warn;* A.S. *gewarnian* = to admonish, to defend.] [WARN.] To make aware, to warn.

"That every bird and beast *awarned* made
To shrowd themselves, whiles sleepe their sences did invade."
Spenser: F. Q., III. x. 46.

ạ-wârp', *v.t.* [A.S. *aweorpan* = to cast away.] To cast away.

"And *awarpe* the wit of those world wittie."
MS. Cott., Titus, D. xviii., f. 136. (*S. in Boucher.*)

ạ-wa'-wạrd, *s.* [Fr. *avantgarde.*] [ADVANCED, B. (2).] The vanguard.

"The *awaward* had the Erle Thomas,
And the rereward Schyr Eduardis was."
Barbour, xiv. 59., *MS.* (*Jamieson.*)

ạ-wā'y, * **ạ-wā'ye,** * **ạ-wā'i,** * **ạ-wê'y,** * **ạ-wê'y, ạ-wê'i,** *adv., v., & s.* [Eng. *a* = on, and *way* (q.v.). In A.S. *a-weg, onwæg, onweg* = away, out; from *a* = from, out, away, and *weg* = way: *awegan* = to turn aside or away. In Ger., also, *weg* = way, and M. H. Ger. *en weg* = away.]

A. *As adverb:*

I. *Of things material:*

1. *With rest implied:* At a greater or less distance; absent, without its being indicated where; departed, removed.

"He sagh erth drie and te water *awai*."
Story of Gen. & Exod. (ed. Morris), 616.

"They could make
Love to your dress, although your face were *away*."
Ben Jonson: Catiline.

2. *With motion implied:* From a greater or less distance from a person, a place, or a thing. (Used with such verbs as *lead, drive, send, go, put,* &c.)

"Loth and is agte childre and wif,
Ben led *a-wei* bunden with strif."
Story of Gen. & Exod. (ed. Morris), 859-60.

"Oh, I am sent from a distant clime,
Five thousand miles *away*."
Scott: The Gray Brother.

II. *Of things immaterial:*

1. *With rest implied:* Mentally conceived of as absent; not occupying the attention at the moment.

"It is impossible to know properties that are so annexed to it, that any of them being *away*, that essence is not there."—*Locke.*

2. *With motion implied:* From one state into another, as from being one's own to becoming the property of another, from prosperity to adversity, from existence into non-existence, &c.

"It concerns every man, who will not trifle *away* his soul, and fool himself into irrecoverable misery, to enquire into these matters."—*Tillotson.*

"He play'd his life *away*."—*Pope.*

¶ *To make away* with a life is to extinguish it; to *make away* with money is to carry it off.

B. *As a verb:*

I. *As an imperative of a verb:*

1. Go away, begone, be off, start off!

"Her summons dread, brooks no delay;
Stretch to the race—*away! away!*"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 21.

2. Come away!

"*Away*, old man; give me thy hand; *away!*
King Lear hath lost, he and his daughter ta'en."
Shakesp.: K. Lear, v. 1.

¶ *Away with*, used in an imperative sense, is properly an elliptical expression, interpreted according to the verb which it is needful to supply.

(*a*) It may be *go away with, begone.*

Or (*b*) *make away with.*

". . . *Away with* such a fellow from the earth . . . —*Acts* xxii. 22.

Or (*c*) *put away.*

"If you dare think of deserving our charms,
Away with your sheephooks, and take to your arms."
Dryden: Beautiful Lady of the May.

II. *As an infinitive of a verb:* Used only or chiefly in the expression, "away with," meaning to endure, to bear, to tolerate, to abide. Perhaps there may be the ellipsis of a verb like *go*, and the original meaning may be to refuse to go with, not to allow such a person to accompany one on a journey.

". . . the calling of assemblies, I cannot *away with* . . ."—*Isa.* i. 13.

"*Shallow.* She never could *away with* me.
Falstaff. Never, never: she would always say she could not abide Master Shallow."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

III. *As an indicative of a verb:* To go away, to depart. (Evidently formed by the ellipsis of *go.*)

"Love hath wings, and will *away*."—*Waller.*

¶ *Whither away:* Whither are you going away.

"Sir Valentine, *whither away* so fast?"—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 1.

C. *As a substantive:* A way.

"And shall departe his *awaye* from thence in peace."—*Jer.* xliii. 12. (*Coverdale Vers.*) (*S. in Boucher.*)

* **ạ-wā'y-gō'-ĭng,** *s.* Departure. (*O. Scotch.*)

"When we were expecting the Marquis *away-going* . . ."—*Baillie: Letters*, 168. (*Boucher.*)

* **ạ-wā'y-mĕn-tis,** *s. pl.* [Old Fr. *avoyer* = to put in train.] Preparations, preliminaries (*O. Scotch.*)

"This done, and the *awaymentis*
Consawyd full in thare intentis."
Wyntown, viii., § 113. (*Jamieson.*)

* **ạ-wā'yte,** *s.* The same as AWAIT, *s.* (q.v.). (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **ạ-wā'yte,** *v.t.* [AWAIT.]

* **ạ-wā'yt-ĭnge,** *pr. par. & s.* [AWAITING.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** ạ-wā'y-ward,** *** ạ-wē'-ward,** *adv.* [Eng. *away*; *-ward.*] Away, implying departure.

"And swithe *a-weiward* hem garen."
Story of Gen. & Exod. (ed. Morris), 3,168.

"This Phebus gan *away-ward* for to wryen."
Chaucer: C. T., 17,194.

*** âwbe,** *** âwlbe,** *s.* The same as ALB (q.v.). (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** âw'-bĕl,** *** ê'-bĕlle,** *** ê'-bẹl,** *s.* [ABELE.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** âw-bla'ș-tẽr,** *s.* [ARBLASTER.]

1. A cross-bowman. (*Barbour.*)
2. A cross-bow. (*Wallace.*) (*Jamieson.*)

*** âw'-bŭrne,** *a.* The same as AUBURN (q.v.). (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** âw'-byr-çhōûne (byr as bĭr),** *** âw'-bẽr-çhēon,** *s.* [HABERGEON.]

*** âwcte,** *pret. of verb.* [AGH.] Possessed. [AUGHT.]

âwe, * âw, * âw'-ẽre, * âghe, * âhghe, * âge, *s.* [A.S. *oga, ege* = fear, terror, dread; *egesa, egsa* = horror, dread, alarm, fear, a storm; Icel. *agi*; Dan. *ave* = awe, chastisement, correction, discipline. (See AWE, *v.*) Old Eng. *agt, agte, hagt* = thought, anxiety, sorrow, grief, care, fear, has a different etymology.] [AGT.]

A. (*Of the forms* awe *and* awere): Doubt, fear or anxiety, the result of uncertainty or perplexity; also a thing doubtful. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

B. (*Of all the forms except* awere):

1. Veneration, fear mingled with love; as for God or His word, or for a parent, a teacher, or other earthly superior.

". . . my heart standeth in *awe* of thy word."—*Ps.* cxix. 161.

"His frown was full of terrour, and his voice
Shook the delinquent with such fits of *awe*,
As left him not, till penitence had won."
Cowper: Task, bk. ii.

2. Dread, unmingled with love.

"His queen, whom he did not love, but of whom he stood greatly in *awe*, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

To stand in awe of: To remain with some permanence under the emotion of fear or veneration.

"Princes have persecuted me without a cause: but my heart standeth in *awe* of thy word."—*Ps.* cxix. 161.

See also the example under No. 2.

¶ Regarding the distinction between *awe, reverence,* and *dread,* Crabbe considers that *awe* and *reverence* both denote a strong sentiment of respect, mingled with a certain measure of fear, but the former is the stronger of the two; whilst *dread* is unmingled fear for one's personal security. Sublime, sacred, and solemn objects awaken *awe,* exalted and noble ones produce *reverence,* and terrific ones *dread.* The solemn stillness of the tomb will inspire *awe,* even in the breast of him who has no *dread* of death. Children should early be taught to show *reverence* for the Bible.

awe-commanding, *a.* Commanding awe.

"Her lion port, her *awe-commanding* face,
Attemper'd sweet to virgin grace."
Gray: The Bard.

awe-compelling, *a.* Compelling awe. (*Crabb.*) (*Worcester.*)

awe-inspiring, *a.* Inspiring awe.

In Tonic Sol-fa notation: An epithet applied to Fah, the fourth note of the scale, from the mental effect which it is fitted to produce.

awe-struck, *a.* Struck with awe.

"Not so—the dead, the dead! An *awe-struck* band
In silence gathering round the silent stand."
Hemans: Scene in a Dalecarlian Mine.

"The factions of the Parliament House, *awe-struck* by the common danger, forgot to wrangle."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

âwe (1), *v.t.* [From *awe,* s. (q.v.). In Icel. *aegia* = to strike with fear; Dan. *ave* = to keep in awe, to discipline, to chastise, to correct; Goth. *agan, ogan* = to fear.] To inspire with veneration or with simple dread.

"His solemn and pathetic exhortation *awed* and melted the bystanders."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

"The rods and axes of princes, and their deputies, may *awe* many into obedience; but the fame of their goodness, justice, and other virtues, will work on more."—*Atterbury.*

*** âwe** (2), *** âw** (*O. Eng.*), **âwe** (*Scotch*), *v.t. & auxil.* [A.S. *agan* = to possess.] [OWE, OUGHT.]

A. *Trans.:* To owe. (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*)

"Weel, sir, your house *awes* them this siller."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxii.

B. *Auxiliary:* Ought. (*O. Eng.*)

"It is nedfull to al men, in the tyme of that dysegh, to think and to knaw that his synis *awe* to have mar pwnyscloune than he may tholl."—*The Craft of Deyng* (ed. Lumby), 116.

*** ạ-wē'ald,** *v.t.* [A.S. *wealdan, waldan* = to rule.] [WIELD.] To govern.

"*Aweald* thurh thi wisdom hare worldliche wit . . ."—*MS. Cott., Titus, D.* xviii., f. 137, *b.* (*S. in Boucher.*)

ạ-wē'ar-ў, *a.* [Eng. *a; weary.*] Weary (*lit. & fig.*)

1. *Literally:*

"She said, 'I am *aweary, aweary,*
I would that I were dead!'"
Tennyson: Mariana.

2. *Figuratively:*

"When will the clouds be *aweary* of fleeting?"
Tennyson: Nothing will Die.

ạ-wĕaṭh'-ẽr, *adv.* [Eng. *a,* and *weather.*] *Naut.:* To the weather side, as opposed to the lee side.

*** âw'e-bănd,** *s.* [Eng. *awe,* and *band.*] A check, a restraint, either of a physical or moral kind. (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*)

". . . that the said castel suld be an *awband* againis them."—*Bellend.: Cron.*, bk. xii., ch. 15.

âwed, *pa. par. & a.* [AWE, *v.*]

*** ạ-wē'de,** *v.i.* [A.S. *awedan.*] To become mad.

*** ạ-wĕd'de,** *pa. par.* [AWEDE.]

"Wives ther lay in child bedde,
Sum ded and sum *awedde*."
Orfeo, 362, *MS., Auchinlech.* (*S. in Boucher.*)

ạ-wē'e, *adv.* [Eng. *a;* Scotch *wee* = little.] A little, or a very little. (*Scotch.*)

"I trust bowis will row right, though they are *awee* ajee enow."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

ạ-wē'el, *adv.* [Eng. *a,* and Scotch *weel* = well.] Well. (*Scotch.*)

"*Aweel*, Duncan—did ye say . . ."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxix.

*** ạ-wē'ī,** *adv.* [AWAY.]

ạ-wēigh' (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *a,* and *weigh.*] *Naut.* (*of anchors*): The same as ATRIP (q.v.).

*** ạ-wē'ī-ward,** *adv.* [AWAYWARD.]

*** a-weld,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *gewældan.*]

A. *Trans.:* To control, to subdue.

B. *Intrans.:* To have power, to be able (followed by infinitive).

âw'e-lĕss, *** âw'-lĕss,** *a.* Eng. *awe,* and suff. *-less.*]

1. *Subjectively:* Not feeling awe; not imbued with veneration; not inspired with fear.

"The *awless* lion could not wage the fight."
Shakesp.: King John, i. 1.

2. *Objectively:* Not inspiring or fitted to excite veneration or dread.

"The tyger now hath seiz'd the gentle hind:
Insulting tyranny begins to jet
Upon the innocent and *awelesse* throne."
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 4.

âwe'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *aweless; -ness.*] The quality of being aweless.

*** awelong,** *a.* [OBLONG.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** ạ-wĕnd',** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *awendan.*] [WEND.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To turn, to turn away.
2. To change. (Used also reflexively.)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To depart, to go away.
2. To change (with *to*).

*** a-wene,** *v.* [Pref. *a-,* and A.S. *wénan* = to ween (q.v.).] To think, to suppose.

*** ạ-wē'r,** *adv.* [O. Eng. *a; wér* = where.] Anywhere. (*The Holy Rode* (ed. Morris), 150.)

ạ-were, *s.* [WERE.] Doubt. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** ạ-wĕr'-tў,** *** ạ-uĕr'-tў** (u as v), *a.* [Fr. *averti,* pa. participle = warned, advertised.] Cautious, experienced. (*O. Scotch.*)

"That wes both wys and *awerty*,
And full of gret chewalry."
Barbour, ii. 213, *MS.* (*Jamieson.*)

âwe'-sŏme, *a.* [AWSOME.]

*** ạ-wē'y,** *adv.* [AWAY.]

*** ā-wĕy-lŏng,** *adj.* [OBLONG.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** âw'-fâll,** *a.* [AFALD.] (*Scotch.*)

âw'-fûl, *** âwe'-fûl,** *** âw'-fûll,** *a.* [Eng. *awe; full.*] Full of awe.

† **I.** *In a subjective sense:*

1. Inspired with great awe; feeling great awe; full of awe.

"It is not nature and strict reason, but a weak and *awful* reverence for antiquity, and the vogue of fallible men."—*Watts.*

2. Timorous, fearful, afraid.

"Monarch of hell, under whose black survey
Great potentates do kneel with *awful* fear."
Marlowe: Faust.

3. Respectful in a high degree; done or performed with great reverence.

"To pay their *awful* duty to our presence."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 3.

II. *In an objective sense:*

1. Fitted to inspire veneration, or actually inspiring it.

"Abash'd the devil stood,
And felt how *awful* goodness is, and saw
Virtue in her shape how lovely."
Milton: P. L., bk. iv.

2. Fitted to inspire dread unmixed with love, or actually inspiring it.

"Prophetic sounds along the earthquake's path
Foretell the hour of nature's *awful* throes."
Hemans: Death of the Princess Charlotte.

"The woman: then, sir, *awful* odes she wrote,
Too *awful*, sure, for what they treated of.
But all she is and does is *awful*."
Tennyson: The Princess, i.

3. Sublime, majestic in a high degree.

4. Extreme, excessive, very great; often as an intensive, the actual sense being understood from the connection in which the word is used. (*Slang,* orig. *Amer.*)

¶ The following adjectives are more or less synonymous with one or other of the senses of *awful:* Alarming, appalling, direful, dreadful, fearful, horrible, horrific, portentous, solemn, terrible.

awful-eyed, *a.* Having eyes fitted to inspire awe.

awful-looking, *a.* Having an appearance fitted to inspire awe.

"The ruins of a strange and *awful-looking* tower."—*Moore: Lalla Rookh; Paradise and the Peri.*

âw'-fûl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *awful; -ly.*]

1. *Subjectively:* With a feeling of awe; inspired with awe.

"On each majestic form they cast a view,
And timorously pass'd and *awfully* withdrew."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xxiv., 125-6.

2. *Objectively:* In a manner to inspire veneration or dread.

"Again, and yet again I—from yon high dome,
Still the slow peal comes *awfully*."
Hemans: The Last Constantine, 84.

3. Extremely, excessively, to a preposterous degree. (Slang.) [AWFUL, II. 4.]

âw'-fûl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *awful; -ness.*]

† 1. *Subjectively:* The state of being full of veneration or dread.

"An help to prayer, producing in us reverence and *awfulness* to the divine majesty of God."—*Taylor: Rule of Living Holy.*

2. *Objectively:* The quality of being fitted to inspire awe.

"While every cave and deep recess
Frowns in more shadowy *awfulness*."
Hemans: Tale of the Fourteenth Century.

*** âw'-fўn,** *s.* [Lat. *alfinus.*] One of the pieces used in the game of chess.

"*Awfyn* of the cheker: Alfinus."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** âw'-grĭm,** *** âw'-grўm,** *** âu'-grўm,** *** ăl'-grĭm,** *** ăl'-gôr-ĭthm,** *** ăl'-gôr-ĭsm,** *** ăl'-gôr-ĭsme,** *s.* [In Lat. *algorismus*; Arab. *Al Khowâresmi,* properly meaning the Kharismian, that is, the native of Kharisme, in Central Asia. The reference is to Mahommed ben Musa, who lived in the first half of the ninth century, and wrote an Arabic treatise on algebra, which was soon after translated into Latin. He was quoted in that language as *Alchoresum magister Indorum.* (See Renaud's *Mémoire sur l'Inde*, p. 363; Max Müller's *Science of Language*, 6th ed., vol. ii., 1871, pp. 300, 301.).] [ALGORITHM AUGRYM.] A name used in the Middle Ages for arithmetic. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** a-whā'pe, * a-wā'pe,** *v.t.* [Webster derives this from Wel. *cwapiaw* = to strike smartly; Mahn, from Eng. *whap* = a blow, a weapon; A.S. *hweopan* = to whip; and Wedgwood, who believes the primary meaning to be = to take away the breath with astonishment, from Wel. *chwaff* = a gust; Goth. *afhwopan* = to be choked; Sw. *qvaf* = shortness of breath, suffocation.] To strike, to confound, to terrify.

"... that could *awhape*
An hardy heart." *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. vii. 5.

"Ah! my deare Gossip, answer'd then the Ape,
Deeply doo your sad words my wits *awhape*."
Spenser: Mother Hubberd's Tale.

a-whā'ped, *pa. par.* [AWHAPE, *v.*]

a-whē'el, *adv.* [Eng. *a* = on; *wheels.*] On wheels.

a-whī'le, *adv.* [From Eng. *a* = to, for, and *while*, in the sense of "a short time."] Some time, a little.

"... the wary fiend
Stood on the brink of hell, and look'd *awhile*,
Pondering his voyage ..."
Milton: P. L., bk. ii.

a-whĭt', a whĭt', *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *whit* (q.v.).] In the least.

"It does not me *awhit* displease."—*Cowley.*

*** a-whȳl'e,** *s.* [AVAIL, *s.*] Emolument, profit. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** âw'-în,** *a.* [OWN.]

*** a-wĭng'-ĭs,** *s. pl.* [OWING.] (*O. Scotch.*)

*** a-wī'se, * a-vȳ'se,** *s.* [A.S. *wisa.*] [WISE, *s.*] Manner; fashion; wise. (*Scotch.*)

"Apoun his strungis playit he mony ane spring;
Layes and rymes apoun the best *awise*."
Doug.: Virgil, 3,069.

"He commandit be general proclamationis al fensabyl men to be reddy in thayr best *avyse* to resist thair ennymis."—*Bellend.: Chron.* (*Jamieson.*)

a-wī'se, * a-wȳ'-sēe, *a.* [Fr. *avisé* = prudent, cautious, considerate; A.S. *wis-wise.*] [WISE.] Prudent, considerate, cautious. (*O. Scotch.*)

"Nixt schairp Mnestheus war and *awysée*."
Doug., Virg., 145, 41.

*** a-wī'se-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *awise*; *-ly.*] Prudently, circumspectly. [ADVISEDLY.]

"Arayit rycht *awisely*."
Barbour, ii. 344, *MS.* (*Jamieson.*)

*** a-wĭt',** *v.* [A.S. *witan* = to know.] To know, to perceive. (*N.E.D.*)

*** âwk, * âwke,** *a. & adv.* [Etymology doubtful. One of two hypotheses given by Richardson is that it is from Dut. *averechts* = wrong, the wrong way, backwards, preposterously. Trench derives it from A.S. *aweg* = away, out. [AWAY.] Mahn considers it an abbreviation of Eng. *gawk*; Fr. *gauche* = left, awkward, clumsy. Stratmann deems it = *avek*, and connects it with O. Icel. *öfugr*, O. H. Ger. *abuher* = averse, perverse, sinister; and Wedgwood derives it from O. Icel. *af* (Lat. *ab*) = Eng. off, of, with *k* as an adjectival termination.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.* (*Used chiefly of things material*):

1. On the left hand.

"That which we in Greek call ἀριστερόν, that is to say, on the *auke* or left hand, they say in Latin *sinistrum*."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 717.

2. Awry; turned round. (Used of a staff or anything similar.) (*Golding.*) (*Trench: Select Gloss.*)

II. *Fig* (*Used chiefly of things immaterial*):

1. Wrong.

"*Awke* or wrong: sinister."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Perverse in temper, for the moment at least; angry.

"*Awke*, or angry. *Contrarius, biliosus, perversus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

B. *As adv.:* Odd; out of order; perverse; untoward.

"We have heard as arrant jangling in the pulpits as the steeples: and professors ringing as *awk* as the bells to give notice of the conflagration."—*L'Estrange.*

*** âwk,** *s.* The same as AUK (q.v.).

âwk'-ŏnd, *s.* The butt-end of a rod or wand.

"And shake
The *awkend* of hir charmed rod upon our heades and spake."
J. H. in Boucher.

*** âwk'-lȳ, * âwke'-lȳ, * âwk'-lĭ, * âuk'-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *awk*; *-ly.*]

1. On the left hand (*lit. & fig.*).

"So ignorant and untaught persons, many times when Fortune presenteth herself on the right hand, receive her *aukly*."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 122. (*Richardson.*)

2. Oddly, clumsily, in an ungainly manner.

"I know a camel passeth in the Latin proverb either for gibbous and distorted, or for one that undertaketh a thing *awkely* or ungainly. '*Camelus saltat.*'"—*Fuller: Worthies; Cambridgeshire.*

3. Perversely; wrongly; angrily.

"*Awkly*, or wrongly: *sinistre.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"*Awkely*, or wrawely: *Perverse, contrarie, biose.*"—*Ibid.*

*** âwk'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *awk*; *-ness.*] The quality of being awk (q.v.); oddness; ungainliness; perversity of whatever kind. (*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian*, p. 378.) (*Trench: On Some Def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 15.)

âwk'-ward, * âwk'-ard, * âuk'-warde, * âuk'e-warde, *adv.* [Eng. *awk*, and suff. *ward.*]

I. Perverse. (In a physical, mental, or moral sense.)

1. *In a physical sense:* Turned to the left side; sinister; awry; contrary; untoward.

"Was I for this nigh wrecked upon the sea,
And twice by *awkward* wind from England's bank
Drove back again unto my native clime?"
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.*, iii. 2.

2. *In a mental or moral sense, or both:* Perverted, perverse; twisted, cross; one-sided. (Used of persons or of things.)

"But was implacable and *awkward*
To all that interlop'd and hawker'd."
Butler: Hudibras.

"O blynde guydes, which beinge of an *aukwarde* religion, do streyne out a gnat and swalowe vp a camel."—*Udal: Matthew*, ch. 23.

II. Clumsy. (Used of persons or things.)

1. *Of persons:* Not dexterous; unskilled; with no implication that this arises from natural or intentional perversity.

"Making war in any other way, we shall be raw and *awkward* recruits."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. *Of things:*

(*a*) Not easily managed; not effected with facility.

"The Lowlanders prepared to receive the shock; but this was then a long and *awkward* process ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(*b*) Not skilfully managed; badly executed.

"And drop'd an *awkward* court'sy to the knight."
Dryden: Wife of Bathes Tale.

âwk'-ward-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *awkward*; *-ly.*] In an awkward manner.

"... they move *awkwardly*."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. iv.

"Yet even here homage was paid, *awkwardly* indeed and sullenly, to the literary supremacy of our neighbours."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

âwk'-ward-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *awkward*; *-ness.*] The quality of being awkward.

* 1. Untowardness, physical or moral. (See example under AWKWARD, I. 1.)

2. Want of dexterity; clumsiness.

"All his airs of behaviour have a certain *awkwardness* in them; but these awkward airs are worn away in company."—*Watts: Improvement of the Mind.*

âwl, † âul, * âwle, * âule, *s.* [A.S. *awel, al, æl*; Icel. *alr*; Dut. *els*; Ger. *ahle*; O. H. Ger. *alausa, alasua*; Fr. *alène*; Sp. *lesna*; Ital. *lesina.*] An instrument with a wooden handle and an iron cylindrical blade sharpened at the end. It is used by shoemakers and cobblers for boring holes for stitches in leather.

"*Plav.* Thou art a cobbler, art thou?
2 Com. Truly, sir, all that I live by is with the *awl*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 1.

"Then thou shalt take an *aul*, and thrust it through his ear unto the door ..."—*Deut.* xv. 17.

awl-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Shaped like an awl, subulate; as the leaves of the gorse (*Ulex Europæus*). (*Lindley: Introd. to Botany*, 3rd ed., 1839, p. 456.)

awl-wort, *s.* The English name of Subularia, a genus of cruciferous plants, of which one species, *S. aquatica*, Linn., is found in Britain. The name *Awl-wort* is derived from the shape of the leaves, which are of the form of awls. The flowers, which are small, sometimes appear even under water.

*** âwl'-āte,** *v.t.* [A.S. *wlætian, wlatan* = to nauseate, to loathe.] To disgust.

"Vor the king was somdel *awlated* ..."—*Rob. Glouc.*, 485. (*S. in Boucher.*)

*** âwlbe, * âwbe,** *s.* [ALB.]

*** âw'-lĕss,** *a.* [AWELESS.]

*** âwm, * âum,** *s.* Old spelling of AAM.

*** âwm'-blare,** *s.* The same as AMBLER (q.v.). (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** âwm'-brĕre,** *s.* The same as ALMONER (q.v.). (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** âwm'-brȳ,** *s.* [AMBRY.]

*** âwm'-byr, * âwm'-yr, * ăm'-byr (yr** as **ir),** *s.* [Low Lat. *ambra.*] [AMBER.]

*** âwm'e-brȳ,** *s.* The same as AMBRY (q.v.). (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** âw'-mĕn-ĕre, * âwm'-nĕre, * âw-mĕn-ĕr, * am'-nĕr, * am'-nère,** *s.* [ALMONER.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** âwm'-ĕr-ȳ,** *s.* The same as AMBRY (q.v.).

*** âw'-mĭl-ĕre,** *s.* The same as AMBLER (q.v.). (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** âwm'-lĭńge,** *pr. par.* & *a.* The same as AMBLING (q.v.).

*** âw'-mŏn, * hew'-mŏn (hew** as **hū),** *s.* [O. Fr. *heuvre* = a helmet.] A helmet. (*O. Scotch.*)

âw'-moŭs, *s.* Old spelling of ALMS. (*Scotch.*)

"The farmer's wife lacked her usual share of intelligence—perhaps also the self-applause which she had felt while distributing the *awmous*."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. vi.

awmous-dish, aumous-dish, *s.* The wooden dish in which mendicants receive their alms when these take the form of food, and not of money.

"She held up her greedy gab,
Just like an *aumous-dish*."
Burns: Jolly Beggars.

*** âw'-myr,** *s.* [AWMBYR.]

*** âwn,** *v.t.* [OWN, *v.*]

*** âwn,** *pa. par.* [AWE (2).] Owed. (*Scotch.*)

*** âwn,** *a.* [OWN, *a.*]

âwn, * âwne, * âwnd, * âune, * âw'-ęne, * â'-vąn, * â'-vĕne, *s.* [From Icel. *ögn.* In Sw. *agnar* (pl.) = chaff, awn, awns; Dan. *avne*; Gr. ἄχνη (*achnē*) = anything shaved off, as (1) the froth of liquids, or (2) chaff in winnowing.] A bristle, called also in English *beard*, and in Latin *arista*, springing from near the termination of a bract in the inflorescence of grasses, and produced by a prolongation of the midrib. (*Lindley: Introd. to Botany.*)

*** âw'-nąr,** *s.* [OWNER.] (*O. Scotch.*)

*** âwn'-çĕt-rȳe,** *s.* The same as ANCESTRY (q.v.). (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** âwn'-çĕ-tyr (yr = ĭr),** *s.* The same as ANCESTOR (q.v.). (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** âwnd,** *s.* [AWN, *s.*]

*** âwn'-dĕrne, * âwn'-dyr-ȳn, * âwn'-dyrn (yr** as **ĭr),** *s.* The same as ANDIRON (q.v.). (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** âwne,** *a.* [OWN.] (*O. Scotch.*)

âwned (1), *a.* [Eng. *awn*; *-ed.*] Abruptly terminated in a hard, straight, awl-shaped point

AWNED. (PALEÆ OF GRASSES.)

of lesser or greater length, as the paleæ of grasses. (*Lindl.: Introd. to Bot.*, 1839, p. 458.)

âwned (2), *a.* [Eng. *awn*; *-ed.*] Abruptly terminated in a hard, straight, awl-shaped point

In Her. [See AULNED.]

***âwned** (2), *a.* [A bad formation from AWNING, *s.*] Awninged (q.v.).

***âwn'-ĕ̆ĕl,** *s.* The same as ANGEL (q.v.).

âwn'-ĭe, *a.* (*Scotch.*) [AWNY.]

âwn'-ĭn̆g, *s.* [Prob. from Fr. *auvent* = penthouse; Low Lat. *auvauna*, which may have had an Oriental origin.]

I. *Nautically:*

1. A covering of tarpaulin, canvas, or other material, spread over a boat, or part of a vessel, to keep off the sun's rays.

"Our ship became sulphureous, no decks, no *awnings*, nor invention possible, being able to refresh us."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 7.

2. The part of the poop-deck which is continued forward beyond the bulk-head of the cabin. Called also Awning-deck.

II. *Ord. Lang.:* Any covering or shade similar to that described under I. 1 (q.v.).

"Rows of square pillars . . . to fix *awnings* to, that such as sit there for the benefit of the sea-breeze may be sheltered from the rays of the sun."—*Swinburne. Travels through Spain*, Lett. 28.

awning-deck, *s.* [AWNING, I. 2.]

awning-decked, *a.*

Naut.: Furnished with an awning-deck.

âwn'-ĭn̆ged, *a.* [AWNING.] Furnished with an awning.

âwn'-ĭn̆g-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *awning*; *-less.*] Having no awning.

âwn'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *awn*; *-less.*] Destitute of an awn. (*Hooker & Arnott.*)

***âwn'-sc̣hĕn-ỹd, *âun'-c̣ĕn-ỹd,** *a.* [ANCIENT.] Antiquated, ancient, veteran. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***âwnte,** *s.* Old spelling of AUNT.

***âwn-tĕr-oŭs,** *a.* The same as AUNTEROUS (q.v.).

*** awn-ter-ows-ly,** *adv.* [A contraction of ADVENTUROUSLY (q.v.).] Perhaps, possibly. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***âwn'-tre (tre** as **tĕr),** *s.* [Contracted from Fr. *aventure.*] Adventure, peril. (*Scotch.*) The same as O. Eng. AUNTER (q.v.).

"And all le'll men sall lyff thame on thar lyffis *awnter*, Thai salle ruce and bryne, and mekyll reverysе make." *Early Scottish Verse*, ii. (ed. Lumby), 86.

***âwn'-trŏn, *âwn'-trỹn, *a̤-vĕn-trỹn,** *v.t.* [Old form of ADVENTURE, *v.* (q.v.). See also AUNTER, *v.*] To put to hazard, to venture, to dare; also to render fortunate or prosperous. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

âwn'-ỹ, *âwn'-ĭe (*Eng. & Scotch*), *a.* [Eng. *awn*; *-y.*] Furnished with an awn or awns; bearded.

"Let husky wheat the haughs adorn,
And aits set up their *awnie* horn."
Burns: Scotch Drink.

"In shaggy wave the *awny* grain
Had whitened owre the hill and plain."
Picken: Poems (1788), p. 144.

a̤-wō'ke, *v.* The preterite of AWAKE (q.v.).

"And she said. The Philistines be upon thee, Samson. And he *awoke* out of his sleep."—*Judges* xvi. 20.

*** a̤-wō'ld,** *v.t.* [A.S. *wealdan* (pret. *weold*, pa. par. *wealden*) = to rule, to govern, to command, to direct.]

1. To cause.

"He herde hem murnen, he hem freinde for quat: Harde dremes ogen *awold* that."
Story of Gen. and Exod. (ed. Morris), 2,053-4.

2. To avail.

"Luue wel michil it agte *awold*,
Swilc seruise and so longe told."
Story of Gen. & Exod. (ed. Morris), 1,671-2.

3. To signify.

"In this thisternesse, old and dep,
Get wurthe worpen naked and cold,
Quat so his dremes owen *awold*."
Story of Gen. & Exod. (ed. Morris), 1,942-4.

*** a̤-wŏn'-dĕr,** * **a̤-wŭn'-dĕr,** *v.t. & i.* [Old form of WONDER (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To astonish.

"Than al his barnes *awonderd* ware
Of the sight that thai saw thare."
Story of the Holy Rood (ed. Morris), 365-6.

B. *Intrans.:* To wonder.

"... heo *awundrede* swithe."—*MS. Reg.* 17, A. xxvii., f. 62. (*S. in Boucher.*)

*** a̤-wŏn'-dĕrd,** *pa. par.* [AWONDER.]

*** a̤-wō'nt,** *a.* [A.S. *awunian* = . . . to be wont.] Accustomed to. (*Scotch.*)

". . . *awont* the occupacioun of the said land."—*Aberd. Reg.* (1563), v. 25.

*** a̤-wŏrk', * a̤-wŏrk'e,** *adv.* [Eng. *a* = on, and *work.*] At work, into work.

"Set a good face on't, and affront him; and I'll set my fingers *aworke* presently."—*Holiday: Technogamia*, iv. 5.

" . . so after Pyrrhus' pause
Aroused vengeance set him new *a-work*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

a̤-wŏrk'-ĭn̆g, *a.* [Eng. *awork*; *-ing.*] Into the state of working; working.

"Long they thus travelled, yet never met
Adventure which might them *aworking* set."
Spenser: Mother Hubbard's Tale.

*** a̤-wŏrth',** *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *worth* (q.v.).] Worthily (*Scotch.*)

"And so *aworth* he takith his penance."
King Quair, l. 6.

*** a̤-wō̆w',** *v.t. & i.* [VOW, *v.*] (*O. Scotch.*)

*** âwp,** *s.* [WHAUP.] (*Scotch.*)

*** a̤-wrăn'-goŭs** (*w* mute), *a.* [Old Eng. *a*; *wrang* = wrong; and suff. *-ous.*] Felonious. (*O. Scotch.*)

"*Awrangous* awaytaking."—*Aberdeen Reg.*, Cent. xvi.

*** a̤-wrē'ke** (*w* mute), *v.t.* [A.S. *awrecan* = to revenge, avenge, vindicate, defend, free.] To avenge, to take vengeance on; in passive, to be revenged of. (Now written WREAK.)

"He suor he wold *awreke* be of hys brother Roberd."—*Rob. Glouc.*, p. 388. (*S. in Boucher.*)

"Thus schal men on a fals theef ben *awreke*."
Chaucer: C. T., 17,230.

*** a̤-wrō'th** (*w* mute), *v.i.* [Eng. *a*; *wroth.*] To be wroth or angry.

"Ne noght so glad that hit ne *awrotheth*."
Hule & Nightingale, 1,266. (*S. in Boucher.*)

a̤-wrỹ', * a̤-wrīe' (*w* mute), *a.* or *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *wry.*] [WRY, WRITHE.]

I. *Literally:*

1. *Gen.:* Oblique, slanting, uneven, leaning to one side.

"Your crown's *awry*:
I'll mend it, and then play."
Shakesp.: Ant. and Cleo., v. 2.

2. *Of vision:* Oblique, asquint.

"Like perspectives which, rightly gaz'd upon,
Shew nothing but confusion; eyed *awry*,
Distinguish form." *Shakesp.: Rich. II.*, ii. 2.

II. *Fig.:* In a wrong direction, intellectually or morally viewed; perversely.

". . . or by her charms
Draws him *awry* . . ."
Milton: Samson Agonistes.

ăws, âwes, *s. pl.* [Etymology unknown.] The buckets or projections on the rim of a mill-wheel designed to receive the shock of the falling water. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

*** âwsk,** *s.* The same as ASK, *s.* (*O. Scotch.*)

âw'-sŏme, *a.* [Eng. *awe*; and suff. *-some.*]

1. Appalling; causing terror.

"So *awsome* a night as this."—*Scott: Antiquary.*

2. Expressive of fear or reverence.

"To be sure he did gie an *awsome* glance up at the auld castle."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xl.

*** âws'-trĕne, * a̤s-tĕr'ne,** *a.* The same as AUSTERNE (q.v.). (*O. Scotch.*)

*** âw'-tāyne,** *a.* [HAUGHTY.] (*O. Scotch.*)

*** âw'-tĕre,** *s.* The same as ALTAR (q.v.). (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** âw'-tĕr-stōne,** *s.* The same as ALTAR-STONE (q.v.).

*** âw'-ỹn,** *a.* [OWN.] (*O. Scotch.*)

*** a̤-wy'-ṣēe,** *a.* [AWISE.]

*** ăx,** *v.t. & i.* [AXE, *v.*]

*** ăx,** *s.* [AXE, *s.*]

ăx'-ăy-a̤-căt, ăx'-āy-a̤-căt̆l, *s.* [Mexican.] A Mexican fly, the eggs of which, deposited abundantly on rushes and flags, are collected and sold as a species of *caviare.* The use of these as an article of diet was learned by the Spanish settlers from their predecessors, the native Indian Mexicans, who called the dish now described *ahuauhtli.* (*Clavigero, Webster, &c.*)

*** ăxe, * ăx** (pret. and pa. par. * *axid*, pr. par. * *axung*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *acsian, axsian, axian, acsigan, axigean* = to ask.] To ask.

¶ Formerly classic English, but now confined to the vulgar. The word *ask* was derived from *ascian, æscian*, other forms of the A.S. verb, the numerous variations of which are given above. [AXID, AXUNG.]

"Seint Jame eek saith: If eny fellow have neede of sapience, *axe* it of God."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

ăxe, * ăx (pl. **ax'-e̤s**), *s.* [A.S. *æx, eax, acas, acase* = anything that is brought to a sharp edge, an axe, a hatchet, a knife. In Sw. *yxe*; Ital. *ôx, ôxi*; Dan. *öxe*; Ger. *axt*; O. H. Ger. *achus*; O. L. Ger. & O. S. *acus*; Goth. *aquizi*; Lat. *ascia*; Gr. ἀξίνη (*axinē*) = an axe. *Adze* or *addice*, and *hatchet*, though to a certain extent resembling *axe* in sound, are from other roots.] An instrument for cutting or chopping timber, or smaller pieces of wood. It consists of an iron head with one edge sharp, and a handle or helve, generally of wood. As a rule, it is used with both hands, whilst a hatchet, which is smaller, is intended for one. [HATCHET, BATTLE-AXE.]

". . . there was neither hammer nor *axe*, nor any tool of iron, heard in the house while it was in building."—1 *Kings* vi. 7.

¶ (1) *To deserve an axe:* To deserve to be beheaded as a traitor by means of an axe.

". . . his English councillors and captains were perjured traitors who richly deserved *axes* and halters, and might, perhaps, get what they deserved."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

(2) *To get an axe:* To be beheaded with an axe. [(1).]

axe-formed, *a.* The same as AXE-SHAPED (q.v.). (*Webster.*)

axe-head, * ax-head, *s.* The head of an axe; the cutting portion of an axe, as contradistinguished from its handle, the former being generally of iron, and the latter of wood.

"But as one was felling a beam, the *axe-head* fell into the water."—2 *Kings* vi. 5.

axe-helve, *s.* The helve or handle of an axe. (*Webster.*)

axe-shaped, *a.* With one border thick and straight, the other enlarged, convex, and thin, dolabriform, as in the leaves of *Mesembryanthemum dolabriforme.* (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*)

*** axe-stone,** *s.* An old designation for a mineral, called also *Jade, Nephrite, Ceraunite*, and *Amazonian stone.* It is a hard, tough stone of a greenish colour. It is found in Cornwall along with diallage in Serpentine. It is not recognised by Dana.

ăx'-ĕ̆s (1), *s. pl.* of AXE (q.v.).

ăx'-ĕ̆s (2), *s. pl.* of AXIS (q.v.).

*** ăx'-ĕs** (3), *** ăx'-ĕsse, * ăx'-çĕsse, * ăc'-çĕsse** (*O. Eng.*), *** ăx'-ĭs, * ăck'-sỹs** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* [Fr. *accès*; Lat. *accessus* = a paroxysm of intermittent fever.] [ACCESS.]

I. *Gen.:* Aches, pains. (*O. Scotch.*)

"Bot tho began myn *axis* and turment."
King Quair, ii. 48.

II. *Spec.:* Fever in general, or yet more precisely intermittent fever, ague. (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*) [ACCESSE.]

"This *axes* hath made him so weake that his legges will not bear hym."—*Palsgrave*, bk. iii., f. 17. (*Jamieson.*)

axes-grass, *s.* An infusion of buckthorn and other herbs, used as a cure for ague. (*Jamieson.*)

*** ăx'-fĭtch, * ăx'-vĕtch,** *s.* [O. Eng. *axe*, and *vetch.*] An old name for a kind of vetch, so called from the axe-like shape of the legumes. It is called also AXE-WORT.

". . . when it should not bring forth anything but mustard-seede, blew bottles, * axfetch*, or such like unprofitable weedes."—*The Countrie Farme*, p. 666. (*S. in Boucher.*)

ăx'-ĭ-a̤l, *a.* [Eng., &c., *axi(s)*; and Eng. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to an axis.

"Practically, though not morphologically, the pelvis is a part of the trunk or *axial* skeleton."—*Flower: Osteol. of the Mammalia*, p. 284, note.

axial line.

Magnetism: The line taken by the magnetic force in passing from one pole of a horse-shoe magnet to the other one. (*Faraday.*)

ăx-ĭ-a̤l-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *axial*; *-ly.*] (*Prout, Worcester.*)

ăx´-i-cle (cle = kel), *s.* [Dimin. of AXIL (q.v.).] A sheave. (*Hyde Clarke.*)

***ăx´-id,** *pret. of v.* AXE (q.v.).

"For but thou *axid* whi labourne we."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,064.

ăx-if´-ĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *axis*, and *fero* = to bear.] Bearing an axis.

ăx´-i-form, *a.* [From Lat. *axis*, and *forma* = form. In Ger. *axiformig.*] Of the form of an axis.

ăx-if´-ŭ-gal, *s.* [Formed on analogy of *Centrifugal* (q.v.).] Noting a tendency to fly from the axis; chiefly in the phrase *axifugal force.*

ăx´-il, *s.* [Fr. *axille*, from Lat. *axilla* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The point where the base of the upper side of a leaf joins the stem. Also the point where two branches diverge. It was called by old botanists the *ala.*

axil-flowering, *a.* Flowering in the axil, as *Chionanthus axillaris.*

ăx´-ile, *a.* [From Lat. *axis.*]

1. Situated in the axis of anything.

2. Having the same direction as the axis.

axile bodies, *s. pl.* Another name for tactile corpuscles (q.v.).

ăx-il´-la, *s.* [Lat. dimin. from an obs. *axula.*]

1. *Anat.:* The armpit.

"Numerous sweat-glands exist in the *axilla.*"—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., 422.

*2. *Bot.:* An axil.

ax-il´-lar, ax-il´-lar-y, *a.* [Lat. *axill(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ar, -ary.*]

1. *Anat.:* Pertaining to the armpit.

Axillary Artery: The name given to the subclavian artery at that part of its course in which it passes the armpit (*axilla*). Important vessels are thence sent off to the shoulders and chest.

"*Axillary* artery is distributed into the hand; below the cubit, it divideth into two parts."—*Browne.*

Axillary Vein: The vein corresponding to the axillary artery. It springs from the subclavian vein.

2. *Botany:* Pertaining to the axil (q.v.); arising from the axil; placed in the axil. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*, 3rd ed., 1839, pp. 112, 490.)

ăx´-ine, *a.* & *s.* [From Lat. *axis* (2) (q.v.)., and Eng. suff. *-ine.*]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to a group of stags, of which *Cervus axis*, Linn., the Spotted Axis, is the type. (Griffith's *Cuvier*, vol. iv., p. 116.)

B. *As substantive:* A member of the Axine group of Stags. [AXIS.] (Griffith's *Cuvier*, vol. iv., p. 116.)

ăx´-ing, *pr. par.* [AXE, *v.*] Asking. (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*)

"Are ye *axing* me as a magistrate, Monkbarns . . .?"
—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxviii.

ăx´-in-i-form, *a.* [Gr. ἀξίνη (*axinē*) = an axe; suff. *-form.*] Shaped like the head of an axe.

ăx´-in-ite, *s.* & *a.* [Gr. ἀξίνη (*axinē*) = an axe, and Eng. suff. *-ite.*]

A. *As substantive:* A triclinic mineral, called also Yanolit and Thumite. The crystals are broad with their edges sharp. The hardness is 6·5—7, the sp. gr. 3·271, the lustre glassy, the colour clove-brown, plain blue, and pearl-grey, these hues varying greatly according to the direction in which it is viewed. It has strong double refraction. Composition: Silica, 41·50 to 45; alumina, 13·56 to 19; lime, 12·50 to 25·84; sesquioxide of iron, 7·36 to 12·25; sesquioxide of manganese, 1·16 to 10; boric acid, 0 to 5·61; magnesia, 0 to 2·21; and potassa, 0 to ·64. It is found, with garnet and tourmaline, at the Botallack mine in Cornwall. It occurs also, both in its normal state and altered, in Devonshire, as well as on the continent of Europe and in America.

B. *As adjective:* Having as its type the mineral now described. Dana has an Axinite group of minerals. (*Dana.*)

ăx-in-ŏ-măn´-çy, *s.* Lat. *axinomantia*; Gr. ἀξινομαντεια (*axinomanteia*), from ἀξίνη (*axinē*) = an axe, and μαντεια (*manteia*) = divination.] Pretended divination by means of an axe. One way of doing this was to fix a hatchet on a round stake, so as to be exactly poised, then the names of persons suspected of a specified offence were repeated, and the name at the mention of which the hatchet moved, or was imagined to move, was pronounced guilty.

ăx´-i-ŏ-lite, *s.* [Lat. *axis* (q.v.) and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Geol.: A name given to an aggregation of incipient crystallisation or fibrous structure, occurring in some rocks. It is not unlike spherulite (q.v.), but the arrangement diverges from a line, not from a single point.

ăx-i-ŏ-lit´-ic, *a.* [Eng. *axiolit(e)*; *-ic.*] Resembling or pertaining to axiolite.

ăx´-i-ŏm, *s.* [In Sw., Dan., & Ger. *axiom*; Fr. *axiome*; Ital. *assioma*; Dut., Sp., Port., & Lat. *axioma*; Gr. ἀξίωμα (*axiōma*) = that of which one is thought worthy, an honour. In science, that which is assumed as the basis of demonstration: ἀξιόω (*axioō*) = to think worthy; ἄξιος (*axios*) = worthy.]

1. *Math.:* A self-evident proposition, a proposition so evident at first sight that it requires no demonstration, but commends itself at once to the acceptance of every one capable of thinking. The first axioms in Euclid are—"Things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another;" "If equals be added to equals, the wholes are equal."

2. *Gen.:* A self-evident principle in any department of thought, or, more loosely, one which, though requiring proof, is considered to rest on irrefragable evidence.

". . . infallible *axioms* and precepts of sacred truth, delivered even in the very letter of the law of God . . ."
—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol.*, bk. v., ch. xxii., § 3.

ăx-i-ŏ-măt´-ic, ăx-i-ŏ-măt´-ic-al, *adj.* [From Gr. ἀξιώματος (*axiōmatos*), genit. of ἀξίωμα (*axiōma*) (AXIOM); and Eng. suffix *-atic, -atical.*] Pertaining to an axiom or axioms; self-evident; containing axioms.

". . . they have made their way against all kinds of opposition, and may now be regarded as *axiomatic.*"
—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. i., ch. x., § 2.

"Hippocrates did well to front his *axiomatical* experiments (the book of Aphorisms) with the grand miscarriages in the practice of most able physicians."
—*Whitlock: Man. of the Eng.*, p. 109.

ăx-i-ŏ-măt´-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *axiomatical*; *-ly.*] In an axiomatic manner, by the employment of an axiom or axioms. (*Webster.*)

***ăx´-i-ŏ-pis-ty,** *s.* [Gr. ἀξιοπιστία (*axiopistia*); from ἄξιος (*axios*) = worthy, and πιστις (*pistis*) = trust, trustworthiness.] The quality of being worthy of credit; trustworthiness. (*Webster.*)

ăx´-is (1), *s.* & *a.* [From Lat. *axis* = (1) an axle, a chariot; (2) the axis of the earth; (3) the pin on which a hinge turns; (4) the valve of a pipe; (5) (*Arch.*) the axes of a volute; (6) a board, a plank, from *ago* = to drive. Akin to Eng. *axle*; A.S. æx, eax = an axis, an axle-tree; Dut. *as*; Ger. *achse, axe*; O. H. Ger. *ahsa*; Dan. & Fr. *axe*; Sp. *exe*; Port. *eixo*; Russ. *os, osi*; Lith. *assio*; Ital. *asse*; Gr. ἄξων (*axōn*), cognate with ἅμαξα (*hamaxa*) = a wagon, a chariot; Sanse. *akshas* = a chariot.] [AXLE.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language.* (Essentially a scientific word, though in some of its technical significations it has made way into ordinary language.)

1. A straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body, and around which that body revolves, or at least may revolve. *Spec.*, the imaginary line connecting the poles of a planet, and around which the planet rotates. [II. *Astron.*] (*Lit. & fig.*)

(1) *Literally:*

"On their own *axis* as the planets run,
And make at once their circle round the sun."
Pope: Essay on Man, 313.

(2) *Figuratively:*

"Meanwhile, the heart within the heart, the seat
Where peace and happy consciousness should dwell,
On its own *axis* restlessly revolves,
Yet nowhere finds the cheering light of truth."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

2. A straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body, around which the several parts of the body are symmetrically arranged.

"The lofty mountains on the north side compose the granitic *axis*, or backbone of the country."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. x.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geom.:* An imaginary line drawn through a plane figure, and about which the plane figure is supposed to revolve, with the result of defining the limits of a solid. Thus, a circle revolving about one of its diameters, and at right angles to that diameter, will constitute a sphere; hence *the axis of a sphere* is any one of its diameters. If an isosceles triangle revolve around an imaginary line connecting its apex with the centre of its base, it will constitute a cone; hence *the axis of a cone* is an imaginary straight line drawn from its apex to the centre of its base. A rectangle revolving around a straight line connecting the centres of any two of the opposite sides will produce a cylinder; hence *the axis of a cylinder* is a straight line drawn from the centre of its apex to the centre of its base. *The axis of a parabola* is the diameter which passes through its focus. For the abscissa of the axis, the subtangent, &c., of the axis, see ABSCISSA, SUBTANGENT, &c. In an ellipse the *axis major* (Lat. = greater axis) is the diameter which passes through the foci; and the *axis minor* (Lat. = lesser axis) the diameter at right angles to the *axis major.* In a hyperbola, the *axis major* is the diameter which passes through the foci; the *axis minor* is the distance between two points formed when a straight line drawn through the centre of the hyperbola, and at right angles to its major axis, is intersected by a circle described around a principal vertex as its centre, and with a radius equal to the eccentricity of the hyperbola.

Conjugate axis of an ellipse or of a hyperbola: The straight line drawn through its centre perpendicular to the transverse axis.

Transverse axis of an ellipse or of a hyperbola: The straight line drawn through the two foci.

The axis of symmetry of a body: Any line in a regular polygon bisecting an angle or bisecting a side perpendicularly.

". . . a rotation of a body of regular figure about its *axis* of symmetry."—*Herschel: Astron.* (5th ed., 1858), § 56.

2. *Astron. The axis of the earth*, or *the axis of rotation of the earth*, is that diameter about which it revolves. It is the one which has for its extremities the north and south poles. The term is similarly used of the sun, the moon, and the planets. (*Herschel: Astron.*, 3rd ed., 1858, §§ 22, 57, &c.)

". . . both Venus and Mercury have been concluded to revolve on their *axes* in about the same time as the Earth."—*Herschel: Astron.* (5th ed., 1858), § 509

Axis of the celestial sphere: The imaginary line around which the heavens appear to revolve. It is the axis of the earth produced.

Axis of an orbit. The major axis of the orbit of a planet is the line joining the aphelion and perihelion points. The minor axis is the line perpendicular to the former, and passing through the centre of the ellipse.

3. *Min.* The term *axis* of a prismatic or other crystal is used in the same sense as in Geometry. (*Phillips: Mineral.*, 2nd ed., 1819, p. lxxxiii.)

4. *Mechanics:*

The axis of suspension of a pendulum is the point from which it is suspended, and consequently around which it turns.

The axis of oscillation of a compound pendulum is an axis constituted by a series of points, so situated that their motion is neither retarded nor accelerated by their constituting part of a solid body, which, of course, can only move together. (*Atkinson: Ganot's Physics*, 3rd ed., 1868, § 70.)

Axis of a balance: The line around which it turns.

Axis in peritrochio. [Gr. περί (*peri*) = round about, and τροχός (*trochos*) = a wheel.] The same as the wheel and axle. One of the six mechanical powers, consisting of a *peritrochium*, or wheel and an axle.

5. *Magnetism:* The line supposed to connect the north and south poles of a magnet.

6. *Optics:*

Axis of a lens: A line passing through the centre of its curved, and perpendicular to its plane, surface. (*Brewster: Optics*, 1831, § 34.)

Optic axis: The line corresponding to this in the eye. The ray of light passing along it is the only one which is not refracted. The other rays of light entering the eye have axes also, but this is the only one to which the term *optic axis* is applied.

Visual axes: The axes of the several rays of light which enter the eye. [See *Optic Axis* above.]

"... due convergence of the *visual axes* ..."—*Herbert Spencer: Psychol.*, 2nd ed., vol. ii., p. 170, § 327.

Axis of refraction: A straight line drawn perpendicular to the plane of a transparent body, and passing through the point of incidence of a luminous ray, striking it from without.

Axes of double refraction: All doubly refracting substances have one or more lines, or one or more planes, along which no doubly refracting force exists. If there is one such line or plane, then the body is said to have one axis, or plane of axes, of double refraction; if two, two axes, or planes of axes, of double refraction, and so forth. *A real axis*, or *plane of axes of double refraction*, is one in which the doubly refracting force really does not exist; whilst a *resultant axis*, or *plane of axes*, or an axis or *plane of compensation*, is one in which it exists, but is neutralised by a counter force of equal intensity. *A positive axis of double refraction* is the term used when the refracted ray is bent towards the axes, or plane of axes, of the body; and *a negative axis of double refraction* is the expression employed when it is bent in the contrary direction.

7. *Architecture:*

Spiral axis: The axis of a spirally-twisted column.

Axis of an Ionic capital: A line passing perpendicularly through the middle of the eye of the volute.

8. *Geology:* An imaginary line on the opposite sides of which the strata dip in different directions. If the angle formed at their point of junction be a salient one, they form an *anticlinal axis*, or ANTICLINAL (q.v.); but if it is a re-entering one, then they constitute a *synclinal axis*, or SYNCLINAL (q.v.). (*Lyell: Man. of Geol.*, 4th ed., 1852, p. 57.) [I., 2.]

9. *Botany:* The axis is that part of a plant around which the organs are symmetrically arranged. The *ascending axis* means the stem. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*, 3rd ed., 1839, p. 69.) The *descending axis* is the root. (*Ibid.*) *Recessory axes* are axes in addition to the main one, found in the stems of Calycanthus, Chimonanthus, and some other plants. (*Ibid.*, p. 96.) The *appendages of the axis* are scales, leaves, bracts, flowers, sexes, and fruit. (*Ibid.*, p. 110.) The *axis of inflorescence* is a peduncle which proceeds in a nearly straight line from the base to the apex of the inflorescence. (*Ibid.*, p. 153.)

10. *Anatomy:*

(*a*) *The axis of the body:* The vertebral column around which the other portions of the frame are arranged.

"When the skull remains in connection with the vertebral column, it will be seen that its *axis* is a continuation forwards of the *axis* of that column, consisting of the bodies of the vertebræ."—*Flower: Osteol. of the Mammalia*, p. 96.

"In the Deer the *axis* of the face is nearly in the same line with that of the cranium ..."—*Ibid.*, p. 171.

"The bones of the Cranio-facial *Axis* ..."—*Ibid.*, p. 105.

(*b*) The second vertebra of the neck, or the joint by which it is connected with the first vertebra. [ATLAS.]

"... the vertebral being slightly bent between the atlas and *axis*."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 295.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to an axis in the anatomical sense. [II., 10.]

"On entering the innermost capsule, the nerve-tube suddenly loses its envelope of white substance and becomes pale, the *axis* cylinder alone remaining ..."—*Todd & Bowman: Phys. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 398.

ăx'-ĭs (2), *s.* [Lat. *axis* = an Indian quadruped, probably the deer described below.] A species of deer, the *Cervus axis*, found in India. It is spotted like the Fallow-deer, from which, however, the adult males at least may be distinguished by their possessing round horns without a terminal palm. There are several varieties, if, indeed, they are not distinct species. All are called by Anglo-Indian sportsmen Hog-deer.

ăx'-ĭ-ūs, *s.* [Gr. ἀξία (*axia*) = dignity.] A genus of Crustaceans of the family Thalassinidæ. It contains the Slow Shrimp, *A. stirhynchus*.

ăx'-le (le = ęl), *ăx'-ęl, *ăx'-ell, *ăx'-ȳl, *ĕx'-ȳl, * ăx (*Engl.*), *** ăx** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* [A.S. *eaxl* = a shoulder-joint; Icel. *öxl*; Lat. *axla*, dim. of *ala* = a wing. Cf. O. Fr. *aissel*, *essel*. In Sw. & Dan. *axel*; Dut. *as*; Ger. *achse*; Sp. *eze*; Port. *eixo*; Ital. *asse*.] [AXIS.]

1. *Lit.:* The pin or bar in the centre of a wheel around which the wheel itself turns.

"And now the twentieth sun, descending, laves
His glowing *axis* in the western waves."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. iv., 487-8.

2. *Fig.:* The axis of the heavens, around which they seem to revolve.

"There view'd the Pleiads, and the Northern Team,
And great Orion's more refulgent beam,
To which, around the *axle* of the sky,
The Bear, revolving, points his golden eye,
Who shines exalted on th' ethereal plain,
Nor bathes his blazing forehead in the main."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. v., 347-52.

axle-tree, * axyl-tre, * exyl-tree, * ax-treo (*Eng.*), *** ax-tree, * ax-tre** (*O. Scotch*), *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The axle of a wheel.

"... their *axle-trees*, and their naves, and their felloes, and their spokes, were all molten."—1 *Kings* vii. 33.

2. *Fig.:* The axis of the heavens.

"... the poles or *axle-tree* of heaven, ..."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learn.*, bk. ii.

ăx'-led (ax'-ęld), *a.* [Eng. *axl(e)*; *-ed.*] Furnished with an axle. (*Wharton.*)

ax'-ŏ-lŏtl, *s.* [Mexican.] A species of amphibious vertebrated animals, belonging to the order Amphipneusta and the family Proteidæ. It is the *Siredon pisciformo*. It has four feet, and has on either side of the neck a very large aperture, within which are displayed bronchial arches, the gills, however, being attached to the opercula, or flaps which close the orifices. It is found in the lakes surrounding the city of Mexico, where it is said to have once been very abundant. It is esteemed a great luxury.

ăx-ŏt'-ŏm-oŭs, *a.* [From Gr. ἄξων (*axōn*) = an axle, an axis, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting; from τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Crystallog.: Having its cleavage perpendicular to the axis of the crystal. (*Dana.*)

ăx'-stōne, *s.* [AXE-STONE.]

*** ăx'-trē-ō** (*O. Engl.*), *** ăx'-trēe, * ăx'-trē** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* The same as AXLE-TREE (q.v.).

ăx'-ŭng, *pr. par.* [AXE, *v.*]

† ăx'-ŭnge, âux'-ŭnge, *s.* [Lat. *axungia* = cart-grease; *axis* = axle, and *ungo* = to smear.] Hogs' lard. (*Ure.*) (*Webster.*)

*** ăx'-vētch,** *s.* [AXFITCH.]

Ăx'-wĕd-nĕs-dāi, *s.* [Old Eng. *axse* = ash, and *Wednesdai*.] Ash Wednesday. (*Rob. of Gloucester.*)

*** ăx'-wŏrt,** *s.* [O. Eng. *ax*, and suffix *-wort*.] [AXFETCH.]

*** ăx'-ȳng,** *pr. par. & s.* [AXE, ASKING.]

"And they him swore his *axyng* fayre and wele."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,828.

aȳ (1), *adv.* [AYE (3).]

† āy (2), *adv.* [AYE (2).]

*** aȳ,** *interj.* [AH.]

*** ay me,** *interj. & s.*

A. *As interjection: Ay me!* an ejaculatory expression of sorrow, regret, or anxiety.

"*Ay me!* I fondly dream!"
Milton: Lycidas.

B. *As substantive:* The utterance of such an ejaculation.

"*Ay-mees*, and hearty heigh-hoes,
Are sallets fit for soldiers!"
Beaum. & Flet.: Bonduca, i. 2.

"Sonnets from the melting lover's brain,
Aymees and elegies."
The Woman Hater (1607), iii. 1.

*** aȳ** (1), (pl. **eyr-ĕn**) **(eyr** as **ïr),** *s.* [Ger. *ey* (sing.), *eiren* (pl.) = an egg.] An egg.

"And a faucon heom amyddes,
An *ay* he laide." *Alisaunder*, 556-7.

ay-schelle, *s.* An egg-shell. (*Alisaunder*, 557.) (*S. in Boucher.*)

*** âȳ** (2), *s.* [AWE.] The same as AWE (q.v.). (*Rob. de Brunne*, p. 220.) (*S. in Boucher.*)

aȳ'-ah, *s.* [Port. *aya*, *aia*; Ital. *aia* = a governess, a chambermaid; cognate with Port. *aio*, *ayo* = a tutor; Sp. *ayo*; Ital. *aio* = a tutor, a governor of youth.]

Anglo-Indian: The ordinary appellation given by Anglo-Indians to a lady's or nursemaid of Hindoo or Mohammedan extraction, or who, whatever her faith, belongs to one of the native races of India. The term, originally borrowed from the Portuguese, is now tending to become naturalised in various Hindoo languages.

† āyd'e, *v.t.* [AID, *v.*] Obsolete, except in poetry, and then in imitation of antiquity.

"When the bells of Rylstone play'd
Their Sabbath music—'God us *ayde!*'"
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

*** aye** (1), *adv.* [AYEN.]

āye (2), **† āy, * āi,** *adv.* [A.S. *a*, *aa* = always, ever, for ever; *awa* = away; Icel. *æsi*; O. Icel. *æ*; Ger. *ewig*; O. H. Ger. *eo*, *io*, *ewa*; Goth. *aiv*; Lat. *ævum*; Gr. αἰών (*aiōn*) = ... eternity; ἀεί (*aei*) = always.] [COEVAL, EKE.]

1. Always, perpetually, for ever. (*Poetic.*)

"Fro that time we tellen *ay*."
Story of Gen. & Exod. (ed. Morris), 87.

"The soul, though made in time, survives for *aye*;
And, though it hath beginning, sees no end."
Sir J. Davies.

2. Always, ever, in all cases, on all occasions; through all bygone time. (*O. Eng. & Scotch prose and poetry.*)

"... and sykirly, *ay* the bettyr man, *ay* the mar lawly, ..."—*The Craft of Deyng* (ed. Lumby), 145-6.

"For *ai* was rigt and kire beforn
On man, on wif, till he was born."
Story of Gen. & Exod. (ed. Morris), 451-2.

"I daur say, Mr. Waverley, ye never kend that a' the eggs that were sae weel roasted at supper in the Ha' house were *aye* turned by our Davie?"—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxix.

3. Always; without intermission.

"Th' astonish'd mariners *aye* ply the pump:
No stay, nor rest, till the wide breach is clos'd."
Phillips.

¶ *Ay-forth:* Ever after.

"His godhede lees he nought thei he come lowe,
That he was God *ay for* h in his grete strengthe."
Joseph of Aramathie (ed. Skeat), 125-6.

aȳe (3), **Aȳe, aȳ, * ī,** *adv. & s.* [Etymology somewhat doubtful. Perhaps it is connected with Eng. *yea*; A.S. *ia*, *gea*; Sw. *ja* (pronounced *ya*); Dan. *ja* = yes, yea, nay; *jo* = yes, yea; Dut. *ja* = yea, nay; Goth. *ja*, *jai*. Mahn considers it more probable that *aye* is connected with Ger. *ei*, *ey* = why, hey, ay well, ah ha; M. H. Ger. *ei*, *eia*; Dan. *ej*; Ir. Ger. *ih*. Wedgwood believes it to have developed by a process which he illustrates from *aye* = always, and in fact to be that word.] Yes, a particle of affirmation or assent, used in the same way as *yes*.

A. *As adverb:*

"What say'st thou? Wilt thou be of our consort?
Say *ay*, and be the captain of us all."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Ver., iv. 1.

¶ The form *i* occurs in old editions of Shakespeare and other dramatic works.

Nautical: Ay, ay, sir, or *Aye, aye, sir:* A common phrase in the mouths of sailors, who mean by it to express their willingness cheerfully to carry out the command just issued to them by their superior.

"Heard the voices of men through the mist, the rattle of cordage
Thrown on the deck, the shouts of the mate, and the sailors' *Ay, ay, Sir!*"
Longfellow: The Courtship of Miles Standish, iv.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Of things:* A vote in any legislative body or elsewhere in favour of a motion as opposed to No = equals a vote against it.

"There were a hundred and sixty *Ayes* to a hundred and sixty-four Noes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. *Of persons:* One who in such a case votes affirmatively.

"... the *Ayes* did not venture to dispute his opinion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

āye'-āye, *s.* [So called from the cry of the animal.] The *Cheiromys Madagascariensis*, an

AYE-AYE.

animal placed by Cuvier among the Rodentia, and by others with the Lemuridæ. As its

specific name imports, it is a native of Madagascar. It is about the size of a cat. Its fur is brown and its tail black.

Aȳ-ēen, Ak-bĕr-ȳ, *s.* [Hindust. *ayeen* = institutes, and *Akbar*, a celebrated Mogul Emperor of Delhi who reigned from 1556 to 1605.] A very valuable statistical description of the Mogul empire as it was in the reign of Akbar. It was compiled by his vizier, Abul Fazi. There is an English translation of it by Gladwin.

aȳ-ĕl, *aī-ĕl (ī as y), *s.* [Fr. *aieul*, from Lat. *aviolus*, dimin. of *avus* = grandfather.] A grandfather.

"I am thine *ayel* ready at thy will."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,479.

ą-yĕn′, *ą-yĕn′e, *adv.* [AGAIN.] (*Chaucer.*)

ą-yĕn′-bite, *s.* [Eng. (1) *ayen* = again (like *yett* for *gate*), and (2) *bite.*] A bite or biting again; remorse.

"Dan Michel's *Ayenbite* of Inwyt, or Remorse of Conscience." Edited by Richard Morris, Esq. London: Trübner and Co.

***ą-yĕnst′, *ą-yĕns′,** *prep.* [AGAINST.] Against. (*Chaucer.*)

". . . whan he wente in batayle *ayenst* them . . ."
—Invention of the Holy Cross (ed. Morris), p. 159.

***ą-yĕn′-ward,** *adv.* [O. Eng. *ayen* = again, in the sense of against, in the reverse direction.] [AGAIN.] Backward. (*Chaucer.*)

†ą-yĕn′-wȳlle, *adv.* [O. Eng. *ayen*, and *wylle* = will.] Against one's will, unwillingly. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

†aȳ-ĕr-ȳ, *s.* [EYRIE.]

***aȳ-grē′en, †aī-grē′en,** *s.* [Eng. *ay* = always, and *green.*] A name of the houseleek.

***aȳ-gŭl-ĕt,** *s.* [Fr. *aiguillette.*] An aiglet. [AIGLET.]

***aȳle,** *s.* [Fr. *aïeul.*] A grandfather.

***aȳle,** *v.t.* [AIL, *v.*]

"Noot I nought why, ne what meschaunce it *ayled.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 16,588.

†āȳ-lĕt, *s.* [Deriv. uncertain.]

In Heraldry: A name used to designate the Cornish Chough (*Fregilus graculus*). (*Gloss. of Her.*)

āym, *s.* The same as AIM (q.v.). *Spec.*, guess.

"That knowes her port, and thither sayles by *ayme.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 10.

***āȳ-mĕrȝ,** *s. pl.* [EMBERS.]

āynd, *s.* [In Sw. *anda* = breath, *ande* = ghost, spirit; Dan. *aande* = breath, *aand* = ghost; Wel. *anade* = breath.] Breath, life. (*Chiefly Scotch.*) [AUNDE, AIND.]

"Quoth some wha maist had tint their *aynds.*"
Christ's Kirk o' the Green, ii. (*S. in Boucher.*)

āynde, *v.t.* [In Dan. *aande* = to breathe; Sw. *andan* = to breathe out.] [AYND, *s.*] To breathe upon. (*Scotch.*)

". . . they find thair eggis *ayndit* . . ."—*Hector Boece: Introd. Descrip. of Scotland.* (*S. in Boucher.*)

***āyn-dĭt,** *pa. par.* [AYNDE.] (*Scotch.*)

***āyne,** *a.* [ANE, ONE.] One, a.

"And his corune on his heued he dede,
And let it standen *ayne* stund."
Story of Gen. and Exod. (ed. Morris), 2,638-9.

ą-yŏnt′, *prep.* & *adv.* [Eng. *a; yont.*] Beyond, on the further side; remote from. (*Scotch.*)

A. *As preposition:*

". . . as he wad thrum them ower and ower to the like o' me *ayont* the ingle at e'en. . . ."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

B. *As adverb:*

"A burn ran in the laigh, *ayont* there lay
As many feeding on the other brae."
Ross: Helenore, p. 47. (*Jamieson.*)

***aȳ-quēre,** *adv.* [Old Eng. *ay* (AYE), and *quēre*, old form of WHERE (q.v.).] Everywhere.

"With mony golde frenges,
Aygwere naylet ful ywe."
Gawan and the Green Knyght, 1,070. (*S. in Boucher.*)

āyr′-ąnt, *a.* [EYRANT.]

***āyre** (1), *s.* [HEIR.]

***āyre** (2), *s.* [AIR.]

"Shouting, and clapping all their hands on hight,
That all the *ayre* it fills, and flyes to heaven bright."
Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 16.

***ayr′-ĕn (yr as ĭr),** *s. pl.* [AY, EGGS.]

A′yr-shĭres (Ayr as Ăr), *s. pl.* [From *Ayrshire*, a Scottish county.]

Farming: A breed of cattle brought from Ayrshire. The animals so designated are in general parti-coloured, red and white being diffused over them in patches. They are horned. Their special value arises from their being excellent for the dairy.

ā′yr-ȳ (ār′-ī), *s.* [AERIE.]

"I should discourse on the brancher, the haggard, and then treat of their several *ayries.*"—*Walton: Ang.*

***āyse,** *v.t.* [EASE, *v.*]

***āyse,** *s.* [EASE, *s.*]

***āy′-sȳlle, *āī′-sȳll,** *s.* [A.S. *aisil* = vinegar.] Vinegar.

"The vessel of *aysylle* and of galle,
Lord, kepe me from the symnys alle."
The Symbols of the Passion (ed. Morris), 105-6.

ăz-ā′-lĕ-ą, *s.* [In Dut., Dan., & Mod. Lat. *azalea*; Fr. *azalée*; Gr. ἀζαλέος (*azaleos*) = dry, parched, either because in such places the plant grows, or from the brittle, dry nature of its wood.]

Botany: A genus of plants belonging to the order Ericaceæ (Heathworts). It contains a British species, *A. procumbens*, or Trailing Azalea, a low shrub with woody tortuous stems and crowded leafy branches, occurring in patches on moors in the Scottish Highlands. There are numerous species in America, some of them of great beauty. The nearly allied genus, Rhododendron, also abounds in the American mountains. Several species are cultivated on account of the abundance and beauty of their flowers, and in some cases their fragrance. Azaleas are best cultivated in a peaty soil. The most delicate species is *Azalea Indica.*

ą-zā′-lĕ-īne, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *azalea*, and Eng. suff. *-ine.*]

Chem. [ROSANILINE.]

ăz′-ą-rōle, *s.* [In Ger. *azerole* = the berry, and *azerol baum* = the tree; Fr. *azerole* = the berry, and *azerolier* = the tree; Port. *azerola* = the fruit, and *azeroleiro* = the tree; Ital. *lazzeruola* = the berry, and *lazzeruolo* = the tree.] The English name of a species of hawthorn (*Cratægus azarolus.*]

Ą-zā′-zĕl, *s.* [Heb. עֲזָאזֵל (*ăzazĕl*); in the opinion of Gesenius, the same as עֲזָלֵל (*ăzalzĕl*); from עָזַל (*azăl*), disused in Hebrew, but occurring in Arabic = to separate.]

1. *In Scripture:* A word occurring in Lev. xvi. 8, 10, and 26, where it is translated "scapegoat;" but the antithesis which makes the one goat be for Jehovah, and the other for Azazel, is best preserved by supposing Azazel to be such a being as Satan or some other evil spirit.

2. *In Milton:* An evil spirit, standard-bearer to Satan.

'Then straight commands, that at the warlike sound
Of trumpets loud and clarions be upreared
His mighty standard: that proud honour claime
Azazel as his right, a cherub tall."
Milton: P. L., i. 534.

ą-zĕd′-ą-răch, *s.* [In Fr. *azedarach*, from Arab. *azadarach.*]

Pharm.: The bark of the root of a tree, *Melia azedarach.* [MELIA.]

ăz-ęl-ā′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *azote*, and Gr. ἐλαϊκός (*elaïkos*), pertaining to the olive-tree; ἔλαιον (*elaion*) = olive-oil, or oil in general; ἐλαία (*elaia*) = the olive-tree.] Pertaining or relating to azote (nitrogen) and oil in combination.

azelaic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_{14}(CO.OH)_2$. A bibasic acid formed along with suberic acid by oxidising castor oil. It is soluble in cold ether and in boiling water. It forms large white needle crystals, which melt at 106°. By heating with caustic baryta, it yields heptane, C_7H_{16}.

A′-zĕl-fą-faġe, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star, numbered 4½ in the scale of magnitude; it is called also π^1 Cygni.

ăz′-ĭ-mŭth, *s.* [In Dut., Ger., & Sp. *azimuth*; Fr. & Port. *azimut*; Ital. *azzimutto*; from Arab. *assumt*, pl. *as-sumût* = a way, a path.] [ZENITH.]

Astronomy:

1. *Sing.:* "The angular distance of a celestial object from the north or south point of the horizon (according as it is the north or south pole which is elevated), when the object is referred to the horizon by a vertical circle." Or "the angle comprised between two vertical planes, one passing through the elevated pole, the other through the object." It is generally reckoned eastward or westward, from the north or south point for 180° either way; but Herschel prefers always reckoning it from the points of the horizon most remote from the elevated pole westward, so as to agree in its general direction with the apparent diurnal motion of the stars. Of course he therefore counts from 0° to 360°. (*Herschel: Astron.*, 5th ed., 1858, § 103.)

2. *Plural:* Azimuths, called also *vertical circles*, are great circles intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles in all the points thereof. On these are reckoned the altitude of the stars, and of the sun when he is not in the meridian.

¶ *Magnetical Azimuth:* Magnetical azimuth is an arch of the horizon, contained between the sun's azimuth circle and the magnetical meridian; or it is the apparent distance of the sun from the north or south point of the compass.

azimuth and altitude instrument. An astronomical instrument designed to ascertain the altitudes and azimuths of the heavenly bodies at any particular time. It has two axes, the principal one vertical and the other horizontal; the former, therefore, corresponding to a vertical circle of the heavens, and the latter to the celestial horizon. The angles measured on the latter are therefore azimuths or differences of azimuth, and those on the former zenith distances, according as the graduation is from the upper point of the limb, or a point distant from it 90°. (*Herschel: Astron.*, §§ 182—187.) [ALTAZIMUTH.]

azimuth compass. An instrument used for finding the sun's magnetical azimuth, or the amplitude of any other heavenly body.

azimuth dial. A dial, the stile or gnomon of which is at right angles to the plane of the horizon.

ăz′-ĭ-mŭth-ąl, *a.* [Eng., &c., *azimuth*, and Eng. suffix *-al.* In Fr. and Port. *azimutal*; Sp. *azimuthal.*] Pertaining to the azimuth.

". . . the *azimuthal* are thus determined."—*Herschel: Astron.*, § 188.

azimuthal error. The deviation of a transit instrument from the plane of the meridian. Its effect is greatest in the horizon, and vanishes in the zenith. It is sometimes called the "meridian error." (*Hind.*)

ăz-ō-bĕn′-zēne, *s.* [From Eng. *azo(te)* = nitrogen, and *benzene* (q.v.).]

Chemistry: $\begin{matrix} C_6H_5N \\ \| \\ C_6H_5N. \end{matrix}$ Obtained by distilling nitrobenzene with an alcoholic solution of potash. The alcohol is oxidised to aldehyde. Azobenzene can be obtained by the action of sodium amalgam and water on an alcoholic solution of nitrobenzene. Azobenzene crystallises in large yellow-red plates, which melt at 66·5°, and boil at 293°. Concentrated nitric acid converts it into nitro-substitution compounds. Boiling sulphuric acid converts it into azobenzene-sulphonic acid, $C_{12}H_9N_2SO_3H$. Reducing agents convert azobenzene into hydrazobenzene, $\begin{matrix} C_6H_5NH \\ | \\ C_6H_5NH. \end{matrix}$

ăz-ō-bĕn-zō′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *azo(te)*, and *benzoic* (see def.).] Pertaining to nitrogen, and also to gum benzoin, a resin produced from *Styrax benzoin*, a tree from the Malay archipelago.

azobenzoic acid.

Chem.: $\begin{matrix} NC_6H_4.CO\,OH \\ \| \\ NC_6H_4.CO.OH. \end{matrix}$ Obtained by the action of sodium amalgam and water on nitro-benzoic acid. A yellow solid, almost insoluble in alcohol, ether, or water; it forms sparingly soluble salts.

ā-zō-dī-phĕn-ȳl-dī´-ą-mine, *s.* [Eng. *azo(te), diphenyl, diamine.*] $C_{12}H_{11}N_3$. A chemical substance produced by passing nitrous acid through an alcoholic solution of aniline.

ą-zō´-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἄζωος (*azōos*): ἀ, priv., and ζωός (*zōos*) = alive; ζωή (*zōē*) = life; ζάω (*zaō*) = to live.] Destitute of life, or the remains of what once were animated beings.

Geology. Azoic Rocks: Those in which no traces of organic remains exist, and which are by some assumed to have been deposited before life commenced in this planet.

¶ As the constant tendency of geological investigation has been to find traces of fossils in sedimentary rocks previously deemed azoic, and as, moreover, there is good reason to believe that in many cases in which they have not been found they once existed, but have since been destroyed by metamorphic action, students of nature require to be very careful as to what rocks they venture to characterise as azoic.

ăz-ō-mē´-thąn, *s.* [From Eng. *azo(te)* = nitrogen, and *methan* (q.v.).

Chem. [Cyanide.]

ăz-ō-par´-ąf-fĭns, *s. pl.* [Eng. *azo(te); paraffins.*]

Chemistry. [Nitriles.]

ăz-ō-phŏs-phŏr´-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *azo(te)*, and *phosphoric* (q.v.).] Pertaining or relating to azote and phosphorus in combination.

azophosphoric acid. An acid obtained by Dr. Gladstone, and which he regarded as phosphoric acid conjugated with an atom of the group P.N.

ąz´-ōr´-ite, *s.* [From the Azores, nine islands in the North Atlantic, about 800 miles distant from Portugal, to which they politically belong.] A white mineral, translucent or opaque, crystallising in minute octahedrons. The hardness is 4·45; the lustre vitreous on a fractured fragment. Hayes considers it carbonate of lime. It is found in an albitic rock in the Azores.

ą-zō´-te, *s.* [In Fr. *azote*; from Gr. ἀ, priv., and ζωτικός (*zōtikos*) = fit for giving and maintaining life; ζωή (*zōē*) = life; ζάω (*zaō*) = to live.] A name once all but universally used for what is now more frequently termed nitrogen. [Nitrogen.] It was so called because when breathed, uncombined with oxygen, it has fatal effects upon animal life.

* **a´-zŏth,** *s.* [Arabic (ز).]

1. *Alchemy:* Mercury, which was supposed to exist in every metallic body and constitute its basis. (*Glossog. Nov., &c.*)

2. The liquor of sublimated mercury.

3. Brass.

4. Paracelsus's universal remedy.

ą-zŏt´-ĭc, *a.* [In Fr. *azotique.*] Pertaining to azote.

* **azotic acid.** The same as Nitric Acid (q.v.).

* **azotic gas.** Nitrogen.

"... one of which has been named oxygen gas and the other *azotic gas.*"—*Gregory: Haüy's Nat. Phil.* (1807), § 244.

ăz-ō-tī´-ze, *v.t.* [Eng. *azot(e); -ize.*] To impregnate with azote.

ăz-ō-tīzed, *pa. par. & a.* [Azotize.]

"... those of *azotized* matters, whether animal or vegetable."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 13.

"... various *azotized* substances."—*Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 909.

azotized substances. Nitrogenous compounds, or those containing nitrogen, the most essential element of food, yet, by itself, unable to sustain life. Foods, which build up the bodies of men and animals, are divided into two great classes, viz.—*flesh-formers*, or those which repair the waste of tissue; and *heat-generators*, or those which keep up the heat and movements of the body. The former are called nitrogenous, and the latter non-nitrogenous or carbonaceous. The principal animal nitrogenous compounds are albumen, fibrin, gelatine, and casein, all of which are almost identical in composition, and contain from 16 to 18 per cent. of nitrogen. Albumen, fibrin, and gelatine are found in the muscles, blood, and bones of animals, whilst casein is found in the milk. Similar nitrogenous compounds occur in vegetables: thus we find albumen in potatoes, turnips, apples, &c.; fibrin in wheat, barley, and the other cereals; and casein in peas, beans, and lentils. The nutritive value of an infusion of tea or coffee is very small, the amount of nitrogen present being almost inappreciable. The non-nitrogenous foods are sugar, starch, and fat or oil. These, by oxidation in the body, produce heat and motion, and are hence termed heat-givers or force-producers.

ăz-ō-tī´z-ĭng, *pr. par.* [Azotize, *v.*]

ą-zō´-tŏ-, *as a prefix.* [From *azot(e); -o.*] Combined with azote, as azoto-sulphuric.

azoto-sulphuric acid (of De La Provostaye). A chemical compound. Formula $S_2N_2O_9$.

ăz-ŏx-ȳ-bĕn´-zēne, *s.* [From Eng. *azot(e)*; Gr. ὀξύς (*oxus*) = sharp, and Eng. *benzene* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Azoxybenzene, $\begin{matrix} C_6H_5N \\ | \\ C_6H_5N \end{matrix}\!\!>\!O$. It is formed, together with azobenzene, by reducing nitrobenzene with alcoholic potash. It crystallises in long yellow needles.

Az´-ra-ĕl, Az-rą´-ĭl, *s.* [Arab., Turk., &c.]

Among the Arabs and Turks: The angel of death.

"Even *Azrael*, from his deadly quiver
When flies that shaft, and fly it must,
That parts all else, shall doom for ever
Our hearts to undivided dust."
Byron: The Bride of Abydos, I. 11.

ą-zū´l-mĭc, *a.* [Eng. *az(ote)*, and *ulmic*, from *ulmin* (q.v.).] Pertaining to azote and ulmin.

azulmic acid.

Chem.: Azulmic acid, $C_4H_5N_5O$, obtained by the spontaneous decomposition of an aqueous solution of cyanogen gas; also by the action of cyanogen, C_2N_2, on aqueous ammonia. By boiling it with water it is converted into mycomelic acid, $C_4H_4N_4O_2$.

ăz´-ūre, * **ăş-ūre,** * **ăş-şūre,** * **ăş´-ūr (z = zh),** *a. & s.* (The first syllable of the word is occasionally pronounced **ā**). [In Fr., Welsh, Prov., and O. Sp. *azur*; Ital. *azzurro, azzuolo*; Sp. *azur, azul*; Port. *azul*; from Pers. *lâjawardi, lâjuwardi* = blue, azure; *lâjaward, lâjuward* = *lapis lazuli*, the second word in which is the Persian one altered. From Arab. *azul* = heaven.] [Azurine, Azurite, Azurn.]

A. *As adjective:*

Ord. Lang.: Of that tint of blue which is seen in the vault of heaven during the absence of clouds. *Used*—

1. Of the sky.

"Inverted trees, and rocks, and *azure* sky."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

2. Of the sea in certain states.

"The sea,
Far through his *azure* turbulent domain,
Your empire owns." *Thomson: Spring*, 71.

3. Of some eyes, and specially of Minerva's.

"Minerva, graceful with her *azure* eyes."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. i., 56.

4. Of sea-goddesses.

"Leucothoe saw, and pity touched her breast
(Herself a mortal once of Cadmus' strain,
But now an *azure* sister of the main)."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. v., 425-7.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The colour of the sky, soft or pale blue.

"Gold and seluer he seis and *azur* forsothe."
Joseph of Arimathie (ed. Skeat), 195.

"... if our hypothetical shell were lifted to twice the height of Mount Blanc above the earth's surface, we should still have the *azure* overhead."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., vii. 152-3.

2. The vault of heaven, so called from its soft blue colour.

"Up to the lights above us, in the *azure*,
Which are so beautiful."—*Byron: Cain*, I. 1.

II. *Her.:* Bright blue. Used especially in describing the escutcheons of gentlemen beneath the degree of barons. The same colour on a nobleman's coat is called sapphire, from the stone, and that on the coat of a sovereign prince Jupiter, from the planet of that name. Engravers conventionally represent azure, or *azure* as it is sometimes spelled in heraldry, by horizontal lines. (*Glossographia Nova, &c.*)

AZURE.

"Foles in foler flakerande bitwene.
And al in *asure* and ynde enaumayld ryche."
Early Eng. Alliter. Poems (ed. Morris), *Cleanness*, 1, 410-11.

azure-eyed, *a.* Having eyes of an azure colour, or what may be poetically described as such.

"Fair-haired, *azure-eyed*, with delicate Saxon complexion."
Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish, 1.

azure-pencilled, *a.* Pencilled with azure, with radiations of an azure hue.

"And where profuse the wood-veitch clings
Round ash and elm, in verdant rings,
Its pale and *azure-pencilled* flower
Should canopy Titania's bower."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 2.

azure-spar, azure spar, *s.* A mineral, called also Lazulite (q.v.).

azure-stone, azure stone, *s.* The same as Azure-spar (q.v.).

azure-tinted, *a.* Tinted with azure.

"On his hairy arm imprinted
Was an anchor *azure-tinted*;
Like Thor's hammer, huge and dinted
Was his brawny hand."
Longfellow: The Saga of King Olaf, xiv.

ăz´-ūre (z as zh), *v.t.* [From the adjective or substantive. In Sp. & Port. *azular.*] To colour azure.

ăz´-ūred (z as zh), *pa. par. & a.* [Azure.]

A. *As past participle:* Coloured azure; made to assume an azure colour.

B. *As adjective:* Of an azure colour.

"Thou shalt not lack
The flower that's like thy face, pale primrose; nor
The *azured* hare-bell, like thy veins; no, nor
The leaf of eglantine, whom not to slander,
Out-sweeten'd not thy breath . . .
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

ăz´-ūr-īne (z as zh), *a. & s.* [Eng. *azur; -ine.* In Ital. *azzurino.*]

† **A.** *As adjective:* Of an azure colour.

". . . whereupon they lay a colour which continueth dark *azurine*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. iii., p. 37.

B. *As substantive:* A fresh-water fish, called also the Blue Roach, the *Leuciscus cæruleus* of Yarrell. It belongs to the Cyprinidæ, or Carp family. It is found in Lancashire and in some of the Swiss lakes.

ăz´-ūr-īte (z as zh), *s.* [Eng. *azur;* and suff. *-ite.*]

1. (In Ger. *lazulit, lazulith.*) A mineral, called also Lazulite (q.v.).

2. (In Ger. *lazurit.*) A brittle, transparent or subtranslucent mineral with monoclinic crystals. The hardness is 3·5—4·25; the sp. gr., 3·5—3·831; the lustre vitreous or verging on adamantine; the colour azure-blue, passing into Berlin blue. Compos.: Carbonic acid, 24 to 25·46; oxide of copper, 68·5 to 70; and water, 5·46 to 6. It occurs in England, in Cornwall, Devonshire, Derbyshire, &c.; as also in France, Austro-Hungary, and Siberia. (*Dana.*)

ăz´-ūrn (z as zh), *a.* [Ger. *azurn.*] The same as Azure.

"My sliding chariot stays,
Thick set with agate and the *azurn* sheen
Of Turkis blue." *Milton: Comus*, 893.

ăz´-ȳ-goŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἄζυγος (*azugos*) = unwedded, not constituting one of a pair; ἀ, priv., and ζυγός (*zugos*), oftener ζυγόν (*zugon*) = a yoke.]

Anat.: Pertaining or relating to anything occurring singly as contradistinguished from one of a pair.

"Single or *azygous* bones."—*Flower: Osteol. of the Mammalia*, p. 103.

* **ăz´-ȳme,** *s.* [Gr. ἀ, priv., and ζύμη (*zumē*) = leaven. [Azymous.] Unleavened bread.

Ăz´-ȳ-mīte, *s.* [In Ger. *Azymiten* (plural); Fr. *Azymite* (sing.).] [Azymous.]

Church Hist. (*Plur.*): Those who use unleavened bread in the administration of the Lord's Supper.

ăz´-ȳ-moŭs, *a.* [In Fr. *azyme;* Sp. *ázimo*; Port. *azymo;* Lat. *azymus;* Gr. ἄζυμος (*azumos*): ἀ, priv., and ζύμη (*zumē*) = leaven.] Unleavened; unfermented. (Used of bread.)

B.

B. The second letter and the first consonant in the English alphabet, as it is also in the other languages of the Aryan family spoken in Europe. The characters in use in these several tongues having come through the Greek from some old form of speech, probably the Phœnician, belonging to the Semitic (better called the Syro-Arabian) family, it was to be expected that the letter corresponding to B would occupy the same place in the Semitic as in the previously-mentioned Aryan alphabets. Investigation shows this to be the case, to a considerable extent at least. A sound and character corresponding to the English *b* and the Greek β = (*beta*), is the second letter and the first consonant in Phœnician, Hebrew, Samaritan, Aramaic, Arabic, and Coptic. In Ethiopic, however, *beth* stands tenth instead of second in order. Turning next to some of the Aryan languages of Asia, we find that in Armenian *be* is the twenty-sixth of thirty-eight letters; and in Sanscrit, Mahratta, &c., *bŭ* or *bă* is generally placed twenty-third in the list of consonants, where it is preceded by *phŭ* and followed by *bhŭ*. Returning again to the Semitic, בֵּית (*beth*), the name given to the second letter of the Hebrew alphabet, is really Aramæan. Like the corresponding word in Hebrew, בַּיִת (*baith*), it signifies *a house*, to which it has some faint resemblance. The Heorew coin-letter , the Samaritan , and the Phœnician , have a somewhat greater one; and probably the old hieroglyph from which these symbols were abbreviated may have been the most like of all. [A, ALPHABET.]

B is a flat mute [MUTE], the voice not being so entirely shut off in pronouncing it as it is when one of the sharp mutes, *p* or *f*, is uttered. The *b* sound is produced by compressing the lips, a vowel being added to render it audible. It is hence called a labial, from Lat. *labium* = a lip, plur. *labia* = lips; its other associates in the same category being *p*, *f*, and *v*, with which it is often interchanged in the cognate languages. Thus to *bake* is in O. H. Ger. *pachan*, and in Slav. *peshitshi*. The Eng. *life* is the Ger. *leben*; and while *life* is the substantive, *live* is the verb. So the Lat. *balæna* is from the Gr. φάλλαινα (*phallaina*), φάλαινα (*phalaina*) with *ph* pronounced as *f*, whilst from one or other comes the Eng. *whale*. The Eng. *have* is from the Lat. *habeo*. So also the Sanscrit *vyagra* = a tiger, becomes the Mahratta *vagh* (pronounced *wagh*), and is transformed into the Hindi *bagh*. Other letters than the labials can be interchanged with *b*: thus the Greek μόλυβδος (*molubdos*) and the Lat. *plumbum* = lead, unlike as they appear, are akin, *m* being exchanged for *p*; and the old form of the Lat. *bellum* = war, was *duellum*, whence our Eng. words *bellicose* and *duel*.

I. B, *as an initial*, is used—

1. *In designating University degrees:*

(*a*) For Lat. *Baccalaureus*, as *Artium Baccalaureus* = Bachelor of Arts.

(*b*) For *Bachelor*; as B.A. = Bachelor of Arts; B.D. = Bachelor of Divinity; B.M. = Bachelor of Medicine; B.L. = Bachelor of Laws.

2. *In Music:* For *bass*. Similarly *B.C.* is used for *basso continuo* = thorough bass.

3. *In Chemistry:* For the element *boron*, of which it is the symbol as well as the initial.

II. B, *as a symbol*, is used—

1. *In Numeration*, in Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, and even occasionally in English, for 2. But β_1 in Greek is the diacritical mark for 2,000. In Latin B stands for 300, and $\overline{B}$ for 3,000.

2. *In Music:* As the seventh note of the diatonic scale. It answers to the Italian and French *si*. In Germany it is = B flat.

3. *In Chem.* [I., 3.]

4. *Biblical Criticism. Of Codices:* B = the Codex Vaticanus. [CODEX.]

III. B, *as a part of speech*, is used—

1. *As an adjective:* as "the *b* sound."

2. *As a substantive:* as "Capital *B*;" "Not to know a *B* from a bull's foot."

Ba (*Chemistry*). The symbol for the element barium.

ba', *s.* [Eng. *ball*, with the permanent ellipsis of the last two letters.] A ball. (*Scotch.*)

bâ, *a.* [A.S. *ba* = both.] [BOTH.] Both.

"That poure ba and riche."—*MS. Cott., Titus*, D. xviii., fo. 18a. (*S. in Boucher.*)

ba, *v.t.* [BASSE, *v.*]

baa (*Eng.*), **bāe** (*Scotch*), *s.* [From the sound.] The utterance of a sheep in bleating, from which it is manifestly imitated.

"*Protens.* Therefore thou art a sheep.
Speed. Such another proof will make me cry baa."
Shakesp.: Two Gentl. of Ver., I. 1.

baa (*Eng.*), **bāe** (*Scotch*), *v.i.* [From the substantive.] To emit the sound which a sheep does in bleating.

"Or like a lamb, whose dam away is fet,
He treble *baas* for help, but none can get."
Sidney.

Bā'-al, *s.* [In Ger., &c., *Baal*; Gael. *Beil*; from Hebrew בַּעַל (*Baal*); Aram. בַּעֲלָ (*Baal*), and בְּעַל (*Bĕēl*) = (1) master, possessor, (2) husband (generally with the article הַ (*ha*) = *the*, הַבַּעַל (*hab-Baal*) = Baal; in Sept. Gr. ὁ Βάαλ (*ho Baal*) = the Baal (masc.) (Judg. ii. 13); ἡ Βάαλ (*hê Baal*) = the Baal (fem.) (Jer. xix. 5).]

1. *Lit.:* The chief male divinity among the Phœnicians, as Ashtoreth was the leading female one. [ASHTORETH.] The Carthaginians, who sprang from the Phœnicians, carried with them his worship to their new settlements, as is proved, among other evidence, by the names of some of their world-renowned heroes; thus Hannibal, written in Punic inscriptions חַנִּבְעַל (*Hannibaal*), signifies "The grace of Baal;" and Hasdrubal, or Asdrubal, עזרובעל (*Azrûbaal*) = "Help of Baal." The worship of Baal early existed among the Canaanites and the Moabites, whence it spread to the Israelites, becoming at last for a time completely dominant among the ten tribes, and to a certain extent even among the two, in consequence of the ill-advised marriage of Ahab with Jezebel, daughter of Ethbaal (the name means "With Baal,") king of Sidon. A number of places in Palestine and the neighbouring countries commence with *Baal*, such as Baal-gad (Josh. xi. 17), Baal-meon (Numb. xxxii. 38), but whether in the sense of "lord," "possessor," or signifying "Baal," is a matter of dispute. One place is simply called Baal (1 Chron. iv. 33). This divinity seems to have symbolised the sun, and less frequently the planet Jupiter. He was worshipped under different forms or in different relations: thus there were Baal-berith = the Covenant Baal or lord; Baal-zebub [BEELZEBUB] = the fly-lord; Baal Peor = the Baal of Mount Peor, or Baal of the opening, the Moabitish national divinity. Perhaps the Babylonian *Bel* was only Baal with a dialectic difference of spelling, though Prof. Rawlinson thinks differently (Isa. xlvi. 1). [BEL.] There was an affinity between Baal and Moloch. [MOLOCH.] The Beltein or Beltane fires, lit in early summer in Scotland and Ireland, seem to be a survival of Baal's worship. [BELTANE.]

"... and called on the name of *Baal* from morning even until noon, saying, O *Baal*, hear us."—1 *Kings* xviii. 26. (See also *Jer.* xix. 5.)

¶ The Heb. plural *Baalim* often occurs. It may signify images of Baal, or that imaginary god in different relations. (*Judges* viii. 33.)

2. *Fig.:* Any one held by the person using the term to be a false priest.

"The priest of *Baal* was reviled and insulted, sometimes beaten, sometimes ducked."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

Baal-adorer, *s.* One who adores Baal.

"The *Baal-adorer* bows on Sinai's steep."
Lyron: On Jordan's Banks.

Bā'-al-ĭst, *s.* [Eng., &c. *Baal*; *-ist.*] A worshipper of Baal; a contemptuous epithet applied to a Roman Catholic or to an Anglican. (*Sylvester: Tobacco Battered*, 190.)

băb, *s.* [BOB, *s.* (*Scotch.*)

băb, *v.t.* & *i.* [BOB, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

ba'-ba, *s.* [Mahratta (1) *Baba*, a proper name borne by many men; (2) *baba*, a term of endearment for a young child of the male sex. Akin to Eng. *baby.*]

Among Anglo-Indians: Used in the second of these senses.

băb'-ble, * **băb'-le** (**le** = **ęl**), *v.i.* & *t.* [In Dut. *babbelen*; Ger. *babbeln*; Fr. *babbiler.* Imitated from the sound.] [BABEL.]

A. *Intrans.:* To send forth vague unmeaning sounds in an uninterrmitted stream.

I. *Of persons: Used—*

1. Of the imperfect attempts at speech which characterise the period of infancy.

2. Of the talk of persons whose powers are failing through old age or serious sickness.

3. Of the copious, unintermitting, and shallow speech of talkers, who habitually weary every company into which they may gain admittance, and betray every secret entrusted to them to keep.

II. *Of inanimate things:* To emit such sounds as are made by a running brook.

"And runlets *babbling* down the glen."
Tennyson: Mariana in the South.

B. *Trans.:* To prate; to utter.

"John had conned over a catalogue of hard words; these he used to *babble* indifferently in all companies."—*Arbuthnot.*

¶ The participial adjective *babbling*, derived from *babble*, is more common than any part of the verb strictly so called. [BABBLING.]

băb'-ble, * **băb'-le** (**le** = **ęl**), * **băb'-bęl**, *s.* [From the verb. In Dut. *gebabbel*; Fr. *babil.*]

1. *Emanating from human beings:* Unmeaning prattle; shallow, foolish talk.

"The *babble*, impertinence, and folly, I have taken notice of in disputes."—*Glanvill.*

2. *Emanating from inanimate things:* Such a sound as that made by running water.

¶ Hounds are said to babble when they give tongue too loudly after having found. (*Gent. Rec.*, p. 78.)

băb'-ble-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *babble*; *-ment.* In Fr. *babillement.*]

1. The act of babbling.

2. The foolish talk which is uttered.

"Deluded all this while with ragged notions and *babblements*, while they expected worthy and delightful knowledge."—*Milton: Education.*

băb'-blĕr, * **băb'-lĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *babbl(e)*; *-er.* In Dut. *babbelaar*; Fr. *babillard.*]

A. *Ord. Lang.:* An unintermitting and shallow talker.

"I found him garrulously given,
A *babbler* in the land."
Tennyson: The Talking Oak.

B. *Ornith.* (*Pl.* Babblers): The English equivalent for the Timalinæ, a sub-family of the Turdidæ, or Thrushes. It stands between the True Thrushes and the Orioles. The species are small birds confined to India, the Eastern Archipelago, and Australia. Some have imitative powers, and many sing sweetly.

* **băb'-blĕr-y**, *s.* [Eng. *babble*, v.; *-ry.*]

1. Prating, chatter, garrulousness. (*N.E.D.*)

2. Confused with BABERY (q.v.).

băb'-blĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [BABBLE.]

A. *As present participle & participial adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"And have the fates thy *babbling* age ordain'd
To violate the life thy youth sustained?"
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xix., 563-4.

B. *As substantive:* Vain, shallow, foolish talk.

"Avoiding profane and vain *babblings*."—1 *Tim.* vi. 20.

babbling-thrushes, *s. pl.* [BABBLER, B.]

† **băb'-blў**, *a.* [Eng. *babbl(e)*; *-y.*] Given to babbling; garrulous. (*Carlyle: Frederick the Great*, IV. 177.)

bābe, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *babe*, *bab*, *babon*, from the last of which, probably of Celtic origin, the first two are contracted.]

I. *Lit.:* An infant, male or female. [BABY.]

"And, behold, the *babe* wept."—*Exod.* ii. 6.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A doll. [DOLL.]

"Bearing a trusse of tryfles at hys backe,
As bells and *babes*, and glasses in hys jacke."
Spenser: The Shepheard's Calender, v.

2. A childish person.

3. *In Scripture:* A person who has just undergone the new birth, and is as yet very immature in spiritual development.

"As new-born *babes*, desire the sincere milk of the word, that ye may grow thereby."—1 *Pet.* ii. 2.

* **bābe'-hood**, *s.* [Eng. *babe*; *-hood.*] Infancy.

Bā'-bęl, *s.* [Sw., Dan., Dut., Fr., Port., &c., *Babel*; from Heb. בָּבֶל (*Babel*) = (1) confusion, (2) Babel, (3) Babylon; for בָּבֶלּ (*Bâlbĕl*); from בָּלַל (*balăl*) = (1) to pour over, (2) to

confound (*Gesenius*); or from *Bab-ilu* = the gate of God, or *Bab-ili* = the gate of the gods; the rendering into Semitic of the Accadian *Ca-dimirra*. (*Sayce in Trans. Soc. Bibl. Archæol.*, vol. i., pp. 298, 309.).] A place or circumstances in which confusion of sounds—as, for instance, by several people speaking at once—is the predominating characteristic. The reference is to the confusion of tongues divinely sent in consequence of the building of the Tower of Babel (Gen. xi. 1—9.)

"The poor man must have thought the voice came from the shore: such a *Babel* of cries issued at once from the ship . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xv.

*** babelary, * babelery,** *s.* [BABBLERY.]

Bā´-bel-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *Babel*; *-ish.*] Resembling a babel; confused. (*Blount: Glossog.*)

Bā´-bel-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Babel*; *-ism.*] Noisy confused speech. (*Athenæum*, July 15, 1865.)

*** băb´-ĕr-lĭpped, * băbyr-lĭpped (yr as ir),** *a.* [First element doubtful.] Thick-lipped.

"He was byttel-browede and *baber-lypped*, with two blery eyen."—*Piers Plowman*, p. 97.

bā´-be-rў, *s.* [Eng. *babeury* (q.v.), but modified in meaning by confusion with *babe* (q.v.).] Finery designed to please a baby or child.

"So have I seen trim books in velvet dight,
With golden leaves and painted *baberry*
Of seely boys, please unacquainted sight."
Sidney: Arcadia, bk. i.

bā´be-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *babe*; *-ship.*] Infancy. (*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 194.)

bā´-beŭr-ў, * bā´-bŭr-y, *s.* [Probably a corruption of *babwynrie* = baboonery (q.v.).] Grotesque ornamentation, especially in sculpture or pictures.

"As *baburies* and pinnacles,
Imageries and tabernacles."
Chaucer: House of Fame.

ba-bĭ-a´-nạ, *s.* [From Dut. *babianer*, the name given by the Dutch colonists in South Africa, from the fact that the baboon, or *baviaan*, is fond of it.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Iridaceæ, or Irids. The species are all from the Cape of Good Hope, and are beautiful flowers. One is dark red, another red and blue, and more than one are scented. One of the commonest species is *Babiana sulphurea.*

bā´-bĭe, *s.* The same as BABY. (*Scotch.*)

babie-pickle, *s.* The small grain lying in the bosom of a larger one, at the top of a stalk of oats. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

*** ba´-bĭe,** *s.* [BAWBEE.] (*Scotch.*)

Băb´-lăg-tŏn-ĭte, *s.* [Named after Dr. Babington, who, besides being a distinguished physician, published several important works on mineralogy in 1795—1799. A small gathering of mineralogists at his house ultimately developed in 1807 into the great Geological Society of London.] A mineral placed by Dana under his Amphibole Group, the Pyroxene Sub-group, and the section of it with triclinic crystallisation. The hardness is 5·5 to 6; the sp. gr. 3·35—3·37; the lustre is vitreous, splendent; the colour dark-greenish black. Composition: Silica, 47·46 to 54·4; protoxide of iron, 10·26 to 21·3; lime, 14·74 to 19·6; sesquioxide of iron, 0 to 11; protoxide of manganese, 1·8 to 17·91; magnesia, 0·77 to 2·2; alumina, 0 to 6·48. It occurs in the Shetland Islands, at Arendal in Norway, and in North America.

băb-ĭ-rôus´-sạ, *s.* [BABYROUSSA.]

bā´-bĭsh, * bā´-bĭshe, * bā´-bўsh, * bā´-bўshe, *a.* [Eng. *bab(e)*; *-ish.*] Childish, as a babe would do.

"If he be bashful, and will soon blush, they call him a *babish* and ill brought-up thing."—*Ascham.*

*** bā´-bĭsh,** *v.t.* [From Eng. *babish*, adj. (q.v.).] To render babish; to treat as if one were a baby.

"The Pharisees had *babished* the simple people with fained and colde religion, and had tangled theyr consciences with manners ordinaunces."—*Udal: John* vii. (*Richardson.*)

bā´-bĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *babish*; *-ly.*] Childishly; in a baby-like manner.

"One that spake so *babishly*."—*Archbishop Usher: Answer to the Jesuit Malone*, p. 404.

bā´-bĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *babish*; suff. *-ness.*] The quality of being babish; childishness. (*Ogilvie.*)

*** băb´-lah,** *s.* [Perhaps akin to Persian and Mahratta *babûl* and *babhûa* = the Gum-Arabic tree (*Acacia Arabica*). The rind of the legume of a plant—*Mimosa cineraria* of Linnæus, now *Prosopis spicigera*. It contains gallic acid and tannin, and has been used in dyeing a drab colour. (*Ure.*)

ba´-bòo, ba´-bû, *s.* [Bengalee.] A term used in Calcutta and other parts of Lower Bengal for a Hindoo gentleman, or sometimes for a native gentleman of any purely Oriental race.

"Here is a picture of a Calcutta *babu*."—*Calcutta Review*, vol. vi. (1846), p. lvi.

ba-bôon´, * băb´-ĭ-ŏn, * băb´-ĭ-ạn, *s.* [In Sw. *babian*; Dan. *bavian*; Dut. *baviaan*; Ger. *pavian, bavian*; Fr. *babouin* (masc.), *babouine* (fem.); Sp. *babuino*; Ital. *babbuino*, dimin. of *babbo* = papa; Low Lat. *baboynus, babuynus, babovinus, babewynus, babuynia*, and *papio*. Skinner and Menage think it cognate with *babe*, whilst Wedgwood considers that *ba* and *pa*, being syllables requiring the lips for their utterance, came to mean the motion of the lips in framing them; also the lips themselves. Deriving *baboon* from this root *ba* or *pa*, he considers it etymologically to mean = the ugly-lipped animal.]

1. *Lit.*: The English name of those Simiadæ (Monkeys) which have a facial angle as low as 30°, a long, dog-like snout, great canine teeth, large callosities, and capacious cheek-pouches. They are classed by naturalists chiefly under the genus Cynocephalus. They

BABOON.

are the lowest in intelligence of all the Simiadæ, and the most ugly and animal in look. They are ferocious when full-grown, though the young of at least one species has been domesticated. The mandrill, the drill, the derrias, and some other monkeys of similar affinity, are regarded as baboons. Africa, throughout its whole extent, is their appropriate habitation, though one species is found also in South-western Asia. Some other monkeys, less closely allied to Cynocephali, are popularly known as baboons.

"And I am neither your minotaure, nor your centaure . . . nor your *babion*."—*B. Jonson: Cynthia's Revels.*

2. *Fig.* (*in vituperative language*): A man who, for ugliness, for want of intellect, for a snarling temper, or some other quality, recalls to mind a baboon.

ba-boôn´-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *baboon*; *-ery.*] An assemblage of baboons. (*Chapman: Masque of Middle Temple.*)

ba-boôn´-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *baboon*; *-ish.*] Resembling a baboon. (*Miss Ferrier: Inheritance*, vol. i., ch. ii.)

ba´-bû, *s.* [BABOO.]

*** bā´-bŭr-ў,** *s.* [BABERY.]

bā´-bў, * băb´-bў, * băb´-bĭe, *s.* & *a.* [From Eng. *babe*, and *y*, denoting little.] [BABE.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. An infant, male or female; a babe.

"The *baby* beats the nurse, and quite athwart
Goes all decorum."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 3.

2. A doll such as girls play with.

"The archduke saw that Perkin would prove a runnagate: and it was the part of children to fall out about *babies*."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

3. An idol.

"Since no image can represent the great Creator, never think to honour Him by your foolish puppets and *babies* of dirt and clay."—*Stillingfleet.*

B. *As adj.*: Like a baby; infantile, childish (*Tennyson: Eleänore*, i.)

baby-farm, *s.* A place where young children are received to nurse, for payment.

baby-farmer, *s.* One who receives infants to nurse, for payment, when the parents are unwilling or unable to do so.

baby-farming, *s.* The business of a baby-farmer.

baby-house, *s.*

1. A doll's house.

"A proud show
Of *baby-houses*, curiously arranged."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

2. A weather-house (q.v.).

baby-oak, *s.* An oak as yet very small in size, and which has passed through only the first stages of its development.

"The riper life may magnetise
The *baby-oak* within."
Tennyson: The Talking Oak.

baby-rose, *s.* The rosy blush on the cheeks of an infant or young person.

"Till the lightning laughters dimple
The *baby-roses* in her cheeks."
Tennyson: Lilian.

baby-show, *s.*

1. A show, sight, or spectacle which a baby will appreciate.

"That way look, my infant, lo!
What a pretty *baby-show!*"
Wordsworth: Kitten & the Falling Leaves.

2. An exhibition of babies.

baby-treat, *s.* A treat for a baby.

"'Tis a pretty *baby-treat*;
Nor, I deem, for me unmeet."
Wordsworth: Kitten & the Falling Leaves.

bā´-bў, *v.t.* [BABY, *s.*] To make a baby of, to treat like a baby, to keep in a state of infancy.

"At best it *babies* us with endless toys,
And keeps us children till we drop to dust."
Young: Night Thoughts, v. 821.

bā´-bў-hoọd, *s.* [Eng. *baby*, and suff. *-hood.*] The state of being a baby; infancy or childhood in the restricted sense. (*Ash.*)

bā´-bў-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *baby*, and suffix *-ish.*] Like a baby, as a baby would do; infantile, childish. (*Bale.*) (*Worcester's Dict.*)

¶ This is a much more modern word than BABISH (q.v.).

bā´-bў-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *baby*, and suffix *-ism.*] The characteristics of a baby. (*Booth.*) (*Reid, Worcester, &c.*)

Băb-ў-lō´-nĭ-ạn, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Babylon*, *-ian*; from Lat. *Babylonius*; Gr. βαβυλώνιος (*Babulōnios*); from Lat. *Babylon*; Gr. βαβυλών (*Babulōn*), the great city on the Euphrates celebrated in Scripture, ancient classics, and elsewhere.] [BABEL.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining either to the ancient city or to the country of Babylon.

". . . Sir Henry [Rawlinson] published the first authentic list of early Chaldean and *Babylonian* monarchs."—*Mr. George Smith in Trans. Soc. Bib. Archæol.*, vol. i., p. 28.

2. Pertaining to the mystical Babylon mentioned in Rev. xvi. 19; xvii. 5; xviii. 10, 21.

"Early may fly the *Babylonian* woe."
Milton: Sonnets; Massacre in Piedmont.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.*: A native of, or, more loosely, a resident in, the ancient city or country of Babylon.

". . . after the manner of the *Babylonians* of Chaldea, the land of their nativity."—*Ezek.* xxiii. 15.

2. *Fig.* (*Anciently*): One who professes astrology, the Babylonians being so much addicted to this study that the term "Babylonian numbers," in Horace, Odes, I. xi. 2, signifies astrological calculations similar to fortune-telling.

¶ There is no distinctive Babylonian language. In early times Babylon had an Accadian population and tongue of Turanian origin, with a strong and increasing Semitic element in it. (*Sayce.*) From these Semites came the "cuneiform inscription of Babylon," which Max Müller conjoins with those of Nineveh, placing both under the Aramaic, or Northern class of the Semitic family of languages. [ARAMÆAN, CHALDEE, CUNEIFORM.]

† Băb-ў-lŏn´-ĭc, Băb-ў-lŏn´-ĭc-al, *a.* [From Eng. *Babylon*, *-ic*, *-ical*; Lat. *Babylonicus, Babylonicanus*; Gr. Βαβυλωνιακός (*Babulōniakos*).] [BABYLONIAN.]

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining to either the literal or the mystic Babylon; Babylonian.

2. *Fig.:* Confused, tumultuous; disorderly.

"He saw plainly their antiquity, novelty; their universality, a *Babylonical* tyranny; and their consent, a conspiracy."—*Burington: Br. View of the Church*, p. 97.

Băb-ȳ-lŏn′-ĭc-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *Babylonical; -ly.*] After the manner of the Babylonians; hence, luxuriously, sumptuously.

"He [the herring] is attended upon most *Babylonically*."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe* (ed. Hindley), p. 80.

Băb-ȳ-lŏn′-ĭcs, *s. pl.* [BABYLONIC.] The English designation generally given to a fragment of universal history prior to 267 B.C., composed by Berosus, a priest of Babylon.

Băb-ȳ-lōn′-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *Babylon; -ish.* In Dut. *Babylonisch.*]

1. *Lit.:* Pertaining to Babylon; derived from Babylon; of Babylonian manufacture.

"A goodly *Babylonish* garment."—*Josh.* vii. 21.

1. *Figuratively:*

(1) Outlandish, barbaric; ostentatiously grand, but in bad taste; Babel-like, marked by confusion of tongues.

"A *Babylonish* dialect
Which learned pedants much affect."
Butler: Hudibras, I., i. 93.

(2) Popish.

Băb′-ȳ-lŏn-ĭşm, *s.* [From the city *Babylon; -ism.*]

* **1.** Popery.

2. A Babylonian word or phrase. (*N.E.D.*)

băb-ȳ-rôus′-sa or **băb-ĭ-roûs-sa,** *s.* [A name given by Bontius. [In Fr. *babirousse;* Port. *babirosa, babirussa.*] A species of hog, sometimes called the Horned Hog and the Hog-deer, from the fact that its upper tusks,

BABYROUSSA.

which are of great length and curved in form, piercing through the upper lip, grow upwards and backwards, like the horns of a ruminant. It has longer legs than those of the common hog. Its native country is the Indian Archipelago, yet it seems to have been known to the ancients. It is the *Sus babyrussa* of Linnæus, now called *Babyrussa alfurus.* Its flesh is good eating.

bā′-bȳ-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *baby; -ship.*] The state or characteristics of a baby; babyhood, infancy. (*Minsheu.*)

băc, *s.* [BACK (2).]

băc-a-lā′-ō, băc-ca-lā′-ō, *s.* [Sp. *bacallao.*] Codfish.

baccaleo-bird, *s.* A Newfoundland name for the Guillemot. (*Gosse: Land and Sea* (ed. 1879), p. 44.)

băc′-ca, *s.* [Lat.] A berry.

Botany:

* **1.** A berry; any fleshy fruit.

2. *Now:* A many-celled, many-seeded, indehiscent pulpy fruit, in which at maturity the seeds lose their attachment and become scattered through the pulp. (*Lindley.*)

bacca sicca, *s.* [Lat. (*lit.*) = a dry berry.] *Bot.:* In Prof. Link's arrangement, a fruit which when unripe is fleshy, but which when ripe becomes dry, when it is distinguishable from a capsule only by not being brown.

* **băc′-ca-lâur,** *s.* [BACCALAUREATE.] A bachelor of any faculty. [BACHELOR, B., I. 1.]

băc-ca-lâu′-rē-ăn, *a.* [BACCALAUR.] Belonging to, or connected with, a bachelor (q.v.).

băc-ca-lâu′-rē-ăte, *s.* [In Dan. *baccalaureat;* Ger. *baccalaureat, bakkalaureat;* Fr. *baccalaureat;* from Mediæv. Lat. *baccalaureus.* (BACCALAUREUS.) The general opinion is that *baccalaureate* is compounded of Latin *bacca* = a berry, and *laureatus* = crowned with laurel, from *laurea* = the laurel or bay-tree; the reason, according to Calepinus, being that students, on gaining the B.A. degree, were crowned with a garland of laurel or bay berries; a statement resting on very doubtful historical authority.]

In Universities: The degree of Bachelor of Arts. [BACCALAUREUS, BACHELOR.]

băc-ca-lâu′-rē-ŭs, *s.* [In Dan. & Dut. *baccalaureus;* Ger. *baccalaureus, bakkalaureus;* all from Mediæv. Lat. *baccalaureus,* a corrupt form of *baccalarius,* a Low Lat. adjective descriptive of a man who worked on a *baccalaria* = a farm, a division of land of uncertain size.] [BACHELOR.] One who has taken the first degree in a university; a Bachelor (of Arts).

băc′-ca-rat (t silent), băc′-ca-ra, *s.* [Fr. *baccara.*] A game of cards in which one player takes the bank against several others, who deposit a stake which is doubled by the banker, after which he deals two cards to each player, himself included. The object is to decide each bet by comparing the value of the cards held by each player with that of the banker's hand. Each court card counts ten, and the others count according to the pips. The game is illegal in England.

băc-căr′-ĭ-nine, *s.* [Formed from Mod. Lat. *baccharis* (q.v.)

Chem.: An alkaloid obtained from one of the species of Baccharis.

băc′-cāte, băc′-cā-tĕd, *a.* [From Lat. *baccatus* = set or adorned with pearls; from *bacca* = a berry, . . . a pearl.]

A. *Of the form* baccated:

† **1.** Set with pearls. (*Johnson.*)

2. Having many berries. (*Johnson.*)

3. The same as BACCATE. [B., 2.]

B. *Of the form* baccate:

1. Having as its fruit a bacca. [BACCA.] Berried; having a fleshy coat or covering to the seeds.

Baccate seeds: Seeds with a pulpy skin.

2. Having in any part of it a juicy, succulent texture, as the calyx of Blitum. (*Lindley.*)

băc-câu-lā′r-ĭ-ŭs, *a.* [The first part is from Lat. *bacca* = a berry; the second apparently from Gr. αὐλός (*aulos*) = hollow.] The name given by Desvaux to the type of fruit called by Mirbel, Lindley, and others, Carcerulus (q.v.). It consists of several one or two-seeded dry carpels cohering around an axis. Example, Malvaceous plants.

băc′-cha, *s.* [Gr. Βάκχη (*Bakchē*), a mythological name.] A genus of dipterous insects belonging to the family Syrphidæ. Several occur in Britain.

Băc′-cha-nal, *s.* & *a.* [In Fr. (1) *bacchanale, bacchanal* (no pl.) = great noise and uproar, a noisy and tumultuous dance; (2) *Bacchanales* (pl.) = festivals of Bacchus; Sp. *Bacanal* (adj. & s.), *Baccanales* (s. pl.) = Baccanals; Port. *bacchanal* (adj.), *Bacchanals* (s. pl.) = feasts of Bacchus; Ital. *Baccanale* = a tumultuous crowd, a bacchanal; all from Lat. *Bacchanalis* (adj.) = relating to Bacchus, Bacchanalian; also *Bacchanal,* old orthography *Baccanal* (s.) = (1) a place of Bacchus, (2) a feast of Bacchus, the orgies of Bacchus: from *Bacchus* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Of things.* (Plur. *Bacchanales* and *Bacchanalia*):

1. An orgie celebrated in honour of Bacchus. (Often in the plural.) The worship of Bacchus was perhaps of Oriental origin. Various festivals in his honour were held in Greece. The colonists from that country in Southern Italy introduced his worship into Rome, where Bacchanalia, attended by much immorality, were secretly held for some time, till they were discovered in B.C. 186, and prohibited by a decree of the Senate.

"They perform these certain *bacchanals* or rites in the honour of Bacchus."—*Holland: Plutarch's Morals.*

2. Any similar orgie.

"Then Genius danced a *bacchanal;* he crown'd
The brimming goblet, seized the thyrsus, bound
His brows with ivy, rush'd into the field
Of wild imagination, and there reel'd,
The victim of his own lascivious fires,
And, dizzy with delight, profaned the sacred wires."
Cowper: Table Talk.

II. *Of persons.* (Plur. *Bacchanals* only):

1. *Lit.:* A worshipper of Bacchus.

". . . nor was it unsuitable to the reckless fury of the *Bacchanals* during their state of temporary excitement, . . ."—*Grote: Hist. Greece*, pt. i., ch. i.

2. *Fig.:* One who prefers drunkenness and debauchery to all high and noble aims.

"Hark! rising to the ignoble call,
How answers each bold *Bacchanal!*"
Byron: Don Juan, iii. 86.

B. *As adjective:* Characterised by drunkenness and revelry.

"Your solemne and *bacchanal* feasts, that you observe yearly."—*Crowley: Deliberate Answer* (1581), f. 26.

Băc-cha-nā′-lĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Latin.] [BACCHANAL.]

Băc-cha-nā′-lĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *bacchanal, -ian;* from Lat. *bacchanalis.*] [BACCHANAL.]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to a bacchanal; resembling the characteristics of a bacchanal.

"There, beauty woos him with expanded arms;
Even *Bacchanalian* madness has its charms."
Cowper: Progress of Error.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* A worshipper of Bacchus, specially in the state of excitement in which he was at the festivals in honour of the divinity whom he specially worshipped.

"So, when by *Bacchanalians* torn,
On Thracian Hebrus' side,
The tree-enchanter Orpheus fell."
Cowper: Death of Mrs Throckmorton's Bullfinch.

2. *Fig.:* One whose actions on any special occasion, or habitually, resemble those witnessed at the ancient orgies in honour of Bacchus.

Băc-cha-nā′-lĭ-an-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *Bacchanalian; -ly.*] In Bacchanalian fashion; after the manner of bacchanals.

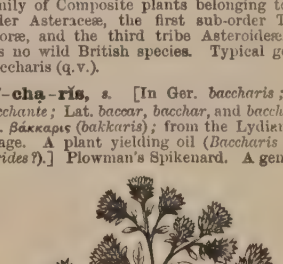
† **băc′-chant,** *s.* [From Lat. *bacchans,* pr. par. of *bacchor* = to celebrate the festival of Bacchus.] A priest of Bacchus. (*Worcester.*)

băc-chăn′-tē, *s.* [In Fr. & Port. *Bacchante, bacchante* = (1) a priestess of Bacchus, (2) an immodest female; Ital. *Baccante;* from Lat. *bacchans,* pr. par. of *bacchor.*] [BACCHANT.] A priestess of Bacchus. (Often used in the plural, *Băc-chăn′-tēş.*)

"Plaintive at first were the tones and sad: then soaring to madness
Seemed they to follow or guide the revel of frenzied *Bacchantes.*"—*Longfellow: Evangeline*, pt. ii. 2.

băc-cha-rĭd′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [BACCHARIS.] A family of Composite plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ, the first sub-order Tubulifloræ, and the third tribe Asteroideæ. It has no wild British species. Typical genus, Baccharis (q.v.).

băc′-cha-rĭs, *s.* [In Ger. *baccharis;* Fr. *bacchante;* Lat. *baccar, bacchar,* and *baccharis;* Gr. βάκχαρις (*bakkaris*); from the Lydian language. A plant yielding oil (*Baccharis dioscorides?*).] Plowman's Spikenard. A genus of



BACCHARIS.
Plant, floret, and root.

plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ, or Composites. Upwards of two hundred species are known, all of which belong to the Western Hemisphere. They are herbs, shrubs, or sometimes small trees, many of them resinous and glossy. *B. microcephala* is used in Parana for curing rheumatism, and *B. genistilloides* in Brazil in intermittent fever.

Băc'-chĭc, Băc'-chĭ-cal, *a.* [In Fr. *Bachique;* Port. *Bacchico;* Lat. *Bacchicus* = relating to the Bacchic metre; Gr. **Βακχικός** (*Bakchikos*).] Pertaining or relating to Bacchus, or to any such orgie as those which were so objectionable a feature of his worship.

"He cured them by introducing the *Bacchic* dance and fanatical excitement."—*Grote: Greece*, pt. i., ch. i.

băc-chī'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *bacchius;* Gr. **βακχεῖος** (*bakcheios*).]

Pros.: A foot consisting of three syllables, the first and second long, and the third short, as *pē | jō | rā*; or, according to others, the first short and the second and third long, as *că | rī | nās.*

Băc'-chŭs, *s.* [Lat. *Bacchus;* Gr. **Βάκχος** (*Bakchos*).]

Classic Myth.: The Roman god of wine, generally identified, whether correctly or not, with the Greek Dionysos, the divine patron of wine, inspiration, and dramatic poetry. His worship, or at least the frenzied form of it, is said to have arisen in Thrace and reached Rome through the Greek colonies in Southern Italy. Like Dionysos, he was one of the *Dii Selecti*, or "Selected gods." He was fabled to be the son of Jupiter and Semele. He figures in perennial youth, with a crown of vine or ivy leaves around his temples, and holding in his hand a spear bound with ivy. Tigers, lions, or lynxes are yoked to his chariot, whilst he is accompanied by bacchanals, satyrs, and his foster-father and preceptor Silenus. He is said to have conquered India, and his worship [BACCHANAL] has more an Oriental than a European aspect. In the foregoing article the most common form of the myth is given; there are others so inconsistent with it, and with each other, that possibly, as Cicero, Diodorus, and others think, several personages have been confounded together under the name of Dionysos or Bacchus. [DIONYSOS.]

BACCHUS.

Bacchus-bole, *s.* A flower, not tall, but very full and broad-leaved. (*Mortimer.*)

băc-çĭf'-ĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [In Fr. *baccifere;* Port. *bacciferа:* from Lat. *baccifer; bacca* = a berry, and *fero* = to bear.] Berry-bearing, producing berries; using that term either (1) in the extended and popular sense, which was also the old scientific one—

"*Baccíferous* trees are of four kinds. (1) Such as bear a calliculate or naked berry; the flower and calix both falling off together, and leaving the berry bare; as the sassafras trees. (2) Such as have a naked monospermous fruit: that is, containing in it only one seed; as the arbutes. (3) Such as have but polyspermous fruit; that is, containing two or more kernels or seeds within it; as the jasminum, ligustrum. (4) Such as have their fruit composed of many acini, or round soft balls, set close together, like a bunch of grapes; as the uva marina."—*Ray.*

Or (2) in the more limited and modern scientific one. [BACCA.]

băc-çĭv'-ŏr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *bacca* = a berry, and *voro* = to swallow whole, to devour.] Berry-devouring; feeding on berries. (*Glossog. Nov.*, 2nd ed.)

* **bāçe,** *a.* [BASE, *adj.*]

* **bāçe,** *s.* [BASE, *s.*]

băch'-ą-răch, băck'-răck, băck'-răg, *s.* [From Bacharach, a town upon the Rhine, near which it is produced.] A kind of wine from Bacharach.

"With *bacharach* and aqua vitæ."
Butler: Hudibras.

* **bạch'-ĕl-ẹr-ĭe,** *s.* [Eng. *bacheler;* suff. *-ie.* From Low Lat. *bachelerin* = commonalty or yeomanry in contradistinction from baronage.] The state, condition, or dignity of a knight; knights collectively, the whole body of knights.

"Phebus that was flour of *bachelerie*,
As wel in freedom as in chivalrie."
Chaucer: C. T., 17,074-5.

băch'-ĕl-ŏr, * băch'-ĕl-lŏr, * bătch'-ĕl-ŏr, * bătch'-ĕl-lŏr, * bătch'-lĕr, * băch'-ĕl-ẹre, băch'-ĕl-ẹr, * băch'-ỹ-lẹre (*O. Eng.*), *** băch'-ĕl-ạr** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* [From Fr. *bachelier* = (1) a young gentleman who aspires to be a knight, (2) a student who has taken his first degree at a university, (3) an unmarried man, a lover; O. Fr. *bachelier, bachellier, bacheler, bachiler* = a young man, from Med. Lat. *baccalarius*, said to be from Late Lat. *bacca* for *vacca* = a cow.] [BACCALAUREATE.]

A. *Ordinary Lang.:* A person of the male sex, of marriageable age, who has not in fact been married. When he has passed the time of life at which the majority of men enter the matrimonial state, he is called an *old bachelor.*

"Fair maid, send forth thine eye: this youthful parcel
Of noble *bachelors* stand at my bestowing."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 3.

B. *Technically:*

I. *University degrees:*

1. In the expression *bachelor of arts* (B.A.), one who has taken the first degree at a university. The B.A. degree was introduced in the thirteenth century by Pope Gregory IX. In the opinion of Jamieson, in this sense the term *bachelor* was probably borrowed from the arrangement in the University of Paris, where two of the four orders into which the theological faculty was divided were called *Baccalarii Formati* and *Baccalarii Cursores.*

"The *Bachelars* met in the chamber above the school of Humanitie."—*Crawf.: Hist. Univ. Edin.*, p. 29. (*Jamieson.*)

* 2. The same as Master of Arts. (*O. Scotch.*)

"At any of our Universities, the students, after four years' study, take the degree of *Bachelor*, or, as it is commonly termed, Master of Arts."—*Spottiswoode.* (*Jamieson.*)

II. *Heraldry:*

1. *Formerly*

(*a*) A person who, though a knight, had not a sufficient number of vassals to have his banner carried before him in battle.

* (*b*) One who was not old enough to display a banner of his own, and therefore had to follow that of another.

"A knyghte of Rome and his *bachylere*."
Gower, f. 42. (*S. in Boucher.*)

* (*c*) A chevalier who, having made his first campaign, received a military girdle.

* (*d*) One who, on the first occasion that he took part in a tournament, overcame his adversary.

2. *Now:* A member of the oldest but lowest order of English knighthood—the knights bachelors. [KNIGHT.] King Alfred is said to have conferred it on his son Athelstan.

III. *Among the London City Companies:* One not yet admitted to the livery.

¶ *Bachelor's buttons:* A name given by gardeners to the double-flowered variety of one of the Crowfoots, or Buttercups (*Ranunculus acris*). Sometimes this species is further designated as Yellow Bachelor's Buttons, after the example of the French, who denominated it *Boutons d'or*, while the name White Bachelor's Buttons (in Fr. *Boutons d'argent*) is bestowed on another Crowfoot (*Ranunculus aconitifolius*). Various other plants, especially the campion, the burdock, the scabious or Bluebottle, have also been called Bachelor's Buttons, or Buttons.

băch'-ẹl-ŏr-dŏm, *s.* [Eng. *bachelor; -dom.*] Bachelors collectively.

băch'-ẹl-ŏr-hoọd, *s.* [Eng. *bachelor; -hood.*] The condition of a bachelor; celibacy.

băch'-ẹl-ŏr-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *bachelor; -ism.*] The state or condition of a bachelor. (*Ogilvie.*)

băch'-el-ŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *bachelor;* and suff. *-ship.*] The state or condition of a bachelor.

1. In the sense of an unmarried person.

"Her mother, living yet, can testify
She was the first fruit of my *bachelorship*."
Shakesp.: 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

2. In the sense of one who has taken the first or lower degree in a university. [B.A.]

* **bach'-lane,** *pr. par.* [BACHLE.] (*Scotch.*)

ba'-chle, *s.* [BAUCHLE.] (*Scotch.*)

băch'-lĕlt, *pa. par.* [O. Fr. *baceoler* = to lift up and down.] To lift or heave up or down. (*Outgrave.*) (Used of some modes of exposing goods for sale.) (*Jamieson.*)

băç'-ĭl-lạr, -ỹ, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *bacill(us); -ary.*]

1. Consisting of, or characterized by, bacilli.

2. Having the shape of small rods, sometimes applied to the layer of rods and cones in the retina.

bą-çĭl'-lĭ-çīde, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *bacillus*, and *-cido*, combining form = to kill.] A substance used to destroy poisonous germs; a disinfectant.

bą-çĭl'-lŭs (plur. **bą-çĭl'-lī**), *s.* [Lat. *bacillus* = a little staff; dimin. of *baculum* = a staff.]

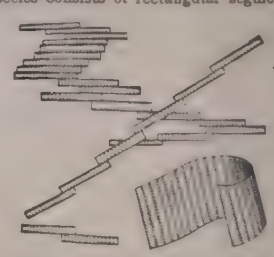
1. *Anat.:* Any minute rod-like body.

2. *Biology:*

(1) A so-called genus or division of microscopic rod-like organisms. Several species are distinguished; some associated with, and believed to be the causes of certain diseases; others are the active agents in fermentation and putrefaction.

(2) Any individual of this genus or division.

3. *Entom.:* A genus of Phasmidæ (q.v.).



BACILLARIA (MAGNIFIED 100 DIAMETERS).

Bot.: A genus of Diatomaceous Algæ. The species consists of rectangular segments arranged tabularly or obliquely, and the frustules are constantly in motion.

* **băç-ĭl-lār-ĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *bacillari(a);* Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A synonym of Diatomaceæ (q.v.).

back (1), * **băcke,** * **bāk,** *s., a., & adv.* [A.S. *bæc, bac;* Sw. & O. Icel. *bak;* Dan. *bag, bagen;* O. Fr. & O. L. Ger. *bac, bak;* O. H. Ger. *bacho.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:* The upper part of the body in most animals, extending from the neck to the loins.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of man:*

(*a*) The whole hinder part, upon which a burden is naturally carried. (Opposed to the front or any part of it.)

"Those who, by their ancestors, have been set free from a constant drudgery to their *backs* and their bellies, should bestow some time on their heads."—*Locke.*

(*b*) The entire body, as in the expression, "he has not clothes on his *back*."

(*c*) Whatever, in any portion of the human frame, occupies a relative situation analogous to that of the back in the body itself. Thus the back of the head is the hinder part of the head; the back of the hand is the convex part of it—that on the other side of the palm.

(*d*) A body of followers; persons to back one. [BACKING.]

"So Mr. Pym and his *back* were rescued."—*Baillie: Letters*, i. 317. (*Jamieson.*)

¶ *A thin back:* A small party. (*Jamieson.*)

(*e*) *In football:* Those players who are stationed at the rear of their own side, and nearest their own goal. [HALF-BACK.]

2. *Of things:*

(*a*) *Of knives, axes, and similar implements:* The thick blunt portion; that on the other side from the cutting edge.

(*b*) The portion of anything most remote from its face or from the place which the speaker at the moment occupies.

"Trees set upon the *backs* of chimnies do ripen fruit sooner."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

"The source of waves which I shall choose for these experiments is a plate of copper, against the *back* of which a steady sheet of flame is permitted to play."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), viii. 4, p. 181.

III. The word *back* is used in the following special phrases:—

1. *Behind the back:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To or at any spot so situated.

(*b*) *Fig.:* The time when one is absent. [See No. 10.]

2. *The back of my hand to you:* I will have nothing more to do with you. (*Jamieson.*)

3. *To be up* (*used of the back*): To become irritated against a person. The metaphor is derived from the procedure of a cat or similar animal, which raises its spine and bristles up its hair before attacking an adversary. (*Jamieson.*)

"Well, Nelly, since my *back* is up, ye sall tak down the picture . . ."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. iii.

4. *To bow down the back:* To humiliate.

". . . and *bow down their back* alway."—*Rom.* xi. 10.

5. *To cast behind the back:*

(*a*) *Used of law or of persons:* To despise.

"Nevertheless they were disobedient, and rebelled against thee, and cast thy law *behind their backs*."—*Neh.* ix. 26.

". . . thou hast forgotten me, and cast me *behind thy back* . . ."—*Ezek.* xxiii. 35.

(*b*) *Used of sins:* To forgive and forget.

". . . thou hast cast all my sins *behind thy back*."—*Isa.* xxxviii. 17.

6. *To give the back:* To turn back, to abandon an expedition or enterprise.

". . . he would not thus lightly have *given us the back*."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. i.

7. *To have the back at the wall:* To be in an unfortunate state. (*Jamieson.*) (*Scotch.*)

8. *To plough upon the back:* To inflict upon one gross oppression, injury, and insult.

"The plowers *plowed upon my back*: they made long their furrows."—*Ps.* cxxix. 3.

9. *To see the back*, used of soldiers in a battle, means that they have turned to flee.

". . . fifty thousand fighting men, whose *backs* no enemy had ever seen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

10. *To turn the back:*

(*a*) To turn in battle with the intention of fleeing, or in an enterprise with the design of abandoning it.

"O Lord, what shall I say, when Israel *turneth their backs* before their enemies!"—*Josh.* vii. 8.

(*b*) To go away, as, "Scarcely had the teacher *turned his back* when the scholars grossly misbehaved." (In this sense it may be followed by *on* or *upon*.)

(*c*) Actually to turn the back upon one in the street, either undisguisedly or under the pretence of not seeing him.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to or supporting the back, as the "*back*-bone."

". . . it shall he take off hard by the *back*-bone . . ."—*Lev.* iii. 9.

2. Behind anything in situation, as a "*back*-yard;" hence remote from the accessible parts of the country; up a country inland, as "the *back* settlements of North America."

¶ *Back and bottom nails:* Nails made with flat shanks that they may hold fast, and yet not open the grain of the wood. (*Glossog. Nov.*)

C. *As adverb:*

I. *Of a person or place:*

1. To the quarter behind a person or thing: backward.

"And when Judah looked *back*, behold, the battle was before and behind."—*2 Chron.* xiii. 14.

2. To the direction opposite to that in which motion has been made; to the place whence one has departed or been taken away.

". . . and the Lord caused the sea to go *back* by a strong east wind all that night, . . ."—*Exod.* xiv. 21.

"Why are ye the last to bring the king *back* to his house?"—*2 Sam.* xix. 11.

¶ *To give back in battle:* To recede from a position before occupied.

"This made Christian give a little *back*; Apollyon, therefore, followed his work amain . . ."—*Bunyan, P. P.*, pt. i.

3. To a person or public body whence anything has been obtained; to one's self again; again; in return.

"The labourers possess nothing but what he thinks fit to give them, and until he thinks fit to take it *back*."—*J. S. Mill: Pol. Econ.*, vol. i. bk. ii., ch. v., § 1.

4. So as to remain behind; with no progression in any direction (*lit. & fig.*); retained instead of being paid over.

". . . but, lo, the Lord hath kept thee *back* from honour."—*Numb.* xxiv. 11.

". . . to keep *back* part of the price of the land."—*Acts* v. 3.

5. With progression, yet so as to fall more and more behind another body; as "Compared with the Christian powers, the Mohammedans are falling *back* in the world," meaning not that they are stationary or retrograde, but that their forward motion is so slow in comparison with that of the Christian nations that they are more and more falling behind.

II. *Of time:*

1. To or at a time gone by.

"I had always a curiosity to look *back* unto the sources of things, and to view in my mind the beginning and progress of a rising world."—*Burnet.*

2. A second time, anew, afresh again.

"The epistles being written from ladies forsaken by their lovers, many thoughts came *back* upon us in divers letters."—*Dryden.*

III. *Of state or condition:* To a former state or condition; again.

"For Israel slideth *back* as a backsliding heifer . . ."—*Hosea* iv. 16.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes (*a*) between the adverb *back* and *backward*:—*Back* denotes the situation of being and the direction of going; *backward* simply the manner of going. A person stands *back* who would not be in the way; he goes *backward* when he would not turn his back to an object. (*b*) Between *back* and *behind*: *Back* marks the situation of a place; *behind*, the situation of one object with another. A person stands *back* who stands in the *back* part of a place; he stands *behind* who has any one in front of him; the *back* is opposed to the front, *behind* to *before*. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

D. *In composition: Back* is generally an adjective, as *back*-bone, *back*-yard, though in some rare instances it is adverbial, as in the case of *back*-filling, &c.

*** back-band,** *s.* [BACK-BOND.]

back-bedroom, *s.* A bedroom at the back of a house.

back-board, *s.* & *a.*

1. *As substantive:*

(*a*) A board for the support of the back.

(*b*) A board across the stern of a boat for the passengers to lean against.

(*c*) A board attached to the rim of a water-wheel to prevent the water running off the floats or paddles into the interior of the wheel. (*Nicholson.*)

(*d*) A part of a lathe. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

2. *As adjective:* Behind the ship. (*Glossog. Nov.*)

back-bond, * back-band, * bak-band, *s.*

Scots Law: A counter-bond rendering another one null and void. It is a deed corresponding to what is called in England a *declaration of trust*. (*Mackenzie: Institutes, &c.*)

back-boxes, *s. pl.*

Typography: The boxes on the top of the upper case used for printers' types, usually appropriated to small capitals. (*Webster.*)

back-cast, *a.* & *s.* (*Scotch.*)

A. *As adjective:* Retrospective.

"I'll often kindly think on you
And on our happy days and nights,
With pleasing *back-cast* view."
Tannahill: Poems, pp. 96, 97. (*Jamieson.*)

B. *As substantive:* Anything which throws one back from a state of prosperity to one of adversity.

"They'll get a *back-cast* o' his hand yet, that think so muckle o' the creature and sae little o' the Creator."—*Scott: Tales of my Landlord.*

back-chain, *s.* A chain which passes over the cart-saddle of a horse to support the shafts. (*Booth, Worcester, &c.*)

back-end, *s.* The latter part of anything. *Spec.*, the latter part of the year.

". . . when you did me the honour to stop a day or two at last *back-end*."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, Oct., 1820, p. 3. (*Jamieson.*)

back-fear, *s.* An object of terror from behind. [BACKCHALES.]

"He needed not to dread no *back-fear* in Scotland as he was wont to do."—*Pitscottie* (ed. 1728), p. 105. (*Jamieson.*)

back-filling, *s.*

1. The act or process of restoring to its place, as in the case of a grave, for instance, earth which has been removed. (*Tanner, Worcester, &c.*)

2. The earth thus restored to its place. (*Tanner, Worcester, &c.*)

back-leaning, *a.* Leaning towards the hinder part. (*Savage, Worcester, &c.*)

back-light, *s.* A light reflected upon the hinder part of anything. (*Fenton, Worcester, &c.*)

back-look, *s.* A look to what is past in time. (*Chiefly Scotch.*)

"After a serious *back-look* of all these forty-eight years."—*Walker: Peden*, p. 71. (*Jamieson.*)

back-parlour, *s.* A parlour situated at the back part of a house.

back-plate, *s.* A plate on the hinder part of armour; the same as BACK-PIECE (q.v.).

back-spaul, *s.* The hinder part of the shoulder. (*Scotch.*)

". . . if sae muckle as a collier or a salter make a moonlight flitting, ye will cleck him by the *back-spaul* in a minute of time . . ."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, ch. viii.

back-tack, back-take, *s.*

In Scotland: A deed by which a wad-setter, instead of himself possessing the lands which he has in wadset, gives a lease of them to the reverser, to continue in force till they are redeemed, on condition of the payment of the interest of the wadset sum as rent. [DUETY.]

"Where lands are affected with wadsets comprysing assignments or *back-takes*, that the same may be first compted in the burdens of the delinquent's estate."—*Acts Charles I.* (ed. 1814), vi. 204.

back-tread, *s.* Retrogression. (*Scotch.*

". . . followed the *backtread* of our defection."—*Manifesto of the Scots Army* (1640).

back-trick, *s.* A mode of attacking behind.

back-yard, *s.* A yard behind a house. (*Blomefield, Worcester, &c.*)

¶ Other compound words will be found further on in their proper alphabetical order.

băck, *v.t.* & *i.* [From the substantive.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To get on, or to place on, the back of an animal; to ride.

". . . as I slept, methought
Great Jupiter, upon his eagle *back'd*,
Appear'd to me, with other spritely shows
Of mine own kindred."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

(2) To cause to move backwards. (Used of horses, railway engines and the trains attached to them, the engines in steam-boats, or anything similar.) [See II. 2, where some special phrases are given.]

"One of the alien mercenaries had *backed* his horse against an honest citizen who pressed forward to catch a glimpse of the royal canopy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

(3) To write on the back of; to direct a letter; to endorse a bill or other document. [II. 1.]

2. *Figuratively:* To stand at the back of, to aid, support.

(1) *Of persons:* To stand as a second or supporter to one; to support or maintain one's cause.

"I have not ridden in Scotland since
James *back'd* the cause of that mock prince,
Warbeck, that Flemish counterfeit,
Who on the gibbet paid the cheat."
Scott: Marmion, i. 18.

". . . doubt whether it would be possible for him to contend against them when they were *backed* by an English army."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

(2) *Of things:*

(*a*) To justify, to support.

". . . endeavour to *back* their experiments with a specious reason."—*Boyle.*

"We have I know not how many adages to *back* the reason of this moral."—*L'Estrange.*

(*b*) To second.

"Factious, and fav'ring this or t'other side,
Their wagers *back* their wishes." *Dryden.*

". . . I am come forth to withstand them, and to that end will *back* the lions."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law. To back a warrant:* To endorse a warrant with the signature of a justice of the peace, so as to give it force in the county or other district over which his authority extends. This is done when an accused person, for whose apprehension a warrant valid only in one county is out, passes into another (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 21.)

2. *Nautically:*

To back the sails of a ship: To cause them to press backwards on the masts instead of forwards. The effect is to make the ship move sternward.

To back the engine in a steamboat: To reverse the action of the engine, with the effect of making the vessel go backwards.

To back a vessel: To make her go backwards.

To back the oars of a boat: To reverse the action of the oars and make the boat move stern foremost, the phrase for which is, *to back astern.*

To back an anchor: To lay down a small anchor in advance of a large one, the cable of the former being fastened to the crown of the latter one to prevent its coming home.

3. *Horse-racing:*

(*a*) *To back a horse:* To bet that one of the horses in a race shall outrun the rest.

(*b*) *To back the field:* To support the aggregate of the horses in a race against a particular horse.

B. *Intransitive:* To move backwards.

To back out of a promise, a project, or an enterprise: To retreat from the forward position one formerly occupied with respect to it.

bǎck (2), **bǎc,** *s.* [In Sw. *back* = . . . a bowl; Dut. *bak* = a bowl, a pan, a basin, the boot of a coach, the pit in a theatre, a trough, a crib, a mess; Fr. *bac* = a large ferry-boat for men and animals; Arm. *bak, bag* = a bark.]

A. *Ord. Lang.:* A wooden trough for carrying fuel; a "backet." [BUCKET.] (*Scotch.*)

"After narrowly escaping breaking my shins over a turf *back* and a salting tub . . ."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xiii.

B. *Technically:*

I. *Navigation:* A ferry-boat or praam, specially one of large size, moved by a rope or chain, for transporting animals, as well as men, from one side of a river to the other. (*Webster.*)

II. *Brewing & Distilling:*

1. A cooler, a large flat vessel or tub in which the wort is cooled. (*Webster.*)

"That the *backs* were about 120 inches deep."—*State, Leslie of Powis,* &c. (1805), p. 166.

2. A vessel into which the liquor designed to be fermented is pumped from the cooler in order to be worked with the yeast. (*Webster.*)

bǎck (3), *s.* [Ger. *backen* = to bake.] An instrument for toasting bread above the fire. It is like a griddle, but is much thicker, and is made of pot metal. It is akin to the Yorkshire backstone. (*Jamieson.*) (*Scotch.*)

* **bǎck'-bĕr-ĭnde, bǎck'-bĕr-ĕnd,** *a.* [A.S. *bæc-berende* = taking on the back; *bæc* = back, and *berende,* from *beran* = to bear.]

Old Law: Bearing upon the back. (Used specially when a man was apprehended bearing upon his back a deer which he had illegally shot.)

bǎck'-bīte (pret. **bǎck'-bĭt,** pa. par. **bǎck'-bĭt-tĕn**), *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *back* & *bite.*]

A. *Transitive:*

Literally: To bite on the back, as a dog coming treacherously behind one might do; but used figuratively, meaning = to attack the character of the absent, censuring or slandering them behind their backs.

"Most untruly and maliciously do these evil tongues *backbite* and slander the sacred ashes of that personage."—*Spenser.*

B. *Intransitive:* To speak disparagingly, if not even slanderously, of the absent.

"He that *backbiteth* not with his tongue . . ."—*Ps.* xv. 3.

bǎck'-bī-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *backbit(e); -er.*] One who is given to backbiting; one who censures the actions or attacks the character of the absent.

"Nobody is bound to look upon his *backbiter,* or his undermiuer, his betrayer, or his oppressor, as his friend."—*South.*

bǎck'-bī-tĭng, * **bǎck'-bī-tўng,** * **bǎck'-bў-tĭnge,** * **bǎck'-bў-tўnge,** *pr. par.* & *a.* [Eng. *back; -biting.*]

A. & **B.** Corresponding in signification with the verb. (Used specially of the tongue.)

"The north wind driveth away rain: so doth an angry countenance a *backbiting* tongue."—*Prov.* xxv. 23.

C. *As substantive:* The act or habit of attacking the character of the absent.

"Leasinges, *backbytinges,* and vain-glorious crakes, Bad counsels, prayses, and false flatteries."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 10.

". . . debates, envyings, wraths, strifes, *backbittings,* whisperings, swellings, tumults."—2 *Cor.* xii. 20.

bǎck'-bī-tĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *backbiting; -ly.*] In a way to backbite. (*Baret.*)

bǎck'-bĭt-tĕn, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BACKBITE.]

bǎck-bō̆ne, *s.* [Eng. *back; -bone.*]

1. *Lit.:* The spine; the spinal column; it consists of numerous vertebræ. [VERTEBRA.]

"The *backbone* should be divided into many vertebres for commodious bending, and not to be one entire rigid bone."—*Ray.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anything resembling a backbone.

(2) Firmness, resolution, stability of character.

bǎck'-bōned, *a.* [Eng. *backbon(e); -ed.*] Furnished with a backbone; vertebrate.

"The cat then is one of the group of *backboned* animals."—*St. G. Mivart: The Cat,* p. 451.

bǎck-brēde, *s.* [BAKBREDE.]

bǎck'-cărr-rў, *s.* [Eng. *back; carry.*]

Law: The act of carrying on the back.

"Manwood, in his forest laws, noteth it for one of the four circumstances or cases wherein a forester may arrest an offender against vert or venison in the forest, viz., stable-stand, dog-draw, *backcarry,* and bloody-hand."—*Cowel.*

bǎck'-cŏme, *v.i.* [Eng. *back; come.*] To return. (*Scotch.*)

"If it happened Montrose to be overcome in battle before that day, that they were then to be free of their parole in *back-coming* to him."—*Spalding,* ii. 252. (*Jamieson.*)

bǎck'-cŏme, *s.* [From BACKCOME, *v.* (q.v.).] Return.

An ill-backcome: An unfortunate return. (*Jamieson.*)

bǎck'-cŏm-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *back; coming.*] Return.

". . . how the army should be sustained at their *back-coming.*"—*Spalding,* i. 137. (*Jamieson.*)

bǎck'-dōor, *s.* [Eng. *back; door.*]

1. *Lit.:* A door at the back part of a house, leading generally to a garden or other enclosure connected with the building.

"The procession durst not return by the way it came; but, after the devotion of the monks, passed out at a *back-door* of the convent."—*Addison.*

2. *Fig.:* An indirect or circuitous way, course, or method.

"Popery, which is so far shut out as not to re-enter openly, is stealing in by the *back-door* of atheism."—*Atterbury.*

bǎck'-draught (ugh = f), *s.* [Eng. *back; draught.*] The convulsive inspiration of a child during a fit of whooping cough. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bǎcke,** *s.* A bat. [BAT (3).]

bǎcked (*Eng.*), **bǎck'-ĭt** (*Scotch*), *pa. par., a., and in compos.* [BACK, *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having a back of a particular type determined by the context.

"Sharp-headed, barrel-bellied, broadly *backed.*"
Dryden: Virgil, Georgics, iii.

B. *In compos.:* Having a back of a particular type settled by the word with which *backed* is in close conjunction.

"There by the hump-*back'd* willow."
Tennyson: Walking to the Mail.

* **bǎck'-ĕn,** *v.t.* [Eng. *back; -en.*] To hinder.

bǎck'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *back; -er.*]

A. *Ord. Lang.:* One who backs; a supporter; one who bets on particular horses against the field.

B. *Arch.:* A small slate laid on the back of a large one at certain points. (*Brande.*)

bǎck'-ĕt, *s.* [BUCKET.] (*Scotch.*)

bǎck'-ĕt-stāne, *s.* A stone at the side of a kitchen fire on which the saut-backet rests. (*Scotch.*)

* **bǎck'-fâll,** *s.* [Eng. *back; fall.*]

1. A falling back in spiritual matters; backsliding.

2. A trip or fall in wrestling in which one is thrown on the back.

3. A lever in an organ coupler.

* **bǎck'-fâll-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *backfall; -er.*] A backslider, an apostate.

"Onias, with many like *backfallers* from God, fled into Egypte."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel,* ch. xi.

bǎck'-frĭend, *s.* [Eng. *back; friend.*]

I. *Of persons:*

1. A so-called friend who, behind one's back, becomes an enemy. (*Eng.*)

"Far is our church from encroaching upon the civil power, as some, who are *backfriends* to both, would maliciously insinuate."—*South.*

2. One who seconds or supports another; an abettor. (*Scotch.*)

"The people of God that 's faithful to the cause has ay a good *backfriend.*"—*Mich. Bruce's Lectures,* 60, 61. (*Jamieson.*)

II. *Fig. Of things:* A place of strength behind an army. (*Monro: Exped.,* pt. ii., 140.) (*Jamieson.*)

bǎck'-fŭ', *s.* [Eng *back,* and Scotch *fu',* contracted from Eng. *full.*] As much as can be carried on the back. [Cf. BACK-BERINDE.]

"A *backfu'* of peals."—*Blackwood's Mag.,* March, 1823, p. 317. (*Jamieson.*)

bǎck-gā'-ĭn, bǎck-gā'-ĕn, *participial adj.* [Eng. *back,* and Scotch *gain, gaen* = going.] (*Scotch.*)

I. *Of things:* Going back; ebbing. (Used of the tide, &c.)

II. *Of persons:*

1. Declining in health; ill-grown.

2. Declining in worldly circumstances.

"The *backgaen* tenants fell about
And couldna stand."
The Hurst Rig, st., 48. (*Jamieson.*)

bǎck-gămm'-mŏn, bāg-gămm'-mŏn, *s.* [A.S *bæc* = back, and *gamen* = game, because, under certain circumstances, the pieces are taken up, and obliged to go back and reenter at the table (*N.E.D.*). This etymology is given by Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes,* bk. iv., ch. ii., and quoted with approval by Prof. Skeat.]

1. A game played by two persons on a table divided into as many portions, on which there are twenty-four black and white spaces, called "points." Each player has at his disposal fifteen dice, black or white, called "men," which he manœuvres upon the points.

"A gentleman, with whom I am slightly acquainted, lost in the Argyle Rooms several thousand pounds at *backgammon.*"—*Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (Note).

2. A special kind of win at this game. It consists in the winner carrying off all his men before the loser has carried his men to his own table.

backgammon-board, *s.* A board on which backgammon is played.

"Neither the card-table nor the *backgammon* board. —*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

bǎck-gămm'-mŏn, *v.t.* [BACKGAMMON, *s.*] To beat at backgammon. (*N.E.D.*)

bǎck'-gāne, *participial adj.* & *s.* [Eng. *back,* and Scotch *gane* = gone.]

A. *As participial adj.:* Ill-grown. (*Jamieson.*)

B. *As subst.:* A decline, a consumption. (*Jamieson.*)

bǎck'-gāte, *s.* [Eng. *back,* and *gate.*]

I. *Lit.:* An entry to a house, court, or area from behind.

"To try up their own *backgates* closer."—*Spalding,* i. 109.

II. *Fig. Of conduct:*

1. Shuffling, underhand, not straightforward.

2. Immoral. (*Jamieson.*)

bǎck'-grŏund, *s.* [From Eng. *back,* and *ground.* In Dan. *baggrund.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The ground in a landscape situated towards the horizon.

". . . instead of the darkness of space as a *background,* the colours were not much diminished in brilliancy."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), x. 285

2. *Fig.:* In obscurity, with some degree of darkness or indistinctness of outline; also in an inferior position, as in such phrases as "to stand, or be left, in the *background.*"

B. *Painting, Photography, &c.:* The representation of the more remote portion of a landscape, or of the space and objects behind the principal figures.

bǎck-hănd'-ĕd, *adj.* & *adv.* [Eng. *back; handed.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having the hand directed backward; delivered or given by means of the hand thus directed, as "a *back-handed* blow."

2. Oblique, indirect, not straightforward, as "a *back-handed* compliment."

B. *As adv.:* With the hand directed backward, as "the blow was given *back-handed.*"

băck'-hôuse, *s.* [Eng. *back; house.*] A house at the back of another and more important one.

"Their *backhouses*, of more necessary than cleanly service, as kitchens, stables, are climbed up into by steps."—*Carew.*

băck-hôu'-sĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Mr. James Backhouse, a botanist and traveller in Australia and South Africa.] A genus of plants, with showy flowers, belonging to the order Myrtaceæ. *Backhousia myrtifolia* is a small

BACKHOUSIA MYRTIFOLIA.

tree, with opposite ovate leaves and stalked corymbs of whitish flowers.

băck'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Back, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* In senses corresponding to those of the present participle.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Horsemanship:* The operation of breaking a colt for the saddle. (*Gilbert.*)

2. *Book-binding:* The preparation of the back of a book with glue, &c., before putting on the cover. (*Webster.*)

3. *Stereotyping:* A thick coating of type metal affixed to the back of the thin shell of copper deposited by means of a voltaic battery.

¶ *Backing-up* (*Cricket-playing*): A term used when one fielder runs behind another, so as to stop the ball, should the front one fail to do so.

băck'-lĭns, *adv.* [A.S. *on-bæcling* = backwards.] (*Scotch.*)

backlins-comin, *particip. adj.* Coming backwards; returning.

"An' *backlins-comin'*, to the leuk,
She grew mair bright." *Burns.*

back'-log, *s.* A large log placed at the back of an open wood-fire. (*C. D. Warner.*)

băck'-man, * **băk'-măn,** *s.* [Eng. *back; man.*] A follower in war; a henchman. (*Scotch.*)

băck'-ôwre, *s.* [Eng. *back*, and Scotch *owre* = over.] A considerable way back. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

băck-pāint-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *back; painting.*] A term sometimes applied to the painting of mezzotinto prints pasted on glass of a size to fit them.

băck'-plēce, *s.* [Eng. *back; piece.*] The piece or plate, in a suit of armour, covering the back.

"The morning that he was to join battle, his armourer puton his *backpiece* before, and his breastplate behind."—*Camden.*

băck'-plāte. [See Back-plate.]

băck'-răck, *s.* Another form of Bacharack (q.v.).

băck'-rĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *back; rent.*]

In Scotland: Rent paid by a tenant after he has reaped the crop. It is contradistinguished from *fore-rent*, which has to be settled previous to his first harvest.

băck'-rĕ-tûrn, *s.* [Eng. *back; return.*] A return a second time, if not even more frequently.

"... omit
All the occurrences, whatever chanc'd
Till Harry's *back-return* again to France."
Shakesp.: Hen. V., Chorus, v.

băck'-rôom, *s.* [Eng. *back; room.*]

1. A room in the back part of a house.

"If you have a fair prospect backwards of gardens, it may be convenient to make *back-rooms* the larger." —*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

2. A room behind another one.

băcks, *s.* [In Sw. & Dut. *balk* = a beam, a partition, a joist, a rafter, a bar; Ger. *balken* (pl.) = a beam.]

Carpentry: The principal rafters of a roof. [Roof.]

Leather-dealing: The thickest and stoutest hides, used for sole leather.

băck'-scrătch-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *back; scratcher.*] An instrument applied to the backs of people by practical jokers wherever holiday crowds assemble, as at races, fairs, or illuminations.

băck'-sĕt, *a.* [Eng. *back; set.*] Set upon behind.

"He suffered the Israelites to be driven to the brink of the seas, *backset* with Pharaoh's whole power."—*Anderson: Expos. upon Benedictus* (1573), fol. 71, *b.*

băck'-sĕt, *s.* [Scotch *set* = a lease; *set* = to give in lease.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of persons:* Whatever drives one back in any pursuit.

"The people of God have got many *backsets* one after another."—*Woodrow: Hist.*, ii. 555.

2. *Of things:* Anything which checks vegetation.

"... even those [weeds] they leave cannot after such a *backset* and discouragement come to seed so late in the season."—*Maxwell: Sci. Trans.*, 82.

B. *Old Law:* A "sub-tack" or sub-lease in which the possession is restored on certain conditions to those who were formerly interested in it or to some others.

"... having got this tack, sets the same cautious in *backset*, to some well-affected burgesses of Aberdeen." —*Spalding*, i. 334. (*Jamieson.*)

băck'-shĭsh, *s.* [Baksheesh.]

băck-sī'de, *s.* [Eng. *back*, and *side.* In Sw. *baksida*; Dan. *bagside.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Gen.:* The back portion of anything, as of a roll, a tract of country, &c.

"... a book [books were formerly rolls] written within and on the *backside*, ..."—*Rev.* v. 1.

"If the quicksilver were rubbed from the *backside* of the speculum, ..."—*Newton.*

2. *Spec.:* The hinder part of an animal; the rump. (*Vulgar.*)

"A poor ant carries a grain of corn, climbing up a wall with her head downwards and her *backside* upwards."—*Addison.*

B. *In old conveyances and pleadings:* What now is called a back-yard; that is, a yard at the back of a house.

"The wash of pastures, fields, commons, roads, streets, or *backsides* are of great advantage to all sorts of land."—*Mortimer.*

băck'-slīde, *v.i.* [Eng. *back; slide.*]

† 1. *Lit.:* To slide backwards, as a man or an animal climbing a steep ascent might do. [See ex. under Backsliding, *particip. adj.*]

2. *Fig.:* To slide or lapse gradually from the spiritual or moral position formerly attained.

"That such a doctrine should, through the grossness and blindness of her professors, and the fraud of deceivable traditions, drag so downward as to *backslide* one way into the Jewish beggary of old cast rudiments, and stumble forward another way," &c.—*Milton: Of Ref. in Eng.*, bk. 1.

băck-slī'd-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *backslid(e); -er.*] One who slides back or declines from a spiritual or moral position formerly reached; an apostate.

"The *backslider* in heart shall be filled with his own ways ..."—*Prov.* xiv. 14.

băck-slī'd-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Backslide.]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"... O *backsliding* daughter ..."—*Jer.* xlix. 4.

"... *backsliding* Israel ..."—*Jer.* iii. 6, 8.

C. *As substantive:*

† 1. *Lit.:* A sliding backwards. (Rare or unused.)

2. Declension from a spiritual or moral position formerly reached.

"... because their transgressions are many, and their *backslidings* are increased."—*Jer.* v. 6.

"... I will heal your *backslidings*. —*Jer.* iii. 22.

băck'-slīd-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *backsliding; -ness.*] The quality or state of backsliding. (*Webster.*)

băck'-spăng, *s.* [Eng. *back*, and Scotch *spang* = to spring.] A trick or legal quirk by which one takes the advantage of another after the latter had thought that everything in a settlement was adjusted. (*Jamieson.*)

băck'-spāre, *s.* [Eng. *back*, and Scotch *spare* = a hole.] A hole, a rent. "*Backspare* of breeches, the cleft." (*Jamieson.*)

băck'-spĕar-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *back*, and Scotch *spearer*, from *speir, spear*, v. (q.v.).] A cross examination.

băck'-spĕar, băck-spĕir, *v.t.* [Eng. *back*, and Scotch *speir* = to ask.]

1. To trace back a report with the view of ascertaining where and from whence it originated. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To cross-question.

"Whilk maid me ... to be greatly respected by the king and *backspeer* it by all meanes."—*Melville: Diary; Life of A. Melville*, ii. 41. (*Jamieson.*)

băck'-sprĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *back*, and Scotch *sprent* = a spring; anything elastic.]

1. The backbone.

"And tou'lt worstle a fa' wi' I, tou sal kenn what chaunce too hess, far I hae found the *backsprents* o' the maist part of a' the wooers she has."—*Hogg: Wint. Tales*, i. 272.

2. A reel for winding yarn, which rises as the reel goes round and gives a check in falling, to direct the person employed in reeling to distinguish the quantity by the regulated knots.

3. The spring or catch which falls down and enters the lock of a chest.

4. The spring in the back of a clasp-knife. (*Jamieson.*)

băck'-staff, *s.* [Eng. *back; staff*; the word *back* being used because the observer had to stand with his back to the sun.] An instrument invented by Captain Davies, about A.D. 1590, for taking the altitude of the sun at sea. It consisted of two concentric arcs and three vanes. The arc of the longer radius was 30°, and that of the shorter one 60°; thus both together constituted 90°. It is now obsolete, being superseded by the quadrant. [Quadrant.]

băck-stā'irs, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *back; stairs.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* Stairs at the back of a house, whether inside of it or outside. Used specially of the private stairs in a palace or mansion, as distinguished from the state or grand staircase.

2. *Fig.:* Circuitous, and perhaps not very reputable means of benefiting a friend or gaining a personal object.

B. *As adjective* (*fig.*): Conducted by the route of the backstairs; tortuous, not straightforward. [Backstairs-influence.]

băck'-stāys, *s. pl.* [Eng. *back; stays.*] Stays or ropes which prevent the masts of a ship from being wrenched from their places.

băck'-stĭtch, *s.* A method of sewing in which each stitch backs upon or overlaps the preceding one.

băck'-stĭtch, *v.* To sew with backstitches. [Backstitch, *s.*]

băck'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *bake*, A.S. *bacan; stone.*] The heated stone or iron on which oat-cake is baked. (*Scotch & N. of Eng.*)

"As nimble as a cat on a hot *backstone*."—*Yorkshire Proverb.*

băck'-stŏp, *s.*

1. The same as Long-stop (q.v.).

2. *Baseball:* A fence located behind the catcher; (rarely) the catcher.

băck'-strĭng, *s.* [Eng. *back; string.*] One of the strings tied behind a young girl to keep her pinafore in its proper place.

"Even misses, at whose age their mothers wore
The *backstring* and the bib." *Cowper: Task*, bk. iv.

băck-swō'rd (*w* silent), *s.* [Eng. *back; sword.*]

1. A sword with one sharp edge.

"Bull dreaded not old Lewis at *backsword*"—*Arbuthnot.*

2. A stick with a basket handle, used in rustic amusements. [Basket-hilt.]

bǎck'-ward, * bǎck'-warde, * bǎk'-ward, bǎck'-wards, *adv., a., & s.* [Eng. *back; -ward*, or *-wards.*]

A. *As adverb:*

I. *Of place:*

1. With the back intentionally turned in the direction towards which one is moving.

"... but I did not see a place where any one might not have walked over *backwards*, ..."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xv.

2. So that the body naturally moves in the direction towards which one's back is situated. Upon the back, or tending thereto; downward, upon the back.

"... he fell from off the seat *backward* by the side of the gate, and his neck brake; ..."—1 *Sam.* iv. 18.

3. Towards the back. (Used not of the whole body, but of part of it.)

"In leaping with weights, the arms are first cast *backwards*, and then forwards with so much the greater force: for the hands go *backward* before they take their rise."—*Bacon.*

4. In the direction opposite that in which a person or thing has been moving, so as to convert a forward into a retrograde movement; regressively, retrogressively.

"The foremost, who rush on his strength but to die:
Thus against the wall they went,
Thus the first were *backward* bent."
Byron: The Siege of Corinth, 53.

"Are not the rays of light, in passing by the edges and sides of bodies, bent several times *backwards* and forwards with a motion like that of an eel?"—*Newton.*

5. Back to or towards the place whence a person came, so as to compel retreat. Also to the person or place whence a thing came.

(*a*) *Of persons:*

"We might have met them dareful, beard to beard,
And beat them *backward* home."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 5.

(*b*) *Of things:*

"Amendments and reasons were sent *backward* and forward."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

"How under our feet the long, white road,
Backward like a river flowed."
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, iv.

II. *Of time:*

1. Towards bygone times.

"To prove the possibility of a thing, there is no argument equal to that which looks *backwards*; for what has been done or suffered may certainly be done or suffered again."—*South.*

2. In bygone times; past; ago.

"They have spread one of the worst languages in the world, if we look upon it some reigns *backward*."—*Locke.*

III. *More figuratively:*

1. Reflexively. (Used of the mind turned upon itself.)

"No, doubtless; for the mind can *backward* cast
Upon herself her understanding light."
Sir J. Davies.

2. So as to fail in an endeavour; into failure, into foolishness, or into fools.

"... let them be driven *backward* and put to shame that wish me evil."—*Ps.* xl. 14.

"That frustrateth the tokens of the liars, and maketh diviners mad; that turneth wise men *backward*, and maketh their knowledge foolish."—*Isa.* xliv. 25.

3. From what is good towards what is bad. *Spec.*, so as to lose moral or spiritual attainments already made.

"But they hearkened not, nor inclined their ear, but walked in the counsels and in the imagination of their evil heart, and went *backward*, and not forward."—*Jer.* vii. 24. (See also xv. 6.)

4. In a perverse manner; with an intellectual or moral twist, or with both.

"I never yet saw man,
But she would spell him *backward*: if fair-fac'd,
She'd swear the gentleman should be her sister;
If black, why nature, drawing of an antick,
Made a foul blot: if tall, a launce ill-headed."
Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 1.

"And judgment is turned away *backward*, and justice standeth afar off: for truth is fallen in the street, and equity cannot enter."—*Isa.* lix. 14.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Late in point of time. (Applied to flowers, fruits, &c., expected to come to maturity at a certain season of the year.)

2. Behind in progress. (Applied to mental or other attainments, to institutions which have not kept pace with the times, &c.)

"Yet, *backward* as they are, and long have been"
Cowper: Tirocinium.

"In a very *backward* state of society, like that of Europe in the middle ages, ..."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, vol. i., bk. i., ch. x., § 3.

3. Of dull comprehension; slow.

"It often falls out, that the *backward* learner makes amends another way."—*South.*

"Nor are the slave-owners generally *backward* in learning this lesson."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, vol. i., bk. ii., ch. v., § 1.

4. Averse to; unwilling.

(*a*) From indolence.

"The mind is *backward* to undergo the fatigue of weighing every argument."—*Watts.*

(*b*) From not having attained to complete conviction of the expediency of doing what is proposed.

"All things are ready, if our minds be so:
Perish the man, whose mind is *backward* now!"
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 3.

"Our mutability makes the friends of our nation *backward* to engage with us in alliances."—*Addison.*

(*c*) From possessing the strong conviction that what is proposed is detrimental.

"Cities laid waste, they storm'd the dens and caves;
For wiser brutes are *backward* to be slaves."—*Pope.*

C. *As substantive:* The space behind or the time which has gone by.

"What secret thou else
In the dark *backward* or abysm of time?"
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

bǎck-ward-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *backward; -ation.*]

On the Stock Exchange: A consideration given to keep back the delivery of stock when the price is lower for time than for ready money.

bǎck'-ward-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *backward; -ly.*]

I. *Lit.:* In a backward direction.

"Like Numid lions by the hunters chas'd,
Though they do fly, yet *backwardly* do go
With proud aspect, disdaining greater haste."
Sidney: Arcadia, bk. i.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. In a backward manner; with an indisposition to come to the front, or if brought thither, then with a tendency to retreat; reluctantly, unwillingly.

2. Short of what might have been expected, or is due; perversely.

"I was the first man
That e'er receiv'd gift from him:
And does he think so *backwardly* of me,
That I'll requite it last."
Shakesp.: Timon, iii. 3.

bǎck'-ward-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *backward; -ness.*] The quality of being backward.

1. *Of persons:* Reluctance, unwillingness; hesitancy to remain on the foreground of action, or to come to the front and undertake action at all.

"The thing by which we are apt to excuse our *backwardness* to good works, is the ill success that hath been observed to attend well-designing charities."—*Atterbury.*

2. *Of things:* The state of remaining behind the development which might have been expected at the time; lateness. The opposite of *forwardness* or *precocity.*

bǎck'-wards, *adv.* [Backward.]

bǎck'-wâ-tẹr, *s.* [Eng. *back* (adv.), and *water.*]

1. *Gen.:* Water in a stream which, meeting with some impediment in its progress, is thrown backward.

"Mr. Temple, on reaching the *backwater* of a river which had been quite shallow in the morning, found it ten feet deep."—*Reader*, vol. ii., No. 47: Nov. 21, 1863.

2. *Spec.:* Water in a mill-race thrown back by the turning of a waterwheel, by the overflow of the river below, or by ice, that it cannot flow forward. When its course is unimpeded it is called in Scotland *tailwater.*

bǎck-woods', *s.* [Eng. *back*, and *wood.*] The partially-cleared forest region on the western frontier of the United States. (*Bartlett.*) Hence used of uncleared forest land generally.

bǎck-woods'-man, *s.* [Eng. *backwoods; man.*] One whose residence is in the wooded parts of North America, and who has acquired the characteristics which fit him for the situation in which he is placed. (*Byron.*)

bǎck'-wŏrm, *s.* [Eng. *back*, and *worm.*] A small worm found in a hawk's body near the kidneys when the animal is labouring from disease. [Filander.]

bā'-cŏn, * bā'-cŏun, * bā'-cŭn, *s.* [From O. Fr. & Prov. *bacon.* In O. Dut. *bake, bere* = ham; O. H. Ger. *backe* (accus. *backen*); Low Lat. *baco, bacco, bacho* = a bacon hog, ham, salt pork.]

1. A term applied to the sides of a pig which have been cured or preserved by salting with salt and saltpetre, and afterwards drying with or without wood-smoke. By the old process of rubbing in the saline mixture, the curing occupied from three to four months. The method now generally adopted on a large scale is to place the prepared flitches in a fluid pickle. The pickling, drying, and smoking now occupy not more than six weeks. The Wiltshire bacon is considered the finest, but that prepared in Ireland is almost equal to it. The nitrogenous or flesh-forming matter in bacon is small, one pound of bacon yielding *less* than one ounce of dry muscular substance, whilst the amount of carbon compounds, or heat-givers, is large, exceeding sixty per cent. Its digestibility, however, owing to the large proportion of fat it contains, is not less than that of beef or mutton. Bacon is exported in large quantities from America, of a quality superior to that prepared in many parts of England and Ireland.

* **2.** A rustic, a chawbacon.

"On, *Bacons*, on!"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., ii. 2.

To save one's bacon: To save one's self from bodily injury or pecuniary loss.

"What frightens you thus, my good son? says the priest;
You murder'd, are sorry, and have been confest.
O father! my sorrow will scarce *save my bacon*:
For 'twas not that I murder'd, but that I was taken."
Prior.

Bā-cō'-nĭ-an, *a.* [From Eng. *Bacon; -ian.* See def.] Pertaining or relating to Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, who was born on the 22nd of January, 1561, was created Baron Verulam on July 11, 1618, published his *Novum Organon* in 1620, and died on 9th April, 1626.

Baconian philosophy. The inductive philosophy of which it is sometimes said that Lord Bacon was the founder. [A Posteriori, Induction, Inductive.]

băc-tē'-rĭ-a, *s.* [Plural of Bacterium.]

băc-tē'r-ĭ-al, *a.* [Eng., &c., *bacteria;* and Eng. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining to bacteria.

băc-tēr-ĭ-ō-lŏg'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *bacteriolog(y); -ical.*] Pertaining to bacteriology. (*Athenæum*, Nov. 26, 1887, p. 716.)

băc-tēr-ĭ-ŏl'-ō-gĭst, *s.* [Eng. *bacteriolog(y); -ist.*] One skilled in bacteriology; a bacteriological student.

băc-tēr-ĭ-ŏl'-ō-ġў, *s.* [Eng., &c., *bacteri(um); -ology.*]

Biol.: The systematic study of microorganisms which cause fermentations, putrefaction, and disease.

băc-tēr-ĭ-ōs'-cō-pў, *s.* [Eng., &c., *bacterium*, and Gr. σκοπειν (*skopein*) = to view.]

Biol.: The microscopical examination of microbes.

băc-tēr'-ĭ-ŭm (pl. **băc-tēr'-ĭ-a**), *s.* [Mod. Lat. from Gr. βακτήριον (*baktērion*) = dim. from βάκτρον (*baktron*) = a staff. The word is thus akin to bacillus (q.v.).]

1. A genus of Schizomycetous Fungi consisting of one elliptical or cylindrical cell, or two such cells joined end to end, and capable of automatic motion. *B. termo* occurs in animal and vegetable infusions. (No plural in this sense.)

2. Any individual of this genus.

3. A microbe; a Schizomycetous Fungus; one of the minute organisms which cause putrefaction, and are found associated with certain diseases, of which they are considered to be the cause.

băc'-tēr-ōid, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *bacter(ium); -oid.* According to the general rules of formation the word should be *bacterioid.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, bacteria.

băc'-trĭs, *s.* [From Gr. βάκτρον (*baktron*) = a staff, also a cudgel, a club. The genus is so called because the species which it contains are made into walking-sticks.] A genus of Palms (Palmaceæ), of the section Cocoinæ. The species, which are about forty in number, are slender in form, only about the height of a man in stature, and so armed with thorns that when growing together they constitute an impenetrable thicket. They are found in the West Indies, in Brazil, and the parts adjacent. *Bactris major*, or Greater Bactris, has a large nut with a solid kernel, eaten in Carthagena, in South America, of which the species is a native. *B. minor*, or Lesser Bactris, also from South America, has a dark-

purple fruit about as large as a cherry, with an acid juice, which is made into wine. It is specially from this species that the walking-sticks mentioned above are obtained. They are sometimes imported from Jamaica under the name of Tobago canes.

băc'-ūle, *s.* [Bascule.]

băc'-ų-lite (*Eng.*), *s.* & *a.*; **băc-ų-lī'-tēs** (*Mod. Lat.*), *s.* [In Ger. *baculit.* From Lat. *baculum* or *baculus* — a stick, and *-ite* = Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

A. *As substantive.* (*Chiefly of the form* Baculites.)

Palæont.: A genus of chambered shells belonging to the family Ammonitidæ. From the typical genus, Ammonites, it is at once distinguished by the form of the shell, which is long and straight. The aperture is guarded by a dorsal process. In 1875, seventeen species were known, all fossil. They extend from the Neocomian to the Chalk, and occur in Britain, France, and India. There is a sub-genus called *Baculina*, with two known species from the French Neocomian rocks. (*Tate.*)

B. *As adjective.* (*Of the form* Baculite.)

Geol.: Containing numerous specimens of Baculites.

Baculite limestone: A name applied to the chalk of Normandy on account of the abundance of baculites which it contains. (*Woodward: Manual of the Mollusca*, 1851, p. 97.)

băc-ų-lŏm'-ĕt-rў, *s.* [Lat. *baculum*, *baculus* = a stick; Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] The act or process of measuring a distance by means of a stick or rod. (*Glossog. Nov.*)

băc'-ų-lŭm, *accus. of Lat. s.* [Accus. of Lat. *baculus* or *baculum* = a staff.]

Humorously. Argumentum ad baculum. [Argumentum.]

bād', bădd'e, *a.* & *s.* [Etymology doubtful. Prof. Zupitza with great probability sees in *bad-le* the Mid. Eng. reproduction of O. Eng. *bædel* = a hermaphrodite; assuming a later adjectival use, and the loss of final *l*, as in *mycel*, muche. (*N.E.D.*)]

A. *As adjective:* The opposite of *good*; a word of very general application, signifying whatever person or thing is so exceedingly inferior to the average of his or its class as to require a positive word to express the notable deficiency.

I. *Of persons:*

1. Morally depraved.

"Thou may'st repent,
And one *bad* act, with many deeds well done,
May'st cover."—*Milton.*

2. Very inferior in intellectual characteristics, as in skill, knowledge, &c.

"In every age there will be twenty *bad* writers to one good one; and every *bad* writer will think himself a good one."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

3. With marked physical defects.

* 4. Sick. (Followed by *of*.)

"*Bad of* a fever."—*Johnson.*

II. *Of things:*

1. Notably deficient in that which constitutes excellence in the thing specified. Thus a *bad road* is one rough, muddy, stony, or with other evil qualities; *bad weather* is weather unsuitable for out-door exercise and for agricultural labour, &c.; *bad sight* is sight much beneath the average in power of defining objects with clearness; a *bad coin* is one in some way debased, so as not to be worth the sum for which one attempts to pass it current.

"And therwithal it was ful pore and *badde*."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,908.

"And hast thou sworn on every slight pretence,
Till perjuries are common as *bad* pence."
Cowper: Expostulation.

2. Pernicious, hurtful; producing noxious effects. (Followed by *for*.)

"Reading was *bad for* his eyes; writing made his head ake."—*Addison.*

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Of persons:* Wicked people.

"Our unhappy fates
Mix thee amongst the *bad*, . . ."—*Prior.*

II. *Of things:*

1. That which is bad or evil.

". . . Take heed that thou speak not to Jacob either good or *bad*."—*Gen.* xxxi. 24.

2. Badness, wickedness; a wicked, vicious, or corrupt state.

"Thus will the latter, as the former, world
Still tend from *bad* to worse."
Milton: P. L., bk. xii.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *bad*, *wicked*, and *evil*. *Bad* respects moral and physical qualities in general; *wicked*, only moral qualities; *evil*, in its full extent, comprehends both *badness* and *wickedness*. Whatever offends the taste and sentiments of a rational being is *bad*—*e.g.*, *bad* food, *bad* air, *bad* books. Whatever is *wicked* offends the moral principles of a rational agent: *e.g.*, any violation of the law is *wicked*; an act of injustice or cruelty is *wicked*—it opposes the will of God and the feelings of humanity. *Evil* is either moral or natural, and applicable to every object contrary to good; but used only for what is in the highest degree *bad* or *wicked*. When used in relation to persons, *bad* is more general than *wicked*; a *bad* man is one who generally neglects his duty; a *wicked* man one chargeable with actual violations of the law, human or Divine—such an one has an *evil* mind. A *bad* character is the consequence of immoral conduct; but no man has the character of being *wicked* who has not been guilty of some known and flagrant vices: the inclinations of the best are *evil* at certain times. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *To be in bad bread:*

1. To be in necessitous circumstances in regard to the means of sustenance. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

2. To be in a state of danger.

bad-hearted, *a.* Having a bad heart; having bad hearts.

". . . his low-minded and *bad-hearted* foes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

* **băd,** *pret. of verb.* [Bade.]

băd'-dĕr-lŏcks, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] One of the names given to a sea-weed, *Alaria esculenta*. [Alaria.] (*Scotch.*)

† **băd'-dŏrds,** *s.* [Corrupted from *bad words.*] Bad words.

"To tell sic *baddords* till a bodie's face."—*Ross: Helenore*, p. 57. (*Jamieson.*)

bāde, băde, * **băd,** *pret. of verb.* [Bid.]

"But *bade* them farewell, . . ."—*Acts* xviii. 21.

* **bāde, bāid,** *s.* [Old forms of Abide, Abode.] (*Scotch.*)

1. Delay, tarrying.

* *But bade:* Without delay; immediately.

". . . and syne *but bade*
Fel in the bed . . ."
Doug.: Virgil, 215, 43.

2. Place of residence, abode. (*Gl. Sibb.*) (*Jamieson.*)

bădge, * **bădġe,** * **băge** (*Eng.*), **băd'-ġĭe, bàu'-ġie** (*Scotch*), *s.* [In the Anglo-Saxon *beag* is = a crown, and *beah* = a bracelet, a neck-ring, a lace, garland, or crown; Dut. *bag* = a pendant, an ear-drop, a ring; Fr. *bague* = a ring; Lat. *bacca* = . . . the link of a chain. Skinner, Minsheu, Mahn, &c., connect *badge* with these words. Mahn admits the affinity of *badge* to the A.S. *beag* and *beah*, and adds as cognate words, Fries. *beage* = bandage; Low Lat. *bauga*, *bauca*, *boga* = bracelet, and *bagia*, *bagea* = sign. Webster ventures on no hypothesis; Johnson believes it to be from Lat. *bajulo* = to carry a heavy burden; and Wedgwood, with some misgiving, makes it one of a group with *botch* and *patch*.] [Badge, *v.*] (See example.)

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Lit.:* A mark or cognizance worn on the dress to show the relation of the wearer to any person or thing. [B., *Her.*]

"Yet now I spy, by yonder stone,
Five men—they mark us, and come on;
And by their *badge* on bonnet borne,
I guess them of the land of Lorn."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 18.

"He wore the garter, a *badge* of honour which has very seldom been conferred on aliens who were not sovereign princes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. That by which any person, or any class or rank of men, is conspicuously and characteristically marked out.

"Furthermore, he made two changes with respect to the chief *badge* of the consular power."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. i., § 4.

"The outward splendour of his office is the *badge* and token of that sacred character which he inwardly bears."—*Atterbury.*

2. A characteristic mark or token by which anything is known.

"To clear this spot by death, at least I give
A *badge* of fame to slander's livery."
Rape of Lucrece, 1053, 4.

"Sweet mercy is nobility's true *badge*."
Shakesp.: Titus Andron., i. 2.

B. *Her.:* A cognizance. [Cognizance.] A mark of distinction somewhat similar to a crest, but not placed on a wreath, nor worn upon the helmet. Princes, noblemen, and other gentlemen of rank had formerly, and still retain, distinctive badges. Thus, the broom-plant (*Planta genista*) was the badge of the royal house of Plantagenet, a red rose that of the line of Lancaster, and a white one that of the line of York. The four kingdoms, or old nationalities, the union of which constitutes the home portion of the British empire, and the nucleus of the rest, have each a distinct royal badge. These were formally settled by sign-manual in 1801, and are the following:—*For England:* A white rose within a red one, barbed, seeded, slipped, leaved proper, and ensigned with the imperial crown. *For Scotland:* A thistle, slipped and leaved proper, and ensigned with the imperial crown. *For Ireland:* A harp or, stringed argent, and a trefoil vert, both ensigned with the imperial crown. *For Wales:* Upon a mount vert, a dragon passant, with wings expanded and endorsed, gules. (*Gloss. of Heraldry.*) Formerly those who possessed badges had them embroidered on the sleeves of their servants and retainers [Retainers], and even yet the practice is not extinct.

BADGE OF ARTHUR, PRINCE OF WALES.
(1500.)

The history of the changes which badges have undergone is interesting. In the time of Henry IV. the terms *livery* and *badge* seem to have been synonymous. [Livery.] A badge consisted of the master's device, crest, or arms on a separate piece of cloth, or sometimes on silver in the form of a shield, fastened to the left sleeve. In Queen Elizabeth's reign the nobility placed silver badges on their servants. The sleeve badge was left off in the reign of James I., but its remains are still preserved in the dresses of porters, firemen, and watermen, and possibly in the shoulder-knots of footmen. During the period when badges were worn the coat to which they were affixed was, as a rule, blue, and the blue coat and badge still may be seen on parish and hospital boys. (*Douce: Illustrations of Shakespeare*, 1839, pp. 205-7.)

bădge, *v.t.* [From the substantive.] To invest with, or designate by, a badge; to blotch, to daub.

"Their hands and faces were all *badg'd* with blood;
So were their daggers."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 3.

bădge'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *badge*; *-less.*] Destitute of a badge.

"While his light heels their fearful flight can take,
To get some *badgeless* blue upon his back."
Bp. Hall: Sat., iv. 5.

* **băd'-ġĕr, băd-ġĕard,** * **băġ-ĕard,** *s.* [Fr. *blaireau* = a badger; O. Fr. *bladier* = a corn dealer; Low Lat. *bladarellus* = a little corn-dealer; *bladarius*, *bluderius* = a corn-dealer, a badger, from *bladum*, *bladus*, *bluda* = corn, which the badger was evidently believed to carry away.]

* **A.** *Of persons:* A person who bought corn or other provisions in one place and carried them to another, with the view of making profit on the transaction. [Badgering.]

"Some exemption ought not to extend to *badgers*, or those who carry on a trade of buying of corn or grain, selling it again without manufacturing, or of other goods unmanufactured to sell the same again."—*Nicolson and Burn: Hist. of Cumberland*, p. 312.

B. *Of animals* (believed to carry off corn in the same manner as the persons now described).

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A mammalian animal found in England as well as on the Continent. It stands intermediate between the weasels and the bears, and was called by Linnæus *Ursus meles*, but is termed by modern naturalists *Meles vulgaris*. [Meles.] It is a nocturnal and hybernating animal, with powerful claws, which enable it

to burrow in the ground. It feeds chiefly on roots. It can bite fiercely when brought to bay. It is of a light colour above, and dark beneath. It secretes an oily matter of a very offensive odour. Country people speak of a dog and a hog badger, but they are not distinct even as varieties.

"That a brock, or *badger*, hath legs of one side shorter than the other, is received not only by theorists and inexperienced believers, but most who behold them daily."—*Browne.*

2. The English designation of the genus Meles, which contains one or two other species.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.* The badger is often introduced in heraldic blazonry: it is sometimes called a "brock" (see example under B., I. 1), and sometimes a gray. (*Gloss. of Her.*)

2. *The Badger of Scripture,* Hebrew תחש (*tachhash*), has not been identified with certainty. The Septuagint translators render the Heb. *tachhash*, not by a substantive, but by the adjective ὑακίνθινα (*huakinthina*) = hyacinthine, hyacinth-coloured: as, however, the word is at times used in the plural, it cannot be an adjective. It is probably an animal, but which is far from determined. Gesenius thinks it the seal or badger itself; the Talmud an animal like a weasel or marten; Col. Hamilton Smith a kind of antelope, such as the tachmotse, tacasse, or pacasse of Eastern Africa. Other opinions make it a dolphin or a sea-cow, or a dugong, or a kind of hyæna. Such diversities of opinion make darkness visible instead of removing it.

"And thou shalt make a covering for the tent of rams' skins dyed red, and a covering above of *badgers'* skins."—*Exod.* xxvi. 14.

Cape-badger. [Hyrax.]

Honey-badger: A name sometimes given to the ratel. [Ratel.]

Pouched-badger: The English name of a genus of Marsupial Mammalia. [Parameles.]

Rock-badger: The rendering in Griffith's *Cuvier* of Klip-daassie, the name given by the Dutch colonists at the Cape of Good Hope to the Hyrax of Southern Africa. (*Griffith: Cuv.*, vol. iii., p. 429.)

¶ The word *badger*, in the general sense of a hawker, still lingers in the Midland counties of England and some other localities, often under the form *bodger*.

badger-baiting, *s.* A so-called "sport" of a cruel character—the setting of dogs to fight a badger and attempt to draw it from its hole.

badger-coloured, *a.* Coloured like a badger (an epithet applied by Cowper to a cat).

"A beast forth sallied on the scout,
Long-back'd, long-tail'd, with whisker'd snout,
And *badger-coloured* hide."
Cowper: Mrs. Throckmorton's Bullfinch.

badger-dog, *s.* A dog used for badger-drawing; a dachshund.

badger-legged, *a.* Having legs like those of a badger; having legs of unequal length, as those of the badger are popularly supposed to be. (See the example from Browne, under B., I. 1.)

"His body crooked all over, big-bellied, *badger-legged*, and his complexion swarthy."—*L'Estrange.*

badger's-bane, *s.* The name of a plant (*Aconitum meloctonum*).

bădʹ-gẽr, *v.t.* [From the substantive.] To worry, to tease, to annoy like a badger baited by dogs. (*Colloquial.*)

bădʹ-gẽred, *pa. par.* [Badger, *v.*]

bădʹ-gẽr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Badger, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & participial adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

*1. The act of buying corn or other provision in one place and carrying it to another to sell it there for profit, as, on the principle of free trade, one is thoroughly entitled to do. It was, however, deemed an offence, and has been made legal only since the passing of the 7 and 8 Vict., c. 24.

2. The act of teasing, tormenting, or worrying; or the state of being teased, tormented, or worried like a badger whom dogs are attempting to "draw."

bădʹ-gĭe, *s.* [Badge.] (*Scotch.*)

bădʹ-ĭa-gą (i as y), bădʹ-ĭ-aʹ-gą, *s.* [Russ. *badyaga.*] A genus of sea-weeds belonging to the family or section Amphibolæ. There is a species common in the north of Europe, the powder of which is used to take away the livid marks left by bruises.

¶ *Badiaga* was considered by Linnæus a sponge, and by others a fungus.

ba-dĭ-aʹ-nē, † **bădʹ-ĭ-ąn,** *s.* [From Fr. *badiane, badian;* Ger. *badian,* from Pers. *bâdyân* = fennel, anise. (*N.E.D.*).] A tree (*Illicium anisatum*), belonging to the order Magnoliacæ (Magnoliads). It is called Star Anise, or Chinese Anise. The designation *star* refers to the fact that the fruit is stellate in shape, and it is designated *anise* from its possessing a pungent aromatic flavour and smell, like that of anise. Its native land is China, where it is used, as it is also in the countries adjacent, as a condiment in food, small quantities of it being also chewed after dinner. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

bădʹ-ĭ-ĕrʹ-ą, *s.* [From *Badier,* a French botanist, who collected plants in the Antilles.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Polygalaceæ. *Badiera diversifolia* is the Bastard Lignum Vitæ of Jamaica.

bą-dĭʹ-ĕŏn, *s.* [In Fr. *badigeon.*]

1. *Among Statuaries:* A mixture of plaster and freestone ground together and sifted; used to fill the small holes and repair the defects in the stones to be sculptured.

2. *Among Joiners:* A mixture of sawdust and glue, used to remove or conceal defects in the work done.

bădʹ-ĭn-ąge, *s.* [Fr. *badinage;* from *badiner* = to play; *badin* = playful.] Light, jesting, sportive, playful discourse.

"When you find your antagonist beginning to grow warm, put an end to the dispute by some genteel *badinage.*"—*Lord Chesterfield.*

***bădʹ-ĭn-ẽ-rĭe,** *s.* [From Fr. *badinerie.*] The same as Badinage (q.v.).

"The fund of sensible discourse is limited; that of jest and *badinerie* is infinite."—*Shenstone.*

bāʹ-dĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *badius* = brown and chestnut coloured (used only of horses). In Fr. *bai* = bay, light brown, bay-coloured; Sp. *bayo;* Port. & Ital. *baio.*] [Bay, *a.*]

Nat. Science: Chestnut-brown, dull brown, a little tinged with red.

bą-dĭsʹ-tẽr, *s.* [Gr. βαδιστής (*badistēs*) = a walker, a goer; βαδίζω (*badizō*) = to walk or go slowly.] A genus of predatory beetles belonging to the family Harpalidæ. Three or more species occur in Britain, the best known being *Badister bipustulatus,* which, Stephens says, is a common insect throughout the metropolitan district, abounding during the winter months beneath the bark of felled trees.

bădʹ-lў, * **bădʹ-dĕl-ĭche** (*che* guttural), *adv.* [Eng. *bad; -ly.*]

I. *Gen.:* Like something bad; in a bad manner; evilly.

II. *Specially:*

1. Unskilfully.

"It is well known what has been the effect in England of *badly*-administered poor laws, . . ."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, vol. i., bk. i., ch. xii., § 3.

2. Imperfectly; with notable deficiency of some kind.

". . . *badly* arme' . . ."—*Arnold: Hist. Rome,* vol. iii., ch. xliii.

3. Seriously, grievously, disastrously.

"*K. John.* How goes the day with us? Oh, tell me, Hubert.
Hubert. Badly, I fear. How fares your majesty?"
Shakesp.: King John, v. 3.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *badly* and *ill:* "These terms are both employed to modify the actions or qualities of things, but *badly* is always annexed to the action, and *ill* to the quality: as to do anything *badly,* the thing is *badly* done; an *ill*-judged scheme, an *ill*-contrived measure, an *ill*-disposed person." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **bădʹ-lĭng,** *s.* [Bædling.]

bădʹ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *bad; -ness.*] The quality or state of being bad in any of the senses of that word.

"The travelling was very tedious, both from the *badness* of the roads, and from the number of great fallen trees, . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World,* ch. xiv.

"It was not your brother's evil disposition made him seek his death; but a provoking merit, set at *bad* word by a reprovable *badness* in himself."—*Shakesp.: Lear,* iii. 5.

baʹ-dŏch, *s.* [Scotch.] A gull, the Arctic Skua (*Cataractes parasiticus*). (*Scotch.*)

bădʹ-rąnș, *s.* [Baudrans.]

bāe, *s.* [Baa, *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

bāe, *v.i.* [Baa, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

bæckʹ-ĭ-ą, *s.* [From Abraham Bæck, physician to the king of Sweden, and a correspondent of Linnæus.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Myrtaceæ, or Myrtle-blooms. A few have been introduced into British gardens from Australia and China.

* **bædʹ-lĭng** (*O. Eng.*) * **bădʹ-lĭng** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* [A.S. *bædling* = a hermaphrodite, an effeminate man.] [Bad.]

1. An effeminate person, of the kind referred to by St. Paul in 1 Cor. vi. 9.

2. A low scoundrel.

bæ-ŏmʹ-y-çēș, *s.* [Gr. βαιός (*baios*) = small, and μύκης (*mukēs*) = mushroom, fungus.] A genus of lichens much resembling minute fungi.

bā-ēʹ-tĭș, *s.* [Lat. *Baetis.*] A genus of insects belonging to the order Neuroptera and the family Ephemeridæ. They have four wings and two setæ. There are many British species.

bæʹ-tўl, *s.* [Gr. βαίτυλος (*baitulos*).] A sacred meteoric stone. (*Tylor.*)

băff, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] A blow, bang, heavy thump. (*Scotch.*)

". . . they durstna on ony errand whatsoever gang ower the door-stane after gloaming, for fear John Heatherblutter, or some siccan dare-the-de'il, should tak a *buff* at them . . ."—*Scott: Waverley,* ch. lxxi.

* **băfʹfe,** * **băfʹ-fĕn,** * **băfʹ-fĭn,** *v.i.* [In Dut. *baffen* = to bark, to yelp; Low Lat. *baffo* = to bark.] To yell as hounds.

"*Baffyn* as howndys; *Baulo, baffo, latro.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"*Baffyn* as houndes after their prey: *Nicto.*" (*Ibid.*

băfʹ-fē-tăs, baf-tăs, basʹ-tăs, *s.* [In Ger. *baftas.* Possibly from Pers. *bafti* = woven, wrought. (*Mahn.*)] A plain muslin brought from India.

* **băfʹ-fĭng,** *pr. par. & s.* [Baffe, *v.*]

As substantive: "*Buffynge* or bawlynge of howndys." (*Prompt. Parv.*)

băfʹ-fle (fle as fęl), * **băfʹ-fûll,** *v.t. & i.* [From Low Scotch *bauchle.* In Fr. *bafouer* = to treat with derision, to scoff at, to baffle; O. Fr. *beffler, beffer;* Sp. *befar* = to scoff, to jeer; Ital. *beffare* = to rally, to cheat, to over-reach. Comp. Dut. *baffen* = to bark, to yelp; Ger. *baffen, bafzen* = to yelp; Hind. *befaida* = to baffle.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To subject to some public and degrading punishment. (Used specially of a knight who had shown cowardice or violated his pledged allegiance.)

"And after all for greater infamie
He by the heels him hung upon a tree,
And *bufful'd* so, that all which passed by
The picture of his punishment might see."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. vii. 27.

"In this state I continued, 'till they hung me up by th' heels, and beat me wi' bzale-sticks, as if they would have bak'd me. After this I railed and eat quietly; for the whole kingdom took notice of me for a *baffled* and whip'd fellow."—*King and No King,* ii. 2.

2. To elude, to escape from, especially by artifice.

"By wily turns, by desperate bounds,
Had *baffled* Percy's best bloodhounds."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 11.

3. To thwart, to defeat in any other way. (In this case the baffler and the baffled may be a man, one of the inferior animals, or a thing.)

"But, though the felon on his back could dare
The dreadful leap, more rational, his steed
Declined the death, and wheeling swiftly round,
Or e'er his hoof had press'd the crumbling verge,
Baffled his rider, saved against his will."
Cowper: Task, bk. vi.

"Across a bare wide common I was toiling
With languid feet, which by the slippery ground
Were *baffled.*"—*Wordsworth: Excursion,* bk. i.

". . . a universe which, though it *baffles* the intellect, can elevate the heart, . . ."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science,* 3rd ed., v. 105.

". . . *baffle* the microscope."—*Ibid.,* xi. 306.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To practise deceit, with the view of eluding any being, person, or thing.

"Do we not palpably *baffle*, when, in respect to God, we pretend to deny ourselves, yet, upon urgent occasion, allow him nothing?"—*Barrow: Works*, i. 437.

"To what purpose can it be to juggle and *baffle* for a time?"—*Ibid.*, iii. 180.

2. To struggle ineffectually against, as when a ship is said to baffle ineffectually with the winds.

¶ (*a*) Wedgwood believes that there are two distinct verbs spelled *baffle*, which have been confounded together. Under the one he would place the signification given above as No. 1, viz., to degrade, to insult. The second and third significations of the transitive verb, and that ranked under the intransitive one, he would relegate to his second verb, of which the primary form was intransitive, signifying to act in an ineffective manner, and transitively to cause one to act in such a way. This second verb he connects with the Swiss *baffeln* = to chatter, to talk idly. (*Wedgwood: Dict. Eng. Etym.*, 2nd ed., p. 39.)

¶ (*b*) Crabb thus distinguishes between the verbs to *baffle*, to *defeat*, to *disconcert*, and to *confound*: "When applied to the derangement of the mind or rational faculties, *baffle* and *defeat* respect the powers of argument, *disconcert* and *confound* the thoughts and feelings. *Baffle* expresses less than *defeat*; *disconcert* less than *confound*. A person is *baffled* in argument who is for the time discomposed and silenced by the superior address of his opponent: he is *defeated* in argument if his opponent has altogether the advantage of him in strength of reasoning and justness of sentiment. A person is *disconcerted* who loses his presence of mind for a moment, or has his feelings any way discomposed; he is *confounded* when the powers of thought and consciousness become torpid or vanish." "When applied to the derangement of plans, *baffle* expresses less than *defeat*; *defeat* less than *confound*; and *disconcert* less than all. Obstinacy, perseverance, skill, or art *baffles*; force or violence *defeats*; awkward circumstances *disconcert*; the visitation of God *confounds*. When wicked men strive to obtain their ends, it is a happy thing when their adversaries have sufficient skill and address to *baffle* all their arts, and sufficient power to *defeat* all their projects; but sometimes when our best endeavours fail in our own behalf, the devices of men are *confounded* by the interposition of Heaven." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

băf-fle (fle = fel), *s.* [From the verb.] A defeat.

"It is the skill of the disputant that keeps off a *baffle*."—*South.*

"The authors having missed of their aims, are fain to retreat with a frustration and a *baffle*."—*Ibid.*

băf-fled (fled = feld), * băf-fŭld, *pa. par.* [BAFFLE, *v.*]

"Say, was it thus, with such a *baffled* mien
You met the approaches of the Spartan queen?"
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. iii., 69, 70.

"And, by the broad imperious Mole repell'd,
Hark! how the *baffled* storm indignant roars."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. v.

băff-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *baffl(e)*; *-er.*] He who or that which baffles, humiliates, thwarts, or defeats a person, or completely overcomes a thing.

"Experience, that great *baffler* of speculation, . . ."—*Government of the Tongue.*

băff-lĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [BAFFLE, *v.*]

Naut. A baffling wind: One which frequently shifts from one point of the compass to another.

† **băff-lĭng-lȳ, *adv.*** [Eng. *baffling*; *-ly.*] In a manner to baffle. (*Webster.*)

† **băff-lĭng-nĕss, *s.*** [Eng. *baffling*; *-ness.*] The quality of baffling. (*Webster.*)

* **băf-fŭld, *pa. par.*** [BAFFLED.]

băg, * bägge, *s.* [From Gael. *bag*, *balg* = a bag; *bag* = a bag, a big belly; *bolg* = a pair of bellows, a quiver, a blister, a big belly; *builg* = to bubble, to blister; Wel. *bailey* = a purse; Norm. Fr. *bage* = a bag, a coffer; Low Lat. *baga* = a coffer. In A.S. *bælg*, *bælig*, *bylig*, *belg* = a bulge, budget, bag, purse, belly; Ger. *balg* = a skin, the paunch, a pair of bellows; Goth. *balgs* = a skin, a pouch; Dan. *balf* = a sheath, a scabbard.] [BELLY, BULGE.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Of sacks, pouches, or anything similar manufactured by art:*

1. A pouch or small sack, made usually of cloth or leather, and generally with appliances for drawing it together at the mouth; or any similar article.

"A wond'rous *bag* with both her hands she binds,
Like that where once Ulysses held the winds."
Pope: The Rape of the Lock, iv., 81-2.

2. A term used by sportsmen to signify the results of the day's sport. Thus, *a good bag* = a large quantity of game killed and brought home.

¶ *Bag and baggage.* [BAGGAGE.]

3. A purse or anything similar.

(*a*) *Generally:*

"For some of them thought, because Judas had the *bag*, that Jesus had said unto him, Buy those things that we have need of against the feast; or, that he should give something to the poor."—*John* xiii. 29.

"[. . .] see thou shake the *bags*
Of hoarding abbots; imprison'd angels
Set at liberty."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 3.

* (*b*) *Spec.* (*formerly*): An ornamental purse of silk tied to men's hair, as shown in the annexed illustration.

"We saw a young fellow riding towards us full gallop, with a bob wig and black silken *bag* tied to it."—*Addison.*

BAG-WIG.

4. A quiver. (*Scotch.*)

"Then bow and *bag* frae him he keist." *Christ Kirk*, i. 13.

II. *Of anything similar in nature:*

1. *Gen.:* A minute sac in which some secretion is contained, as the honey-bag in a bee and the poison-bag in a venomous serpent. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The swelling poison of the several sects,
Which, wanting vent, the nation's health infects,
Shall burst its *bag*." *Dryden.*

* **2.** *Spec.:* The udder of a cow.

". . . onely her *bag* or udder would ever be white, with four teats and no more."—*Markham: Way to Wealth* (ed. 1657), p. 72. (*S. in Boucher.*)

B. *Technically:*

1. *Weights and Measures* (*used as a measure of capacity*): A fixed or customary quantity of goods in a sack.

2. *Law:*

(*a*) *Petty Bag Office:* An office in the Common Law jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, in which was a small sack or bag in which were formerly kept all writs relating to Crown business.

* (*b*) *Clerk of the Petty Bag:* The functionary who had charge of the writs now described. (See the subjoined example.)

"The next clause ordains that at any time after the commencement of the Act her Majesty's Treasury may, with the concurrence of the Lord Chancellor and the Master of the Rolls, abolish the office of *Clerk of the Petty Bag*, 'notwithstanding that there is no vacancy in the office' . . . The oddest part of the affair is that it has been universally supposed, at least by laymen, that *Petty Bag* was 'abolished' some years ago. His name is certainly not to be found in the list of officers of the Chancery given in the *Solicitor's Diary and Almanack* for the current year. . . . There were once three *Clerks of the Petty Bag*. The sole survivor is doomed; but, Phœnix-like, he rises again in the Clerk of the Crown."—*Daily Telegraph*, August 4, 1874: *The Great Seal.*

băg, * bägge, *v. t.* & *i.* [From the substantive.]

A. *Transitive* (*of the form* bag):

1. To put into a bag.

"Hops ought not to be *bagged* up hot."—*Mortimer.*

2. Used by sportsmen of killing and carrying home game.

"It was a special sport to find and [illegible] and mark down the whirring coveys in such ground. . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 1, 1879.

3. To load with a bag. (Only in the pa. par. in the sense of *laden.*)

"Like a bee, *bagg'd* with his honey'd venom,
He brings it to your hive." *Dryden.*

4. To cram the stomach by over-eating. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

5. To gather grain with a hook. [BAGGING.]

6. To distend like a bag.

B. *Intransitive* (*of the forms* bag *and* bagge):

1. *Lit.:* To be inflated so as to resemble a full bag; to take the form of a full bag.

"The skin seemed much contracted, yet it *bagged*, and had a porringer full of matter in it."—*Wiseman.*

2. *Fig.:* To swell with arrogance.

"She goeth upright, and yet she halte;
That *baggith* foule, and lokith faire."
Chaucer: Dream, l. 1,624.

* **băg,** *pret. of v. big* = to build. (*O. Scotch.*) [BIG, *v.*]

"My daddie *bag* his housie well."
Jacobite Relics, i. 58. (*Jamieson.*)

ba-găs'se, *s.* [In Fr. *bagasse* is = a slut, a hussy.] The sugar-cane when crushed and dry. It is used as fuel in the hotter parts of America. (*Ure.*)

băg-a-tĕl'le, băg'-a-tĕlle, *s.* [Fr. *bagatelle* = (1) a trinket, (2) a trifle, (3) the play; Sp. *bagatela*; Port. & Ital. *bagatella*; from Prov. & Ital. *bagula* = a trifle; O. Fr. *bague*; Prov. *bagua* = bundle.] [BAG.]

1. A trifle; anything of little importance.

"One of those *bagatelles* which sometimes spring up like mushrooms in my imagination, either while I am writing, or just before I begin."—*Cowper: Letter to Newton*, Nov. 27, 1781.

"The glory your malice denies:
Shall dignity give to my lay,
Although but a mere *bagatelle*;
And even a poet shall say,
Nothing ever was written so well."
Cowper: To Mrs. Throckmorton.

2. A game in which balls are struck by a rod and made to run along a board, the aim being to send them into certain holes, of which there are nine, towards its further end.

băg'-a-vĕl, *s.* [From A.S. *bycgan*, *byegean* = to buy, and *gavel* = tax.] A tribute granted to the citizens of Exeter by a charter from Edward I., empowering them to levy a duty upon all wares brought to that city for the purpose of sale, the produce of which was to be employed in paving the streets, repairing the walls, and the general maintenance of the town. (*Jacob: Law Dict.*)

băg'-a-tȳ, băg'-gĕt-ȳ, *s.* [From *bag*, suggested by the gibbous aspect of the fish.] The female of the Lump-fish, or Sea Owl (*Cyclopterus lumpus*). (*Scotch.*)

"Lumpus alter, quibusdam piscis gibbosus dictus. I take it to be the same which our fishers call the Hush-Padle, or *Bagaty*: they say it is the female of the former."—*Sibb: Fife*, p. 126.

* **băg'e, * băg'ge, *s.*** [BADGE.] A badge. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **băg-ĕard, *s.*** [BADGER.]

băg'-fŭl, *s.* [Eng. *bag*; *-ful.*] As much as a bag will hold.

băg'-gaġe (1) (aġe = ĭġ), *s.* & *a.* [In Sw., Dan., Dut., Ger., Fr., & Sp. *bagage*; Prov. *bayatge*; Port. *bagagem*, *bagajem*; Ital. *bagaglia*, *baguglie* (pl.), *bagaglio* (sing.). Probably from Sp. *baga* = a cord which ties the packs upon horses. Or possibly, as Mahn thinks, from O. Fr. *bague*; Prov. *bagua* = a bundle.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The tents, furniture, utensils, and whatever else is indispensable to the comfort of an army.

". . . yet the *baggage* was left behind for want of beasts to draw it . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. The trunks, portmanteaus, and carpet-bags which a traveller carries with him on his journey; luggage.

". . . the boiling waves of a torrent which suddenly whirls away his *baggage* and forces him to run for his life . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. Rubbish, refuse, trumpery.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Used for carrying luggage.

"The *baggage* horses."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Worthless, rubbishy.

Bag and Baggage (generally used as an adverb): With a person's all; root and branch. It seems to have been used originally of the defenders of a fort who have surrendered on terms, being allowed to carry out with them their knapsacks and other luggage. From this it passed to other more or less analogous cases.

"And the men were letten pass, *bag and baggage*, and the castle caston down to the ground."—*Piscottie: James II.*, p. 34

"Dolabella designed, when his affairs grew desperate in Egypt, to pack up *bag and baggage*, and sail for Italy."—*Arbuthnot.*

¶ The phrase *bag and baggage*, which had long existed both in English and Scotch, acquired new vitality in 1876, when Mr. Gladstone recommended, as a panacea for the woes of Bulgaria, that the official part of the Turkish population should be requested to remove from that province "bag and baggage." His view on the subject was described by some newspaper writers as the "bag and baggage" policy.

băg'-gaġe (2) (aġe = ĭġ), *s.* [Fr. *bagasse* = baggage, worthless woman, harlot; Prov. *baguassa*; Sp. *bagasa*; Ital. *bagascia*; from

O. Fr. *bague*, Prov. *bagua* = a bundle. Dr. Murray considers that it is a particular use of *baggage* (1).]

1. *With imputation on the moral character:* A woman of loose character, specially one following an army.

"Hang thee, young *baggage*, disobedient wretch."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

"When this *baggage* meets with a man who has vanity to credit relations, she turns him to account."
—*Spectator*.

2. *Without imputation on the moral character (familiarly):* A young girl not worth much. (Formerly used sometimes in mock censure as a term of affection.)

"Olivia and Sophia, too, promised to write, but seem to have forgotten me. Tell them they are two arrant little *baggages* . . ." — *Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*.

baggage-car, *s.* A railroad car used for the carriage of the trunks and other luggage of passengers who are travelling on the train.

baggage master, *s.* A railroad official who has charge of the baggage.

băg'-gą-lą, ***băg'-lō,** *s.* [Arab.] [Budgerow.] A two-masted boat, more generally called a *dow*, used by the Arabs for commerce and also for piracy in the Indian Ocean. They vary from 200 to 250 tons burthen.

băgged, *pa. par. & a.* [Bag, *v.t.*]

1. *Gen.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

2. *Bot., &c.:* Resembling a bag or sack. Example, the inflated petals of some plants.

băg'-gĕt-ў, *s.* [Bagaty.]

băg'-gĭe, *s.* [Eng. *bag*; *ie*, diminutive suffix.] A small bag.

"A guid New-year I wish thee, Maggie!
Hae, there's a ripp to thy auld *baggie*."
Burns: Auld Farmer to His Auld Mare Maggie.

***băg'-gĭ-ĕr,** *s.* [Fr. *baguier*.] A casket. (*Scotch.*)

"A *baggier* conteining xiii ringis . . ."—*Inventories* (1578), p. 265. (*Jamieson.*)

băg'-gĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Bag, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As adj. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb. In the following example with the sense of distended. [See Bag, *v.*, B. 1.]

"Two kids that in the valley stray'd
I found by chance, and to my fold convey'd:
They drain two *bagging* udders every day."
Dryden: Virgil; Ecl. ii. 50-2.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of making into bags; the state of being so made.

2. The act of putting into bags.

3. Cloth, canvas, or other material designed to be made into bags. (*Webster.*)

4. A method of reaping grain by the hook, by a striking instead of a drawing cut.

bagging-time, *s.* [Apparently from the practice of the country people working in the fields to have recourse to their bags at a certain time for a collation.] Baiting time; feeding time.

". . . on hoo'll naw cum agen till *bagging-time*."
Tim Bobbin, p. 11. (*S. in Boucher.*)

***băg'-gĭng-lў,** ***băg'-gўng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *bagging*; suff. *-ly.*] Often held to mean arrogantly; in a swelling manner, boastfully; but Tyrwhitt, Stevens, &c., consider it to mean squintingly, and with the latter view the context is in harmony.

"I saugh Envie in that peyntyng,
Hadde a wondirful lokyng;
For she ne lokide but awrie,
Or overthart, alle *baggyngly*."
Romaunt of the Rose, 289—292.

băg'-gĭt, *pa. par., a., & s.* [Bagged.] (*Scotch.*)

A. & **B.** *As participle & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb intransitive.

B. *As substantive (of persons):*

1. A term of contempt for a child.

2. An insignificant little person, a "pestilent creature."

3. A feeble sheep.

băg'-nĕt, *s.* [Eng. *bag*; *net.*] A net in the form of a bag. It is used for catching fish, insects, &c.

bag' nĭ-ō (*g* silent), *s.* [From Ital. *bagno* = a bath; *bagnio* = cistern, bathing-tub. In Sp. *baño*; Port. *banho*; Fr. *bains* (plur.), from *baigner* = to bathe; Lat. *balneum*, a contraction of *balineum* = a bath; Gr. βαλανεῖον (*balaneion*) = a bath or bathing-room. Liddell and Scott consider it to have a connection with βάλανος (*balanos*) = an acorn, but do not know in what way.]

1. A bath, a bathing establishment, house, or room.

"I have known two instances of malignant fevers produced by the hot air of a *bagnio*."—*Arbuthnot on Air*.

2. A brothel.

† 3. *In Turkey:* A prison for slaves, the name apparently being given to it on account of the baths which those places of confinement contain.

Băg'-nŏ-lĭsts, Băg-nŏ-lŏn'-sĭ-ąns, or **Baĭ-ŏ-lĕn'-sĭ-ąns,** *s. pl.* [From *Bagnoles*, in Provence.]

Ch. Hist.: A Christian sect existing in the twelfth century. They belonged to the branch of the Cathari, whose great principle was to admit only a single First Cause. They were one of the bodies termed Albigenses. [Albigenses.] (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. xii., pt. ii., ch. 5.)

bą-gō'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *Bagous* and *Bagoas*; Gr. Βαγώας (*Bagōas*); from a Persian proper name believed to signify an eunuch.] A genus of beetles of the family Curculionidæ, or Weevils. The species, some of which are British, are small insects found in marshes.

băg'-pīpe, *s.* [Eng. *bag*; *pipe*. So called because the wind is received in a bag.] A musical instrument which has existed in various parts of the world from an unknown period of antiquity, but is now associated in the minds of the English chiefly with the Highlands of Scotland. Though less known in Ireland, it is still in use there also. It consists of a large wind-bag made of greased leather covered with woollen cloth, a valved mouth-tube, by which the player inflates it with his breath, three reed drones, and a reed chanter, with finger-holes on which the tunes are performed. The drones are for the bass, and the chanter, which plays the melody, for the tenor or treble. The compass of the bagpipe is three octaves.

"And then the *bagpipes* he could blow."
Wordsworth: Blind Highland Boy.

¶ If we may judge from the following passage of Shakespeare, the nationality of this instrument was not so limited in his time as it is now.

". . . the drone of a Lincolnshire *bagpipe*."—*1 Henry IV.*, i. 2.

† **băg'-pīpe,** *v.t.* [From the substantive.] To cause, in some way or other, to resemble a bag-pipe. (Used only in the subjoined nautical phrase.)

To bagpipe the mizzen: To lay the mizzen aback by bringing it to the mizzen shrouds, as shown in the accompanying engraving.

BAGPIPING THE MIZZEN.

băg'-pī-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *bag*; *piper*.] One who plays the bagpipe.

"Some that will evermore peep through their eyes,
And laugh like parrots at a *bagpiper*."
Shakesp.: Merch. of Venice, i. 1.

băg'-rāpe, *s.* [From Icel. *bagge* = a bundle (?), and Scotch *rape* = rope.] A rope of straw or heath, double the size of the cross-ropes used in fastening the thatch of a roof. This is affixed to the cross-ropes, then tied to what is called the pan-rape, and fastened with wooden pins to the easing or top of the wall on the other side. (*Jamieson.*)

Bą-grā'-tĭ-ŏn-īte, *s.* [Named after its discoverer, P. R. Bagration.] A name given by Kokscharof to a mineral which occurs in black crystals at Achmatorsk, in the Ural Mountains. Dana makes it identical with Allanite, and the British Museum Catalogue of Minerals ranks it as a variety of Orthite, under which it places also Allanite. The Bagrationite of Hermann is the same as Epidote (q.v.).

bą'-grę (grę = gęr), *s.* [Bagrus.] Any fish belonging to the genus Bagrus (q.v.).

băg'-rēef, *s.* [Eng. *bag*; *reef.*]

Naut.: A fourth and lower reef used in the British Navy.

băg'-rĭe, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] Trash. (*Scotch.*)

"I sigh when I look on my threadbare coat,
And shame fa' the gear and the *bugrie* o't."
Herd: Coll., ii. 19. (*Jamieson.*)

ba'-grŭs, *s.* [Latin *Bagrus*, a proper name.] A genus of fishes of the order Malacopterygii Abdominales, and the family Siluridæ. None of the species occur in Britain.

Băg'-shŏt, *s. & a.* A village in Surrey, ten miles south-west of Windsor, which gives its name to the following.

Bagshot Sands.

Geol.: A series of strata now considered Middle Eocene. Mr. Prestwich, who first gave them this position, considered them coeval with the Bracklesham beds. He divides them into Lower, Middle, and Upper Bagshot Sands. (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, 1847, vol. iii., pt. i., pp. 378 to 399.)

bą-guĕt'te, † **bą-guĕt'** (*u* silent), *s.* [In Fr. *baguette* = a switch, a rammer, a drumstick, a round moulding; Sp. & Port. *baqueta*; Ital. *bacchetta* = a rod or mace; from Lat. *baculum*, *baculus* = a stick.] [Baculum.]

Arch.: A round moulding, smaller in size than an astragal. It is sometimes carved and enriched, and is then generally known as a *chaplet*. In its plain form it is often called a *bead*. [Bead.]

băg'-wўn, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.]

Her.: An imaginary animal, like the heraldic antelope, but having the tail of a horse and long horns curved over the ears.

Bą-hą'-ma, *s. & a.* [For etym. see def.]

As adjective: From the Bahama Islands in the West Indies, between lat. 21° to 27° N., and long. 71° to 79° W.

Bahama red-wood. The English name of a plant, *Rhamnus colubrina*.

bą-har', bar're, *s.* [Arab. *bahâr*; from *bahara* = to charge with a load. (*Mahn.*).] Two weights which are current in certain parts of the East Indies.

The Great Bahar is 524 lbs. 9 oz. avoirdupois. It is used for weighing pepper, cloves, nutmegs, &c.

The Little Bahar weighs 437 lbs. 9 oz. avoirdupois, and is used for weighing quicksilver, vermilion, ivory, silk, &c.

bahr'-gĕist (*h* silent), *s.* [Barguest.]

***bā'-ĭe,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A chiding, a reproof.

"Let *baies* amend Cisley or shift her aside."
Tusser: Husbandry.

bāide, *pret. of* Bide. [Bide, Abide.] Waited, stayed, lived, endured. (*Scotch.*)

"Oh, gif I kenn'd but where ye *baide*,
I'd send to you a maried plaid."
Burns: Guidwife of Wauchope House.

***baigne,** *v.t.* [Fr. *baigner* = to bathe, to wash.] To soak or drench.

"The women forslow not to *baigne* them, unless they plead their heels, with a worse perfume than Jugurth found in the dungeon."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*.

baĭ'-ĕr-īte, baĭ'-ĕr-īne, *s.* [From *Bayern* or *Bairen*, the German name of Bavaria.] A mineral, the same as Columbite (q.v.).

bāilk, *s.* [Beck.] A beck, curtsey; reverence. (*Scotch.*)

". . . when Mattie and I gae through, we are fain to make a *baik* and a bow, . . ."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

bāĭ'-kąl-īte, *s.* [In Ger. *Baikalit*; from Lake Baikal, near which it occurs.] A mineral of a dark dingy-green colour. Dana makes it a variety of Sahlite, which again is a variety of Pyroxene. The British Museum Catalogue classes it as a variety of Diopside.

bāĭ'-kĕr-ĭn-īte, *s.* [Altered from *Baikerite* (q.v.).] A mineral, one of the hydrocarbons. It is brown in colour, translucent, of a balsamic odour, and a taste like that of wood tar. At 15° C. it is a thick, tar-like fluid, and at 10° C. a crystalline granular deposit in a viscid, honey-like mass.

bāi'-kēr-ite, *s.* [From Lake Baikal, near which it is found.] A wax-like mineral, a hydro-carbon compound. Besides occurring in nature, it has been distilled artificially from mineral coal, peat, petroleum, mineral tar, &c. It is identical with Ozokerite, or it is a variety of it.

bāil (1), *** bāille, * bāyle,** *v.t. & i.* [From Fr. *bailler* = to give, deliver, put into the hands of, deal, bestow; Prov. *bailar;* from Lat. *bajulo* = (*lit.*) to bear a burden, to carry anything heavy; from *bajulus* = a carrier of a burden. Blackstone considers that the idea in *bail* is that of the Fr. *bailer* = to deliver, because the defendant is bailed or delivered to his sureties. Wedgwood shows that the word *bajulus* in mediæval times became = the bearer of a child, a nurse, and then a tutor, a guardian. Hence, one bailing another was assumed by a legal fiction to be his guardian, who could produce him at will.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To deliver, to set free; to release, to rescue.

"Ne none there was to reskue her, ne none to *baile*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ix. 7.

2. To deliver in the legal sense. [II. 1. (*a*), 2.]

II. *Law:*

1. *Of persons:*

(*a*) To hand an accused person over to sureties on their giving a bond [Bail-bond] that he will surrender when required to take his trial. [Bail.]

"When they had *bailed* the twelve bishops who were in the Tower, the House of Commons, in great indignation, caused them immediately to be re-committed to the Tower."—*Clarendon.*

". . . to refuse or delay to *bail* any person bailable is an offence against the liberty of the subject in any magistrate, by common law."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 22.

(*b*) To give security for the appearance of an accused person.

". . . what satisfaction or indemnity is it to the public, to seize the effects of them who have *bailed* a murderer, if the murderer himself be suffered to escape with impunity?"—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 22.

2. *Of things:* To deliver anything to another in trust for some purpose, as, for instance, to give over to some Bethnal Green silk-weaver material to be woven. The person who receives the trust is called the *bailee* (q.v.).

B. *Intransitive:* To admit a person to bail.

"Lastly, it is agreed that the Court of King's Bench (or any judge thereof in time of vacation) may *bail* for any crime whatsoever."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 22.

bāil (2), *v.t.* [Bail (3), *s.*] To clear (as a boat) of water, by dipping it up and throwing it overboard. (Used also intransitively.)

bāil (1), *** bāille, * bāyle,** *s.* [In Fr. *bail* = a lease, tenure; O. Fr. *bail, baile* = a guardian, an administrator.] [Bail, *v.*, Baillie, Bailiff.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Custody.

"So did Diana and her maydens all,
Use silly Faunus now within their *baile*."
Spenser: F. Q., VII. vi. 49.

2. In the same sense as B. 1, 2.

B. *Law:*

1. *Of persons:* Those who stand security for the appearance of an accused person at the fitting time to take his trial. The word is a collective one, and not used in the plural. They were so called because formerly the person summoned was *baillé*, that is, given into the custody of those who were security for his appearance.

"And if required, the *bail* must justify themselves in court."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 19.

2. Pecuniary security given by responsible persons that an individual charged with an offence against the law will, if temporarily released, surrender when required to take his trial.

". . . or give *bail*, that is, put in securities for his appearance, to answer the charge against him."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 22.

To admit to bail: To permit security to be tendered for one, and, if sufficient, accept it.

"The trial of Kaso for this new charge is postponed, and he is admitted to *bail*."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. iii., § 37.

¶ Several kinds of bail either exist or did so formerly at common law. An important one, of which much use was once made, was that called *Common Bail*, or *Bail below*. The old practice being to arrest persons who now would only be summoned, an excuse was required for again letting those go against whom the charge was trivial. So, with all gravity, there were accepted as their securities John Doe and Richard Roe, two mythic personages whom no one had ever seen in the flesh, and who were known to be utterly unproducible if the friend for whose appearance they became responsible thought fit to decamp. If the charge was a more serious one, *Special Bail*, called also *Bail above*, was requisite; it was that of substantial men, and in this case no shadowy personages would do. The Act 2 Will. IV., c. 39, § 2, so altered the form of process that the necessity for Messrs. Doe and Roe's services was at an end; and the Common Procedure Act, 15 and 16 Vict., c. 76, passed in 1852, completed the change which the former Act had begun.

bail-court, *s.* Formerly, a court auxiliary to that of Queen's Bench. It was called also the Practice Court.

bāil (2), *s.* [Mid. Eng. *beyl*, prob. from Icel. *beygla* = a ring, a hoop, the guard of a sword. (*N.E.D.*).]

1. *Plural:* Hoops to bear up the tilt of a boat. (*Glossog. Nov.*)

2. The handle of a kettle of similar vessel. According to Forby, it is used in Staffordshire specially for the handle of a pail or the bow of a scythe.

*** bāil** (3), *s.* [Fr. *baille.*] A bucket or similar vessel for clearing water out of a boat.

*** bāil** (4), *** bāyl,** *s.* [From Lat. *ballium.*] [Bailey.]

1. The same as Bailey (q.v.).

2. A bar or pole to separate horses in a stable. When the bar is suspended from the ceiling at one end it is called a *swinging-bail.*

3. A framework for securing a cow by the head while she is being milked. (*Australian.*)

bāil (5), *s.* [Lat. *baculus* = a staff.] One of the top or cross-pieces of the wicket in the game of cricket.

bāil'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *bail* (1); *-able.*]

1. *Of persons:* Having committed only such an offence as to allow of one's being admitted to bail.

"In civil cases we have seen that every defendant is *bailable*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 22.

2. *Of offences:* Not so serious but that one committing it may be admitted to bail.

"Which offences are not *bailable*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 22.

bāil'-bònd, *s.* [Eng. *bail* (1); *bond.*]

Law: A bond or obligation entered into before the sheriff by one or more sureties, who by it engage that an accused person shall surrender at the proper time to take his trial. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 19.)

*** bāile,** *v.* & *s.* [Bail (1).]

bāiled, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Bail, *v.*]

bāi'-lēe, *s.* [Eng. *bail* (1); *-ee.*] One to whom goods are entrusted for a specific purpose by another person called the *bailer* or *bailor.*

"For as such *bailee* is responsible to the bailor, if the goods are lost or damaged."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 30.

bāil'-ẽr, bāil'-or, *s.* [Eng. *bail* (1); *-er, -or.*] One who entrusts another person called the *bailee* with goods for a specific purpose. (See example under Bailee.)

bāi'-leў, *s.* [In Fr. *baille;* Low Lat. *ballium* = (1) a work fenced with palisades, or sometimes with masonry, covering the suburbs of a town to constitute a defence to it; (2) the space immediately within the outer wall of a castle. (*James.*).] [Bail (4).]

* 1. *Formerly:* The courts of a castle formed by the spaces between the outward wall and the keep.

2. *Now:* A prison, or any modern structure situated where such courts previously existed, as the Old Bailey in London.

bāil'-Ĭ-ar-ў, bāil'-lĭ-ẽr-le, * bāyl'-lẽr-le, *s.* [Scotch *baillie;* Eng. suff. *-ary.*]

In Scotland:

1. The extent of a bailee's jurisdiction.

† 2. The extent of the jurisdiction of a sheriff.

Letter of Bailiary: A commission by which an heritable proprietor appointed a baron *baillie* to office in the district over which the proprietor had feudal sway.

bāi-lie, *s.* [Baillie.]

bāi'-lĭff, *s.* [In Dut. *baljuw.* From Old Fr. *bailif;* Fr. *bailli* = bailiff, inferior judge, seneschal; *bailleur* = agent, governor; *bailler* = to give, deliver, put into the hands of; Prov. *bailieu;* Port. *bailio* = a bailiff; Ital. *balivo;* Low Lat. *baillivus, ballivus, bajulus* = a pedagogue, a tutor of children; Class. Lat. *bajulus* = a porter. Cognate with O. Fr. *baillir;* Prov. *bailir* = to govern; Ital. *balire* = to bring up, to govern; *baliato, balia* = power, authority; also with *bailo* = a kind of magistrate, and *balia* = a nurse. (Bail, Baillie.) The essential meaning is a person entrusted by a superior with power of superintendence.]

A. *In the United States:*

1. A sheriff's deputy for serving processes and making arrests.

2. A court officer who has charge of prisoners under arraignment.

B. *In Great Britain:*

I. *Gen.:* An officer appointed for the administration of justice in a certain bailiwick or district. The sheriff is the king's bailiff, whose business it is to preserve the rights of the king within his "bailiwick" or county. [Bailiwick.]

". . . the hundred is governed by an high constable or *bailiff*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, Introd., § 4. See also bk. i., ch. 9.

II. *Specially:*

1. The governor of a castle belonging to the king.

2. A sheriff's officer. Bailiffs are either bailiffs of hundreds or special bailiffs.

(*a*) *Bailiffs of Hundreds* are officers appointed by the sheriff over the districts so called, to collect fines, to summon juries, to attend the judges and justices at the assizes and quarter sessions, and to execute writs and process.

(*b*) *Special Bailiffs* are men appointed for their adroitness and dexterity in hunting and seizing persons liable to arrest. They assist the *bailiffs of hundreds* in important work for which the latter have no natural aptitude or acquired skill. Special bailiffs being compelled to enter into an obligation for the proper discharge of their duty are sometimes called *bound-bailiffs*, a term which the common people have corrupted into a more homely appellation. [Bum-bailiff.] (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 9.)

¶ Formerly *bailiffs of liberties*, or *franchises*, were functionaries appointed by each lord within his liberty to execute process, and generally to do such work as the bailiffs errant were wont to do in larger districts.

bāi'-lĭ-wĭck, *s.* [From O. Fr. *baillie* = the jurisdiction of a bailiff, and A.S. suff. *-wic* = a dwelling, station, village, castle, or bay; as *Alnwick* = the dwelling or village on the Aln; *Greenwich* = the green village; and *Norwich* = the north village or dwelling. (*Bosworth.*) In Ger. *bailliff* and Fr. *bailliage* are = a bailiwick.] The precincts within which a bailiff possesses jurisdiction. *Spec.* (in Great Britain),

1. A county.

"As the king's bailiff, it is his [the sheriff's] business to preserve the rights of the king within his *bailiwick*: for so his county is frequently called in the writs, a word introduced by the princes of the Norman line, in imitation of the French, whose territory is divided into *baliwicks*, as that of England into counties."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 9.

2. A liberty exempted from the jurisdiction of the sheriff of a county, and over which the lord appoints his own bailiff, with the same power within his precincts as that which an under-sheriff exercises under the sheriff of a county. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 3.)

bāil'-lĭ-aġe (aġe = ĭġ), *s.* [Fr.] The term in French corresponding to Bailiwick in English.

bāil'-lĭe (1), **bāi'-lie, * bāi'-lў,** *s.* [From Fr. *bailli.*] [Bailiff.]

*** A.** (*Of the forms* baily *and* baillie): A bailiff; a steward.

"Also that the seriaunts be made by the *Baillies* anoue the same day of eleccyon."—*Eng. Guilds* (*Early Eng. Text Soc.*), p. 395.

E. (*Of the form* baillie *or* bailie):

In Scots Law:

† 1. An officer or other person named by a proprietor to give infeftment.

2. A municipal functionary, in rank next above a town-councillor. In most respects his functions are the same as those of an alderman in England. He acts as a magistrate.

***bāil'-lie** (2), ***bāi-lÿe,** *s.* [Old Fr. *baillie* = the jurisdiction of a bailiff; from O. & Mod. Fr. *bailler* = to deliver; Ital. *balia, baliaio* = power, authority; Low Lat. *ballia* = guardianship.] [BAIL (1), BAILIFF, BAILLIE (1).] Care, management; government of, custody, guardianship.

"[Ye] ... [have] ... [under] your baillie
The keeping of the mountain herie
Toward the North."
Ballad of the Raid, 4.2.7. (*Boucher.*)

bāil'-lī-ĕr-ie, *s.* [BAILIARY.] (*Scotch.*)

bāil'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *bail* (1); *-ment*, on analogy with O. Fr. *baillement*, from O. Fr. & Fr. *bailler* = to deliver, to hand over.]

1. *Of the delivery of things:* The act of delivering goods in trust, or the state of being so delivered, upon a contract expressed or implied that the trust shall be faithfully executed on the part of the bailee. Thus one may give cloth in bailment to a tailor to make into a coat, or a parcel to a carrier to be delivered to a third party to whom it is addressed.

"*Bailment*, from the French *bailler*, to deliver, is a delivery of goods in trust upon a contract expressed or implied that the trust shall be faithfully executed on the part of the bailee."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

2. *Of the delivery of persons:* The act of delivering an accused person to those who are responsible for his appearance; the state of being so delivered.

". . . a delivery or *bailment* of a person to his sureties upon their giving together with himself sufficient security for his appearance."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 22.

bāil'-or, *s.* [BAILER.]

bāil'-pīēce, *s.* [Eng. *bail*; *piece.*]

Law: The slip of parchment on which are recorded the obligations under which those bailing an accused person come before he is surrendered to their custody. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 19.)

***bāi'-lÿ,** *s.* [BAILLIE.]

***bāin, bāyn, bāyne,** *a.* & *adv.* [Icel. *beinn*, straight, direct: also, ready to serve, hospitable. (*N.E.D.*).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Ready; prompt.

"That were *bayn*
To serve Sir Tristrem swithe."
Sir Tristrem, l. 66.

2. Obsequious, complying; submissive.

"To Goddez wylle I am ful *bayne*."
Gawayn and the Grene Knyght, 2,379.

¶ Hence, sometimes used almost substantively.

"The bayaunes of his bane."
Towneley Mysteries, 82.

3. Flexible, limber, pliant.

"Their bodies *baine* and lyth."
Golding: Ovid's Metam., fol. 77.

4. Near, short, direct. (Said of a road.)

B. *As adverb:* With readiness; readily.

*** bāin, * bāine, * bāyne, * bāigne** (*g* silent), *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *baigner* = to bathe, swim, soak in; Sp. *banar*; Port. *banhar*; Ital. *bagnare* = to wet, to wash; *bagnarsi* = to bathe, to wash one's self; Low Lat. *balneo*; from Lat. *balneum* = a bath.]

A. *Trans.:* To wash, to bathe; to wet.

"And when salt teares do *bayne* my breast."
Surry. (*S. in Boucher.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To bathe one's self.

"In virgin's blood doth *baine*."
Phaer: Virgil, p. 260. (*Boucher.*)

*** bāin** (1), *** bāine, * bāyne, * bāigne** (*g* silent), *s.* [Fr. *bain* = bath, bathing, bathing-tub, bathing-machine, bathing place; Sp. *baño*; Ital. *bagno* = a bath; *bagaio* = a cistern, a bathing-tub.] [BAIN, *v.t.*] A bath.

". . . and never would leave it off but when he went into the stew or *bain*."—*Holland: Pliny*, ii. 70.

". . . a *bayne* of things aperitive or opening. . . ."—*Vigo: Anatomia.* (*Boucher.*)

*** bāin** (2), *s.* [BAN.]

*** bāineş,** *s.* [BANNS.]

bāin-lÿ, *adv.* [Old Eng. *bain*; and suff. *-ly.*] Readily.

"And he as *bainly* obeyed to the buerne his eme."
Destruct. of Troye, l. 4. M.S. (*S. in Boucher.*)

baī-ram, *s.* [Turk. *bairam, beiram*; Pers. *bayrám.*] A great Mohammedan festival, following immediately on the Ramadan or Rhamazan, the month of fasting, and believed to have been instituted in imitation of the Christian Easter. It is called also *Id-al-Fitr* = the Festival of the Interruption, as "interrupting," or, more accurately, terminating, a four-weeks' fast. The rejoicings should extend one day, but are generally run through a second one. Seventy days later is held a lesser Bairam, called *Id-al-Azha* and *Kurbán Baiyám* = the Festival of the Sacrifices. It is in commemoration of Abraham's willingness to offer his son Isaac in sacrifice, and lasts four days.

"Millions of lamps proclaim'd the feast
Of *Bairam* through the boundless East."
Byron: The Giaour.

*** bāir'-mān,** *s.* [O. Eng. *bair* = bare; and *man.*]

Old Law: A poor insolvent debtor, left "bare" of property, and who had to swear in court that he was not worth more than 5s. 5d.

bāirn (*Scotch and O. Eng.*), *** bārn, bārne,** (*O. Eng.*), *s.* [A.S. *bearn.* In Sw., Icel., Dan., O.S., & Goth. *barn* = a child. From A.S. *beran* = to bear.] [BEAR, BORN.] A child, whether male or female.

A. *Of the forms* barn *and* barne:

"And bringeth forth *barnes* ayeus for-boden lawes."
Piers Plowman, p. 178. (*S. in Boucher.*)

B. *Of the form* bairn (*Old English & Scotch.*)

"Which they dig out fra' the delfs,
For their *bairns'* bread, wives and selfs."
Ben Jonson, Underwoods, viii. 51. (*S. in Boucher.*)

". . . the bonny *bairn*, grace be wi' it."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. iii.

bairns' part, *s.*

Scots Law: A third part of a deceased person's movable effects, due to the children when their mother survives. Should she be dead, they receive one-half in place of one-third.

*** bairn-team** (*Eng.*), **bairn-time** (*Scotch*), *s.* A progeny; a family of children; a brood.

"Thae bonnie *bairn'time* Heav'n has lent,
Still higher may they heeze ye."
Burns: A Dream.

bairns-woman, *s.* A child's maid; a dry nurse. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

bāirn'-lĕss, *a.* [Scotch & O. Eng. *bairn* (q.v.); *-less.*] Childless.

bāirn-lī-nĕss, *s.* [O. Eng. & Scotch *bairn*; suff. *-li* = *ly*; and *-ness.*] Childishness. (*Scotch.*)

"The *bairnliness* of supping peas with a spoon."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, xliii. 270. (*N.E.D.*)

bāirn-lÿ, *a.* [O. Eng. & Scotch *bairn*; *-ly*; In Sw. *barnslig.*] Childish; having the manners of a child. (*Scotch.*)

"Thinking the play of fortune *bairnely* sport."
Muses Thren., p. 116. (*Jamieson.*)

bā'ĭş-dlīe, *adv.* [Scotch *bazed*; suff. *-lie* = Eng. *-lie.* Like one bazed.] [BAZED.] In a state of stupefaction or confusion. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

"Amaisdlie and the *baisdlie*,
Richt bamlie they ran."
Burel: Pilg. (*Watson's Collec.*), ii. 20.

*** bāĭşe-māin,** *s.* [In Fr. *baisemain* = kissing of hands at a feudal ceremony, indicating affectionate loyalty: *baiser* = to kiss, and *mains* = hands.]

1. The act of kissing the hands to, the act of complimenting of an inferior to a superior.

2. (*Pl.*) Compliments, respects.

"Do my *baisemains* to the gentlewan."—*Farquhar: Beaux' Stratagem.*

*** bāĭske,** *a.* [Icel. *beisk* = bitter.] Sour.

"For the frotte of itt is soure,
And *baiske* and bitterre of odoure."
MS. Cott. Faust., bk. vi., f. 123 *b.* (*S. in Boucher.*)

bāiss, *v.t.* [BASTE.] (*Scotch.*)

bāit (1) *** bāite, * bāyte, * bāight, * bêyght** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *bætan* (t.) = to lay a bait for a fish; *beta* = to pasture, to feed, to graze, to unharness, to tan; Dan. *bede* (i.) = to bait, to rest, to refresh; Ger. *baizen* = to bait. From A.S. *bitan* = to bite. (BITE.) Wedgwood believes all the significations here given to be modifications of the idea of biting.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Of a "bite" of food or other attraction, given with insidious design:*

1. *Lit.:* To place upon a hook some food attractive to the fishes or other animals which it is designed to catch. Or similarly to place food upon or in a trap, or otherwise expose it, with the view of luring certain animals into the loss of their lives or liberty.

"Many sorts of fishes feed upon insects, as is well known to anglers, who *bait* their hooks with them."—*Ray.*

2. *Fig.:* To put in one's way some object of attraction with the object of gaining the mastery over him.

"O cunning enemy, that to catch a saint
With saints doth *bait* thy hook! Most dangerous
Is that temptation that doth goad us on
To sin in loving virtue."
Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., ii. 2.

II. *Of a "bite" of food given with no insidious design:* To give provender for the purpose of refreshment to horses or other animals at some halting-place on a journey.

"In the middle of the day we *baited* our horses at a little inn called the Weatherboard."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xix.

III. *Of the incitement of dogs to bite an animal:*

1. *Lit.:* To set dogs upon an animal to worry it, perhaps to death.

"Who seeming sorely chaffed at his hand,
As chained bear whom cruel dogs do *bait*,
With idle force did fain them to withstand."
Spenser: F. Q.

2. *Fig.:* Greatly to harass or persecute.

". . . hunted to the last asylum, and *baited* into a mood in which men may be destroyed, but will not easily be subjugated."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

B. *Intrans.:* To stop at an inn or any other place for the purpose of taking refreshment or obtaining provender for man and beast.

"In all our journey from London to his house, we did not so much as *bait* at a Whig inn."—*Addison: Spectator.*

bāit (2), *v.i.* [Fr. *battre*; Old Fr. *baitre* = to beat; Sp. *batir*; Port. *bater*; Ital. *battere*; Lat. *battuo* = to beat.] [BEAT, *v.*] To flap the wings; to flutter. (Used of hawks or other birds of prey.) [BAITING, *s.*]

"Another way I have to man my haggard,
To make her come, and know her keeper's call;
That is, to watch her as we watch these kites
That *bait* and beat and will not be obedient."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

bāit, * bāite, * bāyte, * bāight, * bêyght (*gh* silent), *s.* [In Sw. *bete* = pasture grazing, bait, lure; Icel. *beita* = food; *beit* = pasture.]

I. *Of food or anything else attractive given with insidious design:*

1. *Literally:* Whatever is used as an allurement to make fish or other animals take a hook, or come within the operation of a net, snare, or trap of any kind.

"The pleasant'st angling is to see the fish
Cut with her golden oars the silver stream,
And greedily devour the treacherous *bait*."
Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 1.

(*a*) *Gen.:* Anything constituting the natural food of fishes; a worm, for instance, put on a hook. It is opposed to an artificial "fly."

(*b*) *Spec.:* A contraction for WHITEBAIT (q.v.).

2. *Fig.:* An allurement of any kind, designed to ensnare one, or at least to bring his will under the control of the person laying the "bait."

"Fruit like that
Which grew in Paradise, the *bait* of Eve
Used by the tempter."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. x.

"They at once applied goods to its anger, and held out *baits* to its cupidity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

II. *Of food given or taken with no insidious design:* Food or drink taken on a journey for purpose of refreshment.

bā'ĭt-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BAIT, *v.*]

". . . and lead him on with a fine-*bait'ed* delay, till he hath pawn'd his horses to mine host of the Garter."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

bāith, *a.* & *pro.* [BOTH.] (*Scotch.*)

bā'ĭt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BAIT (1).]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"But our desire's tyrannical extortion
Doth force us there to set our chief delightfulness,
Where but a *baiting* place is all our portion."
Sidney.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of placing bait upon a hook or on or in a trap.

2. The act of harassing some large or powerful animal by means of dogs; the state of being so harassed.

bāit'-tle (tle = tel), *s.* [Battel, *a.*] Rich pasture. (*Scotch.*)

bāize, * **bayes,** *s.* [In Sw. *baj*; Dan. *bay*; Dut. *baai*; O. Fr. *baï*; Fr. *bayette, buvette*; Sp. *bayeta*; Port. *baeta*; Ital. *baietta*, from Lat. *badius* = chestnut-coloured.] A coarse woollen stuff, something like flannel, formerly used in England for garments, now employed chiefly for curtains, covers, &c. Crabb says, "The name and the thing were introduced into England by the Flemish refugees." (*Scott: Rokeby*, vi. 10.)

* **bāj'-u-lāte,** *v.t.* [From Lat. *bajulus* = a carrier, a porter.] To carry anything, and specially grain, from one place to another with the view of selling it at a profit. [Badger, Badgering.] (*Fuller: Worthies; Sussex.*)

bāj'-u-rēe, baj'-rēe, baj'-rą, or **baj'-u-rў,** *s.* [In Mahratta *bajuree.*] The name given in many parts of India to a kind of grain (*Holcus spicatus*), which is extensively cultivated.

* **bak-brede,** *s.* [A.S. *bacan* = to bake, and *bred* = a board.] A kneading trough, or a board used for the same purpose in baking bread. (*Cathol. Anglicum.*)

bāke, * **bākke,** * **bācke** (pret. **bāked,** * **bōke;** pa. par. **bāked,** † **bā'-kĕn,** * **bāk't),** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *bacan* = to bake. In Sw. & Icel. *baka*; Dan. *bage*; Dut. *bakken*; Ger. *backen*; O. H. Ger. *pachan*; Russ. *peshitshi* = to bake; *peku* = I bake; Pol. *piec* = to bake; Sansc. *patsh* = to bake.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To dry and harden in an oven, under which a fire has been lit, or by means of any similar appliance for imparting a regulated amount of heat. (Used of bread, potatoes, or other articles of food.)

". . . yea, he kindleth it, and *baketh* bread; . . ."—*Isa.* xliv. 15.

"And the people went about, and gathered it [the manna], and ground it in mills, or beat it in a mortar, and *baked* it in pans, . . ."—*Numb.* xi. 8.

2. To harden by means of fire in a kiln, in a pit, &c., or by the action of the sun. (Used of bricks, earth, the ground, geological strata, or anything similar.)

"A hollow scoop'd, I judge, in ancient time,
For *baking* earth, or burning rock to lime."
Cowper: The Needless Alarm.

"The lower beds in this great pile of strata have been dislocated, *baked*, crystallised, and almost blended together."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xv.

3. To harden by means of cold.

"The earth . . . is *baked* with frost."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To perform the operation of baking on any one occasion or habitually.

"I keep his house, and I wash, wring, brew, *bake*, scour, dress meat, and make the beds, and do all myself."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 4.

2. To become dry and hard through the action of heat, or from some similar cause.

"Fillet of a fenny snake,
In the cauldron boil and *bake*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

bāke, *a.* [Contracted from *baked* (q.v.).] Baked. (An adjective existing only in composition.) [Bakehouse, Bake-meats.]

bāked, *pa. par. & a.* [Bake, *v.*]

". . . hills of *baked* and altered clay-slate."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. x.

baked meats. The same as Bake-meats (q.v.).

"There be some houses wherein sweetmeats will relent, and *baked meats* will mould, more than others."—*Bacon.*

bā'ke-hŏuse, * **bā'k-hŏwse,** *s.* [Eng. *bake*; *house*. A.S. *bæchus*; Dan. *bagerhuus.*] A house in which baking operations are carried on.

"I have marked a willingness in the Italian artizans to distribute the kitchen, pantry, and *bake-house* under ground."—*Wotton.*

bā'ke-mēats, *s. pl.* [Eng. *bake*, and *meats.*] Meats baked.

"And in the uppermost basket there was of all manner of *bake-meats* for Pharaoh . . ."—*Gen.* xl. 17.

† **bā'-kĕn,** *pa. par. & a.* [Bake, *v.*] (Obsolescent.)

". . . a cake *baken* on the coals . . ."—1 *Kings* xix. 6.

bā'-kĕr, *s.* [Eng. *bak(e)*; *-er.* A.S. *bæcere*; Icel. *bakari*; Sw. *bagare*; Dan. *bager*; Dut. *bakker*; Ger. *backer, becker.*] One whose occupation is to bake bread, biscuits, &c.

"There was not a *baker's* shop in the city round which twenty or thirty soldiers were not constantly prowling."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

* **baker-foot,** *s.* A foot like that of a baker, by which was meant a badly-shaped or distorted foot. (*Bp. Taylor.*)

* **baker-legged,** *a.* Having legs like those of a baker, by which was meant legs bending forward at the knees. (*Webster.*)

* **baker's dozen.** [Dr. Brewer (*Dict. of Phrase and Fable*) says, "When a heavy penalty was inflicted for short weight, bakers used to give a surplus number of loaves, called the *inbread*, to avoid all risk of incurring the fine."] Thirteen.

baker's itch, *s.* A disease, a species of tetter (*Psoriasis pistoria* = baker's psoriasis). [Psoriasis.] It is found on the backs of the hands of bakers and cooks, and arises partly from exposure to the heat of the fire, and partly from the irritation produced by the continued contact of flour upon the skin.

baker's salt, *s.* The carbonate of ammonia used as a substitute for yeast.

bā'-kĕr-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *baker*; *-ess.*] A female baker.

bā'-kĕr-ў, * **bā'k-kĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *baker*; *-y.* A.S. *bæcern.* In Sw. *bageri*; Dut. *bakkerij*; Ger. *bäckerei.*]

1. The trade or calling of a baker.

2. A bakehouse, a place where bread is made.

† **bā'ke-stĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *bake*, and suffix *-ster.* A.S. *bæcestre* = (1) a woman who bakes, (2) a baker.]

1. *Originally* (*fem. only*): A female baker. (*Old English.*)

2. *Subsequently* (*masc. & fem.*): A baker of either sex. (Obsolete in England, but still existing in parts of Scotland.)

¶ The name *Baxter* is simply *bakester* differently spelled.

bāk'-gard, *s.* [Scotch *bak* = Eng. *back*; and Scotch *gard* = Eng. *guard.*] A rear-guard. (*Scotch.*)

"The Erle Malcom he bad byd with the stalll,
To folow thaim, a *bakgard* for to be."
Wallace, ix. 1,742, *MS.* (*Jamieson.*)

bā'-kĭe, *s.* [Eng. *bake*; *-ie.*] The name given to a kind of peat. (*Scotch.*)

"When brought to a proper consistence, a woman, on each side of the line, kneads or bakes this paste into masses of the shape and size of peats, and spreads them in rows on the grass. From the manner of the operation, these peats are called *Bakies.*"—*Dr. Walker: Prize Essays, Highl. Soc.*, § ii., 194. (*Jamieson.*)

bā'-kĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Bake, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The act or process of applying heat to unfired bread, bricks, &c.

2. The quantity of bread produced at one operation. [Batch.]

baking-dish, *s.* A dish for baking.

baking-pan, *s.* A pan for baking.

baking-powder, *s.* A powder used in baking as a substitute for yeast. It consists of tartaric acid, bicarbonate of soda, and rice or potato flour. These ingredients must be powdered and dried separately, and then thoroughly mixed together. The flour is added to keep the powder dry, and prevent it absorbing moisture from the atmosphere. As the combination of tartaric acid with bicarbonate of soda produces tartrate of soda, which is an aperient, it would be better if manufacturers of baking powders would substitute sesquicarbonate of ammonia for the bicarbonate of soda. Baking powders are generally free from adulteration, although alum has sometimes been found, but in very minute quantity.

* **bākk,** *s.* [In Ger. *backe.*] A check.

"Thau brayde he brayn wod and alle his *bakkes* rente,
His beard and his bright fax for bale he to twight."
William and the Werwolf, p. 76. (*S. in Boucher.*)

* **bāk-pān-ēr,** *s.* [O. Eng. *bak* = the back, and *paner* = pannier.] A pannier carried on the back.

"First xlii. c. paneyres; cc. tyre panues, and xxv. other tyre panues. . . . Item v.c. *bakpaners* al garnished, cc. lanternes."—*Carton: Vegecius*, Sig. L, v. b. (*S. in Boucher.*)

bāk-shēesh, bāk-shish, bŭk-shēish, bāck-shish, bāck-sheesh (the vowel of the first syllable has a sound intermediate between *a* and *u*, nearer the latter than the former), *s.* [Arab. & Pers. *bakhshish* = a present; from *bakhshidan* = to give.] A gratuity.

". . . every fresh nomination is productive of fresh *baksheesh* to the unworthy minions of the harem."—*Times*, 20th April, 1876.

¶ In Egypt and other parts of the Turkish empire (not, as is sometimes said, in India), the traveller has scarcely set foot on shore before clamours for "baksheesh" on the most frivolous pretexts, or in simple beggary, without pretext at all, assail his ears from every quarter. "Baksheesh" is the first Arabic word with which he becomes acquainted, and he acquires it unwillingly. It will be for his interest, as soon as possible, in self-defence, to learn three words more—"*lā shy ăŭ*," meaning, "there is none."

* **bāk'-stāle,** *adv.* [O. Eng. *bak* = back, and perhaps A.S. *stellan* = to spring, leap, or dance.] Backwards.

"Bakward or *bakstale*; *a retro* . . ."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bāl,** *s.* [A.S. *bæl* = (1) a funeral pile, (2) a burning; Icel. *bal* = a strong fire.] [Baal, Beltane.] A flame.

"Drif thaim down in to the hell,
And dunt the devles therler in,
In thair *bal* al for to brin."
Cursor Mundi, MS. Edin., f. 7 b. (*S. in Boucher.*)

bą'-lą, *s.* [Celt. *bal* = place (?). In Goth. also *bal* is = domicile, a residence, a seat, a villa; from *bo* = to go.]

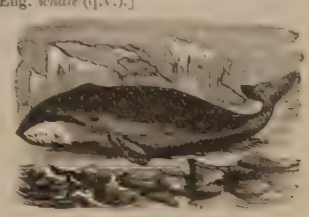
Geog.: A small market town in the north of Wales, in the county of Merioneth.

Bala limestone, *s.*

Geol.: The appellation given by Professor Sedgwick to a calcareous deposit occurring in the vicinity of Bala. Its age is nearly that of Murchison's Llandeilo Rocks in the older part of the Lower Silurians. [Llandeilo Rocks.]

* **bāl-ąd,** * **bāl'-ąde,** *s.* [Ballad.]

bą-læ'-ną, *s.* [Lat. *balæna*; Ital. *balena*; Port. *baléa, boleia*; Sp. *ballena*; Fr. *baleine*; Gr. φάλλαινα (*phallaina*), φάλαινα (*phalaina*), φάλλη (*phallē*), φάλη (*phalē*); O. H. Ger. *wal*; Mod. Ger. *wallfisch*; Dut. *walvisch*; Dan. *hvalfisk*; Sw. *hval*; Icel. *hvalr*; A.S. *hwæl*; Eng. *whale* (q.v.).]



THE GREENLAND WHALE.

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Balænidæ (q.v.). There is no fin on the back. *B. musticetus* is the common Greenland or Right Whale; *B. australis* is the corresponding species in the Southern Hemisphere. [Whale.]

bą-læ'-ni dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *balæna(a)*; and suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: The true whales, the most typical family of the order Cetacea and the sub-order Cete. They are known by the absence of teeth and the presence in their stead of a horny substance called whalebone, or baleen. The family contains two genera, Balæna and Balænoptera (q.v.).

bāl-æ-nŏp'-tĕr-ą, *s.* [Lat. *balæna* = a whale, and Gr. πτερόν (*pteron*) = a feather, a wing, or anything like one—a fin, for example.]

Fin-backed Whales. A genus of Balænidæ, characterised by the possession of a soft dorsal fin, and by the shortness of the plates of baleen. *Balænoptera Boops*, the Northern Rorqual, or Fin-fish, called by sailors the Finner, is not rare in the British seas. It is the largest of known animals, sometimes reaching 100 feet in length. A somewhat smaller species, *B. musculus*, inhabits the Mediterranean.

* **băl'-ăde,** *s.* [BALLAD.]

băl'-ănce, * **băl'-lâunce,** *s.* [In Dut. *balans*; Ger. (in Mech.) † *balance*; Fr. *balance*; Prov. *balans, balanza*; Sp. *balanza*; Ital. *bilancia*; Lat. *bilanx* = having two scales: *bi* (in compos. only) = two, and *lanx* = (1) a plate, platter, dish, and specially (2) the scale of a balance. Compare also Low Lat. *ballancia, valentia* = price or value. (See *Ducange*.).]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. An instrument for weighing.

1. *Lit.:* That which has two scales; viz., the instrument, described under B., I. 1, for weighing bodies. It is called "a balance," "a pair of balances," or, more rarely, "balances."

"A just weight and *balance* are the Lord's: all the weights of the bag are his work."—*Prov.* xvi. 11.

". . . had a pair of *balances* in his hand."—*Rev.* vi. 5.

"Just *balances*, just weights, a just ephah, and a just hin, shall ye have . . ."—*Lev.* xix. 36.

2. *Figuratively:*

(*a*) What may be called mental scales: those powers or faculties which enable one to estimate the relative weight, advantage, or importance of two things, neither of which can be cast into material scales.

"If a person suffer much from sea-sickness, let him weigh it heavily in the *balance*."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xxi.

(*b*) The emblem of justice, often figured as a bandaged person holding in equilibrio a pair of scales.

To sway the balance: To administer justice.

"Discernment, eloquence, and grace,
Proclaim him born to sway
The *balance* in the highest place,
And bear the palm away."
Cowper: Promotion of Thurlow.

II. The state of being in equipoise.

1. *Lit.:* The equipoise between an article and the weight in the opposite scale; or any similar equipoise without actual scales being used.

"And hung a bottle on each side,
To make his *balance* true."
Cowper: John Gilpin.

"I found it very difficult to keep my *balance*."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xvii.

2. *Figuratively:*

(*a*) The act of mentally comparing two things which cannot be weighed in a material balance.

"Upon a fair *balance* of the advantages on either side, it will appear that the rules of the gospel are more powerful means of conviction than such message."—*Atterbury.*

(*b*) Mental or moral equipoise or equilibrium; good sense, steadiness, discretion.

". . . the English workmen completely lose their *balance*."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, vol. i., bk. i., ch. vii. (Note).

III. That which is needful to be added to one side or other to constitute an equilibrium; also the preponderance one way or other before such adjustment is made.

1. *Lit.:* Used in connection with the weighing of articles or the making up of accounts. [B.]

2. *Fig.:* Used in the estimating of things immaterial which cannot be literally weighed or calculated.

". . . the *balance* of hardship turns the other way."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, vol. i., bk. ii., ch. ii., § 2.

B. *Technically:*

I. *Mechanics, &c.:*

1. *Common balance:* An instrument for determining the relative weights or masses of bodies. It consists of a beam with its fulcrum in the middle, and its arms precisely equal. From the extremities of the arms are suspended two scales, the one to receive the object to be weighed, and the other the counterpoise. The fulcrum consists of a steel prism, called the *knife-edge*, which passes through the beam, and rests, with its sharp edge or axis of suspension, upon two supports of agate or polished steel. A needle or pointer is fixed to the beam, and oscillates with it in front of a graduated arc. It points to zero when the balance is at rest. When the beam is horizontal, the centre of gravity of the instrument should be in the same vertical line with the edge of the fulcrum, but a little beneath the latter. A good balance possesses both sensibility and stability. A balance is said to be sensible which so easily revolves upon its fulcrum that, when in equipoise, the addition of the minutest particle of matter to one scale makes it sensibly move. It is stable when, owing to the low position of the centre of gravity, it does not long oscillate on being disturbed. This first type of balance may be modified in various ways.

(*a*) *A false balance* of this type is one in which the arms are unequal in length, the longer one being on the side of the scale into which the article to be weighed is to be put. As the balance is really a lever [LEVER], it is evident that a smaller weight than that in the scale will put the beam into equilibrium. The fraud may at once be detected by putting the article to be weighed into the scale containing the weight, and *vice versâ*.

(*b*) *Hydrostatic balance:* A balance designed for the weighing of bodies in water, with the view of ascertaining their specific gravity.

2. A "Roman" balance, the same as the steelyard. [STEELYARD.] Of this type the Chinese, the Danish or Swedish, and the bent lever balances are modifications.

II. *Mechanics and Natural Philosophy:*

Balance of Torsion: An instrument invented by Coulomb for comparing the intensities of very small forces. It consists of a metallic wire suspended vertically from a fixed point, to the lower end of which a horizontal needle is attached with a small weight designed to keep the wire stretched. The magnitude of a small force acting on the end of the needle is measured by the amount of "torsion," or twisting of the wire—in other words, by the arc which the needle passes over measured from the point of repose.

III. *Mechanics and Horology:*

1. *Balance of a Watch:* The circular hoop or ring which takes the place of the bob of a pendulum in a clock. The action of the hair-spring causes it to vibrate.

"It is but supposing that all watches, whilst the *balance* beats, think; and it is sufficiently proved, that my watch thought all last night."—*Locke.*

2. *Compensating Balance of a Chronometer:* A balance or wheel furnished with a spiral spring, with metals of different expansibility so adjusted that, in alterations of temperature, they work against each other and render the movements of the chronometer uniform.

IV. *Astron.:* A constellation, one of the signs of the zodiac, generally designated by its Latin name, Libra. [LIBRA.]

V. *Book & Account Keeping:* The excess on the debtor or creditor side of an account, which requires to be met by an identical sum entered under some heading on the other side if an equilibrium is to be established between the two.

VI. *Comm. & Polit. Econ. Balance of Trade:* Properly an equilibrium between the value of the exports from and the imports into any country, but more commonly the amount required on one side or other to constitute such an equilibrium.

"Nothing, however, can be more absurd than this whole doctrine of the *balance of trade*. . . When two places trade with one another, this doctrine supposes that if the *balance* be even, neither of them either loses or gains; but if it leans in any degree to one side, that one of them loses and the other gains, in proportion to its declension from the exact equilibrium."—*Adam Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. iii., pt. ii.

VII. *Politics. Balance of Power:* Such a condition of things that the power of any one state, however great, is balanced by that of the rest. To maintain such an equilibrium all the nations jealously watch each other, and if any powerful and ambitious one seek to aggrandize itself at the expense of a weaker neighbor, all the other states, parties to the system, hold themselves bound to resist its aggressions. The ancient Greek states thus combined first against Athenian and then against Spartan domination. Several of the modern European states did so yet more systematically, first against Spain, then against France, and more recently against Russia. Many of these wars have tended to the vindication and increase of human liberty; but others have been detrimental to humanity, and the "balance of power" does not now override every consideration to the extent that it did formerly. Those who advocate it have no other ambition than to maintain the "status quo," however arbitrary or obsolete. They are logically bound to condemn the resurrection of Italy, the unification of Germany, the destruction of the Pope's temporal power, and the curtailment of Turkey—events which have reconstructed a great portion of Continental Europe on a basis more natural than that previously existing, and therefore more likely to maintain itself spontaneously, in place of requiring, at intervals, a great expenditure of blood and treasure to prevent it from being overturned.

balance-beams, *s. pl.* Beams constituting part of the machinery for lowering a drawbridge, and which, moving upwards, cause it to descend.

"Full harshly up its groove of stone,
The *balance-beams* obeyed the blast,
And down the trembling drawbridge cast."
Scott: The Bridal of Triermain, i. 15.

balance-electrometer, *s.* An instrument invented by Cuthbertson for regulating the amount of the charge of electricity designed to be sent through any substance. Essentially, it consists of a beam with both its arms terminating in balls. One of these is in contact with a ball beneath it, supported by a bent metallic tube, proceeding from the same stand as that on which the beam rests. When electricity is sent through the instrument, the two balls repel each other, and the beam is knocked up. Its other extremity consequently descends, the ball there coming in contact with another one at the top of an insulated column, and a discharge will there take place. The weight, overcome by the repulsive force, will measure the intensity of the latter. It has been superseded by instruments on other principles.

balance-fish, *s.* A name sometimes given to a shark of the genus Zygæna.

balance-knife, *s.* A table-knife with a handle which balances the blade.

balance-reef, *s.*

Naut. The closest reef of a fore-and-aft sail, making it nearly triangular.

balance-sheet, *s.* A statement of debits and credits in tabular form.

balance-step, *s.* [GOOSE-STEP.]

băl'-ănce, † **băl'-lançe,** * **băl'-lâunce,** *v.t. & i.* [From the substantive. In Sw. *balansera*; Dan. *balancere*; Fr. *balancer*; Prov. *balansar, balanzar*; Sp. & Port. *balancear*; Ital. *bilanciare*.] [BALANCE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To adjust the scales of a balance so that they may be equally poised; to render them what is called in Anglicised Latin *in equilibrium*, or in classical Latin *in equilibrio*.

2. *Figuratively:*

(*a*) So to adjust powers or forces of any kind as to make them constitute an equilibrium; to cause to be in equipoise; to render equal. (Used whether this is done by man or by nature.)

"Now by some jutting stone, that seems to dwell
Half in mid-air, as *balanced* by a spell."
Hemans: The Abencerrage, c. 3.

"The forces were so evenly *balanced* that a very slight accident might have turned the scale."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

"In the country, parties were more nearly *balanced* than in the capital."—*Ibid.*, ch. xxv.

(*b*) To make the two sides of an account agree with each other, or to do anything analogous. [II. 1.]

". . . his gain is *balanced* by their loss."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. i., ch. iii., § 4.

"Judging is *balancing* an account, and determining on which side the odds lie."—*Locke.*

"Give him leave
To *balance* the account of Blenheim's day."
Prior.

(*c*) Mentally to compare two forces, magnitudes, &c., with the view of estimating their relative potency or importance.

"A fair result can be obtained only by fully stating and *balancing* the facts and arguments on both sides of each question."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), Introd., p. 2.

(*d*) To adjust one thing to another exactly.

"While chief baron Ear sat to *balance* the laws,
So famed for his talent in nicely discerning."
Cowper: Report of an Adjudged Case.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Account and Book Keeping:* To ascertain and note down or pay the sum which is necessary to make the debtor and creditor side of an account equal.

2. *Dancing:* Reciprocally to move forward to and backward from.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To be *in equilibrio;* to be exactly poised. (Used of scales.)

2. *Figuratively:*

(*a*) To be equal on the one side and the other, as "the account *balances.*"

† (*b*) To hesitate between conflicting evidence or motives.

"Were the satisfaction of lust, and the joys of heaven, offered to any one's present possession, he would not *balance*, or err in the determination of his choice."—*Locke.*

"Since there is nothing that can offend, I see not why you should *balance* a moment about printing it."—*Atterbury to Pope.*

II. *Dancing:* To move forward to, or backward from, a partner.

băl'-ançed, *pa. par. & a.* [BALANCE, *v.*]

❦ For England also the same sobering process of *balanced* loss and gain will have the same salutary effect."—*Times*, Nov. 16, 1877.

băl'-ançe-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *balance; -ment.* In Fr. *balancement.*] The act of balancing; the state of being balanced.

băl'-an-çẽr, *s.* [Eng. *balance(e); -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* He who or that which balances or poises a pair of scales, or who, by this or any other method, produces equilibrium in anything.

2. *Entom.* (The balancers of a dipterous insect): Those drumstick-like processes well seen in the fly and other familiar species of the order.

băl'-an-çĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BALANCE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of rendering equal or *in equilibrio* or poised; the state of being thus equal or in equipoise.

2. That which produces equilibrium, poise, or equality.

"Dost thou know the *balancings* of the clouds . . ."—*Job* xxxvii. 16.

ba-lănd'-ra, *s.* [Sp. & Port. *balandra.*] [BILANDER.] A kind of vessel with one mast, used in South America and elsewhere.

"I was compelled to return by a *balandra*, or one-masted vessel of about a hundred tons' burden, which was bound to Buenos Ayres."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. vii.

ba-lăn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [BALANUS.] One of the two families into which the crustaceous order called Cirrhopoda is divided. It includes the animals popularly called Sea-acorns, from the remote resemblance which their shells bear to the fruit of the oak. They constitute the fixed Cirrhopoda so frequently seen covering stakes and rocks within high-water mark. [BALANUS, BARNACLE, CIRRHOPODA.]

băl-a-nī'-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. βάλανος (*balanos*) = an acorn, probably from the similarity of shape of some of these beetles.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles belonging to the family Curculionidæ. The species have a long slender rostrum, furnished at the tip with a minute pair of sharp horizontal jaws, which they use in depositing their eggs in the kernels of certain fruits. *Balaninus nucum* is the Nut-weevil. It attacks the hazel-nut and the filbert, whilst *B. glandium* makes its assaults on the acorn.

băl'-an-īte, *s.* [In Ger. *balanit;* Fr. *balanite;* Lat. *balanites;* Gr. βαλανίτης (*balanitēs*) = (as adj.) acorn-shaped, (as s.) a precious stone. (*Tomy.*).]

Palæont.: A fossil Cirripede of the genus Balanus, or closely allied to it.

băl-ăn-ī'-tĭs, *s.*

Path.: Inflammation of the glans penis.

băl-an-ŏph'-ŏr-a, *s.* [Gr. βάλανος (*balanos*) = acorn, and φέρω (*pherō*) = to bear. Acorn-bearing.] The typical genus of the above order. The Himalayan species make great knots on the roots of oaks and maples, scooped by the natives into drinking-cups. In Java the wax of *Balanophora elongata* is used in making candles.

băl-ăn-ŏ-phŏr-ā'-çĕ-æ (*Lindley*), **băl-ăn-ŏ-phŏr'-ĕ-æ** (*Richard*), *s. pl.* [BALANOPHORA.] Cynomoriums. An order of plants placed by Lindley under the class Rhizanths or Rhizogens, but believed by Dr. Hooker to have an affinity to the Exogenous order Haloragæ, or Hippurids. They are succulent, fungus-like, leafless plants, usually yellow or red, parasitical upon roots. The flowers are mostly unisexual; they are crowded together in heads or cones. The perianth in the males is generally three or six cleft; the ovary has one or two styles, but only one cell and one pendulous ovule. Lindley estimated the number known in 1846 at thirty. They occur in America; at the Cape of Good Hope and in other parts of Africa; also in Asia. One species occurs in Malta. In properties they seem to be styptic. *Cynomorium coccineum*, called by apothecaries *Fungus Melitensis*, is so, as are some species of Helosis. Embrophytum is eaten in Peru as if it were a fungus. [BALANOPHORA, CYNOMORIUMS.]

băl-ăn-ŏ-phŏr'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [BALANOPHORACEÆ.]

băl'-an-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *balanus;* Gr. βάλανος (*balanos*) = (1) an acorn, (2) any similar fruit.] Acorn-shells. A genus of Crustaceous animals, the typical one of the family Balanidæ (q.v.). Their shell consists of six valves, firmly united into a short tube, which is fixed by its base to the object to which the animal seeks to adhere. From two to four valves more close the upper portion of the tube, with the exception of a slit or orifice, through which the inhabitant protrudes its cirri in quest of sustenance. Though fixed when adult, it swims about when immature, and in that state somewhat resembles an entomostracan. [ACORN-SHELL.]

băl'-ąs, băl'-ąss, *a. & s.* [In Ger. *ballass;* Fr. *balais* and *rubis balais;* Prov. *balais, balach;* Sp. *balax;* Port. *balax, balais;* Ital. *balascio;* Low Lat. *balascus.* Named from Balashon or Balaxiam, erroneous spelling of Badakshan or Budakshan, a city of Uzbec Tartary or Great Bokhara; capital of the province of Kilan; lat. 37° 10′ N., long. 68° 50′ E.]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the kind of ruby described under B., as the Balas Ruby.

B. *As substantive:* A name given by lapidaries to the rose-red varieties of the Spinel Ruby. These are not to be confounded with the Oriental ruby, or sapphire, which is of far greater value. [See RUBY and SPINEL, of which the ruby is a variety.]

* **bal-ăs'-tre (tre = tẽr),** *s.* [Lat. *balistarius.*] [ARBLESTRE.] A cross-bow.

". . . a grete quantite of caltrappes, *balastres*, quarelles, bowes and arrowes, . . ."—*Caxton: Vegetius*, Sig. I., vi. b. (*S. in Boucher.*)

bal-âus'-ta, *s.* [Lat. *balaustium;* Gr. βαλαύστιον (*balaustion*) = the flower of the wild pomegranate.]

Bot.: The name given by Richard, Lindley, and others to the kind of fruit of which the pomegranate is the type. It consists of a many-celled, many-seeded, inferior indehiscent fleshy pericarp, the seeds in which have a pulpy coat, and are distinctly attached to the placentæ. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*)

bal-âus'-tīne, *a. & s.* [Lat. *balaustium;* Gr. βαλαύστιον (*balaustion*).] [BALAUSTA.]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the pomegranate-tree. (*Coxe.*)

B. *As substantive:* The pomegranate-tree.

* **ba-lā'yn,** *s.* [Fr. *balain* = a whale.]

1. A whale.

2. Whalebone. (The meaning, however, in the following example is doubtful.)

"Her baner whyt, withouten fable,
With thre Sarezynes hedes of sable,
That wer schapen noble and large
Of *balayn*, both sheeld and targe."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 2,962.

* **băl-bū'-tī-āte,** *v.i.* [In Fr. *balbutier;* Port. *balbuciar;* Ital. *balbuzzare, balbuzzire, balbettare, balbutire;* Low Lat. *balbuzo;* Class. Lat. *balbutio* = to stammer; from *balbus* = stammering.] To stammer. (*Johnson.*)

băl-bū'-tī-ent, *a.* [Lat. *balbutientem*, acc. of *balbutiens*, pr. par. of *balbutio.*] [BALBUTIATE.] Stammering, hesitating in speech.

"Speech . . . . imperfect, *balbutient*, and inarticulate."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System.*

băl-bū'-tī-ēs, *s.* [In Fr. *balbutie* = inarticulateness, bad pronunciation; Port. *balbucia;* Ital. *balbuzie* = stammering, stuttering; from Lat. *balbus* = stammering.]

Med.: Stammering; hesitancy in speech.

* **bâl'-cŏn,** * **bâl'-cône,** *s.* [BALCONY.]

băl-cŏ-nĕtte', *s.* [Formed from Eng. *balcon(y);* dim. suff. *-ette.*] A small or miniature balcony serving for ornament rather than use.

băl'-cŏn-ĭed, *a.* [Eng. *balcon(y); -ied.*] Having balconies. (Sometimes used in composition.)

"The house was double-*balconied* in front."—*Roger North.*

băl'-cŏn-ỹ, * **băl-cō'-nỹ,** * **bâl'-cŏn,** * **bâl'-cône,** * **bĕl'-cône,** *s.* [In Sw., Dut., & Ger. *balkon;* Dan. *balkon, balcon;* Fr., Prov., & Sp. *balcon;* Port. *balcao;* Ital. *balcone;* Low Lat. *balco.* Cognate with Ital. *balco* or *palco* = a floor, stage, scaffold, the box of a theatre, the horns of a deer, and Eng. *balk* = a beam.] [BALK.]

Ord. Lang. & Arch.: A gallery or projecting framework of wood, iron, or stone, in front of a house, generally on a level with the lower part of the windows in one or more floors. Balconies are supported on brackets, cantilevers, rails, consoles, or pillars, and are often surrounded by iron rails or by a balustrade of stone. They are very common outside the better houses in large towns. When they are sufficiently strong the inmates of the house can use them for standing or sitting in the open air; when more feebly supported, they may be employed as form-stands for plants in flower-pots.

"The streets, the *balconies*, and the very housetops were crowded with gazers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ (*a*) The form *balcone* occurs in Howell's *Letters* (dated 1650.) (*Halliwell: Contrib. to Lexic.*) It is found also in *Holyday's Juvenal* (1618). This is probably the earliest instance.

(*b*) In 1836, Smart noted that the change of accent from the second syllable of the word to the first had taken place within the previous twenty years.

* **bâld** (1), *a.* [BOLD.]

bâld (2), * **bâlde,** * **bâll-ĕd,** * **bâll-ĕde,** * **bâl'-lĭd,** *a.* [Orig. a dissyllable, the *-d* standing for an older *-ed*, the adjective being thus formed from a substantive. The original meaning seems to have been (1) shining, (2) white, as a *bald*-faced stag, or horse. From Gael. & Ir. *bal, ball* = a spot, a mark, a freckle, cogn. with Breton *bal* = a white mark on animal's face. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. *Of man:* Without hair upon the crown of the head, one of the characteristic marks of approaching old age.

"*Balled* he was, and thycke of body . . ."
Rob. Glouc.: Chron., p. 429. (*S. in Boucher.*)

"Both the great and the small shall die in this land: they shall not be buried, neither shall men lament for them, nor cut themselves, nor make themselves *bald* for them."—*Jer.* xvi. 6.

2. *Of birds:* Without feathers on the crown of the head, a characteristic seen in some vultures, which can in consequence bury their head in the carcase of an animal without having their feathers rendered clotted and disagreeable by blood.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of covering or adornment essentially of a material kind:*

(*a*) *Of plants:* Destitute of foliage, flowers, or fruit. [See also B.]

"Under an oak, whose boughs were moss'd with age,
And high top *bald* with dry antiquity."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iv. 3.

(*b*) *Of any inanimate part of nature:* Destitute of its natural covering. (Used of rocks, the earth, &c.)

2. *Of covering or adornment essentially of an immaterial kind:*

(*a*) *Of literary composition:* Unadorned. (Used both of original composition and of translation.)

"Hobbes, in the preface to his own *bald* translation of the Iliss, begins the praise of Homer where he should have ended it."—*Dryden: Fab.*, Pref.

"And that, though labour'd, line must *bald* appear,
That brings ungrateful musick to the ear."—*Creech.*

(*b*) *Of a person's character, manners, or status:* Unattractive, undignified.

"What should the people do with these *bald* tribunes?
On whom depending their obedience fails
To the greater bench." *Shakesp.: Coriol.*, iii. 1.

B. *Agric. & Bot. Of grasses:* Without a beard or awn.

bald-buzzard, *s.* A name sometimes given to the Osprey, or Fishing-hawk (*Pandion haliœetus*), and to the genus to which it belongs.

¶ *Bald-buzzard* is sometimes corrupted into *Balbuzzard.*

bald coot, *s.* An English name for the Common Coot (*Fulica atra*).

bald-head, bald head, *s.*

1. A head which is bald, or destitute of hair.

2. An offensive designation for one affected with baldness.

". . . there came forth little children out of the city, and mocked him, and said unto him, Go up, thou *bald head*; go up, thou *bald head.*"—2 *Kings* ii. 23.

• **bald-locust, bald locust,** *s.* [Heb. סָלְעָם (*salgham, salĕam,* or *salam*), from East Aram. סַלְעָם (*salgham, salĕam,* or *salam*) = consumed. In Sept. Gr. ἀττάκης (*attakēs*); Lat. Vulg. *attacus.*] A winged and eatable species of locust, not yet properly identified.

". . . and the *bald locust* after his kind . . ."—*Lev.* xi. 22.

bald-pate, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:* A "pate," or head, destitute of hair.

"Come hither, goodman *baldpate*; do you know me?"—*Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas.*, v. 1.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Having a head of this description.

2. Devoid of the accustomed covering of anything.

"Nor with Dubartas bridle up the floods,
Nor perriwig with snow the *baldpate* woods."
Soame and Dryden: Art of Poetry.

bald-pated, *a.* Having the "pate," or head, destitute of hair.

"You *baldpated*, lying rascal, you must be hooded, must you?"—*Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas.*, v. 1.

bald-tyrants, *s. pl.* The English name of a genus of birds, Gymnocephalus, which belongs to the family Ampelidæ (Chatterers), and the sub-family Gymnoderinæ, or Fruit-crows. Its habitat is South America. Its name is derived from the absence of feathers on a considerable portion of the face.

băl'-da-chĭn, băl-da-chī'-nō, bâu'-dĕ-kĭn, *s.* [In Dan. *baldakin*; Ger. *baldachin*; Fr. *baldaquin*; Sp. *baldaqui*; Ital. *baldachino* = canopy; Low Lat. *baldachinus, baldechinus* = (1) rich silk, (2) baldachin; from Ital. *Baldacco, Baldach* = Bagdad, the well-known city near the eastern limit of Turkey in Asia, whence the rich silk used for covering baldachins came.]

1. *Properly:* A rich silk cloth erected as a canopy over a king, a saint, or other person of distinction, to increase his dignity.

"No *baldachino*, no cloth of state, was there; the king being absent."—*Sir T. Herbert: Trav.*, p. 185.

2. *Eccles. Arch.:* A canopy, generally supported by pillars, but sometimes suspended from above, placed over an altar in a Roman

BALDACHINO (FROM ST. PETER'S, ROME).

Catholic Church, not so much to protect it as to impart to it additional grace and dignity. It is generally of a square form, covered with silk or other rich cloth, fringed at the margin. It is supposed to be copied from a structure called in Latin *ciborium*, and in Greek κιβώριον (*kibŏrion*), erected by the early Christians over tombs and altars. Baldachins were first introduced into the Western Church about 1130, and into England about 1279. Some baldachins are of great size. That in St. Peter's at Rome, the largest and finest known, reaches the elevation, including the cross, of 126½ feet. On the other hand, some are small enough to be removed from their places and carried over the host in Roman Catholic processions.

• **bâ'lde-lĭ,** • **bâ'lde-lĭche** (*ch* guttural), *adv.* [BOLDLY.]

• **bâld'e-mō̆yne,** *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] [BALDMONEY.]

† **bâld'-ẹn,** *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *bald* (2); *-en.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make or render bald.

B. *Intrans.:* To become bald, to lose one's hair.

bâl-dĕr'-dăsh, *s.* [According to Malone, *balder* is from Eng. *ball*, and *dash* is also the ordinary English word, the reference being to the practice of barbers dashing their balls backwards and forwards in hot water. The example from Nashe given below is in favour of this etymology. But Joseph Hunter, writing in Boucher, suggests that *balderdash* may be from Wel. *baldardd, baldordd* = to babble, to prate, to talk idly; *baldarddus* = prating, babbling, talking idly. With this view Wedgwood agrees, and adds Teutonic and other affinities. In Gael. *ballartaich, ballardaich* is = a loud noise, shouting; Sw. *buller* = noise, clamour, bustle; Dan. *bulder* = noise, rumbling noise, bustle, brawl; Dut. *buldering* = blustering. All these, however, are at best only conjectures. There is no evidence as to its origin.]

I. *Lit.:* Mixed, **trashy,** and worthless liquor.

1. That used by barbers for washing the head. [See etymology.]

"They would no more live under the yoke of the see, or have their heads washed with his bubbly spume or barber's *balderdash.*"—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe* (1599), p. 8.

2. Poor, thin liquor.

"It is against my freehold, my inheritance,
To drink such *balderdash*, or bonny clabber!"
B. Jonson: New Inn, i. 2.

"Mine is such a drench of *balderdash.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Woman's Prize.

II. *Fig.:* Confused speech or writing; a jargon of words without meaning, or if they possess any, then it is something offensive or indecent.

"To defile the ears of young boys with this wicked *balderdash.*"—*Thackeray: The Newcomes*, ch. i.

bâl'-dĕr-dăsh, *v.t.* [From the substantive.]

1. To mix.

"When monarchy began to bleed,
And treason had a fine new name;
When Thames was *balderdash'd* with Tweed,
And pulpits did like beacons flame."
The Geneva Ballad (1674).

2. To adulterate with inferior liquor.

"Can wine or brandy receive any sanction by being *balderdashed* with two or three sorts of simple waters?"—*Mandeville: Hypochondr. Dis.* (1730), 279.

bâld'-ĭ-coôt, *s.* [Eng. *bald* (2); *i* connective, and *coot* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* The Common Coot (*Fulica atra*).

2. *Fig.:* A monk, probably from his dark garments and shaven crown.

"To hob and nob with these black *baldicoots.*"
Kingsley: Saint's Tragedy, iii. 4.

bâld'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *bald; -ish.*] Somewhat bald.

bâld'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *bald; -ly.*] In a bald manner; nakedly, inelegantly.

"They do allegonze but very *baldly.*"—*P. Holland: Plutarch.*

bâld'-mŏn-eў, • **bâld'-mŏn-ў, bâwd'-mŏn-eў,** • **bâld'e-mō̆yne,** *s.* [A corruption of Lat. *valde bona* = exceedingly good (*Prior*). Dr. Murray says that the early forms point to a Fr. *baudemoine* (which is not found).]

• **A.** *Of the forms* baldmony, • baldemoyne: A gentian. (*Johnson, &c.*)

B. *Of the forms* baldmoney *and* bawdmoney: An English name applied to the Meum, a genus of umbelliferous plants. One species occurs in Britain, the *M. athamanticum* = Common Baldmoney or Meum. It has multipartite leaflets, yellowish flowers, and a fusiform root eaten by the Highlanders as an

BALDMONEY (MEUM ATHAMANTICUM).

aromatic and carminative. The whole plant has a strong smell.

bâld'-nĕss, • **bâl'-lĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *bald; -ness.*] The quality of being bald.

I. *Literally:*

1. Partial or total absence of hair on a human being, whether arising from disease or from old age. [ALOPECIA.]

". . . his shode shamed not the harme of *ballednesse*, and wheune he is iclipped in squar the forhede, he sheweth as a lyounus visage."—*Rob. of Glouc.*, p 482. (*S. in Boucher.*)

". . . on all their heads shall be *baldness*, and every beard cut off."—*Isa.* xv. 2.

2. Absence of feathers from the crown and back of the head in a vulture or other bird.

"Make thee bald, and poll thee for thy delicate children: enlarge thy *baldness* as the eagle."—*Mic.* i. 16.

¶ In the example from Micah the word translated "eagle" is probably a species of vulture.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Such destruction as leaves a city bare of inhabitants, if not even of edifices.

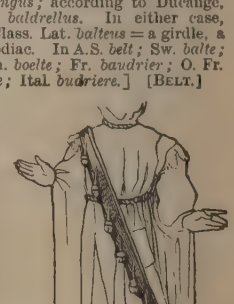
"*Baldness* is come upon Gaza; Ashkelon is cut off with the remnant of their valley: how long wilt thou cut thyself?"—*Jer.* xlvii. 5.

2. Absence of all ornament or even elegance. (Specially of composition.)

"Borde has all the *baldness* of allusion, and barbarity of versification, belonging to skelton, without his strokes of satire and severity."—*Warton: Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 74.

bâld'-rĭc, • **bâld'-rĭck,** • **bâuld'-rĭck,** • **bâud'-rĭck,** • **bâu'-dĕr-ўk, bâwd'-rĭck,** • **bâwd'-rўcke,** • **bâw'-dĕr-ўke,** • **bâw'-drўk,** • **bâw'-drĭkke, bâld'-reўe, bŏw'-drĕg, bâw'-drўg** (**au** or **aw** in some of these words is softened from **ald,** which is the older form), *s.* [In M. & O. H. Ger. *balderich.* According to Mudge, from Low Lat. *baldringus*; according to Ducange, from Low Lat. *baldrellus.* In either case, remotely from Class. Lat. *balteus* = a girdle, a belt, . . . the zodiac. In A.S. *belt*; Sw. *balte*; Icel. *balti*; Dan. *boelte*; Fr. *baudrier*; O. Fr. *baudrier, baudre*; Ital. *budriere.*] [BELT.]

I. *Literally:*



BALDRIC.

1. A richly-ornamented girdle or belt, passing over one shoulder and around the opposite side, as shown in the accompanying figure. It was designed to be ornamental and to show the rank of the wearer, besides being of use as a sword-belt, or, in some cases, for carrying a bugle.

"A radiant *baldric*, o'er his shoulder tied,
Sustain'd the sword that glitter'd at his side."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. iii., 415-16.

"His bugle-horn hung by his side,
All in a wolf-skin *baldric* tied."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 16.

". . . from his *baldric* drew
His bugle . . ." *Byron: The Corsair*, ii. 4.

• 2. A collar.

"A *baldrick* for a lady's neck."—*Palsgrave.*

*3. Any one of the subsidiary ropes used in ringing church bells (*Boucher*); or the rope by means of which a bell is rung.

". . . for making the *bawdryk* of the great belle, xii d."—*Add. MSS., Mus. Brit.*, 6,761, f. 40. (*S. in Boucher.*)

II. *Fig.:* The zodiac viewed as a gem-studded belt encircling the heavens. (See Lat. *balteus* in the etymology.)

"That like the Twins of Jove, they seem'd in sight,
Which deck the *baldrick* of the heavens bright."
Spenser: F. Q., V. i. 11.

baldric-wise, bauldrick-wise, *a.* Resembling a baldric; ornamented like a baldric.

"And not the meanst, but, *bauldrick-wise*, doth wear
Some goodly garland . . ."
Drayton, iv. 1,464. (*Boucher.*)

***bāle** (1), *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *bealu, bealo* = (1) bale, woe, evil, mischief; (2) wickedness, depravity; *balewe* = miserable, wicked; *balewa* = the baleful or wicked one, Satan; Icel. *bal, böl;* Dut. *baal* = misery; O. Sax. *balu;* O.H. Ger. *balo;* Goth. *balos.* In Ir. *beala* is = to die; and *abail* = death.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Mischief, danger, calamity.

"Ac of sende thi son therfore,
And yif him respit of his *bale*."
Sevyn Sages, li. 704-5.

¶ Sometimes, though rarely, used in the plural.

"Of such false blisse as there is set for stales,
T' entrap unwary fooles in their eternal *bales*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. x. 4.

2. Sorrow, misery.

". . . that much *bale* tholed."—*Gawayn and the Grene Knyght*, 4,448. (*S. in Boucher.*)

"For light she hated as the deadly *bale*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 16.

B. *As adjective:* Evil.

". . . bring me forth toward blisse with se *bale* bere."—*MS. Cott., Titus*, D. xviii., f. 146 *b.* (*S. in Boucher.*)

bāle (2), *s.* [In Sw. *bal;* Icel. *böllr;* Dan. *balle;* Ger. *ball, balle, ballen;* M. H. Ger. *bal, balle;* O. H. Ger. *balla, palla, pallo;* Fr. *balle;* O. Fr. *bale;* Prov. *balla;* Sp. & Port. *bala;* Ital. *balla;* Low Lat. *balla, bala* = a bale, a ball.] [BALL.]

1. A package or certain quantity of goods or merchandise, wrapped or packed up in cloth, and corded round very tightly, marked and numbered with figures corresponding to those in the bills of lading for the purpose of identification.

"Every day ten or twelve *bales* of parchment covered with the signatures of associators were laid at his feet."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

". . . the most frequent object being a bullock-waggon piled up with *bales* of wool."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xix.

*2. A pair of dice.

"It is a false die of the same *bale*, but not the same cut."—*Overbury: Charact.*, sign. Q. 2.

"For exercise of arms a *bale* of dice."
B. Jonson: New Inn, i. 1.

bale-goods, *s. pl.* Goods done up in bales.

bāle (1), *v.t.* [From *bale*, s. (2). In Ger. *emballen;* Fr. *emballer;* Sp. *embalar;* Ital. *imballare.*] To form into a bale or bales.

bāle (2), *v.t.* [BAIL (2), *v.*]

bāle (3), *s.* [BAIL (3), *s.*]

bāle (4), *s.* [A.S. *bæl* = (1) a funeral pile, (2) a burning.] [BELTANE.] A fire kindled upon an eminence, on the border or coast of a country or elsewhere, to give warning of the approach of danger.

"For, when they see the blazing *bale*,
Elliots and Armstrongs never fail."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 27.

bale-fire, *s.* A fire of the kind now described.

"Sweet Teviot! on thy silver tide
The glaring *bale-fires* blaze no more."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 1.

bale-hills, *s. pl.* Hillocks on which bale-fires were formerly kindled. (*S. in Boucher.*)

bāle (5), *s.* [Fr. *bale, bâle, balle,* from Wel. *ballasg, ballau* = a skin, a glume (*Littré*), *balleog* = a prickly skin (*Pughe.*).] De Candolle's name for one of the bracts in the flower of grasses called by him also *glumella.*

† Băl-ē-ăr'-ĭ-ăn, *a.* [Lat. *Balearis* = Balearic, from *Baleares*, s., or *Baleares insulæ;* Gr. *βαλιαρεῖς* (*Baliareis*).] Pertaining to the Balearic Isles. [BALEARIC.]

"The *Balearian* slingers slung their stones like hail into the ranks of the Roman line."—*Arnold: Hist. Rome*, vol. iii., ch. xliii., p. 140.

Băl-ē-ăr'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *Balearicus.*] [BALEARIAN.] Pertaining to the Balearic Isles in the Mediterranean. In Sp. and Lat. *Baleares,* probably from *βάλλω* (*ballō*) = to throw, the inhabitants anciently being excellent slingers. There are five islands—viz., Majorca, Minorca, Iviza, Formentera, and Cabrera. They are subject to Spain.

Balearic crane, *s.* The Crowned Crane (*Balearica pavonina*), found not merely in the

BALEARIC CRANE.

islands after which it is named, but in North Africa. Its occiput is ornamented with a tuft of yellowish filaments or feathers tipped with blackish hairs. Its voice is like a trumpet.

bą-lĕc'-tion, bĭ-lĕc'-tion, bŏ-lĕc'-tion, *s.* [Etymology not obvious.] A balection moulding.

balection moulding, *s.*

Architecture: A projecting moulding, situated around the panels of a framing. (*Gwilt.*)

bą-lĕc'-tioned, *a.* [BALECTION.] Furnished with balection mouldings.

bā'led, *pa. par.* [BALE, *v.* (1).]

bā'led, *pa. par.* [BALE, *v.* (2).]

bą-lē'en, *s* [In Fr. *baleine* = (1) a whale, (2) whalebone; Lat. *balæna;* Dut. *balein* = whalebone (q.v.).]

*1. A whale.

2. The sea-bream.

3. Whalebone.

"The family of the Balænidæ, or true Whales, in which the teeth are deficient, and the mouth is furnished with numerous plates of a horny substance well known as whalebone, or *baleen*."—*Dallas: Animal Kingdom*, p. 677.

baleen-knife, *s.* A curved knife, with a handle at each end of the blade, used for splitting whalebone.

bā'le-fŭl, † bā'le-fŭll, *a.* [Eng. *bale* (1); *-full.*]

1. *Subjectively:* Full of grief or misery; sorrowful, sad, woeful.

"Such stormy stoures do breede my *balefull* smart,
As if my yeare were wast and woxen old."
Spenser: Shep. Cal., i.

". . . round he throws his *baleful* eyes,
That witnessed huge affliction and dismay."
Milton: P. L., bk. i.

2. *Objectively:* Pernicious, harmful, deadly.

"He cast about, and searcht his *baleful* bokes againe."
Spenser: F. Q., I. ii. 2.

". . . by *baleful* Furies led . . ."
Pope: Thebais of Statius, 95.

"It is Count Hugo of the Rhine,
The deadliest foe of all our race,
And *baleful* unto me and mine!"
Longfellow: Golden Legend, iv.

bā'le-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *baleful; -ly.*] In a baleful manner; perniciously, harmfully. (*Johnson.*)

bā'le-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *baleful; -ness.*] Perniciousness, harmfulness, ruin.

"But that their bliss be turned to *balefulness*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 33.

***bą'-lĕs,** *s.* [BALASS.]

***băl'-ĕs-tēr,** *s.* [BALISTAR.]

***băl'-ĕtte,** *s.* [BALLAD.]

***băl-hew (ew as ū),** *a.* [BALWE.]

bā'-lĭńg (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [BALE, *v.* (1).]

A. *As present par.:* Making up into bales.

B. *As substantive:* The act or process of putting goods into bales. (*Webster.*)

bā'-lĭńg (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [BALE, *v.* (2).]

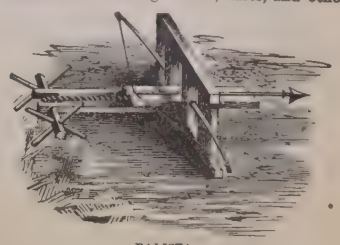
A. & **B.** *As present par. & adj.:* Freeing from water by throwing it out.

C. *As substantive:* The act or process of freeing from water by throwing it out.

băl'-ĭ-sâur, băl'-ў-sâur, *s.* [Hind. *bálu-sûr* = sandhog: *bálu* = sand, and *sûr* = hog.]

Zool.: The Indian badger (*Arctonyx collaris*). It is larger than the European form.

bą-lĭs'-tą, băl-lĭs'-tą, *s.* [In Fr. *baliste;* Ger. *balliste;* Port. *balista;* Lat. *ballista, balista,* and *ballistra;* from Gr. *βάλλω* (*ballō*) = to throw.] A large military engine used by the ancients for hurling stones, darts, and other



BALISTA.

missiles by means of a spring tightly drawn and then let loose.

2. *Anat.:* The bone of the tarsus, more commonly called the *astragalus.*

***bą-lĭs'-tąr, *bą-lĕs'-tēr,** *s.* [Contracted from ARBALISTER (q.v.).] A crossbow-man.

". . . two hundred men of armes, a hundred *balesters*, and cc. carpenters."—*Caxton: Vegetius*, Sig. I., vi. *b.* (*S. in Boucher.*)

bą-lĭs'-tēr, băl-lĭs'-tēr, *s.* [In Prov. *balestier, balestrier;* Lat. *balistarium,* accus.= crossbow, from *balista* (q.v.).] A crossbow.

"A spindle full of raw thread, to make a false string for the king's *balister*, or crossbow."—*Blount: Tenures.*

bą-lĭs'-tēs, *s.* [Lat. *ballista* or *balista* (q.v.). The resemblance to the method of working the balista is in the way the fishes to be described elevate a long spine which they have upon their backs.] A genus of fishes, the typical one of the family Balistidæ. The species are common in the tropics; and on the strength of a specimen taken off the Sussex coast in August, 1827, the *Balistes capriscus* (of Cuvier), the European File-fish, is now accorded a place in the British fauna.

bą-lĭs'-tĭcs, băl-lĭs'-tĭcs, *s.* [In Fr. *balistique;* Port. *balistica.*] The science of throwing missile weapons by means of an engine.

bą-lĭs'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From the typical genus *balistes* (q.v.).] File-fishes. A family of fishes of the order Plectognathi. Their skin is rough or clothed with hard scales. They have a long muzzle, and few but distinct teeth.

***băl-ĭs-trär'-ĭ-ą,** *s.* [From *balista* (q.v.).]

1. A loophole through which crossbows were discharged.

2. A room in which crossbows were kept.

bą-lī'ze, *s.* [From Fr. *balise*=a sea-mark, buoy, beacon, floating beacon, quay, water-mark; Sp. *baliza;* Prov. *palisa;* from Lat. *palus* = a pale.] [PALE, *s.*, PALING, PALISADE.] A pole raised on a bank to constitute a sea-beacon; a sea-mark. (*Webster.*)

bâlk, *bâlke, *bâulk, *bâuk, *bâwk (*l* usually mute), *s.* [A.S. *balca* = (1) a balk, heap, ridge, (2) a beam, roof, covering, balcony; Dut. *balk* = a beam, joist, rafter, bar; Sw. *balk, bjelke* = a beam; Dan. *bielke;* Ger. *balken;* Wel. *balc* = a ridge between furrows, from *bal* = a prominence; Fr. *balk.*] [BALK, *v.*, BALCONY.]

A. (Apparently connected specially with Dut., &c., *balk* = a beam. See etym.) A beam, a rafter.

"There's some fat liens sits o' the *bawks*."
Taylor: Scotch Poems, p. 62. (*Boucher.*)

"On Saturday last a heavy *balk* of timber, weighing some three quarters of a ton, was being hoisted to the first floor of the building by means of a crank, when the rope . . . gave way and the timber fell . . ."—*Times*, May 17, 1879.

B. (Apparently connected specially with Wel. *balc* = a ridge between furrows.)

I. *Literally:*

1. A ridge of land left unploughed between the furrows or at the end of a field; land over which the plough slips without turning it up.

"Dikers and delvers digged up the *balkes*."
Piers Plowman, I. 67. (*Boucher.*)

"Making no *balkes*, the plough was truly held."
Bochas: Fall of Princes, I. 172. (*Boucher.*)

2. The boundary line between fields, constituted, as is sometimes the case, by such an unploughed furrow; or, in a more general sense, a boundary made by a ridge or tract of land of any kind. (This use of the word still obtains in Suffolk.)

"Doles and marks, which of ancient time were laid for the division of meres and *balks* in the fields, to bring the owners to their right."—*Homilies*, ii. 235.

3. *Baseball:* A false or unlawful movement of the pitcher in delivering the ball to a batsman.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Anything passed by in the way that an unploughed furrow is.

"The mad steele about doth fiercely fly,
Not sparing wight, ne leaving any *balke*,
But making way for death at large to walke."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. xi. 16.

2. The disappointment hence resulting; frustration of plans or projects.

"There cannot be a greater *balk* to the tempter, nor a more effectual defeat to all his temptations."—*South.*

3. A part of a billiard-table.

bâlk (1), *** bâlke, * bâulk, * bâulke** (*l* usually mute), *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *balk*, s. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit. Of land:* To leave untouched by the plough; to plough, leaving "balks" or furrows unturned up.

"So well halt no man the plough
That he ne *balketh* other whyle."—*Gower.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of the dead in battle:* To leave lying untouched (?). (Various authors consider it to mean in the following example, "heap up.")

"Ten thousand bold Scots, two and twenty knights,
Balk'd in their own blood, did Sir Walter see
On Holmedon's plains."—*Shakesp.: 1 Hen. IV.*, i. 1.

2. *Of roads, paths, &c.; also of things immaterial:* To avoid, to turn aside from, to miss, to leave unmeddled with.

". . . which made them *baulk* the beaten road, and teach post-hackneys to leap hedges."—*Sir H. Wotton: Rem.*, p. 213.

"I shall *balk* this theme."—*Bp. Hall: Rem.*, p. 238.

3. *Of persons in friendly discussion:* Coyly to say the opposite of what one thinks, or believes to be maintainable in argument, with the view of drawing out a person with whom the speaker wishes to be in friendly or loving dispute.

"But to occasion him to further talke,
To feed her humor with his pleasing style,
Her list in-stryfull termes with him to *balke*,
And thus replyde." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. ii. 12.

4. *Of persons having any wish, hope, or with any aim or project in contemplation:* To thwart, to frustrate, to render nugatory, to disappoint.

"The thorny ground is sure to *balk*
All hopes of harvest there."
Cowper: Olney Hymns; The Sower.

"Their numbers *balk* their own retreat."
Byron: The Siege of Corinth, 29.

B. *Intrans.:* To turn aside, to swerve, to diverge.

"When as the ape him heard so much to talke
Of labour, that did from his liking *balke*."
Spenser: Mother Hubberd's Tale, v. 268.

*** bâlk** (2), *** bŏlk,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *bealcan, bealcettan* = to belch, emit, utter, pour out.] To emit, to belch. (*S. in Boucher.*)

bâlked, * bâlkt, * bâlk, *pa. par.* [Balk (1), *v.*]

"This was looked for at your hand, and this was *balkt*."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

bâlk'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *balk* (1); *-er.*] One who balks.

bâlk'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Balk (2), *v.*] One who stands on a cliff, or high place on the shore, and gives a sign to the men in the fishing-boats which way the shoal of fish is passing.

"The pilchards are pursued by a bigger fish, called a plusher, who leapeth above water and bewrayeth them to the *balker*."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

bâlk'-ĭng (1), *pr. par.* [Balk, *v.* (1).]

*** bâlk'-ĭng** (2), *** bâlk'-ĭnge, * bŏlk'-ĭng,** *pr. par. & a.* [Balk, *v.* (2).]

As substantive: Eructation.

"It is a *balkynge* of yesterdayes meel."
Horman: Vulg., Sig. G. 8. (*S. in Boucher.*)

bâlk'-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *balking; -ly.*] In a manner to balk, so as to frustrate or disappoint. (*Webster.*)

bâll (1), *s.* [In Sw. *boll, bal;* Dan. *bold;* Dut. *bal;* Ger. *ball;* O. H. Ger. *balla, palla;* Fr. *balle, boulet, boule, bille;* Prov. & Sp. *bola* = a ball; *balla* = bullet; Port. *bala;* Ital. *palla* = a ball, bowl, bullet; Lat. *pila* = a ball.] [Balloon, Ballot, Bowl, Bullet, Pill.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. Anything in art or nature which is globular or nearly so.

1. *Of things made by art:*

(*a*) A globular body for play. It may be formed of leather and stuffing, or any hard substance, or be inflated with air, and can be used with the hand, the foot, or a racket.

"Those I have seen play at *ball* grow extremely earnest who should have the *ball*."—*Sidney.*

(*b*) A globular body of wood, ivory, or other substance, used for voting by ballot or in any other way. Also one of a similar character for experiments in natural philosophy.

"Let lots decide it.
For every number'd captive put a *ball*
Into an urn, three only black be there,
The rest all white are safe."—*Dryden.*

"Minos, the strict inquisitor, appears; . . .
Round in his urn the blended *balls* he rowls,
Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls."
Dryden: Virgil: Æneid vi. 582-85.

(*c*) A bullet, a globular piece of metal designed as a projectile to be expelled from a musket or rifle. Also one on a larger scale to be ejected from a cannon. (Often used in the singular as a noun of multitude to signify a large number of balls.)

"Their powder and *ball* were spent. Cries were heard of 'Ammunition! for God's sake, ammunition!'"
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

(*d*) A globe of metal carried as a symbol of sovereign or other high authority.

"Hear the tragedy of a young man that by right ought to hold the *ball* of a kingdom; but by fortune is made himself a *ball*, tossed from misery to misery, from place to place."—*Bacon.*

2. *Of objects existing in Nature:*

(*a*) *Gen.:* Anything in nature which is globular or nearly so.

"Like a *ball* of snow tumbling down a hill, he gathered strength as he passed."—*Howel.*

(*b*) *Spec.:* The earth when viewed with reference to its nearly spherical shape. It may have some explanatory adjective, such as "earthly" prefixed, or may have no such adjective.

"No compound of this earthly *ball*
Is like another, all in all."
Tennyson: The Two Voices.

"Ye gods, what justice rules the *ball*?
Freedom and arts together fall." *Pope.*

II. A game in which the globular body described under I. 1. (*a*), or anything similar, is used.

B. *Technically:*

I. *Heraldry.* Balls, occasionally tasselled, are represented on some charges.

II. *Mechanics:*

1. *Ball and socket:* An instrument so adjusted that it can move in all directions, horizontally, vertically, and obliquely, like the ball-and-socket joint of the shoulders or of the hip. It is used in trigonometrical surveying and in astronomy. The theodolite approaches this construction.

2. *The ball of a pendulum:* The heavy piece of metal at the bottom of a pendulum. The name is not appropriate, for the "ball," instead of being globular, is much compressed on two opposite sides. (Bob.)

III. *Veterinary Science:* A bolus of globular shape administered as medicine to a horse.

IV. *Pyrotechnics:* A firework made in a globular form, and consisting of combustible materials of various kinds.

* V. *Printing:* A cushion covered with leather or skin, and stuffed with hair or wool, the whole affixed to a hollow piece of wood called a *ball-stock*. It was formerly used by printers for applying ink to the types, several applications of the ball being necessary to spread the ink over the entire surface when a number of pages were printed at one time; but now this is done much more rapidly and efficiently by means of rollers made of a composition of treacle, caoutchouc, and other ingredients.

VI. *Anatomy:*

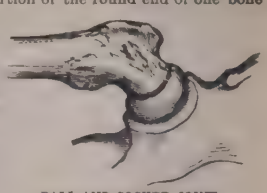
(*a*) Any part of the bodily frame globular in form.

"Be subject
To no sight but thine and mine, invisible
To every eye-*ball* else."—*Shakesp.: Temp.*, i. 2.

(*b*) Any part sub-globular or protuberant.

". . . pressed by the *ball* of the foot . . ."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 170.

Ball-and-socket joint: A joint constituted by the insertion of the round end of one bone in a socket or cavity formed for its reception. It is called also an enarthroidal joint. Those of the shoulder and of the hip are of this construction. [Enarthroidal, Enarthrosis.]



BALL-AND-SOCKET JOINT.

". . . an enarthroidal or *ball-and-socket joint*."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 71.

VII. *Bot.:* The round central part of the flower of Stapelia.

¶ For such compounds as *foot-ball, snow-ball*, see the word with which *ball* is conjoined.

ball-cartridge, *s.* A cartridge containing a ball, as distinguished from one which has only powder.

ball-cock, *s.* A water-cock furnished with a ball, which allows the fluid freely to enter till it rises to a certain line, when the ball is floated to a level with the aperture by which ingress is made, and closes it for a time.

ball-flower, *s.*

Arch.: A kind of ornament in Gothic architecture of the fourteenth century, in which

BALL-FLOWER ORNAMENT.

the petals of a moulded or sculptured flower enclose, not stamens or pistils, but a ball. The most numerous examples are found in the diocese of Hereford.

*** ball-stock,** *s.*

Printing: The "stock" to which the cushion was affixed in the old apparatus for applying ink to the types. [Ball, B., V.] (Now superseded by composition rollers.)

ball-vein, *s.* The appellation given by miners to a particular kind of iron ore found in balls or nodules.

bâll, *v.t.* [From Eng. *ball* (*s.*). In. Ger. *ballen.*]

1. To unite so as to form a ball.

2. To have a ball attached to it.

bâll (2), *s.* [In Sw., Dut., Fr., & Prov. *bal;* Ger. *ball;* Sp. & Port. *baile;* Ital. *ballo.* From O. Fr. *baler;* Prov. *balar, ballar;* Sp. & Port. *bailar;* Ital. *ballare;* Low Lat. *ballo* = to dance; Gr. βαλλίζω (*ballizō*) = to throw the leg about, to dance; βάλλω (*ballō*) = to throw.] A dancing assembly, a social party at which guests assemble, specially that they may spend the evening in dancing.

"Of court, and *ball*, and play; those venal souls,
Corruption's veteran unrelenting bands."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. v.

¶ *To open a ball:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To lead off in the first dance.

(*b*) *Fig.* (*among soldiers*): To commence a battle, or a cannonade against a fortification.

bâll (3), *s.* [For etymology, see Bald.]

1. A white blaze or streak, especially on the face of one of the lower animals.

2. A white-faced horse or cow.

*** bâl'-lăçe,** *v.t.* [Ballast, *v.*]

bâl'-lad, * bâl'-ad, * bâl'-ade, * bâl'-lĕt, * bâl'-ĕtte (*Old Eng.*), *** bâl'-lant** (*Old Scotch*), *s.* [In Sw. *ballad;* Dan., Dut., Ger., & Fr. *ballade;* Prov. *ballada;* Ital. *ballata* = a dance, a ballad; from *ballare* = to dance.] [Ball (2), *s.*, Ballet.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Originally:* Any composition in verse, or even in measured lines. Such a production might be serious, or even religious. Thus in

Coverdale's Bible Solomon's Song is called "Salomon's Balettes," and in Cranmer's and the Bishops' Bibles "The Ballet of Ballets." Harding also calls his Chronicle a "Balade." (*Boucher.*)

"*Ballad* once signified a solemn and sacred song as well as trivial, when Solomon's Song was called the *ballad of ballads*; but now it is applied to nothing but trifling verse."—*Watts.*

2. *Next:* A poem in spirited style, in most cases celebrating some heroic exploits. It was a much briefer and less elaborate composition than an epic. Ballads of this type have existed in nearly all countries. They have been used with great effect to perpetuate and increase the martial spirit, besides furnishing a tolerably authentic narrative of important occurrences ere history of the ordinary kind had arisen. Before the revival of letters had directed attention to the great classic models of epic poetry, native ballads were highly appreciated, even by persons of rank and culture, and the bard was a welcome guest at their social entertainments. This state of things was in full force between the eleventh and thirteen centuries, during which period the ballad, though still mainly occupied in celebrating heroic exploits, began to embrace a wider range of subjects. [BARD.]

"A great part of their history is to be learned often from their *ballads*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

"I know a very wise man that believed that if a man were permitted to make all the *ballads*, he need not care who should make the laws of a nation."—*Fletcher of Saltoun: Letter to the Marquis of Montrose.*

3. *Now:* A more or less doggerel poem sung for money in the street. (This is simply the old ballad degenerated.)

B. *Music:*

1. A short simple air repeated in two or more stanzas, with an accompaniment of a strictly subordinate character. A more elaborate composition of an analogous kind is called a song or canzonet.

2. A piece of concerted vocal music of the *madrigal* class, perhaps originally of a dance-like rhythm, and generally having a short "burden" such as *ja, la,* &c.

3. A term used by Bach and other writers to designate one of a "suite de pièces."

¶ A *ballade* in German music may be a long dramatic and descriptive song, or even assume the form of a cantata with solos and choruses with orchestral accompaniments.

ballad-maker, *s.* A maker of ballads.

"Such a deal of wonder is broken out within this hour, that *ballad-makers* cannot be able to express it."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale,* v. 2.

ballad-making, *s.* The art of composing ballads.

"How he found time for dress, politics, love-making, and *ballad-making* was a wonder."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

ballad-monger, *s.* A contemptuous epithet for a composer of ballads.

"With eagle pinion soaring to the skies,
Behold the *Ballad-monger* Southey rise!"
Byron: English Bards.

ballad-opera, *s.* An opera, the musical portion of which is not a connected and consecutive whole, but a series of ballads introduced, as occasion arises, into the spoken dialogue.

ballad-singer, *s.* One who sings ballads.

"A famous man is Robin Hood,
The English *ballad-singer's* joy!"
Wordsworth: Rob Roy's Grave.

ballad-singing, *s.* The act or practice of singing ballads. (*Garrick, Worcester,* &c.)

ballad-style, *s.* A style suitable to be used in the composition of ballads.

"The familiarity which Dr. Milles assigns to the *ballad-style*."—*Warton: Rowley Eng.*, p. 46.

ballad-theory, *s.* A theory which accounts for the prevalence of belief in certain unsupported historical narratives by assuming that they may have been derived from old and veracious ballads.

"There is another circumstance which shows the futility of Niebuhr's *ballad-theory*, as a historical hypothesis. . . ."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. vi., § 5.

ballad-tune, *s.* A tune to which a ballad is set.

". . . and fitted to the *ballad-tune* which each liked best."—*Warton: Hist. of Eng. Poetry,* iii. 163.

ballad-writer, *s.* A writer of ballads.

"Thomas Deloney, a famous *ballad-writer* of these times, mentioned by Kemp, one of the original actors in Shakespeare's plays."—*Warton: Hist. of English Poetry,* iii. xlv.

băl'-lad, *v.t. & i.* [From Eng. *ballad,* s. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:* To assail with or in ballads. (Followed by the objective of the person against whom the ballad is directed.)

"Saucy lictors
Will catch at us like strumpets, and scall'd rhimers
Ballad us out o' tune."
Shakesp.: Ant. and Cleop., v. 2.

B. *Intransitive:* To compose or sing ballads.

"These envious libellers *ballad* against them."—*Donne: Par.*, 1.

băl-lade', *s.* [Fr.] A poem of one or more triplets of seven or eight lines, each with the same refrain. There is, or should be, an envoi.

† **băl'-lad-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *ballad; -er.*] One who composes or sings ballads; a balladist.

băl'-lad-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [BALLAD, *v.*]

"A whining *ballading* lover."—*B. Jonson: Masques.*

† **băl'-lad-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *ballad; -ist.*] One who composes or who sings ballads; a ballader. (*Quart. Review, Worcester,* &c.)

băl'-lad-rў, *s.* [Eng. *ballad; -ry.*]

1. The singing of ballads.

"Stay, till the abortive and extemporal din
Of *balladry* were understood a sin."
B. Jonson: Masques.

2. The ballad style of composition.

"To bring the gravity and seriousness of that sort of music [Italian] into vogue and reputation among our countrymen, whose humour it is time now should begin to lose the levity and *balladry* of our neighbours."—*Purcell: Anthems, Pref.*

3. Skill in composing ballads.

"To see this butterfly,
This windy bubble, task my *balladry!*"
Marston: Sc. of Vill., ii. 6.

băl'-lăn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, cf. BALL (3), *s.*] The English specific name applied to a fish, the Ballan Wrasse (*Labrus bergylta*). It is blue or greenish above, white beneath, everywhere chequered with fawn colour. It occurs in the British seas. A fawn-colour variety was the *Labrus ballan* of Pennant.

* **băl'-lant,** *s.* [BALLAD, *s.*] (*O. Scotch.*)

* **băl'-la-răg,** *v.t.* [BULLIRAG.]

băl'-last, * **băl'-ast,** *s.* [In Sw., Dut., Ger., & Russ. *ballast;* Dan. *baglast;* apparently from *bag* = the back, behind, and *last* = burden, charge, load, weight; Sw. *last* = load, cartload; Icel. *hlass;* A.S. *hlæst* = a burden, loading, the loading of a ship, freight, merchandise; O. Fries. *hlest;* O. H. Ger. *hlast;* Dut. & Ger. *last;* Fr. *balast, lest* = ballast, lastage, cargo; Sp. *lastre* = ballast; Port. *lastro.* The second half of the word seems plain. The import of the first half appears suggested by the Dutch word *bag* = back. Wedgwood believes the metaphor to be that of a ship coming back in ballast when it is unable to obtain cargo. Webster and Mahn give as an alternative view Celt. *beal* = sand, and suggest comparison with Wel. *balasarn* = ballast. Or the substantive may be from the verb *to ballast,* and it again from A.S. *behlæstan* = to load a ship.] [BALLAST, *v.t.*, LASTAGE.]

I. *Literally:*

1. Stones, iron, or other heavy substances placed in the bottom of a ship or boat to lower its centre of gravity and make it less liable to be capsized when tossed by the wind and waves.

"They had scarcely time to hide themselves in a dark hole among the gravel which was the *ballast* of their smack."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

¶ A ship is said to be *in ballast* when she has no cargo on board.

2. Gravel, shingle, or anything similar, laid on a line of railway to make it solid. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

II. *Fig.:* Whatever is necessary to give stability to the character of a person, of a form of government, or anything similar.

"Why should he sink where nothing seem'd to press?
His lading little, and his *ballast* less."—*Swift.*

"There must be middle counsellors to keep things steady, for without that *ballast* the ship will roll too much."—*Bacon.*

ballast-waggon, *s.* A waggon used on railways for carrying ballast and other materials for the construction or repair of the permanent way.

băl'-last, * **băl'-laçe,** *v.t.* [From *ballast,* s. (q.v.). In A.S. *behlæstan* = to load a ship; Dan. *baglaste;* Dut. & Ger. *ballasten.*]

* **A.** *Of the form* ballace: To stuff.

"Neither to *ballace* the belly of Bacchus."
Reynold Scot: Dedication to . . . a Hop Garden (1578). (*J. H. in Boucher.*)

B. *Of the form* ballast:

1. *Lit.:* To place stones, iron, or other heavy substances in the bottom of a ship or boat to diminish the risk of its being capsized.

"If this be so *ballasted* as to be of equal weight with the like magnitude of water, it will be moveable."—*Bp. Wilkins.*

2. *Fig.:* To counteract the action of anything too light by superadding something solid to it; to impart stability to anything liable to be overturned.

"Whilst thus to *ballast* love I thought,
And so more steddily t' have gone,
I saw I had Love's pinnace overfraught."
Donne.

"Now you have given me virtue for my guide,
And with true honour *ballasted* my pride."
Dryden.

băl'-last-ăge (ăge = ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *ballast; -age.*] A toll paid for the privilege of taking up ballast from the bottom of a port or harbour. (*Bouvier,* &c.)

băl'-last-ĕd, *pa. par., a., & s.* [BALLAST, *v.*]

băl'-last-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BALLAST, *v.* In Dan. *baglastning,* s.]

A. *As pr. par. & participial adjective:* Noting or describing the act of placing literal or figurative ballast in anything.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of ballasting, the state of being ballasted; the ballast itself.

". . . and so more equal *ballasting*
To thee, Posthumus."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 6.

2. *Engineering:* Gravel, pebbles, cinders, slags, or similar material used as a foundation on which to base the surface material of a common road or of a railway.

băl'-lăt-ĕd, *a.* [From Ital. *ballata* = a dance, a ballad.] [BALLAD.] Sung in a ballad.

"I make but repetition
Of what is ordinary and Ryalto talk,
And *ballated,* and would be plaid o' the stage.
But that vice many times finds such loud friends,
That preachers are charm'd silent."
Webster: Vittoria Corombona, iii.

bal'-la-tôon, *s.* [Russ.] A heavy luggage-boat employed in the transport of timber in Russia.

bal'-lăt-rў, *s.* [From Ital. *ballata* = a dance, a ballad.] [BALLET.] A jig, a song.

"The *ballatry* and the rammuth of every municipal fidler."—*Milton: Areopagitica.*

bâlled, *pa. par. & a.* [BALL, *v.*]

* **bâll'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [BALDNESS.]

* **băl'-lĕn-ĝēr,** * **băl'-ĕn-ĝēr,** * **băl'-ĭn-ĝēr,** *s.* [From Anglo-Fr. *balengier* = O. Fr. *baleinier* = a whale-ship, from *baleine* = a whale. (*N.E.D.*)] A small sailing vessel, formerly in use in France, England, and Scotland; a barge, a water-vessel, a man-of-war.

"Quhen schippes of Tour and *ballingeris* of weir . . ."—*Dissertation prefixed to the Complaynte of Scotland.*

bâll'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *ball; -er.*] One who makes up thread into balls.

bal-lĕs-tēr-ō'-şīte, *s.* [Named after Lopez Ballesteros.] A mineral, the stanniferous variety of Pyrite or Pyrites. It contains tin and zinc. It is found in Galicia.

băl'-lĕt (1) (*t* silent), † **băl'-lĕtte,** *s.* [In Dan., Dut., Ger., & Fr. *ballet;* Ital. *balletto;* from *ballare* = to dance, to shake; Lat. *ballo* = to hop, to dance; Gr. *βάλλω* (*ballō*) = to throw, and *βαλλίζω* (*ballizō*) = to throw the leg about, to dance.] [BALL (2), BALLAD.]

Dramatic Art: A dramatic representation, consisting of dancing and pantomime, regulated by the strains of music, and generally attended by the subordinate accessories of scenery and decoration. It was first introduced by the Greeks, was copied and developed by the Romans, and was revived in more modern times by the Italians, whose example diffused it over most civilised countries. Our own nation received it from the French. Till the decline of the Roman empire, the performers were men, then women were introduced, and have since been the chief actors in the ballet. The bad taste of the play-going public has always tended to drag down the ballet to the low level of a mere exhibition of gymnastic skill in dancing, whereas its original and specific aim was to act by gesture instead of words a drama illustrative of the life, manners, and costumes of foreign nations.

băl'-ĭŏt (2), *s.* [Dimin. of BALL (1).]

Her.: A kind of bearing in coats-of-arms. It consists of bezants, plates, hurts, &c., distinguished from each other by their colour.

† **băl'-ĭ-ăġe,** *s.* [BAIL (1), *s.*] A duty payable to the City of London on the goods of aliens.

* **băl'-ĭ-ard,** *a. & s.* [BILLIARD.]

băl-lĭs'-mŭs, *s.* [From Gr. βαλλισμός (*ballismos*) = a jumping about, a dancing; βαλλίζω (*ballizō*) = to throw the leg about, to dance.]

Med.: A variety of palsy, called by Parkinson *Paralysis agitans*, or shaking palsy, of which the symptoms are the trembling of the limbs even when they are supported. When the patient tries to walk he is compelled to adopt a running pace. The disease is a rare one, and generally terminates in death.

băl-lĭs'-tą, *s.* [BALISTA.]

băl-lĭs'-tęr, *s.* [BALISTER.]

băl-lĭs'-tĭc, *a.* [Lat. *ballista*; Eng., &c., suff. *-ic.* In Ger. *ballistisch*; from Lat. *ballista* (q.v.).] Pertaining to the ballista; pertaining to the method of shooting missiles by means of a ballista; now used with reference to modern guns and projectiles.

ballistic-curve, *s.* The actual path traversed by a projectile.

ballistic-galvanometer, *s.* A galvanometer used to measure a current that acts only for a very short time.

ballistic pendulum, *s.* A machine invented by Mr. Benjamin Robins for ascertaining the force of projectiles. It consists of a large block of wood affixed to the end of a strong iron stem, having at the other end a cross steel axis, placed horizontally, about which the whole vibrates together like the pendulum of a clock. When a projectile is discharged against the wooden block or ball, the pendulum is set in motion, and the arc through which it vibrates measures the force with which the machine has been struck.

băl-lĭs'-tĭcs, *s.* [In Ger. *ballistik*; Fr. *ballistique*; Port. *balistica.*]

1. The art, or the principle underlying the art, of shooting missiles by means of a ballista.

2. The science of projectiles.

băl-lĭs-trär'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [BALISTRARIA.]

băl'-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Med. Lat.; see BAILEY.]

1. *Originally:* An outer bulwark.

2. *Afterwards:* The area or courtyard comprised within an outer bulwark. It contained the barracks for the garrison, the chapel, and sometimes other buildings.

> "With battled walls and buttress fast
> And barbican and *ballium* vast."
> *Scott: Bridal of Triermain*, iii. 9.

bą-lô'on, * băl'-lŏn, * bą-lô'on, * bą-lôw'ne, *s.* [From Fr. *ballon* = (1) a football, (2) a bladder, (3) a baloon, augmentative of *balle* = a ball, a bullet. In Sw. *ballong*; Dan. & Ger. *ballon*; Sp. *balon*; Port. *balao*; Ital. *pallone*; Wel. *pelhen*; from *pel* = a ball.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Originally:*

* 1. A large as contradistinguished from a small ball; *baloon*, as mentioned in the etymology, being the augmentative of *ball*. *Spec.*, the large ball called by Minsheu a "wind ball," used in the game defined under No. 2.

> "Like *balloones* full of wind, the more they are pressed down, the higher they rise."—*Hewyt: Sermons* (1658), p. 115.

¶ Todd thinks that the foregoing example suggests the existence of a machine for traversing the atmosphere as early as 1658. But may it not refer to a ball pressed against the ground, and again elastically springing up?

2. A kind of game somewhat resembling tennis, played in a field with a large ball of leather inflated with air, and driven to and fro with the arm.

> "We had a match at *baloon*, too, with my Lord Whachum, for 4 crowns. Oh, sweet lady, 'tis a strong play with the arm."—*Old Play*, iv. 158. (*Boucher.*)
>
> "Foot-ball, *balloon*, quintance, &c., which are the common recreations of the country folks."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.*, p. 268.

II. *Subsequently:*

1. *Gen.:* Anything large and spherical, or nearly so, especially if at the same time it is hollow. [B.]

2. *Spec.:* The machine for aërial navigation described under B. 4.

B. *Technically:*

* 1. *Old Chem.:* A large spherical receiver with a short neck, used in distillation.

2. *Arch.:* A ball or globe placed on the top of a pillar. (*Johnson.*)

3. *Pyrotech.:* A ball of pasteboard, stuffed with combustible matter, which, when fired, mounts to a considerable height in the air, and then bursts into bright sparks of fire resembling stars. (*Johnson.*)

4. *Aeronautics:* A machine designed for aërial navigation. The sight of soap-bubbles rising into the air, and of the flight of birds, must have made men in all ages give at least an occasional stray thought to the subject of aërial navigation; but the first deliberately considered scheme recorded seems to have been that of Francis Lana, a Jesuit, who, in 1670, proposed to raise a vessel into the atmosphere by means of four metallic globes, having a vacuum inside. The scheme, if tried, would have failed; the globes of metal, if intensely thin, would have been crushed in a moment by the surrounding air; whilst if made thick enough to resist the pressure, they would have been far too heavy to rise. The only type of balloon which as yet has succeeded was invented early in 1772, by the brothers Stephen and Joseph Montgolfier, paper-makers of Annonay, near Lyons, who publicly exhibited at Annonay the first balloon ascent ever witnessed, on June 5, 1783. Their balloon was filled with air rarefied by a fire lighted in the car. In December of the same year, M. Charles, Professor of Physics in Paris, substituted hydrogen gas for rarefied atmospheric air. On November 21, 1783, the Marquis d'Arlandes and M. Pilatre ascended 3,000 feet or more in a balloon, and, passing over Paris, descended again in safety. Since then many daring aëronautic feats have been successfully achieved, while some fatal accidents have occurred. M. Blanchard, ascending from Paris on March 2, 1784, was the first to carry up with him a parachute to aid him in his descent if a catastrophe occurred. On November 25, 1783, the first English balloon was sent up from London, with no person in the car; on September 15, 1784, Vincentio Lunardi ascended from London; on January 7, 1785, M. Blanchard and Dr. Jeffries crossed the English Channel from Dover to the forest of Guiennes; on September 21, 1802, M. Garnerin safely descended in London from a parachute. Twice in 1804 M. Gay-Lussac ascended from Paris for meteorological and other scientific research, the first time, accompanied by M. Biot, 13,000 feet; the second time, alone, 23,000 feet. It will be observed that in the early history of balloons France takes undisputed precedence of England. At a later period, however, England gained a triumph not yet paralleled on the Continent or elsewhere, Mr. Glaisher, a celebrated aëronaut, having ascended from Wolverhampton, on September 5, 1862, to the amazing altitude of 37,000 feet. This was one of twenty-eight ascents he made for scientific purposes, under the auspices of the British Association, between July 17th, 1862, and May 26th, 1866. America has had a number of daring aëronauts, some of whom have made hundreds of ascents.

A great drawback on the utility and safety of aërial travelling is the inability, in the present state of science, effectively to guide the machine in the air.

A balloon of modern type is made of long bands of silk sewed together, and rendered air-tight by being covered with caoutchouc varnish. It is filled with hydrogen or coal gas. At the top there is a safety-valve, under the aëronaut's control. He sits in a light wicker-work boat or car, suspended by means of cords from a network covering the balloon. A balloon about forty-eight feet long by thirty-six feet broad and thick will carry three persons; with its car and other accessories it weighs about 300 pounds.

Captive Balloon: A balloon fixed by a rope or chain to the ground so that it is not free to ascend beyond a certain height.

Fire Balloon: A balloon constructed of paper or some light material, which, at pyrotechnic displays, is sent up into the air, carrying a fire or light instead of an aëronaut.

bą-lôon'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *balloon*; *-ing.*] The art of constructing balloons, or of using them for the purpose of aërial navigation.

> "Since then the art of *ballooning* has been greatly extended, and many ascents have been made."—*Atkinson: Ganot's Physics*, 3rd ed. (1868), p. 134.

Military Ballooning: The art of using balloons for military purposes. Sometimes captive balloons have been employed to reconnoitre the enemy in war; and on Friday, October 7, 1870, during the investment of Paris by the Germans, the celebrated French deputy, Gambetta, escaped from the beleaguered capital in a balloon. The first use of balloons in the British Army was at Suakim in 1885.

bą-lôon'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *balloon*; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A balloonist.

2. *Naut.:* A balloon-like sail. (*N.E.D.*)

bą-lôon'-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *balloon*; *-ist.*] A person who constructs or who steers a balloon, or ascends in one from the earth; an aëronaut. (*Knox, Worcester, &c.*)

bą-lôon'-rў, *s.* [Eng. *balloon*; *-ry.*] The art or practice of ascending in a balloon; aëronautics. (*Quarterly Review.*)

băl'-lŏt, *s.* [Fr. *ballot* = a ballot, a voting-ball, a pannier, a basket; Sp. *bulota*; Port. *balote*; Ital. *ballotta* = a little ball, dimin. of *balla* = a ball.]

1. A ball used for the purpose of voting. In casting a ball for or against an individual, the arrangement sometimes is that if the vote be designed in his favour, then a white ball is used; but if it be intended to be against him, then one of a black colour is employed—whence the phrase "to *blackball* one." Other methods, however, may be adopted: thus, a ball of any colour put through a hole into one drawer may indicate a favourable vote, and into another an unfavourable one. Used in this sense, *lit.*, for such a ball as that described, or *fig.*, for anything, even though not a ball, employed in secret voting.

2. The method of voting in a secret manner, by means of balls of different colours, or put into different compartments, or in any other way; secret as opposed to open voting. Admission into scientific societies, clubs, the direction of banks and other large commercial establishments, has long been conducted by ballot. In ancient Athens and the other Greek states it was in use when votes had to be taken on political questions. It has long been established in America, and for a shorter period in France. In Great Britain it constituted one of the five points in the Chartist programme, both of the great political parties in the state being at first opposed to it, as deeming it a revolutionary project. Gradually, however, the mass of the Liberal party ceased to fear the ballot, and opposition to it on the part of the Conservatives became less pronounced, till at last, while Mr. Gladstone was in the plenitude of his power, a bill, legalising it as an experiment for eight years, was passed during the session of 1872. Its merits are that it constitutes a considerable barrier in the way both of intimidation and bribery, and thus encourages the voter to express his real sentiments, besides making elections much less likely to result in riot than when the old system prevailed. Within recent years a specially secret system of voting has been devised in Australia, and adopted in several other countries, notably in many of the states of the American Union. The purpose of this is to prevent intimidation of the voter, by enabling him to keep the character of his vote strictly secret, a result which was not achieved under the old system of the so-called secret ballot.

> "A motion was made that the committee should be instructed to add a clause enacting that all elections should be by *ballot*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

ballot-box, *s.* A box for the reception of ballot-balls or papers when a secret vote is being taken.

> "A weapon that comes down as still
> As snow-flakes fall upon the sod,
> But executes a freeman's will
> As lightning does the will of God;
> And from its force nor doors nor locks
> Can shield you;—'tis the *ballot-box*."
> *J. Pierpont: A Word from a Petitioner.*

băl'-lŏt, *v.i. & t.* [From *ballot*, *s.* In Sw. *ballotera*; Dan. *ballotere*; Dut. *balloteeren*; Fr. *ballotter*; Sp. *balotar*; Ital. *ballotare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Specially:* To vote by means of ballot-balls. [BALLOT, *s.*]

2. *Generally:* To vote secretly, whatever be the method adopted.

B. *Transitive:* To submit to the operation of the ballot.

"No competition arriving to a sufficient number of balls, they fell to *ballot* some others."—*Wotton.*

bal-lō′-ta, *s.* [In Dut. & Fr. *ballote;* Lat. *ballote;* Gr. βαλλωτή (*ballōtē*), from βάλλω (*ballō*) = to throw, to throw away, to reject, the allusion being to its unpleasant smell.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Lamiaceæ, or Labiates. The calyx has ten ribs. The plant is two or three feet high, with whorls of purple or rarely of white flowers. It flowers from July on almost to winter, and is more frequent in the south than in the north of Britain.

† băl-lō-tā′de, † băl-ō-tā′de, *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *ballotade;* from Fr. *ballotter,* v.t. = to toss.]

In the Menage: The leap of a horse performed between two pillars, and of such a character that when his fore-feet are in the air, he shows nothing but the shoes of his hinder feet. It differs from a capriole, for when a horse works at caprioles he jerks out the hinder legs with all his force, whereas he abstains from jerking them out when he makes a ballotade.

băl-lō-tā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *ballot; -ation.* In Ital. *ballottazione.*] The act of voting by ballot.

"The election is intricate and curious, consisting of ten several *ballotations.*"—*Wotton.*

băl′-lŏt-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *ballot; -er.*] One who votes by ballot, or conducts balloting operations. (*Quart. Rev.*)

băl′-lŏt-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From *ballota* (q.v.).] A family of Labiate plants, ranked under the tribe Stachesæ. The only British genus is the typical one, Ballota (q.v.).

† băl′-lŏt-ĭn, *s.* [Fr. *ballottin* = . . . a boy who receives a voting ball.] One who collects ballots.

băl′-lŏt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Ballot, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As. pr. par. & participial adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* The act of voting by ballot, or secretly.

"Giving their votes by *balloting,* they lie under no awe."—*Swift.*

băl′-lŏt-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *ballot; -ist.*] An advocate for the ballot. (*Quart. Rev.*)

*** băl′-lōw,** *s.* [See def.] A word found only in the Shakespeare Folio, 1623 (*Lear,* iv. 6), and probably a misprint for *batton* = baton (q.v.).

*** băl′-lōw,** *a.* [Etym. unknown.] Gaunt, bony, thin.

"Whereas the *ballow* nag outstrips the wind in chase."

Drayton: Polyolbion (Nares).

bâll′-rôom, *s.* [Eng. *ball; room.*] A room used temporarily or permanently for balls, *i.e.* for dancing assemblies.

". . . the land of corn-fields and vineyards, of gilded coaches and laced cravats, of *ball-rooms* and theatres."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

balm (*l* silent), *** bâume * bâwme,** *s.* [In Prov. *balme;* Fr. *baume,* from Lat. *balsamum;* O. Fr. *bausme, basme;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *balsamo;* Sw. & Ger. *balsam;* Dan. *balsom;* Dut. *balsem.* Thus *balm* is a contraction of *balsam* q.v.).]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The juice, sap, or gum of highly odoriferous trees, shrubs, or herbs.

"*Balm* trickles through the bleeding veins
Of happy shrubs in Idumean plains." *Dryden.*

2. Anything possessed of a highly fragrant and agreeable odour, as, for example, anointing oil.

"Thy place is fill'd, thy sceptre wrung from thee;
Thy *balm* wash'd off wherewith thou wast anointed."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 1.

3. Anything soft and grateful to the feelings, or which mitigates pain, irritation, or distress.

"Wide flush the fields; the softening air is *balm.*"
Thomson: Hymn.

"Nor steep our brows in slumber's holy *balm.*"
Tennyson: The Lotus-eaters: Choric Song, 2.

B. *Botany, Horticulture, Commerce, &c.:*

I. *Generally:* The English name of several botanical genera.

II. *Specially:*

1. Loudon applies the term *balm* specially to Melissa, which Arnott and others call *bastard-balm.*

2. *Balm of Acouchi:* The gum of the *Icica acuchini,* a plant of the order Burseraceæ. [Icica.]

3. *Balm of Gilead:*

(1) *Scripture:* The gum of a tree and the tree itself, the latter growing, as its name suggests, in Gilead, a region east of Jordan, belonging chiefly to the tribe of Gad. It is called צְרִי (*tsĕri*) in Heb., and ῥητίνη (*rhētinē*) in Septuagint Greek. It was used for healing wounds. (For reference to it see Gen. xxxvii. 25; xliii. 11; Jer. viii. 22; xlvi. 11; Ezek. xxvii. 17.) It has not been satisfactorily identified by modern botanists. Royle thinks it may possibly have been the *Elæagnus angustifolius* of Linnæus. [See (2) *a.*]

(2) *Botany:*

(*a*) A tree, *Balsamodendron Gileadense,* the specific name being given because it was once supposed to be the Scripture "Balm of Gilead"—an opinion probably erroneous, for it does not at present grow in Gilead, either wild or in gardens, nor has it been satisfactorily proved that it ever did. [(1) *Scripture.*] It is called also *B. opobalsamum.* It is a shrub or small-spreading spineless tree, ten or twelve feet high, with trifoliate leaves in fascicles of 2—6, and reddish flowers having four petals. It is found south of 22° N. lat. on both sides of the Red Sea, in Arabia, Abyssinia, and Nubia. It does not occur in Palestine. (*Dr. Trimen, &c.*)

(*b*) *Its gum:* This is obtained from the trees by incision. It is called also Balm of Mecca and Opobalsamum. Two other kinds of gum are obtained from the same tree: the first (*Xylobalsamum*) by boiling the branches and skimming off the resin, which rises to the surface of the water; and the second (*Carpobalsamum*) by pressure upon the fruit.

Balm of Gilead Fir: A tree (*Abies balsamea*), which furnishes a turpentine-like gum. It is a North American fir, having no geographical connection with Gilead.

4. *Balm of Mecca:* The same as Balm of Gilead (2), *b* (q.v.).

balm-breathing, *a.* Breathing balm, or producing a highly agreeable effect upon the senses or heart.

"Since the *balm-breathing* kiss of this magical miss
Can such wonderful transports produce."
Byron: To the Sighing Strephon.

balm-cricket, *s.* A cricket whose carol is fitted to soothe.

"The *balm-cricket* carols clear
In the green that folds thy grave."
Tennyson: A Dirge.

balm-dew, *s.* Odoriferous dews, or dew fitted to soothe.

"All starry culmination drop
Balm-dews to bathe thy feet!"
Tennyson: The Talking Oak.

balm (*l* silent), *** bâume * bâwme,** *v.t.* [From *balm,* s. (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* To anoint or impregnate with balm or with any other odoriferous substance.

"*Balm* his foul head with warm distilled waters,
And burn sweet wood to make the lodging sweet."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i., Induct.

2. *Fig.:* To soothe, to assuage.

"Oppress nature sleeps:
This rest might yet have *balm'd* thy senses."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 1.

† balm′-ĭ-fȳ (*l* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. *balm(y),* and suffix *-fy.*] To make balmy.

"The fluids have been entirely sweetened and *balmified.*"—*Cheyne: English Malady* (1733), p. 306.

balm′-ĭ-lȳ (*l* silent), *adv.* In a balmy manner.

balm′-ȳ (*l* silent), *a.* [Eng. *balm; -y.*]

1. Impregnated with balm; having the qualities of balm; highly and pleasantly odoriferous.

"Broke into hills with *balmy* odours crown'd."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. ii.

"Where, scatter'd wild, the lily of the vale
Its *balmy* essence breathes where cowslips hang
The dewy head, where purple violets lurk."
Thomson: Spring.

2. Producing balm.

"Let India boast her groves, nor envy we
The weeping amber, and the *balmy* tree."
Pope: Windsor Forest.

3. Mitigating or assuaging bodily pain or mental distress; soft, soothing.

"The lamp of day is quench'd beneath the deep,
And soft approach the *balmy* hours of sleep."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, iii. 427, 428.

băl′-nĕ-al, *a.* [From Lat. *balneum* = a bath, and Eng. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining to a bath.

băl′-nĕ-a-rȳ, *s.* [Lat. *balnearis, balnearius* = pertaining to a bath.] A bath-room.

"The *balnearies,* and bathing-places, he exposeth unto the summer setting."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

băl-nĕ-ā′-tion, *s.* [From Lat. *balneum* = a bath.] The act or operation of bathing.

"In *balneations,* and fomentations of that part."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

băl′-nĕ-a-tôr-ȳ, *a.* [Lat. *balneatorius* = pertaining to a bath.] Pertaining to a bath.

băl-nĕ-ŏg′-ra-phȳ, *s.* [Lat. *balneum* = a bath, and Gr. γραφη (*graphē*) = a writing.] A treatise on baths and bathing.

băl-nĕ-ō-lŏg′-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *balneology; -ical.*] Pertaining to balneology (q.v.).

băl-nĕ-ŏl′-ō-gy, *s.* [Lat. *balneum* = a bath; suff. *-ology.*]

Med.: The study of baths and bathing.

† băl-ō-tā′de, *s.* [Ballotade.]

*** ba-lō′w, * ba-lō′o,** *interj. & s.* [Probably of no derivation. Jamieson thinks it is derived from Fr. *en bas le loup* = the wolf (is) below, but there is no evidence.]

A. *As interj.:* A nursery term designed to frighten children into silence, if not into sleep.

"*Balow,* my babe, lie still and sleipe,
It grieves me sair to see thee weipe."
Lady Anne Bothwell's Lament. (*Boucher.*)

B. *As substantive:* The name of a tune referring to the above-mentioned exclamation.

"You musicians, play *Balow.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of the Burning Pestle, ii.

băl′-sa, băl′-za, *s.* [Sp. & Port. *balsa.*] A raft or fishing-boat, used chiefly on the Pacific coast of South America.

bâl′-sam, *s.* [In Sw. & Ger. *balsam;* Dan. *balsom;* Dut. *balsem;* Fr. *baume;* O. Fr. *bausme, basme;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *balsamo;* Lat. *balsamum;* Gr. βάλσαμον (*balsamon*) = (1) a fragrant gum from the balsam-tree, balm of Gilead; (2) the balsam-tree; also βάλσαμος (*balsamos*) = the balsam-tree.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Any natural vegetable resin with a strong and fragrant odour.

¶ Johnson defines it as "ointment, unguent, an unctuous application, thicker than oil and softer than salve."

2. A well-known and beautiful plant, *Impatiens balsamina,* or any of its congeners.

II. *Fig.:* Anything agreeable to the recipient, and which acts upon him with medicinal effect.

"Christ's blood our *balsam;* if that cure us here,
Him, when our judge, we shall not find severe."
Denham.

B. *Technically:*

I. *Chemistry, Pharmacy, Botany, Comm., &c.:*

1. *Originally:* A term for any strong-scented vegetable resin. It was applied also to many resinous and oleaceous compounds.

2. *Then:* It was next limited to those containing, or supposed to contain, benzoic acid, and specially to the Balsams of Tolu and Peru, to storax, benzoin, and liquid amber.

3. *Now:* It has again been extended to substances not containing benzoic acid. According to the present use of the term, balsam in Chemistry may be defined as a natural mixture of resin with volatile oil.

BALSAM OF COPAIBA: PLANT, FLOWER, AND FRUIT.

¶ *Balsam of Capevi or Copaiba:* A gum which flows from incisions of the wood of

Copaifera officinalis, a South American tree. It is at first clear and colourless, but acquires a yellowish tinge by age. [COPAIFERA.]

Balsam of Mecca, Balm of Mecca: The same as Balm of Gilead, an odoriferous resin from an Amyridaceous tree, *Balsamodendron Gileadense*. [BALM OF GILEAD, BALSAMODENDRON.]

Balsam of Peru: A balsam, the produce, according to Mutis, of Myroxylon, or Myrospermum, an Amyridaceous genus.

Balsam of Tolu: A balsam, the produce of Toluifera, or Myrospermum, already mentioned.

* II. *Old Pharmacy. Balsam of Sulphur:* A solution of sulphur in oil.

III. *Botany and Horticulture:*

1. *Sing.:* The English name of Impatiens, a genus belonging to the order Balsaminaceæ, or Balsams. *Impatiens balsamina* is the much-admired "balsam" so often grown in gardens, in boxes, or pots in windows, and in other

FLOWER OF THE GARDEN BALSAM.

places. Cultivation has made its colours now very diverse, and the plant has run into many varieties, but none of them is permanent. The juice of the balsam, prepared with alum, is used by the Japanese to dye their nails red. [IMPATIENS.]

2. *Plural:* Balsams. The English name of the order Balsaminaceæ, in Lindley's nomenclature.

balsam-apple, balsam apple, *s.* The fruit of a Cucurbitaceous plant, *Momordica balsamina*. It is a fleshy ovate fruit, partly smooth, partly with longitudinal rows of tubercles, and red in colour when ripe. In Syria the unripe pulp, mixed with sweet oil, and exposed to the sun for some days, is used for curing wounds. It is applied in drops let fall upon cotton wool.

balsam-herb, balsam herb, *s.*

Among Gardeners: A plant, *Justicia comata*.

balsam-seed, *s.*

Among Gardeners: Any plant of the genus Myrospermum.

balsam-sweating, *a.* Sweating or yielding balsam.

balsam-tree, *s.*

1. The English name of the Clusia, a genus of plants constituting the typical one of the order Clusiaceæ, or Guttifers.

2. The "Balm of Gilead," or any other tree belonging to the genus Balsamodendron. [See BALM, B., II. 3; BALSAMODENDRON.]

balsam-weed, *s.* The name given in America to a plant, *Gnaphalium polycephalum*, used in the manufacture of paper.

balsam-wood, *s.*

Among Gardeners: Any plant of the genus Myroxylon.

* **bâl'-sam,** *v.t.* [From *balsam*, s. (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* To impregnate with balsam.

2. *Fig.:* To make agreeable, as if impregnated with balsam.

"The gifts of our young and flourishing age are very sweet, when they are *balsamed* with discretion."—*Bp. Hackett: Life of Abp. Williams*, pt. i., p. 57.

* **băl-sạm-ā'-çĕ-æ,** *s. pl.* [From Lat. *balsamum*.] [BALSAM.] An order of plants, generally called Altinghiaceæ or Balsamifluæ (q.v.).

bâl-sạm-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *balsam; -ation.*] The act or operation of impregnating with balsam.

"Mr. Hook produced a paper, which he had received from Mr. Haak, being an account of the several things affirmed to be performed by Dr. Elshot of Berlin; which paper was read. It contained an account of . . . his universal *balsamation*."—*Hist. Roy. Soc.*, iv. 109. (*Todd.*)

bâl-săm'-ĭc, * **bâl-săm'-ĭck,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *balsam; -ic.* In Fr. *balsamique;* Ital. *balsamico;* from Lat. *balsamicus.*]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to balsam. *Specially—*

1. Having the qualities of balsam.

". . . with mild *balsamic* juice
The Tuscan olive . . ."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. v.

2. Mitigating, assuaging, or removing pain or mental distress.

". . . medical men of high note believed, or affected to believe, in the *balsamic* virtues of the royal hand."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

B. *As substantive:* Anything having properties like those of balsam. (*Berkeley.*)

bâl-săm'-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *balsamic; -al.*] The same as BALSAMIC, *adj.* (q.v.). (*Hale.*)

bâl-săm'-ĭc-ạl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *balsamical; -ly.*] After the manner of a balsamic. (*Dr. Allen.*)

bâl-sạm-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *balsamum*, and *fero* = to bear.] Bearing balsam. (*Smith.*)

bălˊ-sạm-ĭf'-lụ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *balsamum* = balsam, and *fluo* = to flow.]

Bot.: Blume's name for an order of plants more generally called Altinghiaceæ or Balsamaceæ (q.v.).

bălˊ-sạm-ī'-nạ, *s.* [Lat. *balsaminus;* Gr. βαλσάμινος (*balsaminos*) = of balsam.] A genus of plants, in which some include the Garden Balsam, which is called by them *Balsamina hortensis*, but is more appropriately designated by the name Linnæus gave it, *Impatiens balsamina*.

bălˊ-sạm-ĭn-ā'-çĕ-æ (*Lindley*), **bălˊ-sạm-ĭn'-ĕ-æ** (*Ach. Richard*) (*Latin*), **bâl'-sạms** (*Eng.*), *s. pl.* [BALSAMINA.]

Botany: An order of plants placed under the Geranial Alliance. The flowers are very irregular. The sepals and petals are both coloured; the former are properly five in number, but generally by abortion three, one of them spurred; the latter five, reduced to two lateral ones, each really of two combined, and a large broad concave one. Stamens five, uncombined. Fruit generally a five-celled capsule, with one or more suspended seeds. No involucre. The large genus Impatiens is the type of the order, which in 1846 contained 110 described species, chiefly from the East Indies. [BALSAMINA, IMPATIENS.] Some make the Balsaminaceæ only a sub-order of Geraniaceæ.

bâl'-sạm-īne, *s.* [In Ger. *balsamine;* Fr. *balsamine;* Gr. βαλσαμίνη (*balsaminē*) = the balsam-plant.] A name sometimes given to a plant, *Impatiens balsamina*.

bălˊ-sạm-ĭn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [BALSAMINACEÆ.]

bălˊ-sạm-ī'-tạ, *s.* [In Port. *balsamita;* from Lat. *balsamu* Gr. βάλσαμον (*balsamon*), and βάλσαμος (*balsamos*) = the balsam-tree, called from the balsamic smell.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ (Composites). *B. vulgaris* is the Costmary or Ale-cost. [COSTMARY, ALE-COST.] The species are plants of no beauty from the south of Europe.

bălˊ-sạm-ŏ-dĕn'-drŏn, *s.* [Gr. βάλσαμον (*balsamon*) = balsam, and δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree. Balsam-tree.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Amyridaceæ. They have often pinnate leaves, spinous branches, small green axillary, unisexual flowers, and a two, or by abortion, one-celled fruit with solitary seeds. *Balsamodendron myrrha*, found in Arabia Felix, yields the resin called Myrrh. *B. Gileadense* (Balm of Gilead), called also *B. opobalsamum*, produces *Balm of Gilead* or *Balm of Mecca* (q.v.). *B. mukul* yields a resin believed by Dr. Stocks to be the Bdellium of Scripture and of Dioscorides. [BDELLIUM.] *B. africanum* furnishes African Bdellium. *B. kataf* furnishes a kind of myrrh, and *B. pubescens* yields Bayee Balsam. *B. Zeylanicum* is cultivated in Britain as a stove-plant. [BALM.]

† **bâl'-sạm-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *balsam; -ous.*] Full of, or containing, balsam.

bâl'-sạm-ў, *a.* [Eng. *balsam; -y.*] Balmy, aromatic, fragrant. (*N.E.D.*)

* **bâl'-tĕr,** * **bâu'-tĕr,** *v.i. & t.* [Prob. from Icel.; cf. Dan. *baltre, boltre* = to wallow.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To dance clumsily.

2. To become clotted or tangled.

"It *baltereth* . . . . into knots and balls."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, xxix. ii.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To tread down.

2. To tangle, to mat. (*N.E.D.*)

* **bâl'-tĕr,** *s.* [BALTER, *v.*] A clot, a lump, anything coagulated. (*N.E.D.*)

Bâl'-tĭc, * **Bâl-tĭck,** *a. & s.* [Etym. somewhat doubtful. The word was first used by Adam, canon of Bremen, at the end of the eleventh century. In Fr. *Baltique;* Port. *Baltico;* Mod. Lat. *Mare Balticum*. Probably from Sw. *bält* = a belt (BELT), in allusion to its form, and also to the fact that two of the straits connecting it with the ocean are called the Great and the Little "Belt." It has also been derived from Sclav. or Lettonian *balt* = white, from its being frozen part of the year; or from *Baltus*, an old king, or *Baltea*, the old name of an island.]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the sea described under B.

"We know that it [the Scandinavian ice-sheet] not only filled the Gulf of Bothnia, but occupied the whole area of the *Baltic* Sea."—*Geikie: The Great Ice Age*, 2nd ed. (1877), p. 404.

B. *As substantive:* An inland sea, enclosed by Sweden, Russia, Germany, and Denmark, and communicating with the German Ocean by the "Sound" and the Great and Little Belts.

"Hence we may confidently infer that in the days of the aboriginal hunters and fishers, the ocean had freer access than now to the *Baltic*."—*Lyell: Antiq. of Man*, 4th ed. (1873), p. 14.

Bâl'-tĭ-möre, bâl'-tĭ-möre, *s. & a.* [Named after the second Lord Baltimore, a Roman Catholic nobleman of Yorkshire, in England, and Longford in Ireland, who, in A.D. 1634, founded the colony of Maryland, in North America.]

A. *As substantive:*

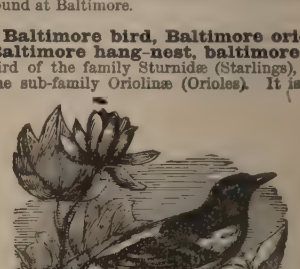
1. (*As* Baltimore): A city and county in Maryland, in the United States.

2. (*As* baltimore): The bird described under BALTIMORE BIRD (q.v.).

"I have never met with anything of the kind in the nest of the *baltimore*."—*Wilson and Bonaparte: Americ. Ornith.*, ed. Jardine (1832), i. 19.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to Baltimore; found at Baltimore.

Baltimore bird, Baltimore oriole, Baltimore hang-nest, baltimore. A bird of the family Sturnidæ (Starlings), and the sub-family Oriolinæ (Orioles). It is the



BALTIMORE BIRD AND NEST.

Oriolus Baltimore of Catesby, now *Icterus Baltimorii*. The name Baltimore was applied or attached to this bird not merely because it

occurs at the place so called, but according to Catesby because its colours, which are black and orange, were the same as those on the coat of arms or livery of the Lord Baltimore who was formerly proprietor of Maryland. (See etym.) The appellation "Hang Nest," or sometimes "Hanging Bird," is given because it builds a *pendulous* nest—that is, like a cylindrical pouch, sometimes sewed with horse hair; the curious structure being suspended from the end of a branch or a twig. Another name given to the baltimore is "Fire Bird," because when its bright hue is seen through the green leaves the appearance somewhat resembles a flame of fire. Yet another name is "Golden Robin." It extends from Canada to Mexico, or even to Brazil, migrating to the northern part of this area about May, and to the southern one about the end of August or in September. (*Wilson and Bonaparte, &c.*)

bâl-tĭ-mōr'-īte, *s.* [From *Baltimore* (q.v.), where it occurs, and suff. *-ite.*] A mineral, considered by Dana as identical with Picrolite (q.v.), and ranked in the British Museum Catalogue as a variety of Serpentine (q.v.). It is composed of longitudinal fibres, adhering to one another. Its lustre is silky. When thick it is opaque, but when thin it is transparent on the edges.

băl'-ŭs-tẽr, † băl'-lŭs-tẽr, † băl'-lĭs-tẽr, † băl'-ląs-tẽr, *s.* [Fr. *balaustre*; Ital. *balaustro*; Lat. *balaustium*; Gr. βαλαύστιον (*balaustion*) = a wild pomegranate flower, because the usual double-curved form of balusters somewhat resembles the shape of that flower.]

In Architecture:

1. A small pilaster or column, often adorned with mouldings. It is usually made circular, and swelling towards the lower part. Rows of such balusters are often placed in the front of galleries in churches, on the outside of terraces and bridges, or to support rails on stairs. In the last case, the word is generally corrupted into *banister* [BANISTER], whilst a row of balusters constitutes a *balustrade* (q.v.).

"Rayled with turned *ballasters* of free-stone."—*Survey of Wimbledon* (1649). (*Archæol.*, vol. x., p. 404.)

"This should first have been planched over, and rallied about with *balusters*."—*Carew.*

"The use of the *baluster* was unknown to the ancients. . . . Perhaps the most ancient are to be found in Italy, and it may be considered an invention which first appeared on the revival of the arts in that country."—*Chambers: Civil Architect.* (ed. Gwilt), p. 322.

2. The lateral part of the volute of an Ionic capital. (*Gwilt.*)

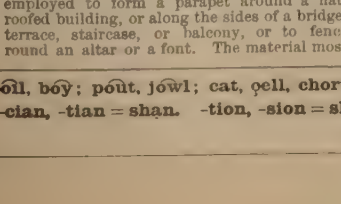
baluster-shaft, *s.*

Arch.: A shaft somewhat resembling a baluster, occurring in Anglo-Saxon architecture. Used specially in windows.

baluster-stem, *s.* A bulging stem, as of a chalice, &c.

bą-lŭs'-tẽred, băl-lŭs'-tred (tred as **terd),** *adj.* [Eng. *baluster*; *-ed.*] Having balusters. (*Soames.*)

băl'-ŭs-trāde, † băl'-lŭs-trāde, *s.* [In Sw. & Dan. *ballustrade*; Dut. & Fr. *balustrade*; Sp. *balaustrada*; Port. *balaustrada, balaustada*; Ital. *balaustrata.*] [BALUSTER.]



BALUSTRADE.

Arch.: A range of small pillars called balusters, resting on a plinth, and supporting a coping, cornice, or rail. They are frequently employed to form a parapet around a flat-roofed building, or along the sides of a bridge, terrace, staircase, or balcony, or to fence round an altar or a font. The material most frequently used in their construction is stone, though iron and wood are also occasionally employed.

*** balwe, * balhew, * baly,** *a.* [Etymology doubtful.] Plain, smooth.

"*Balwe* or playne."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** bal'-wę, * bal'-lû,** *s.* The same as BALE (1).

*** bāl'-yĕ,** *s.* [BAILLIE (2).] Dominion, custody.

"To harl him til his *balye*."
Cursor Mundi. (*S. in Boucher.*)

*** bā'-lў-shĭp,** *s.* [O. Eng. *baily* = baillie (q.v.), and suff. *-ship.*] The office and position of a bailiff.

"*Balyshipp*, ballatus."—*Prompt. Parv.*

† balz, *s.* [Ger.]

Ornith.: The love-dance and love-song of the blackcock.

"The elder Brehm gives a curious account of the *Balz*, as the love-dance and love-song of the Blackcock is called in Germany."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. xiii.

balz-place, *s.*

Ornith.: A place where blackcocks perform their love courtships.

". . . and the same blackcock, in order to prove his strength over several antagonists, will visit in the course of one morning several *balz-places*, which remain the same during successive years."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. xiii.

băl'-zą-rine, *s.* [Fr.] A light mixed material of worsted and cotton, used for ladies' dresses. (*Simmonds.*)

† băm, *s.* [BAMBOOZLE.] A sham; a quiz.

"The laird, whose humble efforts at jocularity were chiefly confined to what was then called *bites* and *bams*, since denominated *hoaxes* and *quizzes*, had the faircst possible subject of wit in the unsuspecting Dominie."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. iii.

† băm, *v.* [From *bam*, s.] To cheat.

bă'm-bī'-nō (pl. **băm-bī'-nī),** *s.* [Ital. = a child.] A child, a baby; a figure of the Holy Child, esp. that one reputed to be miraculous, preserved in the Church of Ara Cœli, Rome.

băm'-bôo, *s. & a.* [In Sw. *bambusrör*; Dan. *bambusrör*; Ger. *bambus-rohr* and *bambus*; Dut. *bamboesriet* and *bamboes*; Fr. *bambou*; Sp. *cana bambos*; Port. *bambu*; Ital. *canna bambu.* From Mahratta *bamboo* or *bambû*; or from Malay *bamboo* or *bambú*, also *mambu.*]

A. *As substantive:* Any species of the botanical genus Bambusa, and specially the best-known one, *Bambusa arundinacea.* [BAMBUSA.] It is a giant-grass, sometimes reaching the height of forty or more feet, which is found everywhere in the tropics of the Eastern Hemisphere, and has been introduced into the West Indies, the Southern States of America, and various other regions in the Western world. It has the usual characteristics of a grass—the cylindrical stem, of flinty hardness externally, while soft or even hollow within; the separation of the stem into nodes and internodes; and the inflorescence of a type found in many genera of the order, namely, in great panicles made up of a series of spikes of flowers. In some cases a substance called tabasheer [TABASHEER], consisting of pure silica, is found secreted in the nodes.

The uses to which the several species of bamboos are put in the regions where they grow are almost innumerable. In house-building they furnish the framework of the sides and roof, with the joists and other parts of the flooring. Villages of such materials are in many cases rendered very difficult of attack by being surrounded by a thick fence of spiny species. Bows, arrows, quivers, the shafts of lances, and other warlike weapons can be made from the stems of bamboo, as can ladders, rustic bridges, the masts of vessels, walking-sticks, water-pipes, flutes, and many other objects. The leaves are everywhere used for weaving and for packing purposes. Finally, the seeds are eaten by the poorer classes in parts of India; and in the West Indies the tops of the tender shoots are pickled and made to supply the place of asparagus.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the bamboo; made of bamboo, consisting of bamboo, resembling the bamboo. (See the compounds which follow.)

bamboo-cane, bamboo cane, *s.* Another name for the bamboo.

bamboo-jungle, *s.* An Indian jungle in which the wild bamboo abounds.

bamboo-rat, *s.* A rodent mammal belonging to Gray's genus Rhizomys, which is placed under the Muridæ, or Mouse family.

bamboo-stage, *s.* A stage made of bamboo.

"Sitting on a *bamboo-stage* astern."—*Hooker: Himalayan Journals*, i. 70.

băm'-bôo, *v.t.* [From *bamboo*, s. (q.v.).] To beat with a bamboo.

băm-bôo'-zle, * băm-bôu'-zle (zle = zęl), *v.t. & t.* [Said by some to be of gipsy origin, but this statement is unsupported by evidence. The word appears in the early part of the eighteenth century, and is mentioned in the *Tatler* (No. 230) among "certain words invented by some pretty fellows." *Bam* may be either the source, or an abbreviation, of the longer word.]

† **A.** *Intrans.:* Intentionally to involve a subject in mystery or perplexity. To do so especially in money matters for purposes of fraud.

"After Nick had *bamboozled* about the money, John called for the counters."—*Arbuthnot: John Bull.*

B. *Transitive:*

1. To mystify for purposes of deceit.

"Let no one be *bamboozled* by this kind of talk."—*Edward A. Freeman: Times*, Feb. 10, 1877.

2. To cheat, to swindle.

*** băm-bôo'-zle,** *s.* [BAMBOOZLE, *v.*] Mystery, trickery, cheating, swindling.

băm-bôo'-zled, * băm-bôu'-zled (zled as **zęld),** *pt. par.* [BAMBOOZLE, *v.*]

băm-bôoz'-lẽr, *s.* [Eng. *bamboozl(e)*; *-er.*] One who bamboozles; a cheat, a swindler. (*Vulgar.*)

"There are a set of fellows they call banterers and *bamboozlers* that play such tricks."—*Arbuthnot.*

băm-bôoz'-lĭng, * băm-bôuz'-lĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [BAMBOOZLE.]

băm-bū'-ą, * băm'-bŏs, *s.* [Latinised from the Mahratta or Malay word *bamboo.*] [BAMBOO.] A genus of grasses, the type of the section Bambuseæ. It contains the well-known Bamboo or Bamboo-cane (*Bambusa arundinacea*). [BAMBOO.] Other species from Asia and the adjacent islands are *B. maxima*, 100 feet high, from the Malay archipelago; *B. aspera*, from Amboyna, 60 or 70 feet; and *B. apus*, from Java, of as ample dimensions, with many others. The American species are less numerous, but *B. latifolia*, from the Orinoco, is very fine.

băm-bū-şid'-æ, * băm-būş'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [BAMBUSA.] The family of the order Graminaceæ, to which the Bamboos belong. It falls under the section Festuceæ. In most of the species there are six stamens instead of three, the normal number. The genera are but few, Bambusa (q.v.) being the chief.

băm'-līte, *s.* [Named after Bamle, in Norway, where it occurs.] A mineral, a variety of Fibrolite proper (q.v.). It is of a white or greyish colour and columnar in form.

băn (1), *** bănn, * bănne, * băin, * bāne** (*pl.* **bănnş, † bănş, * bănes, * bāines),** *s.* [From A.S. *bannan* = to proclaim, summon. In Sw. *bann* = excommunication; Dan. *band*, *ban* = ban, excommunication, outlawry; Dut. *ban* = excommunication, banishment, jurisdiction; Ger. *bann*; O. H. Ger. *ban* = a public proclamation, *spec.*, excommunication; Wel. & Gael. *ban* = a proclamation; Fr. & Prov. *ban* = banns, proclamation, publication, ban, banishment, outlawry, exile, privilege; Sp., Port., & Ital. *bando.* The word seems to have come originally from the Teutonic tongues. Low Lat. *bannus, bannum, bandum.*] [ABANDON, BANDIT, BANISH.]

¶ *Essential meaning:* A proclamation, public notice, or edict respecting a person or thing. Wedgwood thinks that the original signification was that given under B., I.

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Of persons:*

1. A public proclamation or edict respecting a person, without its being in any way implied that he has been named in order to be denounced. [B., III.]

(1.) *Gen.:* An edict or proclamation of any kind.

"That was the *ban* of Keningwurthe; that was lo this
That ther ne asolde of heie men deserited be none
That hadde ihulde aye the king, bote the erl of Leicetre one."
Rob. Glouces., p. 568. (*S. in Boucher.*)

(2.) *Specially:*

(*a*) A summons; a citation.

"Ther come to thys rounde table as he sende ys *ban*,
Aunsel kyng of Scotlond, and also Uryan,
That was kyng of Murvfycens, and also of North Walys,
Cadwal, and also Scater kyng of South Walys."
Rob. Glouces., p. 188. (*S. in Boucher.*)

(*b*) *Plur.:* An announcement of an intended marriage. [B., III.]

"He gan renew the late forbidden *bains*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 36.

"I bar it in the interest of my wife.
'Tis she is subcontracted to this lord,
And I, her husband, contradict your *banns*."
Shakesp.: King Lear, v. 3.

2. A proclamation or edict denouncing one, and rendering him subject to penalties. *Specially—*

(1.) *In civil matters.* [B., II.]

"He proceeded so far by treaty, that he was proffered to have the imperial *ban* taken off Altapinus upon submission."—*Howel.*

(2.) *In ecclesiastical matters:* Excommunication, curse, anathema. [BAN, *v.*]

"A great oversight it was of St. Peter that he did not accurse Nero, whereby the pope might have got all; yet what need of such a *ban*, since friar Vincent could tell Atabalipa that kingdoms were the pope's:"
—*Raleigh.*

(3.) *Gen.:* A curse of any kind by whomsoever given forth.

"Thou mixture rank, of midnight weeds collected,
With Hecate's *ban* thrice blasted, thrice infected."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

II. *Of things:*

1. A public proclamation or edict, commanding, permitting, forbidding, or announcing anything [B., III.]; hence any prohibition or interdiction of a solemn kind, however announced.

". . . who thus hast dared,
Had it been only coveting to eye
That sacred fruit, sacred to abstinence,
Much more to taste it, under *ban* to touch?"
Milton: P. L., bk. ix.

2. The penalty inflicted upon a person publicly denounced.

B. *Technically:*

I. *Military and Feudal:*

1. A proclamation in time of war, summoning the king's retainers to attend him on an expedition.

2. The retainers thus summoned. The vassals of the feudal lords under the king were called the *arrière-ban.* [ARRIÈRE-BAN.] (This nomenclature was originally French.)

II. *Hist. The Ban of the Empire:* A penalty occasionally put in force under the Old German empire against a prince who had given some cause of offence to the supreme authority. Arnulf, Duke of Bavaria, in the eleventh century, and Otho, of Wittelspach, in the twelfth century, were thus put under the *ban of the empire.*

III. *Law, &c. Banns* (*pl.*): The publication of intended marriages in the Church of England; proclamation that certain parties named intend to proceed to marriage, unless any impediment to their union be proved to exist. Banns of marriage have to be published for three Sundays before the event in the church or chapel where the ceremony is to take place, unless a licence is obtained. [LICENCE, MARRIAGE.]

băn (2), *s.* [Servian *ban*; Russ. & Pol. *pan* = a master, a lord.]

In Austro-Hungary:

1. *Formerly:* A title belonging to the warden of the eastern marshes of Hungary.

2. *Now:* The Viceroy of Temesvar, generally called the "Ban of Croatia." The territory he rules over is called a *banat* or *banate.*

¶ The name *Ban* in this latter sense was brought prominently before the English public during the war of independence waged by the Magyars of Hungary against Austria in 1849. In that struggle the Sclavonians, who constituted nearly half the population of the Austrian empire, sided with the Germans against the Magyars.

băn (3), *s.* [Hind. *ban*, *bun* = cotton. (See def.)]

Comm.: A kind of fine muslin made from the fibres of the leaf-stalk of the banana, brought from the East Indies.

băn, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *bannan*, *abannan* = to command, to order. In Sw. *banna* = to reprove, to chide; *bannas* = to ban, to curse; Dan. *forbande* = to excommunicate, to curse; Dut. *banden* = to excommunicate.] [BAN, *s.*, BANISH.]

A. *Trans.:* To make the subject of a public proclamation. *Specially—*

1. *Of persons:* To excommunicate, to curse; to imprecate evil upon.

"And bitter words to *ban* her cruel foes."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,460.

2. *Of things:* To forbid; to prohibit.

"And mine has been the fate of those
To whom the goodly earth and air
Are *bann'd* and barr'd—forbidden fare."
Byron: Prisoner of Chillon.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To imprecate vengeance upon a person; to curse a person.

2. To curse and swear; to use more or less profane or irreverent language. (*English & Scotch.*)

"Ne'er curse, nor *bann*, I you implore,
In neither fun nor passion."
A. Douglas: Poems, p. 75.

bā'-năl, băn'-ăl, *a.* [From Fr. *banal*, adj. = (1. *Of persons*) mercenary, (2. *Of things*) common to everyone; formerly said of things, as a mill, oven, &c., provided by a feudal lord, and which the people were obliged to use.]

1. Belonging to compulsory feudal service.

2. Commonplace, petty; trite, trivial.

"Some facetious fools in the pit set up the *banal* laugh."—*Notes & Queries*, Dec. 10, 1864, p. 480.

† **bą-năl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *banalité* = commonplace.] [BANAL.]

1. A commonplace; a commonplace compliment, uttered to everyone alike, and devoid of any special significance.

"His house and his heart are open to you. Civil *banalities* are not at all in his line, his friendship is solidly demonstrative, and you can do him no greater favour than by frankly accepting the thousand kindnesses he is eager to proffer."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 8, 1876.

2. The quality of being commonplace.

bą-nā'-ną, *s.* & *a.* [In Sw. *bananaträd*; Fr. *banane*, the fruit, and *bananier*, the tree; Sp. *banana*, *banano*, *bananas*; Port. *banana.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A tree, the *Musa sapientum* of botanists. To the superficial observer it looks like a palm, but the leaves are essentially different. Tearing in long stripes, like those of endogens in general, they differ from the normal type in doing so transversely on either side from the midrib, instead of longitudinally. The flowers also are different, and the nearest affinity of the order Musaceæ, of which it or its congener, the plantain, is the type, is with the gingers and arrowroots, and not with the palms. The banana is about twenty feet high. It re-

THE BANANA AND ITS FRUIT.

sembles the plantain so closely that some think it a mere variety of that species; but it differs in having the stalk marked with dark-purple stripes and spots, and possessing a shorter, more rounded, and more luscious fruit. Originally from the Eastern hemisphere, but now cultivated also in the tropics of America.

2. The fruit of the banana-tree. It grows in clusters of long, angular, finger-like fruits, some inches in length. When the rind, which easily comes away, is stripped off, there is found beneath it a soft pulp like that of a fine pear, but more luscious.

"The dream is past; and thou hast found again
Thy cocoas and *bananas*, palms and yams,
And homestall thatched with leaves."
Cowper: Tusk, bk. i.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the banana; feeding on the banana. (See the compounds.)

banana-bird, *s.* A bird, *Xanthornus icterus*, belonging to the family Sturnidæ (Starlings), and the sub-family Oriolinæ, or Orioles. It is tawny and black, with white bars on the wings. It is gregarious, a multitude of individual nests hanging from the ends of contiguous twigs. It occurs in the West Indies and the warmer parts of Continental America. It has some affinity to the Baltimore Bird (q.v.).

banana-leaf, *s.* The leaf of the banana. [For its peculiar venation, see BANANA, A., 1.]

"Before morning it rained very heavily, but the good thatch of *banana-leaves* kept us dry."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xviii.

banana-tree, *s.* [BANANA, A., 1.]

băn'-ąt, băn'-ąte, *s.* [In Ger. *Banat*; from *ban* (2) (q.v.).]

1. The territory or jurisdiction of a ban.

2. *Specially:* An old province of Hungary, of which the capital was Temesvar.

băńc, *s.* [A.S. *benc*; Fr. *banc* = a bench, . . . court.] [BANCO.]

Law. In banco. [BANCO, II.]

* **băń'-chĭs,** *s.* [From Ital. *banco* = a bank.] [BANK.] Deeds of settlement. Money-deeds (?). (*Jamieson.*) (*Scotch.*)

"Bot quhen my billis and my *banchis* was all selit,
I wald na langer beir on brydil, bot braid up my heid."—*Dunbar: Maitland Poems*, p. 57.

¶ Altered in the edition of 1508 to *bauchles*, which Jamieson considers still more unintelligible.

* **băńcke (1),** *s.* [BANK.]

* **băńcke (2),** *s.* [In Dan. *bank* = drubbing, cudgelling blows; *banke* = to beat, to knock.] A ruff or roll on a drum (?). (*O. Scotch.*)

To beat a bancke: To beat a ruff or roll on a drum.

"The drummer-major, accompanied with the rest of the drummers of the regiment, being commanded, *beate a buncke* in head of the regiment."—*Monro: Exped.*, pt. ii., p. 33. (*Jamieson.*)

băńk'-cō, *s.* [In Dan. *banco* = a bank; Sp. *banco* = bench, bank; Ital. *banco* = a bench, a shop counter; *metter banco* = to be a banker.] [BANK.]

I. *Commerce:*

1. A bank, especially that of Venice.

2. The difference between the price of money at a bank and its value outside.

II. *Law. Sittings in banco, or in banc:* Sittings of a Superior Court of Common Law as a full court, as distinguished from the sittings of the judges at *Nisi Prius*, or on circuit. The judges sitting in banco wear a robe of the time of Henry IV., of dark purple and ermine, except on red-letter days, when it is of scarlet.

† **băńk'-cōur-ĭs,** *s.* [In Ger. *bauckwerc* = tapestry, the covering of a stool or bench; Fr. *banquier* = "a bench-cloth, or a carpet for a forme or bench." (*Cotgrave & Jamieson.*)] A cover.

"Braid burdis and benkis, ourbeld with *bancouris* of gold,
Cled our with grene clathis."
Houlate, iii. 3, *MS.* (*Jamieson.*)

băńd, * **băńde,** *s.* [In A.S. *banda* = a band, a householder, a husband; *band* = bound; pa. par. of *bindan* = to bind. In Sw. *band*; Da. *baand*; Dut. *band* = a tie, a string; *bende* = a troop, a company; Ger. *bande*, *binde*; Goth. *bandi*; Fr. *bande*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *banda*; Hind. *bund* = an embankment, *bund*, *band* = to confine. As Trench points out, *band*, *bend*, and *bond* were not at first distinct words, but only three different ways of spelling the same word. (*Trench: English Past and Present*, p. 65.).] [BEND, BIND, BOND.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

(**a**) *Of things:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A fillet, tie, cord, chain, or other ligament used for binding together things which else would be separate, for ornament or for any other purpose.

(1.) *Gen.:* With the foregoing signification.

"So wild a beast, so tame ytaught to be,
And buxom to his *bands*, is joy to see."
Spenser: Mother Hubberd's Tale.

(2.) *Spec.:* The rope or tie by which black cattle are fastened to the stake. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

2. The hinge of a door. (Generally in the pl.) (*Scotch and North of England.*) (*Jamieson.*)

3. *Formerly sing.* (band), *now pl.* (bands): A form of appendage to the collar or neck-cloth formerly worn by clergymen, lawyers, students in colleges, and others. It consists of two broad stripes of muslin united above, but separated below, their upper part tied by a string around the neck, from or in front of which they hang down. The use of bands has been to a great extent discontinued by the clergy, but they are still a recognised feature of legal attire.

"For his mind I do not care,
That's a toy that I could spare;
Let his title be but great,
His cloathe rich, and *band* sit neat."
Ben Jonson.

"He took his lodging at the mansion-house of a taylor's widow, who washes, and can clear-starch his *bands*."—*Addison.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Anything by which persons or things are united together or restrained.

(1.) *In a general sense:*

". . . and I have broken the *bands* of your yoke, and made you go upright."—*Lev.* xxvi. 13.

"Here's eight that must take hands
To join in Hymen's *bands*."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, v. 4.

(2.) *Specially:*

(*a*) A money-bond. (*Scotch.*)

"Mr. Novit, ye'll no forget to draw the annual rent that's due on the yerl's *band*—if I pay debt to other folk, I think they should pay it to me, . . ."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. viii.

(*b*) Any bond or obligation. (*Scotch.*)

"Thare may na *band* be maid so ferm,
Than thai can make thare will thare term."
Wyntoun, ix. 25, 77. (*Jamieson.*)

To make band: To come under obligation; to swear allegiance.

". . . quhilk weld no langar bide
Vndir thrillage of segis of Ingland,
To that false king he had neuir *maid band*."
Wallace, iii. 54, *MS.* (*Jamieson.*)

2. Union.

To take band: To unite.

"Lord make them corner-stones in Jerusalem, and give them grace, in their youth, to *take band* with the fair chief Corner-stone."—*Rutherf.: Lett.*, p. iii., ep. 20. (*Jamieson.*)

(b) *Of persons.* [Wedgwood considers that of the words from the several languages given in the etymology, Sp. *banda*, in the sense of *side* (it means a scarf, a *side*, a bend, a band), is the one from which the Eng. *band*, when used of persons confederated, originally came.]

I. *Gen.:* A company of persons united together for any purpose, or held by any bond of affinity.

1. *Lit.:* Persons so united.

". . . I passed over this Jordan; and now I am become two *bands*."—*Gen.* xxxii. 10.

2. *Fig.:* A great assemblage of any species of animal.

". . . vast numbers of butterflies, in *bands* or flocks of countless myriads, extended as far as the eye could range."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. viii.

II. *Specially:*

1. A number of soldiers, or at least of men capable of bearing arms, united together for military purposes.

"So the *bands* of Syria came no more into the land of Israel."—*2 Kings* vi. 23.

"And backed with such a *band* of horse,
As might less ample powers enforce."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 34.

2. A number of trained musicians in a regiment, intended to march in front of the soldiers and play instruments, so as to enable them to keep step as they move forward; also any similarly organised company of musicians, even though they may in no way be connected with the army; an orchestra. (The word *band* is also applied to the subdivisions of an orchestra, as *string-band*, *wind-band*, &c.)

". . . the hereditary piper and his sons formed the *band*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *band*, *company*, *crew*, and *gang*:—"Each of these terms denotes a small association for a particular object. A *band* is an association where men are bound together by some strong obligation, as a *band* of soldiers, a *band* of robbers. A *company* marks an association for convenience, without any particular obligation, as a *company* of travellers, a *company* of strolling players. *Crew* marks an association collected together by some external power, or by coincidence of plan and motive; in the former case it is used for a ship's *crew*; in the latter and bad sense it is employed for any number of evil-minded persons met together, from different quarters, and co-operating for some bad purpose. *Gang* is always used in a bad sense for an association of thieves, murderers, and depredators in general. It is more in common use than *band*. In Germany the robbers used to form *bands* and set the Government at defiance; housebreakers and pickpockets commonly associate now in *gangs*." (*Eng. Synon.*)

B. *Technically:*

1. *Saddlery. The bands of a saddle:* Two pieces of iron nailed upon the bows to hold them in their proper place.

2. *Naut.:* A stripe of canvas sewed across a sail to render it stronger. (*Falconer.*)

3. *Arch.:* A fascia, face, or plinth; any flat low member or moulding. (*Johnson.*)

4. *Anat. Flattened band:* The name given by its discoverer, Remak, to what is better called by Rosenthal and Purkinge the *axis cylinder*. It is a transparent material occupying the axis of the nerve-tube. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., pp. 212, 228.)

5. *Botany: Bands* or vittæ are the spaces between the elevated lines or ribs on the fruit of umbelliferous plants.

6. *Bookbinding:* One of the cords at the back of a book to which the thread is attached in sewing.

7. *Mach.:* A broad endless strap used for communicating motion from one wheel, drum, or roller, to another.

band-fish, *s.* The English designation of Cepola, a genus of fishes ranked under the Riband-shaped family of the order Acanthopteri. The Red Band-fish or Red Snake-fish (*Cepola rubescens*, Linn.) occurs in Britain.

band-kitt, *s.* A large wooden vessel with a cover to it. (*Boucher.*)

band-master, *s.* The director of a (military) band. [Band, II. 2.]

band-place, *s.* The part of the hat where the band was placed.

band-pulley, *s.*

Mach.: A flat-faced wheel, fixed on a shaft and driven by a band.

band-saw, *s.*

Mach.: An endless steel belt, serrated on one of its edges, running over wheels, and rapidly revolved.

band-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Narrow and very long, and with the two opposite margins parallel. Example, the leaves of *Zostera marina*.

band-stand, *s.* A platform or pavilion used or occupied by a band.

band-stane, *s.* A stone that goes through on both sides of a wall, and thus binds the rest together. (*Scotch.*)

"I am amaist persuaded it's the ghaist of a stane-mason—see siccan *band-stanes* as he's laid!"—*Scott: Tales of my Landlord*, i. 79. (*Jamieson.*)

band-string, *s.*

1. A string appended to a band; a string going across the breast for tying in an ornamental way.

2. The designation given to a species of confection of a long shape. (*Jamieson.*)

band-wagon, *s.* A large vehicle designed to convey a band of musicians, used generally at the head of a procession.

¶ *To keep up with the band-wagon:* To keep at the head; to be foremost, alert, progressive. (*U. S. Slang.*)

band-wheel, *s.*

Mach.: A wheel with a face nearly flat or grooved to retain the band that drives it, as in the lathe.

bănd (1), * **băn**de, *v.t.* & *i.* [From Eng. *band*, s. (q.v.). In Fr. *bander* = to bind, to tie; Port. *bandar*.]

A. *Transitive:*

† 1. *Of things:* To tie with a band.

2. *Of persons:* To unite together in confederacy; to form into a band, troop, or society. (In this sense often used reflectively.)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To unite together; to enter into agreement, alliance, or confederacy.

"And when it was day, certain of the Jews *banded* together . . ."—*Acts* xxiii. 12.

2. To assemble.

"Huge routs of people did about them *band*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 36.

* **băn**d (2), *v.t.* [Low Lat. *bandire* = to proclaim, to denounce.] [Ban, Banish.] To interdict, to banish, to forbid, to expel.

"Sweete love such lewdnes *bands* from his faire com panee."
Spenser; F. Q., III. ii. 41.

* **băn**d (1), *pret.* & *pa. par. of* Ban, *v.* (q.v.).

"And curs'd and *band*, and blasphemies forth threw."
Spenser: F. Q., V. xi. 12.

* **băn**d (2), *pret.* & *pa. par. of* Band, *v.* (q.v.). [A.S. *band*, pret. of *bindan* = to bind.]

"His hors until a tre sho *band*."
Ywaine and Gawin, 1,776. (*S. in Boucher.*)

bănd'-ăge (ăge = ĭj), *s.* [In Dan. & Fr. *bandage*, from Fr. *bander* = to band or tie, &c.] [Band, *s.* & *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. Anything tied around another, as a piece of cloth tied around the eyes to blindfold one, or around a wound for surgical purposes.

1. *In a general sense*

(*a*) *Literally:*

"Cords were fastened by hooks to my *bandages*, which the workmen had girt round my neck."—*Swift.*

(*b*) *Figuratively:*

"Zeal too had a place among the rest, with a *bandage* over her eyes . . ."—*Addison.*

2. *In a surgical sense.* [B. 1.]

". . . my informer, putting his head out to see what was the matter, received a severe cut, and now wore a *bandage*."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. vi.

† II. The act or operation of tying up wounds.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Surgery:* A fillet, band, or stripe of cloth, used in surgery for tying up wounds, and thus stopping the effusion of blood, further injury from the air, from accident, or from violence. [A., I. 1, 2.]

2. *Arch.* (*Plur.*): The iron rings or chains surrounding the springing of a dome or the circumference of a tower, to bind the structure together.

bănd'-ăge (ăge = ĭj), *v.t.* [From *bandage*, s. (q.v.).] To tie up with a bandage or similar appliance.

bănd'-ăged, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Bandage, *v.*]

bănd'-ăg-ĭng, *pr. par.* [Bandage, *v.*]

bănd-ă-lēer, *s.* [Bandoleer.]

ban-dăn'-a, * **ban-dăn'-na,** *s.* [In Fr. *bandana*; Sp. *bandaña*, *bandaño* = a neckerchief made of bast. (*Mahn.*).] A kind of calico-printing in which white or bright-colored spots are placed upon a Turkey-red or dark-ground.

bandana handkerchief. A handkerchief printed as described above.

bănd'-bŏx, *s.* [Eng. *band*; *box.*] A box of thin card, used principally for enclosing hats, caps, or similar articles of attire.

"With empty *bandbox* she delights to range."
Gay: Trivia.

bandé (băn'-dē), *a.* [Fr. = banded.]

Her.: The same as Eng. In Bend. [Bend.]

băn'-deau (eau as ō), plur. **băn'-deaux (eaux as ōz),** *s.* [Fr. = a fillet, frontlet, diadem, tiara, architrave.] A narrow band or fillet around a cap or other headdress.

"Around the edge of this cap was a stiff *bandeau* of leather."—*Scott.*

bănd'-ĕd (1), * **băn**d, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Band (1), *v.*]

A. *Ord. Lang.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Secret and safe the *banded* chests,
In which the wealth of Northam rests."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 21.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* A term applied to variegation or marking when transverse stripes of one colour cross another one.

2. *Her.* When a garb is bound together with a band of a different tincture, it is said to be *banded* of that tincture. (*Gloss. of Her.*)

bănd'-ĕd (2), *pa. par.* [Band, *v.*]

băn´-dĕl-ĕt, *s.* [BANDLET.]

† **băn´d ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *band; -er.*] One who bands; a person engaged to one or more in a bond or covenant. (*Chiefly Scotch.*)

"Montrose, and so many of the *banders* as happened to be at home at that time, were cited to appear."—*Guthry: Mem.*, p. 90. (*Jamieson.*)

băn´-dĕr-ōle, băn´-dĕr-ōlle, *s.* [BANDROL.]

băn´-dĭ-cōot, * băn´-dĭ-cōte, *s.* [Anglo-Indian name, from Telugu *pandi-kokku* = pig-rat.]

1. A name given to the *Mus giganteus* of Hardwicke. It is as large as a rabbit, and is found in India. It feeds on grain.

2. The English name given to a genus of Marsupial quadrupeds, named from their resemblance to the above species. They constitute the genus Perameles or the family Peramelidæ, and are found in Australia. There are several species. They are sometimes called Bandicoot Rats. [PERAMELIDÆ.]

băn´-dĭed, *pa. par.* [BANDY, *v.*]

băn´-dĭ-lēer, *s.* [BANDOLEER.]

băn´d´-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [BAND (1), *v.*]

banding-plane, *s.* A plane used for cutting out grooves and inlaying strings and bands in straight and circular work. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

băn´-dĭt, * băn´-dīte, * băn´-dĭt-tō, * băn´-dĕt-tō (pl. **băn´-dĭt-tĭ, † băn´-dĭts**), *a.* & *s.* [In Sw., Dan., Ger., & Fr. *bandit;* Dut. *banditet;* Sp. & Port. *bandido* = a highwayman. Ital. *bandito*, as adjective = proscribed, banished; as substantive = an outlaw, an exile, a highwayman; *banditu, bando* = a proclamation; *bandire* = to proclaim, publish, tell, banish.] [BAN.]

* **A.** *As adjective* (of the old form *banditto*): Pertaining to an outlaw, a highwayman, or other robber. [B.]

"A Roman sworder, and *banditto* slave,
Murder'd sweet Tully."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

B. *As substantive* (of the modern form *bandit*):

1. *Properly:* One who, besides having been banished, has been publicly proclaimed an outlaw, and, having nothing further to hope from society, or at least from the government which has taken these decisive steps against him, has become a highwayman or robber of some other type.

2. *More generally:* Any robber, whatever may be the circumstances which have led to his adopting his evil mode of life.

"No *bandit* fierce, no tyrant mad with pride,
No cavern'd hermit, rests self-satisfy'd." *Pope.*

¶ As robbers generally find that they can more easily carry out their nefarious plans if they go in gangs, the word *bandit* often occurs in the plural (*banditti*); there is, however, no reason to believe that this is etymologically connected with *band*, in the sense of a company of people associated together for some end.

"They had contracted all the habits of *banditti*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

bandit-saint (pl. **banditti-saints**), *s.* A person combining the profession of a saint with the practice of a bandit.

"*Banditti-saints* disturbing distant lands,
And unknown nations wandering for a home."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. iv.

băn´-dĭt-tĭ, *s. pl.* [BANDIT.]

† **băn´-dle,** *s.* [Irish *bannlamh* = a cubit: *bann* = a measure, and *lamh* = the hand, the arm.]

1. A measure of two feet in length, used in the south and west of Ireland.

2. See extract.

"*Bandle*, or narrow linen, for home consumption, is made in the western part of the county."—*Arthur Young: A Tour in Ireland*, p. 85.

bandle-linen, *s.* (See extract under *bandle*, s., 2.)

† **băn´d-lĕss-lĭe,** *adv.* [Eng. *band; -less, -ly.*] Without bands or vestments; regardlessly. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

† **băn´d-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *band; -less, -ness.*] The state of abandonment to wickedness. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

băn´d-lĕt, băn´-dĕl-ĕt, *s.* [In Fr. *bandelette.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A small band for encircling anything. (*Francis.*)

2. *Arch.:* Any small band, moulding, or fillet. (*Johnson.*)

band-hŏo´-ka, *s.* [Name in some languages of India.] The name of an Indian shrub, the *Ixora Bandhuca*, sometimes called the Jungle Geranium. It has scarlet or crimson flowers, and belongs to the order Cinchonaceæ, or Cinchonads.

băn´-dŏg, * băn´d´-dŏg, * băn´d´-dŏgge, * bŏnd´e-dŏg, *s.* [O. Eng. *band* = bound, and *dog.*] A dog of such a character as to require the restraint of a band; a large, fierce dog requiring to be kept chained. Specially, according to Harrison, a mastiff; and, according to Bewick, a cross between the mastiff and the bull-dog.

"*Bonde-dog: molossus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Half a hundred good *band-dogs*
Came running o'er the lea."
Robin Hood, ii. 64. (*Boucher.*)

"We have great *ban-dogs* will teare their skinne."
Spenser: Shep. Cal., ix.

băn´-dō-lēer, băn´-dę-lĭēr, băn´-dĭ-lēer, *s.* [In Dut. and Ger. *bandelier;* Sw. *bantler;* Fr. *bandoulière;* Sp. *bandolera;* Port. *bandoleira;* Ital. *bandoliera;* from Fr. *bande*, Ital. *banda* = a band. Named from having been fastened by a broad band of leather.] A large leathern belt worn in mediæval times by

BANDOLEER.

musketeers. One end passed over the right shoulder, whilst the other hung loose under the left arm. It sustained the musket, and had dependent from it twelve charges of powder and shot put up in small wooden boxes.

"He lighted the match of his *bandelier*,
And wofully scorched the hackbutteer."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 21.

* **băn´-dŏn, * băn´-dŏun, * bâun´-dŏun** (*O. Eng.*) **băn´-dŏwn** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* [O. Fr. & Prov. *bandon* = command, orders, dominion.] [ABANDON.]

1. Command, orders, dominion.

"Alangst the land of Ross he roars,
And all obey'd at his *bandown*,
Evin frae the North to Suthren shoars.
Battle of Harlaw, st. 7. *Evergreen*, i. 81. (*Jamieson.*)

2. Disposal.

"For bothe the wise folke and unwise
Were wholly to her *bandon* brought,
So well with yeftes hath she wrought."
Rom. of the Rose, 1,163.

† **băn´-dŏre, † băn´-dŏre, † măn´-dŏre, † păn´-dŏre, † păn´-dōre,** *s.* [In Dan. *pandure;* Ger. *pandore;* Fr. *bandore, mandore, mandole, pandore;* Sp. *bandurria, pandola* = a lute with four strings, *mandolin, pandurria;* Port. *bandurra;* Ital. *mandola* = a cithern, *pandora, pandura;* Lat. *pandura* and *pandurium;* Gr. *πανδοῦρα* (*pandoura*) and *πανδουρίς* (*pandouris*) = a musical instrument with three strings, said to have been invented by Pan.] A musical instrument like a lute or guitar, invented by John Rose or Rose, a famous violin-maker, about 1562. The name gave origin to *banjo* (q.v.).

"One Garchi Sanches, a Spanish poet, became distraught of his wits with overmuch levitie, and at the time of his distraction was playing upon a *bandore*."—*Wits, Fits, and Fancies*, K. 4 (1614).

* **băn´-dŏun-lў, * băn´-dŏwn-lў,** *adv.* [O. Eng. & Scotch *baudoun;* -*ly.*] Firmly, courageously. (*Scotch.*)

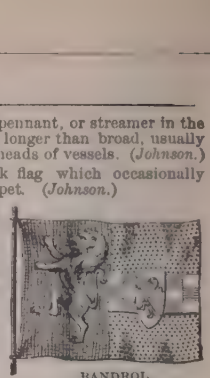
"The Sotheron saw how that so *bandounly*,
Wallace abaid ner hand thair chewalry."
Wallace, v. 881, *MS.* (*Jamieson.*)

băn´d´-rōl, băn´-dĕr-ōle, băn´-nĕr-ōl, băn´-nĕr-ōlle, băn´-nĕr-all, *s.* [In Fr. *banderole* = (1) a shoulder-belt; (2) a bandrol; (3) (*Naut.*) a streamer.]

1. A small flag, pennant, or streamer in the form of a guidon, longer than broad, usually borne at the mast-heads of vessels. (*Johnson.*)

2. The small silk flag which occasionally hangs from a trumpet. (*Johnson.*)

3. A banner or flag, usually about a yard square, several of which were borne at the funerals of the great. The engraving shows the bannerolle which was placed at the head of Cromwell at his funeral. (*Fairholt.*) (See also example from Camden under BANNEROL.)



BANDROL.

4. *Her.:* A small streamer depending from the crook of a crozier and folding over the staff.

5. *Arch.:* A flat band with an inscription, used in the decoration of buildings of the Renaissance period.

băn´d´s-man, *s.* [Eng. *band; -man.*] A member of a (military) band. [BAND, II. 2.]

băn´d´-stĕr, băn´-stĕr, *s.* [Eng. *band*, and suffix *-ster.*] One who binds sheaves after the reapers of the harvest-field. (*Scotch.*)

băn´-dў (1), *s.* [Etymology doubtful. Dr. Murray thinks it probable that it comes from *bandy*, v. (q.v.).]

1. A club bent and rounded at the lower part, designed for striking a ball.

2. A game played between two parties equipped with such sticks or clubs, the one side endeavouring to drive a small ball to a certain spot, and the others doing their best to send it in the opposite direction. [HOCKEY.]

"Are nothing but the games they lose at *bandy*."
O. Play, v. 162. (*J. H. in Boucher.*)

bandy-wicket, *s.* An old name of a game like cricket. (*J. H. in Boucher.*)

băn´-dў (2), *s.* [Telugu and Karnata (Canarese) *bandi, bundi.*] A cart, a carriage, a gig; any wheeled conveyance. (*Anglo-Indian.*) [BULLOCK-BANDY.]

băn´-dў (1), *a.* [Probably from *bandy* (1), *s.*]

1. Curved outwards at the side (said of legs). (See extract from Swift under *bandy-leg.*)

2. Bandy-legged.

băn´d´-ў (2), *a.* [Eng. *band*, s.]

1. Marked with bands or stripes.

"Soe as the same clothes beinge put in water are founde to shrincke, rewey, pursey, squallie, cockling, *bandy*, lighte, and notabile faultie."—*Stat. 43 Eliz.*, c. 10.

2. Full of (musical) bands.

bandy-leg, *s.* A leg curved laterally outwards.

"Nor makes a scruple to expose
Your *bandy-leg*, or crooked nose." *Swift.*

bandy-legged, *a.* Having bandy legs.

"The Ethiopians had an one-eyed *bandy-legged* prince; such a person would have made but an odd figure." (*Johnson.*)

băn´-dў, *v.t.* & *i.* [Prob. from Fr. *bander* = to bandy, with some allusion to *bande* = a side.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:* To toss backwards and forwards, as a ball in the game of tennis or any similar play.

"They do cunningly, from one hand to another, *bandy* the service like a tennis ball."—*Spenser.*

"What from the tropicks can the earth repel?
What vigorous arm, what repercussive blow,
Bandies the mighty globe still to and fro?"
Blackmore.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To exchange anything in a more or less similar way with another person.

(*a*) *In a general sense:*

"Had she affections and warm youthful blood,
She'd be as swift in motion as a ball;
My words would *bandy* her to my sweet love,
And his to me." *Shakesp.: Rom. & Jul.*, ii. 5.

(*b*) *Spec.:* Used of the exchange of words or blows with an adversary.

"And *bandied* many a word of boast."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 14.

"While he and Musgrave *bandied* blows."
Ibid., 27.

2. To agitate, to toss about.

"This hath been so *bandied* amongst us, that on can hardly miss books of this kind."—*Locke.*

"Ever since men have been united into governments the endeavours after universal monarchy have been *bandied* among them."—*Swift.*

"Let not obvious and known truth, or some of the most plain and certain propositions, be *bandied* about in a disputation."—*Watts.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To drive a ball backward and forward in playing tennis.

"That while he had been *bandying* at tennis . . ."
Webster: Vittoria Corombona. (*Nares.*)

2. *Fig.:* To drive anything to and fro; specially, to exchange blows with an adversary.

"A valiant son-in-law thou shalt enjoy;
One fit to *bandy* with thy lawless sons,
To ruffle in the commonwealth of Rome."
Shakesp.: Titus Andron., I. 1.

băn'-dy-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [BANDY, *v.*]

"After all the *bandying* attempts of resolution, it is as much a question as ever."—*Glanville.*

* **bāne** (1), *s.* [BONE.] (*O. Eng.* & *Scotch.*)

bāne (2), *s.* [A.S. *bana* = (1) a wound-maker, a murderer (2) destruction, death, the undoing; *bane, ben, benn* = a wound; Sw. *bane* = bane, death; Icel. *bani* = death, murder; in compos. *bana*, as *bana-sott* = death-sickness; *bana-sar* = death-wound, from *bana* = to slay, *ben* = a deadly wound; Mid. H. Ger. & Flem. *bane* = destruction; O. H. Ger. *bana* = death-blow, murder; *bano* = murderer; Goth. *banja* = a blow, a wound (BANG); Irish *bana* = death. *Bane* may be connected with Arm. *benyn, vinym*; Fr. *venin*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *veneno*; Lat. *venenum* = poison.] [BANE, *v.*]

* **A.** *Of persons:* A murderer.

"And schulde have *bane* beon . . ."
MS. Cott., Titus, D. xviii., f. 147. (*S. in Boucher.*)

B. *Of things:*

I. *Lit.:* Poison of a deadly kind. [BANEBERRY.]

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Anything highly detrimental, noxious, or fatal.

"Thus am I doubly arm'd; my death and life,
My *bane* and antidote, are both before me:
This, in a moment, brings me to an end;
But that informs me I shall never die."
Addison.

2. Anything detrimental to a lesser extent.

"For mutability is Nature's *bane*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *bane, pest*, and *ruin*:—"*Bane* is said of things only; *pest*, of persons only. Whatever produces a deadly corruption is the *bane*; whoever is as obnoxious as the plague is a *pest*; *ruin* is that which actually causes ruin; luxury is the *bane* of civil society; gaming is the *bane* of youth; sycophants are the *pests* of society; drinking is the *ruin* of all who indulge to excess." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

bane-berry, *s.* *The English name of the *Actæa spicata*, a plant of the order Ranunculaceæ, or Crowfoots. It is called also Herb Christopher. It grows wild in Britain. The berries are poisonous; with alum they yield a black dye. [ACTÆA.]

* **bane-wort,** *s.* One of the old names of a plant—the Deadly Nightshade (*Atropa belladonna*, Linn.).

* **bāne,** *v.t.* [From *bane*, *s.* (q.v.). In Gr. **phéno* (*phenō*) = to slay.] To poison.

"What if my house be troubled with a rat,
And I be pleas'd to give ten thousand ducats
To have it *bane'd*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

* **bā'ne-fīre,** *s.* [BONFIRE.]

bā'ne-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *bane*; *-ful.*] Poisonous, pernicious, deadly, noxious, harmful, destructive.

"For sure one star its *baneful* beam display'd
On Priam's roof and Hippoplacia's shade."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxii. 610, 611.

"And here to every thirsty wanderer
By sly enticement gives his *baneful* cup."
Milton: Comus.

bā'ne-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *baneful*; *-ly.*] Perniciously, noxiously, harmfully. (*Webster.*)

bā'ne-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *baneful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being poisonous, noxious, pernicious, or harmful. (*Johnson.*)

* **băn'-ĕr** (*Scotch*), * **băn'-ĕre** (*O. Eng.*), *s.* [BANNER.]

* **băn'-ĕr-măn,** *s.* An obsolete spelling of BANNER-MAN (q.v.).

* **bănes,** *s. pl.* [BAN (1), *s.*]

băng, *v.t.* & *i.* [Imitated from the sound. In Sw. *banka*; Dan. *banke* = to beat, to knock; Ir. *beanaem* = to beat.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To beat, to thump. (*Vulgar.*)

"One receiving from them some affronts, met with them handsomely, and *banged* them to good purpose."—*Howel.*

"He having got some iron out of the earth, put it into his servants' hands to fence with and *bang* one another."—*Locke.*

2. To fire a gun, cannon, or anything which makes a report; or, more loosely, to let off or shoot an arrow, or anything which goes more noiselessly to its destination.

". . . he gaed into the wood, and *banged* off a gun at him."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxiv.

3. To handle roughly.

"The desperate tempest hath so *bang'd* the Turks."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

4. To surpass.

". . . not an England can *bang* them."—*Anderson: Cumberland Ballads*, p. 25. (*S. in Boucher.*)

B. *Intransitive:* To change place with impetuosity: as, "He *bang'd* to the door" = he went hastily to the door. (*Jamieson.*) Cf. "to *bang* to the door," meaning to shut the door so as to cause a *bang*.

¶ *To bang out*, v.t. & i.

(*a*) *Transitive:* To draw out hastily.

"Then I'll *bang* out my beggar-dish."
Song. (*Ross's Helenore*, p. 143.)

(*b*) *Intransitive:* To rush out. (*Scotch.*)

"Blythly wald I *bang* out o'er the brae."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 393. (*Jamieson.*)

băng (1), *s.* [Imitated from the sound. In Dan. *bank* = drubbing, cudgelling, blows.]

1. A blow, a thump. (*Vulgar.*)

"With many a stiff twack, many a *bang*,
Hard crabtree and old iron rang." *Hudibras.*

2. An action expressive of haste; as "he came with a *bang*." (*Scotch.*)

¶ *In a bang:* Suddenly. (*Scotch.*)

"And syne be married with him *in a bang*."
Ross: Helenore, p. 69.

3. A great number; a crowd. (Used of persons or things.)

"Of customers she had a *bang*;
For lairds and souters a' did gang."
Ramsay: Poems, i. 216.

4. The front hair cut square across the forehead (of a woman or girl).

"She wears a most bewitching *bang*."—*Century Magazine*, Aug., 1882, p. 640.

băng (2), *s.* [BHANG.]

bănged, *pa. par.* [BANG, *v.*]

băn'-ghў (*h* mute), *s.* [Compare Telugu *bungah* = baggage in baskets.]

In India: Baggage suspended from a bamboo pole carried on a man's shoulders.

băng'-Ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Christian Frederick Bang, author of a dissertation upon the plants of sacred history (1767).] A genus of Algæ. The species are in broad or silky tufts.

băng'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Eng. *bang*; *-ing.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adj.:* Great, large, "beating" in the sense of exceeding anything else in magnitude. (*S. in Boucher*, &c.) (*Vulgar.*)

băn'-gle, *s.* [Hind. *bangri, bungree* = a bracelet.] An ornament of a ringed form, like a bracelet, worn on the wrists and ankles of both sexes in India, in parts of Africa, and other tropical countries.

BANGLES.

* **băn'-gle,** *v.i.* [Etymology unknown.] To flutter aimlessly. (Said of hawks.)

To bangle away: To waste by little and little; to squander recklessly.

"If we *bangle* away the legacy of peace left us by Christ, it is a sign of our want of regard for him."—*Whole Duty of Man.*

bangle-ear, *s.* A loose hanging ear in a dog; a defective ear in a horse. (*Rees.*)

bangle-eared, *a.* Having the ears loose and hanging like those of a dog. (*J. H. in Boucher.*)

Băn-gör'-Ĭ-ąn, *a.* [From Bangor, a cathedral city and parish in Carnarvon. The Rev. J. Evans derives it from Wel. *ban* = superior, and *ctr* = a society. The chief choir.] Pertaining to Bangor.

Bangorian controversy: A controversy raised by Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, Bishop of Bangor, through his publishing a sermon in 1717, from the text, "My kingdom is not of this world" (John xviii. 36). His views, which were Low Church with a dash of what is now called Rationalism, gave much offence to the High Churchmen of the day. Among Dr. Hoadley's opponents was Dr. John Potter, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, and author, among other works, of the well-known *Grecian Antiquities.*

"They are informed of the excellence of the *Bangorian controversy* . . ."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. viii.

băng'-ra, *s.* [From Mahratta, &c., *bhang* = hemp.] Coarse hempen cloth made in North India.

băng'-sŏme, *a.* [Eng. *bang*; *-some.*] Quarrelsome. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

băngs-rĭng, *s.* [BANXRING.]

† **băng'-stĕr,** * **băng'e-ĭs-tĕr,** *s.* & *adj.* [Eng. *bang*; *-ster.*]

A. *As substantive. Properly:* One capable of inflicting "banging" blows; a burly ruffian, a rough, a bully, a quarrelsome person. (*O. Eng.* & *Scotch.*)

"Ilk *bangeister* and limmer of this land
With frie brydell sall quham thai pleis molest."
Pinkerton: Scottish Poems, ii. 337. (*Jamieson.*)

B. *As adjective:* Violent, quarrelsome.

"A' kens they *bangster* chiels o' yore,
First amity an luxrie tore."
Learmont: Poems, p. 29, (*Jamieson.*)

* **băng'-strie,** *s.* [From *bangster* (q.v.), and suffix *-y.*] Strength of hand; violence to another in his person or property. (*Scotch.*)

"Persones wrangeouslie intrusing themselves in the rowmes and possessiones of utheris, be *bangstrie* and force, . . ."—*Acts Jas. VI.* (1594).

* **băng'ue,** *s.* [BHANG.]

băn'-Ĭ-ąn (1), **băn'-ў-ąn** (2), *s.* & *a.* [In Ger. *baniane, bandanen*; Fr. *banian*; Port. *baniano*; Sansc. *banik* = a merchant; *panya* = saleable; *pan* = to sell. (*Mahn, &c.*).]

A. *As substantive* (*among Anglo-Indians*)*:*

1. A Hindoo merchant or shopkeeper.

2. *Spec. in Bengal:* A native who manages the money concerns of a European, and sometimes acts as his interpreter. (*Gloss. to Mill's Hist. of India.*)

3. A loose flannel jacket or shirt.

banian-days, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Days on which sailors have no meat given them in their rations.

banian-hospital, *s.* A hospital in the East for sick animals.

băn'-Ĭ-ąn (2), *s.* The same as BANYAN (1).

băn'-ĭsh, *v.t.* [In Ger. *bannen, verbannen*; O. H. Ger. *bannan*; Dut. *verbannen*; Fr. *bannir*, pr. par. *banissant*; Port. *banir*; Prov. & Ital. *bandire*; Low Lat. *bannio.*] [BAN, BANDIT.]

I. *Literally:*

1. To sentence to exile; to send away from one's country by the verdict of a judicial authority; to exile for a limited period or for life.

". . . therefore we *banish* you our territories."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

2. *Reflectively:* To send one's self abroad.

II. *Fig.:* To drive out or away; to expel.

"It is for wicked men only to dread God, and to endeavour to *banish* the thoughts of Him out of their minds."—*Tillotson.*

"And bids the world take heart and *banish* fear."
Cowper: The Task, bk. ii.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between the verbs to *banish*, to *exile*, and to *expel*, and between the corresponding nouns *banishment, exile*, and *expulsion*. The idea of exclusion, or coercive removal from a place, is common to these terms.

(*a*) To *banish* and to *exile* are thus discriminated:—*Banishment* includes the removal from

or the prohibition of access to some place; *exile* signifies the removal from one's home; to *exile*, therefore, is to *banish*, but to *banish* is not always to *exile*. *Banishment* follows from a decree of justice; *exile* either by the necessity of circumstances or an order of authority. *Banishment* is a disgraceful punishment inflicted by tribunals upon delinquents; *exile* is a disgrace incurred without dishonour: *exile* removes us from our country; *banishment* drives us from it ignominiously. *Banishment* is a compulsory exercise of power which must be submitted to; *exile* is a state into which we may go voluntarily.

(*b*) The following is the distinction between *to banish* and *to expel*:—*Banishment* and *expulsion* both mark a disgraceful and coercive exclusion, but *banishment* is authoritative; it is a public act of government: *expulsion* is simply coercive; it is the act of a private individual, or a small community. *Banishment* always supposes a removal to a distant spot, to another land; *expulsion* never reaches beyond a particular house or society—*e.g.*, a university or public school, &c. *Banishment* and *expulsion* are likewise used in a figurative sense, although *exile* is not: in this sense, *banishment* marks a distant and entire removal; *expulsion* a violent removal: we *banish* that which it is not prudent to retain—*e.g.*, groundless hopes, fears, &c.; we *expel* that which is noxious—*e.g.*, envy, hatred, and every evil passion should be *expelled* from the mind as disturbers of its peace.

băn´-ĭshed, *băn´-ĭyshed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Banish.]

băn´-ĭsh-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *banish*; *-er.*] One who banishes.]

"To be full quit of those my *banishers*,
Stand I before thee here."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 5.

băn´-ĭsh-ĭng, *pr. par.* [Banish.]

băn´-ĭsh-mẽnt, *s.* [Eng. *banish*; *-ment.* In Fr. *banissement.*] The act of banishing; the state of being banished.

1. *Lit.*: The act of sending one from his country into exile; the state of being sent into exile.

"There was now no probability that he would be recalled from *banishment*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. *Fig.*: The act of sending another away; specially, the act of dismissing thought or mental emotion. (*Webster.*)

băn´-ĭs-tẽr, *s.* [Baluster.]

băn-ĭs-tẽr´-ẽ-ææ, *s. pl.* [Banisteria, q.v.]

Bot.: A tribe or section of the order Malpighiaceæ.

băn-ĭs-tẽr´-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after the Rev. John Banister, who lost his life searching for plants in Virginia.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Malpighiaceæ, or Malpighiads, and the tribe Banistereæ. The species are evergreen twiners and climbers, with fine leaves and flowers. They were introduced from America.

băn´-jō, †băn´-jẽr, *s.* [Probably a corruption of *bandore* (q.v.).] A musical instrument with five strings, having a head and neck like a guitar, with a body or sounding-board hollow at the back, and played with the hand and fingers. It is the favourite instrument of the plantation negroes of the Southern States and their imitators.

băńk, *băńke, †*băńcke, *s.* [In A.S. *banc* = (1) a bench, (2) a bedstead; *benc* = a bench, a table; Sw. *bank* = a shelf, a bar; Dan. *bænk* = a bench, a form, a seat; *bank* = a bench, form, pew, bank, pawnbroker's shop, shelf; Ger. *bank, banko*; Dut. *bank*; Wel. & Arm. *banc, bancq*; Fr. & Prov. *banc* = a bench, seat, pew, a bank, sand, a border-shelf; *banque* = bank, money agency, workman's salary, bench, block; Sp., Port., & Ital. *banco* = a bench, a shop-counter, a bank; Low Lat. *bancus* = a high seat. Hence it appears that *bank* and *bench* were originally the same word.] [Bench.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

†1. *Of a bench or seat:* A bench, a desk, a counter, or anything similar to these in form; specially, one of the benches on which rowers usually sit.

"Placed on their *banks* the lusty Trojans sweep."
Waller.

2. *Of a house fitted up with such benches or seats; of anything or any person connected with such a building:*

(*a*) A counting-house or office fitted up with benches, desks, and counters; specially one for dealing in money. [B.]

"... a fairly good demand is maintained at the *Bank*."—*Times*, Dec. 28, 1878.

(*b*) The money dealt in at a bank.

(*c*) The persons who deal in it; specially the manager or the directors of the business.

"... the *Bank* has been able to stem the torrent of currency ..."—*Times*, Dec. 28, 1878.

(*d*) The operations carried on; the affairs managed.

"... the foresight with which the *Bank* has for some months past been managed."—*Times*, Dec. 28, 1878.

3. *Of anything in nature resembling a bench or seat:*

(1) A piece of ground rising above the rest, and constituting either a long acclivity or an elevation of some other form. This may be—

(*a*) A river-bank.

"... packs of wild dogs may be heard howling on the wooded *banks* of the less frequented streams."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. vi.

(*b*) Any slight eminence or knoll.

"With fragrant turf, and flowers as wild and fair
As ever dressed a *bank* or scented summer air."
Cowper: Charity.

¶ In East Yorkshire it is used for a hill. (*Prof. Phillips: Rivers, &c., of Yorkshire*, p. 262.)

(*c*) An eminence rising from the sea-bottom, even though it does not come near the surface, as "the *banks* of Newfoundland."

"And there is no danger of *bank* or breaker.
With the breeze behind us on we go."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, v.

(2) A cloud or fog shaped like a bench, or like a river-bank or a knoll.

"... a heavy *bank* of clouds ..."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. ix.

(4) Anything which, made by man, looks like a natural river-bank, eminence, or knoll; specially, a mound of earth or other material thrown up with the view of aiding in the siege of a fortified place.

"He shall not come into this city, nor shoot an arrow there, nor come before it with shields, nor cast a *bank* against it."—*Isa.* xxxvii. 33.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:*

(*a*) *Originally:* The bench on which the judges sat.

(*b*) The whole of the judges, or at least a number of them sitting together, hearing arguments involving questions in subtle points of law, as distinguished from a smaller gathering of them for hearing cases in *Nisi Prius*.

2. *Printing:* A flat table used by printers, on which the printed sheets are laid as they come from the press.

3. *Carpentry:* A long piece of timber.

4. *Comm. & Polit. Econ.:* An institution in the hands of a joint-stock company or of a private person, for receiving money, keeping it secure till required again by the owners, and turning it meanwhile to profitable account. [Banking.]

5. *Mach.:* A creel for holding rows of bobbins of cotton.

6. The floor of a glass-melting furnace. (*Knight.*)

7. *Music:* A row of keys of a stringed or wind instrument. (*Knight.*)

8. *Mining:* The face of the coal at which miners are working; the surface of the ground, as in the phrase "so much coal came to *bank*." Also, the coal left standing between the excavations is *bank*.

9. *Naut.:* A tier of oars in a galley.

B. Attributively, as in the following compounds:—

bank-agent, *s.* A paid functionary employed to conduct banking operations in a branch of the central office established as a feeder in a provincial town.

bank-bill, *s.*

1. *In England:* A bill drawn on a bank or a private individual. It is payable at sight, or at a certain specified time after it becomes due. [Bill.]

"Let three hundred pounds be paid her out of my ready money, or *bank-bills*."—*Swift.*

2. *In America:* A promissory note; a bank-note.

bank-book, *s.* A book in which the cashier or clerk enters the debt and credit of a customer.

bank-credit, *s.*

In Scotland: A specified sum up to which one will be allowed to draw money from a bank upon proper security being given.

bank-fence, *s.* A bank of earth used as a fence for a field or other piece of land.

bank-holidays, *s.*

Law & Ord. Lang.: Holidays upon which banks are legally closed, so that the officers of those establishments may obtain needed rest. By the Bank Holidays Act, passed on the 25th of May, 1871, the following holidays became legal in the English Kingdom.

1. *In England and Ireland:* (1) Easter Monday; (2) the Monday in Whitsun week, generally called Whit Monday; (3) the first Monday in August; (4) the 26th of December, popularly called Boxing Day.

2. *In Scotland:* (1) New Year's Day; (2) the first Monday in May; (3) the first Monday in August; (4) Christmas Day.

Of the above holidays Christmas Day, Boxing Day, and New Year's Day, fall on different days of the week, and may in consequence fall on Sunday. When any one of them does so, the legal bank holiday is on the Monday immediately following.

3. *In the United States:* Bank-holidays in this country differ in date in the different states. The holidays common to all are Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day. Those kept in many of the states are New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, and General Election Day. Arbor Day, Labor Day, and a number of other holidays are confined to one or a few states.

bank-interest, *s.* The interest allowed on money deposited in a bank. The rate is higher on deposit receipts than on current accounts. Both, however, fluctuate within certain considerable limits. Till lately the joint-stock banks and discount offices regulated their rate of interest by that of the Bank of England. In the United States each state has its special legal rate, with differences in different states.

bank-martin, *s.*

Ornith.: A name for a bird, the Sand-martin (*Hirundo riparia*). (Also called Bank-swallow.)

bank-money, *s.* The credit given by the Bank of Amsterdam for worn coin received by it at the intrinsic value of each piece. The appellation was intended to distinguish it from the current money of the place. (*Penny Cycl.*, iii. 377.)

bank-note, *s.* A note issued by a bank legally empowered to send it forth. It promises to pay to the bearer a certain specific sum of money conspicuously printed upon its face. The Bank of England issues notes of the value of £5 and upwards, which are legal tender throughout England. Certain Scotch banks send forth notes as low as £1, and Irish banks send forth notes for £1 and above. Banks of the United States issue notes of the value of $1.00 and upwards, which notes are supplied by the National Government, and are based on the Government credit. They largely take the place of gold and silver in circulation.

"... that the parties present would engage to receive *bank-notes* in all payments to be made to them."—*Prof. Leone Levi: Brit. Comm.* (1872), p. 76.

bank-post, *s.*

Stationery: The name for three kinds of paper used for foreign correspondence. *Medium Bank-post* is 22 × 17½ inches, and weighs 13 pounds per ream. *Large Bank-post* is 20½ × 16½ inches, and weighs 11 pounds per ream. *Small Bank-post*, a kind of paper now seldom used, is 18 × 15½ inches, and weighs about 9 pounds per ream.

bank-rate, *s.* The rate of discount at the Bank of England on a particular day. [Discount, Interest.]

"When the *bank-rate* remains apparently immovably 1 per cent. above the highest open value of money ..."—*Times*, Sept. 19, 1879.

bank-stock, *s.* A share or shares in the capital of a joint-stock bank.

"The sick man cried out with a feeble voice, 'Pray, Doctor, how went *bank-stock* to-day at 'Change?'"—*Tatler*, No. 248.

bank-swallow, *s.*

Ornith.: A name for the Sand-martin (*Hirundo riparia.*) [BANK-MARTIN.]

bănk, *v.t.* & *i.* [From *bank*, s.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To pass by the banks or mounds of.

". . . as I have *banked* their towns."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

2. To place in a banking establishment which invites the deposit of money. (*Johnson.*)

3. To surround with a bank; to embank, to fortify with earthworks. (*Johnson.*)

¶ *To bank up a fire* is to cover it thickly with slack coal, which will keep alight but burn slowly, as is done by engineers leaving work for a time.

B. *Intrans.:* To place money in a bank.

bănk'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *bank; able.*] Of such a character as to be capable of being received at a bank. (*Webster.*)

bănked, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BANK, *v.*]

bănk'-ẽr (1), ***bănq'-uẽr** (*u* silent), ***bănc'-qwẽr** (*Eng.*), **bănk'-ẽr, *bănk'-ūre** (*Scotch*), *s.* [In Fr. *banquier* = a bench-cloth.] [BANK, *s.*]

I. *Of a literal bench or seat:*

* 1. A cushion or covering for a seat

"One docer and a new *bancquer*, . . ."—*Cookyn: Will of Wm. Askame* (1389). *Testam. Eborc.*, p. 123.

¶ The form *banker* appears in *Prompt. Parv.* (1440). It is still in use as a technical word among artisans.

2. A stone bench on which masons place the block of stone on which they are operating.

3. A bench used in bricklaying for preparing the bricks for gauged work.

II. *Of that which pertains to anything in nature in form like such a bench or seat:* A vessel used for cod-fishing on the *banks* of Newfoundland.

bănk'-ẽr (2), *s.* [Eng. *bank; -er.* In Sw. *bankör*; Dut. & Ger. *bankier*; Fr. *banquier*; Sp. *banquero*; Port. *bankueiro*; Ital. *banchiere.*] [BANK.]

1. One whose profession or occupation it is to conduct banking operations. He takes in money for safe keeping, and, as a rule, allows interest on it, to repay which and obtain a profit for himself or for his employers, he seeks to place out a great part of what he has received as advantageously as he can. He prospers if his investments are good, but is the cause of tremendous disaster if, lending what has been entrusted to him on bad security, he find it not again recoverable.

"Whole droves of leuders crowd the *banker's* doors,
To call in money." *Dryden.*

2. One who raises banks as a barrier against river-floods, encroachments of the sea, &c.

3. A drain-digger, ditcher. (*North.*)

bănk'-ẹt (1), *s.* [Fr. *banquette.*]

Brick-making: A wooden bench on which bricks are cut.

*** bănk'-ẹt** (2), *s.* [BANQUET.]

bănk'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BANK, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

". . . were paid by the quæstor in bills on the *banking* commissioners, or *triumviri mensarii*, . . ."
—*Arnold: Hist. Rome*, vol. iii., ch. xliv., p. 207.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Engineering:* The act or operation of raising a bank against river-floods, the encroachments of the sea, or for other purposes.

2. *Comm. & Polit. Econ.:* The act or operation of dealing in money; the occupation or business of a banker: the methods he adopts in carrying on this occupation; and the general principles on which these methods are founded.

Though banking cannot have been much required, and in all likelihood did not arise till society had made considerable advances, yet its origin goes back to a remote period of antiquity. The practice of taking interest for money, which presupposes operations which, by whatever name called, are really banking, is alluded to in the Mosaic law (Exod. xxii. 25; Lev. xxv. 35—37; Deut. xxiii. 19, 20), as it was in the New Testament by the Divine Teacher in one of his parables (Matt. xxv. 27). The highly interesting discovery has recently been made that there was a banking establishment in ancient Babylon, founded by a man called Egibi, which lasted at least from the first year of Nebuchadnezzar II. (B.C. 604) to the end of the reign of Darius Hystaspis (B.C. 485), and conducted financial operations of a magnitude which would have done no discredit to the Bank of England. (*Trans. Bib. Archæol. Soc.*, vol. vi., 1879, p. 582.)

Banking was well understood at Athens; it was established also in the capital and the provincial parts of the Roman empire, though not just on the scale of magnitude which might have been expected.

It languished through the Middle Ages, but revived with commerce in general about the middle of the twelfth century, Italy in this as in many other respects leading the way. Hence, as shown in the etymology, the English word *bank* comes from the Italian *banco*, which primarily means a bench, and points to the fact that the first bankers, while conducting their business, sat upon a bench, as the Hindoo money-changers do to this day. [MONEY-CHANGER.] From Italy the revival of banking spread to other civilised countries. Omitting banks of lesser note, that of Venice —the first public bank established in mediæval times—arose in 1157, that of Genoa in 1345, that of Barcelona about 1400, that of Amsterdam in 1609, and that of Hamburg in 1619. In 1694 the celebrated William Patterson founded the world-renowned Bank of England, its charter being dated July 27th of that year. The Bank of Scotland followed in 1695. In 1703 arose the Bank of Vienna, in 1765 that of Berlin, and in 1783 that of Ireland. The United States Bank commenced in 1790, though it was not incorporated till 1816; that of France was instituted in 1803, and that of Bengal in 1809.

Banking in the British Isles. The first notable traders in money in England were the Jews; then followed, from about the middle of the thirteenth century, Italians from Lombardy and other parts of Italy, whence the name Lombard Street for a well-known thoroughfare in London still swarming with bankers. The goldsmiths combined with their more specific avocation, first the exchange of coins, next the borrowing and lending of money, and finally banking of the more modern type came gradually into existence about the middle of the seventeenth century.

The object of all bankers is to trade in money. This may be done with capital which, in the strictest sense, is their own; or it may be so that, while employing this, they may invite deposits and current accounts from the public, thus keeping money in safe custody, of which the owner might be robbed if he retained it in his own possession, and making payments for him more safely and conveniently than he could do himself. [See DEPOSIT, CURRENT ACCOUNT.] The last-mentioned operation is generally carried out by means of bills or cheques. [BILL, CHEQUE, CLEARING-HOUSE.] The establishments now described are banks of deposit and of discount. To these functions some add that of being banks of issue, *i.e.*, a bank which issues notes. [BANK-NOTE, ISSUE.]

The banks of the British Isles may be otherwise classified:—

(*a*) *The Bank of England* stands in a category by itself. It is ruled by a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and twenty-four directors. Its original capital of £1,200,000 was increased by successive subscriptions till in 1816 it reached £14,553,000. Its charter has frequently been renewed. It is, of course, a bank of issue. The £5 notes, by which it is best known to the general public, were first sent forth in 1793. It has been helped by the Government, and has helped the Government in return. Though generally prosperous, it has had its vicissitudes, having had to suspend payment of its notes in 1696, and between 1797 and 1820 was restricted from making payments in gold, though a first step towards the gradual resumption of the normal system had been made in 1817. The Act by which banking is now regulated is Sir R. Peel's celebrated Bank Act of 1844, one provision of which was that the issues of the Bank of England on securities should be limited to £14,000,000. The periodical settlement of dividends and annuities, contracted for at the National Debt Office in Old Jewry, is made at the Bank of England. The directors of the Bank meet every Thursday, to consider and fix the rate of discount, and for other business. Till lately other banks and discount houses were wont to modify their own rate of interest by these periodical announcements, but of late some of them have acted more independently.

(*b*) *The Joint-stock Banks of London and the provincial parts of England.* The capital of a joint-stock bank is made up of the money subscribed by its shareholders. Most of these establishments are constituted on the principle of unlimited liability, by which is meant that if the bank become insolvent, the shareholders are responsible to the last farthing they have in the world for the debts of the bank: sharing its profits in time of prosperity, they must participate in its losses in days of adversity. Nay more, a trustee who holds bank shares is responsible personally to the extent of his private property, though he could not without fraud have appropriated any profits arising from the shares placed in his name. By an Act of Parliament passed in 1879, these will be permitted on certain conditions to diminish the excessive liability of their shareholders. Most of the joint-stock banks grant interest on the deposits. None within sixty-five miles of London are allowed to be banks of issue.

(*c*) *Private Banks:* Associations of private persons for banking purposes, not incorporated under Act of Parliament. These, as a rule, give no interest on deposits.

(*d*) *United States:* Banking has passed through a series of conditions. Before the Civil War, each state had its own banking system, the banks being banks of issue, and their notes often very poorly secured, with the result of great loss and distress in every period of financial depression. During the war the present National Banking System was inaugurated, in which the circulation is founded on the security of Government bonds, purchased by the banks, and deposited in the United States Treasury. This system makes note holders perfectly secure against loss by failure of banks, and reduces the risks of counterfeiting by assuring uniformity in notes. There are, under more recent laws, some state banks in existence, but these are not banks of issue.

(*e*) *Savings Banks:* Banks established for the reception of small deposits from the humbler classes of the community. In the savings banks of ordinary type a larger sum than the money is worth is paid for interest, the considerable deficit being made good from the consolidated fund.

¶ *Post Office Savings Banks* are established at all the Money Order Offices of the British Kingdom. Deposits are received from one shilling up to a certain limit. Interest is paid at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

". . . in the business of *banking* and that of insurance: to both of which the joint-stock principle is eminently adapted."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. i., ch. ix., § 2.

banking-business, *s.* The business of banking; the business of dealing in money; bank business.

". . . for the transaction of ordinary *banking-business*."—*Penny Cyclop.*, iii. 378.

banking-functions, *s. pl.* The functions discharged by a bank; the operations of a bank.

". . . and of performing the ordinary *banking-functions*."—*Penny Cyclop.*, iii. 378.

banking-house, *s.* A house in which banking operations are carried on.

"The great *banking-house* at Benares."—*Penny Cyclop.*, iii. 378.

bănk'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *bank; -less.*] Without a bank, not defined or limited by a bank; boundless.

bănk'-rŭpt, *bănk'-roût, *bănk'-uẽr-oût (*u* silent) (*Eng.*), *** bănk'-roût, * bănk'-rŏm-pûe** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* & *a.* [O.Fr. *banqueroutier* = a bankrupt (*Cotgrave*), from *banqueroute* = a becoming bankrupt. In Sw. *bankruttor*; Dan. *bankerotör*; Dut. *bankroetier*; Ger. *bankerottirer*; Fr. *banquerotier*, from *banque* = bank, and Norm. Fr. *roupt*, Lat. *ruptus* = broken, pa. par. of *rumpo* = to break.] (See below, the example from Skene.)

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(*a*) A trader or other person so deeply indebted that he has failed to meet his pecuniary

obligations, and has had to surrender his property to be proportionately divided among his creditors; more loosely, one who cannot pay his debts, even if no arrangement has been come to with his creditors.

"In Latine, *Cedere bonis*, quhilk is most commonly vsed amongst merchandes to make *bankrout*, *bankrupt*, or *bankrompuat*: because the doer thereof, as it were, breakis his bank, stalle or seate, quhair he vsed his traffeique of before."—*Skene: Verb. Sign.*, under the words *Dyour, Dyrour.*

"Every asylum was thronged with contraband traders, fraudulent *bankrupts*, thieves and assassins."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

* (*b*) (*Of the form* bankrout): Bankruptcy. (*Nares.*)

"An unhappy master is he, that is made cunning by many shipwracks; a miserable merchant, that is neither rich nor wise, but after some *bankrouts*."—*Ascham: Scholem.*, p. 59.

2. *Fig.:* Anything which promises more than it can give. (*Nares.*)

"Time is a very *bankrupt*, and owes more than he's worth to season."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iv. 2.

II. *Law and Commerce:*

* **1.** A trader plunged in debt who absconds and hides himself, so as to defraud his creditors; or does anything similar in order to avoid meeting his obligations. (*Blackstone: Comment.*)

2. A trader who fails to pay his debts, and who, on the petition of some one of his creditors or his own, to the court of law which has special cognisance of such cases, is required to give in a correct account of his effects, which, after all expenses are paid, are then divided among his creditors in shares proportionate to the amount of their several claims against him. No further legal demands can be made against him, though, if strictly honourable, he of course feels that, morally viewed, his debts are still owing, and if at any future time he obtain the requisite resources, he is in conscience bound to liquidate them with interest from the time when his failure took place. [Bankrupt Laws.]

¶ Strictly speaking, only a merchant or other commercial man can become a bankrupt; any one else failing to pay his just debts is said to be insolvent.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Judicially declared unable to meet one's liabilities.

". . . the officers should not be *bankrupt* traders."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. *Fig.:* Unable to do what is demanded or expected of it.

"Nor shall I e'er believe or think thee dead,
Though mist, until our *bankrout* stage be sped," &c.
Leon. Digges: Prolog. to Sh., p. 223. (*Nares.*)

"He gives, what *bankrupt* Nature never can,
Whose noblest coin is light and brittle man."
Cowper: Valediction.

bankrupt laws, bankruptcy laws. Laws which have been formed with the view of protecting a merchant who cannot pay his debts from unduly harsh conduct on the part of his creditors, and those creditors from any fraudulent conduct on the part of their debtor. [Debt.] Experience has shown the first object to be easy of attainment, the second one difficult. The first English bankrupt law was that of the 34 & 35 Hen. VIII., c. 4, which was rendered necessary to protect creditors from the shameless frauds to which they were too frequently subjected. Other statutes followed, which established the present Bankruptcy Court. In the United States national bankruptcy laws were passed in 1800 and 1840, but these were not long in operation. Another law was passed in 1867, which continued operative until 1878, when it was repealed.

¶ Bankruptcy laws were passed in England in 1543 and 1571. These were consolidated and amended in 1861, 1868, and 1869.

bankrupt system. A system of laws designed to regulate all cases relating to bankrupts or bankruptcy. [Bankrupt Laws.]

băn̓k'-rŭpt, *băn̓k'-rŏŭt, *v.t.* & *i.* [From the substantive.]

1. *Trans.:* To render or declare a merchant unable to meet his liabilities.

† **2.** *Intrans.:* To be unable to meet them.

"We cast off the care of all future thrift, because we are already *bankrupted*."—*Hammond.*

"He that wins empire with the loss of faithe
Out-buies it, and will *bankrout*."
Thorpe: Byron's Conspiracy.

băn̓k'-rŭpt-çy, *s.* [Eng. *bankrupt*; *-cy.*] The state of being bankrupt; the act of declaring one's self bankrupt.

bankruptcy law. [Bankrupt Laws.]

băn̓k'-rŭpt-ĕd, *pa. par.* [Bankrupt, *v.*]

băn̓k'-rŭpt-ĭng, *pr. par.* [Bankrupt, *v.*]

* **băn̓k'-ūre,** *s.* [Fr. *banquier* = a bench-cloth, a carpet for a form or bench (*Cotgrave*); Low Lat. *banquerium, bancale.*] A covering for a bench. [Banker.]

"A pair of flustiane blankatis, a *bankure*, four cuschingis," &c.—*Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1493, p. 326.

băn̓k'-sĭ-ą, *s.* [Named by Linnæus after the well-known Sir Joseph Banks, who was born January 4, 1743, sailed from Plymouth as naturalist in the exploring expedition commanded by Captain Cook in 1768, became President of the Royal Society in 1778, was created a baronet in 1780, and died June 19, 1820.] A genus of plants, belonging to the order Proteaceæ, or Proteads. The species, which are somewhat numerous, are elegant plants, scattered all over Australia, where they are called Honeysuckle Trees. They have umbellate flowers, with long, narrow tubular coloured calyces, no corolla, four stamens, and hard dry leaves, generally dull green above, and white or pale green beneath. Many species are now cultivated in England in greenhouses.

banksia rose. A species of climbing cluster rose with small buff or white scentless blossoms.

băn̓k'-sĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Banksia.]

Bot.: A tribe of plants belonging to the order Proteaceæ and the section Folliculares. Type, Banksia (q.v.).

băn'-lĭ-eũe, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *banleuca*) *bannus* = jurisdiction, proclamation, and *leuca* = league.] A district or the districts situated locally outside the walls of a city, but legally within the limits; a suburb or suburbs (*Brande.*)

* **băn'-nąt, * ban'-nąte,** *s.* [Bonnet.] A bonnet. (*Scotch.*) *Spec.*, a bonnet of steel; a skull cap. (*Jamieson.*)

Double bannate (double in the sense of plate armour and bonnet): A skull cap; a steel bonnet.

"That Lucas Broiss sall restore to Andrew Gudefallow a *double bannate*, price vj *s.* viii *d.*, and certane gudis of houshald."—*Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1490, p. 157.

băn̓ned, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Ban, *v.*]

* **băn'-neoũre, * băn'-eoũr,** *s.* [From Eng. *banner.*] A standard-bearer. (*Scotch.*)

"He bad the *banneoure* be a sid.
Set his bannere, and wyth it bid."
Wyntown, ix. 27, 365. (*Jamieson.*)

băn'-nĕr, * băn'-ĕr, * băn'-ĕre, *s.* & *a.* [In Dan. *banner*; Sw. and Wel. *baner*; Dut. *banier, vaan*; Ger. *banner panier, fahne*; Fr. *bannière* = a banner, *bandière* = a file of soldiers with colours at their head; Prov. *baneira, banera, bandiera*; Sp. *bandera*; Port. *bandeira*; Ital. *bandiera*, connected with *bandire* = to proclaim, to publish . . .; Low Lat. *banderia* = a banner; *bandum* = a band, a flag. Comp. with Goth. *bandva, bandvo* = a sign.] [Band.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:* A flag or standard carried at the head of a band marshalled for military purposes. [B. 1.] It indicates the way to be taken in marching, and is a conspicuous rallying-point in case of defeat. There are national, imperial, royal, ecclesiastical, and more private banners. A banner generally consists of a piece of taffeta or other rich cloth, with one side of it attached to a pole, while the rest of it is free to flutter in the wind. Sometimes the word *banner* is used for a streamer affixed to the end of a lance, or in some similar position. [A., II. 1.]

"The *baner* wele that thou display."
Ywaine and Gawin, 476.

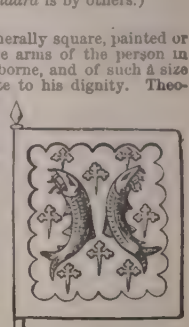
"All in a moment through the gloom were seen
Ten thousand *banners* rise into the air,
With orient colours waving."
Milton: P. L., bk. i.

"He said no more:
But left his sister and his queen behind,
And wav'd his royal *banner* in the wind."
Dryden.

2. *Fig.:* Any Being, person, or thing to which in moral struggles one can rally. (In this sense *Banner* is a name sometimes assumed by particular newspapers, as the corresponding word *Standard* is by others.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* A flag, generally square, painted or embroidered with the arms of the person in whose honour it is borne, and of such a size as to be proportionate to his dignity. Theoretically, the banner of an emperor should be six feet square, that of a king five feet, that of a duke four feet, and that of a nobleman from a marquis to a knight banneret inclusive, three feet. No one under the rank of a knight banneret is entitled to a banner. [Banneret.] [For the different kinds of banners, see Colours, Flag, Gonfannon, Guidon, Oriflamme, Pendant, Pennon, and Streamer.]



BANNER OF COUNT DE BARRE.
Temp. Edward I.

¶ *A Feudal Banner* is a square flag in which the arms of a deceased person are panelled, but with the helmet, mantle, and supporters absent. When all the quarterings of the person who is dead are present, and the edge fringed, it is called a *Great Banner.*

2. *Botany:* The vexillum—the standard or upper expanded petal in the corolla of a papilionaceous plant.

B. *Attributively:* In the sense of, in some other way pertaining to, or being in connection with a banner; as in the following:—

banner-cloth, *s.* The cloth of which a banner is made.

"The *banner-cloth* was a yard broad and five quarters deep."—*Penny Cyclop.*, iii. 407.

banner-cry, *s.* A cry designed to summon troops and other combatants together as around a banner.

"At once there rose so wild a yell
Within that dark and narrow dell,
As all the fiends, from heaven that fell,
Had pealed the *banner-cry* of hell!"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 17.

banner-man, *s.* A man who carries a banner.

"My *banner-man*, advance!"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 18.

banner-staff, *s.* A staff from the upper part of which the cloth of a banner is unfurled.

"The *banner-staff* was in his hand."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, vi.

băn'-nĕr-ăl, *s.* [Banner.] A flag or standard.

"Beneath the shade of stately *banneral*."
Keats: Specimen of an Induction.

băn'-nĕred, *a.* [Eng. *banner*; *-ed.*] Furnished or equipped with banners.

"By times from silken couch she rose,
While yet the *banner'd* hosts repose."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 10.

băn'-nĕr-ĕt, * băn'-nĕr-ĕtte, * băn'-ĕr-ĕtte (*Eng.*), *** băn'-rĕute** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* [In Fr. *banneret, banderet*; Low Lat. *banneretus.*] [Banner.]

1. An abbreviation for Knight-Banneret; a member of an ancient order of knighthood which had the privilege of leading their retainers to battle under their own flag. They ranked as the next order below the Knights of the Garter, only a few official dignitaries intervening: This was not, however, unless they were created by the king on the field of battle, else they ranked after baronets. The order is now extinct, the last banneret created having been at the battle of Edgehill, in 1642, for his gallantry in rescuing the standard of Charles I.

"A gentleman told Henry, that Sir Richard Croftes, made *banneret* at Stoke, was a wise man; the king answered, he doubted not that, but marvelled how a fool could know."—*Camden.*

2. A small banner or streamer.

". . . yet the scarfs, and the *bannerets* about thee did manifoldly dissuade me from believing thee a vessel of too great a burthen."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 3.

3. A title given to the highest officer in some of the Swiss Republics.

băn'-nĕr-ōl, *s.* [Bandrol.]

"King Oswald had a *bannerol* of gold and purple set over his tomb."—*Camden.*

băn'-nĕt, *s.* [Bonnet.] (*Scotch.*)

Nuikit bannet: The square cap worn by the Roman Catholic clergy.

". . . no bischopes, frieris, preistis, channones, durst weir *nuikit-bannettes* . . ."—*Pitscottie: Cron., p.* 327. (*Jamieson.*)

băn'-nĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Ban, *v.*]

As substantive: Cursing.

"Furthermore, who is ther that is not afraid of all maledictions and cursed execrations, and especially when the names of the infernal fiends or unluckie souls are used in such *bannings*."—*Holland: Plinie,* bk. xxviii., c. 2. (*Richardson.*)

* **băn-nĭ'-tion,** *s.* [From Eng. *ban* (q.v.).] [Banish.]

1. Outlawry.

2. Expulsion from a place. (*Laud.*)

băn'-nŏck, * **bŏn'-nŏck,** *s.* [Ir. *boinneog;* Gael. *bonnach.*]

1. A flat round cake made of oat or barley meal. (*Scotch.*)

¶ The dough of which *bannocks* are made is generally better than that of which cakes are formed; a *bannock*, as a rule, is toasted on a girdle, while a cake, after having been laid for some time on a girdle, is toasted before the fire; a *bannock*, moreover, is generally of barley-meal and a cake of oat-meal. (*Jamieson.*)

". . . ye needna stick to gie them a waught o' drink and a *bannock*."—*Scott: Old Mortality,* ch. iv.

2. *Old Law:* A duty exacted at a mill in consequence of thirlage.

"The sequels . . . pass by the name of knaveship and of *bannock* and lock on gowpen."—*Erskine: Instit.*, bk. ii., t. ix., § 19.

bannock-fluke, *s.* A fish—the Common Turbot (*Pleuronectes maximus*). (*Scotch.*)

"'What are ye for to-day, your honour?' she said, or rather screamed, to Oldbuck; 'Caller haddocks and whitings, a *bannock-fluke* and a cock-padle?'"—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xi.

bannock-hive, *s.* [Scotch *bannock*, and *hive* (q.v.).] Corpulency, induced by eating plentifully.

"How great 's my joy; it's sure beyond compare!
To see you look sae hale, sae plump an' square.
However ithers at the sea may thrive,
Ye've been nae stranger to the *bannock-hive*."
Morison: Poems, pp. 177, 178.

bannock-stick, *s.* A wooden instrument for rolling out bannocks.

"A bassie, and a *bannock-stick;*
There's gear enough to make ye sick."
Hogg: Jacobite Relics, i. 118.

bănns, *s. pl.* [Ban.]

băn'-quĕt (qu as kw), * **băn'-kĕt,** * **băn'-kĕtte,** *s.* [In Dan. & Dut. *banket;* Ger. *bankett;* Fr. *banquet;* Sp. *banquet* = a banquet; *banqueta* = a stool, a raised way; Port. *banqueta* = a banquet; Ital. *banchetto* = a feast, a little seat; dimin. of *banco* = a bench.] [Bank, Banquette.]

I. *Literally:*

* 1. *Formerly:* A dessert after dinner; not the substantial meal itself.

"We'll dine in the great room, but let the music and *banquet* be prepared here."—*Massinger: The Unnatural Combat,* iii. 1. (*Nares.*)

¶ (*a*) "The common place of *banqueting*, or eating the dessert," Giffard says, "was the garden-house or arbour, with which almost every dwelling was furnished."

(*b*) Evelyn used *banquet* in the sense of a dessert as late as 1685, though the modern signification had already come into partial use. (*Nares.*)

2. *Now:* An entertainment of a sumptuous character, at which choice viands and liquors are placed before the guests. (Used of the whole entertainment, and not simply of the dessert.)

"Shall the companions make a *banquet* of him? . . ." *Job* xli. 6.

II. *Fig.:* Anything on which the mind can feast with pleasure.

"In his commendations I am fed:
It is a *banquet* to me."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 4.

banquet-hall, *s.* A hall for banqueting in, or a hall in which banqueting has actually taken place.

"You shall attend me, when I call,
In the ancestral *banquet-hall*."
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, i.

banquet-house, *s.* [Banqueting-house.]

"Now the queen by reason of the words of the king and his lords came into the *banquet-house* . . ."—*Dan* v. 10.

banquet-tent, *s.* A tent designed for luxurious entertainments.

băn'-quĕt (qu as kw), *v.t. & i.* [In Ger. *bankettiren;* Fr. *banqueter;* Sp. & Port. *banquetear.*]

A. *Transitive:* To make a sumptuous feast for; to invite to or entertain at a sumptuous feast.

"Jove feels himself the season, sports again
With his fair spouse, and *banquets* all his train."
Cowper: Transl. of Milton ("*Approach of Spring*").

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To feast luxuriously.

"Born but to *banquet* and to drain the bowl."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. x., 662.

"I purpos'd to unbend the evening hours,
And *banquet* private in the women's bowers."
Prior.

2. *Fig.:* To obtain luxurious food for the mind or heart.

"The mind shall *banquet*, tho' the body pine:
Fat paunches have lean pates, and dainty bits
Make rich the ribs, but bankerout the wits."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1.

† **băn'-quĕt-ant (qu as kw),** *s.* [From Fr. *banquetant,* pr. par. of *banqueter* = to banquet.] One who banquets.

"And there not beside
Other great *banquetants*, but you must ride
At anchor still with us."
Chapman: Hom. Odyss., bk. xx. (*Richardson.*)

băn'-quĕt-ĕd (qu as kw), *pa. par. & a.* [Banquet.]

băn'-quĕt-ĕr (qu as kw), * **băn-quĕt-tē'er,** * **băn'c'-kĕt-tŏur,** *s.* [Eng. *banquet*, and suffix *-er.*]

1. One who is a guest at banquets, or at home feasts luxuriously. (*Johnson.*)

2. One who is the entertainer at a banquet or banquets. (*Johnson.*)

băn'-quĕt-ĭng (qu as kw), băn'-kĕt-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Banquet, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & participial adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or operation of feasting luxuriously.

". . . and talk'd in glee
Of long-past *banquetings* with high-born friends."
Wordsworth: The Excursion, bk. vii.

2. The viands and liquors provided for such an entertainment.

banqueting-house, banquet-house, *s.* A house specially constructed or used for luxurious entertainments.

". . . presented his credentials in the *Banqueting-house*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

banqueting-room, *s.* A room constructed or used for luxurious entertainments.

băn-quĕtte', **băn-quĕt'** (**qu as k**), *s.* [Fr. = a small bench, a long seat stuffed and covered; a causeway, footpath, or pavement.]

Fortif.: A small bank at the foot of a parapet, on which soldiers mount when they fire.

† **bănş,** *s. pl.* [Ban (1).]

ban'-shēe, bĕn'-shĭ, *s.* [Gael. *bean-shith* = fairy; from Gael. & Ir. *bean* = woman, and Gael. *sith*, Ir. *sith, sigh, sighe, sighidh* = fairy.]

Celt. Mythol.: A fay, elf, or other supernatural being, supposed by some of the peasantry in Ireland and the Scottish Highlands to sing a mournful ditty under the windows of the house when one of the inmates is about to die.

băn'-stick-le (le = ęl) (*Eng.*), * **băn'-stўk-ўll** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* [A.S. *ban* = a bone, and *stickel* = a prick, a sting.] A name given in Scotland and in parts of England to a fish—the Rough-tailed, Three-spined Stickle-back (*Gasterosteus trachurus*, Cuv.), in Suffolk a "tantickle." It is a common species in Britain, occurring both in fresh water and in the sea.

"Asperagus (*quædam piscis*), a *banstykyll*."
Ortus Vocab. (*S. in Boucher.*)

băn'-tam, *a. & s.* [Probably from Bantam, a decayed village in the north-west of Java, formerly the seat of a Dutch residency.]

A. *As adjective.* [From Bantam, or otherwise pertaining to it (see etymology).] *Spec.*, pertaining to the fowl presumably from that place. [B.]

B. *As substantive:*

1. A small variety of the domestic fowl. It has feathered legs.

2. A kind of painted or carved work like that from Japan, but more gaudy. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

băn'-tĕr, *v.t.* [Etymology unknown. Probably of a similar origin to *bamboozle* (q.v.). It occurs in the list of words in the *Tatler* (No. 230).] Mildly to rally one, to make good-natured mirth at one's expense; to utter mild raillery upon one; (vulgarly) to chaff. It is quite consistent with respect and affection for the individual bantered; indeed, there is in it a tacit compliment to his temper, as it would not be ventured on were he deemed likely to take fire at the remarks made.

"The magistrate took it that he *bantered* him, and bade an officer take him into custody."—*L'Estrange.*

¶ Wedgwood quotes a passage from Swift ("Tale of a Tub"), in which this word is said to have come into England first from the bullies of Whitefriars, from whence it spread next to the footmen, and finally to the pedants. It is not looked on as pedantic now.

băn'-tĕr, *s.* [From the verb. In Fr. *badinerie.*] Mild raillery, pleasantry at one's expense; a joking upon one's weaknesses, procedure, or surroundings.

"This humour, let it look never so silly, as it passes many times for frolic and *banter*, is one of the most pernicious snares in human life."—*L'Estrange.*

". . . those who ridicule it will be supposed to make their wit and *banter* a refuge and excuse for their own laziness."—*Watts.*

băn'-tĕred, *pa. par. & a.* [Banter, *v.*]

băn'-tĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *banter; -er.*] One who banters.

". . . marked him out as an excellent subject for the operations of swindlers and *banterers*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

băn'-tĕr-ĭng, * **băn'-trĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Banter, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par. & participial adj.:*

"It is no new thing for innocent simplicity to be the subject of *bantering* drolls."—*L'Estrange.*

B. *As substantive:* The act of rallying, or treating with mild raillery; the state of being rallied or mildly jested upon; the remarks constituting the raillery. (*Webster.*)

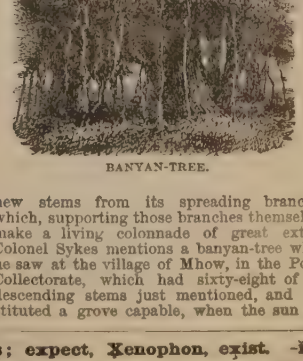
bănt'-lĭng, *s.* [According to Mahn, from Ger. *bänkling* = a bastard; according to Wedgwood, from *bandling*, referring to the swaddling clothes in which a young child is wrapped.] A little child, a brat. (Used in contempt.) (*Vulgar.*)

"If the object of their love
Chance by Lucina's aid to prove,
They seldom let the *bantling* roar,
In basket, at a neighbour's door." *Prior.*

băn'x'-rĭng, *s.* [From a Sumatran language.] The native name of a small insectivorous mammal. [Tupaia.]

băn'-ў-ąn (1), **băn'-I-ąn** (2), **băn'-ў-ąn-trēe,** *s. & adj.* [Probably from Eng. or Fr. *banian* = a tribe of Hindu merchants; a broker.] [Banian.]

A. *As substantive:* A tree, the *Ficus Indica*, or Indian fig-tree, celebrated for sending down



BANYAN-TREE.

new stems from its spreading branches, which, supporting those branches themselves, make a living colonnade of great extent. Colonel Sykes mentions a banyan-tree which he saw at the village of Mhow, in the Poona Collectorate, which had sixty-eight of the descending stems just mentioned, and constituted a grove capable, when the sun was

vertical, of affording shade to 20,000 men. The tree is well described by both Milton and Southey, except that Milton, misled by Pliny, makes the leaves larger than they are in nature, and describes loopholes cut in the banyan grove, which are wholly mythic—

"... there soon they chose
The fig-tree, not that kind for fruit renowned,
But such as at this day, to Indians known,
In Malabar or Deccan spreads her arms,
Branching so broad and long, that in the ground
The bended twigs take root, and daughters grow
About the mother tree, a pillared shade
High over-arched, and echoing walks between;
There oft the Indian herdsman, shunning heat,
Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds
At loopholes cut thro' thickest shade: those leaves
They gathered, broad as Amazonian targe."
Milton: P. L., bk. ix.

"It was a goodly sight to see
That venerable tree,
For o'er the lawn, irregularly spread,
Fifty straight columns propt its lofty head;
And many a long depending shoot,
Seeking to strike its root,
Straight like a plummet, grew towards the ground.
Some on the lower boughs which crest their way,
Fixing their bearded fibres round and round,
With many a ring and wild contortion wound;
Some to the passing wind at times, with sway
Of gentle motion swung;
Others of younger growth, unmoved, were hung
Like stone-drops from the cavern's fretted height.
Beneath was smooth and fair to sight,
Nor weeds nor briars deformed the natural floor,
And through the leafy cope which bowered it o'er
Came gleams of chequer'd light.
So like a temple did it seem, that there
A pious heart's first impulse would be prayer."
Southey: Curse of Kehama, bk. xiii.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the tree now described.

banyan-tree, banian-tree, *s.* [See BANYAN (1).]

"Wide round the sheltering *banian-tree*."
Hemans: The Indian City.

*** băn'-ŷ-ăn** (2), *s.* & *a.* [BANIAN (1).]

ba'-ō-bab, *s.* [Eth. *baobab, abavo, abavi.*] One of the names for the *Adansonia digitata*, called also the Monkey-bread Tree. [ADANSONIA.]

băp (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A Leicestershire term for a dark bituminous shale. (*Weale.*)

băp (2), *s.* [Derivation uncertain.] A thick cake baked in the oven, generally with yeast; whether it be made of oatmeal, barley-meal, flower of wheat, or a mixture. (*Scotch.*)

"There will be good lapperd-milk kebbucks,
And sowens, and fardles, and *baps*."
Ritson: S. Songs, i. 211. (*Jamieson.*)

Băph'-ō-mĕt, *s.* [Corrupted from *Mahomet*, the popular way of writing the name of the Arabian "prophet," more accurately designated Muhammad or Mohammed.] A real or imaginary idol or symbol which the Knights Templars were accused of worshipping.

băp'-tą, *s.* [Gr. *βάπτω* (*baptō*) = to dip, to dye.]

Entom.: A genus of moths of the family Geometridæ. They are thin-bodied, and fly during the day. *Bapta bimaculata* is the White Pinion-spotted, and *B. punctata* the Clouded Silver Moth.

*** băp'-tême,** *s.* [BAPTISM.]

băp-tĭs'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *βάπτω* (*baptō*) = to dye, for which some of the species are used.] A genus of leguminous plants, ornamental as border-flowers.

băp'-tĭsm, * băp'-tĭsme, * băp'-têm, * băp'-tŷm, *s.* [In Fr. *baptême*; O. Fr. & Prov. *baptisme*; Sp. *bautismo*; Port. *baptismo*; Ital. *battesimo*; Lat. *baptisma*; Gr. *βάπτισμα* (*baptisma*) and *βαπτισμός* (*baptismos*); from *βαπτίζω* (*baptizō*) = . . . to baptize.] [BAPTIZE.]

A. *Literally:*

I. The act of baptizing any person or thing in or with water.

1. The act of immersing any one in water, or pouring or sprinkling it upon him or her as a religious and symbolical rite.

"*Baptym*: Baptismus, baptisma."—*Prompt. Parv.*

Two kinds of baptism by means of water are mentioned in the New Testament:—

(*a*) "The baptism of repentance for the remission of sins," administered by John the Baptist in Jordan to those who, under the influence of his preaching, made confession of those sins.

"John did baptize in the wilderness, and preach the *baptism* of repentance for the remission of sins."—*Mark* i. 4. (See also Matt. iii. 6.)

(*b*) The initiatory rite of the Christian Church, administered first by the apostles (John iv. 2) whilst their Divine Master was on earth, and which has continued to be dispensed to the present time.

2. The act of "baptizing" a thing instead of a person with water.

¶ The washing of a ship with salt water on passing the equinoctial line was formerly called in cant and somewhat profane language "her baptism."

3. A term employed by Protestant, not by Roman Catholic, writers for the blessing of bells designed for worship in the Church of Rome. [BAPTIZE, A., I. 2.]

II. The state of being baptized.

B. *Figuratively:*

I. *Scripture:*

1. The doctrine, allegiance, or life into which the initiatory rite introduces one.

"And he said unto them, Unto what then were ye baptized? And they said, Unto John's *baptism*."—*Acts* xix. 3.

2. Death to sin and resurrection to newness of life.

"Therefore we are buried with him by *baptism* into death: that like as Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in newness of life."—*Rom.* vi. 4.

3. Such a moral and spiritual state as warrants the answer of a good conscience towards God.

"The like figure whereunto even *baptism* doth also now save us (not the putting away of the filth of the flesh, but the answer of a good conscience toward God), . . ."—*1 Pet.* iii. 21.

4. Suffering, specially that of Christ.

"But I have a *baptism* to be baptized with; and how am I straitened till it be accomplished!"—*Luke* xii. 50.

II. *General Literature:*

1. The act or process of refreshing the heart by "sprinkling" it with something fitted to effect that end.

"If on the heart the freshness of the scene
Sprinkle its coolness, and from the dry dust
Of weary life a moment lave it clean
With Nature's *baptism*, . . ."
Byron: Childe Harold, ix. 68.

2. Initiation into any work or occupation fitted to make a change upon the character, and prevent the possibility of one's ever being again what he was before. Thus, when during the Franco-German war of 1870, Prince Louis Napoleon, the same who perished so tragically in Zululand, was first exposed, by direction of his father, Napoleon III., and with his own consent, to the fire of the enemy at Saarbrück, the event was called a "baptism of fire." So also during the Indian mutinies of 1857, the revolted sepoys, who had by murdering Europeans committed themselves to a course of action from which there was no return, were said to have undergone a "baptism of blood." Formerly, the term *baptism* was also sometimes profanely applied in cant language to the outrageous practical jokes to which seamen or passengers in a vessel, who for the first time crossed the equinoctial line, were too frequently subjected, such procedure being deemed legitimate in that zero of latitude.

¶ (1) *Baptism of blood:*

Theol.: Martyrdom for the Christian faith, said to compensate for the want of the Sacrament. The same virtue is attributed to *baptism of desire* and *baptism of fire.*

(2) *Baptism of desire:*

Theol.: An ardent desire to receive the Sacrament, with perfect contrition for one's sins. [¶ (1).]

(3) *Baptism of fire:*

Theol.: The same as *baptism of blood* (q.v.). Used also of the gifts of the Holy Ghost.

(4) *Clinical baptism:*

Theol.: Baptism administered to a person on a sick-bed.

(5) *Conditional baptism:*

Theol.: Baptism administered conditionally to a person whose condition is unknown or about the validity of whose baptism doubts are entertained. The form is: "If thou art not baptized, I baptize thee," &c.

băp-tĭs'-măl, *a.* [Eng. *baptism*; *-al.*] Pertaining to baptism.

"The *baptismal* service was repeatedly discussed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

baptismal-character, *s.*

Theol.: A term applied in the Roman and Anglican churches to a certain spiritual mark which differentiates the souls of baptized Christians from those who have not received the sacrament of baptism. This necessarily carries with it the belief that the acts—whether good or evil—of an unbaptized person can never be the same as those of one who has been baptized, and that the sacrament of baptism cannot be repeated without sacrilege. Also called *baptismal mark* or *baptismal seal.*

baptismal-name, *s.* A name given in baptism; a Christian name.

baptismal regeneration. [REGENERATION.]

baptismal-shell, *s.*

Eccles.: A small shell-shaped metal vessel with which water was taken from the font and poured on the head of the candidate in baptism. A small shell, polished and mounted in precious metal, was sometimes employed.

baptismal-vows, *s. pl.*

Eccles.: The promises made by the sponsors for a child, or by an adult for himself, in the sacrament of baptism.

băp-tĭs'-măl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *baptismal*; *-ly.*] After the manner of baptism; through means of baptism. (*Quin.*)

Băp'-tĭst, băp'-tĭst, *s.* & *a.* [In Ger. *Baptist*; Sp. *baptista*; Lat. *Baptista*; Gr. *βαπτιστής* (*Baptistēs*) (Matt. iii. 1) = the Baptizer.] [BAPTIZE, BAPTISM.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Scripture:* One who extensively administers the rite of baptism. The term was and is specially applied to John, the forerunner of Jesus.

"In those days came John the *Baptist*, preaching in the wilderness of Judæa. . . . Then went out to him Jerusalem, and all Judæa, and all the region round about Jordan, and were baptized of him in Jordan, confessing their sins."—*Matt.* iii. 1–6.

2. *Theol., Church Hist., & Ord. Lang.:* A Christian who holds that it is not according to Scripture to baptize infants, but that the ordinance of baptism should be administered only to believers in Christ, and in their case not by sprinkling, or affusion, but by immersion.

Whether the early Church did or did not baptize infants has been, and still is, a matter of dispute. It is universally admitted that some of the so-called heretical sects of the Middle Ages were opposed to infant baptism. At the time of the Reformation the question to whom baptism should be administered came very prominently before the Church and the world, owing to the fact that a considerable number of those who, under the leadership of Luther, Melanchthon, and other religious chiefs, cast off their allegiance to Rome, ultimately abandoned all belief in infant baptism. Their opponents called them Anabaptists, implying that they administered a second baptism, the first one, that dispensed in infancy, still remaining in force; whilst they, of course, repudiated this name, alleging that the first baptism given in infancy being invalid, that which they dispensed in adult life was the first, and not the second.

Baptist views first attracted attention in England in 1536, and the earliest congregation was formed there in 1611. The first Baptist in the United States was Roger Williams, who seceded from the Puritan communities of New England, was baptized by immersion in Providence in 1639, and united with others to found there the first Baptist Church in America. He was one of the earliest of men to announce the principle of religious liberty, and to give utterance to the Baptist doctrine that no one should be bound to assist in maintaining worship against his own consent. Two years afterwards another eminent Baptist, John Clark, founded the colony of Rhode Island upon the island of that name. A Baptist church was founded in Dover, New Hampshire, about the same time, while the first in Massachusetts was founded at Swansey, in 1663. The growth of the sect in this country was very moderate during the colonial period, not more than 77 Baptist churches being known to exist in America in 1770. After the Revolution it grew with considerable rapidity, the civil disabilities under which its members had labored being now removed. In 1784 there were 471 churches and 35,101 members. By 1812 these had increased to 2164 churches and

172,972 members. It was not until 1802 that the Massachusetts Missionary Society, the first Baptist missionary society in this country so far as is known, was formed, though missionary efforts had been previously made. Elder John Leland, born in Massachusetts in 1754, travelled during his missionary tours 75,000 miles and baptized more than 1500 converts. Since the dates given the Baptist Church has had a very active growth in this country, the number of its members now exceeding those of any other religious denomination. In 1893 it possessed in the United States 36,793 churches and 3,383,160 members, its church and college property being valued at more than $100,000,000. There are less than 500,000 Baptists in the remainder of the world.

The American Baptists are in favor of a complete separation of Church and State, and have always protested against state support of religion and the infliction of pains and penalties on religious grounds. They were for a long time almost alone in these views, but are now joined in them by all American Protestants. They hold that baptism, according to the Scripture teachings, means immersion, and hold that none but those who have been thus baptized are qualified to partake of the Lord's Supper. The American Baptist Missionary Union grew out of a preliminary organization founded in 1814. During the eighty years of its existence it has sent out more than 500 missionaries, who have baptized nearly 200,000 converts. The American Baptist Home Mission Society was founded in 1832, has sent out about 1000 missionaries and teachers, and has done excellent work among the Southern freedmen.

B *As adjective:* Pertaining to or connected with the religious body described under A. 2.

băp'-tĭs-tĕr-ў, băp'-tĭs-trў, *s.* [In Fr. *baptistère;* Sp. *bautisterio;* Port. *baptisterio;* Ital. *battisterio;* Lat. *baptisterium;* Gr. *βαπτιστήριον* (*baptistērion*) = (1) a bathing-place, a swimming-place; (2) the baptistery in a church.]

1. A place in a church or elsewhere for baptizing people. The part of a church in which the font is placed.

"The *baptisteries*, or places of water for baptism, in those elder times, were not, as now our fonts are, within the church, but without, and often in places very remote from it."—*Mede: Churches, &c.*, p. 42.

† 2. Baptism.

"The church waters used for *baptistry*."
E. B. Browning: Casa Guidi, 212.

băp-tĭs'-tĭc, băp-tĭs'-tĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *baptist; -ic, -al.*] Pertaining to John the Baptist, to a Baptist, or to baptism.

"This *baptistical* profession, which he ignorantly laughed at, is attested by fathers, by councils, by liturgies."—*Bp. Bramhall: Schism Guarded*, p. 205.

băp-tĭs'-tĭc-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *baptistical; -ly.*] In a baptistical manner. (*Dr. Allen, Worcester, &c.*)

băp-tī'z-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *baptize; -able.*] That may be baptized. (*N. E. Elders, Worcester, &c.*)

băp-tĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *baptiz(e), -ation,* from Lat. *baptizatio.*] The act of baptizing; the state of being baptized.

"... his first was his *baptization* with water."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl. Christ's Baptism.*

băp-tī'ze, băp-tī'se, *v.t. & i.* [In Fr. *baptiser;* Prov. *bateiar;* Sp. *bautizar;* Port. *baptizar, bautizar;* Ital. *battezzare;* Lat. *baptizo;* Gr. *βαπτίζω* (*baptizō*) = (1) to dip in or under water, (2) to draw water or wine, (3) to baptize; *βάπτω* (*baptō*) = (1) to dip, (2) to dye, (3) to draw water.] (*Liddell & Scott.*)

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.: Of the symbolical use of water or anything similar in connexion with a person or a thing:*

1. *Of the use of water in connexion with a person:* To immerse the body in water, or pour or sprinkle water upon the face, pronouncing at the same time certain sacred words.

(*a*) To do so with some unknown formula, as John the Baptist did.

"I indeed *baptize* you with water unto repentance."—*Matt.* iii. 11.

(*b*) To do so in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. This is the initiatory rite of the Christian Church.

"Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, *baptizing* them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."—*Matt.* xxviii. 19.

¶ When the baptized person is an infant it generally receives its name, or, at least, has its name for the first time publicly announced at the time of baptism. This seems to have been the case also with the initiatory rite of the Jewish Church—circumcision (Luke i. 59); but the naming of the child was no essential part either of the one rite or the other.

2. *Of the symbolical use of water or anything similar in connexion with a thing:* The ceremony which Protestant writers call "baptizing" a bell, designed for the use of Roman Catholics in their worship, is carried out by blessing it and giving it the name of some saint. Roman Catholics do not admit that the expression *baptize* is a legitimate one to employ in this case.

II. *Fig.:* Divinely to impart the Holy Ghost to any one. [Baptism.]

"... He shall *baptize* you with the Holy Ghost, and with fire."—*Matt.* iii. 11.

B. *Intransitive:* To administer baptism.

"John did *baptize* in the wilderness."—*Mark* i. 4.

băp-tī'zed, băp-tī'sed, *pa. par. & a.* [Baptize.]

băp-tī'z-ẽr, băp-tī'ş-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *baptiz(e); -er.*] One who administers the rite of baptism.

"... his labours as a preacher of righteousness and a *baptizer*."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus;* Trans. (1846), vol. i., § 45, pp. 308, 309.

băp-tī'z-ĭńg, *pr. par. & a.* [Baptize.] The act of administering baptism; the baptismal rite. [Baptism.]

***băr,** *s.* [A.S. *bar.*] An old spelling of Boar (q.v.).

bar, *barre, *s. & a.* [In Dan. *barre;* Dut. *baar* = a wave, a bier, an ingot, a bar; Ger. *barre* = a bar, as of gold or silver; Fr. *barre;* Prov., Sp., Ital., Gael. & Irish *barra;* Arm. *bar* = branch; *barren* = bar; Wel. *bar* = branch, bar. Cognate with Spar (q.v.). Primary meaning, the branch of a tree; hence a bar.]

A. *As substantive:*

(a) *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Anything which, crossing another, hinders or obstructs progress.

(1.) A piece of wood, iron, or other material, long in proportion to its breadth, placed across anything open to entrance, and intended to prevent ingress or egress. *Specially—*

(*a*) The transverse bars of a gate; the bolt of a door.

"... hewed asunder the *bars* of the main gates to admit the whole column of Africans ..."—*Arnold: Hist. Rome*, ch. xliv., vol. iii., p. 215.

(*b*) A boom across a river.

(2.) Any material body shaped like such a transverse beam or bolt, for whatever purpose it may be designed. *Spec.*, an ingot, wedge, or mass of metal, such as gold, silver, &c.

(3.) Anything natural, in place of artificial, constituting an obstruction. *Spec.*, a bank of silt, sand, or other material deposited by a river at its mouth, and, unless cleared away from time to time, tending sooner or later to impede navigation. Also a similar bar laid down by the sea, even where there is no river.

"A still salt pool, lock'd in with *bars* of sand."
Tennyson: The Palace of Art.

¶ The "*bars* of the ocean," in Job xxxviii. 10, are its shores. In Jonah ii. 6, the "*bars* of the earth" are believed by Gesenius to mean imaginary bolts or bars descending deep into its lower parts.

(4.) Any line or mark in writing, printing, painting, &c., laid across another one. (In this sense *bar* was formerly used specially of cross cheques placed across garments, and differing from them in colour.)

"Both the *barres* of his belt
And other blythe stones,
That were richely rayled
In his aray clene."
Gawayn & the Green Knyght, 292. (*S. in Boucher.*)

2. Anything fenced off by such pieces of wood, iron, or other obstruction. *Spec.*, part of a room railed or partitioned off from the rest to prevent intrusion.

(*a*) *In Inns, Taverns, Coffee-houses, and Refreshment Rooms:* An enclosed place in which the barman, barmaid, or similar person stands to sell liquor or food.

"I was under some apprehension that they would appeal to me; and therefore laid down my penny at the *bar*, and made the best of my way."—*Addison.*

(*b*) *In Courts of Law.* [See **A.** (b), I. 1.]

(*c*) *In the Houses of Parliament:* A partition dividing the body of both Houses, to which only the members and clerks are admitted, from a less sacred space just inside the door. To the bar of the House of Lords the Commons are summoned to hear the royal speech read or the royal assent given to bills. When the House of Lords acts as a judicial body, counsel are heard at the bar. To the bar of the House of Commons those are summoned who are guilty of a breach of the privileges of the House.

"The House of Commons agreed yesterday to the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to summon ... to appear at the *bar*. The Select Committee appointed to consider the conduct of these persons reported that they ... were guilty of a breach of the privileges of the House."—*Daily News*, July 23, 1879.

3. The persons thus protected from intrusion. [See (b), I. 2.]

II. *Figuratively:*

1. (Corresponding to A. (a), I. 1.): Anything which hinders, prevents, obstructs, or excludes; also the act of hindering and the state of being hindered.

¶ In this sense it may be followed by *to, against, between,* &c.

"Must I new *bars* to my own joys create,
Refuse myself what I had forc'd from fate?"
Dryden.

"And had his heir surviv'd him in due course,
What limits, England, hadst thou found? what *bar*?
What world could have resisted?"
Daniel: Civil War.

'Fatal accidents have set
A most unhappy *bar* between your friendship."
Rowe.

"Lest examination should hinder and let your proceedings, behold for a *bar*, against that impediment, one opinion newly added."—*Hooker.*

2. (Corresponding to A (a), I. 3, & (b), I. 2.) A being, tribunal, or court of law with ability and right authoritatively to judge of conduct. (*Poetic.*)

"Say, to what *bar* amenable were man?
With nought in charge, he could betray no trust."
Cowper: The Progress of Error.

(b) *Technically:*

I. *Law:*

1. *Of places. In Courts of Law:* A space partitioned off from the rest by wooden barriers so as to prevent intrusion from the crowd. It is designed to accommodate the counsel for and against the prisoner, and assign himself a place, which he is required to occupy whilst his case is being tried.

"The great duke
Came to the *bar*, where to his accusations
He pleaded still Not guilty."
Shakesp.: Hen. VIII., ii. 1.

"Some at the *bar* with subtlety defend,
Or on the bench the knotty laws untye."
Dryden.

¶ Hence, *to be called to the bar* signifies to obtain a licence to plead as an attorney in suitable law courts.

2. *Of persons:* A particular lawyer at the bar pleading a cause; or the lawyers of any particular court, or of the whole country taken collectively.

"... the storm of invective which burst upon him from *bar*, bench, and witness-box, ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

3. *Of trials and pleas:*

(*a*) *A plea in bar* means a plea in bar or prevention of a plaintiff's demand. A release, a fine, nonage, legal permission to do what was done, the statute of limitation, &c., are all pleas in bar. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 20; bk. iv., ch. 26.) A plea may be in bar not of an action, but of an execution. (*Ibid.*, ch. 31.)

"It is divided into a *bar* to common intent, and a *bar* special; a *bar* to a common intent is an ordinary or general *bar*, that disables the declaration or plea of the plaintiff; a *bar* special, is that which is more than ordinary, and falls out in the case in hand, upon some special circumstance of the fact."—*Cowel.*

"Bastardy is laid in *bar* of something that is principally commenced."—*Ayliffe.*

(*b*) *Trial at bar:* A trial before all the judges of that particular court in which the action is brought or the indictment laid. A trial at bar is reserved for the more important cases.

(*c*) *Bar of dower:* That which prevents a widow obtaining or retaining her dower. Jointure is the most frequent method of achieving this result.

II. *Commerce:*

1. *Gen. Bar of gold or silver:* A lump or wedge from the mines, melted down into a sort of mould, and never wrought. (*Johnson.*)

2. *Spec. (in African traffic):* A denomination of price; payment being formerly made to the negroes almost wholly in iron bars. (*Johnson.*)

III. *Music:*

1. A stroke, one of a series, drawn at right angles across the five lines to show the position of the primary accents. The position of the bars is indicated by the time-signature, which gives the contents of each bar. The spaces between every two such strokes contain notes of equal duration in the aggregate, until a change is directed by a new time-signature. Bars were first introduced into musical notation about A.D. 1574.

2. The portion of *music* contained between two such strokes.

A *double bar* denotes the end of a complete section or movement; or the introduction of a change of time, or of key.

IV. *Her.:* An ordinary formed like a fesse, but occupying only one-fifth of the field. There is room for four bars, but not for more, on a shield. [BARRULET, CLOSET.]

BARS.

BARS GEMELS.

Bar gemel. [From Lat. *gemellus* = double.] A bar voided, a bar with closets placed in couples. [CLOSET.]

In bar: With the charges arranged in two or more rows. It is opposed to *in fesse*, that is, having the charges in a single row only.

V. *Mining:* A vein running across a lode.

VI. *Farriery:*

1. The void space or interval on each side between the molar and the canine teeth in the upper jaw of a horse. It is into this space that the bit is inserted, with the view of governing the animal. (Generally used in the plural.)

2. Part of a horse's hoof.

VII. *Old Games:*

To play, or "pley" at bar: To play at prisoner's bars or base. [BASE (3).] (*Jamieson.*) The term occurs as early as 1275. See also Myre's *Instructions to Parish Priests* (*E. E. T. S.*), p. 11, l.

"... nor *pley at bar* or any uther way in the oppressionis of his nychbour."—*Acts Jas. IV.* (1491), ed. 1814, p. 227.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining, relating to, or connected with a bar of any kind. [BAR, *s.*] Chiefly in composition, as below.

bar-cutter, *s.*

Metal-working: A shearing machine which cuts metallic bars into lengths.

* **bar-fee,** *s.* A fee of twenty pence paid to the jailor by prisoners acquitted of felony.

bar-frame, *s.* The frame which supports the metallic bars of a furnace.

bar-gown, *s.* The gown worn by a lawyer pleading at the bar.

bar-iron, *s.* Iron wrought into malleable bars.

bar-keeper, *s.* One who keeps the bar of a public-house, a toll-bar &c.

"The pretty *bar-keeper* of the Mitre."—*Student*, ii. 224.

bar-loom, *s.* A loom for weaving ribbons. (*Knight.*)

bar-magnet, *s.* A magnet in the form of a bar.

"... the magnetic moment of a steel *bar-magnet*."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), ch. x., p. 60.

bar-maid, *s.* A female who sells liquor and food at the bar of a public-house or refreshment-room.

bar-posts, *s. pl.* Posts affixed in the ground into or to which transverse bars may be affixed, with the view of hindering ingress into the field or other space thus enclosed.

bar-share plough, *s.* A plough with a bar extending backward from the point of the share.

bar-shear, *s.*

Metal-working: A machine for cutting metallic bars.

bar-shoe, *s.*

Farriery: A kind of horseshoe having a bar across the hinder part—the open part—of the heel, to protect the tender frog of the foot from injury.

bar-shot, *s.* Two half cannon-balls, joined together by an iron bar, and used in sea-fights to cut across the masts or rigging of an adversary's vessel. (*Johnson.*)

bar-tender, *s.* One who sells liquor at a tavern bar.

bar, * **barre,** *v.t.* [From *bar*, s. (q.v.). In Fr. *barrer*; Sp. *barrear*; Ital. *sbarrare.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(*a*) To furnish with a bar or a series of bars; also to fasten anything with a bolt or bar, or with a series of them.

"The scouts had parted on their search,
The castle gates were *barr'd.*"
Scott: Marmion, i. 2.

"Thy city against fierce besiegers *barr'd.*"
Cowper: Transl. Milton's Elegy to his Tutor.

(*b*) To provide a garment with cross cheques differing from it in colour.

"... clene spures vnder,
Of bryght golde vpon silke bordes
Barred ful ryche."
Gawan & the Green Knyght, 287. (*S. in Boucher.*)

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To hinder, to prevent, to obstruct; to render impracticable. *Used—*

(*a*) Of obstruction or prevention by physical obstacles or force.

"Our hope of Italy not only lost,
But shut from ev'ry shore, and *barr'd* from ev'ry coast."—*Dryden.*

"It came to pass, that when he did address
Himself to quit at length this mountain land,
Combined marauders half-way *barr'd* egress,
And wasted far and near with glaive and brand."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 69.

(*b*) Of obstruction or prevention by moral means, as prohibition by law, humau or divine, by authority, or anything similar.

"For though the law of arms doth *bar*
The use of venom'd shot in war."—*Hudibras.*

"*Bar* him the playhouses, and you strike him dumb."—*Addison.*

"... nor have we herein *barr'd*
Your better wisdoms, which have freely gone
With this affair along."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

"While (still superior blest!) the dark abrupt
Is kindly *barr'd*, the precipice of ill."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. iv.

(*c*) Of obstruction to the ingress of emotion into the heart through absence of the capacity to feel.

"Hearts firm as steel, as marble hard,
'Gainst faith, and love, and pity *barr'd.*"
Scott: Rokeby, ii. 11.

(2) (*a*) To except, to omit as an exception. (Often in the present participle, *barring.*)

"Nay, but I *bar* to-night; you shall not gage me
By what we do to-night."
Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven., ii. 2.

(*b*) To object to. (*Beaum. & Flet.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* To hinder—

(*a*) The process of a suit, cause, or action from being carried out.

"No time, nor trick of law, their action *bars:*
Their cause they to an easier issue put." *Dryden.*

Or (*b*) a person from carrying out the process of a suit.

"If a bishop be a party to a suit, and excommunicates his adversary, such excommunication shall not disable or *bar* his adversary."—*Ayliffe.*

2. *Farriery. To bar a vein.* To tie one of a horse's veins above and below, the skin being first opened for the purpose and the vein disengaged. The portion of it confined between the two ligaments is then operated upon for the removal of its malignant humours.

¶ *To bar the dice:* To declare a throw void. (*Dryden: Amboyna*, ii. 1.)

bar, *prep.* [BAR, *v.*] Barring; with the exception of. (As appears from the example, the prep. was originally the imper. of the verb.)

"When next thou dost invite, *bar* state."
Herrick: Hesperides; Upon Showoread.

* **bär,** *pret. of verb.* [BORE.]

"A bow he *bar*, and arwes bright and kene."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,963.

* **bär,** *a.* [BARE.]

bär-a-lip'-tŏn, *s.* [The word is not an ordinary one with an etymology; it is simply composed of symbolical letters, specially the vowels. *A* is = a universal affirmative, *I* = a particular affirmative, and *ton* is a termination given for euphony.]

Logic: The first indirect Mode of the first Figure of Syllogisms. A syllogism in *baralipton* is one in which the first two propositions are universal affirmatives, and the third a particular affirmative; the middle term being the subject of the first and the attribute of the second. One example generally given of the *baralipton* is the following:—

BA. Every evil ought to be feared.
RA. Every violent passion is an evil.
LIP. Therefore something that ought to be feared is a violent passion.

The *baralipton* is an imperfect kind of syllogism.

bär'-a-lite, *s.* [A corruption of *bavalite.*] A mineral, called also Bavalite, a variety of Chamoisite.

bär'-a-nĕtz, *s.* [BAROMETZ.]

* **bar'-a-toure,** *s.* [BARRATOR.]

* **bar'-a-try,** *s.* [BARRATRY.] (*Scotch.*)

* **bär'-ĕyn,** *a.* [BARREN.]

barb (1), * **barbe,** *s.* [In Fr. *barbe*; Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. *barba* = beard.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Lit.:* A beard, or anything in an animal resembling it.

"The barba, or the *barbe*, or beard, is all the hair of the higher and lower lips."—*R. Holme: Acad. of Armory* (1688).

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A kind of mask, hood, or muffler, worn by women, and specially by widows. It covered the lower part of the face and shoulders.

"Do way your *barbe*, and shew your face bare."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cresside. (*S. in Boucher.*)

2. The points standing backwards in an arrow or a fishing-hook, which are designed to prevent its being easily extracted.

"Nor less the Spartan fear'd, before he found
The shining *barb* appear above the wound."
Pope: Homer's Iliad.

3. Armour for a horse.

"And turning to that place, in which whylere
He left his loftie steed with golden sell
And goodly gorgeous *barbes* ..."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ii. 11.

"Their horses were naked, without any *barbs*; for albeit many brought *barbs*, few regarded to put them on."—*Hayward.*

B. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.* (*Plur.*): Hairs dividing at the apex into forks, each prong of the fork being again hooked.

2. *Mil.:* The same as A. II., 3 (q.v.).

* **barb,** * **barbe,** *v.t.* [From *barb*, s. In Dan. *barbere*; Ger. *barbieren.*]

1. To shave, to dress or trim the beard.

"Shave the head and tie the beard, and say it was the desire of the penitent to be so *barbed* before his death: you know the course is common."—*Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas.*, iv. 2.

¶ In some editions the reading is *bared*, and not *barbed.*

2. To arm with a barb or prong. (Applied to fish-hooks, arrows, &c., *lit.* & *fig.*, chiefly in pa. par.) [BARBED.]

"... and it *barbed* the arrow to her womanly feelings, that Coleridge treated any sallies of resentment which might sometimes escape her as narrow-mindedness ..."—*De Quincey: Works*, vol. ii., p. 65.

3. To equip a horse with armour; to encase a horse in armour. (Chiefly in pa. par.) [BARBED.]

barb (2), *s.* [In Ger. *berber, barbar*; Fr. *barbe*; Ital. *barbero.* Contracted from Barbary, a vast and somewhat undefined region in the north of Africa. Either from *Berber*, the name given by the Arabs, and still retained by ethnologists, for the race inhabiting North Africa; or from Lat. *barbarus* = a barbarian.] [BARBARIAN.]

1. A fine variety of the horse, brought, as its name imports, from Barbary. It has a large and clumsy head, a short and thick neck, a broad and powerful chest, with long, slender legs. It has great speed and endurance, and fine temper. The breed has much degenerated through neglect both in Barbary and also in Spain, into which the Moors introduced it during the period of their supremacy. Only some of the horses brought from Barbary are really of the proper Barb breed.

"The importance of improving our studs by an infusion of new blood was strongly felt; and with this view a considerable number of *barbs* had lately been brought into the country."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. A kind of pigeon which originally came from Barbary.

"The *barb* is allied to the carrier, but instead of a long beak, has a very short and very broad one."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. i., p. 21.

barb-pigeon, *s.* The pigeon described under No. 2.

". . . it is probable that in each generation of the *barb-pigeon*, which produces most rarely a blue and black-barred bird, there has been a tendency in each generation in the plumage to assume this colour."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. v., p. 161.

bar'-bą-căn, *s.* [BARBICAN.]

bar'-bą-căn-ąge, *s.* [BARBICANAGE.]

Bar-bā'-dī-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [From *Barbadoes* (q.v.).]

† 1. *As adjective:* Pertaining to Barbadoes. (The more common term used is *Barbadoes*, in an adjectival sense.)

2. *As substantive:* A native of Barbadoes.

Bar'-bā-dōeş, *s.* & *a.* [Probably from Port. *barbadas* = bearded. A term applied to the cacti, which the first Portuguese discoverers found growing on the island abundantly.]

A. *As substantive:* An important West Indian island belonging to the Windward group, and the most easterly of the whole. It constituted the first West Indian colony founded by Britain, being settled in A.D. 1624.

B. *As adjective:* From, in, or pertaining to the island described under A.

Barbadoes aloes. [ALOES, B. (1).]

Barbadoes cedar.

Bot.: The English name of a cedar or Juniper (*Juniperus barbadensis*). It comes from Florida and the other warm parts of America.

Barbadoes cherry.

Botany: The English name of Malpighia, a genus of plants constituting the typical one of the order Malpighiaceæ (Malpighiads). The term is specially applied to *Malpighia urens* and its fruit, the latter, which sometimes resembles a cherry but is far inferior to it, being eaten in the West Indies; so also is that of *M. glabra*, cultivated for the purpose. [MALPIGHIA.]

Barbadoes flower-fence, Barbadoes pride.

Bot.: A name given to the beautiful plant *Poinciana pulcherrima*. It belongs to the Leguminous order, and the sub-order Cæsalpinieæ. It is a low spiny tree with an odour like savin. It is a native of the tropics of both hemispheres, and has Barbadoes prefixed to it because there specially it is used for fences.

Barbadoes gooseberry.

Bot.: A name given to a species of cactus, the *C. Pereskia*, Linn., which grows in the West Indies.

Barbadoes leg.

Med.: A disease common in Barbadoes, the prominent symptom of which is the swelling to a large size of some portion of the body, generally the leg. It is called also Elephant Leg, or Yaw, or Galle, or Cochin Leg, and is the *Elephantiasis Arabum* of medical writers. [ELEPHANTIASIS.]

Barbadoes lily.

Bot. & Hortic.: The English name of the *Amaryllis equestris*, now called *Hippeastrum equestre*, an ornamental plant from the West Indies.

Barbadoes pride. [See BARBADOES FLOWER-FENCE.]

Barbadoes tar.

Min.: An old name for a kind of mineral pitch or petroleum, often of a greenish hue, sent forth by bituminous springs in Barbadoes.

bar'-bar, * **bar'-bour,** *a.* & *s.* [In Sw., Dan., & Ger. *barbar* (s.); Dut. *barbaar* (s.); Fr. *barbare* (a. & s.); Sp. *barbaro* (a. & s.); Port. & Ital. *barbaro* (a.); Lat. *barbarus*; Gr. βάρβαρος (*barbaros*); Russ. *varrar*; Sanse. *barbaras, varvaras*. The reduplication *bar-bar* is designed to imitate and caricature the confused sound of unintelligible speech.] [BARBARIAN (1).]

A. *As adjective* (*of the forms* barbar *and* barbour): Barbarous, savage.

"Albeit the sayingis be *barbour*, and commoun, the rycht vnderstanding of the samyn seruis mekle for men vnlearnit, lyke as the wrang ledis mony in thir dayis in gret errouris."—*Kennedy of Crossraguell: Compend. Tractive*, p. 50.

B. *As substantive* (*of the form* barbar): A barbarian.

"Ah, Britain! if thou, and thy houses and inhabitants, would not be drowned in thy own blood shed by these *barbars* and burriers, let the bleeding of thy soul be seen by him."—*M. Ward: Contendings*, p. 349.

bar'-bą-rą, *s.* [A word of Latin form constructed not for its etymology or signification (= barbarous things), but that its letters, and specially its vowels, may stand as symbols. (See definition).]

Logic: A mnemonic word intended to designate the first mode of the first figure of syllogisms. A syllogism in *barbara* is one of which all the three propositions are universal affirmatives, the middle term being the subject of the first, and the predicate of the second. Or it may be thus represented:—*Bar* = Every *x* is *y*; *ba* = Every *z* is *y*; therefore *ra* is = Every *z* is *x*. Example—

"BAR. All men must die.
BA. But these are men.
RA. Therefore they must die."
Whately: Logic, 9th ed. (1848), bk. ii., ch. iii., § 4.

bar-băr'-ĕ-ą, *s.* [In Fr. *barbarée*; Port. *barbora*; Ital. *barborea*; *herba de Santa Barbora*.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Brassicaceæ (Crucifers). *Barbarea vulgaris*, the Bitter Winter Cress or Yellow Rocket, is indigenous to Britain, &c. *B. præcox*, or Early Winter Cress, called also the American or Belleisle Cress, has escaped from gardens. [WINTER-CRESS.]

bar-bā'r-ĭ-ąn, *s.* & *a.* [From Lat. *barbar(us)*, and Eng. suffix *-ian*. The Latin is only a transliteration of the Greek βάρβαρος (*barbaros*), of uncertain derivation.] [BARBAR.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Historically:*

1. *Among the Greeks:* A foreigner; one who could not speak Greek. At first the Romans were included by the Greeks under the term *barbarian*; but as the inhabitants of the great Italian city gradually gained imperial power, and moreover began to consider the Greek language as a desirable if not even an indispensable part of a liberal education, they were no longer placed in the category of "barbarians," nor was their speech deemed "barbarous." When the Greeks became the most civilised people in the world the term *barbarian* came to be used with some reproach, but less so than among ourselves now.

"Proud Greece all nations else *barbarians* held,
Boasting her learning all the world excell'd."
Denham.

"There were not different gods among the Greeks and *barbarians*."—*Stillingfleet.*

2. *Among the Romans:*

(1) *Before the fall of the Empire:* A term applied to a foreigner who could speak neither Latin nor Greek.

"I would they were *barbarians*, as they are,
Though in Rome litter'd."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

(2) *After the fall of the Empire:*

(*a*) *First:* A person belonging to any of the uncivilised Germanic tribes who long threatened, and at last overthrew, the Roman Empire.

(*b*) *Subsequently:* A Berber from Northern Africa.

II. *At the present time:*

1. A savage; a person belonging to some uncivilised race. In general, but not always, it implies some cruelty or ferocity; a ruffian, a cruel monster. (*Sherborne.*)

2. A person of whatever race, civilised or uncivilised, who is savage in manners or conduct.

"Europe has been threatened with subjugation by *barbarians*, compared with whom the *barbarians* who marched under Attila and Alboin were enlightened and humane."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to a barbarian in the Greek, the Roman, or the English sense. [See the substantive.] Specially in the last of these three, *i.e.*, pertaining to a person belonging to one of the uncivilised races of mankind.

"Some felt the silent stroke of mould'ring age,
Barbarian blindness." *Pope.*

2. Barbarous, cruel.

bar-băr'-ĭc, * **bar-băr'-ĭck,** *a.* [In Sp., Port., & Ital. *barbarico*; Lat. *barbaricus*; Gr. βαρβαρικός (*barbarikos*).]

I. *Of persons:* The same as BARBARIAN, *adj.* (1).

II. *Of things:*

1. Foreign.

"Or where the gorgeous East, with richest hand,
Showers on her kings *barbaric* pearl and gold."
Milton: P. L., bk. ii.

"Tall minarets, shining mosques, *barbaric* towers."
Hemans: The Abencerrage.

2. Evincing the partial or total absence of civilisation, such as might be expected from a semi-savage.

bar'-bar-ĭşm, *s.* [In Sw. & Ger. *barbarism*; Dan., Dut., & Fr. *barbarisme*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *barbarismo*.]

I. *Of deficiency in civilisation, education, culture, or polish:*

1. *Of nations:* Absence of civilisation; existence in the lowest stage with respect to culture that the human race is at present found. Example, the aborigines of Australia.

"Divers great monarchies have risen from *barbarism* to civility, and fallen again to ruin."—*Sir J. Davies: Ireland.*

2. *Of individuals:* Absence of culture, great ignorance, want of manners, incivility.

"Moderation ought to be had in tempering and managing the Irish, to bring them from their delight of licentious *barbarism* unto the love of goodness and civility."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

II. *Of deficiency in humanity:* Cruelty, relentless hardness of heart, whatever be the amount of external polish or intellectual culture. In this sense, BARBARITY (q.v.) is the more common term.

"They must perforce have melted,
And *barbarism* itself have pitied him."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 2.

III. *Of deficiency in purity of speech:* An impropriety of speech; a form of speech contrary to the rules of a language, and which a foreigner or uneducated person might be expected to use. Such improprieties may be in a phrase, in a word, in spelling, or in pronunciation.

"The language is as near approaching to it, as our modern *barbarism* will allow; which is all that can be expected from any now extant."—*Dryden: Juvenal (Dedication).*

bar-băr'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Formed by analogy, as if from a Lat. *barbaritas*. In Sp. *barbaridad*; Port. *barbaridade*.]

1. Absence of civilisation.

2. Cruelty, inhumanity.

". . . treating Christians with a *barbarity* which would have shocked the very Moslem."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. A barbarism in speech. [BARBARISM, No. 1.]

"Next Petrarch follow'd, and in him we see
What rhyme, improv'd in all its height, can be;
At best a pleasing sound, and sweet *barbarity*."
Dryden.

bar'-bar-īze, *v.t.* & *i.* [In Sp. *barbarizar*; Port. *barbarisar*.]

A. *Transitive:* To render barbarous.

"Detested forms, that on the mind impress'd,
Corrupt, confound, and *barbarize* an age."
Thomson: Liberty, 681.

B. *Intransitive:* To utter a barbarism in speech.

"Besides the ill habit which they got of *barbarizing*, against the Latin and Greek idiom, with their untutored Anglicisms."—*Milton: Education.*

bar'-bar-ŏŭs, *a.* [From Lat. *barbarus*; Gr. βάρβαρος (*barbaros*).]

I. *Of persons:*

1. Foreign, as opposed to Greek or Roman, but without any reflection on the humanity of the person to whom the term was applied.

"And the *barbarous* people showed us no little kindness."—*Acts* xxviii. 2.

¶ Here the word *barbarous* is used partly in the sense I. 1, and partly in I. 2.

2. Uncivilised; without education or refinement.

"A *barbarous* country must be broken by war before it be capable of government; and when subdued, if it be not well planted, it will ofttoons return to *barbarism*."—*Sir J. Davies: Ireland.*

"He left governours to vex the nation: at Jerusalem, Philip, for his country a Phrygian, and for manners more *barbarous* than he that set him there."—*2 Maccabees* v. 22.

3. Strange in conduct, cruel, inhuman.

II. *Of things:*

1. Emanating from some other people than the Greeks and Romans, and inferior to what

the last-named classic nation would have produced.

"Those who restored painting in Germany, not having those reliques of antiquity, retained that *barbarous* manner."—*Dryden.*

2. Such as might be expected to emanate from an uncivilised people or individual. *Used*—

(*a*) Of anything confused in sound or tumultuous.

"When straight a *barbarous* noise environs me
Of owls and cuckoos, asses, apes, and dogs."
Milton: Sonnet, xi.

(*b*) Of anything untrained or uncultured.

"What need I say more to you? What ear is so *barbarous* but hath heard of Amphialus?"—*Sydney.*

3. Savage, cruel, full of cruelty.

"By their *barbarous* usage he died within a few days, to the grief of all that knew him."—*Clarendon.*

"And *barbarous* climes, where violence prevails,
And strength is lord of all; but gentle, kind,
By culture tamed, by liberty refresh'd,
And all her fruits by radiant truth matured."
Cowper: Task, bk. i.

bar'-bar-oŭs-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *barbarous; -ly.*] Like a barbarian; as a barbarian might be expected to do; in a barbarous manner.

Specially:

† 1. Without knowledge, polish, or refinement.

2. Cruelly, inhumanly, savagely. (Used of persons or things.)

"But yet you *barbarously* murdered him."
Dryden: Spanish Friar, v. 2.

"The English law touching forgery became, at a later period, *barbarously* severe; but in 1698 it was absurdly lax."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

3. In a way inconsistent with purity of idiom.

"We *barbarously* call them blest,
While swelling coffers break their owners' rest."
Stepney.

bar'-bar-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *barbarous; -ness.*] The quality of being barbarous.

1. Absence of civilisation or of polish.

". . . the ignorance of the friar, and the *barbarousness* of the Goths."—*Temple.*

2. Cruelty.

† The *barbarousness* of the trial and the persuasives of the clergy prevailed to antiquate it."—*Hale: Common Law.*

3. Such misuse of words as might be expected from a foreigner; incorrectness in the use of words; impurity in idiom.

"It is much degenerated as touching the pureness of speech; being overgrown with *barbarousness*."—*Brerewood.*

Bar'-bar-ў, bar'-bar-ў, *s.* & *a.* [In Sw., Dan., & Ger. *Barbariet*; Dut. *Barbarije*; Ger. *Berberei*; Fr. *Barbarie*; Ital. *Barberia*; from Lat. *barbaria*, a foreign country—*i.e.*, one out of Italy. Or from *Berber*, the name given by the Arabs to the native inhabitants of North Africa before the Mohammedan conquest.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Geog.:* An extensive region in the north of Africa, comprising Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli to the north, with the Beled-ul-Jered, or Country of Dates, to the south of the Atlas mountains.

† 2. *Ord. Lang.:* A Barbary horse; a barb.

"They are ill-built,
Pin-buttock'd, like your dainty *barbaries*,
And weak i' the pasterns."
Beaum. & Flet.: Wildgoose Chace.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the region described under A.

Barbary ape (or *Magot*). A monkey—the *Macacus Inuus*, found in the north of

BARBARY APE.

Africa, and of which a colony exists on the Rock of Gibraltar. It is the only recent European quadrumanous animal. It is sometimes called the Magot, and is the species occasionally exhibited, when young, by showmen in the streets. When adult, it becomes much less controllable. It has a full and moderately long muzzle, hair of a greenish-gray colour, and a small tubercle in place of a tail.

Barbary gum. The gum of the *Acacia gummifera*. The tree grows in Mogador, in Morocco.

Barbary horse. A barb. [Barbary, A. 2.]

* **bar'-bar-ўne,** *s.* [From *barberry* (q.v.).] The fruit of the barberry-bush.

"*Barbaryne* frute: Berbeum."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bar'-bas-tĕl, bar'-bas-tĕlle, *s.* [In Fr. *barbastelle*; according to Agassiz, from a proper name, possibly *Barbastro* in Aragon.] A bat—the *Plecotus barbastellus*. It is of a deep brown colour, with the end of each hair yellow. It is found in France and Germany. (*Griffith's Cuvier, &c.*)

bar'-bāte, bar'-bā-tĕd, *a.* [Lat. *barbatus*; from *barba* = a beard.]

Botany: A term applied to hairs when they are long and arranged in tufts, growing from different parts of the surface of a plant, or in a solitary parcel. The illustration shows eight varieties:—(1) Hair of the common cabbage; (2) Virginian Spiderwort; (3) sting of nettle; (4) Whitlow Grass; (5) Alyssum; (6) the fruit of *Castanea vesca*; (7) leaf of the *Prunella vulgaris*; (8) *Epilobium hirsutum.*

BARBATE.

* **bărbe,** *s.* [Barb.]

bär'-bĕ-cūe, *s.* [Sp. *barbacoa*, from Haitian *barbacoa* = a framework of sticks set upon posts. (*E. B. Tylor: Prim. Cult.*, p. 262.)]

1. A hog dressed whole, as is done in the West Indies. To do this, the carcass of the animal, split to the backbone, is laid upon a large gridiron, under and around which is placed a charcoal fire.

2. A large gathering of people, generally in the open air, for a social entertainment, one leading feature of which is the roasting of animals whole to furnish the numerous members of the party with needful food. (*American.*)

bär'-bĕ-cūe, *v.t.* [From the substantive.] To roast a hog or other animal whole, in the manner described under Barbecue, *s.* (q.v.).

"Oldfield, with more than harpy throat endued,
Cries, Send me, gods, a whole hog *barbecued*."
Pope.

bär'-bĕ-cūed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Barbecue, *v.*]

barbed (1), *pa. par.* & *a.* [Barb (1), *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

† 1. Having the beard trimmed.

2. Bearded; furnished with jagged or arrowy points like a hook.

"The twanging bows
Send showers of shafts, that on their *barbed* points
Alternate ruin bear."
Philips.

"Then fix, with gentle twitch, the *barbed* hook."
Thomson: Seasons; Spring, 410.

B. *Her.:* Bearded. *Used chiefly*—

(*a*) Of the five leaflets in the compound leaf of some roses.

(*b*) Of the point of an arrow.

barbed (2), *pa. par.* & *a.* [Barb, *v.* (3).] In Wedgwood's opinion corrupted from Fr. *bardé* = . . . (of horses) covered with armour. [Barbed.] Furnished with any of the various kinds of barbs (see Barb, *s.*), as *barbed arrow, barbed shot, barbed wire, barbed horse*, &c.

"*Barbed* with frontlet of steel, I trow,
And with Jedwood-axe at saddle-bow."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 5.

"With his *barbed* horse, fresh tidings say,
Stout Cromwell has redeemed the day."
Scott: Rokeby, i. 19.

barbed-catte, barbed catte, *s.* A warlike engine. (For details see the example from Caxton which follows.)

"For to make a werrely holde that men calle a *barbed-catte* and a bewfray that shal haue lx. fadome of lengthe, and two fadome of brede, and the said *catte* six fadome of lengthe and two of brede, shall be ordeyned alle squarre wode for the same aboute four hundred fadom."—*Caxton: Vegecius*, Sig. I., vi. *b.* (*S. in Boucher.*)

bär'-bel, bär'-ble, *s.* [In Sw. *barb-fisk* = barbel-fish; Dan. *barbe-fisk*; Dut. *barbeel*; Ger. *barbe, bärbele*; O. Fr. *barbel*; Fr. *barbeau* = a barbel fish; *barbelé* = bearded; Sp. & Port. *barbo*; Ital. *barbio*; Lat. *barbellus*, dimin. of *barbus*, from *barba* = beard.]

A. *Of anything beardlike:*

1. A small fleshy thread or cord, of which several hang from the mouth of certain fishes.

2. A knot of superfluous flesh growing in the channels of a horse's mouth.

B. *Of a fish looking as if it were bearded:* A fish—the *Barbus vulgaris* of Fleming, the *Cyprinus barbus* of Linnæus, belonging to the

BARBEL.

order Malacopterygii Abdominales and the family Cyprinidæ. It occurs abundantly in the Thames and Lea, spawning in May or June. It has been known to weigh 15½ pounds, but is not prized as food.

"The *barbel* is so called from or by reason of the beard or wattels at his mouth, his mouth being under his nose or chaps."—*Walton: Angler.*

bar'-bĕl-lāte, *adj.* [Formed by analogy as if from Lat. *barbellatus*, from *barba* = a beard.]

Bot.: Having barbed or bearded bristles.

bar'-bĕr (1) (*Eng.*), * **bar'-bour** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* [In Sw. *barber, barberare*; Dan. *barbeer*; Dut., Ger., & Fr. *barbier*; Sp. *barbero*; Port. *barbeiro*; Ital. *barbiere*; from Lat. *barba* = beard.] A man who shaves the beard. Formerly a rude kind of surgery was combined with this primary function. [Barber-chirurgeon.]

"Thy boist'rous looks,
No worthy match for valour to assail,
But by the *barber's* razor best subdued."
Milton: Samson Agon.

barber-chirurgeon, barber-surgeon, *s.* A man who combines the trimming of the beard with the practice of rude surgery. The separation between the humbler calling and the more dignified profession was made by 18 George II.; but the memorial of the former union is still seen in the striped pole and bason sometimes projecting as symbols from the front of a barber's shop. The ribbon round the pole is said to represent the bandage for the arm, and the bason that for the reception of the blood.

"He put himself into a *barber-chirurgeons'* hands, who, by unfit applications, rarefied the tumour."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

barber-monger, *s.* A term of reproach used in Shakespeare. It appears to mean one who has large dealings with his barber or with barbers in general; a fop.

"Draw, you rogue; for though it be night, the moon shines: I'll make a sop of the moonshine of you: draw, you whoreson cullionly *barber-monger*, draw."—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, ii. 2.

bar'-bĕr (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Jamieson compares it with Icel. *baer* = abundant and of good quality; O. Sw. *bara, baera* = to shine forth.] That which is best or excellent of its kind. (*Vulgar.*) (*Scotch.*)

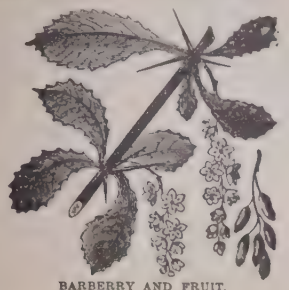
bar'-bĕr, *v.t.* [From *barber* (1), *s.*] To shave or dress the hair of; to trim.

"Our courteous Antony,
Whom ne'er the word of 'No' woman heard speak,
Being *barber'd* ten times o'er, goes to the feast."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleop., ii. 2.

bar'-bĕr-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *barber; -ess.*] A female barber. (*Minsheu.*)

bar'-bĕr-rў, bĕr'-bĕr-rў, *s.* [In Sw. *berberisbär*; Ital. *berbero, berberi*; Dan., Dut., Sp., Port., & Lat. *berberis*; from Arab. *berbêrys.*] The English name of the Berberis, a genus of plants constituting the typical one of the order Berberidaceæ (Berberids). The Common Barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*) is wild in Britain, and is also planted in gardens or in hedges, being an ornamental shrub, especially when covered with a profusion of flowers or loaded with fruit. It has yellow flowers with

an unpleasant smell, which, however, are much frequented by bees. The berries are oblong in form, red in colour, except at the



BARBERRY AND FRUIT.

top, where the stigma, which is black, remains. Their juice is acid, hence they are used for preserves and confectionery. The root, boiled in lye, and the inner bark of the stem, dye a fine yellow. [BERBERIS.]

barberry blight, berberry blight. *Bot.:* The English name of a minute fungal, the *Æcidium Berberidis* of Persoon. It occurs on the leaves of the barberry, forming roundish, bright-red spots, consisting of the fruits of the Æcidium, which form little cups full of spores when they burst. These spores germinate on the leaves or stems of wheat, send out mycelium into the plant, and produce the disease called rust, which was thought to be a distinct fungus. Several generations of this form grow in the summer, but in the older specimens a darker two-celled spore is produced, which remains on the straw during the winter, and, germinating in the spring, produces spores that cause the barberry blight.

barberry-bush, *s.* The barberry (q.v.).

"Where the tangled *barberry*-bushes
Hang their tufts of crimson berries."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, Introd.

bar'-bĕt, *s.* [In Fr. *barbet*, from *barbe* = beard; or from Lat. *barba* = a beard.]

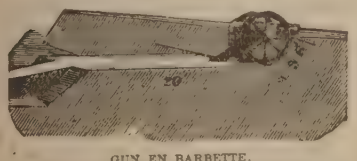
1. Any bird of the family Picidæ and the sub-family Capitoninæ. The barbets have short conical bills, with stiff bristles at the base, short wings, and broad and rounded tails. It is from the bristles, which have an analogy to a beard, that the name is derived. These birds are found in the warmer parts of both hemispheres, the most typical coming from South America. (*Dallas: Nat. Hist.*)

2. A dog, called also the poodle. It is the *Canis familiaris*, var. *aquaticus*. It has a large round head, with a more considerable cerebral cavity than any other variety of dog, pendent ears, long curly hair, white with black patches, or *vice versâ*. There is a large and a small barbet. (*Griffith's Cuv.*, vol. v., p. 138.)

3. A name given to a small worm that feeds on the aphis.

bar-bĕtt'e, *s.* [Fr.] A mound of earth on which guns are mounted to be fired over the parapet.

Fortification. En barbette: Placed so as to be fired over the top of a parapet, and not through embrasures.



GUN EN BARBETTE.

"The hills are strongly entrenched, being fortified with redoubts *en barbette*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 3, 1877.

¶ *Moncrieffe barbette:* A special form of the barbette system invented by Col. Moncrieffe, by which a gun is elevated at the moment of firing, the recoil causing it to disappear, by a movement like that of a child's rocking-horse, into a circular pit sufficiently large to accommodate it and the gunners, thus protecting both from danger except for the brief period when the piece is being fired. The gun is raised to its proper elevation for firing by the depression of certain weights which are attached to the rockers upon which it is supported.

bar'-bĭ-can, bar'-ba-can, *bar'-by-can, *s.* [In Fr. & Ital. *barbacane;* Prov. & Sp. *barbacana;* Port. *barbecan;* Low Lat. *barbacana, barbicana;* from Arab. *barbakhun* = aqueduct, sewer (?).]

Old Fortification:

*1. A long narrow opening in the walls of a castle, to draw off the water falling on a platform or terrace.

*2. A hole in the wall of a city or of a castle, through which arrows and javelins or, in later times, small firearms or cannon might be discharged. (*Spelman.*)

3. A small tower connected with the outworks of a city or castle, designed for the defence of a solitary watchman or the advanced guard of the garrison, or to be a cover to the inner works.

BARBICAN.

(1) *In Castles,* the barbican was placed just outside the gate, so that it might be used as a watch-tower.

* Within the *barbican* a porter sate
Day and night duely keeping watch and ward;
Nor wight nor word mote passe out of the gate,
But in good order and with dew regard."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 25.

(2) *In Cities:*

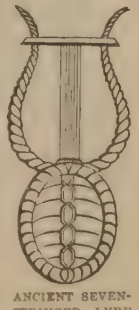
(*a*) An outwork of a city in advance of the other fortifications, and designed to cover or protect them.

(*b*) A fort at the entrance of a bridge, or at the place of exit from a city, having a double wall with towers.

† **bar'-bĭ-can-ăge, † bar'-ba-căn-ăge (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Low Lat. *barbicanagium*, from *barbican* (q.v.).] Money paid for the support of a barbican. (*Bouvier.*)

bar'-bĭ-ĕrs, *s.* [A different pronunciation of Eng., &c., *beriberi* (q.v.).] According to Drs. Scott and Copland, a paralytic disease, which often arises on the Coromandel coast of India from sleeping in the open air exposed to the land-winds, especially in January, February, and March. There are pain, numbness, and partial paralysis of the extremities, with occasional injury to the voice. It is an acute disease, and different from beriberi (q.v.). (*Cyclop. of Pract. Med.*) But the writers now mentioned had not personal opportunities of seeing the disease. Dr. Malcolmson of Madras, and Dr. Carter of Bombay, who have had this advantage, consider *barbiers* the same as *beriberi* (q.v.).

bar'-bĭ-tŏn, *s.* [Lat. *barbiton* & *barbitos;* Gr. βάρβιτος (*barbitos*).] A many-stringed instrument used by the ancients. It is generally said to have been invented by the Greek poet Anacreon, but is more probably of Eastern origin. It is not certainly known whether any representative of a barbiton is actually in existence, but it is probable that it greatly resembled the instrument figured here, which is taken from Bianchini's work.



ANCIENT SEVEN-STRINGED LYRE.

bar-bĭ-tūr'-ĭc ăç'-ĭd, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4N_2H_4O_3$ or $CN_2H_2(C_3H_2O_2)''O$ = Malonyl urea. By the action of bromine on hydurilic acid dibromobarbituric acid is formed along with alloxan. When this acid is heated with excess of hydriodic acid it is reduced to barbituric acid, which crystallises in prisms with two molecules of water. It is bibasic, and forms salts. Boiled with potash it gives off ammonia, and yields the potassium salt of malonic acid.

bar-bleṣ, bar'-bęlṣ, *s.* [In Fr. *barbes.*] A white excrescence which grows under the tongue of some calves, and prevents them from sucking. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

***bar'-blŷt,** *particip. adj.* [From Fr. *barbelé* = barbed; or = barbellate.] Barbed. [BARBELLATE.] (*Scotch.*)

"And sum, with armys *barblyt* braid,
Es gret martyrdome on thaim has maid,
That thai gan draw to woyd the place."
Barbour, viii. 57, *MS.* (*Jamieson.*)

***bar'-boŭr,** *s.* [BARBER.] (*O. Scotch.*)

*** barbour's knyf.** A razor. (*O. Scotch.*)

bar'-bu-la, bar'-bule, *s.* [Lat. *barbula* = a little beard; dimin. from *barba* = beard.]

A. *Ord. Lang.* (*Of the form* barbule):

1. A small beard.

2. A small barb.

3. One of the processes fringing the barbs of a feather, and serving to fill up the space between them.

B. *Bot.* (*Of the form* barbula): The beard-like apex of the peristome in Tortula, and some other genera of mosses.

*** bar-bûl'-yĭe,** *v.t.* [Fr. *barbouillé*, pa. par. of *barbouiller* = to daub, to dribble, to speak badly or confusedly.] To disorder, to trouble. (*Scotch.*)

¶ This word is still used in Perthshire in this sense.

"... Everything apperit twae
To my *barbulyeit* brain."
Cherrie and Slae, st. 17. *Evergreen*, ii. 109. (*Jamieson.*)

bar'-bŭs, *s.* [Lat. *barbus* = a barbel.] [BARBEL.] A genus of fishes of the order Malacopterygii Abdominales, and the family Cyprinidæ (Carps). One species occurs in Britain, the *B. vulgaris* or Barbel, common in the Thames. [BARBEL.]

bar'-ca-rŏlle, *s.* [Fr. *barcarolle;* Ital. *barcarolo, barcaruolo, barcaiuolo* = a waterman, from *barca* = a barge, a boat.] [BARK.] A kind of song sung by the Venetian gondoliers; a composition either in music or poetry, or both, similar in character to such songs.

bar'-clāy-a, *s.* [Named by Wallich after Robert Barclay, of Bury Hill.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Nymphæaceæ and tribe Barclayidæ. They are aquatic plants with root-stocks like tubers; the flowers consist of five sepals, distinct from each other; five red petals, united at the base into a tube; stamina and carpels, many. They are found in the East Indies.

bar'-clāy-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [BARCLAYA.]

Bot.: A tribe belonging to the order Nymphæaceæ, or Water-lilies. Type, Barclaya (q.v.).

bard (1), *bärd, *s.* [In Sw. and Dut. *bard;* Dan., Ger., & Fr. *barde:* Port. *bardo;* Lat. *bardus;* Gr. βάρδος (*bardos*), all from Irish & Gael. *bard;* Wel. *bardd, barz;* Arm. *barz.*] Cognate with Ir. *barda* = a satire or lampoon; Wel. *bardhas* = philosophy; *bardgan* = a song; *bar* = rage, enthusiasm; Ir. & Arm. *bar* = brilliant, glossy, learned, literary.]

1. *Originally:* A poet by profession, specially one whose calling it was to celebrate in verse, song, and play the exploits of the chiefs or others who patronised him, or those of contemporary heroes in general. Bards of this character flourished from the earliest period among the Greeks, and to a lesser extent among the Romans. Diodorus and Strabo, in the first century B.C., allude to them under the name of βάρδοι (*bardoi*), and Lucan, in the first century A.D., under that of *bardi.* Tacitus seems to hint at their existence among the Germanic tribes. It was, however, above all, among the Gauls and other Celtic nations that they flourished most.

According to Warton, they were originally a constitutional appendage of the Druid hierarchy. At Llanidan, in Anglesea, formerly inhabited by Druidical conventual societies, vestiges exist of *Tre'r Dryn* = the Arch-Druid's mansion; *Bodrudau* = the abode of the inferior Druids; and near them *Bod-owyr* = the abode of the Ovades, *i.e.*, of those passing through their novitiate; and *Tre'r Beirdd* = the hamlet of the bards.

They may be even considered as essential constituents of the hierarchy, if the division of it into priests, philosophers, and poets be accurate. The bards did not pass away with the Druids, but flourished, especially in Wales, honoured at the courts of princes, and figuring up to the present day at the Eisteddfods or gatherings of bards and minstrels. They were similarly honoured throughout Ireland, and indeed among the Celts everywhere.

"There is amongst the Irish a kind of people called *bards*, which are to them instead of poets: whose profession is to set forth the praises or dispraises of men in their poems or rhime: the which are had in high regard and estimation among them."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

† 2. *Later:* A vagrant beggar, who could not or would not work, and who, moreover, pretended to be wanting in understanding, if, indeed, he were not so in reality. (*O. Scotch.*)

"... That nane sall be thoiled to beg, neither to burgh nor to land betwixt fourteen and seventy yeares, that sike as maks themselves fules or *bairdes*, or uthers siklike runners about, being apprehended sall be put in the king's ward or irones, sae lang as they have any gudes of their awne to live on."—*Scottish Acts*, i. 413. (*S. in Boucher.*)

3. *Now:* A synonym for a poet.

"Conquerors and kings,
Founders of sects and systems, to whom add
Sophists, *bards*, statesmen, all unquiet things
Which stir too strongly the soul's secret springs,
And are themselves the fools to those they fool;
Envied, yet how unenviable!
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 43.

bard's-croft, *s.* The designation given to a piece of land, on the property of a chieftain, hereditarily appropriated to the bard of the family.

"... more seed-barley than would have sowed his Highland Parnassus, the *Bard's-Croft* as it was called, ten times over."—*Scott: Waverley*, chap. xxi.

bard-like, *a.* Like a bard.

"And all the keener rush of blood,
That throbs through bard in *bard-like* mood.
Scott: Marmion, Introd.

bard (2), *s.* [Fr. *barde* = scaly horse armour; Sp., Port., & Ital. *barda.*] Defensive armour for a horse. The same as BARBE (q.v.).

bard, * **bärd,** *v.t.* [From *bard*, s. In Fr. *barder* = to lard, to cover with a slice of bacon, to cover a horse with armour; Sp. *bardar* = to lay boards on a wall; Port. *bardar* = to fence round.] To caparison, to adorn with trappings.

"His hors was *bairdit* full bravelie."
Lyndsay: Squire Meldrum. (*Jamieson.*)

bar'-dăch (*ch* guttural), *s.* [From Eng., &c., *bard*, or from Icel. *barda* = pugnacious.] Impudent boldness, the result of insensibility to danger or shame.

"She never minds her, but tells on her tale
Right bauld and *bardach*, likely-like and hail."
Ross: Helenore, p. 61. (*S. in Boucher.*)

bard'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *adj.* [BARD.] Caparisoned; defended by armour. (Used of horses as equipped in mediæval times. The armour covered the neck, breast, and shoulders.) [BARB.]

Bar-dĕs'-ą-nists, *s. pl.* [Named after Bardesanes, a Syrian of Edessa, in the second century.] A Christian sect which followed the person above named. His tenets were founded on the Oriental philosophy. He supposed that God at first made men with ethereal bodies, but Satan tempted these first human beings to sin, and then put round them the grosser bodies which we now possess; and that when Jesus descended on earth he appeared in an ethereal body, and taught men to subdue their carnal depravity by abstinence, meditation, and fasting. Bardesanes afterwards returned to the ordinary Christian belief, but his followers long held the tenets which he had abandoned. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. ii.)

bard'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *bard; -ic.*] Pertaining to a bard, to the order of bards, or to their poetry. (*Warton.*)

bard'-ĭe, bard'-ў, *a.* [Etymology doubtful.] Defiant, audacious. (*Scotch.*)

"Shun the pert and *bardy* dame."
R. Galloway: Poems, p. 202.

bar-dĭg-lĭ-ō'-nê (*g* mute), *s.* [In Ital. *Marmo Bardiglio di Bergamo* = marble bardiglio (the mineral anhydrite), from Bergamo, in Italy.] A mineral, the same as Anhydrite (q.v.).

bard'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Scotch *bardie; -ly.*]

1. Boldly, with intrepidity.

"They *bardily* and hardily
Fac'd home or foreign foe;
Though often forfoughten,
They never grudg'd the blow."
R. Galloway: Poems, p. 64.

2. Pertly. (*Jamieson.*)

bard'-ĭn, * **bard'-ўnge** (plur. **bard'-ĭngs,** * **bard'-ўn-gĭs**), *s.* [Fr. *barde.*] Trappings for horses. (Often in the plural.)

"Item,—thair, certane auld harnes with foir geir and bak geir, with part of auld splentis, and *bardin* to hors."—*Inventories*, A. 1566, p. 170.

"At last be cumyng of Welchemen and Cornwal, sa huge nois rais be reird and sowne of bellis that hang on thair *bardyngis*, that the ennymes war affrayt, and finaly put to flycht."—*Bellend.: Cron.*, fol. 26. (*Jamieson.*)

bard'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Scotch *bardie; -ness.*] Petulant frowardness, pertness and irascibility, as manifested in conversation.

bard'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *bard; -ish.*]

1. Pertaining to a bard, or to the bards.

2. Rude, insolent in language. (*Scotch.*)

"The rest of that day, and much also of posterior sessions, were mispent with the altercation of that *bardish* man, Mr. D. Dogleish, and the yound constable of Dundee."—*Baillie: Lett.*, i. 311. (*Jamieson.*)

bard'-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *bard; -ism.*] The sentiments, maxims, or system of belief given forth by the bards in their verses. (*Elton, Reid, &c.*)

bard'-lĭng, *s.* [Dimin. of Eng. *bard.*] An inferior bard. (*Cunningham, Worcester, &c.*)

* **bard'-ўn-gĭs,** *s. pl.* [BARDIN.]

bäre, * **bär,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *bær, bare*; Sw. & Dan. *bar*; Ger. *bar, baar*; Dut. *baar*; Icel. *berr*; O. H. Ger. *par*; Russ. *bos*; Lith. *basas, basus*; Sansc. *bhasad* = the sun, and *bhas* = to shine.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Naked, without clothes. *Used—*

(1) *Of the whole of the human body.*

"... and leave thee naked and *bare*."—*Ezek.* xvi. 39.

(2) *Of any portion of it:*

(*a*) *In a general sense.* [BAREFOOT, BARE-HANDED.]

(*b*) *Spec. Of the head:* Wanting the covering of their heads; uncovered, as a token of respect or for ceremony's sake.

"Though the Lords used to be covered whilst the Commons were *bare*, yet the Commons would not be *bare* before the Scottish commissioners; and so none were covered."—*Clarendon.*

2. *More loosely:* Consisting of raw flesh.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of things material:*

(1) *Of the body:* Lean. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

(2) *Of clothes:* Threadbare.

"You have an exchequer of words, and no other treasure for your followers; for it appears by their *bare* liveries, that they live by your *bare* words."—*Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Verona*, ii. 4.

(3) *Of trees or other plants:* Destitute of leaves.

"The trees are *bare* and naked, which use both to cloath and house the kern."—*Spenser: Ireland.*

(4) *Of a rock, sea-shore, or anything similar:* Without soil or verdure.

"The booby lays her eggs on the *bare* rock, ..."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. i., p. 10.

2. *Of things immaterial, abstract; or in a more general sense:*

(1) Plain, simple, unadorned, without ornament.

"Yet was their manners then but *bare* and plain;
For th' antique world excess and pride did hate."
Spenser.

(2) Detected; brought to light.

"These false pretexts and varnish'd colours failing;
Bare in thy guilt, how foul thou must appear!"
Milton: Samson Agon., 90.

(3) Poor, indigent; empty. *Used—*

(*a*) *Of persons:*

"Were it for the glory of God, that the clergy should be left as *bare* as the apostles, when they had neither staff nor scrip; God would, I hope, endue them with the self-same affection."—*Hooker: Pref. to Ecclesiastical Polity.*

(*b*) *Of things:*

"Even from a *bare* treasury, my success has been contrary to that of Mr. Cowley."—*Dryden.*

(4) Mere, unsupported or unaccompanied by anything else.

"Those who lent him money lent it on no security but his *bare* word."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

¶ Sometimes *bare* is succeeded by *of* placed before that which is taken away.

"Making a law to reduce interest, will not raise the price of land; it will only leave the country *barer of* money."—*Locke.*

¶ *To lay bare:* To uncover anything. (Used literally and figuratively.)

(*a*) *Literally:*

"Therefore *lay bare* your bosom."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

(*b*) *Figuratively:*

"... and he *lays bare* his disappointment ..."—*Times*, Nov. 5, 1875.

Bare poles: The masts and yards of a ship when no sails are set.

To run under bare poles: To run with no sails hoisted, as during storms.

B. *As substantive:*

† *Sculpture:* Those parts of an image which represent the bare flesh.

"To make the visages and hands, and all other *bares* of all the said images in most quick and fair wise."—*Contract for the Monument of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in Blore's Monumental Remains.*

¶ (*a*) Crabb thus distinguishes the adjectives *bare, naked*, and *uncovered*:—"*Bare* marks the condition of being without some necessary appendage; *naked* simply the absence of external covering; *bare* is therefore often substituted for *naked*, yet not *vice versâ*—e.g., *bare-headed* or *bare-footed*; but a *figure* or the *body* is *naked*. Applied to other objects, *bare* indicates want in general; *naked* simply something external, wanting to the eye—e.g., *bare* walls, a *bare* house; *naked* fields, a *naked* appearance: *bare* in this sense is often followed by the object wanted; *naked* is mostly employed as an adjunct—*bare* of leaves, a *naked* tree. *Naked* and *uncovered* strongly resemble each other; to be *naked* is in fact to have the body *uncovered*, but many things *uncovered* are not *naked*. Nothing is said to be *naked* but what in the nature of things, or according to the usages of men, ought to be covered."

(*b*) *Bare, scanty*, and *destitute* are thus discriminated:—"All these terms denote the absence or deprivation of some necessary. *Bare* and *scanty* have a relative sense; the former respects what serves for ourselves, the latter what is provided by others: a subsistence is *bare*, a supply is *scanty*. *Bare* is said of those things which belong to corporeal sustenance; *destitute* of one's outward circumstances in general: *bare* of clothes or money; *destitute* of friends, resources, &c."

(*c*) The following is the distinction between *bare* and *mere*:—"*Bare* is used positively, *mere* negatively. The *bare* recital of some events brings tears; the *mere* attendance at a place of worship is the smallest part of a Christian's duty."

bare-handed, *a.* Having the hands, or one of them, bare. (*Butler, Worcester, &c.*)

bare-toed, *a.* Having the toes bare.

Bare-toed Day Owl: A name given by Macgillivray to an owl, *Strix passerina*, the Little Night Owl of Audubon and Selby, *Syrnia psilodactyla* of Macgillivray. [NOCTUA.]

bare-worn, *a.* Worn bare. (*Goldsmith, Worcester, &c.*)

bäre, *v.t.* [BARE, *a.* & *s.*] To render bare. *Used—*

I. *Literally:* Of the human body or any part of it.

"Since thy triumph was bought by thy vow—
Strike the bosom that's *bared* for thee now!"
Byron: Jephtha's Daughter.

II. *Fig:* Of anything else capable of being denuded of its covering. *Specially—*

1. *Of material things:*

(*a*) Of a tree which has been divested of its leaves or branches, or of grass nipped or cut short.

"Lopped of their boughs, their hoar trunks *bared*.
And by the hatchet rudely squared."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 26.

"There is a fabulous narration, that an herb groweth in the likeness of a lamb, and feedeth upon the grass in such sort as it will *bare* the grass round about."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

(*b*) Of a weapon unsheathed.

"But thundering as he came prepared,
With ready arm and weapon *bared*."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 8.

(*c*) Of any other material thing divested of its covering.

2. *Of things immaterial or abstract:*

"For Virtue, when I point the pen,
Bare the mean heart that lurks beneath a star;
Can there be wanting to defend her cause,
Lights of the church, or guardians of the laws?"
Pope.

bāre, *v.* One of the preterites of the verb *to bear*.

"... the Levites, which *bare* the ark of the covenant of the Lord. ..."—*Deut.* xxxi. 25.

"... the daughter of Aiah, whom she *bare* unto Saul, ..."—*2 Sam.* xxi. 8.

bā're-bōne, *s.* [Eng. *bare; bone.*] A very lean person, one who looks as if he had no flesh on his bones.

"Here comes lean Jack, here comes *barebone*: ... how long is it ago, Jack, since thou sawest thy own knee?"—*Shakesp.*: *1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

¶ *Barebone's Parliament (Hist.):* A derisive nickname given to the first Parliament elected under the auspices of Oliver Cromwell. It was so called because it had as one of its members a Puritan leather-seller in Fleet Street known as "Praise God Barebone." It was not a properly representative assembly. Cromwell having requested the several ministers of religion to send in the names of the most pious members of their several congregations, he selected from the lists forwarded to him 139 Englishmen, six Welshmen, four Scotsmen, and six Irishmen, and invited or summoned them to the House of Commons. On the appointed day of meeting (July 4, 1653), a hundred and twenty of the selected members actually presented themselves. Five months subsequently, at the suggestion of Colonel Sydenham, they resigned their authority into the hands of Cromwell, who forthwith began to rule under the title of "His Highness the Lord Protector." Barebone's was sometimes called also the "Little Parliament." Some of its measures were enlightened. It was economic of the public money; it desired the codification of English law, an aim unhappily not yet accomplished; and it provided for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths.

bā're-bōned, *a.* [Eng. *bare; boned.*] Having the bones covered with but little flesh. (*Shakespeare.*)

bāred, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BARE, *v.*]

bā're-fāçed, *a.* [Eng. *bare; faced.*]

1. *Lit.:* Having the face bare or uncovered.

"Your French crowns have no hair at all, and then you will play *barefaced*."—*Shakesp.*: *Mid. Night's Dream*, i. 2.

2. *Fig.:* With shameless boldness in doing what is evil, or avowing something which might have been expected to be concealed.

"The animosities increased, and the parties appeared *barefaced* against each other."—*Clarendon.*

"... *barefaced* robberies of private property, ..."—*Arnold*: *Hist. Rome*, ch. xli.

bā're-fāç-ĕd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *barefaced; -ly.*]

1. *Lit.:* With the face bare.

2. *Fig.:* In a barefaced manner; with shameless boldness in doing an evil deed or avowing something disreputable.

"Though only some profligate wretches own it too *barefacedly*, yet, perhaps, we should hear more, did not fear tie people's tongues."—*Locke.*

bā're-fāç-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *barefaced; -ness.*] The state or quality of being barefaced, either literally or figuratively.

bā're-fīt, *a.* [From Scotch *bare*, and *fit* = Eng. *foot.*] Barefooted. (*Scotch.*)

"... its nae mair ferlie to see a woman greet than to see a goose going *barefit*."—*Scott*: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxvii.

bā're-fōot, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *bare*, and *foot.*] Not having boots, shoes, or stockings; barefooted.

A. *As adjective:*

"... Lochiel took off what probably was the only pair of shoes in his clan, and charged *barefoot* at the head of his men."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

"That *barefoot* plod I the cold ground upon."
Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, iii. 4.

B. *As adverb:* Without boots, shoes, or stockings on the feet.

bā're-fōot-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *bare; footed.*] Without boots, shoes, or stockings on the feet.

1. *Literally:*

"I know a lady in Venice, who would have walked *barefooted* to Palestine, for a touch of his nether lip."—*Shakesp.*: *Othello*, iv. 3.

2. *Figuratively:*

"Thus did that poor soul wander in want and cheerless discomfort,
Bleeding, *barefooted*, over the shards and thorns of existence."—*Longfellow*: *Evangeline*, ii. 1.

băr'-ĕ̂ge, *s.* [From *Barèges*, a town in the Pyrenees.] A lady's thin dress goods, all wool. (*Knight.*)

bā're-gnāwn (*g* silent), *adj.* [Eng. *bare; gnawn.*] Gnawn or eaten bare; gnawn or eaten till no more flesh remains on the bones.

"Know my name is lost,
By treason's tooth *baregnawn* and cankerbit."
Shakesp.: *King Lear*, v. 3.

bā're-hĕad-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *bare; headed.*] Having the head uncovered.

"Buchan escaped *bareheaded*, and without his sword. Cannon ran away in his shirt."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

bāre-hĕad'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *bareheaded; -ness.*] The state or quality of being bareheaded; the state of having the head uncovered.

"*Bareheadedness* was in Corinth, as also in all Greece and Rome, a token of honour and superiority; and covering the head, a token of subjection."—*Bp. Hall*: *Rem.*, p. 237.

***bār-eigne (eigne** as **ĕn),** ***bār'-ĕine,** ***bar-rein,** *a.* Various old spellings of *barren.*

***bār'-ęl,** *s.* [BARREL.]

bā're-lĕgged, *a.* [Eng. *bare; legged.*] Having the legs bare.

"He riseth out of his bed in his shirt, barefoot and *barelegged*, to see whether it be so; with a dark lantern searching every corner."—*Burton*: *Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 116.

bā're-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *bare; -ly.*]

I. *Literally:* Nakedly.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Poorly.

2. Without decoration.

3. Merely; only; without anything more.

"Where the balance of trade *barely* pays for commodities with commodities, there money must be sent, or else the debts cannot be paid."—*Locke.*

4. Hardly; scarcely.

"So again the two main divisions of cirripedes, the pedunculated and sessile, which differ widely in external appearance, have larvæ in all their several stages *barely* distinguishable."—*Darwin*: *Origin of Species*, ch. xiii.

bā're-nĕcked, *a.* [Eng. *bare*, and *necked.*] Having the neck bare (*lit.* & *fig.*).

"All things are naked unto him, πάντα τετραχηλισμένα, all things are *bare-neckt* unto him, 'tis in the original, being a metaphor taken from the mode in the Eastern countrey, where they go *bare-neckt*."—*Hewyt*: *Serm.*, p. 79.

bā're-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *bare; -ness.*]

I. *Literally:* Nakedness of the body or any portion of it.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Threadbareness or meanness of clothing.

2. Leanness.

"... but when you have our roses
You barely leave our thorns to prick ourselves,
And mock us with our *bareness*."
Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 2.

3. Poverty.

"Were it stripped of its privileges, and made as like the primitive church for its *bareness* as its purity, it could legally want all such privileges."—*South.*

4. Absence of vegetation and warmth; nakedness. (*Lit.* & *fig.*)

"How like a winter hath my absence been
From thee, the pleasure of the fleeting year!
What freezings have I felt, what dark days seen!
What old December's *bareness* everywhere."
Shakesp.: *Sonnets*, 97.

bā're-pĭcked, *a.* [Eng. *bare; picked.*] Picked bare; picked to the bone.

"Now, for the *bare-pick'd* bone of majesty,
Doth dogged war bristle his angry crest,
And snarleth in the gentle eyes of peace."
Shakesp.: *King John*, iv. 3.

bā're-rĭbbed, *adj.* [Eng. *bare; ribbed.*] Having the ribs bare in the sense of possessing but little flesh upon them.

"... in his forehead sits
A *bare-ribb'd* death, whose office is this day
To feast upon whole thousands of the French."
Shakesp.: *King John*, v. 2.

***bār'-ĕt** (1), ***bār'-ĕtte,** *s.* [BARRAT.]

***bār'-ęyn,** *a.* [BARREN.]

bar'-fūl, † **barr'-fūl,** *a.* [Eng. *bar; -ful.*] Full of obstructions.

"A *barful* strife!
Whoe'er I woo, myself would be his wife."
Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, i. 4.

bar'-gaĭn, ***bar'-gąne,** ***bèr'-gąne,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *bargaigner* = to bargain, haggle, boggle, waver, hesitate; O. Fr. *barguigner, barguiner, barginer, bargaigner, bargeigner*; Prov. & Port. *barganhar*; Ital. *bargagnare*; Low Lat. *barcaniare* = to traffic; from *barca* = a bark. (BARK.) Compare also with O. Sw. *bœria, bœrja* = to contend; Icel. *berja* = to strike; *berjast* = to strive.] (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*)

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To fight, to contend. (*O. Scotch.*)

"Wallace said, Nay, or that ilk tyme he went,
War all the men hyn till [the] orient.
In till a will with Edmund, quha had sworn,
We sall *bargane* be ix. houris to morn."
Wallace, x. 516, *MS.* (*Jamieson.*)

2. To make a contract, agreement, or formal stipulation for the purchase or sale of anything; to agree. (In general it has after it *for*, which is prefixed to the thing purchased or sold.)

"So worthless peasants *bargain for* their wives,
As market-men for oxen, sheep or horse."
Shakesp.: *1 Hen. VI.*, v. 5.

B. *Transitive:* To transfer to another in consequence of a bargain.

bar'-gaĭn, ***bar'-gąn,** ***bar'-gąne,** ***bèr'-gąne,** *s.* [O. Fr. *bargaine, bargagne, bargaigne*; Prov. *bargan, barganha*; Port. *barganha*; Ital. *bargagno.* Compare also Icel. *bardaga* = battle.] [BARGAIN, *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Originally:* Contention, strife, quarrelling. (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*)

"This is the strike, eke th' affraie,
And the battel that lasteth ale.
This *burgaine* may never take,
But that if she thy pece will make."
Romaunt of the Rose, 2,551.

"There was ane hidduous battal for to sene
As thare nane uthir *bargane* are had beue."
Douglas: *Æneid*, bk. ii. (*S. in Boucher.*)

II. *Subsequently:*

1. *Generally:*

(1) An agreement, stipulation, or contract between two parties, the one of whom engages to part with certain property for a specified price, and the other to give that price for it, and accept the property as his own. In important bargains or public treaties among the ancient Romans, a swine was sacrificed, the person who gave it the death-blow formally expressing the wish that Jupiter might similarly strike or smite the Roman people if they were unfaithful to their stipulations (see *Livy*, i. 24). From this, perhaps, came the phrase still common, "to *strike* a bargain," meaning simply to make a bargain with due formalities. Or there may be a reference to the striking hands mentioned in Prov. xxii. 26; vi. 1; also xi. 15 (margin).

"A *bargain* was struck: a sixpence was broken; and all the arrangements were made for the voyage."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

Into the bargain: In addition, beyond what was stipulated for or expected.

"Give me but my price for the other two, and you shall even have that *into the bargain*."—*L'Estrange.*

"He who is at the charge of a tutor at home, may give his son a more genteel carriage, with greater learning into the *bargain*, than any at school can do."—*Locke.*

(2) Mercenariness; interested stipulation.

"There was a difference between courtesies received from their master and the duke; for that the duke's might have ends of utility and *bargain*, whereas their master's could not."—*Bacon.*

2. *Specially:*

(1) *Lit. In a favourable sense:* An article purchased at an advantageous rate.

"As to *bargains*, few of them seem to be excellent, because they all terminate into one single point."—*Swift.*

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) *Chiefly in an unfavourable sense:* An event affecting one's destiny or interests.

"I am sorry for thy misfortune; however, we must make the best of a bad *bargain*."—*Arbuthnot*: *History of John Bull.*

(*b*) An indelicate repartee.

"Where sold he *bargains*, whipstitch?"—*Dryden.*

B. *Law. Bargain and Sale:* A kind of conveyance introduced by the "Statute of Uses." It is a kind of real contract in which the "bargainor" for some pecuniary transaction bargains and sells, that is, contracts to convey, the land of the "bargainee," and becomes by such bargain a trustee for, or seised to the use of, the bargainee. The Statute of Uses completes the purchase; in other words, the

bargain first vests the use, and then the statute vests the possession. (See Blackstone's *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.)

bar'-gaĭn-ēe, *s.* [Eng. *bargain ; -ee.*]

Law : A person with whom a bargain is made ; the correlative term to *bargainor.* One who accepts a bargain ; one who agrees to accept the property about which a bargain has been made.

"A lease, or rather bargain and sale, upon some pecuniary consideration, for one year, is made by the tenant of the freehold to the lessee or *bargainee.*"—*Blackstone : Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

bar'-gaĭn-ĕr, * **bar'-gạn-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *bargain ; -er.*]

* **1.** (*Chiefly of the form* barganer) : A fighter, a bully. (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*)

"Than Yre com on with sturt and stryfe :
His hand wes ay upoun his knyfe,
He brandeist lyke a beir,
Bostaris, braggaris, and *barganeris,*
Eftir him passit into pairis,
All bodin in feir of weir."
Dunbar : Bannatyne Poems, p. 28, st. 4.

2. (*Chiefly of the form* bargainer) : A person who bargains with another or others. [Bargainor.]

"See, if money is paid by one of the *bargainers,* if that be not good also."—*Clayton : Reports of. Pleas* (1651), p. 145

bar'-gaĭn-ĭng, * **bar'-gạn-ỹng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Bargain, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & adjective :* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive :*

1. The act of fighting.

"This Eneas, wyth hydduous *barganyng,*
In Itale thrawart pepill sall doun thring."
Doug. : Virgil, 21, 9.

2. The act of making or attempting to make a bargain. (*Adam Smith.*)

bar'-gaĭn-or, *s.* [Eng. *bargain ; -or.*]

In Law : On who bargains, stipulates, agrees, or contracts to transfer property, for a certain pecuniary or other consideration, to another person called the *bargainee.*

"... a kind of real contract, whereby the *bargainor,* for some pecuniary consideration, bargains and sells, that is, contracts to convey, the land to the bargainee."—*Blackstone : Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

* **bar'-gạn,** * **bar'-gạne,** *s.* [Bargain.]

* **bărg-gan'-dĕr,** * **bĭr-gan'-dĕr,** * **bŭr-gan'-dĕr,** *s.* [The first element is uncertain, but it is probably M. E. *bergh* = a burrow, from the fact that the bird frequently breeds in rabbit-holes, whence it is also called the burrow-duck. The more general form of the name is, however, *bergander* (q.v.).]

Zool. : One of the English popular names of a duck, the Sheldrake (*Tadorna vulpanser*).

* **bar'-gạne,** *v.t.* [Bargain, *v.t.*]

* **bar'-gạn-ỹng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Bargaining.]

* **bar'-gạ-rĕt,** * **bar'-gạ-rẽte,** *s.* [From Fr. *bergerette* = a shepherd-girl.] A kind of dance, with a song, supposed to have been popular among shepherds..

"... tho' began anon,
A lady for tesing, right womanly,
A *bargaret* in praising the daisie."
Chaucer : Floure and Leafe.

* **bar'-gāst,** *s.* [Barghaist.]

barge (1), *s.* [In Dut. *bargie ;* Fr. *barge* = a hay-stack, a flat-bottomed boat for pleasure or burden, a pile of faggots ; *berge* = a beach, a steep bank, a shoal, a bank, a small boat ; O. Fr. *barge ;* Prov. *barca, barga ;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *barca ;* Low Lat. *barga. Bark* and *barge* were originally the same word.] [Bark.]

1. A sea-commander's boat.

"It was consulted, when I had taken my *barge* and gone ashore, that my ship should have set sail and left me."—*Raleigh.*

2. A pleasure-boat. A boat fitted up with all necessary equipments for comfort, festivity, and show.

"They were put on board of a state *barge.* . . ."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. A boat used on rivers for the conveyance of goods.

". . . getting into the large punts or *barges,* which were ordinarily used for ferrying men and cattle across the harbour, . . ."—*Arnold : Hist. Rome*, ch. xxi.

"By the margin, willow-veiled,
Slide the heavy *barges* trailed."
Tennyson : The Lady of Shalott.

barge-laden, *a.* Laden with barges.

"The Neu's *barge-laden* wave."
Cowper : Bill of Mortality, A.D. 1787.

barge (2), *s. & a.* [Corrupted from *verge* (q.v.).]

barge-board, *s.*

In Architecture : A projecting board usually placed at the gable end of a building, and concealing the horizontal timbers, laths, and tiles of the roof. It serves as a protection against driving rain, and is generally perforated or scalloped to give it an ornamental appearance.

BARGE-BOARD.

barge-couples, *s. pl.*

Arch. : Two beams mortised into each other to strengthen a building.

barge-course, *s.*

Arch. : A part of the tiling projecting beyond the principal rafters in buildings where there is a gable.

bar-gē'e, *s.* [Eng. *barge.*] A man who manages a barge. [Barger.]

bar'-gĕist, *s.* [Barghaist.]

barge'-man, *s.* [Eng. *barge ; man.*] A man who manages a barge. [Bargee.]

"He knew that others, like sly *bargemen,* looked that way when their stroke was bent another way."—*Lord Northampton : Proceed. against Garnet*, sign. N.

"And backward yode, *as bargemen* wont to fare."
Spenser : F. Q., VII. vii. 35.

barge'-mas-tẽr, *s.* [Eng. *barge ; master.*] The master of a barge.

"There is in law an implied contract with a common carrier, or *bargemaster,* to be answerable for the goods he carries."—*Blackstone.*

bar'-gĕr, *s.* [Eng. *barg(e) ; -er.*] One who manages a barge. [Bargee.]

". . . who again, like the Campellians in the north, and the London *bargers,* forslow not to baigne them."—*Carew : Survey of Cornwall.*

* **bar'-ghāist, bar'-guĕst,** * **bar'-gāst,** * **bahr'-gēist,** *s.* [First element doubtful ; and *guest, ghaist* = ghost.]

Myth. : A demon with frightful teeth, long claws, and staring eyes, believed to have its habitat in Yorkshire, said to appear near gates and stiles.

". . . needed not to care for ghaist or *bar-ghaist,* devil or dobbie."—*Scott : Rob Roy.*

"Thou art not, I presume, ignorant of the qualities of what the Saxons of this land call a *bahr-geist.*"—*Scott : Tales of the Crusaders*, i. 294.

bär'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Baryta.] A name for Baryta (q.v.).

ba-rĭd'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [From Gr. *βᾶρις (baris)* = an Egyptian boat, a kind of flat boat ; *εἶδος (eidos)* = . . . form, appearance.] A genus of beetles belonging to the family Curculionidæ, or Weevils. The species are generally small cylindrical insects, black, and covered with a whitish down. They feed on aquatic plants.

ba-rĭl'-la, *s.* [In Fr. *barille ;* Sp. *barrilla.*] The ash of sea-weeds and plants, as *Salsola soda,* which grow on the sea-side. It is prepared on the coast of Spain, and was formerly the chief source of sodium carbonate. (*Brande.*)

barilla de cobre (copper barilla). The commercial name for native copper brought from Bolivia. [Copper.]

bär'-ĭs, *s.* [From Gr. *βάρις (baris)* = a row boat. Probably in allusion to their shape.] [Baridius.] A genus of beetles belonging to the family Curculionidæ. The species feed upon the dead parts of trees. *Baris lignarius* preys both in the larva and the perfect state on the elm.

ba-rī'-ta, *s.* [From Gr. *βαρύς (barus)* = heavy.] A genus of birds, placed by Cuvier among the Laniadæ (Shrikes), but transferred by Vigors to that of Corvidæ (Crows). The birds belonging to it are called by Buffon *Cassicans.* They are found in Australia and New Guinea. *Barita tibicen* is the Piping Crow of New South Wales.

bär'-īte, bär'-ỹt, bär'-ỹte, ba-rỹ'-tĭne, ba-rỹ'-tīte, ba-rỹ'-tēs, *s.* [*Barite* is from Gr. *βαρύς (barus)* = heavy ; *barytes* from Gr. *βαρύτης (barutēs)* = weight, heaviness ; *baryt, barytine,* and *barytite* from the same subst., the last two with suffixes *-ine* and *-ite* respectively. In Ger. *baryt ;* Fr. *baryte.*] [Barium, Baryta.] A mineral, called also Baroselenite, Sulphate of Baryta, Heavy Spar, and by the Derbyshire miners Cauk, Calk, or Cawk. It is placed by Dana in his Celestite group. It is orthorhombic, and has usually tabular crystals, or is globular, fibrous, lamellar, or granular. Its hardness is 2·5—3·5 ; spec. gr. as much as 4·3—4·72, whence the name Heavy-Spar ; its lustre vitreous or slightly resinous ; its colour white, yellowish, grayish black, reddish or dark brown. It is sometimes transparent, sometimes almost opaque. When rubbed it is occasionally fetid. Its composition is : Sulphuric acid, 34·3 ; baryta (monoxide of barium), 65·7 = 100, whence the name Sulphate of Baryta. It is found as part of the gangue of metallic ores in veins in secondary limestones, &c. It occurs, among other places in England, in Westmoreland, Durham, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Cornwall ; in Scotland, in Argyleshire, Perthshire, and Aberdeenshire ; in many places on the Continent of Europe, in America, and other parts of the world.

Dana thus subdivides Barite :—Var. 1. : (*a*) Ordinary, (*b*) created, (*c*) columnar, (*d*) concretionary, (*e*) lamellar, (*f*) granular, (*g*) compact or cryptocrystalline, (*h*) earthy, (*i*) stalactitic and stalagmitic. Bologna stone is included under (*d*). [Bologna Stone.] 2. Fetid. 3. Allomorphite. 4. Calcareobarite. 5. Celestobarite. 6. Calstronbarite.

It is found altered into calcite, spathic iron, and a variety of other minerals.

bär'-ĭ-tōne, bär-ĭ-tō'-nō, *s.* [See Barytone.]

bär'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [In Ger. *barym,* from Gr. *βαρύς* (*barus*) = heavy. It is so named from the great specific gravity of the native carbonate and sulphate.]

Chem. : A dyad metallic element ; symb. Ba ; atomic weight, 137. Barium is prepared by the decomposition of barium chloride, $BaCl_2$, by the electric current, or by the vapour of potassium. It is a white malleable metal, which melts at red heat, decomposes water, and oxidises in the air. Barium occurs in nature as barium carbonate and sulphate. Its salts are prepared by dissolving the carbonate in acids, or by roasting the native sulphate of barium with one-third of its weight of coal, which converts it into barium sulphide, BaS ; this is decomposed by hydrochloric or nitric acid, according as a chloride or nitrate of barium is required. All soluble salts of barium are very poisonous ; the best antidotes are alkaline sulphates. The salts of barium are employed as reagents in the laboratory, and in the manufacture of fireworks to produce a green light. Barium is precipitated as a carbonate, $BaCO_3$, along with carbonates of strontium and calcium, by ammonia carbonate. [See Analysis.] Barium can be separated by dissolving the carbonates in acetic acid, and adding potassium chromate, which gives a yellow precipitate of the insoluble barium chromate. Barium salts give an immediate white precipitate on the addition of calcium sulphate, an insoluble precipitate with $4HF.SiF_4$ (hydrofluosilicic acid), and a white precipitate insoluble in acids with sulphuric acid or with soluble sulphates ; this precipitate is not blackened by H_2S. Barium chloride gives a green colour to the flame of alcohol, and the spectrum of barium salts contains a number of characteristic green lines.

barium carbonate.

1. *Chem. :* A heavy white powder obtained by precipitating barium chloride or nitrate with an alkaline carbonate. It is nearly insoluble in water. Formula, $BaCO_3$.

2. *Min. :* A mineral, called also Witherite (q.v.).

barium chloride, $BaCl_2$. A colourless transparent salt, crystallising with two molecules of water in flat four-sided tables. A saturated solution boils at 104·5°, and contains 78 parts of the salt dissolved in 100 parts of water.

barium dioxide, BaO_2, is obtained by gently heating baryta in a current of oxygen gas. It is a grey powder, which when heated to a higher temperature gives off oxygen gas, and is re-converted into baryta.

barium monoxide (*or baryta*, BaO). A grey porous mass obtained by heating barium nitrate; it forms a hydrate with water (barium hydrate), producing crystals, $BaH_2O_2.8H_2O$, which dissolve in twenty parts of cold and two of boiling water, forming an alkaline salt, which rapidly absorbs CO_2 from the air, barium carbonate being precipitated. Barium hydrate can also be obtained by decomposing barium chloride in caustic soda.

barium nitrate, $Ba(NO_3)_2$. It crystallises in anhydrous transparent colourless octohedra; they dissolve in eight parts of cold and three parts of boiling water; it is much less soluble in dilute acids.

barium sulphate.

1. *Chemistry:* $BaSO_4$, obtained by adding sulphuric acid or a soluble sulphate to a solution of a barium salt. It is a white heavy powder, insoluble in water or dilute acids. It is used, under the name of *blanc fixe*, as a substitute for white lead in the manufacture of oil paints.

2. *Min.:* A mineral (sp. gr. 4·5) called also Heavy Spar or Barite (q.v.). The powdered mineral is too crystalline to be used as a white paint.

barium sulphato-carbonate. A mineral, a variety of Witherite.

barium sulphide, BaS, is obtained by roasting $BaSO_4$ with charcoal. It decomposes by exposure to the air; boiled with sulphur, it yields higher sulphides. Barium sulphide is phosphorescent, and has been used to render the dials of clocks luminous in the dark.

bark (1), *s.* [From *bark*, *v.* (q.v.).] The peculiar utterance of a dog. (*Hamilton Smith.*)

bark (2), *s.* [In Sw. & Dan. *bark* = bark, rind; Icel. *börkr*; Ger. *borke.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Generally:*

(*a*) The rind or outer sheath enveloping a tree. [B. 1.]

"Trees last according to the strength and quantity of their sap and juice, being well munited by their *bark* against the injuries of the air."—*Bacon: Nat. History.*

(*b*) A tree itself. (*Poet.*)

"And rugged *barks* begin to bud."
Tennyson.

2. *Spec.:* Peruvian bark. [B. 2.]

B. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The outer sheath enveloping the stem in an exogenous plant, and protecting the wood, whilst the latter is young and tender, from injury by cold or by external violence. It also prepares the proper juices of the plant, which have descended from the leaves, for being transmitted through the medullary rays to the wood. Bark consists of four parts: (1) the epidermis constituting its outer skin; (2) the epiphlœum, phlœum or peridermis within it; (3) the mesophlœum or cellular integument; and (4) the innermost of all, called endophlœum or liber. [See these terms.]

2. *Medicine. Spec.:* Peruvian bark, formerly administered, instead of its product, quinine, in intermittent fevers. [Jesuit's Bark.]

3. *Tanning:* The epidermis of the oak, used in the preparation of leather.

4. *Fishing:* The epidermis of the birch, used by fishermen for preserving their nets.

bark-bared, *a.* Bared or stripped of bark.

"Excorticated and *bark-bared* trees. . ."—*Mortimer.*

bark-bed, *s.*

Hortic.: A bed formed beneath by bark from a tannery; a bark-stove.

bark-bound, *a.* Bound by means of the bark; having the bark so firmly set as to constitute a restraint upon growth. In such cases relief is generally afforded by slitting the bark.

bark-feeder, *s.* An animal, and specially an insect, feeding upon bark.

"When we see leaf-eating insects green, and *bark-feeders* mottled-grey. . ."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. iv.

bark-galled, *a.* Having the bark galled as with thorns. The binding on of clay will remove this disease.

bark-louse, *s.*

Entom.: A kind of Aphis infesting the bark of trees.

bark-paper, *s.* Paper manufactured from bark.

bark-pit, *s.* A pit with bark, &c.; water into which hides are plunged that they may be tanned.

bark-stove, *s.*

Hortic.: The same as Bark-bed (q.v.).

bark (3), **barque** (**que** as **k**), *s.* [In Dan. & Ger. *barke* = a bark, a lighter; Dut. *bark* = a bark, boat, or barge; *barkasse* = a long boat; Sw. *barkass* = a long boat; Fr. *barque* = a bark, a small ship, a craft, a large boat; Prov., Sp., Port., & Ital. *barca*; Low Lat. *barca*, *barcha*, *barga*; Ir. *barc*; Russ. *barka*. Mahn compares also with Walach. *barcé*; Icel. *barhr* = skiff, *barki* = prow; Class. Lat. *baris*; Gr. βᾶρις (*baris*) = a small and flat Egyptian row-boat; Copt. *barc* = a small boat; *barake* = a cart, a boat.] [Barge.]

I. *Ord. Lang. (spec. in Poetry):* Any small vessel. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The Duke of Parma must have flown, if he would have come into England; for he could neither get *bark* nor mariner to put to sea."—*Bacon: On the War with Spain.*

"Who to a woman trusts his peace of mind,
Trusts a frail *bark* with a tempestuous wind."
Glanville.

II. *Nautical:*

1. A three-masted vessel, with her fore and main masts rigged like those of a ship, and her mizzen like the mainmast of a schooner, carrying a spanker and gaff topsail.

BARK.

2. *Among coal-traders:* A broad-sterned ship, which bears no ornamental figure on the stern or prow.

bark (1), *v.i.* [A.S. *beorcan.* In Sw. *barka.*]

1. To emit the sound which dogs do when they menace any other animal or man, or are following prey. (Followed by the preposition *at.*)

"Why do your dogs *bark* so? be there bears i' th' town?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

2. To clamour loudly against a person, an institution, &c.

"Vile is the vengeance on the ashes cold,
And envy base, to *bark* at sleeping fame."
Spenser: F. Q.

bark (2), *v.t.* [From *bark* (2), *s.* In Sw. *barka*, Dan. *barke* = to tan.]

1. To strip the bark from a tree, especially for tanning purposes. (*Eng. & Scotch.*)

"The severest penalties ought to be put upon *barking* any tree that is not felled."—*Temple.*

(See also example under Barked.)

2. To cover with bark.

† **bark'-an-tîne, barqu'-an-tîne** (**qu** as **k**), *s.* [Comp. Sp. *bergantin* = brigantine.] [Brigantine.] A three-masted vessel.

* **bark'-ar-y,** *s.* [Eng. *bark*; *-ary.*] A tan-house. (*Jacobs.*)

barked (*Eng.*), **bark'-ĭt** (*Scotch*), *pa. par.* & *a.* [Bark (2), *v.*]

"He'll glowr at an auld warld *barkit* aik snag as if it were a queez-maddam in full bearing."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, chap. xxi.

bark'-en, *v.i.* [Eng. *bark*; *-en.*] To form a "bark;" to become hard or indurated; to become covered with some hard or compact substance.

"The best way is to let the blood *barken* upon the cut—that saves plasters."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxiii.

bark'-er (1), *s.* [Eng. *bark* (1), and suffix *-er.*]

I. *Lit.:* A dog emitting the characteristic sound of its voice.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. One who clamours loudly against a person, an institution, &c.

"The other Spanish *barker*, raging and foaming, was almost out of his wits."—*Foxe: Acts and Mon.: Life of Archbishop Cranmer.*

"But they are rather enemies of my fame than me these *barkers*."—*B. Jonson.*

2. *In London:* A tout who, standing at the door of an auction-room or shop, invites passers-by to enter.

bark'-er (2), *s.* [Eng. *bark* (2), *s.*, and suff. *-er.*]

1. One who strips the bark from a tree. (*Kersey.*)

2. One who, whether he does this or not, uses bark thus obtained in tanning; a tanner.

"I am a *barker*, sir, by my trade.;
Nowe telle me what art thou?"
K. Edw. IV. and the Tanner of Tamworth.
Percy Reliques, ii. 85. (*Boucher.*)

Bar'-kĕr's, *possess. of s.* [Connected with a person of the name of Barker.]

Barker's mill, *s.* [Mill.]

bark'-ĕr-y, * **bark'-ar-y,** *s.* [Eng. *bark*; *-ery*, *-ary.*] A tan-house. (*Jacobs, Booth, &c.*)

bark'-hâu-sĭ-a, *s.* [Borkhausia.]

bark'-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Bark (1), *v.*]

I. & **II.** *As pr. par. & participial adj.:* In senses corresponding to that of the verb.

". . . that *barking* dog of whom mention was made before."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. ii.

Barking and fleeing: Spending one's property in a prodigal way, and believed to be on the eve of bankruptcy. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

III. *As substantive:*

1. The emission of the sound which constitutes a dog's voice.

2. The sound thus emitted.

". . . and anon the lowing of cattle
Came on the evening breeze; by the *barking* of dogs interrupted."—*Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 5.

barking-bird, *s.* A bird—the *Pteroptochos Tarnu*—found in the islands of Chiloe and Chonos off the west of Patagonia. It is called by the natives "Guid-guid." Its voice is like the yelping of a small dog, whence its English name. (See Darwin's *Journal of Voy. round the World*, ch. xiii., p. 288.)

bark'-ĭng (2), *pr. par.* & *a.* [Bark (2), *v.*]

barking-irons, *s. pl.* Iron instruments used for stripping the bark off trees.

bark'-ĭt, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Barked.] (*Scotch.*)

bark'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *bark*; *-less.*] Without a bark. (*Drayton.*)

bark'-y, *a.* [Eng. *bark* = the rind of a tree, and suffix *-y.*] Consisting of bark; possessing or containing bark; looking like or resembling bark.

". . . the female ivy so
Enrings the *barky* fingers of the elm."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iv. 1.

* **bar'-lĕp, * bar'-leў-lĕpe,** *s.* [A.S. *bere*, *bærlic* = barley, and *leap* = basket.] A basket for keeping barley in.

"*Barleylepe*, to kepe yn corne (*Barlep.*) *Cumera.*"
M.S. Harl. 221. (*S. in Boucher.*)

bar-lĕ'r-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Rev. James Barrelier, M.D., a Dominican traveller and writer.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Acanthaceæ, family Barleridæ. Various species are found in India, armed or unarmed, shrubby or herbaceous, with yellow, pink, blue, or white flowers. Some have been introduced into Britain.

bar-lĕr-ĭd'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *barler(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ideæ.*]

Bot.: A family of plants belonging to the order Acanthaceæ; type, Barleria (q.v.).

bar'-leў (1), * **bar'-lў,** * **bar'-lĭ,** * **bar'-lĭche,** * **bar'-lĭch,** * **bar'-lĭc,** * **bar'-lĭg,** * **bær'-lie** (*O. Eng.*), * **bar'-la** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *bere*, *bærlic* = barley (Bere); Wel. *barlys* (from *bara* = bread, and *llye* = a plant) = corn, barley.]

A. *As substantive:* The seeds or grains of various species and varieties of the genus

Hordeum. That most commonly in cultivation is *Hordeum vulgare*, spring or two-rowed barley, especially the rath-ripe and Thanet sorts. *H. hexastichon* (*i.e.*, with the seeds growing in six rows) is the *bear* or *bigg*, cultivated in the north of Scotland and elsewhere. *H. distichon*, two-rowed or common barley, is preferred for malting, which is one of the chief purposes for which barley is cultivated. [Malt.] *H. zeocriton*, or sprat-barley, is more rare. Perhaps the four so-called species now enumerated may be only varieties of one plant. Barley is the hardiest of all the cereals, and was originally a native of Asia, but it is now cultivated all over the world, even as far north as Lapland. In ancient times it was largely used as an article of food, but the greater proportion of the barley grown in Great Britain is now used in the preparation of malt and spirits. For culinary purposes it is sold in two forms, Scotch or pot barley, and pearl barley, the former being the grain partially deprived of its husk; the latter, by longer and closer grinding, being rounded and having the entire husk removed.

Bread made from barley-meal is darker in colour and less nutritious than that made from wheat flour; but it is cheaper and more easily digested. One pound of barley-meal contains one ounce of flesh-formers and fourteen ounces of heat-givers.

Barley-meal is sometimes adulterated with oat-husks, and is itself used to adulterate oatmeal, and occasionally wheat-flour; but these admixtures are readily detected by the microscope.

"Ich bouhte hure *barliche*."—*Piers Plowman*. (*S. in Boucher.*)

¶ In Scripture "barley," Heb. שְׂעֹרָה (*sĕōrah*), Sept. Gr. κριθη (*krithē*), seems properly translated. The Hebrew term is from שַׂעֲרָה (*sāărah*) = hair, from שָׂעַר (*saăr*) = to be bristly; referring to the long awns of the body.

B. *As adjective:* Consisting of barley, or in any other way connected with barley. (See the compounds which follow.)

barley-bird, *s.* A local name for the Wryneck (*Yunx torquilla*). In East Anglia the name is applied to the Nightingale; and the Yellow Wagtail is sometimes called the Barley-bird.

† **barley-box,** *s.* A small box of a cylindrical form, called also *barrel-box*, made as a toy for children. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

barley-bread, *s.* Bread made from barley.

"Lo, a cake of *barley-bread*."—*Judg.* vii. 13.

barley-break, barley-brake, barli-break, barli-breake, barly-break, barly-breake (*O. Eng.*), **barla-breikis, barla-bracks** (*O. Scotch*), *s.*

I. *In England:* A game once common in England, as shown by the frequency with which it was alluded to by the old poets, but which is now confined chiefly to Cumberland, where it is denominated *Burley-brigs*. It was played by six young people, three of either sex, formed into couples, a young man and a young woman in each, it being decided by lot which individuals were to be paired together. A piece of ground was then divided into three spaces, of which the central one was profanely termed "Hell." This was assigned to a couple as their appropriate place. The couples who occupied the other spaces then advanced as near as they dared to the central one to tempt the doomed pair, who, with one of their hands locked in that of their partner, endeavoured with the other to grasp them and draw them into the central space. If they succeeded, then they were allowed themselves to emerge from it, the couple caught taking their places. That the game might not be too speedily finished, leave was given to the couple in danger of being taken to break hands and individually try to escape, while no such liberty was accorded to those attempting to seize them. Though the name does not occur in the subjoined lines, the game which they describe is that of *barley-break*.

"Then couples three be straight allotted there,
They of both ends the middle two do fly;
The two that in mid place Hell called were,
Must strive, with waiting foot and watching eye,
To catch of them, and them to Hell to bear,
That they, as well as they, Hell may supply."
Sir Philip Sydney: Arcadia, I. 153.

¶ Most authorities consider *barley-break* identical with *base*, 3 (q.v.). Boucher regards it as identical with a game called in Cheshire a *round*, and in Douglas *ring-dancer* and *roundels*; but the resemblance is far from being close. (*Boucher, Nares, Gifford, &c.*)

"At *barley-break* they play
Merrily all the day."
The Muses' Elysium (*Drayton*), iv. 1,471. (*Boucher.*)

". . . and with a lass
And give her a new garment on the grass,
After a course of *barley-break* or base."
Ben Jonson: Sad Shepherd, v. 109.

"He is at *barli-break*, and the last couple are now in Hell."
The Virgin Martyr, v. 1.

II. *In Scotland.* The game is obsolete in the south of Scotland, and is passing into disuse also in the north, Aberdeenshire being the county in which it principally lingers. Jamieson says that it is generally played by young people in a corn-yard, whence it is called *barla-bracks*, signifying "about the stacks." "One stack is fixed on as the dule or goal; and one person is appointed to catch the rest of the company, who run out from the dule. He does not leave it till they are all out of his sight. Then he sets out to catch them. Any one who is taken cannot run out again with his former associates, being accounted a prisoner; but is obliged to assist his captor in pursuing the rest. When all are taken, the game is finished; and he who is first taken is bound to act as catcher in the next game."

barley-bree, barley-brie, *s.* Liquor distilled from barley. (*Scotch.*)

"How easy can the *barley-bree*
Cement the quarrel!"
Burns: Scotch Drink.

barley-broth, *s.*

1. Broth made with barley.

† 2. A cant term for strong beer.

"Can sodden water,
A drench for sur-reyn'd jades, their *barley-broth*,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?"
Shakesp.: Hen. V., III. 5.

barley-cake, barley cake, *s.* A cake made of barley-meal.

"And thou shalt eat it as *barley-cakes*."—*Ezek.* iv. 12.

barley-corn, *s.* A "corn," or single grain of barley.

In Measures: The third part of an inch in length.

"A long, long journey, choak'd with brakes and thorns,
Ill-measured by ten thousand *barley-corns*."
Tickell.

barley-flour, *s.* Flour made by grinding barley. It is used in Scotland for making a breakfast-bread, eaten hot with butter and honey or cream and sugar.

barley-harvest, barley harvest, *s.* A harvest for barley and that portion of the general harvest of which the chief feature is the reaping of barley.

¶ In Palestine the *barley-harvest* is gathered in chiefly in April; and in England about July.

". . . in the beginning of *barley-harvest*."—*2 Sam.* xxi. 9.

barley-loaf (plur. **barley-loaves**), *s.*

"There is a lad here which hath five *barley-loaves* and two small fishes."—*John* vi. 9.

barley-meal, *s.* Meal made of barley.

". . . the tenth part of an ephah of *barley-meal*."—*Numb.* v. 15.

barley-mill, *s.* A mill for making pot and pearl barley.

barley-mow, *s.* A heap of barley; a place where barley is stowed away. [Mow.]

"Whenever by yon *barley-mow* I pass,
Before my eyes will trip the tidy lass."—*Gay.*

barley-sheaf (pl. **barley-sheaves**), *s.* A sheaf of barley.

"He rode between the *barley-sheaves*."
Tennyson: Lady of Shalott.

barley-sugar, *s.* A well-known sweet substance sold by confectioners and others. It consists of a syrup from the refuse of sugar-candy, hardened in cylindrical moulds and usually twisted spirally.

barley-water, *s.* A decoction of pearl barley used in medicine as a mucilaginous drink. (*Crabb.*)

bar'-leў (2), *s.* [Apparently corrupted from Eng. *parley.*] A word used by boys in Scotland and the north of England when they wish a temporary cessation of a sham-fight in which they are engaged.

* **bar'-liche,** *s.* [Barley (1).]

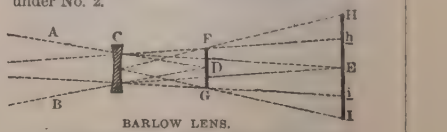
bar'-ling, *s.* [Sw. *bärling* = a pole, from *bära* = to bear. (*N.E.D.*)] A fire-pole. (*Scotch.*)

"*Barlings* or fire-poles the hundreth—xx. l."—*Rates*, A. 1611, p. 2.

Bar'-lŏw lĕns, *s.* [Named from Mr. Peter Barlow, Professor of Mathematics at Woolwich from 1806 to 1847.]

Among opticians:

1. *Originally:* A modification of the object-glass of a telescope, suggested by Mr. Peter Barlow, with the idea of avoiding the use of flint glass in the construction of object-glasses of large size; discs of flint glass suitable for optical purposes then being both expensive and rare. He proposed to enclose between two convex lenses a fluid lens equal in refractive power to a flint glass of the same dimensions. This proposal was not generally adopted, and the term "Barlow lens" is now mostly applied to the form of lens described under No. 2.



BARLOW LENS.

A, B. Converging rays from object-glass. C. Barlow lens. D. Focus of the object-glass without the Barlow lens. E. Focus of the object-glass after refraction through C. F, G. Size of image formed by object-glass at D without the Barlow lens. H, I. Enlarged image formed by object-glass and Barlow lens at focus E. h, i. Size of image formed at E by an object-glass of longer focus, and lengthened tube, but without using the Barlow lens.

2. *Now:* A concave lens inserted in the eye-piece of a telescope before the rays come to a focus, by means of which the focal length of the object-glass or speculum is increased nearly one-half, and the effect is the same as if the tube were proportionally lengthened, the magnifying power being considerably increased. Another advantage of the Barlow lens is the avoidance of the loss of light which would take place if the same magnifying power were produced by using an eye-glass of shorter focus.

* **barm** (1), * **barme,** *s.* [A.S. *bearm* = the womb, the lap, the bosom; from *beran* = to bear, to produce, to bring forth; Sw. & Goth. *barm.*] The lap, the bosom. [Barm (2).]

"Till in his fadres *barm* adoun he lay."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,926.

"And in hire *barme* this litel child she leid."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,428.

* **barme-cloth,** *s.* [A.S. *bearm; cloth.*] A bosom-cloth; an apron.

"A seint she wered, barred all of silk,
A *barme-cloth* eke as white as morowe milk."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,227.

* **barm-hatre,** *s.* [O. Eng. *barm;* and *hatre* = a garment.] A garment for the breast.

"Fair beth yur *barm-hatres*, yolowe beth yur fax."
M.S. Harl. 913, f. 7. (*S. in Boucher.*)

* **barm-skin,** * **barme-skyn,** *s.* A leather apron.

"*Barme-skyn: Melotes vel melota*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

barm (2), *s.* [A.S. *beorma* = barm, yeast; Sw. *berma*; Dan. *bærme.*] [Compare Barm (1).] The frothy scum which rises to the surface of beer when it is undergoing the process of fermentation, and is used in making bread. The same as Yeast (q.v.).

"Are you not he
That sometime make the drink to bear no *barm*,
Mislead night wand'rers, laughing at their harm?"
Shakesp.: Midsum. Night's Dream, II. 1.

"Try the force of imagination upon staying the working of beer, when the *barm* is put into it."—*Bacon.*

bar'-man, *s.* A man who serves in the bar of a public-house. (Formerly called a *drawer*, q.v.)

* **barm'-kĭn,** *s.* [Barnekin.]

* **barm'-ў** (*O. Eng.*), * **bârm'-ie** (*Scotch*), *a.* [O. Eng. & Scotch *barm; -y.*]

1. *Lit.:* Pertaining to barm or yeast; containing barm or yeast.

"Their jovial nights in frolicks and in play
They pass, to drive the tedious hours away;
And their cold stomachs with crown'd goblets cheer
Of windy cider, and of *barmy* beer."—*Dryden.*

2. *Lit.:* Acting like barm; fermenting with thought; at work with creative effect.

"Just now I've taen the fit o' rhyme,
My *barmie* noddle's working prime."
Burns: To James Smith.

barmy-brained, *adj.* Volatile, giddy-headed.

"A wheen cork-headed *barmy-brained* gowks! that winna let puir folk sae muckle as die in quiet."—*Scott: St. Ronan*, ch. xxxii.

barn, * **barne,** * **bĕrne,** *s.* [A.S. *bærn, berern*, lit., a *barley-place, i.e.*, for storing barley, from *bere* = barley, and *ern, ærn* = a place, secret place, a closet, a habitation, a house, a cottage.]

1. A house or other covered enclosure designed for the storage of grain.

"The seed is rotten under their clods, the garners are laid desolate, the *barns* are broken down; for the corn is withered."—*Joel* i. 17.

2. Anything like a barn in outward appearance.

"In front there are a few cultivated fields, and beyond them the smooth hill of coloured rocks called the Flag-staff, and the rugged square black mass of the *Barn*."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xxi.

barn-door, *s.* The door of a barn.

"Heavily closed, with a jarring sound, the valves of the *barn-doors*
Rattled the wooden bars, . . ."
Longfellow: Evangeline, pt. 1, 2.

barn-door fowl, *s.* A dung-hill cock or hen.

"Never has there been such slaughtering of capons and fat geese and *barn-door fowls*."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxvi.

barn-like, *a.* Like a barn.

". . . passing through several hamlets, each with its large *barn-like* chapel built of wood."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xvi.

barn-owl, *s.* *Strix flammea*, a British bird of prey belonging to the family Strigidæ. It is called also the White Owl, the Church Owl, the Screech Owl, the European Screech Owl (*Macgillivray*), the Hissing Owl, the Yellow Owl, the Gillihowther, the Howlet, and the Hoolet. Above it is light reddish-yellow, mottled with ash-grey and black and white spots; beneath, it is white with small dusky spots. The male is fourteen inches long, and the female fifteen. It preys on the smaller mammalia and birds, with beetles and other insects. It is permanently resident, builds its nest in a steeple, a dovecot, or a hollow tree, and lays from two to five pure white eggs.

BARN OWL.

barn-yard, *s.* A yard or enclosure, open to the sky, attached to a barn.

"*Barn-yard* and dwelling, blazing bright,
Served to guide me on my flight."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 6.

* **bärn,** * **bärne,** *s.* [BAIRN.]

Bar'-na-bīte, *s.* & *a.* [Named after the Church of St. Barnabas at Milan, given over to the Barnabite order in 1535.]

I. *As substantive. Ch. Hist.:* Any member of a certain religious order, properly called the Regular Clerks of St. Paul. Its founders belonged to Milan. It arose in the sixteenth century, was approved by Clement VII. in 1532, and confirmed by Paul III. in 1535. The principal occupation of the Barnabites was preaching to sinners. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. xvi., sect. iii., pt. i., ch. 1.)

II. *As adjective:* Pertaining to any member of the order described under No. I., or to the order itself.

bar'-na-cle (1), † **bĕr'-nĭ-cle** (**cle** as **cel**), *s.* [In Fr. *barnacle, barnache;* Sp. *bernacho;* Port. *bernaca, bernacha, bernicla;* Low Lat. *barnicla, bernacula, bernicla, bernicha, bernuca, bernax*. There is no evidence as to its ultimate etymology, and the history is obscure. Skeat thinks that the name of the crustacean and of the bird are distinct, connecting the former with a supposed Lat. *pernacula*, dim. from *perna* = a shell-fish, and the latter with * *hibernicula avis* = the Irish bird. [See def. 2.] Dr. Murray thinks the two names the same.]

In Zoology:

1. *Of Cirripeds:*

(*a*) A general name for both pedunculated and sessile Cirripeds. [LEPADIDÆ, BALANIDÆ.]

"*Barnacle.*—A name commonly given both to the pedunculated and sessile Cirripeds."—*Dana.*

(*b*) *Spec.:* The English name of the pedunculated Cirripeds (Lepadidæ), as contradistinguished from those which are sessile [see ACORN-SHELLS, BALANIDÆ], yet more specially applied to the Lepas, the typical genus of the family and order. [LEPAS.]

GROUP OF BARNACLES.

2. *Of Birds:* A name for the Bernicle Goose (q.v.). Formerly the absurd belief was entertained that these geese sprung from the barnacles described under No. 1. Max Müller believes that the bird was originally called Hibernicula, which was converted into Bernicula by the dropping of the first syllable, after which the similarity of the name to the Cirriped led to the two being confounded together and generated the myth. Two species of the genus Lepas were called by Linnæus *Lepas anserifera* and *L. anatifera* = goose-bearing, of course with no belief in the fable suggested by the name.

"There are found in the north parts of Scotland, and islands adjacent called Orcades, certain trees, whereon do grow certaine shells of a white colour tending to russet, wherein are contained little living creatures: which shells in time of maturity doe open, and out of them grow those little living things, which falling into the water doe become fowles, which we call *barnacles*, in the North of England *brant geese*, but in Lancashire *tree geese*."—*Gerard: Herbal*, p. 1,358. (*Boucher.*)

"As *barnacles* turn soland geese."
Hudibras, III. ii. 657.

bar'-na-cle (2), **bar'-nĭ-cle** (**cle** as **cel**), * **ber-na-kĭll,** * **bĕr-nak,** *s.* [Wedgwood believes the word to have come from the East, and to have been used originally for some instrument of torture. Most writers, Mahn included, consider it the same as the preceding word. Latham derives it from *binocle*, and Max Müller from Ger. *brille*, O. Ger. *berulem*, a corruption of *beryllus*. Compare Dan. *brems, brandgars* = barnacles as defined below, and Fr. *besicles* = spectacles.]

Generally in plural:

1. *Farriery:* An instrument put upon the nose of a horse when he will not stand to be shod or surgically operated upon. It consists of two branches, joined at one end with a hinge, and is generally made of iron.

2. *Ord. Lang.:* A cant term for spectacles, these resembling the instrument described under No. 1.

". . . they had *barnacles* on the handles of their faces."—*Transl. of Rabelais*, v. 130. (*Boucher.*)

bär-na-dē'-şi-a, *s.* [Named after Michael Barnadez, a Spanish botanist.] A genus of Composite plants, the typical one of the family Barnadesieæ (q.v.). The species are spiny bushes with entire leaves and pink florets. *Barnadesia rosea* is cultivated in English hothouses.

bär-na-dē'-şi-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [BARNADESIA.] A family of Composite plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ, the sub-order Labiatifloræ, and the tribe or section Mutisiaceæ. Type, Barnadesia (q.v.).

* **barnde,** *pret. of v.* The same as BURNT.

* **bärne,** *s.* [BAIRN.]

* **barn'e-kĭn,** * **barn'-kīne,** * **barm'-kĭn,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Dr. Murray suggests Icel. *barmr* = brim, edge, wing of a castle; and perhaps dim. suff. *-kin*.] The outermost ward of a castle, within which ward the barns, stables, cowhouses, &c., were placed.

". . . and next day lay siege to the castel of Norham, and within short space wan the brayes, overthrew the *barnkine*, and slue divers within the castel."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scot.*, pp. 419, 434. (*Boucher.*)

"And broad and bloody rose the sun,
And on the *barmkin* shone."
Border Minstrelsy, ii. 341. (*Boucher.*)

barn'-fŭll, *s.* [Eng. *barn; full.*] A barn literally full of something, as wheat, hay, &c., or as much as a barn, if full, would hold.

barn-hard't-ite (*t* silent), *s.* [Named after Dan Barnhardt's Land in North Carolina, where it occurs.] A mineral, classified by Dana under his Pyrite group. Composition: Sulphur, 30·5; copper, 48·2; iron, 21·3; hardness, 3·5; sp. gr. 4·321. Lustre, metallic; colour, bronze-yellow. Homichlin and Ducktownite may be varieties.

* **bärn'-hēde,** *s.* [A.S. *bearn* = a child, and O. Eng. suffix *-hede* = Mod. Eng. suffix *-hood*.] Childhood.

"Of alle ille tetches in worde and dede
That thine childer takis in *barnhede*."
Hampole Myrrour, MS. Hunt., f. 60. (*Boucher.*)

* **bar'-nĭ-cleş,** *s. pl.* [BARNACLES.]

* **barn'-kīne,** *s.* [BARNEKIN.]

bą-rō'-cō, bą-rō'-kō, *s.* [A word without etymological meaning, but designed to have the vowels symbolic. (See def.).]

Old Logic: A combination of letters collectively destitute of meaning, but which, taken separately, imply that the first proposition (A) is an universal affirmative, the second and third (O) particular negatives, and the middle term the predicate in the first two propositions. *Baroko* is the fourth Mode of the second Figure of Syllogisms. Example—

All scholars of the first rank have, as one essential characteristic, intense love of knowledge.
But the mass of mankind do not possess this.
Therefore the mass of mankind cannot reach the first rank of scholarship.

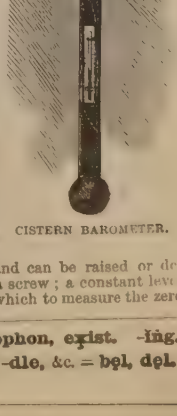
bär'-ō-līte, *s.* [From Gr. βάρος (*baros*) = weight, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.] A mineral, called also Witherite (q.v.).

† **bą-rŏl'-ō-ğy,** *s.* [From Gr. βάρος (*baros*) = weight, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The department of science which treats of weight or gravity.

bär-ŏ-mą-crŏm'-ĕt-ĕr, *s.* [From Gr. βάρος (*baros*) = weight, μακρός (*makros*) = long, and μέτρον (*metron*) = measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the weight and length of newborn infants.

bą-rŏm'-ĕt-ĕr, *s.* [In Sw., Dan., Dut., & Ger. *barometer;* Fr. *baromètre;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *barometro;* Gr. βάρος (*baros*) = weight, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument used for measuring the atmospheric pressure. The discovery that this pressure might be counterpoised by a column of mercury standing as high in proportion to the thirty-four feet that water in similar circumstances stands, as the specific gravity of water is to that of mercury (the ratio or proportion, it will be perceived, is an inverse one), was made at Florence in the year 1643 by one of Galileo's pupils, the celebrated Torricelli, but was not quite complete when he died, in 1647.

The most common form of barometer is what is called a *Cistern Barometer*. It consists essentially of a straight glass tube about thirty-three inches long, filled with mercury, and dipping into a cistern of the same metal. It is affixed to a mahogany stand, on the upper part of which is a graduated scale to mark the height in inches at which the mercury stands. When complete, a thermometer stands side by side with it to note the temperature at which the pressure of the atmosphere is tested. In Fortin's barometer the base of the cistern is made of leather, and can be raised or depressed by means of a screw; a constant level of the mercury from which to measure the zero



CISTERN BAROMETER.

of the scale, unattainable by the ordinary cistern barometer, can be produced by this one; besides which the instrument is more portable. Gay-Lussac's barometer is in the form of a siphon. It has two scales with a common zero point, and graduated in contrary directions. As the one branch, the shorter one, corresponds to the cistern, and the other or longer one to the tube, the difference between the two levels is the true height of the mercury. Bunter's barometer is a slight but valuable modification on that of Gay-Lussac. For the aneroid barometer (that "without moisture") see ANEROID. The general mean at the level of the sea is 29·96 inches. A barometer is popularly termed a *weather-glass*. In order to adapt it for this purpose Hooke devised what is called the *wheel-barometer*. It is a syphon barometer, having in its shorter leg a float, a string from which passes over a pulley, and is connected with a weight somewhat lighter than the float. To the pulley is affixed a needle, which moves round a circle graduated to represent the different variations in the weather. [WEATHER-GLASS.] Speaking broadly, a barometer rises for good and falls for bad weather, but there are exceptions to this rule. The more accurate statement is that with S.W., S.E., and W. winds the mercury falls for rain. If it do so rapidly, the probability is that a heavy storm is approaching; if slowly, continued bad weather is to be expected. If rises, if rapidly, for unsettled weather; if gradually, for fine settled weather. A rise, with wind veering N.E., may be indicative of rain.

băr-ŏ-mĕt'-rĭc, băr-ŏ-mĕt'-rĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *barometer; -ic, -ical.* In Fr. *barométrique.*] Pertaining or in any way relating to the barometer.

"... the *barometric* column varies between these limits ..."—*Lardner: Heat*, p. 160.

"He is very accurate in making *barometrical* and thermometrical instruments."—*Derh.: Physico-Theol.*

băr-ŏ-mĕt'-rĭc-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *barometrical; -ly.*] By means of a barometer.

băr-ŏ-mĕt'-rŏ-grăph, *s.* [Gr. (1) βάρος (*baros*) = weight, (2) μέτρον (*metron*) = measure, and (3) γραφή (*graphē*) = a drawing, a delineation, a picture, &c.] An instrument used for automatically inscribing on paper the variations of the barometer.

† **băr-ŏ-mĕ-trŏg'-rą-phў,** *s.* [From Gr. βάρος (*baros*) = weight, μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure, and γραφή (*graphē*) = a description.] The department of science which treats of the barometer.

bą-rŏm'-ĕ-trў, *s.* [Gr. βάρος (*baros*) = weight, and μετρον (*metron*) = a measure.] Barometrography.

băr'-ŏ-mĕtz, băr'-ą-nĕtz, *s.* [Russ. *barane* = club-moss.]

Bot.: A fraudulently constructed natural history specimen, called also the Scythian Lamb, and represented as being half animal and half plant. In reality it is a woolly-skinned fern (*Cibotium barometz*), stripped of everything but its root-stock and the stipes or stalks of four of its fronds, and then turned upside down. Of course no naturalist would for a moment be deceived by a deception so easily detected. (*Lindley.*) [See figure under the name *Agnus Scythicus* (Scythian lamb).]

băr'-ŏn, * băr'-rŏn, * bar'-ō, * bar, * bĕr, * par'-ō, * var, * viro, * virro, * vîron, *s.* [A.S. *baron* = a man (*Bosworth*); Sw., Icel., Dut., Ger., & Fr. *baron* = baron; O. Fr. *ber* (acc. *baron*), *bairon;* Prov. *bar* (acc. *baro*); Sp. *baron, varon* = (1) a male, (2) a full-grown man, (3) a man of consideration, (4) a baron; Port. *varao* = a male; Ital. *barone;* Low Lat. *baro, barus, varo, viro* = man, husband, baron; but in Class. Lat. *baro*, which, according to Menage, is the origin of *baron*, meant a simpleton, a blockhead, though sometimes it is said to have been used for a brave man, a warrior. Cognate with A.S. *wer* = a man; Goth. *vair;* Gael. *bar, ber* = a hero, an eminent man; Ir. *fir, fear;* Wel. *guer, gevir;* Lat. *vir* = a man; Lith. *vyrus;* Sanse. *vira.* (VIRILE.) In Sanse. also *barrem* and *bharta* are = husband, and may be compared with *baron* in the phrase *baron and feme* (see A., III.). Compare, also Hebrew גֶּבֶר (*geber*) = a man.]

A. *Of persons:*

† **I.** *Old Law:* A husband in relation to his wife, used in the old phrase *baron and feme* = husband and wife. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 15.)

II. *History & Law:*

* **1.** *Formerly:*

(1) At first apparently every lord of a manor, of which sense the expression *court-baron* is still a memorial. [COURT-BARON.] The Magna Charta granted in King John's time seems to show that originally all lords of manors, who held of the king *in capite*, had seats in the Great Council or Parliament; but their numbers becoming too large for proper deliberation, the king summoned only the greater barons in person, leaving it to the sheriff to convene the smaller ones to another house, which was a very important step in making the separation which at present exists between the Houses of Lords and Commons. (*Blackstone*, bk. i., ch. 3.) [BARONY.]

Hence * (2) the term *baron* came to be confined to the lords of manors summoned by the royal writ in place of by the sheriff. The writ ran "Hac vice tantum." (*Blackstone: Ibid.*)

Barons by ancient tenure were those who held certain lands or territories from the king, who, however, still reserved the tenure in chief to himself.

Barons by temporal tenure were those who held their honours, castles, and manors as heads of their barony, that is, by grand serjeantry. By their tenure they were summoned to Parliament; now they are not entitled to be there till a writ is issued in their favour.

(3) Richard II. made the term *baron* a mere title of honour, by conferring it on various persons by letters patent. (*Blackstone*, bk. i., ch. 3.)

The first baron by patent was John Beauchamp of Holt, who was raised to the peerage by Richard II., in the eleventh year of his reign, October 10, 1387, by the title of Baron of Kidderminster. No other instance occurs until 10 Henry VI.

2. *Now:*

(1) Any nobleman belonging to the lowest order of the peerage—that immediately beneath the rank of viscount. His style is "The Right Hon. Lord ——," and he is addressed as "My Lord." In general, in place of being called "Baron, he is simply termed "Lord A." or "B." His coronet has six large pearls set at equal distances on the chaplet. His coronation robes are like those of an earl, except that he has only two rows of spots on each shoulder. At present (1892) there are 294 temporal barons in the House, with 24 bishops, who are also regarded as barons, but they take precedence over the temporal barons.

CORONET OF A BARON.

(2) Anyone holding a particular office to which the title *baron* is or was attached, as the Chief Baron and the Barons of the Exchequer. [EXCHEQUER.] Formerly there were also Barons of the Cinque Ports, viz., two to each of the seven following towns: Hastings, Winchelsea, Rye, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich. Till the Reform Bill of 1832 these had seats in Parliament. Instead of these barons there is now a Warden of the Cinque Ports.

"They that bear
The cloth of honour over her, are four *barons*
Of the cinque ports."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 1.

III. *Heraldry. Baron and Feme* is the term applied where the coats of arms of a man and his wife are borne *per pale* in the same escutcheon. If the woman is not an heiress, then the man's coat is on the dexter side, and the woman's on the sinister; if she is, then her coat must be borne by the husband on an escutcheon of pretence.

B. *Of things. Baron of Beef:* Beef in which the two sirloins are not cut asunder, but joined together by the end of the backbone. Dr. Brewer says that it is "so called because it is the *baron* (back part) of the ox, called in Danish the *rug*. It is not so called because it is 'greater' than the sir-loin."

baron-court, *s.* The same as COURT-BARON (q.v.).

* **băr'-ŏn-ą-dў,** *s.* [Eng. *baron.*] The dignity of a baron; the barons collectively; the baronage.

"Some that were honoured with the dignity of *baronady*."—*Sir John Ferne: Dedic. pref. to a Blazon of Gentrie* (1586). (*J. B. in Boucher.*)

bą'-rŏn-ąġe, * bar'-nąġe (ąġe = ĭġ), *s.* [Eng. *baron; -age.* In Fr. *barronage;* O. Fr. *barnage, barnaige, barnes;* Prov. *barnaige* = baronage; Ital. *baronnaggio* = barony.]

1. The barons of England viewed collectively; the whole body of barons.

"That authority which had belonged to the *baronage* of England ever since the foundation of the monarchy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xix.

2. The dignity, status, or position of a baron.

3. The land or territory from which a baron derives his title.

4. A book containing a list of the barons; a Peerage.

băr'-ŏn-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *baron; -ess.* In Sw. *baronessa;* Dan. and Ger. *baronesse;* Dut. *barones;* Sp. *baronesa;* Port. *baroneza;* Ital. *baronessa.*] A female baron, the wife or lady of a baron, or a lady who holds the baronial dignity in her own right, as "Angela Georgina Burdett-Coutts, first Baroness."

băr'-ŏn-ĕt, * băr'-rŏn-ĕtt, *s.* [In Sw., Dan., Dut., and Ger. *baronet;* Fr. *baronnet;* Ital. *baronetto;* Low Lat. *baronettus*, dimin. of *baron* (q.v.).]

* **I.** *Originally:* A term apparently in use as early as the time of Edward III. for certain landed gentlemen not of the dignity of lords, summoned to Parliament to counterbalance the power of the clergy.

"... King Edward the Thirde (as I remember) whose, being greatly beholden and crossed by the lordes of the clergie ... was devised to directe out his writtes to certayne gentlemen of the best ability and trust, entitling them therein barrons, to serve and sitt as barrons in the next Parliament. By which meanes he had soe many barrons in his Parliament, as were able to weigh doune the clergye and theyr frendes, the which barrons, they say, were not afterwards lordes but only *barronetts*, as sundrye of them doe yet retayne the name."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

II. *Subsequently:* The name given to three titled orders.

1. *Baronets of Great Britain:* A titled order, the lowest that is hereditary. Speaking broadly, they rank in precedence next after the nobility, or, more specifically, next after the younger sons of viscounts and barons; but in reality they are inferior to the Knights of the Order of St. George or of the Garter, certain official dignitaries, and knights-bannerets created on the actual field of battle. The order was instituted by James I., on May 22nd, 1611, to raise money by fees paid for the dignity, and thus obtain resources for the settlement of Ulster. The number was to be limited to 200; but a device for increasing an honour so profitable to the Treasury was soon found, so that before the death of Charles I. 458 patents for the creation of baronets had been issued; and by the end of 1873 there were 698 baronets in existence. The dignity is generally confined to the heirs male of the grantee. The badge of a baronet is sinister, a hand gules (= a bloody hand) in a field argent. Etiquette requires that he be addressed as "Sir A. B., Bart."

2. *Baronets of Ireland:* A titled order instituted by James I. in 1619. It is believed that this dignity has not been conferred on any one since the union of Great Britain and Ireland in 1801, but many of the titles granted before the union still remain in the British baronetage.

3. *Baronets of Scotland:* A titled order planned by James I., but actually instituted, not by him, but by Charles I. in 1625, just after the accession of the latter monarch to the throne. The object aimed at in the creation of the order was the planting of Nova Scotia (New Scotland). Each baronet by his patent received eighteen square miles of territory in that colony, with a sea-coast bounding it on one side; or a tract of land extending for three miles along a navigable river, and stretching for six miles inland. Since the union between England and Scotland in 1707, no baronets have been created holding rank in the latter country alone, but some nobles existing previously still figure in the British baronetage.

† **băr'-ŏn-ĕt,** *v.t.* [From *baronet*, s.] To raise to the rank of a baronet; to confer the title of baronet on.

"The unfortunate gentlemen whom I notice as being knighted or *baronetted*."—*Mortimer Collins: Two Plunges*, iii. 210. (*N.E.D.*)

băr-ŏn-ĕt-ạge (ạge = ĭj), . [Eng. *baronet, -age.*]

1. The whole baronets of Britain viewed collectively; the order of baronets.

2. The dignity, status, or position of a baronet.

3. A complete list of baronets; a book containing such a list.

băr-ŏn-ĕt-çy, *s.* [Eng. *baronet; -cy.*] The title or dignity of a baronet.

băr-ŏ-nĕt-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *baronet; -ical.*] Belonging to or having the dignity of a baronet.

"The *baronetical* family of Moneymusk."—*J. Pickford, M.A.*, in *Notes & Queries*, Nov. 18, 1882.

bạ-rō-nĭ-ạl, *a.* [In Fr. *baronnial.*] Pertaining or relating to a baron, or to the order of barons.

". . . wandering on from hall to hall,
Baronial court or royal."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

baronial service. Service by which a barony was held. It was generally that of furnishing a specified number of knights to aid the king in war.

băr-ŏn-y, ***băr-ŏn-ye,** ***băr-rŏn-nỹ,** *s.* [In Sw. and Dan. *baroni*; Ger. *baronie*; Fr. *baronnie*; Sp. *baronia, varonia* = male line, a barony; Port. *baronia* = male line; Ital. & Low Lat. *baronia.*] The lordship or fee of a baron, either temporal or spiritual. Originally every peer of superior rank had also a barony annexed to his other titles. But now the rule is not universal. Baronies in their first creation emanated from the king. [Baronial Service.] Baronies appertain also to bishops, as they formerly did to abbots, William the Conqueror having changed the spiritual tenure of frank-almoyn, or free alms, by which they held their lands under the Saxon government, to the Norman or feudal tenure by barony. It was in virtue of this that they obtained seats in the House of Lords. *Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., chaps. 2, 12.) The word is common in Ireland for a subdivision of a county.

băr-ŏ-scōpe, *s.* [In Fr. *baroscope*; Ger. *baroskop*; from Gr. (1) *βάρος* (*baros*) = weight, and (2) *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to look at, to behold.] An instrument designed to show that bodies in air lose as much of their weight as that of the air which they displace. It consists of the beam of a balance with a small weight at one end and a hollow copper sphere at the other. If these exactly balance each other in the air, then the sphere preponderates in a vacuum.

". . . where the winds are not variable, the alterations of the *baroscope* are very small."—*Arbuthnot.*

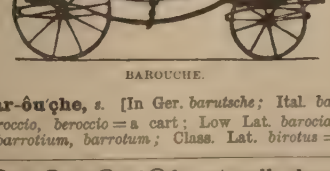
băr-ŏ-scōp-ĭc, băr-ŏ-scŏp-ĭc-ạl, *adj.* [Eng. *baroscop(e); -ic.*] Pertaining or relating to a baroscope; ascertained by means of a baroscope.

". . . that some inquisitive men would make *baroscopical* observations in England."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 798. (*Richardson.*)

băr-ŏ-sĕ-lē-nīte, *s.* [In Ger. *baroselenit*; from Gr. *βάρος* (*baros*) = weight, and Eng. *selenite* (q.v.).] A mineral, called also Barite and Barytes (q.v.).

bạr-ŏs-ma, *s.* [Gr. (1) *βάρος* (*baros*) = weight, heaviness, and (2) *ὀσμή* (*osmē*) = smell. Named from its heavy, offensive smell.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Rutaceæ (Rueworts), and the section Eudiosmeæ. *Barosma crenata* is one of the Bucku plants of the Cape. It has been recommended as anti-spasmodic and diuretic. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*) *B. crenulata* and *serratifolia* have also been used with the former as stimulants and tonics, as well as in diseases of the bladder. (*Treas. of Bot.*)



BAROUCHE.

bạr-ôu-çhe, *s.* [In Ger. *barutsche*; Ital. *baroccio, berocchio* = a cart; Low Lat. *barocia, barrotium, barrotum*; Class. Lat. *birotus* = two-wheeled; *bis* = twice, and *rota* = wheel.] A four-wheeled carriage with a falling top, with a seat outside for the driver, and two inside, each capable of accommodating two persons, the two couples facing each other.

băr-ôu-çhĕt (*t* silent), *s.* [Dimin. of Eng., &c., *barouche.*] A small light barouche.

barqu-ạn-tine (qu as k), *s.* [Barkantine.]

barque (que as k), *s.* [Fr.] (1) A bark or boat; (2) a barge. [Bark.]

***barre,** *s.* [Bar.]

băr-ra, *s.* [In Ger. *barre*; from Sp. & Port. *barra.*]

Weights & Measures: A measure of length used in Portugal and some parts of Spain for measuring woollen and linen cloths and serges. In Valentia, 13 barras are = 12⅞ yards English measure; in Castile, 7 barras are = 6¾ yards; and in Aragon, 3 barras are = 2¾ yards.

băr-ra-căn, *s.* [In Dan. *barcan*; Ger. *berkan*; M. H. Ger. *barkan, barragan*; Fr. *barracan, baracan, bouracan*; Prov. *barracan*; Sp. *barragan, baragan*; Port. *barregana*; Ital. *baracane*; Low Lat. *barracanus*; from Arab. *barrakān, barkān* = a kind of black gown. Mahn compares with this Pers. *barak* = a garment made of camel's hair; Arab. *bark* = a troop of camels; *bārik* = camel.]

Comm.: A kind of thick strong cloth or stuff resembling camlet. It is used to make different kinds of outer garments. Barracans are chiefly of French manufacture, being made at Valenciennes, Lisle, Abbeville, Amiens, and Rouen.

băr-rack, *s.* [In Sw. *barack*; Dan. *barrak*; Ger. *barracke*; Fr. *baraque* = a barrack, a hut, a hovel, a little paltry house, a room, a shop, a work-shop, a public-house; Sp. *barraca* = a small cabin made by a Spanish fisherman on the sea-shore; Port. & Ital. *barraca* = a barrack.]

† 1. A hut or small lodge. Formerly it was especially used for a humble temporary building of this character, one of many erected to shelter horsemen, as contradistinguished from similar structures, called huts, for foot soldiers. Then it was extended to embrace any temporary erection for a soldier, to whatever arm of the service belonging.

¶ The sepoys of the Indian army are still housed in this way, and the case was formerly the same with the ordinary English soldiers. (See an example from Gibbon in Wedgwood's *Dict. of Eng. Etym.*, 2nd ed., 1872, p. 49.)

2. A straw-thatched roof supported by four posts, capable of being raised or lowered at pleasure, and under which hay is kept. (*Bartlett: Dict. Americanisms.*)

3. *Generally in the plur., Barracks:* A large building erected to house soldiers or for some similar purpose; also a large building used to house soldiers, for whatever purpose it may at first have been built.

"He [Bishop Hall] lived to see his cathedral converted into a *barrack*, and his palace into an alehouse."—*T. Warton: Hist. of Eng. Poet.*, iv. 2.

¶ As a writer in the *Penny Cyclop.* shows, the word *barrack* does not occur in our older dictionaries, though it is found in Phillips's *World of Words*, fol. (1706). In 1720 an effort was made to erect barracks in London, under the false pretence that they would be used as hospitals for those who might be seized by the plague, which, though extinct in England, was then raging at Marseilles. The device was, however, seen through, and had to be abandoned. The first permanent barracks were erected just before 1739; but even as late as the French revolutionary war, opposition was made to their being built on an extensive scale, their existence being considered dangerous to civil liberty. At length the perilous character of the contest with France made it absolutely essential that barracks should at once be erected in various places, and in 1792 the work was undertaken in earnest. By the end of 1819 more than three millions of pounds had been expended in carrying it out.

Shortly after the Revolution of 1688 more vehement resistance than that given to the erection of barracks had been offered to the retention of a standing army. [Army.] The fidelity of the British soldiers, so markedly contrasting with the frequent disloyalty of the modern Spanish troops or of the old Roman prætorian guards, has long since procured universal tolerance in England both of a standing army and of barracks for its accommodation.

This feeling about barracks never extended to the United States, and our soldiers have always been well housed, with excellent provisions for comfort and accommodation.

barrack-master, *s.* An officer who has charge of a soldier's barrack and its inmates.

barrack-master-general, *s.* An officer, real or imaginary, who has charge of all the barracks required for an army or existent within a kingdom. (*Swift.*)

băr-ra-clāde, *s.* [From Dut. *baar*; O. Dut. *baer* = bare, naked; and *klaed* = a garment. Cloths undressed or without a nap.]

Comm.: a home-made woollen garment without a nap. (*New York.*)

băr-ra-côon, *s.* [From Sp. *barraca* = a barrack.] [Barrack.]

Old Slave Trade: Any enclosed place, used for the detention of slaves till opportunity arose for shipping them off to America.

băr-ra-cū-da, *s.* [Sp. *barracuda.*] A fish—the *Sphyræna barracuda*, found in the vicinity of the Bahamas and other West Indian Islands.

băr-rage, *s.* [Fr. *barrage.*]

1. *Engin.*: An artificial obstruction placed in a water-course to obtain increased depth of water.

2. *Cloth Manuf.*: A Normandy fabric made of linen interwoven with worsted flowers.

băr-răn-ca, *s.* [Sp.] A deep break or ravine caused by rains or a watercourse. (*Bartlett.*)

bạr-răn-dīte, *s.* [In Ger. *barrandit.* Named after Barrande, the distinguished geologist of Bohemia.] A mineral occurring in spheroidal concentric concretions, with indistinctly-radiated fibres. The hardness is 4·5; the sp. gr., 2·576; the lustre between vitreous and greasy; the colour pale-bluish, greenish, or yellowish-gray. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 39·68; alumina, 12·74; sesquioxide of iron, 26·58; water, 21·00 = 100. Occurs at Przibram, in Bohemia. It is said sometimes to be allied to *dufrenite* and *cacoxenite.*

băr-ras, *s.* [Fr.] The French name for the resinous gum of *Pinus maritima*, which is the basis of Burgundy pitch.

***băr-rat,** ***băr-ĕtte,** ***băr-ĕt,** *s.* [O. Fr. *barat, barate, barete* = fraud, deceit, confusion; Prov. *barat, barata*; Sp. *barata*; O. Sp. *barato, baraid* = fraud, deceit; Ital. *baratto* = truck, exchange, deceit; *baratta* = a fight. Icel. & Goth. *baratta* = contest; Wel. *baraton.*] [Barrator, Barratry, Barter.]

1. Strife, contest.

"Ther nis *baret*, nother strif."
Hickes: Thesaurus, i. 231. (*Boucher.*)

2. Sorrow, grief.

"And all the *baret* that he bar
It reseld in thin hert ful sar."
Cursor Mundi, MS. Edin., f. 34 b. (*S. in Boucher.*)

băr-rạt-ŏr, †**băr-rĕt-ŏr,** ***băr-rĕt-ĕr,** ***băr-rĕt-tẽr,** ***băr-ạ-toŭr,** ***băr-ạ-toŭre,** *s.* [O. Fr. *barateres*; Ital. *barattiere, barattiero* = deceiver, cheat; *barattatore* = one who trucks; from O. Fr. *baratar, bareter* = to barter, to cheat in bargaining; Prov. & Sp. *baratar*; Ital. *barattare* = to barter, to exchange, to cheat; Low Lat. *barato* = to cheat; from O. Fr. *barat, barate, barete* = fraud, discord, confusion. (Barrat.) Diez considers that it is cognate with Gr. *πράττειν* (*prattein*) = to do, . . . to use practices or tricks. (Practice.) *Barrater* is etymologically connected with Barter (q.v.). See also Barratry.]

† 1. The master of a ship who deals fraudulently with goods put on board his vessel, and therefore committed to his custody.

2. One who, for his own purposes, stirs up litigation or private quarrels among his neighbours.

"Will it not reflect as much on thy character, Nic, to turn *barrator* in thy old days, a stirrer-up of quarrels amongst thy neighbours?"—*Arbuthnot: History of John Bull.*

". . . a *barrator*, who is thus able, as well as willing, to do mischief."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 10.

bär′-ra-troŭs, *adj.* [Eng. *barratr(y); -ous.*] Pertaining to barratry; involving the commission of barratry.

bär′-ra-troŭs-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *barratrous; -ly.*] In a barratrous manner; as a barrator would do; in a way to involve the crime of barratry.

bär′-ra-trỹ, bär′-rĕt-rỹ, *bär′-rĕt-rie, bär′-a-trỹ, *s.* [In Fr. *barraterie;* Prov. *barataria;* Ital. *baratteria, bararia;* Low Lat. *barataria.*] [BARRAT, BARRATOR.] A law term.

I. *English Law:*

1. The offence committed by the master of a vessel of embezzling or injuring goods committed to his charge for a voyage.

2. The offence of frequently exciting and stirring up law-suits or quarrels among one's neighbours or in society generally.

"'Tis arrant *barratry* that bears
Point blank an action 'gainst our lawa.'"
Hudibras.

II. *Scots Law:*

*1. The offence of sending money out of Scotland to purchase benefices in that country from the Popedom.

2. The acceptance of a bribe by a judge to influence his judgment in a case before him.

"Corruption of Judges, *Crimen repetundarum, Baratry*, Theft-bote." . . . "This crime of exchanging justice for money was afterwards called by the doctors *baratria*, from the Italian *barattare*, to truck or barter . . ."—*Erskine: Instit. Law Scotland* (ed. 1838), p. 1,091.

barred, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BAR, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"They (assemblies for divine worship) were very properly forbidden to *assemble* with *barred* doors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

"And they drank the red wine through the helmet *barred*."—*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, i. 4.

2. *Bot., Entom., &c.:* With bars of a paler colour crossing a space of a darker hue.

*** bar′-rĕin,** † **bar′-rĕine.** [BARREN.]

bär′-rel, *bär′-rell, *bär′-el, *s.* [In Fr. & Wel. *baril;* O. Fr. *bareil, bariel;* Prov. *barril, barrial;* Sp. & Port. *barril* = a barrel, an earthenware vessel with a great body and a narrow neck; Ital. *barile;* Gael. *baraill.* Compare Fr. *barrique;* Sp. *barrica* = a hogshead. Generally assumed to be connected with *bar* (q.v.). In this case it would mean a vessel barred round with staves or hooped.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Of anything shaped like a cask:*

1. A cask; a vessel bulging in the middle, formed of staves, surrounded by hoops, and with a bung-hole to afford egress to the generally liquid contents.

". . . and [Elijah] said, Fill four *barrels* with water."—1 *Kings* xviii. 33.

"It hath been observed by one of the ancients that an empty *barrel*, knocked upon with the finger, giveth a diapason to the sound of the like *barrel* full."—*Bacon.*

2. The capacity of such a cask, supposing it to be of the normal magnitude. In one for holding liquids the capacity is usually from 30 to 45 gallons. [B., I. 1.]

II. *Of anything hollow and cylindrical:* The metallic tube which receives the charge in a musket or rifle. With the stock and the lock, it comprises the whole instrument.

"Take the *barrel* of a long gun perfectly bored, set it upright, with the breech upon the ground, and take a bullet exactly fit for it; then if you suck at the mouth of the *barrel* ever so gently, the bullet will come up so forcibly, that it will hazard the striking out of your teeth."—*Digby.*

III. *Of anything cylindrical, whether hollow or not:* A cylinder, and specially one about which anything is wound. [B., III. 1.]

"Your string and bow must be accommodated to your drill: if too weak, it will not carry about the *barrel*."—*Moxon.*

B. *Technically:*

I. *Measures:* As much as an ordinary barrel will hold. *Specially—*

1. *Liquid Measure.* In this sense the several liquids have each a different capacity of barrel. "A *barrel* of wine is thirty-one gallons and a half; of ale, thirty-two gallons; of beer, thirty-six gallons; and of beer-vinegar, thirty-four gallons." (*Johnson.*)

2. *Dry Measure.* In this case also different articles have barrels of different capacity to test their bulk. "A *barrel* of Essex butter contains one hundred and six pounds; of Suffolk butter, two hundred and fifty-six. A *barrel* of herrings should contain thirty-two gallons wine measure, holding usually a thousand herrings." (*Johnson.*)

"Several colleges, instead of limiting their rents to a certain sum, prevailed with their tenants to pay the price of so many *barrels* of corn, as the market went."—*Swift.*

¶ In America the contents of a barrel are regulated by statute. Thus, a barrel of flour in New York contains 196 to 228 lbs., or 228 lbs. net weight. Generally speaking, the American barrel contains from 28 to 31 gallons.

II. *Mech.:* The cylindrical part of a pulley.

III. *Horology:*

1. *The barrel of a watch:* The hollow cylinder or case in which the mainspring works. It is connected with a chain by the fusee, by the winding of which the chain is unrolled from the cylinder, with the effect of winding the mainspring.

2. The chamber of a spring balance.

IV. *Campanology:* The sonorous portion of a bell.

V. *Anatomy. Barrel of the Ear:* A cavity behind the tympanum, covered with a fine membrane.

¶ The belly and loins of a horse or cow are technically spoken of as the *barrel.*

"The priceless animal of grand symmetrical form, short legs, a round *barrel*."—*Sidney: Book of the Horse.*

VI. *Nautical:*

1. The main piece of a capstan.

2. The cylinder around which the tiller-ropes are wound.

VII. *Music:* The cylinder studded with pins by which the keys of a musical instrument are moved. [BARREL-ORGAN.]

barrel-bellied, barrel-belly'd, *a.* Having a large and protuberant belly. (See V.)

"Dauntless at empty noises, lofty neck'd,
Sharp-headed, *barrel-belly'd*, broadly-back'd."
Dryden: Virgil, G. iii.

barrel-bird, *s.* A local name for the Long-tailed Tit (*Acredula caudata*), from the shape of its nest.

barrel-bulk, *s.* A measure of capacity. [BARREL, B., I. 2.]

barrel-drain, *s.* A cylindrical drain.

barrel-fever, *s.* Disease produced by immoderate drinking. (*Vulgar.*) (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

barrel-head, *s.* The head of a barrel.

barrel-organ, *s.* An organ consisting of a cylindrical barrel with pins, the revolution of which opens the key-valves and plays the instrument. The street-organ is of this type.

barrel-pen, *s.* A steel pen which has a split cylindrical shank adapting it to slip upon a round holder.

barrel-pump, *s.* The piston-chamber of a pump.

bär′-reļ, *v.t.* [From *barrel*, s. (q.v.) In Fr. *emboriller.*] To put in a barrel.

"*Barrel* up earth, and sow some seed in it, and put it in the bottom of a pond."—*Bacon.*

† **bär′-reļ-ĕt,** *s.* [BARRULET.]

bär′-reļled, *pa. par., adj., & in compos.* [BARREL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As past participle & adjective:*

1. Put or packed in a barrel.

2. Shaped like a barrel.

C. *In compos.:* Having a barrel or barrels: as, "a five-*barrelled* revolver."

bär′-reļ-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BARREL, *v.t.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & a.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act of putting in barrels; the state of being put in barrels.

bär′-rĕn, *bär′-rĕin, *bär′-rĕine, *bär′-eĭne, *bär′-ĕyn, *bär′-eigne (eigne as ēn), *a. & s.* [Norm. Fr. *barein;* O. Fr. *barraigne, brahaigne, brehaigne, brehaine, brehunge* = sterile; Arm. *brekhan* = sterile.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) *Of the human race, or of the inferior animals:* Unable to produce one's kind, or not actually producing it; sterile, unfruitful, unprolific.

". . . and his wife was *barren*, and bare not."—*Judg.* xiii. 2.

"There shall not be male or female *barren* among you, or among your cattle."—*Deut.* vii. 14.

(2) *Of plants:* Not producing fruit; as "the *barren* fig-tree."

"Violets, a *barren* kind,
Wither'd on the ground must lie."
Wordsworth; Foresight.

(3) *Of the ground:* Not fertile, sterile, not yielding abundant crops.

". . . the situation of this city is pleasant: but the water is naught, and the ground *barren*."—2 *Kings* ii. 19.

"Telemachus is far from exalting the nature of his country; he confesses it to be *barren*."—*Pope.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *Of the mind:* Not intellectually productive, uninventive, dull.

"There be of them that will make themselves laugh, to set on some quantity of *barren* spectators to laugh too."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

(2) *Of things in general:*

(*a*) Unproductive, not bringing with it anything beyond itself; not descending from father to son.

"Upon my head they plac'd a fruitless crown,
And put a *barren* sceptre in my gripe."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 1.

(*b*) Scanty, not copious; deficient; wanting in number or quantity. (In construction followed by *of.*)

"The forty-three years of his reign are as *barren* of events as they are of names."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.* (1855), chap. xi., § 12.

II. *Botany:*

A barren flower: (1) A flower which has only stamina, without a pistil: example, the males of monœcious and of dicœcious plants. (2) Having neither stamina nor pistil: example, some flowers in certain grasses and sedges.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *In the States west of the Alleghany:* A tract of land rising a few feet above the level of a plain, and producing trees and grass. The soil of these "barrens" is not *barren*, as the name imports, but often very fertile. It is usually alluvial, to a depth sometimes of several feet. (*Webster.*)

2. Any unproductive tract of land, as "the pine-*barrens* of South Carolina." (*Webster.*) [PINE-BARREN.]

barren-flowered, *adj.* Having barren flowers.

barren-ivy, *s.* Creeping ivy which does not flower.

barren-land, *s.* Unfertile land.

barren-money, *s.*

Civil Law: Money not put out to interest or so traded with as to yield an income.

barren-spirited, *adj.* A person of a spirit incapable of effecting anything high or important.

"A *barren-spirited* fellow; one that feeds
On abjects, orts, and imitations:
Which, out of use, and stal'd by other men,
Begin his fashion."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 1.

bär′-rĕn-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *barren; -ly.*] In a barren manner, with the absence of fertility, unfruitfully.

bär′-rĕn-nĕss, *bär′-rĕn-nĕsse, *s.* [Eng. *barren; -ness.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. *Of the human race, the inferior animals, or plants:* The quality of being barren, inability to procreate offspring, or the state of being without offspring.

"I pray'd for children, and thought *barrenness*
In wedlock a reproach."—*Milton: Samson Agon.*

2. *Of the ground:* Infertility, sterility, incapability of yielding heavy crops.

"Within the self-same hamlet lands have divers degrees of value, through the diversity of their fertility or *barrenness*."—*Bacon.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of the mind:* Want of inventiveness, inability to produce anything intellectual.

". . . a total *barrenness* of invention."—*Dryden.*

2. *Of the heart:* Absence of proper moral or spiritual emotion.

"The greatest saints sometimes are fervent, and sometimes feel a *barrenness* of devotion."—*Taylor.*

3. *Of things in general:* Deficiency of matter or of interest.

"The importunity of our adversaries hath constrained us longer to dwell than the *barrenness* of so poor a cause could have seemed either to require or to admit."—*Hooker.*

bär′-ren-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *barren*, and *wort* = herb.] The English name of Epimedium, a genus of plants belonging to the order Berberidaceæ (Berberids). This is a nominally British species, the Alpine Barrenwort (*Epimedium alpinum*), which grows in some sub-alpine woods, but only when planted. It has a creeping rhizome, a twice ternate stem-leaf with cordate leaflets, reddish flowers in panicles, with inflated nectaries, four sepals, eight petals, four stamina, and curious anthers.

bär′-rĕt, *s.* [In Fr. *barrette*; Prov. *barreta, berreta, birret*; Sp. *birreta, birrete*; Ital. *berretta*; Low Lat. *barretum, birretum*, dimin. of Lat. *birrus* = a woollen overcoat used to keep off rain.] [Biretta.] A cap formerly worn by soldiers.

barret-cap, barret cap. The same as Barret (q.v.).

"Old England's sign, St. George's cross,
His *barret-cap* did grace."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 16

bär-rĕt-tō′eş, *s.* A kind of plain silk. (*Knight.*)

* **bär′-rĕt-ĕr** (1), *s.* [Barrator.]

* **bär′-rĕt-ĕr** (2), *s.* [Barrister.]

† **bär′-rĕt-rў,** *s.* [Barratry.]

† **bärr′-fůl,** *a.* [Barful.]

bär-rĭ-cā′de, † **bär-rĭ-cā′-dō,** *s.* [In Sw. *barrikad*; Dut. & Ger. *barrikade*; Dan. & Fr. *barricade*; Sp. *barricada*; Ital. *barricata*. From Fr. *barrique*; Prov. *barriqua*; Sp. & Port. *barrica* = a cask; casks having apparently formed the original barricades.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A hastily-formed rampart of casks, earth, trees, logs of wood, paving-stones, waggons, or other vehicles, designed to impede the advance of a suddenly declared foe.

¶ The word came into the language in the form *barricado*, but is now more frequently spoken and written *barricade*.

"... No *barricado* for a belly."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

"The access was by a neck of land, between the sea on one part, and the harbour water, or inner sea, on the other; fortified clean over with a strong rampier and *barricado*."—*Bacon.*

"... to make the security still more complete by throwing a *barricade* across the stream ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xii.

2. *Fig.:* Anything designed to prove an obstruction, or which actually proves such.

"There must be such a *barricade* as would greatly annoy or absolutely stop the currents of the atmosphere."—*Derham.*

B. *Naval Architecture:* A strong wooden rail supported by stanchions extending across the fore-part of the quarter-deck in ships of war. The vacant spaces between the stanchions are usually filled with rope mats, corks, or pieces of old cable; and the upper part, which contains a double rope netting above the rail, is stuffed with hammocks, as a defence against small shot in a naval action.

bär′-rĭ-cāde, † **bär′-rĭ-cā′-dō,** *v.t.* [From *barricade*, s. (q.v.). In Ger. *barikadesren*; Fr. *barricader*.]

1. *Lit.:* To form a barricade, to throw up a hastily-constructed rampart of earth, trees, paving-stones, waggons, or other vehicles, with the view of obstructing the progress of an enemy; any barrier raised for a defence; an obstruction raised to keep a crowd from pressing forward unduly, or to preserve a spot sacred from their intrusion.

"All the great avenues were *barricaded*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 10.

¶ Like the substantive, this also first entered the English language in the form *barricado*.

"Fast we found, fast shut,
The dismal gates, and *barricadoed* strong."
Milton: P. L., bk. viii.

2. *Fig.:* To obstruct in any way by means of physical obstacles.

"A new volcano continually discharging that matter, which, being till then *barricaded* up and imprisoned in the bowels of the earth, was the occasion of very great and frequent calamities."—*Woodward.*

bär-rĭ-cā′-dĕd, bär-rĭ-cā′-dōed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Barricade, *v.*]

bär-rĭ-cād′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *barricad(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who barricades.

bär-rĭ-cā′d-ĭng, bär-rĭ-cā′-dō-ĭng, *pr. par.* [Barricade, *v.*]

bär′-rĭe, *s.* [A.S. *bær* = *bare*. In Sw. *bar*. So called because it is placed next to the body.] A kind of half-petticoat, or swaddling cloth of flannel, in which the limbs of an infant are wrapped for defending them from the cold. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

bär′-rĭ-ĕr, * **bär-rĭ-ê′re,** * **bär-rê′re,** *s.* & *a.* Formerly pronounced sometimes with the accent on last syll. [In Fr. *barrière*; Prov. & Ital. *barriera*; Sp. *barrera*.] [Bar.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A physical obstruction of any kind erected to bar the progress of a person or thing, to constitute a boundary line, or for any similar purpose. *Specially—*

† (*a*) A fortification, a strong place; a wall raised for defence, a fortified boundary-line.

"The queen is guarantee of the Dutch, having possession of the *barrier*, and the revenues thereof, before a peace." *Swift.*

(*b*) Any obstruction raised to prevent a foe, a crowd, &c., from passing a certain point; anything designed to fence around a privileged spot, or to mark the limits of a place, as, *e.g.*, a tiltyard, the gateway of a Continental town.

"The lists' dread *barriers* to prepare,
Against the morrow's dawn."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 9.

(2) Anything natural which similarly furnishes defence, impedes movement, or produces separation.

"Safe in the love of heav'n, an ocean flows
Around our realm, a *barrier* from the foes."
Pope.

"... an invisible *barrier*, two yards in width, separated perfectly calm air from a strong blast."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xxi.

2. *Fig.:* Anything immaterial which hinders advance or produces separation.

(1) A mentally-formed obstacle, obstruction, or hindrance.

"If you value yourself as a man of learning, you are building a most impassable *barrier* against improvement."—*Watts.*

(2) A mentally-formed boundary, limit, or line of division or separation.

"And fix, O muse, the *barrier* of thy song
At Œdipus."—*Pope: Statius.*

"How instinct varies in the grovelling swine,
Compar'd, half-reas'ning elephant! with thine:
'Twixt that and reason what a nice *barrier*!
For ever sep'rate, yet for ever near."—*Pope.*

II. *Fortification:* A palisade, stockade, or other obstacle raised in a passage or retrenchment as a defence against an enemy. (*James.*)

B. *As adjective:* Impeding, standing in the way; intercepting anything.

"... the *barrier* mountains, by excluding the sun for much of his daily course, strengthen the gloomy impressions."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 83.

barrier-gate, *s.* A heavy gate to close the opening through a barrier. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

barrier-like, *a.* Like a barrier.

"There is a simplicity in the *barrier-like* beach."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xx.

barrier-reefs, *s. pl.* Darwin's second great class of coral reefs. In these the wall of coral runs nearly parallel to the coast of a continent or large island, but at some distance from the shore; in this latter respect differing from fringing or skirting reefs, which are in contact with the land. There is a vast barrier-reef along the north-eastern coast of Australia.

"Before explaining how atoll-formed reefs acquire their peculiar structure, we must turn to the second great class, namely, *Barrier-reefs*."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xx.

* **bär′-rĭ-kĕt,** *s.* [Dimin. of Fr. *barrique* = a hogshead, a tun, a butt.] A firkin.

"Barrot, a ferkin or *barrikat*."—*Cotgrave.*

bar′-rĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Bar, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

¶ It is sometimes used in familiar language as a preposition; for example, "*barring* (*i.e.*, excluding, excepting) undetected errors in the addition, the account should come to so much."

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Exclusion by means of a bar placed across a door.

2. *Fig.:* Exclusion of any kind, by whatever process effected.

II. *Her.:* The same as Barry or Barruly (q.v.). (*Chaucer.*)

barring-out, *s.* An act of rebellion occasionally committed by school-boys. It consists in locking and, if need be, barricading the door against the entry of the teacher.

"Not school-boys at a *barring-out*,
Rais'd ever such incessant rout."
Swift: Journal of a Modern Fine Lady.

bär-rĭng-tō′-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after the Hon. Daines Barrington, F.R.S., &c.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the type of the order Barringtoniaceæ (Barringtoniads). *Barringtonia speciosa* is a splendid tree which grows in the East Indies. It has long, wedge-shaped coriaceous leaves, and large, handsome purple-and-white flowers. The fruit is a drupe, the seeds of which, mixed with bait, inebriate fish in the same way that *Cocculus indicus* does.

bär-rĭng-tō′-nĭ-ā-çĕ-æ (*Lindley*), **bär-rĭng-tō′-nĭ-ĕ-æ** (*De Cand.*), (both *Latin*), **bär-rĭng-tō′-nĭ-ăds** (*Eng.*), *s. pl.* [Barringtonia.] An order of plants classed by Lindley under his 53rd or Grossal Alliance. Formerly they were regarded as a sub-order of Myrtaceæ, from which, however, they differ in having alternate undotted leaves. Sepals, 4—5; petals, 4—5; stamens indefinite; ovary inferior, 2, 4—5 celled; ovules, indefinite; style, simple; stigma, capitate; fruit, fleshy. Habitat, the tropics of the Old and New Worlds. In 1847, the known species were twenty-eight. [For the properties of the various species see Stravadium, Custavia, and Careya.]

bär′-rĭs-tĕr, * **bär′-rąs-tĕr,** * **bär′-rĕt-ĕr** (2), *s.* [Apparently from *bar*, referring to the fact that a barrister pleads at the bar. Other etymologies have been given.] A member of the legal profession who has been admitted to practise at the bar; a counsellor-at-law. [Counsellor, Counsel.] In old law books barristers were styled *apprentices, apprentiçii ad legem*, being regarded as mere learners, and not qualified to execute the full office of an advocate till they were of sixteen years' standing; now a barrister of ten years is held competent to fill almost any kind of office. No one who has not been called to the bar can plead in the Superior Courts at Westminster, or, as a rule, in any court presided over by a superior judge. Formerly a distinction was drawn between *utter* (= outer) barristers, who on public occasions in the Inns of Court were called from the body of the hall to the first place outside the bar, whilst the benchers and readers were called *inner*. In the Inns of Court a distinction was formerly drawn between *Inner Barristers*, who on public occasions occupied a place on a raised dais separated from the rest of the hall by a bar, and *Utter* (i.e., *Outer*) *Barristers*, who were called from among the students to the first place outside the bar. The distinction has long been abolished, the term *barrister* being now used for what were formerly termed *Inner Barristers*, whilst the *Outer Barristers* have sunk again into the rank of students, from which they were taken. In Queen Elizabeth's reign the Outer Barristers were allowed to practise in law courts, but under most other English sovereigns they simply took part in readings and moots at the Inns of Court. A now obsolete regulation, made in 1603, required that no one should be allowed to study for the bar unless he were a gentleman by descent; but at least since 1762, study for the bar has been open, on certain conditions, to any member of the community. A barrister can be disbarred, appeal, however, being allowed him to the judges. The Irish bar is regulated almost exactly like that of England. In Scotland there is a difference of name, barristers being called *advocates*. In America *Attorney* is the ordinary term.

* **bär′-rŏn-ў,** *s.* [Barony.]

bär′-rōw (1), * **bär′-ŭ,** *s.* [A.S. *bearh* (genit. *bearges*), *bearug* = a barrow pig, a porker; N.H Ger. *barch, borch*; O.H. Ger. *barch, barug*; Sp. *verraco*; Sansc. *bardha, varâha* = a hog. (See also Pork.) Dr. Brewer, in his *Phrase and Fable*, says: "A *barrow pig*: A baronet; so called because he is not looked

upon as a nobleman by the aristocracy, nor as a commoner by the people. In like manner a barrow pig is neither male nor female, neither hog nor sow."] A boar, especially if castrated. (*O. Eng.*)

". . . and hadde an vatte *barw* ynome."
Rob. Glouces., p. 207. (*S. in Boucher.*)

¶ Webster says that although obsolete in England, the word in this sense is still in common use in America. The former assertion is not quite accurate, for Stevens shows that it figures in the glossaries of East Anglia and Exmoor.

barrow-grease, * **barrowes-greece,** *s.* Hog's-lard.

"For a mawe-fleame or a red-pimpled face, 4 oz. of *barrowes-greece* are directed" [in a work called *A Thousand Notable Things*, p. 140].—*Boucher: Suppl. to Dr. Johnson's Dict.*

* **barrow-hogge,** *s.* The same as BARROW (1) (q.v.).

"His life was like a *barrow-hoggs*,
That liveth many a day,
Yet never once doth any good
Untill men will him slay."
Percy Reliques, i. 204. (*Boucher.*)

barrow-pig, *s.* The same as BARROW (1) (q.v.).

"Gorret, a little sheat or *barrow-pig*."—*Cotgrave.*

barrow-swine, *s.* The same as BARROW (1) (q.v.).

". . . the gall of a *barrow-swine*."—*A Thousand Notable Things*, p. 88. (*Boucher.*)

băr'-rōw (2), *s.* [A.S. *berewe* = a wheel-barrow; from *beren, beoran* = . . . to bear, to carry. In Sw. *bor* = a barrow, a bier; Dan. *bör* = barrow; Dut. *berrie*; Ger. *bahre*. Compare *bier* (q.v.).]

A. *Ord. Lang.:* Any kind of carriage moved by the hand. *Specially*—

1. A hand-barrow, a frame of wood with two shafts or handles at each end, carried by men; also as much as such a vehicle will hold.

"Have I lived to be carried in a basket like a *barrow* of butcher's offal, and thrown into the Thames?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

2. A wheel-barrow, a small cart with one wheel placed in front, and handles in the rear, by grasping which one can trundle the barrow before him. It has two uprights to support it when stationary.

"No *barrow's* wheel
Shall mark thy stocking with a miry trace."—*Gay.*

B. *Salt manufacture:* A conical basket employed at Nantwich and Droitwich for the reception of wet salt till the water has drained from it.

"A *barrow* containing six pecks . . ."—*White: Kennett MS. Glos.* (*S. in Boucher.*)

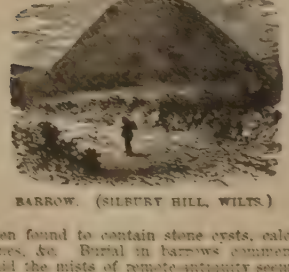
barrow-tram, *s.* (*Scotch.*)

1. *Lit.:* The shaft of a wheel-barrow.

2. *Fig.* (*in a jocular sense*): A raw-boned person.

". . . gather your wind and your senses, ye black [illegible] o' the kirk that ye are"—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xlvi.

bär'-rōw (3), *s.* [A.S. *beorh, beorg* = a hill, a mountain, a rampart, a citadel, a heap, burrow or barrow, a heap of stones, a place of burial; from *beorgan* = to protect or shelter, to fortify. Compare also *bearo* = a barrow, a high or hilly place, a grove, a wood, a hill covered with wood, &c.] An artificial mound or tumulus, of stones or earth, piled up over the remains of the dead. Such erections were frequently made in ancient times in our own land, and they are met with also in many other countries, both in the Old and New Worlds. In Scotland they are called *cairns*. When opened they are



BARROW. (SILBURY HILL, WILTS.)

often found to contain stone cysts, calcined bones, &c. Burial in barrows commencing amid the mists of remote antiquity seems to have been practised as late as the 8th century A.D. One of the finest barrows in the world is Silbury Hill, Wiltshire, near Marlborough. It is 170 feet in perpendicular height, 316 along the slope, and covers about five acres of ground. [CAIRN, CIST.]

". . . where stillness dwells
'Midst the rude *barrows* and the moorland swells,
Thus undisturb'd." *Hemans: Dartmoor.*

bär'-rōw-măn, *s.* [Eng. *barrow; man.*] One who carries stones, mortar, &c., on a hand-barrow, to masons when building. (*Scotch.*)

"I will give you to know that old masons are the best *barrowmen*."—*Perils of Man*, ii. 326. (*Jamieson.*)

bär'-rụl-ĕt, † **bär'-rel-ĕt,** *s.* [Dimin. of Eng. *bar* (q.v.). "A little bar."]

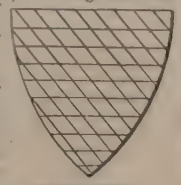
Heraldry: One-fourth of a bar; that is, a twentieth part of the field. It is seldom or never borne singly. It is sometimes called also a BRACELET. When they are disposed in couples, barrulets are *bars-gemels* (q.v.).

† **bär-rụl-ĕt-tȳ,** *a.* [From Eng. *barrulet* (q.v.).] Having the field horizontally divided into ten or any number of equal parts. *Barry* is the term more commonly used. [BARRY.]

bär'-rụl-ȳ, *a.* [Dimin. of *barry* (q.v.).] The same in signification as BARRY (q.v.).

bar'-rȳ, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *bar; -ry.*]

A. *As adjective* (*Her.*): Having the field divided, by means of horizontal lines, into a certain number of equal parts. [BAR.]



BARRY BENDY.

B. *As substantive* (*Her.*): The division of the field by horizontal lines into a certain number of equal parts. It is called also BARRULY. Chaucer terms it *barring*.

¶ The following are variations of this division of the field:—

Barry bendy: The term used when a field is divided bar-wise and bend-wise also, the tinctures being counterchanged. (*Gloss. of Her.*)

Barry bendy sinister: A combination of barry and bendy sinister.

Barry bendy dexter and sinister: A combination of barry and bendy dexter and sinister. It is called also BARRY LOZENGY.

Barry lozengy: The same as the last.

Barry pily: Divided into an equal number of pieces by piles placed horizontally across the shield.

* **barş,** *s. pl.* The old name of a game. [BAR.]

* **barse,** *s.* [BASSE.]

barş-gĕm'-ĕl, *s. pl.* [From Eng. *bar* (q.v.), and *gemel* = a pair; from Lat. *gemellus* = twin.] [BAR.]

Her.: A pair of bars; two horizontal bars on a field, at a short distance from each other.

bar'-sōw-īte, *s.* [Named from Barsovskoi, in the auriferous sands of which it occurs.] A mineral, a variety of Anorthite, of a granular texture. Hardness, 5·5–6; sp. gr., 2·74–2·75; lustre, pearly; colour, snow-white. Compos.: Silica, 48·71; alumina, 33·90; magnesia, 1·54; lime, 15·29 = 99·44. (*Dana.*)

* **barst,** * **bĕrst,** *pret. of v.* [BURST.]

"And slou to grounde vaste ynou and *barste* mony a swelde."—*Rob. Glouc.*, p. 457.

"Atte laste thoru stronge duntes hys suerd *berst* atuo." *Ibid.*, p. 460.

¶ Still used in North of England. (*S. in Boucher.*)

bar'-tĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [In O. Fr. *barater, barater* = to truck, to exchange, to cheat in bargaining or otherwise; Sp. *barato* = to truck; *baratear* = to bargain; Ital. *baratture.*] [BARTER, *s.*; BARRATOR.]

A. *Transitive:* To exchange one thing for another. (It generally implies that this is not done through the medium of money.)

(*a*) *Literally:*

". . . the convenience and delay if not the impossibility of finding some one who has what you want, and is willing to *barter* it for what you have"—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. i., ch. v., § 3.

(*b*) *Half-figuratively:*

"Convenience, plenty, elegance, and arts:
But view them closer, craft and fraud appear,
E'en liberty itself is *bartered* here."
Goldsmith: The Traveller.

¶ *To barter away:* Nearly the same as to barter; but special prominence is given to the fact that what one thus exchanges passes out of his possession and is lost to him in future. (Often used, but not always, when one sells what he should have retained, or has made a bad bargain.)

"It they will *barter away* their time, methinks they should at least have some ease in exchange."—*Dr. H. More: Decay of Piety.*

"He also *bartered away* plums, that would have rotted in a week, for nuts that would last good for his eating a whole year."—*Locke.*

B. *Intrans.:* To exchange one thing for another. [See the verb transitive.] (*Lit. & half-figuratively.*)

"As if they scorn'd to trade and *barter*,
By giving or by taking quarter."—*Hudibras.*

"A man has not everything growing upon his soil, and therefore is willing to *barter* with his neighbour."—*Collier.*

bar'-tĕr, *s.* [From Eng. *barter*, v. (q.v.). In Ital. *baratto*. Compare Sp. *barata* and *baratura* = a low price.] [BARRATOR.]

1. The act or operation of exchanging one article for another, without the employment of money as the medium of exchange.

". . . the operation of exchange, whether conducted by barter or through the medium of money . . ."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. i., ch. v., § 3.

2. The article which is given in exchange for another.

"He who corrupteth English with foreign words is as wise as ladies that change plate for china; for which the laudable traffick of old clothes is much the fairest *barter*."—*Felton.*

3. A rule of arithmetic, by which the values of commodities of different kinds are compared.

bar'-tĕred, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BARTER, *v.t.*]

bar'-tĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *barter; -er.*] One who barters; one who exchanges commodities for each other. (*Wakefield.*)

bar'-tĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [BARTER, *v.*]

* **bar'-tĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *barter; -y.*] The act or operation of exchanging one article for another.

"It is a received opinion, that in most ancient ages there was only *bartery* or exchange of commodities amongst most nations."—*Camden: Remains.*

Bar-thŏl'-ō-mew (**ew** as **ū**), *s.* & *a.* [Gr. Βαρθολομαῖος (*Bartholomaios*); Aram. בַּר תַּלְמַי (*Bar Tolmai*) = son of Tolmai; or בַּר תַּלְמַי *Bar Talmai*) = son of Talmai.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Theol. & Ch. Hist.:* One of the twelve apostles of Jesus. He was probably the same as Nathanael. (Matt. x. 3; Mark iii. 18; Luke vi. 14; Acts i. 13.)

2. *Hist. The Bartholomew:* A name often given to the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. [BARTHOLOMEW'S TIDE.]

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the apostle Bartholomew, or to any institution, time, or occurrence called after his name. [See the compounds which follow.]

Bartholomew Fair, Bartlemy Fair (*obsolete*). A [illegible] fair which was long held in Smithfield at Bartholomew-tide. The charter authorising it was granted by Henry I. in 1133, and it was proclaimed for the last time in 1855.

Bartholomew-pig.

1. *Literally:* A roasted pig, sold piping hot at Bartholomew Fair. The Puritans were against this feature of the fair as well as the fair itself.

"For the very calling it a *Bartholomew pig*, and to eat it so, is a spice of idolatry."—*Ben Jonson: Bart. Fair*, i. 6.

2. *Fig.:* A fat, overgrown person.

"Than . . . little tidy *Bartholomew boar-pig*"—*Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV.*, iv. 4.

Bartholomew's Hospital, more generally **St. Bartholomew's Hospital.** A celebrated London hospital and medical school, on the south side of Smithfield, believed to have been founded as far back as A.D. 1102, by Rahere, usually described as having been a minstrel in the court of Henry I. It is still a highly flourishing institution. It has recently been enlarged.

Bartholomew's tide. The festival of St. Bartholomew is celebrated on the 24th of August, and *St. Bartholomew's tide* is the term most nearly coinciding with that date.

¶ Two great historical events have occurred on St. Bartholomew's day, one in France, the other in England.

(*a*) On the 24th of August, 1572, Paris disgraced itself by the atrocious and treacherous massacre of the Admiral Coligny and an immense multitude of less distinguished Huguenots, one chief instigator of this crime being the queen-mother, Catherine of Medicis, and her son Charles IX., who became an accessory before the event, lending it the sanction of his royal name. A papal medal, with the inscription *Hugenotorum stranges*, struck to commemorate the event, was obtainable at Rome till a few years ago. The crime of the 24th of August, 1572, is generally called by Protestant writers "the Massacre of St. Bartholomew," and sometimes in English narrative simply "the Bartholomew."

(*b*) On the 24th of August, 1662, about 2,000 clergymen, unable conscientiously to sign adherence to the Act of Uniformity, had to leave their livings in the Church of England and make way for others who could accept that Act.

* **bar'-tĭr,** *v.t.* [Ger. *barteeren* = to exact a fine.] To lodge, properly on free quarters. (*O. Scotch.*)

"In the most eminent parts of the city they placed three great bodies of foot; the rest were put in small parties and *bartired* in the several lanes and suspected places."—*Mercur. Caledon.*, Feb. 1, 1661, p. 21. (*Jamieson.*)

bar-tĭ-zăn' (*Eng. & Scotch*), * **bar-tĭ-şĕ'ne,** * **bĕr-tĭ-şĕ'ne** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* [O.Fr. *bretesche* = wooden towers; Ital. *bertesca* = a kind of rampart or fence of war, made upon towers, to let down or be raised at pleasure; a block-house (*Altieri*); Low Lat. *bretaschæ, bertescæ* = wooden towers. In its modern form *bartizan* the word was probably introduced by Sir Walter Scott. The sense in which he used it was unknown in mediæval times. Dr. Murray calls the word a "spurious antique."] [Brattice.]

1. *Of castles or houses:* A battlement on the top of a house or castle. (*Jamieson.*)

Bartizan. (Glamis Castle.)

Specially: A small overhanging turret projecting from the angle on the top of a tower, or from the parapet or other parts of a building. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

"So near they were, that they might know
The straining harsh of each crossbow;
On battlement and *bartizan*
Gleamed axe, and spear, and partizan."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 17.

2. *Of cathedrals or churches:* The battlement surrounding a spire or steeple or the roof of a cathedral or church.

"That the morn afternoon the town's colours be put upon the *bertisene* of the steeple, that at three o'clock the bells begin to ring, and ring on still, till his Majesty comes hither, and passes on to Anstruther."—*Records Pittenweem*, 1651. (*Statist. Acc.*, iv. 376.) (*Jamieson.*)

"While visitors found access to the court by a projecting gateway, the *bartizan* or flat-leaved roof of which was accessible from the terrace by an easy flight of low and broad steps."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxii.

bartizan-seat, *s.* A seat on the bartizan.

"He passed the court-gate, and he oped the tower grate,
And he mounted the narrow stair
To the *bartizan-seat*, where, with maids that on her wait,
He found his lady fair."
Scott: The Eve of St. John.

Bar'-tle-mў Făir (tle = tęl). [Bartholomew Fair.]

bar'-tŏn, * **bĕr'-tŏn,** * **bĕr'-tône,** *s.* [A.S. *beretun* = court-yard; from *bere* = barley, and *tun* = a plot of ground fenced round or enclosed by a hedge; hence (1) a close, a field, (2) a dwelling, house, yard, farm, (3) a village, (4) a class, course, turn.]

1. The part of a manorial estate which the lord of the manor kept in his own hand; a demesne. (*Spelman.*)

¶ It is used in this sense in Devonshire (*Blount*), and Cornwall (*Carew*). In the first-named county it also signifies a large as contradistinguished from a small farm. (*Marshall.*)

2. An area in the hinder part of a country house where the granaries, barns, stables, and all the lower offices and places appropriated to domestic animals belonging to a farm are situated, and where the business of the farm is transacted. (*Spelman.*)

3. A coop or place to keep poultry in. (*Kersey, Bailey, Phillips*, &c.) (For the whole subject see *Boucher.*)

Bar'-tŏn, *s. & a.* [Compare *barton* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: The name of many parishes and places in England.

B. *As adjective:*

Barton beds, Barton series: A series of beds laid bare in Barton Cliff, in England, in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. Lyell considers them the equivalents in age and position of the French *Grès de Beauchamp*, or *Sables Moyens*. He places them at the base of the Upper Eocene, immediately below the Headon series, and just above the Bracklesham series of the Middle Eocene. The Barton sands have been classed by the Government surveyors as Upper Bagshot, and the Barton clay as Middle Bagshot, but Lyell considers the evidence insufficient as yet completely to bear out these precise identifications. (*Lyell: Student's Manual of Geology*, 1871, pp. 227, 233, &c.)

* **bar'-tŏn-ĕr,** *s.* [O. Eng. *barton* (q.v.), and *-er.*] One who manages reserved manorial lands. [Barton (1).]

"And the persons who took care of and managed such reserved lands were called *bertonarii, i.e., bartoners* or husbandmen."—*Boucher.*

bar-tō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Dr. B. S. Barton of Philadelphia, an American botanist.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Loasaceæ, or Loasads. The species are fine plants with large white odoriferous flowers, which open during the night.

* **bar'-trąm,** *s.* [In Ger. *bertram.* Corrupted from Lat. *pyrethrum*; Gr. πύρεθρον (*purethron*) = a hot spicy plant; from πῦρ (*pur*) = fire. (*Skinner.*)] A plant, the Pellitory (*Parietaria officinalis*). [Parietaria, Pellitory.] (*Higgins: Adaptation of Junius's Nomenclator.*)

¶ Parietaria has no botanical affinity to Pyrethrum. [Pyrethrum.]

bărt'-sĭ-ą, *s.* [Named by Linnæus after a friend of his, Dr. John Bartsch, M.D., a Prussian botanist.]

Botany: A genus of plants belonging to the order Scrophulariaceæ, or Figworts. The calyx is four-cleft; there is no lateral compression of the upper lip of the corolla, whilst the lower lip has three equal reflexed lobes. Three species occur in Britain: the *Bartsia odontites*, or Red Bartsia, which has reddish-purple pubescent flowers, and is common; *B. viscosa*, or Yellow Viscid Bartsia; and *B. alpina*, Alpine Bartsia, which has large, deep purplish-blue flowers.

* **bär'-û** (1), *s.* [Barrow (1).]

ba'-rû (2), *s.* A woolly material found at the base of the leaves of a particular palm-tree, *Saguerus saccharifer.*

Bä'r-ŭch, *s.* [Heb. בָּרוּךְ, *Baruk* (= *blessed*); Sept. βαρούχ (*Barouch*).]

1. *Script. Hist.:* A son of Neriah, who was a friend of Jeremiah's, and at least occasionally acted as his amanuensis (Jer. xxxii. 12; xxxvi. 4, 17, 32; xliii. 6; xlv. 1. li. 59.)

2. *Bibliog.:* Two apocryphal books or letters which have been attributed to the above-mentioned Baruch.

(*a*) The first of these was nominally designed to assure the tribes in exile of an ultimate return to their own land. Its date seems to have been the second century B.C., while the real Baruch lived in the latter part of the seventh—that is, about 500 years before.

(*b*) The second epistle, or book, was nominally designed to counsel those Jews who were left in Palestine, during the time that their brethren were in captivity abroad, to submit to the Divine will. It was written probably about the same date as the former one—*i.e.*, the second century B.C.

bar-wīse, *adv.* [From *bar*, and suff. *-wise* = manner or fashion.]

Her.: Horizontally arranged in two or more rows.

bar'-wood, *s.* [Eng. *bar; wood.*] An African wood used in dyeing. It is the product of *Baphia nitida*, a tree which belongs to the sub-order Cæsalpinieæ.

bär-ў-çĕn'-trĭc, *adj.* [Gr. βαρύς (*barus*) = heavy, and κεντρικός (*kentrikos*) = of or from the centre.]

Nat. Phil. & Geom.: Pertaining to the centre of gravity.

barycentric calculus. A kind of calculus designed to apply the mechanical theory of the centre of gravity to geometry. It was first published by Mobius, Professor of Astronomy at Leipsic. It is founded on the principle of defining a point as the centre of gravity of certain fixed points to which co-efficients or weights are attached. It has now been superseded by the method of trilinear and quadrilinear co-ordinates, to which itself led the way.

bär-ў-phō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. βαρυφωνία (*baruphōnia*); from βαρύς (*barus*) = heavy, and φωνή (*phōnē*) = a sound, . . . the voice.]

Med.: Heaviness, *i.e.* hoarseness of voice.

bär-ў-strŏn'-tĭan-īte (ti as sh), *s.* [In Ger. *barystrontianit.* From Eng. *baryta*, and *strontian* (q.v.).] A mineral, called also Stromnite, a variety of Strontianite. [See these words.]

bär'-ўt, *s.* [In Ger. *baryt.*] [Baryta, Barite.] The same as Barite (q.v.).

baryt-harmotome, *s.* A mineral, the same as Harmotome (q.v.).

bą-rў'-tą, *s.* [In Ger. *baryt*; Fr. *baryte*; Gr. βαρύτης (*barutēs*) = weight, heaviness; βαρύς (*barus*) = heavy.]

Chemistry: The monoxide of barium, BaO. [Barium.]

1. *Carbonate of Baryta:*

(*a*) *Chemistry.* [Barium.]

(*b*) *Min.:* The same as Witherite (q.v.).

2. *Carbonate of Lime and Baryta* (*Min.*): The same as Bromlite (q.v.).

3. *Sulphate of Baryta:*

(*a*) *Chem.* [Barium.]

(*b*) *Min.:* The same as Barite (q.v.).

4. *Sulphato-carbonate of Baryta* (*Mineralogy*): Witherite encrusted by barite.

bą-rў'-tēş, *s.* [Baryta.]

Min.: The same as Barite (q.v.).

bar-ўt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *baryt; -ic.*] Consisting in whole or in part of barytes; pertaining to barytes. (*Watts: Chemistry.*)

bą-rў'-tĭne, *s.* [Eng., &c., *baryt*(*a*), and suff. *-ine.*]

Min.: The same as Barite (q.v.).

bą-rў'-tīte, *s.* [Eng., &c., *baryt*(*a*), and suff. *-ite* = Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: The same as Barite (q.v.).

ba-rў-tŏ-, *in compos.* Containing a certain amount of barytum, now called Barium. [Baryto-calcite, Baryto-celestite.]

bą-rў-tō-căl'-çīte, *s.* [In Ger. *baryto-calcit*; from *baryto*, the form in composition of baryta or barytes, and *calcite* (q.v.), Ger. *calcit.*]

1. A mineral, called also Bromlite (q.v.).

2. A monoclinic transparent or translucent mineral, with a hardness of 4, a sp. gr of 3·63–3·66; vitreous lustre, a white, grayish, greenish, or yellowish colour. Composition: Carbonate of baryta, 66·3; carbonate of lime, 33·7 = 100. It occurs at Alston Moor, in Cumberland.

ba-rȳ-tō-çē-lĕs'-tīte, *s.* [Eng. *baryto; celestite.*] A mineral, called by Thomson Baryto-sulphate of Strontia. It is found near Lake Erie, in North America.

băr'-ȳ-tōne, băr'-ĭ-tōne, *a.* & *s.* [In Ger. *bariton* (s.) (*Music*), *barytonum* (*Gram.*); Fr. *baryton* (s.); Port. *bariton* (s.); Sp. & Ital. *baritono.* From Gr. *βαρύτονος* (*barutonos*) (adj.) = (1) deep-sounding, (2) (*Gram.*) (see II.), (3) (*Rhet.*) emphatic: *βαρύς* (*barus*) = heavy, and *τόνος* (*tonos*) = a tone.] [TONE.]

A. *As adj.:* Having a deep heavy tone of voices or instruments; having the character described under B., I. 1.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Music:*

1. A male voice intermediate between a bass and a tenor.

* 2. A stringed instrument invented in 1700, but not now in use. It resembled the viol da Gamba. (*Penny Cycl.*)

II. *Greek Grammar:* Not marked with an accent on the last syllable. In such a case the grave accent is understood.

*** ba-rȳ'-tŭm,** *s.* An old name for barium. [BARIUM.]

bā-sal, *a.* [Eng. *bas(e); -al.*] [BASE, *s.*]

A. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to the base of anything.

"... still continue to front exactly the upper parts of those valleys, at the mouths of which the original *basal* fringing-reef was breached."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xx.

B. *Bot.:* Situated at or springing from the base of anything.

¶ In botanical Latin it is rendered *basilaris*, though the etymological affinity between this and *basal* is not close.

ba-sâlt', *s.* [In Dut. & Ger. *basalt;* Fr. *basalte;* Port. *basaltes, basalto;* from Lat. *basaltes* (*Pliny*), said to have been derived from an African word, and to have meant basaltoid syenite, from Ethiopia or Upper Egypt.]

1. *Gen.:* Any trap rock of a black, bluish, or leaden grey colour, and possessed of a uniform and compact texture. (*Lyell: Manual of Geol.*, chap. xxviii.).

2. *Spec.:* A trap rock consisting of augite, felspar, and iron intimately blended, olivine also being not unfrequently present. The augite is the predominant mineral; it is, sometimes, however, exchanged for hornblende, to which it is much akin. The iron is usually magnetic, and is, moreover, often conjoined with titanium. Other minerals are also occasionally present, one being labradorite. It is distinguished from doleryte, or dolerite, by its possessing chlorine disseminated through it in grains.

The specific gravity of basalt is 3·00. It so much tends to become columnar that all volcanic columnar rocks are by some people called basalt, which is an error. There are fine columnar basalts at the Giant's Causeway in the north of Ireland; in Scotland at

BASALTIC COLUMNS.
Entrance to Fingal's Cave.

Fingal's Cave and other parts of the island of Staffa; and along the sides of many hills in the old volcanic district of Western and Central India. Non-columnar basalts may be amorphous, or they may take the form of volcanic bombs cemented together by a ferruginous paste, or again they may be amygdaloidal. (*Lyell: Man. of Geol.*, chap. xxviii., &c.)

ba-sâl'-tĭc, *a.* [Eng. *basalt,* suffix *-ic;* Fr. *basaltique.*] Composed in greater or smaller measure of basalt; columnar, like basalt, or in any other way pertaining to basalt.

"... which indicates with singular precision the age of some, at least, of the *basaltic* sheets ..."—*Duke of Argyll: Q. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, vii. (1851), pt. i., p. 100.

ba-sâlt'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *basalt, i,* and *form.* In Ger. *basaltiformig.*] Having the form of basalt; columnar. (*Maunder.*)

ba-sâl'-tīne, *s.* [From Eng. *basalt; -ine.*] A mineral, which in the British Museum Catalogue is made identical with Hornblende, whilst Dana considers it a synonym of Augite and perhaps of Fassaite, two sub-varieties classed under his 8th variety of Pyroxene, that denominated "Aluminous Lime, Magnesia, Iron Pyroxene."

ba-sâl'-tōĭd, *a.* [Lat. *basaltes* (BASALT), and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Presenting the appearance of basalt; resembling basalt; having basalt in its composition.

"... *basaltoid* syenite, black Egyptian basalt."—*Smith's Lat. Dict.*, Art. "Basaltes."

*** bā'-ṣan, * bā'-ṣen,** *s.* [In Fr. *basane;* Low Lat. *basanium, bazan, bazana, bazanna, bazenna.*] The skin of a sheep tanned. [BASIL (2).]

băs'-ạn-īte, *s.* [Lat. *basanites;* Gr. *βασανίτης* (*basanitēs*) = a touchstone, from *βάσανος* (*basanos*) = a touchstone.] A mineral, called also Lydian Stone. It is placed by Dana as one of his Crypto-crystalline varieties of Quartz. It is a velvet black siliceous or flinty jasper. If an alloyed metal be rubbed across it, the colour left behind will indicate the nature and the depth of the alloy; hence arises the name of Touchstone. [JASPER, QUARTZ.]

băs'-ạ-nō-mĕl-ane, băs'-ạ-nō-mĕl-an, *s.* [Gr. *βάσανος* (*basanos*) = a touchstone, and *μέλας* (*melas*) = black.] A mineral, according to the British Museum Catalogue the same as Ilmenite. Dana makes it his seventh variety of Menaccanite, ranking Ilmenite as the third, and Menaccanite proper as the fourth. Basanomelane is a titaniferous hæmatite.

bas bleû (*s* silent), *s.* [Fr. *bas* = a stocking; *bleu* = blue.] A "blue-stocking," originally a lady more attentive to literature than to personal neatness; hence applied to any literary lady. [BLUE-STOCKING.]

băs'-çĭn-ĕt, băs'-ĭn-ĕt, băs'-sĭn-ĕt, * băs'-sĕn-ĕt, * băs'-sĕn-ĕtte, (*O. Eng.*), *** băs'-sạn-ăt, * băs'-sạn-ĕt, * băs'-nĕt** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* [Fr. *bassinet, bacinet,* dimin. of *bassin, basin, bacin* = a basin. In Prov. *basinet, basanet;* Sp. *basinejo;* Ital. *bacinetto;* Low Lat. *bacinetum, basinetum.*] [BASIN.]

1. A light helmet, generally without a visor, which receives its appellation from the great similarity which it presents to a basin. The specimen shown in the illustration is from the tomb of Sir H. Stafford, A.D. 1450, in Bromsgrove Church, and is adorned with a rich crest-wreath. (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*)

BASCINET.

"A diadem of gold was set
Above his bright steel *basinet*,
And clasp'd within its glittering twine
Was seen the glove of Argentine."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 13.

"That like gentilman hafand ten pundis worth of land or mare be sufficiently harnest and anarmit with *bassanat* sellat, quhite hat, gorgeat, or peissane, hale leg harnes, sword, spere, and dager."—*Acts Jas. IV.*, 1491 (ed. 1814), p. 226. (*Jamieson.*)

2. (*Of the form* bassinet):

(*a*) A species of geranium. (*Parkinson.*)

(*b*) A skin with which soldiers covered themselves. (*Blount.*) (*S. in Boucher.*)

băs'-cūle, *s.* [Fr. *bascule* = sweep, see-saw, counterpoise.] A balancing lever; the plank on which the culprit is laid on the guillotine.

bascule-bridge, *s.* A bridge balanced by a counterpoise, which rises or falls as the bridge is lowered or raised.

bāse (1), *** bāçe, * bāas,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *bas;* Sp. *baxo;* Port. *baixo;* Ital. *basso* = low; Low Lat. *bassus* = thick, fat, short, humble.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Literally:* Low in place. (Applied to the position of one thing with respect to another.)

"Hir nose *baas*, her browes hie."
Gower: Conf. Amant., bk. i. (*Richardson.*)

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *Of individuals:*

(*a*) Occupying a humble position in society, being as it were at or near the *base* of the social pyramid.

"If the lords and chief men degenerate, what shall be hoped of the peasants and *baser* people?"—*Spenser: Ireland.*

(*b*) Illegitimate in birth, bastard.

"Why bastard? wherefore *base?*
When my dimensions are so well compact,
My mind as generous, and my shape as true,
As honest madam's issue."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 2.

(*c*) With the slender influence or with the moral qualities often seen in those who, being at the base of the social pyramid or of illegitimate birth, are looked down upon by the proud and the unthinking. Mean, undignified, without independence of feeling.

"It could not else be, I should prove so *base*
To sue and be denied such common grace."
Shakesp.: Timon, iii. 5.

"Unworthy, *base*, and insincere."
Cowper: Friendship.

(2) *Of communities:* Politically low, without power.

"And I will bring again the captivity of Egypt, and will cause them to return into the land of Pathros, into the land of their habitation; and they shall be there a *base* kingdom. It shall be the *basest* of the kingdoms; neither shall it exalt itself any more above the nations: for I will diminish them, that they shall no more rule over the nations."—*Ezek.* xxix. 14, 15.

(3) *Of things:* Mean, vile, worthless. *Spec.:*

(*a*) *Of metals:* Of little value. (Often used of the less precious metals in coins or alloys. In the case of gold and silver coins or alloys, all other metals combined with them are regarded as base, and a coin in which these other metals are in undue quantity is said to be *debased.*)

"A guinea is pure gold if it has nothing but gold in it, without any alloy or *baser* metal."—*Watts.*

"He was robbed indirectly by a new issue of counters, smaller in size and *baser* in material than any which had yet borne the image and superscription of James."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

(*b*) *Of any other material thing, whether occurring in nature or made by art:* Inferior in quality, of little value.

"The harvest white plumb is a *base* plumb, and the white date plum are no very good plumbs."—*Bacon.*

"Pyrecus was only famous for counterfeiting all *base* things, as earthen pitchers, a scullery."—*Peacham.*

(*c*) *Of deportment:* Suitable to a humble position. [BASE-HUMILITY.]

(*d*) *Of moral conduct:* Such as to involve moral degradation.

"He had indeed atoned for many crimes by one crime *baser* than all the rest."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

II. *Law:*

1. Suitable to be performed by persons of low rank. [BASE-SERVICES.]

2. Holding anything conditionally. Specially used of one holding land on some condition, not absolutely. [BASE-TENANT.] (*Blackstone: Comment.*, ii. 9.)

(1) *English Law:*

(*a*) *Base services:* Under the feudal system *base services* were such as were fit only for peasants or persons of servile rank to perform, as to plough the lord's land, to make his hedges, &c. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, ii. 5.)

(*b*) A *base tenant* is one holding land which he will lose if a certain contingent event occur. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 9.)

Base tenure is the tenure by which land in such circumstances is held. A *base fee*, called also a *qualified fee*, is one with a qualification attached to it, and which must be determined whenever the qualification annexed to it is at an end. If a grant be made to a person and his heirs so long as he or his family occupies a certain farm, this is a base tenure, for the grant ceases if the farm be no longer occupied by the grantee or his heirs. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 9.)

(2) *Scots Law.* *Base rights* are those which are possessed by a person who has had feudal property disponed to him by one who arranges that it shall be held under himself and not under his superior.

B. *As substantive:* That which is physically, socially, morally, or otherwise base; specially, that which is morally so.

"... Why brand they us
With *base?* with baseness? bastardy? *base, base?*"
Shakesp.: Lear, I. 2.

Plural: Persons low or despised.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes the terms *base, vile,* and *mean*:—"*Base* is a stronger term than *vile,* and *vile* than *mean*. *Base* marks a high degree of moral turpitude: *vile* and *mean* denote in different degrees the want of all value or esteem. What is *base* excites our abhorrence; what is *vile* provokes disgust; what is *mean* awakens contempt. *Base* is opposed to magnanimous; *vile* to noble; *mean* to generous. Ingratitude is *base;* it does violence to the best affections of our nature: flattery is *vile;* it violates truth in the grossest manner for the lowest purposes of gain; compliances are *mean* which are derogatory to the rank or dignity of the individual."

base-born, *a.*

1. Born out of wedlock.

"But see thy *base-born* child, thy babe of shame,
Who, left by thee, upon our parish came."—*Gay.*

2. Of humble, though legitimate birth.

"Better ten thousand *base-born* Cades miscarry
Than you should stoop unto a Frenchman's mercy."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 8.

3. Mean.

"Shamest thou not, knowing whence thou art extraught,
To let thy tongue detect thy *base-born* heart?"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 2.

base-court, * **base-courte,** * **basse-courte,** *s.* [In Fr. *basse-cour.*] The court lower than another one in dignity; the outer court of a mansion, the servants' court, the back-yard, the farm-yard, the stable-yard.

¶ The form *basse-court* is in Menage.

"Into the *base-court* she dyd me then lede."
Percy Reliques, i. 105. (*Boucher.*)

"My lord, in the *base-court* he doth attend,
To speak with you."—*Shakesp.: Rich. II.*, iii. 3.

*** base-dance,** * **bass-daunce** (*O. Eng. & Scotch*), *s.* [Fr. *basse-danse.*] A kind of dance slow and formal in its motions, and probably in the minuet style; directly opposite to what is called the high dance.

"It vas ane celest recreation to behald ther lycht lopene, galmouding, stendling bakuart and forduart, dansand *base dances*, pauuans, galyardis, turdions, braulis and braughis buffons vithi mony lycht dancis, the quhilk ar ouer prolixt to be rehersit."—*Compl. of Scotland*, p. 102. (*Jamieson.*)

"Then came down the Lord Prince and the Ladye Cecill, and daunced two *bass-daunces*."—*Append. to Leland's Coll.*, v. 361. (*Boucher.*)

base-hearted, *a.* Having a low, mean, vile, or treacherous heart. (*Webster.*)

*** base-humility,** *s.* Subjection.

"But virtuous women wisely understand
That they were born *to base-humility,*
Unless the heavens them lift to lawful sovereignty."
Spenser: F. Q., V. v. 25.

base-minded, *a.* Having a low, mean, vicious mind, capable of morally low deeds.

"It signifieth, as it seemeth, no more than abject, *base-minded*, false-hearted, coward, or nidget."—*Camden: Remains.*

base-mindedly, *adv.* In a low, vile, dishonourable manner. (*Webster.*)

base-mindedness, *s.* The quality of being base-minded; vileness of mind. (*Sandys.*)

base-rocket or **base dyer's-rocket,** *s.* The English name given to a species of mignonette, the *Reseda lutea.* It is a British plant, growing on waste plains and chalky hills. It has yellow flowers.

base-souled, *a.* Having a low, mean soul, capable of doing dishonourable deeds.

base-spirited, *a.* Having a low, mean, vicious spirit. (*Baxter, in Worcester's Dict.*)

bāse (2), *a.* & *s.* [Bass (3).]

base-viol, *s.* [Bass-Viol.]

bāse (1), *s.* & *a.* [In Sw. *bas* = base, pedestal; Dan., Dut., & Ger. † *basis;* Fr. & Port. *base;* Prov. *baza;* Sp. & Ital. *basa, base;* Lat. *basis;* Gr. *βάσις* (*basis*) = (1) a stepping, a movement, (2) a step, (3) that with which one steps, a foot, or (4) that on which he steps, a base, a pedestal, a foundation; *βαίνω* (*bainō*) = to walk.] [Basis.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The lowest part of anything, considered as its support; that part of anything on which the remainder of it stands. (Used of the lower part of a hill, or of a pillar, the pedestal of a statue, &c.) [A., II. 1. (*a*).]

"Men of weak abilities in great places are like little statues set on great *bases*, made the less by their advancement."—*Bacon.*

2. That end of anything which is broad and thick, as the base of a cone. [A., II. 3. (*d*).]

*3. An apron.

"Bakers in their linen *bases*."—*Marston.*

4. That part of any ornament which hangs down, as housings.

"Phalastus was all in white, having his *bases* and caparison embroidered."—*Sidney.*

5. The place from which racers or tilters run; the bottom of the field; the *carcer,* the starting-post.

"... to their appointed *base* they went;
With beating heart th' expecting sign receive,
And, starting all at once, the barrier leave."
Dryden.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Architecture:*

(*a*) The part of a column between the bottom of the shaft and the top of the pedestal. In cases in which there is no pedestal, then the base is the part between the bottom of the column and the plinth. [See example from Dryden under A., I. 1.]

Corinthian. Tuscan.

BASES OF COLUMNS.

(*b*) A plinth with its mouldings constituting the lower part (that which slightly projects) of the wall of a room.

2. *Sculp.:* The pedestal of a statue. [See example from Bacon under A., I. 1.]

3. *Geometry:*

(*a*) *The base of an ordinary triangle* is its third side, not necessarily the one drawn at the bottom of the diagram, but the one which has not yet been mentioned whilst the two others have. (Euclid, bk. i., Prop. 4, Enunciation.)

(*b*) *The base of an isosceles triangle* is the side which is not one of the equal two. (Prop. 5, Enunciation.)

(*c*) *The base of a parallelogram* is the straight line on which in any particular proposition the parallelogram is assumed to stand. (Prop. 35.) It also is not necessarily drawn the lowest in the figure. (Prop. 47.)

(*d*) *The base of a cone* is the circle described by that side containing the right angle which revolves. (Euclid, bk. xi., Def. 20.)

(*e*) *The bases of a cylinder* are the circles described by the two rotatory opposite sides of the parallelogram, by the revolution of which it is formed. (Def. 23.)

4. *Trigonometry, Surveying, & Map-making. A base or base-line* is a straight line measured on the ground, from the two extremities of which angles will be taken with the view of laying down a triangle or series of triangles, and so mapping out the country to be surveyed. The base or base-line, on the correctness of which the accurate fixing of nearly every place in Britain on the Ordnance Maps depends, was measured on the sands of the sea-shore, along the east side of Loch Foyle, in the vicinity of Londonderry. Base-lines have been laid widely in the United States, in connection with the Coast Survey.

5. *Fort.:* The exterior side of a polygon, or the imaginary line connecting the salient angles of two adjacent bastions.

6. *Ordnance:* The protuberant rear-portion of a gun, between the knot of the cascabel and the base-ring.

7. *Military:* That country or portion of a country in which the chief strength of one of the combatants lies, and from which he draws reinforcements of men, ammunition, &c. During the Indian mutiny and war of 1857 and 1858, the base of the operations for the recovery of Delhi was the Punjaub.

8. *Zool.:* That portion of anything by which it is attached to anything else of higher value or signification. (*Dana.*)

9. *Bot.:* A term applied to the part of a leaf adjoining the leaf-stalk, to that portion of a pericarp which adjoins the peduncle, or to anything similarly situated.

10. *Her.:* The lower part of a shield, or, more specifically, the width of a bar parted off from the lower part of a shield by a horizontal line. It is called also *base-bar, baste,* and *plain point.* (*Gloss. of Her.*)

11. *Chem.:* A metallic oxide which is alkaline, or capable of forming with an acid a salt, water being also formed, the metal replacing the hydrogen in the acid. Organic bases or alkaloids are found in many plants; they contain nitrogen, and are probably substitution compounds of ammonia. Artificial organic bases are called *amines.* Bases soluble in water render red litmus blue.

12. *Dyeing:* Any substance used as a mordant. [Mordant.]

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the lower part, the thickest end of anything, a mathematical or trigonometrical base, or whatever else is similar; as a *base-line.* [A., II. 4.]

base-bag, *s.*

Baseball: A small stuffed bag which marks the location of first, second, and third bases.

base-ball, *s.*

1. The very popular national ball game of the United States; an evolution from the old English game of Rounders. This game is played by two teams of nine players each. A diamond-shaped space, 90 feet square, is marked out, whose angles are called bases; the batsman standing at the home base, the pitcher about the centre of the diamond. After striking the ball the batsman runs to first base, and on successive strikes endeavors to run from base to base until home base is reached, when he scores a run. The fielders of the other team seek to catch the ball in the air, when the batsman is declared out; or to throw it to a base keeper, who endeavors to put the batsman out by touching him with the ball before he can reach the base. Nine innings constitute a game, and the side scoring the most runs wins. If the batsman fails to strike three balls fairly delivered he must run or is put out. Four unfair balls entitle him to a base. This game is highly popular in this country, and the membership of professional, college and amateur clubs amounts to hundreds of thousands of young men and boys.

2. The ball used in the game.

base-bar, *s.*

Her. [Base (1), A., II. 10.]

base-hit, *s.*

Baseball: A hit which enables the batsman to reach first base without being retired. A two-base hit (also called a "two-bagger") is one which enables the batsman to reach second base; a three-base hit ("three-bagger") is one on which the batsman reaches third base.

base-line, *s.*

Geom. & Trig. [Base (1), A., II. 4.]

base-ring, *s.* A moulding on the breech of a gun, between the base and the first reinforce. (*Knight.*)

bāse (2) (plural **bā'-sēz**), *s.* [Fr. *bas* = bottom, feet, depth, end, lower part, extremity; stocking, hose.]

In the plural:

1. Armour for the legs.

"And put before his lap a napron white,
Instead of curiets and *bases* fit for fight."
Spenser: F. Q., V. v. 22.

2. Stockings.

"He had party-coloured silk *bases* of a rich mercer's stuffe."—*Monomachia* (1613), p. 20.

*** bāse** (3), *** bāys,** *** barş,** *** bar-rȳs,** *s.* [The form *bars* seems the older one, occurring as early as the reign of Edward I. *Base* is apparently a corruption of it.] Formerly a game for children, the full name of which was *Prisoner's Base* or *Prisoner's Bars.*

"... two striplings lads more like to run
The country *base* than to commit such slaughter."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 3.

bāse (1), *v.t.* [Contracted from Eng. *debase* or from *abase*.] To debase; to alloy by the mixture of a less valuable metal.

"I am doubtful whether men have sufficiently refined metals which we cannot *base*; as whether iron, brass, and tin be refined to the height."—*Bacon.*

bāse (2), *v.t.* [From Eng. *base*, *s.*]

1. To make a pike stand upon its base or lower part, by applying the latter to the ground; or, more probably, to abase or lower it.

"*Based* his pyke."—*Plutarch* (1579). (*Halliwell: Cont. to Lexic.*)

2. To found.

"... to verify the report on which his statement was based."—*Times*, Nov. 16, 1877.

*** bāse** (3), *** basse,** *v.t.* [From Base (2), *s.*] To apparel, to equip.

"... apparelled and *based* in lawny velvet."—*Bale: Henry VIII.*, an. 6. (*Richardson.*)

bāsed (1) (*Eng.*), **bā-sit** (*Scotch*), *pa. par.* & *a.* [Base (1), *v.t.*]

bāsed (2), *pa. par.* & *a.* [Base (2), *v.t.*]

*** bā-ṣel,** *s.* [According to Dr. Murray an error in Holinshed for *basding* (q.v.).] An old English coin abolished by Henry II. in 1158.

*** bā-se-lard, * bās-la-ārd,** *s.* [In O. Sw. *basslare*; O. Teut. *baseler* = a long dagger or short sword.] A poniard or dagger, generally worn dependent from the girdle. (*S. in Boucher.*)

"Bucklers brode and swerdis long,
Basilardis with hardy dyntis kene,
Sharpe knyves, knyves to smyte thei hong."
Pleyn-Dame Pale, in Wright's Polit. Poems, i. 231.

¶ The weapon with which Sir William de Walworth slew Wat Tyler was a baselard, which is still preserved with veneration by the Company of Fishmongers, of whom Walworth was a member. (*S. in Boucher.*)

bā-se-lēss, * bā-se-lēsse, *a.* [Eng. *base*; *-less.*] Without a base, with nothing to stand upon.

"It must be accepted ... as an historical fact, or rejected as *baseless* fiction."—*Milman: Hist. of Jews*, 3rd ed., Preface, vol. i., p. xvi.

*** bā-se-ling,** *s.* [Eng. *base*, *a.*; dim. suff. *-ling.*] A base person or thing.

bą-sēl-la, *s.* [Malabar name.] Malabar Nightshade. A genus of plants belonging to the order Chenopodiaceæ (Chenopods). The species *Basella alba* and *B. rubra* are twining succulent plants, with smooth, fleshy leaves, used in China and India as spinach plants. *B. rubra* yields a very rich purple dye, which, however, is difficult to fix.

bą-sēl-la'-çē-æ (*sc.*), **bą-sēl'-ląds** (*Eng.*), *s. pl.* [Basella.] An order of perigynous exogens, placed by Lindley in his Ficoidal Alliance. It consists of plants like Ficoids, but with distinct sepals, no petals, the fruit enclosed in a membranous or succulent calyx, a single solitary carpel, and an erect seed. (*Lindley.*) All or nearly all tropical. In 1847 Lindley estimated the known species at twelve.

bā-se-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *base*; *-ly.*] In a base manner. *Specially*—

1. Born of low rank or out of wedlock, in bastardy, illegitimately.

"Those two Mitylene brethren, *basely* born, crept out of a small gallilot unto the majesty of great kings."—*Knolles.*

2. In such a way as one looked down upon in society might be expected to do; meanly, dishonourably.

"The king is not himself, but *basely* led
By flatterers."—*Shakesp.: Rich. II.*, ii. 1.

"A lieutenant *basely* gave it up as soon as Essex in his passage demanded it."—*Clarendon.*

"... by him left
On whom he most depended, *basely* left,
Betray'd, deserted."
Cowper: On Finding the Heel of a Shoe.

bā-se-mĕnt, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *base*; *-ment.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang. & Med.:* The lowest, outermost, or most fundamental part of a structure; that above or outside of which anything is reared.

"... the basement-membrane which forms the basement of the villi and numerous other bodies."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. i., p. 58.

2. *Arch. & Ord. Lang.:* The lower storey of a building, whether constituting a sunken storey or a ground floor. In ancient architecture the basement was generally low, and had above it a row of columns. It is still low in most churches and other public buildings, but high in private houses.

B. *As adjective:* Lowest, outermost, most fundamental.

"It consists, like the corresponding part of most other glands, of two layers, an outer *basement* membrane with which the vessels are in contact, and an epithelium lining the interior."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., chap. xiv., p. 423.

basement-membrane, *s.*

Anatomy: A membrane lying between the cutis and the epidermis of the skin.

"This expanse consists of two elements, a *basement-tissue* composed of simple membrane, uninterrupted, homogeneous, and transparent, covered by an epithelium or pavement of nucleated particles. Underneath the *basement-membrane* vessels, nerves, and areolar tissue are placed."—*Todd & Bowman: Phys. Anat.*, i. 404.

basement-tissue, *s.*

Anat.: The tissue of which basement-membrane is composed. (See an example under Basement-Membrane.)

bā-se-nĕss (1), *** bā-se-nēsse,** *s.* [Eng. *base* = low, and suffix *-ness.*] The quality of being base or low, in place or in any other respect. *Specially*—

I. *Of lowness in place:*

1. The state or quality of being low in social standing.

(*a*) *Without imputation on the legitimacy of the birth:* Humble rank.

"So seldome seene that one in *baseness* set
Doth noble courage shew with curteous manners met."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. iii. 1.

(*b*) *With such imputation:* Illegitimacy of birth, bastardy.

"Why brand they us
With base? with *baseness*? bastardy? base? base?"
Shakesp.: King Lear, i. 2.

II. *Of the moral qualities likely to be produced by such lowness in place:* The state or quality of possessing, or being supposed to possess, the moral qualities likely to be found in the low, the despised, and the illegitimately born; meanness, vileness, deceit.

"Of crooked *baseness* an indignant scorn."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. v.

III. *Of debasement in metals:* Absence of value; comparative worthlessness in a metal.

"We alleged the fraudulent obtaining his patent, the *baseness* of his metal, and the prodigious sum to be coined."—*Swift.*

bā-se-nĕss (2), *s.* [Eng. *base* = deep in sound, and suffix *-ness.* Deepness of sound.

"The just and measured proportion of the air percussed towards the *baseness* or tenseness of tones, is one of the greatest secrets in the contemplation of sounds."—*Bacon.*

bās-ĕn-ĕt, *s.* [Basinet.]

bā'-sĕṣ, *s.* [Base (2), *s.*]

*** bāsh** (1), *v.t.* [Shortened from *abash* (q.v.).] To be ashamed.

"He seene approched, panting, breathlesse, whot,
And all abasht: the weapon nigh forth drawen
His countenaunce was bold, and *bashed* not
For Guyons lookes, but scornefull eyeglaunce at him shot."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iv. 37.

bāsh (2), *v.t.* [Perhaps Scand.]

1. To beat or strike with heavy blows.

2. To beat, to thrash.

3. To flog with the cat or birch. (*Thieves' Slang.*)

bāsh, *s.* [Bash (2).] A heavy blow that breaks the surface.

† bą-shāw', *s.* [In Dut. and Ger. *bassa*; Fr. *bâcha*; Sp. *baxa.*] [Pacha.]

1. The old way, still sometimes adopted, of spelling *pasha* (q.v.).

"The Turks made an expedition into Persia: and because of the straits of the mountains the leader consulted which way they should get in."—*Bacon.*

"The lady with the gay macaw,
The dancing-girl, the great *bashaw*
With bearded lip and whiskers."
Longfellow: To a Child.

2. A haughty, overbearing, and tyrannical person.

bāsh'-fûl, *a.* [From *bash* v., and Eng. suff. *-ful.*]

I. *Literally (of persons):*

1. Full of shame; having the eyes abased; having a downcast look from an excess of modesty or consciousness of demerit. (Used of single occasions or of the character in general.)

"... the bold youth,
Of soul impetuous, and the *bashful* maid."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

"And *bashful* in his first attempt to write."
Addison.

2. Sheepish, unduly and foolishly embarrassed in company, not from genuine modesty, but from latent vanity.

II. *Figuratively (of things):*

1. *In the concrete.* (*Of things boldly personified and poetically assumed to feel like man*):

(*a*) Feeling shame, and in consequence trying to shun observation.

"The Ouse, dividing the well-water'd land,
Now glitters in the sun, and now retires,
As *bashful*, yet impatient to be seen."
Cowper: Task, bk. i.

(*b*) Shame-produced; caused by shame.

"His *bashful* bonds disclosing Merit breaks."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. v.

2. *In the abstract:*

(*a*) *In a good sense:* Of natural shame, modesty, or any similar quality.

"He burns with *bashful* shame."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis.

"No, Leonato,
I never tempted her with word too large,
But, as a brother to his sister, shew'd
Bashful sincerity and comely love.
Ibid.: Much Ado, iv. 1.

(*b*) *In a bad sense:* Of cunning, or any similar quality.

"Hence, *bashful* cunning!
And prompt me, plain and holy innocence."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 1.

bāsh'-fûl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *bashful*; *-ly.*] In a bashful manner, whether—

(1) Modestly. (*Sherwood.*)

Or (2) Sheepishly.

bāsh'-fûl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *bashful*; *-ness.*] The quality of being bashful; the disposition to blush or show embarrassment in the presence of others.

(1) *To a legitimate extent:* Shame produced by true modesty.

"So sweet the blush of *Bashfulness*,
Even Pity scarce can wish it less."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, i. 3.

(2) *To an illegitimate extent:* Sheepishness, false modesty.

"For fear had bequeathed his room to his kinsman *bashfulness*, to teach him good manners."—*Sidney.*

"There are others who have not altogether so much of this foolish *bashfulness*, and who ask every one's opinion."—*Dryden.*

bash'-ĭ bą-zôuk', *s.* [Turk. *bashi bozouk* = one who fights without science; an irregular combatant.]

In Turkey: An irregular soldier of any kind. Under the direction of British officers the Bashi Bazouks acquired reputation in the Crimean war; but under Turkish leadership in the Bulgarian insurrection of 1876, they acted with such inhumanity that the term *Bashi Bazouk* became one of reproach, and had to be exchanged for another—Mustehaiz = Provincial militia.

"The troops hitherto known under the sinister appellation of *Bashi Bazouks* will henceforth be called 'Mustehaiz, or Provincial Militia.'—*Peru Correspondent of the Times*, April 23, 1877.

*** bash'-lęss,** *a.* [Eng. *bash* (q.v.), and suffix *-less.*] Without shame, shameless, unblushing. (*Spenser.*)

bā'-sĭc, *a.* [Eng. *bas(e)*; *-ic.*]

1. *Chem.:* Pertaining to a base; constituting a base and a salt.

2. Having the base in excess; having the base atomically greater than that of the acid or that of the related neutral salt; a direct union of a basic oxide with an acid oxide. (*Tidd & Bowman.*)

basic rocks.

Lithology, Chem., & Geol.: In Bernard Von Cotta's classification, one of the two leading divisions of igneous rocks, whether volcanic or plutonic. It comprises those which are poor in silica, as distinguished from Acidic Rocks, which are rich in that mineral constituent. A somewhat similar classification had been previously adopted by Bunsen, who called rocks akin to the Basic ones Pyroxenic (Pyroxenite), and those allied to the Acidic Rocks Trachytic (Trachyte); but while the Pyroxenic rock contains only 45 to 60 parts of silica, the Basic one has 55 to 80 parts. (*Bernard Von Cotta: Rocks*, translated by Lawrence, ed. 1878, pp. 129, 130.)

bā'-ṣĭ-çĕr'-ĭne, *s.* [Lat. *basis;* Gr. *βάσις* (*basis*) = a base; and Mod. Lat. *cerium.*] A mineral, the same as Fluocerine (q.v.).

bą-sĭd'-ĭ-ō-spōre, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *basidium,* and Eng. *spore* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A spore borne on a basidium (q.v.).

bą-sĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Dimin. from Gr. *βάσις* (*basis*) = a base.] One of the cells on the apex of which the spores of fungi are formed.

bā-sĭ-fī'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *basify;* *-er.*]

Chem.: That which converts any substance into a salifiable base.

bā'-sĭ-fȳ, *v.t.* [Lat. *basis,* from Gr. *βάσις* (*basis*) = a base (Basis), and *facio* = to make.]

Chem.: To convert into a salifiable base.

bā'-sĭ-fȳ-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Basify.]

bā-sĭ-gȳn-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *βάσις* (*basis*) = a base, and *γυνή* (*gunē*) = . . . a female.]

Bot.: The same as Gynophore (q.v.).

bāz'-ĭl (1), *s.* [In Fr. *biseau* = bevelling.]

Joinery: The sloping edge of a chisel or of the iron of a plane. For soft wood it is usually made 12°, and for hard wood, 18°.

"These chissels are not ground to such a *bazil* as the joiner's chissels, on one of the sides, but are *baziled* alway on both the flat sides, so that the edge lies between both the sides in the middle of the tool."—*Moxon.*

băz'-ĭl (2), *s.* [Probably a corr. of *basan* (q.v.).] The skin of a sheep tanned in bark, used in bookbinding and for making slippers.

bą̆s'-ĭl (3), *s.* [In Sw. *basilika;* Dan. *basilikenart;* Dut. *basilicum;* Ger. *basilikum* and *basilienkraut;* Fr. *basilic;* Ital. *basilico;* Lat. *basilicum;* from Gr. *βασιλικός* (*basilikos*) = royal; *βασιλεύς* (*basileus*) = a king.] The English name of the Ocymum, a genus of plants belonging to the order Lamiaceæ, or Labiates. The species are numerous; many of them come from the East Indies. They are fine-smelling plants.

¶ *Sweet Basil* or *Basilicum* is *Ocymum basilicum.* It is an aromatic pot-herb.

Wild Basil is *Calamintha clinopodium.*

WILD BASIL.

basil-thyme, *s.* *Calamintha acinos.*

basil-weed, *s.* The same as Wild Basil (*Calamintha clinopodium*).

*** băz'-ĭl** (4), *** bąz'-sĭl,** *s.* [Abbreviated from Fr. *basilic* = a basilisk, a kind of cannon.] [Basilisk.] A long cannon, or piece of ordnance, carrying a ball of 160 lbs. weight, but practically useless.

"She bare many canons, six on every side, with three great *bazils,* two behind in her dock, and one before."—*Pitscottie,* pp. 107, 108. (*Jamieson.*)

bą̆z'-ĭl, *v.t.* [From *basil,* s.] To grind the edge of a tool to an angle. [For example, see Basil (1), *s.*]

bąs'-ĭ-lar, bą-sĭl'-ar-ȳ, *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *basilaire;* Port. *basilar;* Mod. Lat. *basilaris;* from *basis.*] [Base, Basis.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Gen.:* Situated at the base of anything.

2. *Anat.:* Pertaining to any portion of the frame which forms a basis to other portions.

B. *As substantive:*

Anat.: (See extract.)

". . . at the posterior margin of the pons they [the vertebral arteries] coalesce to form a single vessel, the *basilar,* which extends the whole length of the pons."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.,* vol. i., p. 283.

Ba-sĭl'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Named after St. Basil, who founded a monastery in Pontus, and an order of monks, which soon spread over the East, was introduced into the West in 1057, and reformed by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1569.] Pertaining to the monks of the order of St. Basil.

bą-sĭl'-ĭc, * bą-sĭl'-ĭck, *a.* & *s.* [In Sp. *basilico;* Lat. *basilicus;* Gr. *βασιλικός* (*basilikos*) = royal; from *βασιλεύς* (*basileus*) = a king.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to or resembling a basilica (q.v.).

2. *Anat.:* Pertaining to the vein of the arm called the basilic. [B. 2.]

"These aneurisms following always upon bleeding the *basilick* vein, must be aneurisms of the humeral artery."—*Sharp.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Arch.* [Basilica.]

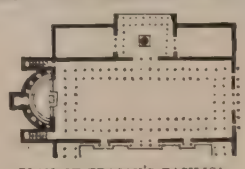
2. *Anat.:* A vein which crosses the radial artery in the bend of the elbow, and is separated from it by a tendinous expansion of the biceps muscle. It is one of the two veins most frequently opened in blood-letting.

bą-sĭl'-ĭ-cą, bą-sĭl'-ĭc, * bą-sĭl'-ĭck, *s.* [In Fr. *basilique;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *basilica;* Gr. *βασιλική* (*basilikē*); from *βασιλικός* (*basilikos*) = royal; *βασιλεύς* (*basileus*) = a king.]

I. *In the Greek period:* Apparently, as the etymology shows, a royal residence, though proof of the fact has not been obtained.

II. *In the Old Roman period:*

1. A public building in the forum of Rome, furnished with double colonnades or aisles.



PLAN OF TRAJAN'S BASILICA.

It was used both as a court for the administration of justice and as an exchange for merchants.

2. Any similar building in other parts of Rome or in the provincial cities.

III. *In the Christian period:*

1. A cathedral church. The name is given because under Constantine many basilicas were changed into Christian churches, objection being felt to transforming the heathen temples, the associations of which had been always anti-Christian, and often immoral. (See Trench's *Synon. of New Test.,* p. 139.)

2. A royal palace.

¶ The term was also applied in the Middle Ages to the large canopied tomb of persons of distinction. (See Parker's *Glossary of Her.*)

bą-sĭl'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *basilic; -al.*] The same as Basilic, *adj.* (q.v.).

basilical vein.

Anat. [Basilic, B. 2.]

bą-sĭl'-ĭc-ąn, *a.* [Eng. *basilic* (adj.), and suff. *-an.*] The vein of the arm described under Basilic, B. 2.

¶ Soon after the execution of Charles I., Howell made sarcastic allusion to the tragic event, by using the word *basilican* at once in its anatomical and its etymological sense.

"I will attend with patience how England will thrive, now that she is let blood in the *basilican* vein."—*Howell: Lett.,* iii. 34.

*** bą-sĭl'-ĭ-cŏk,** *s.* [From Eng. *basili(sk),* and *cock* or *cock(atrice).*] [Cockatrice.] A basilisk. (*Chaucer.*)

bą-sĭl'-ĭ-cŏn, *s.* [Gr. *βασιλικόν* (*basilikon*) = royal, from its "sovereign" virtue.] An ointment called also *tetrapharmacon,* from its being composed of four ingredients—yellow wax, black pitch, resin, and olive oil. (*Quincy.*)

"I made incision into the cavity, and put a pledget of *basilicon* over it."—*Wiseman.*

Ba-sĭl'-ĭ-dąn, *s.* [Named after Basilides.] (See def.)

Church Hist.: The followers of Basilides, an eminent Gnostic, who lived at Alexandria in the early part of the second century A.D.

băs-ĭ-lĭs'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. *basiliscus,* the fabulous animal described under Basilisk (q.v.).]

Herpetology: A genus of Reptiles founded by Daudin. It belongs to the family Iguanidæ. There is a fin-like elevation, capable of being erected or depressed, running along the back and tail; there is no throat-pouch, and thigh-pores are absent. On the occiput is a membranous dilatable pouch. The species are partly arboreal, partly aquatic. *Basiliscus mitratus,* the Hooded Basilisk, is from Guiana and other parts of tropical America. *B. Amboinensis,* the Crested Basilisk, is from Amboyna and other parts of the Indian Archipelago. Their habits are quite unlike those attributed to the fabulous basilisk of antiquity. [Basilisk.]

băs'-ĭ-lĭsk, * băs'-ĭ-lĭske, *s.* [In Sw., Dan., & Ger. *basilisk;* Fr. *basilic;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *basilisco;* Lat. *basiliscus;* Gr. *βασιλίσκος* (*basiliskos*) = (1) a little king or chieftain, (2) a kind of serpent, so named, according to Pliny, from a spot upon its head like a crown. (See example under A. 1).]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A fabulous animal, imagined by the ancients to be so deadly that its look, and much more its breath, was fatal to those who stood near. When it hissed, other serpents fled from it in alarm. [Cockatrice.]

"Make me not sighted like the *basilisk;*
I've looked on thousands who have sped the better
By my regard, but kill'd none so."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

"The *basilisk* was a serpent not above three palms long, and differenced from other serpents by advancing his head, and some white marks or coronary spots upon the crown."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

* 2. An obsolete kind of cannon, supposed to resemble the fabulous basilisk in its deadly effect. [Basil (4).]

"We practise to make swifter motions than any you have, and to make them stronger and more violent than yours are; exceeding your greatest cannons and *basilisks.*"—*Bacon.*

B. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* The fabulous animal described under A., 1. In most respects it resembles the cockatrice, from which, however, it is distinguishable by having an additional head at the extremity of the tail. This peculiarity of its being two-headed makes it sometimes be called the Amphisien Cockatrice. [Amphisien Cockatrice.]

2. *Zool.:* The English name of the genus Basiliscus (q.v.).

bā'-sĭn (*i* mute, as if written **basn**), **bā'-sŏn** (*Eng.*), *** bā'-sĭng,** plur. *** bā'-sĭng-ĭs** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* [In Dan. & Fr. *bassin;* O. Fr., O. Sp., & Prov. *bacin;* Mod. Sp. & Port. *bacia;* Ital. *bacino;* Low Lat. *bacchinus;* from *bacca* = a vessel for water. Cognate with Ger. *becken* = a basin, and Eng. *bac, back* (2) (q.v.).]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Of cavities artificially made:*

1. A small vessel for holding water, designed for washing or other purposes.

"Hergest dotat this kirk with cowpis, challicis, *basingis,* lawaris."—*Bellend.: Cron.,* bk. vi., ch. 15. *Pelvibus, Booth.* (*Jamieson.*)

"We behold a piece of silver in a *basin,* when water is put upon it, which we could not discover before, as under the verge thereof."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

"And he made all the vessels of the altar, the pots and the shovels, and the *basons,* . . ."—*Exod.* xxxviii. 3.

2. Anything of similar form artificially made for holding water. *Specially*—

(*a*) The cavity for receiving an ornamental sheet of water in a plantation, &c.

(*b*) A dock in which vessels are received, discharge their cargo, and, if need be, are repaired.

3. Any hollow vessel, even though not designed for holding water. Thus the scales of a balance are sometimes, though rarely, called the basins of a balance. (*Johnson.*) [See also B.]

II. *Of cavities existing in nature:*

1. The cavity naturally formed beneath a waterfall.

"Into a chasm a mighty block
Hath fallen, and made a bridge of rock:
The cataract beneath
And, in a [illegible] shroud,
Receives a lofty waterfall."
Wordsworth: Pastoral Shepherd Boys

2. A land-locked bay, or even a bay with a wide entrance.

(*a*) With a narrow entrance.

"The jutting land two ample bays divides;
The spacious *basins* arching rocks inclose,
A sure defence from every storm that blows."
Pope.

(*b*) With a wide entrance.

". . . which had assembled round the *basin* of Torbay."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. The bed of the ocean.

"If this rotation does the seas affect,
The rapid motion rather would eject
The stores, the low capacious caves contain,
And from its ample *basin* cast the main."
Blackmore.

B. *Technically:*

I. *Mechanical Arts:*

1. *Among opticians:* A concave piece of metal, in shape resembling a bason, on which glass-grinders form their convex glasses.

2. *Among hat-makers:* A round shell or case of iron placed over a furnace, in which hatters mould a hat into form.

II. *Nature:*

1. *Anat.:* A round cavity situated between the anterior ventricles of the brain.

2. *Physical Geography:*

(*a*) A circular or oval valley, generally forming the bed of a lake, or, if not, then having a river flowing through it.

(*b*) The entire area drained by a river, as the basin of the Amazon; or the channel of an ocean, as the Atlantic Ocean.

III. *Geology:*

1. In the same sense as B., II. 2. (*a*).

". . . there was a point in connection with this which Professor Ramsay said he claimed as his own idea, and that was with regard to the origin of lake-*basins*. His belief is that in all cases they have originated from glaciers; that is, that the *basins* have been scooped out by glaciers."—*Lecture at the London Institution.* (*Times*, March 7, 1878.)

2. A depression in strata in which beds of later age have been deposited. Thus the London basin consists of tertiary strata deposited in a large cavity in the chalk.

3. A circumscribed geological formation in which the strata dip on all sides inward. Coal frequently occurs in the Carboniferous formation in such a depression.

basin-shaped, *a.* Shaped like a basin.

* **basin-wide,** *a.* As wide as a basin; cf. SAUCER-EYED. (*Spenser: Mother Hubbard*, 670.)

bā'-sĭned (*i* mute), *a.* [Eng. *basin; -ed.*] Situated in a basin; enclosed in a basin. (*Young.*)

bā'-sĭ-nĕrved, *a.* [Lat. *basi(s)*, and Eng. *nerved.*]

Botany. Of leaves: Having the nerves, or "ribs," all springing from the base.

băs'-ĭn-ĕt, *s.* [BASCINET.]

* **bā'-sĭng,** *s.* [BASIN.] (*O. Scotch.*)

bā-sĭ-rŏs'-trăl, *a.* [Lat. *basis* (BASIS), and *rostralis* = pertaining to the rostrum or bill of a bird.] Situated at the base of the bill.

"Several persons have supposed or imagined it [the serrated claw in the Goat-sucker] to be for the purpose of enabling the bird to clear away from between its *basirostral* bristles the fragments of wings or other parts of lepidopterous insects, which by adhering have clogged them."—*Macgillivray: Brit. Birds*, vol. iii., p. 643.

bā'-sĭs, *s.* [In Fr., Port., & Ital. *base;* Sp. *basa;* Dan., Dut., Ger., & Lat. *basis;* Gr. βάσις (*basis*) = a stepping, a step, a foot, a foundation; βαίνω (*bainō*) = to walk, to step, to go.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Lit. Of things which are or are assumed to be material:* That on which anything rests, or is supposed to rest; the lowest part of anything, as the foundation of a building, &c.

1. *Generally:*

"In altar-wise a stately pile they rear,
The *basis* broad below, and top advanc'd in air."
Dryden.

"Ascend my chariot, guide the rapid wheels
That shake heaven's *basis*, . . ."
Milton: P. L., bk. vi.

2. *Specially.* [B., I. 1. & 2.]

II. *Of things immaterial:* The fundamental principle, groundwork, or support of anything.

"All parts of an author's work were, moreover, supposed to rest on the same *basis*."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. i., § 1.

† **B.** *Technically:*

I. *Architecture:*

1. The pedestal of a column; the lowest part of a column, the other being the shaft and the capital. [BASE.]

"Observing an English inscription upon the *basis*, we read it over several times."—*Addison.*

2. The pedestal of a statue.

"How many times shall Cæsar bleed in sport,
That now on Pompey's *basis* lies along
No worthier than the dust!"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

II. *Chem.:* The same as BASE (q.v.).

III. *Pros.:* The smallest trochaic rhythm.

bā'-sĭ-sŏ-lūte, *a.* [Lat. *basis* = a base, and *solutus* = unbound, loose, free; pa. par. of *solvo* = to loosen, to separate, to disengage.]

Botany. Of leaves: Extended downwards beyond the point at which theoretically they arise.

† **bā'-sĭst,** *s.* [From Eng. *base* in music.] One who sings base or bass.

* **bā'-sĭt,** *pa. par.* [BASED.] (*Scotch.*)

bask, * **baske,** *v.t. & i.* [Old Norse *bathask;* Icel. *bathast* = to bathe oneself. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Transitive:* To place in the sun with the view of being warmed by its heat.

"'Tis all thy business, business how to shun,
To *bask* thy naked body in the sun." *Dryden.*

¶ It is sometimes used reciprocally with the word *self.*

"He was *basking* himself in the gleam of the sun."—*L'Estrange.*

B. *Intransitive (now the more frequent):*

1. *Lit.:* To repose in the sun for the purpose of feeling its genial warmth; to sun oneself.

"A group of six or seven of these hideous reptiles may oftentimes be seen on the black rocks, a few feet above the surf, *basking* in the sun with outstretched legs."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World*, ch. xvii.

2. *Fig.:* To repose amid genial influences.

bask, *s.* [BASK, *v.*] A bath or suffusion of genial warmth. (*N.E.D.*)

basked, *pa. par. & a.* [BASK.]

bask'-ĕr, *s.* [BASK, *v.*] One who basks.

bask'-ĕt, * **bask'-ĕtte,** *s.* [A Celtic word. In Corn. *basket;* Welsh *basged, bascod, basgawd, basgauda;* from *basg* = plaiting, network; Irish *bascaid, bascaied, basceid;* Lat. *bascauda*, avowedly derived from the Old British. (See the ¶ below.).]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A light and airy vessel made of plaited osiers, twigs, or similar flexible material, much used in domestic arrangements.

¶ The baskets made by the old inhabitants of Britain were so good that they became celebrated at Rome, and were called by a Latin name which was confessedly only their native appellation pronounced by foreign lips. Martial thus speaks of them: "Barbara de pictis venit bascauda Britannis" ("The barbarian basket came from the painted Britons"). By "barbarian" he probably meant made by foreigners, as contradistinguished from Romans, and did not mean in any way to impeach the excellence of the manufacture. Mr. Freeman (*O. Eng. Hist. for Children*) instances *basket* as one of the few Welsh words in English, and points out that the small number that do exist are mainly the sort of words which the women, whether wives or slaves, would bring in. From this and other facts, he infers that in what at the end of the sixth century had become England, the prior inhabitants had been all but extirpated by the Anglo-Saxon invaders.

". . . a *basket* of unleavened bread."—*Lev.* viii. 2.

"And they did all eat, and were filled: and they took up of the fragments that remained twelve *baskets* full."—*Matt.* xiv. 20.

2. *As a vague measure of capacity:* As many of anything as the size of basket generally used for containing that article will hold.

"One brave soldier has recorded in his journal the kind and courteous manner in which a *basket* of the first cherries of the year was accepted from him by the king."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* Winnowing-basket. [WINNOWING, VANE.]

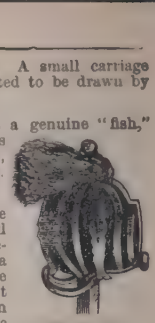
2. *Mil.* [GABION.]

3. *Arch.:* The base of a Corinthian capital. (*Gwilt.*)

4. *Hat-making:* A wicker-work or wire screen used in the process of *bowing* (q.v.).

basket-carriage, *s.* A small carriage with a wicker bed, adapted to be drawn by ponies.

basket-fish, *s.* Not a genuine "fish," but a "Star-fish." It is of the genus Astrophyton, and the family Ophiuridæ. (ARGUS.)



BASKET-HILT.

basket-hilt, *s.* The hilt of a weapon, so called because it is made in something like the shape of a basket, so as to contain the whole hand, and defend it from being wounded in fighting or fencing. The basket-hilt of a single stick is usually made of wicker-work.

"With *basket-hilt* that would hold broth,
And serve for fight and dinner both."
Hudibras.

basket-hilted, *a.* Having a basket-hilt.

basket-osier, basket osier, *s.* The English name of *Salix Forbyana.* It grows wild in England, and is cultivated for purposes of commerce, being much esteemed by basket-makers for the finer sorts of wicker-work.

basket-salt, *s.* Salt made from salt springs, of a finer quality than ordinary salt; so called from the shape or construction of the vessel in which the brine is evaporated.

basket-woman, *s.* A woman who attends at markets with a basket, ready to carry home anything which is bought by customers.

basket-work, *s.*

1. Work or texture of plaited osiers or twigs. [WICKER-WORK.]

2. *Fortification:* Work involving the interweaving of withes and stakes—*e.g.*, fascines, hurdles, &c.

bask'-ĕt, *v.t.* [From *basket*, s. (q.v.).] To put in a basket. (*Cowper.*)

bask'-ĕt-fŭl, *s.* [Eng. *basket; full.*]

1. A basket literally full of any substance.

2. As much of anything as would fill an ordinary basket.

† **bask'-ĕt-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *basket;* suff. *-ry.*] A number of baskets regarded collectively.

bask'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [BASK, *v.i.*]

basking-shark, *s.* A shark, called in English also the Sun-fish and the Sail-fish, and by zoologists *Selachus maximus.* As its name *maximus* imports, it is the largest known shark, sometimes reaching thirty-six feet in length, but it has little of the ferocity seen in its immediate allies. It is called "basking" because it has a habit of lying motionless on the water, as if enjoying the warmth of the sun. It inhabits the Northern seas, but is occasionally found on our shores. [SELACHUS.]

* **bās'-nat** (pl. **bās'-nat-ĭs**), *s.* [Fr. *basinette*, dimin. from *bassin* = a bason.] A small basin; a little bowl. (*Scotch.*)

". . . twa blankatis, price vilja: twa targeatis, price of pece xs.: thre *basnatis*, price of the pece, xiija. iiija." *Acc. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1491, p. 195. (*Jamieson.*)

* **băs'-nĕt,** *s.* [BASCINET.]

bā'-sŏn (1), *s.* [BASIN.]

* **bâ'-sŏn** (2). [BAWSON.]

Basque (**que** as **k**), *a. & s.* [Fr. *Basque* = pertaining to Biscay or its inhabitants.]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the Basque race or language.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One of the Basque race. This extremely antique race, which probably once occupied the whole Iberian peninsula, exists in the Spanish provinces of Guipuzcoa, Biscay, Alava, and Navarre, and in France in Labourd, Basse Navarre, and Soule.

2. The Basque language. It has no close affinity to any European tongue. Even the numerals are unique, except *sei* (six), and *bi* (two).

3. A jacket with a short skirt worn by ladies, copied probably from the Basque costume.

† **Băs'-quĭsh** (**qu** as **k**), *a.* [Eng. *Basqu(e); -ish.* In Ger. *Baskisch.*]

1. After the manner of the Basques.

2. Pertaining to the Basque language.

"... their words were *Basquish* or Cantabrian."—*Sir T. Browne: Tracts*, p. 136.

bas rĕ-lī'ef (or *s* mute), **bass rĕ-lī'ef, bas'-sō rē-lēf'-vō** (1 as **y**), *s.* [From Fr. *bas* or Ital. *basso* = low, and Fr. *relief* or Ital. *relievo* = (1) a relief, foil, set-off; (2) relief in painting and sculpture; (3) embossing.]

1. Low relief; a kind of sculpture, a coin, medal, &c., or embossing, in which the figures are "in relief," that is, are raised above the plane in which they stand, but are raised only slightly, this being implied by the French word *bas* = low. More specifically, they stand out less than half their proper proportions;

BAS RELIEF. (ARCH OF TITUS.)

had they stood out half their proportions, the term used would have been *mezzo-relievo*, (meaning, in middle relief); and had they done so more than half, the word used would have been *alto-relievo*, signifying, in high, bold, or strong relief.

2. A carving in low relief.

bass (1), *s.* [A corruption or alteration of *bast* (q.v.).]

¶ See also Bast (1).

1. The inner bark of the lime or linden-tree, from which mats were once made in England, as they still are in Russia. [See Nos. 2, 3.]

2. The lime or linden-tree itself (*Tilia Europæa*), also the American species (*Tilia Americana*). [Bass-wood.]

3. A mat made of the inner bark of the lime or linden-tree, or of any similar material. *Specially—*

(1) *In England:* A hassock or thick mat on which people kneel at church.

(2) *In Scotland:*

(*a*) A mat laid at a door for cleaning one's feet. (*Jamieson.*)

(*b*) A mat used for packing bales of goods. (*Jamieson.*)

(*c*) A sort of mat on which dishes are placed at table, especially meant for preserving the table from being stained by those that are hot. (*Jamieson.*)

bass-wood, *s.*

1. The wood of the American lime or linden-tree (*Tilia Americana*).

"All the bowls were made of *bass-wood*,
White and polished very smoothly."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xi.

2. The tree itself.

† **bass** (2), *s.* [Basse.]

bāss (3), * **bāse,** * **basse,** *a.* & *s.* [In Sw., Dan., & Dut. *bas*; Ger. *bass*; Fr. *basse*; Sp. *baxo*; Port. *baixo*; Ital. *basso*.] [Base.]

A. *As adj.* (*Music*): Of a low or deep pitch; *grave*, as opposed to *acute*. (The form *base* is now obsolete, being superseded by *bass*.)

"In pipes, the lower the note-holes be, and the further from the mouth of the pipe, the more *base* sound they yield."—*Bacon.*

B. *As subst.* (*Music*):

1. The string which gives a base sound.

"At thy well-sharpen'd thumb, from shore to shore,
The trebles squeak for fear, the *bases* roar."
Dryden.

2. An instrument which plays the bass part; specially of the violoncello or bass-viol, and the contrabasso or double bass. Both this and the previous sense are found in the following example.

"Now Mr. Fearing was one that played upon the *bass*. He and his fellows sound the sackbut, whose notes are more doleful than the notes of other music are; though indeed some say the *bass* is the ground of music. And for my part, I care not at all for that profession which begins not in heavinesse of mind. The first string that the musician usually touches is the *bass*, when he intends to put all in tune. God also plays upon this string first, when he sets the soul in tune for himself."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. ii.

3. The lowest of the principal human voices; those higher in pitch being respectively *baritone*, *tenor*, *alto* or *contralto*, *mezzo-soprano*, *soprano*.

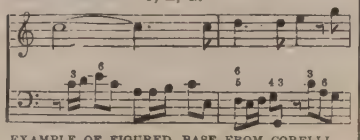
4. *Plural:* The portion of a choir singing the bass part; also the portion of a string-band playing the bass part.

5. *In compound words:* The lowest instrument of any class or family of instruments; as *bass-clarinet*, *bass-flute*, *bass-horn*, *bass-trombone*, *bass-tuba*, *bass-viol* or *base-viol*.

6. *Bass-string* or *base-string:* The string of lowest pitch on a string instrument having deep sounds.

7. *Bass-clef:* The lowest sign of absolute pitch used in music; the F clef.

¶ *A fundamental bass:* The supposed generator or foundation of any harmonic combination. Thus C is said to be the fundamental base of the chord C, E, G.



EXAMPLE OF FIGURED BASE FROM CORELLI.

¶ *Thorough or continuous bass:* Originally the bass part figured for the player on a harpsichord or organ. Hence, the art of adding chords to a figured bass, the art of harmony. [Basso-continuo.]

bass-bar, *s.* A piece of wood fixed under the bridge inside the belly of instruments of the violin kind, to strengthen it.

bass-horn, *s.* A wind instrument of low tone, deeper than the bassoon.

bass-viol, † **base-viol,** *s.* [Eng. *bass, base; viol.* In Sw. & Dan. *bas-fiol*; Fr. *basse de viole*; Port. *baixo de viola*.] A stringed instrument for playing bass; a violoncello.

"On the sweep of the arch lies one of the Muses, playing on a *base-viol*."—*Dryden.*

"At the first grin he cast every human feature out of his countenance, at the second he became the head of a *base-viol*."—*Addison.*

† **bass,** *v.t.* [From the substantive. Comp. Fr. *baisser* = to lower, to sink, to depress.] To sound in a deep grave tone.

"Methought the billows spoke and told me of it;
The winds did sing it to me, and the thunder,
That deep and dreadful organ-pipe, pronounc'd
The name of Prosper; it did *bass* my trespass."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 3.

băs'-sa-nĕt, băs'-sa-nāt, *s.* [Bascinet.] (*Scotch.*)

basse, † **bass,** * **base,** * **bar** (*Ord. Eng.*), **barse, barçe** (*Provinc. Eng.*), *s.* [From A.S. *bœrs, bears*, the kind of perch described in the def.; Dut. *baars* = a perch; Ger. *bars, barsch, bärsich* = the barse, a perch. Akin, though not so closely, also to Eng. *perch*; Fr. *perche*; Ital. *pertica*; Low Lat. *parca, porca*; Sp. & Lat. *perca*; Gr. πέρκη (*perkē*), πέρκος (*perkos*) = dark-coloured, dusky.]

A. *Formerly (with little precision):* Either the marine fish described under B., or some freshwater perch resembling it.

"*Bar*, the fish called a *base*."—*Cotgrave.*

"Item, there is within the said manor a great tarne or fish-pond, called Talken Tarn, wherein are good store of pyke, *barces*, trowtes, anul eyles."—*Hutchison: Hist. Cumberland*, i. 149. (*Boucher.*)

B. *Now (more precisely):*

1. A fish of the order Acanthopterygii and family Percidæ. It was known to the Greeks as λάβραξ (*labrax*), and to the Romans as *lupus*, and is the *Labrax lupus* of Cuvier, and the *Perca labrax* of Linnæus. It is like the perch, but is marine. It occurs in Britain. At Ramsgate it is called the Sea-dace. It is used for food. It has been known to weigh thirty pounds.

"For catching of whiting and *basse* they use a thread."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*, p. 32. (*Boucher.*)

2. A sea-fish, caught particularly at the Potomac and Chesapeak Bay. It is highly esteemed in Virginia. (*Boucher.*)

† **bas'-sĕn-ĕt,** * **bas'-sa-nĕtte,** *s.* [Bascinet.]

bas'-sĕt, † **bas-sĕt',** * **bas-sĕtt'e,** *s.* & *a.* [In Dan. *bassetspil*; Ger. *bassetspiel*; Fr. *bassette*; Sp. *baceta*; Ital. *bassetta* = somewhat less dimin. of *basso* = low.] [Bass, Basse.]

A. *As substantive:* A game at cards, said to have been invented by a Venetian noble. It was introduced into France in 1674. The parties to the game are nominally a dealer or banker; his assistant, who supervises the losing card; and the punter, to play against the banker.

"Some dress, some dance, some play, not to forget
Your picquet parties, and your dear *basset*."
Rowe.

"... in another were gamblers playing deep at *basset* ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. iii.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the game described under A.

"Gamesters would no more blaspheme; and Lady Dabcheek's *basset* bank would be broke."—*Dennis.*

basset-table, *s.* A table upon which basset is played.

"The *basset-table* spread, the tallier come;
Why stays Smilinda in the dressing-room?"
Pope: Miscellanies, The Basset-table, l. 2.

† **băs'-sĕt** (1), *a.* & *s.* [Comp. Old Fr. *basset*, dimin. of *bas* = low, as Ital. *bassetto* is dimin. of *basso* = low.]

A. *As adjective* (*among miners*): Having a direction at one side towards the surface of the earth; tending to crop out.

B. *As substantive* (*among miners*): The outcrop of strata at the surface of the ground.

băs'-sĕt (2), *a.* [Comp. Ital. *bassetto* = somewhat low, dimin. of *basso* = low. In O. Fr. & Prov. *basset* = somewhat low.] [Basset, *adj.* & *s.*] (Used in composition, as in *Basset-horn*, q.v.)

basset-horn, *s.* [Ital. *corno di basetto*.] A musical instrument, the tenor of the clarinet family, having more than three octaves in its

BASSET-HORN.

compass, extending upwards from F below the bass stave. It differs from the shape of the clarinet mainly in having the bell-mouth, which is made of metal, recurved.

† **băs'-sĕt,** *v.i.* [From *basset, a.* & *s.* (q.v.).] *Among miners:* To rise to the surface of the earth. (Applied specially to beds of coal, which thus rise in a direction contrary to that in which they dip.)

bas-sĕt'te, *s.* [Fr.] The same as Basset, *s.* (q.v.). [Bassetto.]

băs'-sĕt-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [Basset, *v.*]

As substantive (*among miners*): The rise of a vein of coal to the surface of the earth; the cropping out of coal in the direction contrary to its dip.

bas-sĕt'-tō, bas-sĕtt'e, *s.* [Ital. *bassetto* (*adj.*) = somewhat low; (*s.*) counter-tenor.] [Basset, *adj.*] A tenor or small bass-viol.

băs'-sī-a, *s.* [Named after Fernando Bassi, curator of the botanic gardens at Bologna.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Sapotaceæ (Sapotads). It consists of large trees which grow in the East Indies. *Bassia latifolia* (Broad-leaved Bassia) is common in some parts of India. It is called the Mohra or Moho-tree. The flowers have a heavy, sickening smell, and an intoxicating spirit is distilled from them. *B. butyracea* is the Indian Butter-tree. The African Butter-tree, that of Mungo Park and Bruce, is also a Bassia.

băs'-sĭl, *s.* [Basil (4).]

† **băs' sĭn-ĕt** (1), *s.* [BASCINET.]

băs-sĭ-nĕt (2), **băs-sĭ-nĕtte'**, *s.* [Fr. diminutive from *bassin* = a basin (q.v.).] An oblong wicker basket with a covering or hood over the end, in which young children are placed as in a cradle.

băss'-măt, *s.* [Scotch *bass* (BAST), and Eng. *mat.*] Matting made of bass, used for various gardening purposes.

băs-sō (1), *s.* [Ital. *basso.*] [BASS.]

1. The bass in music.

2. One who sings or plays the bass part.

"Soprano, *basso*, even the contra-alto,
Wished him five fathom under the Rialto."
Byron: Beppo, xxxii.

basso-concertante, *s.* [Ital.] The principal bass string-instrument; that which accompanies recitatives and solos.

basso-continuo, *s.* [Ital. *basso* and *continuo* = continual.] Continued or thorough-bass, *i.e.*, the figured bass written continuously throughout a movement, for the use of the player on a harpsichord or organ. [BASS (3).]

basso-rilievo, basso-relievo, *s.* [Ital.] [BAS RELIEF.]

basso-ripieno, *s.* [Ital. *basso* and *ripieno* = full, filled.] The bass of the grand chorus, which comes in only occasionally.

băs-sō' (2), *s.* [BASHAW.] A pasha.

"Great kings of Barbary and my *bassoes*."
Marlowe: 1 Tamburlaine, iii. 2.

băs'-sŏck, băs'-sŏc, *s.* [From *bass*, and dim. suff. *-ock.*] A bass, a mat.

bȧs-sôo'n, * bȧs-sô'n, *s.* [In Sw. *bassong*; Dan. & Dut. *basson*; Fr. *basson*; Sp. *baxon*; Port. *baixao*; Ital. *fagotto* = a fagot, so called from its similarity in appearance to a bundle of sticks.]

1. A reed instrument of the "double-reed" class, forming in ordinary orchestras the tenor and bass of the wood-wind band. It

BASSOON.

has a compass of about three octaves, commencing at the note B flat below the bass stave.

"The wedding guest here beat his breast,
For he heard the loud *bassoon*."
Coleridge: Ancient Mariner.

2. An organ-stop of a quality of tone similar to the orchestral instrument.

3. A series of free reeds on a harmonium or kindred instrument, of a like quality of tone

bȧs-sôon'-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *bassoon*; *-ist.*] A musician whose instrument is the bassoon.

Băs'-sŏr-ą, Bŭs'-sŏr-ąh, *s.* & *a.* [From Arab. *basra* = a margin.]

A. *As substantive:* A frontier city of Asiatic Turkey on the Shat-el Arab (river of the Arabs), made by the junction of the Euphrates and the Tigris into one stream. It is about seventy miles from the Persian Gulf.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to Bassora.

Bassora-gum, *s.* Gum brought from Bassora. It is supposed to be derived either from a Cactus or a Mesembryanthemum.

băs'-sŏr-ĭn, *s.* [In Fr. *bassorine.*]

Chem.: A kind of mucilage found in gum-tragacanth, which forms a jelly with water, but does not dissolve in it.

¶ A clear, aqueous-looking liquid, apparently of the nature of bassorin, exists in the large cells of the tubercular roots of some terrestrial Orchids of the section Ophyreæ. It is formed of minute cells, each with its cytoblast; the whole being compactly aggregated in the interior of the parent cell.

băs'-sŭs, *s.* [Lat. *Bassus*, a proper name.] A genus of hymenopterous insects, belonging to the family Braconidæ. They have long narrow bodies, and frequent umbelliferous flowers.

* **bȧst**, *v.t.* [BASTE.] (*Scotch.*)

bȧst (1), *pa. par.* [BASTED, BAST, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

bȧst (2), *pa. par.* [BASE, *v.*; BASED, *pa. par.*] (*Scotch.*)

bȧst (1), **bȧss** (1), *s.* [A.S. *bæst* = the inner bark of the linden-tree, of which ropes were made; *basten rap* = a linden or bast rope; Icel., Sw., Dan., Dut., & Ger. *bast*; O. H. Ger. *bast, past.* In Dut. *bast* means also back, rind, cod, husk, shell.]

1. *Property:* The inner bark of the lime or linden-tree, used in Russia and elsewhere for making mats. [BASS.]

2. A rope made from this material.

3. Anything similar. *Spec.*, a strong woody fibre derived from two palms, *Attalea funifera* and *Leopoldiana Piassaba*, and used for making brooms and brushes.

¶ *Cuba bast:* The fibres of *Paritium elatum*, a Mallow-wort. It is used for tying up plants in gardens, or binding together cigars. (*Treasury of Botany.*)

bast-matting, bast matting, Russian matting, *s.* The matting formed from the inner bark of the lime. (*Hooker & Arnott's Brit. Flora*, ord. *Tiliaceæ.*)

bȧst (2), *s.* [BASTE.]

bȧs'-tą, *adv.* [Ital. *basta* = enough.]

Music: Enough! stop! A term used when the leader of a band wishes to stop a performer. (*Crabb.*)

* **bȧs-tā'll-yĭe**, *s.* [BASTILLE.] (*O. Scotch.*)

bȧs'-tąnt, *a.* [Fr. *bastant*, pr. par. of *baster* = to be sufficient, to go on well; Sp., Port., & Ital. *bastante* = sufficient; Sp. & Port. *bastar* = to suffice, to supply, to give; Ital. *bastare* = to be sufficient; *basta* = enough.] Possessed of ability.

"If we had been provided of ball, we were sufficiently *bastant* to have kept the passe against our enemy."—*Monro: Exped.*, i. 20. (*Jamieson.*)

bȧs'-tard, * bȧs'-tarde, * bȧs'-tarst, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *bast(e)* = illegitimacy (q.v.), and suff. *-ard.* In Sw., Dan., & Ger. *bastard*; Dut. *bastaard*; Fr. *bâtard*; O. Fr. & Prov. *bastard, bastart*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *bastardo*; Low Lat. *bastardus.* The ultimate etymology is O. Fr. & Prov. *bast*; Low Lat. *basta, bastum* = a packsaddle. Cf. Fr. *fils de bast* = a bastard packsaddle child, as opposed to a legitimate child, the muleteers at the inns being accustomed to use their packsaddles as beds.] [BASTE.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* An illegitimate or natural child. [A., II. 1.]

"To anounce Robert his sone, that *bastarst*, was there . . ."
Rob. Glouces., p. 431. (*S. in Boucher.*)

"I laugh to think that babe a *bastard*."
Shakesp.: Timon, i. 2.

2. *Figuratively:*

(*a*) Anything spurious, counterfeit, or false.

". . . words that are but rooted in
Your tongue, though but *bastards* and syllables
Of no allowance to your bosom's truth."
Shakesp.: Coriol., iii. 2.

(*b*) The wine described under A., II. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:*

(*a*) *English Law:* One born out of lawful wedlock. (A child begotten out of lawful wedlock may be legitimized if its parents marry before its birth.)

¶ A bastard, being looked on legally as no one's son, cannot inherit property, though he may acquire it by his own exertions. Other disabilities under which he formerly laboured have been removed.

¶ When a man has a bastard son, and afterwards marrying the mother has a legitimate son by her, the former is called *bastard eigne*, and the latter *mulier puisne.*

(*b*) *Scots Law:* In Scotland a child is legitimized if its parents marry at any future period; this was the case also in the Roman law, which the Scotch in this respect followed.

2. *Hist.* (*Plur. Bastards*). [So called because headed by the illegitimate sons of noblemen, who, on account of being bastards, were incapable of inheriting property.] The name given to certain bandits, who in the fourteenth century rose in Guienne, and, joining with the English, set fire to various towns.

* 3. *Wine-making:* A name formerly applied to a foreign sweet wine sometimes called muscadel [MUSCADEL]. It came chiefly from Candia.

"Why, then, your brown *bastard* is your only drink."
Shakesp.: 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

4. *Sugar-refining:*

(*a*) (*Pl. Bastards*): An impure, coarse brown sugar, one of the refuse products in the manufacture of refined sugar. It is occasionally used in brewing, and frequently by publicans to bring up the colour and gravity of beers which they have adulterated.

(*b*) *Sing.:* A large-sized mould in which sugar is drained. (*Ure.*)

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Begotten out of wedlock; illegitimate; natural.

"Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy, insensible, . . . a getter of more *bastard* children than war's a destroyer of men."—*Shakesp.: Coriol.*, iv. 5.

2. *Figuratively:*

(*a*) Spurious, not genuine; adulterated, implying inferiority to the thing counterfeited.

"That were a kind of *bastard* hope indeed."—*Shakesp.: Merch. of Ven.*, iii. 5.

"Men who, under the disguise of publick good, pursue their own designs of power, and such *bastard* honours as attend them."—*Temple.*

(*b*) Resembling anything else, though not identical with it. Not necessarily implying inferiority to that which it is like. (Used specially of plants or animals resembling others, but not really identical with them, at the same time they are just as perfect as the species whose "bastards" they are.) [See II. 6 & 7.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Military:* . *Of cannon:* Of an abnormal type; for instance, longer or shorter than ordinary.

2. *Printing:*

(*a*) *Bastard or half-title:* An abbreviated title on a page preceding the full title-page of a book.

(*b*) *Bastard fount:* A fount of type cast on a smaller or larger body than that to which it usually belongs. In the former case the lines appear closer together, and in the latter wider apart, than in type cast on the usual body.

3. *Wine-making. Bastard wines* (*pl.*): Those partly sweet, partly astringent.

"Such wines are called mungrel or *bastard* wines, which, betwixt the sweet and astringent ones, have neither manifest sweetness nor manifest astriction, but indeed participate and contain in them both qualities."—*Markham: Transl. of Maison Rustique* (1616), p. 635. (*S. in Boucher.*)

4. *Plastering. Bastard stucco:* A kind of stucco, made two-thirds of lime and one-third of fine pure sand; also, the finishing coat of plastering when prepared for paint.

5. *Painting. Bastard Scarlet:* Of a red colour dyed with madder.

6. *Zool. Bastard Plover:* An English name for a bird, the Common Lapwing (*Vanellus cristatus*).

7. *Botany:*

Bastard Alkanet, Bastard-alkanet: The bark of *Lithospermum arvense* (Common Gromwell). It abounds with a deep-red dye, which is easily communicated to oily substances like the true Alkanet (*Anchusa tinctoria*).

Bastard Balm, Bastard-balm: The English name of Melittis, a genus of Lamiacæ (Labiates). Specially applied to the *Melittis melissophyllum*, a plant found wild in the south and south-west of England. It has beautiful flowers of variegated colour, and in a herbarium acquires and long retains a smell like that of Anthoxanthum.

Bastard Cabbage-tree: The English name of Geoffroya, an anomalous genus with papilionaceous flowers, and drupes instead of proper legumes for fruit.

Bastard Cedar, Bastard-cedar:

(*a*) The English name of the Cedrela, a genus constituting the typical one of the order Cedrelaceæ (Cedrelads). [CEDRELA.] Also the wood of various species of the genus. One kind comes from Australia, and another from the West Indies. The latter is of a brown colour and a fragrant odour, whence the name of cedar has been given to it. It is light, soft, and well adapted for making canoes and other purposes.

(*b*) The English name of the Bubroma, a genus belonging to the order Byttneriacæ (Byttneriads). The *Bubroma guazuma* (Elm-leaved Bastard Cedar) grows in Jamaica. The wood is light and easily wrought. The tree is an umbrageous one, and supplies cattle not merely with food, but with shelter from heat. [BUBROMA.]

Bastard Cinnamon, Bastard-cinnamon: A tree, *Laurus cassia*, which grows in Ceylon. It is decorticated like the True Cinnamon, but of inferior value, being more largely imbued with mucilage.

Bastard Dittany, Bastard-dittany: A Rutaceous plant, *Dictamnus Fraxinella.*

Bastard Flower Fence: The English name of Adenanthera, a genus of plants belonging to the Leguminous order and the Cæsalpineous sub-order. [ADENANTHERA.]

Bastard Hare's Ear: The English name of the Phyllis, a genus belonging to the order Cinchonaceæ (Cinchonads). *Phyllis nobla*, from the Canaries, is an evergreen shrub with beautiful leaves.

Bastard Hemp: A plant, *Datisca cannabina.* It belongs to the Datiscaceæ, or Datiscads.

Bastard Indigo, Bastard-indigo: The English name of a genus of plants belonging to the Leguminous order. There are several species, all from America. *Amorpha fruticosa*, or Shrubby Bastard Indigo, was once used in Carolina as an indigo-plant, but it is now abandoned.

Bastard Lupine, Bastard-lupine: The English name of Lupinaster, a genus of Leguminous plants from Siberia.

Bastard Manchineel: The English name of Cremaria, a genus of plants belonging to the order Apocynaceæ (Dog-banes).

Bastard Orpine: The English name of the Andrachne, a genus of Euphorbiaceous plants.

Bastard Pimpernel: The English name of Centunculus, a genus of plants belonging to the order Primulaceæ (Primworts). The Least Bastard Pimpernel (*Centunculus minimus*) is found wild in Britain. It is a small plant with very minute solitary sessile, axillary, pale rose-coloured flowers.

Bastard Quince: The English name of *Pyrus Chamæmespilus*, which grows in the Pyrenees.

Bastard Rocket: A Cruciferous plant, *Brassica Erucastrum.*

* *Bastard Star of Bethlehem:* A name sometimes given to a Liliaceous plant, a species of *Albuca.* The genuine Star of Bethlehem is *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, which now grows half-wild in Britain.

Bastard Stone-parsley: The English name of the Umbelliferous genus Sison. The Hedge Bastard Stone-parsley (*Sison amomum*) grows wild in Britain. It has roundish ovate pungent aromatic fruit.

Bastard Toad-flax: The English name of Thesium, a genus of plants belonging to the order Santalaceæ (Santalworts). The species are obscure weeds.

Bastard Vervain: The English name of Stachytarpheta, a genus belonging to the order Verbenaceæ, or Verbenes. *Stachytarpheta mutabilis*, or Changing Flower, is a beautiful shrub brought originally from South America.

Bastard Vetch: The English name of Phaca, a genus of Leguminous plants, wild on the continent of Europe and elsewhere. They are pretty herbaceous plants resembling Astragalus.

bastard file, *s.* One of a grade between the rough and the smooth in respect of the relative prominence and coarseness of the teeth. (*Knight.*)

bastard-wing, *s.* Three or four quill-like feathers placed at a small joint in the middle of the wing.

"... I presume that the '*bastard-wing*' in birds may be safely considered as a digit in a rudimentary state ..."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. xiii.

† **băs'-tard,** *v.t.* [From *bastard*, *s.* (q.v.).] To pronounce to be a bastard.

"She lived to see her brother beheaded, and her two sons deposed from the crown, *bastarded* in their blood, and cruelly murdered."—*Bacon.*

† **băs'-tard-ĕd,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [BASTARD, *v.*]

† **băs-tard-ĭng,** * **băs'-tard-ĭng,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [BASTARD, *v.*]

băs'-tard-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *bastard*; *-ism.*] The state or condition of a bastard. (*Cotgrave.*)

băs'-tard-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *bastard*; *-ize.*]

I. *With a person for the object:*

* 1. To beget a bastard.

"I should have been that I am, had the maidenliest star in the firmament twinkled on my *bastardizing.*"—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

2. To render one a bastard by legislation, or to convict one of being a bastard; legally, to declare one a bastard. (*Burn: Just. of Peace.*)

II. *With a thing for the object:* To render illegitimate or abnormal. [See example under the participial adjective.]

băs-tard-īzed, *pa. par.* & *a.*

"... irregular, abbreviated, and *bastardized* languages."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. ii.

băs-tard-īz-ĭng, *pr. p., s.,* & *a.* [BASTARDIZE.]

băs'-tard-lў, *adv.* & *a.*

A. *As adverb:* Like a bastard; after the manner of a bastard. [Used (*lit.*) of persons or (*fig.*) of things.]

"Good seed degenerates, and oft obeys
The soil's disease, and into cockle strays;
Let the mind's thoughts but be transplanted so
Into the body, and *bastardly* they grow."
Donne.

B. *As adjective:* Spurious, counterfeit, not really what it looks like or is called after.

"*Bastardly* tertian ..."—*Barrough: Method of Physick* (1624). (*Halliwell: Contr. to Lexicog.*)

băs'-tard-ў, *s.* [Eng. *bastard*; *-y.* In Sp. & Port. *bastardia*; Ital. *bastardigia.*]

A. *Ord. Lang.:* The state or condition of a bastard.

"There, at your meetest advantage of the time,
Infer the *bastardy* of Edward's children."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 5.

B. *Scots Law:*

1. *Declaration of Bastardy:* An action raised in the Court of Session to obtain a declaration that the plaintiff who has received from the Crown "a gift of bastardy" [see 2] is lawfully entitled to enter on possession of the lands or other property bestowed.

2. *Gift of Bastardy:* A gift from the Crown to some one of the heritable or movable effects of a bastard who has died without lawful issue. Before the donatory can enter upon possession he must obtain a "declaration of bastardy" [see 1].

* **băste** (1), * **băst,** * **baast,** *s.* [O. Fr. *bast* = a packsaddle used by muleteers as a bed in inns.]

1. Fornication or adultery.

"For he was bigeten o *baste*, God it wot."
Artour & Merlin, 7,642. (*N.E.D.*)

2. Illegitimacy.

"*Baast*, not wedlock, bastardia ..."—*Prompt Parv.*

baste (2), *s.* [BASE (1), A., II. 10.]

bāste (1) (*Eng.*), **bāst** (*Scotch*), *v.t.* [In Icel. *beysta* = to strike, to powder; Sw. *bösta* = to baste, to whip, to flog, to beat, to lash; Fr. *bastonner* = to cudgel, to bastinado; Sp. *bastear*; Port. *bastonar*; Ital. *bastonare.* From O. Fr., Sp., & Prov. *baston*; Mod. Fr. *bâton*; Ital. *bastone* = a staff, a stick. Compare also Dan. *baske* = to beat, strike, cudgel; *bask* = a stripe, a blow.] [BASTINADO.]

1. To beat with a cudgel.

"Quoth she, I grant it is in vain
For one that's *basted* to feel pain;
Because the pangs his bones endure
Contribute nothing to the cure."—*Hudibras.*

2. To drip fat or anything similar on meat when it is turning on the spit or roasting-jack to be roasted; to soften by means of such fat.

"The fat of roasted mutton falling on the birds will serve to *baste* them, and so save time and butter."—*Swift.*

bāste (2) (*Eng.*), **bāiss** (*Scotch*), *v.t.* [From O. Fr. *bastir*; Mod. Fr. *bâtir* = to build, ... to baste; Sp. *bastear*, *embastar*; Ital. *imbastire* = to sew with long stitches; from *basta* = a long stitch. Compare Dan. *besye* = to sew, to stitch, to embroider; M. H. Ger. *bestan* = to sew.] To sew slightly, with the view of holding the portions of a dress in their proper place till they can be sewed more thoroughly. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The body of your discourse is sometimes guarded with fragments, and the guards are but slightly *basted* on neither."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, i. 1.

bā'st-ĕd (1) (*Eng.*), * **băst** (*O. Scotch*), *pa. par.* & *a.* [BASTE (1).]

bā'st-ĕd (2), * **bā'st-ęn,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [BASTE (2).]

* **bā'st-ęn,** *pa. par.* [Ger. *basten.*] [BASTE (1).]

* **bā'st-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *bast(e)*; *-er.*] A blow with a stick or similar weapon. (*Todd.*)

"Jack took up the poker, and gave me such a *baster* upon my head, that it was two months before I perfectly recovered."—*Dr. Wagstaffe: Miscell. Works* (1726), p. 48.

* **băs-tide',** *s.* [O. Fr.] A place of defence; a fortress.

Băs'-tille, * **băs'-tile,** * **băs-tylle (ylle as īl),** * **băs'-tēll,** * **băs-tēl,** * **băs-tī'-lī-an,** * **băs-tīl'-lī-ōn** (*Eng.*), * **băs'-tāil-yie** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* [O. Fr. *bastille* = a fastness, a castle furnished with towers; from *bastir*, Mod. Fr. *bâtir* = to build. In Port. *bastilha*; Low Lat. *bastellum, bastile, bastilia, bastia.*]

I. *Generally:*

* 1. *Originally:* A temporary wooden tower on wheels, constructed to enable besiegers safely to approach a town or fort which they designed to attack.

"They had also towres of tymber goyng on wheles, that we clepe *bastiles* or somer castelles, and, shortly, alle thinges that nedfulle was in eny maner kynde of werres the legion had it."—*Trevisa: Vegecius, MS. Reg.* 18, A. xii., ii. 2. (*S. in Boucher.*)

2. *Later:* A small antique castle fortified with turrets, a blockhouse; also the turrets, bulwarks, or other defences of such a structure.

"Sone efter he gat syndry craftismen to clenge the fowsels and to repair the said wall in all partis with touris and *bastalyies*, rynyng in the strangest maner that mycht be deuisit."—*Bellend.: Cron.*, bk. v., c. 9

II. *Spec.* (*of the form* Bastille): The celebrated Parisian state-prison and fortress called by way of pre-eminence *the* Bastille. It was commenced in 1370 by order of Charles V. of France, and was finished in 1382 under his

THE BASTILLE.

successor. Many victims of despotism were immured within its gloomy walls. One of the earliest scenes in the great drama of the first French revolution was the attack of the populace on the Bastille. It was captured by them on the 14th of July, 1789, and soon afterwards demolished. None of the governments which have since succeeded to power in France have ever proposed its restoration.

"For lo! the dread *Bastille*,
With all the chambers in its horrid towers,
Fell to the ground, by violence o'erthrown
Of indignation ..."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

* **bastell-howse,** * **bastell-house,** *s.* The same as BASTILLE, I. 2.

"And they burnte a stead called Farnelay, and won a *bastell-howse* in the same."—*MS. Cott. Calig.*, bk. v., f. 28. (*S. in Boucher.*)

* **băs'-tī-mĕnt,** * **băs-tĭ-mĕn'-tō,** *s.* [From Ital. *bastimento* = a ship, a vessel; but in Sp. = victuals, provision; and in O. Fr. = a building.] A ship, a vessel, &c.

"Then the *bastimentos* never
Had our foul dishonour seen,
Nor the sea the sad receiver
Of this gallant train had been."
Glover: Hosier's Ghost, st. 7.

băs-tĭ-nā'-dō, băs-tĭ-nā'de, *s.* [In Sw. *bastonad*; Dan., Ger., & Fr. *bastonnade*; Dut. *bastinade*; Sp. *bastonazo, bastonada*; Prov. & Sp. *bastonada*; Ital. *bastonata.* From O. Fr., Sp., & Prov. *baston*; Mod. Fr. *bâton*; Ital. *bastone* = a staff, a stick.] [BASTINADO, *v.*, BASTE, *v.* (1), BASTON, BATON.]

1. *Gen.:* A cudgelling, a beating inflicted with a stick.

"And all those harsh and rugged sounds
Of *bastinados*, cuts, and wounds."—*Hudibras.*

2. *Spec.:* One administered with a stick on the soles of the feet, as is usually done in the Turkish empire and in China.

băs-tĭ-nā'-dō, băs-tĭ-nā'de, *v.t.* [In Fr. *bastonner*; Port. *bastonar*; Ital. *bastonare.*] [BASTINADO, *s.*]

1. *Gen.:* To beat with a stick.

"Nick seized the longer end of the cudgel, and with it began to *bastinado* old Lewis, who had slunk into a corner waiting the event of a squabble."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. *Spec.:* To do so on the soles of the feet.

"The Galilee rover, who threatened to *bastinado* a Christian captive to death unless a ransom was forthcoming, was an odious ruffian." — *Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xv.

bāst'-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [BASTE, *v.* (1).]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or operation of beating with a cudgel or similar weapon.

"*Bastings* heavy, dry, obtuse,
Only dulness can produce."—*Swift.*

2. The operation of dripping butter or fat upon meat on the spit or roasting-jack to make it be the more satisfactorily roasted.

"Sir, I think the meat wants what I have, a *basting.*" —*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, ii. 2.

bāst'-ĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [BASTE, *v.* (2).]

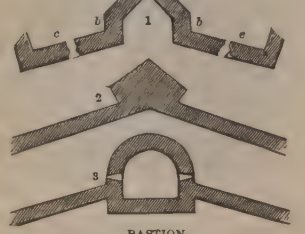
A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* The operation of slightly stitching cloth together as a preparation for more careful sewing of a permanent kind.

băs'-tĭ-ŏn, *s.* [In Sw., Dan., Dut., Ger., Fr., & Sp. *bastion;* Prov. *bastio;* Port. *bastiao;* Ital. *bastione.* From Old Fr., Prov., & Sp. *bastir;* Mod. Fr. *bâtir* = to build.]

I. *Literally:*

Fort.: A projecting mass of earth or masonry at the angle of a fortification having two faces and two flanks, and so constructed that every part of it may be defended by the



BASTION.

1. Modern hollow bastion, Belfort. *a a*, faces; *b b*, flanks; *c c*, curtain. 2. Modern solid bastion, Belfort. 3. Ancient Roman bastion.

flank fire of some other part of the fort. The flanks of adjacent bastions are connected by a *curtain.* The distance between two such flanks is termed the *gorge.* A detached bastion is called a *lunette.*

". . . a fire from the nearest *bastion.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

¶ (*a*) *A Composed Bastion* is one which has two sides of the interior polygon very irregular, with the effect of making the gorges also irregular.

(*b*) *A Cut Bastion* is one which has a re-entering angle instead of a point.

(*c*) *A Deformed Bastion* is one in which the irregularity of the lines and angles prevents the structure from having a regular form.

(*d*) *A Demi-bastion* is a bastion composed of one face only, with but a single flank and a demi-gorge.

(*e*) *A Double Bastion* is a bastion raised on the plane of another one.

(*f*) *A Flat Bastion* is one erected in the middle of a curtain when the latter is too long to be protected by the bastions at its ends.

(*g*) *A Hollow Bastion* is one hollow in the interior.

(*h*) *A Regular Bastion* is one so planned as to possess the true proportion of its faces, flanks, and gorges.

(*i*) *A Solid Bastion* is one solid throughout its entire structure.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A person or thing defiant of attack.

"They build each other up with dreadful skill,
As *bastions* set point-blank against God's will."
Cowper: Conversation.

2. *Poet.:* An object in nature resembling a bastion in appearance.

". . . yonder cloud
That rises upward always higher,
And onward drags a labouring breast,
And topples round the dreary west
A looming *bastion* fringed with fire."
Tennyson: In Memoriam.

băs'-tĭ-ŏned, *a.* [Eng., &c., *bastion; -ed.*] Furnished with bastions.

"To try at length, if tower and battlement
And *bastioned* wall be not less hard to win."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

băs'-tīte, *s.* [In Ger. *bastit.* From *Baste*, in the Harz Mountains, where it was first discovered.] A mineral, called also *Schiller Spar.* It is an impure foliated serpentine. Its hardness is 3·5–4; its spec. gravity 2·5—2·76; its lustre like that of bronze, whence the name *Schiller* in Ger. = of shining lustre. Composition: Silica, 42·36 to 43·90; alumina, 1·50 to 6·10; magnesia, 26·00 to 30·92; protoxide of iron, 7·14 to 10·78; lime, 0·63 to 2·70; oxide of chromium, 0—2·37; protoxide of manganese, 0—·85; potassa or soda, 0—2·79; water, 8·51 to 12·42. Phæstine (q.v.) is an allied mineral (*Dana.*)

băst'-mat, *s.* [In Sw. *bastmatta.*] The same as BAST (1), *s.* (q.v.).

bast'-nā-sīte, *s.* [From *Bastnäs*, in Sweden.] A mineral, the same as Hamartite (q.v.).

bas'-tō, *s.* [In Dan. & Dut. *basta;* Ger. & Fr. *baste;* Sp. *bastos* (pl.); Port. *basto;* Ital. *basto* = (1) a pack-saddle, (2) the ace of clubs.] The ace of clubs at quadrille and ombre. (*Pope.*)

băs'-tŏn, bą-tō'on (*Eng.*), **băs'-tôun** (*Scotch*), *s.* [O. Fr. & Sp. *baston;* Mod. Fr. *bâton;* Port. *bastao;* Ital. *bastone;* Low Lat. *basto.*] [BATON.]

A. *Ordinary Language:* A heavy staff, a baton (q.v.).

"Quha best on fute can ryn lat se,
Or like ane douchty campioun in to fycht
With bustuous *bastoun* darren stryffe, or mais."
Douglas: Virgil, 129, 39. (*Jamieson.*)

B. *Technically:*

I. *Of things:*

1. *Her.:* A staff borne in English coats of arms as a mark of illegitimacy. [BATON, B.]

2. *Arch.:* The round moulding at the base of a column; a torus.

3. A stanza, a verse. (A rendering of A.S. and Icel. *stæf* = a staff . . . stanza.)

"Nis this *bastun* wel ifught."
Harleian MS., 913. (*S. in Boucher.*)

4. A card of the suit of clubs.

II. *Of persons* (*only of the form* baston):

* *Formerly:* A servant of the Warden of the Fleet, whose duty was to attend the King's Courts with a red staff, for the purpose of taking into custody such persons as were committed by the court. It was also his duty to attend on such prisoners as were suffered to go abroad on license.

"It is ordained that no . . . Warden of the Fleet shall suffer any prisoner to go out of prison by mainprise, baile, nor by *baston.*"—Act 1 Richard II. xii.

* **băs'-tŏn,** *v.t.* [BASTON, *s.*] To beat or thrash with a stick or staff; to cudgel.

"I wold try on the fleysh of him, or buy a *bastoned* gown of him."—*Dee: Diary*, p. 43. (*N.E.D.*)

* **băs'-tŏn-ĕt,** *s.* [O. Fr. = little stick, dimin. of *baston* = a stick.] A kind of bit, now obsolete.

"I have seen some horsemen use the bit which we call the *bastonet.*"—*Markham: Cavelarice*, ii. 59.

băs'-tŏn-īte, *s.* [From *Bastogne*, in Luxemburg, where it was found.] A mineral, a greenish-brown mica, in large foliated plates. It is a variety of Lepidomelane (q.v.).

băs'-ỹle (or **bā'-sỹle**), *s.* [Gr. *βάσις* (*basis*) = . . . a base, and *ὕλη* (*hulē*) = a wood . . . (*Chem.*) a base, a principle.]

Chem.: The same as a radical. [RADICAL.]

băs'-ỹl-oŭs (or **bā'-sỹl-oŭs**), *a.* [Eng. *basyl*(*e*); *-ous.*] Pertaining to basyle; of the nature of basyle. (*Graham.*)

băt (1), * **bătte** (pl. * **băt'-tĭs**), *s.* [Fr. *batte* = a beater, battledore, . . . a rammer, a hammer, &c.; *bâton* = a baton, a stick, a staff; Ir. *bat, bata* = a stick, a staff; Russ. *bot;* Fr. *bâton.* Connected with Fr. *battre;* Prov. *batre;* Sp. *batir;* Port. *bater;* Icel. *battere;* Lat. *battuo* = to beat. The original root of these verbs, as well as of the allied substantive *bat* is, without doubt, imitated from the sound of beating.] [BEAT.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A club, stick, staff, or walking-stick of any kind.

(*a*) *In a general sense:*

¶ Still so used in many English dialects.

"The while he spake, lo, Judas, con of the twelve, came, and with him a greet company with swerdis and *battis.*"—*Wicklife: Matt.* xxvi. 47.

"But soon discovered by a sturdy clown,
He headed all the rabble of a town,
And finished them with *bats* or pelted them down."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 629-31.

(*b*) *Spec.:* An instrument of wood, at one end thin and cylindrical for a handle, at the other more expanded, with which to drive a cricket or other ball.

2. A substance used as a weapon, intended to do execution by its weight or beating power, as a *brick-bat.*

3. A sheet of cotton used for filling quilts; batting.

4. A staple, a loop of iron. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

B. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A portion of a brick, constituting less than half its length. (*Gwilt.*)

2. *Mining:* Bituminous or other shale. (*Kirwan.*)

bat-fowler, *s.* One who practises bat-fowling (q.v.).

"The birds of passage would, in a dark night, immediately make for a lighthouse, and destroy themselves by flying with violence against it, as is well known to *bat-fowlers.*"—*Burrington's Essays*, Ess. 4.

bat-fowling, *s.* A method of catching birds by driving them into nets fixed on upright sticks or bats. The fowlers, proceeding to the trees, shrubs, hedges, or other places, where the birds pass the night, light torches or straw in the vicinity, and then beat the bushes, upon which the birds, flying in their fright towards the flames, are caught in nets or by some other appliances.

"We should . . . then go a *bat-fowling.*"—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 1.

bat-net, *s.* A net, fastened on sticks, used in bat-fowling (q.v.).

bat-printing, *s.* A method of porcelain printing.

* **băt** (2), *s.* [A.S. *bat* = boat.] A boat.

bat-swain, *s.* [A.S. *bat-swan.*] A boat-swain. [BOATSWAIN.]

băt (3), * **băck,** * **băcke** (*Eng.*), * **băck,** * **băk,** * **băck'-ie,** * **bā'-kie,** * **bā'-kĭo-bird** (*Old Scotch*), *s.* [In Sw. *natt-backa* = night "back" or bat; Dan. *aftenbakke.* Wedgwood thinks the original word was *blak*, which connects it with Mediæv. Lat. *blatta, blacta, batta.*] [BLATTA.]

A. *Ord. Lang.:* The pipistrelle, or any similar species of flying quadruped. [B. 1.]

"After the flitting of the *bats*,
When thickest dark did trance the sky."
Tennyson: Mariana.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* Any animal belonging to the order Cheiroptera [CHEIROPTERA], and especially to the typical family Vespertilionidæ. [VESPERTILIONIDÆ.] There are numerous species in the United States. In England the Common Bat is *Vespertilio pipistrellus;* it is called also the Flitter Mouse, and the Pipistrelle. The Great Bat is *V. noctula;* the Long-eared Bat, *Plecotus auritus;* and the Greater Horse-shoe Bat, *Rhinolophus ferrum equinum.*

2. *Scripture:* The Bat of Scripture, עַטַלֵּף (*ătălēph*), is correctly rendered, the Hebrew being identical in meaning with the English word. In Isa. ii. 20, the reference is to an ordinary insect-eating bat; and in Lev. xi. 19, Deut. xiv. 18, the species meant is apparently the *Eleutherura Ægyptiaca* figured on the Egyptian monuments. It is a fruit-consuming species, similar to the *Pteropus edulis*, eaten in the Eastern islands.

3. *Her.* A bat is often called a *reremouse.*

bat-haunted, *a.* Haunted by bats.

* **bat-in-water, bat in water,** *s.* A plant, the Water-mint (*Mentha aquatica*).

"Balsamita, menta aquatica: *Bat in water.*"—*MS. Sloane, 5, f. 3.* (*A little after A.D. 1300.*) (*S. in Boucher.*)

bat-shell, *s.* A species of volute (q.v.).

bat's-wing burner. A form of gas burner from which gas issues at a slit so proportioned as to give the flame the shape of a bat's wing.

băt (4), *s.* [Siamese.] A silver coin, called also *Tical* (q.v.), current in Siam. It is worth about 2s. 6d. (*Statesman's Year-Book.*)

băt (1), *v.t.* [From *bat*, *s.* (q.v.).] To handle a bat in playing cricket or any similar game.

băt (2), *v.t.* & *i.* (*Scotch.*) The same as Eng. BATTEN (2), q.v.

bā′-tą-ble, *a.* [Abbreviated from *debatable.*] Debatable, disputable.

"*Batable* ground seems to be the ground heretofore in question, whether it belonged to England or Scotland, lying between both kingdoms."—*Cowel.*

* **băt′-ąil,** *s.* [BATTLE, *s.*]

* **băt′-ąil,** * **băt′-aile,** * **băt′-āil-ĕn,** *v.t.* & *t.* [BATTLE (2), *v.t.* & *t.*]

* **băt′-ąill,** *s.* [BATTLE (2).] (*O. Scotch.*)

* **bā′-tănd,** *adv.* [O. F. *venir battant* = to come in haste.] Hastily; in haste.

"*Batand* to Canterbirt."
Rob. de Brunne, p. 145.

ba-ta′-ra, *s.* [From the S. Amer. native name.] A word used to denote all, or a portion of, the genus Thamnophilus (q.v.).

băt′-ąr-deau, băt′-ĕr-deau (eau as ō), *s.* [Fr. *batardeau* = a dam, mole. Mahn thinks it may be contracted from *basturrie d'eau* = water-car.]

1. *Hydrostatics or Hydraulics:* A coffer-dam.

2. *Fort.:* A wall built across a moat or ditch surrounding a fortification. It is provided with a sluice-gate for regulating the height of the water.

ba-tā′-tas, *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *batate, patate*; Sp. *batata, patata*; Port. *batata*; Ital. *patata*; Peruvian *papa.*] [POTATO.]

Bot.: A genus of Convolvulaceæ, consisting of plants with a four-celled ovary, one style, and two stigmas. They are creeping or twining herbaceous or shrubby plants. About twenty species are known, chiefly from tropical America. *Batatas edulis* (*Convolvulus batatas*, Roxb.) is the sweet potato largely cultivated for food in the hotter parts of both hemispheres. The edible part, the tubers, are from three to twelve pounds in weight. In the East and West Indies, where they grow, our common potato, *Solanum tuberosum*, is called the Irish potato, to distinguish it from the sweet potato or Batatas. *B. jalapa*, from Mexico, has purgative qualities, but is not the true Jalap. [JALAP.] *B. paniculata* furnishes Natal Cotton.

Ba-tā′-vī-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [Eng., &c., *Batavi(a)*; *-an.* From Lat. *Batavus*, a. & s. = pertaining to or one of the Batavi, a branch of the Catti, a Germanic nation who, being expelled from their country through a domestic sedition, settled on an island since called Betuwe or Betu, between the Rhine and the Waal. (In Mahratta and other Hindoo tongues *bet* = island.).]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining (*a*) to the ancient Batavians. [See etym.]

(*b*) To the modern Dutch.

(*c*) To Batavia, in Java, the capital of the Dutch possessions in the East, or to its inhabitants.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One of the ancient Batavi. [See etym.]

2. A native of Batavia in Java.

3. A Dutchman in general.

* **băt′-ąyle,** *s.* Old spelling of BATTLE, *s.*

* **băt′-ąyl-oŭs,** *a.* [BATTAILOUS.]

băţch, * **băţche,** *s.* [From Eng. *bake*; A.S. *bacan*; as *thatch* comes through Old Eng. *thecchen*, from A.S. *theccan* = to cover, to conceal, to thatch. In Dan. *bægt*; Dut. *baksel*; Ger. *geback.*] [BAKE.]

I. *Lit.:* As much bread as a baker produces at one operation.

"Bahche, or bakynge, *batche*: *Pistura.*"—*P. Par.*

"... waiting most earnestly for the hour when the *batch* that was in the oven was to be drawn."—*Transl. of Rabelais*, lv. 199. (*S. in Boucher.*)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of things:* A quantity of anything made at once, and which may therefore be presumed to have the same qualities throughout.

"Except he were of the same meal and *batch.*"—*Ben Jonson.*

2. *Of persons* (*somewhat disrespectfully*): A crew or gang of persons of the same profession or proclivities.

"An' there a *batch* o' wabster lads
Blackguarding frae Kilmarnock."
Burns: The Holy Fair.

"Another *batch* of 200 returned Communists arrived here."—*Times*, Sept. 10, 1879: *French Corresp.*

* **băţch′-ĕl-ŏr,** *s.* [BACHELOR.]

* **bāte** (1), *s.* Old spelling of BOAT.

* **bāte** (2), *s.* [From A.S. *bate* = contention; or abbreviated from *debate* (q.v.).]

"... and breeds no *bate* with telling ..."—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Hen. IV.*, ii. 4.

bate-breeding, *a.* Breeding strife.

"This sour informer, this *bate-breeding* spy."
Shakesp.: *Venus & Adonis*, 655.

bāte, *v.t.* & *i.* Abbreviated form of Eng. ABATE (q.v.).

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To beat down the price of anything from the amount claimed by another, or to beat down the amount of anything.

"When the landholder's rent falls, he must either *bate* the labourer's wages, or not employ or not pay him."—*Locke.*

2. On one's own part to lower the price of anything, whether because another has beaten it down, or spontaneously; also to lessen a demand upon one.

"Nor, envious at the sight, will I forbear
My plenteous bowl, nor *bate* my plenteous cheer."
Dryden.

"... *bate* me some, and I will pay you some, and, as most debtors do, promise you infinitely."—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Hen. IV.*, *Epilogue.*

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To deprive of.

"When baseness is exalted, do not *bate*
The place its honour for the person's sake."
Herbert.

2. To cut off, to remove, to take away.

"*Bate* but the last, and 'tis what I would say."
Dryden: *Sp. Friar.*

3. To make an exception, either in favour of or against. (Used specially in pr. par. *bating*, q.v.)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become less, to diminish, to waste away.

"Bardolph, am I not fallen away vilely since this last action? Do I not *bate*? Do I not dwindle? Why, my skin hangs about me like an old lady's loose gown."—*Shakesp.*: 1 *Hen. IV.*, iii. 3.

2. To intermit, to remit, to retrench. (Followed by *of.*)

"Abate thy speed, and I will *bate of* mine."
Dryden.

* **bāte,** *v.t.* Old spelling of BAIT (3), *v.*

* **bāte,** *v.i.* Old spelling of BAIT (4), *v.*

* **bāte,** *pret. of v.* [Old pret. of *bite* (q.v.).] Bit; did bite.

"Yet there the steel stay'd not, but inly *bate*
Deep in his flesh and opened wide a red flood-gate."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. v. 7.

băt′-ĕ-ą, *s.* [Sp. & Port.]

Mining: A wooden vessel used in Mexico and California for washing gold-bearing sands and crushed ores.

băt′-eau, † băt′-teau (eau as ō) (pl. **băt′-eaux) (eaux as ōz),** *s.* [Fr. *bateau* = a boat, a vessel to cross the water, as a ferry-boat, the body of a coach; Prov. *batelh*; Sp. & Port. *batel*; Ital. *battello*; Low Lat. *batellus*, from *battus* = a boat.] [BOAT.] A light boat, long in proportion to its breadth, and wide in the middle as compared with what it is at the ends.

bateau-bridge, *s.* A floating bridge supported by bateaux.

bā′-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BATE (2), *v.*]

As participial adjective: Used specially in the expression, "*bated* breath," meaning breath artificially restrained.

"... in a bondman's key
With *bated* breath and whisp'ring humbleness."
Shakesp.: *Mer. of Venice*, i. 3.

bā′te-fŭl (1), *a.* [Eng., &c., *bate*, and *full.*] Full of strife, prone to strife; contentious.

"He knew her haunt, and haunted in the same.
And taught his sheep her sheep in food to tuwart:
Which soon as it did *bateful* question frame,
He might on knees confess his guilty part."
Sidney.

* **bā′te-fŭl** (2), *a.* [BATFUL.]

bā′te-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *bate*; *-less.*] Without abatement, unabated; unblunted.

"Haply that name of chaste unhapp'ly set
This *bateless* ed; e ou his keen appetite."
Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 8, 9.

* **băt′-ęl-mĕnt,** *s.* [BATTLEMENT.]

bā′te-mĕnt, *s.* [Contracted from *abatement.*]

Among artificers: Diminution.

"To abate, is to waste a piece of stuff; instead of asking how much was cut off, carpenters ask what *batement* that piece of stuff had."—*Moxon*: *Mech. Ex.*

Bā′-tęn-ītes, Bā′-tęn-ĭsts, Bā-tĕn′-ĭ-ąnz, *s.* [Arab. (?) = esoteric (?).] A sect which came originally from the Mohammedans. Their tenets resembled those of the Assassins. [ASSASSIN.]

† **băt′-fŭl,** * **bā′te-fŭl,** *a.* [From O. Eng. *v. bat* = increase.] [BAT (2), *v.*] [See also BATTEL and BATTEN.] Fertile.

"The fertile land of *bateful* Brytannie."
Stowe: *The Romanes.*

"The *batful* pastures fenced."
Drayton: *Polyolbion*, Song 8.

bath (1), * **bathe** (pl. **baths**), *s.* [A.S. *bæth* (pl. *bathu*). In O.S. *bath*; Sw., Icel., Dan., Dut., & Ger. *bad*; O. H. Ger. *pad*; Wel. *badh, baz* = a bath; Sanse. *bâd, vâd* = to bathe. The idea of *heat*, though now to some degree lost sight of, was originally prominent.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

† 1. The act of bathing; the act of immersing the body in water, or applying water to the body for the sake of cleanliness or of health, or as a religious ceremony.

"... and the chimney-piece
Chaste Dian *bathing.*"—*Shakesp.*: *Cymbeline*, ii. 4.

2. The water or other liquid used for bathing purposes. (*Lit. & fig.*)

(*a*) *Lit.:* In the above sense.

"Why may not the cold *bath*, into which they plunged themselves, have had some share in their cure?"—*Addison*: *Spectator.*

¶ For hot bath, cold bath, &c., see B., I.

(*b*) *Fig.:* Anything which invigorates or soothes and relieves the mind as a cold or hot bath does the body.

"Sleep,
The death of each day's life, sore labour's *bath*,
Balm of hurt minds."—*Shakesp.*: *Macbeth*, ii. 4.

3. The cavity or vessel in which water for bathing purposes is held; a building fitted up with appliances for bathing purposes.

4. Baths were not much frequented in the earlier period of Grecian history; they became more common afterwards. The Romans during the period of the empire gave much attention to bathing, and not merely Rome but even the provincial cities had public baths, often magnificent. In our own country public baths are of comparatively recent introduction, though they are now completely rooted throughout the several cities and towns.

"I was surprised to see several machines out, both of the Municipal and Pavilion *Baths.*"—*Times*, Sept. 26, 1879: *The Bathing Accident at Boulogne.*

B. *Technically:*

I. *Med.:* Any substance which constitutes the medium in which the human body, or a part of it, is immersed for the maintenance or recovery of health or strength. The most common media are water of various temperatures, watery vapours, and air.

1. *A Water Bath.* This may be *natural* or *artificial.* Rivers, lakes, and the sea afford facilities for a *natural* bath; various public and private appliances are designed to furnish an *artificial* one. In the latter case the temperature of the water may be varied at pleasure. Arranged by temperature, six kinds of baths are in use for medical or other purposes:

Name of Bath.	Temperature.
(*a*) A cold bath . . .	33° to 60° Fahr.
(*b*) A cool bath . . .	60° to 75° ,,
(*c*) A temperate bath .	75° to 85° ,,
(*d*) A tepid bath . . .	85° to 92° ,,
(*e*) A warm bath . . .	92° to 98° ,,
(*f*) A hot bath . . .	98° to 106° ,,

All baths below 88° in temperature impart the sensation of cold, those above it of heat. In an artificial bath, not merely can the temperature be raised or lowered at pleasure, but various methods may be adopted of applying the liquid. A bath may be taken by the person walking or plunging into it; by his more or less completely lying down in it; by the sudden affusion of water upon him from above, called the *shower-bath*; or by his being sprinkled with it, or applying it to himself by means of a sponge. Or a stream of water may be turned upon him, in which case the name applied is a *douche* or *douse*, from Ital. *doccia* = *douche.* Or only a part of the body may be immersed, as in the *hip-bath* and the *foot-bath.* Moreover, the water employed may be saline or impregnated with other constituents, as

sulphur, iodine, or, in the case of a foot-bath, mustard.

2. *A Watery-vapour Bath.* If it is intended that the vapour should be breathed, there are three grades of temperature in the vapour bath: the first from 96° to 106°, the second from 106° to 120°, and the third from 120° to 160°. If not intended to be breathed, there are also three: the first from 90° to 100°, the second from 100° to 110°, and the third from 110° to 130°.

3. *An Air Bath:* The exposure of the naked body to the atmosphere of a room of a certain temperature varying from 90° to 130°.

4. *Photography:* A solution in which plates or papers are immersed or floated, or the vessel holding such solution. Baths are known as *sensitizing* [NITRATE OF SILVER], *fixing*, *toning*, or *washing*.

II. *Chemistry:*

1. *Formerly (Spec.):* A vessel of water in which another one was placed which required a lesser amount of heat than that furnished by the naked fire.

2. *Now (Gen.):* Any medium, such as heated sand, ashes, or steam, through which heat is applied to a body.

III. *Heraldry, &c.* *Order of the Bath:* An order of knighthood, so called because the recipients of the honour were required formally to bathe the evening before their creation. It was instituted by Henry IV. in 1399, and, having fallen into disuse, was revived by George I. in 1725. Under George IV. its regulations were modified, and now there are various sub-divisions of the order—viz., Knights Grand Cross of the Bath (G.C.B.), Knights Commanders of the Bath (K.C.B.), and Companions of the Bath (C.B.). Under each of these classes there are now a military and a "civil" (meaning a civilian) sub-class. The ribbon worn by the Knights of the Bath is crimson, with the Latin motto, "*Tria juncta in uno*" = three (England, Ireland, and Scotland, or their emblems, the rose, shamrock, and thistle) joined in one.

BADGE OF THE BATH.

bath-robe, *s.* A loose garment or wrapper enveloping the entire figure.

bath-room, *s.* A room erected to contain a public or private bath.

Bath (2), *s.* [A.S. *Bathan, Bathan ceaster;* from *bathan* = baths. Named from the baths erected over the hot saline and chalybeate springs there existing, the result of old volcanic action in the locality.]

Geog.: A city, the capital of the county of Somerset.

Bath-brick, *s.* An artificially-manufactured "brick" of the usual form, but formed of calcareous earth. It is used for cleaning knives and various kinds of metal work.

Bath-bun, *s.* A bun richer than a common one, and generally without currants.

Bath-chair, *s.* A small carriage or chair on wheels, drawn by a chairman, and intended for the conveyance of invalids or others for short distances. So called because either originally or principally used at Bath, where the steepness of many of the streets rendered such conveyances especially useful.

Bath-chaps, *s.* Small pigs' cheeks cured for the table.

Bath-metal, *s.* An alloy consisting of 1 lb. of copper and 4½ oz. of zinc, or at least more zinc than in brass.

Bath Oolite, Bath-stone, *s.* A shelly limestone belonging, with others of similar character, to the Great Oolite. It is much celebrated as a building stone. (*Lyell: Elem. of Geol.*, ch. xx.) [OOLITE.]

Bath-post, *s.* A term for letter paper, now seldom used. It is a yellow wove post quarto.

bath (3), *s.* [Heb. בַּת (*bath*) = measured; from בָּתַת (*bathăth*) = to measure.] A liquid measure among the ancient Hebrews. It was the same as the ephah [EPHAH], each of these containing the tenth part of an homer (Ezek. xlv. 11). [HOMER.] According to Josephus (*Antiq.*, iii., § 8), it contained six hins. [HIN.] It has been calculated that it contained 1985·77 Parisian cubic inches, but there are other estimates as well.

"Then made he ten layers of brass: one laver contained forty *baths* . . ."—1 *Kings* vii. 38.

bath, *v.t.* [BATH (1), *s.*] To wash in a bath. (Used specially of children, and in the North of England of sheep.)

bāthe, * **bēaṭh** (preterite *bathed*, * *bathud*, *beathed*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *bathian* = to bathe, wash, foment, cherish; from *bæd* = a bath. In Sw. & Icel. *bada;* Dut. & Ger. *baden;* O. H. Ger. *padon;* Sansc. *bâd, vâd* = to bathe.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To immerse the body or any part of it in water, or to pour water upon it for the purpose of cleanliness, as a medical appliance, or as a religious ceremony.

"Then the priest shall wash his clothes, and he shall *bathe* his flesh in water. . . ."—*Numb.* xix. 7.

¶ It is sometimes used reflectively with *self* or *selves*.

"Chancing to *bathe* himself in the river Cydnus, . . . he fell sick, near unto death, for three days."—*South.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(*a*) To wash anything with water or any similar liquid.

". . . the lake which *bathed* the foot of the Alban mountain, . . ."—*Arnold: Hist. of Rome*, vol. i., ch. xxiii.

(*b*) To bring a thing in contact with some liquid, or apply some liquid to it, without the purpose of purification.

"And *bathed* thy sword in blood, whose spot
Eternity shall cancel not?"
Hemans: Wallace's Invocation to Bruce.

(*c*) To immerse in anything, though but faintly analogous to water.

"Each purple peak, each flinty spire,
Was *bathed* in floods of living fire."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 11.

II. *Medicine & Surgery:*

1. To foment or moisten a wound for the purpose of cleansing and soothing it.

2. To supple or soften by the outward application of warm liquors.

"*Bathe* them, and keep their bodies soluble the while by clysters and lenitive boluses."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To enter or lie in a bath, or otherwise take means for formal and thorough ablution.

"The gallants dancing by the river-side,
They *bathe* in summer, and in winter slide."
Waller.

2. *Fig.:* To be immersed in anything.

"Except they meant to *bathe* in reeking wounds,
Or memorize another Golgotha,
I cannot tell."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 2.

* **bathe,** *s.* [BATH (1).]

* **bāthe,** *a.* [BOTH.] (*Scotch.*)

bāthed, * **bā'-ṭhŭd,** * **bēaṭhed,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [BATHE, *v.*]

bā'-ṭhēr, *s.* [Eng. *bath(e);* *-er.* In Ger. *bader.*] One who bathes. (*Tooke.*)

† **ba-thĕt'-ĭc,** *a.* [From Eng., &c., *bathos* (q.v.).] Having the character of bathos. (*Coleridge.*)

bā'-ṭhĭe, *s.* [BOTHIE, BOOTH.] (*Scotch.*)

bā'-ṭhĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BATHE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. and particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* The act or operation of immersing the body or part of it in water, or some other medium, for the purpose of ablution, as a medical appliance, or for ceremonial purposes in connection with religion.

"Their *bathings* and anointings before their feasts."—*Hakewill: Apology*, p. 390.

bathing-machine, *s.* A vehicle consisting of a small room on wheels, provided for a small charge to accommodate persons bathing in the sea. The bather undresses in the machine, which is drawn out by horses some distance among the breakers, so that a plunge, or even a gentle descent from the door-step, places him at once in the water.

"The three ladies betook themselves to a large *bathing-machine*."—*Times*, Sept. 26, 1879.

bathing-place, *s.* A place for bathing.

bathing-room, *s.* A room used for bathing purposes. (*Congreve.*)

bathing-tub, *s.* A tub or similar vessel for holding water to be used for bathing purposes. (*Webster.*)

bath'-mĭs, *s.* [Gr. βαθμίς (*bathmis*).]

Anat.: The cavity which receives the anterior extremity of another bone.

bât'-hŏrse (*t* silent), **băt'-hors,** † **bâ'w-hŏrse,** *s.* [Fr. *bat* = a pack-saddle, a pannel, a saddle on which burdens are laid; and Eng. *horse.*] A horse which carries the baggage of military officers during a campaign. (*Macaulay.*)

bā'-thŏs, *s.* [From Gr. βάθος (*bathos*) = depth or height; βαθύς (*bathus*) = deep or high.] The opposite of the sublime in poetry or in style; anti-climax.

"The taste of the *bathos* is implanted by nature itself in the soul of man; till, perverted by custom or example, he is taught, or rather compelled, to relish the sublime."—*Arbuthnot and Pope: Mart. Scrib.*

* **bā'-thre (thre** as **ther),** *possessive case of adj.* [From A.S. *begra* = of both, from *begen* = both.] Of both. [BOTH, BOTHER.]

bath'-rŏns, *s.* [BAUDRONS.] (*Scotch.*)

* **bā'-ṭhŭd,** *pa. par.* & *adj.* [BATHE, *v.*]

"And *bathud* every veyne in swich licour,
Of which vertue engendred is the flour."
Chaucer: The Prologue, 3, 4.

bath'-vĭl-līte, *s.* [From Bathville, near Torbanehill in Scotland, where it occurs, and suff. *-ite.*] A mineral placed by Dana in his Succinite group of Oxygenated Hydrocarbons. It is an amorphous fawn-coloured mineral, with an absence of lustre, and resembling rotten wood. Sp. gr., about 1·01. Compos.: Carbon, 58·89—78·86; hydrogen, 8·56—11·46; oxygen, 7·23—9·68; ash, 0—25·32. It is akin to Torbanite. (*Dana.*)

ba-thȳb'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [From Gr. βαθύς (*bathus*) = deep, and βίος (*bios*) = life, course of life. *Lit.* = deep life, life in the depths.]

Biol.: A peculiar slimy matter dredged up in the North Atlantic, in 1857, from a depth of 6,000 to 25,000 feet, by the crew of the *Cyclops*, when examining what has since been called the "Telegraph Plateau," for the deposition of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. Specimens of this viscous mud, examined by Prof. Huxley in 1858, were re-examined by him with higher microscopic power in 1868, when he came to the conclusion that they contained a protoplasmic substance apparently existing in masses over wide areas of ocean-bottom. Minute bodies, which he had before called coccoliths, of two forms [COCCOLITH], were believed to stand to the gelatinous protoplasm in the same relation as the spicula of sponges to the softer parts of the animal. Professor Haeckel, after examining the slimy substance, adopted the views of Professor Huxley, and attributed the origin of the protoplasmic substance, though not dogmatically, to spontaneous generation. It was named after him, by Prof. Huxley, *Bathybius Haeckelii*. The naturalists of the exploring vessel *Porcupine*, in 1868, stated that they had found Bathybius alive, but considered it to be derived from sponges, &c. Those of the *Challenger*, however, failed to find it in the parts of the ocean which they dredged over, and propounded the hypothesis that the Bathybius was nothing more than a precipitate from the sea-water by the alcohol in which the specimens had been preserved. More recently, again, the Arctic navigator Bessels, of the *Polaris*, considered that he had found masses of undifferentiated protoplasm in the Greenland seas. The existence of bathybius is not now admitted. (*Q. J. Microscop. Soc.*, 1868, p. 210; *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, vol. xvii., 190–1; *Prof. Allman's Presidential Report at British Association Meeting at Sheffield in* 1879.)

băth-ȳ-mĕt'-rĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *bathymetr(y); -ical.*] Pertaining to bathymetry. (*Prestwich: Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, vol xxvii., p. xliii.)

ba-thȳm'-ĕt-rȳ, *s.* [Gr. βάθος (*bathus*) = deep, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] Measurement by sounding of the depth of the sea at various places. (*Dana.*)

ba-tĭd'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [BATIS.] A doubtful order of plants, of which the sole representative, as yet known, is the *Batis maritima*, described under Batis (q.v.). Lindley placed it with hesitation, and without numbering it, under his Euphorbial Alliance. It has solitary ascending ovules, the female flowers being naked and combined into a succulent cone.

***bā'-tĭe-bŭm, *bā-tĭe-bŭm'-mĭl,** *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] A simpleton; an inactive fellow. (*Scotch.*)

"He was na *batie-hummil.*"
Chr. Kirk, st. 16. *Chron. S.P.*, ii. 367. (*Jamieson.*)

***băt'-ĭl-bā-lў,** *s.* [Probably the same as *battle-baly*; *battle* = to fatten.] An officer in forests, the duties of which are unknown.

"It appears from the Harleian MS. 433, *f.* 39, that in the 1st of Richard III., William Staverton received a confirmation of his graunts of the office of *batil-baly* in the forest of Wyndesore." (*S. in Boucher.*)

bāt'-ĭng, *pr. par.* (*used as a prep.*). [BATE, *v.t.*] Excepting, except.

"If we consider children, we have little reason to think that they bring many ideas with them, *bating*, perhaps, some faint ideas of hunger and thirst."—*Locke.*

bā'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. *βατίς* (*batis*) = a fish, . . . a plant described by Pliny as akin to a bramble-bush.] A genus of plants, the typical one of the order or sub-order Batideæ. The species *Batis maritima* grows in salt marshes in the West Indies. It is a low, shrubby, succulent plant, with opposite leaves. The ashes yield barilla in large quantities, and the plant is sometimes used in the West Indies in the making of pickles.

băt'-ĭst, băt'-ĭste, *s.* [In Sw. & Dan. *battist*, Ger. *batist*, *battist*; Sp. *batista*; Fr. *batiste*, from *baptiste*; Lat. *baptista*; Gr. *βαπτιστής* *baptistēs*) = a baptiser (BAPTIST). Named, according to Mahn and others, either from Baptiste Chambray, who claimed to have been the first manufacturer of *batist*; or because it was used to wipe the heads of infants after their baptism.] A fine description of cloth of mixed silk and woollen, manufactured in Flanders and Picardy.

băt'-lĕt, *bătt'-lĕt, *s.* [Dimin. of Eng. *bat* (1).] A small bat, a flat wooden mallet, consisting of a square piece of wood with a handle, used to beat linen when taken out of the buck, with the view of whitening it. It is called also a *batting staff* and *battledoor* (q.v.).

"I remember the kissing of her *batlet*, and the cow's dugs that her pretty chopt hands had milked."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 4.

bât'-man (1) (*t* silent), or **băt'-man,** *s.* [From Fr. *bât* = a pack-saddle, and Eng. *man.*] A man having charge of a bat-horse and its load. (*Macaulay.*) [BATHORSE.]

băt'-man (2), *s.* [Pers. *ba'tman.*] A weight used in Persia and Turkey, and varying in weight according to the locality.

I. In Persia, the batman usually weighs from 6 lbs. to 10 lbs. avoirdupois.

II. *In the Turkish Empire:*

1. At Smyrna and Aleppo it usually contains 6 okes, or 400 drachms = about 17 lbs. avoirdupois.

2. In the other parts of the Turkish empire there are two batmans: (*a*) *The greater batman* = about 157 lbs. avoirdupois; (*b*) *the lesser batman* = about 39 lbs. avoirdupois.

ba'-tō-līte, *s.* [Fr. *baton* (q.v.), and Gr. *λίθος* = a stone.] What was considered by Montfort a new genus of fossil shells, but was regarded by Cuvier as only Hippurites (q.v.), formerly described by Lamarck.

băt'-ŏn, *ba-tō'on, *băt'-tôon, *băt'-ŭne, băs'-tŏn, *s.* [Fr. *bâton* = a batoon, a staff, a walking-stick, a club, a cudgel, a truncheon, a field-marshal's staff; O. Fr. & Sp. *baston*; Ital. *bastine* = a staff, a support, a prop; Low Lat. *basto.*] [BASTON.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Gen.:* A staff or club.

"Straightways we saw divers of the people with *bastons* in their hands, as it were, forbidding us to land."—*Bacon: New Atlantis.*

2. *Spec.:* A truncheon, or anything similar. It may be used—

(*a*) As a badge or symbol of authority, as a field-marshal's baton.

(*b*) Partly as a symbol of authority, and partly as an offensive weapon, as a policeman's baton.

(*c*) For giving directions, as the baton of one who conducts a musical entertainment.

B. *Her.:* A diminutive of the bend sinister, of which it is one-fourth part the width. It is called more fully a *sinister baton*, and occasionally, though not with correctness, a *fissure*. It is invariably a mark that its first bearer was illegitimate. [DEXTER, CROSS.]

BATON.
Arms of Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton.

băt'-ŏn, *v.t.* [BATON, *s.*] To strike with a policeman's baton; to charge (a mob) with drawn batons.

ba-tôon, *v.t.* [BATON, *s.*] To cudgel.

bat-rā'-chĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. *βατράχειος* (*batrachelos*) = pertaining to a frog, from *βάτραχος* (*batrachos*) = a frog.] According to Brongniart and Cuvier, the last of the four orders of Reptiles. In Prof. Owen's classification, the thirteenth and last order of the class Reptilia, or Reptiles. He places under it the frogs, toads, and newts. (*Prof. Owen: Palæontology.*) Huxley makes the Batrachia the second of his four orders of Amphibia. It contains the frogs and toads.

bat-rā'-chĭ-ąn, * bat-rā'-çĭ-ąn, *adj. & s.* [In Fr. *batracien.*] [BATRACHIA.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to any member of the order Batrachia. (*Lyell.*)

B. *As subst.:* A member of the order Batrachia.

". . . these formidable *Batrachians.*"—*Lyell.*

băt'-rą-chīte, *s.* [In Ger. *batrachit*; Lat. *batrachites*; Gr. *βατραχίτης* (*batrachitēs*), a mineral of a frog-green colour, described by Pliny; *βάτραχος* (*batrachos*) = a frog.] A mineral, according to the British Museum Catalogue a variety of Olivine (q.v.); but Dana makes it a variety of Monticellite (q.v.).

băt'-rą-chŏĭd, *a.* [Gr. *βάτραχος* (*batrachos*) = a frog, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = appearance.] Resembling a frog.

băt-rą-chŏ-mў-ŏm'-ą-chў, *s.* [Gr. *βάτραχος* (*batrachos*) = a frog; *μῦς* (*mus*), genit. *μυὸς* (*muos*) = a mouse, and *μάχη* (*machē*) = battle, fight.] The battle between the frogs and the mice, a burlesque poem, sometimes ascribed to Homer.

băt-rą-chŏ-spĕr'-mĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [BATRACHOSPERMUM.] The fourth tribe of the Vaucheriæ, which again are the first sub-order of the order Fucaceæ, or Seawracks. The frond is polysiphonous, composed of a primary thread with parallel accessary ones around it. The vesicles, which are clustered, are terminal or lateral.

băt-rą-chŏ-spĕr'-mŭm, *s.* [Gr. *βάτραχος* (*batrachos*) = a frog, and *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = a seed.] A genus of plants belonging to the alliance Algales and the order Confervaceæ, or Confervas. They are found in marshes, and more rarely in the sea.

băt'-rą-chŭs, *s.* [Lat. *batrachus* = a frog-fish; Gr. *βάτραχος* (*batrachos*) = a frog, a frog-fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes of the order Acanthopterygii, and the family with the pectoral fins feet-like. None are found in Britain.

băt-rą-cŏph'-ą-gŏŭs, *adj.* [Gr. *βάτραχος* (*batrachos*) = a frog; and *φαγεῖν* (*phagein*), infin. = to eat.] Feeding on frogs.

bats'-çhĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after John George Batsch, a professor of botany in the University of Jena in the latter half of the eighteenth century.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Boraginaceæ (Borageworts). The few species known are pretty American plants.

băts'-mąn, *s.* [Eng. *bat's*, poss. of *bat* (1), and *man.*] The person who handles the bat in cricket.

*** bătt,** *s.* [Fr. *batte* = . . . the bolster of a saddle.] The bolster of a saddle. (*Scotch.*)

To keep one at the batt = to keep one steady.

"I hae had eneuch ado wi' John Gray; for though he's nae bad hand when he's on the loom, it is nae easy matter to keep him at the *batt.*"—*Hogg: Winter Tales*, i. 377. (*Jamieson.*)

băt'-tą, *s.* [Hind.] Allowance supplementing the ordinary pay given to the East Indian regiments, whether European or sepoy, when they are on a campaign or occupying a half-conquered country.

*** băt'-tą-ble,** *a.* [Comp. *battel* (q.v.); Eng. suffix *-able.*] Capable of cultivation.

"Masinissa made many inward parts of Barbary and Numidia, before his time incult and horrid, fruitful and *battable.*"—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.* (*To the Reader.*)

*** bat'-taĭl'-ąnt, * băt'-tęil-ănt,** *s.* [Fr. *bataillant*, pr. par. of *batailler* = to fight, struggle, dispute, contest hard.] [BATTLE, *v.*] A combatant.

"Soon after this I saw an elephant
Adorned with bells and bosses gorgeouslie,
That on his backe did beare (as *battellant*)
A goodlie towre, which shone exceedinglie."
Spenser: Visions of the World's Vanitie.

*** băt'-taĭle,** *s.* [BATTLE (2).]

† băt'-taĭl-oŭs, * băt'-ayl-oŭs (*English*), *** băt'-tą-loŭss** (*Scotch*), *a.* [Fr. *bataille*; Eng. suffix *-ous.*]

I. *Of persons:*

1. *Of armies:* Full of fight; eager for fight; quarrelsome.

"The French came foremost, *battailous* and bold."
Fairfax.

2. *Of individuals:*

(*a*) Disposed to fight; quarrelsome.

"A cruell man, a *bataylous.*"
Gower: Conf. Amant., b. v.

(*b*) Brave in fight.

"At schrefttis evin sum wes so *battalouss*,
That he wald win to his maister in field
Fourty florans."
Colkelbie Sow, 879. (*Jamieson.*)

II. *Of things:*

1. Constituting one of the operations of battle; involving battle; warlike.

"Those same against the bulwarke of the sight
Did lay strong siege and *battailous* assault."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 9.

2. Constituting preparation for battle; such as is adopted in battle.

"He started up, and did himself prepare
In sun-bright arms and *battailous* array."
Fairfax.

† bat-tā'-lĭ-ą, *s.* [From Class. & Low Lat. *battalia*, *batalia*. In Ital. *battaglia* = a battle, a fight; Port. *batalha*; Prov. *batalha*, *batailla*; Sp. *batalla*; Fr. *bataille*. Wachter calls *battalia* originally a Burgundian word.] [BATTLE.]

1. Order of battle, battle-array.

"Both armies being drawn out in *battalia*, that of the king's, trusting to their numbers, began the charge with great fury, but without any order."—*Swift: Reign of King Henry I.*

2. An army, or portions of it, arranged in order of battle: *spec.*, the main body as distinguished from the wings.

"Arm'd and array'd for instant fight,
Rose archer, spearman, squire, and knight,
And in the pomp of battle bright
The dread *battalia* frown'd."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 20.

băt'-tą-līne, *s.* [Compare *battlement.*] A projection, or kind of verandah, of stone.

"The passage to the bells in the great steeple was from the south lesser steeple, by a *battaline* under the easing of the slates of said church."—*Orem: Descrip. Chanonry of Aberd.*, p. 64.

bat-tăl'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [In Sw. & Dut. *bataljon*; Dan., Ger., & Fr. *bataillon*; Sp. *batallon*; Port. *batalhao*; Ital. *battaglione.*] [BATTALIA.]

I. *Literally.* (*Military & Ord. Language*):

*** 1.** An army drawn up for battle.

"Why, our *battalion* trebles that amount."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

¶ In some editions it is "*battalia* trebles."

2. An assemblage of companies; the tactical and administrative unit of infantry—that is, the first body that is, as a rule, used independently, and commanded by a field officer (major or lieutenant-colonel). It consists of from four to ten companies, and is generally about 1,000 strong on a war footing.

(*a*) *English battalions* are formed of ten companies for administrative and eight for tactical purposes. The first twenty-five regiments have two battalions, the remainder, originally of one battalion each, are now linked in pairs according to their territorial derivation. Linked-battalions are interchangeable as regards officers, and each shares the honours and advantages of the other. Two regiments of Rifles have four battalions each, and the three regiments of the Guards seven battalions in all.

The peace strength of a battalion is about 400 men, but varies; its war strength in the field is 1,000 men.

(*b*) *United States battalions.* A battalion in this country consists of two, four, six, eight, or ten companies, according to circumstances, and is commanded by the senior officer present. The number of enlisted men in a battalion varies from 100 to 1,000 in accordance with the minimum or maximum organization of the army.

(*c*) *French battalions.* By the laws of the 2nd of December, 1874, and January 20 and March 13, 1875, the French Infantry is divided into (1) Infantry of the Line, (2) Regiments of Zouaves, (3) Regiments of Tirailleurs Algériens, and (4) Battalions of Chasseurs à Pied. The 144 Regiments of Infantry of the Line have each four battalions; a battalion (which is divided into four field companies) consisting of 12 commissioned officers, 54 non-commissioned officers, and 264 soldiers—in all 330 men, raised in time of war to 1,000 men. The Regiments of Zouaves have, in peace, 612 men in a battalion, and in war 1,000. The Tirailleurs Algériens, who in time of peace are always in Algeria, or at least have been so for the last eight years, have, in peace, 652 men in a battalion, and in war 1,000 men. Finally, the Chasseurs à Pied have, in peace, 468 men, and in war 1,000 men.

(*d*) *German battalions.* With the exception of the 116th (Hesse) Regiment, the 148 Line Regiments have three battalions. The Yägers are formed into twenty-six separate battalions. To each line regiment is attached a Landwehr regiment of two battalions, and these latter bear the same number as the regular regiments to which they are affiliated. The five Prussian Guard Regiments have 22 officers and 678 men per battalion in peace time, the remaining regiments having 18 officers and 526 men per battalion, and the Yägers 22 officers and 526 men. On mobilisation for war all battalions are raised to a strength of 22 officers and 1,000 men, with a regimental staff of one commandant, one extra field officer, and one aide-de-camp. Pioneer battalions are practically field engineer bodies, and are divided into Pontoniers (for bridging), and Sappers and Miners (for siege operations, demolitions, or the construction of artificial defences). They have each three field and one depôt company; the former comprising fifteen officers and 650 men.

II. *Figuratively:* A great number of anything.

"When sorrows come, they come not single spies,
But in *battalions.*" *Shakesp.: Hamlet,* iv. 5.

bat-tăl'-ĭ-ŏned, *a.* [Eng. *battalion; -ed.*] Formed into battalions. (*Barlow.*)

* **bătt'-ăll,** *s.* [From Fr. *bataill.*] [Battle, *s.*] A battalion. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

* **bătt-ăl-lĭng,** * **bătt'-tĕl-lĭng,** *s.* [From Fr. *bastillé, botillé.*] [Bastille, Battlement.] A battlement.

"Skarsement, reprise, corbell, and *battellingis.*"—*Palice of Honour,* iii. 17. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bătt'-tăr-ăx,** *s.* [Battle-axe.] (*O. Scotch.*)

* **bătt'-tărt,** * **bătt'-tĭrt,** * **bătt'-tărd,** * **bătt'-tĕr,** *s.* [Fr. *bastarde.* "A demie-cannon, or demie-culiverin; a smaller piece of any kind" (*Cotgrave*).] (*O. Scotch.*) A cannon of a smaller size.

"Item, tua pair of irne calmes for moyan and *battard.*"—*Ibid.,* p. 169. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bătt'-tęll,** *s.* [Battle.]

* **bătt'-tęll-ănt,** *s.* [Battailant.]

* **bătt'-tęl,** * **bătt'-tĭll,** * **bătt'-tle** (1), *v.t. & i.* [From O. Eng. & Scotch *bat* = to fatten, to be fat; and, according to Mahn, A.S. *dæl* = deal, portion.] [Bat, *v.*, Batful, Batten.]

A. *Transitive:* To make fat.

"Ashes are a marvellous improvement to *battle* barren land, by reason of the fixed salt which they contain."—*Ray: Proverbs.*

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:* To become fat, to gain flesh.

"The best advizement was, of bad, to let her
Sleep out her fill without encomberment;
For sleep, they said, would make her *battill* better."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. viii. 36.

II. *In Oxford:* To stand indebted in the college books for what is expended in purchasing provisions at the buttery (*size* is the corresponding term at Cambridge). (*Todd.*)

[Batteler.] (In this sense Skinner and Boucher derive *battel* from Dut. *betaalen* = to pay, whence may be derived the Eng. *tale* = a reckoning, *tell* = reckon, and *tally.* In Todd's *Johnson* it is derived from Sax. *tellan* = count, with the prefix *be.*)

* **bătt'-tęl** (1), *s.* [Battle (1).] An old spelling of the substantive Battle. (Used specially in Old Law for the absurd practice of settling legal innocence or guilt by single combat.) [Battle, *s.*, B, 1.]

". . . the barbarous and Norman trial by *battel.*"—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iv., ch. 33.

* **bătt'-tęl** (2) (*O. Eng.*), * **bătt'-tęll** (*O. Scotch*), *a. & s.* [From Battel, *v.* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:* Fertile, fruitful. (Used specially of soil.)

". . . is like unto a fruitful field or *battel* soil."—*Holland: Plutarch,* p. 943.

B. *As substantive (in the plural):*

1. *At Oxford:* Provisions purchased at the college buttery; the expenses incurred by the student in connection with them; the bills or accounts for such expenses.

"Bring my kinsman's *battels* with you, and you shall have money to discharge them."—*Letters (Cherry to Hearne),* i. 119.

2. *At Eton (formerly):* A small portion of food given the students by their dames in addition to the college allowance.

* **bătt'-tęl-ĕr, bătt'-tlĕr,** *s.* [From Eng. *battel; -er.*]

In Oxford:

1. *Originally:* A student at the university, who paid for nothing except what he called for. He corresponded to what was called at Cambridge a *sizar.*

2. *Later:* A semi-commoner, the lowest grade of student, whose parents wholly paid his way in the university.

"Though in the meanest condition of those that were wholly maintained [in the University of Oxford] by their parents, a *battler,* or semi-commoner, he was admitted to the conversation and friendship of the gentlemen-commoners."—*Life of Bishop Kennett,* p. 4.

3. *In a more general sense:* Any student keeping terms or residing at the University of Oxford.

". . . became a *battler* or student at Oxford."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*

* **bătt'-tęll,** *s.* [Battle.]

* **bătt'-tę-mĕnt,** *s.* [Fr. *battement* = a beating; from *battre* = to beat.] A beating.

bătt'-tĕn, † **bătt'-tŏn,** *s. & a.* [Fr. *bâton* = a stick, a staff, or Eng. *bat* (1) (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Carp.:* A plank of wood from 2 to 7 inches wide, 2¾ inches thick, and from 6 to 50 feet long. They are used for floors, and, reared upright on the inner face of walls, afford supports to which the laths for the plastering may be affixed. Battens differ from deals in never being so much, while deals are never so little, as seven inches wide.

"A *batten* is a scantling of wood, two, three, or four inches broad, seldom above one thick, and the length unlimited."—*Moxon.*

2. The movable bar of a loom which strikes in or closes the threads of a woof. (*Francis.*)

3. *Naut.:* Thin pieces of wood nailed to the mast-head and to the midship post of the yard.

Battens of the hatches: Scantlings of wood or cask-hoops rendered straight, which are used to keep the margin of the tarpaulins close to the hatches during storms at sea.

B. *As adjective:* Of or pertaining to battens.

batten-end, *s.* A batten less than six feet in length.

bătt'-tęn (1), *v.t.* [From *batten,* s. & a. (q.v.).]

1. To form with battens.

2. To fasten with battens.

Naut.: To batten down the hatches of a ship. To fasten them down with battens, which is generally done when a storm arises. [Batten, *s.*, A. 3.]

bătt'-tęn (2) (*Eng.*), **bătt** (*Old Eng. & Modern Scotch*), *v.t. & i.* [Comp. with A.S. *bet* = better; Dut. *bat, bet* = better; A.S. *betan,* and Icel. *batna* = to grow better; Goth. *gabatnan* = to profit.] [Batful, Battel (1), Better.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Of persons, or of the lower animals:* To cause to become fat, to fatten.

"*Battening* our flock with the fresh dews of night,
Oft till the star that rose at evening bright."
Milton: Lycidas, 26, 27.

2. *Of land:* To fertilise, to render fertile [For example, see Battening (1).]

B. *Intrans.:* To grow fat through gluttony and sloth. (*Lit. and fig.*)

"Hopes rashly, in disgust as rash recoils:
Battens on spleen, or moulders in despair."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

bătt'-tęned (1), *pa. par. & a.* [Batten (1), *v.t.*]

bătt'-tęned (2), *pa. par. & a.* [Batten (2), *v.t.*]

bătt'-tęn-ĭng (1), *pr. par. & a.* [Batten (1), *v.*]

1. *In a transitive sense:* Imparting fatness or fertility.

"The meadows here, with *batt'ning* ooze enrich'd,
Give spirit to the grass; three cubits high
The jointed herbage shoots." *Philips.*

2. *In an intransitive sense:* Becoming fat.

"While paddling ducks the standing lake desire,
Or *batt'ning* hogs roll in the sinking mire."
Gay: Pastorals.

bătt'-tęn-ĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Batten (2), *v.t.*]

As subst.: Narrow battens nailed to a wall to which the laths for the plastering are fixed.

bătt'-tĕr (1), *v.t.* [Fr. *battre* = to beat; Prov. *batre;* Sp. *batir;* Port. *bater;* Ital. *battere;* from Lat. *batuo* and *battuo* = to beat.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. To inflict upon any thing or upon any person a succession of heavy blows.

1. *In a general sense:*

"And clattering flints *batter'd* with clanging hoofs."
Tennyson: A Dream of Fair Women.

2. *Spec.:* In the military sense defined under B. (*Lit. & fig.*)

". . . these haughty words of hers
Have *batter'd* me like roaring cannon shot."
Shakesp.: 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

"Now that those institutions have fallen we must hasten to prop the edifice which it was lately our duty to *batter.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. i.

II. To inflict upon a person or thing a continued assault or hard usage, not necessarily taking the form of actual blows. (In this sense the assailant may be man, one of the inferior animals, wind, rain, and storm, or time.)

"*Batter'd* and blackened and worn by all the storms of the winter."
Longfellow: The Courtship of Miles Standish.

¶ For other examples see under Battered.

Fig.: Of the effect of passion upon the mind.

"Kingdom'd Achilles in commotion rages
And *batters* down himself."
Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Military:* To inflict a succession of heavy blows on a wall or other defence with the view of breaking it down. This was of old done by means of a battering-ram, and now by artillery. [Battering-ram.]

2. *Forging:* To spread metal out by hammering on the end.

bătt'-tĕr (2), *v.i.* [Fr. *battre* = to beat, . . . to shake.]

Arch.: (*Formerly*) To bulge out as a badly-built wall; (*now*) to slope. [Batter (1), *s.*]

"The side of a wall, or any timber, that bulges from its bottom or foundation, is said to *batter.*"—*Moxon.*

¶ Johnson says, "A word used only by workmen." But Joseph Hunter, writing in Boucher's *Dict.,* gives an example of its occurrence in general literature (derived, however, evidently from the language of carpenters):—

". . . the plom-line whereby the evenes of the squares be tried, whether they *batter* or hang over."—*Transl. of Polydore, Virgil,* p. 77. (*J. H. in Boucher.*)

bătt'-tĕr (3), *v.t.* [From *batter* (2), *s.* (q.v.).] To paste; to cause one body to adhere to another by means of a viscous substance.

bătt'-tĕr (1), *s.* [From *batter* (2), v.]

Arch.: A backward slope in a wall to make the plumb-line fall within the base; as in railway cuttings, embankments, &c. (*Weale.*)

batter-rule, *s.*

Arch.: A plumb-line designed to regulate the "batter" or slope of a wall not meant to be vertical. The plumb-line itself is perpendicular, but the edge is as much to the side of this as th wall is intended to slope. (*Francis.*)

bătt'-tĕr (2), *s.* [From Fr. *battre* = to beat, to agitate, to stir; that which is berten, agitated, or stirred.]

1. A mixture of several ingredients beaten together with some liquor; so called from its being so much beaten.

"One would have all things little, hence has try'd
Turkey poults fresh from th' egg in *batter* fry'd."
King.

2. A glutinous substance used for producing adhesion; paste used for sticking papers, &c., together. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

3. *Printing:* A bruise of the face of the type, when arranged in pages for printing; also a similar defacement of a stereotyped plate.

batter-pudding, *s.* A pudding made of flour, milk, eggs, butter, and salt. It is either baked or boiled.

* **bătˊ-tẽr** (3), *s.* [Corrupted from Fr. *bastarde.*] A species of artillery. [Battart.] (*O. Scotch.*)

bătˊ-tẽr (4), *s.* [Batter (1), *v.t.*]

Pottery: A plaster mallet used to flatten out a lump of clay which is to be laid and formed upon the *whirling table.*

bătˊ-tẽr (5), *s.* [Batsman.]

bătˊ-tẽred, * **bătˊ-red,** * **ẙ-bătˊ-red (red as ẽrd),** *pa. par.* & *a.* [Batter (1), *v.*]

A. *As past participle:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As participial adjective. Specially—*

I. *Of things:* Having marks indicating that it has been subjected to blows.

"But sparely form'd, and lean withal:
A *battered* morion on his brow."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 5.

II. *Of persons:* Affording obvious indications that time has done its work upon their physical frame. *Used—*

(*a*) *Of old men:*

"I am a poor old *battered* fellow, and I would willingly end my days in peace."—*Arbuth.: Hist. of J. Bull.*

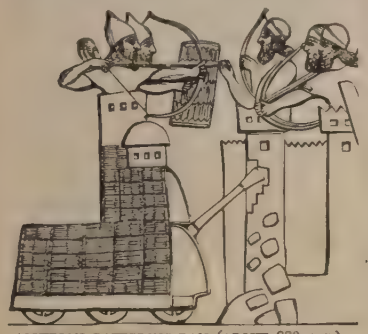
Or (*b*) *of old women:*

"In di'monds, pearls, and rich brocades,
She shines the first of *batter'd* jades."—*Pope.*

bătˊ-tẽr-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *batter; -er.*] One who batters. (*Johnson.*)

bătˊ-tẽr-ĭn̆g, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Batter (1), *v.*]

battering-ram, *s.* An ancient military engine used for battering down walls. It existed among the Assyrians. See the engraving, taken from a tablet dated about 880 B.C. In its most perfect form among the Romans it consisted of a pole or beam of wood sometimes as much as 80, 100, or even 120 feet in length. It was suspended by its extremities from a single point or from two points in another beam above, which lay horizontally across two posts. When at rest it was level, like



ASSYRIAN BATTERING-RAM (ABOUT 880 B.C.).

the beam above it. When put in action against a wall, it was swung horizontally by men who succeeded each other in constant relays, the blow which it gave to the masonry at each vibration being rendered all the more effective that one end of it was armed with iron. This, being generally formed like a ram's head, originated the name *aries* (ram), by which it was known among the Romans, and battering-*ram*, which it obtains among ourselves. A roof or shed covered it to protect the soldiers who worked it from hostile missiles, and to facilitate locomotion it was placed on wheels.

bătˊ-tẽr-ẙ, *s.* [In Sw. *batteri;* Dan., Ger., & Fr. *batterie;* Dut. *batterij;* Sp. & Port. *bateria;* Ital. *batteria.* From Fr. *battre,* Prov. *batarla* = to beat. (Batter.) Essential signification, a beating; hence apparatus for inflicting one.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

† **I.** The act of beating or battering.

† **II.** The state of being beaten or battered; a legal action raised in consequence of having been beaten. [B., I.]

† **III.** The wound or other injury produced by a beating.

1. *Lit.:* A wound or other injury of the body. [B., I.]

". . . may increase the damages at their own discretion; as may also be the case upon view of an atrocious *battery.* But then the *battery* must likewise be alleged so certainly in the declaration that it may appear to be the same with the *battery* inspected."—*Blackstone. Comment.,* bk. iii., ch. 22.

2. *Fig.:* A wound or impression on the heart.

"For where a heart is hard, they makeno *battery.*"
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 427.

IV. Apparatus by which the act or operation of battering is effected.

1. *Lit.:* In the military sense. [B., II. 1, 2.]

"All the southern bank of the river was lined by the camp and *batteries* of the hostile army."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

2. *Figuratively:*

(*a*) Heaven's artillery; lightning, with the accompanying thunder.

"A dreadful fire the floating *batt'ries* make,
O'erturn the mountain, and the forest shake."
Blackmore.

(*b*) An argument.

"Earthly minds, like mud walls, resist the strongest *batteries.*"—*Locke.*

B. *Technically:*

I. *Law:* The unlawful beating of another, or even the touching him with hostile intent. It is legitimate for a parent or a master to give moderate correction to his child, his scholar, or his apprentice. A churchwarden or beadle may gently lay hands on a person disturbing a congregation. A person, also, who is violently assailed by another may strike back in self-defence. He may do so also in defence of his property. But to strike any one in anger, however gently, without these justifications, exposes one to the liability to be prosecuted for assault and battery, the assault being the menacing gesture and the battery the actual blow. [Assault.] Wounding and mayhem are a more aggravated kind of battery. (*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iii., ch. 8.)

II. *Military:*

1. *Breaching (siege) battery:* One placed as close as possible to the object to be destroyed; as the stone revetment of a fortress.

2. *Counter or direct (siege) battery:* One intended to crush the opponent's fire by an equal number of heavy guns.

3. *Cross batteries:* Two batteries playing on the same point from two different positions.

4. *Elevated (siege) battery:* One in which the gun platforms are on the natural level of the ground.

5. *Enfilading battery:* One which is placed on the prolongation of the line occupied by the enemy.

6. *Fascine battery:* One made of fascines.

7. *Floating battery:* A heavily armed and armoured vessel intended for bombarding fortresses and not for sea cruising.

8. *A gabion battery:* One built up of gabions.

9. *Half-sunken battery:* One in which the terreplein is sunk two feet below the level of the ground.

10. *Masked battery:* One that is concealed from view of the enemy by brushwood or the non-removal of natural obstacles in front until it is ready to open fire.

11. *Mortar battery:* One without embrasures in the parapets, and the platform is horizontal. The shells are fired over the parapet at an angle of 45°.

12. *Open batteries:* Those which are not protected by earthen or other fortifications.

13. *Ricochet battery:* One in which the guns are placed on the prolongation of the front of an enemy's battery, so that by firing low charges the shot or shell may be made to bound along inside the work and dismount the guns.

14. *Sand-bag battery:* One constructed in rocky or sandy sites of sand-bags filled with earth or sand.

15. *Screen (siege) battery:* One in which the actual gun battery is protected by a low earthen screen placed parallel to and a short distance from the main battery.

16. *Sunken (siege) battery:* One in which the gun platforms are sunk three feet below the surface.

17. A certain number of artillerymen united under the command of a field officer, and the lowest tactical unit in the artillery. In a *battery* there are gunners who work the guns, and drivers who drive the horses by which these guns are transported from place to place. Batteries are usually distinguished as *Horse, Field,* and *Garrison.* The first two consist of six guns each.

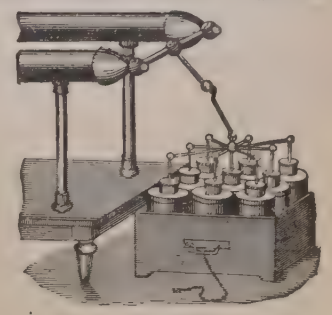
(1) *Horse batteries* are those in which the gunners are carried partly on the carriages and partly on horses.

(2) *Field batteries* are those in which all the gunners are carried on the carriages; and these are divided again into (*a*) Mountain and (*b*) Position Batteries.

(3) *Garrison batteries* are those bodies of foot artillerymen who have to serve and mount the heavy guns in forts or coast batteries.

III. *Physics:*

1. *An Electric Battery:* One consisting of a series of Leyden jars [Leyden Jar], the ex-



BATTERY OF LEYDEN JARS.

ternal and internal coatings of which are respectively connected with each other.

2. *A Magnetic Battery or Magazine:* One consisting of a number of magnets joined together by their similar poles.

3. *A Thermo-electric Battery:* One in which a number of thermo-electric couples are so joined together that the second copper of the first is soldered to the bismuth of the second, the second copper of this to the bismuth of the third, and so on. It is worked by keeping the odd solderings, for instance, in ice, and the even ones in water at a temperature of 100° Fahr.

4. *A Voltaic Battery or Voltaic Pile:* A battery or pile constructed by arranging a series of voltaic elements or pairs in such a way that the zinc of one element is connected with the copper of another, and so on through the whole series. The first feeble one was made by Volta, who used only a single pair. [Voltaic Pile.] There are two forms of it, a *Constant Battery* and a *Gravity Battery.*

VOLTAIC PILE.

(*a*) *A Constant Battery,* or *Constant Voltaic Battery:* One in which the action continues without material alteration for a considerable portion of time. This is effected by employing two liquids instead of one. The first and best form of constant battery is called a Daniell's battery, after its inventor, who devised it in the year 1836. It consists of a glass or porcelain vessel containing a saturated solution of sulphate of copper, immersed in which is a copper cylinder open at both ends and perforated by holes. At the upper part of the cylinder is an annular shelf perforated by holes, and below

DANIELL BATTERY.

the level of the solution. Inside the cylinder is a thin porous vessel of unglazed earthenware, and inside this last a bar of zinc is suspended. Two thin strips of copper are fixed by binding-screws to the copper and to the zinc; and several of these cylinders, connected together by uniting the zinc or one to the copper of the next, form a battery. To keep it in action, crystals of sulphate of copper to replace those consumed are placed on the annular shelf, and in the porous vessel is placed a solution of salt or diluted sulphuric acid along with the bars of amalgamated zinc. As the several chemical elements now mentioned act on each other, a constant stream of electricity is evolved. To this type belong Grove's, Bunsen's, Callan's, Smee's, Walker's, and Marié Davy's batteries.

(*b*) *A Gravity Battery:* One in which the separation is produced by the difference of gravity in the substances themselves. To this type belong Calliaud's and Menotti's batteries. (*Atkinson: Ganot's Physics*, bk. x., ch. 1.)

battery-resistance, *s.* Resistance occurring in connection with a voltaic or other battery.

băt'-tĕr-ў, *s.*

Baseball: The pitcher and catcher of a team.

* **băt'-tĭe,** *a.* [Batty.]

* **băt'-tĭl,** *v.i.* [Battle, *v.* (1).]

băt'-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Bat, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In a sense corresponding to that of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* The use and management of a bat in cricket and other games.

băt'-tĭng, *s.* [Bat (1).] A sheet of cotton prepared for stuffing quilts.

* **băt'-tĭrt,** *s.* [Battart.] (*O. Scotch.*)

† **băt'-tĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *bat* (2); *-ish.*] Resembling a bat.

"To be out late in a *battish* humour."
Gent. Instructed.

băt'-tle (tle as tęl), * băt'-tęl, * băt'-tęll, * băt'-tęil, * battail, * battaile, * battail, * bataile (*Eng.*), *** bataill, * battall, * battayle** (*Old Scotch*), *s.* [Fr. *bataille* = battle, fight, encounter, body of forces, main body of an army; Prov. *batailla*; Sp. *batalla*; Port. *batalha*; Ital. *battuglia*; all from Low Lat. *batalia* (= Class. Lat. *pugna* = a fight, a battle), from *batere, batuere* = to beat.] [Battalia, Battalion, Beat.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Of array or equipment for fighting purposes:*

1. Order of battle, battle-array.

"And in *bataill* in gud aray,
Befor Sanct Jhonystoun com thai,
And bad Schyr Amery isch to fycht."
Barbour, ii. 246. (*Jamieson.*)

2. Military equipment (?).

"Quhan he wald our folk assaill,
Durst nane of Walls in *bataill* ride."
Barbour, i. 105, *MS.* (*Jamieson.*)

II. *Of the combatants engaged in fighting, or equipped for it:* An army in part or in whole. *Specially—*

1. A division of an army, a battalion.

"To ilk lord, and his *bataill*,
Wes ordanyt, quhar he suld assaill."
Barbour, xvii. 345, *MS.* (*Jamieson.*)

¶ Still used in poetry:

"In *battles* four beneath their eye,
The forces of King Robert lie."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 10.

2. The main body of an army as contradistinguished from its van and rear.

"Angus led the avant-guard, himself followed with the *battle* a good distance behind, and after came the arrier."—*Hayward.*

¶ Not quite obsolete yet.

". . . and it chanced that Brutus with the Roman horsemen, and Aruns, the son of King Tarquinius, with the Etruscan horse, met each other in advance of the main *battles*."—*Arnold: Hist. of Rome*, vol. i., chap. vii., p. 108.

3. The whole of an army opposed to another in the field.

"Each *battle* sees the other's umbered face."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv., Chorus.

III. *Of a hostile encounter between two or more armies, or between two or more individuals, or anything analogous to it:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Between armies or other large bodies of men, or between beings of any kind.

(*a*) Between armies.

"And the king of Israel disguised himself, and went into the *battle*."—1 *Kings* xxii. 30.

(*b*) Between beings.

"Foolhardy as th' Earthes children, the which made *Battell* against the Gods, so we a God invade."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 22.

A pitched battle: A battle in which all the forces on both sides are engaged.

To give battle (of an attacking force): To take the initiative in fighting; also (of a force on the defensive) to be prepared for an attack.

"The English army, that divided was
Into two parts, is now conjoin'd in one,
And means to give you *battle* presently."
Shakesp.: 1 *Hen. VI.*, v. 2.

To join battle: Mutually to engage in battle.

¶ Either (*a*) the name of one of the combatants may be a nominative before the verb, and that of the other an objective governed by *with:*

". . . and they *joined battle* with them in the vale of Siddim" (*Gen.* xiv. 8)

Or (*b*) the names of both combatants may be nominatives before the verb.

"Then the Romans and the Latins joined *battle* by the Lake Regillus."—*Arnold: Hist. of Rome*, vol. i., chap. vii., p. 116.

To offer battle: To give the enemy an opportunity if not even a temptation to fight.

¶ According to Sir Edward Creasy, the following were the fifteen "Decisive Battles of the World":—

1. The Battle of Marathon, B.C. 490.
2. The Defeat of the Athenians at Syracuse, B.C. 413.
3. The Battle of Arbela, B.C. 331.
4. The Battle of the Metaurus, B.C. 207.
5. The Victory of Arminius over the Roman legions under Varus, A.D. 9.
6. The Battle of Chalons, A.D. 451.
7. The Battle of Tours, A.D. 732.
8. The Battle of Hastings, A.D. 1066.
9. Joan of Arc's victory over the English at Orleans, A.D. 1429.
10. The Defeat of the Spanish Armada, A.D. 1588.
11. The Battle of Blenheim, A.D. 1704.
12. The Battle of Pultowa, A.D. 1709.
13. The Victory of the Americans over Burgoyne at Saratoga, A.D. 1777.
14. The Battle of Valmy, A.D. 1792.
15. The Battle of Waterloo, A.D. 1815.

(2) Between individuals. (In this case the word more commonly employed is *combat.*) [B. 1.]

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *Of a struggle of any kind:*

(*a*) A long protracted military, political, social, or other struggle.

"For Freedom's *battle* once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though vanquished oft is ever won."
Byron.

(*b*) The struggle for existence which every human being, as also every animal and plant, must carry on during the whole period of his or its life.

". . . other variations useful in some way to each being in the great and complex *battle* of life."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), chap. iv., p. 80.

(2) *Of success in a fight or struggle:* Victory in battle.

". . . the race is not to the swift, nor the *battle* to the strong."—*Eccles.* ix. 11.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Law. Trial by battle, or wager of battle* (or *battel*, as the spelling was): A barbarous method of deciding in the court of last resort, by personal combat, all civil and criminal questions turning on disputed matters of fact. The practice seems to have been immemorially in use among the Northern nations; the Burgundians reduced it to stated forms about the end of the fifth century; from them it passed to the Franks and Normans, and through William the Conqueror came to be established in England. It was used (1) in courts-martial, or courts of chivalry and honour; (2) in appeals of felony; and (3) upon cases joined in a writ of right—the last and most solemn decision of real property. In civil actions the parties at variance appointed champions to fight for them, but in appeals of felony they had to do so themselves. The weapons were batons of an ell long, and a four-cornered target. The combat went on till the stars appeared in the evening, unless one of the combatants proved recreant and cried craven. If he did so, or if his champion lost the battle, Divine Providence was supposed to have decided that his cause was bad. If the one who thus failed was appellant against a charge of murder, he was held to have done the felonious deed, and without more ado was hanged. Henry II. struck the first blow at the system of trial by battle by giving the defendant in a case of property the option of the grand assize, then newly introduced. The last trial by battle in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster was in the year 1571, the last in the provinces in 1638. The case of Ashford *v.* Thornton, in 1818, having nearly led to a judicial duel of the old type, the Act 59 Geo. III., chap. 46, passed in 1819, finally abolished trial by battle. Montesquieu traces both *duelling* and knight-errantry back to the trial by battle. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., chap. 22, and bk. iv., chaps. 27, 33, &c.)

2. *Nat. Science. Battle of life.* [A., III. 2 (*b*).]

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes the words *battle, combat,* and *engagement*:—"*Battle* is a general action requiring some preparation; *combat* is only particular and sometimes unexpected. *Combat* has more relation to the act of fighting than *battle*, which is used with more propriety simply to denominate the action. 'In the *battle* the *combat* was obstinate and bloody.' In this sense *engagement* and *combat* are analogous, but the former has a specific relation to the agents and parties *engaged*, which is not implied in the latter term. We speak of a person being present, or wounded, or fighting desperately in an *engagement*; on the other hand, we speak of *engaging* in a *combat*, challenging to single *combat*, &c. *Battles* are fought between armies only; they are gained or lost. *Combats* are entered into between individuals, in which they seek to destroy or excel. *Engagements* are confined to no particular number, only to such as are *engaged*. A general *engagement* is said of an army when the whole body is *engaged*; partial *engagements* respect only such as are fought by small parties or companies of an army."

battle-array, *s.* The array or order of battle.

"Two parties of fine women, placed in the opposite side boxes, seemed drawn up in *battle-array* one against the other."—*Addison.*

battle-axe (*Eng.*), *** battar-ax** (*Old Scotch*), *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A weapon like an axe, formerly used in battle.

"But littil effect of speir or *battar-ax*."
Dunbar: Bannatyne Poems, p. 43, st. 8.

"Four men-at-arms came at their backs,
With halbert, bill, and *battle-axe*."
Scott: Marmion, i. 8.

¶ In the first example Jamieson considers that *battar-ax* may be an error of an early transcriber for *battal-ax*; if not, then it is directly from Fr. *battre* = to beat.

2. *Fig.:* Military power. The *battle-ax* in Jer. li. 20 is the military power by the instrumentality of which God should execute his judgment on Babylon.

battle-bed, *s.* The "bed" on which a slain soldier is left to repose after a battle.

"In the strong faith which brings the viewless nigh
And pour'd rich odours on their *battle-bed*."
Hemans: The Howl of Liberty.

battle-bell, *s.* A bell used to summon people to battle, or for some similar purpose.

"I hear the Florentine, who from his palace
Wheels out his *battle-bell* with dreadful din."
Longfellow: The Arsenal at Springfield.

battle-brand, *s.* A "brand" or sword used in battle. [Brand.]

"Thy father's *battle-brand* . . ."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 15.

battle-broil, *s.* Broil or contention of battle.

"When falls a mate in *battle-broil*."
Scott: Rokeby, i. 21.

battle-call, *s.* A call or summons to battle.

"Valencia roused her at the *battle-call*."
Scott: Vision of Don Roderick, st. xlvi.

battle-cry, *s.* A cry given forth by troops of certain nations when engaging in battle.

'How shall she bear that voice's tone,
At whose loud *battle-cry* alone
Whole squadrons oft in panic ran."
Moore: Lalla Rookh; Fire-Worshippers.

¶ Occasionally used figuratively for the watchword of parties engaged in warfare of another kind—*e.g.*, political or social.

battle-day, *s.* The day of battle.

"The beetle with his radiance manifold,
A mailed angel on a *battle-day*."
Wordsworth: Stanzas on Thomson's Castle of Indol.

battle-dell, *s.* A dell in which a battle has occurred.

"The faithful band, our sires, who fell
Here in the narrow *battle-dell!*"
Hemans: Swiss Song.

battle-field, *s.* A "field," plain, or other extended area on which hostile armies fight with each other.

battle-fray, *s.* The fray, affray, or collision of battle.

battle-front, *s.* The front presented by an army drawn up in order of battle.

battle-ground, *s.* The ground or "field" selected for battle, or on which battle actually takes place.

battle-heath, *s.* A heath on which a battle takes place.

battle-horn, *s.* A horn summoning men to battle.

battle-piece, *s.* A piece or picture, or occasionally a musical composition, representing a battle.

battle-plain, *s.* A plain on which a battle takes place.

battle-royal, *s.*

1. A battle of game cocks, in which more than two are engaged. (*Grose.*)

2. A *mêlée*, in which more than two persons fight each other with fists and cudgels. (*Thackeray.*) (*Goodrich and Porter.*)

battle-ship, *s.* A heavily armored warship of the largest class, carrying guns of the heaviest calibre; lighter and less speedy than a cruiser, larger and more seaworthy than a monitor Battleships of to-day are really floating fortresses of toughened steel. Their armor ranges from 8 to 18 inches in thickness, being heaviest amidships, to protect the machinery, and upon the turret-like structures in which the main battery is mounted. Four guns of 13-inch calibre are carried by the "Indiana" of our navy, which is conceded to be the finest and most effective battleship afloat. Two of these monster guns are located in each main turret. The secondary batteries, composed of smaller rifles, rapid-fire guns, and gatlings, are located in the sponsons, on the gun-decks and upon the military tops. The "Kentucky," and other battleships of her type, the construction of which was begun in January, 1896, will have two turrets, one above the other, at either end of the fortress, the upper turrets mounting two 8-inch and the lower turrets two 12-inch rifles. All four of these guns may be trained on a given spot and discharged at once, delivering a blow that would annihilate the strongest adversary ever constructed. The hulls of warships of the "Indiana" type are so constructed with watertight compartments and fixed bulkheads that the central portion would keep afloat even if both ends of the craft were shot away. The average speed of our battleships is from 12 to 14 knots, with a capacity for making as high as 16 knots under favorable conditions. The total cost of a first-class battleship, fully equipped, is from $6,000,000 to $7,000,000, but it is believed that this will be reduced hereafter by improved and more economical methods of construction.

battle-shout, *s.* A shout raised in battle.

battle-sign, *s.* A sign or signal given for battle.

battle-signal, *s.* A signal given for battle.

battle-song, *s.* A song sung by troops to animate them when proceeding to battle.

battle-strife, *s.* The strife of battle.

battle-target, *s.* A round target formerly used in battle.

battle-thunder, *s.* The thunder-like sound given forth by the cannon and lesser guns in battle.

battle-word, *s.* The "word," signal, or watchword given forth by a leader to his followers when engaging in battle.

"Alla and Mahomet their *battle-word*."
Scott: Vision of Don Roderick, 20.

*** bătʹ-tle (1) (tle as tĕl), * bătʹ-til,** *v.t. & i.* [BATTEL (1).]

bătʹ-tle (2) (tle as tĕl), * batail, * bat-ailen, *v.i. & t.* [From *battle* (2), s. (q.v.). In Fr. *batailler*; Prov. & Port. *batalhar*; Sp. *batallar* = to fight, to fence; Ital. *battagliare* = to fight, to skirmish.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit. Of a conflict between physical forces:*

1. To fight a battle; to take part in a battle.

"Oh! more or less than man—in high or low,
Battling with nations, flying from the field."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 38.

2. To struggle; to contend in a conflict of any kind, even though unworthy the name of a battle.

"Her ragged and starving soldiers often mingled with the crowd of beggars at the doors of convents, and *battled* there for a mess of pottage and a crust of bread."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

II. *Fig. Of a conflict between moral forces:* To be in conflict or antagonism with anything; to struggle against anything.

"I own he hates an action base,
His virtues *battling* with his place."
Swift.

B. *Transitive:* To contest, to dispute by force of arms, or in any other hostile way. (Followed by *it*, which gives the ordinary intransitive verb a transitive character.)

"I *battle it* against Him, as I *battled*
In highest heaven."—*Byron: Cain*, ii. 2.

bătʹ-tled (tled as tĕld), * bătʹ-tĕled, *a.* [From O. Fr. *batailler* = to furnish with battlements.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Possessed of battlements. [EMBATTLED.]

"So thou, fair city! disarrayed
Of *battled* wall and rampart's aid."
Scott: Marmion, Introd. to canto v.

2. *Her.:* Having the chief, chevron, fesse, or anything similar borne on one side in the form of the battlements of a castle or fort.

bătʹ-tle-dōor, bătʹ-tle-dōre, * bătʹ-tle-dĕr, * bătʹ-ȳl-dōre, * batyldoure (tle as tĕl), *s.* [Etymology doubtful, probably from Sp. *batidor* = one who or that which beats; *batir* = to beat.]

* 1. A washing beetle.

"*Batyldoure* or washynge betyl. *Feritorium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The instrument with which a shuttlecock is struck. It consists of a handle and a flat expanded board or palm at the top; a racket.

"Playthings which are above their skill, as tops, gigs, *battledoors*, and the like, which are to be used with labour, should indeed be procured them."—*Locke.*

3. A game played with a shuttlecock, which is driven to and fro by two persons with battledores.

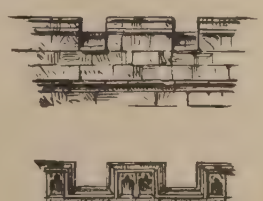
* 4. A child's hornbook. (*Todd.*)

bătʹ-tle-mĕnt (tle as tĕl), * bătʹ-ĕl-mĕnt, *s.* [From O. Fr. *batillement*; *bastillé* = made like a fortress; Low Lat. *bastilla*, *bastillus* = tower, fortification.] [BASTILLE.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Lit.* (*Arch. & Ord. Lang.*)*:*

1. A wall or rampart built around the top of a fortified building, with interstices or em-



BATTLEMENTS.

brasures to discharge arrows or darts, or fire guns through.

2. A similar erection around the roofs of churches and other Gothic buildings, where the object was principally ornamental. They are found not only upon parapets, but as ornaments on the transoms of windows, &c.

3. A wall built around a flat-roofed house in the East and elsewhere to prevent any one from falling into the street, area, or garden.

II. *Fig.:* A high and dangerous social or political elevation.

"That stands upon the *battlements* of state;
I'd rather be secure than great."—*Norris*

B. In an attributive sense in such a compound as the following:—

battlement-wall, *s.* A wall forming the battlement to a building.

"And the moonbeam was bright on his *battlement-walls*."
Hemans: Guerilla Song.

bătʹ-tle-mĕnt-ĕd (tle as tĕl), *a.* [Eng. *battlement*; *-ed.*] Furnished with battlements; defended by battlements.

"So broad [the wall of Babylon] that six chariots could well drive together at the top, and so *battlemented* that they could not fall."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 228.

*** bătʹ-tlĕr,** *s.* [BATTELER.]

*** bătt'-lĕt,** *s.* [BATLET.]

*** bătʹ-tlĭng (1), * bătʹ-lĭng, * batʹ-le-ĭng (le = ĕl),** *pr. par.* [BATTLE (1), *v.*, BATTEL, *v.*]

bătt'-lĭng (2), *pr. par., adj., & s.* [BATTLE (2), *v.*] The act or operation of fighting, in a literal or figurative sense; contest, fight, struggle.

"The livid Fury spread—
She blaz'd in omens, swell'd the groaning winds
With wild surmises, *battlings*, sounds of war."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. 4.

† bătʹ-tōl-ō-ĝĭst, *s.* [See BATTOLOGIZE, *v.t.*] One who repeats his words unnecessarily.

"Should a truly dull *battologist*, that is of Ausonius's character, *quam pauca, quam diu loquuntur Attici?* that an hour by the glass speaketh nothing; . . ."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*, p. 209.

† bătʹ-tōl-ō-ĝĭ'ze, *v.t.* [Gr. βαττολογέω (*battologeō*) (Matt. vi. 7, Gr. Test.) = to stammer, to repeat the same syllable, word, clause, or sentence over and over again: βάττος (*battos*) = a stammerer, λόγος (*logos*) = discourse, and Eng. suff. *-ize* = to make.] To repeat the same word or idea with unnecessary frequency.

"After the Eastern mode, they wagged their bodies, bowing their heads, and *battologizing* the names *Allough Whoddaw*, and *Mahumet* very often."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 191.

† bătʹ-tōl-ō-ĝў, *s.* [Fr. *battologie*; from Gr. βαττολογία (*battologia*) = stammering.] [See v.t.] The repetition of the same word or idea with unnecessary frequency. (*Milton.*)

*** bătʹ-tŏn,** *s. & a.* [BATTEN, *s. & a.*]

*** bạt-tôʹon,** *s.* [BATON.]

bătʹ-tŏr-ў, *s.* A name given by the Hanse Towns to their magazines or factories abroad.

bătts, *s.* [BOTTS.] Colic. (*Scotch.*)

". . . the last thing ye sent Cuddie when he had the *batts* e'en wrought like a charm."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. vii.

bătʹ-tûe, *s.* [Fr. *battue* = beating; from *battre* = to beat.]

Among sportsmen: The process or operation of beating the bushes to start game, or drive it within prescribed limits, where it may be more easily shot.

*** bătʹ-tụ-lāte,** *v.t.* [A Levantine word. Etymology doubtful.]

Comm.: To prohibit commerce.

*** bătʹ-tụ-lā'-tion,** *s.* [From Eng. *battulate* (q.v.).] A prohibition of commerce.

bạt-tû'-tạ, *s.* [Ital. *battuta* = time in music, . . . the beating of the pulse; from *battere* = to beat.]

Music: The measurement of time by beating. [A BATTUTA.]

bătʹ-tў, * bătʹ-tíe, *a.* [Eng. *bat(t)*; *-y.*] Batlike; pertaining to a bat.

"Till o'er their brows death-counterfeiting sleep,
With leaden legs and *batty* wings doth creep."
Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream, iii. 2.

*** bătʹ-ŭne,** *s.* Old form of BATON.

bạt-ward, *s.* [From A.S. *bat* = boat; and Eng. *ward*, A.S. *weard* = a keeper.] [BOAT, WARD.] A "boatkeeper," *i.e.*, a boatman. (*Scotch.*)

"Bot scho a *batward* eftyr that
Til hyr spowsyd husband gat,
Eftyr that mony a day
The *Batwardis* land that callyd thai."
Wyntown, vi. 16, 63.

*** bătʹ-ȳl-dōre,** *s.* [BATTLEDOOR.]

batz, batze, *s.* [In Ger. *batz, batze, batzen;* Low Lat. *bacco, bacius, bacenus* = of the Swiss canton of Berne, having on it the figure of a bear; from Ger. *bätz, betz* = bear.] A coin of copper with a slight admixture of silver, formerly current in parts of Switzerland and Germany. Its value was about a halfpenny sterling.

† **bâub,** *s.* [Apparently imitated from the sound.] Beat of drum. (*Scotch.*)

"... for that effect, ordains a *baub* to be beatt throw the town, that none may pretend ignorant."—*Deed of Town Council of Jedburgh* (1714). *Petition of Fleshers*, A. 1814. (*Jamieson.*)

bâu-bē'e, *s.* [BAWBEE.] (*Scotch.*)

bâu'-ble (1), * **babulle,** * **bable,** *s.* [From Eng. *bob;* Scotch *bab*, as *v.* = to move smartly up and down; as *s.* = a lump, a bunch. (BOR.) Wedgwood sets the example of separating this from BAUBLE (2), with which it is generally united.]

1. *Originally:* A stick with a lump of lead hanging from its summit, used to beat dogs with

"*Babulle* or *bable:* Librilla pegma." "Librilla dicitur instrumentum librandi: a *bable* or a dogge malyote." "Pegma, baculus cum massa plumbi in summitate pendente."—*Prompt. Parv., and Footnotes to it.*

2. *Later:* A short stick or wand, with a head with asses' ears carved at the end of it; this was carried by the fools or jesters of former times. (Malone's *Shakespeare*, iii. 455.) (*Jamieson.*)

BAUBLE.

¶ (*a*) Perhaps this second meaning of the word should go under BAUBLE (2).

(*b*) When Oliver Cromwell, losing patience with the then existing House of Commons, and with parliamentary government in general, turned the members unceremoniously out of doors, feeling himself—

"Forced (though it grieved his soul) to rule alone,"

his words were but few, but among those few (as all will remember) there came forth the notable direction as to the disposal of the parliamentary mace—"Take away that *bauble;*" or, by other accounts, his language was, "What shall be done (or, What shall we do) with these fool's *baubles?* Here, carry it away!"

bâu'-ble (2), **bâw'-ble,** * **bable,** *s.* [From Fr. *babiole* = a toy, a bauble, a trifle, a gewgaw, a plaything.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Lit.:* A gewgaw, a tinsel or other ornament of trifling value; any material thing which is showy but useless.

"This shall be writ to fright the fry away,
Who draw their little *bawbles* when they play."
Dryden.

"... almost every great house in the kingdom contained a museum of these grotesque *baubles.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of things:* Anything not material which is specious or showy, but worthless. *Specially*—

(*a*) Trifling conversation; pretentious nonsense.

"If, in our contest, we do not interchange useful notions, we shall traffick toys and *baubles.*"—*Government of the Tongue.*

(*b*) A composition of little value.

"Our author then, to please you in your way,
Presents you now a *bawble* of a play,
In gingling rhyme."—*Granville.*

(*c*) A sham virtue; a virtue attributed to one by people who look from a distance, but which would on closer inspection prove counterfeit.

"A prince, the moment he is crown'd,
Inherits every virtue round,
As emblems of the sovereign pow'r,
Like other *bawbles* of the Tow'r."—*Swift.*

2. *Of persons:* One small in size and unimportant. A contemptuous or pretendedly contemptuous term for a wife or other female.

"She haunts me in every place. I was the other day talking on the sea-bank with some Venetians; and thither comes the *bauble*, and, by this hand, falls me thus about my neck."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 1.

B. *Attributively:* Toy, miniature; showy, but not much worth.

"And where the gardener Robin, day by day,
Drew me to school along the public way,
Delighted with my *bauble* coach. . . .
Cowper: On the Receipt of my Mother's Picture.

bâu'-blĭng, * **bâw'-blĭng,** *a.* [From Eng. *bauble* (2), and *-ing*, dimin. suffix.] Trifling; contemptible.

"A *bawbling* vessel was he captain of,
For shallow draught and bulk unprized."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v. 1.

bâu'-çē-ant, *s.* [BAUSEANT.]

bâuch (*ch* guttural), **bâugh** (**gh** = **f**), *a.* [Scand. *bágr* = poor.] Indifferent, poor, without substance or stamina. (*N.E.D.*)

* **bâu'-chle, bâ'-chle, bâ'-chęl** (*ch* guttural, **chle** as **chęl**), *s.* [Etym. doubtful, perhaps from *bauch* (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.:* An old shoe used as a slipper.

"Through my auld *bachle* peep'd my muckle toe."
Taylor: Poems, p. 4. (*Jamieson.*)

2. *Fig.:* Whatsoever is treated with contempt or disregard; a ne'er-do-well.

(*a*) *To mak a bauchle* of anything = to use it so frequently and familiarly as to show that one has no respect for it.

(*b*) *To mak a bauchle* of a person = to treat him as the butt or the laughing-stock of a company.

bâu'-chle, bâ'-chle (chle as chęl), *v.t.* [BAUCHLE, *s.*] To distort, to vilify. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bâ'uch-lĭng,** *s.* [BAUCHLE.] Tauuting, scornful and contumelious rallying; "chaff."

"And alswa because that *bauchling* and reproving at the assemblies . . . na persoun or persounis, of ather of the saidis realmis, beir, schaw, or declair ony sign or taikin of repruif or *bauchling*, againis ony subject of the opposite realme . . ."—*Borbour Materis: Balfour's Pract.*, p. 606. (*Jamieson.*)

bâuch'-lў, *adv.* [BAUCH.] Sorrily, indifferently.

"Compar'd with hers, their lustre fa',
And *bauchly* tell
Her beauties, she excels them a'."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 397.

bâuch'-nĕss, *s.* [BAUCH.] Want, defect.

Bâu'-çis, *s.* [Lat. *Baucis*, (1) the wife of Philemon, a Phrygian; (2) any pious old woman who is poor.]

Astronomy: An asteroid, the 172nd found. It was discovered by Borelli, on the 5th of February, 1877.

† **bâu'-cle (cle as cęl),** *s.* [BYWD.]

bâu'-dĕ-kĭn, *s.* [BALDACHIN.]

* **bâud'-ĕr-ĭe,** * **bâud'-rĭe,** *s.* [BAWDRY.]

bâu-dĭs'-sĕr-īte, *s.* [From *Baudissero*, near Turin, where it occurs.] A mineral of chalky appearance and adhering to the tongue. Dana places it under his Earthy Sub-variety of Ordinary Magnesite. [MAGNESITE.]

* **bâud'-rĭck,** * **bâud'-ĕr-ўk,** * **bâud'-rĭck,** * **bâud'-rў,** *s.* Old spellings of BALDRIC.

bâud'-rŏns, bâud'-rạns, bâd'-rạns, bâth'-rŏns, *s.* A nick-name for a cat, like "grimalkin" in England. (*Scotch.*)

¶ The term is appreciative rather than contemptuous.

"He had a beard too, and whiskers turned upwards on his upper lip, as long as *baudrons*' . . ."—*Scott Antiquary*, ch. ix.

* **bâud'-ў,** *a.* [BAWDY.]

bâu'-ĕr-ạ, *s.* [Named after two brothers, Francis and Ferdinand Bauer, highly eminent botanical draughtsmen.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Hydrangeaceæ, or Hydrangeads. It consists of small Australian shrubs with opposite sessile trifoliolate leaves and handsome rose-coloured or purple flowers.

* **bâu-ĕr-ā'-çē-æ,** * **bâu-ĕr'-ē-æ,** *s. pl.* [BAUERA.] According to some botanists, an order of Exogens akin to Hydrangeads; but it has not been generally accepted.

* **bâu'-freў,** *s.* [BERFRAY.]

bâu-gē', *s.* [Named from Bauge, a town of France, in the department of Maine-et-Loire.] A drugget of thick-spun thread and coarse wool, manufactured in Burgundy.

* **bâu'-gĕr,** *a.* [Etymology doubtful.] Bald, barbarous, bad.

"... and that also he rede in his *bauger* Latine."—*Bale: Brief Chron. of Sir John Oldcastell.* (*Boucher.*)

* **bâu'-gĭe,** *s.* [A.S. *beag, beah, beg* = a bracelet, a collar, a crown; Fr. *bague* = a ring.] An ornament, as a ring, a bracelet, or anything similar; an ensign. [BADGE.]

"His schinyng scheild, with his *baugie* take he."
Douglas: Virgil, 52, 13. (*Jamieson.*)

bâu-hĭn'-ĭ-ạ, *s.** [Dut. *bauhinia*; Fr. *bauhine.* Named by Blumier after John and Caspar Bauhin, the plants which have two-lobed leaves being deemed suitable for rendering honour to two brothers, instead of to one person simply.] Mountain-Ebony. A genus of plants belonging to the order Fabaceæ, or Leguminosæ, and the sub-order Cæsalpinieæ. The species, which are mostly climbers belonging to the East or West Indies, have beautiful flowers.

bâu-hĭn'-ĭ-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [BAUHINIA.]

Bot.: A tribe of the sub-order Cæsalpinieæ.

* **bâuk, bâulk** (*l* usually mute), *s.* [BALK, *s.*] (*Scotch.*) Uncultivated places between ridges of land. (*Scotch.*)

"Upon a *baulk*, that is, an unploughed ridge of land interposed among the corn . . ." *Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxvi.

* **bauk-height, bawk-height,** *adv.* As high as the bauk (*i.e.* balk) or beam of a house or barn.

bâuk, *v.i.* [BALK, *v.*]

* **bâuld,** *a.* A form of BALD, *a.*

bâuld, *a.* [BOLD.] (*Scotch.*)

bâuld'-lĭe, *adv.* [BOLDLY.] (*Scotch.*)

bâuld'-nĕss, *s.* [BOLDNESS.] (*Scotch.*)

* **bâuld'-rĭck,** *s.* [BALDRIC.]

bâu'-līte, *s.* [From Mount Baula, in Iceland.] A mineral, a variety of Orthoclase. It is called also Krablite. It is a siliceous felspathic species, forming the basis of the Trachyte, Pitchstone and Obsidian.

bâulk, *s.* [BAUK, *s.*]

bâun'-scheĭdt-ĭsm, *s.* [Named for the inventor, H. Baunsche.dt.]

Med.: Acupuncture by means of needles that have been dipped in an irritant substance.

bâun'-seў, *s.* [BAWSON.] A badger.

"*Baunsey* or bauston best: Taxus, melota."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bâu'-sĕ-ạnt, beau'-sĕ-ạnt (eau as ō), * **bâu'-çē-ạnt,** *s.* [Fr.; from *beau* = well, and *seant* = sitting.]

1. The banner borne by the Knights Templars in the thirteenth century. It was of cloth, striped black and white; or in heraldic language, sable and argent.

2. The Templars' battle-cry.

bâu'-sŏn, *s.* [BAWSON.]

bauson-faced, *a.* [BAWSON-FACED.]

bâu'-sў, *a.* [O. Sw. *basse* = a strong man.] Big, strong. (*Scotch.*)

"... and henches narrow,
And *bausy* hands to ber a barrow."
Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 110. (*Jamieson.*)

bâu'-tĕr, *v.i.* [Etymology doubtful.] To become hardened. (*S. in Boucher.*)

* **bâut'e-rōll,** *s.* [BOTTE-ROL.]

bâux'-īte, *s.* [BEAUXITE.]

ba'-vạ-līte, *s.* [Etymology doubtful. It has been derived from Fr. *bas vallon* = a low vale or dale.]

Min.: A variety of Chamoisite.

Bạ-vär'-ĭ-ạn, *a.* & *s.* [From Eng. *Bavari(an).* In Fr. *Bavarien*, adj.]

1. Pertaining to Bavaria, now a kingdom constituting a portion of the German empire. (*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.)

2. A native of Bavaria. (*Stanhope: Hist. Eng.*, 1870, p. 153.)

băv'-ạ-rŏў (*Eng.*), **băv'-ạ-rў, băv'-ạ-rĭe** (*Scotch*), *s.* [From Fr. *Bavarois* = Bavarian.]

1. *Lit.:* A great-coat; properly, one made meet for the body.

2. *Fig.:* A disguise; anything employed to cover moral turpitude.

"Dinna use to hide yer sin,
Hypocrisy's *bavary.*"
Picken: Poems, p. 90.

*** bā'-vĕnş,** *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] A kind of cake. (*Howell.*) (*J. H. in Boucher.*)

băv'-ĭn, * băv'-ĕn, * bauen, *s.* & *adj.* [Deriv. unknown. Mahn compares it with Gael. & Ir. *baban* = a tuft or tassel. Wedgwood suggests also *bab, bob* = a cluster (BAB, BOB), and Fr. *bobine* = a bobbin (BOBBIN), besides quoting from Lacombe O. Fr. *baffe* = a faggot.]

A. *As substantive:* A word used in the timber trade, with different meanings in different parts of the country.

1. Brushwood in general.

2. A faggot of the type of which bundles are used for the heating of bakers' ovens or the kindling of ordinary fires.

"He's mounted on a hazel *bavin*,
A crop'd malignant baker gave him."
Hudibras.

"The truncheons make billet, *bavin*, and coals."
Mortimer.

3. In Warwickshire, it is used for the chips of wood, scraps, and refuse of brushwood and faggots which are either given to the poor, or are gathered together to be burnt as useless. John Floris, William Lily, and Shakespeare (BAVIN, *a.*) used it in this sense. (*Timber Trade Journal, &c.*)

B. *As adj.:* Like faggots, or like chips of wood, easily kindled but soon burnt out.

"He ambled up and down
With shallow jesters and rash *bavin* wits,
Soon kindled and soon burnt."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 2.

† bâw, *v.t.* [Fr. *bas* = low.] To hush, to lull. (*Scotch.*)

"They grap it, they grip it, it greets and they grain;
They bed it, they *baw* it, they bind it, they brace it."
Watson: Coll., iii. 21. (*Jamieson.*)

† bâw, *in compos.* [Probably from Goth. *bag*, O. Sw. *bak* = left.] Left; to the left hand, as *bawburd* = larboard. (*Scotch.*)

*** bâw,** *s.* [Bow, *s.*]

*** bâw, * bâwe,** *interj.* [Wedgwood considers this word formed by the expiration naturally had recourse to as a defence against a bad smell. In Welsh *baw* is = dirt, filth, excrement.] An expression used to signify contempt and disgust.

"Ye *baw* for bookes . . ."—*Piers Plowman*, p. 205.
"Ye *bawe*, quath a brewere . . ."—*Ibid.*, p. 387. (*S. in Boucher.*)

*** bâw'-wâw,** *s.* An oblique look, implying contempt or scorn.

"But she was shy, and held her head askew,
Looks at him with the *baw-waw* of her ee."
Ross: Helenore, p. 82. (*Jamieson.*)

bâw-bē'e, bâu-bē'e, bâw-bī'e, bâ-bē'e, bâ-bī'e, bâ-bē'1, *s.* [Etymology doubtful. From a Scottish mis-pronunciation of Fr. *bas-piece* = a low piece. (*Pinkerton.*) From Scotch *babby* = baby, infant, because first struck in the reign of James II. of Scotland, who, on his accession, was only six years old. (*Boucher.*) Possibly from Fr. *bas* = low, and *billon* = copper coin, debased coin. (*Webster.*) A corruption of Eng. *halfpenny.* (*Mahn.*) (*Scotch and N. of England dialects.*).] An old Scotch copper coin, equivalent to the English halfpenny. Jamieson says that the first mention he had found made of it in Scottish literature was in *Acts James VI.*, 1584 (see first example), and that then the term was applied not to a purely copper coin, but to one of copper mixed with silver.

According to Sir James Balfour, it was first introduced in the reign of James V., and was then worth three farthings. In the reign of James VI. it was valued at six, and continued to be of the same value as long as Scottish money was coined.

". . . of the tueif pennie pecels, *babeis*, and auld plakis . . ."—*Acts James VI.* (1584).

". . . ye ken weel enough there's mony o' them wadna mind a *bawbee-worse* till Beltane, or I loose them."—*Scott: St Ronan's Well*, ch. ii.

bawbee-row, *s.* A half-penny roll. (*Scotch.*)

". . . they may bide in her shop-window wi' the maps and *bawbee-rows*, till Beltane, or I loose them."—*Scott: St Ronan's Well*, ch. ii.

bâw'-ble, *s.* [BAUBLE (2).]

bâw'-blĭng, *a.* [BAUBLING.]

bâw'-bŭrd (1), *s.* [Scotch *baw*, in compos. = left; A.S. *bord* = a board.] The larboard, or the left side of a ship.

"On *bawburd* fast in inner way he lete ship,
And wan before the formest schip in hy."
Douglas: Virgil, 133, 12.

*** bâw'-bŭrd** (2), *** bâw'-brĕt,** *s.* [BAKE-BOARD.] The board on which bread is baked.

*** bâw'-cŏck,** *s.* [From Fr. *beau* = fine, and Eng. *cock.*] A fine fellow.

"Why, how now, my *bawcock*? how dost thou, chuck?"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

† bâwd, *a.* [A corruption of *bald* (q.v.).] (Occurs only in the expression *bawd* or *bald money*, q.v.)

bawd-money, *s.* A name given to *Meum athamanticum*, a well-known umbelliferous plant. [BALDMONEY, MEUM.]

bâwd, * bâud, * bâude, *s.* [BAWDSTROT.]

I. *Literally (of persons):* One who procures females for an immoral purpose; one who brings together lewd persons of different sexes with vicious intent. (Formerly masculine as well as feminine.)

***** 1. (*Masc.*) A procurer.

"He was if I shal yeven him his laud
A theef, and eke a somnour and a *baud*."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,936.

2. (*Fem.*) A procuress.

"If your worship will take order for the drabs and the knaves, you need not to fear the *bawds*."—*Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas.*, ii. 1.

II. *Figuratively (of things):*

1. Whatever renders anything else more attractive than it otherwise would be, with the view of gaining the favour of spectators.

"Our author calls colouring *lena sororis*, the *bawd* of her sister design: she dresses her up, she paints her, she procures for the design, and makes lovers for her."—*Dryden.*

2. Whatever involves the taking of a bribe for perpetrating wickedness.

"This commodity,
This *bawd*, this broker, this all-changing word,
Hath drawn him from his own determin'd aid."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

bawd-born, *a.* Born of a bawd.

"*Bawd* is he doubtless, and of antiquity too; *bawd-born*."—*Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas.*, iii. 2.

*** bâwd** (1), *v.i.* [Eng. *bawd*, s.] To act as a procuress or as a procurer.

"And in four months a batter'd harridan;
Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and shrunk,
To *bawd* for others."
Swift.

*** bâwd** (2), *v.t.* [BAWDY (2).] To foul, to dirty, to defile.

"Her shoone smered with tallow
Gressed upon dyrt,
That *baudeth* her skyrt."
Skelton: Poems, p. 126.

*** bâwd'-ĕ-kĭn,** *s.* Old form of BALDACHINO. (*Scotch.*)

bâwd'-ĭ-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *baudy* (2); *-ly.*] In a bawdy manner, obscenely, lasciviously.

"She can speak . . . amorously *bawdily*."—*Taylor, the Water-Poet: Works*, ii., 95.

bâwd'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *baudy; -ness.*]

***** 1. Greasiness or filthiness of apparel or body. [From *bawdy* (1).]

2. Obscenity, lewdness. (*Johnson.*)

bâwd'-ĭng, *s.* [From *bawd*, s., or the pr. par. of *bawd* (i), v.] The act or practice of a bawd.

*** bâwd'-rĭck, * bâwd'-rўcke, * bâwd'-ĕr-ўke, * bâwd'-rўk, * bâwd'-rĭkke, * bawd'-rўg,** *s.* [From Old Fr. *baudric, baldret.*] [BALDRIC.]

"Fresh garlands too the virgins' temples crown'd;
The youths gilt swords wore at their thighs with silver *baudricks* bound." *Chapman: Iliad.*

bâwd'-rў, * bâud'-rĭe, * bâwd'-ĕr-ĭe, † bâud'-ĕr-ĭe, * bâld'-rўe, *s.* [Eng. *bawd; -ry.* In O. Fr. *bauderie, balderie* = boldness, joy.] [BAWD.]

1. The practice of a bawd—that of procuring females for an immoral purpose, or of bringing together vicious persons of different sexes with evil intent.

"Cheating and *bawdry* go together in the world."—*L'Estrange.*

2. Illicit commerce of the sexes; obscenity in composition or otherwise; unchaste language.

"I have no salt: no *bawdry* he doth mean;
For witty, in his language, is obscene."
Ben Jonson.

*** bâwd'-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *bawd; -ship.*] The personality of a bawd. (Used, in mock courtesy, as a form of address; cf. *lordship*).

*** bâwds'-trŏt,** *s.* [O. Fr. *baudetrot.* Murray suggests that the first element is O. Fr. *baud, baude* = bold, wanton, merry, and the second the Teut. *strutt.* He considers that the Eng. *bawd*, s., is only a shortened form of this word, which occurs in one MS. of *Piers Plowman*, where the others read *bawd.*] A bawd, a pander, a procuress.

bâwd'-ў (1), *** bâud'-ў,** *a.* [Etym. unknown. Skeat suggests Wel. *bawaidd* = dirty, from *baw* = mud.] Foul, dirty, defiled in a physical sense.

"Of his worship rekketh he so lite
His overest slippe it is not worth a mite
As in effect to him, so mote I go;
It is all *baudy* and to-tore also."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,103.

bâwd'-ў (2), *a.* [Eng. *bawd; -y.*] Pertaining to or like a bawd; obscene, unchaste.

"Only they
That come to hear a merry *bawdy* play,
Will be deceiv'd."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., Prologue.

"Not one poor *bawdy* jest shall dare appear;
For now the batter'd veteran strumpets here
Pretend at least to bring a modest ear."
Southern.

bawdy-house, *s.* A house of evil reputation; a house in which, for lucre's sake, unchaste persons of opposite sexes are allowed opportunities and facilities for illicit intercourse.

"Has the pope lately shut up the *bawdy-houses*, or does he continue to lay a tax upon sin?"—*Dennis.*

*** bâwe** (1), *s.* [Bow.]

*** bawe-line,** *s.* [BOWLINE.]

*** bawe-man,** *s.* [BOWMAN.]

*** bâwe** (2), *s.* [Wel. *baw* = filth (?).] A kind of worm formerly used as bait in fishing; perhaps a maggot of some Musca or other dipterous insect.

"The bayts in May and June . . . also the worme that ys callyd a *bawe* and bredythe yn a donghylle."—*MS. Sloane. (S. in Boucher.)*

bâw'-gĭe, *s.* [Norse.] One of the Norse names of the Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*).

*** bâw'-horse,** *s.* [BATHORSE, *s.*]

bâwk, *s.* [BALK, *s.*] (*Scotch and N. of Eng. dialects.*)

"A rose-bud by my early walk,
Adown a corn-inclosed *bawk*."
Burns: A Rosebud.

bâwl, *v.i.* & *t.* [In Icel. *baula* = to bellow, to low, as a cow does; Sw. *böla;* A.S. *bellan;* Ger. *bellen* = to bark; Dut. *balderen* = to roar; Wel. *ballaw;* Fr. *piauler* = to squall, to bawl, to scold; Low Lat. *baulo* = to bark; Class. Lat. *balo* = to bleat. Imitated from the sound.] [BELLOW.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To emit a loud sound with the voice; to shout.

"And every soul cried out 'Well done!'
As loud as he could *bawl*."
Cowper: John Gilpin.

2. To cry loudly as a child.

"A little child was *bawling*, and a woman chiding it."—*L'Estrange.*

B. *Transitive:*

1. To shout; to shout against a hostile measure; to effect by clamour.

"To cry the cause up heretofore.
And *bawl* the bishops out of door."—*Hudibras.*

2. To proclaim or advertise with a loud voice, as a town-crier does.

"It grieved me when I saw labours which had cost so much *bawled* about by common hawkers."—*Swift.*

¶ *Bawl* is always used in a contemptuous sense.

bâwl, *s.* [Eng. *bawl*, v.i. & t.] A loud shout or cry.

bâwled, *pa. par.* [BAWL, *v.t.*]

bâwl'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *bawl*, v., and suffix *-er.*] One who bawls.

"It had been much better for such an imprudent and ridiculous *bawler*, as this, to have been condemned to have cried oysters and brooms!"—*Echard: Grounds, &c., of the Contempt of the Clergy*, 10th ed., p. 69.

bâwl'-ĭng, * bâl'-lĭng, *pr. par., adj.,* & *s.* [BAWL, *v.t.* & *t.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle or participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

Dryden.

C. ... : Lord stanley ... or ...

... [Fr. *embaumer* = to embalm.] (Scotch.)

1. To embalm.

"That ilk hart them, as men said,
Sche browwed and gert it be laid
In-til a coffyn of ferre."
Wyntoun, viii. 4, 18. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To cherish, to warm.

"We stirke at nicht, and on the dry mailes
Did beame and beik oure bodyis, fete and handis."
Dunb.: Virgil, 85, 31. (*Jamieson.*)

bàwn, bàwne, * **bàn,** *s.* [Ir. *bábhun*, ultimately ...]

A. *As an ordinary Old English word:*

1. *Gen.:* Any habitation, dwelling, or edifice, of a massive materials constructed. (*Richardson.*)

2. *Specially:* A quadrangle or ... (*Prompt.*)

B. *As a word used by the English living within the Irish pale.* (See Trench's *Eng. Past and Present.*)

1. A hill.

2. A ...

3. A place near the house enclosed with mud, or stone walls, to keep cows, sheep, horses, &c., during the night. (*Johnson, Webster, Worcester, Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bàw-rēl,** *s.* ... = a ... a building. (*Johnson.*)

* **bàw-sand,** * **bàu-zèyn,** * **bàu-zain,** * **bàu-zēin,** *a.* [From Fr. *balzan, bauzan* = ... the hoof ... = a white mark on the face ... and part of the ... Prov. *bausan* = ... white, and ... = a horse marked with white. Ital. *balzano* = ... with white marks on the ankles), (*by an additional shade of Welsh*) marks upon it.]

1. ... : Streaked with white upon the face.

"Apoun ane hors of Trace dappill gray
... Baw-sand."
Douglas: Trans. of Aeneidea.

* **bàw-sōn,** * **bàw-sōne,** * **bàu-sōn,** * **bà-sōn,** * **bàw-sin,** * **bàu-sene,** * **bàu-çýne,** * **bàw-stōn,** * **bàu-stōn,** * **bàu-zōn,** * **bàu-zèn,** * **bàun-seý,** *s.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. ... the badger (*Meles taxus*). It is given on account of the streaks of white on the face of the animal. ...

"Badger a grey beast, brock, badger."—...
"grete"

2. *Fig.:* A term of ... (*Johnson.*)

¶ In a ... used to the ... of ... or ... (*Prompt. Parv.*)

B. *Attributively:* Pertaining to or ... from the badger.

"... Baw-sand ..."

bawson-faced, bauson-faced, baw-sint-faced, ...

"Ye might try it on the *bawsen-faced* year-auld ...: ..."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxviii.

bàw tỹ, *s.* [From (?) Fr. *beau* = a white dog.] ... of large size, and also for a hare. (Scotch.)

bàx tèr, *s.* ... form of Baxter. ... A ... ordinary person in a ... woman who ... and for a short time. [Baxester.] A baker.

"Ye bread of the *baxters*, ye loo your neichbour's browst better than your ain batch."—*Ramsay: S. Prov.*, p. 80.

Bàx-tèr-i-an, *a.* & *s.* [From the proper name *Baxter* (see def.).]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to Richard Baxter, the eminent Puritan leader, who was born in 1615, and died in 1691.

B. *As substantive:* One holding the doctrines of Baxter.

bāy, * **bāye,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr., Mod. Fr., and ... Sp. ..., Port. ..., Ital. ..., *baio*; from Lat. *badius* = chestnut coloured. Compare Gael. *buidhe* = yellow.]

A. *As adjective:* Of a reddish-brown, approaching to a chestnut colour. (Applied chiefly to horses, many of whom are of the ... tinged with a black mane and tail.)

"... my lord, you gave
Good words the other day of a bay courser ...
I rode on. 'Tis yours because you liked it."
Shirley: Fun. of Athens, i. 2.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The colour described under A.

"... a bay ... a chestnut and ... bay ... a white ... bay ... a dark bay ... a ... bay ... a ... bay ... a ...

with which to encircle the brows of victors. The bay is common in Spain, Italy, Greece, and the Levant. [LAUREL.] It is common in English gardens, the leaves being often used

BAY

1. Branch of *Laurus nobilis*, in male flower (one-fifth natural size). 2. Male flower (natural size). 3. Female flower (natural size). 4. Berry (natural size).

for flavouring certain dishes. There are several trees called by the same name. The Red Bay of the Southern States of America is *Laurus Caroliniensis*. The White Bay is *Magnolia glauca*.

¶ In the United States *bay* is locally used also for a tract of land covered with bay-trees. (*Drayton: S. Carolina.*)

3. *Plur.* (*Poetic.*): An honorary crown, garland, or any similar reward bestowed as a prize for excellence. [See No. 2.]

(*a*) Such a reward, literally, of bay-leaves.

(*b*) An honorary reward of another kind.

"Shall crown'[illegible] with the bays
And mitre[illegible] with the garland."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

4. *Of the Scripture Empire*: [Babylon, 1.]

B. *As adjective*: In such compounds as the following:—

bay-laurel, *s.* A name sometimes given to the native laurel, *Laurus nobilis*.

bay-rum, *s.* An aromatic substance [illegible] by [illegible] and [illegible] Introduced in the West Indies for [illegible] Rum in which bay leaves have been steeped. An imitation is made by adding [illegible] oil of pimento per gallon of proof-spirit. It is [illegible] which gives the bay-rum of trade its [illegible] from the [illegible] of bay-rum, as [illegible] is used in toilet [illegible] being a mixture of oil of bay, alcohol, and water.

bay-tree, bay tree, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The same as BAY (4), No. 2. It is sometimes called also the Sweet Bay-tree.

2. *Scripture.* The bay-tree of Ps. xxxvii. 35, Heb. אזרח (*ezrachh*), from זרח (*zarachh*) = to spring up, may be the *Laurus nobilis*, though this is by no means certain. Gesenius makes it simply an indigenous tree, as distinguished from one transplanted. The Septuagint translators, mistaking אזרח (*arzachh*) for ארז (*ezracch*), called the tree "the cedar of Lebanon."

"I have seen the wicked in great power, and spreading himself like a green bay-tree. —*Ps.* xxxvii. 35.

bāy (1), *v.t.* [From Eng. *bay* (1) = an arm of the sea.] To embay, to shut in, to enclose, to [illegible] as a bay is surrounded by land.

"[illegible]
And bay'd about with many enemies."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 1.

bāy (2), *v.i.* & *t.* [In Fr. *aboyer*; Lat. *adbaiare* = to bark at. Last [illegible] = to bark, gaudily. Gr. βαύζω, Sanscrit [illegible] bark, are said [illegible] to the [illegible] of dogs. Probably, however, imitated from the sound of a dog's barking.]

A. *Intrans.*: To bark like a dog. [Used—

1. With [illegible] of the person or thing barked at.

"[illegible]
Bayed at [illegible]."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 5.

2. Without a preposition, [illegible].

"The watchdog bay'd beneath the Tower."
Macaulay: [illegible].

B. *Trans.*: To [illegible] with barking; to bark at.

1. *Lit.*: Of dogs pursuing an animal.

2. *Fig.*: Of human enemies pursuing a person or an army.

"He leaves his back unarm'd, the French and Welsh
Baying him at the heels."—*Shakesp.*, 2 *Hen. IV.*, i. 2.

¶ Also [from BAY (2), *s.*, 2] to drive to bay.

"When in the wood of Crete they *bay'd* the bear."
Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream, iv. 1.

bāy´-ard, * **bāi´-arde,** *s.* [O. Fr. *bayard*; from *bay*, a., and suffix *-ard* (q.v.).]

1. *Literally*: A bay horse. (Often applied specially to an old blind horse frequently mentioned in old poetry.)

"Blind *Bayard* turns the mill."—*Philips.*

2. *Figuratively*:

(*a*) A man blinded with self-conceit.

"Onely the bald and blind *bayards* (who usually out of self-conceit are so exceedingly confident of their election and salvation) . . . —*Barrow*, vol. iii., Ser. 41. (*Richardson.*)

(*b*) An unmannerly beholder. [Fr. *bayer* = to gape.]

bāy´-ard-lȳ, *a.* [Eng. *bayard*; *-ly.*] Done in a blind or stupid manner.

". . . not a formal and *bayardly* round of duties."—*Goodman: Winter Evening Conference.* (*Richardson.*)

bāy´-bĕr-rȳ, *s.* [Eng. *bay*; *berry.*]

1. The berry of the bay, *Laurus nobilis*.

2. One of the names given to the *Myrica cerifera*, or Wax Myrtle of North America, a shrub or small tree bearing berries used for making into candles, soap, or sealing-wax. The root is used to remove toothache. The name is said to be derived from the fact that the plant is found on the shores of bays.

bayberry-bush, *s.* The same as BAYBERRY (q.v.).

bayberry-tallow, *s.* Tallow for candles made from the fruit of the bayberry.

* **bāye,** *v.t.* [BATHE.] To bathe.

"Hee feedes upon the cooling shade, and *bayes*
His swentie forehead in the breathing wynd."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 2.

bāyed, *a.* [From *bay* (1), *s.*, and *a.*, A. 3.] Having a bay or bays.

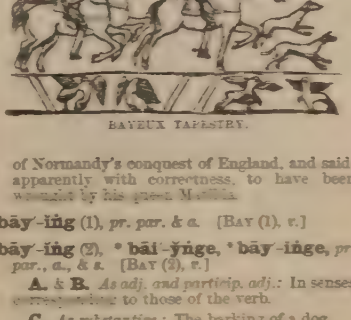
"The large *bayed* barn."—*Drayton.*

* **bā´ye-lȳ,** *s.* Old spelling of BAILLIE.

* **bāyes,** *s.* [BAIZE.]

Bāy´-eux (eux as **ū),** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *Bayeux* (see def.), O. Fr. & Low Lat. *Baiocas*, *Baiocæ*, and *Baiocasses*, from a tribe formerly inhabiting it.] A French town, capital of an arrondissement of the same name in the department of Calvados.

Bayeux-tapestry, Bayeux tapestry, *s.* Tapestry preserving in [illegible] of Bayeux, representing the events in William



BAYEUX TAPESTRY.

of Normandy's conquest of England, and said, apparently with correctness, to have been wrought by his queen Matilda.

bāy´-ĭng (1), *pr. par.* & *a.* [BAY (1), *v.*]

bāy´-ĭng (2), * **bāi´-yinge,** * **bāy´-ĭnge,** *pr. par., a.*, & *s.* [BAY (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As adj. and particip. adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive*: The barking of a dog.

"Until he heard the mountains round
Ring to the *baying* of a hound."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 14.

bāyl´-dŏn-īte, *s.* [Named after [illegible]. A [illegible] It is sometimes reticulated. Its hardness is 4·5; its sp. gr. 5·35; its lustre strong resinous; its colour grass-green to blackish-green. Its composition is: Arsenic acid, 31·76; oxide of copper, 50·88; oxide of lead, 30·13; water, 4·65. It is found in Cornwall.

* **bāyl´-lĕr-ie,** *s.* The same as BAILIARY (q.v.). (*Scotch.*)

bāy´-lȳ-ship, *s.* [Old Eng. *bayly* = *baillie*; *-ship.*] The office or jurisdiction of a baillie.

* **bāyne,** *s.* [BANE, *s.*]

* **bāyne,** *v.* [BANE, *v.*]

* **bāyne,** *a.* [BANE, *a.*]

bāy´-ŏn-ĕt, * **bāg´-ŏ-nĕt,** *s.* [In Sw. *bajonett*; Dan. & Dut. *bajonet*; Fr. *baionnette*, *bayonette*; Sp. *bayoneta*; Port. *baioneta*; Ital. *baionetta*. From *Bayonne*, a French city in the Basses Pyrenees, near which bayonets were first manufactured in 1640. Derived from Basque *baia* = good, and *ona* = bay, port.]

1. *Military & Ord. Lang.*: A military weapon formerly called a dagger, made to be fitted to the muzzle of a gun or rifle, to convert the latter into a kind of pike. At first it was so fixed that it required to be taken off before the gun was fired; but since the battle of Killiecrankie showed the danger of such an arrangement, it has been screwed on in such a way as not to interfere with the firing of the weapon.

"[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Comm.: A long fine-spun cotton, often called Jerusalem cotton, as being brought from that city.

bāze, bāṣe, *v.t.* [Dut. *verbazen* = to astonish, to amaze.] To confuse, to stupefy, to daze (q.v.).

"Into his face she glour'd and gazed,
And wist not well, she was so *bazed*,
To what hand for to turu her."
Watson: Coll. i. 47.

* **bā'-zĕn** (*Old Eng.*), **bāz'-sĭn** (*Scotch*), *a.* [Bass (1).] Of or belonging to rushes.

"Under the felt of this ilk byanyng jaip;
About the nek knyt mony *bassin* raip."
Doug.: Virgil, 46, 38. (*Jamieson.*)

B.C. Initials and abbreviations of *Before Christ.* (Used in chronology and ordinary language.)

bdĕl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Gr. βδέλλα (*bdella*) = a leech; βδάλλω (*bdallō*) = to milk cows, to suck.]

Zoology: A family of Arachnida (Spiders), of the order Acarina. They have a rostrum and palpi of extreme length, have their bodies divided by a constriction, and live among damp moss.

bdĕl'-lĭ-ŭm (*b* silent), *s.* [In Ger. and Fr. *bdellium;* Port. *bdellio;* Lat. *bdellium* and *bedella;* Gr. βδέλλιον (*bdellion*). Apparently akin also to Heb. בְּדֹלַח (*bedholachh*), from בָּדַל (*badhāl*) = to separate, to select.]

I. *Scripture.* The "bdellium" of Scripture is in Heb. בְּדֹלַח (*bedholachh*) (see etym.), rendered in the Septuagint of Gen. ii. 12 ἄνθραξ (*anthrax*) (literally, burning coal) = . . . the carbuncle, ruby, and garnet (*Liddell and Scott*), the red sapphire (*Dana*); whilst in Numb. xi. 7 it is translated κρύσταλλος (*krustallos*) = . . . rock crystal. Some modern writers, following the Septuagint translation, make it a mineral, as are the "gold" and the "onyx stone" with which it is associated in Gen. ii. 12. Others think that it was the gum described under II. and III. 2; while the Rabbins, Bochart, and Gesenius consider that it was a pearl or pearls.

"And the gold of that land is good: there is *bdellium* and the onyx-stone."—*Gen.* ii. 12.

. "And the manna was as coriander-seed, and the colour thereof as the colour of *bdellium*."—*Numb.* xi. 7.

II. *Class. Nat. Hist.* The *bdellium* of Pliny was once supposed to have been the gum of the Palmyra Palm, *Borassus flabelliformis*, but was more probably a Balsamodendron, apparently *B. Mukul* (III. 2).

III. *Modern Botany, Old Pharmacy, and Commerce:*

1. *Indian bdellium* or *False Myrrh:* A gum resin produced by *Balsamodendron Roxburghii* or *Amyris Bdellium.* It appears in light-coloured pellicles in the bark of the tree, which peel off from time to time; they diffuse for some distance round a fragrance of a delightful kind, but not equal to that of myrrh. It was formerly used in plasters.

2. *The bdellium of the Persian Gulf:* A gum resin derived from *Balsamodendron Mukul.*

3. *African bdellium:* Two gum resins, the one from *Balsamodendron Africanum*, which grows in Abyssinia and Western Africa; the other from a composite plant, *Ceradia furcata.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

4. *Sicilian bdellium:* A gum resin produced by a species of carrot, *Daucus Hispanicus* (De Cand.), *D. gummifer* (Lamarck), or by *D. gingidium* (Linn.).

bdĕl-lŏm'-ĕt-ĕr, *s.* [From Gr. βδέλλα (*bdella*) = a leech, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Surgery: A cupping-glass, to which are attached an exhausting syringe and a scarificator. It was introduced as a substitute for leeches, and shows the amount of blood drawn.

bē, * **bĭ,** * **bĕn** (pr. par. *beang,* * *beeing,* * *beynge* (Eng.); * *beand* (O. Scotch) (pa. par. *been,* * *ben,* * *be*), *v.i.* [A.S. *beon, beonne* = to be, to exist, to become. It is thus declined: *ic beo* = I am; *thu beo'st, best, byst* = thou art; *he byth, bith, we beoth, beo,* &c. Gael. *bi* = to be; Ger. *ich bin* = I am; O. H. Ger. *bun, bin* = to be; Goth. *banan;* Slav. *byti;* Lith. *buti;* Sansc. *bhú* = to be. Compare also Lat. *fui* = I was; Gr. φύω (*phuō*) = to bring forth, to produce.] The substantive verb. It is used—

I. *As a copula connecting the subject and its predicate:* in which case it denotes existence in relation to that predicate; existence, the character of which is to be explained by the word with which the substantive verb is connected; to be; to continue, to remain; to be present in a place; to happen in a particular way; to happen according to ordination or appointment; to become; to aim; with various other shades of meaning. Ranking as a copula or apposition verb, now technically viewed as one of incomplete predication (*see* Bain's *Higher Eng. Gram.*), it is followed by a nominative in apposition with it, and not with an objective as would be the case were it a transitive verb. Thus in the example from Acts xii. 15, given below, "It *is* his angel," the noun *angel* is in the nominative and not in the objective case.

¶ *Be* is defective, the omissions being supplied by parts from other verbs not in the least resembling it in sound, as *am, art, are* (from A.S. *eom* = to be), *were, was* (from A.S. *wesan* = to be). [Beand, Is.]

1. *In a general sense,* in which case it may be joined with an adjective, an adverb, a substantive, a pronoun, &c.

". . . I *was* envious at the foolish."—*Ps.* lxxiii. 3.
". . . lo, he *is* there . . ."—*Mark* xiii. 21.
". . . it *is* his angel."—*Acts* xii. 15.
". . . Lord, *is* it I?"—*Matt.* xxvi. 22.

2. *Specially:* As an auxiliary verb, used

(*a*) Before a past (properly a perfect) participle, so as to constitute the passive voice.

"Blessed shall *be* thy basket and thy store."—*Deut.* xxviii. 5.

(*b*) Before the present (properly the imperfect) participle, so as to constitute a form of the active, implying that an action has commenced to be performed, that the doing of it is in progress, but is not yet completed.

". . . the oxen *were* ploughing, and the asses feeding beside them."—*Job* i. 14.

II. *In an abstract sense* denoting simple existence. This is the reason why it is called the substantive verb. If the being existent be a living one, then the substantive verb denotes to live.

"To *be* or not to *be*, that is the question."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

III. *Special phrases:*

1. * *Be als mekil* = forasmuch.

"Alle so it is ordeynet, be on assent of the brethren, *be als meckil* as the lyght forseide ne may nout be meyntened in the tyme for to come."—*English Gilds* (*Ear. Eng. Text Soc.*), pp. 49, 50.

2. *Be it so* = let it be so. A phrase used (*a*) by one giving authority to do anything which he has the power to permit or refuse to have done, or (*b*) by one conceding what an opponent in argument has demanded.

"My gracious duke,
Be 't so she will not here, before your grace,
Consent to marry with Demetrius."
Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream, ii. 1.

3. *Let be* = let alone, leave unmeddled with.

"*Let be*, said he, my prey."—*Dryden.*

¶ The following examples illustrate how interchangeably *be, bi,* and *ben* were once used:

(*a*) *Be,* used where *been* would now be employed.

"Fenyeand ane oblatione, as it had *be*
For prosper returnyng hame in thare cuntré."
Doug.: Virgil, 39, 10.

(*b*) *Ben* (= beon) for *be.*

"A manly man, to *ben* an abbot able."
Chaucer: C. T., Prol. 167.

Be was also used where we now employ *are.*

"*Be* they better than these kingdoms?"—*Amos* vi. 2.

It was also used in O. Scotch for *let* or *let be* = not to mention, not to speak of, to except. (*Jamieson.*)

¶ (*a*) Crabb thus distinguishes between the verbs to *be,* to *exist,* and to *subsist:*—"To *be* is applicable either to the accidents of things, or to the substances themselves; to *exist* only to substances or things that stand or *exist* of themselves. We say of qualities, of forms, of actions, of arrangement, of movement, and of every different relation, whether real, ideal, or qualificative, that they *are;* we say of matter, of spirit, of body, and of all substances, that they *exist.* Man *is* man, and will *be* man under all circumstances; he *exists* under every known climate, &c. Of *being* and *existence* as nouns, the former not only designates the abstract action of *being,* but is metaphorically employed for the sensible object that is; the latter is confined altogether to the abstract sense. Hence, human *beings; beings* animate and inanimate; the supreme *Being;* but the *existence* of a God, of innumerable worlds, of evil. *Being* may in some cases be indifferently employed for *existence,* particularly in the grave style; when speaking of animate objects, as the *being* of a God; our frail *being;* and when qualified in a compound form is preferable, as our *well-being. Subsist* is properly a species of *existing;* it denotes temporary or partial *existence.* Every thing *exists* by the creative and preservative power of the Almighty; that which *subsists* depends for its *existence* upon the chances and changes of this mortal life. To *exist* therefore designates simply the event of *being* or *existing;* to *subsist* conveys the accessory ideas of the mode and duration of *existing.* Man *exists* while the vital or spiritual part of him remains; he *subsists* by what he obtains to support life."

(*b*) To *be,* to *become,* to *grow,* are thus discriminated:—"*Be* is positive; *become* is relative: a person *is* what he *is* without regard to what he *was;* he *becomes* that which he *was not* before. We judge of a man by what he *is,* but we cannot judge of him by what he will *become.* To *become* includes no idea of the mode or circumstance of its *becoming;* to *grow* is to *become* by a gradual process: a man may *become* a good man from a vicious one, in consequence of a sudden action on his mind; but he *grows* in wisdom and virtue by means of an increase in knowledge and experience." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

bē, *prep.* [*Be* as a prefix = by.] By, to, towards. (*Scotch.*)

be-east, *adv.* Towards the east. (*Scotch.*)

be-than, *adv.* By that time.

"Sternys, *be-than*, began for till apper."
Wallace, v. 138, *MS.*

be *as a prefix.* [A.S. *be, bi, big;* O.S. *be, bi;* Sw., Dan., & Dut. *be;* N. H. Ger. *be, bei;* M. H. Ger. *be, bi;* O. H. Ger. *bi, pi, pî;* Goth. *bi.*]

1. Denoting nearness to; as *beside.*

¶ Originally it was the same as *by,* and *beside* in Old English is often written *biside* or *byside.*

2. Denoting a surrounding of any person or thing, as *beset* = to set on one all round; or a doing of anything all over a person or thing, as *beslaver* = to slaver all over.

3. Denoting priority; as *bespeak* = to speak beforehand for anything.

4. Denoting causation or generation, as *beget* compared with *get;* or converting a simple verb generally intransitive into a transitive one, as to *moan,* to *bemoan* one's hard lot.

5. Adding intensity to a simple verb, though in some cases the meaning seems scarcely altered. It is difficult to say how much or how little intensity is added in the case of each of the words *bedeafen, bedraggle, begrudge,* and *becalm,* as compared with *deafen, draggle, grudge,* and *calm.* Prof. Craik, *Eng. of Shakespeare,* considers that in most cases *be* is the relic of the prefix *ge,* which was the favourite and most distinguishing peculiarity of the language in what is called "the Anglo-Saxon period."

Be. *In Chemistry,* the initial letters and symbol for the element *Beryllium.*

bēach, *s.* [Of unknown etymology. Not in A.S., Sw., Dan., Dut., or Ger., in which the word for what we call a beach is *strand;* nor is it in the Celtic nor in the Italic languages. Compare with Dan. *bakke,* Sw. *backe* = ascent, acclivity, rising ground, hill, hillock.] A sandy or pebbly sea-shore, the strand on which the waves break. (Used also for the shore of a lake or of a large river.)

"Hail to the welcome shout!—the friendly speech!
When hand grasps hand uniting on the *beach*."
Byron: The Corsair, i. 4.

beach-head, *s.* The beach at the head of a creek.

". . . their detritus on the *beach-heads* of long narrow arms of the sea, first high up the valleys, then lower and lower down as the land slowly rose."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xv.

beach-line, *s.* The line marked out by the waves on a beach.

". . . such deposits, consequently, would have a good chance of resisting the wear and tear of successive *beach-lines,* and of lasting to a future epoch."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xvi.

bēach, *v.t.* [From *beach,* s. (q.v.).] To run, drive, or drag upon a beach. (Used specially of boats, or of leaky and sinking vessels, or of vessels which have sunk in a river and are impeding navigation. Thus the ill-fated *Princess Alice* steamboat, sunk in the Thames in a collision with the *Bywell Castle,* on the 3rd of September, 1878, was said to be

"beached" when her broken hull was hauled or driven ashore.

bēached, *pa. par. & a.* [BEACH, *v.*]

As participial adjective. Spec.: Exposed to the action of the waves on a beach.

"Upon the *beached* verge of the salt flood."
Shakesp.: Timon, v. 1

bēach'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BEACH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As participle & participial adjective:* In a sense corresponding to that of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* The act or operation of running a leaky vessel on the beach, or of hauling a ship or boat up upon the beach to repair her, or to afford her shelter till the time arrives for her again putting to sea.

bē'ach-ў, * bē'ach-ĭe, *a.* [Eng. *beach; -y.*] Having a beach or beaches.

"The *beachy* girdle of the ocean
Too wide for Neptune's hips."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

¶ *Beachy Head,* the loftiest headland on the southern coast of England, does not take its name from the above, but from a corruption of *beau chef* (see Isaac Taylor's *Words and Places*).

bēa'-cŏn (or *o* silent, as if **bē'cn**), *** bēa'-kŏn, * bē'-kŏn, * bekne (ne = ęn),** *s.* [A.S. *beacen, becun, becen, becn* = a beacon, a sign, a token; connected with *beacnian, bicnian, bycnian* = (1) to beckon, (2) to nod, to show, signify form. (BECKON.) In O.S. *bokaw*; Fries. *baken, beken* = sign, signal; Dut. *baak* = a beacon. Compare with Eng. *beck* and *beckon* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Ignited combustible materials placed in an iron cage, elevated upon a pole or any other natural elevation, so as to be seen from a distance. Beacons were used to guide travellers across unfrequented parts of the country, and to alarm the inhabitants on the occurrence of an invasion or a rebellion. The "cressets" formerly used in London and other cities to light the streets were beacons of the type first described.

BEACON.

"As less and less the distance grows,
High and more high the *beacon* rose."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 13.

2. A signal, specially by means of fire, to warn mariners of danger.

II. *Fig.:* Anything calculated to give light to those who are in darkness, perplexity, and danger, re-animating their courage, while warning them of the perils they should avoid.

"He that in mountain-holds hath sought
A refuge for unconquer'd thought,
A charter'd home where Freedom's child
Might rear her altars in the wild,
And fix her quenchless torch on high,
A *beacon* for eternity."
Hemans: A Tale of the Secret Tribunal.

B. *Attributively:* Constituting a beacon; supporting a beacon; proceeding from or otherwise pertaining to a beacon. (See the examples which follow.)

beacon-blaze, *s.* The blaze made by a beacon. (Used literally or figuratively.)

"Is yon red glare the western star?—
Oh, 'tis the *beacon-blaze* of war!"
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 25.

beacon-fire, *s.* The fire of a beacon.

"With me must die the *beacon-fires*
That stream'd at midnight from the mountain-hold."
Hemans: The Chieftain's Son.

beacon-flame, *s.* The flame of a beacon.

"Cuthbert had seen that *beacon-flame,*
Unwitting from what source it came."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 15.

beacon-light, *s.* The light of a beacon.

(*a*) *Literally:*

"By thee, as by the *beacon-light,*
Our pilots had kept course aright."
Scott: Marmion, Introd. to c. 1.

(*b*) *Figuratively:*

"By the bright lamp of thought thy care had fed
From the far *beacon-lights* of ages fled."
Hemans: The Sceptic.

beacon-tower, *s.* A tower on or from which a beacon is displayed.

"And in the fortress of his power
The owl usurps the *beacon-tower.*"
Byron: The Giaour.

bēa'-cŏn, *v.t.* [From *beacon,* s.] To light up with beacon fires.

"As up the vale of Tees they wind,
Where far the mansion of her sires
Beaconed the dale with midnight fires."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 37.

bēa'-cŏn-ąge (ąge = ĭg), *s.* [From Eng. *beacon; -age.*] Money paid for the maintenance of a beacon; a system of beacons.

". . . a suit for *beaconage* of a beacon standing on a rock in the sea."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iii., ch. 7.

bēa'-cŏned, *pa. par. & a.* [BEACON, *v.*]

As participial adjective: Having a beacon.

"The foss that skirts the *beacon'd* hill."
T. Warton: Ode x.

bēa'-cŏn-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *beacon; -less.*] Without a beacon. (*Dr. Allen.*)

bēad, * bēade, * bēde, * bēd, *s.* [A.S. *bed, gebed* = a prayer. In Dut. *bede;* Ger. *bitte;* Low Ger. *bede, bete, bethe,* all meaning, not a bead, but a prayer. From the Roman Catholic practice of counting off a bead upon a rosary when one of a series of prayers has been offered, the word has obtained its modern meaning of a perforated ball.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

* **I.** Prayer.

"And also it is ordeynede, yat yis *bede* and preyer shal bene reherside and seyde at euery tyme yat ye alderman and ye bretheren bene togedere."—*English Gilds* (*Ear. Eng. Text Soc.*), p. 23.

II. One of a number of small globular bodies of glass, coral, metal, or other material, perforated so as to be hung on a string. *Specially—*

1. Those for keeping count of prayers offered. [See etym.] These are strung thirty or sixty together. Every tenth one is larger and more embellished than the rest; it is called a *gaude.* The gaudes are used for counting paternosters, and the ordinary beads for Ave Marias. [GAUDE.]

"Ere yet, in scorn of Peter's pence,
And number'd *bead,* and shrift."
Tennyson: The Talking Oak.

To bid one's beads: To say one's prayers, specially when use is made of beads to keep count of them. [BID.]

"*Bidding his beades* all day for his trespas."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 30.

". . . as will appear by the form of *bidding the beads* in King Henry the Seventh's time. The way was first for the preacher to name and open his text, and then to call on the people to go to their prayers, and to tell them what they were to pray for; after which all the people said their beads in a general silence, and the minister kneeled down also and said his."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformat.,* bk. i., pt. ii., an. 1547.

To tell one's beads: To number one's beads for the purpose of numbering one's prayers; (*less specifically*) to be at prayer.

"The wits of modern time had *told* their *beads,*
And monkish legends been their only strains."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 52.

2. Those worn round the necks of children, of women, and in the East of men, for ornament.

"With scarfs and fans, and double change of brav'ry,
With amber bracelets, *beads,* and all such knav'ry."
Shakesp.: Taming of Shrew, iv. 3.

III. Anything artificial or natural resembling a bead in its globularity, even if it differ in being imperforate; as, for instance, those glass globules which, before the abolition of the slave trade, were used in bartering with the natives of Africa.

1. *Artificial.* [See B., 1, and BEAD-PROOF.]

2. *Natural.* [See the examples.]

"Thy spirit within thee hath been so at war,
And thus hath so bestirr'd thee in thy sleep,
That *beads* of sweat have stood upon thy brow."
Shakesp.: 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

"Several yellow lumps of amber, almost like *beads,* with one side flat, had fastened themselves to the bottom."—*Boyle.*

B. *Technically:*

1. *Distillation. Wilson or Lovis's Beads.* [BEAD-PROOF.]

2. *Gun-making:* A small piece of metal on a gun-barrel, used for taking a sight before firing.

3. *Bookbinding:* A roll on the head-band of a book.

4. *Architecture:*

(*a*) A round moulding, cut or carved in short embossments, like beads in necklaces, occurring chiefly in the Corinthian and Roman orders of architecture. It is called also ASTRAGAL (q.v.).

(*b*) The strip on a sash-frame which forms a guide for the sash. There are *inside, outside,* and *parting beads.*

¶ *Bead and butt (Carp.):* Framing in which the pearls are flush, having beads stuck or run upon the two edges.

Bead and quirk: A bead stuck upon the edge of a piece of stuff flush with its surface.

5. *Astronomy. Baily's Beads.* [Named after Francis Baily, an Englishman, who discovered them during the solar eclipse of 1836. (*Mem. Astron. Soc.,* vol. x.).] Certain luminous bead-like prominences arranged in a curved line round the margin of the moon's disk upon that of the sun towards the commencement and towards the close of complete obscuration in a total or annular eclipse of the latter luminary. Once attributed to the projection of a range of lunar mountains on the face of the sun, they are now supposed to proceed from irradiation.

BAILY'S BEADS.

bead-butt, *s.*

Carpentry: Formed with bead and butt. [BUTT.] Doors have a combination of bead-butt and square-work.

bead-furnace, *s.* A furnace in which beads, first cut into short cylinders, are rounded.

bead-like, *a.* Like a bead.

". . . the spaces *bead-like,* . . ."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.,* i. 152.

bead-loom, *s.* A gauze loom in which there are beads strung at the spots where the threads intersect each other.

bead-maker, *s.* A maker of beads.

bead-mould, *s.* A fungus of low organisation, the stems of which consist of cells loosely joined together so as to resemble a string of beads. [PENICILLIUM.]

bead-plane, *s.*

Carpentry: A semi-circular moulding plane.

bead-proof, *a.* A term formerly used among distillers to mean that the spirit was of a certain density, as ascertained by throwing into it Wilson's or Lovis's beads, which were all of different densities, and ascertaining which bead remained suspended instead of floating or sinking.

bead-snake, *s.* A beautiful little snake (*Elaps fulvius*), variegated with yellow, carmine, and jet black. It belongs to the family Elapidæ of the Colubrine sub-order of Snakes. Though venomous, it rarely uses its fangs. It is about two feet long. Its chosen habitat is in the sweet-potato fields of America. [See BATATAS.]

bead-tool, *s.* A tool for turning convex mouldings.

bead-tree, *s.* The English name of the Melia, a genus of plants constituting the type of the order Meliaceæ (Meliads). *Melia azedarach* has compound leaves; flowers not very unlike those of the orange-tree, but smaller and bluish in colour; and yellow berries with poisonous pulp. It is indigenous to the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, and has been introduced into India and other warm countries as an ornamental tree. The Indian Neem-tree, or Ash-leaved Bead-tree, is sometimes called *Melia azedirachta,* but more frequently *Azadiracta Indica.* [NEEM.]

bead-work, *s.* Ornamental work in beads.

† **bēad,** *v.t.* [From Eng. *bead,* s.] To ornament or distinguish with beads or beading.

bēad'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [BEAD, *v.*]

"Tis *beaded* with bubbles."
H. Smith. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

beaded wire.

Metal-working: Wire with bead-like protuberances placed upon it at intervals for the purpose of ornament.

† **bēad'-hŏuse,** *s.* [BEDEHOUSE.]

bēad'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [BEAD, *v.*]

bēa'-dle, bē'-del, bē'-dell, * bē'-dele, * bĕd'-dĕl, * bĕd'-dĕlle, *s.* [A.S. *bydel* = a beadle, crier, officer, messenger, herald, or preacher; from *beodan* = to command, order, bid (BID). Sw. & Ger. *pedell*; Dan. *pedel*; Dut. *bode, pedel*; Fr. *bedeau*; O. Fr. *badel, bedel, bedeax*; Prov., Sp., & Port. *bedel*; Ital. *bidello*; Low Lat. *bedellus, pedellus*.]

1. *In Law Courts:* An apparitor, a summoner; one who carries citations to the persons who are required to present themselves in the court.

2. *In Parochial Economy:* A petty officer, now in most cases unattained as much for show as use, but who in former times had the substantial duty of flogging offenders.

"*May.* Sirrah, go fetch the *beadle* hither straight."
(Enter a *Beadle* with whips.)
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

3. *In Universities* (with the spelling *bedel* or *bedells*): An officer who carries a mace before the vice-chancellor and the university preachers. They are of two grades—*esquire bedels*, who are graduates of the university, and *yeomen bedels*, of a lower social grade.

"He procured an addition of £20 per annum to each of the inferiour *beadles*; he restored the practice of the vice-chancellor's court; and added several other improvements in the academical economy."—*Warton: Life of Bathurst*, p. 89.

"If the university would bring in some bachelors of art to be *yeomen-bedels*, which are well grounded, and towardly to serve that press as composers;—they, which thrived well and did good service, might after be preferred to be *esquire-bedels*; and so the press would ever train up able men for itself."—*Abp. Laud: Hist. of his Chan. at Oxford*, p. 132.

4. *In old Guilds:* A similar functionary, used as a messenger or to keep up the dignity of the body employing him.

". . . and he saal sende forthe the *bedel* to alle the bretheren and the systeren, that they bien at the derge of the body, . . ."—*English Gilds* (*Ear. Eng. Text Soc.*), p. 35.

"And to the *beddelle* of the seid Gilde, ij *d.*, . . ."—*Ibid.*, p. 145.

bēa'-dle-rў, *s.* [Eng. *beadle*; *-ry.*] The office or jurisdiction of a beadle. (*Blount.*)

bēa'-dle-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *beadle*, and suffix *-ship.*] The office or functions of a beadle.

"There was convocation for the election of his successor in the *beadleship*."—*A. Wood: Athen. Oxon.*

bē'ad-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *bead*, and dimin. suff. *-let.*]

1. *Gen.:* A little bead.

2. *Zool.:* A name for the most common Sea-anemone on the British shores (*Actinia mesembryanthemum*). [ACTINIA.]

bē'ad-rōll, * bē'de-rōll, *s.*

Among Roman Catholics:

1. *Lit.:* A catalogue of those for the repose of whose souls a certain number of prayers are to be offered, the count being kept by the telling of beads.

". . . prayng for the saules of the seid John Tanfield and Agnes hys wyff yerely vppon Sondays by hys *bederolle* in the pulpitt, . . ."—*English Gilds* (*Early Eng. Text Soc.*), p. 145.

2. *Figuratively:*

(*a*) A catalogue of men worthy of enduring fame.

"Dan Chaucer, well of English undefyled
On fame's eternall *beadroll* worthy to be fyled."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 32.

(*b*) A catalogue of those who are execrated, instead of being prayed for.

"The king, for the better credit of his espials abroad, did use to have them cursed by name amongst the *bead-roll* of the king's enemies."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

† bē'adş-bĭd-dĭńg, * bēdeş * bўd'-dўńg, *s.* [Eng. *bead* (q.v.).] The act of saying "bedes," *i.e.* prayers, specially when the memory is assisted by the use of material beads. [BEAD, BID.]

"God of hus goodnesse, seeh hus grete wil
With oute mo *bedes byddyng*."
Piers Plowman, p. 205. (*Richardson.*)

bē'adş-măn, bē'de-măn, bē'deş-măn, * bēd'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *bead*, s. (q.v.), and *man.*] A man who prays for another person. *Specially*—

* 1. A priest, whose duty it was to pray for the souls of the dead.

". . . and the *bedeman* shall pray for the soul of the dead, and for the souls of all Christians, at the cost of the gild."—*English Gilds* (*Ear. Eng. Text Soc.*), p. 230.

* 2. A man who resided in a hospital or almshouse, who was supposed to be praying for the soul of the "pious founder."

"Commend thy grievance to my holy prayers;
For I will be thy *beadman*, Valentine."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Verona, i. 1.

3. *Now:* One who resides in an almshouse, formerly called a *bede-house*, or is supported from the funds left for the purpose of maintaining poor or decayed persons. (*Jamieson.*)

". . . think on your poor *bedesman* the day."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxiii.

King's bedesmen: What were sometimes called "blue-gowns." [BLUE-GOWN.]

bē'adş-wọm-ạn, * bēdeş wọm'-ạn, *s.* [From plural of Eng. *bead* (q.v.), and *woman.*] A woman similarly engaged, and still more frequently than in the case of the opposite sex, living in an almshouse.

"And honour done to your poor *bedes-woman*."
Ben Jonson: Sad Shepherd, ii. 6. (*Richardson.*)

bēad'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *bead*; *-y.*]

1. Like a bead, small and glittering. (Used of eyes.)

2. Covered with drops or beads (as of perspiration).

3. Frothy.

bēa'-gle (gle as gel), * bē'-gele, *s.* [Etym. unknown. The Fr. *bigle*, as *adj.* = squint-eyed; as *s.* = a beagle, from the English word.]

1. *Lit.:* A small variety of the hound, formerly much used for hunting hares; now generally replaced by the Harrier (q.v.). There are several sub-varieties: (1) the Southern, smaller and shorter, but at the same time thicker than the deep-mouthed hound; (2) the Northern or Cat Beagle, smaller and finer in form, and a more untiring runner; (3) a cross between these two; and (4) a dwarf variety used for hunting rabbits or young hares. Queen Elizabeth had little "singing beagles" so small that they could be placed in a man's glove.

"About her feet were little *beagles* seen,
That watch'd with upward eyes the motions of their queen."
Dryden: Fables.

2. *Fig.:* A spy, an informer.

bēak, * bēake, * bĕcke (*English*), **bēlk** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Ir., Gael., Fr., & Prov. *bec* = a point, a beak; Arm. & Dut. *bek*; Ital. *becco*; Port. *bico*; Sp. *pico*; Wel. *pig.* Compare also A.S. *becca* = a beck, a pickaxe, a mattock; *pīic*, a little needle or pin; and *pic* = a point, a top, a head.] [PEAK.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The bill of a bird.

"Headed like owles with *beakes* uncomely bent."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 8.

"Their smoke assail'd his startled *beak*,
And made him higher soar and shriek."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, 33.

2. Anything pointed like the bill of a bird, as the prow of an ancient war-vessel, a promontory of land, &c.

"With boiling pitch, another near at hand,
From friendly Sweden brought, the seams instope,
Which well laid o'er, the salt sea waves withstand,
And shakes them from the rising *beak* in drope."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cxlvii.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Zoology:*

(*a*) The bill of a bird. [A. 2.]

(*b*) Anything in another animal similar. Thus, in describing a genus (Chelys) of tortoises, Gray says, "The *beak* very broad."

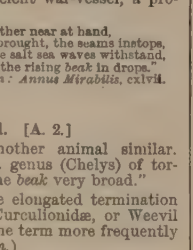
(*c*) The snout or the elongated termination of the head in the Curculionidæ, or Weevil family of beetles. (The term more frequently used for this is *rostrum.*)

(*d*) The part of some univalve shell which runs into a point and contains a canal.

(*e*) The umbo or apex of a bivalve shell. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

2. *Botany:* Any projection resembling the beak of a bird; any short and hard-pointed projection, as the apex of the fruit in the genus Anthriscus. [BEAKED PARSLEY.]

3. *Naut. Arch.:* A piece of brass shaped like a beak, terminating the prow of an ancient galley; it was designed to pierce a hostile vessel, like the similar weapon of offence in a modern "ram." Now the beak or beak-head is the external part of a ship before the forecastle, which is fastened to the stem and supported by the main-knee.


BEAK OF A SHIP.

4. *Carpentry:* The crooked end of the hold-fast of a carpenter's bench.

5. *Forging:* The point of an anvil. [BEAK-IRON, BICKIRON.]

6. *Farriery:* A little shoe, at the toe about an inch long, turned up and fastened in upon the fore-part of the hoof.

7. *Chem.:* The rostrum of an alembic by which the vapour is transferred to the worm.

8. *Gas-fitting:* A gas-burner with a circular hole $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch in diameter.

beak-head, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. The same as BEAK, B. 3.

"By shooting a piece out of our forecastle, being close by her, we fired a mat on her *beak-head*, which more and more kindled, and ran from thence to the mat on the bowsprit."—*Hackluyt's Voyages*, vol. ii., p. 200.

2. *Arch.:* An architectural ornament, especially of the Norman and Early English style, resembling the head of a beast united to the beak of a bird.

B. *As adjective:*

Beak-head beam: The largest beam in a ship.

beak-rush, *s.* [The English name of Rhyncospora, a genus of plants belonging to the order Cyperaceæ (Sedges). It is called from the beaked tips of the "seed," or rather the fruit. There are two British species, the White Beak-rush (*Rhyncospora alba*), and the brown one (*R. fusca*). The former is common, the latter principally confined to the south-west of England and to Ireland.

bēak (1), *v.t.* [From BEAK, *s.* (q.v.).]

In Cockfighting: To seize with the beak. (*Vulgar.*)

bēak (2), * **bēek,** * **bēyke** (*Old Eng. & Scotch*), *v.t.* & *i.* [BAKE.]

A. *Trans.:* To bask, to warm.

"I made the fire and *beked* me aboute."
Chaucer: Creseides Testament, 84.

"And *beeking* my cauld limbs afore the sin."
Allan Ramsay: Gentle Shepherd, ii. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To warm one's self, to bask.

"To shun the storm thei drove they carefu' steeke
And mang the auld fowk round the ingle *beek*."
Marion: A Pastoral. Hawick Collection. (*S. in Boucher.*)

bēaked, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BEAK (1), *v.*]

A. *As participial adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Having a beak. (Used of birds or other animals.)

". . . he feeds a long and a short-*beaked* pigeon on the same food."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), chap. iv., p. 83.

2. Having a sharp-pointed prow. (Used of ships.)

". . . the floating vessel swum
Uplifted, and secure, with *beaked* prow,
Rode tilting o'er the waves."
Milton: P. L., bk. xi.

3. Running to a point or tip.

"And question'd every gust, of rugged wings,
That blows from off each *beaked* promontory;
They knew not of his story." *Milton: Lycidas.*

B. *Technically:*

1. *Heraldry:* Having the beak and legs of a bird of a different tincture from the body. In such a case the bird is said to be *beaked* and membered of that tincture.

2. *Botany (applied to fruits):* Having a long hard terminal, straight, horn-like projection.

beaked-parsley, *s.*

Bot.: The English name of the umbelliferous genus Anthriscus. It is so called from its fruit terminating in a beak. There are two wild British species, the Wild Beaked Parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), which has smooth fruit, and the Common Beaked Parsley (*A. vulgaris*), of which the fruit is muricated. Both are common. Besides these the Garden Beaked Parsley, or Chervil (*A. cerifolium*), has escaped from cultivation.

bē'ak-ẽr, *s.* [From O.S. *bikeri.* In Sw. *bägare*; Dan. *bæger*; Icel. *bikarr*; Dut. *beker*; Ger. *becher*; O. H. Ger. *bechar, pechar, pechare*; Ital. *bichiere*; Lat. *bicarium* = a wine-vessel, a wine-glass.]

1. A large drinking-vessel, a tumbler.

"He lives, and o'er his brimming *beaker* boasts."
Cowper: Task, bk. vi.

2. A vessel used for experiments in natural philosophy, chemistry, or any other science. It has an open mouth, and a lip for pouring.

"Various quantities of distilled water were weighed into *beakers*."—*Proceedings of the Physical Society of London*, pt. ii., p. 54.

bē'ak-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *beak; -ing.*]

beaking-joint, *s.*

Carpentry & joinery: A joint formed by the meeting, in a floor or door, of several heading joints in a line.

bē'ak-ĭr-ŏn, *s.* [The same as BICKERN (q.v.).]

bēal, *s.* [In A.S. *byl, bil* = a boil, blotch, sore; Sw. *bulnad, blimma* = a swelling, a morbid tumour, from *bulna* = to swell, to become filled with matter; Dan. *byld, blegn;* Fries. *beil;* Dut. *beul;* Ger. *beule* = a swelling or protuberance; Ital. *bolla* = a bubble, blister, pimple.] A pimple, an inflammatory tumour. (*Scotch and North of England dialect.*)

† **bēal,** *v.i.* [From the substantive. In Sw. *bulna* = to swell, to become filled with matter; Dan. *bulne.*] To gather matter or pus. (*Scotch and North of England dialect.*)

Beāle light (*gh* silent), *s.* [From the inventor.] A form of Argand burner in which a column of air under pressure promotes combustion.

† **bē'al-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BEAL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* An inflammatory swelling containing matter or pus.

bē-ā'll, *s.* [Eng. *be; all.*] All that is to be.

"That but this blow
Might be the *be-all* and the end-all here."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 7.

bēam (1), * **bēame,** * **bēem,** * **bēme,** * **bēm,** * **bealme,** *s.* [A.S. *beam* = (1) a tree; (2) a beam-post, a stock of a tree, a splint; (3) anything proceeding in a straight line, a sunbeam; (4) a wind instrument, a horn, a trumpet (*Bosworth, &c.*). O. Sax. *bom, bam;* O. Fries. *bam;* Sw. & Dan. *bom* = a bar, a boom; Ger. *baum* = a tree, a beam, a bar, a boom; O. H. Ger. *baum, boum, poum;* O. L. Ger. *bôm;* O. Icel. *badhmr* = a beam; Goth. *bagms* = a tree.] [BOOM.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Of trees:* A tree, *i.e.*, one living, and not dead and cut up. The same as the Ger. *baum.* (See etym.) This sense of the word is obsolete, except in a few cases, as *Hornbeam, Whitebeam.*

2. *Of wood from trees, or anything similar:*

(1) A large, long piece of timber "squared," or rather made rectangular, on its several sides; specially one used to aid in supporting the ordinary rafters in a building. It is distinguished from a block by being longer than broad.

"A *beam* is the largest piece of wood in a building, which always lies cross the building or the walls, serving to support the principal rafters of the roof, and into which the feet of the principal rafters are framed. No building has less than two *beams,* one at each head. Into these the girders of the garret floor are also framed; and if the building be of timber, the teazel-tenons of the posts are framed. The proportions of *beams,* in or near London, are fixed by Act of Parliament. A *beam* fifteen feet long must be seven inches on one side its square, and five on the other; if it be sixteen feet long, one side must be eight inches, the other six, and so proportionable to their lengths."
—*Builder's Dictionary.*

"For many a busy hand toiled there,
Strong pales to shape and *beams* to square."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 9.

In Matt. vii. 3–5 the word is used in this sense.

(2) A similar support to rafters, though made of iron and not of wood.

(3) The pole of a carriage which passes between the horses.

"Juturna heard, and, seiz'd with mortal fear,
Fore'd from the *beam* her brother's charioteer."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid xii. 687, 688.

(4) The transverse iron rod or bar in a balance, from the extremities of which the scales are suspended.

"If thus th' important cause is to be tried,
Suppose the *beam* should dip on the wrong side."
Cowper: Hope.

(5) The rood-tree, the cross.

"His bodi biedde on the *beem,*"
Leg. Holy Rood, 144.

¶ *To kick the beam:* To be outweighed, surpassed.

(5) A cylindrical piece of wood belonging to a weaver's loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is woven. This is called the *cloth-beam,* or *breast-beam.* A similar one, on which the yarn is wound, is called the *yarn-beam.*

"... and in the Egyptian's hand was a spear like a weaver's *beam.*"—1 *Chron.* xi. 23.

(6) The main part of a plough, that to which the handles are attached, and to which also the animals designed to draw it are yoked.

3. *Of what is branched:* The third and fourth antlers of a stag's horns. (The metaphor seems to be that of a branching tree.) (See No. 1.)

"And taught the woods to echo to the stream
His dreadful challenge, and his clashing *beam.*"
Denham

4. *Of what radiates or is radiated:*

(1) *Lit.:* A ray of light, or, more strictly, a collection of parallel rays of light, emitted from a luminous body; anything resembling such a ray or collection of rays.

(*a*) Emitted from the sun.

"To make the sun a bauble without use,
Save for the fruits his heavenly *beams* produce."
Cowper: Hope.

(*b*) Of an electric spark or flash of light.

"The effects, moreover, obtained with the electric *beam* are also produced by the *beams* of the sun."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), x. 260.

(*c*) A radiating line.

(2) *Fig.:* Anything imparting intellectual, moral, or spiritual light; a ray or emanation of splendour.

"Where fancy's fire, affection's mental *beam,*
Thought, genius, passion, reign in turn supreme."
Hemans: To the Eye.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.* There are many kinds of architectural beams, such as a *tie-beam,* a *collar-beam,* a *dragon-beam,* &c. [See these words.]

2. *Naval Arch. & Naut. Language:*

(1) *The beams of a ship* are the great main cross-timbers which prevent the sides of the ship from falling together, and which also support the deck and orlops.

Broad in the beam: Broad from the bulwarks on one side to those on the other.

"Broad in the *beam,* that the stress of the blast,
Pressing down upon sail and mast,
Might not the sharp bows overwhelm."
Longfellow: Building of the Ship

¶ *Beam* is also used technically for the *width* of a ship.

The beam nearest the mainmast is called the *main beam,* the next to it the *second beam,* the next again the *third beam;* and so on with the rest.

The midship beam is the one, as its name indicates, situated in midships. It is the greatest one in the vessel.

Abaft the beam: In an arc of the horizon subtended by the angle of which one side is constituted by a line crossing the ship transversely from beam to beam at right angles, and the other by a line running from the stem to the stern of the vessel.

Before the beam: In an arc of the horizon intervening between that now described and the bow of the vessel.

(2) *The beam of an anchor:* The straight part or shank of an anchor, to which the hooks are fastened.

3. *Mach.:* A heavy iron lever in a steam-engine, one end of which is connected with the piston, and the other with the crank of the wheel-shaft. It transmits motion from the piston to the wheel-shaft.

4. *Math.:* An axial line, a radius.

5. *Curriery:* The board on which skins are laid to be shaved.

III. *Beam* is used attributively in compounds like the following:—

beam-bird, *s.* A bird so called from often building its nest on a beam or rafter belonging to a house. It is better known as the Spotted Flycatcher (*Muscicapa grisola*).

beam-board, *s.* The platform of a steelyard or balance.

beam-centre, *s.* The pin on which the working beam in a steam-engine vibrates.

beam-compass, *s.* An instrument used in describing larger circles than can conveniently be done by means of common compasses. It consists of a beam of wood or brass, with sliding sockets bearing steel or pencil points. It is called also a *trammel.*

beam-ends, *s. pl.*

Naut.: The ends of the beams of a ship. A ship is on her *beam-ends* when she is so far driven over on her side that the ends of the beams, horizontal when the vessel is at rest, are thrust more or less nearly into a vertical position.

beam-engine, *s.*

Mech.: A steam-engine, in which power is transmitted by a working beam, in contradistinction to one in which the piston-rod is attached directly to the crank of the wheel-shaft. Newcomen's atmospheric engine is an example of this form of engine.

beam-feather, *s.* One of the long feathers in the wing of a hawk. (*Booth.*)

beam-filling, *s.*

Building: The filling-in of mason-work between beams or joists.

beam-gudgeons, *s. pl.* The bearings on the centre of the beam, or the central pivot upon which it vibrates.

beam-knife, *s.*

Curriery: A two-handled knife used to shave hides stretched upon a beam.

beam-line, *s.*

Ship-carpentry: The line showing where the tops of the beams and the frames meet.

beam-trawl, *s.* A trawl-net having its mouth kept open by a beam.

beam-tree, *s.* A species of wild Service, so called probably from the beam-like aspects of its corymbiferous flowers. Its full name is the *White Beam-tree.* It is *Pyrus aria.* It has downy leaves and red fruit, larger than that of its near ally, *P. aucuparia,* the Mountain Ash, or Rowan-tree. The wood is extremely hard.

* **bēam** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Only in the phrase *bote of beam* = remedy, improvement.

"Dunkan sauh his eme had his heritage,
Ther he wist *bote of beam.*"
Rob. de Brunne. (*S. in Boucher.*)

bēam, *v.t. & i.* [From *beam* (1), s. (q.v.). A.S. *beamian* = to shine, to emit beams.]

A. *Transitive:* To emit, to send. (Chiefly used of mental, moral, or spiritual sight.)

"God *beams* this light into man's understanding."—*South.*

"Eyes *beaming* courtesy and mild regard."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To send forth rays of light; to show forth. (Used of the sun, or other luminous body, or of the morning.)

"But slowly fade the stars—the night is o'er—
Morn *beams* on those who hail her light no more."
Hemans: The Abencerrage.

2. *Fig.:* To shine forth. (Used of intellectual, moral, or spiritual light; the light of happiness, the radiance of beauty, or anything similar.)

". . . the interest high
Which genius *beams* from beauty's eye."
Scott: Rokeby, ii. 3.

"To paint those charms which varied as they *beam'd.*"
Byron: To Ianthe.

"His speech, his form, his action full of grace,
And all his country *beaming* in his face."
Cowper: Table Talk.

bēamed, *pa. par. & a.* [BEAM, *v.*]

"Like crested leader proud and high,
Tossed his *beamed* frontlet to the sky."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 2.

bē'am-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *beam; full.*] Full of beams, beaming.

"And beautify'd with *beamful* lamps above."
Drayton: Noah's Flood, iv. 325. (*Boucher.*)

bē'am-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BEAM, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & participial adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Where ruddy fire and *beaming* tapers join
To cheer the gloom."
Thomson: The Seasons; Winter.

"And robed the Holy One's benignant mien
In *beaming* mercy, majesty serene."
Hemans: Restoration of Works of Art to Italy.

"Come, to the *beaming* God your heart unfold!"
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 48.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The state or quality of emitting light, in a literal or figurative sense.

2. *Fig.:* The emission of intellectual, moral, or spiritual light.

"The doubtful *beamings* of his prince's soul."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. v.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Weaving:* The operation of winding yarn upon the beam of a loom.

2. *Curriery:* The operation of working hides with a slicker over a beam.

beaming-machine, *s.* A machine for currying hides on a carriage, and thus effecting

the operation more usually performed during the time that they are stretched upon a beam.

bē'am-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *beam*; *-less.*] Without a beam. (*Thomson : Seasons ; Summer.*)

bēam'-stēr, *s.* [Eng. *beam* (1); *-ster.*] A currier who works hides with a slicker over a beam.

bē'am-ў, *a.* [Eng. *beam*; *-y.*]

1. Having the massiveness or weight of a beam.

"His double-biting axe, and *beamy* spear;
Each asking a gigantic force to rear."
Dryden : Pulamon & Arcite, iii. 480, 481.

2. Having horns or antlers.

"Rouse from their desert dens the bristled rage
Of boars, and *beamy* stags in toils engage."
Dryden : Virgil.

3. Emitting beams; shining, radiant, brilliant.

(1) *Literally :*

"All-seeing sun!
Hide, hide in shameful night thy *beamy* head."
Smith.

(2) *Figuratively :*

"So I with animated hopes behold,
And many an aching wish, your *beamy* fires."
Cowper : Task, bk. v.

4. Broad in the beam.

"*Beamy* shallow boats."—*G. Davies : Norfolk Broads & Rivers*, vi. 42.

bēan, * **bēane,** * **bēene,** * **bēne,** *s.* [A.S. *bean, bien* = a bean, all sorts of pulse; O. Icel. *baun*; Sw. *böna*; Dan. *bönne*; Dut. *boon*; N. H. Ger. *bohne*; M. H. Ger. *bône*; O. H. Ger. *pônâ.*]

A. *As substantive :*

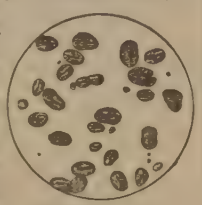
I. *Botany and Horticulture :*

1. A well-known cultivated plant, *Vicia faba* of Linnæus, now called *Faba vulgaris.* It belongs to the order Leguminosæ. The stem is quadrangular and hollow; the leaves are alternate; they are pinnate with two to four leaflets. The flowers, which are fragrant, are papilionaceous, white, with violet-coloured veins and blotches looking almost black. The seeds are partly kidney-shaped. The native country of *Faba vulgaris* is believed to be the regions near the Caspian Sea, the Levant, and Egypt. The word *bean* occurs twice in Scripture (in 2 Sam. xvii. 28, and Ezek. iv. 9). The Hebrew term is פּוֹל (*pûl*), Septuagint Greek κύαμος (*kuamos*) (see etymology), and seems correctly translated. Pythagoras and his followers would not eat it, and the flamen Dialis, or priest of Jupiter at Rome, was forbidden to touch it. *Faba vulgaris* may be primarily divided into the Garden Bean and the Field Bean. Of the former there are numerous sub-varieties. The earliest is the Mazagan, which is small-seeded; whilst the largest is the Windsor. The Field Bean runs into two leading sub-varieties, a larger and a smaller one; the latter is called Ticks. The horse-bean is the variety *equina.*

2. (*Popularly.*) Any leguminous plant resembling a bean, though not of the genuine genus Faba. (See *French or Haricot bean*, under No. II.)

3. (*Popularly.*) Any plant with some vague resemblance to a bean in fruit, even though it be not even leguminous. Thus the Buck Bean, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, is properly of the Gentian order, and has no real affinity to Faba. [Buck-bean.]

II. *Commerce, &c.:* The name given to the seeds of certain plants belonging to the natural order Leguminosæ. The Common Field Bean is the seed of the *Faba vulgaris*, the Broad or Windsor Bean, being a cultivated variety of the same plant. The French or Haricot Bean is the seed of *Phaseolus multiflorus*, and the Scarlet Runner (which is closely akin to the former) is *Phaseolus vulgaris.*



GRANULES OF BEAN-STARCH.
Magnified about 120 diameters.

Beans are used for feeding horses, as also for fattening hogs. When fresh they also sometimes appear at table as a culinary vegetable; but dried beans are seldom used in this country as an article of food, partly owing to their strong flavour, and partly to the difficulty with which they are digested. Scarlet-runners and French beans are used in the pod, in the green state, and eaten as a vegetable. Bean-meal, which is more easily digested than whole beans, contains twice as much nitrogenous matter as wheat-flour, and is more nutritious. It is sometimes used to adulterate flour and bread: this can be readily detected by the microscope. The cells of the bean are larger, and the cell-walls much thicker, than those of the wheat. The starch granules are also different, being oval or kidney-shaped, and having an irregular, deep cleft down the centre. Roasted beans were formerly used to adulterate coffee.

B. *Attributively :* Pertaining to the bean; consisting of plants allied to the bean.

"Order CX.: Leguminosæ or Fabaceæ, the *Bean* Tribe."—*Lindley : Nat. Syst. Bot.*, 2nd ed. (1836), p. 148.

bean-caper, bean caper, *s.* [Eng. *bean*, and *caper* (q.v.).] The English name of the genus Zygophyllum, the typical one of the botanical order Zygophyllaceæ. The species, which are not particularly ornamental, have fleshy leaves and yellow or whitish-yellow flowers. They come from the Cape of Good Hope and other places.

In the Plural (*Bean Capers*) *:* The name given by Lindley to the order Zygophyllaceæ (q.v.).

bean-cod, bean cod, *s.* The legume of a bean. [Cod.]

"Argent, three *bean-cods* . . ."—*Gloss. of Heraldry.*

bean-crake, *s.* A local name for a bird, the Corncrake (*Crex pratensis*).

bean-feast, *s.* A dinner in the country given by an employer to his workmen. The name may be held to imply that originally beans were really the chief dish on the table; but the term "*bean*-feast," which comes from the Northern counties, where the *bean*-goose is common, refers to that bird and not to the vegetable bean (*see* Brewer's *Phrase and Fable*). [Bean-goose, Wayz-goose.]

bean-fed, *a.* Fed on beans.

". . . a fat and *bean-fed* horse, . . ."
Shakesp. : Mids. Night's Dream, ii. 1.

bean-fly, *s.* "A beautiful fly of a pale-purple colour found on beans, produced from a maggot called Mida." (*Webster.*) The term Mida is from Gr. μίδας (*midas*), an insect stated by Theophrastus to be destructive to pulse.

bean-goose, *s.* A kind of goose, the *Anser segetum.* It is so called from the resemblance which the upper mandible of the bill bears to a horse-bean. It is a migratory bird, coming to this country from the North in autumn, and returning thither again in spring.

bean-harvester, *s.* A machine for cutting and heaping together bean-haulm when ready to be gathered. There are various kinds.

bean-meal, *s.* [See Bean, II.]

bean-ore, *s.*

Mining : Brown iron ore, occurring in ellipsoidal concretions.

bean-sheller, *s.* A machine for shelling beans.

bean-shot, *s.*

Metal-working : Copper formed into shot like gravel by being poured in a melted state into water.

bean-stalk, *s.* The stalk of a bean.

"Taking this ground, a man may maintain the story of 'Jack and the *Bean-stalk*' in the face of all the science in the world."—*Tyndall : Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., xiv. 435.

bean-tree, *s.*

1. The Swedish bean-tree, *Pyrus intermedia.*

2. The bean-tree of Australia, *Castanospermum australe*, a leguminous species belonging to the section Sophoreæ.

bean-trefoil, *s.*

1. The English name of Anagyris, a genus of plants belonging to the Papilionaceous sub-order of the Leguminosæ. The species are small trees with legumes curved inward at the extremity. They grow in the south of Europe, North America, and perhaps elsewhere.

2. A name sometimes given to *Menyanthes trifoliata.* [Menyanthes.]

3. A name formerly applied to the Laburnum (*Cytisus laburnum*). [Cytisus.]

bēan (1), **bāne,** *a.* [Gael. *ban* = white; *bàine* = whiteness.] White. (*Scotch.*)

". . . with light sandy-coloured hair, and small, pale features, from which he derived his agnomen of *Bean*, or white. . . ."—*Scott : Waverley*, ch. xvii.

* **bēan** (2), *a.* [Probably from Fr. *bien* (as subst.) = wealth, property, . . . comfort; (as adj.) = well.] [Bene.] Comfortable, snug. (*Old Scotch.*)

* **beand.** [Beyond.]

* **bē'-and,** *pr. par.* [A.S. *beand*, pr. par. of *beon* = to be.] Being. (*O. Scotch.*)

"Bath the partis *beand* personaly present,—the lordis auditoris decretis," &c.—*Act. Audit.*, A. 1476, p. 43. (*Jamieson.*)

bē'an-shâw, *s.* [Benshaw.] (*Scotch.*)

* **be-ant-ler,** * **be-an-cler,** * **be-an-kler,** *s.* Obsolete forms of Bezantler (q.v.).

bēan'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *bean*, s.; *-y.*] Spirited, fresh; in good condition (like a horse fed on beans).

"The horses . . . looked fresh and *beany*."—*Daily News*, July 27, 1870, p. 5. (*N.E.D.*)

beär (1), * **bêre,** * **bære,** * **beore,** * **bær'-ĕn,** * **bêr'-ĕn,** * **beir'-ĕn,** * **bueren** (pret. *bore*, † *bare*, * *bar*, * *bear*, * *bær*, * *ber*; pa. par. *born, borne*) **(ære, eore, eir,** and **uer** as **ar),** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *beran, beoran* (pret. *bær*; pa. par. *boren*) = to bear; *geberan* = to bear; *gebæran* = to behave, to conduct one's self; *aberan* = to bear, carry, suffer; O.S. *beran, giberan*; O. Fries. & O. Icel. *bera*; Sw. *bära*; Dan. *bære*; Dut. *baren* = to give birth to, to bring forth; *beuren* = to lift; *bæren* = to carry, to bear; Goth. *bairan* = to carry; Ger. *gebaren* = to bring forth; *führen* = to carry; O. L. Ger. *beran*; O. H. Ger. *beran, peran* = to bear; cogn. with Lat. *fero* = to bear or carry; *pario* = to bear; *porto* = to carry what is heavy; Gr. *φέρω* (*pherō*), *φορέω* (*phoreō*) = to bear or carry; *βαρύς* (*barus*) = heavy, and *βάρος* (*baros*) = weight; Sanse *bhar, bharâmi, bibharmi* = to carry, to sustain.] [Bairn, Barinde, Berinde, Bear (2), Bere, Bier, Birth, Burden.] A word of very various significations. Thus Watts says—

"We say to *bear* a burden, to *bear* sorrow or reproach, to *bear* a name, to *bear* a grudge, to *bear* fruit, or to *bear* children. The word *bear* is used in very different senses."

A. *Transitive :*

I. To support or to carry as a burden.

1. *Literally :*

(1) To support, sustain, or carry any person or thing possessing a greater or less amount of material weight.

". . . that thou shouldest say unto me, Carry them in thy bosom, as a nursing father *beareth* the sucking child, unto the land which thou swarest unto their fathers?"—*Numb.* xi. 12.

(2) To cause any person or thing to be sustained or carried, or conveyed, without literally bearing the burden one's self.

"A guest like him, a Trojan guest before,
In shew of friendship, sought the Spartan shore,
And ravish'd Helen from her husband *bore*."
Garth.

2. *Figuratively :*

(1) (*Of any mental or moral instead of any physical burden*): To support, sustain, or carry.

(*a*) To sustain, to maintain, to support.

"For he always saw passing events, not in the point of view in which they commonly appear to one who *bears* a part in them, . . ."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

(*b*) To endure, to suffer to stand, to tolerate, without giving way under the load, or being otherwise injured by it.

"I have fed you with milk, and not with meat: for hitherto ye were not able to *bear* it, neither yet now are ye able."—*1 Cor.* iii. 2.

". . . he could not *bear* the eyes of the bar and of the audience."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

(*c*) To endure without resentment; to tolerate, to stand.

"Not the gods, nor angry Jove will *bear*
Thy lawless wand'ring walks in upper air."
Dryden.

(*d*) To suffer, to undergo; to be subjected to as a punishment, sickness, calamity, or loss.

"I have *borne* chastisement, I will not offend any more."—*Job* xxxiv. 31.

"That which was torn of beasts I brought not unto thee; I *bare* the loss of it; of my hand didst thou require it."—*Gen.* xxxi. 39.

(*e*) To stand the temptation resulting from anything.

"I was carried on to observe, how they did *bear* their fortunes, and how they did employ their times."—*Bacon.*

(*f*) To be responsible for; to be answerable for.

". . . they shall even *bear* their iniquity."—*Ezek.* xliv. 10.

"If I bring him not unto thee, then I shall *bear* the blame to my father for ever."—*Gen.* xliv. 32.

". . . that which thou puttest on me will I *bear*."—*2 Kings* xviii. 14.

(*g*) To carry or convey an immaterial burden or anything similar.

"My message to the ghost of Priam *bear*:
Tell him a new Achilles sent thee there."
Dryden: Æneid.

(2) (*When no idea of burden is implied, but in many cases the reverse*): To sustain, support, possess, or carry anything. *Specially*—

(*a*) To possess a name.

"His pious brother, sure the best
Who ever *bore* that name."—*Dryden.*

(*b*) To possess a title or other mark of honourable distinction, as "to *bear* arms."

"He may not *bear* so fair and so noble an image of the divine glory, as the universe in its full system."—*Hale.*

"I write the falsehood on their crest.
If by the blaze I mark aright,
Thou *bear'st* the belt and spur of knight."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 30.

† (*c*) To possess in the sense of being the object of.

"I'll be your father, and your brother too;
Let me but *bear* your love, I'll bear your cares."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV., v. 2.

(*d*) To possess as power. (Used specially in such phrases as "to *bear* sway.")

"When vice prevails, and impious men *bear* away,
The post of honour is a private station."
Addison: Cato.

(*e*) To carry in the mind, to entertain, to harbour. (Used of good and of bad and indifferent emotions.)

"That inviolable love I *bear* to the land of my nativity, prevailed upon me to engage in so bold an attempt."—*Swift.*

"As for this gentleman, who is fond of her, she *beareth* him an invincible hatred."—*Ibid.*

(3) *Used of things*:

(*a*) To be capable of, to admit, to be sufficient for.

"Had he not been eager to find mistakes, he would not have strained my works to such a sense as they will not *bear*."—*Atterbury.*

(*b*) To supply.

(*c*) To tolerate, admit of.

". . . than either the judgment of wise men alloweth, or the law of God itself will *bear*."—*Hooker.*

II. To produce, to bring forth.

1. *Lit.*: To give birth to, to produce, to bring forth. *Used*—

(*a*) Of the female sex of man or that of the inferior animals.

". . . Isaac, which Sarah shall *bear* unto thee . . ."—*Gen.* xvii. 21.

(*b*) Of plants.

"Nor yet the hawthorn *bore* her berries red."
Cowper: Needless Alarm.

2. *Figuratively*:

(*a*) To give birth to, as the earth is poetically said to do to the animals and plants generated upon it, or as one's natal spot is said to give him birth.

"Here dwelt the man divine whom Samos *bore*."
Dryden.

(*b*) To bring forth, produce, adduce, give.

"There is another that *beareth* witness of me . . ."—*John* v. 32.

III. *Reflectively*: To act; to behave. (The radical signification probably is to support or to carry one's self.)

". . . some good instruction give,
How I may *bear* me here."
Shakesp.: Temp., i. 2.

"Hath he *borne* himself penitently in prison?"—*Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas.*, iv. 2.

¶ This sense appears to have been derived from A.S. *bœran* = to behave, to conduct one's self. (See etym.)

IV. To weigh down, press upon, drive, or urge. (Here the signification points not at the person sustaining the burden, but at the burden viewed as weighing down the person.)

1. To press upon, even when motion or action on the part of the person thus pressed does not follow.

"Cæsar doth *bear* me hard; but he loves Brutus."
Shakesp.: Jul. Cæsar, i. 2.

"These men *bear* hard upon the suspected party, pursue her close through all her windings."—*Addison.*

2. To drive or urge in some direction, as forward or backward.

(*a*) Chiefly by physical means. [See C. 3, 4.]

(*b*) Chiefly or wholly by moral means.

"But confidence then *bore* thee on; secure,
Either to meet no danger, or to find
Matter of glorious trial."
Milton: P. L., bk. ix.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To suffer.

"They *bore* as heroes, but they felt as men."—*Pope.*

2. To be patient; to endure without murmuring.

"I cannot, cannot *bear*: 'tis past, 'tis done;
Perish this impious, this detested son!"
Dryden.

3. To act upon, or against. [See C. 15.]

"Spinola, with his shot, did *bear* upon those within, who appeared upon the wall."—*Hayward.*

4. To produce, to bring forth its like; to be fruitful.

"A fruit-tree hath been blown up almost by the roots, and set up again, and the next year *bear* exceedingly."—*Bacon.*

5. To succeed, to take effect.

"Having pawned a full suit of clothes for a sum of money, which my operator assured me was the last he should want to bring all our matters to *bear*."—*Guardian.*

6. To be situated with respect to.

"At noon we perceived a low double land, *bearing* W.S.W., about ten leagues distant . . ." — *Walter: Anson's Voyage*, 15th ed. (1780), p. 53.

7. To move in the direction of.

C. *In phrases in some of which* bear *is transitive, in others intransitive.*

1. *To bear against*:

(*a*) To be in contact with; to press more or less forcibly against.

"Because the operations to be performed by the teeth require a considerable strength in the instruments which move the lower jaw, nature hath provided this with strong muscles, to make it *bear* forcibly *against* the upper jaw."—*Ray.*

"Upon the tops of mountains, the air which *bears against* the restagnant quicksilver is less pressed."—*Boyle.*

(*b*) To move towards, to approach.

2. *To bear away*:

(*a*) *Trans.*: To win, to carry away; as, for instance, a prize.

"Because the Greek and Latin have ever *borne away* the prerogative from all other tongues, they shall serve as touchstones to make our trials by."—*Camden.*

(*b*) *Intrans.*: To move one's self off; to depart, to flee.

"Never did men more joyfully obey,
Or sooner understand the sign to fly:
With such alacrity they *bore away*."
Dryden.

3. *To bear back or backward (trans.)*: To thrust or drive back or backward by physical force.

"Their broken oars, and floating planks, withstand
Their passage, while they labour to the land;
And ebbing tides *bear back* upon th' uncertain sand."
Dryden.

"Clan-Alpine's best are backward *borne*."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 18.

4. *To bear down (trans.)*:

(*a*) *Lit.*: To thrust down by physical force.

". . . on land they were at first *borne down* by irresistible force."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

(*b*) *Fig.*: To do so by other means.

"Truth is *borne down*, attestations neglected, the testimony of sober persons despised."—*Swift.*

(*c*) *Naut.*: To sail towards. (Followed by *upon*.)

5. *To bear hand to*: To support, to lend assistance to. (*Scotch.*)

". . . *to beare hand to* the trueth . . ."—*Bruce: Eleven Serm.*, F. 3, *b.*

¶ *Bear a hand* (without *to*) is very common in English in the sense of help: "*Bear a hand* here!"

6. *To bear in*: To move in.

"Whose navy like a stiff stretch'd cord did shew,
Till he *bore in*, and bent them into flight."
Dryden.

7. *To bear in hand*: To amuse with false pretences; to deceive; to accuse.

"Your daughter, whom she *bore in hand* to love
With such integrity, she did confess
Was as a scorpion to her sight."
Shakesp.: Cymb., v. 5.

". . . his sickness, age, and impotence,
Was falsely *borne in hand*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

8. *To bear off (trans.)*:

(*a*) *Lit.*: To carry away.

"Give but the word, we'll snatch this damsel up,
And *bear* her *off*." *Addison: Cato.*

(*b*) To hold; to restrain.

"Do you suppose the state of this realm to be now so feeble, that it cannot *bear off* a greater blow than this?"—*Hayward.*

9. *To bear on hand; * to bar on hand*:

(*a*) *Trans.*: To tell, to inform, to apprise. (*Scotch.*)

"In till this tyme that Umphraweill,
As I *bar yow on hand* er quhill,
Come till the King of Ingland . . ."
Barbour, xix. 142. *MS.* (*Jamieson.*)

(*b*) (*Intrans.*): To affirm, to relate.

"Syn the Balliol and his folk were
Arywyd in to Scotland,
As I have herd men *bere on hand*."
Wyntown, viii. 33, 64. (*Jamieson.*)

10. *To bear out (trans.)*:

(*a*) To afford a warrant for; to give legitimate defence, or at least excuse, for.

"I hope your warrant will *bear out* the deed."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 1.

(*b*) To support; to sustain by power or any other way than by legal or moral warrant.

"Quoth Sidrophel, I do not doubt
To find friends that will *bear* me *out*."
Hudibras.

"Company only can *bear* a man *out* in an ill thing."—*South.*

(*c*) *Intrans.*: To stand forth.

"In a convex mirror, we view the figures and all other things, which *bear out* with more life and strength than nature itself."—*Dryden.*

11. *To bear the bell*: To lead. [BELL, A., III., 4.]

12. *To bear the cross; to bear one's cross*:

(*a*) *Lit.* (*of Christ*): To endure the agonising physical and mental sufferings of which the cross was the symbol.

"Submits to death, nay, *bears the cross*,
In all its shame and woe." *Cameron.*

(*b*) *Fig.* (*of His followers*): To endure sufferings, especially those to which their devotion to their Divine Master may expose them.

"And whosoever doth not *bear his cross*, and come after me, cannot be my disciple."—*Luke* xiv. 27.

13. *To bear the sword*:

(*a*) *Lit.*: To carry or bear a sword for a longer or shorter time as the emblem of authority.

"I do commit into your hand
The unstain'd sword that you have us'd to *bear*."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV., v. 2.

(*b*) *Fig.*: To be in an office conferring authority, even when no sword is carried.

". . . for he [the magistrate] *beareth* not the sword in vain . . ."—*Rom.* xiii. 4.

14. *To bear up (trans. & intrans.)*:

(1) *Transitive*:

(*a*) *Lit.*: To sustain anything by physical means, so that it cannot fall or sink.

". . . the waters increased, and *bare up* the ark, and it was lift up above the earth."—*Gen.* vii. 17.

"And Samson took hold of the two middle pillars upon which the house stood, and on which it was *borne up*."—*Judg.* xvi. 29.

(*b*) *Fig.*: To sustain any immaterial thing by suitable means.

"A religious hope does not only *bear up* the mind under her sufferings, but makes her rejoice in them."—*Addison.*

(2) *Intransitive*:

(*a*) *Lit.*: To move upwards or onwards.

"The oily drops swimming on the spirit of wine, moved restlessly to and fro, sometimes *bearing up* to one another, as if all were to unite into one body; and then falling off, and continuing to shift places."—*Boyle.*

(*b*) *Fig.*: To manifest fortitude, to be unmoved; to retain composure under calamity.

"Yet, even against such accumulated disasters and disgraces, his vigorous and inspiring mind *bore up*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

15. *To bear upon*:

(*a*) *Lit.*: To carry upon, as a ship upon a rock.

"We were encounter'd by a mighty rock,
Which being violently *borne upon*,
Our helpless ship was splitted in the midst."
Shakesp.: Com. of Errors, i. 1.

(*b*) *Fig.*: To have a certain reference to; to restrain one's self.

"And sae for fear he clean sud spoil the sport
Gin anes his shepherdess sud tak the dort,
He *boore upon* him, and ne'er loot her ken,
That he was ony ways about her fain."
Ross: Helenore, p. 33.

16. *To bear with*: To endure something distasteful to one.

"If he is willing to *bear with* their scrupulosity . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ (*a*) Crabb thus distinguishes between to *bear* and to *yield*:—"*Bear* conveys the idea of creating within itself; *yield*, that of giving from itself. Animals *bear* their young; inanimate objects *yield* their produce. An apple-tree *bears* apples; the earth *yields* fruits. *Bear* marks properly the natural power of bringing forth something of its own kind; *yield* is said of the result or quantum brought forth. Shrubs *bear* leaves, flowers, or berries, according to their natural properties; flowers *yield* seeds plentifully or otherwise as they are favoured by circumstances."

(*b*) To *bear*, to *carry*, to *convey*, and to *transport* are thus discriminated.—"To *bear* is simply to put the weight of any substance upon one's self; to *carry* is to remove it from the spot where it was: we always *bear* in

carrying, but not *vice versâ*. That which cannot be easily *borne* must be burdensome to *carry*. Since *bear* is confined to personal service, it may be used in the sense of *carry*, when the latter implies the removal of anything by any other body. The *bearer* of a letter or parcel is he who *carries* it in his hand; the *carrier* of parcels is he who employs a *conveyance*. *Convey* and *transport* are species of *carrying*. *Carry* in its particular sense is employed either for personal exertions or actions performed by the help of other means. *Convey* and *transport* are employed for such actions as are performed not by immediate personal intervention or exertion: a porter *carries* goods on his knot; goods are *conveyed* in a waggon or cart; they are *transported* in a vessel. *Convey* expresses simply the mode of removing; *transport* annexes the ideas of place and distance. Merchants get *conveyed* into their warehouses goods which have been *transported* from distant countries." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

beär (2), *v.t.* [BEAR, *s.*, II. 1.]

On the Stock Exchange: A cant phrase meaning to attempt to depress the price of stock.

beär (1), *** bëare, * bère, * bē̆-ōre,** *s.* [A.S. *bera* = bear; Dut. *beer*; Ger. *bär*; M. H. Ger. *ber*; O. H. Ger. *bero, pero*; Icel. & Sw. *biörn, björn*; cogn. with Lat. *fera* = a wild beast.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

(1) *Zool.:* The English name of the various species of Plantigrade mammals belonging to the Ursus and some neighbouring genera. The term *plantigrade*, applied to the bears, intimates that they walk on the soles of their feet; not, like the digitigrade animals, on their toes. Though having six incisor teeth in each jaw, and large canines, like the rest of the Carnivora, yet the tubercular crowns of the molar teeth show that their food is partly vegetable. They grub up roots, and, when they can obtain it, greedily devour honey. They hibernate in winter. The best-known species is *Ursus arctos*, the Brown Bear, of which there are several varieties. The general length is about four feet, with a height of some thirty inches at the shoulder. The colour also varies considerably. The flesh is used for food, and the hams and paws are esteemed as delicacies; the fat is made into pomade, and the skin is dressed for robes. They are wild on the continent of Europe, in Asia, and in part of America; formerly they were found also in Britain. Other species are the Syrian Bear (*Ursus Syriacus*, which is the bear of Scripture); the American Black Bear (*U. Americanus*); the Grizzly Bear of the same continent (*U. ferox*); and the Polar Bear, *U.* or *Thalassarctos maritimus*, &c.

"... they be chafed in their minds, as a *bear* robbed of her whelpe in the field."—2 *Sam.* xvii. 8.

(2) *Palæontology:*

(i.) *The Family Ursidæ.* The earliest representative of the Ursidæ, or Bear family, known at present, does not belong to the typical genus Ursus. It is called Amphicyon, and is of Miocene age.

(ii.) *The Genus Ursus.* Of the True Bears belonging to the Ursus genus none have as yet been found earlier than the Pliocene.

(*a*) *Pliocene Bears.* The best known species is *Ursus arvernensis*.

(*b*) *Post-pliocene Bears.* One of these, *Ursus priscus*, seems the same as *U. ferox* (the Grizzly Bear). [A., I. 1.] Several bears, *Ursus spelæus, arctos*, and others, have been found in caves in England and elsewhere. Of these, *U. spelæus*, from Gr. σπήλαιος (*spēlaios*) = a grotto, cave, cavern, or pit, is the one called specially the Cave-bear. It is a giant species, occurring in the later rather than the earlier Post-pliocene beds. (*Nicolson: Palæont., &c.*)

2. *Figuratively:* A person brave, fierce, and rough in his treatment of others, whom one holds in his control.

"*York.* Call hither to the stake my two brave *bears*,
That with the very shaking of their chains
They may astonish these fell lurking curs:
Bid Salisbury and Warwick come to me.
(*Enter the Earls of Warwick and Salisbury.*)
Clif. Are these thy *bears?* we'll bait thy *bears* to death,
And manacle the bear-ward in their chains,
If thou darest bring them to the baiting-place."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *On the Stock Exchange:* A cant phrase for one who contracts to sell on a specified day certain stock not belonging to him, at the market price then prevailing, on receiving imaginary payment for them at the rate which obtains when the promise was made. It now becomes his interest that the stock on which he has speculated should fall in price; and he is tempted to effect this end by circulating adverse rumours regarding it; whilst the purchaser, called a "bull," sees it to his advantage to make the stock rise. The origin of the term is uncertain. Dr. Warton derives it from the proverbial expression of selling the skin before the bear is caught, but he does not assign any explanation to the contrary term *bull*; others point out that the action of the former is like that of a bear pulling down something with his paws, while that of the latter is suggestive of a bull tossing a person up with his horns. [BULL.]

2. *Astron.:* One or other of two constellations, *Ursa Major* and *Ursa Minor*, called respectively the Great Bear and the Little Bear. [URSA.] When the word *Bear* stands alone, it signifies *Ursa Major*.

"E'en then when Troy was by the Greeks o'erthrown,
The *Bear* oppos'd to bright Orion shone."—*Creech.*

3. *Naut.:* A block, shaggy below with matting, used to scrub the decks of vessels.

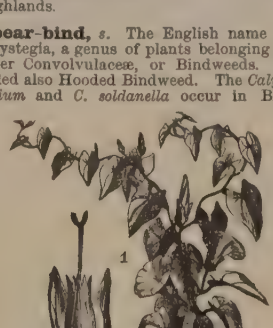
¶ The word *bear* is used in an attributive sense in compounds like the following:—

bear-baiting, * bear-bayting, *s.* The sport of baiting bears by dogs set upon them. [BAITING.]

"But *bear-baiting*, then a favourite diversion of high and low, was the abomination which most strongly stirred the wrath of the austere sectaries."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

bear-berry, *s.* The English name of the Arctostaphylos, a genus of plants belonging to the order Ericaceæ (Heathworts). Two species occur in Britain, *Arctostaphylos Uva ursi* and *A. alpina*. They are sometimes ranked under the genus Arbutus. The flowers are rose-coloured, the berry of the *Uva ursi* is red, whilst that of the other is black. They afford food for moor-fowl. The former is used in nephritic and calculous cases, and sometimes even in pulmonary diseases; it moreover dyes an ash colour, and can be used in tanning leather. It is found on the Continent, especially in alpine regions, while its chosen habitat in the British Isles is in the Scottish Highlands.

bear-bind, *s.* The English name of the Calystegia, a genus of plants belonging to the order Convolvulaceæ, or Bindweeds. It is called also Hooded Bindweed. The *Calystegia sepium* and *C. soldanella* occur in Britain.



BEARBIND.

1. *Calystegia sepium.* 2. Calyx, with its leafy bracts (natural size).

The former has large showy flowers, pure white, or sometimes rose-coloured or striped with pink; it is found in moist woods and hedges. The latter, which has large rose-coloured flowers, is usually found on sandy sea-shores.

bear-fly, *s.* An unidentified insect.

"There be of flies, caterpillars, canker-flies, and *bear-flies* . . ."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

bear-garden, *s.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. A garden or other place in which bears are kept for "sport" or exhibition.

"Hurrying me from the play-house, and the scenes there, to the *bear-garden*, to the apes, and asses, and tygers."—*Sedlongfleet.*

"I could not forbear going to a place of renown for the gallantry of Britons, namely, to the *bear-garden*."—*Spectator.*

2. An assembly in which those present behave with bear-like rudeness.

B. *Attributively:* Resembling the manners of a bear-garden; rude, turbulent, uproarious.

"... a *bear-garden fellow*: that is, a man rude enough to be a proper frequenter of the *bear-garden*. *Bear-garden sport* is used for inelegant entertainment."—*Johnson.*

bear-oak, *s.* *Quercus ilicifolia.*

bear's-breech, *s.* The English name of the Acanthus, the typical genus of the botanical order Acanthaceæ. [ACANTHUS.]

bear's-ear, *s.* The ordinary English name of the Cortusa, a genus of plants belonging to the order Primulaceæ. Another English appellation for it is Sanicle. *C. Matthioli*, the Common Bear's Ear Sanicle, is a handsome little plant from the Alps.

bear's-foot, *s.* The English name of a plant (*Helleborus fœtidus*). It is a bushy plant, two feet high, with evergreen palmate leaves, globose flowers, fetid smell, and powerfully cathartic properties. It is wild in Hampshire and elsewhere in Southern England, but in the Scottish localities where it occurs it has escaped from gardens.

bear's-grape, *s.* A plant, *Arctostaphylos Uva ursi*. [ARCTOSTAPHYLOS.]

bear's-grease, *s.* The grease or fat of bears, used extensively as a pomade for the hair, and in medical preparations.

bear-skin, *s.*

1. The skin of a bear.

2. A shaggy kind of woollen cloth used for overcoats.

bear's-whortleberry, *s.* A name for the bear-berry (Arctostaphylos). [See BEAR-BERRY, ARCTOSTAPHYLOS.]

bear-whelp, *s.* The whelp of a bear.

bear-wort, *s.* An umbelliferous plant, *Meum athamanticum*, called also Meu, Baldmoney or Bawdmoney. [See these words.]

beär (2), **bëre, bëir, bëer,** *s.* [BERE.]

1. *As subst.:* A cereal, "six-rowed barley" (*Hordeum hexastichum*). [BERE.]

"Our kintra's rife wi' *bear* and corn,
Wheat, beans, and pease."
Galloway Poems, p. 104. (*Boucher.*)

2. *Attributively:* Pertaining to the cereal described under A.

bear-land, *s.* Land appropriated for a crop of barley. (*Jamieson.*) (See example under BEAR-SEED.)

bear-meal, *s. & a.*

1. *As subst.:* Meal composed of bear.

2. *As adj.:* Pertaining to such meal.

"... and feed him, as they did me, on *bear-meal* scones and bruxy mutton ..."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, ch. xii.

bear-mell, *s.* A mallet for beating the hulls off barley. (It is called in Scotch also *knockin mell.*) (*Jamieson.*)

bear-seed, beer-seed, beir-seed, *s.*

1. Barley, or big.

"The shower 'll do muckle guid to the *beer-seed*. It's been a sair drowth this three weeks." — *Tennant's Card. Beaton*, p. 113.

2. That portion of agricultural labour which is appropriated to the raising of barley.

"... vacance to be for the *beirseid* during the moneth of Maij."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1587 (ed. 1814), p. 447.

3. The season for sowing barley.

"A dry season is not at all desirable for ploughing and sowing bear-land, because it directly encourages want of solidity. That defect is much supplied by a rainy *bear-seed*."—*Survey of Banffshire*, App., p. 49. (*Jamieson.*)

bear-stane, *s.* A hollow stone, anciently used for removing the husks of bear or barley.

"It is what was formerly called in this country a *bear-stane*, hollow like a large mortar; and was made use of to unhusk the bear of barley, as a preparation for the pot, with a large wooden mell, long before barley-mills were known."—*Stat. Acc.*, XIX., 561-2. *Jamieson.*)

beär'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *bear; -able.*] Able to be borne. (*Edinburgh Review.*)

beär'-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *bearabl(e)* *-y.*] In a bearable manner; in a manner to be endured; tolerably, endurably. (*Westminster Review.*)

bear'-ance, *s.* [Eng. *bear*; *-ance.*] Toleration. (*Scotch.*)

"Whan for your lies you ask a *bearance*,
They soud, at least, hae truth's appearance."
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 96. (*Jamieson.*)

bëard, * **beärd,** * **bërd,** * **bërde,** *s.* [A.S. *beard*; Fries. *berd*; Dut. *baard*; Ger. *bart*; Fr. *barbe*; Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. *barba*; Wel. *barf*; Pol. *broda*; Russ. *boroda*; Lith. *barzda.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Of man:*

1. *Lit.:* The hair on the lower parts of the face of man, constituting one of the most noticeable marks by which he is distinguished from the opposite sex.

"Ere on thy chin the springing *beard* began
To spread a doubtful down, and promise man."
Prior.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The face (in phrases implying to the face); openly, defiantly.

¶ (*a*) *To do anything offensive to a man's "beard":* To his face, for the sake of affront; in open defiance of.

"Rail'd at their covenant, and jeer'd
Their rev'rend persons to my *beard*."
Hudibras.

(*b*) *To make the beard of:* To outwit, to deceive, to overreach.

"He sayd, I trow the clerkes were aferde,
Yet can a miller make a clerke's *berde*."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,093-4.

(*c*) *Maugre one's beard:* In spite of one.

(2) Time of life.

¶ (*a*) *Without a beard:* Not yet having reached manhood; without virility.

"Some thin remains of chastity appeared
Ev'n under Jove, but Jove without a *beard*."
Dryden.

(*b*) A *grey beard*, literally = a beard that is grey, and figuratively = an old man (*in most cases contemptuously*); and a *reverend beard* is literally = a beard white with age, and figuratively = a very old man (*respectfully*).

"The ancient ruffian, sir, whose life I have spar'd at suit of his *grey beard*."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 2.

"We'll overreach the *greybeard*, Gremio,
The narrow-prying father, Minola."
Shakesp.: Tam. of the Shrew, iii. 2.

"Would it not be insufferable for a professor to have his authority of forty years' standing, confirmed by general tradition and a *reverend beard*, overturned by an upstart novelist?"—*Locke.*

II. *Of the inferior animals:* Anything bearing a more or less close analogy, or even a remote similarity, to the hirsute appendage of the chin in man. [B. I.]

". . . and when he [either a lion or a bear] arose against me, I caught him by his *beard*, and smote him, and slew him."—1 *Sam.* xvii. 35.

III. *Of plants:* The awns in cereal or other grasses.

"A certain farmer complained that the *beards* of his corn cut the reapers' and threshers' fingers."—*L'Estrange.*

IV. *Of things inanimate. Specially—*

1. The barb of an arrow. [Bearded, B., I. 3, *b.*]

2. The tail of a comet, especially when it appears to go before the nucleus. [Bearded, B., I. 3, *a.*]

3. The foam on the sea.

"The ocean old,
* * * * *
And far and wide
With ceaseless flow,
His *beard* of snow
Heaves with the heaving of his breast."
Longfellow: The Building of the Ship.

4. The inferior part of a joint of meat.

5. The coarser part of a fleece.

B. *Technically:*

I. *Anthropology:* The hirsute appendage of the chin in man. [A., I. 1.]

II. *Zoology:*

1. *Among mammals:*

(*a*) The hirsute appendages of the lower part of the face in some genera and species. [A., II., and Bearded (B., I. 1, example).]

(*b*) The appendages, though not hirsute, to the mouth of some Cetacea.

2. *Among birds:* The small feathers at the base of the bill. [Bearded Tit, Beardy.]

3. *Among fishes:* The appendages to the mouth of some fishes. [Beardie.]

4. *Among insects:* Two small oblong fleshy bodies placed just above the antlia, or spiral sucker, in the Lepidoptera, and the corresponding part of the mouth in some Diptera, like the gnat.

5. *Among molluscs:*

(*a*) The byssus by which some genera affix themselves to the rock. Example, the byssus in the genus Pinna.

(*b*) The gills in some genera. Example, Ostrea (the oyster).

III. *Botany:*

1. The arista, or awn, of grasses; the bristle into which the midrib of the bracts in the flowers of many grasses is prolonged.

2. Long hairs occurring in tufts.

IV. *Farriery:* The *beard* or chuck of a horse is that part which bears the curb of the bridle.

V. *Printing:* That part of the type above and below the face which allows for ascending and descending letters, such as *h* and *y*, and prevents them from coming in contact with adjacent letters in the preceding or following line. Many types, mostly capitals, are cast with very little beard.

VI. *Carpentry:* The sharp edge of a board.

VII. *Mechanics:*

1. The hook at the end of a knitting needle in a knitting machine. It is designed to hold the yarn.

2. A spring-piece at the back of a lock to prevent the internal parts from rattling.

beard-grass, *s.* The English name of Polypogon, a genus of grasses. Two species—the annual Beard-grass (*Polypogon Monospeliensis*), and the perennial Beard-grass (*P. littoralis*)—occur wild in Britain. Both are rare. [Polypogon.]

beard-moss, *s.* A botanical name for a lichen, *Usnea barbata*, found in Britain. This or some other species of Usnea is believed to be Milton's

". . . humble shrub
And bush with frizl'd hair implicit."

beard-tree, *s.* The hazel-tree. [Filbert.]

bëard, *v.t.* [From *beard*, s. (q.v.).]

I. To provide or furnish with a beard. (Generally in the pa. par., *bearded.*)

"The youth now *bearded*, and yet pert and raw."
Cowper: Tirocinium.

II. To take or pluck by the beard in contemptuous defiance or uncontrollable anger.

1. *Lit.:* With the foregoing meaning.

2. *Fig.:* To defy, to oppose to the face, to affront. *Used—*

(*a*) *Of persons:*

"No man so potent breathes upon the ground
But I will *beard* him."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, iv. 1.

(*b*) *Of things:*

"The meanest weed the soil there bare
Her breath did so refine,
That it with woodbine durst compare
And *beard* the eglantine."
Drayton: Question of Cynthia, p. 624.

III. *Carpentry:* To chip or plane away timber, so as to reduce the concavity of a curve, to modify a straight line, &c.

bë'ard-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Beard, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As participial adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of man or the inferior animals:* Having a beard.

"The *bearded* Turk, that rarely deigns to speak."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 58.

". . . two large *bearded* monkeys."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. 2.

2. *Of plants:* Having awns, as barley and other grain, and some grasses. [See also II. 2.]

"In among the *bearded* barley."
Tennyson: Lady of Shalott.

"On the chalk-hill the *bearded* grass
Is dry and dewless."
Tennyson: The Miller's Daughter.

3. *Of things inanimate:*

(*a*) Having anything long and hair-like connected with it.

"Some *bearded* meteor, trailing light."
Tennyson: Lady of Shalott, pt. iii.

(*b*) Barbed, jagged.

"Thou should'st have pull'd the secret from my breast,
Torn out the *bearded* steel to give me rest."
Dryden.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* Possessed of a "beard." [A. 1.]

¶ *The Bearded Tit, Bearded Titmouse, Bearded Pinnock:* A bird, called also the *Least Butcher-bird.* It is the *Calamophilus biarmicus* of Jenyns. The male has the head a light greyish-blue—the general colour light red; the wings variegated with black and white; mystachial bands and lower tail-coverts black. The female is lighter, with the head merely tipped with grey, no mystachial bands, and the lower tail-coverts light red. Young like the female, but with the head and back black. Male: length 6½ inches; extent of wings, 7½; female, 6¼ inches. It lives among reeds and aquatic plants in the southern counties of England. Its nest, made of reeds, sedges, &c., and lined with reed-tops, is placed in a tuft of grass or rushes near the ground. Its eggs are five or six, white, with a few light-red lines and dots.

2. *Botany:* Having long hairs occurring in tufts; barbate.

bë'ard-ĭe, *s.* [Dimin. of Eng. *beard.*] A name given to a fish, the Loach (*Cobitis barbatula*, Linn.). [Cobitis, Loach.]

bë'ard-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Beard, *v.t.*]

As substantive (Nautical): The angular forepart of the rudder in juxtaposition with the stern-post; also the corresponding bevel of the stern-post.

bearding-line, *s.*

Ship-building: A curved line made by bearding the dead-wood to the shape of the ship's body.

bë'ard-lĕss, * **bë'ard-lĕs,** * **bë'rd-lĕs,** *a.* [A.S. *beardleas*; Dut. *baardloos*; Ger. *bartlos.*]

1. Without a beard.

"There are some coins of Cunobelin, king of Essex and Middlesex, with a *beardless* image, inscribed *Cunobelin.*"—*Camden.*

2. Youthful, immature.

"To scoff at withered age and *beardless* youth."
Cowper: Hope.

bë'ard-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *beardless*; *-ness.*] The quality of being beardless. (*Smart.*)

bë'ard-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *beard*, and dimin. *-let.*]

Bot.: A little beard.

bë'ard-lĕt-ĕd, *a.* [From Eng. *beardlet* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Furnished with small awns, as *Cinna arundinacea.*

* **bëärd'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *beard*; *-ling.*] One who wears a beard; hence a layman. (Cf. Shaveling.]

beär'-dŏm, *s.* [Eng. *bear*, s.; *-dom.*] Bearish nature or personality.

bë'ard-ў, *s.* [Dimin. of Eng. *beard.*] A name for a bird, the White-throated Warbler, or White-throat (*Sylvia cinerea*).

* **bëare,** *s.* [Bier.]

beär'-ër, *s.* [Eng. *bear*; *-er.* In Sw. *bärare*; Dan. *bærer.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Lit.:* One who bears or carries anything.

1. One who carries any material thing, as a body to the grave, a palanquin, a pall, or a letter. Hence the compounds *pall-bearer*, *palanquin-bearer*, *standard-bearer*, &c.

(*a*) In a general sense. [I., 1.]

". . . the packet of which he was the *bearer*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

(*b*) *Plural:* Those who carry a body to the grave upon their shoulders. This was once the universal practice, and is still seen in many parts of the country. (*Boucher.*)

(*c*) *In India:* A palanquin-bearer; also a native servant who carries about a child; a nurse.

2. One who bears or carries any intangible thing, such as a verbal message.

"No gentleman sends a servant with a message, without endeavouring to put it into terms brought down to the capacity of the *bearer*."—*Swift.*

II. *Fig.:* One who wears or supports anything, as an office or dignity.

"O majesty!
When thou dost pinch thy *bearer*, thou dost sit
Like a rich armour worn in heat of day,
That scalds with safety."
Shakesp.: 2 *Hen. IV.*, iv. 4.

III. An animal or plant producing its kind.

"This way of procuring autumnal roses, in some that are good *bearers*, will succeed."—*Boyle.*

"Re-prune apricots, saving the young shoots; for the raw *bearers* commonly perish."—*Evelyn.*

B. *Technically:*

1. *Comm., Banking, &c.:* One who bears or carries, and specially who presents for payment a draft, cheque, bill, or note, entitling him to receive a certain sum of money.

2. *Arch.:* A post or brick wall raised up between the ends of a piece of timber, to shorten its bearing, or to prevent its bearing with the whole weight at the ends only.

3. *Her.:* The supporter of a shield on an escutcheon. Animals generally figure in such a case.

4. *Turnery:* The part of the lathe supporting the puppets.

5. *Machinery:*

(*a*) A bar beneath the ordinary bars of a furnace, and designed for their support.

(*b*) The housings or standards of a rolling-mill in which the gudgeons of the rollers revolve.

6. *Printing:* Small pieces of metal, wood, or cork used to "bear off" the impression from those parts of the type where it would otherwise be too heavy.

7. *Stereotyping:* Borders of metal or wood placed around a page of type for the purpose of forming a boundary to receive the mould from which the metal fac-simile cast is to be taken.

8. *Music:* One of the thin pieces of hard wood fastened to the upper side of the sound-board in an organ. It is designed to form a guide to the regular slides commanding the apertures in the top of a wind-chest with which the pipes forming stops are connected.

9. *Horticulture.* [A., III.]

beär'-hĕrd, *s.* [Eng. *bear,* and *herd.*] One who herds or looks after bears.

"He that is more than a youth, is not for me; and he that is less than a man, I am not for him: therefore I will even take sixpence in earnest of the *bearherd,* and lead his apes into hell."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado,* ii. 1.

¶ In some of the editions it is *bearward,* which is the more common form.

beär'-ĭńg (1), * **ber'-ĭńg,** * **ber'-ŷńg,** * **ber'-ŷńge** (*Eng.*), * **ber'-ĭnde** (**er** as **ăr**), * **bär'-ĭnde** (*O. Scotch*), *pr. par., a., & s.* [In A.S. *berende* = bearing, fruitful.] [BEAR, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Capability or possibility of being borne; endurance, toleration.

"Well, I protest, 'tis past all *bearing.*"
Cowper: Mutual Forbearance.

2. The way in which one bears himself; mien, port, manner, conduct, or behaviour. (Used specially of one's manner or carriage as seen by beholders.)

"Another tablet register'd the death,
And praised the gallant *bearing* of a knight,
Tried in the sea-fights of the second Charles."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

"He hath a stately *bearing,* . . ."
Hemans: The Vespers of Palermo.

3. Relation to; connection with.

". . . by patiently accumulating and reflecting on all sorts of facts which could possibly have any *bearing* on it."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), Introd., p. 1.

4. The act of producing or giving birth to.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The space between the two fixed extremities of a piece of timber, or between one of the extremities and a post or wall placed so as to diminish the unsupported length. Also and commonly used for the "distance or length which the ends of a piece of timber lie upon or are inserted into the walls or piers" (*Gwilt*).

2. *Mechanics:*

(*a*) The portion of an axle or shaft in contact with the collar or boxing.

(*b*) The portion of the support on which a gudgeon rests and revolves.

(*c*) One of the pieces resting on the axle and supporting the framework of a carriage.

(*d*) One of the chairs supporting the framework of a railway carriage or truck.

3. *Ship-carpentry* (*plur.*): The widest part of a vessel below the plank-shear.

4. *Her.:* A charge; anything included within the escutcheon. (Generally in the plural, as *armorial bearings.*)

5. *Naut., &c.:* Observation as to the direction by the compass in which an object lies from the vessel, or the direction thus ascertained. (Sometimes in the plural.)

"Captain Fitz Roy being anxious that some *bearings* should be taken on the outer coast of Chiloe, . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World,* ch. xiv.

bearing-binnacle, *s.*

Naut.: A small binnacle on the fife-rail on the forward part of the poop.

bearing-chair, *s.* A chair in which an invalid, a lady, a dignitary, or other person is carried in semi-civilised states of society.

". . . Agrippina . . . caused herself to be carried to Baiæ in a *bearing-chair.*"—*Greenway: Tacitus,* p. 200. (*Richardson.*)

bearing-cloth, * **bearing cloath,** *s.* The cloth or mantle with which a child is usually covered when carried to the church to be baptized, or shown to the godfather and godmother by the nurse.

"Here's a sight for thee; look thee, a *bearing-cloth* for a squire's child! look thee here, take up, take up, boy; open't."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale,* iii. 3.

bearing-neck, *s.*

Mech.: The journal of a shaft, the part of a shaft which revolves.

bearing-partition, *s.* A partition supporting a structure above it.

bearing-pier, *s.* A pier supporting a structure above it.

bearing-pile, *s.* A pile driven into the ground to support a structure.

bearing-rein, *s.*

Saddlery: A rein attached to the bit, and looped over the check-hook in carriage-harness or the hames in waggon-harness.

bearing-wall, *s.*

Arch.: A wall supporting a beam somewhere between the ends, and thus rendering it much more secure than it would otherwise be. [BEARER, B. 2.]

beär'-ĭńg (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [BEAR (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In a sense corresponding to that of the verb.

C. *As substantive. On the Stock Exchange:* A cant term for the practice of depreciating the value of certain stocks for one's own pecuniary advantage.

"The stoppage of the system of 'bulling' and '*bearing*' on the Stock Exchange would be of immense benefit to the community."—*Times,* July 14, 1874.

* **beär'-ĭs bĕ-fō'r,** *s. pl.* [Scotch *bearis,* from A.S. *beran* = to bear; and *befor* = before.] Ancestors. The same as Scotch FORBEARS (q.v.). (*Scotch.*)

"Yhit we suld thynk one our *bearis befor,* . . ."—*Wallace,* i. 15, *MS.*

beär'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *bear; -ish.*] Having some of the qualities of a bear, as, for instance, its roughness of procedure.

". . . we call men, by way of reproach, sheepish, *bearish,*" &c.—*Harris: Three Treatises,* Notes, p. 344.

beär'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *bear* (1), v.t.; *-less.*] Barren, unfruitful.

beär'-līke, *a.* [Eng. *bear,* s.; *like.*] Like a bear.

"They have tied me to a stake: I cannot fly,
But, *bearlike,* I must fight the course."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 7.

* **beärn,** *s.* The same as BARNE, BAIRN (q.v.).

beär'-wârd, * **beär'e-wârd,** * **beär'-ârd,** *s.* [Eng. *bear; ward.*]

1. *Lit.:* A keeper of a bear or bears; a protector of a bear. [See also BEARHERD.]

"The bear is led after one manner, the multitude after another: the *bearward* leads but one brute, and the mountebank leads a thousand."—*L'Estrange.*

2. *Fig.:* One who takes charge of a human bear.

3. The star Arcturus, fancifully supposed to follow Ursa Major, the Great Bear, and look after its safety. This notion may be found in Sanscrit, Greek, Latin, and other languages. [ARCTURUS.]

"'Αρκτοῦρος, ὁ (οὖρος, guard): Arcturus, *Bear-ward,* . . ."—*Liddell & Scott: Gr. and Eng. Lex.,* 5th ed. (1863), p. 183.

bēast, * **bēeste,** * **bēste,** * **bēst,** *s.* [In Sw. *best;* Dan. *bæst;* Dut. & L. Ger. *beest;* H. Ger. *bestie;* Fr. *bête;* Old Fr. *best, beeste;* Port. *bésta;* Sp., Prov., Ital., & Lat. *bestia* = a beast, an irrational creature opposed to man. It differs from *animal,* which includes man. Corn. *best* = a beast; Gael. *biast.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Any of the inferior animals as contradistinguished from man. [See above the etym. of Lat. *bestia.*]

2. A quadruped, especially a wild one, and of a kind usually hunted. [B. 2.]

"The man that once did sell the lion's skin
While the *beast* liv'd, was kill'd with hunting him."
Shakesp.: Hen. V., iv. 3.

3. *Scripture:* A quadruped, as distinguished from a bird, a fish, and a creeping thing; a quadruped which is wild, in contradistinction to cattle or other domesticated animals; a horse, or ass, or other animal for drawing a carriage or for riding on, as distinguished from animals, like oxen, kept primarily for food or dairy purposes, though in fact frequently used also for draught, or even occasionally for riding on.

"But ask now the *beasts,* and they shall teach thee: and the fowls of the air, and they shall tell thee: . . . the fishes of the sea shall declare unto thee."—*Job* xii. 7, 8.

"*Beasts,* and all cattle; creeping things, and flying fowl."—*Ps.* cxlviii. 10.

". . . and his cattle, and all his *beasts,* . . ."—*Gen.* xxxvi. 6.

". . . bind the chariot to the swift *beast* . . ."—*Micah* i. 13.

". . . and set him on his own *beast,* . . ."—*Luke* x. 34.

4. Among farmers the term is applied specially to cattle as distinguished from other kinds of live stock.

To put the beast on one's self: To take shame to one's self. (*O. Scotch.*)

". . . *putting the beast upon ourselves,* for having been so base . . ."—*M. Ward's Contendings,* p. 15.

¶ *Beasts of the field:* Quadrupeds which walk as distinguished from birds which fly.

"Upon his ruin shall all the fowls of the heaven remain, and all the *beasts of the field* shall be upon his branches."—*Ezek.* xxxi. 13.

Wild beasts of the field: Those of the former class which have remained undomesticated.

"I know all the fowls of the mountains: and the *wild beasts of the field* are mine."—*Ps.* l. 11.

¶ In various prophetic passages in the Book of Revelation the Greek word ζῷον (*zōon*), which is translated "beast," should rather be rendered "living being" or "living creature."

"And the four *beasts* said, Amen."—*Rev.* v. 14.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A man destitute of intellect, of brutal cruelty, of filthy habits, or in any other respect approaching the inferior animals in mind, conduct, or habits.

"Were not his words delicious, I a *beast*
To take them as I did."
Tennyson: Edwin Morris.

B. *Technically:*

* 1. *Old Natural Science:* A heterogeneous "genus," or "order" (it would now be called "class"), comprehending quadruped warm-blooded mammals, quadruped reptiles, and even serpents.

"Animate bodies are divided into four great genera or orders: *Beasts,* Birds, Fishes, and Insects. . . . The species of *Beasts,* including also Serpents, are not very numerous."—*Ray: Wisdom of God in Creation,* 7th ed. (1717), p. 21.

2. *Law:* A wild quadruped, especially one of a kind usually hunted.

"*Beasts* of chase are the buck, the doe, the fox, the martern, and the roe. *Beasts* of the forest are the hart, the hind, the hare, the boar, and the wolf. *Beasts of warren* are the hare and cony."—*Cowell.*

3. *Gaming:* A game at cards similar to loo.

¶ 1. *Mark of the Beast:*

(1) *Lit. & Script.:* A mark impressed on all the followers of the mystical Beast of the Apocalypse (xiii. 16–18; cf. 2 Macc. vi. 7).

(2) *Fig.:* The distinguishing sign of any sect or party.

2. *Number of the Beast:*

Script.: A number (666) representing the name of the mystical Beast (Rev. xiii. 18), which the early Christians identified with Nero (*Farrar: Early Days,* vol. i., bk. i., ch. iv.). Many commentators consider this number can only be interpreted of the Papacy.

beast-fly, *s.* A gadfly.

beast-milk, *s.* [BEEST-MILK.]

bē'ast-ēe, *s.* [BHEESTIE.] (*Anglo-Indian.*)

* **bē'ast-ĭ-ăl,** *a.* & *s.* [BESTIAL.]

bēast-ĭ-ăl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [BESTIALITY.]

bē'ast-ĭe, *s.* [Dimin. of Eng. *beast.*] Little beast. (Generally used as expressive of affection or sympathy.)

"Wee, sleekit, cowrin', tim'rous *beastie,*
Oh, what a panic's in thy breastie."
Burns: To a Mouse.

* **bē'ast-ĭńgs,** *s. pl.* [BEESTINGS.]

bē'ast-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *beast; -ish.*] Partaking of the qualities of a beast. (*Webster.*)

*** bē'ast-lī-hĕad, * bē'ast-lȳ-hĕad,** *s.* [Eng. *beastly*, and suff. *-head.*] An epithet designed to be a respectful or flattering appellation for a beast. In the subjoined example the "Foxe" thus addresses the "Kidd."

"Sicke, sicke, alas! and little lack of dead,
But I be relieved by your *beastlyhead*."
Spenser: Shep. Cal., v.

be'ast-like, *a.* [Eng. *beast; like.*] Like a beast.

"Her life was *beast-like*, and devoid of pity."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v 3.

bē'ast-lī-nĕss, * bē'ast-lȳ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *beast; -ly, -ness.*]

* 1. Brutal want of intellect. [See example from North's *Plutarch*, p. 763, in Trench's *Sel. Gloss.*, pp. 20, 21.]

2. A beast-like act; an act, practice, or conduct in any respect resembling that of the brutes rather than that of man; or in which it is supposed, perhaps erroneously, that brutes would shamelessly indulge, if they had the opportunity.

"... *beastliness* of drunken men."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 732.

"They held this land, and with their filthiness
Polluted this same gentle soil long time,
That their own mother loath'd their *beastliness*,
And 'gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 9.

bē'ast-lī-wīse, *adv.* [Beastlywise.]

bē'ast-lȳ, * bē'est-lī, * bē'ste-lȳ, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *beast; -ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Resembling an animal, or anything possessed by an animal.

* 2. Like anything possessed by an animal.

"It is sown a *beestli* bodi, it shall rise a spiritual bodi."—1 *Cor.* xv. 44 (*Wiclif*). (*Trench.*)

"*Beastly* divinities, and droves of gods."—*Prior.*

3. Possessed of animal rather than human qualities, or at least supposed to be so; acting like the brutes.

"... the herdsman of the *beastly* plebeians ..."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

B. *As adverb*: As if a beast had done it; as by a beast.

"Who neigh'd so high, that what I would have spoke
Was *beastly* dumb'd by him."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, I. 5.

bē'ast-ụ-ạl, *a.* [Bestial.]

bēat, * bēte (pret. *beat*, * *beot*; pa. par. *beaten, beat*, * *beten*, * *beoten*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *beatan* (pret. *beot*, pa. par. *beaten*); O. Icel. *bauta*; Sw. *bulta*; O. Sw. *beta*; Fr. *battre*; Prov. *batre*; Sp. *batir*; Port. *bater*; Ital. *battere*; Lat. *batuo, battuo*; Pol. *bic*; Russ. *bitj*; Serv. *batati*. Imitated from the sound of a smart blow.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:* To inflict blows on a person or thing.

1. To give to a human or other sentient being repeated blows with an instrument, or with the closed or open hand; in fighting, for the sake of assault, for punishment, or for any other object.

"And that servant, which knew his lord's will, and prepared not himself, neither did according to his will, shall be *beaten* with many stripes."—*Luke* xii. 47.

"... make them of no more voice
Than dogs, that are as often *beat* for barking."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 2.

2. To give successive blows to such an instrument as a drum, to elicit from it music.

"Or at their chamber-door I'll *beat* the drum,
Till it cry sleep to death."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

3. To give blows to anything to modify its form or consistency, or for any similar purpose. *Specially*—

(*a*) To hammer a metal into a required form, as gold into wire or leaf, or heated iron on an anvil.

"They did *beat* the gold into thin plates, and cut it into wires to work it ..."—*Exod.* xxxix. 3.

(*b*) To pound any substance in a mortar.

"The people gathered manna, and ground it in mills, or *beat* it in a mortar, and baked it."—*Numb.* xi. 8.

(*c*) To thresh out corn or any other cereal, or such a plant as hemp, by means of a flail or a threshing-machine.

"They save the laborious work of *beating* of hemp, by making the axle-tree of the main wheel of their corn-mills longer than ordinary, and placing of pins in them, to raise large hammers like those used for paper and fulling mills, with which they *beat* most of their hemp."—*Mortimer*

(*d*) To give blows to trees or brushwood, with the view of shaking down fruit or starting game. [Beat Down.]

"When thou *beatest* thine olive-tree, thou shalt not go over the boughs again: it shall be for the stranger, for the fatherless, and for the widow."—*Deut.* xxiv. 20.

"When from the cave thou risest with the day
To *beat* the woods, and rouse the bounding prey."
Prior.

(*e*) Gently to strike by means of a spoon, or to agitate a liquid by means of a tremulous, rotatory, or any other motion.

"By long *beating* the white of an egg with a lump of alum, you may bring it into white curds."—*Boyle*

4. To strike with the feet in place of the hands. (Used of walking, dancing, &c.; or of treading the ground till a path is formed.)

"Come knit hands, and *beat* the ground
In a light fantastic round."—*Milton: Comus.*

"While I this unexampled task essay,
Pass awful gulfs, and *beat* my painful way,
Celestial dove! divine assistance bring."
Blackmore.

5. To cause to pulsate or throb.

"I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and see it *beat* the first conscious pulse."—*Collier.*

6. To strike against by means of wind, water, or other natural agency.

"I saw a crag, a lofty stone
As ever tempest *beat*."
Wordsworth: The Oak and the Broom.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To overcome by means of a beating administered to a person, an army, &c.; to overcome in a contest of any kind, physical, mental, or moral; to surpass, to leave behind.

"Both armies, however, were unsuccessful; and both, after having been *beaten* by the enemy, fled."—*Arnold: Hist. Rome*, vol. i., ch. xv., p. 303.

"You souls of geese,
That bear the shapes of men, how have you run
From slaves that apes would *beat*."
Shakesp.: Coriol. i. 4.

"Hence, the more common forms, in the race for life, will tend to *beat* and supplant the less common forms."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. vi., p. 177.

2. To stimulate. (See also C. 10.)

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To strike against anything.

(1) *With man for the agent:* To strike upon anything with the hand or with a weapon; to knock at a door.

"... the men of the city beset the house round about, and *beat* at the door, and spake to the master of the house ..."—*Judg.* xix. 22.

(2) *With a thing for the agent:* To strike against, as a storm of wind or rain, the agitated waves of the ocean, or the rays of the sun during fierce heat. (*Lit. or fig.*)

(*a*) *Literally:*

"Your brow, which does no fear of thunder know,
Sees rowling tempests vainly *beat* below."
Dryden.

"... the sun *beat* upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and wished in himself to die."—*Jonah* iv. 8.

(*b*) *Figuratively:*

"Public envy seemeth to *beat* chiefly upon ministers."—*Bacon.*

(3) To vibrate, giving a succession of blows, as a clock striking, or a bell tolling.

"But I heard a heart of iron *beating* in the ancient tower."
Longfellow: Belfry of Bruges.

¶ In (1), though the form of the verb is intransitive, the sense is almost transitive; in (3) it is almost passive in reality. So we speak of drums *beating*, meaning really being beaten.

2. *Of the heart or veins:* To pulsate or throb, especially when one is mentally agitated; also of a swelling containing pus. (*Literally and figuratively.*)

"No pulse shall keep
His nat'ral progress, but surcease to *beat*."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1.

¶ There is a different reading in some other editions.

"Thy heart these two weeks has been *beating* fast
With many hopes ..."
Wordsworth: Michael.

II. *Naut.:* To make way against the wind by tacking to and fro.

C. *In compound terms or special phrases:*

1. *To beat a path* is, by means of frequent walking in a particular direction, to *beat* down herbage, the mud, or inequalities of surface, so as to make a path where none existed before. [Beaten, 4.]

2. *To beat about:* To search for, like a person going through bushes and beating them for game.

"I am always *beating about* in my thoughts for something that may turn to the benefit of my dear countrymen."—*Addison*

¶ *To beat about the bush* is to approach a question in a cautious and roundabout way.

3. *To beat back:* To draw back by violence, or to compel by some insurmountable difficulty in the way to return. (Applied to men, to the ocean *beaten back* from the shore, &c.)

"Twice have I sally'd, and was twice *beat* back."
Dryden.

"Above the brine, where Caledonia's rocks
Beat back the surge,—and where Hibernia shocks."
Cowper: To the Immortal Memory of the Halibut.

4. *To beat down:*

(*a*) To knock down by literal blows inflicted on the body of a sentient being, or by engines of war used to batter forts.

"... and, behold, the multitude melted away, and they went on *beating down* one another."—1 *Sam.* xiv. 16.

"And he *beat down* the tower of Penuel, and slew the men of the city."—*Judg.* viii. 17.

(*b*) To terminate, or to render powerless by active effort of an antagonistic kind.

"... the party which had long thwarted him had been *beaten down*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

(*c*) To endeavour by stipulation or by haggling to reduce the price asked for an article

"Surveys rich moveables with curious eye,
Beats down the price, and threatens still to buy."
Dryden

(*d*) To lessen price in some other way.

"Usury *beats down* the price of land; for the employment of money is chiefly either merchandizing or purchasing: and usury waylays both."—*Bacon.*

5. *To beat hollow:* So completely to beat, distance, or surpass, that the reputation of the vanquished person or thing, formerly looked on as solid, is now seen to be hollow. (*Colloquial & vulgar.*)

6. *To beat into:*

(*a*) *Literally:* To beat till an entrance is effected.

"And there arose a great storm of wind, and the waves *beat into* the ship, so that it was now full."—*Mark* iv. 37.

(*b*) *Figuratively:* To introduce into by constant repetition. (Used specially of the painful effort to introduce knowledge into a dull brain.)

7. *To beat off:*

(*a*) To drive away by blows, or less accurately by threats of blows.

"... and an attempt to *beat off* the lictors, and to rescue her from the hands of M. Claudius, is threatened ..."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. iii., § 51.

(*b*) To drive away by anything unpleasant for the mind or heart to endure.

"The younger part of mankind might be *beat off* from the belief of the most important points even of natural religion, by the impudent jests of a profane wit."—*Watts.*

(*c*) To separate mechanically. (Used of things.)

"And it shall come to pass in that day, that the Lord shall *beat off* from the channel of the river unto the stream of Egypt ..."—*Isa.* xxvii. 12.

8. *To beat out:*

(*a*) To compel one to quit a place by beating him; to drive out, to expel. (*Lit. and fig.*)

"He that proceeds upon other principles in his inquiry does at least post himself in a party, which he will not quit till he be *beaten out*."—*Locke.*

"He cannot *beat* it *out* of his head, but that it was a cardinal who picked his pocket."—*Addison.*

(*b*) To overcome with fatigue. [Generally in the passive, *to be beaten out* (*Colloquial*). Very common also in the phrase "dead *beat*."]

(*c*) To thresh out, to separate from the husk by blows. (Used of the threshing of grain.)

"So she gleaned in the field until even, and *beat out* that she had gleaned."—*Ruth* ii. 17.

(*d*) To *beat* something which is malleable—a metal, for instance, till it takes a more extended form than that previously possessed.

"And he made two cherubims of gold, *beaten out* of one piece ..."—*Exod.* xxxvii. 7.

(*e*) *Fig.:* To count out or mark, as by the beat of a pendulum or anything by which time is noted; hence to define clearly.

"In the dusk of thee the clock
Beats out the little lives of men."
Tennyson: In Memoriam.

"Perplexed in faith, but pure in deeds,
At last he *beat* his music *out*."—*Ibid.*

9. *To beat the air:*

(*a*) *Literally:* To aim a blow which strikes only the air. A pugilist might do this in private exercise, as a preliminary flourish to serious fighting, or in that serious fighting itself, by missing his antagonist.

(*b*) *Figuratively:* To put forth fruitless aims in spiritual or other contests. (See also C. 14.)

"I therefore so run, not as uncertainly; so fight I, not as one that *beateth the air*."—1 *Cor.* ix. 26.

10. *To beat the brains:* To attempt to stimulate the brain to exertion beyond what is natural to it; to "cudgel" the brains.

"It is no point of wisdom for a man to *beat his brains*, and spend his spirits, about things impossible."—*Hakewill.*

11. *To beat the chest (in the menage):* A term used of a horse, when at each motion he fails to take in ground enough with his fore-legs, or when he makes curvets too precipitately or too low.

12. *To beat the head:* The same as *to beat one's brains* (q.v.).

"Why any one should waste his time and *beat his head* about the Latin grammar, who does not intend to be a critick."—*Locke.*

13. *To beat the hoof:* To walk; to go on foot. (*Johnson.*)

14. *To beat the wind:* To strike at the air with a sword. In ancient trials by combat, when one of the parties did not appear, the other was simply required to make some flourishes in the air with his weapon, on executing which he was entitled to all the honours of victory.

15. *To beat the wing:* To strike the air with the wings.

"Thrice have I *beat the wing*, and rid with night
About the world." *Dryden.*

16. *To beat time:* To note time in music by a movement of the hand or baton.

17. *To beat to arms:* To beat a drum with the view of assembling the soldiers or armed citizens of a town. (*James.*)

18. *To beat to quarters:* To give the signal on board war-ships for every man to go to his proper station.

19. *To beat up:* To attack suddenly, or to alarm. (Used specially in the phrase "*to beat up* the quarters of an enemy." (See also No. 20.)

"They lay in that quiet posture, without making the least impression upon the enemy by *beating up* his quarters, which might easily have been done."—*Clarendon.*

20. *To beat up for:* To go hither and thither in quest of. (Used specially in the expression "*to beat up for* recruits," to search through markets or other places for them, formerly with actual *beat* of drum.)

¶ *Beat up* is also used in the same sense without *for*; as "he is *beating up* recruits for the society," &c.

21. *To beat upon:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To strike upon, as a person may do with his hand or a weapon, or a tempest by the air which it sets in motion.

(*b*) *Fig.:* To revert to repeatedly.

"We are drawn on into a larger speech, by reason of their so great earnestness, who *beat* more and more *upon* these last alleged words."—*Hooker.*

"How frequently and fervently doth the Scripture *beat upon* this cause."—*Hakewill.*

22. *To beat upon a walk (in the menage):* A term used of a horse when he walks too short.

¶ (*a*) Crabb thus distinguishes between the verbs to *beat*, to *strike*, and to *hit*. To *beat* is to redouble blows; to *strike* is to give one single blow; but the bare touching in consequence of an effort constitutes *hitting*. We never *beat* but with design, nor *hit* without an aim, but we may *strike* by accident. It is the part of the strong to *beat;* of the most vehement to *strike;* of the most sure-sighted to *hit*.

(*b*) To *beat*, to *defeat*, to *overpower*, to *rout*, and to *overthrow* are thus discriminated:—"To *beat* is an indefinite term expressive of no particular degree: the being *beaten* may be attended with greater or less damage. To be *defeated* is a specific disadvantage; it is a failure in a particular object of more or less importance. To be *overpowered* is a positive loss; it is a loss of the power of acting which may be of longer or shorter duration. To be *routed* is a temporary disadvantage; a *rout* alters the course of proceeding, but does not disable. To be *overthrown* is the greatest of all mischiefs, and is applicable only to great armies and great concerns: an *overthrow* commonly decides a contest. *Beat* is a term which reflects more or less dishonour on the general or the army, or on both. *Defeat* is an indifferent term; the best generals may sometimes be *defeated* by circumstances which are above human control. *Overpowering* is coupled with no particular honour to the winner, nor disgrace to the loser; superior power is oftener the result of good fortune than of skill: the bravest and finest troops may be *overpowered* in cases which exceed human power. A *rout* is always disgraceful, particularly to the army; it always arises from want of firmness. An *overthrow* is fatal rather than dishonourable; it excites pity rather than contempt." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

bēat, *s.* [From *beat*, v. (q.v.). See also BAT.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. The act of beating; the state of being beaten:

1. A stroke with the hand or with a weapon for the purpose of assault.

2. A stroke with a hammer or similar instrument for forcing a metal into the required shape. (*Lit. and fig.*)

"He with a careless *beat*
Struck out the mute creation at a heat."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, i. 253.

3. A series of strokes on a drum or similar instrument, to play a tune or make a signal.

". . . the *beat* of the drum was heard."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

4. A pulsation of the heart or wrist, or the throbbing of a swelling produced by inflammation.

(*a*) *Lit.:* In the sense here defined.

"When one *beat* among a certain number of strokes is omitted, as in the intermitting pulse . . ."—*Cyclop. Pract. Med.*

(*b*) *Fig.:* The House of Commons as throbbing responsive to the vibrations of the nation's heart.

"Nobody could mistake the *beat* of that wonderful pulse which had recently begun, and has during five generations continued, to indicate the variations of the body politic."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

II. That which is beaten, trod over, or perambulated.

1. A certain assigned space, regularly traversed at more or less stated intervals. (Used specially of the space prescribed to a policeman to be perambulated in the interests of the public.)

"Every part of the metropolis is divided into *beats*, and is watched day and night."—*Penny Cyclop.*, xviii. 335, article "Police."

2. The round taken when people *beat* up for game.

B. *Technically:*

I. *Music:*

1. The rise or fall of the hand or foot in regulating time.

2. A transient grace-note struck immediately before the one of which it is designed to heighten the effect.

3. The pulsation of two notes not completely in unison.

II. *Mil. Beat of drum:* A series of strokes upon a drum, so varied as to convey different military orders to the soldiers who have been previously instructed as to the meaning of each.

III. *Horology. Beat of a clock or watch:* A ticking sound made by the action of the escapement.

In beat: With such action at intervals of equal length.

Out of beat: With the action at intervals of unequal length.

bē'at-ẹn, †**bēat,** ***bē't-ẹn,** *pa. par.* & *adj.* [BEAT, *v.t.*]

As participial adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb. *Specially*—

1. Subjected to blows. (Used of persons struck, or of metals hammered out.)

"And thou shalt make two cherubims of gold, of *beaten* work shalt thou make them . . ."—*Exod.* xxv. 18.

2. Defeated, vanquished.

". . . covered the flight of the *beaten* army."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

3. Pressed or squeezed between rollers or in some similar way.

". . . the fourth part of an hin of *beaten* oil."—*Exod.* xxix. 40; *Numb.* xxviii. 5.

4. Rendered smooth by the tramping of multitudinous feet (*lit.* or *fig.*).

(*a*) *Literally:*

"What make you, sir, so late abroad
Without a guide, and this no *beaten* road?"
Dryden: Wife of Bath, 228, 229.

(*b*) *Figuratively:*

"He that will know the truth of things, must leave the common and *beaten* track."—*Locke.*

"'We are,' he said, 'at this moment out of the *beaten* path.'"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

5. Prostrated by the wind.

"Her own shall bless her;
Her foes shake like a field of *beaten* corn,
And hang their heads with sorrow."
Shakesp.: Hen. VIII., v. 4.

¶ *Beaten* is sometimes used as the latter part of a compound word, as "weather-*beaten*."

bē'at-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *beat; -er.* A.S. *beatere* = a beater, a fighter, a champion; Fr. *batteur;* Sp. *batidor;* Port. *batedor;* Ital. *battitore.*]

1. *Of persons:*

(*a*) One who is addicted to the practice of inflicting blows.

"The best schoolmaster of our time was the greatest *beater*."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*

(*b*) One who is employed by sportsmen to beat up covers for game.

2. *Of things:* An instrument for beating or comminuting anything.

"Beat all your mortar with a *beater* three or four times over before you use it; for thereby you incorporate the sand and lime well together."—*Moxon.*

Specially (Machinery):

(*a*) The portion of a thrashing-machine which strikes.

(*b*) A beating machine or scutcher used in the cotton manufacture. [BEATING-MACHINE.]

(*c*) A blade used for breaking flax and hemp.

(*d*) The lathe or batten of a loom for driving the weft into the shed; the movable bar which closes up the woolshed; a beating-bracket.

(*e*) A hatter's mallet.

(*f*) The sack in a knitting machine. [See SACK.] (*Knight.*)

beater-press, *s.* A press for beating bales into smaller bulk, they being packed first by beating, and then by continued pressure.

beater-up, *s.* A person who or a thing which beats up.

***bēath,** *v.t.* [A.S. *bæthian* = to foment. (*N.E.D.*).]

1. To straighten by heating at a fire. (Used chiefly of green wood.)

"Yokes, forkes, and such other let bailiff spy out,
And gather the same as he walketh about;
And after at leisure let this be his hire—
To *beath* them and trim them at home by the fire.'
Tusser: Husbandry, p. 60.

2. To foment, to bathe with warm liquid (*N.E.D.*).

* **bēathed,** *pa. par.* [BEATH.]

bē-ạ-tĭf'-ĭc, ***bē-ạ-tĭf'-ĭck, bē-ạ-tĭf'-ĭc-ạl,** *a.* [In Fr. *béatifique;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *beatifico, beatificus;* from Lat. *beatifico* = to make blessed or happy; *beatus* = happy, and *facio* = to make.] Having the power of making one supremely blessed or happy.

Beatific or Beatifical Vision: The overpoweringly glorious sight which shall break on those human beings who shall enter heaven, or which is at all times visible to angels inhabiting that place of bliss.

"We may contemplate upon the greatness and strangeness of the *beatifick* vision; how a created eye should be so fortified, as to bear all those glories that stream from the fountain of uncreated light."—*South.*

". . . enjoying the *beatifical* vision . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

bē-ạ-tĭf'-ĭc-ạl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *beatifical; -ly.*] In a beatifical manner; so as to produce supreme or unalloyed happiness.

"*Beatifically* to behold the face of God, in the fulness of wisdom, righteousness, and peace, is blessedness no way incident unto the creatures beneath man."—*Hakewill.*

bē-ăt-ĭf-ĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *beatific, -ation;* Fr. *béatification;* Sp. *beatificacion;* Port. *beatificação;* Ital. *beatificazione;* from Lat. *beatifico,* v.] [BEATIFIC.]

1. *Gen.:* The act of rendering supremely blessed; the state of being rendered supremely blessed.

2. *Spec.* (*in the Church of Rome*): An act by which the Pope declares, on evidence which he considers himself to possess, that a certain deceased person is in the enjoyment of supreme felicity in heaven. It is the first step towards canonization, but is not canonization itself.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *beatification* and *canonization*:—"In the act of *beatification* the Pope pronounces only as a private person, and uses his own authority only in granting to certain persons, or to a religious order, the privilege of paying a particular worship to a *beatified* object. In the act of *canonization*, the Pope speaks as a judge after a judicial examination on the state, and decides the sort of worship which ought to be paid by the whole church." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

bē-ăt'-ĭ-fīed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BEATIFY.]

"I wish I had the wings of an angel, to have ascended into Paradise, and to have beheld the forms of those *beatified* spirits, from which I might have copied my archangel."—*Dryden.*

be-ăt'-ĭ-fy, *v.t.* [In Fr. *beatifier*; Sp. & Port. *beatificar*; Ital. *beatificare*. Lat. *beatificus*, from *beatus* = blessed, and *facio* = to make.]

1. *Gen.:* To render supremely blessed or happy.

"We shall know him to be the fullest good, the nearest to us, and the most certain; and consequently the most *beatifying* of all others."—*Browne.*

2. *Spec.* (*in the Church of Rome*): To declare, on the Pope's authority, that a certain deceased person is supremely happy in the unseen world. [BEATIFICATION, 2.]

"Over against this church stands an hospital, erected by a shoemaker, who has been *beatified*, though never sainted."—*Addison.*

be'at-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BEAT, *v.t.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the *v.t.* and of the *v.i.*

B. *As participial adjective:* Chiefly in senses corresponding to those of the *v.i.*

"... whom forest trees
Protect from *beating* sunbeams ..."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone.
"... a turn or two I'll walk
To still my *beating* mind."
Shakesp.: Tempest, IV. 1.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of beating.

(1) The act of striking a sensitive being with the hand closed or open, or with a weapon.

"... *beatings* of freemen, expulsions from the city, were the order of the day."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. iii., § 54.

(2) The act or operation of striking anything, as part of some manufacturing process. [II., 1, 2.]

2. The state of being beaten.

3. The succession of blows inflicted.

"Playwright, convict of public wrongs to men,
Takes private *beatings*, and begins again."
B. Jonson.

4. Pulsation, throbbing; the movement of the heart, the ticking of a clock or watch, &c.

"The *beating* of so strong a passion
As love doth give my heart."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, II. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbinding:* Formerly, the act of beating with a broad heavy-headed hammer a block placed above the folded sheets of a book to make it more easy to bind them neatly, and to open the several pages after they are in use.

2. *Flax and Hemp Manufacture:* The beating of rolls of flax or hemp, placed for the purpose in a trough. This operation renders them more flexible.

3. *Gold- or Silver-working:* The operation of hammering gold or silver into thin leaves.

4. (*Music*) *Beats:* The alternate reinforcement and interference of sound heard when two sounds are nearly, but not quite, consonant. The wave-lengths of the two notes being slightly different while the velocity of propagation is the same, the phase will alternately agree and disagree in their course. The number of beats is equal to the difference in the frequencies of vibration of the two sounds producing the beats.

5. *Naut.:* The operation of making way at sea against the wind by tacking backwards and forwards.

beating-bracket, *s.* The same as BEATER, 2 (*d*) (q.v.).

beating-engine, *s.*

1. *Paper Manuf.:* An engine for cutting rags to pieces that they may be converted into pulp. It consists of two concentric cylinders, the outer one hollow, each armed with knives to operate as they revolve.

2. *Cotton Manuf.:* The same as BEATING-MACHINE (q.v.).

beating-machine, *s.*

Cotton Manuf.: A machine for opening, loosening, and cleaning cotton from dust or other rubbish before commencing to operate upon it. It is called also a *scutcher*, a *willower*, an *opener*, a *wolf*, and a *devil*. (*Knight's Dict. of Mechanics.*)

bē-ăt'-ĭ-tūde, *s.* [In Fr. *beatitude*; Sp. *beatitud*; Ital. *beatitudine*; Lat. *beatitudo*; from *beatus* = happy; *beatus*, perf. of *beo* = to make happy. French says of the Latin *beatitudo* that it was a word coined by Cicero (*Nat. Deor.*, i. 34), which somewhat recalls itself to Latin, but was adopted by the Christian Church. (*Study of Words.*)]

1. *Ordinary Language:* Supreme felicity, great happiness.

"... then my spirit was entranced
With joy exalted to *beatitude*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

2. *Theology:* The nine intimations in the Sermon on the Mount, each of which begins with the words "Blessed are ..." (Matt. v.).

"... the *beatitudes* must not be parallelised with the blessings which, along with the curses, accompanied the legislation of Sinai."—*Tholuck: Sermon on the Mount*, Transl. by Menzies, vol. i., p. 78.

Bē-ā'-trix, *s.* [Low Latin, from Classical Lat. *beata*, fem. of *beatus* = happy; *beo* = to bless.] An asteroid, the 83rd found. It was discovered by De Gasparis, at Naples, on April 26, 1865.

beau (bō), *s.*; plur. **beaus, beaux (bōz).** [From Fr. adj. *beau, bel* (m.), *belle* (f.) = fine.] [BELLE.]

1. A gentleman whose chief occupation in life is to dress well or fashionably, or in whose thoughts dress holds an undue place.

2. A gentleman who is escorting a lady.

beau-catcher, *s.* A ringlet of hair worn by women on the temples. (*U.S. colloq.*)

beau-clerk, or **beau-clerc,** *s.* [Fr. (*lit.*) = a fine scholar.] A name given to King Henry I. of England.

beau-esprit, *s.* [Fr. (*lit.*) = a fine spirit; a man of fine spirit.] A man of a gay and witty spirit. [BEL ESPRIT.]

beau-ideal, *s.* [Fr. *beau idéal.*]

1. A faultless ideal; an ideal of beauty, in which the excellences of all individuals are conceived as combined, while their defects are omitted.

2. The highest conceivable perfection of anything, whether beautiful or not.

"A discussion on the *beau-ideal* of the liver, lungs, kidneys, &c., as of the human face divine, sounds strange in our ears."—*Darwin: The Descent of Man*, vol. i. (1871), pt. i., ch. iv., p. 109.

beau-monde, *s.* [Fr. *beau* = fine, and *monde* = world.] The fashionable world.

"She courted the *beau-monde* to-night."—*Prior.*

beau (bō), *v.t.* [From *beau* s. (q.v.).] To act as beau to, to escort. (Used of a gentleman escorting a lady.)

beaufet (bō'-fā), *s.* [BUFFET.]

beau-fŏr'-tĭ-ą (beau as bō), *s.* [Named after Mary, Duchess of Beaufort, who died in 1714, and who, while her husband lived, had possessed a fine collection of plants.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Myrtaceæ (Myrtleblooms). The species, which are not numerous, come from Australia. They are splendid evergreen shrubs.

beau'-frey (beau = bō), *s.* A beam or joist. (*Weale.*)

* **beaugle,** *s.* Old spelling of BUGLE.

beau'-ĭsh (beau as bō), *a.* [Fr. *beau*, and Eng. suffix *-ish.*] After the manner of a beau, like a beau, foppish.

"He was led into it by a natural, *beauish*, trifling fancy of his own."—*Stephens: Abridg. of Hackett's Life of Archbp. Williams* (1715), Pref.

Beaumaris (Bō-mŏr'-ĭs), *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *beau* = fine, and *marais* = marsh.]

A. *As substantive:* A town, the capital of Anglesea.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the town mentioned under A.; as *Beaumaris Bay.*

Beaumaris shark. [Named from Beaumaris Bay, at the northern entrance to the Menai Straits.] The English name of the Porbeagle (*Lamna cornubica*), a shark often caught in the Menai Straits.

beau'-mŏn-tīte (beau as bō), *s.* [Named after the celebrated Elie de Beaumont, Professor of Geology in the School of Mines at Paris, born 1798.] A mineral, a variety of Heulandite found near Baltimore, U.S.

* **beau-pere** * **beau-phere (bō'-pār),** *s.* [Not from Fr. *beaupere*, which is = wife's father, but from Fr. *beau* = fine, and *pair*, O. Fr. *peer, per, par* = peer, equal, companion; from Lat. *par* = equal, or from A.S. *fera* = companion.] A fair companion.

"Now leading him into a secret shade
From his *beauperes*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 35.

beau'-sĕ-ant (beau as bō), *s.* Another form of BAUSEANT.

beau'-shĭp (beau as bō), *s.* [Fr. *beau* (q.v.), and Eng. suffix *-ship.*] The procedure or the qualities of a beau. (*Dryden.*)

beauté (bō'-tā or bū'-tā), *s.* [Fr. *beauté.*] [BEAUTY.]

beaū'-tĕ-oŭs, * **bew'-tĕ-oŭs (bew as bū),** *a.* [From Eng. *beauty, -ous*; or O. Eng. *beauté*, &c.] Full of beauty; beautiful. (Chiefly poetic.) (Used either of a living being, of inanimate nature, or even of anything abstract, as order.)

"He was among the prime in worth,
An object *beauteous* to behold:
Well born, well bred: I sent him forth
Ingenuous, innocent, and bold."
Wordsworth: Affliction of Margaret.
"Now, would you see this aged Thorn,
This pond, and *beauteous* hill of moss,"
Wordsworth: Thorn.
"And what is that, which binds the radiant sky,
Where twelve fair signs in *beauteous* order lie?"
Pope: Pastorals; Spring, 39, 40.

beaū'-tĕ-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *beauteous*; *-ly.*] In a beauteous manner; beautifully.

"Look upon pleasures not upon that side that is next the sun, or where they look *beauteously* . . ."—*Taylor.*

beaū'-tĕ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *beauteous*; *-ness.*] The quality of being beauteous; great beauty.

"From less virtue and less *beauteousness*,
The Gentiles fram'd them gods and goddesses."
Donne.

beaū'-tĭed, *a.* [Eng. *beauty.*] Beautified, adorned.

"The harlot's cheek, *beautied* with plast'ring art,
Is not more ugly to the thing that helps it,
Than is my deed to my most painted word."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, III. 1.

beaū'-tĭ-fied, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BEAUTIFY, *v.*]

"... a most pleasant, mountainous country, *beautified* with woods, vineyards, fruits of all sorts, flowers also, with springs and fountains, very delectable to behold (Isa. xxxiii. 16, 17)."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. i.

"And those bright twins were side by side,
And there, by fresh hopes *beautified*."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, ii.

beaū'-tĭ-fī-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *beautif(y)*; *-er.*] One who beautifies; one who renders anything beautiful.

"O Time! the *beautifier* of the dead,
Adorner of the ruin, comforter
And only healer when the heart hath bled."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 130.

beaū'-tĭ-fŭl, * **bew'-tў-fŭl (bew as bū),** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *beauty*; *-ful.*]

A. *As adjective:* Full of beauty. [BEAUTY.] *Used—*

(1) Of the human (and specially of the female) face or figure, or of both combined.

"Young and *beautiful* was Wabun."
Longfellow: The Song of Hiawatha, ii.

(2) Of anything in art or in nature tastefully coloured, finely symmetrical, or both.

"Awake, awake; put on thy strength, O Zion; put on thy *beautiful* garments, . . ."—*Isa.* lii. 1.

3. Of anything which finely illustrates a principle. Thus medical men sometimes allow themselves to speak of a "*beautiful* case," meaning one specially worth study.

B. *As subst.:* One who, or that which, is beautiful.

"Her *beautiful*, her own."
Byron: Don Juan, iv. 58.

The beautiful: Abstract beauty; the notion of the assemblage of qualities that constitute beauty.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between the words *beautiful, fine, handsome*, and *pretty*:—"Of these epithets, which denote what is pleasing to the eye, *beautiful* conveys the strongest meaning; it marks the possession of that in its fullest extent, of which the other terms denote the possession in part only. *Fineness, handsomeness*, and *prettiness* are to *beauty* as parts to a whole. When taken in relation to persons, a woman is *beautiful* who in feature and complexion possesses a grand assemblage of graces; a woman is *fine* who with a striking figure unites shape and symmetry; a woman is *handsome* who has good features, and *pretty* if with symmetry of feature be united delicacy. The *beautiful* comprehends regularity, proportion, and a due distribution of colour, and every particular which can engage the attention; the *fine* must be coupled with grandeur, majesty, and strength of figure; it is incompatible with that which is small: a little woman can never be *fine*. The *handsome* is a general assemblage of what is agreeable; it is marked by no particular characteristic but

the absence of all deformity. *Prettiness* is always coupled with simplicity; it is incompatible with what is large: a tall woman with masculine features cannot be *pretty*. *Beauty* is peculiarly a female perfection; in the male sex it is rather a defect: but though a male may not be *beautiful* or *pretty*, he may be *fine* or *handsome*. When relating to other objects, *beautiful*, *fine*, *pretty*, have a strong analogy: but *handsome* differs too essentially from the rest to admit of comparison. With respect to the objects of nature, the *beautiful* is displayed in the works of creation, and wherever it appears it is marked by elegance, variety, harmony, proportion, but above all, that softness which is peculiar to female *beauty*; the *fine*, on the contrary, is associated with the grand, and the *pretty* with the simple. The sky presents either a *beautiful* aspect, or a *fine* aspect; but not a *pretty* aspect. A rural scene is *beautiful* when it unites richness and diversity of natural objects with superior cultivation; it is *fine* when it presents the bolder and more impressive features of nature, consisting of rocks and mountains; it is *pretty* when, divested of all that is extraordinary, it presents a smiling view of nature in the gay attire of shrubs and many coloured flowers and verdant meadows and luxuriant fields. *Beautiful* sentiments have much in them to interest the affections, as well as the understanding; they make a vivid impression. *Fine* sentiments mark an elevated mind and a loftiness of conception; they occupy the understanding, and afford scope for reflection; they make a strong impression. *Pretty* ideas are but pleasing associations or combinations that only amuse for the time being, without producing any lasting impression. We may speak of a *beautiful* poem, although not a *beautiful* tragedy; but a *fine* tragedy, and a *pretty* comedy. Imagery may be *beautiful* and *fine*, but seldom *pretty*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synonyms.*)

beautiful-browed, *a.* Having a beautiful brow or forehead.

"*Beautiful-browed* Œnone, my own soul."
Tennyson: Œnone.

beaŭ'-ti-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *beautiful*; *-ly.*] In a beautiful manner.

"Yet pull not down my palace towers, that are
So lightly, *beautifully* built."
Tennyson: The Palace of Art.

beaŭ'-ti-fŭl-nĕss, * **beaŭ'-ti-fŭl-nĕsse,** * **bew'-tў-fŭl-nĕs** (**bew** as **bū**), *s.* [Eng. *beautiful*, *-ness.*] The quality of being beautiful; beauty.

". . . . and restored their armour to the former *beautifulnesse* and excellencye."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fol. 285. (*Richardson.*)

beaŭ'-ti-fў, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *beauty*; *-fy.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make beautiful.

"Time, which had thus afforded willing help
To *beautify* with Nature's fairest growth
This rustic tenement . . ."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

B. *Intrans.:* To become beautiful.

"It must be a prospect pleasing to God himself, to see His creation for ever *beautifying* in His eyes, and drawing nearer to Him by greater degrees of resemblance."—*Addison.*

beaŭ'-ti-fў-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [Beautify.]

† **beaŭ'-ti-lĕss,** * **beaŭ'-tў-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *beauty*, and suff. *-less.*] Without beauty.

"The Barabbas, . . . the only unamiable, undesirable, formless, *beautiless* reprobate in the mass."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. iv., ser. 7. (*Richardson.*)

beaŭ'-tў, * **beaŭ'-tēe,** * **beauté,** *s.* [Fr. *beauté*; O. Fr. *beaulté*; from *beau* or *bel* (m.), *belle* (f.) = beautiful. In Sp. & Port. *belleza* = beauty; *bello* = beautiful; Ital. *bellà* = beauty; *bello* = beautiful; Lat. *bellitas* = beauty; *bellus* = goodly, handsome; contracted from *benulus*, dimin. of *benus*, another form of *bonus* = good.]

I. *In the abstract:* That quality or assemblage of qualities in an object which gives the eye or the ear intense pleasure; or that characteristic in an object or in an abstraction which gratifies the intellect or the moral feeling.

1. The assemblage of qualities in a person or thing which greatly pleases the eye.

(1) *In a person:*

(*a*) Manly beauty.

¶ This must be of a kind to suggest that the individual possessing it is endowed with the higher qualities of manhood—intellect, courage, strength of will, and capacity for ruling other men. Rosy cheeks and faultless symmetry of feature do not constitute manly beauty if they are of a kind to suggest that the person possessing them is effeminate in character.

"But in all Israel there was none to be so much praised as Absalom for his *beauty*: from the sole of his foot even to the crown of his head there was no blemish in him."—*2 Sam.* xiv. 25.

(*b*) Womanly beauty.

¶ This must indicate that the person possessing it belongs to a high type of woman, with no commingling of masculine characteristics. In this case the excellences to be looked for are faultless symmetry of form and of feature and complexion, varying in hue as the mind is affected by internal emotion, but with an expression of purity, gentleness, sensibility, refinement, and intelligence.

"But if that thou wilt praysen my *beautè*."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,876.

"This was not the *beauty*—Oh, nothing like this,
That to young Nourmahal gave such magic of bliss;
But that loveliness, ever in motion, which plays
Like the light upon autumn's soft shadowy days.

"Now here and now there, giving warmth as it flies
From the lips to the cheek, from the cheek to the eyes;
Now melting in mist, and now breaking in gleams
Like the glimpses a saint has of heaven in his dreams."
Moore: L. R.; Light of the Harem.

(*c*) Similarly, boyish beauty must suggest that the person possessing it is of the highest type of boyhood, girlish beauty of girlhood, and childish beauty of childhood. To approach perfection each type must be itself and no other.

(2) *In one of the inferior animals:* This consists of colour, symmetry, form, grace, and everything else that shows the adaptation of the structure of the animal to the purposes of its being.

". . . yet both must fail in conveying to the mind an adequate idea of their surpassing *beauty* [that of the Trochilidæ, or Humming Birds]. The rainbow colours of the most resplendent gems are here superadded to a living form, which in itself is exquisitely graceful and animated in all its movements; the flight of these pigmy birds is so rapid as to elude the eye . . ."—*Swainson: Birds*, ii. 147.

(3) *In a place or thing:* This consists of colour, symmetry, and adaptation to the end for which it was erected or made.

"The uncertain glory of an April day,
Which now shows all the *beauty* of the sun,
And by and by a cloud takes all away."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Verona, i. 3.

2. The assemblage of qualities in an object which are fitted to inspire analogous though not identical pleasure to the ear.

"Recognising the simple æsthetic pleasure derivable from rhythms and euphony, . . . the feelings of *beauty* yielded by poetry are feelings remotely represented."—*Herbert Spencer: Psychol.*, p. 642.

3. That characteristic in an object or in an abstract conception which gratifies the intellect.

"With incredible pains have I endeavoured to copy the several *beauties* of the ancient and modern historians."—*Arbuthnot.*

4. That characteristic in an object, in an action, or in an abstract conception which gratifies the moral feeling. This is generally called moral beauty.

"He hath a daily *beauty* in his life
That makes me ugly. . . ."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 1.

II. *In the concrete:* A person or thing fitted to inspire the delight referred to under No. I.

1. A person or persons fitted to do so. *Specially*—

(*a*) A beautiful woman, individually.

"Patroclus now th' unwilling *beauty* brought."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. i., 450.

(*b*) The same, taken collectively.

"And Belgium's capital had gathered then
Her *Beauty* and her Chivalry, and bright
The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 21.

2. A thing or things attractive to the eye, to the ear, or to the love of order, symmetry, and grace existing in the mind.

"The *beauties* of that country are indeed too often hidden in the mist and rain . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

beauty-beaming, *a.* Beaming with beauty.

". . . by myriads, forth at once,
Swarming they pour: of all the varied hues
Their *beauty-beaming* parent can disclose."
Thomson: Seasons; Summer.

beauty-breathing, *a.* Breathing beauty.

"When from his *beauty-breathing* pencil born
(Except that thou hast nothing to repent),
The Magdalen of Guido saw the morn."
Byron: To Genevra.

beauty-spot, *s.* A spot placed upon the face to direct the eye to something else, or to heighten some beauty; a patch; a foil (*lit. & fig.*).

"The filthiness of swine makes them the *beauty-spot* of the animal creation."—*Grew.*

beauty-waning, *a.* Waning in respect of beauty; declining in beauty.

"A *beauty-waning* and distressed widow,
Even in the afternoon of her best days."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

beauty-wash, *s.* A wash designed to increase or preserve beauty; a cosmetic.

". . . the only true cosmetick or *beauty-wash* in the world . . ."—*Tatler*, No. 34.

* **beaŭ'-tў-lĕss,** *a.* [Beautiless.]

beau'-voir (**bōv'-wâr**), *s.* An old spelling of Beaver (2).

beaux (**bōz**), *s. pl.* [Beau.]

beaux esprits, *s. pl.* [Beau Esprit, Bel Esprit.]

beaux'-īte, baux'-īte (**beaux** or **baux** as **bōz**), *s.* [From Beaux or Baux, near Arles in France, where it occurs.] A mineral placed by Dana among his Hydrous Oxides. Its sp. gr. is 2·551; its colour from whitish or grayish to ochre yellow, brown and red; its composition—alumina 52·0, sesquioxide of iron 27·6, and water 20·4. It occurs at Beaux and some other parts of France in concretionary grains or oolitic. An earthy and clay-like variety from Lake Wochein in Styria is called Wachenite (q.v.).

bē'a-vĕr (1), * **bē'-vĕr,** * **biĕ'-vĕr,** *s.* [A.S. *beofer*, *befer*, *befor*, *beber*; Icel. *biofr*; O. Icel. *bior*, *biyr*; Sw. *bäfver*; Dan. *bever*; Dut. *bever*; Ger. *biber*; O. H. Ger. *biber*, *piber*; Fr. *bièvre*; Sp. *bíbaro*, † *bevaro*, *befre*; Port. *bivaro*; Ital. *bivaro*, *bevero*; Lat. *fiber*; Gael. *beabhar*; Russ. *bobr*; Lith. *bebru*, *bebras*. It is an old Aryan name with the meaning, *brown water-animal*. (*N.E.D.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The English name of the well-known rodent mammal *Castor fiber*, or, more loosely, of any species belonging to the genus Castor. [Castor.] The animal so designated has in each jaw two powerful incisor teeth, coated with hard enamel, by means of which it is enabled to cut across the trunks of the trees which it requires for its engineering schemes. [Beaver-dam.] The hind feet are webbed, and one of the five toes has a double nail. The tail is flattened horizontally, and covered with scales. Large glandular pouches secrete an odoriferous substance called Castoreum, much prized by the ancients, who regarded it as of high medical value. [Castoreum.] The *Castor fiber* exists through the temperate and colder parts of North America. A species generally believed to be the same one (though this has been doubted) exists in Europe on the various European rivers, such as the Rhine, the Danube, and the Weser, and has attracted admiring notice since the days of Herodotus. It formerly existed in historic times in Britain. Beverley in Yorkshire (in Anglo-Saxon *Beferlea* or *Before lagu* = Beaver place (*Bosworth*), or *Beafarlai* = Beaver's lea, or *Beverlac* = Beaver's lake) has still a beaver on its coat of arms, the tradition being that the animal inhabited the river Hull in the vicinity. In Wales it existed as late as A.D. 1188, on the Teify. In Scotland it was found to or beyond the fifteenth century on Loch Ness.

¶ For an excellent account of the living beaver see *The American Beaver and his Works*, by Lewis H. Morgan, Philadelphia, 1868, 8vo.

Remains of the common beaver have been met with in England in post-tertiary peat-beds in Cambridgeshire and Essex. In 1870, when excavations were being made for the East London Waterworks Company's new reservoirs, a little north of the Lea, between the stations of Clapton and St. James's Street, Walthamstow, on the Chingford Branch of the Great Eastern Railway, abundant remains of the beaver were discovered, whilst the accumulations of fallen timber favoured the conclusion drawn by Dr H. Woodward that formerly ancient beaver-dams existed on the Lea, then (as now in America) causing floods, which inundated and destroyed much of the forest. (See *Brit. Assoc. Rep. for* 1869, ii. 104.) An allied but much larger species, *Trogontherium Cuvieri* (Owen), has been found fossil in the Norfolk Forest bed, and another in North America, the *Castoroides Ohioensis* (Foster).

2. The fur of the animal just described.

3. A hat made of such fur or hair.

"The broker here his spacious *beaver* wears,
Upon his brow sit jealousies and cares."—*Gay.*

4. A heavy-milled woollen cloth, sometimes felted, used for making overcoats, hats, &c. (*Simmonds, &c.*).

B. *Attributively* in compounds like the following :—

beaver-dam, *s.* A dam built by a beaver across a stream likely to run off in summer. It is generally formed of drift-wood, green willows, birch, poplars, and similar materials. The simple method by which a beaver makes

BEAVER-DAMS.

a tree fall in a particular direction across a stream, is by nibbling it round, not horizontally, but so as to slope or dip in the direction in which it intends the tree to fall.

"The author expressed his belief that the deposits indicated, at places, the effects of beaver-works, tracts of forest having been, to all appearance, submerged and destroyed by the action of *beaver-dams.*"—*H. Woodward, in Brit. Assoc. Rep. for* 1869, pt. ii., p. 104.

beaver-house, *s.* A "house" built by a beaver. It is made of wood, mud, and stones. When a beaver finds that its openly inhabiting such an edifice in the vicinity of a human settlement exposes it to unnecessary risk, it abandons it, burrows in a hole which it has dug, and is in consequence called a "terrier," in the broad sense of an earth animal or burrowing animal. Whilst the beavers inhabiting "houses" are social, the terriers are solitary.

"The situation of the *beaver-houses* is various."—*Hearne.*

beaver-rat, *s.* A name sometimes given to a small species of beaver, *Castor Zibethicus* (Linn.), one of the animals called Musk Rat. It is only the size of a rabbit, and inhabits Canada.

beaver-skin, *s.* The skin of the beaver. The beaver has been so ruthlessly slaughtered in British North America to obtain this, that now it is much rarer than it was a century ago.

beaver-tooth, *s.* The enamelled tooth of the beaver, once used by the North American Indians as a cutting instrument.

". . . the *beaver-tooth* was succeeded by the English file."—*Eng. Cycl., Nat. Hist.*, i. 416.

beaver-tree, *s.* The English name of the *Magnolia glauca*, a fine fragrant and ornamental tree growing in swamps in North America, and so attractive to beavers that they are caught by means of it. It is called also the White Laurel and the Swamp Sassafras.

beaver-works, *s. pl.* Either the engineering or the architectural works of the beaver. [See example under BEAVER-DAM.]

bē'a-vẽr (2), * **bē'e-vŏr,** * **bē'-vŏr,** * **bē'-vẽr,** * **bā'-vī-ẽr,** * **beau'-voir (bōv'-wâr),** *s.* [Fr. *bavière* = the bib put before a slavering infant (*Cotgrave*); *bavette* = a slavering-cloth; *baver* = to slabber, slaver, drivel, dribble, foam; Fr. *bave*; Ital. *bava*; Sp. and Port. *baba* = foam; Ital. *baviera* = the vizor of a head-piece.] The part of a helmet which, being made movable, can be raised to show the face or be put down to protect it.

"So beene they both at one, and doen upreare
Their *bevers* bright each other for to greet."
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 39.

"Oh, yea, my lord, he wore his *beaver* up."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

bē'a-vẽred, * **bē'-vẽred,** *a.* [Eng. *beaver*; *-ed.*] Covered or protected by a beaver; wearing a beaver.

"His *beaver'd* brow a birchen garland bears,
Dropping with infants' blood, and mother's tears."
Pope.

bĕ'a-vẽr-tēen, *s.* [From *beaver*, the animal.]

Manufactures and Commerce :

1. A cotton twilled cloth in which the warp is drawn up into loops, forming a pile, thus distinguishing the fabric from velvet, in which the pile is cut.

2. A kind of fustian made of coarse twilled cotton, shorn after it has been dyed. If shorn before being dyed it is called *mole-skin.* (*Simmonds in Goodrich and Porter's Dict.*)

* **bĕ-băl'-lў,** *a.* [Etym. unknown.]

Her.: A word used by some old writers for *party per pale.* (*Parker: Gloss. of Her.*)

* **bĕb'-bẽr,** *s.* [BIBBER.]

bĕb'-ble, *v.t. & i.* [Apparently from Latin *bibulus* = drinking readily; *bibo* = to drink.] (*Scotch.*)

A. *Trans.:* To swallow any liquid, whether intoxicating or not, in small but frequent draughts. (*Jamieson.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To tipple. "He's ay *bebbling* and drinking" = he is much given to tippling. (*Jamieson.*)

bĕ-bē'er-īne, bĕ-bī'r-īne, bĭ-bī'r-ĭne, *s.* [From *bebeeru* (q.v.).]

1. *Chem.* An uncrystallisable basic substance, $C_{19}H_{21}NO_3$, extracted from the bark of the Greenheart Tree of Guiana, *Nectandra Rodiæi.* [BEBEERU.]

2. *Pharm.* The sulphate of *bibirine* is a very valuable medicine, being used like quinine as a tonic and febrifuge. It can be given with advantage to patients who are unable to take sulphate of quinine. Unfortunately, owing to the supplies of the bark being very uncertain, this drug is at times scarce and difficult to obtain.

bĕ-bē'er-û, bĕ-bē'ar-û, *s.* [A Guiana word.] A tree, the *Nectandra Rodiæi* or *N. leucantha*, var. *Rodiæi*, a species belonging to the Lauraceæ (Laurels). It is called also the Greenheart Tree. It grows to about seventy feet high, and has strong, durable timber, much prized for shipbuilding. The bark is a tonic and a febrifuge. [BEBEERINE, 2.]

* **bĕ-blē'ed** (pa. par. * *bebled*, * *bebledde*), *v.t.* [Eng. pref. *be*, and *bleed.* In Dut. *bebloeden* = to ensanguine, to stain with blood; *beblood* = bloody; Ger. *bebluten.*] To make bloody, to stain with blood, to "bebloud."

"The open war, with wound's all *bebledde.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 2,004.

"The feast . . . . . .
All was tourned into bloud:
The dishe forthwith, the cuppe and all,
Bebled they weren over all,"
Gower: Conf. Am., bk. ii.

* **bĕ-blī'nd,** *v.t.* [Eng. pref. *be*, and *blind.*] To make blind, to blind.

"Home courage quailes where love *beblindes* the sense."
Gascoigne: Works, p. 103.

* **bĕ-blŏŏd',** * **bĕ-blŏŏd'-ў,** *v.t.* [Eng. *be*, and *blood*, *bloody.* In Dut. *bebloeden*; Ger. *bebluten.*] [BEBLEED.] To make bloody, to stain with blood, to "bebleed."

"You will not admit, I trow, that he was so *be-blooded* with the blood of your sacrament god."—*Sheldon: Mir. of Antich.*, p. 90.

* **bĕ-blŏt',** * **bĕ-blŏt'te,** *v.t.* [Eng. pref. *be*, and *blot.*] To blot.

"*Beblotte* it with thy tearis eke a lite."
Chaucer: Tr. and Cress., ii. 1,027.

bĕ-blŭb'-bẽr, *v.t.* [Eng. pref. *be*, and *blubber.*] To cause to blubber, to make to swell with weeping.

bĕ-blŭb'-bẽred, *pa. par. & a.* [BEBLUBBER.]

"A very beautiful lady did call him from a certain window, her eyes all *beblubbered* with tears."—*Shelton: Tr. of Don Quixote*, I. iii. 13.

bĕc-a-fī'-cō, bĕc-ca-fī'-cō, *s.* Ital. = fig-pecker.] [FICEDULA.]

1. *Gen.:* Various species of birds belonging to the genus Sylvia.

"The robin-redbreast, till of late, had rest,
And children sacred held a martin's nest;
Till *becaficos* sold so . . . dear,
To one that was, or would have been, a peer." *Pope.*

2. *Spec.:* The *Sylvia hortensis* of Bechstein.

* **bĕ-câll',** *v.t.* [Eng. pref. *be-*, and *call*, v.] To challenge.

bē-ca'lm (*l* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. *be*; *calm.*] To render calm or still, to quiet, to tranquillise by removing the cause of agitation. *Used—*

1. *Literally:*

(*a*) Of the rendering water, as that of the ocean or of a lake, calm by stilling the wind which sweeps over its surface. [See example under the participial adjective BECALMED.]

(*b*) Of a sailing vessel made to lie nearly motionless by the stilling of the wind which formerly filled its sails.

"During many hours the fleet was *becalmed* off the Godwin Sands."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

(*c*) Of a man who cannot proceed on his voyage through the motionless state of the ship on board of which he is.

"A man *becalmed* at sea, out of sight of land, in a fair day, may look on the sun or sea, or ship, a whole hour, and perceive no motion."—*Locke.*

2. *Fig.:* Of the passions or other emotions which at times agitate the human soul, which are quieted by removing their exciting causes.

"Soft whisp'ring air, and the lark's matin song,
Then woo to musing, and *becalm* the mind
Perplex'd with irksome thoughts." *Philips.*

"Banish his sorrows, and *becalm* his soul
With easy dreams." *Addison.*

"Perhaps prosperity *becalm'd* his breast,
Perhaps the wind just shifted from the east."
Pope.

bĕ-ca'lmed (*l* silent), *pa. par. & a.* [BECALM.]

"The moon shone clear on the *becalmed* flood."
Dryden.

bĕ-ca'lm-ĭng (*l* silent), *pr. par., a., & s.* [BECALM.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. and particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act or operation of making calm; the state of being made calm; a calm at sea.

"Thou art a merchant: what tellest thou me of crosse winds, of Michaelmas flaws, of ill weathers, of tedious *becalmings*, of piraticall hazards?"—*Seasonable Serm.*, p. 30.

bĕ-cā'me, *pret. of* BECOME.

"For such an high priest *became* us . . ."—*Heb.* vii. 26.

bĕ-câ'use, * bĕ-câ'uss, * bicause, * by-cause, * biecause, *conj.* [Eng. *by cause.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. By cause of, by reason of, on account of, for.

"God persecuteth vs *bycause* we abuse his Holy Testament, and *bycause* when we knowe the truth we folowe it not."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 7. (*Richardson.*)

". . . but *bicause* she hath refused it afore."—*Bale: Apologue*, fol. 82. (*Richardson.*)

"We love him, *because* he first loved us."—1 *John* iv. 19.

It is correlative with *therefore.* The normal position of the clause containing *because* is before that of the one having *therefore* in it; more rarely the positions of the two are reversed.

"*Because* sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily, *therefore* the heart of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil."—*Eccles.* viii. 11.

". . . *therefore* the Levites shall be mine: *because* all the first-born are mine."—*Numb.* iii. 12, 13.

It is often followed by *of*, and a noun, which *because of* governs, almost like a preposition.

". . . all ye shall be offended *because of* me this night."—*Matt.* xxvi. 31.

* 2. That, in order that.

"And the multitude rebuked them, *because* they should hold their peace."—*Matt.* xx. 31.

B. *Grammar. Because* is classed as one of the Conjunctions of Reason and Cause, which again are placed in the category of Subordinating Conjunctions. (*Bain: Eng. Gram.*, 1874, p. 68.)

bĕc-ca-bŭng'-a, *s.* [From Low Lat. *beccabunga*; Ital. *beccabunga, beccabungra*; Sp. *beccabunga*; H. Ger. & Sw. *backbunge, bachbohne*; L. Ger. *beckabunge*; Dut. *beckbunge*; from O. & Provinc Eng. *beck*, Dut. *beek*, Dan. *bæk*, Sw. *back*, H. Ger. *bach*, all meaning = a brook, a rill, a rivulet; and H. Ger. *bunge*, O. H. Ger. *bungo* = bulb.] A name for a plant—the Brooklime (*Veronica beccabunga*). [BECK (2), BROOKLIME, VERONICA.]

* **bĕc'-cŏ,** *s.* [Ital. *becco* = a buck, a goat; a cuckold.] A cuckold. (*Marston & Webster: The Malcontent*, i. 3.)

"Duke. thou art a *becco*, a cornuto.
F. How?
M. Thou art a cuckold."
Marston: Malcontent, iv. 20.

bĕch'-a-mĕl, *s.* [From Fr. *bechamelle*; Ger. *bechamel* = a kind of broth or sauce (see definition), called after the Marquis de Bechamel,

steward of Louis XIV., by whom it was first concocted.]

Cookery: A kind of fine white broth or sauce thickened with cream. (*Cooley, in Goodrich & Porter's Dict.*)

bĕ-chance', *v.i.* & *t.* [Eng. *be; chance.*]

1. To chance to, to happen to.

"All happiness *bechance* to thee in Milan."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Verona, i. 1.

2. To befall.

"My sons, God knows what hath *bechanced* them."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., i. 4.

* **bĕ-chance',** *adv.* [O. Eng. *be* = by, and Eng. *chance.*] By chance; perhaps.

* **bĕ-chan'ced,** *pa. par.* [BECHANCE, *v.*]

* **bĕ-chan'c-ĭng,** *pr. par.* [BECHANCE, *v.*]

† **bĕ-charm',** *v.t.* [Eng. pref. *be,* and *charm.*] To charm, to fascinate; to attract and subdue by exciting intensely pleasurable feeling.

"I am awak'd, and with clear eyes behold
The letharzy wherein my reason long
Hath been *becharm'd.*"
Beaumont and Fletcher: Laws of Candy.

bĕ-charm'ed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BECHARM.]

bêche, *s.* [Fr. *bèche* = a spade; *bêcher* = to dig, pierce, or turn up with a spade.]

Well-boring: An instrument for seizing and recovering a rod used in boring when it has become broken in the process.

bêche-de-mêr, *s.* [Fr. = a spade of the sea; a sea spade.] The Sea-slug or Trepang, a marine animal, *Holothuria edulis,* eaten as a luxury by the Chinese.

† **bēch'-ĭc,** *a.* [In Fr. *béchique;* Port. *bechico;* Gr. βηχικός (*bēchikos*) = suffering from cough; βηχός (*bēchos,* genitive of βήξ (*bēx*) = a cough; βησσω (*bēssō*) = to cough.]

Pharmacy: Fitted to relieve a cough. (Used also substantively.)

bĕch'-ĭ-līte, *s.* [From *Bechi,* an Italian mineralogist.] A mineral classed by Dana with his Borates. It consists of boric acid, 51·13; lime, 20·85; water, 26·25; with 1·75 of silica, alumina, and magnesia. It was found by Bechi as an incrustation at the backs of the boric acid lagoons of Tuscany, being formed probably by the action of hot vapour on lime. The South American mineral Hayesite may be the same species.

bĕch'-le (le as ęl) (*ch* guttural), *s.* [From Gr. βήξ (*bēx*), genit. βηχός (*bēchos*) = a cough.] A settled cough. (*Scotch.*)

* **bĕck** (1), * **bĕcke** (1) (*Eng.*), **bĕck,** * **bĕk,** * **bāik** (*Scotch*), *s.* [A contraction of Eng. *beckon.* (*Mahn.*).] [BECKON, BEACON, BEAK.]

1. A bow or curtsey. (*O. Eng. & O. Scotch*).

"*Bek* or lowte: *Conquinisco, inclinacio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Any nod of the head.

(*a*) In a general sense.

"Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Quips and cranks and wanton wiles,
Nods and *becks* and wreathed smiles."
Milton: L'Allegro.

(*b*) *Spec.:* A nod of command.

"Then forthwith to him takes a chosen band
Of spirits, likest to himself in guile,
To be at hand, and at his *beck* appear."
Milton: P. R., bk. ii.

¶ *To be at any one's beck and call:* To be entirely at his service and disposal.

bĕck (2), *s.* [Icel. *bekkr* = a brook, a rivulet, a small rapid stream; Sw. *bäck;* Dan. *bæk;* Dut. *beek;* Ger. *bach.*] A brook, a rivulet. *Used*—

† 1. As an ordinary word, chiefly in poetry.

"As when a sunbeam wavers warm
Within the dark and dimpled *beck,*"
Tennyson: The Miller's Daughter.

2. As entering into the composition of various geographical names in East Yorkshire and in the North of England generally, viz., *Millbeck, Grystale Beck, Goldsil Beck,* &c. (See *Boucher.* See also Prof. Phillips' *Rivers, &c., of Yorkshire,* p. 262.)

bĕck (3), *s.* [BAC, BACK, *s.*] The same as *back* (2) is used in such compounds as a *dye-beck* or a *soap-beck.* (*Knight.*)

bĕck, * **bĕcke** (*Eng.*), **bĕck,** * **bĕk** (*Scotch*), *v.i.* & *t.* [See BECK, *s.*, also BECKON and BEACON.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. To make obeisance; to cringe. (*Scotch.*)

1. *Gen.:* Of the obeisance made by either sex indiscriminately.

"Thay lute thy lieges pray to stokkis and stanes,
And paintit paiparis wattis nocht quhat thay meine;
Thay bad thame *bek* and bynge at dald mennis banes."
Bannatyne Poems, 198, st. 11. (*Jamieson.*)

2. *Spec.:* To curtsey (restricted to the obeisance made by a woman, as distinguished from the bowing practised by a man).

II. To give a nod of the head for command or other purpose.

B. *Trans.:* To call or command, as by means of a nod (*lit.* & *fig.*).

"Bell, book, and candle shall not drive me back,
When gold and silver *beck* me to come on."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 3.

* **bĕcke,** *s.* [BEAK.]

"Headed like owles, with *beckes* uncomely bent."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 8.

bĕck'-ĕr, *s.* [See def.] The Cornish dialectal name of the braize (*Pagrus vulgaris*), a fish of the family Sparidæ. [See BRAIZE.]

bĕck'-ĕrn, *s.* [BICKERN.]

bĕck'-ĕt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: Anything used to confine loose ropes, tackles, or spars, as a large hook, a rope with an eye at one end; a bracket, pocket, loop, &c. (Generally in the plural, *beckets.*)

bĕck'-ĕt, *v.t.* [BECKET, *s.*] To furnish with, or fasten and secure by, beckets. (*N.E.D.*)

bĕck'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BECK, *v.*]

bĕck'-īte, bē'ek-īte, *s.* [Named after Dr. Beeke, Dean of Bristol, by whom it was first discovered.] A mineral, a variety of pseudomorphous quartz. It consists of altered coral in which a portion of the original carbonate of lime may yet be detected, though most of it has been replaced by chalcedony. It occurs in Devonshire.

bĕck'-lĕt, bālk'-lĕt, *s.* [Scotch *beck,* etym. doubtful; *-let* = little.] An under-waistcoat. (*Scotch.*)

bĕck'-ŏn, * **bĕck'-ęn,** * **bĕc'-ne, bekne (ne = ęn),** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *beacnan, becnian, bycnan, bycnian* = to beckon; Icel. *bakna* = to nod; O. H. Ger. *bauhnjan, pauhnen, pauhan.* Comp. also Sw. *peka;* Dan. *pege* = to point at with the finger.] [BECK (1), *s.*, BEACON.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a signal to one, as by a motion of the hand or of a finger, or the nodding of the head.

"Yonder snow-white cloud, that floats in the ether above me,
Seems like a hand that is pointing and *beckoning* over the ocean."
Longfellow: The Courtship of Miles Standish, v.

2. With the preposition *to.*

B. *Transitive:* To summon or signal to by means of a motion of the hand, a nod, &c. (Followed by the objective of the person signalled to.)

"It *beckons* you to go away with it,
As if it some impartment did desire
To you alone." *Shakesp.: Hamlet,* i. 4.

bĕck'-ŏn, *s.* [From *beckon,* v.] A signal conveyed to one by a movement of the hand, the head, or in some similar way.

"So she came forth, and entered the river, with a *beckon* of farewell to those that followed her."—*Bunyan: P. P.,* pt. ii.

bĕck'-ŏned, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BECKON, *v.*]

bĕck'-ŏn-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [BECKON, *v.*]

* **bĕ-clĭp',** * **biclip,** *v.t.* [A.S. *beclyppan.*] To embrace.

"And he took a child, and sett him in the myddil of hem, and when he hadde *biclipped* him, he seyde to hem, Whoever reseyveth oon of siche children in my name, he reseyveth me."—*Wiclife: St. Mark,* ix. 36.

* **bĕ-clĭp'ped,** * **bĕ-clĭpt'e,** * **biclipped,** * **biclupte,** *pa. par.* [BECLIP.]

bĕ-clŏud', *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *cloud,* v.] To cloud; to cover as with a cloud.

"Storms of tears
Becloud his eyes, which soon forc'd smiling clears."
P. Fletcher: Pisc. Eccl. 5, st. 15.

bĕ-clŏud'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BECLOUD.]

"Stella oft sees the very face of woe
Painted in my *beclouded* stormy face."
Sidney: Astrophel and Stella.

bĕ-clŏud'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [BECLOUD.]

bĕ-cŏm'e, * **bĕ-cŏm'me,** * **bĭ-cŏm'e, bi come, by come,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Eng. pref. *be,* and *come.* The *v.i.* is from A.S. *becuman* (pret. *becom, becomon;* pa. par. *becumen*) = (1) to go or enter into, to meet with, to come to, to come together; (2) to come, to happen, to fall out, to befall. In Sw. *bekomma,* Dan. *bekomme,* Dut. *bekomen,* Ger. *bekommen* all = to get, to receive, to obtain; the German verb also being = to have; O. H. Ger. *piqueman;* Goth. *bikwiman.* From A.S. *cuman;* O. H. Ger. *queman, chueman;* Goth. *bqviman.* (COME.) Comp. also Sw. *bequam* = fit, convenient, apt, proper, qualified, easy; Dan. *bequemmelig;* Ger. *beem* = commodious, easy.] [COMELY.]

A. *Intransitive,* or more exactly, a *Copula* or *Apposition Verb* like the verb *to be.* [Directly from A.S. *becuman.* (See etym.).] In a general sense to pass from one state or condition into another, more especially to grow into something more developed, greater, more powerful, or in other respects more satisfactory, or to recede into something smaller, more degenerate, more withered and decaying.

"And unto the Jews I *became* as a Jew, that I might gain the Jews."—*1 Cor.* ix. 20.

". . . the Campbells, the children of Diarmid, had *become* in the Highlands what the Bourbons had *become* in Europe."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

". . . for all thy blessed youth
Becomes as aged, and doth beg the alms
Of palsied eld."
Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., iii. 1.

¶ *To become of:* To be the final state, condition, or place into or to which any specified person or thing has as yet passed; to be the present fate of. (Used only after the interrogation *what,* which may refer to a person or a thing.)

"The first hints of the circulation of the blood were taken from a common person's wondering what *became* of all the blood which issued out of the heart."—*Graunt.*

¶ We very frequently find such a phrase as "where is he *become*" = to our "what has *become* of him." Thus in Gower's *Conf. Amant.* ii. 120, "per wiste non wher he *becam.*" See also *Joseph of Arimathie,* 607, &c.

B. *Transitive.* [Directly from A.S. *becuman* = to please. (See etym.).]

1. To be suitable for, to befit, to be congruous with, to be proper to or for, to be in harmony with. *Used*—

(*a*) As an ordinary personal verb.

"If I *become* not a cart as well as another man . . ."
—*Shakesp.: 1 Hen. IV.,* ii. 4.

"But speak thou the things which *become* sound doctrine."—*Titus* ii. 1.

(*b*) As an impersonal verb.

"Only let your conversation be as it *becometh* the gospel of Christ . . ."—*Phil.* i. 27.

2. To be the present fate of, to have become of. (See *v.i.*) (In the subjoined example, *Where is become* = what has become of.)

"I cannot joy, until I be resolv'd
Where our right valiant father is *become.*"
Shakesp.: 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

¶ *To become of* (nominally as *v.t.*): To be the present fate of. The expression "What *is* become of you?" is a less proper way of saying "What *has* become of you?"

bĕ-cŏm'e, * **bĕ-cŏm'ed,** * **bĕ-cŏm'-ęn,** * **bĕ-cŏm'-ĭn,** * **bicomen,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [BECOME, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.* (*Of all forms except* become): In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As participial adj.* (*Of the form* become): Becoming, fit, suitable, appropriate.

bĕ-cŏm'-ĭng, * **bĕ-cŏm'-mĭng,** *pr. par.,* *a.,* & *s.* [BECOME, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb, whether intransitive or transitive.

"This is, sir, a doubt
In such a time nothing *becoming* you,
Nor satisfying us."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 4.

B. *As participial adj.:* Befitting, suitable, proper; in harmony or keeping with; graceful in conduct, in attire, &c

"And many a compliment politely penn'd,
But unattired in that *becoming* vest
Religion weaves for her. . . ."
Cowper: Table Talk.

¶ It is sometimes followed by *in, for,* or *of,* the last being obsolete.

"Their discourses are such as belong to their age, their calling, and their breeding; such as are *becoming of* them, and *of* them only."—*Dryden.*

C. *As substantive:*

1. *In the abstract:* That which is befitting, suitable, proper, in harmony with, or graceful.

"Self-respect and a fine sense of the *becoming* were not to be expected from one who had led a life of mendicancy and adulation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

* 2. *In the concrete:* Ornament.

"Sir, forgive me,
Since my *becomings* kill me when they not
Eye well to you." *Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop.*, i. 3.

¶ (*a*) Crabb thus distinguishes the terms *becoming, decent, fit,* and *suitable:*—"What is *becoming* respects the manner of being in society, such as it ought, as to person, time, and place. *Decency* regards the manner of displaying one's self, so as to be approved and respected. *Fitness* and *suitableness* relate to the disposition, arrangement, and order of either being or doing, according to persons, things, or circumstances. The *becoming* consists of an exterior that is pleasing to the view: *decency* involves moral propriety; it is regulated by the fixed rules of good breeding: *fitness* is regulated by local circumstances, and *suitableness* by the established customs and usages of society. The dress of a woman is *becoming* that renders her person more agreeable to the eye; it is *decent* if it no wise offend modesty; it is *fit* if it be what the occasion requires; it is *suitable* if it be according to the rank and character of the wearer. What is *becoming* varies for every individual; the age, the complexion, the stature, and the habits of the person must be consulted in order to obtain the appearance which is *becoming;* what *becomes* a young female, or one of fair complexion, may not *become* one who is farther advanced in life, or who has dark features. *Decency* is one and the same for all; all civilized nations have drawn the exact line between the *decent* and *indecent*, although fashion may sometimes draw females aside from this line. *Fitness* varies with the seasons, or the circumstances of persons; what is *fit* for the winter is *unfit* for the summer, or what is *fit* for dry weather is *unfit* for the wet; what is *fit* for town is not *fit* for the country; what is *fit* for a healthy person is not *fit* for one that is infirm. *Suitableness* accommodates itself to the external circumstances and conditions of persons; the house, the furniture, the equipage of a prince, must be *suitable* to his rank; the retinue of an ambassador must be *suitable* to the character which he has to maintain, and to the wealth, dignity, and importance of the nation whose monarch he represents."

(*b*) *Becoming, comely,* and *graceful* are thus discriminated:—These epithets "are employed to mark in general what is agreeable to the eye. *Becoming* denotes less than *comely,* and this less than *graceful:* nothing can be *comely* or *graceful* which is *unbecoming;* although many things are *becoming* which are neither *comely* nor *graceful. Becoming* respects the decorations of the person, and the exterior deportment; *comely* respects natural embellishments; *graceful* natural or artificial accomplishments: manner is *becoming;* figure is *comely;* air, figure, or attitude is *graceful. Becoming* is relative; it depends on taste and opinion, on accordance with the prevailing sentiments or particular circumstances of society. *Comely* and *graceful* are absolute; they are qualities felt and acknowledged by all." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

bĕ-cŏm'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *becoming; -ly.*] In a becoming manner; suitably, properly, befittingly.

"... expediently, piously, and prudently, conscientiously, and *becomingly.*"—*Bp. Taylor: Artif. Handa*, p. 74.

bĕ-cŏm'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *becoming; -ness.*] The quality of being proper or becoming; propriety.

"Nor is the majesty of the divine government greater in its extent than the *becomingness* hereof is in its manner and form."—*Grew.*

* **bĕ-cŏme,** *v.i. & t.* [Become.]

* **bĕ-cŏm'-ming,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Become.]

* **bĕc'-quê (qu as k),** *a.* [Fr. *becquée, bequee.*]

Heraldry: Beaked.

bĕ-crĭp'-ple (ple as pĕl), *v.t.* [Eng pref. *be,* and *cripple.*] To cripple, to lame.

"Those whom you bedwarf and *becripple* by your poisonous medicines."—*More: Mystery of Godliness* (1660), p. 277.

bĕ-cuĭ'-bạ (cu as kw), *s.* [Bicuiba.]

* **bĕ-cŭrl',** *v.t.* [Eng. pref. *be,* and *curl.*] To curl; to cover or adorn with curls.

"Is the beau compelled against his will to practise winning airs before the glass, or employ for whole hours all the thought withinside his noddle to bepowder and *becurl* the outside?"—*Search: Freewill, Foreknowledge, and Fate*, p. 98.

bĕd (1), * **bĕdde** (1), *s.* [A.S. *bed, bæd, bedd* = a bed, couch, pallet, tick of a bed, bed in a garden; O.S., Icel., Dan., & O. Fries. *bed;* Dut. *bed,* and in compos. *bedde;* Ger. *bett;* M. H. Ger. *bette;* O. H. Ger. *betti, petti* = a bed.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* An article of domestic furniture to sleep upon. Originally a bed was the skin of a beast stretched upon the floor; then rushes, heath, and after a time straw were substituted. A modern bed consists of a large mattress stuffed with feathers, hair, or other materials, with bolster, pillow, sheets, blankets, &c., the whole raised from the ground on a bedstead. The term *bed* sometimes excludes and sometimes includes the bedstead. In India, and other Eastern countries, the bed of a native, at least on his travels, is simply a mat, a rug, or a bit of old carpet; his bed-clothes are his scarf or plaid. "Bed" and bed-clothes he has no difficulty in carrying with him as he goes.

"I say unto thee, Arise, and take up thy *bed,* and go thy way into thine house. And immediately he arose, took up the *bed,* and went forth before them all. . . ."—*Mark* ii. 11, 12.

¶ *To make a bed:* To put a *bed* in order after it has been used.

". . . I keep his house; and I wash, wring, brew, bake, scour, dress meat and drink, *make the beds,* and do all myself."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 4.

2. *Half figuratively:*

(*a*) A sleeping-place, a lodging.

"On my knees I beg
That you'll vouchsafe me raiment, *bed,* and food."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

(*b*) Marriage, or its lawful use.

"George, the eldest son of this second *bed,* was, after the death of his father, by the singular care and affection of his mother, well brought up."—*Clarendon.*

(*c*) Child-birth.

¶ *To be brought to bed:* To be delivered of a child. It is often used with the particle *of;* as "she was *brought to bed of* a daughter."

"Ten months after Florimel happen'd to wed,
And was *brought* in a laudable manner *to bed.*"
Prior.

To put to bed: Either to do so in a general sense, or, *spec.,* to aid in child-birth, to deliver of a child.

3. *Quite figuratively:*

(*a*) The grave in which the body reposes in death. (Used specially of the calm sleep of death, appropriate to the righteous as distinguished from the wicked.)

". . . this *bed* of death."—*Shakesp.: Rom. & Jul.*, v. 3.

"We thought as we hollowed his narrow *bed,*
And smoothed down his lonely pillow,
That the foe and the stranger would tread o'er his head,
And we far away on the billow."
Wolfe: Burial of Sir John Moore.

(*b*) *In a more general sense:* That in which anything lies.

"See hoary Albula's infected tide
O'er the warm *bed* of smoaking sulphur glide."
Addison.

(*c*) A bank of earth raised slightly above the ordinary level in a garden, and planted with flowers or whatever other vegetable productions it was designed to receive.

"Herbs will be tenderer and fairer, if you take them out of *beds* when they are newly come up, and remove them into pots with better earth."—*Bacon.*

(*d*) The channel of a river.

"The great magazine for all kinds of treasure is supposed to be the *bed* of the Tiber."—*Addison.*

(*e*) A layer. [II. 8.]

(*f*) Sorrow, pain, affliction, judgments. (Rev. ii. 22.)

II. *Technically*

1. *Law. Divorce from bed and board* (in Lat. *a mensa et thoro*): Divorce of a husband and wife, to the extent of separating them for a time, the wife receiving support, under the name of alimony, during the severance.

2. *Roman Archæol. Dining bed, discubitory bed:* An article of domestic furniture among the Romans, upon which they reclined at meals. Three such "beds" were generally placed around three sides of a table, the attendants having access to the fourth. [Triclinium.]

3. *French History. Bed of justice:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* The throne on which, before the revolution of 1789, the king used to sit when he went to Parliament to look after the affairs of State, the officers of Parliament attending him in scarlet robes.

(*b*) *Fig.* As this interference of the king with the Parliament was not compatible with free government, sitting on the *bed of justice* came to signify the exertion of arbitrary power.

4. *Mach.:* The foundation-piece or portion of anything on which the body of it rests, as the *bed-piece* of a steam-engine; the lower stone of a grinding mill; or the box, body, or receptacle of a vehicle.

5. *Gunnery:*

(*a*) *Bed of a mortar:* A solid piece of oak, hollowed in the middle to receive the breech and half the trunnions.

(*b*) *Bed of a great gun:* The thick plank which lies immediately under the piece, and constitutes the body of the carriage.

(*c*) *In a rifle:* The hollow stock designed for the reception of the barrel.

6. *Printing:* The level surface of a printing press on which the forme of type is laid. In the old wooden presses, now superseded by iron, the bed was usually of stone.

7. *Ship or other Carpentry:*

(*a*) The cradle of a ship on the stocks.

(*b*) The thickest part of a bowsprit.

(*c*) The surface in a plane-stock on which the plane-iron is supported. (*Knight.*)

8. *Masonry:*

(*a*) The direction in which the several layers of stone lie in a quarry; also a course of stones or bricks in a wall. In the case of bricks or tiles in position the side specially called the *bed* is the lower one.

(*b*) The top and bottom surface of stones when worked for building.

(*c*) A place on which a brick or tile is laid, or a place prepared for the rearing upon it of a wall.

9. *Geol.:* A stratum, a layer of rock.

"Among the English Pliocene *beds* the next in antiquity is the Red Crag. . . ."—*Lyell: Student's Elements of Geol.* (1871), p. 170.

10. *Billiards:* The flat surface of a billiard table, covered with green cloth. Formerly it was of wood; now nearly all billiard tables have slate beds.

11. *Nautical:* The impression or "form" made by a ship's bottom on mud after being left by an ebb-tide. (*Smyth: Sailor's Word-Book.*)

B. *Attributively* in the sense of, pertaining to, or connected with a bed, as in the following compounds:—

* **bed-ale,** *s.* An entertainment at a country wedding among poor people; christening ale.

bed-bottom, *s.* The sacking, iron spring bars, or anything similar, affixed interiorly to the framework of a bedstead to support the bed.

bed-bug, *s.* The *Cimex lectularius,* in some places a too well-known insect. [Bug, Cimex.]

". . . the disgusting animal in question, namely, the *bed-bug* or *Cimex lectularius.*"—*Griffith's Cuvier*, xv. 257.

bed-chair, *s.* A chair with a movable back, intended to support a sick person sitting up in bed.

bed-chamber, *s. & a.*

1. *As substantive:* A chamber containing a bed or beds.

"For when they came into the house, he lay on his bed in his *bedchamber*, . . ."—*2 Sam.* iv. 7.

* ¶ (*a*) *Grooms of the Bedchamber:* Certain functionaries in the Lord Chamberlain's department of the Royal Household. These are now called Grooms in Waiting. Besides them there are five "Extra Grooms in Waiting." [Groom.]

(*b*) *Ladies of the Bedchamber:* Certain ladies who render service, under the Mistress of the Robes, to her Majesty the Queen. There are eight "Ladies of the Bedchamber," all titled, two of them being duchesses, one a marchio-

ness, and one a countess; six "Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber," four countesses and two viscountesses; eight "Bedchamber Women," one a viscountess, and even the humblest with "Honourable" prefixed to their names; and, finally, three Extra Bedchamber Women, one designated "Lady" and the other "Honourable." These are not to be confounded with the Maids of Honour, of whom there are at present eight, all with the official title "Hon." before their names. Similarly, in the Princess of Wales's household there are four Ladies of the Bedchamber, four Bedchamber Women, and two Extra Bedchamber Women; in that of Princess Christian two Honorary Bedchamber Women; and in that of the Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) one Lady of the Bedchamber.

† (*c*) *Lords of the Bedchamber:* Certain officers belonging to the Royal Household, under the Groom of the Stole, or, as he is now designated, the Groom of the Robes. They are now generally called Lords in Waiting. They are eight in number, all members of the nobility. They wait in turn. They are not the same as Grooms of the Bedchamber. [See **A.**, ¶ (*a*) above.]

"... to frequent the Court, and to discharge the duties of a *Lord of the Bedchamber.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. *As adjective:* Pertaining to a bedchamber, attached to a bedchamber, or performing service in one, as "a *bedchamber* woman."

bed-clothes, *s. pl.* "Clothes" or coverlets, such as sheets, blankets, and a counterpane spread over a bed for warmth's sake.

"For he will be swine-drunk, and in his sleep he does little harm, save to his *bed-clothes* about him."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iv. 3.

Bed-clothes clasp: A clasp for keeping the bed-clothes from being to any extent displaced.

bed-curtains, *s. pl.* Curtains partly or entirely surrounding a bed to keep the sleeper from draughts of air.

bed-evil, *s.* Sickness or indisposition which confines a person to bed. (*Scotch.*)

"Gif ony persoun essonyies himself be rossoun of bodilie seiknes, of *bed-evil*, . . ."—*Balfour: Pract.*, pp. 349-50. (*Jamieson.*)

bed-fast, *a.* Confined to bed.

bed-hangings, *s. pl.* Hangings or curtains for a bed.

"... the story of the prodigal, or the German hunting in water-work, is worth a thousand of these *bed-hangings* . . ."—*Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV.*, iii. 1.

bed-head, *s.* The head of a bed.

† **bed-lare,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *bed*, and O. Scotch *lare* = bed; from A.S. *leger* = (1) a lying down, (2) cause of lying down, a disease, (3) place of lying down, a bed.] (*Scotch.*)

1. *As substantive:* A bed.

¶ *Cheld bed-lare:* Child-bed.

2. *As adjective:* Bedridden; confined to bed.

"... to pruft that Johne of Kerss wes seke and *bedlare* the tyme of the alienatioun of the said land, and how sone he deit thereftir," &c.—*Act. Audit.*, A. 1474, p. 36.

bed-lathe, *s.* A lathe of the normal type in which the puppets and rest are supported upon two parallel and horizontal beams or shears.

bed-linen, *s.* Linen, *i.e.*, sheets and pillow-cases for a bed.

bed-pan, *s.*

* 1. A warming-pan.

2. A pan or utensil for one confined to bed.

bed-piece, bed-plate, *s.*

Mech.: The foundation piece, plate, or framing by which the other parts are held in place. It is called also a *sole-plate*.

bed-post, *s.* One of the posts of a bed, supporting the canopy or curtains.

"... her head leaning to a *bed-post* . . ."—*Wiseman: Surg.*

* **bed-presser,** *s.* A great lazy person.

"... this sanguine coward, this *bed-presser*, this horseback breaker, this huge hill of flesh."—*Shakesp.: 1 Hen. IV.*, ii. 4.

bed-quilt, *s.* A quilt for a bed. [Quilt.]

bed-rid, bed-ridden, *a.* [Eng. *bed*; and *rid*, *ridden*, pa. par. of *ride*. In A.S. *bedrida*, *beddrida*, *bedreda*, *beddredda*.]

1. *Of persons:* Confined to bed by age or sickness.

"Better at home lie *bedrid*, not only idle, Inglorious, unemploy'd, with age outworn."
Milton: Samson Agonistes.

"He might be *bedridden.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. *Of things:* Characteristic of a person confined to bed by sickness.

"Disturb his hours of rest with restless trances, Afflict him in his bed with *bedrid* groans."
Shakesp.: Turquin and Lucrece.

bed-rite, *s.* The rite, ceremony, or privilege of the marriage-bed.

"Whose vows are that no *bed-rite* shall be paid, Till Hymen's torch be lighted."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1. (Editions consulted by Dr. Johnson, Mrs. Cowden Clarke, &c.)

¶ *Bed-rite* gives a more logical meaning to the passage than *bed-right* (q.v.).

bed-room, *s.*

* 1. Room in a bed.

2. A room designed for the accommodation of a bed, to be occupied during the night.

"The collectors were empowered to examine the interior of every house in the realm, to disturb families at meals, to force the doors of *bed-rooms* . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

bed-screw, *s.* A screw used to put and hold together the framework of wooden bedsteads and bedposts. Also a powerful machine for lifting large bodies, and placed against the gripe of a ship to be launched for starting her. (*Smyth: Sailor's Word-Book.*)

bed-sick, * bed-seik, *s.* Confined to bed by indisposition.

"It is enjoined, that if one be prevented from obeying a legal summons by sickness, it be provin be a testimonial . . . with twa witnessis, that he is *bed-seik*, and may not travel, . . ."—*Balfour: Pract.*, p. 361, A. 1568.

bed-side, *s.* The side of a bed.

"When I was thus dressed, I was carried to a *bed-side.*"—*Tatler*, No. 15.

bed-sore, *s.* A sore produced by long lying in bed. Usually a result of careless nursing.

*** bed-staff, * bedd-staff,** *s.* A wooden pin formerly affixed to the sides of a bedstead, to hold the clothes from slipping on either side.

"Give her a remembrance with a *bedd-staff*, that she is forced to wear the Northumberland-arms a week after."—*Twelve Ingenious Characters* (1686). (*Halliwell: Contrib. to Lexicog.*)

"Hostess, accommodate us with a *bed-staff.*"
Ben Jonson: Every Man in his Humour.

bed-steps, *s. pl.* Steps for ascending a bed.

bed-stock, *s.* A bedstead.

bed-straw. [Bedstraw.]

*** bed-stre,** *s.* Materials of a bed.

"Y schal moiste my *bedstre* with my teeris."—*Wyclif: Psalm* vii. 7.

† **bed-swerver,** *s.* One who swerves from faithfulness with regard to marriage vows.

"She's a *bed-swerver*, even as bad as those That vulgars give the boldest titles to."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

bed-tick, *s.* [In Dut. *beddetijk*.] Cloth made into a huge bag to contain the feathers or other material of a mattress; a mattress, without the material used for stuffing it. (*Pennant.*)

bed-time, *s.* The time for retiring to bed.

"Bell! thou soundest merrily; Tellest thou at evening, *Bed-time* draweth nigh."
Longfellow: Translations; Song of the Bell.

† **bed'-ward,** *adv.*

As adjective: Towards bed or rest, or the time of resting.

"Couch'd, and now fill'd with pasture gazing sat, Or *bed-ward* ruminating."—*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 350.

¶ In the examples which follow *bedward* looks like a substantive; but in reality *toward* is split into two words, *to* and *ward*, and the substantive is only *bed*.

"While your poor fool and clown, for fear of peril, Sweats hourly for a dry brown crust to *bedward.*"
Albumazar (O. Pl.), vii. 160.

"As merry as when our nuptial day was done, And tapers burned to *bedward.*"
Shakesp: Coriol., i. 6.

bed-winch, *s.* An implement used to tighten up or to loosen and extract bedscrews in wooden bedsteads. (Frequently spelt and pronounced *bed-wrench*.)

bed-work, *s.* Work done in bed without any great exertion of energy; work performed with no toil of the hands.

"The still and mental parts
That do contrive how many hands shall strike
When fitness calls them on, and know, by measure
Of their observant toil, the enemy's weight;
Why, this hath not a finger's dignity,
They call this *bedwork*, mappery, closet war."
Shakesp.: Troil. & Cres., i. 3.

* **bēd** (2), *s.* [Bead, *s.*]

* **bed-howse,** *s.* [Bedehouse.]

* **bed-roll,** *s.* [Bead-roll.]

bĕd, * bĕdde, *v.t.* & *i.* [From *bed*, *s.* (q.v.). In Ger. *betten.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Of a literal bed, or of literal bedding, for man or for beast:*

† 1. To place in a bed.

(*a*) *In a general sense:*

"She was publickly contracted, stated as a bride, and solemnly *bedded.*"—*Bacon.*

† (*b*) *Spec.:* To cohabit with.

"They have married me:
I'll to the Tuscan wars, and never *bed* her."
Shakesp.: All's Well, ii. 3.

2. To make partaker of the bed.

"There was a doubt ripped up, whether Arthur was *bedded* with his lady."—*Bacon.*

3. *Reflectively:* To make one's self a bed or place of rest anywhere.

"A snake *bedded* himself under the threshold of a country house."—*L'Estrange.*

4. To supply a horse or cow with litter.

II. *Of a plant-bed in a garden:*

1. To lay out plants in rectangular or other plots.

2. To sow or plant in earth.

"Lay the turf with the grass side downward, upon which lay some of your best mould to *bed* your quick in, and lay your quick upon it."—*Mortimer.*

III. *Of anything hollow and bed-like:* To lay in anything hollow and bed-like.

IV. *Of anything which lies flat:* To lay in order; to stratify; specially of laying a course of bricks or stones in mortar or cement.

B. *Intransitive:* To cohabit.

"If he be married, and *bed* with his wife, . . ."—*Wiseman*

* **bĕd** (1), *pret. of* Bid (q.v.).

"Nor leave his stand untill his Captaine *bed.*"
Spenser: F. Q., I. ix. 41.

* **bĕd** (2), *pret. of* Bide (q.v.). [A.S. *bad*; from *bidan* = to abide.] Abode.

"Then sped up to Cabrach's ne,
Whair they *bed* all that night."
Battell of Balrinnes. (*Poems 16th Cent.*, p. 250.)

bĕ-dăb'-ble, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *dabble.*] To sprinkle over; to wet.

bĕ-dăb'-bled, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Bedabble.]

"*Bedabbled* with the dew, and torn with briars."
Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream, iii. 2.

"Idols of gold from heathen temples torn,
Bedabbled all with blood."
Scott: Vision of Don Roderick, 31.

bĕ-dăb'-bling, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Bedabble.]

* **bĕ-dăff',** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and O. Eng. *daff* = a fool.] To make a fool of.

"Be not *bedaffed* for your innocence."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,067.

* **bĕ-daffed,** *pa. par.* [Bedaff.]

* **bĕ-daf'-fing,** *pr. par.* [Bedaff.]

† **bĕ-dăg'-gle (gle** as **gel),** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *daggle.*] To soil the clothes by allowing them to touch the mud in walking, or by bespattering them as one moves forward. (Now generally spelt *bedraggle*, q.v.)

"The pure ermine had rather die than be *bedaggled* with filth."—*Wodroephe: French and Eng. Grammar* (1626), p. 324.

bĕ-dăg'-gled (gled as **geld),** *pa. par.* & *a.* [Bedaggle.]

bĕ-dăg'-gling, *pr. par.* [Bedaggle.]

* **bĕ-da'gh,** *v.i.* [A.S. prefix *be*, and *dagian* = to dawn, to become day.] To dawn upon.

"Lest the day vs *bedaghe* and our deedes knowen."
Destruction of Troy, MS. (*S. in Boucher.*)

* **bĕ-dā're,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *dare.*] To dare.

"The eagle . . . is emboldened
With eyes intentive to *bedare* the sun."
Peele: David and Bethsabe.

* **bĕ-dā'red,** *pa. par.* [Bedare.]

* **bĕ-dā'r-ing,** *pr. par.* [Bedare.]

*** bĕ-dark′, * bĕ-dĕrk′,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *dark*.] To darken.

"Whan the blacke winter nighte,
Without moone or sterre light,
Bederked hath the water stronde."
Gower: Conf. Amant., bk. i.

*** bĕ-dark′ed,** *pa. par.* [BEDARK.]

bĕ-dark′-ĕn, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *darken*.] To darken; to cover with gloom.

". . . when this gloomy day of misfortune *bedarkened* him."—*Bp. Hackett: Life of Archbp. Williams*, pt. i., p. 65.

bĕ-dark′-ĕned, *pa. par. & a.* [BEDARKEN.]

bĕ-dark′-ĕn-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BEDARKEN.]

*** bĕ-dark′-ĭng,** *pr. par.* [BEDARK.]

bĕ-dăsh′, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *dash*.] To dash over; to wet by dashing a liquid over or against.

"When thy warlike father, like a child,
Told the sad story of my father's death,
And twenty times made pause to sob and weep,
That all the standers-by had wet their cheeks,
Like trees *bedash'd* with rain . . ."
Shakesp.: Rich. III., i. 2.

bĕ-dăshed′, * bĕ-dăsht′e, *pa. par. & a.* [BEDASH.]

bĕ-dăsh′-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BEDASH.]

bĕ-dâ′ub, * bĕ-dâ′wb, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *daub*.]

1. *Lit.*: To daub over, to besmear. (Followed by *with*, more rarely by *in*.)

"A piteous corse, a bloody piteous corse,
Pale, pale as ashes, all *bedaub'd* in blood,
All in gore blood."
Shakesp.: Rom. and Jul., iii. 2.

"Here, therefore, they wallowed for a time, being grievously *bedaub'd* with the dirt . . ."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. i.

2. *Figuratively*:

(*a*) To disfigure by unsuitable vestments.

"Every moderate man is *bedaubed* with these goodly habiliments of Arminianism, Popery, and what not."—*Hountagu: Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 139.

(*b*) To flatter in a coarse manner; to offer fulsome compliments to.

"Parasites *bedawb* us with false encomiums."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.*, p. 121.

bĕ-dâ′ubed, * bĕ-dâ′wbed, *pa. par. & a.* [BEDAUB, *v.t.*]

bĕ-dâ′ub-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BEDAUB, *v.t.*]

Bĕd′-ą-wēn, * Bedwin, *s. & a.* [BEDOUIN.]

bĕ-dăz′-zle (zle as **zĕl),** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *dazzle*.] To dazzle.

"Pardon, old father, my mistaken eyes,
That have been so *bedazzled* with the sun,
That every thing I look on seemeth green:
Now I perceive thou art a reverend father;
Pardon, I pray thee, for my mad mistaking."
Shakesp.: Tam. of Shrew, iv. 5.

bĕ-dăz′-zled (zled as **zĕld),** *pa. par. & a.* [BEDAZZLE.]

"Full through the guests' *bedazzled* band
Resistless flashed the levin-brand."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 26.

bĕ-dăz′-zlĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [BEDAZZLE.]

bĕ-dăz′-zlĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *bedazzling*; *-ly*.] In a bedazzling manner; so as to dazzle. (*Webster*.)

bĕd′-bōlt, *s.* A horizontal bolt passing through both brackets of a gun-carriage near their centres, and on which the forward end of the stool-bed rests. (*Smyth: Sailor's Word-Book*.)

bĕd′-chām-bĕr. [BED-CHAMBER.]

bĕd′-clōthes. [BED-CLOTHES.]

bĕd′-cŭr-taĭns. [BED-CURTAINS.]

*** bĕd′-dal, * bĕd′-dęl, * bĕd′-dĕll,** *s.* [BEADLE.]

bĕd′-dęd, *par. par. & a.* [BED, *v.t.*]

1. Embedded.

"Let coarse bold hands from slimy nest,
The *bedded* fish in banks outwrest." *Donne.*

2. Stratified, deposited in layers.

3. Growing in beds; transplanted into beds.

bĕd′-dĕr, *s.* [From Eng. *bed*; *-er*.]

1. One who puts to bed.

2. One who makes mattresses, or beds; an upholsterer.

3. The nether stone in an oil-mill.

4. A bedding-plant.

bĕd′-dĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BED, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle and participial adjective*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive.* [From Eng. *bed*, *-ing*. In Dut. *bedding* = bed, layer, stratum; Sw. *bäddning*; Ger. *bettung*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A bed with the clothes upon it; materials for rendering a bedstead comfortable to a sleeper.

"The disease had generally spared those who had warm garments and *bedding*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. Litter for the domestic animals to lie upon.

"First, with assiduous care from winter keep,
Well fother'd in the stall, thy tender sheep;
Then spread with straw the *bedding* of thy fold."
Dryden.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Geol.*: Stratification, or the line or plane of stratification.

"The planes of cleavage stand in most cases at a high angle to the *bedding*."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., xiv. 410.

2. *Mech.*: The seat on which a boiler or anything similar rests.

bedding-mouldings, *s. pl.* [BED-MOULDINGS.]

bedding-plants, bedding-out-plants, *s. pl.* Plants intended to be set in beds in the open air.

bedding-stone, *s.*

Bricklaying: A level marble slab on which the rubbed side of a brick is tested to prove the truth of its face. (*Knight*.)

*** bĕd′-dy,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Eager to seize prey. (Used of greyhounds.) (*Scotch & North of England dialect*.)

"But if my puppies ance were ready,
They'l be baith clever, keen, and *beddy*,
And ne'er neglect
To clink it like their ancient deddy,
The famous Heck."
Watson's Coll., i. 70.

*** bēde, * bĕd,** *pret. of v.* [A.S. *bead*, pret. of *beodan* = to command, to bid, will, offer, enjoy.] Offered.

"I *bed* hem both londe and lede."
The Kyng of Tars, 124. (*S. in Boucher*.)

*** bēde (1),** *s.* [BEAD.]

*** bēde (2),** *s.* A miner's pickaxe.

*** bĕ-dēad′,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *dead*.] To deaden; to deprive of sensation.

"There are others that are *bedeaded* and stupefied as to their morals, and then they lose that natural shame that belongs to a man."—*Hallywell's Melancgronos*, p. 1.

*** bĕ-dēad′-ĕd,** *pa. par.* [BEDEAD.]

*** bĕ-dēad′-ĭng,** *pr. par.* [BEDEAD.]

*** bĕ-dēaf′-ęn,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *deafen*.] To deafen.

"Forth upon trackless darkness gazed,
The Knight, *bedeafened* and amazed."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 8.

*** bĕ-dēaf′-ęned,** *pa. par. & a.* [BEDEAFEN.]

*** bĕ-dēaf′-ęn-ĭng,** *pr. par.* [BEDEAFEN.]

bĕ-dĕck′, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *deck*.] To deck out, to adorn.

"The spoil of nations shall *bedeck* my bride."
Byron: The Bride of Abydos, ii. 20.

bĕ-dĕck′ed, * bĕ-dĕckt′, *pa. par. & a.* [BEDECK, *v.t.*]

"So that I was *bedeckt* with double praise . . ."—*Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 187. (*Richardson*.)

bĕ-dĕck′-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BEDECK, *v.t.*]

bĕ-dĕg′-ų-ar, bĕ-dĕg′-ar, *s.* [Pers. *bâd-âward* or *bâd-âwardah*, a kind of white thorn or thistle of which camels are fond; from *bâd* = wind, and *âward* = battle, or *âwardah* = introduced (*Madan.*).] The gall of the rose, found especially on the stem of the Eglantine. It is as large as an apple, and is covered with long reddish and pinnated filaments. It is produced by a puncture of a small hymenopterous insect, the *Cynips rosæ*. It has been employed against diarrhœa, dysentery, scurvy, stone, and worms. (*Griffith's Cuvier*, vol. xv., p. 427.)

bēde′-hŏuse, * bĕ′d-hŏwse, *s.* [Old Eng. *bede*, *bead* = a prayer, and *house*.] An almshouse. [BEADHOUSE.]

"... shal make lodgynge and *bed-houses* for x. poor men."—*MS. quoted in Halliwell's Contrib. to Eng. Lexicog.*

*** bē′-dęl,** *s.* Old spelling of BEADLE.

*** bē′-dęl-rў,** *s.* [BEADLERY.]

*** bĕ-dĕl′-vĭn, * bedeluin,** *pa. par.* [A.S. *bedelfan* = to dig in or around, to bury, to inter.] Buried; hid underground. (*O. Scotch*.)

"I haue ane house richt full of mobillis sere,
Quharin *bedeluin* lyis ane grete talent.
Or charge of fyne siluer in veschell quent."
Doug.: Virgil, 336, 22. (*Jamieson*.)

*** bē′de-măn, * bē′deș-măn,** *s.* [BEADSMAN.]

*** bē′de-rōlle,** *s.* [BEADROLL.]

*** bĕ-dĕt′-tĕr,** *s.* [From Eng. *bed*.] The same as BEDDER (*q.v.*).

bedevil (bĕ-dĕv′l), *v.t.* To treat with diabolical violence or ribaldry.

"I have been informed, since the present edition went to the press, that my trusty and well beloved cousins, the Edinburgh Reviewers, are preparing a most vehement critique on my poor, gentle, and unoffending Muse, whom they have already so *bedevilled* with their ungodly ribaldry."—*Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*, P.S.

bĕ-dĕv′-ĭlled, *pa. par. & a.* [BEDEVIL.]

bĕ-dĕv′-ĭl-lĭng, *pr. par.* [BEDEVIL.]

bĕ-dew′ (ew as **ū),** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *dew*.]

1. To moisten with dew-like drops of any liquid or viscous substance.

"The countess received a letter from him, whereunto all the while she was writing her answer, she *bedewed* the paper with her tears."—*Wotton*.

"Balm, from a silver box distill'd around,
Shall all *bedew* the roots, and scent the secret ground."
Dryden: Theocritus; Idyll xviii.

"Though Freedom's blood thy plain *bedew*."
Byron: Ode from the French, i.

2. To moisten with water or other liquid trickling more continuously than if it simply fell in drops.

"Dark Sulí's rocks, and Pindus' inland peak,
Robed half in mist, *bedew'd* with snowy rills."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 42.

bĕ-dewed′ (ew as **ū),** *pa. par. & a.* [BEDEW.]

bĕ-dew′-ĕr (ew as **ū),** *s.* [Eng. *bedew*; *-er*.] A person who or that which bedews.

bĕ-dew′-ĭng (ew as **ū),** *pr. par. & a.* [BEDEW.]

† bĕ-dew′-ў (ew as **ū),** *a.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *dewy*.] Covered with dew.

"Dark Night, from her *bedewy* wings,
Drops silence to the eyes of all."
Brewer: Lingua, v. 16.

bĕd′-fĕl-lōw (*Eng.*), *** bĕd′-fâl-lōw** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* [Eng. *bed*; *fellow*.]

I. *Literally*:

1. *Gen.* One who sleeps in the same bed with another is bedfellow to that other, and *vice versâ*. In mediæval times it was common for two men, even of high rank, to occupy the same bed; thus Lord Scroop was said to have been bedfellow to Henry V. Poverty, of course, has in all ages necessitated the same arrangement. [BEDMATE.]

"Nay, but the man who was his *bedfellow*,
Whom he hath eloy'd and grac'd with kingly favours."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 2.

"With consent of our said souerane Lord, his Maiesties darrest *bedfallow*, . . ."—*Acts, Ja. VI.*, 1612 (ed. 1814), p. 474.

"Misery acquaints a man with strange *bedfellowes*."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 2.

2. *Spec.*: One's married spouse. (*Scotch*.)

II. *Fig.*: Anything for the time being lying on the bed with one.

"Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow,
Being so troublesome a *bedfellow*?"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

bĕd′-hăng′-ĭngs. [BED-HANGINGS.]

*** bĕ-dī′ght** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *dight* = to prepare, to put in order.] To dress, especially in splendid raiment; to equip, to deck, to adorn.

bĕ-dī′ght, bĕ-dī′ght-ĕd (*gh* silent), *pa. par. & a.* [BEDIGHT, *v.*]

A. *Of the form* bedight:

"Four ivory eggs soon pave its floor,
With russet specks *bedight*."
Cowper: The Bird's Nest (1782).

B. *Of the form* bedighted. (Used chiefly in composition; as, *ill-bedighted* = "ill bedight," disfigured. [ILL-BEDIGHT.]

". . . whose inner garment hath been injur'd and ill *bedighted*."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus.*

bĕ-dī′ght-ĭng (*gh* silent), *pr. par.* [BEDIGHT, *v.*]

bĕ-dĭm′, * **bĕ-dȳm′n** (*n* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *dim.*] To render dim; to obscure. *Used*—

1. Of a body nearly hidden from vision by something only partially transparent.

". . . as stars
That occupy their places,—and, though oft
Hidden by clouds, and oft *bedimm'd* by haze,
Are not to be extinguish'd or impair'd."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. Of the eye looking at a body.

"Celestial tears *bedimm'd* her large blue eye."
Byron: The Curse of Minerva.

bĕ-dĭm′med, * **bĕ-dȳm′ned** (*n* silent), *pa. par. & a.* [BEDIM.]

bĕ-dĭm′-mĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [BEDIM.]

"Even as a dragon's eye that feels the stress
Of a *bedimming* sleep. . . ."
Wordsworth: Miscellaneous Sonnets.

bĕ-dĭrt′, * **bĕ-drĭt′e**, *v.t.* [Eng. pref. *be*, and *dirt.*] To befoul with ordure. (*Scotch.*)

bĕ-dĭrt′-ẹn, * **bĕ-drĭt′-tẹn**, *pa. par.* [BEDIRT.] (*Scotch.*)

* **bĕ-dĭrt′-ȳ**, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *dirty.*] To make dirty, to daub, to smear. (*Lit. & fig.*)

". . . *bedirtied* and bedaubed with abominable and horrid crimes."—*Bp. Taylor: Cont. of the State of Man*, bk. i., ch. 2.

* **bĕ-dĭṣ′-mạl**, *v.t.* [Eng. *be; dismal.*] To render dismal.

"Let us see your next number not only *bedismalled* with broad black lines, death's heads, and cross marrow-bones, but sewed with black thread!"—*Student*, ii. 259.

bĕ-dĭz′-ẹn, be-dī′-zẹn, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *dizen* = to dress, to clothe.] To deck out, with little regard to good taste, in overgaudy vestments, or with a superabundance of tinsel finery.

"Well, now you're *bedizen'd*, I'll swear as ye pass
I can scarcely help laughing—don't look in the glass."
Whitehead: Venus Attiring the Graces. (*Richardson.*)

bĕ-dĭz′-ẹned, be-dī′-zẹned, *pa. par.* [BEDIZEN.]

bĕ-dĭz′-ẹn-ĭng, be-dī′-zẹn-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BEDIZEN.]

Bĕd′-lam, * **Bĕd-lâw, Bĕth′-lĕm, Bĕth′-lĕ-hĕm**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *Bedlam* is a contraction from *Bethlehem*, the hospital for lunatics described under A., I. 1. It again is from *Bethlehem*, the little town, six miles south of Jerusalem, everywhere and for ever celebrated as the birthplace of David and of Jesus Christ. In Latin of the Vulgate *Bethlehem*; Sept. & New Testament Gr. Βηθλεὲμ (*Bēthleem*); Heb. בֵּית לֶחֶם (*Bēth Lecchhem*) = House of Bread.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Of things:*

1. The Hospital of St. Mary Bethlehem, of which *Bedlam* is a corruption. This was first a priory, founded in 1247 by an ex-sheriff, Simon Fitz Mary. Its original site was in Bishopsgate. The Priory of St. Mary Bethlehem, like the other English monastic establishments, was dissolved at the Reformation, Henry VIII., in 1547, granting its revenues to the Mayor, the commonalty, and the citizens of London. They made it a hospital for lunatics. In 1676 the original buildings were superseded by those of the "New Hospital of Bethlehem," erected near London Wall, the original one being thenceforward known as "Old Bethlehem." Finally, in 1815, the hospital was transferred to Lambeth.

". . . an intellect in the most unhappy of all states, that is to say, too much disordered for liberty, and not sufficiently disordered for *Bedlam*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. *Gen.*: Any lunatic asylum.

". . . an Inquisition and a *Bedlam*."—*Tillotson: Works*, vol. i., Serm. 1.

3. A place of uproar.

II. *Of persons:* An inhabitant of Bedlam, a Bedlamite; a madman.

"Let's follow the old earl, and get the *Bedlam*
To lead him where he would: his roguish madness
Allows itself to any thing."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 7.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Belonging to Bedlam or some other madhouse. [BEDLAM-BEGGAR.]

2. Such as might be supposed to emanate from a madhouse, and would be in place there.

"Anacreon, Horace play'd in Greece and Rome
This *bedlam* part; and others nearer home."
Cowper: Table Talk.

bedlam-beggar, *s.* One who, having formerly been an inmate of Bedlam, was now allowed to go again at large, as being held to be convalescent. Unable, or in some cases perhaps unwilling, to work for a livelihood, he, as a rule, took up the vocation of a vagrant beggar; the fact that he had actually been in the institution from which he professed to have emerged being vouched for by an inscribed armlet which he wore upon his left arm. [ABRAHAM-MAN.]

"The country gives me proof and precedent
Of *bedlam-beggars*, who with roaring voices
Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms
Pins, wooden pricks . . ."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 3.

Bĕd′-lam-ıte, *s.* [Eng. *Bedlam; -ite.*] An inmate of Bethlehem Hospital for Lunatics, or one who behaves like a madman.

"In these poor *bedlamites* thyself survey,
Thyself less innocently mad than they."
Fitzgerald.

bĕd-lĭn′-ĕn. [BED-LINEN.]

bĕd-mā′-kėr, *s.* [Eng. *bed; maker.* In Ger. *bett-macher.*]

1. *Gen.*: One who makes the beds in a house.

2. *Spec.*: A person in the universities, whose office it is to make the beds and clean the chambers.

"I was deeply in love with my *bedmaker*, upon which I was rusticated for ever."—*Spectator.*

* **bēd′-mạn**, *s.* [BEADSMAN.]

bēd′-māte, *s.* [Eng. *bed; mate.*] A bedfellow, one who occupies the same bed with a person. [BEDFELLOW.]

". . . nought but heav'nly business
Should rob my *bed-mate* of my company."
Shakesp: Troil. & Cress., iv. 1.

* **bēd′-mŏn**, *s.* [A.S. *beodan* = (1) to ask, to pray, (2) to bid, to command.] A beadle; the man who bids or summons.

"And that proclamacion be mad at iiij. places assigned, ij. tymes a quarter, by the *bedmon* of the cite."—*English Gilds* (*Early Eng. Text Soc.*), p. 395.

bĕd′-mould-ĭngs, *s. pl.*

Architecture: The mouldings of a cornice in Grecian and Roman architecture immediately below the corona. It is called also BED-MOULD and BEDDING MOULDINGS.

* **bĕ-dō′te**, *v.t.* [Eng. pref. *be*, and *dote.*] To cause to dote.

"To *bedote* this queene was their intent."
Chaucer: Leg. of Hips., 180.

Bĕd′-ôu-ĭn, * **Bĕd′-û-ĭn**, * **Bĕd′-ą-wēen**, * **Bĕd′-win**, *s. & a.* [In Fr. *Bédouin.* Prop. pl. of Arab. *bedâwî* = living in the desert; *badw* = desert; *badâ* = to live in the desert, to lead a wandering life.]

A. *As subst.*: A wandering Arab, an Arab of the nomad type living in a tent in the desert, as distinguished from one living in a town.

"Bedawees or *Bedouins*, the designation given to the dwellers in the wilderness."—*Kitto: Cycl.*, 3rd ed., i. 185.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to the wandering Arabs, nomad.

"The *Bedwin* women . . ."—*Keith Johnston: Gazetteer* (ed. 1864), p. 54.

* **bĕ-dȯy′f**, *pa. par.* [A.S. *bedofen* = drowned.] Besmeared, fouled.

"His face he schew besmottrit for ane bourde,
And all his membris in mude and dung *bedoyf*."
Doug.: Virgil, 139, 31. (*Jamieson.*)

bĕd′-pōst. [BED-POST.]

bĕd′-quĭlt. [BED-QUILT.]

bĕ-drăg′-gle (gle as **gęl)**, *v.t.* [Eng. pref. *be*, and *draggle.*] To draggle, to soil the clothes by allowing them to trail in the mire.

"Poor Patty Blount no more be seen,
Bedraggled in my walks so green."—*Swift.*

bĕ-drăg′-gled (gled as **gęld)**, *pa. par. & a.* [BEDRAGGLE.]

bĕ-drăg′-glĭng, *pr. par.* [BEDRAGGLE.]

bēd′-ral (1), *s. & a.* [An altered form of the English word *bedel* or *beadle.*] [BEADLE.]

1. A beadle.

"I'll hae her before Presbytery and Synod—I'm half a minister mysel', now that I'm *bedral* in an inhabited parish."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxxiv.

2. A sexton, a gravedigger. (*Scotch.*)

"Od, I wad put in auld Elspeth, the *bedral's widow*."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. iv.

† **bĕd′-ral** (2), *s. & a.* [From *bed*, and *ral*, corrupted from *rid* (?).]

A. *As subst.*: A person who is bedrid. (*Jamieson.*)

B. *As adj.*: Bedrid.

* **bĕ-drēınt′e**, *pa. par.* [A.S. *drencan, drencean* (pret. *drencte*), *gedrencan* (pret. *gedrenté*) = to give to drink, to drench, to drown.] Drenched.

bĕ-drĕnch′, *v.t.* [Eng. pref. *be*, and *drench.*] [BEDREINTE.] To drench; thoroughly to wet.

". . . such crimson tempest should *bedrench*
The fresh green lap of fair King Richard's land."
Shakesp.: Rich. II., iii. 3.

bĕ-drĕnch′ed, *pa. par. & a.* [BEDRENCH.]

bĕ-drĕnch′-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BEDRENCH.]

* **bed′-repe**, *s.* [A.S. *beodan* = to bid, and *reopan* = to reap.] A day's work performed in harvest time by tenants at the bidding of their lords.

bĕd′-rīght (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *bed; right.*] The right appertaining to the marriage-bed. [BED-RITE.]

"Whose vows are, that no *bed-right* shall be paid
Till Hymen's torch be lighted. . . ."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1. (Globe ed.)

* **bĕ-drĭt′e**, *v.t.* An older form of BEDIRT (q.v.). (*Scotch.*)

* **bĕ-drĭt′-tĕn**, *pa. par.* A corruption from BEDIRTEN. [BEDRITE.] (*Scotch.*)

bĕd′-rôom. [BED-ROOM.]

bĕ-drŏp′, * **bĕ-drŏp′pe**, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *drop.*] To besprinkle or bespatter with drops.

"On the window-pane *bedropp'd* with rain."
Wordsworth: Cottager to her Infant.

bĕ-drŏp′ped, bĕ-drŏpt, *pa. par. & a.* [BEDROP.]

bĕ-drŏp′-pĭng, *pr. par.* [BEDROP.]

bĕd′-sīde. [BED-SIDE.]

bĕd′-stēad, * **bĕd′-stēde**, *s.* [Eng. *bed; stead* (q.v.). In Dut. *bedstede.*] The wooden or iron framework on which a bed is placed.

"Only Og, king of Bashan, remained of the remnant of giants; behold, his *bedstead* was of iron."—*Deut.* iii. 11.

bĕd′-strâw, *s.* [Eng. *bed; straw.* In Ger. *bettstroh.*]

1. Straw placed beneath the mattress or clothes on a bed.

2. *Bot. and Ord. Lang.*: The English name of Galium, the genus of plants constituting the type of the order Galiaceæ (Stellates). The corolla is rotate and four-cleft, the stamina are four, and the fruit is a dry two-lobed indehiscent pericarp; whilst the leaves are in whorls. About fourteen species exist in Britain; most have white flowers, though two, *Galium verum* (Yellow Bedstraw), a very common plant, and *G. cruciatum* (Crosswort Bedstraw or Mugwort), have them yellow, and one or two a greenish bloom. Among the white-flowered species may be enumerated *G. saxatile* (Smooth-heath Bedstraw), which is very common, *G. aparine* (Goose-grass or Cleavers), and *G. mollugo* (Great Hedge Bedstraw). [GALIUM.]

bĕd′-tīme. [BED-TIME.]

bĕ-dŭck′, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *duck*, v.] To duck, to plunge (one) under water, to immerse in water.

"How without stop or stay he fiercly lept,
And deepe himself *beducked* in the same."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 42.

* **beduelen**, *v.* [A.S. *dwælan, dwelian* = (1) to deceive, (2) (i.) to mistake.] To deceive.

"Our godes some ells thai him helde,
For he cuthe make the men *beduelde*."
Cursor Mundi, MS. Edin., f. 120.

bĕ-dŭn′-dĕr, *v.t.* [From Eng., A.S., Dan., &c., *be*, and Dan. *dunder* = thunder.] To stupefy, to confound, to deafen by noise. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

bĕ-dŭng′, *v.t.* [Eng. pref. *be*, and *dung.*] To apply dung to, as, for instance, with the view of manuring a plant; to cover as with dung.

"Leaving all but his [Goliath's] head to *bedung* that earth."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Cons.*, ii. 2.

*** bĕ-dŭsk′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *be; dusk.*] To make dusky, blackish, brown, or swarthy; to smutch. (*Cotgrave: Fr. Dict.*, under the word *basaner.*)

bĕ-dŭst′, *v.t.* [Eng. pref. *be*, and *dust.*] To sprinkle with dust, or to cover over with dust.

bĕ-dŭst′-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BEDUST.]

bĕ-dŭst′-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BEDUST.]

bĕ-dwărf′, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *dwarf.*] To dwarf, to stunt in stature.

"'Tis shrinking, not close weaving, that hath thus
In mind and body both *bedwarfed* us." *Donne.*

bĕd-wāy, *s.* [Eng. *bed; way.*]

Min.: A certain false appearance of stratification in granite.

bē-dȳ′e, * bē-dī′e, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*; *dye.*] To dye, to tinge or stain with colour.

"And Briton fields with Sarazin blood *bedyde.*"
Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 7.

bē-dȳ′ed, * bē-dȳ′de, * bē-dī′de (*Eng.*), *** bē-dȳ′-ĭt** (*O. Scotch*), *pa. par.* & *a.* [BEDYE.]

"Your airis first into the Secil se
Bedyit weil and benedit of mon be."
Doug.: Virgil, 31, 2.

bē-dȳ′-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BEDYE.]

*** bē-dȳm′n** (*n* silent), *v.t.* [BEDIM.]

bēe (1) [pl. **bēes** (*O. Eng.*), *** bēese, * bēs** (*Wycliffe*), *** bē′-ĭs, * bēen**], *s.* [A.S. *beo, bi*; Sw. *bi*; Icel. *by*; Dan. *bie*; Dut. *bij*; (N. H.) Ger. *biene*; M. H. Ger. *bie, bin*; O. H. Ger. *pia*; Gael. & Ir. *beach*; Sp. *abeja*; Fr. *abeille*; Port. *abelha*; Ital. *ape, pecchia*; Lat. *apis*; Lith. *bitte*; Lett. *bette.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. *Spec.:* The well-known insect half domesticated for honey-making in hives. It is the *Apis mellifica*, Linn., and is still found wild or escaped from man's control in Russia, in portions of Asia, in Italy, and in France. Bees are social insects. Their societies consist of three classes—neuters, females, and males. The first-named are abortive females, and do all the work of the society; they are armed with a sting, and their larvæ, if treated with specially rich food,

BEES.
a. Drone. *b.* Queen. *c.* Worker.

can develop into perfect females. The solitary female in the hive is popularly called a queen; she is fecundated in the air, and then deposits her eggs in hexagonal combs which the workers have prepared for the purpose. The eggs are hatched into maggot-like larvæ, which are fed on a mixture of wax and honey, are then shut by the workers into the cell, which they enclose with a lining, and finally emerge as perfect insects. A single female will produce in a year from 12,000 to 20,000 bees, of which all but about 3,000 die at the approach of winter. The males are called drones. A well-peopled hive will contain from 200 to 800 of them. Being destitute of a sting, they have not the power of defending themselves, and after their appropriate function has been performed, they are remorselessly put to death by the workers. When bees become too numerous in a hive, a fresh queen is nurtured, under whose auspices they swarm.

"And *bees* in hives as idly wait
The call of early Spring."
Cowper: To the Rev. Mr. Newton.

2. *Gen.:* Any insect of a similar structure to the hive-bee, as the Humble Bees, the Carpenter Bees, the Mason Bees, solitary bees in general. In the same sense the plural *bees* is the technical English name for the section of the Hymenopterous order Anthophila (q.v.).

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A busy person. (*Colloquial.*)

2. An assemblage of persons for a specific purpose, as to unite their efforts for a charitable object, or to carry on a contest with each other in spelling, some similar intellectual or other exercise.

Spelling Bees crossed the Atlantic, and became for a time quite the rage in Britain during the latter part of 1875 and in 1876. After a time, however, their popularity ceased. During the latter part of their sojourn in that country, *Definition Bees* were attempted as a relief to the monotony of perpetual spelling.

¶ (*a*) *To hae a bee in one's bonnet:* To be harebrained; (*b*) to be giddy [BEE-HEADIT.]

(*b*) *In the bees:* In a state of confusion. (*Jamieson.*)

bee-bird, *s.* A local English name for the Spotted Flycatcher, *Muscicapa grisola.*

bee-bread, *s.*

1. A kind of "bread," composed of the pollen of flowers collected by bees, and which after it has been converted by them into a whitish jelly by being received into their stomachs, and there perhaps mixed with honey, is finally used for the feeding of their larvæ. (See Kirby & Spence's *Introd. to Entomology*, Letter 11th.)

2. A plant, *Borago officinalis*, often grown purposely for bees.

bee-culture, *s.* The rearing of bees; apiculture.

bee-eater, *s.*

1. *Sing.:* The English name of a genus of birds, Merops, and especially of the *M. apiaster* [see MEROPS], more fully called the Yellow-throated Bee-eater, which is an occasional visitant to this country from Africa, its native continent. It has two long tail-feathers projecting behind the rest. Its general colour above is brownish-red; the forehead is pale blue; a black band crosses the throat, meeting a streak of the same colour along the side of the head, the space thus enclosed being yellow; the lower parts, wings, and tail are green.

2. *Plur.* (*Bee-eaters*): The English name of the family of Meropidæ, of which the genus Merops is the type. Residents in India have at times the opportunity of seeing a beautiful green species, *Merops Indicus*, darting out from among trees, and returning again, much as the fly-catchers do.

bee-feeder, *s.* A device for feeding bees in bad weather or protracted winters. It consists of a small perforated piece of board which floats on the liquid food.

bee-flower, *s.* The same as the BEE-ORCHIS (q.v.); the name also of the Wall-flower.

bee-fumigator, *s.* A blower for driving smoke into a hive to expel the bees from the hive, or a portion of it, while the honey is being taken away.

bee-garden, *s.* A garden or enclosed place planted with flowers, and designed for the accommodation of bee-hives.

bee-glue, *s.* Propolis, the glue-like or gummy substance with which bees affix their combs to the hive and close their cells.

bee-gum, *s.* A hollow gum-tree, or a section of one, used as a bee-hive. (*U. S.*)

bee-hawk, *s.* A predatory bird, the *Pernis apivorus.* Its full designation is the Brown Bee-hawk. It is called also the Honey Buzzard. It feeds chiefly on wasps and their larvæ. [PERNIS, HONEY BUZZARD.]

bee hawk-moth, *s.* The name given to some species of the genus of Sphingidæ called Macroglossa. They have a certain resemblance, which, however, is one of analogy and not of affinity, to bees. The *Broad-bordered Bee Hawk-moth* is *Macroglossa fuciformis*, and *Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk-moth* is *Macroglossa bombyliformis.*

bee-headit, *a.* Harebrained; unsettled. In Scottish phrase, "having a bee in one's bonnet."

bee-hive, *s.* A hive designed for the reception of a swarm of bees or actually inhabited by one.

bee-house, *s.* A building containing a number of hives for bees; an apiary.

bee-larkspur, *s.* A well-known flowering plant, *Delphinium grandiflorum.*

bee-line, *s.* The shortest route to any place, that which a bee is assumed to take; though, in fact, it often does differently in its flight through the air.

bee-master, *s.* One who keeps bees.

"They that are *bee-masters*, and have not care enough of them, must not expect to reap any considerable advantage by them."—*Mortimer: Art of Husbandry.*

bee-moth, *s.* A name for the Wax-moth, *Galleria cereana*, which lays its eggs in bee-hives, the larvæ, when hatched, feeding on the wax. [WAX-MOTH.]

bee-nettle, *s.* *Galeopsis tetrahit.*

bee-orchis, *s.* The name of a British Orchis, the *Ophrys apifera.* It is so called because a part of the flower resembles a bee. It is large, with the sepals purplish or greenish-white, and the lip brown variegated with yellow.

bee-parasites, *s. pl.* A name sometimes given to the order of insects called Strepsiptera, which are parasitic on bees and wasps. (*Dallas, Nat. Hist.*, Index.)

bee-scap, *s.* [Icel. *skeppa* = a measure, a basket.] A bee-hive.

"When I got home to my lodging I was just like a demented man; my head was bizzing like a *bee-scap*, and I could hear [of] nothing but the bir of that wearyful woman's tongue."—*Steam-Boat*, p. 83. (*Jamieson.*)

bee-wax, *s.* The wax formed by bees. It is not, as some suppose, the farina collected from flowers, but exudes from between the segments on the under-side of the bodies of the bees, eight scales of it emanating from each.

bee (2), *s.* [A.S. *beah, beh* = a ring, bracelet.]

Naut.: A ring or hoop of metal.

bee-block, *s.*

Naut.: One of the blocks of hard wood bolted to the sides of the bowsprit-head, for reeving the foretopmast stays through.

bēeçh, * bēeçhe, * bēçhe, *s.* [A.S. *bece, beoce, boc*; Sw. *bok, bokträd*; Icel. *bók* = a beech-tree, *beyki* = a collection of beech-trees, a beech-wood; Dan. *bög, bögetræ*; Dut. *beuk, beukeboom*; N. H. Ger. *buche*; M. H. Ger. *buoche*; O. H. Ger. *puocha*; Russ. *buk'*; Port. *faia*; Ital. *faggio*; Lat. *fagus*; Gr. φηγός (*phēgos*); Gael. *faibhle* = beech wood; Arm. *fao, fav*; Wel. *ffawyd.* The Anglo-Saxon *bece* or *boc*, meaning beech, seems connected with *bec* and *boc* = a book, as if at one period or other our ancestors had used some portion of the beech-tree, perhaps the smooth bark, as writing material.] A tree, the *Fagus sylvatica*, or the genus Fagus to which it belongs. It is ranked under the order Corylaceæ (Mastworts). The nuts are triquetrous, and are placed in pairs within the enlarged prickly involucre. They are called *mast*, and are devoured in autumn by swine and deer. The wood is brittle and not very lasting, yet it is used by turners, joiners, and millwrights. The fine thin bark is employed for making baskets and band-boxes. The country people in some parts of France put the leaves under mattresses instead of straw, their elasticity rendering them well adapted for such a purpose.

¶ (*a*) *The Australian beech* is *Tectona Australis*, a kind of teak.

(*b*) *The beech of New South Wales: Monotica elliptica*, an Epicrad.

(*c*) *The Blue or Water-beech: Carpinus Americana*, a kind of hornbeam.

(*d*) ** The Dutch Beech: Populus alba.*

(*e*) *The Horn Beech: Carpinces betulus.*

(*f*) *The Sea-side Beech:* A name given in Jamaica to the *Exostemma Caribæum*, a Cinchonad.

(*g*) *The Water Beech.* [BLUE-BEECH.] (*Treas. of Bot.*)

beech-coal, * bechene-coal, *s.* Charcoal made from beech-wood.

"The chanounes *bechene cole.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 13,134.

beech-finch, *s.* A local name for the Chaffinch (*Fringilla cœlebs*, Linn.). (*Ogilvie.*)

beech-gall, *s.* A gall on the leaf of the beech-tree.

beech-green, *a.* Of a colour like the leaves of the beech-tree; almost the same as olive-green.

Entom. Beech-green Carpet Moth: A British Geometer Moth (*Larentia olivata*).

beech-nut, *s.* The nut of the beech, two of which lie in the prickly capsule.

beech-oil, *s.* Oil expressed from beech-mast. It is used in Picardy and some other parts of France in lieu of butter, for which it is a poor substitute.

beech-owl, *s.* A local name given to the Tawny Owl (*Syrnium stridula*).

beech-tree, *s.* The same as BEECH (q.v.).

† **bē'ęch-ęn,** *a.* [A.S. *becen.* In Ger. *buchen, büchen.*] Pertaining or relating to beech. *Specially—*

1. Consisting of beech-trees, produced by beech-trees.

> "And Dati and Francini both have made
> My name familiar to the *beechen* shade."
> *Cowper: Trans. of Milton (Death of Damon).*

2. Made of beech-wood.

> "In *beechen* goblets let their beverage shine,
> Cool from the crystal spring, their sober wine."
> *Cowper: Trans. of Milton's Elegy.*

¶ This form is now practically obsolete, except in poetry; its place being supplied by the substantive *beech* used adjectively.

bēęch'-mast, *s.* [Eng. *beech; mast.* In Ger. *buchmast.*] The mast or fruit of the beech-tree.

bēęch'-whēat, *s.* [Eng. *beech; wheat.*] A plant, *Polygonum fagopyrum.* (*Nemnich.*) [BUCKWHEAT.]

bē'ęch-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *beech; -y.*] Full of beech, consisting of beech.

> "Who knows not Melville's *beechy* grove,
> And Roslin's rocky glen."
> *Scott: The Gray Brother.*

bēef, *s.* & *a.* [From Fr. *bœuf* = (1) an ox, (2) beef, (3) (*of persons*) a beef-eater; O. Fr. *boef, buef;* Sp. *buey* = an ox; Prov. *bou;* Port. *boi* = beef; Ital. *bue* = an ox: all from Lat. *bos,* accus. *bovem;* Gr. βοῦς (*bous*), genit. βοός (*boos*) = an ox. Compare in Sw. *biffin, biff-stek,* and Dut. *biefin, bief-stuk* = Eng. *beef-steak.* A word introduced by the Normans. Trench directs attention to the fact that while in English the domestic animals, as long as they are living, are called by Saxon names, their flesh, after they are dead, has, as a rule, some Norman appellation, as if the Saxons had tended them while living, and the Normans eaten them when dead. "Thus," he says, "*ox, steer, cow,* are Saxon, but *beef* Norman; *sheep* is Saxon, but *mutton* Norman. So it is severally with *swine* and *pork, deer* and *venison, fowl* and *pullet. Bacon,* the only flesh which perhaps ever came within his (the Saxon's) reach, is the single exception." (*Trench: The Study of Words.*).] (See also Scott's *Ivanhoe.*)

A. *As substantive:*

1. An ox, a cow, or a bull, regarded as fit for food.

¶ In this sense it has a plural *beeves.*

> "Alcinous slew twelve sheep, eight white-tooth'd swine,
> Two crook-haunched *beeves.*" *Chapman.*

2. The flesh of the ox or the cow, used either fresh or salted. It is the most nutritious of all kinds of meat, and is well adapted to the most delicate constitutions. It should be well cooked, as it has been proved that underdone beef frequently produces tape-worm. Good beef is known by its having a clear uniform fat, a firm texture, a fine open grain, and a rich reddish colour. Meat which feels damp and clammy should be avoided, as it is generally unwholesome. Fresh beef loses in boiling 30 per cent. of its weight; in roasting it loses about 20 per cent. The amount of nitrogenous matter found to be present in one pound of good beef is about four ounces. In the raw state it contains 50 per cent. of water. [OX.]

> "The fat of roasted *beef* falling on birds will baste them."—*Swift.*

B. *As adjective:* Consisting of the flesh of the ox, cow, or even the bull.

> "If you are employed in marketing, do not accept of a treat of a *beef*-steak and a pot of ale from the butcher."—*Swift.*

beef-steak, *s.* A thick slice of beef, generally cut from the rump, for grilling.

> "I like a *beef-steak,* too, as well as any:
> Have no objection to a pot of beer."
> *Byron: Beppo,* 43.

beef-tea, beef tea, *s.* A kind of "tea" or broth for invalids made from beef.

beef-witted, *a.* Having a heavy, ox-like intellect; dull of understanding, stupid.

> "... thou mongrel *beef-witted* lord!"—*Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress.,* ii. 1.

beef-wood, *s.*

1. The English name of the Casuarina (q.v.).

2. The name given in New South Wales to the *Stenocarpus salignus,* a tree belonging to the order Proteaceæ, or Proteads.

3. The name given in Queensland to *Banksia compar,* also a Protead. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

bēef'-ēat-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *beef; eater.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who eats beef, a term contemptuously applied to well-fed servants.

2. *Plur.:* A name applied to the yeomen of the royal guard.

> "Some better protection than that of the train-bands or *beef-eaters.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

B. *Ornith.* (*Pl.*): The Buphaginæ, a subfamily of African birds, called also Ox-peckers. They belong to the family of Sturnidæ (Starlings). *Buphaga africana,* the species called by way of pre-eminence the Beefeater, perches on the back of cattle, picking from tumours on their hide the larvæ of Bot-flies (Œstridæ), on which it feeds.

bēef'-ī-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *beefy; -ness.*] Beefy condition; tendency to put on flesh.

bē'ef sū-ĕt, *s.* [Eng. *beef; suet.*] The suet or kidney fat of beef. [SUET.]

beef suet tree, *s.* A shrub, *Shepherdia argentea,* belonging to the Elæagnaceæ (Oleasters). It is called also Buffalo-berry, and grows in the United States.

bēef'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *beef; -y.*] Abounding in, resembling, beef; fat, fleshy.

* **bēek,** *v.t.* & *i.* To bask, warm. [BEAK.]

* **bēek,** *s.* An old spelling of BEAK.

bē ek-īte, *s.* [BECKITE.]

* **bēel,** *s.* [BOIL.] A boil, ulcer.

> "The skynne in the whiche a *beel* is growen."—*Wyclife (Levit.* xiii. 18).

* **bēeld,** * **bēild,** *s.* [BEILD, BIELD.]

bēele, *s.* A kind of pickaxe used by miners.

Bē-ĕl'-zĕ-bŭb, *s.* [In Gr. Βεελζεβούβ (*Beelzeboub*); Heb. בַּעַל זְבוּב (*Baal zebub*), from בַּעַל = lord of, and זְבוּב = a fly.]

1. The fly-god, a god worshipped in the Philistine town of Ekron. (2 Kings i. 3.)

2. An evil spirit. [BEELZEBUL.]

3. *Fig.:* Any person of fiendish cruelty, who is so nicknamed by his adversaries, or in contempt of moral sentiment, appropriates the appellation to himself and cherishes it as if it were an honourable title.

> "His [Viscount Dundee's] old troopers, the Satans and *Beelzebubs* who had shared his crimes, and who now shared his perils, were ready to be the companions of his flight."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

Bē-ĕl'-zē-bŭl, *s.* [Gr. Βεελζεβούλ (*Beelzeboul*), from Heb. בַּעַל זְבוּל (*Baal zebul*), בַּעַל (*Baal*) = lord of, and זְבוּל (*zebul*), in Old Testament = a habitation, in the Talmud = dung.] A word used in the New Testament for the prince of the demons (Matt. x. 25; xii. 24, 27; Mark iii. 22; Luke xi. 15, 18, 19). Beelzebul, not Beelzebub, is the correct reading in those passages. Probably signifying *lord of dung,* the *dung-god.* A contemptuous appellation for Beelzebub, the god of Ekron [BEELZEBUB], which may, moreover, have been, as Hug suggests, a dung-rolling scarabæus beetle, like that worshipped by the Egyptians.

* **bēeme,** *s.* [BEAM.]

† **bē'-mŏl,** *s.* [BEMOL.]

bēen, * **bēne,** * **bēn,** *v.* [A.S. *beon* = to be, to exist, to become.]

1. Past participle of the verb *to be.*

> "... thou hast *been* faithful over a few things, ..."
> *Matt.* xxv. 23.

* 2. The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd persons plural indicative of the verb *to be.*

> "Some aren as seneschals and serven other lordes,
> And *ben* in stede of stywardes."
> *Piers Plowman,* p. 5.
>
> "... thay be deseyved that say thay *ben* not tempted in here body."—*Chaucer: The Persones Tale.*

* **bēen,** *s. pl.* [In A.S. *beon* = bees, pl. of *beo* = a bee.] An old plural of BEE (q.v.).

* **beēnge,** * **bīnge,** *v.t.* [Apparently with ... the initial sound of *bow, bend,* and the closing sound of *cringe.* (*N.E.D.*)] To cringe, in the way of making much obeisance; to fawn.

> "An' ding awa' the vexing thought
> O' hourly dwyning into nought,
> By *beenging* to your foppish brithers."
> *Fergusson: Poems,* ii. 33. (*Jamieson.*)

bēer (1), * **bēere,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *beor* = (1) beer, nourishing or strong drink, (2) metheglin (?) (*Bosworth*); Icel. *biorr;* Fries. *biar;* Dut. & Ger. *bier;* O. H. Ger. *bior, pior;* Fr. *bière;* Ital. *birra;* Wel. *bir;* Arm. *byer, bir, ber.*]

A. *As substantive:* A fermented aqueous infusion of malt and hops, or of malt, sugar, and hops. The term is now applied to all malt liquors prepared by the process of brewing.

Beers are divided into two great classes, ales and porters, the former being chiefly prepared from pale malt, and having a pale amber colour, whilst in the preparation of the latter a certain proportion of roasted or black malt is used along with the pale malt. This increases the colour, and gives to the porter a somewhat bitter flavour. These two classes are subdivided into a great many varieties, depending on the strength of the wort used and the amount of hop added. Thus we have pale ale, mild ale, bitter ale, barley wine, table beer, &c. Stout, brown stout, double brown stout, &c., are merely richer and stronger kinds of porter.

Genuine beer should consist of water, malt extract (dextrine and glucose), hop extract, and alcohol. The quantity of alcohol in beer varies from two per cent. in table beer to ten or even twelve per cent. in strong ale, and the extract from three to fifteen per cent., the latter giving to the beer its nutritive value. The alcohol present always bears a relation to the amount of sugar fermented. A good sound beer should be perfectly transparent, and have a brilliant colour and a pleasant flavour. Sour beers and beers that are thick are very unwholesome.

Legislative acts have been passed imposing severe penalties on any brewer or publican who shall have in his possession, or who shall sell adulterated beer, and a further heavy penalty on any druggist or other person who shall sell any adulterant to a licensed brewer. Notwithstanding the stringency of these acts, beer has been, and still is, very largely adulterated. The adulterants used at the present time are, however, of a somewhat harmless character. The publican purchases from the brewer a cask of genuine beer. To this he adds, for the sake of profit, a large proportion of water. The beer being now reduced in colour and flavour, must be "doctored." Molasses, foots-sugar, liquorice, or caramel is added to increase the colour; grains of paradise, cayenne, and in some cases even tobacco, to give pungency; and mustard, copperas, salt, and alum to impart a frothy head to the beer. The nitrogenous matter extracted from the malt, and present in the original beer, is thus reduced to a minimum, and the beer-drinker pays for a liquor which may be sweet and pleasant to the taste, but is almost destitute of nourishment. Salt is added, not so much (as some publicans say) to preserve the beer, as to increase the thirst, and thereby impart a craving for more drink. *Cocculus indicus,* picric acid, strychnine, and opium, said to be adulterants, are now seldom, if ever, used to adulterate beer.

> "Flow, Wrestel! flow, like thine inspirer, *beer!*
> The state not ripe: the thin yet ever clear;
> So sweetly mark'd, and so smoothly dull;
> Heady, not strong; and flaming, but not full."
> *Pope: Dunciad,* bk. iii., 169-172.

B. *As adjective:* Intended to contain or actually containing beer; designed for the sale of beer, or in any other way pertaining to beer. (See the subjoined compounds.)

beer-barrel, *s.* A barrel used to contain beer. [BARREL.]

> "... of earth we make loam, and why of that loam, whereto he was converted, might they not stop a *beer-barrel?*"—*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* v. 1.

beer-cooler, *s.* A large shallow vat or cistern in which beer is exposed to the natural air to be cooled; a tub or cistern in which air artificially cooled is used to reduce the temperature of beer.

beer-engine, *s.* [BEER-MACHINE.]

beer-faucet, *s.* A machine consisting of a piston for ejecting air into flat beer to make it foam.

beer-float, *s.* An areometer or hydrometer floated in grain-wash to ascertain its density and the percentage by volume of proof spirits which it will probably yield.

beer-fountain, *s.* A pump used to draw beer into a glass for immediate consumption. [BEER-MACHINE.]

beer-glass, *s.* A glass to drink beer from.

beer-hopper, *s.* A vat or beck in which hops are infused before being added to the wort.

beer-house, *s.* A house where beer is sold; a beer-shop.

beer-machine, beer-engine, *s.* A machine or engine in use in public-houses and other beer-shops of London and most other cities. It consists of a row of force-pumps in connection with casks below, each containing a different quality of liquor. The handles of the pumps are visible at the bar; and a sink below conveys away any liquor which may be spilt in the process of drawing.

beer-saloon, *s.* A place where beer is sold and may be drunk. (*U. S.*)

beer-shop, *s.* A shop licensed for the sale of beer and other malt liquors only.

beer-vat, *s.* A vat in which malt is infused in the manufacture of beer.

Bëer (2), **Bere,** *s. & a.* [A survival as a place-name of A.S. *bearo* = Mid. Eng. *bere* = a grove.]

A. *As substantive* (*Geog.*): A market-town and parish about ten miles west of Lyme Regis, and seven north-west of Wareham, in Dorsetshire. Its full name is Beer-Regis or Bere-Regis (*Regis* signifying *of the king*).

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the place described under A.

Beer-stone, *s.* A species of freestone quarried at the place described under A.

*** bëere,** *s.* [BIER.]

bëer'-ĭ-néss, *s.* [Eng. *beery*; *-ness.*] The quality or condition of being beery. (*Slang.*)

bëer'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *beer*; *-y.*] Pertaining to or abounding in beer; under the influence of beer. (*Slang.*)

bēes, *s. pl.* [Plural of Eng. *bee* (2).]

Ship-carpentry: Pieces of plank bolted to the outer end of the jib-boom to reeve the fore-topmast stays through. [BEEBLOCK.]

bēe'-sha, *s.* [Native name in parts of Further India (?).]

Bot.: A genus of bamboos differing from Bambusa in having the seeds enclosed in a fleshy pericarp. There are two species, *Beesha baccifera*, from Chittagong, where it is called Pagu Tulla, and *B. faz*, from the Malayan Archipelago.

*** bēest, * bē'est-ўng, * bestynge, * best-nynge, * biēst'-ĭng, * bē'est-in, * beest'-ĭng, * bē'est-líng, * bē'es-tĭn-íng, * bē'est-nўng, * bē'est-nўnge,** *s.* (sing.) **& a.; * bē'est-íngs, * biē'st-íngs, * bē'est-ĭns, bēs'-língs,** *s. pl.* in form, with sing. meaning, and also used attributively. [A.S. *beost*, *bysting* = the first milk of a cow after calving (*Bosworth*); Dut. *biest*; L. Ger. *beest*; (N. H.) Ger. *biestmilch.*]

A. *As substantive:* The first milk taken from a cow after calving, or from any other milch beast after having borne offspring.

"*Bestynge* mylke (*bestyngelk*): *collustrum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"So may the first of all our fells be thine,
And both the *beestning* of our goats and kine."
B. Jonson: Pan's Anniv.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the first milk from a cow after calving.

"A *beestings* puddin' an' Adam's wine."
Tennyson: Northern Cobbler.

*** beest-milk, * biest-milk,** *s.* [In Ger. *biestmilch*.] The first milk of a cow after calving. [BEEST.]

bē'es-wáx, *s.* [Eng. *bees*; *wax.*] The "wax" of bees, used by them for constructing their cells. It is a secretion elaborated within the body of the animal from the saccharine matter of honey, and extruded in plates from beneath the rings of the abdomen. It is not the same as the propolis which bees may be seen carrying on their thighs when returning from their daily excursions among flowers. Also, the same wax melted down and purified, as an article of commerce.

bēes'-wĭng, *s.* [Eng. *bees*; *wing.*] A fine, filmy deposit in old Port wine; often used for wine having the deposit.

bēet (1) *s. & a.* [A.S. *bete*; Ger. *beete*; Dut. *beete*; Dan. *bede*; Wel. *betysen*; Fr. *bette* or *betterave*; Sp. *betarraga, beterraga*; Ital. *bieta* or *bietola*; Sw. & Lat. *beta*; from the Celtic *bett* = red, or from *byved* or *biadh* = food or nourishment, the plants being used for that purpose.]

A. *As substantive:* The English name of the Beta, a genus of plants belonging to the order Chenopodiaceæ (Chenopods). *Beta vulgaris*, or Common Beet, is indigenous in England, and at least the south of Scotland, where it grows on the sea-shores, especially where the soil is muddy. It is widely cultivated to be used in the manufacture of sugar, the green-topped variety being preferred for the purpose. The small red, the Castelnaudary, and other varieties are used, either raw or boiled, as salad. Beet is also used for pickling, for furnishing a varnish, and for other purposes. Much of the crop of beetroot sugar is made not from the *Beta vulgaris*, but from the *B. cicla*, the White Beet, called also the Chard or Sicilian Beet. (*Cicla* in the specific name means Sicilian.)

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the plant described under A.

† **bēet** (2), **bēat,** *s.* [O. Sw. *bylte* = a bundle; *bita* = to bind up.] A sheaf or bundle. (*Scotch.*)

Beat of lint: A sheaf or bundle of flax as made up for the mill.

"The first row of the lint is put in slop-ways, with the crop-end downward, all the rest with the root-end downward; the crop of the subsequent *beats* or sheaves still overlapping the band of the former."—*Maxwell: Sel. Transact.*, p. 330.

bēet (1), *v.t.* [From *beet* (2), *s.* (q.v.).] To tie up. (Used of flax in sheaves.) (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

bēet (2), *v.t.* [A.S. *betan* = to make better, improve.] To remedy, improve, mend.

"Makynge ayein or *beetynge* her nettja."—*Wyclif* (*Matt.* iv. 21).

To beet a mister: To supply a want. (*Scotch.*)

"If twa or three hunder pounds cant *beet a mister* for you in a strait, ye sanna want it, come of a' what will."—*Blackwood's Mag.* (March, 1822), p. 314.

Of *fire* = to mend, improve, or add fuel to a fire (*figuratively*).

"Or noble 'Elgin' *beets* the heav'n-ward flame."
Burns: The Cotter's Saturday Night.

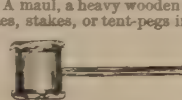
bēet (3), *v.t.* [BEIT.] To help. (*Scotch.*)

bē'et-ax, *s.* [From Eng. *beet* (2), *s.*, and *axe* (?).] An instrument for paring turf.

bēet-ĭn-bănd, *s.* Anything used to tie bundles of flax. (*Jamieson.*)

bēe'-tle (1) **(tle = tęl),** *s.* [A.S. *bytel, bytl, biotul* = a mallet, a staff; from *beatan* = to beat. In L. Ger. *betel, bötel* = a clog for a dog; N. H. Ger. *beutel* = a bag, a purse, a beater, a reaping-chisel; M. H. Ger. *boszel* = a beater.]

I. A maul, a heavy wooden mallet for driving stones, stakes, or tent-pegs into the ground.



BEETLE.

"*If* I do, fillip me with a three-man *beetle*."—*Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV.*, i. 2.

beetle-brow, *s.* A projecting brow, like one of the transverse projections on the head of a mallet. It is the portion just above the eyes called the superciliary ridge, made by the projection of the frontal sinus. [BEETLE *v.* (2).]

"He had a *beetle-brow*,
A down-look, middle stature, with black hair."
Sir R. Fanshaw: Tr. of Pastor Fido, p. 175.

¶ It is sometimes used in the plural.

"His blobber lips and *beetle-brows* commend."
Dryden: Juv., Sat. iii.

beetle-browed, * bitel-browed, *a.* Having a projecting brow.

"Enquire for the *beetle-brow'd* critic, &c."—*Swift.*
"He was *bitelbrowed* and haberlipped also."
Piers Ploughman (ed. Skeat), bk. v. 190.

beetle-head, *a. & s.*

A. *As adjective:* Having a head assumed to be as destitute of understanding as the head of a wooden maul; a "wooden head."

B. *As substantive:* The weight generally called the "monkey" of a pile-driver.

beetle-headed, *a.* Having a "wooden" head; utterly deficient in intellect; stupid exceedingly.

"... a *beetle-headed*, flap-ear'd knave."
Shakesp.: Tam. of Shrew, iv. 1.

beetle-stock, *s.* The stock or handle of a beetle.

"To crouch, to please, to be a *beetle-stock*
Of thy great master's will."
Spenser: M. Hubberd's Tale.

bēe'-tle (2) **(tle as tęl),** *s.* [A.S. *betl, betel, bitel* = (1) a beetle, a coleopterous insect; (2) a "blackbeetle," *i.e.*, a cockroach; from *bītan* = to bite.]

1. *Entom.:* Any member of the enormously large order of insects called by naturalists Coleoptera, meaning Sheathed Wings. [COLEOPTERA.] They have four wings, the inferior pair, which are membranous, being protected by the superior pair, which are horny.

"The poor *beetle* that we tread upon,
In corporal sufferance finds a pang as great
As when a giant dies."
Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., iii. 1.

To be as blind as a beetle is an expression founded probably upon the habits of some beetles of the Scarabæus family, which come droning into houses in the evening, are attracted by the glare of the lamp, fly round it and through the room, ending by tumbling backwards on the ground, and finding a difficulty in getting up again. No beetles are really blind, except a few cave species.

"Others come sharp of sight and too provident for that which concerned their own interest; but *as blind as beetles* in foreseeing this great and common danger."—*Knolles: History of the Turks.*

2. *Popularly:* A "black beetle," viz., a cockroach, which, however, is not properly a beetle at all, but belongs to the order Orthoptera, and is akin on one side to the cricket, on the other to the earwig.

*** beetle-stones,** *s. pl.* An old name given to nodules of clay-ironstone found at Newhaven, near Edinburgh, and elsewhere. The appellation was given from the erroneous notion that the nodules were of insect origin. [CLAY-IRONSTONE.] (*Buckland: Geol. & Mineralogy*, 1836, vol. i., p. 199.)

bēe'-tle (1) **(tle = tęl),** *v.t.* [From Eng. *beetle*, s. (1) (q.v.).] To beat with a heavy mallet.

"Then lay it [yarn] out to dry in your bleaching-yard; but be sure never to beat or *beetle* it."—*Maxwell: Sel. Transact.*, p. 344. (*Jamieson.*)

bēe'-tle (2) **(tle as tęl),** *v.i.* [A.S. *bitel* = biting or sharp.] To jut out or hang over, as some cliffs do.

"Or to the dreadful summit of the cliff,
That *beetles* o'er his base into the sea."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 4.

bēe'-tled (tled as tęld), *pa. par. & adj.* [BEETLE, *v.t.*]

bē'et-lĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [BEETLE, *v.* (1).]

bē'et-lĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [BEETLE (2), *v.t.*]

"On *beetling* cliffs, or pent in ruins deep,
They, till due time shall serve, were bid far hence."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 46.

*** beetling-machine,** *s.* A machine formerly in use for beetling or beating cloth as it was slowly wound on a revolving roller.

bēet'-răd'-ĭsh, *s.* [Eng. *beet*; *radish.*] A plant, the same as BEETRAVE (q.v.).

bē'et-rāve, *s.* [Fr. *betterave* = beet; from *bette* = beet, and *rave* = a radish, a root.] A plant, the Red Beet (*Beta vulgaris*). [BEET.]

bē'et-rôot, *s.* [Eng. *beet*; *root.*] The root of the Beet (*Beta vulgaris*). [BEET.] A valuable food, owing to the large amount of sugar it contains. Nearly all the sugar used in France is made from the beet, and in America many of the sugar refiners use it in their sugar factories. In Germany a coarse spirit is manufactured from the beet, a large proportion of which is imported into Britain and made into methylated spirit. Several attempts have been made to establish beetroot distilleries in that country, but the great difficulty has been to obtain a clean spirit, the flavour of the beet being very persistent. Beetroot contains ten per cent. of sugar, and about two per cent. of nitrogenous matters. It was formerly used to adulterate coffee.

beetroot-sugar, *s.* Sugar made from the root of the beet. It seems to have been first made in the year 1747; it was largely manufactured in France during the wars of the revolution, when English cruisers cut the French off from access to the West Indian cane sugar. It has been considerably developed in America. "The beetroot is first washed in a rotatory drum immersed in water, then rasped into pulp, and squeezed in woollen sacks by hydraulic pressure, or in continuous revolving presses, or the sugar is removed by diffusion in iron tumblers. The juice is clarified with lime filtered through animal charcoal, crystallised *in vacuo*, and drained by a centrifugal machine."

bēeveş, *s. pl.* [The plural of Eng. *beef* (q.v.).] Oxen, black cattle.

"They sought the *beeves* that made their broth."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 10.

* **bēe'-vŏr,** *s.* [Beaver (2) (q.v.).]

* **bē'e-zēn,** *a.* [Bison.] (*O. Scotch.*)

bĕ-fâll', * **bĕ-fâl',** * **bĕ-fâ'lle** (pret. *befell*, * *befelle*, * *befel*, * *bi fel*, * *by fel*; pa. par. *befallen*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *befeallan*; O.S. *bifallan*; Ger. *befallen*.]

A. *Transitive* (followed by the object with or without a preposition):

1. To happen to, to affect one. (Used at first indifferently of favourable or of unfavourable occurrences in one's career.)

"Bion asked an envious man, that was very sad, what harm had *befallen* unto him, or what good had *befallen* unto another man."—*Bacon.*

2. The tendency being to take more note of what is unfavourable than favourable in one's lot, the word now has generally an unfavourable sense.

"For the common people, when they hear that some frightful thing has *befallen* such a one in such a place . . ."—*Bunyan, P. P.*, pt. ii.

B. *Intrans.*: To happen, to take place.

"But you at least may make report
Of what *befalls*."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

bĕ-fâl'-lĕn, *pa. par.* [Befall.]

"O teacher, some great mischief hath *befallen*
To that meek man." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. xi.

bĕ-fâl'-lĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [Befall.]

A. *As present participle:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As subst.*: That which befalls, an occurrence, an incident; an event especially of an unfavourable character.

bĕ-fâ'r-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Bejaria.]

bĕ-fĕll', * **bĕ-fĕl',** *pret. of* Befall.

* **bĕff,** * **baff,** *v.t.* [Ger. *puffen*, † *buffen* = . . . to cuff, bang, or buffet.] To beat, to strike. (*Scotch.*)

"Bot the wrath of the goddis has doun *beft*
The cietie of Troy from top vnto the ground."
Doug.: Virgil, 59, 9.

bĕff, baff, *s.* [From *baff*, v. In O. Fr. *bufe*, *buffe*, *bouffe* = a blow from the fist, a cuff.] [Buff, Buffet.] A blow, a stroke, a cuff. The same as Scotch Baff (q.v.).

* **bĕf-frŏy̆,** *s.* [Belfry.]

* **bē-fight** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *fight*.] To fight, to combat.

bē-fĭt', *v.* To be suitable to or for; to become, to be becoming in. *Used*—

(*a*) *Of persons*:

"He was not in the frame of mind which *befits* one who is about to strike a decisive blow."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

(*b*) *Of things*:

"Well do a woman's tears *befit* the eye
Of him who knew not as a man to die."
Hemans: The Abencerrage, iii.

bĕ-fĭt'-tĕd, *pret. of* Befit.

¶ *Befitted* as a pa. par. scarcely exists.

". . . and that it us *befitted*
To bear our hearts in grief . . .
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

bĕ-fĭt'-tĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Befit.]

"An answer *befitting* the hostile message and menace."
Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish, iv.

bĕ-fĭt'-tĭng-lў̆, *adv.* In a befitting manner.

† **bĕ-flăg'ged,** *pa. par.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *flagged* = decorated with flags.] From an imaginary present, beflag.

"Berlin is gaily *beflagged*, and the illuminations will be unusually brilliant."—*Daily Telegraph*, 23rd March, 1877.

* **bĕ-flā'ine,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [Beflay.]

bĕ-flăt'-tĕr, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *flatter*.] To load with flattery. (*Webster.*)

bĕ-flăt'-tĕred, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Beflatter.]

bĕ-flăt'-tĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.* [Beflatter.]

* **bĕ-flā'y** (pa. par. *beflaine*), *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *flay*.] To flay.

"Out of his skin he was *beflaine*."
Gower: Conf. Amant., bk. vii. (*Richardson.*)

bĕ-flŏw'ĕr, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *flower*.] To besprinkle, to scatter over with flowers or with pustules. (*Hobbes.*)

† **bĕ-flŭm',** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*; and *flum*, contracted from *flummery* (q.v.).] To befool by cajoling language, to cajole, to deceive, to impose upon; (in vulgar phrase) to "bamboozle."

". . . then, on the other hand, I *beflumm'd* them wi' Colonel Talbot."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxxi.

bĕ-flŭm'med, *pa. par.* [Beflum.]

bĕ-flŭm'-mĭng, *pr. par.* [Beflum.]

bĕ-fō'am, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *foam*.] To bespatter or cover with foam.

"At last the dropping wings *befoam'd* all o'er
With raggy heaviness, their master bore."
Euxien: Ov. Met., iv.

bĕ-fō'amed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Befoam.]

bĕ-fō'am-ĭng, *pr. par.* [Befoam.]

bĕ-fŏg', *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *fog*.] To involve in a fog. (*Irving.*)

bĕ-fŏg'ged, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Befog.]

bĕ-fŏgg'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Befog.]

bĕ-fō'ol, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *fool*.] To make a fool of. (Often used reflexively = to make a fool of one's self; for in reality no one can make a fool of another.)

". . . and how they came back again, and *befooled* themselves for setting a foot out of doors in that path . . ."—*Bunyan, P. P.*, pt. ii.

bĕ-fō'oled, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Befool.]

bĕ-fō'ol-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Befool.]

bĕ-fŏr'e, * **bī-fŏr'e,** * **bў̆-fŏr'e,** * **bī fŏr'e, bў̆-uŏr'ê,** * **bī-fŏr'n,** * **bĕ-fŏr'ne,** * **bī-fŏr'-ĕn,** * **bĕ-fŏr'-ĕn,** *prep., conj., & adv.* [A.S. and O.S. *beforan*, *biforan* = (1) before, (2) for; Dut. *bevorens* = before; (N. H.) Ger. *bevor*; O. H. Ger. *bifora*, *pivora*.]

A. *As preposition*:

I. *In space*:

1. *Gen.*: In front of, not behind; situated in front of the face, not behind the back. *Used*—

(*a*) *Of persons*:

"Their common practice was to look no further *before* them than the next line."—*Dryden.*

Or (*b*) *More loosely* (*of things*): Situated nearer a spectator than is another thing with which it is compared in situation.

". . . the hill of Hachilah, which is *before* Jeshimon."—*1 Sam.* xxvi. 1.

2. *Spec.*: In the presence of, as noting—

(1) *When used of persons*:

(*a*) Exposure to the eyes of the person or persons in whose presence one is.

"And Shallum the son of Jabesh conspired against him, and smote him *before* the people."—*2 Kings* xv. 10.

¶ *Before one*, in the expression "Thou shalt have no other gods *before* me" (Exod. xx. 3; see also Deut. v. 7), practically means *anywhere*; for as a false god worshipped anywhere is worshipped "before," *i.e.*, in the presence of the All-seeing One, the commandment can be obeyed only by him who forbears to worship a false god anywhere.

(*b*) Great respect or even actual adoration for.

"On kneos heo gon *beforen* him falle."
The Kyng of Tars, 221. (*S. in Boucher.*)

". . . the place where they kill the burnt-offering *before* the Lord."—*Lev.* iv. 24.

(*c*) Submission to the jurisdiction of.

"If a suit be begun *before* an archdeacon, the ordinary may license the suit to an higher court."—*Ayliffe.*

(*d*) In the power of, as if spread out in front of them.

"The world was all *before* them, where to choose."
Milton: P. L., bk. xii.

(2) *When used of places* (*Spec.*): Encampment or the construction of military works for the purpose of besieging a place.

"And all the people, even the people of war that were with him, went up, and drew nigh, and came *before* the city."—*Josh.* viii. 11.

(3) *When used of things*:

(*a*) Proximity to, either for worship or any other purpose.

". . . but thou and thy sons with thee shall minister *before* the tabernacle of witness."—*Numb.* xviii. 2.

(*b*) The impulse of something behind; as in the common nautical phrase "to run before the wind," *i.e.*, moving in the same direction as the wind and impelled by its full force.

"Her part, poor soul! seeming as burdened
With lesser weight, but not with lesser woe,
Was carried with more speed *before* the wind."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

II. *In time*:

1. Preceding.

"Particular advantages it has before all the books which have appeared *before* it in this kind."—*Dryden.*

2. Prior to.

"The eldest [elder?] son is *before* the younger in succession."—*Johnson.*

3. Not yet arrived at; future.

"The golden age, which a blind tradition has hitherto placed in the Past, is *Before* us."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii., ch. v.

III. *In a figurative sense*:

1. In preference to, rather than.

"We think poverty to be infinitely desirable *before* the torments of covetousness."—*Taylor.*

2. Superior to.

". . . he is *before* his competitors both in right and power."—*Johnson.*

B. *As conjunction*:

1. Sooner than, earlier in time.

"*Before* two months their orb with light adorn,
If heav'n allow me life, I will return." *Dryden.*

2. Previously to, in order that something may be.

"*Before* this elaborate treatise can become of use to my country, two points are necessary." —*Swift.*

C. *As adverb*:

I. *Of place*:

1. Further onward, in advance, in front of.

"Thou'rt so far *before*,
That swiftest wing of recompense is slow
To overtake thee." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 4.

2. In front; opposed to in the rear, or to behind.

II. *Of time*:

1. Up to this time, hitherto.

"The peaceful cities of th' Ausonian shore,
Lull'd in her ease, and undisturbed *before*,
Are all on fire." *Dryden.*

2. *In time past*:

(*a*) *Gen.*: At an indefinite period of bygone time.

". . . and the name of Debir *before* was Kirjath-sepher."—*Josh.* xv. 15.

(*b*) *Spec.*: A short time ago.

"I shall resume somewhat which hath been *before* said, touching the question beforegoing."—*Hale.*

3. Already.

"You tell me, mother, what I knew *before*,
The Phrygian fleet is landed on the shore."
Dryden.

before-casting, *s.* Forethought.

"If ony man sleeth his neighebore bi *bifore-castyng*."—*Wycliffe* (*Exod.* xxi. 14).

before-go, *v.t.* To precede, go before.

"Merci and treuthe shal *befor-go* thi face."—*Wycliffe* (*Ps.* lxxxviii. 15).

before-goer, *s.* A messenger before.

"Y schal sende thi *bifore-goere* an Aungel."—*Wycliffe* (*Exod.* xxxiii. 2).

¶ Other MSS. read *before-renner*.

before-set, *a.* Prefixed. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

before-showing, *pr. par.* A previous disclosure; a fore-warning.

"We bothe saien a dreem in o nyght *bifore-schewynge* of thingis to comynge."—*Wycliffe* (*Gen.* xli. 11).

before-speaker, *s.* A spokesman.

"Profete that is interpretour ether *bifore-speekere*."—*Wycliffe* (*Exod.* vii. 1).

before-wall, *s.* An advanced rampart.

"The wal and the *bifore-wal*."—*Wycliffe* (*Is.* xxvi. 1).

¶ Other MSS. read *bifor-walling*.

bĕ-fŏr'e-çī-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *before*; *cited*.] Cited before. (*Dr. Allen.*)

† **bĕ-fŏr'e-gō-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *before*; *going*.] Going before. (Now abbreviated into Foregoing.) (*Milton.*)

bĕ-fŏr'e-hănd, * **bĕ-fŏr'e-hănde,** * **bī-fŏr'-hănd,** * **bīuoren-hond,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *beforan*, and *hond* = hand. In Sw. *i förhand*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Possessed of accumulations or stores previously acquired.

"Stranger's house is at this time rich, and much *beforehand*, for it hath laid up revenue these thirty-seven years."—*Bacon.*

2. In a state of forwardness; well prepared, all but ready.

"What is man's contending with insuperable difficulties, but the rolling of Sisyphus's stone up the hill, which is soon *beforehand* to return upon him again?"—*L'Estrange.*

B. *As adverb:*

1. Previously, before.

"Heo *biuorenhond* leorneth hore meister."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 212.

2. In a state of priority, first in time. (In this sense often followed by *with*.)

". . . they therefore determined to be *beforehand with* their accusers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. Previously.

(*a*) By way of preparation.

"When the lawyers brought extravagant bills, Sir Roger used to bargain *beforehand* to cut off a quarter of a yard in any part of the bill."—*Arbuthnot.*

(*b*) Without waiting for a certain event; antecedently.

"It would be resisted by such as had *beforehand* resisted the general proofs of the gospel."—*Atterbury.*

bĕ-fōr'e-mĕn-tioned (tioned as shŭnd), *a.* [Eng. *before; mentioned.*] Mentioned before, whether by word of mouth, by writing, or in a printed page. (*Foster.*)

* **bĕ-fōr'-ĕn,** *prep., conj., & adv.* [BEFORE.] (*Chaucer.*)

bĕ-fōr'e-tīme, *adv.* [Eng. *before; time.*] Formerly; *specially*, in the olden time.

"*Beforetime* in Israel, when a man went to enquire of God, thus he spake."—1 *Sam.* ix. 9.

* **bĕ-fōr'ne,** *prep., conj., & adv.* [BEFORE.]

bĕ-fŏr'-tŭne, *v.t.* [Eng. *be; fortune.*] To happen to, to betide.

"As much I wish all good *befortune* you."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Verona, iv. 3.

bĕ-fŏr'-tuned, *pa. par. & a.* [BEFORTUNE.]

bĕ-fŏr'-tun-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BEFORTUNE.]

* **be-fot'e,** *adv.* On foot.

"*Befote*, or on fote (afote). Pedestre."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bĕ-fōūl', *v.t.* [Eng. *be; foul.*] To foul, to render dirty, to soil. (*Todd.*)

bĕ-fōū'led, *pa. par. & a.* [BEFOUL.]

bĕ-fōūl'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BEFOUL.]

bĕ-frĕck'-le (le as ĕl), *v.t.* [Eng. *be; freckle.*] To spot over with freckles. (*Drayton.*)

bĕ-frĭĕnd', *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *be; friend.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To be a friend to or of, to act with kindness to, to favour, to countenance, to sustain by sympathy.

"Be thou the first true merit to *befriend*;
His praise is lost who stays till all commend."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 474.

2. *Fig.:* To favour, to be propitious to. (Used of things.)

B. *Intransitive:* To be friendly, favourable.

"But night *befriends*—through paths obscure he pass'd." *Hemans: The Abencerrage*, ii.

bĕ-frĭĕnd'-ĕd, *pa. par.* [BEFRIEND.]

bĕ-frĭĕnd'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BEFRIEND.]

"Hope the *befriending*,
Does what she can, for she points evermore up to heaven."
Longfellow: The Children of the Lord's Supper.

bĕ-frĭĕnd'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *befriend; -ment.*] The act of befriending; the state of being befriended. (*Foster.*)

bĕ-frĭng'e, *v.t.* [Eng. *be; fringe.* In Ger. *befransen.*] To place fringes upon, to adorn with fringes.

"When I flatter, let my dirty leaves
Cloath spice, line trunks, or flutt'ring in a row,
Befringe the rails of Bedlam and soho."
Pope: Satires, v. 419.

bĕ-frĭng'ed, *pa. par. & a.* [BEFRINGE.]

bĕ-frĭng'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BEFRINGE.]

bĕft, *pr. par.* [BEFF.] (*Scotch.*)

bĕ-fŭr', *v.t.* [Eng. *be; fur.*] To cover or clothe with fur. (*F. Butler.*)

bĕ-fŭrr'ed, *pa. par. & a.* [BEFUR.]

bĕ-fŭr'-rĭng, *pr. par.* [BEFUR.]

* **beg,** *s.* [BEIGH.]

bĕg, * **bĕgge,** * **bĕg'-gĕn,** *v.t. & t.* [Of uncertain origin. Sweet and Skeat agree in referring it to A.S. *bedecian* = to beg. Dr. Murray admits that this has much to recommend it, though the phonetic connection between the Old Eng. *beggen* and the still older form *bedecian* is, in his opinion, by no means established. He thinks that "the most likely derivation is from O. Fr. *begart* = beghard."] [BEGHARDS.]

A. *Intransitive:* To ask for alms, *spec.*, to ask habitually; to be a professional beggar, to be a mendicant.

"I cannot dig; to *beg* I am ashamed."—*Luke* xvi. 3.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To ask earnestly; to ask as a beggar does for alms.

". . . for all thy blessed youth
Becomes as aged, and doth *beg* the alms
Of palsied eld . . ."
Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., iii. 1.

2. With similar earnestness to request anything, solicitation for which does not make one a mendicant.

"He went to Pilate, and *begged* the body of Jesus."—*Matt.* xxvii. 58.

3. To take for granted. [II. 1.]

* **4.** To apply for one's guardianship. [II. 2.]

"I fear you will
Be *begg'd* at court, unless you come off thus."
The Wits (*O. Pl.*), viii. 509.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Logic. To beg the question:* To perpetrate the fallacy called *Petitio principii:* to assume, if an opponent will permit it, the very thing to be proved.

* **2.** *Old Law. To beg a person for a fool:* To apply to be his guardian. The petition was presented in the Court of Wards.

"Leave begging, Lynus, for such poor rewards,
Else some will *beg* thee, in the court of wards."
Harrington: Epigr., i. 10.

¶ There is a play upon the words *beg you for* in the following passage:—

"And that a great man
Did mean *to beg you for* —— his daughter."
City Match (*O. Pl.*), 314. (*Nares.*)

¶ (*a*) Crabb thus distinguishes between the verbs *to beg* and *to desire*:—"To *beg* marks the wish; to *desire*, the will and determination. *Beg* is the act of an inferior; *desire* of a superior. We *beg* a thing as a favour, we *desire* it as a right."

(*b*) To *beg, beseech, solicit, entreat, supplicate, implore, crave* are thus discriminated:—The first four of these do not mark such a state of dependence in the agent as the last three: to *beg* denotes a state of want; to *beseech, entreat*, and *solicit* a state of urgent necessity; *supplicate* and *implore*, a state of abject distress; *crave*, the lowest state of physical want. One *begs* with importunity; *beseeches* with earnestness; *entreats* by the force of reasoning and strong representation. One *solicits* by virtue of one's interest; *supplicates* by a humble address; *implores* by every mark of dejection and humiliation. *Begging* is the act of the poor when they need assistance; *beseeching* and *entreating* are resorted to by friends and equals, when they want to influence or persuade; *beseeching* is more urgent, *entreating* more argumentative. *Solicitations* are used to obtain favours which have more respect to the circumstances than the rank of the solicitor; *supplicating* and *imploring* are resorted to by sufferers for the relief of their misery, and are addressed to those who have the power of averting or increasing the calamity. *Craving* is the consequence of longing; it marks an earnestness of *supplication*, an abject state of suffering dependence.

bĕg, *s.* [Turkish *beg* = prince, chief.] [BEY.]

In Turkey, Tartary, &c.: A title for a provincial governor, or generally for an official of high rank. In India it is occasionally met with as part of an ordinary proper name, borne by persons presumably of Mogul Tartar descent, but possessed neither of official rank nor of aristocratic birth. *Beg* is essentially the same word as *Bey*, used in Tunis and other parts of Northern Africa.

"Togrul *Beg*, however, the son of Michael, the son of Sedjuk, offered himself as a leader and bond of union to the Turks."—*Mill: Hist. India* (ed. 1848), vol. ii., p. 254.

bē'-ga, bē'e-gah, * **bĭg'-gah,** *s.* [Mahratta, Hind., &c., *bigha.*]

In India: A land measure. That of Bengal is about 1,000 square yards, or one-third of an English acre. That of the Mahratta country contains 3,025 square yards, consequently 1⅓ begas will be = an English acre.

* **bĕ-găb',** *v.t.* [BYGAB.]

* **bĕg-ăir'-ĭeș,** *s.* [From O. Eng. *begare* = variegate.] Stripes or slips of cloth sewed on garments, by way of ornament, such as are now worn in liveries; pessments. [BEGARIE.]

". . . use or weare in their cleithing, or apparell, or lyning thereof, onie cloith of gold, or silver, velvot, satine, damask, taffatees, or ony *begairies*, frenyies, passments, or broderie of gold, silver, or silk, . . ."—*Acts Ja. VI.* (1581), c. 113.

* **bĕ-gâll',** * **bĕ-gâl',** *v.t.* [Eng. *be; gall.*] To gall, to chafe, to rub till soreness arise.

"And shake your sturdy trunks, ye prouder pines,
Whose swelling graines are like *begall'd* alone
With the deep furrowes of the thunder stone."
Bp. Hall: Defiance to Envy.

* **bĕ-gâl'led,** * **bĕ-gàld',** *pa. par.* [BEGALL.]

* **bĕ-găl'-lŏn,** *v.t.* [A.S. *agælwan* = to stupefy.] To frighten, to terrify. (*N.E.D.*)

* **bĕ-gā'ne,** *a.* [A.S. *begangan* = to surround.] Covered, overlaid. (*Scotch.*) [BEGONE.]

"And hous of bricht Apollo gold *begane*."
Doug.: Virgil, 162, 45.

* **bĕ-găr'-ĕit,** * **bĕ-găr'-ў-ĭt,** *pa. par.* [BEGARIE.]

* **bĕ-găr'-ĭe,** * **bĕ-găr'-ĕ,** *v.t.* [Prob. from Fr. *bigarrer* = to diversify.] (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*)

1. To variegate.

(*a*) *Gen.:* To deck with various colours.

"*Begareit* all in sundry hewis."
Lyndsay: S. P. R., ii. 103. (*Jamieson.*)

(*b*) *Spec.:* To stripe, to variegate with lines of various colours, to streak.

"All of gold wrocht was thare riche attyre,
Thar purpoure robbis *begaryit* schynand brycht."
Douglas: Virgil, 257, 15. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To besmear, to bedaub, to bespatter.

"Some Whalley's Bible did *begarie*,
By letting flee at it canarie."
Colville: Mock Poem, pt. i., 59.

bĕ-găsse', *s.* [BAGASSE.]

bĕ-găt', *pret. of* BEGET (q.v.).

"Shem . . . *begat* Arphaxad two years after the flood. And Shem lived after he *begat* Arphaxad . . ."—*Gen.* xi. 10, 11.

bĕ-gā'-vĕl, *s.* [Eng. *be*, and *gavel* (q.v.).] [BAGAVEL.] It is called also *Bethugavel*, or *Chipping-gavel* (q.v.).

* **bĕ-gâw',** * **bĕ-gâwd',** *v.t.* [Eng. *be; gaw* (q.v.).] [GEWGAW.] To deck out with gewgaws.

". . . *Begawded* with chains of gold and jewels."
North: Plutarch, p. 127. (*Richardson.*)

* **bĕ-gâw'ed,** * **bĕ-gâwd'-ĕd,** *pa. par. & a.* [BEGAW.]

* **bĕ-gâw'-ĭng,** * **bĕ-gâwd'-ĭng,** *pr. par.* [BEGAW.]

bĕ-gē'ik, *s.* [BEGUNK.]

bĕ-ĝĕm', *v.t.* [Eng. *be; gem.*] To adorn with precious gems, or anything similarly beautiful and lustrous.

"The doe awoke, and to the lawn
Begemmed with dewdrops, led her fawn."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 2.

bĕ-ĝĕm'med, *pa. par. & a.* [BEGEM.]

bĕ-ĝĕm'-mĭng, *pr. par.* [BEGEM.]

* **bĕg'-ĕn-ĭld,** * **bĕg'-ĕn-ĕlde,** *s.* [O. Eng. *begen* = to beg, and *yldo, yld, eld* = age, seniority, a man.] A mendicant.

"A bastarde, a bounde on, a *begeneldes* douhter."
Piers Plowman, p. 188. (*S. in Boucher.*)

* **bĕ-gĕs',** * **bĕ-gĕss',** *adv.* [Eng. pref. *be* = by, and *gesse* = guess; Dan. *gisse.*] By chance, at random.

"Thou lichtlies all trew properties
Of luve expresse,
And marks quhen neir a stynie thou seis,
And hits *begess*."
Scott: Evergreen, i. 113.

"I hapnit in a wilderness,
Quhair I chanst to gang in *beges*."
Rurel's Pilg. (*Watson's Coll.*), ii. 30.

bĕ-gĕt', * **bĭ-gĕt'e,** * **bў-gў'te** (pret. *begot*, † *begat*, * *begatte*, * *begate*; pa. par. *begotten, bigeten*), *v.t.* [Eng. *be; get* = to cause to get; A.S. *begytan, bigitan* (pret. *begeat*) = to get, to obtain; A.S. prefix *be*, and *getan, gytan, gitan* = to get.] [GET.]

1. *Lit.:* To engender, to generate, to procreate, to become the father of. (Used of the procreation of children.)

2. *Fig.:* To produce, to engender, to generate, to cause to come into existence. (Used of projects, ideas, or anything similar, or generally of anything which man can bring into being.)

"Till carried to excess in each domain,
This fav rite good *begets* peculiar pain."
Goldsmith: The Traveller.

bĕ-gĕt'-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *beget; -er.*]

1. *Lit.:* One who begets, one who procreates; a father.

"For what their prowess gain'd, the law declares
Is to themselves alone, and to their heirs;
No share of that goes back to the *begetter.*"
Dryden.

2. *Fig.:* A producer; as "a *begetter* of disease."

bĕg'-gą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *beg; -able.*] Able to be obtained if begged for, or at least able to be begged with a doubtful result.

"He finds it his best way to be always craving, because he lights many times upon things that are disposed of, or not *beggable.*"—*Butler's Characters.*

bĕg'-gar, * **bĕg'-gĕr,** * **bĕg'-gĕre,** *s.* [Eng. *beg, -er;* Dut. *bedelaar;* Ger. *bettler;* Ital. *piccaro.* Comp. also Sw. *tiggare;* Dan. *tigger.*] [Beg.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. One whose habitual practice is to implore people for alms, whether because he has some physical or mental defect which wholly or partially incapacitates him from working; or because (if such a thing be conceivable) all his efforts to obtain work have been uniformly abortive; or finally, in too many cases, because he is too idle to work and too shameless to blush at the meanness of casting his support on others perhaps less strong in body, and even less rich in purse, than himself.

"Bet than a lazer, or a *beggere.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 242.

"And there was a certain *beggar* named Lazarus, which was laid at his gate, full of sores, and desiring to be fed with the crumbs which fell from the rich man's table . . ."—*Luke* xvi. 20, 21.

2. One who is dependent on others for support, whatever his position in society.

"They [the non-juring clergy] naturally became *beggars* and loungers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. One who asks a favour, however legitimate; a petitioner for anything.

"What subjects will precarious kings regard?
A *beggar* speaks too softly to be heard." *Dryden.*

II. *Fig.:* One who, in a logical matter, "begs" the question; one who assumes the point in dispute, or, in a more general sense, who assumes what he does not prove.

"These shameful *beggars* of principles, who give this precarious account of the original of things, assume to themselves to be men of reason."—*Tillotson.*

B. *Old Law and Ord. Lang. Sturdy beggar:* An able-bodied man quite capable, if he liked, of working, but who will not do it because he prefers to quarter himself upon the industrious. The Act 14 Eliz., c. 5, passed in 1572, defined rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars to be "all persons whole and mighty in body, able to labour, not having land or mister, nor using any lawful merchandise, craft, or mystery." These, and coupled with them, unhappily, "all common labourers able in body, loitering and refusing to work for such reasonable wage as is commonly given"—that is, what now would be called all agricultural or other labourers on strike—were, for the first offence, to be grievously whipped and be burned through the gristle of the right ear with a hot iron an inch round; for the second should be deemed felons; and for the third suffer death, without benefit of clergy. The cruel severity of the Act made it fail of effect. The sturdy beggar continued to flourish; he does so still. He may be seen daily almost anywhere, alike in Europe and the United States; and as long as the thoughtless continue to give him alms in the street, there is no likelihood of his condescending to work.

beggar-brat, *s.* A contemptuous appellation for a child engaged in begging. A beggar's child.

beggar-maid, *s.* An unmarried female beggar.

"Young Adam Cupid, he that shot so trim,
When King Cophetua lov'd the *beggar-maid.*"
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, ii. 1.

beggar-man, *s.* A man who is a beggar.

"*Clo.* Is it a *beggar-man*?
Old Man. Madman and beggar too."
Shakesp.: King Lear, iv. 1.

Beggar-man's Oatmeal: A plant, *Alliaria officinalis.*

Beggar's Basket: A local name for a plant, *Pulmonaria officinalis.*

beggar's-brown, *s.* A light-brown snuff, which is made of the stem of tobacco; what in England is generally denominated *Scotch snuff.* (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

beggar's-lice, *s.* A vulgar name for an American boraginaceous plant—the *Echinospermum virginicum,* the hooked prickles of whose nuts or bur-like fruits adhere to the clothes of passers-by.

beggar's-ticks, *s.* A similarly vulgar name for two composite plants, also from America—the *Bidens frondosa* and the *B. connata,* the fruit of which, having two teeth or prickles, adhere to the clothes.

beggar-weed, *s.* [So called by farmers and others from its growing only in impoverished soil, or because of itself it beggars the land.] A name given by farmers in different parts of England to various weeds, specially to *Polygonum aviculare, Cuscuta trifolii, Heraclium sphondylium, Spergula arvensis,* and *Galium aparine.* (*Britten.*) [Polygonum, Cuscuta, &c.]

beggar-woman, *s.* A woman who is a beggar.

"The elder of them, being put to nurse,
Was by a *beggar-woman* stol'n away."
Shakesp.: King Henry VI., iv. 2.

bĕg'-gar, * **bĕg'-gĕr,** *v.t.* [From *beggar,* s.]

I. *Lit.:* To reduce to beggary; to impoverish. (Used of persons.)

"Wives *beggar* husbands, husbands starve their wives."
Cowper: Task, bk. ii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To impoverish. (Used of an exchequer or of finances.)

". . . her merchants were to be undersold, her customers decoyed away, her exchequer *beggared.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. To deprive. (Followed by *of.*)

"Necessity, of matter *beggar'd,*
Will nothing stick our person to arraign
In ear and ear." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 5.

3. To exhaust; to tax to the utmost the power of.

"It *beggar'd* all description."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 2.

beggar-my-neighbour, *s.* A game at cards, either the same with, or very like that of Catch-honours. (*Jamieson, &c.*) (*Eng. & Scotch.*)

bĕg'-gared, *pa. par. & a.* [Beggar, *v.*]

"Big Mars seems bankrupt in their *beggared* host."
Shakesp.: Hen. V., iv. 2.

bĕg'-gar-ĭng, * **bĕg'-gĕr-ĭng,** *pr. par. & a.* [Beggar, *v.*]

bĕg'-gar-lĭ-nĕss, * **bĕg'-gĕr-lў-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *beggarly; -ness.*] The quality of being beggarly; meanness.

"They went about to hinder the journey, by railing on the *beggarliness* of it, and discrediting of it."—*Lord Wimbledon to the Duke of Buckingham. Cabala* (1654), p. 136. (*Todd.*)

bĕg'-gar-lў, * **bĕg'-gĕr-lў,** * **bĕg'-gĕr-lўe,** *a. & adv.* [Eng. *beggar; -ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Of persons:* Like a beggar, poor-looking, mean.

"Who, that beheld such a bankrupt *beggarly* fellow as Cromwell entering the parliament house with a threadbare, torn cloak, and greasy hat, could have suspected that he should, by the murder of one king and the banishment of another, ascend the throne?"—*South.*

2. *Of things:* Suitable for a beggar; like that of a beggar; mean, contemptible.

"As children multiplied and grew, the household of the priest became more and more *beggarly.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

B. *As adverb:* In a manner suitable to a beggar; meanly, indigently. (In a literal or in a figurative sense.)

"Touching God himself, hath he revealed that it is his delight to dwell *beggarly*? And that he taketh no pleasure to be worshipped, saving only in poor cottages?"—*Hooker.*

bĕg'-gar-ў, * **bĕg'-gĕr-ў,** * **bĕg'-gĕr-ўe,** *s.* [Eng. *beggar; -y.*]

1. *Of persons:* The state or condition of an habitual beggar; indigence.

"Gaunt *Beggary,* and Scorn."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 76.

2. *Of things:* Poverty; indigence.

"There's *beggary* in the love that can be reckon'd."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 1.

bĕgged, * **bĕg'-gĕde,** *pa. par. & a.* [Beg.]

* **beg'-gild,** *s.* [O. Eng. *beggen* = to beg; fem. ending *-ild.*] A beggar.

"Hit is *beggilde* rihte uorte beren bagge ou bac."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 168.

bĕg'-gĭng, * **bĕg'-gўnge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Beg, *v.*]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

¶ *Begging Friar* (*Ch. Hist.*): A friar who, having taken a vow of poverty, supported himself by begging. [Mendicant Orders.]

"The songs of minstrels and the tales of *begging* friars."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of begging for, or soliciting anything. *Spec.,* the act of soliciting alms.

"1 *Fish.* No, friend, cannot you beg? Here's them in our country of Greece gets more with *begging* than we can do with working."—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, ii. 1.

2. *Logic:* The act of assuming what is not conceded, as in the phrase "a *begging* of the question."

bĕg'-gĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *begging; -ly.*] Like a beggar; as a beggar would do.

"Even my bonnet—how *beggingly* she looks at that."—*Miss Mitford: Our Village*, i. 51. (*N.E.D.*)

* **bĕg'-gĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *begging; -ness.*] Neediness, beggary.

"Ther shal come to thee . . . thi *beggingnesse* as a man armyd."—*Wycliffe* (*Prov.* xxiv. 34).

Bĕg'-hards, Bĕg'-uards, Bŏg'-ards, *s. pl.* [Low Lat. *beghardus, begehardus, begiardus,* from *Lambert Bègue,* who appears to have been the founder of some religious lay brotherhoods in the twelfth century.]

Church History:

1. Certain religious people who associated themselves into a kind of monastic lodging-house under a chief, whilst they were unmarried, retiring when they pleased. As they often supported themselves by weaving, they were sometimes called "Brother Weavers." They first attracted notice in the Netherlands in the thirteenth century. They were established at Antwerp in 1228, and adopted the third rule of St. Francis in 1290. (*Mosheim.*)

2. The body described under 1 seems to have lingered in diminishing numbers till the seventeenth cent., when they were absorbed by the "tertiaries" of the Franciscans. By the third rule of St. Francis, those might have a certain loose connection with this order, who, without forsaking their worldly business, or forbearing to marry, yet dressed poorly, were continent, prayerful, and grave in manners.

3. Used loosely as an abusive epithet for the Albigenses, Waldenses, &c.

* **bĕ-ghost',** *v.t.* [Pref. *be-,* and Eng. *ghost.*]

1. To make a ghost of.

2. To endow with a spirit or soul. (*N.E.D.*)

bĕ-gĭlt', *a.* [Eng. *be; gilt.*] Gilded over.

"Six maids attending on her, attired with buckram bridelaces *begilt*, . . ."—*B. Jonson: Underwoods.*

bĕ-gĭn', * **bĕ-gĭn'ne,** * **bĭ-gўn'ne,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *beginnan* (pret. *began,* pa. par. *begunnen*), *aginnan, anginnan, ingingan, onginnan, ongynnan;* from *a, an, in,* or *on,* and *gynnan* = to begin; O. S. & O. H. Ger. *beginnan;* Sw. *begynna;* Dan. *begynde;* Dut. & Ger. *beginnen;* Lat. *gigno* = to bring forth; Gr. γίγνομαι (*gignomai*), and γένω (*genō*); from the root *gen,* Sansc. *gan* = to be born, and *ǵâganmi* = to beget, or to bring forth.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To commence action; to pass from inaction to action.

". . . yat alle ye bretheren and sisteren of yis fraternite shul kepen and *begynnen* her deuocioun on ye euen of ye feste of ye Trinitee, . . ."—*Eng. Gilds* (*Early Eng. Text Soc.*), p. 25.

2. To trace the first ground, element, or existence of anything.

"The apostle *begins* our knowledge in the creatures, which leads us to the knowledge of God."—*Locke.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To come into being, or commence or enter on any particular state of existence.

(*a*) To come into being. (Used of persons or things.)

"Ere the base laws of servitude *began*,
When wild in woods the noble savage ran."
Dryden.

(*b*) To commence or enter on any particular state of existence; to commence, to arise.

"All *began*,
All ends, in love of God and love of man."—*Pope.*

2. To commence any action or course of action; to take the first step from non-action to action; to do the first act, or part of an act.

"Then they *began* at the ancient men which were before the house."—*Ezek.* ix. 6.

¶ *Begin* is often followed half-transitively by an infinitive.

"Now and then a sigh he stole,
And tears *began* to flow." *Dryden.*

¶ *To begin with:* To commence with; to select any particular person or thing as the first of a series.

"A lesson which requires so much time to learn, had need be early *begun* with."—*Govern. of the Tongue.*

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes the verbs to *begin*, to *commence*, and to *enter upon*:—"*Begin* and *commence* are so strictly allied in signification, that it is not easy to discover the difference in their application, although a minute difference does exist. To *begin* respects the order of time; to *commence*, the exertion of setting about a thing. *Begin* is opposed to *end*; *commence*, to *complete*: a person *begins* a thing with a view to ending it; he *commences* with the view of completing it. To *begin* is either transitive or intransitive; to *commence* is mostly transitive: a speaker *begins* by apologising; he *commences* his speech with an apology. To *begin* is used either for things or persons; to *commence*, for persons only: all things have their *beginning*; in order to effect anything we must make a *commencement*. *Begin* is more colloquial than *commence*: thus we say, to *begin* the work, to *commence* operations. To *commence* and *enter upon* are as closely allied in sense as the former words; they differ principally in application: to *commence* seems rather to denote the making an experiment; to *enter upon*, that of first doing what has not been tried before: we *commence* an undertaking; we *enter upon* an employment." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **bĕ-gĭn´ne,** *s.* [From *begin*, v.] Beginning.

"Let no whit thee dismay
The hard *beginne* that meets thee in the dore."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iii. 21.

bĕ-gĭn´-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *begin*; *-er*. In Dut. *beginner*; Sw. *begynnare*; Dan. *begynder*.]

1. One who originates anything; one who is the first to do anything.

"Socrates maketh Ignatius, the Bishop of Antioch, the first *beginner* thereof, even under the apostles themselves."—*Hooker.*

2. One whose study of a science or practice of an art has just commenced; one inexperienced in what he is doing or professing to do; a young learner or practitioner.

"Our choir would scarcely be excused,
Even as a band of raw *beginners*."
Byron: Hours of Idleness; Granta.

bĕ-gĭn´-nĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Begin.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & participial adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

I. The act of commencing to do.

"This *beginning* of miracles did Jesus in Cana of Galilee."—*John* ii. 11.

II. The state of commencing to be.

"Youth, what man's age is like to be, doth show;
We may our end by our *beginning* know."
Denham.

III. The commencement or cause of anything.

1. The time or date of the commencement of anything.

(*a*) The moment in bygone time in which the heavens and the earth—*i.e.* the material universe—came into existence at the fiat of the Creator.

"In the *beginning* God created the heaven and the earth."—*Gen.* i. 1.

(*b*) From everlasting, from eternity.

"In the *beginning* was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God."—*John* i. 1.

2. The first part of anything.

"The causes and designs of an action are the *beginning*; the effects of these causes, and the difficulties that are met with in the execution of these designs, are the middle; and the unravelling and resolution of these difficulties are the end."—*Broome.*

3. That which causes anything.

"Wherever we place the *beginning* of motion, whether from the head or the heart, the body moves and acts by a consent of all its parts."—*Swift.*

4. That from which anything grows or develops.

"The understanding is passive; and whether or not it will have these *beginnings* and materials of knowledge, is not in its own power."—*Locke.*

bĕ-gĭn´-nĭng-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *beginning*; *-less.*] Without a beginning.

"Melchisedeck, in a typical or mystical way, was *beginningless*, and endless in his existence."—*Barrow: Serm.* ii. 307.

bĕ-gĭrd´, † **bĕ-gĭrt´** (pret. & pa. par. *begirt*, *begirded*), *v.t.* [A.S. *begyrdan*, *begredan* = (1) to begird, to surround, (2) to clothe, (3) to defend, to fortify; Ger. *begürten*; Goth. *begairdan*.]

I. *Literally:* To encircle with a girdle; to place a literal girdle round the body or anything else.

II. *Figuratively:* To encircle with anything else than an aërial girdle.

1. *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

"And, Lentulus, *begirt* you Pompey's house."
B. Jonson: Catiline, iii. 3.

2. *Spec.:* To encircle with hostile works with the view of besieging.

"It was so closely *begirt* before the king's march into the west, that the council humbly desired his majesty that he would relieve it."—*Clarendon.*

bĕ-gĭrd´-ĕd, bĕ-gĭrt´, *pa. par. & a.* [Begird.]

bĕ-gĭrd´-ĭng, * **bĕ-gĭrt´-ĭng,** *pr. par. & a.* [Begird.]

"He describes them as *begirting* the hair-bulbs."—*Todd and Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 407.

bĕ-gĭrt´ (1), *v.* [Begird.]

bĕ-gĭrt´ (2), *pa. par. & a.* [Begirded.]

bĕg´-lĕr-bĕg, bĕg´-lĭ-ĕr-bêy, *s.* [Turk. = lord of lords.] [Beg.]

In Turkey: A title for a provincial governor, next in dignity beneath the Grand Vizier. He has under him several begs, agas, &c.

bĕg´-lĕr-bĕg-lĭk, *s.* [Turkish.]

In Turkey: The province ruled over by a beglerbeg (q.v.).

bĕg´-lĭ-ĕr-bêy, *s.* [Beglerbeg.]

bĕ-glôom, *v.t.* [Eng. pref. *be*; *gloom*.] To cast gloom over; to render gloomy.

"I should rather endeavour to support your mind, than *begloom* it with my own melancholy."—*Badcock to Dr. White* (1787). *Statement of Dr. White's Obligations*, &c., p. 82.

bĕ-gnâ´w (*g* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*; *gnaw*.] To gnaw (*lit.* & *fig.*).

"The worm of conscience still *begnaw* thy soul."
Shakesp.: Richard III., I. 3.

bĕ-gnâw´ed, *pa. par. & a.* [Begnaw.]

bĕ-gnâw´-ĭng, *pr. par.* [Begnaw.]

* **bĕ-gō´,** *v.t.* [A.S. *begangan* = to go after, to perform, to dispatch, to attend, to be near, to surround, to worship.]

1. To perform, to accomplish. (*S. in Boucher.*)

2. To surround. (*S. in Boucher.*)

¶ Occurs only as past participle and participial adjective. [Begone.]

† **bĕ-gŏd´,** *v.t.* [Eng. *be*, and *god*.] To make a god of, to deify.

† **bĕ-gŏd´-dĕd,** *pa. par. & adj.* [Begod.]

"High-flown perfectionists,—what is yet more execrable, when they are come to the height of their *begodded* condition, &c., cannot sin, do what they will."—*More: Myst. of Godliness*, p. 510.

† **bĕ-gŏd´-dĭng,** *pr. par.* [Begod.]

* **bĕ-gŏn´e,** * **bĕ-gŏn´ne,** * **bĕ-gō´,** * **bĭ-gō´,** * **bỹ-gō´,** *pa. par. & a.* [A.S. *begangan* = to go after, to perform, to dispatch, to lie near, to surround, to worship.]

1. Gone far, sunk deep, especially in woe or in weal; beset with.

". . . is with treasour so full *begone*."—*Gower: Conf. Amant.*, bk. v.

". . . so deep was her wo *begonne*."
Rom. of the Rose.

"He is rich and well *bego*."—*Gower: Conf. Amant.*, bk. iv.

¶ It still appears in the word *woe-begone* (q.v.).

2. Surrounded.

"The bridles were, for the nones,
Bygo with precIouse stones."
Chron. of Eng. in Ritson's Romances. (*S. in Boucher.*)

bĕ-gŏn´e, *interj.* [Imperative of verb *to be*, and past participle of *go*.] Begone, get you gone, go, go away, depart, quit my presence!

"*Begone!* nor dare the hallowed stream to stain.
She fled, for ever banish'd from the train."
Addison.

bĕ-gō´-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Michael Begon, a Frenchman born in 1638, who promoted botany.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Begoniaceæ (Begoniads). [Begoni-

Begonia.

aceæ.] Several species are cultivated in greenhouses, in flower-pots, in houses, and in similar situations.

bĕ-gō-nĭ-ā´-çē-æ (*Latin*), **bĕ-gō´-nĭ-ăd** (*Eng.*), *s. pl.* [Begonia.]

Bot.: An order of plants, classed by Lindley under his XXIVth or Cucurbital alliance. The flowers are unisexual. The sepals superior, coloured; in the males four, two being within the others and smaller than them; in the females five, two being smaller than the rest. The stamina are indefinite; the ovary is inferior, winged, three-celled, with three double polyspermous placentæ in the axis. The fruit is membranous, three-celled, with an indefinite number of minute seeds. The flowers, which are in cymes, are pink; the leaves are alternate, and toothed with scarious stipules. Genera, 2; species 159 (*Lindley*, 1847). Localities, the East and West Indies, &c. [Begonia.]

* **bĕ-gŏn´ne,** *pa. par. & a.* [Bego, *v.*, and Begone.]

† **bĕ-gō´re,** *v.t.* [Eng. pref. *be*, and *gore*.] Occurs only in past par. *begored* = besmeared with gore.

"Besides, ten thousand monsters foule abhor'd
Did wait about it, gaping griesly, all *begor'd*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. xi. 2.

bĕ-gŏt´, bĕ-gŏt´-tĕn, *pa. par., a., & s.* [Beget.]

1. *Lit.:* Generated, produced.

"Found that the issue was not his *begot*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 5.

". . . the only *begotten* Son of God."—*John* iii. 18.

2. *Script.:* To be the Divine cause or the human instrument in producing regeneration within a sinful soul.

"We know that whosoever is born of God sinneth not; but he that is *begotten* of God keepeth himself, and that wicked one toucheth him not."—1 *John* v. 18.

". . . my son Onesimus, whom I have *begotten* in my bonds."—*Philemon* 10.

3. *Script. Of God:* To stand to the eternal "Son of God" in such a mysterious relation as to warrant the latter to be called "the only *begotten* Son of God."

"For God so loved the world, that he gave his only *begotten* Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life."—*John* iii. 16.

bĕ-gôû´k, bĕ-gôw´k, *s.* [Eng. pref. *be*, and Scotch *gowk*, *gawk* = a fool.] The act of jilting or making a fool of.

"If he has gi'en you the *begowk*, lat him gang, my woman; ye'll get anither an' a better."—*Saxon and Gael.*, ii. 32. (*Jamieson.*)

bĕ-gôû´th, bĕ-gôû´de, *pret. of verb* Begin. Began. (*Scotch.*)

"The West Kynryk *begouth* to rys,
As the East *begouth* to fayle."
Wyntown, Prol. 27. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bĕ-grā´çe,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *grace*.] To endow with grace. (Occurs only in the past participle.)

* **bĕ-grā´çed,** *pa. par. & a.* [Begrace.]

* **begrauin,** *pa. par.* [Begraved.]

* **bĕ-grā´ve** (1), *v.t.* [A.S. *begrafan*, *bigrafan*.] In Dut. *begraven*; Ger. *begraben* = to begrave;

Goth. *bigraban* = to dig up.] To commit to the grave, to bury.

"That he wald suffir to be caryit from thence
Thay corpis dede. . . .
To suffir thame *begrauin* for to be."
Doug.: Virgil, 363, 48.

* **bĕ-grā've** (2), *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *grave*, v.t. & pa. par. *begrave*.] To grave, to engrave.

"[He] stood upon a foote on highte
Of borned golde; and with great sleight
Of workmanship it was *begrave*."
Gower: Conf. Am., bk. 1.

* **bĕ-grā'ved, bĕ-grāv'-ĕn, * begrauin,** *pa. par. & a.* [BEGRAVE (1).]

* **bĕ-grā'v-ĭng,** *pr. par. & a.* [BEGRAVE (1).]

bĕ-grē'aṣe, *v.t.* [Eng. pref. *be*, and *grease*.] To cover with grease. (*Minsheu.*)

bĕ-grē'aṣed, *pa. par. & a.* [BEGREASE.]

bĕ-grē'aṣ-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [BEGREASE.]

* **bĕ-grē'de** (pret. **bĕ-grăd'de**), *v.t.* [Eng. & A.S. pref. *be*, and A.S. *grædan*; O. Eng. *grede* = to say, to cry, to call.] To cry out against.

"The fugheles that the er *begradde*."
Hule and Nightingale, 1,132. (*S. in Boucher.*)

* **bĕ-grŏt'te,** *pa. par.* [A.S. *gretan* = (1) to go, to meet, to approach; (2) to greet, to salute; (3) to touch.] Saluted.

"The teris lete he fall, and tendirly
With hertlie lufe *begrette* hir thus in hy."
Doug.: Virgil, 179, 44.

bĕ-grī'me, *v.t.* [Eng. pref. *be*, and *grime*.] To soil with soot, the black material which adheres to the outside of pots and pans, or anything similar.

". . . bands of dragoons, spent with running and riding, and *begrimed* with dust."—*Macaulay: Hist Eng.*, ch. xvi.

bĕ-grī'med, *pa. par. & a.* [BEGRIME.]

bĕ-grī'm-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [BEGRIME.]

bĕ-grŭdg'e, *v.t.* [Eng. pref. *be*, and *grudge*.] To grudge.

"None will have cause to *begrudge* the beauty or height of corner-stones . . ."—*Standard of Equality*, § 25.

bĕ-grŭdg'ed, *pa. par. & a.* [BEGRUDGE.]

bĕ-grŭdg'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BEGRUDGE.]

* **bĕ-grût'-tĕn,** *a.* [Sw. *begråta* = to weep for, to deplore.] Having the face disfigured with weeping. (*Jamieson.*)

bĕ-guī'le, * bĕ-gī'le, * bī-gȳ'le, * bȳ gȳle, *v.t.* [Eng. *be*, *guile*. O. Fr. *guiler* = to deceive.]

I. To deceive by means of guileful conduct or words.

* 1. To cover up with guile; guilefully to hide.

"So *beguil'd*
With outward honesty."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece.

2. To deceive by means of a false statement.

"Why wol he thus himself and us *bigyle*?"
Chaucer: C. T., 8,128.

II. To allure or lure to or from any place, course of conduct, &c.

(*a*) To anything.

"And the woman said, The serpent *beguiled* me, and I did eat."—*Gen.* iii. 13.

(*b*) From anything.

"Perceives not Lara that his anxious page
Beguiles his charger from the combat's rage."
Byron: Lara, ii. 15.

III. To cause to mistake, to cause to commit an error, without reference to the means by which this has been brought about. (*Scotch.*)

"I thank my God he never *beguiled* me yet."—*Walker: Remark. Passages* p. 10.

"*I'm saer beguil'd*" is = I have fallen into a great mistake. (*Jamieson.*)

IV. To thwart; to disappoint.

1. To thwart or elude by artifice.

¶ In this sense the object of the verb may be a person or a thing.

"In wretchedness deprive that benefit,
To end itself by death? 'Tis yet some comfort,
When misery could *beguile* the tyrant's rage."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 6.

2. To disappoint.

"The Lord Abyan comes to the road of Aberlcen still looking for the coming of his soldiers, but he was *beguiled*."—*Spalding*, i. 165. (*Jamieson.*)

V. To remove tedium or weariness; to give pleasing amusement to the mind, and so make time slip pleasantly away.

"Nought, without thee, my weary soul *beguiles*."
Hemans: Sonnet, 271.

bĕ-guī'le, *s.* [From *beguile*, v. (q.v.).] A deception, a trick; "the slip;" a disappointment.

"Ere I came back, and well I wat short while,
Was I a coming, I gets the *beguile*,
Nae thing I finds. . . ."
Ross: Helenore, p. 70. (*Jamieson.*)

bĕ-guī'led, * bĕ-guȳ'ld, *pa. par. & a.* [BEGUILE.]

bĕ-guī'le-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *beguilement*.] The act of beguiling; the state of being beguiled; that which beguiles.

bĕ-guī'l-ĕr, * bĕ-gī'l-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *beguile*, *-er*.] One who beguiles; an allurer, a deceiver, a cheat.

"To-day a *beguiler*, to-morrow beguiled."
Wodrvephe: Sp. & Eng. Gr. (1623), p. 476.

bĕ-guī'l-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BEGUILE, *v.*]

A. *As present participle & participial adj.:*

"'Tis flown—the vision: and the sense
Of that *beguiling* influence:"
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

B. *As substantive:* The act of deceiving people by living or speaking falsehood.

"For further I could say, *This man's untrue*,
And knew the patterns of his foul *beguiling*."
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint.

bĕ-guī'l-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *beguiling*, *-ly*.] In a manner to beguile. (*Webster.*)

† **bĕ-guī'l-tĭed,** *pa. par. & a.* [BEGUILTY.]

† **bĕ-guī'l-tȳ,** *v.t.* [Pref. *be-*, and Eng. *guilty* (q.v.).] To render guilty.

"Dost at once *beguilty* thine own conscience with sordid bribery."—*Bp. Sanderson: Sermons.*

† **bĕ-guī'l-tȳ-ĭng,** *pr. par.* [BEGUILTY.]

bĕg'-ŭĭn, *s.* [From Fr. *béguin*, the masculine form of *béguine*.] A Beghard. [BEGHARDS.]

beguinage (as **bĕg'-ĭn-azh,** or **bĕg'-ĭn-ĭj**), *s.* [Eng. *beguin(e)*; *-age*; Fr. *béguinage* = a house for beguines (q.v.).] A community of beguines; a religious house for beguines. In the Low Countries the name is often used for the quarter of the town in which such a house is situated.

"The house at Little Gidding bore no resemblance whatever to a *beguinage*."—*Quarterly Review*, xxii. 94. (*N.E.D.*)

bĕ-guīne', bĕg'-ŭĭne, *s.* [Fr. *béguine*, from Med. Lat. *beguina*, *begina* = a follower of *Lambert le Bègue*, the founder.] [BEGHARDS.]

Church History:

1. A name for a member of one of the associations of praying women which arose in the Netherlands in the thirteenth century, the first being formed at Nivelles, in Brabant, in A.D. 1226, and spreading rapidly in the adjoining countries. They were founded by Lambert le Bègue (*i.e.*, Lambert the Stammerer), a priest of Liège, in the twelfth century. They used to weave cloth, live together under a directress, and leave on being married, or indeed whenever they pleased, for they were bound by no vows. They still exist in some of the Belgian towns, notably at Ghent, where they are renowned as makers of lace, though under different rules from those formerly observed.

"To write at once to the Superior of the *Béguines*."
—*C. Kingsley: Yeast*, ch. x.

2. A name given also to those members of the communities described above who in the seventeenth century joined the tertiaries of St. Francis.

¶ Used also attributively: as, a *béguine* convent.

"The *Béguine* convents which they visited."—*W. M. Thackeray: Pendennis*, ii., ch. xix.

* **bĕ-gŭll',** *v.t.* [Pref. *be-*, and Eng. *gull* (q.v.).] To impose upon; to gull; to deceive.

bĕ-gŭm', *v.t.* [Eng. *be*, *gum*.] To cover or smear with gum. (*Swift.*)

bē'-gŭm, *s.* [Hindustani *begum*.] A lady, princess, or woman of high rank. (Used chiefly of Mohammedan queens regnant, as the *Begum* of Bhopal.)

bĕ-gŭn' (*Eng.*), *** bĕ-gŭn'-nŷn** (*O. Scotch*), *pret. & pa. par.* [BEGIN.]

A. *As preterite of* begin:

"Those mysteries, that since the world *begun*
Lay hid in darkness and eternal night."
Sir J. Davies.

B. *As past participle of* begin:

"Being confident of this very thing, that he which hath *begun* a good work in you will perform it until the day of Jesus Christ."—*Phil.* i. 6.

† **bĕ-gŭnk',** *v.t.* [BEGUNK, *v.*] To cheat, to deceive. *Spec.*, to jilt in love.

"Whose sweetheart has *begunked* him won his heart,
Then left him all forlorn to dree the smart?"
Village Fair: Blackw. Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 426. (*Jamieson.*)

bĕ-gŭnk', bĕ-gĭn'k, bĕ-gē'ĭk, *s.* [Eng. & Scotch prefix *be*, and A.S. *geac*, *gæc* = (1) a cuckoo, a gawk, (2) a simpleton.] [GAWK, GOWK.]

1. *Generally:* A trick, or illusion, which exposes one to ridicule.

"Now Cromwell's gane to Nick, and ane ca'd Monk
Has play'd the Rumple a right slee *begunk*."
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 88.

2. *Specially:* The act of jilting one in love. (Used either of a male or of a female.)

"Our sex are shy, and wi' your leave they think
Wha yields o'er soon fu' aft gets the *beginк*."
Morison's Poems, p. 137. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bĕ-gŭn'-nŷn,** *pr. par.* The same as BEGINNING. (*Scotch.*)

bĕ-gŭt'-tæ, *s.* [Low Lat., from O. L. Ger. and Dut. *begutte*.] The same as BEGUINES (q.v.).

* **bĕ-guȳ'ld,** *pa. par. & adj.* [BEGUILED.]

* **bêh,** *pa. par.* [A.S. *beah*, pret. of *bugan* = to bow, bend, submit, yield.]

"Hire love me lustnede uch word
Ant *bah* him to me over bord."
Ritson: Ancient Songs, i. 61. (*S. in Boucher.*)

bĕ-ha'd, *pret. of v.* [BEHOLD.] (*Scotch.*)

* **bĕ-hâld to,** *v.t.* [BEHOLD TO.]

bĕ-hâl'-den, bĕ-hăd'-dĕn, *pa. par.* [BEHOLDEN.] (*Scotch.*)

bĕ-half', * bĕ-half'e (*l* silent), *s.* [Mid. Eng. *behalve*, *bihalve*, found only in the phrase *in*, *on*, or *upon behalve*, used for *on halve*, from A.S. *on healfe* = on the side or part of. This has been confused with Mid. Eng. *behalve*, *behalves* = near, by the side of.]

1. Favour, advantage, support, or vindication. (Noting action for the advantage of.)

"For unto you it is given in the *behalf* of Christ, not only to believe on him, but also to suffer for his sake."—*Phil.* i. 29.

2. Lieu, stead (noting substitution for). (Used specially when one appears instead of another, as an advocate for a client, &c.)

bĕ-hăp'-pĕn, *v.i.* [Eng. *be*, *happen*.] To happen to.

"This is the greatest shame, and foulest scorn,
Which unto any knight *behappen* may,
To lose the badge that should his deeds display."
Spenser: F. Q., V. xi. 52.

bĕ-hăp'-pĕn-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BEHAPPEN.]

bĕ-hā've, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *have*; A.S. *behabban*, *behæbban* = (1) to compass, surround, or contain; (2) to restrain, to detain; Ger. *gehaben* = (1) to behave, (2) to fare.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. *Not reflexively:* To exercise, to employ, to discipline.

"With such sober and unnoted passion
He did *behave* his anger ere 'twas spent,
As if he had but prov'd an argument."
Shakesp.: Timon, iii. 5.

2. *Reflexively:* To conduct (one's self), to comport (one's self).

"Thou hast worthily *behaved* thyself . . ."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. ii.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Of persons:* To conduct one's self; to comport one's self. (Used in a good or in a bad sense.)

"Though severely mortified, he *behaved* like a man of sense and spirit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. *Chem.: Of things:* To act or appear when treated in a certain way.

". . . I would ask you to observe how the metal *behaves* when its molecules are thus successively set free."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), iv. 88.

bĕ-hā'ved, *pa. par.* [BEHAVE.]

bĕ-hāv'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BEHAVE.]

bĕ-hāv'-ĭng (plur. *** bĕ-hā'v-ŭng-ĭs**), *s.* Behaviour, manners, deportment. (*Scotch.*)

"The Scottis began to rise vik day in esperance of letteris or ambassatis sowing their kyng follow the behaviyng of his counsaillar Galdus, and reddy to refourme al chartouris of his realme."—*Bellend. Cron.*, bk. v., ch. 2. (*Jamieson.*)

bē-hā′-vi-ŏr, †bē-hā′-vi-oūr, *s.* [Eng. *behav(e)*; *ior, or iour.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. Outward deportment; such conduct as is visible to the eye; carriage.

1. *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

"And he changed his *behaviour* before them, and feigned himself mad in their hands."—*1 Sam.* xxi. 13.

"In his *behaviour* on a field of battle malice itself could find little to censure."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ Shakespeare has *behaviours* in the plural just as we say *manners*. (*Jul. Cæs.*, i. 2; *All's Well*, i. 3.)

2. *Specially:*

(1) Such outward deportment as is fitted favourably to impress.

"The beautiful prove accomplished, but not of great spirit; and study, for the most part, rather *behaviour* than virtue."—*Bacon.*

(2) Gesture, posture, attitude, specially of a graceful kind.

"He marked, in Dora's dancing, good grace and handsome *behaviour*."—*Sidney.*

". . . the gesture of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the *behaviour* of humility."—*Hooker.*

†II. Conduct, including what is within the heart and unseen, no less than what is visible.

"To him who hath a prospect of the state that attends men after this life, depending on their *behaviour* here, the measures of good and evil are changed."—*Locke.*

¶ (*a*) *To be on one's behaviour:* To be so situated that one is likely to suffer considerably if, following the natural bent of his inclinations, he behave ill.

"Tyrants themselves are *upon their behaviour* to a superiour power."—*L'Estrange.*

(*b*) *To hold an office on one's good behaviour:* To hold an office while one's behaviour continues good.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Scots Law* (*of persons*). *Behaviour as heir* (*gestio pro hærede*): Procedure as if one were the admitted heir of an estate. If on the death of a landed or other proprietor, the son, or the person entitled to claim to be his heir, forbear to do this in any formal way, but at the same time quietly assume the privileges of heirship, as, for instance, by drawing rents from the tenantry, his "behaviour," as if he were "heir," makes him liable for the obligations of the previous possessor. Having informally assumed possession of his assets, he cannot repudiate his debts.

2. *Chem.* (*of things*): Appearance presented in certain specified circumstances.

"When the *behavior* of a substance containing a sulphide or arsenic is to be ascertained by heating with borax."—*Plattner: Use of the Blowpipe* (Muspratt's ed., 1850), p. 60.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between the words *behaviour*, *conduct*, *carriage*, *deportment*, and *demeanour*:—"*Behaviour* respects corporeal or mental actions; *conduct*, mental actions; *carriage*, *deportment*, and *demeanour* are different species of behaviour." "*Behaviour* respects all actions exposed to the notice of others; *conduct*, the general line of a person's moral proceedings: we speak of a person's *behaviour* at table or in company, in a ballroom, in the street, or in public; of his *conduct* in the management of his private concerns, in the direction of his family, or in his different relations with his fellow-creatures. *Behaviour* applies to the minor morals of society; *conduct*, to those of the first moment: in our intercourse with others we may adopt a civil or polite, a rude or boisterous, *behaviour*; in our serious transactions we may adopt a peaceable, discreet, or prudent, a rash, dangerous, or mischievous *conduct*. A *behaviour* is good or bad; a *conduct* is wise or foolish." "*Carriage* respects simply the manner of *carrying* the body; *deportment* includes both the action and the *carriage* of the body in performing the action; *demeanour* respects only the moral character or tendency of the action; *deportment* is said only of those exterior actions that have an immediate reference to others: *demeanour*, of the general *behaviour* as it relates to the circumstances and situation of the individual: the *carriage* is that part of *behaviour* which is of the first importance to attend to in young persons." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

bē-hēad′, *v.t.* [A.S. *beheafdian.*]

1. *Lit.:* To deprive of the head, to decapitate, to decollate. (Used of men, rarely of animals.)

"But when Herod heard thereof, he said, It is John whom I *beheaded*."—*Mark* vi. 16.

". . . the heifer that is *beheaded* in the valley."—*Deut.* xxi. 6.

2. *Fig.:* To destroy.

". . . the first that with us made way to repair the decays thereof by *beheading* superstition, was King Henry the Eighth."—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol.*, bk. iv., ch. xiv., § 7.

bē-hēad′-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BEHEAD.]

bē-hēad′-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [BEHEAD.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. and participial adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.* (A.S. *beheafdung*): The act of beheading; the state of being beheaded; a kind of capital punishment in which the head is severed from the body by the stroke of some sharp instrument. The Romans inflicted it, at an earlier period, by an axe, or subsequently by a sword; the English by an axe, the Scotch by an instrument called a "maiden," the French by the guillotine. It has generally been regarded as a more honourable method of death than that by hanging, and in England was reserved to the nobility.

"His *beheading* he underwent with all Christian magnanimity."—*Clarendon.*

* **bē-hĕcht′** (*ch* guttural), *v.t.* [A.S. *behatan* = to vow, to promise; *behat* = a promise.] To promise. (*Scotch.*) [BEHIGHT (3).]

"Dido heyrat comouit I you *behecht*,
For hir departing followschip redy made."
Douglas: Virgil, 24, 25. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bē-hĕcht′** (*ch* guttural), **bē-hē′te,** *s.* [From *behecht*, v.] Promise, behest. (*Scotch.*)

"Now ye haue experience how facill the Britonis bene to moue new trubill, so full of wyndis and vane *behechtis*."—*Bellend.: Cron.*, bk. viii., ch. 6.

* **bē-hĕl′,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *hel* = hell.] To torture as with the pains of hell.

"Satan, Death, and Hell, were his inveterate foes, that either drew him to perdition, or did *behel* and wrack him with the expectation of them."—*Hewyt: Serm.* (1658), p. 72.

bē-hĕld′, *pa. par.* & *pret.* [BEHOLD, *v.t.*]

"And Mary Magdalene and Mary the mother of Joses *beheld* where he was laid."—*Mark* xv. 47.

bē′-hĕ-mŏth, *s.* [In Ger., &c., *behemoth*. From Heb. בְּהֵמוֹת (*behemoth*), (1) the plural of בְּהֵמָה (*behémah*) = beasts, specially the domestic quadrupeds, but also wild beasts; from obsolete root בָּהַם (*baham*) = to shut, to be dumb. In this latter case the plural form is the "plural of excellence or majesty" (PLURAL), unless indeed the opinion of Jablonski be correct, that there is in the old Coptic (Egyptian) language a word *pehemout* = water-ox, which could easily be transformed into the Heb. *behemoth*. Compare also Arab. *bahaym* = beasts, brutes, wild beasts, *bahimat* = a quadruped, an animal wild or tame.] The animal described in Job xl. 15—24. It is probably the hippopotamus, which in the time of Job seems to have been found in the Nile below the cataracts, though now it is said to occur only above them. A second opinion entertained is that Job's behemoth was the elephant; whilst a few scholars make the less probable conjecture that it was the rhinoceros.

"Behold now *behemoth*, which I made with thee; he eateth grass as an ox."—*Job* xl. 15.

bē′-hĕn, bĕk′-ĕn, bĕn, *s.* [Said to be corrupt Arabic.] A name given to several plants.

1. *Silene inflata*, formerly called *Silene Behen*, and *Cucubalus Behen*, a caryophyllaceous plant.

2. *Serratula Behen*, a composite one. [See also BEHENIC ACID.]

bē-hĕn′-ĭc ăç′-ĭd, bĕn′-ĭç ăç′-ĭd, *s.* [From *behen* (q.v.).] A monatomic fatty acid, $C_{21}.H_{43}.CO.OH$, obtained by the saponification of oil of ben, which is expressed from the fruits of *Moringa Nux Behen*. It is a white crystalline fat, and melts at 76°.

bē-hĕst′, * bē-hĕst′e, * beheast, *s.* [In A.S. *behæs* = a self-command, a vow, a promise; Ger. *geheiss* = bidding, command.] [HEST.]

* 1. A promise.

"As he caused Moises to conuay his whole people out of Egypt . . . into the land of *beheste*."—*Sir T. More's Works.* (*S. in Boucher.*)

2. A command, a precept, a mandate.

". . . let every nation hear
The high *behest*, and every heart obey."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

* **bē-hē′te,** *v.t.* [BEHIGHT.]

* **bē-hē′te′,** *s.* [BEHECHT.] (*Scotch.*)

* **be-hewe′ (hewe** as **hū),** *v.t.* [Eng. *be*; *hue.*] To render of a certain hue.

"For it was all of golde *behewe*."
Chaucer: House of Fame.

* **bē-hī′ght, * bē-hī′ghte, * bē-hī-te′, * bē-hē′te, * bȳ hī′ghte, * bȳ-hēet, * bȳ-hēt, * bē-hō′te, * bē-hō′-tȳn** (pret. * *behote*, * *behot*, * *byhote*, pa. par. * *behight*, * *behighte*, * *behighten*), *v.t.* [A.S. *behatan* = to promise, vow, bid, or order.]

1. To promise, vow.

"And for his paines a whistle him *behight*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. xi. 6.

"Theruor ych *byhote* God that . . ."
R. Gloucester, p. 322. (*Richardson.*)

2. To give; to carry out a promise; to bestow.

(*a*) To entrust, to commit.

"That most glorious house that glist'reth bright,—
Whereof the keys are to thy hand *behight*
By wise Fidelia."
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 50.

(*b*) To adjudge.

"There it was judged, by those worthy wights,
That Satyrane the first day best had donne:—
The second was to Triamond *behight*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. v. 7.

3. To inform, to assure.

"In right ill array
She was, with storm and heat, I you *behight*."
Chaucer: Flower and Leaf.

¶ *Promise* is still used in this sense (see BEHECHT, *v.*).

4. To mean, to intend.

"The author's meaning should of right be heard,
He knoweth best to what end he enditeth:
Words sometime bear more than the heart *behiteth*."
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 461.

5. To reckon, to esteem.

"A knight much better than thyself *behight*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. i. 44.

6. To call, to name, to denominate, to address as. [HIGHT.]

"Whan soone as he beheld he knew, and thus *behight*."
Ibid., V. iv. 25.

7. To ordain, to command, to declare the will of.

"It fortuned (as heavens had *behight*),
That in this gardin . . ."
Spenser: Mutopotmos.

* **bē-hī′ght** (*gh* mute), *s.* [From *behight*, v.] A promise.

* **bē-hī′ght, * bē-hī′ghte, * bē-hī′ght-ĕn** (*gh* silent), *pa. par.* [BEHIGHT, *v.*]

"At last him turning to his charge *behight*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 2.

bē-hī′nd, * bē-hī′nd′e, * hē-hȳ′nde, * byhynde, * bi hynde, *prep.* & *adv.* [A.S. *behindan*; *be*, and *hindan* = behind.] [HIND.]

A. *As preposition:*

I. *Literally:*

1. *In place:*

(1) *Of persons:*

(*a*) At one's back. (Used whether the person or thing behind one is quite near or at a greater distance.)

". . . it is a present sent unto my lord Esau: and, behold, also he [Jacob] is *behind* us."—*Gen.* xxxii. 18.

(*b*) Towards one's back.

". . . the Benjamites looked *behind* them."—*Judg.* xx. 40.

(2) *Of things:* On the other side of something, as reckoned from the place where the speaker stands, or from what is the natural front of that thing.

"From light retir'd, *behind* his daughter's bed,
He for approaching sleep compos'd his head."
Dryden: Sigismonda & Guiscardo, 207.

2. *In time:*

(*a*) Remaining after the death or departure of the possessor.

"What he gave me to publish was but a small part of what he left *behind* him."—*Pope.*

(*b*) Of an effect remaining after the cause is gone.

"Piety and virtue are not only delightful for the present, but they leave peace and contentment *behind* them."—*Tillotson.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *In place:* Used in one or more phrases.

Behind the back (*Scripture*):

(*a*) Away, in contempt.

". . . and cast thy law *behind* their backs."—*Neh.* ix. 26.

(*b*) In intentional forgetfulness.

". . . for thou hast cast all my sins *behind* thy back."—*Isa.* xxxviii. 17.

2. *In dignity:* Inferior to in worth, position, or dignity.

"I was not a whit *behind* the very chiefest apostles." —*2 Cor.* xi. 5.

B. *As adverb:*

I. *Literally (in place, and thence, in time):*

1. *In place:* Implying (*a*) position, or (*b*) motion.

(*a*) At the rear or back of one.

"A certain woman came in the press *behind*."—*Mark* v. 27.

(*b*) To the rear or back of one, as to "look *behind*."

2. *In time:*

(*a*) After one's departure; at a distance back; in time.

". . . the brook Besor, where those that were left *behind* stayed."—*1 Sam.* xxx. 9.

(*b*) Inferior in point of rapidity.

"Such is the swiftness of your mind,
That, like the earth's, it leaves our sense *behind*."
Dryden.

(*c*) Future, remaining to be done or suffered, also simply remaining.

". . . and fill up that which is *behind* of the afflictions of Christ."—*Col.* i. 24.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. After something else has been taken away or considered latent, which has not yet attracted notice.

"We cannot be sure that we have all the particulars before us; and that there is no evidence *behind*, and yet unseen, that may cast the probability on the other side."—*Locke.*

2. Deficient in means, behindhand in money matters, unable to meet one's obligations.

3. Negligent about requiting benefits or meeting obligations; behindhand. (Followed by *with* or *in*.) (*Scotch.*)

"He was never *behind with* any that put their trust in him; and he will not be in our common."—*Walker: Life of Peden*, p. 38. (*Jamieson.*)

¶ In this and the previous case the word has apparently an adjectival use equivalent to *behindhand*.

bĕ-hīnd'-băck, bĕ-hīnd'-bäcks, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *behind; back.*] *Literally*, at the back of one; or *fig.*, underhand, deceitful.

bĕ-hind'-hănd, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *behind; hand.*]

A. *As adj.:* Dilatory, tardy, backward.

"Interpreters
Of my *behindhand* slackness!"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 1.

B. *As adverb* (but in some cases used with almost adjectival force):

1. *Spec.:* Financially in arrears, not able to make one's payments at the proper time, or, in colloquial language, to make both ends meet.

"Your trade would suffer, if your being *behindhand* has made the natural use so high, that your tradesman cannot live upon his labour."—*Locke.*

2. *Gen.:* Not so far advanced in action, work, development, or anything, as might be expected from one's promises or admitted obligations, the progress made in similar circumstances by others, or from the course of nature.

". . . and all joined in the chorus of the seamen's songs, but the manner in which they were invariably a little *behindhand* was quite ludicrous."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. x.

¶ In this sense it is sometimes followed by *with*, and sometimes by *in*.

"Consider whether it is not better to be a half year *behindhand with* the fashionable part of the world, than to strain beyond his circumstances."—*Spectator.*

* **bĕ-hīte,** *v.t.* [Behight.]

* **bĕ-hĭth'-ĕr,** *prep.* [Eng. prefix *be* = by, beside, and *hither*.]

1. On this side.

"The Italian at this day by like arrogance calleth the Frenchman, Spaniard, Dutch, English, and all other breed *behither* their mountaines Appenines, Tramontani, as who should say barbarous."—*Puttenham: Art of Engl. Poesie*, p. 210. (*Nares.*)

2. Except.

"I have not any one thing, *behither* vice, that hath occasioned so much contempt of the clergie, as unwillingness to take or keep a poor living."—*Oley: Pref. to Herbert's C. Parson*, A. 11 b. (*Nares.*)

bĕ-hōld', * **bĕ-höld'e,** * **bĕ-hûld'e,** * **bī-hōld'e,** * **bihulde** (*Eng.*) **bĕ-hā'd, bĕ-hald'** (*Scotch*) (pret. *beheld, beheld*; pa. par. *beholden, behadden*, * *behad(d)*, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *behealdan* = (1) to behold, to see, to look on, (2) to observe, to consider, to beware, to regard, to mind, to take heed, to mean, to signify (*Bosworth*); from *be*, and *healden* = to hold; Dan. *beholde* = to keep, to hold; Ger. *behalten* = to retain, to keep; Dut. *behouden* = to keep, preserve, save; *gehouden* = obliged, bound. So the Latin *observo* and *tueor* combine the significations of to see, to observe, and to keep.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:* To fix the eyes upon, to turn the sight to, to observe keenly or stedfastly.

"*Behold* my hands and my feet, that it is I myself: handle me and see . . ."—*Luke* xxiv. 39.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Not merely to look at, but to do so with faith.

". . . I said, *Behold* me, *behold* me, unto a nation that was not called by my name."—*Isa.* lxv. 1.

2. To permit. (*Scotch.*)

"They desired him out of love (without any warrant) that he would be pleased to *behold* them to go on . . ."—*Spalding*, i. 117. (*Jamieson.*)

3. To take no notice of. (*Scotch.*)

"The bishop in plain terms gave him the lie. Lorne said this lie was given to the lords, not to him, and *behold* him."—*Spalding*, i. 56. (*Jamieson.*)

4. To view with an eye of watchfulness, scrutiny, or jealousy. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

B. [From A.S. *behald, behalden* = beholden in the sense of being bound.] To warrant, to guarantee, to become bound (*trans. & intrans.*).

"I'll *behad* he'll do it."—*Jamieson.*

"'I'll *behad* her she'll come.' I engage that this shall be the case."—*Jamieson.*

1. To fix the eyes upon an object, to gaze, or simply to look.

"And I *beheld*, and lo, in the midst of the throne . . . stood a Lamb as it had been slain."—*Rev.* v. 6.

2. To turn the attention to anything unseen by the bodily eye but visible to the mind.

"And I *beheld*, and I heard the voice of many angels . . ."—*Rev.* v. 11.

3. To have respect to, to view with favour or partiality. (*Scotch.*)

"Saturnus douchter Juno, that full bald is,
Towart the partye adversarye *behaldis*."
Doug.: Virgil, 347, 5. (*Jamieson.*)

4. To wait, to delay; to look on for awhile. (*Scotch.*)

"'The match is feer for feer,'
'That's true,' quo' she, 'but we'll *behad* a wee.
She's but a tangle, tho' shot out she be.'"
Ross: Helenore, p. 21. (*Jamieson.*)

¶ In the imperative *behold* is used almost as an interjection, meaning *See, lo!* It is used specially to call attention to an important announcement immediately to follow it.

"And, *behold*, I am with thee, and will keep thee."—*Jer.* xxviii. 15.

bĕ-hōld'-ĕn (*Eng.*), **bĕ-hâld'-ĕn, bĕ-hâd-dĕn** (*Scotch*), *pa. par.* [The past participle of *behold*. Specially from Dut. *gehouden* = obliged, bound.] [Behold.] Obliged to, indebted to, under obligation of gratitude to. (Followed by *to* of a person or thing conferring the benefit.)

"Little are we *beholden to* your love."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv. 1.

* **bĕ-hōld'-ĕn-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *beholden; -ness.*] Obligation. [Beholdingness.]

". . . to acknowledge his *beholdenness* to them."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii. (*Richardson.*)

bĕ-hōld'-ĕr, * **bĕ-hōld'-oŭr,** *s.* [Eng. *behold; -er.*] One who looks upon anything; a spectator.

". . . their successors, whose wild and squalid appearance disgusted the *beholders*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

bĕ-hōld'-ĭng, * **bĕ-hōld'-ĭng,** * **bī-hōld'-ĭnge,** *pr. par., pa. par., & s.* [Behold.]

A. *As present participle:*

1. In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

* 2. A corruption of Beholden. Obliged, indebted to, under obligation to.

"We anglers are all *beholding* to the good man that made this song."—*Walton: Angler*, p. 87.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The act of seeing; the state of being seen.

". . . a mother should not sell him an hour from her *beholding* . . ."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 3.

2. Obligation.

"Love to virtue, and not to any particular *beholdings*, hath expressed this my testimony."—*Carew.*

* **bĕ-hōld'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *beholding*, a corruption of *beholden* (q.v.); *-ness.*] The state of being under obligation.

"The king invited us to his court, so as I must acknowledge a *beholdingness* unto him."—*Sidney.*

bĕ-hŏn'-ĕy, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *honey*.] To sweeten with honey. (*Sherwood.*)

bĕ-hō'of, * **bĕ-hō'ofe,** * **bĕ-hō'ufe,** * **bĕ-hō'fe,** * **bĕ-hū'fe,** * **bĕ-hō'ove,** * **be-hough,** *s.* [A.S. *behof* (as *s.*) = gain, advantage, benefit, behoof (as adj.) = necessary, behooveful; Sw. *behof*; Dan. *behov* = need, necessary obligation; Dut. *behoef*; Ger. *behuf*.] [Behoove, Behalf.] That which "behooves," that which is advantageous; advantage, profit, benefit.

". . . no mean recompense it brings
To your *behoof*, . . ."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. ii.

† **bĕ-hō'ov-a-ble,** * **bĕ-hō'v-a-ble,** * **bĕ-hō've-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *behoov(e); -able.*] Needful; profitable; advantageous.

". . . in which it had been chefely of all expedient and *behoveable* to give eare vnto John's sayinges."—*Udal: Luke*, ch. iii. (*Richardson.*)

† **bĕ-hō'ove,** *s.* [Behoof.]

† **bĕ-hō'ove-fûl,** *a.* [Behoveful.]

† **bĕ-hō'ove-fûl-lў,** *adv.* [Behovefully.]

* **bĕ-horn'e,** *v.t.* To put horns on, to cuckold. (*Taylor: Works*, 1630.) (*Nares.*)

* **bĕ-hŏtt',** * **bĕ-hō'te,** *pret. of v.* [Behight.] Promised.

". . . so rude him smott,
That to the earth him drove as stricken dead;
Ne living wight would have him life *behott*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 28.

* **bĕ-hôu'-fûll,** *a.* [Behooveful.]

* **behough,** * **behouve,** *s.* [Behoof.]

bĕ-hō've, † **bĕ-hō'ove,** * **bī-hō've,** * **by-hō've** (*Eng.*), **bĕ-hŭ've, bĕ-hū'fe** (*Scotch*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *behofian* = to behove, to be fit, to have need of, to need, to require, (impers.) it behoveth, it concerns, it is needful or necessary; Dan. *behove, behöve*; Sw. *behöfva*; Dut. *behoeven* = to want, to need, to be necessary; *behooven* = to behove, to be fit, suitable; Ger. *behufen, behuben*.] [Behoof.]

A. *Transitive:*

† 1. *Personally:*

† (*a*) *In the active voice:* To put under the necessity, to impose upon one the necessity (of doing something).

† (*b*) *In the passive voice:* To be needful for, to be required, to be fitting, whether as regards necessity, duty, or convenience.

"*Jul.* No, madam; we have cull'd such necessaries
As are *behoved* for our state to-morrow."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 2. (*Some editions.*)

2. *Impersonally:* It is needful; it is fit; fitting, suitable.

"He did so prudently temper his passions, as that none of them made him wanting in the offices of life, which it *behoved* or became him to perform."—*Atterbury.*

B. *Intransitive:* To require, to need.

"A kynge *behoueth* eke to flee
The vice of prodigalitee."
Gower: Conf. Am., bk. viii.

bĕ-hō've-fûl, * **bĕ-hō'ove-fûl,** * **bĕ-hō'o-fûll,** * **bĕ-hō'v-fûll,** *a.* [Eng. *behoof, behoove* = behoof; and *full*.]

1. Needful.

"And that they the same Gilde or fraternyte myght augmente and enlarge, as ofte and when it shuld seme to theym necessarie and *behoufull*, . . ."—*English Gilds* (*Ear. Eng. Text Soc.*), p. 310.

2. Advantageous; profitable.

"*Jul.* No, madam; we have cull'd such necessaries
As are *behoveful* for our state to-morrow."
Shakesp.: Rom. & Jul., iv. 2. (*Globe ed., &c.*).

bĕ-hō've-fûl-lў, * **bĕ-hō've-fûl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *behoveful; -ly.*] Advantageously; profitably.

"Tell us of more weighty dislikes than these, and that may more *behoovefully* import the reformation."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

* **bĕ-hŏwl',** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *howl*.] To howl at.

"Now the hungry lion roars,
And the wolf *behowls* the moon."
Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream, v. 2.

bĕ-hŭ'fe, bĕ-hŭ've, *v.t.* [Behove.] (*Scotch.*)

* **bĕ-hŭ'fe,** *s.* [Behoof.]

bĕ-hŭ've, *v.t.* [Behove.] (*Scotch.*)

* **bĕ-hў'nde,** *prep.* & *adv.* [Behind.]

* **bēld'-măn,** *s.* [Beadman.]

* **beien,** *a.* [A.S. *begen* = both.] Both.

"Ne been ghit bote tweien,
Mine sunen ghit beoth *beien*."
MS. Cott., Calig., A. ix., f. 28. (*Jamieson.*)

***beigh, *beighe, *bie, *bee, *beege, *beygh, *byge,** *s.* [A.S. *beah, beag, beh, bæh* = metal made into circular ornaments, as bracelets, necklaces, crowns, from *bugan* = to bow or bend.]

1. *Gen.:* Anything bent or twisted.

2. *Spec.:* An ornament for the neck; a torque.

"So weneth he be ful sleighe,
To make hir his leman
With broche and riche *beighe.*"
Sir Tristrem, iii. 66. (*Jamieson.*)

"(He) putte aboute his necke a goldun *beege.*"—*Wycliffe* (*Gen.* xli. 42).

3. Any ornament.

"Thi ring and thi *bie* of the arm."—*Wycliffe* (*Gen.* xxxviii. 18).

bêight, *s.* [BIGHT, BOUGHT.] (*N. of England dialect.*)

***bēik, *bēke, *bēek, *bēak,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *bacan* = to bake.] [BAKE, BASK.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To bask. (Sometimes used reflexively.)

"Ane standyng place, quhar akartis with thare bekkis,
Forvane the son gladly thaym prunyeis and *bekis.*"
Doug.: Virgil, 131, 46.

2. To warm; to communicate heat to.

"Then fling on coals, and ripe the ribs,
And *beek* the house baith but and ben."
Ramsay: Poems, 205. (*Jamieson.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To warm; to flush.

"Her cheek, where roses free from stain,
In glows of youdith *beck.*"
Ramsay: Works, i. 117.

***bēik,** *a.* [From *beik*, v.] Warm.

"And sittand at ane fyre, *beik* and bawld."
Bannatyne Poems, p. 215, st. 2. (*Jamieson.*)

***bēik** (1), *s.* [BEAK.] (*Scotch.*)

1. The bill of a bird.

2. *Figuratively:*

(*a*) *Contemptuously:* A man's or a fabulous monster's mouth. Of the Cyclops it is said—

"An horribil sorte, wyth mony camschel *beik*,
And hedis semand to the heuin arreik."
Doug.: Virgil, 91, 18.

(*b*) *As a cant word:* A person; as, "an auld *beik*," "a queer *beik*," &c. (*Jamieson.*)

***bēik** (2), *s.* [BEACH.] (*Scotch.*) Apparently the same as BEACH. Of the Castle of Dumbarton it is said—

"Item, on the *beik* ane singill falcoun of fownd markit with the armes of Bartanye."—*Inventories*, A. 1580, p. 300. (*Jamieson.*)

***beik,** *s.* [BYKE.] (*Scotch.*)

***bēi'-kạt,** *s.* [BYKAT.] (*Scotch.*)

***bēil,** *v.i.* [BEAL, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

***bēild** (*Scotch*), ***beldе** (*O. Eng.*), *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Sw. *bylja* = to build; Icel. *bœli, byli* = an abode.] [BELD, BUILD.]

A. *Trans.:* To supply; to support.

"This land is purd off fud that suld us *beild.*"
Wallace, xi. 43. (*Jamieson.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To take refuge.

"Beirdis *beildit* in blisse, brightest of ble."
Gawan and Gol., iv. 12. (*Jamieson.*)

bēild, blēld (*Scotch*), ***bēild, *bēeld, *beldе** (*O. Eng.*), *s.* [From *beild*, v. (q.v.).]

I. The act of sheltering or protecting; the state of being sheltered or protected.

1. Shelter, refuge; protection.

"I will or bear, or be myself, thy shield;
And, to defend thy life, will lose my owyn.
This breast, this bosom soft, shall be thy *beild*
'Gainst storms of arrows."
Fairfax: Tasso, xvi. 49.

"Fock maun bow to the bush that they seek *beild* frae."—*Hogg: Brownie*, ii. 197.

2. Support, stay, means of sustenance.

"His fader erit and sew ane pece of feild,
That he in hyregang held to be hys *beild.*"
Doug.: Virgil, 429, 7.

II. That which shelters or protects; a place of shelter. *Specially*—

1. A house, a habitation.

"My Jack, you're more than welcome to our *beild*;
Heaven aid me lang to prove your faithfu' chield."
Morrison: Poems, p. 177.

2. The shelter found by going to leeward. "In the *beild* of the dike" = on that side of the wall that is free from the blast. (*Jamieson.*)

***bēild,** *a.* [A.S. *beald.*] Bold.

"Blyth bodeit, and *beild*, but barrat or bost."
Houlate, ii. 2, *MS.* (*Jamieson.*)

bē'ild-ȳ, *a.* [Scotch *beild*; *-y.*] Affording shelter.

"The crystal spring, and greenwood schaw,
And *beildy* holes when tempest blaw."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 485.

***bēiled,** *pa. par.* [? Corrupted from Eng. *belayed*, or connected with Scotch *beild* = shelter.]

Naut.: Moored, secured by ropes or chains against danger (?).

". . . and the master aught to see the ship tyit and *beiled*, quhairthrow the ship and merchandice may not be put to ony danger or skaith."—*Ship Laws.* (*Balfour's Pract.*, p. 618.)

bēin, bēyne, *a.* [BENE.] (*Scotch.*) Wealthy; pleasant.

bein-like, bien-like, *a.* [Scotch *bein, bien*, and *like.*] Pleasant, comfortable in appearance. (*Scotch.*)

bēin, *v.t.* [BEIN, *a.*] To render comfortable. (*Scotch.*)

bē'-ĭng, *bē'e-ĭng, *bē'-ȳnge, *pr. par., s., & conj.* [BE.]

A. *As present participle:* Existing; living as a sentient being, or existing as a thing inanimate.

"[Joshua] died, *being* an hundred and ten years old."—*Judg.* ii. 8.

B. *As substantive:*

I. The state of existence.

1. Lifetime.

". . . Claudius, thou
Wast follower of his fortunes in his *being.*"
Webster (1654). (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

2. Existence, with no direct reference to its duration; existence as distinguished from non-existence.

"Merciful and gracious, thou gavest us *being*; raising us from nothing to be an excellent creation."—*Taylor: Guide to Devotion.*

II. He or she who, or that which exists.

1. A conscious existence, created or uncreated; he or she who exists or lives. *Used*—

(*a*) Of man or other created existences; or, more rarely, of the human mind.

"What a sweet *being* is an honest mind!"—*Beaumont & Fletcher.*

And with them the *Being* Beauteous,
Who unto my youth was given,
More than all things else to love me."
Longfellow: Footsteps of Angels.

(*b*) Of the one uncreated Existence, God.

"That the procession of our fate, howe'er
Sad or disturbid, is order'd by a *Being*
Of infinite benevolence and power."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

C. *As conjunction:* (Contracted from *it being so, this being the case*, or some similar expression.) Since; since this is so.

"And *being* you have
Declin'd his means, you have increased his malice."
Beaum. & Flet.: Hon. M. Fort., ii.

† being-place, being place, *s.* A place of existence; a place in which existence may be maintained.

"Before this world's great frame, in which all things
Are now contain'd, found any *being-place.*"
Spenser: Hymn of Heavenly Love.

bē'in-lȳ, *adv.* [BENELY.] (*Scotch.*)

bē'in-nĕss, *s.* [Scotch, *bein; -ness.*] Moderate wealth, comfort.

"During the dear years, an honest farmer had been reduced from *beinness* to poverty."—*Edin. Mag.* (Oct., 1818), p. 329. (*Jamieson.*)

bēir, *v.i.* [BIRR.] (*Scotch.*)

bēir (1), *s.* [BIRR.] (*Scotch.*)

bēir (2), *s.* [BERE.] (*Scotch.*)

beir-seed, *s.* [BEAR-SEED.]

beird (eir as **ăr),** *s.* The same as BARD (q.v.). A bard, a minstrel. (*Scotch.*)

"Wyth *beirdis* as beggaris, thocht byg be thare banys."
Doug.: Virgil, 238, 25.

***bēire,** *s.* [A.S. *beorh* = a hill, . . . a barrow, a place of burial; a place of refuge.] A grove, a shady place.

"A shaw or *beire* of trees, or a young spring."—*Withal: Dict.* (ed. 1608), p. 93. (*Halliwell.*)

***bē'-ĭs,** *3rd pers. sing. subj. of v.* [A.S. *byst.*] Be, is. (*Scotch.*)

"Bot gif sa *beis*, that vnder thy request,
More hie pardoun lurkis, I wald thou ceist."
Doug.: Virgil, 346, 55. (*Jamieson.*)

*** beis,** *s. pl.* [BEE.] (*Scotch.*)

***bēist, *bēis'-tȳn, *bēist'-ĭngs,** *s.* [BIESTINGS.]

***bēit, *bēte,** *bēet (*O. Eng.*), **bēet** (*Scotch*), *v.t.* [A.S. *betan, gebetan* = to make better, to improve, to kindle or to mend a fire, to mend, to restore.] [BEET.]

1. To help, to supply; to mend by making addition.

"At luvis law a quhyle I think to leit,
And so with birds blythly my bailis to *beit.*"
Henryson. (*Bannatyne Poems*, p. 132.)

2. To blow up, to kindle (applied to the fire).

"Quhen he list gant or blaw, the fyre is *bet*,
And from that furnis the flamb be doith brist or glide."
Doug.: Virgil, 57, 55.

3. To bring into a better state by removing calamity or cause of sorrow.

"Allace, quha sall the *beit* now off thi baill!
Allace, quhen sall off harmys thow be haill!"
Wallace, xi. 1,119, *MS.* (*Jamieson.*)

*** bē'it-ĭng, * bēt'-ĭng,** *s.* [BEIT.] The act of helping, improving, mending, supply.

". . . all statutes of his hienes burrowis within this realme, tending to the *beiting* and reparatioun of thair wallis, streittis, havynnis, and portis."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1594 (ed. 1814), iv. 80. (*Jamieson.*)

*** bĕ-jā'de,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *jade*, v.] To jade, to tire, to fatigue.

"If you have no mercy upon them yet spare yourself, lest you *bejade* the good galloway, your own opiniatre wit."—*Milton: Anim. upon the Rem. Defence.*

bē'-jạn, ba'-jạn, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *bejaune* = a young and silly bird; a silly young man; ignorance, rawness.] (*Scotch.*)

A. *As subst.:* A student belonging to the "bejan" class (q.v.).

"The plague much relenting, the other classes returned to their wonted frequencie, only no *Bajans* convened all that year."—*Crauford: Hist. Univ. Edin.*, p. 63. (*Jamieson.*)

B. *As adj.:* Belonging to the "bejan" class (q.v.).

bejan-class, bejan class, *s.* A name given to the first or Greek class in the Universities of Aberdeen and St. Andrews, as it formerly was to that in Edinburgh University. (*Jamieson.*)

*** bĕ-jā'pe,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *jape*.] To laugh at, to ridicule.

"I shall *bejape* ben a thousand time
More than that foole, of whose folly men rime."
Chaucer: Tr. and Cr., i. 533.

*** bĕ-jā'ped,** *pa. par.* [BEJAPE.]

bĕ-jā'r-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after Bejar, a Spanish botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Ericaceæ (Heathworts), and the section Rhodoreæ—that in which the Rhododendron and Azalea are placed. *Bejaria racemosa* is a sweet-scented evergreen shrub, with pink flowers, growing in Florida on the banks of swamps and ponds. The genus is called also Befaria.

bĕ-jâun'-dĭce, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *jaundice.*] To give one the jaundice. (*Quar Rev.*)

bĕ-jĕs'-ụ-ĭt, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *Jesuit.*] To make a Jesuit of one; to teach one Jesuitical methods of procedure. (*Milton.*)

bĕ-jŭm'-ble, *v.t.* To jumble together.

bĕk, *s.* [BECK (1), *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

bêke, *v.t.* [BEIK, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

*** bĕ-kĕn'ne** (1), *v.t.* [A.S. prefix *bi*, and *cennan* = to beget, to bring forth, to produce.] To give birth to. [AKENNE.]

"Ure onelic loverd . . . thatt of de holigost *bikennedd* was."—*Reliq. Antiq.*, i. 234.

*** bĕ-kĕn'ne** (2), *** bȳ-kĕn'ne, * bī-kĕn,** *v.t.* [O. Fris. *bikenna.*] To entrust, to commit to.

"'Ich *bekenne* the Crist,' quath he, 'that on the croice deide,'
And ich seide 'the same save you fro meschaunce.'"
Piers Plowman, p. 169. (*Jamieson.*)

*** bĕ-kĭss',** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *kiss*, v.] To kiss.

"Shee's sick o' the young shepard that *bekist* her."
B. Jonson: Sad Shepherd, i. 6.

*** bĕ-kĭst',** *pa. par.* [BEKISS.]

*** bĕkke,** *v.t.* & *i.* [BECK.] To nod. (*Chaucer.*)

bĕ-knā've (*k* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *knave.*] To call a knave.

"May satire ne'er befool ye or *beknave* ye."—*Pope.*

*** bĕkk'-nȳnge,** *s.* [BECKONING.] (*Scotch.*)

*** bĕ-knīt'** (*k* silent), *v.t.* [A.S. *becnyttan* = to knit, bind, tie, or enclose.] To knit.

". . . her filthy armes *beknit* with snakes about."
Arth. Golding: Ovid's Metamorphoses, bk. iv.

bĕ-knĭt' (*k* silent), *pa. par.* & *a.* [BEKNIT.]

*** bĕ-knō'w, * bȳ-knōw, * bȳ-knō'we, * bī-knō'w** (*k* silent), *v.t.* & *i.* [The full form is to "*be aknow.*" [AKNOWE.] A.S. *oncnawan* = to acknowledge. In Ger. *bekennen* = to acknowledge, to confess, to avow.] To confess, to acknowledge, to be aware.

A. *Trans.* (*followed by objective*):

"For I dar nought *byknowe* myn own name."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,558.

B. *Intrans.* (*followed by clause of a sentence*):

"This messager tormented was, til he
Moste *biknowe* and telle it plat and playn,
Fro nyght to night in what place he had layn."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,306.

*** bĕ-knōw'en, * bē-knō'we, * bī-knō'we** (*k* silent), *pa. par.* [BEKNOW.]

"When men come to the koke, he was *be-knowe* sone
That sum burn a-wei had bore two white beres skynnes."
William and the Werewolf, p. 79. (*S. in Boucher.*)

*** bĕk'-nĭ̆ng-ę,** *s.* [BECKONING.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** bĕl,** *a.* [Fr. *bel*, adj., before a vowel or *h* mute.] [BEAU, BELLE.] Beautiful.

"A ful *bel* lady, un-like hure of grace."
Piers Plowman, p. 124. (*S. in Boucher.*)

Bel esprit (plur. *beaux esprits*) = a wit; a fine genius.

*** bĕl** (1), *s.* [BELL.]

Bĕl (2), *s.* [Heb. בֵּל (*Bēl*), according to Gesenius contracted from Aram. בַּעַל (*Bēl*) = Heb. בַּעַל (*Baal*); Sept. Gr. Βῆλ (*Bēl*), and Βῆλος (*Bēlos*); Babylonian, Assyrian, and Accadian *Bel*, *Belu*, *Elu* (EL) = Lord.]

Accadian, Assyrian, & Babylonian Myth.: A "god" mentioned in Scripture, in Isa. xlvi. 1; Jer. l. 2; li. 44; in the Septuagint, in Baruch vi. 40, and in the apocryphal additions to the Book of Daniel (BEL AND THE DRAGON), as well as by classical authors. Much new light has recently been thrown on Bel's characteristics and position in the heavenly hierarchy, by the examination of the cuneiform tablets and sculptures. It has been discovered that, prior to 1600 B.C., the highly interesting Turanian people called Accadians, the inventors of the cuneiform writing, who wielded extensive authority in Western Asia before the Semitic Assyrians and Babylonians had come into notice, worshipped as their first triad of gods Anu, ruling over the heaven; Elu, Belu, or Bel, over the earth; and Ea over the sea. Bel's three children, or three of his children, were Shamas, the Sun-god; Sin, the Moon-god; and Ishtar, the Accadian Venus. Sayce shows that some first-born children were vicariously offered in sacrifice by fire to the Sun-god. From the Accadians human sacrifice passed to various Semitic tribes and nations. Bel's name Elu identifies him with the Phœnician El, who, in a time of trouble, offered his first-born son, "the beloved," on a high place, by fire. It is not settled whether or not Bel was the same also as the Phœnician Baal. To the wrath of Bel the deluge was attributed. In Scripture times he was known exclusively as a Babylonian divinity, being distinguished from both Nebo and Merodach. In the later Babylonian empire, however, Merodach came to be generally identified with Bel, though sometimes distinguished from him, being called "the lesser Bel." (*Sayce, Boscawen, Fox Talbot, Bosanquet, &c., in Trans. Bib. Archæol. Soc.*, vols. i.—vi.)

¶ *Bel* enters as an element into various Babylonian names, as *Bel*teshazzar = the Prince of Bel (Dan. i. 7; iv. 8, 9, 19).

Bel and the Dragon, *s.* One of the books of the Apocrypha, or, more precisely, certain apocryphal chapters added to the canonical Book of Daniel. The Jews consider them as no part of their Scriptures. They were penned probably by an Alexandrian Jew, the language used being not Hebrew, nor Aramæan, but Greek. The Church of Rome accepts Bel and the Dragon as part of the Holy Scripture; most, if not all, Protestant churches reject it. In Roman Catholic worship it is read on Ash Wednesday, and was so in the old lectionary of the English Church on the 23rd of November. The new lectionary has it not either on that or any other date. The story of Bel and the Dragon tells how Daniel enlightened Cyrus, who is represented as having been a devout worshipper of Bel, by proving that the immense supplies of food laid before the idol were really consumed, not by it or by the inhabiting divinity, but by the priests and their families. On Cyrus urging that the dragon, also worshipped, was at least a *living* God, Daniel poisoned it, for which he was thrown into a lions' den, where the prophet Habakkuk fed him. Ultimately he was released, and his persecutors put to death.

¶ The above narrative must not be confounded with one called also "Bel and the Dragon," translated by Mr. Fox Talbot from the cuneiform tablets.

Mr. Talbot believes that the dragon, seven-headed like the one in Revelation, would, if the tablets were complete, prove the same being that seduced some of the heavenly "gods," or angels, from their allegiance (Rev. xii. 4; Jude 6), for which he was slain by Bel. The resemblance is not to the apocryphal book now under consideration, but to the combat between Michael and the Dragon in Rev. xii. 7—17. (*H. Fox Talbot in Trans. Bib. Archæol. Soc.*, vol. iv., 1875, p. 349.)

bĕ-lā'-bor, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*; *labor.*]

1. To labor upon; to cultivate with labor.

"If the earth is *belaboured* with culture it yieldeth corn."—*Barrow*, vol. iii., *Serm.* 18.

2. To beat; to give a sound drubbing with a cudgel or similar weapon.

". . . but they so *belaboured* him, being sturdy men at arms, that they made him make a retreat . . ."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. ii.

*** bĕl-ą-cŏ'ỳle, * bĕl-ą-cŏ'ĭl, * bĭ-ăl-ą-cŏ'ĭl,** *s.* [Fr. *bel* = beautiful, fine, good (BEL), and *accueil* = reception, *accueillir* = to receive kindly.] A kind reception, a hearty welcome.

"And her salewyd with seemely *bel-accoyle*
Joyous to see her safe after long toyle."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vi. 25.

¶ In the "Romaunt of the Rose" the quality is personified under the name of Bialacoil.

"A lusty bachelere,
Of good stature and of good hight,
And *Bialacoil* forsothe he hight."

bĕ-lā'ce, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *lace.* In Sw. *belägga.*]

1. To lace, to fasten with lace.

"To *belace* a rope."—*Johnson.*

2. To adorn with lace.

(*a*) *Lit.*: In the foregoing sense.

(*b*) *Fig.* (*of poetic numbers*): To describe in soft and graceful rather than bold and martial strains.

"How to *belace* and fringe soft love I knew;
For all my ink was now Castalian dew."
Beaumont: Psyche, ii. 48.

bĕ-lā'ced, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BELACE, *v.t.*] Adorned with lace.

"When thou in thy bravest
And most *belaced* servitude dost strut,
Some newer fashion doth usurp; and thou
Unto its antick yoke durst not but bow."
Beaumont: Psyche, xvi. 10.

bĕ-lā'-çĭng, *pr. par.* [BELACE, *v.t.*]

*** bĕ-lă'm,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and O. Eng. *lam* = to beat.] To beat.

"*Batre:* to beat, thwack, bump, swindge, cudgel; *belam*, also to batter."—*Cotgrave.*

*** bĕl'-ą-môur, * bĕll'-ą-môur,** *s.* [From Fr. *belle* = beautiful, and *amour* = love.]

A. *Of persons* (*of the form* Belamour): A fair lover, a fair friend.

B. *Of things* (*of the form* bellamour): An obsolete name for a particular flower. Mason thinks it was Venus's Looking-glass.

"Her snowy brow like unto *bellamours*,
Her lovely eyes like pinks but newly spred."
Spenser: Sonnet, 64.

*** bĕl'-ą-mỹ, * bĕl ą-mỹ', * bĕl'-ą-mỹe, * bĕl'-ą-mĭ,** *s.* [Fr. *bel* = beautiful (BEL), and *ami* = friend, well-wisher, sweetheart, companion.] A fair friend, a companion, an associate. (Used of a man's friend of the same sex.)

1. *In ordinary narrative:*

"Wise Socrates; who, thereof, quaffing glad,
Pour'd out his life and last Philosophy
To the fayre Critias, his dearest *Belamy*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 52.

2. *In salutations:*

"To him I spak ful hardily,
And said, 'What ertow, *belamy*?'"
Ywaine & Gawin, l. 278. (*S. in Boucher.*)

bĕl-ăn'-ġĕr-ą, *s.* [Named after the French traveller Charles Belangere.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the tribe Belangereæ (q.v.). The species are Brazilian trees with a six-parted calyx, no corolla, many stamens, and opposed-stalked compound leaves.

bĕl-ăn-ġĕr'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [BELANGERA.]

Bot.: A tribe or family of plants belonging to the order Cunoniaceæ (Cunoniads). Type, Belangera (q.v.).

*** bĕ-lā'te,** *v.t.* [Eng. *be*; *late.*] To cause to be late. (Generally in pa. par. or the corresponding adjective.) [BELATED.]

"The action cannot waste.
Caution retard, nor promptitude deceive,
Slowness *belate*, nor hope drive on too fast."
Davenant: Gondibert, ii. 2.

bĕ-lā't-ed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BELATE.]

1. Too late, behind time.

"But when were these proofs offered? . . . Who contested this *belated* account?"—*Burke on the Nabob of Arcot's Debts.* (*Richardson.*)

2. Out late at night.

"Whose midnight revels, by a forest side
Or fountain, some *belated* peasant sees,
Or dreams he sees." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. i.

bĕ-lā't-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *belated*; *-ness.*] The state of being belated.

"That you may see I am sometimes supicious of myself, and do take notice of a certain *belatedness* in me, I am the bolder to send you some of my nightward thoughts."—*Milton: Letters.*

bĕ-lâ'ud, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *laud.*] Greatly to praise.

† bĕ-lā've, *v.t.* [Eng. *be*; *lave.*] To lave, to wash. (*Cockeram.*)

*** bĕ-lâw'-gĭve,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*; *law*; and *give.*] To give law to. (*Spec. coinage.*)

"The Holy One of Israel hath *belawgiven* his own people with this very allowance."—*Milton: Doct. and Dis. of Divorce.*

*** bĕ-lâw'-gĭv-ęn,** *pa. par.* [BELAWGIVE.]

† bĕ-lāy' (1), *v.t.* [In A.S. *belecgan* = to surround; Sw. *belayga*; Ger. *belegen* = to cover, to overlay, to beset, to encompass.] [BELEAGUER.]

1. To block up, to stop up; to beleaguer, to besiege.

"Gaynst such strong castles needeth greater might
Then those small forts which yo were wont *belay*."
Spenser: Sonnet, xiv.

2. To waylay.

"He was by certain Spaniards . . . *belaid* upon the river Padus . . . and slaine."—*Knolles: Hist of the Turkes.* (*Nares.*)

bĕ-lāy' (2), *v.t.* [Dut. *beleggen* = to cover, overlay, cognate with A.S. *belecgan* = to lay upon, cover.]

1. To adorn; to ornament.

"All in a woodman's jacket he was clad
Of Lincoln greene, *belayed* with silver lace."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. ii. 8.

2. *Naut.:* To fasten a rope securely by winding it round a kevel, cleat, or belaying-pin.

"Get up the pick-axe, make a step for the mast—make the chair fast with the ratlin—haul taught and *belay*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. viii.

bĕ-lā'yed, * bĕ-lā'yd, *pa. par.* & *adj.* [BELAY.]

bĕ-lāy'-ĭ̆ng, *pr. par.* [BELAY.]

belaying-bitt, *s.* A frame of wood fixed perpendicularly in the fore-part of a ship to fasten ropes to.

belaying-cleat, *s.* A cleat for the purpose of belaying the running rigging to. [CLEAT.]

belaying-pin, *s.*

Naut.: A stout pin in the side of a vessel or round the masts to which ropes may be "belayed," *i.e.*, fastened, or around which they may be wound.

bĕlch, * bĕllk, * bŏllk, *v.t.* or *i.* [A.S. *bealcan*, *bealcettan*, *belcettan* = to belch.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To eructate; to expel from the mouth with violence wind from the stomach, commingled sometimes with portions of food.

"Rough as their savage lords who rang'd the wood,
And fat with acorns *belch'd* their windy food."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vi.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To eject from the heart.

". . . the bitterness of it I now *belch* from my heart . . ."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 5.

2. *Of things:* To eject from an aperture with violent suddenness and noise.

". . . within the gates that now
Stood open wide, *belching* outrageous flame
Far into Chaos, . . ." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. x.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To eject wind with spasmodic force by the mouth from the stomach; to eructate. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Behold, they *belch* out with their mouth: swords are in their lips: for who, say they, doth hear?"—*Ps.* lix. 7.

2. *Fig.:* To issue from the mouth of anything, as eructed matter does from the human mouth.

"The waters boil, and, *belching* from below,
Black sands as from a forceful engine throw."
Dryden.

bĕlçh (1), * **bolke,** *s.* [From *belch*, v.]

1. The act of ejecting wind by the mouth from the stomach.

"Benedicite he bygan wit a *bolke*, and hus brest knoked." *Piers Plowman.* (*Richardson.*)

* 2. A cant term for a windy kind of malt liquor.

* **bĕlçh** (2), * **bailçh,** * **bĭlçh** (*ch* guttural), *s.* [From A.S. *bealcan* = to belch, hence something ugly, horrible, or from O. Sw. *bolg-ia*, *bulg-ia* = to swell. (*Jamieson.*).] A monster. (*Scotch.*)

"And Pluto eik the fader of hellis se
Reputtis that bisming *belch* hatefull to se."
Doug.: Virgil, 217, 43. (*Jamieson.*)

bĕlçh'-ẽr, *s.* & *a.* [From Belcher, a noted Bristol pugilist, once champion of England.]

A. *As subst.:* A silk handkerchief or scarf, properly of Belcher's colours. (*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Miss Evans.*)

B. *As adj.:* Resembling the handkerchief or scarf described under A.

bĕlçh'-ĭng, * **bĕlk'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Belch, Belk, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"A triple pile of plumes his crest adorn'd,
On which with *belching* flames Chimæra burn'd."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vii. 1,074.

C. *As substantive:* The act of ejecting wind by the mouth from the stomach.

"Often *belkings* [are] a token of ill digestion."—*Baret: Alvearie.*

bĕld, *a.* The same as Bald (q.v.). Bald. (*Scotch.*) (*Burns: John Anderson, my Jo.*)

bĕld, *v.t.* [Beild.] To protect. The same as Scotch Beild.

"The abbesse her gan teche and *beld*."
Lay le Freine, 231.

* **bĕld** (1), * **beild,** *s.* [Beild.]

* **bĕld** (2), *s.* [Beelde.] Pattern, model of perfection. (*Jamieson.*)

bĕl'-dăm, † **bĕl'-dāme,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *belle dame* = fine lady; from *belle* (f.) = handsome, fine, and *dame* = lady. A term of respectful address, used in all good faith to old ladies.]

A. *As substantive:*

* **I.** *Respectfully:*

1. *Gen.:* A fine lady; a good lady.

"*Beldame*, your words doe worke me little ease."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ii. 43.

* 2. *Spec.:* A grandmother.

"The *beldam* and the girl, the grandsire and the boy
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 6.

II. *Disrespectfully:*

1. An old woman, wrinkled and destitute of beauty.

2. A hag.

"Have I not reason, *beldames*, as you are,
Saucy and overbold?"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 5.

* **B.** *As adjective:* Pertaining to a grandmother or to anything old.

"Then sing of secret things that came to pass
When *beldame* Nature in her cradle was."
Milton: College Exercise.

* **belde** (pa. par. *beldit*), *v.t.* [Sw. *bilda*, Ger. *bilden*, both = to form, to model, to fashion.] [Build.] To image, to form. (*Scotch.*)

"Off all coloure maist clere *beldit* abone,
The fairest foull of the firth, and hendest of hewis."
Houlate, iii. 20. *MS.* (*Jamieson.*)

* **bĕlde** (1), *s.* [A.S. *beald* = bold, brave.] Courage, valour.

"When he bluschen therto, his *belde* never payred."
Sir Gawayne (ed. Morris), 650.

* **bĕlde** (2), *s.* [Build.]

"That was so stronge of *belde*."
Syr Gowghter, 81.

bel-dit, *pa. par.* [Belde (2), *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

* **bĕle,** *v.i.* [From *bele*, s. (q.v.).] To burn, to blaze. Possibly = bellow or perhaps = boil in rage: compare—

"My breste in bale bot bolne and *bele*."
Allit. Poems, A. 18.

"All breme he *belyd* into berth."
Wyntown, viii. 11, 48. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bĕle,** * **bale,** * **bail,** *s.* [A.S. *bal* = a funeral pile; a burning.] A fire, a blaze. [Bale.] (*Jamieson.*)

bĕ-lē'a-guĕr (*u* mute), * **bĕ-lē'ague** (*ue* mute), *v.t.* [Eng. *be*; *leaguer*. In Sw. *belägra*; Dan. *beleire*; Dut. *belegeren*; Ger. *belagern*; from *be*, and *lagern* = to lie down, to rest, to encamp.] [Laager.]

1. *Lit.:* To besiege, to lay siege to a place with the view of capturing it.

"That a midnight host of spectres pale
Beleaguered the walls of Prague."
Longfellow: The Beleaguered City.

2. *Fig.:* To make efforts to capture and destroy.

"That an army of phantoms vast and wan,
Beleaguer the human soul."
Longfellow: The Beleaguered City.

bĕ-lē'a-guĕred, *pa. par. & a.* [Beleaguer.]

"A camp and a *beleaguer'd* town."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

bĕ-lē'a-guĕr-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *beleaguer*; *-er.*] One who beleaguers or besieges.

". . . while his fierce *beleaguerers* pour
Engines of havoc in, unknown before,
And horrible as new."
Moore: Lalla Rookh; The Veiled Prophet.

bĕ-lē'a-guĕr-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [Beleaguer.]

* **bĕ-lē'ave,** *v.t.* [A.S. *belæfan*, *belifan* = to remain, be left.] To leave.

"Wondering at Fortune's turns, and scarce is he,
Beleft, relating his own misery."
May: Lucan, bk. viii.

† **bĕ-lĕc'-ture (ture = tyŭr),** *v.t.* [Eng. *be*; *lecture*.] To lecture. (*Coleridge.*)

bĕ-lĕc'-tūred (ture = tyŭr), *pa. par. & a.* [Belecture.]

bĕ-lĕc'-tūr-ĭng (ture = tyŭr), *pr. par. & a.* [Belecture.]

bĕ-lē'e, *v.t.* [Eng. *be*; *lee*.]

Naut.: To place on the lee, to place to leeward, to shelter. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 1.)

* **bĕ-lēfe,** * **bĕ-lēve,** *s.* [Belief.] Hope. (*Scotch.*)

"Ne never chyld cummyn of Troyane blude,
In sic *belefe* and glorie and grete gude
Sal rayis his forbearis Italianis."
Douglas: Virgil, 197, 36.

"They become desparit of ony *beleve*."
Bellenden: T. Liv., p. 74. (*Jamieson.*)

* **be-left,** *pa. par.* [Beleif (2).]

* **be-leif** (1), * **be-lewle** (pa. par. * *belewyt*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *belæfan* = to leave, relinquish.]

A. *Trans.:* To deliver up.

"Unto thy parentis handis and sepultre
I the *beleif* to be enterit, quod he."
Doug.: Virgil, 349, 48.

B. *Intrans.:* To remain. (*Skeat.*)

"That he *belewyt* of hys duelling."
Barbour, xiii. 544, *MS.* (*Jamieson.*)

* **be-leif** (2), (preterite *beleft*), *v.t.* [A.S. *belæfan* = to leave.] To leave.

"Quhom now . . .
Reddy to mischevus deith *beleft* have I."
Doug.: Virgil, 343, 5. (*Jamieson.*)

bĕl'-ĕm-nīte (*Eng.*), **bĕ-lĕm'-nītes** (*Mod. Lat.*), *s.* [In Ger. *belemnit*; Fr. *bélemnite*; Sp. *belemnita*; Ital. *belennite*; Mod. Lat. *belemnites*; Gr. βελεμνίτης (*Belemnitēs*) (*Liddell & Scott*), from Gr. βέλεμνον (a word used only in poetry and in the plural), the same as βέλος (*belos*) = a dart, a javelin, from βάλλω (*ballō*) = to throw, and suff. *-ites*, from λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Paleont. (*Of the form* Belemnites, *rendered in English* Belemnite): A genus of fossil chambered shells, the typical one of the family Belemnitidæ. The slow progress of the human mind towards scientific truth, and the circuitous route which the limitation of its powers compel it to take in reaching that goal, are beautifully exemplified by the successive hypotheses broached as to the nature of the belemnite. The first was that it was a product of the mammal called by the Romans lynx, and by the Greeks λύγξ (*lungkx*), probably the Caracal (*Felis caracal*). It was therefore called *Lapis lyncis*, and *lyncurion* or *lyncurium*, λυγκούριον (*lungkourion*), though some think that by these words were meant reddish amber, or the mineral tourmaline or the hyacinth, the Scriptural jacinth. The puzzling fossils figured next as *Idæi dactyli*, that is, "fingers from Mount Ida," freely translated or transformed in the Middle Ages into "devil's fingers." Then electricity was called in to account for them, and they were named Thunderstones (*Lapides fulminantes*) and Picks, or, less hypothetically, "Arrow Stones." At a more advanced period they were looked upon as stalactites, or as crystals which never had pertained to living beings. At length the true view struggled into existence that they were organic remains. Held by Von Tressau, Klein, Breynius, Da Costa, Brander, and Plott to be shells, the proper position of which they could not determine, Cuvier and Lamarck made a great step forward in ranking them as cephalopods with an internal shell, a conclusion confirmed by Buckland, Owen, and others. The last-named palæontologist placed the belemnite in the Dibranchiate order of Cephalopods.

BELEMNITE RESTORED.
a. Ink bag. *b.* Pro-ostracum. *c.* Phragmocone. *d.* Guard. *e.* Tentacle. *f.* Arms.

One essential part of the shell is a phragmocone [see Belemnitidæ] or chambered cone, that is, a portion conical in form and divided transversely by septa or partitions, like a pile of watch-glasses, into shallow chambers, connected with each other by a siphuncle or small pipe or siphon near the margin of the cone. The entire cone is enveloped in a sheath, which rises above the chambers and gives support to the soft body of the animal (called the *pro-ostracum*), and this again in a conical cavity or alveolus excavated in the base of a long tapering body resembling the head of a javelin, and called the *guard*. It is from this fact that the name *Belemnite* has arisen. Dr. Buckland and Agassiz discovered in specimens from Lyme Regis, collected by Miss Anning, a fossil ink-bag and duct. There have been found also traces of the contour of the large sessile eyes, the funnel, a great proportion of the muscular parts of the mantle, the remains of two lateral fins, eight cephalic arms, each apparently provided with twelve to twenty pairs of slender elongated horny hooks. Owen considers that the belemnite combined characters at present divided among the three cephalopodous genera Sepia, Onychoteuthis, and Sepiola.

These animals seem to have been gregarious, living in shallow water with a muddy bottom rather than one studded with projecting corals. Owen thinks that they preserved a tolerably vertical position when swimming, at times rising swiftly and stealthily towards the surface infixing their claws in the abdomen of a supernatant fish, and dragging it down to the depths to be devoured. Belemnites are found all over Europe, and also in India. The known species are estimated at more than 100, ranging from the Lias to the Chalk.

bĕl-ĕm-nĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *belemnit(e)*; *-ic.*]

1. Pertaining to the belemnite shell; constituting the fleshy portion of the belemnite.

"The *belemnitic* animal, a dibranchiate eight-armed Cuttle . . ."—*Eng. Cyclop.*, i. 436.

2. Pertaining to the animal enveloping the shell called belemnite.

". . . a specimen of a Belemnite in which not only the ink-bag but the muscular mantle, the head and its crown of arms, are all preserved in connexion with the *belemnitic* shell."—*Owen: Invertebrata* (1843).

bĕl-ĕm-nĭt'-ĭ-dæ, *s.* [Belemnite.]

Paleont.: A family of molluscs belonging to the class Cephalopoda, the order Dibranchiata, and the section Decapoda. The shell consists of a "pen" terminating posteriorly in a chambered cone, technically called a *phragmocone*, from φραγμός (*phragmos*) = a hedge, fence, paling, fortification, or enclosure, and κῶνος (*kōnos*) = the mathematical figure termed a cone. The phragmocone is sometimes invested with a fibrous guard, and it has air-cells connected by a siphuncle piercing the several chambers close to the ventral side. Dr. S. O. Woodward arranges the Belemnitidæ between

the Teuthidæ, or Calamaries and Squids, on the one hand, and the Sepiadæ or Sepias on the other. In geological time they extend from the Lias to the Chalk. The genera are Belemnites, Belemnitella, Xiphoteuthis, Acanthoteuthis, Belemnoteuthis, and Conoteuthis.

The following Belemnitidæ characterise the Lower Lias: *B. acutus, B. pencillatus, B. clavatus.*
Middle Lias: *B. compressus, B. breviformis, B. paxillosus.*
Upper Lias: *B. acuminatus, B. lævis, B. Ilminsterensis.*
Midford Sands: *B. irregularis.*
Inferior Oolite: *B. canaliculatus, B. Gingensis, B. ellipticus.*
Stonesfield Slate: *B. Bessinus.*
Oxford Clay: *B. hastatus, B. Owenii.*
Coralline Oolite: *B. abbreviatus.*
Kimmeridge Clay: *B. explanatus.*
Neocomian: *B. jaculum.*
Gault: *B. minimus, B. ultimus.*
Lower Chalk: *Belemnitella plena.*
Upper Chalk: *Belemnitella mucronata.*

*** belene,** *v.i.* [Possibly a misreading of the MSS. for *beleued* (A.S. *belǽfan* = to remain).] To tarry, or perhaps to recline, to rest.

"... Schir Gawayn, gayest of all,
Belenes with Dame Gaynour in grenes so grene."
Sir Gawan & Sir Gal., i. 6. (*Jamieson.*)

† be-lēne, *s.* [From A.S. *bella* = a bell; *bellan*, gen. So called from the bell-shaped capsules.] A plant, *Hyoscyamus niger.* [HENBANE.]

† bĕ-lĕp'-ĕr, *v.t.* [Eng. *be; leper.*] To infect with leprosy.

"Imparity, and church-revenue, rushing in, corrupted and *beleperd* all the clergy with a worse infection than Gehazi's."—*Milton: Eiconocl.*, ch. xiv.

bĕl ĕs-prī't (*t* mute), *s.* [O. Fr. *bel* = fine; *esprit* = spirit.] A fine spirit, a man of wit.

*** bĕ-lē've,** *s.* [BELIEF, BELEFE.]

*** be-lew'yt,** *pa. par.* [BELEIF (1), *v.*] Remained. (*Jamieson.*)

*** bĕl-flŏ͞w'-ĕr,** *s.* [BELL-FLOWER.]

*** bĕl-fŏ͞u'n-dĕr,** *s.* Old spelling of BELL-FOUNDER.]

bĕl'-frȳ, *** bĕf'-frȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *beffroi* = a watch-tower, a belfry, a bell-chamber; O. Fr. *beffroit, befreit, berfroit, berfreit, berefreit, belefroi* = a watch-tower; Low Lat. *belfredus, balfredus, berfredus, verfredus.* From M. H. Ger. *bercvrit, bervrit* = a tower for defence, from Ger. *berc* = protection, and O. H. Ger. *fridu* = a tower; (N. H.) Ger. *friede* = peace; Sw. & Dan. *fred*; Dut. *vrede.* Thus at first there was no connection between *bel* of the word *belfry* and the English word *bell.*]

* 1. *Mil.* (*In the Middle Ages*): A tower erected by besiegers to overlook a place besieged. Sentinels were placed on it to watch the avenues and to prevent surprise, or to give notice of fires by ringing a bell.

2. That part of a steeple in which a bell is hung, the campanile; a room in a tower, a cupola or turret in which a bell is, or may be, hung.

"Distant and soft on her ear fell the chimes from the *belfry* of Christ Church."
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 3.

3. The framing on which a bell is suspended. (*Eng. Cycl.*)

† bĕl'-gard, *** bĕll'-gard,** *s.* [O. Fr. *bel* = fine, *gard.* Mod. Fr. *regard* = a look, a gaze, a glance, attention.] A kind, affectionate, or amorous look.

"Under the shadow of her even browes,
Working *belgards*, and amorous retrate."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 25.

*** belghe,** *** belgh,** *s.* [BELCH.] A belch, an eructation (*lit. & fig.*). (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

"This age is defiled with filthie *belghes* of blasphemy . . . His custom was to defile the aire with most filthie *belghs* of blasphemie."—*Z. Boyd's Last Battel*, pp. 1,002, 1,186. (*Jamieson.*)

Bĕl'-ĝĭ-ăn, *a. & s.* [In Ger. *Belgien*; from Lat. *Belgium*, a part of Gallia Belgica (*Cæsar*).] [BELGIC.]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the ancient Belgæ, to the modern Belgians, or to Belgium.

B. *As subst.:* A native of Belgium.

"... he must be a *Belgian* by birth or naturalisation."—*Martin: Statesman's Year-Book* (1875), p. 31.

Bĕl'-ĝĭc, *a.* [Fr. *Belgique*; Lat. *Belgicus* = pertaining to the Belgæ. (See No. 1 def.).]

1. Pertaining to the ancient Belgæ, esteemed by Cæsar to be the most warlike of the Germanic tribes whom he encountered. They occupied the country between the Marne, the Rhine, the Seine, and the English Channel.

"Dull as their lakes that slumber in the storm.
Heavens! how unlike their *Belgic* sires of old!
Rough, poor, content, ungovernably bold."
Goldsmith: The Traveller.

2. Pertaining to the modern Belgians, to Belgium, or to the Belgian language or dialect.

Bē'-lĭ-ăl, *s.* [In Ger., &c., *Belial*; Gr. Βελίαρ (*Beliar*), *r* being substituted for *l* (2 Cor. vi. 15); Heb. בְּלִיַּעַל (*belial*) = not a proper name; but from (1) בְּלִי (*belî*) = without, and (2) probably יָעַל (*yaal*) = usefulness; meaning a person without usefulness, a worthless fellow, a good for nothing.]

1. *In the Old Testament (Authorised Version):* Mistranslated as if it were a being, probably Satan or one of his angels.

"Let not my lord, I pray thee, regard this man of *Belial*, . . ."—*1 Sam.* xxv. 25.

2. *In the New Testament:* Satan.

"And what concord hath Christ with *Belial*? . . ."—*2 Cor.* vi. 15.

3. *In Milton:* A particular fallen angel. (See *P. L.*, bk. i.)

bĕ-lī'-bĕl, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *libel.*] To libel; to calumniate.

"The pope, hearing thereof, *belibelled* him [the emperour] more foully than ever before."—*Fuller: Hist. of the Holy War*, p. 163.

bĕl'-ĭc, *s.* [Fr. *belic, belif, bellif.*] A red colour.

Her.: A term sometimes used for *gules.*

bē-lĭck', *v.t.* [Eng. *be; lick* (?).] To lick.

*** be-lick'-it,** *pa. par.* [BELICK.]

"They were ey sae ready to come in ahint the haun, that naebody, haud aff themsels, cou'd get feen't *belickit* o' ony guid that was gawn."—*St. Patrick*, i. 74. (*Jamieson.*)

bĕ-lī'e, *** bĕ-lȳ',** *** bĕ-lȳ'e,** *v.t.* [Eng. *be; lie.* A.S. *beleogan* (pret. *beleag*) = to impose, falsify, belie, accuse falsely, forge or counterfeit; *be*, and *leogan* = to lie. In Dut. *beliegen*; Ger. *belügen*; Sw. *beljuga* = to belie.] To tell lies. *Specially*—

1. To tell a lie against a person or thing; to calumniate, to slander.

"If Armstrong was not *belied*, he was deep in the worst secrets of the Rye House Plot, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. To fill with lies.

"'Tis slander, whose breath
Rides on the posting winds, and doth *belie*
All corners of the world."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

3. *To give the lie:* To prove to be hollow or deceptive. (Used specially when actions prove previous words hollow and untrue. As a rule, it is not used offensively.)

"The first a nymph of lively Gaul,
Whose easy step and laughing eye
Her borrowed air of awe *belie.*"
Scott: The Bridal of Triermain.

4. To mimic, to imitate, to ape.

"Which durst, with horses' hoofs that beat the ground,
And martial brass, *belie* the thunder's sound."
Dryden.

bĕ-lī'ed, *pa. par. & a.* [BELIE.]

bĕ-lĭē'f, *** bĕ-lē've,** *** bĭ-lē've,** *** bў-lē've,** *** by lyve,** *s.* [A.S. *geleafa* = consent, assent, confidence, belief, faith; *leafa* = belief (compare also *geleaf* = leaf, leave, license, permission); Dut. *geloof* = faith, creed, belief, credit, trust; Ger. *glaube, glauben* = faith, good faith.] [BELIEVE.]

I. The mental act or operation of accepting as true any real or alleged fact or opinion on the evidence of testimony, or any proposition on the proof afforded by reasoning. It is opposed to the conviction produced by personal observation or experience, which is stronger than that resting on testimony or reasoning. The term *belief* may be used for full and unwavering acceptance of anything as true, for an acceptance weak and fluctuating, or for anything intermediate between the two.

† **II.** The state of being accepted as true on the evidence of reasoning or testimony.

III. That which is accepted as true on the evidence of testimony or reasoning.

1. *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

"... render it necessary for even the wisest of men to take a large portion of their *beliefs* from others."—*Times*, Nov. 13, 1876.

"*Belief* is great, life-giving."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-worship*, Lect. ii.

2. *Specially:*

(*a*) Religious belief, a creed, the system of doctrines held by the professors of any faith; yet more specially, Christianity.

"In the heat of general persecution, whereunto Christian *belief* was subject upon the first promulgation, it much confirmed the weaker minds, when relation was made how God had been glorified through the sufferings of martyrs."—*Hooker.*

(*b*) The statement of such system of doctrine. (Used specially of the Apostles' Creed.)

3. *Christian Theol.:* The implicit acceptance, by the aid of the Holy Spirit, of every statement which there is reason to believe comes from God. *Spec.*, the acceptance of all that He has revealed regarding the divinity and sonship of Jesus Christ, His mission to the earth, His life, His death, His resurrection and ascension. For this *faith* is used more frequently than *belief.* [FAITH.]

"Faith is a firm *belief* of the whole word of God, of his gospel, commands, threats, and promises."—*Wake.*

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between the terms *belief, credit, trust,* and *faith*:—"*Belief* is generic, the others are specific terms; we *believe* when we *credit* and *trust*, but not always *vice versâ*. *Belief* rests on no particular person or thing; but *credit* and *trust* rest on the authority of one or more individuals. Everything is the subject of *belief* which produces one's assent: the events of human life are *credited* upon the authority of the narrator; the words, promises, or the integrity of individuals are *trusted*; the power of persons and the virtue of things are objects of *faith*. *Belief* and *credit* are particular actions or sentiments: *trust* and *faith* are permanent dispositions of the mind. Things are entitled to our *belief*, persons to our *credit*; but people repose *trust* or have *faith* in others. . . ." "*Belief, trust,* and *faith* have a religious application, which *credit* has not. *Belief* is simply an act of the understanding; *trust* and *faith* are active moving principles of the mind in which the heart is concerned. *Belief* does not extend beyond an assent of the mind to any given proposition; *trust* and *faith* are lively sentiments which impel to action. *Belief* is to *trust* and *faith* as cause to effect: there may be *belief* without either *trust* or *faith*; but there can be no *trust* or *faith* without *belief*. We *believe* that there is a God, who is the creator and preserver of all His creatures; we therefore *trust* in Him for His protection of ourselves. We *believe* that Jesus Christ died for the sins of men; we have therefore *faith* in His redeeming grace to save us from our sins." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ Professor Bain considers that *belief* largely depends upon the will. He says, "It will be readily admitted that the state of mind called *belief* is, in many cases, a concomitant of our activity. But I mean to go farther than this, and to affirm that *belief* has no meaning, except in reference to our actions; the essence or import of it is such as to place it under the region of the will. We shall soon see that an intellectual notion or conception is likewise indispensable to the act of *believing*; but no mere conception that does not directly or indirectly implicate our voluntary exertions, can ever amount to the state in question." (*Bain: The Emotions and the Will*, chap. "Belief," p. 524.)

*** bĕ-lĭē'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *belief; full.*] Full of belief; disposed to believe.

"It is for thee sufficient to shewe a minde *beliefull* and readie to obeie . . ."—*Udal: Luke*, ch. i. (*Richardson.*)

*** bĕ-lĭē'-fŭl-nĕsse,** *s.* [O. Eng. *beliefful; -nesse.*] The quality of being disposed to believe.

"Thei disdeyne to have the godly *beliefulnesse* of the heathen to be praised, and yet do they not all the while amende their owne wicked vnbelief."—*Udal: Luke*, ch. iv. (*Richardson.*)

bĕ-lĭē've-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *believ(e); -able.*] Able to be believed; credible. (*Sherwood.*)

"The witnessingis ben maad *beleeuable* ful myche."—*Wycliffe* (*Ps.* xcii. 5).

bĕ-lĭē'v-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *believable; -ness.*] The state of being believable.

"... the credibility and *believableness*, as I call it, of those promises and particular mercies."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. iv., pt. i., p. 88. (*Richardson.*)

bĕ-lĭē've, *** bĕ-lē've,** *** bĭ-lē've,** *** by leve,** *** byleyve,** *** bylyve,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *geléfan, gelýfan* = to believe. Compare also

Dut. *gelooven*; Ger. *glauben*; M. H. Ger. *gloube*, *gelouben*; O. H. Ger. *galaupjan*; O.S. *gilôbian*; Goth. *galaubjan*, *laubjan*. Compare also A.S. *laef* = permission.]

A. *Trans.:* To accept as true, not on one's personal knowledge, but on the testimony of others, or on reasonings which appear more or less conclusive. It is used when the assent to the statement or proposition is of a very firm character, and also when it is weak and wavering. (It may be followed by the objective of the person whose word is accepted as true, or by the objective of the statement made.)

"That Cassio loves her, I do well *believe* it."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

"Ten thousand things there are, which we *believe* merely upon the authority or credit of those who have spoken or written of them."—*Watts: Logic*

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Gen.:* To accept a statement or proposition as true on the evidence afforded by the testimony of another person, or on reasonings of one's own.

2. *Specially:*

(*a*) *Colloquial:* To accept with some degree of doubt.

(*b*) To exercise the grace of Christian faith. [See II.]

II. *Theology:*

1. To assent to the claim which Jesus Christ put forth to be the Messiah, the Son of God, and the Saviour, and place confidence in the efficacy of his sacrifice for sin.

¶ In Rom. x. 10 this belief is attributed to the heart. The opposition in that verse is not, however, so much between the heart and the intellect as between what is secret and personal and what is openly professed by the lips.

"For with the heart man *believeth* unto righteousness; . . ."—*Rom.* x. 10.

It is followed (*a*) by *in* or *on* placed before the person or Being who is the object of faith.

". . . ye *believe* in God, *believe* also in me."—*John* xiv. 1.

"And they said, *Believe* on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house."—*Acts* xvi. 31.

Or (*b*) by the clause of a sentence expressive of the tenet or proposition to which one publicly or tacitly assents.

"And Philip said, If thou *believest* with all thine heart, thou mayest. And he answered and said, I *believe* that Jesus Christ is the Son of God."—*Acts* viii. 37.

2. To express such faith by the public enunciation of a creed. Thus the "Apostles' Creed, to be sung or said by the minister and the people," in the Liturgic worship of the Church of England, commences thus:—"I believe in God, the Father Almighty, . . ."

bĕ-lēē'ved, *pa. par. & a.* [BELIEVE.]

bĕ-lēē'v-ĕr, * **bĕ-lēē'ev-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *believ(e)*; *-er*.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Gen.:* One who believes or who gives credit to anything.

"Discipline began to enter into conflict with churches, which, in extremity, had been *believers* of it."—*Hooker.*

II. *Spec.:* One who holds a definite religious belief.

1. A Christian.

". . . have been maintained by the universal body of true *believers*, from the days of the apostles, and will be to the resurrection."—*Swift.*

2. A professor of some other faith.

" . . the soul of one *believer* outweighs all earthly kingships: all men, according to Islam too, are equal."—*Carlyle: Heroes*, Lect. ii.

B. *Ch. Hist.* (*plur.*): There are three British religious sects at present thus named—

(*a*) Believers in Christ.

(*b*) Believers meeting in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ.

(*c*) Believers in the divine visitation of Joanna Southcott, prophetess of Exeter.

¶ The second of these, that named (*b*), appears for the first time in the Registrar-General's List for 1878.

bĕ-lēē'v-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BELIEVE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. participle & adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Now God be prais'd, that to *believing* souls
Gives light in darkness, comfort in despair."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii 1.

C. *As substantive:* The act or operation of accepting as true. (Rom. xv. 13.)

bĕ-lēē'v-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *believing*; *-ly.*] In a believing manner, as a believer would do. (*Johnson.*)

* **bĕ-lī'fe,** * **bĕ-līff,** *adv.* [BELIVE.] (*Scotch.*)

***bĕ-līght'** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. *be*, and *light.*] To illumine, to shine on.

"Godes brihtnesse, *belihte* hem."—*O. Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), ii. 31.

bĕ-lī'ke, * **bĕ-lў'ke,** *adv.* [Eng. *be*; *like.*] Perhaps; there is a likelihood that; probably.

¶ It is becoming rare in English, and is not very common in Scotch.

"*Belike*, boy, then you are in love."—*Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Verona*, ii. 1.

"Things that I know not of *belike* to thee are dear."
Wordsworth: Pet Lamb.

* **bĕ-lī'ke-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *belike*; *-ly.*] Probably; there is a likelihood that.

"Having *belikely* heard some better words of me than I could deserve."—*Bp. Hall: Specialties of his Life.*

bĕ-lī'me, *v.t.* [Eng. *be*; *lime.*] To besmear with bird-lime.

"Ye, whose foul hands are *belimed* with bribery, and besmeared with the price of blood."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, vol. ii., p. 301 (ed. 1661).

bĕ-lī'med, *pa. par. & a.* [BELIME.]

bĕ-lī'm-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BELIME.]

Bĕl-ĭ-sā'-nạ, *s.* [A female name. Etymology doubtful.]

Astron.: An asteroid, the 178th found. It was discovered by Palisa on November 6, 1877.

bĕ-lĭt'-tle (tle as **tęl),** *v.t.* [Eng. *be*; *little.*] To make little; to dwarf. (*Jefferson.*)

bĕ-lĭt'-tled (tled as **tęld),** *pa. par.* [BELITTLE.]

bĕ-lĭt'-tlĭng, *pr. par.* [BELITTLE.]

bĕ-lī've, * **bēe-lī've,** * **bĕ-lī've,** * **be-lyue,** * **bi-lī've,** * **by-lī've,** * **blīve,** * **blўve,** *adv.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *live.*]

1. By-and-by, speedily, quickly. (Obsolete in English, but still used in Scotch.)

"But Habby of Cefeford will be here *belive* . . ."—*Scott: Waverley.* (*Append. to Gen. Preface.*)

2. At length.

". . . gyf that thus *belyue*,
Troianis has socht tyll Italy, tyll upset
New Troyis wallys, to be agane doun knyt?"
Douglas: Virgil, 314, 36. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bĕlk,** * **bĕlke,** *v.t.* [BELCH.] To belch.

". . . this being done, it was not half an hour but he began to faint; and turning about on his left side hee *belked* twise."—*The Report of Martin's Death. From Martin's Month's Mind* (1589), p. 21. (*Boucher.*)

bĕll (1), * **bĕlle,** * **bĕl,** *s.* [A.S. *bella* = a bell, a word imitated from the sound. In Dut. *bel*; Old Dut. *belle*. Connected with A.S. *bellan* = to bellow (BELLOW), and with *peal* (PEAL).]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. An instrument of a particular form and material for producing sounds. It consists of a reversed cup, bearing at its apex an ear or canon, by which it is suspended from a beam or other fixed body above, and having hung internally a clapper or hammer, by the percussion of which on the reversed cup the required sound is generated. It is generally formed of bell-metal (q.v.). Golden bells are mentioned in connection with religious worship in Exod. xxviii. 33, 34. They alternated with pomegranate-like knobs on the lower part of the Jewish high-priest's blue robe of the ephod. Bells were found by Layard at Nimroud, near the site of old Nineveh, the alloy of which they were formed being ten parts of copper to one of tin. The Greeks and Romans used bells in camps, markets, and baths, as well as in religious observances. The introduction of large bells into churches is attributed to Paulinus, Bishop of Nola in Campania, about the year 400. Bede mentions their use in England towards the end of the seventh century. They were first cast in this country about A.D. 940. The great bell of St. Paul's Cathedral, in London, cast in 1709, is 6·7 feet in diameter; it weighs 11,470 lbs.; and Big Ben, of Westminster, cast in 1858, 30,324 lbs. These dimensions are, however, dwarfed by some Russian bells. That of the Kremlin, the greatest ever constructed, when re-cast in 1733, was enlarged till it weighed 432,000 lbs. It is said, though some deny it, that this enormous mass was actually suspended for four years. In 1737, however, a fire caused it to fall. In 1837 a chapel was excavated below it, of which it was made to constitute the dome. Next, it is said, in size to the Russian bells are one at Amarapoora in Burmah, 260,000 lbs.; and one at Pekin, 130,000; both, of course, are for Booddhist worship. Bells are often affixed, both in England and elsewhere, to cattle, sheep, &c., when turned loose to feed, and are useful, especially in forests, to indicate where the animals are feeding. Sheep-bells of bronze, used in ancient Italy, are still to be seen in the museum at Naples.

2. A small hollow globe of metal, perforated and having within it a solid ball. This type of bell occurs in the hawk's bell. It is affixed to the animal, striking against its sides during flight, with the effect of emitting a sound.

"As the ox hath his bow, the horse his curb, and the faulcon his *bells*, so hath man his desires."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 3.

II. *Figuratively:*

* **1.** A clock.

"At six of the *bells* we gynne our play."—*Strutt: Horda Angel-Cynnan*, iii. 137. (*Boucher.*)

2. Anything shaped like an ordinary bell, or at least like the cup-shaped portion of it. *Specially—*

(*a*) The bell-like monopetalous corolla of various heaths, of the Campanula, &c. [See the compounds which follow.] So, in Scotch, *Lint in the bell* means "flax in flower." (*Jamieson.*)

"Where the bee sucks there suck I,
In a cowslip's *bell* I lie."
Shakesp.: Tempest, vi. 1. (*Song.*)

"The humming-bees, that hunt the golden dew,
In summer's heat on tops of lithe reed,
And creep within their *bells* to suck the balmy seed."
Dryden.

(*b*) The mouth of a funnel or trumpet; also of several wood wind instruments.

III. *In special phrases:*

1. *Bell of the brae:* The highest part of the slope of a hill. (*Scotch.*)

¶ Jamieson thinks this may be, perhaps, connected with *bell* (2) (q.v.).

2. For "curfew bell," "passing bell," "saints' or Sanctus bell," &c., see "curfew," "passing," &c., with which *bell* is in connection.

3. *To bear away the bell:* To win the prize at a race, where a bell was the usual prize.

"Among the Romans it [a horse race] was an Olympic exercise, and the prize was a garland, but now they *beare the bell away*."—*Saltonshall: Char.*, 22. (*Nares.*)

4. *To bear the bell:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To be the bellwether of a flock, that is, the sheep which carries a bell; or to be the horse to which a bell is affixed, and which is made to go first in a drove of horses.

(*b*) *Fig.:* To be the first; to be superior to all others.

5. *To carry away the bell:* To carry off the prize in a race or other contest in which that prize is a bell. [Nearly the same as 3 (q.v.).] (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The Italians have *carried away the bell* from all other nations, as may appear both by their books and works."—*Hakewill.*

6. *To gain the bell:* To win the prize at a race. [5.]

"Here lyes the man whose horse did *gaine*
The bell, in race on Salisbury plain."
Camden: Remains, p. 348. (*Nares.*)

7. *To lose the bell:* To be worsted in a contest, so that the antagonist gains the bell or other prize.

"But when in single fight he *lost the bell*."
Fairfax: Tasso, xvii. 69.

8. *To curse by bell, book, and candle* (*in the Roman Catholic Church*): To excommunicate; a bell being tolled, the book of offices for the purpose used to be read from, and a candle (or, according to Nares, three candles) extinguished with certain ceremonies. A form of excommunication, ending, "Doe to the book, quench the candle, ring the bell, Amen, Amen," was extracted from the Canterbury Book by Sir Thomas Ridley or his annotator, J. Gregory. (*Nares.*)

"*Bell, book, and candle* shall not drive me back,
When gold and silver becks me to come on."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 3.

9. *To ring a bell backwards:* To do so in the way described, as was formerly the practice.

(*a*) *Spec.:* That warning might be given of fire.

"Then, sir, in time
You may be remembered at the quenching of
Fir'd houses, *when the bells ring backward*, by
Your name upon the buckets."
City Match (*Old Play*), ix. 297.

Or (*b*) *Gen.:* On the rise of any sudden danger in a city or town.

"Dundee he is mounted, he rides up the street:
The *bells are rung backward*, the drums they are beat." *Scott: Bonnie Dundee.*

(*c*) As a mark of sorrow.

"Not concluded with any epithalamiums or songs of joy, but contrary—his *bells ring backward*."—*Gayton: Fest. Notes*, p. 258.

10. *To shake the bells:* A figurative phrase taken from the shaking of bells tied to a hawk or falcon, which takes place when the bird flies. [B. 1.]

"Neither the king, nor he that loves him best,
The proudest he that holds up Lancaster,
Dares stir a wing, if Warwick *shakes his bells*."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., I. 1.

B. *Technically:*

I. *Her.:* Church bells are used as an heraldic emblem; so also are hawk's bells.

II. *Naut.:* At sea the sub-divisions of a "watch" of four hours' duration are noted by a half-hourly striking of a bell with a clapper. Thus the phrase, "it is two bells," means an hour of the watch has elapsed; three bells, an hour and a half; and eight bells, the whole four hours, after which a new watch is set and the process is repeated. (*Admiral Smyth: Sailor's Word-Book*, 1867.)

III. *Architecture:*

1. The body of a Corinthian or Composite capital, with the foliage stripped off. (*Glossary of Architecture.*)

2. The similar body of a capital in the Early English and other forms of Gothic architecture. (*Ibid.*)

bell-animalcules, or **bell-animals,** *s.* The English name for the family of Infusorial animalcules, called Vorticellidæ (q.v.). The species of the type-genus Vorticella consist of a fixed simple contractile stalk or

A BELL-ANIMALCULE (VORTICELLA) MAGNIFIED.

stem, terminated at its upper extremity by a body in the form of a bell. Cilia draw to the mouth the creatures still smaller than themselves on which the bell-animalcules feed.

bell-bird, *s.* A bird, called also the Arapunga (*Arapunga alba*), belonging to the family Ampelidæ and the sub-family Gymnoderinæ (Fruit Crows). It is pure white in colour, about a foot in length, and has a voice like the tolling of a bell. It inhabits Guiana.

"At this season the beak and naked skin about the head frequently change colour, as with some herons, Ibises, gulls, one of the *bell-birds* just noticed, &c."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. xiii.

bell-buoy, *s.*

Naut.: A buoy to which a bell is attached in such a way as to be rung by the motion of the waves.

bell-cage, *s.* A timber frame, also called a belfry, carrying one or more large bells.

bell-canopy, *s.* A canopy containing a bell in harness.

bell-chamber, *s.* The room containing one or more large bells in harness.

bell-cot, *s.* A structure presenting the appearance of a steeple.

bell-crank, *s.*

Mech.: Such a crank as is used at the upper angles of rooms to give the bell-wires that alteration in direction which they there require. It is a rectangular lever, having its fulcrum at the apex of the angle. The direction of a motion is changed by it 90°.

bell-fashioned, *a.* Fashioned in the form of a bell.

bell-flower, * **belflower,** *s.*

1. The English name of the great genus Campanula. It is so called because the corollas have a close resemblance to a bell. About ten species are found in Britain, the most common being *Campanula rotundifolia*, the Round-leaved Bell-flower or Harebell; and after it *C. trachelium*, or Nettle-leaved Bell-flower; and *C. hederacea*, or Ivy-leaved Bell-flower. The finest species is the Giant Bell-flower (*Campanula latifolia*). [CAMPANULA.]

¶ The form *belflower* is the only one given in Johnson's *Dictionary*.

2. An endogenous plant (*Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*).

Autumn Bell-flower: A plant, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*.

bell founder, * **bel-founder,** *s.* One who founds or casts bells.

bell-foundry, bell foundry, *s.* A foundry in which bells are cast.

BELL-GABLE.

bell-gable or **bell-turret,** *s.* A gable or turret in which a bell or bells are suspended that they may be rung.

bell-glass, *s.* A glass vessel shaped like a bell, open on the lower side, and having on its top a knob placed there for convenience of handling. Such a glass is used (*a*) to constitute the receiver of an air-pump, or (*b*) to contain gases for purposes of experiment, or (*c*) as a cover for delicate plants.

bell-hanger, *s.* One who hangs bells.

bell-hanging, *s.* The act or process of hanging a bell or bells.

bell-heather, *s.* Cross-leaved heath (*Erica tetralix*). (*Jamieson.*)

bell-less, *a.* Without a bell.

bell-like, *a.* Like a bell.

"With many a deep-hued *bell-like* flower
Of fragrant trailers." *Tennyson: Eleanore*, 3.

bell-man, * **bel-man,** *s.* A crier, a man who goes round a town to make some intimation, and prefaces his statement by ringing a bell.

"The *belman* of each parish, as he goes his circuit, cries out every night, 'Fast twelve o'clock!'"—*Swift.*

bell-metal, * **bel-metal,** *s.* An alloy of copper and tin, constituting a kind of bronze: 75 parts of copper to 25 of tin, or 78 of copper to 22 of tin, are proportions frequently employed, while sometimes the alloy is made of copper, tin, zinc, and lead.

Bell-metal Ore: A mineral, called also Stannite or Stannine (q.v.).

bell-mouthed, *a.* Fashioned like the mouth of a bell.

bell-pepper, *s.* A plant, a species of pepper (*Capsicum grossum*).

* **bell-polype,** *s.* Any species of Vorticella. [BELL-ANIMALCULE.]

bell-pull, *s.* That by which a bell is pulled; the rope or handle connecting the hand of the operator with a bell-wire, and enabling him or her to ring the bell.

bell-punch, *s.* An instrument containing a signal bell, used for marking tickets. When the handle is compressed the bell is rung, and the piece punched out of the ticket serves as a check on the number of fares paid.

bell-ringer, * **bell-rynger,** *s.* One who rings a bell. (Used specially of those who ring church bells.)

bell-roof, *s.* A roof shaped like a bell.

bell-rope, *s.* A rope for ringing or tolling a bell.

bell-rose, *s.* A plant, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*.

bell-shaped, *a.*

1. *In a general sense:* Shaped like a bell.

2. *In Botany:* A term applied to a corolla, a calyx, or either organ in which the tube is inflated and gradually enlarged into a limb so as to resemble a bell; campanulate. **Example,** the corolla of Campanula. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*, p. 452.)

Bell-the-cat, *s.* A nickname given to Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, in the reign of James III. of Scotland. The noblemen under this monarch having no sympathy with the king's love of the fine arts, and being specially irritated that he had made an architect—or as they irreverently said a mason—by name Cochrane, Earl of Mar, plotted forcibly to remove the plebeian whom they disliked from the royal presence. At their secret conclave, which was held in Lauder Church in 1482, Lord Gray, who was fearful about the result of the enterprise, told the apologue of the mice failing to "bell the cat." [See *Bell the cat*, under BELL, *v.t.*] To which the daring Angus replied, "I understand the moral, and that what we propose may not lack execution, I will bell the cat."

"And from a loophole while I peep,
Old *Bell-the-Cat* came from the keep."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 16.

bell-trap, *s.* A trap like a bell or an inverted cup, to prevent the reflux of foul air from drains.

bell-turret, *s.* [BELL-GABLE.]

bell-ware, *s.* [So called from the seaweed of which kelp is made.] A plant, *Zostera marina*.

bell-waver, *v.i.*

1. To fluctuate; to be inconstant.

2. To tell a story incoherently. (*Jamieson.*)

bell-wavering, *pr. par.* & *s.* [BELL-WAVER.] (*Scotch.*)

A. *As present participle:* In a sense corresponding to that of the verb.

B. *As substantive:* The act of straggling.

bell-wether, * **belwether,** * **bell weather, belweather,** * **bel veddir** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Eng. *bell*, and *wether* (q.v.).] A sheep on whose neck a bell is placed that the animal may lead the flock.

"The flock of sheep and *bellwether* thinking to break into another's pasture, and being to pass over another bridge, jostled till both fell into the ditch."—*Howel.*

bell-wheel, *s.* The wheel by which a church bell is swung.

bell-yeter, *s.* A bell-founder. (*Prompt Parv.*)

bĕll (2), * **bĕl,** *s.* [Dut. *bel* = a bell, a bubble; Lat. *bulla* = a bubble.] A bubble. (*Scotch.*) [BELLER.]

bĕll (3), *s.* [Compare Gael. *ball* = a spot or mark; Bret. *bal* = a white mark on the face of an animal.] [BALD.] A white mark on a horse, or on any other animal.

* **bĕll,** *a.* [Corrupted from *beld* = bald.] Bald. (*O. Scotch.*)

* **bell-kite,** *s.* The Bald Coot. (*Jamieson.*)

bĕll (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [From BELL (1), *s.* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitively:*

1. *Lit.:* To put a bell upon.

2. *Fig.:* At great personal risk to attempt to render the assault or hostility of an adversary futile. The signification is derived from the following apologue. A colony of mice, losing some of their number through the depredations of a cat, held a conference to try to devise measures for their preservation. When all were perplexed, a young mouse stood up, and in a florid speech proposed that a bell should be affixed to the tail of the cat. This, of course, would ring whenever she moved, and thus give warning of her approach. The young mouse sat down amid loud applause, on which an old and experienced mouse asked if their young friend would now be kind enough to inform them who would bell the cat. The orator had never thought of this, and was speechless. [*Bell the cat*, under BELL, *s.*]

B. *Intrans.:* To develop into the form of a bell. (Used specially of plants with campanulate corollas, sometimes, however, also of flower-buds.)

* **bĕll** (2), *v.i.* [From BELL (2), *s.*] To bubble up, to throw up or bear bubbles.

"When the scum turns blue
And the blood *bells* through."
Perils of Man, ii. 44. (*Jamieson.*)

***bĕll** (3), *** bĕlle,** *v.i.* [A.S. *bellan* = to bellow, to roar, to bark.] [Bellow.]

1. *Lit.* (*of animals*): To roar, to bellow. *Used—*

(1) *Gen.:* Of the cry of various animals.

"*Bellyn* or roryn as nette: *Mugio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

(2) *Spec.:* Of the roar or bellow of the stag in rutting time.

"An inscription on a rock at Wharncliffe states that the lodge there was erected by Sir Thomas Wortley 'for his pleasur to her the herts *bell*.'"—*Hallamshire Glossary*, p. 11.

2. Of anything inanimate capable of making a bellowing sound.

"He gan to blasen out a soun,
As loud as *belleth* wiude in Hell."
Chaucer: Hous of Fame, iii. 713.

bĕl-la-dŏn'-na, *s.* [In Fr. *belladonne*. From Ital. *bella* = beautiful, fine; and *donna* = lady, the same as Lat. *domina* = the mistress of a family, a lady.] Possibly because used as an aid to beauty.

A. *Properly:*

1. A name for the Deadly Nightshade or Common Dwale (*Atropa belladonna*). [Atropa, Nightshade.] The "beauty" implied by the name is in the berries, which are shining black, but are poisonous. The best known antidote to them is vinegar.

2. *Pharm.:* The leaves of the plant defined under No. 1. They are useful as a medicine, being given in intermittent fevers, palsy, pertussis, amaurosis, cachexia, epilepsy, and ticdouloureux. A remedy much used in homœopathic pharmacy.

B. *Less properly:* A sub-division of the genus Amaryllis, containing the species of lily mentioned below.

belladonna-lily, *s.* The English name of a plant, the *Amaryllis belladonna*, a fine lily brought from the West Indies.

*** bĕl'-lan,** *s.* [An obsolete form of *baleen* (q.v.).] Whalebone.

"The stern Eryx was wount
To fecht ane bargane, and gif mony dount,
In that hard *bellan* his brawnis to embrace."
Doug.: Virgil, 141, 4. (*Jamieson.*)

bĕl'-lan-dīne, *s.* [Bellan.] A broil, a squabble. (*Scotch.*)

"There are the chaps alraidy watching to hae a *bellandine* wi' thee—an' thou tak nae guod care, lad, thou's in cwotty Wullie's hand."—*Hogg: Wint. Tales*, i. 267. (*Jamieson.*)

Bĕl'-la-trix, *s.* [Lat. *bellatrix* = a female warrior, such as Minerva, from *bellum* = war. So called from the nature of the astrological influence which it was supposed to exert.]

Astron.: A star of the second magnitude, the smaller of the two bright ones in the shoulder of Orion. It is called also γ Orionis.

bĕll-bīnd'-ĕr, bĕll-wīnd'-ĕr, *s.* A local name of a plant, *Convolvulus sepium.*

bĕlle (1), *** bele,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *belle* (as s.) = a beautiful female, fem. of *beau* or *bel*; (adj.) = pleasing to the eye, beautiful, handsome, fine.]

A. *As adjective:* Fine.

"That ben enblaunched with *bele* paroles and with *bele* clothes."—*Piers Plowman*, p. 278. (*Richardson.*)

B. *As substantive* (*of the form* belle [1]): A beautiful young lady; a fine or fashionable young lady, even though not distinguished for beauty.

"Your prudent grandmammas, ye modern *belles*,
Content with Bristol, Bath, and Tunbridge Wells."
Cowper: Retirement.

*** belle-chĕer, * bele-chĕre,** *s.*

1. Good cheer.

2. Good company.

"And enbelyse his burg with his *bele-chere*."
Gawayn and the Green Knight.

bĕlle (2), *s.* [Bell.]

*** bĕlle,** *v.t.* [Bell (2), *v.*]

bĕlled, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Bell (1), *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Furnished with a bell or bells.

2. *Her. Of a hawk or falcon:* Having bells affixed to its legs.

Bĕll'e-īsle (*s* silent), *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *belle* = fine, and O. Fr. *isle*, Mod. Fr. *île* = an island.] [Isle.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. An island on the coast of France, eight miles south of Quiberon Point.

2. An island at the entrance of the Straits of Belleisle, between Newfoundland and Labrador.

3. The straits themselves.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to any of those Belleisles.

Belleisle-cress or **American-cress,** *s.* [From the American island or strait, A. 2 and 3.] A cruciferous plant, *Barbarea præcox*, now frequently cultivated in Britain.

bĕl'-lĕr, *v.i.* [Bell (2), *s.*] To bubble up. (*Scotch.*)

Bĕl-lĕr'-ō-phŏn, *s.* [In Lat. *Bellerophon*; Gr. Βελλεροφῶν (*Bellerophon*).]

1. *Class. Mythology:* A virtuous hero fabled to have killed the Chimæra, vanquished the Amazons, and achieved other successes.

"Then mighty Prætus Argos' sceptre sway'd,
Whose hard commands *Bellerophon* obey'd."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. iv., 197, 198.

2. *Palæont.:* A genus of gasteropodous molluscs belonging to the family Atlantidæ. The species have symmetrically convoluted globular or discoidal shells, some of them whorled, and with a deeply-notched aperture. In 1875, Tate estimated the known species at 128, ranging from the Lower Silurian to the Carboniferous rocks.

bĕlles-lĕttres (*es* mute), *s. pl.* [Fr. (*lit.*) = fine letters.] A term borrowed from the French, and signifying polite literature, what were of old called "the humanities." It has been held to include such kinds of literature as require for their production imagination and taste, rather than study and reflection. Littré, without doubt, giving the actual usage of the term *belles-lettres* in France, makes it include grammar, eloquence, and poetry. In England, poetry, fiction, rhetoric, philology, and even history, are generally included within its limits; but whatever may have been the case in a more backward state of thought than that which at present exists, it is a satire on philology, history, and grammar to regard them as studies in which imagination is predominant.

"The exactness of the other, is to admit of something like discourse, especially in what regards the *belles-lettres*."—*Tatler.*

*** bĕll'-gard,** *s.* [Belgard.]

*** bĕl'-lī-bōne,** *s.* [Fr. *belle* = fair, beautiful, and *bonne*, fem. of *bon* = good, or the corresponding words in Lat. *bellus* and *bonus*.] A beautiful and good woman; a bonny lass.

"Pan may be proud that ever he begot
Such a *bellibone*."
Spenser: Sheph. Cal., iv.

† bĕl'-lĭc, * bĕl'-lĭ-cal, * bĕl'-lĭck, *a.* [From Lat. *bellicus* = warlike; *bellum* = war.] Warlike. (Used of persons or things.)

bĕl'-lĭ-cōse, *a.* [Lat. *bellicosus*, fond of war, martial; from *bellum* = war.] Warlike, disposed to fight on slender provocation, adapted for war.

*** bĕl'-lĭ-cŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *bellicus* = pertaining to war. In Fr. *belliqueux*.] Warlike, martial. (Now Bellicose is used instead of it.)

"... sum border men, quhais myndis at na tyme are aither martiall, or *bellicous*, but only given to rieff and spuilyie, ..."—*Hist. James the Sext*, p. 148. (*Jamieson.*)

bĕl-lĭd'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Bellis.]

Bot.: A family of composite plants belonging to the tribe Asteroidea. Type, Bellis.

bĕl'-lĭ-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Bellium.]

Bot.: A family of plants belonging to the tribe Asteroidea. Type, Bellium (q.v.).

bĕl'-lĭed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Bellý, *v.t.*]

A. *As a simple word chiefly in Bot.:* Swelling at the middle, ventricose. (*Maríyn.*)

B. *In compos.:* Having a belly of a character described by the word which precedes it; as "white-*bellied* swift" (*i.e.*, the swift of which the belly is white), *Cypselus alpinus.*

*** bĕl-lĭg'-ĕr-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *belligeratum*, sup. of *belligero*, from *bellum* = war, and *gero* = to carry on.] To carry on war. (*Cockeram.*)

bĕl-lĭg'-ĕr-ençe, *s.* [From Lat. *belli*, genit. of *bellum* = war, and *gerens* (*tis*), gen. of *gerens* = carrying on, and suff. *-ce*.] The state of being at war. (*W. Taylor.*)

bĕl-lĭg'-ĕr-en-çy, *s.* [Eng. *belligerenc*(*e*)*y*.] Warfare; the state of being at war.

"Macaulay ever . . . steeps us in an atmosphere of *belligerency*."—*Morley: Critical Essays.*

bĕl-lĭg'-ĕr-ent, † bĕl-lĭg'-ĕr-ant, *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *belligérant*; Port. *belligerante*; Lat. *belligerans*, pr. par. of *belligero* = to make or carry on war; Lat. *bellum* = war, and *gerens*, pr. par. of *gero* = to carry, to carry on.]

A. *As adj.:* Carrying on war.

"Père Bougeant's third volume will give you the best idea of the treaty of Munster, and open to you the several views of the *belligerent* and contracting parties."—*Lord Chesterfield.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Literally* (*Ord. Lang. and Law*): A nation or a large section of a nation engaged in carrying on war.

¶ When a revolted party of great numerical strength are able to form a regular government and rule over the whole or part of the territory which they claim, humanity dictates that they should not be treated as rebels guilty of treason, but should, if captured, be regarded as prisoners of war. To attain this result, it is needful for those who have risen in arms against the government to make every effort to obtain for their party the position of belligerents. In the contest between the Federals and Confederates in the war of 1861—1865, the latter section of the American people, at the very commencement of the struggle, claimed the privileges of belligerents. Their demand was promptly acceded to by the British Government, on which the Federal authorities took umbrage, contending that the recognition had been premature, whilst the British maintained that it could not have been refused or delayed.

"Soon arose vexatious questions of maritime right, questions such as, in almost every extensive war of modern times, have arisen between *belligerents* and neutrals."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

† 2. *Fig.* (*Ord. Lang. only*): A political, religious, or any similar party carrying on a wordy contest with another one to which it is opposed.

"... but out of Parliament the war was fiercer than ever; and the *belligerents* were by no means scrupulous about the means which they employed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

*** bĕl-lĭg'-ĕr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [In Ital. *belligero* = warlike, martial, valiant; Lat. *, belliger* = waging war, warlike; *bellum* = war, and *gero* = to carry on.] Carrying on war. (Now superseded by Belligerent, q.v.) (*Bailey.*)

bĕl'-lĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Bell, *v.*]

† **A.** *Trans.:* Putting a bell upon.

B. *Intrans.:* Taking the form of a bell.

bĕl'-lĭng, * bĕl'-lĭnge, *s.* [A.S. *bellan* = to bellow.] A bellowing. (Used specially of a stag making a noise in rutting time.)

"*Bellinge* of nette: *Mugitus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

† bĕl-lĭp'-ō-tent, *a.* [Lat. *bellipotens*, from *bellum* = war, and *potens* = powerful; from *possum* = to be able.] Powerful in war, mighty in war. (*Johnson.*)

*** bĕl'-lique (que** as **k),** *a.* [A quasi Fr. form.] [Bellic.] Warlike.

"The *bellique* Cesar, as Suetonius tells us, was noted for singularity in his apparel."—*Feltham's Resolves*, ii. 52.

bĕl'-lĭs, *s.* [Lat. *bellis*, perhaps cognate with *bellus* = handsome, pretty.] A genus of Asteraceæ (Compositæ) which contains the well-known daisy, *Bellis perennis*; the latter term, meaning perennial, being applied to it to discriminate it from the *B. annua*, or Annual Daisy, which is found in Southern Europe, and has been introduced into England, as has also the *B. sylvestris*, or Large Portugal Daisy. *B. perennis* has run into several varieties, of which the chief known here are the *B. hortensis*, or Large Double Daisy; *B. fistulosa*, or Double-quilled Daisy; and *B. prolifera*, or the Hen and Chicken Daisy.

*** bĕl'-lĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Lat. *bellitudo* = beauty; *bellus* = goodly, handsome.] Handsomeness; beauty. (*Cockeram.*)

bĕl'-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Bellis.] A genus of Composite plants differing from Bellis chiefly in the pappus of the seeds. Two species are cultivated in Britain, *B. bellidioides*, or Small, and *B. minutum*, or Dwarf Bellium. They come, the former from Italy, and the latter from the Levant.

bĕl'-lŏn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Med.: A kind of colic produced by lead-poisoning—lead colic. It is attended by severe griping of the intestines.

Bĕl-lō'-na, *s.* [Lat. *Bellona*, formerly *Duellona*, from *bellum*, formerly *duellum* = war.]

1. *Roman Myth.:* The goddess of war, sister and wife of Mars; sometimes used for war personified.

"Nor was his ear less peal'd
With noises loud and ruinous (to compare
Great things with small) than when *Bellona* storms."
Milton: P. L., bk. xi

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the 28th found. It was discovered by the astronomer Luther, on the 1st of March, 1854, the same date that Amphitrite was first seen by Marth and Pogson.

bĕl'-lōw, * **bĕl'-ōw,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *bylgean* = to bellow, from *bellan* = to bellow, to roar, to bark; Dut. *bulken*.] [BELL (3), *v.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Of the inferior animals:* To emit a loud hollow sound. *Used*—

(*a*) Of a bull, or of cattle in general.

". . . Jupiter
Became a bull, and *bellowed*; the green Neptune
A ram, and bleated . . ."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

(*b*) Of any other animal making a similar sound.

". . . male alligators have been described as fighting, *bellowing*, and whirling round, like Indians in a war-dance."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. iv.

2. *Of man* (*contemptuously*): To raise an outcry or clamour, to bawl, to vociferate.

"This gentleman is accustomed to roar and *bellow* so terribly loud, that he frightens us."—*Tatler.*

3. *Of things inanimate:* To emit such a loud hollow sound as the sea does in a storm, or the wind when high.

"Rocks the *bellowing* voice of boiling seas rebound."
Dryden.

B. *Trans.:* To utter with a loud hollow voice.

"The dull fat captain, with a hound's deep throat,
Would *bellow* out a laugh in a base note."—*Dryden.*

bĕl'-lōw, *s.* [From *bellow*, *v.*] The roar of a bull or any similar sound. (*Todd.*)

bĕl'-lōw-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *bellow*; *-er.*] One who, or that which emits a sound like the roaring of a bull.

"Whilst staying in the town I heard an account from several of the inhabitants of a hill in the neighbourhood which they called 'El Bramador,' the roarer or *bellower*."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xvi.

bĕl'-lōw-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [BELLOW, *v.t.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Or the loud *bellowing* herds of buffaloes rush to the river." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 5.
"From all his deep the *bellowing* river roars."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxi. 258.

C. *As substantive:* The roar of a bull or any similar sound, whether proceeding from another animal, from man, or from anything inanimate.

"Dart follows dart; lance, lance; loud *bellowings* speak his woes."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 76.

bĕl'-lōwş, * **bĕl'-lōwes,** * **bel'-ous,** *s.* [A.S. *blæst-belg*, *blast-belg* = a blast-bag, a bellows; from *blæst* = a blast of a wind or burning, and *bælg*, *bælig*, *bylg*, *bilig*, *beiz*, *bylg*= a bulge, budget, bag, purse, belly; Sw. *blas-bälg*; Dan. *blasebælg*; Dut. *blaasbalg*; Ger. *blasebalg*, from *blase* = a bladder, *blasen* = to blow; O. H. Ger. *balch*, *palc* = skin, bellows. In Goth. *balgs*, *bylg*, *bylgā* = a mail, a budget; Ir. *builg*, *bolg* = a bellows; Gael. *bælg-seidh* = a bellows; Lat. *follis* = a leathern sack, hence (2) a bellows; cognate with *pellis*, the hide of an animal. Wedgwood considers it akin also to Lat. *vulva*, † *bulga* = the womb, and Gr. βολβή (*bolbē*) [βόλβα (*bolba*), *Liddell & Scott*] = the womb; but considers the word most nearly the primary one, Gael. *balgan* = a water bubble.] [BAG, BELLY.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* An instrument for blowing the fire in manufactories, forges, or private houses. Its sides are so formed and worked that the upper one alternately rises and falls, with the effect of compelling the chest or bladder-like instrument first to expand and then to contract; the former process causing the air to enter the interior, and the latter one to leave it by means of a pipe or tube designed to conduct it to the portion of a fire which it is to blow. In a hand-bellows there are handles to be grasped; in a larger instrument designed for a manufactory, and called a *blowing-machine*, the propulsive power is obtained by machinery.

"Week in, week out, from morn till night,
You can hear his *bellows* blow."
Longfellow: The Village Blacksmith.

¶ *Bellows* may be singular with the article *a* before it, or may enter into the phrase "a pair of bellows," in which case it is plural.

"Thou neither, like a *bellows*, swell'st thy face,
As if thou wert to blow the burning mass
Of melting ore." *Dryden.*

2. *Fig.:* It is used—

(1) Of the lungs.

"The lungs, as *bellows*, supply a force of breath; and the *asperæ arteriæ* is as the nose of *bellows*, to collect and convey the breath."—*Holder.*

(2) Of sighs or other manifestations of emotion.

"Since sighs, into my inward furnace turn'd,
For *bellows* serve, to kindle more the fire."
Sidney.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mechanics, Pneumatics, &c.:*

(1) The simple instrument described under A., I. 1, for blowing fires in houses. A pair of bellows, worked chiefly by the feet, is figured on an Egyptian monument attributed to the

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN BELLOWS.

time of Thothmes III., B.C. about 1490, and one is mentioned in Jer. vi. 29; both of these were used for smelting metals [No. (2)]. The representation of a bellows for the hand, and presumably for domestic use, is found on an old Roman lamp; it is exactly of the modern type.

(2) An instrument or machine worked by machinery, and designed to blow the fire of a furnace used in smelting metals. The name more commonly applied to such a machine is BLOWER (q.v.).

(3) *The bellows of an organ, harmonium, concertina, or any similar instrument:* An instrument for supplying wind to the pipes, tongues, and reeds. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

"Twelve pair of *bellows*, ranged in stated row,
Are joined above, and fourteen more below.
These the full force of seventy men require,
Who ceaseless toil, and plenteously perspire;
Each aiding each, till all the wind be prest
In the close confines of th' incumbent chest,
On which four hundred pipes in order rise,
To bellow forth that blast the chest supplies."
Mason: Essay on Church Music. (*Transl. from the Monk Wolstan*, 10th cent.)

2. *Hydrostatics, &c. Hydrostatic Bellows:* An instrument designed as a toy rather than for use. It is, however, of some utility as illustrating what is called the hydrostatic paradox. Two horizontal flat boards, united by leather folded at the sides so as to be capable of expansion, constitute a chamber, into which water is introduced from a long narrow pipe rising vertically. By hydrostatical law this water will act with such pressure on the interior of the chamber that it will force the upper board to rise as far as the leather will permit, even if heavy weights be put upon it to keep it down.

¶ *In composition:* Emitted by, or in any other way pertaining to, a bellows, as in the following compounds:—

bellows-camera, *s.*

Phot.: A form of expanding camera in which the front and after bodies are connected by an expansible partition, like the sides of a bellows or accordion. Its chief value consists in the small space it occupies when closed up, as well as the ease with which its length may be increased or varied at pleasure.

bellows-engine, *s.* A contemptuous name for an organ.

". . . the smoke and ashes thereof (in these Judgment-Halls and Churchyards), and its *bellowses-engines* (in these Churches), thou still seest."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. viii.

bellows-fish, *s.* The Cornish name of the Trumpet-fish or Sea-snipe (*Centriscus scolopax* of Linnæus).

bellows-maker, *s.* A maker of bellows.

bellows-pump, *s.*

Hydraul.: A form of atmospheric pump in which the part of the piston is played by the upper leaf of the bellows.

bellows-sound, *s.* The sound of a bellows.

* **bĕll'-ragges,** *s.* [Prov. Eng. *beller*, *biller* = a water-cress.] A plant. A species of water-cress, probably *Nasturtium amphibium* (*R. Brown*) or *N. palustre* (*De Candolle*). (*Britten & Holland.*) [BILDER, BILLER.]

"Laver, or Sion, is called of some Englishmen *Bellragges*, of others some yealowe watercresses."—*Turner: Names* (1548).

bĕl'-lu-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. pl. of *bellua* or *belua* = a beast, especially a large one, a monster.] In the system of Linnæus, the fifth of the six orders of the class Mammalia, containing hoofed animals with incisors in both jaws. He includes under it the genera Equus, Hippopotamus, Sus, and Rhinoceros. (*Linnæus: Syst. Naturæ.*)

bĕl'-lu-īne, *a.* [Lat. *belluinus*, *beluinus*.] Bestial, beastly, brutal, animal.

"If human actions were not to be judged, men would have no advantage over beasts. At this rate, the animal and *belluine* life would be the best."—*Atterbury.*

bĕll'-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *bell*, and suffix *-wort*.]

1. *In America:* The English name for any plant of the genus Uvularia.

2. *In the Plur., Bellworts. Spec.:* Lindley's English name for the order of plants called Campanulaceæ.

bĕl'-ly, * **bĕl'-y,** * **belu,** * **below,** * **baly,** * **bali,** *s.* [A.S. *bælg*, *bælig*, *hylig*, *belg* = a bulge, budget, bag, purse, or belly; O. Icel. *belgr*=an inflated skin, a leathern sack, a bellows, the belly; Ger. *balg* = a skin, an urchin, a paunch, the belly, a bellows; O. H. Ger. *balg*; Goth. *balgs*; Gael. *bolg* = a pair of bellows, the womb; Ir. *bolg* = the belly, a bag, pouch, budget, blister, or bellows; Lat. *bulga*, an adopted Gallic word = (1) a leathern knapsack, (2) the womb. Essential meaning, anything swelled out.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) That part of the human body situated in front which extends from the breast to the insertion of the lower limbs; also the corresponding part in the inferior animals, and especially those of high organisation. It contains the stomach, the intestines, and other organs.

". . . if man were but a patent digester, and the *belly* with its adjuncts the grand reality?"—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii., ch. 1.

¶ In the case of such an animal as a serpent, the belly means the whole under-part of the body.

"And the Lord said unto the serpent, . . . Upon thy *belly* shalt thou go, . . ."—*Gen.* iii. 14.

(2) *In a more limited sense, a part being put for the whole:*

(*a*) The stomach.

". . . the body's members
Rebell'd against the *belly*; thus accus'd it:—
That only like a gulf it did remain,
Still cupboarding the viand, never bearing
Like labour with the rest."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

(*b*) The womb. [Used in Scripture (Ps. xxii. 10) with all solemnity; later, more lightly; now, only vulgarly. (*Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven.*, iii. 5.).]

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) That part of man which demands food, in opposition to the back, or that which requires clothes; hence the craving of the stomach for food, appetite.

"They were content with a licentious life, wherein they might fill their *bellies* by spoil, rather than by labour."—*Hayward.*

". . . whose god is their *belly*, . . ."—*Phil.* iii. 19. (See also *Rom.* xvi. 18.)

(2) The front or lower surface of an object.

(3) Anything swelling out or protuberant.

"In those muscles which have a bulging centre or *belly*, as the biceps of the arm."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 174.

"An Irish harp hath the concave or *belly* not along the strings, but at the end of the strings."—*Bacon.*

(4) Anything enclosing another within its cavity.

"Out of the *belly* of hell cried I, and thou heardst my voice."—*Jonah* ii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* The upper part of instruments of the violin family. The sound-board of a pianoforte.

2. *Engraving:* The lower edge of a graver.

3. *Saddlery:* A piece of leather attached to the back of the cantle, and forming a point of attachment in some saddles for valise-straps.

4. *Mach.:* A swell on the bottom surface of anything; as a depending rib beneath a grate-bar, iron beam, or girder, to strengthen it from downward deflection between supports. The central portion of a blast-furnace.

5. *Metal.:* The upper rounded part of the boshes.

6. *Locksmithing:* The lower edge of a tumbler against which the bit of the key plays.

7. *Railway Engineering:* The belly of a railway rail; a descending flange between bearings.

8. *Wheelwrighting:* The wooden covering of an iron axle.

9. *Shipwrighting:* The hollow of a compass timber; the convexity of the same is the back.

10. *Arch.:* The batter of a wall.

11. *Naut.:* The swell of a sail.

12. *Mineralogy. Belly of ore:* An unusual swelling out of the vein of ore.

B. *Attributively* in the following compounds in the sense of pertaining to the belly.

belly-ache, *s.* Ache or pain in the belly. (*Vulgar.*)

bellyache-bush, bellyache-weed, *s.* A Euphorbiaceous plant of the genus Jatropha.

belly-band, *s.* A band passing round the belly of a horse, and keeping the saddle in its proper place; a girth.

belly-beast, *s.* A glutton. (*Coverdale.*)

belly-bound, *a.* Confined in the region of the abdomen; very costive.

belly-brace, *s.*

Mach.: A cross-brace stayed to the boiler between the frames of a locomotive.

belly-cheer, *s.* Good cheer for the stomach; food grateful to the appetite or nutritious in its character.

"Senseless of divine doctrine, and capable only of loaves and *belly-cheer*."—*Milton: Animadv. Rem. Defence.*

belly-fretting, *s.*

1. The chafing of a horse's belly with the foregirth. (*Johnson.*)

2. A great pain in a horse's belly, caused by worms. (*Johnson.*)

belly-god, *s.*

1. One whose chief object of thought seems to be his "belly," or stomach, and who therefore may be supposed to worship it.

"What infinite waste they made this way, the only story of Apicius, a famous *belly-god*, may suffice to show."—*Hakewill.*

2. *In India:* The idol Gunputtee, which has a very protuberant stomach. The "god" so named is held to be the patron of wisdom.

belly-piece, *s.* The peritoneum.

"The muscles of the *belly-piece*."
Fletcher: Purple Island, c. 2.

belly-pinched, *a.* Pinched in matters relating to the stomach; starved.

"The lion and the *belly-pinched* wolf."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 1.

belly-rail, *s.*

Railway Engineering: A rail with a fin or web descending between the portions which rest on the ties. It is seen in the improved Penrhyn rail, introduced in 1805, and in Stephenson and Losh's patent of date 1816.

belly-roll, *s.*

Agric. Mach.: A roller, of which the central part is protuberant. It is used to roll land between ridges or in hollows.

belly-slave, *s.* One who cannot resist his or her appetites; a glutton, a drunkard, especially the former.

belly-timber, *s.* A cant designation for food. (*Vulgar.*)

belly-worm, *s.* Any worm that breeds in the belly, *i.e.*, in the intestines. [ENTOZOA.]

bĕl'-lȳ, *v.t. & i.* [From *belly*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:* To cause to swell out, to render protuberant.

"Your breath of full consent *belly'd* his sails."
Shakesp.: Troil. and Cress., ii. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To swell or bulge out, to become protuberant.

"Heav'n *bellies* downwards, and descends in rain."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 913.

† 2. To strut.

bĕl'-lȳ-fŭl, *s.* [Eng. *belly; full.*]

1. As much as fills the belly, as much food as satisfies the appetite.

2. *In coarse humour:* As much of anything as satisfies one's desires. (*Vulgar.*)

". . . thus King James told his son that he would have his *bellyful* of parliamentary impeachments."—*Johnson.*

bĕl'-lȳ-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [BELLY, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Swelling, protuberant, bulging out.

"Midst these disports forget they not to drench
Themselves with *bellying* goblets."—*Philips.*

2. *Bot.:* Swelling unequally on one side, as the corollas of many labiate and personated plants.

bĕ-lŏck', *v.t.* [A.S. *belucan* = to lock up, pa. par. *belocen.*] To enlock, to fasten firmly as with a lock.

bĕ-lŏck'ed, *pa. par. & a.* [BELOCK.]

"This is the hand which, with a vow'd contract,
Was fast *belock'd* in thine."
Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., v. 1.

bĕ-lŏck'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [BELOCK.]

bĕl'-ō-măn-çy, *s.* [From Gr. βελομαντία (*belomantia*) = divination by drawing arrows out of the quiver; from βέλος (*belos*) = a missile, as an arrow, a dart, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophesying, power of divination; μαντεύομαι (*manteuomai*) = to divine, to prophesy, from μάντις (*mantis*) = one who divines, a seer, a prophet.] Divination by means of arrows or other missiles. It is alluded to in Scripture in Ezek. xxi. 21 (in Heb. ver. 26), where Nebuchadnezzar, standing at the divergence of two roads, in uncertainty as to whether he should first go against Rabbah or Jerusalem, had recourse to divination, and, according to our version, "made his arrows bright." Gesenius renders the words "moved about his arrows" or "shook together his arrows." Perhaps, as some think, he inscribed the name of a city on each arrow, shook them all together, and then drew one out at random, resolved to attack the city whose name came first forth.

"*Belomancy*, or divination by arrows, hath been in request with Scythians, Alans, Germans, with the Africans and Turks of Algier."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

† **bĕl'-ō-măn̆t,** *s.* [Gr. βέλος (*belos*) = an arrow, and μάντις (*mantis*) = a diviner.] One who divines by means of arrows. [BELOMANCY.]

bĕl'-ō-nē, *s.* [Lat. *belone* = a fish, the Sea Adder, *Syngnathus acus*; Gr. βελόνη (*belonē*) = (1) any sharp point, a needle; (2) a sharp-nosed fish, the garfish, from βέλος (*belos*) = a missile, an arrow, a dart; βάλλω (*ballō*) = to throw.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes of the order Malacopterygii Abdominales, and the family Esocidæ (Pikes). It contains one British species, *Belone vulgaris*, found, though not abundantly, in Britain. It is known as the Garfish, the Sea-pike, the Mackerel-guide, the Green-bone, the Horn-fish, the Long-nose, the Gore-bill, and the Sea-needle, names mostly founded on peculiarities in its structure. It is two feet in length. It is occasionally sold and eaten in London.

bĕ-lŏng', *v.i.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and O. Eng. *long* = to belong, to belong to; A.S. *gelang* = along, owing to, in consequence of belonging to, proper; Dut. *belangen* = to concern; *belang* = importance, concern, interest; *be*, and *langen* = to reach, to fetch; Ger. *gelangen* = to arrive at, to come to, to attain, to obtain.]

I. To be the property of, to be under the control of.

1. *Of things:* To be the property of.

". . . and her hap was to light upon a part of the field *belonging* unto Boaz."—*Ruth* ii. 3.

2. *Of persons:* To be under the control of. (Used specially of a child, a ward, a servant, or a slave.)

"And David said unto him, To whom *belongest* thou? and whence art thou? And he said, I am a young man of Egypt, servant to an Amalekite."—*1 Sam.* xxx. 13.

II. To appertain to, to be connected with.

1. *Of things:*

(1) To be appendant to, to be attached to, to be a dependency of, or to be a portion of, though now detached.

"Now Manasseh had the land of Tappuah, but Tappuah on the border of Manasseh *belonged* to the children of Ephraim."—*Josh.* xvii. 8.

(2) To be the proper business of, to appertain to one as a duty to be discharged or a work to be executed.

". . . and unto whom the execution of that law *belongeth*."—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol.*, bk. ii., ch. i., § 1.

(3) To be the quality or attribute of.

"The faculties *belonging* to the supreme spirit, are unlimited and boundless, fitted and designed for infinite objects."—*Cheyne.*

(4) To have a certain fixed relation to, to relate to, to have an essential connection with.

"He that is unmarried careth for the things that *belong* to the Lord . . ."—*1 Cor.* vii. 32.

(5) To be suitable for, to be appropriate to, to be the concomitant of.

"Your tributary drops *belong* to woe."
Shakesp.: Rom. & Jul., iii. 2.

2. *Of persons:*

(1) To be connected with a place by birth or residence.

". . . E—— C——, said to *belong* to Edinburgh, . . ."—*Weekly Scotsman*, Jan. 3, 1880.

bĕ-lŏng'-ĭng, *pr. par. & s.* [BELONG.]

A. *As pr. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As subst.:* Anything belonging to one; a quality or endowment. (Usually in the plural.)

"Thyself and thy *belongings*
Are not thine own so proper . . ."
Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., i. 1.

Also in the sense of human belongings, relations.

"Decreases his welfare, and perhaps injures his *belongings*."—*H. Spencer: Data of Ethics*, 6, 102.

bĕl'-ŏn-īte, *s.* [In Ger. *belonit*; from Gr. βελόνη (*belonē*) = any sharp point, a needle; βέλος = a missile; βάλλω (*ballō*) = to throw.]

1. A mineral, called also Aikinite (q.v.).

2. An undetermined mineral, consisting of colourless and transparent microscopic acicular crystals, found by Zirkel in some semi-glassy volcanic rocks.

bĕ-look', *v.t.* [A.S. *bilocian* = to look at.] To look to, consider.

"Bithenkenn and *bilokenn*
Off all thatt tatt he wile don."
Ormulum, 2,917.

bĕl-ŏp'-tĕr-a, *s.* [Gr. βέλος (*belos*) = a missile, such as an arrow, a dart, from βάλλω (*ballō*) = to throw; πτερόν (*pteron*) = a feather, a wing; πτέσθαι (*ptesthai*), 2 aor. inf. of πέτομαι (*petomai*) = to fly.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil shells belonging to the family Sepiadæ. The name is given because the shell is externally winged. In 1875 two species were known; both of them from the Eocene of France and England. (*Tate.*)

bĕ-lord', *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *lord.*] To act the lord over, to domineer over. (*Calmet.*)

† **bĕ-lŏv'e,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *love.*] To love greatly. (Used now only in the past participle [BELOVED], and more rarely in the present one [BELOVING].)

"If beauty were a string of silke, I would wear it about my neck for a certain testimony that I *belove* it much."—*Wodroephe: Fr. & Eng. Gr.* (1623), p. 322.

bĕ-lŏved', *pa. par., a., & s.* [BELOVE.] Loved greatly.

A. *As past participle & adj.: Used—*

(1) Of a lover to his mistress, and *vice versâ*; or members of one family to each other.

"Pardon, *beloved* Constance . . ."
Hemans: The Vespers of Palermo.

(2) Of a person in society manifesting specially amiable qualities.

"He was *beloved* by all, and most of all by the children."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 3.

(3) Of persons constituting one political or religious brotherhood.

(*a*) *In a general sense:*

"One hour of their *beloved* Oliver might even now restore the glory which had departed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

(*b*) *Spec.:* Used of members of the Christian Church with warm feelings of affection to each other.

". . . our *beloved* Barnabas and Paul."—*Acts* xv. 25.

¶ Hence the apostolic phrase "dearly beloved" has been introduced from the New Testament (Philemon i., &c.) into liturgic worship.

"*Dearly beloved* brethren, the Scripture moveth us . . ."—*Liturgy: Morning Prayer; Ibid., Evening Prayer.*

(4) Of a pious man loved by God, or yet more, of the Eternal Son of God viewed as an object of infinite affection on the part of the Eternal Father.

". . . Solomon . . . who was *beloved* of his God."—*Neh.* xiii. 26.

"And lo, a voice from heaven, saying, This is my *beloved* Son."—*Matt.* iii. 17.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Of earthly beings:* One greatly loved.

"Not for Bohemia
. . . will I break my oath
To this my fair *beloved*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

2. *Of heavenly beings:* The Son of God, the second person of the Trinity.

"Of all in earth whom God so much doth grace,
And lets his owne *Beloved* to behold."
Spenser: Hymne of Heavenly Beautie.

† **bĕ-lŏv'-ing,** *pr. par.* [Belove.]

bĕ-lō w, *prep.* & *adv.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *low.*]

A. *As preposition:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Under a place; beneath; not so high as another object, with the sense of motion to, or position in.

". . . for all *below* the moon
I would not leap upright."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 6.

¶ Some editions have *beneath* instead of *below.*

2. Nearer the sea than anything else situated at a certain spot on a river.

". . . *below* that junction [of the rivers]."—*Keith Johnston: Gazett.* (ed. 1884), p. 887.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Inferior in rank, dignity, splendour, or excellence.

"The noble Venetians think themselves equal at least to the electors of the empire, and but one degree *below* kings."—*Addison.*

2. Unworthy of, unbefitting, unsuitable to; beneath what might be expected of one's character, status, or profession.

"'Tis much *below* me on his throne to sit:
But when I do, you shall petition it."
Dryden.

B. *As adverb:*

I. *Literally:* Really or apparently in a lower place as contradistinguished from an object in a higher one, the spectator being supposed to look from a certain portion of the earth's surface. *Specially*—

On or near the surface of the ground, as distinguished from up in the air, up a hill, on a housetop, &c.

"This said, he led them up the mountain's brow,
And show'd them all the shining fields *below*."
Dryden.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. On earth, as opposed to in heaven.

"For one that's blest'd above, immortaliz'd *below*."
Smith.

2. In hades, in the state of the dead, as distinguished from on earth.

"The gladsome ghosts in circling troops attend,
Delight to hover near, and long to know
What business brought him to the realms *below*."
Dryden.

3. In hell.

"Wise . . . [illegible] shall [illegible]
And prosp'rous traitors gnash their teeth *below*."
Tickell.

4. Inferior in dignity, as "the court *below*," meaning the court inferior in dignity, and subordinate to the other.

* **bĕ-lŏwt,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *lout.*] To use abusive language to; to call bad names.

". . . returning home, rated and *belouted* his cook as an ignorant scullion . . ."—*Camden.*

* **bĕlsǫh,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *bele, beal* = handsome, fair.] To adorn.

"*Balchad* or made *bayre*: *Venustus decoratus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bĕl'-sire,** * **bĕl'-syre (yr as ĭr),** *s.* [Fr. *bel* = fine, and *sire* = lord, sir.]

1. A celebrated ancestor.

2. A grandfather.

"Here bought the barne the *belayre's* gyltes."
Piers Ploweman.

* **bĕl'-swăg'-gĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *bell*, and *swagger.*] A cant word for a whoremaster.

"You are a charitable *belswagger*; my wife cried out fire, and you cried out for engines."—*Dryden.*

* **bĕl'-syre (yr as ĭr),** *s.* [Belsire.]

bĕlt (1), * **bĕlte,** *s.* [A.S. *belt* = a belt, a girdle; O. Icel. *belti*; Dan. *belte, bælt*; Sw. *bält*; O. H. Ger. *balz*; Lat. *balteus* (sing.) and *balteæ* (neut. pl.) = a girdle, a belt, such as a sword-belt; Gael. *balt* = the welt of a shoe, border, belt; Wel. *gwald, gwaldas* = the welt of a shoe, a border.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A girdle; a band around the body; a cincture. *Specially*—

(*a*) A girdle, generally of leather, from which a sword or other weapon is hung.

"Brave Gael, my pass, in danger tried,
Hangs in my *belt*, and by my side."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 4.

(*b*) A girdle round the waist as an article of attire or ornament.

(*c*) A bandage used by surgeons for supporting injured limbs, or for any other purpose.

2. *Fig.:* Anything natural or artificial shaped like a sword or other belt.

(1) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense. [See also II. 4.]

". . . we came to a broad *belt* of sand-dunes . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. iv.

(2) *Spec.:* A long narrow natural wood or artificial plantation of trees.

"A gleaming crag with *belts* of pines."
Tennyson: The Two Voices.

(3) Restraint of any kind.

"He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause
Within the *belt* of rule."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her., &c.:* A badge or token of knighthood.

"If by the blaze I mark aright,
Thou bear'st the *belt* and spur of knight."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 30.

¶ *Pugilistic belt:* A belt won by the champion pugilist or athlete, but which he must give up to any one who challenges and vanquishes him.

2. *Mach.:* A strap or flexible band to communicate motion from one wheel, drum, or roller to another one.

3. *Masonry:* A range or course of plain or fluted stones or bricks projecting from the rest.

4. *Phys. Geog.:* Anything shaped like a sword or other belt. [I. 2.] *Specially* (*pl.*): Two passages or straits connecting the Baltic with the German Ocean, viz. (1) the *Great Belt*, between the islands of Seeland and Laland on the north, and Fühnen and Langeland on the west. (2) The *Little Belt*, between the mainland of Denmark on the west, and the island of Fühnen on the east.

"[t]he Baltic] is often partially frozen. Charles X. of Sweden, with an army, crossed the *Belts* in 1658."—*Haydn: Dict. Dates* (ed. 1873), p. 71.

5. *Astron.:* A varying number of dusky belt-like bands or zones encircling the planet Jupiter parallel to his equator, as if the clouds of his atmosphere had been formed into a series of parallels on which the rapidity of his rotation, and the dark body of the planet was seen through the comparatively clear spaces between.

JUPITER'S BELTS.

6. *Veterinary Science:* A disease among sheep treated by cutting off the tail, having the sore heal, casting maggots on it, and applying tar and grease.

B. *Attributively* in compounds like the following in the sense of pertaining to a girdle for the body or any of the other kinds of belt described above.

belt-clasp, *s.* A device for attaching belts to each other by the ends, so as to make a continuous belt.

belt-coupling, *s.*

Mach.: A device for joining together the ends of one or more belts to make one continuous belt. One way of doing this is to make holes near the extremities of the bands, and couple them by thongs of lacing leather or calf-skin.

belt-cutter, *s.* A machine or tool for slitting tanned hides into strips for belting, for harness, or for any similar purpose.

belt-lacing, *s.* Leather thongs for lacing together the adjacent ends of a belt to make it continuous.

belt-pipe, *s.*

Mach.: A steam-pipe which surrounds the cylinder of a steam-engine

belt-punch, *s.* A punch for boring holes in a belt

belt-saw, *s.* An endless serrated steel belt running over wheels and caused to revolve continuously. It is called also a Band-saw.

belt-shifter, *s.*

Mach.: A device for shifting a belt from one pulley to another.

belt-speeder, *s.*

Mach.: A pair of cone-pulleys carrying a belt, which by shifting become the media of transmitting varying rates of motion.

belt-splicing, *s.* A method of fastening the ends of belts together by splitting one and cementing the tapering end of the other between the portions of the first thus separated

belt-stretcher, *s.* A device for drawing together the ends of a belt that they may be sewed or riveted together so as to make the belt itself continuous.

belt-tightener, *s.* A device for tightening a belt.

belt-weaving loom, *s.* A loom for weaving heavy narrow stuff suitable for making belts for machinery.

* **bĕlt** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An axe.

"*Belt* or axe: *Securis*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bĕlt, *v.t.* [From *belt*, s. (q.v.).] To encircle with a belt.

"'Twas done. His sons were with him—all,
They *belt* him round with hearts unwonted."
Wordsworth: Waste Dw., iv.

Bĕl'-tane, Bĕl'-tēin, *s.* [Gael. *bealtuinn, bealtunn* = the name for May 1, when summer was considered to begin. Ultimate etym. unknown. The word has no connection with *Baal, Bel*, or *Beaune.*]

1. *Celtic Myth.:* A superstitious observance now or formerly practised among the Scottish and Irish Celts, as well as in Continental and Lancashire. The Scotch observed the beltane festival chiefly on the 1st of May (old style), though in the west of that country St. Peter's Day, June 29, was preferred. In Ireland there were two Beltanes, one on the 1st of May, and the other on the 21st of June. The ceremonies varied in different places, but one essential part of them everywhere was to light a fire. At Callander, in Perthshire, the boys went to the moor, cut a table out of sods, sat round it, ate a hen, roasted and ate a cock, and an oatmeal cake, divided it into equal segments, blackened one of these, threw it, and then compelled the lad who threw out the blackened piece to leap three times through the fire, with the view of ensuring for the district a year of prosperity. In Ireland cattle were driven through the fire. Originally human sacrifices may have been offered, and then, as primitive society began to discern the cruelty of this practice, it may have been deemed enough for the victim to pass through the fire in place of being burnt to death. Then cattle would be substituted for human victims, and, last of all, cakes, meat, and fruit would be offered in the natural course of transition from bloody to unbloody sacrifices. Sacrifice, s., II. 1. Merry-meetings came at length to attend the Beltane festival. (See the examples under the compound words.]

"At *Setane*, when the bodie bowins
To ryding to the Play
To pairt the sammin and the soundis,
The space saith to say."
Fields: the Play, st. 1.

Beltane-fire, *s.* The fire lit on occasion of the beltane festival

Beltane-game, *s.* The game played at the festival.

"That kindled when at *beltane-game*
Thou ledst the dance with Malcolm Græme."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 15.

Beltane-tree, *s.* The tree, branch, or faggot burnt by the Celts at the festival.

"But o'er his hills, on festal day,
How blazed Lord Ronald's *Beltane-tree*."
Scott: Glenfinlas.

bĕlt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BELT, *v.t.*] Encircled.

A. *As past participle:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective. Specially—*

1. Wearing a belt.

"Where wit', puff'd cheek the *belted* hunter blew."
Tennyson: Palace of Art.

2. Affixed by a belt.

"With *belted* sword and spur on heel."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 4.

3. Surrounded as with a belt.

". . . park-like meadow land . . *belted* and interspersed with ornamental woods . . ."—*Times*, Oct. 30, 1875. Advt.

belted-plaid, belted plaid, *s.* The species of mantle worn by Highlanders in full military dress.

"The uniform was a scarlet jacket, &c., tartan plaid of twelve yards plaited round the middle of the body, the upper part being fixed on the left shoulder ready to be thrown loose and wrapped over both shoulders and fastened in many varieties. As it also served the purpose of a blanket, and was a sufficient covering for the Highlander. These were called *belted plaids*, from being kept tight to the body by a belt . . ."—*Col. Stewart's Sketches*, i. 246-7. (*Jamieson.*)

Bĕl'-tēin, *s.* [BELTANE.]

bĕlt'-ĕr, *s.* [Prob. from *belt* (1), *s.*] A succession of blows; a pelting.

"I'll stand ahint a dike, and gie them a *belter* wi' stanes."—*Galt: The Entail*, ii. 160.

bĕlt'-ĭng, *s.* [BELT.] A flexible band, or system of flexible bands, employed to communicate motion to wheels, drums, and rollers.

bĕlt'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *belt*; *-less.*] Having no belt.

* **belu,** *s.* [A.S. *bælig.*] [BELLOWS.]

"The *belu* failide, leed is waastid in the fier."—*Wycliffe* (*Jer.* vi. 29).

bĕl-ŭ'-gą, *s.* [Russ.]

1. A species of fish—the Great or Hausen Sturgeon, the *Acipenser huso*. It is sometimes 12 to 15 feet in length, and weighs 1,200 lbs., or in rare cases even 3,000. The best isinglass is made from its swimming-bladder. Its flesh, though sometimes eaten, is occasionally unwholesome. It is found in the Caspian and Black Seas and the large rivers which flow into them.

2. A cetacean, *Delphinapterus leucas*. It is called also the White Whale. It belongs to the family Delphinidæ. It is from 18 to 21 feet in length, and inhabits Davis Straits and the other portions of the Northern Seas, and sometimes ascends rivers.

Bē'-lŭs, *s.* [BEL.] The Roman name of the Assyrian and Babylonian divinity called Bel in Isa. xlvi. 1. [BEL.]

bĕl'-vĕ-dēre, bĕl'-vĭ-dēre, *s.* [In Ger. *belvedere*; Fr. *belvédère, belvéder*; Port. *belveder*; Ital. *belvedere* = (*lit.*) a fine view, from Lat. *bellus* = fine, and *videre* = to see.]

1. *Arch.*: A room built above the roof of an edifice, for the purpose of viewing the surrounding country.

¶ In France the term *belvedere* is used occasionally for a summer-house in a park or garden.

2. *Bot.*: A plant, *Kochia scoparia*. It belongs to the order Chenopodiaceæ (Chenopods).

bĕl-vĭş'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after its discoverer, Palisot de Beauvois. Originally called Napoleona, after the first Napoleon, but altered from political reasons to Belvisia.] A genus of plants constituting the typical one of the order Belvisiaceæ (q.v.).

bĕl-vĭş-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ (*Lindley*), **bĕl-vĭş'-ĭ-ē-æ** (*R. Brown*), *s. pl.* [BELVISIA.]

Bot.: A small order of plants, called by Lindley, in English, Napoleonworts. They are allied to the Myrtaceæ, which they resemble in their inferior several-celled ovary, their numerous stamina turned inwards in the bud, &c., but differ in their plaited petals, twisted into a rotate lobed corolla, and other characters. They are shrubs or trees, from Africa, and, it is believed, from Brazil. In 1846 four species were known, in two genera.

* **bĕ-lȳ'** (1), * **bĕ-lȳ'e.** [BELIE, *v.t.*]

* **bĕ-lȳ'** (2), *v.t.* [Compare Eng. *beleaguer*; Sw. *belägra*; Dan. *beleire*; Ger. *belagerer.*] To besiege.

"In the south the Lairds of Pernherst and Raelengh did assail Jedburgh, a little town, but very constaint in maintaining the Kings authority. Lord Claud Hamilton *belyed* Paslay."—*Spotswood*, p. 259.

* **bel-yng,** *s.* [An old spelling of the word BEALING (q.v.).] Suppuration.

"Inanies: *Belyng*."—*MS. Reg.*, 17, B. xvii., f. 84 b.

* **be-lyve,** *adv.* The same as BELIVE. (*Scotch.*)

* **Bĕl'-zē-bŭb,** *s.* [BEELZEBUB.]

* **bem** (1), *s.* [BEAM, *s.*]

Heuene bem: The sun (?). (*Morris.*)

"And slep and sag, an so the drem
Fro the erthe up til *heuene bem*,
A ledtre stonden, and thor-on."
Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Morris), 1695-7.

* **bem** (2), *s.* [BEME.]

bē'-ma, *s.* [Gr. *βῆμα* (*bēma*) (1) = a step, pace, or stride, (2) a rostrum, a raised platform from which to speak; *βαινω* (*bainō*) = to step, (2) to stand, (3) to go.]

Arch.: The sanctuary, presbytery, or chancel of a church. [CHANCEL, SANCTUARY.]

"The *bema* or chancel was with thrones for the bishops and presbyters."—*Sir G. Wheler: Account of Churches*, p. 79.

* **bĕ-măd',** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *mad.*] To make mad.

* **bĕ-măd'-dĭng,** *pr. par.* & *a.* [BEMAD.]

". . . . making just report
Of how unnatural and *bemadding* sorrow
The king hath cause to plain."
Shakesp.: *Lear*, iii. 1.

† **bĕ-măng'-le** (**le** as **ęl**), *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *mangle.*] To mangle (lit. or fig.).

"Those *bemangled* limbs, which scattered be
About the picture, the sad matter are
Of ev'n a sweet but unhappy fable."
Beaumont: Psyche, ix. 64.

* **bĕ-mär'-tyr** (**yr** as **ir**), *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *martyr.*] To make a martyr of, to put to death for one's faith.

"See here how he *bemartyreth* such who as yet do survive."—*Fuller: General Worthies*, vol. i.

† **bĕ-mask',** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *mask.*] To mask, to hide, to conceal.

". . . whilst have thus *bemasked* your singular beauty under so unworthy an array."—*Shelton: Tr. of D. Quixote*, I. iv. 1.

† **bĕ-măt'-tĕr,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *matter.*] To daub or bespatter with matter. (*Swift.*)

bĕ-mā'ul, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *maul.*] To maul, to beat severely.

". . . was just going to snatch the cudgels out of Didius's hands, in order to *bemaul* Yorick."—*Sterne.*

bĕ-mā'ze, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *maze.*] To cause to be in a maze. [MAZE.]

bĕ-mā'zed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BEMAZE.]

1. *Lit.*: Bewildered with regard to the proper road to choose.

"Stock-still there he stands like a traveller *bemazed*."
Wordsworth: Written in Germany.

2. *Fig.*: Bewildered with regard to other matters.

"Thy lamp, mysterious word!
Which whoso sees, no longer wanders lost,
With intellects *bemazed* in endless doubt."
Cowper: The Task, bk. v.

bĕm'-bĕx, *s.* [Gr. *βέμβιξ* (*bembix*) = (1) a top, (2) a whirlpool, (3) a buzzing insect.]

Entom.: A genus of Hymenopterous insects, the typical one of the family Bembicidæ. The species, which have a certain resemblance to wasps, are solitary burrowers; they store up flies for the support of their larvæ. They occur in hot countries. None are British.

bĕm-bĭç'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [BEMBEX.] A family of insects belonging to the order Hymenoptera, the tribe Aculeata, and the sub-tribe Fossoria. Type, Bembex (q.v.).

bĕm-bĭ-dī'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [BEMBIDIUM.] A family of beetles belonging to the tribe Geodephaga (feeders on land). It consists of minute predatory beetles, generally bright blue or green, with yellow spots and a metallic lustre. They frequent damp places. Typical genus, Bembidium. Various other genera, as Notaphus, Lopha, Tachypus, Ocys, &c., occur in Britain.

bĕm'-bĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [A diminutive formed from Gr. *βέμβιξ* (*bembix*) = a buzzing insect.] [BEMBEX.]

Entom.: A genus of foreign beetles, the typical one of the family Bembidiidæ. They have large eyes and an ovate body. [BEMBIDIIDÆ.]

Bĕm'-brĭdġe (*d* silent), *s.* & *a.* [Eng. proper name of place—*Bem*; *bridge.*]

A. *As subst.* (*Geog.*): A village and watering place in the parish of Brading in the Isle of Wight.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining in any way or relating to the village described under A.

Bembridge series.

Geology: A series of beds of Upper Eocene age, about 120 ft. thick, consisting of—

(*a*) Upper marls, containing abundance of *Melania turritissima*.

(*b*) Lower marls, containing *Cerithium mutabile, Cyrena pulchra*, and remains of *Trionyx*.

(*c*) Green marls, full of oysters.

(*d*) Bembridge limestone, a compact, cream-coloured limestone, alternating with shells and marls, containing land shells, *Bulimus ellipticus, Helix occlusa*, and fresh-water shells, as *Lymnea longiscata* and *Planorbis discus*; it also contains *Chara tubercula*. Several mammalia have been found, as *Palæotherium* and *Anoplotherium*.

* **beme,** * **bem** (2) (*pl.* * **bemes,** * **bumes,** * **be-men,** *O. Eng.*; * **be-mys,** *O. Scotch*), *s.* [A.S. *beme, byme* = a trumpet.] A trumpet.

"Than sal be herd the blast of *bem*."
Cursor Mundi, MS Edin., f. 7, b.

"Trompors gunne heire *bemes* blowe."
Kyng of Tars, 499.

"Anon he doth his *bemen* blowe."
Alexander, 1,850.

* **bĕme,** *v.t.* & *i.* [From *beme*, *s.* (q.v.); A.S. *bymian* = to sound or play on a trumpet. Imitated from the sound.] [BEMYNG.]

1. *Trans.*: To call forth by sound of trumpet. (*Scotch.*)

"Furth faris the folk, but fenyeing or fabill,
That *bemyt* war be the lord, lufinum of lait."
Gawan and Gal., iii. 8. (*Jamieson.*)

2. *Intransitive:*

(1) To sound clearly and loudly like a trumpet.

"Ase ye willeth thet ower beoden *bemen* an dreamen ine Drihtenes earen."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 420.

(2) To resound, to make a noise. (*Scotch.*)

"The skry and clamoure followis the oist within,
Quhil all the beuinnis *bemyt* of the dyn."
Doug.: Virgil, 226, 2. (*Jamieson.*)

bĕ-mē'ne, *v.t.* [A.S. *bemænan* = to bemoan.] [BEMOAN.] To lament for.

"The kyng of Tars out of his sadel fel,
The blod out of his wounde wel,
Mony mon hit *bemene*."
Kyng of Tars, 1,088.

* **bĕ-mĕr'-çy,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *mercy.*] To treat with mercy. (Only in pa. par.)

"I was *bemercied* of the way so speak, misericordia donatus . . ."—*Goodwin: Of Justifying Faith*, pt. i., bk. iii., c. 2.

* **bĕ-mē'te,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *mete*; A.S. *bemetan* = to measure by, to find out, perceive, esteem, consider. In Ger. *bemessen.*] To mete, to measure all over. *Fig.* as in the following:—

"Or shall I so *bemete* thee with thy yard,
As thou shalt think on prating while thou liv'st?"
Shakes.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 2.

† **bĕ-mĭng'-le** (**le** as **ęl**), *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *mingle.*] To mingle.

† **bĕ-mĭn'g-led** (**led** as **ęld**), *pa. par.* & *a.* [BEMINGLE.]

"This blade, in bloody hand whieh I bear,
And all his gore *bemingled* with the [illegible]"
Mir. for Mag., p. [illegible] (*Todd.*)

bĕ-mī're, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *mire.*] To soil by means of mire.

bĕ-mī'red, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BEMIRE.]

"[illegible] the [illegible] dizziness of their heads, they wade and leer, they are bemired to purpose . . ."—*Burgon: Peter*, pt. [illegible]

bĕ-mĭst', *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *mist.*] To envelop or involve in mist.

bĕ-mĭst'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BEMIST.]

"How can that judge walk right, that is *bemisted* in his way?"—*Feltham's Resolves*, ii. 4.

bĕ-mī'-tred (**tred** as **tĕrd**), *a.* Wearing a mitre.

". . . bedizened, becoronetted, *bemitred*."
Carlyle: Fr. Rev., vol. ii., pt. iii., bk. v., c. 1.

bĕ-mō'an, *bĕ-mō'ne, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *moan*, v.; A.S. *bemænan* = to bemoan, to lament.]

A. *Trans.:* To moan over, to deplore, to bewail, to lament.

"... Enter not into the house of mourning, neither go to lament nor *bemoan* them."—*Jer.* xvi. 5.

¶ It is sometimes used reflectively.

"... *bemoaned* himself piteously: ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

B. *Intrans.:* To moan, to lament.

"... and was *bemoaning* of the hardness of my heart."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. ii.

*** bĕ-mō'an-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *bemoan*; *-able.*] That may be bemoaned, lamentable.

bĕ-mō'aned, *pa. par. & a.* [BEMOAN.]

bĕ-mō'an-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *bemoan*; *-er.*] One who bemoans, laments, bewails. (*Johnson.*)

bĕ-mō'an-ĭng, *pr. par. & s.* [BEMOAN.]

A. *As pr. par.:* In the same senses as the verb.

B. *As subst.:* The act of lamenting, bewailing, or deploring; the words uttered under the influence of grief.

"How didst thou spend that restless night in mutual expostulations and *bemoanings* of your loss."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, ii. 30.

bĕ-mŏck', *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *be*, and *mock.*]

A. *Trans.:* To mock.

"*Bemock* the modest moon."—*Shakesp.: Coriol.*, i. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To mock, to practise mocking.

bĕ-mŏck'ed, *pa. par. & a.* [BEMOCK.]

bĕ-mŏck'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BEMOCK.]

*** bĕ-mŏil',** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *moil*; from Fr. *mouiller* = to wet.] [MOIL.] To moil, to bedraggle, to bemire; to cause to be soiled with mud or something similar.

*** bĕ-mŏil'ĕd,** *pa. par. & a.* [BEMOIL.]

"Thou should'st have heard in how miry a place, how she was *bemoiled*, how he left her with the horse upon her."—*Shakesp.: Tam. of Shrew*, iv. 1.

*** bĕ-mŏil'-ĭng,** *pr. par.* [BEMOIL.]

bĕ-mŏist'-en (*t* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*; *moisten.*] To cover with moisture; to moisten. (*Dr. Allen.*)

bĕ-mŏist'-ened, *pa. par. & a.* [BEMOISTEN.]

bĕ-mŏist'-en-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BEMOISTEN.]

† bē-mŏl', † bē-mŏll', *s.* [Fr. *bémol.* In Ital. *bemolle.* From Fr. *b*, and the adj. *mol*, the same as *mou* (m.), *molle* (f.) = soft; Lat. *mollis* = soft.]

In France: A musical sign, ♭, formed like a small *b*, placed before a note to indicate that it should be lowered half a tone.

In England: A half note.

"Now there be intervenient in the rise of eight, in tones, two *bemolls*, or half-notes."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. ii., § 104.

bĕ-mŏn'-stĕr, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *monster.*] To make a monster of, to render monstrous.

"Thou chang'd and self-covered thing! for shame, *Bemonster* not thy feature." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 2.

*** bē-mōu'rn, * bi-mo'rne, * by-mo'rne,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *mourn*; A.S. *bemeornan* = to mourn for.] To mourn for or over.

"Wymmen that weliden and *bymorneden* him."—*Wycliffe* (*St. Luke* xxiii. 27).

*** be-mow,** *v.t.* [Eng. *be*; *mow* (3), v.] To mock at.

"The Lord shal *bemowe* them."—*Wycliffe* (*Ps.* ii. 4).

bĕ-mŭd'-dle, *v.t.* [Eng. pref. *be*, and *muddle.*] To make a muddle of; to put in confusion. [MUDDLE.]

bĕ-mŭf'-fle (fle as **fel),** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *muffle.*] To muffle (*lit.* & *fig.*).

bĕ-mŭf'-fled, *pa. par.* [BEMUFFLED.]

"... and is *bemuffled* with the externals of religion."—*Sterne: Ser.*, 17.

bĕ-mŭl'çe, *v.t.* [Lat. *mulcere* = to soothe, pacify.] To pacify, appease.

"Saturne was eftsoones *bemulced* and appaysed."—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour*, p. 64.

bĕ-mū'se, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *muse.*] Generally in *pa. par.* (q.v.).

bĕ-mū'sed, *pa. par. & a.* [BEMUSE.]

1. Under the influence of the Muses; enchanted.

"... so when those incorrigible things, Poets, are once irrecoverably *be-mused*, the best way both to quiet them, ... is to feed their vanity ..."—*Pope: Letter to H. Cromwell*, June 23, 1705.

2. Having the senses confused or dazed, as *e.g.* in drinking.

"Is there a parson much *bemus'd* in beer?"
Pope: Prol to Satires.

bĕ-mū's-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [BEMUSE.]

*** bem'-yng,** *pa. par. & s.* [BUMMING.] (*Scotch.*)

*** ben,** *portions of a verb.* [BE, BEEN.] Various portions of the verb *to be.*

A. *The* 1, 2, *& 3 persons pl. pres. indic.:* Are.

"These *ben* the poyntz and the articles ordeyned of the bretheren of Seint Katerine in the cite of Londone."—*English Gilds* (*Eur. Eng. Text Soc.*), p. 6.

B. *The infinitive:* To be.

"To *ben* a trewe knight,
In al Tristremes nede."
Sir Tristrem, iii. 59.

"And now thou woldest falsly *ben* aboute
To love my lady, whom I love and serve."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,144-5.

C. *The perfect participle:* Been.

"A shereve had he *ben*."
Chaucer: C. T., 361.

bĕn, † bĕnn, *prep., adv.,* & (1) *s.* [Eng. *be*; *in*, A.S. *be* = by, near to, to, at, in, upon, above, with; and *in* = in, into. The Scotch *ben* (Eng. *be*, *in*) as distinguished from Scotch *but*; Eng. *be-out*; A.S. *butan*, *butun* (*be*, *utan*) = without.] [BUT.]

A. *As prep.* (*of the form* ben): Inside; towards or into the interior (of a house).

"... that she might run *ben* the house ..."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxiii.

B. *As adverb* (*of the form* ben):

I. *Lit.:* Inside.

"Now butt an' *ben* the change-house fills."
Burns: The Holy Fair.

2. *Figuratively:*

(*a*) Towards intimacy, in familiarity.

"There is a person well I ken,
Might wi' the best gane right far *ben*."
Ramsay: Poems, i. 335. (*Jamieson.*)

(*b*) Into intimacy with the enemy's forces in battle, that is, into the midst of them.

"... though I admit I could not be so far *ben* as you lads, seeing that it was my point of duty to keep together our handful of horse."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xlviii.

C. *As subst.* (*of the forms* ben *and* benu): The interior apartment of a two-roomed cottage. (It is opposed to Scotch *but* or *butt*, the outer one.) [BUT, s.]

"A tolerable hut is divided into three parts—a butt, which is the kitchen; a *benn*, an inner room; and a byar, where the cattle are housed."—*Sir J. Carr: Caledonian Sketches*, p. 405. (*Jamieson.*)

¶ *Byre* is the ordinary spelling of the name for a Scottish cow-house.

ben-end, *s.* Inner part of a cottage.

"He pu'd up his bit shabble of a sword an' dang aff my bonnet, when I was a free man i' my ain *ben-end*."—*Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 18. (*Jamieson.*)

ben-house, *s.* The inner or principal apartment of a two-roomed cottage.

bĕn (2), *s.* [Gael. *beinn*, *bheinn* = a mountain, a hill, a pinnacle.] [PEN.]

A. *In compos.* (*Geog. & Ord. Lang.*):

1. *In Scotland:* The common appellation of the higher Scottish mountains, as *Ben* Nevis, *Ben* Mac Dhui, *Ben* Lawers, *Ben* Lomond, *Ben* Cruachan, *Ben* Hope.

† 2. *In Ireland:* (*a*) A hill, as *Ben*baun, *Ben*gower; (*b*) a rocky promontory, as *Ben*gore Head.

† **B.** *As a distinct word:* A mountain. (*Scotch.*)

"And the river that flow'd from the *Ben*."
Jacobite Relics, ii. 421. (*Jamieson.*)

bĕn (3), *s.* [A contraction for *behen*; from Pers. & Arab. *bahman*, *behmen* = (1) a herb, the leaves of which resemble ears of corn saffron; (2) a medicine, of which there were two kinds, one red and the other white; (3) the dog-rose (*Rosa canina*), from Pers. & Arab. *baihan* = the dog-rose. (*Mahn.*).]

1. *Chiefly in compos.:* The Horse-radish Tree (*Moringa pterygosperma*). [MORINGA.] The flowers, leaves, and tender seed-vessels are eaten by the natives of India in their curries. The winged seeds are the Ben-nuts mentioned below.

2. *As an independent word:* Ben, or White Ben, a British plant (*Silene inflata*, Linn.). Formerly it was designated *Cucubalus behen*, whence came the abbreviation *Ben.*

ben-nuts, *s. pl.* [Eng. *ben*; *nuts.* In Ger. *Behennuss.*] [BEN.] The seeds of the Horse-radish Tree (*Moringa pterygosperma*). From these the Oil of Ben was extracted.

ben-oil, oil of ben, *s.* [Eng. *ben*; *oil.* In Ger. *Behenöl.*] Oil expressed from the Ben-nuts described above. It is used by manufacturers of perfumery, and by watchmakers.

Bĕn, *s., prefix.* [Heb. בֶּן (*ben*). A frequent prefix to Hebrew proper names = son of, as *Ben*jamin = son of the right hand.]

*** bĕ-nāme',** *v.t.* [A.S. *benæmnan.*]

1. To promise with an oath.

2. To mention by name.

3. To call, to name.

bĕnch, * bĕnçhe, * bĕnk, *s. & a.* [A.S. *benc* = a bench, a table; *banc* = a bench, bank, or hillock; O. Sax. *bank*, *benki*; Sw. *bänk*; Dan. *bænk*; O. Icel. *bekkr*; Dut., Ger., & Wel. *bank*; O. Fries., O. L. Ger., & Corn. *benk*; Ir. *binse*; Gael. *binnse*; Fr. *banc*; Sp. & Port. *banco*; Ital. *panca* = a bench or stool. *Bench* and *Bank* were originally the same word.] [BANK.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of things:*

(*a*) *Gen.:* A long seat made of wood or other material. It differs from a stool in its greater length.

"Indeed, if the lecture-room could hold 2,000 instead of 600 ... I do not doubt that every one of its *benches* would be occupied on these occasions."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), iv. 71.

(*b*) *Spec.:* In the same sense as II. 1 (*a*).

2. *Of persons:* In the same sense as II. 1 (*b*).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:*

(*a*) The seat which judges or magistrates occupy officially in a court of justice.

(*b*) The judges or magistrates sitting together to try cases.

* ¶ *The Court of King's Bench* (named when a female sovereign is on the throne *The Court of Queen's Bench*): What formerly was one of the three chief courts in England. It grew up rather than was created in the early Norman times. The judicial business of the Great Council of the nation coming to be transacted in the king's palace, the court which attended to it was called that of the *Aula Regis*, viz., of the king's palace. It gradually separated into three—the Courts of King's Bench, of Common Pleas, and of the Exchequer. The first of these exercised control over the inferior courts, and took special cognizance of trespasses against the king's peace. [See AC ETIAM.] From its very outset it was a Court of Record. Its separate existence was abolished by the Judicature Act of 1873, and now it is the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Judicature.

"... became Chief Justice of the King's *Bench*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. *Carp., Joinery, &c.:* A support for tools and work in various mechanical operations, as carpentry, metal and leather work, &c.

3. *Engineering:* A horizontal ledge on the side of a cutting; an embankment or parapet, a berme, a banquette.

B. *As adj.:* In anything pertaining or relating to a bench.

bench-clamp, *s.* A jaw-tool attached to a work-bench, for holding an article to be operated on in place.

bench-drill, *s.* A drill adapted to be used on a machinist's or carpenter's bench.

bench-hammer, *s.*

Metallurgy: A finisher's or blacksmith's hammer.

bench-hole, *s.* The hole of a bench.

"We'll beat 'em into *bench-holes*."
Shakesp.: Ant. and Cleop., iv. 7.

bench-hook, *s.*

Carp. & Joinery: A stop or abutment which occupies a vertical mortise in a carpenter's bench. It is designed to prevent the wood in process of being operated on from getting displaced.

bench-lathe, *s.*

Carpentry: A small lathe such as may be mounted on a post which stands in a socket in a bench.

bench-mark, *s.*

Surveying: A mark showing the starting-point in levelling along a line; also one of a series of similar marks affixed at convenient distances to substantial or permanent objects, to show the exact points upon which the levelling-staffs were placed when the various levels were read, thus facilitating reference and correction.

bench-plane, *s.*

Joinery: A joiner's plane for working a flat surface. There are various types of it, named in the order of their fineness, *jack, long, trying-panel, smooth,* and *jointer* planes.

bench-reel, *s.*

Sail-making: A spinning-wheel, on the pirn of which the sailmaker winds the yarn.

bench-screw, *s.*

Carpentry: The wooden screw which works the movable jaw of the joiner's bench-vice.

bench-shears, *s.*

Copper, Zinc, Iron, and Tin-plate Working: Hand-shears, the end of whose lower limb is turned at right angles, and is received in a socket in the bench of a workman.

bench-strip, *s.*

Carpentry: A batten or strip on a carpenter's bench, which may be fixed at a given distance from the edge to assist in steadying the work.

bench-table, *s.*

Arch.: A low stone seat on the inside of the walls, and sometimes round the bases of the pillars in churches, porches, cloisters, &c.

bench-vice, *s.*

Carp., Metall., &c.: A vice provided with means for attachment to a wood or metal-worker's bench.

bench-warrant, *s.*

Law: A process issued against a person by a court of law.

bĕnçh, * bĕnçhe, * y-bençhe, *v.t. & i.* [From *bench*, s. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:* To seat upon a bench.

"His cupbearer, whom I from meaner form
Have *bench'd*, and rear'd to worship."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To sit on a bench or in a court of justice.

bĕnçh'-ed, bĕnn'-kĕdd, *pa. par. & a.* Furnished with benches.

"Tatt bridaless hus wass all
Withth thriune beunkess *bennkedd*."
Ormulum, 15,231.

"'Twas *bench'd* with turf."—*Dryden.*

bĕnçh'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *bench; -er.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Gen.:* Any one who sits upon a bench.

"If the pillows be of silver and the benches of gold, and though the *benchers* be kings . . ."—*Golden Boke*, let. 7. (*S. in Boucher.*)

2. *Specially:*

(*a*) One who sits upon the bench within or in front of a tavern, an idler.

(*b*) A judge, a magistrate, a senator.

"You are well understood to be a perfecter giber for the table, than a necessary *bencher* in the Capitol."—*Shakesp.: Coriol.*, ii. 1.

B. *Technically:*

* 1. *Municipal arrangements:* A councilman.

"This Corporation [New Windsor] consists of a mayor, two bailiffs, and twenty-eight other persons, who are to be chosen out of the inhabitants of the borough, thirteen of which are called fellows, and ten of them aldermen or chief *benchers*."—*Ashmole: Berkshire*, iii. 58.

2. *Law (Inns of Court), Plur. Benchers:* The senior members of the legal societies known as the Inns of Court. Formerly they were called *ancients*. They were admitted within the bar, and were therefore also denominated *inner barristers* as distinguished from *utter* (outer) *barristers*, whose appropriate place was outside the bar. [Barrister.] They govern the Inns of Court, and are themselves practically the Inns, notwithstanding which they exercise the national function of deciding who shall be admitted to the bar with the privilege of practising in the law courts, and who shall be prevented from obtaining this privilege. They can also disbench or disbar a barrister; an appeal, however, lying from them to the judges.

"He [Selden] seldom or never appeared publicly at the bar (the *bencher*), but gave sometimes chamber-counsel."—*Wood: Athen. Oxon.*

bencher-ship, *s.* The dignity or office of a bencher. (*Lamb: Essays of Elia.*)

bĕnçh'-ing, * bennkinnge, *s.* A row of benches.

"Thær wass an *bennkinnge* lah."
Ormulum, 15,282.

bĕn-çhû'-ca, *s.* [A South American word.]

Entom.: A black bug of the genus Reduvius, found on the South American Pampas.

bĕnd (1), * **bende** (pret. *bent*, * *bended*; pa. par. *bent*, * *bended*, * *ibent*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *bendan* = (1) to bend, incline, or lean, (2) to stretch, to extend; O. Icel. *benda*; Fr. *bander* = to bind, stretch, bend, used in the sense of *bend*, chiefly of a bow. Originally (*bend* is derived from *band*) *band* and *bond* were but different methods of writing the same word. (*Trench: Eng. Past & Present*, p. 65).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language.:*

1. *Lit. Of things material:* To employ the appropriate means to render anything temporarily or permanently curved or crooked; to incline. *Used specially—*

(1) *Of a bow:* To make it temporarily curved by pulling the string, the design being that by suddenly returning again to a more nearly rectilinear form it may impel an arrow.

"They *bend* their bows, they whirl the slings around."
Dryden.

(2) *Of portions of the human body:* To render them arched or curved, or angular, or turn them in a particular direction.

(*a*) *Of the back:* To make it for the time being arched or curved.

"But *bends* his sturdy back to any toy
That youth takes pleasure in, to please his boy."
Cowper: Tirocinium

(*b*) *Of the knees:* To make them take an angular form by more or less decidedly adopting a kneeling attitude.

"Unto my mother's prayers I *bend* my knee."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 3.

(*c*) *Of the brow:* To knit it; that is, to throw the muscular part of it into a series of curves or wavy furrows.

"Some have been seen to bite their pen, scratch their head, *bend their brows*, bite their lips, beat the board, and tear their paper."—*Camden.*

(*d*) *Of the eyes, one of the ears, or of the footsteps:* To turn towards or in a particular direction.

"Why dost thou *bend* thine eyes upon the earth,
And start so often when thou sitt'st alone?"
Shakesp.: 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

2. *Fig. Of things immaterial:* To incline them, to turn them in a particular direction.

(1) To put in order for use. (The metaphor is taken from bending a bow.)

"As a fowler was *bending* his net, a blackbird asked him what he was doing."—*L'Estrange.*

(2) To conquer a person or people; to subdue by force; to humble.

"What cared he for the freedom of the crowd?
He raised the humble but to *bend* the proud."
Byron: Lara, ii. 9.

(3) To influence by gentler methods; to rule by means of the affections.

"As unto the bow the cord is,
So unto the man is woman,
Though she *bends* him, she obeys him."
Longfellow: The Song of Hiawatha, x.

(4) To cause one's own mind or self to be concentrated upon any object of thought or aim. To apply (one's self) closely to. [Bent.]

"Men will not *bend* their wits to examine whether things, wherewith they have been accustomed, be good or evil."—*Hooker.*

(5) To direct to a certain point.

"Octavius and Mark Antony
Came down upon us with a mighty power,
Bending their expedition tow'rd Philippi."
Shakesp.: Jul. Cæsar, iv. 2.

¶ *To bend up:* To bolden up. (*Scotch.*) (Used in pa. par. *bendit up.*) (*Pitscottie.*)

II. *In Cant Language:* To drink hard. (*Scotch.*)

"To draw tippony bid adieu,
Which we with greed
Bended as fast as she could brew."
Ramsay: Poems, i. 215. (*Jamieson.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To assume the form of a curve; to be incurvated.

"Their front now deepening, now extending;
Their flank inclining, wheeling, *bending*,
Now drawing back, and now descending."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 18

2. To jut over, to beetle over, as a cliff. [Bending, *a.*]

"There is a cliff, whose high and *bending* head
Looks fearfully on the confined deep."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 1.

3. To incline, to turn.

II. *Fig.:* To be submissive; to yield one's will to that of another.

"Unus'd to *bend*, impatient of control."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. iv.

III. *In special compounds or phrases:*

To be bent on or upon: To be resolved or determined upon, to have a fixed purpose or an irresistible propensity to do some particular thing. In this sense generally in pa. par.

"Not so, for once, indulg'd they sweep the main,
Deaf to the call, or, hearing, hear in vain:
But *bent* on mischief, bear the waves before."
Dryden.

bĕnd (2), *v.i.* [Probably from Fr. *bondir* = to bound, jump, or frisk; *bond* = a bound, a leap, jump, or spring.] To spring, to bound. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

bĕnd (1), * **bende,** *s.* [From Eng. *bend*, v. In A.S. *bend* = that which ties, binds, or bends; *spec.*, (1) a band, bond, or ribbon, (2) a chaplet, crown, or ornament; from *bindan* = to bind. In Dan. *band* = a band, a company, a bend; Sp. *banda* = a scarf, a side, a bend, a band.] [Bend, *v.*, Band.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *That which is bent:*

1. *Lit.:* A bending, a curve, a flexure; an incurvation.

"One, however, which was less regular than the others, deviated from a right line, at the most considerable *bend*, to the amount of thirty-three degrees."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. iii.

* 2. *Fig.:* Purpose, end, turn. [Bent.]

"Farewell, poor swain, thou art not for my *bend*."
Fletcher.

* II. *That which binds:*

1. A band, a bond, a ribbon, a fillet. (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*)

"This is the *bend* of this blame
I bere [in] my nek."
Gawayn and the Green Knyght, 2,306.

2. A muffler, a kerchief, a cowl. (*Scotch.*)

¶ It is used in O. Scotch (Jamieson thinks improperly) for a fleece.

"Of hir first husband, was ane tempill bet
Of marbill, and held in ful grete reuerence,
With snaw quhite *bendis*, carpettis and'ensence.'
Doug.: Virgil, 116, 4.

B. *In Cant Language:* A pull of liquor.

"We'll nae mair o't—come gi's the other *bend*,
We'll drink their healths, whatever way it end."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 116. (*Jamieson.*)

¶ Originally *band* and *bond* were the same word.

C. *Technically:*

1. *Shipbuilding:*

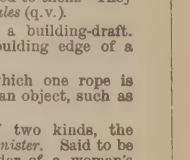
(*a*) *Pl.:* The crooked timbers which make the ribs or sides of a ship. They are numbered from the water up, as the first, the second, or the third bend, &c. The beams, knees, and futtocks are bolted to them. They are more generally called *wales* (q.v.).

(*b*) The cross section of a building-draft. A bend represents the moulding edge of a frame.

2. *Naut.:* A knot by which one rope is fastened to another, or to an object, such as a ring, spar, or post.

3. *Her.:* An ordinary of two kinds, the *Bend Dexter* and the *Bend Sinister*. Said to be derived from *bend* = a border of a woman's cap. (*N. of Eng. dialect.*)

(*a*) An ordinary formed by two lines drawn across from the dexter chief to the sinister base point of the escutcheon. Formerly it occupied one-third of the field when charged, and one-fifth when plain; now the latter dimension is almost always adopted. It may possibly have been originally designed to represent a baldric [Baldric], or, in the opinion of some, a scaling-ladder. At first it was a mark of cadence; but afterwards it became an ordinary charge of an honourable kind.


BEND SINISTER.

"The diminutives of the *bend* are the *bendlet, garter* or *gartier*, which is half its width; the *cost* or *cottice*, which is one-fourth; and the *riband*, which is one-eighth."—*Gloss. of Her.*

(*b*) *Bend Sinister:* An ordinary resembling the bend in form, but extending from the sinister chief to the dexter base. Its diminutives are the *scarpe*, which is half its width; and the *baton*, which is half as wide as the scarpe, and couped.

In bend: A term used when bearings are placed bendwise.

Per bend. [PARTY.]

4. *Mining:* An indurated argillaceous substance.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between the terms *bend* and *bent*:—"Both are abstract nouns from the verb *to bend*, the one to express its proper, and the other its moral application: a stick has a *bend*; the mind has a *bent*. A *bend* in anything that should be straight is a defect; a *bent* of the inclination that is not sanctioned by religion is detrimental to a person's moral character and peace of mind." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

bend-leather, *s.* Leather thickened by tanning for the soles of boots and shoes; a superior quality of shoe-leather. It is sometimes called simply BEND.

"If any tanner have raised with any mixtures any hide to bee converted to backes, *bend-leather*, clowting leather."—*Lambarde: Justice of Peace*, iv. 464.

bĕnd (2), *s.* [Fr. *bond* = a bound, a rebound, a leap.] [BOUND, *s.*] A spring, a leap, a bound.

"Scho lap upon me with ane *bend*."
Lyndsay.

bĕnd'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *bend*, v., and suffix *-able.*] That may be bent; that may be inclined or curved. (*Sherwood.*)

bĕnd'-ĕd, bĕnd'-ĭt (*Scotch & O. Eng.*), *pa. par. & a.* [BEND, *v.*] Chiefly as participial adjective. The most common form of the past participle is *bent* (q.v.).

"Bonnets and spears, and *bended* bows."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 9.

". . . delivered to the bishop on *bended* knee, . . ."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xviii.

Bendit up: Boldened up. (*Scotch.*)

bĕnd'-ĕl, *s.* [From O. Fr. *bandel.*] A bendlet. (*Scotch.*)

"With three gryffouns depaynted wel,
And, off asur, a fayr *bendel*."
Richard, 2,964.

bĕnd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *bend*; *-er.*]

I. He or she who bends any person or thing.

1. *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

"The eugh, obedient to the *bender's* will."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 9.

2. A cant phrase for a hard drinker. (*Scotch.*) (From BEND, *v.*, A. II.)

"Now lend your luge, ye *benders* fine,
Wha ken the benefit of wine."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 520. (*Jamieson.*)

II. That which bends any person or thing. *Spec.*, an instrument for bending anything.

"These bows, being somewhat like the long bows in use amongst us, were bent only by a man's immediate strength, without the help of any *bender*, or rack that are used to others."—*Wilkins: Math. Magick.*

¶ Goodrich and Porter give, on the authority of Bartlett, the signification "A spree, a frolic, a jollification," calling it *American* and *vulgar.*

bĕnd'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BEND, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"To shape the circle of the *bending* wheel."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, iv. 555.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of crooking, curving, flexing, or inflecting anything; the state of being so crooked, curved, flexed, or inflected.

2. A bend.

". . . minute zigzag *bendings* . . ."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 153.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Metal.:* A process applied to plates to form them into cylindrical or angular shapes for boilers, angle-iron, &c.

2. *Heraldry:* The same as BENDY (q.v.). (*Chaucer.*)

bending-strake, *s.*

Ship-carpentry (pl.): Two strakes wrought near the coverings of the deck, worked all fore and aft a little thicker than the rest of the deck, and let down between the beams and ledges, so that the upper side is even with the rest.

bĕnd'-lĕt, *s.* [Fr. *bandelette* = a little band.]

Her.: A diminutive of the bend, nominally half the width of that ordinary, though often much narrower.

¶ A *bendlet azure* over a coat was of old frequently used as a mark of cadency.

"*Bendlets* are occasionally enhanced or placed *in chief sinister*."—*Gloss. of Her.*

* **bĕnd'-rōle, * bănd'-rōll, * bĕd'-rōll,** *s.* [BANDROLE.] The rest formerly used for a heavy musket. (*Scotch.*)

". . . ane muscat with forcat *bedroll*, . . . be furnist with ane compleit licht corslet. . . . ane muscat with forcat *bendrole* and heidpece."—*Acts Jas. VI.*, 1598 (ed. 1814), p. 162.

bĕnds, *s. pl.* [BEND, *s.*, C., I. (*a*).]

bĕnd'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *bend*; *-y.*] [BEND, *s.*, C. 3.]

Her. Of an escutcheon: Having bends which divide it diagonally into four, six, or more parts. When of the normal type, lines constituting the bend are drawn in the direction described under *bend dexter*; when in the contrary direction, they are said to be *bendy sinister.* [BARRY, BENDING, C. II., 2.]

Bendy barry. [BARRY BENDY.]

Bendy lozengy: Having each lozenge placed in bend.

Bendy pily: Divided into an equal number of pieces by piles placed bendwise across the escutcheon. It is called also PILY BENDY.

* **bene,** *v.* [A.S. *beon, beonne* = to be, 1st pers. plur. subj. indef. *we beon* = we be.] Various parts of the substantive verb *to be.*

1. (*1st, 2nd, & 3rd pl. pres. indic.*): Are.

"To whom the Palmer fearlesse answered:
'Certes, Sir knight, ye *bene* too much to blame.'"
Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 18.

2. (*Infinitive*): To be.

"His douhter with the quene was for hir wanisoun,
And so felie it to *bene*, hir fader lese the coroun."
Chron. of Rob. de Brunne, p. 198. (*Boucher.*)

3. (*Past participle*): Been.

"Then to have *bene* mistiked?"—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland.*

* **bene** (1), *s.* [BEAN.]

* **bēne** (2), *s.* [A.S. *bēn, béne.*] Prayer, petition.

"What is good for a bootless *bene*."
Wordsworth: Force of Prayer.

bēn', -ĕ (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The American name of *Sesamum orientale.*

bēne, bēin, * bēyne, * bĭ'-ēn, *a.* [BEIN.]

bē'-nĕ (*Lat.*), **bēne** (*Scotch*), *adv.* [Ital. & Lat. = well.] Well.

A. (*Of the Latin form.*)

¶ *Nota bene:* Mark well. (Generally abbreviated into *N.B.*)

B. (*Of the Italian form.*) [See BENE-PLACITO.]

C. (*Of the Scotch form.*)

¶ *Full bene:* Full well.

"He . . . full *bene*
Taucht thame to grub the wynes, and al the art
To ere, and saw the cornes and yolk the cart."
Doug.: Virgil, 476, 25. (*Jamieson.*)

bene-placito, *adv.* [Ital. *bene* = well, and *placito* = will, pleasure.]

Music: At pleasure; *ad libitum.*

† **bē-nē'aped,** *a.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *neaped.*]

Of ships: In the position that a ship is when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground, over a bar, or out of a dock. (*Johnson, Crabb, &c.*) [NEAP.]

bē-nēath, * beneth, * benethe, * by nethe, * binethe, * byneothe, *prep. & adv.* [A.S. *beneoth, beneothan, benythan* = beneath, from prefix *be*, and *neothan, nythan* = beneath. Comp. also *neoth* = down; Dut. *beneden*, from *be* and *neder* = below. In Sw. *nedan*; Icel. *nedhan*; Dan. *neden*; (N. H.) Ger. *nieden*; O. H. Ger. *nidanan, nidana.*] [NETHER.]

A. *As preposition:*

I. *Literally:* Below, under, in point of place. (Used of the position of one carrying a load, of the base of a hill, &c.)

"And he [Moses] cast the tables out of his hands, and brake them *beneath* the mount."—*Exod.* xxxii. 19.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Under the pressure of some burden.

"I think our country sinks *beneath* the yoke."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

2. Sustaining the responsibility of; bearing, as a name.

"They envied even the faithless fame
He earn'd *beneath* a Moslem name."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, 12.

3. Below or inferior to in rank, dignity, ability, or some other desirable thing.

"We have reason to be persuaded, that there are far more species of creatures above us, than there are *beneath*."—*Locke.*

4. Unworthy or unbecoming of one.

"He will do nothing that is *beneath* his high station, nor omit doing anything which becomes it."—*Atterbury.*

B. *As adverb:*

1. Lower in place than some person or thing.

2. Below; on the earth, in hades or in hell, as opposed to in heaven.

"Trembling I view the dread abyss *beneath*,
Hell's horrid mansions, and the realms of death."
Yalden.

". . . the Lord he is God in heaven above, and upon the earth *beneath*."—*Deut.* iv. 39.

3. Low as opposed to high in social or political position.

"And the Lord shall make thee the head, and not the tail; and thou shalt be above only, and thou shalt not be *beneath* . . ."—*Deut.* xxviii. 13.

¶ *In a sort of substantival use:* Earth as contradistinguished from heaven.

". . . ye are from *beneath*; I am from above . . ."—*John* viii. 23.

* **bene-day,** *s.* [Properly a day for prayer, from A.S. *bēne* = of a prayer, and *dæg* = day.] Glossed by *precare* in *Prompt. Parv.*, but according to Way's note probably = Rogation-day (q.v.).

bĕn-ĕ-dĭc'-ĭ-tĕ, bĕn-ĕ-dī'-çĭ-tĕ, *s.* [Lat. *benedīcite*, 2 pers. plur. imper. of *benedico* = to speak well of, to praise, to bless. It is common in the Vulgate translation of the Book of Psalms, and occurs in Roman Catholic liturgic worship.

"*Benedicite* dominum, omnes electi ejus . . ."—*Ordo Administrandi Sacramenta . . . in Missione Anglicana* (1846), p. 112.

A. *As 2 person plural imper. of v.:* Bless ye. (Used with reference to the occurrence of the word in Roman Catholic worship.) (See def.)

"Christ bring us at last to his felicity!
Pax vobiscum! et *Benedicite!*"
Longfellow: Golden Legend, ii.

B. *As substantive:*

(*a*) The utterance of the word *Benedicite* = Bless ye.

"Up sprung the spears through bush and tree,
No time for *benedicite!*"
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 6.

(*b*) *In Christian worship:* The name given to the song of the Three Holy Children, one of the Canticles in the morning service, also a musical setting to the same.

bĕn'-ĕ-dĭct, *a. & s.* [From Lat. *benedictus* = spoken well of; pa. par. of *benedico* = to speak well of; *bene* = well, and *dico* = to say.]

* **A.** *As adjective:*

O. Med.: Having mild and salubrious qualities.

¶ This use of the word comes from the old Romans, who called a certain plant (*Trifolium arvense*) *Benedicta Herba.* In modern botany there is a thistle called *Carduus benedictus.* [B.]

"It is not a small thing won in physick, if you can make rhubarb, and other medicines that are *benedict*, as strong purgers as those that are not without some malignity."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 19.

B. *As substantive* (*sportively*): A married man.

¶ In this sense taken from Shakespeare's use of the proper name Benedick, either originally or at second hand. (*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1, &c.) In the same play reference is made to the thistle called *Carduus benedictus* (*Ibid.* iii. 4.)

Bĕn-ĕ-dĭc'-tĭne, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Benedictine*, a. & s.; Sw., Dan., and Ger. *Benediktiner*, s.; Fr. *Bénédictin* (m.), *Bénédictine* (f.); Ital. *Benedettini* (s. pl.).]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to St. Benedict of Nursia [B.], or to the Benedictine monks.

"Black was her garb, her rigid rule
Reformed on *Benedictine* school."
Scott: Marmion, ii. 4.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (pl. *Benedictines*): The followers of St. Benedict, of Nursia in Italy. He was born in A.D. 480, and was educated in part at Rome. At the age of fourteen he left that city for Sublacum, now Subiaco, a place about forty miles distant, where he spent thirty-five years, at one time as a solitary recluse, at another as head of a monastic establishment. In 529 he removed to Monte Cassino, fifty miles further south, where, converting some pagan worshippers of Apollo, he transformed their temple into a monastery and became its abbot. He composed rules for its

management, making every monk pledge himself to perfect chastity, absolute poverty, and implicit obedience in all respects to his superiors. He was to live in the monastery subject to his abbot. These vows were irrevocable, whereas up to that time the monks had been allowed to alter the regulations of their founder at their pleasure. The date of St. Benedict's death is generally placed in 543, though another account makes it 547. The rule he instituted was adopted at an early period by various other monastic communities; it was confirmed, about fifty-two years after the death of its founder, by Pope Gregory the Great, and was ultimately accepted with more or less enthusiasm by nearly all the monkish communities of the West, though its pristine severity became modified with the lapse of time.

As long as the Benedictines remained poor they were a blessing to the countries in which they lived, and especially to Germany, spending as they did several hours a day in gardening, agriculture, and mechanical labour, and another portion of their time in reading, besides keeping school outside the walls of their convents. Science and literature are also indebted to them for having copied many of the classical authors and preserved such knowledge as existed in their age. But when at length their merits had drawn much wealth to their order (*individually* they were not allowed to retain property), luxury and indolence sapped their virtues and diminished their influence for good. Afterwards becoming reformed, especially in France in the seventeenth century, the Benedictines again rendered service by the issue of an excellent edition of the Fathers.

The Benedictine habit seems to have been introduced after the age of St. Benedict. It consisted of a loose black coat or a gown reaching to their feet, and having large wide sleeves. Under it was a flannel habit white in colour and of the same size, whilst over all was a scapular. The head-dress was a hood or cowl pointed at the tip, and boots were worn upon the feet. From the predominantly black colour of their attire they were sometimes called Black Monks. They must not be confounded with the Black Friars, who were Dominicans. [Black Friars.]

There were Benedictine nuns as well as monks. When they originated is uncertain. There were first and last many branches of Benedictines, as the Cistercians, Celestines, Grandmontensians, Præmonstratensians, &c.

The rule of St. Benedict was little known in England during the early Saxon period, and, though it received an impulse in the time of Edgar, yet it was not largely accepted till the period of William the Conqueror. At last, however, it rooted itself thoroughly, and at the dissolution there were 113 abbeys, priories, and cells for monks, and 73 for nuns, with a total revenue of £65,877—nearly half the aggregate revenues of all the monastic orders.

bĕn-ĕ-dĭc′-tĭn-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *benedictin(e)*; *-ism.*] The rule of the Benedictine order; the order itself.

"The history of *Benedictinism* in England requires reconsideration."—*Athenæum*, Aug. 23, 1884, p. 256.

bĕn-ĕ-dĭc′-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *bénédiction*; Sp. *benedicion*; Ital. *benedizione*; from Lat. *benedictio* = (1) an extolling, praising; (2) a blessing; (3) a consecrated or sacred object; *benedico* = to speak well of, to bless; *bene* = well, and *dico* = to say.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Specially:* The act of blessing God; more rarely of thanking man, or any other being, or of conferring advantages upon.

† **II.** The state of being blessed.

"Prosperity is the blessing of the Old Testament: adversity is the blessing of the New: which carrieth the greater *benediction*."—*Bacon.*

III. That which constitutes the blessing.

1. The advantages conferred by one's being the object of blessing.

"Speaking of life and of death, and imploring divine *benediction*."

Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish, ix.

2. Thanks; acknowledgment of favours received.

"Could he less expect
Than glory and *benediction*, that is, thanks?"
Milton: P. R., iii. 126.

B. *Eccles.* (*in Christian worship*):

1. The form of prayer for blessing pronounced by the minister at the end of Divine service, usually either that taken from 2 Cor. xiii. 14, or that given at the end of the Communion Service of the Church of England.

"Then came the epistle, prayers, antiphonies, and a *benediction*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. *In the Roman Catholic Church:*

(1) A solemn function, in which, after the Host has been exposed in a monstrance for the adoration of the faithful, the priest gives the solemn blessing therewith.

(2) The form of instituting an abbot.

"What consecration is to a bishop, that *benediction* is to an abbot."—*Ayliffe.*

† **bĕn-ĕ-dĭc′-tĭon-ar-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *benediction*; *-ary.*] A book containing benedictions.

". . . in the *benedictionary* of Bishop Athelwold."—*Gammer Gurton's Needle*, Note to A, iv. S. 1.

bĕn-ĕ-dĭc′-tĭve, *a.* [From Lat. *benedictum*, supine of *benedico* = to speak well of, to commend (Benediction), and Eng. suff. *-ive.*] Containing a blessing, expressing a blessing, imparting a blessing.

"His paternal prayers and *benedictive* compreca-tions."—*Bp. Gauden: Mem. of Bp. Browning* (1660).

bĕ-nĕ-dĭc′-tŏr-ў, *a.* [From Lat. *benedictum*, sup. of *benedico* (Benediction), and Eng. suffix *-ory.*] Imparting a blessing.

bĕn-ĕ-dĭc′-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. = blessed.]

Eccles. (*in Christian worship*):

1. The name given to the hymn of Zacharias (Luke i. 68), used as a Canticle in the Morning Service of the Church of England to follow the Lessons. This position it has occupied from very ancient times. It is also used in the Church of Rome.

2. A portion of the Mass Service in the Church of Rome commencing "Benedictus qui venit," following the Sanctus.

3. A musical setting of either of the above, but more generally of (2).

bĕn-ĕ-făc′-tion, *s.* [From Lat. *benefactio* = beneficence; a benefaction.]

† **I.** The act of conferring a benefit.

II. A benefit conferred.

† **1.** In a general sense.

"Two ways the rivers
Leap down to different seas, and as they roll
Grow deep and still, and their majestic presence
Becomes a *benefaction* to the towns
They visit, . . ." *Longfellow: Golden Legend*, v.

2. A charitable donation, money or land given for a charitable purpose.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *benefaction* and *donation*:—Both these terms denote an act of charity, but the former comprehends more than the latter. A *benefaction* comprehends acts of personal service in general towards the indigent; *donation* respects simply the act of giving and the thing given. *Benefactions* are for private use; *donations* are for public service. A benefactor to the poor does not confine himself to the distribution of money: he enters into all their necessities, consults their individual cases, and suits his *benefactions* to their exigencies; his *donations* form the smallest part of the good he will do.

bĕn-ĕ-făc′-tŏr, * **bĕn-e-făc′-tour,** *s.* [From Lat. *benefactor* = one who confers a benefit; from *benefacio* = to do good to; *bene* = well, and *facio* = to do. In Fr. *bienfaiteur*; Ital. *benefattore.*]

1. *Generally:* One who confers favours upon another.

"The public voice loudly accused many non-jurors of requiting the hospitality of their *benefactors* with villany as black as that of the hypocrite depicted in the masterpiece of Molière."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ In the authorised version of the Bible (Luke xxii. 25) the word is given as the translation of the Gr. Εὐεργέται (*Euergetai*), the pl. of εὐεργέτης (*euergetēs*) = a well-doer, a benefactor; from εὖ (*eu*) = well, and ἔργον (*ergon*) = a work, a deed. This is described as an honorary title among certain of "the Gentiles" for men in authority.

2. *Spec.:* One who gives a charitable donation or subscription.

bĕn-ĕ-făc′-trĕss, *s.* [Fem. form of Eng. *benefactor.* In Fr. *bienfaitrice.*] A woman who confers benefits.

"But if he play the glutton and exceed,
His *benefactress* blushes at the deed."
Cowper: Progress of Error.

* **bĕn′-ĕ-feĭt,** *a.* [Low Lat. *benefacio* = to endow with a benefice; Fr. *bienfait*, O. Fr. *bienfet* = a benefit.] Beneficed. [Benefit.]

† **bĕ-nĕf′-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *beneficus* = kind, beneficent, from *bene* = well, and *facio* = to do.] Kind, beneficent.

"What outside was noon
Pales, through thy lozenged blue, to meek *benefic* moon."
Browning: Fifine, st. 30.

bĕn′-ĕ-fĭce, *s.* [In Dan. † *benefice*; Fr. *bénéfice*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *beneficio*; from Lat. *beneficium* = (1) well-doing; (2) a distinction, a favour, a grant; (3) a privilege, a right; from *beneficus*, adj. = well-doing; *bene* = well, and *facio* = to do. *Benefice* and *benefit* were originally the same word. (*Trench: On the Study of Words*, p. 157.).]

† **A.** *Ord. Language:* Benefit or advantage conferred upon another.

". . . parceneris of *benefice*."—*Wycliffe* (*Purvey*): 1 *Tim.* vi. 2.

B. *Technically:*

† **1.** *Feudal system:* An estate held by feudal tenure, the name being given because it was assumed that such possessions were originally gratuitous donations, "*ex mero beneficio*" of the donor. At first they were for life only, but afterwards they became hereditary, receiving the name of *feuds*, and giving that of *benefices* over to church livings. (No. 2.)

2. *Eccles. Law, Ord. Lang., &c.:* Formerly, and even sometimes yet, an ecclesiastical living of any kind, any church endowed with a revenue, whether a dignity or not. More generally, however, the term is reserved for parsonages, vicarages, and donatives, whilst bishoprics, deaneries, archdeaconries, and prebendaries are called dignities. In the opinion of Blackstone a close parallel existed between the procedure of the popes when they were in the plenitude of their power and that of the contemporary feudal lords. The former copied from the latter, even to the adoption of the feudal word *benefice* for an ecclesiastical living. (See No. 1.) Blackstone says:—

"The pope became a feodal lord; and all ordinary patrons were to hold their right of patronage under this universal superior. Estates held by feodal tenure, being originally gratuitous donations, were at that time denominated *beneficia*: their very name as well as constitution was borrowed, and the care of the souls of a parish thence came to be denominated a *benefice*. Lay fees were conferred by investiture or delivery of corporal possession; and spiritual *benefices*, which at first were universally donative, now received in like manner a spiritual investiture, by institution from the bishop, and induction under his authority. As lands escheated to the lord, in defect of a legal tenant, so *benefices* lapsed to the bishop upon non-presentation by the patron, in the nature of a spiritual escheat. The annual tenths collected from the clergy were equivalent to the feodal reuder, or rent reserved upon a grant; the oath of canonical obedience was copied from the oath of fealty required from the vassal by his superior; and the *primer seisins* of our military tenures, whereby the first profits of an heir's estate were cruelly extorted by his lord, gave birth to as cruel an exaction of first-fruits from the beneficed clergy. And the occasional aids and talliages, levied by the prince on his vassals, gave a handle to the pope to levy, by the means of his legates *a latere*, peter-pence, and other taxations."

bĕn′-ĕ-fĭced, *a.* [From *benefice*, s. (q.v.).] Possessed of a benefice.

". . . all *beneficed* clergymen and all persons holding academical offices."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

† **bĕn′-ĕ-fĭce-lĕss,** *a.* [From Eng. *benefice*, and suffix *-less* = without.] Destitute of a benefice.

"That competency of means which our *beneficeless* precisians prate of."—*Sheldon: Mir. of Ant.*, p. 190.

bĕn-ĕf′-ĭ-çençe, * **bĕn-ĕf′-ў-çençe,** *s.* [In Fr. *bienfaisance*; Ital. *beneficenza*; from Lat. *beneficentia* = kindness, beneficence; from *bene* = well; and *faciens* = making, doing, pr. par. of *facio* = to make, to do.] The habitual practice of doing good; active kindness, benevolence in operation, charity.

"Love and charity extends our *beneficence* to the miseries of our brethren."—*Rogers.*

bĕn-ĕf′-ĭ-çent, *a.* [In Fr. *bienfaisant*; Ital. *benefico*; from Lat. (1) *bene*, and (2) *faciens* = well-doing.]

1. *Of a person or other being:* Kind, generous, doing good.

"God, *beneficent* in all his ways."
Cowper: Retirement.

"*Beneficent Nature* sends the mists to feed them."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, v.

2. *Of an act:* Marked or dictated by benevolence; kind.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between the terms *beneficent*, *bountiful*, or *bounteous*, *munificent*, *generous*, and *liberal*:—"*Beneficent* respects everything done for the good of others: *bounty*, *munificence*, and *generosity* are species of *beneficence*: *liberality* is a qualification of

all. The first two denote modes of action; the latter three either modes of action or modes of sentiment. The sincere well-wisher to his fellow-creatures is *beneficent* according to his means; he is *bountiful* in providing for the comfort and happiness of others; he is *munificent* in dispensing favours; he is *generous* in imparting his property; he is *liberal* in all he does. *Beneficence* and *bounty* are the peculiar characteristics of the Deity: with him the will and the act of doing good are commensurate only with the power: he was *beneficent* to us as our Creator, and continues his *beneficence* to us by his daily preservation and protection; to some, however, he has been more *bountiful* than to others, by providing them with an unequal share of the good things of this life. The *beneficence* of man is regulated by the *bounty* of Providence: to whom much is given, from him much will be required. Good men are ready to believe that they are but stewards of all God's gifts, for the use of such as are less *bountifully* provided. Princes are *munificent*, friends are *generous*, patrons *liberal*. *Munificence* is measured by the quality and quantity of the thing bestowed; *generosity* by the extent of the sacrifice made; *liberality* by the warmth of the spirit discovered. *Munificence* may spring either from ostentation or a becoming sense of dignity; *generosity* from a generous temper, or an easy unconcern about property; *liberality* of conduct is dictated by nothing but a warm heart and an expanded mind."

bĕn-ĕf-ĭ-çənt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *beneficent*; *-ly.*] In a beneficent manner, kindly, generously, charitably.

"All mortals once *beneficently* great."
Parnell: Queen Anne's Peace.

bĕn-ĕ-fĭ'-çial (çial as shal), * benefi-ciall, * benyfycyali, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *beneficium* = (1) well-doing, (2) a distinction, a favour, a grant, (3) a privilege; *bene* = well, and *facio* = to do.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Advantageous, profitable, helpful, fitted to confer benefits upon, or actually doing so. (Used with *to* of the person benefited, or standing alone.)

"The war, which would have been most *beneficial* to us and destructive to the enemy, was neglected."—*Swift.*

2. Kind, generous.

". . . a *beneficial* foe."—*B. Jonson.*

3. Medicinal, remedial.

"In the first access of such a disease, any deobstruent without much acrimony is *beneficial*."—*Arbuthnot.*

II. *Old Law:* Of or belonging to a benefice.

". . . the directioun of lettrez of horning in *beneficiall* materis generallie aganis all and sindrie, quhairby it occurris dalie that the beneficit man his takismen ane or ma, . . ."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1592 (ed. 1814), p. 573.

* **B.** *As substantive:* A benefice.

"For that the groundwork is, and end of all,
How to obtain a *beneficial*."
Spenser: M. Hubb. Tale.

bĕn-ĕ-fĭ'-çial-lў (çial as shal), *adv.* [Eng. *beneficial*; *-ly.*]

1. *Gen.:* In a beneficial manner, advantageously, profitably, helpfully, usefully.

"There is no literary or perhaps no practical useful point of knowledge to which his literary researches could be more *beneficially* directed."—*Pownall: On the Study of Antiquities*, p. 68.

† 2. *Spec. Feudal law or custom:* In such a manner as one acts who holds a "benefice," and is consequently in subordination to another.

bĕn-ĕ-fĭ'-çial-nĕss (çial as shal), *s.* [Eng. *beneficial*; *-ness.*] The quality of being beneficial; usefulness, profit, advantageousness, advantage.

"Though the knowledge of these objects be commendable for their contentation and curiosity, yet they do not commend their knowledge to us upon the account of their usefulness and *beneficialness*."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

† **bĕn-ĕ-fĭ'-çiar-ў (çiar as shar),** *s.* & *a.* [In Fr. *bénéficier* (s.); Sp. & Ital. *beneficiario* (s.). From Lat. *beneficiarius* (as adj.) = pertaining to a favour, (as subst.) = a soldier who had received some honour or some special exemption from service.]

A. *As adj.:* Holding something in subordination to another; having a dependent and secondary possession, without sovereign authority.

"The Duke of Parma was tempted by no less promise than to be made a feudatory, or *beneficiary* king of England, under the seignory in chief of the pope."—*Bacon.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. *In the feudal sense:* One who is possessed of a benefice. [BENEFICE.]

2. *In the ecclesiastical sense.* [BENEFICE.]

"A benefice is either said to be a benefice with the cure of souls, or otherwise. In the first case, if it be annexed to another benefice, the *beneficiary* is obliged to serve the parish church in his own proper person."—*Ayliffe.*

3. *Gen.:* One who receives a favour of any kind from another.

"His *beneficiaries* frequently made it their wonder, how the doctor should either know of them or their distress."—*Fell: Life of Hammond*, § 2.

† **bĕ-nĕ-fĭ'-çien-çў (çien as shen),** *s.* [From Lat. *beneficientia*, in some MSS. *beneficientia* = kindness, beneficence.] [BENEFICENCE.] Kindness, beneficence.

"They [the ungrateful] discourage the inclinations of noble minds, and make *beneficiency* cool unto acts of obligation, whereby the grateful world should subsist and have their consolation."—*Brown: Chr. Mor.*, ii. 17.

* **bĕ-nĕ-fĭ'-çient (çient as shent),** *a.* [From Lat. *bene* = well, and *faciens* = doing.] Doing good.

¶ Now BENEFICENT has taken its place.

"As its tendency is necessarily *beneficient*, it is the proper object of gratitude and reward."—*A. Smith: Theo. of Hum. Sent.*

bĕn'-ĕ-fĭt, * benefet, * benefite, * bynfet, *s.* [Fr. *bienfait*; O. Fr. *bienfet*; Lat. *benefactum* = a benefit, kindness, and *beneficium* = (1) well doing, (2) a favour; *benefacio* = to do good to: (1) *bene* = well, and (2) *facio* = to do. *Benefit* and *benefice* were originally the same word (*French*).] [BENEFICE.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of conferring favour or advantage upon.

2. The state of receiving favour or advantage.

"*Luc.* When expect you them?
Cap. With the next *benefit* of the wind."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

". . . yet have I the *benefit* of my senses as well as your ladyship."—*Ibid.: Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

3. The favour or advantage itself.

(1) *In a general sense:*

"And in this confidence I was minded to come unto you before, that ye might have a second *benefit*."—*2 Cor.* i. 15.

(2) *In theatres, music halls, &c.:* The proceeds of a particular evening given to an actor or singer as part of the remuneration of his services. Similarly, the proceeds of a particular performance given for some charitable object or for some person.

B. *Law. Benefit of clergy* (*Privilegium clericale*): The advantage derived from the preferment of the plea "I am a clergyman." When, in mediæval times, a clergyman was arraigned on certain charges he was permitted to put forth the plea that, with respect to the offence of which he was accused, he was not under the jurisdiction of the civil courts, but, being a clergyman, was entitled to be tried by his spiritual superiors. [CLERGY, CLERK.] In such cases the bishop or ordinary was wont to demand that his clerks should be remitted to him out of the king's courts as soon as they were indicted; though at length the custom became increasingly prevalent of deferring the plea of being a clergyman till after conviction, when it was brought forward in arrest of judgment. The cases in which the benefit of clergy might be urged were such as affected the life or limbs of the offender, high treason however excepted. In these circumstances laymen often attempted to pass themselves off as clergymen, when the practice was to bring a book and ask the accused person to read a passage. If he could do so, his plea of being a clergyman was admitted; if he failed, it was rejected. The practical effect of this was to give the bishop the power, if he felt so disposed, of removing every reader from the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts.

In 1489, Henry VII. restricted the privilege. A layman able to read who pleaded his "clergy" could henceforth do so only once; and in order that he might be identified if he attempted it again, he was burnt in the hand. Henry VIII., in 1512, abolished benefit of clergy with regard to murderers and other great criminals. The practice of requiring the accused person to read was put an end to in 1706; but it was not till 1827 that the 7 and 8 Geo. IV., c. 28, known as Peel's Acts, swept the benefit of clergy itself away.

(*a*) Crabb thus distinguishes between the words *benefit*, *favour*, *kindness*, and *civility*:—"*Benefits* and *favours* are granted by superiors; *kindnesses* and *civilities* pass between equals. *Benefits* serve to relieve actual want; *favours* tend to promote the interest or convenience. *Kindnesses* and *civilities* serve to afford mutual accommodation by a reciprocity of kind offices. *Kindnesses* are more endearing than *civilities*, and pass mostly between those known to each other; *civilities* may pass between strangers. Dependence affords an opportunity for conferring *benefits*; partiality gives rise to *favours*; *kindnesses* are the result of personal regard, *civilities* of general benevolence. *Benefits* tend to draw those closer to each other who by station of life are set at the greatest distance from each other: affection is engendered in him who *benefits*, and devoted attachment in him who is *benefited*. *Favours* increase obligation beyond its due limits; if they are not asked and granted with discretion, they may produce servility on the one hand, and haughtiness on the other. *Kindnesses* are the offspring and parent of affection; they convert our multiplied wants into so many enjoyments: *civilities* are the sweets which we gather in the way as we pass along the journey of life."

(*b*) *Benefit*, *service*, and *good office* are thus discriminated:—"These terms, like the former (*v. Benefit*, *favour*), agree in denoting some action performed for the good of another, but they differ in the principle on which the action is performed. A *benefit* is perfectly gratuitous, it produces an obligation: a *service* is not altogether gratuitous; it is that at least which may be expected, though it cannot be demanded: a *good office* is between the two; it is in part gratuitous, and in part such as one may reasonably expect. *Benefits* flow from superiors, and *services* from inferiors or equals; but *good offices* are performed by equals only. Princes confer *benefits* on their subjects; subjects perform *services* for their princes: neighbours do *good offices* for each other. *Benefits* consist of such things as serve to relieve the difficulties, or advance the interests, of the receiver: *services* consist in those acts which tend to lessen the trouble, or increase the ease and convenience, of the person served: *good offices* consist in the use of one's credit, influence, and mediation for the advantage of another; it is a species of voluntary service. Humanity leads to *benefits*; the zeal of devotion or friendship renders *services*; general good will dictates *good offices*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

benefit-night, *s.* The night on which a benefit is given to an actor.

benefit-play, *s.* The play acted on the occasion of a benefit.

benefit-society, *s.* A society in which, in consideration of the payment of a certain sum weekly, monthly, or annually, certain advantages are given on occasion of sickness or death; a friendly society. [FRIENDLY SOCIETY.]

bĕn'-ĕ-fĭt, *v.t.* & *i.* [From *benefit*, s. (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To do good to, to confer a favour or an advantage upon.

"He was so far from *benefiting* trade, that he did it a great injury, and brought Rome in danger of a famine."—*Arbuthnot.*

B. *Intrans.:* To derive advantage from.

"To tell you therefore what I have *benefited* herein among old renowned authors, I shall spare."—*Milton.*

bĕn'-ĕ-fĭt-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BENEFIT, *v.t.*]

bĕn'-ĕ-fĭt-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [BENEFIT, *v.t.* & *v.i.*]

† **bĕ-nē'-grōe,** *v.t.* [Eng. pref. *be*, and *negro.*] To make black as a negro.

". . . the sun shall be *benegroed* in darkness, . . ."—*Hewyt: Sermons* (1658), p. 79.

bē ne-lў, bē in-lў, bē in-lie, bĭ-ĕn-lў, * bi-en-lie, *adv.* [Scotch *bene*, *bein* (BEIN), and Eng. suff. *-ly.*] (*Scotch.*)

1. In the possession of fulness.

"Yone carle (quod scho) my joy, dois *beinly* dwell,
And all prouisioun hes within himsell."
L. Scotland's Lament, fol. 5, a.

2. Well, abundantly.

"She's the lady o' a yard,
An' her house is *bienlie* thacket."
Picken: Poems (1788), p. 155.

3. Exhibiting the appearance of wealth.

"The children were likewise *beinly* apparelled . . ."—*R. Gilhaize*, iii. 104.

4. Happily.

"Poor hairy-footed thing! undreaming thou
Of this ill-fated hour, dost *bienly* lie,
And chew thy cud among the wheaten store."
Davidson: Seasons, p. 27. (*Jamieson.*)

*** bĕ-nē'me** (1), *** be-nemp-ne** (pret. & pa. par. *** benempt, * benempte, * bynempt**), *v.t.* [Eng. & A.S. prefix *be, bi*; O. Eng. *nempne*; and A.S. *nemnan* = to name, to call, to call upon, to entreat.] [NEMPNE.] To name; to call; to promise.

"He to him called a fiery-footed boy
Benempt Dispatch."
Thomson: Cast. of Ind., ii. 32.

"Much greater gyfts for guerdon thou shalt gayne
Then Kidde or Cosset, which I thee *bynempt*."
Spenser: Shep. Cal., xi.

*** be-neme** (2), *v.t.* [A.S. *benæman* = to deprive, to rob.] To take from.

"Tho Crystene men, off lyff and leme,
Loke no godes he hem *beneme*."
Richard, 1,404.

*** bĕ-nĕ-mē'r-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *bene* = well, and *merens*, gen. *merentis* = deserving, pr. par. of *mereo* = to earn, to deserve.] Well-deserving. (*Hyde Clarke.*)

*** be-nemp-ne**, *v.t.* [BENEME.]

*** be-nempt, * be-nempte, * bynempt**, *pa. par.* [BENEME, BENEMPNE.]

*** bē-nĕ-plăç'-ĭt, * bē-nĕ-plăç'-ĭt-ў**, *s.* [See definition.] The same as BENEPLACITURE (q.v.).

*** bē-nĕ-plăç'-ĭ-türe**, *s.* [From Lat. *bene* = well, and *placiturus* = about to please, fut. par. of *placeo* = to please.] Good pleasure, will, choice.

"Hath he by his holy penmen told us, that either of the other ways was more suitable to his *beneplaciture*?"—*Glanville: Pre-exist. of Souls*, ch. 4.

*** bĕn'-ŏ-sŏun, * ben-ŏ-sŏn**, *s.* [BENISON.]

† bĕ-nĕt', *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *net*, v.] To enclose as in a net, to surround with toils; to ensnare. (*Lit. or fig.*)

"Being thus *benetted* round with villanies."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

*** be-nethe, * be-neth**, *prep.* & *adv.* [BENEATH.]

*** be-neth-forth**, *adv.* [From O. Eng. *beneth* = beneath, and *forth*.] Beneath.

"Item, that no citezen be putte in comyn prison, but in on of the chambors *benethforth*."—*English Gilds* (*Ear. Eng. Text Soc.*), p. 373.

Bĕn'-ĕt-nasch, *s.* [Arab. *Banât* = daughters, and *naasch* = bier. Corresponds with Heb. בְּנֵי עָיִשׁ (*banêha aïsch*) = sons of the Bier, mistranslated sons of "Arcturus" in Job xxxviii. 32. To the Semitic imagination, the four stars constituting the hind quarter of Ursa Major (but much liker the body of a plough); α, β, γ, and δ Ursæ Majoris, resemble a bier; and the three stars, ε, ζ, η (Alioth, Mizar, and Benetnasch), which constitute the tail of the Great Bear, or the handle of the Plough, are like mourners following the Bier. [ARCTURUS, I. 2, and the accompanying figure.] (*Richard A. Proctor: Handbook of the Stars*, 1866, ch. i., p. 4, &c.)

Astron.: A fixed star, of magnitude 2¼, called also Alkaid and η Ursæ Majoris.

*** bĕn' ĕtt**, *s.* [O. Fr. *beneit*, from Lat. *benedictus* = blessed.] The third of the minor orders in the Roman Church, corresponding to what is now called "exorcist." (*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 30, note 4.)

† bĕ-nĕt'-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BENET.]

† bĕ-nĕt'-tĭng, *pr. par.* [BENET.]

bĕ-nĕv'-ŏ-lençe, *s.* [O. Fr. *benevolence*; Mod. Fr. *bienveillance*; Sp. *benevolencia*; Prov. *benvolensa*; Ital. *benevolenza, benevoglienza*; all from Lat. *benevolentia* = good-will, kindness, (*in law*) indulgence, grace; *benevolens* = well wishing: *bene* = well, and *volentia* = will, inclination; *volo* = to will, to wish.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The disposition to look with kind feeling on man and other living beings, and to do them good. *Used—*

(*a*) Of God, as the Being entertaining such kind feeling.

"Grasp the whole worlds of reason, life, and sense,
In one close system of *benevolence*."
Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 358.

(*b*) Of man, as doing so.

"*Benevolence* is mild; nor borrows help,
Save at worst need, from bold impetuous force."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

2. An act prompted by kind feeling towards its object.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Phren.:* The organ of *benevolence* is fixed by phrenologists on the middle of the anterior part of the head, behind the spot where the forehead and the hairy scalp meet. [PHRENOLOGY.]

2. *Law & Eng. Hist.* (*pl. Benevolences*): The attractive name formerly given to compulsory loans to disguise their real character. Every one, however, saw through the transparent device. It is believed that benevolences were levied as early as the Anglo-Saxon times. They were inconsistent with the provisions of Magna Charta, gained in 1215, yet they continued to be exacted. One notable benevolence was that raised by Edward IV. in 1473. In 1484, Richard III. gained popularity by procuring a parliamentary condemnation of the system, and the next year imposed a benevolence, as if nothing had happened. Henry VII. in 1492, and James I. in 1613, raised money in a similar way; and in the reign of Charles I. the exaction of benevolences was one of the popular grievances which produced the civil war, though less potent in the effects which it produced than the celebrated "ship-money." [SHIP-MONEY.] The Bill of Rights, passed in February, 1689, once more declared them illegal, and this time with effect. "Benevolences," "aids," and "free gifts," have now given place to taxes, boldly called by their proper name.

"After the terrible lesson given by the Long Parliament, even the Cabal did not venture to recommend *benevolences* or ship-money."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

(*a*) Crabb thus distinguishes between *benevolence* and *beneficence*:—"*Benevolence* is literally well willing; *beneficence* is literally well doing. The former consists of intention, the latter of action; the former is the cause, the latter the result. *Benevolence* may exist without *beneficence*; but *beneficence* always supposes *benevolence*: a man is not said to be *beneficent* who does good from sinister views. The *benevolent* man enjoys but half his happiness if he cannot be *beneficent*; yet there will still remain to him an ample store of enjoyment in the contemplation of others' happiness. He who is gratified only with that happiness which himself has been instrumental in producing, is not entitled to the name of *benevolent*."

(*b*) The following is the distinction between *benevolence, benignity, humanity, kindness*, and *tenderness*:—*Benevolence* and *benignity* lie in the will; *humanity* lies in the heart; *kindness* and *tenderness* in the affections. *Benevolence* indicates a general good will to all mankind; *benignity* a particular good will, flowing out of certain relations. *Humanity* is a general tone of feeling; *kindness* and *tenderness* are particular modes of feeling. *Benevolence* consists in the wish or intention to do good; it is confined to no station or object: the *benevolent* man may be rich or poor, and his *benevolence* will be exerted wherever there is an opportunity of doing good. *Benignity* is always associated with power, and accompanied with condescension. *Benevolence* in its fullest sense is the sum of moral excellence, and comprehends every other virtue; when taken in this acceptation, *benignity, humanity, kindness*, and *tenderness* are but modes of *benevolence*. *Benevolence* and *benignity* tend to the communicating of happiness; *humanity* is concerned in the removal of evil. *Benevolence* is common to the Creator and His creatures; it differs only in degree; the former has the knowledge and power as well as the will to do good; man often has the will to do good without having the power to carry it into effect. *Benignity* is ascribed to the stars, to heaven, or to princes; ignorant and superstitious people are apt to ascribe their good fortune to the *benign* influence of the stars rather than to the gracious dispensations of Providence. *Humanity* belongs to man only; it is his peculiar characteristic, and is as universal in its application as *benevolence*; wherever there is distress, *humanity* flies to its relief. *Kindness* and *tenderness* are partial modes of affection, confined to those who know or are related to each other: we are *kind* to friends and acquaintances, *tender* towards those who are near and dear.

*** bĕ-nĕv'-ŏ-lęn-çy**, *s.* [Direct from the Lat. *benevolentia*.] A benevolence.

bĕ-nĕv'-ŏ-lent, * be-nev-o-lente, *a.* [In Fr. *bienveillant*; Lat. *benevolens* (adj.) = well-wishing, kind-hearted; from *bene* = well, and *volens* = wishing, pr. par. of *volo* = to wish.]

1. *Of persons:* Wishing well to the human race; kind, loving, generous, and disposed by pecuniary contributions or in other ways to give practical effect to the feelings entertained.

"Beloved old man! *benevolent* as wise." *Pope.*

2. *Of things:* Characterised by kindness and generosity; manifesting kindness and generosity.

"Come, prompt me with *benevolent* desires."
Cowper: Charity.

bĕ-nĕv'-ŏ-lent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *benevolent; -ly*.] In a benevolent manner; kindly, generously.

". . . in howe muche he shall perceiue you the more prone and *benevolently* minded toward his eleccion."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 64. (*Richardson.*)

† bĕ-nĕv'-ŏ-lent-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *benevolent; -ness*.] The quality of being benevolent; kindness, love. (*Johnson.*)

¶ BENEVOLENCE is very much the more common word.

*** bĕ-nĕv'-ŏ-loŭs**, *a.* [In Sp., Port., & Ital. *benevolo*. From Lat. *bene* = well, *volo* = to wish, with Eng. suff. *-ous*.] Benevolent.

"A *benevolous* inclination is implanted into the very frame and temper of our church's constitution."—*Fuller: Moderation of the Ch. of England*, p. 509.

*** bene-with**, *s.* [Sw. *beenved* = woodbine; Icel. *beinvid* (lit. = bone-wood) = a kind of woody honeysuckle; or simply Eng. *bindwith* (q.v.).] For definition see BENEWITH-TREE.

benewith-tree (*Eng. & Scotch Borders*), *** benewith tre, * benwyttre**, *s.*

1. An old name of the Woodbine (*Lonicera periclymenum.*) (Notes to *Prompt. Parv.*, &c.)

2. The Ivy (*Hedera Helix*) [?]. (*Britten & Holland.*)

*** ben-ewr-ous**, *a.* [Fr. *bienheureux*.] Happy, blessed.

"He took the righte *benewrous* reste of deth."—*Caxton: Golden Legende*, 428.

Bĕn-gâl', *s.* [In Sw., Dut., & Ger. *Bengalen*; Fr. *Bengale*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *Bengala*; Sansc. *Bangga, Vangga*. Mahn compares with Sansc. *vangg* = to go, to limp; *vangka* = bend of a stream; *vangk* = to go crooked.]

I. *Geography:*

1. The Indian province on the Lower Ganges, inhabited by the race speaking Bengali.

2. That province, with Behar and Orissa, ruled under the Governor-General by the "Lieut.-Governor of Bengal."

3. The Bengal Presidency, including the North-Western Provinces.

II. *Commerce:*

1. A thin stuff for women's apparel made of silk and hair, brought at first from Bengal.

2. An imitation of striped muslin. [BENGAL STRIPES.]

Bengal light, Bengola light, *s.*

Pyrotech.: A kind of firework, giving a vivid and sustained blue light. It is used for signals at sea. It is composed of six parts of nitre, two of sulphur, and one of antimony tersulphide. These are finely pulverised and incorporated together, and the composition is pressed into earthen bowls or similar shallow vessels.

Bengal quince, *s.* The English name of the Ægle, a genus of plants belonging to the order Aurantiacæ (Citronworts). The thorny Bengal Quince is the *Ægle marmelos*. [ÆGLE.]

Bengal stripes, *s. pl.*

Comm. & Manuf.: A Bengalee striped cotton cloth.

Bengal tiger, *s.* The Common Tiger (*Felis tigris*), which lives in the marshy jungles of the Soonderbunds in Lower Bengal.

Bĕng'-ą-lēe, Bĕng'-ą-lî, *a.* & *s.* [In Ger. *Bengalische* (a.), *Bengalen* (s.); Fr. *Bengali*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Gen.:* Pertaining to Bengal almost exclusively in the first of the senses given above, *i.e.*, pertaining to Lower Bengal.

2. *Spec.:* Pertaining to the language of Lower Bengal, or to the race speaking that tongue.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native of Lower Bengal, specially one of Hindoo as distinguished from Mohammedan descent.

2. The language of Lower Bengal. It is of the Aryan type, with the great mass of its words of Sanscrit origin. In its present form it is modern, no literature in it being known to exist earlier than the sixteenth century, and even then it was not differentiated from Sanscrit nearly to the same extent as it is now.

† **Běng-a-lē'se,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *Bengal*, and suff. *-ese;* as in Malta, *Maltese.*]

1. A native or natives of Bengal.

2. The language of Bengal. [BENGALEE.]

* **ben-ger, * bengge, * byng-ger, * byngge,** *s.* [A.S. *binn, binn* = a manger, a crib, a bin, a hutch.] A chest, chiefly such as is used for containing corn. (See also *Prompt. Parv.*)

Běn-gō'-la, *s.* [Corrupted from *Bengal* or *Bengalee.*]

Bengola-lights, *s. pl.* The same as BENGAL-LIGHTS (q.v.).

bĕ-nī'ght (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *night.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To cover with night, to involve or shroud in darkness; to obscure.

"Those bright stars that did adorn our hemisphere, as those dark shades that did *benight* it, vanish."—*Boyle.*

"A storm begins, the raging waves run high,
The clouds look heavy, and *benight* the sky."
Garth.

2. To overtake with night. (Not much used except in the pa. par. & particip. adj.)

". . . yea, also, now I am like to be *benighted,* for the day is almost spent."—*Bunyan: P. P.,* pt. i.

II. *Fig.:* To debar from intellectual, moral, or spiritual light.

"But he that hides a dark soul and foul thoughts,
Benighted walks under the mid-day sun:
Himself is his own dungeon." *Milton: Comus.*

bĕ-nī'ght-ĕd (*gh* silent), *pa. par. & a.* [BENIGHT, I. 2.]

bĕ-nī'gn (*g* silent), * **be-nigne, * be-nygne, * be-ningne,** *a.* [In Sw. *benägen;* Fr. *bénin* (adj.) (m.), *bénigne* (f.); Prov. *benigne;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *benigno;* all from Lat. *benignus* = (1) kind-hearted, (2) beneficent (applied to action), (3) abundant, fertile; from *ben,* the root of *bonus* = good, and *gen,* the root of *gigno* = to beget.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Of persons:*

1. Kind-hearted, gracious, mild; full of good feeling.

"And she is gone!—the royal and the young,
In soul commanding, and in heart *benign!*"
Hemans: Death of the Princess Charlotte, 4.

2. Carrying that good feeling into action, generous, liberal in bestowing gifts.

"As thy kind hand has founded many cities,
Or dealt *benign* thy various gifts to men."—*Prior.*

II. *Of things:*

1. Favourable.

"So shall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men *benign.*"
Milton: P. L., bk. xii.

2. Exerting a salutary influence; salutary.

"And they perhaps err least, the lowly class
Whom a *benign* necessity compels
To follow reason's least ambitious course."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Pharm. Of medicines, &c.:* Wholesome, not deleterious.

"These salts are of a *benign* mild nature in healthy persons: but, in others, retain their original qualities, which they discover in cachexies."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. *Med. Of diseases:* Mild in character; running their course favourably and without any irregularities. (*Quincy.*)

3. *Astrol.:* Favourable; opposed to malign.

bĕ-nĭg'-nant, *a.* [Eng. *benign; -ant.* From Lat. *benignus.*] [BENIGN.]

A. *Ord. Lang.:* Gracious, kind, benevolent. *Used—*

(*a*) *Of persons.*

". . . your *benignant* sovereign . . ."—*Burke: Letter to a Member of the National Assembly.*

(*b*) *Of things.*

"And he looked at Hiawatha
With a wise look and *benignant.*"
Longfellow: The Song of Hiawatha, v.

B. Exerting a favourable as opposed to a malignant influence.

". . . that my song
With star-like virtue in its place may shine;
Shedding *benignant* influence. . . ."
Wordsworth: The Recluse.

bĕ-nĭg'-nant-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *benignant; -ly.*] In a benign or benignant manner; favourably, kindly, graciously. (*Boswell.*)

bĕ-nĭg'-nĭ-tў, * be-nig-ni-tee, * be-nyngnete, *s.* [In Fr. *bénignité;* O. Fr. *bénignetè;* Prov. *benignitat;* Sp. *benignidad;* Port. *benignidade;* Ital. *benignita;* Lat. *benignitas;* from *benignus.*] [BENIGN.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Kind-heartedness, good feeling, loving-kindness, tenderness of feeling.

"All these are not half that I owe
To One, from our earliest youth
To me ever ready to shew
Benignity, friendship, and truth."
Cowper: Gratitude.

2. The feeling carried into action; a kind deed or deeds.

"The king was desirous to establish peace rather by *benignity* than blood."—*Hayward.*

B. *O. Med. & Pharm.:* Salubrity; wholesomeness.

"Bones receive a quicker agglutination in sanguine than in cholerick bodies, by reason of the *benignity* of the serum, which sendeth out better matter for a callus."—*Wiseman.*

bĕ-nī'gn-lў (*g* silent), * **be-ning-en-li, * be-nygn-y-li, * be-nyngne-li, * be-nygne-liche,** *adv.* [Eng. *benign; -ly* = A.S. suff. *-lice* (adv.), *-lic* (a.) = like.] In a benign manner, kindly, graciously, favourably. *Used—*

(*a*) *Of persons or beings:*

". . . wherefore *beningenti* he called Matabrun his mother."—*Helyas,* Ep. 20 (Thom's ed.). (*Boucher.*)

(*b*) *Of things* (connected, however, with persons).

"Her gentle accents thus *benignly* say."
Hemans: Petrarch.

* **be-ni'm, * be-ni'me, * be-noo'me,** *v.t.* [A.S. *beniman* = to take away.] To take away, to deprive.

"Wherewith he pierced eft
His body gord, which he of life *benoomes.*"
Mirr. for Mag., p. 436.

bĕn'-ĭn-cā-ṣa, *s.* [Named after an Italian nobleman, Count Benincasa.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Cucurbitaceæ (Cucurbits). *Benincasa cerifera* is the White Gourd which grows in the East Indies. The fruit is presented at native marriage feasts, being supposed to have the power of procuring felicity to the newly-married couple.

* **be-nin'-gne-li, * be-nyn'-gy-li,** *adv.* [BENIGNLY.]

be-nĭt'-ĭ-ĕr, *s.* [Fr. *bénitier.*] A vessel for holy water placed at the door of Roman Catholic churches.

bĕn'-ĭ-ṣŏn, † bĕn'-ĭ-zŏn, * bĕn-nĭ-zŏn, * ben-i-soun, * ben-e-son, * ben-e-soun, * ben-y-son, *s.* [Contracted form of Fr. *bénédiction.* Compare also *bénissant* = blessing, pr. par. of *bénir* = to bless. In Sp. *bendicion;* Port. *benção;* Ital. *benedizione;* Lat. *benedictio.*] A blessing, a benediction. [BENEDICTION.]

1. Used chiefly in poetry.

"Without our grace, our love, our *benizon.*"
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

"The bounty and the *benizon* of heav'n."
Ibid., iv. 6.

2. More rarely in prose.

". . . a *bennizon* frae some o' the auld dead abbots."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xxi.

Bĕn'-ja-mĭn, *s.* [In Ger., &c., *Benjamin.* Corrupted from *Benzoin.* [BENZOIN.] The proper name Benjamin is quite another word, being the Heb. בִּנְיָמִין (*Binyámin*) = son of the right hand.]

1. The same as BENJAMIN-TREE (q.v.).

2. A gum, BENZOIN (q.v.).

Benjamin-bush, *s.* A bush—the *Benzoin odoriferum.* (*American.*)

Benjamin-tree, *s.* The name given to several species of trees.

1. The name of a tree, *Styrax benzoin,* found in Sumatra, Java, and other islands in the Malay Archipelago. It yields the resin called benzoin.

2. The English name of a deciduous shrub, *Benzoin odoriferum,* called by Linnæus *Laurus benzoin.* It is found in North America.

3. The English name of a fig-tree, *Ficus balsamina,* with shining polished leaves. It grows in India, and is called by the Mahrattas Nandrook.

bĕnk, bĭnk, *s.* [Dan. *bænk;* A.S. *benc* = a bench, a table.] [BENCH.] (*Scotch.*) A bench, a seat; *spec.,* a seat of honour.

"For fault of wise men, fools sit on *benks.* (A Scotch proverb.) Spoken when we see unworthy persons in authority."—*Kelly,* p. 105. (*Jamieson.*)

bĕn'-mōst, *a.* [Superlative of *ben,* a. (q.v.).] Innermost. (*Scotch.*)

"The *benmost* part o' my kist nook
I'll ripe for thee."
Fergusson: Poems, ii. 44. (*Jamieson.*)

bĕnn, *s.* [Corrupted from *bend,* s. (q.v.).] (*Scotch.*) A sash or ornamental belt placed around the body. (*Statist. Acc. of Scotland,* xi. 173.) [BEND.]

bĕn'-nĕt (1), *s.* [Corrupted from *bent* (2), s. (q.v.).] The name sometimes given to any of the plants called *bents.*

Way Bennet: A kind of barley, *Hordeum murinum.* (*Gerard.*)

bĕn'-nĕt (2), *s.* [In Ger. *benediktenkraut;* Fr. *bénoite;* from *bénit* = blessed, holy, sacred; *bénir* = to bless. From *Herba benedicta* (Blessed Herbs), the old name of the Herb-bennet mentioned below. Britten and Holland quote this as the reason why the name was given, "When the root is in the house, the devil can do nothing, and flees from it, wherefore it is blessed above all other herbs." (*Ort. San.* ch. clxxix.).] That which is blessed and itself communicates blessing. (Only in compound terms as *Herb-bennet* and *Bennet-fish,* q.v.)

¶ *Herb-bennet:* A name given for the reason just stated to various plants.

(*a*) *Spec.: Geum urbanum,* the Common Avens. (*Prior.*)

(*b*) *Conium maculatum,* the Common Hemlock. (*Gerard.*)

(*c*) *Valeriana officinalis,* the Great Wild Valerian.

bennet-fish, *s.* An unidentified fish having scales of a deep purple colour, streaked with gold. It reaches two feet in length, and is found in the African seas.

* **bĕn'-nĭ-sŏn,** *s.* [BENISON.] (*Chiefly Scotch.*)

* **ben-o'me,** *pa. par.* [BENIM.]

* **ben-o'ome,** *v.t.* [BENIM.]

bĕ-nor'th, *prep.* [Eng. prefix *be* = by, and *north.*] To the northward of, as opposed to *besouth* = to the southward of. (*Scotch.*)

"This present act shall begin only, and take effect for those besouth the water of Die upon the tenth day of Februar next; and for those *benorth* the same, upon the twenty-first day of Februar next to cum."—*Acts Scot.,* 10 Jan., 1650, p. 64.

bĕ-nō'te, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *note.*] To make notes upon, to annotate.

"They should be *benoted* a little."—*Boswell's Johnson,* ii. 152.

bĕn'-sęll, bĕn'-sęll, bĕnt'-sąll, *s.* [Apparently from Eng. *bent-sail* = a sail bent and driven forward by the force of the wind.]

1. Force, violence of whatever kind.

"All the sey vpstouris with an quhidder,
Ouerweltit with the *bensell* of the aris."
Doug.: Virgil, 268, 38.

2. A severe stroke; properly that which one receives from a push or shove.

3. A severe rebuke. (*Shirreff: Glossary.*)

bĕn'-shâw, bēan-shâw, *s.* [BONSCHAWS.] (*Scotch.*)

bĕn'-shĭe, bĕn'-shĭ, băn'-shēe, *s.* [Irish Gael. *ben, bean* = a woman, and *sighe* = a fairy or hobgoblin.] A spirit supposed to be attached to certain families and to foretell the death of an inmate of the house by wailing under the window at night. The superstition is Celtic.

"In certain places the death of people is supposed to be foretold by the cries and shrieks of *Benshi,* or the Fairies wife, uttered along the very path where the funeral is to pass."—*Pennant: Tour in Scotland,* 1769, p. 205. (*Jamieson.*)

bĕn'-sĭl, *s.* [BENSELL.] (*Scotch.*)

bĕnt, *pa. par., a., & s.* [BEND, *v.t.*]

A. & **B.** *As pa. par. and particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"And my people are *bent* to backsliding from me."—*Hos.* xi. 7

Bent on: Having a fixed determination, resolved on, determined on or upon.

"We had not proceeded far before we were joined by a woman and two boys, who were *bent* on this same journey."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World,* ch. xiv.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally (of things material):*

(1) The state of being curved; flexure, curvature.

(2) The amount or degree of the curvature, the degree of flexure.

"There are divers subtle inquiries concerning the strength required to the bending of bows, the force they have in the discharge, according to the several *bents*, and the strength required to be in the string of them."—*Wilkins.*

(3) The declivity of a hill.

"A mountain stood,
Threat'ning from high, and overlook'd the wood;
Beneath the low'ring brow, and on a *bent*,
The temple stood of Mars armipotent."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, ii. 242-45.

2. *Figuratively (of what is immaterial more frequently than of what is material):*

(1) Tendency. *Used—*

(*a*) Of matter under the operation of natural law.

"If, for example, he wishes to know how a mass of liquid would shape itself, if at liberty to follow the *bent* of its own molecular forces."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., xiv. 405.

(*b*) *Of the mind or of the heart:* Inclination, disposition, proclivity, whether slight or irresistibly powerful.

¶ In this sense it may be followed by *to*, *towards*, or *for*.

"He knew the strong *bent of* the country towards the house of York."—*Bacon.*

"Let there be propensity and *bent* of will to religion, and there will be the same sedulity and indefatigable industry."—*South.*

(2) Full stretch, utmost power of the mind, the heart, or the will. The metaphor is that of a bow drawn back to the utmost.

"They fool me to the top of my *bent*."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

(3) A turning point; a change of subject, or of anything else.

"The exercising the understanding in the several ways of reasoning, teacheth the mind suppleness, to apply itself more dexterously to *bents* and turns of the matter, in all its researches."—*Locke.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch. & Carp.:* One section of the frame of a building, which is put together on the ground or foundation, and then raised by holding the feet of the posts and elevating the upper portion. A bent consists of posts united by the beams which pass transversely across the building. When raised it is secured by the beams of the side to the other bents. (*Knight.*)

(*a*) Crabb thus distinguishes between *bent*, *curved*, *crooked*, and *awry*:—"*Bent* is here the generic term, all the rest are but modes of the *bent*; what is *bent* is opposed to that which is straight; things may therefore be *bent* to any degree, but when *curved* they are *bent* only to a small degree; when *crooked* they are *bent* to a great degree: a stick is *bent* any way; it is *curved* by being *bent* one specific way; it is *crooked* by being *bent* different ways. Things may be *bent* by accident or design; they are *curved* by design, or according to some rule; they are *crooked* by accident or in violation of some rule: a stick is *bent* by the force of the hand; a line is *curved* so as to make a mathematical figure; it is *crooked* so as to lose all figure. *Awry* marks a species of *crookedness*, but *crooked* is applied as an epithet, and *awry* is employed to characterise the action; hence we speak of a *crooked* thing, and of sitting or standing *awry*."

(*b*) *Bent, bias, inclination,* and *prepossession* are thus discriminated:—"All these terms denote a preponderating influence on the mind. *Bent* is applied to the wills, affections, and powers in general; *bias* solely to the judgment; *inclination* and *prepossession* to the state of the feelings. The *bent* includes the general state of the mind, and the object on which it fixes a regard; *bias*, the particular influential power which sways the judging faculty: the one is absolutely considered with regard to itself; the other relatively to its results and the object it acts upon. *Bent* is sometimes with regard to *bias* as cause is to effect; we may frequently trace in the particular *bent* of a person's likes and dislikes the principal *bias* which determines his opinions. *Inclination* is a faint kind of *bent*; *prepossession* is a weak species of *bias*: an *inclination* is a state of something, namely, a state of the feelings; *prepossession* is an actual something, namely, the thing that *prepossesses*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

2. *Mining:* The term used when the ore suddenly deviates from its usual course in the mine.

bent-gauge, *s.*

Wood-working, &c.: A gauge whose blade forms an angle with the handle. (Used by wood-workers and sculptors.)

bent-gouge, *s.*

Wood-working: A gouge bent towards the basil, and used for scooping or hollowing out concave surfaces; a bent-neck gouge.

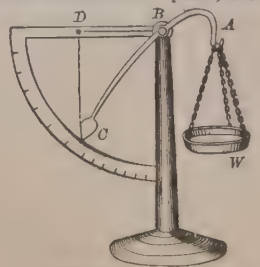
bent-graver, *s.*

1. *Jewelry:* A scorper.

2. *Engraving:* A graver with a blade so bent as to reach a surface whose plane is lower than a marginal rim. (Used in chasing and in engraving monograms in sunken tablets.)

bent-lever, *s.* A lever the two arms of which form an angle at whose apex is the fulcrum, as a bell-crank lever

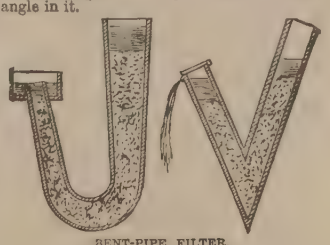
Bent-lever balance: A weighing-scale in which the scale-pan W is attached to the short end A of the bent-lever, which is pivoted on the summit of a post B, and whose



BENT-LEVER BALANCE.

weighted end C traverses a graduated arc to a distance proportioned to the weight in the pan W. As the weight C ascends, its leverage becomes greater, and it balances a correspondingly greater weight in the pan W. Its leverage in the position shown is indicated by the vertical dotted line dropped from D. (*Knight.*)

bent-pipe, *s.* A pipe with a curve or angle in it.


BENT-PIPE FILTER.

Bent-pipe filter: A tube whose bend forms a receptacle for a certain quantity of sand through which water passes, entering at one leg and being discharged at the other.

bent-rasp, *s.* A rasp having a curved blade. (Used by gunstockers and sculptors.)

bĕnt (2), *s.* [A.S. *beonet* (*Mahn*; not in *Bosworth*); O.S. *binet*; Ger. *binse* = a rush; M. H. Ger. *binuz, binz* = a bent, a grass; O. H. Ger. *pinuz.*]

I. *In England:*

1. *Of the plants so called. Bent* (sing.), *bents* (pl.): A general form meaning usually—

(1) The old stalks of various grasses. Thus near London the word is applied chiefly to the Reed Canary-Grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*); in South Buckinghamshire and Cumberland principally to the Crested Dog's-tail Grass (*Cynosurus cristatus*); in the north of Yorkshire to the Fine Bent-grass (*Agrostis vulgaris*); in Suffolk to the Rushy Sea Wheat-grass (*Triticum junceum*); and in the East of England generally, as in Scotland, to the Sea Reed, *Psamma arenaria*, called also *Ammophila arundinacea.*

(2) Various stiff-stalked endogenous plants not admitted by botanists to belong to the Graminaceæ, or order of Grasses proper. Thus Bailey applies the term *bent* to the Lake Clubrush, or Bull-rush (*Scirpus lacustris*). In Yorkshire and the north of England generally it is used of the Heath Rush (*Juncus squarrosus*), one of the Juncaceæ (Rushes).

(3) Various dry or stiff-stalked plants not even belonging to the Endogenous sub-kingdom. Thus in Wilts and East Yorkshire the name is applied to the Greater Plantain (*Plantago major*), and the Ribwort Plantain (*P. lanceolata*); in Wilts to the first of these two plants; in Cheshire to two Heaths, the Fine-leaved Heath (*Erica cinerea*), and the Common Ling (*Calluna vulgaris*).

2. *Of the place where they grow:* A place overspread with bents. [II. 2.]

3. *Generally:* Any field or meadow.

"On felde they faght as they were wode,
Ovyr the *bentys* ranne the blode."
Bovis Florence, 1,039.

"As burne upon *bent* his bugle he blowez."
Gawayne, 1,465.

II. *In Scotland:*

1. *Of the plant so called:*

(1) The Sea Reed, *Psamma arenaria*, called also *Ammophila arundinacea.*

(2) The Rushy Sea-wheat grass (*Triticum junceum*).

2. *Of the place where they grow:* A place overspread with any of the plants now described, and especially with the Sea-reed mentioned under I., 1, and II. (1).

To gae to the bent (*Scotch*): To go to the bent. The same as *to tak the bent* (q.v.).

To tak the bent (*Scotch*): To take to the bent; to attempt to hide one's self among the bents when fleeing from battle.

Black Bent: A grass (*Alopecurus agrestis*, Linn.).

Broad Bent: A grass (*Psamma arenaria*, Beauv.) (*Scotl., Edmonston's MS.*).

Hendon Bent: A grass (*Cynosurus cristatus*, Linn.,—Midd.) "The hay of Middlesex is often of good quality. Hendon, perhaps, produces the hay which has the best name in the market. (*Journal Royal Agric. Society*, 1869, p. 25.)

Mother of Bent: Elymus arenarius, Linn., Outer Hebrides. (*Macgillivray: Journ. Nat. and Geogr. Science*, ii. 98.)

Narrow Bent: Elymus arenarius, Linn. (*Edmonston's MS.*)

Way Bent: Hordeum murinum, Linn.; *Cynosurus cristatus*, Linn. (*Martyn's Flora Rustica*, 1793.) (*Britten & Holland, &c.*)

bent-grass, *s.* The English name for Agrostis, a genus of grasses. [AGROSTIS.] Six species occur in Britain. Two—the Fine Bent-grass (*Agrostis vulgaris*) and Marsh Bent-grass (*A. alba*)—are awnless; both are common. The only common awned species is the Brown Bent-grass (*A. canina*).

White Bent Grass: Agrostis alba, Linn.

bĕn-thā'-mĭ-ą, *s.* [From Mr. George Bentham, F.R.S., an eminent English botanist, born about 1800, and in 1880 still living.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Cornaceæ (Cornels). *Benthamia fragifera* is a plant, sometimes seen in English gardens, with four flaky petals and a red, cherry-like fruit.

Bĕn'-thąm-ĭşm, *s.* [From Eng. proper name Bentham (see def.), and suffix *-ism.*] The philosophy of Jeremy Bentham, a celebrated jurist and writer on law and other cognate subjects, who was born in London 15th Feb., 1747-8, and died on 6th June, 1832. The essential principles of Benthamism were that the aim or end of all human life is happiness—of the kind derived from the absence of pain and the presence of enjoyment. To put forth efforts, then, for the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the supreme aim of governments and of private individuals, and is itself the highest morality.

"Yes, hollow Formulism, gross *Benthamism*, and other unheroic atheistic Insincerity, is visibly and even rapidly declining."—*Carlyle: Heroes*, Lect. v.

Bĕn'-thąm-īte, *n.* A follower of the philosophy of Jeremy Bentham.

"A faithful *Benthamite* traversing an age still dimmed by the mists of transcendentalism."—*M. Arnold: Essays in Crit.*, p. xiii.

bĕn'-tĭńck, bĕn'-tĭck, *s.* & *a.* [Named after Capt. Bentinck.]

A. *As substantive (pl. Bentincks):*

Naut. Bentincks: Triangular courses used as try-sails in America, but superseded here by storm stay-sails.

B. *As adjective:* Invented by Capt. Bentinck.

bentick or **bentinck-boom,**

Naut.: A boom stretching the foot of the foresail in small square-rigged merchant-men.

bentick or **bentinck shrouds,**

Naut.: Shrouds extending from the wrencher buttock staves to the opposite lee channels. (*Admiral Smyth.*)

bĕn'-tĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *benty; -ness.*] The state of being covered with bent. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*) [BENT (2).]

bĕnt'-ĭńg, *a.* [Eng. *bent* (2), and *-ing.*] Pertaining to bents.

Benting time: The time when (it is said) pigeons feed on bents, before peas are ripe.

"Bare *benting times* and moulting months may come."
Dryden: Hind & Panther iii. 1,283.

bĕn-tĭv'-Ĭ, ben-tĭv'-ĕ-ō, *s.* [*Brazilian.*] The Brazilian name of a bird (*Tyrannus sulphuratus*, Vieillot). It belongs to the Laniadæ, or Shrike family.

bĕnt'-wood, *s.* [BINDWOOD.] A name given in the border counties of England and Scotland to the Common Ivy (*Hedera helix*).

bĕnt'-ȳ, † **bent'-ey,** * **bent'-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *bent; -y.*]

1. Abounding in bents; overgrown with bents.

". . . be the Erishe: it is very guide for store, being *bentey*."—*Monroe: Ties*, p. 22. (*Jamieson.*)

2. Resembling bent.

"The stalke is very small and *bentie*."—*Gerarde: Herball*, p. 80.

bē-nŭmb', * **bē-nŭm'be** (*b* silent), * **be-nome,** * **bē-nūm',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *numb*; A.S. *benumen*, pa. par. of *beniman* = to deprive, to take away. From prefix *be*, and *niman* = to take away; Ger. *benehmen* = to take away.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To render torpid; to deprive a portion of the body of sensation by the application of cold, by impeding the free circulation of the blood, or in any other way.

* (2) To cause to look as if torpidity of circulation existed; to render pallid.

"Her heart does quake, and deadly pallied hew
Benumbes her cheekes."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. viii. 40.

2. *Figuratively:* To deaden, to render torpid the intellect, the emotions, or the will.

"There are some feelings time cannot *benumb*."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 19.

B. *Intransitive:* To make numb.

¶ If the objective, which is implied, were expressed, it would become transitive.

". . . if the sleepy drench
Of that forgetful lake *benumb* not still."
Milton: P. L., bk. ii.

bē-nŭmbed' (*b* silent), * **be-no'me,** *pa. par.* [BENUMB.]

bē-nŭmbed'-nĕss (*b* silent), * **be-num'-medneśse,** *s.* [Eng. *benumbed*; O. Eng. *benummed*, and suffix *-ness.*] The state of being benumbed; torpidity of the sensations, the intellect, the emotions, or the will. *Spec.*—

1. The state of being physically benumbed.

"Preternatural sleep is a committing a rape upon the body and mind, whereby the offensive superfluities, by their violent assaults, force the brain to a *benumbedness* for its destruction."—*Smith: Old Age*, p. 131.

2. Torpidity of spiritual feeling.

"When there is a *benumbedness*, or scaredness, upon the grand principle of spiritual sense, we come 'to be past feeling.'"—*South: Sermons*, ix. 55.

bē-nŭmb'-ĕr (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *benumb; -er.*] One who or that which benumbs.

bē-nŭm'b-ĭńg (*b* silent), * **be-numm'-ĭńg,** *pr. par., a.* & *s.* [BENUMB.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

". . . death's *benumbing* opium . . ."
Milton: Samson Agonistes.

C. *As subst.:* The act of benumbing or rendering torpid; the state of being benumbed.

"a . . . *benumming* and congelation of the body."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 814. (*Richardson.*)

bē-nŭm'b-mĕnt (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *benumb; -ment.*] The act of benumbing; the state of being benumbed. (*Kirby.*)

bĕn'-wart, *adv.* [Scotch *ben* = the interior, and *wart* = Eng. *ward.*] Inward, toward the interior of a house. [BEN.]

"Than *benwart* thay yeid quhair brandis was bricht."
Rauf Coilyear; A. iij. b. (*Jamieson.*)

bĕn'-wēed, *s.* [Scotch *ben*, of doubtful etym., and Eng. *weed.*] Ragwort (*Senecio Jacobæa*).

* **benwyttre,** *s.* [BENEWITH.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bĕn-ȳng',** *a.* (*Scotch.*) The same as Eng. BENIGN (q.v.).

* **ben'-y-son,** *s.* [BENISON.]

bĕn-zą-mĭd-ą-çĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *benzamide; acetic.*]

benzamidacetic acid, *s.*

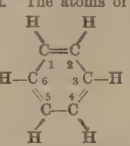
Chem.: $C_2H_2NH(C_6H_5CO)$ with COOH. Also called Hippuric Acid. It occurs in large quantities in the urine of graminivorous animals in the form of alkaline salts. It crystallises in long, slender, white, square prisms; it dissolves in 400 parts of cold water, also in hot alcohol. When mixed with putrid matter, it forms benzoic acid. Hippuric acid is monobasic; hippurates of the alkalies are very soluble. It can be formed by the action of benzoyl chloride on silver amidacetate. It is decomposed by alkalies into amidacetic acid and benzoic acid.

bĕn'-zą-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *benz(oin); amide.*]

Chem.: $N\begin{cases}H\\H\\C_6H_5CO.\end{cases}$ Obtained by heating ammonium benzoate: also by oxidising hippuric acid with lead dioxide. Benzamide is a crystalline substance, nearly insoluble in cold but easily soluble in boiling water, also in alcohol and ether. It melts at 115°, and volatilises at 290°.

bĕn'-zēne, *s.* [Eng. *benz(oin)*, and suffix *-ene.*]

Chem.: C_6H_6. An aromatic hydrocarbon, also called benzol or phenyl hydride, discovered in 1825 by Faraday in the liquid condensed during the compression of oil gas; it was called by him bicarburet of hydrogen. In 1849, it was found in coal-tar by C. B. Mansfield, who lost his life while experimenting with it on the 25th of February, 1855. Aniline is produced from it, which again is the source of the celebrated modern dyes, mauve, magenta, &c. It is obtained from the more volatile portion of coal-tar oil. It is also formed by distilling benzoic acid with lime. Benzene is a thin, colourless, strongly refracting liquid; it boils at 82°. It dissolves fats, resins, iodine, sulphur, and phosphorus; sp. gr., 0·885. Benzene is formed when acetylene is passed through a tube heated to dull redness. Many substitution products of benzene have been formed. The atoms of C and H are arranged as shown in the figure. The numbers placed against the C denote the position of the H atoms with regard to each other. Benzene can, when two atoms of H are replaced by chlorine, &c., or monatomic radicals, form three modifications, according as the replaced H is in the position 1—2, or 1—3, or 1—4. Benzene unites with chlorine or bromine in direct sunlight, forming additive compounds, $C_6H_6Cl_6$.



bĕn'-zīle, *s.* [Eng. *benz(oin)*, and suffix *-ile.*]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{10}O_2$. A crystalline substance obtained by the action of chlorine on benzoin; it melts at 90°. It is isomeric with dibenzoyl.

bĕn-zĭl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *benzil(e); -ic.*] Of or belonging to benzile.

benzilic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{12}O_3$. It is called also *diphenyl-glycollic acid*. It is obtained by the action of alcoholic potash on benzoin. On saturating the alkaline solution with hydrochloric acid, the benzilic acid separates in small, colourless, transparent crystals, which melt at 120°.

bĕn'-zĭne, *s.* [BENZOLINE.]

bĕn-zō'-āte, *s.* [Eng. *benzo(in); suff. -ate.*] [BENZOIC ACID.]

bĕn-zō-glў-cŏl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *benzo(in) glycerin) (al)cohol.*]

benzoglycollic acĭd, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_9O_4$. Formed by treating hippuric acid with nitrous acid; then nitrogen is liberated. Benzoglycollic acid contains the elements of benzoic and glycollic (oxyacetic) acid, minus one molecule of water. It crystallises in colourless prisms.

bĕn-zō-hĕl'-Ĭ-çĭn, *s.* [Eng. *benzo(in); helicin* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{13}H_{15}(C_7H_5O)O_7$. Produced by the action of dilute nitric acid on benzo-salicin. It is resolved by boiling with alkalies or acid into benzoic acid, salicylol, and glucose.

bĕn-zō'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *benzo(in); -ic.*] Pertaining to benzoin, existing in benzoin.

benzoic acid, *s.*

Chemistry: $C_7H_6O_2$ or $C_6H_5.CO.OH$. It is called also *phenylformic acid*. It is obtained by oxidation of benzylic alcohol by aqueous chromic acid; by oxidation of benzoic aldehyde, methyl-benzene, &c.; from benzene by acting on its vapour by carbonyl chloride, which converts it into benzoyl chloride, and decomposing this substance by water; by boiling hippuric acid with HCl; or by heating the calcium salt of phthalic acid with lime. Benzoic acid exists in a large quantity in gum-benzoin, from which it is obtained by sublimation. Benzoic acid is a monobasic aromatic acid; its salts are called benzoates, and are soluble, except the basic ferric salt. Calcium benzoate by dry distillation is resolved into calcium carbonate and benzophenone. But dry benzoic acid distilled with excess of quicklime is decomposed into carbonic dioxide and benzene. Benzoic acid has a slight smell when warmed; it melts at 121°, boils at 250°. It dissolves in 200 parts of cold and in 25 parts of boiling water, and also in alcohol. It forms light, feathery, colourless crystals.

benzoic alcohol, *s.* [BENZYL ALCOHOL.]

benzoic aldehyde, *s.*

Chemistry: Bitter-almond oil, C_7H_6O or $C_6H_5.CO.H$. It is the aldehyde of benzyl alcohol, and is obtained by the oxidation of amygdalin with nitric acid; by digesting bitter almonds and water for six hours at 30° to 40°; by the action of nascent hydrogen on chloride of benzoyl; or by distilling a mixture of calcium benzoate and formate. Pure benzoic aldehyde is a thin colourless liquid with a peculiar odour, sp. gr. 1·043, and boils at 189°; dissolves in thirty parts of water, and mixes with alcohol and ether. Exposed to the air, it absorbs oxygen, and is converted into benzoic acid. It forms crystalline compounds with alkaline bisulphites. Ammonia converts it into hydrobenzamide, a white crystalline body, which, when boiled with aqueous potash, is converted into amarine.

benzoic chloride, *s.* [BENZOYL CHLORIDE.]

benzoic oxide, *s.*

Chem.: Benzoic anhydride, $\left.\begin{matrix}C_6H_5.CO\\C_6H_5.CO\end{matrix}\right\}O$. It is obtained by the action of benzoyl chloride and potassium benzoate. It crystallises in oblique rhombic prisms, which melt at 42° and distil at 310°.

benzoil, *s.* [BENZOIN, 1.]

bĕn-zō'-ĭn, bĕn-zō'-ĭne, * **bĕl-zō'-ĭn,** * **ben-zoil, bĕn'-ją-mĭn,** *s.* [In Sw. *benzoe*; Ger. *benzoebaum*, the tree, and *benzoe, benzoin*, the gum; Fr. *benjoin*; Sp. *benjui*; Port. *beijoim*; Ital. *belzuino*. Mahn suggests comparison (1) with Pers. *bandst, binasāt, banāsab, bandsib* = terebinth resin, from *ban wan* = terebinth grain, *asab* = an excrescence on the body; and (2) with *wanizad* = turpentine of the pistachio-tree. *Benjamin* is a corruption of *benzoin*, and not *benzoin* a corruption of *benjamin*. All the chemical words beginning with *benz* are derived from this word, as benzoic acid was first obtained from the gum.]

1. (*Generally of the corrupted form* benjamin.)

Botany, Comm., &c.: A kind of resin obtained from a tree, the *Styrax benzoin*, which belongs to the order Ebenaceæ (Ebenads). It grows in Sumatra, Borneo, and the adjacent islands. Incisions are made in the tree from which the resin exudes, the latter when it comes being left to dry, and then being removed by a knife. Each tree yields

annually about three pounds of resin. It is used as a medicine in chronic diseases of the lungs, as an ingredient in perfumery, and in the incense of Roman Catholic and Ritualist churches. [STYRAX.]

"Belzoin or *benzoin* is the rosin of a tree."—*Turner: Herbal*, pt. ii.

2. (*Of the form* benzoin, *never* benjamin.)

(1) *Bot.:* A genus of plants belonging to the order Lauraceæ (Laurels). The species are found in North America and in Nepaul. The berries of *Benzoin odoriferum* yield an aromatic stimulant oil. They are said to have been used during one of the American wars as a substitute for allspice. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

(2) *Phar.: Asa dulcis* as opposed to *A. fœtida*. [ASA.]

(3) *Chem.:* $C_{14}H_{12}O_2$. A polymeric modification of benzoic aldehyde, which remains in the retort when the crude oil is distilled with lime or iron oxide to free it from hydrocyanic acid.

benzoin-tree, benjamin-tree, *s.*

Botany: A tree, *Styrax benzoin*, described under BENZOIN (1) and STYRAX (q.v.).

bĕn'-zŏl, *s.* [BENZENE.]

bĕn'-zōle, bĕn'-zŏl, *s.* & *a.* [From Eng. *benzo(in)*, and Lat. *ole(um)*, *ol(eum)* = oil.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Chem.* (*of the form* benzol): [BENZENE.]

2. *Min.* (*of the form* benzole): A fluid mineral detected in 1856, both in Rangoon tar and in the naphtha of Boroslaw in Galicia. (*Dana.*)

B. *As adjective* (*of the form* benzole): Consisting of, containing, or allied to, benzole.

Min. Benzole Group or Series: A group of minerals, placed by Dana under his simple Hydrocarbons. He includes under it benzole, toluole, xylole, camole, and cymole. All are fluid at ordinary temperatures.

bĕn'-zō-līne, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *benzol*; *-ine.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Chem.:* Amarine, an organic base obtained from hydro-benzamide by boiling it with aqueous potash. Insoluble in water, but dissolves in alcohol, forming an alkaline solution which deposits small colourless prismatic crystals. It forms sparingly soluble salts. Its formula is $C_{21}H_{19}N_2$.

2. *Comm.:* Benzine, a name given to any volatile inflammable liquid hydrocarbon which burns with a luminous flame, chiefly to the following:—(1) *Coal-tar naphtha*, consisting principally of benzene and its homologues. It is used for removing grease from fabrics and as a solvent. Our lady readers should, however, be warned that if they wash kid gloves in benzoline with the view of removing stains of grease, they must not afterwards put the gloves on their hands, and hold them to the fire to dry. If they do, the vapour of the benzoline will ignite the gloves, which will flame fiercely. Within the last few years at least three cases of most fearful injury have arisen in this precise manner, one of them with fatal results. (2) *Petroleum spirit*, consisting of heptane, C_7H_{14}, and other paraffins. It is used as a solvent and also to burn in lamps. These different liquids are often sold mixed together; their vapour is explosive when mixed with air. [PETROLEUM.] On the 2nd of October, 1874, at 4·55 a.m., a loud explosion was heard over all London and far into the country around. It was found that a barge called the *Tilbury*, proceeding along the Regent's Canal, freighted with about five tons of gunpowder, and carrying in addition a quantity of benzoline, had blown up, killing three men on board, destroying itself, demolishing a bridge over the canal, and damaging many houses. Investigation was held which showed that the vapour of the benzoline escaping was ignited by a fire or light in the cabin, and at once exploded the gunpowder. It is not now permissible to carry gunpowder and benzoline together in the same boat.

B. *As adjective:* Composed of benzoline; fed by benzoline, supplied with benzoline, in which benzoline is burnt.

bĕn'-zōne, *s.* [Eng. *benz(oin)*, and *(ket)one.*] [BENZOPHENONE.]

bĕn-zō-nī't-rīle, *s.* [Eng. *benzo(in)*; *nitrile* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Phenyl cyanide, $C_6H_5{\cdot}CN$. Formed by the action of phosphoric oxide on ammonium benzoate. It is an oily liquid, boiling at 190·6°.

bĕn-zō-phĕ-nōne, *s.* [Eng. *benzo(in)*; *phenone* (q.v.).]

Chemistry: Diphenyl ketone = benzone, $C_{13}H_{10}O$ or $CO''\begin{cases}C_6H_5\\C_6H_5\end{cases}$. The ketone of benzoic acid. Prepared by dry distillation of potassium benzoate. A crystalline substance; melts at 48°, distils at 306°. Hot fuming nitric acid converts it into dinitro-benzone, $C_{13}H_8(NO_2)_2O$. An isomeric modification, melting at 26°, is obtained by acting on diphenyl methane with chromic acid mixture.

bĕn'-zōyl, *s.* [Eng. *benzo(in)*; and Gr. ὑλη (*hulē*) = . . . matter.]

Chem.: An organic monad aromatic radical, having the formula $(C_6H_5.CO)'$. [DIBENZOYL.]

benzoyl-benzoic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_5.CO.C_6H_5.CO.OH$. An organic monatomic ketone acid, obtained when benzylbenzene, benzyltoluene, or benzylethylbenzene, is oxidised by chromic acid. It crystallises in white silky needles, which melt at 194°, and by reducing agents is converted into benzylbenzoic acid.

benzoyl chloride, *s.*

Chemistry: Benzoic chloride, $C_6H_5.CO.Cl$. Formed by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on benzoic acid. It is a colourless liquid with a disagreeable pungent odour; sp. gr. 1·106. Its vapour burns with a greenish flame. It is decomposed by water into benzoic and hydrochloric acids. It boils at 196°.

bĕn'-zŷl, *s.* [Eng. *benz(oin)*; and Gr. ὑλη (*hulē*) = . . . matter.]

Chem.: An organic monad aromatic radical, having the formula $(C_6H_5.CH_2)'$.

benzyl acetate, *s.*

Chemistry: $C_6H_5.CH_2.O.OC.CH_3$. A liquid having the odour of pears, boiling at 210°. It is an ether formed by distilling acetic acid, benzyl-alcohol, and strong sulphuric acid together.

benzyl alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: Benzylic alcohol, benzoic alcohol, $C_6H_5.CH_2.OH = C_7H_8O$. A monatomic aromatic alcohol, obtained along with benzoic acid by the action of alcoholic potash on benzoic aldehyde; also by distilling benzyl chloride with caustic potash. Benzyl alcohol is a colourless, strongly refracting, oily liquid, boiling at 207°; sp. gr. at 14° is 1·051. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether. It is converted by platinum black into benzoic aldehyde; by aqueous chromic acid into benzoic acid. Strong HCl converts it into benzyl chloride.

benzyl-benzene, *s.*

Chemistry: Diphenylmethan, benzylbenzol, $C_6H_5.CH_2.C_6H_5$. An aromatic hydrocarbon, obtained by boiling a mixture of benzene and benzyl chloride with zinc dust. It is a colourless liquid, boiling at 261°.

benzyl benzoic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_5.CH_2.CO.OH$. An organic monatomic acid obtained by the action of reducing agents on benzoylbenzoic acid, into which it is re-converted by the action of oxidising agents. It crystallises in white needles, melting at 154°.

benzyl chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_5.CH_2Cl$. A colourless liquid, boiling at 176°, obtained by the action of chlorine on boiling toluene. If chlorine be passed through toluene in the cold, the principal product is monochlortoluene, $C_6H_4Cl.CH_3$.

benzyl-ethyl-benzene, *s.*

Chemistry: Benzylethylbenzol, $C_{15}H_{16} = C_6H_5.CH_2.C_6H_4.C_2H_5$. An aromatic hydrocarbon, obtained by the action of zinc dust on a mixture of benzyl chloride and ethyl benzene. It is a colourless aromatic liquid, which dissolves in alcohol, ether, and benzene. It boils at 295°, and is oxidised by chromic acid into benzoyl-benzoic acid, $C_6H_5.CO.C_6H_5.CO.OH$.

benzyl-toluene, *s.*

Chem.: Benzylmethylbenzene, benzyltoluol, tolylphenylmethan, $C_6H_5.CH_2.C_6H_4.CH_3$. An aromatic hydrocarbon, formed when a mixture of toluene and benzyl chloride is boiled with zinc dust. It is a colourless liquid, boiling at 279°.

bĕn'-zŷl-ą-mīne, *s.* [Eng. *benzyl*; *amine.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_5.CH_2(NH_2)$. An aromatic base metameric with toluidine. It is obtained by the action of alcoholic ammonia on benzyl chloride. It is a colourless liquid, boiling at 183°; it dissolves in water, and unites with acids, forming crystalline compounds.

bĕn-zŷl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *benzyl*; *-ic.*] Of or belonging to benzyl (q.v.).

* **beo,** *v.t.* [A.S. *beo* = I am or shall be; from *beon* = to be.] [BE.]

* **beo,** *prep.* [By.] By.

"The doughter dude overcome hem bothe,
Beo riht reson and evene."
Kyng of Tars, 276. (*Boucher.*)

* **beode,** *v.t.* [A.S. *beodan* = to command, order, bid, will, offer, enjoy.] [BID.]

1. To summon.

"Therfore, lordynges, out-riht,
Duik, erl, baroun, and knith,
Let yor folk out *beode*."
Kyng of Tars, 947. (*Boucher.*)

2. To proffer.

"Fyf kynges were of heigh parayle,
Uppon the soudan thei *beode* bataile."
Kyng of Tars, 1,017-18.

* **beod,** *s.* [A.S. *bed* = a prayer.] [BEAD, BEDE.] A prayer.

* **beon,** *v.i.* [BE.] To be.

* **beor-yng** (1), *s.* [O. Eng. for BURYING.] Interment.

"Of his *beoryng* no thing no dredith,
Into Egipte his body ledith."
Alisaunder, 8,000. (*Boucher.*)

* **beor-yng** (2), *s.* (O. Eng. for BEARING.] Birth.

"In his *beoryng*, so feol a cas,
Theo eorthe schok, the seo bycam grene;
Theo sunne withdrough schynyng schene."
Alisaunder, 637.

† **bĕ-pāint',** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *paint.*] To paint over.

"Thou know'st the mask of night is on my face,
Else would a maiden blush *bepaint* my cheeks."
Shakesp.: Rom. & Jul., ii. 2.

* **bĕ-pāle',** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *pale.*] To render pale.

* **bĕ-pā'led,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [BEPALE.]

". . . those perjur'd lips of thine,
Bepal'd with blasting sighs."
Carew: Poems, p. 78.

* **bĕ-pā'l-ĭng,** *pr. par.* [BEPALE.]

* **bĕ-part',** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *part.*] To divide, share.

"Hiero counsailed him to *beparte* his importable labours."—*Elyot: The Governour*, p. 7.

* **bĕ-pēaçh', * bi-peche,** *v.t.* [A.S. *bepœcan.*] To deceive, betray.

"Ne saltu nevere knewen, wanne he the wole *bi-pechen*."—*Relig. Antiq.*, i. 180.

† **bĕ-pēarl'ed,** *a.* [Eng. pref. *be*, and *pearled.*] Covered with pearl-like lustrous spots.

"This primrose all *bepearl'd* with dew."
Carew: The Primrose.

† **bĕ-pĕp'-pĕr,** *v.t.* [Eng. pref. *be*, and *pepper.*] To pelt with anything, as if one had thrown pepper at a person; to pepper over.

". . . bepowdering their ribs, *bepeppering* their noses, . . ."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, viii. 5.

† **bĕ-pĕp'-pĕred,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [BEPEPPER.]

† **bĕ-pĕp'-pĕr-ĭng,** *pr. par.* [BEPEPPER.]

† **bĕ'-pĕr-ĭ-wĭgged,** *a.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *periwigged.*] Equipped with a periwig. (*Nuttall, Hyde Clarke*, &c.)

bĕ-pĭnçh', *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *pinch.*] To pinch all over; to mark with pinches.

bĕ-pĭnçh'ed, † **bĕ-pĭnçht,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [BEPINCH.]

"In their sides, arms, shoulders, all *bepincht*,
Ran thick the weals, red with blood, ready to start out."
Chapman.

bĕ-pĭnçh'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BEPINCH.]

bĕ-plā'it-ĕd, bĕ-plāit'-ed, *a.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *plaited.*] Plaited; covered with plaits. (*Mrs. Butler.*)

bĕ-plas'-tĕr, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *plaster.*] To plaster; to plaster over.

"Like an all-judging beauty, his colours he spread,
And *beplaster'd* with rouge his own natural red."
Goldsmith: Retaliation.

bĕ-plas'-tĕred, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BEPLASTER.]

bē-plas-ter-ing, *pr. par.* [BEPLASTER.]

*** be-plot-mele,** *adv.* [Pref. *be* = by, and *plotmele.*] Bit by bit; in bits. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bē-plūmed, *a.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *plumed.*] Possessed of a plume; decked out in a plume.

"The young in armour bright which shone like gold, *beplumed* with each gay feather of the East . . ."—*Sterne: Sentimental Journey.*

bē-pŏw-dĕr, *v.t.* [Eng. pref. *be,* and *powder.*] To cover with powder.

¶ See example under BECURL.

bē-pŏw-dĕred, *pa. par. & a.* [BEPOWDER.]

bē-pŏw-dĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BEPOWDER.]

bē-prāiṣ'e, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *praise.*] To praise greatly; to praise.

"Generals, who once had crowds hallooing after them, wherever they went; who were *bepraised* by newspapers and magazines—have long sunk into merited obscurity."—*Goldsmith: Ess.* 8.

bē-prāiṣed, *pa. par. & a.* [BEPRAISE.]

bē-prāiṣ'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BEPRAISE.]

*** bē-prō'ṣe,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *prose.*] To convert into prose.

"Such was his doom impos'd by Heaven's decree,
With ears that hear not, eyes that shall not see,
The low to swell, to levell the sublime,
To blast all beauty and *beprose* all rhyme."
Waller: Verbal Criticism. (*Richardson.*)

† bē-pŭck'-ĕred, *a.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *puckered.*] Puckered. (*Webster.*)

*** bē-pŭd'-dled (dled** as **dęld),** *a.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *puddled.*] Bemired by the muddy feet of those passing over it. (*Lit. & fig.*)

". . . while their tradition was clear and evident, and not so *be-puddled* as it since hath been with the mixture of heretickes striving to spoil that which did so much mischief to their causes."—*Bp. Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted,* s. 18.

bē-pŭffed, *a.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *puffed.*] (*Webster.*)

*** bē-pŭr'-ple,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *purple.*] To render purple in colour; to dye or tinge with purple.

"Like to beauty, when the lawn,
With rosy cheeks *bepurpled* o'er, is drawn
To boast the loveliness it seems to hide."
Dudley Digges: Verses prefixed to Sandys' Psalms.

*** be-puz'-zlĕ,** *v.t.* [Eng. pref. *be,* and *puzzle.*] To puzzle greatly.

"A matter that egregiously *bepuzled* and entranced my apprehension."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe,* p. 6.

*** bē-quāl'-ĭ-fy, * bē-quāl'-ĭ-fie,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *qualify.*] To attribute or assign high qualities to; to characterise as.

"*Amo.* I doe valle to both your thanks and kinde them, and pleasure ye to yours, most ingenious, acute and quicke Ladie."
"*Phi.* O Galiana, she knew he does not so *bequalifie* her [Lucrece's] wife and perfect . . . there were not others in peace so ingenious, noble, and pendle as shee."—*B. Jonson: Cynthia's Revels,* iv. 3.

BEQUÉ.

bē'-quê, *a.* [Fr. *becquée, bequee* = a beakful, a mouthful; a beak.]

Her.: Beaked. The term is used specially of a bird which has its bill enamelled differently from the rest of its body.

bē-quē'ath, * be-queathe, * be-queṭhe, * by-queṭhe, *v.t.* [A.S. *becwethan, bicwethan* = to bequeath, to give by will; *be,* and *cwethan* = to say, speak, to call (bequests originally being made by word of mouth, scarcely any layman being able to write). In O.S. *quethan;* O. H. Ger. *quethan, quedan;* Goth. *qvithan;* Icel. *qveda;* Sw. *qvåda;* Dan. *qvæde* = to chant, to sing; identical with Eng. QUOTH (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* To leave by will or testament.

"And dying, mention it within their wills,
Bequeathing it, as a rich legacy,
Unto their issue."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

2. *Fig.:* To transmit by death, without the formality of a will, to one's children, to a successor, a sympathising friend, or a political or religious party, or to posterity generally.

(*a*) To children.

". . . had *bequeathed* to his children nothing but his name and his rights."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

(*b*) To a political party.

"For Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft is ever won."
Byron: The Giaour.

(*c*) To posterity generally.

". . . but the best works which he has *bequeathed* to posterity are his catches."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

bē-quē'aṭhed, * be-quethid, *pa. par.* [BEQUEATH.]

bē-quē'aṭh-ĕr, * be-queth-er, *s.* [Eng. *bequeath; -er.*] One who bequeaths property of any kind to another. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"If the *bequether* or maker of any will . . ."—*Wilson: Arte of Logike,* p. 48. (*Richardson.*)

bē-quē'aṭh-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [BEQUEATH.]

bē-quē'aṭh-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *bequeath; -ment.*] The act of bequeathing; the state of being bequeathed; that which is bequeathed; a legacy. (*Johnson.*)

bē-quĕst', * be-quest'e, * biqueste, * by quyste, * by-quide, *s.* [From BEQUEATH.]

1. The act of bequeathing; the state of being bequeathed.

"He claimed the crown to himself, pretending an adoption or *bequest* of the kingdom unto him by the Confessor."—*Hale.*

2. That which is bequeathed.

(*a*) *Literally. Law & Ord. Lang.:* A legacy.

"Not contentyd with such *bequeste* as his fader to hym gaue."—*Fabyan,* vol. i., ch. 48.

(*b*) *Figuratively:* Anything bestowed.

"Than those resplendent lights, his rich *bequest,*
A dispensation of his evening power."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

*** bē-quĕst',** *v.t.* [From BEQUEST, *s.*] To give as a legacy.

"So hur is all I have to *bequest,*
And this is all I of the world request."
Gascoigne: A Remembrance.

bē-quō'te, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *quote.*] To quote often. (*Eclectic Review.*)

bē-quō'-ted, *pa. par. & a.* [BEQUOTE.]

bē-quō't-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BEQUOTE.]

*** ber** (pret. * *ber*), *v.* The same as BEAR (q.v.).

*** ber** (1) (pl. * **ber-ren**), *s.* [BERRY.]

*** ber** (2), *s.* [BIER.]

*** ber** (3), *s.* [BERE.] A cry. (*S. in Boucher.*)

*** bē-răg'-gĕd,** *a.* [Eng. pref. *be,* and *ragged.*] Very ragged.

"I'll eat tout chipoult,
He is all to *be-ragged.*" *Cotgrave.*

*** bē-rā'in', * be-rein, berayn, byryne,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *rain.*] To rain upon, to wet with rain.

"And with his teires salt her brest *berained.*"
Chaucer: Troilus, bk. iv.

bē-rā'ined, *pa. par. & a.* [BERAIN.]

bē-rā'in-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BERAIN.]

*** be-ram-pire,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *rampire* = rampart.] To protect with a rampart; to fortify.

"O Troy wals stronglye *berampyred.*"—*Stanyhurst: Virgil,* bk. ii.

bē-rā'te, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *rate.*]

1. *With a person for the object:* To rate much, to scold.

". . . he fell into a furious fit of choler and all-to *berated* the foresaid Toranius."—*Holland: Plinie,* bk. viii., ch. 12.

2. *With a thing for the object:*

"So is the veritie of the gospell *berated* and laughed to skorne of the miscreantes."—*Udall: Mark,* ch. xv.

bē-rā'-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [BERATE.]

bē-rā't-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BERATE.]

bē-răt'-tle, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *rattle.*] To make a rattling sound, to rattle.

"These are now the fashion: and so *berattle* the common stages (so they call them), that many, wearing rapiers, are afraid of goose quills, and dare scarce come hither."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* ii. 2.

bē-răt'-tled, *pa. par. & a.* [BERATTLE.]

bē-răt'-tlĭng, *pr. par.* [BERATTLE.]

bĕr-âun-ĭte, *s.* [From *Beraun,* in Bohemia, where it occurs.] A mineral, a variety of Vivianite (q.v.). It is a hydrous phosphate of sesquioxide of iron, occurring not merely at Beraun, in Bohemia (see etym.), but at Wheal Jane, near Truro, in Cornwall.

*** bē-rāy',** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and O. Fr. *ray* = dirt (q.v.).] To defile.

"*Beraying* the font and water, while the bishop was baptizing him."—*Milton: Of Ethelred, Hist. of Eng.,* bk. vi.

bē-rā'yed, *pa. par. & a.* [BERAY.]

bē-rā'y-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BERAY.]

bĕr'-bĕr, *s.* [BARBERRY.] (*Scotch.*)

"Of box, and of *berber,* bigged ful bene."
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., l. 6. (*Jamieson.*)

bĕr'-bĕr-ăl, *a.* [Formed by analogy as if from a Lat. *berberalis,* from Lat. *berberis.*] Pertaining or allied to, or associated with the genus Berberis (q.v.).

Bot.: Berberal Alliance. [BERBERALES.]

bĕr-bĕr-ā'-lēṣ, *s. pl.* [Bot. Lat. *berberales,* from *berberis* (q.v.).] The Berberal Alliance.

Bot.: Lindley's 33rd Alliance of Plants. He places it under his 2nd Exogenous sub-class—Hypogenous Exogens, and includes under it the orders Droseraceæ, Fumariaceæ, Berberidaceæ, Vitaceæ, Pittosporaceæ, Olacaceæ, and Cyrillaceæ (q.v.).

bĕr-bĕr-ĭ-dā'-çé-æ (*Lindley*), **bĕr-bĕr-ĭd'-ĕ-æ** (*Ventenat, Lat.*), **bĕr'-bĕr-ĭdṣ** (*Eng.*), *s. pl.* [BERBERIS.]

Bot.: An order of plants, the typical one of the Alliance Berberales. The sepals are three, four, or six in a double row, and surrounded by petaloid scales. The petals are equal in number to the sepals, or there are twice as many. The stamens are equal in number to the petals, and opposite to them; the anther valves are recurved. There is a solitary free one-celled carpel, with sutural placentæ. Seeds, many or two. Fruit, berried or capsular. Leaves alternate. Compound shrubs or perennial herbs found in Europe, America, and India. Species known in 1846 = 110 (*Lindley*). Their prevailing quality is astringency or slight acidity. [For details see BERBERIS, EPIMEDIUM, BONGARDIA, and LEONTICE.] The order is divided into two sections, (1) Berberideæ, and (2) Nandineæ (q.v.).

bĕr-bĕr-ĭd'-ĕ-æ, *s.* [BERBERIS.]

Botany:

1. A term used by Ventenat as a synonym of Berberaceæ.

2. A section of Berberaceæ (q.v.). Type, Berberis.

bĕr'-bĕr-ĭne, *s.* [Lat. *berber(is),* and Eng. suffix *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{19}NO_5$. A feeble base, slightly soluble in water, extracted from the root of *Berberis vulgaris.* It crystallises in yellow needles. It is a bitter powder, and has been used in India, in the treatment of fevers, as a substitute for quinine. It is, however, inferior to quinine in its effects.

bĕr'-bĕr-ĭs, *s.* [BARBERRY.]

Botany: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Berberidaceæ (Berberids). The sepals, petals, and stamina are each six in number, and the berry is 2–3 seeded. *Berberis vulgaris* is the common barberry. [BARBERRY.] It is the only species indigenous in Britain. *B. aristata, ilicifolia, emarginata,* and *fascicularis* are cultivated species more or less ornamental in their aspect. Of foreign species, an extract of the root, stem, and branches of the Indian or Ophthalmic Barberry, *B. lycium* of Royle, Αὐκιον Ἰνδικόν (*Lukion Indicon*) of Dioscorides, is of use in ophthalmia. The fruits of *B. asiatica* are dried in the sun like raisins. [BARBERRY, BERBERRY.]

bĕr'-bĕr-rў, *s.* [From Lat. *berberis.*] The same as BARBERRY (q.v.). [See also BERBERIS.]

"Some never ripen to be sweet, as tamarinds, *berberries,* crabs, sloes, &c."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

berberry-blight, *s.* [BARBERRY-BLIGHT.]

*** bĕr'-çĕl,** *s.* [BERSEEL.]

*** ber-cel-et, * ber-cel-lett,** *s.* [Corr. from O. Fr. *berseret* = hunting dog.] A small hound or beagle.

"And every day for his servant and his *bercelet* during the sayd time twelve pence."—*Plot: Nat. Hist. of Staffordshire*, p. 444.

*** berd,** *s.* [Beard.]

1. *Mawgre one's berd:* In spite of one.

"Her sal thou be *maugre thair berd*."
Gawaine & Gawin, 783.

2. *To run in one's berd:* To offer opposition to.

"The cuntre sone he fond *in his berd* redy *ran*."
Chron. Rob. de Brunne. (*S. in Boucher.*)

† bĕr'-dăsh, † bŭr'-dăsh, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of neckcloth; applied also to a fringed sash worn round the waist by men in the reign of George I. [Haberdasher.]

"I have prepared a treatise against the cravat and *berdash*, which I am told is not ill done."—*Steele: Guardian*, No. x.

*** berde** (1), *s.* [Beard, Berd.] (*Chaucer.*)

*** berde** (2), *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] The margin of a vessel.

"*Berde* or brynke of a wesselle or other lyke: *Margo*."
—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** berde** (3), *s.* [Bird.]

*** bere** (1), *v.t.* [Bear, *v.*] To bear. (*Wycliffe, &c.*)

To bere upon: To charge with.

"As ich am giltles of that dede
That he opon the *bere*."
Amis and Amiloun, 1,121-2.

*** bere-bag,** *s.* One who bears a bag. A term of contempt applied by Minot to the Scotch, who were said to carry a bag of oatmeal when they went on a campaign or plundering foray.

"He brought ment *bere-bag*
With bow redy bent."
Minot: Poems, p. 41. (*S. in Boucher.*)

*** bere** (2), *v.i.* [Bere, *s.* (5).] To cry out, clamour.

"The people *beryt* lyk wyld bestis."
Wallace, vii. 457.

bĕre (3), *v.i.* [Birr.] To birr. (*Scotch.*)

bĕre (1), *s.* [Birr.] (*Scotch.*)

*** bere** (2), *s.* [Boar, Bear.] (*Old Eng. & Scotch.*)

*** bere** (3), *** ber** (2), *s.* [Bier.]

*** bere** (4), *s.* [Pillowbere.] A pillow or cushion-cover.

"Many a pelowe and every *bere*
Of clothe of Raynes to slepe softe."
Chaucer: Boke of the Duchess, 254.

*** bere** (5), *s.* [A.S. *gebœre.*] A noise, clamour.

"Who makis sich a *bere*."—*Townley Mysteries*, p. 109.

bĕre (6), **bĕar** (2), **bĕir** (2), **bēer** (1), *s.* [A.S. *bere* = barley; O. Icel. *barr;* Meso-Goth. *barizein* (adj.) = of barley, as if from *baris* = barley; Lat *farina* = corn, *far* = spelt, a kind of grain; Heb. בָּר (*bar*) = corn or grain, especially when separated from the husk. [Barley, Barn, Farinaceous.] The name given in Scotland, and to a certain extent through the Empire, to *Hordeum hexastichum*, a cereal with six rows of seeds on its spike, hence called six-rowed barley. It is cultivated in the north of Scotland and Ireland, being valued for its hardy properties, and is used in malting, and for the manufacture of spirits. Bere is a coarser and less nutritious grain than barley, but thrives in the poorest soil. It is also called *bigg*.

As bere-malt pays a less duty than barley-malt, malsters sometimes attempt to defraud the revenue by malting a mixture of bere and barley, and presenting it for assessment as bere-malt. This fraud can be detected by the microscope.

"Of all corne thare is copy grret,
Pese, and atys, *bere*, and qwhet."
Wyntown, i. 13, 6. (*Jamieson.*)

Bĕ-rē'-an, *a.* & *s.* [From Eng. *Berea;* Lat. *Berœa;* Gr. Βεροία (*Beroia*), and Eng. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to Bercea, a town in ancient Macedonia (Acts xvii. 10, 12; xx. 4), now called Verria or Kara Verria.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Geog. & Hist.* (*sing.*): A native of the foregoing town.

2. *Ch. Hist.* (*pl.*): A Scottish religious sect founded by the Rev. J. Barclay in 1773, on which account they were called also Barclayans. Their aim was to become entitled to the commendation bestowed by St. Luke on the inhabitants of Berœa (Acts xvii. 11, 12). The Bereans do not figure now, by that name at least, in the Registrar-General's list of Scottish or English sects.

bĕ-rēave (pret. & pa. par. *bereaved*, * *bereved*, * *bereaued*, *bereft*, * *berefte*, * *beraft*), *v.t.* & *i.* [From Eng. *be*, and *reave*. A.S. *bereafian* = to bereave, seize, rob, or spoil: *be*, and *reafian* = to seize, to rob. In Sw. *berövfva;* Dan. *berøve;* Dut. *berooven;* Ger. *berauben.*] [Reave, Rob.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *With a person or an animal for the objective:*

† 1. *Gen.:* To deprive, rob, or spoil of anything.

¶ The general sense of the word, though not yet extinct, was formerly much more common than it is now.

"There was never a prince *bereaved* of his dependencies by his council, except there hath been an overgreatness in one counsellor."—*Bacon: Essays.*

2. *Spec.:* To deprive of relatives, as a person does who causes the death or departure of any one, or as is done by Death itself personified.

"And Jacob their father said unto them, Me have ye *bereaved* of my children."—*Gen.* xlii. 36.

¶ (*a*) *Bereave* in this sense is followed by the objective of the person deprived of anything, while the thing itself has before it *of* (see examples under 1 and 2); or (*b*) in poetry the *of* may be omitted:

"Who this high gift of strength committed to me,
In what part lodged, how easily *bereft* me."
Milton: Samson Agonistes.

*** II.** *With a thing for the objective:* To take away, to remove. In this case that which is reft is put in the objective, and the person or thing losing it is preceded by *from*, or *thence* is used, or some similar word.

"That no new loves impression ever could
Bereave it thence." *Spenser: F. Q.*, V. vi. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

". . . abroad the sword *bereaveth*, at home there is as death."—*Lam.* i. 20.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between the verbs to *bereave*, to *deprive*, and to *strip*:—To *bereave* expresses more than *deprive*, but less than *strip*, which in this sense is figurative, and denotes a total *bereavement:* one is *bereaved* of children, *deprived* of pleasures, and *stripped* of property: we are *bereaved* of that on which we set most value. The act of *bereaving* does violence to our inclination; we are *deprived* of the ordinary comforts and conveniences of life; they cease to be ours: we are *stripped* of the things which we most want; we are thereby rendered as it were naked. *Deprivations* are preparatory to *bereavements;* if we cannot bear the one patiently, we may expect to sink under the other. Common prudence should teach us to look with unconcern on our *deprivations:* Christian faith should enable us to consider every *bereavement* as a step to perfection; that when *stripped* of all worldly goods we may be invested with those more exalted and lasting honours which await the faithful disciple of Christ.

bĕ-rē'aved, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Bereave.]

bĕ-rē'ave-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *bereave;* *-ment.*] The state of being deprived of. (Specially used of the loss of relatives by death.)

bĕ-rē'av-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *bereav(e);* *-er.*] One who or that which bereaves.

"Yet hast thou lost at once all these, and he thine only *bereaver*."—*Speed: Hist. of Gt. Britaine; The Danes*, an. 787.

bĕ-rē'av-ĭng, *pr. par.* [Bereave.]

bĕ-rĕft', *pa. par.* [Bereave.]

"For to my care a charge is left,
Dangerous to one of aid *bereft*."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 4.

Bĕr-ĕn-gär'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat., &c., *Berengarius*, and Eng. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining or relating to Berengarius or his views.

"In this history of the *Berengarian* controversy . . ."
—*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.* Note by Reid.

B. *As subst. Ch. Hist.* (*plur.*): Berengarians. The followers of Berengarius or those who shared his views regarding the Sacred Communion. Some Berengarians held consubstantiation, but others anticipated the Zwinglian doctrine that the communion elements were only symbols and signs of the body and blood of Christ, and not that body and blood themselves. [Berengarianism.]

Bĕr-ĕn-gär'-ĭ-an-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Berengarian;* *-ism.*]

Ch. Hist. & Theol.: The system of belief held by Berengarius, or Berenger, canon and master of the school at Tours, afterwards Archdeacon of Angers, who about the year 1045, or by other accounts 1047 or 1049, rejected the doctrine of the real presence, teaching, according to Mosheim, doctrine identical with that afterwards propounded by Zwinglius and Calvin; but documents since discovered have shown that what he held was consubstantiation, the doctrine afterwards put forth by Luther, and still maintained by the Lutherans. [Consubstantiation.] Though the Church had not strictly defined its belief, yet the great majority of its members held the doctrine of the real presence [Transubstantiation], and the views of Berengarius were condemned in councils in 1050, 1055, 1062, 1063, 1073, 1079, and 1080. Under the influence of fear he mystified, and even recanted, his conscientious belief, but, like Galileo, always returned to it again when the immediate danger was over.

bĕr-ĕn'-gĕl-īte, *s.* [Named from St. Juan de Berengela, in Peru, where it occurs.] A mineral closely akin to, if not even a variety of, asphalt, said to form a pitch lake in the localities where it is found.

Bĕr-ĕ-nī'-çē, Bĕr-nī'-çē, *s.* [Lat. *Berenice, Bernice;* Macedonian Gr. Βερενίκη (*Berenikē*), Βερνίκη (*Bernikē*); Class. Gr. Φερενίκη (*Pherenikē*); from φερένικος (*pherenikos*) = carrying off victory, victorious; φέρω (*pherō*) = to bear or carry, νίκη (*nikē*) = victory.]

A. *Of the form* Berenice: The name of various Egyptian queens of the Macedonian dynasty of the Lagidæ.

B. *Of the form* Bernice: The eldest daughter of Herod Agrippa I., and the sister of Agrippa II. (Acts xxv. 13, 23; xxvi. 30.)

Berenice's Hair. [Called after Berenice (the third of the name), wife, about B.C. 248, of Ptolemy Euergetes, king of Egypt. Whilst her husband was fighting in Asia she vowed her hair to Venus, in whose temple it was consequently placed. It was stolen, or else the priests flung it away, and then Conon of Samos at once allayed the annoyance of the king at its disappearance, and made religious capital for the temple, by proclaiming that it had been taken up to the sky and placed among the seven stars in the tail of Leo.]

Astron.: The English rendering of the words *Coma Berenices*, one of the nine constellations introduced by Hevelius. It is in the northern hemisphere, and consists of indistinct stars between Bootes and the tail of Leo.

*** ber-ere,** *s.* [Bearer.] A bearer or carrier.

"Barris on the schuldris of the *bereris*."—*Wycliffe* (*Numb.* iv. 6).

*** bēre'-skyn,** *s.* A bear's skin.

"He had a *bereskyn* coleblak for old."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,144.

*** bere-warde,** *s.* [Bearward.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** ber-frey, * ber-fray, * bew-fray,** *s.* [O. Fr. *berfroit, berfreit, belefreit.*] [Belfry.]

1. A movable tower, generally of wood, employed in sieges.

"Alisaundre and his folk alle
Fate assailed heore wallis
Myd *berfreyes*, with alle gyn
Gef they myghte the cite wynne."
Alisaunder, 2,777-80.

2. A tower built of stone. It was so applied to a stone prison at Berwick. (*S. in Boucher.*)

¶ From this came the word Belfry (q.v.).

bĕrg, *s.* [A.S. *berg, beorg, beorh, gebeorh* = (1) a hill, a mountain, (2) a rampart, a fortification, (3) a heap or barrow; Sw., Dut., & Ger. *berg;* Dan. *bierg* = a mountain, a hill.]

† I. *As the half of a compound word:*

1. A mountain, a hill; as ice-*berg*, a mountain or hill of ice.

2. (*Altered to Berk*): A barrow, a heap of stones, a burial mound; as Berkhampstead (A.S. *Beor-hamstede*). (*Bosworth.*)

II. *As an independent word, most frequently of ice:*

1. A mountain, a hill, a high mass.

". . . glittering *bergs* of ice."
Tennyson: The Princess.

* 2. *Fig.:* A Being, a person, or a thing which protects; a protector, a defence.

"After this spac god to abram:
Thin *berg* an tin werger ic ham."
Story of Gen. & Exod. (ed. Morris, 1865), 925-26.

berg-butter, *s.* A mineral, a variety of Halotrichite. It is an efflorescence of a consistence like that of butter, consisting of an impure alum or copperas. It occurs in Continental Europe and Asia, but is not known as a British mineral.

¶ On the Continent the designation *Berg-crystal* (analogous to our word *rock-crystal*) has sometimes been given to quartz.

bĕr'-gą-mō, *s.* [BERGAMOT, IV.]

bĕr'-gą-mŏt, *s. & a.* [In Sw. *bergamott* (*päron*), *bergamot* (*pare*) = bergamot (pear); Dut. *bergamot;* Ger. *bergamotte;* Fr. *bergamote;* Sp. *bergameto*, the tree, and *bergamota*, the pear; Port. *bergamota;* Ital. *bergamotto*, the tree; *bergamotta*, the pear. From *Bergamo*, in Italy.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Of odoriferous plants or their immediate products:*

1. A kind of orange, the Bergamot Orange (*Citrus Bergamia*). It is very fragrant. Both the flowers and fruit furnish an essential oil of a delicious odour, much prized as a perfume. The term is used—

(*a*) Of the tree now described.

(*b*) Of its fruit.

(*c*) Of the essential oil or perfume derived from it.

"The better hand more busy gives the nose
Its *bergamot.*" *Cowper: Task*, bk. ii.

2. A garden plant, *Monarda fistulosa*, of the Mint order, the smell of which is exactly that of oil of bergamot. (*Britten & Holland.*)

3. A kind of mint, the Bergamot Mint (*Mentha citrata*). (*Britten & Holland.*)

II. *Of the fruit of plants luscious to the taste:* A kind of pear luscious to the taste.

III. *Of substances scented with bergamot:* A kind of snuff prepared with bergamot.

IV. *Of other products of Bergamo, in Italy:* A coarse tapestry with flocks of wool, silk, cotton, hemp, and ox or goat's hair, said to have been first manufactured at Bergamo; also spelled *bergamo.*

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining or relating to the bergamot in any of the senses given above; as *bergamot oil*, the *bergamot pear.*

bĕr-gănʹ-dĕr, *s.* [Mid. Eng., &c., *berg* = shelter, and *gander.* In Ger. *bergent.*] One of the names given to the Common Sheldrake, Shieldrake, or Burrow-duck, *Anas tadorna* of Linnæus, now called *Tadorna vulpanser.* It occurs in Britain. [SHELDRAKE, BURROW-DUCK, TADORNA.]

* **berʹ-gane,** *v.t.* [BARGAIN, *v.t.*]

* **berʹ-gane,** *s.* [BARGAIN, *s.*]

* **berge,** * **berʹ-gen,** *v.t.* [A.S. *beorgan* = to protect, to fortify.] To protect.

"And he so deden als he hem bead,
He wisten him *bergen* fro the dead."
Story of Gen. & Exod. (ed. Morris), 1,059-60.

* **bĕrʹ-ġŏr-ĕt,** *s.* [In Fr. *bergerie* = a sheepfold, (*pl.*) pastoral poetry; *bergerette* = a young shepherdess; *berger* = a shepherd.] A pastoral song.

"There began anon
A lady for to sing right womanly
A *bergeret* in praising the daisie."
Flow. & Leaf.

* **bĕrg'-lĕs,** *a.* [Eng. *berg* = a shelter (BERG), and O. Eng. suff. *-les* = less.] Shelterless, unprotected.

bĕrg'-man-nīte, *s.* [Named after Torbernus Bergmann, a mineralogist who flourished in the latter half of the eighteenth century.]

Min.: A variety of Natrolite, white or red in colour, occurring fibrous, massive, or in long prisms. It is found in Norway.

bĕrg'-mas-tĕr, *s.* [A.S. *beorg* = a hill, and Eng. *master.* In Dut. *bergmeester;* Ger. *bergmeister* = a surveyor of mines: *berg* = a mountain; *bergmesh* = a mine; *meister* = a master.] The bailiff or chief officer among the Derbyshire miners.

bĕrg'-mēal, *s.* [In Ger. *bergmehle.*]

Min.: [ROCK-MEAL.]

bĕrg'-mōte, *s.* [A.S. *beorg* = hill, and *mot, gemot* = a meeting, an assembly; from *metan* = to meet.] A court held in Derbyshire for settling controversies among miners.

Bĕr'-gō-mask, *a. & s.* [From Ital. *Bergamasco* = an old province in the state of Venice.]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to Bergamasco. (Used of the people of that old province, who were ridiculed as being more clownish in manners and dialect than any other people in Italy. The Italian buffoons used to imitate their peculiarities.)

¶ *Bergomask Dance:* A rustic dance as performed by the people now described.

"Will it please you to see the epilogue, or hear a *bergomask dance*, between two of our company?"—*Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream*, v. 1.

B. *As substantive:* The dance now described.

"But, come, your *Bergomask:* let your epilogue alone."—*Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream*, v. 1. (*Nares.*)

* **berʹ-guylt,** *s.* The Shetland name of a fish, the Black Goby. (*Edmonstone: Zetland.*)

bĕrʹ-gȳlt, bĕrʹ-gīl, bĕrʹ-gle, bĕrʹ-gĕll, *s.* [Etymology doubtful. (The form *bergylt* is in Yarrell; *bergle* and *bergell* in Jamieson.)]

1. The name given in Shetland, and adopted by Yarrell, for a fish (the *Sebastes Norvegicus* of Cuv., the *Perca marina* of Linn.), belonging to the order Acanthopterygii and the family "With hard cheeks." It is called also the Norway Haddock, but has no real affinity to the haddock proper. It is an arctic fish, but occurs occasionally on the coasts of Scotland.

2. A fish, the Ballan Wrasse (*Labrus bergylta* (Ascanius) *Labrus tinca* (Linn.), found in Orkney, &c. (*Barry: Orkney.*)

* **berʹ-hedʹ** (plur. * **berʹ-hedis**), *s.* [O. Scotch *bere* = boar, and *hede* = Eng. head.] A boar's head. (*Scotch.*)

"Thre *berhedis* he bair."
Gawain and Gol., ii. 23. (*Jamieson.*)

bĕ-rhȳ'me (*h* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *rhyme*, v. In Ger. *bereimen;* Dut. *berijmen.*] To rhyme about, to introduce into rhyme. (Used in contempt.)

". . . marry, she had a better love to *berhyme* her."
—*Shakesp.: Rom. & Jul.*, ii. 4.

bĕ-rhȳ'med (*h* silent), *pa. par. & a.* [BERHYME.]

bĕ-rhȳ'm-ĭng (*h* silent), *pr. par.* [BERHYME.]

* **bĕrʹ-ĭ-all** (1), *s.* [BERYL.] The same as BERYL (q.v.). (*Scotch.*)

"The new collour alichting all the landis,
Forgane the stanyris schene and *beriall* strandis."
Doug.: Virgil, Prol. 400, 10. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bĕrʹ-ĭ-all** (2), *s.* [BURIAL.] (*Scotch.*)

bĕrʹ-ĭ-bĕr-ĭ, bĕr-ĭ-bĕrʹ-ĭ-ą, bĕrʹ-rĭ-bĕr-rĭ, bar-bĭ-ĕrs, *s.* [From Cingalese *beri bhayree* = weakness, inability; the reduplication *beriberi* or *bhayree bhayree* implying that this weakness or inability is present in double measure or in a very large degree. But it has been denied that such a word exists in Cingalese. Dr. Herklots derives it from *bharbari* = paralysis with anasarca, and Dr. Carter from Arab. *bahr* = asthma, and *bahri* = marine.]

Med.: An acute disease characterised by oppression of breathing, by general œdema, by paralytic weakness, and by numbness of the lower extremities. It is generally fatal. It occurs in Ceylon among the coloured troops, and on some portions of the Indian coast. Earlier authorities consider *beriberi* and *barbiers* distinct, but more recent medical observers regard them as identical. (*Dr. Carter: Trans. Med. Soc. Bombay*, 1847. *Dechambre: Cycl., &c.*)

* **bĕrʹ-ĭe,** *s.* [A.S. *bearo* = a high or hilly place, a grove, a wood, a hill covered with wood.] A grove or garden.

"The cell a chappell had on th' easterne side,
Upon the wester side a grove or *berie.*"
Sir J. Harrington: Orl. Fur. xli. 57.

* **bĕrʹ-ĭ-ĕng,** *pr. par.* [BURYING.]

* **bĕrʹ-ĭ-ĭs,** *s.* (*Scotch.*) [A.S. *byrigels* = a sepulchre.] A sepulchre; sepulture. [BIRIEL.]

"The body of the quene (becaus ácho slew hir self)
wes inhibit to lye in cristin *beriis.*"—*Bellend.: Cron.*, bk. ix., ch. 29. (*Jamieson.*)

bĕ-rĭl'-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [BERYLLIUM.]

* **ber-inde,** *pa. par.* [BEAR, *v.*]

* **ber-ing,** *s.* [BEARING.]

* **ber-inge lepe,** *s.* [A.S. *bere* = barley, *leap* = a basket.] A basket wherein to carry barley or other grain.

"*Beringe lepe:* Canistra."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bĕr'-ĭs, *s.* [From Gr. βῆρος (*bēros*) = a garment. (*Agassiz. Not in Liddell & Scott.*)]

Entom.: A genus of Diptera (two-winged flies) belonging to the family Xylophagidæ (Wood-eaters). They are small metallic-coloured insects, the larvæ of which feed on decaying wood.

* **bĕrʹ-ĭsch,** *v.t.* [BERY, BURY.]

* **bĕrʹ-kar,** *s.* [BARKER.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bĕrʹ-kĕn,** * **bĕr-kȳn,** *v.t. & t.* To bark [BARK.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

Bĕrk'-lĕy-ą, *s.* [Named after the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, an eminent cryptogamic botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Diatomaceæ, of the sub-order Naviculeæ. *Berkeleya fragilis* is parasitic on *Zostera marina* and on some Algæ.

* **bĕr-kȳng,** * **bĕr-kȳnge,** *s.* [BARKING.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

† **ber-le,** *s.* [BERYL.] (*Houlate.*)

* **ber-lep,** *s.* [BERINGE-LEPE.] A basket.

"Thei gedriden seven *berlepis* of relif that was laft.
—*Wycliffe: Works* (ed. Arnold), i. 17.

* **bĕrʹ-lĭk,** *q.* [BARLEY.] Made of barley. (*Scotch.*)

* **berlik-malt,** *s.* Malt made of barley.

". . . fifty quarteris of *berlik-malt.*"—*Act Audit.*, A., 1488, p. 147. (*Jamieson.*)

bĕrʹ-lĭn (1), * **blĕrʹ-lĭn,** * **blĕrʹ-lĭng,** *s.* [From Gael. *bàrlinn* = a galley.] A sort of galley. (*Scotch.*)

"There's a place where their *berlins* and gallies, as they ca'd them, used to lie in lang syne."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xl.

Bĕr-lĭn' (2) (occasionally as in example under II. **bĕr'-lĭn**), *s. & a.* [For etymology see A., I., II., and B. below.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Geog.:* [Sw., Dan., Ger., &c., *Berlin;* Dut. *Berlijn.* From Vendic *berle* = uncultivated land.] The capital of Prussia and of the modern German empire.

II. *Coachmaking:* [In Sw. *Berliner-vagn* = Berlin-waggon; Dan. *Berlinst-bogn;* Dut. & Ger. *Berline;* Sp. & Ital. *Berlina;* Port. *Berlinda.*] A species of four-wheeled carriage having a sheltered seat behind the body and separate from it. It was introduced previous to 1673 by Philip de Chiese, of Piedmont, who was in the service of William, Elector of Brandenburg.

"Beware of Latin, authors all!
Nor think your verses sterling,
Though with a golden pen you scrawl,
And scribble in a *berlin.*" *Swift.*

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to, or in any way connected with Berlin city.

Berlin or **Prussian blue,** *s.* [PRUSSIAN BLUE.]

* **bĕrʹ-ling,** *s.* [Eng. *bear*, and dim. suff. *-ling.*] A young bear.

"All the *berlingis* brast out at ones."
Depos. of Rich. II., p. 18.

bĕr'-lĭn-īte, *s.* [Named after Prof. N. H. Berlin, of the University of Lund.]

Min.: A massive and compact quartzy-looking mineral, colourless or grayish or pale rose-red. Its hardness is 6, its sp. gr. 2·64. Compos.: Phosphoric acid, 55·9; alumina, 40·5; water, 3·6 = 100. It occurs in Scania.

* **bĕrʹ-lȳ** (1), *a.* [BURLY.] (*Scotch.*)

* **bĕrʹ-lȳ** (2), *a.* [Corrupted from *barry* (?).]

Her.: An old term for *barry.*

bêrm, bêrme (1), *s.* [In Fr. *berme;* Ger. *berme, brame, bräme* = the border of a field.]

1. *Fortification:* A narrow, level space at the foot of the exterior slope of a parapet, to keep the crumbling materials of the parapet from falling into the ditch. [ABATTIS.]

2. *Engineering:* A ledge or bench on the side or at the foot of a bank, parapet, or cutting, to catch earth that may roll down the slope or to strengthen the bank. In canals, it is a ledge on the opposite side to the tow-path, at the foot of a talus or slope, to keep earth which may roll down the bank from falling

into the water. Slopes in successive benches have a berme at each notch, or, when a change of slope occurs, on reaching a different soil.

*** ber-man,** *s.* [A.S. *bærman* = a man who bears, a porter, *bær* = bare, pret. of *beran* = to bear.] A porter.

"*Bermen, bermen,* hider swithe."
Havelok the Dane, 885. (*S. in Boucher.*)

*** berme** (2), *s.* [Barm.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** bĕr-mĕn,** *s.* [From Berme (2).] To foam.

"*Bermen* or spurgyn as ale or other lyke: *Spumo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

bĕr-mĭl′-lĭ-ąns, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.]

In Commerce: The name of linen and fustian materials.

Bĕr-mū′-dą (pl. **Bĕr-mū′-dąs, * Ber-mootheș, * Bar-moo-dąs**), *s.* & *a.* [Named after Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard who is said to have touched at the islands in 1522; or, as May thinks, from a Spanish vessel called Bermudas being cast away there.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Geog.:* A group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, between lat. 32° and 33° N., about 580 miles from Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, on the American continent, and 645 miles from Atwood's Keys, the nearest point of the West Indian Islands.

"Thou call'dst me up at midnight to fetch dew
From the still vext *Bermoothes.*"
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

¶ If Ben Jonson may be trusted, when the Bermudas were first discovered, a practice seems to have prevailed for fraudulent debtors to elude their creditors by embarking for these beautiful coral islands.

"There's an old debt of forty, I ga' my word
For one is run away to the *Bermudas.*"
Ben Jonson: Devil an Ass, iii. 3.

Hence arose the second meaning of the word. [2.] (*Nares.*)

2. *Topography* (*plur.*): A place in London, called also the *Straights* = straits. The term is supposed to have referred to the narrow passages north of the Strand, near Covent Garden, which were admirably adapted to the necessities of fraudulent debtors [1], and yet more to those of educated literary men and others who had to keep up a good appearance on slender resources.

"Turn pyrates here at land,
Ha' their *Bermudas* and their Streights i' th' Strand."
B. Jonson: Epist. to Sir Edw. Dorset, vol. vi., 361.

3. A kind of tobacco probably brought from Bermuda, where the tobacco-plant flourishes.

"Where being furnished with tinder, match, and a portion of decayed *Barmoodas,* they smoake it most terribly."—*Citus: Whimz,* p. 135.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the Bermudas.

Bermudas cedar, Bermudian cedar: Juniperus Bermudiana, a species of cedar which covers the Bermuda islands. The timber is made into ships, boats, and pencils. The wood of *Juniperus Barbadensis,* the Barbadoes Cedar, is sometimes imported with it under the same name.

Bĕr-mū′-dĭ-ąn, Bĕr-mû′-dĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Bermud(a); -i-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to Bermuda or the Bermudians; growing in the Bermudas.

B. *As subst.:* A native of the Bermudas.

". . . the *Bermudians* are among the most dexterous of fishermen, especially with the harpoon."—*Penny Cyclop.,* iv. 301.

¶ *Bermudian Cedar.* [Bermudas Cedar.]

Bĕr-mū-dĭ-ān′-ą, Bĕr-mûd-ĭ-ā′-ną, *s.* [From *Bermudian* (q.v.), and suffix *a.*] A beautiful plant of the Flag order—the *Sisyrynchium Bermudianum,* called also in the Bermudas, where it grows wild, the Blue-eyed Grass.

*** bĕr′-mȳn,** *v.t.* The same as Bermen (q.v.). (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** bērn** (1), *** bĕrne** (1), *s.* [Barn.]

"He shal gedre his corne in to his *berne.*"—*Wycliffe* (*Matt.* iii. 12).

*** bērn** (2), **bĕrne** (2), *s.* [A.S. *bearn* = a child, a man.]

1. A warrior.

"The Erle of Kent, that cruel *berne* and bauld."
Wallace, vi. 649, *MS.*

2. A man of rank or authority.

"The renk raikit to the Roy, with his riche rout;
Salust the bauld *berne,* with ane blith wout."
Gawain & Gol., iv. 22.

3. Any man.

"For fere of houndis, and that awfull *berne.*"
Doug.: Virgil, 439, 22. (*Jamieson.*)

bĕr′-ną-cle, * bĕr′-năck, * bĕr′-năk (1), *s.* [Barnacle (1), Bernacle.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** bĕr′-năk** (2), *** bĕr′-ną-kill, bĕr′-ną-kȳll,** *s.* [Bernacle (2), Bernicle, Barnacle (2).] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

Bĕr′-nar-dine, Bĕr′-nar-dĭn, *a.* & *s.* [In Sw., Dan., & Ger. *Bernhardiner* (s.); Fr. *Bernardin;* Sp. & Port. *Bernardo* (s.); Ital. *Bernardini* (s. pl.). From Bernard (B.).]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the monks of the order of St. Bernard.

"Hard by, in hospitable shade,
A reverend pilgrim dwells,
Well worth the whole *Bernardine* brood."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 18.

B. *As substantive* (*pl. Bernardins*):

Church History: The name given to the Cistercian monks, a branch of the old Benedictines, from the very eminent St. Bernard, who, entering the order, gave it such an impulse that he was considered its second founder. St. Bernard was born at Fontaine, near Dijon, in A.D. 1091; in 1115 became abbot of a Cistercian monastery at Clairval or Clairvaux, in the territory of Langres; in 1127, before the Council of Troyes, advocated the establishment of the Knights Templars; and in 1146 carried out his most notable achievement, inducing the kings of France and Germany to enter on a crusade (the second of the series), which ended, contrary to his expectations, in great disaster. He died in 1153.

His order was revived in 1664 by Armand Jean Bouthelier de Rance, and long flourished under the name of the Reformed Bernardines of La Trappe. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.* Cent. xii., xvii.)

*** bĕrne** (1), *s.* [Bern (1).] (*Chaucer.*)

berne-yard, *s.* [Barn-yard.]

*** bĕrne** (2), *s.* (*Scotch.*) [Bern (2).]

*** bĕr′-nĕt,** *s.* The crime of arson.

bĕr′-nĭ-cle, bĕr′-ną-cle, bar′-ną-cle (**cle** as **cęl**), *** bar′-ną-kȳlle, * bĕr′-năck, * bĕr′-năk,** *s.* [In Low Lat. *barnacus, barnita, barnites* (*Prompt. Parv.*).] [Barnacle.]

1. The cirriped called a Barnacle (q.v.).

2. The bernicle-goose.

bernicle-goose, bernacle-goose, barnacle-goose, *s.* A species of goose, *Anser leucopsis,* sometimes called also *Anser bernicla.* The connection in name with the cirriped called a barnacle was that the bird was supposed to be developed from the cirriped. The Solan Goose was also said to be so

BERNICLE GOOSE.

developed. [See examples under Barnacle.] Gerard, in his *Herbal,* wrote in 1636 as if he had seen the growth of the bird from the cirriped; but the celebrated Ray, in his edition of *Willughby,* published in 1678, rejected the myth, as the French naturalist Belon had done more than a century before. The Bernicle Goose has the upper part of the head, neck, and shoulders black; the rest of the upper parts marbled with blue, gray, black, and white; the sides ashy-gray; the lower parts white; the head and tail black. It spends the summer in the Northern latitudes, appearing in autumn abundantly in Ireland and on the north-west shores of Britain. On the eastern and southern coasts it is rarer, the Brent or Brant Goose (*Anser torquatus*) there taking its place. The food of the bernicle-goose consists chiefly of algæ and the *Zostera marina.*

bĕr-noûse′, *s.* [Burnous.]

*** bern′-ston,** *s.* [Brimstone.]

"Thou sselt yuinde ver and *bernston.*"
Ayenbite, p. 130.

*** bern-team,** *s.* [A.S. *bearn-team* = posterity; from *bearn* = a child, and *teamian* = to generate.] Posterity.

"Oswas vas moyses eam
And chore was is *bernteam.*"
Story of Gen. & Exod. (ed. Morris), 3,747, 3,748.

*** bĕ-rŏb′,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *rob.* In Sw. *beröfva;* Dan. *berøve;* Ger. *berauben.*] To rob. [Bereave.]

*** bĕ-rŏb′-bed,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [Berob.]

"She said, 'Ah dearest Lord! what evill starre
On you hath frownd and pourd his influence
That of your selfe ye thus *berobbed* arre.'"
Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 2.

*** bĕ-rŏb′-bing,** *pr. par.* [Berob.]

Bĕr′-ō-ē, *s.* [From Lat. *Beroe;* Gr. Βερόη (*Beroē*).]

1. *Class. Myth. & History:* A daughter of Oceanus. Also the name of several women connected with Thrace, Illyria, &c.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of animals, the typical one of the family Beroidæ (q.v.). The Beroes are oval or globular-ribbed animals, transparent and gelatinous, with cirri from pole to pole, and two long tentacles fringed with cirri, which aid them in breathing and in locomotion. They have a mouth, a stomach, and an anal aperture. They are free swimming organisms inhabiting the sea, sometimes rotating, and at night phosphorescent.

bĕr-ō′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *Bero(e); -idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of animals placed by Cuvier, Owen, and others in the class Acalephæ, by Carpenter and Dallas in that of Discophora (the equivalent of Acalephæ), and by Huxley in the Cœlenterata and the order Ctenophora. [Beroe.]

bĕr-ō′-sŭs, *s.* [From Lat. *Berosus;* Gr. Βηρωσός (*Bērōsus*), Βηροσσος (*Bērossos*) = a celebrated historian, a priest of Belus, in Babylon, in the 3rd century B.C.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles belonging to the family Hydrophilidæ. They have prominent eyes, a narrow thorax, a dusky-yellow hue, with dark metallic bronze markings. They swim in ponds, often in an inverted position. Several species occur in Britain.

*** bĕr-ōwe, * ber-we,** *s.* [From A.S. *bearo* = a grove, *berawe* = to a grove.] A shadow. [Berie.]

"*Berowe* or shadowe."—*Prompt. Parv.*
"*Berwe* or shadowe."—*Ibid.*

bĕr′-rĭed, *a.* [Eng. *berr(y); -ed.*]

In Bot.: Having a juicy, succulent texture; baccate.

"Or when I feel about my feet
The *berried* briony fold."
Tennyson: The Talking Oak.

ber′-rȳ (1), *** ber′-ȳ, * ber′-ie, * ber** (pl. **ber′-rięs, * ber′-ieș, * ber′-rĕn**), *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *berie, berige* = a berry, a grape; Icel. *ber;* Sw. *bär;* Dan. *bær;* (N. H.) Ger. *beere;* M. H. Ger. *ber;* O. H. Ger. & O.S. *beri;* L. Ger. *besing;* Dut. *bes, bæsie;* Goth. *basi.* Compare Lat. *bacca,* and Sansc. *bhakshya* = food; *bhaksh* = to eat.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Any fleshy fruit.

"Nor, creeping through the woods, the gelid race
Of *berries.*" *Thomson: Seasons; Summer.*

¶ Locally used for a gooseberry (q.v.).

2. One of the eggs in the roe of a fish or of a lobster, which, when in spawn, are said to be *in berry.*

II. *Botany:*

* 1. *Formerly:* Any fleshy fruit.

2. *Now:* A "bacca," a many-celled and seeded inferior, indehiscent, pulpy fruit, the seeds of which becoming detached, when they are mature, from their placentæ, are loosely scattered through the pulp of the fruit.

B. *As adjective:* Bearing berries, composed of berries, or in any other way pertaining to berries.

berry-bearing, *a.* Bearing a berry or berries.

". . . and *berry-bearing* thorns."
Cowper: The Task, v. 82.

berry-brown (*Eng.*), *** bery-browne** (*O. Scotch*), *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adjective:* Brown as a berry.

B. *As substantive:* A shade of brown approaching red.

berry-coffee, *s.* The coffee shrub; coffee unground.

"Certainly this *berry-coffee*, the root and leaf beetle, the leaf tobacco, . . . do all condense the spirits."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. viii., § 738.

berry-formed, *a.* Of the form of a berry.

* **bĕr-rў** (2), *s.* [Corrupted from *barrow* (q.v.).] A barrow.

bĕr'-rў (1), *v.i. & t.* [From *berry*, s.]

A. *Intransitive:* To bear a berry or berries.

B. *Transitive:* To impregnate with spawn.

* **bĕr'-rў** (2), *v.t.* [From O. Sw. *baeria;* Icel. *beria* = to beat, to fight.]

"To *berry* a bairn; to beat a child."—*Jamieson.*

¶ In the south of Scotland it is used chiefly for threshing corn.

bĕr'-rў-ą, *s.* [Named after Dr. Andrew Berry, a Madras botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of trees belonging to the order Tiliaceæ (Lindenblooms). The only known species, *Berrya ammonilla*, grows in the Philippine Islands and Ceylon. The wood is called Trincomalee wood, and is used in the construction of the Madras massoola boats.

* **bĕr-sēel,** * **bĕr'-sĕll,** * **bĕr'-tĕl,** * **by-selle,** * **bĕr'-çĕl,** *s.* [Compare Gaelic *barraille* = a butt.] A mark to shoot at, a butt.

"*Berseel:* Meta."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bĕr'-sĕl-ĕt,** * **bar'-sĕl-ĕtte,** *s.* [From Ger. *bersen* = to shoot (?).] A species of bow (?) (*Boucher*); an engine employed for shooting, possibly the cross-bow (*Stevenson*).

"With bow and with *barselette*
Under the bowes."
Gawain & Gol., i. 3. (*Boucher.*)

bĕr'-sĕrk, bĕr'-sĕr-kąr, bĕr'-sĕr-kĕr, *s.* [Scand. *berserkr.* Remote etymology uncertain, but prob. = bear-sark, or bear-coat. See example.] A name given to the Norse warriors, said to have been possessed of preternatural strength and ferocity; hence a pirate, a bravo.

"The sagas of the Scalds are full of descriptions of these champions, and do not permit us to doubt that the *Berserkars*, so called from fighting without armour."—*Sir Walter Scott: Pirate*, note b.

¶ Used also attributively, especially in the expression, *berserker rage* = frenzied fury.

bĕr-sĭm'-lĭ-chĭ, *s.* [Mod. Gr.] A sort of silk used for embroidery.

* **bĕr'-sĭs,** *s.* [O. Fr. *barce, berche.*] A kind of cannon formerly used at sea, resembling the faucon, but shorter and of a larger calibre.

"Mak reddy your cannons . . . pasuolans, *berris*, doggis, *doubil berris*, hagbutis of croche, half haggis, culuerenis ande hail schot."—*Complaint of Scot.*, p. 64.

* **bĕr'-stĕl,** *s.* [Bristle.]

* **bĕr's-ten,** *v.t. & i.* [Burst.]

bĕrt, *as a termination in the names of men.* [A.S. *beorht* = bright.] Bright, in the sense of illustrious or famous; as *Egbert* = eternally famous, from *ecg* = eternal; *Sigbert* = famous conqueror; from *sige, sege, sigor* = victory.

bĕr-tĕr-ō'-ą, *s.* [Named after Charles Joseph Bertero, a friend of De Candolle's.]

Bot.: A genus of cruciferous plants. *B. incana*, or Hoary Berteroa, has been found in one or two places in the south of England, but is certainly not indigenous.

bĕrth (1), † **bĭrth** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Wedgwood considers it the same word with the provincial *barth* = a shelter for cattle, and derives it from A.S. *beorgan* = to defend (Barrow, Burrow); Mahn, Skeat, &c., deduce it from Eng. *birth.*] [Birth.]

A. *Technically:*

I. *Nautical:*

1. A proper distance between ships lying at anchor or under sail. (*Harris.*)

To give a wide berth to: To keep far away from. (*Lit. & fig.*)

2. A convenient place to moor a ship in.

3. *The berth of a mess:* The proper place on board for the mess to put their chests in. (*Harris.*)

4. A sleeping-place of limited dimensions on board ship. It consists of a box or shelf, usually permanent, occupying a space against the wall of a state-room or cabin.

II. *Railway travelling:* A sleeping-place, like that described under A., 4, in a Pullman's or other railway sleeping-car.

¶ In railway cars berths are usually made at two elevations; the lower one is made up by bridging the space between two adjacent seats, the upper berth by letting down a shelf from above. [Sleeping-car.]

B. *Ord. Lang.:* A situation, an appointment. (Used specially in the phrase, "A comfortable *berth*," by which is meant an official situation in which the pay is handsome and the duties light.)

berth and space.

Ship-building: The distance between the moulding-edge of one bent or frame of a ship and the moulding of another bent or frame. The same as Room and space.

* **berth** (2), *s.* [Icel. & O. Sw. *bræda* = rage; Sw. *bräd* = hot, eager, keen.] Rage (?) (*Wyntoun.*) (*Scotch.*)

"Than past thai fra the Kyng in werth.
And alw, and heryid in thare *berth*."
Wyntoun, viii., 9, 47. (*Jamieson.*)

bĕrth, bĭrth, *v.t.* [From *berth*, s.] To allot each seaman a place for his hammock. (*Totten.*)

Bĕr'-thą, *s.* [Teutonic female name. A.S. *beorht* = bright. The Greeks substituted Εὐδοξία (*Eudoxia*) = good name, good report, fame, for the Teutonic *Bertha.*]

Astron.: An asteroid, the 154th found. It was discovered by Prosper Henry on the 4th of November, 1875.

bĕrthed, † **bĭrthed,** *pa. par. & a.* [Berth, *v.*]

bĕr-thĕl'-lą, *s.* A species of marine mollusks.

* **ber'-thene,** * **bir'-thun,** *s.* [Burden.]

"As an heuy *birthun*, tho ben maad heuy on me."—*Wycliffe* (*Ps.* xxxvii. 5).

bĕr'-thĭ-ĕr-īne, *s.* [Named after Berthier, a French chemist and mineralogist, with suffix *-ine.*] A mineral, called also Chamoisite (q.v.).

bĕr'-thĭ-ĕr-īte, *s.* [From Berthier, a French chemist and mineralogist.] A mineral occurring in elongated prisms, or massive, fibrous massive, plumose, or granular. It has a metallic lustre and a dark steel-gray colour, often with iridescent spots: the hardness is 2—3, the sp. gr. 4—4·3. Compos.: Sulphur, 29·9; antimony, 57·0; and iron 13·1 = 100. It occurs in Cornwall; in France, Saxony, Hungary, New Brunswick, and California.

bĕrth'-ĭng, † **bĭrth'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Berth, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pres. par. & par. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive* (*Nautical*):

1. The act of giving an anchorage to.

2. The act of furnishing with a berth.

* **berth-in-sek,** * **bird-in-sek,** * **burd-in-seck,** *s.* [A.S. *geburthyn in saecce* = a burden in a sack; or from *gebeora* = to carry.]

Law of Berthinsek: A law, according to which no man was to be punished capitally for stealing a calf, sheep, or as much meat as he could carry on his back in a sack. (*Scotch.*)

"Be the *law of Birdinsek* na man suld die, or be hanged for the thieft of ane scheepe, ane weale, or for sa meikle meate as he may beare vpon his backe in ane seck; bot all sik thieues suld pay ane schiepe or ane cow to him in quhais land he is taken, and mairover suld be scurged."—*Skene.* (*Jamieson.*)

bĕr-thŏl-lĕt'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Berthollet, a celebrated French chemist, who was born on the 9th of December, 1748, and died on the 6th November, 1822.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Lecythidaceæ. The only species is a large tree, growing 100 feet high, with a diameter of two feet, found in the forests which fringe the Orinoco. It has yellowish-white flowers, with six unequal petals, and a fleshy ring consisting of many white stamina. The fruit is the size of a man's head, with four cells and six or eight nuts. These are called Brazil or, from the place where they are shipped, Para nuts, are an article of commerce, being eatable, besides furnishing a bland oil used by watchmakers and artists.

LEAF AND FRUIT OF BERTHOLETIA.

At Para the fibrous bark of the tree is used in place of oakum for caulking ships.

* **bĕr-tĭ-ẓēne,** *s.* [Bartizan.] (*O. Scotch.*)

bĕr'-trąm, *s.* [In Ger. *bertram;* corrupted from Lat. *pyrethrum* (q.v.).] The name of two plants.

1. According to Lyte, the name of a Composite plant, *Pyrethrum parthenium.*

2. According to Parkinson, a name of *Anacyclus pyrethrum*, also one of the Compositæ.

* **bĕr-tўn,** *v.t.* [From A.S. *brytan* = to break.] [Brittyn.] To strike; to batter. (*Scotch.*)

* **ber-u-ham,** *s.* [Berwham.]

Bĕr'-vĭe, *s.* [Contracted from Inver*bervie.* (See def.).]

1. *Geog.:* Inverbervie, a village and parish in Kincardineshire.

2. A haddock cured there.

bervie-haddock, *s.* A haddock split and half-dried with the smoke of a fire of wood. These haddocks receive no more heat than is necessary for preserving them properly.

* **ber-ward,** *s.* [Bearward.] (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*)

* **ber-we,** * **ber-owe,** *s.* [A.S. *bearo, bearu* = a grove.] A grove, a shady place.

"*Berwe* or schadewe (*berowe* or shadowe), *umbraculum, umbra.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **berwen,** *v.t.* [Burwen.]

* **ber-wham,** * **ber-u-ham,** * **barg-heame** (*Old Eng.*), **bark-ha-am, bark-ham, brau-chin** (*N. of Eng. dialect*), **brō-chăm, brech-ame** (*ch* guttural) (*Scotch*), *s.* [Etymology doubtful. Dr. Murray suggests that the first element may be from A.S. *beorgan* = to protect. The second is probably *hame* (q.v.).] The collar of a draught-horse.

"*Berwham*, horays colere (*berwham* for hors . . .)"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bĕr'-ў,** * **bĕr'-ўe,** *s.* [Berry.]

* **bĕr'-ў,** *v.t.* [Bury.] (*Scotch.*)

bĕr'-ў, * **bĕr'-ўss,** * **ber-ĭsch,** *v.t.* [Bury.] (*Scotch.*)

* **be-ry-chen,** *v.t.* [Burwen.]

* **beryd,** *pa. par. & a.* [A.S. *berian* = to strike, beat.] Trodden.

"Bi the *beryd* weye we shulen goon."—*Wycliffe* (*Numbers* xx. 19).

* **bĕ-rўe,** *s.* [Berry.]

* **ber-y-el,** * **ber-y-els,** *s.* [Biriel.]

* **ber-y-en,** *v.t.* [Burwen.]

bĕr'-ў-ĭnge, *s.* [Burying.]

bĕr'-ўl, * **ber-ile,** *s. & a.* [In Sw. & Dan. *beryl;* Ger. *beryll;* Gael. † *beril;* Fr. *béryl;* O. Fr. *beril, bericle;* Prov. *berille, bericle;* Sp. *berylo;* Port. & Ital. *beryllo;* Lat. *beryllus* = the beryl, and various other gems; Gr. βηρυλλος (*bērullos*) = a jewel of sea-green colour, the beryl. Compare Arab. *ballûr* = crystal (*Cutafago*), *ballawr, bilawr* = beryl, crystal (*Mahn*); Pers. *bullûr, bulûr* = crystal.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Mineralogy:*

1. *As a genus:* A mineral genus, comprehending both the emerald and the beryl properly so called, the former bright emerald-green, from the presence of chromium, and the latter of other colours, from having iron instead of chromium. [EMERALD.] The composition is silica, 66·8; alumina, 19·1; glucina, 14·1 = 100. The hardness is 7·5—8; the sp. gr., 2·63—2·76. It is in lustre vitreous, more rarely resinous. It is brittle, transparent or translucent, and with feeble double refraction. The genus is always crystalline, never in any circumstances massive. Its crystals belong to the rhombohedral system, and are hexagonal prisms, either of regular form or variously modified.

2. *As a species:* A mineral species consisting of those varieties of the beryl genus which are transparent and colourless, or yellowish-blue, pale green, or rose-red, as distinguished from those which are bright green. The varieties are distinguished by their colours. Pliny recognises four or five of the following varieties:—(1) Colourless. (2) Bluish-green. [AQUAMARINE.] (3) Apple-green. (4) Greenish-yellow to iron-yellow and honey-yellow. It is the ancient *chrysoberyllus*, but not the modern *chrysoberyl*. [CHRYSOBERYL.] Davidsonite falls under this variety. (5) Pale yellowish-green, the ancient *chrysoprasus*, but not the modern *chrysoprase*. [CHRYSOPRASE.] (6) Clear sapphire blue, the *hyacinthozontes* of Pliny. (7) Pale sky blue, the *aëroides* of Pliny. (8) Pale violet or reddish. (9) Opaque brownish yellow, of waxy or greasy lustre. (10) Colourless or white. [GOSHENITE.] (*Dana.*) Transparent beryls are found in Siberia, India, and Brazil. The best Aquamarine is from Brazil; Davidsonite is from Rubislaw and other quarries near Aberdeen. Other varieties of beryl occur in Cornwall, near Dublin, and abroad. The beryl is a lapidary's gem.

II. *The beryl of Scripture:*

1. A gem, the Heb. תַּרְשִׁישׁ (*Tarshish*), so called presumably as having been brought from one of the two places, perhaps Tartessus in Spain, denominated in Scripture Tarshish. It was probably the chrysolite or topaz, though some, with less likelihood, think it was amber. It constituted the fourth row of stones in the high-priest's breastplate. (Exod. xxviii. 20; xxxix. 13. See also Song v. 14; Ezek. i. 16; x. 9; xxviii. 13; Dan. x. 6.)

2. A gem, the rendering of the Sept. βηρύλλιον (*bērullion*) in the Septuagint Greek of Job xxviii. 16 and Ezek. xxviii. 13. The Hebrew word is שֹׁהַם (*shoham*), translated "onyx" in those passages, and "onyx-stone" in Gen. ii. 12; Exod. xxviii. 9; xxxv. 9, 27. The species has not been properly identified.

3. The rendering of the Gr. βήρυλλος (*bērullos*) = the beryl (Rev. xxi. 20). It is made to constitute the foundation of the New Jerusalem.

"... the first foundation was jasper ... the fourth an emerald ... the eighth *beryl*."—*Rev.* xxi. 19, 20.

B. *As adjective:* Of or belonging to the beryl in any of the foregoing senses.

"... and the appearance of the wheels was as the colour of a *beryl* stone."—*Ezek.* x. 9.

*** beryl-crystal,** *s.* An old name for the beryl, presumably derived from the fact that it is always crystalline. [BERYL.]

beryl-like, *a.* Like a beryl.

"It is scarcely possible to imagine anything more beautiful than the *beryl-like* blue of these glaciers."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. x.

bĕr-ȳl'-lī-ą, *s.* [From *beryllium* (q.v.), BeO.] Oxide of *beryllium* = glucina. A light, tasteless, colourless powder, separated from alumina by its solubility in a cold concentrated solution of ammonium carbonate. It is soluble in caustic alkalies. It forms soluble colourless salts, which do not form alums nor give a blue colour with cobalt nitrate when tested by the blow-pipe. These salts have a sweet taste, hence the name *glucina*. Beryllium salts are precipitated as beryllia hydrate by $(NH_4)_2S$; the precipitate is dissolved by long boiling with NH_4Cl.

bĕr'-ȳl-līne, *a.* [Eng. *beryl(line.]* Pertaining to a beryl, resembling a beryl. (*Webster.*)

bĕr-ȳl'-lī-ŭm, bĕr-īl'-lī-ŭm, *s.* [Latinised from Gr. βήρυλλιον (*bērullion*), dimin. of βήρυλλος (*bērullos*) = a sea-green mineral, the *beryl* (q.v.).] Beryllium: symb. Be; at. wt. 9·3. A rare white malleable metal, the same as Glucinum; sp. gr., 2·1. It does not decompose water. Its melting-point is below that of silver. It is dissolved by caustic potash and dilute acids with the solution of hydrogen. It occurs as a silicate in Phenacite, also in the mineral Beryl along with aluminium silicate. [GLUCINUM.]

*** ber-yn,** *v.t.* [BEAR, *v.*]

*** ber-yne,** *v.t.* [BURY.]

*** ber-y-nes, * ber-y-niss,** *s.* [A.S. *byrignes, byrigednes* = burial.] Burial.

"And he deyt thareftir sone;
And syne wes brocht till *berynes*."
Barbour, iv. 334, *MS.* (*Jamieson.*)

*** ber-yng, * ber-ynge,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [BEARING.] (*Chaucer, &c.*)

A. *As pr. par.:* The same as BEARING, *pr. par.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. The act of carrying.

"*Berynge:* Portagium, latura."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The act of behaving, behaviour.

"... thei schul be of good loos, condicions, and *beryng*."—*Eng. Gild* (*Early Eng. Text Soc.*), p. 3.

*3. The lap.

"Him thoughte a goshauk with gret flyght
Setlith on his *beryng*." *Alisaunder*, 484.

bĕr'-ȳx, *s.* [Gr. βηρύξ (*bērux*) (*Bescherelle, not in Liddell & Scott, &c.*) = an unknown fish.] A genus of fishes of the order Acanthopterygii, and the family Percidæ. They have no representative in Britain.

bĕr-zēl'-ĭ-ąn-īte, *s.* [In Ger. *Berzeliit.* Named after the great chemist and mineralogist the Baron Jacob von Berzelius.] A mineral placed by Dana in his Galena group. It consists of selenium, 38·4 to 40; copper, 61·6 to 64 = 100. It is a selenide of copper. It is a silvery-white species with a metallic lustre, occurring in Sweden and in the Harz.

bĕr-zēl'-ĭ-īte, *s.* & *a.* [In Ger. *berzeliit, berzelit.* Named after Berzelius.] [BERZELIANITE.]

A. *As substantive:* A mineral, called also Kuhnite (q.v.), but Dana prefers the name Berzeliite. It is massive, cleaving in one direction, is brittle, with a waxy lustre, and a dirty-white or honey-yellow colour. Hardness, 5—6; sp. gr., 2·52. Compos.: Arsenic acid, 56·46 to 58·51; lime, 20·96 to 23·22; oxide of magnesia, 15·61 to 15·68; oxide of manganese, 2·13 to 4·26. It occurs in Sweden.

B. *As adjective:* Of or belonging to Berzeliite. Dana has a Berzeliite group of minerals.

bĕr'-zĕ-lĭne, *s.* [Also named after Berzelius.] [BERZELIANITE.] A mineral, called also Berzelianite (q.v.).

bĕr'-zĕl-īte, *s.* [Also named after Berzelius.] A mineral, called also Mendipite (q.v.).

bē-sāint', *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *saint.*] To make a saint of.

"... and *besaint*
Old Jezebel for showing how to paint."
John Hall: Poems, p. 3.

*** be-şaunt** (*O. Eng.*), *** beş-and, * bei-şand** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* [BEZANT.]

*** bĕş-aȳ'e,** *s.* [From Norm. Fr. *besayle* (O. Fr. *besael;* Mod. Fr. *bisaïeul*) = a great grandfather; Fr. & Lat. *bis* = twice, and Fr. *aïeul* = grandfather; Lat. *avolus,* dimin. of *avus* = a grandfather.]

O. Law: A writ issued when one claims redress of an abatement, which he alleges took place on the death of his great-grandfather or great-grandmother. It is called also a *writ de avo,* Lat. = concerning one's grandfather. It differs from an assize of *mort de ancestor,* and from writs of *ayle, of tresayle,* and of *cosinage* (see these terms).

*** bē-scăt'-tẽr,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be,* & *scatter.*] To scatter over.

"Her goodly lockes adowne her backe did flow
Unto her waste, with flowres *besruttered*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. xi. 46.

*** bē-scăt'-tẽred,** *pa. par.* [BESCATTER.]

*** bē-scăt'-tẽr-ĭng,** *pr. par.* [BESCATTER.]

*** bē-scorn',** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *scorn.*] To scorn, to treat with scorn, to contemn.

"Then was he *bescorned*, that onely should have been honoured in all things."—*Chaucer: Pars. Tale.*

*** bē-scorned,** *pa. par.* [BESCORN.]

*** bē-scorn-ĭng,** *pr. par.* [BESCORN.]

*** bē-scrăm'-ble,** *v.t.* [Pref. *be,* and Eng. *scramble,* v.] To scratch, to tear. (*Sylvester in N. E. D.*)

*** bē-scrătch,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *scratch.*] To scratch.

*** bē-scrăt'-cht, * bescracht,** *pa. par.* [BESCRATCH.]

"For sore he swat, and, ronning through that same
Thick forest, was *bescracht* and both his feet nigh lame."
Spenser: F. Q., III. v. 3.

bē-scrâ'wl, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *scrawl.*] To scrawl over; to cover with scrawls.

"These wretched projectors of ours, that *bescrawl* their pamphlets every day with new forms of government for our church."—*Milton: Reason of Church Gov.*, i. 1.

bē-scrâ'wled, *pa. par.* [BESCRAWL.]

bē-scrâ'wl-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BESCRAWL.]

bē-scrēen', *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *screen.*]

1. *Lit.:* To screen, to cover with a screen.

2. *Fig.:* To conceal, to hide from view.

"What man art thou, that thus *bescreen'd* in night,
So stumblest on my counsel?"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 2.

bē-scrēen'ed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BESCREEN.]

bē-scrēen'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [BESCREEN.]

bē-scrīb'-ble, *v.t.* [Eng. pref. *be,* and *scribble.*] To scribble over.

"... *bescribbled*, with a thousand trifling impertinences ..."—*Milton: Doct. and Dis. of Divorce*, ii. 12.

bē-scrīb'-bled, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BESCRIBBLE.]

bē-scrīb'-blĭng, *pr. par.* [BESCRIBBLE.]

*** bē-scŭm'-bẽr,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and O. Eng. *scumber* (q.v.).] To besmear, to befoul.

"Did Block *bescumber*
Statutes' white suit, wi' the parchment lace there?'
Ben Jonson: Staple of News, v. 2.

*** bē-scŭm'-bẽred,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [BESCUMBER.]

*** bē-scŭm'-bẽr-ĭng,** *pr. par.* [BESCUMBER.]

*** bē-scŭtch'-ẽon,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *scutcheon.*] To adorn as with an escutcheon.

"In a superb feather'd hearse,
Bescutcheon'd and betagged with verse."
Churchill: The Ghost, bk. iv.

*** bē-sē'e, * be-seye, * be-se, * bi-se, * bȳ-se,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *see.*] To see, to contemplate. (Sometimes used with a reflexive pronoun.)

"And thei seiden, What to vs? *bese* thee."—*Wycliffe* (*Purvey*), *Matt.* xxvii. 4.

bē-sēech', * be-seche, * bi-seche, by-seche, by seche, be-seke, bi-seke, * be sege (pret. *besought, besought, bysoughte, beseeched;* pa. par. *besought, beseeched*), *v.t.* [From Eng. prefix *be,* and *seek; sechen, seken;* A.S. *secan.* In Ger. *ersuchen;* Dut. *verzoeken.*] [SEEK.] To entreat, to supplicate, to implore, to pray earnestly, to beg. It is followed by—

(*a*) A simple objective of the person implored.

"But we *beseke* you of mercie and socour."
Chaucer: C. T., 917.

"... and *besought* him, saying, Lord, if thou wilt, thou canst make me clean."—*Luke* v. 12.

Or (*b*) by an objective and a clause of a sentence introduced by *that.*

"*Byechyng* him of grace, er that thay wentyn,
That he wold graunten hem a certeyn day."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,054-5.

Or (*c*) by an objective of the person and an infinitive.

"And he *beseech'd* me to entreat your majesties."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

Or (*d*) by an objective of the thing earnestly begged for.

"Before I come to them, I *beseech* your patience, whilst I speak something."—*Sprat.*

*** bē-sēech,** *s.* [From BESEECH, *v.*] A supplication.

"Good madam, hear the suit that Edith urges
With such submiss *beseeches*."
Beaum. & Fl.: Bloody Brother.

bē-sēech'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *beseech; -er.*] One who beseeches.

"Let no unkind, no fair *beseechers* kill;
Think all but one, and me in that one 'Will.'"
Shakesp.: Sonnets, 135.

***bĕ-sēēçh'ed,** *pa. par.* [Now BESOUGHT.] [BESEECH, *v.t.*]

bĕ-sēēçh'-ĭng, *pr. par. & s.* [BESEECH, *v.t.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. and particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* The act of supplicating, supplication.

"This tame *beseeching* of rejected peace."
Thomson: Britannia.

bĕ-sēēçh'-ĭng-lў, * bisekandlik, *adv.* [Eng. *beseeching; -ly.*] In a beseeching manner, imploringly. (*Neale.*)

***bĕ-sēēçh'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *beseech; -ment.*] Supplication, an entreaty.

"While *beseechment* denotes . . ."—*Goodwin: Work of the Holy Ghost*, bk. iii., ch. i.

***bĕ-sēēk', *bĕ-sēēke,** *v.t.* [BESEECH.] To beseech.

". . . and there with prayers meeke
And myld entreaty lodging did for her *beseeke*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. iii. 37.

bĕ-sēem', *bĕ-sēem e, *be-seme, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *seem.*]

A. *Trans.:* To become; to be fit, suitable, proper for, or becoming to.

"As man what could *beseem* him better."—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol.*, bk. v., ch. xlviii., § 6.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be fit, suitable, or proper.

"But with faire countenaunce, as *beseemed* best,
Her entertaynd." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. iv. 55.

* 2. To seem; to appear.

bĕ-sēem'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BESEEM.]

A. *As pr. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As participial adj.:* Befitting.

"And made Verona's ancient citizens
Cast by their grave *beseeming* ornaments."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.

C. *As subst.:* Comeliness. (*Baret.*)

bĕ-sēem'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *beseeming; -ly.*] In a beseeming manner, becomingly, fitly, suitably, properly. (*J. H. Newman: Dream of Gerontius*, v. 40.)

bĕ-sēem'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *beseeming; -ness.*] The quality of being beseeming; fitness, suitableness. (*Webster.*)

bĕ-sēem'-lў, *a.* [Eng. *beseem; -ly.*] Like what beseems; fitting, suitable, becoming, proper.

"See to their seats they hye with merry glee,
And in *beseemly* order sitten there."
Shenstone: Schoolmistress.

***bĕ-sēen', *bē-seene, *bē-seine,** *pa. par.* [BESEE.] In senses corresponding to those of the verb. *Specially*—

1. *Of persons:* Having well seen to anything; well acquainted or conversant with; skilled. (Generally with *well* preceding it.)

". . . weill *beseine* in histories both new and old."—*Pitscottie: Cron.*, p. 39.

2. *Of things or of persons:* Who or which have been well seen to; provided, furnished, fitted out.

"His lord set forth of his lodging with all his attendants in very good order and richly *beseen*."—*Pitscottie: Cron.*, p. 365. (*Jamieson.*)

Well beseene: Of good appearance; comely.

"And sad habiliments right *well beseene*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 5.

***be-seik',** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *seik.*] [BESEECH, BESEEK.]

***be-sein** (*O. Eng.*), ***be-seine** (*O. Scotch*), *pa. par.* [BESEE, BESEEN.]

***beseke,** *v.t.* [BESEECH.]

bĕ-sĕt', *bĕ-sĕtte', *be-sete, *by-sette, *by-set-ten, *by set (pret. *beset*, * *bisettide*, * *by set*; pa. par. *beset*), *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *set*; A.S. *bisettan* = to set near, to place (from *be*, and *settan* = to cover, to sit, to set; Sw. *besätta*; Dan. *besætte*; Dut. *bezetten* = to occupy, to take, to invest, garrison, border, or edge; N. H. Ger. *besetzen*; O. H. Ger. *bisazjan.*] [SET.]

* **I.** To set, to set on, or to.

1. *More lit.:* To place, to put, to station, to fix, to appoint, to employ, to bestow.

"Therefore the love of everything that is not *beset* in God."—*Chaucer: The Parson's Tale.*

2. *More fig.* (chiefly from O. H. Ger. *bisazjan* = . . . to serve a table):—

(1) To cause to serve; to serve (as a table). (*Chaucer.*)

(2) To serve for; to become; to be suitable to. (*Scotch.*) [BESIT.]

". . . if thou be the childe of God, doe as *besets* thy estate—sleep not, but wake."—*Rollock on 1 Thess.*, p. 258. (*Jamieson.*)

II. To set upon; to fall upon.

"At once upon him ran, and him *beset*
With strokes of mortal steel."
Spenser: Faery Queen.

III. To set around.

1. *More literally:*

(1) *Gen.:* To set around, as jewels around a crown, or anything similar.

"A robe of azure *beset* with drops of gold."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 425.

(2) To surround with hostile intent; to besiege: to set upon; to infest, as a band of robbers do, a road.

"Follow him that's fled;
The thicket is *beset*, he cannot 'scape."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Verona, v. 3.

"Though with his boldest at his back,
Even Roderick Dhu *beset* the track."
Scott: The Lady of the Lake, ii. 35.

2. *More fig.:* To surround (used of things, of dangers, mobs, or other obstructions); to perplex, to embarrass, to entangle with snares or difficulties.

"Poor England! thou art a devoted deer,
Beset with ev'ry ill but that of fear."
Cowper: Table Talk.

bĕ-sĕt', * **bĕ-sĕtt'e,** *pa. par.* [In A.S. *beseten, besetten.*] [BESET.]

bĕ-sĕt'-tĭng, *beseting, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BESET, *v.t.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & participial adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

A besetting sin: The sin ever present with one; the special sin to which, from constitutional proclivities or other causes, one is in constant danger of yielding. The expression is founded on Heb. xii. 1, "Let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us." The metaphor seems to be that of a long flowing garment which tends to embarrass the movements of a runner, if not even to trip and overthrow him.

"A disposition to triumph over the fallen has never been one of the *besetting sins* of Englishmen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

C. *As. subst.:* The act of surrounding.

"And the *besetting* of one house to robbe it . . ."—*Sir John Cheeke: The Hurt of Sedition.*

***be-sew,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *sew.*]

"The dead bodie was *besewed*
In clothe of golde, and leide therin."
Gower: Conf. Amant., bk. viii.

***be-seye', besey,** *pa. par.* [BESEEN.]

Evil besey: Ill beseen; of a mean appearance. (*Chaucer.*)

Richly beseye: Of a rich appearance; well dressed.

***bĕ-shā'de,** *v.t.* [Eng. *be; shade.*] To shade; to hide in shadow.

"For he is with the ground *beshaded*
So that the moone is somdele faded."
Gower: Conf. Amant., bk. vi.

bê-shâ'n, *s.* [Arab.]

Botany: The Balm of Mecca (*Balsamodendron opobalsamum*).

***be-shed, *bi-sched,** *v.t.* [Eng. *be*, and *shed.*] To besprinkle, wet.

"Azael took the cloth on the bed, and *bischedde* with watir."—*Wycliffe (IV. Kings* viii. 15).

***bĕ-shĕt', *bĕ-shĕtte,** *pa. par.* [BESHUT.] Shut up. (*Chaucer.*)

***bĕ-shī'ne,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *shine.* In Ger. *bescheinen.*] To shine upon; to give light or brightness to; to enlighten, to illuminate.

"When the sun is set, it *beshineth* not the world."—*Golden Boke*, ch. 36. (*Richardson.*)

besh'-met, *s.* [Native name.] Grapes made into a consistence resembling honey, a staple article of commerce in Asia Minor.

bĕ-shrew', *be-shrewe, *be-schrew, *bi-schrewen, *be-schrow (**ew** as **ū**), *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *shrew.*]

1. To imprecate a mild curse upon; to wish that a trifling amount of evil may happen to (with a being, a person, or a thing for the object).

"*Des.* It is my wretched fortune.
Iago. Beshrew [illegible] it
How comes this trick upon him?"
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 2.

2. Under the guise of uttering an imprecation against one, really to utter an exclamation of love, tenderness, or coaxing.

"*Beshrew* your heart, fair daughter."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., ii. 3.

3. To deprave, make evil.

"Who goth simpleli, goth trostli: who forsothe *beshrewith* his weies, shal be maad opene."—*Wycliffe (Prov.* x. 9).

¶ Generally in the imperative, signifying "woe be to" (see examples above). Once in Shakespeare in the pr. indicative with *I.*

"I *beschrew* all shrows."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour Lost, v. 2.

Beschrew me, beschrew my heart: A form of asseveration; indeed. (*Schmidt, Shakespeare Lexic., &c.*)

bĕ-shrōūd', *v.t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *shroud.*] To shroud.

bĕ-shrōūd'-ed, *pa. par.* [BESHROUD.]

bĕ-shrōūd'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BESHROUD.]

***bĕ-shŭt', *bĕ-shĕt', *bĕ-shĕtt'e,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *shet.*] To shut up.

"Sith Bialacoil they have *beshet*,
Fro me in prison wickedly."
Rom. of the Rose, 4,488.

bĕ-sī'de, bĕ-sī'des, *bi-si-dis, *by-syde, *by syde, *bi syde, *prep. & adv.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *side*; A.S. *besidan* = by the side; *be* and *bi* = by, near, and *sidan*, dat. of *sid* = a side.]

A. *As prep.* (originally of old form akin to both *beside* and *besides*; now chiefly, and indeed all but exclusively, of the form *beside*):

I. *Lit.:* By the side of; hence, near, in immediate proximity to.

"In that dai Jhesus yede out of the hous and sat *bisiuis* the sea."—*Wycliffe: Matt.* xiii. 1.

". . . he leadeth me *beside* the still waters."—*Psalm* xxiii. 2.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Over and above; in addition to.

". . . four thousand men, *beside* women and children."—*Matt.* xv. 38.

"Thus we find in South America three birds which use their wings for other purposes *besides* flight."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. ix.

2. Outside of: apart from, but not contrary to.

"It is *beside* my present business to enlarge upon this speculation."—*Locke.*

3. Out of; in a state deviating from and often contrary to.

(*a*) *Without a reflexive pronoun:*

"Of vagabonds we say,
That they are ne'er *beside* their way."
Hudibras.

(*b*) *With a reflexive pronoun:* (Used in the phrase, "To be *beside* one's self," meaning to be out of one's senses, to be mad.)

". . . Festus said with a loud voice, Paul, thou art *beside* thyself."—*Acts* xxvi. 24.

B. *As adverb* (*chiefly, though by no means exclusively, of the form* besides): Moreover, over and above; in addition to this, more than that; not of the number, class, or category previously mentioned.

"And the men said unto Lot, Hast thou here any *besides*? . . ."—*Gen.* xix. 12.

¶ *Beside the mark:* Away from the point aimed at; hence irrelevantly.

"A deaf man . . . who argues *beside the mark*."—*Macaulay: Utilitarian Theory of Government.*

(*a*) Crabb thus distinguishes between *besides* and *moreover*:—*Besides* marks simply the connection which subsists between what goes before and what follows; *moreover* marks the addition of something particular to what has already been said. Thus, in enumerating the good qualities of an individual, we may say, "he is, *besides*, of a peaceable disposition." On concluding any subject, we may introduce a farther clause by a *moreover*: "*moreover*, we must not forget the claims of those who will suffer by such a change."

(*b*) *Besides* and *except* are thus discriminated: *Besides* expresses the idea of addition; *except* that of exclusion. "There were many there *besides* ourselves;" "No one *except* ourselves will be admitted." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

bĕ-siē'ge, *besege, *bi sege, *v.t.* [From Eng. prefix *be*, and *siege.* In Fr. *assiéger*; from *siéger* = to set; *siége* = a seat, . . . a siege.] [SIEGE.]

1. *Lit.:* To sit down before a place with the view of capturing it; to invest a place with hostile armaments; to open trenches against it, and when suitable preparations have been made, to assault it, with the view of capturing it by force or compelling its surrender.

". . . Shalmaneser king of Assyria came up against Samaria, and *besieged* it."—*2 Kings* xviii. 9.

2. *Fig.*: To beset, to surround a person or place with numbers of people, as, for instance, with a multitude of beggars clamouring for relief.

bĕ-slēġe', *s.* [From *besiege*, v. (q.v.).] Siege; besiegement.

". . . suffised him for the *besiege* of Sagittæ."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 15.

bĕ-slēġed', *** beseged**, *pa. par. & a.* [BESIEGE, *v.*]

be-slē'ġe-ment, *s.* [Eng. *besiege*; *-ment.*] The act of besieging; the state of being besieged.

"Eche person setting before their eies *besiegement*, hungar, and the arrogant enemy, . . ."—*Goldyng Justice*, p. 31. (*Richardson.*)

bĕ-slē'-ġĕr, *s.* [Eng. *besieg(e)*; *-er.*] One who besieges a place. (Generally used in the plural.)

"Their spirits rose, and the *besiegers* began to lose heart."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

bĕ-slēġ'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [BESIEGE, *v.t.*]

† **bĕ-slēġ'-ĭng-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *besieging*; *-ly.*] After the manner of an army prosecuting a siege. (*Webster.*)

bĕ-sĭl'-vĕr, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *silver.*] To cover with, or array in silver. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Though many streams his banks *besilvered*."—*G. Fletcher: Christ's Triumph on Earth.* (*Richardson.*)

bĕ-sĭl'-vĕred, *pa. par.* [BESILVER.]

*** be-singe**, *** be-zenge**, *v.t.* [Eng. *be*, and *singe.*] To singe.

"The prive cat *bezength* ofte his scin."—*Ayenb.*, p. 230.

† **bĕ-sĭ'r-ĕn**, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *siren.*] To act the siren to; to lure as the sirens were fabled to do. (*Quarterly Review.*)

† **bĕ-sĭr'-ĕned**, *pa. par.* [BESIREN.]

† **bĕ-sĭr'-ĕn-ĭng**, *pr. par.* [BESIREN.]

*** bĕ-sĭt'**, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *sit.*] To sit well upon, to suit, to befit. [BESET, I. 2.]

"Me ill *besits*, that in der-doing armes
And honour's suit my vowed daies do spend."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 10.

*** bĕ-sĭt'-tĭng**, *pr. par.* [BESIT.] Befitting.

"And that which is for ladies most *besitting*,
To stint all strife, and foster friendly peace."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 19.

*** bĕ-slăb'-bĕr**, *v.t.* [BESLOBBER.]

"Thanne come sleuthe al *bislaberet*, with two slymy eiyen." *P. Plowman*, bk. v., 392.

bĕ-slā've, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *slave.*] To enslave; to make a slave of. (In general figuratively.)

". . . and hath *beslaved* himself to a bewitching beauty. . . ."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, ii. 116.

"It [covetousness] . . . *beslaves* the affections, . . ."—*Quarles: Judgment and Mercy.*

bĕ-slā'ved, *pa. par. & a.* [BESLAVE.]

bĕ-slāv'-ĕr, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *slaver.*] To slaver; to defile with slaver.

". . . one of your rheumatick poets that *beslavers* all the paper he comes by, . . ."—*Return from Parnassus*, i. 3.

bĕ-slāv'-ĕred, *pa. par. & a.* [BESLAVER.]

bĕ-slāv'-ĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BESLAVER.]

bĕ-slā'-vĭng, *pr. par.* [BESLAVE.]

bĕs-lē'r-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Basil Besler, an apothecary at Nuremberg, joint editor of a sumptuous botanical work.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Scrophulariaceæ (Figworts). The species are ornamental. Several have been introduced from the West Indies and South America.

bĕ slī'me, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *slime.*] To daub with slime.

"Our fry of writers may *beslime* his fame,
And give his action that adulterate name."
B. Jonson: Poetaster Prol.

bĕ-slī'med, *pa. par. & a.* [BESLIME.]

bĕ-slī'-mĭng, *pr. par.* [BESLIME.]

bĕ slŏb'-bĕr, *** bĕ-slŭb'-bĕr**, *** by slob-er**, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *slobber*, *slubber.*] To beslobber, to besmear.

". . . blood, and then *beslubber* our garments with it, and swear it was the blood of true men."—*Shakesp.: Hen. V.*, ii. 4.

bĕ slŏb bĕred, *** bĕ-slŭb'-bĕred**, *** by slob bered**, *pa. par. & a.* [BESLOBBER, BESLUBBER.]

bĕ-slŏb'-bĕr-ĭng, *** bĕ-slŭb'-bĕr-ĭng**, *pr. par.* [BESLOBBER, BESLUBBER.]

bĕ-slŭr'-rĭed, *pa. par. & a.* [BESLURRY.]

bĕ-slŭr'-rў, *v.t.* [From Eng. prefix *be*, and N. dialect of Eng. *slurry* = to dirty, to smear: E. dialect *slur* = thin washy mud (?). Compare Dut. *slyk* = dirt, mud.] To smear, to soil, to defile.

"And being in this piteous case,
And all *besturried* head and face."
Drayton: Nymphidia.

*** besme**, *** beesme**, *** bisme**, *s.* [BESOM.]

"he cummynge. fyndeth it voide. clensid with *bismes*, and maad faire."—*Wycliffe* (*Matt.* xii. 44).

bĕ-smē'ar, *** be-smeare**, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *smear.* A.S. *besmired*, *besmyred* = besmeared; *be* and *smyrian*, *smyrigan*, *smerian*, *smirian* = to smear, to anoint; *smeru* = fat, grease, butter. In Dan. *besmöre*; Dut. *besmeren*; Ger. *beschmieren* = to besmear.]

I. *Literally:*

1. To cover over with something unctuous, which adheres to what it touches.

(*a*) *The unctuous substance not being necessarily fitted to defile:*

"But lay, as in a dream of deep delight,
Besmear'd with precious balm, whose virtuous might
Did heal his wounds." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. xi. 50.

(*b*) *The unctuous substance being fitted to defile:*

"First, Moloch, horrid king, *besmear'd* with blood
Of human sacrifice, and parents' tears."
Milton: P. L., bk. i.

2. To cover with something not unctuous.

". . . grooms *besmear'd* with gold."
Milton: P. L., bk. v.

II. *Fig.*: To soil; to defile in a moral sense.

"My honour would not let ingratitude
So much *besmear* it."
Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven., v. 1.

bĕ-smēar'ed, *pa. par.* [BESMEAR.]

bĕ-smēar'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *besmear*; *-er.* In Ger. *beschmierer.*] One who besmears.

bĕ-smēar'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BESMEAR.]

bĕ-smĭrch', *** be-smĭrche**, *** be-smyrch**, *** be-smerch**, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *smirch*, cognate with *smear.*] [SMIRCH, SMEAR.]

1. *Lit.*: To besmear, so as to defile, with mud, filth, or anything similar. (Used with a material thing for the object.)

"Our gayness and our gilt are all *besmirch'd*
With rainy marching in the painful field."
Shakesp.: Hen. V., iv. 3.

2. *Fig.*: To defile, to soil, to put a conspicuous blot upon. (Used chiefly with what is immaterial or abstract for the object.)

"Perhaps, he loves you now;
And now no soil, nor cautel, doth *besmirch*
The virtue of his will."—*Shakesp.: Ham.*, i. 3.

bĕ-smĭrch'ed, *** besmyrçht**, *pa. par.* [BESMIRCH.]

bĕ-smĭrch'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BESMIRCH.]

*** be-smit**, *** be-smette**, **bi-smit**, *v.t.* [Pref. *be*, and A.S. *smiten* = to smite.] To infect, to contaminate.

"Thet is a uice huerof al the wordle is *besmet*."—*Ayenbite*, p. 32.

bĕ-smōke', *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *smoke.*]

1. To apply smoke to; to harden or dry in smoke. (*Johnson.*)

2. To soil with smoke. (*Johnson.*)

bĕ-smōk'ed, *pa. par. & a.* [BESMOKE.]

bĕ-smō'-kĭng, *pr. par.* [BESMOKE.]

bĕ-smôo'ţh, *** bĕ-smôoţhe**, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *smooth.*] To make smooth.

"And with immortal balm *besmooth* her skin."
Chapman: Hom. Odyss., bk. viii.

*** bĕ-smŏt'-tĕred**, *** bĕ-smŏt'-trĭt** (*O. Sc.*), *particip. a.* [Apparently from a verb *besmotter*, which is not found, nor is the simple verb *smotter*. But for the fact that *smut* does not occur till much later, *besmotter* might be taken for a dim. or frequent. from *besmut* or *smut.* Skeat compares *smoterlich* (q.v.).] Bespattered or befouled with, or as with, mud or dirt.

"Of fustian he wore a gipon
All *besmotred* with his babergeon."
Chaucer: C. T., 75.

bĕ-smŭt', *v.t.* [Pref. *be*, and Eng. *smut*, v.] To cover or blacken with smut. (*Lit. & fig.*)

bĕ-smŭt'-ted, *pa. par. & a.* [BESMUT.] Covered or blackened with smut; affected with smut. (Said of wheat.)

† **bĕ-snōw'**, *** be-snew**, *v.t.* [From Eng. prefix *be*, and *snow* (q.v.). In A.S. *besnīwed* = snowed; Dan. *besnee* = to snow upon; Dut. *besneeuwed* = covered with snow; Ger. *beschneien* = to cover with snow.]

1. To cover with snow, to cover with anything thick as snow-flakes.

"The presents every day ben newed,
He was with giftes al *besnewed*."
Gower: Conf. Am., bk. vi.

2. To render white like snow.

"Another shall
Impearl thy teeth, a third thy white and small
Hand shall *besnow*." *Carew: Poems*, p. 25.

bĕ-snōw'ed (1), *** be-snewed**, *** by-snywe**, *pa. par. & a.* [BESNOW.] (*Todd.*)

bĕ-snŭff', *v.t.* [From Eng. prefix *be*, and *snuff.*] To besmear, soil, or defile with snuff.

"Unwash'd her hands, and much *besnuff'd* her face."
Young: Satire 6.

bĕ-snŭff'ed, *pa. par. & a.* [BESNUFF.]

bĕ-snŭf'-fĭng, *pr. par.* [BESNUFF.]

*** bĕ-sŏ'l**, *v.t.* [Eng. *be*, and *soil.*] To defile, soil.

"His swerde, all *besoyled* with blode."—*Merlin*, I. ii. 165.

bē'-ṣŏm, *** be-some**, *** bee-some**, *** be-sym**, *** be-ṣowme**, *** beṣ-me**, *s.* [A.S. *besma*, *besema* = a besom, a broom, rods, twigs; Dut. *bezem*; (N.H.) Ger. *besen*; M.H. Ger. *beseme*, *besme*; O.H. Ger. *besamo.*] A broom made of twigs tied together.

I. *Lit.*: A handy domestic implement for sweeping with.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Anything which sweeps away what is morally worthless or offensive from the human heart.

2. Anything which completely sweeps away or otherwise destroys the habitations or works of man, destruction.

". . . I will sweep it [Babylon] with the *besom* of destruction, saith the Lord of hosts."—*Isa.* xiv. 23.

3. A contemptuous designation for a low woman; a prostitute. (*Scotch.*)

"Ill-fa-ard, crazy, crack-brained gowk, that she is,—to set up to be sae muckle better than ither folk, the auld *besom*, . . ."—*Scott: Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 206. (*Jamieson.*)

besom-clean, *a.* As clean as a besom can make a floor without its having been washed. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

† **bē'-ṣŏm**, *v.t.* [From *besom*, s. (q.v.).] To sweep with a besom.

"Rolls back all Greece and *besoms* wide the plain."
Barlow.

† **bē'-ṣŏm-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *besom*, and *-er.*] One who uses a besom. (*Webster.*)

*** bĕ-sort'**, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *sort.*] To befit, to become, to suit, to be suitable to, to be congruous with.

"Such men as may *besort* your age, . . ."
Shakesp.: King Lear, i. 4.

*** bĕ-sort'**, *s.* [From *besort*, v. (q.v.).] Company, attendance, train.

"Due reference of place, and exhibition,
With such accommodation, and *besort*,
As levels with her breeding."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

bĕ-sŏt', *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *sot* (q.v.).]

1. To make sottish, to stupefy, to take away the power of thinking, to dull the intellect, the senses, or both.

"Or fools *besotted* with their crimes,
That know not how to shift betimes."
Hudibras.

2. To cause to dote upon. With *on* followed by that of which one is enamoured.

"Which he, *besotted* on that face and eyes,
Would rend from us." *Dryden.*

or without *on*—

"Conscious of impotence, they soon grow drunk
With gazing, when they see an able man
Step forth to notice; and, *besotted* there,
Build him a pedestal." *Cowper: The Task*, bk. v.

bĕ-sŏt'-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [BESOT.]

". . . with *besotted* base ingratitude,
Crams, and blasphemes his feeder."
Milton: Comus.

bĕ-sŏt'-tĕd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *besotted*, and *-ly.*] In a besotted manner, after the manner of a sot. *Spec.*—

1. Stupidly senseless.
2. With foolish doting.

"After ten or twelve years' prosperous war and contestation with tyranny, basely and *besottedly* to run their necks again into the yoke, which they have broken."—*Milton: Ready Way to establish a Free Commonwealth.*

† **bĕ-sŏt′-tĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *besotted; -ness.*] The state or quality of being besotted.

1. Stupidity, senselessness.

". . . hardness, *besottedness* of heart, . . ."—*Milton: Of True Religion, &c.*, ad fin.

2. Foolish doting, infatuation.

bĕ-sŏt′-tĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [BESOT.]

bĕ-sŏt′-tĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *besotting; -ly.*] In a besotting manner, so as to besot. (*Webster.*)

bĕ-sought′ (sought as sât), *pa. par.* [BESEECH.]

1. *Past participle* of beseech.

"Delights like these, ye sensual and profane,
Ye are bid, beg'd, *besought* to entertain."
Cowper: Progress of Error.

2. *Preterite of* beseech.

". . . when he *besought* us and we would not hear."—*Gen.* xlii. 21.

* **bĕ-sôur′,** * **be-sowre,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *sour.*] To render sour (*lit.* and *fig.*).

"How should we abhor and loath, and detest, this old leaven that so *besowres* all our actions; this heathenism of unregenerate carnal nature, which makes our best works so unchristian."—*Hammond: Works,* vol. iv., ser. 15.

bĕ-sôuth′, *prep.* & *adv.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *south.*] To the south of. (*Scotch.*)

† **bĕ-spā′ke,** a preterite of BESPEAK (q.v.).

". . . but her house
Bespake a sleepy hand of negligence."
Wordsworth: The Excursion, bk. i.

bĕ-spăng′-le (le as **ęl),** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *spangle.*] To powder over with spangles, to besprinkle over with anything glittering, as with starlight or with dew.

"Not Berenice's locks first rose so bright,
The heav'ns *bespangling* with dishevell'd light."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, v. 130.

bĕ-spăng′-led (led as ęld), *pa. par.* & *a.* [BESPANGLE.]

"In one grand *bespangled* expanse."—*Darwin: Descent of Man,* pt. ii., ch. 13.

bĕ-spăng′-lĭng, *pr. par.* [BESPANGLE.]

* **be-spar′-age,** *v.t.* [A wrong formation for *disparage* (q.v.), *-sparage* being taken, instead of *-parage,* as the stem.] To disparage.

"These men should come to *besparage* gentlemen."—*Nash: P. Penilesse.*

bĕ-spăt′-tĕr, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *spatter.*]

1. *Lit.:* To defile or soil by flinging mud, clay, water, or anything similar at a person or thing.

"His weapons are the same which women and children use, a pin to scratch, and a squirt to *bespatter.*"—*Swift.*

2. *Fig.:* To asperse with reproaches or calumnies, to fling calumnies against.

". . . with many other such like vilifying terms, with which he hath *bespattered* most of the gentry of our town."—*Bunyan: P. P.,* pt. i.

bĕ-spăt′-tĕred, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BESPATTER.]

bĕ-spăt′-tĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BESPATTER.]

* **bĕ-spăt′-tle,** * **be-spatle (le** as **ęl),** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *spattle* = spittle.]

"They *bespattled* hym and byspitted him."—*Bale: English Votaries,* pt. ii.

* **bĕ-spăt′-tled, bĕ-spăt′-led (led as ęld),** *pa. par.* [BESPATTLE.]

* **bĕ-spâwl,** * **bĕ-spâul,** * **bĕ-spâule,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be;* and *spawl* = to disperse spittle in a careless and filthy manner.] To bespatter with spittle (*lit.* and *fig.*).

"See how this remonstrant would invest himself conditionally with all the rheum of the town, that he might have sufficient to *bespaul* his brethren."—*Milton: Animad. upon Remons.*

* **bĕ-spâwled,** * **bĕ-spâuled,** *pa. par.* [BESPAWL, BESPAUL.]

"And in their sight to spunge his foam-*bespawled* beard." *Drayton: Polyolbion,* sc. 2.

bĕ-spēak′, * **be-speake,** * **be-spe-kin,** * **bi-speke,** * **bes′peke** (preterite *be-spōke,* † *be-spāke*), *v.t.* & *i.* [From Eng. prefix *be,* and *speak;* A.S. *besprecan* = to speak to, to tell, pretend, complain, accuse, impeach; from A.S. prefix *be,* and *sprecan* = to speak; *sprœc, sprec* = a speech, a word; in Dut. *bespreken;* Ger. *besprechen* = to bespeak.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To speak to, to address. (*Poetic.*)

"The carnage Juno from the skies survey'd;
And, touch'd with grief, *bespoke* the blue-ey'd maid."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. v., 874, 875.

2. To speak for or on behalf of, beforehand. *Specially—*

(*a*) To solicit anything, or to arrange beforehand for the purchase of an article before anyone else can engage it, to pre-engage.

"Here is the cap your worship did *bespeak.*"
Shakesp.: Tam. of Shrew, iv. 3.

(*b*) To apologise for beforehand.

"My preface looks as if I were afraid of my reader, by so tedious a *bespeaking of him.*"—*Dryden.*

3. To forebode, to anticipate the coming of a future event.

"They started fears, *bespoke* dangers, and formed ominous prognosticks, in order to scare the allies."—*Swift.*

4. To betoken by means of words, sounds, or even by something visible to the eye or cognisable by the reason instead of audible to the ear.

"What did that sudden sound *bespeak?*"
Byron: Siege of Corinth, 19.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To speak. (*Poetic.*)

"And, in her modest manner, thus *bespake,*
Dear knight . . ." *Spenser: F. Q.*

2. To consult, debate.

"Thay *bespeken* how he myght
Sleighlych a-scape out of the syght."
Sir Ferumbras, 2,509.

bĕ-spēak′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *bespeak,* and *-er.*] One who bespeaks.

"They mean not with love to the *bespeaker* of the work, but delight in the work itself."—*Wotton.*

bĕ-spēak′-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [BESPEAK.]

A. *As present participle:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As substantive:* A speaking beforehand, to make an engagement, obtain favour, or remove cause of offence.

bĕ-spĕck′-le (le as **ęl),** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *-speckle.*] To speckle over, to scatter over with specks or spots (*lit.* and *fig.*).

"And as a flaring tire *bespeckl'd* her with all the gaudy allurements . . ."—*Milton: Ref. in Eng.,* bk. i. ch. 9.

† **bĕ-spĕnd′,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *spend,*] To weigh out, to give out, to bestow.

† **bĕ-spĕnt′,** *pa. par.* [BESPEND.]

". . . All his craft *bespent*
About the bed."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey, bk. viii.

* **bĕ-spet′,** *v.t.* [BESPIT.] Also pa. par. of *bespit.*

bĕ-spew′ (ew as **ū),** *v.t.* [From Eng. prefix *be,* and *spew.* In Sw. *bespy;* Dan. *bespytle.*] To soil or daub with spue. (*Ogilvie.*)

bĕ-spī̆ce, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *spice.*] To impregnate or season with spice or spices.]

"Thou might'st *bespice* a cup
To give mine enemy a lasting wink."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

bĕ-spĭrt′, *v.t.* [BESPURT.]

bĕ-spĭt′, * **be-spet,** * **by-speete,** * **bi-spitte,** * **by-spit** (pret. *bespat, bespit, bespet*), *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *spit;* O. Eng. *spet* = a spittle.] To daub with spittle.

"Then was his visage, that ought to be desired to be seen of all mankind, vilainsly *bespet.*"—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale.*

"Thei schulen scorne him, and *byspeete* him."—*Wycliffe* (*Mark* x. 34).

bĕ-spĭt′-tĭng, *pr. par.* [BESPIT, *v.*]

bĕ-spō′ke, bĕ-spōk′-ęn, *pa. par.* [BESPEAK.]

bĕ-spŏt′, *v.t.* [From Eng. prefix *be,* and *spot.* In Dut. *bespatten* = to mock at, to deride.]. To spot over, to mark with spots.

"A mightier river winds from realm to realm;
And, like a serpent, shows his glittering back
Bespotted with innumerable isles."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

bĕ-spŏt′-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BESPOT.]

bĕ-spŏt′-tĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [BESPOT.]

bĕ-sprĕad′ (pret. *bespread;* pa. par. *bespread, bespredd*), *v.t.* To spread over, or in different directions; to adorn.

"His nuptial bed
With curious needles wrought, and painted flowers *bespread.*" *Dryden: Theocritus; Idyll.* xviii.

bĕ-sprĕad′-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BESPREAD.]

* **bĕ-sprĕn′t,** * **bĕ-sprĭn′cte,** * **bĕ-sprĭn′t,** * **bĕ-sprĕnt′,** * **bĕ-spreynt,** * **be-spreint,** *pa. par.* [BESPRINKLED.] Besprinkled; sprinkled over.

"The savoury herb
Of knot-grass dew *besprent.*"
Milton: Com., 542.

bĕ-sprĭnk′-le, * **be-sprĭnck′-le (le** as **ęl),** *v.t.* (pa. par. *besprinkled,* * *besprent, &c.*). [From Eng. prefix *be,* and *sprinkle.* In Dan. *besprænge;* Dut. *besprenkelen;* Ger. *besprenkeln, besprengen.*] To sprinkle or scatter over, to bedew (*lit.* & *fig.*).

"She saw the dews of eve *besprinkling*
The pastures green beneath her eye."
Byron: The Giaour.

"Herodotus, imitating the father poet, whose life he had written, hath *besprinkled* his work with many fabulosities."—*Browne.*

bĕ-sprĭnk′-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *besprink(e)r.*] One who besprinkles. (*Sherwood.*)

* **bĕ-sprĭnk′-lĭng,** *pr. par.* & *a.* [BESPRINKLE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. and particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or operation of sprinkling water or any other liquid over a person or thing.

2. That which is used for the sprinkling.

* **bĕ-sprĭnt,** *pa. par.* [BESPRENT.]

bĕ-spŭrt, bĕ-spĭrt, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *spurt, spirt.*] To spirt or squirt over.

". . . and to send home his haughtiness well *bespurted* with his own holy-water."—*Milton: Animadv. Rem. Defence.*

bĕ-spŭr′-tĕd, bĕ-spĭr′-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BESPURT, BESPIRT.]

bĕ-spŭrt′-ĭng, bĕ-spĭrt′-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BESPURT, BESPIRT.]

bĕ-spŭt′-tĕr, *v.t.* [From Eng. prefix *be,* and *sputter.* In Dan. *bespytte.*] To sputter or cast spittle over a person or thing. (*Johnson.*)

* **besquite,** *s.* [BISCUIT.]

"Armour thei had plente, and god *besquite* to mete."—*Langtoft: Chron.,* p. 171.

Bĕs′-sĕm-ĕr, *s.* & *a.* [See definition.]

As adj.: Named after its inventor, Mr. H. Bessemer (born in Hertfordshire in 1813).

Bessemer process.

Metall.: A metallurgic process which serves as a substitute for puddling with certain descriptions of cast iron, and for the manufacture of iron or steely-iron for many purposes. It consists in the forcing of atmospheric air into melted cast iron. It was first announced at the meeting of the British Assoc. in 1856.

bĕst, * **beste,** *a., s., & adv.* [A.S. *betst, betest* = the best. It stands in a close relation to the compar. *betera, betra, betere, betre* = better [BETTER], but has no real affinity to the positive *god* = good [GOOD]. In Icel. *bezt, bezt;* Sw. *bäst;* Dan. *best, beste;* Dut. *best;* Ger. *beste;* O. H. Ger. *pezisto;* Goth. *batizo, batista.*]

A. *As adjective:* Excelling in the moral or intellectual qualities which render a person more distinguished, or the physical qualities which make a thing more valuable than all others of its class. Thus, the *best* boy in a school is the one whose conduct, diligence, and attainments surpass those of all the other pupils; the *best* road is that most adapted to one's purpose; the *best* field, the most fertile field or the field in other respects more valuable than others.

". . . I'll speak it before the *best* lord."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives,* iii. 3.

". . . take of the *best* fruits in the land."—*Gen.* xliii. 11.

"An evil intention perverts the *best* actions, and makes them sins."—*Addison.*

B. *As substantive (through omission of the real substantive):* The persons who or the thing which surpasses all others of them or its class, in the desirable quality or qualities with respect to which comparison is made. *Used—*

(*a*) (*Plur.*) *Of persons:*

". . . the *best* sometimes forget."
Shakesp.: Oth., ii. 3.

(*b*) (*Sing.*) *Of things:*

"The *best,* alas, is far from us."—*Carlyle: Heroes, and Hero Worship,* sect. v.

C. *As adverb:*

1. In the highest degree beyond all others with whom or which comparison may be made.

"... he, I think, *best* loves you."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Ver., i. 2.

2. To the most advantage, with most profit or success.

"... but she is *best* married that dies ..."
Shakesp.: Rom. & Jul., iv. 5.

3. With the most ease.

"... how 'tis *best* to bear it."
Shakesp.: All's Well, iii. 7.

4. Most intimately, most particularly, most correctly, in the highest degree.

"... thou *best* know'st what ..."
Shakesp.: Temp., i. 2.

D. *In special phrases: Best* is often used in special phrases, generally as a substantive.

1. *At best* or *at the best:* When the most favourable view is taken, when all advantages are properly estimated.

2. *Best to do* or *to be done* is elliptical, meaning the best thing to do or to be done.

3. *One's best:* The best which one can do; the utmost effort which one can put forth.

"The duke did his *best* to come down."—*Bacon.*

4. *The best* may stand for the best persons or things. [B. (*b*).]

5. *To have the best of it:* To have the advantage over, to get the better of.

6. *To make the best of anything:* To succeed in deriving from it the maximum of advantage which it is capable of rendering, or, if no advantage be derivable from it, then to reduce its disadvantages to a minimum.

"Let there be freedom to carry their commodities where they may *make the best* of them, except there be some special cause of caution."—*Bacon.*

7. *To make the best of one's way:* To proceed as quickly as possible on one's way.

"We set sail, and *made the best* of our way, till we were forced by contrary winds ..."—*Addison.*

¶ *Best* occurs also in an infinite number of compounds, such as *best-beloved*, too obvious in their construction and meaning to require insertion.

best aucht, best-aucht, *s.* The most valuable article of a particular description that any man possessed, commonly the best horse or ox used in labour, claimed by a landlord on the death of his tenant. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*) [COPYHOLD, HERIOT.]

best-beloved, *a.* Beloved above all others.

"And in their crew his *best-beloved* Benjamin."
Dryden: The Hind and Panther, iii.

best-man, best man, *s.*

1. A man who vanquishes another in any kind of battle. (*Eng.*)

"... he proved *best man* i' the field."—*Shakesp.: Coriol.*, ii. 2.

2. A bridesman or attendant upon the bridegroom.

"Presently after the two bridegrooms entered, accompanied each by his friend or *best-man*."—*St. Johnstoun*, iii. 90.

best-work, *s.*

Mining: A miner's term used of the best or richest class of ore.

bĕst, *v.t.* [BEST, *a.*] To get the better of, to cheat, to outwit. (*Vulgar.*)

* **bêst,** *pa. par.* [BASTE.]

1. Struck, beaten. (*Scotch.*)

2. Fluttering, shaken (?). (*Barbour.*)

"Sum *best*, sum woundyt, sum als slayne."—*Barbour*'s*v.* 94, *MS.* (*Jamieson.*)

* **bêst,** * **bĕste,** *s.* [BEAST.] (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 1,311.)

* **bĕ-stad′,** * **bĕ-stadd′e,** *pa. par.* [BESTEAD.]

* **bĕ-stāin′,** *v.t.* [Eng. pref. *be*, and *stain.*] To stain, to mark with stains; to spot. (*Lit. & fig.*)

* **bĕ-stāin′ed,** *pa. par. & a.* [BESTAIN.]

"We will not line his thin *bestained* cloke
With our pure honours."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 3.

* **bĕ-stāin′-ĭng,** *pr. par.* [BESTAIN.]

bĕ-stĕad′, * **bĕ-stĕd′,** * **bĕ-stad′,** * **bĕ-stadde,** * **bĭ-stead,** *v.t.* [Eng. pref. *be*, and *stead.* A.S. *stede, stœde, styde* = a place, station, stead.] Essential meaning, to place or dispose, so as to produce certain results. *Specially*—

1. So to place as to be to the profit or advantage of, or simply to profit; to produce advantage to.

"Hence, vain deluding joys,
The brood of Folly, without father bred!
How little you *bested*,
Or fill the fixed mind with all your toys!"
Milton: Il Penseroso.

2. So to place as to entertain, to receive, or accommodate, or simply entertain; to receive, to accommodate.

"They shall pass through it hardly *bestead* and hungry."—*Isa.* viii. 21.

3. So to place as to beset, surround, entangle, overwhelm, or overpower; or simply to beset, surround, entangle, overwhelm, or overpower.

"... ye have come at a time when he's sair *bested*."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xi.

"Thus ill *bestedd*, and fearefull more of shame
Then of the certeine perill he stood in."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 24.

bĕ-stēad′, † **bĕ-stêd′,** * **bĕ-stêdd,** * **bĕ-stêd′dĕd,** * **bĕ-stad,** * **bĕ-stadde,** * **bĭ-stêd′,** *pa. par.* [BESTEAD.]

"And there the ladie, ill of friends *bestedded*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. i. 3.

* **be-steal,** * **be-stele,** * **bi-stele,** *v.t.* [STEAL.] To steal away.

"On of hem ... ys *bystole* awaye."
Sir Ferumbras, 3,876. (*N.E.D.*)

bĕs′-tĭ-ăl, * **bĕs′-tĭ-all,** *a. & s.* [In Fr., Prov., Sp., & Port. *bestial*; Ital. *bestiale*; from Lat. *bestialis* = like a beast, bestial; from *bestia* = a beast, an irrational creature as opposed to man.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to the inferior animals, and especially those which are the most savage and repulsive.

"Part human, part *bestial*."—*Tatler*, No. 49.

2. In qualities resembling a beast; brutal, beneath the dignity of reason or humanity, suitable for a beast.

"Moreover, urge his hateful luxury,
And *bestial* appetite in change of lust."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 5.

* **B.** *As substantive:* Bestiality.

"*Bestial* among reasonables is forboden in euery lawe and euery sect, both in Christen and others."—*Test. of Loue*, bk. ii.

¶ All the cattle, horses, sheep, &c., on a farm, taken collectively.

"And besides all other kindes of *bestiall*, fruteful of mares, for breeding of horse."—*Descr. of the Kingdome of Scotlande.* (*Jamieson.*)

† **bĕs′-tĭ-ăl,** *s.* [Fr. *bastille.* The form *bestial* probably arose from a miswriting of *bestaille.*] [BASTILLE.] An engine for a siege.

"Ramsay gert byg strang *bestials* off tre
Be gud urychtis, the best in that cuntré."
Wallace, viii. 976, *MS.* (*Jamieson.*)

* **bĕs-tĭ-ăl′-ĭ-tê,** *s.* [From Old Fr. *bestial.*] [BESTIAL, *s.*] Cattle.

"There he sate his felicite on the manuring of the corne land, and in the keping of *bestialite*."—*Complaint of Scot.*, p. 68. (*Jamieson.*)

bĕs′-tĭ-ăl-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *bestial*; *-ism.*] The condition of a beast; irrationality.

bĕs-tĭ-ăl′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [From Fr. *bestialité.* In Dan. *bestialetet*; Sp. *bestialidad*; Port. *bestialidade.*]

1. The quality of being a beast or acting like one.

"What can be a greater absurdity, than to affirm *bestiality* to be the essence of humanity, and darkness the centre of light?"—*Arbuthnot & Pope: Mart. Scrib.*

2. *Spec.:* Unnatural connection with a beast.

"Thus fornications, incest, rape, and even *bestiality*, were sanctified by the amours of Jupiter, Pan, Mars, Venus, and Apollo."—*Goldsmith: Essay* xiv.

bĕs-tĭ-ăl-īze, *v.t.* [From *bestial*, and suffix *-ize.*] To render bestial, to make a beast of; to reduce, as far as it can be done, to the level of a beast.

"... humanity is debased and *bestialized* where it is otherwise."—*Phil. Letters on Physiog.* (1751), p. 87.

* **bes′-ti-al-liche,** *a.* [Eng. *bestial* = beasts, taken collectively, and A.S. *lic* = like.] Beastly; beast-like.

"These liues be thorow names departed in three maner of kinds as *begtialliche*, manlyche, and reasonabliche. ..."—*Test. of Loue*, bk. ii.

bĕs′-tĭ-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *bestial*; *-ly.*] After the manner of a beast, in a beastly way; brutally. (*Johnson.*)

* **bĕs′-tĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *bestia* = a beast, and suffix *-ate* = to make.] To bestialize.

"Drunkenness *bestiates* the heart, ..."—*Juntius: Sin Stigmatized* (1639), p. 235.

bĕ-stĭck′, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *stick.*]

1. *Lit.:* To stick over with.

2. *Fig.:* To scatter over with missiles which infix themselves.

"... truth shall retire
Bestuck with slanderous darts, ..."
Milton: P. L., bk. xii.

bĕ-stĭll′, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *still.*] To make still or silent.

"Commerce *bestill'd* her many-nationed tongue."
Cunningham: Elegiac Ode.

bĕ-stĭll′ed, *pa. par.* [BESTILL.]

bĕ-stĭl′-lĭng, *pr. par.* [BESTILL.]

* **bestious,** * **bestyous,** *a.* [L. Lat. *bestius.*] Monstrous.

"Then came fro the Yrishe see,
A *bestyous* fyshe."
Hardyng: Chron., ch. xxvi.

bĕ-stĭr′, * **bĕ stĭrre′,** * **be-stere′,** * **be-sturre,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *stir.*]

I. *Of things:*

1. *Lit.:* To stir or agitate anything material.

"I watched it as it sank: methought
Some motion from the current caught
Bestirr'd it more." *Byron: The Giaour.*

2. *Fig.:* To stir anything not material.

"*Kent.* No marvel, you have so *bestirred* your valour, you cowardly rascal!"—*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 2.

II. *Of persons (generally with a reflexive pronoun):* To bestir one's self, *i.e.*, to stir one's self up to activity with regard to anything.

"Lord! how he gan for to *bestirre* him tho."
Spenser: The Fate of the Butterflie.

"It was indeed necessary that he should *bestir* himself."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

bĕ-stĭr′red, *pa. par.* [BESTIR.]

bĕ-stĭr′-rĭng, *pr. par.* [BESTIR.]

† **bĕst′-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *best*; *-ness.*] The state or quality of being the best.

"Generally the *bestness* of a thing (that we may so call it) is best discerned by the necessary use."—*Bp. Morton: Episcopacy Asserted*, § 4.

* **bĕ-storm′,** *v.t. & i.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *storm.*]

A. *Trans.:* To involve in storm; to carry by storm.

"... so, when all is calm and serene within, he may shelter himself there from the persecutions of the world: but when both are *bestormed*, he hath no refuge to fly to."—*Dr. Scott: Works*, vol. ii. 256.

B. *Intrans.:* To storm; to rage.

"All is sea besides,
Sinks under us, *bestorms*, and then devours."
Young: Night Thoughts. (*Richardson.*)

* **be-storm′ed,** *pa. par.* [BESTORM.]

* **be-storm′-ĭng,** *pr. par.* [BESTORM.]

bĕ-stō′w, * **bĕ-stō′we,** * **bĕ-stō′w-ĕn,** * **bĭ-stō′w-ĕn,** *v.t.* [A.S. prefix *be*, and *stowen* = to place, to put. In Sw. *besta*; Dut. *besteden.*] [STOW.]

1. To stow, to put in a place, to lay up.

"And when he came to the tower, he took them from their hand, and *bestowed* them in the house."—2 *Kings* v. 24.

2. To use or apply in a particular place.

"The sea was not the Duke of Marlborough's element, otherwise the whole force of the war would infallibly have been *bestowed* there."—*Swift.*

3. To lay out upon; to expend upon.

"And thou shalt *bestow* that money for whatsoever thy soul lusteth after, for oxen, or for sheep, or for wine, ..."—*Deut.* xiv. 26.

4. To give.

(*a*) *Gen.:* To give as a charitable gift or gratuity, or as a present; to confer, to impart.

"Honours were, as usual, liberally *bestowed* at this festive season."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

(*b*) *Spec.:* To give in marriage.

"I could have *bestowed* her upon a fine gentleman, who extremely admired her."—*Tatler.*

¶ Formerly *bestow* was sometimes followed by *to* prefixed to the object. Now *on* or *upon* is employed.

(*a*) With *to.*

"Sir Julius Cæsar had in his office the disposition of the six clerks' places, which he had *bestowed to* such persons as he thought fit."—*Clarendon.*

(*b*) With *on* or *upon.* See ex. under 4 (*b*).

* **bĕs-tō′w-age (ăge = ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *bestow*; *-age.*] Stowage. (*Bp. Hall.*)

bĕs-tō′w-al, *s.* [Eng. *bestow*; *-al.*]

1. Bestowment; the act of bestowing, giving, laying out upon or up in store.

"... by the *bestowal* of money or time, ..."—*J. S: Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. i., ch. xi., § 2.

2. The state of being bestowed.

bĕs-tō′wed, *pa. par. & a.* [BESTOW.]

bĕs-tō'w-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *bestow ; -er.*] One who bestows.

"... some as the *bestowers* of thrones, . . ."—*Stillingfleet.*

bĕs-tō'w-ĭng, *pr. par. & s.* [BESTOW.]

A. *As present participle :* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As substantive :* Power or right to bestow ; bestowment.

"Fair maid, send forth thine eye ; this youthful parcel
Of noble bachelors stand at my *bestowing.*"
Shakesp. : All's Well that Ends Well, iii. 3.

bĕs-tō'w-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *bestow ; -ment.*] The same as BESTOWAL, which is the more common word.

1. The act of bestowing ; the state of being bestowed.

"If we consider this *bestowment* of gifts in this view, . . ."—*Chauncey.*

2. That which is bestowed.

"They almost refuse to give due praise and credit to God's own *bestowments.*"—*I. Taylor.*

bĕ-străd'-dle, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *straddle.*] To bestride. (*Todd.*)

† bĕs-trâught' (*gh* silent), *** bes-trât',** *** bĕ-stract',** *a.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and **straught,* obsolete pa. par. of *stretch.*] Distracted in mind ; "distraught," from which the signification of *bestraught* is borrowed. According to Dr. Murray this was also assumed as the present of a verb, and the partic. adj. *bestraughted,* and verbal subs. *bestraughting* formed therefrom.

"Ask Marian, the fat alewife of Wincot, if she know me not. . . . What : I am not *bestraught.*"—*Shakesp. : Tam. of Shrew,* Induct. ii.

bĕ-strēak', *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *streak.*] To streak.

"Two beauteous kids I keep, *bestreak'd* with white."
Beattie : Virgil, pt. ii.

bĕ-strew' (ew as **û), † bĕ-strōw', * bi-strew-en,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *strew.* A.S. *bestreowian* = to bestrew.]

1. To strew over ; to strew.

"That from the withering branches cast,
Bestrewed the ground with every blast."
Scott : Rokeby, ii. 9.

2. To lie scattered over.

"Where fern the floor *bestrews.*"
Wordsworth : Guilt & Sorrow.

bĕ-strew'ed (ewed as **ûd), * be-strōw'ed, † bĕ-strōw'n,** *pa. par. & a.* [BESTROW.]

bĕ-strīde, * bĕ-strȳd'e, * by stryde (pret. *bestrid, bestrode ;* pa. par. *bestridden,* † *bestrode* [poetic]), *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *stride.* A.S. *bestridan* (*Lye*) ; Dut. *beschryden.*]

I. *Of persons :*

1. To place the legs across.

(1) *Lit. :* To place the legs across a person or thing, remaining for a time stationary in that attitude. *Spec.,* to place the legs across—(*a*) a horse.

"The wealthy, the luxurious, by the stress
Of business roused, or pleasure, ere their time,
May roll in chariots, or provoke the hoofs
Of the fleet coursers they *bestride.*"
Wordsworth : Excursion, bk. ii.

(*b*) a fallen friend in battle, to defend him ;

"If you see me down in the battle, and *bestride* me, so : 'tis a point of friendship."—*Shakesp. : 1 Hen. IV.,* v. i.

(*c*) a fallen enemy in battle, to triumph over him.

"Th' insulting victor with disdain *bestrode*
The prostrate prince, and on his bosom trod."
Pope : Homer's Iliad, bk. xvi. 619, 620.

(2) *Fig. :* To exert dominant power over.

"*Cleo.* His legs *bestrid* the ocean."
Shakesp. : Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2.

2. To step momentarily over, as in walking.

"Than when I first my wedded mistress saw
Bestride my threshold." *Shakesp. : Corio.* iv. 5.

"Strives through the surge, *bestrides* the beach, and high
Ascends the path familiar to his eye."
Byron : Corsair, iii. 19.

II. *Of things :* To span. (Used of a bridge, a rainbow, &c.)

"Meantime, refracted from yon eastern cloud,
Bestriding earth, the grand ethereal bow
Shoots up immense, and ev'ry hue unfolds."
Thomson : Spring, 202-4.

bĕ-strĭd'-den, † bĕ-strō'de, *pa. par.* [BESTRIDE.] (*Poetic.*) Ridden, as a horse.

"The giant steed, to be *bestrode* by Death,
As told in the Apocalypse."
Byron : Manfred, ii. 2.

bĕ-strī'd-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BESTRIDE.]

† bĕ-strō'w, *v.t.* [BESTREW.]

*** bĕ-strō'wed, † bĕ-strōw'n,** *pa. par.* [BESTROW.]

"But the bare ground with hoarie mosse *bestrowed*
Must be their bed." *Spenser : F. Q.,* VI. iv. 14.

"Nor sparses to stoop her head, and taste
The dewy turf with flowers *bestrown.*"
Wordsworth : White Doe of Rylstone, i.

bĕ-stŭck', *pa. par.* [BESTICK.]

bĕ-stŭd', *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *stud.*] To stud over ; to ornament by placing in anything shining studs or similar ornaments.

bĕ-stŭd'-ded, *pa. par. & a.* [BESTUD.]

"... and as many rich coates embroidered and *bestudded* with purple."—*Holland : Livius,* p. 752. (*Richardson.*)

bĕ-stŭd'-dĭng, *pr. par.* [BESTUD.]

*** be-stŭr'-ted,** *a.* [Ger. *besturzen* = . . . to startle.] Startled, alarmed, affrighted. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

bĕ-sure (sure as **shûr),** *adv.* [Eng. *be,* and *sure.*] Certainly. (*Nuttall.*)

*** bĕs'-tȳl-nĕsse,** *s.* [O. Eng. *bestyl* = beastly, Mod. Eng. *beastly,* and suff. *-nesse* = ness.] The same as BEASTLINESS (q.v.). (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** bĕs'-tȳl-wȳse,** *a.* or *adv.* [O. Eng. *bestyl* = beastly, and suff. *-wyse* = wise.] Beastly ; in a beastly manner. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bĕ-swăk', *v.t.* [Pref. *be,* and **swak* (q.v.).] To dash, to strike.

"And aft *beswake* with an owre bie tyde.
Dunbar : Evergreen, 18. (*Jamieson.*)

*** bĕ-swĕat', * bi-sweat,** *v.t.* [Pref. *be,* and Eng. *sweat,* s.] To cover with sweat.

"All his burne wes *bi-sweat.*"—*Layamon,* 9,315.

*** be-swike, * be-sweik, * be-swyke,** *v.t.* [A.S. *beswican* = to deceive, weaken, escape, offend ; Icel. *svikia ;* Sw. *svika* = to disappoint.] To deceive, to lure to ruin.

"With notes of so great likynge,
Of such measure, of such musicke,
Whereof the shippes they *beswike,*
That passen by the costes there."
Gower : Conf. Am., bk. i.

*** be-şy,** *a.* [BUSY.]

*** be-şym,** *s.* [BESOM.] (*Wycliffe.*)

bĕş-ȳ-nĕs, *s.* [BUSINESS.] (*Scotch.*)

bĕt, *s.* [Etymology doubtful. According to Webster, Mahn, and others, from A.S. *bad* = a pledge, a stake ; *wed* = a pledge, earnest, or promise. If so, then cognate with Sw. *vad ;* Ger. *wette* = a bet. But Wedgwood and Skeat both consider *bet* as simply a contraction for *abet,* in the sense of backing, encouraging, or supporting the side on which the person lays his wager.] [BET, *v.*]

1. *Lit. :* A wager, a sum staked upon the event of a horse-race or some other contingency. It is generally placed against the wager of some other man whose views are adverse to those of the first. Whoever is proved right in his vaticination regains his own stake, and with it takes that of his opponent.

"I heard of a gentlemen laying a *bet* with another, that one of his men should rob him before his face."—*Darwin : Voyage round the World,* ch. xvi.

2. *Fig. :* Rash confidence.

"The hoary fool, who many days
Has struggled with continued sorrow,
Renews his hope, and blindly lays
The desp'rate *bet* upon to-morrow." *Prior.*

bĕt (1), *v.t. & i.* [From *bet,* s. (q.v.). According to Webster, Mahn, &c., from A.S. *badian* = to pledge, or to seize as a pledge ; Dut. *weeden* = to wager ; Ger. *wetten* = to bet ; Goth. *vidan* = to bind. But Wedgwood and Skeat reject this etymology.]

A. *Transitive :* To wager ; to stake upon a contingency.

"John of Gaunt loved him well, and *betted* much money upon his head."—*Shakesp. : 2 Hen. IV.,* iii. 2.

B. *Intransitive :*

1. *Lit. :* To lay a wager ; to stake money upon a contingency.

2. *Fig. :* To trust something highly valuable to a contingency.

"He began to think, as he would himself have expressed it, that he had *betted* too deep on the Revolution, and that it was time to hedge."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvii.

bĕt (2), *v.t.* [BEIT.] To abate ; to mitigate. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

bĕt (3), *v.t.* [BEAT.] (*Scotch.*)

1. To "beat," to strike.

2. To defeat.

"... did *bet* their enterprise."—*Crawfurd : Hist. Univ. Edin.,* p. 12. (*Jamieson.*)

*** bĕt,** *pa. par. & pret.* [BEAT.] (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*) Beaten, beat.

"Quhen thay war cumyn to Inchecuthill, thay fand the brig *bet* down."—*Bellend. : Cron.,* lv. 19.

"He staid for a better hour, till the hammer had wrought and *bet* the party more pliant."—*Bacon.*

*** bĕt, * bĕtt,** *pa. par.* [BEIT.] (*Scotch.*)

1. Helped ; supplied.

2. Built ; erected.

"... within hir pallce yet,
Of hir first husband, was ane tempill *bet*
Of marbill, . . ."
Doug. : Virgil, 114, 2. (*Jamieson.*)

*** bĕt, * bĕtte,** *compar. of a.* [A.S. *bet, bett* = better.] Better.

"For ther is no cloth sittith *bet*
On damyselle, than doth roket."
The Romaunt of the Rose.

"The dapper ditties, that I wont devise
To feede youthes fancie and the flocking fry,
Delighteu much ; what I the *bett* for-thy?"
Spenser : Shep. Cal., 10.

bē'ta (1), *s.* [BEET.]

Bot. : A genus of plants belonging to the order Chenopodiaceæ (Chenopods). A species grows in Britain, the *Beta vulgaris,* or Common Beet, under which the *B. maritima* is placed as a variety. It has a large, thick, and fleshy root, succulent sub-ovate root-leaves, and cauline ones oblong. There are numerous spikes of flowers. It grows on muddy seashores in England and the South of Scotland. [BEET.]

bē'-ta, bē'-ta, *s.* [Lat. *beta ;* from Gr. βῆτα (*bēta*), the second letter of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to B in English, Latin, &c. ; *beth* in Hebrew, *ba* in Arabic, and *vida* in Coptic, &c. Its sound in the words into which it enters is that of our *b.*]

beta-orcin, *s.* [From the Gr. letter β (*bēta*), and *orcin.*]

Chem. : $C_8H_8(OH)_2$. A diatomic phenol obtained by the dry distillation of usnic acid, and of other acids which occur in lichens. It crystallises in colourless prisms, melting at 109°, which are soluble in water and in alcohol. Its ammoniacal solution turns red on exposure to the air.

beta-orsellic acid. [From the Greek letter β, and *orcin.*] [ORCHIL.]

Chem. : $C_{34}H_{32}O_{15}$. An organic acid found in *Roccella tinctoria,* grown at the Cape. It forms colourless crystals ; boiled with baryta-water, it yields orsellinic acid, $C_8H_2(CH_3)(OH)_2.CO.OH$, and roccellinin, $C_{18}H_{16}O_7$, which forms hair-like silvery crystals.

† bĕ-tăg', *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *tag.*] To tag or tack.

"Bescutcheoned and *betagged* with verse."
Churchill : The Ghost, bk. iv.

† bĕ-tăg'ged, *pa. par.* [BETAG.]

† bĕ-tā'iled, *a.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *tailed.*] Furnished with a tail.

"Thus *betailed* and bepowdered, the man of taste fancies he improves in beauty, . . ."—*Goldsmith : Citizen of the World,* Let. 3.

bē'-ta-ĭne, *s.* [From Lat. *beta* = beet.] [BEET, BETA.]

Chem. : $C_5H_{11}NO_2$, or $H_2C\begin{cases}N\begin{cases}CH_3\\CH_3\end{cases}\\CO.OCH_3\end{cases}$. It is called also *trimethylglycocine.* Betaine occurs as a natural alkaloid in beetroot ; it has the constitution trimethyl-glycocine. It can be obtained by the oxidation of choline hydrochloride. Choline occurs in the bile and brain of animals ; also in the white of eggs. Betaine can be obtained as a hydrochloride synthetically by heating trimethylamine, $(CH_3)_3N$, with monochloracetic acid, $CH_2Cl.CO.OH$. Betaine crystallises from alcohol in shining deliquescent needles containing one molecule of water. It is neutral, has a sweet taste, and is decomposed by boiling alkalies, giving off trimethylamine.

bĕ-tā'ke, * bi-tāke', * by-take (pret. * *betook,* * *betoke ;* pa. par. *betaken,* * *betaught*), *v.t. & i.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *take.* A.S. *betæcan* = (1) to show, (2) to betake, impart, deliver to, (3) to send, to follow, to pursue.]

A. *Transitive :*

* 1. To take, to take to, to deliver, to entrust. [BETECH.]

"Dame Phœbe to a Nymphe her babe *betooke*
To be upbrought in perfect Maydenhed."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vi. 28.

* **2.** To give, to recommend. (*Chaucer, &c.*)
"Ich *bitake* min soule God."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 475.

3. *With the reflexive pronoun:*

(1) *Lit.:* To take one's self to a place; to repair to, to remove to, to go to.

". . . In *betaking* himself with his books to a small lodging in an attic."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

(2) *Fig.:* To have recourse to; to adopt a course of action; to apply one's self to.

". . . that the adverse part . . . *betaking* itself to such practices . . ."—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol.*, bk. iv., ch. xiv., § 6.

". . . therefore *betake* thee
To nothing but despair."
Shakesp.: Wint. Tale, iii. 2.

B. *Intransitive (by suppression of the pronoun):* To go, resort.

"But here ly downe, and to thy rest *betake*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. ix. 44.

bĕ-tā'k-ẹn, *pa. par.* [BETAKE.]

bĕ-tā'k-ĭng, *pr. par. & s.* [BETAKE.]

A. *As present participle:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As substantive:* The act of taking or of repairing, or having recourse to.

† **bĕ-tâ'lk** (*l* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *talk*.] To talk.

"For their so valiant fight, that every free man's song,
Can tell you of the same, quoth she, *be-talk'd* on long."
Drayton: Polyolbion, Song 28.

† **bĕ-tăl'-lōw,** *v.t.* To cover with tallow.

"I will slice out thy towels with thine own razor, *betallow* thy tweezes, . . ."—*Ford: The Fancies, Chaste and Noble*, i. 2.

* **be-tane,** *pa. par.* [BETAKE.] Pursued. (*Scotch.*)

"Sekyrly now may ye se
Betane the starkest pundelayn."
Barbour, iii. 159, *MS.* (*Jamieson.*)

* **be-taught** (*ch* guttural), * **be-tuk,** *pa. par.* [BETEACH.] Delivered, committed in trust; delivered up. (*Jamieson*). (*Scotch.*)

* **bêt-ayne,** *s.* [BETONY.]

* **bête** (1), *v.t.* [BEAT, *v.*] To beat. (*Chaucer.*)

* **bête** (2), *v.t. & i.* [BATE, *v.*]

bete (3), *v.t.* [BEET, *v.*] (*O. Eng., O. & Mod. Scotch.*)

bĕ-tēar'ed, *a.* [Eng. *be; teared.*] Bedewed with tears.

"'Alas, madam,' answered Philoclea, 'I know not whether my tears become my eyes, but I am sure my eyes thus *beteared* become my fortune.'"—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

* **be-teçh',** * **be-teçh'e** (pret. & pa. par. *betaught*), *v.t.* [A.S. *betæcan* = (1) to show, (2) to betake, impart, deliver to, (3) to send, to follow.] [BETAKE.]

1. To show; to teach.

"So as the philosophre techeth
To Alisaunder and him *betecheth*
The lore."
Gower: Conf. Am., bk. vii.

2. To deliver up, to consign. (*Scotch.*) The same as BETAKE (q.v.).

"That wald, rycht with an angry face,
Beteech them to the blak Douglas."
Barbour, xv. 538. *MS.* (*Jamieson.*)

* **bĕ-tĕd',** *pa. par.* [BETIDE.]

* **bĕ-tēem',** * **bĕ-tēeme',** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *teem*. A.S. *tynan* = to teem, to beget, to propagate.]

1. To deliver, to give, to commit, to entrust.

"'So would I,' said the enchaunter, 'glad and faine
Beteeme to you this sword, you to defend.'"
Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 19.

2. To allow, to permit, to suffer.

". . . so loving to my mother
That he might not *beteem* the winds of heaven
Visit her face too roughly."
Shakesp.: Ham., i. 2.

bē'-tęl, + **bē'-tle,** *s.* [Prob. from a Port. form of the native name.]

1. The English name of the *Piper betle*, a shrubby plant with evergreen leaves belonging to the typical genus of the order Piperaceæ (Pepperworts). It is extensively cultivated in the East Indies.

2. Its leaf, used as a wrapper to enclose a few slices of the areca palm nut [ARECA, BETEL NUT-TREE] with a little shell lime. The Southern Asiatics are perpetually chewing it to sweeten the breath, to strengthen the stomach, and, if hunger be present, to deaden its cravings. It is called *pan*, or *pan sooparee*. It is offered by natives of the East to their European visitors, and is often all that is laid before one accepting an invitation to their houses.

"Opium, coffee, the root of *betel*, tears of poppy, and tobacco, condense the spirits."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 312.

betel-carrier, *s.*

In the East: One who carries betel, to have it ready when his master calls for it.

". . . had given to him, Fadladeen, the very profitable posts of *Betel-carrier* and Taster of Sherbet, . . ."—*Moore: L. R.; The Fire Worshippers*

betel nut-tree, *s.* An English name of the *Areca catechu*, an exceedingly handsome and graceful palm-tree, cultivated in India and elsewhere. It is sometimes called also the Medicinal Cabbage-tree. The nut is cut in slices, wrapped in the aromatic leaves of the betel-pepper, and chewed by the natives of the East. [BETEL.]

Bĕt'-ĕl-geūx, Bĕt'-ĕl-geūse, Bĕt'-ĕl-guēse, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astron.: A bright star of the first magnitude situated near the right shoulder of Orion, the one occupying a nearly corresponding position of the left shoulder being Bellatrix (q.v.). Betelgeux is called also *a*, and Bellatrix γ Orionis.

* **be-ten,** *pa. par. & a.* [BEATEN.]

* **bêth,** * **bēeth,** *v.i.* [A.S. *beoth* = are; *beoth* = be ye.]

1. Be, be ye. (*Chaucer.*)

2. Is, are.

"Than he for sinne in sorwe *beth*."
Story of Gen. and Exod., 182.

3. Shall be.

"Till ihesus *beth* on rode dead."
Story of Gen. and Exod., 388.

bĕ-thăńk', *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *thank*.] To thank. [For example see past participle.]

bĕ-thăńk'-ĭt, *pa. par.* [BETHANK.] (*Scotch.*)

1. *Gen.:* Thanked.

2. *Spec.:* A "grace after meat," uttered by one constrained by his conscience or by regard to public opinion to return thanks for what he has received; but who, having no heart in the duty, hurries through it, simply uttering the word "Bethankit," "Be bethanked," or "Be thanked," without indicating to whom he considers the thanks to be due.

"Then auld guidman, maist like to rive,
'*Bethankit*' hums."
Burns: To a Haggis.

Bĕth'-ĕl, *s.* [In Gr. Βαιθήλ (*Baithēl*), Βηθήλ (*Bēthēl*), Βηθήλη (*Bēthēlē*); Heb. בֵּית אֵל (*Beth el*), בֵּית (*Beth*) = house of, and אֵל (*El*) = God, the construct state of בַּיִת (*baith*) = house. (See def. 1.).]

1. *Scrip. Geog.:* A village or small Canaanite town, originally called לוּז (*Luz*) = Almond-tree; but altered by Jacob to *Bethel* = the House of God, in consequence of a divine vision granted him in its vicinity (Gen. xxviii. 19), the name being given it anew at a subsequent period (Gen. xxxv. 15). It became forthwith a sacred place. It was specially celebrated during the period of the old Jewish monarchy, one of Jeroboam's calves being placed there (1 Kings xii. 29). It is now called Beitin.

"And the house of Joseph sent to descry *Beth-el*. (Now the name of the city before was Luz)."—*Judg.* i. 23.

2. *Ordinary Language:*

(1) A church, a chapel, a place of worship, "the House of God." In England the name has been almost entirely surrendered to Dissenters, and "Little Bethel" is a term often used by High Churchmen with a certain contempt.

(2) A church or chapel for seamen. (Goodrich and Porter consider this an American use of the word, but it exists also in England.)

* **bêth-ĕr-ĕl,** * **bêth-ral,** *s.* [BEDRAL (1), BEADLE.] (*Scotch.*)

bĕ-thĭńk', * **by thenk,** * **by thencke** (pret. *bethought*), *v.t. & i.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *think*. A.S. *bethencan* = to consider, bethink, remember (pret. *bethoht, bethohte*); Sw. *betänka*; Dan. *betcenke*; Dut. & Ger. *bedenken*.]

A. *Trans. (with a reflexive pronoun):* To summon the thoughts; to consider any matter; to reflect.

"Yet of another plea *bethought* him soon."
Milton: P. R., bk. iii.

"At last he *bethought* himself that he had slept in the arbour that is on the side of the hill."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. i.

B. *Intrans.:* To think, consider, reflect.

"What we possess we offer; it is thine:
Bethink ere thou dismiss us; ask again."
Byron: Manfred, i. 1.

bĕ-thĭńk'-ĭńg, *pr. par.* [BETHINK.]

Bĕth'-lĕ-hĕm, *s.* [Ger., &c., *Bethlehem*; Gr. Βηθλέεμ (*Bēthlehem*); Heb. בֵּית לֶחֶם (*Beth Lehem*) = the house of Bread.]

1. *Scrip. Geog.:* The well-known village in Judæa (six miles south by west of Jerusalem) celebrated as the birth-place of King David and of the Divine Redeemer. It still exists, with the Arabic name of Beit-lahm.

2. *Ord. Lang.:* [Named after the above.] A London religious house converted into a hospital for lunatics. It is generally corrupted into BEDLAM (q.v.).

Bĕth'-lĕ-mīte, Bĕth'-lĕ-hęm-īte, *s.* [In Ger. (*Ch. Hist.*) *Bethlehemit, Bethlehemiten-binder.*]

1. *Scrip. Geog. & Hist.:* An inhabitant of Bethlehem in Judæa.

". . . Jesse the *Beth-lehemite*."—1 *Sam.* xvi. 1.

2. *Ord. Lang.:* An inmate of Bethlehem or "Bedlam" Hospital for lunatics.

3. *Ch. Hist.:* An order of monks which arose in the thirteenth century, and was introduced into England in A.D. 1257. They dressed like the Dominicans, except that they wore on their breast a five-rayed star in memory of the star which guided the Magi from the East to the house in Bethlehem where the infant Saviour lay.

* **bĕth'-lĕr-ĭs,** *s. pl.* [Corrupted from *bechleris* = bachelors.] [BACHELOR.] (*O. Scotch.*) (*Houlate.*)

bĕ-thought' (thought as thât), *pret. of v.* [BETHINK.]

". . . at length I *bethought* me, and sent him."
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 2.

† **bĕ-thrâll',** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *thrall*.] To enthrall, to enslave, to bring into subjection. Now *enthrall* has taken its place.

"For she it is that did my lord *bethrall*,
My dearest lord, and deepe in dongeon lay."
Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 28.

† **bĕ-thrâlled',** *pa. par. & a.* [BETHRALL.]

* **bĕ-thrōw',** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *throw*.] To twist, to torture. (*N.E.D.*)

"I am be knowe
That I with loue am so *bethrowe*,
And all my herte is so through sonke
That I am veriliche dronke.
Gower: Conf. Am., bk. vi.

† **bĕ-thŭmp',** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *thump*.] To thump, to beat all over (*lit.* or *fig.*).

"I was never so *bethumpt* with words,
Since when I call'd my brother's father dad."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 2.

bĕth'-ў-lŭs, *s.* [From Gr. βηθύλος (*bēthulos*) = the name of an unidentified fish.]

1. The name given by Fabricius and Latreille to a genus of small hymenopterous insects belonging to the family Proctotrupidæ. There are several in Britain. They have large depressed heads, and look like ants, but are more akin to ichneumons.

* **2.** A name for a genus of passerine birds, for which the older name Cissopis should be used.

* **bĕ-tĭd',** * **bê-tŷd,** * **be-ty-ded,** * **bĕ-tídd'e,** * **bi-tid,** * **by-tyde,** * **be-ted,** * **be-tydde,** * **by-tyde,** * **be-ticht,** *pret. & pa. par.* [BETIDE.]

". . . and let them tell thee tales
Of woeful ages, long ago *betid*."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 1.

bĕ-tīde', * **bĕ-tŷde',** * **bitide** (pret. * *betid*, † *betided*; pa. par. * *betid*, &c.) (q.v.), *v.t. & i.* [Eng. pref. *be*, and *tide*; A.S. *tidan* = to betide, to happen.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To befall, to happen to. (Used of favourable or unfavourable occurrences.)

¶ (*a*) It is often followed by *to*.

"To yield me often tidings; neither know I
What is *betid* to Cloten; but remain . . ."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

(*b*) More rarely by *of*. *To betide of* is = to become of.

"If he were dead, what would *betide* of me?"
Shakesp.: Rich. III., i. 3.

2. To betoken, to omen, to foreshadow, to signify.

"Awaking, how could I but muse
At what such a dream should *betide*?"
Cowper: The Morning Dream.

B. *Intransitive:* To happen, to come to pass.

"And all my solace is to know,
Whate'er *betides*, I've known the worst."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 84 (*To Inez*).

***be-tight,** *pa. par.* [BETID.]

† bĕ-tīme, bĕ-tīmeș, *by-timeș, *bi-tyme, *by-tyme, *adv.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *time*, *times*.]

1. Early in the day.

"To business that we love we rise *betime*,
And go to it with delight."
Shakesp.: Ant. and Cleop., iv. 4.

"And they rose up *betimes* in the morning . . ."—*Gen.* xxvi. 31.

2. In good time, in time; before it is too late.

"That we are bound to cast the minds of youth *Betimes* into the mould of heavenly truth."
Cowper: Tirocinium.

3. Soon, speedily.

"There be some have an over-early ripeness in their years which fadeth *betimes*; these are first such as have brittle wits, the edge whereof is soon turned."—*Bacon.*

4. By and by; in a little. (*Scotch.*)

5. At times; occasionally. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

*** bĕt'-ĭng,** *s.* [BETE, BEIT.] Reparation.

bē'-tle, *s.* [BETEL.]

*** be-toghe,** *pa. par.* [Perhaps from A.S. *toh* = tough.] Strongly clad.

"Ac for that strok had he non hoghe
For he was thanne to *be-toghe* body and heued y-same."
Sir Ferumbras (ed. Herrtage), 4,540-41.

*** be-toke',** *pret. of v.* [BETAKE.] (*Chaucer.*)

bĕ-tō'k-ẹn, * be-token, * be-to-kin, * bi-token-en, * bi-tocn-en, * bi-tacn-en, *v.t.* [From Eng. prefix *be*, and *token*. In A.S. *getacnian* = to token, to show; Sw. *betecknа*; Dan. *betegne*; Dut. *beteekenen*.]

1. To be a token of; to be a pledge of; to signify; to afford evidence of; to show forth; to symbolise.

"A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow
Conspicuous with three listed colours gay,
Betokening peace from God."
Milton: P. L., xi. 867.

2. To foreshow; to omen; to predict.

"Like a red morn, that ever yet *betoken'd*
Wreck to the seaman, tempest to the field."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 453.

"The kindling azure, and the mountain's brow,
Illum'd with fluid gold, his near approach
Betoken glad."
Thomson: Summer, 85.

bĕ-tō'-kẹned, *pa. par.* [BETOKEN.]

bĕ-tō'k-ẹn-ĭng, * be-tok-ninge, * bi-tok-ninge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BETOKEN.]

bē'-tŏn, *s.* [Fr. *béton* = the concrete described below.]

Masonry: A concrete, the invention of M. Coignet, composed usually of sand, 5; lime, 1; and hydraulic cement, 25.

bĕ-tŏn'-ĭ-cạ (*Lat.*), **bĕt'-ŏn-ў, * bē-tāine, * bē-taỵne, * bēt'-ŏn, * bē-tŏn-yē, * bā-tạn-ў, * by-ten** (*Eng.*), *s.* [In A.S. *betoce*, *betonice*; Sw. *betoniegräs*; Dan. *betonie*; Dut. *betonic*; Ger. *betonika*, *betonie*; Fr. *bétoine*; Ital. *betonico*; Sp., Port., & Low Lat. *betonica*. According to Pliny (*Nat. Hist.*, xxv. 46) first called *Vettonica*, which he says was the name of the plant in Gaul, from the fact that it was discovered by the Vettones, a people of Spain.

A. *Of the Mod. Lat. form* Betonica:

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Lamiaceæ (Labiates). The calyx is ten-ribbed, with five awned teeth, and the lower lip of the corolla is trifid. *Betonica officinalis*, or Wood Betony, occurs in Britain. It is called by Bentham and others *Stachys betonica*.

B. *Of the forms* Betony, Betaine, Betayne, and Beton: The English name of the genus Betonica (q.v.), and specially of the *B. officinalis*, or Wood Betony. It is common in England, but not so in Scotland. When fresh it has an intoxicating effect; the dried leaves excite sneezing. The roots are bitter and

BETONICA.

very nauseous, and the plant is used to dye wool a fine dark yellow.

¶ *Brook Betony:* A plant (*Scrophularia aquatica*, Linn.).

Paul's Betony: A plant (*Veronica officinalis*, Linn.).

Water Betony: The same as Brook Betony (*Scrophularia aquatica*).

bĕ-tō'-ok, * be-tooke, *pret. of v.* [BETAKE.]

bĕ-tō'rn, *pa. par. & a.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *torn*.] Torn.

"Whose heart *betorn* out of his panting breast
With thine own hand . . ."
Sackville: Trag. of Gorboduc.

† bĕ-tŏss', *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *toss*.] To agitate; to put into violent motion. To toss (*lit.* or *fig.*).

"What said my man, when my *betossed* soul
Did not attend him as we rode?"
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.

bĕ-tŏss'-ed, *pa. par. & a.* [BETOSS, *v.t.*]

bĕ-tŏs'-sĭng, *pr. par.* [BETOSS, *v.t.*]

*** betowre, * bitowre, * bittore, * bitture,** *s.* [BITTERN.]

"Bustard, *betowre*, and shovelere."
Babees Book (ed. Furnivall), p. 153.

*** be-traiṣed,** *pa. par.* [BETRAYED.] (*Chaucer.*)

bĕ-trăp', *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *trap*. In A.S. *betræppan*.] To entrap, to trip, to ensnare.

"And othir mo, that coudin full wel preche,
Betrapped were, for aught that they could reche."
Occleve: Letter of Cupide, ver. 252.

*** be-trăshed,** *pa. par.* [BETRAYED.]

"And he thereof was all abashed
His owne shadow had him *betrashed*."
Rom. of the Rose.

bĕ-trā'y, * bi-trai-en, * bi-trai-in, * be-tray-yn, * bi-traie (*Eng.*), *** bĕ-trêy'-ĕss, * bĕ-trā'se** (*O. Scotch*), *v.t. & i.* [From Eng. prefix *be*, and O. Eng. *traie* = to betray. In Fr. *trahir*; O. Fr. *traïr*, *trahir*; Prov. *trayr*, *trair*, *trahir*, *tradar*, *trachar*; Port. *trahir*; Ital. *tradire*; Lat. *trado* = to deliver, to betray; *trans* = over, beyond; and *do* = to give.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. To give up.

1. To deliver up a person or thing unfaithfully or treacherously. (Used of the surrender of a person to his enemies, or an army, or a military post to the foe.)

". . . the Son of man shall be *betrayed* into the hands of men."—*Matt.* xvii. 22.

2. To injure by revealing a secret entrusted to one in confidence; or make known faults which one was bound in honour to conceal.

(1) *Lit:* In the foregoing sense.

"Jones, who was perfectly willin; to serve or to *betray* any government for hire."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

(2) *Fig.* (*of things*): To reveal, to make known. *Spec.*, to reveal or make known anything not intended to be communicated.

"And seemed impatient and afraid
That our tardy flight should be *betrayed*
By the sound our horses' hoof-beats made."
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, iv.

II. To act treacherously, even when there is no giving up of any person or thing.

1. *Gen.:* To violate the trust reposed in one.

2. *Spec.:* To violate a promise made in courting a female, especially to seduce her under promise of marriage, and then abandon her to her fate.

"Far, far beneath the shallow maid
He left believing and *betray'd*."
Byron: The Giaour.

III. To mislead; to lead incautiously into more or less grave error, fault, sin, or crime.

"The bright genius is ready to be so forward, as often *betrays* itself into errours in judgment."—*Watts.*

IV. *Fig.* (*of things*): To disappoint expectation.

B. *Intransitive* (*formed by the omission of the objective*): To act treacherously; to disappoint expectation.

"Who tells whate'er you think, whate'er you say,
And if he lie not, must at least *betray*."
Pope: Prologue to Satires, 298.

bĕ-trā'y-ạl, *s.* [Eng. *betray*; *-al*.] The act of betraying; the state of being betrayed. *Specially—*

1. The act of handing over an individual, a military post, or the supreme interests of one's country to the enemy.

". . . to add the *betrayal* of his country hereafter to his multiplied crimes."—*Arnold: Hist. of Rome*, vol. iii., ch. xlv., p. 283.

2. The act of violating a trust.

"But that is what no popular assembly could do without a gross *betrayal* of trust."—*Times*, Nov. 16, 1877.

3. The act of revealing anything which it was one's interest or desire to conceal; or simply the act of revealing what was before hidden; also the state of being so revealed.

"This, if it be simple, true, harmonious, life-like it seems impossible for after ages to counterfeit, without much treacherous *betrayal* of a later hand."—*Milman: Hist. of Jews*, 3rd ed., vol. i., p. 44.

bĕ-trā'yed, * be-traied, * bi-trayde, *pa. par. & a.* [BETRAY, *v.t.*]

bĕ-trā'y-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *betray*; *-er*.]

I. *Lit.* (*of persons*): A person who betrays; a traitor.

1. *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

"They are only a few *betrayers* of their country; they are to purchase coin, perhaps at half-price, and vend it among us, to the ruin of the publick."—*Swift.*

2. *Spec.:* One who seduces and abandons a female who confided in his good faith.

II. *Fig.* (*of persons or things*): Any person who or thing which, apparently acting for one's benefit, is really injuring one seriously.

"Youth at the very best is but a *betrayer* of human life in a gentler and smoother manner than age."—*Pope: Letter to Steele* (1712).

bĕ-trā'y-ĭng, * be-trai-ynge, *pr. par. & a.* [BETRAY.]

"Till a *betraying* sickliness was seen
To tinge his cheek."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

† bĕ-trā'y-mĕnt, * be-trai-ment, *s.* [Eng. *betray*; *-ment*.] The act of betraying; the state of being betrayed.

¶ *Betrayal* is the more common word.

". . . confessing them to be innocent whose *betrayment* they had bought."—*Udal: Matt.*, ch. xxvii.

*** bĕ-trĕnde',** *v.t.* [TREND.] To surround, to encircle.

"Sorwe hym gan *betrende*."—*Sir Ferumbras* (ed. Herrtage), 4,006.

*** be-trifle, * be-trufle,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *truffer* = to trifle.] To mock or deceive with trifles.

"Theos and othre trufles thet he *bitruffeth* monie men mide."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 106.

† bĕ-trĭm', *v.t.* [Eng. pref. *be*, and *trim*.] To render trim, to deck, to dress, to grace, to adorn, to embellish, to beautify, to decorate.

"Thy banks with pioned and twilled brims,
Which spongy April at thy best *betrims*."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

† bĕ-trĭm'med, *pa. par. & a.* [BETRIM.]

† bĕ-trĭm'-mĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [BETRIM.]

bĕ-trōth', bĕ-trōṭh, * betrouth, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and O. Eng. *troth* = truth.]

I. *Lit.:* To affiance, to form an engagement.

1. To promise to give a woman in marriage to a certain person.

"Fayre Una to the Redcrosse Knight
Betrouthed is with joy."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xii.

2. To promise to take a certain woman as one's wife.

"And what man is there that hath *betrothed* a wife, and hath not taken her?"—*Deut.* xx. 7.

3. To nominate to a bishopric, in order that consecration may take place.

"If any person be consecrated a bishop in that church whereunto he was not before *betrothed*, he shall not receive the habit of consecration, as not being canonically promoted."—*Ayliffe.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Divinely to select a people to stand in a special relation to God with respect to worship and privilege.

"And I will *betroth* thee unto me for ever; yea, I will *betroth* thee unto me in righteousness, and in judgment, and in loving-kindness, and in mercies. I will even *betroth* thee unto me in faithfulness . . ."—*Hos.* ii. 19, 20.

2. To promise to a thing rather than a person.

"By Saul's public promise she
Was sold thus and *betroth'd* to victory."
Cowley: The Davideis, bk. iii.

bĕ-trōth'-al, *s.* [Eng. *betroth; -al.*] The act of betrothing; the state of being betrothed; affiance.

"Under the open sky in the odorous air of the orchard, Bending with golden fruit, was spread the feast of *betrothal.*" *Longfellow: Evangeline*, pt. ii.

bĕ-trōth'ed, * be-trouthed, *pa. par., a., & s.* [Betroth.]

A. & **B.** *As pa. par. & participial adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* A person betrothed to one.

"My Ariphilis, this my dear *betroth'd.*"
Glover: Athenaïd, bk. ii.

bĕ-trōth'-ĭng, *pres. par. & a.* [Betroth.]

"For this is your *betrothing* day."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 26.

bĕ-trōth'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *betroth; -ment.*] The act of betrothing; the state of being betrothed; betrothal.

"Sometimes setting out the speeches that pass between them, making as it were thereby the *betrothment.*"—*Exposition of the Canticles* (1585), p. 5.

*** bĕ-trŭm'pe,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and Fr. *tromper* = to deceive.] To deceive.

". . . till ane wanyngour straungere
Me and my realme *betrumpe* on thes maneres?"
Doug.: Virgil, 120, 49. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

† bĕ-trŭst', *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be* and *trust.*] To entrust, to give in trust. *Used*—

1. Of trusting anything to a person.

"*Betrust* him with all the good which our capacity will allow us."—*Grew.*

2. Of trusting anything to the memory.

"Whatsoever you would *betrust* to your memory, let it be disposed in a proper method."—*Watts.*

† bĕ-trŭst'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Betrust.]

† bĕ-trŭst'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [Betrust.]

† bĕ-trŭst'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *betrust; -ment.*] The act of entrusting; the thing entrusted. (*Worcester.*)

*** bĕt'-sa, * bĕt'-sō,** *s.* [Ital. *bezzo.*] The smallest coin current in Venice; worth about a farthing.

"And what must I give you? *Bra.* At a word thirty livres. I'll not bate you a *betso.*"—*Marmion: Antiquary*, iii. 1.

²bĕtt', *a.* [Better.] (*Spenser.*)

bĕt'-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Bet, *v.*]

*** bet-ten,** *v.t.* [A.S. *betan* = to make better.] To amend.

"*Betten* misdedes, and clene lif leden . . ."
Story of Gen. and Exod., 3,637.

bĕt'-tĕr, * bĕt-tyr, * bêt-ĕre, * bêt-ĕr, * bêt, * bêtte, *a., s., & adv.* [A.S. *bet, bett* (adv.) = better; *betera, betra* (adj. m.); *betere, betre* (f.) = better. In Sw. *bättre;* Icel. *betri, betr;* Dan. *bedre;* Dut. *beter;* O. Icel. and O. Fris. *bet;* O. L. Ger. *bet, bat;* N. H. Ger. *besser;* M. H. Ger. *bezzer;* O. H. Ger. *beziro, peziro, baz;* Goth. *batiza*, from *bats* = good. Compare Sansc. *bhadra* = glad, happy. *Better* is generally called the comparative of *good*, as Bosworth terms the A.S. *betera, betra*, the comparative of *god.* This arrangement is only conventional; *good*, A.S. *god*, is from one root, and *better* and *best* (A.S. *betst, betest*), from another, of which the real positive is O. Eng. and A.S. *bet.*] [Best, Good.]

A. *As adj.:* In signification the comparative of *good.*

I. *Of persons:*

1. Having good qualities in larger measure than those possessed by some person or persons with whom a comparison is made or a contrast is drawn. The shades of meaning are infinite. The following are only some leading ones.

(1) Superior in physical, mental, moral, or spiritual qualities; or in skill, knowledge, or anything similar; or in two of those qualities combined.

"Troilus is the *better* man of the two."
Shakesp.: Troil. and Cress., i. 2.

"He is a *better* scholar than I."
Ibid.: Merry Wives, iv. 1.

(2) Having these good qualities in actual exercise; discharging one's public or private duties in an excellent manner.

"You say you are a *better* soldier . . ."
Shakesp.: Jul. Cæs., iv. 3.

2. Improved in health.

"I rejoice, I greatly rejoice to hear that you are *better.*"—*Young to Richardson* (1758).

3. Improved in circumstances; specially in the phrase *better off.*

II. *Of things:*

1. Concomitant to or evincing high physical, mental, or other qualities.

"I have seen *better* faces in my time,
Than stand on any shoulders that I see."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 2.

2. Produced by more intellectual knowledge, good taste, or anything similar.

"And taught his Romans in much *better* metre."
Pope: Epil. to Satires.

3. More advantageous; more to be preferred; preferable.

"Having a desire to depart and to be with Christ, which is far *better.*"—*Phil.* i. 23.

4. More acceptable.

"Behold to obey is *better* than sacrifice."—*1 Sam.* xv. 22.

†5. More prosperous, as in the phrase, *to have seen*, or *to have known better days.*

"We have seen *better* days . . ."
Shakesp.: Timon iv. 2.

"Far from those scenes; which knew their *better* days." *Thomson: The Seasons; Autumn.*

6. Greater, larger.

". . . a candle, the *better* part burnt out."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

¶ *Better cheap, better cheape* (Eng.), *better schape* (Scotch), used as *adv.* or *adj.* = more: A better bargain, cheaper.

"Thou shalt have it back again *better cheape*
By a hundred markes than I had it of thee."
Reliques, ii. 134.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Of persons:* Superiors; persons of higher rank or qualities than the one with whom comparison is made; rarely in singular.

"If our *betters* play at that game . . ."
Shakesp.: Timon, i. 2.

"The courtesy of nations allows you my *better*, in that you are the first-born."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 1.

II. *Of things:*

1. Superiority, advantage. (Used specially in the phrase to have or get the *better* of; meaning to have or gain the advantage of, to have or gain the superiority over.)

"The voyage of Drake and Hawkins was unfortunate: yet, in such sort as doth not break our prescription, to have had the *better* of the Spaniards."—*Bacon.*

"You think fit
To get *the better of* me." *Southerne.*

2. Improvement. (Used specially in the phrase for the *better* = so as to produce improvement.)

"If I have altered him any where *for the better*, I must at the same time acknowledge that I could have done nothing without him."—*Dryden.*

3. A larger number than; as "*better* than a dozen" = more than twelve. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

4. A higher price than; as "paid *better* than a shilling," *i.e.*, more than a shilling. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

C. *As adverb:* In a superior manner; to a degree greater than in the case of the person with whom or the thing with which comparison is made or contrast is drawn. (The word is used whatever the nature of the superiority.)

1. In a superior manner to; in a more excellent way; more advantageously, more successfully, preferably.

". . . *better* be with the dead . . ."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 2.

"He that would know the idea of infinity, cannot do *better* than by considering to what infinity is attributed."—*Locke.*

2. In a superior degree; to a greater extent.

"Never was monarch *better* feared."
Shakesp.: Hen V., ii. 2.

bĕt'-tĕr, *v.t. & i.* [From *better*, a., s., & adv. (q.v.). In A.S. *betrian, beterian* = to be better, to excel, to make better; Sw. *bättra;* Icel. *betra;* Dan. *bedre;* Dut. *beteren;* (N. H.) Ger. *bessern;* M. H. Ger. *bezzern;* O. H. Ger. *beziron, peziron.*]

A. *Transitive:*

*** 1.** To excel, to exceed, to surpass.

"What you do
Still *betters* what is done."
Shakesp.: Wint. Tale, iv. 3.

*** 2.** To give superiority to, to give advantage to; to advance, to support.

"The king thought his honour would suffer, during a treaty, to *better* a party."—*Bacon.*

3. To ameliorate, to improve; to reform.

(*a*) *Gen.:* Of anything which has defects or is in itself evil.

"In this small hope of *bettering* future !!!."
Byron: The Vision of Judgment, 12.

(*b*) *Spec.:* Of one's financial or other resources, one's situation in society, or anything similar.

"Heir to all his lands and goods,
Which I have *better'd*, rather than decreas'd."
Shakesp.: Tam. of Shrew, ii. 1.

¶ In the latter sense it is often used reflexively.

"No ordinary misfortunes of ordinary misgovernment, would do so much to make a nation wretched, as the constant progress of physical knowledge and the constant effort of every man to *better* himself will do to make a nation prosperous."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

† (*c*) To make better in health; to improve the health.

". . . and was nothing *bettered*, but rather grew worse . . ."—*Mark* v. 26.

B. *Intransitive:* To become better.

bĕt'-tĕred, *pa. par. & a.* [Better, *v.t.*]

bĕt'-tĕr-ĭng. * bĕt'-tĕr-ўng, *pr. par.* [Better.]

A. *As present participle:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As substantive:* Improvement.

"The Romans took pains to hew out a passage for these lakes to discharge themselves for the *bettering* of the air."—*Addison.*

† bettering-house, *s.* A house for the reformation of offenders. (*American.*) (*Webster.*)

bĕt'-tĕr-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *better; -ment.*]

1. *Gen.:* The act or operation of making better; amendment.

"Nor our sickness liable to the despair of *betterment* and melioration."—*W. Montague: Ess.*, pt. ii.

2. *Law:* An improvement upon an estate, which increases its value.

† bĕt'-tĕr-mōst, *a.* [Eng. *better; most.*] Best.

† bĕt'-tĕr-nĕss (*Eng.*), *** bet-tir-ness** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* [Eng. *better; -ness.*]

1. The quality of being superior to; superiority.

(*a*) *Generally.*

"All *betterness* or pre-eminencey of virtue."—*Dr. Tooker: Fabr. of the Church* (1604), p. 94.

(*b*) *Specially:* Of land. (*O. Scotch.*)

"That the thrid parte of the half of the landis of Medop are bettir than the thrid parte of the landis of Manistoun. And because the modificatioune of the *bettirines* of the said terris . . ."—*Act Dom. Conc.*, A, 1492, pp. 247-8.

2. Amelioration; emendation. (Used specially of health.) (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

bĕt'-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Bet.]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* The act of laying a wager.

"Sharp laws were passed against *betting.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

betting-book, *s.* A book in which a betting-man enters his bets.

betting-house, *s.* A house where betting is habitually carried on.

betting-man, *s.* One who habitually bets; one who makes his living by betting against others less astute than himself

bĕt'-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *bet(t);* suffix *-or.*] One who bets; one who lays wagers.

". . . but, notwithstanding he was a very fair *better*, nobody would take him up."—*Addison.*

bĕt'-ў, *s.* [From Eng. *Betty*, a familiar name for Elizabeth.]

1. A contemptuous name for a man who busies himself with domestic affairs.

2. A "jemmy," a short crowbar. (*Slang.*)

"The stratagems, the arduous exploits, and the nocturnal scalades of needy heroes, describing the powerful *betty*, or the artful picklock."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. of John Bull.*

bĕt'-ŭ-la, *s.* [In Ital. *betulla;* from Lat. *betula*, sometimes *betulla;* from Celt. *betu;* Gael. *beithe* = the birch.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Betulaceæ (Birchworts). There are two British species, the *Betula alba*, or Common Birch [BIRCH]; and the *B. nana*, or Dwarf Birch. There are, besides, a number of foreign species. [BIRCH.]

bĕt'-ụ-lā-çĕ-æ (*Bartling, Lindley*), **bĕt-ū-lī'-nĕ-æ** (*L. C. Richard*), *s. pl.* [BETULA.]

Bot.: An order of plants ranked by Lindley under his Amental alliance, and called by him in English Birchworts. They have monœceous flowers, with amentaceous inflorescence; calyx of small scales; corolla, none. There is no cupule in the female. The ovary is superior and two-celled, with a solitary pendulous ovule in each. The leaves are alternate, simple, with the primary veins often running straight from the midrib to the margin. The stipules are deciduous. There are but two genera, Betula (Birch) and Alnus (Alder), both containing trees or shrubs belonging to temperate climates. Known species, sixty-five.

bĕt'-ụ-lĭne, *s.* [From Lat. *betula* (q.v.), and suff. *-ine.*] A resinous substance obtained from the bark of the Black Birch (*Betula nigra*). It is called also BIRCH CAMPHOR.

bĕt-ụ-lĭn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [BETULACEÆ.]

bĕ-tŭmb'-led (led as **ẹld),** *a.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *tumbled.*] Tumbled about; put in disorder.

"This said, from her *betumbled* couch she starteth,
To find some desperate instrument of death."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,037, 1,038.

*** be-turn, * bi-torn, * bi-turn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *betyrnan.*] To turn back, return.

"Revertere ad me . . . *biturn* the and cum ayian."
—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 394.

bĕ-tū'-tŏr, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *tutor.*] To tutor thoroughly; to act the tutor to, to instruct. (*Coleridge.*)

bĕ-tū'-tŏred, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BETUTOR.]

bĕ-tū'-tŏr-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BETUTOR.]

† bĕ-twăt'-tled (tled = tẹld), *a.* [Eng. pref. *be*, and *twattle* = to prate, to chatter.] Confounded, overpowered, stupefied.

¶ Still used in the north of England. (*Todd.*)

bĕ-twē'en, * be-twene, * by-twene, * by-twyne, * by twene, *prep., adv.,* & *s.* [From Eng. *be* = by, and *twain* = two. In A.S. *betweonum, betweonan, betwynan* = between, among; from prefix *be*, and *twegen* = two.]

A. *As preposition:*

1. *Of space:* In the space intermediate between two persons, places, or things.

". . . and the vail shall divide unto you *between* the holy place and the most holy."—*Exod.* xxvi. 33.

2. During the interval between two dates or portions of time, more or less intermediate between two quantities, qualities, or degrees.

". . . and the whole assembly shall kill it [the paschal lamb] *between* the two evenings."—*Exod.* xii. 6. (*Margin.*)

3. *More fig.:* In an indefinite number of senses. *Specially—*

(1) Standing in a certain intermediate relation to two parties or beings.

". . . one mediator *between* God and men . . ."—1 *Tim.* ii. 5.

(2) Shared or mutually held by two beings or persons.

". . . Castor and Pollux, with only one soul *between* them, . . ."—*Locke.*

(3) Mutually affecting parties or beings in a certain relation to each other.

". . . I will put enmity *between* thee and the woman, and *between* thy seed and her seed . . ."—*Gen.* iii. 15.

(4) From one to another.

"He should think himself unhappy, if things should go so *between* them, as he should not be able to acquit himself of ingratitude towards them both."—*Bacon.*

(5) As noting persons who or things which differ.

". . . How long halt ye *between* two opinions? . . ."
—1 *Kings* xviii. 21.

¶ In strict accuracy *between* is used only of two. When there are more than two, the proper term to use is *among;* but this distinction is not always observed.

B. *As adverb (produced by the omission of the substantive after the preposition* between): In the same senses as *between*, prep. (q.v.)

". . . in the Sabbath *between*."—*Acts* xiii. 42 (margin).

C. *As substantive:*

Needle Manuf., pl. (*Betweens*): Needles intermediate between sharps and blunts. (*Knight.*)

between-decks, twixt-decks, *s.*

Naut.: The space between any two decks of a vessel.

*** between-put, * bitwene-putte,** *v.t.* To insert or place between.

"Y soughte of hem a man that shulde *bitwene-putte* an hegge, and stoude sette enen agens me fro the loond."—*Wycliffe* (*Ezech.* xxii. 30).

bĕ-twĭxt', * **be-twix,** * **be-twixe,** * **be-twix-en,** * **bi-twixe,** * **bi-tuex** (*Eng.*), * **be-tweesh** (*O. Scotch*), *prep.* & *adv.* [From Eng. prefix *be*, and *twixt.* In A.S. *betwyxt, betwyx, betwixt, betwux, betweox, betweohs, betweoh, betwyh, betwih, betwy* = betwixt; from prefix *be*, and *twy* = two.]

A. *As preposition:*

1. *Lit.:* In the space intermediate between two persons, places, or things.

". . . by the gate *betwixt* the two walls."—*Jer.* xxxix. 4.

2. Intermediate between two times, quantities, qualities, or degrees.

". . . see, God is witness *betwixt* me and thee."—*Gen.* xxxi. 50.

"Five years since there was some speech of marriage
Betwixt myself and her."
Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., v. 1.

B. *As adverb (produced by the omission of the substantive after the preposition* betwixt): In the sense *between.*

". . . and commandeth it not to shine by the cloud that cometh *betwixt*."—*Job* xxxvi. 32.

*** bĕ-tȳ'-den,** *v.t.* & *i.* [BETIDE.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** bē'-tȳlle,** *s.* [BEETLE.] A mallet. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** be-tyne, * bi-tyne, * bitune,** *v.t.* [A.S. *betynan;* from *tún* = an enclosure, a town (q.v.).] To hedge in, to enclose.

"The Louerd *bitunde* him withinnen the meidenes wombe Marie."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 76.

*** bē'-tȳnge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BEATING.]

As subst.: An instrument for inflicting stripes or other beating with.

"*Betynge* (instrument P.): *Instrumentum verberaculum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** bē'-tȳs,** *s.* [BEET.] Beet.

"*Betys* herbe: *Beta vel bleta.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

beŭch (*ch* guttural), *s.* [BOUGH.] (*Scotch.*)

beŭ-chĕl (*ch* guttural), *v.t.* [From Dut. *bochelen* = to plod.] To walk with short steps, or in a constrained or halting manner; to stumble. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

beŭ-chĕl (*ch* guttural), *s.* [From Dut. *bochel* = a hump back. Comp. also Dut. *beugel;* Sw. *bygel* = a ring, a stirrup, and Ger. *bügel* = a harp, a bow.] A little feeble crooked creature. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

beŭ'-chĭt (*c* silent), *pa. par.* [A.S. *bugan* = to bow, to bend, to stoop.] Bowed, crooked.

"Kest down thare *beuchit* ankeris ferme of grip."
Doug.: Virgil, 162, 23. (*Jamieson.*)

beŭ'-dạn-tīte, † beŭ'-dạn-tīne, *s.* [Named after T. S. Beudant, who published a work on mineralogy at Paris, the first edition in 1824, the second in 1832. Suffixes *-ite* and *-ine.*]

1. *Min.* (*of the form* beudantite.) A mineral, having its crystals modified acute rhombohedrons. Its hardness is 3·5 to 4·5; its sp. gr. 4—4·3; its lustre vitreous, sub-adamantine, or resinous; its colour, various hues of green, black, or brown. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 1·46 to 13·22; arsenic acid, from a trace to 13·60; sesquioxide of iron, 37·65—49·69; oxide of lead, 23·43—26·92; oxide of copper, a trace to 2·45; water, 8·49—12·29. It occurs at the Glendone iron mines near Cork; it is found also on the Continent at Nassau. There are two varieties of it, the one containing phosphoric acid with little or no arsenic, and the other arsenic acid with little phosphoric acid. (*Dana.*)

2. (*Of the forms* beudantite *and* beudantine.) *Beudantite of Covelli:* A mineral, a variety of Nepheline (q.v.). (*Brit. Mus. Cat. & Dana.*)

beŭgh (*gh* guttural), *s.* [Isl. *bog;* Ger. *bug* = a bend, a bow, a flexure.] A limb, a leg. (*Scotch.*)

"Sym lap on horse-back lyke a rae,
And ran him till a heuch:
Says William, cum ryde down this brae;
Thocht ye suld break a *beugh*."
Scott: Evergreen, ii. 183, st. 16. (*Jamieson.*)

*** beŭ-gle,** *a.* [A.S. *bugan* = to bow; Ger. *bügel* = a hoop, a bow.] Crooked.

beugle-backed, *a.* Crook-backed; shaped like the body of a beetle. (*Watson: Coll.*, ii. 54.) (*Jamieson.*)

beŭk, *s.* [BOOK.] (*Scotch.*)

"My grannie she bought me a *beuk*,
And I held awa to the school."
Burns: Jolly Beggars.

*** beuke,** *pa. par.* [A.S. *boc*, pret. of *bacan* = to bake.] Baked.

"For skant of vittale, the cornes in quernis of stane
Thay grand, and syne *beuke* at the fyre ilk ane."
Doug.: Virgil, 18, 37. (*Jamieson.*)

bēurré (as **bŭr'-rē**), *s.* [Fr. *beurré* = buttered, like butter; *beurre* = butter.] A name for a very mellow kind of pear. (Used also adjectively, as a *beurré pear.*)

beŭs'-tīte, *s.* [In Ger. *beustit.* Named after Freiherr von Beust.] A mineral, called also Epidote (q.v.).

*** bĕ-văp'-id,** *pa. par.* [See def.] An old form of BEWHAPED (q.v.).

"For thai buth negh *be-vapid*."
Sir Ferumbras (ed. Herrtage), 3,067.

*** be-var, * be-vir, * be-vis,** *s.* [Of doubtful origin and meaning; perhaps connected with L. Ger. *bevern* = to tremble, shake (*N.E.D.*).] One who is worn out with age.

"The *bevar* hoir said to this berly berne."
Henrysone: Bannatyne Poems, p. 133. (*Jamieson.*)

bĕv'-ẹl, † bĕv'-īl, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *biveau, buveau,* O. Fr. *beveau, beauveau;* Sp. *bovel, baivel.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Lit. & Tech.* (*in Masonry, Joinery, &c.*).

1. An obtuse or an acute angle; any angle except one of 90°.

"The brethren of the mystic level,
May hing their head in woefu' bevel."
Burns: Tam Samson's Elegy.

2. An instrument for setting off any angle or bevel from a straight line or surface, much used by artificers of all descriptions for adjusting the abutting surfaces of work to the same inclination. It is composed of two jointed arms, one of which is brought up square against the line or surface from which the angle is to be set off, and the other then adjusted to the desired bevel or inclination. (*Knight.*) [BEVEL-SQUARE.]

3. *Stereotyping:* A slug cast nearly type-high, and with chamfered edges.

4. The obliquity of the edge of a saw-tooth across the face of the blade.

II. *Fig.:* A violent push with the elbow; a stroke. (*Scotch.*)

"With that Truth took him by the neck,
And gave him their, as some suppone,
Three *bevels* till he gard him beck."
Pennecuik. (*Jamieson.*)

B. *As adjective:* Having an angle not of 90°, oblique; pertaining to a bevel. [A.]

bevel-angle, *s.* An oblique angle. [BEVEL, A. 1.]

bevel-edge, bevil-edge, *s.* (*Chiefly Scotch.*)

Among masons: The edge of a sharp tool sloping towards the point. (*Jamieson.*)

bevel-gearing, *s.*

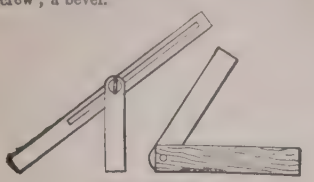
Gear: Cogged wheels whose axes form an angle with each other, the faces of the cogs being oblique with their shafts, the sum of the angles of the teeth with their respective shafts being equal to 90°.

bevel plumb-rule, *s.*

Engineering: A surveyor's instrument for adjusting the slope of embankments.

bevel scroll-saw, *s.* A machine for sawing ship-timber to the proper curve and bevel. The saw is mounted on a circular frame, and reciprocated by means of a rod and eccentric. By inclining the saw in its frame any required bevel may be cut, the curve being given by moving the carriage on its circular track, so as to vary the presentation of the timber.

bevel-square, *s.* A square, the blade of which is adjustable to any angle in the stock, and retained at any "set" by a clamping-screw; a bevel.



BEVEL SQUARES.

bevel-tool, *s.*

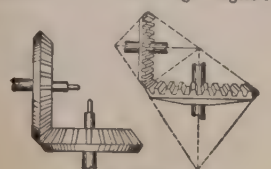
Turning: A turner's tool for forming grooves and tapers in wood. *Right-hand* or *left-hand bevels* are used, according as the work tapers to the right or left of the workman.

bevel-wheel, *s.*

Machinery:

1. *Properly:* A wheel, the angle of whose working-face is more or less than 45°.

2. *More loosely:* A cog-wheel, the working-face of which is oblique with the axis. Its use is usually in connection with another bevel-wheel on a shaft at right angles to that



BEVEL-WHEELS.

of the former, but not always so. When the wheels are of the same size and their shafts have a rectangular relation, the working-faces of the wheels are at an angle of 45° with the respective shafts. When the shafts are arranged obliquely to each other, a certain obliquity of the cogs of the wheels becomes necessary. (*Knight.*)

bĕv′-ęl, † **bĕv′-ĭl,** *v.t. & i.* [From *bevil,* s. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Of objects of human manufacture:* To cut to a bevel angle.

"These rabbets are ground square; but the rabbets on the groundsel are *bevelled* downwards, that rain may the freelier fall off."—*Mozon.*

2. *Of objects in nature:* To cause to possess a bevel.

B. *Intrans.:* To deflect from the perpendicular.

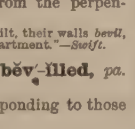
"Their houses are very ill built, their walls *bevil,* without one right angle in any apartment."—*Swift.*

bĕv′-ęlled, † **bĕv′-ęled,** † **bĕv′-ĭlled,** *pa. par. & a.* [Bevel, *v.*]

A. *Gen.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Min.* (*of the form* bevilled): The term used when the edges of a crystal are replaced by two planes, separated only by an edge. (*Philips.*) Slight bevelments do not, as a rule, alter the form of a crystal; larger ones change it completely.



BEVELLED.

2. *Heraldry* (*of the form* bevelled.) *Of ordinaries:* Having the outward lines turned in a sloping direction.

bevelled-wheel, *s.* The same as Bevel-wheel (q.v.).

bĕv′-ęl-lĭng, † **bĕv′-ęl-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Bevel, *v.*]

A. *As present participle:* Forming to a bevel angle.

B. *As adjective:* Slanting towards a bevel angle; not in a straight line.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* The sloping of an arris, removing the square edge.

2. *Shipwrighting:*

(*a*) The opening and closing of angle-iron frames in order to meet the plates which form the skin of the ship, so that the faying surface of the side-arm of the angle-iron may exactly correspond to the shape of the plating. The bevelling is performed by smiths while the iron is lying hot upon the levelling-block.

(*b*) The angles which the sides and edges of each piece of the frame make with each other.

¶ A *standing bevelling* is made on the outside; an *under bevelling* is one on the inner surface of a frame of timber.

II. *Ordinary Language. Of objects in nature:* The same as Bevelment (q.v.).

". . . when there is along with the dentated margins a degree of *bevelling* of one, so that one bone rests on another."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.,* i. 133.

bevelling-board, *s.*

Shipbuilding: A flat piece of wood on which the bevellings of the several pieces of a ship's structure are marked.

bevelling-edge, *s.*

Shipbuilding: One edge of a ship's frame which is in contact with the skin, and which is worked from the moulding-edge or that which is represented in the draft.

bevelling-machine, *s.*

Bookbinding: A machine in which the edge of a board or book-cover is bevelled. The table on which the material is laid is hinged to the bed-piece, and may be supported at any desired angle by the pawl-brace and a rack, so as to present the material at any inclination to the knife. (*Knight.*)

bĕv′-ęl-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *bevel,* and suff. *-ment.*]

Min. & Crystallog.: The replacement of the edge of a crystal by two similar planes equally inclined to the including faces or adjacent planes.

* **bē′-vĕr** (1), * **be-uer,** *s. & a.* [Beaver (1).]

A. *As substantive:* A beaver.

"Besyde Lochnes—ar mony martrikis, *beuers,* quhitredis, and toddis."—*Bellend: Descr.,* ch. 8.

B. *As adjective:* Made of beaver.

"Uppon his heed a Flaundrisch *bever* hat."
Chaucer: C. T., 274.

* **bē′-vĕr** (2), *s.* [Beaver (2).]

"Which yeelded, they their *bevers* up did reare."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vi. 25.

bē′v-ĕr, * **bē′-uer** (3), *s.* [O. Fr. *bevre, beivre, baivre, boivre;* Prov. *beure;* Ital. *bevere;* from Lat. *bibo* = to drink.]

1. A drinking time; drinking.

"*Ar.* What, at your *bever,* gallants?
Mor. Will't please your ladyship to drink?"—*B. Jonson: Cynthia's Revels.*

2. A small collation, lunch, or repast between meals.

"The French, as well men as women, besides dinner and supper, use breakfasts and *bevers.*"—*Moryson: Itinerary.*

* **bĕv′-er** (1), *v.i.* [From *bever* (3), s. (q.v.).] To take a luncheon between meals.

"Your gallants never sup, breakfast, or *bever* without me [appetite]."—*Brewer: Lingua,* ii. 1.

* **bĕv′-er** (2), *v.t.* [L. Ger. *bevern.*] To shake, tremble.

"Mani knightes shoke and *bevered.*"
Morte d'Arthur, i. 15. (*Stratmann.*)

bĕv′-ĕr-age (*ag* as *ĭj*), * **bev-er-ege,** * **beu-er-eche,** * **beu-er-iche,** *s.* [In O. Fr. *bevraige, bovraige;* Mod. Fr. *breuvage* = drink, beverage; Prov. *beurage, beuragge;* Ital. *beveraggio;* Low Lat. *beveragium.*] [Bever (3), *s. & v.* Bibber.]

I. *Of liquors themselves:*

1. *Gen.:* Any liquid used for drinking.

"He knew no *beverage* but the flowing stream."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 7.

2. *Spec.:* Water-cyder. (*Mortimer.*)

* II. *Of treats of liquor or their equivalent in money demanded in certain circumstances, or anything similar:*

1. A treat formerly demanded by one's fellow workmen upon one's putting on a new suit of clothes. (*Johnson.*)

2. A treat of old demanded from a prisoner on first being incarcerated. It was called also a "garnish." (*Johnson.*)

3. A salute given by a man to a woman on the former putting on a new article of dress; as, "She gat the *beverage* o' his braw new coat." (*Jamieson.*)

bĕv′-ĕr-ĕn, bĕv′-ĕr-and, *pa. par.* or *par. adj.* [Bever, *v.i.* (2).] Trembling. (*Scotch.*)

"He glissed up with his eighen, that grey wer and gayte;
With his *beveren* berde, on that burde bright."
Sir Gaw. and Sir Gal., ii. 2. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bē′-vĕr-hūed,** *a.* [Eng.* *bever* (1), and *hued.*] Coloured like a *beaver;* reddish-brown.

"Brode bryght watz his berde, and al *beuerhued.*"—*Sir Gawayne,* 845.

* **bē′-vėr-ȳne,** *a.* [Eng. *bever* (1).] Reddish-brown.

"Alle barehevede for beaye with *beveryne* lokkes."—*Morte Arthure,* 3,630.

bėv′-ie (1), *s.* [Bevel.] A jog; a push. (*Scotch.*)

bĕv′-ie (2), *s.* [Bevy.]

* **bĕv′-ĭle,** * **bĕv′-ĭl,** *s.* [Bevel.]

¶ The form *bevil* is spec. in Heraldry.

† **bĕv′-ĭlled,** *pa. par. & a.* [Bevelled.]

¶ The form *bevilled* is spec. in Heraldry.

bĕv′-ĭl-wāys, *adv.* [Eng. *bevil,* and suffix *-ways* = *-wise.*]

Her.: At a bevel. (Used of charges or anything similar.)

* **bē′-vis,** *s.* [Bevar.] (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

bĕv′-ėr, *s.* [Beaver (2).]

bĕv′-ў, * **bĕv′-ĭe,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Apparently from O. Ital. *beva* = a bevy, as of pheasants (*Florio*); Mod. Ital. *beva* = a drinking; from *bevere* (in which case *bevy* would be properly a drinking party) = to drink. Skinner, Johnson, Wedgwood, and Skeat are of opinion that this is the most probable etymology. But Mahn prefers to derive *bevy* from Arm. *beva* = life, to live; *bev* = living; in which case the proper meaning would be lively beings.]

1. A flock of birds, specially of quails.

2. A company, an assemblage of people. Most frequently applied to females.

"A *bevy* of fair women, richly gay."
Milton: P. L., bk. xi.

". . . the whole *bevy* of renegades, Dover, Peterborough, Murray, Sunderland, and Mulgrave, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. viii.

¶ A contemporary of Spenser's, who wrote a glossary to the poet's "Shepherd's Calendar," includes *bevy* in his list of old words, but since then it has completely revived. (*Trench: English Past and Present,* p. 55.)

* **bē′-vўr,** *s.* [Beaver (1).] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bew,** *a.* [Fr. *beau* = beautiful, fine, good.] Good, honourable.

¶ *Bew schyris, bew schirris:* Good sirs.

"Sa faris with me, *bew schyris,* wil ye herk,
Can not persaif an falt in al my werk."
Doug.: Virgil, 272, 31. (*Jamieson.*)

bē-wāil′, * **bē-wāile,** * **bē-wāyle,** * **by-weyle,** *v.t. & i.* [Eng. prefix *be,* and *wail.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to wail for; or simply to cause, to compass (?).

"As when a ship that flyes fayre under sayle
An hidden rocke escaped hath unawares
That lay in waite her wrack for to *bewaile.*"
Spenser: F. Q., I. vi. 1.

2. To wail, to lament for; to bemoan.

"No more her sorrows I *bewail.*"
Byron: The Giaour.

¶ It is sometimes used reflexively.

". . . the daughter of Zion, that *bewaileth* herself, . . ."—*Jer.* iv. 31.

B. *Intrans.:* To express grief, to make lamentation.

"My heart is *bewailing.*"
Longfellow: Afternoon in February.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between the verbs to *bewail,* to *bemoan,* and to *lament:* "All these terms mark an expression of pain by some external sign. *Bewail* is not so strong as *bemoan,* but stronger than *lament; bewail* and *bemoan* are expressions of unrestrained grief or anguish: a wretched mother *bewails* the loss of her child; a person in deep distress *bemoans* his hard fate. *Lamentation* may arise from simple sorrow or even imaginary grievances; a sensualist *laments* the disappointment of some expected gratification." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

bē-wāil′-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *bewail; -able.*] That may be lamented. (*Sherwood.*)

* **bē-wāile′,** *v.t.* [Bewail.] (*Spenser.*)

bē-wāil'ed, *pa. par. & a.* [BEWAIL.]

bē-wail'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *bewail; -er.*] One who bewails.

"He was a great *bewailer* of the late troublesome and calamitous times."—*Ward: Life of Dr. Hen. Moore* (1710), p. 186.

bē-wāil'-ĭng, * **be-way-lyng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BEWAIL.] The act of expressing grief for; bemoaning, lamentation.

"As if he had also heard the sorrowings and *bewailings* of every surviving soul."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World*

bē-wāil'-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *bewailing; -ly.*] Mournfully, with lamentation. (*Webster.*)

† **bē-wāil'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *bewail; -ment.*] The act of bewailing. (*L'Isackwood.*)

* **bē-wā'ke,** * **bi-wake,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *wake.*]

1. To awaken thoroughly; to keep awake; to watch.

"I wote that night was well *bewaked.*"
Gower: Conf. Am., bk. v.

2. To "wake" a corpse.

"He was *biwaked* richeliche."
Seuyn Sages, 2,578.

bē-wā'ked, *pa. par. & a.* [BEWAKE.]

bē-wā'k-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BEWAKE.]

bē-wā're, * **be ware,** * **be war,** *v.t. & t.* [Eng. verb *be*, and *ware* = be wary; A.S. *warian* = to be on one's guard, *wær* = (1) wary, cautious, provident, (2) prepared, ready. Compare also A.S. *bewarian, bewærian, bewerian* = to defend; *bewarnian* = to beware, to warn; *werian, wærian* = to wear, to fortify, to defend; Sw. *bevara;* Dan. *bevare* = to preserve; Dut. *bewaren* = to beware, to preserve, to guard; Ger. *bewahren* = to protect, to save.] [WARE, WARY.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To be wary regarding; to be on one's guard against; to take care of.

¶ Formerly it was used, though perhaps only by poets, in the pres. indic. and in the pa. par.

"Looks after honours and *bewares* to act
What straightway he must labour to retract."
B. Jonson: Transl. of Horace.

Now it is only found in the infinitive and in the imperative. In both these cases *be* is the part of the substantive verb required by the inflexion; where *been* and not *be* is required, *beware*, which really consists of the two words *be* and *ware*, is not employed.

(*a*) *The infinitive.*

"Every one ought to be very careful to *beware* what he admits for a principle."—*Locke.*

(*b*) *The imperative.*

"*Beware* of all, but most *beware* of man.'
Pope: Rape of the Lock, i. 114.

¶ It may be followed by *of, lest*, or the clause of a sentence introduced by *what.* [¶ *a* and *b.*]

B. *Trans.:* Formed from the intransitive verb by omitting *of.* (Used only in poetry when the necessities of the verse require it.) To be on one's guard against.

"*Beware* the pine-tree's withered branch,
Beware the awful avalanche!"
Longfellow: Excelsior.

* **bē-wāste',** *v.t.* [Eng. *be*, and *waste.*] To waste utterly.

"My oil-dried lamp and time-*bewasted* light."—*Shakesp.: Rich. II.*, i. 3.

bē-wā've (1), * **be-waue,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *wafian* = to toss, knock about.] To waver.

A. *Transitive:* To cause to waver.

B. *Intransitive:* To toss.

"Gyf ony schyp tharon mucht be persauit,
Quhilk late before the windis had *bewauit.*"
Doug.: Virgil, 10, 41.

bē-wā've (2), * **be-waue,** *v.t.* [A.S. *bewæfan* = to befold, to cover round.] To cloak, to shield, to hide. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bē-wĕd',** *v.t.* [Eng. *be*, and *wed.*] To marry, wed.

"Art thou or na to Pirrus yit *beweid?*"
Douglas: Virgil, 78, 37.

bē-wē'ep, * **be-wêp'e,** * **by-weop,** * **be-weep-en** (pret. *bewept,* * *bewepte,* * *bewope*), *v.t. & i.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *weep.*]

A. *Trans.:* To weep over.

"Old fond eyes,
Beweep this cause again . . .
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 4.

B. *Intrans.:* To weep.

"I do *beweep* to many simple gulls."
Shakesp.: K. Rich. III., i. 3.

bē-wēep'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BEWEEP.]

bē-wĕpt', * **be-wope,** *pa. par. & a.* [BEWEEP.]

"Which *bewept* to the grave did go.
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

bē-wĕst', *prep. & adv.* [Scotch *be* (prep.) = by; towards.] Towards the west.

bē-wĕt', *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *wet.*] To wet over, to moisten over, to bedew, to water.

"His napkin, with his true tears all *bewet,*
Can do no service on her sorrowful cheeks."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

bew'-ĕt (ew as **ū),** *s.* [BEWIT.]

* **be-weve,** * **bi-weve,** * **by-weve,** *v.t.* [A.S. *bewæfan* = to befold, to cover, to clothe; *befen* = to beweave, to clothe.] To clothe.

"Hyre ryche clothes were of ydo, bote that heo was
bywened,
Hyre body wyth a mantel, a wympel aboute her
heued."
Rob. Gloucester, p. 338.

* **be-weved,** * **bi-weved,** * **by-weved,** *pa. par.* [BEWEVE.]

* **bē-whāpe',** *v.t.* [Another form of *awape* (q.v.).] To bewilder, to confound. (Only in pa. par.)

"And thus *bewhaped* in my thought,
Whan all was tourned into nought,
I stood amased for awhile."
Gower: Conf. Am., bk. viii.

† **bē-whōre'** (*w* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *whore.*] Generally in pa. par.

1. To render unchaste; to prostitute.

"Had you a daughter, [and] perhaps *bewhor'd.*"
Beaum. & Fl.: Maid in the Mill.

2. To apply the epithet "whore" to.

"*Emil.* Alas, Iago, my lord hath so *bewhored* her,
Thrown such despite and heavy terms upon her,
As true hearts cannot bear."
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 2.

* **bē-wiē'ld,** * **be-weld,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *wield.*]

1. *Literally:* To wield.

"I could speak of Gerard's staffe or lance, yet to be seene in Gerard's Hall at London, in Basing Lane, which is so great and long that no man can *beweld* it."—*Harrison: Description of Britaine*, ch. 5.

2. *Fig.:* To rule over, to govern.

". . . was of lawful age to *bewelde* his lande when his father dyed."—*Fabian: Chron.*, p. 124.

bē-wĭl'-dĕr, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and Prov. Eng. *wildern* = a wilderness (*Skeat.*) In Sw. *förvilda;* Dan. *forvilde* = to bewilder; Dut. *verwilderen* = to grow wild, to bewilder; Ger. *verwildern* = to render wild.] [WILDERNESS.] To make one feel as if he were lost in a wilderness. *Used—*

(1) *Lit.:* Of a person who has lost his way and does not know in what direction to proceed.

"Drear is the state of the benighted wretch,
Who then, *bewilder'd,* wanders through the dark."
Thomson: Seasons; Autumn.

(2) *Fig.:* Of one who is perplexed, confounded, or stupefied.

(*a*) With some stupendous intellectual discovery which the mind is too feeble completely to grasp.

". . . the magnitudes with which we have here to do *bewilder* us equally in the opposite direction."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., vii. 151.

(*b*) With some misfortune with regard to which one does not know the best course of action to adopt.

"The evil tidings which terrified and *bewildered* James."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ It is sometimes used reflexively.

"It is good sometimes to lose and *bewilder* ourselves in such studies."—*Watts.*

bē-wĭl'-dĕred, *pa. par. & a.* [BEWILDER.] Confused, ill-assorted.

". . . a *bewildered* heap of stones and rubbish, . . ."
—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-worship*, § iii.

bē-wĭl'-dĕred-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *bewildered; -ness.*] The state of being bewildered. (*Bentham.*)

bē-wĭl'-dĕr-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [BEWILDER.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & part. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"And dim remembrances, that still draw birth
From the *bewildering* music of the earth."
Hemans: Elysium.

C. *As substantive:* The act of leading into perplexity; the state of being in perplexity.

"Can this be the bird, to man so good,
That, after their *bewildering,*
Did cover with leaves the little children,
So painfully in the wood?"
Wordsworth: Redbreast and the Butterfly.

bē-wĭl'-dĕr-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *bewildering; -ly.*] In a bewildering manner; so as to confuse, confound, or perplex. (*Webster.*)

bē-wĭl'-dĕr-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *bewilder; -ment.*] The state of being perplexed; perplexity.

". . . the most highly-trained intellect, the most refined and disciplined imagination, retires in *bewilderment* from the contemplation of the problem."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., vii., 157.

bē-wĭn'-tĕr, *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *winter.*] To render wintry.

"Tears that *bewinter* all my year."—*Cowley.*

* **bew-is** (1), *s. pl.* [BOUGH.] Boughs. (*Sc.*)

"And crounys about wyth funeral *bewys* grene."
Doug.: Virgil, 117, 47. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bew-is** (2), *s. pl.* [O. Fr. *beau* = beauty.] Beauties. (*Scotch.*)

"Of ladyes bewtie to declair
I do rejois to tell:
Sueit, sueit is thair *bewis.*"
Maitland: Poems, p. 187. (*Jamieson.*)

bew'-ĭt, bew'-ĕt (ew as **ū),** *s.* [O. F. *beus* = a collar.] The leather to which a hawk's bells are fastened.

bē-wĭtch', * **by-witche,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *witch.*]

1. To practise witchcraft against a person or thing.

"Look how I am *bewitch'd;* behold, mine arm
Is like a blasted sapling wither'd up."
Shakesp.: Rich. III., iii. 4.

2. To practise deceit upon.

". . . that of long time he had *bewitched* them with sorceries."—*Acts* viii. 11.

3. To please to such a degree as to deprive of all power of resistance to the enchanter's will; to charm, to fascinate, to allure.

"And every tongue more moving than your own,
Bewitching like the wanton mermaid's songs."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis.

bē-wĭtcht', * **be-witchd,** * **by-witchd,** *pa. par. & a.* [BEWITCH.]

* **bē-wĭtch'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *bewitched; -ness.*] The quality of being bewitched, deceived, or fascinated. (*Gauden.*)

bē-wĭtch'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *bewitch; -er.*] One who bewitches.

". . . those *bewitchers* of beautie, . . ."—*Stafford: Niobe dissolved into a Nilus*, p. 117.

* **bē-wĭtch'-ēr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *bewitch; -ery.*] The act of fascinating, fascination; the state of being fascinated.

"There is a certain *bewitchery* or fascination in words, which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can give an account of."—*South.*

* **bē-wĭtch'-fûl,** * **bē-wĭtch'-fûll,** *a.* [Eng. *bewitch; full.*] Full of witchery; bewitching, fascinating, alluring.

"There is, on the other side, ill more *bewitchful* to entice away."—*Milton: Letters.*

bē-wĭtch'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [BEWITCH.]

A. *As present participle:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As participial adjective:* Fitted to fascinate, allure, or charm; fascinating, alluring, charming.

bē-wĭtch'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *bewitching; -ly.*] In a bewitching manner; charmingly, fascinatingly.

† **bē-wĭtch'-ĭng-nęss,** *s.* [Eng. *bewitching; -ness.*] The quality of being bewitching. (*Browne.*)

† **bē-wĭtch'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *bewitch; -ment.*] Power of fascinating; fascination.

". . . I will counterfeit the *bewitchment* of some popular man, . . ."—*Shakesp.: Coriol.*, ii. 3.

bē'-wĭth, *s.* [Eng. verb to *be*, and prep. *with.*] A thing which is employed as a substitute for another, although it should not answer the end so well. (*Scotch.*)

"This *bewith*, when cunyie is scanty,
Will keep them frae making din."
Ramsay: Works, ii. 288. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bē-wŏn'-dĕr,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *wonder.*] To fill with wonder. (Generally in the past participle.)

"The other seeing his astonishment,
How he *bewondered* was."—*Fairfax: Tasso.*

* **bē-wŏn'-dĕr-ĭng,** *pr. par.* [BEWONDER.]

* **bē-wō'pe,** *pa. par.* [BEWEEP, BEWEPT.]

bē-wrăp' (*w* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *wrap.*] To wrap up or round.

"His sword, that many a pagan stout had shent,
Bewrapt with flowers hung idly by his side."
Fairfax: Tasso.

bĕ-wrăp'ped, bĕ-wrăpt' (*w* silent), *pa. par.* & *a.* [BEWRAP.]

bĕ-wrăp'-pĭng (*w* silent), *pr. par.* [BEWRAP.]

† **bĕ-wrāy'** (1), * **be-wrêy', be-wrêy', * be-wrie, * be-wrye** (*w* silent), *v.t.* [From A.S. prefix *be*, and *wregan*, *wregean* = (1) to accuse, (2) to put off, to drive; O.S. *wrógan*; Dut. *wroegen*; Icel. *roegja*; (N. H.) Ger. *rägen*; O. H. Ger. *ruogjan*; Goth. *vrohjan*. Thus *bewray* is not a corruption of *betray*, but a wholly independent word.]

† 1. To accuse.

"I do not say yt thou shouldest *bewray* thyself publickly, neither that thou shouldest accuse thyself to others, . . ."—*Barnes: Epitome of his Works*, p. 307.

2. To betray; to discover perfidiously.

". . . and whoso *bewreys* y counsell of ye gilde, . . ."—*English Gilds* (*Early. Eng. Text. Soc.*), p. 58.

3. To reveal, without any perfidy implied.

". . . thy speech *bewrayeth* thee."—*Matt.* xxvi. 73.

4. To signify, to mean, to imply.

". . . Folke-motes, the which were built by the Saxons, as the woorde *bewraieth*, . . ."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

¶ *Bewray* is obsolescent, *betray* having taken its place.

* **bĕ-wrāy'** (2) (*w* silent), *v.t.* [BERAY.]

† **bĕ-wrāy'ed** (*w* silent), *pa. par.* & *a.* [BEWRAY (1).]

† **bĕ-wrāy'-ĕr** (*w* silent), *s.* [Eng. *bewray*; *-er.*] One who betrays, discovers, or divulges.

"When a friend is turned into an enemy, and a *bewrayer* of secrets, the world is just enough to accuse the perfidiousness of the friend."—*Addison.*

† **bĕ-wrāy'-ĭng** (*w* silent), *pr. par.* [BEWRAY (1).]

† **bĕ-wrāy'-ĭng-lў** (*w* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *bewraying*; *-ly.*] In a manner to betray. (*Webster.*)

bĕ-wrāy'-mĕnt (*w* silent), *s.* [Eng. *bewray*; *-ment.*] The act of betraying; betrayal. (*Dr. Allen.*)

bĕ-wrĕck', * bewreke (*w* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *wreck.*] To wreck.

bĕ-wrĕck'ed, * be-wre'ked, * be-wreckt (*w* silent), *pa. par.* & *a.* [BEWRECK.]

"Yet was I, or I parted thence, *bewreckt*."
Mir. for Magistrates, p. 120.

bĕ-wrĕck'-ĭng (*w* silent), *pr. par.* [BEWRECK.]

* **be-wreke'** (*w* silent), *v.t.* [BEWRECK.]

* **be-wrey', * be-wreye, * be-wri'e** (*w* silent), *v.t.* [BEWRAY.] (*Chaucer.*)

* **be-wrought** (pron. **bĕ-rât'**), *pa. par.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *wrought.*] Worked all over.

"And their smocks all *bewroughts*
With his thread which they bought."
Ben Jonson: Masques.

* **bew'-tĕr** (**ew** = **ū**), *s.* [BITTERN.] The bittern.

"Ther is great store of capercalegs, blackwaks, mure-fowls, heth-hens, swanes, *bewters*, turtle-doves, herons, dowes, steares or stirlings," &c.—*Sir R. Gordon: Sutherl.*, p. 3. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bĕ-wrў'** (*w* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *wry.*] To pervert; to distort. (*Scotch.*)

"Than wald I knaw the cause and resoun quhy,
That ony mycht peruert or yit *bewry*
Thy commaundementis?"
Doug.: Virgil, 313, 41.

* **bew'-te,** *s.* [BEAUTY.]

* **bĕ-wўm'-pled,** *a.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and Dut. *wimpel* = streamer, pendant.] Veiled; covered with a veil. [WIMPLE.]

"And sought about with his honde
That other bedde tyll that he fonde,
Where laie *bewympled* a visage;
That was he glad in his courage."
Gower: Con. Am., bk. v.

* **bey,** *a.* [BEYE.]

* **bey,** *s.* [BOY.] A boy; specially one who plays the buffoon. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bêy, *s.* [Turkish *bêy* = a governor; the same word as *beg* = a lord, a prince.] [BEG.]

Among the Turks:

1. A governor.

". . . Government [of Tunis] exercised by an hereditary *bey* . . ."—*Keith Johnston: Gazett.*

2. Any nobleman or other person of rank, though not a governor.

* **bĕ-yāt',** *pret. of v.* [BEGET.]

"Yif haluendel the child were thyn,
* * * *
Nis hit not myn that ich *beyat* I"
Kyng of Tars, 786.

* **beȳe,** *v.t.* [BUY.] To buy.

"If Love hath caught hym in his lace,
You for to *beye* in every cass."
The Romaunt of the Rose.

* **beye, * bey,** *a.* [A.S. *begen* = both.] Both.

"Nere ycome out yrlond, wyt gret power *bey*
Of Scottes and of Picars, of Denemarch, of Norwei."
Chron. of Rob. of Gloucest., p. 107.

* **beye,** *s.* [BEE.]

". . . and for the *beyes* in the Assirians londe."
Coverdale: Bible; Esay (Isaiah), vii.

* **be-yen,** *a.* [BEYN.]

be'-yete, *pa. par.* [BEGET.] Begotten. (*Chaucer.*)

be-yete, *s.* [From *beyete*, pa. par. (q.v.).] A thing gotten; possession, advantage.

"So that thei lost the *beyete*
Of worship and of worldes pees."
Gower: Con. Am., Prol.

bĕy'-lĭc, bêy'-lĭk, * bĕg-lic, *s.* [Turkish; from *bey*, and *lik* = jurisdiction. In Fr., &c., *beylik.*]

"Tunis, a *beylik*, or regency of the Ottoman Empire."—*Keith Johnston: Gazetteer* (ed. 1864), p. 1,293.

bĕy'-lĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *beylic*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a beylic. (*N.E.D.*)

bêy'-lĭc-al, *s.* [BEYLIC.] A beylic (q.v.).

* **beyn, * be-yen,** *a.* [Compare Yorkshire and Somersetshire dialect *bane* = near, convenient.] Pliant, flexible. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **beyne,** *a.* [From A.S. *begen* = both.] Both.

"Ther was no reste betwene hem to, bot laide on yerne *beyne*."—*Sir Ferumbras*, 661 (ed. Herrtage).

bĕ-yŏnd', * bĕ-yŏn'de, * bĭ-gŏn'd, * bĭ-gŏn'de, * bi-yende, * bi-yen-dis (*Eng.*), **bē-yont** (*Scotch*), *prep.* & *adv.* [A.S. *begeond*, *begeondan* (prep. & adv.) = beyond, from prefix *be*, and *geond*, *giond*, *geondan* (prep.) = *as prep.*: through, over, as far as, after, beyond; *as adv.*: yonder, thither, beyond.] [YONDER.]

A. *As preposition:*

I. *In place, at rest or in motion:*

1. Situated on the further side of, without its being stated whether it be in a place near or more remote.

"The Syrians that were *beyond* the river . . ."—2 *Sam.* x. 16.

2. To the further side of, to a greater distance than.

"He that sees a dark and shady grove,
Stays not, but looks *beyond* it on the sky."
Herbert.

† **II.** *In time:*

1. Farther back than.

2. Farther forward than.

III. *More fig.*: Above. *Specially*—

1. In a greater degree, or of a greater amount than.

". . . how that *beyond* measure I persecuted the church of God . . ."—*Gal.* i. 13.

"To his expenses *beyond* his income, add debauchery, idleness, and quarrels amongst his servants."—*Locke.*

2. Further than.

". . . I cannot go *beyond* the word of the Lord my God . . ."—*Num.* xxii. 18.

3. Surpassing; above in excellence.

"His satires are incomparably *beyond* Juvenal's."—*Dryden.*

4. Out of the reach of.

"*Beyond* the infinite and boundless reach
Of mercy, if thou did'st this deed of death,
Art thou damn'd, Hubert."
Shakesp.: K. John, iv. 2.

5. Out of the sphere of.

"With equal mind, what happens, let us bear;
Nor joy, nor grieve, too much for things *beyond* our care." *Dryden: Palamon & Arcite*, iii., 886.

B. *As adverb*: At a greater distance than something specified; further.

"Lo! where *beyond* he lyeth languishing."
Spenser: F. Q., iii. 1. 38.

C. In special phrases.

(1) *Back-o'-beyont*, adv. At a great distance. (*Scotch.*)

(2) *To go beyond.* To overreach, to deceive, to circumvent.

". . . that no man *go beyond* and defraud his brother in any matter . . ."—1 *Thess.* iv. 6.

beȳ'-rą-ghēe, *s.* [BYRAGHEE.]

† **bēyrd,** *a.* [From *bier*, and suffix *-ed.*] Laid on a bier. (*Scotch.*)

bêy-rĭch'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [From M. *Beyrich.*] A genus of minute fossil crustaceans, bivalved, and found attached to other crustaceans as parasites. (*Stormonth.*)

* **bêy'-tĭnge, * bêy-tўnge,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [BAITING.]

* **bey-ton,** *v.t.* [BAIT, *v.*] To bait. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bē'-ząn, *s.* [Bengalee.]

Cloth Manuf.: A Bengalee white or striped cotton cloth.

bĕ-zănt', * bĕ-ząnt, * be-saunt, * be-saunte, * by-zant (pl. **be-zants, be-sauntis**), *s.* [In Ger. *bezant*, *byzantiner*; Sp. *bezante*; Low Lat. *besans, bixantius, bezantus, byzantius, byzanteus, byzantinus.* From *Byzantium*, the Latin name of an old Greek city (Βυζάντιον, *Buzantion*), the site of which is occupied by part of modern Constantinople.]

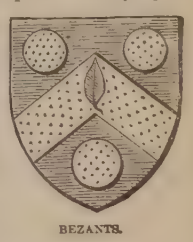
I. *Numismatology:*

1. Properly a gold coin struck at Constantinople by the Byzantine emperors, and which, between the ninth and the fourteenth century, was the chief gold piece of money known in Europe. It varied in price, but was generally worth about 9s. Other bezants were coined by the Moors of Spain, and others still at Malines, in Flanders. Bezants, chiefly from Constantinople, were circulated in England from the tenth century to the time of Edward III., when they were gradually superseded by the English noble. [NOBLE.] The Constantinople bezant was generally in the form of an umbo, or of a dish, having on it a representation of the Saviour.

BEZANT.

2. A white bezant, made of silver, and not of gold, worth, it is believed, about 2s. This is the bezant mentioned by Wycliffe and Purvey. That it was circulated in England appears from the extract from the "English Gilds" (about 1389) given below, though the word was sometimes used in a more general sense for any similar piece of money. [BYZANT.]

II. *Her.*: A gold roundlet representing the coin described under I., 1. It was introduced into English heraldry probably by the crusaders, who had received the coin which it represented in pay while on military service in the East.


BEZANTS.

¶ *A Cross Bezant*: A cross composed of bezants joined together. (*Gloss. of Heraldry.*)

bĕ-zănt'-tē, *a.* [Fr.]

Heraldry: Semé of bezants, studded with bezants.

bĕz-ănt'-lĕr, *s.* [From Lat. *bis* = twice, and Eng. *antler.*] The second antler of a stag.

bĕz'-ĕl, bĕz'-ĭl, bąs'-ĭl, *s.* [In Fr. *biseau*; O. Fr. *bisel* = a sloping edge (*Skeat*); Sp. *bisel* = the edge of a looking glass or of a crystal plate; Low Lat. *bisalus* = a two-angled stone. Skeat thinks the remote etymology may be Lat. *bis* = twice, and *ala* = a wing.]

Watchmaking & Jewelry: A term applied by watchmakers and jewellers to the groove and projecting flange or lip by which the crystal of a watch or the stone of a jewel is retained in its setting; an ouch.

bĕ-zīqu'e, *s.*

1. A double-packed game of cards having for its object the winning of the aces and tens and the securing of various combinations.

2. A combination in this game, such as the queen of spades and the knave of diamonds, or the two queens of spades and the two knaves of diamonds, the latter being styled *double bezique.*

bĕz′-oar, bĕ-zō′-ar, *s.* [In Sw. *bezoarsten*; Dan. *bezoarsteen.* Ger. *bezoar*; Fr. *bézoard*; Sp. *bezar, bezoar*; Ital. *bezzuarro.* From Pers. *pád-zahr* = the bezoar stone; *pád* = expelling; *zahr* = poison.]

* *Old Pharmacy:*

I. *Lit.:* A name formerly given to

(1) A morbid secretion sometimes found in the intestines of the wild goat of Persia (*Capra Ægagrus*), or any other Eastern ruminant. It consisted of a portion of the undigested food of the animal agglutinated into a ball. Its full name was *Lapis bezoar orientale* = Oriental Bezoar stone. Not often met with, and having had attributed to it, without a particle of evidence, the power of acting as an antidote to all poisons, as well as curing many diseases, it sometimes fetched in the market ten times its weight in gold. Need it be added that it has disappeared from the modern pharmacopœia of Europe and America, though faith in it still lingers in the East.

(2) A similar concretion from the intestines of the American lamas (*Auchenia llama* and *A. vicugna*). This was known as the *Lapis bezoar occidentale* (Occidental or Western bezoar stone). It had never quite the reputation of its Eastern compeer, but has shared its fall in being at last contemptuously dismissed from the pharmacopœia of all civilised lands.

* **II.** *Fig.:* Any antidote to poison or medicine of high reputation in the cure of disease, wherever found or however manufactured. The name was specially given to certain metallic preparations prescribed for the cure of disease.

bezoar-goat, *s.* A kind of gazelle which produces the bezoar.

bĕz-ō-ar′-dĭc, * **bĕz-ŏ-ar′-dĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *bézoardique, bézoartique*; Sp. *bezoardico*; Port. *bezourtico.*]

A. *As adj.* (*O. Med.*): Pertaining to bezoar, compounded of bezoar.

"*. . . bezoardick* vinegar."—*Student*, ii. 344.

B. *As subst.* (*O. Med.*): A medicine compounded with bezoar.

"The *bezoardicks* are necessary to promote sweat, and drive forth the putrified particles."—*Floyer.*

bĕz-ō-ar′-tĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *bezoar*; *tic*; *-al.*]

1. The same as Bezoardic, *adj.* (q.v.).

2. *Fig.:* Healing like the bezoar.

"The healing *bezoartical* virtue of grace."
Chillingworth: Works, ed. 1704, p. 378.

bĕ-zō′-nĭ-an, *s.* [From Fr. *besoin*; Ital. *bisogno* = want.] A person in want, a beggar, a low fellow, a scoundrel.

"*Pist.* Under which king, *Bezonian?* speak or die."
Shakesp.: 2 *Hen. IV* v. 3.

"Great men oft die by vile *bezonians.*"
Ibid.: 2 *Hen. VI.*, iv. 1.

* **bĕz′-zle,** * **bĭz′-zle (zle = zel),** *v.t.* & *i.* [Mid. Eng. *besil*, from O. Fr. *besiler* = to lay waste, to ravage.] [Embezzle.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To plunder, to spoil; to embezzle.

"I have laid up a little for my younger son, Michael, and thou think'st to *bezle* that."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Knight of the Burning Pestle*, i. 1.

2. To consume (as drink); to squander.

B. *Intrans.:* To drink hard, to tipple, to stupefy the senses with liquor.

"*Math.* Yes: I wonder how the inside of a tavern looks now. Oh, when shall I *bizzle, bizzle?*"—*Dekkar.*

* **bĕz′-zle,** * **bĕz′-ęll (zle = zel),** *s.* [From *bezzle*, v. (q.v.).] A bezzler, a hard drinker, a drunkard.

"O mee! what odds there seemeth 'twixt their chere
And the swolne *bezell* at an alehouse tire
That tonnes in gallons to his bursten paunch."
Bp. Hall: Sat. bk. v., *Sat.* 2.

* **bĕz′-zled,** * **bĕz′-ęled,** * **bĭz′-zled (zled = zeld),** *pa. par.* & *a.* [Bezzle.]

"Time will come.
When wonder of thy errour will strike dumb
Thy *bezel'd* sense." *Marston: Malcontent.*

* **bĕz′-zlĕr,** * **bĕz′-ęl-ĕr,** *s.* [O. Eng. *bezzle*; *-er.*] One who drinks hard, a drunkard. (*Marston.*)

* **bĕz′-zlĭng,** * **bĕz′-ęl-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Bezzle.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. and participial adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act of drinking hard, or tippling.

"That divine part is soak'd away in sin,
In sensual lust, and midnight *bezeling.*"
Marston: Scourge of Villainy.

"They that spend their youth in loitering, *bezzling*, and harloting."—*Milton: Animadv. Rem. Def.*

bha′g-a-vat gîta, bhag-a-vad gîta, *s.* [Sans. *Bhagavad* = a name of Krishna; *gita* = song.]

Sans. Liter.: A song relating a discourse between Krishna and his pupil Arjun in the midst of a battle. Schlegel considers it the most beautiful and perhaps the only truly philosophical poem in the whole range of known literature. Its teaching is pantheistic. It consists of eighteen lectures. It has been translated into many languages.

bhang, *s.* [Mahratta, &c. *bhang.*] An intoxicating or stupefying liquor or drug made from the dried leaves of hemp (*Cannabis sativa*). It is used with deleterious effects in India. It is what is called in Turkey *Haschisch.*

bhêl, bâle, bîl′-wa, *s.* [Mahratta, &c.] An Indian name for the Bengal Quince (*Ægle marmelos*), a thorny tree with ternate leaves, belonging to the order Aurantiaceæ (Citronworts). The astringent rind is used for dyeing yellow. The pulp is taken by the Hindoo in cases of chronic diarrhœa.

bhû-căm′-păc, *s.* [Mahratta, *bhooi champa, bhom champa, bhoomi champaca.* From *bhoomi, bhûmi* = the earth, the ground; and *champaca*, the name of the plant defined below.] The Heart-leaved Snapdragon, or Round-rooted Galangale (*Kæmpferea rotunda*), a plant of the order Zingiberaceæ (Gingerworts). It is a fragrant herb, with flowers of various shades of purple and white. It grows in Indian gardens.

* **bi,** *as an independent word, prep.* [By.] Old Eng. for *by.*

"That quyk wole selle hir *bi* hir lyf."
Romaunt of the Rose.

* **bi nethe,** *prep. & adv.* [Beneath.]

bi, *as a prefix.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) *Of Anglo-Saxon origin:* A prefix in many old or, more precisely, Middle English words, which afterwards came to be spelled with *be*; as *bicome* for *become*, or *bifore, biforn, biforen*, for *before.*

(*b*) *Of Latin origin:* A prefix of which the oldest form was *dui*; as *duidens* for *bidens.* This brings it into close union with Lat. *duo*, Gr. δύο, δύω (*duo*) = two, and other cognate words. [Two.] Similarly the oldest form of Lat. *bis* = twice, was *duis*; as, *bellum* of old was spelled *duellum.* *Bi* in composition signifies two or twice. It corresponds to δι (*di*) in Greek, and *dvi* in Sanscrit.

II. *Chem.:* A prefix before words beginning with a consonant, the form before those commencing with a vowel being *bin.*

(1) *Bi* or *bin* is sometimes used to denote that two atoms of chlorine, sulphur, or oxygen, &c., are united to an element, as *bi*chloride of mercury, $HgCl_2$; *bi*sulphide of iron, FeS_2; *bi*noxide of tin, SnO_2. Instead of *bi*, the suffix *di* is now generally used; as carbon *di*oxide, CO_2.

(2) *Bi* has also been used to denote an acid salt; that is, a salt in which only part of the hydrogen of the dibasic acid is replaced by a metal; as, *bi*carbonate of sodium, $NaHCO_3$ (properly called hydric-sodic carbonate); *bi*sulphate of potassium, $KHSO_3$ (hydric potassic sulphate). These terms are now only used in commerce and pharmacy.

III. *Comm. & Phar.* [Bi, *as a prefix. Chem.*]

Bi, *as initial letters, an abbreviation, & a symbol*, stand for the metallic element *bismuth.*

bī′-a, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.]

Commerce: A money cowry shell, *Cyprœa moneta*, brought from the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

* **bi-af-ten,** * **bi-ôf-tĕn,** * **bā′f-tĕn,** * **bĭ-æf-tĕn,** * **bæf-tĕn,** *prep.* [A.S. *be-æftan* = after.] Behind. [Abaft.]

"*Bi-aften* bak as he nam kep."
Story of Gen. & Exod. (ed. Morris), 1,333.

* **bi-agt′,** *pret. of v.* [Old Eng. pret. of *owe* (q.v.).] Ought, should.

"Quo-so his silt him *bi-agt.*"
Story of Gen. & Exod. (ed. Morris), 924.

* **bī′-ąl-a-cŏil,** *s.* [Belaccoyle.]

bi-ăng′-ų-lăr, *a.* [From Lat. *bi*, in compos. = two, and *angularis* = angular; *angulus* = an angle, a corner.] Having two angles; two-angled; biangulate. (*Ogilvie.*)

bī-ăng′-ų-lāte, bī-ang′-ų-lā-tĕd, *a.* [From Lat. *angulatus* = angled; *angulus* = an angle.] Having two angles; two-angled; biangular. (*Webster: Johnson.*)

bī-ăng′-ų-loŭs, *a.* [From Lat. *angulosus* = full of corners; *angulus* = an angle, a corner.] Having two angles; two-angled; biangular; biangulate. (*Martin*, 1754.)

bī-ar-tĭc′-ų-lāte, *a.* [Lat. (1) *bi (in compos.)* = two, and (2) *articulatus* = jointed; from *articulus* = a little joint, a joint.] Having two joints; two-jointed.

bī′-as, * **bī′-ass,** * **by′-ass,** * **bī′-ase,** * **bī′-az,** * **bī′-ais,** *s., a., & adv.* [From Fr., Prov., & O. Catalan *biais* = (1) obliquity, (2) bias = Mod. Catalan *biax, biaix*; Walloon *biaiz*; Sardinian *biasciu*; Ital. *sbiescio*; Neapol. *sbiaso*; Piedm. *sbias* (*Littré, &c.*); Arm. *bihais, bihays.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Of things material:*

* **1.** Obliquity; deflection from a straight line; inclination to. [See examples suggesting the meaning under B. and C.]

† **2.** A weight on the side of a bowl which turns it from a straight line.

"Madam, we'll play at bowls—
—'Twill make me think the world is full of rubs,
And that my fortune runs against the *bias.*"
Shakesp.: Rich. II., iii. 4.

"Being ignorant that there is a concealed *bias* within the spheroid which will in all probability swerve away . . ."—*W. Scott.* (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

† **3.** A wedge-shaped piece of cloth taken out of the waist of a dress to diminish its circumference. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

II. *Fig. Of things not material:* The state of mentally or morally inclining to one side; inclination of the mind, heart, or will; that which causes such an inclination, leaning, or tendency.

"*. . .* their influence will be regulated by . . . the *bias* of the individual character to which they are addressed."—*Mitman: Hist. of Jews*, 3rd ed., bk. i., vol. i., p. 43.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *bias, prepossession*, and *prejudice*: "*Bias* marks the state of the mind; *prepossession* applies either to the general or particular state of the feelings; *prejudice* is employed only for opinions. Children may receive an early *bias* that influences their future character and destiny. *Prepossessions* spring from casualties; they do not exist in young minds. *Prejudices* are the fruits of a contracted education. A *bias* may be overpowered, a *prepossession* overcome, and a *prejudice* corrected or removed. We may be *biassed* for or against; we are always *prepossessed* in favour, and mostly *prejudiced* against." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **B.** *As adjective:*

1. Slanting.

"We cannot allege her oblique and *byass* declination."—*Holland: Plinie*, p. 953.

2. Swelled like a bowl on the biassed side.

"*. . .* till thy sphered *bias* cheek."
Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress., iv. 5.

C. *As adverb:* In an oblique direction; obliquely, slantingly.

"*. . .* by the obliquity of the zodiack circle thorow which the sun passes *biase.*"—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 953.

bias-drawing, *s.* A turn awry; partiality.

"In this extant moment, faith and troth,
Strain'd purely from all hollow *bias-drawing*,
Bids thee, with most divine integrity,
From heart of very heart, great Hector, welcome!"
Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress., iv. 5.

bī′-as, * **bī′-ass,** *v.t.* [From *bias*, s. (q.v.). In Fr. *biaiser* = to slope, to cut aslant, to decline, to equivocate.] To incline in a particular direction. (Used figuratively of a person, or of his mind, heart, or will; of his views, &c.)

"Oaths, used as playthings or convenient tools,
As interest *biassed* knaves, or fashion fools."
Cowper: Expostulation.

"So completely *biassed* were the views of this illustrious man, by his exaggerated notions respecting the nature and properties of the blood."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., Introd., p. 16.

* **bī′-as-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *bias*; *-ness.*] Inclination to one side; bias. (*Sherwood.*)

bī-ạssed, bī-ạsed, *pa. par. & a.*

"Or seeking with a *biass'd* mind."
Cowper: Friendship.

bī-ạs-ĭng, bī-as-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BIAS, *v.*]

bi-âu-ric'-ụ-lāte, *a.* [Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *auricula* = the external ear; from *auris* = the ear.]

Biol.: Having two auricles. [AURICLE.]

bī-ăx'-ĭ-ạl, † **bī-ăx-ạl,** *a.* [Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *axis* = an axle, . . . an axis.] [AXIS.] Having two axes.

". . . the coloured rings of uniaxal and *biaxal* crystals."—*Proceedings of the Physical Society of London*, pt. ii., p. 3.

* **bĭb, * bibbe, * bybbe,** *v.t. & i.* [From Lat. *bibo* = to drink.]

A. *Trans.:* To drink.

"This miller has so wisely *bibbed* ale."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,160.

B. *Intrans.:* To tipple, to drink a small amount of liquor at brief intervals, constituting in the aggregate a large consumption without excess at any one time.

"To appease a froward child, they gave him drink as often as he cried; so that he was constantly *bibbing*, and drank more in twenty-four hours than I did."—*Locke.*

bĭb, *s.* [In Sp. *babador, babadera;* Port. *babadouro;* Ital. *bavaglio.* From Lat. *bibo* = to drink.]

1. A piece of linen put over the front of the clothes of children to preserve them from being wet or dirtied whilst they are eating or drinking.

"Even misses, at whose age their mothers wore
The backstring and the *bib*, assume the dress
Of womanhood." *Cowper: Task*, bk. iv.

2. A fish, the *Morrhua lusca* of Flem. It is called also the Pout and Whiting Pout. It belongs to the family Gadidæ. It is found in Britain.

bĭb-cravat, *s.* A cravat resembling a child's bib.

"But only fools, and they of vast estate,
The extremity of modes will imitate,
The dangling knee-fringe and the *bib-cravat*."
Dryden: Prol. on Opening the New House.

bĭb-cock, *s.* A cock or faucet having a bent down nozzle; a bib.

bĭb-valve, *s.* A valve in a bib-cock.

bĭ-bā'-cious, *a.* [From Lat. *bibax*, genit. *bibacis* = given to drinking; from *bibo* = to drink.] [BIB.] Addicted to drinking. (*Johnson.*)

* **bĭ-bāç'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [From Lat. *bibax*, genit. *bibacis.*] [BIBACIOUS.] The quality of drinking much. (*Johnson.*)

bī-bā'-sĭc, *a.* [In Fr. *bibasique;* from Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *basic* = pertaining to a chemical base.] [BASE, *Chem.*]

Chem.: An acid is said to be bibasic when it contains two atoms of hydrogen which can be replaced by other metals; as H_2SO_4, sulphuric acid, the H can be replaced atom for atom by a monad metal, as $KHSO_4$ (hydric potassium) and K_2SO_4 (dipotassium sulphate), or by a dyad metal, as $Ba''SO_4$ (barium sulphate). Organic acids are said to be bibasic when they contain the monad radical *carboxyl* $(CO.OH)'$ twice, as $(CO.OH)'_2$ (oxalic acid), or $C_2H_4(CO.OH)'_2$ (succinic acid). An acid can be triatomic and dibasic, as $C_3H_5(OH)(CO.OH)_2$ (malic acid), or tetratomic and dibasic, as $C_2H_2(OH)_2(CO.OH)_2$ (tartaric acid).

bĭ-bā'-tion, *s.* [BIB, *v.*] A drink, draught.

"He of the frequent *bibations*."—*Carlyle: Past and Present*, p. 127 (ed. 1858).

bĭb'bed, *pa. par.* [BIB, *v.*]

* **bĭb'-bel-er,** *s.* [BIBLER.]

bĭbbș, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.]

Naut.: Brackets made of elm plank, and bolted to the hounds of the masts, for the purpose of supporting the trestle-trees. (*Falconer.*)

* **bi-ber-yen,** *v.t.* [A.S. *bebeorgan* = to defend, to take care of.] To ward off. (*Layamon.*)

bĭb'-ĭ-ō, *s.* [Lat. *bibio* = a small insect said to be generated in wine.

Entom.: A genus of dipterous insects belonging to the family Tipulidæ. Many species occur in Britain.

† **bĭb'-ĭ-tōr-ў,** *a.* [From Lat. *bibitor* = a drinker, a toper; *bibo* = to drink.] [BIB, *v.*] Pertaining to drinking or tippling. (*Ogilvie.*)

bī'-ble, * **by-ble** (*Eng.*), * **by-bill** (*O. Scotch*), *s. & a.* [Sw. *bibeln;* Dan. & Ger. *bibel;* Dut. *bijbel;* Gael. *biobull;* Russ. *biblijs;* Fr. *bible;* Prov. *bibla;* Sp. & Port. *biblia;* Ital. *bibbia;* Eccl. Lat. *biblia;* Eccl. Gr. βιβλία (*biblia*), plur. of βιβλίον (*biblion*), and βυβλίον (*bublion*) = (1) a paper, a letter; (2) a book. It is a dimin. of Class. Gr. βίβλος (*biblos*) = (1) the inner bark of the papyrus; (2) the paper made of this bark first in Egypt; a paper, a book, βύβλος (*bublos*) = the Egyptian papyrus (*Cyperus papyrus*, sometimes called *Papyrus antiquorum*); (3) its coats or fibres. Thus "a bible" was originally any book made of paper derived from the papyrus or paper-reed.]

A. *As substantive:*

* **1.** *Gen.:* Any book.

"To tellen al, wold passen eny *bible*
That o wher is . . ."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,785.

"Alle these armes that ther weren,
That they thus on her cotes beren,
For hyt to me were impossible;
Men myghte make of hem a *bible*,
Twenty foote thykke I trowe."
Chaucer: House of Fame, bk. iii.

2. *Spec.:* Pre-eminently "the book," in comparison with which other literary productions are not worthy to be dignified with the name of books; or, if they be called books, it then becomes "the Book of books." The idea just expressed is founded on the etymology derived originally from the Christian Greeks, but now rooted in the languages of all the nations of Christendom. The first to use the term βιβλία (*biblia*) in this sense is said to have been Chrysostom, who flourished in the fifth century. The word scripture or scriptures, from the Latin *scriptura* = writing, *scripturæ* = writings, conveys the analogous idea that the "Scriptures" are alone worthy of being called writings. This use of the word came originally from the Latin fathers, but it has been adopted not merely by the English, but by the other Christian nations of Europe. The high appreciation of the Bible implied in the use of these words arises from the fact that it is believed by the vast majority of Christians to be (with allowances for minute diversities of reading and errors of translation) the actual Word of God, and therefore infallibly true. This is implied, though not expressly stated, in the sixth of the Thirty-nine Articles.

"Holy Scripture containeth all things necessary to salvation: so that whatsoever is not read therein nor may be proved thereby is not to be required of any man that it should be believed as an article of the faith, or be thought requisite or necessary to salvation . . ."

The *Westminster Confession of Faith* is more specific.

"The authority of the Holy Scripture, for which it ought to be believed or obeyed, dependeth not upon the testimony of any man or church but wholly upon God (who is truth itself), the author thereof, and therefore it is to be received because it is the Word of God."—*Westminster Conf. of Faith*, ch.i., § 4.

The Church of Rome does not differ from the several Protestant denominations respecting the divine authority of the books which the latter accept as canonical; it combines, however, with them the apocrypha and church traditions regarding faith and morals which Protestants reject.

Articles of Faith and symbolical books do not always express the real belief of all who nominally assent to them; and scattered through the several churches are a very large number of persons who hold that the Bible contains a revelation from God, instead of being of itself "the Word of God;" whilst a small number deny the Scriptures all special inspiration, and deal with them as freely as they would with the Mohammedan Koran, the Hindoo Vedas and Puranas, the Sikh Grunth, or the Persian Zend Avesta.

The Bible consists of sixty-six books, constituting an organic whole.

In the Authorised English Version the Bible is divided into the Old and New Testaments, the former containing thirty-nine, and the latter twenty-seven books. These designations are taken from *antiquum testamentum*, in the Vulgate rendering of 2 Cor. iii. 14 and *novum testamentum* in verse 6. The Greek word is διαθήκη (*diathēkē*), the Sept. name of the Old Testament being Ἡ παλαιὰ διαθήκη (*Hē palaia diathēkē* = the *Old Diatheke*), and the Greek New Testament being termed Ἡ καινὴ διαθήκη (*Hē kainē diathēkē* = the *New Diatheke*). Διαθήκη (*Diathēkē*) in Class. Greek, and in Heb. ix. 16, 17, signifies a testament or will, but generally, throughout the Septuagint, the Greek Testament, and the Greek ecclesiastical writers, it means a covenant. Hence the two primary divisions of the Bible had better have been called the Old and New Covenants rather than the Old and New Testaments. The old covenant is the one made with Adam or that entered into with Abraham and subsequently developed at Sinai; the new one that formed in connection with the advent and death of Christ.

The Old Testament was originally written in Hebrew, except Jer. x. 11; Ezra iv. 8 to vi. 18; vii. 12 to 26; and Dan. ii. from middle of verse 4 to vii. 28, which are East Aramean (Chaldee). The New Testament was originally written in Greek, with the exception perhaps of St. Matthew's Gospel, which the Christian fathers Papias, Irenæus, Fantænus, Origen, Jerome, &c., state to have been published originally in Aramæan.

The order of the books in the Hebrew Bible is different from that which obtains in the English Scriptures, which in this respect follow the Greek Septuagint and the Latin Vulgate. The Jews divided the Old Testament primarily into three portions, called the Law, the Prophets, and the Kethubim or in Greek the Hagiographa. The Divine Redeemer alludes to this classification in Luke xxiv. 44, ". . . that all things might be fulfilled which are written in the Law, and in the Prophets, and in the Psalms." The Psalms are the first book in the Hagiographa, and agreeably to the Jewish method of quoting, stand for the whole division. Such words as Genesis, Exodus, Deuteronomy, &c., are Greek, and taken from the Septuagint; the Hebrew generally names these and some other books by their initial word. Thus Genesis is called בראשית (*Bereshith*) = In the beginning. The following list exhibits the order and classification of the books in the Hebrew Bible:—

I. תורה (*Torah*), *the Law:* Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy.

II. נביאים (*Neblim*), *the Prophets:*

(1) *The former prophets:* Joshua, Judges, Samuel, Kings.

(2) *The later prophets:*

(*a*) *The great prophets:* Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel.

(*b*) *The small or minor prophets:* Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi.

III. כתובים (*Kethubim*) = books; in Greek *Hagiographa* = Holy Writings:

(1) *Truth:* Psalms, Proverbs.

(2) *The five rolls:* Job, Song of Solomon, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Chronicles.

It is startling to find that in this arrangement Daniel does not figure among the prophets, but is relegated to the Hagiographa. It is remarkable also that Joshua, Judges, Samuel, and Kings are classified not as historic, but as prophetic writings.

A convenient classification for modern use divides the Old Testament books into three classes:—

(1) *The Historical Books:* Genesis—Ezra.

(2) *The Poetical Books:* Job—Song of Solomon.

(3) *The Prophetical Books:* Isaiah—Malachi. (The weak point about this division is that most of the prophetical books falling under the third category were written not in Hebrew prose but in poetry.)

A similar division for the New Testament is into—

(1) *Historical Books:* Matthew—The Acts of the Apostles.

(2) *Epistles:* Romans—Jude.

(3) *The Prophetical Book:* Revelation. [For a description of the several books, see GENESIS, EXODUS, &c.]

The Bible has given rise to several sciences of its own, and specially to the following:—

(1) *Apologetics*, not a good name, for it is liable to be misunderstood, as it was even by George III., who, on being told that Bishop Watson had published "an apology for the Bible," remarked that he did not before know that the Bible required an apology. The word is used in the Greek sense of defence, the Christian apologist does not admit the existence of error in the Bible which he defends. [APOLOGETICS, APOLOGY.]

(2) *Biblical Criticism*, which seeks to ascertain precisely what books are inspired, and bring the text of these to the most perfect state of purity. [BIBLICAL CRITICISM.]

(3) *Hermeneutics*, from the Gr. ἑρμηνευτικός (*herméneutikos*) = of or for interpreting: its aim is to ascertain the principles which should be followed in biblical interpretation. [HERMENEUTICS.]

For the several versions of the Bible see VERSIONS and AUTHORISED. Altogether apart from the claims put forth by the Bible to be a, or rather the, Divine Revelation, the Authorised version is the first English classic; and the history of Europe and the world would be a hopeless enigma to any one who knew nothing of the Bible.

> "Yon cottager, who weaves at her own door,
> Pillow and bobbins all her little store,
> * * * * *
> Just knows and knows no more her *Bible* true:
> A truth the brilliant Frenchman never knew;
> And in that charter reads, with sparkling eyes,
> Her title to a treasure in the skies."
> *Cowper: Truth.*

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to, or in any way connected with, the Bible. See the compounds which follow.

Bible-Christians, *s.*

Ecclesiology: A Christian sect, called also Bryanites. It was founded by Mr. William O. Bryan, a Wesleyan local preacher in Cornwall, who, separating in 1815 from the main body of the Wesleyans, began to form separate societies. In 1829 he left the body he had formed. In the religious census of 1851 (the only one hitherto taken) they are credited with 482 places of worship, attended, on the census Sunday (with allowances for imperfect returns) by 14,902 in the forenoon, 24,345 in the afternoon, and 34,612 in the evening. The strength of the Bible Christians is in the south-west counties of England. (*Mann: Relig. Census.*)

Bible Defence Association.

Ecclesiology: A Christian sect figuring in the English Registrar-General's returns.

Bible-oath, *s.* An oath sworn upon the Bible.

Bible Society. Any society constituted for multiplying copies of the Bible and, as far as the financial resources at its disposal will permit, diffusing them abroad. Of these societies the following may be enumerated:—

1. *The British and Foreign Bible Society:* As there were brave men before Agamemnon, so the Word of God was circulated before this great Society came into existence. The following associations made the circulation of the Scriptures one of the objects at which they aimed:—The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England, incorporated in 1649, and again in 1661; the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, established in 1698; the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, established in 1701; the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge, incorporated in 1709; the Society at Halle, founded in 1712; the Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor, established 1750; and finally, the Society for the Support and Encouragement of Sunday Schools, established in 1785. Two societies made it their primary aim, viz.:—The Bible Society for Soldiers and Sailors, established in 1780 and the French Bible Society, commenced in London in 1792, its object being the circulating of the Scriptures in France. In 1803 was organized The British and Foreign Bible Society, the largest and most important in the world. Its rise to a leading position was rapid, and the sphere of its operations has enormously extended. Its work is supplemented by that of the Hibernian Bible Society, founded in 1806, and the National Bible Society of Scotland, founded in 1860.

2. *Bible Societies in America:* Next to the British and Foreign Bible Society, in the extent of its operations, comes the AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY, founded in New York in 1816, and which has its headquarters in the large and magnificent building, in that city, known as the "Bible House." The story of the Bible in America, however, begins earlier than this. Every Bible in the English language in America before the war of the Revolution was brought from the other side of the Atlantic Ocean, the English government holding a monopoly over the sale of the Word of God in the colonies as over so many articles of merchandise besides. The first English Bible printed in America was issued at Philadelphia in 1782, by Robert Aitken, the proposal to publish it calling out a resolution of high approval from Congress. The first Bible Society instituted in the United States was that of Philadelphia in 1808. It was followed in May, 1809, by the Connecticut Bible Society, at Hartford; in July, 1809, by the Massachusetts Bible Society, at Boston; in November, 1809, by the New York Bible Society, at New York; and in December of the same year by the New Jersey Bible Society, at Princeton. By 1816 between 50 and 60 of such local societies had been formed, with no bond of union beyond the fact that they were all devoted to the publication of the same book. The need of a national institution was by this time strongly felt, and in 1816 a convention of representatives of Bible Societies was held in New York, which organized the American Bible Society, an institution which was incorporated in 1841, twenty-five years later, and has had a career of usefulness only second to that of its British predecessor.

As regards the work done by these societies it may be remarked that the British and Foreign Bible Society has distributed since its formation considerably more than 100,000,000 Bibles, and that it has, in Britain and the colonies, between 5000 and 6000 auxiliary and branch societies. The American Bible Society has fully 7000 auxiliary societies, in all parts of the United States, issues annually about 1,500,000 Bibles, New Testaments and other parts of Scripture, and has distributed in all about 55,000,000 copies. Its income is over $500,000 per annum. This Society has promoted the translation of the Bible, in whole or in part, into 83 languages and dialects, including those of the most populous non-Christian countries, as China, Japan, Turkey, Arabia, Persia, and Egypt. The British Society has had translations made into 226 languages and dialects, the Bible being now printed in the languages of 800,000,000 of the human race. Other American Societies embrace The Bible Association of Friends in America, organized in 1828, The American and Foreign Bible Society, organized in 1836, and the American Bible Union, organized in 1850.

3. *German Bible Societies:* The first association ever formed for the sole purpose of providing copies of the Scriptures for those who were destitute of them, was founded at Halle in Germany, in 1710, by Baron Hildebrand von Canstein. This institution down to 1834, when other Bible Societies had become engaged in the same work in that country, had distributed over 2,750,000 copies of the Bible and about 2,000,000 copies of the New Testament. Of the existing numerous Bible Societies of the country, the Prussian Central Bible Society, founded in 1814 in Berlin, is the most important. It has branches in all parts of the country, and distributes about 80,000 Bibles and Testaments yearly. The British and Foreign Bible Society supplies Germany with great quantities of Bibles, numbering over 350,000 annually. Bible Societies were prohibited by the Austrian government in 1817.

Bible societies, though wide in their constitution, are practically Protestant institutions; and on June 29, 1816, a bull denouncing them was launched by Pope Pius VII.

bible-woman, *s.* A woman employed to read the Bible to the poor and sick of her own sex in connexion with home or foreign missions.

* **bi-bled,** *a.* [Eng. and A.S. pref. *bi* and *bled*.] Covered with blood. [The same as BEBLED (q.v.).] (*Chaucer.*)

bĭb'-lĕr, * **bĭb-bel-er,** * **bĭb-bler** (*Eng.*), * **beb-ble** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Dan. dial. *bible* = to trickle; Dan. *pible* = to purl.] (*Wedgwood.*) [BIB, BIBBER.] A tippler.

> "I perceive you are no great *bybler* (*i.e.* reader of the Bible), Pasiphilo.
> "*Pas.* Yes, sir, an excellent good *bibbeler*, specially in a bottle."—*Gascoigne: Works*, sign. C. 1. (*Nares.*)

bĭb'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *bib*, and *-less.*] Without a bib.

> "*Bibless* and apronless."—*Dickens: Our Mut. Friend*, ch. iv., p. 27.

bĭb'-lĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *bibl(e); -ical.* In Fr. *biblique*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *biblico.*] [BIBLE.] Pertaining to the Bible.

> "To make a *biblical* version faithful and exact, . . ."
> —*Abp. Newcome: Ess. on the Transl. of the Bible.*

biblical archæology. Biblical antiquities; antiquities illustrative of the Bible.

¶ *Society of Biblical Archæology:* A society founded in London on 9th December, 1870, "for the investigation of the Archæology, History, Arts, and Chronology of Ancient and Modern Assyria, Palestine, Egypt, Arabia, and other Biblical Lands; the promotion of the study of the Antiquities of those countries, and the Record of Discoveries hereafter to be made in connection therewith." The association has already risen into great power and reputation. It was before this society that Mr. George Smith, on the 3rd December, 1872, read his paper on "The Assyrian Account of the Deluge," translating the celebrated "Deluge Tablet." That evening the attendance at the meeting, then ordinarily about fifty, rose to about 800.

biblical criticism. The science which has for its objects (1) to decide which books are entitled to have a place in the Scripture canon [CANON]; and (2) to bring the text of these canonical books to the utmost possible degree of purity.

In prosecuting the first of these aims, the Biblical critic must not be confounded with the Christian apologist: the function of the former is a strictly judicial one, whilst the office of the latter is that of an advocate.

One important subject of investigation is as to what Old Testament books were recognised as divine by the ancient Jewish Church or synagogue; as also what New Testament books were at once and universally welcomed by the early Christian Church [HOMOLOGOUMENA]; and what others were for a time partially rejected, though they ultimately found acceptance everywhere. [ANTILEGOMENA.]

In seeking to purify the text the biblical critic must do much toilsome work in the collation of "codices" or manuscripts. [CODEX.] He does not put the whole of these on one level and admit whatever reading has a majority of MSS. in its favour; but attempts to test the value of each one apart, forming an hypothesis if he can as to when, where, and from whom it emanated, and from what other MSS. it was copied at first, or, in technical language, to what "recension" it belonged. [RECENSION.] Those which he values most for New Testament criticism are the *Codex Sinaiticus*, written probably about the middle of the fourth century; and the *Codex Alexandrinus* and *Codex Vaticanus*, dating, it is believed, from about the middle of the fifth century.

Subjoined is a list of a few of the chief passages in the New Testament on which biblical critics have thrown doubt: Mark xvi. 9—26; John v. 4; viii. 1—11; Acts viii. 37; 1 John v. 7, and perhaps the doxology appended to the Lord's Prayer, "For thine is the kingdom," &c. (Matt. vi. 13). These omissions will not overthrow any theological doctrine held by the Churches.

bĭb'-lĭ-cal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *biblical; -ly.*] In a biblical manner, by process derived from the Bible or according to biblical principles (*Webster.*)

bĭb-lĭ-çĭst, *s.* [Eng. *biblic(al)*; *-ist.*] One whose special study is the Bible, and who is well acquainted with its contents. (*Edin. Rev.*)

bĭb'-lĭ-ŏ-gnōste (*g* silent), *s.* [From Gr. βιβλίον (*biblion*) = a book, and γνώστης (*gnōstēs*) = one who knows.] One who knows the history of books and the method of their production (see ex.).

"A *bibliognoste* is one knowing in title-pages and colophons, and in editions; the place and year when printed; the presses whence issued; and all the minutiæ of a book."—*Disraeli: Curios. of Lit.*, iii. 343.

bĭb'-lĭ-ŏ-gnŏs-tĭc (*g* silent), *a.* [Eng. *bibliognost(e)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to the studies of a bibliognoste, acquainted with books. [BIBLIOGNOSTE.] (*Saturday Review.*)

bĭb-lĭ-ŏg'-rą-phĕr, *s.* [Eng. *bibliograph(y)*; *-er.* In Ger. *bibliograph*; Fr. *bibliographe*; Sp. & Ital. *bibliografo*; Port. *bibliographo*; from Gr. βιβλιογράφος (*bibliographos*) = writing books; from βιβλιογράφέω (*bibliographeō*) = to write books: βιβλίον (*biblion*) = a book, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to grave, to write.] One who writes about books and their history, or at least catalogues and describes books.

bĭb-lĭ-ŏ-grăph'-ĭc, * bĭb-lĭ-o-graph-ick, bĭb-lĭ-ŏ-grăph'-ĭ-cąl, *a.* [Eng. *bibliograph(y)*; *-ic, -ical.* In Fr. *bibliographique*; Port. *bibliographico*; from Gr. βιβλιογράφος (*bibliographos*) = writing books.] [BIBLIOGRAPHER.] Pertaining to literary history, or the cataloguing and describing of books.

"The most numerous class of *bibliographical* works are lists or catalogues of books."—*Pen. Cyc.*, iv. 380.

bĭb-lĭ-ŏ-grăph'-ĭ-cąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *bibliographic*; *-ally.*] As is done by a bibliographer or in bibliography

bĭb-lĭ-ŏg'-rąph-ў, *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *bibliographie*; Sp. & Ital. *bibliografia*; Port. *bibliographia*; Gr. βιβλιογραφία (*bibliographia*) = the writing of books. [BIBLIOGRAPHER.] The science or knowledge of books, their authorship, the dates of their first publication, and of the several editions they have gone through, with all other points requisite for literary history. This, it will be perceived, is not the meaning of the word in Greek. (See etym. of *bibliography* and *bibliographer*.) The Greek term generated the French *bibliographe*, with the meaning (identical with neither the Greek nor the English one) of acquaintance with ancient writings and skill in deciphering them. About A.D. 1752 the modern sense of the word was arising, though the old one still held its ground. Finally, in 1763, the publication of De Bure's *Bibliographie Instructive* established the new meaning, and gave the death-blow to the old one. It was not the first book which had appeared on literary history, Conrad Gesner's *Bibliotheca Universalis*, containing a catalogue of all the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin books he knew, had long preceded it, having appeared in 1545. Among the standard works on Bibliography which have been published in Britain may be mentioned Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica*, in 1824: and Lowndes' *Bibliographer's Manual* in 1834. The Catalogue of the British Museum or of any other library is a bibliographical production; so, also, is every publisher's circular.

"*Bibliography* is a matter of business, and must be left to private enterprise."—*Letter of J. Whitaker in Times*, Feb. 27, 1874.

† **bĭb-lĭ-ŏl'-ą-trĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *bibliolatr(y)*; *-ist.*]

1. *Gen.:* One who idolises books.

2. *Spec.:* One who idolises the Bible. (Used of believers in its verbal inspiration.) (*De Quincey.*)

bĭb-lĭ-ŏl'-ą-trў, *s.* [From Gr. βιβλίον (*biblion*) = (1) a paper, a letter, (2) a book, dimin. of βίβλος (*biblos*) [BIBLE]; and λατρεύω (*latreuō*) = (1) to work for hire or pay, (2) to be subject to, (3) to serve the gods with prayer and sacrifices, to worship; λάτρις (*latris*) = a hired servant; λάτρον (*latron*) = pay, hire.]

1. Fervent admiration, carried to the verge of idolatry, for books.

"If to adore an image be idolatry,
To deify a book is *bibliolatry*."
Byrom: The Bishop of Gloucester's Doctrine of Grace. (*Richardson.*)

2. A similar feeling towards the Bible.

* **bĭb'-lĭ-ŏ-lĭte,** *s.* [In Ger. *bibliolit*; Fr. *bibliolithe*; from Gr. βιβλίον (*biblion*) = . . . book, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.] An obsolete name for a schistose rock exhibiting between its laminæ dendritic markings, mechanically produced by the infiltration of iron manganese, &c., and not really consisting of the leaves or other organic remains to which they have been compared. They were called also BOOKSTONES, PHYLLOBIBLIA, and LITHOBIBLIA (q.v.).

bĭb-lĭ-ŏ-lŏg'-ĭ-cąl, *a.* [Eng. *bibliolog(y)*; *-ical.*] Pertaining to bibliology. (*Pen. Cycl.*)

bĭb-lĭ-ŏl'-ŏ-gў, *s.* [From Gr. βιβλίον (*biblion*) = a book, and λόγος (*logos*) = . . . a discourse.]

1. A discourse or treatise about books; the science or knowledge of books, now generally termed BIBLIOGRAPHY (q.v.).

"There is a sort of title page and colophon knowledge, in one word, *bibliology*, in which he is my superior."—*Southey.*

2. A discourse about the books of the Bible, or about Bible doctrine, history, and precepts. (*Pen. Cycl.*)

bĭb'-lĭ-ŏ-măn-çў, *s.* [In Fr. *bibliomancie*; from Gr. βιβλίον (*biblion*) = a book (BIBLE), and μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophesying, . . . divination; from μαντεύομαι (*manteuomai*) = to divine; from μάντις (*mantis*) = one who divines, a seer, a prophet.] Divination by means of the Bible; as, for instance, opening it and applying the first passage on which the eye falls to the matter of anxiety by which one is perplexed. (*Southey.*)

bĭb-lĭ-ŏ-mā'-nĭ-ą, † **bĭb-lĭ-ŏ-mā'-nў,** *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *bibliomanie*; Port. & Ital. *bibliomania*; from Gr. (1) βιβλίον (*biblion*) = a book (BIBLE), and (2) μανία (*mania*) = madness, frenzy; μαίνομαι (*mainomai*) = to rage, to be furious.] A mania for books, book-madness; a passionate desire to possess or be occupied with books. (*Dibdin: Bibliomania.*)

bĭb-lĭ-ŏ-mā'-nĭ-ăc, * bĭb-lĭ-o-ma-ni-ack, *s.* [In Fr. *bibliomaniaque*; from Gr. (1) βιβλίον (*biblion*) = a book (BIBLE); (2) μανικός (*manikos*) = belonging to madness; μανία (*mania*) = madness, frenzy.] One who has a mania for books, and especially for books of a rare and curious character. (*Todd.*)

bĭb-lĭ-ŏ-mą-nĭ'-ą-cąl, *a.* [Eng. *bibliomaniac*; *-al.*] Pertaining to bibliomania; having a passion for books. (*Quart. Rev.*) (*Dibdin.*)

† **bĭb-lĭ-ŏ-mā'-nĭ-ąn-ĭşm,** *s.* [From Eng. *bibliomania*, *n* euphonic, and suff. *-ism.*] The same as BIBLIOMANIA (q.v.). (*Dr. N. Drake.*)

† **bĭb-lĭ-ŏ-mā'-nĭst,** *s.* [Eng., &c., *bibliomania*, and suff. *-ist.*] One who has a mania for books. (*C. Lamb.*)

† **bĭb-lĭ-ŏ-pĕg'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *bibliopeg(y)*; *-ic.*] [BIBLIOPEGY.] Relating to the art of binding books. (*Webster.*)

† **bĭb-lĭ-ŏ-pĕ-ğĭs'-tĭc,** *a* [Eng. *bibliopeg(y)*; *-istic.*] The same as BIBLIOPEGIC (q.v.).

† **bĭb-lĭ-ŏp'-ē-ğў,** *s.* [From Gr. βιβλίον (*biblion*) = . . . a book (BIBLE), and πήγνυμι (*pēgnumi*) = to make fast.] The art of binding books. (*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 18, 1882.)

bĭb'-lĭ-ŏ-phĭle, *s.* [In Fr. *bibliophile*; Port. *bibliophilo*; from Gr. βιβλίον (*biblion*) = a book (BIBLE), and φίλος (*philos*) = a friend; from φίλος (*philos*) = loved.] A lover of books.

"I fail to recognise in him either the grip or countersign of a genuine *bibliophile*."—*J. Whitaker, in the Times*, Feb. 27, 1874.

† **bĭb-lĭ-ŏph'-ĭl-ĭşm,** *s.* [From Gr. βιβλίον (*biblion*) = a book (BIBLE). φίλος (*philos*) = a friend, and *-ism.*] Love of books. (*Dibdin.*)

† **bĭb-lĭ-ŏph'-ĭ-lĭst,** *s.* [From Gr. βιβλίον (*biblion*) = a book (BIBLE), φίλος (*philos*) = a friend, and suff. *-ist.*] One who loves books; a bibliophile. (*Gent. Mag.*)

† **bĭb-lĭ-ŏ-phō'-bĭ-ą,** *s.* [From Gr. βιβλίον (*biblion*) = a book, and φόβος (*phobos*) = fear; from φέβομαι (*phebomai*) = to fear, to be afraid.] Fear of books. (*Dibdin.*)

bĭb-lĭ-ŏ-pō'-le, *s.* [Fr. *bibliopole*; Port. & Lat. *bibliopola*; from Gr. βιβλιοπώλης (*biblio-pōlēs*) = a bookseller: βιβλίον (*biblion*) = a book, and πωλέω (*pōleō*) = to exchange or barter goods, to sell.] A bookseller. (*Eclec. Rev.*)

bĭb-lĭ-ŏ-pŏl'-ĭc, bĭb-lĭ-ŏ-pŏl'-ĭ-cąl, *a.* [Eng. *bibliopol(e)*; *-ical.*] Pertaining to a bookseller or to bookselling.

¶ The form *bibliopolical* occurs in C. Lamb.

bĭb-lĭ-ŏp'-ōl-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *bibliopol(e)*; *-ism.*] The occupation of a bibliopole; bookselling. (*Dibdin.*)

bĭb-lĭ-ŏp'-ōl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *bibliopol(e)*; *-ist.*] A bookseller; a bibliopole. (*Todd.*)

bĭb-lĭ-ŏ-pŏl-ĭs'-tĭc, *a.* [Eng. *bibliopolist*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to a bookseller or to bookselling. (*Dibdin.*)

bĭb'-lĭ-ŏ-tăphe, *s.* [From Gr. βιβλίον (*biblion*) = a book, and ταφος (*taphos*) = a burial, a tomb.] One who shuts up his books as if in a sepulchre.

"A *bibliotaphe* buries his books, by keeping them under lock, or framing them in glass cases."—*Disraeli: Curios. of Lit.*, iii. 343.

* **bĭb'-lĭ-ŏ-thĕc,** *s.* [BIBLIOTHEKE.] (*Scotch.*)

bĭb-lĭ-ŏ-thē'-cąl, *a.* [From Lat. *bibliothecalis.*] [BIBLIOTHEKE.] Pertaining to a bibliotheke or library. (*Johnson.*)

† **bĭb-lĭ-ŏ-thē-căr'-ĭ-ąn,** *s.* [From Lat. *bibliothecari(us)*, and suff. *-an.*] The same as BIBLIOTHECARY (q.v.).

† **bĭb-lĭ-ŏth'-ĕc-ą-rў** (*English*), * **bĭb-lĭ ŏ-thĕc-ąr** (*Scotch*), *s.* [In Sw. *bibliothecarie*; Ger. *bibliothekar*; Fr. *bibliothécaire*; Ital. *bibliotecario*; from Lat. *bibliothecarius* = a librarian.] [BIBLIOTHEKE.] A librarian.

"Master Doctor James, the incomparably industrious and learned *bibliothecary* of Oxford."—*Bp. Mall: Honour of the Married Clergy*, i. 28.

† **bĭb-lĭ-ŏ-thêke',** * **bĭb-lĭ-ŏ-thêque,** * **bĭb-lў-ŏ-thêke, bĭb-lĭ-ŏ-thē-cą** (*Eng.*), **bĭb'-lĭ-ŏ-thĕc** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* [In Ger. *bibliothek*; Fr. *bibliothèque*; Sp. & Ital. *biblioteca*; Port. & Lat. *bibliotheca*; Dut. *bibliotheek*; Gr. βιβλιοθήκη (*bibliothēkē*) = (1) a bookcase, (2) a library; from βιβλίον (*biblion*) = a book, and Lat. *theca*, Gr. θήκη (*thēkē*) = that in which anything is enclosed, a case, a box, a chest; from τίθημι (*tithēmi*) = to place.]

". . . the king asking him how many thousand volumes he had gotten together in his *bibliotheke*?"—*Donne: Hist. of the Septuagint* (1633), p. 16.

bĭb'-lĭst, *s.* [In Ger. *biblist*; Fr. *bibliste.* From *bible.*]

1. *Among Roman Catholics:* One who regards the Bible as the sole authority in matters of religion.

2. One who is conversant with the Bible.

bĭb'-lŭs, *s.* [Latin; from Gr. βύβλος (*bublos*) = the Egyptian Papyrus (*Papyrus antiquorum*). [BIBLE.] [PAPYRUS.] The Papyrus.

* **bi-bod,** *s.* [A.S. *bibod* = a command.] A command. (*O. Eng. Hom.*, i. 25.)

bī'-bŏr-ăte, *s.* [Eng., &c., *bi*; *borate* (q.v.).] *Chem.* [BORAX.]

bi-brăc'-tē-ăte, *a.* [(1) From Eng., &c., *bi* = twice or two, and (2) *bracteate* (q.v.).] *Bot.:* Having two bracts or bracteas.

bĭb'-ų-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *bibulus* = (1) drinking readily or freely, (2) ready to absorb moisture, (3) listening readily; *bibo* = to drink.]

1. *Of things:* Readily absorbing moisture.

2. *Of persons:* Having proclivities to the imbibing of liquor.

bĭb'-ų-loŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *bibulous*; *-ly.*] In a bibulous manner, so as to absorb liquid. (*De Quincey.*)

* **bi-bur'-ien** (pa. par. *bebered*; pret. *biburiede*), *v.t.* [A.S. *biburiyed* = buried.] To bury. (*Legend of St. Katherine*, 2,227.) (*Stratmann.*)

* **bi-bu-yen** (pa. par. *bibuyen*), *v.t.* To avoid, to flee.

* **bi-cach-en,** * **bĭ-kache** (pa. par. * *bicaught, becaught, bikaht*), *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and O. Fr. *cache* = catch.] To catch, to deceive. (*Relig. Antiq.*, i. 183.) (*Stratmann.*)

bi-căl'-car-ăte, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and Eng. *calcarate* = spurred; from Lat. *calcar* = a spur.] [CALCARATE.]

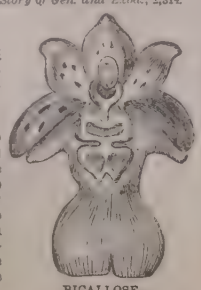
Bot.: Having two spurs; doubly spurred. (*Brande.*)

*** bi-calle, * be-calle,** *v.t.* [From Eng. and A.S. prefix *bi*, and *call*.] To call after; to accuse.

"And *bi-calleth* of harme and scathe."
Story of Gen. and Exod., 2,314.

bī'-căl-lōse, bī'-căl-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *callosus* = thick-skinned; from *callum* = hardened skin.]

Bot.: Having two callosities. (Used of the lips of some Orchids.) (*Treas.*) Such callosities may be seen below the middle of the lip in the genus Spiranthes, of which three representatives have a place in the British flora.



BICALLOSE.

*** bi-cam,** *pret. of v.* [Become.] Became. (*Rom. of Rose, &c.*)

bī-căp'-ĭ-tā-tĕd, *a.* [Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and Eng. *capitated*; from Latin *capitatus* = having a head; *caput* = head.]

Her.: Having two heads. The arms of Austria consist of a two-headed eagle; so also do those of Russia.

BICAPITATED.

bī-cap'-sū-lar, *a.* [In Fr. *bicapsulaire*; from Lat. pref. *bi* = two, and Eng. *capsular*, having a capsule; from *capsula* = a small box or chest.]

BICAPSULAR.

Bot.: Having two capsules. [Capsule.] (Used chiefly of pericarps.) (*Johnson, &c.*)

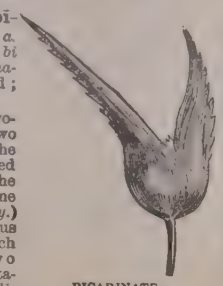
bĭ-car'-bŏn-āte, *s.* [In. Fr. *bicarbonate*; Ger. *bikarbonat*. From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and Eng. *carbonate*.]

Chem. & Phar.: A name given to the acid carbonates of potassium, sodium, &c., or to hydric sodium carbonate ($NaHCO_3$), hydric potassium carbonate ($KHCO_3$), &c. Also to a carbonate dissolved in water containing carbonic acid gas, as carbonate of calcium thus dissolved, reprecipitated on boiling. Bicarbonate of potassium, $KHCO_3$, is obtained by passing CO_2 gas through a saturated aqueous solution of K_2CO_3 (potassium carbonate). It crystallises in colourless rhombic non-deliquescent crystals, which are soluble in four times their weight of water. It does not give a precipitate with $BaCl_2$ in the cold. Bicarbonate of potassium is a direct antacid, and is employed in the treatment of acute rheumatism, and for removing uric acid from the system.

bicarbonate of sodium. $NaHCO_3$, hydrogen sodium carbonate, obtained by exposing carbonate of sodium to the action of CO_2, carbonic acid gas, which is liberated from limestone by hydrochloric acid; the gas is absorbed by the crystals of the $Na_2CO_3{\cdot}10H_2O$, which lose their water of crystallisation and become opaque. Bicarbonate of sodium is used as an antacid; it is supposed to influence the secretions of the liver, and not to produce nausea like the potassium salt. It is used in the manufacture of effervescing powders and drinks, which are usually a mixture of this salt with tartaric acid, and also enters into the composition of baking-powders.

bī-ca-rī'-nāte, bī-căr'-ĭ-nāte, *a.* [From Lat. pref. *bi* = two, and *carinatus* = keel-formed; *carina* = a keel.]

Botany: Two-keeled; having two ribs or keels on the under side. (Used specially of the paleæ of some grasses.) (*Gray.*) Thus in the genus Holcus, of which there are two British representatives—*Holcus mollis* and *H. lanatus*—the upper palea is bicarinate.



BICARINATE.

*** bi-cas, * by-cas,** *adv.* [O. Eng. and A.S. *bi* = by, and *cas* = chance, hazard; from Lat. *casus* = that which happens, chance.] [Case.] By chance.

". . . ther forth com *bicas*."
Rob. of Glou., p. 140.

*** bi-caste, bĭ-casten,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *bi*, and *cast*.] To cast round, to clothe, cover. (*St. Brandan.*) (*Stratmann.*)

*** bĭ-câ'use,** *adv.* [Because.]

*** bicch-id, * bicch-ed, * bych-ed,** *a.* [A different spelling of Eng. *picked* or *pecked* (*Skeat*). In Dut. *bikkel*; Ger. *bickel* is = a die, but the English forms *bicchel* and *bickel* were simply invented by Tyrwhitt.] Pecked, pitted, or notched, in allusion to the spots marked on dice. (*Man of Lawes Tale* (ed. Skeat), p. 159.) Dr. Murray says that the origin and precise meaning are unknown; but that the sense *cursed, execrable, shrewd*, suits the context.

*** bicchid-bones, bicched-bones, * byched, bicchel-bones,** *pl.* Dice.

"This fruyt cometh of the *bicchid boones* tuo,
Forswering, ire, falsnes, homicide."
Chaucer: C. T., 14,071-2.

¶ In the "Towneley Mystery," called the *Processus Talentorum*, the executioners of our Lord are represented as casting dice for his garments, and one of them, who had lost, exclaims—

"I was falsly begylyd withe thise *byched bones*,
Ther cursyd thay be!"

*** bīçe (1),** *s.* [Compare Sw. *byssja* = a bed of boards.] A small temporary bed made up in a cottage kitchen. (*Halliwell: Contrib. to Lexicog.*)

bīçe (2), bīse, *s.* [From Fr. *bis* (m.), *bise* (f.) = gray, grayish-blue; Port. *bis*; Sp. *bazo* = brown; Ital. *bigio* = russet-grey, brown; Low Lat. *bisus*. In Sw. *betsning*; Ger. *blassblar* and *blassgrün*. The ultimate origin is unknown.] A paint, of which there are two leading colours. (Also used attributively.)

1. *Bice, or Blue Bice:* A paint of a pale blue colour prepared from the native blue carbonate of copper or from smalt.

2. *Green Bice:* A paint prepared from blue bice by adding yellow orpiment or by grinding down the green carbonate of copper.

"Take *green bice*, and order it as you do your *blue bice*: you may diaper upon it with the water of deep green."—*Peacham.*

bī-çĕl'-lu-lī, *s. pl.* [Lat. prefix *bi*, and *cellula* = a small store-room; *cella* = a store-room, a cell.]

Entom.: A subsection of bugs of the section Geocores or Aurocorisa. The name bicelluli is given because the membranous portion of the hemelytra has two basal cells. The bugs ranked under this subsection are generally small red insects with black spots; they feed on plants.

bī-çĕph'-al-oŭs, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two; Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head; and suff. *-ous*.] Having two heads; two-headed. (*Webster.*)

bī'-çĕps, *a.* [Lat. *biceps* = two-headed; from *bi* = twice, or two, and *caput* = head.]

1. *Gen.:* Two-headed.

2. *Specially:*

(*a*) *Anat. Of muscles:* Having two heads or origins. Three muscles of the human body have this name applied to them. One is the *Biceps humeri*, or *Biceps internus humeri*, and a second the *Biceps extensor*, both of which are in the arm, and the *Biceps femoris*, which is the straight muscle of the thigh.

". . . the *biceps*, inserted into the tubercle of the radius . . ."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 170.

(*b*) *Bot. Of papilionaceous corollas:* Having the claws of the two petals composing the keel distinct instead of united.

*** bi-charme, bi-char-men,** *v.t.* [The same as Becharm (q.v.).]

*** bi-cherre, * bi-cher-ren, * bi-char-ren,** *v.t.* [From A.S. *becerran, becyrran* = to turn to, to give up, to betray.] To deceive. (*Morris: O. Eng. Miscellany*, 46.) (*Stratmann.*)

bī-chlōr'-īde, *s.* [Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *chloride* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A term used in chemistry to denote a compound containing two atoms of chlorine, which are united to an atom of an element, as $Hg''Cl_2$ (bichloride of mercury), or to an organic radical, as $(C_2H_4)''Cl_2$ (ethylene bichloride). These are usually called *dichlorides*, as ethylene dichloride.

bichloride of gold.
A compound of chlorine and gold supposed to be contained in the subcutaneous injection advocated by some for the cure of inebriates.

bichloride of mercury.
Phar.: $Hg''Cl_2$, also called perchloride of mercury, or corrosive sublimate. It is prepared by heating a mixture of mercuric sulphate, $HgSo_4$, with dry chloride of sodium, NaCl, and black oxide of manganese, MnO_2; the corrosive sublimate sublimes; hence its name. Bichloride of mercury occurs in heavy white masses of prismatic crystals; it is soluble in twenty parts of cold water, also in alcohol and ether. (For tests see Mercuric.) It is a very powerful irritant—when taken in large doses it causes vomiting and purging. It is very poisonous; the best antidote is white of egg. It corrodes the skin; it is employed in very small doses as an alterative in skin diseases, externally as a lotion, injection, or gargle in chronic skin diseases, ulcerated sore throats, and chronic discharge from the mucous membranes. $HgCl_2$ is a powerful antiseptic; it is used to preserve anatomical preparations. Ammonia added to $HgCl_2$ throws down *white precipitate*, NH_2HgCl, which is used in pharmacy in the form of ointment.

bī'-chord (*h* silent), *a.* [Eng. prefix *bi*, and *chord*.]

Music: Having two strings to each note. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

bichord pianoforte,
Music: A piano possessing two strings to each note.

bī-chrō'-māte, *s.* [Lat. &c., pref. *bi* = two, and Eng. *chromate* (q.v.).] [Chromic, Chromium.]

bĭçh'-ŷ, *s.* [A West African negro word (?).] One of the names for a tree (*Cola acuminata*), a native of western tropical Africa, but introduced into the hotter parts of America. It furnishes the Cola-nuts of commerce. [Cola.]

bī-çĭp'-ĭ-tal, *a.* [In Fr. *bicipital*; from Lat. *biceps*, genit. *bicipitis* = two-headed (Biceps), and suff. *-al*.] Two-headed. The same as Bicipitous (q.v.). (Used especially of one of the muscles belonging to the arm.)

"A piece of flesh is exchanged from the *bicipital* muscle of either party's arm."—*Browne: Vulgar Err.*

bī-çĭp'-ĭ-toŭs, *a.* [From Lat. *biceps*, genit. *bicipitis* = two-headed, and suff. *-ous*.] [Biceps.]

1. *Zool.:* Two-headed; bicipital.

"*Bicipitous* serpents, . . ."—*Browne.*

2. *Anat. Of muscles:* Having two "heads" or origins.

3. *Bot.:* Dividing into two parts, at the top or bottom.

*** bick,** *s.* [Bitch.] (*Scotch.*)

*** bicke,** *s.* [Bitch.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bĭck′-ẽr, * bўk′-ẽre, * bĭk-ōre, * bek-er (*Eng.*), * **bўk′-kўr** (*O. Scotch*), *v.i.* [Probably from Eng. *pick*; *-er*, referring to the sound of a series of blows given with a pick. (*Wedgwood.*) Compare Dut. *bikhamer* = a pick. Again *pick* = to pick, is akin to the verb *to peck*. (Compare Ital. *beccare* = to peck.) Cognate with Wel. *bikra* = to fight, to bicker; *bicre* = conflict, skirmish.] [BEAK, PECK, PIKE.]

I. *Of persons:*

1. To make the noise which is produced by successive strokes, by throwing stones, or in any similar way.

(1) *Specially:*

(*a*) To fight by throwing stones. (*Scotch.*) [See BICKER (*s.*), 1.]

(*b*) To fight by sending forth flights of arrows, or in any similar way. (*Scotch.*)

"Ynglis archaris, that hardy war and wicht,
Amang the Scottis *bykkerit* with all their mycht."
Wallace, IV. 556. (M.S.)

(*c*) To carry on petty warfare; to skirmish, without reference to the weapons employed.

"Nor is it to be considered to the breaches of confederate nations . . . though their merchants *bicker* in the East Indies."—*Milton: Ref. in Eng.*, bk. ii.

† (2) *In a general sense:* To fight.

"And at the field fought before Bebriacum, ere the battailes joined, two eagles had a conflict, and *bickered* together in all their sightes."—*Holland: Suetonius*, p. 243.

2. To move quickly, with the clatter of feet.

"Three lusty fellows gat of him a clank,
And round about him *bicker'd* a' at anes."
Ross: Helenore, p. 47.

3. To engage in altercation, especially of a petty kind, by word of mouth. [BICKERING.]

II. *Of things:* To move rapidly forward, or to play to and fro with a certain amount of noise; to quiver, to be tremulous.

"Meantime unnumber'd glittering streamlets play'd
And hurled everywhere their waters' sheen,
That, as they *bickered* through the sunny glade,
Tho' restless still themselves, a lulling murmur made." *Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, i. 3.

bĭck′-ẽr (1), * **bĭk-er, * bĭk-yr, * byk-er, * by-ĸere,** *s.* [From *bicker*, v. (q.v.).]

1. *Gen.:* A quarrel, contention, strife, fighting.

"Betwene the castel of Gloucester and Brinefield al so Ther was oft *bicker* grit, and much harm ido."
R. Gloucester, p. 538. (*Richardson.*)

2. *Spec.:* A fight carried on with stones. (*Scotch.*) A term used among schoolboys.

¶ Bickers were formerly held on the Caltonhill, Edinburgh, every evening a little before dark. In these encounters idle boys, chiefly apprentices, simply threw stones at each other. (*Campbell: Journey.*)

3. A short race. (*Scotch. Used chiefly in Ayrshire.*)

"Tho' leeward whyles, against my will,
I took a *bicker*."
Burns: Death and Doctor Hornbook.

bĭck′-ẽr (2), † **bi-quour,** *s.* [Gael. *biceir* = a small wooden dish.] A wooden vessel made by a cooper for holding liquor, brose, &c. (*Scotch.*)

". . . and tell Peggy to gi ye a *bicker* o' broth . . ."
—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. v.

bĭck′-ẽr-ẽr, s. [Eng. *bicker*; *-er.*] A skirmisher. (*Sherwood.*)

bĭck′-ẽr-fŭ′, *s.* [Scotch *bicker*, and *fu'* = Eng. *full.*] As much of any thing, whether dry or liquid, as fills a bicker.

"It's just one degree better than a hand-quern—it canna grind a *bickerfu'* of meal in a quarter of an hour."—*Scott: Pirate*, ch. xi.

bĭck′-ẽr-ĭng, * bĭk′-ẽr-ĭng, * bĭk′-kẽr-ĭnge, * bў′-kẽr-ўnge, *pr. par., a., & s.*

A. *As pr. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As participial adj.* (*chiefly of things*): Moving rapidly, with or without a certain amount of noise. *Used*—

(*a*) Of a quivering flame, or of a faggot, or anything else burning.

"Of smoke and *bickering* flame, and sparkles dire."
Milton: P. L., bk. vi.

(*b*) Of water in motion in a river or streamlet.

". . . an' the once *bick'ring* stream,
Imprison'd by the ice . . ."
Davidson: Seasons, p. 156. (*Jamieson.*)

(*c*) Of a sword rapidly whirled round in battle.

"Or whirl around the *bickering* blade."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, 3.

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. The act of giving resounding blows in battle; fighting.

"In this so terrible a *bickering*, the Prince of Wales . . . showed his wonderful towardnesse."—*Stowe: Edward III.*, an. 1346. (*Richardson.*)

2. A skirmish; a petty fight.

". . . the feeble *bickerings* rather than wars of the decayed States of Greece."—*Arnold: Hist. of Rome*, ch. xiv., vol. iii., p. 260.

3. Altercation, strife, or contention by word of mouth.

". . . *bickerings* between the Whigs and the Tories, and sometimes by *bickerings* between the Lords and the Commons."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

† **bĭck′-ẽr-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *bicker*; *-ment.*] The same as BICKERING, *s.* (q.v.).

"Did stay awhile their greedy *bickerment*,
Till he had questioned the cause of their dissent."
Spenser: F. Q., V. iv. 6.

bĭck′-ẽrn, *s.* [Corrupted from *beakiron.*]

Metal-working: A small anvil, with a tang, which stands in a hole of a work-bench.

"A blacksmith's anvil is sometimes made with a pike, or *bickern*, or beakiron at one end."—*Moxon.*

* **bĭ-clar′te, bĕ-clart′, bi-clar′-ten,** *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *bi*, and O. Eng. *clart* (q.v.).] To daub, to smear, to dirty (in *Prov. Eng.* and *Scotch*, to clart). (*Old Eng. Hom.*, i. 279.) (*Stratmann.*)

* **bi-clipe, bi-cli-pe-an, bi-clu-pi-en, bi-cleop-i-en,** *v.t.* [A.S. *bi-cleopian* = to call, name, accuse.] To appeal, to accuse. (*Morris: O. Eng. Miscell.*) (*Stratmann.*)

* **bi-clippe, bi-cluppe, bi-clup-pen,** *v.t.* [A.S. *biclyppan, beclyppan.*] The same as BECLIP (q.v.).

** **bi-clipped, bi-clupte,** *pa. par.* [BECLIPPED.]

* **bĭ-clûse, bĭ-clû′-sen,** *v.t.* [A.S. *beclysan* = to enclose.] To enclose.

* **bi-clûsed, bi-clû′-set,** *pa. par.* [BICLUSE.]

* **bi-clū′te,** *v.* [A.S. *bi-clutian.*] To patch up.

"He *biclute* thu hit nowiht."
Ancren Riwle, p. 316.

* **bĭ-cnâ′-wĕn** (*c* silent), *v.t.* [The same as BEKNOW (q.v.).]

bī-cŏl′-lĭg-āte, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and *colligatus*, pa. par. of *colligo* = to bind or fasten together; *con* = together, and *ligo* = to tie, to bind.] [COLLIGATE.]

Ornith.: Having the anterior toes connected by a web. (*Brande.*)

* **bĭ-cŏl′-mĕn,** *v.t.* [From A.S. prefix *bi*, and *col*, *coll* = coal (?).] To blacken with soot. (*Horn!*, ed. Lumby, 1,064.) (*Stratmann.*)

bī′-cŏl-ŏur, *a.* [Lat. *bicolor* = two-coloured; *bi* = two, and *color* = colour.] Of two colours.

bī′-cŏl-ŏured, *a.* [Eng. and Lat. *bicolor*; with Eng. suffix *-ed.*] Of two colours.

* **bi-come** (pret. * **bi-cam**), *v.i.* [BECOME.] (*Chaucer.*)

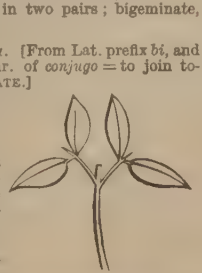
* **bi-com-en,** *pa. par.* [BECOME.]

bī-cŏn′-cāve, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*, and *concavus* = hollowed out, concave.] [CONCAVE.] (*Carpenter.*)

† **bī-cŏn′-grĕ-gāte,** *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *congregatus*, pa. par. of *congrego* = to collect into a flock.] [CONGREGATE.]

Bot.: Arranged in two pairs; bigeminate, biconjugate.

bī-cŏn′-jū-gāte, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*, and *conjugatus*, pa. par. of *conjugo* = to join together.] [CONJUGATE.]


BICONJUGATE PINNATE.

Botany: A term used when each of two secondary petioles bears a pair of leaflets. It is called also *bigeminate*. Example—the leaves of *Mimosa unguis Cati*. [BICONGREGATE.]

Biconjugate-pinnate, biconjugate-pinnate: A term used of a leaf when the secondary petioles, on the sides of which the leaflets are arranged, proceed in twos from the apex of a common petiole. It is called also *Twin-digitate pinnate*, and *Bidigitate pinnate*.

† **bī′-corn, * bī′-corne, † bī-corned,** *a.* [BICORNIS.]

Lit. & Fig.: Two-horned.

bī-cŏn′-vex, *a.* Convex on both sides.

bī-cor′-nĭs, *a. & s.* [Lat. *bicornis* = two-horned: pref. *bi-* = two, and *cornu* = a horn.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Anatomy:*

(*a*) *Gen.:* A term applied to a muscle when it has two terminations.

(*b*) *Spec.* (*a*): A term applied to the *flexor carpi radialis*, and the *extensor carpi radialis*.

2. *Bot.:* Having two horns; terminating in processes like two horns. Example—*Trapa bicornis*, the fruit of which is like the face of an ox without the eyes, nose, and mouth, but with two horns attached. [BICORNOUS, *a.*; BICORN, *a.*]

BICORNIS.

B. *As substantive:*

Bot. (pl. *bicornes*): Linnæus's twenty-fourth Natural order of plants. He included under it the genera Azalea, Myrsine, Meneclyon, Santalum, &c.

bī-corn′-ŏŭs, *a.* [From Eng. *bicorn* (q.v.), or Lat. *bicorn(is)*, and Eng. suffix *-ous.*] Two-horned.

"We should be too critical, to question the letter Y, or *bicornous* element of Pythagoras; that is, the making of the horns equal."—*Browne: Vulg. Err.*, bk. v., ch. 19.

bī-cor-nūte, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*, and *cornutus* = horned.] The same as BICORNOUS and BICORNOUS (q.v.).

bī-cor′-pŏr-al, *a.* [From Lat. *bicor* or *bicorpor* (*eus*), and prefix *bi* = two, and *corpus*, genit. *corporis* = a body, and suffix *-al.*] Having two bodies, bicorporate, bicorporated. (*Johnson.*)

BICORPORATE.

bī-cor′-pŏr-āte, bī-cor′-pŏr-ā-tĕd, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*, and Eng. *corporate*, derived from *corpus* = the body.] Having two bodies; bicorporal; having the hinder parts in duplicate whilst there is only one pair of fore paws and a single head, as in the accompanying figure.

* **bi-cra-uen,** *v.t.* [Eng. and A.S. prefix *bi*, and *crave.*] To ask, to crave.

bī-crē′-nāte, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*, and Eng. *crenate* = having convex teeth.]

Bot.: Twice crenated, that is, crenated and having the crenations again cut into by more minute crenatures. (*Lindley.*)

bī-crē-scĕn′-tic, *a.* Having the form of a double crescent.

bī-crū′r-al, *a.* [From Lat. pref. *bi* = two, and *crus*, genit. *cruris* = the leg, the shank, the shin.] Having two legs. (*Hooker.*)

* **bĭ-cŭ′m-el-ĭc,** *adv.* [From A.S. prefix *bi-* and *cumlic* = comely.] Becomingly. (*Relig. Antiq.*, i. 131.)

* **bĭ-cŭ′m-ĕn,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *bicuman, becuman.*] [BECOME.] (*Story of Gen. and Exod.*, 960.)

bī-cŭs′-pĭd, *a. & s.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *cuspidatus*, pa. par. of *cuspido* = to make pointed; *cuspis* = a point, a spike.]

BICUSPID.

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Anat.:* Having two points or tubercles. (*Dunglison.*)

2. *Botany:* Twice pointed, as the fruit of *Carex lagopodioides*.

B. *As subst.:* The name given to the two teeth situated between the canines and the molars. (*Ellis: Anat.*, 1878, p. 133.)

bī-cŭs′-pĭd-āte, *a.* [BICUSPID.] The same as BICUSPID, *adj.* (q.v.).

bī-cŭs'-pis, *s.* [From Lat. prefix *bi,* and *cuspis* = a point, a spike.]

Anat.: A tooth with two points. (*Brande.*)

bī'-çў-cle, *s.* & *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi,* and Gr. κύκλος (*kuklos*) = a ring, a circle, a round.]

A. *As subst.:* A two-wheeled velocipede. The rider sits on a saddle, and propels the machine by means of pedals.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, or connected with, a two-wheeled velocipede. [A.]

bī'-çў-cle, *v.i.* [Bicycle, *s.*] To ride a bicycle.

bī' çў-clĕr, *s.* Same as Bicyclist.

bī'-çў-clĭng, *a.* & *s.* [From Eng. *bicycl(e); -ing.*]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to, connected with, or derived from performances on a bicycle.

"The hundred miles *bicycling* championship . . ."—*Times,* March 30, 1880.

B. *As substantive:* The act or operation of propelling a bicycle.

"Another noteworthy feat of *bicycling* was performed . . ."—*Times,* April 3, 1880.

bī'-çў-clĭst, *s.* [From Eng. *bicycl(e),* and suffix *-ist.*] One who rides a bicycle.

bĭd (1) * **bĭdde** (1), * **bĭd'-den,** * **bĕd'-den, * bede, * bўd'-dўn,** *v.t.* [A.S. *biddan,* imp. *bíde,* pa. par. *beden* = (1) to ask, pray, intreat, or beseech; (2) to bid, declare, command, demand, require, enforce, compel. (*Bosworth.*) A.S. and O.S. *biddian* = to pray; O. Icel. *bidja, beitha* = to pray; Dut. *bidden* = to pray; (N.H.) Ger. *bitten* = (1) to request, to ask; (2) to ask, to invite; O.H. Ger. *bitjan;* Goth. *bidjan, bidan.* Compare Lat. *peto* = . . . to beg, beseech, ask. Though Bosworth gives command as one of the secondary significations of A.S. *biddan,* yet, as the common A.S. word for command is *beodan,* and there are similar duplicate terms in the other Teutonic languages, we follow Wedgwood and Skeat in separating this *bid* from the one which follows.] [Bid (2).]

1. To pray, to ask, to entreat.

"Alle he fellen him thor to fot
To bethen methe and *bedden* oc."
Story of Gen. and Exod., 2467-8.

". . . Lord, undigne and unworthy
I am to thilk honour that ye me *bede.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 8235-6.

¶ *To bid beads or bedes:*

1. *Originally:* To pray prayers with or without a rosary to count them upon.

2. *Subsequently:* To count the beads of a rosary, each bead dropped passing for a prayer. (*Nares.*) [Bead, Bede, Bidding.]

"Fitz-Eustace, you with Lady Clare
May *bid* your beads and patter prayer."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 27.

2. To care for, to value. (*Scotch.*)

"As to the first place, now *bid* I not to craif it, althoch it be Mnestheus wont to have it; Nor I *bid* not to striffe and wyn the gre."
Doug.: Virgil, 134, 24. (*Jamieson.*)

bid-prayer, *s.* [Bidding-prayer.]

bĭd (2), * **bidde** (2), * **bўd',** * **bide,** * **bede** (pret. *bade, bid,* * *bad,* * *badde;* pa. par. *bid, bidden,* * *bydden*), *v.t.* [A.S. *beodan,* pret. *bead,* pa. par. *boden* = to command, order, bid, will, offer, enjoy. (*Bosworth.*) In Icel. *bioda;* Sw. *byuda* = to bid, to command; Dan. *byde, both* = to offer, to invite; Dut. *bieden, gebieden* = to offer, to tender; Ger. *bieten* = to offer, tender, present; *gebieten* = to command, to order; O.H. Ger. *biutan, biotan;* Goth. *biudan.*]

1. To command, to order, to enjoin.

(*a*) *Literally:*

". . . slack not thy riding for me except I *bid* thee."—2 *Kings* iv. 24.

(*b*) *Figuratively:*

"For his was not that open artless soul
That feels relief by *bidding* sorrow flow."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 3.

2. To invite, to ask, to request to come to a feast, a party, or anything similar.

". . . as many as ye shall find, *bid* to the marriage."—*Matt.* xxii. 9.

3. To announce, to declare.

(1) *Publicly:*

Spec.: To proclaim, to announce by means of a public functionary, or at least publicly.

(*a*) *In a favourable sense:* To announce to friends and the public.

¶ *To bid one's banns:* To announce one's banns.

"Our bans thrice *bid* I and for our wedding day
My kerchief bought! then press'd, then forc'd away."
Gay.

(*b*) *In an unfavourable sense:* To denounce; to proclaim publicly with hostile feeling or intent.

"Thyself and Oxford, with five thousand men,
Shall cross the seas, and *bid* false Edward battle."
Shakesp: Hen. VI., iii. 3.

¶ Thus it is often used in the phrase *to bid defiance to,* meaning to defy openly.

"Of nature fierce, untameable, and proud,
He *bids* defiance to the gaping crowd."
Granville.

(2) *Privately:* To declare, to pronounce in the domestic circle.

". . . pray you, *bid*
These unknown friends to 's welcome."
Shakesp.: Wint. Tale, iv. 3.

¶ Probably such phrases as "to bid one God speed" (2 John 10), and "to bid one farewell" (Acts xviii. 21), are a modification of this meaning, though the opinion of Johnson is worth consideration that they may mean to pray God that one may speed well, to pray that one may fare well, in which case the verb *bid* is No. 1, and not No. 2.

4. To offer, to make a tender; to announce what price one is prepared to give for a specified article. (Used especially in connection with auctions.) (*Lit. & fig.*)

"To give interest a share in friendship, is to sell it by inch of candle; he that *bids* most shall have it."—*Collier: Friendship.*

¶ (*a*) *To bid fair* (*fig.*): To offer a fair prospect; to afford a probability of; to have a well-grounded hope.

"And Jupiter *bids fair* to rule again."
Cowper: Conversation.

(*b*) *To bid high:* To offer a high price for anything at a real or imaginary auction.

"And each *bade high* to win him to their side."
Granville.

bĭd, bĭd'-den, *pa. par.* [Bid.]

¶ *Bidden* is used also as a participial adjective. [Bidden.]

bĭd, *s.* [From *bid,* v. (2).] That which is "bidden" at an auction; an offer at an auction.

* **bĭ-dăf'-fĕn,** *v.t.* [The same as Bedaff (q.v.)] (*Chaucer: C. T.,* 9,067.)

* **bĭ-dag'ged,** *pa. par.* [Bidaggen.]

* **bĭ-dag'-gen,** *v.t.* [From A.S. *bi,* and *deagean* = to dye, to colour (?).] To splash. (*Alisaunder,* 5,485.) (*Stratmann.*)

bĭd'-āle, *s.* [Eng. *bid,* and *ale.*] An invitation of friends to drink at a poor man's house, and there to contribute charity.

bĭd'-da-ble, *a.* [Eng. *bid,* v. (2); *-able.*] That can be bidden; obedient; pliable in temper. (*Scotch.*)

"A *biddable* bairn, a child that cheerfully does what is desired or enjoined."—*Jamieson.*

bĭd'-da-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Scotch *biddable; -ness.*] Disposition to obey; compliant temper. (*Jamieson.*)

bĭd'-da-blў, * **bĭd'-da-blĭe,** *adv.* [Eng. *biddab(le); -ly.*] Obediently. (*Jamieson.*)

bĭd'-den, * **bўd'-den,** * **be-den,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [Bid.]

". . . where they were *bidden* to sit down."—*Bunyan: P. P.,* pt. ii.

* **bĭd'-dĕr** (1), * **bĭd'-dĕre,** * **bўd'-dĕr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *bid* (1), v., and suff. *-er.*] A beggar.

"Of beggeres and of *bydders* . . ."
Piers Plowman, p. 139. (*Richardson.*)

bĭd'-dĕr (2), *s.* [From Eng. *bid* (2), v., and suff. *-er.* In Dut. *bieder;* Ger. *bieter.*] One who makes an offer at an auction.

". . . being torn from you and sold like beasts to the first *bidder.*"—*Darwin: Voyage round the World,* ch. xxi.

Bĭd'-dĕr-ў, *s.* [Corrupted from *Beder, Bi-der, Bi-dar,* a town in the Nizam's country in India, about sixty miles from Hyderabad.]

biddery-ware, *s.*

Comm.: An alloy made at Biddery or Bidar. Dr. Heyne states its proportions as—Copper, 8; lead, 4; tin, 1. To three ounces of this alloy sixteen ounces of zinc are added when the alloy is melted for use. It is coloured by dipping into a solution of sal-ammoniac, saltpetre, common salt, and sulphate of copper. This colours it, and the colour forms a ground for the silver and gold inlaying. Chisels and gravers are employed, and after the inlaying is complete, the ware is polished and stained. Another formula gives, zinc 128, copper 16, lead 4, tin 2. (*Knight, &c.*)

bĭd'-dĭng (1), * **bĭd'-dĭnge,** * **bўd'-dўnge,** * **bўd'-dўn** (1), *pr. par.* & *s.* [Bid (1), *v.*]

A. *As present participle:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As substantive:* The act of praying, specially with a rosary of beads.

"*Byddynge* or prayngе: *Oratio* . . ."—*Prompt. Parv.*

¶ *Bidding prayer:*

Eccles.: An expression used in pre-Reformation times in the sense of "praying prayers," *i.e.,* praying. In the medieval church the priest was accustomed to read out a list of persons and things for which the prayers of the faithful were requested. In England, in the sixteenth century, this list was replaced by a form setting forth the subjects to be remembered by the people when bidding their beads (that is, saying the rosary, in other words, saying their prayers, or praying). When the two verbs [Bid (1), Bid (2)] were popularly confounded the original meaning of the phrase was lost sight of, and *bidding* was taken as an adjective = that enjoins or commands. Bidding *prayer* then came to mean "an exhortation to intercessory prayer," and is so used by some Roman writers (cf. *Rock: Church of Our Fathers,* ii. 354). In the English Church the bidding prayer is an invitation to the people to pray for the Royal Family, Parliament, &c. It is said before the sermon at visitations, assizes, and ordinations, and before the university sermons, and is followed by the Lord's Prayer.

bĭd'-dĭng (2), * **bid-dunge,** * **bĭd'-dўng, * bўd'-dўng, * bўd'-dўnge,** * **bid'-diunge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Bid (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle and participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of commanding or ordering; the state of being commanded or ordered; command, order.

(*a*) *Literally:*

"So sore I dradde his mauasyng,
I durst not breke his *biddyng.*"
The Romaunt of the Rose.

(*b*) *Figuratively:*

"As the branch at the *bidding* of Nature,
Adds fragrance and fruit to the tree."
Byron: Transl. of a Romaic Love Song.

2. An invitation to a feast or party.

". . . the particulars of the feast, the invitation, its rejection, and the consequent *bidding* of other guests, . . ."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus,* 1st ed. (1846), vol. ii., § 76, p. 130.

3. A bid or order made at an auction. (Sometimes in the plural.)

". . . a crowd of buyers, whose spirited *biddings* brought the sale to a very satisfactory conclusion."—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 25, 1877.

bĭd'-dў (1), *s.* [Of unknown origin.] A domestic fowl, specially a chicken. (*Colloquial.*)

"Ay, *Biddy* come with me."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

bĭd'-dў (2), *s.* [A familiar dimin. of Bridget.] An Irish servant-girl; a maid-servant. (Chiefly Amer.)

* **bide** (1), *v.t.* [Bid (2).] (*Spenser.*)

bīde (2), * **bī-den** (*Eng.*), **bīde,** * **bўde** (*Scotch*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. & O. L. Ger. *bidan* = to bide, abide, wait, remain, tarry, enjoy, expect; Sw. and O. Icel. *bida;* O. H. Ger. *pitan;* Goth. *beidan.*] [Abide.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To await; to wait for.

"The wary Dutch this gathering storm foresaw,
And durst not *bide* it on the English coast."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, 178.

2. To abide, to endure, to suffer.

* (*a*) Obsolete in English.

"Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That *bide* the pelting of this pitiless storm!"
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 4.

(*b*) Still used commonly in Scotch.

"Prove we our fate—the brunt we'll *bide!*"
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 18.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To abide, to dwell, to stay, to reside, to live in a place.

(*a*) Obsolete in English.

"*Pis.* If not at court,
Then not in Britain must you *bide*."
Shakesp.: Cymb., iii. 4.

(*b*) Still common in Scotch.

"'But, my good friend, Woodbourne is not burned,' said Bertram. 'Weel, the better for them that *bides* in't.'"—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xiv.

2. To continue; to remain.

(1) In a place.

"Safe in a ditch he *bides*,
With twenty trenched gashes on his head."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

(2) In a state.

"Happy, whose strength in thee doth *bide*."
Milton: Transl. of Psalm lxxxiv.

C. *In special phrases:*

(1) *To bide at, to byde at.*

(*a*) To persist.

". . . gif he will save and *byd att* that the mess is ydolatrie."—*Corsraguell to Willok, in Keith's Hist.*, App., p. 196. (*Jamieson.*)

(*b*) To adhere to; to abide by. [ABIDE.]

". . . bot ye walf haif *bidden att* the judgement of the ancient doctouris."—*Corsraguell to Willok, in Keith's Hist.*, App., p. 196. (*Jamieson.*)

(2) *To byde be, to bide by:* To stand to; to adhere to. (*Jamieson.*)

*** bĭd'-ęl,** *s.* [The same as BEADLE (q.v.).]

*** bĭ-dĕ'-le, * bĭ-dĕ'-lĕn,** *v.t.* [A.S. *bedælan* = entirely to divide, to deprive.] To deprive. (*Ormulum* 4,677.) (*Stratmann.*)

*** bĭ-dĕ'-lĭd, bĭ-dĕ'-lĕd,** *pa. par.* [BIDELE.]

*** bĭ-dĕl've, * bĭ-dĕl'-vĕn, bĭ-dĕl-uĕn,** *v.t.* [A.S. *bedelfan* = to dig in or around, to bury.] To dig in, to bury. [BEDELVIN.] (*Relig. Antiq.*, i. 116.) (*Stratmann.*)

*** bĭ-dĕn'e,** *adv.* [From A.S. pref. *bi*, and *ene* (?). (*Stratmann.*).] Together. (*Ormulum*, 4,793.)

bī'-dĕnṣ, *s.* [In Fr. *bident*; Sp. & Ital. *bidente*. From Lat. *bidens* = having two teeth; *bi*, prefix = two, and *dens*, genit. *dentis* = a tooth. So called from the two awns or teeth crowning the fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ (Composites), and the sub-order Tubulifloræ. Two species occur in Britain, the *Bidens cernua* or Nodding Bur, and the *B. tripartita* or Trifid Bur-marigold. [BUR-MARIGOLD.]

bī'-dęnt, *s.* [From Lat. *bidens* = having two teeth or prongs; prefix *bi* = two, and *dens*, genit. *dentis* = a tooth.] A kind of spear having two prongs.

bī-dĕnt'-al, † bī-dĕn-tial, *a.* [From *bi* = doubly, and *dentalis*, from *dens* = a tooth.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having two prongs more or less like teeth.

2. *Zool. & Palæont.:* Having two teeth; or two teeth or tusks so conspicuous as to cause the others to be passed over without notice.

bidental reptiles, *s.*

Palæont.: The name given by Mr. Andrew Geddes Bain, surveyor of military roads in South Africa, to certain notable reptiles found there about 500 miles east of Capetown. The name was given because of their possessing two long curved and sharp-pointed tusks. Professor Owen founded for them the genus Dicnyodon, and considered them to belong to a new tribe or order of Saurians. (*Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, vol. i., pp. 317, 318, &c.) [DICNYODON.]

bī-dĕnt'-āte, bī-dĕn-tā'-tęd, *a.* [Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *dentatus* = toothed; from *dens*, genit. *dentis* = a tooth.]

1. *Zool.:* Having two teeth or tooth-like processes.

2. *Bot.:* Two-toothed; having two projections like teeth. *Doubly-toothed* has a quite distinct meaning, viz., that the teeth are themselves again toothed, or the serrations themselves serrate, as may be seen in many leaves.

bī-dĕnt'-ĕd, *a.* [In Fr. *bidenté*. From Lat. *bidens* = having two teeth or prongs.] The same as BIDENTATE (q.v.).

bī-dĕn-tĭd'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [BIDENS.] A family of Composite plants belonging to the tribe Senecionideæ. Type BIDENS (q.v.).

bi-det' (pron. **bĭd-ĕt'** and **bī-dā'**), *s.* [Fr. *bidet*; Ital. *bidetto*; Gael. *bideach* = (as adj.) very little, (as s.) little creature; Welsh *bidan* = a feeble man.]

† 1. A small horse.

"I will return to myself, mount my *bidet* in dance, and curvet upon my curtal."—*B. Jonson: Masques.*

2. A form of sitting-bath used for washing the body, the administration of injections, and treatment of hæmorrhoids.

bĭd'-hook, *s.* [Etym. of *bid* doubtful, and Eng. *hook*.]

Naut.: A small boat-hook.

*** bĭ-dĭd'-rĕn,** *v.t.* [A.S. *bedydrian* = to deceive, to charm.] To delude. (*Ormulum*, 15,391.)

bī-dĭg'-ĭ-tāte, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *digitatus* = having fingers or toes; from *digitus* = a finger.] [DIGIT.] Having two fingers or two toes.

Bot. Bidigitate pinnate, Bidigitato-pinnate: Twin digitate pinnate. [BICONJUGATE PINNATE.]

bĭ'-dĭng, * bȳ'-dĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BIDE (2).]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Plural:* Sufferings. (*Scotch.*)

"Or forc'd to byde the *bydings* that I baid."
Ross: Helenore, p. 87. (*Jamieson.*)

2. A residence, a habitation.

". . . they brought us into their *bidings*, about two miles from Harborough, . . ."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 809.

"At Antwerp has my constant *biding* been."
Rowe.

bī'-dŏn, *s.* [Fr. *bidon*.]

Weights & Measures: A measure of liquids of about five quarts, used by seamen.

*** bĭ-drăb'-ęled,** *pa. par.* [BEDRABLE.]

*** bĭ-drăb'-lĕn,** *v.t.* [L. Ger. *bedrabbeln*.] To drabble.

*** bĭ-drī've,** *v.t.* [A.S. *bidrifan* = to drive off, to constrain, to follow.] To drive about. (*Layamon*, 6,206.) (*Stratmann.*)

*** bĭ-drŏp'pe,** *v.i.* [The same as BEDROP (q.v.).] To drop. (*Piers Plowman*, passus xiii. 321.)

*** bi-drŏp'ped,** *pa. par.* [The same as BEDROPPED (q.v.).]

bĭd'-ų-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *biduus* = continuing two days; from prefix *bi* = two, and *dies* = day.] Lasting for only two days. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

***bĭ-dwŏl'-ĭ-ĕn,** *v.t.* [A.S. pref. *bi*, & *dwelian*, *dweligan* = (1) to err, to mistake; (2) to obscure, mislead.] To lead astray, to confound. (*Legend of St. Katherine*, 1,258.) (*Stratmann.*)

*** bie, * bye,** *v.t.* [ABY.] To suffer, to "aby." (*Chaucer.*)

*** bie, * bee, * bighe,** *s.* [A.S. *beah*, *beh*, *bœh* = a circular ornament of metal, as a bracelet, a neckring or necklace, a garland or a crown; Icel. *bagua*; Dut. *bigge*; Fr. *bague*; Ital. *bagua*.] A gem or ornament of jewelry. [BEIGHE.]

"*Bies* of gold or crowns of laurere."
Bochas, iv. 102.

"With a round *bye* that did about gone
Of golde, and perre, and stones that were fine."
Bochas, viii. 134.

¶ In the eastern counties females' ornaments are still called *bighes*. (*J. S. in Boucher.*)

blē'-bĕr-īte, *s.* [From *Bieber*, a place near Hanau in Hesse Cassel; suffix *-ite*.]

Min.: A subtransparent or translucent mineral usually stalactitic or investing other minerals. Its sp. gr. is 1·924; its lustre vitreous; its colour flesh and rose-red; its composition: sulphuric acid, 19·74 to 30·2; oxide of cobalt, 16·50 to 38·71; water, 38·13 to 46·83, with traces of other ingredients. Found at Bieber in Germany (see etym.), in Austria, and in South America. It is called also Rhodalose (q.v.). (*Dana.*)

blē-bĕr-steī'n-ī-ą, *s.* [Named after Marshall von Bieberstein, a Russian naturalist.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Rutaceæ (Rueworts), and the tribe Ruteæ. The species are herbaceous plants having pinnate leaves and racemose flowers, with five sepals, five petals, and five ovaries. They occur in Central Asia.

*** blē-bĕr-steī'n-ĕ-æ,** *s. pl.* [BIEBERSTEINIA.]

Bot.: An order of Endlicher's not now recognised. Type BIEBERSTEINIA (q.v.).

*** bieche,** *s.* [BITCH.]

blēld, bēild, *s.* [BEILD, *s.*]

blēld, bēild, *v.t.* [BEILD, *v t.*] (*Scotch.*)

blēld'-ў, blēl-ў, bēild-y, *a.* [BEILDY.] (*Scotch.*)

*** bien,** *pres. indic. of v.* [BE.] Are. (*English Gilds: Ear. Eng. Text Soc.*, p. 27.)

*** blēn, bēin, * beyne,** *a. & adv.* [BEIN.]

A. *As adjective:* Wealthy; well provided. (*Scotch.*)

B. *As adverb:* In a state of comfort.

"What is the tane but a waefu' bunch o' cauldrife professors and ministers, that sate *bien* and warm when the persecuted remnant were warstling wi' hunger, and cauld, and fear of death . . ."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xii.

*** bien-fait,** *s.* [BENEFIT.]

bī-ĕn'-nĭ-ąl, *a.* [In Fr. *biennal, bisannuel*; Sp. *bienal*; Port. *biennal*; Ital. *biennio*. From Lat. *biennis, biennalis* = lasting two years; *bi* (prefix) = two, and *annus* = a year.]

A. *As adjective:*

Bot. & Ord. Lang.: Requiring two seasons to reach maturity and ripen its seeds, and then dying.

"Then why should some be very long lived, others only annual or *biennial*?"—*Ray: The Wisdom of God in Creation.*

B. *As substantive:*

Bot. & Ord. Lang.: A plant which requires two seasons to reach maturity and ripen its seeds and then dies. Botanists sometimes mark such a plant with ♂, which is the symbol of Mars, because that planet is two years in making a revolution round the sun.

"*Biennials* are plants living for the space of two years only: that is, if growing in their natural habitats, and left entirely to themselves. The carraway, carrot, and celery are examples."—*Keith: Bot. Lexic.* (1837), p. 23.

bī-ĕn'-nĭ-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *biennial*; *-ly*.] Once in two years; every two years. (*Todd.*)

*** bi-e-ode,** *pret. of v.* Went around. (*Layamon*, 1,188.) (*Stratmann.*)

blēr (1), *** bi-ere, * be-are, * be-ere, * bere,** *s.* [A.S. *bœr, bere* = (1) a bier, (2) a portable bed; from *beran* = to bear. Sw. *lik-bår* = a bier (*lik* = a corpse); Dan. *baare* = a hand-barrow, a bier; Dut. *baar*; (N.H.) Ger. *bahre* = a hand-barrow, a bier; O.H. Ger. *bara*; Fr. *bière*; Prov. *bera*; Ital. *bara*; Lat. *feretrum*; Gr. φέρετρον (*pheretron*) = a bier, a litter.] [BEAR, *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

*1. A person or thing borne; a burden; a corpse on a bier.

"The dolefulst *beare* that ever man did see,
Was Astrophel, but dearest unto mee."
Spenser: Astrophel.

2. *Spec.:* A hand-barrow adapted to carry a corpse, or coffin, or both. The only difference between a bier and a stretcher, litter, or even

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN BIER.

a hand-barrow, arises from the sacred purpose for which it was employed. Anciently, the wealthier classes were carried to the grave on funeral couches.

"And he came and touched the *bier*, and they that bare him stood still."—*Luke* vii. 14.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A coffin. (*Poetic.*)

"And the fair wreath, by Hope entwined,
Lies withered on thy *bier*."
Hemans: To the Memory of General Sir E—d P—k—m.

2. A grave in which a deceased person has been laid. (*Poetic.*)

"Drop upon Fox's grave the tear,
'Twill trickle to his rival's *bier*."
Scott: Marmion; Introd. to Canto i.

¶ *To bring to (one's) bier:* To bring to the grave, to put to death; to cause the death of.

† **bier-balk,** *s.* The church road along which funerals pass. It was popularly believed, and still is in many places, that the passage of a corpse ever afterwards gave a right of way.

"Where their ancestors left, of their land, a broad and sufficient *bier-balk* to carry the corps to the Christian sepulture; how men pinch at such *bier balks*, which by long use and custom, ought to be inviolably kept for that purpose."—*Homilies:* B. ii. 237

bier-right, *s.* An ordeal by which a person, accused of murder, was required to approach the corpse upon the bier, when it was alleged that if he was the murderer the wounds would gape afresh and shed tears of blood.

". . . the grant of a proof by ordeal of *bier-right*, unless any of them should prefer that of combat."—*Scott: Fair Maid of Perth*, ch. xxi.

* **bier** (*O. Scotch*), * **beer** (*O. Eng.*), *s.* [Etymology doubtful.]

Weaving: A count of forty threads in the warp or chain of woollen cloth. The number of warp-threads is counted by *biers;* the threads are termed *ends.*

"Also another coarse-coloured thread through every two hundred threads, so as to distinguish the number of *biers* or scores of threads in the breadth of the said cloth."—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans.*, p. 398. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bierd-ly,** * **bier-ly,** *a.* [BURDLY.] Large and well-made. (*O. Scotch.*)

"Then out and spake the *bierdly* bride,
Was a goud to the chin."
Jamieson: Popular Ball., ii. 133.

* **bier-ly,** *a.* [BURLY, *s.* (*O. Scotch.*).]

* **bies,** * **bijs,** *s.* [Contracted from O. Eng. *bissyn* (q.v.).] Fine linen.

". . . and of peerl and of *bies* and of purpur . . ."—*Wycliffe* (ed. Purvey): *Apoc.* xviii. 12.

". . . clothid with *bijs* and purpur . . ."—*Ibid*, 16.

biēs'-tĭng, beēs'-tĭng (generally in the plural **biēst'-ĭngs**), *s.* [A.S. *bysting* = beestings, the first milk of a cow after calving.] [BEEST.]

† **biett-le, beet-le** (**le** as **ęl**), *v.* [Dimin. from A.S. *betan* = to make better, to improve.] [BET.] (*Scotch.*)

1. *Of persons:* To grow better in health. (*Jamieson.*)

2. *Of plants* (*spec. of crops*): To look better; To recover from injury. (*Jamieson.*)

bī-fā'-cĭ-al (**ci** as **shў**), *a.* [Lat. prefix *bi*, and *facies* = a face.] Having two faces. (*Dana: Zoophytes*, p. 285.)

* **bi-fal-den,** *v.t.* [BIFOLD.]

* **bi-falle,** * **bi-fallen,** *v.t.* & *i.* [BEFALL.] (*Romaunt of the Rose; Chaucer, C. T.*, 679, *&c.*)

* **bi-fāng-ĕn** (pret. *bifeng, bivonge*), *v.t.* [A.S. *bifon* (prep. *bi-fangen, bi-fongen*) = to encompass.] To take about. (*Layamon*, 829.) (*Stratmann.*)

bi-fā'r-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *bifarius* = two-fold, double; from prefix *bi* = two, and *fari* = to speak.]

* **A.** *Ord. Lang.:* Capable of a two-fold interpretation. (*Johnson.*)

B. *Bot.:* Ranged in two rows, the one opposite to the other, as the florets of many grasses. Called also Distichous.

bī-fār'-ĭ-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *bifarious; -ly.*] In a bifarious manner.

¶ A stem or twig is bifariously hairy when between two joints the hairs are on the anterior and posterior parts, whilst in the next one they are on its two sides. (*Martyn.*)

* **bi-fel,** *pret. of v.* [BEFALL.] (*Story of Gen. and Exod.*, 963.)

* **bi-fĕl'-lĕn,** * **bĭ-vĕ'ol-lĕn,** *v.t.* [A.S. *befyllan* = to fell, slay.] To fell. (*Layamon*, 829.) (*Stratmann.*)

bī'-fĕr-oŭs, bĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *bifer*, from prefix *bi* = two, and *fero* = to bear.] Double bearing; producing anything, as fruit, &c., twice in one season. (*Johnson.*)

"Some [trees] are *biferous* and triferous."—*Sir T. Browne: Tracts*, p. 70.

bĭf'-fĭn, † **beau-fin** (**eau** as **ō**), † **bēe-fĭn,** *s.* [Though the spelling *beaufin* seems to suggest a French etymology, yet according to Wright, Mahn, &c., the word is derived from Eng. *beef*, to which, in a raw state, the pulp has been compared.]

1. A kind of apple cultivated in Norfolk.

2. A baked apple crushed into a flat cake.

bī'-fĭd, *a.* [In Fr. *bifide;* Lat. *bifidus* = cleft in two; prefix *bi* = two, and *fid*, the root of *findo* = to cleave, to split.]

Bot.: Split partly into two; half divided into two; two-cleft. (*Johnson.*)

† **bī'-fĭd-ā-tĕd,** *a.* [From Lat. *bifidatus.*] The same as BIFID (q.v.). (*Johnson.*)

* **bĭ-fĭl'le,** *pret. of v.* [A.S. *befeol.*] [BEFALL.] (*Chaucer.*)

* **bi-fin-den** (pret. *bivond;* pa. par. *bifunden*), *v.t.* To find. (*Rob. of Glouc.*, 267.) (*Stratmann.*)

* **bi-fle-an,** *v.t.* [A.S. *beflean* = to flay, to skin. The same as BEFLAY (q.v.).]

* **bi-fle-den,** *v.t.* [Ger. *befluten.*] To flood. (*Layamon*, 25,738.)

* **bi-fle-on,** *v.t.* [A.S. *befleogan, befleon* = to flee, to escape.] To flee, to escape. (*O. Eng. Hom.*, i. 169.) (*Stratmann.*)

bī-flōr'-āte, *a.* [In Fr. *biflore;* from Lat. prefix *bi*, and *floreo* = to bloom, to blossom; *flos*, genit. *floris* = a flower; suffix *-ate.*]

Bot.: Bearing two flowers, biflorous.

bī'-flōr-oŭs, *a.* [From Fr. *biflor(e)*; Eng. suffix *-ous*, or Lat. prefix *bi*; *flos*, genit. *floris* = a flower, and suffix *-ous.*] [BIFLORATE.]

Bot.: Bearing two flowers, biflorate. (*Crabb.*)

bī'-fōĭl, *s.* [In Fr. *bifolié* = two-leaved; from Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *folium* = leaf.] A British orchid (*Listera ovata*), the common Twayblade. [LISTERA.]

bī'-fōld. *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and Eng. *fold.*] Twofold, double.

"That cause sets up with and against thyself!
Bifold authority."
Shakesp.: Troil. and Cress., v. 2.

* **bĭ-fōld'e, bi-fal-den,** *v.t.* [A.S. *bifealdan* = to enfold.] To enfold, to envelop. (*Ayenbite*, 8.)

* **bi-fo-len,** *pa. par.* [A.S. *bifeolan* = to commit, deliver.] To commit, place.

"Helle the we werair in *bifolen*."—*O. Eng. Hom.*, i. 123.

bī-fō'-lĭ-āte, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *foliatus* = leafy; from *folium* = a leaf.] Having two leaves. (*Webster.*)

bī-fō'-lĭ-ōl-āte, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two; and dimin. of *folium* = a leaf.]

Bot.: Having the common petiole of its leaf terminated by two leaflets, springing from the same point.

* **bi-fon,** * **bivon,** *v.t.* [A.S. *bifon* = to encompass.] To comprise, to encompass. (*Old Eng. Hom.*, i. 9.) (*Stratmann.*)

bī'-fōr-āte, *a.* [From Lat. *biforus* = having two doors; prefix *bi* = two, and *foris* = a door.] Having two perforations. (*Brande.*)

* **bi-for-en,** *prep. & adv.* [BIFORN, BEFORE.]

bī'-fōr-īneș, *s.* [From Lat. *biforus* = having two doors; *bi* = two, and *foris* = a door.]

Bot.: The name given by Turpin to cells in certain plants of the order Araceæ, which have an opening at each end, through which the raphides generated inside them are after a time expelled. (*Lindley: Introd. to Botany.*)

bī'-form, *a.* [From Lat. *biformis* and *biformatus* = two-formed; prefix *bi* = two, and *forma* = form, figure, shape.] Having two forms; excelling in two forms, figures, or shapes.

"From whose monster-teeming womb the Earth
Receiv'd, what much it mourn'd, a *biform* birth."
Croxall: Transl. of Ovid, Metam. 8.

bī'-formed, *a.* [Eng. *biform; -ed;* from Lat. *biformis* = two-formed.] [BIFORM.] Compounded of two forms. (*Johnson.*)

bī-form'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *biform; -ity;* from Lat. *biformis* = two-formed.] [BIFORM.] The state of existing in two distinct forms or shapes.

"Strange things he spake of the *biformity*
Of the Dizojans; what mongrel sort
Of living wights: how monstrous-shap'd they be;
And how that man and beast in one consort."
More: Song of the Soul, P. 1, C. 3, st. 70.

* **bĭ'-forn,** * **biforen,** *prep. & adv.* [BEFORE.]

A. *As prep.:* Before.

"Whanne sich oon thou seest thee *biforn*."
The Romaunt of the Rose.

B. *As adv.:* Before-hand.

"Whan that our Lord had warned him *biforn*."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,585.

bī-frŏn'-tĕd, *a.* [From Lat. *bifrons*, genit. *bifrontis* = with two foreheads or faces; prefix *bi* = two, and *frontis*, genit. of *frons* = the forehead.] Having two fronts.

"Put a case of vizards o'er his head, . . .
That he may look *bifronted* as he speaks."
B. Jonson: Poetaster, v. 3.

* **bifûlen,** *v.t.* [A.S. *befulan* = to befoul. The same as BEFOUL (q.v.).] (*Ayenb.*, 178.)

bī-fūr'-cāte, bī-fūr'-cā-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BIFURCATE, *v.t.*] Two-forked.

"A small white piece, *bifurcated*, or branching into two, and finely reticulated all over."—*Woodward.*

bī-fūr'-cāte, *v.t.* [In Fr. *bifurqué.* From Low Lat. *bifurcatus;* pa. par. of *bifurcor* = to part in two directions; Class. Lat. *bifurcus* = two-pronged; prefix *bi*, and *furca* = a fork.] To divide into two branches. (*Crabb.*)

bī-fūr-cā'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *bifurcation;* from Lat. *bifurcus.*] [BIFURCATE.] Division into two prongs or parts.

". . . in a *bifurcation*, or division of the root into two parts."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

† **bī-fūr'-coŭs,** *a.* [From Lat. *bifurcus;* prefix *bi* = two, and *furca* = a two-pronged fork.] [FORK.] Two-forked. [BIFURCATE.] (*Coles.*)

big, * **bigg,** * **bigge,** *a.* & *adv.* [Etymology somewhat doubtful. Mahn considers it a contraction from Wel. *beichiog, beichiawg* = burdened, loaded, pregnant with child; from *baich* = burden; Arm. *beach.* Wedgwood derives it from O. Icel. *boega* = a swelling, which would connect it with Eng. *bulge, belly, bag, &c.* Skeat essentially agrees with Wedgwood. [BAG, BELLY, BULGE.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. Distended.

1. *Lit.:* Distended, swelling, protuberant; with special reference to female pregnancy.

(1) *Of the females of man or the inferior animals:*

* (*a*) Formerly followed by *of.*

"His gentle lady,
Big of this gentleman, our theme, deceas'd
As he was born." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 1.

(*b*) Now *with* is used instead.

"A bear *big with* young hath seldom been seen."—*Bacon.*

(2) *Of plants:*

"Lately on yonder swelling bush
Big with many a common rose,
This early bud began to blush." *Waller.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *Of persons:*

(*a*) Swelling with joy, grief, anger, or other emotion, making the heart feel as if it would burst.

"Thy heart is *big;* get thee apart and weep."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

(*b*) Swelling with pomp or vainglory, tumid, proud.

". . . to the meaner man, or unknown in the court, seem somewhat solemn, coy, *big*, and dangerous of look, talk, and answer."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*

(*c*) Swollen with consciousness of knowing some portentous event approaching.

"Now *big with* knowledge of approaching woes,
The prince of augurs, Hallitherses, rose."
Pope: Odyss. ii. 186-6.

(2) *Of things:*

(*a*) *In the abstract, standing for persons, in senses* 2 (1), (*a*), (*b*), or (*c*).

"*Big* passions strutting on a petty stage."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

(*b*) *Of events:* Pregnant with something to which immediate or more remote futurity will give birth.

"The great, th' important day,
Big with the fate of Cato and of Rome."
Addison.

II. Requiring no distention to make them great, they being so naturally and truly.

1. *Of material things:* Literally great in space or in bulk.

"A troubled ocean, to a man who sails in it, is, I think, the *biggest* object that he can see in motion."—*Spectator.*

2. *Of mental conceptions:* Great, sublime.

". . . when the idea under the consideration becomes very *big*, or very small."—*Locke.*

3. *Of persons:* Without pretence; mentally or morally great, brave or magnanimous; or admittedly of high social standing.

"What art thou? have not I
An arm as *big* as thine? a heart as *big?*
Thy words I grant are *bigger* . . ."
Shakespeare: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

B. *As adverb:* In a pompous manner; pompously, tumidly, with swelling words.

"'My good ally talks *big*,' he said."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

big-bellied, *a.* (*Vulgar.*)

I. *Of persons:*

1. In an advanced state of pregnancy.

(*a*) *Literally:*

"Children and *big-bellied* women require antidotes somewhat more grateful to the palate."—*Harvey.*

(*b*) *Figuratively:*

"When we had laught to see the sails conceive,
And grow *big-bellied* with the wanton wind."
Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream, ii. 2.

2. With a protuberant stomach, fat.

"He [William Rufus] was in stature somewhat below the usual size, and *big-bellied*."—*Swift: Hist. of Eng., Reign of Will. II.*

II. *Of things:* Protuberant,

"Now shalt thou never see the salt beset
With a *big-bellied* gallon flagonet."
Bp. Hall: Satires, bk. vi., s. 1.

big-coat, *s.* A greatcoat; an overcoat. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

big-corned, *a.* Having large grains.

"The strength of *big-corned* powder loves to try."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, 149.

big-game, *s.* A collective name for the larger wild animals of a district.

† **big-named,** *a.* Having an illustrious or lofty name.

"Some *big-nam'd* composition."
Crashaw: Poems, p. 108.

big-sea-water, *s.* The rendering of a North American Indian word meaning sea.

"Built a wigwam in the forest,
By the shining *Big-Sea-Water*."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, v.

big-sounding, *a.* Loud sounding, sounding pompously.

"*Big-sounding* sentences, and words of state."—*Bp. Hall: Satires*, bk. i., s. 3.

big-swoln, big swoln, *a.* Swollen to a great extent. *Used*—

(*a*) Of the waves of the sea.

"The *big-swoln* waves in the Iberian stream."
Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 1.

(*b*) Of the heart under the influence of emotion.

"Might my *big-swoln* heart
Vent all its griefs, and give a loose to sorrow."
Addison.

big-wig, *s.* An official of high standing; a person of note or importance. (The term refers to the large wigs formerly worn by persons of rank and position.)

¶ *Other obvious compounds are: Big-boned* or *big boned* (*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 180; *Dryden: Pal. and Arcite*); *big-uddered* (*Pope: Odyss.*, bk. ix. 282).

bĭg, *s.* [Bigg.] (*Chiefly Scotch.*)

* **bi-gab'-ben,** *v.t.* [A.S. prefix *bi*, and *gabban* = to scoff, to delude.] To deceive. (*Rob. of Glouc.*, 458. 15.) (*Stratmann.*)

* **bi-ga-len,** *v.t.* [A.S. prefix *bi*, and *galan* = to sing, to enchant.] To enchant. (*Layamon*, 19,256.) (*Stratmann.*)

* **bĭg'-am,** * **bĭg'-am-ŭs** (pl. **bĭg'-ams, bĭg'-am-i**), *s.* [In Fr. *bigame;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *bigamo;* Eccl. Lat. *bigamus* = married to two women. From Lat. *bi*, and Gr. γάμος (*gamos*), (1) a wedding, (2) marriage.] A bigamist.

(*a*) *Of the Latin form* bigamus, *pl.* bigami:

"And therefore was it alleged against this goldsmyth that he was *bigamus*."—*Hall: Hen. VIII.*, an. 35.

"No *bigami*, that is, none that had been *twice married*, or such as *married widows*, were capable of it, [the benefit of clergy,] because such could not receive orders."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.*, ii. 323.

(*b*) *Of the English form* bigam, *pl.* bigams:

". . . as the law of bigamy, or St. Paul's ordaining that a *bigam* should not be a deacon or priest."—*Bp. Peacock, in the Life of him by Lewis*, p. 286.

* **bĭg'-am-a,** *s.* [A fem. form, not classical, of bigamist.] [Bigamist, B.]

"Greater is the wonder of your strickt chastitie, than it would be a monell to see you a *bigama*."—*Warner: Addit. to Albion's England*, bk. ii. (*Richardson.*)

bĭg'-am-ist, *s.* [O. Eng. *bigam; -ist;* or Eng. *bigam(y); -ist;* or Lat. *bigam(us);* with Eng. suffix *-ist.*]

A. *Of a man:* One who commits bigamy, one who marries a second wife before the death of the first.

"By the papal canons, a clergyman that has a wife cannot have an ecclesiastical benefice; much less can a *bigamist* have such a benefice according to that law."—*Ayliffe.*

B. *Of a woman:* A woman who marries a second husband while the first one lives.

bĭg'-am-ŏŭs, *a.* [From Latin *bigamus.*] [Bigam.] Pertaining to bigamy; involving the commission of bigamy, as "a bigamous marriage."

* **bĭg'-am-ŭs,** *s.* [Bigam.]

bĭg'-ăm-y, * **big-am-ie,** *s.* [Fr. *bigamie;* Sp., Port., Ital., & Low Lat. *bigamia.*] [Bigam.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Formerly.* (*Generally*). *In the etym. sense:* The wedding of two women in succession, marrying twice. [B. I.]

"Which is a plain proofe yt concerning ye prohibicion of any mo wines then one and the forbidding of *bigamy* by ye wedding of one wife after another, was the special ordinance of God and not of Saint Poule."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 229.

2. *Now.* (*Specially*): The marrying of another woman while the first wife is still living, or of a man while the first husband still lives. [B. II.]

"He settled in a third parish, and was taken up for *bigamy*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

B. *Law:*

I. *Canon Law:*

1. The marrying of two virgins, one after the other, the sin or crime being held to be committed even if the first had died before the second was wedded.

2. The marrying of a widow.

3. The marrying of a woman who, though not ceremonially wedded, has still allowed some one to have intercourse with her. If bigamy of any of these kinds were committed, the offender could not take holy orders.

II. *Common Law:* The act of marrying a second time, while the first husband or wife is still known to be living. By 5 Edward I., passed in 1276, it was punished with death. In 1603, during the reign of James I., it was made felony, without benefit of clergy. By 35 Geo. III., passed in 1794, the capital penalty was modified into imprisonment or transportation. If a person marry a third wife, while the first two are living, the offence is still called *bigamy.* In the United States bigamy is everywhere treated as crime, punishable by fine and imprisonment, differing in the different states.

¶ *Digamy* signifies simply a second marriage, *bigamy* implies that such a marriage takes place whilst the first wife is still alive. [Digamy.]

* **bi-găn',** *pret. of v.* [Begin.] Began.

"He sette foot on erthe, and fast *bigan* to flee."
Chaucer: C. T., 236.

* **bi-găn'-g-ĕn,** *v.t.* [A.S. *begangan, bigangan* = (1) to go over, to perambulate; (2) to follow after.] To compass, to surround. (*Layamon*, 23,702.)

* **bi-ga'-pĕn,** *v.t.* [A.S. prefix *bi*, and *geapan* = to gape.] [Begape.] To gape at. (*Legend of St. Katherine*, 1,262.) (*Stratmann.*)

bĭg-a-rôon', *s.* [Fr. *bigarreau* (?).] The large white-heart variety of cherry.

* **bī-găs'-tĕr,** *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *gaster*; Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly.]

Anatomy: A name given to muscles which have two "bellies" or protuberant portions.

* **bi-gat,** *pret. of v.* [Beget.] (*Story of Gen. and Exod.*, 708.)

bī-ĝĕm'-ĭn-āte, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *geminatus* (pa. par. of *gemino*) = to double, from *geminus* = born as a twin, *gemini* = twins.]

Botany: The term applied when each of two secondary petioles in a plant bears a pair of leaflets. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*, 3rd ed., p. 465.)

* **bi-gen,** *v.t.* [A.S. *bygan, bycgan.*] [Buy.] (*Story of Gen. and Exod.*, 2,166.)

bī'-ĝĕn-ĕr (pl. **bī'-ĝĕn-ĕrs**), *s.* [Lat. adj. *bigener*, descended from two different races, hybrid; *bi* = two, and *genus* = birth, descent.]

Bot.: A hybrid between plants belonging to different genera. Such mule plants are short-lived and sickly; it is only those which arise between closely allied species which manifest any considerable amount of strength.

". . . *bigeners*, that is to say, mules between different genera."—*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*, 3rd ed. (1839), p. 349.

* **bĭ-gĕt'e,** * **bĭyête,** * **bi-gæt'e,** *s.* [From *bigeten*, v. (q.v.).] Winnings, spoil, acquisition.

"Habram gaf him the tigthe del
Of alle is *begete* . . ."
Story of Gen. and Exod., 895-6.

* **bĭ-gête,** *v.t.* [Beget.]

* **bĭ-gĕ't-ĕl,** *a.* [From O. Eng. *biget;* and suff. *-el.*] Advantageous.

"He maden swithe *bigetel* forward."
Story of Gen. and Exod., 1,992.

* **bĭ-gĕt'-ĕn,** *v.t.* [A.S. *begitan* = to get.] [Beget.]

1. To acquire; to obtain. (*Story of Gen. and Exod.*, 911.)

2. To beget. (*Story of Gen. and Exod.*, 2,180.)

3. To require.

"'Iacob,' wath he, 'quat wiltu *bi-geten*.'"
Story of Gen. and Exod., 1,666.

4. To prevail.

"for scrith ne thret, ne mai ghe *bi-geten*
for to don him chasthed for-geten."
Story of Gen. and Exod., 2,021-2.

bĭgg, big, * **bŷg** (*Scotch*), * **bigge** (*O. Eng.*), *v.t. & i.* [Icel. *byggia;* Sw. *bygga.*] To build.

A. *Transitive:*

(*a*) *Old English:*

"Kirkes and houses brent nouht than wild he spare,
Ther the Inglis had *bigged*, he made it wast and bare."
R. Brune, p. 62.

¶ Still used in the north of England.

(*b*) *Scotch:*

"I'm sure when ye come to your ain, Captain, ye'll no forget to *bigg* a bit cot-house there!"—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. lv.

B. *Intransitive:*

"The gray swallow *bigs* i' the cot-house wa'."
R. Nithsdale: Song. (*Jamieson.*)

bĭgg, † **bĭg,** *s.* [Icel. *bygg* = barley; Dan. *byg* = barley; O. Sw. *biugg.*] Another name for *bere* (*Hordeum hexastichum*). [Bere, Bear.]

"Bear or *bigg* (a kind of grain with four rows on each head) is sown from the beginning to the 20th of May."—*Pur. Durisdeer, Dumfr., Statist. Acc. of Scotland*, iv. 460. (*Jamieson.*)

bĭg'-gar, *s.* [Scotch *bigg* = to build, and suffix *-ar.*] A builder, one who carries on a building.

"Item, to advise gif the chaplaine hes the annuell under reversion, and contributis with the *biggar*."—*Acts Mary* 1551, c. 10. (*Murray.*) (*Jamieson.*)

* **bĭg-gĕn,** *v.t.* [Buggen.]

bĭg'-gĭn (1), *s.* [Bigging.] (*Scotch.*)

* **big'-gĭn** (2), * **bĭg'-gĕn** (*O. Eng.*), * **bĭg'-gŏn** (*O. Scotch*). [In Fr. *béguin* = a cap or hood, worn by Beguines.] [Beguine.] A cap or hood, *worn*—

1. By Beguines or other women. [Biggonet.]

". . . an old woman *biggin* for a nightcap."—*Massinger: The Picture*, iv. 2.

2. By children.

¶ *From the biggin to the nightcap:* From infancy to old age.

". . . being a courtier from the *biggin* to the night cap."—*B. Jonson: Silent Woman*, iii. 6.

3. By men.

(*a*) A night-cap.

"A *biggen* he had got about his brayne,
For in his headpeace he felt a sore payne."
Spenser: Shep. Cal., v.

(*b*) See also Shakespeare, *2 Hen. IV.*, iv. 4. A part of the dress of a barrister, perhaps the coif of a serjeant-at-law.

"One whom the good
Old man, his uncle, kept to th' inns of court,
And would in time ha' made him barrister,
And rais'd him to his sattin cap and *biggen*."
City Match (O. Pl.), ix. 262. (*Nares.*)

bĭg'-gĭn (3), *s.* [Corrupted from *piggin* (q.v.).]

1. A small wooden vessel, more accurately called a piggin.

2. A small bag or metallic vessel perforated below with small holes to hold coffee-grounds while boiling water is poured upon them. (*Wright.*)

bĭg'-gĭng, * **big-gin,** * **byg-gynge,** * **byg-gyn,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Bigge, *v.*] [In Icel. *bigging* = building.] A building; a house, properly of a larger size as opposed to a cottage.

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or operation of building.

"I mind the *bigging* o't."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. iv.

"Fyre blesis in his hie *biggingis* swakkit."
Doug: Virgil, 260, 1. (*Jamieson.*)

2. Sojourn, abode, dwelling.

"long *bigging* is here nogt god."
Story of Gen. and Exod., 717

3. A building; a house.

"Tho was non *biging* of al egipte
Iichtes, so manige dead thor kipte."
Story of Gen. and Exod., 3,163-4.

"And frae his theckit *biggin* taks her way."
Rob Galloway: Poems, 33. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bi-gĭn'ne,** *v.t.* & *i.* [The same as BEGIN (q.v.).]

* **bi-gĭn'-nĭng, bi-gĭn'-nĭnge,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [BEGIN.] (*Chaucer.*)

bĭg'-gĭt (1), *pa. par.* & *a.* [BIGG.] (*Scotch.*)

biggit-land, *s.* Land on which there are houses or buildings, as opposed to land with no shelter upon it for a person in a storm. (*Barbour.*)

"And quhen they com in *biggit-land*,
Wittall and mete yneuch thai fand."
Barbour, xiv. 383, *MS.* (*Jamieson.*)

biggit-wa's, *s.* [Scotch *biggit* = Eng. *built*, and *was* = Eng. *walls.*] Buildings, houses.

"Woe's me! the time has been, that I would have liked ill to have sate in *biggit-wa's* waiting for the news of a skirmish fought within ten miles of me!"—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xix.

* **bĭg'-gĭt** (2), *pa. par.* & *a.* [A.S. *bigan, bugan, bygan* = to bow, to bend.] Bent, inclined (?). (*Scotch.*) (*King Hart.*)

"Bot fra thai saw thair sute, and thair semblie,
It culd thame brt, and *biggit* thame to byde."
King Hart, I. 24. (*Jamieson.*)

bĭg'-gŏn-ĕt, † **bĭg-ŏn-ĕt,** *s.* [Dimin. of Eng. *biggin* (q.v.) = a coif or cap, a biggin.] [BIGGIN.] (*Scotch.*) A linen cap or coif, of the fashion worn by the Beguine sisterhood.

"Good humour and white *bigonets* shall be
Guards to my face, to keep his love for me."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 84. (*Jamieson.*)

"The young gude-wife, strong in the charms of her Sunday gown and *biggonet*, threw herself in the way of receiving the first attack, while her mother . . ."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xiii.

* **bighe,** *s.* [BIE, *s.*]

bĭg'-horn, *s.* [Eng. *big; -horn.*] An American sheep (*Ovis montana*), found in the Rocky Mountains.

bight (*gh* silent), *s.* [A.S. *bige, byge* = (1) a turning, corner, bending, angle, bosom; from *bigan, bycan, bugan* = to bend. In Sw., Dan., & O. Icel. *bugt* = a flexure, a bay, a gulf, a bight; Dut. *bogt*; Ger. *bucht.*] [BOW.]

1. *Geog.:* A bend in the sea-coast, forming an open bay; as the Bight of Benin.

2. *Nautical:* The loop of a bent rope, a round of rope or cable when coiled, any round bend or coil except the end ones.

3. *Farriery:* The inward bent of a horse's chambrel, and the bent of the fore-knees. (*Bailey.*)

¶ † *The bight of the arm:* The hollow of the elbow-joint. (*J. H. in Boucher: Article Die.*)

* **bi-gile,** *v.t.* [BEGUILE.] (*Romaunt of the Rose.*)

* **bĭ-gĭr-dle,** * **bĭ-gŭr-dęl,** *s.* [A.S. *big-gyrdel, bi-gyrdel*; M. H. Ger. *bigürtel.*] A girdle, a purse. (*Piers Plowman.*)

* **bĭ-gĭrt,** *pa. par.* [The same as BEGIRT.]

bĭ-glăn'-dų-lar, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*, and Eng. *glandular* = furnished with glands.] [GLAND.]

Bot.: Furnished with double glands, double glanded. (*Webster.*)

bĭg'-lĭ, * **bŷg-ly,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. Commodious, habitable.

"Scho wynnit in a *bigly* bour;
On fold was none so fair."
Bludy Serk, st. 2. (*Jamieson.*)

2. Pleasant, delightful. (*Border Minstrelsy.*)

bĭg'-lĭ, * **bĭg-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *big; -ly.*] Blusteringly, pompously, conceitedly.

"To be the may'r of some poor paltry town;
Bigly to look, and barb'rously to speak."
Dryden.

† **bĭg'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *big; -ness.*]

1. Large size.

"The brain of man, in respect of his body, is much larger than any other animal's; exceeding in *bigness* three oxen's brains."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. Size, whether great or small.

"Several sorts of rays make vibrations of several *bignesses*, which, according to their *bignesses*, excite sensations of several colours; and the air, according to their *bignesses*, excites sensations of several sounds."—*Newton: Opticks.*

3. Pomposity, swagger. A puffed and uneasy pomp, a *bigness* instead of greatness. (*Leigh Hunt: Men, Women, and Books*, ii. 15.)

¶ *Bigness* is now obsolescent, *size* taking its place.

bĭg-nō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [In Fr. *bignone*; Dut., Sp., Port., & Ital. *bignonia.* Named after Abbé Bignon, librarian to Louis XIV., and patron of the botanist Tournefort.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, that of the trumpet flowers, constituting the typical one of the order Bignoniaceæ or Bignoniads. It has four perfect stamens, two long and two short. The species, which are numerous, are nearly all

BIGNONIA.

of an ornamental character, owing to their fine large trumpet-like monopetalous corollas, colored red, blue, yellow, or white. They are trees or shrubs, in the latter case often climbing; found in or sometimes even beyond the tropics of both hemispheres, and constituting a feature in the flora of the regions which they inhabit. Many are from the warmer parts of America; India also has various species. One of the latter, the *Bignonia Indica*, called in the Bombay presidency Taetoo, has supra-decompound leaves, from four to six feet long, panicles of flowers about five to six feet long, and legume-like capsules more than two feet long by three and a half inches broad. Several bignonias have been introduced into the hot-houses and greenhouses of this country, and one—the *Bignonia radicans*—will grow in the open air. It is a beautiful climber with rooting-joints, which enable it to adhere to walls.

bĭg-nō-nĭ-ā'-cĕ-æ (*R. Brown, Lindley, &c.*), **bignoniæ** (*Jussieu*) (both Latin), **bĭg-nō'-nĭ-ădș** (*Eng.*), *s.* [BIGNONIA.]

Bot.: An order of plants, ranked by Dr. Lindley as the type of his Bignonial Alliance. The stamens are five, but always one and sometimes three are abortive, so as to make the species tetradynamous or diandrous plants. The ovary is two or spuriously four-celled and polyspermous. The capsule is two-celled, and sometimes so long as to appear like a legume. The inflorescence, which is terminal, is generally somewhat panicled. The leaves are mostly compound. The bignoniads are trees or shrubs, as a rule climbing. They are highly ornamental plants from the tropics of both hemispheres. The known species number about 500.

bĭg-nō'-nĭ-ąl, *a.* [From Low Lat. *bignoniales* = pertaining to the Bignonia (q.v.).]

Bot.: Pertaining to the Bignonia genus.

Bignonial Alliance: An alliance of plants. [BIGNONIALES.]

bĭg-nō-nĭ-ā'-lēș, *s. pl.* [Plural of Low Lat. *bignoniales* = pertaining to the Bignonia (q.v.).]

Botany. The Bignonial Alliance: Lindley's forty-ninth alliance of plants. It is ranged under his sub-class *Perigynous Exogens*, and includes the orders Pedaliaceæ, Gesneraceæ, Crescentiaceæ, Bignoniaceæ, Acanthaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, and Lentibulariaceæ (q.v.).

* **bi-gold,** *s.* [From A.S. *bi* = . . . near to (?); and Eng. *gold*, referring to the yellow hue of the corolla.] [MARIGOLD.] An obsolete name for a plant *Chrysanthemum segetum*, the Corn Marigold or Yellow Ox-eye. (*Gerarde.*)

* **bĭ-gon,** *pa. par.* [BEGO.] (*Layamon*, 24,598.) (*Strutmann.*)

† **bĭg'-ŏn-ĕt,** *s.* [BIGGONET.]

* **bi-goon',** *pa. par.* [BEGONE.] (*Chaucer.*)

bĭg'-ŏt, *s.* & *a.* [In Dan. † *bigot* (s.); Ger. *bigott* (a.); Fr. *bigot* (the modern sense of the word not arising till the fifteenth century); Low Lat. *bigoti, pl.* A word for which a superfluity of etymologies have been given. It is deeply rooted only in the English and French tongues. Barbazan, Malone, and Michel consider it a corruption of the word *Visigoth*, which might become *Visigot, Bisigot, Bigot*, a view which Littré thinks probable. According to an old chronicle quoted by Du Cange, Rollo, the first Duke of Normandy, being required to kiss the foot of King Charles, as having received Neustria in fief, contemptuously replied, "*Ne se Bigot*" = Not so, by God. Hence the king and court nicknamed him Bigoth. Littré, however, thinks it probable that this story was invented to explain the word. Wace, as quoted by Du Cange, says that the French called the Normans *bigoz* or *bigos*. Cotgrave affirms that *bigot* is an old Norman word = for God's sake. Bullokar (ed. 1556) thus defines it: "*Bigot*, an hypocrite; also a scrupulous or superstitious person. The word came into England out of Normandy, where it continues to this day in that sense." Trench derives the word from Sp. *bigote* = a mustachio, and supposes that the people of that nation, wearing on their lips the hirsute appendages now spoken of, while the other nations of Europe had smooth faces, came to be called *bigots*, that is, men of the mustachio. Standing afterwards as the type of religious intolerance, they so degraded the word *bigot* that it came to have its present meaning. (*Trench, on the Study of Words*, 2nd ed., pp. 80—82.) A number of authors derive *bigot* from the Franciscan tertiaries called *Beguttæ, Biguttæ, Beguinæ, Beguini*, or in Ital. *Bizochi*, the latter-named word being from *bigio* = russet-grey, brown, which was the color of the habit they wore. To this view Wedgwood assents, while Skeat considers that Wace's statement given above indicates the correct etymology. He believes *bigoz* or *bigos* to be of Scandinavian origin, though its modern signification has come from its application to the Beguins or Beguttæ.] [BEGUIN, BEGUTTÆ.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A person unreasonably wedded to his own opinions on religious or other matters, and disposed to think hardly of, and, if opportunity arise, to persecute those whose views differ from his own.

"His theological writings, though too moderate to be pleasing to the *bigots* of any party, had an immense reputation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. iv.

2. A Venetian liquid measure containing the fourth part of an amphor or half a boot.

† **B.** *As adjective:*

1. *Of persons or nations:* Unreasonably wedded to one's opinion.

". . . in a country more *bigot* than ours."—*Dryden: Limberham*, Epist. Ded.

2. *Of things:* Expressing disapproval of a person or persons for holding opinions in which one does not concur.

". . . contracts with *bigot* frown her sullen brow."
Mason: Elegy on the Death of a Lady.

* **bi-got'e,** *pa. par.* [The same as BEGOTTEN (q.v.).] (*Story of Gen. and Exod.*, 2,618.)

bĭg'-ŏ-tĕd, † **bĭg'-ŏt-tĕd** *a.* [Eng. *bigot; -ed.*] Obstinately wedded to one's opinions, and intolerant to those who hold other views.

". . . The extreme section of one class consists of *bigoted* dotards . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

bĭg'-ŏt-ĕd-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *bigoted; -ly.*] In a bigoted manner; with obstinate prejudice and relentless intolerance. (*Todd.*)

* **bĭg-ŏt'-ĭ-cąl,** *a.* [Eng. *bigot; -ical.*] Bigoted.

". . . an upstart and new-fangled invention of some *bigotical* religionists."—*Cudworth: Intel. Syst.*, p. 18.

* **bĭg-ŏt'-ĭ-cąl-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *bigotical; -ly.*] In a bigoted manner; bigotedly.

". . . superstitiously or *bigotically* zealous for the worship of the gods."—*Cudworth: Intel. Syst.*, p. 274.

*** bĭg-ŏt'-ĭck,** *a.* [Eng. *bigot; -ick.*] Bigoted.
"... a *bigotick* polytheist, ..."—*Cudworth: Intel. Syst.*, p. 686.

bĭg'-ō-trў, * bĭg-ŏt-trў, *s.* [In Sw. & Ger. *bigotterie;* Fr. *bigoterie.*]

1. Unreasonable, blind, and obstinate adherence to one's own religious or other opinions, with intolerance to those who hold other views.
"... the stern and earnest *bigotry* of his brother."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

¶ It is sometimes, though rarely, followed by *to.*
"Were it not for the *bigotry to* our own tenets, ..."—*Watts.*

2. The opinions thus tenaciously held, or the intolerant actions to which they have led.
"Our silence makes our adversaries think we persist in those *bigotries*, which all good and sensible men despise."—*Pope.*

*** bĭ-græ'-dẹn,** *v.t.* [The same as BEGREDE (q.v.).]

*** bĭ-grā'-vẹn,** *pa. par.* [BEGRAVE.]

*** bĭ-grī'-pẹn, * bĕ-grīpe'** (pret. *bigrap*), *v.t.* [A.S. *begripan* = to gripe, to chide.] To comprehend, to reprehend. (*Gower.*) (*Stratmann.*)

*** bi-gripte,** *pret. of v.* [M. H. Ger. *begripfen.*] Took, caught. (*Gawaine and the Green Knight*, 214.)

*** bi-growe,** *pa. par.* [Eng. pref. *bi*, and *growe* = grown.] Grown around. (*Gower.*) (*Stratmann.*)

*** bĭg'-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *big; suff. -some.*] Somewhat big. (*Trench.*)

*** bi-gўl'e,** *v.t.* [BEGUILE.] (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 13,097.)

*** bĭ-gўl'ed,** *pa. par.* [BEGUILE.] [*Romaunt of the Rose.*)

*** bĭ-gўn'ne,** *v.t.* & *i.* [BEGIN.] (*Chaucer: Tale of Melibœus, &c.*)

*** bĭ-gўn'-nўng,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [BEGINNING.] (*Rom. of the Rose.*)

*** bĭ-hal-ven, * bihaluen,** *v.t.* [O. H. Ger. *behalben* = to surround.] To surround.
"Harde he *bihaluen* ther moysea."—*Story of Gen. and Exod.*, 3,355.

*** bĭ-ha'ng-ĕn, * bĭ-ha'ĥ-gĭ-ĕn,** *v.t.* [A.S. *bihangien* = hung round.] To hang round.

bĭ-hâr'-ĭte, *s.* [In Ger. *biharit;* from *Biharberg*, near Retzbanya in Hungary, where it occurs.]

Min.: A mineral coloured yellowish to green, brownish, or dull yellow. The hardness is 2·5; the sp. gr. 2·737; the composition silica, 41·74; alumina, 13·47; magnesia, 28·92; lime, 4·27; potassa, 4·86; water, 4·46, with traces of sesquioxide of iron and soda. The lustre and the feel are greasy; the mineral is doubly refracting.

*** bĭ-hâ'-tĕn,** *v.t.* [BIHEET.] To promise.

*** bĭ-hâ'-wĕn,** *v.t.* [A.S. *bihawian* = to see clearly.] To look at. (*Manning: Hist. Eng.*, ed. Furnivall.) (*Stratmann.*)

*** bi-hêdde, * bi-hêde, * bi-hê'd-en,** *v.t.* [A.S. *behedan* = to watch, heed, or guard; O. H. Ger. *behuoten.*] To heed, to guard. (*Reliq. Antiq.*) (*Stratmann.*)

*** bi-hede, * bi-heede, * bi-heaf-di-en,** *v.t.* [The same as BEHEAD (q.v.).] To behead. (*Wycliffe* (ed. Purvey), Matt. xxiv. 10; Luke ix. 9.)

*** bi-heelde,** *pr.* & *pa. par. of v.* [BEHELD.]
"Where thou *biheelde* her fleshly face."
The Romaunt of the Rose.

*** bi-heest,** *s.* [BEHEST.]
"And youre *biheest* take at gre."
Chaucer: The Romaunt of the Rose.

*** bi-heet, * bi-heete, * bi-hoote, * bi-hô-ten, * bi-haten,** *v.t.* [BEHIGHT.]
"For to holde myn avow, as I the *biheet*."
Chaucer: C. T., 374.

*** bi-hee-tere,** *s.* [A.S. *behatan* = to vow, to promise; suffix *-ere.*] One who promises.
"... Jhesus is maad *biheetere* of the betere testament."—*Wycliffe (Purvey), Heb.* vii. 22.

*** bi-hee-tingo,** *pr. par.* [BIHEET.] (*Wycliffe* (ed. Purvey), 1 *Tim.* ii. 10.)

*** bĭ-hef-dunge,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [A.S. *biheafdung.*] [BIHEDE.] Beheading.

*** bi-hen-gen, * bi-hon,** *v.t.* [A.S. *bihangen, bihongen*, pa. par. of *bihon* = to hang round.] To hang round. (*Ormulum.*) (*Stratmann.*)

*** bi-heol-den, * bi-hel-den,** *v.t.* [A.S. *biheldan, bihyldan* = to pour over.] To pour over.

*** bi-heste', * bi-hoste',** *s.* [The same as BEHEST (q.v.).]

*** bĭ-hé've, * bĭ-hēeve,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *bihoftie.*]

A. *As adj.* (*Of the form* biheve): Profitable. (*O. Eng. Hom.*) (*Stratmann.*)

B. *As subst.* (*Of the form* biheve, biheeve): Profit. [BEHOOF.]

*** bĭhlō'h,** *pret. of v.* [A.S. *bihlyhhan* = to laugh at.] Laughed at. (*Shoreham*, 102.)

*** bihof,** *s.* [A.S. *behof* (?).] Behoof.

*** bi-holde, * bihulde, * bihalde, * bi-healden,** *v.t.* [The same as BEHOLD (q.v.).]
"How he is semely *biholde* and see."
The Romaunt of the Rose.

*** bihon,** *v.t.* [BIHENGEN.]

*** bĭ-hō'-tĕn,** *pa. par.* [BEHIGHT.]

*** bĭ-hō've** (pret. *bihofte*), *v.t.* [BEHOVE.]
"And if such cause thou have, that thee *Bihoveth* to gone out of contree."
The Romaunt of the Rose.

*** bi-hôve-lĭ, * bi-hof-lich, * bi-hul-fi-lik,** *a.* [A.S. *bihoftic.*] Needful, necessary; profitable.
"Alswile als hem *bihulfilik* bee."—*Story of Gen. and Exod.*, 408.

*** bĭ-hō-ven, * bĭ-hō'-fĭ-ĕn,** *v.t.* [The same as BEHOVE (q.v.).]

*** bĭ-hôve-sŭm, * bĭ-hôf-sạm,** *a.* Profitable. (*Ayenbite.*) (*Stratmann.*)

*** bi-hu-den,** *v.t.* [A.S. *behydan.*] To hide, to conceal. (*O. Eng. Hom.*)

*** bĭ-hўn'de,** *prep., a., & adv.* [BEHIND.]

*** bĭ-jāp'e,** *v.t.* [The same as BEJAPE (q.v.).]

bĭ'-jou (jou as zhū), *s.* [Fr. *bijou;* prob. from Arm. *bizou, bèzou, bezeu* = a ring, a circle, an ornament worn on the fingers; from *biz* = a finger.]

1. *Lit.:* A jewel, a trinket.

2. Any small object of great beauty; a "gem." (Used also adjectively.)
"The *bijou* house in Park Lane."—*Miss Braddon: Dead Sea Fruit*, ii. 3.

bĭ-joute'-rĭe, bĭ-joût'-rў (j as zh), *s.* [Fr. *bijouterie* = jewelry; *bijoutier* = a jeweller.] [BIJOU.] Jewellery, trinkets, for personal adornment; articles of vertu.

BIJUGATE LEAF.

*** bĭjs,** *s.* [BIES.]

bī'-jụ-gāte, *a.* [Lat. *bijugis, bijugus* = yoked two together; *bi* = two, and *jugum* = a yoke (YOKE): suff. *-ate.*]

Bot.: The term applied when a pinnate leaf has two pairs of leaflets.

bī'-jụ-gŭs, *a.* [From Lat. *bijugis, bijugus*, and suff. *-ous.*] [BIJUGATE.] The same as BIJUGATE.

bĭk, bĭkh, bĭkh-'ma, vĭsh, vĭsh-a, or **ăt-ĭ-vĭsh-a,** [In Mahratta *vish* = poison.]

In India:

1. *Gen.:* Any poison.

2. *Spec.:* The root of the Indian aconite.

*** bi-kache,** *v.t.* [BICACHEN.]

bīke, bўke, * byeik * beik, *s.* [Icel. *bŭkar* = hive.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A building; a habitation.
"Mony burgh, mony bour, mony hig *bike*."
Gawaine and Gol., ii. 3.

2. A hive, nest, or habitation of bees, wasps, or ants.
"As bees bizz out wi angry fyke
When plundering herds assail their *byke*."
Burns: Tam O'Shanter.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. An association or collective body.
"... that endured pit, prison-house, and transportation beyond seas! A bonny *bike* there's o' them!"—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xii.

¶ *To skail the byke:* To disperse an assembly of any kind.

2. A valuable collection of any kind when acquired without labour or beyond one's expectation. (*Jamieson.*)

*** bĭ'-kĕn** (1), *v.t.* [BEKENNE (1).]

*** bi-ken** (2), (pret. *bikenede*), *v.t.* [The same as BECKON (q.v.).] (*Wycliffe* (*Purvey*), Acts xxi. 40.)

*** bi-ker** (1), *s.* [BEAKER.]

*** bĭk'-ẽr** (2), *** bĭk'-ўr,** *s.* [BICKER.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** bĭ-kĕr-vĕn, * bĭ-cor-vĕn,** *v.t.* [A.S. *becorfen* = cut off, beheaded; pa. par. of *beworfan.*] To cut off. (*Seint Marherete.*) (*Stratmann.*)

*** bi-know, * biknowen,** *v.t.* & *i.* [BEKNOW.]

*** bĭl** (1), *s.* [BILL (1).]

*** bĭl** (2), *s.* [BILL (2).]

bī-lā'-bĭ-ate, *a.* [In Fr. *bilabié;* from Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *labia* = lips; plur. of *labium* = a lip.]

Bot.: Having two lips.

bī-la-çĭn'-ĭ-āte, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *lacinia* = the lappet or flap of a garment.] [LACINIATE.]

Bot.: Doubly laciniate.

*** bi-lac-chen** (pa. par. *bilagt*), *v.t.* [A.S. *gelæccan* (pret. *gelæhte*).] To take, to catch, to seize, to take away.
"... some him was sarray *bilagt*."—*Story of Gen. and Exod.*, 773.

*** bi-la-den,** *v.t.* [A.S. *belædan* = to bring, lead by, mislead.] To lead. (*Stratmann.*)

*** bi-lakke,** *v.t.* [BILK.]

bī-lā'-lō, *s.* [A local Philippine word.]

Naut.: A two-masted passenger boat of a peculiar type in use in the Bay of Manilla, in the Philippine Islands, called also guilalo.

bī-lăm'-ĕl-lāte, bī-lăm'-ĕl-lā-tẹd, *a.* [In Fr. *bilamelle;* from Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *lamella* = a small plate of metal; dimin. of *lamina* = a thin plate of metal.]

Bot., &c.: Formed of two lamellæ or plates. Example, the stigma of Mimulus.

bī-lăm'-ĭn-ate, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *lamina* = a thin plate of metal.]

Phys. Science: Formed of two laminæ or thin plates.
"A transverse *bilaminate* partition ..."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 256.

*** bī'-lănd,** *s.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*, and Eng. *land.*] A peninsula.

¶ Trench says it was used before the word peninsula was introduced into English.
"From hence a great way between is that *Biland* or demy isle which the Sindi inhabit."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, bk. xxii., ch. viii.

bĭl'-an-dẽr, bĕl'-an-dẽr, *s.* [Eng. *by* = near; *land*, and suff. *-er.* In Dut. *bylander;* Ger. *binnenländer:* from *binnen* = within, *land* = land, and suff. *-er;* Fr. *bélandre;* Sp. & Port. *balandra.*] A small two-masted vessel

BILANDER

fitted, as its name imports, for coasting near the land, or for internal river or canal navigation. Bilanders are in use on the canals of Holland and elsewhere. They are in general about eighty tons burden, and are used for the carriage of goods. They are rigged like hoys, to which type of vessel they belong, and are managed by four or five men.

"Like *bilanders* to creep
Along the coast, and land in view to keep."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, i. 128.

*** bĭ-lăp'-pĕn** (pa. par. *bilapped*), *v.t.* [A.S. prefix *bi*, and *lapian, lappan* = to lap.] To lap or wrap about. (*Ormulum.*)

bī-lăt'-ĕr-al, *a.* [In Fr. *bilatéral;* from Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *latus*, genit. *lateris* = a side or flank.] Having two sides. Spec. in *Biol.*, having the two sides symmetrical.

bilateral symmetry, *s.*

Zool.: Symmetry on the two opposite sides, as is the case with most animals, excepting the Radiata.

bī-lăt'-ĕr-al-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *bilateral; -ism.*] Bilaterality.

bī-lăt-ĕr-ăl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *bilateral; -ity.*] Bilateral condition; bilateral symmetry.

bī-lăt'-ĕr-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *bilateral; -ly.*] On both sides.

*** bĭ-lāy',** *** bĭ-lā'ĭ,** *** bilayen** (pa. par. *bilain*), *v.t.* [A.S. *bilecgan* = to lie or extend by or about, to surround, encompass, destroy.] To lie by, about, or with. [Bilegge.] (*Richard Cœur de Lion, in Weber's Metrical Romances.*)

bĭl'-bĕr-rȳ, *s. & a.* [Of uncertain origin. Dr. Murray thinks that it is Norse, and suggests comparison with Dan. *böllebær* = the bilberry, for which the first element *bölle* is also used as an independent word.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The name given to one or two species of Vaccinium, a genus of plants belonging to the order Vacciniaceæ (Cranberries). It is especially used of the *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, called also the Whortleberry. It has angular stems drooping, urceolate, almost waxy flowers, greenish with a red tinge, and black berries very pleasant to the taste. It grows in woods and heathy places. The *Great* Bilberry or Bog Whortleberry is an allied species with rounded stems, smaller flowers, and less agreeably-tasted fruit. It grows in mountain bogs. It is called also the Bleaberry or Blaeberry.

2. The fruit of the species described under No. 1. That of the Bilberry properly so called is eaten in the places where it grows, either as it is or with milk. It is made also into jellies and tarts. It is astringent, and may be used in diarrhœa and dysentery. The fruit of the *V. uliginosum* is acid, and produces giddiness and headache when eaten in too large quantity.

". . . as blue as *bilberry*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, v. 5.

¶ (1) *Bear Bilberry: Arcto staphylos Uva-ursi.* (*Linn.*) [Bearberry.]

(2) *Whortle Bilberry: Vaccinium Myrtillus.* (*Linn.*)

B. *As adjective:* Composed of, or otherwise pertaining to, the whortleberry or its fruit.

bĭl-bō' (pl. **bĭl'-bōes**), *s. & a.* [From *Bilboa* in Spain, where it was formerly believed that the best weapons were made.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. (*Sing.*): A flexible-bladed cutlass from Bilboa.

"To be compassed like a good *bilbo*, in the circumference of a peck, hilt to point, heel to head."—*Shakesp.: Mer. Wives*, iii. 5.

2. (*Plur.*) *Bilboes*, * *bil-bows:* A kind of fetters for prisoners, also from Bilboa, where they were manufactured in large quantities, to be shipped on board the Spanish Armada for use upon the English sailors after these should be vanquished and captured. They would be available also against insubordinate members of the Spanish crews. They consisted of a long bar of iron bolted and locked to the deck; on this bar a shackle slipped loosely, and was secured to the ankle of the prisoner.

". . . methought I lay
Worse than the mutines in the *bilboes*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

B. *As adjective* (*of the form* bilbo): Pertaining to the cutlass described under A. 1, or to Bilboa, whence it came.

"Nor *Bilbo* steel, nor brasse from Corinth fet."
Complaints, Capel Sch. Sh. p. 220.

bĭl'-bŏ-quet (quet = kĕt or **kē)** (*Eng.*), **bĭl-bŏ'-cătch** (*Provincial Eng.*), *s.* [From Fr. *bilboquet;* from *bil* for *bille* = ball, and *bocquet* (*Her.*) = the iron of a lance. (*Littré.*)] The toy called a cup and a ball. (*Todd, &c.*) It was in use at least as early as the time of Henry III. of France.

bĭlch (*ch* guttural), *s.* [Belch (2), *s.*] A lusty person. (*Scotch.*)

*** bĭld,** *** bĭl'-dĕr** (pret. & pa. par. *bilded, bilt*), *v.t.* [Build.]

*** bĭl-dĕre,** *s.* [Builder.] (*Chaucer, &c.*)

*** bĭl-dĕrs,** *s.* [Billers.]

bĭld'-stēin, *s.* [In Ger. *bildstein;* from *bild* = image, figure, picture, portrait, and *stein* = a stone.]

Min.: A mineral called also Agalmatolite.

bīle (1), *s.* [A.S. *bil, bill* = any instrument or weapon made of steel.] [Bill (1).]

1. A bill, a beak.

2. The iron handle of a bucket.

*** bīle** (2), *s.* [Boil.] (*Shakesp., &c.*)

bīle, *s. & a.* [In Dan. *byld;* Fr. & Port. *bile;* Sp. & Lat. *bilis* = bile; Lat. *fel* = the gall bladder, gall, bile.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Physiol. & Ord. Lang.:* An animal fluid secreted by the liver. It is made from venous and not from arterial blood. It is a viscid transparent liquid of a very deep yellow or greenish colour, darkening by exposure to the air. Its odour is disagreeable; its taste nauseous and bitter. It has an alkaline reaction. Strecker has shown that it is essentially a mixture of two acids, the glycocholic and the taurocholic acid, the first containing nitrogen without sulphur, and the latter having both. The principal colouring matter of the bile is called bilirubin or cholepyrrhin. In 1,000 parts it contains—

Water	from	823	to 908	parts.
Solid matter ...	,,	177	to 92	,,
Bile-acids with alkali ...	,,	108	to 56	,,
Fat and cholesterin ...	,,	47	to 40	,,
Mucus and colouring matter	,,	24	to 15	,,
Ash	,,	11	to 6	,,

When the bile is elaborated in the liver, it is received from the secreting vessels by very minute tubes, which uniting form the hepatic duct. The bile is conveyed into the gall-bladder by means of the cystic, or into the duodenum by the choledoch duct; that which makes its way into the former receptacle is called the *cystic bile*, and that which enters the latter the *hepatic bile*. *Cystic bile* is deeper in colour and more viscid, pungent, and bitter than *hepatic bile*. One main use of bile is to convert chyme into chyle as one step in the process of digestion.

"In its progression, soon the labour'd chyle
Receives the confluent rills of bitter *bile;*
Which, by the liver sever'd from the blood,
And striving through the gall pipe, here unload
Their yellow streams."
Blackmore.

2. *Fig.:* Anger; choler.

B. *As adjective:* Containing bile; in any way pertaining to bile.

bile-duct, *s.* [Eng. *bile; duct.* Or from Lat. *bilis* = bile, and *ductus* = a leading, a conducting; *duco* = to lead, to conduct.]

Physiol.: A duct, passage, or vessel for the conveyance of bile.

bile pigment, bile-pigment, *s.*

Physiol.: Colouring matter existing in the bile. This consists chiefly of Bilirubin (q.v.). On heating an alkaline solution containing bile with nitric acid a green colour is formed, which changes into blue, violet, red, and lastly to yellow. It is called also Cholepyrrhine. Another bile pigment is Biliverdin.

bile-stone, *s.* A gall-stone; a biliary calculus. (*The elder Darwin.*)

*** bĭ-lê'af,** *** bĭ-lê'f,** *** bĭ-lê'ph,** *pret. of v.* [A.S. *belœfan* (pret. *belaf*) = to remain.] [Belive.] (*Story of Gen. and Exod.*, 1,332, 671, 2,662.]

*** bĭ-leaue,** *** bĭ-lē'ave,** *** bĕ-lē'ave,** *s.* [The same as Belief (q.v.).] (*Ayenbite, &c.*)

† bī-lĕc-tion, *s.* [Balection.]

bilection moulding,

Arch.: [The same as Balection moulding (q.v.).]

*** bile'-dame,** *s.* [Beldame.] (*Scotch.*) A great-grandmother.

"As my *bildame* old Gurgunnald told me,
I allege non vthir auctorite."
Colkelbie: Sow., 902. (*Jamieson.*)

*** bĭ-lĕft,** *pret. of v.* [Bileven.] Remained; abode.

"With other werkmen mo,
He *bileft* al night."
Sir Tristrem, p. 36. st. 54.

*** bĭ-lĕg'ge,** *** bĭ-lĕg'-gĕn,** *v.t.* [Belay.] To belay, to cover with.

". . . *bileyd* with bætenn gold."—*Ormulum*, 8,167.

*** bĭ-lĕn'ge,** *a.* [Belong.] Belonging to. (*Ormulum*, 2,230.)

*** bi-leo-vi-en,** *v.t.* [The same as Belove (q.v.).] (*Layamon: Brut.*, about 1205; ed. Madden.)

*** biles,** *** bilis,** *** bylis,** *s.* [Prob. from Fr. *bille* = a billiard ball.] A sort of game of bowls for four persons.

"I had the honour, said Randolph to Cecil, to play at a game called the *Bilis*, my mistress Beton and I against the Queen and my lord Darnley, the women to have the winnings."—*Chalm.: Life of Mary*, i. 133. (*Jamieson.*)

*** bi-leve** (1), *v.t. & i.* [Believe.]

". . . and on Crist made him *bileve*."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,994.

*** bi-leve** (2), *** bi-le-uen, * bi-le-wen, * bi-lie-ven, * bi-lee-fen,** *v.t.* [A.S. *belœfan* = to leave.] To leave, to relinquish.

*** bi-le-ven,** *pa. par., used as s.* [From A.S. *belœfan* = to remain over, be left.]

"The *bileven* brennen he bead."—*Story of Gen. and Exod.*, 3,154.

bĭlf, *s.* [Belch (2).] The same as Belch or Bilch. A monster. (*Scotch.*)

". . . an' nursin' thae muckle *bilfs* o' kytes o' yours?"—*Saint Patrick*, iii. 265. (*Jamieson.*)

bĭlge, *s. & a.* [A different way of spelling Bulge (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The bottom of a ship's floor; the breadth of that part of her on which she rests when aground.

"To ply the pump, and no means slack,
May clear her *bilge*, and keep from wrack."
Olia Sacra (1648), p. 162.

2. The protuberant middle of a cask constituting its greatest circumference.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to or collected in the bilge of a vessel, as *bilge-board, bilge-water* (q.v.).

bilge-board, *s.*

Shipbuilding: The board covering the limbers where the bilge-water collects.

bilge-heels, *s.* The same as Bilge-pieces (q.v.).

bilge-keel, *s.*

Shipbuilding: A longitudinal beam or plate on the bilge of a vessel, for protection from

A, A. BILGE-KEEL.

rubbing; or, in the case of iron vessels without true keels, to prevent rolling. Used in describing vessels having flat bottoms and light draught. The *Warrior* and some other British ironclads have bilge-keels. (*Knight.*)

bilge-piece, *s.*

Shipwrighting: An angle-iron or wooden stringer placed at intervals along the bilge of an iron ship to stay and stiffen the frame.

bilge-planks, *s.*

Shipwrighting: Strengthening planks of the inner or outer skin, at the bilge.

bilge-pump or **burr-pump,** *s.*

1. A pump designed to carry off a ship's bilge-water.

2. A pump to withdraw water when the ship is lying over so that the water cannot reach the limbers to which access is had by the main pumps.

bilge-water, *s.* The water which tends to lodge on that portion of the floor of a ship which is beneath the level of the well of her pump. It is derived from leakage or condensation.

". . . barrels of beer which smelt worse than *bilge-water.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

bilge-water alarm.

Naut.: An alarm for calling attention when there is an abnormal amount of water in the bilge of a vessel. It ordinarily consists of a well in the hold and a float whose rise is made to free an escapement and sound an ordinary clock-alarm mechanism. (*Knight.*)

bilge-water discharge.

Naut.: A device to secure automatic discharge for the bilge-water. A tube extending from the limber through the outer skin has a rear opening through which a current is induced as the vessel passes through the water. (*Knight.*)

bilge-water gauge.

Naut.: A device for showing the depth of bilge-water in the hold. A graduated stem extending upward from a float in the well where the bilge-water collects. As the float rises, the graduations are read by the officers of the watch. (*Knight.*)

bilge-way, bilgeway, *s.*

Shipbuilding: The foundation of the cradle supporting a ship upon the sliding-ways during building and launching. The sliding-ways consist of planks three or four inches wide supported on blocks, and the bilgeways of the cradle slip thereon. The bilgeways are about five-sixths the length of the ship, and are about two feet six inches square. The cradle is the carriage which bears the ship into the water, and separates from the ship by the act of floating. (*Knight.*)

bĭlge, *v.i. & t.* [From *bilge*, s. (q.v.).] [BULGE.] (*Naut.*)

A. *Intrans.:* To spring a leak; to let in water. (*Skinner.*)

B. *Trans.:* To cause a ship to have her bilge broken in, so that she springs a leak. (*Skinner.*)

bĭlg'ed, *pa. par. & a.* [BILGE, *v.t.*]

*** bĭl'-ġĕt,** *a.* [BULGE.] Bulged, jutting out. (*Scotch.*)

"In large, or *bilget* ballinger, ouer se."
Doug.: Virgil, 44, 39. (*Jamieson.*)

bĭl'-ġ'ĭng, *pr. par.* [BILGE, *v.*]

bĭl'-ĭ-ą-rў, *a.* [In Fr. *biliaire;* Port. & Ital. *biliario.*] Pertaining to the bile.

"In this way, also, urea, lithic acid, and *biliary* matters are excreted."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i. (Introd.), p. 12.

biliary duct, *s.* The same as *bile-duct* (q.v.).

"Voracious animals, and such as do not chew, have a great quantity of gall; and some of them have the *biliary* duct inserted into the pylorus."—*Arbuthnot.*

*** bĭl-ĭ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *bile; -ation.*] The excretion of bile. (*Dunglison.*)

*** bĭ-lĭ-bre** (pl. **bĭ-lĭ-bris**), *s.* [From Lat. *bilibra* = two pounds, prefix *bi* = two, and *libra* = a pound.] A weight of two pounds.

"A *bilibre* of wheete for a peny, and thre *bilibris* of barli for a peny."—*Wycliffe* (*Purvey*), Rev. vi. 6.

*** bĭ-līe',** *** bileoyen** (pa. par. *bilowen*). [The same as BELIE (q.v.).] (*Piers Plowman*, bk. v., 414.) (*Stratmann.*)

bĭl-ĭ-fŭs-çĭn, *s.* [From Lat. *bilis* = bile, and *fuscus.*]

Chem: Bilifuscin $C_{16}H_{20}N_2O_4$. It is a dark-green mass, dissolving in alkalies and in alcohol, with a brown colour. It is insoluble in water and in chloroform; it occurs in biliary calculi.

*** bĭ-ligh'te,** *v.t.* [From A.S. pref. *ge*, & *leohtan, lyhtan* = to enlighten.] To light, to illumine. (*O. Eng. Hom.*)

bĭ-lĭm'-bĭ, bĭ-lĭm'-bĭng, *s.* [The Malay name of a plant.] The fruit of the Averrhoa bilimbi, a Molucca and Ceylonese tree, belonging to the order Oxalidaceæ (Oxalids). The fruit is of oblong form, and obtusely angled. It possesses an agreeable acid flavour, and is sold in Indian bazaars. The tree is a small one, with pinnate leaves. [AVERRHOA.]

*** bĭ-lĭme,** *** bĭ-lĭm'-ĭen,** *v.t.* [A.S. pref. *bi*, and *lim* = a limb.] To dismember. (*Arthur and Merlin*, 5,775.) (*Stratmann.*)

*** bĭ-lĭm'-pĕn** (pret. *bilamp;* pr. par. *bilumpen*), *v.i.* [A.S. *belimpan* = to concern, regard, . . . happen; *bilimp, gelimp* = an event.] To happen. (*Ormulum.*) (*Stratmann.*)

bī-lĭn, *s.* [In Fr. *biline;* from Lat. *bilis*=bile.]

Chem.: $C_{26}H_{45}NSO_7$. It is also called Taurocholic Acid. It is obtained from ox-bile, the glycocholic acid, mucus and colouring matters being first precipitated by neutral lead acetate; the basic lead acetate is added, which precipitates lead taurocholate, which is decomposed by H_2S, and the free acid separates in needle crystals, which, when heated with water, are resolved into cholic acid and taurine.

bī-lĭn'-ĕ-ąr, *a.* [Pref. *bi* = two, and Eng. *linear* (q.v.).] Composed of or relating to two lines.

*** bĭl'-ĭńg̣-gāte,** *s.* [BILLINGSGATE.]

bī-lĭńg'-ual (u as w), *a.* [In Fr. *bilingue* = in two languages; Ital. *bilingue* = two-tongued; from Lat. *bilinguis* = two-tongued, prefix *bi* = two, and *lingua* = the tongue, speech, language; suffix *-al.*]

1. *Of persons:* Speaking two languages. (*Gent. Mag.*)

2. *Of things:* Written in two languages.

"A *bilingual* tablet."—*Trans. Bib. Arch. Soc.*, III. 496.

† **bī-lĭńg'-ūar (u as w),** *a.* [From Lat. *bilingu(is)*, and Eng. suffix *-ar.*] [BILINGUAL.] In two languages.

bī-lĭńg'-uĭst (u as w), *s.* [From Lat. *bilingu(is)*, and Eng. suffix *-ist.*] [BILINGUAL.] One who speaks two languages. (*Hamilton.*)

bī-lĭńg'-uoŭs (u as w), *a.* [From Lat. *bilingu(is)*, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] [BILINGUAL.] Speaking two languages. (*Johnson.*)

bĭl'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [In Fr. *bilieux;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *bilioso;* from Lat. *biliosus* = full of bile; Lat. *bilus* = gall, bile.]

1. *Lit.:* Pertaining to bile, consisting of or containing bile; produced to a greater or less extent by bile; affected by bile.

"Why *bilious* juice a golden light puts on,
And floods of chyle in silver currents run."
Garth: Dispensary, i. 40.

2. *Fig.:* Choleric in temper for the moment or permanently; passionate.

bĭl'-ĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *bilious; -ness.*] The quality of being affected by bile.

". . . cure costiveness, headache, and *biliousness.*"—*Advt. in Times*, 11th Nov., 1875.

*** bi-lirten,** *v.t.* To deprive of by fraud.

"Sulen adam *bilirten* of hise lif."
Story of Gen. and Exod., 316.

bī-lĭ-rū'-bĭn, *s.* [From Lat. *bilis* = bile; *ruber* = red; and suffix *-in.*]

Chem: Bilirubin, $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_3$, forms the chief part of the colouring matter of the bile. It is insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol and ether, but readily soluble in chloroform and carbon disulphide. It dissolves in alkalies, forming an orange solution, which, on exposure to the air, turns green; on the addition of an acid it gives a green precipitate of biliverdin, $C_{16}H_{20}N_2O_5$, which crystallises out of glacial acetic acid in green rhombic plates.

bī-lĭt'-ĕr-ąl, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *literalis* = pertaining to letters or writing; *litera* = a letter.]

Philol., &c.: Consisting of two letters.

"§ 155. *Biliteral roots:* From some appearances in the Hebrew language, it is probable that originally it contained a greater number of *biliteral* roots than at present."—*Moses Stuart: Heb. Gram.* (ed. 1838), p. 77.

*** bi-lĭve,** *** bi-liven** (pret. *** bilef,** *** bilief**), *v.i.* [A.S. *belifan* = to remain.] To remain. (*Relig. Antiq.*) [BELEAVE.]

*** bi-lĭve,** *** bi-leve,** *** bi-leave,** *s.* [A.S. *bigleofa* = food; O. H. Ger. *bilibi.*] Living, sustenance. (*Piers Plowman*, bk. xix., 430.) (*Stratmann.*)

*** bĭ-lĭve,** *** bĭ-lē've,** *** bў-lĭve,** *** blive,** *adv.* [BELIVE.]

"And down to Philoe's house are come *blive.*"
Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 32.

bı-lĭ-vĕr'-dĭn, *s.* [From Eng. *bile, verd(ant)*, and suffix *-in.*] [BILIRUBIN.]

bĭlk, *v.t.* [Of uncertain origin. This form prob. arose from a mincing pronunciation of *balk*, a technical term at cribbage, with which *bilk* was afterwards interchanged. (*N.E.D.*)]

1. *With a person for the object:*

(1) To cheat a person, to "make a fool" of him by swindling him or in some similar way.

"They never *bilk'd* the poet of his pay."
Churchill: Independence.

(2) To leave in the lurch, to abandon deceitfully.

". . . an unknown country-girl was delivered of him under a tree, where she *bilkt* him; he was found by a sexton priest of the church."—*Spence: Transl. of the Soc. Hist. of the House of Medici* (1686), p. 349.

2. *With a thing for the object:*

(1) *Of a debt:* Fraudulently to evade payment of.

"He cannot drink five bottles, *bilk* the score,
Then kill a constable, and drink five more."
Cowper: Progress of Error.

(2) *Of hope:* To disappoint. [See BILKED, 2 ex.]

bĭlk, *** bilke,** *s.* [BILK, *v.*]

1. A cheat, a fraud, a swindle.

"A gallant *bilk* . . ."
Halliwell (Contr. to Lexicog.): Ballad.

2. Nothing.

"*Tub.* Hee will ha' the last word, though he take *bilke* for't.
Hugh. Bilke! what's that?
Tub. Why, nothing; a word signifying nothing, and borrowed here to express nothing."
Ben Jonson: Tale of a Tub, I. 1.

bĭlk'ed, *pa. par. & a.* [BILK, *v.*] *Used—*

(1) Of a person cheated.

"*Bilk'd* stationers for yeomen stood prepared."
Dryden.

(2) *Of hope:* Disappointed.

"What comedy, what farce can more delight,
Than grinning hunger, and the pleasing sight
Of your *bilk'd* hopes?"
Dryden.

bĭlk'-ĭńg, *pr. par.* [BILK, *v.*]

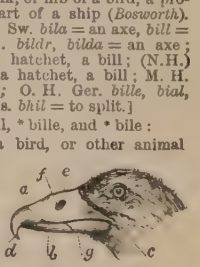
bĭll (1), *** bille,** *** bўlle,** *** bĭl,** *** bile,** *s.* [A.S. *bil, bill* = (1) any instrument or weapon made of steel, as an axe, hoe, bill, faulchion, sword; (2) a bill, beak, or nib of a bird, a proboscis, horn, fore-part of a ship (*Bosworth*). In O. S. = a sword; Sw. *bila* = an axe, *bill* = a ploughshare; Icel. *bildr, bilda* = an axe; Dut. *bijl* = an axe, hatchet, a bill; (N.H.) Ger. *beil* = an axe, a hatchet, a bill; M. H. Ger. *bîl, bîle, bîhel;* O. H. Ger. *bille, bial, bihel.* Compare Sans. *bhil* = to split.]

A. *Of the forms* bill, * bille, and * bile:

1. The beak of a bird, or other animal consisting of two mandibles.

(*a*) *Of a bird:*

". . . so that when they are ruffled or discomposed, the bird, with her *bill*, can easily preen them."—*Ray: Wisdom of God in Creation* (ed. 1717), p. 148.



BILL OF A BIRD.

¶ In the figure (*a*) is the upper mandible, (*b*) the lower one, (*c, d*) the commissure formed by the meeting of the mandibles, (*d*) the tip, point, or apex of the bill, (*a, e*) the ridge (*culmen*) of the upper mandible, (*f*) a nostril, (*b, g*) the keel (*gonyx*) of the lower mandible; (*a, f, e, g, c*), the fleshy sheath enveloping the base of the bill, is called a *cere.*

(*b*) *Of a species of turtle:*

". . . is the Hawk's-*bill* Turtle (*Chelonia imbricata*) . . . so called from the curved and pointed form of the upper jaw, which certainly presents no very distant resemblance to the hooked *bill* of a predaceous bird. —*Dallas: Nat. Hist.*, p. 409.

(*c*) *Of a cephalopod:* More generally, however, this is called not the *bill*, but the *beak.* It is sometimes found fossil. [RHYNCOLITE.]

2. The front as opposed to the back; or (adverbially) in front, not in the rear.

¶ *Bak and bil:* Back and front.

". . . and to hewe the Sarasyns bothe *bak and bil:* here herte blod mad they swete."—*Sir Ferumb.* (ed. Herrtage), 2,854.

3. The "boom" or hollow booming noise made by the bittern.

"The bittern's hollow *bill* was heard."
Wordsworth.

B. *Of the forms* bill, * bil, and * bylle: This second use of the word is so rooted in the Teutonic languages as compared with the limited extent that the signification A. obtains among them, that it may be the primary one. On the other hand, it is difficult to resist the belief that such an instrument as a pick-axe was imitated from a bird's beak, in which case the relative arrangement of A. and B. would be as it is here made.

1. *Mechanics:*

(1) A pick-axe, a mattock.

(2) The point of a hook.

2. *Military:*

(1) A species of halberd, consisting of a broad blade, with the cutting part hooked like a woodman's bill-hook, and with a spike both at the back and at the top. It was mounted on a staff about six feet long. It was known as a "Black *Bill*" from the color of the varnish used to protect it from rust, and was largely used by infantry soldiers. Out of a levy of 200 men, in 1584, for the Irish wars, one-fourth were ordered to be furnished with "good Black *Bills*." The armament of the *Mary Rose* contained as many *bills* as arquebuses. They were afterwards carried by sheriff's officers attending execution, and finally by watchmen. Dr. Johnson states that as late as 1778 they were used by the watchmen of Litchfield.

1. BLACK BILL.
2. HALBERD.

(2) A person whose weapon is a war-bill.

"Lo, with a band of bowmen and of pikes,
Brown *bills*, and targiteers four hundred strong,
I come." *Edward II.* (O. Pl.), ii. 366.

3. *Agric.:* An iron instrument with an incurvated edge, and furnished with a handle. It is used by woodmen for the purpose of lopping trees; plumbers and basket-makers also employ it in their respective vocations. When short it is called a *hand-bill*, and when long a *hedge-bill*. Both forms are sometimes termed *wood-bills* or *forest-bills*.

"Standing troops are servants armed, who use the lance and sword, as other servants do the sickle or the *bill*, at the command of those who entertain them."—*Temple.*

4. *Naut.:* The point on the end of the arm of an anchor beyond the fluke or palm; the *pee*. It is the first part to penetrate the ground, and is made slightly hooked.

5. *Shipwrighting:* The end of a compass or knee timber.

6. *Her.: Stone-bill* = A wedge.

bill-board, *s.*

Ord. lang.: A board used for posting advertising bills or placards.

Ship-building: An iron-covered board or double planking, which projects from the side of the ship and serves to support the inner fluke of the anchor.

bill-cock, *s.* One of the English names for a bird—the Water-rail (*Rallus aquaticus*).

bill-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: A fish (*Belone truncata*) found on the coast of North America.

bill-head, *s.*

Her.: The head of a bill, whether a woodbill or a war-bill. It is more frequently borne on a charge than the entire instrument.

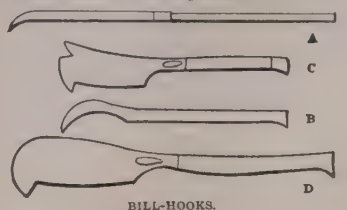
bill-hook, *s.*

Agric. Implem.: A thick, heavy knife with a hooked end, useful for chopping off small branches of trees or cutting apart entangled vines, roots, &c. When a short handle only is attached, this implement is sometimes called a *hand-bill*.

¶ A long-handled bill (A in the Fig.) is sometimes called a *scimitar*; it has a handle about four feet long.

A short-handled, light-tool *bill* (B in the Fig.), is called a *dress-hook*, and is used for trimming off twigs, pruning or cutting back the smaller limbs to preserve the shape of a hedge, shrub, or ornamental tree.

Other forms of the implement are C and D.



BILL-HOOKS.

bill (2), *s.* A bull. (*Scotch.*)

"As yeld s the *bill*."
Burns: Address to the Deil.

bill (3), * **bille,** * **bil,** * **byl,** *s. & a.* [In Ger. *bill* = only a parliamentary bill, evidently borrowed from Eng. In Fr. and Port. *bill*; O. Fr. *bille* = a label, noting the value of anything; Low Lat. *billa* = a seal, stamp, edict, or roll. Some writers bring the Eng. *bill* from the Low Lat. *billa*. Littré reverses the process, and derives Low Lat. *billa*, from Eng. *bill*; Prov. *bulla, bolla* = a round piece of metal marked with a seal; Ital. *bolla* = a seal, a stamp; *bolla* = (1) a bubble, a blister, a pimple; (2) a stamp, a seal, a Pope's bull; Class. Lat. *bulla* = (1) a bubble, (2) a boss, knob, or stud upon a door, girdle, &c.; (3) a boss worn upon the neck of free-born children.] [BILLET, BULL (2), BULLETIN.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Originally:* A sealed instrument. (*Wedgwood.*) A formal, solemn, and public document, presumably sealed; or, *specially*—

(1) A document formally drawn out and presumably sealed, in which complaint is made against a person in a law-court or elsewhere. [*Law: Bill of Indictment.*]

"As doth me right upon this pitous *bill*,
In which I 'plaine upon Virginius.
And if that he woll sayn it is not thus,
I wol it prove, and finden good witnesse,
That soth is that my *bille* wol expresse."
(*Chaucer: C.T.*, 12,100—4. (*Richardson.*)

* (2) A petition.

"This *bill* putteth he fourth in ye pore beggar's name."—*Sir Thos. More: Workes*, p. 302. (*Richardson.*)

(3) A bond or contract under which one has come to pay a certain sum of money or other property.

"So he [the unjust steward] called every one of his lord's debtors unto him, and said unto the first, How much owest thou unto my lord? And he said, An hundred measures of oil. And he said unto him, Take thy *bill*, and sit down quickly, and write fifty."—*Luke* xvi. 5, 6 (see also ver. 7).

(4) A Jewish letter of divorce. [B. I. 1.]

". . . let him write her a *bill* of divorcement . . ."—*Deut.* xxiv. 1.

* 2. A small billet, written or printed, as, for instance, a fragment of paper, card, or other material, inscribed with a name, to be used as a lottery ticket.

". . . in writing of those *billes* or names for the lottery."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 157. (*Richardson.*)

3. A written or printed document issued for the public information.

(1) A printed broadsheet given away by hand or affixed to some public place, to serve for an advertisement. Now, the best-known form of such a document is a theatric playbill.

"And in despair, their empty pit to fill,
Set up some foreign monster in a *bill*." *Dryden.*

(2) *A bill of fare:* A written or printed paper, enumerating the several dishes at a dinner-table; or, in the case of hotels and public eating-houses, enumerating the prices of the several articles which may be ordered for meals. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"It may seem somewhat difficult to make out the *bills of fare* for some of the forementioned suppers."—*Arbuthnot.*

4. The draft of an Act of Congress or Parliament submitted to the legislature for discussion, or an Act which has been passed into a law. [B., III.]

(*a*) The draft.

"The *bill* went smoothly through the first stages."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

(*b*) The Act itself.

"There will be no way left for me to tell you that I remember you, and that I love you, but that one, which needs no open warrant, or secret conveyance: which no *bills* can preclude, nor no kings prevent."—*Atterbury.*

5. A weekly record of mortality. [B. V.]

"So liv'd our sires, ere doctors learn'd to kill,
And multiply'd with theirs the weekly *bill*."
Dryden.

6. A physician's prescription.

"Like him that took the doctor's *bill*,
And swallow'd it instead o' the pill."
Hudibras.

7. An account specifying the items which the recipient owes, with the prices of each, and summing up the whole.

"Anticipated rents and *bills* unpaid,
Force many a shining youth into the shade."
Cowper: Retirement.

8. A document for the transfer of money. [B. IV.]

¶ *Bill of exchange:*

(1) *Lit.* [B. IV.]

"All that a *bill of exchange* can do, is to direct to whom money is due, or taken up upon credit, in a foreign country, shall be paid."—*Locke.*

(2) *Fig.:* Exchange of anxiety for composure through resting on the divine promise.

"The comfortable sentences are *bills of exchange*, upon the credit of which we lay our cares down, and receive provisions."—*Taylor.*

B. *Technically:*

I. *Law:*

1. *Jewish Law. Bill of divorce* or *divorcement:* A paper given by a husband to his wife when he had found her unchaste. The handing of this document entitled him to turn her out of his house. (Deut. xxiv. 1; Jer. iii. 8; Mark x. 4.)

2. *Eng. Law:* In various senses, which will be understood from the details which follow.

(1) *Bill of Attainder:* A bill declaring that the person named in it is attainted and his property confiscated.

* (2) *Bill in Chancery:* A bill filed in Chancery. The same as a *Bill in Equity* (q.v.).

(3) *Bill of Conformity:* [CONFORMITY.]

(4) *Bill of Costs:* A bill of the charges and expenditure of an attorney's solicitor incurred in the conducting of his client's case.

* (5) *Bill in Equity:* Formerly a petition to the Lord Chancellor for relief from some injustice or grievance for which the Common Law afforded no redress. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 27.) Now that law and equity have been fused together this procedure no longer obtains.

(6) *Bill of Exceptions:* A bill of the nature of an appeal from a judge who is held to have misstated the law, whether by ignorance, by inadvertence, or by design. This the judge is bound to seal if he be requested by the counsel on either side so to do. Now few *bills of exceptions* are given in, the practice of asking for a new trial having become very prevalent. (*Blackstone: Comment.*: bk. iii. ch. 23.)

(7) *Bill of Indemnity:* An Act of Parliament passed each session to grant indemnity to those who have not taken the oaths requisite on entering certain situations.

(8) *Bill of Indictment:* A written accusation made against one or more persons of having committed a specified crime or misdemeanour. It is preferred to and presented on oath by a grand jury. If the grand jury find the allegations unproved, they ignore the bill, giving as their verdict "Not a true bill," or "Not found a true bill;" if, on the contrary, they consider the indictment proved, their verdict is a "True bill," in barbarous legal Latin "billa vera." (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 23.)

(9) *Bill of Middlesex (from the county of Middlesex, where the Court of King's or Queen's Bench sits):* A kind of capias directed by the Court of Queen's Bench to the sheriff of a county directing him to bring thence a certain defendant and deliver him at Westminster to answer to a plea of trespass. The words *ac etiam* then brought him into the jurisdiction of the court on some other charge. [AC ETIAM.] (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 19.) The fictitious charge of trespass was swept away by 2 Will. IV. c. 39, and personal actions in the several divisions of the High Court of Justice are now commenced by summons.

(10) *Bill of Pains and Penalties:* A bill inflicting pains and penalties (short however of capital punishment) on persons supposed to be guilty of treason or felony, even though not judicially convicted of these crimes.

(11) *Bill of Particulars:* A paper stating a plaintiff's case, or the set-off on defendant's side.

(12) *Bill of Privilege:* A bill designed to sue those who are privileged against arrest. [ARREST.] (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 19.)

(13) * *Bill of Review:* A bill or petition for the review of a decree in Chancery, erroneous in law or obtained in ignorance of new facts afterwards brought to light.

(14) *Bill of Rights.* [II. *Hist.*]

3. *Scots Law:* Every summary application by way of petition to the Court of Session. *Spec.*—

(1) *Bill of advocation to Court of Justiciary:* An application to the Commissioners of Justiciary praying that the proceedings of an inferior court in a criminal case may be advocated or brought for review to the Court of Session.

(2) *Bills of Signet letters:* Warrants authorising the keeper of the king's signet to affix it to certain writs.

(3) *Bills of suspension of Court of Justiciary:* An application to the Lords of Justiciary praying them to suspend or stay the execution of a sentence passed in an inferior court in a criminal case.

II. *History and Law. Bill of Rights:* A bill which gave legal validity to the "claim of rights," *i.e.*, the declaration presented by the Lords and Commons to the Prince and Princess of Orange on the 13th February, 1688, and afterwards enacted in Parliament when they became king and queen. It declared it illegal, without the sanction of Parliament, to suspend or dispense with laws, to erect commission courts, to levy money for the use of the crown, on pretence of prerogative, and to raise and maintain a standing army in the time of peace. It also declared that subjects have a right to petition the king, and, if Protestants, to carry arms for defence; also that members of Parliament ought to be freely elected, and that their proceedings ought not to be impeached or questioned in any place out of Parliament. It further enacted that excessive bail ought not to be required, or excessive fines imposed, or unusual punishment inflicted; that juries should be chosen without partiality; that all grants and promises of fines or forfeitures before conviction are illegal; and that, for redress of grievances and preserving of the laws, Parliament ought to be held frequently. Finally, it provided for the settlement of the crown.

III. *Parliamentary Procedure & Law:* A draft of a proposed Act of Parliament, which, if it successfully pass the Houses of Commons and of Lords, and obtain the royal assent, will become law, but which will almost certainly undergo some modifications in its passage through the House, and may ultimately prove abortive. The classification of such bills is into *private* and *public*. If the relief sought be of a private nature, then the House must be approached by petition; this is generally referred to a committee to report on the facts. Only in the event of this report being favourable is leave given to introduce a bill. A private bill is not printed or published among the other laws of the session. Relief has been granted against it when it has been obtained by a fraudulent statement of facts. No judge or jury is bound to take notice of it, unless it be specially set forth and pleaded before them. It remains, however, enrolled among the public records of the nation. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 21.)

Formerly, public bills also were drawn in the form of petitions, but since the reign of Henry VI. they have been skeletons of bills in Act of Parliament form, with blanks for modifications. To pass into law, a bill must be read three times in each House of Parliament, with intervals between each reading. After the second reading, which is supposed to settle the general principle, it is referred to a committee, which, if the matter is to be discussed, may be of the whole house. [COMMITTEE.] Then the third reading of it takes place. If it has commenced, as most bills now do, in the Commons, it is then sent up to the House of Lords to undergo the same processes there. If it began in the House of Lords it is similarly sent down to the Commons. If when a bill has gone from the Lower to the Upper House, amendments are proposed upon it by the Lords, these are sent back to the Commons for reconsideration. If the Commons assent to these amendments, the bill is sent back to the Lords to pass. In important bills, when the two houses cannot come to an agreement about the amendments, a conference may take place between them. Money bills cannot be altered by the House of Lords. If a bill fail at any of the stages of its progress it cannot be reintroduced again the same session. When a bill has passed through both Houses of Parliament it then, almost as a matter of course, receives the royal assent [ASSENT], after which it is called an Act of Parliament. This statement applies also to the procedure in the American Congress and Legislatures.

IV. *Comm. & Law:* A writing in which one man is bound to another to pay a sum of money on a future day or presently on demand, according to the agreement of the parties at the time when it is drawn; and on which, in the event of failure, execution may be summarily done to enforce payment.

(1) *Bank bill.* [BANK-BILL.]

"... on the forging, altering, or uttering as true when forged, of any *bank-bills* or notes, or other securities."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 17.

(2) *Bill of Adventure:* A writing signed by a merchant, in which he states that certain goods shipped in his name really belong to another person, at whose risk the adventure is made.

(3) *Bill of Credit:*

(*a*) *Among merchants:* A letter sent by an agent or other person to a merchant, desiring him to give the bearer credit for goods or money. It is frequently given to one about to travel abroad, and empowers him to take up money from the foreign correspondents of the person from whom the bill or letter of credit was received.

(*b*) *Among governments:* A paper issued by a government on its credit, and designed to circulate as money.

"... of *bills of credit* issued from the Exchequer."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 17.

¶ By the constitution of the United States it is provided that no state shall issue bills of credit.

(4) *Bill of debt:* A bill acknowledging a debt, and promising to meet it at a specified time. It is called also a *bill obligatory*.

(5) *Bill of Entry:* A written account of goods entered at the custom-house, whether imported or designed for exportation.

(6) *Bill of Exchange:* A bill or security originally introduced for enabling a merchant in one country to remit money to a correspondent in the other. It is an open letter of request from one man to another desiring him to pay to a third party a specified sum and put it to account of the first. If A in London owe £500 to B in Melbourne (Australia), and C be about to travel from Melbourne to London, then C may pay the £500 to B before departure, and carry a bill of exchange on A in London for the amount. If the last-named gentleman be honest, and if he be solvent, he will repay the money to C on reaching London, and C will have reaped an advantage in having the cash in the form of a bill, which it was safer for him to carry in this form on the passage than if he had had it in notes or gold. In such a transaction, B, the person who writes the bill of exchange, is called the *drawer;* A, to whom it is written, is termed up to the time that he accepts it, the *drawee*, and after he has done so the *acceptor;* and C, his order, or the bearer—in short, whoever is entitled to receive the money—the *payee*. The bill may be assigned to another by simple endorsement; the person who thus transfers it is named the *endorser*, and the one to whom it is assigned the *endorsee* or holder. Every one whose name is on the back of a bill is responsible if the person on whom payment should legitimately fall fail to meet his engagement. The first bills known in England were about A.D. 1328. Bills of exchange are sometimes called *drafts*. Formerly it was deemed important to divide them into *foreign*, when they were drawn by a merchant residing abroad or his correspondent in England, and *inland* when both the drawer and the drawee reside within the kingdom. Now, the distinction is little attended to, there being no legal difference between the two classes of bills.

(7) *Bill of Lading:* A document by which the master of a ship acknowledges to have received on board his vessel in good order and condition certain specified goods consigned to him by some particular shipper, and binds himself to deliver them in similarly good order and condition—unless the dangers of the sea, fire, or enemies prevent him—to the assignees of the shipper at the point of destination, on their paying him the stipulated freight. Usually two or three copies of a bill of lading are made, worded thus: "One of which bills being accomplished, the other stands void." A bill of lading may be transferred by endorsation like a bill of exchange.

(8) *Bill of Parcels:* An account given by a seller to a buyer, giving a list of the several articles which he has purchased and their prices.

(9) *Bill of Sale:*

(*a*) *In England:* A deed or writing under seal designed to furnish evidence of the sale of personal property. It is necessary to have such an instrument when the sale of property is not to be immediately followed by its transference to the purchaser. It is used in the transfer of property in ships, in that of stock in trade, or the goodwill of a business. It is employed also in the sale of furniture, the removal of which from the house would call attention to the embarrassed circumstances of its owner; hence the statistics of the bills of sale act as an index to measure the amount of secret distress existing in times of commercial depression. In not a few cases *bills of sale* are used to defeat just claims against the nominal or real vendor of the goods transferred.

(*b*) *In the United States:* A writing given by the seller of personal property to the purchaser, answering to a deed of real estate, but without seal.

(10) *Bill of Sight:* A form of entry at the custom-house by which one can land for inspection, in presence of the officers, such goods as he has not had the opportunity of previously examining, and which, consequently, he cannot accurately describe.

(11) *Bill of Store:* A license granted at the custom-house to merchants to carry such stores as are necessary for a voyage, without paying customs duty upon them.

V. *Statistics. Bill of Mortality:* A statistical report of the number of deaths within a certain locality in a year or other specified period of time. To make the figures as useful as possible for scientific purposes, the causes of death are now specified. Bills of mortality for London were first issued during the ravages of a plague in 1592. After an interval they were resumed during another visitation of plague in 1603, and have been published weekly from that time till now.

VI. *Nautical. Bill of Health:* A certificate given to the master of a ship clearing out of a port in which contagious disease is epidemic, or is suspected to be so, certifying to the state of health of the crew and passengers on board.

bill-book, *s.* A book in which a merchant keeps an account of the notes, bills of exchange, &c., which he issues or receives in the course of business.

bill-broker, *s.* A broker of bills; one who negotiates the discount of bills.

bill-chamber, *s.*

Scots Law: A department of the Court of Session to which suitors may repair at all times, vacations included, in emergencies which require summary procedure. It is here that interdicts are applied for and sequestrations in bankruptcy obtained.

bill-head, *s.*

Printing: The printed or lithographed forms used by tradesmen and others at the head of their bills or memoranda.

bill-holder, *s.*

1. A person who holds a bill.

2. An instrument by means of which bills, memorandums, or other slips of paper are secured from being lost, and retained in order. There are various forms of it. The bills or other papers may be put between an upper and a lower plate of metal, which can be kept to the requisite degree of tightness by screws; or there may be a spring clasp, or a wire on which the bills are impaled.

bill-sticker, *s.* One whose occupation is to stick up bills on walls, hoardings, &c., for advertising purposes.

bill (1), *v.i.* [From *bill*, s. (1), in the sense of the beak of a bird. Referring to the practice of doves to manifest affection for each other

by placing their bills in conjunction.] To caress, to fondle, to show special affection for.

(1) *Of doves:*

"Doves, they say, will *bill*, after their pecking and their murmuring."—*Ben Jonson: Catiline.*

(2) *Of human beings.*

"Still amorous, and fond, and *billing*,
Like Philip and Mary on a shilling."
Hudibras.

† **bĭll** (2), *v.t.* [From BILL (3), *s.*]

* 1. To register, to record. (*Scotch.*)

"In Booke of Lyfe, there shall
I see me *billed*."
Author's Meditation in Forbes's Eubulus, p. 166.

* 2. To give a legal information against; to indict. (*Scotch.*)

". . . and that *bill* the personis offendouris in that behalf aganis the treatels," &c.—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1587 (ed. 1814), p. 465.

3. To advertise by means of bills; (*of a building*) to cover with advertising bills.

"His masterpiece was a composition that he *billed* about, under the name of a sovereign antidote."—*L'Est.*

bĭl'-lạğe (age as **lĭğ)**, *s.* [BILGE.] The same as BILGE, *v.* (*Naut.*) (q.v.).

bĭl'-lạrd, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A bastard or imperfect capon.

2. The coal-fish (q.v.).

bĭl-lar-dĭ-ĕ'-ṛạ, *s.* [Named after Jacques Julien Labillardière, a French botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Pittosporaceæ (Pittosporads). The English name of the genus is APPLE-BERRY (q.v.).

bĭlled, *a.* [BILL.] Having a bill. Generally in composition as *short-billed*, *tooth-billed*, &c.

* **bĭl'-lĕrṣ**, * **bĭl-lūre**, † **bĭl-dĕrṣ**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Probably *bilders* is the oldest form.] A plant not yet properly identified. It is called also *bellragges* (q.v.). T. Cooper (ed. of Elyots, A.D. 1559) says that some name it Yellow Watercresses. The name Bilders is still applied in Devonshire to *Helosciadium nodiflorum*, which, however, is white instead of yellow. (*Britten and Holland.*)

bĭl'-lĕt (1), * **byl-et**, *s.* [In Sw. *biljett*; Dut. *biljet*; Sp. *boletta*; Port. *bilhete*; Ital. *bulletta*; Dan., Ger., & Fr. *billet*, dimin. of O. & Norm. Fr. *bille*.] [BILL, BULLET.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small paper, a note.

"This *billet* was intercepted in its way to the post, and sent up to Whitehall."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

2. A ticket, directing soldiers at what house they are to lodge; also the soldiers' quarters in the house.

¶ In the proverb "Every bullet has its *billet*," the sense of billet = appointed end and destination, probably comes from A. 2.

BILLET.

B. *Heraldry:*

1. A small oblong figure, generally supposed to represent a sheet of paper folded in the form of a letter. Its proportion is two squares. (*Gloss. of Her.*)

2. A staff as a *billet*, raguled and tricked, meaning a ragged staff in pale. (*Gloss. of Her.*)

billet-doux, *s.* [Fr.; from *billet*, and *doux* = sweet . . . soft.] Love-letter.

¶ In the subjoined examples observe the different words with which Pope makes *billet-doux* rhyme in the singular and in the plural.

"'Twas then, Belinda, if report say true,
Thy eyes first open'd on a *billet-doux*."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, i. 117-18.

"Here files of pins extend their shining rows,
Puffs, powders, patches, Bibles, *billet-doux*."
Ibid., 137-8.

billet-note, *s.* A folded writing paper six by eight inches.

bĭl'-lĕt, * **byl-et**, *s.* [From Fr. *billette* = a faggot of wood cut and dry for firing; *billet* = a block, a clog; Prov. *bilho*. *Billot* is dimin. of Fr. *bille*, . . . a piece of wood.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small log or faggot of wood for firing.

"Their *billet* at the fire was found."—*Prior.*

2. A bar, or wedge, or ingot of gold, or anything similar. (*Act of Parliament*, 27 *Edw. III.*, c. 27.)

B. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.* [BILLET-MOULDING.]

2. *Saddlery:*

(1) A strap which enters a buckle.

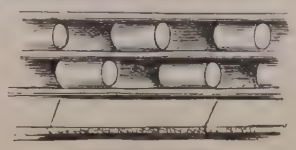
(2) A pocket or loop which receives the end of a buckled strap.

billet-head, *s.*

Naut.: A piece of wood at the bow of a whale-boat around which the harpoon-line runs; a loggerhead.

billet-moulding, *s.*

Arch.: An ornament used in string courses and the archivolts of windows and doors. It



BILLET MOULDING.

consists of cylindrical blocks with intervals, the blocks lying lengthwise of the cornice, sometimes in two rows, breaking joint. (*Knight.*)

bĭl'-lĕt, *v.t.* [From BILLET (1), *v.* (q.v.).]

I. *Military:*

1. To direct a soldier by a billet, note, or ticket where he is to lodge.

"Retire thee; go where thou art *billeted*:
Away, I say." *Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

2. To quarter soldiers upon householders or others.

"The counties throughout the kingdom were so incensed, and their affections poisoned, that they refused to suffer the soldiers to be *billeted* upon them."—*Clarendon.*

II. *Fig.* (*of people in general*): To send to quarters or temporary residence in any place.

bĭl'-lĕt-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BILLET, *v.*]

billeted-cable, *s.*

Arch.: Cabled moulding with cinctures.

bĭl'-lĕt-ĭng, *s.* [BILLET, *v.*] The act or operation of directing a soldier where to lodge or quartering him on a specified house.

billeting-roll, *s.* A set of rollers for reducing iron to shape, to merchantable bar.

bĭl'-lĕtṣ, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] One of the English names for the Coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius*.

bĭl'-lĕt-tў, bĭl-lĕt-é, *a.* [Fr. *billeté*.]

Her.: Semé of billets.

Billetty counter billetty: Barry and paly, the divisions of the former being as wide again as those of the latter.

* **bĭl'-lard** (pron. **bĭl'-yard**) (pl. **bill'-lardṣ**, * **bal-liardṣ**), *s.* & *a.* [In Sw. *biljard*, *biljardspel* (s. pl.); Dan. *billiardspil* (s. pl.); Dut. *biljartspel* (s. pl.); Ger. *billard*, *billardspiel*; Port. *bilhard*; Ital. *bigliardo*; Fr. *billard* = the game of billiards, a cue; Burgundian *billard* = a cripple, because he walks with a crutch, also called *billard*. From Fr. *bille* = a piece of wood, a stick.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Sing.* (*of the form* billiard): The same as plural BILLIARDS (q.v.).

"With aching heart, and discontented looks,
Returns at noon to *billiard* or to books."
Cowper: Retirement.

2. *Plur* (*of the forms* billiards, balliards): A game of skill, said to have been invented in 1371 by Henrique Devigne, a French artist, though claims have been put forth on behalf of Italy rather than France. It is played on a level and smooth rectangular table with ivory balls, which are driven by a tapering stick called the cue, according to the rules established for the particular game played. (For these games, and the terms used in describing them, see BRICOLE, CARAMBOLE, HAZARDS, POOL, PYRAMIDS, WINNING-GAME, LOSING-GAME, and FOUR GAME.)

"With dice, with cards, with *balliards* farre unfit."
Spenser: Mother Hub. Tale.

"Let it alone; let's to *billiards*."—*Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop.*, ii. 5.

B. *As adjective* (*of the form* billiard): Of or pertaining to billiards, or in any way connected with billiards.

billiard-ball, *s.* An ivory ball used in the game of billiards.

"Even nose and cheek withal,
Smooth as is the *billiard-ball*."
Ben Jonson.

billiard-cloth, *s.* The fine green cloth covering a billiard-table.

billiard-cue, *s.* A cue or stick, diminishing gradually to a point of half an inch or less in diameter, with which billiard-balls are driven along the table.

billiard-mace, *s.* A long straight stick with a head at the point formerly used for playing billiards.

billiard-marker, *s.*

1. A person, generally a boy or young man, who marks the points and games at billiards.

2. A counting apparatus for automatically registering these.

† **billiard-stick**, *s.* The stick, whether mace or cue, with which billiards are played.

"When the ball obeys the stroke of a *billiard-stick*, it is not any action of the ball, but bare passion."—*Locke.*

billiard-table, *s.* An oblong table on which billiards are played. It is generally about twelve feet long and six feet wide, covered with fine green cloth, surrounded with cushions, and containing six holes or "pockets."

"Some are forced to bound or fly upwards, almost like ivory balls meeting on a *billiard-table*."—*Boyle.*

¶ Obvious compounds: *Billiard-room*, *billiard-player*, &c.

bĭl'-lĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [BILL (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par.* & *participial adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"The strong pounc'd eagle, and the *billing* dove."
Dryden.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of joining bills as doves do in token of affection.

2. The act of caressing or fondling.

"I never much valued your *billings* and cooings."—*Leigh Hunt.*

Bĭl'-lĭngṣ-gāte, * **Bĭl'-lĭngṣ-gạte**, *s.* & *a.* [Said to have been so called from Belinus Magnus, a mythic British prince, father of King Lud, about B.C. 400. More probably from some unknown person called Billing.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Topog. & Ord. Lang.:* The celebrated London fish-market existent at least as early as A.D. 979, made a free market in 1699, extended in 1849, rebuilt in 1852, and finally exposed to the rivalry of another market begun 1874, completed 1876. (*Haydn: Dict. Dates.*)

2. Foul abusive language, such as is popularly supposed to be mutually employed by those who are unable to come to an amicable understanding as to the proper price of the fish about which they are negotiating. Language of the kind described, however, can come into existence without the presence of a fish-woman to aid in its production, and it is called *Billingsgate* by whatsoever lips it may be uttered.

(*a*) In a quarrel about fish.

"Much *billingsgate* was exchanged between the boats [of the trawlers and those who objected to trawling], but there was no actual violence."—*Scotsman.*

(*b*) Fish not being the subject of contention.

"Let Bawdry, *Billingsgate*, my daughters dear,
Support his front, and oaths bring up the rear."
Pope: Dunciad, i. 307-8.

B. *As adjective:* Characteristic of Billingsgate.

". . . but that Rome, Venice, Paris, and all very large cities have their *Billingsgate* language."—*Fuller: Worthies*, pt. ii., p. 197.

* **bĭl'-lĭngṣ-gạ-trў**, *s.* [Eng. *Billingsgat(e)*; *-ry.*] Abusive language. [BILLINGSGATE.]

"After a great deal of *Billingsgatry* against poets."—*Remarks upon Remarques* (1673), p. 56. (*J. H. in Boucher.*)

bĭl'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [In Dut. *biljoen*; Ger. & Fr. *billion*; Port. *bilhao*. From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and (*mi*)*llion*. *Trillion* is on the same model.] A million times a million in English notation. It is written, 1 with twelve ciphers after it, or just twice as many as a million

has. The notation in France and the United States is different, *billion* being applied to 1,000 millions, and both of these countries use the word *trillion* for what the English call a *billion*.

***bĭl'-lĭt,** *a.* [From A.S. *bil*, *bill* = any instrument or weapon made of steel.] Shod with iron. (*Rudd.*) (*Scotch.*)

"With the wele stetit and braid *billit* ax."
Doug.: Virgil, 388, 1. (*Jamieson.*)

bĭl'-măn, * bĭl'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *bill* (1); and *man.*] A man furnished with, or armed with, or who is in the habit of using, a "bill."

"Advancing from the wood are seen,
To back and guard the archer band
Lord Dacre's *billmen* were at hand."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 14.

bĭl'-lŏn, *s.* [Fr. *billon* = (1) copper coin, (2) debased coin.]

Numis.: A German coin-alloy of copper and silver, the former predominating.

bĭl'-lŏt, *s.* [Fr. *billot* = (1) a block, (2) a clog; Prov. *billo.*] [BILLET.] Gold or silver in the bar or mass.

bĭl'-lōw, * **bĭl'-lŏwe,** *s.* [In Icel. *bylgja*; Sw. *bölja*; Dan. *bölge*; Low Ger. *bülge*; (M. H.) Ger. *bulge.* Cognate with Eng. *bulge* (q.v.).] A great swelling or crested wave of the sea or large lake, or less accurately of a river.

"Are vain as *billows* in a tossing sea."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

billow-beaten, *a.* [Eng. (1) *billow*, and (2) *beaten.*] Beaten by the billows. (*Lit. & fig.*)

". . . the *billow-beaten* fate
Of towering statists."
Jordan: Divinity and Morality in Poetry, 3, b.

bĭl'-lōw, *v.i.* [From *billow*, s. (q.v.).] To swell into surges; to surge; to become hollow and crested. (*Johnson.*)

† **bĭl'-lōwed,** *a.* [Eng. *billow*; *-ed.*] Swelled like a billow. (*Webster.*)

bĭl'-lōw-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [BILLOW.]

"The *billowing* snow . . ."—*Prior.*

bĭl'-lōw-ў, * bĭl'-lōw-ĭe, *a.* [Eng. *billow*; *-y.*]

1. *Of the sea:* Swelling into billows.

". . . Pontus, the barren and *billowy* sea."—*Grote: Hist. Greece*, pt. i., ch. i.

2. *Of foam:* Tossed from the surface of billows.

"Descends the *billowy* foam. . . ."
Thomson: Seasons; Spring, 379.

3. *Of the roar or murmur of the sea:* Produced by the billows.

"But thou art swelling on, thou deep!
Through many an olden clime,
Thy *billowy* anthem ne'er to sleep
Until the close of time."
Hemans: The Sound of the Sea.

4. *Of a grave:* Among the billows.

"But just escaped from shipwreck's *billowy* grave,
Trembles to hear its horrors named again."
Hemans: Sonnet, 80.

¶ The expression now common is *a watery grave.*

Bĭl'-lў (1) *s.* [Dimin. of *Bill* = William. Such a name might be expected to be given to a bird, as *Robin* Red-breast, *Tom*-tit, &c.]

billy-biter, *s.* A name for a bird, the Blue Tit (*Parus cæruleus*). [BLUE TIT.]

billy-button, *s.*

Hort.: The double-flowered variety of *Saxifraga granulata.*

¶ Other plants are also locally designated by the same name.

billy white-throat, *s.* A name for a bird, the Garden Warbler or Pettychaps (*Sylvia hortensis*).

bĭl'-lў (2), **bĭl'-lĭe,** *s.* [Not a dimin. of *Bill* = William. It may be one who bills, caresses, or fondles another (?).] (*Scotch.*)

I. *In a good sense, as a term expressive of affection and familiarity:*

1. A companion, a comrade.

"'Twas then the *billies* cross'd the Tweed,
And by Traquair-house scamper'd."
Nicol: Poems, ii. 7.

2. A brother.

"I'scome to 'plain o' your man fair Johnie Armstrong,
And syne o' his *billy* Willie, quo' he."
Hawick: Collect., p. 26.

3. A lover.

"Be not owre bowstrous to your *billy*."
Clerk: Evergreen, ii. 19.

II. *In an indifferent or in a slightly bad sense:*

1. A boy; a young fellow; a hearty good fellow bent on pleasure.

"And there I met wi' Tam o' Todshaw, and a wheen o' the rest o' the *billies* on the water side; they're a' for a fox hunt this morning."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxv.

2. A fellow. (Used possibly rather contemptuously.)

III. A policeman's baton. (*U. S.*)

billy-bentie, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] A smart, roguish boy. (*Jamieson.*)

billy-blinde, billy-blin, *s.* [Scotch *blinde* = Eng. *blind.*]

1. A name for the Brownie, or lubber fiend. (*S. of Scot.*)

2. Blind-man's buff; he who sustained the principal character of the game being formerly clad in the skin of an animal, making him look like a "brownie." [1.]

billy-blinder, billyblinder, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* One who blindfolds another at blind-man's buff.

2. A blind or imposition. (*Jamieson.*)

bĭl'-lў (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Dr. Murray considers this word the same as *Billy* (1). Cf. Betty, Jenny.]

1. A policeman's baton.

2. *Wool-manufacture:* A slubbing-machine in which the partially compacted slivers of wool, in the condition of cardings or rolls, are joined end to end and receive a slight twist. [SLUBBING-MACHINE.]

3. A kettle, a pan, a teapot. (*Australian.*)

billy-gate, *s.* The moving carriage in a slubbing-machine.

bĭl'-lў-cŏck, *s.* [Apparently a corr. of *bully-cocked*, a term used early in the eighteenth century, prob. = cocked after the fashion of the bullies of the period. (*N.E.D.*)] A billy-cock hat. (Used also adjectively.)

billycock hat, *s.* A vulgar term for the stiff felt hat, also called a deer-stalker. It is not to be confounded with the soft felt hats technically named Kossuths, &c.

* **bĭl'-măn,** *s.* [BILLMAN.]

† **bī-lō'b-āte,** *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and Gr. λοβός (*lobos*) = (1) the lobe or lower part of the ear, (2) the lobe of the liver, (3) a legume. (LOBE.) In Fr. *bilobé.*] Two-lobed; partly, but not completely divided into two segments. *Bilobed* is the more common word for the same thing.

bī'-lōbed, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*, Gr. λοβός (*lobos*) (BILOBATE), and suff. *-ed.*] Bilobate (q.v.).

* **bĭ'-lŏc,** *pa. par.* [BILUKEN.] Surrounded.

"He *biloc* hem and smette among."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 2684.

bi-lŏc'-ụ-lar, *a.* [In Fr. *biloculaire.* From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *loculus* = a little place; a coffin, a bier, also a compartment; a small receptacle with compartments; dimin. of *locus* = a place.]

Bot.: Having two cells or compartments. (Specially used of the interior of ovaries and ripe pericarps.)

bī-lŏc-ụ-lī'-nạ, *s.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *loculi.*] [BILOCULAR.] D'Orbigny's name for a genus of Foraminifera.

* **bĭ-lō'-kĕn** (pa. par. *beloked*), *v.t.* [From A.S. *gelocian* = behold, see.] To look about. (*Ormulum*, 2,917.)

* **bĭ-lŏn'g,** *prep.* [Eng. prefix *bi*, and *long.*] Alongside of.

"The reching wurth on God *bilong*."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 2,058.

* **bi-loved,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [The same as BELOVED (q.v.).] (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 1,429.)

* **bĭ-lū'-kĕn,** *pa. par.* [A.S. *belucan* (pret. *beleac*, pa. par. *belocen*) = to lock up, to enclose, to shut up.] Enclosed; shut up. [BELOCK, BILOC.]

"Al is *biluken* in godes hand."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 104.

* **bi-lŭm'-pĕn,** *pa. par.* [BILIMPEN.]

bĭl'-wạ, bāle, *s.* The name given in the Mahratta country and some other parts of India, to a tree of the Orange family—the Bengal Quince (*Ægle Marmelos*), a thorny tree with ternate leaves and a smooth yellow fruit with a hard rind. [ÆGLE, QUINCE.]

bī-măc'-ụ-lāte, bī-măc'-ụ-lā-tĕd, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *maculatus*, pa. par. of *maculo*, to make spotted; *macula*, a spot, suff. *-ed;* in Fr. *bimaculé.*]

Biol.: Having two spots.

* **bĭ-mâ'-lĕn,** *v.t.* [From A.S. prefix *bi*, and *mal* = a spot, a mole.] To spot. (*Piers Plowman*, B. xiv. 4.)

bī'-mạ-nạ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *manus* = a hand.]

Zool.: Cuvier's name for the first and highest order of Mammalia. Its characteristic is that the two anterior extremities are formed into hands, whilst the two hinder ones are real feet. This difference does not obtain even in the highest member of the Monkey or Quadrumanous order. Cuvier includes under the Bimana only a single genus—*Homo*, or Man.

† **bī'-māne,** *a.* [Fr. *bimane.* From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *manus* = a hand.] Having two hands.

bī'-mạ-nŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *bi* = doubly, and *manus* = a hand.] Two-handed.

"A sleek *bimanous* animal."—*G. Eliot: Scenes of Clerical Life*, p. 208.

bī-mar'-ğĭn-ạte, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *marginatus*, pa. par. of *margino* = to furnish with a margin or border; *margo*, genit. *marginis* = an edge, a border, margin. In Fr. *bimarginé.*]

Biol.: Double-bordered.

* **bī'-măt-tĕr,** *s.* [O. Eng. *bi* = by, and bye, and *matter.*] Unimportant matters.

"I eschewe to vse simulation in *bimatters*."—*Foxe: Martyrs*, p. 748.

* **bĭ-mā'ze, * bĭ-mā'-sen,** *v.t.* [The same as BEMAZE (q.v.).] (*Chester Mysteries.*) (*Stratmann.*)

bī-mē'-dĭ-ạl, *a.* [In Ger. *bimedial.* From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *medius* = middle.]

Geom.: Made up of the sum of two medial lines.

Bimedial line, First Bimedial Line: A line produced by adding together two medial lines, commensurable only in power; it is incommensurable with either of these taken singly. Thus, if two straight lines, a and $\sqrt{2a^2}$, stand to each other the one as a side and the other as a diagonal of the same square, they are incommensurable, though a^2 and $2a^2$ are not. Their sum (the bimedial line) is $a + \sqrt{2a^2}$, which is incommensurable with both a and $\sqrt{2a^2}$.

* **bĭ-mĕl'-dęn,** *v.t.* [In Ger. *bemelden.*] To denounce. (*Wright: Anecdota Literaria.*) (*Stratmann.*)

† **bī-mĕm'-brał,** *a.* [From Lat. *bi* = two, *membrum* = members, and Eng. suffix *-al.*] Having two members. (Used chiefly of sentences.)

* **bĭ-mēn',** *s.* [From A.S. *bemænen*, v.] [BIMENE.] Complaint, cry.

"And [he] to god made hise *bimen*."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 2,894.

* **bi-mene, * by-mene** (pret. * *biment*, * *bimente*), *v.t.* [A.S. *bemænan* (pret. *bimænde*) = to bemoan.] [BEMOAN.]

1. To bemoan, to weep for, to wail for.

"xxx dalyes wep israel
For his dead . . . and *biment* it wel."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 4149-50.

2. *Reflexively:* To make one's complaint; to complain.

"Ghe *bimente* hire to abraham."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 1,217.

* **bĭ-mĕn'-ĭng,** *pr. par.* [BIMENE.]

† **bī-mĕn'-sạl,** *a.* [Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *mensis*, a month.] Occurring once in two months. [BIMONTHLY.]

† **bĭ-mĕst'-rĭ-ạl,** *a.* [From Lat. *bimestri(s)*, and Eng. suffix *-al.* In Fr., Sp., Port., and Ital. *bimestre.*] Continuing for two months.

bī-mĕt′-ạl-lĭsm, *s.*

Currency: Loosely, the concurrent coinage of two metals into standard money; more exactly, the legal obligation of a national mint to coin both gold and silver at a fixed ratio between the two metals, coupled with a law giving such coins identical monetary powers without discrimination as to the metal of which they are composed; in either sense popularly termed a *double standard.* This system was first introduced in 1803 by the French law of 7 Germinal, year XI., which enacted that 5 grammes weight of silver, nine-tenths fine, should be coined into the monetary unit of one franc. The kilogramme of standard silver was therefore coined into 200 francs. The same law provided for the kilogramme of standard gold, nine-tenths fine, being coined into 155 pieces of 20 francs, equal to 3,100 francs, or at the rate of 5 grammes weight of standard gold into 15½ francs, thus establishing the mint ratio of 15½ to 1, which still remains the proportionate weight and comparative mint value, in France, of any given sum in French-coined silver and gold respectively. That bimetallism provides an actual double standard is scientifically untrue, since the natural law of supply and demand renders a continuous parity between any two commodities at a fixed ratio not only unlikely but almost impossible. In actual operation, the plan resolves itself into what may be called alternative monometallism; that is to say, of two metals legally employed on equal terms as a basis of a currency, the cheaper (at the established ratio) will be the actual standard, supplanting and practically nullifying the other and dearer standard until such time as the natural laws of commodity shall reverse the conditions or re-establish between the metals a natural parity in the exchanges—the latter being a rare occurrence. Two separate and different standards for the same thing is a logically absurd proposition, but a legalized choice between two nominal standards is quite reasonable. This bimetallism actually contemplates. [MONEY, ¶; VALUE, *s.*, ¶.]

bī′-mŏnth-lў, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi,* and Eng. *monthly.*] Happening, leaving, starting, &c., once in two months; as, a *bi-monthly* mail, a mail which is despatched once in two months. [BIMENSAL.] (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

* **bin,** *portions of verb.* [A.S. *beonde,* par. of *beon, beonne* = to be; *we beon* = we are.] Portions of the verb to be. [BE, BEN.]

1. Been. (*Halliwell: Torrent of Portugal.*)
2. Are.

"If thou hast formed right true vertues face herein,
Vertue her selfe can best discerne to whom they written *bin.*" *Spenser: Verses.*

3. Were. (*Nares.*)
4. Is.

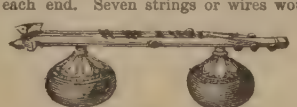
bĭn, *s.* [A.S. *bin, binne* = a manger, crib, bin, hutch, or trough. In Dan. *bing;* Dut. *ben* = a basket, a hamper; Lat. *benna* (originally a Gael. word) = a kind of carriage; Wel. *ben, men* = a wain, a cart.] A box, or other enclosed place, where corn, bread, wine, or anything similar is kept. Hence such compounds as *corn-bin, coal-bin,* &c.

"The most convenient way of picking hops is into a long, square frame of wood called a *bin.*"—*Mortimer.*

bĭn, *interj.* [Corrupted from *ban,* v., in the sense of curse, anathema upon.] A curse, an imprecation. (*Jamieson.*)

"*Bin* thae biting clegs."—*Jamieson.*

bĭ-nâ′, vĭ-nâ′, *s.* [In Hindust. *bín;* Hindi *bína;* Mahratta, *vina.*] An Indian guitar, with a long finger-board, and a gourd attached to each end. Seven strings or wires wound



BINA.

round pegs in the usual way are attached to the finger-board—four on the surface, and three at the sides. The instrument has about twenty frets. In the performance one gourd is rested on the left shoulder, and the other on the right hip. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

† **bī′-nạl,** *a.* [From Lat. *bin(i)* = two, and Eng. suffix *-al.*] [BINARY.] Double, twofold.

"*Binal* revenge all this."
Ford: Witch of Edmonton, iii. 2. (*Richardson.*)

* **bi-nam,** *pret. of v.* [BENIM, BINIMEN.]

* **bī′-nāme,** *s.* [BYNAME.] (*Chaucer: Boeth.* 2,333.)

bī′-nạr-ў, * **bī′-nạr-ĭe,** *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *binaire;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *binario.* From Lat. *binarius* = consisting of two; *bini* = two by two, two apiece; from *bi,* with the distributive term *nus.*]

A. *As adj.:* Consisting of two, double, dual.

* **B.** *As subst.:* That which constitutes two.

Binary arithmetic: A method of notation invented by Leibnitz, but which appears to have been in use in China about 4,000 years ago. As the term binary implies, there are only two characters in this notation, these are 1 and 0. By it, our 1 is noted by 1, our 2 by 10, 3 by 11, 4 by 100, 5 by 101, 6 by 110, 7 by 111, 8 by 1000, 9 by 1001, 10 by 1010, &c. The principle is that 0 multiplies by 2 in place of by 10, as on the common system. Some properties of numbers may be more simply presented on this plan than on the common one; but the number of places of figures required to express a sum of any magnitude is a fatal objection to its use. Indeed, Leibnitz himself did not recommend it for practical adoption.

Binary compound:

Chem.: A compound of two elements, or of an element, and a compound performing the function of an element, or of two compounds performing the functions of elements.

"Among the secondary organic products of the vegetable class we meet a few instances of *binary* compounds of simple elements."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.,* Vol. I. (Introd.), p. 8.

Binary engine: Usually an engine having one cylinder, the piston being impelled by steam, which, having done its work there, is exhausted into another part of the apparatus, where it is allowed to communicate its unutilised heat to some liquid volatile at a lower temperature; the vapour of this second liquid, by its expansion in a second cylinder, yields additional useful force. Ether, chloroform, and bisulphide of carbon, have all been tried. (*Knight.*)

Binary form:

Music: The form of a movement which is founded on two principal themes or subjects. [SONATA FORM.] (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

Binary logarithms: A system of logarithms devised by Euler for facilitating musical calculations. Instead of having, like the common system of logarithms, 1 as the logarithm of 10, and 43,429,448 as the modulus, it had 1 as the logarithm of 2, and the modulus 1,442,695.

Binary measure: Common time, that is, in which the time of rising is equal to that of falling. [TONIC SOL-FA.]

Binary number: A number composed of two units.

Binary scale:

Arith.: A uniform scale of notation, the ratio of which is two.

Binary star: A star which, closely examined by the telescope, is found to consist of two stars revolving around their common centre of gravity. In some cases they are coloured differently from each other. In 1803 Sir William Herschel discovered that γ Leonis, ε Bootis, ζ Herculis, δ Serpentis, and γ Virginis are revolving double stars, and others, including Castor, have since been added to the list. The period of revolution in various cases has been determined. It is found to vary from 43 to 1,200 years.

Binary system:

Zool., &c.: A system of classification by which each sub-kingdom, class, order, &c., is perpetually divided into two, the one with a positive and the other with a negative character, till genera are reached. For instance, on this system, the animal sub-kingdom is divided into Vertebrata and Invertebrata, that is, animals which have, and animals which have not, vertebræ. The first is a natural combination; the second is not so, for several of its more or less subordinate sections, such as Articulata, Mollusca, &c., are as distinct from each other as the Vertebrata are from the Invertebrata in general.

Binary theory:

Chem.: A hypothesis proposed by Davy to reduce the haloid salts (as NaCl) and the oxygen salts (as $NaNO_3$) to the same type, the monad Cl′ being replaced by the monad radical containing oxygen $(NO_3)'$. Acids are hydrogen salts, as HCl, or $H(NO_3)'$. A radical is only part of a molecule which can unite with or replace an element or another radical, atomicity for atomicity. Thus the dyad radical $(SO_4)''$ can replace two monad radicals, $(NO_3)'_2$, as in the equation $Pb''(NO_3)_2 + Mg''(SO_4)'' = Pb''(SO_4)'' + Mg''(NO_3)'_2$. A radical cannot exist in a separate state. [See RADICAL.]

bī′-nāte, *a.* [From Lat. *bini* = two by two, and Eng. suffix *-ate.*]

Bot.: Growing two together. Having two

BINATE LEAF.

leaflets growing from the same point at the apex of the common petiole. The same as *bifoliolate.*

bīnd, * **bynde,** * **bın-dĕn,** * **bўn′-dўn,** (pret. *bound,* * *bownd,* * *bond;* pa. par. *bound, bounden,* * *bownd,* * *bond*), *v. t.* & *i.* [A.S. *bindan,* pret. *band, bunde,* pa. par. *bunden* — (1) to bind, tie, capture, (2) to pretend; *gebindan* (same meaning); Sw. & Icel. *binda;* Dan. *binde;* Dut. *binden, inbinden, verbinden;* Ger. *binden;* Goth. *bindan, gabindan;* Pers. *bandan, bandidan* = to bind, to shut; Hindust. *bándhna* = to bind; Mahratta *bandhane;* Sansc. *bandh.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To tie or fasten artificially.

(1) To tie a person or thing by means of cords, ropes, chains, or anything similar. In the case of persons this may be to prevent one from becoming free, to bandage a bleeding wound; to serve for utility or ornament, or for any other purpose.

"... *binding* and delivering into prisons both men and women."—*Acts* xxii. 4.

"Gather ye together first the tares, and *bind* them in bundles to burn them."—*Matt.* xiii. 30.

"Thou shalt *bind* this line of scarlet thread in the window, which thou didst let us down by."—*Josh.* ii. 18.

(2) To keep in shape and strengthen by means of an artificial band or border, boards, backs, or anything similar. *Used*—

(*a*) Of the border sewed on a carpet, or anything similar.

(*b*) Of the fastening a wheel by means of a line.

(*c*) Of the stitching, pressing, and cutting a book, and of placing covers upon it. [BOOKBINDING.]

"Was ever book, containing such vile matter,
So fairly *bound?*"
Shakesp: Rom. & Jul., iii. 2.

"Those who could never read the grammar,
When my dear volumes touch the hammer,
May think books best, as richest *bound!*"
Prior.

2. To confine or restrain by physical action. (Used of the operations of nature under the divine control.)

(1) *Operating upon persons:* To restrain by morbid action from movement. *Specially*—

(*a*) In the case of one bent double by disease.

"And, behold, there was a woman which had a spirit of infirmity eighteen years, and was bowed together, and could in no wise lift up herself. . . . And ought not this woman, being a daughter of Abraham, whom Satan hath *bound,* lo, these eighteen years, be loosed from this bond on the Sabbath day?"—*Luke* xiii. 11, 16.

(*b*) Any hindering the flux of the bowels, or making them costive.

"Rhubarb hath manifestly in it parts of contrary operatious: parts that purge, and parts that *bind* the body."—*Bacon.*

(2) *Operating upon things:* To restrain by the operation of the law of gravitation.

"He *bindeth* the floods from overflowing."—*Job* xxviii. 11.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To exercise restraint or moral compulsion upon the human mind, heart, conscience, or will, or upon the will of any of the inferior animals.

(*a*) *Upon man:* By natural or by human law, by an oath, a contract, a promise, a vow, considerations of duty, kindness shown to one, an overmastering moral impulse, or some other influence or necessity to do some act or abstain from doing it.

"The law, by which all creatures else are *bound*, *Binds* man, the lord of all."
Cowper: The Task, bk. i.

". . . traitors who were ready to take any oath, and whom no oath could *bind*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, vol. iv., ch. xxii.

(*b*) *Upon one of the inferior animals.*

"You will sooner, by imagination, *bind* a bird from singing, than from eating or flying."—*Bacon.*

2. To establish by a judicial decision; to confirm; to ratify.

". . . whatsoever thou shalt *bind* on earth shall be *bound* in heaven."—*Matt.* xvi. 19.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To contract its own parts together; to grow stiff and hard.

2. To make costive.

3. To be obligatory.

"The promises and bargains for truck, between a Swiss and an Indian, in the woods of America, are *binding* to them. . . ."—*Locke.*

C. *In special phrases:* (In those which follow, *bind* is uniformly transitive.)

(1) *Bound in the spirit:* δεδεμένος τῷ πνεύματι (*dedemenos tō pneumati*), *lit.*, bound to the spirit = bound to my own spirit, the ardent spirit leading forward the captive body = under a resistless impulse.

"And now, behold, I go *bound in the spirit* unto Jerusalem, not knowing the things that shall befall me there."—*Acts* xx. 22.

(2) *To bind an apprentice.* [*Bind out.*]

(3) *To bind down.* To restrain one from perfect freedom on any matter by inducing him to come under formal written stipulations with regard to it.

(4) *To bind in:* To shut in, so as to make one feel like a prisoner. *Used—*

(*a*) *Of a physical restraint around one.*

"In such a dismal place,
Where joy ne'er enters, which the sun ne'er cheers,
Bound in with darkness, overspread with damps."
Dryden.

(*b*) *Of a moral restraint.*

"Now I'm cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, *bound in*
To saucy doubts and fears."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

(5) *To bind out*, or simply to bind an apprentice, to draw out indentures, guaranteeing his services to a particular master, on certain conditions, for a specified time.

(6) *Law. To bind over:* To oblige to make appearance in a court of law under penalties for failing to do so.

"Sir Roger was staggered with the reports concerning this woman, and would have *bound* her *over* to the county sessions."—*Addison.*

(7) *To bind to:*

(i.) To place under indentures or contract, or any other obligation to a person.

"Art thou *bound to* a wife, seek not to be loosed."—1 *Cor.* vii. 27.

(ii.) To impel to a course of action.

(*a*) By considerations of duty.

"Though I am *bound to* every act of duty,
I am not *bound to* that all slaves are free to."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

(*b*) By the lower propensities of one's nature.

"If still thou dost retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Still thou art *bound to* vice, and still a slave."
Dryden.

(8) *To bind up:*

(i.) *Lit.:* To tie up with bandages or anything similar. *Used—*

(*a*) Of a wound tied up with bandages.

". . . and when he saw him, he had compassion on him, And went to him, and *bound up* his wounds."—*Luke* x. 33, 34.

(*b*) Of anything else.

"*Bind up* the testimony, seal the law among my disciples."—*Isaiah* viii. 16.

(ii.) *Fig.:* To confine, to restrain.

". . . yet it is not the only cause that *binds up* the understanding, and confines it for the time to one object, from which it will not be taken off."—*Locke.*

¶ (*a*) Crabb thus distinguishes the verbs to *bind* and to *tie*:—"*Binding* is performed by circumvolution round a body; *tying*, by involution within itself. Some bodies are *bound* without being *tied*; others are *tied* without being *bound*; a wounded leg is *bound* but not *tied*; a string is *tied* but not *bound*; a riband may sometimes be *bound* round the head, and *tied* under the chin. *Binding* therefore serves to keep several things in a compact form together; *tying* may serve to prevent one single body separating from another; a criminal is *bound* hand and foot; he is *tied* to a stake." "*Binding* and *tying* likewise differ in degree; *binding* serves to produce adhesion in all the parts of a body; *tying* only to produce contact in a single part." Similarly, in the figurative use of the terms, a "*bond* of union is applicable to a large body with many component parts; a *tie* of affection marks an adhesion between individual minds."

(*b*) To *bind*, to *oblige*, and to *engage* are thus discriminated:—"*Bind* is more forcible and coercive than *oblige*; *oblige* than *engage*. We are *bound* by an oath, *obliged* by circumstances, and *engaged* by promises. Conscience *binds*, prudence or necessity *oblige*, honour and principle *engage*. A parent is *bound* no less by the law of his conscience, than by those of the community to which he belongs, to provide for his helpless offspring. Politeness *obliges* men of the world to preserve a friendly exterior towards those for whom they have no regard. When we are *engaged* in the service of our king and country, we cannot shrink from our duty without exposing ourselves to the infamy of all the world." "A debtor is *bound* to pay by virtue of a written instrument in law; he is *obliged* to pay in consequence of the importunate demands of the creditor; he is *engaged* to pay in consequence of a promise given. A *bond* is the strictest deed in law; an *obligation* binds under pain of a pecuniary loss; an *engagement* is mostly verbal, and rests entirely on the rectitude of the parties." (*Crabb: English Synon.*)

bīnd, * **bȳnde** (*English*), **bīnd,** * **bīnde** (*Scotch*), *s.* [From *bind*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A tendril; a flexible shoot; a twining or climbing stem.

"*Bynde*, a twyste of a wyne (vyne, P.): *Capriolus*, C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* 2. A name formerly given to the common Honeysuckle or Woodbine (*Lonicera periclymenum*, Lin.)

"*Bynde*, or wode *bynde*: *Corrigiola*, *vitella*, Cath. (*edera volubilis*, K.)."—*Prompt. Parv.*

¶ *Common bind:* Probably both *Convolvulus arvensis* and *C. sepium*. [Bindweed.]

* 3. Dimension, size. (*Scotch.*)

(1) *Literally:*

(*a*) Size, specially with reference to the circumference of anything. Thus a barrel of a certain *bind* is one of certain dimensions.

"It is statute—that the barrell *bind* of Salmound sould keip and contein the assyse and mesour of fourtene gallonis, . . ."—*Acts Ja. III.*, 1487, c. 131 (ed. 1566), c. 118.

(*b*) Size or dimension in general.

"The wylde geese of the greit *bind*, . . ."—*Acts Mar.* 1551, c. 11 (ed. 1566).

(2) *Fig.:* Power, ability.

¶ *Aboon my bind:* Beyond my power. (*Jamieson.*)

B. *Technically:*

I. *Hop-growing:* A stalk of hops, so called from its winding round a pole or tree, or being tied to it.

"The two best sorts are the white and the grey *bind*; the latter is a large square hop, and the more hardy."—*Mortimer: Art of Husb.*

II. *Music:*

1. A curved line, ⁀, a sign which, when placed over two notes of the same name or same pitch, enharmonically changed, directs that the two are to be sustained as one. It is of frequent occurrence at points of syncopation and suspension. It is not the same as a *slur* (q.v.).

2. A brace (Fr. *accolade*) which binds together the separate parts of a score. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

III. *Metal-working:* Indurated clay when mixed with oxide of iron.

IV. *Fishing. A bind of eels:* A quantity consisting of ten strikes, each containing twenty-five eels, or 250 in all.

*** bind-pock, * bind-poke,** *s.* One who binds up his poke or sack, or pocket, instead of opening it for charitable purposes; a niggard. (*Scotch.*)

"The Scots call a niggardly man a *bind-poke*."—*Kelly*, p. 219 (*Jamieson.*)

bind-rail,

Hydraulic Engineering: A piece to which the heads of piles are secured by mortising or otherwise, serving to tie several of them together and as a foundation for the flooring-joists or stringers. A cap.

bīnd'-corn, *s.* [Eng. *bind*; *corn*. So called from its twining around the stems of corn.] A plant, *Polygonum convolvulus*. (*Scotch.*)

bind'-ĕr, * **bīn-dĕre,** *s.* [From Eng. *bind*, v., and suff. *-er*. In Dan., Dut., & Ger. *binder*; Sw., in compos., *bindare*, *binder*.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who binds.

(*a*) Sheaves, or anything like them literally tied up.

"Three *binders* stood, and took the handfuls reapt,
From boys that gather'd quickly up."—*Chapman.*

(*b*) Books. (In this sense generally in composition, as *bookbinder*.)

2. That which binds.

(1) A fillet, a band.

"A double cloth of such length and breadth as might serve to encompass the fractured member, I cut from each end to the middle, into three *binders*."—*Wiseman.*

(2) An astringent.

"Ale is their eating and their drinking surely, which keeps their bodies clear and soluble. Bread is a *binder*; and, for that, abolisht even in their ale."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Scornful Lady.*

B. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* A tie-beam, a binding-joist supporting transversely the bridging-joists above and the ceiling-joists below, to shorten the bearings. (*Knight.*)

2. *Shipbuilding:* A principal part of a ship's frame, such as keel, transom, beam, knee, &c. (*Knight.*)

3. *Timber trade* (*pl. binders*): The long pliant shoots of hazel, ash, willows, and similar trees which have elasticity and strength enough to make them useful in fastening down newly-plucked sedges, in making close fences round rabbit-warrens, sheep-folds, &c.; in forming hurdles, and in tying up faggots and brooms. In various parts of the country they are called also Withers, Weefs, Edders, or Roders. (*Timber Trade Journal.*)

4. *Agriculture:*

(1) An attachment to a reaping-machine which binds the gavels into sheaves.

(2) A wisp of straw, a cord, wire, or other band for binding a sheaf of grain.

5. *Weaving:* A lever applied in a shuttle-box to arrest the shuttle and prevent its rebounding.

6. *Sewing-machine:* A device for folding a binding about the edge of a fabric and sewing it thereto.

7. *Bookbinding:* A cover for music, magazines, or papers, forming a temporary binder to keep them in order for convenient reference.

binder-frame, *s.* A hanger with adjustable bearings by which the angular position of the shafting may be regulated to suit the plane of motion of the belting.

binder's-board, *s.*

Bookbinding: A thick sheet of hard, smooth, calendered pasteboard, between which printed sheets are pressed to give them a smooth surface. Also the stiff pasteboards which form the basis of the sides of book covers.

† **bīnd'-ĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *bind*; *-ery*. In Ger. *buchbinderei*; Dut. *binderij*.] A place where binding is carried on. Specially a place where books are bound. (*Pen. Cycl.*) Said to be recent in its origin, and to have come at first from America, where it is very common.

bīnd-heī'-mīte, *s.* [Named after Bindheim, who analysed and described it. Eng., &c., suff. *-ite*. (*Min.*) (q.v.).] A mineral, called also bleinierite, the British Museum Catalogue having the latter name, whilst Dana prefers the former one. It occurs amorphous, reniform, spheroidal, encircling, or in other forms or ways. The hardness is 4; the sp. gr. 4·60—5·05; the lustre resinous, dull, or earthy; the colour white, gray, brownish, or

yellowish. Composition: Antimonic acid, 32·71—47·36; oxide of lead, 40·73—61·38; water, 5·43—11·98, with other ingredients. It is produced by the decomposition of various antimonial ores. It occurs in Cornwall and Siberia.

bīnd'-ĭng, * **byn-dinge,** * **byn-dynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BIND, *v.*]

A. *As present participle:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As participial adjective. Specially—*

1. Astringent.

2. Stiff and hard.

"If the land is a *binding* land, you must make it fine by harrowing of it."—*Mortimer.*

3. Hindering; restraining.

"Even adverse navies bless'd the *binding* gale."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. iv.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of binding, tying, fastening, or otherwise restraining; the state of being so tied, fastened, or otherwise restrained.

2. That which binds, ties, fastens, or otherwise restrains.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Book-binding. Spec.:* The art of putting covers on a book. [BOOK-BINDING.]

2. *Fencing:* A method of securing or crossing an opponent's sword by means of pressure accompanied with a spring of the wrist.

3. *Naut., Shipbuilding, &c.* (*pl. bindings*):

(*a*) The timbers of a ship which hold the frames together. Such are the beams, knees, clamps, water-ways, &c.

(*b*) The iron wrought around the dead-eyes.

binding-cloth, *s.*

Cloth manuf.: Dyed and stamped muslin for covering books. The dyed cloth is passed between engraved rollers, or is worked after being cut into patterns of the required size. The engraved cylinders of hard steel confer the impress characteristic of the back and sides along with embossed designs over the surface in sharp relief. It is a cheap and good substitute for leather, which it has nearly superseded for general use. (*Knight.*)

binding-guide, *s.*

In Sewing-machines: A device adapted to receive a binding and fold it about the edge of a piece of material to be bound. Two methods have been tried. 1. A flattened tube folded gradually on itself longitudinally from near its receiving to its delivering end, but with a space left for the edge of the material. 2. Adjustable hooks projecting through the face of a guide and facing each other; the binding is directed by the guide and hooks, the material to be bound rests between the hooks, and the latter are adjustable, to lap the binding more or less on either side. Some binders turn in or hem the edges of a bias strip of cloth as it is applied for a binding. (*Knight.*)

binding-joist, *s.*

Carp.: A binder, a joist whose ends rest upon the wall-plates, and which support the bridging or floor joists above and the ceiling joists below. The binding-joist is employed to carry common joists when the area of the floor or ceiling is so large that it is thrown into bays. With large floors the binding-joists are supported by girders. [GIRDER.] Binding-joists should have the following dimensions:—

Length of Bearing. Feet.	Depth. Inches.	Width. Inches.
6	6	4
8	7	4½
10	8	5
12	9	5½
14	10	6
16	11	6½
18	12	7
20	13	7½

(*Knight.*)

binding-plate, *s.* One of the side plates of a puddling or boiling furnace, which are tied together by bolts across the furnace, and by flanges, and serve to bind the parts of the furnace together and prevent the spreading of the arched roofs of the furnace and iron chamber. [PUDDLING-FURNACE.] (*Knight.*)

binding-rafter, *s.*

Carp.: A longitudinal timber in a roof, supporting the rafters at a point between the comb and eave. (*Knight.*)

binding-screw, *s.* A set-screw which binds or clamps two parts together. The term is applied especially, in instruments of graduation and measurement, to a screw which clamps a part in a given position of adjustment. For instance, the screw by which the wire of a galvanic battery is held in close contact with other metallic portions in the circuit is regarded as a binding-screw. (*Knight.*)

binding-screw clamp, *s.*

Galvanism: A device used with voltaic batteries; the lower portion is a clamp for the zinc or copper element, which is suspended in the bath; the upper has a hole for the conductor-wire, and a screw which comes forcibly down upon it to ensure contact. (*Knight.*)

binding-strakes, *s. pl.*

Shipbuilding: Thick strakes, planking, or wales, at points where they may be bolted to knees, shelf-pieces, &c. (*Knight.*)

binding-wire, *s.* The wrapping-wire for attaching pieces which are to be soldered together, or to hold in intimate contact the parts concerned in a voltaic circuit. (*Knight.*)

bīnd'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *binding; -ly.*] In a binding manner; so as to bind. (*Webster.*)

bīnd'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *binding; -ness.*] The quality of being binding; that is, of having force to bind. (*Coleridge.*)

bīnd'-ĭngs, *s. pl.* [BINDING.]

Ship-building. [BINDING, C. II. 3.]

bīn'-dle, *s.* [A.S. *bindele* = a binding, tying, or fastening with bands. In Sw. *bindel* = bandage, a fillet; Dan. & Dut. *bindzel.* From Sw. *binda*; Dan. *binde*; Dut. & Ger. *binden* = to bind.] The cord or rope that binds anything, whether made of hemp or straw. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

bīnd'-wēed, *s.* [Eng. *bind; weed* = the weed that binds, so called from its long, slender, twining stem.]

1. The English name of the plants belonging to the extensive genus Convolvulus.

¶ *Bindweeds* (pl.) is the English designation given by Lindley to the order Convolvulaceæ.

2. *Smilax aspera*, a climbing shrub, a native of the south of France, of Italy, &c.

¶ *Bindweed* is the local name of several other species of plants. In Ayrshire it is applied to the Common Ragwort (*Senecio Jacobæa*), but in this case it is really a corruption of *Bunweed* (q.v.).

Black Bindweed: Polygonum convolvulus, L.

Blue Bindweed: Solanum dulcamara, L. (*Ben Jonson: Vision of Delight.*)

Hooded Bindweeds: Plants of the family Convolvulaceæ and the genus Calystegia. It is only a book name.

Ivy Bindweed: Polygonum convolvulus, L.

Nightshade Bindweed: Circæa lutetiana, L.

Sea Bindweed: Convolvulus soldanella, L.

Small Bindweed: Convolvulus arvensis, L.

bīnd'-wīth, *s.* [Eng. *bind*, and *with*, s. So called because it is used in place of "withs," or withies, for binding up other plants. (*Prior.*)] The *Clematis vitalba*, or Travellers' Joy.

bīnd-wood (*d* of *bind* mute), *s.* [Eng. *bind; -wood* = the wood that binds.] A Scotch name for Ivy (*Hedera helix.*) (*Jamieson.*)

† **bīne,** * **bȳne,** *s.* [From *bind.*] The running or climbing stem of a plant. (Used especially of the hop plant.) [BIND, *s.*, B. I.] (*Gardner.*)

¶ *Great Bines:* A plant, *Convolvulus sepium*, L. [BINEWEED.]

* **bīn-ē-othe,** * **bī-nē-then,** *prep. & adv.* The same as BENEATH (q.v.).

bī-nĕr'-vāte, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and Eng. *nervate* = pertaining to a nerve.] [NERVE.]

Bot.: Two-nerved. Applied to leaves which have two raised "nerves" or "veins" along their leaf.

* **bi-nethe,** * **bi-ne-then,** *prep. & adv.* [BENEATH.]

bīne'-wēed, *s.* [*Bine* = bind, and *weed.*] A name sometimes given to a plant, *Convolvulus sepium*, more commonly called Bindweed (q.v.). (*Britten & Holland.*)

bĭng (1), (*Scotch & O. Eng.*), *s.* [Sw. *binge* = a heap; Icel. *bingr. Binge* in Dan. means not a heap, but a bin.]

1. *Gen.:* A heap.

"Quhen thay depulye the mekil *bing* of qu' ete."
Doug.: Virgil, 113, 49.

"Potato-*bings* are snuggèd up frae skaith
O coming winter's biting, frosty breath."
Burns: The Brigs of Ayr.

2. *Spec.:* A pile of wood, immediately designed as a funeral pile.

"The crete *bing* was vpheildit wele,
Of aik treis, and fyrren schyldis dry.
Wythin the secret cloys, vnder the sky."
Doug.: Virgil, 117, 43.

¶ *Bing* in the last example is the rendering of Lat. *pyra.*

bĭng (2), **bynge,** *s.* [Dan. *bing* = a binn, a bin; A.S. *binn* = a bin, a trough.] A trough. The same as BIN, BINNE (q.v.).

Mining: A place for receiving ore ready for smelting.

bing-hole, *s.* The opening through which ore ready for smelting is thrown.

bing-ore, *s.* The largest and best of the ore.

bing-stead, *s.* The place where the best of the ore (*bing-ore*) is thrown when ready for the merchant.

bĭng, *v.t.* [From *bing*, s. (q.v.).] To put into a heap. *Used—*

(*a*) *Gen.:* Of anything.

"The hairst was ower, the barnyard fill'd,
The tatoes *bing'd*, the mart was kill'd," &c.
Blackwood's Mag., Dec. 1822.

(*b*) *Spec.:* Of the accumulation of money.

"Singin upo' the verdant plain,
Ye'll *bing* up siller o' yir ain."
Tarras: Poems, p. 48. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bi-nime,** * **be-nome,** * **bi-ni-men,** * **bi-no-men** (pret. *binam*, pa. par. *benumen*), *v.t.* [A.S. *benīman*, pret. *benam*, pa. par. *benumen* = (1) to deprive, to take away, (2) to stupefy, to benumb; *be*, and *nīman* = to take away.]

1. To take away.

"Fro me thine doutres *bi-nimen.*"
Story of Gen. & Exod., 1,7

2. To rescue.

"Ic ware al that thu was *binumen.*"
Story of Gen. & Exod., 2,876.

3. To place.

"His heued under fote *bi-numen.*"
Story of Gen. & Exod., 876.

4. To use.

"Sichem, sithen, hire ille *binam.*"
Story of Gen. & Exod., 1,706.

bĭnk, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To press down, so as to deprive anything of its proper shape. (Used principally of shoes when, by careless wearing, they are allowed to fall down in the heels.) (*Jamieson.*)

bĭnk (1), *s.* [In Dut. *bank* = a bench, a pew, a bank, or a shelf.] [BANK, BENCH, BENK.] (*Scotch.*)

1. A bench.

(*a*) *In a general sense:* Any bench or seat.

(*b*) *Spec.:* The long seat before the fire in a country-house.

2. A bank; an acclivity.

¶ *Bink of a peat-moss:* The perpendicular part of a peat-moss from which the labourer who stands opposite to it cuts his peats. (*Statist. Acc. of Scotland.*)

3. A plate-rack, consisting of shelves on which plates are kept.

". . . while she contemplated a very handsome and good-humoured face in a broken mirror, raised upon the *bink* (the shelves on which the plates are disposed) for her special accommodation."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xii.

bink-side, *s.* The side of the long seat before the fire. (*Tarras, Poems.*)

bĭnk (2), *s.* [From English *bin*, or Scotch *bunker* (?) (q.v.).]

Cotton Manuf.: A sack of cotton in a bin or on the floor, consisting of successive layers of cotton from different bales laid in alternating strata, in order to blend them. The supply of cotton for the machinery is taken by raking down the take so as to mix the cotton of the successive layers at each take.

* **bĭnn** (1), *s.* [BIN.]

* **bĭnn** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Jamieson suggests Wel. *byddin* = a troop, a company.] The whole of the reapers employed on the harvest-field. (*Jamieson.*)

bĭn'-nạ, *pres. indic. & 2nd per. imper. of v.* [*Be*, and *na* = not.] Be not. (*Scotch and Provincial Eng.*)

"I ken naebody but my brother, Monkbarns himsell, wad gae through the like o't, if, indeed, it *binna* you, Mr. Lovel."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xi.

bĭn'-nạ-cle, † **bin-ạ-cle,** * **bit-ta-cle,** *s.* [In Sp. *bitacora* = a binnacle; Port. *bitacola* = a binnacle; Fr. *habitacle* = a habitation, a binnacle; Lat. *habiticulum* = a dwelling-place, a habitation; *habito* = to dwell, to inhabit; frequent of *habeo* = to have.]

Nautical:

1. (*Of the older and more correct form* bittacle): Same meaning as 2 (q.v.).

"*Bittacle*, a timber frame, where the compass stands before the steersman."—*Glossog. Nov.* 2nd ed. (1719.)

¶ The same form is in Martin's Old English Dict. (1754) and Johnson's Dict. (1773). In these and others of similar dates, *bittacle* alone occurs. Sheridan's Dict., 4th ed. (1797), has both *binnacle* and *bittacle*, and under the latter these words occur: "now usually called *binnacle*." Thus apparently the transition from *bittacle* to *binnacle* was made between the years 1773 and 1797. Todd (2nd ed., 1827) omits *binnacle* and goes back to *bittacle*. Webster (ed. 1848) has both *binnacle* and *bittacle*, giving the full explanation of the word under the former spelling.

2. (*Of the modern and corrupt spelling* binnacle, probably from its being erroneously supposed to mean a little binn or bin): A wooden case or box in which the compass on board a ship is kept to protect it from injury.

BINNACLE.

A light is placed within it at night to ensure that its indications are seen. It is placed immediately in front of the wheel or steering-apparatus, and secured to the deck, usually by metal stays. The after portion has glass windows, so that the compass is at all times visible to the helmsman, who stands at the wheel.

* **bĭnne,** *s.* [A.S. *binne* = a bin, a trough.] A temporary enclosure for preserving grain. [Bin.] (*Scotch.*)

* **bin-nen,** *prep. & adv.* [A.S. *binnan* = within.] Within.

"And it wurth soth *binnen* swilc sel."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 1,032.

† **bĭn'-nẽr,** *v.t.* [Perhaps from Wel. *buanacor* = swift; *buanred* = rapid.]

Of wheels: To move round rapidly with a whirring sound. (*Jamieson.*)

bĭn'-nīte, *s.* [From the valley of *Binn* or *Binnenthal* in Switzerland, where it occurs; suff. -ite (min.) (q.v.).]

Mineralogy:

1. A brittle mineral with isometric crystals; hardness, 4·5; sp. gr., 4·477; lustre, metallic; color, brownish, greenish, or on a fresh fracture black; streak, cherry-red. Composition: Sulphur, 27·55 to 32·73; arsenic, 18·98—30·06; copper, 37·74—46·24; lead, 0—2·75; silver, 1·23—1·91; iron, 0—0·82. It occurs in dolomite at Binn (see etym.). It is called also Dufrenoysite. (*Dana.*)

2. (In Ger. *binnit.*) The same as Sartorite (q.v.).

† **bĭn'-ō-cle,** *s.* [From Fr. *binocle*; Ital. *binoculo*; Lat. *bini* = two by two, and *oculus* = eye.] A binocular telescope (q.v.).

bī-nŏc'-ụ-lạr, *a.* [In Fr. *binoculaire*; from *bini* = two by two, and *oculus* = an eye.]

1. Having two eyes.

"Most animals are *binocular*, spiders for the most part octonocular, and some senocular."—*Derham.*

2. Pertaining to both eyes; as, "binocular vision."

3. Having two tubes, each furnished above with an eye-glass, so as to enable one to see with both eyes at once. Many opera-glasses, telescopes, and microscopes are now binocular. (See compound words.)

binocular eye-piece, *s.*

Optics: An eye-piece so constructed and applied to the object-glass as to divide the optical pencil transmitted to the latter, and form, as to each part of the divided pencil, a real or virtual image of the object beyond the place of division.

binocular-glass, *s.*

Optics: An eye-glass or telescope to which both eyes may be applied.

binocular microscope, *s.*

Optics: A microscope with two eye-glasses, so that both eyes may use it simultaneously.

binocular telescope, *s.*

Optics: A pair of telescopes mounted in a stand, and having a parallel adjustment for the width between the eyes. The tubes have a coincident horizontal and vertical adjustment for altitude and azimuth.

bī-nŏc'-ụ-lāte, *a.* [From Lat. *bini* = two by two, *oculus* = an eye, and suff. *-ate.*] Having two eyes. [Binocular.]

bī-nŏc'-ụ-lŭs, *s.* [From Lat. *bini* = two by two, and *oculus* = an eye.]

Zool.: The name given by Geoffrey, Leach, &c., to a genus of Entomostracous Crustaceans, now more generally called Apus (q.v.).

bī-nō'-dal, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and Eng. *nodal* = pertaining to a node; from Latin *nodus* = a knot.]

Bot.: Having two nodes. It is used specially of the inflorescence called the *cyme*, as existing in some monocotyledonous plants.

bī-nō'-mĭ-ạl, *a. & s.* [Lat. prefix *bi* = two; *nom(en)* = a name; *i* connective; and Eng. suff. *-al.* In Fr. *binome*; Port. *binomo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Phys. Science:* Having two distinct names. [Binomial System.]

2. *Algebra:* Pertaining to a quantity consisting of two terms united together by the signs + or −. If × joins them, they are only a *monomial*. A *binomial* is ranked under the general term *polynomial*. [Binomial Theorem.]

B. *As substantive:* A quantity consisting of two terms united by the signs + or −.

binomial system.

Nomenclature of Animals, Plants, &c.: A system (that which now obtains), which gives to an animal, a plant, or other natural object, two names, the first to indicate the genus and the second the species to which it belongs, as *Canis familiaris* (the dog), *Bellis perennis* (the daisy).

"This system [of zoological nomenclature] is called the *binomial system* from the circumstance that, according to this method, every animal receives two names, one belonging to itself exclusively, the other in common with all the other species of the genus in which it is included."—*Dallas: Nat. Hist.: Anim. King.*, p. 11.

binomial theorem.

Algebra: A theorem, or it may be called a law, discovered by Sir Isaac Newton, by which a binomial quantity can be raised to any power without the trouble of a series of actual multiplications. Actual multiplication shows that the 7th power of $x + a$ is $x^7 + 7x^6a + 21x^5a^2 + 35x^4a^3 + 35x^3a^4 + 21x^2a^5 + 7xa^6 + a^7$. It is evident that the several powers of the two letters x and a and the co-efficients stand so related to each other that study of them might enable one to educe a law from them. In its most abstract form it is this:—If $(x + a)$ be raised to the nth power, that is, $(x + a)^n$, it $= x^n + nx^{n-1}a + \frac{n \cdot (n-1)}{1 \cdot 2} x^{n-2}a^2 + \frac{n \cdot (n-1)(n-2)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} x^{n-3}a^3 + \ldots$ &c.

† **bī-nŏm'-ĭn-ŏŭs,** *a.* [From Lat. *binomin*, the root of *binomen*, genit. *binominis* = having two names; from prefix *bi* = two, and *nomen*, gen. *nominis* = name; suff. *-ous.*] Having two names.

bī-nōt' (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr.]

Agric.: A kind of double-mould board-plough.

bī-nŏt'-ŏn-ŏŭs, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two; Eng. *not(e)*, and suff. *-onous.*] Consisting of two notes, as the song of some birds. (*Montague.*)

bī'-noŭs, *a.* [From Lat. *bini* = two by two; suff. *-ous.*] Double.

bī-nŏx'-īde, *s.* [From Lat. *bini* = two by two, and Eng. *oxide* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A combination of two atoms of oxygen with an element. [B. I., *Chem.*]

bī-ŏc'-ĕl-lāte, *a.* [From Lat. pref. *bi* = two, and Eng. *ocellate* (q.v.).]

Entom.: Having two ocelli on its wings.

bĭ-ō-chĕm'-ĭc, bī-ō-chĕm'-ĭc-ạl, *a.* Of or pertaining to biochemistry.

bī-ō-chĕm'-ĭs-trў, *s.* [From Gr. βίος (*bios*) = life, and Eng. *chemistry* (q.v.).] That branch of chemistry which treats of the composition of animal and vegetable tissues and fluids.

¶ The new Biochemic System of medicine was founded by Dr. Schussler, of Oldenburg, Germany, about 1875 and has gained many adherents in this country. Its method is to directly supply certain cell-salts the deficiency of which is indicated by the presence of disease.

bī-ō-dў-năm'-ĭcs, *s.* [From Gr. βίος (*bios*) = life, and Eng. *dynamics* (q.v.).] The dynamics of life, the doctrine of vital forces or activity. (*Dunglison.*)

bī'-ō-gen, *s.* [Gr. βίος (*bios*) = life, and γεν- (*gen-*) root of γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to beget.] (See extract.)

"The substance of the soul, to which I apply the name *biogen*."—*E Cones: Biogen*, p. 83.

bī-ŏ-ğĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. βίος (*bios*) = life, γένεσις (*genesis*) = generation.]

Biol.: A scientific word invented by Prof. Huxley, and first used by him in his address as President of the British Association at Liverpool, 1870, to indicate the view that living matter can be produced only from that which is itself living. [Abiogenesis and Parthenogenesis.] Prof. Huxley, after summing up the arguments for and against Redi's great doctrine of biogenesis, adds the words, "Which appears to me, with the limitations I have expressed, to be victorious along the whole line at the present day." (*Huxley: British Association Report*, 1870, pp. lxxvi.)

bī-ŏ-ğĕn'-ĕ-sĭst, *s.* [Eng. *biogenes(is)*; *-ist.*] One who accepts the doctrine of biogenesis.

bī-ō-ğĕ-nĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. βίος (*bios*) = life, and Eng. *genetic.*] Pertaining to biogeny.

bī-ŏğ'-ĕn-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *biogen(y)*; *-ist.*] One skilled in biogeny.

bī-ŏğ'-ĕn-ў, *s.* [Gr. βίος (*bios*) = life, and γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to beget, to engender.]

1. The history of organic evolution. (*Häckel: Evolution of Man* (Eng. ed.), i. 6.)

2. Biogenesis (q.v.).

"If the doctrine of *biogeny* is true, the air must be thick with germs."—*Huxley: Presidential Address Brit. Assoc.*, 1870, p. lxxxi.

bī'-ō-graph, *s.* [Biography.] A biography; a biographical article or notice.

bī'-ō-graph, *v.t.* [Biograph, *s.*] To write a biographical notice of.

bī-ŏğ-rạ-pheē', *s.* [Biography.] The subject of a biography.

bī-ŏğ'-raph-ẽr, *s.* [From Eng. *biograph(y)*; *-er.* In Sw. *biograf*; Dan. & Ger. *biograph*; Fr. *biographe*; Port. *biographo*; Ital. *biografo*;

all from Gr. *βίος* (*bios*) = the time or course of life, life, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.] [Biography.] One who writes the lives or memoirs of persons deceased.

¶ It is used—

(1) *As a simple word:*

". . . that industrious and exact antiquary, and *biographer*, Mr. Anthony à Wood, . . ."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.; Bookseller to the Reader.*

(2) *In compos.:* In the term *autobiographer* = one who is a biographer of himself, *i.e.*, who writes his own life or memoirs. [Autobiographer.]

* **bī-ŏ-grăph′-ĭ-ą,** *s.* [Biography.]

† **bī-ō-grăph′-ĭc, bī-ō-grăph′-ĭ-cąl,** *a.* [In Fr. *biographique*; Port. *biographico*; from Gr. *βίος* (*bios*) = course of life, and *γραφικός* (*graphikos*) = capable of drawing, painting, or writing.] Pertaining to biography. [Biography.]

"The short *biographical* notices which were inscribed under the ancestorial images were doubtless in many cases derived from an early date."—*Lewis: Ear. Rom. Hist.*, ch. vi., § 2, vol. i., p. 18.

bī-ō-grăph′-ĭ-cąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *biographical*; *-ly.*] After the manner of biography or of a biographer. (*Ec. Rev.*)

bī-ŏg′-rą-phīse, *v.t.* [*Biograph(y)*, term. *-ise.*] To write the life of a person.

"As a Latin poet, I *biographise* him."—*Southey: Letters*, i. 115.

bī-ŏg′-rą-phў, * **bī-ŏ-grăph′-ĭ-ą,** *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *biographie*; Port. *biographia*; Ital. & Sp. *biografia*. From Gr. *βίος* (*bios*) = course of life such as man leads, as opposed to *ζωή* (*zōē*), that led by the inferior animals. *Βίος* (*Bios*) is used also to mean biography. *Graphy* is from Gr. *γραφή* (*graphē*) = a delineation, a writing, a description; *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to grave, to write.] The written life of an eminent person. It is supposed to be fuller than memoirs, which simply record the more memorable scenes in his history. The word *biography* is quite recent. As Trench shows, it came into the language first as *biographia*. This latter term, though it looks Greek, or Latin borrowed from Greek, is really in neither tongue, though it occurs in Portuguese, and analogous words exist in French, Italian, and Spanish. [See etym.] Though the term *biography* is modern, the kind of literature which it describes is ancient. In the book of Genesis there are biographies, or at least memoirs, of Adam, Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, and others. Homer's "Odyssey" may be considered to be an extended biography of Ulysses, limited, however, to the most interesting period of his life—that of his wanderings. Though the "Iliad" may be loosely called a history of the Trojan war, yet, more accurately, it is a chapter from the biography of Achilles, describing calamities brought upon the Greeks by the revenge which he took on Agamemnon for carrying off his female captive Briseis. The most elaborate ancient Greek biography was Plutarch's *Parallel Lives*, Βίοι Παράλληλοι (*Bioi Parallēloi*), consisting of forty-six memoirs of Greek, Roman, and other celebrities; it was published about A.D. 80. In B.C. 44, Cornelius Nepos had sent forth a biographical work, his *Vitæ Imperatorum*, Lives of Commanders.

In more modern times very extended biographies have been attempted. Thus France has its *Biographie Universelle* in fifty-two volumes, published between 1810 and 1828, and England, among other works, possesses its *Biographia Britannica* (five volumes) (1747–1766), its *English General Biographical Dictionary*, eleven volumes (1762), and *Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary*, thirty-two volumes (1812–1817), and the great *Dictionary of National Biography* (commenced in 1885, and planned to make fifty volumes).

Among works of more limited aim may be noted various *Lives of the Saints*, *Foxe's Book of Martyrs*, various *Lives of the Poets*, Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, and finally *Men of the Time*, in which last work are memoirs of living instead of dead heroes.

One branch of biography is *autobiography*, in which a person gives his own life or memoirs. *Cæsar's Commentaries* is a most valuable example of this kind of writing.

Biography is properly a department of history which, as Macaulay shows, should be a history not solely of kings or similar personages, but of the people also over whom they rule. The more prominent a person has been, the more nearly does his biography become identical with history in the ordinary sense. A life or memoir of Martin Luther, Napoleon I., or the first Duke of Wellington, is in all essential particulars history, and that not of a solitary nation, but of Europe, nay, even of the world.

¶ *Biography* is used—

(1) As a simple word.

"*Biographia*, or the history of particular men's lives, comes next to be considered."—*Dryden.*

". . . no species of writing seems more worthy of cultivation than *biography*, since none can more certainly enchain the heart by irresistible interest, or more widely diffuse instruction to every diversity of condition."—*Johnson: Rambler*, No. 60.

(2) As a compound, in the term *autobiography* (q.v.).

bī-ō-lŏg′-ĭ-cąl, *a.* [In Fr. *biologique*; from Gr. *βίος* (*bios*) = course of life, and *λογικός* (*logikos*) = pertaining to speech or reason; *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, . . . a discourse; suff. *-al.*]

Phys. Science: Pertaining or relating to the science of biology.

"The state of *biological* science."—*Dr. Allen Thomson: Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1871), pt. ii. 114.

bī-ō-lŏg′-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *biological*; *-ly.*] In a biological manner.

bī-ŏl′-ō-ĝĭst, *s.* [Gr. *βίος* (*bios*) = course of life, and *λογιστής* (*logistēs*) = a calculator, a reasoner; *λογίζομαι* (*logizomai*) = to count, reckon.]

Phys Science: One who cultivates the science of biology.

". . . the problems and argumentations familiar to the professed *biologist*, . . ."—*Prof. Rolleston: Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1870), pt. ii., 92.

bī-ŏl′-ō-ĝў, *s.* [In Fr. *biologie*; from Gr. *βίος* (*bios*) = course of life (Biography), and *λόγος* (*logos*) = . . . discourse.]

Phys. Science: A term, first introduced by Treviranus of Bremen, recently adopted by the leading British naturalists, and now obtaining universal currency. It is used in two senses—

(1) (*In a more restricted sense*): Physiology.

". . . the word *Biology* is at present used in two senses, the one wider, the other more restricted. In this latter sense the word becomes equivalent to the older and still more currently used word 'Physiology.'"—*Prof. Rolleston: Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1870), pt. ii., 96.

(2) (*In a wider sense*): The science of life in its widest acceptation. It specially addresses itself to scientific inquiries into the first origin of life and the changes it has undergone from the earliest traceable period until now. There has been since the year 1865 or 1866 a section of the British Association termed *Biology*, and a similar section in the American Association. It is divided into three departments (formerly called sub-sections), the first named *Zoology* and *Botany*, the second *Anthropology*, and the third *Anatomy* and *Physiology*.

"It is in the wider sense that the word is used when speaking of this as being the section of *Biology*; and this wider sense is a very wide one, for it comprehends first animal and vegetable physiology and anatomy; secondly, ethnology and anthropology; and, thirdly, scientific zoology and classificatory botany, inclusively of the distribution of species."—*Prof. Rolleston: Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1870), pt. ii., 96.

bī-ō-phў′-tŭm, *s.* [Gr. *βίος* (*bios*) = life, and *φυτόν* (*phuton*) = a plant, *φύω* (*phuō*) = to bring forth.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Oxalidaceæ (Oxalids). The *Biophytum sensitivum* (Sensitive Biophytum) has pinnated leaves, irritable or sensitive. It is a very pretty annual.

bī′-ō-plăşm, *s.* [Gr. *βίος* (*bios*) = life, course of life, and *πλάσμα* (*plasma*) = that which is capable of being fashioned, an image; from *πλάσσω* (*plassō*) = to form, mould, or shape.]

Biol.: A term introduced by Prof. Lionel S. Beale, M.B., F.R.S., to designate forming, living, or germinal matter; the living matter of living beings. The term protoplasm had been previously used in an analogous sense, but Dr. Beale felt precluded from adopting it by the fact that it was used by most writers, and notably by Professor Huxley, in a widely extended sense, so as to require the introduction of a word more limited in signification. It is distinguished from formed matter; indeed, the extension of the one and that of the other occur under different and often opposite conditions. All the organs of the body come from bioplasm. (*Beale: Bioplasm*, 1872.)

bī′-ō-plăst, *s.* [Gr. *βίος* (*bios*) = course of life, and *πλαστός* (*plastos*) = formed, moulded; from *πλάσσω* (*plassō*) = to form, to mould.]

Biol.: A little nucleus of germinal matter, many of which are scattered through the tissues of the body. It is from these that the growth of new matter proceeds. In the process of healing of a wound near the surface of the body, "lymph" is poured out, in which may be found bioplasts which have descended from white blood corpuscles. Of these, some produce epithelium, others fibrous connective tissue, unless they be too freely nourished, in which case they grow and multiply rapidly, and no kind of tissue whatever results, but pus is alone formed. (*Beale: Bioplasm*, § 43, 133.)

bī-ŏsc′-ō-py, *s.* The diagnosis of life and death, as by means of an electric current.

bī′-ō-tīne, bī-ō-tī′-nąs, *s.* [Ital. *biotina*. From Biot, a French naturalist.] A mineral, called also Anorthite (q.v.).

bī′-ō-tīte, *s.* [Named after Biot, a French naturalist; suffix *-ite.*]

Min.: A hexagonal and an optically unaxial mineral, formerly called Magnesia Mica, Hexagonal Mica, and Uniaxial Mica. It exists in tabular prisms, in disseminated scales, or in massive aggregations of cleavable scales. Colour: silvery-white, rarely bottle-green, and by transmitted light, often fiery-red. Composition a good deal varies. One specimen had silica, 40·00; alumina, 16·16; sesquioxide of iron, 7·50; oxide of manganese, 21·54; potassa, 10·83; water, 8·0; iron, 0·50; and titanic acid, 0·2. Rubellan is an altered biotite and Eukamptite one of a hydrous type. (*Dana.*)

* **bī-o-vac,** *s.* [Bivouac.] (*Glossog. Nov.*)

bīp′-ąr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *pario* = to bring forth, to bear.] Bringing forth two at a birth. (*Johnson.*)

bī-pąr′-tĕd, † **by-par-ted,** *a.* [Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and Eng. *parted* (q.v.).] Divided into two.

Her.: The same as *parted* (q.v.).

bī-pąr′-tī-ble, *a.* [In Fr. *bipartible*. From Lat. *bipartio* = to divide into two parts. Lat. pref. *bi* = two, and *partibilis* = divisible; *partio* = to share, to part; *pars* = a part.]

Bot.: Capable of being parted in two. Example: the Calyx of Protea.

bī-pąr′-tī-ent, *a.* & *s* [Lat. *bipartiens*, * pr. par. of *bipartio*.] [See Bipartible.]

A. *As adjective:* Dividing into two parts without leaving a remainder. (*Glossog. Nov.*)

¶ *A bipartient number:* The same as B. substantive (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:* A number which divides another into two equal parts without leaving a fraction. Thus 4 is a bipartient of 8, and 25 of 50.

bī-pąr′-tīle, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*, *part*, & suffix *-ile.*] Bipartible, which may be divided into two. (*Martyn.*)

bī-pąr′-tīte, *a.* [In Ital. *bipartito*; from Lat. *bipartitus*, pa. par. of *bipartio* = to divide into two parts; prefix *bi* = two, and *partio* = to share, to part; *pars* = a part. In Fr. *biparti.*] Divided into two, biparted. *Used*—

1. *Spec.:* Of things material.

"His [Alexander's] empire was *bipartite* into Asia and Syria."—*Gregory: Posthuma*, p. 159.

2. *Fig.:* Of things not material.

"The divine fate is also *bipartite*; some theists supposing God both to decree and to doe all things in us (evil as well as good), or by his immediate influence to determine all actions, and so make them alike necessary to us."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, Pref., p. i.

Bot.: Parted in two from the apex almost but not quite to the base. Applied to leaves, &c.

† **bī-par-tī′-tion,** *s.* [In Fr. *bipartition*; from Lat. *bipartitum*, supine of *bipartio* = to divide into two parts; prefix *bi* = two, and *partio* = to share, to part; *pars* = a part.] The act or operation of dividing into two parts. The state of being so divided. (*Glossog. Nov.*, 2nd edition, 1719.)

† **bī-pā′-tent,** *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and Eng. *patent.*] Open on both sides. (*Glossog. Nov.*)

* **bi-peche, bi-pe-chen** (pa. par. *bipehte*), *v.t.* [A.S. *bepæcan*; pa. par. *bepeht* = to deceive, or seduce.] To deceive. (*O. Eng. Hom.*, i. 91.)

bī-pĕc'-tĭn-āte, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *pectinatus* = sloped two opposite ways, like a comb; *pecten* = a comb; *pecto* = to comb.]

Bot., &c.: Having two margins each pectinate, *i.e.*, toothed like a comb. (*Webster.*)

bī'-pĕd, *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *bipède*; Port. *bipede*. From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *pes*, genit. *pedis* = foot.]

A. *As adjective:* Having two feet.

"By which the man, when heavenly life was ceased,
Became a helpless, naked, *biped* beast."
Byron: An Epistle. (*Richardson.*)

B. *As substantive:* A man or other being walking on two feet as contradistinguished from a quadruped walking on four.

"No serpent or fishes oviparous, have any stones at all, neither *biped* nor quadruped oviparous have any exteriourly."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

bī'-pĕd-al, bĭp'-ĕd-al, *a.* [In Fr. *bipédal*; from Lat. *bipes*, genit. *bipedis* = two-footed.] [BIPED.] Having two feet.

". . . in this case it would have become either more strictly quadruped or *bipedal*."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, Pt. I., ch. iv.

bī'-pĕl-tā-ta, *s. pl.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *pelta*; Gr. πέλτη (*peltē*) = a small, light shield of leather, without a rim. It was generally crescent-shaped.]

Zool.: Cuvier's name for a family of Crustaceans, one of two making up the order Stomapoda. It was so called because the testa is divided into two bucklers, whereas in the other family, the Unipeltata, there is but one. The former is now generally called Phyllosomidæ, and the latter Squillidæ, whilst a third family, the Mysidæ, has been placed with them under the Stomapoda. (See these terms.)

bī-pĕl'-tāte, *a.* [BIPELTATA.]

Zool.: Having a covering like two small shields, or like a double shield.

bī-pĕn'-nāte, bī-pĕn-nā'-tĕd, *a.* [From Latin prefix *bi*, and *pennatus* = feathered, winged. Compare also *bipennis* = having two wings; *bi* = two, and *penna* = a feather, a wing.]

1. *Zool.:* Having two wings.

"All *bipennated* insects have poises joined to the body."—*Derham.*

* 2. *Bot.:* The same as BIPINNATED (q.v.).

bī-pĕn-nāt-ĭ-par'-tĕd, *a.* [From Latin prefix *bi* = two, and Eng. *pennati-parted* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Twice pennati-parted, doubly divided into partings or partitions—applied to the venation of a leaf and its lobings. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*)

bī-pĕn-nāt-ĭ-sĕc'-tĕd, *a.* [From Lat. pref. *bi* = two, and Eng. *pennatisected* (q.v.).] The same as bipennati-parted, except that the double divisions are into segments instead of into partitions. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*)

bī-pĕn'-nis, *s.* [Lat. *bipennis*, as adj. = having two edges; as *subst.* = an axe with two edges, a battle-axe: from prefix *bi*, and *penna* = a feather; another form of *pinna* = a feather, a wing.] A two-edged axe, a battle-axe.

bī'-pēs, *s.* [Lat. *bipes* = two-footed; from prefix *bi* = two, and *pes* = foot.]

1. *Ord. Lung.:* A name given to a lizard from the Cape of Good Hope—the *Anguis bipes* of Linnæus, the *Scelotes bipes* of Gray.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of reptiles, belonging to the order Sauria, and the family Gymnophthalmidæ. The hinder legs are imperfect, and thus the first step is taken towards their disappearance in the Ophidia (Serpents), to which these lizards are closely akin. Some species are now transferred to the genus Pygopus (q.v.). Example: *Bipes lepidopodus*, Lacepède, now *Pygopus lepidopodus*. It is from Australia.

bī-pĕt'-al-oŭs, *a.* [From prefix *bi* = two, and Lat. *petalum* = a metal plate. From Gr. πέταλον (*petalon*) = a leaf, a petal, a plate of metal.] [PETAL.]

Bot.: Having two petals in the flower.

bī'-phŏr-a, bī'-phŏr-ĕs, *s. pl.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*, and Gr. φέρω (*pherō*); the same as Lat. *fero* = to bear.]

Zool.: An order of Tunicated Molluscoida, consisting of free-swimming animals, transparent as glass, and having an aperture at each end of their tubular body, the one for the ingress and the other for the exit of water. The typical genus is Salpa. The nearest affinity of the Biphora is with the Ascidians. [ASCIDIA.]

bī-pĭn'-nāte, bī-pĭn-nā'-tĕd, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*, and Eng. *pinnated*. Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *pinnatus* = feathered; *pinna* = a feather.]

BIPINNATE LEAF.

Bot.: The term used when the leaflets of a pinnate leaf are themselves pinnate. A great many of the Acacias which constitute so marked a feature in tropical jungles have beautifully bipinnate leaves; so also have their near allies, the Mimosas.

bī-pĭn-nāt'-ĭ-fĭd, * **bī-pĕn-nāt'-ĭ-fĭd,** *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two; and Eng. *pinnatifid, pennatifid* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Twice pinnatifid. The term used when the lobes or sinuations of a pinnatifid leaf are themselves pinnatifid.

bī-plī'-cāte, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *plicatus* = folded; pa. par. *plico* = to fold.]

Bot.: Twice folded together. (*Henslow.*)

† **bī-plĭç'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [From Lat. *biplex*, genit. *biplicis* = double, and Eng. suffix *-ity*.] The state of being twice folded, reduplication. (*Roget.*)

bī-pō'-lar, *a.* [From prefix *bi* = two, and *polar* (q.v.).] Doubly polar. (*Coleridge.*)

Bī'-pŏnt, Bī-pŏn'-tine, *a.* [From Lat. *bipontinus* = pertaining to *Bipontium*, now Zweibrücken, in Bavaria.]

Biblio.: Relating to books published at Bipontium. (See etym.)

* **biprene, bipreone,** *v.t.* [A.S. pref. *bi*, and *preon* = a clasp, a bodkin.] To pin, to tag; to fasten down. (*N.E.D.*)

bī-pŭ'nc-tāte, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *punctatus* = *punctus* = a puncture, with suffix *-ate*.] [PUNCTATE.]

Entom., &c.: Having two punctures.

bī-pŭnc'-tu-al, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *punctus* = a puncture, . . . a point, with suffix *-al*.] [PUNCTURE.] Having two points. (*Maunder.*)

bī-pū'-pĭl-lāte, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *pupilla* = (1) an orphan girl; (2) the pupil of the eye.]

Entom.: Having two pupil-like markings, differing in colour in the ocellus of a butterfly's wing.

bī-quăd'-rāte, *s.* [In Ger. *biquadrat*. Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *quadratus* = squared, square; *quadro* = to make square; *quadrum* = a square; *quatuor* = four.] The fourth power of a number or quantity. [BIQUADRATIC.]

"*Biquadrate*, the fourth power in algebra, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself."—*Glossog. Nov.*

bī-quăd-răt'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *biquadratique*; Port. *biquadrado.*] [BIQUADRATE.]

A. *As adjective (Arith., Alg., &c.):* Twice squared, *i.e.*, squared, and then squared again; raised to the fourth power; containing such a fourth power, or pertaining to that which does so. [See the compound terms which follow.]

B. *As substantive (Arith., Alg., &c.):* The fourth power; that is, the square multiplied by the square. Thus x^4 is the biquadratic of x, and $a^4 + 4\,a^3\,b + 6\,a^2\,b^2 + 4\,a\,b^3 + b^4$ is the biquadratic of $a + b$.

biquadratic equation. An equation containing the fourth power of the unknown quantity in it, whether with or without the powers less than the fourth. Thus $x^4 + 3x + 4 = 2x^2 - x^3$ is a biquadratic equation.

biquadratic parabola. A curve of the third order, having two infinite legs tending in the same direction.

biquadratic root. The square root of a square root; the square root of a number, and then its square root again extracted. Thus 2 is the biquadratic root of 16, because $\sqrt{16} = 4$, and $\sqrt{4} = 2$.

* **bi-quash,** *v.i.* [QUASH.] To be rent in pieces.

"And al *biquashed* the roche."—*P. Plowman*, 12,571.

* **bī-quĕ'st,** *s.* [BEQUEST.]

* **bi-que-then,** *v.t.* [From A.S. *be*, and *cwithan* = to speak or moan in grief, to mourn, to lament.] To bewail.

"And smeren, and winden and *biquethen*,
And waken is sithen xl nigt."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 2,448-9.

bī-quĭn'-tīle, *s.* [Lat. *bi* = two, and *quintilis* = pertaining to the fifth month of the old Roman year, afterwards July; *quintus* = the fifth; *quinque* = five.]

Astrol.: An aspect of the planets, first noted by Kepler, when their distance from each other is $\frac{2}{5}$ of a circle, *i.e.*, 144°. (*Glossog. Nov.*)

* **bĭ-quua'd,** *pret. of v.* [From pref. *bi*, and A.S. *cwethan* = to say, tell.] [BEQUEATH.] Ordered, appointed.

"God *bi-quuad* watres here stede."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 117.

* **bir,** * **bur,** *s.* [O. Icel. *byrr*.] Rage, fury.

"To him he stirt with *bir* ful reden."
Iwaine and Gawaine, 1,061.

bī-rā'-dī-āte, bī-rā'-dī-ā-tĕd, *a.* [From Lat. *bi* = two, and *radiatus*, pa. par. of *radio* = to furnish with spokes or rays; *radius* = . . . a spoke, a ray.] Having two rays.

bĭrch, * **bĭrche,** * **bĕrche,** * **bŭrche,** * **bĭrke** (*Eng.*), **birk** (*Scotch*), *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *beorc, birce, byrce*; O. Icel. *björk*; Sw. *björk*; Dan. *birk, birke-træ*; Dut. *berk*; (N. H.) Ger. *birke*; M. H. Ger. *birche, birke*; O. H. Ger. *bircha, piricha*; Russ. *bereza*; Pol. *brzoza*; Serv. *breza*; Lith. *berzas*, all = birch. Skeat quotes from Benfey Sansc. *bhûrja* = a kind of birch, the leaves or bark of which were used for writing on.] [BYRCHE.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The English name of the trees and shrubs belonging to the botanical genus Betula (q.v.). Two species occur wild in Britain, the Common Birch (*Betula alba*) and the Dwarf Birch (*B. nana*). The Common Birch has ovate-deltoid, acute, doubly serrate leaves. Its flowers are in catkins, which come forth in April and May. It grows best in heathy soils and in alpine districts. The *Drooping* or *Weeping* Birch (*B. pendula*) is a variety of this tree. It grows wild on the European continent and in Asia. The wood of the birch is tough and white. It is used for making brooms; it is often burned into charcoal; twigs are by many employed for purposes of castigation. The oil obtained from the white rind is used in tanning Russia leather. [BIRCH-OIL.] The Russians turn it to account also as a vermifuge and as a balsam in the cure of wounds. In some countries the bark of the birch is made into hats and drinking-cups. The *Betula nana*, or Dwarf Birch, grows in the Highlands of Scotland, in Lapland, &c. It is a small shrub, one or two feet high. The Laplander uses the wood for fuel, and the leaves, spread over with a reindeer's skin, for a bed. *B. lenta* is the Mahogany Birch, Mountain Mahogany, Sweet Birch, or Cherry Birch of North America. Its leaves are fragrant, and have been used as a substitute for tea. The Canoe Birch, of which the North American Indians construct their portable canoes, is the *B. papyracea*.

2. A rod of birch used for castigation.

"Why not go to Westminster or Eton at once, man, and take to Lilly's Grammar and Accidence, and to the *birch*, too, if you like it?"—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. ii.

B. *As adjective or in composition:* Of or belonging to the tree described under A. (See the compounds which follow.)

¶ *Lady Birch:* A name for *Betula alba*, Lin. [BIRCH.] (*Lyte, Prior, &c.*)

Silver Birch: Betula alba, Lin. (*Lyte, Prior.*)

West Indian Birch: A terebinthaceous tree, *Bursera gummifera*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

birch-besprinkled, *a.* Besprinkled with birch. (Used poetically of cliffs.)

birch-camphor, birch camphor, *s.* A resinous substance obtained from the bark of the Black Birch (*Betula nigra*).

birch-oil, *s.* An oil extracted from the bark of the birch-tree. It is used in the preparation of Russia leather, to which it imparts a certain fragrance, whilst at the same time protecting it from becoming mouldy or being attacked by insects.

birch-wine, birchen-wine, *s.* Wine made from the vernal juice of the birch.

"She boasts no charms divine,
Yet she can carve and make *birch wine*."
T. Warton: Progr. of Discontent.

¶ *Other obvious compounds are: Birch-broom, Birch-canoe* (*Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha*, xiii.), *birch-grove, birch-leaf* (*Ibid.*, iii.), *birch-rod, birch-tree,* &c.

bĭrch, *v.t.* [From *birch*, s.] To chastise with a birch rod; to flog.

bĭrched, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Birch, *v.*]

† **bĭr'-chĕn** (*Eng.*), **bĭr-kĕn** (*Scotch*), *a.* [A.S. *beorcen, bircen, byrcen*; Dut. *berken*; Ger. *birken*.] Pertaining to birch; composed of birch; made of birch. (Gradually becoming obsolete, its place being supplied by the substantive *birch* used adjectively.) [Birken.]

"She sate beneath the *birchen* tree."
Scott: The Lady of the Lake, iv. 27.

* **bĭr'-chĭn,** *a.* The same as Birchen (q.v.).

Birchin Lane, * Birchen Lane, * Burchen Lane, * Birching Lane, *s.*

1. (*Of the three first forms*): A lane or street in the City of London in which second-hand or ready-made clothes were formerly sold. It is one of the lanes connecting Cornhill and Lombard Street, and is much more aristocratic in its character than in the olden time. Stow says the name is a corruption from Birchover, the first builder and owner thereof.

"His discourse makes not his behaviour, but he buyes it at court, as countreymen their clothes in *Birchin-lane*."—*Overbury's Char.*, 17, *of a fine Gent.* (*Nares.*)

* 2. *Of the form* Birching Lane: A cant term for a place where one is to receive a whipping. (*Ascham.*) [Birch, *v.t.*]

¶ *To send one to Birching Lane:* To send one to be whipped. (*Nares.*)

bĭrch-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Birch, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & participial adj.:* In a sense corresponding to that of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act of chastising with a birch twig.

bĭrch'-wood, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *birch*; *wood*.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A wood consisting of birches.

"Foyers came headlong down through the *birchwood* with the same leap and the same roar."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. The wood of the birch-tree.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to a wood or forest of birch.

"Strewn o'er it thick as the *birch-wood leaves*."
Hemans: Battle of Morgarten.

2. Made of, or in any way pertaining to, the wood of the birch-tree.

bĭrch'-wŏrts, *s.* [Eng. *birch*, and *-worts*, pl. suffix.] [Wort.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to his order Betulaceæ (q.v.).

bird (1), * **byrde,** * **berde,** * **bridde,** * **bryd** (*Eng.*), **bĭrd, * beird, * burd, * brid** (*Scotch*), *s.* & *a.* [Mid. Eng. *brid*, rarely *byrde* (by letter change from the first form); A.S. *brid* = a bird, especially the young of birds. There is no evidence as to its remote etymology. Skeat connects it with A.S. *brēdan* = to breed; from which Murray dissents.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

† (1) *In the Anglo-Saxon sense of the term:* The young of any animal; a brood.

* (*a*) The young of any feathered flying biped; a chicken.

"As that ungentle gull, the cuckoo's *bird*,
Useth the sparrow . . ."
Shakesp.: Hen. IV., v. 1.

* (*b*) The young of any other animal.

* (*c*) A child.

"With my brestes my *brid* I fed."
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 133.

(2) A feathered flying biped.

(*a*) *Gen.:* Any feathered flying biped, great or small, old or young.

". . . and all the *birds* of the heavens were fled."—*Jer.* iv. 25.

(*b*) *Spec.:* A small feathered flying biped, as distinguished from a large one, the latter being called a fowl. Also especially applied in sporting phraseology to game — *e.g.*, partridges. (*Colloquial.*)

2. *Fig.:* As a term of endearment or otherwise.

(1) A lady. *Spec.*, a young lady, a girl, so called probably, not only from her youth [A 1. (1)], but also from her beauty, her lightness of movement, her ability to sing sweetly, and her liveliness of demeanour. (*Chiefly Scotch.*)

"Lord John stood in his stable door,
Said he was boun to ride:
Burd Ellen stood in her bower door,
Said she'd rin by his side."
Jamieson: Popular Ball., i. 117.

(2) An appellation for a man from a woman who loves him. [C. *Bird of Arabia.*]

(3) An appellation given to a man by one who believes him too soaring in his ambition. [C. *Bird of the Mountain.*]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* The English designation of the Aves, the second class of the sub-kingdom Vertebrata, standing between the Mammalia (Mammals) above, and the Reptilia (Reptiles) below. Whilst in their warm blood they are more closely akin to the former than to the latter, they approach the latter rather than the former in various points of anatomical structure, especially in their lower limbs. [Ornithoscelida.] They agree also with Reptiles, Amphibia, and Fishes in being oviparous, whilst the Mammalia bring forth their young alive and suckle them for a time. Birds are feathered bipeds, with wings used by all but a few aberrant species for flight. To facilitate this, air cells communicating with the lungs permeate the larger bones, and even the huge bills of the hornbill, toucan, &c., the effect being greatly to diminish their weight. The circulation is rapid, the blood warmer than in other vertebrates, and the energy, consequently, great. A bird consists of a head, a body, and limbs, the latter term including the legs, tail, and wings. In the subjoined figure—

a is the bill.
b „ the front (*frons*).
c „ the crown or summit (*vertex*).
d „ the ear.
e „ the nape of the neck (*nucha*).
f „ the back or interscapular region.
g „ the lower back (*tergum*).
h is the rump (*uropygium*), the part where the tail feathers are inserted.
i „ the tail
k „ the legs.
l „ the wings.
m „ the belly (abdomen).
n „ the breast.
o „ the throat.
p „ the chin.

¶ For more minute details see Bill, Leg, Wing, Tail, &c.

Linnæus divided Birds into six orders, Accipitres, Picæ, Anseres, Grallæ, Gallinæ, and Passeres. All of these, except Picæ, are still retained under different names. Cuvier, in 1817, recognised six orders, Accipitres, Passeres, Scansores, Gallinæ, Grallæ, and Palmipedes. Vigors, in 1825, adopted the quinary arrangement into Raptores, Insessores, Rasores, Grallatores, and Natatores. Owen, in 1866, made seven orders: Natatores, Grallatores, Rasores, Cantatores, Volitores, and Raptores; and Huxley, in 1864, separated Birds into Saururæ, containing only the Archæopteryx; the Ratitæ, including the Ostrich and its allies; and the Carinatæ, comprehending all ordinary birds. Dallas (following Vogt's arrangement of 1851) divided Birds into two sections, the Autophagi, in which the young birds are capable of feeding themselves from the moment of leaving the egg, and the Insessores, in which the young remain in the nest till they are completely fledged, being fed meanwhile by the parents. The former section contains four orders, the Natatores (Swimmers), the Grallatores (Wading Birds), the Cursores (Runners), and the Rasores (Gallinaceous Birds). The Insessorial section also contains four orders, the Columbæ (Pigeons), the Scansores (Climbing Birds), the Passeres (Perchers), and the Raptores (Birds of Prey). In A.D. 1711, Ray estimated the birds known and described at "near 500." In 1835, Mr. Swainson conjectured that the species, known and unknown, might be about 6,800. There are more than 10,000 species of birds, some confined to narrow localities, others widely distributed. Of these, a considerable proportion belong to the United States, either as summer visitors or as yearly residents

2. *Palæont.:* In certain triassic strata in Connecticut there are "ornithichnites," or fossil footprints like those which birds would leave upon the mud or fine sand over which they walked. [Footprints, Ornithichnite.] The number of joints in each of the three toes is precisely the same as in modern birds, notwithstanding which some think the imprints may be those of Deinosaurian reptiles, of which remains have been found in the same stratum. The oldest bird, of which the actual feathered skeleton has been obtained, comes from the lithographic slate of upper oolitic age, quarried at Solenhofen in Bavaria: it is the *Archæopteryx* of Owen (q.v.). Three specimens of it are known at present: one in Bavaria, the second in the British Museum of Natural History, South Kensington, whilst the third is in the Berlin University Museum, for which it was purchased from Herr Haberlein for 80,000 marks, or about £4,000. This last specimen of Archæopteryx has been examined by Professor Carl Vogt, who considers that it is neither bird nor reptile, but something intermediate between the two; or, to be more specific, that while a bird in its integument and hinder limbs, it is a reptile in all the rest of its organisation. Bones like those of birds exist in the Wealden; opinion has much wavered as to whether they were true birds or flying reptiles [Pterodactyl]; there is, however, what appears to be a genuine bird in the Greensand. Prof. Marsh found in the Cretaceous rocks of America two remarkable genera of birds: the Hesperornis and the Ichthyornis, the former furnished with true teeth in a groove, and the latter having them lodged in sockets. In these respects they approach reptiles, besides which the Ichthyornis, like reptiles, has its vertebræ concave at each end. Of tertiary birds Owen, in 1846, established four species from the London clay, described from four or five fragments of bones and skulls found in that eocene deposit. These include a vulture, a kingfisher, and an ostrich. Bones of birds have been met with somewhat plentifully in the Paris gypsum and the lacustrine limestone of the Limagne d'Auvergne, both freshwater strata of eocene age. From the miocene beds of France have been obtained about seventy species, among others, parrots, trogons, flamingoes, secretary birds, and marabout storks, suggesting the present fauna of South Africa. There are birds in the miocene of the Sewalik hills in India. Of post-tertiary species the finest, and also the best known, are the gigantic Moas from New Zealand, which seem to have been contemporary with man, though now they are extinct. The yet more massive Æpyornis, the eggs of which are more than thirteen inches in diameter, and equal in capacity to 148 hens' eggs, is found in surface deposits in Madagascar. Thus few fossil birds are known, and those few are mostly from the tertiary or post-tertiary rocks.

3. *Her.:* Birds are regarded, some as emblems of the more active, and others of the contemplative life. Among the terms applied to them are Membered, Armed, and Close (q.v.). When birds are mentioned in blazon, without expressing their species, they should be drawn in the form of the blackbird. (*Gloss. of Her.*)

B. *As adjective:* Of, belohging to, or for a bird. (See the compounds which follow.)

C. In special phrases.

1. *A' the birds in the air* (Eng.: *All the birds in the air*): A play among children. (*Scotch.*)

"*A' the birds in the air*, and a' the days o' the week, are also common games, as well as the skipping-rope and honey-pots."—*Blackwood: Mag.*, Aug., 1821, p. 36. (*Jamieson.*)

2. *Arabian Bird:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* The fabled Phœnix.

(*b*) One whose reputation or whose power is so genuine, that, even if destroyed, it will rise again.

"*Agr.* O Antony! O thou *Arabian bird!*"
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., iii. 2

3. *Bird and Joe* (used as *adv.*): A phrase used to denote intimacy or familiarity. (*Scotch.*)

Sitting "Bird and Joe," sitting "cheek by jowl," like Darby and Joan. (*Jamieson.*)

4. *Bird of Jove:* The eagle.

"I saw Jove's *bird*, the Roman eagle."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

5. *Bird of Juno:*

(*a*) The peacock.

(*b*) The hawk.

"See the *bird of Juno* stooping."
Pope: Miscel. Poems.

6. *Bird of Night:* The owl.

"And yesterday the *bird of night* did sit,
Even at noonday, upon the market place,
Hooting and shrieking."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

7. *Bird of Peace:* The dove, so called because, on the subsidence of the deluge, it bore to Noah in its bill an olive leaf, the symbol of peace (Gen. viii. 11).

"The rod, and *bird of peace*, and all such emblems,
Laid richly on her." *Shakesp.: Hen. VIII.*, iv. 1.

8. *Bird of the Mountain:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* The eagle.

(*b*) *Fig.:* A man of soaring ambition.

"Proud *bird of the mountain* thy plume shall be torn."
Campbell: Lochiel.

9. *Bird of the wilderness:* The skylark.

"*Bird of the wilderness*, blythesome and cumberless."
James Hogg: Ode to the Skylark.

10. *Birds of a feather; Birds of self-same feather:* Men of similar tastes or proclivities; hence the phrase.

"For both of you are *birds of self-same feather*."
Shakesp.: 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

11. *Birds of a feather flock together:* A prevalent phrase signifying that persons of similar tastes draw together and are generally seen in each other's company—scientists with scientists, religious men with religious men, players-actors with play-actors, thieves with thieves.

bird-bolt (1), *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A short arrow with a broad flat end, used to kill birds without piercing them. (*Lit. & fig.*) It is sometimes represented in heraldry.

BIRD-BOLT.

2. *Fig.:* That which smites one's heart or reputation without deeply penetrating either.

"To be generous, guiltless, and of free disposition is to take those things for *bird-bolts* that you deem cannon bullets . . ."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

"Ignorance should shoot
His gross-knobb'd *bird-bolt*."
Marston: What you will.

* **bird-bolt** (2), *s.* A corruption of one of the English names for the Burbot (q.v.).

bird-cage, *s.* A cage for birds. It is generally made with wooden bottom and posts, and with wire, or, if large, sometimes with wicker-work bars on the sides and top.

"At the door he hung the *bird-cage*."
Longfellow: The Song of Hiawatha, xii.

bird-call, *s.*

1. A little stick, cleft at one end, on which is put a leaf of some plant, for imitating the cry of birds. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

2. A short metallic cylinder, with a circular perforated plate at each end; used to make a trilling noise, as a decoy for birds.

bird-catcher, *s.* One whose occupation it is to catch birds.

"'. . . and indeed,' concluded the critic, 'from his fondness for flowers and for birds, I would venture to suggest that a florist or a *bird-catcher* is a much more suitable calling for him than a poet.'"—*Moore: L. E. (Light of the Harem).*

bird-catching, *s. & a.*

1. *As subst.:* The art, operation, or occupation of catching birds. This is one of the regular callings of the London poor. In Epping Forest it was carried on to such an extent that there birds became comparatively scarce; but since this "open space" has become public property bird-catching has been forbidden. Among the birds caught are the linnet, the bullfinch, the goldfinch, the chaffinch, the greenfinch, the lark, the nightingale, &c. Mr. Henry Mayhew calculates that one man, who practised the trade for sixty years, must have caught, first and last, about 312,000 birds. The general method adopted is the employment of a decoy-bird and a net. [BIRD-NET.]

2. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the catching of birds; a bird-catching apparatus.

bird-cherry, *s.* A small tree (the *Prunus padus*, &c.), wild in Britain, especially in its northern parts. It has pendulous racemes of white flowers, which appear in May, and are succeeded by small black drupaceous cherry-like fruits. (*Hooker and Arnott.*)

bird-class, *s.* A class for teaching birds to imitate the notes of an instrument. There are generally about seven birds in a class. The principle is to shut the class up in a dark room, half-starving the performers till they imitate the instrument, and gradually let in light upon them and partially feed them as a reward for singing. Learning to associate the singing with the gradual appearance of light and the exhibition of food, they sing to obtain these necessaries. (*Mayhew.*)

bird-conjurer, * **brydd-coniurer,** *s.* A diviner by means of birds, an augur.

"Thes gentils . . . *brydiconiurers* and dynynours."
—*Wycliffe* (*Deut.* xviii. 14).

bird-diviner, * **brid-deuyner,** *s.* The same as BIRD-CONJURER.

"Deuynoures and . . . *briddeuyneres*."—*Wycliffe* (*Jer.* xxvii. 9).

bird-duffer, *s.* A vulgar name for one who sells a brightly-coloured and expensive bird, which is found to be a common one of dull hue painted for sale. The species commonly operated upon is the female greenfinch, its light-coloured plumage adapting it for such a purpose. (*Mayhew.*)

bird-eye, *a.* [BIRD'S-EYE.]

bird-eyed, *a.* Having eyes like those of a bird, that is, possessed of piercing sight.

"'Slud, 'tis the horse-start out o' the brown study—
Rather the *bird-eyed* stroke, sir."
B. Jonson: Cynthia's Revels.

bird-fancier, *s.* One who fancies birds. (Used either of an amateur, or of one who makes a livelihood by trapping, keeping, and selling birds.)

bird-grass, *s.* The name given by seedsmen and others to a grass—the *Poa trivialis*, *L.*

bird-house, *s.* An open box for birds, set up on a long pole, to keep it out of the way of cats. It is erected by those who, liking birds, wish to minister to their convenience.

bird-lice, *s. pl.* The English name given to the small parasites so frequently seen infecting birds. Naturalists place them in the insect order Mallophaga, in immediate proximity to the Anoplura, which contains the human pediculi. [MALLOPHAGA.]

bird-like, *a.* Like a bird. (Used specially of a life too much confined.)

"For when I see, how they do mount on high,
Waving their out-stretched wings at liberty;
Then do I think how *bird-like* in a cage
My life I lead, and grief can never asuage."
Nicols: Mir. for Magistrates, p. 653.

bird-lime, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A substance whitish and limy in appearance. (Used, as its name imports, for capturing birds.) It is in general manufactured from the bark of the holly, though the berries of the mistletoe, and also the bark, boiled in water, beaten in a mortar, and then mashed, may also be employed for the purpose.

"Holly is of so viscous a juice, as they make *birdlime* of the bark of it."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

2. *Fig.:* Anything fitted to ensnare one, or restrain his departure from a place.

"Heav'n's *birdlime* wraps me round and glues my wings." *Dryden.*

bird-limed, *a.* Smeared with bird-lime. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"I love not those 'viscosa beneficia,' those *birdlimed* kindnesses which Pliny speaks of."—*Howell: Letters*, i. v. 13.

bird-loops, *s. pl.* The bars in a bird's cage.

"To keep the inhabitants of the air close captive
That were created to sky freedom: surely
The merciless creditor took his first light,
And prisons their first models, from such *bird-loops*."
Shirley: The Bird in a Cage, iv. 1.

bird-mouthed, *a.* Mealy-mouthed; not liking to say anything unpleasant, even when it should be done.

"Ye're o'er *bird-mouth'd*."
Ramsay: S. Prov., p. 86. (*Jamieson.*)

bird-net, *s.* A net used for catching birds. It is about twelve yards square, and laid flat on the ground, to which it is affixed by four iron pins, its sides remaining loose. Upon it is put a cage with a decoy-bird in it, given to singing cheerfully. When other birds congregate around it, the man, who has been lying flat on his face twenty or thirty yards off, pulls a string, which makes the loose sides of the net collapse and fly together, imprisoning the birds around the cage. (*Mayhew.*)

bird-organ, *s.* A small organ used in teaching birds to sing.

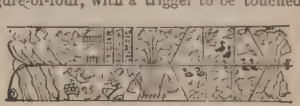
bird-pepper, *s.* The fruit of a plant, the *Capsicum baccatum*. When ripe it is gathered, dried in the sun, pounded, and mixed with salt. Afterwards it is preserved in bottles with stoppers, and is called Cayenne pepper.

bird-seed, *s.* A name sometimes given to heads of Plantain, *Plantago major* (Linn.), and to Canary Grass, *Phalaris canariensis* (Linn.), from their being given to birds for food. (*Prior*, p. 22.)

bird-spider, *s.* A genus of spiders—the Mygale, and specially the *M. avicularia*, a large species inhabiting Surinam, which, as both its English and its scientific names import, was formerly believed to catch birds. [MYGALE.]

† **bird-swindler,** *s.* [BIRD-DUFFER.]

bird-trap, *s.* A two-winged flap-net sprung by hand, or a box-trap supported on a figure-of-four, with a trigger to be touched by



ANCIENT EGYPTIAN BIRD-TRAP.
(*From "Wilkinson's Ancient Egyptians."*)

the bird, or sprung by a person on watch. The netting of birds by the former method is well pictured in the ancient Egyptian paintings. (*Knight.*) The trap was generally made of net-work, strained over a frame. It consisted of two semi-circular sides or flaps of equal sizes, one or both moving on the common bar or axis upon which they rested. When the trap was set, the two flaps were kept open by means of strings, probably of catgut, which the moment the bait that stood in the centre of the bar was touched, slipped aside, and allowed the two sides to collapse, and thus secured the bird. The Egyptian nets were very similar to those used in Europe at the present day, but probably larger, and requiring a greater number of persons to manage, which may be attributed to an imperfection in their contrivance for closing them.

bird-witted, *a.* Tending to roam from subject to subject; destitute of concentrativeness; without fixity of attention.

bird's-bill, *s.* A plant (*Trigonella ornithorhynchus*).

bird's-bread, *s.* A name for a plant—*Sedum acre*, which the French call by the corresponding term *Pain d'oiseau*. It is not known why the name is given.

bird's-eye, bird's-eyes, bird-eye, bird-een (Scotch *een* is = Eng. eyes), *s. & a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Zool. & Ord. Lang.* (*lit.*): The eye or eyes of a bird.

2. *Bot.:* The name of several plants with small bright, usually blue flowers.

(1) A widely-diffused name for *Veronica chamædrys*.

(2) A name for a plant, called more fully the Bird's-eye Primrose. It is the *Primula farinosa*. It has pale lilac flowers with a yellow eye. The whole plant is powdered with a substance smelling like musk. It grows in the north of England, or rarely in Scotland.

(3) A name sometimes given to the *Adonis autumnalis*, and indeed to the whole genus Adonis, more commonly designated "Pheasant's eye."

¶ *American Bird's-eye:* A plant—*Primula pusilla.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

3. A variety of manufactured tobacco, in which the ribs of the leaves are cut along with the fibre.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Resembling a bird's-eye, as "Bird's-eye primrose" (q.v.).

2. Seen as a landscape might be by a bird flying over a country—*i.e.*, seen from above. A Bird's-eye view (q.v.).

Bird's-eye maple: A North American tree—*Acer saccharinum*, called also the Sugar-maple. [ACER, SUGAR-MAPLE.]

Bird's-eye Primrose: The same as Bird's-eye, A, 2 (2).

Bird's-eye view, Bird-eye view: A view such as must present itself to a bird flying over a country, and consequently looking at the landscape from above. Though a country represented in this way on a map has its prominent features exaggerated, yet to the unimaginative it gives a more lively and even a more correct view of the country than ordinary representations or maps of the normal type could do. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Viewing from the Pisgah of his pulpit the free, moral, happy, flourishing, and glorious state of France, as in a *bird-eye* landscape of a promised land."—*Burke on the French Revolution.*

"That government being so situated, as to have a large range of prospect, and as it were a *bird's-eye view* of everything."—*Burke: Letter to Thomas Burgh, Esq.*

bird's-foot, *s.*

1. *In Zool.* (*Lit.*): The foot of a bird.

Bird's-foot Star, Bird's-foot Sea-star:

Zool.: Palmipes membranaceus, a British echinoderm.

2. *In Botany:*

(1) The English name of the Ornithopus, a genus of papilionaceous plants. There is a British species—the *Ornithopus perpusillus*, or Common Bird's-foot. It is so called from its long seed-pods, which resemble bird's feet. It has pinnate leaves with 6—9 pairs of terminal leaflets. The flowers are white, with red lines. It is found in Scotland. *O. sativus*, or the Serradilla Bird's-foot, introduced from Portugal about 1818, has proved a most valuable fodder-plant.

(2) A plant—*Euphorbia ornithopus.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

Bird's-foot clover: Withering's name for the Bird's-foot Trefoil (q.v.).

Bird's-foot Trefoil: The English name of the Lotus—a genus of papilionaceous plants, with trifoliolate leaves, umbellate flowers, and legumes with a tendency to be divided into many cells. Three species—the *L. corniculatus*, or Common, the *L. major*, or Narrow-leaved, and the *L. angustissimus*, or Slender bird's-foot, Trefoil—occur in Britain. The first-named plant is very common, enlivening pastures all through the country and the sea-coast everywhere with its yellow flowers.

bird's-knotgrass, *s.* A book-name for a plant, *Polygonum aviculare* (Linn.).

bird's-mouth, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The mouth of a bird.

2. *Carp.:* The notch at the foot of a rafter where it rests upon and against the plate.

bird's-nest, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Lit.:* The nest of a bird. Those of the several species vary in their minor details so as to be in most cases quite distinguishable from each other. One of the street-trades of London is the selling of bird's-nests.

"Of the street sellers of *bird's-nests*."—*Mayhew: London Labour*, ii. 82.

¶ *Edible bird's-nests* are nests built by the *Collocalia esculenta*, and certain other species of swallows inhabiting Sumatra, Java, China, and some other parts of the East. The nests, which are deemed a luxury by the Chinese, are formed of a mucilaginous substance, secreted by the birds themselves from their salivary glands.

II. *Figuratively and technically:*

1. Either the popular or book-names of several plants.

† (1) The Wild Carrot, *Daucus Carota* (Linn.)

"The whole tuft [of flowers] is drawn together when the seed is ripe, resembling a birde's-nest; whereupon it hath beene named of some *bird's-nest*."—*Gerard: Herbal*, 878.

(2) The Common Parsnip, *Pastinaca sativa*, L. (*Ger. Appendix.*)

(3) The modern book-name of the genus Monotropa. (*Hooker and Arnott.*)

¶ *Yellow Bird's-nest:* Monotropa hypopitys.

(4) A fern: Asplenium (*Thamnopteris*) nidus.

¶ *Bird's-nest Pezica:* The common name for the species of Cyathus and Nidularia, two genera of fungi.

2. *Naut.:* A look-out station at a mast-head for a seaman sent up thither to watch for whales. [CROW'S-NEST.]

B. *As adjective:* Resembling a bird's nest; in any way pertaining to a bird's nest. [A., II. (5).]

Bird's-nest Orchis: One of the orchideæ, *Neottia* or *Listera Nidus-avis*, L. The English designation is a translation of the Latin *Nidus-avis.* The plant is so called from having its root composed of numerous fleshy fibres aggregated in a bird's-nest fashion. Gerard indicates the kind of nest which in his view it resembles, saying that it "hath many tangling rootes platted or crossed one over another verie intricately, which resembleth a crowe's nest made of stickes." It has dingy brown flowers growing in spikes, and is found in the northern parts of Britain.

birds-of-paradise, *s.* The English designation of a family of Conirostral birds—the Paradiseidæ. They are closely allied to the Corvidæ (Crows), with which, indeed, they are united by some writers. They have magnificent plumage, especially the males, who can moreover elevate quite a canopy of plumes behind their necks. When first discovered they were the subject of many myths. They were supposed to be perpetually on the wing, having no feet, a fable perpetuated by Linnæus in the name *apoda* or footless, given to the best-known and finest species. The fact was that the inhabitants of New Guinea, their native region, cut off the feet before selling them to Europeans. The fable of the Phœnix is believed to have been framed from myths current about the Birds of Paradise. [PHŒNIX.]

bird's-tare, *s.* A name given to a plant, genus Arachis.

bird's-tongue, *s.* A name given to various plants:—

1. *Stellaria holostea.* (*Linn.: Ger. Apex.*) Britten and Holland consider the name to have been founded on the shape of the leaves.

2. The fruit of the Ash-tree (*Fraxinus excelsior*), so called from the form thereof being like to a bird's-tongue. (*Coles.*)

3. A tree, *Acer campestre*, the common Maple. (*Evelyn.*)

4. *Senecio paradoxus*, the Great Fen Ragwort, a composite plant.

5. *Anagallis arvensis*, the Scarlet Pimpernel.

6. The book-name for a plant genus, *Ornithoglossum*, belonging to the order Melanthaceæ (Melanths.)

¶ *Other obvious compounds are: Bird*-connoisseur (*Mayhew: London Labour and the London Poor*); *bird*-lover (*Ibid.*); *bird*-note (*Hemans: Siege of Valentia*); *bird*-stuffer, *bird*-stuffing; *bird*-trade (*Mayhew*), &c.

* **bird** (2), *s.* [BIRTH.] (*Story of Gen. and Exod.*, 2,591.)

bĭrd, *v.t.* [From *bird*, s. (q.v.)] To catch birds. (Generally in the present participle.) [BIRDING.]

"I do invite you to-morrow morning to my house to breakfast; after we'll a *birding* together."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

bĭrd'-ĕr, * **bȳr'-dĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *bird*; *-er.*] A bird-catcher.

". . . wherewith they be caught like as the *byrder* beguyleth the byrdes."—*Vives: Instruct. of Christian Women*, bk. i., ch. xiv.

bĭr'-dĭe, bĭr'-dȳ, bŭr'-dĭe, *s.* & *a.* [Dimin. of *bird.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* A little bird.

"A' the *birdies* lilt in tuneíu' meed."
Tarras: Poems, p. 2. (*Jamieson.*)

2. *Fig.:* A name of endearment for a little girl or for a young woman.

"For ae blink o' the bonnie *burdies!*"
Burns: Tam O'Shanter.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the feathered class.

"An' our guidwife's wee *birdy* cocks."
Burns: Elegy on the Year 1788

bĭr'-dĭng (1), *pa. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [BIRD, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* The act of seeking to shoot or snare birds.

birding-piece, *s.* A gun to shoot birds with, a fowling-piece.

"*Mrs. Ford.* There they always use to discharge their *birding-pieces*; creep into the kiln hole."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, iv. 2.

* **bĭr'-dĭng** (2), *s.* [BURDEN.] (*Scotch.*)

bĭrd'-man, *s.* [Eng. *bird*; *-man.*] A bird-catcher, a fowler.

"As a fowler was bending his net, a blackbird asked him what he was doing; why, says he, I am laying the foundations of a city, and so the *birdman* drew out of sight."—*L'Estrange.*

bĭrd'-nĕst, *v.i.* [Eng. *bird*; *nest.*] To seek after the nests of birds.

bĭrd-nĕst'-ĭng, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *bird*; *nest*; *-ing.*]

A. *As adjective:* Going after birds' nests.

B. *As substantive:* The act or practice of going after birds' nests.

"I go out *bird-nesting* three times a week."—*Mayhew: London Labour*, ii. 82.

* **bĭ-reave,** * **bireavien,** *v.t.* The same as BEREAVE (q.v.). (*Layamon*, 301,311.)

* **bĭr-êde,** * **bĭr-rĕ'-dĕn** (pret. * *biredde, birealde, bireadde, biradden*), *v.t.* [From A.S. *berædan* = to counsel.] To counsel; to advise. (*Layamon*, 21,072.) (*Stratmann.*)

bī-rē'-me, *s.* [Lat. *biremis* = (1) a two-oared boat; (2) a galley with two banks of oars. *Bi*, in comp., two, and *remus* = an oar.] A Roman ship of war with two banks of oars. It was inferior in magnitude and strength to the trireme.

bĭ-rĕt'-ta, *s.* [Ital. *berretta*; Sp. *birreta*; from Late Lat. *birretum* = a cap.]

Eccles.: The square cap worn by Roman and by some Anglican clerics. Priests wear black birettas, bishops and monsignori purple, and cardinals red.

bĭr-găn'-dĕr, *s.* [BERGANDER.]

bĭr'-gŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *birgus* (*Leach*).] A genus of Crustacea, belonging to the Paguridæ (Hermit Crabs). *B. latro* is the Thief-Crab, so called because it is said to climb up cocoa-nut trees and pandanuses to feed upon their fruit. It is found in the Isles Amboyna and France, living in holes at the roots of trees not far from the shore. It is sometimes called also the Purse-crab.

bī-rhŏm-bŏī'-dal, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *rhomboides* = a rhomboid (q.v.).]

Geom. & Crystallog.: Having a surface composed of twelve rhombic faces, which being taken six and six, and prolonged in idea till they intercept each other, would form two different rhombs.

* **bĭr'-ĭ,** *s.* [A.S. *burh*, pl. *burga* = (1) a town, a city, (2) a fort, a castle, (3) a court, a palace, a house.] A city.

"He led hem alle to Iosepes *biri*."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 2,257.

* **bĭ-rĭ'-dĕn,** *v.t.* [A.S. *beridan* = to ride around.] To ride around. (*Layamon*, 10,739.)

* **bĭr-ĭe,** *s.* [O. Dut. *berée* (?) = a bier.] The same as BIER (q.v.). (*Ayenbite*, 258.)

* **bĭr'-ĭed,** *pa. par.* [BURIED.] (*Story of Gen. & Exod.*, 256, &c.)

* **bĭr-ĭ-el,** * **bĭr-ĭell,** * **bĭr-ĭ-gell,** * **bĕr'-ĭ-ĕle,** * **bĕr'-ȳ-ĕl,** * **bȳr'-ȳ-ĕle,** *s.* [A.S. *byrigels* = a sepulchre.] A burying-place; a tomb.

"And whanne the bodi was takeln, Joseph lappide it in a clene sendel, and leide it in his new *biriel* that he had hewun in a stoon."—*Wycliffe (Purvey): Matt.* xxvii. 60.

* **bĭr'-ĭ-ĕn,** *v.t.* [BURY.]

* **bĭ-rĭn-nĕn** (pret. *bicorn*), *v.t.* [Eng. prefix *bi*, and O. Eng. *rin* = to run.] To run around. (*Layamon*, 26,064.) (*Stratmann.*)

bĭrk, *v.i.* [A.S. *beorcan* = to bark; *byrcth* = barks [BARK]; or from Icel. *berkia* = to boast.] To give a tart answer, to converse in a sharp and cutting way. (*Jamieson.*)

birk, *s.* [Birch.] A birch.

(*a*) *Scotch:*

"Let fragrant *birks* in woodbines drest,
My craggy cliffs adorn."
Burns: Humble Petition of Bruar Water.

(*b*) *As an English dialectic word.* (Used in East Yorkshire.—*Prof. Phillips.*)

† (*c*) *As a poetic word in ordinary English:*

"Shadows of the silver *birk*
Sweep the green that folds thy grave."
Tennyson: A Dirge, v. 1.

birk-knowe, *s.* A knoll covered with birches. (*Scotch.*)

"... wrapped in her plaid upon the ... sunny side of the *birk-knowe.*"—*Lights and Shadows,* p. 38.

* **birk'-ĕn,** *v.t.* [From *birk* = birch, and verbal suffix *-en.*] To birch, to beat with a birch twig or rod.

birk'-ĕn, † **bĭr-kin,** *a.* [From A.S. *bircen* = birchen.] Of or belonging to birch. (*Scotch.*)

"On Yarrow banks the *birken* shaw."
Burns: Blythe was she.

bĭr'-kĭe (1), *a.* [From Scotch *birk* = a birch, and suffix *-ie* = *y.*] Abounding with birches.

bĭrk'-ĭe (2), **bĭr'-kȳ,** *a.* & *s.* [Etym. doubtful. From A.S. *beorcan* = to bark, or Icel. *berkia* = to boast.]

A. *As adjective* (*of the form* birkie):

1. Tart in speech. (*Jamieson.*)

2. Lively-spirited, mettlesome. (*Galt.*)

B. *As substantive* (*of the form* birkie *and* birky):

1. A lively young fellow, a person of mettle. (*Scotch.*)

"I ken how to gie the *birkies* tak short fees."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian,* ch. xii.

2. A childish game at cards, in which the players throw down a card alternately. Only two play; and the person who throws down the highest takes up the trick. It is the same as the English game of "Beggar my neighbour."

"But Bucklaw cared no more about riding the first horse and that sort of thing, than he, Craigengelt, did about a game at *birkie.*"—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor,* ch. xxii.

¶ *Auld birky:* Old boy. (*Scotch.*) (*Colloquial.*)

"Spoke like ye'reseell *auld birky.*"
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 92.

bĭrl (1), * **bĭrle,** * **bĭr-lĕn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [From A.S. *byrlian* = to give to drink; to serve as a butler; O. Icel. *byrla.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To administer liquor to, to pour out liquor for guests.

"The wine thar with in veschell grete and small,
Quhilk to him gaif Acestes his rial hoist,
To thame he *birlis* ..." *Doug.: Virgil,* 19, 9.

2. To ply with drink.

"She *birled* him with the ale and wine."
Minstrelsy, Border, ii. 45.

3. To drink plentifully.

"They *birle* the wine in honour of *Bachus.*"
Doug.: Virgil, 79, 46.

4. To club money for the purpose of procuring drink. "I'll *birle* my bawbie." I will contribute my share of the expense. (*Jamieson.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To drink in company with others.

"And then ganging majoring to the piper's Howff, wi' a' the idle loons in the country, and sitting there *birling* at your uncle's cost," &c.—*Tales of my Landlord,* ii. 104. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To contribute money to purchase liquor.

"Now settled gossies sat, and keen
Did for fresh bickers *birle.*"
Ramsay: Poems, i. 262. (*Jamieson.*)

bĭrl (2), *v.i.* [Dimin. from *birr* (q.v.). Both are imitated from the sound.]

1. To make a noise like a cart driving over stones, or mill-stones at work. It denotes a constant drilling sound.

"The temper-pin she gi'es a tirl,
An' spins but slow, yet seems to *birl.*"
Morrison: Poems, p. 6.

2. To move rapidly.

"Now through the air the auld boy *birl'd.*"
Davidson: Seasons, p. 39. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bir-law,** * **bir-ley,** * **bur-law,** * **byr-law,** * **byr-lay,** *s.* [A corruption of *boor*; Ger. *bauer* = a countryman, rustic; and Eng. *law.*] Rustic law, local law or regulations.

* **birlaw court,** * **byrlaw court,** * **barley court,** &c. Local courts chosen by neighbours to decide disputes between neighbour and neighbour.

"*Birlaw courts,* the quhilks are rewled be consent of neighbours."—*Skene: Reg. Majest.,* p. 74.

* **birle,** *s.* [A.S. *byrle, byrele*; O. Icel. *byrli.*] A cup-bearer. (*Ormulum,* 14,023.)

birled, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Birl, *v.t.*]

birley, *s.* [Corrupted from *barley* (?).] (*Scotch.*)

birley-oats, barley-oats, *s.* A species of oats.

"... by sowing their bear immediately after their oats ... and by using a species of oats called *birley.* This grain (which is also white), is distinguished from the common white oats, in its appearance, chiefly by its shortness. It does not produce quite so good meal, nor so good fodder."—*P. Strathdon, Aberd. Statist. Acc.* xiii. 173. (*Jamieson.*)

bĭr'-lie-măn, bĭr'-lȳ-măn, *s.* [*Birlaw* and *man.* Comp. A.S. *birighman* = a city officer.] The petty officer connected with a burgh of barony. (*Scotch.*)

"... wha's a Whig and a Hanoverian, and be managed by his doer, Jamie Howie, wha's no fit to be a *birlieman,* let be a bailie ..."—*Scott: Waverley,* ch. xlii.

bĭr'-lĭn, *s.* [From Gael. *bhairlin.*] A long-oared boat of the largest size, often with six, sometimes with eight oars; generally used by the chieftains in the Western Islands. It seldom had sails.

"... the Stewart's *birlin* or galley."—*Martin: St. Hilda,* p. 12. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bĭrl-ĭng** (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Birl (1).]

A. & **B.** *As present participle and participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* A meeting for drinking, a drinking bout, a drinking match, properly including the idea that the drink is clubbed.

"Na, na, chap! we are no ganging to the Laird's, but to a little *birling* at the Brokenburn-foot, where there will be mony a braw lad and lass."—*Scott: Redgauntlet,* Letter XI.

bĭr'-lĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Birl (2).]

A. & **B.** *As present participle and participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* A noise, as of a revolving wheel.

"*Birling*—making a grumbling noise like an old-fashioned spinning-wheel or hand-mill in motion."—*Gloss. to Scott's Antiquary.* (*Jamieson.*)

bĭrn, *v.t.* [Burn, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

bĭrn (1), **bĭrne,** *s.* [Burn.] (*Scotch.*)

bĭrn (2), *s.* [Ger. *birn, birne* = a pear, which the portion of a musical instrument defined below resembles in shape.]

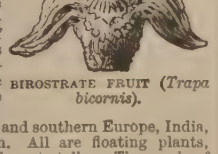
Mus.: The portion of a clarionet or any similar instrument into which the mouth-piece is inserted. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

* **bĭr'-nĭe,** * **bȳr'-nĭe,** *s.* [A.S. *byrne* = a corslet, cuirass.] A corslet; a brigandine. (*Douglas: Virgil,* 280, 44.)

bĭr'-nȳ, *a.* [Scotch *birn; -y.*] Covered with the scorched stems of heath which has been set on fire. (*Scotch.*) (*Davidson: Leisons.*)

bī-rŏs'-trāte, bī-rŏs'-trā-tĕd, *a.* [From Latin prefix *bi* = two, *rostratus* = beaked; *rostrum* = a beak.]

Bot., &c.: Two-beaked, having two projections like beaks. Used especially of fruits. Example—*Trapa bicornis,* the Ling of the Chinese, which has fruit like a bull's head. The seeds form a considerable article of food. The genus belongs to the *Onagraceæ.* There are two or three species known, natives of central and southern Europe, India, China, and Japan. All are floating plants, with long, jointed root-stalks. The seeds of all abound in starch.



BIROSTRATE FRUIT (*Trapa bicornis*).

bī-rŏs'-trī-tēs, *s.* [From Lat. pref. *bi* = two, *rostrum* = beak, and suffix *-ites* (*Geol.*) (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A fossil genus founded by Lamarck. It was formerly believed to be a shell, but is now known to be a mould left loose in the centre of the shell radiolites. [Radiolites.] (*S. P. Woodward.*)

* **bi-rŏw-ĕn,** *v.t.* [From A.S. *berowan* = to row.] To row around. (*Layamon,* 20,128.) (*Stratmann.*)

bĭrr, * **bĭrre,** * **bĭre,** * **byre,** * **bĕr** (*Eng.*), **birr,** * **bĭr,** * **beir,** * **bère** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Imitated from the sound of a revolving wheel.]

1. Noise, cry, roar.

"I herd the rumour of rammasche foulis ande of beystis that made grite *beir.*"—*Complaint S.,* p. 59.

2. Force, impetuosity.

(*a*) *In a general sense.*

"... in a greet *birr* al the droue wente heedlyng in to the see ..."—*Wycliffe (Purvey): Matt.* viii. 32.

(*b*) *Spec.:* Of the wind.

"Kiug Eolus set heich apoun his chare,
Temperis thare yre, les thai suld at thare will
Bere with thar *bir* the skyis ..."
Doug.: Virgil, 14, 54.

bĭrr, beir, bere, *v.t.* (*Scotch.*) To make a whirring sound like that of a spinning-wheel in motion.

"The pepill *beryt* like wyld bestis in that tyd."
Wallace, vii. 467. *MS.*

bĭrred, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Birr.]

bĭr'-rĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Birr, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle and participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Rejoice ye *birring* paitricks a'."
Burns: Tam Samson's Elegy.

C. *As substantive:* The noise of partridges, &c., when they spring. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bĭr'-rŭs,** *s.* [Lat. *birrus* = a cloak for rainy weather.] A coarse woollen cloth, worn by the common people in the 13th century. It was called also *burreau.* (*Planché.*)

* **bĭr'-sall,** *s.* [Brasell.] (*Scotch.*)

bĭrse (1), † **bĭrs,** * **byrss** (pl. * **byrssis**), *s.* [A.S. *byrst*; Sw. *borst*; Dan. *börste*; Dut. *borstel*; Ger. *borste* = a bristle.]

1. *Lit.:* A bristle or bristles; the beard. (*Evergreen,* i. 119.) (*Knox,* 51.)

2. *Fig.:* Anger, passion.

"... he wad set up the tother's *birse,* and may be do mair ill than gude."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xxi.

bĭrse, bĭrze (*Scotch*), **brize** (*O. Eng.*), *v.t.* [A.S. *brysan* = to bruise, to break small.] To bruise (*Watson*); to push or drive (*Shirref: Poems*); to press; to squeeze.

bĭrse (2), **bĭrze,** *s.* [From *birse,* v. (q.v.).]

1. A bruise. (*Galt.*)

2. The act of pressing; a squeeze.

* **bĭrsillit,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [Birsle.] Burnt, scorched.

"The *birsillit* banes."—*Doug.: Virgil,* 368, 27.

bĭrsle, bĭrstle, bĭrssle, *v.t.* [A.S. *brisllian* = to crackle, to burn.]

1. To burn slightly, to broil, or to *birsle* peas. (*Douglas: Virgil,* 226, 3.)

2. To warm; to scorch. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bĭrsle,** * **bĭrssle,** *s.* [Birsle, *v.*] A hasty toasting or scorching; that which is burnt; scorched or toasted surface. (*St. Patrick,* ii. 191.)

* **bĭrs'-sȳ,** *a.* [From Scotch *birse,* and suff. *-y.*]

1. *Lit.:* Having bristles. (*Douglas: Virgil,* 322, 4.)

2. *Fig.:* Hot tempered, easily irritated.

bĭrt, * **byrte,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Compare Fr. *bertonneau* (*Malm.*).] A name for a fish, the Turbot, *Rhombus maximus.*

bĭrth (1), * **birthe,** * **birhehe,** * **birthhe,** * **byrth,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *beorth, berth, byrd, gebyrd*; from *beran, beoran* = to bear, produce, bring forth. In Sw. *börd*; Dut. *geboorte*; (N. H.) Ger. *geburt*; O. H. Ger. *kapurt*; Goth. *gabaurths*; Gael. *breith.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The state of being brought forth.

(*a*) *In a general sense:* With the foregoing meaning.

(*b*) The time of being brought forth.

"But thou art fair, and at thy *birth,* dear boy,
Nature and fortune join'd to make thee great.
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

(*c*) Extraction, lineage. *Spec.,* high extraction, high lineage.

"... a man raised by *birth* and fortune high above his fellows."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* &c. &c.

(*d*) Condition of things resulting from one's

having been born. Consequences of birth in certain circumstances.

"High in his chariot then Halesus came,
A foe by *birth* to Troy's unhappy name."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid viii. 1,000, 1,001.

(2) The act of bringing forth.

"And as her next *birth*, much like thee,
Through pangs fled to felicity." *Milton.*

(3) He, she, or that which is brought forth. *Used*—

(*a*) *Of the human race:*

"That poets are far rarer *births* than kings,
Your noblest father prov'd." *Ben Jonson.*

(*b*) *Of the inferior animals:*

"Others hatch their eggs, and tend the *birth*, till it is able to shift for itself." *—Addison.*

(*c*) *Of plants:*

"The vallies smile, and with their flow'ry face,
And wealthy *births*, confess the flood's embrace."
Blackmore.

2. *Figuratively:* Used—

(1) *Of anything in nature coming into existence:*

"No kindly showers fall on our barren earth,
To hatch the seasons in a timely *birth*."
Dryden.

(2) *In a spiritual sense.* [See II.]

II. *Theology. New birth:* Regeneration.

B. *As adjective:* Of, belonging to, arising from, or in any way connected with the time when or the circumstances in which one has been born. [See the compounds which follow.]

birth-hour, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* The hour in which one is born.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to that hour.

¶ A *birth-hour* blot. A blot or blemish on the body at birth.

"The blemish that will never be forgot;
Worse than a slavish wipe, or *birth-hour's* blot."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 836, 537.

birth-mark, *s.* A mark or blemish formed on the body at birth.

"It reappears once more,
As a *birth-mark* on the forehead."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, ii.

birth-pang, *s.* The pains of child-birth. (*Carlyle: Sartor Res.*, bk. ii., c. viii.)

birth-sin, *s.*

Theol.: Original sin. [ORIGINAL.]

birth-song, *s.* A song sung at one's birth. *Spec.*, that sung by the heavenly choir at the birth of the Saviour. (*Luke* ii. 13, 14.)

"An host of heavenly quiristers do sing
A joyful *birth-song* to heaven's late-born king."
Fitz-geffry: Blessed Birthday (1634), p. 45.

birth-strangled, *a.* Strangled at birth.

"Finger of *birth-strangled* babe."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

* **bĭrth** (2), *s.* [BERTH.]

* **bĭrth** (3), * **byrth,** *s.* [BURDEN.] (*Scotch.*)

* **bĭrth,** *v.t.* [BERTH.]

bĭrth'-dāy, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *birth; day.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *More literally:*

(1) The day on which one was born.

(2) Its anniversary.

"This is my *birthday*; as this very day
Was Cassius born."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 1.

2. *More fig.:* Origin, commencement.

"Those barbarous ages past, succeeded next
The *birthday* of Invention."
Cowper: The Task, bk. i.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the day on which one was born, or to its anniversary.

"Your country dames,
Whose cloaths returning *birthday* claims."
Prior.

* **bĭrth'-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *birth*, and suffix *-dom* = dominion, lordship; as in kingdom, Christendom.] Privileges or advantages of birth.

"... like good men,
Bestride our downfain *birthdom*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

* **bĭr'th-ēl,** *a.* [O. E. *birthel* = fruit-bearing, from A.S. *beorth* = birth.] That brings forth fruit; fruit-bearing.

"Ilk gres, ilc wurt, ilc *birthheltre*."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 119.

* **bĭr'-thĕn,** *v.i.* [BIRTH, *s.*] To be born, to come into the world.

"Quether here sulde *birthen* bi-foren."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 1471.

* **bĭr'-thĕn,** *s.* [BURDEN.] (*Rom. of the Rose.*)

* **bĭrth'-ĭe,** *a.* [Eng. *birth*; suff. *-ie.*] Productive; prolific. (*Scotch.*) (*Law of Merchants.*)

* **bĭr'-thĭn,** *s.* The same as BURDEN, *s.* (q.v.). (*Wycliffe*, ed. Purvey, 2 *Cor.* iv. 17.)

* **bĭrth'-ĭng,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [BERTH, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* In a sense corresponding to that of the verb.

B. *As subst. Nautical:* Anything added to raise the sides of a ship. (*Bailey.*)

bĭrth'-lĕss, *a.* [From Eng. *birth*, and suffix *-less* = without.] Without birth. (*Scott.*)

bĭrth'-nĭght (*gh* silent), *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *birth; night.* In Ger. *geburtsnacht.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The night on which one was born.

"And of the angelic song in Bethlehem field,
On thy *birth-night*, that sung Thee Saviour born."
Milton: P. R., iv. 505, 506.

2. The anniversary of that night in future years, or the evening or night kept in honour of the birthday.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the evening or night kept as the anniversary of one's birth.

"A youth more glitt'ring than a *birthnight* beau."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, i. 23.

bĭrth'-plăce, *s.* [Eng. *birth; place.* In Dut. *geboorte-plaatz.*] The place at which one was born.

". . . the mother-city of Rome, and *birthplaces* of his parent Ilia."—*Lewis: Astron. of the Ancients.*

¶ It is sometimes used of plants.

"How gracefully that tender shrub looks forth
From its fantastic *birthplace*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

bĭrth'-rĭght, *s.* [Eng. *birth; right.* In Dut. *geboorterecht*; Ger. *geburtsrecht.*] The rights or privileges which one acquires in virtue of his or her birth. *Used*—

1. *Specially:* Of the privileges thus acquired by a first-born son.

"In bonds retained his *birthright* liberty."
Dryden: To John Driden, Esq.

2. *In a more general sense:* Anything acquired by birth, even though it is often hardship rather than ease and privilege.

"Who to your dull society are born,
And with their humble *birthright* rest content."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

* **bĭrth'-tīde,** *s.* [Eng. *birth*, and *tide* = time, season, death.] The time or season of one's birth.

"No ominous star did at thy *birth-tide* shine."
Drayton: Dudley to Lady Jane Grey.

bĭrth'-wŏrt, *s.* [From Eng. *birth*, and *wort* = A.S. *wyrt* = a vegetable, a plant. See def.]

Botany:

1. *Singular:* The English name of the plant-genus Aristolochia. Both the scientific and the English names arose from the belief that the species are of use as a medicine in child-birth. [ARISTOLOCHIA.]

2. *Plural. Birthworts:* The English name of the order of plants called Aristolochiaceæ (q.v.).

* **bĭs,** *a.* [Fr. *bis* = brown, tawny, swarthy.] A pale, blackish colour. [BICE, BISTRE.]

"In Westmynstere he lis toumbed richely
In a marble *bis* of him is mad story."
Langtoft, p. 230. (*Boucher.*)

bĭs, *adv., and in compos.*

A. *As an independent word:*

Music: Twice.

1. A direction that the passage over which it is placed, the extent of which is generally marked by a slur, is to be performed twice. The insertion of the word *bis* is generally limited to short passages; in the case of longer ones marks of repeat are substituted. [REPEAT.]

2. Again; an encore, a calling for a repetition of the performance. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

B. *In compos.* [Lat. *bis* = twice, for *duis* (as *bellum* stands for *duellum*); from *duo* = two; Gr. δίς (*dis*) = twice; δύο (*duo*) = two; Sansc. *dvis* = twice; *dvi* = two. The English word *twice* is cognate with *bis.* (TWICE.) *Bis* occurs in composition in a few words, as *bissextile.* In the form *bi*, contracted from *bis*, it is a prefix in many English words, and especially in scientific terms, as *bidentate*, *bipinnate*, &c.

bis coctus. [Latin.] Twice cooked.

bis unca, *s.* [Lat. *bis* = twice; *unca*, Low Lat., in place of Class. Lat. *uncus* = a hook.] A semiquaver (𝅘𝅥𝅯), or note with two hooks.

* **bis,** *s.* [The same as BISSYN (q.v.).] (*Specimens of Lyric Poetry*, ed. Wright). (*Stratmann.*)

bĭ'-şa, bĭ'-za, *s.* [Pegu language.]

1. *Numis.:* A coin of Pegu, value half a ducat.

2. *Weights & Meas.:* A weight used in Pegu.

bi-săc'-cāte, *a.* [From Lat. *bisaccium* = a double bag, saddle-bags; *bi* (prefix) = two, and *saccus*; Gr. σάκκος (*sakkos*) = a sack, a bag.] [SACK.]

Bot.: Having two little sacks, bags, or pouches. Example, the calyx of Matthiola, a genus of Cruciferous plants.

Bis-cāy'-ăn, *a.* [From *Biscay.* See def.] Pertaining to Biscay, one of three Basque provinces in the north of Spain.

Biscayan forge, *s.* A furnace in which malleable iron is obtained directly from the ore. It is called also a Catalan furnace. [CATALAN.]

* **bi-scha dwe,** *v.t.* The same as BESHADE (q.v.). (*Seven Sages.*)

* **bĭ-schĕ'd-ĕn,** *v.t.* [From A.S. (*bi*)*sceadan* = to sprinkle.] To shed on. (*Wycliffe: 4 Kings*, viii.)

* **bĭ-schĭ'ne,** * **bĭ-schĭ'-nĕn,** *v.t.* & *i.* The same as BESHINE (q.v.) (*Ormul.*, 18,851.)

bĭ'-şchŏf-īte, *s.* [Named after the celebrated geological chemist, Dr. Gustav Bischof.] A mineral, called also Plumboresinite (q.v.). (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

* **bĭs'-ch-ŏp,** *s.* [BISHOP.]

* **bi-schrewe,** * **bi-schrew-en,** *v.t.* The same as BESHREW (q.v.). (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 6,427.)

* **bi-schut-en,** * **bi-schut-ten** (pret. *bischet*; pa. par. *bischet*), *v.t.* [The same as BESHUT.] To shut up. (*Piers Plowm.*, ii. 189.)

* **bĭs'-cŏct,** *s.* [BISCUIT.]

bĭs'-cŏt-ĭn, *s.* [Fr. *biscotin* = a small biscuit easily broken; from Ital. *biscotino*, dimin. of *biscotto.*] [BISCUIT.] Sweet biscuit; a confection made of flour, sugar, marmalade, and eggs.

bĭs'-cuĭt, * **bĭs'-kĕt,** * **bŷs'-cŭte,** * **bys-quyte,** * **bĭs-cōct',** *s.* & *a.* [From Fr. *biscuit*; *bis* = twice, and *cuit* = cooked, baked, pa. par. of *cuire* = to cook. In Sw. *bisqvit*; Dut. *beschuit*; Ger. *biskuit*; Prov. *bescueg, bescueit*; Catalan *bescuyt*; Sp. *bizcócho*; Port. *biscouto, biscoito*; Ital. *biscotto*; from Lat. *bis* = twice, and *coctus* = cooked, baked, pa. par. of *coquo* = to cook, to bake.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Gen.:* Thin flour-cake which has been baked in the oven until it is highly dried. There are many kinds of biscuits, but the basis of all is flour mixed with water or milk. In fancy biscuits sugar, butter, and flavouring ingredients are used. Plain biscuits are more nutritious than an equal weight of bread, but owing to their hardness and dryness, they should be more thoroughly masticated to ensure their easy digestion. When exposed to moisture, biscuits are apt to lose their brittleness and become mouldy, hence it is necessary to keep them in a dry atmosphere. Digestive biscuits consist almost entirely of bran. Charcoal biscuits contain about ten per cent. of powdered vegetable charcoal. Meat biscuits, which are said to be very nutritious, contain either extract of meat, or lean meat which has been dried and ground to a fine powder. Ground roasted biscuits are sometimes used to adulterate coffee.

"In Greece there is no *biscoct* . . ."—*Lodge: Illustr. Brit. Hist.*, i. 169. (*Richardson.*)

"Many have been cured of dropsies by abstinence from drinks, eating dry *biscuit*, which creates no thirst, and strong frictions four or five times a day."—*Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. *Spec.:* A kind of hard dry bread made to be used at sea. When designed for long voyages it is baked four times. The word *biscuit* is generally used in the singular as a noun of multitude.

"All the bakers of Rotterdam toiled day and night to make *biscuit*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Porcelain-making:* Articles of pottery moulded and baked in an oven, preparatory to the glazing and burning. In the *biscuit* form, pottery is bibulous, but the glaze sinks into

the pores and fuses in the kiln, forming a vitreous coating to the ware.

2. *Sculp.:* The unglazed material described under No. 1. (Used for making statuettes and ornaments, for which it is well adapted from its soft tone and from the absence of glaze upon its surface.)

B. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to the article of food described under No. 1, or to the porcelain mentioned in No. 2.

2. Of the colour of a biscuit; very light brown; as, *biscuit* satin.

biscuit-making, *s.* The art or operation of making biscuits.

Biscuit-making Machine: A machine for making biscuits. In such a machine, in use at the Portsmouth Navy Victualling Establishment, flour and water are mixed by the revolution of two sets of knives. The dough is then operated upon first by a breaking roller and then by a traversing roller, and cut nearly through by a cutting-frame, after which a workman transfers the whole mass to an oven.

bī-scū'-tāte, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and Eng. *scutate;* or Lat. *scutatus* = armed with a scutum or oblong shield.] [Scutate.]

Bot.: Resembling two bucklers placed side by side. Example, the silicula (short fruit) of biscutella (q.v.).

bī-scu-tĕl'-la, *s.* [From Lat. pref. *bi* = two, and Low Lat. *scutella,* dimin. of *scutum* = a buckler or shield. The allusion is to the form of the seed-vessel.]

Bot. Buckler Mustard: A genus of Cruciferous plants. The species, which are from Southern Europe, have small bright yellow flowers.

bĭs'-dī-ą-pā-sŏn, *s.* [Lat. *bis,* and *diapason* (q.v.).] The interval of a double octave, or fifteenth. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

*** bi-sé, * bi-sen, * bi-se-on** (pret. *bisay*), *v.t.* [A.S. *bisċon* = to look about, see, behold.] [Besee.]

1. To see, to look. (*Wycliffe,* ed. Purvey, *Matt.* xxvii. 5.)

2. To provide.

"Quat abraham, god sal *bi-sen*
Quor—of the ofreude sal ben."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 1,813-4.

3. To ordain.

"Quan god haueth it so *bi-sen.*"
Story of Gen. & Exod., 1,411.

4. To govern; to direct.

"And bad him al his lond *bi-sen.*"
Story of Gen. & Exod., 2,141.

bīse (1), *s.* [Bice.] (*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* Cent. iii., § 291.)

bīse (2), *s.* [Fr. *bise:* Prov. *bisa, biza;* Swiss *bise, beise;* H. Ger. *bisa, pisa;* Bas-breton *biz.*] A cold north wind prevailing on the northern shore of the Mediterranean. It is nearly identical with the *mistral* (q.v.) (*Landor.*)

"When on this supervenes the fierce north wind, known as the *bise,* Lake Leman becomes a mimic sea."—*Times,* May 18, 1880.

*** bĭ-sēē'he, * bi-sē'-ċhĕn,** *v.t.* [Beseech.] (*Chaucer: C. T.,* 12,567.)

bī-sĕct', *v.t.* [From Lat. *bi* = two, and *sectum,* supine of *seco* = to cut.] To divide into two parts.

1. *Gen. Phys. Science, &c.:* To divide into two parts, it not being necessarily indicated that these are equal to each other.

". . . the production of two distinct creatures by *bisecting* a single one with a knife, or where Nature herself performs the task of *bisection.*"—*Darwin: Voyage round the World,* ch. ix.

2. *Spec. Geom., Mathematical Geog., &c.:* To divide into two equal parts.

"The rational horison *bisecteth* the globe into two equal parts."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

bī-sĕct'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Bisect.]

bisecting-dividers, *s. pl.* Proportional dividers whose legs are permanently pivoted at one-third of their length from the shorter end, so that the distance between the two points at that end, when the dividers are opened, is just one-half that measured by the longer legs.

bisecting-gauge, *s.* A gauge for marking a median line along a bar. The bar has two cheeks, one adjustable. The ends of the toggle-bar connect to the respective cheeks, and at the pivot of the toggle is a pencil or scribe-awl which marks a median line between the facing sides of the two cheeks.

bī-sĕc'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *bissection.* From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *sectio* = a cutting.]

1. *Gen. Phys. Science, &c.:* The division of anything into two parts, whether equal or unequal. (See example under Bisect.)

2. *Spec. Geom., &c.:* The division of a mathematical line, surface, solid, or angle, into two equal parts.

bī-sĕc'-tor, *s.* [Lat. *bi* = two, and Eng. *sector* (q.v.).] The line which divides a mathematical line, angle, surface, or solid into two equal parts.

bī-sĕc'-trix, *s.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *sectrix,* used to mean that which cuts, but in Class. Lat. it signifies one who purchases confiscated goods.]

Min., Crystallog., Optics, &c.: The line which, in biaxial polarisation, bisects the angle between the two axes of polarisation.

*** bĭ-sĕē'e,** *v.t.* The same as Besiege.

bī-sĕg'-mĕnt, *s.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *segmentum* = a cutting, a piece cut off, a zone of the earth; *seco* = to cut.] One of the two segments of a bisected line.

*** bĭ-sē'ke, * bī-sē'-kĕn,** *v.t.* [Beseech.] (*Rom. of the Rose.*) (*Story of Gen. & Exod.,* 2,492.)

*** bi-seme,** *v.i.* & *t.* The same as Beseem (q.v.).

*** bĭs'-ĕn,** *v.t.* [Bise, *v.*]

*** bĭs'-ĕn, * bis-ĕne,** *s.* [Bisson.]

*** bĭs'-ĕn, * bĭs'-nĕ,** *s.* [A.S. *bysen;* O. Icel. *bysn.*] An example.

*** bĭ-sĕn'de, * bĭ-sĕn'-dĕn** (pret. *bisende*), *v.t.* [A.S. *bisendan* = to send.] To send to. (*Rob. Glouc.,* 491, 5.)

*** bĭ-sĕ'n-ġĕn, * bĕ-zĕn'ġe,** *v.t.* [From A.S. *besengan, besencan* = to singe, to burn.] To singe. (*Ayenb.,* 230.)

*** bĭ-sĕn'-kĕn, * bĭ-sĕn'-chĕn,** *v.t.* [From A.S. *bisencan* = to sink.] To dip, to plunge.

bī-sē'r-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *biserialis;* from prefix *bi* = two, and *series* = a row, succession, series; from *sero,* pret. *serui* = to put in a row, to connect.]

Bot.: In two rows.

bī-sĕr'-rāte, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *serratus* = saw-shaped; *serro* = to saw.]

Bot.: The term applied to leaves or any other portions of a plant which are doubly serrated, that is, which have serrations and those again themselves serrated.

*** bĭ-sĕ't,** *v.t.* [Beset.] (*Chaucer: C. T.,* 3,014.)

bī-sē-tōse', *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *setosus* = bristly; from *seta* = a bristle.] Having two bristles; bisetous.

† bī-sē'-tŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. prefix *bi,* and Eng. *setous;* from Lat. *seta* = a bristle. Comp. *biseta* = a sow whose bristles from the neck backwards are disposed in two folds or rows.] Having two bristles. (*Brande.*)

† bĭ-sĕtt'e, *v.t.* [Beset.] (*Chaucer: C. T.,* 281.)

† bī-sĕx'-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *sexus* = sex.] Of two sexes.

¶ The more common word is *bisexual* (q.v.).

bī-sĕx'-ų-ąl, *a.* [Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *sexualis* = pertaining to sex (q.v.).] Of two sexes; having both sexes in the same individual.

bĭsh'-ŏp, * bissh-op, * bissch-ope, * bisch-op, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *bisceop, biscop;* Icel. & Pol. *biskup;* Sw. *biskof;* Dan. *biskop, bisp;* Dut. *bischop;* (N. H.) Ger. *bischof;* O. H. Ger. *piscof;* Goth. *aipiskaupus;* Russ. *episcopy;* Wel. *asgob;* Fr. *évêque;* Prov. *bisbe, vesque, evesque;* Sp. *obispo;* Port. *bispo;* Ital. *vescovo;* Lat. *episcopus;* Gr. *ἐπίσκοπος* (*episkopos*), as s. = (1) an overseer, a guardian, (*a*) (*in Education*) a tutor, a watcher, (*b*) an Athenian intendant, (*c*) an ecclesiastical superintendent, in the apostolic age = *πρεσβύτερος* (*presbuteros*) (N. T.), but afterwards a bishop; (2) a scout, a watch; as adj. *ἐπίσκοπος* (*episkopos*) = watching over: *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, . . . over; *σκοπός* (*skopos*) = one who watches; *σκέπτομαι* (*skeptomai*) = to look about, to look carefully.] (*Liddell & Scott.*)

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Of persons:*

1. *New Testament:*

* (1) A chief priest among the Jews.

"For he wiste that the hiyeste prestis hadden takun hym by envye. But the *bischopis* stireden the puple that he schulde rather leeue to hem Barabas . . ."—*Wycliffe* (ed. Purvey): *Mark* xv. 10, 11.

(2) An ecclesiastical functionary in the apostolical churches. There was a plurality of such officers in that at Philippi, their associates in government being deacons, while the "saints," or ordinary Christian members, are mentioned before both (Phil. i. 1). The same officers in the church at Miletus, termed in our version of the N. T. "overseers," are identical with the "elders" of the same ecclesiastical community. [See etymology.] "And from Miletus he sent to Ephesus and called the elders [*πρεσβυτέρους* (*presbuterous*)] of the Church, and . . . said, . . . Take heed, therefore, unto yourselves, and to all the flock over the which the Holy Ghost hath made you [*ἐπισκόπους* (*episkopous*)] overseers." Or the word might have been rendered, as in other places, "bishops." The term *πρεσβυτέρος* (*presbuteros*) was borrowed from the synagogue [Elder, Presbyter]; etymologically it implied that, as a rule, the person so designated was pretty well advanced in life, whilst *ἐπίσκοπος* (*episkopos*), borrowed from the polity of the Grecian States, pointed to the duty incumbent on him of overseeing the church. The qualifications of a New Testament bishop are given at length by St. Paul (1 Tim. iii. 1—7; Titus i. 7—9), the only other Christian functionary mentioned with him being still the deacon (1 Tim. iii. 8—13.)

2. *Fig.:* Christ viewed as the overseer or spiritual director of the souls of Christians, and as guiding them as a shepherd does his flock.

"For ye were as sheep going astray; but are now returned unto the shepherd and *bishop* of your souls."—1 *Pet.* ii. 25.

II. *Church History:*

1. *Post-apostolic period:* A church functionary superior to, and ruling over, the elders or presbyters. Parity among a body of men may exist theoretically, but it cannot in practice be realised. At the deliberations held by the presbyters of Philippi, of Miletus, or other Christian churches, in all probability one of their number was voted into the chair. Times of persecution bring the strongest to the front, and that strong man would, at nearly every crisis, preside over his fellows. He would become their natural leader, and after a time their actual ruler. A distinctive appellation was required to discriminate him from his colleagues, and gradually he monopolised the term *ἐπίσκοπος* (*episkopos*) = overseer or bishop, leaving the humbler designation of *πρεσβύτεροι* (*presbuteroi*) = presbyters or elders, to his former equals. Such evangelists as Timothy and Titus also exercised functions in many respects identical with those of an episcopate (1 Tim. i. 3; iii. 1; v. 17, 19, 20, 22; 2 Tim. i. 6; ii. 2, 14; iv. 2, 5; Titus i. 5—13; ii. 15.) Finally, the pastor of a church which had a series of village churches to which it had given birth around it, would naturally become overseer of those in charge of these smaller congregations. All these influences tended in favour of episcopacy, which Dr. Lightfoot, late Bishop of Durham, believes to have arisen first in the Jewish Churches, whence between 70 and 100 A.D. it spread to those of Gentile origin, while an inquirer of a totally different school of thought dates the change between 120 and 130. In the writings of Clement, one of the "Apostolic Fathers," the presbyter and bishop are still the same. Polycarp and Hermas speak less decidedly. Ignatius was once studded with passages extolling the episcopate. Most of these have since been discovered to be interpolations, and even the few that remain are not free from suspicion. Omitting various Christian fathers, and proceeding at once to the middle of the third century, the writings of Cyprian, who filled the see of Carthage from A.D. 248 to 258, are full of passages exalting the bishop high over the presbyter, the position claimed for the former being that of successor of the apostles. The views of

Cyprian became those of the church in general. [For further developments see ARCHBISHOP, CARDINAL, POPE.]

2. *More modern times:* A spiritual overseer ranking beneath an archbishop, and above the priests or presbyters and deacons of his diocese, but his jurisdiction is territorial, not personal. Before a bishop can be consecrated he must be thirty years of age. The Established Church of England is episcopal, and of its bishops twenty-four sit in the House of Lords. They are technically called "lords spiritual," but are not considered "peers of the realm;" they are only "lords of parliament," nor is their dignity hereditary. They rank in precedence below viscounts and above barons. Their style is the Right Rev the Lord Bishop of ——, and they are addressed as My Lord. In the United States the office of bishop exists in several church organizations, these being derived directly from the European Churches of the same name. These are the Roman Catholic, the Protestant Episcopal, and the Moravian or United Brethren, all of whom claim direct apostolic succession, and the Methodist Episcopal, which, while making no such claim, has a body of bishops as superintendents of the general clergy. The Reformed Episcopalians are a small body of seceders whose bishops have no dioceses or defined jurisdiction. The Church of Rome, the Greek Church, and the Eastern Churches generally, are under bishops. An immense majority of Christians throughout the world regard diocesan episcopacy as of divine institution; and many, attaching high importance to what is termed *apostolic succession* (q.v.), unchurch any Christian community which refuses to place itself under episcopal supervision, and deny that the orders of any minister are valid who has not been ordained by a bishop. [BISHOPRIC.]

"It is a fact now generally recognised by theologians of all shades of opinion that in the language of the New Testament the same officer in the church is called indifferently 'bishop,' ἐπίσκοπος (*episkopos*) and 'elder' or 'presbyter' (πρεσβύτερος)."—*Lightfoot: Hulsean Prof. of Divinity, Trin. Col., Cambridge, late Bishop of Durham (St. Paul's Epis. to the Philippians,* 1868), p. 93.

¶ *Suffragan Bishop.* [SUFFRAGAN.]

III. *Of things:*

1. A name for any of the small beetles popularly called Lady-birds, and by entomologists placed in the genus Coccinella. [COCCINELLA, LADY-BIRD.]

2. A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges and sugar.

"Fine oranges
Well roasted, with sugar and wine in a cup,
They'll make a sweet *bishop*, when gentlefolks sup."
Swift.

3. A pad or cushion which used to be worn by ladies upon their waist behind; it was placed beneath the skirts, to which it was designed to give prominence; a bustle, a tourniure.

4. One of the pieces in the game of chess. [CHESS.]

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the Christian functionary described under A.

bishop's bible. [See VERSION (1).]

bishop-leaves, bishop's leaves, *s.* [So called either because some bishop first pointed out the medical use of the plant so designated or because the highest flowers were thought to resemble an episcopal mitre.] A plant, the Water Figwort (*Scrophularia aquatica*).

bishop-weed, bishop's weed, *s.* A name given to two plants.

1. The Gout-weed (*Ægopodium Podagraria*, L.)

2. An umbelliferous plant (*Ammi majus*, L.) found wild on the continent of Europe, but not in Britain.

bishop's cap, *s.* The English name of a plant genus, Mitrella.

bishop's court, *s.*

Law: An ecclesiastical court held in the cathedral of each diocese, the bishop's chancellor acting as judge. If the diocese be large, commissaries act for him in its remoter parts for the settlement of such cases as may be delegated to them.

bishop's elder, *s.* A plant. Same as BISHOP-WEED (1) (q.v.).

bishop's foot, *s.* The foot of a bishop. (*Lit. & fig.*)

¶ *The bishop's foot has been in the broth:* The broth is singed. (*Tyndale.*) (*Scotch.*) Similarly in the north of England when milk is "burnt-to" in boiling it, the people say, "*The bishop has set his foot in it.*" (*Jamieson.*) The exact origin of the phrase is doubtful.

bishop's leaves, *s.* [BISHOP-LEAVES.]

bishop's length, *s.*

Painting: Canvas measuring 58 inches by 94. (*Ogilvie.*)

Half Bishop's length: Half bishop canvas, measuring 45 inches by 56. (*Ogilvie.*)

bishop's weed, *s.* [BISHOP-WEED.]

bĭsh'-ŏp, *v.t.* [From *bishop*, s. (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To admit into the Church by the rite of confirmation administered by a bishop.

"They are prophane, imperfect, oh! too bad,
Except confirm'd and *bishoped* by thee."—*Donne.*

2. *Farriery & Horse-dealing:* To use arts to make an old horse look like a young one, or an inferior horse one of a superior type.

* **bĭsh'-ŏp-dŏm,** *s.* [From Eng. *bishop*, and suff. *-dom* = the jurisdiction.] The jurisdiction of a bishop; a bishopric.

"See the frowardness of this man, he would persuade us that the succession and divine right of *bishopdom* hath bin unquestionable through all ages."—*Milton: Animad. upon Rem. Def.*

bĭsh'-ŏped, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BISHOP, *v.*]

bĭsh'-ŏp-ĭng, * **bish-op-ping,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [BISHOP, *v.*]

A. *As present participle:* In a sense corresponding to that of the verb.

B. *As substantive:* Confirmation.

"That they call confirmacion ye people call *bishopping.*"—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 878.

* **bĭsh'-ŏp-lў,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *bishop*; *-ly.*]

A. *As adjective:* Like a bishop; in any way pertaining to a bishop.

". . . and according to his *bishoply* office, . . ."—*M. Hardinge: Jewell*, p. 507. (*Richardson.*)

¶ Now EPISCOPAL has taken its place.

B. *As adverb:* After the manner of a bishop.

bĭsh'-ŏp-rĭc, * **bĭsh'-ŏp-rĭck,** * **bĭsh'-ŏp-rĭche,** * **bysch'-ŏp-rych̆e,** * **bissh'-ŏp-rĭcke** (*Eng.*), * **bĭsh'-ŏp-rў,** * **bysshe'-ope'-rike** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* [A.S. *bisceoprice*; from *bisceop*, and *rice* = (1) power, domain, (2) region, country, kingdom.]

1. The office of an apostle; an apostolate.

"For it is written in the book of Psalms, Let his habitation be desolate, and let no man dwell therein: and his *bishoprick* let another take."—*Acts* i. 20.

¶ The word in Gr. is ἐπισκοπὴν (*episkopēn*). The quotation is from Psalm cix. 8, where in the Septuagint exactly the same Greek word is used, correctly rendered in our version of the Psalms "office."

2. The diocese or see of a bishop, the territory over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends. Many of the English bishoprics date back to Anglo-Saxon times. Besides the two Archbishoprics of Canterbury and York, the following thirteen English sees were in existence prior to the Norman Conquest: London, Winchester, Chichester, Rochester, Salisbury, Bath and Wells, Exeter, Worcester, Hereford, Coventry and Lichfield, Lincoln, Norwich and Durham. So were the Bishopric of Man (combined with that of Sodor, from *Sudoreys* = the Southern Isles, the Scand. name for the Hebrides, about 1113) and the Welsh sees of St. Davids (once an archbishopric), Bangor, St. Asaph, and Llandaff. Since then the following English sees have been created: Ely (A.D. 1109), Carlisle (1133), Oxford (1541), Peterborough (1541), Gloucester (1541), Bristol (1541) (the two last since united), Chester (1541), Ripon (1836), Manchester (1838), St. Albans and Truro (1877), and Liverpool (1880). Of all the English sees London, Durham, and Winchester are held to rank highest, and their occupants have always seats in the House of Lords. The Bishop of Sodor and Man, the lowest in point of dignity, never has this privilege; nor do the four bishops who are juniors in point of standing possess it, only twenty-four bishops being entitled to sit at one time in the Upper House, and there being in England twenty-nine sees. In the Church of Ireland, besides two archbishoprics, there are ten bishoprics. In the Scottish Episcopal Church there are seven. Connected with the Church of England in the colonies, including India, there are sixty sees, besides at least eight in foreign parts. Within the British Islands, the Roman Catholic Church counts thirteen bishoprics in England, four in Scotland, and twenty-four in Ireland. In the United States there are sixty-eight bishops of the Protestant Episcopal and twenty-eight of the Methodist Episcopal Churches. The Roman Catholic Church has a cardinal, thirteen archbishops and seventy-three bishops.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *bishopric* and *diocese*:—"Both these words describe the extent of an episcopal jurisdiction; the first with relation to the person who officiates, the second with relation to the charge. There may, therefore, be a *bishopric*, either where there are many *dioeescs* or no *diocese*; but according to the import of the term, there is properly no *diocese* where there is not a *bishopric*. When the jurisdiction is merely titular, as in countries where the catholic religion is not recognised, it is a *bishopric*, but not a *diocese*. On the other hand, the *bishopric* of Rome or that of an archbishop, comprehends all the *dioceses* of the subordinate bishops." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

bĭsh'-ŏps-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *bishop's*; *wort.*] The name of two plants.

1. The Betony (*Stachys Betonica*, Benthami).

2. A ranunculaceous plant, *Nigella damascena*, perhaps because the carpels look like a mitre. (*Britten and Holland.*)

* **bĭ-sĭ'-dĭs,** *prep.* & *adv.* The same as BESIDE (q.v.). (*Wycliffe*, ed. Purvey, *Matt.* xiii. 1.)

* **bĭs'-ĭe,** * **bĭs'-ĭ,** *a.* [BUSY.] (*Rom. of the Rose.*)

* **bĭs'-ĭ-lў,** * **bĭs'-ĭ-lĭ,** *adv.* [BUSILY.] (*Rom. of the Rose.*) (*Wycliffe*, ed. Purvey, 1 *Pet.* i. 22.)

* **bĭ-sĭn'-kĕn,** *v.t.* [A.S. *besincan*, *besencan* = to sink.] To sink. (*Cockayne. Hall: Merdenhad*, A.D. about 1200.)

* **bĭ-sĭt'te,** * **bĭ-sĭt'-tĕn,** *v.t.* [A.S. *besittan* = to sit round, to besiege.] To sit. (*Langland*, ii. 110.)

bī-sĭl'-ĭ-quŏŭs (qu as **kw),** *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *siliqua* (q.v.), with suffix *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having two siliquas.

* **bĭsk,** *v.t.* [Etymology doubtful.] To rub over with an inky brush. (*O. Scotch.*)

". . . to be *bisk'd*, as I think the word is, that is, to be rub'd over with an inky brush."—*Edm. Calamy: Ministers, &c., Ejected*, p 561. (*J. H. in Boucher.*)

* **bĭsk** (1), *s.* [In Fr. *bisque* = crayfish soup. Littré considers the remote etym. unknown.] [BISCUIT.] Soup made by boiling together several kinds of flesh; crayfish soup.

"A prince, who in a forest rides astray,
And, weary, to some cottage finds the way,
Talks of no pyramids, or fowls, or *bisks* of fish,
But hungry sups his cream, serv'd up in earthen dish."
King.

bĭsk (2), **bĭsque (que** as **k),** *s.* [Fr. *bisque*, of unknown origin.]

Tennis-playing, Croquet, &c.: A stroke allowed to the weaker party to equalise the players.

* **bĭsk'-et** (1), *s.* [BRISKET.] (*O. Scotch.*)

* **bĭsk'-et** (2), *s.* [BISCUIT.]

* **bĭ-slăb'-ĕr-ĕd,** * **bĭ-slŏb'-red,** *pa. par.* [BISLABREN.]

* **bĭ-slăb'-rĕn,** *v.t.* [In L. Ger. *beslabern.*] The same as BESLOBBER (q.v.).

* **bĭsm,** * **bisme,** * **bysyme,** * **bisne,** * **bisine,** *s.* [Contracted from Eng. *abysm* (q.v.).] An abyss, a gulf. (*O. Scotch.*)

"Depe vnto hellis fiude of Acheron,
With holl *bisme*, and hidduous sweith unrude."
Doug.: Virgil, 173, 37. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bĭs-märe,** * **bĭs-mer,** * **bĭs-mar,** * **bĭs-mere,** * **bĭsc-mare,** * **bus-mare,** * **bisse-marre,** *s.* [A.S. *bismer*, *bismor*, *bysmer*, *bysmor* = filthiness, reproach, contumely; from *bi*, and *smer*, prob. conn. with M. H. G. *smier* = a smile.]

I. *Of things:* Abusive speech.

"She was as digne as water in a diche,
And as full of hokir and of *bismare.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 855, 856.

II. *Of persons:*

1. A bawd.

"Douchter, for thy luf this man has grete diseis,
Quod the *bismere* with the slekit speche"
Doug.: Virgil, Prol. 97, 1.

2. A lewd woman, in general.

"Get ane *bismare* ane barne, than al hyr blys gane is."
Doug.: Virgil, 238, b. 27. (*Jamieson.*)

***bĭsme,** *a.* [The same as Bisson (q.v.).] Blind.

"It cost thee nought, they say it comes by kind,
As thou art *bisme*, so are thy actions blind."
Mirror for Magist., p 4.78.

*** bĭs-mer-i-en,** *v.t.* [From A.S. *bismerian* = to mock, to deride.] To mock, to insult. [Bismare.] (*Ayenb.*, 22.)

bĭs-mĕth'-ŷl, *s.* [Eng. *bism(uth)*, and *ethyl.*]

Chem.: $Bi(C_2H_5)_3$ the same as Triethylbismuthine. Bismethyl is obtained by the action of ethyl iodide on an alloy of bismuth and potassium. It is a yellow, stinking liquid, sp. gr., 1·82; it gives off vapours which take fire in the air.

bĭs-mĭl'-lah, bĭz-mĕl'-lah, *interj.* [Arab.] In the name of God! a very common Mohammedan exclamation or adjuration.

"*Bismillah*—'in the name of God;' the commencement of all the chapters of the Koran but one, and of prayer and thanksgiving."—*Byron: Giaour* (*note*).

*** bis-ming, * by-is-ming, * by-is-ning, * bȳse-ning, * bys-ynt,** *a.* [See Bism, *s.*] Abysmal (?).

"And Pluto eik the fader of that se,
Reputtis that *bisming* belch hatefull to se."
Doug.: Virgil, 217, 45.

bĭs'-mīte, *s.* [From Eng., &c. *bismuth*, and suffix *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.)]

Min.: The same as Bismuth-ochre. It has been called also oxide of bismuth. It occurs massive and disseminated, pulverulent earthy, or approaching to a foliated structure. The sp. gr. is 4·36; the lustre from adamantine to earthy and dull; the colour greenish-yellow, straw-yellow, or greyish-white. Composition, oxygen, 10·35; bismuth, 89·65. It occurs in Cornwall and abroad. (*Dana.*)

*** bĭ-smĭ'-ten, * bĭ-smĭt'-tĕn,** *v.t.* [From A.S. *besmitan.* In O. Dutch *besmettan*; O. H. Ger. *bismizzen, pismizan* = to contaminate.] To stain, to infect, to contaminate, &c. (*N.E.D.*)

*** bĭ-smĭt'-tĕd,** *pa. par.* [Bismiten.]

*** bĭ-smō'ke, * bĭ-smō'-ken,** *v.t.* The same as Besmoke (q.v.). (*Chaucer: Boethius*, 49.)

*** bĭ-smō'-tĕr-ĕn,** *v.t.* The same as Besmut (q.v.). (*Chaucer: C. T.*, A. 76.)

*** bĭ-smud'-det,** *pa. par.* A form occurring in the *Ancren Riwle*, p. 214, where other MSS. read *bismitted*, from *bismiten* (q.v.).

bĭs'-mŭth, *s.* [In Dan., Fr., & Port. *bismuth*; Sw. & Ital. *bismutte*; Mod. Lat. *bismuthum, vismuthum*; Ger. *wissmuth.* Ultimate etym. unknown.]

1. *Chem.:* A triad metallic element, rarely pentad At.Wt.210.Symb. Bi‴. Bismuth occurs native along with quartz, and is separated by fusion; it is dissolved in nitric acid, and a large quantity of water added, which precipitates basic bismuth nitrate; this is fused with pure charcoal, which reduces it to the metallic state. Bismuth is a crystalline, hard, brittle, diamagnetic, reddish-white metal, sp. gr. 9·9, melting at 264°C., and expanding on solidifying. It is permanent in the air, but oxidises into Bi'''_2O_3, at red-heat burning with a blue flame. Powdered bismuth takes fire in chlorine gas forming $BiCl_3$. Bismuth is easily dissolved by nitric acid; hydrochloric acid has little action on it. Boiling sulphuric acid oxidises it with liberation of SO_2. Bismuth is used to make fusible metal, an alloy of two parts bismuth, one of lead, and one of tin: it melts at 98°C. Bismuth forms a dioxide Bi'''_2O_2, a trioxide Bi'''_2O_3, and a pentoxide Bi_2O_5. The so-called tetroxide Bi_2O_4 is said to be a compound of the last two oxides. Bismuth forms one chloride $Bi'''Cl_3$ *bismuthous chloride* (q.v.). Bismuth salts are precipitated by H_2S from an acid solution (*see Analysis*). They may be separated from the other metals of that group thus: the precipitate of sulphides is washed, and then treated with $(NH_4)HS$ ammonium sulphide, which dissolves the *sulphides* of *arsenic, antimony* and *tin*; the residue is washed, and then boiled with nitric acid, which dissolves all the sulphides except *mercuric sulphide* HgS. The solution is then evaporated with sulphuric acid, the *lead*, if any, separates out as $PbSO_4$, then ammonia $NH_3.H_2O$ is added in excess, which precipitates the *bismuth* as $Bi'''(OH)_3$; the copper and cadmium are in the solution. The salts of bismuth give a white precipitate with water if NH_3HCl ammonia chloride is first added to convert them into bismuth chloride, and they give a yellow precipitate with K_2CrO_4, which is insoluble in KHO, but soluble in nitric acid. They are reduced on charcoal by the blowpipe-flame, yielding a brittle metallic bead, and give a slight yellow incrustation of oxide.

2. *Min. Bismuth, Native Bismuth:* A sectile and brittle mineral occurring in hexagonal crystals, or reticulated, arborescent, foliated, or granular. The hardness is 2·25; the sp. gr., 9·727; the lustre metallic, the streak and colour of a specimen silvery-white with a reddish tinge. Composition, bismuth 99·914, with traces of tellurium and iron. It occurs, with other metals, in veins in gneiss, clay-slate, and other metamorphic rocks. It has been found in several counties of England, in the silver and cobalt mines of Saxony, in Bohemia, in Norway, Sweden, and in Virginia, North and South Carolina, California, and several other of our Western States.

3. *Pharm.:* Subnitrate of Bismuth, Carbonate of Bismuth, and Oxide of Bismuth taken internally act as sedatives on the stomach in dyspepsia and chronic vomiting. They have been also used in epilepsy and in the diarrhœa attending phthisis. Preparations of bismuth are sometimes employed externally as cosmetics, but when a sulphuretted gas acts upon them they blacken the face.

¶ *Acicular Bismuth* is = Aikinite; *Carbonate of Bismuth* = Bismuth Carbonate; *Cupreous Bismuth* = (*a*) Aikinite, (*b*) Wittichenite; *Oxide of Bismuth* = Bismite; *Silicate of Bismuth* = Eulytite; *Sulphuret of Bismuth* = Bismuthinite; *Telluric Bismuth* = Tetradymite.

bismuth-blende, *s.* [In Ger. *wissmuthblende.*] *Min.:* Eulytine, or Eulytite (q.v.).

bismuth-carbonate, *s. Min.:* Bismutite (q.v.).

bismuth-glance, *s. Min.:* A mineral, called in the British Museum Catalogue Bismuthite, and by Dana Bismuthinite (q.v.).

bismuth-nickel, *s. Min.:* Grünauite (q.v.).

bismuth-ochre, *s. Min.:* Bismite (q.v.).

bismuth-silicate, *s. Min.:* Eulytine (q.v.).

bismuth-silver, *s. Min.:* Chilenite (q.v.).

bismuth-sulphide, *s. Min.:* Bismuthite (q.v.).

bismuth-tellurium, *s. Min.:* Tetradymite (q.v.).

bĭs'-muth-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *bismuth; -al.*] Of or belonging to bismuth.

bĭs-mŭth'-âur-īte, *s.* [From Eng., &c. *bismuth*; Lat. *aurum* = gold; and suffix *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).] A mineral called also Bismuthic gold, produced in furnaces. (*Dana.*)

bĭs-mū'-thĭc, *a.* [Eng. *bismuth; -ic.*] Of or belonging to bismuth.

bismuthic-acid, *s.*
Chem.: Bismuthic Oxide.

bismuthic-cobalt, *s.*
Min.: A variety of Smaltine (q.v.). (*Brit. Mus. Catal.*)

bismuthic-gold, *s.*
Min.: Bismuthaurite.

bismuthic-oxide, *s.*
Chem.: Bismuthic Oxide, called also Bismuthic Anhydride, Bismuth Pentoxide Bi_2O_5. It is prepared by passing chlorine through a solution of potash holding Bi'''_2O_3 in suspension; the red precipitate is digested with strong nitric acid to remove any Bi_2O_4. The bright red powder is bismuthic acid $HBiO_3$; this when heated to 120°C is converted into Bi_2O_5, which is a dull red powder; when strongly heated it gives off oxygen, and forms bismuth tetroxide or bismuthous bismuthite $Bi_2O_3Bi_2O_5$.

bĭs'-mŭth-ĭd, *s.* [Eng., &c. *bismuth*, and suff. *-id.*] A mineral having bismuth as one of the leading elements. (*Dana*, 3rd. ed., p. 26.)

bĭs'-mŭth-īne, *s.* [Eng. *bismuth; -ine.*]
Min.: Bismuthinite (q.v.).

bĭs-mŭth-ĭn-īte, *s.* [Eng *bismuthin(e); -ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An opaque orthorhombic mineral, in acicular crystals or massive foliated or fibrous. The hardness is 2; the sp. gr., 6·4 -7·2; the lustre metallic, with a lead-grey streak and colour. Composition: sulphur, 18·19—19·61; bismuth, 74·55—80·96 or more. It occurs in Cornwall and elsewhere. It is called also Bismuthine, Bismutholamprite, Bismuthglance, and Sulphuret of Bismuth.

bĭs-mŭth-ō-lamp'-rīte, *s.* [From Eng., &c. *bismuth*; Gr. λαμπρός (*lampros*) = bright, brilliant, radiant; Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.)] A mineral, called also Bismuthinite and Bismuthite (q.v.).

bĭs'-mŭth-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *bismuth*, and suff. *-ous.*] Belonging to bismuth.

bismuthous chloride.
Chem.: $Bi'''Cl_3$, also called Trichloride of Bismuth. It is obtained by heating bismuth in chlorine gas, or by distilling the metal with twice its weight of mercuric chloride ($HgCl_2$). It is a white hygroscopic substance, melting at 230° and distilling at a higher temperature. It is soluble in dilute HCl, and by the addition of water becomes turbid, $Bi'''OCl$, a white powder being formed, which is used as a pigment called "pearl white."

bismuthous nitrate.
Chem.: $Bi'''(NO_3)_3.5H_2O$. It is obtained by dissolving the metal in nitric acid. It crystallises in large transparent prisms. By pouring a solution of this salt into a large quantity of water a white basic nitrate is precipitated. This is used in medicine under the name of *Bismuthi subnitras*; it acts as a direct sedative on the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines. It is given in irritant forms of dyspepsia and chronic vomiting, also to check diarrhœa. It is also largely used as a cosmetic, but it is blackened by sulphuretted hydrogen.

bismuthous oxide.
Chem.: $Bi_2'''O_3$, also called Bismuth Trioxide. Obtained by heating the basic nitrate of bismuth to low redness. It is a yellow insoluble powder. The white hydrate is obtained by precipitating a salt of bismuth by an excess of ammonia.

bĭs'-mŭt-īte, bĭs'-mŭth-īte, *s.* [In Ger. *bissmutit*; from Ger., Eng., &c., *bismuth*, and *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An opaque or subtranslucent mineral, occurring in minute acicular crystals or incrusting, or amorphous. The hardness varies from 1·5 in earthy specimens to 4· or 4·5 in those which are more compact; sp. gr. 6·9 to 7·7; lustre vitreous to dull. It varies in hue, being white, green, yellow, and yellowish-grey. Composition: Carbonic acid, 6·56 to 7·30; oxide of bismuth, 87·67 to 90; water, 3·44 to 5·03. It occurs on the continent of Europe and in America.

*** bĭs'-nĕ,** *a.* [Bison, *a.*]

*** bĭsne,** *s.* [Bisen, *s.*]

*** bi-snêwed,** *pa. par.* [Besnow (q.v.).] (*Piers Plow.*, B. xv. 110.)

*** bĭs'-nĭ-ĕn,** *v.t.* [A.S. *bysnian*; O. Icel. *bysna.*] To typify. (*Metrical Homilies*, ed. Small.)

*** bi-socgt, * bi-sogte,** *pa. par.* The same as Besought (q.v.). (*Story of Gen. & Exod.*, 308, 3,693.)

*** bi-soc-ne, * bi-sok-ne,** *s.* [A.S. prefix *bi-* and *socn* = the searching of a matter, an inquiry.] Petition, request.

"Ac thoru *besokne* of the king delaied it was yute."
– Rob Glouc., p. 495.

*** bĭ'-sŏg'-nĭ-ō, * bĕ-sŏ'g-nĭ-ō** (*g* silent), *s.* [From Ital. *bisogno* = want, necessity.] A beggarly rascal. [Bezonian.]

". . . spurn'd by grooms like a base *bisognio* / thrust out by th' head and shoulders."—*Old Pl.*, vi. 148. (*Boucher.*)

*** bĭ-sŏĭl, * bi-su-li-en,** *v.t.* [From A.S. *bisolian, l l-sylian* = to soil, stain.] To soil.

*** bĭ-sŏĭle l, * bi-suiled,** *pa. par.* [Bisoil.]

*** bī-sŏn, * bȳ-sŏn, * bĭs-ne, * bēe-sĕn, * bēe-zĕn,** *a.* [From A.S. *bisene* = blind.] Short-sighted; half blind. [BISSON.]

"A dai thu art blind, other *bisne*."—*Hule & Nightingale*, i. 243.

bī-sŏn, bĭs-ŏn (pl. **bī-sŏns, bĭs-ŏns, * bī-sŏn-tēs**), *s.* [In Fr. *bison*; Prov. *bison, bizon*; Port. *bisao*; Sp. & Ital. *bisonte*; Lat. *bison*, genit. *bisontis*; Gr. *βίσων* (*bisōn*), gen. *βίσωνος* (*bisōnos*) = the Aurochs or = the Urus. [AUROCHS.] Cf. A.S. *wesent* = a buffalo, a wild ox; *urus bubalus* (*Bosworth*); Icel. *visundur*; O. L. Ger. *bisundr*; N. H. Ger. *wisent*; O. H. Ger. *wisent, wisant, wisunt*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The name given to two species of ruminating animals belonging to the Ox family.

1. The European Bison (*Bison Europæus*).

2. Wrongly applied to the Aurochs (*Bos primigenius*).

"Neither had the Greeks any experience of those neat or buffles, called uri or *bisontes*."—*Holland: Pliny*, pt. ii., p. 323.

¶ It will be observed that the word *bison* at first brought with it into the English language its Lat. pl. *bisontes*. On becoming naturalised, however, it exchanged this for *bisons*. [See the example under I., 1.]

2. An analogous species roaming over a great part of North America. [II. 2.]

"Worn with the long day's march and the chase of the deer and the *bison*."
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 4.

II. *Zool. & Palæont.:* A genus of ruminants belonging to the family Bovidæ (Oxen). They have proportionately a larger head than oxen, with a conical hump between the shoulders, due to excessive development of the spinal processes of the dorsal vertebræ, and a shaggy mane. Two species are known.

1. *Bison Europæus*, sometimes called *Bonasus Bison*, the European Bison. It is the *βόνασσος* (*Bonassus*) or *βόνασος* (*Bonasos*) of Aristotle, the *Βίσων* (*Bisōn*) of Oppian, the *Bison jubatus*, and the *Bonasus* of Pliny, and the *Bos bison* of Linnæus. It is often wrongly called the Aurochs, which is etymologically the same word as Cæsar's *Urus* [AUROCHS]. This animal has been known from classic times, and Pliny contrasts it with the Aurochs, as does Martial, who tells us that these beasts were trained to draw chariots in the Roman amphitheatre. It was formerly abundant over Mid and Eastern Europe, and is the largest living European quadruped, standing some six feet high at the shoulder, and measuring about ten feet from the muzzle to the root of the tail, which is nearly three feet more, and the strength is proportional to the size. The general colour is dusky brown; there is a thick mane, and the hair on the forehead is long and wavy. The cows are smaller than the bulls, and the mane is thinner. The European Bison is now restricted to some part of the Caucasus, and to Lithuania, where it is strictly protected by the Czar of Russia. Some specimens have been exhibited in the gardens of the Zoological Society.

2. *Bison Americanus* or *Bonasus Americanus*, the American Bison, popularly but erroneously called the Buffalo. It has fifteen ribs on each side, whilst the European bison has but fourteen, and the domestic ox thirteen. They once roamed in herds in the western part of British America and in the United States. They are large and powerful animals, with great humped shoulders and a shaggy mane. Their horns are short and taper rapidly. They can resist a moderate number of wolves, but fall a prey to the grizzly bear. They have been so relentlessly pursued by reckless hunters that they are almost exterminated, though they formerly existed in vast multitudes. At present there are only one or two small herds left, but an effort is being made to preserve and increase them in Yellowstone National Park.

*** bī-spē'ke, * bī-spē'-kẹn** (pret. *bispac*), *v.t.* [A.S. *bespreccan* = to speak, . . . to complain, to accuse.]

* 1. *Gen.:* To speak to. [BESPEAK.]

2. *Specially:*

(1) To gainsay: to contradict.

"He luuede hire on-like and wel,
And sye ne *bi-spac* him neuere a del."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 1,444.

(2) To blame; to condemn.

"Symeon and leui it *bi-speken*."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 1,855.

*** bī-spel,** *s.* [A.S. *bigspell, bispell* = a parable, proverb, example; *big* = of, by, or near, and *spell, spel* = history, relation, . . . tidings. In Ger. *beispiel*.] An example. (*O. Eng. Hom.*, 12 & 13 cent., ed. Morris.)

*** bi-spĕr'-rĕn,** *v.t.* [A.S. *bisparrian* = to bespar, to shut.] To lock up.

bī-spĭn-ōse, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *spinosus* = full of thorns or prickles; *spina* = a thorn.]

*** bi-spitte, * bĕ-spēte** (pret. *bispat, bispette*), *v.t.* The same as BESPIT (q.v.). (*Wycliffe, Purvey, Mark* x. 34; xiv. 65.) To spit upon.

*** bĭ-spŏt'-ten,** *v.t.* The same as BESPOT (q.v.). (*Chaucer, Boethius.*) (*Strotmann.*)

*** bĭ-sprē'inde, * bi-spreint,** *pa. par.* [BISPRENGE.] The same as BESPRINKLED (q.v.). (*Wycliffe, Purvey, Heb.* ix. 19, &c.)

*** bĭ-sprĕn'ge,** *v.t.* [A.S. *bisprengan* = to besprinkle.] The same as BESPRINKLE (q.v.).

bĭsque (que as k), *s.* [Contr. and altered from *biscuit* (q.v.).]

Porcelain Manufacture: The baked ceramic articles which are subsequently glazed and burned to form porcelain.

*** bĭs'-sarte,** *s.* [BUZZARD.] (*Scotch.*)

*** bĭsse,** *s.* [BIZZ.] (*Scotch.*)

*** bĭs-sĕct',** *v.t.* [BISECT.] (*Glossog. Nova.*)

*** bĭs-sĕc'-tion,** *s.* [BISECTION.] (*Glossog. Nova.*)

*** bĭs-sĕg'-mĕnt,** *s.* [BISEGMENT.] (*Glossog. Nova.*)

*** bĭsse'-marre,** *s.* [BISMARE.] Abusive speech. (*Chaucer.*)

*** bĭs-sĕt',** *s.* [Fr. *biset* = . . . a coarse, brown woollen stuff; *bisette* = coarse narrow lace; plate of gold, silver, or copper with which some stuffs were striped (*Cotgrave*).] Binding, lace. (*Chalmers: Queen Mary.*)

*** bĭs'-sĕtte,** *s.* [BUZZARD.] (*Scotch.*) (*Acts Jas. II.*, 1457.)

bĭs-sĕx', *s.* [From Lat. *bis* = twice, and *sex* = six. Twice six = 12.]

Music: A kind of guitar with twelve strings, invented by Vanhecke in 1770. (*Stainer and Barrett.*)

bĭs-sĕx'-tile, *a. & s.* [In A.S. *bissexte, bises* = a leap year; Fr. *bissextil*, fem. *bissextile* (a.), *bissexte* (s.); Sp. *bisextel, bisexto, bisiesto* (a.); Port. *bissextil, bissexto* (a.); Ital. *bisestile, bisesto*. From Lat. *bisextilis* = containing an intercalary day; *bisextus* = an intercalary day; *bis* = twice, and *sextus* = sixth (B. 1.).]

A. *As adjective:* Containing two sixth days in the kalends of the same month; containing an intercalary day in whatever way numbered; pertaining to leap year. [B.]

"Towards the latter end of February is the *bissextile* or intercular day: called *bissextile*, because the sixth of the calends of March is twice repeated."—*Holder on Time.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Roman Year:* An intercalary day introduced into the Roman month of February once in four years. The name *bissextile* = twice a sixth, was given because during leap year two days of February in succession were each called *Sexta (dies) Kalendas Martii* or *Martias* = the sixth of the kalends of March. These two days corresponded to the 24th and 25th of February in our reckoning. [CALENDAR, LEAP YEAR.]

"The year of the sun consisteth of three hundred and sixty-five days and six hours, wanting eleven minutes; which six hours omitted, will, in time, deprave the compute: and this was the occasion of *bissextile*, or leap year."—*Browne.*

2. *Our own Year:* The term *bissextile* is still retained for leap year, though there is no reckoning of two sixth days anywhere in it. When it occurs, twenty-nine days are assigned to February instead of the twenty-eight, a much more natural method of reckoning than that adopted by the Romans.

"*Bissextile*, Leap Year, which happens every fourth year, . . ."—*Glossog. Nov.*

bĭs'-sŏme, *s.* [BYSSYM.] (*Scotch.*)

† bĭs'-sŏn, * bis-en, * bis-ene, * bēe-sen, *bee-some, * by-some, * bĭs'-mē, * bĭs'-nē, *a.* [Of doubtful origin and meaning.]

I. *Literally:*

1. *Of persons:* Half-blind (?).

"Quo made *bisne* and quo lockeude?"
Story of Gen. & Exod., 2,822.

2. *Of things:* Blinding (?).

"But who, oh! who hath seen the mobled queen
Run barefoot up and down, threat'ning the flames
With *bisson* rheum?" *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of persons:* Destitute of foresight.

"What harm can your *bisson* conspectuities glean out of this character?"—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

*** bĭs-syn,** *v.t.* [BYSSYN.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bĭs'-sȳn, *s.* [Lat. *byssinus*; from *byssus*; Gr. *βύσσος* (*bussos*) = a fine yellow flax brought from Egypt and India, or the linen made from it; Heb. בּוּץ (*bûts*) = same meaning (1 Chron. xv. 27).] Fine linen (*lit. & fig.*)

". . . that sche kynere her with white *bissyn* schynynge: for whi *bissyn* is iustifyngis of seyntis."—*Wycliffe, Purvey: Apoc.* xix. 8.

*** bĭ-stăddе,** *pa. par.* [BESTEAD.] (*Rom. of the Rose.*)

*** bĭ-stâr-ĕn** *v.t.* [A.S. *bi*, and *starian* = to stare.] To stare at.

"The keiser *bistarede* hire."
Legend St. Kath. (1200), (ed. Morton). (*Stratmann.*)

*** bĭ-stāy** (pret. *bistode*), *v.t.* [A.S. *bestod*, pa. of *bestandan* = to stand by, to occupy.]

1. To stand by.

2. To stay; as one is said to be *storm-staid* (*f*).

"Tristrem to Mark it seyd,
How stormes hem *bistayd*,
Til anker hem brast and are."
Sir Tristrem, p. 40, st. 62. (*Jamieson.*)

*** bĭ-stêd',** *pa. par.* [BESTEAD.]

*** bĭ-stēre',** *v.t.* The same as BESTIR (q.v.). (*King Alisaunder.*)

bī-stĭp'-uled, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and Eng. *stipuled* = furnished with stipules.]

Botany: Having two stipules.

*** bistod,** *pret. of v.* [A.S. *bestandan* = to stand by.] Lamented, bewailed, wept for.

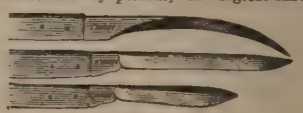
"And after wune faire hire *bistod*,
With teres, rein and frigti mod."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 3,857-8.

bĭs'-tort, *s.* [In Fr. *bistorte*; from Lat. *bis* = twice, and *tortus* = twisted; so named from the twisted roots.]

Bot.: The English name given to a subgenus or sub-division of the genus Polygonum. Two British species fall under it—the *Polygonum Bistorta* (Common Bistort or Snakeweed), and the *P. viviparum*, or Viviparous Alpine-Bistort. Each has a simple stem, and a single terminal raceme of flowers. The former has flesh-coloured flowers, and is common; the latter has paler flowers, and is an alpine plant. It is sometimes called Alpine Bistort.

¶ Dock Bistort: *Polygonum Bistorta.*

bĭs'-toŭr-ȳ, bĭs'-toŭr-ĭ, *s.* [In Ger. *bisturi*; Fr. *bistouri*; from *Pistoja*, anciently called *Pistoria*, a city in Italy, twenty miles north-west of Florence, where these knives were made at an early period.] A surgical instrument used for making incisions. It has various forms—one like a lancet, a second called the straight bistoury, with the blade straight and fixed on a handle; and a third the crooked bistoury, shaped like a half-moon, with the cutting edge on the inside.



BISTOURIES.

"Sir Henry Thomson has shown that the time of a brilliant man may be divided between the *bistouri* and the palette-knife."—*Daily News*, Feb. 23, 1880.

bĭs'-tre (tre = tĕr), bĭs'-tĕr, *s. & a.* [In Fr. & Port. *bistre*; Sw. *bister*; Ger. *biester, bister*. Compare also Sw. & Dan. *bister* = fierce, angry, furious, bitter.]

A. *As subst.:* A pigment of a transparent brown colour. To prepare it the soot left after beech-wood has been burnt is boiled for

half an hour, two pounds of the soot to each gallon of the water. Before it has cooled, but after it has been allowed time to settle, the clearer part is poured off and then evaporated to dryness, when the residuum left behind is found to be *bistre*.

B. *As adj.:* Of the colour described under A.

*** bi-stride,** *v.t.* The same as BESTRIDE (q.v.).

bī-sŭl-cāte, *a.* [From Lat. *bisulcus* = two-furrowed, two-cloven; prefix *bi* = two, and *sulcus* = a furrow; suffix *-ate*. In Fr. *bisulce, bisulque.*]

1. *Gen.:* Having two furrows, bisulcous.

2. *Zool.:* Cloven, as a cloven hoof; bisulcous.

bī-sŭl'-coŭs, *a.* [From Lat. *bisulcus.*] Having two hoofs; cloven-hoofed. The same as BISULCATE, 2 (q.v.).

"For the swine, although multiparous, yet being *bisulcous*, and only cloven-footed, are farrowed with open eyes as other *bisulcous* animals."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

*** bi-sul-i-en,** *v.t.* [BISOIL.]

bī-sŭl'-phīde, *s.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*, and Eng. *sulphide* (q.v.).] A chemical compound formed by the union of two atoms of sulphur with another element.

bisulphide of carbon, *s.*

Chem.: Carbon disulphide, CS_2. It is prepared by passing the vapour of sulphur over red-hot charcoal. Carbon disulphide is a transparent, colourless, inflammable, stinking liquid; sp. gr. 1·272; it boils at 46° C. It has great refractive and dispersive power; it burns with a blue flame, forming CO_2 and SO_2. It is insoluble in water, but it dissolves sulphur, gums caoutchouc, phosphorus and iodine, and alkaloids. Its vapour is very poisonous, and is very explosive when mixed with the air or with oxygen gas. Carbon disulphide unites with metallic sulphides, forming salts called Sulphocarbonates, having the composition of carbonates with the oxygen replaced by sulphur, as calcium-sulphocarbonate $CaCS_3$. A mixture of the vapour of CS_2 and H_2S passed over copper heated to redness yields a copper sulphide Cu_2S and marsh gas CH_4. Carbon disulphide is used to kill insects, but no light must be near as its vapour is explosive.

Bisulphide of Carbon Engine: A compound engine in which the vapour from bisulphide of carbon is employed in the second cylinder instead of steam as a motive-power. A binary engine.

bī-sŭl'-phu-rĕt, *s.* [Eng. prefix *bi*, and *sulphuret* (q.v.).] Also called Bisulphide (q.v.).

*** bi-swi'ke,** *v.t.* The same as BESWIKE (q.v.).

*** bi-swin-ken,** *v.t.* [From A.S. *beswincan* = to labour.] To procure by labour.

"... that mowen her bred *biswinke.*"—*Piers Plowman*, 6, 216. (*Stratmann.*)

*** bĭ'-ў,** *a.* [BUSY.] (*Rom. of the Rose, &c.*)

bī-sўm-mĕt-rĭ-cal, *a.* [Prefix *bi*, and Eng. *symmetrical.*] Possessing bisymmetry.

bī-sўm'-mĕ-trў, *s.* [Prefix *bi*, and Eng. *symmetry.*] Bilateral symmetry; correspondence of the right and left parts or sides.

*** bĭ'-ў-nĕsse,** *s.* [BUSINESS.] (*Wycliffe*, ed. *Purvey*, 1 *Pet.* v. 7.)

*** bĭt** (1, *** bўt.** [A.S. *bit*, a contracted form of *biddeth.*] 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. of A.S. *biddan* = bids.

"Iacob eft *bit* hem faren agon."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 2,288.

bĭt (2), *pret.* & *pa. par. of* BITE (q.v.).

"There was lately a young gentleman *bit* to the bone, who has now indeed recovered."—*Tatler.*

bĭt (1), *** bўte,** *** bĭtte** (1), *** bўtt** (1), *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *bita, bit*, the latter in composition as *bitmælum* = piecemeal, by bits, from *bītan* = to bite. In Sw. *bit;* Dan. *bid, biden*, from *bide* = to bite; Dut. *beet* = bite, bit, morsel, mouthful; Ger. *bissen, bisschen, bischen*, from *beissen* = to bite. Thus *bit* is contracted from *bite*, and is = a mouthful.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

***** (1) A *bite*; the act of biting.

"Defended from foule Envies poisonous *bit*."
Spenser: F. Q. (*Verses.*)

(2) As much as one might be expected to bite off at one operation; a bite.

"How many prodigal *bits* have slaves and peasants
This night englutted!" *Shakesp.: Timon*, ii. 2.

(3) Food. (*Scotch.*) (*Vulgar.*)

***** *The bit and the brat:* Food and raiment. [BRAT.] (*Scotch.*) (*Presb. Elog.*)

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *Gen.:* A fragment; a small portion. *Used*—

(*a*) Of a magnitude, or material body.

"His majesty has power to grant a patent for stamping round *bits* of copper, to every subject he hath."—*Swift.*

(*b*) A short space of time. (*Scotch.*)

"O an he could hae handen aff the smugglers a *bit*" [*i.e.*, for a bit, for a little.]—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xi.

(2) *Scotch:* A piece of ground, a place, or particular spot.

"Weel, just as I was coming up the *bit*, I saw a man afore me that I kent was nane o' our herds, and it's a wild *bit* to meet ony other body . . ."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xi.

(3) It is sometimes used of anything not actually very small, but described as being so by one who is proud of it or who likes it.

"'There was never a prettier *bit* o' horseflesh in the stable o' the Gordon Arms,' said the man . . ."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xi.

3. *Numis. & Ord. Lang.:*

(*a*) The popular English name for a small Spanish coin, a half pistareen circulating in the West Indies. Its value is now about 5d. sterling. In Johnson's time it was estimated at 7½d.

(*b*) A silver coin circulating in the Southern States of America, in value an eighth of a dollar = 6¼d.

4. *Metal-working, Carpentry, &c.:*

(*a*) A boring-tool used by wood-workers. It is attached to a brace, by which it is rotated. An auger has many points of resemblance to a bit, but has a cross-handle whereby it is rotated, whereas a bit is stocked in the socket of a brace, and is rotated thereby. It runs into many varieties of form, such as the centre *bit*, the sperm *bit*, the gimlet *bit*, &c. [For these see the word preceding *bit* in the several compounds.] (*Knight.*)

(*b*) The cutting-iron of a plane. [PLANE BIT.]

(*c*) The cutting-iron inserted in the revolving head of a machine for planing, grooving, &c.

(*d*) The cutting-blade of an axe, hatchet, or any similar tool. It is distinguished from the pole, which forms a hammer in some tools.

5. *Metal-working:*

(*a*) A boring-tool for metal. There are various kinds of it, such as the half-round *bit*, the rose *bit*, the cylinder *bit*, &c.

(*b*) The copper piece of a soldering-tool riveted to an iron shank; a copper *bit*.

¶ See also 1, 2, and 3, under II. of BIT (2).

B. *As an adjective:* Diminutive.

(*a*) *Without contempt:*

"I heard ye were here, frae the *bit* callant ye sent to meet your carriage."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. vii.

(*b*) *Contemptuously:*

"Some of you will grieve and greet more for the drowning of a *bit* calf or stirk, than ever ye did for all the tyranny and defections of Scotland."—*Walker: Peden*, p. 62. (*Jamieson.*)

C. *As adverb.* ***A bit:*** In the least; in the smallest degree.

bit-holder, *s.* That which holds a boring-bit.

bit-stock, *s.* The handle by which a bit is held and rotated. It is called also a *brace.*

bit (2), *** bitte** (2), *** bytt** (2), *s.* [A.S. *bæte, gebæte* = a bit of a bridle, a bridle, trappings, harness (*Bosworth*); *bitol* = a bridle. Sw. *betsel* = a bridle; Dan. *beisel* = a bit, a curb; Dut. *gebit* . . . = a bit.] [BIT, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Chiefly in the sense II. 1.

"Behold, we put *bits* in the horses' mouths, that they may obey us; and we turn about their whole body."—*James* iii. 3.

2. *Fig.:* A curb; a restraint of any kind.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Iron-working, Saddlery, &c.:* The iron part of a bridle which is inserted in the mouth of a horse, and having rings by which the cheek-straps and reins are attached. [See BRIDLE-BIT.]

2. *Iron-working, Locksmithing, &c.:* The part of a key which enters the lock and acts upon the bolt and tumblers. The *bit* of a key consists of the web and the wards. The web is the portion left after the wards are notched, sawn, or filed out. In the permutation locks, each separate piece composing the acting part of the key is termed a *bit*. These fit upon the stem of the key, from which they are removable, and are interchangeable among themselves, so as to allow the key to be set up with various combinations agreeing with the set of the tumblers.

3. *Iron-working, &c.:*

(*a*) The jaw of a tongs, pincers, or other similar grasping tool, e.g. *flat-bit* tongs.

(*b*) The metallic connecting joint for the ribs and stretchers of umbrellas.

CORNET BIT.

Music: A small piece of tube, generally furnished with two raised ears. It is used to supplement the crook of a trumpet, a cornet-à-piston, or any similar instrument, with the view of adapting it to a slight difference of pitch. (*Stainer and Barrett.*)

¶ Obvious compound, *bit-maker.* (*Ogilvie.*)

bit-key, *s.* A key adapted for the permutation lock, the steps being formed by movable bits, as in the Hobbs lock.

bit-pincers, *s. pl.*

Locksmithing: Pincers having curved or recessed jaws.

bĭt (1), *v.t.* [A.S. *bætan* = to bridle, rein in, curb, bit.] To put the bit in the mouth of a horse; to bridle a horse. (*Johnson.*)

bĭt (2), *v.t.* [BITT, *v.*]

*** bĭ-ta'ak,** *** bĭ-ta'ke** *** bi-ta-ken** (pret. *bītok, bitoc;* pa. par. *bitakun*). (*Wycliffe*, ed. *Purvey, Matt.* xxiv. 9; xxvi. 2.) The same as BETAKE (q.v.).

*** bi-tac-nen,** *v.t.* The same as BETOKEN (q.v.) (*Stratmann.*)

*** bi-tæ-chen,** *v.t.* [BITECHE.]

*** bi-tagt,** *pa. par. of v.* [A.S. *bitaht, bitaught*, pa. par. of *betæcan* = to give, to deliver to.] The same as BETAKE. Delivered, given over; assigned.

"Sone him was sarray bi-lagt
And pharaon the kinge *bitagt.*"
Story of Gen. & Exod., 773.

*** bi-tale,** *s.* [A.S. *bi*, and *tale*, cf. *bispel.*] A parable. (*Stratmann.*)

bī-tăr'-tar-āte, *s.* [Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and Eng. *tartarate* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A name given to salts, as $KHC_4H_4O_6$, acid tartarate of potassium, or hydric-potassic tartarate. This salt is also called Cream of Tartar. It is prepared from argol or tartar, an impure acid potassium tartarate, which is deposited from grape-juice during the process of fermentation; the colouring matter is removed by animal charcoal, and then it is purified by crystallisation. It forms groups of small, translucent, oblique, rhombic crystals, which are slightly soluble in cold water, but insoluble in spirit. When heated in a close vessel, it is decomposed, leaving a residue of charcoal and pure potassium carbonate. It is frequently used in medicine in small doses as a refrigerant and diuretic; and in large doses, mixed with jalap, as a powerful hydragogue purgative.

*** bi-taughte,** *pret.* [A.S. *bitaúhte, bitaughte*, pret. of *betæcan* = deliver to, commend.] Commended. [BETAKE.]

"He wold they had lenger abide, and they seyde nay,
But *bitaughte* Gamelyn God, and good day."
Chaucer: C. T., Cook's Tale, 337-8.

bĭtch (*Eng.*), *** bick** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *bicce, bice, bycge;* Icel. *bikkja;* Ger. *bütze, betze, petze;* Basque *potzoa.*]

1. The female generally of the dog, but in some cases also of the allied species, the fox, the wolf, &c.

"The method of education consists in separating the puppy, while very young, from the *bitch*, and in accustoming it to its future companions."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. viii.

2. *Highly vulgar and offensive:* An opprobrious epithet for a woman.

"Him you'll call a dog, and her a *bitch*."
Pope: Horace; Satire ii.

bitch-fox, *s.* A female fox.

"Where oft the *bitch-fox* hides her hapless brood."
Cowper: The Needless Alarm.

bitch-wolf, * **bitch wolfe,** *s.* A female wolf.

"And at his feete a *bitch wolfe* suck did yeeld
To two young babes."
Spenser: The Visions of Bellay, ix.

* **bitched,** *a.* [BICCHID.]

bīte, * **byte,** * **bight,** * **bī'-tĕn,** * **bȳ'-tȳn** (pret. *bit*; pa. par. *bitten, bit*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *bītan* (pret. *bat, bot, boot*, pa. par. *biten*) = to bite; Icel. & Sw. *bita*; Dan. *bide*; Dut. *bijten*; Goth. *beitan*; (N. H.) Ger. *beissen*; O. H. Ger. *pīzan*.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To infix the teeth in anything, either for the purpose of detaching a portion of it and swallowing it for food, to inflict a wound, or for other purposes; to break or crush with the teeth.

"My very enemy's dog,
Though he had *bit* me, should have stood that night
Against my fire." *Shakesp.: Lear,* IV. 7.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of persons:*

(1) To inflict sharp pain on the body. *Spec.*—

(*a*) To cut, to wound. Chiefly in participial adjective *biting*, as *biting* falchion. [BITING.]

(*b*) To inflict such torture as intense cold does.

"Here feel we . . . the icy phang
And churlish chiding of the winter's wind,
Which when it *bites* and blows upon my body,
Even till I shrink with cold, I smile."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 1.

(*c*) To make the mouth smart by applying an acrid substance to it. (Chiefly in the pr. par.)

"It may be, the first water will have more of the scent, as more fragrant, and the second more of the taste, as more bitter, or *biting*."—*Bacon.*

(2) To inflict sharp pain upon the mind.

(*a*) To engage in angry contention with; sharply to reproach; to use language fitted to wound.

"But if ye *bite* and devour one another, take heed that ye be not consumed of one another."—*Gal.* v. 15.

(*b*) To trick, to cheat. (*Vulgar.*)

"Asleep and naked as an Indian lay,
An honest factor stole a gem away:
He pledg'd it to the knight, the knight had wit,
So kept the diamond, and the rogue was *bit*."
Pope: Mor. Essays, Ep. iii. 364.

2. *Of things:* To take hold of the ground or other surface firmly, as a skate upon ice. [C. *Bite in.*]

B. *Intrans.:* Formed by dropping the objective of the verb transitive to which it corresponds in meaning.

"Let dogs delight
To bark and *bite*." *Watts: Hymns.*

C. *In special phrases.* (In these *bite* is generally transitive.)

1. *To bite in:* To corrode copper or steel plates as nitric acid does in the process of etching.

2. *To bite the ear:* To do so after a fashion without hurting it; this was intended as an expression of endearment.

"Slave, I could *bite thine ear*.
Away, thou dost not care for me!"
Ben Jonson: Alch., ii. 3.

¶ Sometimes *bite* is used alone in a similar sense

"Rare rogue in buckram, let me *bite* thee."
Goulins, O. Pl., x. 147. (*Nares*).

3. *To bite the thumb at; to bite the nail of the thumb at:* To show contempt for, this being one of the methods formerly adopted of indicating contempt. Nares says that the thumb in such a case represented a fig, and the action of biting it was tantamount to saying, "A fig for you," or, "The fico!" He cites in proof the following lines:—

"Behold next I see Contempt marching forth,
giving me the fico, with his thombe in his mouth."—
Lodge: Wit's Miserie, 1596.

"I will *bite my thumb* at them; which is a disgrace to them, if they bear it."—*Shakesp.: Rom. & Jul.,* I. 1.

"'Tis no less disrespectful to *bite the nail of your thumb*, by way of scorn and disdain, and drawing your nail from between your teeth, to tell them you value not this what they can do."—*Rules of Civility* (transl. from French, 1678), p. 44.

* 4. *To bite upon the bridle:* To become a servant to others (?).

"The labouring hand grows rich, but who are idle
In winter time must *bite upon the bridle*."
Poor Robin, 1734. (*Halliwell: Contr. to Lexicog.*)

bīte, * **byte,** *s.* [From *bite*, v. (q.v.). In Sw. *bett*; Dan. *bid, biden*. Eng. *bit* is a contraction of *bite*.] [BIT.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of biting.

(1) *Gen.:* The act of inflicting a wound with the teeth or of detaching a morsel of that which is subjected to their action.

"The disease came on between twelve and ninety days after the *bite*."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World,* ch. xvi.

(2) *Spec.:* The act of a fish in snapping with its teeth at bait.

"I have known a very good fisher angle diligently four or six hours for a river carp, and not have a *bite*."—*Walton.*

2. The wound inflicted.

(1) *Lit.:* The wound produced by the teeth of a man or animal.

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) *Of things:* A cheat, a trick, a fraud.

"Let a man be ne'er so wise,
He may be caught with sober lies,
For, take it in its proper light,
'Tis just what coxcombs call a *bite*."—*Swift.*

(*b*) *Of persons:* A trickster, a sharper; one who cheats.

3. The fragment or mouthful of bread or anything similar; a small quantity of bread.

(1) *Lit.:* In the foregoing sense.

¶ *Bite and sup:* Meat and drink; the mere necessaries of life. (*Scotch.*)

". . . removed me and a' the puir creatures that had *bite and sup* in the castle, and a hole to put our heads in, . . ."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor,* ch. xxiv.

(2) *Fig.:* A small portion.

"There is never a *bite* of all Christ's time with His people spent in vain, for He is ay giving them seasonable instructions."—*W. Guthrie: Serm.,* p. 3. (*Jamieson.*)

II. *Printing:* An imperfect portion of an impression, owing to the frisket overlapping a portion of the form and keeping the ink from so much of the paper.

bite in, *s.*

Engraving: The effect produced by the action of nitric acid on the parts of the plate from which the etching ground has been removed.

† **bīte'-ą-ble,** † **bīt'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *bite*, v.; *-able*.] That may be bitten. (*Cathol. Ang.*)

* **bī-tēg',** *pret. of v.* [A.S. *beteon* (pret. *teah*, sing. *betugon*, pl., pa. par. *betogen*) = to tug, tow, pull, go.] Accomplished.

"Get ist vnsene hu ic it *bi-teg*!"
Story of Gen. & Exod., 2,878.

bī-telephone, *s.* A combination of two telephones with a curved connecting arm, capable of being applied simultaneously to both ears and of staying in position without being held by the hand.

* **bī-telle,** * **bī-tel-len** (pa. par. *bitold*), *v.t.* [A.S. *betellan* = to speak about.]

1. To answer for; to win; to rescue.

2. To declare, to narrate.

"Quan abram him *bi-told*."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 920.

* **bī'-tên,** *v.t.* [A.S. *beteon* = to tug, go, &c.] [BITEG.] To accomplish.

"And here swinc wel he *bi-ten*."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 3,626.

* **bi-tê'-ôn** (pa. par. *bitogen*), *v.t.* [From A.S. *beteon*.] [BITEG, BITEN.] To employ. (*O. Eng. Homilies,* i. 31.)

* **bĭt'-ĕr,** *a.* [BITTER.]

bī'-tĕr, * **bī'-tĕre,** *s.* [Eng. *bit(e)*; *-er*. In Sw. *bitare*; Dan. *bider*; Dut. *bijter*; Ger. *beisser*.]

1. A person who or an animal which bites. *Used specially—*

(*a*) Of a dog.

"Great barkers are no *biters*."—*Camden.*

(*b*) Of a fish that takes the bait.

"He is so bold, that he will invade one of his own kind, and you may therefore easily believe him to be a bold *biter*."—*Walton.*

2. *Fig. Of persons:* A mocking deceiver; a trickster, a cheat. (For special signification see the example.)

"A *biter* is one who tells you a thing you have no reason to disbelieve in itself, and perhaps has given you, before he bit you, no reason to disbelieve it for his saying it; and, if you give him credit, laughs in your face, and triumphs that he has deceived you. He is one who thinks you a fool, because you do not think him a knave."—*Spectator.*

¶ In composition, specially in the word *back-biter* (q.v.).

bī-tĕr'-nāte, *a.* [From Mod. Botanical Lat. *biternatus*.] Twice over divided into three.

Bot.: The term applied when from the common petiole there proceed three secondary petioles, each bearing three leaflets. (*Lindley.*)

* **bīte'-shēep** (*O. Eng.*), * **byteschelp** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* [Eng. *bite*; *sheep*. Cf. Ger. *beiss-schaf*.] A contemptuous term for a bishop, intended as a play upon his official designation, as if he were a bad shepherd who bit the sheep he was bound to feed.

* **bi-thæht,** *pa. par. of v.* [A.S. *bithecan* = to cover, to cloak.] Covered.

". . . mid pælle *bithæht*."—*Layamon: Brut.* (ed. Madden), 19,215. (*Stratmann.*)

* **bi-thenke,** * **bi-thenche** (pret. * *bithought*, * *bithhogte*, * *bithogt*, * *bithohte*, * *bithowte*), *v.t.*, &c. [A.S. *bethencan*.] [BETHINK.] The same as BETHINK (q.v.).

". . . whether he sitteth not first and *bithenkith* if he may . . ."—*Wycliffe* (ed. *Purvey*), *Luke* xiv. 31.

* **bi-then-kynge,** *pr. par.* [BITHENKE.] (*Wycliffe, Purvey, Luke* xii. 25).

* **bi-thrī'n-gĕn,** * **bi-thrŭ'n-gĕn,** *v.t.* [From A.S. prefix *bi*, and *thringan* = to press, to crowd, to throng.] To oppress. (*Ormulum,* 14,825. *Stratmann.*)

* **bi-tī'de** (pret. *bitid, bitidde*), *v.t.* & *i.* [The same as BETIDE (q.v.).] (*Sir Ferumbras,* 679, *Rom. of the Rose,* &c.)

* **bi-time,** *adv.* [The same as BETIMES (q.v.).]

* **bi-time,** *v i.* [BETIMES.] To happen, occur.

"Gif sunne *bitimed* bi nihte."—*Ancren Riwle,* p. 324.

bī'-tĭng, * **bȳ'-ting,** * **bȳ'-tȳng,** * **bȳ'-tȳnge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BITE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As particip. adj. Spec.:*

† 1. Sharp, cutting; used of an instrument, or of cold.

"I've seen the day with my good *biting* falchion
I would have made them skip."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

2. Sharp, cutting, severe, caustic. (Used of words.)

"This would have been a *biting* jest."
Shakesp.: Rich. III., ii. 4.

C. *As subst.:* The act of biting, the state of being bitten.

biting-in, *s.* [BITE IN.]

bī'-tĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *biting; -ly*.] In a biting manner, jeeringly, sarcastically, acrimoniously.

"Some more *bitingly* called it the impress or emblem of his entry into his first bishoprick, viz., not at the door, but the window."—*Harrington: Br. View of the Church,* p. 28.

bĭt'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *bit*, and suffix *-less* = without.] Without a bit.

"Here, a fierce people, the Getulians lie,
Bitless Numidian horse, and quick-sands dire."
Sir R. Fanshaw: Tr. of Virg. Æn. 4.

* **bĭt'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *bit*, and dimin. suffix *-ling*.] A little bit, a fragment.

"The cleavesom *bitlings* of body."—*Fairfax: Bulk of the World,* p. 56.

* **bĭt'-mŏuth,** *s.* [Eng. *bit; mouth*.] The same as *bit* = the part of a bridle put in a horse's mouth. (*Bailey.*)

* **bi-to-gen,** *pa. par.* [A.S. *teon* = to pull, go, lead, entice, to allure.] [BITEG, BITEN, BITEON.]

1. Bestowed, applied.

"Dho [q]wath iacob, yuel ist *bitogen*."—*Story of Gen. and Exod.,* 1,771.

2. Guided, directed.

". . . thou h'auctht a skle hem wel *bitogen*."—*Story of Gen. and Exod.,* 3,796.

* **bi-told,** *pa. par.* [BITELLEN.]

* **bi-tok,** *pret. of v.* [A.S. *betæcan* = (1) to show; (2) to betake, impart, deliver, commit, or assign.] Gave, committed. [BETAKE.]

". . . and *bitok* hem that mayde bright and schene."
Sir Ferumbras, 5,075.

* **bi-toc'-nunge,** * **bi-tok-ninge,** *pr. par.* The same as BETOKENING (q.v.). (*Black: Life of Thom. Beket.*) (*Stratmann.*)

* **bĭt'-ōre,** * **bĭt'-ôur,** * **bĭt'-tor,** *s.* [BITTERN.] (*Chaucer.*)

* **bĭ-trăppe,** *v.t.* [The same as BETRAP (q.v.).]

*** bi-traie, * bi-traien, * bitrain,** *v.t.* [Betray.]

*** bi-trende, * bi-trĕnd'-dĕn** (pa. par. ** bi-trent*), *v.t.* [From A.S. *trendil, trendl* = a sphere, an orb, a circle; *trendlian* = to roll.] To wind around, to surround.

"And as aboute a tre with many a twiste
Bitrent and writhen is the sweet woodbynde."
Chaucer: Troylus & Cryseyde, 4,080.

*** bi-treow-then,** *v.t.* [The same as Betroth (q.v.).] (*Stratmann.*)

bī-trī-crē'-nāte, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, *tri* = three, and Eng. *crenate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Crenate twice or thrice over.

bī-trī-pĭn-năt'-ĭ-fĭd, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, *tri* = three, and Eng. *pinnatifid* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Pinnatifid twice or thrice over.

bī-trī-tĕr'-nāte, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, *tri* = three, and Eng. *ternate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Ternate, that is, growing in threes, twice or thrice over.

*** bi-trŭ'-mĕn,** *v.t.* The same as Betrim (q.v.). (*Stratmann.*)

bĭtt, † bĭt, *s.* [Dan. *bitte, bidcling;* Fr. *bitte.* Cognate with Eng. *bite* (q.v.).]

1. *Nautical. Primarily:* A post secured to several decks, and serving to fasten the cable as the ship rides at anchor.

BITTS.

2. *Gen. Plur. Bitts, * bits:* Perpendicular pieces of timber in the deck of a ship for fastening ropes to, as also for securing windlasses, and the heel of the bowsprit.

¶ Hence there are *pawl-bitts, carrick* or *windlass bitts, winch-bitts,* and *belaying-bitts.* (See these words.)

bitt-heads, *s. pl.*

Shipbuilding: The upright timbers bolted to several decks, and serving as posts to which the cable is secured. They correspond to *bollards* on a wharf or quay. (Knight-heads.)

bitt-stopper, *s.*

Naut.: A rope rove through a knee of the riding-bitt, and used to clinch a cable.

bĭtt, † bĭt, *v.t.* [From *bitt,* s. (q.v.). In Fr. *bitter.*] To put around a bitt.

¶ *To bit the cable* is to put it round the bits, in order to fasten it or slacken it gradually, which last is called *veering away.* (*Falconer.*)

† bĭt'-ta-cle, *s.* [Binnacle.]

bĭt'-tĕd, *pa. par. & adj.* [Bit, *v.t.*]

bĭt'-tĕn, *pa. par. & adj.* [Bite, *v.t.*]

1. *Gen.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"... if a serpent had *bitten* any man, ..."—*Numb.* xxi. 9.

"... and fight for *bitten* apples."—*Shakesp.: Hen. VIII.,* v. 3.

2. *Bot.:* Premorse, applied to a root or sometimes to a leaf terminating so abruptly and with so ragged an edge, as to suggest the idea, of course an erroneous one, that a piece has been bitten off. Example, the root of *Scabiosa succisa.*

bĭt'-tĕr, * bĭt-tĕre, * bĭt'-tĭr, * bĭt-tre (tre as tĕr), bŷt'-tĕr, * bŷt'-tyr, * bĭt'-ĭr, *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *biter, bitter;* Icel. *bitr;* Sw., Dan., Dut., & Ger. *bitter;* O. Sax. *bittar;* Goth. *baitrs.* From A.S. *bītan* = to bite.]

A. *As adjective. Essential meaning:* Biting.

"*Bitter* is an equivocal word; there is *bitter* wormwood, there are *bitter* words, there are *bitter* enemies, and a *bitter* cold morning."—*Watts: Logick.*

I. *Objectively:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Having qualities fitted to impart to the taste a sensation as if the tongue had been bitten, or subjected to the action of something sharp, acrid, or hot.

"... *bitter* as quinine, morphine, strychnine, gentian, quassin, soot, &c."—*Bain: Mental and Moral Science,* bk. i., chap. ii., p. 36.

(2) Having qualities fitted to impart a similar sensation to another part of the body than the tongue; keen, sharp, piercing, making the skin smart.

"The fowl the borders fly,
And shun the *bitter* blast, and wheel about the sky."
Dryden.

2. *Fig.:* Having qualities fitted to lacerate the mental feelings. *Spec.*—

(1) Sharp, severe, stinging, reproachful, sarcastic. (Used of words, or of visible gestures.)

"Go with me,
And, in the breath of *bitter* words, let's smother
My damned son." *Shakesp.: Rich. III.,* iv. 4.

(2) Miserable, calamitous, mournful, distressing. (Used of events, &c.)

"Those men, those wretched men! who will be slaves,
Must drink a *bitter* wrathful cup of woe!"
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 34.

(3) Fitted to produce acrimonious feelings against one. (Used of conduct.)

"... it is an evil and a *bitter* thing that thou hast forsaken the Lord thy God."—*Jer.* ii. 19.

II. *Subjectively:*

1. *Of temporary states of feeling:*

(1) Keenly hostile in feeling. (Used of personal foes.)

"... the *bitterest* foes, as Aristotle long ago remarked, are drawn together by a common fear."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. iii., § 54, vol. ii., p. 234.

(2) Mournful, sad, melancholy. *Used—*

(*a*) Of feelings.

"Nor can I utter all our *bitter* grief."
Shakesp.: Titus Andron., v. 3.

"Her head upon her lap, concealing
In solitude her *bitter* feeling."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, ii.

(*b*) Of the outward symbols.

"Though earth has many a deeper woe,
Though tears more *bitter* far must flow."
Hemans: Tale of the Fourteenth Century.

"Caernarthen listened with a *bitter* smile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

2. *Of permanent character:*

(1) Disposed to use keen, sarcastic words in quarrels or controversies, or even at other times; acrimonious. *Used—*

(*a*) In a general sense.

"Yet not even that astounding explosion could awe the *bitter* and intrepid spirit of the solicitor."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. viii.

(*b*) Of a religious or political partisan.

"In youth a *bitter* Nazarene,
They did not know how pride can stoop
When baffled feelings withering droop."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, 12.

(2) Mournful, melancholy, afflicted, habitually depressed in spirits.

Wherefore is light given to him that is in misery, and life unto the *bitter* in soul."—*Job,* iii. 20.

B. *As adverb:*

Poet.: The same as Bitterly (q.v.).

"For this relief, much thanks: 'tis *bitter* cold,
And I am sick at heart."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

¶ If in the example *cold* be regarded as a substantive, then *bitter* will be an adjective, and the category B. will disappear.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Sing. In the abstract:* Any substance which has the quality of bitterness, acridity, sharpness.

"Not more in the sweet
Than the *bitter* I meet
My tender and merciful Lord."
Cowper: Trans. from Gudon, Simple Trust.

II. *Plur. In the concrete:* Bitters.

1. *Gen.:* Anything bitter. [A.]

"I have tasted the sweets and the *bitters* of love."
Byron: Lines Addressed to the Rev. J. T. Beecher.

2. *Spec.:* A compound said to improve the appetite and assist digestion, originally prepared by infusing bitter herbs in water. Bitters are now prepared by steeping a mixture of bitter and aromatic herbs in spirits of wine for ten or twelve days, straining the liquor, and reducing it with water to the strength of gin. The herbs generally used are gentian, quassia, wormwood, cascarilla, and orange-peel.

bĭtter-almond, *s.* One of the two leading varieties of the common almond, the sweet one being the other. [Almond.]

bĭtter-apple, *s.* The same as Bitter-cucumber and Bitter-gourd (q.v.).

bĭtter-ash, *s.* A name given in the West Indies to *Simaruba excelsa,* a tree of the order Simarubaceæ (Quassiads).

bĭtter-blain, *s.*

Among the Dutch Creoles in Guinea: Vandellia diffusa, a plant of the order Scrophulariaceæ (Figworts).

bĭtter-cress, *s.* A book-name for the several species of the genus Cardamine, and especially for *Cardamine amara.*

bĭtter-cucumber, *s.* The same as Bitter-gourd (q.v.).

† bĭtter-cup, *s.*

Pharm.: A cup made of some bitter wood which imparts its taste and medicinal properties to hot water poured into it and allowed to stand till it cools. Bitter-cups, once common, are now rarely seen.

bĭtter-damson, *s.* A tree, *Simaruba amara,* belonging to the order Simarubaceæ (Quassiads).

bĭtter-gourd, *s.* The Colocynth (*Citrullus colocynthis*), a plant of the order Cucurbitaceæ (Cucurbits). It is called also the Bitter-cucumber and the Bitter-apple.

bĭtter-herb, *s.* A plant, *Erythræa centaurium,* L., of the order Gentianaceæ (Gentianworts).

bĭtter-king, *s.* *Soulamea amara,* a plant of the order Polygalaceæ (Milkworts).

bĭtter-nut, *s.* The *Carya amara,* "bitter-nut" or swamp-hickory of this country.

bĭtter-oak, *s.* A species of oak, the *Quercus cerris,* called also the Turkey Oak. The wood is prized by cabinet-makers.

bĭtter-salt, *s.* An old name for Epsom salt (sulphate of magnesium).

bĭtter-spar, *s.* A mineral, called also Dolomite (q.v.).

bĭtter-vetch, *s.*

1. *In Hooker and Arnott:* The English name of the old papilionaceous genus Orobus. Two species occur in Britain, the Tuberous Bitter-vetch (*Orobus tuberosus*), now generally called *Lathyrus macrorrhizus,* and the Black Bitter-vetch (*O. niger*). The former is a common plant with pinnate leaves, consisting of 2—4 pairs of leaflets. The tuberous roots are eaten by the Highlanders. The Celtic name for them is *Cairneil,* supposed to be the *Chara* of Cæsar (*De Bello Civili,* iii. 48.) The Black Bitter-vetch turns of the colour just named in drying. It has 3—6 pairs of leaflets. It is found in Scotland, but is somewhat rare.

2. A modern book-name for *Vicia Orobus.*

bĭtter-weed, *s.*

1 A name for any one of the species of Poplars. It is given because their bark is very bitter. (*Bot., E. Bord.*) Britten and Holland quote in connection with the so-called bitter-weed the following popular rhyme:

"Oak, ash, and elm tree,
The laird may hang for a' the three:
But for saugh and *bitter-weed*
The laird may flyte, but make naething be'et."

2 A North American species of wormwood.

bĭtter-wood, *s.*

1. *Gen.:* A name for the genus Xylopia, plants of the order Anonaceæ (Anonads).

2. *Spec.: Xylopia glabra,* a West Indian tree, the wood of which is intensely bitter.

bĭt'-tĕr, *s.* [From *bitt* (q.v.).]

Naut.: A turn of the cable which is round the bitts.

bĭtter-end, *s.*

1. *Naut.:* The part of the cable abaft the bitts; the last end of a cable in veering out; the clinching end.

2. *Fig.* (*Of a quarrel*): The utmost extremity.

*** bĭt'-tĕr,** *v.t.* [A.S. *biterian.*] To make bitter.

"A lutel ater *bitteret* muchel swete." *Old. Eng. Hom.* (ed. Morris), i. 23. (*Stratmann.*)

† bĭt'-tĕr-ĭng, *s.* [From Eng. *bitter; -ing.*] The same as Bittern (1), 2 (q.v.).

bĭt'-tĕr-ĭsh, *a.* [From Eng. *bitter; -ish.*] Somewhat bitter.

"... only when they tasted of the water of the river over which they were to go, they thought that it tasted a little *bitterish* to the palate."—*Bunyan: P. P.,* pt. ii.

bĭt'-tĕr-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *bitterish; -ness.*] The quality of being somewhat bitter. (*Webster.*)

bĭt'-tĕr-lў, * bit-tir-ly, * byt-ter-lye, * bit-ter-like, *adv.* [Eng. *bitter; -ly.*] In a bitter manner.

I. *Objectively:*

1. So as to cause a bitter taste in the mouth, or keenly to affect the body.

". . . the north-east wind
Which then blew *bitterly* against our faces."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 4.

2. So as to make the mind feel sharp pain.

(*a*) *Of biting language:* Sharply, severely.

"Thorfore hem cam wrim-kin among
That hem wel *bitterlike* stong."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 3,895-6.

(*b*) *Of natural calamities:* Affectively, calamitously.

". . . my mind misgives,
Some consequence, yet hanging in the stars,
Shall *bitterly* begin his fearful date
With this night's revels."
Shakesp.: Rom. & Jul., i. 4.

3. So as to stir the mind up to anger.

"Ephraim provoked him to anger most *bitterly*."—*Hos.* xii. 14.

II. *Subjectively:*

1. With angry or other feelings manifested, or at least entertained.

"Ghe god him *bitterlike* a-gen."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 2,030.

"William had complained *bitterly* to the Spanish Government . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. With deep sorrow; sorrowfully.

"And he [Peter] went out and wept *bitterly*."—*Matt.* xxvi. 75.

bĭt'-tĕrn (1), *s.* [From Eng. *bitter*, this taste being due to magnesium salts.]

1. *Comm.:* A name given to the mother liquid obtained when sea-water is evaporated to extract the salt (NaCl). Bittern contains sulphates of magnesium, potassium, and sodium, also bromides. It is used as a source of bromine. Under the name of Oil of Salt, it is sometimes used to rub parts of the body affected with rheumatism.

* 2. An old trade name for a mixture of quassia, cocculus indicus, &c., used many years ago by fraudulent brewers to give an appearance of strength to their beer. [Bittering.]

bĭt'-tĕrn (2), * **bit-tor,** * **bit-tour,** * **bit-ore,** *s.* [In Fr. *butor*; Dut. *butoor*; Lat. *butio*; Low. Lat. *butor, butorius*; Mod. Lat. *botaurus*, contr. from *bostaurus*, i.e. *bos taurus* = the bull; Class. Lat. *taurus* = a bull, bullock, or steer, . . . a small bird that imitates the lowing of oxen, perhaps the bittern.]

1. *Ornith. & Ord. Lang.:* The English name for the birds of the genus Botaurus [Botaurus], and especially for the common one, *Botaurus stellaris*. The Bitterns are distinguished from the Herons proper, besides other characteristics, by having the feathers of the neck loose and divided, which makes it appear thicker than in reality it is. They are usually

BITTERNS.

spotted or striped. Three species occur in Europe—the *Botaurus stellaris*, or Common Bittern; the *B. minutus*, or Little Bittern; and the *B. lentiginosus*, or American Bittern. The first-named species is locally named the "Mire-drum," the "Bull of the Bog," &c., in allusion to its bellowing or drumming noise about February or March during the breeding season. It is about two and a half feet long. The general colour of its plumage is dull pale-yellow, variegated with spots and bars of black. The feathers of the head are black, shot with green; the bill and the legs are pale-green; the middle claw is serrated on the inner edge. It is nocturnal. It frequents wooded swamps and reedy marshes, but is rare in Britain; it is only a summer visitant. The American Bittern is a common inhabitant of many parts of the United States. The crown of the head is reddish brown, and the plumage differs considerably from the Common Bittern. The Least Bittern (*B. exilis*) is another American species, of very small size and somewhat social habits.

"That a *bittor* maketh that mugient noyse, or, as we term it, bumping, by putting its bill into a reed as most believe, or as Bellonius and Androvandus conceive, by putting the same in water or mud, and after a while retaining the ayr by suddenly excluding it again, is not so easily made out."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, iii. 27.

"Alike when first the vales the *bittern* fills."
Wordsworth: The Evening Walk.

2. *The Bittern of Scripture:* קִפּוֹד (*Qipodh*) has not been certainly identified. The Septuagint renders it ἐχῖνος (*echinos*) = a hedgehog, an opinion with which Gesenius agrees. But the Scriptural animal seems to have been a bird frequenting pools of water and possessed of a voice, and the rendering of the authorised version *bittern* may be, and probably is, correct.

"But the cormorant and the *bittern* shall possess it; the owl also and the raven shall dwell in it: . . ."—*Isa.* xxxiv. 11.

". . . both the cormorant and the *bittern* shall lodge in the upper lintels of it: their voices shall sing in the windows; . . ."—*Zephan.* ii. 14.

bĭt'-tĕr-nĕss, * bĭt'-tĕr-nĕsse, * bỹt'-tĕr-nĕss, * bỹt'-ĕr-nĕsse, * bỹt'-tỹr-nĕsse, *s.* [Eng. *bitter; -ness.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Objectively:* The act or quality of imparting the sensation that something is bitter in the literal or figurative sense of the term.

1. The quality of being bitter to the taste, or sharp or acrid to the surface of the body.

". . . which [leaves of the endive] being blanched to diminish their *bitterness* . . ."—*Treas. of Bot.*, i. 283.

2. The act or quality of being fitted to hurt the feelings.

"Shall the sword devour for ever? knowest thou not that it will be *bitterness* in the latter end?"—*2 Sam.* ii. 26.

". . . having drunk to the dregs all the *bitterness* of servitude, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

3. The act or quality of being fitted to produce needless contention, or sin and scandal of any other kind.

". . . lest any root of *bitterness* springing up trouble you, and thereby many be defiled."—*Heb.* xii. 15.

II. The state of feeling bitter.

1. The state of feeling irritated or angry, with the effect of showing such irritation by looks or words; or the state of being habitually in a bad temper; acrimony, harshness or severity of temper.

(*a*) Temporarily.

"'And must she rule?'
Thus was the dying woman heard to say
In *bitterness*, 'and must she rule and reign,
Sole mistress of this house, when I am gone?'"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

(*b*) Habitually.

"Save that distemper'd passions lent their force
In *bitterness* that banish'd all remorse."
Byron: Lara, ii. 10.

2. The state of being sorrowful; sorrow, grief, vexation of spirit arising from outward calamity, unkind treatment, or internal remorse.

". . . her virgins are afflicted, and she is in *bitterness*."—*Lam.* i. 4.

3. The state of being under the influence of sin, as repulsive to the moral sense as gall is to the taste.

"For I perceive that thou art in the gall of *bitterness*, and in the bond of iniquity."—*Acts* viii. 23.

B. *Mental Phil.:* The quality of bitterness is really a mental feeling produced by certain objects, but not inherent in those objects themselves.

"The idea of whiteness, or *bitterness*, is, in the mind, exactly answering that power which is in any body to produce it there."—*Locke.*

bĭt'-tĕrs, *s. pl.* [Bitter, B., II. 2.]

bĭt'-tĕrs-gâll, *s.* [Eng. *bitter; as; gall.*] The fruit of the Crab, *Pyrus malus*, L.

"It is often said of a soft, silly person, 'He was born where th' *bittersgalls* da grow, and one o'm hall'd on his head and made a zaate (soft) place there."—*Pulman.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

bĭt'-tĕr-swēet, * bĭt-ter swēte, * bĭt'-tĕr-swēet-ĭng, *a. & s.* [Eng. *bitter; sweet; -ing.*]

A. *As adjective:* In rapid succession bitter and sweet.

"Do but remember these cross capers then, you *bitter sweet* one.
W. Till then adieu you *bitter-sweet* one."
March at Midn., O Pl., vii. 373. (*Nares.*)

¶ If there is an allusion to the fruit described under B. 1, then B. should precede A.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

* 1. (*Of the forms* bittersweet *and* bitter sweeting): A kind of apple.

¶ This is the only sense of the word given in Johnson's Dict.

"And left me such a *bitter-sweet* to gnaw upon?"
Fair Em., 1631. (*Nares.*)

"Thy wit is a very *bitter sweeting*; it is a most sharp sauce."—*Shakesp.: Rom. & Jul.*, ii. 4.

2. (*Of the forms* bittersweet *and* *bitter swete): Apparently coined by Turner as a translation of the Lat. *Amara dulcis*, or, as it is now written, *Dulcamara*. The reason of the name is when the fruit is first tasted it is bitter, and afterwards sweet, there being an "after-taste." [After-taste.]

(*a*) A name for the Woody Nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara*. It is of the same genus as the potato. It has large yellow anthers collectively resembling a cone, purple flowers with green tubercles at the base of each segment, and a shrubby, flexuose, thornless stem with cordate leaves, the upper ones nearly hastate. The inflorescence consists of drooping corymbs inserted opposite to the leaves. The berries are red, and are used by the common people for medicinal purposes. The plant grows wild in Britain.

(*b*) A name given in America to the *Celastrus scandens*, a plant of the order Celastraceæ (Spindle-trees).

II. *Figuratively:* Anything which is in succession bitter and sweet, or sweet and then bitter.

"It is but a *bittersweet* at best, and the fine colours of the serpent do by no means make amends for the smart and poison of his sting."—*South.*

bĭt'-tĕr-wŏrt, * by-ter-wort, *s.* [Eng. *bitter*, and suff. *-wort.*]

1. Various species of Gentians, specially *Gentiana amarella, G. campestris, G. lutea*, and *G. cruciata*. (*Gerard, Prior, &c.*)

2. The Dandelion (*Leontodon taraxacum*). (*Cockayne: Gloss.*)

* **bĭt'-till,** *s.* [Bittle, *s.* (q.v.).] (*Scotch.*)

bĭt'-tĭng, *pr. par.* [Bitt, Bit, *v.*]

bitting-rigging, *s.*

Saddlery: A bridle, surcingle, back-strap, and crupper. The bridge has a gag-rein and side-reins, the latter buckling to the surcingle. The rigging is placed on young horses to give them a good carriage, but must be released occasionally, as the bent position of the neck and elevation of the head is unnatural, and takes time to acquire. (*Knight.*)

bĭt'-tle (tle as tęl), bĭt'-tĭl, *s.* [Eng. *beetle* (1) (q.v.).] A heavy wooden club or mallet, especially one for beating clothes when at the wash. (*Scotch.*)

"Mak a gray gus a gold garland,
A lang spere of a *bittill* for a berne bald
Noblis of nutschellis, and silver of sand."
Houlate, iii. 12, *MS.* (*Jamieson.*)

bĭt'-tle (tle as tęl), *v.t.* [From *bittle*, s. (q.v.). See also Beetle (1), *v.*] To beat clothes with a flat-club in lieu of smoothing them by machinery. (*Scotch.*)

". . . the sheets made good the courteous vaunt of the hostess, 'that they would be as pleasant as he could find ony gate, for they were washed wi' the fairy-well water, and bleached on the bonny white gowans, and *bittled* by Nelly and herself.'"—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxiv.

bĭt'-tled, *pa. par.* [Bittle.]

bĭt-tlĭng, *pr. par.* [Bittle.]

bĭt'-tŏck, *s.* [Eng. *bit*, and dim. suffix *-ock.* A diminutive of *bit.*] A small bit.

¶ *A mile and a bittock:* A mile and somewhat more.

"The three miles diminished into like a mile and a *bittock*."—*Guy Mannering*, ch. i., i. 6.

* **bĭt'-tŏr,** * **bĭt'-tour,** *s.* [Bittern.] (*Dryden, &c.*)

bĭtts, *s.* [Bitt.]

* **bĭt'-tŭr,** *s.* [Bittern.]

bī-tu-bĕr'-cu-lāte, *a.* [Pref. *bi*, and *tuberculate.*] Having two tubercles.

"The medial region minutely *bi-tuberculate*."—*Dana: Crustacea*, p. 130.

† **bĭ-tū'me,** *s.* [Bitumen.]

***bĭ-tū'med,** *a.* [From Eng. &c., *bitum(e); -ed.*] Impregnated with bitumen.

"2 *Sail.* Sir, we have a chest beneath the hatches, caulked and *bitumed* ready."—*Shakesp.: Pericles,* iii. 1.

bĭ-tū'-mĕn, bĭt'-ụ-mĕn, † **bi-tū'me,** * **bў-tū'-mĕn,** *s.* [In Fr. & Ital. *bitume;* Sp. *betun;* Prov. *bitum;* Port. *betume, bitume;* Lat. *bitumen;* from the root *bit,* perhaps the same as *pit;* in Gr. πίσσα (*pissa*), or πίττα (*pitta*), meaning pitch (Pitch). Suffix *-umen* probably means stuff, as *alb-umen* = white stuff. Hence *bitumen* would mean pitch stuff. Its ordinary name in Greek, however, is not a word derived from πίσσα (*pissa*), but is ἄσφαλτος (*asphaltos*). This Liddell & Scott consider a word of foreign origin introduced into the Greek.]

A. *Ord. Lang.:* In the mineralogical sense. [B.]

1. *Of the form* bitume. (*Poetic.*) (See etym. Fr., Ital., & Port.)

"Mix with these
Idæan pitch, quick sulphur, silver's spume,
Sea onion, hellebore, and black *bitume.*" *May.*

2. *Of all the forms given above.* (*Prose & Poetry.*)

"The fabrick seem'd a work of rising ground,
With sulphur and *bitumen* cast between."
Dryden.

B. *Technically:*

I. *Min.:* The same as **Asphalt** or Asphaltum (q.v.).

"*Bitumen:* Mineral pitch, of which the tar-like substance which is often seen to ooze out of the Newcastle coal when on fire, and which makes it cake, is a good example."—*Lyell: Princip. of Geol., Gloss.*

¶ *Elastic Bitumen:* A mineral, the same as Elaterite (q.v.). Some varieties may have arisen from the action of subterranean heat upon coal or lignite.

II. *Geol.* (For the geological origin of *bitumens* see Asphalt, A., II. 2, *Geol.*)

***bĭ-tū'-mĭn-ate,** *v.t.* [From Lat. *bituminatus* (a.) = impregnated with bitumen. In Fr. *bituminer;* Sp. *betunar, embetunar;* Port. *betumar.*] [Bitumen.] To impregnate with bitumen.

bĭ-tū'-mĭn-ā-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [From Lat. *bituminatus.*] [Bituminate.]

". . . the *bituminated* walls of Babylon."—*Feltham,* pt. i., Resolve 46. (*Richardson.*)

bĭ-tū-mĭn-ĭ'-fĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *bitumen,* and *fero* = to bear.] Bearing bitumen. (*Kirwan.*)

bĭ-tū-mĭn-īz-ā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *bituminiz(e),* and suff. *-ation.*] The art or process of converting into bitumen, or at least of impregnating with it; the state of being so changed or impregnated. (*Mantell.*)

bĭ-tū'-mĭn-īze, *v.t.* [Lat. *bitumen,* and Eng. suff. *-ize;* from Gr. suff. -ίζω (*izō*) = to make.] To impregnate with or convert into bitumen. (*Lit. Magazine. Webster.*)

bĭ-tūm-ĭn-ĭ'zed, *pa. par. & a.* [Bituminize, *v.t.*]

bĭ-tūm-ĭn-ĭ'-zĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [Bituminize, *v.t.*]

bĭ-tū'-mĭn-oŭs, *a.* [In Fr. *bitumineux* (m.), *bitumineuse* (f.); Ger. *bituminös;* Port. *betuminoso;* Sp. and Ital. *bituminoso;* from Lat. *bituminosus* = abounding in bitumen (there is also *bitumineus* = consisting of bitumen).] [Bitumen.] Consisting in whole or in part of bitumen; having the qualities of bitumen; formed of, impregnated with, or in any other way pertaining to bitumen.

"Marching from Eden towards the west, shall find
The plain wherein a black *bituminous* gurge
Boils out from under ground, the mouth of hell."
Milton: P. L., bk. xii.

bituminous cement. A cement made from natural asphalt. [Asphalt (*Art and Comm.*).] It is sometimes called also *bituminous mastic.* The pure kind of it consists simply of mineral asphalt; the impure one has carbonate of lime in its composition, which prevents it from melting, as the pure variety does when the sun's rays are powerful.

bituminous coals.

Min.: Coals which burn with a yellow, smoky flame, and on distillation give out hydrocarbon or tar. They contain from five to fifteen, or even sixteen or seventeen per cent. of oxygen. Among bituminous coals are reckoned *Caking-coal, Non-caking Coal, Cannel* or *Parrot-coal, Torbanite, Brown-coal* or *Lignite, Earthy-brown Coal,* and *Mineral Charcoal.* (See these words.)

bituminous limestone.

Geol.: Limestone impregnated with bitumen. Its colour is brown or black; in structure it is sometimes lamellar, but more frequently compact, in which case it is susceptible of a fine polish. When rubbed or heated it gives out an unpleasant bituminous odour. Occurs near Bristol, in Flintshire, and in Ireland in Galway. Abroad it is found in Dalmatia so bituminous that it may be cut like soap. The walls of houses are constructed of it, and after being erected are set on fire, when the bitumen burns out and the stone becomes white; the roof is then put on, and the house afterwards completed. (*Phillips.*) Bituminous limestone is of different geological ages.

bituminous mastic. Mastic formed of bitumen. The same as Bituminous Cement (q.v.).

bituminous schist.

Geol.: Schist impregnated with bitumen. Bituminous schist occurs in the Lower Silurian rocks of Russia. Sir R. Murchison considered that it arose from the decomposition of the fucoids imbedded in these rocks.

bituminous shale.

1. *Geol.:* Any shale impregnated with bitumen.

2. *Spec.:* An argillaceous shale so impregnated, which is very common in the coal measures. (*Lyell: Princ. of Geol., Gloss.*)

bituminous springs. Springs more or less impregnated with bitumen.

bĭ-tŭ'-nĕn (pret. *bitunden,* pa. par. *bituned*), *v.t.* [A.S. *betynan.*] To enclose. (*Legend of St. Katherine,* ed. Morton, 1659.) (*Stratmann.*)

bĭ-tŭrn', bĭ-tŭr'-nĕn (pret. *biturnde*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. pref. *be,* and *tyrnan* = to turn.] To turn about. (*Seinte Marherete,* ed. Cockayne, xii. 33.) (*Stratmann.*)

*** bi-twē'ne,** * **bi-twēn',** * **bi-tvēne',** * **bi-twune,** * **bĭ-twē'-nĕn,** * **bĭ-twî-nen,** * **bĭ-twē'-nēn,** * **bi-twih,** * **bi-twige,** * **bi-tu-hen,** *prep. & adv.* The same as Between (q.v.). (*Story of Gen. & Exod.,* 8,251, &c.)

*** bĭ-twĭx'te,** * **bĭ-twĭx'te,** * **bĭ-twix,** * **bĭt-wĕxe,** * **bĭ-twĭx'-ĕn,** * **bi-twŭ'x,** * **bi-tŭx'e,** * **bi-tŭx'-ĕn,** * **bit-thŭx'-ĕn,** *prep. & adv.* The same as Betwixt (q.v.).

*** bĭt'-ўl,** * **bўt'-ўlle,** *s.* [From A.S. *bitel, betel, bitela* = a beetle, a coleopterous insect.] [Beetle.]

". . . *bytylle* worme (*bityl* wyrme, K)."—*Buboscus. Prompt. Parv.*

bī'-ụr-ĕt, *s.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and Eng., &c., *urea.*]

Chem.: $C_2O_2N_3H_5$. Biuret is formed by heating urea, $CO''(NH_2)_2$, to 150° to 160°, thus—

$$\begin{matrix} H_2N \\ H_2N \\ H_2N \end{matrix}\!\!>\!CO'' = \begin{matrix} H_2N \\ HN \\ H_2N \end{matrix}\!\!>\!CO'' + NH_3$$
$$NH_2$$

The residue is heated with water; on cooling, biuret separates out in long white needle crystals which, when heated to 170°, decompose into ammonia and cyanuric acid ($C_3H_3N_3O_3$). Heated under current of dry hydrochloric acid gas (HCl), it yields grianidine (CH_8N_3) with other products. Biuret is detected by adding to its solution in water a few drops of $CwSO_4$ (cupric sulphate), and then excess of NaOH (caustic soda). The liquid turns red violet.

*** bi-uv-en,** *prep. & adv.* [A.S. *bufan* = above.] (*Stratmann.*)

bī'-vălve, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *bivalve* (a. & s.); from Lat. *bi* = two, and *valvæ* (pl.) = the leaves, folds, or valves of a folding-door; from *volvo* = to roll.]

A. *As adjective* (*Conchol., Zool., Bot., &c.*): Having two valves. [B.]

"Three-fourths of the mollusca are univalve, or have but one shell; the others are mostly *bivalve,* or have two shells, . . ."—*Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. 1851), p. 36.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Zoology:*

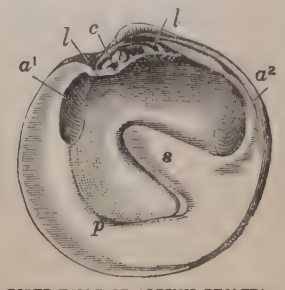
1. *Gen.:* A mollusc which has its shell in two opposite portions. This definition embraces both the Conchifera (Ordinary Bivalves), and the Brachiopoda, which are bivalves of a now abnormal character, though in early geological ages theirs was the prevalent type. [1.]

"The Brachiopoda are *bivalves,* having one shell placed on the back of the animal and the other in front."—*Woodward: Mollusca,* p. 7.

"The Conchifera, or ordinary *bivalves* (like the oyster) breathe by two pairs of gills, in the form of flat membranaceous plates attached to the mantle; one valve is applied to the right, the other to the left side of the body."—*Ibid.,* p. 7.

2. *Spec.:* A two-valved shell borne by a mollusc of the class Conchifera, sometimes called *Lamellibranchiata,* as distinguished from a Brachiopod. [See No. 1. Conchifera, Lamellibranchiata, Brachiopod.]

"Fossil *bivalves* are of constant occurrence in all sedimentary rocks; they are somewhat rare in the oldest formations, but increase steadily in number and variety through the secondary and tertiary strata, and attain a maximum of development in existing seas."—*Woodward: Manual of the Mollusca,* p. 261.



RIGHT VALVE OF ARTEMIS EXOLETA.

a 1 The point of attachment of the anterior adductor muscle.
a 2 Do. of the posterior one.
c The cardinal tooth.
l l The lateral teeth.
p The pallial impression marking where the border of the mantle was attached.
s The sinus.

II. *Geol.:* Shells are the most useful of all fossils for ascertaining the geological age of strata; but bivalves are not so useful as univalves, being, with a few exceptions, marine, whilst some univalves are terrestrial, some fluviatile, lacustrine, or both, and yet others marine. Still bivalves will often enable a geologist approximately to sound the depths of a sea which has passed away untold ages before man was on the earth. [Shells.]

† III. *Bot.:* A pericarp which opens or splits into two valves or portions. Example—the legume of the common pea. [Bivalved.]

bī-vălv'-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *bivalv(e); -ous.*] The same as Bivalve, *a.* (q.v.).

bī-vălv'-ụ-lar, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi,* and Mod. Lat. *valvularis.*] [Valvular.] Having two small valves. (*Martin,* c. 1754.)

bī'-vălved, *a.* [Bivalve.]

1. *Gen.:* The same as Bivalve, *a.* (q.v.).

2. *Spec. Bot.:* The indusium in the fructification of some ferns.

bī-vâult'-ĕd, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and Eng. *vaulted.*] Two-vaulted; having two vaults or arched roofs. (*Barlow.*)

bī-vĕn'-tral, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *ventralis* = pertaining to the belly; *venter* = the belly.]

Anat.: Having two bellies; as "a *biventral* muscle." (*Glossog. Nov.*)

bĭv'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *bivi(um);* Eng. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining to the bivium (q.v.).

"The *bivial* ambulacra."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Animals,* c. ix., p. 570.

bĭv'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *bivius* = having two ways or passages; prefix *bi* = two, and *via* = way.] Having two ways; offering two courses.

"In *bivious* theorems, and Janus-faced doctrines, let virtuous considerations state the determination."—*Brown: Christ. Mor.,* ii. 3.

bĭv'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a place where two ways meet.]

Biol.: The two posterior ambulacra of Echinoderms, the three anterior ones being known as the *trivium.*

bĭv'-oû-ăc, * **bĭ'-hô-vạc,** * **bĭ'-ô-vạc,** *s.*

[In Fr. *bivouac, bivac;* Sp. *bivac, vivac, vivaque;* Dan. *bivouac;* Ger. †*bivonak, beiwache;* from *bei* = near, and *wachen* = to be awake, to watch; *wache* = a watch, a guard.] [WATCH, WAKE.]

1. *Lit.* (*Mil. & Ord. Lang.*): The remaining out without tents or other than extemporized shelter in a state of watchfulness ready for sudden attack.

"*Bivouac, bihouac, bivouac,* s. [Fr., from *wey wach,* a double guard, German.] A guard at night performed by the whole army, which either at a siege, or lying before an enemy, every evening draws out from its tents or huts, and continues all night in arms. Not in use."—*Trevour. Harris.*

2. *Fig.:* Exposure and other discomfort incident to human life.

"In the world's broad field of battle,
In the *bivouac* of life."
Longfellow: A Psalm of Life.

¶ Johnson, it will be observed, says that this word in his time was "not in use" (as under No. 1). Since his time it has thoroughly revived.

bĭv′-ôû-ăc, *v.i.* [From *bivouac,* s. (q.v.). In Ger. *beiwachen, bivouakiren;* Fr. *bivouaquer, bivaquer.*] To spend the night on the ground without tents or other effective protection.

"We had not long *bivouacked,* before the barefooted son of the governor came down to reconnoitre us."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World,* ch. xiii.

bĭv-ôû-ăck-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [BIVOUAC, *v.*]

"As winter drew near, this *bivouacking* system became too dangerous to attempt."—*De Quincey: Works* (2nd ed.), i. 132.

* **bi-wāke, * bi-waken,** *v. t.* [The same as *bewake* (q.v.). A.S. *wæcce* = a watching, a wake.] To keep a wake or vigil for the dead.

"And egipte folc him *bi-waken*
xl. nigtes and xl. daiges."
Story of Gen. and Exod., 2,444-5.

* **bi-wal′-ewe, * bi-wal′-wi-en,** *v.t.* [A.S. *bewealwian* = to wallow.]* To wallow about. (*Layamon,* 27,744.) (*Stratmann.*)

* **bĭ-wĕd′-dĕn** (pa. par. *biwedded*), *v.t.* [A.S. *beweddian* = to wed; *beweddod* = wedded.] To wed. (*Layamon,* 4,500.) (*Stratmann.*)

bī-wēek′-lў, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi,* and Eng. *weekly.*] Occurring once in every two weeks. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

¶ There is a certain ambiguity in this term, for some will assume that *bi* is the same as *bis* = twice, and will suppose anything *bi-weekly* to be twice a week. There is a similar ground for ambiguity about bi-monthly (q.v.).

* **bĭ′-wêlle, * bĭ′-wêil-en, * bĭ′-wāil-en** (pret. *biweilede.*) The same as BEWAIL (q.v.).

"And alle wepten, and *biweileden* hir."—*Wycliffe* (*Purvey*): *Luke* viii. 52.

* **bĭ-wĕn′-dĕn** (pret. *biwende, biwente*), *v.t.* [A.S. *bewendan* = to turn; Mœso-Goth. *biwandjan.*] To wend about; to turn round. (*O. Eng. Miscell.,* ed. Morris, 45.) (*Stratmann.*)

* **bĭ-wêpe** (pret. *biwepte, biweop;* pa. par. *biwope;* pr. par. * *biwepynge*), *v.t.* The same as BEWEEP (q.v.). (*Chaucer: Troilus,* 5,585.)

". . . Rachel *biwepynge* hir sones . . ."—*Wycliffe* (*Purvey*): *Matt.* ii. 18.

* **bĭ-we-ven** (pret. *biweefde;* pa. par. *biweaved, biweved*), *v.t.* To involve, to cover. The same as BEWAVE (2) (*Scotch*) (q.v.) (*Layamon,* 28,474.) (*Stratmann.*)

* **bi-wey,** *s.* [BY WAY.]

* **bi-wic-chen** (pret. *biwicched*), *v.t.* The same as BEWITCH (q.v.). (*Piers Plow.,* bk. xix., 151.)

* **bĭ-wĭ′-lĕn,** * **bi-wiye-lĭ-en** (pa. par. *biwiled*), *v.t.* [From A.S. prefix *bi,* and *wile* = a wile, craftiness.] To wile, delude, or deceive. (*Rel. Antiq.,* i. 182.) (*Stratmann.*)

* **bĭ-wĭn′-dĕn,** *v.t.* [A.S. *bewindan* = to enfold, to wrap or wind about; Mœso-Goth. *biwindan* = to wind round, enwrap, swathe.] To wind round. (*O. Eng. Hom.,* i. 47.) (*Stratmann.*)

* **bĭ-wĭn′,** * **bĭ-wĭn′-nĕn** (pret. *biwan, biwon*), *v.t.* [A.S. *gewinnan* = to win.] To win. (*Layamon,* 29.) (*Stratmann.*)

* **bĭ-wĭs′te,** * **bĕ-wĭs′te,** * **bĕ-oŭs′te,** *s.* [From A.S. *bigwist, biwist* = food, nourishment.] Being; living. (*Rel. Antiq.,* i. 131.)

* **bi-wĭ′-teon,** * **bĭ-wĭ′-ten,** * **bĭ-wĭ′-tĭ-ĕn** (pret. *biwitede, biwat, biwiste*), *v.t.* [A.S. *bewitan* = (1) to overlook, to watch over, (2) to keep, preserve.] To guard, to keep. (*Layamon,* 207, 13,028, &c.) (*Stratmann.*)

* **bi-wope,** *pa. par.* [BIWEPE.]

* **bi′-word,** *s.* [BYWORD.]

* **bĭ-wrêy′e,** * **bi-wrêy′-ĕn,** * **bĭ-wrigh′-en,** *v.t.* The same as BEWRAY (q.v.). (*Chaucer: C. T.,* 2,229.) (*Stratmann.*)

* **bi-wrĭ-hen,** *v.t.* [A.S. *bewrihan* = to clothe.] To cover. (*Layamon,* 5,366.) (*Stratmann.*)

bix′-a, *s.* [In Dan. & Sw. *bixa;* from the name given to the plant by the Indians of the Isthmus of Darien.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Flacourtiaceæ (Bixads). The sepals are five, the petals five, the stamina many; the style one long like the stamina, and a two-lobed stigma. The fruit, which is covered with a dry prickly husk, separates into two pieces, each with numerous seeds attached to a parietal placenta. The flowers are in bunches, the leaves entire, marked with pellucid dots. Four species are known, all from tropical America. *B. orellana* is the Arnotto-tree. [ARNOTTO.]

* **bĭx-ā′-çĕ-æ** (*Lindley,* 1st. ed., 1836, and *Endlicher*), * **bix-în-e-æ** (*Kunth*), *s. pl.* [BIXA.] An order of plants now more commonly called Flacourtiaceæ. [BIXA, BIXADS, FLACOURTIACEÆ.]

bĭx′-ădș, *s.pl.* [BIXA.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Flacourtiaceæ (q.v.).

bĭx′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [BIXA.]

Bot.: The first tribe or family of the order Flacourtiaceæ (Bixads). Type, Bixa.

bĭx′-ĭn, *s.* [From Eng., &c., *bix(a);* suffix *-in* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{18}O_4$. It occurs along with a yellow *orellin* in annatto, forming its colouring matter. It is an amorphous, resinous, red substance, nearly insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol or in alkalies, forming a yellow solution. Annatto contains about twenty per cent. of colouring matter.

* **bĭx′-wŏrt,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An unidentified plant.

"*Bixwort* . . . an herb."—*Johnson.*

* **bi-yende** * **bi-yen-dis,** *prep. & adv.* The same as BEYOND (q.v.).

"' . . and of *biyende* Jordan."—*Wycliffe* (*Purvey*): *Matt.* iv. 25.

". . . the thingis that ben *biyendis* you . . ."—*Ibid.,* 2 *Cor.* x. 16.

† **bi-zăn′-tine,** *s.* [BEZANT, BYZANTINE.]

bĭ-zar′re, *a. & s.* [From Fr. *bizarre* = odd, whimsical, fantastical, in bad taste. In Sw. *bizarr;* Ital. *bizzarro* = whimsical, smart; Sp. & Port. *bizarro* = courageous, generous, magnificent. From Basque *bizarra* = a beard; according to Larramendi, from *bis arra* = which becomes a man; or Arab. *bâshâret* = (as s.) beauty, elegance, (as adj.) chivalrous, extravagant. (*Littré.*).]

A. *As adjective:* Odd, whimsical, fantastic, eccentric, extravagant, out of the ordinary routine, in bad taste.

B. *As substantive. Hortic.:* One of the subdivisions of the Carnation (*Dianthus caryophyllus*). There are several hundred varieties of this well-known and beautiful plant, which are ranged by modern horticulturists in three divisions: Flakes, Bizarres, and Picotees. Bizarres possess not less than three colours, which are moreover diffused in irregular spots and stripes.

bĭz-ca′-ça, *s.* [VISCACHA.]

"We ascend the lofty peaks of the Cordillera and we find an alpine species of *biscacha,* . . ."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. xi., p. 349.

* **bîz-end,** * **bēez-en,** *a.* [BISSON.]

bĭ′-zĕt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Lapidary-work: The upper faceted portion of a brilliant-cut diamond which projects from the setting. It has one third of the whole depth of the gem, being cut in thirty-two facets, which occupy the zone between the girdle and the table. (*Knight.*) [BRILLIANT, *s.*]

bĭzz, *v.i.* [Imitated from the sound. Compare Norm. Fr. *bizze* = a female snake. (*Kelham.*).] (*Scotch.*)

1. To buzz, to make a hissing sound.

"As bees *bizz* out wi' angry fyke
When plundering herds assail their byke."
Burns: Tam O'Shanter.

2. To be in constant motion; to bustle.

¶ (1) *To bizz about:* The same as *to buzz* (2).

(2) *To take the bizz. Of cattle:* To rush madly about when stung by the gadfly. (*Jamieson.*)

bĭzz, bisse, *s.* [From the verb *bizz,* or imitated, like the verb, from the sound.]

1. *Lit.:* A hissing noise.

"Alack-a-day!
An' singe wi' hair-devouring *bizz,*
Its curls away."
Fergusson: Poems, ii. 14.

2. *Fig.:* A bustle. (*Scotch.*)

"D'ye mind that day, when in a *bizz,*
Wi' reekit duds, and reestit gizz."
Burns: Address to the Deil.

bĭz′-zў, *a.* * [BUSY.] (*Scotch.*)

bl, *as an abbreviation.*

Her.: Blue, often found in sketches of arms instead of azure. B alone is preferable.

B.L., *as an abbreviation.*

In Universities: Bachelor of Law.

bla, *a.* [BLAE.] (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*) [See also BLAMAKING.]

blăb, * **blăbbe,** *v.t. & i.* [In Ger *plappern* = to blab, babble, prate, or chat.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To utter, to tell, to communicate; not necessarily with imprudence or breach of confidence.

"That delightful engine of her thoughts,
That *blabb'd* them with such pleasing eloquence,
Is torn from forth that pretty hollow cage."
Shakesp.: Titus Andron., iii. 1.

2. To utter, tell, or communicate by word of mouth whatever is in one's mind, regardless whether imprudence is committed and friendly confidence violated.

"Nature has made man's breast no windores,
To publish what he does within doors;
Nor what dark secrets there inhabit,
Unless his own rash folly *blab* it." *Hudibras.*

3. To reveal a secret in any other way than by the lips.

"Sorrow nor joy can be disguis'd by art,
Our foreheads *blab* the secrets of our heart."
Dryden.

B. *Intransitive:* To tell secrets of one's self or another imprudently; to tattle.

"Your mute I'll be:
When my tongue *blabs,* then let mine eyes not see."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 2.

† **blăb** (1), * **blabbe,** *s.* [From *blab,* v. (q.v.).]

1. A person who by imprudent or treacherous speech reveals secrets.

"*Blabbe* or labbe wreyare of counselle (bewreyal H. P.) . . ."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"To have revealed
Secrets of men, the secrets of a friend,
How heinous had the fact been, how deserving
Contempt and scorn of all, to be excluded
All friendship, and avoided as a *blab.*"
Milton: Samson Agonistes.

2. An utterance of the lips which does so.

"Still ye duke had not made so many *blabbes* of his counsaill . . ."—*Hall: Rich. III.* (an. ii.).

blăb (2), *s.* [Another form of Eng. *blob,* so called from its globular form.] [BLOB.] The gooseberry. (*Ribes Glossularia, &c.*) (*Scotch.*)

blăb′bed, *pa. par. & a.* [BLAB, *v.*]

blăb′-bĕr, *s.* [From O. Eng. *blabb(e);* and suffix *-er.* In Ger. *plapperer.*] One who tells secrets, a tell-tale, a tattler.

blăb′-bĕr, *a. in compos.* [BLOBBER.]

blabber-lipped, *a.* [BLOBBER-LIPPED.]

blăb′-bĕr, * **blăb′-ĕr,** * **blĕb′-ĕr** (*Scotch*), * **blăb′-ĕr-in,** * **blă-bĕr-ўn** (*O. Eng.*), *v.i.* [Mid. Eng.; cf. BLAB, *v.*]

1. (*Of the O. Eng. form* blaberyn): To speak foolishly.

"*Blaberyn* or speke wythe-owte resone . . ."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. (*Of the Scotch form* blabber, blaber, *or* bleber): To babble, to speak indistinctly.

"Gif the heart be good, suppose we *blabber* with wordes, yit it is acceptable to Him."—*Bruce: Eleven Sermons, L.* 2, *b.* (*Jamieson.*)

blăb'-bĕr-ĭng, blăb'-ĕr-ĭng (*Eng.*), **bla'-bĕr-and** (*Scotch*), *pr. par., a., & s.* [BLABBER.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. and particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"... that *blaberand* echo ..."—*Complaynte of Scotl.*, p. 59. (*Boucher.*)

C. *As subst.:* Babbling.

"My mynd misty, ther may not mys ane fall;
Stra for thys ignorant *blabering* imperfite,
Beside thy polist termes redymyte."
Doug.: Virgil, 3, 96. (*Jamieson.*)

blăb'-bĭng, *pr. par. & a.* In senses corresponding to those of the verb, tell-tale, revealing secrets. [BLAB, *v.*]

"The gaudy, *blabbing*, and remorseful day
Is crept into the bosom of the sea."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1

* **blăb'-bĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *blab*; *-ish.*] Of the nature of a blab, given to blabbing. (*N.E.D.*)

* **blăb'-ĕr,** *s.* [From Fr. *blafard* = pale, wan, dim, faded (?). (*Jamieson.*)] A kind of cloth imported from France. (*Scotch.*)

"Als mekle Franch *blaber* as will be every ane of thame ane coit."—*Regist. Counc. Edin., Keith's Hist.*, p. 189. (*Jamieson.*)

* **blâc,** *a.* [BLEAK.]

blăck, * blăcke, * blake, * blak, * blek, * bleke, * blecke, * blac, *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *blæc, blac* = black, cog. with Icel. *blakkr*, used of the colour of wolves; Dan. *blæk, s.* = ink; Sw. *bläck, s.* = ink; *bläcka* = to smear with ink; Sw. dial. *blaga* = to smear with smut. Cf. Dut. *blaken* = to burn, to scorch; Ger. *blaken* = to burn with much smoke; *blakig, blakerig* = burning, smoking. Origin obscure, not the same word as *bleak*, which has properly a different vowel (*Skeat*), though *blac* and *blâc* were sometimes confounded.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Intensely dark in colour; of the darkest possible hue.

"*Blak* was his berd, and manly was his face."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,132.

"But ever lyve as wydow in clothes *blake*."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,953.

(2) Of a less intense darkness.

"The heaven was *black* with clouds and wind, and there was a great rain."—1 *Kings* xviii. 44.

"Thence the loud Baltic passing, *black* with storm
To wintry Scandinavia's utmost bound."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. iv.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Atrociously cruel, or otherwise excessively wicked.

"... the *blackest* crimes recorded in history ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

(2) Having a clouded countenance, sullen. [B. 2.]

(3) Disastrous, unfavourable, dismal, mournful.

"A dire induction am I witness to;
And will to France, hoping the consequence
Will prove as bitter, *black*, and tragical."
Shakesp.: Rich. III., iv. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Optics:* Of the colour which a body is which absorbs all the rays of light; opposed to *white*, which arises when all the rays are rejected.

2. *Physic. Science, Spec. Bot.:* A genus of colours consisting of the following species:—

(1) *Pure black* [Lat. *ater*; Gr. *μέλας* (*melas*), genit. *μέλανος* (*melanos*), in compos. *mela* and *melano.*] Black without the admixture of any other colour.

(2) *Black* [Lat. *niger*]: Black a little tinged with grey.

(3) *Coal-black* [Lat. *anthracinus*]: Black a little verging upon blue.

(4) *Raven-black* [Lat. *coracinus, pullus*]: Black with a strong lustre.

(5) *Pitch-black* [Lat. *piceus*]: Black changing to brown. It is scarcely distinguishable from *brown-black* (Lat. *memnonius*). (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*)

3. *Painting:* For painters' colours see C., II.

4. *Her.:* Black is generally called *sable* (q.v.).

"... sable arms, *black* as his purpose."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

B. *As adverb:*

1. So as to produce a black colour. [D. 2.]

2. Sullenly, menacingly.

"She hath abated me of half my train;
Look'd *black* upon me ..."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of things:*

(1) The colour defined under **A. I. 1** and **II. 1.**

"*Black* is the badge of hell,
The hue of dungeons, and the scowl of night.'
Shakesp.: Love's Lab. Lost, iv. 3.

(2) Certain objects of an intensely dark hue, as—

(*a*) The pupil of the eye.

"It suffices that it be in every part of the air, which is as big as the *black* or sight of the eye."—*Digby.*

(*b*) A mourning dress, or vestments of the ordinary sable hue; or a black dress even when it is not worn for mourning.

"And why that ye ben clad thus al in *blak*?"
Chaucer: C. T., 913.

¶ In this sense it was often used in the plural for *black-stuffs*, or clothes worn as mourning.

"But were they false
As o'er-dy'd *blacks*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

(*c*) *Plur.:* Little pieces of soot, &c., floating in the air are very commonly called *blacks.*

2. *Of persons:*

(1) A negro.

"But, while they get riches by purchasing *blacks*,
Pray tell me, why we may not also go snacks?"
Cowper: Pity for poor Africans.

(2) A scoundrel, a blackguard. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Technically:*

Painting and Comm.: The black colours used in painting and commerce are made from a variety of sources. Chemically viewed, carbon is in general the substance which imparts the dark hue. For details see *Bone-black, Frankfort-black, German-black, Ivory-black, Lamp-black, Pearl-black, Spanish-black, Vine-black.* See also *Indian-ink*, &c.

D. *In special phrases:*

1. *A black day* (formerly *a blacke day*) is a mournful day, a day of misfortune and suffering.

"Never was seen so *black a day* as this:
O woful day, O woful day!..."
Shakesp.: Rom. & Jul., iv. 5.

2. *Black and blue,* * *Black and blew,* * *Black and bloe,* a. & adv.

(*a*) *As adjective. Of the varied colours produced by a bruise.*

"... but the miller's men did so baste his bones, and so soundly bethwack'd him that they made him both *black and blue* with their strokes."—*Rabelais*, i. 294. (*Boucher.*)

(*b*) *As adverb:*

(i.) So as to produce the varied colours attendant on a bruise.

"... beat me *black and blew* ..."—*Mother Bombie*, v. 3.

(ii.) To the utmost.

"... we will foul him *black and blue* ..."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

3. *Black and white:* Writing, the black referring to the ink, and the white to the paper.

"Careful I let nothing passe without good *black and white* ..."—*Jacke Drum's Entertainment*, a 1. (*Boucher.*)

¶ *To put anything in black and white:* To put it on paper; to commit it to writing.

"... that I would put it in *black and white*, that he might shew it to his Majestie."—*Lett., Seaforth, Cullo-den, Pap.*, p. 105. (*Jamieson.*)

¶ Shakespeare has *white and black* in the same sense. (*Much Ado*, v. 1.)

4. *Black's your eye* (*black is your eye*): You have done wrong, are blameworthy.

"I can say *black's your eye*, though it be grey;
I have conniv'd at this your friend, and you."
Beau. & Fl.: Love's Cure, iii. 1.

* ¶ *Blacke is their eye* is similarly used.

"And then no man say *blacke is their eye*, but all is well, and they as good christians, as those that suffer them unpunished."—*Stubbs: Anatomie of Abuses*, p. 65.

5. *Edward the Black Prince:* The "Black Prince of Wales," eldest son of Edward III., was so called from the colour of his armour. (*Shakesp.: Hen. V.*, ii. 4.)

¶ *Obvious compounds: Black-bearded* (*Tennyson: Dream of Fair Women*); *black-hooded* (*Tennyson: Morte d'Arthur*); *black-knee* (rendering of proper name—*Scott: Rob Roy*, Introd.); *black-robe* (*Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha*, xxii.); *black-stoled* (*Tennyson: Morte d'Arthur*).

black-act, *s.* An act so called because the outrages which caused it to be passed were committed by persons with blackened faces or otherwise disguised. It was sometimes more fully termed the Waltham black-act, because the locality of the crimes committed was Waltham Abbey in Essex. Epping Forest was in immediate proximity to Waltham. The act was 9 Geo. I., c. 22, which made a number of offences felony. Of these may be mentioned the setting fire to farm buildings, haystacks, &c., the breaking down of the heads of fish-ponds, killing or maiming cattle, hunting, wounding, or killing deer, robbing warrens with blackened faces or disguised, shooting at any one, or forcing people to aid in such unlawful acts. The Black Act was repealed by the 7 & 8 Geo. IV., c. 27. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, iv. 11, 15, 17, and other authorities.)

Plur. (*Scotch*) *Black Acts:* The acts of the Scottish Parliament written in the Saxon character.

black-airn, *s.* [Eng. & Scotch *black*, and Scotch *airn* = iron.] Malleable iron, as distinguished from *white-airn*, i.e., that which is tinned. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

black-alder, black-aller, *s.* A shrub, *Rhamnus frangula*, the leaves of which are like those of alder, but blacker. One of the old names was *Alnus nigra*, of which *Black-alder* is a translation. There is, however, no real botanical affinity between the two plants.

black-amber, *s.* The name given by Prussian amber-diggers to jet. (*Stormonth.*)

black archangel, *s.* A labiate plant, *Ballota nigra*, L., called also Black Horehound.

black art, *s.* Exorcism, the alleged ability to expel evil spirits from haunted houses or from persons bewitched; necromancy, or anything similar.

¶ The reason why it was called black was that proficients in it were supposed to be in league with the powers of darkness. A more scientific explanation would be that such an art is called black because it flourishes best amid physical and intellectual darkness.

black ash, black-ash, *s.*

Chem. manuf.: A mixture of twenty-five per cent. of caustic soda with calcium sulphide, quicklime, and unburnt coal, obtained in the process of making sodium carbonate. The mixture of sodium sulphate, chalk, and powdered coal is fused in a furnace, gases escape, and the residue is the black ash, which is lixiviated with warm water, and the solution evaporated to dryness, yields soda-ash, an impure sodium carbonate.

black assize, *s.*

Hist.: An assize held at Oxford in 1557, when the High Sheriff and 300 other persons died of infectious disease caught from the prisoners. It was called also the *fatal assize.*

black-ball, *s.*

1. An adverse vote, originally recorded by placing a black ball in the ballot-box.

2. Wheat smut or bunt.

3. A lump of blacking used by shoemakers; also called *heel-ball.*

black ball, *v.t.* [BLACKBALL, *s.*]

1. To vote against.

2. To blacken shoes (see BLACKBALL, *s.*).

black-band, *s.*

Among Scotch miners: The ironstone of the coal-measures which contains coaly matter sufficient for calcining the ore without the addition of coal.

black-bar, *s.*

A. *Ord. Lang.* (*Lit.*)*:* A bar which is black.

* **B.** *Law:* An obsolete name for what is more properly termed *blank-bar* (q.v.). (*Ash.*)

black-beaded, *a.* Resembling black beads. (Used of eyes.)

black-beer, *s.* A kind of beer, called also Dantzic, from its being manufactured in and largely exported from the Prussian town of that name.

black-bent, *s.* [BENT.]

black-bindweed, *s.* [BINDWEED.]

black-birch, *s.* [BIRCH.]

black-blue, *a.* Of the colour produced by the combination of black and blue, the latter predominating.

"The clear moon, and the glory of the heavens.
There, in a *black-blue* vault she sails along."
Wordsworth: Night-Piece.

black-board, *s.* [BLACKBOARD.]

black-bonnet, *s.* The Scotch name for a bird, the Reed Bunting (*Emberiza schœniclus.*)

black book, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A book on the black art.

2. A name given to the histories written by the monks in their several monasteries. So called, perhaps, because penned with black ink, in contradistinction to rubrics in which the ink used was red. (*Jamieson.*)

3. *Pl.* (*Black books*). *Fig.:* The numerous persons, things, incidents, &c., retained by the memory being imaginatively assumed to be preserved in a series of books, "black books" are those in which the reminiscences are unpleasant.

¶ *To put a person in one's black books:* To think very unfavourably of him, at least for the time being. (*Colloquial.*)

II. *History:* A book composed by the visitors to the monasteries under Henry VIII., who were sent to find proof of such immoralities among the celibate monks and nuns as might justify the government in suppressing those institutions and confiscating their large property.

black-briar, *s.* A plant, apparently the Bramble, *Rubus fruticosus*, Linn. (*Mascal Gov. of Cattel*, 1662, pp. 188, 233.) (*Britten & Holland.*)

black-browed, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Having black eyebrows.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Dark, gloomy.

"They wilfully themselves exile from light,
And must for aye consort with *black-brow'd* night."
Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream, iii. 2.

(2) Threatening, forbidding.

"Thus when a *black-brow'd* gust begins to rise,
White foam at first on the curl'd ocean fries."
Dryden.

black-bryony, *s.* The English name of the Tamus, a genus of plants belonging to the order Smilaceæ (Sarsaparillas). The Common Black-bryony (*Tamus communis*) grows apparently wild in England. It has dicecious, greenish-white flowers, the males with six stamens and the females with a three-celled ovary, succeeded by a berry of three cells. The leaves are cordate and acute, the stems very long and twining in hedges, and the roots fleshy and exceedingly large. It is so acrid that it has been used as a stimulating plaster, but the young shoots are eaten like asparagus by the Moors, who boil them with oil and salt.

black-burning, *a.* Used of shame, when it is so great as to produce deep blushing, or to crimson the countenance.

black canker, *s.* A disease in turnips and other crops produced by a kind of caterpillar. Dr. Willich recommended that a number of ducks should be turned into the fields infected by these insects.

black-cap, blackcap, black cap, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.* (*of the form* black cap):

(1) *Gen.:* Any cap of a black colour.

(2) *Spec.:* A cap of a black colour put on by a judge when about to pronounce sentence of death on a criminal. It is popularly believed that the black colour is designed to symbolise the fatal effect the sentence is about to produce, but in reality the black cap is a part of a judge's full dress, and is worn on state occasions, even though no fatal sentences have to be pronounced.

2. *Fig.* (*of the forms* blackcap *and* black-cap): Various birds having the upper part of the heads—that in the case of man often covered by a cap—black; or cap may in this case be from A.S. *cop* = the top or summit of anything. *Specially—*

(1) A name for the Black-cap Warbler, *Curruca atricapilla* It is so called from the black colour which exists on the crown of the head in the male, the corresponding part in the female being an umber or rusty colour. In the former sex the back of the neck is ashy-brown, the upper parts of the body grey with a greenish tinge, the quills and tail dusky edged with dull-green, the under parts light-ash colour. The female is darker and more greenish. The Black-cap is about six inches in length. It occurs in Britain from April to October, builds a nest in hawthorn bushes or similar places, deposits four, five, or six reddish-brown mottled eggs, and is a sweet songster.

(2) A name for the Marsh Titmouse (*Parus palustris*).

(3) A name for the Great Tit (*Parus major*).

(4) A name for the Black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus*).

B. *As adjective:* Black on the crown of the head. (See the compound word which follows.)

¶ *Black-cap Warbler.* [Blackcap, A., 2 (1).]

black-capped, *a.*

Of birds: Having the upper part of the head black.

Black-capped Tomtit: The same as the *Black-cap Titmouse* (q.v.).

Black-capped Warbler. [Blackcap, 2 (1).]

black-cattle, *s.*

Grazing: All the larger domestic animals, including oxen, cows, horses, &c., without reference to their actual colour.

"The other part of the grazier's business is what we call *black-cattle*, produces hides, tallow, and beef, for exportation."—*Swift.*

* **black-chalk,** *s.* The old name of a greyish or bluish-black mineral, or rather of a schistose rock, containing carbon alumina, eleven parts of carbon and small proportions of iron and water. It occurs near Pwllhelli, Carnarvonshire, and in Isla, one of the Hebrides. It is properly a metamorphic rock, and has no connection with chalk properly so called. It is used in drawing and painting, its streak being quite black.

black-character, *s.* [Black-letter.]

black-choler, *s.* [Choler.]

black coal, *s.* An old name for common coal. (*Phillips.*)

black-coat, *s.* A depreciative name for a clergyman. [Cloth.]

"The affronts of women and *blackcoats* are to be looked on with the same slight."—*Skelton: Don Quixote*, p. 442.

black cobalt, *s.* Wad (q.v.).

black-cock, *s.* [Blackcock.]

black copper, *s.* [Named from its being a copper ore of a bluish or brownish-black or black colour.] A mineral, called also Melaconite (q.v.).

black corn, *s.*

Bot.: A book-name for *Melampyrum*, of which it is a translation.

black couch, *s.* The name of a plant *Alopecurus agrestis*, L.

black cow, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A cow which is black.

2. *Fig.:* An imaginary cow of such a colour, said to tread on one when calamity comes. [Black Ox.] (*Scotch.*)

"The *black cow* on your foot ne'er trod,
Which gars you sing alang the road."
Herd: Coll., ii. 120. (*Jamieson.*)

black-crop, *s.* [Eng. *black; crop.*] A crop of peas or beans. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

black crottles, *s.* The name of a plant, *Parmelia saxatilis.*

black-currant, *s.* The fruit of a well-known garden bush, *Ribes nigrum;* also the bush itself.

black-death, *s.*

1. A dreadful malady, called also the Black Plague or the Black Disease, which ravaged Europe during the fourteenth century, falling terribly on Italy in 1340, and killing in London alone in 1349 about 50,000 people. Perhaps, however, the Italian disease and the English may not have been identical.

"Many also believe that the *Black Death* of five centuries ago has disappeared as mysteriously as it came."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd edit.), xi. 314.

2. A deadly epidemic which broke out in Dublin in March, 1866. The name black was given from the dark blotches which came out upon the skin of the sufferers. (*Haydn.*)

black-disease, *s.* The same as Black-death (q.v.).

black-diver, *s.* A name for a bird, the Black Scoter (*Oidemia nigra.*)

black dog, *s.*

1. A dog of a black colour.

2. A fiend still dreaded in many country places.

¶ *A black dog has walked over him:* Used of a sullen person.

¶ *Like butter in the black dog's house:* A proverbial phrase signifying utterly gone. (*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxviii.)

black-draught, *s.* A name for a purgative medicine in common use. It is made of an infusion of senna with sulphate of magnesia.

black-drink, *s.* A decoction of *Ilex vomitoria* in use among the Creek Indians when they assemble for a council. [Ilex.]

black-duck, *s.* A duck in which black is a prominent colour.

Great Black-duck: One of the names of a duck, the Velvet Scoter (*Oidemia fusca.*) (*Fleming.*)

black-dye, *s.* Any dye of a black hue. One of the commonest is made of oxide of iron with gallic and tannin.

black-eagle, *s.* A name for the Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaëtus.*)

black-earth, *s.* Vegetable soil, garden or other mould.

black-extract, *s.* An extract or a preparation made from *Cocculus Indicus*, which gives an intoxicating quality to beer.

black-eye, *s.* A bruise upon the parts immediately surrounding the eye.

black-eyed, *a.* Having black, or at least dark-coloured eyes, *i.e.*, having eyes with the iris dark brown.

"When first Spain's queen beheld the *black-eyed* boy."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 48.

black-faced, blackfaced, *a.*

1. *Literally:* Having a black face.

¶ Several breeds of sheep are known as *blackfaced.*

2. *Figuratively:*

"But when a *black-faced* cloud the world doth threat."
Shakesp.: Tarquin and Lucrece.

black-fasting, *a.* A term used of one who has been long without any kind of food.

"If they dinna bring him something to eat, the puir demented body has never the heart to cry for aught, and he has been kenn'd to sit for ten hours thegither, *black-fasting.*"—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xvi.

black-fish, *s.*

1. *Lit.: Centrotophus pompilus*, an European fish of the Fam. Scomberidæ—the Mackerel family. [Centrolophus.] It is of a black colour, especially on the fins, the under parts of the body being lighter. It has been known to reach two feet eight inches in length. The name is also given to certain American species.

2. *Fig.:* Fish recently spawned. (*Scotch.*)

black-fisher, *s.* One who fishes under night illegally.

"Ye took me alblins for a *black-fisher* it was gaun tae ginle the chouks o' ye, whan I harl't ye out tae the steuners."—*Saint Patrick*, iii. 42. (*Jamieson.*)

black-fishing, *s.* Fishing for salmon under night by means of torches. [Leister.]

"The practice of *black-fishing* is so called because it is performed in the night time, or perhaps because the fish are then black or foul."—*P. Ruthven: Forfars. Statist. Acc.*, xii. 294. (*Jamieson.*)

black-flea, *s.* A name sometimes given to a small leaping coleopterous insect, *Haltica nemorum*, the larvæ of which are highly injurious to turnips. It has not a close affinity to the ordinary flea.

black-flux, *s.*

Metal.: A material used to assist in the melting of various metallic substances. It is made by mixing equal parts of nitre and tartar, and deflagrating them together. The black substance which remains is a compound of charcoal and the carbonate of potassa.

black-foot, blackfoot, *s.* A sort of match-maker; one who goes between a lover and his mistress, endeavouring to bring the fair one to compliance.

"'I could never have expected this intervention of a proxeneta, which the vulgar translate *blackfoot*, of such eminent dignity,' said Dalgarno, scarce concealing a sneer."—*Scott: Fort. of Nigel*, ch. xxxii.

Black Forest, *s.* A great forest, part of the *Hercynia Silva* of the Roman period. It is situated in Baden and Wurtemberg, near the source of the Danube.

Black-Friday, *s.*

1. Friday, Sept. 24, 1869, when a sudden panic seized the gold market in New York City; or Sept. 18, 1873, when a similar occurrence took place there.

2. The name has been applied to Good Friday, and also to certain Fridays marked by unusual disasters in the history of England.

black-frost, black frost, *s.* Frost in which there is no snow or hoar-frost on the ground. Opposed to white or hoar-frost.

black-game, *s.* A name for the Black-cock (*Tetrao tetrix*) (q.v.).

black-ground, *a.* Having an opaque surface behind an object.

black-ground illuminator, *s.*

Optics: An optical instrument in which an opaque surface is introduced behind the object, while illuminating rays are directed around and upon it. (*Knight.*)

black gooseberry, *s.* A well-known garden fruit, *Ribes nigrum*, L.

black-grass, *s.* The name for several grasses: (1) *Alopecurus agrestis*, L. (2) *A. geniculatus*, L. (3) *Bromus sterilis*, L.

black-guard, *s.* [BLACKGUARD.]

black-gum, *s.* A tree, called also Sour-gum, Pepper-ridge, and Tupelo-tree. It is *Nyssa villosa*. It is from forty to fifty feet high. Its wood is made into naves for carriage-wheels and blocks for hatters. It grows in the United States.

black-haired, *a.* Having black, or at least very dark hair.

black-headed, *a.* Having the head black.

Black-headed Eagle: An eagle from South America, the *Falco atricapillus*.

Black-headed Tomtit: A name for a bird, the Marsh Tit (*Parus palustris*).

Great Black-headed Tomtit: A bird, the Ox-eye Tit (*Parus fungillago*, Macgillivray), (*P. major*, Lin.).

black-hearted, *a.* Having a morally black heart; secretly, if not even openly, wicked.

black hellebore, *s.* A plant, *Astrantia major*, L.

black hematite, *s.* A mineral, the same as Psilomelane (q.v.). It is called also Black-iron Ore.

black-hole, *s.* A dungeon.

¶ The "black hole" of Calcutta was not a dungeon but an unventilated room about 18 feet square. Of the 146 prisoners put into it on June 20, 1756, only 23 came forth alive next morning, the deficiency of oxygen in the air being fatal to the rest.

black horehound, *s.* A plant, *Ballota nigra*, L.

black-iron, *s.* Malleable iron. [BLACK-AIRN.] It is contradistinguished from white-iron, which is iron tinned.

black-iron ore, *s.* An old name for a mineral, running into three varieties: (1) Fibrous, (2) Compact, (3) Ochrey Black-iron ore. The first is called also Black Hematite.

black-jack, *s.*

I. *Commerce, &c.:*

† 1. A large leathern vessel in which small beer was generally kept in former times. Such receptacles for liquor were made in the form of a jack-boot, whence it is by most people supposed that they derived their name. They still exist here and there, though passing into disuse.

2. A trade-name for ground caramel or burnt sugar, which is used to adulterate coffee. It acts simply as a colouring agent, and gives to the coffee infusion an appearance of great strength.

II. *Mining and Min.:* The name given by miners to a mineral, a variety of zinc sulphide (ZnS). It is called by mineralogists Sphalerite and Blende (q.v.).

III. *Bot.:* The American name for a kind of oak, the *Quercus nigra*.

IV. A small hand weapon consisting of a flexible handle of leather having a ball of lead enmeshed at one end.

black-jack, *v.t.* To strike with a black-jack.

black lac, *s.* A lac of a black colour, with which the Burmese lacquer various kinds of ware. It comes probably from some tree of the order Anacardiaceæ (Anacards or Trebinths).

black-lead, *s.* A name given to a mineral, Graphite or Plumbago (q.v.), which is a carbon containing about five per cent. of quartz with oxides of iron and manganese as impurities. It contains no lead, but is so called from its metallic appearance. It is used in the manufacture of pencils and for other purposes.

black-leading, *s.* The act or operation of coating with black-lead.

Black-leading Machine: A machine for coating the surfaces of electrotype moulds with plumbago. The carriage which supports the mould is moved gradually along the bed beneath the brush, which has a quick, vibratory movement in the same direction. The graphite, being sprinkled on the mould, is caused to penetrate the recesses of the letters in the matrix by the penetrating points of the bristles.

black-leg, *s.*

1. *Of persons:* A notorious gambler and cheat, probably so called from gamecocks, whose legs are always black.

2. *Of things. Generally in the pl.* (*Black-legs*): A disease among calves and sheep in which the legs, and sometimes the neck, become affected by a morbid deposit of gelatinous matter.

black-letter, blackletter, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:* The Old English or Gothic character, which was conspicuous from its blackness, whence came its name of *black-letter*. It was derived from the Old German or Gothic character. The first books printed in Europe were in this Gothic type, which was superseded in 1467 or 1469 by the letters now in use, which are called Roman.

B. *As adjective:* Written or printed in the Old English character; out of date.

¶ *Black-letter day:* Unlucky day.

black-lidded, *a.* Having black lids.

black-list, *s.* & *v.t.*

1. A list of persons to be guarded against in commercial transactions, as defaulters, insolvents, &c.; whether officially or privately compiled.

2. Any list of persons who, in the eyes of those who make or use it, have incurred censure, or suspicion, displeasure, &c.

3. *As verb:* To place on such list.

black-mail, *s.* & *v.t.* [BLACKMAIL.]

black-manganese, *s.*

Min.: Hausmannite (q.v.).

Black Maria, *s.* A covered vehicle, usually painted black, for the conveyance of criminals to and from jail.

black-martin, *s.* A bird, the Swift—*Cypselus apus*.

black-match, *s.* A pyrotechnic match or sponge. (*Ogilvie.*)

Black-Monday, *s.* Easter Monday, specially Easter Monday of the year 1360, when the cold was so great as to prove fatal to many of Edward III.'s soldiers who at the time were besieging Paris. (*Stone.*)

¶ Used by schoolboys to signify the first day after the return to school.

black-money, * blac mone, *s.* A name for the copper currency of Scotland in the reign of James III.

black-monks, *s.* A name given to the Benedictine monks from the colour of the habit which they wore.

black-mouthed, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Having a black mouth.

2. *Fig.:* Giving forth utterances of an intellectually or morally dark character.

". . . the most *black-mouth'd* atheists . . ."—*Killingbeck: Serm.*, p. 118.

black-neb, *s.* [Eng. *black*, and *neb* = bill.]

1. One of the English names for the Carrion Crow.

2. One viewed as disaffected to government.

*** black-nebbed, * blak-nebbit,** *a.* Having a black bill.

black-necked, *a.* Having a black neck.

black nonesuch, *s.* [NONESUCH.] A plant, *Medicago lupulina*.

black ore-of-nickel, *s.* An old name for a mineral found at Riegelsdorf.

black ox, *s.* An ox which is black. (*Lit. & fig.*)

¶ The *black ox* is said to tramp on one who has lost a near relation by death, or met with some severe calamity. [BLACK COW.]

"I'm fain to see you looking sae weel, cummer, the mair that the *black* ox has trampet on ye since I was aneath your roof-tree."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xl.

black-pepper, *s.* Pepper of a black colour, the *Piper nigrum*.

black-peopled, *a.* Peopled with negro or other races of dark hue.

black-pigment, *s.* A fine light carbonaceous substance, essentially the same in composition as lamp-black. It may be produced by the burning of coal-tar, or in other ways. It is used chiefly in the manufacture of printer's-ink.

black-pitch, *a.* Black as pitch.

"Homeward then he sailed exulting,
Homeward through the *black-pitch* water."
Longfellow: The Song of Hiawatha, ix.

black-plate, *s.* A sheet-iron plate before it is tinned.

black-poplar, *s.* Eng. name of a tree, *Populus nigra*.

black-pudding, *s.*

1. *Sing.:* A pudding made with the blood of a cow or sheep, inclosed in one of the intestines.

2. *Pl.* (*Black Puddings*): A plant, *Typha latifolia*, L., so called from the shape and colour of the flower-heads.

black-quarter, *s.* A disease of cattle, apparently the same with Black Spaul.

black-quitch, *s.* The name of two plants.

(1) *Agrostis vulgaris*, L.

(2) *Alopecurus agrestis*.

Black Rod, black rod, *s.*

1. *Of things:* A rod which is black.

2. *Of persons:* A functionary connected with the House of Lords. His full designation is Usher of the Black Rod, so called because the symbol of his office is a black rod, on the top of which reposes a golden lion.

"In one debate he lost his temper, forgot the decorum which in general he strictly observed, and narrowly escaped being committed to the custody of the *Black Rod*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ Sometimes the article, before the words *Black Rod*, is dropped.

"In the evening, when the Houses had assembled, *Black Rod* knocked."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

black-root, *s.* A plant, *Symphytum officinale*, L.

black-row grains, *s.*

Mining: A name sometimes given to a kind of ironstone occurring in Derbyshire.

black-rust, *s.* A disease which attacks wheat, causing the affected part to assume a black hue. This is a small fungus, *Trichobasis Rubigo vera*.

black-salts, *s.* Wood ashes after they have been lixiviated and evaporated, leaving a black residuum behind. (*American.*) (*Ogilvie.*)

black-saltwort, *s.* One of the English names given to a plant, *Glaux maritima*, called also the Sea-milkwort. [GLAUX.] [SEA-MILK-WORT.]

black-sceptered, *a.* Having a sceptre or sceptres swayed in oppression.

"That Britannia, renown'd o'er the waves
For the hatred she ever has shown
To the *black-sceptered* rulers of slaves,
Resolves to have none of her own."
Cowper: The Morning Dream.

Black Sea, *s.* A sea, called also the Euxine, from the old Roman name Pontus Euxinus. It is about 700 miles long by 380 broad, and separates Russia on the north from Turkey in Asia on the south.

black-seed, *s.* A plant, *Medicago lupulina*, L.

black sheep, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A sheep of a black colour, especially one occurring in a flock of a different hue.

2. *Fig.:* A person of immoral or vicious proclivities, especially one arising in a well-ordered household. Also a term of reproach for one against whom his fellows owe a grudge.

"In the breeding of domestic animals, the elimination of those individuals, though few in number, which are in any marked manner inferior, is by no means an unimportant element towards success. This especially holds good with injurious characters which tend to appear through reversion, such as blackness in sheep, and with mankind some of the worst dispositions, which occasionally, without any assignable cause, make their appearance in families, may perhaps be reversions to a savage state from which we are not removed by very many generations. This view seems indeed recognised in the common expression that such men are the *black sheep* of the family."—*Darwin: The Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. v., p. 173.

black-shoe, *s.* A shoeblack.

"A rebuke given by a *black-shoe* boy to another."—*Fielding: Cov. Garden Journal* (Works 1840), p. 712.

black-silver, *s.* A mineral, called also Stephanite (q.v.).

black snake, *s.* The name long ago given by Catesby to an American snake found in Carolina and elsewhere. It is the Coluber Constrictor, which must not be confounded with the Boa Constrictor of Linnæus. It is said to be able to strangle the rattlesnake. Its bite is not dangerous.

black snake-root, *s.*

1. A ranunculaceous plant, *Botrophis actæoides.*

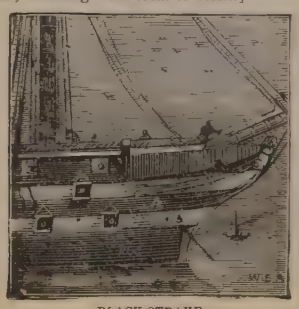
2. An umbelliferous plant, *Sanicula marilandica.*

black spaul, *s.* A disease of cattle. (*Scotch.*) [BLACK-QUARTER.]

"The *black spaul* is a species of pleurisy, incident to young cattle, especially calves, which gives a black hue to the flesh of the side affected.."—*Prize Essays, Highland Society*, s. ii. 207. (*Jamieson.*)

black squitch-grass, *s.* A grass, *Alopecurus agrestis*, L. [BLACK-QUITCH.]

black-strake, *s.* [Eng. *black;* and *strake* = a continuous line of planking on a ship's side, reaching from stem to stern.]



BLACK-STRAKE.

Ship-building: The strake upon a ship's side, next below the lower or gun-deck ports, marked A in the figure.

black-strap, *s.*

Naut.: A contemptuous appellation given by sailors in the British navy to a kind of Mediterranean wine served out to them among their rations, on passing the Straits of Gibraltar to the eastward. (*Falconer.*)

*** black-strapped,** *a. Nautical:*

1. Served with black-strap (q.v.).

2. Driven into the Mediterranean Sea. (*Falconer.*)

*** black sulphuretted silver,** *s.*

Min.: An obsolete name for Argentite (q.v.). (*Phillips.*)

black-swift, *s.* A bird, the Common Swift, *Cypselus apus.*

black-tail, *s.*

1. *Gen.:* A tail which is black.

2. *Spec.:* A name sometimes given to a fish of the perch family, the Ruffe or Pope. (*Acerina vulgaris.*)

black-tang, *s.* A sea-weed, *Fucus vesiculosus*, L. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

black tellurium, *s.*

Min.: Nagyagite (q.v.).

black-thorn, *s.* [BLACKTHORN.]

black-throated, *a.* Having a black throat.

Black-throated waxwing: A name for a bird, the Bohemian waxwing (*Bombycilla garrula*).

black-tin, *s.* Tin ore when beaten into a black powder and washed ready for smelting.

black-top, *s.*

1. A composite plant, *Centaurea Scabiosa*, L.

2. The Stonechat. [BLACKYTOP.]

black-tressed, *a.* Having black tresses or ringlets.

black-tufted, *a.* Tufted with black. The black-tufted eagle of Africa, *Falco Senegalensis.*

black varnish, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* A varnish of a black colour.

"... the *black varnish* which it yields."—*Treas. of Bot.* (ed. 1866), ii. 729.

B. *As adjective:* Yielding black varnish. [BLACK-VARNISH TREE.]

black-varnish tree, *s.* A very large tree, *Melanorrhœa usitatissima*, belonging to the order Anacardiaceæ (Anacards or Terebinths). It grows in the Eastern peninsula. It is sometimes known as the *Lignum vitæ* of Pegu, being so called from its hardness and weight, which are so great that the natives make anchors of its wood. The black varnish is obtained from it by tapping its trunk.

black-visaged, *a.* Having a black visage; having a countenance of negro-like hue.

"Hurry amain from our *black-visag'd* shows;
We shall affright their eyes."
Marston: Antonio and Mellida, Prol.

black-vomit, *s.* A black liquid vomited in severe cases of yellow fever.

black-wad, black wadd, *s.*

Min.: A term used chiefly for Earthy Ochre of Manganese. [WAD.]

black wall, black-wall, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* A wall which is black.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to such a wall.

Black-wall hitch (*Naut.*): A bend to the back of a tackle-hook or to a rope, made by passing the bight round the object and jamming it by its own standing part. [HITCH.]

black-walnut, *s.* An American tree, *Juglans nigra*, the wood of which—dark as its name imports—is much used on the Western continent for cabinet work.

black-ward, black ward, *s.* & *a.* (*Scotch.*)

A. *As substantive:* A state of servitude to a servant.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to such a state.

"So that you see, sir, I hold in a sort of *black ward* tenure, as we call it in our country, being the servant of a servant."—*Scott: Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. ii.

black-wash, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Any wash of a black colour, as distinguished from whitewash.

2. *Fig.:* Untruthful aspersions which hide the real character of the person blackened.

"To remove as far as he can the modern layers of *black-wash*, and let the man himself, fair or foul, be seen."—*Kingsley.* (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

II. *Pharmacy:* A mixture of lime-water and calomel. Its dark colour is due to mercurous oxide. It is called *Lotio Hydrargyri Nigra.*

Black Watch, *s.* [So called from the black colour of the tartan which they wore.] The designation generally given to the companies of loyal Highlanders, raised after the rebellion in 1715, for preserving peace in the Highland districts. They constituted the nucleus of the 42nd Regiment, to which the name of Black Watch still attaches.

black-water, *s.*

1. *Vet.:* A disease of cattle characterised by the passage of dark or black urine, the colouring matter being derived from the blood and caused by scanty and unhealthy food. [RED-WATER.]

2. *Med.:* A name sometimes given to a disease generally known as Pyrosis or Waterbrash (q.v.).

black-wheat, * blacke wheate, *s.* *Melampyrum sylvaticum.*

"Horse flowre or *blacke wheate* . . . is bonte."—*Lyte: Dodoens*, p. 164.

black whort, whortle, or **whortle-berry,** *s.* A plant, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, L., and its fruit.

*** black-whytlof,** *s.* [Eng. *black*, O. Eng. *whyt* = white, and *lof* = loaf.] Bread intermediate in colour and fineness between white and brown, called also Ravel-bread.

black-wood, *s.*

1. The wood of an Indian Papilionaceous tree, *Dalbergia latifolia.* It is used for making furniture.

2. That of *Melharica melanoxylon*, one of the Byttneriads, from New South Wales.

3. The *Acacia melanoxylon.*

black-work, *s.* The work of the blacksmith in contradistinction to bright-work, *i.e.*, the work of the silversmith.

† **blăck,** *** blake,** *** bleck,** *v.t.* [From *black*, a. (q.v.), or contracted from *blacken* (q.v.).] To make black, to blacken. (*Chiefly poetic.*)

"Then in his fury *black'd* the raven o'er,
And bid him prate in his white plumes no more."
Addison.

blăck'-ą-môor, *s.* [Eng. *black; moor*—the *a* euphonic.]

1. *Lit.:* A black man, specially a negro, though the Moors and the negroes belong to different races of mankind, the former having straight black hair, and the latter hair or rather wool quite curly.

"They are no more afraid of a *blackamoor*, or a lion, than of a nurse, or a cat."—*Locke.*

2. *Fig.:* A name for a plant, *Typha latifolia*, the Great Reed-mace.

blăck-ą-vīsed, blăck'-ą-vīced, *a.* [Nor. Fr. *vis, visé* = the face, the visage.] Dark-complexioned. (*Scotch.*)

"... looking mair like an angel than a man, if he hadna been sae *black-a-vised.*"—*Scott. Old Mortality*, ch. xi.

blăck'-bâll, *s.* [Eng. *black;* and *ball.*]

1. *Gen.:* A ball of a black colour.

2. *Spec.:* Used for the purpose of balloting. A black ball cast for one implies a vote against him, and, on the contrary, a white ball is one in his favour. (*Webster.*)

3. A composition of tallow and other ingredients used for blacking shoes.

blăck-bâll, *v.t.* [From Eng. *blackball*, s. (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* To vote against one by means of a black ball. (*Webster.*)

2. *Fig.:* In any other way to take means to exclude a person from the society to which he belongs.

blăck-bâlled, *pa. par.* [BLACKBALL, *v.*]

blăck-bâl'-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BLACKBALL, *v.*]

blăck-bēet'-le (le as ęl), *s.* [Eng. *black; beetle.*] A popular name for the cockroach, which however does not belong to the insect order of beetles proper (Coleoptera), but to the Orthoptera. The hedgehog devours the "blackbeetle," and it in turn greedily feasts on the bug. [COCKROACH.]

blăck-bĕr'-rĭed, *a.* [Eng. *black; berried.*] Producing berries of a black colour, as Blackberried Heath, an old name for the Black Crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*). (*Todd, &c.*)

blăck'-bĕr-rў, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *black, berry;* A.S. *blæc-beric, blæc-berige.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A popular name of the fruit of the common Bramble, *Rubus fruticosus* or *discolor*, and some other allied species; also of the shrub on which it grows. Blackberries ripen in the south of England in the latter part of August and the early portion of September. They are abundant in parts of the United States, and are largely cultivated here, culture and selection having rendered their fruit much larger and more palatable.

2. The sloe, *Prunus spinosa.* (*Bailey, &c.*)

B. *As adj.:* Consisting of blackberries, as blackberry jam.

blăck'-bird, *s.* [Eng. *black; bird.*] A well-known British bird, the *Terdus merula.* Other English names sometimes given to it are the Merle, the Garden Ousel, or simply the Ousel. A book-name is also the Black Thrush. The male is black, with the bill yellow; the female is deep brown above, lighter beneath, the throat and foreneck pale brown with darker streaks; the young dusky brown above with dull yellowish streaks, whilst beneath they have dusky spots. Length, including tail, ten inches; expansion of wings, fifteen inches. There are several varieties, one of them white. The blackbird is a permanent resident in Britain. It feeds in winter on snails, breaking their shells by dashing them against a stone, and also on earthworms and berries. It pairs in February or March. The blackbirds of the United States differ in family from those just described, and comprise several genera and species, being known familiarly as the Crow Blackbird, the Red Wing Blackbird, the Yellow-headed Blackbird, &c. They are very abundant, and one or other of them is found in almost every part of the country. The song of the blackbird is much admired.

"The *blackbird* strong, the lintwhite clear."
Burns: Humble Petition of Bruar Water.

¶ 1. *Michaelmas Blackbird:* One of the names for the Ringed Thrush (*Turdus torquatus*).

2. *Moor Blackbird:* An English name for the Ringed Thrush (*Turdus torquatus*).

3. *White-breasted Blackbird:* An English name for the Ringed Thrush (*Turdus torquatus*).

blăck'-bŏard, *s.* [Eng. *black; board.*] A board used for teaching purposes in schools and colleges, mathematical or other figures being drawn upon it with chalk. A blackboard is generally made of different pieces of well-seasoned wood completely united, and having the upper surface planed smooth. As the name imports, it is painted black. Several successive coatings of the colour are laid on, mixed with pumicestone or similar material so that a certain roughness may be imparted to the surface of the board. This makes it easier to write upon it with chalk, and easier also to rub out what has been written.

Blăck'-brọok, *s. & a.* [Eng. *black; brook.*]

A. *As subst.:* A place in Charnwood Forest.

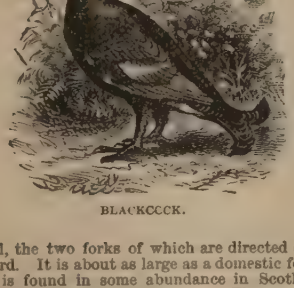
B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or in any way relating to the place described under A.

Blackbrook Series. Geol.: A series of rocks, probably the lowest visible in Charnwood Forest. They contain much fine detrital volcanic material. The name was given by Rev. E. Hill and Professor T. Bonney in 1880. Dr. Hicks thinks the whole Charnwood Series, to which the Blackbrook rocks belong, pre-Cambrian. (*Proceed. Geol. Soc. London,* No. 388, *Session* 1879-80, pp. 1, 2.)

blăck'-căp, *s.* [Black-cap.]

blăck'-cŏck, *s.* [Eng. *black,* and *cock.*]

1. A name for the male of the Black Grouse or Black Game, called also the Heathcock (*Tetrao tetrix*). The female is called the Grey Hen, and the young are Poults. The Blackcock, as its name imports, is black, having, however, white on the wing coverts and under the



BLACKCOCK.

tail, the two forks of which are directed outward. It is about as large as a domestic fowl. It is found in some abundance in Scotland and less plentifully in England. The eggs are from six to ten in number, of a yellowish-grey colour, blotched with reddish-brown. The close-time is from the 10th of December to the 20th of August, except in the New Forest, Somerset, and Devonshire, where it is from the 10th of December to the 1st of September.

"The deer to distant covert drew,
The *black-cock* deem'd it day, and crew."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 13.

¶ *To make a blackcock of one:* To shoot one. (*Scotch.*) (*Waverley.*)

2. A name for the Swift (*Cypselus apus*).

Blăck'-dŏwn, *s. & a.* [Eng. *black; down.*]

A. *As substantive. Geog.:* A down in Devonshire.

B. *As adjective:* Existing at or pertaining to the place mentioned under A.

Blackdown beds, *s.*

Geol.: A series of sandstones resembling in mineral character the Upper Greensands of Wiltshire, but their fossils are a mixture of Upper and Lower Greensand species. They are supposed to represent the littoral beds of the sea in which the Gault was deposited. They contain *Ammonites varicosus, Turritella granulata, Rostellaria calcarata, Cardium proboscideum, Cytherea caperata, Corbula elegans, Trigonia caudata,* &c.

blăcked, *pa. par. & a.* [Black, *v.*]

* **blăck'e-lỹ,** *adv.* [Blackly.]

blăck'-ẹn, * **blăk'-en,** * **blăk'-ỹn,** *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *black,* and suff. *-en.*] To make black.

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. *Of things material:* To make of a black colour.

"When metals are to be burned, it is necessary to *blacken* or otherwise tarnish them, so as to diminish their reflective power."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), viii., 7, p. 191.

"While the long fun'rals *blacken* all the way."
Pope: Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady.

2. To make of a colour moderately dark rather than actually black; to cloud, to place in a dark shadow. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"And the broad shadow of her wing
Blackened each cataract and spring."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 1.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To render the character or conduct morally black by the perpetration of crime or by indulgence in flagrant vice.

". . . a life, not indeed *blackened* by any atrocious crime, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

2. To defame the character.

". . . who had done their worst to *blacken* his reputation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

¶ Sometimes with the object omitted.

"There's nothing *blackens* like the ink of fools."—*Pope: Epist. II.,* 411.

B. *Intransitive:* To become black.

"The hollow sound
Sung in the leaves, the forest shook around,
Air *blacken'd,* roll'd the thunder, groan'd the ground."
Dryden.

blăck'-ẹned, *pa. par. & a.* [Blacken, *v.t.*]

"*Blackened* zinc-foil."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), viii., 7, p. 191.

"The precipice abrupt
. . . the *black'en'd* flood."
Thomson: Seasons; Summer.

blăck'-ẹn-ẽr, * **blăck'-nẽr,** *s.* [English *blacken; -er.*] One who blackens any person or thing; or that which does so. (*Sherwood.*)

blăck'-ẹn-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Blacken.]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

". . . a *blackening* train
Of clamorous rooks thick urge their weary flight."
Thomson: Seasons; Winter.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of rendering black; the state of being blackened; the black colour so produced. (*Lit. & fig.*)

". . . the *blackening* of silver . . ."—*Todd and Bowman: Physiol. Anat.,* vol. i., *Introd.,* p. 36.

"But feel the shock renew'd, nor can efface
The blight and *blackening* which it leaves behind."
Byron: Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, iv. 24.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Founding:* An impalpable powder, usually charcoal, employed by moulders to dust the partings of the mould.

2. *Leather manufacture:* A solution of sulphate of iron applied to the grain side of the skin while wet; it unites with the gallic acid of the tan, and produces a black dye.

* **blăck'-ẹt,** *pa. par. & a.* [Blacked.] (*Scotch.*)

blăck'-ĕy, blăck'-ỹ, *s.* [Eng. *black,* and suffix *-ey.*]

1. A familiar term for a negro.

"He swore he would demolish *blackey's* ugly face."
—*W. M. Thackeray: Newcomes,* ch. ii.

2. A familiar term for a black cat, a rook, &c.

blăck'-fạced, *a.* [See Black-faced.]

Blăck-frī'-ar (plural **Blăck-frī'-ars,** * **Blăck-frī'-ers,** * **Blăck-frȳ'-ers**), *s. & a.* [Eng. *black; friar.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Sing. and plur., and often as compounds and separate words:* Monks of the Dominican order. The name was given from the colour of the habit which they wore. [Dominican.]

"In England they [the Dominicans] were call'd *Black Friars,* from the colour of their habit; and the part of London where they first dwelt is still called by that name."—*Murdoch: Note in Mosheim's Ch. Hist.,* cent. xiii., pt. ii., ch. ii.

2. *Plur.:* The region in London first inhabited by the Dominican friars. [A., 1.]

"When not a Puritan in *Black-Friers* will trust
So much as for a feather."
B. Jonson: Alchym., i. 1. (*Nares.*)

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the Dominican monks called Blackfriars; situated in the region of London which they inhabited; more frequently of the bridge or the theatre formerly in that locality.

¶ The theatre there was attended by more respectable people than any other on the side of the Thames.

"But you that can contract yourselves, and sit
As you were now in the *Black-Fryers* pit,
And will not deaf us with loud noise and tongues."
Shirley: Six New Playes (1653). (*Nares.*)

blăck'-guard (*ck* and *u* silent), * **blăck guard** (*u* silent), *s. & a.* [Eng. *black; guard.*]

A. *As substantive:*

* **I.** *With the two words wholly separate:*

* 1. *Originally.* (*In a literal sense*): The humbler servants in a wealthy household who, when journeys were in progress, rode among the pots, pans, and other household utensils to protect or guard them. No moral imputation was conveyed in calling them, as was done, the *black guard.* All that was implied was that they were apt to become begrimed on a journey by the vessels in proximity to which they sat.

"A . . . slave that within these twenty years rode with the *black guard* in the Duke's carriage, mongst spits and stripping-pans."—*Webster: The White Devil.* (*Trench: Select Glossary.*)

2. *Next.* (*Figuratively*): Persons morally black or begrimed; persons of bad character.

"Thieves and murderers took upon them the cross to escape the gallows, adulterers did penance in their armour. A lamentable case that the Devil's *black guard* should be God's soldiers."—*Fuller: The Holy War,* i. 12. (*Trench: Select Glossary.*)

II. *Having the two words combined, first with a hyphen and then altogether:* With the same meaning as No. 2. Specially used of a low fellow with a scurrilous tongue. (*Rather vulgar.*)

B. *As adjective:*

* 1. *Of persons:* Serving.

"Let a *black-guard* boy be always about the house to send on your errands, and go to market for you on rainy days."—*Swift.*

2. *Of language:* Scurrilous, abusive; as, "*blackguard* language."

blăck'-guard (*ck* silent; *u* silent), *v.t. & i.* [From *blackguard,* s. & a. (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To call one a blackguard or to use such scurrilous language to one as only a blackguard would employ.

B. *Intrans.:* To act the part of a blackguard; to behave in a riotous or indecent manner.

"An' there a batch of wabster lads
Blackguardin' frae Kilmarnock
For fun this day."
Burns: Holy Fair.

blăck'-guard-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Blackguard, *v.t.*]

"I have been . . . *blackguarded* quite sufficiently for one sitting."—*W. M. Thackeray: Newcomes,* ch. xxix.

blăck'-guard-ĭng (*Eng.*), **blăck-guar-dĭn** (*Scotch* (*ck* silent; *u* silent), *pr. par.* [Blackguard, *v.t.*]

blăck'-guard-lỹ (*ck* silent; *u* silent), *a.* [Eng. *blackguard; -ly.*] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, a blackguard; villainous, rascally.

blăck'-guard-ĭsm (*ck* silent; *u* silent), *s.*

[Eng. *blackguard ; -ism.*] The language or action of a blackguard. (*Southey.*)

"Ignominious dissoluteness or rather, if we may venture to designate it by the only proper word, *blackguardism.*"—*Macaulay : Essay on Hallam's Const. Hist.*

blăck'-guard-rў (*ck* silent ; *u* silent), *s.* [Eng. *blackguard ; -ry.*] Blackguards collectively.

blăck'-hēads, *s. pl.* A plant, *Typha latifolia*, L.

blăck'-heart, *s.* A cultivated variety of cherry.

"The unnetted *black-hearts* ripen dark,
All thine, against the garden wall."
Tennyson : The Blackbird.

blăck'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BLACK.]

A. & **B.** *As present participle and participial adjective :* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive :* Any black colouring matter made artificially, such as shoe-black or lamp-black. Blacking for shoes may be made by mixing ivory-black, sour beer or porter, Florence oil, molasses, and a little sulphate of iron. Common oil blacking is a mixture of ivory-black or lamp-black with linseed-oil, or else with small beer or water, with a little sugar and gum-arabic.

blacking-case, *s.* A case for holding blacking and brushes. (*Knight.*)

¶ *Obvious compound :* Blacking-brush. (*Knight.*)

blăck'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *black ; -ish.*] Somewhat black.

"Part of it all the year continues in the form of a *blackish* oil."—*Boyle.*

blā'c-kĭt, *pa. par. & a.* [BLACK, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

"The dress, the light, the confusion, and maybe a touch o' a *blackit* cork . . ."—*Scott : Heart of Mid-lothian*, ch. xvii.

blăck'-lĕad, *s.* [BLACK-LEAD.]

blăck-lĕt'-tĕr, *s.* [BLACK-LETTER.]

blăck'-lў, * **blacke'-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *black ; -ly.*] Darkly, in a moral sense ; cruelly, or otherwise, with aggravated wickedness.

blăck-mā'il, *s.* [Eng. *black*, and A.S. *mal* = tribute, toll-dues ; or from Norm. Fr. *mail, mayile, mael* = a half-penny.]

1. *Law :* Quit-rents reserved in work, grain, &c. ; in contradistinction to payments reserved in "white money," that is, in silver. (*Black-stone : Comment.*, ii. 3.)

2. *Ord. Lang. & Law :* Money paid from motives of prudence, not from legal obligation, by owners of property to freebooters and similar worthies, or their confederates or chiefs, as the price of protection from being plundered, or worse. The system of paying blackmail, which once flourished in the North of England and the South of Scotland, was declared illegal in the former country by the 43 Elizabeth, c. 13, but it flourished in the Highlands of Scotland till after the battle of Culloden, in 1745.

"'. . . but the boldest of them [the thieves] will never steal a hoof from any one that pays *blackmail* to Vich Ian Vohr.'
"'And what is *blackmail* ?'
"'A sort of protection-money that Low-country gentlemen and heritors lying near the Highlands pay to some Highland chief, that he may neither do them harm himself, nor suffer it to be done to them by others ; and then if your cattle are stolen, you have only to send him word and he will recover them ; or, it may be, he will drive away cows from some distant place where he has a quarrel, and give them to you to make up your loss.'"—*Scott : Waverly*, ch. xv.

blăck-mā'il, *v.t.* To extort or attempt to extort money by threats ; *spec.*, by threats of exposure of some alleged misdoing on the part of the person so threatened.

* **blăck'-môor,** *s.* [BLACKAMOOR.] (*Browne.*)

blăck'-nĕss, * **blăk'-nĕs,** * **blake'-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *black ;* suff. *-ness.*] The quality of being black.

1. *Lit. :* In the above sense.

"*Blackness* is only a disposition to absorb or stifle without reflection most of the rays of every sort that fall on the bodies."—*Locke.*

2. *Figuratively :*

(1) Gloominess produced by calamity, misery.

". . . wandering stars, to whom is reserved the *blackness* of darkness for ever."—*Jude* 13.

(2) Atrocious wickedness ; depravity.

blăck'-smĭth, *s.* [Eng. *black ; smith.* So named because the nature of his occupation tends to begrime him.] A smith who works in iron.

"Then, with a smile of content, thus answered Basil the *blacksmith.*"
Longfellow : Evangeline, ii. 2.

blăck'-stōne, blăck'-stāne, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *black ; stone* (Scotch *stane*).]

A. *As substantive :*

1. *Gen. :* A stone of a black colour.

* 2. *Specially :*

(1) The designation formerly given to a dark-coloured stone, used in some of the Scottish universities as the seat on which a student sat when being publicly examined as to the progress he had made in his studies during the preceding year.

"It is thought fit that, when students are examined publicly on the *Black-stane*, before Laminas, and after their return at Michaelmas, they be examined in some questions of the catechism."—*Acts Commiss. of the Four Universities*, A. 1647. (*Bower : Hist. Univ. Edin.*, i. 222.)

(2) The examination itself.

". . . our vieces and *blackstons*, and had at Pace our promotion and finishing of our course."—*Melville's Diary ; Life of A. Melville*, i. 221. (*Jamieson.*)

B. *As adj. :* Connected with the blackstone examination—*e.g.*, blackstone medal.

blăck'-thorn, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *black*, and *thorn.*]

A. *As subst. :* A name for the Sloe, *Prunus spinosa* or *P. communis*, var. Spinosa. [SLOE.]

"*Blake thorne* (*Prunus, P.*)."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The blossom on the *blackthorn*, the leaf upon the tree."
Tennyson : New Year's Eve.

B. *As adj. :* Made of blackthorn.

"Mukhtar Pasha threw himself among the crowd, armed with a formidable *blackthorn* stick."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 20, 1877. (*Erzeroum Correspondence.*)

blackthorn may, *s.* The foregoing plant, *Prunus spinosa*, L. The term *may* indicates its resemblance in its white blossoms to the May or Hawthorn, which, however, it precedes in flower by about a month.

blăck-wĕl'-lĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Elizabeth Blackwell, authoress of an old herbal.]

Bot. : A genus of plants belonging to the order Homaliaceæ (Homaliads). *B. padiflora*, a greenhouse shrub with flowers, as its name imports, like those of the *Prunus padus*, or Bird-cherry, was introduced from Chili in 1827.

blăck'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *black ; wort.*] A local name for a plant, *Symphytum officinale*, L., the Comfrey.

blăck'-ў-tŏp, *s.* [Eng. *blacky*, and *top.*] A name for a bird, the Stonechat (*Saxicola rubicola*). The appellation is given because the male has the head and throat black, and the female has also some brownish black on the head. [BLACK-TOP.]

* **blăd'-ăp-ple** (**ple** as **pęl**), *s.* [From O. Eng. *blad ;* A.S. *blæd* = a blade, a leaf (?) ; and *appel* = apple.] An old name for the Cactus (q.v.).

* **blăd'-a-rĭe,** *s.* [A.S. *blæddre* = a bladder (?).] Moral hollowness.

"Bot allace it is festered securitie, the inward heart is full of *bladarie*, quhilk *bladarie* shal bring sik terrors in the end with it, that it shal multiply thy torments."—*Bruce : Eleven Serm.* (ed. 1591). (*Jamieson.*)

blâd, *s.* [BLAND.] (*Scotch.*)

* **bladde,** *s.* [BLADE.] (*Chaucer : C. T.*, 620.)

blăd'-dĕr, * **blad-er,** * **bled-der,** * **bled-dere,** * **bled-dir,** * **bled-dyr,** * **blôse,** * **bled-dre,** * **blad-re,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *blæd-dre, blædre* = a bladder, a pustule, a blist ; Icel. *bladra ;* Sw. *blädra ;* Dan. *blære ;* Dut. *blaar ;* N. H. Ger. *blatter* = a wheal, a pimple ; O. H. Ger. *platra* = a bladder. From A.S. *blæd* = a blowing, a blast ; *blawan, blœwan* = to blow. Icel. *blœr* = a breeze ; Wel. *pledren ;* Lat. *flatus* = a blowing. Compare also Dut. *blaus ;* Ger. *blase* = a bladder ; Sw. *blasa ;* Icel. *blasa ;* Dan. *blæse ;* Dut. *blasen ;* Mœso-Goth. *blesan* = to blow.] [BLOW, BLAST.]

A. *As substantive :*

I. *Literally :*

1. *Ord. Lang. & Animal Physiol.*

(1) A membranous bag in man and the higher animals, designed for the retention of the urine. This being the most important structure of the kind in the frame is called, by way of prominence, the bladder ; any other one is distinguished from it by a word prefixed, as the *gall-bladder* (q.v.).

"The *bladder* should be made of a membranous substance, and extremely dilatable for receiving and containing the urine, till an opportunity of emptying it."—*Ray.*

¶ The bladder of an ox, a sheep, &c., when dried may be inflated with air, and used as a float for nets, or for other purposes. Sometimes its buoyancy is taken advantage of to keep those learning to swim from sinking, while as yet they are unable to support themselves unaided in the water.

"Like little wanton boys that swim on *bladders.*"
Shakesp. : Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

At other times a bladder may be used as part of a rude wind instrument.

". . . and with dance,
And music of the *bladder* and the bag,
Beguile their woes . . ."
Cowper : Task, bk. i.

(2) A vesicle, a pustule, a blister, especially if filled with air instead of pus.

". . . *bladders* full of imposthume."
Shakesp. : Troil. & Cress., v. 1.

2. *Bot. :* A structure of a membranous texture bulged out or inflated. *Used—*

(1) Of a calyx or pericarp.

(2) Of the little crested vesicles on the bases of Utricularia. [BLADDER-WORT.]

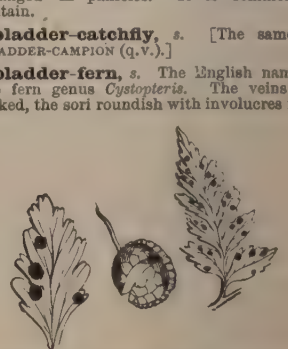
B. *As adj. :* Resembling a bladder. Often as the first word in a compound.

bladder-angling, *s.* Angling by means of a baited hook fixed to an inflated bladder.

bladder-campion, *s.* A name given to a plant, the *Silene inflata*, which has an inflated calyx. The flowers are pure white, and arranged in panicles. It is common in Britain.

bladder-catchfly, *s.* [The same as BLADDER-CAMPION (q.v.).]

bladder-fern, *s.* The English name of the fern genus *Cystopteris*. The veins are forked, the sori roundish with involucres fixed



BLADDER-FERN (FERTILE PINNA AND SPORE).

at their base, and opening by a free extremity generally lengthened. There are two British species, the Brittle and the Mountain Bladder-ferns (*Cystopteris fragilis* and *montana*). A third, the Laciniate Bladder-fern (*C. alpina*), has not been found recently.

bladder-green, *s.* A green colour obtained from the berries of a shrub, *Rhamnus catharticus.*

bladder-herb, *s.* A plant of the Nightshade family, *Physalis Alkekengi*, L. The name is given from its inflated calyx, whence strangely it was supposed to be useful in diseases of the bladder. (*Prior, &c.*)

† **bladder-kelp,** *s.* A seaweed, *Fucus vesiculosus*, found on the coasts of Britain and elsewhere. It is called also Bladder-wrack.

bladder-nut, *s.*

1. *Sing. :* The English name of Staphylea, the typical genus of the order of plants called Staphyleaceæ (Bladder-nuts). The name is derived from the inflated capsules. They have five stamens and two styles. The common Bladder-nut, *Staphylea pinnata*, is indigenous in Eastern Europe. It has escaped from gardens at one or two places in England, but is not entitled to a place in the flora. The three-leaved Bladder-nut, *Staphylea trifolia*, is American.

2. *Plural. Bladder-nuts :* Lindley's English name for an order of plants, the STAPHYLEACEÆ (q.v.).

bladder-pod, *s.* The English name of a papilionaceous plant genus, Physolobium.

bladder-seed, *s.* The English name of Physospermum, a genus of umbelliferous plants.

bladder-senna, *s.* The English name of Colutea, a genus of plants belonging to the papilionaceous sub-order of the Leguminosæ.

The term bladder in their name refers to the inflation of the membranaceous legumes, and senna to the fact that the leaves of *Colutea arborescens*, which grows on Mount Vesuvius, are said to be a substitute for that medicinal drug.

bladder-snout, *s.* The Bladder-wort (*Utricularia vulgaris*).

bladder-tree, *s.* A name sometimes given to an American shrub or small tree, *Staphylea trifolia*. It is called also the Three-leaved Bladder-nut. [BLADDER-NUT.]

bladder-wort, *s.* The English name of Utricularia, a genus of Scrophulariaceous plants. Both the English and the scientific appellations refer to the fact that the leaves bear at their margins small bladders. There are three British species, the Greater, the Intermediate, and the Lesser Bladder-worts (*Utricularia vulgaris, intermedia,* and *minor.*) [UTRICULARIA.]

bladder-wrack, *s.* A name sometimes given to a sea-weed, *Fucus vesiculosus*, L., found on our shores. [BLADDER-KELP.]

* **blad-dĕr,** *v.i.* [BLETHER, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

* **blad'-dĕr-and,** * **blad'-drand,** *pr. par.* [BLETHER.] (*Scotch.*)

blăd'-dĕred, * **bledderyd,** *a.* [Eng. *bladder; -ed.*]

1. *Lit.:* Furnished with bladders.

2. *Fig.:* Inflated, puffed up, of imposing magnitude, but light, hollow, and certain, if punctured, suddenly to collapse.

"They affect greatness in all they write, but it is a *bladdered* greatness, like that of the vain man whom Seneca describes; an ill habit of body, full of humours, and swelled with dropsy."—*Dryden: Dedic. of the Æneid.*

* **blăd'-dĕr-ĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *bladder,* s.; dimin. suff. *-et.*] A little bladder.

"The many vesicles or *bladderets*."—*Crooke: Body of Man*, p. 200.

blad'-dĕr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *bladder; -y.*]

1. Like a bladder, hollow and inflated.

2. Having bladders or vesicles.

"The *bladdery* wave-worked yeast."
Browning: Pan & Luna, 60.

* **blăd'-drie,** *s.* [BLAIDRY.]

blăd'-dў, *a.* [From Scotch *blad* = a squall of wind and rain (?).] Inconstant, unsettled. Used of the weather. (*Scotch.*)

blāde, * **blad,** * **blayd,** *s.* [A.S. *blæd, bled* = a blade, a leaf, a branch, a twig. O. Icel. *bladh* = a leaf; Sw. & Dan. *blad;* Dut. (in compos.) *blad,* as *schouderblad* = shoulder-blade; (N. H.) Ger. *blatt;* O. H. Ger. *blat.* It is probably cog. with Eng. *blow,* in the sense of bloom; Lat. *floreo* = to flourish, *flos,* gen. *floris* = a flower.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A leaf of any plant.

"For the earth bringeth forth fruit of herself; first the *blade*, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear."—*Mark* iv. 28.

"... and the green
And tender *blade*, that fear'd the chilling blast,
Escapes unhurt beneath so warm a veil."
Cowper: Task, bk. iv.

(2) The whole culm and leaves of a cereal or other grass, or of any similar plant. Also the whole of a herbaceous plant not in flower visible above the ground.

"For the earth bringeth forth fruit of herself; first the *blade*, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear."—*Mark* iv. 28.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *Of things material:* Anything flat or expanded with a sharp edge. *Spec.:*—

(*a*) The broad, expanded, metallic portion of a sword, a knife, or other cutting instrument [II. 3]; the sword or other instrument itself.

"And of a sweord ful trenchant was the *blade*."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,928.

(*b*) The flat or expanded portion of an oar.

(*c*) The shoulder-blade. [II. 2.]

"Alcides' lance did gore
Pylemen's shoulder in the *blade*."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, bk. v.

(2) *Of persons:* A contemptuous appellation for a self-confident, forward, reckless fellow of doubtful morals.

"Flush'd with his wealth, the thoughtless *blade*,
Despis'd frugality and trade."
Cotton: Death and the Rake.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.: Blade or lamina of a leaf:* The expanded surface of the leaf, in distinction to the petiole from which it springs.

2. *Anat.:* [BLADE-BONE, SHOULDER-BLADE.]

3. *Cutlery:*

(1) The expanded portion of a knife, sword, bayonet, axe, adze, &c. Less frequently used of some instruments, as the chisel and gouge, which are driven endwise.

(2) The web of a saw.

4. *Agric.:* The share of a shovel-plough, cultivator, or horse-hoe.

5. *Nautical:*

(1) The part of the anchor-arm which receives the palm, forming a ridge behind the latter.

(2) The wash of an oar; that part which is dipped in rowing.

(3) The float or vane of a paddle-wheel or propeller.

B. *As adj.:* Expanded into a flat portion: pertaining to the shoulder-blade, as *blade-bone.* [II. 2.]

blade-bone, bladebone, *s.* A popular name for the shoulder-blade, what anatomists call the scapular-bone or scapula.

"He fell most furiously on the broiled relicks of a shoulder of mutton, commonly called a *bladebone*."—*Pope.*

blade-fish, *s.* A name sometimes given to a fish, *Trichiurus lepturus*, one of the family Cepolidæ (Ribbon-fishes), more commonly called the Silvery Hair-tail. [TRICHIURUS.]

blade-metal, *s.* The metal used for making swords or other blades.

† **blade-smith,** * **bladsmythe,** *s.* A sword-cutler; -or one who sharpens swords or similar weapons. The appellation is not a common one.

"*Bladsmythe:* Scindifaber."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"As when an armiug sword of proofe is made,
Both steele and iron must be tempred well:
(For iron gives the strength unto the *blade*,
And steele, in edge doth cause it to excell)
As each good *blade-smith* by his art can tell."
Mir. for Mag. Newton to the Reader.

† **blāde,** * **bla-din,** * **bla-dyn,** *v.t. & i.* [From *blade,* s. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To nip the blades off; *Spec.,* to do so from colewort or any similar plant.

"When she had gane out to *blade* some kail for the pat."—*Edin. Mag.*, Sept. 1818, p. 158. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To furnish or fit with a cutting blade.

B. *Intransitive:* To have a blade; to put forth blades or leaves; to sprout.

"As sweet a plant, as fair a flower is faded,
As ever in the Muses' garden *bladed*."
Fletcher.

blā'-dĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [BLADE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As participial adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:* Having a blade or blades. *Used—*

1. Of grass or any similar plant, or of a grass-covered field.

"Decking with liquid pearl the *bladed* grass."
Shakesp.: Mids. Nig. D., i. 1.

2. Of the expanded and generally metallic portion of a cutting instrument.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* A term used when the stalk of any grain is of a colour different from the ear.

2. *Min.:* A term applied to minerals, which on being broken present long flat portions longitudinally aggregated, and shaped somewhat like the blade of a knife. (*Phillips: Min. Gloss.*)

3. *Carp.* (*Pl. Blades*): The principal rafters or breaks of a roof.

* **blad-fard,** *s.* [BLAFFERE.]

blâ'-dĭe, blâu'-dĭe, *a.* [Eng. *blade;* and suffix *-ie* = y.] Having large broad leaves growing out of the main stem, as "blaudie kail," "blaudie beam." (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

blā'-dĭng, *pr. par. & s.* [BLADE, *v.*]

As subst.: Fighting.

"He maketh *blading* his dailie breakefast."—*Holinshed: Chronicles*, i. 17.

* **blâ'd-rў,** *s.* [BLADARIE, BLAIDRY.] (*O. Scotch.*)

* **blād'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *blad(e),* s., and suff. *-y.*] Full of blades, hence luxurious.

"With curling moss and *blady* grass o'ergrown."
Dyer: To Aaron Hill.

blāe, blā, *a. & adv.* [From Dan. *blaa;* A.S. *blæ, bleoh, bleov, bleo* = blue.] [BLUE.] (*Scotch.*)

A. *As adjective:*

1. Livid. (Used of the skin, when discoloured by a severe stroke or contusion.)

"His eyes are drowsy, and his lips are *blae*."
Ramsay: Poems, i. 96.

2. Bleak, lurid. (Used of the atmosphere.)

"It was in a cauld *blae* hairst day that I gade to milk the kye."—*Edin. Mag.*, Dec. 1818, p. 503. (*Jamieson.*)

B. *As adverb:* Of a livid colour.

Black and blae: Black and blue.

"And baith the Shaws,
That aft hae made us *black and blae*,
Wi' vengefu' paws."
Burns: The Twa Herds

¶ *To look blae:* To look livid or cadaverous, as if depressed by disappointment.

C. *As substantive:* A bluish-coloured shale or fire-clay, such as is often found interstratified with sandstone in the coal-measures.

"The mettals I discovered were a coarse free stone and *blaes* (dipping, to the best of my thought, towards a moss), and that little coal crop which B. Troop saw dug."—*State, Fraser of Fraserfield*, &c., Lett. A., 1724, p. 345. (*Jamieson.*)

blāe-bĕr'-rў, *s.* [Dan. *blaabær;* Sw. *blabär* = whortleberry, bilberry; *blaa* = blue; Sw. *bla* = blue-black; and Dan. *bær;* Sw. *bär* = berry. So called from the blue-black colour of its fruit.] (*Scotch.*)

1. The fruit of the bilberry or whortleberry.

2. The plant *Vaccinium Myrtillus* on which it grows. [BILBERRY, VACCINIUM.]

* **blædh,** *s.* [A.S. *bleed* = a blast, breath, from *blawan* = to blow.] Inspiration. (*O. Eng Hom.*, i. 97.) (*Stratmann.*)

* **blæ'dh-fæst,** *a.* [A.S. *bleed* = prosperity, and suffix *fæst.* Eng. suffix *fast,* as in *sted-fast.*] Prosperous, glorious. (*N.E.D.*)

blāe'-nĕss, *s.* [Scotch *blae,* and Eng. suffix *-ness.*] Lividness. (*Jamieson.*)

* **blæs,** * **bles,** *s.* [A.S. *blæs* = a blast; M. H. Ger. *blās.*] A blast. (*Layamon,* 27,818) (*Stratmann.*)

* **blæst,** *s.* [BLAST, *s.*]

* **blæs'-tĕn,** *v.t.* [BLAST, *v.*]

* **blæ'-tĕn,** *v.i.* [BLEAT, *v.*]

* **blaf'-fĕn,** *v.i.* [Dut. *blaffen* = stutter, stammer.] To stammer (?). (*Stratmann.*)

* **bla'f-fĕre,** * **blaf-foorde,** * **blad-fard,** *s.* [O. Dut. *blaffaard.*] A stammerer. (*Prompt. Parv.*) [WARLARE, WLAFFERE.]

blą'-flŭm, *s.* [Etym. unknown.] Deception, imposition, hoax.

blă-flŭm', blĕ-phŭm', blĕ-flŭm', *v.t.* [Etym. unknown.] To deceive, to hoax, to impose on.

"Which bears him to *blaflum* the fair."
Ramsay: Poems, i. 132. (*Jamieson.*)

† **blague** (*ue* silent), † **blag,** *s.* [Fr. *blague* = hoax.] Nonsense, humbug.

"The largest, most inspiring peace of *blague* manufactured for some centuries."—*Curtiste: Fr. Revol.*, bk. v., ch. vi., p. 313.

blague (*ue* silent), *v.i.* [BLAGUE, *s.*] To lie, to brag.

"She laughed and said I *blagued*."—*Century Mag.*, 1883. (*N.E.D.*)

blāid'-rў, blăd'-drie, blethrie, *s.* [Connected with Scotch *blether* (q.v.).]

1. Phlegm. (*Scotch.*)

2. Flummery, syllabub; unsubstantial food. (*M. Bruce: Letters.*)

3. Nonsense.

4. Unmerited commendation.

"Is there ought better than the stage
To mend the follies of the age,
If managed as it ought to be,
Free ilka vice and *blaidry* free."
Ramsay: Poems. (*Jamieson.*)

* **blāids,** *s.* [Compare A.S. *blæddre, blædre* = a bladder, pustule, or pimple.] An unidentified disease.

"The *blaids* and the belly thra—"
Watson: Coll., iii. 13. (*Jamieson.*)

blāin, * blaine, * blêin, * blêyn (*Eng.*), **blāin, blāne** (*Scotch*), *s.* [A.S. *blegen* = a boil; Dan. *blegn*; Dut. *blein.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:*

(1) An eruption on the skin of one or more large thin vesicles, filled with a serous or seropurulent fluid. [Bullæ.]

"Itches, *blains*,
Sow all th' Athenian bosoms, and the crop
Be general leprosy!" *Shakesp.: Timon*, iv. 1.

(2) A mark left by a wound; the discolouring of the skin after a sore. (*Lit. & fig.*) (*Scotch.*)

"The shields of the world think our master cumbersome wares,—and that his cords and yokes make *blains* and deep scores, in their neck."—*Rutherford: Lett., Ep.* 16. (*Jamieson.*)

2. *Scripture:* One of the ten plagues of Egypt. The rendering of the Heb. אַבַּעְבֻּעֹת (*abhabuoth*); Sept. Gr. φλυκτίδες (*phluktides*), φλύκταιναι (*phluktainai*). Considered to be the black leprosy, a kind of elephantiasis. [Leprosy, Elephantiasis.] But whether this could attack cattle as well as men is uncertain.

"And it shall become small dust in all the land of Egypt, and shall be a boil breaking forth with *blains* upon man, and upon beast, throughout all the land of Egypt."—*Exod.* ix. 9.

*** blain,** *v.t.* [Eng. *blain*, *s.*] To raise or cause a blain or sore.

"For *bleynynge* of her heles."—*Pierce the Ploughman's Crede*, 299.

blāinçh, *v.t.* [Blanch.] (*Scotch.*)

*** blāir, * blāre** (pr. par. * *blairand*), *v.i.* [O. Dut. *blâsen*; M. H. Ger. *blêren* = to weep, to cry, to cry aloud, to shriek.] To bleat as a sheep or goat. (*Scotch.*)

blāir, *s.* [Dan. *blaar* = hards, *blaar yaarn* = yarn of hards.] Flax steeped and laid out to dry.

blāis'-tĕr, *v.i.* [Bluster, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

blāit (1), *a.* [Sw. *blott*; Dan. *blot*; Dut. *bloot* = bare, naked.] Naked, bare.

"In sae far as the saull is forthy
Far worthier than the *blait* body,
Many bishops in ilk realme wee see."
Priests of Peblis, S. P. P., i. 29.

blāit (2), **blāte,** *a.* [Icel. *bleydha* = a craven, coward; *bleydhi* = cowardice.]

1. Bashful, sheepish.

"What can be more disagreeable than to see one, with a stupid impudence, saying and acting things the most shocking among the polite, or others (in plain Scots) *blate*, and not knowing how to behave."—*Ramsay: Works*, i. 111.

2. Blunt, unfeeling. (*Douglas.*)

"We Phinicianis nane sa *blait* breistis has,
Nor sa fremmytye the son list not addres
His coure thrawart Cartage ciete alway."
Doug.: Virgil, 30, 50. (*Jamieson.*)

3. Stupid, simple, easily deceived.

4. *Of a market:* Dull. (*Ross.*)

5. *Of grain:* Backward in growth. (*Jamieson.*)

blait-mouit, *a.* Bashful, sheepish; ashamed to open one's mouth. (*Jamieson.*)

blaitie-bum, *s.* A simpleton, stupid fellow.

blāit-lĭe, *adv.* [Scotch *blait*, and suff. *-lie* = Eng. *-ly.*] Bashfully. (*Jamieson.*)

*** blak, * blake** (1), *a.* & *s.* [Black.] (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 629, 900.)

*** blake** (2), *a.* [Bleak.]

blā'-kĕ-ą, *s.* [Named after Mr. Martin Blake of Antigua.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Melastomaceæ (Melastomads). *Blakea trinervia*, or three-ribbed Blakea, when full-grown has a number of slightly-pendant branches covered with rosy flowers. It is one of the most beautiful plants in the West Indies.

blā'ke-īte, *s.* [Named after Mr. J. H. Blake; with suffix *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An iron sulphate from Coquimbo, but differing from Coquimbite in possessing regular octahedral crystals. Dana considers that it requires further investigation.

*** blâ'-ken, * blâ-kĭ-ĕn, * blô-ken,** *v.t.* [A.S. *blacian*; O. Icel. *bleikja*; O. H. Ger. *bleichen.*] [Bleak.] To become pale.

"... his neb bigon to *blakien.*"
Layamon: 19,799. (*Stratmann.*)

*** blakin,** *v.t.* [Black, *v.*]

*** blāk'-nĕn,** *v.t.* [Blacken, *v.*]

*** blak-wak,** *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] The bittern. (See example under Bittern.)

blā'm-ą-ble, blā'me-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *blame*; *able*; Fr. *blâmable.*] Deserving to be blamed, faulty, culpable, reprehensible.

"Such feelings, though *blamable*, were natural and not wholly inexcusable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

"... some there are who will read a *blameable* carelessness in the author."—*De Quincey: Works* (2nd ed.), i. (Preface.)

blā'm-ą-ble-nĕss, blā'me-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *blamable*; *-ness.*] The quality of being blamable or culpable; faultiness, reprehensibleness.

"Scripture—mentioneth its sometimes freer use, than at other, without the least *blameableness.*"—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*, p. 506.

"... no such thing as acceptableness to God when he did well, nor *blamableness* when he did otherwise."—*Goodman: Wint. Ev. Conference*, p. iii.

blā'm-ą-blў, blā'me-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *blamable*; *-ly.*] In a manner to merit blame or censure, censurably, reprehensibly.

"A process may be carried on against a person that is maliciously or *blamably* absent, even to a definitive sentence."—*Ayliffe.*

*** blā'-māk-ĭng,** *s.* [From Scotch *blae*, *bla* = livid; and Eng. *making.*] The act of making livid, or discolouring by means of a stroke. (*Scotch.*)

"Convict for the blud-drawing, *blamaking*, and strublens."—*Aberdeen Regist.* (1538). (*Jamieson.*)

*** blāme** (1), *v.t.* [In Dut. *blaam* = to blame, to blemish.]

1. To blemish.

"Ne *blame* your honor with so shamefull vaunt
Of vile revenge." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. viii. 16.

2. To injure.

"To Daunger came I alle ashamed,
The which aforn me hadde *blamed.*"
The Romaunt of the Rose.

blāme (2), *** blâme, * blâ-men,** *v.t.* & *i.* [In Fr. *blâmer*; Norm. Fr. *blasmer*; Prov. & O. Sp. *blasmar*; Ital. *biasimare*; Lat. *blasphemo*; Gr. βλασφημέω (*blasphēmeō*), (1) to speak profanely of God or anything sacred; (2) to speak injuriously or slanderously of a man.] [Blasphemy.]

A. *Transitive:* To find fault with, to censure, to express disapproval of. Formerly, it sometimes had the preposition *of* before the fault.

"Tomoreus he *blamed of* inconsiderate rashness."—*Knolles: History of the Turks.*

Now such expressions are used as *for, because of, on account of.*

"He *blamed* Dryden *for* sneering at the Hierophants of Apis."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

B. *Intransitive:* Only in the expression *to blame* = to be blamed.

¶ Johnson hesitated whether to call *blame* in such a phrase as "you are to blame," an infinitive of a verb or a noun with such a construction as in the French *à tort* = by wrong, wrongfully. He inclines to consider it the latter one; with more reason Professor Bain and others regard it as the former.

"He could not but feel that, though others might have been to *blame*, he was not himself blameless."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between the verbs *to blame, to reprove, to reproach, to upbraid, to censure*, and *to condemn*:—"The expression of one's disapprobation of a person, or of that which he has done, is the common idea in the signification of these terms; but to *blame* expresses less than to *reprove*. We simply charge with a fault in *blaming*; but in *reproving* severity is mixed with the charge. *Reproach* expresses more than either; it is to *blame* acrimoniously. . . . To *blame* and *reprove* are the acts of a superior; to *reproach, upbraid*, that of an equal: to *censure* and *condemn* leave the relative condition of the agent and the sufferer undefined. Masters *blame* or *reprove* their servants; parents, their children; friends and acquaintances *reproach* and *upbraid* each other; persons of all conditions may *censure* or be *censured, condemn* or be *condemned*, according to circumstances. . . . *Blame* and *reproof* are dealt out on every ordinary occasion; *reproach* and *upbraid* respect personal matters, and always that which affects the moral character; *censure* and *condemnation* are provoked by faults and misconduct of different descriptions." *Blame, reproach, upbraid*, and *condemn* may be applied to ourselves; *reproof* and *censure* are applied to others: we *blame* ourselves for acts of imprudence; our consciences *reproach* us for our weaknesses, and *upbraid* or *condemn* us for our sins. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** blāme** (1), *s.* [From O. Eng. *blame* (1), *v.* (q.v.).] Injury, hurt.

"His toward perill, and untoward *blame*,
Which by that new rencounter he should reare."
Spenser: F. Q., III., i. 2.

blāme (2), *s.* [Fr. *blâme*; Prov. *blâsme*; O. Sp. *blasmo*; Ital. *biasimo*; Lat. *blasphēmia*; Gr. βλασφημία (*blasphēmia*) = (1) profanity, (2) slander.] [Blame, *v.* Blasphemy.]

1. The act of censuring any one; the expression of censure for some fault or crime. The act of imputing demerit to any one on account of a fault; the state of being censured or found fault with.

"They were insensible to praise and *blame*, to promises and threats."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. Anything for which censure is expressed; anything blameworthy; demerit, a fault, a misdemeanour, a crime.

¶ Often used in the phrase "*To lay the blame upon*"—*i.e.*, to assign or attribute the fault to the person named as believing that he committed it. (In this sense it once had a plural.)

"They lay the *blame* on the poor little ones, sometimes passionately enough, to divert it from themselves."—*Locke.*

† *To charge the blame upon:* The same as to lay the blame on (q.v.).

"In arms, the praise of success is shared among many; yet the *blame* of misadventures is charged upon one."—*Hayward.*

blā'me-ą-ble, *a.* [Blamable.]

blā'me-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Blamableness.]

blā'me-ą-blў, *adv.* [Blamably.]

blāmed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Blame, *v.*]

blāme'-fůl, † blāme'-fůll, *a.* [Eng. *blame*, and *full.*] Full of material for censure; blameworthy. *Used*—

(1) Of persons.

"Is not the causer of these timeless deaths
As *blameful* as the executioner."
Shakesp.: Rich. III., i. 2.

(2) Of things.

"Thy mother took into her *blameful* bed."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

blāme'-fůl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *blameful*, and *-ly* = like.] In a blameful manner; so as to merit heavy censure. (*Webster.*)

blāme'-fůl-nĕss, *s.* [From *blameful.*] The state or quality of being blameful; the state or quality of meriting severe censure. (*Webster.*)

blāme'-lĕss, * blāme'-lĕsse, * blāme'-lĕs, *a.* [From Eng. *blame*, and suff. *-less* = without.] Without meriting blame. *Used*—

(1) Of a person.

"... that ye may be found of him in peace, without spot, and *blameless.*"—*2 Pet.* iii. 14.

(2) Of conduct or life.

"But they were, for the most part, men of *blameless* life, and of high religious profession."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

¶ 1. *Grammatical usage:*

† (1) It is sometimes, but rarely, followed by *of* placed before that with regard to which censure has or might have arisen. Such expressions as "with regard to," "regarding," or "respecting" have now all but superseded *of.*

"We will be *blameless of* this thine oath."—*Josh.* ii. 17.

(2) It is sometimes followed by *to* placed before the person or Being who has no ground for pronouncing censure.

"She found out the righteous, and preserved him *blameless* unto God."—*Wisdom* x. 5.

¶ 2. *Precise signification:*

Crabb thus distinguishes between *blameless, irreproachable, unblemished, unspotted*, or *spotless*:—"*Blameless* is less than *irreproachable*; what is *blameless* is simply free from *blame*, but that which is *irreproachable* cannot be *blamed*, or have any *reproach* attached to it. It is good to say of a man that he leads a *blameless* life, but it is a high encomium to say, that he leads an *irreproachable* life: the former is but the negative praise of one who is known only for his harmlessness; the latter is the positive commendation of a man who is well known for his integrity in the different

relations of society. *Unblemished* and *unspotted* are applicable to many objects, besides that of personal conduct; and when applied to this, their original meaning sufficiently points out their use in distinction from the two former. We may say of a man that he has an *irreproachable* or an *unblemished* reputation, and *unspotted* or *spotless* purity of life." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

blāme'-lĕss-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *blameless; -ly.*] In a blameless manner, innocently; without being worthy of censure.

". . . with that conviction against which he cannot *blamelessly*, without pertinacy, hold out, . . ."—*Hammond.*

blāme'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *blameless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being blameless; innocence.

blā'-mĕr, ***bla-mere** (pl. *blamers*, **blameris*), *s.* [Eng. *blam(e); -er.*] One who blames or censures; a censurer.

". . . who mistaught
By *blamers* of the times they marr'd, hath sought
Virtues in corners." *Donne.*

blāme'-wŏr-thĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *blameworthy*, and *-ness.*] The quality or state of meriting blame; culpability.

"Praise and blame express what actually are; praiseworthiness and *blameworthiness*, what naturally ought to be the sentiments of other people with regard to our character and conduct."—*A. Smith: Theory of Mor. Sent.*, P. 3, ch. 3.

blāme'-wŏr-thy, *a.* [Eng. *blame; worthy.*] Worthy or deserving of blame; censurable, culpable.

"Although the same should be *blameworthy*, yet this age hath forborne to incur the danger of any such blame."—*Hooker.*

blā'-mĭng, ***bla-myng,** ***blam-ynge,** *pr. par.* [BLAME, *v.*]

***blan,** *pret. of v.* [BLIN.] (*Sir Ferumbras* (ed. Herrtage), 1,625.) (*Gawain & Gol.*, iv. 17.)

***blan,** *s.* [Probably a corruption of *blanc.*] [BLANK, B., II. 2.] A coin.

"King Henry [the 6th] caused a piece to be stamped called a salus . . . and *blans* of eight pence a piece."—*Stowe: Chronicle*, a. a. 1,423.

***blanc,** *a.* [BLANK.]

blanch-ard (*Eng.*), **blanch'-ard** (*Scotch*), *s.* [In Ger. *blankard*; Fr. *blanchard*; from *blanc* = white. The name is given because the thread of which it is woven is half bleached before being used.] A kind of linen cloth manufactured in Normandy. It is made of half-bleached thread.

blanch, blanche, *a.* & *s.* [From Fr. *blanc* (m.), *blanche* (f.) = white.] [BLANK.]

A. *As adjective:*

Her.: White.

"Nor who, in field or foray slack,
Saw the *blanche* lion e'er fall back?"
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 27.

B. *As substantive:*

Scots Law: The mode of tenure by what is denominated blanch form, or by the payment of a small duty in money or otherwise.

"To be halden of wn and oure successouris in fre barony and *fre blanche* nochtwithstanding ony oure actis or statutis maid or to be maid contrare the ratificatioun of charteris of *blanchis* or tallies," &c.—*Acts Jas. V.*, 1540 (ed. 1814), p. 379. (*Jamieson.*)

blanch-farm, blanch-ferm, *s.*

Law: "White rent" (in Lat. *reditus albus*); rent anciently paid in white money, that is, in silver, as contradistinguished from rents reserved in work, grain, &c., one of these last being called *black maile* (in Lat. *reditus niger*). (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii. 3.)

***blanch-firm** (pl. *blanch firmes*), *s.*

Law: An arrangement formerly very common, by which the purchaser of crown rents had "*dealbare firmam*" (lit. = to whitewash or whiten the fee or purchase-money), that is, have any base coin which he tendered, or any one worn below the proper weight, melted down and valued according to the amount of standard silver which it contained; or if he desired to escape such an ordeal, he had to pay twelve pence per pound beyond the nominal purchase-money.

blanch-holding, s.

Law: A tenure by which the occupier is bound to pay no more than a nominal yearly duty—a peppercorn for example—to his superior, as the acknowledgment of the latter's right.

blanch (1), ***blan'-chĭn,** ***blan-chȳn,** ***blaun'-chȳn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *blanchir*; from *blanc* = white; Prov. *blanchir, blanquir*; Sp. *blanquear*; Port. *branquear*; Ital. *imbiancare* = to whiten.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To take out the colour from anything and leave it white; to whiten, as the hair or cheeks by fear or sorrow.

"For deadly fear can time outgo,
And *blanch* at once the hair."
Scott: Marmion, i. 28.

"But thinking on an absent wife
Will *blanch* a faithful cheek."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 13.

(2) To strip or peel. (Used of fruits possessed of husks, specially of almonds, walnuts, &c., the inside of which is white.)

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To cause to lose its original appearance of dark turpitude and look morally white or pure.

"And sin's black dye seems *blanch'd* by age to virtue."
Dryden.

(2) To represent things more favourably than truth will warrant; to whitewash; to flatter.

". . . nor fits it, or in warre,
Or in affaires of court, a man imploid in publick case,
To *blanch* things further than their truth, or flatter any powre." *Chapman: Il.* IX.

II. *Gardening:* To whiten by excluding the light, the green colour of plants not being acquired unless light fall upon them during the period of their growth. The stalks or leaves of plants may be blanched by earthing them up or tying them together.

B. *Intrans.:* To lose colour; to become white.

¶ To whiten properly signifies to put a coat of white paint over something previously of another colour, while the verb to *blanch* is used when without such external appliance white is produced by the gradual or sudden removal of the original darker or brighter colour.

***blanch** (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [BLENCH (2).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To blink, to slur over, to shirk, to evade, to avoid, to turn aside from, to pass by. [BLENCH (2).] *Used—*

(*a*) Of a place or anything similar.

"I suppose you will not *blanch* Paris on your way."—*Reliquiæ Wottoniana*, p. 343.

(*b*) Of danger or anything similar.

"The judges of that time thought it was a dangerous thing to admit *Ifs* and *Ands* to qualifie the words of treason, whereby every man might expresse his malice and *blanch* his danger."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 134.

2. To shirk the discussion of, to take for granted.

"You are not transported in an action that warms the blood and is appearing holy, to *blanch* or take for admitted the point of lawfulness."—*Bacon.*

B. *Intrans.:* To practise reticence, purposely to avoid taking notice.

"*Optimi consiliarii mortui*: books will speak plain when counsellors *blanch*."—*Bacon.*

blanch'-ard, *s.* [BLANCARD.] (*Scotch.*)

***blanch'-art,** *a.* [O. Eng. *blanche* (q.v.), and suffix *-art.*] White.

"Ane faire feild can thai fang,
On stelis stalwart and strang,
Baith *blanchart* and bay."
Gawain and Gol., ii. 19. (*Jamieson.*)

blanche, *a.* [BLANCH.]

blanche fevere, *s.* [Norm. Fr. *fièvres blanches.*] The green sickness. (*Chaucer.*)

blanched, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BLANCH (1).]

As participial adjective: Whitened, white. *Used—*

(1) *Lit.:* Of material things.

"Albeit the *blanched* locks below
Were white as Dinl'ay's spotless snow."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 9.

(2) *Fig.:* Of things not material.

"The laws of marriage character'd in gold
Upon the *blanched* tablets of her heart."
Tennyson: Isabel.

blanched almonds, *s. pl.* Almonds made white by having the external coloured epidermis of the fruit peeled off. [BLANCH, A., I. 2.]

"Their suppers may be biskot, raisins of the sun, and a few *blanched almonds*."—*Wiseman.*

blanched copper, *s.*

Metal.: An alloy composed of copper, 8 oz., and ½ oz. of neutral arsenical salt, fused together under a flux of calcined borax, charcoal-dust, and fine powdered glass. Tin or zinc is added in the white tombac of the East Indies —mock silver. (*Knight.*)

blanch'-ĕr (1), *s.* [From *blanch* (1), v. (q.v.).] A person who or a thing which blanches or whitens.

blanch'-ĕr (2), *s.* [From *blanch* (2), *v.* (q.v.).] One who frightens any person or any animal.

". . . and Gynecia, a *blancher*, which kept the dearest deer from her."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. i.

***blanchet,** *s.* [O. Fr. *blanchet.*] White powder for the face.

"Heo smuried heom mid *blanchet*."—*Old Eng. Hom.*, i. 53.

blanch-ĭm'-ę-tĕr, *s.* [From Eng. *blanch* (1), v., and Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring the bleaching power of a chloride. [CHLORIMETER.]

blanch'-ĭng (1), ***blanchynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BLANCH (1).]

A. & **B.** *As present participle and participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of making white; the state of being made white.

"*Blanchynge* of almondys or other lyke: *Dealbacio, decorticacio*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Coining:* An operation performed on planchets or pieces of silver to give them the requisite lustre.

2. *Metal.:* The tinning of copper or iron.

3. *Hortic.:* The act or process of making a plant white by growing it in a dark place.

blanching-liquor, *s.* A solution of chloride of lime used for bleaching purposes. It is called by workmen *chemic.*

***blanch'-ĭng** (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [BLANCH (2), *v.*]

***blan'-çĭs,** *s. pl.* [From Fr. *blanc* = white (?).] Ornaments worn by those who represented Moors at a pageant exhibited in Edinburgh in 1590. (*Jamieson.*)

"Thair heids wer garnisht gallandlie
With costly crancis maid of gold:
Braid *blancis* hung aboue thair eis,
With jewels of all histories."
Watson: Coll., ii. 10. (*Jamieson.*)

***blăñck,** *v.t.* [BLANCH.] To put out of countenance. [For example see BLANCKED.]

***blăñck-ed,** ***blănckt,** ***blănck,** *pa. par.* [BLANCH, *v.*, I.]

"Th' old woman wox half *blanck* those wordes to heare."
Spenser: F. Q., III., iii. 17.

¶ In the glossary to the Globe edition of Spenser the word given is *blanckt* with a reference to the passage quoted.

blanc-mange (pron. **bla-mânge**), † **blanc-man-ger, blank-man-ger,** *s.* [Fr. *blanc-manger*; from *blanc* = white, and *manger* = food; *manger* = to eat.]

Cookery:

***1.** *Of the forms* blank-manger *and* blanc-manger: A dish composed of fowl, &c. (*Tyrwhit: Gloss. to Chaucer*). Some compound of capon minced with cream, sugar, and flour (*Gloss. to Chaucer* (ed. Morris), 1879).

"For *blankmanger* that made he with the beste."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, Prol. 387.

2. A preparation of dissolved isinglass or sea-moss with sugar, cinnamon, &c., boiled into a gelatinous mass.

***blănd** (1), *v.t.* [BLEND, *v.*] To mix, to blend. (*Scotch.*)

"Blude *blandit* with wine."
Doug.: Virgil, 89, 44. (*Jamieson.*)

***blănd** (2) (pa. par. *blandit*), *v.t.* [From Fr. *blandir*; Lat. *blandior* = to flatter or soothe; *blandus* = smooth-tongued.] [BLAND.] To flatter, to soothe, caress, or coax.

How suld I leif that is nocht landit?
Nor yet with benefice am I *blandit*."
Dunbar: Bannatyne Poems, p. 67. (*Jamieson.*)

blănd, *a.* [In Sp. & Ital. *blando*; from Lat. *blandus* = (1) smooth, smooth-tongued, flattering, caressing, (2) (*of things*) alluring.]

A. *Ord. Lang.:* Mild, soft, gentle. *Used—*

(1) Of a person or his temper.

"His demeanour was singularly pleasing, his person handsome, his temper *bland*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

(2) Of words or deeds, especially the former.

"In her face excuse
Came prologue and apology too prompt:
Which, with *bland* words at will she thus address'd."
Milton: P. L., bk. ix.

(3) Of the soft gentle action of air or other things.

B. *Bot.:* Fair, beautiful, as *Mimusops balata* [BLONDE.]

* **bland,** *v.* [A.S. *blandan* = a mixture.] A mixture.

[illegible] *Letter from Alexander to Stevenson*, 2.76. (*Strutmann.*)

* **blăn-dā-tion,** *s.* [From Lat. *blandior* = to flatter, to soothe; *blandus* = bland.] [BLAND.]

1. Flattery.

[illegible] Bishop of Ely, with [illegible] *Narrative.*

2. [illegible]

A [illegible] — *Hakewill.* [illegible]

* **blănd-ĕd,** *a.* [BLENDED.]

[illegible] *Marchant. Feb. Accts.*, and other [illegible]

* **blan-den** (1), *v.t.* [BLAND (1), BLEND.]

* **blan-den** (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *blandir.*] To blandish. (*Sherwood*, 73.) (*Strutmann.*)

* **blănd-ĕr,** *s.* [BLAND (2), *v.t.*; *-er.*] A flatterer.

blăn-dèr, *v.t.* [From Dan. *blande*; Icel. [illegible]]

1. *Lit.*: To diffuse, to spread by scattering through; not a certain area. (N. [illegible] in Fiji.)

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To circulate a report, especially one injurious to character.

(2) To introduce an element of untruth into such scandalous report. (*Jamieson.*)

blănd-for-dí-a, *s.* [Named after George, Marquis of Blandford, son of the second Duke of Marlborough, a patron of plants.]

Botany: A genus of plants belonging to the natural Linnæan [illegible] the pentandria [illegible] The species [illegible] Norfolk and Lord Howe's Islands, [illegible] Tasmania, and New Zealand, are [illegible] Australia.

blăn-dĭl-ō-quĕnçe, *s.* [Lat. *blandiloquentia*, from *blandiloquens* [illegible] *blandus* = bland, and *loquens*, pres. part. of *loquor* = to speak. Soft, bland, flattering, or [illegible] speech.

"He [illegible] a great quantity of commonplaces [illegible] *Fast. and Wint. May*, [illegible] *N. & Q.*

* **blăn-dĭ-mĕnt,** *s.* [BLANDISHMENT.] Blandishment.

"[illegible] *Hist. Eng.*, [illegible] vol. i. [illegible]

blăn-dish, * **blăn-dise,** * **blăn-dis-en,** *v.t.* [From Fr. *blandir* = to flatter, to coax; Prov. *blandir* = to flatter, to soothe; Ital. *blandire* = to flatter, to soothe; Lat. *blandior* = to flatter, to soothe.] [BLAND.]

1. *Lit.*: To coax, to flatter. To express fondness for by words or gestures.

"[illegible] *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. *Fig.*: To allure, to entice. To attempt to [illegible] *Cowper: The Retired Cat*, Ep. 1.

blăn'-dished, *pa. par. & a.* [BLANDISH, *v.*]

"[illegible] *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

blăn'-dish-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *blandish*; *-er.*] One who blandishes; one who addresses another with soft, loving speeches. (*Cotgrave, Sherwood, &c.*)

blăn'-dish-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BLANDISH, *v.*]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* A blandishment.

"[illegible] *Psyche*, v. 1.

blăn'-dish-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *blandish*; *-ment.* In Ital. *blandimento*; Lat. *blandimentum* and *blanditia*; from *blandior.*] [BLANDISH.]

1. The act of expressing fondness for any one by soft words or gestures.

"He was [illegible] *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. *Concrete, in plur.*: Words or gestures [illegible] *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

in view. Such an object may be—

(*a*) To gain the heart of some one belonging to the opposite sex.

"But now, attacked by royal smiles, by female *blandishments*, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

(*b*) To gain one's support in political or other important matters.

"[illegible] *Five Eng.*, ch. vii.

* **blăn'-dit,** *pa. par. & a.* [BLAND (2), *v.*]

blănd'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *bland*; *-ly.*]

Of speech: Gently, politely, placidly, without visible excitement.

blănd'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *bland*; *-ness.*] The [illegible] *Ash.*)

* **blane,** *s.* [BLAIN.] [illegible]

blănk, * **blă nke,** * **blanck,** * **bláncke,** * **blō nke,** † **blánc,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *blanc*, *blonc*, *blanca*, *blonca* = a shining white horse; Prov. *blanc*, *blanca*; Ital. *bianco* = white; *biancare* = to whiten; Port. *branco* = white; Sp. *blanco* = white, white as a mark; *blanquear* = to whiten; Dut. *blank* = bright, shining; *blanken* = to polish; Wallachian *blanc* = white; Irish *bán*; Welsh *gwyn*; Gael. *geal*; Corn. *gwynn*; Arm. *gwenn* = white, fair, blank; Gr. φλέγω (*phlegō*) = to burn, to shine; φλόξ (*phlox*) = flame; Lat. *flagro* = to burn; *flamma* = a flame. Lat. *blandus* = flattering, soothing, [illegible] = white, fair, blank; *candeo* = to shine; *candidus* = white, bright; *candor* = brightness, whiteness; *candesco* = to grow white or shine. Cf. Sanskrit *bhā* = to shine, to appear; *bhās* = light, splendour; *bhāsvara* = shining, bright; *bhāsvat* = shining, splendid; *bhāsa* = splendour, brightness; *bhāsaka* = shining, splendid; *bhāsana* = shining, splendid; *bhāsayati* = he shines, he appears; *bhāsayitvā* = having shone, having appeared; *bhāsayitum* = to shine, to appear

(*b*) A strip of softened steel made into the required shape is a blank, which cutting and tempering transform into a file.

(*c*) A piece of iron with a flaring head, and otherwise properly shaped ready for nicking and threading, is a screw-blank, which with the final operations becomes a screw.

4. *Architect.:* Blank-doors or blank-windows are imitations, and used for ornamentation or to secure uniformity in the design.

blank, also **blankety blank,** *s.* A euphemism for profane expletives, referring to the blank or dash usually substituted for these words in writing or printing. (*Slang.*)

blank-acceptance, *s.* An acceptance written on paper before the amount to be paid is filled in.

blank-bar, *s.*

Law: A plea in bar, resorted to in an action of trespass, and designed to compel the plaintiff to state at what place the offence was committed. It is called also common bar.

* **blank-bonds,** *s.*

Comm.: Bonds in which the creditor's name was a blank. The document then passed from

blank-book, *s.* A book of writing-paper for accounts, memoranda, &c.

blank-cartridge, *s.* A cartridge containing powder but no ball. It is used for firing salutes, for giving warning of danger, or in sham fights.

blank-charters, blank charters, *s. pl.*

1. *Law & Eng. Hist.:* The same as BLANKS, II. 1. (q.v.).

"Which to maintaine my people were sore pol'd
With fines, fifteens, and loans by way of prest.
Blank charters, oaths, and shifts not known of old,
For which the commous did me sore detest."
Leg. of Rich. II., p. 294.

2. *Fig.:* Authorisation to do what one likes.

"Men do not stand
In so ill case, that God hath with his hand
Sign'd kings *blank-charters*, to kill whom they hate."
Donne, Sat. 3.

blank-cutting, *s.* The cutting out of pieces of metal.

Blank-cutting Machine. Metal-working: A machine for cutting out pieces of metal for fabrication into articles, such as keys, files, buttons, &c.

blank-door, *s.*

Arch.: An imitation door in the side of a wall or building. Of course it cannot be opened.

blank-indorsement, *s.* A bill or similar instrument in which the indorsee's name is omitted.

blank-tire, *s.*

Wheelwrighting: A tire without a flange.

blank verse, *s.* A kind of verse destitute of rhyme, but possessed of a musical rhythm. It usually has five feet, each of two syllables. Milton's *Paradise Lost* is in blank verse, so also is Cowper's *Task*.

"Our *blank verse*, where there is no rhyme to support the expression, is extremely difficult to such as are not masters in the tongue."—*Addison.*

blank-window, *s.*

Arch.: An imitation window in a building, with no frame or glass, but designed simply for symmetry.

* **blăn'k,** *v.t.* [From *blank*, a. & s. (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* To render white, pale, or wan; to blanch, by exciting fear, anxiety, jealousy, or other depressing emotion.

"An anchor's cheer in prison be my scope!
Each opposite that *blanks* the face of joy."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

2. *Fig.:* To extinguish, to efface, to annul.

* **blanke,** *a.* [BLANK.] White.

* **blanke plumbe,** *s.* White-lead. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **blănked,** *pa. par.* [BLANK, *v.*]

blăn'-kĕt (1), * **blăn'-kĕtt,** * **blăn'-kĕtte,** * **blăn'-quet,** *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *blanket*; Mod. Fr. *blanchet* = a kind of bombasin fabric; a dimin. of *blanc* = white. In Gael. *plancaid*, *plangaid*; apparently a corruption of Eng. *blanket*; Port. *blanqueta*; only in the sense A. II.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A coarse, heavy, loosely-woven, woollen stuff, usually napped and sometimes twilled, used for covering one when in bed. Being a bad conductor of heat it prevents the warmth generated by the body from passing off, and thus becoming lost.

"*Blankett:* vollon clothe. *Lodix.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The abilities of man must fall short on one side or other, like too scanty a *blanket* when you are a-bed: if you pull it upon your shoulders, you leave your feet bare, if you thrust it down upon your feet, your shoulders are uncovered."—*Temple.*

(2) Any coarse woollen robe used for wrapping purposes.

"*Blankett*, laungelle. *Langellus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

¶ Way says, ". . . the distinction here made is not very clear, but *lodix* appears to have been a bed-covering, as we now use the word blanket; *langellus*, blanket-cloth generally." (Note to *Prompt. Parv.*, Articles *Blankett*, vol. i. 38.)

* (3) Soldiers' colours (?). (*Jamieson.*)

"Thereafter they go to horse shortly, and comes back through the Oldtown about ten hours in the morning, with their four captives, and but 60 to their *blanket*."—*Spalding*, ii. 154. (*Jamieson.*)

2. *Fig.:* Anything fitted to intercept vision, the allusion being to the fact that a blanket was formerly used as a curtain in front of the stage: it was so in Shakespeare's time. (*Cibber, Nares, &c.*)

"Nor heav'n peep thro' the *blanket* of the dark,
To cry hold, hold!" *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 5.

II. *Printing:* A piece of woollen, felt, or prepared rubber, placed between the inner and outer tympans, to form an elastic interposit between the face of the type and the descending platen.

B. *As adj.:* Made of a blanket, as BLANKET-BAG (q.v.).

blanket-bag, *s.* A blanket formed into a bag.

". . . but when lying on our *blanket-bags*, on a good bed of smooth pebbles, we passed most comfortable nights."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World*, ch. x.

blanket-washer, *s* A machine for washing printers' blankets. Ordinarily it consists of a vat and rollers, the blanket being alternately soaked and squeezed. A similar machine is used for calicoes and other fabrics.

blăn'-kĕt (2), *s.* [In Ger. *blankette.*] The same as BLANQUETTE (q.v.).

† **blăn'-kĕt,** *v.t.* [From *blanket* (1), s. (q.v.).]

1. To tie round with a blanket, to envelop in a blanket.

"My face I'll grime with filth;
Blanket my loins; tie all my hair in knots."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 3.

2. To toss in a blanket for some delinquency, or as an expression of contempt. [BLANKETING.]

† **blăn'-kĕt-ĕd,** *pa. par. & a.* [BLANKET.]

† **blăn'-kĕt-ëer,** *s.* [Eng. *blanket*; and suffix *-eer.*] One who uses a blanket.

"Let us leave this place, and endeavour to get a night's lodging in some house or other, where God grant there may be neither blankets nor *blanketeers*, nor phantoms, nor enchanted Moors."—*Smollet: Don Quixote*, pt. i., bk. iii., c. 4.

† **blăn'-kĕt-ĭng,** *pr. par. & s.* [BLANKET.]

A. *As present participle:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The act of tossing one in a blanket, the state of being so tossed, or the operation itself.

"Ah, oh! he cry'd; what street, what lane, but knows
Our purgings, pumpings, *blanketings*, and blows?"
Pope: Dunciad, ii. 154.

2. Stuff or materials from which blankets may be made.

blăn'k-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *blank*; *-ly.*] In a blank manner, with such confusion, fright, or abashment as to produce paleness of countenance.

* **blank-manger,** *s.* [BLANC-MANGER.] (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 389.)

blăn'k-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *blank*; *-ness.*] The quality of being blank; the quality of being empty, or that of being white.

blănks, *s. pl.* [BLANK, *s.*]

blăn-quĕt'te (qu as k), blăn-kĕt (3), *s.* [Fr. *blanquette* = (1) a kind of pear, (2) a fish = the whitebait, from *blanc* = white. In Ger. *blankette.*] A kind of pear. (*Johnson, &c.*)

blăps, *s.* [From Gr. βλάψις (*blapsis*) = injury, damage; βλάπτω (*blaptō*) = fut. of βλάπτω (*blaptō*), (1) to disable, to hinder, (2) to damage.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles, the typical one of the family Blapsidæ (q.v.). *Blaps mucronata* is common in kitchens; *Blaps mortisaga* (the Death-presaging Beetle), called also the Churchyard Beetle and the Darkling Beetle, is a much rarer variety. It need scarcely be added that it does not forebode death.

BLAPS MORTISAGA.

blăp'-sĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [BLAPS.]

Entom.: A family of Coleoptera (Beetles) belonging to the section Heteromera and the sub-section Atrachelia. They are of dull, obscure colours, with the elytra connate and inflexed over the sides of the abdomen. Of the genera two are British, viz., Blaps and Misolampus. [BLAPS.]

blăre (1), * **blŏrin,** *v.i.* [In Ger. *plärren*; O. H. Ger. *blärren, blarren, blaren*; O. Dut. *blaren* = to bleat, to cry, to weep. Imitated from the sound (?).]

1. (*Of the form* blorin): To weep. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

2. To sound loudly, as a trumpet does; to roar, to bellow.

"The trumpet *blared*." *Tennyson.*

* **blăre** (2), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To melt, as a candle does.

blare (3), *v.i.* [BLAIR.] (*Scotch.*)

blăre (1), *s.* [From *blare* (1), v. (q.v.).] Sound, as of a trumpet; roar, noise, bellowing.

". . . and sigh for battle's *blare*." *Barlow.*

blăre (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: A paste of hair and tar for calking the seams of boats.

blăre (3), *s.* [Swiss-German.] A small copper current in Berne. It is nearly of the same value as the batz.

blar'-neў, *s.* [See def. 1.]

1. *Geog.:* A village or hamlet in the parish of Garrycloyne, four miles north-west of Cork, in Ireland. [BLARNEY-STONE.]

2. *Ord. Lang.* Smooth, meaningless, flattering Irish speech, designed to put the person or audience addressed in good humour, and thus further any ulterior object which the orator may have in view.

blarney-stone, blarney stone, *s.* A stone with an inscription built into the wall of an old castle in the village of Blarney [1. *Geog.*]. The kissing of this stone is supposed to confer the ability to use the peculiar kind of speech to which it gives name.

† **blar'-neў,** *v.t. & i.* [From *blarney*, s. (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To operate upon by blarney; to persuade or beguile with flattery.

"*Blarneyed* the landlord."—*Irving.*

B. *Intrans.:* To use flattery.

blar'-neў-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *blarney*, v.; *-er.*] One who uses blarney; a flatterer.

† **blar'-neў-ĭng,** *pr. par.* [BLARNEY, *v.*]

* **blas,** *s.* [A.S. *blæs* = a blast.] [BLAST, *s.*] Sound, blast.

"Wel sore the sarysyns affraid were wan thay herde that *blas*."—*Sir Perumb.* (ed. Herrtage), 2,648.

bla-şĕ', *a.* [A naturalised French word. It is the Fr. *blasé*, pa. par. of *blaser* = to dull or blunt the senses through over-indulgence.] Dulled in sense or in emotion; worn out through over-indulgence; incapable of being greatly excited.

". . . M. Belot considers the Parisian public in general, and that of the Ambigu in particular, as the most *blasé*, the least easy to scandalise or shock, that can be imagined."—*Times*, Nov. 5th, 1878.

* **blas-feme,** * **blas-fe-mere,** *s.* [BLASPHEMER.] A blasphemer. (*Wycliffe*, ed. Purvey, 1 *Tim.* i. 13; 2 *Tim.* iii. 2.)

* **blas-fe-myn,** *v.t. & i.* [BLASPHEME.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***blas-fe-mynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BLASPHEMING.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

blăsh, *v.t.* [Designed, like *plash* and *splash*, to imitate the sound produced by dabbling in water.] To soak, to drench.

¶ *To blash one's stomach:* To soak, drench, or deluge one's stomach by drinking too copiously of any weak and diluting liquor. (*Jamieson.*)

blăsh, *s.* [From *blash, v.*, or *vice versâ*.]

1. A heavy fall of rain, more extreme than a "dash" of rain.

"Where snaws and rains wi' sleety *blash*,
Besaak'd the yird wi' dash on dash."
A. Scott: Poems, p. 36; *Harvest.* (*Jamieson.*)

2. A great quantity of water or weak liquid poured into a vessel.

blăsh'-ĭng, * blash'-an, *pr. par.* & *a.* [BLASH, *v.* (q.v.).] (*Scotch.*)

"Whan a' the fiel's are clad in snaw,
An' *blashan* rains, or cranreughs fa,
Thy bonny leaves thou disna shaw."
Picken: Poems (1788), p. 91; *To a Cowslip.* (*Jamieson.*)

blăsh'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *blash*; *-y.*]

1. Deluging; sweeping away by an inundation.

"The thick-blawn wreaths of snaw or *blashy* thows
May smoor your wethers, and may rot your ews."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 92.

2. *Of meat or drink:* Thin, weak, flatulent; debilitating the stomach.

"Ah, sirs, thae *blashy* vegetables are a bad thing to have atween ane's ribs in a rimy night, under the bare bougers o' a lanely barn."—*Blackw. Mag.*, Nov. 1820, p. 154. (*Jamieson.*)

blā'-şĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Blasio Biagi, an Italian monk.]

Bot.: An old genus of Jangermanniaceæ (Scalemosses). The chief species is now called Jangermannia Blasia.

***blāş'-nĭt,** *a.* [From Ger. *bloss* = bare (?).] Bare, bald; without hair.

"Ane trene truncheour, ane ramehorne spone,
Twa buttis of barkit *blasnit* ledder,
All graith that gains to hobbill schone."
Bannatyne Poems, p. 160, st. 9. (*Jamieson.*)

***blasome** (*Eng.*), *** bla-sowne** (*Scotch*), *s.* [BLAZON, *s.*]

† blā'-şŏn, *v.t.* [BLAZON, *v.*]

*** blăs-phē-mā'-tion,** *s.* [BLASPHEME.] Blaspheming.

"The *blasphematione* of the name of god corruptis the ayr."—*Compl. of Scotland*, p. 155.

***blăs-phē-mā'-tour,** *s.* [BLASPHEME.] A blasphemer.

"Ordeyned and made for the swerars and *blasphematours*."—*Caxton: Golden Legende*, fo. 431.

blăs-phē'me, * blăs-fē'me, * blas-fe-myn, *v.t.* & *i.* [In Fr. *blasphémer*; Prov. & Sp. *blasfemár*; Port. *blasphemor* = to blaspheme; Ital. *biasimare* = to find fault with; Lat. *blasphemo* = to blaspheme; from Gr. βλασφημέω (*blasphēmeō*) = (1) to speak profanely, (2) to slander; βλάσφημος (*blasphēmos*) = speaking ill-omened, slanderous, or profane words; βλάψις (*blapsis*) = harming, damage; βλάπτω (*blaptō*) = to disable, to hinder, . . . to damage, to hurt. *Pheme* is from Gr. φημί (*phēmi*) = to say, to speak.] [BLAME, BLAPS.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To utter profane language against God or against anything sacred; by word of mouth to arrogate his prerogatives; or grossly to disobey his commands.

"And he opened his mouth in blasphemy against God, to *blaspheme* his name, and his tabernacle, and them that dwell in heaven."—*Rev.* xiii. 6

". . . that the word of God be not *blasphemed*."—*Titus* ii. 5.

2. To utter injurious, highly insulting, calumnious, or slanderous language against a person in high authority, especially against a king, who may be looked on as, in certain respects, the vicegerent of God.

"Those who from our labours heap their board,
Blaspheme their feeder, and forget their lord."
Pope.

II. *Law:* To deny the being or providence of God; to utter contumelious reproaches against Christ; to scoff at the Holy Scriptures, or attempt to turn them into contempt and ridicule. [BLASPHEMY.] (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 4.)

B. *Intrans.:* To utter profane language against God, or to arrogate any of his prerogatives.

"*Adam.* Oh! my son,
Blaspheme not: these are serpents' words."
Byron: Cain, i. 1.

"Say ye of him, whom the Father hath sanctified, and sent into the world, Thou *blasphemest*; because I said, I am the Son of God?"—*John* x. 36.

blăs-phē'med, * blas-fe med, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BLASPHEME.]

blăs-phē'-mẽr, * blas-fe'-mere, *s.* [Eng. *blasphem(e)*; *-er.* In Fr. *blasphemateur*; Sp. *blasfemo, blasfemadór*; Port. *blasphemador.*] One who blasphemes.

"Who was before a *blasphemer*, and a persecutor and injurious."—1 *Tim.* i. 13.

"Should each *blasphemer* quite escape the rod
Because the insult 's not to man, but God?"
Pope: Ep. to Satires, ii. 195.

*** blăs-phē'-mẽr-ĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *blasphemer*, and *-esse*, suffix, making a feminine form.] A female blasphemer.

". . . the same Jone, a superstitious sorceresse, and a diabolical *blasphemeresse* of God, and of his sainctes."—*Hall: Hen. VI.*, an. 9.

blăs-phē'm-ĭng, * blas-fe-mynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BLASPHEME.]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

". . . *blaspheming* Jew."—*Shakesp.: Macb.* iv. 1.

C. *As subst.:* The act of blaspheming; blasphemy.

"Those desperate atheisms, those Spanish renouncings, and Italian *blasphemings*, . . ."—*Sir E. Sandys: State of Religion.*

blăs-phem-oŭs, * blas-phē'-mous, *a.* [Lat. *blasphemus*; Gr. βλασφημος (*blasphēmos*).] Containing blasphemy; grossly irreverent towards God or man, but specially the former.

¶ The old pronunciation of *blasphemous* still lingers among the uneducated.

"Oh argument *blasphemous*, false, and proud."
Milton: P. L., bk. v.

"Then they suborned men, which said, We have heard him speak *blasphemous* words against Moses, and against God."—*Acts* vi. 11.

blăs-phem-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *blasphemous*; *-ly.*] In a blasphemous manner; irreverently, profanely.

"Where is the right use of his reason, while he would *blasphemously* set up to controul the commands of the Almighty?"—*Swift.*

blăs-phem-ȳ, * blas-phe-mie, * blas-fe-mie, *s.* [In Fr. *blasphème*; Sp. *blasfémia*; Port. *blasphemia*; Lat. *blasphemia*, rarely *blasphemium*; Gr. βλασφημία (*blasphēmia*) = (1) a speech of evil omen, a profane speech, . . . blasphemy, (2) slander.] [BLASPHEME.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Of things:*

* 1. Slander, or even well-merited blame, applied to a person or in condemnation of a thing.

2. Profane language towards God; highly irreverent, contemptuous, abusive, or reproachful words, addressed to, or spoken or written regarding God; or an arrogating of his prerogatives.

"The moans of the sick were drowned by the *blasphemy* and ribaldry of their comrades."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* II. *Of persons (the concrete being put for the abstract):* A person habitually irreverent to God or man.

"Now, *blasphemy*,
That swear'st grace o'er board, not an oath on shore!"
Shakesp.: Tempest, v. 1.

B. *Technically:*

I. *Theol. Blasphemy against the Holy Ghost:* The sin of attributing to Satanic agency the miracles which were obviously from God.

"And whosoever shall speak a word against the Son of man, it shall be forgiven him: but unto him that *blasphemeth* against the Holy Ghost it shall not be forgiven."—*Luke* xii. 10.

II. *Law:* The legal crime of blasphemy is held to be committed when one denies the being or providence of God, utters contumelious reproaches against the Saviour, profanely scoffs at Scripture, or exposes it to contempt and ridicule. It being held that Christianity is part of the laws of England, blasphemy exposes him who utters it to fine and imprisonment, or even to corporal punishment. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 4.) If in a trial before a magistrate scandalous, blasphemous, and indecent statements appear in evidence, it is not legal to print them in any newspaper report given of the trial.

blast, * blaste, *s. & a.* [A.S. *blæst* = a blast of wind, a burning (*Somner*); Dan. *blæst*; Sw. *blast*; Icel. *blastr*; O. H. Ger. *blâst* = a blowing; from A.S. *blæsan* = to blow (*Lye*); Goth. *blesan* = to blow.] [BLAST, BLAZE, BLOW, BLADDER.]

A. *As substantive.*

I. *Ordinary Language*

1. *Literally:*

(1) *Of air in motion:*

(*a*) A sudden gust of wind, especially if violent.

"The tallest pines feel most the power
Of wintry *blasts*."
Cowper: Translation of Horace, bk. ii., ode x.

(*b*) A stream of air from the mouth, the pipe of a bellows, or other aperture.

¶ *The blast of a pipe:* The act of smoking. (*Jamieson.*)

(2) *Of an explosion affecting the air:*

(*a*) Sudden compression of the air produced by the discharge of a cannon.

(*b*) The explosion of gunpowder in a bore, in rocks, in a quarry; or that of "fire-damp" in a mine.

(3) *Of sounds produced by air in motion:* The sound produced by the blowing of a horn, a trumpet, or any similar wind-instrument.

". . . when they make a long *blast* with the ram's horn, . . ."—*Josh.* vi. 5.

". . . and the solemn notes of the organ were mingled with the clash of the cymbal and the *blast* of the trumpet."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Pestilential effects produced on animals or plants; blight.

(2) Judgment from God, specially the simoon (?). If so, then it should be transferred to A. I. 1. (1).

"By the *blast* of God they perish, and by the breath of his nostrils are they consumed."—*Job* iv. 9.

"Behold I will send a *blast* upon him [Sennacherib], . . ."—*2 Kings* xix. 7; *Isa.* xxxvii. 7.

(3) Calamity.

"And deem thou not my feeble heart shall fail,
When the clouds gather and the *blasts* assail."
Hemans: The Abencerrage, c. 2.

(4) Resistless impulse, like that produced by air in violent motion.

"Blown by the *blast* of fate like a dead leaf over the desert." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, ii. 3.

(5) A brag, a vain boast.

"To say that hee had faith is but a vaine *blast*; what hath his life bene but a web of vices?"—*Boyd: Last Battell*, p. 1,197.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Iron-working:* The whole blowing of a forge necessary to melt one supply of ore. (*American.*) (*Webster.*)

¶ *Hot-blast:* A current of heated air.

2. *Veter. Med.:* A flatulent disease in sheep.

B. *As adj.* (*in compos.*): Pertaining to a blast of air; acted on by air in motion; designed to operate upon air, &c.

blast-engine, *s.*

Pneumatics:

1. A ventilating machine on ship-board to draw foul air from below and induce a current of fresh air.

2. A machine for stimulating the fire of a furnace. [BLOWER.]

blast-furnace, *s.*

Metal.: A furnace into which a current of air is artificially introduced, to assist the

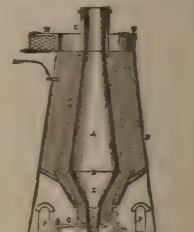


FIG. 1.—SECTION OF A BLAST-FURNACE.

natural draught or to supply an increased amount of oxygen to a mineral under treatment. Some of these are now made on a very large scale, upwards of 100 ft. high. In Fig. 2 the hot-blast apparatus is seen at the left.

In front is the sand-bed, into which the metal flows to form pigs.

FIG. 2.—EXTERIOR OF A BLAST-FURNACE.

In Fig. 1, A the *shaft, fire-room, tunnel:* Is the internal cavity.

B *Belly:* The widest part of the shaft.

C *Lining, skirt:* The inner coat of fire-bricks.

D *Second lining, casing:* An outer casing of brick with an interval between it and the former.

E *Stuffing:* The filling of sand or coke-dust between the *lining* and *casing.*

F *Mantle, outer-stack, building:* The outer wall of masonry.

G *Mouth, furnace-top:* The opening at top for the ore, coal, and limestone.

H *Landing, platform:* The stage or bank at the furnace *mouth.*

I *Wall, crown, dome:* The wall around the furnace-top.

K *Boshes:* The lower part of the furnace descending from the *belly.*

L *Hearth:* The pit under the boshes, by which the melted metal descends.

M *Crucible:* The hearth in which the cast-iron collects. The lowest part is the *sole.*

N *Iuan:* A stone at the end of the fire-hearth.

Tap-hole: An opening cut away in the hardened loam of the dam.

O *Tymp-arch, working-arch, folds, faulds:* The arch of the *mantle* which admits to the *fire-hearth.*

P *Tuyere-arch, tuyer-arch:* Arch of the mantle which leads to the *tuyeres.*

Q *Tuyere, tuyer, tuere:* The cast-iron pipe which forms the nozzle for the blast.

R, S Arches for ventilation.

T Channels in the masonry for the escape of moisture. (*Knight.*)

blast-hearth, *s.*

Metal.: A Scotch ore-hearth for reducing lead ores.

blast-hole, *s.*

Hydraul.: The induction water-hole at the bottom of a pump-stock.

blast-meter, *s.*

Pneum.: An anemometer applied to the nozzle of a blowing engine.

blast-nozzle, *s.* The orifice in the delivery-end of a blast-pipe; a tuyere.

blast-machine, *s.*

Pneum.: A fan inclosed within a box, to which the wings are attached, so that the whole revolves together. It is closely fitted within a stationary exterior case, into which it is journaled. Air is admitted at the sides around the axis, and forced out through an aperture at the periphery by the rapid rotation of the fan, which may, by belt and pulley connections, be driven at the rate of 1,800 revolutions per minute. [BLOWER.] (*Knight.*)

blast-pipe, *s.*

Steam-Engine: A pipe conveying the escape-steam from the cylinders up the smoke-stack of the locomotive to aid the draught. Its invention is ascribed to George Stephenson.

blast, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *blæstan* = to blow (*Lye*) (of doubtful authority); Icel. *blasa;* Dut. *blazen;* Ger. *blasen;* Mœso-Goth. *blesan* (a hypothetical root) = to blow.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To produce a blight upon plants, to stop or impede their growth, or cause them to wither by the blowing on them of a dry, cold, or in any way pestilential wind. † Similarly to injure animals.

"And, behold, seven thin ears and *blasted* with the east wind sprung up after them."—*Gen.* xli. 6.

2. To split or shatter rocks by boring in them a long cylindrical hole, filling it with gunpowder, and then firing it by means of a match so timed as to allow the operator and his fellow-workmen to reach a place of shelter before the explosion takes place.

"This rock is the only stone found in the parish fit for building. It is quarried by *blasting* with gunpowder."—*P. Lunan: Forfars. Statist. Acc.*, i. 442. (*Jamieson.*)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To make anything withered or scorched by other appliances than wind, *e.g.*, lightning, &c.

"She that like lightning shined while her face lasted. The oak now resembles, which lightning had *blasted.*" *Waller.*

"You fen-suck'd fogs, drawn by the pow'rful sun, To fall, and *blast* her pride." *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

2. So to discourage a person as to stop his mental growth; to hinder a project or anything from coming to maturity.

"To his green years your censures you would suit, Not *blast* that blossom, but expect the fruit." *Dryden.*

"The commerce, Jehoshaphat king of Judea endeavoured to renew; but his enterprise was *blasted* by the destruction of vessels in the harbour."—*Arbuthnot.*

3. To destroy. *Used*—

(*a*) *Gen.:* Of any person.

"Here is your husband, like a mildew'd ear, *Blasting* his wholesome brother." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 4.

"Agony unmix'd, incessant gall, Corroding every thought, and *blasting* all Love's paradise." *Thomson*

(*b*) Of one's self or another person in coarse and irreverent imprecations.

". . . and without calling on their Maker to curse them, sink them, confound them, *blast* them, and damn them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

4. *Of one's testimony:* To invalidate; to destroy the credit of; to render infamous.

"He shews himself weak, if he will take my word, when he thinks I deserve no credit; or malicious, if he knows I deserve credit, and yet goes about to *blast* it."—*Sidney Lett.*

5. *Of the ears:* To split, to burst, by inflicting unduly piercing sounds upon.

"Trumpeters, With brazen din *blast* you the city's ears; Make mingle with your rattling tabourines." *Shakesp.: Antony & Cleop.*, iv. 8.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To blow with a wind instrument.

(1) *Lit.:* In the above sense.

"He hard a bugill *blast* brym, and ane loud blaw." *Gawan & Gol.*, ii. 17.

* (2) *Fig.:* To boast, to speak in an ostentatious manner; to talk swelling words. (*Scotch.*)

"I could mak my ae bairn a match for the richest laird in Scotland; an' I am no glen to *blast.*"—*Saxon and Gael*, i. 109. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To wither under the influence of blight.

blast'-ed (*Eng.*), **blast'-it** (*Scotch*), *pa. par.* & *a.* [BLAST, *v.t.*]

"... woe, *blastit* wonner." *Burns: The Twa Dogs.*

"The last leaf which by Heaven is decreed Must hang upon a *blasted* tree" *Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone*, 2.

"And *blasted* quarry thunders heard remote:" *Wordsworth: Evening Walk.*

Her. Of trees: Leafless.

blăs-tē'-ma, *s.* [Gr. βλάστημα (*blastēma*) = (1) A sprout, (2) increase, growth.

1. *Biol.:* The formative material of plants and animals; the initial matter or growth out of which any part is developed; the indifferent tissue of the embryo.

"In the very young embryo of mammalia, as the sheep or calf, the general mass in the course of formation is termed the blastema. A liquid and transparent *blastema*, transparent cells of great delicacy with a reddish yellow nucleus."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i., p. 228.

2. *Botany:*

(1) The thallus or frond of lichens. (*Lindley.*)

(2) A term used by Mirbel for a portion of the seed comprising the radicle, plumule, and cauliculus, indeed every part of it except the cotyledons. (*Lindley: Introd. to Botany.*)

blăs-tē'-mal, *a.* [From *blastema* (q.v.), and suffix *-al.*] Pertaining to a blastema.

blast'-ĕr, *s.* [BLAST, *v.*]

I. *Of persons:*

1. *Lit.:* One who is employed to blow up stones with gunpowder.

"A *blaster* was in constant employ to *blast* the great stones with gunpowder."—*Pennant: Tour in Scotland* (1769), p. 95. (*Jamieson.*)

2. *Fig.:* One who mars or destroys the beauty or character of a person or the vitality of anything.

"I am no *blaster* of a lady's beauty." *Beaumont & Fl.: Rule a Wife.*

II. *Of things:* That which thus mars or destroys vitality, beauty, character, or anything previously fresh and living.

"Foul canker of fair virtuous action, Vile *blaster* of the freshest blossom on earth!" *Marston: Scourge of Villainy, To Detraction.*

blast'-ie, blas'-tỹ, *a.* [Eng. *blast; -y, -ie.*] Gusty.

"In the morning, the weather was *blasty* and sleety, waxing more and more tempestuous."—*The Provost*, p. 177. (*Jamieson.*)

blas'-tie, *s.* [Dimin. of Eng. *blast*, *s.*] A contemptuous appellation for a little being, person or thing, whose growth or development seems to have been blasted. *Used*—

(1) Of a "fairy" contemptuously viewed as a shrivelled dwarf, the expression *fairy* not implying that it is in all respects beautiful, but only that it is *fair*, light-coloured, as distinguished from a "*brownie*," which is of a dark hue.

(2) Of an ill-tempered child. (*Jamieson.*)

(3) Of a small and contemptible parasitic insect.

"Ye little ken what cursed speed The *blastie's* makin'!" *Burns: To a Louse.*

blast'-ĭng (*Eng.*), **blast'-in** (*Scotch*), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [BLAST, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & participial adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Of an act, operation, or process:*

1. The act, operation, or process of stopping the growth of plants, or otherwise injuring them or anything else.

2. The act, operation, or process of boring a long cylindrical hole in rocks, filling it with gunpowder, dynamite, or other explosive, laying a train or a match, and igniting it, after having taken precautions for one's own safety when the explosion occurs.

II. *Of the means used in such an act, operation, or process:* That which causes injury to plants, as a cold, dry, or pestilential wind.

¶ In Scripture *blasting* is always combined with *mildew.*

blasting-fuse, *s.* A fuse for blasting. It generally consists of a tube filled with a composition which will burn a sufficient length of time to allow the person firing it to reach a place of safety.

blasting gelatin, *s.* A highly explosive compound of gun-cotton, camphor and nitroglycerine; also called *nitrogelatin* and *explosive gelatin.*

blasting-needle, *s.* A long taper piece of copper, or iron with a copper point; used when tamping the hole for blasting, to make by its insertion an apertnre for a fuse or train.

blasting-powder, *s.* A quick-burning powder for blasting.

* **blast'-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *blast; -ment.*] Injury to plants or animals, produced by pestilential winds, or any other hurtful influence.

"And in the morn and liquid dew of youth, Contagious *blastments* are most imminent." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 3.

blăs'-tō, *pref.* [Gr. βλαστός (*blastos*) = a sprout, a germ.] Pertaining to a germ (the meaning completed by the second element.)

blăs-tō-car'-pous, *a.* [Pref. *blasto-*, and Gr. καρπὸς (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: Germinating inside the pericarp. Example, the Mangroves. (*Brande.*)

blăs'-tō-çĕle, *s.* [Pref. *blasto-*, and Gr. κηλὶς (*kēlis*) = spot.]

Biol.: The germinal spot.

blăs'-tō-chēme, *s.* [Pref. *blasto-*, and Gr. ὄχημα (*ochēma*) = vehicle.]

Biol.: A reduniform planoblast giving origin to the generative elements, through special sexual buds developed from it.

blăs'-tō-cœle, *s.* [Pref. *blasto*, and Gr. κοίλος (*koilos*) = hollow.]

Biol.: The central cavity in a segmented ovum.

blăs-tō-chȳle, *s.* [Pref. *blasto-*, and Gr. χύλος (*chulos*) = juice.]

Bot.: The clear mucilaginous juice in the embryonal sac in the ovule.

blăs'-tō-dĕrm, *s.* [Pref. *blasto-*, and Gr. *δέρμα* (*derma*) = skin.]

Biol.: The membrane in an ovum enclosing the yolk. It is the earliest superficial layer of the embryo.

blăs-tō-dĕrm'-ĭc, *a.* [BLASTODERM.] Pertaining to blastoderm (q.v.).

blăs-tō-ĝĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *blasto-*, and Eng. *genesis.*]

Biol.: Reproduction by budding; gemmation.

blăs-tŏĝ'-ĕn-ȳ, *s.* [Pref. *blasto-*, and Gr. *γένεια* (*geneia*) = generation.]

Biol.: The history of the evolution of an organism as a whole.

blăst'-ōĭd, *a.* & *s.* [BLASTOIDEA.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the Blastoidea.

B. *As subst.:* Any one of the Blastoidea.

blăst-ōĭ'-dē-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. *βλαστὸς* (*blastos*) = a shoot, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Palæont.: An order of Echinoderms, found only in Palæozoic Rocks.

blăs'-tō-mĕre, *s.* [Pref. *blasto-*, and Gr. *μέρος* (*meros*) = a part.]

Biol.: Any one of the segments of an impregnated ovum.

blăs'-tō-pōre, *s.* [Pref. *blasto-*, and Eng. *pore* (q.v.).]

Biol.: The opening in a blastula produced by invagination.

blăs'-tō-sphēre, *s.* [Pref. *blasto-*, and Eng. *sphere.*]

Biol.: A mulberry germ, a vesicular morula (q.v.).]

blăs'-tų-lą, blăs'-tūle, *s.* [BLASTUS.]

Biol.: An embryonic sac formed of a single layer of cells.

blăs-tų-lā'-tion, *s.* [BLASTULE.]

Biol.: The conversion of a germ into a blastula.

† blăst'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *βλαστὸς* (*blastos*) = a sprout.

Bot.: The plumule of grasses.

blā'-tąn-çy, *s.* [Eng. *blatan(t); -cy.*] The quality of being blatant.

blā'-tant, *a.* [In Provinc. Eng. *blate* = to bellow.] [BLEAT.] Bellowing like a calf; brawling, noisy.

"Led by *blatant* voice along the skies,
He comes, where faction over cities flies."
Parnell: Queen Anne's Peace.

¶ The *blatant beast* of Spenser was intended to symbolize calumny. (*F. Q.*, VI. xii. 2.)

blāte, † blāit, * blêat, *a.* [A.S. *bleat* = gentle, slow.] Bashful; modest; sheepish. (*Scotch & N. of Eng. dial.*)

"And if ye ken ony puir body o' our acquaintance that's *blate* for want o' siller, and has far to gang hame . . . ."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. IV.

blāt'-e-nĕss, *s.* [Scotch *blate*, and Eng. suff. *-ness.*] Bashfulness; sheepishness.

"If ye dinna fail by your sin *blateness*, our Girzy's surely no past speaking to."—*The Entail*, i. 27, 28.

blătt, *s.* [Ger. *blatt* = leaf.]

Bot.: The name given by Oken to such leaves as are not articulated to the stem, and which he considers more foliaceous prolongations of it. This structure is found in some endogens and acrogens, whereas the leaves of exogens are articulated with the stem. [LAUB.]

blăt'-tą, *s.* [Lat. = a cockchafer or some other beetle.]

Entom.: A genus of insects, the typical one of the family Blattidæ (q.v.). It contains the various species of cockroaches. *Blatta orientalis* is the common species in houses in this country, though it is believed to have come first from the East. [COCKROACH.]

*** blăt'-tẽr,** *v.i.* [In Ger. *blattern.*]

1. *Lit. of persons:* To talk rashly; to blurt out boastful, nonsensical, or calumnious speeches.

"For before it [the tongue] she hath set a pallisado of sharp teeth, to the end that if perudventure it will not obey reason, which within holdeth it hard as if with a straight bridle, but it will *blatter* out and not tarry within."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 109.

2. *Fig. Of things:* To patter.

"The rain *blattered*."—*Jeffrey.*

*** blăt'-tẽr-ā'-tion, * blăt-ẽr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *blatter; -ation.*] The act of blattering; a blurting out of nonsense, or worse. (*Coles.*)

*** blăt'-tẽr-ẹr,** *s.* [Eng. *blatter; -er.*] One who blatters; a blatteroon. (*Spenser.*)

*** blăt'-tẽr-ĭng,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [BLATTER.]

A. *As present participle:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As substantive:* The act of blurting out boastful, silly, or malignant words. (*Lee.*)

*** blăt-tẽr-ôon',** *s.* [Eng. *blatter*, and suffix *-oon.*] One who blatters.

". . . his face, which you know he hath no cause to brag of; I hate such *blatteroons*."—*Howell*, bk. ii. Lett. 75.

blăt'-tī-dæ, *s.* [From *blatta* (q.v.).] Cockroaches.

Entom.: A family of insects belonging to the cursorial section of the order Orthoptera. Dr. Leach raised them to the rank of an order —Dictyoptera. It is by means of the Blattidæ that transition is made to the order Dermaptera, which contains the Earwigs. The common Cockroach is *Blatta orientalis.* A second species, common with it in ships, is *B. Americana.* In addition to these and two others not indigenous in European countries, Stephens enumerates seven genuine natives The exotic species are numerous. Cockroaches of several species are common and very annoying in the United States. The largest species known is a native of South America and the West Indies. It measures about three inches in length and makes a loud, drumming noise. [BLATTA, COCKROACH, DICTYOPTERA.]

blâud (1), blâd (1), *s.* [From Gael. *blad* = an enormous amount; *bladhail* = substantial.] A crude lump; a large piece or considerable portion of anything; an unnecessary quantity. (*Scotch.*)

"Grit *blads* and bits thou staw full oft."
Evergreen, i. 121, st. 4. (*Jamieson.*)

". . . but Dougal would hear nothing but a *blaud* of Davie Lindsay, . . ."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, Lett. xi.

"I'll write, an' that a hearty *blaud*,
This vera night."
Burns: To J. Lapraik.

blâud (2), blâd (2), blâad, *s.* [From Gael. *bladh* = substance, pith, energy (?).] A severe blow or stroke.

"They lend sic hard and heavy *blads*."
Jacobite Relics, ii. 139. (*Jamieson.*)

*** blâun'-dĭsh-ĭng, * blaun'-dĭss-ĭng,** *pr. par.* [BLANDISHING.]

blaunderel, * blawndrelle, *s.* [O. Fr. *blandureau, blandurian, brandureaux* (?), connected with Fr. *blanc* = white.] A "white apple."

"*Blawndrelle*, frute (*blaunderel*). *Melonis.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** blauner, blaundemer,** *s.* [Dr. Murray suggests Fr. * *blanc de mer* = sea-white.] A species of (? white) fur used to line hoods.

"With blythe *blaunner* ful bryght, and his hod bothe."
Gawayne and the Green Knight (ed. Morris), 155.

blā'-vẽr, blā'-vẽrt, *s.* [From Dan. *blaa* = blue, and *ver* or *vert*, a corruption of *wort* (?).]

1. *In parts of Scotland and in the North of England:* A plant, *Centaurea Cyanus.*

2. The violet. (*Scotch.*)

blā'-vẽr-ōle, *s.* [From *blaver*, and suff. *-ole.*] A plant, *Centaurea Cyanus.* [BLAVER, 1.]

blâw, * blâwe, * blâwen, * blâue, * blâuwen, *v.t.* & *i.* [BLOW, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

¶ *To blaw in one's lug. Lit.:* To blow in one's ear; to flatter.

"'Hout wi' your fleeching,' said Dame Martin. 'Gae wa'—gae wa', lad; dinna *blaw in folk's lugs* that gate; me and Miss Lilias even'd thegither!'"—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, ch. xii.

blawn (*Scotch*), *** blawne, * blawene** (*O. Eng.*), *pa. par.* & *a.* [BLOWN.]

*** blawnchede,** *pa. par.* [BLANCHED.] (*Morte d'Arthur*, 3,039.)

blā'-wŏrt, blāe'-wŏrt, *s.* [From Dan. *blaa* = blue, azure, and Eng. suff. *wort* = an herb.] The name given in Scotland to two plants.

1. *Campanula rotundifolia.*

¶ *Blawort Hill*, in the parish and county of Renfrew, is called after it.

2. *Centaurea Cyanus.*

blāy, *s.* [Corrupted from *bleak* (?).] **A fish,** the Bleak (q.v.).

† blāy'-bĕr-rȳ, *s.* [BLAEBERRY.]

blāze (1), * blase, * blaise (*Eng.*), **blēeze, blēize, blēise, * blēis, * bless, * bles** (*Scotch*), *s.* [A.S. *blæse, blaze, blize* = a blaze, what makes a blaze, a torch. (Not the same as *blæs* = a blast.) Dan. *blus* = a flambeau; Icel. *blys*; M. H. Ger. *blâs* = a taper, a candle.]

I. *Literally:*

1. The flame sent forth when any thing is in a state of fierce combustion.

"What if the vast wood of masts and yardarms below London Bridge should be in a *blaze!*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. The illumination afforded.

(*a*) By such a flame.

"Within the Abbey, nave, choir, and transept were in a *blaze* with innumerable waxlights."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

(*b*) By bright sunlight.

"Through thee, the heavens are dark to him,
The sun's meridian *blaze* is dim."
Hemans: Part of Eclogue, 15.

"Ten thousand forms, ten thousand different tribes,
People the *blaze.*" *Thomson: Seasons; Summer.*

(*c*) By anything gleaming; a gleam.

"I rear'd him to take joy
I' th' *blaze* of arms, as eagles train their young
To look upon the day-king!"
Hemans: The Siege of Valencia.

3. *Spec.:* (*a*) A lively fire made by means of furze, &c.

"An' of bleech'd birns pat on a canty *bleeze.*"
Ross: Helenore (1st ed.), p. 71. (*Jamieson.*)

(*b*) A torch.

"The ferefull brandis and *bleisis* of hate fyre,
Reddy to birn thy schippis, lemand schire."
Doug.: Virgil, 120, 3.

(*c*) A signal made by fire. (In this sense it is still used at some ferries, where it is customary to kindle a *bleise*, when a boat is wanted from the opposite side.) (*Jamieson.*)

II. *More or less figuratively:*

1. An object shining forth in lively colours; anything gorgeous.

"The uniforms were new: the ranks were one *blaze* of scarlet."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. Anything which bursts forth fiercely.

"For Hector, in his *blaze* of wrath."
Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress., iv. 5.

". . . his rash, fierce *blaze* of riot."
Ibid., Richard II., ii. 1.

"Natural rebellion, done i' the *blaze* of youth,
When oil and fire, too strong for reason's force,
O'erbears it, and burns on."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, v. 3.

3. Anything which acts with transcendent illuminating power.

"Fires thy keen glance with inspiration's *blaze.*"
Hemans: To the Eye.

4. Widely diffused fame; a report everywhere spread abroad.

"How dark the veil that intercepts the *blaze*
Of Heaven's mysterious purposes and ways!"
Cowper: Charity.

blāze (2), *s.* [In Sw. *blĕs, blâsa*; Dan. *blis*; Icel. *blesi*; Dut. *bles* = a firelock, a blaze, a horse with a blaze.]

Farriery: A white mark upon a horse, descending from the forehead almost to the nose. (*Johnson, &c.*)

blāze (1), * bla-sen, * bla-syn', * bla-sin, *v.i.* & *t.* [From *blaze*, s., or A.S. *blæse.*] [BLAZE (1), *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To burn with a conspicuous flame in place of simply being red with heat, or smouldering.

"When numerous wax lights in bright order *blaze.*"
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iii. 168.

"As it *blazed*, they threw on him
Great pails of puddled mire to quench the hair."
Shakesp.: Com. of Errors, v. 1.

2. To shine forth with a gradually expanding, or expanded stream of light. *Spec.*, of sunlight.

". . . where the rays
Of eve, yet lingering, on the fountain *blaze.*"
Hemans: The Abencerrage, c. 1.

3. To shine forth in brilliant colours.

". . . that splendid Orange Hall, which *blazes* on every side with the most ostentatious colouring of Jordaens and Hondthorst."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of emotion:* To be enkindled; to shine; to gleam forth.

"Affection lights a brighter flame
Than ever *blazed* by art."
Cowper: To the Rev. W. Cawthorne Unwin.

2. To gasconade; to brag.

"And ye'll specially understand that ye're no to be *blezing* and blusting about your master's name and mine."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvii.

B. *Transitive:* To fire off, to let off, to cause to explode. [C. 1.]

C. *In a special phrase:* To blaze away (*colloquial*). (*Trans. & Intrans.*)

1. *Lit.:* To fire off.

"He *bleezed* away as muckle pouther as wad hae shot a' the wild-fowl that we'll want atween and Candlemas."—*Scott: Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 104. (*Jamieson.*)

2. *Fig.:* To boast, to brag.

". . . to sit there *bleezing* away with your lang tales, as if the weather were not windy enow without your help."—*Scott: Pirate*, ch. v.

blāze (2), * **bla-sen,** * **bla-syn',** *v.t.* [A.S. *blǽsan* (?) = to blow (*Lye*); Sw. *blåsa* = to blow, to wind, to sound, to smelt; Icel. *blasa*; Dan. *blæse*; Dut. *blasen* = to blow a trumpet; Mœso-Goth. (in compos. only) *blesan.*] To proclaim far and wide; to spread abroad, as a report, fame, &c.

"The noise of this fight, and issue thereof, being *blazed* by the country people to some noblemen thereabouts, they came thither."—*Sidney.*

¶ It is almost always followed by *abroad, about, forth,* or any word of similar import.

"Whose follies, *blaz'd about*, to all are known,
And are a secret to himself alone." *Granville.*

"The heav'ns themselves *blaze forth* the death of princes." *Shakesp.: Jul. Cæs.*, ii. 2.

". . . and *blaze abroad*
Thy name for evermore."
Milton: Transl. of Ps. lxxxvi.

* **blāze** (3), * **blasyn,** *v.t.* [Contracted from *blazon* (2) (q.v.).]

Her.: To emblazon; to blazon (q.v.).

"This, in ancient times, was called a fierce; and you should then have *blazed* it thus: he bears a fierce, sable, between two fierces, or."—*Peacham.*

blāze (4), *v.t.* [From *blaze* (2), s.] To mark a tree by pealing or chipping off a part of the bark, so as to leave the white wood displayed.

blāzed, *pa. par.* [Blaze (1, 2, 3, & 4), *v.*]

blāz'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *blaze* (1), *v.*; *-er.*]

1. That which blazes or shines; a very bright, hot day.

2. A short loose coat of bright colours, worn at tennis and other sports.

blā'z-ĕr (2), * **blā'-soŭr,** *s.* [From Eng. *blaz(e)* (2), v., and suff. *-er.*] One who blazes abroad any intelligence, and especially a secret which he was in honour bound not to divulge.

"Utterers of secrets he from thence debard,
Bablers of folly, and *blazers* of cryme."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 25.

* **blā'-zĕr** (3), *s.* [Blaze (3).] A blazoner, herald.

"After *blaseris* of armys there be bot vj coloris."—*Juliana Barnes: Heraldry.*

blā'z-ĭńg (1), * **blā'ş-ĭńg** (*Eng.*), * **blēe-zĭńg** (*Scotch*), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Blaze (1), *v.*]

A. *As present participle:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Look to the Baltic—*blazing* from afar,
Your old ally yet mourns perfidious war."
Byron: Curse of Minerva.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Burning with a conspicuous flame; emitting flame.

"Dundee was moved to great wrath by the sight of the *blazing* dwellings."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. *Fig.:* Emitting light, radiant, lustrous; shining conspicuously from afar.

"The armed Prince with shield so *blazing* bright."
Spenser: F. Q., v. xi. 26.

C. *As substantive:* The act or state of burning with a conspicuous flame.

"*Blasynge*, or flamynge of fyre. *Flammacio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

blazing comet, *s.*

Pyrotech.: A kind of firework.

blazing-off, *s.*

Metal-working: Tempering by means of burning oil or tallow spread on the spring or blade, which is heated over a fire.

blazing star, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A comet. (*Lit. & fig.*)

* (*a*) Used formerly in prose as well as poetry.

"Thus you may long live an happy instrument for your king and country; you shall not be a meteor, or a *blazing star*, but *stella fixa*; happy here and more happy hereafter."—*Bacon.*

(*b*) Now only in poetry.

"Saw ye the *blazing star?*
The heavens look'd down on freedom's war,
And lit her torch on high!"
Hemans: Owen Glyndwr's War Song.

"The year 1402 was ushered in with a comet or *blazing star*, which the bards interpreted as an omen favourable to the cause of Glendwr."—*Hemans: Note on the above lines.*

2. An American name for two plants.

(*a*) *Liatris squarrosa*, a composite cichoraceous species with long narrow leaves and fine purple flowers. [Liatris.]

(*b*) *Chamælirium luteum.*

II. *Her.:* A comet. [I., 1.]

blā'z-ĭńg (2), *pr. par. & a.* [Blaze (2), *v.*]

"Where rapture reigns, and the ecstatic lyre
Guides the blest orgies of the *blazing* quire."
Cowper: Transl. of Milton, On the Damon.

blā'z-ĭńg (3), * **blas-ynge,** *pr. par. & s.* [Blaze (3), *v.*]

As subst.: The act of emblazoning.

"*Blasynge* of armys. *Descripcio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

blā'z-ĭńg-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *blazing*; *-ly.*] So as to blaze, or in a blazing manner.

blā'-zŏn (1), † **bla-ş̣ŏn** (1), * **bla-soun,** * **bla-sen** (1), *v.t. & i.* [From Eng. *blaze* = to proclaim.] [Blaze (2), *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To display, to exhibit, to show off.

"O thou goddess,
Thou divine Nature! how thyself thou *blazon'st*
In these two princely boys! they are as gentle
As zephyrs blowing below the violet,
Not wagging his sweet head."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

2. To publish extensively.

(1) To proclaim publicly by means of a herald.

"The herald of Ingland *blasonit* this erle Dauid for ane vallyeant and nobil knicht."—*Bellend: Chron.*, bk. xvi., ch. 10. (*Jamieson.*)

(2) To advertise an article by word of mouth or by pen. [See example under Blazoning.]

(3) To avow and publicly glory in a shameful deed, or in anything.

"And *blazoning* our injustice everywhere?"
Shakesp.: Tit. And., iv. 4.

† **B.** *Intrans.:* To shine, to be brilliant or conspicuous.

blā'-zŏn (2), † **blā'-ş̣ŏn** (2), * **bla-sen** (2), * **bla-syn,** *v.t.* [In Ger. *blasoniren*; Fr. & Prov. *blasonner*; Sp. *blasonár*; Port. *brazonar*; Ital. *blasonare*; from *blazon* (2), s. (q.v.).]

1. *Her.:* To describe a coat of arms in such a manner that an accurate drawing may be made from the description. [Blazonry.]

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To emblazon, to render conspicuous to the eye.

"And well may flowers suffice those graves to crown
That ask no urn to *blazon* their renown."
Hemans: Restor. of Works of Art to Italy.

(2) To deck, to embellish, to adorn.

"She *blazons* in dread smiles her hideous form:
So lightning gilds the unrelenting storm."
Garth.

blā'-zŏn (1), *s.* [From *blazon* (1), *v.*] Proclamation; diffusion abroad by word or pen.

"But this eternal *blazon* must not be
To ears of flesh and blood."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

"How light its essence! how unclogg'd its powers,
Beyond the *blazon* of my mortal pen!"
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 63.

blā'-zŏn (2), † **blā'-ş̣ŏn,** * **bla-soun** (*Eng.*), * **bla-sowne** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* [Fr. *blason* (in eleventh century) = a buckler, a shield; next, a shield with a coat of arms painted on it; then towards the fifteenth century, a coat of arms (*Skeat*); Sp. *blasón*; Ital. *blasone*; Port. *brasao*; Prov. *blezo, blizo*; from A.S. *blæse* = a torch.]

I. *Technically:*

1. *Heraldry:*

(1) *Formerly:* Dress over the armour on which the armorial bearings were blazoned.

"William of Spens percit a *blasowne*,
And throw thre fawld of Awbyrchowne."
Wyntown, viii. 33, 21.

(2) *Now:*

(*a*) The art of accurately describing coats of arms so that they may be drawn from the description. Also the art of explaining what is drawn upon them. [Blazonry.]

"Proceed unto beasts that are given in arms, and teach me what I ought to observe in their *blazon*."—*Peacham.*

(*b*) That which is blazoned; a blazoned coat of arms.

"He wears their motto on his blade,
Their *blazon* o'er his towers displayed."
Scott: Marmion, v. 15.

2. *Scots Law. Spec.:* A badge of office worn by a king's messenger on his arm.

"In the trial of deforcement of a messenger, the libel will be cast if it do not expressly mention that the messenger, previously to the deforcement, displayed his *blazon*, which is the badge of his office."—*Erskine: Inst.*, bk. 4, tit. 4, § 33. (*Jamieson.*)

II. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) & (2) In the same sense as I., 1 & 2.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *In a good sense:* Fame, celebrity.

"I am a gentleman.—I'll be sworn thou art;
Thy tongue, thy face, thy limbs, action, and spirit,
Do give thee five-fold *blazon*."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 5.

(2) *In a bad sense:* Ostentatious display.

"Men con over their pedigrees, and obtrude the *blazon* of their exploits upon the company."—*Collier.*

¶ *Blazon* (2), especially in its figurative sense, is closely akin in meaning to *blazon* (1), *s.* (q.v.).

blā'-zŏned (1), *pa. par. & a.* [Blazon (1), *v.*]

blā'-zŏned (2), *pa. par. & a.* [Blazon (2), *v.*]

"Now largesse, largesse, Lord Marmion,
Knight of the crest of gold!
A *blazon'd* shield, in battle won."
Scott: Marmion, i. 11.

"And from his *blazon'd* baldric slung
A mighty silver bugle hung."
Tennyson: The Lady of Shalott, pt. iii.

blā'-zŏn-ĕr (1), *s.* [From Eng. *blazon* (1), and suff. *-er.*] One who blazes, publishes anything extensively abroad. (*Webster.*)

"These historians, recorders, and *blazoners* of virtue . . ."—*Burke: Letter to a Noble Lord.*

blā'-zŏn-ĕr (2), *s.* [From Eng. *blazon* (2), and suff. *-er.* In Fr. *blasonneur.*] One who blazons coats of arms.

blā'-zŏn-ĭńg, *pr. par.* [Blazon, *v.*]

"One that excels the quirks of *blazoning* pens."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

blā'-zŏn-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *blazon*; *-ment.*] The act of blazoning; the act of diffusing abroad; the state of being so blazoned.

blā'-zŏn-rў, *s.* [Eng. *blazon*; *-ry.*]

Heraldry:

1. The art of blazoning.

(1) The art of describing a coat of arms in such a way that an accurate drawing may be made from the verbal statements made. To do this a knowledge of the points of the shield [Point] is particularly necessary. Mention should be made of the tincture or tinctures of the field; of the charges which are laid immediately upon it, with their forms and tinctures; which is the principal ordinary, or, if there is none, then which covers the fess point; the charges on each side of the principal one; the charges on the central one, the bordure—with its charges; the canton and chief, with all charges on them; and, finally, the differences or marks of the cadency and the baronet's badge.

"Give certain rules as to the principles of *blazonry*."
Peacham on Drawing.

(2) The art of deciphering a coat of arms.

2. That which is emblazoned.

"The men of Carrick may descry
Saint Andrew's cross, in *blazonry*
Of silver, waving wide!"
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 32.

* **blāz'-ŭre,** *s.* [Blaze (3).] Blazonry.

"The *blasure* of his armes was gules . . ."—*Berners: Froissart*, ch. 281, p. 421.

* **blē,** * **blēe,** *s.* [Blee.] (*William of Palerne*, 3,083.)

* **blēa** (1), *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] The part of a tree immediately under the bark.

blêa (2), *s.* [Contracted from *bleak*, s.] The fish called a bleak. (*Kersey.*)

blēa'-bĕr-rў, *s.* [Blaeberry.] A name sometimes given to the *Vaccinium uliginosum*, a British plant, called also Great Bilberry or Bog-Whortleberry. [Bilberry, Whortleberry, Vaccinium.]

blēach (1), * **blêçhe,** * **blê'çh-ĕn,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *blæcan, blæcean, ablæcan* (trans.), *blacian* (intrans.) = to bleach, to fade; Sw. *bleka, blekna*; Dan. *blege*; Dut. *blecken*; Ger. *bleichen.* From A.S. *blǽc, blâc* = pale, pallid, shining, white, light.] [Bleak, *a.* See also Blanch.]

A. *Trans.:* To remove the colour from cloth, thread, or anything else, so as to leave it of a more or less pure white.

1. By human art. [BLEACHING.]

"A napkin, white as foam of that rough brook
By which it had been *bleach'd*, o'erspread the board;
And was itself half-covered with a load."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

2. By the chemistry of nature.

"While on the ankle's slender round
Those strings of pearl fair Bertha wound,
That, *bleach'd* Lochryan's depths within,
Seem'd dusky still on Edith's skin."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, i. 5.

B. *Intrans.:* To become white through the removal of the previously-existing colour, either by human art or by some natural agency.

"The white sheet *bleaching* on the hedge."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 2. (*Song.*)

"The deadly winter seizes; shuts up sense;
Lays him along the snows, a stiffen'd corse,
Stretch'd out, and *bleaching* in the northern blast."
Thomson: Seasons; Winter

*** blēach** (2), *v.t.* [A.S. *blac, blæc.*] To blacken, darken.

"*Noirier.* To black, blacken; *bleach*, darken," &c.
—Cotgrave.

*** blēach,** *s.* [BLEACH (1), *v.*]

*1. Whiteness, paleness.

2. The act of bleaching.

blēached, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BLEACH, *v.t.*]

blēach'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *bleach; -er.*]

1. One whose trade or occupation it is to bleach cloth or thread.

2. A vessel used in bleaching.

3. A shallow tub lined with metal used in distilling rock-oil.

† blēach'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *bleach; -ery.* In Dut. *bleckerij.*] A place for bleaching.

"On the side of the great *bleachery* are the publick walls."—*Pennant.*

blēach'-fēld, *s.* [Eng. *bleach; field.*] A field in which cloth or thread is laid out to bleach. (*Webster.*)

blēach'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BLEACH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* The art of rendering materials colourless. This is done by exposing them to the actinic rays of the sun, or by the action of bleaching agents. The chief of these is called bleaching-powder. It is chloride of lime, and is prepared by exposing moistened quicklime to the action of chlorine, when hypochlorite and chloride of calcium are formed, the former being the bleaching agent. By the action of an acid on good bleaching-powder thirty per cent. of chlorine is liberated. Substances are bleached by alternately dipping them in dilute solutions of bleaching-powder and of dilute sulphuric acid. Bleaching-powder is also used to purify an offensive or infectious atmosphere.

bleaching-liquid, *s.* A liquid used for taking colour out of cloth or thread.

bleaching-powder, *s.* A powder employed for the same purpose. There are several, but the one generally used consists of chloride of lime. [BLEACHING, C.]

bleak, * bleik, * bleike, * blêyke, * blêche, * blak, * blac, *a.* [A.S. *blâc, blâc* = pale, pallid, shining, white, light (not to be confounded with *blæc, blac* unaccented, *blaca* = black). In O. Icel. *bleikr;* Sw. *blek;* Dan. *bleg;* Dut. *bleek;* O. L. Ger. *blêc;* (N. H.) Ger. *bleich* = pale, wan; O. H. Ger. *bleicher.* From A.S. *blîcan* = to shine, glitter, dazzle, amaze; O. H. Ger. *bliken* = to shine; Gr. φλέγω (*phlegō*) = to burn, to scorch, to make a flash, to shine; φρύγω (*phrugō*) = to roast; Lith. *blitzgu* = gleam; Sansc. *bharg, bhârgê* = to shine.]

1. *Of persons:* Pale, pallid, wan, ghastly. [BLEAK-FACED.]

"*Bleyke* of coloure: *Pallidus, subalbus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"When she came out, she seemed as *bleak* as one that were laid out dead."—*Foxe: Book of Martyrs. Escape of Agnes Wardall.*

2. *Of things:*

(1) *Of the air:* Cold, cutting, keen.

"In such a season born, when scarce a shed
Could be obtain'd to shelter Him or me
From the *bleak* air: a stable was our warmth."
Milton: P. R., bk. ii.

(2) *Of anything which in its normal state is clothed with vegetation, as a portion of land, a country, &c.:* Bare of vegetation.

"Beneath, a river's wintry stream
Has shrunk before the summer beam,
And left a channel *bleak* and bare,
Save shrubs that spring to perish there."
Byron: The Giaour.

"In his *bleak*, ancestral Iceland."
Longfellow: To an old Danish Song-book.

(3) Desolate, cheerless.

(*a*) *Literally.*

"At daybreak, on the *bleak* sea-beach."
Longfellow: Wreck of the Hesperus.

(*b*) *Figuratively.*

"Those by his guilt made desolate, and thrown
On the *bleak* wilderness of life alone."
Hemans: The Abencerrage.

bleak-faced, *a.* (*Scotch.*)

*1. *Lit.:* Having a "bleak," *i.e.*, a pallid face. [BLEAK, 1.]

2. *Fig.:* Having a bleak aspect. In the subjoined example the reference is primarily to the desolate aspect of the country on the 2nd November (Hallowmas), and then to the dispiriting memories of death which the Roman Catholic festival of All Souls, held on that day, inspires.

"As *bleak-fac'd* Hallowmas returns."
Burns: The Twa Dogs.

blēak, * blêa, † blēik, † blîck, † blēis, † blāy, *s.* [In Ger. *blicke.* Named from its "bleak" or white colour.] [BLEAK, *a.*] A fish, the *Leuciscus alburnus* of Cuvier, belonging to the family Cyprinidæ. It is a river fish five or six inches long, and is found in Britain. It is said to be one of those fishes the scales of which are employed in the manufacture of artificial pearls. [ALBUM, 2.]

"The *bleak*, or freshwater sprat, is ever in motion, and therefore called by some the river swallow. His back is of a pleasant, sad sea-water green; his belly white and shining like the mountain snow. *Bleaks* are excellent meat, and in best season in August."—*Walton.*

"Alburnus. An qui nostratibus, the *Bleis!*"—*Sibb.: Scot.*, p. 25. (*Jamieson.*)

*** blēaked,** *a.* [Eng. *bleak; -ed.*] Made "bleak," pallid, or pale.

"By the fourthe seale, the beast, the voyce, and the pale horse, nayest thou vnderstande the heretykes, whiche dyd dyuerse wayes and a long tyme vexe the holy churche with false doctrine. And haue made it, as it were pale & *bleaked* for very sorow & heuynes."—*Udal.: Rev.*, ch. vi.

blēak'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *bleak; -ish.*] Somewhat bleak. (*Ogilvie.*)

blēak'-lў, * blēake'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *bleak; -ly.*] In a bleak manner; coldly.

"Near the sea-coast they *bleakly* seated are."
May: Lucan, bk. 9.

blēak'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *bleak; -ness.*] The state or quality of being bleak; coldness, chilliness.

"The inhabitants of Nova Zembla go naked, without complaining of the *bleakness* of the air; as the armies of the northern nations keep the field all winter."—*Addison.*

*** blēak'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *bleak; -y.*] The same as BLEAK.

"But *bleaky* plains, and bare, inhospitable ground."
Dryden: The Hind and Panther, iii.

blēar, * blēare, * blēere, * blere, * bler-en, *v.t. & i.* [A modification of *blur.* (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit. Of the eyes:* To make watery or sore. (Used chiefly of the action of catarrh.)

"Is't not a pity now that tickling rheums
Should ever tease the lungs, and *blear* the sight,
Of oracles like these?" *Cowper: Task*, bk. iii.

"When I was young, I, like a lazy fool,
Would *blear* my eyes with oil, to stay from school;
Averse to pains." *Dryden.*

2. *Fig.:* To blind the intellectual perception of a person by a false argument or by flattery. Used in the phrase to "*blear* one's eye" (*Eng.*), to "*blear* one's ee" (*Scotch*).

"This may stand for a pretty superficial argument, to *blear* our eyes, and lull us asleep in security."—*Raleigh.*

"'I want nane o' your siller,' she said, 'to make ye think I am *bleering* your ee."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxix.

B. *Intrans.:* To make wry faces.

"And grymly gryn on hym and *blere.*"
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 2,226.

blēar, * bleare, * bler (*Eng. & Scotch*), *** bleir** (*Scotch*), *a. & s.* [From Sw. *plira* = to blink; *blirtra* = to lighten, to flash; Dan. *plire* = to leer. Cognate with Eng. *blur* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit. Of the eyes:* Dim and sore with a watery liquid, produced by catarrh, by a blow, or in any other way.

"It is a tradition that *blear* eyes affect sound eyes."
—Bacon.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *Subjectively. Of the mental perception:* Dull, obfuscate.

(2) *Objectively:* Looking dim, obscure, obfuscate to the mental vision which beholds it; deceptive, illusory.

"Thus I hurl
My dazzling spells into the spongy air,
Of power to cheat the eye with *blear* illusion,
And give it false presentments." *Milton: Comus.*

B. *As substantive:* Anything which renders the eyes sore and watery or which dims vision.

"'Tis nae to mird with unco fouk ye see,
Nor is the *blear* drawn easy o'er her ee."
Ross: Helenore, p. 91. (*Jamieson.*)

¶ Sometimes used in the plural. (*Scotch.*)

"I think ane man, Sir, of your yeiris
Suld not be hindit with the *bleiris.*"
Philotus: S. P. Rep., iii. 7. (*Jamieson.*)

blear-eye, *s.* An eye which has its vision obscured by watery humour.

blear-eyed, * blear-eeyde, * bleare-eyed, * bler-eyed, * bler-ied, * bler-eighed, * bler-yed, * blere-eyed, *a.* Having blear eyes. *Used*—

1. *Lit. Of eyes:* Having watery sore eyes, with dimmed sight.

(1) *Gen. Of those of man.*

(2) *Of those of the owl:* This sense is founded on inaccurate observation; the owl has no defect of vision, the idea no doubt having arisen from its frequent blinking in the daylight.

"It is no more in the power of calumny to blast the dignity of an honest man, than of the *blear-eyed* owl to cast scandal on the sun."—*L'Estrange.*

(3) *Of the eyes of any imaginary being personified in human form.*

"Yes, the year is growing old,
And his eye is pale and *bleared!*"
Longfellow: Midnight Mass for the Dying Year.

2. *Figuratively. Of man's mental perception:* Dull, obfuscate. [BLEAR, A., I. 2.]

"That even the *blear-eyed* sects may find her out."
Dryden: The Hind and Panther, ii.

blēared (*Eng.*), **blēar-it, bler-it** (*Scotch*), *va. par. & a.* [BLEAR, *v.t.*]

"The Dardanian wives,
With *bleared* visages, come forth to view
The issue of th' exploit."
Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven., iii. 2.

blēar'-ĕd-nĕss, * blēar'-ĕd-nĕs, * blēer'-ĕd-nĕss, * bler-yd-nesse, * blere-iy-ed-ness, *s.* [Eng. *bleared; blear-eyed; -ness.*] The state of being bleared, or having the eyes rendered sore and watery through catarrh or other causes.

"The defluxion falling upon the edges of the eyelids, makes a *blearedness.*"—*Wiseman.*

blēar'-ĭng, * bler-ynge, *pr. par. & a.* [BLEAR, *v.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

blēar'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *blear; -ness.*] The same as BLEAREDNESS (q.v.).

"The Jewe putteth awaye his wife for stench of breth, for *blearnes* of the eyes, or for any such like fautes, . . ."—*Udal.: Mark*, ch. 10.

blēat, * blête, * blê'-tĭn, * blê'-tyn, * blæ'-tĕn, *v.i.* [A.S. *blætan* = to bleat; Dut. *blaten;* (N. H.) Ger. *blöken;* O. H. Ger. *plâhan, blazan, plazan;* Fr. *bêler;* Prov. *belar;* Sp. *balár;* Ital. *belare;* Lat. *balo* = to bleat; Gr. βληχάομαι (*blēchaomai*) = to bleat; Lett *blaut;* Lith. *blauti.*]

1. To utter the plaintive cry proper to the lamb, the sheep, the ram, the goat, the calf, or any allied animal.

"You may as well use question with the wolf,
Why he hath made the ewe *bleat* for the lamb."
Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven., iv. 1.

". . . Neptune a ram, and *bleated.*"
Ibid., Wint. Tale, iv. 3.

". . . a calf when he *bleats* . . ."—*Ibid., Much Ado*, iii. 3.

2. To emit the somewhat similar cry proper to the snipe. [BLEATING, A. & B., ex. from Darwin.]

¶ On this account the cock snipe is called in Ettrick Forest the *bleater.*

blēat, * blēate, *s.* [From *bleat*, v. (q.v.). In A.S *blæt* (*Somner*); Dut. *geblaat.*] The cry of a lamb, a sheep, a ram, a goat, a calf, or any allied animal.

"The bellowing of oxen, and the *bleat*
Of fleecy sheep."
Chapman: Hom. Odyss., bk. xii.

*** bleat, * blēt, * blout, blowte,** *a.* [O. Icel. *blautr* = soft, wet; O. Dut. *bloot* = naked; M. H. Ger. *blōz* = naked.] Naked, bare.

"He maden here backes al so *blowte*."
Havel., 1,910. (*Stratmann.*)

blēat'-ĭng, * blē't-ynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BLEAT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & part. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

". . . and *bleating* herds
Attest their joy, . . ."
Milton: P. L., bk. ii.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The utterance of the cry proper to the lamb, the sheep, the ram, the goat, the calf, or any similar animal.

"And in the fields all round I hear the *bleating* of the lamb."
Tennyson: Conclusion.

¶ It may have a plural to indicate that the plaintive utterances emanate simultaneously from many distinct individuals, or are frequently repeated.

"Why abodest thou among the sheepfolds, to hear the *bleatings* of the flocks?"—*Judg.* v. 16.

2. The utterance of the peculiar cry of the snipe (*Scolopax gallinago*).

II. *Fig.:* The utterance of anything as meaningless to us.

"Well spoken, advocate of sin and shame,
Known by thy *bleating*, Ignorance thy name."
Cowper: Conversation.

*** bleaunt, * bleeant,** *s.* [BLIANT.] (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems* (ed. Morris), A. 163).

blĕb, † blŏb (*Eng.*), **bleib** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Another form of *bubble*. In Sw. *blåsa, biemma;* Dan. *boble, bliere.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A blister, a thin tumour filled with a watery liquid arising on the body; an air-cell, a bubble in glass, or anything similar.

"Thick pieces of glass, fit for large optick glasses, are rarely to be had without *blebs*."—*Philos. Transactions*, No. 4.

2. *Med.:* A blister, a thin tumour filled with a watery liquid arising upon the surface of the body. If idiopathic, it is called pemphigus. If produced by external irritation or some similar cause, it is a vesicle. In the plural it is sometimes used as a synonym of the order of cutaneous diseases called Bullæ. (*Dr. Todd: Cycl. Pract. Med.*, i. 333. *Ibid., Dr. Corrigan*, ii. 266.]

blŏb, *v.t.* [From *bleb*, s.] To spot, to beslobber, to blur, to besmear. (Used specially when children beslobber their clothes with soft or liquid food on which they have been feeding.) (*Scotch.*)

blĕb'-bĭt, * blŏb'-bĭt, *pa. par.* [BLEB, *v.t.*] (*Scotch.*)

blĕb'-bў, *a.* [Eng. *bleb; -y.*] Full of blebs or anything resembling them.

*** blecere, * blechure,** *s.* [Fr. *blessure.*] A wound, hurt. [BLESSURE.]

"Our socoure and helpe in al oure hurtes, *blechures* and sores."—*Caxton: Golden Legende*, fo. 303.

"Without hurt or *blecere*."—*Romans of Partnay*, 3,572.

*** bleche,** *v.t. & i.* [BLEACH.] (*Chaucer: Boethius.*)

*** blecched,** *pa. par.* [BLEACHED.]

*** blechen,** *v.t.* [BLEACH, *v.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

blĕch'-nŭm, *s.* [In Fr. *blégne;* Lat. *blechnon;* Gr. βλῆχνον (*blēchnon*) = a kind of fern (*Lastrea filix mas?*).] Hard-fern; a genus of ferns be-

BLECHNUM BOREALE OR SPICANT.

longing to the order Polypodiaceæ. The sterile fronds are pectinato-pinnatifid and horizontal; the fertile ones pinnated and erect with numerous segments. Both are smooth. The pinnæ are linear, bluntish, entire, nearly equal at base. Along the back of the fronds in these ferns the spore-cases are arranged in a long, narrow, continuous line on each side of the mid-rib. This line has a covering in its early stages, but it soon splits down the side next the mid-rib, and the spore-cases appear to cover the whole under-surface of the fronds. The sori at first are distant from the margin, while in the very closely allied genus Lomaria they are truly marginal. The Hard-fern most resembles the Bracken in the fruiting. It will readily grow on rockwork in the open air. Cool, shady places suit it best.

*** blĕck** (1), *** blĕk,** *v.t.* [BLACK, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

† blĕck (2), *v.t.* [Dr. Murray puts this under *bleck* (1) with the note that it may represent Old Norse *blekkja* = to defile.] To puzzle, to nonplus, in an examination or disputation. (*Scotch.*)

*** blĕcke** (1), *** bleake,** *s.* [O. Dut. (?) **Etym.** doubtful.] A small town; a town.

". . . wee arrived at a *bleake*, alias a towne, an English mile from Hamburgh, called Altonagh, . . ."
Taylor: Works, 1630.

"A long Dutch mile (or almost sixe English) is a small towne or a *blecke* called Groning, . . ."—*Ibid.*

*** blecke** (2), *s.* [BLACK.]

blĕd, * blĕde, * bledde, *pret. & pa. par.* [BLEED, *v.*]

"And som with arwes *blede* of bitter woundes."
Chaucer: C. T., 11,506.

"The aspiring Noble *bled* for fame,
The Patriot for his country's claim."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 26.

*** blêd,** *s.* [A.S. *blēd;* O. H. Ger. *bluot*, from *blōwen.*] A flower, a sprout, an herb. (*Layamon*, 28,832.) (*Stratmann.*)

*** blĕd'-dўr, * bled-der,** *s.* [BLADDER.] (*Piers Plowman*, 222.) (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** blĕd'-dĕr-ўd,** *a.* [BLADDERED.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

blĕd'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleoptera, section Brachelytra and family Stenidæ. They are small insects, with the body black and the elytra more or less red. They are gregarious. They occur only on the sea-coast, where they burrow in wet clay or in sand near pools of water. Three species are British.

*** bled-ynge,** *pr. pa., a., & s.* [BLEEDING.]

*** bledynge boyste,** *s.* A cupping glass. [BOYSTE.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** bledynge yryn,** *s.* [Old form of *bleeding iron.*]

"*Bledynge yryn*: . *Fleosotomium*, C. F. (*Aeobothomium*, P.)."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** blēe, * ble** (*Eng.*), *** blie** (*Scotch*), *s.* [A.S. *bleo* = colour, hue, complexion, beauty; *bleoh* = a colour.] Countenance, colour, complexion.

"Wa. that mayde y-hurde hure speke, chaunged was al hure *blee*."—*Sir Ferumb.* (ed. Herrtage), 1360.

"That berne rade on ane bouik of ane *blie* whlite."
Gawan and Gol., iii. 20.

"Thy cheik bane bair, and blaikint is thy *blie*."
Dunbar: Evergreen, ii. 56, st. 15. (*Jamieson.*)

blēed, * blêde, * bledyn (pret. *bled, blede, bledde*), *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *blēdan* = to bleed, to draw blood; Sw. *blöda* (v.i.); Dan. *blöde* (intrans.); Dut. *bloeden;* Ger. *bluten;* O. H. Ger. *bluoten.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *More or less literally:*

(1) To emit blood.

"Another, *bleeding* from many wounds, moved feebly at his side."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ Formerly used at times for losing blood medicinally, as he *bled* for a fever.

(2) To die by a wound.

"The lamb thy riot dooms to *bleed* to-day."
Pope: Essay on Man, i. 81.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To feel acute mental pain.

"*Chr.*—True; methinks it makes my heart *bleed* to think that he should *bleed* for me."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. ii.

"If yet retain'd a thought may be
Of him whose heart hath *bled* for thee."
Hemans: Part of Eclogue, 15.

(2) To drop from a plant or anything else as blood does from a wound.

"For me the balm shall *bleed*, and amber flow."
Pope: Windsor Forest, 393.

† (3) To yield. (Used of the productiveness of grain or pulse when thrashed, as "the aits dinna *bleed* well the year," *i.e.*, the oats when thrashed do not furnish an abundant supply of grain this year.)

B. *Transitive:* To draw blood from, as a surgical measure for relieving disease. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"That from a patriot of distinguish'd note,
Have *bled*, and purg'd me to a simple vote."
Pope: Sat., vi. 197.

blēed'-ĭng, * bledynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [In Sw. *blödning;* Dut. *bloedens.*] [BLEED, *v.t. & i.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

I. *Intransitive:*

"With that the chief the tender victims slew;
And in the dust their *bleeding* bodies threw."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, iii. 364, 365.

"Blest are the slain! they calmly sleep,
Nor hear their *bleeding* country weep!"
Hemans: Wallace's Invocation to Bruce.

II. *Transitive:* [BLEDYNGE YRYN.]

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The state of losing blood from a wound, from the nostrils, or other aperture; hæmorrhage.

2. *Fig.:* Acute pain.

"And staunch the *bleedings* of a broken heart."
Cowper: Retirement.

II. *Bookbinding:* The act or operation of trenching upon the printed matter of a book when cutting the edges of the volume.

blēed'-ў, *a.* [BLOODY.] (*Scotch.*)

blēe'red, blēe r-ĭt, *pa. par. & a.* [BLEARED.] (*Scotch.*) (*Burns: Meg o' the Mill.*)

Bleert and Blin': Bleared and blind. (*Scotch.*) (*Burns: Duncan Gray.*)

*** bleet, * blete,** *s.* Beet-root. [BLITE.]

blēeze (1), *v.t.* [BLAZE, *v.*] (*Scotch.*) (*Scott: Rob. Roy*, ch. xxvii.)

blēeze (2), *v.i. & t.* [From Dut. *blazen;* Ger. *blasen;* O. H. Ger. *blāsan;* O. Icel. *blása* = to blow (?).]

A. *Transitive. Of milk:* To make a little sour. (Used when the milk has turned but not congealed.) (*Jamieson.*)

B. *Intrans. Of milk:* To become a little sour.

blēeze, *s.* [BLAZE, *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

*** bleeze-money,** *s.* A gratuity formerly given by scholars to their teachers at Candlemas, the time of the year when fires and lights were kindled. It was called also *bleyis-silver.* (*Scotch.*)

blēezed (1), *pa. par. & a.* [BLEEZE (1).] (*Scotch.*)

blēezed (2), *pa. par. & a.* [BLEEZE (2).] (*Scotch.*)

blēezed (3), *a.* [From Fr. *blesser* = to inflict a wound or contusion, to hurt.] Ruffled, or made rough; fretted. (*Jamieson.*)

blēez'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BLEEZE, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

*** blēez'-ў, * blēez'-ĭe,** *s.* [Scotch *bleeze* = Eng. *blaze*, and suff. *-y, -ie.*] A small blaze. (*Siller Gun.*) (*Jamieson.*)

*** blĕ'f-fĕrt, blĭ'f-fĕrt,** *s.* [Cf. A.S. *blǽwan* = to blow.] (*Scotch.*)

I. *Literally* (*only in Scottish dialects*):

1. A sudden and violent storm of snow. (*Dialect of Mearns.*)

2. A squall of wind and rain. (*Aberdeenshire.*)

II. *Figuratively:* An attack of calamity. (*General through Scotland.*) (*Terras: Poems.*)

*** blĕ-flŭm', * blĕ-phŭm',** *s.* [BLAFLUM, *v.*] A sham; an illusion; what has no reality in it.

". . . when they go to take out their faith, they take out a fair nothing (or as ye used to speak), a *bleflume*."—*Rutherford: Letters*, p. i., ep. 2. (*Jamieson.*)

blĕ-flŭm'-mĕr-ў, *s.* [From Scotch *bleflum; -ery.*] (*Scotch.*) Vain imaginations.

"Fient ane can turn their fit to his satisfaction, nor venture a single cheep anainst a' that *blaeflummery* that's inakin' sic a halibalioo in the warld."—*Campbell*, i. 328. (*Jamieson.*)

*** bleh-and, * blih-and,** *s.* [O. Fr. *bliaut.*] [BLIANT.] A kind of rich cloth.

" In a robe Tristrem was boun,
That he fram schip hadde brought;
Was of a *blihand* broun,
The richest that was wrought,
In *blehand* was he cledde.
Sir Tristrem, pp. 28, 29, st. 36, 41. (*Jamieson.*)

bleib, *s.* [Bleb.] (*Scotch.*) "A burnt bleib," a blister caused by burning.

* **bleik,** *a.* [Bleak.]

* **bleine,** *s.* [Blain.] (*Chaucer.*)

bleī-nī-ēr-īte, bleī-nī-êre, *s.* [From Ger. *blei* = lead, and *niere* = a kidney. Lit. lead kidneyite (*Dana.*).]

Min.: The same as Bindheimite (q.v.).

* **bleir-is,** *s. pl.* [Blear, *s.*]

blēir-ing, *pr. par.* [Blearing.] (*Scotch.*)

Bleiring bats: The botts, a disease in horses.

" The *bleiring bats* and the benshaw."
Polwart: Watson's Coll., iii. 13. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bleis,** * **bleise,** *s.* [Blaze.]

* **bleis,** *a.* [Bleak, *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

bleī-schweīf, *s.* [Ger. *blei* = lead, and *schweif* = a tail.]

Min.: An impure galenite. [Galenite.]

* **blēit,** *a.* [Blate.]

blēize, *s.* [Blaze.] (*Scotch.*)

* **bleke,** *s.* [Black, *s.*]

1. *Gen.:* Anything black. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

2. *Spec.:* Stain or imperfection. (*Scotch.*)

"Bot geve ony spot or *bleke* be in the lauchful ordination of our pastores."—*Q. Kennedy: Tract Keith*, App. 206. (*Jamieson.*)

* **blek-kit** (1), *pa. par.* [Black, *v.*]

* **blek-kit** (2), *pa. par.* & *a.* [Icel. *blekkia* = to deceive.] Deceived. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

* **blĕk'-kŷn,** * **ble-kyn,** *v.t.* [Blacken.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

blēl-lūm, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] An idle, talking fellow. (*Scotch, originally an Ayrshire word.*)

" She tauld thee weel thou wast a skellum,
A blethering, blustering, drunken *blellum*."
Burns: Tam o' Shanter.

* **bleme,** *v.i.* [Bloom, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

* **blemis,** *s. pl.* The same as Eng. *blooms*, pl. of *bloom*. [Bloom, *s.*] (*Houlate.*)

blĕm'-ĭsh, * **blĕm'-ysshe,** *v.t.* [From O. Fr. *blemisant, blesmisant*, pr. par. of *blemir, blesmir* = to soil, strike, or injure (Mod. Fr. *blémisant*, pr. par. of *blémir* = to grow pale); from O. Fr. *bleme, blesme;* Mod. Fr. *bléme* = pale, wan; Icel. *blár* = blue. The original sense of *blemish* is thus to beat "blue," *i.e.*, "black and blue."]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To inflict injury on the face or any other part of the body by a blow; the wound of a missile.

"Likelier that my outward face might have been disguised, than that the face of so excellent a mind could have been thus *blemished*."—*Sidney.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To make a stain upon the mind by morally injuring it, or a blot upon the character by defaming it.

"Those, who by concerted defamations, endeavour to *blemish* his character."—*Addison.*

(2) To impart defect or deformity to anything previously perfect; to impair the goodness of anything.

"And *blemish* Cæsar's triumph."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., iv. 10.

II. *Her.* [Blemished.]

blĕm'-ĭsh, *s.* [From *blemish*, v. (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A mark of defect, a deformity; anything which seriously diminishes or mars physical beauty in the body of man or beast.

"And if a man cause a *blemish* in his neighbour; as he hath done, so shall it be done to him; Breach for breach, eye for eye, tooth for tooth: as he hath caused a *blemish* in a man, so shall it be done to him again."—*Lev.* xiv. 19, 20.

"For whatsoever man he be that hath a *blemish*, he shall not approach; a blind man, or a lame, or he that hath a flat nose, or any thing superfluous, Or a man that is broken-footed, or broken-handed, Or crookbackt, or a dwarf, or that hath a *blemish* in his eye, or be scurvy. . . . No man that hath a *blemish* of the seed of Aaron the priest shall come nigh to offer the offerings of the Lord made by fire: he hath a *blemish* . . ."—*Lev.* xxi. 18—21.

¶ For animal blemishes see II. *Theol.*

2. A blot or taint upon the mind, moral character, or reputation.

" Evadne's husband! 'tis a fault
To love, a *blemish* to my thought."
Waller.

"None more industriously publish the *blemishes* of an extraordinary reputation, than such as lie open to the same censures."—*Addison.*

3. A defect in anything.

"Spots they are and *blemishes*, sporting themselves with their own deceivings while they feast with you."—*2 Pet.* ii. 13.

"It was determined to remove some obvious *blemishes*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

II. *Theology:*

¶ Under the Jewish ceremonial law it was enjoined that no animal should be vowed and offered in sacrifice unless it were without blemish, Lev. xxii. 20, 21. See also Exod. xii. 5; Lev. i. 3; xiv. 10; Numb. xxix. 8, &c., &c. What were held to constitute blemishes in an animal may be learned from Lev. xxii. 21—25. The general opinion of theologians is that this absence of blemish was designed to typify the spotless character of Christ.

". . . he shall take two he lambs without *blemish*, and one ewe lamb of the first year without *blemish*."—*Lev.* xiv. 10.

"But with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without *blemish* and without spot."—*1 Pet.* i. 19.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between *blemish, stain, spot, speck*, and *flaw*:—"In the proper sense *blemish* is the generic, the rest specific; a *stain*, a *spot, speck*, and *flaw* are *blemishes*, but there are likewise many *blemishes* which are neither *stains, spots, specks* nor *flaws*. Whatever takes off from the seemliness of appearance is a *blemish*. In works of art the slightest dimness of colour or want of proportion is a *blemish*. A *stain* and *spot* sufficiently characterise themselves, as that which is superfluous and out of place. A *speck* is a small *spot;* and a *flaw*, which is confined to hard substances, mostly consists of a faulty indenture on the outer surface. A *blemish* tarnishes; a *stain* spoils; a *spot, speck*, or *flaw* disfigures. A *blemish* is rectified, a *stain* wiped out, a *spot* or *speck* removed. *Blemish, stain*, and *spot* are employed figuratively. Even an imputation of what is improper in our moral conduct is a *blemish* in our reputation; the failings of a good man are so many *spots* in the bright hemisphere of his virtue; there are some vices which affix a *stain* on the character of nations, as well as of the individuals who are guilty of them. A *blemish* or a *spot* may be removed by a course of good conduct, but a *stain* is mostly indelible: it is as great a privilege to have an *unblemished* reputation, or a *spotless* character, as it is a misfortune to have the *stain* of bad actions affixed to our name."

(2) *Blemish, defect*, and *fault* are thus distinguished:—"*Blemish* respects the exterior of an object; *defect* consists in the want of some specific propriety in an object; *fault* conveys the idea not only of something wrong, but also of its relation to the author. There is a *blemish* in fine china; a *defect* in the springs of a clock; and a *fault* in the contrivance. An accident may cause a *blemish* in a fine painting; the course of nature may occasion a *defect* in a person's speech; but the carelessness of the workman is evinced by the *faults* in the workmanship. A *blemish* may be easier remedied than a *defect* is corrected or a *fault* repaired." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **blĕm'-ĭsh-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *blemish; able.*] Able to be blemished.

In compos. in the word unblemishable (*Milton*) (q.v.).

blĕm'-ĭshed, * **blĕm'-ysshed,** * **blĕm'-schŷde,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [Blemish.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

" Huge crowds on crowds out-poured with *blemish'd* look,
As if on time's last verge this frame of things had shook." *Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, ii. 44.

II. *Her.:* Having an abatement or rebatement. (Used of a sword having the point broken off.)

blĕm'-ĭsh-ĭng, * **blĕm'-ĭsh-ŷng,** * **blĕm'-schŷnge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Blemish, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. and particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of disfiguring or damaging by means of a blow, or in any other way; the state of being so injured.

"*Blemschynge: Obfuscatio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The act of tarnishing honour or anything similar; the state of being so tarnished.

". . . to the losse of vs and greate *blemishyng* of our honours."—*Hall: Hen. VIII.*, an 4.

* **blĕm'-ĭsh-lĕss,** * **blĕm'-ĭsh-lĕsse,** *a.* [Eng. *blemish; -less;* O. Eng. *-lesse.*] Without blemish.

" A life in all so *blemishlesse*, that we
Enoch's return may sooner hope, than he
Should be outshin'd by any."
Feltham: Lusoria, c. 37.

* **blĕm'-ĭsh-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *blemish; -ment.* In Norm. Fr. *blemishment, blemissment* = infringement, prejudice.] [Blemish.] The state of being blemished; blemish, disgrace.

" But rul'd her thoughts with goodly governement,
For dread of blame and honours *blemishment*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 36.

blē'-mŭs, *s.* [From Gr. βλῆμα (*blēma*) = (1) a throw, a cast of dice or of a small missile, (2) a shot, a wound, (3) a coverlet.]

Entom.: A genus of predatory Beetles of the family Harpalidæ. About six are British; all but one of a pale yellow or ochre colour. The type is *Blemus fasciatus*.

blĕnçh (1), * **blĕnçhe,** * **blĕn-çhen, blĭnçhe,** * **blanch** (pret. *blinte, blente, bleynte*, &c.), *v.t.* & *i.* [From A.S. *blencan* = to deceive; O. Icel. *blekkja;* O. Eng. *blench, blenke* = a device, an artifice. Skeat suggests that it is a causal form of *blink* (q.v.), meaning properly to make to blink, to deceive, to impose upon, as *drench* is of *drink*.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To deceive, to cheat.

2. To obstruct, to hinder, to impede.

"The rebels besieged them, winning the even ground on the top, by carrying up great trusses of hay before them, to *blench* the defendants' sight, and dead their shot."—*Carew.*

3. To shirk, to avoid, to elude.

B. *Intrans.:* To shrink back, to draw back, to turn aside, to flinch; to give way from lack of resolution, or from the perception of danger which cannot be met. (In this sense confounded with *blink.*—*Skeat.*)

"Thanne shaltow *blenche* at a berghe bere-no-false witnesse."—*Langland: Piers the Plowm.; Passus*, B. v. 389 (ed. Skeat).

* **blĕnçh** (2), * **blen-schyn,** * **blem-ysshen,** *v.t.* [Blemish, *v.*] To blemish.

" . . yif it *blenched* were."
William of Palerne, 2,471.

blĕnçh, *s.* [From *blench* (1), v. (q.v.).]

1. *Gen.:* A start.

* 2. *Spec.:* A deviation from the path of rectitude.

" Most true it is, that I have look'd on truth
Askance and strangely; but, by all above,
These *blenches* gave my heart another youth,
And worse essays prov'd thee my best of love."
Shakesp.: Son. 110.

blĕnçh, *a.* [From Fr. *blanc* (m.), *blanche* (f.) = white.] [Blanch.] White, as in the following compounds:—

* **blench cane,** *s.* "Cane," by which is meant duty paid to a superior, whether in money or kind in lieu of all other rent; quit-rent. [Cane.] So called probably from being often paid in white money—*i.e.*, in silver. (*Acts Jas. VI.*) (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

blench-holding, blanch-holding, *s. Law:* Tenure of land by the payment of rent in "white" money, *i.e.*, in silver, in contradistinction to *blackmail* = rent paid in work, in grain, &c. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 3.)

blench-lipped, blench lippit, *a.* Having white lips.

"She was lang-toothed, an' *blench-lippit*."
Edin. Mag. (June, 1817), p. 238. (*Jamieson.*)

* **blĕnçhe,** *v.t.* [Blench (1), *v.*]

blĕnçhed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Blench, *v.t.*]

* **blĕnçh'-ēr,** * **blĕnçh'-ar,** *s.* [From Eng. *blench*, v., and suff. *-er, -ar.*] [Blancher.]

* 1. A person who or a thing which inspires fear, or makes one start, or renders anything ineffectual.

"Lyke as the good husbande, when he hath sowen his grounde, setteth vp clappes or thredes, whiche some call skarres, some *blenchers*, or other, to scarre birdes, to feare away byrdes. . . . —*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, i. 23.

"His valour should direct at, and hurt those
That stand but by as *blenchers.*"
Beaum. & Flet.; Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 1.

blĕnch'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BLENCH, *v.t. & t.*]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* The act of shrinking back; the state of giving way; a blink, a winking, a wink.

"And thus thinkende I stonde still
Without *blenchinge* of mine eie."
Gower: Con. A., bk. vi.

blĕnd (1), *** blĕnde, * blēn'-dĕn, * blān'-dĕn** (pret. *blended*, † *blent*; pa. par. *blended*, * *blent*) (Eng.), **blĕnd, blānd** (*Scotch*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *blandan*, pret. *bland*, pa. par. *blonden* = to mix, blend, mingle. In Sw. & Icel *blanda*; Dan. *blande*, all = to mix; O. H. Ger, *blantan*.]

A. *Transitive:*

To mix together in such a way that the things mingled cannot easily be separated again; to confuse, to confound. *Used—*

1. *In an indifferent sense:*

(1) *Lit.:* Of two liquids, or two gases, or anything similar. (In this sense it is often used of the mixture of two kinds of whisky.) Less properly of the mechanical apposition of a solid and a liquid.

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) Of persons sprung from the blood of two distinct races.

"... Indians and Spaniards *blended* in various degrees."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. vii., p. 225.

(*b*) Of things generally.

"Happy the bard (if that fair name belong
To him that *blends* no fable with his song)."
Cowper: Hope.

* 2. *In a bad sense:* To spoil, to corrupt, to defile, or blemish by such intermixture; or simply to blemish.

"Yet ill thou blamest me for having *blent*
My name with guile and traiterous intent."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vi. 42.

B. *Intrans.:* To become mixed, or to be mixed, in the same senses and connections as the transitive.

"Widens the fatal web—its lines extend,
And deadliest poisons in the chalice *blend*."
Wordsworth: Ode for a General Thanksgiving.

"Fragrance, exhaled from rose and citron bower,
Blends with the dewy freshness of the hour."
Hemans: The Abencerrage, c. 1.

"Where the tall pine and poplar *blend* on high!"
Hemans: The Last Constantine.

* **blĕnd** (2), *v.t.* [Mid. Eng. *blendan* = to make blind.] To blind, to obscure, to deceive.

"Whylest reason, *blent* through passion, nought descryde."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iv. 7.

blĕnd, *s.* [BLEND (1), *v.*]

1. A mixing of different qualities of a commodity, as of tea, tobacco, or whiskey.

2. The commodity resulting from such mixture.

blĕnde, blĕnd, *s.* [In Ger. *blende* = (1) a blind, a folding-screen, a mock window, (2) the mineral described below; from *blenden* = to blind, to dazzle.]

1. *Min.:* A native sulphide of zinc (ZnS). Compos.: Sulphur, 32·12—33·82; zinc, 44·67—67·46, sometimes with smaller amounts of iron and cadmium. It occurs in regular tetrahedra, dodecahedra, and other monometric forms; it is found also fibrous, columnar, radiated, plumose, massive, foliated, granular, &c. Its colour is either white, yellow, or brown-black. Different varieties of it exist in Derbyshire, Cumberland, and Cornwall, as well as on the continent of Europe, in America, &c. The Derbyshire variety is called by the miners "Black-jack." [No. 2. See also BLACK-JACK.] Blende is called also Sphalerite (q.v.). Dana divides it into (1) Ordinary (containing blende or sphalerite, little or no iron). [CLEIOPHANE.] (2) Ferriferous (containing 10 or more per cent. of iron). [MARMATITE.] (3) Cadmiferous (containing cadmium). [PRZIBRAMITE.] (*Dana, &c.*)

2. *Mining & Manufac.:* The above-mentioned "Black-jack" treated by roasting and destructive distillation in combination with charcoal in a vessel from which the air is excluded. By access of air the metal burns and passes off as the white oxide, which is collected and forms a pigment known as zinc-white.

† **blĕnd'-ĕd,** † **blĕnt** (*Eng.*), **blĕn'-dĭt** (*Scotch*), *pa. par. & a.* [BLEND, *v.t.*]

¶ The form *blent* is now only poetic.

"I heard a thousand *blended* notes,
While in a grove I sat reclined."
Wordsworth: Lines; In Early Spring.

"Rider and horse—friend, foe—in one red burial *blent*."
Byron: Ch. Har., iii. 28

blended beer, blendit beer, *s.* Beer or big mixed with barley. (*Scotch.*)

"*Blended beer*, that is, a mixture of rough beer and of barley (so common in Fifeshire), is not used in this county."—*Agr. Surv. Peeb.*, p. 145.

blĕnd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *blend; -er.*] One who or that which blends.

blĕnd'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BLEND, *v.t. & t.*]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of mixing any two things together.

2. The state of being so mixed.

II. *Painting:* The method of laying on different wet colours so that when dry they may appear to the eye to *blend* insensibly into each other.

blĕnd'-oŭs, *a.* [From *blende* (s.), and suffix *-ous.*] Full of blende. (*Webster.*)

blĕnk, *s.* [BLINK.] (*Scotch.*)

blĕn-nī'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [BLENNIUS.]

Ichthy.: A family of fishes separated from the Gobiidæ, to which they are much akin, but from which they differ in the ventral fins. These, if present at all, have two, or at most only a few rays, and are placed far forward on the breast, or even on the throat. The best-known genera are Blennius and Anarrhicas. The latter has no ventral fins. [BLENNIUS, ANARRHICAS.]

blĕn'-nĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *blennius* and *blendius* = a marine fish worthless for food; Gr. βλεννὸς (*blennos*) = (adj.) drivelling, (s.) (1) mucous matter, (2) the above-named fish. Named from the abundance of mucous matter spread over its minute scales.]

Ichthy.: A genus of spiny-finned fishes, the typical one of the family Blenniidæ. The species are small, agile fishes of no economic value, often left behind in pools by the retreating tide. They have long dorsal and large pectoral fins, whilst their heads are often furnished with tentacles, simple or branched. Yarrell enumerates five species as British, viz., *Blennius Montagui* (Montagu's Blenny), *B. ocellaris* (the Ocellated Blenny, or Butter-fly-fish), *B. gutturiginosus* (the Gutturiginous Blenny), *B. pholis* (the Shanny, or Shan), and *B. Yarrelli* (Yarrell's Blenny.)

blĕn-nor-rhœ'-a, *s.* [Gr. βλέννα (*blenna*), and βλέννος (*blennos*) = mucus; and ῥέω (*rheō*) = to flow.]

Med.: A genus of diseases, including those which consist of mucous discharges, especially from the genital and urinary systems.

blĕn'-nў, *s.* [BLENNIUS.] The English name of the several fishes belonging to the genus Blennius (q.v.).

* **blenschyn,** *v.t.* [BLEMISH, *v.*]

"*Blenschyn* (blemysshen, F.) *Obfusco*, Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **blensshinge,** *s.* The act of extinguishing a fire. [BLESCHYNGE.]

† **blĕnt** (1), *pa. par.* [BLENDED.] (Obsolete in prose, still used in poetry.)

"Punishment is *blent* with grace."
Scott: The Bride of Triermain, ii. 26.

* **blĕnt** (2), *pret. of v., pa. par., & s.* [BLINK, *v.*]

A. *As preterite of verb:*

1. Glanced; expressing the quick motion of the eye.

"Eneas *blent* him by, and suddanly
Vnder ane rolk at the left side did spy
Ane wounder large castell."
Doug.: Virgil, 183, 25.

2. Lost.

"That of my sicht the vertew hale I *blent*."
King's Quair, iii. 1. (*Jamieson.*)

B. *As past participle:* Seen at a glance. [YBLENT.]

C. *As substantive:* A glance.

"As that drery vnarmyt wicht was sted,
And with ane *blent* about simyn full red."
Doug.: Virgil, 40, 50. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bleo,** *s.* [BLEE.]

blĕph' ar-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. βλεφαρίς (*blepharis*, = the eye-lash.]

Zoology:

I. A genus of fishes belonging to the order Acanthoptera (spiny-finned fishes), the family Scomberidæ (Mackerels), and the section of it of which the genus Zeus is the type—that containing fishes of extraordinary breadth in comparison with their length.

2. A genus of insects, order Orthoptera, fam. Mantidæ, or a sub-genus of Mantis. *Blepharis elegans* is from Tenasserim.

blĕph-a-rĭ'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. βλέφαρον (*blepharon*) = an eyelid; suff. *-itis.*]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the eyelids.

blĕph-a-rō, *pref.* [Gr. βλέφαρον (*blepharon*) = an eyelid.]

Pathol.: Pertaining to the eyelids (the meaning completed by the second element).

blĕph-a-rō-plăs'-tĭc, *a.* [BLEPHAROPLASTY.] Pertaining to blepharoplasty (q.v.).

blĕph-a-rō-plăs'-tў, *s.* [Pref. *blepharo-*, and Gr. πλαστος (*plastos*) = formed, moulded.]

Surg.: The operation for a new eyelid by transplanting a piece of skin from a neighbouring part.

blĕph'-a-rō-rhăph-ў, *s.* [Pref. *blepharo-*, and Gr. ῥαφή (*rhaphē*) = a sewing, a seam.]

Surg.: The operation for uniting the eyelids after the enucleation of the eyeball.

blĕps'-ĭ-ăs, *s.* [Gr. βλεψίας (*blepsias*) = an unidentified fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of spiny-finned fishes belonging to the family Triglidæ (Gurnards). The only known species is from the Aleutian Islands.

* **blere** (1), *v.t.* [BLEAR, *v.*]

* **blêre** (2), * **blêr'-ĕn,** *v.t.* [M. H. Ger. *bléren.*] To weep. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **blered,** *pa. par. & a.* [BLEARED.] (*Rom. of the Rose.*)

* **bler-eyed (eyed** as **id),** * **blere-iyed,** *a.* [BLEAR-EYED.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bler-yd-nesse,** * **blere iyed-nesse,** *s.* [O. Eng. *bler, blere, iyed* = blear-eyed; *-nesse* = Eng. *-ness.*] The state or quality of having blear eyes. [BLEAR-EYED.]

"*Blerydnesse* (*blere iyednesse*, P.) *Lippitudo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bler-ynge,** *s.* [BLEARING.] The act of making faces at, or insulting a person. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **blês,** *s.* [BLAZE (2).]

* **blê'-şand,** *pr. par.* [BLAZE.] Blazing.

"Quhill shortly, with the *blesand* torch of day."
Gawin Douglas: Æneid, bk. xii. *Prologue*, 33.

blĕs-bŏck, *s.* [Dut. *bles* = forelock, blaze (a horse with a blaze); *bok* = goat, he goat.] An

BLESBOCK.

antelope, the *Gazella albifrons*, found in South Africa.

* **blĕsch'-ĭn,** * **blĕsch'-ўn,** *v.t.* [O. Dut. *bleschen.*] To extinguish. (Used of fire.)

"*Bleschyn*', or qwenchyn' (blesshyn, P.) *Extinguo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **blese,** *s.* [BLAZE, *s.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

blĕss (1), * **blĕsse,** * **blĭsse,** * **blўs'-ўn, * blĕs'-sĕn, * blĭs'-sĕn, * bles-si-en,**

* **blĕt'-sĭ-ĕn** (pret. & pa. par. *blessed, blest, * blessede, * blissed, * bliscede, * bletsed*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *blétsian, blédsian* = to bless; O. Northumb. *bloedsia.* These forms point to an orig. *blodisón* [not found] = to redden with blood. Sweet suggests that in heathen times it was primarily used in the sense of consecrating the altar by sprinkling it with the blood of the sacrifice. (*Skeat.*) In folk-etymology the word has been confused with *bliss.*

bless (1), *v.*

A. *Transitive:*

1. To consecrate; to set apart for a holy or sacred purpose.

"And God *blessed* the seventh day and sanctified it."—*Gen.* ii. 3.

2. To hallow with prayer and religious rites, to ask a blessing on (as food).

3. To sign with the sign of the cross as a defence against evil.

"He lifte vp ys hond and *blessed* him than, and recomandedem to god almighte."—*Sir Ferumbras.* 256.

¶ In this sense it is also reflexive.

"The more devout
Arose and *blessed themselves* from head to foot."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 490.

4. To protect from evil (prob. originally by signing with a cross).

"*Bless* me from this woman."
Fletcher: Wildgoose Chase, i. 3.

5. To wish or pray for, or to prophesy or promise happiness, success, or advantage to, another; to pronounce a benediction upon.

"Whom the Lord of hosts shall *bless,* saying, *Blessed* be Egypt my people, and Assyria the work of my hands, and Israel mine inheritance."—*Isa.* xix. 25.

6. To render happy or successful, or confer advantage upon, by giving one a gift, by acquitting one from a charge, by preserving one, by promising or prophesying to one future happiness in this world or the next, or in any other way.

"The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth, as the gentle rain of heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice *blest'd;*
It *blesseth* him that gives, and him that takes."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

7. To felicitate or congratulate, on being for the time happy, or expecting to be so in the future.

"Then Toi sent Joram his son unto king David, to salute him, and to *bless* him, because he had fought against Hadadezer, and smitten him: for Hadadezer had wars with Toi."—2 *Sam.* viii. 10.

8. To extol, to magnify, praise, or glorify.

"*Blessed* be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who hath blessed us with all spiritual blessings in heavenly places in Christ."—*Ephes.* i. 3.

B. *Intrans:* To give thanks.

"*Blesseth* on and gledieth."—*Ancren Riwle,* p. 258.

* **blĕss** (2), * **bliss** (pret. & pa. par. *blist*), *v.t.* [From Fr. *blesser* = to hurt, to injure.] To wound, to strike, to beat.

"The battle . . . when they *blessed* your worship's cheek teeth."—*Skelton: Don Quixote.* I. iii. 173.

* **blĕss** (3), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful; probably a special meaning of *bless* (1) or *bless* (2); hardly an independent word. (*N.E.D.*)

1. To wave about, to brandish.

"They . . . burning blades about their heades doe *blesse.*" *Spenser: F. Q.,* I. v. 6.

2. To brandish (a weapon) round.

"His armed head with his sharp blade he *blest.*"
Fairfax: Tasso, ix. 67.

blĕs'-sĕd, blĕst, * **blissed** * **blis-cede,** * **blet'-sed,** *pret., pa. par., a., & s.* [Bless (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pret. & past participle:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As participial adjective. Spec.*—

1. *Of persons or Beings*

(1) Happy.

"*Blest* country, where these kingly glories shine!
Blest England, if this happiness be thine!"
Cowper: Table Talk.

(2) Holy.

"When you are desirous to be *blest,*
I'll blessing beg of you."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

(3) Worthy of great veneration (the idea of holiness and happiness still remaining).

(*a*) Worthy of absolutely limitless veneration, all-adorable, as the *Blessed* Trinity.

(*b*) Worthy of high veneration, as "the *Blessed* Virgin."

"And then their worship of images, and invocation of Angels and Saints, and the *blessed* Virgin, in the same solemn manner, and for the same blessings and benefits which we beg of God himself."—*Tillotson* (3rd ed. 1722), vol. i., ser. ix.

2. *Of things:* Producing happiness, bestowing health and prosperity.

"Of mingled prayer they told: of Sabbath hours;
Of morn's farewell, and evening's *blessed* meeting."
Hemans: Tomb of Madame Langhans.

D. *As substantive (formed by omitting the noun or pronoun with which the adjective* blessed *or* blest *agrees):* Happy people or beings.

1. *In a general sense.*

". . . but there they still enjoy a secondary honour, as the *blest* of the under-world."—*Grote: Hist. Greece,* pt. i., ch. ii.

2. *Spec.:* Persons or beings happy in the other world.

blessed-fair, *a.* Blessedly fair; happy as well as fair.

"But what's so *blessed-fair* that fears no blot?"
Shakesp.: Sonnet 92.

blessed-thistle, *s.* The English name of a thistle, *Cnicus benedictus,* formerly called *C. centaurea benedicta.* Both the English name and the Latin specific appellation refer to the fact that formerly it was believed to destroy intestinal worms, to cure fevers, the plague, and even the most stubborn ulcers and cancers, an opinion for which there seems to have been no foundation whatever.

* **bles-sede,** *pret. of v.* [Blissen.]

* **blĕs'-sĕd-fŭll,** *a.* [Eng. *blessed; full.*] Full of happiness.

"This *blessedfull* state of man . . ."—*Udal: Rom.* iv.

* **blĕs'-sĕd-lĭ,** * **bles'-sed-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *blessed; -ly, -lye.*]

1. Happily, fortunately.

"By foul play, as thou say'st, were we heaved thence;
But *blessedly* holp hither."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

2. Holily; in a holy manner.

"The time was *blessedly* lost."—*Shakesp.: Hen. V.,* iv. 1.

blĕs'-sĕd-nĕss, * **blĕs'-sĕd-nĕs,** *s.* [Eng. *blessed; -ness.*]

1. *Of happiness:*

(1) *Gen.:* The state of being blessed or happy.

"And found the *blessedness* of being little."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 2.

(2) *Spec.:* The state of being so from the favour of God, and the feeling of it.

(*a*) In this world.

"Where is the *blessedness* I knew
When first I saw the Lord."
Cowper: Olney Hymns.

(*b*) In the other world.

"The assurance of a future *blessedness* is a cordial that will revive our spirits more in the day of adversity, than all the wise sayings and considerations of philosophy."—*Tillotson,* vol. i., *Ser.* 5.

2. *Of holiness:* Holiness, sanctity, real or imagined.

¶ *Single blessedness:* The state of being unmarried.

blĕs'-sĕr, *s.* [Eng. *bless; -er.*] One who blesses. (Used specially of God.)

". . . reflecting upon him as the giver of the gift, or the *blesser* of the action, or the aid of the design."—*Bishop Taylor: Holy Living,* s. 4. *Of Humility.*

* **blĕss'-fŭl-nĕss,** *s.* [Blissfulness.]

blĕs'-sĭng, * **blĕs'-sĭnge,** * **blĕs'-sỹng,** * **blĕs'-sỹnge,** * **blĕt'-sĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Bless (1).]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. and particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* [A.S. *bletsung* (*Benson*); *bledsung* (*Somner*).]

I. The act of wishing, praying, or prophesying good to; benediction.

". . . as he delighted not in *blessing.*"—*Ps.* cix. 17.

† **II.** The state of being blessed.

". . . receiveth *blessing* from God."—*Heb.* vi. 7.

III. The words thus pronounced; also the divine favour, the happiness, or other advantage promised.

1. The words pronounced.

"The person that is called kneeleth down before the chair, and the father layeth his hand upon his head, or her head, and giveth the *blessing.*"—*Bacon.*

2. The Divine favour, or the feeling of it; a Divine gift.

"The *blessing* of the Lord, it maketh rich, and he addeth no sorrow with it."—*Prov.* x. 22.

3. Means or materials for happiness, favour, advantage.

(1) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

"As different good, by art or nature given,
To different nations makes their *blessing* even."
Goldsmith: The Traveller.

(2) *Spec. Among the Jews:* A gift, a donation.

". . . now therefore, I pray thee, take a *blessing* of thy servant. But he said . . . I will receive none."—2 *Kings* v. 15, 16.

See also ver. 20 and Gen. xxxiii. 10, 11.

(3) A person or community diffusing happiness abroad.

"In that day shall Israel be the third with Egypt and with Assyria, even a *blessing* in the midst of the land."—*Isa.* xix. 24.

* **blessure,** *s.* [Fr.] A wound, hurt. [Blecere.]

blĕst, *pret., pa. par., a., & s.* [Blessed.]

* **blĕt** (1), *s.* [Bleat.]

blĕt (2), *s.* [Fr. *blette,* s.; *blet,* m., *blette,* fem., adj. = mellow, half rotten (applied to fruit); Norm. Fr. *bleque;* Pied. *biet;* Arm. *blăd;* Wel. *blydd* = soft, tender; Dan. *blöd* = soft; Sw. *blot;* O. H. Ger. *bleizza.*]

Bot. and Hort.: A spot formed on an over-ripe fruit, when the latter has begun obviously to decay. (Generally in the plural.)

blĕt, *v.i.* [From *blet* (2), *s.* (q.v.).]

Bot. and Hort.: A word coined by Professor Lindley in translating some of De Candolle's statements with regard to fruits. He uses it to signify the acquiring a bruised appearance, as fleshy fruits do after they have passed their prime, and if they have not begun to rot. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.* (3rd ed.), 1839, p. 366, note.)

* **blete,** *s.* [A.S. *blĕd* = a shoot, small branch.] Foliage.

"Yif ich . . . me schilde wit the *blete.*"—*Owl and Nightingale,* 57.

* **blete,** * **bletin,** *v.i.* [Bleat, *v.*]

* **blethe-ly,** * **blethe-li,** *adv.* [Blithely.] (*Morte Arthur,* 4,147.) (*William of Palerne,* 1,114.)

* **bleth,** * **blath,** *a.* [A.S. *bleath* = gentle, timid; O. Icel. *blauthr;* O. L. Ger. *blôth;* O. H. Ger. *blôder.*] Timid, fearful.

"Ghe was for him dreful and *bleth.*"
Story of Gen. and Exod., 2,590.

blĕth'-ĕr, * **blăth'-ĕr,** * **blăd'-dĕr,** * **bladdre,** *v.i. & t.* [Blatter.]

A. *Intrans.:* To talk idly or nonsensically.

"An some are busy *bleth'rin'.*"
Burns: The Holy Fair.

B. *Trans.:* To speak indistinctly, to stammer.

"It *blather'd* buff before them a'
And aftentimes turn'd doited."
Ramsay: Poems, i. 70. (*Jamieson.*)

blĕth'-ĕr (1), *s.* The same as *bladder.* (*Scotch.*) [Blatter, *v.*]

blĕth'-ĕr (2), * **blăth'-ĕr,** *s.* [From *blether,* v. (q.v.).]

1. Babbling, empty or foolish talk, nonsense. (*Scotch.*)

"For an they winna had their *blether,*
They's get a flewet."
Hamilton: Ramsay's Poems, ii. 336. (*Jamieson.*)

Sometimes in the plural.

"And then they didna need to hae the same *blethers* twice ower again."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xiv.

2. A stammering way, a stammer. (Used of doggerel rhymes which do not read smoothly.)

"As if the holy Psalmist thought o' rattling rhymes in a *blether,* like his ain silly clinkum-clankum things that he ca's verse."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxi.

blĕth'-ĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Scotch *blether; -er.*] A babbler. (*Jamieson.*)

blĕth'-ĕr-ĭng, * **blĕth'-ĕr-ĭn,** * **blĕ'th-ĕr-and,** * **blăd'-drand,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Blether.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. and particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Blyth and *bletherand* in the face lyk ane angell."
Fordun: Scotichron., ii. 376. (*Jamieson.*)

C. *As substantive:*

1. Nonsense, foolish language. (*Jamieson.*)

2. Stammering. (*Jamieson.*)

blĕth'-ĭ-sa, *s.* [From Gr. βλήθεις (*blētheis*), aor. participle of βάλλω (*ballō*) = to throw.]

Entom.: A genus of predatory beetles, belonging to the family Harpalidæ, or to that of Elaphridæ. One species is British, the *Blethisa multipunctata.* It is a beautiful insect of a bronze or brassy colour, about half an inch long, with prominent eyes and many-punctate

elytra. It is found in marshy places, where it may occasionally be seen crawling on willows.

blĕt'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Luis Blet, a Spanish apothecary and botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Orchidaceæ (Orchids). The species, which are elegant plants—the *Bletia Tankervillieæ* (Tankerville's Bletia) being specially fine—are not arboreal, but grow on the ground. Several have been introduced into hot-houses from the West Indies and China.

blĕt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From *bletia* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A family or sub-tribe of Orchids, belonging to the tribe Malaxeæ. Type, *bletia* (q.v.).

blĕt'-ŏn-ĭşm, blē'-tŏn-ĭşm, *s.* [Named after Bleton, a Frenchman, who alleged that he possessed the faculty described below.] An alleged faculty of perceiving and indicating subterranean springs and currents by sensation.

blĕt'-ŏn-ĭst, blē'-tŏn-ĭst, *s.* [Named after Bleton, a Frenchman.] [BLETONISM.] One who claims that he possesses the faculty of bletonism.

* **blĕt'-sĭng,** *s.* [BLESSING.] (*Ormulum*, 10,661.)

blĕt'-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BLET, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In a sense corresponding to that of the verb.

C. *As substantive. Bot. and Hort.:* A word introduced by Professor Lindley to signify acquisition by a fleshy fruit of a bruised appearance, after it has passed its prime, and when it has not begun to decay. The process is best seen in the Ebenaceæ and Pomaceæ; fleshy fruits belonging to other orders in general do not blet but rot away. [BLET.]

"*Betting* is in particular a special alteration."—*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*, 3rd ed., p. 356.

* **blê'-tŷn,** *v.i.* [BLEAT, *v.*]

"*Bletyn'*, as a schepe. *Balo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **blê'-tŷnge,** *pr. par. & s.* [BLEATING.]

"*Bletynge* of a schepe. *Balatus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bleu,** *a.* [BLUE.] (*Castel off Love*, ed. Weymouth.) (*Stratmann.*)

bleu-turquin, *s.* [From Fr. *bleu* = blue, and *turquine* = a kind of turquoise.]

Geol., Comm., Arch., &c.: A kind of marble occurring near Genoa and elsewhere. It is deep-blue upon a white ground with grey spots and large veins.

* **blêve,** * **blê'-ven,** * **blê-vŷn,** *v.i.* [A shorter form of BILEAVE (q.v.).] To remain.

"*Blevyn*, or levyn afterwarde (*blevyn* or abydyn, K. P.). *Remaneo, restat.*"—*Pronipt. Parv.*

* **blê-vŷnge,** *pr. par. & s.* [BLEVE.]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* Things left; relics.

"*Blevynge*, or releve, or relefe (or levynge or relef, K.). *Reliquia, vel reliquiæ.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

blew (ew as û), *pret. of v.* [BLOW, *v.*]

". . . the winds *blew*, and beat upon that house; . . ." —*Matt.* vii. 27.

* **blew,** * **blewe,** *a. & s.* (*Rom. of the Rose, &c.*) [BLUE.]

* **blew'-ąrt (ew as û),** *s.* [Probably from a Scots *bluewort*, from the colour of the flowers = blue.] A plant, the Germander Speedwell (*Veronica chamædrys*). [BLAWART.]

"When the *blewart* bears a pearl."
Hogg: When the Kye come Hame.

blew'-bâll (ew as û), *s.* O. Eng. *blew* = blue, and *ball.*] A plant, the Corn Bluebottle (*Centaurea cyanus*). [BLEWBLOW.]

blew'-blōw (ew as û), *s.* [O. Eng. *blew* = blue, and *blow* (2).] The same as BLEWBALL (q.v.).

blew'-ĭt, ble'-wĭts (ew as û), *s.* [Probably from O. Eng. *blew* = blue. Cf. Fr. *bluet*, loosely applied botanically.] A mushroom, *Agaricus personatus.* (*Chiefly North of Eng.*)

* **blêx'-tĕre,** *s.* [From A.S. *blæc* = and (originally feminine) suff. *-stere.*] He who or that which blackens any person or thing.

"*Blextere*, K. *Obfuscator.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bleyis,** *s.* [BLEEZE, BLAZE.]

bleyis-silver, *s.* The same as BLEEZE-MONEY. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bleyk,** *a.* [BLEAK.] (*Lydgate: Storie of Thebes*, 1286.)

* **bleyk,** *v.t.* The same as BLEACH, *v.* (q.v.).

"*Bleykclothe*, or qwysters (blechen clothe, K. P. blekyn, H.). *Candido.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bleyke-ster,** *s.* [BLEYSTARE.]

* **bleỳ-lỹ,** *adv.* [Corrupted from *blithely* (q.v.).]

"*Bleyly* or gladely (blythely, P.)."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **blêyne,** *s.* [BLAIN.]

"*Bleyne. Papula*, Cath. *et* Ug. *in popa.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bleynte** (1), *pret. of v.* [BLINK, *v.*] (*William of Palerne*, 3,111.)

* **bleynte** (2), *pret. of v.* [BLENCH.] Turned; inclined.

"He cast his eyen upon Emelya,
And therwithal he *bleynte* and cryed, a!"
Chaucer: C. T., 1,079-80.

* **blêyn'-ỹnge,** *s.* Blaining.

"Nou han thei bucled schon for *bleynynge* of her heles."
Piers the Ploughman's Crede (ed. Skeat), 299.

* **blêy-stare,** * **blêye-stare,** * **blêy-stĕr,** * **blêyke-stĕr,** *s.* [From O. Eng. *bleyk* = bleach, and suff. *-stere* = -ster.] He who or that which makes any person or thing white.

"*Bleystare*, or wytstare (*bleyster*, K. *bleyestare* or qwytstare, H. bleykester or whytster, P.). *Candidarius*, Cath. C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bliant,** * **bleaunt,** * **bleeant,** *s.* [O. Fr. *blialt, bliaud, bliaut*, from Low Lat. *blialdus, bliaudus.*] Fine linen, or a robe made of it.

" A mayden of menske, ful debonere
Blysmande whyt watz hyr *bleaunt.*"
Morris: Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; The Pearl, A. 162-3.

* **blībe,** *s.* [Essentially the same word as BLEB (q.v.).] The mark of a stroke.

"Some peril'meuters may tak bribes,
Deservin something war than *blibes.*"
Taylor: S. Poems, p. 9. (*Jamieson.*)

* **blīch'-ęn-ĭng,** *s.* [Cf. M. H. Ger. *blichen* = to gleam, to grow pale.] Prop. = pallor, a growing pale; used to translate Lat. *rubigo* = rust or blight in corn.

* **blīcht** (*ch* guttural), *a.* [From A.S. *blican* = to shine, to glitter; *bleîte*, pret. (*Somner*); Icel. *blika, blikja* = to gleam.] Emitting flashes of light. (Used of the coruscation of armour in a battle.)

"The battellis so brym, braithlie and *blicht*,
Were joint thraly in thrang, mony thowsand."
Houlate, ii. 14. (*Jamieson.*)

* **blīe,** *s.* [BLEE.]

* **blīew,** *a.* [BLUE.] (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 10,093.)

* **blīf,** *adv.* [BELIVE, BLIVE.] (*Sir Ferumb.*, ed. Herrtage.)

blīf'-fąrt, *s.* [BLEFFERT.] (*Scotch.*)

blīgh'-ĭ-ą (*gh* silent), *s.* [Named after Captain Bligh, who sailed from Spithead for Otaheite on 23rd December, 1787, as captain of H.M.S. *Bounty*, to obtain bread-fruit trees for introduction into the West Indies. He was deprived of his command of the *Bounty* by mutineers on board, and turned adrift in his shirt, with eighteen of the crew, in a small launch, on the 28th April, 1789; reached Timor on 14th June of the same year, and England on March 14, 1790; was sent again in 1791 (and this time successfully) to carry out his original mission; became Governor of New South Wales in 1806, and on 26th January, 1809, was arrested and deposed for tyranny.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Sapindaceæ (Soapworts). *Blighia sapida* is the ash-leaved Akee-tree [AKEE]. Blighia is now considered only a synonym of Cupania (q.v.).

blight (*gh* silent), *s.* [Etym. unknown. It appears to have come into the language early in the seventeenth century. (In *Cotgrave*, 1611.) Cf. *blichening.* The reference would be either to the pale colour of some half-withered plants or to the wood of a tree laid bare through the stripping of the bark by means of lightning.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Gen.:* Any physical cause unfavourably affecting the growth of cereal plants, flowers, fruits, or whatever else is cultivated, nipping the buds, making the leaves and blossoms curl up and wither, imparting to them a sickly yellow hue, covering them with spots of an abnormal colour, or injuring them in any similar way.

2. *Spec.:* A certain noxious influence in the air, of which the haze often seen in hot weather is the accompaniment, which is popularly supposed to injure plants, either directly by destroying their vitality, or indirectly by calling into existence fungi and insects, to which they become a prey. (For the real explanation of the phenomena, see II.)

". . . Ah, gracious heaven! attend
His fervent prayer; restrain the tempest's rage,
The dreadful *blight* disarm."
Dodsley: Agriculture, c. 3.

3. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anything which makes a person droop, or that which is fruitful or valuable waste away, decay, and die.

"When you come to the proof once, the first *blight* of frost shall most infallibly strip you of all your glory."—*L'Estrange.*

(2) The act of causing to wither; the state of being withered.

"But should there be to whom the fatal *blight*
Of failing Wisdom yields a base delight."
Byron: Death of Rt. Hon. M. B. Sheridan.

II. *Science:* To explain the effects on plants described under No. I., recourse must be had to the teachings of meteorology, botany, and zoology.

1. *Meteor.:* If in early spring, when the shoots of plants are tender and succulent, and exhale much moisture, the east wind, which is dry as well as cold, blow upon them, it makes the plants part with their moisture too rapidly, and thus does them injury. If night frosts congeal the moisture in the delicate tissues, these are likely to be rent asunder and die. The turbid and hazy state of the atmosphere, to which so much evil is popularly attributed, is caused by difference of temperature between the earth and the air, and has not in it anything noxious to vegetation.

"I complained to the oldest and best gardeners, who often fell into the same misfortune, and esteemed it some *blight* of the spring."—*Temple.*

2. *Botany:*

(1) *Gen.:* Many "blights" are produced by the attacks of parasitic fungi. The late Rev. M. J. Berkeley, the fungologist, believed that the fungi which in some cases have arrested the development of corn and other cereals, and made the plants decay, have attacked their roots, having grown originally on the decomposing remains of the previous year's crop still rooted in the ground. [BARBERRY BLIGHT, MILDEW, RUST, &c.]

(2) *Specially:*

(*a*) Plants of the fungoid genus Ustilago. (*Minsheu.*)

(*b*) The English name of the fungoid genus Rubigo. It is called also Mildew (q.v.).

3. *Zool.:* Other "blights" are produced by the attacks of insects. The curling up of leaves generally arises from the caterpillars of lepidopterous insects. Some caterpillars hatched from eggs deposited inside leaves mine within the latter unseen for a time. For instance, those of the Small Ermine Moth (*Yponomeuta padella*) do so when young; then, when grown sufficiently, they emerge in untold numbers and commence to devour the leaves themselves. Curled leaves often shelter Aphides, and sometimes Coccidæ [APHIS, COCCUS]. Galls are formed by Gall-flies [CYNIPS]. Species of many other genera and families can "blight" plants. [AMERICAN BLIGHT.]

blīght (*gh* silent), * **blīte** (*O. Scotch*), *v.t. & i.* [From *blight*, s., or *vice versâ*.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To affect plants with wasting disease, produced by drought, frost, fungi, the attacks of insects, or other deleterious agencies.

"This vapour bears up along with it any noxious mineral steams; it then blasts vegetables, *blights* corn and fruit."—*Woodward.*

† 2. Similarly to affect animals or any of their organs

". . . *blighted* be the tongue
That names thy name without the honour due!"
Scott: The Vision of Don Roderick, v. 51.

II. *Fig.:* To mar the mental or moral development of any person; to prevent the realisation of hopes, projects, or anything similar; to mar or stunt anything, or cause it to decay.

(*a*) *Of persons:*

"Sear'd in heart, and lone, and *blighted*."
Byron: Fare Thee Well.

(*b*) *Of things:*

'The stern domination of a hostile class had *blighted* the fa...ilies of the Irish gentleman."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

"In such men all virtue was necessarily *blighted*."—*Arnold: Hist. Rome*, i. 475.

B. *Intrans.:* To cause to wither (*lit.* or *fig.*).

"The Lady Blast, you must understand, has such a particular malignity in her whisper, that it *blights* like an easterly wind."—*Spectator*, No. 457.

blĭght'-ĕd (*gh* silent), *pa. par.* & *a.* [BLIGHT, *v.*]

A. *Ord. Lang.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Nor pause to raise from earth a *blighted* flower."
Hemans: The Abencerrage.

". . . the *blighted* prospects of the orphan children."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

B. *Her.:* Blasted. [BLASTED.]

† **blĭght'-ĕn** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. *blight*; *-en.*] [BLIGHTNING.] (*Scotch.*) To blight. (*Jamieson.*)

blĭght'-ĭng (*gh* silent), *pr. par.* & *a.* [BLIGHT, *v.*]

"Ye worms that eat into the bud of youth!
Infectious as impure, your *blighting* power
Taints in its rudiments the promised flower."
Cowper: Conversation.

blĭght'-ĭng-lĭ (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *blighting*; *-ly.*] In a blighting manner, so as to blight.

* **blĭght'-nĭng** (*gh* silent), *pr. par.* & *a.* [BLIGHTEN.] Same as blighting.

". . . in a place not subject to *blightning* winds, which are very destructive to these flowers" [hyacinths].—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans.*, p. 266. (*Jamieson.*)

* **blī'-kĕn**, *v.i.* [A.S. *blican*; M. H. Ger. *blichen.*] To grow pale. (*Stratmann.*)

"His lippes shulle *bliken*."—*Relig. Antiq.*, i. 65.

* **blĭk-ĭ-ĕn** (pret. *blykked*), *v.i.* [O. Icel. *blika*; M. H. Ger. *blicken.*] To shine, to glitter.

"The blod brayd fra the body that *blykked* on the grene."—*Gaw. and the Gr. Knight*, 429.

* **bliknen**, *v.i.* [O. Icel. *blikna.*] To shine, to grow pale.

"Thenne *blykned* the ble of the bryght skwes."—*Early Eng. Allit. Poems* (ed. Morris), 1759.

* **blĭn**, * **blŷn**, * **blyne**, * **blŷnne**, * **blĭn-nen**, * **blane** (pret. *blan*), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *blinnan* (pret. *blun*) = to cease (*Somner*); *blin*, *blina* = a ceasing (*Lye*).]

A. *Intrans.:* To cease, to desist, to stop, to halt.

"Till hem thai raid onon, or thai wald *blyne*,
And cryt, Lord, abyde, your men ar martyrit doun."
Wallace, i. 421, *MS.* (*Jamieson.*)

B. *Trans.:* To cause to cease.

"Other Gód will thai non have
But that lytill round knare
Thair baillis for to *blin*."
Sir Penny Chron., S.P., i. 141.

* **blinck**, *v.i.* & *t.* [BLINK.]

* **blincked**, *pa. par.* [BLINK, *v.t.*]

blind (1), * **blinde**, * **blynde**, * **blend**, *a.* & *s.* [A.S., O.S., Sw., Dan., Dut., & (N. H.) Ger. *blind*; Icel. *blindr*; Goth. *blinds*; O. H. Ger. *blint*; cf. Lith. *blendzas* = blind, Lettish *blenst* = to see dimly, O. Bulg. *bledu* = dim, pale, with the A.S. factitive verb *blendan* = to blind, to make blind.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Subjectively:* Unseeing.

(i) *Literally. Of men or other beings possessed of bodily eyes:* Unable to see, destitute of sight, either from being born so or because some disease of or accident to the eye has fatally injured its power of vision.

". . . a certain *blind* man sat by the way-side begging."—*Luke* xviii. 35.

(ii) *Figuratively:*

1. *Of persons:*

(1) Not seeing or pretending not to see, self-love, or love for another obscuring physical or mental vision.

"'Tis gentle, delicate, and kind,
To faults compassionate or *blind*."
Cowper: Mutual Forbearance.

(2) Intellectually without light, destitute of understanding, without foresight (formerly had *of* applied to the thing unforeseen).

"*Blind of* the future, and by rage misled."
Dryden.

(3) Destitute of that illumination which springs from high moral or spiritual character.

". . . and knowest not that thou art wretched, and miserable, and poor, and *blind*."—*Rev.* iii. 17.

2. *Of abstractions to a large extent personified:*

(1) *Of love, veneration, respect, or other emotions personified:* Without intellectual discernment.

"Her faults he knew not, Love is always *blind*."
Pope: January and May, 244.

(2) *Of elements, natural objects, &c., personified:* Unconscious; unable to plan or consciously to work out its own destiny.

". . . exult to see
An intellectual mastery exercised
O'er the *blind* elements."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

3. *Of things. Of needles (in a sort of punning sense):* Without an eye, or with one not easily seen.

"The smaller sort, which matrons use,
Not quite so *blind* as they."
Cowper: A Manual more ancient than the art of Poetry.

II. *Objectively:* Unseen.

1. So made that the light does not freely traverse it. *Specially—*

(1) Dark.

"Her threw into a dongeon deepe and *blind*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. xi. 2.

(2) Closed at the further end. [BLIND-ALLEY, BLIND-LANE.]

"These tubes are nearly as large as crow quills and of great length. They end by a *blind* extremity."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 426. Note.

2. Not visible or not easily found because concealed from view, whether naturally or by human artifice; or finally, because information respecting it is withheld.

"There be also *blind* fires under stone, which flame not out; but oil being poured upon them, they flame out."—*Bacon.*

"To grievous and scandalous inconveniences they make themselves subject, with whom any *blind* or secret corner is judged a fit house of common prayer."—*Hooker.*

¶ In many parts of England an imperfectly marked path is known as a *blind* path. Cf. the Lat. *cæcum iter.*

3. Not planned beforehand, unpremeditated, unintended, fortuitous.

"Few—none—find what they love or could have loved,
Though accident, *blind* contact, and the strong
Necessity of loving, . . ."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 125.

B. *As substantive* (formed by the omission of a noun after the adjective *blind*):

". . . the intellectual, moral, and religious improvement of the young *blind* will soon . . ."—*Pen. Cycl.* iv. 524.

The blind: Blind people taken collectively.

"The *blind* receive their sight . . ."—*Matt.* xi. 5.

¶ For the causes which produce *blindness* see BLINDNESS. The number of blind average about 1 to 1,000 of the population, so that there are approximately 70,000 blind persons in the United States. The deprivation of sight in an individual makes him attend to his other senses, which by continued exercise become more acute. The intellectual development of the blind is not prevented by their infirmity nearly so much as it is in the case of the deaf, and the list of blind men who have distinguished themselves is a long one. When modern Christian philanthropy began to turn special attention to the blind, it was thought enough to furnish them here and there with an "asylum" [BLIND ASYLUM]; the extent to which they could be educated by proper means was not as yet understood. The Abbé Valentine Haüy will for ever be gratefully remembered by the blind, he having established the first school for their education in Paris in 1784. Two years later he had books for their benefit printed in raised or embossed characters. In his footsteps have followed Mr. Jas. Gall of Edinburgh, Mr. John Alstone of Glasgow, Dr. How of America, Mr. Lucas of Bristol, Mr. Frere of London, Mr. Moon of Brighton, Mr. Wait of New York, and others. About 1848 the whole Bible was printed at Glasgow in raised Roman characters, and in 1855–6 the Rev. W. Taylor, F.R.S., edited a sixpenny magazine for the benefit of the blind.

blind-alley, blind alley, *s.* An alley which has no exit except by the aperture through which entrance was made.

blind area, *s.*

Arch.: A space around the basement wall of a house to keep it dry.

blind asylum, *s.* An asylum for the blind, properly a place where the blind may obtain an inviolate place of refuge, which was all that was originally thought of in connection with them; now their education is a primary object, though the word asylum is still often retained. Of blind asylums, schools for the blind, &c., one was founded in Memmingen by Weef VI. in 1178, and another in Paris by St. Louis in 1260. The first in Britain was commenced at Dublin in 1781, the next in Liverpool in 1791. Others have been built in the large cities of Great Britain, and in all the principal cities of the United States. In these the intellectual and industrial education of the blind has been very carefully attended to.

blind-axle, *s.* An axle which runs but does not communicate motion. It may form the axis of a *sleeve-axle*. It is called also a *dead-axle*. It may, however, become a *live-axle* at intervals. [LIVE-AXLE.]

blind-ball, *s.* A popular name given to various species of fungi belonging to the genus Lycoperdon, and specially to *L. bovista*. (*Britten & Holland.*) [BLINDMAN'S BALL.]

blind-beetle, *s.* A popular name for any of the large lamellicorn beetles (*Geotrupes stercorarius* or others) which are apt to fly against people.

blind-blocking, *s.*

Book-binding: The ornamentation of book-covers by the pressure of an engraved or composed block with heat, but without gold-leaf.

blind-buckler, *s.*

Naut.: A hawse-hole stopper.

blind-coal, *s.* [Called *blind* because it produces no flame.] A mineral anthracite. (*Chiefly Scotch.*)

blind-fish, *s.* An eyeless fish (*Amblyopsis spelæus*), found in the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky.

blind-gallery, *s.* A gallery without a window.

blind harry, * **blind harrie,** * **blind harie,** *s.*

1. Blindman's buff. (*Scotch.*)

"And some they play'd at *blind harrie*."
Humble Beggar Herd's Collection, ii. 29. (*Jamieson.*)

2. A fungus, the Puff-ball (*Lycoperdon bovista*), and other species.

blind-lane, *s.* A lane narrow, dark, and with only one entrance, so that it could easily escape the eye of a pursuer.

"And even he made shift to flie and escape through by-wales and *blind-lanes*."—*Holland: Suetonius*, p. 44.

blind-level, *s.*

Mining: A level or drainage gallery which has a vertical shaft at each end and acts as an inverted siphon.

blind-needle, *s.* A needle without an eye. [Cf. A., I. 3.]

blind-nettle, *s.* [The appellation nettle is given to these plants because their blades resemble those of the nettle proper, while *blind* implies that they do not sting.] The name given to various labiate plants with the character mentioned in the etymology. *Spec.*—

1. The genus Lamium, and particularly the species *Lamium album*. [LAMIUM.]

2. *Stachys sylvatica*. [STACHYS.]

blind-shell, *s.*

Artillery: An empty or unloaded shell, used only in practice.

blind-side, blindside, *s.* That side of one on which one's intellectual vision or one's moral perceptions are weakest, and on which he may be most easily assailed.

"He is too great a lover of himself: this is one of his *blindsides*; the best of men, I fear, are not without them."—*Swift.*

¶ *To get the blind side of a person:* To assail one on the blind side with the view of gaining a favour from him, if not even of deceiving or cheating him.

blind-story, *s.* [From Eng. *blind*, a., and *story* = a floor.]

Arch.: A term sometimes applied to the triforium as opposed to the clerestory—*i.e.*, the clear story.

blind-tooling, *s.*

Book-binding: The ornamental impressions of heated tools upon book-covers without the interposition of gold-leaf. (*Knight.*)

blind-vessel, *s.*

Chem.: A vessel which has no opening in the side.

blind-worm, blindworm, *s.* [Eng. *blind*; and *worm*. In Dan. *blindorm*. So called from the small size of its eyes.] The

BLIND-WORM.

English name of a reptile, the *Anguis fragilis*, formerly considered a serpent, but now classed with the most aberrant of the lizards. It is more commonly called the Slow-worm. It is not venomous. It feeds on slugs. [ANGUIS, SLOW-WORM.]

"There the slow *blind-worm* left his slime
On the fleet limbs that mocked at time."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 5.

blīnd (2), *s.* & *a.* [From *blind* (1), adj. (q.v.). In Sw. & Dut. *blind*; Dan. *blinde* (*Mil.*).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) *Gen.:* Anything which hinders vision by interposing an opaque or partially opaque body between the object looked at and the eye.

(2) *Specially:*

(*a*) A screen.

(*b*) A cover, a hiding-place.

"So, when the watchful shepherd, from the *blind*,
Wounds with a random shot the careless hind."
Dryden: Æneid, iv.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anything which obscures the mental or moral vision.

"Hardly anything in our conversation is pure and genuine; civility casts a *blind* over the duty, under some customary words."—*L'Estrange.*

(2) Anything which stands as a cover or pretext for something else; anything conspicuously put forward with the intention of concealing something else hidden behind it.

"These discourses set an opposition between his commands and decrees; making the one a *blind* for the execution of the other."—*Dr. Henry More: Decay of Piety.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carpentry, Upholstery, &c.:* A sun-screen or shade for a window. Blinds are of two kinds—inside and outside.

(1) *Inside blinds:* A window blind of the normal type, technically called a roller window blind, is a sheet of cloth dependent from a roller, and is used so as to cover the glass of a window and prevent people outside from seeing what passes within. It also prevents too bright sunlight from entering the room. A *Venetian blind* is a blind formed not of cloth but of long thin laths of wood, tied together, and within certain limits movable; they are generally painted green. Other window blinds are made of wire-gauze, perforated zinc, &c. There are also dwarf, spring, and other inside blinds.

(2) *Outside blinds:* The chief of these are Spanish, Florentine, Venetian, and shutter blinds.

2. *Fortif.:* The same as BLINDAGE (*fortif.*) (q.v.). It is called also a *blinded cover.*

3. *Saddlery:* The same as BLINDERS (*saddlery*) (q.v.).

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to a screen or anything similar.

blind bridle, *s.* A bridle with blinds. (*Saddlery.*) [BLIND (2), *s.*, II. 3. BLINDERS.]

blind operator, *s.* An appliance for opening or closing a blind from the inside, and holding it securely closed, fully open, or in any intermediate position which may be desired. (*Knight.*)

blind-slat, *s.* [From Eng. *blind* (2), and *slat* = a narrow board designed to connect two larger ones or to support something.]

Carp., &c.: An obliquely set slat in a shutter, designed to throw off rain while still admitting some light.

Blind-slat Chisel:

Carp.: A hollow chisel for cutting mortises in a common blind-stile [BLIND-STILE] to receive the ends of slats.

Blind-slat Cutter:

Carp.: A machine for cutting blind-slats from planks, finishing also their sides and ends.

Blind-slat Planer:

Carp.: A wood-planing machine with side and edge cutters, adapted to act upon a narrow slat suitable for Venetian shutters and blinds.

Blind-slat Tenoning-machine:

Carp.: A machine for cutting tenons on the end of blind-slats where they are to enter the stiles of the blind. (*Knight.*)

blind-stile, *s.* [From Eng. *blind* (2), *s.*, and *stile* (*Carp.*) = the upright piece in framing or panelling.]

Blind-stile Boring-machine:

Carp.: A machine for boring in blind-stiles the holes for the reception of the tenons on the end of the slats.

Blind-stile Machine:

Carp.: A machine for boring holes in a stile for slats or mortises, sometimes spacing as well. (*Knight.*)

blind-weaving, *a.* Pertaining to the weaving of a blind or anything similar.

Blind-weaving Loom:

Weaving: A loom with its warps far apart, and with an automatic device for placing within the shed the thin woollen slips which form the filling or woof.

blind-wiring, *a.* Wiring a blind.

Blind-wiring Machine:

Carp.: A machine for the insertion of the staples connecting a rod with a blind. (*Knight.*)

* **blīnd** (3), **blīnde,** *s.* [BLENDE.]

blīnd, * **blȳnde,** * **blȳn'-dȳn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Mid. Eng. *blinden.*] [BLIND (1).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To deprive of sight by fatally injuring the eyes.

"*Blinded* like serpents, when they gaze
Upon the emerald's virgin blaze!"
Moore: The Fire Worshippers.

II. *Fig.:* In any way to hinder perception.

1. *Of physical vision:*

(1) *Subjectively:* To dim or impede the vision of the eye by putting something in it.

"I, *blinded* with my tears."
Tennyson: A Dream of Fair Women.

(2) *Objectively:* So to darken or cloud an object that the eye cannot see it distinctly.

"So whirl the seas, such darkness *blinds* the sky,
That the black night receives a deeper dye."
Dryden.

2. *Of mental vision:*

(1) *Subjectively:* To darken the understanding; to blind the intellectual perceptions, by self-interest, prejudice, or the deadening of moral sensibility through indulgence in vice.

". . . or of whose hand have I received any bribe to *blind* mine eyes therewith? and I will restore it you."—*1 Sam.* xii. 3.

"Who could have thought that any one could so far have been *blinded* by the power of lust?"—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. ii.

¶ In this sense it is sometimes used reflexively.

". . . the violation of these is a matter on which conscience cannot easily *blind* itself, . . ."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.* (ed. 1848), bk. i., ch. ix., § 2.

(2) *Objectively:* To obscure or darken to the mind any object of intellectual perception.

"The state of the controversy between us he endeavoured, with all his art, to *blind* and confound."—*Stillingfleet.*

B. *Intransitive.* (Of the form *blynde*): To become faded or dull.

"That ho *blyndes* of ble in bour ther ho lygges."
Earl. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness (ed. Morris), l. 126.

blīnd'-age (ag̈e = ĭj), *s.* [Fr. *blindage*; from *blinder* = blind, in a military sense. More remotely from Eng. *blind*, a. & s.]

I. *Saddlery:* A hood to be cast over the eyes of a runaway horse with the view of stopping him.

II. *Fortification:*

1. A screen of wood faced with earth as a protection against fire.

2. A mantelet designed to protect gunners at embrasures or sappers and miners prosecuting a siege. [MANTELET.]

blīnd'-ĕd, * **blȳnd'-ed,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [BLIND, *v.t.*]

blīnd'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *blind*; *-er.* In Fr. *blinder* (*Mil.*).]

I. He who or that which blinds.

II. *Harness-making. Pl. Blinders:* Flaps shading the eyes of a carriage-horse on the right and left to prevent his seeing properly on either side. They are called also *blinkers* and *winkers.*

blīnd'-fōld, * **blind-felde.** * **blynd-fel-len,** *v.t.* [Eng. *blind*, and *fold*, a corruption of O. Eng. *fyllian* = to strike, fell, hence the original meaning was, to strike one blind.]

1. *Lit.:* To prevent one from seeing, and thus virtually render him temporarily blind by binding a cloth round his eyes.

"And when they had *blindfolded* him, they struck him on the face, and asked him, saying, Prophesy, who is it that smote thee?"—*Luke* xxii. 64.

2. *Fig.:* To deprive of mental or spiritual vision by the interposition of prejudice, or in any similar way.

"If ye will wincke in so open and cleare light and let yourselues be led *blindfolded*, and haue your part with the hypocrites in lyke sinne and mischief, . . ."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 341.

blīnd'-fōld, * **blyn-feld,** * **blinde-fylde,** * **blind-fel-lyd,** *a.* [Contracted from *blindfolded* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* Having the eyes bandaged, so as to render them virtually "blind" for the time.

"Through Solway sands, through Tarras moss,
Blindfold, he knew the path to cross."
Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 21.

2. *Fig.:* Not able to see or foresee anything.

"Fate's *blindfold* reign the atheist loudly owns,
And Providence blasphemously dethrones."
Dryden: Sum Cuique.

blīnd'-fōld-ĕd, * **blynde-fold-ed,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [BLINDFOLD.]

"The shrift is done, the Friar is gone,
Blindfolded as he came."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 27.

blīnd'-fōld-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *blindfolded*; *-ness.*] The state of being blindfolded.

blīnd'-fōld-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *blindfold*; *-er.*] One who blindfolds.

blīnd'-fōld-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BLINDFOLD, *v.*]

blīnd'-ĭng, * **blynd'-inge,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [BLIND, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

1. *As participial adjective. Spec.:* Imparting actual blindness.

"You nimble lightnings, dart your *blinding* flames
Into her scornful eyes!" *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

2. *Fig.:* Obscuring physical, mental, or spiritual vision.

". . . through the midst of *blinding* tears."
Hemans: The Siege of Valencia.

C. *As substantive:* A coating of sand, fine gravel, or anything similar laid over a newly-paved road to fill the interstices between the stones. (*Knight.*) It is sometimes called *binding.*

* **blīnd'-lĭng,** * **blȳnd'-lĭng-ĭs,** * **blīnd'-linge,** *adv.* [Ger. & Dan. *blindlings.* Eng. *blind*, and adv. suff. *-ling*, a nasalized form of *-lice.*] Having the eyes closed; hoodwinked.

"Quhen *blyndlingis* in the batall fey thay ficht."
Doug.: Virgil, 50, 22. (*Jamieson.*)

blīnd'-lȳ, * **blīnde'-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *blind*, * *blinde*; *-ly.* A.S. *blindlice.*]

1. *Lit.:* Without sight.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Without proper thought or inquiry, implicitly; with implicit trust in the advice, judgment, or guidance of another.

"How ready zeal for interest and party is to charge atheism on those who will not, without examining, submit, and *blindly* swallow their nonsense."—*Locke.*

(2) Without judgment or direction.

"How seas, and earth, and air, and active flame,
Fell through the mighty void; and, in their fall,
Were *blindly* gather'd in this goodly ball."
Dryden.

blīnd'-măn, blīnd măn, *s.* [Eng. *blind*, and *man.*] A man who is blind. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

¶ Generally the two words, *blind* and *man*, are quite distinct, except in the compounds which follow. Bunyan, however, combines them to make a proper name.

"And first among themselves, Mr. *Blindman*, the foreman, said, I see clearly that this man is a heretic."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. i.

blindman's ball, blind man's ball, *s.* [So called because it is believed in Sweden, Scotland, &c., that if its dust copiously enter the eye, blindness will result.] A Scotch name for a certain fungus, the Common Puff-ball. It has also other names, as the Devil's Snuff-box, &c. [BLIND-BALL.]

"*Lycoperdon bovista.* The *Blind man's Ball.* Scot aust. — *Lightfoot*, p. 1,122. (*Jamieson.*)

blindman's buff, *s.* [From Eng. *blind*; *man*; and O. Eng. *buff* = a blow.] [BUFF.]

1. *Lit.:* A game in which a person has his eyes bandaged, and is required to pursue the rest of the company till he catches one. On naming the person caught, he is released, and the one he has taken, being bandaged, becomes in turn the pursuer.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The act, operation, or "game" of finding one's way in literal darkness.

"Disguis'd in all the mask of night,
We left our champion on his flight;
At *blindman's buff* to grope his way,
In equal fear of night and day."—*Hudibras.*

(2) The closing of one's eyes against facts or arguments in a controversy.

"He imagines that I shut my eyes again; but surely he fancies I play at *blindman's buff* with him; for he thinks I never have my eyes open."—*Stillingfleet.*

blindman's een, blind man's een, *s.* [*Een* in Scotch is = eyes.] The same as BLINDMAN'S BALL (q.v.). (*Scotch.*)

blindman's holiday, *s.* Twilight, or rather the hour between the time when one can no longer see to read or work, and the lighting of candles, &c.

"What will not blind Cupid doe in the night, which is his *blindman's holiday.*"—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe* (ed. Hindley), p. 68.

blīnd'-nĕss, * blīnd'-nĕsse, * blīnde'-nĕsse, * blȳnd-nĕsse, * blȳnd-nĕs, *s.* [From A.S. *blindnes.*]

1. *Lit.:* The state of being blind; temporary or permanent want of sight.

¶ Sometimes blindness exists from birth; at other times it is the result of disease at some period or other of life. It may be produced by the severer kinds of ophthalmia. Many soldiers of the British army which, on the 8th and 21st of March, 1801, fought the battles of Aboukir and Alexandria, were seized with ophthalmia while in Egypt, and on returning home communicated the disease to regiments which had never been in Africa; many in consequence lost their eyesight. Malignant small-pox can produce the same result; a large proportion of the blind men now in India were deprived of vision in this way. Patients become blind after fever, measles, hooping-cough, or convulsions, or through cataract, inflammation of some part of the delicate machinery of the eye, violence, accident, or the decay of the system produced by old age. [For the treatment of the blind, see BLIND (1), *s.*]

2. *Fig.:* Absence of intellectual perception, produced by ignorance, prejudice, passion, &c.

"Our feelings pervert our convictions by smiting us with intellectual *blindness.*"—*Bain: The Emotions and the Will* (2nd ed.); *The Emotions*, ch. i., p. 25.

"It may be said there exists no limit to the *blindness* of interest and selfish habit . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. ii., p. 25.

blĭnk, * blincke, * blenk, *v.i.* & *t.* [Of obscure origin. *Blenk* is the oldest form, of which *blink* was an early occasional variant. *Blink* corresponds in its late appearance (c. 1575) as well as in form and sense with Mod. Dut. *blinken* and Ger. *blinken*, which are equally obscure. It is conjectured that they nasalized forms of the stem *blik* = to shine, but their late appearance is not accounted for. (*N.E.D.*)]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. To shine, to glitter, to twinkle.

1. *Gen. Of the sun or anything luminous, whether by inherent or reflected light:* To shine, especially to do so for a brief period and then withdraw the light.

"When seven years were come and gane,
The sun *blinked* fair on pool and stream."
Scott: Thomas the Rhymer, pt. ii.

2. *Spec. Of the eye:*

(1) *Lit.:* To give the eye the twinkling motion of anything glittering.

(*a*) To wink designedly or unintentionally through weakness of eyes.

"So politick, as if one eye
Upon the other were a spy:
That, to trepan the one to think
The other blind, both strove to *blink.*"
Hudibras.

"His figure such as might his soul proclaim;
One eye was *blinking*, and one leg was lame."
Pope: Hom. Iliad, bk. ii.

(*b*) To open the eyes, as one does from a slumber.

"The king wp *blenkit* hastily."
Barbour, vii. 203, MS.

(*c*) To take a momentary glance, even though the eye does not wink in doing so.

¶ Johnson interprets *blenk* in the example quoted as meaning, to see obscurely.

"*Blenk* in this mirrour, man, and mend;
For heir thou may thy exampill see."
Poems, 16th Cent., p. 212.

"Sweet and lovely wall,
Shew me thy chink, to *blink* through with mine eyne."
Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream, v. 1.

(2) *Fig.:* To look with a favourable eye.

"All would go well, if it might please God to *blink* upon Scotland, to remove the three plagues that we hear continue there, . . ."—*Baillie: Lett.*, ii. 117 (*Jamieson.*)

II. To become a little sour. (Used of milk. In Scotch phrase *bleezed* [BLEEZE]. It probably meant originally turned sour by a blink or gleam of lightning, or, it may be, bewitched by the wink of some evil eye.) [B. 2.]

"I canna tell you fat was the matter wi't [the ale], gin the wort was *blinkit*, . . ."—*Journal from London*, p. 3. (*Jamieson.*)

B. *Transitive:*

1. Purposely to avoid seeing, or at least attending to, a particular thing, as if by winking at the moment when it was presented for observation, as "to *blink* a fact."

2. To bewitch, to dim. (See example under *blinked.*)

blĭnk, * blȳnke, * blȳnck, * blenk, *s.* & *a.* [From *blink*, v. (q.v.). In Sw. & Dan. *blink*, s. = a twinkling, glimpse, beam, glance, or sparkle.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. *Gen.:* A ray, rays, or sparkle of light.

(1) A momentary glimpse or gleam of light directly emitted by a fire, a candle, or other luminous body, or reflected from any surface.

"Of drawin swerdis sclenting to and fra
The bricht mettell, and vthir armour fere
Quharon the son *blenkis* betis clere."
Doug.: Virgil, 226, 8.

"Gi'e me the *blink* o' a candle."—*Jamieson.*

(2) The reflection of light, not necessarily temporary, from the surface of a body.

¶ † *Blink of the ice. Among Greenland whalers, Arctic navigators, &c.:* That dazzling whiteness about the horizon, which is occasioned by the reflection of light from fields of ice. It is now more generally called the *ice-blink* (q.v.). (*Falconer.*)

2. *Spec.:* The act of winking, a wink, or sudden glance of the eye, whether unintentionally or as a signal to some other person.

"The amorous *blyncks* flee to and fro."
Turberville: The Lover obtaining his wish.

"But trow ye that Sir Arthur's command could forbid the gibe o' the tongue or the *blink* o' the e'e, or gar them gie me my food wi' the look o' kindness that gars it digest sae weel . . ."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of time:*

(1) A very brief period of time, taking only about as long as the twinkling of an eye; a "twinkling."

"For nineteen days and nineteen nights,
Of sun, or moon, or midnight stern
Auld Durie never saw a *blink*,
The lodging was sae dark and dern."
Minstrelsy of the Border, iii. 116.

(2) A short period, but by no means so brief as that indicated under II. (1).

"A blenk, or *blink*, a twinkling of fair weather."—*Sir J. Sinclair*, p. 113.

"Since human life is but a *blink*,
Why should we then its short joys sink."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 377.

2. *Of space:* A short distance, a little way, such as may be passed over in a "blink" of time.

"There cam' a fiddler out o' Fife,
A *blink* beyond Balweary, &c."
Jacobite Relics, i. 21. (*Jamieson.*)

3. *Of mental action or emotion:* A spiritual glance.

". . . soul-refreshing *blinks* of the Gospel, . . ."—*Walker: Remark, Passages*, p. 85.

4. *Of the Divine favour, or of worldly advantage bestowed:*

(*a*) A glance of loving favour from God.

(*b*) A gleam of prosperity during adversity.

"By this *blink* of fair weather in such a storme of forrain assaults, things were again somewhat changed, and the Bruclans encouraged."—*Hume: Hist. Doug.*, p. 69.

III. *Abnormally (always in the plural,* blinks): Boughs of trees used to barricade a path in a forest along which deer are expected to pass. (*Crabb.*) [Comp. BLENCHER.]

B. *As adjective:* Blinking. [BLINK-EYED.]

blink-beer, *s.* Beer kept unbroached until it is sharp.

blink-eyed, *a.* Having winking eyes.

". . . the foolish *blink-eyed* boye."—*Gascoigne: Hearbes.*

*** blĭnk'-ard,** *s.* [Eng. *blink*; and suff. *-ard.*]

1. *Lit.:* He who willingly, or from his eyes being weak, "blinks," *i.e.*, winks.

"Brayneless *blynkards* that blowe at the cole."
Skelton: The Crown of Laurel. (*French.*)

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) One who wilfully or inadvertently fails to take notice of something presented to his view.

"Or was there something of intended satire; is the professor and seer not quite the *blinkard* he affects to be?"—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus.*

(2) Anything the light of which is feeble and twinkling.

"In some parts we see many glorious and eminent stars, in others few of any remarkable greatness, and in some none but *blinkards* and obscure ones."—*Hakewill.*

blĭnked, * blincked, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BLINK, *v.t.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* See the verb.

B. *As participial adjective:*

1. Dimmed.

". . . and keepe continuall spy
Upon her with his other *blincked* eye."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 5.

2. Evaded.

blĭnk'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *blink*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *In the singular:*

(1) *In contempt:* One who winks at the sight of dangers which he cannot avert. (*Scotch.*)

"There, seize the *blinkers!*"
Burns: Scotch Drink.

(2) A person who is blind of one eye. (*Jamieson.*)

2. *In the plural:*

(1) *Literally:* In the sense given under II. *Saddlery* (q.v.).

"On being pressed by her friends some time after the Restoration to go to court, 'By no means,' said she, 'unless I may be allowed to wear *blinkers.*'"—*Gilpin: Tour to the Lakes*, vol. ii., p. 154.

(2) *Fig.:* A device to prevent mental vision.

". . . nor bigote who but one way see,
Through *blinkers* of authority."
Green: The Grotto.

II. *Saddlery:* Prolongations of a horse's bridle on either side, intended to prevent his seeing to the right and left or behind, and thus diminish the likelihood of his shying at imaginary danger or asserting his independence. Called also blinders and blinds. [I.]

blĭnk'-ĭng, * blĕnk'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [BLINK.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. and particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Who by a *blinking* lamp consume the night."
Cotton: Epigram.

C. *As subst.:* The act of winking.

"The amorous *blenking*
Of fair Creseide."
Chaucer: The Complaint of Creseide.

*** blinking - chickweed, blinking chickweed,** *s.* A plant, *Montia fontana.* (*Prior.*) [BLINKS.]

blĭnks, *s.* [BLINK, *s.*] Water-chickweed (*Montia fontana*), and the book-name of the genus to which it belongs, from "its half-closed little white flowers, peering from the axils of the upper leaves as if afraid of the light." (*Prior.*)

*** blinne,** *v.t.* & *t.* [BLIN.]

*** blĭrt,** *v.i.* [Probably onomatopœic.] To make a noise in weeping, to cry. (*Scotch.*)

"I'll gar you *blirt* with both your een."
S. Prov., Kelly, p. 397. (*Jamieson.*)

*** blĭrt'-ĭe,** *a.* [From Scotch *blirt* = a burst of wind and rain.]

Lit.: Gusty with wind and rain.

"O! poortith is a wintry day,
Cheerless, *blirtie*, cauld, an' blae."
Tannahill: Poems, p. 19. (*Jamieson.*)

*** blisch-en,** *v.i.* [BLUSH, *v.*]

blĭss, * blĭsse, * blĕsse, * blĭs, * blȳsse, * blȳss, * blȳs, * blisce, *s.* [A.S. *blis, blys* = bliss, joy, gladness, exultation, pleasure. From *blithe* = joyful.] [BLITHE.]

I. Happiness of the highest kind, unalloyed felicity. *Used—*

1. Of heavenly felicity enjoyed by angels or ransomed human spirits. [BLISSED.]

"And blew alle the blessed into the *blisse* of paradise."
Langl.: Piers Plowman Vision, ii. 503.

"That if the happie soules, which doe possesse
Th' Elysian fields and live in lasting *blesse*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. x. 23.

". . . and antedate the *bliss* above."—*Pope: Ode on St. Cecilia's Day*, 1123.

2. *Less forcibly:* Of earthly felicity enjoyed in certain circumstances.

(1) By man.

"*Bliss* is the same in subject or in king."
Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 58.

(2) By the inferior animals.

"He leapt about, and oft did kiss
His master's hands in sign of *bliss*."
Wordsworth: Blind Highland Boy.

II. Glory.

"And king of *blisse* in come sal he,
Wha es he the king of *blesse* that isse?
Lauerd of mightes es kinge of *blisse*."
Met. Eng. Psalter (bef. 1300), *Ps.* xxiii. (xxiv.) 9, 10.

¶ Formerly it was at times used in the plural.

"Ther may no man have parfyt *blisses* two."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,512.

¶ Obvious compound, *bliss-producing*.

* **blīsse** (1) (pret. *blist;* pa. par. *blissed, blist*), *v.t.* [From A.S. *blissian* (*i.*) = to rejoice (*t.*), to make to rejoice (not the same as *bletsian* = to bless.] [BLESS.]

1. To fill with bliss, to make happy.

2. To bless.

". . . and how the ground he kist
Wherein it written was, and how himselfe he *blist*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 46.

3. To wave to and fro. [BLESS (1), II.] (*Lawson: Secret of Angling*, 1652.) (*Hallliwell: Cont. to Lexicog.*)

* **blīsse** (2), *v.t.* [BLESS (2).] To wound. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. viii. 13.)

* **blīs'-sĕd,** * **blȳs'-sȳd,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [BLESSED.]

"*Blissyd*, hevenly: *Beatus*,
Blessyd, erthely: *Benedictus, felix*."
Prompt. Parv.

* **blīs'-sĕd-lȳ,** *adv.* [BLESSEDLY.]

* **blis-sen,** *v.t.* [From Dut. *bleschen* = to quench.] To lessen.

"For to *blissen* swilc sinnes same."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 553.

blīss'-fûl, * **blīs'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *bliss; -ful.*]

1. *Of persons:*

(1) Full of bliss, as happy as it is conceivable that one could be, or at least very happy.

(2) Causing bliss.

"That bar that *blisful* barne . . ."
Langl. Piers Plowman Vision, ii. 3.

2. *Of times:* During which bliss has been felt.

"So peaceful shalt thou end thy *blissful* days,
And steal thyself from life by slow decays."
Pope.

3. *Of places:* Characterised by the presence of bliss.

(*a*) *Generally:* Characterised by bliss of any kind.

"First in the fields I try the silvan strains,
Nor blush to sport in Windsor's *blissful* plains."
Pope: Pastorals; Spring.

(*b*) *Spec.:* Characterised by heavenly bliss.

"But none shall gain the *blissful* place."
Cowper: Olney Hymns; A living and a dead faith.

4. *Of things:*

"If Love's sweet music, and his *blissful* cheer,
E'er touch'd your hearts, or mollify'd your ear."
Drayton: The Owl.

¶ *Blissful vision:* [BEATIFIC VISION.]

"The two saddest ingredients in hell, are deprivation of the *blissful* vision, and confusion of face."—*Hammond.*

* **bliss-ful-head,** * **blys-ful-hede,** *s.* [Eng. *blissful; -head.*] The state of being in bliss.

"Endeles *blysfulhede* in alle thyng."—*Hampole: Prickeof Conse.*, 7,836.

blīss'-fûl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *blissful; -ly.*] In a blissful manner, very happily, felicitously.

"But the death of Christians is nothing else but a sleep, from the which they shall awake agayne at the comming of Christ, to lyve a great deale more *blissfully*. —*Tindal: Thess.* c. 4.

blīss'-fûl-nĕss, * **blīs'-fûl-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *blissful; -ness.*] The state or quality of being blissful.

1. *Of beings or persons:* The state or quality of being blissful; intense happiness, joyfulness.

". . . incapable of admitting any accession to his perfect *blissfulness*."—*Barrow*, vol. i. *Ser.* 8.

2. *Of times, places, or things:* The quality of being characterised by the presence of bliss, or of imparting bliss.

* **blīssien,** *v.t.* [BLESS, *v.*] (*Stratmann.*)

"To *blissien* mire dughethe."—*Layamon*, 19,041.

* **blīs'-sing,** *s.* [BLESSING.] (*Metrical Eng. Psalter*, before A.D. 1300, *Psalm* xxiii. 5.)

† **bliss'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *bliss; -less.*] Without bliss.

". . . my *blissless* lot."—*Sydney: Arcadia.*

* **blīs'-sŏm,** *v.i.* [O. Icel. *blæsma* = to be *maris appetens*, from *blær* = a ram.] To be lustful, to be lascivious. (*Coles.*)

* **blīst,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [BLISSE.]

blīs'-tĕr, * **blīs-tre,** *s.* & *a.* [From O. Dut. *bluister* = blister. In Sw. *blåsa* = a bladder, a blister, from *blasa*; Icel. *blisa* = to blow. Skeat considers *blister* practically a diminutive of the word *blast*, in the sense of swelling or blowing up. To a certain extent cognate also with Sw. *bläddra;* Dan. *blære;* Dut. *blaar*, all = *blister;* and with Eng. *bladder* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally.* (*Borrowed from the medical and pharmaceutical uses of the word*):

(1) A vesication on the human body or on the body of an animal. [II. 1.]

"In this state she gallops, night by night,
O'er ladies' lips, who straight on kisses dream,
Which oft the angry Mab with *blisters* plagues,
Because their breaths with sweetmeats tainted are."
Shakesp.: Rom. & Jul. i. 4.

"I found a great *blister* drawn by the garlick, but had it cut, which run a good deal of water, but filled again by next night."—*Temple.*

(2) An appliance for producing it. [II. 2.]

2. *Fig.:* Anything resembling a vesication on a plant, on a painted surface, on iron, or anything else. [II. 3.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Med.:* A vesication produced upon the skin by an external irritating application, or by the friction of something hard. But the special use of the term is for a vesication produced intentionally for medical purposes by the application of a *blister-plaster*, of which the virtue consists in the powdered "Spanish" or "blister" flies scattered over the surface [2]. When this is first placed upon the skin there arises a sense of tingling and heat, followed by redness and pain, after which the cuticle rises into a vesicle or bladder filled with a watery fluid like the serum of the blood. On the puncturing of the bladder this at once escapes. In a few days the destroyed cuticle has its place supplied by new skin. Such blisters by attracting blood to them tend to withdraw it from morbidly gorged internal organs in a state of inflammation, besides setting up a second morbid action of which the tendency is to counterwork the first, with great relief to the system. [BLEB, PEMPHIGUS, VESICATION.]

2. *Pharm.:* A vesicatory designed to act upon the skin. It is generally made of the Spanish or blister-fly [BLISTER-FLY] powdered, mixed with lard and wax; the whole spread upon leather. It is commonly applied to the skin of the patient for ten or twelve hours.

3. *Bot.:* A morbid swelling like a vesication in a leaf, produced by the puncture or excavation of insects, or by any other cause.

"Upon the leaves there riseth a tumour like a *blister*."—*Bacon.*

B. *As adjective:* Producing vesications on the skin, as BLISTER-BEETLE (q.v.).

blister-beetle, *s.* The same as BLISTER-FLY (q.v.).

blister-fly, *s.* The name for any "fly," using that term in its widest sense to designate any flying insect. The more common blister-flies are beetles, and they are in consequence sometimes called blister-beetles. That most frequently employed by medical men for raising blisters on the skin is the *Lytta vesicatoria*, formerly called *Cantharis vesicatorius*. It feeds on the ash. It is indigenous in the South of Europe, and being among other places imported from Spain, is often called the Spanish-fly. [BLISTER-BEETLE, CANTHARIS, LYTTA, SPANISH-FLY.]

blister-plaster, *s.* A plaster medically prescribed to blister the skin. [BLISTER, II. 2, *Pharm.*]

blister-steel, *s.*

Iron-working: Steel of blistered appearance formed by roasting bar-iron in contact with carbon in a cementing furnace. Two subsequent processes convert it into *shear-steel* and *cast-steel* (q.v.).

blīs'-tĕr, *v.i.* & *t.* [From *blister*, s. (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To rise in vesications.

"If I prove honeymouth, let my tongue *blister*,
And never to my red-look'd anger be
The trumpet any more."
Shakesp.: Wint. Tale, ii. 2.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To raise vesications on the skin, unintentionally, by burning; designedly, for medical purposes; or in any other way.

"I *blistered* the legs and thighs, but was too late; he died howling."—*Wiseman.*

(2) To raise small swellings like vesications on a plant.

". . . that no part of them [graffes] be seene either scorched drie with the sunne, or cicatrized (as it were) and *blistered*."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvii., ch. 14.

2. *Fig.:* To injure, as the reputation, &c.; to annoy, irritate the temper, as a blister acts on the skin.

"Look, here comes one: a gentlewoman of mine,
Who, falling in the flaws of her own youth,
Hath *blister'd* her report."
Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., ii. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Med. & Phar.:* To produce vesications on the skin by means of a blister-plaster, or in any similar way. [BLISTER, *s.*, A. II.]

2. *Bot.* [BLISTERED. See also I., 1. (2).]

blīs'-tĕred, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BLISTER, *v.t.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

II. *Bot.:* Having the surface raised, so as to resemble the elevations on the blistered skin of an animal.

blīs'-tĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BLISTER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* The act of raising vesications on the skin; the state of having them raised upon one's skin.

"*Blistering*, cupping, bleeding are seldom of use but to the idle and intemperate."—*Spectator*, No. 195.

blīs'-tĕr-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *blister; wort.*] A plant—the Celery-leaved Crowfoot (*Ranunculus sceleratus*). (*Lyte.*)

† **blīs'-tĕr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *blister; -y.*] All covered with blisters. (*Webster.*)

blīte, *s.* [BLITUM.] A name for various plants.

1. *Amaranthus blitum.*

2. The Good King Henry (*Chenopodium Bonus Henricus.*) (*Prior.*)

3. Various species of Atriplex and other Chenopodiaceæ. (*Britten & Holland.*)

¶ (*a*) *Sea-blite:* An English name for plants of the genus Suæda.

(*b*) *Strawberry Blite:* The English name for plants of the genus Blitum. [BLITUM.]

blīthe, * **blȳthe,** * **blīth,** * **blyth,** *a.* [A.S. *blīdhe* = (1) joyful, (2) single, simple, kind, (3) luxurious, lascivious; Icel. *blīdhr;* Sw. *blid* = mild, propitious; Dan. *blid* = cheerful, gay; Dut. *blij, blyd, blyde* = joyful, cheerful; O. H. Ger. *blīdhi* = glad; Mœso-Goth. *bleiths* = merciful, kind.]

1. *Of persons, or, indeed, of any sentient being:* Gay, cheerful, joyous, merry, mirthful.

(*a*) *Of the human countenance.*

"We have always one eye fixed upon the countenance of our enemies; and, according to the *blithe* or heavy aspect thereof, our other eye sheweth some other suitable token either of dislike or approbation."—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol.*, bk. iv., ch. ix., § 2.

(*b*) *Of man's thoughts, feelings, or demeanour.*

"Stole in among the morning's *blither* thoughts."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. 2.

(*c*) *Of the lower animals:*

"To whom the wily adder, *blithe* and glad,
Empress! the way is ready, and not long."
Milton: P. L., bk. ix.

2. *Of things:* Exciting, attended by, or associated with gaiety, cheerfulness, joy, or mirth.

"And the New-year *blithe* and bold, my friend."
Tennyson: The Death of the Old Year.

¶ An old poet uses it for the adverb *blithely*.

"Than doth the nyghtyngale hir myght,
To make noyse, and syngen *blythe*."
The Romaunt of the Rose.

*** blīthe, * blȳthe** (*O. Scotch*), *** bli-then, * bly-then** (*O. Eng.*), *v.t.* [Compare A.S. *blithsian* = to be blithe or glad; from A.S. *blithe.*] [Blithe.] To gladden. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** blīthe-fūl,** *a.* [Eng. *blithe; ful(l).*] Full of gaiety; gay, sprightly, mirthful, joyous. (*Minsheu.*)

blīthe'-lȳ, * blīth'-lȳ, * blīthe-like, * blīthe-liche, *adv.* [Eng. *blithe; -ly.* In A.S. *blithelice.*] In a blithe manner; gaily, cheerfully. [Blevly.]

"And he here bitagten *blithelike.*"
Story of Gen. & Exod., 1,424.

*** blīthe'-mēat, * blȳth'-mēat,** *s.* [Eng. & Scotch *blithe*, and *meat.*] The meat distributed among those who are present at the birth of a child, or among the rest of the family.

"Triformis Howdie did her skill
For the *blyth-meat* exert."
Taylor: S. Poems, p. 37. (*Jamieson.*)

*** blithen, * blythyn,** *v.t.* [Blithe.] To cheer, to make happy. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

blīthe'-nēss, * blīth'-nēss, * blīth'-nēssc, *s.* [A.S. *blithnes.*] The quality of being blithe; gaiety, cheerfulness, sprightliness, joyousness. (*Digby: On the Soul*, ch. iii.)

blīthe'-sŏme, † blīth'-sŏme, *a.* [Eng. *blithe; -some.*]

1. *Of persons:* Somewhat blithe; to a certain extent cheerful or gay.

2. *Of things:* Inspiring cheerfulness.

"On *blithesome* frolics bent, the youthful swains."
Thomson: Winter, 760.

blīthe'-sŏme-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *blithesome; -ly.*] In a blithesome manner; cheerfully, gaily.

blīthe'-sŏme-nēss, † blīth'-sŏme-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *blithesome; -ness.*] The quality of being blithesome. (*Johnson.*)

blī'-tŭm, *s.* [In Fr. *blette;* Prov. *bleda;* Sp. *bledo;* Ital. *blito;* Mod. Lat. *blitum;* Gr. βλίτον (*blíton*), βλήτον (*blēton*) = strawberry blite, or amarant blite. Compare also Ger. *blutkraut.* [Blite.]

Bot. Strawberry Blite: A genus of plants belonging to the order Chenopodiaceæ (Chenopods). The heads of the several species, when ripe, resemble wood-strawberries in colour and appearance. They are succulent, and were formerly used by cooks for colouring puddings. Locality, Southern Europe.

*** blīve,** *adv.* [Belive.] Quickly. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. iii. 18.)

blīz'-zard, *s.* [Prob. onomatopœic, influenced perhaps by *blast.*]

1. A storm (snow and wind) which man cannot resist away from shelter, which destroys herds of cattle, blocks railways, and generally paralyzes life on the prairies and on the plains of the United States.

2. A poser, a settler. (Bartlett, in his *Dictionary of Americanisms*, says that this is not known in the Eastern States.

"A gentleman at dinner asked me for a toast; and supposing he meant to have some fun at my expense, I concluded to go ahead and give him and his likes a *blizzard.*"—*Crockett: Tour Down East.* (*Bartlett.*)

*** blô,** *a.* [A.S. *bleo;* N. Fris. *bla;* O. H. Ger. *blao.*] Blue, livid, pale. [Blae, Bla.] (*Story of Gen. & Exod.*, 637.)

blo erye, blo erthe, *s.* White clay, potter's earth. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** bloached,** *a.* [Blotched.] Spotted, variegated.

"Those leaves whose middles are variegated with yellow or white in spots, are called *bloached.*"—*Croker: Compl. Dict.*

*** blōat** (1), *** blōte,** *a.* [Perhaps the same word as *bloat* (2), s.; perhaps from A.S. *blæt* = pale, livid (see def. 1. Sense 2 may be from Icel. *blautr fiskr* = soft fish, *i.e.* fresh as opposed to dried fish; Sw. *blot fisk* = soaked fish. But, according to Dr. Murray, actual evidence of connection is wanting.]

1. Soft with moisture (?), livid, pale (?). (*Early Eng. Allit. Poems* in *N.E.D.*)

2. Smoked, cured, or dried by smoking; only in the expression *bloat herring.*

"Like so many *bloat herrings* newly taken out of the chimney."—*Ben Jonson: Masque of Augures.*

*** blōat** (2), *** blout, * blowte,** *a.* [Probably from Icel. *blautr* = soft, Sw. *blot* = soft, yielding, pulpy. In sense 2 possibly influenced by *blow*, v.]

1. (Of the forms *blout, blowte*): Flabby; puffed, swollen. (*N.E.D.*)

2. (Of the form *bloat*): Puffed with intemperance or self-indulgence.

"The *bloat* king."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

*** blōat** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Bloat (1), *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To cure (as herrings) by placing them in dry salt, and then smoking them over a fire of oak-chips for a longer or shorter period, according to the time it is intended to keep them.

"I have more smoke in my mouth than would *bloat* a hundred herringa."—*B. & Fl.: Isl. Prin.*, ii.

¶ It occurs most frequently in the past participle or as a participial adjective. [Bloated.]

B. *Intrans.:* To become dry in smoke.

*** blōat** (2), *** blōte** (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Bloat (2), *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To inflate with wind, to cause to swell, to make turgid.

"Of epispastics, there are some which . . . swell and *bloat* the skin."—*Chambers' Cyclop.* (ed. 1741), s.v. *Epispastics.*

2. *Fig.:* To puff up as with unwonted commendation; to render conceited.

"Then damn not, but indulge his rude essays,
Encourage him, and *bloat* him up with praise,
That he may get more bulk before he dies."
Dryden: Prologue to Circe.

B. *Intrans.:* To swell; to grow turgid.

"If a person of a firm constitution begins to *bloat*, from being warm grows cold, his fibres grow weak."—*Arbuthnot.*

blōat'-ĕd (1), *pa. par.* & *a.* [Bloat (1), *v.*] Cured (as herrings) in the manner described under *bloat* (1), v.

"*Bloated* fish . . . are those which are half-dried."—*Blount.*

blōat'-ĕd (2), *pa. par.* & *a.* [From *bloat* (2), v. (q.v.).]

A. *As past participle:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Turgid, swollen, puffed up.

"An overgorg'd
And *bloated* spider."
Cowper: Task, bk. v.

2. Pampered.

"Oh, there is sweetness in the mountain air,
And life, that *bloated* Ease can never hope to share."
Byron: Childe Harold, I. 80.

3. Inflated with praise or with pride.

"Strange, that such folly, as lifts *bloated* man
To eminence fit only for a god."
Cowper: Task, bk. v.

blōat'-ĕd-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *bloated* (2); and suffix *-ness.*] The quality of being bloated; a swelling of the cheeks, the stomach, &c., from intemperate indulgence in the appetites, from disease, or other causes.

"Lassitude, laziness, *bloatedness*, and scorbutical spots, are symptoms of weak fibres."—*Arbuthnot.*

blōat'-ĕr, *s.* [From *bloat* (1), v. (q.v.), and suff. *-er.*] A dried herring; a herring prepared by being cured in smoke. Yarmouth is often prefixed to the word bloater, that seaport being the greatest seat of this industry in England.

blōat'-ĭng (1), *pr. par.* & *s.* [Bloat (1), *v.*]

As subst.: The act of curing herrings.

"For herring in the sea are large and full,
But shrink in *bloating*, and together pull."
Sylvester: Tobacco Battered, p. 101.

blōat'-ĭng (2), *pr. par.* & *a.* [Bloat (2), *v.*]

blŏb, blăb, *s.* [Bleb.] (Chiefly *Scotch.*)

1. Anything tumid. *Spec.*—

(1) A small globe or bubble of any kind, as a soap bubble.

"Or they be handillit, they melt away like ane *blob* of water."—*Bellend: Descr. Alb.*, ch. 11.

(2) A blister, or that rising of the skin which is the effect of a blister or of a stroke.

"Brukis bylis, *blobbis*, and blisteris."
Roul: Cure Gl. Compl., p. 330.

(3) A plant, the Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris*), or the Yellow Water-lily (*Nuphar lutea*). (*Britten & Holland.*)

(4) A large gooseberry; so called from its globular form, or from the softness of its skin.

2. A circular spot; a spot, a blot, as a "blob of ink." (*Jamieson.*)

blob-lipped, *a.* The same as Blobber-lipped (q.v.). (*Johnson.*)

blŏb'-bĕr, * blŏb-ĕr, * blŭb'-ĕr, * blob'-ure, * blo-byr, *s.* [Blubber, Bleb.]

1. A bubble.

"*Blober* upon water (or bubble), *boutellis.*"—*Palsgr.*

* 2. A medusa (?).

"There swimmeth also in the sea a round slimy substance, called a *blobber.*"—*Carew.*

blobber-lip, blobberlip, *s.* Having a thick, blubbery lip.

"They make a wit of their insipid friend,
"His *blobberlips* and beetlebrows commend."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. iii.

blobber-lipped, blobberlipped, *a.* Having tumid lips; thick-lipped. Used —

1. *Of man or the higher animals.*

"His person deformed to the highest degree, flat-nosed and *blobberlipped.*"—*L'Estrange.*

2. *Of shells.*

"A *blobberlipped* shell seemeth to be a kind of mussel."—*Grew.*

*** blŏb'-bĭt,** *particip. a.* [From *blob*, s. (q.v.).] Blotted; blurred.

". . . congruit and not rasit [erased], na *blobbit* of suspect placis."—*Acts Ja. I.*, 1429, c. 128, edit. 1566, c. 113. (*Jamieson.*)

*** blŏb'-tāle,** *s.* [From *blob*, a corruption of *blab*, v., and Eng. *tale.*] A tell-tale; a blab.

"These *blobtales* could find no other news to keep their tongues in motion."—*Bp. Hacket: Life of Abp. Williams*, pt. ii., p. 67.

*** blo'-bure, * blo-byr,** *s.* [Blobber.]

blŏc, *s.* [Fr. *bloc* = a block, lump, . . .] [Block, s.]

¶ *En bloc.* [Fr.] In lump, altogether, in mass; without separating one from another.

"Mr. Dodson strongly dissuaded the House from accepting the recommendations *en bloc.*"—*Times*, March 25, 1876.

blŏck, * blok (*Eng.*), **block, * blocke, * blok, * bloik** (*Scotch*), *s.* & *a.* [In Sw. & Ger. *block;* O. H. Ger. *bloch;* Dan. & Dut. *blok;* Icel. *blegdhr;* Flem. *bloc;* Pol. *kloc;* Russ. *plakha;* Wel. *ploc, plocian, plocyn, plocynan* = a block, a plug; Gael. *plac* = a lump, a bump, a jumble of a sea; *ploc* = any round mass, a junk of a stick, a potato-masher, a large clod, a very large head; Ir. *ploc* = a plug, a bung. Cognate with *break* and *plug* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) *Gen.:* A massive body with an extended surface, whether in its natural state or artificially smoothed on one or more sides.

". . . violently career'd round into our own placid watery vista a huge charging *block* of waters."—*De Quincey: Works*, 2nd ed., I. 103.

(2) *Spec.:* A thick piece of timber, iron, or other material more or less shaped by art; as—

(*a*) The massive piece of wood on which criminals were formerly mutilated or beheaded

"Slave! to the *block*!—or I, or they,
Shall face the judgment-seat this day!"
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 21.

(*b*) Squared timber, as for shipbuilding.

"'Thus,' said he, 'will we build this ship;
Lay square the *blocks* upon the slip.'"
Longfellow: The Building of the Ship.

(3) In the same sense as II. 1. (q.v.).

"Though the *block* is occasionally lowered for the inspection of the curious, the birds have not forsaken the nest."—*Cowper: A Tale*, June, 1793.

(4) The wooden mould on which a hat is formed, or by metonymy the hat itself. [II., 5.]

"He wears his faith but as the fashion of his hat: it ever changes with the next *block.*"—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, i. 1.

(5) A row of buildings connected together without the interruption of streets, open spaces, or semi-detached edifices.

¶ Goodrich and Porter consider this sense American; but it has become naturalised in England.

"The new warehouses . . . the Polytechnic, Belgrave Square, erected on detached sites, are ready for storing furniture. . . . *Times*, Sept. 7th, 1876. Advt.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *Of things:*

(*a*) An obstruction, a hindrance, an impediment, or its effects; as a block on the railway, in the streets, in one of the shafts of a coal-pit, &c.

". . . therefore infirmity must not be a *block* to our entertainment."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. ii.

(*b*) A scheme, a contrivance; generally used in a bad sense. (*Scotch.*)

"Rolling in mynd full mony cankirrit *bloik*."
Doug.: Virgil, 148, 4.

(*c*) A bargain, agreement. (*Scotch.*)

"This christian conjunction—above all conjunctiones bindis me and thee to deale trueile in anie *blocke* we haue with our brother."—*Rollock: On 1 Thess.*, p. 178. (*Jamieson.*)

(2) *Of persons:*

(*a*) A stupid person.

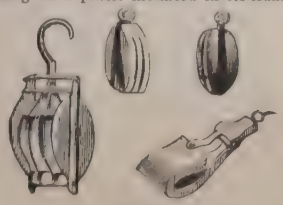
"What tongueless *blocks* were they! would they not speak?" *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iii. 7.

(*b*) An obstinate person, one impossible to move.

"All considerations united now in urging me to waste no more of either rhetoric, tallow, or logic, upon my impassive granite *block* of a guardian."—*De Quincey: Works* (2nd ed.), p. 67.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mech.:* A pulley, or a system of pulleys rotating on a pintle mounted in its frame or



BLOCKS.

shell with its band and strap. The *pin* or *pintle* of a block of pulleys is the axis or axle. It passes through the *bushing* of the shell and the *coak* of the sheave, and is generally of iron. The *sheave* or wheel is generally of lignum-vitæ or of iron, and has around its circumference a groove for the rope, called the *gorge*. It has a bushing, called a *coak*, around the pintle-hole. The space between the sheave and its block, through which the rope runs, is called the *swallow* or *channel*. It answers to the *throat* of some other machines; the *pass* in a rolling-mill. The *shell*, pulley-frame, or body of the block is made of a tough wood, or sometimes of iron; it has one or two grooves, called *scores*, cut on each end to retain the *strap* which goes around it. The *shell* is hollow inside to receive the sheave or *sheaves*, and has a hole through its centre to receive the sheave-pin, called the *pintle;* this is lined with bronze or gun-metal, called a *bouching* or *bushing*. When the shell is made of one piece, it is called a *mortise-block;* when more than one are employed, it is termed a *made block*. The side plates of the shell are *cheeks*. The *strap, strop, iron-binding, grommet*, or *cringle*, is a loop of iron or rope, encircling the block, and affords the means of fastening it in its place. The *hook* of iron-strapped blocks is frequently made to work in a swivel, so that the several parts of the rope forming the tackle may not become "foul" or twisted around each other. (*Knight.*)

There are many kinds of blocks, as a *pulley-block*, a *fiddle-block*, a *fish-block*, a *fly-block*, a *heart-block*, a *hook-block*, &c. See these words.

¶ *Block and tackle:* The block and the rope rove through it, for hoisting or obtaining a purchase. [TACKLE.]

2. *Sawyers' work:* One of the frames on which an end of a log rests in a saw-mill.

3. *Carp.:* A square piece of wood fitted in the re-entering angle formed by the meeting edges of two pieces of board. The blocks are glued at the rear and strengthen the joint. (*Knight.*)

4. *Wood-cutting:* A form made of hard wood, on which figures are cut in relief by means of knives, chisels, &c.

5. *Hat-making:* A cylinder of wood over which a hat or bonnet is shaped in the process of manufacture.

6. *Saddlery:* A former or block on which a piece of wet leather is moulded by hammering or pressing.

7. *Military:*

(*a*) Short pieces of scantling, used for elevating cannon and supporting them in position a short distance from the ground, or in assisting in their transfer from higher to lower levels, and *vice versâ*. These are designated as whole, half, and quarter blocks, and have a uniform length of twenty and width of eight inches, their respective thickness being eight, four, and two inches. (*Knight.*)

(*b*) The term is used also as part of the compound *gin-blocks* (q.v.).

8. *Falconry:* The perch on which a bird of prey is kept.

9. *Cricket:* The spot where the striker places his bat to guard his wicket; also called *block-hole*. [GUARD.]

10. *Hairdressing:* A barber's block = a stand for a wig.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to or resembling a short, thick, lump of wood or other material. (See the compounds which follow.)

block book, *s.*

Printing: A book printed not from movable types, but from engraved blocks, each one forming a page. Block-printing had long been known [BLOCK-PRINTING] before the art was used in the preparation of books. In 1438 Lourenz John Koster of Haarlem published his *Speculum Humanæ Salvationis* with blocks; the *Biblia Pauperum*, published early in the fifteenth century, was also a block-book. About 1450 movable types began to be used, and block-books were superseded. [PRINTING.]

block-brush, *s.* [So named because used by butchers to clean their blocks.]

Her.: A bunch of the plant called Butcher's Broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*). It is borne by butchers in the insignia of their company.

block-furnace, *s.*

Metal.: A blomary.

block-letters, *s. pl.*

Printing: Type of large size cut out of wooden blocks. Block-letters, or wooden type, are generally made of cherry, cut endwise. They are made of sizes from two or three-line pica up to 150-line pica, more than two feet in length.

block-letter cutting-machine, *s.* A machine for cutting block-letters. (For various forms of them see Knight's *Practical Dictionary of Mechanics.*)

block-machinery, block machinery, *s.*

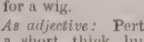
Mech.: Machinery for cutting, shaping, and adjusting the "blocks" to be associated with "tackles" in the navy and in merchant vessels. In A.D. 1781, Mr. Walter Taylor of Southampton took out a patent for such machinery, and from his works on the Itchen supplied the navy with all the blocks it required for more than twenty years. About the beginning of the present century, Mr., afterwards Sir Mark Isambart Brunel, constructed an improved machine, or rather series of machines, for block-cutting, mortising, shaping, scoring, drilling, &c., which being adopted by the government, led to their becoming their own block manufacturers at Portsmouth, and turning out the most beautifully-made and adjusted articles in numbers amply sufficient to supply the whole navy, without assistance from any private firm. The machines used for dressing the shells of the blocks are (1) a *reciprocating cross saw*, (2) a *circular cross-cut saw*, (3) a *reciprocating ripping saw*, (4) a *boring-machine*, (5) a *mortising-machine*, (6) a *corner-saw*, (7) a *shaping-machine*, and (8) a *scoring-machine*. A *reciprocating*, a *circular*, and a *crown saw* are used for rounding the sheaves and boring the centre hole. There are, besides, a *coating-machine*, a *drilling-machine*, a *riveting-machine*, and a *facing-lathe*.

block-printing, *s.*

Printing: The art or process of printing from blocks instead of from movable types. It is supposed to have been invented by the Chinese about A.D. 593. It has been long employed in calico-printing in that country, as well as in India, Arabia, and Egypt. In Europe the same process was adopted for printing playing-cards, and during the first half of the fifteenth century books were produced by means of block-printing; they were hence called block-books. [BLOCK-BOOK.] Now block-printing is used for printing cotton cloth or paper for hangings. Two stages of progress in the method are to be traced. First the pattern was dabbed upon the colour and impressed by hand upon the material, which lay upon a table before the workman. When the pattern was in several colours, different blocks of the same size were employed, the raised pattern in each being adapted for its special portion of the design. The exact correspondence of each part, as to position, was secured by pins on the blocks, which pierced small holes in the material and indicated the exact position. Next, an improved system by Perrot was introduced, in which the calico passed between a square prism and three engraved blocks, brought in apposition to three faces of the prism, and delivered their separate impressions thereupon in succession. Each block was inked after each impression, and the cloth was drawn through by a winding cylinder. The blocks were pressed against the cloth by springs. Perrot's system did twenty times as much work in an hour as that which it all but displaced. Now block-printing has been superseded by cylinder or roller-printing, which works twenty times as fast as even Perrot's method. (*Knight.*)

block-system, block system, *s.*

Railway Travelling: A method of signalling specially designed to prevent collisions between trains travelling on the same line of rails. The route to be traversed is divided into small sections by telegraph boxes erected at intervals. Let A D in the fig. be a portion of such a line with signal-boxes at A, B, C, and D. Let *t''* and *t'* be two trains both moving in the direction of the arrows. If *t''* overtake *t'* there will be a collision, but the block-system prevents this by setting the danger-signal at B against the train *t''* till *t'* has passed C. Then the danger-signal is set at C against train *t''* till *t'* has passed D, and so in succession. If the system is properly worked two trains are never for a moment in the same section of the railway, and cannot therefore come into collision.



block-teeth, *s.*

Dentistry: Two or more teeth made in a block carved by hand.

block-tin, *s.* [Eng. *block*, and *tin*. In Sw. *blocktenn*; Dut. *bloktin*; Ger. *blockzinn*.]

Comm.: A name given to an impure tin cast into ingots. When the metal is allowed to cool gradually the upper part is the purest, the impurities being contained in the lower part. Block-tin contains iron, arsenic, lead, &c. [TIN.]

block-wood, blockwood, *s.* An unknown wood, presumably suitable for being carved into blocks.

"*Blockwood*, logwood, and other forbidden materials, . . ."—*Golden Fleece* (1657). (*Halliwell: Cont. to Lexicog.*)

blŏck, *v.t.* [From Eng. *block*, s. (q.v.). In Sw. *blokkera, blockera*; Dan. *blokere* = to block up; Dut. *blokkeeren*; Ger. *blokiren*; Fr. *bloquer*; Sp. & Port. *bloquear*; Ital. *bloccare*.]

1. *Literally:*

(1) To shut up so as to hinder egress or ingress; to obstruct. (*Dryden: Spanish Friar*, v. 1.) (Often followed by *up*.)

(2) To block a bill in Parliament is to give notice of opposition and so to bring it within the operation of the Standing Order, which, subject to certain exceptions, provides that "no order of the day or notice of motion be taken after half-past twelve at night, with respect to which order or notice of motion a notice of opposition shall have been printed on the notice paper."

¶ *In Cricket:* To stop a ball dead without attempting to hit it.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To plan, to devise. (*Scotch.*) [¶ (2).]

"The committee appointed for the first *blocking* of all our writs."—*Baillie: Letters*, i. 75.

(2) To bargain. (*Scotch.*)

"After that he had long tyme *blockit*,
With grit difficultie he tuik thairw."
Leg. Bp. St. Androis Poems, 16th cent., p. 334. (*Jamieson.*)

¶ (1) *To block in:*

Art: To get in the broad masses of a picture or drawing.

(2) *To block out:* Roughly to mark out work afterwards to be done.

blŏc-kāde', *s.* [From Eng. *block;* and suffix *-ade*. In Sw. *blockad*; Dan. *blokade*; Dut. *blokkade*; Ger. *blockade*; Fr. *blocus* (a contraction, according to Littré, of Ger. *blockhaus*; O. Ger. *block-hûs*) = a blockade; Sp. *bloqueo*; Port. *bloquelo*; Ital. *bloccatura*.]

I. *Mil., Naut., & Ord. Language:*

1. *Gen.:* The act of surrounding a town with a hostile army, or, if it be on the sea-

coast, of placing a hostile army around its landward side, and ships of war in front of its sea defences, so as if possible to prevent supplies of food and ammunition from entering it by land or water. The object of such an investment is to compel a place too strong or too well defended to be at once captured by assault, to surrender on account of famine.

"It seemed that the siege must be turned into a *blockade*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

¶ Almost every siege involves a blockade, but in a siege, properly so called, military approaches are pushed on against the place with the view of ultimately capturing it by assault, whereas in a blockade no assault is contemplated. Most of the sieges of antiquity were only blockades.

2. *Spec.:* The investment of a place by sea, to prevent any ships from entering or leaving its harbour. The practice seems to have been introduced by the Dutch about A.D. 1584.

¶ (1) *To break a blockade:* Forcibly to enter a blockaded port, if not even to compel the naval force investing it to withdraw.

(2) *To raise a blockade:*

(*a*) To desist from blockading a place.

(*b*) To compel the investing force to do so.

(3) *To run a blockade:* Surreptitiously to enter or leave a blockaded port at the risk of being captured.

II. *International Maritime Law:* As a blockade seriously interferes with the ordinary commercial right of trading with every place, international law carefully limits its operation, the principle adopted being this: that belligerents are not entitled to do anything likely to incommode neutrals more than it benefits themselves. Neutrals are therefore entitled to disregard a blockade except it be *effective*, that is, unless the town be invested by a fleet sufficient to prevent the ingress and the exit of vessels. When on the 21st November, 1806, the Berlin decree of Napoleon I. declared the whole British Islands in a state of blockade, that blockade, being ludicrously ineffective, was illegal; so also, though to a somewhat less extent, were the British orders in Council of the 11th and 21st November, 1807, which placed France and all its tributary states in a state of blockade. The retaliatory Napoleonic Milan decree of 27th December, 1807, extending the previously announced blockade to the British dominions in all quarters, laboured to a still greater extent under the same defect. More effective, as being more limited in area, were the blockades of the Elbe by Britain in 1803, that of the Baltic by Denmark in 1848–9 and 1864, and that of the ports of the Confederate States of America by President Lincoln on April 19, 1861. A blockade should be formally notified before it is enforced, permission being granted to neutral vessels then to depart, carrying with them any cargo which they may already have on board; when it terminates, its cessation should also be formally declared. Any one running a blockade does so at his own peril; one's own government cannot by international law protect him from forfeiting his vessel with its cargo and his liberty, if he be captured by the blockading fleet.

blockade-runner, *s.*

1. *Of things:* A vessel used for the purpose of trading by sea with a blockaded town.

† 2. *Of persons:* A man engaged in trading by sea with a blockaded town.

blockade-running, *s.* The art or occupation of trading by sea with a blockaded town. During the American Civil War of 1861–1865, many of the British engaged in blockade-running, attempting to enter Richmond and other harbours of the Confederate States.

blŏc-kā'de, *v.t.* [From *blockade*, s. (q.v.). See also Block, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang., Military, &c.:* To surround a town with troops, or, if it be a seaport, to surround its landward portion with troops, and place ships of war in front of its harbour, so as to cut off all supplies from the garrison and inhabitants till they surrender the place.

". . . the approaches were closed, and the town effectually *blockaded*."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.* (1858), vol. iv., 437.

2. *Fig.:* To obstruct the passage to anything. Sometimes ludicrously.

"Huge bales of British cloth *blockade* the door,
A hundred oxen at your levee roar."
Pope: Mor. Essays, iii. 57.

blŏcked, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Block.]

*** blŏck'-ĕr, * blŏk'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *block; -er.*]

1. One who hinders the progress of anything, an obstructive; specif., one who blocks a parliamentary bill.

2. One who plans or accomplishes a bargain; a broker. (*Scotch.*)

"Oure souerane Lord, &c., vnderstanding of the fraude and frequent abvse committed by many of his Majesties subiectis, byeris and *blokeris* of victuell."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1621 (ed. 1814), p. 614. (*Jamieson.*)

blŏck'-hĕad, *s.* [Eng. *block; head.*] A person, with a good deal of exaggeration, said to be as destitute of understanding as if his skull enclosed a block of wood in place of hemispheres of brain; a dolt, a fool, an ass, a stupid person.

"The Christian hope is—Waiter, draw the cork—
If I mistake not—*Blockhead I* with a fork."
Cowper: Hope.

blŏck'-hĕad-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *blockhead; -ed.*] Having such a mind as is possessed by a blockhead; stupid, dull.

"Says a *blockheaded* boy, these are villainous creatures."—*L'Estrange.*

blŏck'-hĕad-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *blockhead; -ism.*] The procedure or characteristics of a blockhead.

". . . though now reduced to that state of *blockheadism*."—*Smart: Notes to the Hilliad.*

blŏck'-hĕad-lў, *a.* [Eng. *blockhead; -ly.*] Like a blockhead.

"Some mere elder-brother, or some *blockheadly* hero."—*Dryden: Amphitryon.*

blŏck'-hŏuse, † **blŏck'-haus (au as ŏw),** *s.* [Eng. *block* = a thick, heavy mass of wood, and *house*. In Sw. *blockhus*; Dan. *blookhuus*; Dut. *blokhuis*; Ger. & Fr. *blockhaus.*]

Fortif. & Ord. Lang.: A small fort built of heavy timber or logs, and with the sides loopholed for musketry, or if it be sufficiently large and strong, with ports or embrasures for cannon. It may be built square, rectangular, polygonal, or in the form of a cross. If more than one storey high the upper storey may

BLOCKHOUSE.

project over the lower so as to obtain a fire directly downwards. It is generally surrounded by a ditch, and sometimes has earth on its roof that it may be more difficult to set it on fire.

"But, when they had passed both frigate and *blockhouse* without being challenged, their spirits rose."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

blŏck'-ĭn-cŏurse, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *block; in; course.*] A term used only in the subjoined compound.

block-in-course masonry, *s.*

Masonry: A kind of masonry which differs from ashlar masonry chiefly in being built of smaller stones. The usual depth of a course is from seven to nine inches.

blŏck'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Block, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle and participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:* The act of shutting up or obstructing; the state of being shut up or obstructed; obstruction. [Block, *v.* ¶ 2.]

". . . by *blocking* of trade . . ."—*Clarendon.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Leather-working:* The process of bending leather for boot-fronts to the required shape. [Crimping.]

2. *Bookbinding:* The art of impressing a pattern on a book-cover by a plate or association of tools under pressure. It is called blind or gold blocking. In the latter case, gold-leaf is used; in the former, the bare block.

3. *Carpentry:* A mode of securing together the vertical angles of wood-work. Blocks of wood are glued in the inside angle.

blocking-course, *s.*

Architecture: The upper course of stones or brick above a cornice or on the top of a wall.

blocking-down, *s.*

Metallurgy: The art of adjusting sheet-metal to a mould or shape. This is done by laying above it a thick piece of lead, and striking the latter by a mallet or hammer. This mode is sometimes adopted to bring a plate partially to shape before swagging it between the dies. (*Knight.*)

blocking-kettle, *s.*

Hat-making: A hot bath in which hats are softened in the process of manufacture, so as to be drawn over blocks. (*Knight.*)

blocking-press, *s.*

Bookbinding: A bookbinder's screw-press in which blocking is performed. It has less power than the embossing-press, which operates with large dies, being used for ornamentation, requiring but a comparatively small pressure. The die is adjusted in the upper bed or plate, and is heated by means of gas-jets coming down through a cavity at its back. The book-covers are introduced *seriatim* upon the lower bed by the operator, who by a turn of the handle brings the upper bed down with a gentle and equable pressure, fixing the gold-leaf, when this is employed, upon the surface, previously prepared for the purpose. A boy, who assists, removes the superfluous portions with a rag, which becomes thoroughly saturated with the precious metal in the course of use, and is sold to the refiners. (*Knight.*)

blŏck'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *block; -ish.*]

1. Of the nature of a block.

2. Stupid, dull, wanting in intellect.

"Make a lottery;
And, by device, let *blockish* Ajax draw
The sort to fight with Hector."
Shakesp.: Troil. & Cressid., i. 2.

3. Rude, clumsy.

"The forms of our thought [would be] *blockish*."—*Grant White: Every-day English*, p. 295.

blŏck'-ĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *blockish; -ly.*] In a blockish manner, stupidly, with deficient intellect.

"These brave doctors fail most absurdly and *blockishly* in this so necessary an article."—*Harmar: Trans. of Beza's Serm.*, p. 426.

blŏck'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *blockish; -ness.*] The quality of being blockish, stupidity.

"Being dull, and of incurable *blockishness*, he became a hater of virtue and learning."—*Whitlock: Man. of the Eng.*, p. 140.

blŏck'-līke, *a.* [Eng. *block; -like.*] Like a block, stupid.

"Am I twice sand-blind? twice so near the blessing
I would arrive at, and *block*like never know it."
Beaum. & Fl.: Pilgrim.

*** blod, * blode,** *s.* [Blood.]

1. A child.

"And vche *blod* on that burne blessed schal worthe."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 686.

2. A living being.

"A thusant plates of silver god
Gaf he sarra that faire *blod*."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 1191, 1192.

*** blod'e-wort,** *s.* [Bloodwort.] A plant—*Polygonum Hydropiper.* (*Grete Herbal.*) (*Britten & Holland.*)

*** blo-dī, * blody,** *a.* [Bloody.] (*Wright: Spec. of Lyric Poet.*, 62.) (*Stratmann.*) (*Prompt. Parv.*)

blœ'-dīte, * blö'-dīte, *s.* [In Ger. *blœdit.* Named after a chemist and mineralogist *Blöde.*]

Min.: A mineral classed by Dana with his hydrous sulphate. Colour, fast red to blue red or white; fracture, splintery. It occurs massive or crystallised. Comp.: Sulphate of soda, 33·34—45·82; sulphate of magnesia, 33·19 to 36·66; water, 18·84—22·00, &c. It is found in the Old World at Ischl and near Astrakan, and in the New World near San Juan at the foot of the Andes. (*Dana.*)

*** bloik, * blok,** *s.* [Block, *s.*] (*Scotch.*) (*Doug.: Virgil*, 148, 4.)

* **blok, * bloke,** *s.* [Block, *s.*] (*Ear. Eng. Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), *Patience*, 272.) (*Prompt. Parv.*)

blôm'-ą-rў, blôom'-ą-rў, *s.* [From A.S. *bloma* = metal, a mass, a lump (*Somner and Lye*) [Bloom (2)] ; and suffix *-ary.*]

Metallurgy: The first forge in an ironwork through which iron passes after having been melted from the ore. The pig-iron having been puddled and balled, is brought to the hammer or squeezer, which makes it into a bloom. [Bloom (2).]

* **blome,** *s.* [Bloom.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **blom-yn,** *v.i.* [Bloom, *v.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **blonc,** *a.* [Blank, *a.*] (*Relig. Antiq.*, i. 37.)

* **blŏnc'-kĕt, * blŏn'-kĕt,** *a.* [Of doubtful origin. Perhaps from the same source as *blanket* (q.v.).] Grey.

Bloncket liveryes: Grey coats.

"Our *bloncket* liveryes bene all to sadde
For thilke same season, when all is yeladd
With pleasaunce." *Spenser: Shep. Cal.* v.

blŏnd, blŏnde, *a.* & *s.* [In Dut. *blond*; Sp. *blondo* = fair, flaxen ; in Dan. *blondine* = a female with light-coloured hair. In Sw. *blonder*, s. pl. ; Dan. *blonde* (sing.) ; Ger. *blonde* ; Sp. *blonda* are = *blond-lace.* All from Fr. *blond*, adj., m., *blonde* = fair, flaxen, white of complexion ; *blond*, s., m. = a flaxen colour, a man or boy with flaxen hair ; *blonde*, s., f. = a girl or woman with fair hair ; *blond-lace.* Prov. *blon*, *blonda* = fair of complexion. Compare A.S. *blonden feax* = mixed hair, grey-haired (*Bosworth*), from *blonden* = mingled. Professor Skeat, however, thinks that the Fr. *blond* may be altered from Fr. *blanc* = white.] [Blank.]

A. *As adjective:* Fair or light in colour. *Used—*

1. Of hair.

"The brown is from the mother's hair,
The *blond* is from the child."
Longfellow: The Two Locks of Hair.

2. Of the complexion, which is usually light when the person is fair-haired. [Sanguine.]

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Of persons:* A fair-haired person, hence a person of light complexion. [A. 2.]

† 2. Blond-lace (q.v.).

blond-lace, *s.* [So called from its colour.] A silk lace of two threads, twisted and formed in hexagonal meshes.

¶ Obvious compound, *blond-lace-maker.*

* **blondir,** * **blond-ren,** *v.i.* [Blunder, *v.*]

* **blo-nesse,** *s.* The same as Blaeness (q.v.).

* **blonk, * blonke, * blonkke, * blouk, * blunk,** *s.* [A.S. *blonca*, *blanca* = a white horse ; Icel. *blakkr* = a horse.] A steed, a horse. (*Scotch.*)

"Syn grwons, that gay is,
On *blonke* that brayis."
Poems, Edin., 1821, p. 221. (*Jamieson.*)

¶ See *Gawayne and the Green Knight*, 434.

* **blonket,** *s.* [Bloncket.]

* **blont,** *a.* [Blunt.] (*Spenser: Shep. Cal.* viii.)

* **bloo,** *a.* [Blue.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **blooc,** *s.* [Block, *s.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

blôod, * bloode, * bloud, * blûde, * blûd, * blód, * blôde (*Eng.*), **blûid, blûde** (*Scotch*), *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *blód* = blood ; Icel. *blodh* ; Sw. & Dan. *blod* ; Dut. *bloed* ; Mœso-Goth. *bloth* ; Ger. *blut* ; O. H. Ger. *pluot*, *ploot.* Said to be connected with A.S. *blówan*, *geblówan* = to blow, bloom, blossom, or flourish, but this is by no means certain.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:* The fluid circulating by means of veins and arteries through the bodies of man and of the lower animals. [II. 1.]

"For the life of the flesh is in the *blood*: and I have given it to you upon the altar."—*Lev.* xvii. 11.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Lineage, descent, progeny.

(*a*) *Of things:* Lineage, descent ; specially royal or noble descent, high extraction.

"O what an happiness is it to find
A friend of our own *blood*, a brother kind!"
Waller.

¶ Formerly it might in this sense have a plural.

"As many, and as well-born *bloods* as those,
Stand in his face to contradict his claim."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

† (*b*) *Of persons:* Child, progeny. (In this sense generally combined with flesh.)

"But yet thou art my flesh, my *blood*, my daughter."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

¶ *A half-blood:* A half-breed.

(2) Temper, passions ; or one in whom these are prominent.

(*a*) *Of things:* Temper, passions.

"The Puritan *blood* was now thoroughly up."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(*b*) *Of persons:* A person of hot temper ; a man (in most cases young) of fiery character ; one brave, but unrestrained by prudence or perhaps even by moral principle, and from whom in consequence violence may in times of excitement be expected.

"The news put divers young *bloods* into such a fury as the ambassadors were not without peril to be outraged."—*Bacon.*

(3) Life ; the vital principle, especially with reference to the taking away of life. Hence closely allied to (4).

"Shall I not therefore now require his *blood* of your hands?"—*2 Sam.* iv. 11.

(4) The shedding of blood or its consequences.

(*a*) The shedding of blood ; the taking of life away, especially in an unlawful manner ; murder.

"*Blood* follows *blood*, and through their mortal span,
In bloodier sets conclude those who with *blood* began."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 63.

(*b*) The atoning death of Christ.

". . . the *blood* of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin."—*1 John* i. 7.

(*c*) The responsibility of shedding blood, sacrificing a life, or the soul.

"Your *blood* be upon your own heads . . ."—*Acts* xviii. 6.

¶ *The price of blood:* Reward or retribution for shedding it, or for taking a life.

"It is not lawful for to put them into the treasury, because it is the *price of blood*."—*Matt.* xxvii. 6.

(5) Any liquid resembling blood in colour, or in some other obvious character. (Used especially of the juice of a fruit as the grape.)

". . . and thou didst drink the pure *blood* of the grape."—*Deut.* xxxii. 14.

¶ With some similitude to this, the wine in the communion is the sacramental symbol of the blood of Christ.

"And he said unto them, This is my *blood* of the new testament, which is shed for many."—*Mark* xiv. 24.

3. *In special phrases, the word* blood *having the same signification:*

(1) As in A. I. 1.

Flesh and blood: Human nature. [Flesh.]

". . . for flesh and *blood* hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven."—*Matt.* xvi. 17.

(2) As in A. I. 2. (*a*).

(*a*) *A prince of the blood:* A prince of royal extraction, not one raised to the dignity of prince by law or mandate.

"They will almost
Give us a prince o' th' *blood*, a son of Priam,
In change of him."
Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress., iii. 3.

(*b*) *The blood-royal:* Royal descent.

(3) As in A. I. 2. (2).

(*a*) *Bad blood:* A feeling of animosity towards one.

(*b*) *In cold blood:* With the passions unexcited, coolly, and therefore, presumably, with more or less deliberation.

"Who cannot condemn rashness in *cold blood*?"
Shakesp.: Timon, iii. 5.

(*c*) *In hot blood:* With the passions excited.

"Upon a friend of mine ; who, in *hot blood*,
Hath stepp'd into the law . . ."
Shakesp.: Timon, iii. 5.

(4) As in A. I. 2 (3).

* *For his blood:* Though his life depended upon it. (*Vulgar.*)

"A crow lay battering upon a muscle, and could not, *for his blood*, break the shell to come at the fish."—*L'Estrange.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Physiol.:* The red circulating fluid in the bodies of man and the higher animals. It is formed from chyle and lymph when these substances are subjected to the action of oxygen taken into the lungs by the process of inspiration. It is the general material from which all the secretions are derived, besides which it carries away from the frame whatever is noxious or superfluous. In man its temperature rarely varies from 36·6° C = 98° F., but in birds it sometimes reaches 42·8 C = 109° F. The blood in reptiles, amphibia, and fishes, and the circulating fluid in the invertebrata, is cold, that is, in no case more than a little above the temperature of the surrounding medium. The vessels which conduct the blood out from the heart are called arteries, and those which bring it back again veins. The blood in the left-hand side of the heart and in the arteries, called arterial blood, is bright red ; that in the right side of the heart and in the veins, called venous blood, is blackish-purple. Viewed by spectrum analysis, the hæmoglobin of arterial blood differs from that of venous blood, the former being combined with oxygen, and the latter being deoxidised. The film of the two also differs, besides which carbonic acid predominates in the gaseous matter held in solution in the former, and free oxygen in the latter. The density of blood is 1·003 to 1·057. Its composition in 1,000 parts is as follows :—

Water	780·15 to 785·58	
Film	2·10 ,, 3·57	
Albumen	65·09 ,, 69·41	
Colouring matter	133·00 ,, 119·63	
Crystallisable fat	2·43 ,, 4·30	
Fluid fat	1·31 ,, 2·27	
Extractive matter of uncertain kind	1·79 ,, 1·92	
Albumen, with soda	1·26 ,, 2·01	
Sodium and potassium chlorides, carbonates, phosphates, and sulphates	8·37 ,, 7·30	
Calcium and magnesium carbonates, phosphates of calcium magnesium and iron, ferric oxide	2·10 ,, 1·42	
Loss	2·40 ,, 2·59	
	1,000	1,000

Blood has a saline and disagreeable taste, and when fresh, a peculiar smell. It has an alkaline re-action. It is not, as it appears, homogeneous, but under a powerful microscope is seen to be a colourless fluid with little round red bodies called *blood-discs* or *blood-corpuscles*, and a few larger ones called *white-corpuscles* floating about in it. [Blood-disc, Corpuscle.] When removed from the body and allowed to stagnate it separates into a thicker portion called *cruor*, *crassamentum*, or *clot*, and a thinner one denominated *serum.* [See these words.]

"The *blood* is the immediate *pabulum* of the tissues; its composition is nearly or entirely identical with them ; it is, indeed, as Borden long ago expressed it, liquid flesh."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 45.

2. *Law:*

(1) *Whole blood* is descent not simply from the same ancestor, but from the same pair of ancestors, whilst *half blood* is descent only from the one. Thus in a family two brothers who have the same father and mother stand to each other in the relation of whole blood, but if the mother die, and the father marry again and have children, these stand to the offspring of the first marriage only in the relation of *half blood.* (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. xiv.)

"According to the common law of England, in administrations, the whole *blood* is preferred to the half *blood*."—*Aylyffe.*

(2) *Corruption of blood* is the judicial stripping it of the right to carry with it up or down the advantage of inheritance [Attainder] ; its *purification* or *restitution* is in it the restoration to it of the privilege of inheritance. (*Ibid.*, ch. xv., bk. iv., ch. 29, 31.)

B. *As adjective:* Of lineage or pure breed, and presumably of high spirit or mettle.

". . . a pair of *blood* horses."—*Times*, Sept. 8, 1876.

¶ *Obvious compounds: Blood-besotted* (*Shakesp.*: 2 *Hen. VI.*, v. 1, Globe ed.), *blood-bespotted* (*Ibid, Todd, Schmidt*), *blood-desiring* (*Spenser: Ruines of Rome*; by *Bellay*, xiii.), *blood-drenched* (*Webster*), *blood-dyed* (*Everett*), *blood-like* (*Jodrell*), *blood-marked* (*Webster*), *blood-polluted* (*Pope*), *blood-spiller* (*Quar. Rev.*), *blood-spilling* (*Dr. Allen*), *blood-stream* (*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, iii. 11), &c.

blood-band, * blode bande, *s.* A bandage to stop bleeding.

"Vs bus hane a *blode bande*, or thi ble change."—*Morte Arthure* (ed. Brock), 2,576.

blood-baptism, *s.*

Theol. & Ch. Hist.: Baptism by means of

blood, *i.e.*, by martyrdom. If any one who had not been baptized showed his firm faith in Christianity by dying a martyr's death rather than renounce it, the early Christians regarded him as if he had been baptized, his death being held to be the equivalent of baptism. (*Coleman.*)

blood-besprinkled, *a.* Besprinkled with blood.

† **blood-boltered,** *a.* [Eng. *blood*, and *baltered*, pa. par. of *balter*, v., in the sense of to tangle, to mat.] Matted or clotted with blood; having the hair clotted with blood.

"The *blood-bolter'd* Banquo smiles upon me."
Shakesp.: Macb., iv. 1.

blood-bought, *a.* Bought with blood; achieved through the sacrifice of life.

"Incomparable gem! thy worth untold;
Cheap, though *blood-bought*, and thrown away when sold."
Cowper: Table Talk.

blood-brother, *s.* A brother by blood, as contradistinguished from a brother-in-law, brought into that relation by marriage.

blood-cemented, *a.*

† 1. *Lit.:* Cemented by blood.

2. *Fig.:* Cemented together in political or other feeling by being of one blood, or by having shed their blood in a common enterprise.

"(Educing good from ill) the battle groan'd,
Ere, *blood-cemented*, Anglo-Saxons, saw."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. iv.

blood-colour, *s.*

Her.: Sanguine. It is distinguished from *bloody*, *Her.* (q.v.).

blood-coloured, *a.*

1. Coloured by means of blood.

2. Of the colour of blood. (*Webster.*)

blood-consuming, *a.* Consuming the blood, preying on the blood. (Used of sighs.)

"Might liquid tears, or heart-offending groans,
Or *blood-consuming* sighs recall his life."
Shakesp.: 2 *Hen. VI.*, iii. 2.

blood-corpuscle, *s.* [CORPUSCLE.]

blood-descendants, *s.* Descendants from the blood of a common ancestor. (Used of men or of the inferior animals.)

". . . still fewer genera and species will have left modified *blood-descendants*."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. x., p. 341.

blood-disc, *s.* The same as BLOOD-CORPUSCLE. [CORPUSCLE.]

". . . certain particles, the *blood-discs*, which float in it [the blood] in great numbers."—*Todd & Bowman: Phys. Anat.*, i. 60.

blood-drinking, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Drinking blood, in the sense of absorbing it or being soaked with it.

"In this detested, dark, *blood-drinking* pit."
Shakesp.: Tit. And., ii. 4.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Preying on the blood.

"I would be blind with weeping, sick with groans,
Look pale as primrose with *blood-drinking* sighs."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.*, iii. 2.

(2) Bloodthirsty.

"As cognizance of my *blood-drinking* hate."
Shakesp.: 1 *Hen. VI.*, ii. 4.

blood-drop, *s.* A drop of blood.

"Like *blood-drops* from my heart they dropp'd."
Wordsworth: The Last of the Flock.

blood-drunk, *a.* Drunk with blood. (*More.*)

blood-extorting, *a.* Extorting blood; forcing blood from the person. (Used of a screw. Possibly a thumb-screw?)

". . . knotted scourges,
Matches, *blood-extorting* screws."
Cowper: Negro's Complaint.

blood-flag, *s.* A red flag, as a symbol of bloodshed.

"For a sheet of flame, from the turret high,
Waved, like a *blood-flag*, on the sky."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 29.

blood-friend, *s.* [BLOODFRIEND.]

blood-frozen, *a.* Having the blood frozen, in a literal or figurative sense.

"Yet nathemore by his bold hartie speach
Could his *blood frozen* hart enboldened bee."
Spenser: F. Q., I. ix. 25.

blood-grass, *s.* [Eng. *blood*; and *grass.*]

Vet. Med. Bloody urine: A disease of cows, said to be brought on when they are changed from one kind of pasture to another. (*Ayr: Surv. Suther.*) (*Jamieson.*)

blood-gout, *s.* [Eng. *blood*, and *gout*. From Fr. *goutte* = a drop.] A drop of blood.

"That hath made fatal entrance here,
As these dark *blood-gouts* say."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 5.

blood-guiltiness, *s.* [BLOODGUILTINESS.]

blood-happy, *a.* Happy in having shed or in lapping blood. (Used of a hound which has seized its prey.)

"*Blood-happy*, hang at his fair jutting chest,
And mark his beauteous checker'd sides with gore."
Thomson: Seasons; Autumn.

blood-heat, *s.* The ordinary heat of blood in a healthy human body. Arterial is one degree warmer than venous blood. In man the latter stands at 98° Fahrenheit. In fierce inflammation it rises to 105°. In some continued fevers it is 102°, whilst in the cold fit of ague it falls to 94°, and in cholera to 90°.

blood-horse, *s.* A horse, the lineage of which is of the purest or best blood.

blood-hot, blood hot, *a.* As hot as blood at its ordinary temperature in a healthy human body.

* **blood-iron,** * **bloode-yryn,** *s.* An instrument for letting blood or bleeding.

"*Bloode yryn*, supra in Bledynge yryn."—*Prompt. Parv.* (*Fitzherbert: Husbantry*, fo. F. 4).

blood-letter, *s.* [BLOODLETTER.]

blood-letting, *pr. par.* & *s.* [BLOODLETTING.]

blood-money, * **bloudmoney,** *s.* The price paid for blood.

"It is not laufull to put them into the God's chest, for it is *bloudmoney*."—*Coverdale: Matth.*, xxv. 6.

blood-name, *s.* A national name.

"The *blood-name* of the bulk of the population."—*Gladstone: Homer*, i. 163.

blood-offering, *s.* An offering of blood, literally or figuratively.

"Resign'd, as if life's task were o'er,
Its last *blood-offering* amply paid."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

blood-particle, *s.* The same as a blood-corpuscle or blood-disc. [BLOOD, CORPUSCLE.]

"If a fragment of a frog's muscle, perfectly fresh, be examined, series of *blood-particles* will be seen in the longitudinal capillaries."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 167.

blood-pudding, *s.* [BLOODPUDDING.]

blood-receiving, *a.* Receiving blood, or, figuratively, receiving the atonement.

"Faith too, the *blood-receiving* grace."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, lxiv. *Praise for Faith.*

blood-red, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Strictly:* Red with actual blood, or of the precise colour of blood.

"Or on Vittoria's *blood-red* plain,
Meet had thy death-bed been."
Hemans.

2. *More loosely:* Of a red which may be poetically compared to that of blood, but is in reality much less bright.

"'Tis mine—my *blood-red* flag! . . .
Byron: Corsair, iii. 15.

"Till the transparent darkness of the sky
Flush'd to a *blood-red* mantle in their hue."
Hemans: The Forest Sanctuary.

B. *As subst.:* The colour described under A.

"But those scarfs of *blood-red* shall be redder, before
The sabre is sheathed and the battle is o'er."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 12.

blood-relation, *s.* A relation by blood, that is, by descent.

"Even if they left no children, the tribe would still include their *blood-relations*."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. v., p. 161.

blood-shaken, bloodshaken, *a.* Shaken with respect to the blood; having the blood shaken or put in commotion.

"They may, *bloodshaken* then,
Feel such a flesh-quake to possess their powers."
Ben Jonson: New Inn. Verses at the end.

blood-sized, *a.* Sized with blood.

"Tell him if he l' the *blood-siz'd* field lay swoln,
Shewing the sun his teeth, grinning at the moon,
What you would do."
Beaum. & Fl.: Two Noble Kinsmen.

blood-spavin, *s.* A disease of horses. (*Ash.*) [SPAVIN.]

blood-stain, *s.* [BLOODSTAIN.]

blood-stained, *a.* [BLOODSTAINED.]

blood-swelled, *a.* Swelled by blood; distended with blood; blood-swoln. (*Webster.*)

blood-swoln, *a.* Swollen or swelled with blood; blood-swelled. *Used—*

(1) *Of the eyes.*

"Their *blood-swoln* eyes
Do break."
May: Lucan, bk. vi.

(2) *Of the breast.*

"So boils the fired Herod's *blood-swoln* breast,
Not to be slak'd but by a sea of blood."
Crashaw: Poems, p. 54.

blood-vessel, *s.* [BLOODVESSEL.]

blood-warm, *a.* As warm as the blood; lukewarm. (*Coles.*) [BLOOD-HEAT.]

blood-won, *s.* Won by blood, or by the expenditure of life. (*Scott.*)

blood-worthy, *a.* Worthy of blood; deserving of blood in the sense of capital punishment. (*Webster.*)

blŏod, *v.t.* [From *blood*, s. (q.v.).]

1. *Literally:*

† (1) To bleed, to take blood from.

† (2) To stain with blood.

"And, scarce secure, reach out their spears afar,
And *blood* their points to prove their partnership in war."
Dryden: Fables.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) To excite; to exasperate.

"By this means matters grew more exasperate; the auxiliary forces of French and English were much *blooded* one against another."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

(2) To inure or accustom to the sight or to the shedding of blood. (Used of soldiers, of hunting-dogs, &c.)

"It was most important, too, that his troops should be *blooded*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

blŏod'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BLOOD, *v.*]

blŏod'-flŏwer, *s.* [From Eng. *blood*, and *flower.*]

Bot.: The English name of the Hæmanthus, a genus of plants belonging to the order Amaryllidaceæ (Amaryllids). The allusion is to the brilliant red flowers. The species, which are mostly from the Cape of Good Hope, are ornamental plants. [HÆMANTHUS.]

blŏod-frĭĕnd, blood friend, *s.* [Eng. *blood*; *friend*. Dut. *bloedvreend*, *bloedverwant* = relation, relative, kinsman, kinswoman; Ger. *blutfreund.*] A relation by blood. (*Scotch.*)

"The laird of Haddo yields to the earl Marischal, being his *blood-friend* and lately come of his house."—*Spalding*, ii. 187. (*Jamieson.*)

blŏod'-gŭilt-ĭ-nĕss (*u* silent), *s.* [Eng. *bloodguilty*; *-ness.*] The state or condition of being bloodguilty (q.v.).

"Deliver me from *blood-guiltiness*, O God."—*Psalms* li. 14.

blŏod'-gŭil-tў, *a.* [Eng. *blood*; *guilty.*] Guilty of bloodshed, or responsible for bloodshed or murder.

"That *bloodguilty* man."
Southey: Joan of Arc, ix. 24.

blŏod'-hŏund, *s.* [Eng. *blood*; *hound.*]

1. *Lit.:* A variety of hound or dog, so called from its ability to trace a wounded animal by the smell of blood which may have fallen from it. It has large, pendulous ears, a long curved tail, is of a reddish-tan colour, and stands about twenty-eight inches high. The breed is not now often pure. It was formerly employed to track out moss-troopers on the English and Scotch borders, deer-stealers, escaped prisoners, and other fugitive delinquents. There are other sub-varieties, specially the Cuban bloodhound, used in the Maroon wars in Jamaica during the last century, as well as more recently against escaped negro slaves in the swamps of Virginia before the abolition of American slavery; and finally the African bloodhound, used in hunting the gazelle.

"The parishes were required to keep *bloodhounds* for the purpose of hunting the freebooters."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. *Fig.:* One who relentlessly pursues an opponent; an officer of the law.

"Hear this, hear this, thou tribune of the people!
Thou zealous, publick *bloodhound*, hear and melt."
Dryden.

* **blŏod'-ĭed,** *a.* [BLOODY, *v.*] Stained with blood from spurring.

"To breathe his *bloodied* horse."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.*, i. 1.

* **blŏod'-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *bloody*; *-ly.*] In a bloody manner, to the effusion of blood; sanguinarily.

". . . how mine enemies
To-day at Pomfret *bloodily* were butcher'd."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 4.

blŏŏd'-ĭ-nĕss, * **blod-i-neess,** *s.* [Eng. *bloody*; *-ness.*] The state or quality of being bloody.

(*a*) In the sense of being besmeared or stained with blood.

"It will manifest itself by its *bloodiness*; yet sometimes the scull is so thin as not to admit of any."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

* (*b*) In the sense of being disposed to shed blood; cruelty.

"Bonner, bishop of London, by his late *bloodiness*, procured an eternal stain of cruelty upon his name."—*Le Neve: Lives of Bishops*, pt. i., p. 32.

blŏŏd'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [Blood, *v.*]

As substantive: (1) The act of bleeding.

(2) A bloodpudding.

"Some kinds of meats, as swine's flesh or *bloodings*."—*Sanderson: Serm.*

blŏŏd'-lĕss, * **blŏŏd-lĕsse,** *a.* [Eng. *blood*, and suffix *-less* = without. A.S. *blódleas*; Dut. *bloedloos*; Ger. *blutlos.*]

I. *More or less literally:*

(1) Without blood. Applied to the cheeks in some diseases, or to all parts but the heart in a dead body.

"I will not shrink to see thee with a *bloodless* lip and cheek." *Hemans: Ulla; or, The Adjuration.*

(2) Without effusion of blood; without slaughter.

"But beauty, with a *bloodless* conquest finds
A welcome and security in rudest minds."
Waller.

2. *Fig.*: Spiritless.

"Thou *bloodless* remnant of that royal blood."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 2.

blŏŏd'-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *bloodless*; *-ly.*] In a bloodless manner; without effusion of blood. (*Bycroft.*)

† **blŏŏd-lĕt,** *v.t.* [A.S. *blódlétan* = to let blood.] To let blood. Chiefly in the present participle *bloodletting* (q.v.).

blŏŏd'-lĕt-tĕr, * **bloode latare,** *s.* [A.S. *blód létere.*] One who lets blood; a phlebotomist; a surgeon; a medical man.

"*Bloode latare*: Flebotomator . . ."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"This method in appearance proceedeth from the ignorance of the bloodletter, remembering the ordinary commodities in letting blood, heads up the arm cadencely."—*Wiseman.*

blŏŏd'-lĕt-tĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [Bloodlet.]

A. *As present participle:* In a sense corresponding to that of the verb.

B. *As substantive:* The act, process, or art of taking blood from the arm or from some other portion of the body to allay fever, or to effect some similar end. This may be done by the lancet, without or with cupping-glasses, or by means of leeches. It is [illegible] rarely resorted to [illegible]

"The cicale is that peculiarly specialised and blood by its circulation a blood, the heart, as shown in experiments in blood-letting."—*Huxley: Anatomy.*

blōōd-pŭd-dĭng, *s.* [Eng. *blood*; *pudding.*] A pudding made of blood, suet, &c. (Black-pudding.)

blŏŏd-rāin, *s.* [Eng. *blood*; *rain.*]

1. *Bot.*: Rain mostly of the colour of blood, and which results from the abundance of [illegible] to the genus *Nostoc*. It arises either from minute plants, mostly of the order Algæ, or from infusorial animalcules. It is also termed *Nostoc*, which is scientific [illegible]

2. *Zool.*: A fungus, or fungus, called *Lycoperdon* [illegible] Vegetables or [illegible]

"The [illegible] of the Wednesday is so heavily that [illegible] have been [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

"By Archibald won in *bloody* work,
Against the Saracen and Turk."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 16.

2. *More figuratively:*

(1) *Of persons:*

* (*a*) Related by blood, nearly akin.

"They are my *bloody* brethren, quod pieres, for God boughte vs alle."—*Piers Plowman*, vi. 210.

(*b*) Cruel, delighting in bloodshed.

". . . thou art taken in thy mischief, because thou art a *bloody* man."—*2 Sam.* xvi. 8.

(2) *Of communities:* Characterised by the extensive prevalence in them of bloodshed.

"Woe to the *bloody* city! it is all full of lies and robbery."—*Nah.* iii. 1.

(3) Excessive, atrocious, desperate. Often used as a mere intensive, esp. with negative. (The origin of this use is not clear. Dr. Murray connects it with BLOOD, *s.*, A. I. 2 (2) (*b*).)

* **II.** *Her.:* Gules. [BLOODY HAND.]

¶ This differs in colour from sanguine.

* **B.** *As adverb:*

1. In a bloody manner, in a sanguinary way, with effusion of blood.

2. Used, as an intensive; very, extremely, exceedingly.

bloody-bones, *s.* A bugbear, a hob-goblin. Generally in the phrase, *Rawhead and bloody bones.*

bloody-dock, *s.* A plant, *Rumex sanguineus.* [BLOODWORT, 1.]

bloody-faced, *a.*

1. Having the face stained with blood.

* **2.** Of a sanguinary complexion, involving the probability of bloodshed.

"In a theme so *bloody-fac'd* as this."
Shakesp.: 2 *Hen. IV.*, i. 3.

bloody-flixwort, *s.* A composite plant, *Filago minima.*

bloody-flux, *s.* A popular name for dysentery (q.v.).

"Cold, by retarding the motion of the blood, and suppressing perspiration, produces giddiness, sleepiness, pains in the bowels, looseness, *bloody-fluxes.*"—*Arbuthnot on Air.*

bloody-hand, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A hand literally covered, smeared, or stained with blood.

2. *Technically:*

(1) *Forest laws:* Red-handed, when a person's hands were imbued with blood, presumably of a deer, which he had illegally killed. Any trespasser found in a forest in such a state could be arrested by a forester.

(2) *Her.:* A hand coloured gules [GULES], i.e., red. It is the device of Ulster, and hence is borne by baronets. [BLOODY (1) II.]

bloody-hunting, *a.* Hunting for blood.

"Mad mothers with their howls confus'd
Do break the clouds, as did the wives of Jewry
At Herod's *bloody-hunting* slaughtermen."
Shakesp.: Hen. V., iii. 3.

bloody-minded, *a.* Having a mind disposed to delight in meditating or gloating over bloodshed.

"And when the old *bloody-minded* tyrant is gone to his long account."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. vii.

bloody-red, *a.* Normally of the colour of blood, though the word is used with some latitude.

"These flowers are supported by small pedunculi, or flower-stalks, of a *bloody-red* colour, which swell into seed-vessels, having at their base an acute denticle."—*Philos. Trans.*, liii. 81.

bloody-rod, *s.* A plant, the *Cornus sanguinea.* [BLOODY-TWIG.] (*Nemnich.*) (*Britten & Holland.*)

bloody-sceptered, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Having a sceptre with actual blood upon it.

2. *Fig.:* Having a sceptre obtained by deeds of blood.

"O nation miserable!
With an untitled tyrant, *bloody scepter'd*,
When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again?"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

bloody shirt, *s.* A blood-stained shirt as a symbol of murderous deeds, as in the expression *to wave the bloody-shirt*, viz.: to stir up sectional feeling in the Northern States against the Southern.

bloody-sweat, * **bloody sweat,** *s.* A popular name for a disease called by medical men diapedesis, which is transudation of blood through the pores of the vessels. Several instances of it are said to have occurred in the Middle Ages, the causes being, on the one hand, excessive terror of death or outrage, with extreme bodily debility; or on the other, violent anger, joy, or other exciting emotion. No well authenticated modern instance of the disease has been recorded. [DIAPEDESIS.] (*Stroud: Physical Cause of the Death of Christ; Smith: Dict. of the Bible, &c.*)

"By thine agony and *bloody sweat*."—*Litany.*

bloody-twig, *s.* The *Cornus sanguinea.* [BLOODY-ROD.] (*Pratt.*) (*Britten & Holland.*)

bloody-veined, *a.*

Of the leaves, petals, calyces, &c., of plants: Having red veins.

Bloody-veined Dock: Rumex sanguineus.

bloody-warrior, bloody-warriors, *s.* The wallflower *Cheiranthus cheiri*, and especially the double dark-flowered variety of it. (*Prior, &c.*)

blôod'-ĭ (2), *a.* [Corrupted from Fr. *blé* = wheat; *de* = of.]

Bloody Mars: [Corrupted from *blé de Mars.*]

blôo'-dy, *v.t.* [From *bloody*, a. (q.v.).] To stain with blood, to render bloody.

"With my own hands, I'll *bloody* my own sword."—*Beam. & Fl.: Philaster.*

blôo'-dy-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BLOODY, *v.*]

blôom (1), * **blôm,** * **blôme** (*Eng.*), * **bleme, blywm** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* & *a.* [In Icel. *blóm, blómi* = bloom; Sw. *blomma;* Dan. *blomster, blomst;* Dut. *bloem;* O. Sax. *blômo;* Mœso-Goth. *blôma* = a flower, a lily; (N. H.) Ger. *blume*, all = bloom; M. H. Ger. *bluome;* O. H. Ger. *bluomo, bluama, pluama.* From A.S. *blowan* = to blow, bloom, blossom, or flourish [BLOW (2)]. Not the same as *blawan* = to blow or breathe, as the wind does.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) A flower.

"Man his daies ere als hai
Als *blome* of felde sal he welyn awai."
Metr. Eng. Psalter; Psalm cii. 15.

(2) A delicate blossom, or a blossom in general.

¶ *Bloom*, as Trench justly remarks, is a more delicate inflorescence even than *blossom*; thus we speak of the *bloom* of the cheek, but not of its *blossom.*

"The *blemis* blywest of blee fro the sone blent."
Houlate, i. 1. MS.

"Haste to yonder woodbine bow'r;
The turf with rural dainties shall be crown'd,
While opening *blooms* diffuse their sweets around."
Pope: Spring, 100.

(3) The very delicate blue colour upon newly-gathered plums and grapes, beautiful as that of a blossom but yet more fleeting.

(4) The similar bloom on a cucumber.

2. *Fig.:* The state of immaturity in man's youth, or in anything susceptible of growth and development.

"'Tis not on youth's smooth cheek the blush alone,
which fades so fast,
But the tender *bloom* of heart is gone, ere youth itself be past."
Byron: Stanzas for Music.

". . . to a date within the florescence, or *bloom*, of the Egyptian Empire."—*Gladstone: Homeric Synchronism*, pt. ii., ch. i., p. 165.

II. *Leather-manufacture:* A yellowish powdery coating on the surface of well-tanned leather. It may consist of a deposit of surplus tannin.

B. *As adjective:* Having a blossom, or having a blossom of a particular character. [BLOOM-FELL.]

bloom-fell, fell-bloom, and **fell bloom,** *s.* The Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus.* (*Scotch.*)

"Ling, deer-hair, and *bloom-fell*, are also scarce, as they require a loose spungy soil for their nourishment."—*Prize Ess. Highl. Soc. Scot.*, iii. 524. (*Jamieson.*)

blôom (2), *s.* [A.S. *bloma* = metal, a mass, a lump.]

Metallurgy:

* **1.** *Originally:* A cubical mass of iron about two feet long.

"*Bloom* in the iron-works is a four-square mass of iron about two foot long."—*Glossog. Nova.*

2. *Next* (*plur.*): Malleable iron after having received two beatings, with an intermediate scouring.

"The *blooms* are heated in a chafery or hollow fire, and then drawn out into bars for various uses."—*Agr. Surv. Stirl.*, p. 348. (*Jamieson.*)

3. *Now:* A loop or ball of puddled iron deprived of its dross by shingling or squeezing. (*Knight.*)

bloom-hook, *s.*

Metal.: A hook or similarly-shaped tool for handling or moving about the heated bloom so as to place it under the hammer or otherwise deal with it.

bloom-tongs, *s. pl.* A peculiar kind of tongs used for similar purposes.

blôom, * **blôme,** * **blo'-myn** (*English*), **blûme,** * **blôme,** * **bleme** (*Scotch*), *v.i.* & *t.*

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To blossom, to come into flower, especially of a conspicuous kind.

"It is a common experience, that if you do not pull off some blossoms the first time a tree *bloometh*, it will blossom itself to death."—*Bacon: Nat. History.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To be in a state of immaturity; to give promise of rather than to have actually reached full development.

"The spring was brightening and *blooming* into summer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

(2) To shine, to gleam.

"—And he himself in broun sanguine wele dicht
Aboue his vncouth armour *blommand* bricht."
Doug.: Virgil, 398, 2. (*Jamieson.*)

B. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To cause to blossom.

"The rod of Aaron for the house of Levi was budded, and brought forth buds, and *bloomed* blossoms, and yielded almonds."—*Numb.* xvii. 8.

2. *Fig.:* To produce anything morally beautiful or attractive.

"Rites and customs, now superstitious, when the strength of virtuous, devout, or charitable affection *bloomed* them, no man could justly have condemned as evil."—*Hooker.*

blôom'-ą-ry, *s.* [BLOMARY.]

blôomed (*Eng.*), * **ble-mit** (*O. Scotch*), *pa. par.* & *a.* [BLOOM, *v.*]

A. *As past participle:* In senses corresponding to those of the transitive verb.

B. *As adjective:* Possessed of bloom; in bloom.

"The low and *bloomed* foliage."
Tennyson: Recollect. of the Arabian Nights.

blôom'-ĕr (1), *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *bloom; -er.* So named because of a "bloom" on a hide treated in the way intimated in the definition.]

bloomer-pit, *s.*

Leather-manufacture: A tan-pit in which hides are subjected to the action of strong ooze. It is called also a *layer.* Pits containing a weaker solution are called *handlers.*

blôom'-ĕr (2), *s.* & *a.* [Named after Mrs. Bloomer, an American lady, who originated the dress described under No. 1, about the middle of the nineteenth century.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A dress for ladies, consisting of a short skirt, and long loose drawers or trowsers like those of the Turks, gathered tightly round the ankles. The head-dress appropriate to these envelopments is considered to be a broad-brimmed hat of quakerly type.

2. One wearing such a costume.

B. *As adjective:* Invented by Mrs. Bloomer, as "*bloomer* dress."

† **blôom'-ĕr-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *bloomer; -ism.*] The views of Mrs. Bloomer considered as a system.

blôom'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [BLOOM, *v.*]

A. *As present participle:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As participial adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Coming first in bloom.

(1) As a flower.

"Fresh *blooming* flowers, to grace thy braided hair."
Thomson: Seasons; Spring, 482.

(2) As a plant, a branch, twig, or spray.

"Hear how the birds, on every *blooming* spray,
With joyous music wake the dawning day!"
Pope: Pastorals; Spring, 23, 24.

2. *Fig.:* Giving promise of something greater or more important than he, she, or it is now. *Used*—

(1) Of a child, a boy, a girl, a young man or young woman, a bride, &c.

"'This *blooming* child,'
Said the old man, 'is of an age to weep
At any grave or solemn spectacle.'"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

"The *blooming* boy has ripen'd into man."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xi,. 586.

(2) Of anything.

"O greatly blest with every *blooming* grace!"
Pope: Odyssey.

C. *As substantive:* The state of appearing in blossom.

¶ *Technically:* An appearance resembling the *bloom* on fruit, which sometimes is seen on the varnish of paintings which have been exposed to damp.

"Change of colour, cracking and *blooming*."—*Timbs & Gullick: Painting Pop. Described* (1859), p. 204.

blôom'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *blooming*; *-ly.*] In a blooming manner. (*Webster.*)

blôom'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *blooming*; *-ness.*] The state of being in a blooming condition. (*Webster.*)

blôom'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *bloom*; *-less.*] Without blossoms or flowers.

"Amid a *bloomless* myrtle-wood."
Shelley: Rosalind and Helen.

blôom'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *bloom*; *-y.*] Full of blooms; flowery.

"O nightingale, that on yon *bloomy* spray."
Milton: Sonnet to the Nightingale.

bloomy-down, *s.* A plant, *Dianthus barbatus.*

* **blôosme,** *s.* [Blossom.]

* **blōos'-mĭńg,** *pr. par.* [Blossoming.] (*Spenser: Shep. Cal.*, v.)

* **blöre** (1), *s.* [Bladder.]

* **blöre** (2), *s.* [From Eng. *blare* (q.v.). Or from Gael. & Ir. *blor* = a loud noise.] The act of blowing; a blast, as of wind.

"Being hurried head-long with the south-west *blore*,
In thousand pieces gainst great Albion's shore."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 838.

blör'-ĭńge, * **blör'-ўńge,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [Bloryn.]

As substantive: Weeping, lamentation.

"*Blorynge* or wepynge (*bloringe*). *Ploratus, fletus.*" *Prompt. Parv.*

* **blör'-ўn,** *v.i.* [From O. Dut. *blaren* = to weep.] [Blare.] To weep; to lament.

"*Bloryn'* or wepyn' (*bleren*, P.). *Ploro, fleo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **blŏsqhe,** *v.t.* [From *blusch*, s. (q.v.).] To look.

"The bonk that he *bloschet* to and bode hym blayde."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Oleanness*, 343.

* **blōse,** *s.* The same as Blaze (1), *s.* (q.v.). (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems*, ed. Morris, *The Pearl*, 911.)

* **blŏs'-mĕ,** *s.* [Blossom, *s.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **blosme,** *v.i.* [Blossom, *v.*]

* **blŏs'-mў,** *a.* [Blossomy.] (*Chaucer.*)

blŏs'-sŏm, * **blŏs-sŏme,** * **blŏs'-ŏm,** ***blŏs'-sŭm,** * **blŏs'-sĕme,** * **blosme,** * **blostme,** * **blosstme,** * **bloosme,** *s.* [A.S. *blósma, blostma*; Dut. *bloesem.* Cognate with Eng. *bloom*, which, however, is of Scandinavian origin, whereas *blossom* is Teutonic. Compare also Gr. βλάστημα (*blastēma*) = a sprout, shoot, or sucker; increase, growth.] [Blastema.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The flower of a plant, especially when it is conspicuous and beautiful.

"Bringing thee chosen plants and *blossoms* blown
Among the distant mountains, flower and weed."
Wordsworth: Farewell.

2. *Fig.:* That which is beautiful and gives promise of fruit.

"To his green years your censure you would suit,
Not blast the *blossom*, but expect the fruit."
Dryden.

II. *Technically:*

Farriery: A "peach-coloured" horse; a horse having white hairs interspersed with others of a sorrel or bay colour.

blossom-bearing, *a.* [A.S. *blostm-berende.*] Bearing blossoms.

blossom-bruising, *a.* Bruising blossoms. (Used of hail.)

"Skin-piercing volley, *blossom-bruising* hail."
Cowper: The Task, bk. v.

blŏs'-sŏm, * **blŏs'-sŏme,** * **blŏs'-sŭm, blŏs'-sĕme,** * **blosme,** * **blŏs't-mĭ-ĕn,** *v.i.* [A.S. *blostmian*; from *blosma, blostma* = a blossom.] [Blossom, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To come forth into flower, to put forth flowers, to bloom, to blow.

"That *blossmith* er that the fruyt i-waxe be."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,336.

"Although the fig tree shall not *blossom*, . . ."—*Habak.* iii. 17.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To become beautiful, or to be beautiful.

"*Blossomed* the lovely stars the forget-me-nots of the angels."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 3.

(2) To give promise of fruit or of development.

"*Blossomed* the opening spring, and the notes of the robin and blue-bird
Sounded sweet upon the wold, and in wood, yet Gabriel came not."
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 4.

blŏs'-sŏmed, * **blosmed,** *pret. of v.* & *a.* [Blossom.]

1. *Preterite of verb.* [Blossom, *v.*]

2. *Participial adj.:* In bloom, covered with flowers, in flower.

"Where the breeze blows from yon extended field
Of *blossom'd* beans."
Thomson; Seasons; Spring.

blŏs'-sŏm-ĭńg, * **blŏs'-sŭm-mўńge,** * **blōos'-mĭńg,** * **blŏs'-mўńge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Blossom.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & participial adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"With greene leaves, the bushes with *blooming* buds."
Spenser: Shep. Cal., v.

"Is white with *blossoming* cherry-trees, as if just covered with lightest snow."
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, iv.

". . . melt their sweets
On *blossoming* Cæsar."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 10.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The state of coming forth in flower.

"*Blosmynge, blossummynge. Frondositas.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Fig.:* The state of giving promise of further and fruitful development.

"She lifts her head for endless spring,
For everlasting *blossoming*."
Wordsworth: Song, At the Feast of Brougham Castle.

blŏs'-sŏm-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *blossom*; and suff. *-less.*] Without blossoms.

blŏs'-sŏm-ў, * **blŏs'-sem-ў,** * **blŏs'-mў,** * **blŏs'-mĭ,** *a.* [Eng. *blossom*; *-y.*] Full of blossoms. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"A *blossemy* tre is neither drye ne deed."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,337.

blŏt (1), * **blŏt'-tĭn,** * **blŏt'-tўn,** *v.t. & i.* [Not in A.S., in which *blót* is = a sacrifice. In Icel. *blettr* = a spot, stain; Dan. *plette* = to spot, to stain.] [Blot, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* Purposely or by inadvertence to allow a spot of ink or a similar fluid to fall on paper, or on any substance capable of being defiled; to blur, to stain.

"Here are a few of the unpleasant'st words
That ever *blotted* paper!"
Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven., iii. 2.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *With a material thing for the object:*

(*a*) *Of paper, &c.:* To obliterate, efface; to erase.

"*Blottyn* bokys. *Oblitero.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

(*b*) *Of anything lustrous:* To darken.

"He sung how earth *blots* the moon's gilded wane."
Cowper.

(*c*) *Of anything symmetrical, beautiful, or both:* To disfigure.

"Unknit that threat'ning unkind brow;
It *blots* thy beauty. . . ."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, v. 2.

(2) *With an immaterial thing for the object:* To sully; to produce a stain of fault, sin, or crime upon the moral nature, or of disgrace upon the reputation.

"*Blot* not thy innocence with guiltless blood."
Rowe.

(See also *blotless.*)

B. *Intrans.* (*formed by the omission of the objective*): To let ink or anything similar fall upon paper, &c. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Heads overfull of matter, be like pens overfull of ink, which will sooner *blot* than make any fair letter."—*Ascham.*

C. *As part of a compound. To blot out:* To efface, to erase.

1. *Lit.:* Of things written.

". . . while he writes in constraint, perpetually softening, correcting, or *blotting out* expressions."—*Swift.*

2. *Fig.:* Of anything.

". . . that I may destroy them, and *blot out* their name from under heaven."—*Deut.* ix. 14.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between to *blot out, expunge, raze* or *erase, efface, cancel,* and *obliterate:* "All these terms obviously refer to characters that are impressed on bodies; the first three apply in the proper sense only to that which is written with the hand, and bespeak the manner in which the action is performed. Letters are *blotted out,* so that they cannot be seen again; they are *expunged,* so as to signify that they cannot stand for anything; they are *erased,* so that the space may be re-occupied with writing. The last three are extended in their application to other characters formed on other substances: *efface* is general, and does not designate either the manner or the object; inscriptions on stone may be *effaced,* which are rubbed off so as not to be visible. *Cancel* is principally confined to written or printed characters; they are *cancelled* by striking through them with the pen; in this manner, leaves or pages of a book are *cancelled* which are no longer to be reckoned. *Obliterate* is said of all characters, but without defining the mode in which they are put out; letters are *obliterated* which are in any way made illegible. *Efface* applies to images, or the representations of things; in this manner the likeness of a person may be *effaced* from a statue. *Cancel* respects the subject which is written or printed; *obliterate* respects the single letters which constitute words. *Efface* is the consequence of some direct action on the thing which is *effaced;* in this manner writing may be *effaced* from a wall by the action of the elements. *Cancel* is the act of a person, and always the fruit of design. *Obliterate* is the fruit of accident and circumstances in general; time itself may *obliterate* characters on a wall or on paper." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

blŏt (2), *v.t.* [Probably from Dan. *blot* = bare, naked.] [Blot (2), *s.*] To puzzle, to nonplus. (*Scotch.*) (*Duff: Poems.*)

blŏt (1), * **blŏtt,** * **blŏtte,** *s.* [Icel. *blettr*; Dan. *plet* = a spot, blot, stain, speckle, flaw, freckle.]

I. That which blots or causes an erasure.

1. That which blots.

(1) *Lit.:* A spot or stain of ink or any similar fluid on paper or other substance capable of being blurred.

"*Blotte* vpon a boke. *Oblitum*, C.F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) A spot or stain upon the moral nature, or upon the reputation; a blemish, disgrace.

"A lie is a foul *blot* in a man, yet it is continually in the mouth of the untaught."—*Ecclus.* xx. 24.

(*b*) Censure, reproach; attack on one's reputation.

"He that reproveth a scorner getteth to himself shame: and he that rebuketh a wicked man getteth himself a *blot*."—*Prov.* ix. 7.

2. That which causes an erasure or obliteration of something written, printed, or otherwise inscribed. (*Lit. & fig.*)

II. The act of blotting; the state of being blotted.

"A disappointed hope, a *blot* of honour, a stain of conscience, an unfortunate love, will serve the turn."—*Temple.*

"Let flames on your unlucky papers prey,
Your wars, your loves, your praises, be forgot,
And make of all an universal *blot*."
Dryden: Juvenal.

blŏt (2), *s.* [From Dan. *blot*; Sw. *blott*; Dut. *bloot* = bare, naked.]

Backgammon: An exposed piece, a single "man" lying open to be taken up.

To hit a blot: To take advantage of the error committed in exposing the "man;" to carry the "man" off.

"He is too great a master of his art, to make a *blot* which may so easily be hit."—*Dryden: Ded. prefixed to Æneid.*

blŏtçh, * **blatçhe,** *v.t.* [Formed from Eng. *black*, v. = to blacken, as *bleach* is from *bleak* (*Skeat*). Dr. Murray thinks it is from *blot.*] To affect with tumours, pustules, scabs, or anything similar.

"If no man can like to be smutted and *blatched* in his face, let us learn much more to detest the spots and blots of the soul."—*Harmar: Trans. of Beza's Sermons*, p. 196.

blŏtçh, *s.* [From *blotch*, v. (*Skeat.*).]

1. *Gen.:* A blot of any kind, as a blotch of ink.

2. *Spec.:* A tumour, a large pustule, a boil, a blain upon the skin.

"Meantime foul scurf and *blotches* him defile,
And dogs, where'er he went, still barked all the while." *Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, ii. 77.

blŏtçhed, * blatçhed, *pa. par. & a.* [BLOTCH, *v.*]

1. *Ordinary Language.* (*See the verb.*)

"The sick man's gown is only now in price,
To give their *blotch'd* and blister'd bodies ease."
Drayton: Moses; his Birth and Miracles, bk. ii.

2. *Bot., Zool., &c.:* Having the colour disposed in broad, irregular patches.

blŏtçh'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BLOTCH, *v.*]

blŏtçh'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *blotch; -y.*] Having blotches; full of blotches.

*** blote,** *a.* [O. Icel. *blautr.*] Soft.

"*Blote* hides of selcuth bestis."—*Relig. Antiq.*, ii. 176.

*** blōte,** *v.t.* [BLOAT, *v.*] To dry, as herrings.

*** blō'-tĕd,** *pa. par.* [BLOTE, *v.*]

*** blō'-tĭng,** *pr. par.* [BLOTE, *v.*]

blŏt'-tĕd, * blot'-tyd, * blŏt'-tẹn, *pa. par. & a.* [BLOT, *v.t.*]

"*Blottyd*, P. *Oblitteratus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*
"And all true lovers with dishonor *blotten.*"
Spenser: F. Q., IV. i. 51.

blŏt'-tĕr, *s.* [From *blot*, v., and suff. *-er.*]

1. *Gen.:* One who blots or defiles.

"Thou tookest the blotting of Thine image in Paradise as a blemish to Thyself; and Thou saidst to the *blotter*, Because thou hast done it, on thy belly shalt thou creep."—*Abp. Harsnet, Serm. with Stuart's Serm.*, 1656, p. 131.

2. That which does so. Specially, a device for absorbing the superfluous ink from paper after writing. The blotter may be merely a thin book interleaved with bibulous paper, or a pad or cushion covered with blotting-paper, and having a handle, being used after the manner of a stamp. Another form consists of a roller covered with successive layers of blotting-paper, and revolving on an axis, a handle being attached for convenient use. The layers of paper may be removed as they become soiled, and fresh paper substituted. (*Knight.*)

blŏt'-tĭng, * blŏt'-tўnge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BLOT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of blurring or disfiguring anything; that which does so.

"The most accurate pencils were but *blottings*, which presumed to mend Zeuxis' or Apelles' works."—*Bp. Taylor: Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 35.

2. The act of effacing anything by blackening it over, erasing it, or in any other way.

"*Blottynge. Obliteracio.*"—*Promp. Parv.*

blotting-pad, *s.* An instrument consisting of a few sheets of blotting-paper on the writing-table or desk, to form a soft bed for the writing-paper, and to serve as a blotter.

blotting-paper, *s.* A thick, bibulous, unsized paper, used to imbibe superfluous ink from undried manuscripts. A coarse variety is used in culinary processes to imbibe superfluous fat or oil.

blŏt'-tĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *blotting; -ly.*] By blotting. (*Webster.*)

*** blough'-ty,** *a.* [From *bloat* (2) (?).] Puffy, swelled out, thick.

"One dash of a penne might thus justly answer the most part of his *bloughtie* volume."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of the Married Clergy*, b. i., s. 2.

*** blоure, * blowre,** *s.* [Cognate with *bladder.* Cf. Dut. *blaar.*] A pustule, swelling.

"Where thay byte thay make grete *blowres.*"—*Towneley Myst.*, p. 62.

blоūse, * blowse, *s.* [Fr. *blouse*, the ultimate etymology of which is obscure.]

1. The well-known smock-frock like garment of blue linen, the ordinary over garment of French workmen; loosely used for any garment more or less closely resembling this.

2. A French workman.

*** bloust,** *v.i.* [Apparently the same as BLAST, *v.* (q.v.). (*Scotch.*)] To boast.

*** blout,** *a.* [Dan. *blot;* Dut. *bloot* = bare, naked.] Bare; naked, desolate. (*Lit. & fig.*) (*Scotch.*)

"Woddis, forestis, with naket bewis *blout*,
Stude stripit of thare wede in euery howt."
Doug.: Virgil, 201, 15. (*Jamieson.*)

*** blout,** *s.* [Probably onomatopœic.]

1. The sudden breaking of a storm.

"— Vernal win's, wi' bitter *blout*,
Out owre our chimlas blaw."
Tarras: Poems, p. 63.

¶ "*A blout of foul weather*": A sudden fall of rain, snow, or hail, accompanied with wind.

2. A sudden eruption of a liquid substance accompanied with noise. (*Jamieson.*)

*** bloute,** *a.* [BLEAT, *a.*]

blōw (1), *** blōwe** (1), *** blōw'-ĕn** (1), *** blōw'-yn, * blâue, * blâwe, * blâu'-wĕn, * blâ'-wĕn** (*Eng.*), **blâw** (*Scotch*) (pret. *blew, * bleu, * blu, * bleou, * bleow;* pa. par. *blown, * blauwen, * blawen*), *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *blâwan*, pret. *bleow*, pa. par. *blâwen* = to blow, to breathe; (N. H.) Ger. *blähen* = to blow up, to swell; O. H. Ger. *blâhan, plâjan.* Compare Lat. *flo* = to blow.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit. Of air:*

(1) To be in motion, so as to produce a strong or a gentle breeze of wind.

". . . and the winds *blew*, . . ."—*Matt.* vii. 27

¶ In this sense sometimes impersonally.

"It *blew* a terrible tempest at sea once, and there was one seaman praying."—*L'Estrange.*

(2) To pant, to puff; to be out of breath.

"Here's Mrs. Page at the door, sweating and *blowing*, and looking wildly."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

(3) To sound, to give forth musical notes. *Used—*

(*a*) Of the performer on a wind instrument.

"But when the congregation is to be gathered together, ye shall *blow*, but ye shall not sound an alarm."—*Numb.* x. 7.

(*b*) Of the instrument itself: to give forth a blast.

"And brightened as the trumpet *blew*."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 14.

(4) To spout, as a whale, or other cetacean. [BLOW-HOLE.]

"A porpoise comes to the surface to *blow*."—*Huxley: Anat. Vert.*, p. 348.

2. *Fig.:* To boast. [See also C. III. *To blow hot and cold.*]

"That owte of tyme bostus and *blawes*."—*Avowynge of K. Arthur*, st. 23.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

(i) *Literally:*

1. To direct the breath or any other current of air against a person or thing.

(1) *The agent in doing so being directly or indirectly man:*

(*a*) To use the breath, a pair of bellows, a blowpipe, or any other instrument or appliance for directing a current of air into or against anything, either to remove it (as in ex.), or to fill it with air, as in an organ, or to produce fiercer combustion in a flame.

". . . as I *blow* this feather from my face."
Shakesp.: 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

(*b*) To warm by breathing upon, or to cool by directing a current of colder air upon.

"When icicles hang by the wall,
And Dick the shepherd *blows* his nail."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour Lost, v. 2. (Song.)

(*c*) To inflate; to cause to take a balloon-like form by means of the breath. (Often followed by *up.*) [BLOW-UP.]

(*d*) To sound a wind instrument of music.

"If, when he seeth the sword come upon the land, he *blow* the trumpet."—*Ezek.* xxxiii. 3.

(2) *The agent in doing so being natural law, without the intervention of man.*

"What happy gale *blows* you to Padua?"
Shakesp.: Tam. of Shrew, i. 2.

2. To put out of breath; to cause to be short of breath; to make to pant. (Used chiefly with a horse or horses for the objective.) [Generally in the pa. par. *blown* (q.v.).]

3. To boast.

"The pomp oft the prid furth schawis,
Or ellis the gret boist that it *blawis*."
Barbour: Bruce, iii. 349.

(ii) *Abnormally:* To deposit upon (used of eggs laid by flesh-flies); to cause to putrefy and swarm with maggots.

"I would no more endure
This wooden slavery, than I would suffer
The flesh-fly *blow* my mouth."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 1.

(iii) *Figuratively:*

* 1. To spread as a report; to blaze, to blazon.

"So gentle of condition was he known,
That through the court his courtesy was *blown*."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, i. 593, 594.

* 2. To make known, to betray.

"I must not be seen anywhere among my old acquaintance, for I am *blown*."—*Hist. of Colonel Jack* (1723). (*Nares.*)

3. To inflate, as ambition. [BLOWN.]

II. *Technically.* [See example under *blown*, as particip. adj.]

1. *Glass-manufacture:* To cause glass to take certain definite forms by blowing through it when in a soft state through the operation of heat.

2. *Metal.:* To create an artificial draught of air by pressure. [BLOWER.]

3. *Among some butchers:* To swell and inflate veal.

C. *In special compounds and phrases:*

I. *To blow away:* So to blow as to cause the removal of the object thus treated. (*Lit. & fig.*)

II. *To blow down:* So to blow that the object thus treated falls down.

III. *To blow hot and cold:* At one time to advocate an opinion or a measure with hot zeal, and soon after speak of it with cold indifference, the motive impelling to action being self-interest, and not mental conviction.

"Says the satyr, if you have gotten a trick of *blowing hot and cold* out of the same mouth, I've e'en done with ye."—*L'Estrange.*

IV. *To blow off:*

1. *Lit.:* So to blow that the object thus treated loses the hold which it had on something else.

2. *Fig.:* To cast off belief in or responsibility for.

"These primitive heirs of the Christian church could not so easily *blow off* the doctrine."—*South.*

V. *To blow out:*

1. *Lit.:* To extinguish a fire or light by the operation of wind or the breath directed against it.

"As when a lamp is *blown out* by a gust of wind at a casement." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, ii. 5.

2. *Figuratively:*

(*a*) *Of light or flame:* To appear to extinguish by air directed against anything, while really this is done in another way.

"Moon, slip behind some cloud, some tempest rise,
And *blow out* all the stars that light the skies."
Dryden.

(*b*) *Of anything:* To extinguish, to make to cease.

"And now 'tis far too huge to be *blown out*."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2

VI. *To blow over*, v.t. & i.:

1. *Transitive:*

(*a*) *Lit. Of storm-clouds:* To blow the storm from the region described to another one. (Used whether the district where the person using the expression "blow over" at the time wholly escapes or is only temporarily subjected to the tempest.)

"When the storm is *blown over*,
How blest is the swain." *Granville.*

(*b*) *Fig.:* To pass away. (Used of a trial, a disturbance, sorrow, &c.)

"But those clouds being now happily *blown over*, and our sun clearly shining out again, I have recovered the relapse."—*Denham.*

2. *Intrans.:* In a similar sense to the verb transitive. [BLOW-OVER, *s.*]

"Storms, though they *blow over* divers times, yet may fall at last."—*Bacon: Essays.*

VII. *To blow up*, v.t. & i.

1. *Transitive:*

(1) To inflate; to render turgid.

(*a*) *Lit.:* To inflate as a bladder.

"Before we had exhausted the receiver, the bladder appeared as full as if *blown up* with a quill."—*Boyle.*

(*b*) *Fig.:* To render the mind swelled, inflated, turgid, or puffed up, or conceited by means of imagined divine afflatus, by flattery, &c.

"*Blown up* with the conceit of his merit."—*Bacon.*

(2) To kindle by blowing. *Used—*

(*a*) *Lit.:* Of fire.

(*b*) *Fig.:* Of strife, war, &c.

"His presence soon *blows up* the kindling fight."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, xxii.

(3) To break and scatter in different directions by the action of ignited gunpowder or some other explosive.

(*a*) *Lit.:* In the foregoing sense.

"Their chief *blown up* in air, not waves expir'd,
To which his pride presum'd to give the law."
Dryden.

(*b*) *Fig.:* To scold; to censure severely. (*Colloquial & vulgar.*)

2. *Intrans.:* To explode, to fly in fragments

into the air through the operation of gunpowder or some other explosive.

"On the next day, some of the enemy's magazines *blew up*, . . ."—*Tatler.*

VIII. *To blow upon.*

1. *Lit.:* To direct a stream of air against.

". . . like dull embers suddenly *blown upon*, . . ."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., x. 282.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To reduce or diminish in amount by the operation of the Divine displeasure.

"Ye looked for much, and lo, it came to little; and when ye brought it home, I did *blow upon* it."—*Hag.* i. 9.

(2) To render stale; to discredit. [B., I. iii. 2.]

". . . till the plot had been *blown upon* and till juries had become incredulous."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

blōw (2), ***blōwe** (2), ***blow-en** (2), *v.i.* [A.S. *blówan, geblówan* = to blow, bloom, blossom, or flourish; O.S. *blójan;* Dut. *bloeijen* = to bloom, to blossom; (N. H.) Ger. *blühen;* M. H. Ger. *blüen, blüen, blüejen;* O. H. Ger. *pluon, pluohan, pluojan;* Lat. *floreo* = to blossom, to come into flower; Gr. βλύω (*bluō*) = to bubble; φλέω (*phleō*) = to gush. Cognate also with Lat. *folium*, and Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.] [FOLIATE.]

1. *Lit.:* To come into blossom.

"I know a bank whereon the wild thyme *blows*."
Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream, ii. 2.

2. *Fig.:* To bloom, to flourish, to come to the maximum of beauty at which the person or thing is susceptible in the course of development.

"This royal fair
Shall, when the blossom of her beauty's *blown*,
See her great brother on the British throne."
Waller.

blōw (1), *a.* & *s.* [From *blow*, v.i.]

A. *As adjective (chiefly in compos.):*

1. Noting that through which blowing takes place. [BLOW-HOLE, BLOW-VALVE, &c.]

2. Inflated, or noting that by means of which inflation, swelling, or tumour takes place. [BLOW-BALL, BLOW-FLY.]

B. *As substantive:*

1 A blast, a gale of wind.

2. The spouting of a cetacean.

3. *Chiefly in the plur.:* The eggs or larvæ of a flesh-fly so often seen in decaying carcases.

"I much fear, lest with the *blows* of flies
His brass-inflicted wounds are filled."
Chapman: Iliad.

blow-ball, *s.* [BLOWBALL.]

blow-fly, *s.* The name popularly given to such two-winged flies as deposit eggs in the flesh of animals. Several species of Musca do this, so do breeze-flies, &c. [BREEZE-FLY, MUSCA.]

blow-gun, *s.* A gun for blowing arrows instead of impelling them by a bowstring. It is in use among the Barbados Indians of Brazil and the Malays of the Eastern Archipelago; men of the latter race call it *sumpitan.*

blow-hole, *s.* A hole for blowing through.

Blow-holes of a whale: **Two** apertures on the top of the head in the more typical Cetacea, constituting the nostrils, through which spray is sometimes blown to a considerable height, with the violently expelled air. The appearance of a column of water, however, is generally due to the condensation of the expired air.

blow-milk, *s.* Milk from which cream has been blown. (*Ogilvie.*)

blow-off cock, *s.* A faucet in a steam-boiler for allowing water to escape.

blow-off pipe, *s.* A pipe at the lower part of a steam-boiler by which at intervals sediment is driven out.

blow-out, *s.* A vulgar expression for a hearty meal.

blow-over, *s.*

Glass-manufacture: An arrangement in blowing glass bottles or jars in moulds in which the surplus glass is collected in a chamber above the lip of the vessel with but a thin connecting portion, so that the surplus is readily broken off without danger to the vessel itself. (*Knight.*)

blow-through, *a.* Designed for allowing steam to pass through with noise.

Blow-through Valve. Steam-engine: A valve commanding the opening through which boiler-steam is admitted to a condensing steam-engine to *blow through* and expel air and condensed water, which depart through the way of the snifting-valve. It is the first operation in starting an engine of this character, the condenser being then brought into operation to condense the vaporous contents of the cylinder and make the first stroke. (*Knight.*)

blow-tube, *s.*

1. The hollow iron rod used by glass-makers to gather "metal" (melted glass) from the pots, to blow and form it into the desired shape; a ponty.

2. A tube through which arrows are driven by the breath. [BLOW-GUN.]

blow-up, *a.* Designed for allowing steam to blow up into.

Blow-up Pan. Sugar-machinery: A pan used in dissolving raw sugar preparatory to the process of refining. Steam is introduced by means of pipes coiled round within the vessels to dissolve the sugar, which thence becomes a dark, thick, viscous liquid; a small portion of lime-water is admitted to the sugar, and constant stirring with long slender rods assists the process of liquefaction. The blow-up pans are generally rectangular, six or seven feet long, three or four feet wide, and three feet deep, with perforated copper pipes near the bottom, through the holes of which steam is blown into the sugar. (*Knight.*)

blow-valve, *s.*

Steam-engine: The valve by which the air expelled from the cylinder escapes from the condenser on the downward stroke of the piston when a steam-engine is first set in motion; the snifting-valve.

blōw (2), *s.* [From Eng. *blow* (2), v. In Ger. *blüthe, blüte.*] A blossom.

¶ *In blow:* In flower, in blossom.

"The pineapples, in triple row,
Were basking hot, and all *in blow*."
Cowper: The Pineapple and the Bee.

blōw (3), *** blowe,** *s.* [O. Dut. *blauwe* = a blow; (N. H.) Ger. *bleuen, bläuen* = to beat; M. H. Ger. *bliuwen;* O. H. Ger. *bliwan, pliuwan;* Mœso-Goth. *bliggvan* = to kill, to murder. Skeat considers it cognate with Lat. *fligo* = to strike or strike down, and *flagellum* = a whip, a scourge. Compare also Lat. *plaga;* Gr. πληγή (*plēgē*) = a blow, a stroke.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A stroke.

(*a*) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

"Hee [Sir J. Gates] . . . then refusing the kerchiefe layde downe his head, which was stricken off at three *blowes*."—*Stowe: Queen Mary*, an. 1553.

(*b*) *Spec.:* A fatal stroke; a stroke causing death.

"Assuage your thirst of blood, and strike the *blow*."
Dryden.

(2) A series of strokes, fighting, war, assault; resistance by force of arms.

". . . and that a vigorous *blow* might win it [Hanno's camp] with all its spoil."—*Arnold: Hist. Rome*, vol. iii., ch. xliv., p. 227.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anything which strikes the senses or the mind suddenly and calamitously, as reproachful language, sad intelligence, bereavement, loss of property, &c.

"A most poor man, made tame to fortune's *blows*."
Shakesp.: King Lear, iv. 6.

† (2) Sickness or other suffering divinely sent on one, even when there is no suddenness in the visitation.

"Remove thy stroke away from me: I am consumed by the *blow* of thine hand."—*Ps.* xxxix. 10.

(3) A stroke struck by the voice, the pen, or anything similar.

"A woman's tongue,
That gives not half so great a *blow* to th' ear,
As will a chesnut."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

¶ *Special phrases:*

(1) *At a blow:* As the result of one defeat; all in a moment.

"Every year they gain a victory and a town, but if they are once defeated, they lose a province *at a blow*."—*Dryden.*

(2) *To come to blows:*

(*a*) *Of individuals:* To pass from angry disputation to the use of the fists.

(*b*) *Of nations:* To cease diplomatic negotiation and send armies to fight.

† (3) *To go to blows:* Essentially the same as *to come to blows*, No. (2).

". . . to prevent the House of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel from *going to blows* with the House of Brunswick Lunenburg."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

¶ *Precise signification of blow:* Crabb thus distinguishes between *blow* and *stroke*:—"*Blow* is used abstractedly to denote the effect of violence; *stroke* is employed relatively to the person producing that effect. A *blow* may be received by carelessness of the receiver, or by a pure accident; but *strokes* are dealt out according to the design of the giver. Children are always in the way of getting *blows* in the course of their play, and of receiving *strokes* by way of chastisement. A *blow* may be given with the hand or with any flat substance; a *stroke* is rather a long-drawn *blow*, given with a long instrument like a stick. *Blows* may be given with the flat part of a sword, and *strokes* with a stick. *Blow* is seldom used but in the proper sense; *stroke* sometimes figuratively, as 'a *stroke* of death,' or 'a *stroke* of fortune.'" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

II. *Naut.:* A violent wind, a gale.

blōw'-bâll, *s.* [From Eng. *blow;* and *ball.* It is called *ball* because the entire compound fruit of the plant when mature is globular like a ball, and the epithet *blow* is applied because children are accustomed to blow away portions of it to ascertain the hour of the day. If the whole sphere of balloons, each with a seed for its car, depart at the first vigorous puff of breath, it is, in childish estimate, one o'clock, if at two puffs two o'clock, and so forth.] The fruit of the Dandelion (*Leontodon Taraxacum*). [DANDELION, LEONTODON.]

"Her treading would not bend a blade of grass,
Or shake the downy *blow-ball* from its stalk."
B. Jonson: Sad Sheph., I.

*** blōw'-ĕn,** *pa. par.* [BLOWN.]

blōw'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *blow; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of persons:*

† (1) *As a separate word:* One who blows.

"Add his care and cost in buying wood, and in fetching the same to the blowing-house, together with the *blowers'* two or three mouths' extreme and increasing labour."—*Carew.*

(2) *In compos.:* As a glass-blower, &c.

". . . chief captaine and trompet *blower* . . ."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 25. (*Richardson.*)

2. *Of things:* That which blows. [II.]

(1) In the foregoing sense.

(2) A child's name for the downy heads of Dandelion (*Leontodon Taraxacum*). [BLOW-BALL.]

II. *Mechanics:*

1. A machine for creating by means of pressure an artificial current of air. It is the same as a *plenum* engine as distinguished from a *vacuum* engine, such as an aspirator. A blower in the form of wooden bellows was used at Nuremberg in 1550. An improved blower with a flat vane reciprocating in a sector-shaped box, with a pipe for the egress of the air, was made about 1621, by F. Fannenschmid of Thuringia. The next type was that of cylinders with pistons, which is still in use. Another one still in use is the fan-blower, believed to have been invented by Teral in 1729. Yet another is the Water-bellows or Hydraulic bellows, first made by Hornblower. Blowing-machines were erected by Smeaton at the Carron Ironworks in 1760. The hot-air blast was patented in 1828 by the inventor, James Neilson of Glasgow. The main use of blowers is to increase draughts in furnaces, to ventilate buildings, to dry grain or powder, to evaporate liquids, &c.

2. An iron plate temporarily placed in front of an open fire, to urge the combustion.

3. A simple machine designed to furnish air to an organ or harmonium.

". . . composition pedals, hand and foot *blowers* . . ."
Advt., Times, Nov. 4, 1875.

III. *Hat Manufacture:* A machine for separating the hair from the fur fibres. [BLOWING-MACHINE.]

Blower and Spreader (Cotton Manufacture): A machine for spreading cotton into a lap, the action of beaters and blower being conjoined for the purpose. [COTTON-CLEANING MACHINE.]

blōw'-ĭng (1), *** blōw'-ȳnge, * blō'-ȳnge, * blōw'-and,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BLOW (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:*

1. The act or operation of directing a current of air to, upon, or through anything.

"*Bloynge* (*blowynge*, *P.*): *Flacio*, *flatus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Puffing, panting.

"Broken wynded and pursyfnes is but schorte *blowynge*."—*Fitzherbert: Husbandry.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Blowing of Glass:* The art of fashioning glass into hollow tubes, bottles, &c., by directing a current of air through it by means of a blowpipe [BLOWPIPE], or in any other way.

2. *Blowing of Firearms:*

Gunnery: The art or operation of constructing firearms in such a way that the vent or touch-hole is run or "gullied," and becomes wide, allowing the powder to blaze out.

3. *Blowing up:* The act of exploding a mine charged with gunpowder or anything similar; the state of being exploded.

"The captains hoping, by a mine, to gain the city, approached with soldiers ready to enter upon *blowing up* of the mine."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turks.*

¶ *A blowing up:* A scolding. (*Colloquial and vulgar.*)

blowing-cylinder, *s.*

Pneumatics, &c.: A form of blowing-engine. In 1760 Smeaton introduced the blowing-cylinders at the Carron Ironworks, and smelted iron by the use of the coke of pit-coal.

blowing-engine, *s.*

Pneumatics, &c.:

1. *Strictly:* An engine applied to the duty of driving a blower.

2. *Less properly:* A machine by which an artificial draught by *plenum* is obtained.

blowing-furnace, *s.*

Glass-making: A furnace in which articles of glass in process of manufacture are held to be softened, when they have lost their plasticity by cooling.

blowing-house, *s.*

Metal.: The blast-furnace in which tin-ore is fused. (*Stormonth.*)

blowing-lands, blowing lands, *s. pl.*

Agric.: Lands of which the surface soil is so light that when dry it crumbles, and is liable to be blown away by the wind.

blowing-machine, *s.*

1. *Iron-manuf.:* A machine for creating an artificial draft by forcing air. [BLOWER.]

2. *Hat-making:* A machine for separating the "kemps" or hairs from the fur fibres.

3. *Cotton-manuf.:* A part of the batting-machine, or a machine in which cotton loosened by willowing and scutching, one or both, is subjected to a draught of air produced by a fan, and designed to remove the dust, &c., from the fibre.

blowing off, *s.*

Steam-engine: The process of ejecting the super-salted water from the boiler, in order to prevent the deposition of scale or salt.

blowing off taps, *s.*

Steam-engine: A tap for blowing off steam.

"*Blowing off taps*, for use when the pistons are in motion."—*Atkinson: Ganot's Physics*, bk. vi., ch. 10.

blowing-pipe, *s.*

Glass-making: A glass-blower's pipe; a bunting-iron; a pontil.

blowing-pot, *s.*

Pottery: A pot of coloured slip for the ornamentation of pottery while in the lathe. The pot has a tube, at which the mouth of the workman is placed, and a spout like a quill, at which the slip exudes under the pressure of the breath. The ware is rotated in the lathe, while the hollows previously made in the ware to receive the slip are thus filled up. Excess of slip is removed, after a certain amount of drying, by a spatula or knife, known as a tournasin. (*Knight.*)

blowing-through, *s.*

Steam-engine: The process of clearing the engine of air by blowing steam through the cylinder, valves, and condenser before starting.

blowing-tube, *s.*

Glass-making: An iron tube from four to five feet in length, and with a bore from one-third to one inch in diameter. It is used to blow melted glass or metal, as it is called, into some kind of hollow vessel. [GLASS-BLOWING, PONTY, PONTIL.]

blōw'-ĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [BLOW (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & a.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"... as the bloom
Of *blowing* Eden fair, ..."
Thomson: The Seasons; Summer.

† **C.** *As subst.:* The act of blossoming.

"To assist this flower in its *blowing*."—*Bradley: Family Dict.*

blōwn (1), * **blōwne,** * **blowen,** * **blowun,** * **blowe,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [BLOW (1), *v.*]

A. *As past participle:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As participial adjective:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Driven by the wind, as "blown sands."

(2) Inflated, as a "blown bladder."

"Grete *blowen* bladdyrs."—*Seven Sages*, 2,181.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Inflated, swollen, tumid.

"No *blown* ambition doth our arms incite."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 4.

"How now, *blown* Jack, how now, quilt?"—*Ibid.: 1 Henry IV.*, iv. 2.

(2) Proud, insolent.

"So summe ben *blowun* with pride."—*Wycliffe* (1 *Cor.*, iv. 18). (*Purvey.*)

"I come with no *blown* spirit to abuse you."
Beaum. & Fletcher: Mad Lover.

blōwn (2), *pa. par.* [BLOW (2), *v.*]

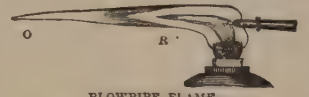
"It was the time when Ouse display'd
His lillies newly *blown*."
Cowper: Dog and Water Lily.

"Against the *blown* rose may they stop their nose,
That kneel'd unto the buds."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., iii. 11.

blōw-pīpe, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *blow; pipe.*]

A. *As subst.:* An instrument for directing the flame of a lamp, of a candle, or jet of gas, mixed with air, against a spot on which is placed a minute body which the operator designs to subject to the action of more than ordinarily intense heat. The several types of blowpipe are:—

1. *The Mouth Blowpipe:* This consists of a conical tube of tin plate about eight inches long, open at the narrow end and closed at its lower part, from the side of which projects a small brass tube about an inch long, at the extremity of which is a brass jet. The jet is inserted about one-eighth of an inch into the flame of a lamp, and a current of air is blown into the flame, which then assumes the



BLOWPIPE FLAME.
O. *Oxidising flame.* R. *Reducing flame.*

form of a pointed cone (see figure). In the centre there is a well-defined blue cone, consisting of a mixture of air with combustible gases; in the front of which is a luminous portion, containing the unburnt gases at a high temperature. This is the reducing flame; and outside it is a pale yellow one terminating at the point O. The part now described contains oxygen at a high temperature, mixed with the products of complete combustion, being the

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN BLOWPIPE.

oxidising part of the flame. The mouth blowpipe is of great antiquity; a man using one for metallurgic purposes is represented in an ancient painting at the Egyptian Thebes. It was used by jewellers during the Middle Ages for fusing metals; its adoption as an instrument for mineralogical and chemical analysis is mainly due to Antony Swab, a Swedish councillor of mines, in 1738, and Cronstedt, who published a "System of Mineralogy" in 1758. There are various forms of blowpipe, as Gahn's, Wollaston's, and Dr. Black's. To use the blowpipe it is necessary to acquire the art of keeping the lungs supplied with air through the nostrils, whilst securing a steady stream through the blowpipe from the mouth; the communication between the mouth and the lungs being closed by a peculiar action of the tongue, which is drawn back against the orifice. The small body to be subjected to examination may be held in a small forceps, or if easily fusible, in a small silver or platinum spoon, but the ordinary rest, the one used to support metallic oxides and many other minerals, is of well-burnt wood charcoal, in which a small cavity has been made with a knife. The body to be examined should not be larger than a peppercorn.

¶ In chemical analysis the blowpipe is used to examine solid substances.

(*a*) Heated on charcoal, oxides of lead, copper, and silver, &c., yield metallic beads in the reducing-flame, especially when mixed with carbonate of sodium or cyanide of potassium.

(*b*) The blowpipe is used to make borax-beads (q.v.).

(*c*) Under its operation some substances are found to be fusible and others volatile; in the latter category are ranked mercury, arsenic, and ammonium compounds.

(*d*) Salts of zinc give a green colour when heated on charcoal with $Co(NO_3)_2$ cobalt nitrate; aluminum salts, phosphates or silicates a blue colour, salts of magnesia a pink colour.

(*e*) Chromium salts fused with potassium nitrate, on platinum foil, give a yellow mass of potassium chromate; manganese salts, a green mass of potassium manganate.

(*f*) Salts of certain metals give characteristic colours when moistened with hydrochloric acid and heated in the blowpipe flame. Thus sodium salts give yellow, potassium salts violet, strontium and lithium salts crimson, calcium salts orange-red, barium salts yellow-green, thallium salts green, and copper salts blue-green colours.

(*g*) Certain metals give incrustations on charcoal when heated in the oxidising flame. Lead gives yellow, bismuth brownish-yellow, antimony bluish-white, and cadmium reddish-brown incrustations.

2. The *Bellows Blowpipe, i.e.*, a blowpipe in which the flame is supplied by air not by the human breath but from a pair of bellows. It is used chiefly by glass-blowers, glass-pinchers, enamellers, &c.

3. The *Oxyhydrogen Blowpipe* is one in which not common air but a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen is used. These being made to issue from two separate reservoirs and afterwards unite in a single jet, or to pass from a common bladder through the safety jet of Mr. Hemming, are then directed through the flame, with the result of producing a heat so intense as to fuse various bodies which are found quite intractable under the ordinary blowpipe. The oxyhydrogen blowpipe was invented in 1802 by Prof. Robert Hare, of Philadelphia. One was also made by Sir Humphrey Davy at the suggestion of Mr. Children.

4. The *Airohydrogen blowpipe*, in which atmospheric air and hydrogen are the two gases used.

5. *Bunsen's burner* (q.v.).

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to, relating to, or ascertained by the instrument described under A.

"Physical and *blowpipe* characters."—*Dana: Min.*, 5th ed., p. xx.

blōw-point, *s.* [Eng. *blow; -point.*] A child's play, perhaps like push-pin. Nares thinks that the players blow small pins or points against each other.

"Shortly boys shall not play
At spancounter or *blowpoint*, but shall pay
Toll to some courtier." *Donne.*

blŏwse (1), *s.* [BLOUSE.]

blówse (2), *s.* [BLOWZE.]

* **blówth,** *s.* [From Eng. *blow.* In Ger. *blüthe*; Ir. *blath, blaith* = blow, blossom,

flower.] In the state of blossoming; bloom, blow, flower. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Ambition and covetousness being but green, and newly grown up, the seeds and effects were as yet but potential, and in the *bloom*th and bud."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World*, bk. I., ch. IX., § 3.

¶ Still used by the Americans. (*Webster.*)

* **blōw'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *blow*; *-y.*] Windy, as a "*blowy* day." (*Mon. Rev.*)

* **blōw'-ўn,** *v.t. & t.* (*Prompt. Parv.*) [BLOW.]

* **blōw'-ўnge,** * **blō'-ўnge,** *s.* [BLOWING.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **blówze,** † **blówse,** * **blówesse,** *s.* [Of unknown origin; possibly conn. with *blush*, and modified by *blow*, as if = tanned by exposure; or a cant word.] A ruddy, fat-faced woman.

"Sweet *blowse*, you are a beauteous blossom sure." *Shakesp.: Titus Andron.*, iv. 2.

"I had rather marry a faire one, and put it to the hazard, than be troubled with a *blowze*; . . ."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.*, p. 628.

* **blówzed,** *a.* [Eng. *blowz(e)*; *-ed.*] Rendered of a high colour; tanned into a ruddy hue by exposure to the weather; blowzy.

"I protest I don't like to see my daughters trudging up to their pew all *blowzed* and red with walking."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. X.

blów'-zў, *a.* [Eng. *blowz(e)*; *-y.*] Like a blowze, high-coloured, ruddy, sunburnt.

* **blŭb,** *v.t.* [BLEB.] To swell.

"My face was blown and *blub'd* with dropsy wan." *Mir. for Magistrates*, p. 112.

* **blŭbbed** (*Eng.*), **blŭb'-bĭt** (*Scotch*), *pa. par. & a.* [BLUB.] Blubbered.

"Your cheeks are sae bleer't, and sae *blubbit* adown." *Tarras: Poems*, p. 124. (*Jamieson.*)

blŭb'-bẽr, * **blŭb'-bĭr,** * **blŭb-ẽr,** * **blŏb'-ẽr,** * **blŏb'-ŭr,** * **blŏb'-ūre,** * **blŏb'-ĭr,** * **blŏb'-bẽr** (*Eng.*), * **blŏb-ўr** (*Sc.*), *s.* [From Provinc. Eng. *blob*, *bleb* = a bubble. Imitated apparently from the sound of a stream or spring bubbling up, that is emerging from an aperture as a mixture of water and air, the latter disengaging itself from the former and escaping in the form of bubbles.]

* **1.** A bubble of air.

"*Blobure* (blobyr, P.): *Burbullum* . . . *Burbalium*." —*Prompt. Parv.*

"And at his mouth a *blubber* stode of fome." *Chaucer: Test. Creside.*

¶ Blubber is still used in Norfolk in this sense.

2. A thick coating of fat with which whales are enveloped, with the view of preserving the temperature of the body amid the cold ocean. It lies just under the skin. It is chiefly for the blubber that the whale is so remorselessly pursued.

blubber-guy, *s.*

Naut.: A rope stretched between the main-mast and foremast heads of a ship, and serving for the suspension of the "speck-purchase," used in flensing whales. (*Knight.*)

blubber-lip, blobber-lip, *s.* A thick lip.

"His *blobber-lips* and beetle brows commend." *Dryden.*

blubber-lipped, blobber-lipped, *a.* Having thick lips.

"A *blobber-lipped* shell . . ."—*Grew.*

blubber-spade, *s.*

Naut.: A keen-edged spade-like knife attached to a pole, used by whalers in removing the blubber which encases the body of a whale. The carcase denuded of the blubber is called krang. (*Knight.*)

blŭb'-bẽr, *v.i. & t.* [From *blubber*, *s.* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To bubble, to foam.

". . . nov is a see called
That ay is drouy and dym and ded in hit kynde,
Blo, *blubrande*, and blak . . ."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 1015-17.

2. To weep in a noisy manner, and so as to make the cheeks swell out blubber or bubble-like.

"Soon as Glumdalclitch miss'd her pleasing care,
She wept, she *blubber'd*, and she tore her hair."
Swift.

B. *Trans.:* To swell the cheeks with weeping. (Used chiefly as a participial adjective.) [BLUBBERED.]

"And her fair face with tears was foully *blubbered*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. i. 13.

blŭb'-bẽred, * **blŭb'-bred,** *pa. par. & a.* [BLUBBER, *v.t.*]

1. Swelled with weeping. (Specially of the cheeks or the eyelids.)

"With many bitter teares shed from his *blubbred* eyne." *Spenser: F. Q.*, V. i. 13.

2. Swelled; protuberant from whatever cause. (Specially of the lips.)

"Thou sing with him, thou booby! never pipe
Was so profan'd, to touch that *blubber'd* lip."
Dryden.

blŭb'-bẽr-ĭng, * **blub-bring,** * **blŭb'-rande,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BLUBBER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* The act of crying so as to swell the cheeks.

"So when her teares were stopt from eyther eye
Her singults, *blubbrings*, seem'd to make them flye
Out at her oyster-mouth and nose-thrils wide."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. II., § 1.

Blŭ'-chẽr (*ch* guttural), *a. & s.* [Named after the celebrated Prussian Field-Marshal Lebe-recht von Blücher, who was born at Rostock, December 16, 1742, was victorious over the French at Katzbach on August 25, 1813, was defeated by them at Ligny on June 16, 1815, and completed their defeat and rout at Waterloo on the 18th of the same month.]

A. *As adjective:* Named after Marshal Blücher.

". . . pots, tobacco-boxes, Periodical Literature, and *Blücher* Boots."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. I., ch. iii.

B. *As a common substantive* (*pl. bluchers*): The kind of boots defined under A.

* **blŭd'-dẽr,** * **blŭth'-ẽr,** *v.t. & t.* [Onomatopœic; cf. BLUBBER.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To blot paper in writing; to disfigure any writing.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To disfigure the face with weeping, or in any other way.

"On sic afore his een he never set,
Tho' *bluddert* now with strypes of tears and sweat."
Ross: Helenore, p. 28.

(2) Morally to disfigure.

". . . blotted and *bluthered* with these right-hand extreams, and left-hand defections, . . ."—*Walker: Remark. Passages*, p. 57. (*Jamieson.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To make a noise with the mouth or throat in taking any liquid. (*Jamieson.*)

† **blŭde,** *s.* [BLOOD.] (*Scotch.*) (*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxii.)

blŭd'-ġeŏn, *s.* [Of unknown origin. Skeat suggests Ir. *blocan* = a little block; Dut. *blutsen* = to bruise has also been suggested, and the view that the word is a cant term connected with *blood* has been put forward. There is no evidence.] A short stick, thick, and sometimes loaded at one end, used by roughs, or in desperate emergencies by other persons as an offensive weapon.

"Armed themselves with flails, *bludgeons*, and pitchforks."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

blŭd'-ġeŏn, *v.t.* [BLUDGEON, *s.*] To beat or strike with a bludgeon.

blûe, * **blôo,** * **bleu,** * **blwe,** * **blo** (*Eng.*), **blue, blā, blāe** (*Scotch*), *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *bleo*, *bleah* (*Somner*), a word the existence of which Skeat doubts; Icel. *blár* = livid; Sw. *blå* = blue, black; Dan. *blaa* = blue, azure; Dut. *blauw* = blue; O. Dut. *bla*; (N. H.) Ger. *blau*; O. H. Ger. *blâo*, *plâo*; Fr. *bleu*; Prov. *blau*, *blava*; O. Sp. *blavo*; O. Ital. *biavo*. A Scandinavian word.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

†(1) Originally livid; of the colour of a wound produced when one has been beaten "black and blue." [BLAE.]

"*Bloo* coloure: *Lividus, luridus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

¶ The expression "blue" milk, used of skimmed milk, seems to be a remnant of this meaning.

". . . skimmed or *blue* milk being only one half-penny a quart, and the quart a most redundant one, in Grasmere."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. II., p. 14.

†(2) Blue-black. [BLAEBERRY.]

(3) Of any other shade of blue. *Spec.*—

(*a*) Of the veins.

". . . and here
My *bluest* veins to kiss; . . ."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., II. 5.

(*b*) Of various plants. [BLUEBELL, BLUE-BOTTLE.]

(*c*) Of the cloudless sky, azure.

"Three gaudy standards flout the pale *blue* sky." *Byron: Childe Harold*, I. 41.

(*d*) Of water in certain circumstances.

(i.) Of the sea.

¶ Poets conventionally call the sea "blue." Near the shore it is generally green, yellow sand below often affecting its colour. Far from the land it is oftener blue. The "Red" Sea may often be seen of a beautiful blue colour.

"The sea, the *blue* lone sea, hath one—
He lies where pearls lie deep."
Hemans: The Graves of a Household.

(ii.) Of lakes. This also is somewhat conventional.

"O'er the *blue* lake . . ."
Hemans: Edith.

(iii.) Of rivers and streams. So also is this somewhat conventional.

"The past as it fled by my own *blue* streams!" *Hemans: The Land of Dreams.*

2. *Figuratively:* Highly derived, aristocratic—as "blue blood."

II. *Technically:*

1. *Optics:* The colour produced in a body when the blue rays which constitute one component in light are reflected, all other rays being absorbed.

2. *Physic. science, spec. Bot.:* A series of colours containing, besides the typical species, *Prussian blue*, *indigo*, *sky-blue*, *lavender-colour*, *violet*, and *lilac* (q.v.). The typical blue most nearly approaches indigo, but is lighter and duller than that deep hue. (See *Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*, 3rd ed., 1839, pp. 479, 480.)

3. *Painting:* For painters' colours see C. II.

4. *Her.:* [AZURE.]

(1) *Costume, livery, &c.:* Formerly blue was the appropriate colour worn by persons of humble position in society, and by social outcasts. It was so *Spec.*,

(*a*) Of servants.

"In a *blew* coat, serving-man like, with an orange," &c. *Mask of Christmas.* (*Nares.*)

Prior to A.D. 1608 these blue coats had been exchanged for cloaks not readily distinguishable from those worn by masters.

". . . for since *blew* coats have been turned into cloaks, one can scarce know the man from the master." —Act II., *Anc. Drama*, v., p. 151. (*Middleton.*) (*Nares.*)

(*b*) Of beadles. [BLUEBOTTLE, *a.*]

"And to be free from the interruption of *blue* beadles, and other bawdy officers."—*Middleton: Mich. Term.* (*Nares.*)

(*c*) Of harlots in the house of correction.

(*d*) Of beggars. [BLUE-GOWN.]

III. *Political, religious, & academical symbolism:* Now redeemed from former humble associations, see II. 4, it stands—

1. *Politically:* In London and many parts of England, though not everywhere, for a Conservative.

2. *Religiously:*

(1) *In England:* Originally a strict Puritan of Presbyterian views; a rigid Protestant belonging to the Church of England.

(2) *In Scotland:* A rigid Presbyterian supporting the Church of Scotland.

¶ In senses III. (1) and (2) the expression "true blue" is sometimes used. Thus a *true blue* Protestant is one who shows no proclivities towards Roman Catholicism, a *true blue* Presbyterian one very strict in his belief and practice.

"For his religion, it was fit
To match his learning and his wit,
'Twas Presbyterian *true-blue*,
For he was of that stubborn crew."
Hudibras, I. i. 189-91.

3. *Academically:* In the annual boat race and cricket match between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge those in favour of Oxford wear dark-blue colours, and those in favour of Cambridge light-blue. So also dark-blue is worn by partizans of Harrow, and light-blue by those of Eton.

B. *As adverb:*

1. As if blue. [*To look blue.*]

"The lights burn *blue*."
Shakesp.: Rich. III., v. 3.

2. Into a blue colour; so as to look blue.

"There pinch the maids as *blue* as bilberry."
Shakesp. Mer. Wives, v. 5.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of things:*

(1) *Lit.:* (*a*) The colour described under A.

(b) The Blue-butterfly.

"On the commons and open downs the lovely little *Blues* are frisking in animated play."—*Gosse: Nat. Hist.*, p. 5.

(c) A blue powder, or substance, used by laundresses to give a blue tint to linen, &c.

(2) *Fig. Pl.* (*blues*): The same as BLUE-DEVILS (q.v.).

2. *Of persons:* Persons dressed in blue:

(1) Either the Dutch troops in general, of which blue is now the uniform, or more probably the blue-clad Dutch troops of life-guards which came over with William III. in 1688.

". . . while vainly endeavouring to prevail on their soldiers to look the Dutch *Blues* in the face."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

(2) The Royal Horse Guards in the British army. Though the term "the blues" is limited to these, the following regiments are also clad in blue:—The 6th Dragoon Guards, the 3rd and 4th Hussars, the 5th Lancers, the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th Hussars, the Royal Regiment of Artillery and the Royal Marine Artillery.

"If it were necessary to repel a French invasion or to put down an Irish insurrection, the *Blues* and the Buffs would stand by him to the death."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xxiv.

(3) Blue-stockings.

"The *Blues*, that tender tribe, who sigh o'er sonnets." *Byron: Don Juan*, canto xi.

(4) Boys educated at Christ's Hospital.

II. *Painting:* The chief pigments used are *Prussian blue, Indigo blue, Verditer, Ultramarine, Cobalt blue,* and *Smalt.* (See these words.)

D. *In special phrases:*

1. *To look blue:* To feel disappointed to such an extent that to the imaginative the colour seems to change to blue.

2. *To look blue at:* To look angrily at.

¶ *The blues:* Mental despondency proceeding from either real or imaginary causes.

blue asbestus, or **asbestos,** *s.*

Min.: The same as Crocidolite (q.v.).

blue billy, *s.*

Metal.: A name given to the residue from the combustion of iron pyrites (FeS_2) in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. It is employed as an iron ore, and for the fettling of puddling furnaces in the Cleveland district.

blue-black, *a.* Of a colour produced by the commingling of black and blue, the former predominating.

* **blue blanket,** *s.* The name formerly given to the banner of the craftsmen in Edinburgh.

"The Crafts-men think we should be content with their work how bad soever it be; and if in any thing they be controuled, up goes the *Blue Blanket*."—*R. Ja. Basilicon Dor. and Pennecuik's Hist. Acc. Bl. Blanket*, pp. 27, 28.

blue bonnet, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A bonnet of a blue colour.

2. One wearing a "bonnet" of a blue colour.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool:* A name for the Blue Tit (*Parus cæruleus*). [BLUE TIT.]

2. *Botany:*

(1) *Sing.:* A name sometimes given to the *Centaurea cyanus.* [BLUEBOTTLE.]

(2) *Plur. Blue bonnets:* A plant, *Scabiosa succisa.* (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

blue-breast, *s.* A name sometimes given to a bird, the Blue-throated Warbler (*Phœnicura suecica*). It is a native of Britain.

blue-butterfly, *s.* A name occasionally applied to any butterfly of the genus Polyommatus, which has the upper side of its wings blue, their normal colour.

blue-cap, *s.*

1. One of the names for the Blue Titmouse (*Parus cæruleus*).

"Where is he that giddy sprite,
Blue-cap, with his colours bright."
Wordsworth: The Kitten and the Falling Leaves.

2. A fish of the salmon family, with blue spots on its head.

blue-cat, *s.* A Siberian cat valued for its fur. (*Ogilvie.*)

blue-coat, blue coat, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. The dress of the lower orders in the sixteenth century, hence the dress of almsmen and charity school children.

"The whips of furies are not half so terrible as a *blue coat*."—*Microcosmus*, O. Pl., ix. 161.

2. An almsman, a soldier or sailor.

B. *As adj.:* Wearing the blue-coat of an almoner; supported by endowment.

blue-coated, *a.* Wearing a blue coat.

"By old *blue-coated* serving man."
Scott: Marmion. Introd. to Canto vi.

blue copper, blue copper ore, *s.*

Min.: Azurite and Chessylite (q.v.).

blue-devils, *s. pl.*

1. The apparitions seen in delirium tremens.

2. Lowness of spirits; hypochondria.

blue-disease, blue disorder, blue jaundice, *s.*

Med.: Popular names for a disease or a morbid symptom which consists in the skin becoming blue, purple, or violet, especially on the lips, the cheeks, and other parts where the cutaneous capillary vessels are superficial. [CYANOSIS.]

blue-eyed, *a.* Having blue eyes. Blue eyes generally go with fair hair and a sanguine temperament. They are more common in the Teutonic race than in the other races of the world.

"Glenalvon's *blue-eyed* daughter came."
Byron: Oscar of Alva.

It is generally believed that blue eyes occasionally occurred in the Greek race; Athene (Minerva) was thought to have possessed them, but γλαυκῶπις (*glaukōpis*) was originally fierce-eyed or grey-eyed rather than blue-eyed. (*Liddell & Scott.*)

"Thus while he spoke, the *blue-eyed* maid began."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xiii. 327.

¶ *Blue-eyed grass:* An iridaceous plant, *Sisyrynchium anceps*, or Bermudiana. It grows in Bermuda, in the United States, &c.

blue felspar, *s.*

Min.: The same as Lazulite (q.v.).

blue-fish, *s.*

1. A species of Coryphæna found in the Atlantic. [CORYPHÆNA.]

2. *Temnodon saltator:* A fish like a mackerel but larger, found on the Atlantic coast of the United States. It is called also Horse-mackerel and Salt-water Tailor.

blue-fly, blue fly, *s.* A bluebottle, *Musca* (*Lucilia*) *Cæsar.*

blue-glede, *s.* A name for the Ring-tailed Harrier, *Circus cyaneus.* [BLUE-HAWK.]

blue-gown, *s.*

1. *Of things:* A gown of a blue colour.

2. *Of persons:* A pensioner, who annually, on the king's birthday, receives a certain sum of money and a blue gown or cloak, which he wears with a badge on it.

"Here has been an old *Blue-gown* committing robbery!"—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxvii.

blue gramfer greygles, *s.* A liliaceous plant, *Scilla nutans.*

blue hafit, *s.* The Scotch name for the Hedge-sparrow (*Accentor modularis*).

blue-haired, *a.* Having blue hair.

"This place,
The greatest and the best of all the main,
He quarters to the *blue-hair'd* deities."
Milton: Comus, 27-9.

blue-hawk, *s.*

1. The Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*).

2. The Ring-tailed Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*).

blue-hearts, *s.* An American name for the botanical genus Buchnera (q.v.).

blue iron earth, *s.*

Min.: The same as Vivianite (q.v.).

blue-john, *s.*

Min.: The same as Fluorite or Fluor (q.v.). It is a blue variety of fluor-spar (CaF_2), found in Derbyshire.

blue-kite, *s.* A name for a bird, the Ring-tailed Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*).

blue laws, *s. pl.* [Called probably from the Puritan colour "true blue."] (*Kingsley.*) [BLUE, III. 2.] Severe puritanic laws alleged to have existed at Newhaven, in Connecticut, and the adjacent parts. They were not laws, but a selection of judicial decisions. (*Ripley & Dana.*)

blue-lead, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Galena. It is lead sulphide (PbS.). [GALENA.]

blue-light, *s.* A signal light which when ignited burns with a steady blue colour and reflection. The materials used in the composition of blue lights are saltpetre 9 lb. 10 oz.; sulphur, 2 lb. 6½ oz.; and red orpiment, 11 oz. These are all incorporated together and pressed into cups of wood, covered with cartridge paper, and furnished with a handle.

blue malachite, *s.*

Min.: The same as Azurite or Chessylite (q.v.).

blue-mantle, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:* A mantle which is blue.

B. *As adjective:* Having a blue mantle.

Blue-mantle pursuivant (*Her.*). [PURSUIVANT.]

"As sacred as either garter or *Blue mantle*."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. i.

blue-metal, *s.*

Metal.: Copper at one stage of the process of refining. It is called also *fine metal.*

blue-Monday, *s.* The Monday preceding Lent, when, in the 16th century, the churches were internally decorated with blue.

blue moor-grass, *s.* A book-name for a grass, *Sesleria cærulea.*

blue-mould, *s.* The mould, of the colour indicated, so often seen upon cheese. It consists of a fungus, *Aspergillus glaucus.*

blue-ointment, *s.*

Pharm.: Mercurial ointment.

blue-peter, *s.* [Corrupted from *blue repeater*, one of the British signal flags.]

Naut.: A flag, blue with a white square in the centre, used as a signal for sailing, for recalling boats, &c.

blue-pill, *s.*

Pharm.: Pilula Hydrargyri, a pill made by rubbing two ounces of mercury with three of confection of roses till the globules disappear, and then adding one of liquorice-root to form a mass. It is given when the secretion of the liver is defective as a "cholagogue purgative," i.e., as a purgative designed to promote evacuation of the bile.

blue-poker, *s.* One of the names of a duck, the Pochard (*Fuligula ferina*).

† **blue-poppy,** *s.* A plant, *Centaurea cyanus*, more commonly termed Bluebottle.

blue-pots, *s.*

Comm.: Pots, also called Black-lead crucibles. They are made of a mixture of clay with a coarse variety of graphite. They are much less likely to crack when heated than those made from fire-clay only.

blue-ribbon, *s.* [RIBBON (1).]

blue-rocket, *s.* Several species of Aconite, specially *Aconitum pyramidale.* [ACONITE.]

† **blue-ruin,** *s.* A cant name for gin, usually of bad quality.

"This latter I have tasted, as well as the English *blue-ruin*, and the Scotch whisky, analogous fluids used by the Sect in those countries."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii., ch. 10.

blue-shark, *s.* *Carcharias glaucus.*

blue-shone, *s.* An Australian miners' term for the basaltic lava through which they have sometimes to dig in search of gold. (*Stormonth.*)

blue-skate, *s.* A skate (*Raia batis*). (*Scotch.*)

* **blue-spald,** *s.* A disease of cattle; supposed to be the same with the black spaul.

"If the cattle will die of the *blue-spald*, what can I help it?"—*Saxon and Gael*, i. 152. (*Jamieson.*)

blue-spar, *s.*

Min.: The same as Lazulite (q.v.).

blue-stocking, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* A stocking of a blue colour.

2. *Fig.:* A literary lady, generally with the imputation that she is more or less pedantic. Boswell, in his *Life of Johnson*, states that in his day there were certain meetings held by ladies to afford them opportunity of holding

converse with eminent literary men. The most distinguished talker at these gatherings was a Mr. Stillingfleet, who always wore blue stockings. His absence was so felt that the remark became common, "We can do nothing without the blue stockings." Hence the meetings at which he figured began to be called sportively "Blue-stocking Clubs," and those who frequented them blue-stockings.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Pertaining to stockings of a blue colour.

2. *Fig.:* Pertaining to literary ladies; such as characterises literary ladies.

"... how much better this was adapted to her husband's taste, how much more adapted to uphold the comfort of his daily life, than a *blue-stocking* loquacity."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 133.

blue-stockingism, *s.* The procedure of literary ladies, generally with the imputation of pedantry.

blue stone, *s.*

Comm.: A name given to cupric sulphate, $CuSO_4.5H_2O$. [CUPRIC SULPHATE.]

blue-tail, *s.* A popular name for an American lizard—the Five-lined Plestiodon (*Plestiodon quinquelineatum*).

blue tangles, *s.* The name of a plant, *Vaccinium frondosum*, from North America.

blue-throated, *a.* Having a throat with blue feathers on it.

Blue-throated Redstart: A bird, *Ruticella cyanecula*. [REDSTART.]

blue tit, blue titmouse, *s.* A bird, called also Blue Tomtit, Blue-cap, Blue-bonnet, Hick-mall, Billy-biter, and Ox-eye. It is *Parus cæruleus*, L. It has the upper part of the head light-blue, encircled with white; a band round the neck and the spaces before and behind the eye of a duller blue; cheeks white; back light yellowish-green, the lower parts pale greyish yellow; the middle of the breast dull blue. The male is more brightly coloured than the female. Average length to end of tail, which is rather long: male, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; expansion of wings, $7\frac{1}{2}$; female, $4\frac{7}{12}$ inches; expansion of wings, $7\frac{1}{4}$. It is permanently resident in Britain, placing its nest in the chink of a wall, under eaves or thatch, or in a hole of a tree, and laying from six to eight, some say twelve or even twenty, eggs of a slightly reddish colour, marked all over with irregular small spots of light red.

blue titmouse, *s.* [BLUE TIT.]

blue-veined, *a.* Having blue veins. (Used of plants rather than of man.)

"These *blue-vein'd* violets whereon we lean."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 125.

blue verditer, *s.* [VERDITER.]

blue-vitriol, blue vitriol, *s.*

1. *Min.:* The same as Chalcanthite (q.v.).

2. *Comm.:* The mineral mentioned under No. 1. It is crystallized sulphate of copper ($CwSO_4.5H_2O$). [CUPRIC SULPHATE.]

blue-weed, *s.* An American name for a plant, *Echium vulgare*, known here as the Viper's Bugloss. [BUGLOSS, ECHIUM.]

blue-winged, *a.* Having blue wings.

¶ 1. *Blue-winged Jay:* A name for the jay (*Garrulus glandarius*). (*Macgillivray.*)

2. *Blue-winged Shoveller:* One of the English names for a bird, the Common Shoveller (*Spatulea clypeata*).

blûe, *v.t.* [From *blue*, a.] To make blue; to heat (as metal) till it assumes a blue tinge; to treat (as linen) with blue.

blûe'-bëard, *s.* & *a.* [From Eng. *blue*, and *beard*.]

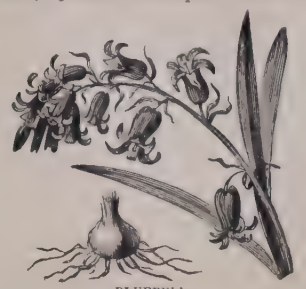
A. *As substantive:* A man resembling that children's bogie, the Bluebeard well known in story, though wholly unknown in history.

B. *As adjective:* Haunted by such another as the mythic personage described under A.

"Except the *Bluebeard* room, which the poor child believed to be permanently haunted.'—*De Quincey: Works*, 2nd ed., i. 167.

blûe'-bëll, blûe'-bëlls, * blew'-bëlles (ew as û), *s.* [Eng. *blue; bell, bells.* So called from the colour and shape of the flowers.] Two plants.

1. The English name of the plant genus Agraphis, and specially of the Wild Hyacinth (*Agraphis nutans* of Link, *Scilla nutans* of Smith, *Hyacinthus nonscriptus* of Linnæus.)



BLUEBELL.

2. *The Bluebell of Scotland:* The round-leaved Bell-flower or Hairbell (*Campanula rotundifolia*).

"The frail *bluebell* peereth over."
Tennyson: A Dirge.

blûe'-bër-rў, *s.* [Eng. *blue*, and *berry.*] An American name for the genus Vaccinium, that which contains the Bilberry, called in Scotland the Blaeberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*).

blûe'-bīrd, *s.* [Eng. *blue; bird.*] A beautiful bird, the *Sylvia sialis* of Wilson, occurring in Carolina, Bermuda, &c. Its whole upper parts are sky-blue, shot with purple, with its throat, neck, breast, and sides reddish-chestnut, and part of its wings and its tail-feathers black. It is about seven and a half inches long. It is a favourite with the Americans as the Robin Redbreast is with the English, but comes in spring and summer rather than in winter.

"Sent the *blue-bird*, the Owaissa."
Longfellow: The Song of Hiawatha, ii.

blûe'-book, *s.* [Eng. *blue; book.*]

1. *Originally & properly:* A book which is bound in a blue cover.

2. *Subsequently & now:* Most published Parliamentary papers being bound in blue the term "bluebook" has come to signify a book containing returns, reports of commissions, Acts of Parliament, &c., in short, the official record of Parliamentary investigations and regulations.

blûe'-bŏt-tle, blue bottle, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *blue;* and *bottle.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. (*Of the form* blue bottle): A bottle which is blue.

II. (*Of the forms* bluebottle *and* blue-bottle):

1. *Popular zoology:*

(1) *Lit.:* A two-winged fly, *Musca* (*Lucilia*) *Cæsar*, the body of which has some faint resemblance to a bottle of blue glass. [BLUE-FLY.]

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) A servant. (*O. Pl.*, v. 6.)

"'Say, sire of insects, mighty Sol,'
A fly upon the chariot pole
Cries out, 'What *bluebottle* alive
Did ever with such fury drive?'"
Prior: The Flies.

(*b*) A beadle. [See B. adj.]

(*c*) One who hovers round a celebrated person attracted by the glitter of his fame, as some flies are by a light.

"Humming like flies around the newest blaze,
The blueat of *bluebottles* you e'er saw."
Byron: Beppo, 74.

2. *Popular botany:* A name given in various parts of England to different plants with bottle-shaped blue flowers. *Spec.*,

(1) The Wild Hyacinth. [BLUEBELL, 1. AGRAPHIS.]

(2) *Centaurea cyanus*, more fully named the Corn Bluebottle, from its being found chiefly in corn-fields. It belongs to the order Asteraceæ (Composites), and the sub-order Tubuliflorœ. It is from two to three feet high, with the florets of the disk, which are small and purple, and those of the ray few, larger and bright blue. It is common in Britain and throughout Europe.

"If you put *bluebottles*, or other blue flowers, into an ant-hill, they will be stained with red."—*Ray.*

B. *As adjective:* Wearing a blue garment. (Used of a beadle.) [BLUE, *a.*]

"I will have you as soundly swinged for this, you *bluebottle* rogue."—*Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV.*, v. 4.

blûe'-căp, blue cap, *s.* [Eng. *blue*, a., and *cap.*]

I. *Of the form* blue cap: A cap which is blue.

II. *Of the form* bluecap *and* blue-cap: A name given in different localities to various plants. *Spec.*, to two kinds of Scabious—(1) *Scabiosa succisa*, (2) *Scabiosa arvensis.*

blûed, *pa. par.* [BLUE, *v.*]

blûe'-ĭng, † blu'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BLUE, *v.*]

blûe'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *blue; -ly.*] With a blue colour or tint.

"First clear and white, then yellow, after red,
Then *bluely* pale."
More: Infinity of Worlds, s. 94.

blûe'-nĕss, * blew'-ness, * blû'-nesse, † blo'-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *blue; -ness.*] The quality of being blue.

"... our liquor may be deprived of its *blueness*, and restored to it again."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 579.

blûes, *s.pl.* [BLUE, C., I. 1, 2.]

blû'-ĕts, *s.* [From Fr. *bluet* = a blue plant. *Centaurea cyanus*; dimin. of Fr. *bleu* = blue.]

1. A plant, the *Vaccinium angustifolium*, which grows in North America.

2. The *Hedyotis cærulea.*

blû'-ĕtte, *s.* The same as BLEWIT (q.v.).

† blû'-ĕў, *a.* [Eng. *blue; -y.*] Somewhat blue. (*Southey.*)

blŭff, *a.* & *s.* (1). [Etym. doubtful; O. Dut. *blaf* = flat, broad, has been suggested, but the connection is uncertain.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Of banks, cliffs, &c.:* Large and steep.

"The north west part of it, forming a *bluff* point, bore north, 20° east, two leagues distant."—*Cook: Voyage*, bk. iv., ch. 6.

2. *Of persons:*

(1) Massive, burly (?).

"Black-brow'd and *bluff*, like Homer's Jupiter."
Dryden.

(2) Plain spoken in a good sense, or too abrupt and plain in speech, as some men of massive frame and strong nerve are liable to be.

"*Bluff* Harry broke into the spence."
Tennyson: The Talking Oak.

B. *As substantive:* A large, high bank, precipitous on one side, in most cases constituting a promontory jutting out into the sea.

"And buffet round the hills from *bluff* to *bluff*."
Tennyson: The Golden Year.

bluff-bowed, *a.*

Naut.: Having a broad, flat bow.

bluff-headed, *a.*

Naut.: Bluff-bowed (q.v.).

blŭff (2), *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

* 1. A blinker for a horse.

2. An excuse, a blind. (*Slang Dict.*)

3. The game of Euchre. (*Slang Dict.*)

blŭff, *v.t.* [Of unknown origin. It appears to be of the same date as *bam* (q.v.), and in late usage to have been influenced by *bluff* (2), s.]

* 1. To blindfold.

2. To impose on (at some card game) by boasting that one's hand is better than it really is, so as to induce one's opponent to throw up the game. (*Amer.*)

3. To impose on or frighten by boasting.

blŭff'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *bluff; -ly.*] In a bluff manner, bluntly.

blŭff'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *bluff; -ness.*] The quality of being bluff.

1. Precipitousness.

2. Broadness, puffiness, bloatedness (?).

"A remarkable *bluffness* of face, a loud voice, and a masculine air."—*The World*, No. 88.

3. Abruptness of speech or behaviour.)

blŭff'-fў, *a.* [Eng. *bluff; -y.*] Having bluffs, or bold headlands.

blûid, *s.* [BLOOD.] (*Scotch.*)

"But feels his heart's *bluid* rising hot."
Burns: Earnest Cry and Prayer.

bluid-tongue, *s.* [So called because children are accustomed to use it to bring blood from the tongues of their playmates if the latter submit to the operation.] A name for a stellate plant, *Galium aparine* (the Goose-grass or Cleavers.) (*Eng. Border & Scotland.*)

*** blûid'-vĕlt, * blûid'-wyte,** *s.* [Bloodwit.] A fine paid for effusion of blood.

"*Bluidveit*, an unlaw for wrang or injurie, sik as bloud."—*Skene.* (*Jamieson.*)

blû'-ĭng, * blûe'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Blue, *v.*]

A. *As present participle & adjective.* (See the verb.)

B. *As substantive:* The act, art, or process of rendering blue by means of a dye, or in any other way.

1. *Metal.:* The process of heating steel till it becomes blue.

2. *Dyeing:* The process of colouring goods by a solution of indigo.

blû'-ĭsh, * blûe'-ĭsh, * blew-ish (ew as û), *a.* [Eng. *blue*; *-ish.*] Somewhat blue.

"Side sleeves and skirts, round underborne with a *bluish* tinsel."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, iii. 4.

bluish-green, *a.* Noting a mixture of green and blue, with the former colour predominating. (Used also substantively.)

"Both are coloured of a splendid *bluish-green*, one living invariably in the lagoon, and the other amongst the outer breakers."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xx.

bluish-white, *a.* Noting a mixture of white and blue, with the latter colour predominating. (Used also substantively.)

". . . a black mark, surrounded by orange-yellow, and then by *bluish-white*."—*Darwin: Descent of Man.*

blû'-ĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *bluish*; *-ly.*] In a bluish manner. (*Webster.*)

blû'-ĭsh-nĕss, * blûe'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *bluish*; *-ness.*] The quality of being bluish, *i.e.*, somewhat blue.

"I could make, with crude copper, a solution without the *bluishness* that is wont to accompany its vinegar solutions."—*Boyle.*

blûĭ'-tĕr (1), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful. Compare Dut. *blaten* = to bleat. Jamieson derives it from Ger. *plaudern* = to talk nonsense and untruth (?).]

1. To make a rumbling noise.

2. To blatter; to pour forth lame, harsh, and unmusical rhymes.

"I laugh to see thee *bluiter*.
Glory in thy ragments, rash to raill."
Polwart: Flyting; Watson's Coll., iii. 7. (*Jamieson.*)

blûĭ'-tĕr (2), *v.t.* [Dimin. from *blout* (q.v.). (*Jamieson.*)] To dilute.

¶ *To bluiter up with water:* To dilute too much with water.

blûĭ'-tĕr, blŭt'-tĕr, *s.* [From *bluiter*, v. (q.v.).]

1. A rumbling noise, as that sometimes made by the intestines.

2. Liquid filth. (*Cleland: Poems*, p. 102.) (*Jamieson.*)

*** bluk,** *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] An error for *blunk* = horse (*Sir F. Madden*). Altered from the word *bulk*, i.e. = a trunk (*Morris.*)

"He brayde his *bluk* aboute."
Gaw. and the Green Knight, 440.

*** blŭm'-dămme,** *s.* [Corrupted from *plumbedame.*] A prune. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

blû'-mę-a, *s.* [From the eminent botanist Dr. Blume, who in 1828 published a Flora of Java.]

Bot.: A large genus of composite plants, with purple or yellow flowers, found in India and the Eastern islands, a few stragglers existing also in Australia and Africa. *Blumea aurita* and *B. lacera*, yellow-flowered species growing in India, are used by the natives of the country in cases of dyspepsia.

blû-mĕn-bach'-ĭ-a (*ch* guttural), *s.* [From the celebrated J. F. Blumenbach, of Göttingen, who was born in 1752, and died in 1840.]

Bot.: A genus of climbing plants belonging to the order Loasaceæ (Loasads). Several species exist, of which two are cultivated, the *Blumenbachia insignis* and the *B. multifida*. Both have large beautiful flowers and stinging bristles, and are natives of the southern portion of South America.

blû-mĕn-bach'-īte (*ch* guttural), *s.* [In Ger. *blumenbachit.* Named after Blumenbach, author of a natural history handbook, of which the 8th edition was published at Göttingen in 1807.]

Min.: The same as Alabandite (q.v.).

blû'-mīte, *s.* [In Ger. *blumit.* Named after the mineralogist Blum.]

Mineralogy:

1. Blumite of Fischer. The same as Bleinierite (q.v.).

2. Blumite of Liebe. The same as Megabasite (q.v.).

blŭn'-dĕr, * blon-der, * blon-dir, * blon-dre, * blon-dren, *v.i.* & *t.* [Cf. Sw. *blunda*; Dan. *blunde*, all = to sleep lightly, to doze, to nap; Icel. *blundr*; Sw. & Dan. *blund*, all = a wink of sleep, slumber, a doze, a nap. Remotely connected with *blend* and *blind.* (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Originally:*

(1) To pore over anything, the sleepy way in which one deals with it preventing his despatching it quickly; or to fall into confusion, to confuse, to confuse one's self, to be mazed.

(2) To run heedlessly.

"Ye been as bolde as Bayard the blinde,
That *blundreth* forth and peril casteth noon."
Chaucer: The Chanoun Yemannes Tale, 1,413-14.

2. *Now:* To fall into a gross mistake, to err greatly from native stupidity or from censurable carelessness.

"It is one thing to forget matter of fact, and another to *blunder* upon the reason of it."—*L'Estrange.*

3. To flounder; to reach an object of attainment, as for instance an intellectual inquiry, not directly under the guidance of proper intelligence, but circuitously, with various stumbles, and as if accidentally at last.

¶ Often followed by *round about*, &c.

"He who now to sense, now nonsense leaning,
Means not, but *blunders round about* a meaning."
Pope: Prol. Satires, 186.

B. *Trans.:* To mistake, to err regarding, to introduce a gross error into, specially by confounding or "blending" things which differ. (See etym.)

". . . for he *blunders* and confounds all these together; . . ."—*Stillingfleet.*

blŭn'-dĕr, * blŭn'-dŭr, * blon'-der, *s.* [From *blunder*, v. (q.v.).]

1. Confusion, trouble.

"Where werre and wrake and wonder
Bi sythez hatz wont therinne
And oft bothe blysse and *blunder*,
Ful skete hatz skyfted synne."
Sir Gaw. and the Green Knight (ed. Morris), 16-19.

2. A gross mistake; a great error in calculation or other intellectual work.

". . . the wild *blunders* into which some minds were hurried by national vanity, and others by a morbid love of paradox."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

blŭn'-dĕr-bŭss, *s.* [From Dut. *donderbus*; Sw. *donderbössa*; Ger. *donnerbüsche* = a blunderbuss. These are from Dut. *donder*, Ger. *donner* = thunder, and Dut. *bus* = the barrel of a gun; Sw. *bössa*; Ger. *büsche*, all = a box, an urn, the barrel of a gun. Thus *blunderbuss* is a "thunder-gun."]

1. *Mil. & Ord. Lang.:* A short gun, unrifled and of large bore, widening towards the muzzle. It is by no means to be ranked with

BLUNDERBUSS.

arms of precision, but is loaded with many balls or slugs, which scatter when fired, so that there is hope of some one of them hitting the mark.

"The hatchway was constantly watched by sentinels armed with bangers and *blunderbusses*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A controversialist who discharges at his adversary a confused mass of facts, arguments, &c.

(2) (*With a mistaken etymology*): A person who habitually makes blunders.

"Jacob, the scourge of grammar, mark with awe,
Nor less revere him, *blunderbuss* of law."
Pope: Dunciad, bk. iii.

blŭn'-dĕred, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Blunder, *v.*]

blŭn'-dĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *blunder*; *-er.*]

1. One who blunders; one who habitually makes gross mistakes.

"Your *blunderer* is as sturdy as a rock."
Cowper: Progress of Error.

* 2. A blind or stupid worker. (*N.E.D.*)

"*Blunderer* or blunt warkere (worker, P.). *Hebefactor, hebefacus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

blŭn'-dĕr-hĕad, *s.* [Eng. *blunder*; *head.*] A blockhead; a person who is always making blunders.

"At the rate of this thick-skulled *blunderhead*, every plow-jobber shall take upon him to read upon divinity."—*L'Estrange.*

blŭn'-dĕr-ĭng, * blŭn'-dĕr-ўnge, *pr par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Blunder, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective.* (See the verb.)

". . . a series of *blundering* attacks, . . ."—*Times*, Dec. 12, 1877.

C. *As substantive:* The act of making a gross mistake.

blŭn'-dĕr-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *blundering*; *-ly.*] In a blundering manner; with many gross mistakes.

". . . they have done what they did in that kind rather ignorantly, supinely, or *blunderingly*, than out of a premeditated design to cover falsehood."—*Lewis: Trans. of the Bible Dis.*

*** blŭ'-nĕsse,** *s.* [Blueness.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

blŭnge, *v.t.* [Onomatopœic, influenced by *plunge.*] To mix (as clay, &c.) with water.

blŭn'-gĕr, *s.* [Blunge, *v.*] A plunger, a wooden blade with a cross handle, used for mixing clay in potteries. (*Tomlinson.*)

blŭn'-gĭng, *s.* [Blunge, *v.*]

Pottery: The process of mixing clays for the manufacture of porcelain.

blŭnk, *v.i.* & *t.* [Blink, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

A. *Intrans.:* To turn aside, to blench, to flinch.

"The presumptuous sinner . . . goes on and never *blunks*."—*Gurnall: The Christian in Complete Armour*

B. *Trans.:* To spoil a thing, to mismanage any business. (*Jamieson.*)

*** blŭnk** (1), *s.* [Blonk.] A steed. (*Gaw. & the Green Knight*, 440.) [Bluk.]

blŭnk (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A heavy cotton or linen cloth, wrought for being printed; a calico. (*Scotch.*)

¶ Often in the plural *blunks.*

blŭnk'-ĕr, *s.* [Blunk (2), *s.*] One who prints cloths. (*Jamieson.*)

"Ye see, they say Dunbog is nae mair a gentleman than the *blunker* that's biggit the bounie house down in the hown."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. iii.

blŭnk'-ęt, *a.* & *s.* [Prob. orig. the same as *blanket* (q.v.).] "Pale blue, perhaps any faint or faded colour . . . blanched." (*Sibbald.*)

A. *As adj.:* Grayish blue; light blue. (*Colgrave.*)

"*Cæsius.* Gray, sky-coloured, with specks of gray *blunket*."—*Ainsworth: Latin Dictionary.*

B. *As subst.:* A coarse woollen fabric of this colour.

blŭnk'-ĭt, blĭnk'-ĭt, *pa. par.* [Blunk.] (*Scotch.*)

blŭnks, *s. pl.* [Blunk (2), *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

blŭnt (1), *** blont,** *a.* & *s.* [Etym. doubtful Compare Sw. & Dan. *blund* = a wink of sleep, slumber, a nap; Sw. *blunda* = to shut the eyes; Dan. *blunde* = to sleep slightly, to nap; Icel. *blunda* = to sleep. There is no evidence as to the history of the word.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of persons:*

(1) Dull in intellect, not of sharp intelligence, wanting in mental acuteness.

"*Blunt* of wytte. *Hebes.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Valentine being gone, I'll quickly cross,
By some sly trick, *blunt* Thurio's dull proceedings."
Shakespeare: Two Gents., ii. 2.

(2) Obtuse in feeling, with emotions, especially the softer ones, the reverse of keen.

"I find my heart hardened and *blunt* to new impressions . . . it will scarce receive or retain affections of yesterday."—*Pope.*

* (3) Faint.

"Such a burre myght make myn berte *blunt*."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *The Pearl*, 178.

2. *Of the products of such mental dullness or such obtuseness of feeling:*

(1) Unintellectual, stupid, foolish. (Used of an opinion, &c.)

"... tart beyond the *blunt* conceit o' some, who (I remember) have upon the same word Farrith, made a very gross conjecture; ..."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

(2) Abrupt, inelegant. (Used of composition.)

"To use too many circumstances, ere one come to the matter, is wearisome; to use none at all, is *blunt*." —*Bacon.*

(3) Unpleasantly direct; rude, uncivil, impolite; avoiding circumlocution in making unpleasant communications; not sparing the feelings of others; brusque. (Used of the temperament, of manners, of speeches, &c.)

"*Blunt* truths more mischief than nice falsehoods do." *Pope.*

"To his *blunt* manner, and to his want of consideration for the feelings of others, ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

3. *Of cutting instruments or other material things:* Having the edge or point dull as opposed to sharp.

"If the iron be *blunt*, and he do not whet the edge, then must he put to more strength."—*Eccles.* x. 10.

II. *Botany:*

(1) Terminating gradually in a rounded end. This corresponds to the Latin *obtusus*. (*Lindley.*)

¶ *Blunt with a point:* Terminating abruptly in a rounded end, in the middle of which there is a conspicuous point. Example, the leaves of various species of Rubus (Raspberry and Bramble.) (*Lindley.*)

(2) Having a soft, obtuse termination, corresponding to the Lat. *hebetatus*. (*Lindley.*)

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Needle manufacture* (*pl. Blunts*): A grade of sewing-needles with the points less tapering than they are in *sharps* or even in *betweens*.

2. *Cant language:* Money. Sometimes it has *the* prefixed, and becomes "the *blunt*."

¶ *Compounds of obvious signification:* *Blunt-edged* (*Ogilvie*); *blunt-pointed* (*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ed. 1878, ch. xviii.); *blunt-witted* (*Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI.*, iii. 2).

blunt-file, *s.* A file which has but a slight taper. It is intermediate in grade between a regular taper and a dead parallel file.

blunt-headed, *a.* With the head terminating obtusely.

The Blunt-headed Cachalot: A name of the Spermaceti Whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*).

blunt-hook, *s.*

Surgery: An obstetric hook for withdrawing a fœtus without piercing or lacerating it.

* **blunt-worker,** *s.* A blunderer. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **blunt-working,** *s.* Blundering. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

blŭnt, * **blŭn-tĕn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [BLUNT, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Of persons:*

(1) To dull the intellect; to weaken passion or emotion of any kind.

"*Blunt* not his love;
Nor lose the good advantage of his grace,
By seeming cold." *Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV.*, iv. 4.

† (2) To repress the outward manifestation of feeling.

"For when we rage, advice is often seen
By *blunting* us to make our wits more keen."
Shakesp.: A Lover's Complaint.

2. *Of the edge or point of a cutting instrument, or any other material thing that is sharp:* To dull, to render the reverse of sharp. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"He had such the fear to grow too blunt, if that edge
And destruction his courage. *Lovelace.*
"Blunt not the beams of heav'n, and edge of day." *Ibid.*

B. *Intrans.:* To become blunt.

"Its edge will never *blunt*."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. II.

¶ *To blunt out or forth:* To utter bluntly or impulsively. [BLUNT.]

blŭn-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BLUNT, *v.*] Made blunt or dull. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"... Is but to whet thy most *blunted* purpose."
Shakesp. Hamlet, iii. 4.

* **blŭnt-ĕn,** *v.t.* [BLUNT, *a.*] To render blunt, to dull; to take off the edge of.

† **blŭn-tĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *blunt*, v.; *-er.*] One who makes blunt. (*Lit. & fig.*)

blŭn-tĭe, blŭnt-ŷ, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *blunt*; and suffix *-y*; O. Eng. *ie.*]

A. *As adj.:* Blunt, dull; that tends to blunt.

B. *As subst.:* A sniveller, a stupid person.

"They snool me sair, and haud me down,
And gar me look like *bluntie*, Tam!"
Burns: O, For Ane and Twenty, Tam.

blŭnt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BLUNT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of dulling the edge or point of anything. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Not impediments or *bluntings*, but rather as whetstones, to set an edge on our desires after higher and more permanent beauty."—*Bp. Taylor: Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 75.

blŭnt-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *blunt*; *-ish.*] Somewhat blunt. (*Ash.*)

"Tubular or *bluntish* at the top."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, p. 5.

blŭnt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *blunt*; *-ly.*] In an unpleasantly direct manner, brusquely, without circumlocution, without regard to the feelings of others.

"But came straight to the point, and blurted it out like a schoolboy;
Even the Captain himself could hardly have said it more *bluntly*."
Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish, iii.

"Thou comest in so *bluntly*."
Shakesp.: Rich. III., iv. 2.

blŭnt-nĕss, * **blŭnt-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *blunt*; *-ness.*]

1. *Of a person's manner:* Unpolite, not to say coarse, plainness of speech, or offensive rudeness of behaviour; straightforwardness; want of regard for the feelings of others.

"... expressed that feeling with characteristic *bluntness*, on the field of battle."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. *Of a cutting or pointed instrument:* Dull, the reverse of sharp at the edge or point.

blŭr, *v.t.* [Skeat deems it a different spelling of *blear*; Dr. Murray, in noting this, suggests that it may be onomatopœic, combining the effect of *blear* and *blot*.]

1. *Of material things:* To make a blot, spot, or stain upon anything inadvertently or intentionally, with the effect of marring but not of obliterating it.

2. *Of things immaterial:* To blot, to stain, to sully.

"Such an act,
That *blurs* the grace and blush of modesty."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

* **blur-paper,** *s.* A scribbler.

blŭr, * **blŭrre,** *s.* [From *blur*, v. (q.v.).] A dark spot, a blot, a stain, or any other material thing which mars that on which it falls but does not obliterate it.

1. *Lit.:* On any material thing, as on paper.

2. *Fig.:* On any immaterial thing, as on reputation, &c.

"... Leste the wicked at length come unwares and bring ... a greate blurre ... Unto: *Luke*: ...
"... ... leaves a ... blur upon ... for heaven. ... —*Hopkins: Works*, p. 76.

blŭrred, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BLUR, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"The writing is coarse and *blurred*."—*Stubbs: Constit. Hist.*, ii. 625.

2. *Bot.:* Marked by spots or rays which appear as if they had been produced by abrasion of the surface. Rare, Dr. Lindley in his vast experience never having once met with the structure described. (*Lindley.*)

* **blŭr-rĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *blur*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which blurs.

¶ *Paper blurrer:* A contemptuous name for writers.

"I ... am now admitted into the company of the *paper-blurrers*."—*Sidney: Defence of Poesie.*

blŭr-rĭng, *pr. par.* [BLUR, *v.*]

blŭrt (*Eng.*), * **blĭrt** (*O. Eng. & O. Scotch*), *v.t.* & *t.*, also as *interj.* [Onomatopœic. *Blurt*, *spurt*, *squirt*, and *flirt*, v. t., are probably imitative of the sound of a liquid suddenly jerked forth.]

A. *As a verb:*

I. *Intrans.:* To hold a person or thing in contempt.

* *Followed by* **at**: To hold in contempt.

"But cast their gazes on Marina's face,
Whilst ours was *blurted at*."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iv. 3.

"And all the world will *blurt* and scorn at us."
Edw. III., iv. 6. (*Nares.*)

II. *Transitive:*

1. *Followed by* out: To utter indiscreetly, to emit, to fling forth. (Used specially of uttering words bearing on delicate matters without taking time to consider what effect the remark is likely to produce.)

"... an indiscreet friend who *blurts out* the whole truth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

2. With *out* omitted.

"And yet the truth may lose its grace
If *blurted* to a person's face."
Lloyd. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

B. *As interjection:* An exclamation of contempt. [A., I.]

"Shall I?—then *blurt* o' your service."
O. Pl., iii. 314.

"*Blirt!* a rime; *blirt*, a rime!"
Malcontent, O. Pl., iv. 21.

"*Blurt, blurt!* there's nothing remains to put thee to pain now, captain."—*Puritan*, iv. 2, *Suppl. to Eh.*, ii. 610. (*Nares.*)

¶ *Blurt, master constable:* A fig for the constable. (*Nares.*)

"*Blurt, master constable*, or a fig for the constable, seems to have been a proverbial phrase; it is the title of a play written by Thos. Middleton, and published in 1602."—*Nares.*

* **blŭrt,** *s.* [From *blurt*, v. (q.v.).] A sudden start; an unexpected blow.

"... meaning to give Cassander a slampant and *blurt*, sent letters patent unto the people at Athens, declaring how the young king did restore unto them their popular state again."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 623.

blŭrt-ĕd, *pa. par.* [BLURT.]

blŭrt-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BLURT.]

"The *blurting*, rallying tone, with which he spoke."
—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch.*

blŭsh, * **blŭsçh,** * **blŭsçhe,** * **blŏsçhe,** * **blŭs-chĕn,** * **blŭs-shĕn,** * **blĭs-chĕn,** * **blўs-chĕn,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Mid. Eng. *blusshen*, *bluschen* = to glow, from A.S. *blysgan*, only in comp. *âblysgung* = shame, formed from A.S. *blysan* (only found in comp. *âblysian*) used to translate Lat. *erubescere* = to blush, to grow red; cog. with Dut. *blozen* = to blush, Dan. *blusse* = to blaze, to flame, Sw. *blossa* = to blaze. All these verbs are formed from a subst. *blys* (? *blýs*) in A.S. *bǽlblys* = a fire-blaze; cog. with Dut. *blos* = a blush, Sw. *bloss* = a torch.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. (*Chiefly of the form* blush): To become or be red.

1. *Of persons:* To become red in the cheeks, and to a certain extent also on the forehead, from agitation or confusion produced by more or less of shame—that shame springing from consciousness of guilt, demerit, or error, or from modesty or bashfulness.

"The lady *blushed* red, but nothing she said."
Scot: Eve of St. John.

☞ Formerly the person or thing causing the blush, if mentioned, was generally preceded by *at*; now *for* is much more frequently employed.

(*a*) Followed by *at*.

"He whin'd, and rear'd away your victory,
That pages *blush'd at* him."
Shakesp.: Coriol. v. 5.

"You have not yet lost all your natural modesty, but *blush at* your vices."—*Calamy: Sermons.*

(*b*) Followed by *for*.

"To her who had sacrificed everything for his sake he owed it so to bear himself that, though she might weep for him, she should not *blush for* him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. *Of things:*

(1) To be *of* a bright red colour. (Used of flowers, of the sky, &c.)

"But here the roses *blush* so rare."
Crashaw.

"In that bright quarter his propitious skies
Shall *blush* betimes."
Cowper: Tirocinium.

† (2) To be of any bright colour; to bloom.

"Long wavy wreaths
Of flowers, that fear'd no enemy but warmth,
Blush'd on the pannels." *Cowper: Task*, v. 158.

* **II.** (*Of the forms* blusch, blusche, bloschе, blusshen, blyschen): To glance, to look.

"As quen I *blusched* upon that baly."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems ed. Morris: *Pearl*, 1062.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To offer in the shape or form of a blush.

"I'll *blush* you thanks ..."
Shakesp.: Wint. Tale, iv. 4.

blŭsh, * **blusch,** * **blusche,** *s.* [BLUSH, *v.*]

1 *Lit. Of persons:* The state of blushing; the crimson hue produced in the cheeks, forehead, &c., by remorse, shame, modesty, bashfulness, or any similar cause.

"Here's a light crimson, there a deeper one,
A maiden's *blush*, here purples, there a white,
Then all commingled for our more delight."
Henry Peacham: Ellis, vol. ii.

¶ *To put to the blush:* To force one unintentionally to become red through shame.

"Ridicule, instead of putting guilt and error to the *blush*, turned her formidable shafts against innocence and truth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. *Fig. Of things:*

(1) A crimson or roseate hue. (Used of the colour of a rose, of the sky, &c.)

"Hamet, ere dawns the earliest *blush* of day."
Hemans: The Abencerrage.

(2) A look, a glance; sudden appearance.

"To hide a blysful *blusch* of the bryght sunne."
Gaw. & the Green Knight, 520.

¶ *At the first blush, at first blush:* At the first glance; at the first and sudden appearance of anything.

"All purely identical propositions, obviously, and *at first blush*, appear to contain no certain instruction in them."—*Locke.*

blush-rose, *s.* A variety of the rose of a delicate pink colour.

blŭsh'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *blush; -er.*] A person who blushes, or a thing which is red.

"I envy not Arabia's odours, whilst that of this fresh *blusher* charms my sense; and I find my nose and eyes so ravishingly entertained here, that the boe extracts less sweetness out of flowers."—*Boyle: Occas. Reflect.*, § 5, ref. 4.

* **blŭsh'-ĕt,** *s.* [Dimin. of *blush.*] A young bashful or modest girl prone to blush with slender cause for doing so.

¶ Nares says that it is apparently peculiar to Ben Jonson.

"No Pecunia
Is to be seen, though mistress Bond would speak,
Or little *blushet* Wax be ne'er so easy."
B. Jonson: Staple of News, ii. 1.

blŭsh'-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *blush; ful(l).*] Full of blushes; suffused with blushes. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"While, from his ardent look, the turning Spring
Averts her *blushful* face."
Thomson: Seasons; Summer.

blŭsh'-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *blushful; -ly.*] In a blushful manner; so as to be suffused with blushes. (*Webster.*)

* **blŭsh'-fŭl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *blush, ful; -ness.*] The state of being blushful or covered with blushes.

"Let me in your face reade *blushfulness*."—*Heywood: Brazen Age*, ii. 2.

blŭsh'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *blushy; -ness.*] The quality of being given to blushing. (*N.E.D.*)

blŭsh'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Blush, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

¶ *Blushing honours:* Honours fitted to elicit commendations likely to put the bearer or possessor, if modest, to the blush. Or as Blush, *v.*, A. 2 (2).

"To-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his *blushing honours* thick upon him."
Shakesp.: Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

C. *As substantive:* The state of having the face, the neck, and even the breast suffused under the influence of emotion with a red colour.

¶ For the physiological cause of blushing see the subjoined examples.

"*Blushing* is produced through an affection of the mind, acting primarily on the centre of emotion, and through it on the nerves, which are distributed to the capillary vessels of the skin of the face."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. ii., p. 85.

"The region affected by *blushing* is the face and neck; and the effect arises from the suspension of the cerebral influence that keeps up the habitual contraction of the smaller bloodvessels over that region."—*Bain: The Emotions and the Will*, 2nd ed., ch. i., p. 11.

blŭsh'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *blushing; -ly.*] In a blushing manner. (*Webster.*)

* **blŭsh'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *blush; -less.*] Without a blush; without blushes.

"*Blushless* crimes." *Sandys.*
"Women vow'd to *blushless* impudence."
Marston.

* **blŭsh'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *blush; -y.*] Of the colour which a blush produces; crimson. *Used*—

(1) Of the human countenance.

"Stratonica, entering, moved a *blushy* colour in his face; but deserting him, he relapsed into paleness and langnour."—*Harvey: On Consumptions.*

(2) Of fruits, or anything similar.

"Blossoms of trees, that are white, are commonly inodorate; those of apples, crabs, peaches, are *blushy* and smell sweet."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

* **blus'-nen** (pret. *blisned, blysned;* pr. par. *blusnande, blisnande, blysnande*), *v.i.* [Dan. *blusse* = to glow; Icel. *lysa* = to shine; L. Get. *bleistern* = to glisten. From Icel. *blys;* Dan. *blus* = a torch; Dut. *blos* = redness.] [Blush, *v.* & *s.*] To shine.

"And brode baneres ther-bi *blusnande* of gold."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 1,404.

* **blŭss'-çhande,** *pr. par.* [Blush, *v.*] Blushing, glittering.

"That here *blusschande* bemez as the bryght sunne."
Gaw. & the Green Knight, 1,819.

blŭs'-tẽr, * **blais'-ter,** * **blŭs'-tren,** *v.i. & t.* [In A.S. *blæstan* = to puff; Icel. *blastr* = a blast, a breath. Modified from *blast* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. To make a blast.

1. *Lit.:* To roar as a storm; to make a loud noise among the branches of trees, the rigging of ships, in the interior of chimneys, &c. (For example see Blustering, *particip. adj.*)

2. *Fig.:* To swagger, to adopt a loud, boastful, menacing, defiant manner; to bully, to utter probably hollow threats of what one is able and intends to do.

"Glengarry *blustered*, and pretended to fortify his house."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

* **II.** To wander or stray blindly about.

"That thay *blustered* as blynde as bayard watz euer."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 886.

¶ See also *Piers Plowman*, v. 521.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To blow about with violence.

"Ithand wedderis of the eist draif on so fast,
It all to *blaisterit* and blew that thairin baid."
Rauf Coilyear Aff, 8. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To compel or force by bluster.

blŭs'-tẽr, *s.* [From *bluster*, v. (q.v.).]

1. *Of things:* Boisterousness, noise with menace of danger. *Used*—

(1) Of the wind in a storm.

"The skies look grimly,
And threaten present *blusters*."
Shakesp.: Wint. Tale, iii. 3.

But also (2) of other sounds.

"So by the brazen trumpet's *bluster*,
Troops of all tongues and nations muster."
Swift.

2. *Of persons:*

(1) Loud, boisterous menace.

"Indeed there were some who suspected that he had never been quite so pugnacious as he had affected to be, and that his *bluster* was meant only to keep up his own dignity in the eyes of his retainers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(2) Turbulence, fury.

"Spare thy Athenian cradle, and those kin,
Which in the *bluster* of thy wrath must fall
With those that have offended."
Shakesp.: Timon, v. 5.

blŭs'-tẽred, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Bluster, *v.*, B. 2.]

"I read to them out of my *blustered* papers . . ."—*Baillie: Lett.*, i. 125. (*Jamieson.*)

blŭs'-tẽr-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *bluster; -er.*]

1. *Of persons:* One who blusters, a swaggerer, a bully. (*Johnson.*)

2. *Of things:* That which makes a loud noise suggestive of danger. (Used chiefly of the wind in a storm.)

blŭs'-tẽr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Bluster, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Back to their caves she bade the winds to fly,
And hush'd the *blustering* brethren of the sky."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, v. 490-1.

C. *As substantive:* The act of speaking in a noisy, boastful, menacing way.

"Virgil had the majesty of a lawful prince, and Statius only the *blustering* of a tyrant."—*Dryden.*

blŭs'-tẽr-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *blustering; -ly.*] In a blustering manner; with noisy menace, with bullying. (*Webster.*)

blŭs'-tẽr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *bluster*, and suffix *-y.*] Blustering, blustrous. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"He seems to have been of a headlong *blustery*, uncertain disposition."—*Carlyle: Frederick the Great*, vol. i., bk. iii., p. 296.

* **blŭst'-roŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *bluster; -ous.*] Full of bluster; boisterous, boastful, noisy, tumultuous.

"The ancient heroes were illustrious
For being benign, and not *blustrous*."
Hudibras.

* **blut-er-nesse,** *s.* [A corruption of *bluntness* (q.v.).] Bluntness. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **blŭth'-ẽr,** *v.t. & i.* [Bludder.]

A. *Trans.:* To blot, to disfigure.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a noise in swallowing.

2. To make an inarticulate sound.

3. To raise wind-bells in water. (*Jamieson.*)

* **blŭth'-rĭe,** * **bleth'-rĭe,** *s.* [Probably the same as *blatter* (q.v.). Compare *bluther* = to blot, to disfigure; *bluthrie*, in Ettrick Forest = thin porridge or water-gruel.]

1. *Lit.:* Phlegm.

2. *Fig.:* Frothy, incoherent discourse. (*Jamieson.*)

* **blyf,** *adv.* [Belive.] (*Sir Ferumbras*, ed. Herrtage, 1,002.)

* **blykked,** *pret. of v.* [Blikien.] (*Gaw. and the Green Knight*, 429.)

* **blyk-kande,** * **bly-cande,** *pr. par.* [Blikien.] (*Gaw. and the Green Knight*, 305, 2,485.)

* **blyk-nande,** *pr. par.* [Bliknen.] (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems*, ed. Morris, *Cleanness*, 1,467.)

* **blyk-ned,** * **blaykned,** *pret. & pa. par.* The same as *bleakened.* [Bleak, *a.*, I.] (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems*, ed. Morris, *Cleanness*, 1,759.)

* **blym,** * **blyym,** *v.t.* [Contracted from *blithen* (q.v.).] To make glad.

"*Blym*, or gladde, or make glad (*blyym*, or glathyn in herte, K. blithen or gladden, P.). *Letifico.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **blynde,** *a.* [Blind, *a.*] (*Prompt. Parv. &c.*)

* **blynde,** *v.t. & i.* (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems: Cleanness*, 1,126.)

* **blynde-fylde,** *a.* [Blindfold, *a.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **blynd'-fĕl-lĕn,** *v.t.* [Blindfold, *v.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **blynd'-fĕl-lĕd,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [Blindfold, *v.*]

* **blynd'-nĕsse,** *s.* [Blindness.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **blynd'-ўn,** *v.t.* [Blind, *v.* See also *blend.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **blynke,** *v.i.* [Blink.] (*Robert Mannyng of Brunne*, 5,675.)

* **blўn'-nyn,** * **blyne,** * **blynne** (*O. Eng.*), **blyn,** * **blyne** (*O. Scotch*), *v.i.* [Blin, *v.*] (*Prompt. Parv., &c.*)

* **blype** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A shred, a large piece. (*Scotch.*)

"An' loot a wince, an' drew a stroke,
Till skin in *blypes* cam haurlin'
Aff's nieves that night."
Burns: Hallowe'en.

* **blype** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A stroke or blow. (*Scotch.*) (*St. Patrick.*) (*Jamieson.*)

* **blys-ful,** * **blys-fel,** *a.* [Blissful.] (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems*, ed. Morris, *Pearl*, 279, 409.)

blўs'-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. βλυσμός (*blusmos*), βλύσμα (*blusma*), or βλύσις (*blusis*) = a bubbling up; from βλύω (*bluō*) = to bubble or spout forth. So called because the plants usually grow near the source of streams.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Cyperaceæ (Sedges.) The British flora contains two species, *B. compressus* or Broad-leaved, and *B. rufus*, or Narrow-leaved Blysmus. Both are tolerably common, the latter species especially in Scotland.

* **blys-nande,** *pr. par.* [Blusnande, Blusnen.] (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems*, ed. Morris, *Pearl*, 163.)

* **blysned,** *pret. of v.* [Blusnen.] (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems*, ed. Morris, *Pearl*, 1,048.)

* **blўss,** * **blўsse,** *s.* [Bliss.] (*Prompt. Parv.; Morte Arthur*, 1,485.)

* **blўsse,** *v.t.* [Bliss, *v.*, Bless.] To bless.

* **blўs'-sўd,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [Blessed.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **blўs'-sўn,** *v.t.* [Bless, *v.t.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **blyssyng,** *s.* [Blessing.] (*Morte Arthur,* 4,103.)

blȳthe, *a.* [Blithe.] Merry, cheerful, gay. In England now only in poetry; in Scotland used also commonly in prose.

"*Blythe* and merry. *Letus, hillaris.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*
"*Blythe* Bertram's ta'en him ower the faem."
Scott: Guy Mannering, ch. xi. (poetic quotation).

* **blȳth'e-lȳ,** *adv.* [Blithely.] (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems,* ed. Morris, *Pearl,* 385.)

* **blȳth'e-nĕsse,** *s.* The same as Blitheness (q.v.). (*Chaucer: Boethius,* ed. Morris, p. 37, 957.)

* **blȳth'-ȳn,** *v.t.* [Blithen.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **blȳve, * blyue (ue** as **ve),** *adv.* [Belive.]

"'Gamelyn,' seyde Adam, 'hye the right *blyve,*
And if I falle the this day, evel mot I thryve!'"
Chaucer: C. T., 581, 582.

B.M. Initials, as well as an abbreviation of, and the symbol for, Bachelor of Medicine.

bō, * bōh, *interj.* [Said to be from Gael. *bo* (as subst.) = an exclamation to frighten children, (as adj.) = strange; but cf. Lat. *boare* and Gr. *βοάω* (*boaō*) = to shout, probably onomatopœic.]

* *Of the form* bo *and* boh: A word of terror. (*Scotch.*)

"I dare, for th' honour of our house,
Say *boh* to any Grecian goose."
Homer Travestied, bk. vii., p. 20. (*Jamieson.*)

2. An exclamation used in playing with infants.

* **bo,** *a.* [A.S. *begen* = both.] (*Alisaunder,* 6,763.)

bō'-ą, *s.* [In Dan., Fr., &c., *boa;* from Lat *boa* or *bova* (*Pliny*) = an enormous snake, said to have been anciently found in India. None, however, are at present known to occur there more than six feet long. The spelling *bova* is from *bos, bovis* = an ox, either from the notion that these snakes could carry off oxen, or from the erroneous notion that they sucked the teats of cows.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of serpents, the typical one of the family Boidæ. The species are found native only in America, the analogous genus in the East popularly confounded with it, namely Python, being distinguished from it by the presence of intermaxillary teeth.

2. *Ord. Lang.:* A long fur tippet or comforter worn by some ladies round their necks. The name is given on account of its resemblance to the boa constrictor or some other large snake.

boa constrictor, boa-constrictor, *s.* The Mod. Lat. word *constrictor* is = he who or that which binds or draws together; from Class. Lat. *constrictum,* supine of *constringo* = to bind together; *con* = together, and *stringo* (supine *strictum*) = to draw tight. [See I. *Zool.*]

1. *Zool.:* The best known species of the genus *Boa.* The specific name *constrictor,* meaning binder or drawer together, refers to the method through which the animal destroys its prey by coiling itself round it and gradually tightening the folds. It is about thirty feet long. It is found in South America. [Boa.]

2. *Ord. Lang.:* Any very large snake which crushes its prey by coiling itself round it. The unscientific portion of the general public are not particular as to where the animal came from at first; with them it is a boa constrictor whether its original habitat was in the Eastern or in the Western hemisphere. [I. *Zool.*] Used *Lit. & fig.*

". . . but what, except perhaps some such Universal Association, can protect us against the whole meat-devouring and man-devouring hosts of *boa-constrictors.*"—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus,* bk. ii., ch. x.

* **bōad** (1), *pret. of v.* [Bide.] An old pret. of *bode* = abode.

"Seeing the world, in which they bootles *boad.*"
Spenser: Mother Hubb. Tale.

* **bōads** (2), *pres. of v.* [Bode.] An old form of *bodes* = bodes.

"Good on-set *boads* good end."
Spenser: F. Q., VII. vi. 23.

* **bōal,** *s.* [Bole.] (*Scotch.*)

bō-ąn-ēr'-ġēs, *s.* [Gr. *βοανεργές* (*Boanerges*). Translated in Mark iii. 17 "sons of thunder." Of doubtful etymology, but probably the Aramaic pronunciation of Heb. בְּנֵי רֶגֶשׁ (*benei regesh*), רֶגֶשׁ (*regesh*), in Heb. meaning tumult or uproar, but in Arabic and Aramæan thunder.]

1. *As a proper name, Scripture Hist.:* An appellation given by Christ to two of his disciples, the brothers James and John, apparently on account of their fiery zeal. [See etym.]

"And James the son of Zebedee, and John the brother of James; (and he surnamed them *Boanerges,* which is, The sons of thunder.)"—*Mark* iii. 17.

2. *As a common noun:* An orator who gives forth his utterances in a loud impassioned voice.

bōar (1), **bōre,** * **bōor,** * **bōr,** * **bare,** * **bar,** * **bær** (*O. Eng.*), * **bere** (*O. Scotch*), *s. & a.* [A.S. *bár,* cognate but not identical with *bar* unaccented and *bera* = a bear; Dut. *beer;* M. H. Ger. *bér;* O. H. Ger. *bér, pér.* Compare also Ger. *eber;* Fr. *verrat;* Ital. *verro;* Sp. *verraco;* Lat. *verres, aper,* &c., all = a boar; Lat. *fera* = a wild beast; Sanse. *varâha* = a wild boar.] [Bear, Capra.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang. & Zool.:* The uncastrated male of the swine (*Sus scrofa*), or of any other species of the genus.

". . . and bente hym brymly as a *bor* . . ."
Sir Ferumbras (ed. Herrtage), 545.

"The fomy *bere* has bet
Wyth hys thunderand awful tuskis grete,
Ane of the rout the hound maist principall."
Doug.: Virgil, 458, 54.

¶ *Wild boar:* The male of a swine either aboriginally wild or whose ancestors have escaped from domestication. The Common Wild Boar is *Sus scrofa;* var., *aper.* It is of a brownish-black colour; but the young, of which six or eight are produced at a birth, are white or fawn-coloured, with brown stripes. It is wild in Europe, Asia, and Africa, lives in forests, sallies forth to make devastations among the crops adjacent, is formidable to those who hunt it, turning on any dog or man wounding it, and assaulting its foe with its powerful tusks. *Sus larvatus* is the Masked Boar.

"Eight wild *boars* roasted whole."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., ii. 2.

2. *Palæont.:* Though two extinct species of the genus *Sus* appeared in France as early as the mid-Miocene times, yet the genuine wild boar did not come upon the scene in Britain till the early Pleistocene. To the palæolithic hunter of the Pleistocene the hog, *Sus scrofa,* was only a wild animal; but the neolithic farmer and herdsman had it in a domesticated state. (*Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins in Q. J. Geol. Soc.,* xxxvi., 1880, pp. 388, 396, &c.)

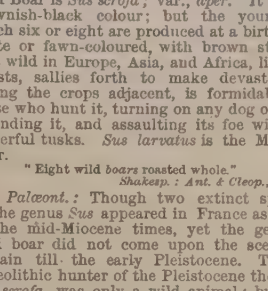
3. *Ord. Lang. Fig.:* A violent savage.

"Sir Christopher, tell Richmond this from me:
That, in the sty of this most bloody *boar,*
My son George Stanley is franked up in hold."
Shakesp.: Rich. III., iv. 5.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to a boar; designed for hunting or wounding a boar; in which a boar is the object of pursuit; resembling a boar.

¶ Obvious compound: *Boar-hunt.*

boar-fish, *s.* The *Capros aper,* a fish not unlike the dory but with a more attenuated and protractile mouth, a scaly body, and no filaments or no long filaments to the dorsal



BOAR-FISH.

spines. It is pale carmine above, and silvery-white below. It is about six inches long. It is a native of the Mediterranean, but has occasionally found its way to the British seas.

boar-spear, *s.* [A.S. *bár-spere, bar-spreot.*] A spear with which to attack a boar in a hunt.

"Each held a *boar-spear* tough and strong,
And at their belts their quivers rung.
Their dusty palfreys and array,
Showed they had marched a weary way."
Scott: Marmion, i. 8.

boar (2), *s.* [A corruption of *bur.*] Only in compos.

boar-thistle, *s.* Two thistles, viz.:—

(1) *Carduus lanceolatus.*

(2) *Carduus arvensis.*

† **boar,** *v.i.* [Bore, *v.*]

Of a horse: To shoot out the nose, to toss it high in the air.

bōard (1), * **bōrd,** * **bōrde,** * **burd,** * **bōorde,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *bord* = (1) a board, a plank, (2) what is made of boards, a table, a house, a shield, (3) a border; Icel. *bord;* Sw., Dan., O. Fris., O. L. Ger., Gael. & Ir. *bord;* Dut. *bord, boord;* Goth. *baurd;* (N. H.) Ger. *bord, bort;* O. H. Ger. *bort;* Wel. *bord, bwrdd.* Compare also A.S. *bred* = a surface plank, board, or table; Sw. *brad* = board, deal table; Dan. *bræt;* Ger. *bret.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) *Gen.:* A piece of wood of considerable length, of moderate breadth and thickness, used in the building of houses or other edifices, ships, the making of altars, boxes, &c. (Essentially the same sense as II. 1., but less precise.)

". . . and covered the house with beams and *boards* of cedar."—1 *Kings* vi. 9.

"They have made all thy ship *boards* of fir . . ."—*Ezek.,* xxvii. 5.

"Hollow with *boards* shalt thou make it [the altar]."—*Exod.* xxvii. 8.

(2) *Specially:*

(*a*) A table spread with dishes for food.

"We miss them when the *board* is spread."
Hemans: The Deserted House.

(*b*) A table around which a council sits for deliberation.

"Both better acquainted with affairs, than any other who sat then at that *board.*"—*Clarendon.*

(*c*) *Plur.:* The stage of a theatre.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) [Corresponding to 1. (2) (*a*).] The dishes spread upon a table, a meal or meals.

"And the fire was heap'd, and the bright wine pour'd,
For those, now needing nor hearth nor *board.*"
Hemans: The Lady of Provence.

(2) [Corresponding to 1. (2) (*b*).] A council seated for deliberation around a table; or the members of such a council or other deliberative body wherever they may be. Many such boards are appointed by government, as the Board of Trade, the Board of Admiralty, the Poor Law Board; others are made up of directors elected by shareholders in companies, as a board of directors, a board of management, &c.

"The answer of the *board* was, therefore, less obsequious than usual."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. vi.

(3) [Corresponding to 1. (2) (*c*) *Pl.*] The theatrical profession. Specially in the phrase, *To go upon the boards* = to enter the theatrical profession.

¶ Some of the other senses given under II. have made their way into general language.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carpentry, &c.:*

(1) A sawed piece of wood, relatively broad, long, and thin, exceeding 4½ inches in width and less than 2½ inches in thickness.

¶ In this sense *board* is sometimes used as a synonym for *plank,* but, properly speaking, a plank is a grade thicker than a board.

(2) A rived slab of wood, as a card-board.

(3) A flat piece of plank or a surface composed of several pieces, used in many trades; as, a *modelling-board,* a *moulding-board,* &c.

2. *Paper manuf.:* A thick kind of paper, composed of several layers pasted together. It is generally called pasteboard. [Pasteboard.] There are several varieties of it; as, *card-board, mill-board* (q.v.).

3. *Bookbinding:*

(1) Flat slabs of wood used by bookbinders. They are known by names indicating their purpose; as, backing, burnishing, cutting, gilding boards, &c

(2) A pasteboard side for a book. [No. 2.]

4. *Game-playing:* A level table or platform on which a game is played, as a *chess-board.*

5. *Naut.:* The deck of a vessel or her interior.

"He ordered his men to arm long poles with sharp hooks, wherewith they took hold of the tackling which held the mainyard to the mast of their enemy's ship; then rowing their own ship they cut the tackling, and brought the mainyard by the *board.*"—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

(1) *On board:*

(*a*) In a ship.

"Our captain thought his ship in so great danger, that he confessed himself to a capuchin who was *on board*."—*Addison.*

(*b*) Into a ship.

"Mr. Anson was to take *on board* three independent companies . . ."—*Anson: Voyages*, 16th ed. (1780), p. 3.

¶ (2) *To fall overboard:* To fall from the deck or from the interior of a vessel into the sea, harbour, or dock. (Used of persons.)

(3) *To go by the board:* To fall overboard. (Used of masts.)

(4) *To go on board a vessel:* To go into a vessel.

(5) *To make a good board:* When close reefed to lose little by drifting to leeward, to pursue a tolerably straight course.

(6) *To make short boards:* To tack frequently.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to a board in any of the senses given under A; as, *board-wages* (q.v.).

board-cutting, *a.* Cutting or designed for cutting a board or boards.

Board-cutting knife:

Bookbinding: A hinged knife with a counter weight and a treadle to assist in effecting the cut.

board-rack, *s.*

Printing: A rack consisting of side-boards with cleats to hold shelves for standing matter.

board-rule, *s.*

Mensuration: A figured scale for finding the number of square feet in a board without the trouble of making a formal calculation.

board-wages, *s.* Wages given to servants in lieu of food, as when the family is from home and they are left in charge of the house. [BOARD, *v.t.*, A. 3.]

"And not enough is left him to supply
Board-wages, or a footman's livery."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. 1.

böard (2), *s.* [From Fr. *bord* = border, edge, brim, bank, brink, shore, side, party; Sp. *birde* = edge, brim.] The side of a ship.

"Now *board* to *board* the rival vessels row."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid v. 207.

böard, *v.t. & i.* [From *board* (1), s. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To enclose or cover with boards.

2. To make a forcible entrance into an enemy's ship in a naval combat, or at least in time of war.

(1) *Lit.:* In the foregoing sense.

"Our merchantmen were *boarded* in sight of the ramparts of Plymouth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

(2) *Figuratively:* (The meaning having been influenced by the Fr. *aborder* = to approach, to accost.)

(*a*) To accost, to address.

"I am sure he is in the fleet; I would he had *board* I me."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, ii. 1.

(*b*) To woo.

". . . for, sure, unless he knew some strain in me, that I know not myself, he would never have *boarded* me in this fury."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

3. To furnish for a periodical payment, generally a weekly one, food and lodging to a person; to provide with meals. [B.]

"In 1661 the justices at Chelmsford had fixed the wages of the Essex labourer, who was not *boarded*, at six shillings in winter and seven in summer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

B. *Intrans.:* To obtain food and lodging for a stipulated weekly or other payment from one who engages to do so.

"We are several of us, gentlemen and ladies, who *board* in the same house; and, after dinner, one of our company stands up, and reads your paper to us all."—*Spectator.*

¶ *To be boarded out. Poor Law administration:* To be boarded outside the workhouse. [BOARDING-OUT.]

*** böard'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *board*; *-able.*] That can be boarded (as a ship); affable.

böard'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BOARD, *v.t.*]

böard'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *board*; *-er.*]

1. One who for a certain stipulated price, paid weekly or at longer intervals, not merely lodges with a family, but sits with the other members of it at table as if one of themselves. Or a pupil at school, who lives on the premises temporarily on the same footing as the members of the resident master's family.

". . . capitation fees, and right to take *boarders*, with other advantages."—*Times*, Nov. 18, 1878. Advt.

2. One told off along with others to board a ship in a naval action, especially if he succeed in the enterprise. (*Mar. Dict.*)

böard'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BOARD, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & participial adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II., 1.

2. The act of obtaining for money one's food, as well as one's lodging, at a place, the boarder sitting down at the table with the rest of the establishment.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp., &c.:* The act of covering with boards, the state of being so covered; the boards viewed collectively.

2. *Naut.:* The act of going on board a vessel, especially with the design of capturing it.

3. *Leather manuf.:* The process of rubbing leather with a board to raise the grain after it has been shaved, daubed, and dried.

† **boarding-brand,** *s.* A "brand" or sword [BRAND] used as an offensive weapon by a person boarding an enemy's vessel.

"Be the edge sharpen d of my *boarding-brand*,
And give its guard more room to fit my hand."
Byron: The Corsair, i. 7.

boarding-gage, *s.*

Carp.: A graduated scribing tool used as a measurer of width and distance in weather-boarding sides of houses.

boarding-house, *s.* A house in which boarders are accommodated.

boarding-joists, *s. pl.*

Carp.: Joists in naked flooring to which the boards are fixed.

boarding-machine, *s.*

Leather manuf.: A machine for boarding leather. [BOARDING.] More than one form exists.

boarding-nettings, *s.*

Naut.: Strong cord nettings designed to prevent a ship from being boarded in battle.

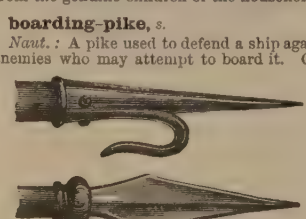
boarding-out, boarding out, *a. & s.*

As adj.: Causing to be boarded outside the workhouse.

Boarding-out system. Poor Law administration: A system by which workhouse children are sent to be boarded in the houses of poor people, to whom the sum paid for their maintenance is an object. They are then brought up, presumably in habits of industry, as members of the family in which they live. The boarding-out system is prevalent in Scotland. In England it exists only in a few places, and has become the subject of controversy. Its friends claim for it the advantage that when children are brought up away from the workhouse their pauper associations and feelings are permanently broken, and they tend to become ordinary members of society, living by their own industry and not on the ratepayers. Its opponents point out the danger of the poor people ill-treating the child not allied to them by blood. Both parties will probably agree in this, that when children are boarded out, lady or other visitors should from time to time visit the houses where they live to ascertain the kind of treatment they are receiving from their foster-parents, as well as from the genuine children of the household.

boarding-pike, *s.*

Naut.: A pike used to defend a ship against enemies who may attempt to board it. Or it



BOARDING-PIKES.

may be employed as an offensive weapon by the boarders themselves. Such pikes are represented in a sea-fight at Medinet Aboo, in Egypt

boarding-school, *s.* A school in which the pupils lodge and are fed as well as receive instruction.

"A blockhead, with melodious voice,
In *boarding-schools* can have his choice."
Swift.

böar'-ish, *a.* [Eng. *boar*; *-ish.*] Pertaining to a boar; swinish, hoggish.

". . . nor thy fierce sister
In his anointed flesh stick *boarish* fangs."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 7.

bō'-art, *s.* [BORT.]

Min.: A variety of diamond.

bōast (1), *** bōste, * bōs'-tĕn, * bōos'-tŏn** (*Eng.*), **bōast, * boist** (*Scotch*), *v.i. & t.* [BOAST, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To speak vauntingly.

(1) *In a bad sense:* To speak of vainglori-ously, to brag of. *Used—*

(*a*) *Of things.*

"In youth alone its empty praise we *boast*."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 496.

(*b*) (*Reflexively*) *of one's self.*

¶ It was formerly followed in this and other senses by *in*; now *of* is used instead of *in*.

"They that trust in their wealth, and *boast* themselves *in* the multitude of their riches."—*Ps.* xlix. 6.

(2) *In a good sense:* To speak of with legiti-mate pride.

(*a*) *Of things.*

". . ." You who reason *boast*."
Pope: The Basset-table, lx. 85.

(*b*) *Of persons* (*generally of another than one's self*):

"For if I have *boasted* any thing to him of you, I am not ashamed."—2 *Cor.* vii. 14.

"No braver chief could Albion *boast*."
Cowper: The Castaway.

*** 2.** (*Of the forms* boast *and* * boist): To threaten.

"His majesty thought it not meet to compel or much to *boast* them . . ."—*Baillie: Letters*, i. 162. (*Jamieson.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *In a bad sense:* To brag, to glory, to speak ostentatiously or vaingloriously. (Used generally of one's self or one's own exploits.)

"Sir,
In Cambria are we born, and gentlemen:
Further to *boast* were neither true nor modest,
Unless I add, we are honest."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

2. *In a good sense:* To talk with becoming pride of the exploits of another, whose good deeds reflect only indirect glory on the speaker.

"For I know the forwardness of your mind, for which I *boast of* you to them of Macedonia."—2 *Cor.* ix. 2.

¶ Formerly it might be followed by *in*, now *of* is used.

"My sentence is for open war; *of* wiles,
More unexpert I *boast* not."
Milton: P. L., bk. ii.

bōast (2), *v.t.* [Etymology doubtful; cf. Fr. *bosse* = swelling, relief.

1. *Masonry. Of stones:* To dress with a broad chisel.

2. *Sculp. & Carving. Of a marble block:* To shape roughly, for the moment neglecting attention to details.

bōast, * bōst, *s.* [Of unknown etym.; Wel. *bost* has been suggested, but without evidence. The analogy of *coast*, *roast toast* would lead us to expect an O. Fr. *boster*, but of this there is no trace.]

1. An illegitimate or a legitimate vaunt, a vainglorious speech.

"The world is more apt to find fault than to com-mend; the *boast* will probably be censured, when the great action that occasioned it is forgotten."—*Spectator*

¶ *To make boast:* To boast. (Followed by *of*.) [Comp. BLOW (1), *v.*, A. 2, and B. 3, "To boast."]

"Nought trow I the triumphe of Julius,
Of which that Lukan maketh moche *boast*."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,820-22.

2. A cause of speaking in a vaunting spirit; occasion of vainglory.

"Edward and Henry, now the *boast of* Fame."
Pope: Epistles, ii. 7.

*** 3.** Threatening. (*Scotch.*) (*Doug.: Virgil*, 274, 29.)

bōast'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BOAST, *v.t.*]

As par. adj.: Made the occasion of boasting.

"Slaves of gold, whose sordid dealings
Tarnish all your *boas ed* powers."
Cowper: The Negro's Complaint.

bōast'-ẽr (1), * **bōs'-tẽwre,** * **bōs'-tare,** *s.* [Eng. *boast*; *-er.*] One who boasts, a bragger, a braggadocio, a vainglorious man.

"Then Iagoo, the great *boaster*,
He the marvellous story-teller."
Longfellow: The Song of Hiawatha, iii.

"The *boaster* Paris oft desir'd the day,
With Sparta's king to meet in single fray."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. iii., 537-8.

bōast'-ẽr (2), *s.* [Boast (2), *v.*]

Masonry: A stone-mason's chisel with an edge two inches wide, used for dressing stone. It is intermediate between an inch tool and a broad tool; the former, as the name implies, 1 inch, and the latter 3½ inches wide.

bōast'-fûl, *a.* [Eng. *boast*; *ful(l).*]

1. *Of persons:* Full of boasting; perpetually and offensively vaunting of one's exploits. (Sometimes followed by *of.*)

"He became proud, punctilious, *boastful*, quarrelsome."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

"While his lov'd partner, *boastful of* her hoard."
Goldsmith: The Traveller.

2. *Of language:* Boasting, vainglorious. (Also at times followed by *of.*)

". . . to think that we Englishmen and our American descendants, with their *boastful* cry of liberty, have been and are so guilty."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xxi., p. 500.

bōast'-fûl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *boastful*; *-ly.*] In a boasting manner, vauntingly, vaingloriously.

". . . that vast monarchy on which it was *boastfully* said that the sun never set."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

bōast-fûl'-nẽss, *s.* [Eng. *boastful*; *-ness.*] The quality of indulging in boasting. (*Webster.*)

bōast'-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Boast (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* The act of vaunting or speaking vaingloriously.

"But now ye rejoice in your *boastings*: . . ."—*Ja.* iv. 16.

bōast'-ĭng (2), *s. & a.* [Boast (2), *v.*]

1. *Masonry:* The act of dressing the surface of stones with a broad chisel and mallet.

2. *Sculpture & Carving:* The act of roughly hewing out an ornament, so as to give the general contour before attention is paid to details.

boasting-chisel, *s.* A steel chisel with a broad, fine edge, used for dressing marble, so as to bring it to a nearly smooth surface before operating upon it with a "broad tool."

bōast'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *boasting*; *-ly.*] In a boasting manner; boastfully, vauntingly, vainglorously, ostentatiously.

"We look on it as a pitch of impiety, *boastingly* to avow our sins; . . ."—*Dr. H. More: Decay of Piety.*

† **bō'ast-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *boast*; *-ive.*] Boasting, vainglorious.

". . . how must his fellow streams
Deride the tinklings of the *boastive* rill!"
Shenstone: Economy, pt. i.

† **bō'ast-lẽss,** *a.* [Eng. *boast*, and suff. *-less.*] Without a boast.

"Diffusing kind beneficence around,
Boastless, as now descends the silent dew."
Thomson: Seasons; Summer.

bō'as-tŏn, *s.* [In Fr. *boston*, from *Boston* in the United States, the siege of which by the English is hinted at in the game (*Littré*).] A game at cards.

bōat (1), * **bōt,** * **bōot,** * **bat** (*Eng.*), **bōat,** * **bait,** * **bate,** * **bat** (*Scotch*), *s. & a.* [A.S. *bât* = a boat, ship, or vessel; Icel. *bátr*; Sw. *båt*; Dan. *baad*; Dut. & Ger. *boot*; Wel. & Ir. *bad*; Gael. *báta*; Fr. *bateau*; Prov. *batelh*; Sp. *batel*; Port. *botl*; Ital. *battello*, *batteletto*, *batto* (*battello* and *batteletto* are diminutives); Low Lat. *batus.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *As a separate word:*

(1) *Literally:*

(*a*) A very small vessel, generally undecked and propelled by oars, though in some cases sails are employed. Canoes scooped out of the trunk of a single tree seem to have been the earliest boats; boats made of planks did not come into use till a later period.

"He, with few men, in a *bata*."
Barbour, xiii. 645, MS.

"I do not think that any one nation, the Syrian excepted, to whom the knowledge of the ark came, did find out at once the device of either ship or *boat*, in which they durst venture themselves upon the seas."
—*Raleigh: Essays.*

¶ The boats attached to a large and fully equipped vessel are the launch, the long-boat, the barge, the pinnace, the yawl, the galley, the gig, the cutter, the jolly-boat, and the dingy. The first five are carvel built, and the last five clinker built. (*Knight.*)

(*b*) A steam vessel of whatever size, as "one of the P. and O. *boats*." (Chiefly colloquial.) [No. 2.]

(2) *Fig.:* Anything like a boat, a shell for instance, as a *sauce-boat* (q.v.).

¶ *Neptune's boat:* A shell, *Cymba Neptuni.*

2. *In compos.:* A ship, small or large, of a particular character, a word being prefixed to *boat* to indicate what that character is; as, an *advice-boat*, a *canal boat*, a *fishing-boat*, a *life-boat*, a *packet-boat*, a *steam-boat*. (See these and similar words.)

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to a boat in any of the foregoing senses, as a *boat-hook.*

boat-bill, *s.*

Ornith.: The English name of Cancroma, a genus of birds belonging to the sub-family Ardeina, or True Herons, and specially of the *Cancroma cochlearia*. The bill, from which the English name comes, is very broad from right to left, and looks as if formed by two spoons applied to each other on their concave sides. The *C. cochlearia* is whitish, with the back grey or brown and the belly red; the front is white, behind which is a black cap, changed into a long crest in the adult male. It inhabits the hot and humid parts of South America. [Cancroma.]

HEAD OF THE BOAT-BILL.

boat-bridge, *s.* A bridge of boats. [Bridge, Pontoon.]

boat-builder, *s.* One whose occupation it is to build boats.

boat-car, *s.* A car for transporting boats up and down inclined planes. On the Morris and Essex Canal, connecting the Hudson and the Delaware Rivers in the United States, the boats are transported from one level to another by means of boat-cars instead of locks. (*Knight.*)

boat-detaching, *a.* Detaching a boat or boats.

Boat-detaching hooks (*pl.*). *Naut.:* Hooks designed to disengage themselves simultaneously when a boat is removed into the water. This is done by causing the hooks to upset, by opening sister-hooks, or by the tripping of a trigger.

boat-fashion, *adv.* After the fashion or manner which obtains in boats.

". . . sand gets into one's meat, when cooked and eaten *boat-fashion*."—*Darwin; Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. x., p. 224.

boat-fly, *s.*

Entom.: The English name of the water-bugs of the genus Notonecta, so called because they swim on their backs, thus presenting the appearance of boats. [Boat-insect.]

BOAT-FLY.

boat-head, *s.* The head or bow of a boat, whatever form it may possess.

". . . did I turn away
The *boat-head* down a broad canal."
Tennyson: Recoll. of the Arabian Nights.

boat-hook, *s.*

Naut.: A pole, the end of which is furnished with iron, having a point and hook. It is designed for holding on to a boat or anything else. It is called also a *gaff*, a *setter*, a *setting-pole*, a *pole-hook*, and a *hitcher.*

boat-house, *s.* A house for accommodating a boat.

boat-insect, *s.*

Entom.: The English name of the genus of bugs called Notonecta, which, swimming in a reversed position, viz., upon their backs, present a certain resemblance to boats. [Boat-fly.]

boat-like, *a.* Like a boat in shape or in other respects.

"His *boat-like* breast, his wings rais'd for his sail,
And oar-like feet, him nothing to avail
Against the rain." *Drayton: Noah's Flood.*

boat-lowering, *a.* Lowering a boat, or designed to do so.

Boat-lowering and detaching apparatus: Apparatus for lowering a boat, keeping it all the while in a horizontal position, and then detaching from both ends of it simultaneously the hooks or anything else by which it is held. [Boat-detaching Hook.]

boat-race, *s.* A race on the water between two or more boats. The most celebrated in Britain is that between rowers connected with Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

boat-rope, *s.*

Naut.: A rope with which to fasten a boat. It is called also a *painter* (q.v.).

boat-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Resembling a boat; concave, tapering at the ends, and externally keeled. Nearly the same as Keeled.

boat-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The English name of the shells ranked under the genus *Cymba* (q.v.). [Boat, A., 1 (2).]

boat-tails, *s. pl.* [So called from their tails, which are long and graduated, with the sides curving upwards like those of a boat.]

Ornith.: The English name for the Quiscalinæ, a sub-family of Sturnidæ (Starlings). They are found in North and South America, moving northwards in spring and returning again southward in immense flocks late in the autumn. Though at one time devouring many grubs, yet at others they help themselves freely to the farmer's Indian corn and the other produce of his fields. [Quiscalinæ.]

boat-wise, *adv.* Of a boat shape.

"Full bowls of milk are hung around,
From vessels *boat-wise* form'd they pour a flood
Of milk yet smoking, mix'd with noble blood."
Lewis: Thebaid of Statius, bk. vi.

† **bōat** (2), *s.* [Sw. *bytta* = a bucket, a pail.] A barrel, a tub. (*Scotch.*) [Beef-boat.] (*Jamieson.*)

¶ *A beef-boat:* A barrel or tub in which beef is salted and preserved.

". . . the barn and the *beef boat*, the barrel and the bed blanket."—*Perils of Man*, ii. 70. (*Jamieson.*)

bōat, *v.t. & i.* [From *boat*, s. (q.v.).]

† **A.** *Trans.:* To transport in a boat; to carry in a boat.

B. *Intransitive:* To take boat, to enter into a boat, to row in a boat.

"The Lord Aboyn . . . *boats* at the Sandness, and goes aboard of his own ship, and to Berwick sails he."
—*Spalding*, i. 177. (*Jamieson.*)

"I *boated* over, ran
My craft aground, and heard with beating heart."
Tennyson: Edwin Morris.

† **bōat'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *boat*; *-able.*] That may be traversed by boat; navigable. (*Morse.*)

¶ More common in America than England.

bōat'-aġe (aġe as **ĭǧ),** *s.* [Eng. *boat*; *-age.*] A toll on articles brought in boats.

"*Droict de rivage.* Shorage or *Boatage*, the Custome or Toll for wine or other wares, put upon, or brought from the water by boats."—*Cotgrave.*

† **bōat'-ed,** *pa. par. & a.* [Boat, *v.t.*]

bōat'-ie, *s.* [Dimin. of *boat.*] A small boat, a yawl. (*Scotch.*)

"The *boatie* rows, the *boatie* rows,
The *boatie* rows indeed;
And weel may the *boatie* row,
That wins the bairnies bread."
Auld Song. (*Jamieson.*)

bōat'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Boat, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ordinary Language:*

(1) The act or practice of transporting in a boat.

(2) The act or practice of sailing or rowing in boats.

2. *In Persia:* A form of capital punishment in which an offender is laid on his back on a boat till he perishes.

* **bō-ā'-tion,** *s.* [From Lat. *boatum*, supine of *boo* = to cry aloud, to roar.] The act of roaring; a roar, a loud shout.

"In Messina insurrection, the guns were heard from a distance as far as Augusta and Syracuse, about an hundred Italian miles, in loud *boation*."—*Der. Physico-Th.*

bōat'-man, † **bōats'-man,** *s.* [Eng. *boat, boats,* and *man.*]

"*Boatmen* through the crystal water show,
To wond'ring passengers, the walls below."
Dryden.

"A chieftain, to the Highlands bound,
Cries, '*Boatman*, do not tarry!'"
Campbell: Lord Ullin's Daughter.

¶ *Boatman's shell:* A shell, *Philine aperta.* It belongs to the family Bullidæ. It is found about 50 fathoms deep, on sandy bottoms, in the British seas.

bōat'-swain (often pronounced **bōsn),** *s.* [Eng. *boat; -swain.* A.S. *bát-swán* = a boat-swain, a boatman; *bát* = boat, and *swán* = a swain, a herdsman, a servant. In Sw. *högbåts-man;* Dan. *baatsmand;* Dut. *bootsman;* Ger. *hochbootsmann.*]

1. *Naut.:* A warrant officer on board a ship of war, whose special function it is to take charge of the rigging, cables, cordage, anchors, sails, boats, flags, and stores. He must inspect the rigging every morning and keep it in good repair; and must either by himself or by deputy steer the life-boat. He must call the men to their duty by means of a silver whistle given him for the purpose; besides taking into custody those condemned by a court-martial, and, either by himself or by deputy, inflict on them the punishment awarded.

"The chief ambition of the great conqueror and legislator was to be a good *boatswain* and a good ship's carpenter."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. One of the English names of a gull, the Arctic Skua (*Cataractes parasiticus*).

bŏb, * **bŏbbe** (*Eng.*), **bŏb, bab** (*Scotch*), *v.t. & i.* [Etymology doubtful. It looks, and is by Mahn and others held to be, an onomatopoetic word, *i.e.*, in this case imitated from the sound of a body moving up and down. He considers the substantive the original word (Bob, *s.*) Mahn connects it with Eng. *buff* = to strike. Skeat believes it an altered form of Gael. *bog* = to wag, to shake; Ir. *bogaim* = to wag, to shake, to toss.] [Bob, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Of action operating on things physical:*

1. To cause to move with a short jerking motion; to cause to play to and fro loosely.

2. To beat, to strike; to drub, to thump.

"These bastard Bretons, whom our fathers
Have in their own land beaten, *bobb'd*, and thump'd."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

† 3. To cut the hair of a man, the tail of a horse, or anything similar. [Bobtail, Bob-tailed.]

II. *Of action operating on the mind:*

1. *With a thing for the object:* To cheat, swindle; to obtain by fraud.

"He calls me to a restitution large
Of gold and jewels that I *bobb'd* from him."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 1.

2. *With a person for the object:* To cheat, to swindle; to delude, to mock.

"Here we have been worrying one another, who should have the booty, till this cursed fox has *bobbed* us both ou't."—*L'Estrange.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Gen.:* To have a short jerking motion, to move to and fro or up and down, to play to and fro, to play loosely against anything.

"And when she drinks against her lips I *bob*."
Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream, ii. 1.

2. *Specially:*

(1) To dance up and down. (*Scotch.*)

"I swung and *bobbit* yonder as safe as a gabbart that's moored by a three-ply cable."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxi.

(2) To courtesy. (*Scotch.*)

"When she cam ben she *bobbit*."
Auld Song. (*Jamieson.*)

(3) To angle with a bob, or with a bobbing motion of the bait.

"He ne'er had learned the art to *bob*
For anything but eels."
Saxe.

bŏb, * **bŏbbe** (*Eng.*), **bŏb, bab** (*Scotch*), *s. & a.* [From *bob*, v. (q.v.). Stratmann and Mahn compare it with Icel. *bobbi* = a knot, a cockle-shell.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of bobbing; a jerk, jog, knock, fillip.

"A peece of bresde, and therwithal a *bobbe*."
Gascoigne, 1,116.

"I am sharply taunted, yea, sometimes with pinches, nips, and *bobs*."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*

2. Anything which is "bobbed," struck, or aimed at; a mark, a butt. (*Jamieson.*)

3. Anything which bobs or moves freely to and fro.

(1) Anything solid hanging loosely so that it may move backwards and forwards or up and down. *Specially—*

(*a*) An ear-ring, a pendant.

"The gaudy gossip, when she's set agog,
In jewels dress'd, and at each ear a *bob*."
Dryden.

(*b*) A bunch of flowers, a nosegay, a parterre, or a thick patch.

"Ane cow of birks in to his hand had he,
To keip than weill his face fra midge and fle,
With that the King the *bob* of birks can wave."
Priests of Peblis, p. 21. (*Jamieson.*)

(*c*) A bait bobbed up and down.

"*Peuren.* To take eeles in the night with a *bob* of wormes."—*Hexham: Dutch Dict.*

¶ *A bob of cherries:* A bunch of cherries.

"Have a *bob* of cheris."—*Town. Myst.*, 113.

(*d*) A branch.

"Bat in this on honde he hade a holyn *bobbe*."
Gawayne and the Green Knight, 206.

(*e*) A wig. [Bob-wig.]

(2) A gust, a blast of wind. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

4. *More fig.:* A dry sarcasm, a taunt, a scoff, a jibe.

"Have you not sometimes observed what dry *bobs*, and sarcastical jeers, the most underling fellows will now and then bestow upon their betters."—*Goodman: Wint. Ev. Conference*, pt. i.

¶ *To give the bob:* To outwit, to impose upon. A similar phrase once existed, *To give the dor.* [Dor.]

"*C.* I guess the business. *S.* It can be no other
But to *give me the bob*, . . ."
Massinger: Maid of Honour, iv. 5.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Horol., Mech., &c.:* The weight at the lower part of a pendulum. (*Airy: Popul. Astron.*, 6th ed., p. 263.)

2. *Mechanics:*

(1) The suspended ball of a plumb-line.

(2) The shifting weight on the graduated arm of a steelyard.

(3) The working beam of a steam-engine.

3. *Metallurgy:* A small buff-wheel used in polishing the insides of spoons. It is a disk of leather nearly an inch thick, known as sea-cow or bull-neck. It is perforated, mounted on a spindle, and turned into a nearly spherical form.

4. *Mining:* A rocking-post framed into a pivoted bar and driven by the crank of the water-wheel or engine-shaft. To one end of the beam is suspended the pump-rod, to balance which the other end is counter-weighted.

5. *Music:* A term used by change-ringers to denote certain changes in the working of the methods by which long peals of changes are produced (*Troyte*); a peal consisting of several courses or sets of changes. When there are more than three bells the several changes are called bob-majors, bob-triples, Norwich Court bobs, grandsire bob-triples, and caters (quaters). A *bob* is sometimes opposed to a *single* (q.v.). (*Stainer & Barret: Dict. Musical Terms. Grove: Dict. Music, &c.*)

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to a bob in any of the senses given under A.; as, *bobtail, bob-wig* (q.v.).

bob-cherry, bobcherry, *s.* A game among children in which a cherry is so hung as to bob against the mouth. The little player tries by jumping up to seize it with the teeth, the assistance of hands in the matter being disallowed.

"*Bobcherry* teaches at once two noble virtues, patience and constancy; the first, in adhering to the pursuit of one end, the latter, in bearing a disappointment."—*Arbuthnot & Pope.*

bob-fly, *s.* A kind of fly found upon water.

"You can easily find the *bob-fly* on the top of the water."—*Jesse: Gleanings in Nat. Hist.*, i. 300.

bob major, *s.* [From Latin *major* = greater.]

Music: A peal rung on eight bells.

bob maximus, *s.* [From Lat. *maximus* = greatest.]

Music: A peal rung on twelve bells.

bob minor, *s.* [From Lat. *minor* = less.]

Music: A peal rung on six bells.

bob-sled, *s.* A compound sled composed of two short sleds, one in front and another behind, connected together longitudinally by a reach.

bob-sleigh, *s.* A sleigh made up of two short (bob) sleighs connected by a reach or coupling.

bob-white, *s.* A perdicine bird so named from its note.

"In the North and East he is called Quail; in the South and West, he is Partridge; while everywhere he is known as *Bob White*."—*A. M. Mayer: Sport with Gun and Rod.*

bob-wig, bob-wig, *s.* A short wig. Short wigs are very ancient, being found on old Egyptian and Assyrian sculptures and tablets. Long wigs are comparatively modern. It is said that they were introduced by Louis XIV., of France, to hide his shoulders, which were not well matched with each other.

BOB-WIG.

"A young fellow riding towards us full gallop, with a *bobwig* and a black silken bag tied to it, stopt short at the coach, to ask us how far the judges were behind."—*Spectator.*

bō'-băc, *s.* [Pol. *bobak* = the animal described below.]

Zool.: A burrowing squirrel, *Arctomys bobac.* It is called also the Polish Marmot. It inhabits Poland, Russia, and Gallicia.

* **bō'-baunçe,** * **bŏb'-baunçe,** * **bō'-bançe,** *s.* [Burgundian *bobance;* Fr. *bombance,* from *bombe,* cf. Low Lat. *bombicus* = proud, cognate with Lat. *bombus* = a humming or buzzing.] Pride, boasting, presumption.

bŏbbed, * **bŏb'-bĭd,** * **bŏb'-bŷd** (*Eng.*), **bŏb'-bĭt** (*Scotch*), *pa. par. & a.* [Bob, *v.*]

bŏb'-bĕr, bab'-bĕr, *s.* [Eng. *bob, -er;* Scotch *bab, -er.*]

1. *Gen.:* A person who or a thing which bobs.

2. *Fly-fishing:* The hook which plays loosely on the surface of the water, as distinguished from the trailer at the extremity of the line. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

† **bŏb'-bĕr-ў,** *s.* [From *bob*, v. (?) (q.v.). Sp. *boberia* = folly, foppery.]

1. Nonsense. (*Forby, in Worcester.*)

2. A disturbance; nonsense. (*Forby, in Worcester.*)

bŏb'-bĭn, * **bŏb'-ĭn,** *s.* [From Fr. *bobine;* Sp. *bobina* = a bobbin, reed, or reel. Compare Ir. & Gael. *baban* = a tassel, a fringe; *babag* = a tassel.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A wooden pin with a head on which thread is wound for making lace. [II. 1.]

"Yon cottager, who weaves at her own door,
Pillow and *bobbins* all her little store."
Cowper: Truth.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Spinning:* A spool with a head at one or both ends to hold yarn. It has one head when it serves as a cop in spinning, as a thread-holder in shuttles of looms, and as cop in warping-machines. In spinning or warping it is slipped on a spindle and revolves therewith, being held thereon by a spring or by the tightness of its fit. (*Knight.*)

2. *Sewing-machine:* A small spool adapted to receive thread and to be applied within a shuttle. (*Knight.*)

bobbin and fly frame. The ordinary roving machine of the cotton manufacture. Its function is to draw and twist the sliver, and wind the roving on a bobbin. The bobbins containing the slivers are mounted in several rows on a creel which has skewers for their reception. Each sliver passes between a pair of guides, which give it a horizontal traversing motion, so that it shall not bear upon a constant part of the surfaces of the drawing-rollers between which it next passes. These drawing-rollers are arranged in pairs (see Drawing-frame), and have a relatively increasing rate of speed, the second revolving faster than the first, and the third faster than the second. The bobbin has two motions—one around the spindle on which it is sleeved, and

one up and down on the spindle. The former is for the winding on of the roving, and the latter to distribute the roving in coils alongside each other along the length of the bobbin. Bobbin and fly frames are of two kinds, coarse and fine, or first and second. The coarse, or first, bobbin and fly frame acts upon slivers from cans filled at the drawing-frame and placed at the back of the machine. The fine, or second, bobbin and fly frame acts upon rovings, or slubbings as they are often called, from bobbins filled at the first frame and placed on the skewers of the creel placed behind the roller-beam. (*Knight.*)

bobbin-lace, *s.*

Weaving: Lace made upon a pillow with bobbins. The pillow is a hard cushion covered with parchment, on which the pattern of the meshes is drawn. Pins are inserted into the lines of the pattern and determine the meshes. Thicker thread, called gimp, is interlaced with the meshes, according to the pattern on the parchment. The thread is wound upon bobbins, and is twisted, crossed, and secured by pins. [PILLOW-LACE.]

bobbin-stand, *s.* A frame for holding the bobbins for warps of a loom, threads of a warping-machine, and yarns of a spinning-machine. The bobbin or reel rotates on a spindle fixed in a base-plate. It is covered with a metallic disk, supported a little above the top of the spool on a shoulder of the spindle, and held down by a screw-nut.

bobbin-winder, *s.*

Weaving: A device for winding thread or yarn upon a bobbin. The bobbin is supported on a fixed shaft, which is made to rotate continuously.

Sewing-machine: A device adapted to receive a shuttle-bobbin and rotate it so that it may be wound with thread. The winders are usually operated by being turned in contact with the driving-wheel, balance-wheel, or band. Some winders are supplied with an automatic thread-distributor, to lay the thread evenly.

bŏb'-bĭn-ĕt, *s.* [Eng. *bobbin; (n)et.*]

Weaving: A machine-made cotton net, originally imitated from the lace made by bobbins upon a pillow. It consists of a series of parallel threads which may be considered as warp-threads, and two systems of oblique threads which proceed from the right to the left, and from the left to the right respectively. Each weft thread has a single turn around each crossing of a warp, and the contrary strain of the respective weft threads gives a serpentine course to the warps.

bobbinet-machine, *s.* A machine for making bobbinets. It was originally derived from the stocking-frame, invented in 1589 by William Lee, M.A., of Cambridge. Hammond (about 1768) modified a stocking-frame to make a coarse imitation of Brussels ground; this was the pin-machine. In 1784, the warp-frame was invented, for making warp-lace; and in the next decade, the bobbin-frame. In 1809, Heathcote invented the bobbinet-machine. (*Knight.*)

bŏb'-bĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [BOB, *v.*]

"Wi' *bobbing* Willie's shanks are sair."
Hend. Coll., ii. 114. (*Jamieson.*)

"You may tell her,
I'm rich in jewels, rings, and *bobbing* pearls,
Pluck'd from Moors' ears." *Dryden.*

bŏb'-bĭn-wŏrk, *s.* [Eng. *bobbin; work.*] Work wrought partly by means of bobbins.

"Not netted nor woven with warp and woof, but after the manner of *bobbinwork*."—*Grew: Museum.*

bŏb'-bĭt, *pa. par.* [BOBBED.] (*Scotch.*)

bŏb'-ĕt, *s.* [Dimin. of *bob* = a blow (*Skeat*).] [BOB, BUFFET.] A slight blow, a buffet.

"*Bobet. Collafa, collafus*, Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bŏb'-ĕt-ȳn,** *v.t.* [From *bobet*, s. (q.v.).] To buffet; to give a slight blow to.

"*Bobettyn'. Collaphizo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bŏb'-ĕt-ȳnge,** *s.* [BOBETYN, *v.*]

"*Bobetynge. Collafizacio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

bō'-bĭ-ĕr-rīte, *s.* [Named by Dana after Bobierre, who first described it in 1868.]

Mineralogy: A colourless mineral occurring in six-sided prisms. It is a tribasic phosphate of magnesia. It was found in Peruvian guano.

bō'-bĭ-zā-tion, *s.* [From Low Lat. *bobisatio*, of same meaning.]

Music: A kind of sol-faing taught by Huberto Walraent at the end of the sixteenth century for scale practice, the designations of the notes used being *bo, ce, di, ga, la, mi*, and *ni*. It was called also BOCEDISATION (q.v.). The friends and the opponents of the system carried on a controversy which continued till the beginning of the eighteenth century. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

bŏb'-ō-lĭnk, bŏb'-lĭnk, * **bŏb'-lĭn-cŏln,** *s.* [Evidently from a proper name, Bob Lincoln or Bob o(f) Lincoln.] A bird belonging to the family Sturnidæ (Starlings), and the sub-family Agelainæ. It is found everywhere in North America below 54° of N. latitude, passing the winter in the West Indies, and going northward in summer. In the United States it is known as the Rice-bird, the Reed-bird, the Rice Bunting, the Rice Troopial, and in the West Indies, when fat, as the Butter-bird. It is the *Emberiza oryzivora* of Linnæus, *Icterus agripennis* of Bonaparte, and *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* of Swainson. It feeds on rice and other cereals, and is in turn itself extensively shot for food.

bŏb'-stāy, *s.* [Eng. *bob; stay.*]

Naut.: One of the chains or ropes which tie the bowsprit end to the stem, to enable it to stand the upward strain of the forestays.

bobstay-piece, *s.*

Naut.: A piece of timber stepped into the main piece of the head, and to which the bobstay is secured. [STEM.]

bŏb'-tāil, *s.* & *a.* [From *bob*, in the sense of cut, and Eng. *tail.*]

A. *As substantive:* A cut tail; a short tail.

B. *As adjective:* With a tail cut short or short naturally; resembling a cut tail.

"Avaunt, you curs!
Be thy mouth or black or white,
Or *bobtail* tike, or trundle tail."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 6.

¶ *Tagrag and bobtail:* [TAGRAG].

bobtail-wig, *s.* A short wig.

bŏb'-tāiled, a. [Eng. *bob*, and *tailed.*]

Of a dog or other animal: Having the tail cut short.

"There was a *bobtailed* cur cried in a gazette, and one that found him brought him home to his master."
—*L'Estrange.*

* **boc,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *bóc* = (1) a beech, (2) a book.] [BOOK.] (*Story of Gen. & Exod.*, 523.)

bō'-cal, bŏ'-cal', *s.* [Fr. *bocal* = a bottle, decanter, or jug with a wide opening and a very short neck; Ital. *boccale* = a decanter, a mug; Low Lat. *baucalis*, from Gr. βαυκάλιον (*baukalion*) = a narrow-necked vessel, which gurgles when water is poured in or out, βαύκαλις (*baukalis*) = a vessel for cooling wine or water.]

BOCAL.

Glass Manuf.: A cylindrical glass jar with a short, wide neck, used for preserving solid substances.

bŏ-cage' (**g** as **zh**), *s.* [From O. Fr. *boscage.*] Woodland. [BOSCAGE.]

"The men of the *bocage*, and the men of the plain."
—*Freeman: Norman Conquest*, iii. 147. (*N.E.D.*)

bō'-cāque, bō'-cāke (**que** as **k**), *s.* [Russian (?).] A mammal like a rabbit, but without a tail, found on the banks of the Dnieper and elsewhere.

† **bō-car'-dō,** *s.* [BOKARDO.]

* **bocare,** *s.* [A.S. *bocere*; Mœso-Goth. *bokœries* = a book man.] A scholar. (*Layamon*, 32,125.)

bŏc'-ą-sĭne, *s.* [In Fr. *boucassin*; from O. Fr. *boccasin*; Sp. *bocacin, bocaci*; Ital. *bocassino.*]

Weaving: A kind of calamanco or woollen stuff; a fine buckram.

boc'-ca, *s.* [Ital. *bocca.*]

Glass Manuf.: The round hole in a glass-furnace from which the glass is taken out on the end of the pontil.

boc-ca-rĕl'-ą, *s.* [Ital. *boccarella.*]

Glass Manuf.: A small bocca or mouth of a glass-furnace; a nose-hole.

* **bocchen,** *v.t.* [BOTCH, *v.*] (*Wycliffe:* 2 *Chron.* xxxiv.)

boc'-cĭ-ŭs lĭght (*gh* silent), *s.* [See def.] A kind of gas burner, in which two concentric metallic cylinders are placed over the flame to reduce combustion and increase the brilliancy of the light. Named from the inventor.

bŏc-cō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Paolo Boccone, M.D., a Sicilian Cistercian monk, who published a botanical work in A.D. 1764.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Papaveraceæ (Poppyworts). *Bocconia frutescens* (Tree Celandine) has fine foliage. It grows in the West Indies, where its acrid juice is used to remove warts.

* **boçe** (1), *s.* [Boss, *s.*]

* **boçe** (2), *s.* [BOOSE, *s.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

boçe (3), *s.* [In Fr. *bogue*; Sp. & Port. *boga*; Ital. *boca.* From Lat. *box*, genit. *bocis*; Gr. βώξ (*bôx*), βόαξ (*boax*).]

Ichthyol.: A name for any fish of the genus Sparus.

bō-çē-dĭs-ā'-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *bocedisatio*, from *bo, ce, di*, the first three of the abbreviations used in the relation.] [BOBIZATION.]

* **boc-fel,** *s.* [A.S. *bóc* = book, *fell* = skin, thin parchment.] A skin prepared for writing, parchment.

* **boçh'-ĕr,** * **boçh'-ere,** *s.* [BUTCHER.]

* **boçh'-er-ye,** * **boçh'-er-ie,** *s.* [BUTCHERY.]

* **boçh'-mĕnt,** *s.* [BOTCHEMENT.]

* **boc-hus,** * **boc-house,** *s.* [A.S. *bóchús* = a library.] A library. (*Ayenb.* i.)

* **bocilæred,** *a.* [A.S. *bóc*, and *lærds* = learned.] Learned.

bōck, * **bōk,** *v.i.* & *t.* [BOLKYN.]

A. *Intransitive:*

(1) To belch.

"He *bocketh* lyke a churle."—*Palsgrave.*

(2) To vomit, or incline to do so.

"Quhill ather berne in that breth *bokit* in blude."
Gaw. & Gol., ii. 21. (*Jamieson.*)

B. *Trans.:* To cause to gush intermittently.

"While burns, wi' snawy wreaths up-choked,
Wild-eddying swirl,
Or through the mining outlet *bocked*,
Down headlong hurl."
Burns: A Winter Night.

bŏck, *s.* [From *bock*, v. (q.v.).] Vomiting, spitting up.

"Withut a host, a *bock*, or glour."
Cleland: Poems, p. 105. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bock-blood,** *s.* A spitting or throwing up of blood.

"*Bock-blood* and Benshaw, spewen sprung in the spald, . . ."—*Polwart's Flyting*, p. 13. (*Jamieson.*)

bock-beer, *s.* A double-strong variety of German beer, originally brewed at Eimbock (now Einbeck), in Prussia; whence the name.

bŏck'-ĕl-ĕt, bŏck'-ĕr-ĕl, bŏck'-ĕr-ĕt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of long-winged hawk.

bŏck'-ĭng (1), *pr. par.* & *s.* [BOCK, *v.*] Vomiting. (*Scotch.*)

bŏck'-ĭng (2), *s.* [From Bocking, near Braintree, in Essex, where it was originally made.]

Weaving: A coarse woollen fabric.

* **bŏck-lĕr,** *s.* [BUCKLER.] (*Chaucer.*)

† **bŏck'-whēat,** *s.* [BUCKWHEAT.]

* **boc'-land,** * **bock'-land,** * **boo-land,** * **book'-land,** *s.* [From A.S. *bóc* = a book, a volume, a writing, . . . a charter, and *land, lond* = land.]

O. Law: Land held by charter or deed, and therefore sometimes called charter-land or deed-land. It was essentially the same as modern freehold, except that the grantee had certain rents and free service to the lord of the manor. It is opposed to folcland, which was somewhat analogous to modern leasehold tenure. [FOLCLAND.]

* **boc-lar,** *s.* [A.S. *bóc* = book, *lár* = lore, learning.] Learning.

*** bocle,** *s.* [Buckle.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** boclyd,** *pa. par.* [Buckled.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** boc-rune,** *s.* [A.S. *bóc* = a book, and *run* = a letter.] A letter. (*Layamon*, 4,496.)

*** boc-staf,** *s.* [A.S. *bóc*, and *stæf* = a staff, a letter. In Ger. *buchstabe.*] A letter.

*** boc-sum,** *a.* [Buxom.]

*** boc-sum-nesse,** *s.* [Buxomness.]

*** bocul, * boculle,** *s.* [Buckle.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** bŏç-ȳn,** *v.i.* [From O. Eng. *bosse;* Mod. Eng. *boss* = a lump.] To be tumid, to swell.

"*Bocyn* owte or strowtyn. *Turgeo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** bŏç-ȳnge,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [Bocyn.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* A swelling, tumefaction.

"*Bocynge*, or strowtynge. *Turgor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

bŏd (1), *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] A person of small size; a dwarf. (Generally somewhat contemptuously.)

"Like Vulcan, an' Bacchus, an' ither sic *bods.*"
Picken: Poems, ii. 131. (*Jamieson.*)

*** bod** (2), *s.* [Bode.] (*Scotch & Eng.*)

bō-dạch, *s.* [Gael.] An old man. (*Scott.*)

bŏd'-dle, *s.* [Bodle.] (*Scotch.*) (*Burns: The Brigs of Ayr.*)

bŏd'-dŭm, *s.* [Bottom.] (*Scotch.*)

bōde, * bō'-dĭ-ĕn, *v.t.* & *i.* [From A.S. *bodian, bodigean* = (1) to command, to order, (2) to announce, (3) to propose or offer; Icel. *bodha;* Sw. *båda* = to announce.]

A. *Transitive:*

*** 1.** *Of persons or of abstractions personified:*

(1) To tell beforehand.

"Whanne Love alle this hadde *boden* me,
I seide hym: 'Sire, how may it be?'"
The Romaunt of the Rose.

† (2) To forebode; to make shrewd conjectures, founded on the observation of analogous cases, as to the immediate future; to presage, to vaticinate.

2. *Of things:* To forebode, omen, to presage, to foreshadow, to herald; to indicate beforehand by signs.

". . . the unfortunate results which it *boded* to the harmony of a young married couple, . . ."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 65.

B. *Intrans.:* To be an omen for good or evil. (Generally followed by *well* or *ill;* used almost like substantives.)

"Sir, give me leave to say, whatever now
The omen proved, it *boded well* to you."
Dryden.

*** bōde** (1) (*Eng.*), **bōde, bŏd** (*Scotch*), *s.* [From A.S. *bod, gebod* = a command; O. Fris. *bod;* O. Icel. *bodh* = a bid, an offer.]

1. Corresponding to A.S. *bodian*, v., in the first sense of to command = a command, an order.

". . . the balleful burde, that neuer *bode* keped."
Ear. Eng Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 979.

2. Corresponding to A.S. *bodian*, v., in the second sense = to announce. [See etym. of *bode*, v.]

* (1) A message, an announcement.

"*Bode* or massage (boode, H.). *Nuncium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

(2) A foreboding; a foreshadowing.

"The jealous swan, against his death that singeth;
The owl eke, that of death the *bode* ybringeth."
Chaucer: Assemb. of Fowls, v. 343.

3. Corresponding to A.S. *bodian*, v., in the third sense = to propose or offer, and the Icel. *bodh* = a bid, an offer.

(1) An offer made in order to a bargain; a proffer.

"Ye may get war *bodes* or Beltan: . . ."—*Ramsay: S. Prov.*, p. 83.

(2) The price demanded.

"Ye're ower young and ower free o' your siller—ye should never take a fish-wife's first *bode.*"—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxix.

*** bode** (2), *s.* [A.S. *boda;* O. L. Ger. *bodo;* O. H. Ger. *boto, poto.*] A messenger. (*Layamon*, 4,695.)

*** bōde** (3), *** bōd,** *s.* [From *bode*, v. (q.v.).] Abiding, delay.

". . . and as bilue, boute *bod*, he braydes to the queue."
Wm. of Palerne (ed. Skeat), 149.

bōde, *pret. of v.* [Pret. of *bide;* A.S. *bidan* (q.v.).]

1. Abode.

"My body on balke ther *bod* in aweuen."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Pearl*, 62.

2. Delayed, waited.

"I found no entress at a side,
Unto a foord; and over I rode
Unto the other side, but *bode.*"
Sir Eyeir, p. 5. (*Jamieson.*)

*** bōde** (1), **bō'-dęn** (1), *pa. par.* [Bode, *v.*]

*** bōde** (2), *** bō'-dęn** (2) (*Eng.*), *** bodyn, * bodun** (*Scotch*), *pa. par.* [O. Eng. *bede* = to bid.] [Bid.] (*Piers Plow.*, ii. 34; *Wycliffe* (Purvey), *Matt.* xxii. 3, *Luke* xiv. 7; *Barbour*, xvi. 103.)

† **bōde'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *bode; -ful.*] Ominous, portentous; foreboding or threatening evil.

". . . and glide *bodeful*, and feeble, and fearful; . . ."
—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii., ch. 8.

*** bode-kĭn,** *s.* [Bodkin.]

*** bōde'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *bode; -ment.*] Presagement; partial prognostic.

"This foolish, dreaming, superstitious girl
Makes all these *bodements.*"
Shakesp.: Troil., v. 3.

*** bō'-dęn** (3), *** bō'-dĭn, * bō'-dȳn,** *a.* [O. Sw. *bo;* Icel. *boa* = to prepare, to provide.] Prepared, provided; furnished, in whatever way.

"Ane hale legioun about the wallis large
Stude waching *bodin* with bow, spere, and targe."
Doug.: Virgil, 280, 53.

¶ It seems to be used, in one instance, in an oblique sense.

"I trow he suld be hard to sla,
And he war *bodyn* ewynly."
Barbour, viii. 103, MS. (*Jamieson.*)

bō'-dęn-īte, *s.* [From Boden, near Marienberg, in the Saxon Erzgebirge.]

Min.: A variety of Orthite (q.v.).

*** bōde'-wŏrd, * bode'-wurd, * bod'-worde, * bod-word,** *s.* [O. Eng. *bode*, s. (q.v.), and *word.*]

1. Commandment; prohibition.

"And this is gunge beniamin,
Hider brogt after *bode-word* thin."
Story of Gen. & Exod. (ed. Morris), 2,281-2.

2. Message.

". . . *bodeword* and tiding fro gode."
Story of Gen. & Exod. (ed. Morris), 396.

*** bŏdġe,** *v.t.* [Corrupted probably from *budge* (q.v.), or from *botch.*] To "budge," to yield, to give way.

"With this we charg'd again; but out, alas!
We *bodg'd* again; as I have seen a swan,
With bootless labour, swim against the tide."
Shakesp.: 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

*** bŏdġe** (1), *s.* [Corrupted probably from *botch* (q.v.).] A botch, a patch.

"Because it followeth in the same place, nor will it be a *bodge* in this, . . ."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*, p. 457.

*** bŏdġe** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Weights & measures: A measure of capacity, believed to have been half a peck.

"To the last *bodge* of oats, and bottle of hay."
Ben Jonson: New Inn, i. 5.

*** bŏd'-ġĕr,** *s.* [Corrupted from *badger.*] One who forestalls the market. [Badger.]

"They wage one poore man or other to become a *bodger.*"—*Harrison: Descrip. of Eng.*, ch. xviii.

bō'-dĭ-ạn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Compare Fr. *bodine* = the keel of a ship. Or possibly from some Oriental tongue (?).]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, *Diagramma;* family, Sciænidæ. Cuvier's Bodian, *Diagramma lineatum*, is found in the Eastern seas.

bŏd'-ĭçe, bŏd'-dĭçe, * bod'-ies, *s.* & *a.* [Corrupted from Eng. *bodies*, pl. of *body.*]

1. *Originally plur. Of the form* bodies, *plur. of* body: A pair of bodies, *i.e.*, of stays or corsets fitting the body.

"But I who live, and have lived twenty years,
Where I may handle silke as free and neare
As any mercer: or the whale bone man
That quilts thae *bodies* I have leave to span."
Ben Jonson: An Elegy.

2. *Now, always sing.; if a pl. be required,* bodices *being used:*

(1) *Lit.:* A corset or waistcoat, quilted with whalebone or similar material, worn by women.

"Her *bodice* half way she unlac'd,
About his arms she slily cast
The silken band, and held him fast." *Prior.*

(2) *Fig.:* Restraint of law, or restraint of any kind.

"It was never, he declared with much spirit, found politic to put trade into straitlaced *bodices*, which, instead of making it grow upright and thrive, must either kill it or force it awry. —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

bŏd'-ĭed, *prep.* & *pa. par. of* body, *v.* (q.v.). [Able-bodied.]

*** bŏd'-ĭ-kĭn,** *s.* [Eng. *body*, s., with dim. suff. *-kin.*]

1. A little body. (*Bailey.*)

2. An oath, esp. in the form *God's bodikins* (cf. *Hamlet*, ii. 2; *Merry Wives*, ii. 3).

bŏd'-ĭ-lĕss, *s.* [Eng. *bod(y)*, and suff. *-less.*] Without a body; having no body; incorporeal.

*** bŏd'-ĭ-lĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *bodil(y); -ness.*] The quality or state of possessing a body.

bŏd'-ĭ-lȳ, * bŏd'-ĭ-lĭ, * bŏd'-ȳ-lȳ, * bod-i-liche, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *body; -ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Of the human or animal body:* Pertaining to the body; constituting part of the body; made by the body; affecting the body; incident to the body.

¶ When the human body is referred to, it is generally as opposed to the mind.

"I would not have children much beaten for their faults, because I would not have them think *bodily* pain the greatest punishment."—*Locke.*

". . . an example of personal courage and of *bodily* exertion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. *Gen. Of a body in the sense of anything material:* Composed of matter; pertaining to matter, or to material things; appreciable to the senses.

"What resemblance could wood or stone bear to a spirit void of all sensible qualities, and *bodily* dimensions?"—*South.*

3. *More fig.:* Real, actual, as distinguished from what is merely thought or planned.

"Whatever hath been thought on in this state,
That could be brought to *bodily* act, ere Rome
Had circumvention." *Shakesp.: Coriol.*, i. 2.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Corporeally, united with matter.

"It is his human nature, in which the godhead dwells *bodily*, that is advanced to these honours and to this empire."—*Watts.*

¶ In Col. ii. 9, *bodily* is the rendering of the Gr. σωματικῶς (*sōmatikōs*), which is an adverb. The precise meaning is uncertain; it may be (1) corporeally, (2) truly, or (3) substantially.

"For in him dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead *bodily.*"—*Col.* ii. 9.

2. So to act as in some way or other to affect the whole body; wholly, completely, entirely; as ". . . leaps *bodily* below." (*Lowell*, in *Goodrich & Porter.*)

¶ So also colloquial phrases like these are used—"The tiger carried off the man *bodily.*" or, "the flood carried away the bridge *bodily.*"

bŏd'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [Bode, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Not free from *boding* thoughts, a while
The shepherd stood; . . ."
Wordsworth: Fidelity.

"Then darkly the words of the *boding* strain
Like an omen rose on his soul again."
Hemans: Sword of the Tomb.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Of persons:* A foreboding, an expectation, a prophecy, a vaticination, a forecast.

"Say—that his *bodings* came to pass."
Byron: The Giaour.

† 2. *Of things:* An omen, a portent.

bŏd'-kĭn (1), *** bŏd'-ĭ-kĭn, * bŏd'-e-kin, * boy'-de-kin, * bod'-y-kin,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; the second element is certainly the usual Eng. dimin. suffix. Skeat thinks that we may consider *boi-de* and *bod-e* corruptions of the Celtic word now represented by Ir. *bideog;* Gael. *biodag*, and W. *bidog* = a dirk, a dagger.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of things:*

* (1) *Originally:* A small dagger.

"With *bodkins* was Cæsar Julius
Murder'd at Rome of Brutus Cassius."
Chaucer: Cens. Lit., lx. 369.

"When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare *bodkin.*"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

¶ Still used in this sense in poetry of an antiquarian cast.

"Long after rued that *bodkin's* point."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 9.

(2) *Subsequently:*

(*a*) An instrument wherewith to dress the hair.

"You took constant care
The *bodkin*, comb, and essence to prepare:
For this your locks in paper durance bound."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iv. 98.

(*b*) A large-eyed and blunt-pointed threading instrument for leading a tape or cord through a hem.

"Or plung'd in lakes of bitter washes lie,
Or wedg'd whole ages in a *bodkin's* eye."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, ii. 128.

*(*c*) A frizzling-iron.

*2. *Of persons:* One wedged in between two others for whom there is only sufficient room (Used also adjectively.)

"Cecily sat *bodkin*."—*F. Montgomery: Thrown Together*, ii. 62.

To ride or *sit bodkin:* To ride or sit wedged in between two others.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Printing:* A printer's tool, something like an awl, for picking letters out of a column or page in correcting.

2. *Bookbinding:* A pointed steel instrument for piercing holes.

bŏd-kĭn (2), *s.* [A corruption of *baudkin*, or *baudekin* (q.v.).] A rich kind of cloth worn in the Middle Ages, the web being gold and the woof silk, with embroidery.

¶ The word *bodkin* (2) does not much occur alone; it is used chiefly in the expression, "Cloth of *bodkin*."

"Or for so many pieces of *cloth of bodkin*,
Tissue, gold, silver, &c."
Massinger: City Madam, ii. 1.

bō'-dle, †bŏd'-dle, *s.* [Corrupted from Bothwell, an old Scottish mint-master, as other coins were called Atchesons for a similar reason.]

1. *Lit.:* A copper coin, of the value of two pennies Scots, or the third of an English halfpenny.

"So far as I know, the copper coins of two pennies, commonly called two penny pieces, *boddles*, or turners, began to be coined after the Restoration, in the beginning of Charles II.'s reign; those coined under William and Mary are yet current, and our countrymen complain, that since the union, 1707, the coinage of these was altogether laid aside, whereby these old ones being almost consumed, there is no small stagnation in the commerce of things of low price, and hinderance to the relieving the necessities of the poor."—*Rudd: introd. Anderson's Diplom.*, p. 138. (*Jamieson.*)

2. *Fig.:* Anything of little value.

¶ *Not to care a bodle* corresponds in Scotch to the English phrase, not to care a farthing.

"He cares na' for that a *bodle*."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxix.

"Fair play, he cared na dells a *bodle*."
Burns: Tam O'Shanter.

Bŏd-lē'-an, †Bŏd-lēy'-an, *a. & s.* [From Sir Thos. Bodley, who was born A.D. 1544, and died A.D. 1612.]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to Sir Thos. Bodley.

B. *As substantive:* The library described below. (*Lit. & fig.*) [Bodleian Library.]

". . . by the gift of many Large-Paper copies, that vast submarine *Bodleian*, which stands in far less risk from fire than the insolent *Bodleian* of the upper world."—*De Quincey: Works*, 2nd ed., i. 145.

Bodleian or **† Bodleyan Library,** *s.* A library founded at Oxford by Sir Thos. Bodley, in 1597, who presented to it about £10,000 worth of books, and induced others also to become donors to the institution. The library was opened to the public on November 8, 1602. The first stone of a new building to accommodate it was laid on July 10, 1610. In 1868 it contained about 250,000 volumes. All members of the University who have taken a degree are allowed to read in it, as are literary men belonging to this and other countries. As in the case of the British Museum library, the books are not allowed to be taken out of the reading-room.

*** bod-rage, * bod-rake,** *s.* [Bordrage.]

*** bod-word,** *s.* [Bodeword.] (*Barbour: The Bruce*, xv. 423.)

bŏd'-ȳ, *bŏd'-ȳe, *bŏd'-ie, *bŏd'-I, *s. & a.* [A.S. *bodig* = (1) bigness of stature, (2) the trunk, chest, or parts of it, † (3) the body, the whole man (*Somner*); O. H. Ger. *botach, potach* = body; Gael. *bodhaig* = the human body; compare also *budheann* = a body in the sense of a hoop or band. Hindust. *badan*; Sans. *bandha.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

(i) *Lit.:* The material framework of man or of any of the inferior animals, including the bones, the several organs, the skin, with hair, nails, and other appendages.

"And that most blessed *bodie*, which was borne
Without all blemish or reprochfull blame."
Spenser: Hymne of Heavenly Love.

"All the valiant men arose, and went all night, and took the *body* of Saul and the *bodies* of his sons from the wall . . ."—*1 Sam.* xxxi. 12.

Out of the body, absent from the body: Dead, having the soul dismissed from the body by death.

". . . to be *absent from the body*, and to be present with the Lord."—*2 Cor.* v. 8.

(ii) *Figuratively:*

1. *Of things:*

(1) Bodily strength or ability.

"How he mycht help him, throw *body*
Mellyt with hey chewalry."
Barbour, x. 516, MS. (*Jamieson.*)

(2) Matter as opposed to spirit, matter as opposed to other matter; a material substance; a portion of matter; as, a metallic *body*, a combustible *body*.

"Even a metalline *body*, and therefore much more a vegetable or animal, may, by fire, be turned into water."—*Boyle.*

(3) Substance, essence.

(*a*) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

". . . to hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature; to show virtue her own feature, scorn her own image, and the very age and *body* of the time his form and pressure."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

(*b*) *Of wine:* Strength; as, wine of a good *body*.

(*c*) Substance as opposed to a shadow; reality as opposed to representation.

"A shadow of things to come; but the *body* is of Christ."—*Col.* ii. 17.

(4) The main portion of anything as distinguished from the smaller and detached portions, as the body—*i.e.*, the hull of a ship, the body of a coach, of a church, of a tree, &c.

". . . from whence, by the *body* of Euphrates, as far as it bended westward; and afterward by a branch thereof."—*Raleigh.*

"This city has navigable rivers that run up into the *body* of Italy; they might supply many countries with fish."—*Addison.*

(5) A general collection, a pandect; as, a *body* of divinity, a *body* of the civil law.

(6) A garment, a vestment.

"A *Body* round thy *Body*, wherein that strange Thee of thine sat snug, defying all variations of climate."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. ix.

2. *Of persons:*

(1) Individually.

(*a*) A person, a human being, with no contempt indicated. (*Eng.*)

¶ In this sense it is now rarely used, though it was once, as an independent word, but it still remains in the very common compound terms, *anybody, nobody, somebody, everybody*, &c. (q.v.). [Anybody, Somebody, &c.]

"'Tis a passing shame
That I, unworthy *body* as I am,
Should censure thus on lovely gentlemen."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Verona, i. 2.

"A deflowr'd maid!
And by an eminent *body*, that enforc'd
The law against it"
Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., iv. 4.

(*b*) A contemptuous term for a human being, man or woman, of humble lot, or in a pitiable plight. (*Scotch.*) (Generally in this sense pronounced in the pl. *bŭdd'ĭz.*)

". . . and that's the gate fisher-wives live, puir slaving *bodies*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxvi.

"Town's *bodies* ran, an' stood abeigh,
An' ca't thee mad."
Burns: The Auld Farmer's New Year Morning Salutation to his Auld Mare Maggie.

(2) Collectively.

(*a*) A corporation; a number of men united by a common tie or organized for some purpose, as for deliberation, government, or business.

". . . every peer accused of high treason should be tried by the whole *body* of the peerage."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

(*b*) A mass of men, even when not so united.

". . . life and death have divided between them the whole *body* of mankind."—*Hooker.*

(*c*) The main part of an army; the centre, as distinguished from the wings, the vanguard, and the rear-guard.

"The van of the king's army was led by the general and Wilmot; in the *body* was the king and the prince; and the rear consisted of one thousand foot, commanded under Colonel Thelwell."—*Clarendon.*

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *body, corpse*, and *carcase*:—"*Body*, here taken in the improper sense for a dead *body*, . . . is applicable to either men or brutes, *corpse* to men only, and *carcase* to brutes only, unless when taken in a contemptuous sense. When speaking of any particular person who is deceased, we should use the simple term *body*; the *body* was suffered to lie too long unburied. When designating its condition as lifeless, the term *corpse* is preferable; he was taken up as a *corpse*. When designating the *body* as a lifeless lump separated from the soul, it may be characterised (though contemptuously) as a *carcase*; the fowls devour the *carcase*." (*Crabb: Eng. Syn.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geom.:* Any solid figure; as, a spherical *body*.

"The path of a moving point is a line, that of a geometric *body* is another *body*."—*Weisbach: Trans.* (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

2. *Physics:* An aggregate of very small molecules, these again being aggregates of still smaller atoms. The object of physics is the study of the phenomena presented by bodies. (*Ganot: Physics* (trans. by Atkinson), 5th ed., p. 1.)

3. *Alchem. Pl.* (*bodies*): Metallic bodies, metals, answering to the celestial bodies—*i.e.*, to the planets. They are contradistinguished from spirits—*i.e.*, such bodies as can be driven off in vapour; four such spirits and seven bodies were recognised. (See ex.)

"I wol you telle as was me taught also
The foure spiritz, and the *bodies* seuen
By ordre, as ofte herd I my lord neuen.
The firste spirit quyksilver called is:
The secound orpiment; the thridde I wis
Sal armoniac, and the ferthe bremstoon.
The *bodies* seven, eek, lo hem heer anoon.
Sol gold is, and Luna silver we threpe;
Mars yren, Mercurie quyksilver we clepe;
Saturnus leed, and Jubitur is tyn.
And Venus coper, by my fader kyn."
Chaucer: C. T., Group C., 819-829.

* 4. *Arch.:* The old term for what is now generally called main or middle aisle of the nave of a church, and is perhaps occasionally used for the whole nave, including the aisles.

"And the forsaide Richard sall make the *body* of the Kirke accordaunt of wideues betwene the piers to the quere."—*Contract for Cutterick Church*, p. 9. (*Gloss. of Her.*)

5. *Fortif.:* By the *body* of a place is meant—

(1) The works next to and surrounding a town, in the form of a polygon, regular or irregular. (*Griffiths.*)

(2) The space inclosed within the interior works of a fortification.

6. *Vehicles:* The bed, box, or receptacle for the load.

7. *Agricultural Implements:* The portion of an instrument, a plough for example, engaged in the active work.

8. *Printing:* The shank of a type, indicating size, as agate face on nonpareil body. (*Knight.*)

9. *Music:* (1) The resonance box of a stringed instrument, (2) the part of a wind instrument which remains after the removal of mouthpiece, crooks, and bell. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

10. *Painting:* Consistency, thickness.

¶ *To bear a body:* A term used of colours which can be ground so fine and so thoroughly mixed with oil that they seem a coloured oil rather than colour to which oil has been added.

11. *Law:*

(1) *Of things:* The main part of an instrument as distinguished from the introduction and signature. (*Wharton.*)

(2) *Of persons:* The person ordered to be brought up under a *habeas corpus* act. (*Wharton.*)

B. *As adjective:* Designed for the body; as, *body*-clothes; personal, as, a *body*-servant; in any other way pertaining or relating to the body. (See the compound words.)

body-bending, *a.* Bending the body. (Used of toil.)

"With the gross aims and *body-bending* toil
Of a poor brotherhood who walk the earth
Pitied, and, where they are not known, despised."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

body-clothes, * body cloaths, *s. pl.* Clothing for the body. (Used more of cloths, rugs, or anything similar cast over or wrapped around horses, than of vestments for human beings.)

"I am informed that several asses are kept in *body-cloaths*, and sweated every morning upon the heath."—*Addison.*

body-colours, *s. pl.* Colours which have

"body," thickness, or consistency, as distinguished from tints or washes. (*Ogilvie.*)

body-heart, *s.* [HEART. (*Her.*).]

body-hoop, *s.*

Naut.: The bands of a built mast.

body-loop, *s.*

Vehicles: An iron bracket or strap by which the body is supported upon the spring bar.

body-plan, *s.*

Shipbuilding: An end elevation, showing the water-lines, buttock and bow lines, diagonal lines, &c.

body politic, *s.*

1. The collective body of a nation under civil government. As the persons who compose the body politic so associate themselves, they take collectively the name of people or nation. (*Bouvier.*) (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

"'The Soul Politic having departed,' says Teufelsdröckh, 'what can follow but that the *Body Politic* be decently interred, to avoid putrescence?'"—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii., ch. v.

2. A corporation. (*Wharton.*)

body-post, *s.*

Shipbuilding: The post at the forward end of the opening in the dead-wood in which the screw rotates.

body-servant, *s.* A valet.

"The laird's servant—that's no. to say his *body-servant*, but the helper like—rade express by this e'en to fetch the houdie."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. i. (*Jamieson.*)

body-snatcher, *s.* One who snatches or steals a body from a graveyard for the purpose of dissecting it, or selling it to those who will do so; a resurrection-man.

body-snatching, *s.* The act of stealing a body from a graveyard for the purpose of dissection.

body-whorl, *s.*

Conchol.: The last turn of the shell of a Gasteropod.

bŏd'-ĭ (pret. *bodied*), *v.t.* [From *body*, s. (q.v.).]

1. To clothe with a body, to assume a body. (Used reflexively of a spirit or any similar entity.)

"For the spiritual will always *body* itself forth in the temporal history of men; the spiritual is the beginning of the temporal."—*Carlyle: Heroes*, lect. iv.

2. Mentally to give "body," or a nearer approach to substantiality, to some airy conception.

"As imagination *bodies* forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes."
Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream, v. 1.

3. To trace out, to image forth, to foreshadow.

"Of many changes, aptly join'd,
Is *bodied* forth the second whole."
Tennyson: Works (Strahan, 1872), vol. i., p. 269.

bŏd'-ĭ-guard (*u* silent), *s.* [Eng. *body; guard.*] A guard of soldiers or other armed men, whose office it is to protect and defend the person of a sovereign, a prince, a general, or a similar dignitary.

* **bŏd'-ĭ-lĭ,** *a. & adv.* [BODILY.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bodyn,** *pa. par.* [BIDDEN.] (*Scotch.*) *Spec.*, bidden or challenged to battle.

"And he war *bodyn* all evynly."
Barbour: Bruce, vii. 103.

* **boef,** *s.* The same as BEEF (q.v.).

"And bet than olde *boef* is the tendre vel."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,294.

Bô'-ẽr, *s.* [Dutch.]

1. A Dutch colonist of the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

2. A citizen of the South African Republic (formerly known as the Transvaal), which was peopled by emigrants from the original Boer settlements at the Cape.

Bœ-ō'-tian (tian as shan), *a.* [From *Bœotia.* See def. 1.]

1. *Geog.:* Pertaining to Bœotia, a country of ancient Greece, west and north of Attica. Its atmosphere was thick, which was held to make the inhabitants stupid. Nevertheless, the region produced the great military generals Epaminondas and Pelopidas, the historian Plutarch, and the poets Hesiod and Pindar.

2. *Fig.:* Stupid, dull in intellect.

* **boet'-ings, * buit'-ings,** *s.* [O. Eng. *boet, buit* = Eng. *boot*, and dim. suff. *-ing.*] Half-boots, or leathern spatterdashes.

"Thou brings the Carrik clay to Edinburgh cross,
Upon thy *boetings* hobbland hard as horn."
Dunbar: Evergreen, ii. 58; also 59, st. 22. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bof-et,** *s.* [BOFFET, BUFFET.]

* **bof-et'-ynge,** *s.* [BUFFETING.]

* **bof-fet, * bof-fete, * bof-et,** *s.* [BUFFET.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

boffet stole, *s.* [BUFFET-STOOL.]

* **bofte, * bi-hofte,** *s.* [From A.S. *behófian* = to behove.] [BEHOOF.] Behoof.

"And to min louerdes *bofte* bi-crauen;
For kindes luue he was hire hold."
Story of Gen. & Exod. (ed. Morris), 1,388-9.

‡ **bŏg,** *a.* [The same as BIG (q.v.).] Big, tumid, swelling, proud.

"The thought of this should cause the jollity of thy spirit to quail, and thy *bog* and bold heart to be abashed."—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian*, p. 18. (*Trench, On some Def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 14.)

bŏg (1), * **bŏgg,** *s. & a.* [In Ir. *boglach, bogach* = a bog, a moor, a marsh; Gael. *boglach* = a marsh, a quagmire, any place where a beast is apt to stick fast; *bogaich* = to moisten, to soften, from *bog* = soft, miry, moist, damp; Ir. *bog* = soft, tender, penetrable.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* (1) A moss, a morass, a quagmire; wet, spongy ground composed of decaying vegetable matter.

"Birkin bewis, about *boggis* and wellis."
Gawan & Gol., i. 8.

"A gulf profound! as that Serbonian *bog*,
Betwixt Damiata and mount Casius old,
Where armies whole have sunk."
Milton: P. L., bk. ii.

"In order to obtain the applause of the Rapparees of the *Bog* of Allen."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xii.

(2) Boggy land.

"Every thing else was rock, *bog*, and moor."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. *Fig.:* Anything in which one is apt to sink hopelessly bemired.

"And thine was smother'd in the stench and fog
Of Tiber's marshes and the papal *bog*."
Cowper: Expostulation.

"He walks upon *bogs* and whirlpools; wheresoever he treads, he sinks."—*South.*

B. *As adjective:*

1. Growing in bogs; as, *bog-asphodel, bog-rush.*

2. Living in bogs; as, *bog-bumper.*

bog-asphodel, *s.*

Bot.: The English name of a plant genus, the Narthecium, and specially of the *N. ossifragum*, or Lancashire Bog-asphodel. It belongs to the order Juncaceæ (Rushes). It has a yellow-coloured perianth, which distinguishes it from ordinary rushes. The leaves are all radical. It is frequent in bogs, on moors and mountains, and is by no means confined, as its English specific name would imply, to Lancashire. [NARTHECIUM.]

bog-bean, *s.* A name for the botanical genus Menyanthes, more commonly called Buckbean (q.v.).

bog-berry, *s.*

Bot.: A name for the Cranberry (*Vaccinium oxycoccus*).

bog-blaeberry, *s.* The same as the BLUEBERRY (q.v.). (*Rural Cyclopædia; Britten & Holland.*)

bog-blitter, *s.* The Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*). (*Scotch.*)

bog-bumper, *s.* A name for the Bittern.

¶ Jamieson limits this word to Roxburghshire, but it is so natural an appellation for the bird that it is probably in use in various other parts.

bog-butter, *s.*

Min.: The same as Butyrellite (q.v.)

bog-cutting, *a.* Cutting or designed to cut through a bog.

Bog-cutting plough:

Agric. & Hortic.: An instrument for cutting and turning up boggy or peaty soil for fuel or chemical uses.

bog-earth, *s.* The kind of earth or mud deposited by bogs over an impervious subsoil. It consists chiefly of silica, with about twenty-five per cent. of decomposed and decomposing vegetable fibre. Gardeners highly prize it, especially for American plants.

bog-featherfoil, *s.* [Eng. *feather*, and O. Eng. *foil*; Fr. *feuille*; from Lat. *folium* = leaf. So named from its feathery leaves.]

Bot.: A book-name for a primulaceous plant, the Water-violet (*Hottonia palustris.*)

bog-gled, *s.* A bird, the Moor Buzzard (*Buteo æruginosus*). (*Scotch.*)

bog-hay, *s.* Meadow hay; hay which grows naturally in meadows. (*Scotch.*)

"Meadow hay, or, as it is termed in Renfrewshire, *bog-hay*, . . ."—*Wilson: Renf.*, p. 112.

† **bog-house,** *s.* A house of office, a privy. (*Johnson.*)

bog iron-ore, bog-ore, *s.*

Mineralogy:

1. A variety of Limonite. It occurs in a loose and porous state in marshy places, often enclosing wood, leaves, nuts, &c., in a semi-fossilized state.

2. A variety of Limnite.

bog-jumper, bog jumper, *s.* The Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*). (*Scotch.*)

bog-land, bog land, *s. & a.*

A. *As substantive:* Land or a country which is boggy.

B. *As adjective:* Living in or belonging to a marshy country.

"Men without heads and women without hose,
Each bring his love a *bog-land* captive home."
Dryden: Prol. to the Prophetess.

bog-manganese, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Wad (q.v.). It consists of oxide of manganese and water, often with lesser amounts of oxide of iron, silica, alumina, &c. Groroilite and Reissacherite are sub-varieties of it.

bog-moss, *s.* A common book-name for various species of Sphagnum. (*Prior; Britten & Holland.*)

bog-myrtle, bog myrtle, *s.*

Bot.: A name for the Sweet Gale or Dutch Myrtle (*Myrica gale*). Though fragrant like the Myrtle, it has no real affinity to it. [GALE, MYRTLE.]

bog-nut, *s.*

Bot.: The Buckbean, or Marsh Trefoil (*Menyanthes trifoliata.*)

bog-oak, *s.* Oak timber from a bog.

bog-orchis, *s.*

Bot.: The English name of the orchideous genus Malaxis, and specially of the single British species, *M. paludosa*. It is a small plant, from two to four inches high, with minute erect greenish spikes of flowers. It lives in spongy bogs, flowering from July to September.

bog-ore, *s.* [BOG IRON-ORE.]

bog-pimpernel, bog pimpernel, *s.*

Bot.: A British species of Pimpernel, *Anagallis tenella*. It is found, as its English name imports, in bogs, and not like its congener, the Scarlet Pimpernel (*A. arvensis*), in corn-fields. It is a small creeping plant with rose-coloured flowers.

bog-rush, *s.*

1. *Bot.:* An English book-name for Schœnus, a genus of the order Cyperaceæ (Sedges). As now limited it contains only the Black Bog-rush, a plant found on wet moors, and recognisable on account of its dark brown, nay, almost black, heads of flowers. The additional British species once placed in it are now transferred to other genera.

2. *Ornith.:* An unidentified species of warbler about the size of a wren.

bog-spavin, *s.*

Far.: An encysted tumour filled with gelatinous matter inside the hough of a horse. (*White.*)

bog-stalker, *s.* An idle and stupid vagrant. (*Scotch.*)

"William's a wise, judicious lad,
Has harms mair than e'er ye had,
Ill-bred *bog-stalker*."
Ramsay: Poems ii. 338. (*Jamieson.*)

¶ *To stand like a bog-stalker; to look like a bog-stalker:* To stand or look as if perplexed, as one seeking the eggs of certain birds in boggy ground requires to look anxiously where he puts his foot in the treacherous quagmire.

bog-tract, *s.* A tract or expanse of land abounding in bogs.

"... the vast moorlands and *bog-tracts* of West Haults and Dorset ..."—*Hooker & Arnott: Brit. Flor.*, 7th ed. (1855), p. 418.

bog-violet, bog violet, *s.*

Bot.: A name for the Common Butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris.*)

bog-whortleberry, bog-whort, *s.*

Bot.: The Great Bilberry (*Vaccinium uliginosum*). [WHORTLEBERRY, VACCINIUM.]

* **bōg** (2), *s.* [A.S. *boga* = (1) a bow, an arch, (2) anything that bends.] A bough.

"The seuendai eft ut it tog,
And brogt a grene olives *bog*."
Story of Gen. & Exod. (ed. Morris), 607-8.

* **bŏg,** *a.* & *s.* [Of unknown etymology.]

A. *As adj.:* Bold, blustering, saucy.

B. *As subst.:* Brag, boastfulness. (*N.E.D.*)

bŏg, *v.t.* & *i.* [From *bog* (1), s. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To plunge into a bog.

"Of Middleton's horse three hundred were taken, and one hundred were *bogged*."—*Whitelock: Mem.* (1682), p. 580.

2. *Fig.:* To cause to sink into contempt or oblivion.

"Twas time; his invention had been *bogg'd* else."
Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour.

B. *Intrans.:* To be bemired; to stick in marshy ground.

"That . . . his horse *bogged*; that the deponent helped some others to take the horse out of the bogg."—*Trials of the Sons of Rob Roy*, p. 120. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bōge,** *s.* [A.S. *boga* = a bow.] A bow.

"Lainech with wrethe is knape nam,
Vn-bente is *boge*, and bet, and slog."
Story of Gen. & Exod. (ed. Morris), 482-3.

bō'-gĕy, bō'-gў, *s.* [Cognate with *boggart* and *bogle*, s. (q.v.).] A bugbear; anything designed to frighten.

"I am *Bogey*, and I frighten every body away."—*Thackeray.*

"There are plenty of such foolish attempts at playing *bogy* in the history of nations."—*C. Kingsley.*

* **bo geys-lĭche, * bŏg-gўsche-lў,** *adv.* [BOGGISCHE.] In a boasting, boisterous, or bold manner.

"... & *bogeysliche* as a boye ' busked to the kychene."—*William of Palerne* (ed. Skeat), 1707.

bŏg'-gart, *s.* [The same as O. Eng. *bug-word* = a terrifying word. In North of England *boggart* = a spectre; from Wel. *bwg bwgan, bwgan, bwganod* = a hobgoblin, a bugbear.] [BOGEY, BUG-WORD.] A bugbear. (*Scotch.*)

"It is not as men saye, to wit, Hell is but a *boggarde* to scarre children onelie."—*Rollock: On the Passion*, p. 1-2.

* **bŏg'-gĭsshe, * bog'-gysche, * bag'-gysch-yn,** *a.* [BOG, *a.*] Inclined to bluster; puffed-up, bold. (*N.E.D.*) (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bŏg'-gle, * bō'-gle, *v.i.* [Probably from Prov. Eng. *boggle* = Scotch *bogle* (q.v.). See also *boggart* and *bogie.*]

I. *Lit.:* To shrink back, or to hesitate to move forward along a road on account of real or apprehended dangers in the way.

"We start and *boggle* at every unusual appearance, and cannot endure the sight of the bugbear."—*Glanville.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To shrink back, in a figurative sense, from any danger or difficulty, to be timid about moving forward.

"... he *bogling* at them at first."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*

"Nature, that rude, and in her first essay,
Stood *boggling* at the roughness of the way;
Us'd to the road, unknowing to return,
Goes boldly on, and loves the path when worn."
Dryden.

2. To hesitate or doubt what conclusion to come to in a matter of doubt presented to the judgment.

"And never *boggle* to restore
The members you deliver o'er,
Upon demand."
Hudibras.

"The well-shaped changeling is a man that has a rational soul, say you. Make the ears a little longer and more pointed, and the nose a little flatter than ordinary, and then you begin to *boggle*."—*Locke.*

* **3.** To dissemble, to play the hypocrite.

"When summoned to his last end it was no time to *boggle* with the world."—*Howel.*

bŏg'-gle, *s.* [BOGLE.] (*Scotch and Prov. Eng.*)

bŏg'-gled, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BOGGLE, *v.*]

† **bŏg'-glĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *boggle*, v., & suffix *-er.*]

1. *Lit.:* One who boggles, one who is easily terrified by imaginary or real dangers or perplexed by difficulties.

2. *Fig.:* A woman who swerves from the path of virtue and becomes bemired in vice.

"You have been a *boggler* ever:
But when we in our viciousness grow hard—
O misery on't!—the wise gods seal our eyes."
Shakesp.: Ant. and Cleop., iii. 13.

bŏg'-glĭng, *pr. par.* [BOGGLE, *v.* (q.v.).]

* **bŏg'-glĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *boggl(e); -ish.*] Obliged to turn aside when difficulty presents itself.

"What wise man or woman doth not know, that nothing is more sly, touchy, and *bogglish*, nothing more violent, rash, and various, than that opinion, prejudice, passion, and superstition, of the many, or common people."—*Bp. Taylor: Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 172.

bŏg'-glў, bŏg'-ĭl-lў, * **bŏg'-llĕ,** *a.* [Scotch *bogle;* and suffix *-y.*] Infested with hobgoblins. (*Scotch.*)

"... down the *boglie* causie."
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 94.

"... alone in a *boggly* glen on a sweet summer's night."—*Blackw. Mag.*, Aug., 1820, p. 515. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bogg-sclent,** *v.i.* [From Eng. *bog*, and Scotch *sklent* = to slant (?).] To avoid action by slanting or striking off obliquely into a bog in the day of battle.

"Some lodg'd in pockets, foot, and horse,
Yet still *bogg-sclented* when they yoocked."
Colvil: Mock Poem, pt. i., p. 64. (*Jamieson.*)

bŏg'-gў, *a.* [Eng. *bog; -y.*] Pertaining to a bog, containing a bog or bogs.

"Quench'd in a *boggy* syrtis, neither sea,
Nor good dry land: nigh founder'd, on he fares."
Milton: P. L., bk. ii

* **bŏg'-gўsche,** *a.* [BOGGISSHE.]

* **bŏg-gўsche-lў,** *adv.* [BOGEYSLICHE.] Tumidly, proudly.

"*Boggyscholy. Tumide.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bogh,** *v.i.* [A.S. *bugan* = to bow.] To bow. (*Cursor Mundi*, 307.)

* **bogh,** *s.* [BOUGH.] (*Cursor Mundi*, 314.)

* **bōghe,** *s.* [A.S. *boga* = a bow.] A bow.

* **boghe-draghte,** *s.* Bow-shot.

"With strengthe thay reculede that host a-bak, more than a *boghe-draghte*."—*Sir Ferumb.* (ed. Herrtage), 3040.

* **boghe-schot,** *s.* Bow-shot. (*Sir Ferumb.*, ed. Herrtage, 90.)

* **bŏg-hĕre,** *s.* [BOWYER, BOGHIEN, BOW, *v.*]

* **boght** (1), *pret. of v.* [BUY.] Bought.

"Lavyne, and thou Lucresse of Rome toune,
And Polixene, that *boghten* love so dere."
Chaucer: Prol. to Legende of Goode Women.

* **boght** (2), *pret. of v.* [BOW, *v.*] Stooped, bent.

"A *boght* adoun on that tyde, and caught hym by the snoute, and cast hiun on the ryuer vnryde, and folghede tho forth the route."—*Sir Ferumb.* (ed. Herrtage), 1760, 1761.

* **boght,** *s.* [BIGHT.]

bō'-gĭe, bō'-gў, *s.* & *a.* [A dialectal word of unknown etymology.]

A. *As subst. Steam-engine:* A four-wheeled truck supporting the fore-part of a locomotive. The same as *bogie-frame* (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to such an engine or anything similar.

bogie-engine, *s.*

Steam-engine: A locomotive-engine employed at a railroad station in moving cars and making up trains. The driving-wheels and cylinders are on a truck, which is free to turn on a centre-pin. [BOGIE-FRAME.]

bogie-frame, *s.*

Railroad engineering: A four-wheeled truck, turning on a pivoted centre, for supporting the front part of a locomotive-engine.

* **bō'-gĭll-bō,** *s.* [BOGLE-BO.]

bō'-gle, bō'-gill, bū'-gil (*Scotch*), *s.* [From Wel. *bygel, bygelydd* = a bugbear, a scarecrow, a hobgoblin. Compare also *bygylu* = to threaten; *bugad* = confused noise.] [BOGGLE, BUGBEAR.]

I. *Of the forms* bogle, bogill, *and* bugil (*Scotch*):

1. *Of beings:*

(1) A hobgoblin, a spectre. (*Scotch.*)

"Ghaist nor *bogle* shalt thou fear." *Burns.*

(2) Anything designed to frighten.

(3) A scarecrow, a bugbear; anything which frightens, or is at least designed to frighten.

"The leaf blenkis of that *bugil* fra his bleirit eyne,
As Belzebub had on me blent, abasit my spreit."
Dunbar: Maitland Poems.

2. *Of things, abstract conceptions, &c.:* A play of children or young people, in which one hunts the rest around the stacks of corn in a farm-yard. Hence it is sometimes called *bogill about the stacks.*

"At e'en at the gloaming nae swankies are roaming
'Mong stacks with the lassies at *bogle* to play."
Ritson: Songs, ii. 8. (*Jamieson.*)

¶ *Bogle about the bush:*

1. *Lit.:* To chase a number of other children round a bush. [BOGEY.]

2. *Fig.:* To circumvent.

"I played at *bogle* about the bush wi' them, I cajoled them."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxx.

bō'-gle, *v.t.* [From *bogle*, s. Compare also Wel. *bygylu* = to threaten; *bwgwth* = to threaten, to scare, to terrify.]

† 1. To terrify.

2. To enchant.

"... that you may not think to *bogle* us with beautiful and blazing words ..."—*McWard: Contendings.*

bō'-gle-bō, * **bō'-gĭll-bō,** *s.* [According to Warton, Boh was the son of Odin, and one of the most formidable Gothic generals, whose very name was a terror. More probably from Wel. *bo* = a bugbear, a scare-crow.]

1. A hobgoblin, a spectre.

"Has some *bogle-bo*
Glowrin frae many auld waurs gi'en ye a fleg?"
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 4.

2. A petted humour.

"Quhat reek to tak the *bogill-bo*
My bonie burd for ane's."
Philotus: S. P. R., iii. 15.

¶ According to Skinner, used in Lincolnshire to mean a scarecrow.

bŏg'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *bog* (1), s., dim. suff. *-let.*] A little bog, a small tract of boggy land. (*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, p. 432.)

Bō-gō-mĭl'-ĭ-an (bō-gō-mī'-lēa, *s. pl.*), *a.* & *s.* [From Mœsian Sclav. *bogomilus* = one who implores the divine mercy, which the founder of the sect, described under B., and his followers constantly did.]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the sect described under B.

"The *Bogomilian* sect, that strange renaissance of dualism."—*Canon Liddon: The Slavs*, Dec. 8, 1876.

B. *As substantive. Ch. Hist.:* A Sclavonic Christian sect, founded in the 12th century by a monk called Basil. His tenets were akin to those of the Manicheans and of the Gnostics. He believed that the human body was created not by God, but by a demon whom God had cast from heaven. Basil was burnt alive at Constantinople for his tenets under the Emperor Alexius Comnenus. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xii., pt. ii., ch. v., § 2.)

* **bogt,** *pret. of v.* [BOUGHT. A.S. *bóhte.* See also BUY.] Bought.

"So michel fe thor is hem told,
He hauen him *bogt*, he hauen sold."
Story of Gen. & Exod. (ed. Skeat), 1,993-4.

bŏg'-trŏt-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *bog; trotter* = one who trots.]

1. *Gen.:* A contemptuous appellation for an Irishman, as inhabiting a country with many bogs to be traversed.

"... and two Irishmen, or, in the phrase of the newspapers of that day, *bogtrotters*, ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

2. *Spec.:* An Irish secret society.

"While in Ireland, which, as mentioned, is their grand parent hive, they go by a perplexing multiplicity of designations, such as *Bogtrotters*, Redshanks, Ribbonmen, Cottiers, Peep-of-Day Boys."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii., ch. x.

bŏg'-trŏt-tĭng, *a.* [Eng. *bog* (1), s., and *trotting.*] Living among bogs or in a country abounding with bogs.

"Beware of *bog-trotting* quacks."—*Goldsmith: Citizen of the World*, No. lxviii.

bō'-gŭs, *a.* [Etymology doubtful.] Sham, counterfeit. A cant term first applied to corn, now to anything spurious, as *bogus degrees*, a *bogus suicide.* (*Chiefly American.*)

bŏg'-wood, *s.* [Eng. *bog; wood.*] Wood taken from a bog.

"A piece of lighted *bog-wood* which he carried in a lantern."—*Scott: Fair Maid of Perth* (1828), iii. 107.

bŏg'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *bog*, and suff. *-wort.*] The same as BOG-BERRY (q.v.).

bō'-gў (1), *s.* [BOGEY.]

*** bo-gȳ** (2), *s.* A kind of fur. [BUDGE.]

*** bohçhe,** *s.* [BOTCH.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bŏ-hē'-a, *s. & a.* [From *Wui*, pronounced by the Chinese *Bui*, the name of the hills where this kind of tea is grown (*Mahn*).]

A. *As substantive:*

*1. *Originally:* Any kind of black tea, the assumption being made that it came from the Wui hills in China or their vicinity. Green tea was distinguished as hyson. Perhaps in the poetic examples bohea may mean tea in general.

"As some frail cup of China's fairest mold
The tumults of the boiling *bohea* braves,
And holds secure the coffee's sable waves."
Tickell.

"To part her time 'twixt reading and *bohea*,
To muse, and spill her solitary tea."
Pope: Epistle to Mrs. Blunt, 15, 16.

2. *Spec.:* A designation (which became obsolete or obsolescent about the middle of the 19th century) given to a particular kind or quality of black tea. Nearly all the bohea imported came from the upland parts of the province of Fokien, the remainder being grown in Woping, a district of the Canton province. Of the black teas, bohea was the least valuable in quality, the order in the ascending scale being bohea, congou, souchong, and pekoe. Part of the bohea sold consisted of the fourth crop of the Fokien teas left unsold in the market of Canton after the season of exportation had passed. Mr Hugh M. Matheson writes, "Its colour was brown, the make rather ragged and irregular, and the flavour coarse."

". . . to export European commodities to the countries beyond the Cape, and to bring back shawls, saltpetre, and *bohea* to England."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

B. *As adjective:* Growing in Wui, brought from Wui (see etymology); consisting of, or in any way pertaining to the tea described under B.

"Coarse pewter, consisting chiefly of lead, is part of the bales in which *bohea* tea was brought from China."—*Woodward.*

Bŏ-hē'-mĭ-ạn, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Bohemi(a)*; *-an.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or belonging to or brought from Bohemia (in Ger. *Böhmen*), an old kingdom now merged in the Austrian empire.

2. Wandering.

3. Unconventional, free from social restraints.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native of Bohemia.

2. The Bohemian language.

3. A gipsy.

4. A literary man or artist who pays no regard to the conventionalities of society.

Bohemian chatterer, *s.* [BOHEMIAN WAXWING.]

Bohemian garnet, *s.*

Min.: Pyrope, a variety of Garnet (q.v.).

Bohemian glass, *s.*

Glass manuf.: A clear crown glass, a silicate of potash and lime, a little of the silicate of alumina being substituted for the oxide of lead. The silica for this glass is obtained by pounding white quartz.

Bohemian waxwing, *s.*

Ornith.: A bird, *Ampelis* or *Bombycilla garrula*, the only representative of the family Ampelidæ which visits Britain. In the male the chin, the throat, and a band over the eye are velvety-black, the forehead reddish-brown, the erectile crest reddish-chesnut, the upper parts purplish-red, brown, and ash coloured, the lower parts purplish-ash and brownish-red, the vent and tail coverts yellow. The wings are black and white, with a yellow spot, and have seven or eight of the secondary feathers tipped with small, oval, flattish appendages like sealing-wax. The female is less bright in colours. Length, about eight inches. It visits the north of Europe in flocks in winter, eating berries, insects when it can obtain them, and indeed almost all sorts of food. The epithet Bohemian refers to its wandering habits, not to its habitat. [AMPELIS, BOMBYCILLA, CHATTERER, WAXWING.]

bŏl'-ăr, *s.* [BOYAR.]

*** bō'-ĭçhe,** *s.* [BOTCH.] (*Scotch.*) (*Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1,534, v. 16.) (*Jamieson.*)

bō'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *boa* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A family of Ophidiæ (Serpents) belonging to the sub-order Colubrina. They have no poison fangs. They have the rudiments of hind limbs. The chief genera are Boa, Python, and Eryx (q.v.).

*** bŏle,** *s.* [BOY.]

bō'-ĭ-gạ, *s.* [From a Bornean language.]

Zool.: A small tree serpent, *Ahætulla liocerus*, from Borneo.

bō-ĭ'-guạ-cû, *s.* [From an American Indian language or dialect.]

Zool.: The true Boa Constrictor (q.v.).

bō'-ĭ-kĭn (1), *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] (*Scotch.*) The piece of beef called the *brisket*. (*Jamieson.*)

bō'-ĭ-kĭn (2), *s.* The same as *bodkin*, Eng. (q.v.). (*Scotch.*)

bŏĭl, *** bŏȳl,** *** bŏĭl'-en,** *** bŏȳ'-lўn,** *** bul'-lyn,** *v.i. & t.* [In Fr. *bouillir*; Prov. & Sp. *bullir*; Ital. *bollire*; from Lat. *bullo*, *bullio* = to be in bubbling motion, to bubble, to be in a state of ebullition (in imitation of the sound of a boiling liquid). Compare A.S. *weallan* = to spring up, to boil.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. *Of liquids:*

(1) To effervesce, to bubble up, as takes place when water or other liquid reaches what is called the boiling point. [BOILING POINT.]

"The formation and successive condensation of these first bubbles occasion the *singing* noticed in liquids before they begin to *boil*."—*Ganot: Physics* (trans. by Atkinson), 3rd ed., p. 267.

(2) To be agitated and send forth bubbles, the cause being mechanical agitation, as of the sea by the wind, and not great heat.

"He [leviathan] maketh the deep to *boil* like a pot; he maketh the sea like a pot of ointment."—*Job* xli. 31.

"In descending it may be made to assume various forms—to fall in cascades, to spurt in fountains, to *boil* in eddies, or to flow tranquilly along a uniform bed."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., xiv. 438.

2. *Of anything placed in a liquid:* To be for a certain time in a liquid in the state of effervescence through the application of great heat.

"Fillet of a fenny snake,
In the cauldron *boil* and bake."
Shakesp.: Macb. iv. 1.

3. *Of a vessel containing a liquid:* To have within it water which has reached the point of ebullition.

"The kettle *boil'd* . . ."
Cunningham: The Broken China.

II. *Fig. Of human passions:* To be intensely hot or fervent, or temporarily effervescent. [See example under BOILING, *pr. par. & a.*]

B. *Transitive:*

1. *Of liquids:* To cause to bubble and rise to a certain point of the thermometer [BOILING POINT] by the application of heat.

2. *Of things in such a liquid:*

(1) *Strictly:* To subject to the action of heat in a liquid raised to the point of ebullition, with the view of cooking, or for any other purpose; to seethe.

"In eggs *boiled* and roasted, into which the water entereth not at all, there is scarce any difference to be discerned."—*Bacon.*

(2) *More loosely:* To subject to the action of a liquid heated to a less extent.

"To try whether seeds be old or new, the sense cannot inform; but if you *boil* them in water, the new seeds will sprout sooner."—*Bacon.*

(3) To separate by evaporation; as, to boil sugar.

C. *In special compound verbs. To boil over*, v.i.:

1. *Lit. Of liquids:* So to expand through the influence of heat as to become too large for the vessel or other cavity in which it is contained, and in fact escape over the margin or brim.

"This hollow was a vast cauldron, filled with melted matter, which, as it *boiled over* in any part, ran down the sides of the mountain."—*Addison on Italy.*

2. *Fig.:* To be effusive in the manifestation of affection or other passion.

"A few soft words and a kiss, and the good man melts: see how nature works and *boils over* in him."—*Congreve.*

bŏĭl (1), *** bīle,** *** bule,** *s.* [A.S. *býl* = a boil, blotch, sore (*Bosworth*); Icel. *bóla*; Sw. *bolde*; Dan. *byld*; Ger. *beule.*] [BEAL, BILE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The disease described under **II.** 1.

Med.

"Roynouse scabbes,
Bules and blotches, and brennyng agiuwes,
Frenesyes and foul evilles." *Piers Plowman.*

"But houndis camen and lickiden hise *biles*."—*Luke* xvi. 20.

"*Boils* and plagues
Plaster you o'er."
Shakesp.: Coriol., i. 4.

2. *Fig.:* One who is a morally offensive spectacle.

". . . thou art a *boil*,
A plague-sore."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Med.:* A disease called by medical men *furunculus* (q.v.). It is a phlegmonous tumour, which rises externally, attended with redness and pain, and sometimes with a violent, burning heat. Ultimately it becomes pointed, breaks, and emits pus. A substance called the core is next revealed. It is purulent, but so thick and tenacious that it looks solid, and may be drawn out in the form of a cylinder, more pus following. The boil then heals.

¶ A *blind boil* is one which does not suppurate.

2. *The boil of Scripture:* שְׁחִין (*shechin*) seems to be used for two or three diseases.

(1) In Exod. ix. 9, 10, 11; Lev. xiii. 18, it may be an inflamed ulcer.

(2) In 2 Kings xx. 7, and Isaiah xxxviii. 21, it may be carbuncle, or the bubo of the plague.

(3) In Job ii. 7, it may be black leprosy.

¶ In Deut. xxviii. 27, 35, the same word שְׁחִין (*shechin*) occurs, though translated *botch*.

"The flesh also, in which, even in the skin thereof, was a *boil*, and is healed, And in the place of the *boil* there be a white rising, . . ."—*Lev.* xiii. 18, 19.

bŏĭl (2), *s.* [From *boil*, v. (q.v.).] (*Scotch.*) The state of boiling.

"Bring your copper by degrees to a *boil* . . ."—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans.*, p. 372. (*Jamieson.*)

¶ *At the boil:* Nearly boiling.

bŏĭl'-ẹr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *boil*; *-ery.*] [BOILERY.] Water arising from a salt well belonging to a person who is not the owner of the soil. (*Wharton.*)

bŏĭled, *** bŏȳld,** *pa par. & a.* [BOIL, *v.t.*]

bŏĭl'-ẽr, *s. & a.* [Eng. *boil*; *-er.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Of persons:* One who boils anything; *spec.*, one whose occupation is to do so.

"That such alterations of terrestrial matter are not impossible, seems evident from that notable practice of the *boilers* of saltpetre."—*Boyle.*

2. *Of things:* A vessel in which water or other liquid or any solid is boiled.

"This coffee-room is much frequented; and there are generally several pots and *boilers* before the fire."—*Woodward.*

II. *Technically:*

Pneum.: A vessel in which liquid is boiled.

¶ Most kinds have separate names. Various household boilers are called kettles, saucepans, and clothes-boilers; one for raising steam, a steam-generator; one for dyeing, a copper; one used in sugar-refining, a pan; one for distillation, a still; one for chemical purposes, a retort or an alembic; one for reducing lard and tallow, a digester, or, in some cases, a tank. (*Knight.*)

B. *As adjective:* Designed for a boiler, or in any other way pertaining to a boiler. (See the compounds which follow.)

boiler-alarm, *s.* An apparatus or device for indicating a low stage of water in steam-boilers. [STEAM-BOILER ALARM, LOW-WATER ALARM.]

boiler-feeder, *s.* An arrangement, usually automatic and self-regulating, for supplying a boiler with water.

boiler-float, *s.*

Steam-engine: A float which rises and falls with the changing height of water in a steam-boiler, and so turns off or on the feed-water.

boiler-furnace, *s.*

Steam-engine: A furnace specifically adapted for the heating of a steam-generator. The shapes vary with those of the boilers themselves.

boiler-iron, *s.* Rolled iron of ¼ to ½-inch thickness, used for making steam-boilers, tanks, the skin of ships, &c.

boiler-maker, *s.* A maker of boilers.

boiler-making, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Designed to be used in the making of boilers.

"... *boiler-making* shop."—*Times.*

B. *As subst.:* The act or occupation of making boilers.

boiler-plate, *s.* A plate or sheet of iron, ¼ to ½-inch thick, used in the construction of boilers.

boiler-protector, *s.* A non-conducting covering to prevent the escape of heat. Among the devices for this purpose may be cited—felt, treated in various ways, asbestos, and lagging. Allied to the above in position, if not in duty, are water-jackets to utilize the heat, air-flues and shields to protect surrounding bodies against the radiated heat.

boiler-prover, *s.*

Hydraulics: A force-pump with pressure-indicator, used to try the power of a boiler to resist rupture under a given stress of hydraulic pressure.

boiler-stay, *s.*

Steam-engine: A tie-bar by which the flat plates on the opposite sides of boilers are connected, in order to enable them to resist internal pressure. The stays cross an intervening water or steam space.

boiler-tube, *s.*

Steam-engine: The tubes by which heat from the furnace is diffused through the mass of water in locomotive and other boilers of the smaller class. They are usually arranged longitudinally of the boiler, and are fitted by steam and water-tight connections to its heads.

boil'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *boiler; -y.*]

1. A salt-house or place where brine is evaporated.

2. A boilary (q.v.).

boil'-ĭng, * **boy'-lyng,** * **boy'-lўnge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Boil, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pres. part. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"The *boiling* waves and treacherous rocks of the Race of Alderney."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

"Their wrath had been heated to such a temperature that what everybody else would have called *boiling* zeal seemed to them Laodicean lukewarmness."—*Ibid.*, ch. v.

" Despairing Gaul her *boiling* youth restrains,
Dissolv'd her dream of universal sway."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. v.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Chem. & Ord. Lang.* (*from the intransitive verb*):

(1) Boiling or ebullition is the rapid formation in any liquid of bubbles of vapour of a pressure equal to that of the superincumbent atmosphere at the time.

"Gelatine, obtained by *boiling*, is in combination with a considerable quantity of water."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. i., pt. 41.

(2) (*From the transitive verb*). The art or operation of cooking by means of heating in water raised to the point of ebullition.

"If you live in a rich family, roasting and *boiling* are below the dignity of your office, and which it becomes you to be ignorant of."—*Swift.*

2. *Fig. Of the human passions:* Inflamed, hot, greatly agitated.

"God saw it necessary by such mortifications to quench the *boilings* of a furious, overflowing appetite, and the boundless rage of an insatiable intemperance."—*South: Serm.*, vol. ii., § 10.

* 3. *Law:* Boiling to death was established as the punishment for poisoning by 22 Hen. III., c. 9. This inhuman enactment was swept away by 1 Ed. VI., c. 12.

boiling-furnace, *s.*

Metallurgy: A reverberatory furnace employed in the decarbonisation of cast-iron to reduce it to the condition for mechanical treatment by hammer, squeezer, and rolls, by which it is brought into bar or plate iron.

boiling point, boiling-point.

Physics, Chem., &c.: The point or degree of the thermometer at which any liquid boils. [Boiling.] The boiling point of any liquid is always the same, if the physical conditions are the same. It is altered by adhesion of the liquid to the surface of the vessel in which it is contained, or solution of a solid in the liquid raises the boiling point. Increase of pressure raises, while diminution of atmospheric pressure lowers, the boiling point. The boiling point of distilled water under the pressure of 760 millimetres is 100° C., or 212° F. A difference of height of about 327 metres lowers the boiling point of water about 1° C., or 597 feet ascent lowers it 1° F. Whatever be the intensity of the source of heat, as soon as ebullition commences the temperature of the liquid remains stationary. The boiling point of organic compounds is generally higher as the constitution is more complex. In a homologous series the boiling point rises about 19° for every additional CH_2 in normal alcohols, and 22° in the normal fatty acids, as ethylic alcohol, $C_2H_5(OH)$ 78·4°; propylic alcohol, $C_3H_7(OH)$ 97°; acetic acid, $CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$ 118°; propionic acid, $C_2H_5{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$ 140·6°. The secondary and tertiary alcohols have lower boiling points than the primary alcohols. The replacement of hydrogen in a hydrocarbon by chlorine, or by a radical, raises the boiling point, as benzene C_6H_6 82°, chlorbenzene C_6H_5Cl 135°, amidobenzene $C_6H_5(NH_2)$ 182°.

"These are the very solutions, it will be remembered, which behave singularly in respect of their refractive indices, and also of their *boiling* points."—*Proceedings of the Physical Society of London*, p. ii., p. 60.

boil'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *boiling; -ly.*] In a boiling state, with ebullition.

"And lakes of bitumen rise *boilingly* higher."—*Byron: Manfred*, i. 1.

bō'-ĭng, *s.* [Imitated from the sound.] [Bo.] (*Scotch.*) The act of lowing.

"Whimpring of fullmarts, *boing* of buffalos."
Urquhart: Rabelais.

* **bŏ'-ĭs,** *a.* [Boss.] (*Scotch.*)

* **bŏisch,** * **bŏusche,** * **bŏysche,** *s.* [Bush.] (*Wycliffe.*)

bŏis-dŭr'-çĭ (*s* mute), *s.* [From Fr. *bois* = wood; and *durci*, pa. par. of *durcir* = to harden.] A compound of sawdust from hard wood, such as rosewood or ebony, mixed with blood and other cementing material, and used to obtain medallions or other objects by pressure in moulds.

bŏ'-ĭss, *s.* [Boss.] (*Scotch.*)

bŏist, *v.t.* [Boast, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

bŏist (1), *s.* [Bost.] (*Scotch.*) (*Barbour: Bruce*, iv. 22.)

bŏist (2), * **bŏyste,** *s.* [O. Fr. *boiste*; Mod. Fr. *boîte* = a Low Lat. *bustia*, corrupted from *buxida*, *buxida*, from Gr. πυξίδα (*puxida*), accus. of πυξίς (*puxis*) = a box, a pyx (*Skeat*).] [Box, Pyx.]

"And every *boist* ful of thy letuarie."
Chaucer: C. T.; The Pardoneres Tale, 307.

"*Boyste* or box. *Pix, alabastrum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bŏist, boyst-on,** *v.t.* [Boist (2), *s.*] To cup, to scarify. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bŏist'-ĕr-lў,** *adv.* [Boistously.]

bŏis'-tĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Boistous.] Wild, unruly, untractable, rough, roaring, noisy, tumultuous rudely violent, stormy. *Used*—

(1) Of the wind, the sea, waves, or anything similar.

"But when he saw the wind *boisterous*, he was afraid; and, beginning to sink, he cried, saying, Lord, save me!"—*Matt.* xiv. 30.

(2) Of men or animals of violent character or their actions.

"O, *boisterous* Clifford! thou hast slain
The flower of Europe."
Shakesp.: 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

"Brought hither Henry Hereford thy bold son,
Here to make good the *boisterous* late appeal."
Ibid., Rich. II., i. 1.

(3) *Of heat:* Strong, powerful.

"When the sun hath gained a greater strength, the heat becomes too powerful and *boisterous* for them."—*Woodward: Natural History.*

(4) *Of hair:* Copious or dishevelled.

"As good for nothing else; no better service
With those thy *boisterous* locks, no worthy match
For valour to assail, nor by the sword."
Milton: Samson Agonistes.

boisterous-rough, boisterous rough, *a.* Boisterously rough, rudely violent.

"Alas! what need you be so *boisterous-rough*?"
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 1.

bŏis'-tĕr-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *boisterous; -ly.*] In a boisterous manner, violently, tumultuously.

"A sceptre snatch'd with an unruly hand
Must be as *boisterously* maintain'd as gain'd."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 4.

bŏis'-tĕr-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *boisterous; -ness.*] The quality of being boisterous; tumultuousness, turbulence.

"... the *boisterousness* of men elated by recent authority."—*Johnson: Life of Prior.*

* **bŏi'st-ous,** * **bŏy-stŏws,** * **bŏyste-oŭs,** * **bouste-ous,** * **buys-tous,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *boistous*; cf. Cornish *bustious* = fat, corpulent, boist = fatness, corpulence.] Boisterous, noisy.

" The fader roos and for they shuld here
What that he did, in a *boistous* manere
Vnto his chest ..."
Occleve: De Regimine Principium (1420), 606.

* **bŏi'st-oŭs-lў,** * **boysteously,** *adv.* [Eng. *boistous; -ly.*] In a boisterous manner.

"... inflamed also with anger, spite, and vengeance, they *boysteously* entered among the people."—*Bale: Image*, p. ii.

* **bŏi'st-oŭs-nĕss,** * **bŏi'st-ous-nesse,** * **boysteousnes,** * **boystowenesse,** *s.* [O. Eng. *boistous; -ness.*] Boisterousness. *Used*—

1. Of the wind.

"... the *boysteousnes* of the winde."
Udal: Matt., ch. xiv

2. Of persons temporarily or permanently violent.

" .. my *boistousnesse*."—*Chaucer: Dreame.*

* **bŏ'-ĭt** (1), *s.* (*Scotch.*) The same as *boat*, Eng. (q.v.). (*Aberd. Reg.*, v. 15.) (*Jamieson.*)

boit-schipping, *s.* A company belonging to a boat.

"For him and his *boit-schipping* on that ane part, &c. Gif ony of thaim, or ony of their *boitschipping*, war convict," &c.—*Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1538, v. 16.

bŏit (2), *s.* [Butt.] (*Scotch.*) A cask or tub used for the purpose of curing butcher-meat, or for holding it after it is cured; sometimes called a *beef-boat.*

bō-ĭ-tĭ-a'-pō, *s.* [From a Brazilian Indian name.] A venomous serpent found in Brazil.

bō'-ĭtt, *v.t.* (*Scotch.*) The same as *boat*, v., Eng. (q.v.). (*Acts Jas. VI.*, 1606 (ed. 1814), v. 310.) (*Jamieson.*)

* **bŏiy,** *s.* [Boy.] A boy.

"And bliue in a bourde ' borwed *beiyes* clothes."
William of Palerne (ed. Skeat), 1705.

* **bŏk,** *v.i.* [Bock.] (*Scotch.*)

* **bŏk** (1), *s.* [Bock.] (*Scotch.*)

* **bok** (2), *s.* [Book.] (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4,472.)

* **bok-lered,** *a.* Book-learned.

"He bede his burnes bogh to that were *bok-lered.*"
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 1551.

* **bok** (3), *s.* [Back.] The back. [Bill (1), *s.*]

¶ *Bok and bil:* Back and front.

"... and to—hewe the Sarasyns bothe *bok and bil*; here herte blod mad they swete."—*Sir Ferumb.* (ed. Herrtage), 2,654.

* **bŏk** (4), *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Is it O. Eng. *bok* = back? Only in plur. (*boks*).] Corner teeth.

"My *boks* are spruning he and hauld."
Maitland: Poems, p. 112. (*Jamieson.*)

bō-kar-dō, † **bō-car-dō,** *s.* [A word without obvious meaning, constructed artificially to contain the vowels *o*, *a*, and again *o*, these being logical symbols. See def.]

I. *Generally of the form* bokardo:

Logic: The fifth mood of the third figure of syllogisms. A being the universal affirmative and O the particular negative, bokardo has a particular negative in the major premise, a universal affirmative in the minor one, and the conclusion, if correctly drawn, will also have a particular affirmative. In logical formula some Y's are not X's, every Y is Z, therefore some Z's are not X's; as, not all the kings of the world are really kingly, all doubtless are called so by the courtiers who surround them, but this only shows that in some cases at least the interested statements of courtiers are wholly untrustworthy. Bokardo is sometimes called Dokamo.

II. *Of the form* bocardo:

Ordinary Language & Topography:

1. *Lit.:* The old north gate of Oxford, taken down in 1771. It was sometimes used as a prison. (*Nares.*)

2. *Gen.:* Any prison.

"Was not this [Achab] a seditious fellow? Was he not worthy to be cast in *bocardo* or little-ease?"—*Latimer: Serm.*, fol. 105, C. (*Nares.*)

***boke,** *s.* [Book.] (*Piers the Plowman; Vision,* vii. 85.)

***boke,** *pt. t. & pa. par.* [Bake.] (*Wycliffe.*)

bō-kē'ĭk, *s.* [From *bo,* a meaningless monosyllable used in playing with children. Scotch, &c., *keik* = peep. [Bo-peep.] In Mod. Scotch the syllables are now often inverted, and it becomes *keik-bo.*] Bo-peep.

"Thay play *bokeik,* even as I war a skar."
Lindsay: Pink. S. P. R., ii. 148.

***bokeled,** *pa. par.* [Buckled.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bok'-el-er, *bokelere,** *s.* [Buckler.]

"'Brother,' sayde Gamelyn, 'com a litel ner,
And I wil teche the a play atte *bokeler.*'"
Chaucer: C. T.; Cook's Tale of Gamelyn, 135-6. (See also *Prompt. Parv.*)

***bok'-el-ing,** *s.* [Buckling.] (*Chaucer: The Knightes Tale,* 1,645.)

***bok-el-yn,** *v.t.* [From *bokel* = a buckle, and O. Eng. suff. *-yn* = Mod. Eng. *-ing.*]

"*Bokelyn,* or spere wythe bokylle. *Plusculo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***bok'-en,** *s. pl.* Books.

"Thog he ne be lered on no *boken,*
Luuen god and seruen him ay."
Story of Gen. & Exod. (ed. Morris), 4, 5.

***bŏk'-ĕr-ăm,** *s.* [Buckram.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bŏk'-ĕt, *bŏk'-ĕtt,** *s.* [Bucket.] (*Chaucer: The Knightes Tale,* 675.) (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***boks,** *s. pl.* [Box, *s.* (3).]

***bŏk'-yll, *bŏk-ŭlle,** *s.* [Buckle.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bol** (1), *s.* [Bole.] (*Sir Gawayne,* 766.)

***bol** (2), *s.* [Bull.] Bull.

"Bot a best that he be, a *bol* other an oxe."
Bar. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness,* 1,682.

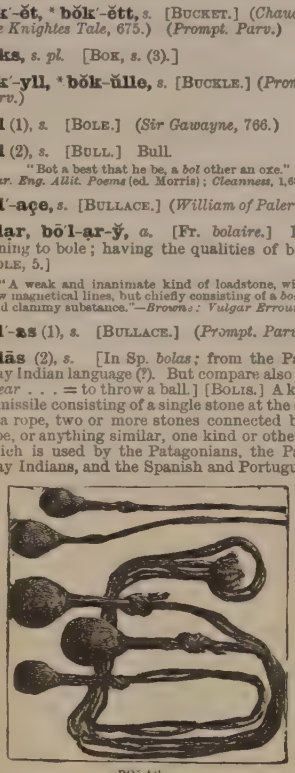
***bol'-açe,** *s.* [Bullace.] (*William of Palerne.*)

bō'-lar, bō'l-ar-ȳ, *a.* [Fr. *bolaire.*] Pertaining to bole; having the qualities of bole. [Bole, 5.]

"A weak and inanimate kind of loadstone, with a few magnetical lines, but chiefly consisting of a *bolary* and clammy substance."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

***bol'-as** (1), *s.* [Bullace.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bō'-lās (2), *s.* [In Sp. *bolas;* from the Paraguay Indian language (?). But compare also Sp. *bolear* . . . = to throw a ball.] [Bolis.] A kind of missile consisting of a single stone at the end of a rope, two or more stones connected by a rope, or anything similar, one kind or other of which is used by the Patagonians, the Paraguay Indians, and the Spanish and Portuguese



Bolas.

inhabitants of South America. In war a Patagonian uses a one-stone bolas, hurling the stone at his adversary while retaining the string in his own hand. The Esquimaux bolas is made of a number of walrus' teeth at the end of strings knotted together. For the bolas of the South Americans of remote European descent, see the example which follows.

"The *bolas,* or balls, are of two kinds: the simplest, which is chiefly used for catching ostriches, consists of two round stones, covered with leather, and united by a thin plaited thong about eight feet long. The other kind differs only in having three balls united by the thongs to a common centre. The Gaucho holds the smallest of the three in his hand, and whirls the other two round and round his head: then, taking aim, sends them like chain-shot revolving through the air. The balls no sooner strike any object, than, winding round it, they cross each other, and become firmly hitched. The size and weight of the balls varies, according to the purpose for which they are made. When of stone, although not larger than an apple, they are sent with such force as sometimes to break the leg even of a horse. I have seen the balls made of wood, and as large as a turnup, for the sake of catching these animals without injuring them. The balls are sometimes made of iron, and these can be hurled to the greatest distance. The main difficulty in using either lazo or *bolas* is to ride so well as to be able at full speed, and while suddenly turning about, to whirl them so steadily round the head as to take aim; on foot any person would soon learn the art."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World,* ch. iii., pp. 44, 45.

bŏl-bŏç'-ĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. βολβός (*bolbos*), Lat. *bulbus* = a certain bulbous plant, a bulb, and κέρας (*keras*), a horn = bulbous-horned.]

Entom.: A genus of lamellicorn beetles with bulbous antennæ. They belong to the family Geotrupidæ. In India they often fly into the European bungalows in the evening, attracted, like other insects, by the glare of the lamps. At least sixteen species are known, of which *Bolbocerus mobilicornis* and *testaceus* are British insects; both are very rare.

***bŏl'-bŏn-ăc,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Popul. Bot.: A cruciferous plant, *Lunaria biennis* (*Lyte*). Another name for it is Honesty. It is cultivated in English gardens.

bōld, *bōlde, *bōold, *bōolde, *bâld, *belde, *beald (*Eng.*), **bâuld** (*Scotch*), *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *bealdl, bald, bold* = bold; Sw. *bald* = proud, haughty, audacious; Icel. *ballr;* Dan. *bald;* O. H. Ger. *pald;* Gothic *balths* = bold; Dut. *bout;* Fr. *baud;* Prov. *baudos, baut;* Ital. *baldo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Of persons or other responsible beings capable of action:*

(1) *In a good sense:* Heroic, brave, gallant, courageous, daring, brave, intrepid, fearless.

"The wicked flee when no man pursueth; but the righteous are *bold* as a lion."—*Prov.* xxviii. 1.

¶ Some Anglo-Saxon proper names have the A.S. *bald* = bold, in them; as, *Baldewin, Balduin* = bold in battle, *win* being = a contest, a battle.

(2) *In an indifferent sense:* Confident, not doubting, with regard to a desired result.

"We were *bold* in our God to speak unto you the gospel of God with much contention."—*1 Thess.,* ii. 2.

(3) *In a bad sense:*

(*a*) Bad.

"'Eue,' seide he, at neddre *bold,*
'Quat ogt nu that for-bode o-wold.'"
Story of Gen. & Exod. (ed. Morris), 323-4.

(*b*) Stubborn.

"Tho wex her hertes nithful and *bold.*"
Story of Gen. & Exod. (ed. Morris), 1,917.

(*c*) Impudent, rude; full of effrontery.

"*Bolde,* or to homely. *Presumptuosus, effrons,* C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"But in thy prosperity he will be as thyself, and will be *bold* over thy servants."—*Ecclus.* vi. 11.

". . . little Callum Beg (he was a *bauld* mischievous callant that) . . ."—*Scott: Waverley,* ch. lxiii.

II. *Of things:*

1. *Of an enterprise:* Requiring courage for its execution

". . . the flame of *bold* rebellion."
Shakesp.: 2 *Hen. IV.* (Induction).

2. *Of joy or other mental emotion:* Vehement, swelling, exuberant.

"The father—him at this unlook'd-for gift
A *bolder* transport seizes."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

3. *Of figures and expressions in literary composition, of details in painting, architecture, &c.:*

(1) *In a good sense:* Executed with spirit; the reverse of tame.

"Catachreses and hyperboles are to be used judiciously, and placed in poetry, as heightenings and shadows in painting, to make the figure *bolder,* and cause it to stand off to sight."—*Dryden.*

"The cathedral church is a very *bold* work, and a master-piece of Gothick architecture."—*Addison on Italy.*

(2) *In a slightly bad sense:* Overstepping the usual limits; audacious, even to temerity, in conception or execution.

"The figures are *bold* even to temerity."—*Cowley.*

"Which no *bold* tales of gods or monsters swell,
But human passions, such as with us dwell."
Waller.

4. *Of a coast or line of cliff:* Standing out to the eye; running out into prominence; high and steep, abrupt, or precipitous.

"And mingled with the pine trees blue
On the *bold* cliffs of Ben-venue."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 5.

5. *Of type or handwriting:* Conspicuous, easily read, "A good, bold type."

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *bold, fearless, intrepid,* and *undaunted:*—"*Boldness* is positive; *fearlessness* is negative; we may therefore be *fearless* without being *bold,* or *fearless* through *boldness. Fearlessness* is a temporary state: we may be *fearless* of danger at this, or at that time, *fearless* of loss, and the like; *boldness* is a characteristic, it is associated with constant *fearlessness. Intrepidity* and *undauntedness* denote a still higher degree of *fearlessness* than *boldness: boldness* is confident, it forgets the consequences; *intrepidity* is collected, it sees the danger, and faces it with composure; *undauntedness* is associated with unconquerable firmness and resolution; it is awed by nothing. The *bold* man proceeds on his enterprise with spirit and vivacity; the *intrepid* man calmly advances to the scene of death and destruction; the *undaunted* man keeps his countenance in the season of trial, in the midst of the most terrifying and overwhelming circumstances." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

B. *As adverb:* Boldly.

"And he him answerede modi and *bold.*"
Story of Gen. & Exod. (ed. Morris), 2,728.

C. *As substantive. Plur.* (Formed by the omission of a substantive, such as persons, after the adjective.) Daring persons; as, "the bold."

D. *In special phrases:*

¶ *To make bold:* To take the liberty of saying or doing something audacious.

"I will *make bold* to send them."
Shakesp.: Cymb., i. 6.

"*Making* so *bold* . . ."—*Ibid., Hamlet,* v. 2.

"I durst not *make* thus *bold* with Ovid . . ."—*Dryden.*

bold-face, boldface, *s.* A term for an impudent person.

"How now, *boldface!* cries an old trot; sirrah, we eat our own hens, I'd have you know; what you eat you steal."—*L'Estrange.*

bold-faced, *a.* Of a bold face; generally in a bad sense; impudent, shameless.

"The other would be said nay, after a little argumentation, and somewhat else; but this *boldfaced* Shame would never have done."—*Bunyan: P. P.,* pt. i.

bold-following, *a.* [Eng. *bold; following.*] Poet. for "boldly following."

"And faced grim Danger's loudest roar,
Bold-following where your fathers led!"
Burns: Address to Edinburgh.

bold-spirited, *a.* Of a bold spirit; courageous, daring, valiant, brave. (*Scott.*)

***bold,** *s.* [A.S. & O. Fries. *bold* = a house.] A house.

"Hæh *bold* hi makede."—*Layamon,* 7,094.

***bold, *bolde,** *v.t.* [From *bold,* a. (q.v.).] To render bold. [Bolden.]

"Pallas *bolds* the Greeks."
A. Hall: Transl. of Iliad. iv. (1581.)

***bōlde-lȳch** (*ch* guttural), *adv.* [Boldly.] (*Chaucer: C. T.,* 711.)

***bōl'-den** (1) (*Eng.*), ***bōl'-dĭn, *bōl'-dȳn** (*Scotch*), *v.t.* [From *bold,* a., and suff. *-en* = to make bold.] To render bold. (*Prose and poetry.*)

¶ Now *embolden* is the word employed.

". . . being *boldened* with these present abilities to say more, . . ."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*

"I am much too venturous
In tempting of your patience; but am *bolden'd*
Under your promised pardon."
Shakesp.: Hen. VIII., i. 2.

***bōl'-den** (2), *v.i.* [Cf. O. Eng. *bolnyn* = to swell.] To swell threateningly. (*Scotch.*)

"The wyndis welteris the se continually:
The huge wallis *boldynnys* apoun loft."
Doug.: Virgil, 74, 8.

† bōl'-dẽr, *s.* [Boulder.]

***bold-hede,** *s.* [From *bold,* a., and *hede* = hood = state.] Boldness.

"I fallen is al his *boldhede.*"
Owl and Nightingale, 514.

bōld'-lȳ, *bōlde'-lȳ, *bōlde-lȳch (*ch* guttural) (*Eng.*), ***bâuld'-lie** (*Scotch*), *adv.* [Eng. *bold; -ly.* In A.S. *bealdlice, balldlice.*]

1. *In a good or in an indifferent sense:* In a bold manner, daringly, audaciously, courageously, valiantly, bravely.

"Than may he *boldely* bere up his heed."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,232.

". . . and the secret bounds
Of jealous Abyssinia *boldly* pierce."
Thomson: Summer.

2. *In a bad sense:* Impudently, with effrontery.

"For half so *boldely* can ther no man
Swere and lye as a wommman can."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,809, 5,810.

"*Boldely,* or malapertly. *Effronter,* C. F. *presumptuose.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

bōld'-nĕss, * bōlde'-nĕsse (*Eng.*), **bâuld-nĕss, * bâuld'-nĕs** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Eng. *bold*; *-ness.*] The quality of being bold. *Specially*—

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of persons:*

(1) *In a good or in an indifferent sense:*

(*a*) Physical or moral courage, bravery, spirit, daring, intrepidity.

"... that in nothing I shall be ashamed, but that with all *boldness*, as always, so now also Christ shall be magnified in my body, whether it be by life, or by death."—*Phil.* i. 20.

(*b*) Freedom, liberty of speech or action.

"Great is my *boldness* of speech toward you, great is my glorying of you."—*2 Cor.* vii. 4.

(*c*) Confidence in God.

"Having therefore, brethren, *boldness* to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus."—*Heb.* x. 19.

(*d*) Self-assurance, freedom from bashfulness.

"Wonderful is the case of *boldness* in civil business; what first? *Boldness*. What second and third? *Boldness*. And yet *boldness* is a child of ignorance and baseness, far inferiour to other parts."—*Bacon.*

(2) *In a bad sense:* Hardihood, shameless audacity or impudence.

"*Boldenesse*, or homelynesse (to-homlynes, K.). *Presumpcio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Of things:*

(1) *Of an enterprise:* Necessitating courage, the offspring of courage.

(2) *Of figures in composition, painting, sculpture, &c.:* The offspring of bold conceptions.

"The *boldness* of the figures is to be hidden sometimes by the address of the poet, that they may work their effect upon the mind."—*Dryden.*

II. *Mental Phil.:* For definition see example.

"*Boldness* is the power to speak or do what we intend, before others, without fear or disorder."—*Locke.*

bōle (1), **bōal,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A square aperture in the wall of a house for holding small articles; a small press, generally without a door.

"That done, he says, 'Now, now, 'tis done,
And in the *boal* beside the lum;
Now set the board, good wife, gae ben,
Bring from yon *boal* a roasted hen.'"
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 526.

2. A perforation through the wall of a house for occasionally giving air or light, usually with a wooden shutter instead of a pane of glass; a window with blinds of wood, with one small pane of glass in the middle, instead of a casement. (*Jamieson.*)

"'Open the *bole*,' said the old woman, firmly and hastily, to her daughter-in-law, 'open the *bole* wi' speed, that I may see if this be the right Lord Geraldine.'"—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxii.

¶ A perforation in the wall of a barn is called a barn-bole.

*** bole** (2), *s.* [Bull.] (*Chaucer: Boethius* (ed. Morris), p. 148, line 4,274.) (*Fordun*, ii. 376.)

bōle (3), *s.* [Icel. *bolr*; Dan. *bul*; Sw. *bål* = trunk of a man's body.] The round stem of a tree.

"By *bole* of this brode tre we byde the here."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 622.

"At thy firmest age
Thou hadst within thy *bole* solid contents,
That might have ribb'd the sides and plank'd the deck
Of some flagg'd admiral." *Cowper: Yardley Oak.*

*** bole** (4), *s.* [Boll.] (*Mortimer.*)

bōle (5), *s.* [In Fr. *bol*; Mod. Lat. *bolus*; from Gr. βῶλος (*bōlos*) = a clod or lump of earth.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The kind of clay described under II. *Min.*

† 2. A bolus, a dose. [Bolus.]

II. *Min. Of the forms* bole *and* bolus: A brownish, yellowish, or reddish coloured unctuous clay. It contains more or less oxide of iron, which is the colouring matter in it; there is besides about 24 per cent. of water. Dana ranks it as a variety of Halloysite, but considers that some of the specimens belong to other varieties.

*** bole-armoniac, * bole armoniak, * bole armeniack, * bole armenie, * bole armeny, * bol Armenian,** *s.*

Min.: An astringent earth brought from Armenia. It was sometimes called Armenian earth. It was used as an antidote to poison and for staunching of blood, &c.

"As *bole armoniak*, verdigrees, borax."
Chaucer: C. T. (ed. Skeat), *The Chan. Yem. Tale*, 790.

*** boleax, * bulax,** *s.* [O. Icel. *bolaxi.*] A poleaxe.

"Two *boleaxys* grete and longe."—*Octovian*, 1,089.

bō-lĕc'-tion, *s.* [Balection.]

bolection-mouldings, *s.*

Joinery: Mouldings surrounding the panels of a door, gate, &c., and which project beyond its general face.

*** bŏ'-lĕn,** *pa. par. of bolge.* [To-bollen, Bolge, Bulge.]

bŏl-ĕr'-ō, *s.* [Sp. *bolero, bolera*; from *bola* = ball.]

1. A favourite dance in Spain. It is lively, in triple time, and slower than the fandango.

2. The air to which it is danced.

bŏl-ĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *bolétique*; from *boletus* (q.v.).] Pertaining to, existing in, or derived from boletus, a genus of fungi.

boletic-acid, *s.* [Fr. *acide bolétique.*]

Chem.: An acid discovered by Braconnot in the juice of *Boletus fomentarius*, var. *pseudo igniarius.* It has since been shown by Bolley and Dessagnes to be identical with fumaric acid (q.v.).

bŏl-ĕ-tō'-bĭ-ŭs, *s.* [From Lat. *boletus*, and Gr. βίος (*bios*) = life, course of life.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles belonging to the section Brachelytra, and the family Tachyporidæ. The species, of which a number occur in Britain, are active little insects which live in decaying boleti and other fungi.

bŏl-ē'-tŭs, *s.* [In Sp., Port., & Ital. *boleto*; Lat. *boletus*; Gr. βωλίτης (*bolitēs*) = a kind of fungus; βῶλος (*bōlos*) = a clod or clump of earth.]

Bot.: A genus of fungi belonging to the order Hymenomycetes or Agaricallæ. It may be distinguished at a glance from Agaricus, by having the under-surface of the cap or "pileus" full of pores in place of its being divided in a radiated manner, as Agaricus is, into lamellæ or gills. Several species occur in Britain and elsewhere on the ground or on old trees. *Boletus edulis, B. granulatus*, and *B. subtomentosus* are eatable.

*** boley, * bolye, * buala,** *s.* [Ir. *buailli, buailidh* = an ox-stall, a cow-house, a dairy (*O'Reilly*).] A place situated in a grassy hollow enclosed by man, in which to put cattle in the spring and summer months, while they are on the mountain pastures; a place which ensures safety. (*Henry Kinahan: In the Athenæum*, No. 2,167, May 8, 1869.)

"... to keepe theyr cattell, and to live themselves the most part of the yeare in *bolyes*, pasturing upon the mountayn, and wast wild places."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

*** bolge** (pa. par. *bolen, bollen*), *v.t.* [Bulge.]

bŏl'-ĭde, *s.* [Fr. *bolide*, from Lat. *bolidem*, accus of *bolis*; Gr. βολίς (*bolis*) = anything thrown, a javelin, a flash of lightning.]

Meteor.: A fire-ball dashing through the air, followed by a train of light; a meteor that explodes and scatters its small fragments.

"*Bolis* is a great fiery ball, swiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it. Aristotle calls it *capra*. There have often been immense balls of this kind.—*Muschenbroech.*

"They explode in small fragments as *bolides* and fireballs have been observed to do."—*Proctor: Other Worlds*, &c., ch. ix., p. 192.

*** bŏl'-ĭ-mŏnge,** *s.* [Bullimong.]

bō-lĭv'-ĭ-an-īte, *s.* [In Ger. *bolivian*, from *Bolivia*, or Upper Peru, a South American republican state between lat. 10° and 23° S. and long. 57° 30′ and 70° 10′ N.]

Min.: A mineral resembling Stibnite. It occurs rhombic, prisms and tufts sometimes finely columnar. T. Richter considers it an antimonial sulphide of silver. (*Dana.*)

*** bolke** (1), *s.* [A.S. *balca* = a heap, a ridge.] A heap.

"*Bolke*, or hepe. *Cumulus, acervus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** bolke** (2), *** bolk,** *s.* [From *bolkyn*, v. (q.v.).] A belch.

*** bol-kyn,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *bealcian, bealcettan* = to belch.] [Belch, *v.*]

*** bol-kynge, * bul-kynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Bolkyn.]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Belching, eructation.

"*Bolkynge*, or *bulkynge. Orexis, eructuacio*, C. P."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** boll** (1), *s.* [From Dut. *bol* = a globe.] [Ball, Boil, Bowl, &c.] A head, a rounded top.

"He wyll nocht want ane *boll* of beir."
Sir David Lyndsay, bk. iii., 4,694.

*** bōll** (2), *s.* [In Wel. (but from Eng.) *bul, bulion* = the seed-vessel of some plants, the hull; N. and M. H. Ger. *bolle* = a seed-vessel of flax.] [Boln.] The "pod" or globular capsule of a plant, specially of flax.

*** bōll** (3), *** bolle, bole,** *s.* [A.S. & O. Fries. *bolla* = a bowl.]

I. *Ordinary Language:* A bowl, specially a wooden one.

"And brought eek with yow a *bolle* or a paune."
Chaucer: C. T. (ed. Skeat), *The Chan. Yem. Tale*, 1,210.

II. *Weights and Measures:*

1. *As a measure:* [In Gael. *bolla* = (1) a net or anchor-buoy, (2) a measure of capacity, as "*bolla* mine" = a boll of meal, "*bolla* buntata" = a boll of potatoes (*Mc Alpine: Gael. Dict.*). But the Gael. *bolla* is simply the O. Eng. *boll* = a bowl, and is in this case = a bowlful.]

* (1) *Originally:* A bowlful, a bushel.

"He sent thre *bollis* to cartage."
Barbour (ed. Skeat): *Bruce*, bk. iii., 211.

* (2) *Next:*

(*a*) A Scotch measure of capacity. For wheat and beans it contains four Winchester bushels; for oats, barley, and potatoes, six bushels.

"Of good barley put eight *boles*, that is, about six English quarters, in a stone trough."—*Mortimer.*

(*b*) A measure of salt of two bushels.

2. *As a weight:* A *boll of meal*, 140 pounds avoirdupois.

¶ By an Act which came into operation on January 1, 1879, these and all other local weights and measures were abolished, and uniformity in these respects established through the three kingdoms.

*** bŏll** (4), *s.* [Bowl.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

Bŏl'-land-ĭst, *a. & s.* [From *Bolland*, a Jesuit, see def.]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to Bolland, a Jesuit of Tillemont, in Flanders, who commenced a large work, the *Acta Sanctorum*, of which vol. I. was published in 1643. Five more were issued during his lifetime. After his death, in 1665, the work was continued by Henschen, a Jesuit of Antwerp, who died in 1682, and Papebroch, also an Antwerp Jesuit, who died in 1714.

B. *As substantive* (*pl. Bollandists*): The continuators of Bolland's *Acta Sanctorum*, which the original author did not live to finish. [A.]

"... very much the larger portion of the marvels in the vast volumes of the *Bollandists*, have melted away into the dim page of legend, ..."—*Milman: Hist. Jews*, vol. i.

bŏl'-lard, *s. & a.* [Probably from *bole* = the stem of a tree.] [Bole (3).]

A. *As substantive:*

Nautical:

1. A large post or bitt on a wharf, dock, or on shipboard, for the attachment of a hawser or warp, in towing, docking, or warping.

2. *Often in the Pl.* (*Bollards*): A rundle in the bow of a whale-boat around which the line runs in veering; called also Logger-head.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to a bollard in either of the two senses of the substantive. (See the compound.)

bollard timber, *s.*

Shipwrighting: A timber, one on each side of the bowsprit near the heel, to secure it laterally; a knighthead.

*** bōlle,** *s.* [A.S. *bolla* = any round vessel, cup, pot, bowl, or measure; Icel. *bolli.*] [Bowl.] A bowl.

"Thagh hit be bot a bassyn, a *bolle*, other a scole,
A dysche other a dobler that dryghtyn ouez serued."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 1,145-6.

† **bōlled,** *a.* [From *boll* (2), s. (q.v.).]

1. *Gen.:* Swelled.

2. *Specially:*

(1) *Of a flower:* Having the petals of the corolla unfolded. In the subjoined example, *bolled* is the rendering not of a Heb. adjective, but of a Heb. noun, גִּבְעֹל (*gibeol*) = either the calyx or the corolla of a flower. The literal

rendering is: "for the wheat was on ear (= in ear) and the flax a corolla (*i.e.*, possessed a corolla unfolded)."

(2) *Of sculptures:* Embossed.

"Pinacles pyght ther apert that profert bitwene,
And al *bolled* abof with braunches & leues."
Eav. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 1,463-4.

* **bŏl'-len** (1), *v.t.* [Boll.]

* **bŏl'-lĕn** (2), *v.t.* [From Dut. *ballen* = to beat to death.] To beat to death. (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*)

"And that samyn tyme he tuke schir James Stewart the lord of Lorais brother, & William Stewart, & put thaim in pittis, and *bollit* thaim." —*Addicioun of Scot. Cornikis*, p. 3.

* **bŏl'-lĕn,** * **bol-lun,** *pa. par.* [Bolge, Bulge.] Bulged, swollen. (*Chaucer.*) (*Wycliffe* (Purvey), 2 *Tim.*, iii. 4.)

* **bŏl'-lĕt,** *s.* [Bullet.] (*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. vii. 13.)

* **bŏl'-lĭng** (1), *s.* [From *bollen*, pa. par. of *bo'ge.*] [Bollen, Bolge, Bulge.] Swelling. (*Piers Plow.: Vis.*, vi. 218—vii. 204.)

* **bŏl'-lĭng** (2), *s.* [From *bole* (3) (q.v.). Or *polling*, pr. par. of *pole* = to remove the poll or head, to clip, to lop.] [Poll.] A pollard tree, a tree with its top and its branches cut off. (Often in the plural.)

* **bol'-lĭt,** *pa. par.* [Bollen.] (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*)

* **bol'-lynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Boiling.]

A. & **B.** *As present participle and participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* Boiling; ebullition.

"*Bollynge* owere as pottys plawyn. *Ebullicio*, C. F." —*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bōlme,** *s.* [Boom.] (*Scotch.*) (*Doug.: Virgil*, 134, 30.)

* **boln,** * **bolne,** *v.i.* [Icel. *bolgja*; Sw. *bulna* = to swell; Dan. *bolne, bulne.*] To swell.

"... and blossumes *bolne* to blowe."
Gaw. and the Green Knight, 512.

* **bol-nande,** *pr. par.* [Bolnyn.]

* **bolne,** *pa. par.* [Bollen.]

"Whom cold winter all *bolne* hid vnder ground."
Surrey: Æneid, bk. ii., 616.

* **bol-nit,** * **boln'-yd,** *pa. par.* [Bolnyn.]

"*Bolnyd. Tumidus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bol'-nyn,** *v.i.* [Dut. *bolne* = to swell.] To swell.

"*Bolnyn'. Tumeo, turgeo, tumesco.*" —*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bol'-nyng,** * **bol'-nynge,** * **bol-nande,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Boln, Bolnyn.]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"As for bobaunce and bost and *bolnande* pryde."
Eav. Eng. Allit. Poems (Morris); *Cleanness*, 179.

C. *As substantive:* Tumefaction, swelling; a tumour. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"*Bolnynge. Tumor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Alecto is the *bolnyng* of the hert."
Henrysone: Orpheus, Moralitas.

"*Bolnyngis* bi pride."—*Wycliffe* (Purvey), 2 *Cor.*, xiii. 20.

Bō-lōgn'-a (pronounced **Bō-lōn'-ya** or **Bō-lō'-na**), *s. & a.* [Ital. *Bologna.*]

A. *As substantive:* A city of Italy, in lat. 44° 30′ N., long. 11° 21′ E. It was anciently called Felsina, and subsequently Bononia.

B. *As adjective:* Made at Bologna; found at Bologna. (See the subjoined compounds.)

Bologna-phial, *s.*

Glass Manuf.: A small unannealed vessel of glass, open at the upper end and rounded at the bottom end, which is thick. It will withstand a moderate blow on the bottom, but is cracked by dropping into it a small, angular piece of flint. It is an example of the inherent strain and unstable static condition incident to unannealed glass.

Bologna-phosphorus, *s.* A composition made by powdering Bologna-stone and uniting it into sticks with gum.

Bologna-sausage, *s.* [Ital. *salsiccia di Bologna.*] A large sausage made of bacon, veal, and pork suet, chopped fine and enclosed in a skin.

Bologna-stone, Bologna stone, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Barytes, or, to use Dana's term, Barite (q.v.). It is a globular, radiated mineral, often of a reddish-grey colour, found at Mount Paterno, near Bologna. Heated with charcoal, it is phosphorescent. [Bologna-phosphorus.]

Bō-lōgn'-ĭ-an (*g* silent), *a.* [From *Bologna*, and Eng. suff. *-an.*] Pertaining to Bologna; found at Bologna.

Bolognian-spar, *s.*

Min.: The same as Bologna-stone (q.v.).

Bolognian-stone, *s.* [Bologna-stone.]

bŏl-ŏph'-ēr-īte, *s.* [In Ger. *bolopherit*; from Gr. βῶλος (*bōlos*) = a clod, a lump of earth, a lump of anything; φέρω (*pherō*) = to bear; and *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).

Min.: The same as Hendenbergite (q.v.).

bōl'-stĕr, * **bōl'-star,** * **bōl'-stir,** * **bōl-stȳr,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *bolster* = a bolster, a pillow; Sw. *bolster* = a bed; Dan. *bolster* = a bed-ticking; Icel. *bolstr* = a bolster; (N. H.) Ger. *polster*; O. H. Ger. *bolstar, polstar.* In Dut. there is *bolster*, but it is = a hull, a husk, a cod, a shell.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Something laid along the upper side of a bed to raise and support the head; a pillow. The name is generally limited to that particular pillow which is longer and more cylindrical than the others, and is placed beneath them.

"... and put a pillow of goats' hair for his *bolster*, and covered it with a cloth."—1 *Sam.* xix. 13.

2. Any substitute for such an article of bed equipment.

"Perhaps some cold bank is her *bolster* now,
Or 'gainst the rugged bark of some broad elm
Leans her unpillowed head." *Milton: Comus.*

"This arm shall be a *bolster* for thy head;
I'll fetch clean straw to make a soldier's bed."
Gay.

3. Anything designed as a support to any other part of the bodily frame, or to fill up any vacuity. (*Swift.*)

4. A pad or compress to be laid upon a wound.

"The bandage is the girt, which hath a *bolster* in the middle, and the ends tacked firmly together."—*Wiseman.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Vehicles:* The transverse bar over the axle of a waggon, which supports the bed, and into which are framed the standards which secure the bed laterally.

2. *Machinery:*

(1) A bed-tool in a punching-machine. The perforated part on which a plate rests when the punch drives out the bur or planchet. It has an opening of the same size and shape as the punch itself. (*Knight.*)

(2) A perforated block of wood on which sheet-metal is laid for punching. (*Knight.*)

(3) The spindle-bearing in the rail of a spinning-frame. It forms a sleeve-bearing for the vertical spindle some distance above the lower bearing, which is called the step.

(4) The part of a mill in which the axle-tree moves. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

3. *Music:* The raised ridge which holds the tuning-pins of a piano.

4. *Nautical:*

(1) A piece of timber adjoining the hawse-hole, to prevent the chafing of the hawser against the cheeks of a ship's bow.

(2) A cushion within the collar of a stay, to keep it from chafing on the mast.

(3) A piece of wood or roll of canvas, upon which a rope rests, to keep it from chafing something or to give it a proper bearing.

5. *Carpentry:*

(1) A horizontal cap-piece laid upon the top of a post or pillar, to shorten the bearing of the beam of a string-piece above.

(2) One of the transverse pieces of an arch centering, running from rib to rib and supporting the voussoirs.

6. *Saddlery:* A padded ridge on a saddle.

"The *bolsters* of a saddle are those parts raised upon the bows, to hold the rider's thigh."—*Far. Dictionary.*

7. *Ordnance:* A block of wood fixed on the stock of a siege-gun carriage, on which the breech of the piece rests when it is shifted backward for transportation.

8. *Railroad Engineering:* The principal cross-beam of a railroad truck or car body.

9. *Civil Engineering:* The resting-place of a truss-bridge on its pier or abutment.

10. *Cutlery:*

(1) The shoulder of such instruments and tools as knives, chisels, &c., at the junction of the tang with the blade or the shank, as the case may be.

(2) A metallic plate on the end of a pocket-knife handle.

B. *As adjective:* In any way pertaining to a bolster in some one of the senses given under A.

bolster-case, *s.* A case to hold a bolster.

bolster-plate, *s.*

Vehicles: An iron plate on the under side of the bolster, to diminish the wear caused by its friction on the axle.

bōl'-stĕr, * **bōl'-stre,** *v.t. & i.* [From *bolster*, s. (q.v.). In Ger. *bolstern, polstern.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To support with a bolster.

"*Bolstered* with down amid a thousand wants."—*E. Darwin: Botanical Garden*, ii. 77.

(2) To pad out, to fill up, or furnish with padding.

"Three pair of stays *bolstered* below the left shoulder."—*Tatler*, No. 245.

(3) To beat or strike with a bolster.

2. *Fig. Of things not material:* To support, to keep from falling or collapsing. (*Contemptuously.*)

"We may be made wiser by the publick persuasions grafted in men's minds, so they be used to further the truth, not to *bolster* errour."—*Hooker.*

II. *Med.:* To hold together with a compress.

"The practice of *bolstering* the cheeks forward does little service to the wound."—*Sharp.*

B. *Intrans.:* To lie on the same bolster (?).

"If ever mortal eyes do see them *bolster*
More than their own!" *Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 3.

C. *In compounds or special phrases:*

* 1. *To bolster out:* To prevent from overturning or collapsing. (*Contemptuously.*)

"The lawyer sets his tongue to sale for the *bolstering out* of unjust causes."—*Bakewill.*

2. *To bolster up:* To support, to prevent from falling. (*Contemptuously.*)

"It was the way of many to *bolster up* their crazy doting consciences with confidences."—*South.*

bōl'-stĕred, *pa. par. & a.* [Bolster, *v.*]

1. *As participial adjective:* Supported, sustained, held up.

2. Swelled out.

"The *bolstered* title for abuse."—*New Monthly Mag.* vol. lviii., p. 455.

† **bōl'-stĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *bolster*; *-er.*] A person who, or a thing which supports the head, any other portion of the bodily frame, or anything material or immaterial.

"To satisfy the *bolsterers* of such lewdness."—*Bp. Bancroft: Dangerous Positions*, lv. 12.

bōl'-stĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Bolster, *v.*

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. and particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of supporting; the state of being supported.

"Crooked and unequal bodies are made to meet without a miracle, by some iron bodies, or some benign *bolsterings*."—*Bp. Taylor: Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 6

2. Padding, stuffing.

3. A pad, a compress.

4. An encounter with bolsters between schoolboys in their dormitory.

bōlt (1), * **bōlte,** *s., a., & adv.* [From A.S. *bolt* = a catapult; Dan. *bolt* = a bolt, a peg; Dut. *bout* = a bolt, a pin; N. H. Ger. *bolzen, bolz* = a bolt; M. H. Ger. *bolz*; O. H. Ger. *bolz, polz* = a bolt, an arrow; Bret. *bolt.* Skeat thinks that the reference is to the roundness of what is designated a bolt. (Def. A., 1.).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Properly:* A kind of arrow with a round bob at the end of it; any arrow. [Bird-bolt.]

(1) *Literally:* In the foregoing sense.

(2) *Figuratively:* Anything capable of inflicting a mental wound.

"Yet mark'd I where the *bolt* of Cupid fell:
It fell upon a little western flower."
Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream, ii. 1.

¶ *To make a bolt upon anything:* To take the risk of anything.

"I'll make a shaft or a *bolt* on't."—*Shakesp.: Merr. Wives*, iii. 4.

2. A "thunderbolt."

"As the *bolt* bursts on high
From the black cloud that bound it."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, i. 12.

3. The bar of a door.

"'Tis not in thee to oppose the *bolt*
Against my coming in."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 4.

4. Iron to fasten chains; chains, fetters.

"Away with him to prison! lay *bolts* enough upon him."—*Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas.*, v. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* A stout metallic pin employed for holding objects together, frequently screw-headed at one end to receive a nut. There are two principal classes of bolts: those which are intended for permanently fastening objects together, and movable bolts, such as lock, sash, door, and gate bolts.

2. *Locksmithing:* That portion of a lock which is protruded beyond or retracted within the case or boxing by the action of the key, and which engages with the keeper or jamb to form a fastening. The thick protruding portion is the bolt-head, and the flat part within the lock is the bolt-plate.

3. *Household Hardware:* A movable bar protruded or retracted by hand to fasten or release a door, gate, window-sash, &c.

4. *Wood-working:*

(1) A rough block from which articles are to be made; as, a bolt for riving into shingles, spokes, &c.

(2) A number of boards adhering together by the stub-shot.

5. *Fabric:* A piece or roll of cloth; a long narrow piece of silk or stuff.

6. *Naut.:* The iron rod beneath a yard, to which a square sail is attached.

7. *Ordnance:* An elongated solid projectile for rifled cannon, as the Whitworth and Armstrong guns.

8. *Bookbinding:* The fold in the fore-edge and head of a folded sheet.

9 *O. Botany:*

(1) A "buttercup;" any species of Ranunculus. (*Prior.*)

(2) The Mountain Globe-flower, *Trollius Europæus.*

B. *As adjective:* Designed for a bolt; operating on a bolt; in any way pertaining or relating to a bolt. (See the compounds which follow.)

C. *As adverb:* As a bolt (in the phrase which follows).

¶ *Bolt-upright:* "Upright" as an arrow, or a bar of iron; unbendingly. [Bolt-upright.]

bolt-auger, *s.* An auger used by shipwrights in sinking holes for bolts.

* **bolt-bag,** *s.* A quiver.

"His arrow sheues they heard, and rattling noyse of *bol-bag* fire."—*Phaer: Virgil*, bk. ix

bolt-boat, *s.* A strong boat for a rough sea.

bolt-chisel, *s.*

Mach.: A cold chisel for cutting off the extra length of a bolt; a cross-cut chisel; a deep chisel with a narrow edge.

bolt-cutter, *s.*

Machinery:

(1) A tool for cutting off bolts. It usually consists of a sleeve with a radial cutter setting inwardly and rotated around the bolt to be cut by means of a handle.

(2) A machine for cutting the thread on bolts.

bolt-extractor, *s.* A tool or implement for extracting bolts by a lifting force.

bolt-feeder, *s.*

Milling: A device for regulating the rate of passage of the meal to the flour-bolt.

* **bolt-foot,** *s.* A club-footed person.

"Auld *Boltfoot* rides into the rear."—*Scott.*

bolt-head (1), * **bolt-hed,** *s.* The tip or head of a bolt or arrow.

"Hec cuspis, a *bolt-hed*."—*Wright: Vocab.*, p. 278.

bolt-head (2), **bolthead,** *s.*

Glass Manuf.: A long glass matrass or receiver with a straight neck.

"This spirit abounds in salt, which may be separated by putting the liquor into a *bolthead* with a long narrow neck."—*Boyle.*

bolt-header, *s.*

Mach.: A machine for swagging down the end of a bolt-blank to form a head; the form of this depends upon that of the die.

bolt-making, *a.* Making, or designed for making bolts.

Bolt-making machine: A machine in which bolts are threaded and headed, though this is usually done in separate machines, as the threading is done by cutters on the cold iron; heading by swagging upon the end of the hot blank. [Bolt-header, Bolt-threader.]

bolt-rope, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

Naut.: A rope around the margin of a sail to strengthen it.

B. *As adjective:* Designed for, or in any way pertaining or relating to a bolt-rope. (See the example which follows.)

Bolt-rope needle:

Naut.: A strong needle for sewing a sail to its bolt-rope.

bolt-sawing, *a.* A word used only in the compound which follows.

Bolt-sawing machine:

Wood-working: A machine for sawing superfluous wood, such as corners, from stuff to be turned. It has an iron carriage with centres, between which the work is chucked while being fed to the circular saw.

bolt-screwing, *a.* A word used only in the compound which follows.

Bolt-screwing machine: A machine for cutting screw-threads on bolts, by fixing the bolt-head to a revolving chuck, and causing the end which it is required to screw to enter a set of dies, which advance as the bolt revolves. A bolt-threader.

bolt-strake, *s.*

Shipbuilding: That strake or wale through which the beam-fastenings pass.

bolt-threader, *s.*

Mach.: A machine for cutting screw-threads on bolts.

bolt-upright, bolt upright, *adv.* [From *bolt*, adv. (q.v.), and *upright.*]

1. *In a strict sense:* Straight as an arrow, and erect. *Used—*

(1) *Of persons:*

"As I stood *bolt upright* upon one end, . . ."—*Addison.*

† (2) *Of things:*

"Brush iron, native or from the mine, consisteth of long strize, about the thickness of a small knitting needle, *bolt upright* like the bristles of a stiff brush."—*Sirrat.*

2. *More loosely:* Straight as an arrow but prostrate. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4,263.)

bōlt (2), *s.* [From *bolt* (2), *v.*, or *bolter*, s.]

Milling: A sieve of very fine stuff, for separating the bran and coarser particles from flour. [Bolt (2), *v.*, Flour-bolt.]

bōlt (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [From *bolt*, s. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally (of things material):*

1. To shut or fasten by means of a literal bolt. (Used of a gate or door, or anything similar.)

2. To pin together, to fasten, though not by means of a literal bolt.

"That I could reach the axle, where the pins are
Which *bolt* this frame, that I might pull them out!"
Ben Jonson.

* 3. To support by iron bands.

". . . or *bolted* with yrne."
Piers Plow. Vis., vi. 138.

4. To put fetters upon a person.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of things material:* To swallow the food without chewing it.

"Some hawks and owls *bolt* their prey whole, and after an interval of from twelve to twenty hours disgorge pellets."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. xi., p. 362.

2. *Of things immaterial:*

(1) To fetter, to confine, to prevent progress.

"To do that thing that ends all other deeds;
Which shackles accidents, and *bolts* up change."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., v. 2.

(2) To blurt out, to throw out precipitately.

"I hate when vice can *bolt* her arguments,
And virtue has no tongue to check her pride."
Milton: Comus, 760, 761.

(3) To cause to start; as, to *bolt* a rabbit, &c.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To start suddenly forward, aside, or in any direction, as if a bolt were unexpectedly withdrawn. *Used—*

(1) Of a horse going off suddenly.

"He *bolted*, sprung, and reared amain."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 12.

(2) Of any other animal than a horse.

"As the house was all in a flame, out *bolts* a mouse from the ruins, to save herself."—*L'Estrange.*

(3) Of a man.

(*a*) *Literally:*

"They erected a fort, and from thence they *bolted* like beasts of the forest."—*Bacon.*

(*b*) *Figuratively:*

"I have reflected on those men who from time to time have shot themselves into the world. I have seen many successions of them; some *bolting* out upon the stage with vast applause, and others hissed off."—*Dryden.*

* **bōlt** (2), * **bōult,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *buleter*, for * *bureter* = Ital. *burattare*; Ital. *buratto* = a fine transparent cloth, a meal-sieve. The older spelling is *boult*, and there is no connection with *bolt* (1), v.] [Bolter (2), *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To separate the coarser from the finer particles of anything, *Spec.*, thus to separate bran from flour by means of a bolter, or in any other way.

"Saying, he now had *boulted* all the floure."
Spenser: F. Q. II. iv. 24.

"The fann'd snow,
That's *bolted* by the northern blast twice o'er."
Shakesp.: Wint. Tale, iv. 4.

2. *Fig.:* To examine by sifting, used, *Spec.*, of the search after truth. Often followed by *out.*

"It would be well *bolted out*, whether great refractions may not be made upon reflections, as upon direct beams."—*Bacon.*

II. *Law:* To discuss or argue cases privately for the sake of improvement in one's knowledge and skill in the law.

"The judge, or jury, or parties, or the counsel, or attornies, propounding questions, beats and *bolts* out the truth much better than when the witness delivers only a formal series."—*Hale.*

bōlt'-ant, *pr. par.* [Bolting.]

Her.: Springing forward. (Used of a hare or rabbit).

* **bōlte,** *s.* [From *bolt*, *boult*, v.]

* *O. Law:* A moot. (*Stowe: Sur. of London*, p. 59.)

bōlt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* [Bolt (1), *v.*]

"At evening, till at length the freezing blast
That sweeps the *bolted* shutter, summons home
The recollected powers; . . ."
Cowper: Task, bk. iv.

† **bol-tel,** *s.* [Boultine, Bowtel.]

In Architec.: A name given to a convex moulding, such as an ovolo. (*Gwilt.*)

† **bōlt'-ĕr** (1), *s.* [From *bolt* (1), v.]

1. One who bolts, a horse that runs away.

"The engine may explode or be a *bolter*."—*Thackeray: Paris Sketch-Book*, p. 244. (*N. E. D.*)

2. One who suddenly breaks away from his political party.

bōlt'-ĕr (2), * **bōult'-ĕr,** *s.* [From *bolt* (2), v.]

1. One who bolts or sifts meal.

2. A sieve or strainer to separate the finer from the coarser particles of anything, *Spec.*, an instrument to separate meal from bran and husks.

"Dowlas, filthy dowlas: I have given them away to bakers' wives, and they have made *bolters* of them."—*Shakesp.: 1 Hen. IV.*, iii. 3.

3. The fabric of which such sieves are made.

bolter-cloth, boulter-cloth, *s.* The same as Bolter (2), 3.

"Searsed through a fine *boulter-cloth*."—*Henry Cogan: Haven of Health*, p. 125.

† **bōlt'-ĕred,** *a.* [Blood-boltered.]

bōlt'-ĭng (1), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Bolt (1), *v.*]

A. *As present participle & adjective:*

1. *Ordinary Language:* (See the verb).

2. *Her.:* The same as *boltant* (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of fastening with a bolt.

2. The act of starting off suddenly.

* II. *O. Law:* A private arguing of cases in the Inns of Court. (*Wharton.*)

bōlt'-ĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [BOLT (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of sifting.

"In the *bolting* and sifting of fourteen years of power and favour, all that came out could not be pure meal."—*Wotton.*

2. *Law:* Private arguing of cases for legal practice, in a less formal way than is done in moots.

bolting-chest, *s.* The inclosure or case of a flouring-bolt.

bolting-cloth, *s.* Cloth of hair or other substance with meshes of various sizes for sieves.

bolting-house, *s.* The place where meal is sifted.

"The jade is returned as white, and as powdered, as if she had been at work in a *bolting-house.*"—*Dennis.*

bolting-hutch, *s.*

1. *Literally:* A tub or box into which flour or meal is bolted.

2. *Figuratively:* Any receptacle.

"That *bolting-hutch* of beastliness, that swollen parcel of dropsies."—*Shakesp.:* 1 *Hen. IV.*, ii. 4.

bolting-mill, *s.* A machine in which flour is separated from the offal of various grades.

bolting-tub, *s.* A tub to sift anything in; a bolting-hutch.

"The larders have been search'd,
The bake-houses and *bolting-tub*, the ovens."
Ben Jonson: Magn. Lady.

bōl-tōn'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after J. B. Bolton, an English botanist who lived in the latter part of the eighteenth century.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ (Composites), and the sub-order Tubulifloræ. The species, which are few, are pretty herbaceous plants from North America.

bōl'-tŏn-īte, *s.* [Named from Bolton, in Massachusetts, where it is found.]

Min.: A variety of Olivine. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*) A variety of Forsterite, distinguished from the most typical variety of the species by being coloured instead of white. (*Dana.*)

* **bōlt'-sprĭt,** *s.* [Corr. from *bowsprit* (q.v.).]

"Her *boltsprit* kissed the broken waves."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, i. 14.

bō'-lŭs, *s. & a.* [Lat. *bolus* = a bit, a morsel; Gr. βῶλος (*bōlos*) = (1) a clod or lump of earth; (2) a lump of anything.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the sense II. 1. *Med.*, but generally more or less contemptuously.

"A complicated heap of ills,
Despising *boluses* and pills." *Swift.*

2. *Fig.:* Anything unpleasant to take, anything mentally unpalatable.

". . . so that if I, acting on the apothecary's precedent of *repetatur haustus*, had endeavoured to administer another *bolus* or draught of expostulation, he would have . . . ."—*De Quincey: Works* (2nd ed.), i. 67.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Med.:* A form of medicine in which the ingredients are made up into a soft mass larger than a pill, but, pill-like, to be swallowed at once.

2. *Min.:* The same as *bole* (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Containing a bolus. [II. 1.]

"Surrounded thus by *bolus*, pill,
And potion glasses."
Burns: Poem on Life.

* **bolwes,** *s. pl.* [A corruption of Eng. *balls*, pl. of *ball* = "the hard round heads of the wort" (*Cockayne*).] A name for a plant, *Centaurea nigra.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

* **bō'-lỹ,** *s.* [BOLE (1).]

* **bolye,** *s.* [BOLEY.]

* **bolyyn** (pr. par. *bolyynge*), *v.t.* [BOIL, *v.*]

"*Bolyyn* or *boylyn. Bullio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"*Bolyynge*, or *boylynge* of pottys or othere lyke. *Bullicio, bullor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

bŏm, *s.* [See def.] Name of African origin, used loosely for any of the larger boas. The word appears to have been carried from Africa to the New World by the Portuguese. (*N.E.D.*)

bŏmb (final *b* silent), *s. & a.* [In Fr *bombe:* Sp., Port., & Ital. *bomba* = a bomb, &c.; from Lat. *bombus* = a humming or buzzing sound.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Gen.:* A humming, booming, or buzzing sound produced in any way, as, for instance, by the vibration of metal.

"An upper chamber, being thought weak, was supported by a pillar of iron, of the bigness of one's arm in the midst; which, if you had struck, would make a little flat noise in the room, but a great *bomb* in the chamber beneath."—*Bacon.*

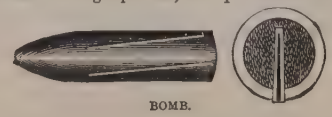
2. *Specially:*

(1) In the same sense as II., 1.

† (2) The stroke upon a bell.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ordnance:* The same as a bomb-shell; a hollow iron ball, spheroid, or anything similar, filled with gunpowder, and provided with a



BOMB.

time or percussion fusee. It is fired from a mortar or howitzer. Bombs were used at the siege of Naples in 1434. Mortars for throwing bombs were cast in England in 1543. Bombs are now generally called shells, though the word *bomb* is not the least obsolete in the words *bombard, bomb-shell, bombardier*, &c. [BOMB-SHELL, CARCASE, CASE-SHOT, GRENADE, SHELL.]

2. *Geol.:* A bomb, or, more fully, a volcanic bomb, is a bomb-like mass of lava, spherical, pear-shaped, or more irregular in form, and of various sizes, from that of an apple to that of a man's body. Bombs exist in the vicinity of recent or of extinct volcanoes or lava flows, and are supposed by Mr. Darwin to have been produced by a mass of viscid scoriaceous matter projected with a rapid rotatory motion through the air. Lyell makes them a modification of basaltic columns divided by cross joints. They may be seen near the prison in Edinburgh, or the flat-tipped basaltic hills of Central India, and elsewhere. Old volcanic rocks made up of a series of bombs fitting each other are sometimes called concentric nodular basalt.

". . . to conclude that these *bombs* are connected with the trap-eruption of the neighbourhood."—*Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, xi., pt. 1., 404.

B. *As adjective:* Consisting of a bomb; containing, or in any way pertaining or relating to a bomb. (See the compounds.)

bomb-chest, *s.*

Mil. mining: A kind of chest filled with bombs, or in some cases only with gunpowder, buried in the earth, and designed to be exploded at a predetermined moment and blow up those who may be above and around.

bomb-ketch, *s.*

Naut.: A small, strongly-built vessel, ketch-

BOMB-KETCH.

rigged, on which one or more mortars are mounted for naval bombardments. It is called also BOMB-VESSEL.

bomb-lance, *s.*

Whale-fishing: A harpoon which carries a charge of explosive material in its head. In one form of the weapon the arrangement is that when the harpoon strikes the "fish," the bar, which is pivoted obliquely in the head of the instrument, shall serve to release a spring acting on the hammer, which then explodes the cap and bursts the charge-chamber.

bomb-proof, *a. & s.*

A. *As adjective:* So strongly built that it is proof against the momentum of bomb-shells, whether striking it laterally or descending on it from above.

B. *As substantive. Fortif.:* A structure in a fortification of the kind described under A.

bomb-shell, *s.*

1. *Ordnance:* The same as BOMB, II. 1. (q.v.).

2. *Her.:* The same as FIRE-BALL (q.v.).

bomb-vessel, *s.* The same as BOMB-KETCH (q.v.).

"Nor could an ordinary fleet, with *bomb-vessels*, hope to succeed against a place that has in its arsenal gallies and men of war."—*Addison on Italy.*

* **bŏmb** (final *b* silent), *v.t. & i.* [BOMB, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To attack with bombs, to bombard.

"Our king thus trembles at Namur,
Whilst Villeroy, who ne'er afraid is,
To Bruxelles marches on secure,
To *bomb* the monks, and scare the ladies."
Prior.

B. *Intrans.:* To emit a humming, buzzing, or other similar sound.

bŏm-bā'-çĕ-æ, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *bombax*, genit. *bombacis* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A section of the order Sterculiaceæ (Sterculiads). Type, Bombax (q.v.).

bŏm-bā'-ceoŭs (as **shŭs**), *a.* [From Mod. Lat. *bombax*, genit. *bombacis* (q.v.).] Pertaining to plants of the genus Bombax.

"The Leguminous and *Bombaceous* orders."—*Bates: Naturalist on the Amazon*, p. 139.

* **bŏm'-bançe,** *s.* [BOBAUNCE.] Pride, arrogance.

"Come prykand with *bombance*."—*R. C. de Mon*, 4,494.

bŏm-bar'd, * **bŏm-bar'de,** *s. & a.* [In Ger. & Fr. *bombarde;* Sp., Port., Ital., & Low Lat. *bombarda;* from Lat. *bombus.*] [BOMB.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1. (q.v.).

"The capitaine with all his retinue departed, leuyng behynd the ordinaunce of *bombardes*, curtaines, and demy curtaux, slinges, canons, volgers, and other ordinaunce, . . ."—*Hall: Hen. VIII.*, an. 15.

† 2. An attack with bombs; a bombardment. (*Poet.*) (*Barlow.*)

* 3. A large can or any similar drinking vessel for carrying beer or other liquor.

"The poor cattle yonder are passing away the time with a cheat loaf, and a *bombard* of broken beer."—*Ben Jonson: Masques.*

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Ordnance:* A mortar of large bore formerly in use to throw stone-shot. One has been known to project a mass 3 cwt. in weight.

"They planted in divers places twelve great *bombards*, wherewith they threw huge stones into the air."—*Knolles.*

2. *Music:*

(*a*) A reed stop on the organ, usually among the pedal registers, of large scale, rich tone, and often on a heavy pressure of wind. (*Stainer and Barrett.*)

* (*b*) A kind of large trumpet.

"A soune of *bombarde* and of clarioune."—*Gower*, iii. 358.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Of persons:* Having the office of carrying bombards or liquor cans. [BOMBARD-MAN.]

2. *Of language:* Inflated, pompous. [BOMBARD-PHRASE.]

* **bombard-man,** *s.* A person who carried liquor in a bombard or can. [BOMBARD, A., I. 3.]

". . . and made room for a *bombard man*, that brought bouge for a countrey lady or two, that fainted, he said, with fasting, . . ."—*B. Jonson: Masques. Love Restored.*

bombard-phrase, *s.* Inflated phraseology.

"When they are poore, and banish'd must throw by
Their *bombard-phrase*, and foot, and half foot words."
B. Jonson: Horace; Art of Poetrie.

bŏm-bar'd, *v.t.* [From *bombard*, s. (q.v.) In Sw. *bombardera;* Dan. *bombadere;* Dut. *bombardeeren;* Ger. *bombardiren;* Fr. *bombarder;*

Sp. & Port. *bombardear;* Ital. *bombardare.*] To attack with bombs.

"The same [Admiral John Berkley] who with his fleet *bombarded* and burnt down Dieppe in France, and *bombarded* Havre de Grace, in the same country, in July, 1649."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*

bŏm-bard'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BOMBARD, *v.*]

bŏm-bard'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *bombard; -ical.*] Thundering, like a piece of ordnance. (*Blount.*)

"He that entitles himself . . . with other such *bombardicall* titles."—*Howell: Letters,* No. 21.

bŏm-bar-dĭ'-er, † bŏm-bar-dē'er, *s.* & *a.* [In Sw. *bombarderare;* Dan. *bombarderer;* Dut., Ger., & Fr. *bombardier;* Sp. *bombardero;* Port. *bombardeiro;* Ital. *bombardiere.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Mil.:* A non-commissioned officer in the artillery employed chiefly in serving mortars and howitzers. In the British army several are attached to each company of artillery.

2. *Gen.:* Any artilleryman.

"The *bombardier* tosses his ball sometimes into the midst of a city, with a design to fill all around him with terrour and combustion."—*Tatler.*

B. *As adjective:* Operating like the military functionary described under A. (See the compound.)

bombardier-beetles, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The English name given to the predatory beetles of the genus Brachinus (q.v.). The name is given because these animals, when disturbed, emit from the extremity of their abdomen a discharge of acrid smoke or vapour of pungent odour, and attended by a perceptible report. About five species occur in Britain. The best known is *Brachinus crepitans.*

bŏm-bard'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BOMBARD, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & participial adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* The act or operation of attacking with bombs.

". . . to the present perfection of gunnery, canoneering, *bombarding,* mining, &c."—*Burke: A Vindication of Naturul Society.*

bŏm-bar-dĭ'-nō, *s.* [Ital. *bombardino,* dimin. of *bombardo* (q.v.).]

Music: A small bombardo.

bŏm-bard'-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr. & Dan. *bombardement;* Port. *bombardeamento;* Ital. *bombardamento.*] An attack made upon a fortified place or open city by throwing bombs into it.

"The project of carrying the fort of Kalanga by assault was now relinquished, and recourse was had to a *bombardment.*"—*Wilson: Hist. Brit. India,* ii. 28.

bŏm-bar'-dō, *s.* [Ital. *bombardo.*]

Music: A mediæval wind instrument, a large and coarse species of oboe, and the forerunner of the oboes of smaller and finer make. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

bŏm-bar'-dŏn, *s.* [From Ital. *bombardo* (?).]

Music: A brass instrument not unlike an ophicleide in tone.

*** bŏm'-bāse, * băm'-bāse,** *s.* [BOMBAST.] Cotton. (*Langham: Garden of Health.*) (*Sylvester, du Bartas.*)

bŏm'-ba-ẓĭn, *s.* & *a.* [BOMBAZIN.]

bŏm'-băst, *s.* & *a.* [In Ger. *bombast.* Cognate with Lat. *bombyx,* in the sense of cotton.] [BOMBYX.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The cotton plant.

"*Bombast,* the cotton-plant growing in Asia."—*Phillips: The New World of Words.*

*2. The cotton wadding with which garments of the Elizabethan period were stuffed and lined.

"Certain I am there was never any kind of apparel ever invented that could more disproportion the body of man than these doublets, stuffed with four, five, or six pound of *bombast* at the least."—*Stubbes: The Anat. of Abuses,* p. 23. (*Trench.*)

3. Inflated speech, fustian; high-sounding words; magniloquent language. (Used on subjects which do not properly admit of it, with the effect of being not sublime but ridiculous.)

". . . a hundred and sixty lines of frigid *bombast.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xix.

B. *As adjective:* Fustian, pretentious, suggesting the idea of something great, but with that greatness made up of what is little worth.

"He, as loving his own pride and purposes, Evades them, with a *bombast* circumstance Horribly stuff'd with epithets of war."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 1.

† bŏm-băst', *v.t.* [From *bombast,* s. (q.v.).] To stuff out, to choose what is really meagre, to look of imposing bulk. (Used chiefly in a figurative sense.)

"Then strives he to *bombast* his feeble lines With far-fetch'd phrase."
Bp. Hall: Satires, i. 4.

† bŏm-băs'-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BOMBAST, *v.*]

"For Leontinus Gorgias, that *bombasted* sophister, the greatness of his learning was rather in the people's false opinion and ascription, than in his own true possession."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix,* p. 190.

bŏm-băs'-tĭc, * bŏm-băs'-tĭck, * bam-bas'-tick, *a.* [Eng. *bombast; -ic.*] Inflated; high-sounding in language but slender in meaning; characterised by fustian.

"*Bombastick* phrases, solecisms, absurdities, and a thousand monsters of a scholastick brood, were set on foot."—*Shaftesbury.*

bŏm-băst'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *bombastic; -al.*] The same as BOMBASTIC.

bŏm-băst'-ĭ-cal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *bombastical; -ly.*] In a bombastic manner, pompously.

† bŏm'-bas-trў, *s.* [Eng. *bombast; -ry.*] The same as *bombast,* s. (q.v.).

"*Bombastry* and buffoonery, by nature lofty and light, soar highest of all."—*Swift: Introd. Tale of a Tub.*

bŏm'-băx, *s.* [In Sp. *bombasi;* Lat. *bombyx* = (1) the silk-worm, (2) silk, (3) cotton; Gr. *βόμβυξ* (*bombux*) = (1) the silk-worm, (2) silk.]

Bot.: Silk-cotton tree. A genus of plants belonging to the order Sterculiaceæ (Sterculiads), and the section Bombaceæ. *Bombax pentandrum* is the cotton-tree of India. The fruit is larger than a swan's egg, and when ripe opens in five parts, displaying many roundish pea-like seeds enveloped in dark cotton. This tree yields a gum, given in conjunction with spices in certain stages of bowel-complaints. *B. ceiba,* the Five-leaved Silk-cotton tree, rises to a great height. Its native country is South America and the adjacent West India Islands, where its immense trunk is scooped into canoes.

bŏm'-ba-zĕt, bŏm'-ba-zĕtte, *s.* [Compare *bombazin.*]

Fabric: A kind of thin woollen cloth.

bŏm'-ba-zĭn, bŏm'-ba-zĭne, bŏm'-ba-ẓĭn, *s.* [In Sw., Ger., & Fr. *bombasin;* Dut. *bombazign;* Sp. *bombasi;* Port. *bombazina;* Ital. *bombagino;* Lat. *bombycinum* = silk-weaving, *bombycinus* = silken, from *bombyx* (q.v.).]

Fabric: A mixed silk and woollen twilled stuff, the warp consisting of silk and the weft of worsted. It was manufactured first at Milan and next in France, but now it is nowhere made better or in larger quantities than in Britain. (*M'Culloch, &c.*)

*** bŏm'-bę-sĭe,** *s.* [Corrupted from Eng. *bombazin,* or directly from Sp. *bombasi.*] Bombazin.

bŏm-bĭc, *a.* [From Lat. *bombyx,* and Eng. suffix *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from a "bombyx" or silk-worm. [BOMBYX.]

"The moth of the silk-worm ejects a liquor which appears to contain a peculiar acid, called *bombic* acid."—*Mrs. Marcet: Conv. on Chem.* (1841), ii. 335.

bŏm'-bĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *bombus* (q.v.).]

Entom.: A family of Hymenopterous insects, containing the Humble or Bumble-bees. [BOMBUS.]

† bŏm'-bĭl āte, *v.i.* [From Low Lat. *bombilo,* an error for *bombito* = to buzz, to hum, from *bombus* = a buzzing.] To make a humming or murmuring sound.

*** bŏm'-bĭl-ā-tion, * bŏm-bụ-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *bombilat(e); -ion.* In Lat. *bombitutio* not *bombilatio* = humming.] [BOMBILATE.] Sound, noise, report.

"How to abate the vigour or silence the *bombilation* of guns, a way is said to be by borax and butter mixt in a due proportion."—*Browne: V. Err.*

*** bŏm-bĭl'-ĭ-oŭs, * bŏm-bўl'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [From Low Lat. *bombilo.*] [BOMBILATE.] Emitting a humming or murmuring sound.

"The wherne or burret-fly is vexatious . . . not by stinging, but by its *bombilious* noise."—*Derham.*

bŏm'-bill, *s.* [From Eng. *bombilate* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* Buzzing noise.

2. *Fig.:* Boasting.

"For all your *bombill* y'er warde a little we."
Polwart's Flyting, Watson's Coll. iii. 5.

*** bŏm-bĭ-nā'-tion,** *s.* The same as BOMBILATION.

"Humble-bees whose *bombination* may be heard a considerable distance."—*Kirby & Spence: Entomology,* ch. xxiv.

*** bombing,** *pr. par.* & *a.* [BOOMING.]

As participial adj.: Humming, murmuring.

"What over-charged piece of melancholy Is this, breaks in between my wishes thus, With *bombing* sighs!" *B. Jonson: Masques.*

bŏm-bō'-lō, *s.* [From Ital. *bambolo* = an infant (?).]

Glass: A spheroidal retort in which camphor is sublimed. It is made of thin flint-glass, weighs about one pound, and is twelve inches in diameter. It is heated in a sand-bath to 250° Fah., which is gradually increased to 400°. [CAMPHOR.]

*** bŏm'-bŏn,** *v.t.* [BUMMYN.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** bŏm-bụ-lā'-tion,** *s.* [BOMBILATION.]

bŏm'-bŭs, *s.* [From Lat. *bombus;* Gr. *βόμβος* (*bombos*) = a humming or buzzing. (Imitated from the sound).]

Entom.: A genus of Apidæ containing the humming bees. They are social, but live in much smaller communities than the hive bee. There are among them male, female, and neuter individuals. *Bombus terrestris* is the common black-and-white banded Humble-bee; *B. hortorum,* like it, but smaller, and with the hinder part of the thorax and the base of the abdomen yellow, is often confounded with it. *B. muscorum,* yellow, with the thorax orange, is the Carder-bee; and *B. lapidarius* is the Red-tailed bee. It is called the lapidary from its making its nest in stony places. [HUMBLE-BEE.]

bŏm-bў'-çĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *bombyx,* genit. *bombycis;* and suffix *-idæ.*] [BOMBYX.]

Entom.: A family of moths. They have only rudimentary maxillæ, small palpi, and bipectinated antennæ. The caterpillars are generally hairy, and spin a cocoon for the protection of their chrysalis. The British genera are Saturnia, Lasiocampa, Odonestis, Gastropacha, and others. [BOMBYX.]

bŏm-bў-çĭl'-la, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *bombyx,* genit. *bombycis* = . . . silk, and suffix *-illa.* Named from the silky plumage.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the family Ampelidæ and the sub-family Ampelinæ. *Bombycilla garrula* is the Bohemian Chatterer or Common Waxwing, by some called *Ampelis garrula.* [AMPELIS, CHATTERER, WAXWING.]

bŏm-bўç'-ĭ-noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *bombycinus;* from *bombyx,* s. = the silk-worm, ... silk.] [BOMBYX.]

1. Made of silk, silken. (*Coles.*)

2. Of the colour of the silk-worm, transparent, with a yellow tint.

"The *bombycinous* colour of the skin."—*Darwin: Zoonomia,* ii. 6.

bŏm-bўl'-ĭ-dæ, bŏm-bўl'-ĭ-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *bombyli(us)* (q.v.); Lat. pl. suffix *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of insects belonging to the order Diptera, and the sub-order Brachycera. They have a long proboscis and much resemble humble-bees, with which however they have no real affinity, differing from them among other important respects in having only two wings. They fly very swiftly. The typical genus is Bombylius (q.v.).

bŏm-bўl'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [BOMBILIOUS.]

bŏm-bўl'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [From Gr. *βομβυλιός* (*bombulios*) = a buzzing insect, possibly either a humble-bee or a gnat.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Bombylidæ or Bombyliidæ (q.v.). The species are sometimes called Humble-bee Flies.

bŏm'-bўx, *s.* [Lat. *bombyx* = (1) the silk-worm, (2) silk, (3) any fine fibre such as cotton; Gr. *βόμβυξ* (*bombux*) = (1) the silk-worm, (2) silk, (3) part of a flute.]

Entom.: A genus of moths, the typical one of the family Bombycidæ. *Bombyx mori* is the silk-worm. It came originally from China. [SILK-WORM.] *B. cynthia* is the Arrindy Silk-worm of India.

bōme'-spar, *s.* [From Sw. & Dan. *bom* = a bar with which to shut a gate, a boom; and *spar*, i.e., a spar of wood, not a mineral spar.] A spar of a larger kind.

"*Bomespars* the hundred, containing one hundred and twenty . . . 10 s."—*Rates, A.* 1670, p. 7. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bŏm'-ill,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Apparently a cooper's instrument [qu. wimble?], as it is conjoined with *eche*, i.e., adze. (*Aberd. Reg.*) (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

* **bon** (1), *s.* [BANE.] Bane, injury. (*Scotch.*)

"Old Saturn his cloudy courss had gon,
The quhilk had beyn bath best and byrdis *bon*."
Wallace, ix. 7. MS. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bōn** (2), *s.* [A.S. *bán* = a bone.] A bone. (*Sir Ferumbras*, ed. Herrtage.) [BONE.]

* **bon** (3), *s.* & *a.* [From Icel. *bón* = boon. Cognate with Sw. *bön*; O. Eng. *bene* = prayer.] [BOON.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Boon.

"His felau saked his *bon*,
And prayed Godd for his mercye."
Homilies in Verse (ed. Skeat & Morris), i. 209, 210.

2. Prayer.

"Our Lauerd grauntes it us son,
Yef sawel hel be in our *bon*."
Homilies in Verse, ii. 65, 66.

B. *As adjective:* Obtained by prayer or solicitation; borrowed. (*O. Scotch.*)

"He that trusts to *bon* ploughs will have his land lye lazy."—*S. Prov.* (*Jamieson.*)

* **bŏn** (4), *a.* [BOWNE, BOUN.] Ready, prepared. (*Cursor Mundi*, 110.)

bŏn (5), *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *bon* (m.), *bonne* (f.), adj. = good, as subst. = that which is good; Prov. *bon*; Sp. *bueno*; Port. *bom*, as *Bombay* = good-bay; Ital. *buono*; Lat. *bonus*, formerly *duonus*, all adjectives.]

1. *Gen.:* Good.

2. *Spec.:* Voted as a security for something.

bon-jour, *s.* [Fr.] Good-day.

". . . we'll give your grace *bon-jour*."
Shakesp.: Titus Andro., i. 2.

bon-mot, *s.* [Fr.] A good saying, a jest, a tale.

"The Scripture was his jest-book, whence he drew *Bon-mots* to gall the Christian and the Jew."
Cowper: Truth.

bon-ton, *s.* [Fr.] The height of fashion.

bon-vivant, *s.* [Fr.] *Lit.*, one who "lives" well. A person fond of the pleasures of the table; a boon companion; a jolly fellow.

bō'-na (1), *a.* [Portion of the Latin adjective *bonus*. For details see the compound words.]

bona-fide, *used as adj.* [From Lat. *bonâ*, ablative sing. fem. of *bonus*, *-a*, *-um* = good, and *fide*, ablative sing. of *fides* = faith.] With good faith; with no subterfuge, fraud, or deception.

A bona-fide traveller:

Law: One who, to entitle himself to obtain refreshments at a tavern at certain prohibited hours, proves to the satisfaction of the host that he, in all good faith, has journeyed from a distance that day.

bona-fides, *used as s.* [Lat. *bona*, nomin. sing. fem. of *bonus* = good, and *fides* = faith.]

Law: Good faith, as opposed to *mala-fides* = bad faith.

bō'-na (2), *s. pl. in compos.* [Lat. *bona* = gifts of fortune, wealth, goods, nomin. pl. of *bonum* = a material or moral good.]

Civil Law: All kinds of property movable and immovable.

bona-mobilia, *s. pl.* [*Mobilia* is neut. pl. of Lat. adj. *mobilis* = movable.]

Law: Movable goods or effects.

bona-notabilia, *s. pl.* [*Notabilia* is neut. pl. of Lat. adj. *notabilis* = notable.]

Law: Notable goods; legal personal estate to the value of £5 or more.

bona-peritura, *s pl* [*Peritura* is neut. pl. of Lat. fut. particip. *perituras* = about to perish.]

Law: Perishable goods.

bona-vacantia, *s. pl.* Stray goods; goods in which no man can claim property, as things picked up which no claimant proves to be his. They are now held to belong to the crown, though by some former decisions the finder was held to be entitled to them after certain efforts to find the original owner had failed.

bō'-na (3), **buō'-na,** *a.* [From Ital. *buona*, fem. of *buono* = good.]

bona-roba, buonarobba, *s.* [*Robba* is from Ital. *roba* = a robe, goods, estate.] A cant term for a handsome but wanton girl.

¶ Cowley seems to have considered it as implying a fine tall figure.

"I would neither wish that my mistress nor my fortune should be a *bona-roba*;—but as Lucretius says, Parvula . . . ."—*Cowley: On Greatness.* (*Nares.*)

* **bona-socia,** *s.* A good companion.

"Tush, the knaves keepers are my *bona-socias* and my pensioners."—*Merry Devil of Edmonton*, in Dodsley's Old Plays, v. 268.

* **bōn'-ą-ble,** *a.* [For *banable* = cursable (*Stevens*), or from *boneable* = able in the bones, or *bon* = good, and able (*Nares*). A corruption of *abominable* (*N.E.D.*).] (See etym.)

"Diccon! it is vengeable knave, gammer, 'tis a *bonable* horson."—*Gammer Gurton's Needle*, iii. 2.

bŏn'-ăc-cord, *s.* [From Fr. *bon* = good, and *accord* = agreement.] Agreement; amity. (*Scotch.*)

"Articles of *Bonaccord* to be condescended upon by the magistrates of Aberdeen, . . . We heartily desire your subscriptions and seal to thir reasonable demands, or a peremptory or present answer of *bon-accord* or mal-accord."—*Spalding*, i. 214, 216 (2nd).

¶ It seems to have been formerly used by way of toast, as expressive of amity and kindness.

"During the time he was in Aberdeen, he got no *bon-accord* drunken to him in wine; whether it was refused, or not offered, I cannot tell."—*Spalding*, ii. 57.

¶ The term is associated chiefly with Aberdeen, which also is sometimes called the city of Bonaccord.

bŏn'-ąçe, *s.* & *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

bonace-bark, *s.*

Bot.: The name of a shrub, the *Daphne tinifolia*, which grows in Jamaica.

bonaille, bonalais, *s.* [BONNAILLIE.] (*Scotch.*)

* **bŏn'-āir'-nĕsse,** *s.* [*Bonere*; *-ness.*] Meekness, humility. (*Wycliffe*: 1 *Cor.*, iv. 21.)

bō-năn'-zā, *s.* (*U. S.*)

1. A rich vein, mine or find of ore (especially silver ore).

2. A profitable investment or business interest.

bŏn-ą-par'-tĕ-ą, *s.* [Named after the world-renowned Napoleon Bonaparte. He was born at Ajaccio in Corsica on August 15, 1769, his remote ancestors being Italians connected with Tuscany. He compelled the evacuation of Toulon in 1793, became Brigadier-general of French artillery in February, 1794, and was appointed on February 23, 1796, to command the army of Italy, soon after gaining among other victories over the Austrians those of Montenotte on April 12, 1796; Lodi on May 10, 1796; and Arcola on November 14—17, 1796. In a Turco-Egyptian campaign were the victories of the Pyramids, July 13 and 21, 1798; Aboukir, July 25, 1799, and others. On Dec. 24, 1799, he became first-consul, and on June 14, 1800, he defeated the Austrians at Marengo; on August 2, 1802, he became consul for life, and on May 18, 1804, emperor. On November 13, 1805, he entered Vienna, and on December 2 he gained the great victory of Austerlitz over the Russians and Austrians, and on October 14, 1806, that of Jena over the Prussians, entering Berlin on October 27. On February 7 and 8, 1807, he fought the indecisive battle of Eylau. On June 14, 1807, he was victorious over the Russians at Friedland. On May 12, 1809, he again entered Vienna. In conflict with Austria, he lost the battles of Aspern and Essling on May 21 and 22, 1809, but was successful at Wagram on July 5 and 6. A victory, but with heavy loss to the victors, was gained over the Russians at the Borodino on September 7, 1812. On the 14th he entered Moscow, from which he began his disastrous retreat on October 19. The battle of Beresina was on November 26 and 27. He was victorious over the Russians and Prussians at Lutzen on May 2, 1813, and at Bautzen on 21st, but was decisively defeated by the Russians and Prussians at the great battle of Leipsic on October 16, 18, and 19. On April 5, 1814, he renounced the thrones of France and Italy, and consented to have his rule limited to the island of Elba. Reappearing in France on March 1, 1815, he was decisively defeated by Wellington at Waterloo on June 18, 1815, and, surrendering on July 15 to the English, died in exile in St. Helena on May 20, 1821.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Bromeliacæ (Bromelworts). The *B. juncea*, or rush-leaved species, is a fine plant with spikes of blue flowers.

Bōn-ą-par't-ĕ-an, *a.* [Fr., &c., *Bonaparte*; Eng. suffix *-an.*] Pertaining or relating to any of the Bonapartes, and especially to Napoleon I. or III. [NAPOLEON.]

Bōn'-ą-part-ĭsm, *s.* [From Fr. *Bonapartisme.*] The views or procedure of the house of Bonaparte.

Bōn'-ą-part-ĭst, *s.* [From Fr. *Bonapartiste.*]

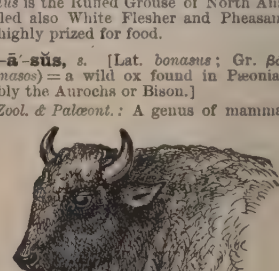
Hist.: One who supported the Bonaparte family, and especially Napoleon I. or III., or who now seeks to revive their dynasty.

bŏn-ā'-şī-ą, *s.* [From Lat. *bonasus* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the family Tetraonidæ, or Grouse tribe. *B. umbellus* is the Ruffed Grouse of North America, called also White Flesher and Pheasant. It is highly prized for food.

bŏn-ā'-şŭs, *s.* [Lat. *bonasus*; Gr. *βόνασος* (*bonasos*) = a wild ox found in Pæonia, probably the Aurochs or Bison.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of mammals be-



HEAD OF THE BONASUS.

longing to the family Bovidæ. It contains the European Bison (*B. bison*) and the American Bison (*B. americanus*). [BISON.]

* **bŏn'-at,** *s.* [BONNET.] (*Scotch.*) (*Barbour: The Bruce*, ix. 506.)

bŏn-a-vĕn'-tūre, *a.* [Fr. *bon* = good, and *aventure* = adventure, hazard, fortune.] Bringing good fortune. (Only in the subjoined compound.)

bonaventure-mizzen, *s.*

Naut.: An additional or second mizzen-mast, formerly used in some large ships.

* **bŏn-āyre',** *s.* [BONER.]

* **bŏn-āyre'-lўche** (*ch* guttural), *adv.* [From Fr. *de*, *bon*, *air* = of good mien.] Debonairly, reverently.

"Ryghtuollyche an *bonayrelyche*. Sobrelyche: in ouszelue" ryghtuollyche: to oure emcristen": *mauerrelyche*: to God. —*Spec. Eur. Eng.*, pt. ii. (Morris & Skeat), 85-87. (*Dan. Michel, of Northgate: Ser. on Matt.* xxiv. 43.)

bŏn'-bŏn, *s.* [Fr.] A sweetmeat; a cracker.

". . . the confectioner who makes *bonbons* for the momentary pleasure of a sense of taste."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, vol. i., bk. i., ch. iii., § 1, p. 56.

* **bonc,** *s.* The same as BANK. (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems* (ed. Morris); *Pearl*, 907.)

* **bonçhed,** *pret. of v.* [BUNCHED.]

* **bon-chief, * bon-chef,** *s.* [Fr. *bon* = good, and suff. *-chief*, *-chef*, corresponding to the suffix in *mischief.*] Gaiety, or perhaps innocence, purity. (*Morris.*)

"If I consent to do after your will for *bonchief* or mischief that may befall unto me in this life, I were worthy to be cursed."—*Thorpe: Exam. in Foz*, 1407.

bŏn-chrĕt'-ĭ-ęn, *s.* [Fr. *bon* = good; *Chrétien* = Christian. *Lit.*, a good Christian. Probably called after some gardener named Christian.] A kind of pear.

bŏnd, * **bŏnde,** *s. & a.* [A different spelling of *band* (q.v.). *Band*, *bend*, and *bond* were originally but different methods of writing the same word. (*Trench: Eng. Past and Present*, p. 65.).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which ties or restrains.

(1) *Of a physical tie or restraint:*

(*a*) Cords, ropes, chains, or anything similar with which a person or other living creature is bound.

"Till, gnawing with my teeth my *bonds* in sunder,
I gain'd my freedom."
Shakesp.: Com. of Errors, v. 1.

(*b*) Anything which holds matter together, as attraction, cohesion, &c.; also that part of a built structure which ties the other portion together. [II. 1, 2, 3, 4.]

"Their round figure clearly indicates the existence of some general *bond* of union in the nature of an attractive force; . . ."—*Herschel: Astron.*, 5th ed. (1858), § 866.

(2) *Of a moral tie or restraint:* That which restrains the conscience, the affections, the passions, or the will—viz., Divine or human law. *Spec.* —

(*a*) A vow to God.

"If a man vow a vow unto the Lord, or swear an oath to bind his soul with a *bond*: . . ."—*Numb.* xxx. 2.

(*b*) An oath or promise made to a human being; a formally contracted obligation, or its record in writing; a promise. [II. 6.]

"Go with me to a notary, seal me there
Your single *bond*."
Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven., i. 3.

"What if I ne'er consent to make you mine:
My father's promise ties me not to time;
And *bonds* without a date, they say are void."
Dryden: Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

¶ The *hymeneal bond:* The matrimonial bond, the bond of marriage.

(*c*) The tie of affection.

"It does not feel for man; the natural *bond*
Of brotherhood is sever'd as the flax."
Cowper: The Task, bk. ii.

(*d*) Habit, produced by practice.

"Time was, he closed as he began the day
With decent duty, not ashamed to pray:
The practice was a *bond* upon his heart,
A pledge he gave for a consistent part."
Cowper: Tirocinium.

(*e*) Other force, power, influence, or constraint.

"Ne wal non so wis than in al his lond,
The kude vn-don this dremes *bond*."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 2,113-4.

2. The state of being tied or placed under physical or moral restraint.

(1) *Sing.:* Obligation; duty.

"I love your majesty
According to my *bond*."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

(2) *Plur.:* Chains taken by metonymy to stand for a state of imprisonment, with the suffering thus resulting.

". . . but to have nothing laid to his charge worthy of death or of *bonds*."—*Acts* xxiii. 29.

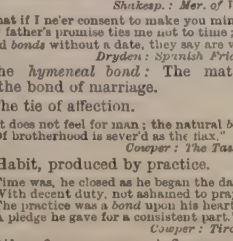
¶ *In bond:* In prison.

"And her wrigteleslike holden in *bond*."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 2,076.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Masonry:* A stone or brick which is laid with its length across a wall, or extends through the facing course into that behind, so as to bind the facing to the backing. Such stones are known also as binders, bond-stones, binding-stones, through-stones, perpend-stones, and headers. [Cross-bond.]

2. *Bricklaying:* A particular mode of disposing bricks in a wall so as to tie and break joint. The *English bond* has courses of



BONDS.

headers alternating with courses of stretchers. In the *Flemish bond* each course has stretchers and headers alternately. In the figure A is a header; B, a stretcher; C, a bond of hoop-iron; D, a timber-bond.

3. *Roofing:* The distance which the tail of a shingle or slate overlaps the head of the second course below. A slate 27 inches long, and having a margin of 12 inches gage exposed to the weather, will have 3 inches bond, or lap. The excess over twice the gage is the bond.

4. *Carp.:* Tie-timbers placed in the walls of a building, as bond-timbers, lintels, and wall-plates.

5. *Chem.:* A graphic representation of the method in which the atomicity of an element in a molecule is satisfied by combination with another element, or elements, according to their atomicity. Thus a monad is represented as having one bond, a dyad as having two, a triad three, and a tetrad four. These are represented by straight lines connecting the atoms; thus, H—Cl, H—O—H, $N\begin{cases}H\\H\\H\end{cases}$, $H>C<H$.

(Example, *Fowne's Inorganic Chemistry*, 12th ed., p. 258.)

6. *Law:* A written acknowledgment or binding of a debt under seal. The person who gives the bond is called the obligor, and he to whom it is given the obligee. A bond is called single when it does not contain a penalty, and an obligation when it does. If two or more persons bind themselves in a bond jointly and severally, the obligee may sue them jointly or single out any one of the number he pleases to sue; but if they are bound jointly, and not severally, he must sue them jointly or not at all. Bonds of an immoral character are void at law. (*Wharton.*) [Arbitration Bond, Covenant, * Defeasance, Recognizance.]

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Of persons:*

(1) In a state of slavery.

"And he caused all, both small and great, rich and poor, free and *bond*, . . ."—*Rev.* xiii. 16.

(2) Under a legal "bond" [II. 6] or obligation.

2. *Of things:* Involving an obligation; pertaining to an obligation; designed for the printing of bonds.

bond-creditor, *s.* A creditor who is secured by a bond. (*Blackstone.*)

bond-debt, *s.* A debt contracted under the obligation of a bond.

bond-paper, *s.* A thin, uncalendered paper made of superior stock, and used for printing bonds and similar evidences of value.

bond-stone, *s.* [Eng. *bond-stone.* In Ger. *bindestein.*] [Binders.]

bond-tenant, *s.*

Law: A copyholder or customary tenant. In O. Fr. he was called a *bondage.* Generally in the plural, *bond-tenants* (O. Fr. *bondages*).

* **bŏnd,** *pret. of v.* [Bound, *pret.*; Bind, *v.*] (*Chaucer* (ed. Skeat): *C. T., Group B.*, 634.)

bŏnd, *v.t.* [From *bond*, s. (q.v.).] To secure payment by giving a bond for. Generally in the past participle or participial adjective, *bonded* (q.v.).

bŏnd'-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [In O. Fr. *bondage* = a bond-tenant (*Ketham*); Low Lat. *bondagium.* But Skeat considers that it really came from Icel. *bóndi* = a husbandman, a short form of *búandi* = a tiller of the soil, from *búa* = to till.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The state of being bound; the state of being under restraint or compulsion; slavery, captivity, imprisonment.

"For the Lord our God, he it is that brought us up and our fathers out of the land of Egypt, from the house of *bondage*, . . ."—*Josh.* xxiv. 17.

(2) The state of being in political subjection.

"Think'st thou the mountain and the storm
Their hardy sons for *bondage* form?"
Hemans: Wallace's Invocation to Bruce.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The state of being under the restraint of fear or terror, love, or any other emotion.

"And deliver them who through fear of death were all their lifetime subject to *bondage*."—*Heb.* ii. 15.

"If she has a struggle for honour, she is in a *bondage* to love; which gives the story its turn that way."—*Pope.*

(2) The state of being bound by covenant or other obligation.

"He must resolve by no means to be enslaved, and brought under the *bondage* of observing a tha, which ought to vanish when they stand in competition with eating and drinking, or taking money."—*South.*

II. *Old Eng. Law:* Villeinage; tenure of land on condition of rendering various menial services to the feudal lord. In O. Scotch the word in this sense is corrupted into *bonnage.*

bŏnd'-ag-ĕr (a as **I),** *s.* [Eng. *bondag(e); -er.*] One bound to bondage service. [Bondage, II.]

* **bŏn'-dāy,** *a.* [From *bond* (q.v.).]

bonday warkis, *s. pl.* The time a tenant or vassal is bound to work for the proprietor.

"All and haill the maniss of Grenelaw, with the Cayne peittis and *bonday warkis* of the baronie of Crocemichaell, with dew services of the samene barony."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1617, ed. 1814, p. 571. (The phrase occurs thrice in this act.) (*Jamieson.*)

* **bŏnde,** *a. & s.* [Bond.]

* **bonde-man,** *s.* [Bondman.]

* **bŏnde,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *bonda* = a proprietor, a husbandman, a boor (*Bosworth*). From Icel. *bóndi* = a husbandman, a short form of *búandi* = a tiller of the soil, from *búa* = to till. It has no connection with *bond*, s., or *bind*, v. (*Skeat*).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Originally:*

(1) *Sing.:* A husbandman, an individual of the class described under (2) *pl.*

(2) *Plur.* (bonde *not* bondes): Bondsmen, "villains," as opposed to the orders of barons and burgesses.

"That baronus, burgeys, and *bonde*, and alle other burnes." *William of Palerne*, 2,128.

¶ *On bonde manere:* After the manner of a bondman. *Bonde* is the genitive case.

"And me to selle on *bonde manere*."
Robt. Manning of Brunne, 5,762.

2. *Subsequently:* One in a state of slavish dependence; a serf, a slave.

"*Bonde* as a man or woman. *Servus, serva.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

B. *As adj.:* Engaged in husbandry.

"Baronus and burgeis and *bonde* men also."
Piers P'ow., A., prol. 96.

bŏnd'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Bond, *v.*]

As participial adjective: Secured by bond.

¶ *Bonded goods* are goods left at the custom-house in charge of the appropriate officers, bonds being given for the duties leviable upon them.

bonded-warehouse, bonded warehouse, *s.* A warehouse for storing bonded goods.

* **bon-del,** * **bon-delle,** *s.* [Bundle.]

* **bon-den,** *pa. par.* [Bound, Bounden.] (*William of Palerne*, 2,238.)

bŏnd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *bond; -er.*]

Masonry. Generally pl. (*bonders*)*:* Binding-stones. Stones which reach a considerable distance into or entirely through a wall, for the purpose of binding it together; they are principally used when the work is faced with ashlar, and are inserted at intervals to tie it more securely to the rough walling or backing. [Perpent-stone, Through-stone.]

* **bŏnd'-fōlk,** *s.* [Eng. *bond; folk.*] Bondmen and bondwomen, persons in a state of bondage.

"And furtherover, ther as the lawe sayth, that temporel goodes of *bondfolk* ben the goodes of hir Lord."
—*Chaucer: The Persones Tale.*

bŏnd'-hōld-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *bond; holder.*] A person holding a bond or bonds granted by a private person or by a government, as, for instance, by Turkey or Egypt.

"There is nothing at stake in Egypt for either nation except the *bondholders* chances of getting seven per cent."—*Times*, May 12, 1870.

bŏnd'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Bond, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In a sense corresponding to that of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* The act or practice of leaving goods under the charge of custom-house officers, bond for the payment of the duties leviable upon them being given.

¶ *Inland bonding:* The same system of bonding extended to inland towns, so to place them on an equality with ports as re-

gards the entry of excisable goods. Its author was Mr. W. Gibb, a Manchester merchant, who was born at Ayr, in 1800, and died in 1873. He perseveringly headed increasingly large deputations to the Treasury and the Board of Trade till the Inland Bonding Act was passed. (*Times*, September 11, 1873.)

bonding-stones, *s. pl.* [BONDERS.]

bŏnd'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *bond* (1); *-less.*] Free from bonds or restraint.

* **bŏnd'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *bond; -ly.*] Under bond, as a bondman.

"Such lords as they hold *bondly* of the lordshyp."—*Paston Letters*, vol. ii., p. 191.

bŏnd'-māid, *s.* [Eng. *bond; maid.*] A slave-girl.

"Or *bond-maid* at her master's gate."
Scott. Lord of the Isles, ii. 25.

bŏnd'-măn (1), **bonde-man,** *s.* [A.S. *bonda* = a husbandman; Mœso-Goth. & Dan. *bonde* = a peasant, from A.S. *búan*; Icel. *búa* (pa. par. *buandi*, *bondi*); Ger. *bauen*; Dut. *bouwen* = to till. No connection with *bind* (*Skeat; in Gloss. to Piers Plow.*).] [BOOR.]

"And as a *bondman* of his bacoun, his berde was bidraueled."—*Langl.: Piers Plow.*, v. 194.

bŏnd'-măn (2), * **bŏnd'-mănne,** * **bōond'-măn,** *s.* [Eng. *bond; man.*] A man serving as a slave, a serf.

"Both thy *bondmen*, and thy bondmaids, which thou shalt have, shall be of the heathen that are round about you; of them shall ye buy *bondmen* and bondmaids."—*Lev.* xxv. 44.

bŏnd'-măn-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *bondman; -ship.*] The state or condition of a bondman; serfdom.

* **bond-schepe,** *s.* [Eng. *bond*, and O. Eng. *schepe* = suff. *-ship.*] The state or quality of being bond, or in slavery.

"*Bondschepe. Nativitas.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

bŏnd'-sĕr-vant, *s.* [Eng. *bond; servant.*] A servant not hired, but in slavery.

". . . thou shalt not compel him to serve as a *bond-servant.*"—*Lev.* xxv. 39.

bŏnd'-sĕr-vĭce, *s.* [Eng. *bond; service.*] The service rendered by one who is in slavery.

"Upon those did Solomon levy a tribute of *bond-service.*"—*1 Kings* ix. 21.

bŏnd'-slāve, * **bŏnd'-slāue,** * **bŏnde'-slāue,** *s.* [Eng. *bond; slave.*] A more emphatic term for a slave; a servant who cannot change his master or cease working.

"Lower than *bond-slaves!*"
Milton: Samson Agonistes.

bŏnds'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *bonds; man.*]

1. The same as BONDMAN. A slave.

". . . the great majority were purchased *bondsmen*. . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. *Law:* One giving security for another; a surety. (*Johnson.*)

bŏnd'-stōne, *s.* [BONDER.]

bŏnds'-wŏm-an, bŏnd'-wŏm-an, *s.* [Eng. *bonds; woman.*] A woman who is in slavery.

"My lords the senators
Are sold for slaves, their wives for *bondswomen.*"
Ben Jonson: Catiline, ii. 1.

bŏnd'-tĭm-bĕr, *s.* [Eng. *bond; timber.*]

Bricklaying: One put lengthwise into a wall to bind the brickwork together, and distribute the pressure of the superincumbent weight more equally. It also affords hold for the battens, which serve as a foundation for interior finishing.

bŏn'-dŭc, *s.* [From Arab. *bondog* = a necklace.]

Bot.: The specific name of a plant, *Guilandina bonduc.* It belongs to the leguminous order, and to the sub-order Cæsalpineæ. [GUILANDINA.]

Bonduc nuts, Bonduc seeds, Nicker nuts, Grey nicker nuts: The hard, beautifully-polished seeds of *Guilandina bonduc* and *bonducella.* They are strung into necklaces, bracelets, rosaries, &c. They possess tonic and anti-periodic properties, and are used in India against intermittent fevers.

bŏnd'-wŏm-an, *s.* [Eng. *bond; woman.*] The same as BONDSWOMAN.

"The fugitive *bond-woman* with her son."
Milton: Paradise Regained, bk. ii.

bōne (1), * **bōane,** * **boone,** * **bōn** (*Eng.*), **bane** (*Scotch*), *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *bán*; O. S. & Sw. *ben*; Dan. & Dut. *been*; Icel. & Ger. *bein.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) *Sing.:* In the same sense as II., 1. *Physiol.* (q.v.).

(2) *Plur. Spec.:* The whole vertebrated skeleton, or even the corpse.

"Let no man move his *bones.* So they let his *bones* alone, with the *bones* of the prophet that came out of Samaria."—*2 Kings* xxiii. 18.

(3) Used of some animal substances, more or less resembling true bone. [WHALEBONE.]

(4) Small pieces of wood used by builders, &c., for "setting out" work. [BONING-STICK.]

* (5) Used for the stalks or refuse of flax.

"Youre strengthe schal be as a deed sparcle of *bonys* (ether of herdis of flaxe)."—*Wycliffe: Isai.*, i. 31. (*Purvey.*)

(6) A piece of whalebone used to stiffen stays.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *Plur.:* Dice.

"And watch the box, for fear they should convey
False *bones*, and put upon me in the play."
Dryden.

(2) (See 3.)

3. *In special phrases:*

(1) *A bone of contention:* Something which incites to quarrel, as dogs often do about a literal bone.

(2) *A bone to pick:* Something to occupy one in an interesting way and keep him quiet, as dogs become silent when they have obtained a bone to gnaw.

¶ *To have a bone to pick with any one* is to have a cause of quarrel with or complaint against him.

(3) *To be upon the bones:* To attack.

(4) *To get one's living out of the bones:*

Among lace-makers: To get one's living by weaving *bone-lace* (q.v.). (*Nares.*)

(5) *To make bones:* To hesitate. The metaphor is taken from the idea of wasting time in picking bones. (*Skeat.*)

"When mercers make more *bones* to swere and lye."
Geo. Gascoyne, 1,087.

(6) *To make no bones:* To swallow whole, not to scruple about doing something.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Physiol.:* A hard, dense, opaque substance used as the internal framework of man, the vertebrata and some cephalopoda, and as the external covering of several classes of animals. It is composed partly of an organic or animal, and partly of an inorganic or earthy material. In a child the earthy material is a trifle under half the weight of the bone, in an adult four-fifths, and in an old person seven-eighths. The animal part of bone consists of cartilage, with vessels, medullary membrane, and fat. Three hours' boiling will convert it into gelatine. The animal part consists of phosphate and carbonate of lime, with smaller portions of phosphate and carbonate of magnesia. The outer portion of a bone is in general compact and strong, the interior reticular, spongy, or cancellated, that is, having spaces or cells called cancelli communicating freely with each other. [CANCELLI.] The hard surface of bone is covered by a firm, tough membrane called the periosteum. [PERIOSTEUM.] In the compact tissue are vascular canals called Haversian Canals [HAVERSIAN.] There are in bone pores coalescing into a *lacuna* beneath. It has blood-vessels and nerves. Bones may be classified into *Long*, *Short*, *Flat*, and *Irregular.* (See *Todd & Bowman's Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. v., p. 103.) A *long bone* is divided into a shaft or central part and two extremities. (*Ibid.*) There are 198 bones in the fully developed human skeleton.

2. *Chem.:* Bones consist partly of animal and partly of earthy matter. The former is called ossein (q.v.). It yields gelatine on being boiled. The composition of human bones, as analyzed by Berzelius, is—

Animal matter soluble by boiling	32·17
Vascular substance	1·13
Calcium phosphate, with a little calcium fluoride	53·04
Calcium carbonate	11·30
Magnesium phosphate	1·16
Soda, with a little common salt	1.20
	100·00

In the other vertebrates the proportions are slightly different.

3. *Palæont.:* Excepting teeth, no part of a vertebrated animal is more indestructible than bones, and these are so correlated to the teeth, digestive organs, external covering, &c., that in many cases the finding of a single bone will enable a skilled anatomist to reconstruct the whole animal.

4. *Music. Pl.* (*Bones*): Four pieces of bone taken from the ribs of horses or oxen, and struck together for the purpose of marking time in accompaniment to the voice or an instrument. Sometimes only two bones are used, or in lieu of these two small wooden maces. The instrument is probably of African origin. It existed in Egypt as far back as the Theban era. Negro minstrels still patronise it. Country people call such bones knicky-knackers (q.v.). (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

"Let's have the tongs and the *bones.*"—*Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dr.*, iv. 1.

* 5. *Weaving:* A kind of bobbins made of troller bones for weaving bonelace (q.v.). (*Johnson.*)

6. *Art:* Bones are used in many of the arts. See the example.

"Mechanically considered, the uses of *bone* are for turning, inlaying, handles of knives and tools, billiard balls, scales, etc. The term includes the ordinary *bones* of the body, and also the tusks and teeth of the elephant, hippopotamus, walrus, and whale. *Bone* is also, when deprived of its animal matters by distillation, used as a defecating, bleaching, and filtering material in the treatment of sirups and distilled liquors, and in the purification of water. *Bone-black* is also used as a pigment in making printer's ink. *Bone*, while yet fresh, is used by pastry-cooks to prepare a clear and rigid jelly. *Bone* is used by steel-workers as a carbon in the hardening of steel. Whalebone (so called) is not a *bone*, but partakes of the nature of horn. *Bone* is used by husbandmen as a manure. *Bones* blanched in an open fire, removing the carbon, yield a powder which is used in making the cupels of the assayer, in making phosphorus, and as a polishing material."—*Knight: Pract. Dict. Mechan.*

B. *As adjective:* Of or belonging to bone.

"Item, a *bane* coffre, and in it a grete cors of gold, with four precious stanis, and a chenye of gold."—*Coll. Inventories (A. 1488)*, p. 12. (*Jamieson.*)

C. *In compos.:* Made of bones, in the bones, containing bones, or in any other way pertaining to bones. (See the compounds.)

bone-ace, *s.*

Card-playing: A game at cards in which he who has the highest card turned up to him wins the "bone," *i.e.*, half the stake.

bone-ache, * **bone-ach,** *s.* An ache or pain in one or more of the bones, specially one produced by syphilis.

". . . incurable *bone-ache.*"—*Shakesp.: Tr. & Cress.*, v. 1.

bone-ash, *s.* [Eng. *bone;* and *ash.*]

Commerce: Ash made of calcined bones. It consists chiefly of tricalcic phosphate $Ca''_3(PO_4)_2'''$, mixed with about one-fourth its weight of magnesium phosphate and calcic carbonate.

bone-bed, Axmouth bone-bed, *s.*

Geol.: A dark-coloured bed, so called from the remains of saurians and fishes with which it abounds. It is seen at Axmouth in Devonshire, and in the cliffs of Westbury and Aust in Gloucestershire. It was formerly supposed to be the lowest stratum of the Lias, but Sir Philip Egerton showed, from the character of the fish remains, that it was really referable to the Upper Trias. Its characteristic fishes are Acrodus, Hybodus, Gyrolepis, and Saurichthys.

bone-black, *s.*

Comm.: Animal charcoal. It is obtained by charring bones. It contains about 10 per cent. of finely divided carbon disseminated through the porous phosphate of calcium. It has the power of absorbing gases, removing the colouring matter and alkaloids, &c., from their solutions. It is used to disinfect ulcers, &c., also to decolourize sugar and other organic substances; its properties can be restored by heating it to redness in closed vessels. If treated with dilute hydrochloric acid, HCl, for two days the mineral matters are removed, and a black pulverulent substance is obtained, which has been used as an antidote in cases of poisoning with vegetable alkaloids.

¶ Among the volatile products obtained when bones are calcined in close vessels is a peculiar oil, which is burned in lamps in close chambers; while the soot which accumulates on the sides is collected and forms the pigment known, according to quality, as bone-black or ivory-black.

Bone-black cleaning apparatus: A device for purifying, screening, and cooling bone-black after treatment in the revivifying retort.

Bone-black cooler: An apparatus for cooling animal charcoal after its removal from the furnace.

Bone-black furnace: A form of furnace for revivifying bone-black.

Bone-black kiln: A chamber or retort mounted in a furnace for re-burning bone-black to remove impurities with which it has become saturated or impregnated during its use as a defecator and filtering material.

bone-breaker, *s.* [Eng. *bone;* and *breaker.* In Ger. *beinbrecher.*]

1. *Gen.:* A person who or a thing which breaks bones.

2. *Spec.:* A name for the sea-eagle, osprey, or fishing-hawk, *Pandion haliaetus.*

bone-breccia, *s.* [BRECCIA.]

Geol.: An admixture of fragments of limestone and bones cemented together into a hard rock by a reddish ochreous cement.

bone-brown, *s.*

Painting: A brown pigment made by roasting bone or ivory till it assumes a brown hue.

bone-dust, *s.* Bones ground into dust to be made into manure.

bone-earth, *s.* The earthy residuum left after bones have been calcined. It is also called *bone-ash.* It consists chiefly of tricalcic phosphate, mixed with about one-fourth its weight of magnesic phosphate and calcic carbonate.

"As the phosphate of lime is the same as *bone-earth.*"—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. i., p. 46.

bone-elevator, *s.*

Surgery: A lever for raising a depressed portion of bone, as, for instance, a part of the cranium.

bone-grease (*Eng.*), **bane-grease** (*Scotch*), *s.* The oily substance produced from bones which are bruised and stewed on a slow fire. (*Jamieson.*)

bone-manure, *s.* Manure made of bones.

bone-mill, *s.* A mill for grinding bones for making either manure or bone-black. Bone-grinding is effected by passing the bones through a series of toothed rollers arranged in pairs, the rollers being toothed or serrated in different degrees of fineness, and riddles are provided for sifting the bones into sizes, and they are then sold as inch, three-quarters, half-inch, and dust.

bone-oil, bone oil, *s.*

Comm.: An oil called also Dippel's Oil (*Oleum animale Dippelii*), obtained by the dry distillation of bones and other animal matter. It contains the following organic tertiary bases: Pyridine, C_5H_5N; Picoline, C_6H_7N; Lutidine, C_7H_9N; Collidine, $C_8H_{11}N$; Parvoline, $C_9H_{13}N$; Coridine, $C_{10}H_{15}N$; Rubidine, $C_{11}H_{17}N$; and Viridine, $C_{12}H_{19}N$. Some of these bases have been obtained synthetically: the more important will be hereafter described.

bone-seed, *s.* The Osteospermum, a genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ (Compositæ).

bone-spavin, *s.*

Farr.: A bony excrescence or hard swelling on the inside of the back of a horse's leg.

bone-spirit, *s.* A spirit or spirituous liquor made from bone.

* **bōne** (2), *s.* [Icel. *bón* = a prayer.] [BOON.] Prayer.

". . . and sche ther myght of hure *bone* fulich ymad an ende."—*Sir Ferumb.* (ed. Herrtage), 2,563.

bōne (3), *s.* The same as *bane* (q.v.).

* **bone,** *a.* [From Fr. *bon* = good.] Good.

"I se he shall lose in oure lande with a *bone* chere."—*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems* (ed. Morris), *Cleanness*, 23.

bōne (1), *v.t.* [From *bone* (1), *s.* (q.v.).]

1. To take out bones from, to deprive of bone.

2. To furnish with strips of whalebone for stiffening.

3. To seize, to take, to steal. (*Slang.*)

* **bōne** (2), *v.t.* [BOON.] To pray, beseech.

"Let taderr ic the *bone.*"
Ormulum, 5,223.

* **bōne-çhiēf,** * **bōn-çhēff,** * **bōn-çhēf,** *s.* [From Fr. *bon* = good; and *chef* = head, chief, leader. *Bonchief* is opposed to *mischief.*] Either gaiety or innocence and purity.

"That al watz blis and *bonchef*, that breke hem bitwene and wynne."—*Sir Gaw. and the Gr. Kn.*, 1764.

bōned, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BONE (1), *v.*]

A. *As past participle:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As participial adjective:* Possessed of bones of a particular character or dimensions, specially in composition, as *big-boned.*

"Marcus, we are but shrubs, no cedars we,
No *big-boned* men, fram'd of the Cyclops size."
Shakesp.: Titus Andron., IV. 1.

* **bone-hostel,** * **bone hostel,** *s.* A lodging.

"Now, 'bone hostel,' cothe the burne . . ."
Gaw. and the Green Knight, 778.

bōne'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [BONING.]

boneing-rods, *s. pl.* [BONING-RODS.]

bōne'-lāçe, *s.* [Eng. *bone;* and *lace*, the bobbins with which lace is woven being frequently made of bones.] Flaxen lace, such as women wear on their linen.

"The things you follow, and make songs on now, should be sent to knit, or sit down to bobbins or *bonelace.*"—*Tatler.*

bōne'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *bone;* and suffix *-less* = without. In Ger. *beinlos.*] Without a bone or bones.

". . . his *boneless* guma."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, I. 7.

bŏn-ĕl-lī'-a, *s.* [From *Bonelli*, named by Rolando, in 1822, after an Italian naturalist.]

Zool.: A genus of radiated animals belonging to the class Echinodermata, the order Holothuroidea, and the sub-order Pneumonophora. The body is oval, and there is a long proboscis formed of a fibrous fleshy tube, susceptible of great elongation, and forked at its extremity. *Bonellia viridis* is found in the Mediterranean.

* **bō'-nĕn,** *v.t.* [BONE, *v.*]

* **bōn'-ĕn,** *a.* [A.S. *bánen* = bony.] Made of bone.

"Bynde thine tonge with *bonene* wral."
Proverbs of Hendyng, 19.

* **bŏn-ĕr,** * **bŏn-êyre,** * **bŏn-âyre,** *a.* [From Fr. *debonnaire* = gentle, easy.] Complaisant.

"He telleth a tale of the Patriarke of Constantinople, that he should be *boner* and buxom to the bishop of Rome."—*Jewel: Def. of the Apologie*, p. 338.

* **bon-er-nesse,** *s.* [BONER.] Mildness, gentleness.

"In spirit of *bonernesse* or mylidenesse."—*Wycliffe:* 1 *Cor.*, IV. 21.

* **bŏn-ĕr-tē,** *s.* [O. Eng. *boner*, and suffix *-te.* Akin to Fr. *bonheur* = happiness, felicity.] Goodness.

"He calde me to his *bonerté*."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Pearl*, 702.

bŏnes, *s. pl.* [BONE (1), II. 4.]

bōne'-sĕt, *s.* [Eng. *bone; set.*] Two plants—(1) *Symphytum officinale*, (2) *Eupatorium perfoliatum.*

† **bōne-sĕt,** *v.t.* [Eng. *bone; set*, v.] To set a dislocated bone.

bōne'-sĕt-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *bone; setter;* from *set* = to place.] One who sets bones broken or out of joint.

"At present my desire is to have a good *bonesetter.*"—*Denham.*

bōne'-sĕt-tĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Eng. *bone; setting.*] [BONESET, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & participial adj.:* In a sense corresponding to that of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* The act or process of setting bones broken or out of joint.

"A fractured leg set in the country by one pretending to *bonesetting.*"—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

* **bŏn'-ĕt,** *s.* [BONNET.] (*Barbour: The Bruce*, IX. 506.) (*Scotch.*)

* **bŏn'-ĕtt,** * **bonet,** *s.* [BONNET (2).]

* **bŏn-ĕt'-ta,** *s.* [BONITO.]

Zool.: The same as Bonito (q.v.).

"Sharks, dolphins, *bonettas*, albicores, and other sea-tyrants."—*Sir T. Herbert: Trav.*, p. 33.

* **bōne-wŏrke,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *bone; work.*]

A. *As substantive:* Work by means of bone, i.e., by bone bobbins.

B. *As adjective:* Worked by means of bone.

"Thomas Wyat had on a shirt of maile, and on his head a faire hat of velvet, with broad *boneworke* lace about it."—*Stowe: Queen Mary*, an. 1554.

* **bōn-êyre,** *s.* [BONER.]

bŏn'-fīre, bŏne-fīre (*Eng.*), **bāne'-fīre,** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Eng. *bone*, and *fire.* Skeat considers the reference to be to the burning of saints' relics in the time of Henry VIII.] A large fire lit up in the open air, on occasion of some public rejoicing.

"Before midnight all the heights of Antrim and Down were flaming with *bonfires*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xiv.

* **bon-graçe,** *s.*

BONGRACE.

[Fr. *bonne grâce* = the best appearance of a head, a good grace.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A forehead cloth or covering for the head. A kind of veil attached to a hood. (*Skinner.*)

"I have seen her beset all over with emeralds and pearls, mixed in rows a-cross her head, her perriwig, her bongrace, and kerchief."—*Butterworth: On Providence.*

"As you may perceive by the matter's bon-grace, that is in a demi-manner."—*Cotgrave*, 1647, p. 45.

* 2. A large bonnet worn by females. (*Jamieson.*)

"Her dark ringlets shroud like the snakes of the gorgon, between an old-fashioned bonnet called a *bongrace.*"—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xii.

"The waist of the green woven was drawn over the head like a veil, the outside by a bongrace as the Dutch or a large straw bonnet, like those worn by the English maidens when labouring in the fields."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Loth.*, ch. xxviii.

II. *Naut.:* A bow-grace or junk-fender.

bongrace-moss, *s.* A moss, *Splachnum rubrum.* (*Nemnich.*)

* **bŏn-grê,** *adv.* [From Fr. *bon* = good, and *gre* = will, pleasure, from O. Fr. *greit* = will; Lat. *gratus* = pleasing.] Agreeably to, willingly.

"The had bowed to his bode, *bongre* my hyure."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Patience*, 56.

bō-nī', *plur. masc. of a.* [Plur. masc. of Lat. *bonus*, a. = good.] Good.

Boni Homines, *s.* [Lat. = good men.]

Church Hist.: A name given in France to a Puritanical Christian sect called Low Bos Hommes, the Albigenses, Bulgarians, Publicans, and in Italy Patarini, Gazari, Cathari and Gazari. (PUBLICANS, PATARINES; *Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xi., pt. ii., ch. v., § 2, 3.)

* **bŏn-ĭ,** *s.* [BUNNY.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bŏn-ĭ-bell,** *s.* [BONNYBELL.]

bŏn'-ĭe, *a.* [BONNY.] (*Scotch.*)

bŏn'-ĭ-fāçe, *s.* [See def.] A term applied to a publican or innkeeper, from the name of the landlord in Farquhar's *Beaux' Stratagem.*

† **bŏn-ĭ-form,** *a.* [From Lat. *bonus*, a. = good; and *forma* = shape.] Of a good shape; of a good nature or character.

"Knowledge and truth may likewise both be said to be *bonæform*, things and of such a nature as that good is the nature of them."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 794.

* **bŏn-ĭ-fȳ,** * **bŏn-ĭ-fíe,** *v.t.* [From Lat. *bonus*, a. = good; and *fio* = to make.] To make good, to confirm into what is good.

"This must be acknowledged to be the greatest of all arts to mollify evils, or transform them into good."—*Cudworth.*

* **bŏn-ĭ-lasse,** *s.* [BONNYLASSIE.]

bŏn-ĭng, bŏne-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [BONE, *v.t.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

A. *As present participle:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As substantive:* The act of depriving of bones, the state of being so deprived of bones.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Surgery:* The operation of levelling by means of the eye.

2. *Carp. & Masonry:* The act or operation of placing two straight edges on an object, and sighting on their upper edge to see if they range. If they do not, the surface is said to be in wind. (*Knight.*)

boning, boneing, or **borning rod,** *s.* The same as *boning-stick* (q.v.).

boning-stick, *s.* A stick with a head like the letter T, designed to indicate a level for work or construction. A number of such sticks over a site indicate a certain level for the tops of base pieces or foundation blocks.

bŏn-ĭ-tā'r-ĭ-an, bŏn'-ĭ-tą-rў, *a.* [From *bonitas*, in Class. Lat. = goodness, in Low Lat. = an exacted gift, benevolence, or gratuity.] Noting beneficial ownership, without legal title.

bŏn-ĭ'-tō, *s.* [In Ger. *bonit*; from Sp. *bonito*; Arab. *baynis* = a bonito.]

Ichthyol.: A fish, *Thynnus pelamys.* It belongs to the family of Scomberidæ (Mackerels), and is nearly allied to the Tunny. It is found in the Mediterranean, and is a great foe to the flying-fish.

¶ The Belted Bonito, *Pelamys sarda.*

The Plain Bonito, *Alexis vulgaris.*

* **bŏn'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *bonitas.*] Goodness.

"We have referred the inquiry concerning God, Unity, *Bonity*, Angels and Spirits to Natural Theology."—*Bacon: Advanc. of Learning.*

* **bŏnk,** * **bonke,** *s.* [The same as *bank* (q.v.). (*O. Eng. & O. Scotch.*).] A bank, a height.

"And al the large faildis, *bonk* and bus."
Doug.: Virgil, 235, 17.

"And bowed to the hygh *bonk* . . ."
Eur. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris): *The Deluge*, 379.

* **bŏn-kēr,** *s. & a.* [Bunker.] (*Scotch.*) (*Balfour: Pract.*, p. 235.)

bŏn-nąge, *s.* [Bondage.] (*Scotch.*)

* **bŏn'-nāil-lĭe,** * **bŏn-nāl-lў,** * **bŏn-āll-ĭe,** * **bŏn-āl-ais,** *s.* [Corrupted from Fr. *bon allez.*] A cup drunk with a friend, when one is about to part with him, as expressive of one's wishing him a prosperous journey. (*Scotch.*)

"*Bonalais* drunk rycht gladly in a morow;
Syn leiff thai tuk, and with Sanct Jhon to borow."
Wallace, ix. 45, *MS.* (*Jamieson.*)

* **bŏn-nār,** *s.* [Low Lat. *bonnarium* = a certain measure of land; Fr. *bonnier de terre* (*Du Cange*); *bonna* = a boundary; a limit.] A bond.

"And took three rigs o' braw land,
And put myself under a *bonnar*."
Jamieson: Popular Ball., i. 312.

bŏnne, *a. & s.* [Fr., fem. of adj. *bon* = good.]

A. *As adj.:* Good.

B. *As subst.:* A French nurse.

bonne-bouche (pron. **bûsh**), *s.* [Fr. *bonne* = good; and *bouche* = mouth, eating.] A tit-bit.

bŏn'-nĕt (1), * **bŏn'-nĕtte,** * **bŏn'-ĕt** (*Eng.*), **bon-net,** * **bon-at** (*Scotch*), *s. & a.* [Fr. *bonnet*; Prov. *boneta*; Sp. & Port. *bonete.* Originally, about A.D. 1300, it signified a stuff. Skeat thinks that it may be connected with Hindust. *banát* = woollen cloth, broad cloth, but nothing is known of its ultimate history.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *In England:* A head-dress for men worn before the introduction of hats. It is what is now called a cap, and was in use in England as well as Scotland.

"I prithee now, my son,
Go to them, with this *bonnet* in thy hand."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 2.

"Next, Camus, reverend sire, went footing slow,
His mantle hairy, and his *bonnet* sedge."
Milton: Lycidas.

2. *In Scotland:* The head-dress of boys and of some men of humbler rank, specially in the Highlands.

". . . all the hills round Dunkeld were alive with *bonnets* and plaids."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ (1) *To fill one's bonnet:* To be equal to one in any respect. (*Scotch.*)

"May every archer strive to *fill*
His bonnet, and observe
The pattern he has set with skill,
And praise like him deserve."
Poems on the Company of Archers, p. 33.

(2) *To rive the bonnet of another:* To excel him in whatever respect. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

3. A head-dress for women, the portion covering the back of the head, cylindrical or hat-shaped, that in front expanding into a funnel-like projection.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Scripture:*

(1) The "bonnets" mentioned in Exodus xxix. 9; Leviticus viii. 13, &c., Heb. מִגְבָּעָה (*migbaah*), are the round mitres of ordinary Jewish priests, as distinguished from the מִצְנֶפֶת (*mitznepheth*), or head-dress like half an egg in shape worn by the high priest.

BONNET.

"And Moses brought Aaron's sons, and put coats upon them, and girded them with girdles, and put *bonnets* upon them; as the Lord commanded Moses."—*Lev.* viii. 13.

¶ The same word is translated mitre in Exod. xxviii. 4, 39, &c., and diadem in Ezek. xxi. 26; in the last passage it is worn by a king.

(2) Another kind of headdress פְּאֵר (*peêr*), is believed by Gesenius to have been shaped like a tiara (Ezek. xxiv. 17, 23). It was worn by priests (Exod. xxxix. 28), by bridegrooms (Isaiah lxi. 10), and married men (Ezek. xxiv. 17), as well as by women (Isa. iii. 20).

"The *bonnets*, and the ornaments of the legs, and the head-bands, and the tablets, and the earrings."—*Isaiah* iii. 20.

2. *Her.:* The velvet cap within a coronet.

3. *Fortif.:* A portion of a parapet elevated to a traverse to intercept enfilade fire.

4. *Machinery:*

(1) A cast-iron plate covering the openings in the valve-chamber of a pump; and removable for the examination and repair of the valve and seat.

(2) A metallic canopy or projection, as of a fireplace or chimney; a cowl, or wind-cap; a hood for ventilation; the smoke-pipe on a railway-car roof, or anything similar.

(3) The dome-shaped wire spark-arresting cover of a locomotive chimney.

(4) A sliding lid for a hole in an iron pipe.

B. *As adjective:* Having a bonnet, or in any way pertaining to a bonnet.

bonnet à prêtre, *s.* [French = a priest's cap.]

Fortif.: A double redan. [Redan.]

bonnet-fleuk, *s.*

Ichthyol.: A name given in Scotland to a fish, *Rhombus vulgaris.* It is called also Brill, Pearl, and Mouse-dab. (*Neill: List of Fishes*, p. 12. *Yarrell: Brit. Fishes, &c.*)

bonnet-laird, bannet-laird, *s.* A laird or landed proprietor accustomed to wear a bonnet like a man of the humbler classes; in other words, a petty laird. A person of this description, as a rule, cultivates his own fields instead of letting them out to tenant-farmers. He is sometimes called a *cock-lairds.* (*Scotch.*)

"I was unwilling to say a word about it, till I had secured the ground, for it belonged to auld Johnnie Howie, a *bonnet-laird* here hard by, and many a communing we had before he and I could agree."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. iv.

bonnet limpet, *s.*

Zoology:

1. The English name of Pileopsis, a genus of gasteropodous molluscs belonging to the family Calyptræidæ. They are so called from their resemblance to a "bonnet" or cap.

2. *In the plural:*

(1) The plural of the above.

(2) The designation of the family of molluscs called Calyptræidæ. [Calyptræidæ.]

bonnet-pepper, *s.*

Bot.: A species of Capsicum, the fruits of which, which are very fleshy, have a depressed form like a Scotch bonnet. In Jamaica it is esteemed more than any other Capsicum. [Capsicum, Pepper.]

bonnet-piece, *s.* [Eng. *bonnet*, and *piece.*] A coin resembling a bonnet in shape. It was a gold coin from the mint of James V., and derived its name from the fact that the king was represented upon it wearing a bonnet.

"My purse, with *bonnet-pieces* store,
To him will swim a bowshot o'er,
And loose a shallop from the shore."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 28.

bonnet-pressing, *a.* Pressing or designed to press a bonnet whilst the latter is in process of manufacture.

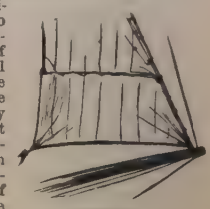
Bonnet-pressing machine: A machine by which bonnets while on the forming-block are presented to the flat or presser.

bonnet-shaping, *a.* Shaping or designed to shape a woman's bonnet.

Bonnet-shaping machine: A machine by which a partially-shaped bonnet is pressed down upon a facing-block to give it a proper shape. One die has the exterior and the other the interior shape. One is usually heated to dry the bonnet and make it rigid in its acquired form. The principle is the same as in the *hat-machine.*

bŏn'-nĕt (2), **bŏn'-ĕtte** (O. pl. *bonettez*), *s.* [Fr. *bonnette*, same meaning as def. (q.v.); from Fr. *bonnet* = bonnet (q.v.).]

Naut.: An additional part made to fasten with latchings to the foot of the sails of small vessels with one mast, in moderate winds. It is exactly similar to the foot of the sail it is intended for. Such additions are commonly one-third of the depth of the sails they belong to. (*Falconer.*)



BONNET.

"Bet *bonettez* one brede, bettrede hatches."
Morte Arthure, 3,684.

† **bŏn'-nĕt,** *v.t. & i.* [From *bonnet*, *s.* (1) (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To knock a man's hat over his eyes.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To take off the "bonnet" or cap in courtesy to a person, to a group of people, &c. (*Chiefly Scotch.*)

". . . those who having been courteous and supple to the people, *bonnetted*, without any farther deed to heave them at all into their estimation and report."—*Shakesp.: Coriol.*, ii. 2.

bŏn'-nĕt-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Bonnet, *v.*]

A. *As past participle:* (See the verb.)

B. *As participial adjective:* Wearing at the moment, or accustomed to wear, a "bonnet" or cap.

"When her *bonnetet* chieftains to victory crowd.
Campbell: Lochiel's Warning.

* **bŏn'-nĕtte,** *s.* [Bonnet.]

bŏn'-nĕy, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.]

Mining: An isolated bed of ore.

* **bŏn'-nĭe,** *a.* [Bonny.] (*Scotch.*)

* **bŏn'-nĭ-ęn,** *v.* [Ban, *v.*] (*Layamon.*)

bŏn'-nĭ-lăss, * **bŏn'-nĭ-lăsse,** * **bŏn'-ĭ-lăsse,** *s.* [O. Eng. *bonie* = bonny, pretty; Fr. *bonne* (Bonnybell); and O. Eng. or Scotch *lass* = a girl.] A pretty girl, with or without imputation on her character.

"Their goynge out of Britanye was to be come honest Christen mennys wyues, and not to go on pylgrymage to Rome, and so become byshoppes *bonilasses* or prestes playeferes."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. i.

"As the *bonilasse* passed by,
Hey, ho, *bonilasse!*"
Spenser: Shep. Call., viii.

"Homely spoken for a fair maid or *bonnilasse*."—*E. K. on Spenser's Pastorals.*

bŏn'-nĭ-lў, bŏn'-nĭ-lĭe, *adv.* [O. Eng. *bonni(e)*; *-ly.*]

1. Beautifully; finely; handsomely.

"But may ye flourish like a lily,
Now *bonnilie!*"
Burns: On a Scotch Bard.

2. Gaily.

3. Plumply.

bŏn'-nĭ-nĕss, * **bŏn'-ў-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *bonny*; *-ness.*]

1. Beauty, handsomeness. (*Johnson.*)

2. Plumpness. (*Johnson.*)

3. Gaiety. (*Johnson.*)

bŏn'-nĭ-vō-chĭl, *s.* [Gael. *bunebhuachaill* (*bh* being sounded *v*) Possibly from *buana* =

a hewer, and *buaice* = a wave.] The name given in the western islands of Scotland to a bird, the Great Northern Diver (*Colymbus glacialis*).

"The *Bonnirochil*, so called by the natives, and by the seamen Bishop and Carrara, as big as a goose, having a white spot on the breast, and the rest party-coloured: it seldom flies, but is exceeding quick in diving."—*Martin: West. Isl.*, p. 79.

bŏn′-nŏck, *s.* [Bannock.] A kind of thick cake of bread; a small jannock or loaf made of oatmeal. (*Scotch, chiefly Ayrshire.*) (*Gloss. to Burns.*)

"Tell yon guid bluid o' auld Boconnock's,
I'll be his debt twa mashlum *bonnocks*."
Burns: Earnest Cry and Prayer.

† **bŏn′-nў** (1), † **bŏn′-nĭe,** * **bon′-ĭe** (*Eng.*), **bŏn′-nў,** * **bŏn′-ĭe,** * **bŏn′-ў,** * **bŏn′-ўe** (*Scotch*), *a.* [Of uncertain etym., probably ultimately from Fr. *bon*, fem. *bonne* = good (Bonnybell); the difficulty is to account for the pronunciation of *o* (*ŏ*), but in Scotland this is sometimes made long (*ō*).]

I. *Lit.:* Beautiful; pretty. *Used—*

(1) Of a person.

". . . the same *bonny* young women tripping up and down in the same (no, not the same) coquettish bonnets."—*De Quincey: Works* (2nd ed.), i. 96.

"But, Norman, how wilt thou provide
A shelter for thy *bonny* bride?"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 3.

(2) Of a single feature of the human countenance or one part of the body.

"We say that Shore's wife hath a pretty foot,
A cherry lip, a *bonny* eye, a passing pleasing tongue."
Shakesp.: Richard III., I. 1.

(3) Of one of the inferior animals, or anything else deemed beautiful.

"Even of the *bonny* beast he loved so well."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., v. 2.

"Far from the *bonnie* banks of Ayr."
Burns: Song, ii.

¶ Often used ironically.

(1) The reverse of really beautiful; beautiful only as one speaks of a "beautiful" mess, or a "fine" uproar.

"Ye'll see the toun intill a *bonny* steer."
Ross: Helenore, p. 90.

(2) Plump. (*Colloquial.*) (*Johnson.*)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Gay, merry, frolicsome, cheerful, blithe.

"Then sigh not so, but let them go,
And be you blithe and *bonny*."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, ii. 3. (*Song.*)

2. Precious, valuable. (*Scotch.*)

"And a *bonny* gift I ll gie to thee."
Border Minstrelsy, v. 65. (*Jamieson.*)

bonny-die, bonny-dye, *s.* Beautiful die. A term applied to money, as having the influence of a gewgaw on the eye.

"'Weel, weel, gude e'en to ye—ye hae seen the last o' me, and o' this *bonny-die* too,' said Jenny, holding between her finger and thumb a splendid silver dollar."
Scott: Old Mortality, ch. x.

bonny-wawlie, *s.* [Scotch *bonny*, and *wawlie*.] A toy; a trinket. (*Scotch.*)

(1) *Lit.:* A daisy.

(2) *Fig.:* Anything beautiful.

". . . wi' a' the pictures and black velvet, and silver *bonny-wawlies* belonging to it, . . ."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxix.

bŏn-nў-clăb′-bĕr, * **bŏn-nў-clăb′-bŏre,** *s.* [Ir. *bainne, baine* = milk, and *claba* = thick.] Sour buttermilk; milk that has stood till it is sour.

"We scorn, for want of talk, to jabber
Of parties o'er our *bonny-clabber*." *Swift.*
"The healths in usquebaugh, and *bonny-clabbore*."
Ford: Perk. Warb., iii. 2.

¶ It is applied in America to the thick part of milk which has turned or become sour. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

bŏn′-nў (3), *s.* [Of uncertain etymology.]

Mining: A round or compact bed of ore which communicates with no vein.

bŏn′-nў-bĕll, bŏn′-ĭ-bĕll, *s.* [Fr. *bonne*, f. of *bon*, adj. = good, kind, and *belle*, f. of *beau*, or *bel*, fem. *belle* = beautiful of form, feature, &c.] A pretty girl.

"I saw the bouncing, bellibone;
Hey, ho, *bonibell!*"
Spenser: Shep. Cal., VII.

* **bō-nō′,** *portion of a.* [Lat. *bono*, abl. neut. of *bonus* = good.] [Cui bono.]

Writ de bono et malo: [Lat. = writ concerning good and evil.]

Law: A writ of gaol delivery which was issued for every prisoner individually. This being found inconvenient, a general commission to try all prisoners has taken its place. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 19.)

¶ *Pro bono publico:* For the public good, for general use or enjoyment.

bŏn-ŏch (*ch* guttural), *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] A binding to tie a cow's hind legs when she is a-milking.

"You are one of Cow Meek's breed, you'll stand without a *bonoch*."—*S. Prov., Kelly*, p. 371.

* **bŏn′-ŏûr,** *s.* [Corrupted from Low Lat. *bonnarium, bonuarium* = land defined by boundaries.] A bond (?).

"Yestreen I was wi' his Honour;
I've taen three rigs of bra' land,
And hae bound mysel under a *bonour*."
Herd: Coll., ii. 190.

* **bŏn′-schâwe,** * **bŏn′-shâwe,** *s.* [From O. Eng. *bon* = bone, and A.S. *sceorfa* = itch (?).]

O. Med.: A disease, sciatica.

"*Bonschawe*, sekenesse (*bonshawe*, P.) *Tessedo, sciasis*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bŏns′-dorf-fīte, *s.* [From *Bohsdorf*, their discoverer.]

Mineralogy:

1. A variety of Oosite. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

2. A variety of Fahlunite (*Dana*). It is a hydrous Iolite, from Abo in Finland.

bŏn′-spiēll, bŏn′-spĕll, *s.* [Of uncertain origin and history. Dr. Murray thinks it may be from Dut. * *bondspel*, from *bond* = *verbond* = covenant, alliance, compact, and *spel* = play.] A set match at any game. *Specially—*

1. A match at archery.

"That so many Inglisch men sould schott againes thaine at riveris, buttis, or prick bonnet. The king, heiring of this *bonspiell* of his mother, was weill conteut."—*Pitscottie: Cron.*, p. 348.

2. A match at curling (q.v.).

"The grand *bonspiel* of the Curling Club comes off to-morrow."—*Times*, Feb. 22, 1865.

* **bŏn-tē′,** *s.* [Fr. *bonté* = goodness, goodwill.] What is useful or advantageous; a benefit.

"All new *bonteis* now appering amang ws ar cummyn only by thy industry."—*Bell.: Cron.*, bk. xvii., ch. 4.

bŏn′-tĕ-bŏk, *s.* [Dut. *bont* = pied, variegated, and *bok* = goat.]

Zool.: *Gazella pygarga*, a species of antelope found in South Africa.

bŏn′-tĕn, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.]

Fabric: A narrow woollen stuff.

bŏn′-tĭ-a, *s.* [Named after James Bont, or Bontius, a Dutch physician, who in 1658 published a Natural History of the East Indies.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Myoporaceæ (Myoporads). *Bontia daphnoides* is an ornamental shrub called the Barbadoes Wild-olive.

* **bŏn′-tў-văs-nĕsse,** *s.* [Bounteousnesse.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bŏn′-tў-vĕse,** *a.* [Bounteous.]

bŏn′-ūre, *adv.* [Fr. *bonheur* = luckily, fortunately.] Debonairly, politely. [Bonayrelyche.]

"Bere the boxumly and *bonure* . . ."
William of Palerne, 332.

bōn′-ŭs, *a.* & *s.* [A purely Lat. word, *bonus*, *-a*, *-um*, adj. = good. There is no *bonus*, s., in Class. Lat.]

A. *As adj.:* Good. [Bonus-henricus.]

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Commerce, Law, Banking, &c.:* An extra dividend paid to the shareholders of a joint-stock company, or to those interested in any other commercial undertaking, when the finances are unwontedly flourishing, and beyond what they would otherwise receive either as remuneration or profit.

". . . and as to result the *bonuses* paid to existing policy-holders have been somewhat small."—*Times, City Article*, Feb. 22nd, 1877.

2. A sum of money paid to the agent of a company or to a master of a vessel, in addition to his share in the profits.

3. A premium given for a loan, a charter, or any other privilege.

bonus-henricus, *s.* [Lat. = Good Henry.]

Bot.: A name for a plant, the Good King Henry, Chenopodium *Bonus Henricus*.]

bŏn′-wōrt, *s.* [A.S. *banwort: bán* = bone, and *wort* = vegetable, plant. Probably called from its being supposed to be useful in cases of fractures or diseases of the bones.] A name for the daisy, *Bellis perennis*. (*Archæol.*, xxx. 404.) (*Britten & Holland.*)

bŏñ′-xĭe, *s.* [Probably Scandinavian.] A Shetland name for a gull, the Common Skua, *Cataractes vulgaris*.

"Sea-birds to include auk, *bonxie*, cornish chough . . ."—*Act for the Preservation of Sea-birds*, passed June 24, 1869.

bō′-nў, *a.* [Eng. *bon(e); -y.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Consisting of bones, full of bones.

"At the end of this hole is a membrane, fastened to a round *bony* limb, and stretched like the head of a drum; and therefore by anatomists called tympanum."—*Ray.*

2. *Figuratively:*

"Creak'd from the *bony* lungs of death."
Langhorne, Fab. II.

II. *Technically:*

Bot.: Close and hard in texture, so as to present a difficulty in the way of cutting it, but with the fragments detached brittle. Example, the stone of a peach.

bony-pikes, *s. pl.*

Ichthyol.: A recent fish-genus Lepidosteus, of great interest from its being of the order Ganoidea, of which nearly all the species are extinct. It belongs to the sub-order Holostea, and the family Lepidosteidæ (q.v.). Among other peculiarities the Bony-pikes have the antique pattern of heterocercal tail [Heterocercal], so common in the Old Red Sandstone period. They inhabit rivers and lakes in the warmer parts of America, grow some of them three feet in length, and are used for food.

* **bŏn-ўe,** *a.* [Bonny.] (*Scotch.*)

* **bŏn′-ў-nĕss,** *s.* [Bonniness.]

bŏnze, *s.* [In Port. *bonzo*; Fr. *bonze*, *bonse*. Corrupted from Japanese *busso* = a pious man.] The name given by the Portugese to any member of the Buddhist priesthood in Japan. Thence the name spread to the priests of the same faith in China and the adjacent regions.

boô, *interj.* & *s.* [Onomatopœic.]

A. *As interj.:* An expression of contempt or aversion.

B. *As subst.:* The act or sound of hooting.

boô, *v.i.* [Boo, *s.*]

1. To low like a cow.

2. To express contempt or aversion by hooting. (Sometimes used with an object as a trans. verb.)

bôo′-bў, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *boubie* = a water-fowl; Sp. *bobo* = a booby, a pelican; a dunce, an idiot; Russ. *baba*; Chin. *poopi*, *boobi* = the lesser gannet. All these are swimming birds.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) *Ornith.:* A name for a natatorial bird, the Soland (*i.e.*, Solent), or Channel-goose, *Sula bassana*. It is of the family Pelicanidæ. These birds are found, as their specific Latin name imports, on the Bass Rock, in the Frith of Forth. They exist also on the western coasts of Britain, and in other places. They are looked on as stupid in character. [Solandgoose, Sula.]

(2) The Brown Gannet, *Sula fusca*.

(3) Any other natatorial bird of similar form and stupidity.

"We found on St. Paul's only two kinds of birds—the *booby* and the noddy. The former is a species of gannet, and the latter a tern."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. i., p. 10.

2. *Fig.:* A stupid person, a fool, one destitute of intellect.

"Then let the *boobies* stay at home."
Cowper: The Yearly Distress.

B. *As adjective:* Of an intellect so deficient as to suggest the dull instincts of the birds described under A.; dull, stupid.

booby-hatch, *s.*

Naut.: The covering of the scuttle-way or small hatchway which leads to the forecastle or forepeak of small sailing vessels.

booby-hut, *s.*

Vehicles: A sleigh with a hooded cover.

booby-hutch, *s.*

Vehicles: A roughly built covered carriage, used in some parts of England.

*** booc,** *s.* [Boose.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** booce,** *s.* [Boss.]

Bood'-dha, Bûd'-dha, *s.* [Pali *booddho* = known, understood, possessing knowledge, enlightened, wise; *Booddha* = the personage described in this article. Sometimes the word is spelled with one *d*, but this is erroneous, *Boodh* in Sanscrit being = not the religious teacher but the planet Mercury.]

1. *Gen.:* A man possessed of infinite or infallible knowledge (*Childers*); a deified religious teacher. There was said to be a series of them, a number having come and gone before Gautama, the personage described under No. 2. When no Booddha is on earth, the true religion gradually decays, but it flourishes in pristine vigour when a new Booddha is raised up. He is not, however, entitled at once to that honourable appellation, it is only after he has put forth arduous exertions for the faith that he attains to Booddhahood. Most of the Booddhas preceding the personage described under No. 2 appear to have been purely fabulous. His immediate predecessor, Kasyapa or Kassapo, may have been a real person.

"... Sakya Muni, who is usually looked upon as the founder of Buddhism; but so far from this being the case Sakya Muni was the fourth Buddha of the actual age or second division of the Kappo."—*Col. Sykes in Jour. Asiat. Soc.* (1841), vol. vi., p. 261.

2. *Specially:* A distinguished personage of Aryan descent, whose father was king of Kapilavastu, an old Hindoo kingdom at the foot of the Nepaulese mountains, about 100 miles north of Benares: he was of the Sakhya family, and the class of the Gautamas, hence his distinguished son was often called Sakhya Muni or Saint Sakya, and Gautama or Guadama. The Chinese call him Fo, which is the name Booddha softened in the pronunciation. The Aryan invaders of India looked down with contempt upon the Turanian inhabitants of that land, and to keep their blood uncontaminated developed the system of caste. Booddha, whose human sympathy was wide-reaching, broke through this old restraint, and though he was himself an Aryan, preached the equality of races, a doctrine which the oppressed Turanians eagerly embraced. By the common account he was born in B.C. 622, attained to Booddhahood in 580, and died in 543, or in the opinion of some in B.C. 477, and other years than these, such as 400 B.C., or even lower, have been contended for. Booddha became deified by his admiring followers. Those images of an oriental god made of white marble, so frequently seen in English museums and even in private houses, are representations of Booddha.

FIGURE OF BOODDHA.

Bood'-dha-hôod, Bûd'-dha-hôod, *s.* [*Booddha*; and Eng. suffix *-hood.*] The state of a Booddha.

Bood'-dha-shĭp, Bûd'-dha-shĭp, *s.* [*Booddha*; and Eng. suffix *-ship.*] The degree or condition of a Booddha.

Bood'-dhism, Bûd'-dhism, *s.* [Sansc. & Pali *Booddha* (Booddha), and Eng. suff. *-ism.*]

Theol., Phil., & Hist.: The system of faith introduced or reformed by Booddha. [Booddha.] In its origin Booddhism was a reaction against the caste pretensions of the Brahmans and other Aryan [Aryan] invaders of India, and was therefore eminently fitted to become, as it for a long time was, the religion of the vanquished Turanians [Turanian.] As might have been anticipated, the equality of all castes was, and is, one of its most fundamental tenets. [Caste.] Another tenet is the deification of men who, when raised to Booddhahood, are called Booddhas. Professors of the faith enumerate about one hundred of these personages, but practically confine their reverence to about seven. Pre-eminent among these stands Booddha himself. Personally, he never claimed divine honours. It was his disciples who first entitled him Sakya Muni, i.e., Saint Sakya. (For other names, such as Gautama, &c., given to him, see Booddha.) As Gautama, though adored as superhuman, is after all confessedly only a deified hero, it has been disputed whether his followers can be said to admit a Supreme Intelligence, Governor of this and all worlds. In philosophy, they believe the universe to be maya, an illusion or phantom. The later Brahmanists do the same; but in the opinion of Krishna Mohun, Banergea, and others, these latter seem to have borrowed the tenet from the Booddhists rather than the Booddhists from them. Of the six schools of Hindu philosophy, those which Booddhism most closely approaches, are the Sankhya philosophy of Kapila, and the Yoga philosophy of Patanjali. Booddhism enjoins great tenderness to animal life. The felicity at which its professors aim in the future world is called Nirvana, or, more accurately, Nibbanam. It has been disputed whether this means annihilation or blissful repose. Mr. Robt. Cæsar Childers, in his dictionary of the Pali language, uses strong arguments in favour of the former view. Booddhism was attended by an enormous development of monasticism.

The language in which Gautama or Booddha taught was the Magadhi or Pali, the language of Magadha, now called Bahar or Behar. [Pali.] It was a Prakrit or Aryan vernacular of a province, but has now been raised to the dignity of the Booddhist sacred tongue throughout the world. Gautama's followers believe that his sayings were noted down in the Tripitaka, or "Three Treasuries of Discipline, Doctrine, and Metaphysics," which constitute the Booddhist scriptures. What their real age is has been a matter of dispute; the discovery by General Cunningham, in 1874, of allusions to them in the *Bharhut Sculptures*, which are of date third century B.C., is in favour of their genuineness and antiquity. [Booddhist Architecture.] This work is in Pali; the Sanscrit Booddhist books discovered by Brian Hodgson in Nepaul are much more modern, and present a corrupt form of Booddhism.

The first general council of the Booddhist Church was held at Rajagriha, the capital of the Magadha kingdom, in B.C. 543; the second at Vesal (Allahabad [?], or a place near Patna) about B.C. 443 or 377 (?), and a third at Pataliputra (Gr. Palibothra = modern Patna), on the Ganges, in B.C. 307 or 250. This last one was called by Asoka, an emperor ruling over a great part of India, who had been converted to Booddhism, and is sometimes called the Constantine of that faith, having established it as the state religion of his wide realm. He sent missionaries into Western, Central, and Southern India, and also to Ceylon and to Pegu. Booddhism was dominant in India for about 1,000 years after its establishment by Asoka. Then, having become corrupt and its vitality having decayed, reviving Brahmanism prevailed over it, and all but extinguished it on the Indian continent, though a modification of it, Jainism, still exists in Marwad and many other parts. It has all along held its own, however, in Ceylon. On losing continental India, its missionaries transferred their efforts to China, which they converted, and which still remains Booddhist. The religion of Gautama flourishes also in Thibet, Burmah, and Japan, and is the great Turanian faith of the modern as of the ancient world. [Booddhists.]

The Rev. G. Smith points out resemblances between Booddhism and Roman Catholicism (these, it may be added, were first discovered by the Jesuit missionaries, who were greatly perplexed by them): "There is the monastery, celibacy, the dress and caps of the priests, the incense, the bells, the rosary of beads, the lighted candles at the altar, the same intonations in the services, the same ideas of purgatory, the praying in an unknown tongue, the offerings to departed spirits in the temple." The closest similarity is in Lamaism, an amplification of Booddhism in Thibet. [Lamaism.] But most of the resemblances are ceremonial; there is no close similarity in doctrine between the two faiths.

"There is also something stronger than a presumption of the existence of *Buddhism* previous to Sakya Muni's ministry."—*Col. Sykes in Jour. Asiat. Soc.*, vi. 261.

Bood'-dhist, Bûd'-dhist, *a. & s.* [Sansc., Eng., &c., *Booddh(a)*, and Eng. suff. *-ist.*]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining or relating to Booddha or to Booddhism.

B. *As substan.:* One professing the Booddhist faith. The Booddhists are not less than from 350 to 455 millions in number, and constitute between one-fourth and one-third of the human race.

"Pali then is the language of Magadha, in which Gautama Buddha taught, and in which the sacred scriptures of the *Buddhists* were originally written."—*Times*, Dec. 2, 1876.

Booddhist architecture, *s.*

Arch.: A style of architecture characteristic of the Indian or other Booddhists. "There is no known specimen of architecture in India," Mr. Fergusson says, "the date of which carries us beyond the third century before Christ." When the curtain rises the architecture visible is Booddhist. In 250 B.C. the great emperor Asoka introduced the first great era of Indian architecture, that of the Booddhists proper. Up till this time all erections had been wood; with him the use of stone commenced. He engraved edicts, enjoining tenderness and humanity to animals, on *lats* (pillars) [Lat] in Cuttack, Peshawur, and Surastra, in the Dhun or Dhon, and other parts of the Himalayas and in Thibet. He built innumerable *topes* (mounds). [Tope.] No built temples or monasteries of Booddhist origin have come down to our times, if indeed any ever existed; but multitudes of rock-cut temples and monasteries assembled in groups have been found in Behar, Cuttack, the Bombay presidency, and elsewhere. Those of Behar, which are cut in granite, are the oldest, and it is from *bihar* = a monastery, that Behar itself is called. Those of Cuttack followed. Those of the Bombay presidency, embracing nine-tenths of the whole, were the last; they are cut in amygdaloidal trap. The Booddhist architecture, though essentially independent, yet showed a tinge of Greek influence. It originated the Jaina system of architecture. [Jaina Architecture.] (*Fergusson.*)

Bood-dhis'-tic, Bûd-dhis'-tic, Bood-dhis-tic-al, Bûd-dhis'-tic-al, *a.* [Eng. *Booddhist*; *-ic, -al.*] The same as Booddhist, a. (q.v.).

bôod'-le (le as el), *s.* (*Slang, U. S.*)

1. Crowd, lot.

"He would like to have the whole *boodle* of them . . . with their wives and children and property on a remote island. —*O. W. Holmes: The Autocrat.*

2. Money, or gain of any kind, obtained fraudulently in the public service.

3. Counterfeit coin.

bō'o-ĭt, *s.* [Bowet.] (*Scotch.*)

book, * booke, * bōke, * bōc (*Eng.*), **beuk, buik, buke, buk** (*Scotch*), *s. & a.* [A.S. *bóc* = a book, a volume, a writing, an index; Goth. *boka*; Icel. *bók*; Sw. *bok*; Dan. *bog*; Dut. *boek*; O. S. *buok*; (N. H.) Ger. *buch*; M. H. Ger. *buoch*; O. H. Ger. *puoch*. From A.S. *bóc* = a beech: Ger. *buche* = a beech (Beech), because Anglo-Saxon and German books were originally made of beech boards.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) *Of things material:* An article of manufacture, of which a series of forms have existed in bygone ages, but which at present consists of a number of sheets of printed paper stitched together, pressed, and covered with boards. [Bookbinding.]

☞ The first books were probably of various and diverse types. The Koran is said to have been written on shoulder-blades of sheep. The Anglo-Saxon books were originally written on pieces of beechen board. Boards of other trees were doubtless used in other countries, as was the inner bark of trees. At a remote period of antiquity the papyrus [Papyrus] displaced its rivals, and so well held its place as to have given rise to the word *paper*. Parchment, called from Pergamos, where it was first made, arose about B.C. 200. [Parchment.] An early and persistent form of book was a roll of papyrus or other material. Jeremiah's book was such a roll (Jer. xxxvi. 4, 14, 23). The charred books found in Herculaneum were also rolls. This form of book is commemorated in the common word *volume*, which

is from Lat. *volumen* = a thing rolled or wound up. [VOLUME.] When books were transcribed by hand they were necessarily very expensive. Plato is said to have given about £312 for one, Aristotle about £589 for another; Alfred the Great, about the year 872, an estate for a third volume. Printing cheapened books to an incalculable extent, though heavy prices are still given for rare and large or copiously-illustrated works. Thus Machlin's Bible, by Tomkins, was valued at £525, and a superb Bible, in fifty-four large folio volumes, with 7,000 illustrations, was raffled off for tickets in the aggregate amounting to £5,000. A collection of books is called a library. [LIBRARY.]

"*Books!* Those poor bits of rag-paper with black ink on them. —*Carlyle. Heroes, Lect.* v.

¶ It is not needful that a printed work shall have many pages to constitute a book, in nursery literature a single page will be enough.

"A *book* (to please us at a tender age
'Tis call'd a *book*, though but a single page)."
Cowper: Tirocinium.

(2) *Of things intellectual:*

(*a*) A written or printed literary composition contained in a roll, or collection of pages in boards, as described under No. 1.

(*b*) Any writing or paper. (In the subjoined example it means articles of agreement.)

"By that time will our *book*, I think, be drawn."
Shakesp.: 1 *Hen. IV.*, iii. 1.

* (*c*) Pre-eminently the Bible.

"I'll be sworn on a *book* . . ."
Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, i. 4.

† (*d*) An account book.

(*e*) A division of a treatise on any subject. Books in this sense are often subdivided into chapters. Thus in the contents of J. Stuart Mill's *Logic*, 2nd ed. (1846), the leading divisions and subdivisions are: Book I. Of Names and Propositions. (This is divided into eight chapters.) Book II. Of Reasoning (six chapters.) Book III. Of Induction (thirteen chapters).

2. *Fig.:* Anything presenting a more or less close analogy either to the material part of a book or to the writing or printing which it contains. *Specially—*

* (1) Heaven.

"Paraventure in thilke large *bookes*,
What that is cleped the heven, I-write was."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,610-11.

(2) (See 3, *Special phrases.*)

3. *In special phrases:*

(1) *A book of remembrance was written. Fig.:* There was undying remembrance. (Mal. iii. 16.)

(2) *God's book:* The Bible.

"Such as by *God's book* are adjudged to death."
Shakesp.: 2 *Hen. VI.*, ii. 3.

(3) *In the books of*, or *in the good books of:* Remembered for something of a favourable or pleasant character.

"I was so much in his *books* that at his decease he left me his lamp."—*Addison.*

(4) *In the bad books of:* Remembered for something for which offence has been taken.

(5) *The book:* The Bible.

"Some herds, weel learn'd upo' *the beuk*."
Burns: To Wm. Simpson. (Postscript.)

(6) *The book of life. Fig.:* A record conceived of as existing in which are written the names of those who shall ultimately obtain eternal life. (Phil. iv. 3; Rev. iii. 5; xiii. 8, &c.)

(7) *Without book:*

(*a*) Without being compelled to have recourse to a book to help the memory.

"Her friend Miss Kitty repeated, *without book*, the eight best lines of the play."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii. Note.

(*b*) Without fortifying the assertion by the aid of books; without authority, loosely, inaccurately.

(8) *To bring to book:* To call to account.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mercantile affairs* (*pl. Books*): A register of financial transactions, as of debts, assets, &c. [BOOKKEEPING.]

2. *Law. Plur.* (*the books*): All the volumes which contain authentic reports of decisions in English law from the earliest times till now. [REPORTS.] (*Wharton.*)

3. *Gilding:* A package of gold-leaf consisting of twenty-five leaves, each 3½ × 3 inches square; they are inserted between leaves of soft paper rubbed with red chalk, to prevent adherence.

B. *As adjective:* In any way pertaining, relating to, or connected with a book.

1. *Gen.:* In some one of the foregoing senses.

2. *Spec.:* Recorded in a book; estimated and put on record.

"But for present uses a supplementary table giving the age, original cost, repairs cost, with date of repairs, and present '*book*' value of every vessel of the fleet . . ."—*Times*, December 2nd, 1875.

¶ *Obvious compound:* Book-collection. (*De Quincey*, 2nd ed., i. 144.)

book-account, *s.* An account or register of debt or credit in a book.

book-back, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:* The back or boards of a book.

B. *As adjective:* Designed to operate upon the back of a book.

book-back rounder, *s.*

Bookbinding: A machine which acts as a substitute for the hammer in rounding the back of a book after cutting the edge and ends. It is usually performed upon the book before the cover is put on. In one form of machine, the book is run between rollers, being pressed forward by a rounded strip which rests against the front edge and determines the form thereof. In another form, the book is clamped and a roller passed over the back under great pressure. Another form of machine is for moulding the back-covers of books to a given curvature, by pressing between a heated cylinder of a given radius and a bed-plate whose curvature corresponds to the presser. (*Knight.*)

book-binder, *s.* [BOOKBINDER.]

book-bosomed, *a.* Having a book in the bosom.

"As the corslet off he took,
The Dwarf espied the Mighty Book!
Much he marvelled, a knight of pride
Like a *book-bosom'd* priest should ride."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 8.

book-canvasser, *s.* One who solicits subscribers for books (generally in serial form).

book-clamp, *s.*

Bookbinding:

1. A vice for holding a book while being worked. Adjustment is made by the nuts for the thickness of the book, and the pressure is given by the lever and eccentric.

2. A holder for school-books while carrying them. The cords pass through the upper bar and down to the lower bar; they are tightened by the rotation of the handle. (*Knight.*)

book-crab, *s.* [BOOK-SCORPION.]

* **book-craft,** *s.* Learning.

"Some *book-craft* you have and are pretty well spoken." *B. Jonson: Gipsies Metam.*

book-debt, *s.*

Comm.: A debt for items charged to the debtor by the creditor in his account-book.

book-edge, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:* The edge of a book.

B. *As adjective:* Designed to operate on the edge of a book.

Book-edge lock: A lock whereby the closed sides of the book-cover are locked shut.

book-folding, *a.* Folding or designed to fold a book.

Book-folding machine: A machine for folding sheets for gathering, sewing, and binding.

book-hawker, *s.* One who goes about hawking books.

book-holder, *s.* A reading-desk top, or equivalent device, for holding an open book in reading position.

* **book-hunger,** *s.* A craving appetite for books. (*Lord Brooke.*)

book-knowledge, *s.* Knowledge derived from books, and not from observation and reflection.

book-learned, booklearned, *a.*

1. *Of persons:* Learned, as far as books are concerned; with knowledge derived from books rather than from personal observation and reflection. (Often with more or less contempt.)

2. Resulting or deriving an impulse from such learning.

"Of one, who, in his simple mind,
May boast of *book-learned* taste refined."
Scott: Marmion. Introd. to Canto I

book-learning, booklearning, *s.* Learning derived from books. (*Often* used with more or less contempt.)

book-madness, *s.* Bibliomania.

* **book-man,** *s.* [BOOKMAN.]

book-monger, *s.* A contemptuous term for one who deals in books.

book-muslin, *s.*

Weaving: A fine, transparent muslin, usually folded in book form. [BUKE-MUSLIN.]

book-name, *s.*

Bot. & Zool.: A name found only in scientific books, and not in use among the people at large.

* **book-oath,** *s.* An oath on the Bible.

"I put thee to thy *Book-oath*."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

book-perfecting, *a.* Perfecting or designed to perfect anything.

Book-perfecting press (*printing*): A press which prints both sides of a sheet without intermediate manipulation. Some act upon the respective sides in immediate succession, others have automatic feed between impressions. (*Knight.*)

book-plate, *s.* A piece of paper stamped or engraved with a name or device, and pasted in a book to show the ownership.

book-post, *s.* The regulations under which books and other printed matter are conveyed by post.

book-scorpion, *s.*

Zool.: The name given to Chelifer, a genus of Arachnida (Spiders) found in old books and in dark places. It is not a genuine scorpion, but is the type of the family Cheliferidæ, sometimes called Pseudo-scorpionidæ.

book-sewing, *a.* Sewing or designed to sew anything.

Book-sewing machine: A machine for sewing books. (See a description and figure of one in Knight's *Dict. Mechan.*, i. 333.)

book-worm, *s.* [BOOKWORM.]

book (*Eng.*), **book, beuk** (*Scotch*), *v.t.* & *i.* [From *book*, s. (q.v.).]

I. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To put down in a book. Used specially of arrangements for an important engagement requiring two or more persons to meet together at a specified place and at a specified hour of a certain day.

(1) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

"He made wilful murder high treason; he caused the marchers to *book* their men, for whom they should make answer."—*Davies on Ireland.*

* (2) *Spec.:* To register a couple in the session records, in order to the proclamation of banns. (*O. Scotch.*)

". . . his brother and Betty Bodle were to be *booked* on Saturday, that is, their names recorded for the publication of the banns, in the books of the Kirk-Session."—*The Entail*, i. 222. (*Jamieson.*)

(3) To pay, at an office appointed for that purpose [BOOKING-OFFICE], for the transmission by rail, &c., of a parcel or goods.

2. *Fig.:* Unalterably to record in the memory.

"*Book* both my wilfulness and errors down."
Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 117.

II. *Intrans. To book to a place:* To pay for and receive a ticket entitling one to ride by train, &c., to a certain place.

book'-bīnd-ĕr, * bǫok'-bynd-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *book*; *binder.*]

1. *Of persons:* One who binds books.

2. *Of things:* A contrivance of the nature of a temporary cover, for holding together newspapers, pamphlets, or similar articles.

† **book'-bīnd-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *book*; *bindery.*] A place for binding books.

book'-bīnd-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *book*; *binding.*] The art of stitching or otherwise fastening together and covering the sheets of paper or similar material composing a book. The edge of a modern book constituted by the margin of the paper composing it is called the *binding-edge.*

¶ When books were literal "volumes," or rolls, the way of "binding" them, if it could be so called, or at least of keeping them together, was to unroll them from one cylinder and roll each again, as it was perused, on

another. When books became separate folios the first method of dealing with them seems to have been the tying them together by a string passed through a hole at the margin of the pile. This is still done in the south of India and Ceylon with writing on talipot or other palm leaves. The holding together of folios of a literary man's manuscript by a small clasp at one edge is an essentially similar device. The present method of binding seems to have been invented by or under Attalus, king of Pergamus, or his son Eumenes, about 200 B.C. The oldest bound book known—the binding was ornamental—is the volume of St. Cuthbert, about A.D. 650. Ivory was used for book covers in the eighth century; oak in the ninth. The *Book of Evangelists*, on which the English kings took their coronation oath, was bound in oak boards, A.D. 1100. Velvet, silk, hogskin, and leather were used as early as the 15th century; needlework binding began in 1471; vellum, stamped and ornamented, about 1510; leather about the same date, and calf in 1550. Cloth binding superseded the paper known in England as "boards" in 1823; india-rubber backs were introduced in 1841, tortoise-shell sides in 1856.

The chief processes of bookbinding are the following: Folding the sheets; gathering the consecutive signatures; rolling the packs of folded sheets; sewing, after sawcutting the backs for the cords; rounding the backs and glueing them; edge-cutting; binding, securing the book to the sides; covering the sides and back with leather, muslin, or paper, as the case may be; tooling and lettering; and, finally, edge-gilding. Books may be *full bound*, *i.e.*, with the back and sides leather, or *half-bound*, that is, with the back leather and the sides paper or cloth.

"About three months after his engagement with De la Roche, Faraday quitted him and *bookbinding* together."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., xii. 351.

book'-cāse, *s.* [Eng. *book; case.*] A case furnished with shelves for holding books.

". . . . that celebrated Treatise on Death which, during many years, stood next to the Whole Duty of Man in the *bookcases* of serious Arminians."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

book'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *book; -ery.*]

*1. Study of books. (*Bp. Hall: Satires.*)

2. A collection of books; a library. (*N.E.D.*)

* **book'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *book; full(l).*] Full of undigested knowledge derived from books.

"The *bookful* blockhead, ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, pt. iii., 83.

book'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Book, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of making into a book or anything similar. [II. *Agric.*]

2. The act of recording in a book.

¶ *The booking:* The act of recording in the session-book previous to the publication of banns of marriage. (*Scotch.*)

"It was agreed that the *booking* should take place on the approaching Saturday."—*The Entail*, p. 230. (*Jamieson.*)

II. *Agric.:* The arrangement of tobacco-leaves in symmetrical piles, the stems in one direction, leaf upon leaf, forming a book.

booking-office, *s.*

Railway and other travelling:

(1) An office in which records are made in a book of baggage temporarily deposited, a ticket being given to enable the owner to reclaim his own.

(2) *More loosely:* An office at which tickets, entitling a passenger to ride to certain places, are obtainable, even though his name is not booked.

* **book'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *book; -ish.*]

†1. *In a good sense:* Learned.

"I'm not *bookish*, yet I can read waiting-gentlewoman in the scape."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.

2. Acquainted with books but woefully deficient in knowledge of men.

"Whose *bookish* rule hath pulled fair England down."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

* **book'-ĭsh-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *bookish; -ly.*] After the manner of a bookish person.

"While she [Christina, Queen of Sweden] was more *bookishly* given, she had it in her thoughts to institute an order of Parnassus."—*Thurloe: State-Papers*, ii. 104.

* **book'-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *bookish; -ness.*] The propensity to, or the habit of studying books. Generally in a less contemptuous sense than bookish (q.v.). (*Johnson.*)

book'-kēep-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *book; keeper.*] One who, as accountant, secretary, or clerk, keeps books, making the requisite entries in them day by day.

"Here, brother, you shall be the *book-keeper*;
This is the argument of that they shew."
Kyd: Spanish Tragedy.

book'-kēep-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *book; keeping.*]

1. *Arithm. & Comm.:* The art of keeping books in which the pecuniary transactions are so unremittingly and so accurately entered that one is able at any time to ascertain the exact state of his financial affairs or of any portion of them with clearness and expedition. The art, in a certain undeveloped state, must have existed from immemorial antiquity, but it received such improvement and impulse at Venice as to make that comparatively modern city to be considered its birthplace. The first known writer on bookkeeping was Lucas di Borgo, who published a treatise on the subject in Italian in 1495. It is generally divided into bookkeeping by single and bookkeeping by double entry. In the former every entry is single, *i.e.*, is placed to the debit or credit of a single account, while in the latter it is double, that is, it has both a debtor and creditor account. In other words, by single entry each transaction is entered only once in the ledger, and by double entry twice. Bookkeeping by single entry is imperfect, and is scarcely fitted even for very limited establishments. Many shopkeepers having recourse to it have simply a waste-book and a journal, the former used as a receptacle for transactions of all kinds, the latter for those to a certain extent classified. In other cases a cash-book also is used. Bookkeeping by double entry being first practised in Venice, Genoa, and the adjacent towns, is often called the Italian method. In bookkeeping by double entry there is no waste-book, all transactions inwards falling under four heads: cash, bills, book-debts, and stock. There are, moreover, a cash-book, a bill-book, a book for book-debts—called the sold ledger—and a book for the record of stock, that is, stock in hand. To the bought book for debts receivable corresponds the bought ledger for debts payable. There are various other books in a large establishment. In smaller establishments it is enough to have a cash-book, a day or waste-book, a journal, and a ledger. It is in the ledger that the elaborate classification of all transactions is entered. The ability to make out a balance-sheet is much increased by the simple device of making impersonal entries, that is, entering cash, iron, &c., as if they were mercantile traders, and grouping a number of articles together under the heading sundries. Then there are accounts of the form sundries debtor to cash, or cash debtor to sundries. If a merchant have purchased iron, what he has paid for it is debited to iron which is expected to meet it when the metal is disposed of, and so with every other expense incurred by the firm for purposes of business.

Sometimes instead of bookkeeping by single or that by double entry, there is a combination of the two called *mixed entry*. [Bill-book, Cash-book, Day-book, Ledger.]

2. *Sarcastically:* The practice of not returning books which one has borrowed. (*Colloq.*)

* **book'-lănd,** * **bŏck'-lănd,** *s.* & *a.* [Bock-land.]

book'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *book; -less.*] Without book. *Used*—

(*a*) *Of persons:*

". . . . Why with the cit,
Or *bookless* churl, with each ignoble name,
Each earthly nature, deign'st thou to reside?"
Shenstone: Economy, pt. i.

(*b*) *Of things:*

"Your flight from out your *bookless* wilds would seem
As arguing love of knowledge and of power."
Tennyson: The Princess.

book'-mā-kĕr, *s.* [Eng. *book; maker.*]

1. One who makes books, generally used (not respectfully) for one who writes simply for the pleasure or profit of launching a book, and not from a desire to make known or diffuse truth.

2. A betting man, one who keeps a book in which bets are entered.

book'-māk-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *book; making.*]

1. The art, practice, or occupation of making books.

"He [Adam Smith] had *bookmaking* so much in his thoughts, and was so chary of what might be turned to account in that way, that he once said to Sir Joshua Reynolds, that he made it a rule, when in company, never to talk of what he understood."—*Boswell: Life of Johnson*, iv. 24.

2. The act, practice, or occupation of noting down bets in books.

* **book'-măn,** *s.* [Eng. *book; man.*] A man whose occupation is the study of books.

"This civil war of wits were much better used
On Navarre and his *book-men*; for here 'tis abused."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour Lost, ii. 1.

† **book'-māte,** *s.* [Eng. *book; mate.*] One who is mate with one or more others at books; a schoolfellow.

"A phantasime, a Monarcho, and one that makes sport
To the prince and his *bookmates*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour Lost, iv. 1.

† **book'-mĭnd-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *book; minded.*] Having a mind which runs much upon books, loving books.

† **book'-mĭnd-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *bookminded; -ness.*] The quality of having a mind which highly values books or their teachings. (*Coleridge.*)

book'-sĕl-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *book; seller.*] One whose occupation it is to sell books. He is the medium between the publisher on the one hand and the individual purchaser on the other. Many booksellers have commenced by selling books only by retail, then they have ventured on publishing one or two, and, guiding their business with signal ability, have ultimately developed into extensive publishers.

". . . . the lad's master was a *bookseller* and bookbinder."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), xii. 349.

book'-sĕl-lĭng, *s.* [Eng. *book; selling.*] The act or occupation of selling books. It is at present divided into several sections—(1) publishing, (2) wholesale bookselling, (3) retail bookselling, (4) trade in old or second-hand books, and (5) trade in periodicals. [Publishing.]

book'-shŏp, *s.* [Eng. *book*, and *shop.*] A shop where books are sold.

book'-slīde, *s.* [Eng. *book; slide.*] A slide which can be moved laterally so as to reach a support at a second end without losing the first one. It is then available as a shelf for books.

book'-stâll, *s.* [Eng. *book; stall.*] A stall or temporary wooden table or shed in the street, railway stations, &c., designed to accommodate books offered for purchasers.

book'-stand, *s.* [Eng. *book;* and *stand*, s. (q.v.).]

1. A stand of whatever kind, on which a book or books may rest.

2. A bookstall. [Bookstall.]

book'-stōne, *s.* [Bibliolite.]

† **book'-store,** *s.* [Eng. *book; store.*] A store for books. Rare in England.

¶ In the United States it is a common name for a bookshop.

book'-wŏrm, *s.* [Eng. *book; worm.*]

1. *Lit.:* Any "worm" or insect which eats holes in books.

"My lion, like a moth or *bookworm*, feeds upon nothing but paper, and I shall beg of them to diet him with wholesome and substantial food."—*Guardian.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(*a*) One always poring over books. (With only slight contempt.)

"Among those venerable galleries and solitary scenes of the university, I wanted but a black gown, and a salary, to be as mere a *bookworm* as any there."—*Pope: Letters.*

(*b*) A reader who, always operating upon books, can appreciate little or nothing about them but the paper on which they are printed and the covers in which they are bound. (As a rule used contemptuously.)

bôol (1), *s.* [Bowl (1).] (*Scotch.*)

bôol (2), *s.* & *a.* [From Ger. *bügel* = a hoop (?).]

A. *As substantive:* Anything hoop-shaped.

Specially—

1. *Of a key:* The rounded annular part of a key, by means of which it is turned with the hand. (*Scotch.*)

2. *Plur.* (*Bools*). *Of a pot:* Two crooked instruments of iron, linked together, used for lifting a pot by the ears. (*Scotch.*) Another Scotch name for them is *clips*.

B. *As adjective:*

* 1. *Lit. Of horns:* Short, crooked, turned norizontally inwards. (*Eng. border only.*)

2. *Fig.:* Perverse, obstinate, inflexible. (*Scotch.*)

bôol (3), *s.* & *a.* [Buhl.]

bool-work, *s.* [Buhl-work.]

* **bōolde,** *a.* [Bold.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bōold'-lĭy, *adv.* [O. Eng. *boold*, and *-ly*.] [Boldly.] (*Rom. of the Rose.*)

* **bōole,** *s.* [Bull.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bôo'-lĕy, *s.* [Ir. *buachail*; Gael. *buachaille* = a cowherd. From *bo* = a cow, and *gille, giolla* = boy. In Wel. *bugal* = *bugeiliwr, bugeilydd* = a shepherd, a herdsman; Arm. *bugel, bugul*.] An Irish nomad; one who, Tartar-like, is member of a horde continually moving from place to place, subsisting meanwhile on the milk derived from the cattle which they drive.

"All the Tartarians, and the people about the Caspian Sea, which are naturally Scythians, live in hordes; being the very same that the Irish *boolies* are, driving their cattle with them, and feeding only on their milk and white meats."—*Spenser.*

bôom, * **bom'-men,** *v.i.* [From Dut. *bommen* = to sound like an empty barrel. Compare A.S. *bȳmian* = to sound or play on a trumpet; from *bȳme* = a trumpet. *Boom* is evidently imitated from the sound.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To make a deep hollow sound, as—

(1) A cannon.

"The ball beyond their bow
Booms harmless."
Byron: Corsair, iii. 15.

(2) The ocean.

(3) The bittern.

"And the bittern sound his drum,
Booming from the sedgy shallow."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 31.

2. To swell with a certain hollow sound.

"*Booming* o'er his head,
The billows clos'd; he's number'd with the dead."
Young.

II. *Naut.:* To rush with noise.

¶ *To come booming. Of a ship:* To make all the sail which she can, in which case she makes a certain amount of noise in cutting through the water.

bôom (1), *s.* [From *boom*, v. (q.v.). In Wel. *bwmp* = *bympian* = a hollow sound (Bump); *bwmbwr* = a murmur, a roar.] A deep hollow sound like that of a cannon, the ocean, or the voice of the bittern.

"Hark! 'tis the *boom* of a heavy gun."
Mackenzie: Fair Maid of Cabul.

bôom (2) (*Eng.*), * **bolme** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* & *a.* [Dut. *boom* = a tree, a pole, a bar, beam, or boom; Sw. *bom* = a bar; Dan. *bom* = a bar to shut a passage, a barricado, a turnpike, a boom; Ger. *baum* = (1) a tree, (2) a beam, (3) a bar, a boom.] [Beam.]

A. *As substantive:*

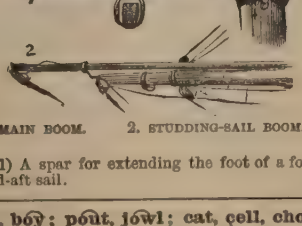
I. *Nautical:*

* **1.** A boom, a waterman's pole. (*O. Scotch.*)

"The mariuaris stert on fute with ane schout,
Cryand, Bide, how! and with lang *bolmes* of tre."
Doug.: Virgil, 134, 30.

2. A beacon consisting of a pole with bushes, baskets, or other conspicuous thing at the top, set up in a river or harbour, and designed to mark where the channel is sufficiently deep to admit the passage of vessels.

3. A long pole or spar run out for the support of a sail. *Specially—*



1. MAIN BOOM. 2. STUDDING-SAIL BOOM.

(1) A spar for extending the foot of a fore-and-aft sail.

"The *boom* on which a fore-and-aft sail is stretched is commonly provided with jaws, which partially encircle the mast, and are held to it by a half-grommet strung with balls of hard wood to avoid friction."—*Knight: Pract. Dict. Mechan.*

(2) A spar rigged out from a yard to extend the foot of a studding-sail.

"The fore and main lower yards, and the fore and main topsail yards have studding-sail *booms*. Each is secured by boom-irons on its yard, and is named from the studding-sail whose foot it stretches. The heads of the studding-sails are bent to studding-sail yards, which are slung from the studding-sail *booms* and the fore and main top-gallant yard-arms. The stays of these *booms* are called guys. The ring-tail *boom* is rigged out like a studding-sail *boom* at the end of the spanker-boom."—*Knight: Pract. Dict. Mechan.*

(3) *Plur.* (*the Booms*): The space on the spar-deck between the fore and main masts, where the boats and spare spars are stowed.

II. *Marine Fortif.:* A chain or line of connected spars stretched across a river or channel to obstruct navigation, or detain a vessel under the fire of a fort.

"A *boom* across the river! Why have we not cut the *boom* in pieces?"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

III. *Lumbering:* A spar or line of floating timbers stretched across a river, or enclosing an area of water, to keep saw-logs from floating down the stream.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to or connected with a boom.

boom-irons, *s.*

Naut.: A flat iron ring on the yard, through which the studding-sail boom travels when being rigged out or in. There being more than one the word is often in the plural. One boom-iron, called the yard-arm iron, is fixed at the end of the yard, and another iron, called the quarter-iron, is placed at three-sixteenths of the length of the yard from the outer end.

boom-jigger, *s.*

Naut.: A tackle for rigging out or running in a topmast studding-sail boom.

boom-sheet, *s.*

Naut.: A sheet attached to a boom.

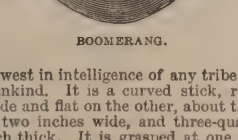
boom (3), *v.t.* & *i.* (*U. S.*)

A. *Intransitive:* To go on with a rush; to be prosperous; to become suddenly active.

B. *Transitive:* To bring into prominence, push, promote or advertise energetically.

boom (4), *s.* A sudden increase of activity or of value and price in politics or in commerce.

bôom'-ĕr-aăng, *s.* [Native Australian word.] A missile weapon invented and used by the native Australians, who are generally deemed



BOOMERANG.

the lowest in intelligence of any tribe or race of mankind. It is a curved stick, round on one side and flat on the other, about three feet long, two inches wide, and three-quarters of an inch thick. It is grasped at one end and thrown sickle-wise, either upward into the air, or downward so as to strike the ground at some distance from the thrower. In the first case it flies with a rotatory motion, as its shape would indicate, and after ascending to a great height in the air, it suddenly returns in an elliptical orbit to a spot near its starting-point. On throwing it downward to the ground, it rebounds in a straight line, pursuing a ricochet motion until it strikes the object at which it is thrown. The most singular curve described by it is when it is projected upward at an angle about 45°, when its flight is always backward, and the native who throws it stands with his back to the object he intends to hit. (*Knight.*)

bôom'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Boom, *v.*]

bôom'-kin, *s.* [Bumkin, (*Naut.*).]

bôon (1) (*Eng.*), **bôon,** * **bûne,** * **bēen** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Gael. & Ir. *bunach* = coarse, low; from *bun* = a stump, a root; Wel. *bôn* = stem, base, or stick.] The refuse from dressed flax. The internal woody portion or pith of flax, which is disorganized by retting, the binding mucilage being softened by fermentation. The boon is partially removed in grassing, and together with the shives is completely eliminated from the hare or fibre in the subsequent operations of braking and scutching.

bôon (2), * **boone,** * **bowne,** * **bone,** *s.* [Icel. *bón* = a boon; Sw. & Dan. *bön*; A.S. *bēn* = a prayer.]

* **1.** A prayer, a petition, an entreaty to God or man.

"He seyde, 'Brother Gamelyn, aske me thy *boone*,
And loke thou me blame but I graunte sone.'"
Chaucer: C. T., 153-4.

2. A favour. (With the sense partly derived from Fr. *bon* = good, advantage, profit) (*Skeat.*) [Boon, *a.*]

"Vouchsafe me, for my meed, but one fair look;
A smaller *boon* than this I cannot beg."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Ver., v. 4.

* **3.** A service done by a tenant to his lord.

boon-day, *s.* A day on which a tenant was bound to work for his lord.

boon-dinner, *s.* The dinner given on the harvest-field to a band of reapers. (*Scotch.*)

"The youths and maidens, gathering round a small knoll by the stream, with bare head and obedient hand, waited a serious and lengthened blessing from the goodman of the *boon-dinner*."—*Blackwood Mag.*, July, 1820, p. 375.

boon-loaf, *s.* A loaf to which a tenant was entitled when working on a boon-day.

* **bōon** (3), *s.* The same as Bone (q.v.). (*Prologue to the Knightes Tale*, 546.)

* **boon** (1), *a.* [Bound.]

† **bôon** (2), *a.* [From Fr. *bon* = good.] Kind, bountiful.

"Satiate at length,
And heighten'd as with wine, jocund and *boon*,
Thus to herself she pleasingly began."
Milton: P. L., bk. ix.

¶ Used specially in the phrase *a boon companion.*

"To one of his *boon* companions, it is said, he tossed a pardon for a rich traitor across the table during a revel."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* **boonde,** *pret. of v.* [Bind.]

* **bōond'-măn,** *s.* [Bondman.]

* **bôone** (1), *s.* [Boon.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bôone** (2), *s.* [Bone.] (*Wycliffe* (Purvey): *Matt.* xxiii. 27.)

bôoñk, *s.* [Onomat.] A local name for the Little Bittern, *Botaurus minutus*. (*Mountagu: Ornithol. Dict.*)

† **bôon'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *boon* (2); *-less*.] Conferring no benefit; without a boon. (*N.E.D.*)

bō-ŏp'-ic, *a.* [Boops.] Having prominent eyes like those of an ox.

bō'-ŏps, *s.* [From Gr. *βοῦς* (*bous*), genit. *βοός* (*boos*) = a bullock, an ox, a cow, and *ὤψ* or *ὄψ* (*ōps*) = an eye, the face. Compare also *βοῶπις* (*boōpis*) = ox-eyed.]

Ichthyol.: A genus of brilliant-coloured fishes belonging to the family Sparidæ. Most of them inhabit the Mediterranean.

* **bōor** (1), *s.* [Boar.]

"Ne hound for hert, or wilde *boor*, or deer."
Chaucer: Legende of Goode Women; Dido.

bôor (2), * **beuir,** *s.* [Dut. *boer* = a peasant, a countryman; A.S. *ge-búr* = a dweller, a husbandman, a farmer, a countryman, a boor (*Bosworth*). From Dut. *bouwen* = to build, till, or plough; A.S. *búan* = to inhabit, dwell, cultivate, or till.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A cultivator of the soil, without reference to the question whether or not he is refined in his manners.

"'Twas with such idle eye
As nobles cast on lowly *boor*
When, toiling, in his task obscure,
They pass him careless by."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, i. 16.

2. A cultivator of the soil, with the imputation that he is unrefined.

"To one well-born, th' affront is worse and more,
When he's abused and baffled by a *boor*."
Dryden.

II. *Fig.:* Any unrefined or unmannerly person, whether he cultivate the soil or not. (*Trench.*)

"The bare sense of a calamity is called grumbling; and if a man does but make a face upon the *boor*, he is presently a malcontent."—*L'Estrange.*

*** böord** (*Eng.*), **böord** (*Scotch*), *s.* [BOARD.]

1. *Old English:*

"Byforne him atte *boord* deliciously."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,393.

2. *Scotch:*

"When thowes dissolve the snawy hoord,
An' float the jinglin' icy-*boord*."
Burns: Address to the Deil.

*** böorde** (1), *s.* [BOARD.]

"*Boorde. Tabula, mensa, asser.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** boorde** (2), *s.* [BOURD.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** boorde,** *v.t.* [BOARD, *v.*] To accost. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. iv. 24.)

*** böo'rde-knyfe,** *s.* [O. Eng. *boorde* = board, and *knyfe* = knife.] A table-knife.

"*Boordeknyfe. Mensacula, . . .*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** boor-don,** *v.i.* [BOURDEN.]

*** böore,** *s.* [BOAR.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bôor'-ĭck, *s.* [BOURACK.] (*Scotch.*)

bôor'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *boor; -ish.*] Clownish, unmannerly, rude, uncultivated.

"Therefore, you clown, abandon,—which is, in the vulgar leave,—the society,—which in the *boorish* is company,—of this female."—*Shakesp.: As you like It*, v. 1.

bôor'-ĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *boorish; -ly.*] In a boorish manner, clownishly, coarsely. (Used generally of the manners, rarely of the person.)

"A healthful body with such limbs I'd bear
As should be graceful, well proportion'd, just,
And neither weak, nor *boorishly* robust."
Fenton: Martial, bk. x., Ep. 47.

bôor'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *boorish; -ness.*] The quality of being boorish; coarseness of manners, or rarely of the person.

† bôor'-trēe, bôor'-trĭe, *s.* & *a.* [BOURTREE.]

bôose, bouse, * bose, * boos, * booc, *s.* [A.S. *bósig, bósih, bósg* = a stall, manger, crib; Icel. *bas;* Sw. *bås;* Dan. *baas* = a stall; Ger. *banse;* Mœso-Goth. *bansts* = a barn.]

1. *Gen.:* A stall for a cow or ox.

¶ The word is in Johnson. It is now confined to the midland and northern counties of England, and to the common people.

2. *Spec.:* The upper part of the stall where the fodder lies. (*Bosworth: A.S. Dict.*)

*** bôoze,** *v.i.* [BOOZE.]

bôoz'-ĕr, *s.* [BOOZER.]

boost, *pret. of v.* [BUS.] Behoves, must needs. (*Scotch.*)

"Or, faith! I fear, that wi' the geese,
I shortly *boost* to pasture."
Burns: A Dream.

boost, *v.t.* To push, lift or raise up from behind, physically or figuratively. (*U. S.*)

boost, *s.* An upward push or lift from behind; the act or the result of boosting. (*U. S.*)

boost, *s.* [BUIST.] (*Scotch.*)

*** bôoz'-ў,** *a.* [BOOZY.]

bôot (1), *** boote, * bōte** (*Eng.*), **bōte, bûte** (*Scotch*), *s.* [A.S. *bóte, bótan* = a boot, remedy, amends, atonement, offering assistance, compensation, indemnity, redress, correction, cure.] [BOOT, *v.*, 1.]

*** 1.** Help, cure, relief.

"Ich haue *bote* of mi bale."
William of Palerne, 627.

"God send every trewe man *boote* of his bale."
Chaucer: C. T., 13,409.

2. Anything given in addition to what is stipulated; something given to make a better bargain; a balance of value in barter.

"I'll give you *boot*, I'll give you three for one."
Shakesp.: Troil. & Cres., iv. 5.

"*K. Rich.* Norfolk, throw down, we bid; there is no *boot*."
Shakesp.: King Rich. II., i. 1.

3. Profit, gain, advantage.

"Give him no breath, but now
Make *boot* of his distraction."
Shakesp.: Anton. & Cleop., iv. 1.

*** 4.** Pillage, spoil, plunder, booty (of which last word, in this instance, the form *boot* seems to be a contraction).

"And thou that art his mate make *boot* of this."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

*** 5.** Compensation; something added to make up a deficiency.

"*Bute, buyt, auctorium augmentum.*"—*Catholicon Anglicum.*

*** 6.** Repair of decaying structures; contributions paid for this purpose. [BOTE.]

¶ (1) *Grace to boot:* God be gracious to us. (*Shakesp.: Wint. Tale*, i. 2.)

(2) *Saint George to boot:* St. George be our help. (*Shakesp.: Rich. III.*, v. 3.)

(3) *To boot:* In addition to, besides; over and above what is bargained for.

"Canst thou, O partial sleep, give thy repose
To the wet sea-boy in an hour so rude,
And in the calmest and most stillest night,
With all appliances and means *to boot*,
Deny it to a king?"
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

(4) *To the boot.* (*Scotch.*) The same as *to boot* (*Eng.*).

". . . a panegyric upon Alice, who, he said, was both canny and fendy; and was, *to the boot* of all that, the best dancer of a strathspey in the whole strath."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xviii.

bôot (2), *** boote, * bote,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *botte* = a boot, a bunch, a bundle, a heap, a barrel, butt, &c.; Prov., Sp., & Port. *bota* = a leather bottle, a butt, a boot; Ital. *botte* = a cask, a vessel, boots (BUTT). In Gael. *bòt* = a boot; Wel. *botas, botasan, botasen* = a buskin, a boot, but probably these are from English.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of an article of dress or what relates to it:*

(1) *Of things:* One of a pair of coverings for the lower extremities of the body, differing from shoes in reaching a greater or lesser distance above the ankle.

"Shew'd him his room, where he must lodge that night,
Pull'd off his *boots*, and took away the light."
Milton: On the University Carrier.

¶ *A knight of the boot:* A sarcastic appellation for a sporting gentleman of position in rural society, but unrefined, who goes out booted to hunt, and, still booted, enters the drawing-room after his hard ride.

"These carpets so soft to the foot,
Caledonia's traffic and pride!
Oh spare them, ye *knights of the boot*,
Escaped from a cross country ride!"
Cowper: Gratitude.

(2) *Of persons (pl.):* One who blacks boots at a hotel. (*Colloquial.*)

2. *Of a boot-like instrument of torture:* An instrument of torture used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in Scotland with the view of extorting confessions from accused persons.

(*a*) *Generally plural (boots, * bootes):*

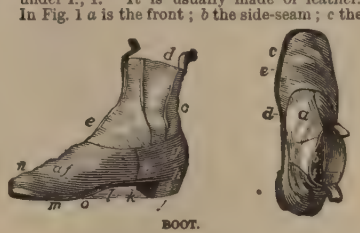
"Lastly, he (Doctor Fian, alias John Cunningham) was put to the most severe and cruell paine in the world, called the *bootes*, who after he had received three strokes," &c.—"Then was he with all conveneint speed, by commaundment, conveied againe to the torment of the *bootes*, wherein he continued a long time, and did abide so many blowes in them, that his legges were crasht and beatin together as small as might bee, and the bones and flesh so bruised, that the bloud and marrow spouted forth in great abundance; whereby they were made unserviceable for ever."—*Newes from Scotland, declaring the damnable Life of Doctor Fian*, 1591.

(*b*) *Sometimes in the singular:*

". . . those fiery Covenanters who had long, in defiance of sword and carbine, *boot* and gibbet, worshipped their Maker after their own fashion in caverns and on mountain tops."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Boot and shoe-making:* The covering for the feet and lower part of the legs described under I., 1. It is usually made of leather. In Fig. 1 *a* is the front; *b* the side-seam; *c* the



BOOT.

back; *d* the strap; *e* the instep; *f* the vamp or front; *g* the quarter or counter; *h* the rand; *i* the heel, the front is the breast, the bottom the face; *j* the lifts of the heel; *k* the shank; *l* the welt; *m* the sole; *n* the toe; *o* the ball of the sole. In Fig. 2 *a* is the upper; *b* the insole; *c* the outsole; *d* the welt; *e* the stitching of the sole to the welt; *f* the stitching of the upper to the welt; *g* the channeling, or the depression for the bights of the stitches.

2. *Coach-making:*

(1) The space between the coachman and the coach. (*Johnson.*)

(2) The part in front and rear of a coach immediately adjacent to where the receptacles for baggage exist.

COACH WITH FORE AND HIND BOOTS.

¶ Trench quotes an example from Reynolds' *God's Revenge against Murther*, bk. i., hist. 1, to show that the "boot," now ordinarily abandoned to servants and other persons of humble rank, was formerly the chosen seat of the more dignified passengers.

(3) The receptacle for baggage, &c., at either end of a coach.

3. *Liquor traffic:* A leathern case in which to put a filled bottle so as to guard against accident when corking it.

4. *Farriery:* Protection for the feet of horses, enveloping the foot and part of the leg. A convenient substitute for swaddling or bandaging. It was patented in England by Rotch, 1810. (*Knight.*) Such boots are used on the feet of horses while standing in a stable. A sort fitting more closely are employed in varicose veins, splint, speedy cut, strain, and other diseases of horses' legs and feet.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to, or in any way connected with, a boot. (See the compounds subjoined.)

boot-calk, *s.* A spur for the boot-sole to prevent the wearer from slipping on ice. In some parts of the country such an appliance is called a boot-clamp, or simply a clamp.

boot-channeling, *a.* Making or tending to make a channel in the sole of boots.

Boot-channeling machine: A machine for making the slit in a sole to sink the sewing-thread below the surface. It consists of a jack on which the boot is held, an inclined knife gauged in depth, and a guide which causes the knife to make its incision at an equal distance from the sole-edge all round.

boot-clamp, *s.*

1. A device for holding a boot while being sewed. It consists of a pair of jaws, between whose edge the leather is gripped, and which are locked together by a cam, or by a cord which leads to a treadle.

2. [See BOOT-CALK.]

boot-crimp, *s.* [Probably so named because formerly the leather made a series of "crimps" or folds over the instep.] A tool or a machine for giving the shape to the pieces of leather designed for boot uppers.

Boot-crimping machine: A machine in which the crimping is performed in succession upon a number of leather pieces cut to a pattern.

boot-edge, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:* The edge of a boot.

B. *As adjective:* Anything pertaining to or operating on such an edge.

Boot-edge trimmer: A machine which acts in connection with a guide to pare smoothly the edges of boot-soles. It is a machine-substitute for the edge-plane.

boot-grooving, *a.* Grooving, or designed to groove, a boot.

Boot-grooving machine: A machine for making the groove in a shoe-sole to sink the sewing-threads below the surface. A channeling-machine.

boot-heel, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:* The heel of a boot.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to or operating upon the heel of a boot.

Boot-heel cutter: A machine for cutting the lifts for making boot-heels.

boot-holder, *s.* A jack for holding a boot either in the process of manufacture or for cleaning.

boot-hook, *s.* A device for drawing on boots and shoes, consisting essentially of a

stout wire bent into a hooked form and provided with a handle.

boot-hose, *s. pl.* Stockings to serve for boots; spatterdashes.

"His lacquey, . . . with a linen stock on one leg and a kersey *boot-hose* on the other, gartered with a red and blue list."—*Shakesp.: Tam. of Shrew*, iii. 2.

boot-jack, *s.* A board with a crotch to retain the heel of a boot while it is being pulled off.

boot-lace, *s.* The lace of a boot.

boot-last, *s.* The same as *boot-tree* (q.v.).

boot-making, *s.* Making, or designed to be used in making boots.

Boot-making machine: A machine for making boots.

¶ "Machines for making boots are adapted for specific parts of the operation; such as *heel-machines*, which include *cutters, randing, heel-cutting, heel-trimming*, and *heel-burnishing* machines. There are *upper-machines*, which include *crimping, turning, seam-rolling*, and *trimming* machines; *sole-machines*, which include *cutting, channeling, burnishing*, and *pegging* machines; *lasting machines*, for drawing the upper portion of the boot firmly on to the last; *pegging-machines, pegging-jacks* for holding boots while being pegged, and *crimping-machines*, for stretching and pressing into shape leather for uppers. Besides these there are numerous hand-tools, such as *burnishers, edge-planes*, and *shaves, pegging-awls*, etc." (*Knight: Pract. Dict. Mechanics.*)

boot-pattern, *s.* A templet made up of plates which have an adjustment on one another, so as to be expanded or contracted to any given dimensions within the usual limits of boot sizes. It is used in marking out shapes and sizes on leather ready for the cutter.

boot-rack, *s.* A rack or frame to hold boots.

boot-seam, *s.* The seam of a boot.

Boot-seam rubber: A burnishing tool for flattening down the seam where the thicknesses of leather are sewed together. This is usually a hand-tool, but sometimes is a machine in which a boot-leg, for instance, is held on a jack while the rubber, either a roller or a burnisher, is reciprocated upon the seam.

boot-shank, *s. & a.*

1. *As subst.:* The shank of a boot.

2. *As adj.:* Designed to operate upon the shank of a boot.

Boot-shank machine: A tool for drawing the leather of the upper or boot-leg over the last into the hollow of the shank.

boot-stretcher, *s.* A device for stretching the uppers of boots and shoes. The common form is a two-part last, divided horizontally and having a wedge or a wedge and screw to expand them after insertion in the boot.

boot-topping, *s.*

Naut.: The operation of scraping off grass, barnacles, &c., from a vessel's bottom, and coating it with a mixture of tallow, sulphur, and rosin.

boot-tops, *s.* The top part of a boot, especially the broad band of bright-coloured leather round the upper parts of Wellingtons or top-boots.

boot-tree, *s.* An instrument composed of two wooden blocks, constituting a front and a rear portion, which together form the shape of the leg and foot, and which are driven apart by a wedge introduced between them to stretch the boot. The foot-piece is sometimes detachable. It is called also a boot-last.

boot-ventilator, *s.* A device in a boot or shoe for allowing air to pass outwardly from the boot so as to air the foot. It usually consists of a perforated interior thickness, a space between this and the outer portion, and a discharge for the air, through some part of the said outer portion above the water-line.

*** bōot (3),** *s.* [Boat.]

"*Boot. Navicula, scapha, simba.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

bôot (1), * boote, * bote, botyn, *v.t. & i.* [From Eng. *boot*, s., or from A.S. *bót.* [Boot.] In Mœso-Goth. *botjan* = to boot, advantage, profit; *batan* = to be useful, to boot.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To heal, cure, relieve.

"He was *botyd* of mekylle care."
Sir Eglamour, 187.

* 2. To present into the bargain. *Botyn*, or give more over in bargaining. *Licitor in precio superaddo.*

3. To enrich.

"And I will *boot* thee with what gift beside
Thy modesty can beg."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., ii. 5.

B. *Intrans.:* To avail, to be profitable, to be attended with advantage, to be of use.

"What *boots* the regal circle on his head,
That long behind he trails his pompous robe?"
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iii. 171.

"I saw—but little *boots* it that my verse
A shadowy visitation should rehearse."
Wordsworth: Ode (January), 1816.

bôot (2), *v.t. & i.* [From *boot* (2), s.]

I. Trans.: To put boots on oneself or on another.

B. *Intrans.:* To put on one's boots.

"*Boot, boot*, master Shallow: I know the young king is sick for me. Let us take any man's horses."—*Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV.*, v. 3.

bôot, * bût, * bôud, * bĭt (*Scotch*), *** bud, * bode** (*O. Eng.*), *pret. of v.* [Bus.]

Personal: He or she was under the necessity of. (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*)

1. Old English.

"Ne *bode* I neuer thence go,
Whiles that I saw hem daunce so.'
Rom. Rose, fol. 113, b. col. 1.

"And when he saw him *bud* be ded."
Eng. Met. Rom., i. 46. (*Jamieson.*)

2. Scotch.

"They both did cry to him above
To save their souls, for they *boud* die."
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 140.

*** bôot'-căt-ĕr, * boot-catcher,** *s.* [Eng. *boot; catcher.*] A servant at an inn, whose special functions were to pull off the boots of travellers and clean them.

"The smith, the sadler's journeyman, the cook at the inn, the ostler, and the *boot-catcher*, ought all, by your means, to partake of your master's generosity."—*Swift: Directions to Servants.*

bôot'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Boot, *v.*]

1. Wearing boots.

"A *booted* judge shall sit to try his cause
Not by the statute, but by martial laws."
Dryden.

2. (*Of birds*): Having the legs feathered.

¶ *Booted and spurred:*

1. *Lit.:* Equipped with boots and spurs previously to riding an animal.

"Dashing along at the top of his speed,
Booted and spurred, on his jaded steed."
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, ii.

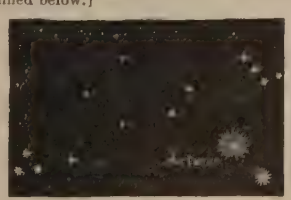
2. *Fig.:* Completely equipped for contemptuously domineering over and driving the multitude.

"He [Richard Rumbold] was a friend, he said, to limited monarchy. But he never would believe that Providence had sent a few men into the world ready *booted and spurred* to ride, and millions ready saddled and bridled to be ridden."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

*** bôo-tēe (1),** *s.* [Eng. *boot*; dimin. suffix *-ee.*] A half boot.

bôo-tēe (2), *s.* [Bengali *bootee.*] A white spotted Dacca muslin.

bŏ-ō′-tēs, *s.* [From Gr. *βοώτης* (*boōtēs*) = a ploughman, *βοώτης* (*boōtēs*) = the constellation defined below.]



BOOTES.

Astron.: One of the ancient Northern constellations. It contains the splendid star Arcturus (q.v.), and was often called Arctophylax = the bearward. If the "Great Bear" be looked on as that animal then Arcturus is its keeper; if as a plough, which it so much resembles, then Bootes is its ploughman who stands behind the implement; if as a waggon [Charles's Wain] then Bootes is the waggoner.

"Now less fatigued, on this ethereal plain
Bootes follows his celestial wain."
Cowper: Trans. Milton, Elegy V., The Approach of Spring.

*** bôoth, * boothe, * bothe,** *s.* [Mid-Eng. *bothe*, from Icel. *budh* = a booth, a shop, cog. with Sw. & Dan. *bod*; (N. H.) Ger. *bude, baude*; M. H. Ger. *buode, bude*; Gael. *buth* = a shop, a tent; Ir. *both, boith* = a cottage, a hut, a tent; Wel. *bwth, bythod* = a hut, a booth, a cot; Boh. *bauda, buda*; Pol. *buda*; Russ. *budka*; Lith. *buda*; Lett. *buhda*; Mahratta *had* = a tent, wall, enclosure. Compare also Mahratta and Sansc. *bhavana* = a house.] A temporary house or shed built of boughs of trees, wood, or any other slight materials.

1. Of branches of trees.

". . . . saying, Go forth unto the mount, and fetch olive branches, and pine branches, and myrtle branches, and palm branches, and branches of thick trees, to make *booths*, as it is written."—*Nehem.* viii. 15.

2. Of boards, *spec.*, a stall or tent erected at a fair.

". . . . the clamours, the reproaches, the taunts, the curses, were incessant; and it was well if no *booth* was overturned and no head broken."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

bôoth'-age (ăge as ĭj), *s.* [From *booth*; and suffix *-age.*] Taxes levied on booths. (*Wharton.*)

*** bôot'-hāle, * bôote'-hāle,** *v.t. & i.* [From Eng. *boot*, contraction of *booty*; and *hale* = to draw away.]

A. *Trans.:* To spoil, to pillage.

B. *Intrans.:* To practise, or live by, plunder.

"Whilest the one part of their army went a foraging and *boote-haling* the other part stayed with Marthelsia to safegard the country of Asia."—*Stowe: Memorable Antiquities. Amazones.*

*** bôot'-hā-lĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *boothal(e); -er.*] A robber or plunderer, a soldier who lives by marauding, a freebooter.

"My own father laid these London *boot-halers* the catch-poles in ambush to set upon me."—*Roaring Girl*, O. Pl., vi. 103.

*** bôot'-hā-lĭng, * bôote'-hā-lĭng,** *pr. par. & s.* [Boothale.]

bôot'-ĭes, *s.* [Booty.]

bôo't-ĭ-kĭn, *s.* [From Eng. *boot*; *i* connective; and dimin. suffix *-kin.*]

1. *Of articles of dress:*

(1) *Lit.:* A little boot.

(2) A covering for the leg or hand, used as a cure for the gout.

"I desire no more of my *bootikins* than to curtail my fits [of the gout]."—*H. Walpole.*

2. *Of an instrument of torture:* An instrument of torture the same as the boot. [Boot.]

"He came above deck and said, why are you so discouraged? you need not fear, there will neither thumbikin nor *bootikin* come here."—*Walker: Pedan*, p. 26.

*** bôot'-ĭng,** *pr. par. & a.* [Boot, *v.*]

booting-corn, * boting-corn, *s.*

O. Law: Rent corn.

*** bôot'-ĭng,** *s.* [Booty.] Plunder, booty.

"I'll tell you of a brave *booting*
That befell Robin Hood."
Robin Hood. (*Ritson.*)

bôot'-lĕg, *s.* [From Eng. *boot; leg.*] Leather cut for the leg of a boot.

bôot'-lĕss, * bôote'-lĕsse, * bōte-lĕsse, *a.* [From *boot* (1), and suffix *-less.*] Without profit, success, or advantage; profitless.

"Such euil is not alway *botelesse*."
Chaucer: Troilus, b. i.

"Ah, luckless speech, and *bootless* boast!"
Cowper: John Gilpin.

¶ It is sometimes followed by the infinitive.

The blood of ages, *bootless* to secure,
Beneath an Empire's yoke, a stubborn Isle."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. iv.

bôot'-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *bootless; -ly.* Unavailingly, uselessly.

"Good nymph, no more; why dost thou *bootlessly*
Stay thus tormenting both thyself and me?"
Fanshawe: Past. Fid., p. 133.

bôot'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *bootless; -ness.*] The state of being bootless. (*Webster.*)

bôots, *s. pl.* [Boot.]

bôot'-ў, * bot-ĭe, *s.* [In Icel. *byti*; Sw. *byte* = truck, exchange, barter, dividend, booty, pillage; Dan. *bytte* = barter, exchange, truck; Dut. *buit* = booty, sport, prize; Ger. *beute*; Fr. *butin*; Sp. *botin* = . . booty; Ital. *bottino.* From Icel. & Sw. *bŷta* = to change, to

exchange, to truck, to shift, to divide, to share ; Dan. *bytte* = to change, to make exchange, to truck ; Dut. *buiten* = to get booty, to pilfer ; L. Ger. *büten* (N. H.) Ger. *beuten, erbeuten* = to make booty ; M. H. Ger. *büten, beuten*.]

1. *Lit.:* That which is seized by plunder or by violence. *Specially—*

(1) That which is taken by soldiers in war.

"When the *booty* had been secured, the prisoners were suffered to depart on foot."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

(2) That which a thief or a robber carries off by fraud or by violence.

"They succeeded in stopping thirty or forty coaches, and rode off with a great *booty* in guineas, watches, and jewellery."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

¶ It is rarely used in the plural.

"*Ant.* If I had a mind to be honest, ¶ see Fortune would not suffer me: she drops *booties* in my mouth. I am courted now with a double occasion."—*Shaksp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

2. *Fig., in special phrases:*

(*a*) *To play booty:* To play dishonestly, with the intention of losing a game.

"We understand what we ought to do, but when we deliberate, we *play booty* against ourselves: our consciences direct us one way, our corruptions hurry us another."—*L'Estrange.*

(*b*) *To write booty:* To write in such a way as intentionally to fail in gaining one's professed aim.

"I have set this argument in the best light, that the ladies may not think that I *write booty.*"—*Dryden.*

¶ *Precise meaning of booty:* Crabb thus distinguishes between *booty, spoil,* and *prey:*—"The first two are used as military terms or in attacks on an enemy, the latter in cases of particular violence. The soldier gets his *booty;* the combatant his *spoils;* the carnivorous animal his *prey. Booty* respects what is of personal service to the captor; *spoils* whatever serves to designate his triumph, *prey* includes whatever gratifies the appetite and is to be consumed. When a town is taken, soldiers are too busy in the work of destruction and mischief to carry away much *booty;* in every battle the arms and personal property of the slain enemy are the lawful *spoils* of the victor; the hawk pounces on his *prey,* and carries him up to his nest. Greediness stimulates to take *booty;* ambition produces an eagerness for *spoils;* a ferocious appetite impels to a search for *prey.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Syn.*)

*** boo-ty-er,** *s.* [Byoutour.]

*** bōowe,** *s.* [Bough.] (*Chaucer: C. T., The Kn. Tale*, 2,059.)

bôoze, * bôoşe, * bôuşe, *v.i.* [From Dut. *buizen;* Ger. *busen, bausen.*] To tipple, to drink to excess.

boôze, *s.* [Booze, *v.*]

1. Intoxicating liquor; drink.

2. A spree, a drinking bout.

bôoz'-ēr, bôoş'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *booz(e); -er.*] One who boozes or tipples. (*Webster.*)

bôoz'-ĭng, * bôoş'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [Boozé.]

". . . a *boozing* clown who had scarcely literature enough to entitle him to the benefit of clergy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

boozing-ken, *s.* A slang term for a drinking-shop.

bôoz'-ў, * bôoş'-ў, * bouş'-ў, *a.* [From *booze,* v., and suffix *-y.*] A little intoxicated, somewhat elevated or excited with liquor. (*Kingsley.*)

bō-pēep', * **bō-pēepe',** * **bō-pēpe',** *s.* [From *bo,* an unmeaning word, and *peep* = look.]

1. *Lit.:* A children's game, in which the performers look out from behind anything and then draw back as if frightened to show face longer. This is done with the intention of impressing each other with a moderate amount of fright. It is the same as Scotch *bokeek* and *keekbo* (q.v.).

"Rivers,
That serve instead of peaceful barriers,
To part the engagements of their warriours,
Where both from side to side may skip,
And only encounter at *bopeep.*" *Hudibras.*

bŏp'-ў-rĭd, *s.* [Bopyridæ.] Any crustacean of the family Bopyridæ. (Used also adjectively.)

bō-pўr'-ĭ-dæ (yr as **ĭr),** *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *bopyrus* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A family of Sedentary Isopod Crustaceans of abnormal type, which live in the gills, or attached to the ventral surface of shrimps or similar animals. They undergo metamorphosis, and the sexes are distinct.

bō-pўr'-ŭs (yr as **ĭr),** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the Crustaceous family Bopyridæ (q.v.). *B. squillarum* is a common form.

bō'-quĭn, *s.* [Sp.]

Weaving: A coarse Spanish baize.

*** bor** (1), *s.* [Bore.]

*** bör** (2), *s.* [Boar.]

*** bor** (3), *s.* [Bower.] (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems* (ed. Morris); *Pearl*, 964.)

*** bör,** *pret. of v.* [Bear.] (*Story of Gen. and Exod.*, 425.)

bör'-ą, *s.* [Said to be a dialectal form of Ital. *boreä* = the north wind. Cf. Illyrian *bura* = storm, tempest (*N.E.D.*).] A violent north wind common in the upper parts of the Adriatic Sea.

+ bör'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *bor(e); -able.*] That may be bored. (*Johnson.*)

bòr-a'-çhĭ-ō, *s.* [Sp. *borachio* & *borracha* = a leathern bottle ; *borracho* = drunk.]

* 1. A leather bottle or bag used in the Spanish peninsula to hold wine, &c.

2. A drunkard.

"How you stink of wine! D'ye think my niece will ever endure such a *borachio?* You're an absolute *borachio.*"—*Congreve.*

bör-ăç'-ĭc, *a.* [In Fr. *boracique,* from Lat. *borax,* gen. *boracis.*]

boracic acid, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* An acid, now called Boric Acid (q.v.)

2. *Min.:* Sassolite (*Dana*). Sassoline (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*). [Sassolite.]

bör'-a-çīte, *s.* [In Ger. *borazit;* Lat. *borax,* genit. *boracis* ; and suffix *-ite, Min.* (q.v.).]

Min.: An isometric tetrahedral mineral ; hardness 4.5 when massive, but 7 in crystals ; sp. gr. 2.9 ; lustre, vitreous ; colour, white or grayish, yellowish, and greenish. It varies from being subtransparent to translucent. It is pyroelectric. Compos.: boron, 58.45 to 69.77 ; magnesia, 23.80—31.39 ; sesquioxide of iron, 0.32—1.59 ; chloride of magnesia, 9.97—11.75 ; and water, 0—6.20. Boracite is (1) ordinary either crystallized or massive, or (2) it is iron-boracite. Found in Germany, France, &c. (*Dana.*)

bŏr'-ą-coŭs, *a.* [From Lat. *borax,* genit. *boracis* (q.v.), and suffix *-ous.*] Consisting in part of borax ; derived from borax.

† bŏr'-ąge (1), *s.* [A corruption of *borax* (q.v.).]

borage-grot, *s.*

Numis.: A groat or fourpenny piece of a particular description, formerly current in Scotland.

"Item the auld Englis grot sall pass for xvi d., the *borage grot* as the new grot."

bŏr'-ąge (2), *s.* [In Ger. *borago ;* Dut. *burrage ;* Fr. *bourrache ;* Sp. *borraja ;* Port. *borragem ;* Ital. *borraggine ;* Pol. *borak.*] [Borago.]

Bot.: The English name of the genus Borago. [Borago.] The common borage is an exceedingly hispid plant, with large, brilliant, blue flowers, having their stamens exserted. It was once regarded as a cordial ; the young leaves may be used as a salad or potherb, and the flowers form an ingredient in cool tankards.

bŏr'-age-wŏrts (age as **ĭġ),** *s. pl.* [Eng., &c., *borage,* and suffix *-wort.*]

Bot.: The English name of the Botanical order Boraginaceæ (q.v.).

bŏr-ăġ-ĭn-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *borago,* gen. *boraginis,* and *-aceæ,* nom. fem. pl. of adj. suffix *-aceus.*]

Bot. (*Borageworts*) : An order of plants placed by Lindley under his 48th or Echeal Alliance. They have monopetalous corollas, generally with five, but sometimes with four, divisions, five stamens, a four-parted, four-seeded ovary, producing, when ripe, four nuts distinct from each other. Leaves generally very rough. Whilst the five stamens ally them to Solanaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, and other allied orders, the four seeds bring them near Labiatæ. They are natives principally of the temperate parts of the northern hemisphere. 600 species were known in 1847. (*Lindley.*) The representatives of the order in Britain are Echium, Pulmonaria, Lithospermum, Mertensia, Borago, Symphytum, Lycopsis, Anchusa, Myosotis, Asperugo, Echinospermum, and Cynoglossum.

bŏr-a-ġĭn'-ē-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *borago,* genit. *boraginis,* and Eng. suffix *-eous.*] Pertaining or relating to the Boraginaceæ or to the structure by which they are characterised.

bŏr-ā'-gō, *s.* [Fr. *bourrache,* from Low Lat. *boraginem,* accus. of *borago,* prob. from Low Lat. *burra, borra* = rough shaggy hair, from the roughness of the foliage.]

Bot. (*Borage*) : A genus of plants—the typical one of the order Boraginaceæ (Borageworts). It has a rotate calyx, its throat closed with five teeth, exserted stamens, with bifid filaments, the inner branch bearing the anther. *B. officinalis,* or Common Borage, is naturalised in Britain, but is not a true native. [Borage.]

*** bör'-ą-mĕz,** *s.* The same as Barometz (q.v.).

bō-răs'-cō, *s.* [Sp. & Port. *borrasco ;* Fr. *bourrasque.*] A violent squall, generally accompanied with thunder and lightning.

bör-ăs'-sŭs, *s.* [From Gr. *βόρασσος* (*borassos*) = the fruit of a palm-tree.]

Bot.: A genus of palms, constituting the type of the section Borasseæ. It contains the *Borassus flabelliformis,* or Fan-leaved Borassus, or Palm ; called also the Palmyra or Brab-tree. It grows in the East Indies, rising to the height of about thirty feet. It delights in elevated and hilly situations. The fruit is about the size and shape of a child's head. Wine and sugar are made from the sap of the trunk.

bör'-āte, *s.* [Eng. *bor(ic),* and suff. *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of boric acid.

bör'-ăx, * bor-as, *s.* [In Fr. *borax ;* Sp. *borrax ;* Ital. *borrace ;* Arab. *buraq,* from *baraqa* = to shine.]

1. *Chem.:* Biborate of sodium, sodium pyroborate, $Na_2B_4O_7$. It is found native in Thibet, California, and Peru, and is called tincal ; it is also obtained by boiling the crude Tuscan boric acid with half its weight of Na_2Co_3. It crystallizes at 79° in octohedra, $Na_2B_4O_7.5H_2O$; and below 56° in monoclinic prisms, $Na_2B_4O_7.10H_2O$. When heated in the air it swells up and loses its water, forming a spongy mass. The aqueous solution of borax has a slight alkaline reaction, turning yellow turmeric paper brown.

2. *Phar.:* Borax acts as a mild alkali on the alimentary canal and produces diuresis ; it has a peculiar topical sedative action on the mucous membranes, and is used as a gargle in aphthous conditions of the tongue and throat, and in cases of mercurial salivation.

3. *Manuf.:* Borax is used in the process of soldering oxidizable metals ; being sprinkled over their surface it fuses and dissolves the oxide which would prevent adhesion. It is used for fixing colours on porcelain.

"*Borax,* ceruce, ne oille of tartre noon."
Chaucer: C. T., Prol., 630.

4. *Mineralogy:* A monoclinic, rather brittle, sweetish alkaline mineral, with a hardness of 2—2·5, a sp. gr. of 1·716, a vitreous, resinous, or earthy lustre, a greyish, bluish, or greenish-white colour. Composition : Boric acid, 36·6 ; soda, 16·2 ; water, 47·2. It has been called tincal, borate of soda, chrysocolla, &c. Found first in a salt lake in Thibet, and afterwards in Ceylon, California, Canada, Peru, &c.

borax beads, *s. pl.*

Chem.: "Beads" made of borax. They are used in blowpipe analysis to distinguish the oxides of the various metals, and to test minerals. A piece of platinum wire is bent to form a small loop at one end ; this is heated to redness and dipped on powdered borax. The adhering borax is heated in the flame to drive off the water ; it then forms a colourless transparent bead. A minute fragment of the substance to be tested is placed

on it, and it is heated in the blowpipe flame till it dissolves. It gives a characteristic colour in the reducing and in the oxidizing blowpipe flame.

Reducing flame: *Colourless*—Silicates of earth metals; Al_2O_3, SnO_2; alkaline earths, earths, lanthanum, and cerium oxides, tantalic acid, manganic oxide, didymium oxide. *Yellow to brown*—Tungstic acid, titanic acid, molybdic acid; and vanadic acid, when hot. *Red*—Suboxide of copper, Cu_2O. *Green*—Fe_2O_3, uranic oxide, chromic oxide; and vanadic acid when cold. *Grey*—Ag_2O, ZnO, CdO, PbO, Bi_2O_3, Sb_2O_5, tellurous salts, and NiO.

Oxidizing flame: *Colourless bead*—Silicates, alumina, stannic oxide, alkaline earths; Ag_2O, Ta, Niob, Te, salts; titanic acid, tungstic acid, molybdic acid, ZnO, CdO, PbO, Bi_2O_3, Sb_2O_5. *Yellow to brown*—Fe_2O_3, uranium oxide; vanadic oxide when hot. *Red*—Fe_2O_3, cerium oxide, and oxide of nickel when cold. *Violet*—Mn salts, didymium oxide; and a mixture of CoO and NiO. *Blue*—Cobalt oxide (CoO), copper oxide (CuO) when cold. *Green*—Chromium oxide (Cr_2O_3), vanadic acid when cold, CuO when hot; and Fe_2O_3, containing CuO or CoO.

bŏr-bŏn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [From Gaston de Bourbon, Duke of Orleans, son of Henry IV. of France, a patron of botany.]

Bot.: A papilionaceous genus of plants containing about thirteen species, all from South Africa; yellow flowers.

bor'-bŏr-ŭs, *s.* [From Gr. βόρβορος (*borboros*) = slime, mud, mire.]

Entom.: A genus of two-winged flies belonging to the family Muscidæ. The species are small insects, and frequent cucumber-frames, dung-heaps, and marshy spots.

* **bor'-bŏr-ygm** (*g* silent), * **bor-bŏr-yg'-mŭs,** *s.* [In Fr. *borborygme*; from Gr. βορβορυγμός (*borborugmos*) = a rumbling in the bowels; βορβορύζω (*borboruzō*) = to have a rumbling in the bowels; from the sound.]

Old Med.: A rumbling in the bowels. (*Glossog. Nov.*, 2nd ed.)

* **borch,** *v.t.* [Borrow.] (*Scotch.*)

* **borch,** *s.* [Burrough.]

* **börd,** *v.t.* & *s.* [Board, *v.*]

* **börd** (1), *s.* [Board.]

* **börd** (2), *s.* [Bordage.]

bord-halfpenny, *s.*

Old Law or Custom: Money paid to the lord of a manor on whose property a town or village is built, for setting up stalls or booths in it on occasion of a fair.

bord-service, *s.*

Old Law: A tenure of bordland (q.v.).

* **börd** (3), *s.* [From Fr. *bord* = border. [Border.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A border.

2. *Mining:* A lateral passage where a shaft intersects a seam of coal.

¶ *Monthis bord.* [Monthis.]

* **bord** (3), *s.* [Bourd.]

* **bord** (4), *s.* [Burde.] (*Scotch.*)

* **bord alexander,** *s.* A kind of cloth made at Alexandria. (A MS. dated about 1525.) (*Jamieson.*)

* **bord** (5), *s.* [O. Fries. *bord*; M. H. Ger. *buburh*; O. Fr. *behourd.*] A joust, a tournament.

"Ful ofte tyme he hadde the *bord* bygonne."
Chaucer: C. T., Prol., 52.

* **börd'-ăġe** (1), *s.* [Low Lat. *bordagium.*]

Old Law: The tenure by which a bordar held his cot, the services due from a bordar to his lord.

börd'-ăġe (2), *s.* [Fr. *bordage.*]

Naut.: The planking of a ship's side; hence used for a border of any kind.

börd'-ar, *s.* [Low Lat. *bordarius* = a cottager.] One who held a cottage at the will of his lord, a cottier. (*N.E.D.*)

* **bord-clothe,** * **borde-cloth,** * **burd-cloth,** *s.* [O. Eng. *bord* = board, table; and *cloth.*] A table-cloth.

"*Bordeclothe. Mappa, gausape.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **börde** (1), *s.* [Board.] (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems*, ed Morris; *Cleanness*, 470, 1,433, &c.)

* **börde** (2), *s.* [Border.] A border. (*Sir Gaw. and the Greene Knight*, 610.)

* **borde** (3), *s.* [Mid. Eng. *bourde*, from Fr. *bourde*, cog. with Port. *borda* = a lie.] A jest. (*Sir Gaw.*, 1,954.)

* **bör'-dĕl,** * **bör'-dĕle,** * **bör-dĕll,** * **bör-dĕl'-lō,** * **bŭr-dĕl'-lŏ,** *s.* [In Fr. *bordel* (*Littré*); O. Fr. *bordell* (*Kelham*); Prov. *bordel*; Sp. *burdel*; Ital. *bordello.* From O. & Mod. Fr. *bordel*, in the sense of a hut; dimin. of *borde* = a hut or cabin made of boards; Prov. *borda* = a hut.] [Board.] A brothel.

"From the *burdello* it might come as well:
The spittle: or pict-hatch."
B. Jonson: Every Man in his Humour, i. 2.

"Making even his own house a stew, a *bordel*, and a school of lewdness, to instil vice into the unwary ears of his poor children."—*South.*

* **bör'-dĕll-ĕr,** * **bör'-dĕl-ĕr,** * **bör'-dĕl-lĕr** (*Eng.*), **bör'-dell-ar** (*Scotch*), *s.* [O. Eng., O. Scotch, &c., *bordel* = a brothel, and suff. *-er.*] A frequenter of brothels.

"He had nane sa familiar to hym, as fidiaris, *bordellaris*, makerellis, and gestouris."—*Bellend.: Cron.*, bk. v., ch. i.

* **bör-dĕl'-lō,** *s.* [Bordel.]

bor'-dĕr, * **bör'-doure,** * **bör'-dure,** *s.* & *a.* [From Fr. *bordure* (*Littré*); from Fr. *border* = to border, to edge; Low Lat. *bordura* = a margin. Compare Sw. *brädd* = brim, margin, brink; Dut. *boord* = border, edge, brim, . . .] [Board.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:* The brim, edge, margin, or boundary line of anything. *Spec.*—

1. *Of earthenware, a looking-glass, a picture, &c.:* The brim, the margin, the frame, or anything else surrounding it.

"They have looking-glasses bordered with broad *borders* of crystal, and great counterfeit precious stones."—*Bacon.*

2. *Of a garment:* The edge or hem, sometimes ornamented with needlework, or at least of a diverse colour from the rest. [Bordure, 1.]

3. *Of a garden, a country, a lake, &c.:* Its limit or boundary.

(1) *Of a garden:* The raised flower or other bed surrounding it.

"All with a *border* of rich fruit-trees crown'd."
Waller: On St. James's Park.

(2) *Of a country:* Its confine, its limit, its boundary line, or the districts in the immediate vicinity.

(*a*) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

"Slowly and with difficulty peace was established on the *border*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

(*b*) *Spec.:* The border territory between England and Scotland, where, while the two countries were independent, mutual inroads, raids, cattle-lifting, &c. [Bordrag, Bord-raging], for centuries prevailed. Since the happy union of the two kingdoms in 1707, the hardy race of adventurers generated by these enterprises have found their proper sphere in the British army. [Borderer.]

(3) *Of a lake:* Its bank or margin.

"It was situated on the *borders* of an extensive but shallow lake. . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. vi., p. 114.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between *border*, *edge*, *rim* or *brim*, *brink*, *margin*, and *verge*: "Of these terms, *border* is the least definite point, *edge* the most so; *rim* and *brim* are species of *edge*; *margin* and *verge* are species of *border*. A *border* is a stripe, an *edge* is a line. The *border* lies at a certain distance from the *edge*; the *edge* is the exterior termination of the surface of any substance. Whatever is wide enough to admit of any space round its circumference may have a *border*; whatever comes to a narrow extended surface has an *edge*. Many things may have both a *border* and an *edge*; of this description are caps, gowns, carpets, and the like; others have a *border* but no *edge*, as lands, and others have an *edge* but no *border*, as a knife or table. A *rim* is the *edge* of any vessel; the *brim* is the exterior *edge* of a cap; a *brink* is the *edge* of any precipice or deep place; a *margin* is the *border* of a book or a piece of water; a *verge* is the extreme *border* of a place."

(2) *Border, boundary, frontier,* and *confines* are thus discriminated: "These terms are all applied to countries or tracts of land." The "*border* is the outer edge or tract of land that runs along a country; it is mostly applied to countries running in a line with each other, as the *borders* of England and Scotland; the *boundary* is that which bounds or limits, as the *boundaries* of countries or provinces; the *frontier* is that which lies in the front or forms the entrance into a country, as the *frontiers* of Germany or the *frontiers* of France; the *confines* are the parts lying contiguous to others, as the *confines* of different states or provinces. The term *border* is employed in describing those parts which form the *borders*, as to dwell on the *borders* or to run along the *borders*. The term *boundary* is used in speaking of the extent or limits of places; it belongs to the science of geography to describe the *boundaries* of countries. The *frontiers* are mostly spoken of in relation to military matters, as to pass the *frontiers*, to fortify *frontier* towns, to guard the *frontiers*, or in respect to one's passage from one country to another, as to be stopped at the *frontiers*. The term *confines*, like that of *borders*, is mostly in respect to two places; the *border* is mostly a line, but the *confines* may be a point; one therefore speaks of going along the *borders*, but meeting on the *confines*." "The term *border* may be extended in its application to any space, and *boundary* to any limit. *Confines* is also figuratively applied to any space included within the *confines*, as the *confines* of the grave; *precinct* is properly any place which is encircled by something that serves as a girdle, as to be within the *precincts* of a court, that is, within the space which belongs to or is under the control of a court." (*Crabb: Eng. Syn.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Milling:* The hoop, rim, or curb around a bedstone or bedplate, to keep the meal from falling off except at the prescribed gap. Used in gunpowder mills and some forms of grain-grinding mills.

2. *Printing:*

(1) A type with an ornamental face, suitable for forming a part of a fancy border.

(2) Ornamental work surrounding the text of a page.

3. *Locksmithing:* The rim of a lock.

4. *Weaving:*

(1) That part of the cloth containing the selvage.

(2) *Plur.* (*Borders*): A class of narrow textile fabrics designed for edgings and bindings, such as galloons and laces.

5. *Her.:* Of the form *bordure* (q.v.).

B. *As adjective:* In any way connected with the borders. [See the compounds.]

"With some old *Border* song, or catch."
Wordsworth: Fountain.

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Border-guard* (*Lewis: Ear. Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. ii., § 30, vol. ii., 144); *border-line, border line* (*Times*, 28th March, 1877); *border-song, border song* [B.]; *border-stream* (*Byron: Lara*, ii. 13).

border-axe, *s.* A battle-axe in use on the border land between England and Scotland.

"A *border-axe* behind was slung."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 5.

† **border-day,** *s.* The day or era when the borders were in their glory.

"Was not unfrequent, nor held strange,
In the old *Border-day*."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 7.

border-land, *s.* A border district, esp. that between England and Scotland. (Used also figuratively.

border-pile, *s.*

Hydraulic Engineering: An exterior pile of a coffer-dam, &c.

† **border-pipe,** *s.*

Music: A pipe designed to be blown in border wars.

"Through the dark wood, in mingled tone,
Were *Border-pipes* and bugles blown."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 18.

border-plane, *s.*

Joinery: A joiner's edging-plane.

† **border-side,** *s.*

Scotch: The side or district of Scotland lying in proximity to the English frontier.

"List all!—The King's vindictive pride
Boasts to have tamed the *Border-side*."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 23.

border-stone, *s.* The curbstone of a well or pavement.

border-tide, *s.* A particular tide or season in border history.

"Demands the Ladye of Buccleuch,
Why, 'gainst the truce of *Border-tide*,
In hostile guise ye dare to ride."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 19.

border-warrant, *s.*

Law: A process for arresting an English delinquent who has crossed the border to Scotland, or *vice versâ*, or compelling him to find security for his appearance before a court.

bor'-dĕr, * **bör'-dĕr-ȳn,** *v.i.* & *t.* [From Eng. *border*, s. (q.v.). In Fr. *border*; Sp. *bordar* = to border, to edge.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Of things material:* To confine upon, to be contiguous to, to have the edges of one thing in close proximity to those of another. (Followed by *on* or *upon*.)

"It *bordereth* upon the province of Croatia, . . ."—*Knolles.*

2. *Of things immaterial:* To approach closely to.

"All wit which *borders* upon profaneness."—*Tillotson.*

B. *Transitive:*

1. *Of a garment, &c.:* To adorn with a border ornamented or otherwise.

2. *Of a country:*

(1) *Of the relation of one place to another:* To reach, to touch, to confine upon, to be contiguous or near to.

". . . . those parts of Arabia which *border* the sea called the Persian Gulf."—*Raleigh.*

(2) *Of the relation of a traveller to a tract of country:* To keep near a boundary line.

"His chief difficulty arose from not knowing where to find water in the lower country, so that he was obliged to keep *bordering* the central ranges."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xvi.

* **bor-dere,** *s.* [Bordyoure.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bor'-dĕred, * **bor-dyrde,** *pa. par.* & *a.*

I. *Ordinary Language:* (See the verb.)

II. *Bot.:* A term applied to one colour surrounded by a border or edging of another.

bor'-dĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *border*, v.; and suffix *-er*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The dweller on the border or frontier of a country.

"National enmities have always been fiercest among *borderers*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. *Mil.:* The 25th regiment of the British infantry are called the "King's Own Borderers."

bor'-dĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Border, *v.*]

". . . . oft on the *bordering* deep."
Milton: P. L., bk. i.

bor'-dĕrș, *s. pl.* [Border.]

* **bord-felawe,** *s.* [O. Eng. *bord* = board, and *felawe* = a fellow, companion.] A companion, associate.

"Thei youen to him *bordfelawis* thretti."—*Wycliffe: Judges* xiv. 11.

bor'-dīte, *s.* [From *Bordoë*, one of the Faroe Islands; and suffix *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Okenite (q.v.). It is milk-white, fibrous in texture, and very tough. From Bordoë. [See etym.]

* **börd'-lănd,** *s.* [Eng. *bord*; *land*.] Said to be land which a lord keeps in his own hand for the maintenance of his "board," *i.e.*, of his table; more prob. land held by a bordar (q.v.). (*N.E.D.*)

* **bord'-lēss,** * **bord-lees,** *a.* [O. Eng. *bord* = board, table, and hence food; and suffix *-less*.] Foodless. (*Piers Plowman.*)

* **börd'-lōde,** *s.* [O. Fr. *borde*, from Low Lat. *borda* = a hut; and *lode* = lode.]

Old Law: The same as *bordage*.

* **börd'-măn,** *s.* [Bordage.]

Old Law: A tenant in bordage (q.v.).

* **börd'-rāg,** *s.* [Contracted from *bordraging* (q.v.).] A border raid, a "bordraging," ravaging of border lands. (Used specially of England and Scotland while, previous to the Union, the two countries were at feud.)

"No wayling there nor wretchednesse is heard,
No nightly *bordrags*, nor no hue and cries."
Spenser: Colin Cl., 312, 315.

* **börd'-rā-gĭng,** *s.* [O. Eng. *bord* = border, and *raging*.] A border raid, a "bordrag."

"Yet oft annoyd with sondry *bordragings*,
Of neighbour Scots, and forrein Scatterlings."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 63.

* **bör'-dŭn,** *s.* [From Fr. *bourdon*; Ital. *bordone*.] A pilgrim's staff.

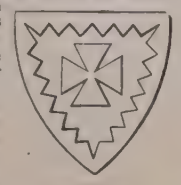
". . . In pilgrimes wedes
"He bar a *bordun* I-bounde with a brod lyste."
Piers Plow. Vis., vi. 7-8.

bor'-dūre, *s.* [Fr. *bordure*.] [Border.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An old form of *border*, s. (q.v.). A hem or border.

". . . hem or *bordure* of these clothes, . . ."
Chaucer: Boethius (ed. Morris), p. 6, line 50.

II. *Heraldry:* The border of an escutcheon. It occupies one-fifth of a shield. It has various significations.


BORDURE.

1. It may be the mark of a younger branch of a family.

2. If charged, it may refer to maternal descent. This especially obtains in ancient armory.

3. It may stand for "border company," which should be composed of sixteen pieces, and may imply either augmentation or, in recent heraldry, illegitimacy.

4. It may be an ordinary charge.

¶ In blazoning coats of armour the bordure is placed over all ordinaries except the chief, the quarter, and the canton. It has no diminutive, but may at times be surmounted by another of half its width. When a bordure is bezanté, billetté, or has similar markings, the number of bezants or billets, unless otherwise mentioned, is always eight. (*Gloss. of Her.*)

* **bor'-dyn,** * **boor'-don,** * **bour'-don,** *v.i.* [Bourdon.] To play, joke. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bor'-dȳ-oure,** * **bor'-dere,** *s.* [From O. Eng. *bourdyn* (q.v.).]

"*Bordyoure*, or pleyare (*bordere*, P.). *Lusor, joculator.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

böre, * **bor'-ĭ-en,** * **bor-ĭn,** * **bor-yn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *borian* = to bore; Icel. *bora*; Sw. *borra*; Dan. *bore*; Dut. *boren*; (N. H.) Ger. *bohren*; O. H. Ger. *poran, poron*; Lat. *foro* = to bore. Skeat suggests also a connection with Gr. *φαρ* (*phar*), in *φάραγξ* (*pharanx*) = a ravine, and *φάρυγξ* (*pharunx*) = the pharynx, the gullet.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To perforate or make a hole through anything.

(1) To perforate, to make a hole through any hard substance by means of an instrument adapted for the purpose. *Used*—

(*a*) Of the action of a gimlet drilling holes in wood, or an analogous but more powerful instrument wrought by machinery, perforating iron.

"A man may make an instrument to *bore* a hole an inch wide, or half an inch, not to *bore* a hole of a foot."—*Wilkins.*

"Mulberries will be fairer if you *bore* the trunk of the tree through, and thrust into the places *bored* wedges of some hot trees."—*Bacon.*

(*b*) Of the action of a borer perforating the strata of the earth in search of coal or other valuable minerals, for scientific investigation of the succession of strata, or for any purpose.

"I'll believe as soon
This whole earth may be *bored*, and that the moon
May through the centre creep."
Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream, iii. 2.

(*c*) Of the action of a woodpecker's bill, the jaws of an insect, or any similar instrumentality.

(*d*) Of an energetic person piercing through or penetrating a crowd.

"Consider, reader, what fatigues I've known,
What riots seen, what bustling crowds I *bor'd*,
How oft I cross'd where carts and coaches roar'd."
Gay.

(2) To hollow out by means of boring.

"Take the barrel of a long gun, perfectly *bored*, . . ."—*Digby.*

(3) To make way by piercing or scraping out.

"These diminutive catterpillars are able, by degrees, to pierce or *bore* their way into a tree, with very small holes; . . ."—*Ray.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To weary one out by constant reiteration of a narrative or subject in which one has but slender interest; to fatigue the attention, to weary one. (*Colloquial.*)

* (2) To befool, to trick.

"I am abused, betrayed; I am laughed at, scorned, Baffled and *bored*, it seems . . ."
Beaumont & Fletcher.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) (*By omitting the objective after the transitive verb*): To pierce by boring; as, "the auger *bores* well."

(2) (*In its nature intransitive*): To be pierced or penetrated by a boring instrument; as, "the wood is hard to *bore*."

2. *Fig.:* To push forward.

"Nor southward to the raining regions run,
But *boring* to the west, and hov'ring there,
With gaping mouths they draw prolifick air."
Dryden.

böre, *pret. of v.* [Bear, *v.*]

"This *bore* up the patriarchs . . ."—*Tillotson* (3rd ed., 1722), vol. i., ser. xiv.

* **böre,** *pa par.* [Born.]

"'Allas!' seyde this frankleyn, 'that ever was I *bore!*'"
Chaucer: C. T., 201.

böre (1) (*Eng.*), **böre,** * **böir,** * **bör** (*Scotch*), *s.* [From *bore*, v. In A.S. *bor* = (1) a borer, a gimlet, (2) a lancet, a graving iron; Sw. *borr* = an auger; a gimlet; Dan. *bor*, *boer* = a gimlet; Dut. *boor* = a wimble, a drill; Ger. *bohr* = an auger; *bohrloch* = bore, auger-hole.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) The instrument with which a hole is bored; a borer. [*Etym.*]

"So shall that hole be fit for the file, or square *bore*."—*Moxon.*

(2) A hole made by boring. *Used*—

(*a*) *Gen.:* Of the hole itself, without reference to its size.

"Into hollow engines long and round,
Thick ramm'd, at th' other *bore* with touch of fire
Dilated, and infuriate."
Milton: P. L., bk. vi.

(*b*) *Spec.:* Of its size or calibre.

"And ball and cartridge sorts for every *bore*."
Dryden.

"It will best appear in the *bores* of wind instruments; therefore cause pipes to be made with a single, double, and so on, to a sextuple *bore*, and mark what tone every one giveth."—*Bacon.*

(3) A hole made in any other way. *Spec.*—

(*a*) A small hole or crevice; a place used for shelter, especially for smaller animals. (*Scotch.*)

"A sonne ben ful bright
Schon opon the queue
At a *bore*."
Sir Tristrem, p. 153.

"Schute was the door: in at a *boir* I blent."
Palice of Honour, iii. 69.

"And into hols and *bors* thame hyd."
Burel: Pilg. (Watson's Coll.), ii. 23, 24. (*Jamieson.*)

(*b*) A rift in the clouds; a similar open space between trees in a wood. (*Scotch.*)

"When, glimmering through the groaning trees,
Kirk-Alloway seem'd in a bleeze;
Through ilka *bore* the beams were glancing."
Burns: Tam O'Shanter.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *Of things:* Importance.

"I have words to speak in thine ear will make thee dumb; yet are they much too light for the *bore* of the matter."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 6.

(2) *Of persons or things:* A person who wearies one by perpetually calling when there is no time to receive visitors, or by harping on a subject in which one has no interest, or in some similar way. Also a thing similarly wearisome.

3. *In special phrases:*

¶ (1) *A blue bore:* An opening in the clouds when the sky is thick and gloomy. (*Scotch.*) (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"This style pleased us well. It was the first *blue bore* that did appear in our cloudy sky."—*Galilæ: Lett.* i. 171.

* (2) *The bores of hearing:* The ears.

"For mine's beyond beyond—say, and speak thick;
Love's counsellor should fill the *bores of hearing*."
Shakesp.: Cymbel., iii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Metallurgy:*

(1) A tool bored to fit the shank of a forged nail, and adapted to hold it while the head is brought to shape by the hammer. The depression in the face of the bore is adapted to the shape required of the chamfered under part of the head.

(2) The cavity of a steam-engine cylinder, pump-barrel, pipe, cannon, barrel of a fire-arm, &c. In mechanics it is expressed in inches of

diameter; in cannon in the weight in pounds of solid round shot adapted thereto.

(3) The capacity of a boring tool, as the bore of an auger.

2. *Music:* The calibre of a wind instrument, as the bore of a flute.

bore (2), *s.* [Icel. *bára* = a wave, a billow caused by wind (*Wedgwood and Skeat*); N. & M. H. Ger. *bor*; O. H. Ger. *por* = height, top. Remotely connected with A.S. *beran, beoran* = to bear.]

Physic. Geog. & Ord. Lang.:

1. A tidal wave running with fearful height and velocity up various rivers. In India it occurs on the Ganges and the Indus, but, according to an "Anglo-Burman," is nowhere better seen than in the Sittang between Rangoon and Moulmein in the Eastern Peninsula. In Britain a bore rushes at spring tides up the Bristol Channel from the Atlantic, and being narrowed by the funnel-shaped estuary of the Severn, rises into a bore below Newnham, and does not entirely expend its force till it has passed Gloucester. It affects also the river Parrett, just below Bridgewater, and other rivers which run into the Bristol Channel. There is a bore also in the Solway. [EAGRE, HYGRE.]

"The *bore* had certainly alarmed us for ninety or a hundred seconds."—*De Quincey: Works*, 2nd ed., i. 106.

2. *Less properly:* A very high tidal wave, not, however, so abrupt as in No. 1, seen in the English Channel, the Bay of Fundy, &c. (*Dana.*)

bör'-ĕ-al, *a.* [In Fr. *boréal*; Sp. *boreál*; Port. *voreal*; Ital. *boreale*; Lat. *borealis*; from *Boreas* (q.v.).] Northern.

"Crete's ample fields diminish to our eye,
Before the *boreal* blasts the vessels fly."
Pope.

boreal-pole, *s.* In French terminology, the South-seeking pole of the magnet.

Boreal Province.

Zoology: The second of eighteen provinces within which Mr. S. P. Woodward distributed sea and fresh-water mollusca. The Boreal Province extends across the Atlantic from Nova Scotia and Massachusetts to Iceland, the Faroe and Shetland Islands, and along the coast of Norway from North Cape to the Naze. 75 per cent. of the Scandinavian shells are common to Britain, and more than half of the sea-shells found on the coast of Massachusetts, north of Cape Cod, occur also in the North Sea. Some of the principal species are *Teredo navalis, Pholas crispata, Mya arenaria, Saxicava rugosa, Tellina solidula, Lucina borealis, Astarte borealis, Cyprina Islandica, Leda pygmea, Nucula tenuis, Mytilus edulis, Modiola modiolus, Pecten Islandicus, Ostrea edulis, Anomia ephippium, Terebratulina caput-serpentis, Rhynconella psittacea, Chiton marmoreus, Dentalium entale, Margarita undulata, Littorina grœnlandica, Natica helicoides, Scalaria grœnlandica, Fusus antiquus, Fusus islandicus, Trophon muricatus, Trophon clathratus, Purpura lapillus, Buccinum undatum.* Several genera are now living on the coast of the United States which only occur fossil in England, as Glycimeris, Cardita, &c. (*S. P. Woodward: Mollusca.*)

Bör'-ĕ-ăs, *s.* [In Fr. *Borée*; Sp. & Port. *Bóreas*; Ital. *Borea*; all from Lat. *Boreas*; Gr. βορέας (*Boreas*) = (1) the North-wind, (2) the North. According to Max Müller, *Boreas* is probably = the wind of the mountains, from Gr. βόρος (*boros*), another form of ὄρος (*oros*) = a mountain.] The North-wind, chiefly poetic. (*Eng. & Scotch.*)

"The blustering *Boreas* did encroche,
And beate upon the solitarie Brere."
Spenser: Shep. Cal. ii.

"Never *Boreas'* hoary path."
Burns: To Miss Cruikshanks.

*** bör-eau (eau** as **ō),** *s.* [Fr. *bourreau.*] An executioner. [BURIO.]

böre'-cōle, *s.* [From *bore* (1); and *cole* (q.v.).] A loose or open-headed variety of the cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*). It is also frequently known in ordinary language as sprouts.

bored, *pa. par.* [BORE, *v.t.*]

böre'-dŏm, *s.* [Eng. *bore* (1), *s.*; *-dom.*]

1. The state of being bored.

2. Bores collectively.

*** bör'-ēe,** *s.* [Fr. *bourrée* = a rustic dance originally belonging to Auvergne.] A dance in common time, of French or Spanish origin.

"Dick could neatly dance a jig,
But Tom was best at *borees.*"
Swift: Tom & Dick.

bör-eēn', *s.* [Ir.] A bridle-path.

"A little further on branched off suddenly a narrow bridle-path, or *boreen*, as it is called in this part of the country."—*Daily News*, Nov. 3, 1880.

*** bör'-ĕl,** *s.* [BORRELL.]

*** borel folk, * borel-folk,** *s.* [BORRELL-FOLK.]

*** bore-lych,** *a.* [BURLY.] (*Sir Gaw. and the Green Knight*, 766.)

*** bor'-ĕn,** *pa. par.* [BORN.]

bör'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *bor(e); -er.* In Ger. *bohrer.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of living beings:* A person who or a living being which bores. [II. *Zool.*]

2. *Of things:* An instrument used for boring.

"The master-bricklayer must try all the foundations with a *borer*, such as well-diggers use to try the ground."—*Mozon.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zoology:*

(1) A name for a worm-like fish, the *Myxine glutinosa*, called also the Glutinous Hag and the Blind-fish.

(2) A name sometimes given to Terebella, a genus of Annelids.

2. *Coopering:* A semi-conical tool used to enlarge bung-holes and give them a flare.

¶ Analogous instruments, used in some other trades, are called by the same name.

bör'-ĕth-ŷl, *s.* [Eng., &c. *bor(on); ethyl.*]

Chem.: $B(C_2H_5)_3$. It is formed by acting on boric ether $(C_2H_5)_3BO_3$ (a thin limpid fragrant liquid, boiling at 119°, decomposed by water), with zinc ethyl. Borethyl is a colourless, pungent, irritating, mobile liquid, sp. gr. 0·696, and boiling at 95°. It is insoluble in water, takes fire in the air spontaneously, burning with green smoky flame. It unites with ammonia.

*** böre'-trēe,** *s.* [BOURTREE.]

*** bor-ewe,** *s.* [BORROW.]

*** bor-ew-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BORROWING.] (*Proverbs of Hendyng*, 194.)

*** borg,** *s.* [BOROUGH.]

*** bor-gage,** *s.* [From Eng. *borg* = a town, and *gage* = a pledge.] A tenement in town held by a particular tenure.

"Ne boughte none *Borgages* beo ye certeyne."
Piers Plow. Vision, iii. 77.

*** bor'-gen,** *pa. par.* [BERGEN.]

"Into saba to *borgen* ben."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 2,686.

*** bor-ges, * bor'-geys,** *s.* [BURGESS.] (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; Patience*, 366.) (*Sir Ferumbras*, ed. Herrtage, 444.)

borgh, *s.* [BORROW, *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

*** borgh,** *v.t.* [BORROW, *v.*] (*Scotch.*) (*Balfour: Pract.*, p. 340.) (*Jamieson.*)

*** borghe** (1), *s.* [BOROUGH.] (*Piers Plow. Vis.*, ii. 87.)

*** borghe** (2) (*Eng.*), **borgh** (*Scotch*), *s.* [A.S. *borh*, genit. *borges* = (1) a security, a pledge, loan, bail, (2) a person who gives security, a surety, bondsman, or debtor; Dut. *borg* = a pledge.] [BORROW, *s.*] A pledge; a surety. (*Piers Plow. Vis.*, vii. 83.)

¶ (1) *Lattin to borgh:* Laid in pledge.

". . . to have bene *lattin to borgh* to the saide Alexr. . . ."—*Acts*, Audit A. 1482, p. 100.

(2) *To strek, or stryk, a borgh:* To enter into suretyship or cautionary on any ground.

"Quhare twa partiis apperis at the bar, and the tane *strek a borgh* apone a weir of law," &c.—*Ja. I.*

*** bor-goun,** *v.t.* [BURGEON.] (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems* (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 1,042.)

*** bor-goune,** *s.* [BURGEON.] (*Allit. Poems; Decline of Goodness*, 1,042.)

bör'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c., *bor(on); -ic.*] Contained in or derived from boron (q.v.).

boric acid, boracic acid, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* Boric acid, or orthoboric acid, $B(OH)_3$, is formed by dissolving boron trioxide (B_2O_3) in water. It occurs in the steam which issues from volcanic vents in Tuscany called *suffioni*, or fumaroles. These are directed into artificial lagoons, the water of which becomes charged with boric acid, and it is obtained from it by evaporation. Boric acid is supposed to be formed by the action of water on BN (nitride of boron), which is decomposed by it into boric acid and ammonia. Boric acid crystallizes out in six-sided laminæ, which are soluble in hot water and in alcohol; it forms salts and borates, which are very unstable, as $Mg''_3(BO_3)_2$ (magnesium orthoborate), being a tribasic acid. Its solution in alcohol burns with a green-edged flame. Boric acid turns litmus paper brown, even in the presence of free hydrochloric acid; the brown colour thus formed is turned a dirty blue by caustic soda. Pyroboric acid, $H_2B_4O_7$, is obtained by heating for a long time the crystals of orthoboric acid at 140° C. Its chief salts are borax, $Na_2B_4O_7$, sodium pyroborate, and $Ca''B_4O_7$, calcium pyroborate, which occurs as the mineral borocalcite. Metaboric acid, $B'''O(OH)$, is formed when boric acid is heated to 100°; it is a white powder. Its salts are called metaborates; as, barium metaborate, $Ba''(BO'_2)_2$; and calcium metaborate, $Ca''(BO_2)_2$, a white powder precipitated when $CaCl_2$ is added to a solution of borax; the calcium salt is soluble in acetic acid, and in NH_4Cl.

2. *Min.:* A mineral, called also Sassolite (q.v.).

bör'-ĭck-īte, *s.* [From Boricky, who analyzed it.]

Min.: A reddish-brown opaque mineral of waxy lustre, occurring reniform or massive. It contains phosphoric acid, 19·35—29·49; sesquioxide of iron, 52·29—52·99; water, 19·06—19·96; lime, 7·29—8·16; and magnesia, 0—0·41. It occurs in Styria and Bohemia. (*Dana*)

bor'-ĭl-la, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.]

Metal.: A rich copper ore in dust.

bör'-ĭng, * bör'-ŷnge, * bör'-ĭ-ĭnde, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BORE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act, operation, or process of perforating wood, iron, rocks, or other hard substances by means of instruments adapted for the purpose.

"*Borynge* or percynge. *Perforacio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A place made by boring, or where boring operations are in progress.

3. *Pl.:* Chips or fragments which drop from a hole which is in the process of being bored.

boring and tenoning machine, *s.*

Wheelwrighting: A machine adapted to bore the holes in the fellies and to cut the tenons on the ends of the spokes.

boring-bar, *s.*

Metal-working:

1. A bar supported axially in the bore of a piece of ordnance or cylinder, and carrying the cutting-tool, which has a traversing motion, and turns off the inside as the gun or cylinder rotates.

2. A cutter-stock used in other boring-machines, such as those for boring the brasses of pillow-blocks. (*Knight.*)

boring-bench, *s.*

Wood-working: A bench fitted for the use of boring machinery or appliances. [BENCH-DRILL.]

boring-bit, *s.* A tool adapted to be used in a brace. It has various forms, enumerated under the head of BIT (q.v.).

boring-block, *s.*

Metal-working: A slotted block on which work to be bored is placed.

boring-collar, *s.* A back-plate provided with a number of tapering holes, either of which may be brought in line with a piece to be bored and which is chucked to the lathe-mandrel. The end of the piece is exposed at the hole to a boring-tool which is held against it. (*Knight.*)

boring-faucet, *s.* One which has a bit on its end by which it may cut its own way through the head of a cask.

boring-gage, *s.* A clamp to be attached to an auger or a bit-shank at a given distance from the point, to limit the penetration of the tool when it has reached the determinate depth. (*Knight.*)

boring-instruments, *s.* [BORING-MACHINES.]

boring-lathe, *s.* A lathe used for boring wheels or short cylinders. The wheel or cylinder is fixed on a large chuck screwed to the mandrel of a lathe.

boring-machines, *s. pl.* Machines by which holes are made by the revolution of the tool or of the object around the tool, but not including the simple tool itself. Thus an augur, gimlet, awl, or any bit adapted for boring, independently of the machinery for driving it, would not be a boring-machine. A brace is on the dividing line, if such there be, but is not included under the term boring-machines. (*Knight.*)

boring mollusca, *s.* The principal boring mollusca are the Teredo, which perforates timber, and Pholas, which bores into chalk, clay, and sandstone. These shells are supposed to bore by mechanical means, either by the foot or by the valves. But certain shells, as Lithodomus, Gastrochæna, Saxicava, and Ungulina, which attack the hardest marble and the shells of other mollusca, have smooth valves and a small foot, and have a limited power of movement—(the Saxicava is even fixed in its crypt by a byssus)—so they have been supposed either to dissolve the rock by chemical means, or else to wear it away with the thickened anterior margins of the mantle. The boring mollusks have been called "stone-eaters" (*lithophagi*), and "wood-eaters" (*xylophagi*), and some at least are obliged to swallow the material produced by their operations, though they derive no nourishment from it. No boring mollusk deepens or enlarges its burrow after attaining the full growth usual to its species. The animals do great injury to ships, piers, and breakwaters.

boring-rod, *s.* An instrument used in boring for water, &c. [BORING-MACHINES.]

boring-table, *s.* The platform of a boring-machine on which the work is laid.

boring-tool, *s.*

Metal-working: A cutting-tool placed in a cutter-head to dress round holes.

* **borith,** *s.* [BURYT.] (*Bailey.*)

börk-hâu'-şĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Moritz Borkhausen, a German, who published a botanical work in 1790.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ (Compositæ) and the sub-order Ligulifloræ (Cichoraceæ). The British flora contains two wild species, *Borkhausia fœtida*, the fetid, and *B. taraxifolia*, the small, rough Borkhausia, besides an introduced species, *B. setosa*. They are not common, and no special interest attaches to them.

bor-lā'-şĭ-a, *s.* [From the Rev. Dr. Borlase, F.R.S., an English naturalist and antiquarian, born in Cornwall, on February 2nd, 1695, and died there August 31st, 1772.]

Zool.: A Ribbon Worm, belonging to the family Nemertidæ. It is found on the coasts of Britain and France; is of nocturnal habits, and attains the length of fifteen feet.

* **bor-lych,** *a.* [BURLY.] (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems* (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 1,488.)

* **bormyn,** *v.t.* [BURN.]

"*Bormyn'*, or pulchyn' (bornyn, K. P. boornyn, H.). *Polio*, Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

börn, börne, * **bör'-ęn,** * **bör'-ŭn,** * **böre,** * **ў-böre,** *pa. par.* [BEAR, *v.*]

I. *Of* born *and the other forms given above:* Brought into the world, brought into life, brought forth, produced. (Used either of the simple fact of birth or of the circumstances attendant upon it.)

¶ (1) Formerly all the foregoing forms were used except *born*, which is modern.

"For he was *yhore* at Rome, . . ."—*Rob. Glouc.* p. 90.

"How he had lyued syn he was *bore*."
Robt. Manning of Brunne, 5,646.

"Whanne Jhesus was *borun* in Bethleem, . . ."—*Wycliffe* (Purvey), *Matt.* ii. 1.

(2) Now *born* alone is used, complete distinction in meaning having been established between it and *borne* II. (2).

"These six were *born* unto him in Hebron."—*1 Chron.* iii. 4.

¶ *Special phrase. Born again:* Caused to undergo the new birth; regenerated, transformed in character, imbued with spiritual life.

II. *Of the forms* borne *and* * born: Carried, supported, sustained.

¶ * (1) *Formerly:* Of the form *born*, now quite obsolete in this sense.

". . . to have *born* up and sustained themselves so long under such fierce assaults, as Christianity hath done?"—*Tillotson* (3rd ed., 1722), vol. i., ser. xx.

(2) *Now:* Only of the form *borne*.

"From a rock of the ocean that beauty is *borne*—
Now joy to the house of fair Ellen of Lorn!"
Campbell: Glenara.

borne-down, *a.* Depressed in body, in mind, or in external circumstances. (Used of individuals or of collective bodies.) (*Scotch.*)

". . . oppress and *borne-down* churches."—*Pet. North of Irel. Acts Ass.* 1644, p. 215.

* **börne,** *s.* [A.S. *burna*; Dut. *borne* = a stream, a spring.] [BURN (2).] A stream, what the Scotch call a "burn."

"Vnder a brode banke, bi a *bornes* side,
And as I lay and lened and loked in the wateres."
Piers Plow. Vis., Prol., 8, 9.

* **borned,** * **bornyd,** *pa. par.* [BORNYN.] Burnished. (*Chaucer.*)

"Sheldes fresshe and plates *borned* bright."
Lydgate: Story of Thebes, 1,123.

Gold bornyd: Burnished with gold.

bör'-nē-ēne, *s.* [Eng., &c., *Borne(o)*; *-ene.*] Camphor oil of Borneo, $C_{10}H_{16}$. An oily liquid extracted from the *Dryobalanops camphora*, and isomeric with oil of turpentine. It can also be obtained from oil of valerian by fractional distillation. Borneene is almost insoluble in water, and has the odour of turpentine.

Bör'-nĕ-ō, *s.* & *a.* [From *Brunai*, the local name for the capital of the kingdom of Borneo proper.]

A. *As substantive:* An island, about 800 miles long by 700 broad, in the Eastern Archipelago, between 7° 4′ and 4° 10′ S. lat. and 108° 50′ and 119° 20′ E. long.

B. *As adjective:* Growing in Borneo; in any way connected with Borneo.

Borneo camphor, *s.* A gum, called also BORNEOL (q.v.).

bör'-nĕ-ŏl, *s.* [From *Borne(o)*, and *(alcoh)ol.*]

Chemistry: Borneol, or Borneo camphor, $C_{10}H_{17}(OH)$, occurs in the trunks of a tree growing in Borneo, the *Dryobalanops camphora*. It has been prepared by the action of sodium or of alcoholic potash on common camphor. Borneol is a monad alcohol, forming ethers. When heated with HCl in a sealed tube $C_{10}H_{17}Cl$ (camphyl chloride) is formed. By heating borneol with P_2O_5 it is converted into a hydrocarbon borneene ($C_{10}H_{16}$). Borneol forms small transparent crystals, smelling like camphor and pepper; melting at 198°, and boiling at 212°. Its alcoholic solution is dextrorotary. Heated with nitric acid it is converted into ordinary camphor.

bör'-nĕ-şīte, *s.* [From *Borneo* (q.v.).]

Chem.: O.N. $C_7H_{13}O_6$, a crystalline substance melting at 175°. It occurs in Borneo caoutchouc.

bör'-nīne, *s.* [In Ger., &c., *bornine;* from Von Born, an eminent mineralogist of the eighteenth century.]

Min.: A mineral, called also Tetradymite (q.v.).

¶ The British Museum Catalogue calls this also Bornite, but Dana limits the latter term to a perfectly distinct mineral.

* **born'-ĭng rod,** *s.* [BONING ROD.]

bör'-nīte, *s.* [In Ger. *bornit.* Named after Von Born.] [BORNINE.]

Min.: An isometric, brittle mineral, occurring massive, granular, or compact. The hardness is 3, the sp. gr. 4·4—5·5, the lustre metallic, the colour between red and brown, the streak pale greyish-black, slightly shining. Composition: Copper, 50—71; sulphur, 21·4—28·24; iron, 6·41—18·3. It is a valuable ore of copper found in Cornwall, where the miners call it horse-flesh ore; at Rou Island in Killarney, in Ireland; in Norway, Germany, Hungary, Siberia, and North and South America. (*Dana.*) [BORNINE.]

* **bor'-nĭn,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *burnir* = to burnish.] [BURN, *v.*] To burnish. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bor-nyst,** *pa. par.* [BURNISHED.] (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems* (ed. Morris); *Pearl*, 77.)

bör-ŏ-căl'-çīte, *s.* [Eng., &c., *boro(n)*; *calcite.*]

Min.: The same as Boronatrocalcite and Ulexite (q.v.).

bör'-ŏn, *s.* [From *borax* (q.v.).]

Chemistry: A triatomic element, symbol B. At. Wt. 11. It occurs in nature combined in the form of boracic acid $B(OH)_3$ and its salts. Boron is obtained by fusing boric trioxide B_2O_3 with sodium. It is a tasteless, inodorous, brown powder, a non-conductor of electricity; it is slightly soluble in water, permanent in the air; burnt in chlorine gas it forms boron chloride BCl_3, a volatile, fusing liquid, boiling at 18·23, sp. gr. 1·35; it is decomposed by water into boric acid and hydrochloric acid. When amorphous boron is heated with aluminium the boron dissolves in it, and separates out as the metal cools. The aluminium is removed by caustic soda. It crystallizes in monoclinic octohedra, which scratch ruby and corundum, but are scratched by the diamond; the sp. gr. is 2·68. Heated in oxygen it ignites, and is covered with a coating of brown trioxide. Amorphous boron, fused with nitrate of potassium, explodes. Boron forms one oxide B_2O_3, obtained by heating boric acid to redness; it forms a glassy, hygroscopic, transparent solid, volatile at white heat. It dissolves metallic oxides, yielding coloured beads (see *Borax-beads*). Boron unites with fluorine, forming a colourless gas BF_3, having a great affinity for water. It carbonizes organic bodies; 700 volumes are soluble in one volume of water, forming an oily fusing liquid. Amorphous boron combines directly with nitrogen, forming boron nitride BN, a light amorphous white solid which, heated in a current of steam, yields ammonia and boric acid.

bör-ŏ-nā-trŏ-cal'-çīte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *boro(n)*; *natro(n)*; *calcite.*]

Min.: The same as Ulexite (*Dana*) (q.v.).

bör-ō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Francis Borone, an Italian servant of Dr. Sibthorp, the botanist and traveller in Greece.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Rutaceæ (Rueworts). The species are pretty little Australian plants, flowering all the year, and generally sweet-scented.

bör-ŏ-sĭl'-ĭ-cāte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *boro(n)*; *silicate.*]

Borosilicate of lime: A compound consisting of a borate and a silicate.

Min.: The same as Datolite (q.v.).

bŏr'-ōugh (1), * **bŏr'-ōw,** * **bŏr'-rōw** (*gh* silent), * **bor-ewe,** * **borw,** * **borwe,** * **borwgh,** * **borgh,** * **borghe,** * **borg, burgh,** * **burghe,** * **burw,** * **burie,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *burh*; genit. *burge*; dat. *byrig*; genit. plural *burga* = (1) a town, a city; (2) a fort, a castle; (3) a court, a palace, a house; *burg* = a hill, a citadel; *burgh, burig, burug, buruh, bureg* = a city; *burh* = a hill; Icel. *borg* = a fort, a borough; Sw. & Dan. *borg* = a castle, a fort, a strong place; O.S. *burg*; Dut. & Ger. *burg* = a castle, a stronghold; M. H. Ger. *burc*; O. H. Ger. *puruc, purc*; Goth. *baurgs*; Lat. *burgus* = a castle, a fort; Macedonian βύργος (*burgos*); Gr. πύργος (*purgos*) = a tower, especially one attached to the walls of a city; *plural* = the city walls with their towers; φύρκος (*phurkos*) = same meaning. From A.S. *beorgan* = (1) to protect, (2) to fortify; *beorh, beorg* = a hill; Mœso-Goth. *bairgan* = to hide, preserve, keep; *bairgs* = a mountain; Ger. *berg* = a mountain. [BERG.] Compare also Mahratta, &c., *pôor, pûr* = a town, a city.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *In England:*

1. *Formerly:*

(1) *Gen.:* A town, a city.

"Notheles thanne thai prikede faste, til thay wer passed the *borwgh*."—*Sir Ferumb.* (ed. Herrtage), 1,767.

In sense I. 1. (1) it might be used of foreign towns and cities.

"Sithen the sege and the assaut watz sezed at Troye
The *borgh* brittened and brent . . ."
Sir Gaw. and the Gr. Knight, l. 2.

*(2) *Spec.:* A walled town or other fortified place, also a castle.

2. *Now:* A town, corporate or not, which sends a burgess or burgesses to Parliament.

"For you have the whole *borough*, with all its love-makings and scandal-mongeries, contentions and contentments."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. 9.

II. *In Scotland* (*the form* burgh *being generally used*):

1. An incorporated town.

2. In the same sense as I. 2.

III. *In Ireland:* The same as in England.

". . . . all the cities and *boroughs* in Ireland."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

IV. *In the United States:* An incorporated town or village.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining or belonging to or in any way connected with a borough. [See the subjoined compounds.]

borough-court, *s.* A court of very limited jurisdiction, held in particular burghs or suburbs for convenience sake, by prescription, charter, or Act of Parliament. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii. 6.)

borough English, borough-english, *s.* [Called *English* (as opposed to Norman) because it came from the Anglo-Saxons, and *borough* because prevalent in various ancient boroughs (*Blackstone*).] A custom existent in some places by which on the death of a father the youngest son inherits the estate to the exclusion of his older brothers. Similarly, if the owner die without issue, his youngest brother obtains the property. (*Blackstone: Comm.*, i., *Introd.*, § 3; *Cowel*, &c.)

". . . . and therefore called *borough-english*."—*Blackstone: Comment., Introd.*, § 3.

borough-head, *s.* The same as a head-borough, the chief of a borough, a constable.

borough-holder, *s.* A head-borough, a borsholder.

borough-kind, *s.* [Borough English.]

borough-man, *s.* A burgess, a citizen.

borough-master, *s.*

*1. A burgomaster.

*2. The head of the corporation in certain Irish boroughs.

3. One who owned a borough, and was able to control the election of its member before the Reform Act (1832).

borough-monger, *s.* One who tries to make money out of the patronage of a borough.

"No office-clerks with busy face,
To make fools wonder as they pass,
Whisper dull nothings in his ear,
'Bout some rogue *borough-monger* there."
Cooper: The Retreat of Aristippus, eplst. 1.

borough-reeve, *s.* [*Reeve* is from A.S. *gerēfa* = (1) a companion, a fellow; (2) a reeve or sheriff, the fiscal officer of a shire, county, or city; (3) a steward, bailiff, an agent.] A fiscal officer in the Anglo-Saxon boroughs, sometimes called also port-reeve, and corresponding also to the shire-reeve of the county districts.

borough-sessions, *s.* Courts established in boroughs under the Municipal Corporation Acts of 1835. They are held by the recorders of the respective courts, and are generally quarterly.

borough-town, *s.* A corporate town.

* **bŏr'-ŏugh** (2) (*gh* silent), *s.* [A.S. *borh* = (1) a security, pledge, loan, bail, (2) one who gives such security, a surety, bondsman, or debtor; *borg* = a loan, a pledge.] [Borrowe.]

Old English law:

1. A pledge or security given by ten freeholders, with their families, for the good conduct of each other; a frank-pledge. [See No. 2. See also Frank-pledge.] [Borrowe.]

2. The association of ten freeholders, with their families, giving such a pledge. According to Blackstone, this system of giving frank-pledge was introduced into England by King Alfred, having already, however, existed in Denmark, and for a long time before in Germany. Those associated together were bound to hand up, on demand, any offender existing in their community. The organisation was often called a tithing, its head was denominated head-borough or borough-head, or borsholder, *i.e.*, boroughs elder, and was supposed to be the discreetest man in the fraternity. (*Blackstone: Comment*, Introd., § 4.) Ten such tithings made a "hundred."

* **bor'-ow** (1), *s.* [Borough (1).] A borough, a city.

* **bor'-ow** (2), * **bor'-owe,** *s.* [Borrow, *s.*] (*Spenser: Moth. Hub. Tale*, 851.)

* **bŏr'-ŏw-ĕn,** * **bor'-ŏw-ŷn,** *v.t.* [Borrow, *v.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bŏr'-ōw-ēr,** *s.* [Borrower.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bŏr'-ōw-ŷng,** *s.* & *a.* [Borrowing.]

bor'-ra, * **bor'-radh,** *s.* [From Dan. *berg* = a strong place (?).] [Borough (1).]

Archæol.: A term used in the Highlands of Scotland for a congeries of stones covering cells. They have been supposed to be burial-places of heroes or skulking places of robbers, but were more probably receptacles for plunder. [Bourach, Brugh.]

"*Borra*, or *borradh*, is also a pile of stones, but differs from a cairn in many respects, viz., in external figure, being always oblong, in external construction, and in its size and design."—*Statist. Acc. Scotland*, xiv. 527. *Kelpelton: Argyleshire.*

bor'-ṛach (*ch* guttural), *s.* [Bourach.]

bŏr'-ra'-ch̤ĭ-ō, bŏr-a'-ch̤ĭ-ō, *s.* [From Sp. *borachio* and *borracha* = a leathern bottle; Ital. *borracia* = (1) coarse, bad stuff, (2) a vessel for wine in travelling.] [Borachio.]

* **bor'-radh,** *s.* [Borra.] (*Scotch.*)

bor'-ral tree, *s.* An expression of doubtful origin and meaning. The suggestion that it is the same as Bourtree (q.v.) is due to Dr. Jamieson; it has been generally adopted, though there is no evidence for it.

"Round the auld *borral-tree*,
Or bourock by the burn side."
Hogg: Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 216-17.

* **bor'-rĕl,** * **bor'-ĕll,** * **bor'-rĕll,** *s.* & *a.* [Old Fr. *burel* = a kind of coarse woollen cloth; Low. Lat. *burellus* = the cloth now described. Compare Fr. *bure*, *burat* = drugget; Prov. *burel* = brown.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Of fabrics* (*generally of the form* borel):

(1) A coarse woollen cloth of a brown colour. (*Chaucer.*)

(2) A light stuff with a silken warp and woollen woof. (*Fleming.*)

2. *Of the wearer of such fabrics:*

(1) One of the inferior order of peasantry; a rustic.

(2) A layman as distinguished from a clergyman.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Made of coarse cloth.

2. Belonging to the wearer of such cloth, viz., to one of the peasant class; rude, rustic, clownish.

(1) *Old English:*

"How be I am but rude and *borrell*."
Spenser: Shep. Cal., vii.

(2) *Scotch:*

". . . whilk are things fitter for thim to judge of than a *borrel* man like me."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, let. xi.

3. Belonging to a layman.

borrel-folk, borel-folk, *s. pl.*

1. Rustic people.

2. The laity as opposed to the clergy. [Burel-clerk.]

"Our orisouns ben more effectuel,
And more we se of goddis secre thinges
Than *borel* folk, although that thay ben kinges."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,451.

borrel-loon, *s.* A term of contempt for a low, uncultivated rustic. (*Scotch.*)

borrel-man, *s.* An uncultivated peasant.

Bŏr'-rĕl-ĭsts, *s. pl.* [From Borrel, the founder of the sect.]

Ch. Hist.: A Christian sect in Holland who reject the sacraments and other externals of Christian worship, combining this with austerity of life.

bŏr'-rĕr-a, *s.* [Named after Mr. William Borrer, F.L.S., an eminent cryptogamic botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Lichens containing species which grow on trees or the ground, and are branched, bushy, or tufted little plants, one species farinaceous. Several are British.

bŏr-rĕr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Borrera.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonads, of which one species, *Borreria ferruginea* and *B. podya*, both from Brazil, yield a bastard ipecacuanha.

* **bŏr'-rĕt,** *s.* [From Dut. *borat* = a certain light stuff of silk and fine wool. (*Sewel.*).] Bombasin. (*Scotch.*)

"Bombasie or *borrets*, narrow, the single peece cont. xv. ells—xx l."—*Rates*, A. 1611. *Boratves*, ib. 1670, p. 7.

* **bŏr'-rōw** (1), * **bor'-rowe,** * **bor'-ow,** * **bor'-owe,** * **bor'-ewe,** * **bor'-we,** * **borw,** * **borh,** * **borgh,** * **borghe** (*Eng.*), **borow,** * **borwch,** * **borwgh,** * **bowrch,** * **borgh,** * **borch** (*Scotch*), *s.* [A.S. *borh*, genit. *borges* = (1) a security, pledge, loan, or bail, (2) a person who gives security, a surety, bondsman, or debtor (*Bosworth*); Sw. *borgen* = bail, security, surety; Dan. & Dut. *borg* = pledge, bail, trust, credit; Ger. *borg* = credit, borrowing.]

1. *Of things:*

(1) A pledge, a surety.

"And thar till into *borwch* draw I
Myn herytage all halily.
The king thocht he was traist Inewch
Sen he in *bowrch* hys landis drewch."
The Bruce (ed. Skeat), bk. i., 625-28.

"This was the first sourse of shepheards sorowe,
That now nill be quitt with baile nor *borrowe*."
Spenser: Shep. Cal., v.

(2) The act of borrowing or taking as a loan.

"Yet of your royal presence I'll adventure
The *borrow* of a week."
Shakesp.: Wint. Tale, i. 2.

2. *Of Beings or persons:* A surety, a pledge, a bail; one who stands security.

"He that biddeth borroweth, & bringeth himself in det,
For beggers borowen euer, and their *borow* is God almighty,
To yeld hem that geueth hem, & yet usurie more."
Piers Plow., fol. 37, b.

"But if he liue in the life, that longeth to do wel,
For I dare be his bold *borow*, that do bet wil he neuer,
Though dobest draw on him day after other."
Ibid., fol. 47, b. (*Jamieson.*)

¶ *Special phrases:* (1) *Have here my faith to borwe:* Have here my faith for a pledge. (*Chaucer.*)

(2) *Laid to borwe:* Pledged. (*Chaucer.*)

(3) *St. John to borrowe; Sanct Johne to borowe*, or *to borch:* St. John be your protector or cautioner; St. John be or being your security.

"Thar leyff thai tuk, with conforde into playn,
Sanct Jhone to borch thai suld meyt haille agayn."
Wallace, iii. 366.

"With mony fare wele, and *Sanct Johne to borowe*
Of falowe and frende, and thus with one assent,
We pullit up saile and furth our wayis went."
King's Quair, ii. 4. (*Jamieson.*)

bŏr'-rōw, * **bor'-rowe,** * **bor'-owe,** * **bor-we,** * **bor'-ow-en,** * **bor'-wyn,** * **bor-ewe,** * **boriwen,** * **bor'-o-wyn** (*Eng.*), **bor'-row,** * **borw,** * **borch,** * **borgh** (*Scotch*), *v.t.* [A.S. *borgian* = to borrow, to lend (*Somner*); Icel. & Sw. *borga*; Dan. *borge*; Dut. & Ger. *borgen* = to take or give upon trust. From A.S. *borg* = a loan, a pledge.] [Borrow, *s.*]

I. *Of giving security:*

1. To give security for property.

"Thare *borwyd* that Erle than his land,
That lay into the kyngis hand."
Wyntoun, vii. 9, 315.

2. To become surety for a person.

"Gif any man *borrowes* another man to answere to the soyte of any partie, either he *borrowes* him, as haill forthcumand borgh, . . . then aught he that him *borrowed* there to appeare, and be discharged as law will."—*Baron Courts*, c. 38.

II. *Of asking in loan:*

1. *Lit.:* To ask and obtain money or property for or upon loan, with the implied intention of returning it in due time.

(1) *Of money:*

". . . the government was authorised to *borrow* two millions and a half."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

(2) *Of property:*

"Then he said, Go, *borrow* thee vessels abroad of all thy neighbours."—2 *Kings* iv. 3.

¶ In Exod. xi. 2, ". . . let every man *borrow* of his neighbour, and every woman of her neighbour, jewels of silver, and jewels of gold," the translation is incorrect. The mar-

ginal rendering *ask* is accurate. The Hebrew verb is שָׁאַל (*shaal*), the ordinary one for *ask*, in the sense of request to be given, and is rendered *ask* in Psalm ii. 8, &c., and *desired* in 1 Samu. xii. 13.

2. *Fig.:* Of taking without the obligation, or in some cases even the possibility, of returning what is appropriated. *Used—*

(*a*) In an indifferent sense.

"These verbal signs they sometimes *borrow* from others, and sometimes make themselves."—*Locke.*

"While hence they *borrow* vigour : . . ."
Thomson : The Seasons ; Autumn.

(*b*) In a bad one.

"Forgot the blush that virgin fears impart
To modest cheeks, and *borrow'd* one from art."
Cowper : Expostulation.

Hence (*c*) not to borrow is more honourable than to do so.

"It gives a light to every age,
It gives, but *borrows* none."
Cowper : O. H. : The Light and Glory of the Word.

"Itself a star, not *borrowing* light,
But in its own glad essence bright."
Moore : Fire-Worshippers.

* **bor'-row** (2), *s.* [Borough (1).] (*Scotch.*)

borrow - mail, *s.* [Burrowmail.] (*Scotch.*)

bŏr'-rōwed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Borrow, *v.*]

As participial adjective :

1. Obtained on loan.

". . . on a *borrowed* horse, which he never returned."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. Not genuine ; hypocritical.

"Look, look, how listening Priam wets his eyes,
To see those *borrow'd* tears that Sinon sheds!"
Shakesp. : Tarquin and Lucrece, 1548-49.

borrowed days, *s.* [Borrowing Days.] (*Scotch.*)

"March said to Aperill,
I see three hogs upon a hill ;
But lend your three first days to me,
And I'll be bound to gar them die.
The first, it sall be wind and weet ;
The next, it sall be snaw and sleet ;
The third, it sall be sic a freeze,
Sall gar the birds stick to the trees.—
But when the *borrowed days* were gane,
The three silly hogs came hirplin hame."
Gloss. to Compl. of Scotland. (*Jamieson.*)

bŏr'-rōw-ĕr, * **bŏr'-ōw-ĕr,** * **bor'-ware,** *s.* [Eng. *borrow ; -er.*]

* 1. One who is bound for another ; a security, a bail.

"*Borware* (*borower*, P.). *Mutuator*, C. F. *sponsor*, Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. One who borrows ; one who obtains anything on loan. In this sense it is opposed to *lender*.

". . . an indispensable compensation for the risk incurred from the bad faith or poverty of the state, and of almost all private *borrowers*, . . ."—*J. S. Mill : Political Economy*, (1848), vol. i., bk. i., ch. xi., § 3, p. 207.

3. One who takes or adopts what is another's, and uses it as his own.

"Some say that I am a great *borrower ;* however, none of my creditors have challenged me for it."—*Pope.*

* **bor'-rŏw-gange,** * **bor'-rŏw-găng,** * **borghe-gang,** *s.* [A.S. *borh* = a pledge, a surety (Borrow, *s.*), and O. Scotch *gange* = the act or state of ; from Sw. suff. *-gång*, as in *edgång* = the taking of an oath.] A state of suretyship.

"The pledges compeirand in courts, either they confes their *borrowgange* (cautionarie) or they deny the same."—*Reg. Maj.*, iii., ch. 1, § 8.

* **bor'-rŏw-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *borrow*, and suff. *-hood* = state of.] The state or condition of being security.

bŏr'-rōw-ĭng, * **bor'-wyng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Borrow, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective :* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive :* The act of obtaining on loan ; the act of taking or adopting what is another's as one's own.

borrowing days, * **borouing dais,** *s. pl.* The last three days of March (old style), which March was said to have borrowed from April that he might extend his power a little longer. He had a delight in making them stormy. (*Scotch.*) [Borrowed Days.]

". . . be cause the borial blastis of the thre *borouing dais* of Marche hed chaissit the fragrant flureise of euyrie frute tree far athourt the felldis."—*Compt. of Scotland*, p. 58.

"His account of himself is, that he was born on the *borrowing days ;* that is, on one of the three last days of March, 1688, of the year that King William came in."—*Par. of Kirkmichael, Dumfr. Statist. Acc.*, i. 57.

bŏr'-rŏwş-tŏwn, bŏr'-ŏugh'ş tŏwn, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *borough's ; town.*] (*Scotch.*)

A. *As subst. :* A royal burgh. (*Scotch.*)

". . . like the betherel of some ancient *borough's town* summoning to a burial, . . ."—*Ayrs. Legatees*, p. 26

B. *As adj. :* Of or belonging to a borough.

". . . *borrowstoun* kirks being alwayes excepted."—*Acts Cha. I.* (ed. 1814), vi. 142.

bŏrs'-hōld-ĕr, *s.* [Considered by most authorities to be a corruption of English *borough's elder*, but by some (see quotation below) to be connected with A.S. *borh* = security.] A name given in some counties to the functionary called in others the tithing-man, the head-borough. He was chosen to preside over a tithing for one year. The office is supposed to have been instituted by King Alfred. By the statute of Winchester the petty constable, with other functions, discharges those of the ancient borsholder, though it has been carried out only in some places. (*Blackstone : Comment.*, Introd., § 4, bk. i. 9.)

"Tenne tythings make an hundred ; and five made a lathe or wapentake ; of which teune, each one was bound for another ; and the eldest or best of them, whom they called the tythingman or *borsholder*, that is, the eldest pledge, became surety for all the rest."—*Spenser on Ireland.*

bort, *s.* [Etym. doubtful ; perhaps from O. Fr. *bord*, *boot* = bastard.]

Lapidary work : Small fragments of diamond, split from diamonds in roughly reducing them to shape, and of a size too small for jewelry. Bort is reduced to dust in a mortar, and used for grinding and polishing.

* **bor'-ŭn,** *pa. par.* [Born.] (*Wycliffe* (Purvey) : *Matt.* ii. 1.)

bŏr'-ŭr-ĕt, *s.* [From Eng., &c. *bor(on)*, and suff. *-uret.*]

Chem. : A combination of boron with a simple body.

* **borw,** * **borwe,** *v.t.* [Borrow, *v.*] (*Piers Plow. : Vis.*, v. 257.)

* **borw,** *s.* [A.S. *beorh* = (1) a hill, a mountain, (2) a fortification, (3) a heap, burrow, or barrow.]

"Fast byside the *borw* there the barn was inne."
William of Palerne, 9.

* **bor'-wage,** *s.* [O. Eng. *borw(e)*, and suff. *-age.*] Suretyship, bail.

"*Borwage* (borweshepe, K. borowage, P.). *Fidejussio*, C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **borwch,** *s.* [Borrow, *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

* **bor'-we,** *s.* [Borrow, *s.*] A pledge, a security.

"When ech of hem hadde leyd his feith to *borwe.*"
Chaucer : C. T. ; The Knightes Tale (ed. Morris), 764.

"*Borwe* for a-nothire person, K. borowe, H. P. *Fidejussor, sponsor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bor'-wen,** *pa. par.* [Bergen.] Preserved, saved.

". . . ben *borwen*, and erue, thurg this red."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 3,044.

* **bor'-we-shepe,** *s.* [O. Eng. *borwe*, and suff. *-shepe* = *-ship.*] Suretyship. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **borwgh,** *s.* [Borough (1).] A town. (*Sir Ferumb.*, ed. Herrtage, 1767.)

* **bor'-won,** *v.t.* [From *borwe* (q.v.).] To bail ; to stand security for.

"*Borwon* owt of preson, or stresse (borvyn, H. borwne, P.). *Vador*, Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **borw'-ton,** *s.* [From O. Eng. *borw(e)* = a borough, and *ton* = a town.] A borough town.

"Hit ys nogt semly forsoth, in cyte ne in *borweton.*"
—*Piers Ploweman.*

* **bor'-wyn,** *v.t.* [Borrow, *v.*]

* **bor'-wyngе,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Borrowing.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bör'-yn,** *v.t.* [Bore, *v.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bör'-yngе,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Boring.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bos,** * **bus,** *pres. indic. of v.* [Behove.] Behoves.

"Me *bos* telle to that tolk the tene of my wylle."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris) : *Cleanness*, 687.

* **bos,** *a. & s.* [Boss.]

bŏs, *s.* [Lat. *bos*, genit. *bovis* = an ox, a bull, a cow. In Fr. *bœuf ;* Wallon *boûf ;* Prov. *bov, buou ;* Mod. Sp. *buey ;* O. Sp. *boy ;* Port. *boi ;* Ital. *bove ;* Bas Bret. *bû ;* Gr. βοῦς (*bous*), gen. βοός (*bŏŏs*) ; which Donaldson thinks an imitation of the sound of bellow, and akin to Gr. βοάω (*boaō*) = to bellow. βοῦς (*bous*) would therefore be = the bellowing beast. But with *g* substituted for *b* (a not uncommon change) βοῦς (*bous*) is = Lett. *gohic*, Zend *gâo*, Mahratta *gâya*, Sansc. *gô.*] [Beef, Cow.]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

* 1. *Lit. :* A yearling calf.

* 2. *Fig. :* An overgrown sucking child (*Halliwell : Cont. to Lexicog.*)

II. *Technically :*

1. *Zool. :* The typical genus of the family Bovidæ, and the sub-family Bovina. *Bos taurus* is the common ox ; *B. Scoticus*, either a variety of the former, or a distinct species, is the Chillingham ox, of which a few individuals still exist in a half-wild state. *B. Indicus* is the Zebu or Brahminy bull.

2. *Palæont. :* In the Upper Pliocene Mammalia of France the genus Bos makes its appearance under the form of *Bos elatus*. In the Upper Pliocene Mammalia of Italy *Bos etruscus* occurs. Among the Early Pleistocene Mammalia of Britain are the Urus (*B. primigenius*) ; it still exists in the Mid. Pleistocene and in the Late Pleistocene. Among the Prehistoric Mammalia is found *B. longifrons* of Owen, and among the Historic Mammalia introduced is the "Domestic Ox of *Urus* type," about A.D. 449. (*Prof. Boyd Dawkins, Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxxvi. (1880), pt. i., pp. 379-405.) Professor Dawkins thinks that the *B. longifrons* was the ancestor of the small Highland and Welsh breeds of domestic cattle. (*Ibid.*, xxiii. (1867), p. 184.)

bō'-şa, boû'-za, *s.* [Turk. *bŏzah ;* Pers. *bŏzâ, bozah.*] A drink used in Turkey, Egypt, &c. It is prepared from fermented millet-seed, some other substances being used to make it astringent.

* **bosarde,** *s.* [Buzzard.]

† **bŏs'-cağe,** * **bos-kage,** *s.* [In Mod. Fr. *bocage* = grove, coppice ; O. Fr. *boscage, boscaige, boschage ;* Sp. *boscaje ;* Prov. *boscalge ;* Low Lat. *boscagium* = a thicket.] [Bosky.]

I. *Ord. Lang. :* Wood, woodlands, *spec.*, underwood, or ground covered with it ; thick foliage.

"The sombre *boscage* of the wood."—*Tennyson.*

II. *Technically :*

* 1. *Old Law :* Food or sustenance for cattle furnished by bushes or trees. (*Cowel, Burn*, &c.)

* 2. *Painting :* A representation of land studded with trees and bushes, or shaded by underwood.

"Cheerful paintings in feasting and banqueting rooms, graver stories in galleries, landskips, and *boscage*, and such wild works, in open terraces or summer houses."—*Wotton.*

bŏs'-chăs, *s.* [Lat. *boscas ;* Gr. βοσκάς (*boskas*) = a kind of duck.]

Ornith. : An old genus of ducks, containing the Mallards and Teals.

* **bose,** * **boce,** * **boos,** * **booc,** *s.* [From A.S. *bós, bósig* = a stall, a manger, a crib, a booze.] A stall for cattle.

"*Booc* or *boos*, netystalle (*boce*, K. *bose*, netis stall, H. P.) *Boscar*, Cath. *bucetum, presepe.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

bŏş'-ĕ-a, *s.* [In Dut., Dan., & Sw. *bosea ;* Fr *bosé.* Commemorating Ernst Gottlieb Bose, a German who published a botanical work in 1775, and Caspar Bose, who sent forth one in 1728.]

Bot. : A genus of plants belonging to the order Chenopodiaceæ (Chenopods). *Bosea Yervamora*, or Free Golden-rod, is an ornamental shrub from the Canary Islands.

bŏs-ĕl'-a-phŭs, *s.* [From Lat. *bos* = an ox [Bos], and Gr. ἔλαφος (*elaphos*) = a deer.]

Zool. : A genus of ruminant mammals belonging to the family Antilopidæ. *Boselaphus oreas* is the Eland Antelope. [Antelope, Eland.]

bŏsh (1), *s.* [Of unknown etym.] An outline, a rough sketch.

"A man who has learned but the *bosh* of an argument, that has only seen the shadow of a syllogism."—*Student*, ii. 287.

¶ *To cut a bosh:* To make a show; to assume an appearance of importance.

bŏsh (2), *s.* [Turkish *bosh* = empty, vain, useless.] Stuff, trash, empty talk, nonsense, folly. (Used also as an interjection.)

bŏsh (3), **bŏsch,** *s.* [From *Bosch* = *'sHertogenbosch* = Bois-le-Duc, Holland, where first manufactured.] A trade name for a mixture of butter and prepared animal fats, imported into this country from Holland and sold as a cheap genuine butter. It is a mixture of oleomargarine with a small proportion of butter.

† **bŏsh,** *v.t.* [Bosh, *s.* (1).] To cut a dash, to flaunt. (*N.E.D.*)

bŏsh, *v.t.* [Bosh, *s.* (2).] To spoil; to humbug. (*Slang.*)

bō'-shah, *s.* [Turk. *boshah.*]

Weaving: A Turkish-made silk handkerchief.

bŏsh'-bŏk, *s.* [From Dut. *bosch* = wood, forest; and *bok* = goat.] *Tragelaphus sylvaticus*, an antelope found in South Africa.

bŏsh'-ĕş, *s.* [From Ger. *böschung* = a slope.]

Metallurgy: The sloping sides of the lower part of a blast-furnace, which gradually contract from the belly, or widest part of the furnace, to the hearth.

* **bŏs'-ine,** *s.* [O. Fr. *bosine, busine*; Lat. *buccina* = a crooked horn or trumpet.] A trumpet. (*Ayenb.*, 137.)

bosjemanite (as **bŏsh'-ĕş-măn-īte**), *s.* [From the Bosjeman river in South Africa, a cave in the vicinity of which stream is covered by the mineral to a depth of six inches.]

Min.: A mineral occurring in silky, annular, or capillary crystals, as also in crusts of inflorescence. It tastes like alum. Composition: sulphuric acid, 35·85–36·77; alumina, 10·40–11·52; protoxide of iron, 0·–1·06; protoxide of manganese, 2·12–2·5; magnesia, 3·69–5·94; lime, 0·–0·27; soda, 0·–0·58; and water, 44·26–46. In addition to South Africa it is found in Switzerland, California, &c. (*Dana.*)

* **bosk,** *v.t.* [Busk.] (*Allit. Poems: Deluge*, 351.)

† **bŏsk,** * **bŏske,** * **bŭsk,** *s.* [In Prov. *bosc*; Sp. & Port. *bosque*; Ital. *bosco*; Low Lat. *boscus, buscus* = a thicket, a wood. Cognate with Fr. *bois* = a wood. In Ger. *busch, bosch*; Dut. *bosch* = a wood, a forest; O. Icel. *buskr, buski*; Dan. *busk.*] [Bush.] A bush, a thicket, a small forest.

"Meantime, through well-known *bosk* and dell,
I'll lead where we may shelter well."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 16.

* **boske-adder,** *s.* An adder, serpent. (*Wickliffe: Exod.* iv. 3.)

bŏs'-kĕt, bŏs'-quĕt (**que** as **ke**), **bŭs'-kĕt,** *s.* [Fr. & Prov. *bosquet*; Ital. *boschetto.* Dimin. of Prov. *bosc*; Ital. *bosco.*]

Hortic.: A grove, a compartment made by branches of trees regularly or irregularly disposed.

bŏsk'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *bosky*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being bosky or wooded. (*Hawthorne.*)

bŏsk'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *bosk*; *-y.* In Fr. *bosquet.*] Bushy, woody, covered with boscage or thickets.

"And with each end of thy blue bow dost crown
My *bosky* acres, and my unshrubb'd down."
Shakesp.: Temp., iv. 1.

"Well will I mark the *bosky* bourne."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 21.

bo̤s'-o̤m, * **bô'-ṣo̤me, bôo'-ṣo̤m,** * **bō'-ṣo̤m,** * **bô'-ṣŭm,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *bósm* = (1) the bosom, (2) (chiefly in compos.) a fold or assemblage of folds in clothes; Fries. *bôsm*; Dut. *boezem*; (N. H.) Ger. *busen*; M. H. Ger. *buosen*; O. H. Ger. *puosam.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The breast of a human being, male or female, but more usually of the latter.

"Therefore lay bare your *bosom.*"
Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven., iv. 1.

(2) The portion of the dress which covers the breast.

"Put now thine hand into thy *bosom.* And he put his hand into his *bosom*: and when he took it out, behold, his hand was leprous as snow."—*Exodus*, iv. 6.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Of the breast viewed as the seat of emotions, such as the appetites, desires, passions; the appetites, inclinations, or desires themselves.

(*a*) Of the breast viewed as the seat of the appetites, the desires, or anything similar.

"Our good old friend,
Lay comforts to your *bosom*, . . ."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 1.

"The meanest *bosom* felt a thirst for fame."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. iii.

(*b*) Of the breast viewed as the seat of the passions; the gratification of the passions themselves.

"And you shall have your *bosom* on this wretch,
Grace of the duke, revenges to your heart
And general honour."
Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., iv. 3.

"Anger resteth in the *bosom* of fools."—*Eccles.* vii. 9.

(*c*) Of the breast viewed as the seat of tenderness or affection; the affections themselves.

"Their soul was poured out into their mother's *bosom.*"—*Lamentations*, ii. 12.

"To whom the great creator thus reply'd:
O Son, in whom my soul hath chief delight,
Son of my *bosom*, Son who art alone
My word, my wisdom, and effectual might."
Milton: P. L., bk. iii.

(2) Of the breast viewed as the repository of secrets; secret counsel or intention.

"She has mock'd my folly, else she finds not
The *bosom* of my purpose."
Beau. & Fletch.: Wit at sev. W., ii., p. 271.

"If I covered my transgressions as Adam, by hiding mine iniquity in my *bosom.*"—*Job*, xxxi. 33.

(3) Of anything which encloses a person or thing, specially in a loving manner, as an object of affection can be clasped to the breast. Enclosure, embrace, compass.

". . . they which live within the *bosom* of that church . . . ."—*Hooker.*

(4) Of any close or secret receptacle, as the bosom of the earth, the bosom of the deep.

"A fiery mass of Life cast up from the great *bosom* of Nature herself."—*Carlyle: Heroes*, lect. ii.

* (5) Of a bay.

"Thar is, with an ile inyronyt on athir part
To brek the storme and wallis of every art
Within, the wattir in ane *bosum* gais."
G. Doug.: Virgil, xviii. 8.

(6) (By metonymy) Of a bosom-friend.

"*Hor.* Whither in such haste, my second self?
Andr. I' faith, my dear *bosom*, to take solemn leave
Of a most weeping creature."
First part of Jeron. (O. Pl.), iii. 67.

II. *Milling:* A recess or shelving depression round the eye of a mill-stone.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to or connected with the literal human breast.

2. Pertaining to the human breast in a figurative sense; confidential, completely trusted.

bosom-barrier, *s.* A barrier against brutality produced by the emotions of the human bosom.

"Who through this *bosom-barrier* burst their way,
And, with revers'd ambition, strive to sink?"
Young: Night, 5.

bosom-cheat, *s.* One clasped affectionately to the bosom, but all the while a cheat.

"A pleasing *bosom-cheat*, a specious ill,
Which felt the curse, yet covets still to feel."
Parnell: The Rise of Woman.

bosom-child, *s.* A very dear child.

"Dear *bosom-child* we call thee."
Wordsworth: To Sleep.

bosom-folder, *s.* A plaiting machine or device for laying a fabric in flat folds, suitable for a shirt-bosom. (*Knight.*)

bosom-friend, *s.* [Eng. *bosom*; *friend.* In Dut. *boezem-vriend.*] A friend so much loved as to be welcomed to the bosom.

"A bosom-secret and a *bosom-friend* are usually put together."—*South*, vol. ii., Ser. 2.

* **bosom interest,** * **bosome-interest,** *s.* The interest which lies closest to the heart.

"No more that Thane of Cawdor shall deceive
Our *bosom interest*: go pronounce his present death,
And with his former title greet Macbeth."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 2.

bosom lover, * **bosome-louer,** *s.* One so loved as to be clasped to the bosom.

"Which makes me think that this Antonio
Being the *bosom lover* of my lord,
Must needs be like my lord."
Shakesp.: Mer. of Venice, iii. 4.

bosom-secret, *s.* A secret locked or hidden within the bosom.

"And must he die such death accurst,
Or will that *bosom-secret* burst?"
Scott: The Lord of the Isles, v. 26.
(See also example under *bosom-friend.*)

bosom-serpent, *s.* A person taken affectionately to the bosom, who, in return, inflicts upon it an envenomed wound.

"A *bosom-serpent*, a domestic evil,
A night-invasion, and a mid-day devil."
Pope: January and May, 47, 48.

bosom-slave, *s.* One taken to the bosom, but all the while a slave.

"Let eastern tyrants, from the light of heaven
Seclude their *bosom-slaves*, meanly possess'd
Of a mere, lifeless, violated form."
Thomson: Seasons; Spring.

bosom-vice, *s.* The vice which one clasps to his bosom; *i.e.*, which he loves with intense love; the easily besetting sin.

". . . they foolishly imagine that inclination and bias to another sin will be excuse enough for their darling, and *bosom-vice.*"—*Hoadly: Of Acceptance*, Ser. 7.

bo̤s'-o̤m, *v.t.* [From *bosom*, s. (q.v.).]

1. To hide "in the bosom," in a figurative sense, *i.e.*, within the thoughts.

"*Bosom* up my counsel,
You'll find it wholesome."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 1.

2. To hide among material things which will conceal the secreted object from view. (Used specially of trees or shrubs thickly surrounding a house or other edifice.)

"More pleased, my foot the hidden margin roves
Of Como, *bosom'd* deep in chestnut groves."
Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.

bo̤s'-o̤med, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Bosom, *v.*]

"Or from the bottoms of the *bosom'd* hills,
In pure effusion flow."
Thomson: Seasons; Autumn.

bo̤s'-o̤m-ing, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Bosom, *v.*]

* **bō'-sŏn,** *s.* [Corrupted from *boatswain* (q.v.).] A boatswain.

"The barks upon the billows ride,
The master will not stay;
The merry *boson* from his side
His whistle takes, . . ."
Pope.

bŏss (1), * **bŏsse,** * **bos,** * **boce,** *s.* [In Fr. *bosse* = a boss, bunch, lump, knob, swelling, relievo; Prov. *bossa*; Ital. *bozza* = a swelling. In Dut. *bos* = bunch, tuft, bush. Mahn, Wedgwood, and Skeat all connect it with N. H. Ger. *bozzen* = to beat; M. H. Ger. *bôzen*; O. H. Ger. *pôsan, pozjan.*] [Boss (2).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) *Anything protuberant:*

(*a*) *Gen.:* A part rising in the midst of any material body.

"*Boce* or *boos* of a booke or other lyke (*booce*, H.). *Turgiolum*, Ug."—*Prompt. Parv.*

(*b*) *Spec.:* An ornamental stud; a shining prominence raised above that in which it is fixed. (Used frequently of the prominence on the middle of a shield.)

"Thus as he lay, the lamp of night
Was quivering on his armour bright,
In beams that rose and fell,
And danced upon his buckler's *boss.*"
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 2.

¶ *The boss of a bridle.*

"This ivory, intended for the *bosses* of a bridle, was laid up for a prince, and a woman of Caria or Lydia dyed it."—*Pope.*

(2) A ball, or some such ornament.

"The Mule all deckt in goodly rich aray,
With bells and *bosses* that full lowdly rung,
And costly trappings that to ground downe hung."
Spenser: Moth. Hub. T., 582-4.

(3) *Anything thick:* A thick body, whether protuberant at one part or not.

"If a close appulse be made by the lips, then is framed M; if by the *boss* of the tongue to the palate near the throat, then K."—*Holder.*

(4) A conduit, a projecting pipe conveying water.

"Stowe tells us that *Bosse alley*, in Lower Thames Street, was so called from '*a bosse* of spring water, continually running, which standeth by Billingsgate against this alley.' *Lond.*, p. 104. This *bosse* must have been something of a projecting pipe conveying the water [a conduit]."—*Nares.*

2. *Figuratively:*

¶ *A silver shield with boss of gold:* The daisy, the silver shield being the white florets of the ray, and the boss of gold the yellow florets of the disk, which in the aggregate constitute a convex knob. (*Poetic.*)

"The shape will vanish, and behold!
A silver shield with boss of gold."
Wordsworth: To the Daisy.

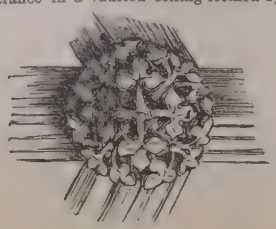
II. *Technically:*

1. *Machinery:*

(1) An elevated or thickened portion, usually around an aperture.

(2) A swage or stump used in shaping sheet-metal.

2. *Arch.:* In Gothic architecture, the protuberance in a vaulted ceiling formed by the



BOSS.

junction of the ends of several ribs, and serving to bind them together; usually elaborately carved and ornamented.

3. *Masonry:*

(1) A mortar-bucket slung by a hook from the round of a ladder.

(2) A short trough for holding mortar, hung from the laths, and used in tiling a roof.

4. *Saddlery:* The enlargement at the junction of the branch of a bridle-bit with the mouthpiece.

5. *Ordnance:* A plate of cast-iron secured to the back of the hearth of a travelling-forge.

6. *Bookbinding:* A metallic ornament on a book side to receive the wear.

boss-fern, *s.*

Bot.: A book-name for various species of *Nephrodium.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

* **bŏss** (2), * **bŏs,** * **bois,** * **boiss,** * **bŏçe,** *a. & s.* [From Eng. *boss* (1) (q.v.). Wedgwood suggests comparison with Bavarian *buschen, boschen, bossen* = to strike so as to give a hollow sound; Dut. *bossen;* Ital. *bussare* = to knock or strike.]

A. *As adjective* (*of the forms* boss, bos, *and* bois):

1. Hollow.

"And persit the *bois* hill at the brade syde."
Doug.: Virgil, 15, 34.

"And *bos* buckleris couerit with corbulye."
Ibid., 230, 23.

¶ *A bos window:* A large window, forming a recess; a bow window.

". . . in the *bos window,* . . ."—*Pitscottie: Chron.,* p. 235.

"Into the *boss window,* . . ."—*Ibid.* (ed. 1768), p. 153.

2. Empty. (*Lit. or fig.*)

"Or shou'd her paunch for want grow *boss.*"
Morison: Poems, p. 38.

"He said, he gloom'd, and shook his thick *boss* head."
Ramsay: Poems, i. 285.

3. Resonant; sounding in a hollow manner.

"'A *boss* sound,' that which is emitted by a body that is hollow."—*Jamieson.*

B. *As substantive* (*of the forms* boss, boiss, *and* boce):

1. *Gen.* (*of the forms* boss *and* boce): Anything hollow.

"The Houlet had sick awful cryis
Thay correspondit in the skyis,
As wind within a *boce.*"
Burel: Watson's Coll., ii. 26.

2. *Spec.* (*of the forms* boss, boiss, *and* boce):

(1) *Lit. Of things:*

(*a*) A small cask.

". . . twa chalder of mele—out of a *boce,* thre chalder of mele out of his girnale; thre malvysy *bocis,* price of the pece, viijs. vjd."—*Act Dom. Conc.,* A. 1489, p. 129. (*Jamieson.*)

(*b*) A bottle of the kind now called a "greybeard;" a bottle made of earthenware or of leather.

(2) *Fig. Of persons. Plur.:* A despicable or worthless character.

¶ Generally conjoined with the epithet *auld* = old.

"I speak to you, *auld Bossis* of perditioun."—*Lyndsay: Works* (ed. 1592), p. 74. (*Jamieson.*)

¶ (1) *The boss of the body:* The forepart of the body, from the chest to the loins.

(2) *The boss of the side:* The hollow between the ribs and the haunch. (*Jamieson.*)

† **bŏss** (1), * **bŏçe,** * **booce,** *v.t.* [From *boss* (1), *s.* (q.v.); O. H. Ger. *bozen, possen* = to beat.] To beat out, to render protuberant.

bŏss (3), *s. & a.* [Dut. *baas* = a master.]

A. *As subst.:* An employer, a master. (*Bartlett.*)

B. *As adj.:* Chief; most esteemed. (*Bartlett.*)

bŏss (2), *v.t.* [Boss (3), *s. & a.*] To manage, to control; to be the master of. (*Bartlett.*)

bŏs'-sąġe, *s.* [Fr. *bossage,* from *bosse* = a boss, a protuberance.]

Architecture:

1. Projecting stones, such as quoins, corbels roughed out before insertion, to be finished *in situ.*

2. Rustic work, consisting of stones which seem to advance beyond the plane of a building, by reason of indentures or channels left in the joinings.

* **bossche,** *s.* [Busk.] (*Sir Ferumbras* (ed. Herrtage), 2,887.)

* **bosse,** *s.* [Boss.]

bŏssed, *pa. par. & a.* [Boss (1), *v.*]

As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Furnished with bosses artificially made.

"Fine linen, Turkey cushions *boss'd* with pearl."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

2. *Bot.:* Rounded in form and with an umbo or boss more or less distinctly projecting from its centre, so as to make it resemble many ancient and modern shields.

bŏs-sĭ-æ'-ą, *s.* [Named after M. Boissieu-Lamartine, who accompanied La Perouse in his voyage round the world.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the sub-order Papilionaceæ. The species are ornamental shrubs from Australia and Van Diemen's Land.

bŏss'-ĭñg, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Boss (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of ground-laying the surface of porcelain in an unfinished state, to form a basis of adherence for the colour, which is deposited by the pencil, by cotton-wool, or by stencil, according to the mode.

2. The substance laid on in the ground-laying described under 1. It is a coat of boiled oil to hold the colour. The oil is expelled by the heat of the enamel-kiln, and the colour vitrified. The bossing is laid on with a hair-pencil, and levelled with a boss of soft-leather.

bŏss'-ĭşm, *s.*

Polit.: A condition or system under which one man controls or attempts to control a majority of the voters in a district, ward or city; personal political tyranny.

* **bŏs'-sĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *boss; -ive.*] Crooked, deformed.

"Wives do worse than miscarry, that go their full time of a fool with a *bossive* birth."—*Osborne: Advice to his Son* (1658), p. 70.

* **bŏss'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *boss* (2); *-ness.*] Hollowness, emptiness. (*Scotch.*)

* **bŏs'-sy,** *a.* [Eng. *boss* (1); *-y.*]

1. Furnished with a boss or bosses; studded.

"His head reclining on the *bossy* shield."
Pope: Homer; Iliad x. 173.

2. Protuberant: in relief.

"Cornice or freeze, with *bossy* sculptures graven."
Milton: P. L., i. 716.

* **bōst,** * **bōs'-tĕn,** *v.i.* [Boast.] (*Chaucer: Legende of Good Women.*)

* **bōst,** *s.* [Boast, *s.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bōs'-tĕr,** * **bōs'-tūr,** * **bōs'-tare,** * **bos-towre,** *s.* [Boaster.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bŏs-trĭch'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat., &c. *bostrichus* (q.v.).]

Entom.: A family of Coleoptera (Beetles) of the section Pentamora. The chief genera represented in Britain are Bostrichus, Tomicus, Hylesinus, Scolytus, and Hylurgus.

bŏs'-trĭ-chŭs, *s.* [From Lat. *bostrychus;* Gr. *βόστρυχος* (*bostruchos*), as subst. = (1) a curl or lock of hair, (2) anything twisted or wreathed, (3) a winged insect.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleoptera (Beetles) belonging to the family Xylophagi. The species are found on old trees, in which the larvæ of these insects construct burrows just under the bark, feeding as they proceed upon the woody matter. *Bostrichus dispar, domesticus,* and *capucinus* occur in this country.

* **bŏs'-trĭ-chīte,** *s.* [Lat. *bostrychites;* Gr. *βοστρυχίτης* (*bostruchitēs*) = a precious stone, now unknown.] [Bostrichus.]

Old Lapidary work: A gem in the form of a lock of hair. (*Ash.*)

* **bost-wys,** *a.* [Wel. *bwystus* = brutal, ferocious.] Rough, fierce. (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems* (ed. Morris); *Pearl,* 814.) [Boistous.]

* **bŏ'-şum,** *s.* [Bosom.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bŏş'-wĕl'-lĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Dr. John Boswell, of Edinburgh.]

Bot.: A fine genus of terebinthaceous trees belonging to the order Amyridaceæ (Amyrids). They have a five-toothed calyx, five petals, ten stamina, a triangular three-celled fruit with winged seeds. The leaves are compound. *Boswellia thurifera,* called also *B. serrata,* furnishes the resin called Olibanum [Olibanum], which is believed to have been the frankincense of the ancients. [Frankincense.] It is found in India, as also is *B. glabra,* the resin of which is used instead of pitch.

bŏş-wĕl'-lĭ-ąn, *a.* [From Boswell, the biographer of Dr. Johnson.] [Boswellism.] Relating to Boswell, composed in the style of Boswell's celebrated biography; characterized by hero-worship and absence of critical faculty.

† **bŏş'-wĕll-ĭşm,** *s.* [From James Boswell of Auchinleck in Ayrshire, who was born in Edinburgh, October 29, 1740; published his celebrated *Life of Johnson* in 1790, and died May 19, 1795.] Biography written with the enthusiasm for its subject and the photographic accuracy of delineation which constitute so marked a feature of Boswell's *Life of Johnson.*

* **bot,** *pret. of v.* [Bite.] Bit, cut.

"Tho that swerd wer god it noght ne *bot* . . ."—*Sir Ferumb.* (ed. Herrtage), 589.

* **bot** (1), *s.* [Boot (1).]

"Bryng bodworde to *bot* blysse to vus alle."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness,* 473.

* **bot** (2), *s.* [A.S. *beot* = threat, promise.]

"Loke ye bowe now bi *bot,* bowez fast hence."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 944.

bŏt (3), **bŏtt,** *s. & a.* [From O. Eng. *bot* = bit, pret. of *bite.*]

A. *As substantive* (*generally plural*): The larvæ of the bot-fly and other species of Œstrus. [Bot-fly.]

". . . . his horse . . . begnawn with the *bots.*"—*Shakesp.: Tam. of Shrew,* iii. 2.

". . . . to give poor jades the *bots.*"—*Ibid.,* 1 *Hen. IV.,* ii. 1.

¶ *Bots on it:* An exeeration. (*Shakesp.: Per.,* ii. 1.)

B. *As adjective:* Producing the larvæ called bots.

bot-fly, *s.*

Entomology:

1. *Singular:* One of the names given to any species of the genus Œstrus, or even of the family Œstridæ. These insects are sometimes called also Breeze-flies, Brize-flies, and Gad-flies, the last of these names not being a properly distinctive one, for it is applied also to the Tabanidæ, a totally distinct family of dipterous insects. The bot-fly, which has attracted most notice, is *Gasterophilus equi,* often called the gad-fly of the horse. It is a downy two-winged fly, which in August deposits from 50 to 100 eggs on the legs, the back of the neck, and other parts of a horse accessible to the animal's tongue. Slightly irritated by them the horse licks the part affected, with the effect of bursting the egg and transferring the minute larvæ to its mouth, whence they make way to the stomach and grow to be an inch long. They are ejected with the food, spend their chrysalis state in the earth or dung, and emerge perfect insects but with no proboscis capable of being used for feeding purposes. It is not food they require, it is to propagate their species and die. A similar

insect is *Œstrus hemorrhoidalis*. Sheep, oxen, &c. have parasites of an analogous kind. [BREEZE-FLY, BRIZE, GAD-FLY, ŒSTRIDÆ, ŒSTRUS.]

2. *Plural:* The English name for the family of Œstridæ.

*** bot,** *conj. & prep.* [BUT.] (*Morte Arthure*, 10; *The Bruce*, v. 91.)

¶ *Bot and, botand:* As well as.

"I hav a bow, *bot and* a vyse."
Barbour: The Bruce (ed. Skeat), v. 595.

Bot gif: [BOT IF.]

Bot if: Unless, except.

"*Bot if* ye bothe for-thynk hit sare . . . ."—*Sir Ferumb.* (ed. Herrtage), 319.

bŏt'-ăl'-lack-īte, *s.* [From the Botallack mine in Cornwall, where it occurs.]

Min.: A variety of Atacamite occurring in thin crusts of minute interlacing crystals closely investing killas. (*Dana.*)

*** bot'-ănd,** *prep. & conj.* [BOT-AND.] (*Scotch.*)

bŏt-ăn'-ĭc, * bŏt-ăn'-ĭck, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *botanique*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *botanico*; Lat. *botanicus*; Gr. βοτανικός (*botanikos*) = of herbs.]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to plants or to the study of them.

". . . that ancient *botanick* book mentioned by Galen."—*Cudworth: Intell. Syst.*, p. 326.

* **B.** *As substantive:* The same as BOTANIST (q.v.).

"That there is such an herb, . . . is by all *botanicks* or herbarists, I have seen, acknowledged."—*M. Casaubon: Of Credulity, &c.*, p. 80.

botanic-drawing, *s.* The art of representing plants for scientific study. To enable the figures to be used for the purpose now mentioned, every effort must be put forth to ensure accuracy in the delineations, &c. Microscopic representations of the fully-expanded flower and of the fruit when ripe, or, if possible, of the organs of fructification at successive stages of development, should be superadded to render the drawing complete. (*Lindley.*)

botanic-garden, *s.* A garden laid out for the scientific study of botany. Sometimes the several plants are arranged, to a certain extent, according to their places in the natural system, and, in any case, opportunity is obtained for seeing the plants pass through their several stages, and obtaining their flowers, fruit, &c., to anatomize and to figure.

botanic physician, *s.* A physician whose remedies consist chiefly of herbs and roots. Akin to an herbalist; but many herbalists have had no medical education, whilst any proper "physician" has enjoyed that advantage

bŏt-ăn'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *botanic; -al.*] The same as BOTANIC (q.v.)

". . . the earliest *botanical* researches of Sloane."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

"The lilies of the field have a value for us beyond their *botanical* ones."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., v. 14.

botanical-geography, *s.* A comparison of the plants of different regions of the globe, showing the range and distribution of each. [PHYTO-GEOGRAPHY.]

bŏt-ăn'-ĭ-cal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *botanical; -ly.*] After the manner adopted in botany; as botanists are accustomed to do.

"Your man of science, who is *botanically* or otherwise inquisitive."—*Daily News*, August 18, 1869.

† **bŏt-ăn'-ĭcs,** *s.* [BOTANIC.] The same as BOTANY (q.v.).

bō'-an-ĭst, *s.* [Fr. *botaniste.*] One who collects and scientifically studies plants.

¶ For the names of various botanists see the article Botany, part I (*Hist.*).

"Thus *botanists*, with eyes acute
To see prolific dust minute."
Jones: The Enchanted Fruit.

bŏt'-an-īze, *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *botaniser*; Gr. βοτανίζω (*botanizō*) = to root up weeds.] [BOTANY.]

A. *Intrans.:* To collect plants with the object of examining them scientifically.

B. *Trans.:* To examine botanically.

bŏt'-an-īz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *botanis(e); -er.*] One who botanizes.

bŏt'-an-īz-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BOTANIZE.]

A. *As present participle:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adj.:* Searching for or examining plants; used for, or connected with, such examination.

C. *As subst.:* The act or operation of collecting, and afterwards scientifically examining, plants.

*** bŏt'-a-nō,** *s.* [Ital. *bottana.*] A piece of linen dyed blue. (*Scotch.*)

"*Botanos* or peeces of linnin litted blew, the peece —iii L."—*Rates*, A. 1611.

"*Botanoes* or blew lining."—*Rates*, A. 1670.

*** bŏt'-an-ŏl'-ō-ger,** *s.* [From Gr. βοτανολογέω (*botanologeō*) = to gather herbs. Now superseded by *botanist* (q.v.).]

". . . that eminent *Botanologer*, . . ."—*Brown: Garden of Cyrus.*

*** bŏt'-an-ŏl'-ō-gў,** *s.* [Gr. βοτανολογέω (*botanologeō*) = to gather herbs.] A discourse regarding plants. (*Bailey.*) Now superseded by the term *botany* (q.v.).

*** bŏt'-an-ō-măn-cў,** *s.* [In Gr. βοτανομαντεία (*botanomanteia*); βοτάνη (*botanē*) = grass, fodder, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = divination.] Divination by means of herbs, especially by means of sage (Salvia) or by fig-leaves. The inquirer wrote his name and the question he wished answered on the leaves. Afterwards he exposed these to the wind, which blew some of them away. Those which remained were then collected, and the letters written on each were placed together, so as, if possible, to bring coherent sense out of them, and any sentence constructed out of them was supposed to be the reply sought for.

". . . the numberless forms of imposture or ignorance called kapnomancy, pyromancy, arithmomancy, libanomancy, *botanomancy*, keptoiomancy," &c.—*Smith: Dict. of the Bible*, i. 442.

bŏt'-an-ў, *s. & a.* [Gr. βοτάνη (*botanē*) = grass-fodder; βόσκω (*boskō*) = to feed, to tend cattle or sheep.]

A. *As substan.:* The science which treats of plants. It embraces a knowledge of their names, their external and internal organizations, their anatomy and physiology, their qualities, their uses, and their distribution over the world, with the laws by which this distribution is regulated, or the geological occurrences by which it has been brought about.

History: From the remotest antiquity plants must have been at least looked at, and to a certain extent studied; and it is reported in Scripture regarding Solomon, that "he spake of trees, from the cedar tree that is in Lebanon even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall" (1 Kings iv. 33). If his sayings on that subject were put in writing they have perished; the first important scientific notices regarding plants which have reached our time are in Aristotle's *Inquiries Concerning Animals*, about B.C. 347. Theophrastus, who succeeded him in B.C. 324, gave great attention to plants, knowing, however, it is said, only about 355. Pliny, among the Romans, was also interested in botanical study, as in natural history generally. The Arabs gave some attention to botany; but up to the year A.D. 1231, according to Sprengel, only about 1,400 plants were known. After the revival of letters, Conrad Gesner, who died in 1565, collected materials and made drawings for a history of plants. Matthew Lobel, a Dutchman at the court of Queen Elizabeth, attempted a natural classification of plants, and some of his orders are still retained. Cæsalpinus, a Roman physician attached to the court of Pope Sextus VI., made various botanical discoveries. About A.D. 1650, the microscope began to be used for the examination of plants. Grew and Malpighi flourished in the same century; and in 1686 Ray published the first volume of his *Systema Plantarum*. About 1735, Linnæus gave to the world his celebrated *Systema Naturæ*, the botanical portion of which contains his artificial system, which is even now obsolescent rather than obsolete. As a rule, his classes were founded on the number, position, &c., of the stamens, and his orders on the number and character of the pistils. He founded twenty-four classes, viz., (1) Monandria, (2) Diandria, (3) Triandria, (4) Tetrandria, (5) Pentandria, (6) Hexandria, (7) Heptandria, (8) Octandria, (9) Enneandria, (10) Decandria, (11) Dodecandria, (12) Icosandria, (13) Polyandria, (14) Didynamia, (15) Tetradynamia, (16) Monadelphia, (17) Diadelphia, (18) Polyadelphia, (19) Syngenesia, (20) Gynandria, (21) Monœcia, (22) Dicœcia, (23) Polygamia, and (24) Cryptogamia. (See these words for further details, and for the orders into which the several classes are divided.) Besides his artificial system of classification Linnæus attempted a natural one. In 1789, Antoine Laurent de Jussieu published his *Genera Plantarum*, in which, following in the direction in which Lobel, Ray, and Linnæus himself had led, he elaborated a natural system, the essential features of which are still retained. In Lindley's *Vegetable Kingdom*, published in 1867, the classification is as follows: Class I. Thallogens, II. Acrogens, III. Rhizogens, IV. Endogens, V. Dictyogens, VI. Gymnogens, and VII. Exogens.

Modern botany, or phytology, as it is sometimes called, comprises a number of subordinate sciences.

Lindley, in the main following Decandolle, divided it into Organography, or an explanation of the exact structure of plants; Vegetable Physiology, or the history of vital phenomena which have been observed in them; Glossology, formerly called Terminology, or a definition of the adjective terms used in botany and phytography, or an exposition of the rules to be observed in describing and naming plants. (*Introd. to Bot.*, 3rd ed., 1839. Pref.) All these are introductory to Systematic Botany, which is the classification and description of the several classes, orders, families, genera, species, varieties, &c., of plants in regular arrangement.

Thomé, author of the recognised text-book of botany in use in the technical schools of Germany, divides the science into—I. Morphology, or the Comparative Anatomy of Plants; II. Physiology, which is concerned with their vital phenomena; III. Botanical Geography; IV. Palæophytology; V. Vegetable Palæontology; VI. Classification of Plants; and VII. Practical or Applied Botany.

Robt. Brown, jun., in his *Manual of Botany*, published in 1874, divides it into—I. General Anatomy or Histology of Plants: 1. Organography, 2. Morphology, 3. Organogenesis, 4. Phytotomy; II. Physiological Botany; III. Vegetable Chemistry; IV. Nosology, or Vegetable Pathology; V. Teratology, a study of abnormalities; VI. Taxology, Taxonomy, Classification, or Systematic Botany: 1. Terminology, 2. Glossology; VII. Phyto-geography; VIII. Palæo-phytology, Geological Botany, Vegetable Palæontology, or Fossil Botany; IX. Medical Botany; X. Agricultural Botany; XI. Horticultural Botany; and XII. Industrial Botany. (See these terms. See also PLANT, VEGETABLE KINGDOM, &c. &c.)

B. *As adjective:* In which good botany exists, in which interesting plants abound. [BOTANY-BAY.]

Botany Bay, *s. & a.* [So called from the number of new plants discovered there when Captain Cook's party landed in 1770.]

A. *As subst.:* An inlet of the sea five miles long and broad, about seven miles north of Sydney Heads in New South Wales.

B. *As adj.:* Growing at or in any other way connected with Botany Bay. (See the compounds which follow.)

Botany-Bay Kino: A gum which exudes from the bark of an Australian tree, *Eucalyptus resinifera*, and other species of the genus. It is an astringent. It has properties like those of Catechu or Kino.

Botany-Bay Tea: The English name of the *Smilax glycyphylla*, an evergreen climbing-plant, with three-nerved leaves, and petioles with tendrils.

bō-tär'-gō, *s.* [Sp. *botarga* = a kind of pantaloons, the dress of harlequin; harlequin himself; a sort of sausage. Contracted from *botalarga* = a large leather bag.] A relishing sort of food, being a sausage made of the roes of the mullet fish, and eaten with oil and vinegar. It is much used on the coasts of the Mediterranean as an incentive to drink.

¶ The French editor of *Rabelais* says—

"In Provence, they call *botargues* the hard roe of the mullet, pickled with oil and vinegar. The mullet (muge) is a fish which is catched about the middle of December; the hard roes of it are salted against Lent, and this is what is called *botargues*, a sort of *boudins* (puddings), which have nothing to recommend them but their exciting of thirst."

"Because he was naturally flegmatic, he began his meal with some dozens of gammons, dried neats' tongues, *botargos*, sausages, and such other forerunners of wine."—*Ozell: Rabelais*, b. i., ch. 21.

"* *Botargo*, anchovies, puffins too, to taste
The Maronean wines, at meals thou hast."
Heath: Clarastella, in Heywood's Quintess. of Poetry, vol. ii., p. 16. (*Nares.*)

bŏ-tâ'u-rŭs, *s.* [From *bos* = an ox, and *taurus* = a bull, a fanciful origin invented to account for the O. Fr. and Mid. Eng. form *botor.*]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the family Ardeidæ or Herons, and the sub-family Ardeinæ or True Herons. It contains the Bitterns. [BITTERN.]

* **bŏt'-card,** *s.* [Etym. not apparent; probably a corruption of or miswriting for *battart* (q.v.).] A kind of artillery used in the time of James V. (*Scotch.*)

"Two great cannon thrown-mouthed Mow and her Marrow with two great *Botcards*."—*Piscottie*, p. 143. (*Jamieson.*)

bŏtch (1), * **bocch-in,** * **bocch-yn,** * **bocch-en,** *v.t.* [In Dut. *botsen* = to knock, dash, strike against, clash with; from O. L. Ger. *botzen* = (1) to strike or beat, (2) to repair.]

1. *Lit.:* To patch in any way. (*Wycliffe:* 2 *Chron.*, xxxiv.)

2. *Fig.:* To put together clumsily.

"Go with me to my house,
And hear thou there how many fruitless pranks
This ruffian hath *botch'd* up, that thou thereby
Mayst smile at this."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iv. 1.

"And *botch* the words up fit to their own thoughts."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

bŏtch (2), *v.t.* [From *botch* (2), s. (q.v.).] To mark with botches.

"Young Hylas, *botch'd* with stains too foul to name,
In cradle here renews his youthful frame."
Garth.

bŏtch (1), * **botche** (1), *s.* [From *botch*, v. (q.v.).]

1. A patch.

2. A part of any work ill-finished, so as to appear worse than the rest.

"With him,
To leave no rubs or *botches* in the work,
Fleance, his son, must embrace the fate."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 1.

3. A part clumsily added.

"If both those words are not notorious *botches*, . . ."
—*Dryden.*

"A comma ne'er could claim
A place in any British name:
Yet, making here a perfect *botch*,
Thrusts your poor vowel from his notch."
Swift

bŏtch (2), * **botche** (2), * **bohche,** * **bocche,** * **boche,** * **boshe,** *s.* [Fr. *bosse*; O. Fr. *boce* = (1) the boss of a buckler; (2) a botch, a boil.] A swelling of an ulcerous character, or anything similar on the skin; a wen, a boil.

"*Bohche*, sore (*botche*, P.). *Ulcus*, Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"*Botches* and blains must all his flesh imboss,
And all his people." *Milton: P. L.*, bk xii.

bŏtched (1), * **bŏtcht,** *pa. par.* [BOTCH (1), *v.*]

"I see, I see, 'tis counsel given in vain,
For treason *botcht* in rhyme will be thy *bane*."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, pt. ii.

bŏtched (2), *pa. par.* [BOTCH (2), *v.*]

* **bŏtche'-mĕnt,** * **bŏch'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *botche* = *botch* (1) = a patch; and Eng., &c., suffix *-ment.*]

"*Bochment* (*botchement*, P.) *Additamentum, amplificamentum*, ..."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bŏtch'-ĕr (1), * **bŏtch'-ar,** * **bŏtch'-are,** * **bŏchchare,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *botch* (1), v.; *-er.*]

A. *As substantive:* A mender of old things, especially clothes; an inferior kind of tailor.

"*Botchare* of olde thinges, P. *Resartor*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"'*Botchers* left old cloaths in the lurch,
And fell to turn and patch the church."
Hudibras.

". . . a *botcher's* cushion, . . ."—*Shakesp.: Coriol.*, ii. 1.

B. *As adjective:* Bungling, unskilful.

"*Bochchare*, or vncrafty (*botchar*, P.). *Iners*, C. F."
—*Prompt. Parv.*

bŏtch'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *botch* (2), s., from the spotted appearance of the skin.] A young salmon; a grilse.

"Formerly grilse, or *botchers*, were far more plentiful than they have been since the passing of the Fishery Laws."—*Times*, Aug. 26th, 1875.

* **bŏtch'-ĕr-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *botcher*; *-ly.*] Like the work of a botcher, patched in a clumsy way; blundered.

"Publishing some *botcherly* mingle-mangle of collections out of other."—*Hartlib.: Transl. of Comen.*, 1642, p. 30.

* **bŏtch'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *botcher*; *-y.*] The results of botching, clumsy workmanship.

"If we speak of base *botchery*, were it a comely thing to see a great lord, or a king, wear sleeves of two parishes, one half of worsted, the other of velvet?"—*World of Wonders*, 1608, p. 235.

bŏtch'-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [BOTCH (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:* The act of mending old clothes; the act of bungling.

"Nor is it *botching*, for I cannot mend it."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s.

bŏtch'-ĭng (2), *pr. par.* [BOTCH (2), *v.*]

† **bŏtch'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *botch* (2); *-y.*] Marked with botches.

"And those boils did run? say so: did not the general run then? were not that a *botchy* core."—*Shakesp.: Troil. and Cress.*, ii. 1.

* **bōte** (1), * **bot** (*Eng.*), **bote,** * **bute** (*Scotch*), *s.* [BOOT (1), *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. (See *boot.*)

2. A remedy.

"And be borrugh for his bale, and biggen hym *bote*
And so ameude that is mysdo ' and euermore the better." *Piers Plow. Vis.*, iv. 89, 90.

3. Restoration, amendment.

"And do *bote* to brugges ' that to-broke were."
Piers Plow. Vis., vii. 23.

4. Safety.

"*Bote* of (or, P.) helthe. *Salus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

5. A saviour, the Saviour.

"Bot ther on com a *bote* as-tyt."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Pearl*, 645.

II. *Law:* An Anglo-Saxon term, still in use, meaning necessaries required for the carrying on of husbandry. The corresponding word of French origin is *estovers* or *estouviers*, from *estoffer* = to furnish. Such necessaries in certain cases may be taken from the estate of another. There are many kinds of bote. Thus *house-bote* is a sufficient allowance of wood to repair or to burn in the house. If to burn, it is a *fire-bote*. So *plough-bote* and *cart-bote* are wood to be employed in making and repairing all instruments of husbandry; and *hay-bote* or *edge-bote* is wood for repairing hay-edges or fences. [See also KIN-BOTE, MAN-BOTE, THEIF-BOTE.]

* **bote** (2), *s.* [BOOT (2).]

"*Bote* for a mannys legge (*bote* or cokvr, H. coker, P.) *Bota, ocrea*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **botu** (3), *s.* [A.S. *bodian* = to command, to announce; *bod* = command.] A message.

"Charlis sent to thee this sond: thou ne ge(te)st non othre *bote*."—*Sir Ferumb.* (ed. Herrtage), 401.

* **bote** (4), *s.* [BOAT.] (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III., viii. 21.)

* **bōte,** * **bō'-tĕn,** *v.t.* [From *bote* (1), s. (q.v.). In Sw. *bota.*] To boot, to amend.

* **bōte,** *pret. of v.* [A.S. *bát*, pret. of *bítan* = to bite.] Bit.

". . . that he *bote* his lippes."
Piers Plow. Vis., v. 84.

* **bōte,** *conj.* [BUT.]

* **bote-yif,** *conj.* But if, except that.

* **bō'-tĕl** (1), * **bot-ĕlle** (1), *s.* [BOTTLE.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bot-el** (2), * **bot-elle** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *botel.*] A bundle, a feed of hay. [BOTTEL (1).]

"*Botelle* of hey. *Fenifascis*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bŏt'-ĕl-ĕr,** *s.* [BUTLER.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bōte'-lĕss,** * **bōte'-lĕsse,** *a.* [BOOTLESS.]

* **bōte'-măn,** *s.* [BOATMAN.] (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. xii. 29.)

* **bot-en-en,** *v.t.* [BOTNEN.] (*Piers Plow. Vis.*, vi. 194.)

* **bŏt'-ĕr-ăs,** *s.* [BUTTRESS.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bŏ't-ĕr-ăs,** *s.* [BUTTRESS.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bote-rel,** *s.* [O. Fr. *boterel.*] A toad.

". . . namore thanne the *boterel*."
Ayenbite, p. 187.

* **bote-roll,** * **bŏt'te-rŏll,** * **baute-roll,** *s.* [Etymology doubtful.]

Her.: The same as *crampet* (q.v.).

* **bŏt'-ĕr-ўe,** *s.* [BUTTERY.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

"*Boterye. Celarium, boteria, pincernaculum* (*promptuarium*, P.)."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bot-ew,** *s.* [From O. Fr. *boteau.*] A kind of large boot.

"*Botew. Coturnus, botula, crepita*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bōth, * **bōthe,** * **bōathe,** * **bāthe,** * **bēthe,** * **bō'-thĕn,** * **bo-thene,** * **bō'-thyn** (*Eng.*), **bāith,** * **bāthe,** * **bāyth,** * **bāid** (*Scotch*), *pro., a., & conj.* [In Icel. *báthir, bœthi*; Sw. *båda*; Dan. *baade*; Mœso-Goth. *bajoths*; Dut. & (N. H.) Ger. *beide*; O. H. Ger. *pêde.*] Two taken together.

¶ It is opposed to the distributives *either* = one of two, and *neither* = none of two. (*Prof. Bain.*)

A. *As pronoun:*

"During his ride home, he only said, wife and bairn *baith*, mother and son *baith*—Sair, sair to abide!"—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. ix.

B. *As adjective:*

"*Both* the proofs are extant."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, v. 5.

C. *As conjunction (followed by and):* It is a conjunction with a certain disjunctive force, *i.e.*, separating the two conjoined members and bringing each into prominence.

". . . so that all they which dwelt in Asia heard the word of the Lord Jesus, *both* Jews and Greeks."—*Acts* xix. 10.

"That *bothe* his soule and eek hemself offende."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,067.

"That are *both* his and mine."
Shakesp.: Macb., iii. 1.

* **bŏthe,** *s.* [BOOTH.]

* **bŏt'h-ĕm,** *s.* [BOTTOM.]

* **bŏth'-ĕm-lĕs,** *a.* [BOTTOMLESS.]

* **bŏth'-ĕn,** *s.* [Cf. A.S. *bothen* = rosemary; darnel (*Somner*).]

Bot.: A composite plant, *Chrysanthemum segetum.*

¶ White bothen, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.*

bŏth'-ĕr (*Eng.*), * **băth'-ĕr** (*Sc.*), *v.t.* & *i.* [Etym. unknown; the first examples known occur in the writings of T. Sheridan, Swift, and Sterne. Wedgwood suggests connection with *pother*, and Dr. Murray asks if *bother* could be an Anglo-Irish corruption of that word.]

A. *Trans.:* To tease, to vex, or annoy one by making continual noise, by dwelling on the same subject, by continued solicitation, or in any other way.

"With the din of which tube my head you so *bother*,
That I scarce can distinguish my right ear from t'other." *Swift.*

B. *Intrans.:* To make many words.

"The auld guidmen, about the grace,
Frae side to side they *bother*."
Burns: The Holy Fair.

bŏth'-ĕr, *s.* [From *bother*, v. (q.v.).] The act of rallying, or teazing, by dwelling on the same subject. (*Colloquial.*)

bŏ-thĕr-ā'-tion, *s.* [From Eng. *bother*, and suff. *-ation.*] The act of making bother. (*Vulgar.*)

bŏ'th-ĕred, *pa. par. & a.* [BOTHER, *v.*]

bŏ'th-ĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BOTHER, *v.*]

* **both'-ĭe,** *s.* [BOTHY.] (*Scotch.*)

* **bothil,** *s.* [BOTHUL.]

* **bŏthne,** * **bŏth'-ĕne,** *s.* [Low Lat. *bothena* = a barony, or territory; Arm. *bot* = a tract of land.] (*Scotch.*)

1. A park in which cattle are fed and inclosed. (*Skene.*)

2. A barony, lordship, or sheriffdom.

"It is statute and ordained, that the King's Mute, that is, the King's court of ilk *Bothene*, that is of ilk schireffedome, salbe halden within fourtie dalea."—*Skene: Assis. Reg. Dav.*

* **bŏt'h-ŏm,** * **bŏt'h-ŭm,** * **bŏt'h-ŏ-ŭm,** *s.* [From Fr. *bouton* = button, bud, germ.] [BUTTON.] A bud, particularly of a rose.

"Of the *bothom* the swete odour."
The Romaunt of the Rose.

"That nyght and day from hir she stalle
Bothoms and roses over alle."
[illegible]

* **bŏt'h-ŏn,** *v.t.* [BUTTON, *v.*]

"*Bothon* clothys (*botonyn*, K. *boton*, P.). *Botono, fibulo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bŏth-rĕn'-chў-ma, *s.* [From Gr. βόθρος (*bothros*) = a pit, and ἔγχυμα (*enghuma*) = an

infusion; ἐγχέω (*engheō*) = to pour in; ἐν (*en*), and χέω (*cheō*) = to pour.]

Bot.: Pitted tissue, called also porous tissue or basiform tissue, or dotted ducts, and by Morren Taphrenchyma. It consists of tubes which, when viewed under high microscopic power, seem full of holes, which, however, are only little pits in the thickness of the lining. It is of two kinds, *articulated* and continuous *bothrenchyma*. The former is well seen when its tubes are cut across in a cane or other woody-looking endogen; the latter consists of long, slender, interrupted pitted tubes, found often in connection with spiral vessels in the roots of plants. What Lindley called *granular woody* tissue he ultimately reduced under the second of these types of bothrenchyma.

bŏth-rĭ-ō-cĕph′-ăl-ŭs, *s.* [From Gr. βοθρίον (*bothrion*) = a small kind of ulcer, dimin. of βόθρος (*bothros*) = a hole, a pit, and κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Zool.: An intestinal worm belonging to the class Scolecida, and the order Tæniada or Cestoidea. *Bothriocephalus latus* is the Russian tapeworm.

bŏth-rŏ-dĕn′-drŏn, *s.* [From Gr. βόθρος (*bothros*) = a pit, and δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree.]

Palæont.: A tree with dotted stems found in the coal measures.

*** bŏ′th-ŭl, * bŏ′th-ĭe, * bŏ′th-ĕl, bŭd′-dle,** *s.* [Dut. *buidel* = a purse, because it bears *gools* or *goldins* = gold coins; *gulden*, a punning allusion to its yellow flowers. Cf. Wel. *bothell* = rotundity; a bottle, a blister.]

Bot.: An old English name for the plant genus *Chrysanthemum*.

¶ *Chrysanthemum segetum* is still called *buddle* in East Anglia.

"*Bothel, buddle, chrysanthemum. Bothul, bothel, vaccinia.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** both-um,** *s.* [Bottom.]

bŏ′th-ў, bŏ′th-ĭe, * băth′-ĭe, * bôo′th-ie, *s.* & *a.* [From Icel. *buth*; Gael. *buth* = a hut, a booth, a tent; *both* = a flask, a hut; *bot* = a house.] [Booth.] (*Scotch.*)

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Gen.:* A booth, a cottage, a hovel.

2. *Specially:*

(1) A wooden hut.

"Fare thee well, my native cot,
Bothy of the birken tree!"
Jacobite Relics, ii. 189.

(2) A summer shieling. (*Johnson.*)

(3) A hut of boughs or other material built for the purpose of hunting.

(4) A place where agricultural labourers are lodged upon a farm.

B. *As adjective:* Of which bothies are the essential feature.

¶ *The bothy system:* The system of lodging farm labourers in bothies. Whether this is the best method of housing them has been a matter of public discussion. The Rev. Dr. Begg, of Edinburgh, has been one of the greatest opponents of bothies.

*** bō′-tĭe,** *s.* [Booty.]

*** bŏt′-ĭl-ĕr, * bŏt′-lĕre,** *s.* [Butler.] (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 16,620.) (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** bot-ine,** *s.* [From Fr. *bottine* = a half-boot, a buskin.] A buskin. (*O. Scotch.*)

*** bot-inge,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [Boot (1), *v.*]

*** bot-less, * bute-lesse,** *a.* [Bootless.]

*** bot-me (1),** *s.* [Bottom.]

"*Botme*, or fundament (*botym*, P.). *Basis.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"And in the pannes *botme* he hath it laft."
Chaucer: C. T., 13,249.

*** botme (2),** *s.* [O. Fr. *bouton, boton* = a button, a ball.]

"*Botme* of threde, *infra in* Clowchen, or clowe (*botym*, P.)."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** botme-les,** *a.* [Bottomless.]

*** bŏt′-nĕn,** *v.t.* [Boten, Boot (1), *v.*] To better, to cure, to amend, to repair.

"Blisful for thei were *botned*."
William of Palerne, 1,055.

*** bŏt′-nĭnge,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [Botnen.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.:* Amendment, healing.

*** bŏt′-ôme,** *s.* [Bottom.]

*** bot-on,** *s.* [Button.]

*** bot-on, * bot-on-yn,** *v.t.* (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** bot-ôwre,** *s.* [Botaurus.] A bittern.

"*Botowre*, byrde (*botore*, K. P.) *Onocroculus, botorius*, C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bŏt′-rōph-ĭs, *s.* [From Gr. βότρυς (*botrus*) = a cluster or bunch of grapes, ὄφις (*ophis*) = a serpent (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Ranunculaceæ (Crowfoots), allied to Cimicifuga and Actæa. Its roots are used in America as an antidote to the bite of the rattlesnake.

bŏt-rў′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. βότρυς (*botrus*) = a bunch of grapes, to which the branched clusters of capsules bear some resemblance.]

Bot.: A genus of ferns belonging to the order Ophioglossaceæ (Adder's Tongues). The capsules, which are sub-globose and sessile, are clustered at the margin and on one side of a pinnated rachis; the frond is pinnate, with lunate pinnæ and forked veins. *Botrychium lunaria*, or Common Moonwort, occurs in dry mountain pastures in Britain and elsewhere. *B. virginicum*, an American species, is called the Rattlesnake Fern, from its growing in such places as those venomous reptiles frequent.

Botrychium.
1. *Botrychium lunaria.* 2. Barren pinnule. 3. Portion of fertile pinnule

bŏt-rў′-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *botryllus* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A family of molluscoids belonging to the order Ascidiæ, and containing the compound Ascidians, that is, those which, united together by their mantles, rise generally in stellate form round a common canal. All are marine.

bŏt-rў′-lŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. Dimin. formed from Gr. βότρυς (*botrus*) = a cluster of grapes.]

Zool.: A genus of molluscoids, the typical one of the family Botryllidæ (q.v.). The individuals are of an ovoid form, but are united in radiated bunches. They are found on seaweeds, &c.

bŏt′-rў-ō-ğĕn, *s.* [From Gr. βότρυς (*botrus*) = a cluster of grapes, and γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to beget, to engender.]

Min.: A monoclinic, translucent mineral, with a hardness of 2—2·5, a sp. gr. of 2·039, a vitreous lustre colour, and hyacinth-red as the normal colour, though yellow specimens also occur. Compos.: Sulphate of protoxide of iron, 19; sulphate of sesquioxide, 48·3; and water, 32·7 = 100; or sulphuric acid, 36·53—37·87; sesquioxide of iron, 24·77—26·50; magnesia, 5·69—8·95; lime, 0·91—2·76, and water, 30—90. It occurs in a copper mine at Fahlien, in Sweden. (*Dana.*)

bŏt-rў-ōĭd′, *a.* [From Gr. βότρυς (*botrus*) = a cluster of grapes, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, shape.] In form resembling a bunch of grapes.

"The outside is thick set with *botryoid* efflorescences, or small knobs, yellow, bluish, and purple, all of a shining metallick hue."—*Woodward.*

bŏt-rў-ōĭ′-dal, *a.* [Eng. *botryoid*; *-al* (*Min., &c.*).] The same as *botryoid* (q.v.). (*Phillips.*)

bŏt′-rў-ō-līte, *s.* [In Ger. *botryolith*, *botriolit*. From Gr. βότρυς (*botrus*) = a cluster of grapes, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A variety of Datolite or Datholite (q.v.). It is so called from the botryoidal surface of its radiated columnar structure. It is found at Arendal, in Norway.

bŏt-rў-tā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *botrytis* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suffix *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: A division of fungi containing the species popularly called Blights and Mildews. The sub-order is named also Hyphomycetes (q.v.).

bŏ-trўte′, *s.* [In Ger. *botryt*, from Gr. βότρυς, (*botrus*) = a cluster of grapes, and suffix *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as Botryogen (q.v.).

bŏ-trў′-tĭs, *s.* [From Gr. βότρυς (*botrus*) = a cluster of grapes.]

Bot.: A genus of fungi, with clusters of minute globular seeds or seed-vessels. They grow on rotten herbaceous stems, decaying fungi, living leaves, and similar localities. The muscadine disease which destroys so many silk-worms is caused by one species, *Botrytis bassiana*. *B. infectans*, which causes the potato disease, is now removed to the genus *Peronospora* (q.v.). (*Treas. of Bot.*)

bŏts, *s. pl.* [Bot.]

*** bott, * botte,** *conj.* [But.] (*Morte Arthure.*)

bŏtt, bŏt, *s.* & *a.* [Bot.]

bott-hammer, *s.*

Flax-working: A wooden mallet with a fluted face, used in breaking flax upon the floor to remove the boon.

*** botte (1),** *s.* [Bat.]

*** botte (2),** *s.* [Boat.]

bŏt′-tĕl (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *botel*, dimin. of *botte* = a bunch or bundle; Gael. *boiteal.*] A bundle of hay. (*Stormonth.*)

*** bot-tel (2),** *s.* [Boutel.]

*** botte-ler,** *s.* [Butler.]

*** botte-ral,** *s.*

Her.: [Boteroll.]

Bött′-gĕr (ö as ę), *s.* & *a.* [The person referred to was a Saxon manufacturer, by whom the ware called after him was first made.]

A. *As subst.:* The person alluded to in the etymology.

B. *As adj.:* Made by Böttger.

Böttger-ware, *s.* The white porcelain of Dresden. Made originally by Böttger, of Saxony, in imitation of the Chinese. It is now made in the old castle, once the residence of the Saxon princes, at Meissen on the Elbe, fifteen miles below Dresden.

bŏt′-tĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Metallurgy: The act of restopping the tapping-hole of a furnace after a part of its charge has been allowed to flow therefrom. The plug is a conical mass of clay on the end of a wooden bar.

bŏt′-tle (1), * bŏt′-tĕlle, * bŏt′-ĕlle, * bŏt-ĕl, *s.* & *a.* [In Sw. *butelj*; Icel. *pytla*; Ger. & Fr. *bouteille*; Gael. *botul*; Wel. *potel* (these two last being from Eng. ?); Norm. Fr. *butuille*; Prov. *botella*; Sp. *botella, botilla* = a bottle; *botija* = an earthen jar; Port. *botelha*; Ital. *bottiglia*; Low Lat. *buticula, botilia, puticla*; Mahratta *boodhule, boodhula* = a leathern bottle.] [Boot (2), *s.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:* A vessel with a relatively small neck adapted to hold liquids. The first bottles were of leather (Josh. ix. 4.) Such leathern bottles are mentioned by Homer, Herodotus, and Virgil, being in use among the Greeks, Egyptians, and Romans, as they still are in Spain, Sicily, Africa, and the East. Earthenware bottles followed (Jer. xiii. 12); these are generally furnished with handles, and are called flasks. Modern bottles are chiefly of glass, and glass bottles have been found at Pompeii. They are blown into the requisite shape, the whole process of manipulation being divided among six persons.

"*Botelle* vesselle. *Uter, obba.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The shepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink out of his leather *bottle*,
Is far beyond a prince's delicates."
Shakesp.: 3 *Hen. VI.*, ii. 5.

"He threw into the enemy's ships earthen *bottles* filled with serpents, which put the crew in disorder."—*Arbuthnot on Coins.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Anything like a bottle.

¶ *Blue Bottle:* [Bluebottle.]

White Bottle: A plant, *Silene inflata*

2. As much liquor as can be held in one bottle.

"Six *bottles* apiece had well wore out the night."
Burns: The Whistle

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to such a vessel or anything similar. (See the compounds.)

*** bottle-ale,** *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:* Bottled ale.

"Selling cheese and prunes,
And retail'd *bottle-ale*."
Beaum. & Fl.: Captain.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to bottled ale.

"The Myrmidons are no *bottle-ale* houses."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

bottle-boot, *s.* A leather case to hold a bottle while corking.

bottle-brush, bottle brush, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Gen.:* A brush with which to clean bottles, or anything similar.

2. *Bot.:* A plant, *Equisetum arvense.* (*Prior.*)

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to such a brush.

Bottle-brush Coralline, Bottle brush Coralline.

Zool.: The calyptoblastic hydroid, *Thuiaria Thuia.* It has a waved stem, with the branches dichotomously divided, the cells adpressed or imbedded in the sides of the branches. It is fairly common on British and European coasts.

bottle-brushing, *a.* & *s.*

Bottle-brushing machine: A device for cleansing the interior of bottles. The brushes, fixed on a rotating shaft, are inserted into the bottles, and rotation imparted by means of the treadle. The operator may take a bottle in each hand, cleansing two at once.

bottle-bump, *s.* The Bittern. (*Ogilvie.*)

bottle-case, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* A case for bottles.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to such a case.

Bottle-case loom: A machine in which the wicker cover is placed upon demijohns and carboys. This is, however, almost entirely done by hand, and is the work of a basket-maker.

bottle-charger, *s.* An apparatus for charging bottles with a liquid under pressure, as, for instance, with air containing carbonic acid, and with a graduated amount of syrup.

bottle-companion, *s.* A companion over the bottle; a companion who drinks with one.

"Sam, who is a very good *bottle-companion*, has been the diversion of his friends."—*Addison.*

bottle-faucet, *s.* A faucet adapted to the uses of a bottle. Sometimes it has a threaded hollow stem to transfix the cork.

BOTTLE-FAUCET.

bottle-filler, *s.* An apparatus for filling bottles. [BOTTLING-MACHINE.]

bottle-fish, *s.*

Ichthyol.: A fish, *Saccopharynx ampulaceus*, like a leathern bottle, with a very long linear tail. The bottle-like portion of the animal can be inflated. It occurs in the Atlantic, but is rare.

† bottle-flower, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, *Centaurea cyanus.*

bottle-friend, *s.* A "drinking friend, whose attachment to one is manifested chiefly by drinking with him. (*Johnson.*)

bottle-glass, *s.* The glass of which bottles are made. It is composed of sand and alkali.

bottle-gourd, *s.*

Bot.: A gourd, *Lagenaria vulgaris*, called also the White Pumpkin. The Hindoos cultivate it largely as an article of food. There are several varieties. One is the Sweet Bottle-gourd; another is used as a buoy in swimming across Indian rivers, transporting baggage, &c.

bottle-head, *s.*

Zool.: A Cetacean, *Hyperoodon bidens.*

bottle-holder, *s.*

1. *Of persons:*

(1) *Lit.:* One who holds a bottle to refresh a pugilist, to whom he is second or supporter.

(2) *Fig.:* Any one who seconds another in an enterprise.

¶ The late Lord Palmerston once applied the term to himself in an electoral passage at arms with a butcher at Tiverton, and the nickname stuck to him in some of the comic periodicals for a time.

2. *Of things:* An adjustable tool for grasping the bottle by its base while finishing the top.

bottle-imp, *s.* An imaginary imp inhabiting a bottle

". . . the letter would poison my very existence, like the *bottle-imp*, until I would transfer it to some person truly qualified to receive it."—*De Quincey. Works* (2nd ed.), i. 106.

bottle-jack, *s.*

1. *Culinary apparatus:* A roasting-jack of a bottle shape, suspended in front of a fire, and giving a reciprocating rotation to the meat which depends therefrom. It is operated by clock-work mechanism.

2. A form of lifting-jack, so called from its resembling a bottle in shape.

bottle-maker, bottle maker, *s.* A maker of bottles.

bottle-moulding, *s.*

Glass-making: The act or art of moulding glass. The process is adopted with most kinds of merchantable bottles of staple kinds. The bulb of glass on the end of the blow-tube is partly expanded, and then placed between the parts of an iron mould which is open to receive it. The parts are closed and locked, and the bulb then expanded by the breath to completely fill the mould. (*Knight.*)

bottle-nose, bottlenose, *s.* A Cetacean, the Bottle-nosed Whale (*Hyperoodon bidens*).

¶ Immediately after Mr. John Bright entered Mr. Gladstone's government in 1868, becoming President of the Board of Trade, a correspondent in Nairn petitioned him to give Government aid in destroying bottle-nosed whales, which, he alleged, were very destructive to herrings. The reply of Mr. Bright was unfavourable.

"A species of whales, called *Bottlenoses*, have sometimes run a-ground during the tide of ebb, been taken, and oil extracted from them."—*P. Rose: Dumbartons. Statist. Acc.*, iv. 406.

bottle-nosed, *a.* Having a nose narrow at the base and protuberant towards the apex.

"Oh, mistress! I have the bravest, gravest, secret, subtile, *bottle-nosed* knave to my master, that ever gentleman had."—*Marlowe: The Jew of Malta*, iii. 3.

Bottle-nosed Whale. [BOTTLE-NOSE.]

bottle-pump, *s.* A device for withdrawing the fluid contents of a vessel without pouring. This is done by compressing an elastic bulb, which drives air into the bottle, expelling the liquid through the pipe and nozzle.

bottle-rack, *s.* A rack for storing bottles. The rests are so arranged that by inserting the bottles alternately neck and butt, a greater number may be stored within a given space. The hinged frame is for the purpose of securing the bottles in place during transportation.

*** bottle-screw, * bottlescrew,** *s.* A corkscrew.

"A good butler always breaks off the point of his *bottlescrew* in two days, by trying which is hardest, the point of the screw or the neck of the bottle."—*Swift.*

bottle-stone, bottlestone, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Obsidian (q.v.). (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

bottle-stopper, *s.* A device for closing the mouths of bottles. It usually consists of a cork and a means of holding it in place against the pressure of the bottle's contents. In some cases a composition is substituted for the cork.

† bottle-swagger, *s.* Swagger produced by imbibing the contents of the bottle.

"When at his heart he felt the dagger,
He reel'd his wonted *bottle-swagger*."
Burns: Tam Samson's Elegy.

bottle-tit, *s.*

Ornith.: A name for a bird, *Parus caudatus.*

bottle-tom, bottle´tom, *s.*

Ornith.: One of the names for a bird, the Long-tailed Tit-mouse (*Parus caudatus*).

bottle-washer, *s.* A device for cleansing the interior of bottles.

*** bŏt´-tle** (2), *** bŏt´-ĕl,** *s.* [From O. Fr. *botel*; dimin. of *botte* = a bunch, a bundle; Wel. *potel.*] [BOTTLE (2), *v.*] A bundle of hay or straw.

"Methinks I have a great desire to a *bottle of hay*: good hay, sweet hay, hath no fellow."—*Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream*, iv. 1.

bŏt´-tle (1), *v.t.* [From *bottle* (1), *s.*] To put into a bottle, to enclose or confine within a bottle.

"You may have it a most excellent cyder royal, to drink or to *bottle*."—*Mortimer.*

"When wine is to be *bottled* off, wash your bottles immediately before you begin, but be sure not to drain them."—*Swift.*

bŏt´-tle (2), *v.t.* [From *bottle* (2), *s.* In Fr. *botteler* = to bind hay; Wel. *potelu.*] To make up straw in small parcels or "windlins." (*Scotch.*)

bŏt´-tled (1), *pa. par.* [BOTTLE (1), *v.*]

"Their, prison'd in a parlour snug and small,
Like *bottled* wasps upon a southern wall."
Cowper: Retirement.

bŏt´-tled (2), *pa. par.* [BOTTLE (2), *v.*]

bŏt´-tling (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [BOTTLE (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & participial adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act or operation of pouring into a bottle, or enclosing within a bottle.

". . . . and inspected,
At annual *bottlings*, corks selected."
T. Warton: Progr. of Discontent.

bottling-machine, *s.* A machine for filling bottles and corking them.

bottling-pliers, *s. pl.* Pliers specifically adapted for fastening wires over the corks and necks of bottles and for cutting off the surplus.

bŏt´-tling (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [BOTTLE (1), *v.*]

*** bot-tock,** *s.* [BUTTOCK.]

bŏt´-tŏm, * bŏt´-tŏme, * bŏt´-ŏme, * bŏt´-ĭm, * bŏt´-ym, * bŏt´-ĕm, * bŏt´-ŭn, * bŏt´-ŭm, * bŏ´-thĕm, * bŏ´-thŏm, * bŏ´-thŭm, * bot-me (*Eng.*), **bŏt´-tôm, * bŏd´-dŭm** (*Scotch*), *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *botm* = a bottom; Icel. & O. Icel. *botn*; Sw. *botten*; Dan. *bund*; O. Dan. *bodn*; O.S. *bodom*; Dut. *bodem*; (N. H.) Ger. *boden*; M. H Ger. *bodem*; O. H. Ger. *podum, podam*; Gael. *bonn* = a sole, a foundation; Ir. *bonn* = the sole of the foot; Wel. *bon* = stem, base, stock; Fr. *fond*; Sp. & Ital. *fondo*; Port. *fundo*; Lat. *fundus* = the bottom of anything; Gr. πυθμήν (*puthmēn*) = the bottom of a cup, of the sea, or of anything, the same as βυθός (*buthos*) = the depth; Mahratta *bŏod* = the bottom of anything. Skeat cites Vedic Sanscr. *budhna* = depth.] [FUNDAMENT.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) *Gen.:* The lowest part of anything.

". . . . at the *bottom* of the altar."—*Lev.* v. 9.

¶ In this sense it is opposed to the *top.*

"And the veil of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the *bottom*."—*Mark* xv. 38.

(2) *Specially:*

(*a*) The circular base of a cask, of a cup, saucer, or other vessel.

". . . barrels with the *bottoms* knocked out . . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

"But, said the guide, it will do if taken up and put into a vessel that is sweet and good: for then the dirt will sink to the *bottom*, and the water by itself come out more clear."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. ii.

(*b*) The bed or channel of the ocean, a lake, a river, or the situation of the water immediately in contact with it.

". . . now it is impossible on a moderately shallow *bottom*, which alone is favourable to most living creatures."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xvi., p. 345.

(*c*) The lowest part of a valley, a dale, a hollow, low ground.

"Broun muris kythit thare wissinyt mossy hew,
Bank, bray and *boddum* blanschit wox and bare."
Doug.: Virgil, 201, 7

"A narrow brook, by rushy banks conceal'd,
Runs in a *bottom*, and divides the field."
Cowper: Needless Alarm.

(*d*) The seat, the hips, the posteriors.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *Of things material:*

(*a*) A ship, used by metonomy for the hull in distinction from the masts.

"My ventures are not in one *bottom* trusted;
Nor to one place." *Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven.*, i. 1.

"A bawbling vessel was he captain of,
With which such scathful grapple did he make
With the most noble *bottom* of our fleet."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v. 1.

(*b*) A ball of thread wound up together.

"This whole argument will be like *bottoms* of thread close wound up."—*Hacon.*

"Silkworms finish their *bottoms* in about fifteen days."—*Mortimer.*

(2) *Of things not material:*

(*a*) That on which anything rests. In the example the metaphor corresponds to—

"So deep, and yet so clear, we might behold
The gravel *bottom*, and that *bottom* gold."
Dryden: Death of a very young Gentleman, 35, 36.

(*b*) The foundation, the groundwork, the most important support.

"On this supposition my reasonings proceed, and cannot be affected by objections which are far from being built on the same *bottom*."—*Atterbury.*

(*c*) The deepest part.

"I do see the *bottom* of Justice Shallow."—*Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV.*, iii. 2.

"His proposals and arguments should with freedom be examined to the *bottom*."—*Locke.*

(*d*) The real support, the prime mover.

"He wrote many things which are not published in his name; and was at the *bottom* of many excellent counsels, in which he did not appear."—*Addison.*

(*e*) A bound or limit beneath or in any direction.

"But there's no *bottom*, none,
In my voluptuousness." *Shakesp.: Macb.*, iv. 3.

(*f*) A hazard, chance, or adventure; in metaphor, that of embarkation on board a ship. [See (1) *a.*]

"He began to say, that himself and the prince were too much to venture in one *bottom*."—*Clarendon.*

"We are embarked with them on the same *bottom*, and must be partakers of their happiness or misery."—*Spectator.*

(3) *Of a horse:* Power of endurance.

3. *In special phrases:*

(1) *At bottom:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* At the bottom of any material thing.

"A drawer it chanced at *bottom* lined."
Couper: The Retired Cat.

(*b*) *Fig.:* Fundamentally, on looking how a superstructure of character, argument, &c., is based.

"Over this argument from experience, which at *bottom* is his argument."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., iii. 54.

(2) *Bottom of a lane:* The lowest end of a lane. (*Johnson.*)

(3) *Bottom of beer:* The grounds or dregs of beer. (*Johnson.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fort.:* A circular disc with holes to hold the rods in the formation of a gabion.

2. *Shipwrighting:* The planks forming the floor of a ship's hold.

3. *Ordnance:* One of the plates by which grape or canister is built up into a cylinder suitable for loading into the gun. Cast-iron tops and bottoms for grape; wrought-iron for canister.

4. *Mining* (*pl. bottoms*): The deepest workings.

5. *Metallurgy* (*pl. bottoms*): Heavy and impure metallic products of refining, found at the bottom of the furnace in some of the stages of the copper-smelting processes.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the lowest part of anything in a literal or figurative sense.

bottom-beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A name sometimes given to the Longmynd rocks of Lower Cambrian stratigraphical position.

bottom-discharge, *s. & a.*

Bottom-discharge water-wheel: A turbine from which the water is discharged at the bottom instead of at the sides.

bottom-fringe, *s.* A fringe at the bottom of a curtain, a cloud, or anything. (*Lit. & fig.*)

". . . as roof, the azure Dome, and around me, for walls, four azure-flowing curtains—namely, of the Four azure Winds, on whose *bottom-fringes* also I have seen gilding."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. ix.

bottom-glade, *s.* A glade in the lower part of a valley, a dale.

"Tending my flocks hard by i' the hilly crofts,
That brow this *bottom-glade* . . ."
Milton: Comus.

bottom-grass, *s.* The luxuriant grass growing in a bottom or glade.

"Sweet *bottom-grass* and high delightful plain."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 236.

bottom-heat, *s.* Artificial temperature beneath the surface of the soil in a forcing-house.

bottom-land, *s.* Alluvial land of which a bottom is composed.

bottom-lift, *s.*

Mining: The deepest lift of a mining-pump, or the lowest pump.

bottom-plate, *s.*

Printing: A plate of iron belonging to the mould of a printing-press, on which the carriage is fixed.

bottom-rail, *s.*

Arch.: The lowest horizontal rail of a framed door.

bottom-rock, *s.* The stratum on which a coal-seam rests.

bottom-tool, *s.*

Wood-turning: A turning-tool having a bent-over end, for cutting out the bottoms of cylindrical hollow work.

† **bŏt'-tŏm,** *v.t. & i.* [From *bottom*, s. (q.v.). In Dut. *bodemen* = to put a bottom to a cask.]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. To base, to build up. Followed by *on*. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Pride has a very strong foundation in the mind; it is *bottomed upon* self-love."—*Collier.*

"The grounds *upon* which *we bottom* our reasoning, are but a part; something is left out which should go into the reckoning."—*Locke.*

"Action is supposed to be *bottomed upon* principle."—*Atterbury.*

2. To put a bottom upon a cask, into a chair, &c.

*3. To twist upon a "bottom" or ball. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Therefore, as you unwind her love from him,
Lest it should ravel and be good to none,
You must provide to *bottom* it on me."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Verona, iii. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To have as a bottom or basis; to rest upon as its ultimate support.

"Find out upon what foundation any proposition advanced, *bottoms*; and observe the intermediate ideas by which it is joined to that foundation upon which it is erected."—*Locke.*

¶ *Machinery:* Cogs are said to *bottom* when their tops impinge upon the periphery of the co-acting wheel. A piston which strikes or touches the end of its cylinder is said to *bottom*.

bŏt'-tŏmed, *pa. par. & a.* [Bottom.]

A. *As past participle:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As participial adjective:* Having a bottom of a particular character; as, a flat-bottomed boat, a cane-bottomed chair.

bŏt'-tŏm-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Bottom, *v.* (q.v.).]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Civil engineering:*

(1) The foundation of a road-bed.

(2) The act of laying a foundation for a road.

2. *Railroad engineering:* Ballasting beneath and around ties.

bottoming-hole, *s.*

Glass-making: The open mouth of a furnace at which a globe of crown glass is exposed during the progress of its manufacture, in order to soften it and allow it to assume an oblate form.

bŏt'-tŏm-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *bottom*, and suff. *-less*. In Sw. *bottenlöss*; Dan. *bundlos*; Dut. *bodemloos*; Ger. *bodenlös*.]

Strictly: Without bottom; or, *more loosely*, fathomless in depth, though really having a bottom. *Used*—

(1) *Less fig.:* Of places or things conceived of as without bottom, or as fathomless.

". . . the beast that ascendeth out of the *bottomless* pit . . ."—*Rev.* xi. 7.

"Wickedness may well be compared to a *bottomless* pit, into which it is easier to keep one's self from falling, than, being fallen, to give one's self any stay from falling infinitely."—*Sidney.*

". . . but all, were it only a withered leaf, works together with all; is borne forward on the *bottomless*, shoreless flood of Action, and lives through perpetual metamorphoses."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. ii.

(2) *More fig.:* Of anything infinite in degree, in time, or both, even though not closely resembling a pit, a vessel, or an ocean.

"Him the Almighty Power
Hurl'd headlong flaming from th' ethereal sky
To *bottomless* perdition." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. i.

bŏt'-tŏm-mŏst, *a.* [Eng. *bottom; most.*] Noting that which is at the very bottom; lowest.

bŏt'-tŏm-rў, * **bŏt'-tŏm-rēe,** *s. & a.* [From Eng. *bottom*, and suffix *-ry*. In Sw. *bodmeri*; Dan. *bodmerie*; Dut. *bodemery*; Ger. *bodmerei.*]

A. *As substantive. Comm. & Naut. Law:* A contract by which the owner of a vessel borrows money on the security of the bottom or keel, by which, a part being put for the whole, is meant the ship itself. [Bottom, *s.*, A., 2 (*a*).] If the ship be lost the lender loses all his money. If, on the contrary, it returns in safety, he receives back the principal, with interest at any rate which may be agreed upon between the parties, and this was allowed to be the case even when the usury laws were in force. *Bottomry* is sometimes corrupted into *bummaree*. (See the compounds.)

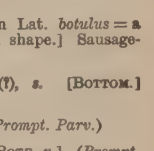
"A capitalist might lend on *bottomry* or on personal security: but, if he did so, he ran a great risk of losing interest and principal."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

B. *As adjective:* Relating to such a contract; as *bottomry* bond, *bottomry* contract, *bottomry* money, &c.

* **bŏt'-tŏned,** * **bŏt'-ŏned,** *a.* [Old form of *buttoned*. See also Bottony.]

Her.: Having bottonies, buttons, round buds, or knots, generally in threes. Essentially the same as *treffled*, i.e. trefoiled.

bŏt'-tŏn-ў, * **bŏt'-ŏn-ē,** * **bŏt'-tŏn-ē,** *s.* [From O. F. *botoné* (Mod. Fr. *boutonné*) = furnished with buttons or buds; O. Fr. *boton* = button, a bud; Mod. Fr. *bouton.*] [Button.]



Her.: A bud-like projection, of which in general three are together. They may be seen in the cross bottony, which is a cross each of the four extremities of which terminates in three bud-like prominences. They present a certain remote resemblance to the leaf of a trefoil plant.

CROSS BOTTONY.

bŏtts, *s.* [Bot, *s.*]

bŏt'-ŭl-ĭ-form, *a.* [From Lat. *botulus* = a sausage, and *forma* = form, shape.] Sausage-shaped. (*Henslow.*)

* **bŏt'-ŭm,** * **bŏt'-ŭne** (?), *s.* [Bottom.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bot-un,** *s.* [Button.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bŏ'-tŭn,** *v.t.* [Boot, *v.*; Bote, *v.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bŏt'-ŭre** (1), *s.* [Butter.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bot-ure** (2), *s.* [Botaurus.] A bittern. (*Morte Arthur*, 189.)

* **bŏt'-ur-flye,** *s.* [Butterfly.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bot-wrythe,** * **bōte-wright,** *s.* [From O. Eng. *bot* = boat, and *wrythe* = wright.] A shipbuilder, a shipmaster. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bot-wyn,** *s.* [Button.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bot-ym,** *s.* [Bottom.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bot-yn,** *v.t.* [Boot, *v.*; Bote, *v.*] (*Prompt Parv.*)

* **bot-ynge,** *s.* [Booting.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bot-yr,** *s.* [Butter.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bôuch, * **bôuche,** * **bouge,** * **bowge,** * **budge,** *s.* [Fr. *bouche* = mouth, . . . aperture.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Law.* (*Of all the forms given*): An allowance of food or drink, specially of the kind described in the phrase which follows.

". . . that brought *bouge* for a country lady or two, that fainted, he said, with fasting."—*B. Jonson: Masque of Love Rest.*, vol. v., p. 404.

¶ In the ordinances made at Eltham, in the 17th of Henry VIII., under the title *Bouche of*

Court, the queen's maids of honour were to have, "for theire *bouch* in the morning, one chet lofe, one manchet, two gallons of ale, dim' pitcher of wine." P. 164.

Bouch, Bouche of Court, † *Bouche in Court:* An allowance of meat or drink to a servant or attendant in a palace. (*Minsheu & Kersey.*) A certain allowance of provision from the king to his knights and servants who attended him on a military expedition. (*Wharton.*)

"They had *bouch of court* (to wit, meat and drink), and great wages of sixpence by the day."—*Stowe: Survey of London*, bk. i., 4to, sign. C. c., 2.

". . . with a good allowance of dyet, a *bouche in court* as we use to call it."—*Puttenham: Art of English Poesie*, bk. i., ch. xxvii. (*Nares.*)

2. *Tech.* (*Of the form* bouche *only*):

Ordnance: A cylinder of copper in which the vent of a piece of ordnance is drilled. It has an exterior screw-thread cut on it, so that it may be removed when the vent becomes worn, or a new bouche substituted.

bôu'-çhet (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr. *bouchet.*]

Hort.: A kind of pear.

* **bôu'-çhĭng,** *s.* [Bushing.]

Mech.: The gun-metal bushing of a block-sheave around the pin-hole.

* **boucht** (1), * **bought,** *v.t.* [Icel. *buhta*; Ger. *bücken* = to bend, to bow, to stoop.] To fold down. (*Jamieson.*)

boucht (2), *v.t.* [From *boucht* = a fold.] To enclose in a fold. (*Scotch.*)

* **boucht** (1), * **bought** (1), *s. & a.* [Bight.] (*Scotch.*)

bought-knot, *s.* A running knot; one that can easily be loosed, in consequence of the cord being doubled. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

boucht (2), **beught** (2), *s.* [Bught.] A sheepfold. (*Scotch.*)

* **boucht'-ĭng** (*ch* guttural), *pr. par.* [Bouchт.]

bouchting-blanket, *s.* A small blanket, spread across a feather-bed, the ends being pushed in under the bed at both sides.

bouchting-time, boughting-time, *s.* That time in the evening when the ewes are milked. (*Scotch.*)

"O were I but a shepherd swain!
To feed my flock beside thee,
At *boughting time* to leave the plain,
In milking to abide thee."
Katherine Ogie: Herd's Coll., i. 246.

bouck, *v.t.* [Buck.] (*Scotch.*)

bouck'-ĭng, *s.* [Bucking.] (*Scotch.*)

* **boud,** *pret. of v.* [Boot.] (*Scotch.*) Were fated.

"To save thir souls, for they *boud* die."
Border Minstrelsy, iii. 140. (*Jamieson.*)

* **boud,** * **bowde,** *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] A weevil breeding in malt. (*Johnson.*)

"*Bowde*, malte-worme (*boude* of malte . . .) *Gurgulio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

boudoir (pron. **bôod'-war**), *s. & a.* [Fr. *boudoir*; from *bouder* = to manifest chagrin to.]

A. *As substan.:* An elegant cabinet connected with the apartments of a lady to which she may retire when she wishes to be alone.

B. *As adjective:* Fitted for a boudoir; such as are seen in ladies' boudoirs.

". . . in her graceful treatment of little *boudoir* subjects. . . ."—*Times*, Oct. 30, 1875.

* **bou-el,** * **bou-ell,** * **bou-elle,** *s. & v.* [Bowel.]

* **bouf,** *s.* [Beef.] (*William of Palerne*, 1,849.)

bôu'-gain-vĭl-læ-a, *s.* [From *Bougainville*, the eminent French navigator, who, between the years 1766 and 1769, circumnavigated the globe.]

Bot.: A genus of Nyctaginaceæ (Nyctagos). *Bougainvillæa speciosa* and *glabra* grow in British gardens. *B. speciabilis* is a climbing shrub or small tree from tropical South America. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

bôu-gars, *s. pl.* [From A.S. *búgan, beógan* = to bend. Or from Lincolnshire dialect *bulkar* = a beam. (*Jamieson.*).] [Balk.] Cross spars, forming part of the roof of a cottage, used instead of laths, on which wattling or twigs are placed, and above these sods, and then the straw or thatch. (*Scotch.*)

"With *bougars* of barnis thay beft blew cappis,
Quhill thay of bernis made briggis."
Chr. Kirk, st. 14.

bôu̯ge, * bôw̯ge, *v.i.* [Bulge.] To swell out.

"Their ship *bouged* . . ."—*Hacluyt.*

bôu̯ge (1), * **bôw̯ge,** *s.* [Compare Fr. *bouge* = a middle of a barrel or cask.]

Naut.: A rope fastened to the middle of a sail to make it stand closer to the wind.

bôu̯ge (2), *s.* [Budge.] (*B. Jonson: Masques of Court.*)

* **bôu̯ge** (3), * **bôw̯ge,** *s.* [O. Fr. *boge, bouge*; Lat. *bulga.*] [Bulge.] A swelling, a heap.

"*Bouge. Bulga.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bôu'-ğĕr-ŏn,** *s.* [Fr. *bougiron.*] A sodomite.

"If ther be castel or citee
Wherynne that ony *bougerons* be."
Romaunt of the Rose.

* **bôu'-ğĕt,** *s.* [From Fr. *bougette* = a budget, a small bag; dimin. of *bouge* = a budget, a bag.] [Budget.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A budget.

"With that out of his *bouget* forth he drew
Great store of treasure, therewith him to tempt."
Spenser: F. Q., III. x. 29.

II. *Her.:* The representation of a vessel for carrying water.

bôu̯gh (*gh* silent), * **bughe,** * **boe,** * **bowe,** * **bouh,** * **boghe,** * **bôgh,** * **bóg,** *s.* [A.S. *bog* = an arm, a shoot; *boh* = an arm, a back, a shoulder, a branch, a bough; O. Icel. *bógr* = the shoulder of an animal, . . .; Sw. *bog* = the shoulder; O. H. Ger. *muc* = the shoulder. Skeat points out its affinity to Gr. πῆχυς (*pēchus*) = the forearm, and Sansc. *bâhus* = the arm.] A large arm or branch of a tree.

1. *Literally:*

"Every soldier was to put a green *bough* in his hat."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. *Figuratively:*

"All the fowls of heaven made their nests in his *boughs*, and under his branches did all the beasts of the field bring forth their young."—*Ezek.* xxxi. 6.

* **boughen,** *v.i. & t.* [Bow, *v.*]

bought, * **boughte** (pron. **bât**), *pret. & pa. par. of* buy (q.v.). [In Dut. *bocht.*]

"Like Dian's kiss, unasked, unsought,
Love gives itself, but is not *bought*."
Longfellow: Endymion.

¶ *Bought and sold notes.*

Among brokers: A note rendered to a party with whom the broker has made a financial transaction, giving particulars of the purchase or sale, as entered in his books.

bought (1), *s.* [Boucht.]

* **bought** (2) (*gh* silent), *s.* [In Dut. *bogt*; Sw., Dan., & L. Ger. *bugt* = a bend, a turning, a coil.] [Bight.]

1. A twist, a link, a knot.

"Immortal verse,
Such as the melting soul may pierce,
In notes, with many a winding *bought*
Of linked sweetness, long drawn out."
Milton: L'Allegro.

2. A flexure.

"The flexure of the joints is not the same in elephants as in other quadrupeds, but nearer unto those of a man; the *bought* of the fore-legs not directly backward."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

3. The part of a sling which contains the stone.

bôught, bôucht (*gh, ch* guttural), *v.t.* [From *bought*, s. (q.v.).] To enclose in a fold. (Used of ewes for milking.) (*Scotch.*)

"At milking beasts, and steering of the ream,
And *bouchting* in the ewes, when they came haume."
Ross: Helenore, p. 31.

bôught'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [Bought.]

boughting-time, *s.* [Bouchting-time, *s.*]

* **bough-ty** (pron. **bâw'-tў**), *a.* [From *bought* (2), *s.* (q.v.).] Bending.

bôu'-ğie, *s.* [From Fr. *bougie* = a wax candle, a bougie; Prov. *bogia*; Sp., Port., & Ital *bugia* = a wax candle; so called from Bougie, a town of Algeria, where such candles were first made.]

Surgery: A smooth, flexible, elastic, slender cylinder, designed to be introduced into the urethra, rectum, or œsophagus, in order to open or dilate it in cases of stricture or other diseases. It is formed either solid or hollow, and is sometimes medicated. It was originally made of slips of waxed linen, coiled into a cylindrical or slightly conical form by rolling them on a hard, smooth surface. Bougies for surgical purposes are said to have been invented by Aldereto, a Portuguese physician. They were first described in 1554 by Amatus, one of his pupils. The slenderer forms of bougies are adapted for the urethra, the larger for the rectum, vagina, and œsophagus.

¶ An *armed bougie* is one with a piece of caustic fixed at its extremity.

* **bou'-goun,** *s.* [Etym. unknown.] Some kind of musical instrument.

"Symbalez and sonetes . . . and *bougounz*."
Allit. Poems: Cleanness, l. 416.

bôu-ĭ-llĕ (**ll** as **y**), *s.* [From Fr. *bouillir* = to boil.] Meat stewed with vegetables. (*Mesle.*)

bôu-ĭ-llŏn (**ll** as **y**), *s.* [Fr.] [Bouille.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Broth, soup. (*Johnson.*)

2. *Farriery:* A fleshy excrescence on a horse's foot. (*Buchanan.*)

* **bôuk** (1) (*O. Eng.*), **bouk, buik** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Icel. *bukr* = the body; from *bulka* = to swell.] [Bouke, *s.*; Bulk, *v. & s.*, Bilge, Billow, Bulge.]

1. The body.

"The clothred blood for any leche-craft
Corrumpeth, and is in his *bouk* i-laft."
Chaucer: C. T.; *The Knightes Tale*, 1887-8.

2. Bulk. (*O. Eng.*) (*Chaucer.*) (*Scotch.*)

bôuk (2), *s.* [Buck (2), *s.*] (*Scotch.*) A lye for cleansing or whitening foul linen.

bôuk (1), *v.i.* [Bulk, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

bôuk (2), * **bôu'-kĕn,** *v.t.* [From *bouk* (2), s. (q.v.).] To dip or steep foul linen in a lye; as, "to *bouk* claise." (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*)

". . . applied to their necks and arms blanching poultices; or had them *boukit* an' graithed—as housewives are wont to treat their webs in bleaching."—*Glenfergus*, iii. 84. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bôuke,** *s.* [A.S. *búc* = a solitary and secret place, the belly (*Somner*); Sw. *buk*; Dan. *bug*; Dut. *buik* = the belly.] [Bouk (1), *s.*] A solitude.

"Under the bowes thei bode, thes barnes so bolde,
To byker at thes baraynes, in *boukes* so bare."
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., i. 4.

bôuk'-ĭng, * **bôuck'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Bouk (2), *v.* Boucking.]

As substantive: A placing in lye. (*Scotch.*)

bouking-washing, *s.* Bucking; a washing in lye. (*Scotch.*) [Boukit-washing.]

". . . and she and I will hae a grand *bouking-washing*, . . ."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xvii.

bôu'-kĭt, bôw'-kĭt, *pa. par. & a.* [Bulked.] (*Scotch.*)

A. *As past participle:* Bulked out; swollen. (See the verb.)

B. *As participial adjective:* Bulky, large. [Little-boukit, Muckle-boukit.]

"In hir *bowkit* bysyme, that hellis belth
The large fludis suppis thris in ane swelth."
Doug.: Virgil, 82, 15.

boukit-washing, *s.* The same as Bouking-washing (q.v.).

* **bôuk'-sum,** *a.* [Buxom.] (*Scotch.*)

* **bôuk'-ў,** *a.* [Bulky.] (*Scotch.*)

bôul, bôol, bûle, *s.* [Bool (2).] (*Scotch.*) Anything hoop-shaped.

¶ *Boul of a pint stoup:* The handle of a pint stoup.

To come to the hand like the boul of a pint stoup: A proverbial expression applied to anything which takes place as easily and agreeably as the handle of a drinking vessel comes to the hand of a tippler. (*Scott: Gloss. to Antiquary.*)

bôu-laṅ'-ğĕr-īte, *s.* [In Ger. *boulangerit*, from *Boulanger*, a French mineralogist.]

Min.: A mineral ($3PbS.Sb_2S_3$) existing in plumose crystalline masses, as also granular and compact. Its hardness is 2·5 –3, its sp. gr. 5·75—6; its lustre metallic; its colour bluish lead-gray. Compos.: Sulphur, 18·2; antimony, 23·1; lead, 58·7 = 100. Found in France, Germany, Bohemia, and Tuscany. Embrithite and Plumbostib are considered by Dana as identical with Boulangerite.

bôul'-dĕn, *pa. par.* [Bolden (2).] Swelled, inflated. (*Scotch.*)

bōul'-dĕr, * bōwl'-dĕr, *s. & a.* [Wedgwood derives this from the Sw. dialectic word *bullersten* = the larger kind of pebbles, as opposed to *klappersten* = the smaller ones. With this Skeat agrees. Connected with Sw. *bullra* = to make a loud noise, to thunder; Dan. *buldre* = to racket, rattle, make a noise, to chide, to bully; Dut. *bulderen* = to bluster, rage, or roar. From Sw. *buller* = noise; Dan. *bulder* = noise, tumbling noise, bustle, brawl. So called from the noise which boulders make when rolled over a rocky or pebbly beach by a stormy sea or a river in flood.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.* (*of the form* bowlder): A word of Scandinavian origin, used, according to Jamieson, in Perthshire, where the term "bowlder-stane" was applied to "the large single stones found in the earth by those who make roads." Probably the term was also employed elsewhere than in Perthshire.

II. *Geol.* (*of the form* boulder): The adoption by geologists of the local word *boulder* has given it universal currency. It is used to signify a large, rounded block of stone, which, whether lying loose on the surface of the ground or imbedded in the soil, is of different composition from the rocks adjacent to which it now rests, and must, therefore, have been transported from a lesser or greater distance. From the last-mentioned facts, boulders are often called *erratic blocks*, or, simply, *erratics*. [Boulder-formation, Boulder-period.]

B. *As adjective:* Marked by the presence of boulders; acting as boulders do.

boulder-clay, *s.* A clay stratified or unstratified, belonging to the *boulder formation* (q.v.).

boulder-formation, boulder formation, *s.*

Geol.: A formation consisting of mud, sand, and clay, more frequently unstratified than the reverse, generally studded with fragments of rocks, some of them angular, others rounded, with boulders scattered here and there through the mass. When unstratified, it is called in Scotland *till* (q.v.). As much of the material has been transported from a greater or less distance, it is sometimes called *drift*. The old name *diluvium*, being founded on now-abandoned hypotheses, has become obsolete. [Diluvium.] The formation exists only from the poles to about 40° of latitude, unless where the Alps or other high mountains in warmer climes have originated boulder formations of their own. The nearer the poles one travels the larger are the erratic boulders. The rocks on which they rest are furrowed and scored with lines, as if ice with stones projecting from its surface had heavily driven over them. [Glaciation.] Fossils, where they exist, indicate a very cold climate. [Boulder-period.]

boulder-head, *s.*

Hydraulic Engineering: A work of wooden stakes to resist the encroachment of the sea.

boulder-paving, *s.* Paving with round, water-worn boulders, set on a graded bottom of gravel.

boulder-period, boulder period, *s.*

Geol.: The period specially characterised by the scattering over all the colder parts of the world of erratic blocks or boulders, many of them transported by ice. It comprehended specially the Pleistocene period, but extended into the Post-pleistocene. It is now generally called the *Glacial Period* (q.v.).

"... in the southern hemisphere the Macrauchenia, also, lived long subsequently to the ice-transporting *boulder-period*."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. viii., p. 174.

boulder-stone, * bowlder-stone, *s.* The same as Boulder (q.v.). (*Scotch, chiefly the Perthshire dialect.*)

boulder-wall, *s.*

Masonry: A wall made of boulders or flints set in mortar.

bōul'-dĕr-ĭng, *a.* [Scotch and Eng. *boulder*; *-ing.*] A term used only in the subjoined compound.

bouldering-stone, *s.*

Metal-working: A smooth flint stone, used by cutlers to smooth down the faces of glazers and emery-wheels.

*** boule,** *s.* [Bowl.]

*** bôu-lê'-na,** *s.* or *interj.* [Bowline.] A sea cheer, signifying "Hale up the bowlings." (*Gloss. to Complaynt of Scotland.*) (*Jamieson.*)

"Than ane of the marynalis began to hail and to cry, and al the marynalis ansuert of that samyn sound—*Soulena, boulena.*"—*Compt. of Scotland*, p. 62. (*Jamieson.*)

*** bōu'-lĕne,** *s.* [Bowline.] "The semicircular part of the sail which is presented to the wind." (*Gloss. to Complaynt of Scotland*). More probably the bowline, *i.e.*, the rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail.

"Than the master quhislit and cryit, Hail out the mane sail *boulene*."—*Compt. of Scotland*, p. 62.

bōu'-lĕt (*t* silent), **† bôu'-lĕtte,** *s.* [From Fr. *boulet* = (1) a bullet, . . . (2) . . . , (3) see def.]

Veterin.: The fetlock or postern-joint of a horse when bent forward, being out of its natural position.

bō'ule-vard, *s.* [Fr. *boulevard, boulevart* = (see def. 1.); O. Fr. *boulevert, boulever* = a bulwark; Sp. *baluarte*; Ital. *baluardo*; Ger. *bollwerk.*] [Bulwark.]

1. *Originally:* The horizontal surface of a rampart, between the internal talus and the banquette.

2. *Now:* A promenade planted with trees surrounding a town; or, by an extension of the signification, a fine broad street planted with trees running through the middle of a town. In the wide sense last mentioned the street called Unter den Linden, at Berlin, is a boulevard.

*** bôu'-lim-ў,** *s.* [Bulimy.]

*** bōult, * boulte,** *v.t.* [Bolt (1), *v.*]

*** bō'ult-ęd,** *pa. par. & a.* [Bolted (1).]

"He has been bred i' the wars
Since he could draw a sword, and is ill school'd
In *boulted* language; meal and bran together
He throws without distinction, . . ."
Shakesp.: Coriol., iii. 1.

*** boul-tell,** *s.* [O. Fr. * *buletel* = a meal-sieve, from *buleter* = to sift by bolting.]

1. A kind of cloth specially prepared for sifting.

2. A bolting sieve.

3. Degree of fineness determined by the size of the meshes of such sieve. (*N.E.D.*)

bōult'-ĕr, *s.* [Etym. unknown.] A long fishing line, on which a number of hooks are set.

bō'ul-tĭn, * bō'ul-tine, *s.* [An arbitrary variant of late M. E. *boltel, bowtell*, probably from Eng. *bolt*, with dim. suff. *-el.*]

Arch.:

1. A convex moulding, whose periphery is a quarter of a circle.

BOULTIN.

2. The shaft of a clustered column or pillar.

*** bō'ult-ĭng,** *pr. par. & a.* [Bolting (1).]

*** boulting-hutch,** *s.* [Bolting-hutch.]

*** boun, * boune, * bown, * bowne** (*Eng.*), *** boun, * boune, * bown, * bowne, * bone** (*Scotch*), *a.* [From Icel. *búinn* = prepared, ready, pa. par. of *búa* = to prepare.]

1. Prepared, ready.

". . . aboute sexti thousand,
Alle *boun* to batayle, . . ."
William of Palerne, 1,087-8.

"The squire—to find her shortly maks him *bown*."
Ross: Helenore, p. 93.

¶ *Reddy boun:* A tautology for *boun* = ready.

"Go warn his folk, and haist thaim off the toun,
To kepe him self I sall be *reddy boun*."
Wallace, viii. 258. MS.

2. Prompt, obedient. (*Morris.*)

3. Finished.

"With gentyl gemmes an-vnder pyght,
With banteles twelue on baaying *boun*."
Eav. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed Morris), *Pearl*, 991-2.

¶ *Bound*, in the expression "*bound* for a place," is corrupted from Old Eng. *boun*. [Bound.]

*** boun, * boune, * bou-nen, * bounne, bowne,** *v.i. & t.* [From *boun*, a. (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To prepare, make ready.

2. To hasten.

3. To depart, to go.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To prepare, make ready.

"To *boune* mo bernes."
Joseph of Arimathie, 472.

2. (*Reflexively*): To prepare one's self.

"To bataile he *bounnes* hym . . ."
Morte Arthure, 788.

bôunçe, * bôunçhe, * bôunse, * bôun'-sĕn, * bun'-sĕn, *v.t. & i.* [Dut. *bonzen* = to bounce, to dismiss; L. Ger. *bunsen* = to knock or to fall with a hollow noise; H. Ger. *bumsen* (same meaning); *bums*, interj. = bounce. Imitated from the sound of a knock, blow, or fall.] [Bounce, *s.* Bump.]

A. *Transitive:*

† 1. To drive forcibly against anything.

2. To cause to bound, as a ball.

3. To turn out, eject; hence to discharge summarily. (*U. S. slang.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To knock against anything so as to make a sudden noise. *Used—*

(1) Of one beating himself or another.

(2) Of a person knocking at a door.

"Just as I was putting out my light, another *bounces* as hard as he can knock."—*Swift.*

(3) Of the throbbing of the heart.

"The fright awakened Arcite with a start,
Against his bosom *bounced* his heaving heart."
Dryden: The Fables; Palamon and Arcite, bk. i.

2. To spring suddenly forth, even when there is no collision with anything.

"Nay, master, said not I as much when I saw the porpus how he *bounced* and tumbled?"—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, ii. 1.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To be strong, bold, or, if the female sex, over-masculine. (Used only in the pr. par.) [Bouncing.]

2. To boast. (*Colloquial.*)

(1) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

(2) *Specially:*

† (*a*) To threaten, to bully.

(*b*) To utter falsehood, as boasters are continually tempted to do when sounding their own praises.

bôunçe, *s.* [Dan. *bums* = a bounce; Dut. *bons* = a bounce, a thump (imitated from the sound).] [Bounce, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A sudden and heavy blow or thump; a knock at a door.

"When blustering Boreas tosseth up the deep,
And thumps a louder *bounce*, . . ."
Ford: The Lover's Melancholy, i. 1.

"I heard two or three irregular *bounces* on my landlady's door, and on the opening of it . . ."—*Addison.*

(2) A sudden crack, the noise of an explosion.

"Two hazel nuts I threw into the flame,
And to each nut I gave a sweetheart's name;
This with the loudest *bounce* me sore amaz'd,
That in a flame of brightest colour blaz'd."
Gay.

(3) A sudden spring. (Generally followed by *out.*)

(4) Expulsion; dismissal. (*U. S.*)

To get the grand bounce or *G. B.*, to be summarily dismissed.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A threat. (*Colloquial.*)

(2) A lie suddenly, boldly flung forth. (*Colloquial.*)

II. *Technically:* The large spotted Dogfish, *Scyllium Catulus.*

bôunç'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *bounc(e)*; *-er.*] A boaster; one who, speaking of his exploits, so exaggerates as to be chargeable with lying; one much larger than ordinary; a thumper; also (U. S.) a muscular fellow employed in places of public resort to eject disorderly persons.

bôunç'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [Bounce, *v.*]

A. *As present participle:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Their wealth the wild deer *bouncing* thro' the glade."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 17.

B. *As adjective:* Rude, strong; if of the feminine sex, then over-masculine in aspect or manner.

"Forsooth, the *bouncing* Amazon."
Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream, ii. 1.

Bouncing Bet: A plant, *Saponaria officinalis.* (*American.*)

* **bŏŭ'n-çĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *bouncing; -ly.*] With vain boasting, so as to make an unfounded assertion.

"Pighius said, *bouncingly*, the judgement of the apostolical see, with a council of domestick priests, is far more certain than the judgement of an universal council of the whole earth sans pope."—*Barrow: On the Pope's Supremacy.*

bŏŭnd (1), * **bŏŭnde,** *s.* [In Mod. Fr. *borne* = a limit. From Norm. Fr. *bunde, boune, bonne* = a bound, a limit; O. Fr. *bonde, bonne, bodne;* Low. Lat. *bodina, bodena, bonna;* Arm. *boun* = a boundary, a limit; *boden, bod* = a tuft, a cluster of trees which may be used to mark a boundary. Cf. also Wel. *bonn* = stem, base, stock; Gael. *bonn* = a sole, a foundation, bottom, base.] A boundary, a limit, a confine. *Used—*

1. *Lit.: Of material limits:*

(*a*) Set up or conventionally arranged by men.

"The princes of Judah were like them that remove the *bound*."—*Hos.* v. 10.

"Assyria, and her empire's ancient *bounds*."
Milton: P. R., bk. iii.

(*b*) Prescribed by God in nature.

"He hath compassed the waters with *bounds*, until the day and night come to an end."—*Job* xxvi. 10.

"On earth's remotest *bounds* how welcome here!"
Campbell: Gertrude of Wyoming, pt. i. 21.

2. *Fig.: Of limits not formed by any material thing:*

"And hast thou cross'd that unknown river,
Life's dreary *bound!*"
Burns: Elegy on Captain M. Henderson.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *bounds* and *boundary*:—"*Bounds* is employed to designate the whole space including the outer line that *confines: boundary* comprehends only this outer line. *Bounds* are made for a local purpose; *boundary* for a political purpose: the master of a school prescribes the *bounds* beyond which the scholar is not to go; the parishes throughout England have their *boundaries*, which are distinguished by marks; fields have likewise their *boundaries*, which are commonly marked out by a hedge or a ditch. *Bounds* are temporary and changeable; *boundaries* permanent and fixed: whoever has the authority of prescribing *bounds* for others, may in like manner contract or extend them at pleasure; the *boundaries* of places are seldom altered, but in consequence of great political changes. In the figurative sense *bound* or *bounds* is even more frequently used than *boundary:* we speak of setting *bounds* or keeping within *bounds;* but to know a *boundary:* it is necessary occasionally to set *bounds* to the inordinate appetites of the best disposed children, who cannot be expected to know the exact *boundary* for indulgence." (*Crabb: Eng. Syn.*)

bŏŭnd (2), *s.* [From Bound (2), *v.* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A leap, a spring, a jump.

"All, all our own shall the forests be,
As to the *bound* of the roebuck free!"
Hemans: Song of Emigration.

2. A rebound; the leap of something flying back by the force of the blow.

"These inward disgusts are but the first *bound* of this ball of contention."—*Decay of Piety.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Dancing:* A spring from one foot to the other.

2. *Mil.:* The path of a shot comprised between two *grazes.* [Ricochet-firing.]

bŏŭnd (1), * **bŏŭnd,** *v.t.* [From *bound* (1), *s.* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To limit, to terminate. *Used of limits—*

(1) Produced by material obstacles preventing extension.

"Of that magnificent temple which doth *bound*
One side of our whole vale with grandeur rare."
Wordsworth: Farewell.

(2) Produced by obstacles to extension or advancement not of a material character.

"Thus Heaven, though all-sufficient, shows a thrift
In his economy, and *bounds* his gift."
Dryden; Eleonora, 75-76.

"Vast was his empire, absolute his power,
Or *bounded* only by a law."
Cowper: Task, bk. vi.

2. To indicate the boundaries of.

II. *Geom.:* In the same sense as No. 1.

"That which *bounds* a solid is a superficies."—*Euclid*, bk. xi., def. 2.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between the verbs to *bound*, to *limit*, to *confine*, to *circumscribe*, to *restrict*:—"The first four of these terms are employed in the proper sense of parting off certain spaces. *Bound* applies to the natural or political divisions of the earth: countries are *bounded* by mountains and seas; kingdoms are often *bounded* by each other." "*Limit* applies to any artificial boundary: as landmarks in fields serve to show the *limits* of one man's ground from another; so may walls, palings, hedges, or any other visible sign, be converted into a *limit*, to distinguish one spot from another, and in this manner a field is said to be *limited*, because it has *limits* assigned to it. To *confine* is to bring the *limits* close together; to part off one space absolutely from another: in this manner we *confine* a garden by means of walls. To *circumscribe* is literally to surround: in this manner a circle may *circumscribe* a square: there is this difference however between *confine* and *circumscribe*, that the former may not only show the *limits*, but may also prevent egress and ingress; whereas the latter, which is only a line, is but a simple mark that *limits*. From the proper acceptation of these terms we may easily perceive the ground on which their improper acceptation rests: to *bound* is an action suited to the nature of things or to some given rule; in this manner our views are *bounded* by the objects which intercept our sight: we *bound* our desires according to principles of propriety. To *limit, confine*, and *circumscribe*, all convey the idea of control which is more or less exercised. . . . In as much as all these terms convey the idea of being acted upon involuntarily, they become allied to the term *restrict*, which simply expresses the exercise of control on the will: we use *restriction* when we *limit* and *confine*, but we may *restrict* without *limiting* or *confining:* to *limit* and *confine* are the acts of things upon persons, or persons upon persons; but *restrict* is only the act of persons upon persons . . . . *Bounded* is opposed to *unbounded, limited* to extended, *confined* to expanded, *circumscribed* to ample, *restricted* to unshackled." (*Crabb: English Synon.*)

bŏŭnd (2), *v. i. & t.* [From Fr. *bondir* = to leap: O. Fr. *boudir, bundir* = to resound; connected with Lat. *bombito* = to buzz, to hum; *bombus* = a humming, a buzzing.] [Bombus, Boom.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Of man or the inferior animals:* To leap, jump, to spring, to move forward by a succession of leaps.

"Whom my fond heart had imaged to itself
Bounding from cliff to cliff amidst the wilds."
Hemans: The Siege of Valencia.

"Now, while the birds thus sing a joyous song,
And while the young lambs *bound*
As to the tabor's sound,
To me alone there came a thought of grief."
Wordsworth: Intimations of Immortality.

2. *Of things:*

(1) To rebound.

"And the mighty rocks came *bounding* down
Their startled foes among."
Hemans: Song of the Battle of Morgarten.

(2) To throb, run.

"My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this sinister
Bounds in my father's."
Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress., iv. 5.

B. *Transitive:* To make to bound.

"If I might buffet for my love, or *bound* my horse for her favours . . ."—*Shakesp.: Hen. V.*, v. 2.

"Whose veins *bound* richer blood than Lady Blanch?"
Ibid.: King John, ii. 1.

bŏŭnd (1), * **bond** (*Eng.*), **bound, bund** (*Scotch*), *pret., pa. par.*, & *a.* [In A.S. & Dan. *bunden;* Dut. *gebonden;* Ger. *verbunden;* Goth. *bundans.*] [Bind.]

A. *As preterite of* bind (q.v.).

". . . and laid the wood in order and *bound* Isaac his son . . ."—*Gen.* xxii. 9.

B. *As past participle & participial adjective of* bind, *v.* (q.v.):

1. *Gen.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Whatsoever ye shall bind on earth shall be *bound* in heaven . . ."—*Mat.* xviii. 18.

2. *Abnormal:* Pregnant. (*Scotch.*)

"Ful priuely vnknaw of ony wicht
The woman mydlit with the God vent *bound.*"
Doug.: Virgil, 231, 41.

3. *Spec.* (*pa. par.*): Under legal or moral obligation to do something; or, more rarely, to abstain from doing it.

". . . they no longer thought themselves *bound* to obey him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

". . . I shall not consider you as *bound* to any attendance . . ."—*Ibid.*, ch. xxiv.

4. *In compos.:* It is often used in composition, as *ice-bound, rock-bound, weather-bound*, &c. (q.v.).

bound-bailiff, *s.* A bailiff of humble character, used to serve writs and make arrests and executions, in which he is generally adroit. He is called *bound* because he is bound in an obligation with sureties for the execution of the duties belonging to his office. Bum-bailiff is generally supposed to imply a vulgar mispronunciation of bound-bailiff, but from this view Wedgwood emphatically dissents; so also does Skeat, though less decidedly. [Bum-bailiff.]

bound-stane, *s.* [Bounding-stone.]

bŏŭnd (2), *a.* [Developed from *boun* (q.v.).]

1. *Of persons:* Prepared or ready, and intending to go.

"A chieftain, to the Highlands *bound*,
Cries, 'Boatman, do not tarry!'"
Campbell: Lord Ullin's Daughter.

2. *Of things:* In process of being directed towards. (Used specially of ships voyaging to any particular port or homeward.)

"Eager, with tearful eyes, to my farewell to the May-Flower,
Homeward *bound* o'er the sea, and leaving them here in the desert."
Longfellow: The Courtship of Miles Standish, v.

bŏŭ'nd-ąr-ў, *s.* & *a.* [From Eng. *bound; -ary.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

† 1. *Literally. Of things material:*

(1) A visible mark indicating the limit.

(2) The limit thus marked; the line separating two districts, territories, countries, &c. [Boundary-line.]

"That bright and tranquil stream, the *boundary* of Louth and Meath, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

¶ Often in the plural.

"Had ravaged Ulster's *boundaries*,
And lighted up the midnight skies."
Campbell: O'Connor's Child, xii.

2. *Fig. Of things not material:* Whatever separates or discriminates between two immaterial things.

"Sensation and reflection are the *boundaries* of our thoughts."—*Locke.*

¶ For the distinction between *bounds* and *boundary* see *bound*, s.

II. *Geom.:* The extremity of anything. It is called also a *term.* (*Euclid*, bk. i., def. 13.) A figure is that which is enclosed by one or more boundaries. (*Ibid.*, def. 14.)

B. *As adjective:* Marking a limit.

boundary-line, *s.*

Shipbuilding: The trace of the outer surface of the skin of a ship on the stem, keel, and stern-post. It corresponds with the outer edge of the rabbet in those parts of the structure.

* **bŏŭnde,** * **bōnde,** *s.* [A.S. *bunda.*] A man bound to an estate, a serf. (*Arthur & Merlin*, 691.) [Bonde.]

bŏŭ'nd-ĕd, *pa. par.* [Bound (1), *v.*]

bŏŭ'nd-ęn, * **bŏn'-dęn,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [A pa. par. of *bind* (q.v.). A.S. *bunden* = knit; *forbunden* = united, joined, allied, obliged, bound, engaged. In Dan. *bunden* = bound, tied, fastened; Dut. *gebonden.*]

A. *As past participle:*

1. Bound.

"Gamelyn stood to a post *bounden* in the halle."
Chaucer: C. T., 382.

2. Bound, obliged; under obligation.

"I rest much *bounden* to you; fare you well."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 2.

B. *As participial adjective:* Bound to; to which one is bound. (Now chiefly or only in the expression "*bounden* duty.")

". . . their *bounden* duty of gratitude for the mercy shown them."—*Arnold: Hist. Rome*, vol. iii., ch. xlv., p. 291.

bŏŭ'nd-ęn-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *bounden; -ly.*] Dutifully, in a dutiful manner; so as to admit and act upon obligation.

"Your ladishippes daughter, most *boundenly* obedient."—*Transl. of Ochin's Sermons* (1583). *Epist. Dedicat.*

bŏŭ'nd-ĕr, * **bŏŭ'nd-ūre,** *s.* [Eng. *bound; -er.*]

1. *Of Beings or persons (of the form* bounder): A Being or a person who bounds or limits anything.

"Now the *bounder* of all these, is only God himself; who is the *bounder* of all things."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*, p. 274.

2. *Of things* (*of the forms* bounder *and* * boundure): A boundary.

"The *boundure* of Alexander's march into India being in the tract obscure."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 254.

"Kingdoms are bound within their *bounders*, as it were in bands; and shut up within their limits, as it were in prison."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*, p. 274.

bŏŭ'nd-ĭng (1), *pr. par.* & *a.* [BOUND (1), *v.*]

"Deep woes roll forward like a gentle flood,
Who being stopp'd, the *bounding* banks o'erflows."
Shakesp.: Tarquin & Lucrece.

bŏŭ'nd-ĭng (2), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [BOUND (2), *v.*]

bounding-stone, *s.* A stone to play with. It is called also a *bound-stone.* (*Lit.* & *fig.*)

"I am past a boy;
A sceptre's but a play-thing, and a globe
A bigger *bounding-stone.*" *Dryden.*

bŏŭ'nd-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *bound*, and suff. *-less* = without.] Without bounds; limitless. *Used*—

1. Of space or anything measurable by actual space.

(1) *Strictly. Of space or the universe:* Without any bounds.

"Are there not balms
In nature's *boundless* realm."
Hemans: The Vespers of Palermo.

(2) *Loosely:* Of anything vast in extent, though really limited.

"Or British fleets the *boundless* ocean awe."
Dryden: Epistle to Dr. Charleton, 26.

2. Of things immaterial or abstract, not measurable by actual space.

(1) Of time.

"Though we make duration *boundless* as it is, we cannot extend it beyond all being. God fills eternity, . . ."—*Locke.*

(2) Of power, the human desires, or anything.

"*Boundless* rapacity and corruption were laid to his charge."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

"The news was received in London with *boundless* exultation."—*Ibid.*, ch. xviii.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *boundless, unbounded, unlimited,* and *infinite:* "*Boundless,* or without *bounds,* is applied to infinite objects which admit of no *bounds* to be made or conceived by us. *Unbounded,* or not *bounded,* is applied to that which might be *bounded. Unlimited,* or not *limited,* applies to that which might be *limited. Infinite,* or not *finite,* applies to that which in its nature admits of no bounds. The ocean is a *boundless* object so long as no *bounds* to it have been discovered; desires are often *unbounded* which ought always to be *bounded;* and power is sometimes *unlimited* which is always better *limited;* nothing is *infinite* but that Being from whom all *finite* beings proceed." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

bŏŭ'nd-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *boundless; -ly.*] Limitlessly; so as not to be confined within any bounds.

". . . can your constitution be so *boundlessly* amorous . . ."—*Marston: The Fawne*, D 42 (1606).

bŏŭ'nd-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *boundless; -ness.*] The quality of being boundless, *i.e.*, without bounds; limitless in any respect.

"God has corrected the *boundlessness* of his voluptuous desires by stinting his capacities."—*South.*

* **bound'-stŏne,** *s.* [Eng. *bound;* and *stone.*]

1. A boundary mark.

2. A bounding-stone (q.v.).

* **bŏŭne,** *a.* [BOUN.]

* **bŏŭn'-sĕn,** *v.* [BOUNCE, *v.*]

* **bŏŭnt,** *v.i.* [BOUND (2), *v.*] (*Scotch.*) To spring, to bound.

"As *bounting*, vp mounting,
Aboue the fields so fair."
Burel: Pilg., Watson's Coll., ii. 40.

* **bŏŭnt'-ĕ,** * **bŏŭnt'-ēe,** * **bŏŭnt'-ĭe,** * **bŏŭnt'-ĕ,** *s.* [BOUNTY.] Worth, goodness, kindness.

"He had feyle off full gret *bountė.*"
Barbour, ii. 228.

bŏŭnt'-ĕ-ŏŭs, * **bŏŭnt'-y-uoŭs, bŏŭnt'-e-vous,** * **bont'-y-vese,** *a.* [From O. Eng. *bounte;* and suff. *-ous.*] Full of bounty, liberal, beneficent, generous, munificent. (Chiefly poetic or rhetoric.)

"*Bontyvese* (*bountyuous*, P.) *Munificus, liberalis, largus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

Used—

1. Of persons.

"*Bounteous*, but almost *bounteous* to a vice."
Dryden: Eleonora, 86.

2. Of God or of nature.

"Every one,
According to the gift which *bounteous* nature
Hath in him closed." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 1.

3. Of anything emanating from the bounty of a Being or of a person.

"This was for you a precious greeting,
For both a *bounteous*, fruitful meeting."
Wordsworth: The White Doe of Rylstone, c. vii.

bŏŭnt'-ĕ-ŏŭs-lў, * **bŏŭnt'-ĕ-ŏŭse-lўe,** *adv.* [Eng. *bounteous; -ly.*] In a bounteous manner, generously, liberally, largely.

"He *bounteously* bestow'd unenvy'd good
On me." *Dryden.*

† **bŏŭnt'-ĕ-ŏŭs-nĕss,** * **bŏŭnt'-y-uoŭs-nĕsse,** * **bŏnt'-y-vas-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *bounteous; -ness.*] The quality of being bountiful; liberality, munificence.

"*Bontyuasnesse* (*bountyuousnesse*, P.) *Munificentia, liberalitas, largitas.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"To thy blest hand, and *bounteousness* of mind,
Has giv'n extensive powers unslacken'd rein."
Boyse: Ode.

* **bŏŭnt'-ĕth,** *s.* [BOUNTITH.]

* **bŏŭnt'-e-vous,** *a.* [BOUNTEOUS.] (*Lydgate: Story of Thebes*, 1,372.)

* **bŏŭnt'-ĭe,** *s.* [BOUNTE, BOUNTY.]

bŏŭnt'-ĭ-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *bounty; full(l).*] Full of bounty, liberal, generous, munificent, bounteous. *Used*—

I. *In an active sense:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Of persons.

"With him went Sprugge, as *bountiful* as brave."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, 694.

(2) Of God.

"God, the *bountiful* author of our being."—*Locke.*

2. *Fig.:* Of nature or anything personified.

"He that hath a *bountiful* eye shall be blessed; for he giveth of his bread to the poor."—*Prov.* xxii. 9.

¶ Sometimes the thing given is preceded by *of* and the recipient of the gift by *to.*

"Our king spares nothing to give them the taste of that felicity *of* which he is so *bountiful to* his kingdom."—*Dryden.*

II. *In a passive sense:* Liberally supplied, given, or furnished; as in such an expression as "there was a bountiful supply of dainties."

bŏŭnt'-ĭ-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *bountiful; -ly.*] In a bountiful manner, bounteously, liberally, abundantly, largely. *Used*—

1. Of alms given by man.

"And now thy alms is giv'n,
And thy poor starveling *bountifully* fed."
Donne.

2. Of large blessings bestowed by God.

". . . for the Lord hath dealt *bountifully* with thee."—*Psalm* cxvi. 7.

3. Of similar blessings unconsciously bestowed by anything in nature.

"It is affirmed, that it never raineth in Egypt; the river *bountifully* requiting it in its inundation."—*Brown: Vulgar Errours.*

* **bŏŭnt'-ĭ-fŭl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *bountiful; -ness.*] The quality of being bountiful; liberality, generosity, munificence.

"Being enriched in everything to all *bountifulness.*"—2 Cor. ix. 11.

* **bŏŭnt'-ĭ-hood,** * **bŏŭnt'-ĭ-head,** * **bŏŭnt-y-hed,** * **bŏŭnt'-ĭ-hed,** * **bŏŭnt'-ĭ-hede,** *s.* [Eng. *bounty;* and suffix *-hood* or *head;* O. Eng. *hede.*] Goodness, virtue, generosity.

"How shall fraile pen, with feare disparaged,
Conceive such soveraine glory and great *bountyhed?*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 2.

* **bŏŭnt'-ĭth,** * **bŏŭnt'-ĕth,** *s.* [BOUNTY.] (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*) A bounty given in addition to stipulated wages; something given as a reward for service or good offices.

". . . my curse, and the curse of Cromwell, go wi' ye, if ye gi'e them either fee or *bountith* . . . ."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. viii.

* **bŏŭnt'-rў,** * **bŏŭnt'-rēe,** *s.* & *a.* [Perhaps corrupted from *bourtree.* It has been suggested that the first element is *bound* (1), s. from the fact that elder trees are planted to mark boundaries.

A. *As subst.:* The Common Elder-tree (*Sambucus nigra*).

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or consisting of the shrubs described under A.

bountry-berries, *s. pl.* The berries of the Elder-tree.

"*Bountry-guns* are formed of the elder tree, the soft pith being taken out; and are charged with wet paper."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, Aug. 1821, p. 35.

bŏŭnt-ў, * **bŏŭnt-ēe,** * **bŏŭnt-ĕ,** * **bŏwnt-ē',** *s.* & *a.* [In Fr. *bonté* = goodness, kindness, benignity. From Norm. Fr. *bountee, bountez* = goodness (*Kelham*); O. Fr. *bonteit;* Prov. *bontat;* Sp. *bondad;* Port. *bondade;* Ital. *bontà;* Lat. *bonitas* = goodness; *bonus* = good.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Goodness, excellence, kindness, beneficent feeling in the abstract or in general; the quality of being kind.

(1) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

"In world nis non so wyter mon
That al hire *bounte* telle con."
Spec. Lyr. Poetry (about 1300), *Alysoun*, 29, 30. (*Spec. Ear. Eng., Morris & Skeat*, pt. ii.)

* (2) *Spec.:* Valour. (*Scotch.*)

"That thus the king of Ingland,
Throu vorschip and throu strinth of hand,
And throu thair lordes gret *bounte*,
Discomfit in his owne cuntre."
Barbour: The Bruce (ed. Skeat), xviii. 563-8.

2. Such beneficent feeling carried into action, specially in the direction of almsgiving; the act of giving money or other favours graciously or munificently; an act of kindness, generosity, liberality, munificence.

"For (as I seide) loo, that was she
That dide to me so gret *bounte.*"
The Romaunt of the Rose.

3. That which is given liberally or munificently.

* (1) A good deed; a special deed of valour resulting from the "goodness" of the individual. (*Scotch.*)

"To do ane owtrageous *bounte.*"
Barbour: The Bruce (ed. Skeat), iii. 132.

(2) Alms, a donation of money, or anything similar, the result of generosity.

"To worth or want well-weigh'd be *Bounty* given."
Pope: Mor. Ess., iii. 229.

(3) Success resulting from the Divine goodness; welfare.

"Of man so hard [sted] as wes he
That eftirwart com to see *bounte.*"
Barbour: The Bruce (ed. Skeat), ii. 47-8.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ch. & Civ. Hist.:* A grant or benefaction from the state to those whose services indirectly benefit it, and to whom, therefore, it desires to accord some recompense, or at least recognition.

¶ *Queen Anne's Bounty:* A bounty to the more poorly-endowed livings in the English Church. It was conferred by a royal charter confirmed by Queen Anne (2 Anne, ch. 11), and provides that all the revenue of first-fruits and tenths shall be vested in trustees for ever, and used as a perpetual fund for augmenting the endowments of poorer livings, and for advancing money to incumbents for rebuilding parsonages thereon. The trustees administering it have been formed into a corporation, and when applied to for grants act on rules which they have framed for the administration of the trust.

2. *Law, Comm., & Polit. Econ.:* A premium paid by Government to the producers, exporters, or importers of certain articles, or to those who employ ships in certain trades. This is done either with the view of fostering a new trade during its infancy, or of protecting an old one which is supposed to be of special importance to the country.

The history of bounties affecting general commerce naturally divides itself into two periods. During the first of these, statesmen, and the educated classes generally, believed in the advantage of bounties, and they were paid on the exportation of corn, of linen, and other commodities, and in connection with the herring and whale fisheries. They were denounced by Adam Smith and other political economists. To tax the general public that goods may be benevolently furnished to the foreigner at unremunerative rates cannot possibly make a nation richer, and if a manufacture or a fishery cannot pay its way unaided, it should be abandoned, and the money which it has locked up be turned into more profitable channels. These views having been adopted by the English Parliament, the bounty on the exportation of corn was abolished in 1815, and that on the exportation of linen and several other articles in 1830. In the last-mentioned year the bounty on the exportation of herrings was swept away, that paid on the tonnage of the vessels employed in whale-fishing having ceased in 1824.

The second period in the history of bounties

affecting British commerce is in certain respects the antithesis of the former one. The British manufacturer, standing manfully on his own resources, is in certain cases exposed to unduly severe competition, bounties to the foreign manufacturer enabling him to send his goods into the country at rates which he would otherwise find unremunerative. The system is now before the public in connection with the home and colonial sugar industries. The sugar duty in France and America is levied on the raw sugar, before it undergoes the process of refining. If the French or American manufacturer export refined sugar, the duty previously levied on the raw material is returned under the name of drawback, and as it is difficult to know how much raw sugar was used in making a certain weight of the refined article, he so takes the benefit of the doubt as to obtain a greater drawback on a given quantity than the duty he paid upon it in its raw state. The excess—in other words the profit, which he makes from the public treasury of his country, is the export "bounty." The same system obtains in Holland and Belgium, besides which the beetroot sugar manufacturers of these countries, together with those of Austria, Germany, and Russia, obtain a similar bounty on beetroot sugar. In Germany, Austria, and Russia the duty is levied on the weight of the root; in Belgium, on the density of the juice. In Austria and Russia the weight of the root is estimated according to the capacity of the apparatus. Under such systems a large portion of the sugar produced entirely escapes taxation, and as the full drawback is allowed on all sugar exported, the result is a large bounty on exportation.

In the United States, the McKinley Tariff Bill, which removed the duty from imported sugar, placed the American sugar producer, with whom the natural advantages for sugar cane culture were less favorable than in the West Indies, under a disadvantage. To obviate this, and also to encourage the development of the beetroot sugar industry, a bounty was granted to the sugar producer, sufficient to overcome the disadvantage named. The term bounty was also employed to designate the sums paid to induce enlistment during the Civil War, and to obtain substitutes for drafted men. These men frequently deserted, and were then known by the title of BOUNTY-JUMPER.

The same term is applied in the United States to grants of land to soldiers and sailors, their widows and children, for services in the army and navy. It is also applied to sums of money paid by government to owners of fishing vessels, by Act of Congress of July 29, 1813, for the encouragement of the fishing industry, and to sums of money appropriated for the destruction of wild beasts during the time that the country was sparsely settled. The amounts paid to companies which carry the mail by land or water have been called bounties, but a more proper term for them is that of appropriations for carrying the mails.

bôu´-quet (quet as kā), *s.* [Fr. *bouquet* = (1) a thicket, a clump or plantation of trees, (2) a posy of flowers. The same as *bosquet*; Prov. *bosquet*; Sp. *bosquete*; Ital. *boschetto*; Low Lat. *[illegible]um.*] [BOSK.]

1. A nosegay, a bunch of flowers.

2. An agreeable perfume, emanating from flowers, wine, or essence.

bôu´-quĕt-în, *s.* [Fr. *bouquetin*, probably at

BOUQUETIN.

first *boucestain*, Prov. *bostagn*; Ger. *steinbock.*] A ruminating mammal (*Capra ibex*).

"From heights browsed by the bounding *bouquetin.*"
Campbell: Theodric.

*** bour,** *s.* [BOWER.] (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 401.)

*** bôur´-ąch** (1), *s.* [BOURROCK.]

1. An enclosure.

2. A cluster of trees.

*** bôu´r-ach** (2), *** bor´-rąch,** *s.* [Gael. *buarach* (see def.); from *buar* = cattle.] A band put round a cow's hinder legs at milking. (*Scotch.*)

*** bôur´-ąch,** *v.i.* [From *bourach* (1), s. (q.v.).] To crowd together confusedly, or in a mass. (*Scotch.*)

*** bôur´-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [BORAGE.] (*Minsheu.*)

bôu´r-bēe, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The spotted Whistle fish or Weasel fish (*Motella vulgaris*, or *M. quinquecirrhata*). (*Scotch.*)

Bôu´r-bon, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *Bourbon*, the name given in 1642, in honour of the royal family of France, to the island mentioned under A. 1, previously called Mascarenhas, or Mascareigne.

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Geog.:* An island in the South Indian Ocean, east of Madagascar, the capital of which is St. Denis. It is now called Réunion.

2. Whiskey from Bourbon County, Kentucky (Amer.).

3. A factious Democrat. (*Amer.*)

B. *As adjective:* Growing in the island described under A. 1, or connected with it.

Bourbon palm, *s.*

Bot.: The palm genus Latania. Two species, the *L. rubra*, or Red, and the *L. borbonica*, or Common Bourbon Palm, have been introduced into hothouses in Britain.

bôur-bôul-īte, *s.* [From *Bourboule*, in the department of Puy de Dôme, in France.]

Min.: A variety of Melanterite. It is a friable, greenish mineral, partly soluble in water. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 35·22—38·04; sesquioxide of iron, 5·08—8·25; protoxide of iron, 12·99—16·08; and water, 12·99—40·80. (*Dana.*)

*** bourd, * bourde, * borde,** *s.* [From. O. Fr. *bourde* = a jest, pleasantry; supposed to be a contraction of *bohort* = a mock tournament, knightly exercise; from O. Fr. *bot* = a blow, a stroke, and *horde* = a barrier, the lists. (*Skeat, in Chaucer: Man of Lawes Tale*, Gloss.).] A jest, joke, jeer, mock, sport.

1. *Old English:*

"Whan Gamelyn was i-set in the justices stede,
Herkneth of a *bourde* that Gamelyn dede."
Chaucer: C. T., 851-2.

2. *Scotch:* [BOURE.]

"... ane o' the mason-callants cut a ladle on to have a *bourd* at the bridegroom, ..."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. iv.

*** bourd** (1), *** bourde, * boor´-don, * bor´-dyn,** *v.i.* [From *bourd*, s. (q.v.).] To jest, to joke.

"*Boordon*, or pleyyn' (*bordyn*, P.) *Ludo, jocor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Be wary then, I say, and never gie
Encouragement, or *bourd* with sic as he."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 175.

*** bourd** (2), *v.t.* [BOORD, *v.*] To accost.

*** bourde,** *s.* [BOARD.] (*Morte Arthure*, 730.)

*** bourde-ful,** *a.* [O. Eng. *bourde*, and *full.*] Playful, joking.

"This is vndurstondun of a dedly leesing,
Not of a *bourdeful* leesing."
Wiclife: Wisdom, v. 11.

*** bour´-der, * bour´-dour,** *s.* [From O. Eng. *bourd*; *-er.*] A jester, a joker. (*Huloet.*)

*** bourdes,** *s., sing. not pl.* [O. Fr. *behordes*, pl. = a tournament. Skeat, however, thinks that like many other war terms it may be of Teutonic origin.]

"For he was atte a *bourdes* ther bachilers pleide."
William of Palerne, 1,477.

*** bourd´-ing, * bour-dyng,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [BOURD, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.:* A joke; sport.

"And efte in her *bourdyng* that baythen in the morn." *Sir Gaw. and the Gr. Knight*, 1,404.

*** bourd´-ly,** *adv.* [O. Eng. *bourd*; *-ly.*] In a playful, joking, or trifling manner.

"*Bourdly. Nugaciter.*"—*Ortus Vocab.*

*** bôur´-dŏn** (1), *s.* [Fr.] A staff. (*Chaucer.*)

bôur´-don (2), *s.* [Fr. *bourdon* = a humming or drone of a bagpipe; Lat. *burdo* = a drone-bee.]

Music:

1. A pedal stop on an organ.

2. A bass reed on a harmonium, with something of the character of the organ bourdon.

* 3. A drone bass like that produced by a bagpipe or by a hurdy-gurdy. [BURDEN.]

*** bôur´-dŏn** (3), *s.* [Sp. *bordon* = a kind of verse, a refrain; Gael. *bûrdan.*] [BURDEN.] The burden of a song.

Bôur´-don (4), *s.* & *a.* [Named after Mr. Bourdon of Paris, who invented the barometer described below in 1849.]

A. *As substantive:* The inventor mentioned in the etymology.

B. *As adjective:* Invented by him.

Bourdon barometer, *s.* A barometer consisting of an elastic flattened tube of metal bent to a circular form and exhausted of air, so that the ends of the tubes separate as the atmospheric pressure is diminished, and approach as it increases. The Bourdon is commonly known as the *metallic barometer*, although the aneroid is also metallic, and both holosteric. (*Knight.*)

*** bôu´r-dŏn-ăsse,** *s.* [Comp. Low Lat. *burdones*, pl. = pilgrims' staffs.] A kind of ornamented staff.

"*Bourdonasses* were holow horse-men's staves used in Italy, cunningly painted."—*Ibid.*, *F* f, 6 b.

*** boure** (1), *s.* [BOWER.] (*Sir Ferumb.* (ed. Herrtage), 1,336.)

boure (2), *s.* [Corrupted from *bourde* = a jest (q.v.).] A jest. (*Scotch.*)

"Off that *boure* I was blyth; and baid to behald."
Houlate, i. 7, V. the e.

*** bourg,** *s.* [BOROUGH.] A city.

"For the *bourg* watz so brod and so bigge alce."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 1,377.

bourge-ois (1) (pron. **bôurj-wâ**), *s.* & *a.* [From Fr. *bourgeois* = a citizen.]

A. *As subst.:* A French citizen; a citizen of any country.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to such a citizen.

"To get out of one rank in society into the next above it is the great aim of English *bourgeois* life."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.* (ed. 1848), vol. i., bk. i., ch. xi., § 4, p. 208.

boŭr-ġeoĭs´ (2), **bŭr-ġeoĭs´,** *s.* [Ger. *bourgeois*, *borgois*, *borgis.*] Probably from some French printer called Bourgeois.] [BOURGEOIS (1).]

Printing: A size of type between brevier and long primer. Brevier, 112 ems to the foot; bourgeois, 102 ems to the foot; long primer, 90 ems to the foot.

These two lines, for example, are in Bourgeois type.

bourge-oi-sie (pron. **bôurj´-wâ-zē**), *s.* [Fr. *bourgeoisie* = freedom of a city; citizens; body of the citizens.] The citizens taken collectively.

"The Commons of England, the Tiers-Etat of France, the *bourgeoisie* of the Continent generally."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.* (ed. 1848), *Prelim. Remarks*, p. 22.

† boŭr´-ġeŏn, * bŭr´-ġĕn, * bŭr´-ġeŏn, *v.i.* [From Fr. *bourgeonner* = to bud; from *bourgeon* (q.v.); from Arm. *brousa*, *broŭsa* = to bud.] To sprout, to bud, to put forth branches.

"Heaven send it happy dew,
Earth lend it sap anew,
Gaily to *bourgeon*, and broadly to grow."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 19.

boŭr´-ġeŏn, bŭr´-ġeŏn, *s.* [From Fr. *bourgeon* = a bud, Arm. *brousa*, *broŭsa* = a bud; *brousen*, *broŭsen* = a single bud. (*Malte.*).] A bud.

"Furthermore looke what is the nature that forked trees have in their boughes, the same hath the vine in her eyes and *bourgeons*."—*Holland: Pliny*, bk. xvi., ch. 26.

*** bour-ie,** *s.* [BURROW.] (*Scotch.*) A hole made in the earth by rabbits, or other animals that hide themselves there: a burrow.

"... faire hunting of stars out of their *bourses*."
—*Monroe: Isles*, p. 39. (*Jamieson.*)

bôu-rĭgn´-ĭ-ŏn-ĭşm (*g* silent), *s.* [Named from Mdme. Antoinette Bourignon, daughter

of a Lille merchant. She was born in 1616, was physically ugly to the last degree, but very eloquent. She published twenty-two volumes. Poiret, a French Protestant divine, wrote her life.]

Theol. & Ch. Hist.: A system of doctrine emanating from Mdme. Bourignon, mentioned in the etymology. She attributed to Christ a twofold human nature, one produced by Adam, the other born of the Virgin Mary, and believed that nature corrupt. She denied the decrees of God, believed in the existence of a good and of an evil spirit in every man before he was born, attributed to man an infinite will, and considered that perfection was attainable. She taught that religion consisted in internal emotions, not in knowledge or practice. The Scottish General Assembly censured these tenets in 1701.

bôurn (1), **bôurne,** *s.* [Fr. *borne* = limit; from O. Fr. *bodne;* Low Lat. *bodina.*] [BOUND.] A bound, a limit.

1. *Literally:* Used either of the sea or of a line on land marking the boundary of a country.

"And where the land slopes to its wat'ry *bourn,*
Wide yawns a gulf beside a ragged thorn."
Cowper: Needless Alarm.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Of the world unseen.

"The undiscover'd country from whose *bourn*
No traveller returns."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

(2) Of intellect, emotion, or anything.

"I'll set a *bourn* how far to be beloved."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., I. 1.

"To make the doctrine of multiple proportions their intellectual *bourne.*"—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), viii. 136.

*** bôurn** (2), *s.* [BURN (2).]

*** bourne, * burne,** *s.* [BARN (2), BAIRN.] A man.

"Where wystes thou euer any *bourne* abate
Euer so holy in hys prayere."
Bar. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *The Pearl,* 617-18.

Bourne'-mŏ̂uth, *s.* & *a.* [From Eng. *bourne,* and *mouth.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: A watering place in the south of England, in the west of Hampshire.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to, or existing at Bournemouth.

Bournemouth beds.

Geol.: Certain beds of Middle Eocene age, in the vicinity of Bournemouth. They are called also Alum Bay beds, and are arranged with the Lower Bagshot strata.

bôurn'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *bourn;* and suffix *-less.*] Without a bourne, without a limit.

bôur'-nŏn-īte, *s.* [Named after its discoverer, Count Bournon, a mineralogist.]

Mineralogy:

1. An orthorhombic, brittle, opaque mineral, of hardness, 2·5—3; sp. gr., 5·7—5·9; metallic lustre, with colour and streak grey, or iron black. Compos.: sulphur, 17·8—20·45; antimony, 23·79—29·4; lead, 38·9—42·88; and copper, 12·3—15·16. First found at Endellion, at Wheal Boys, in Cornwall, whence it was originally called by Count Bournon *Endelleine.* It has since been found in Germany, Austria, and Italy, as well as in Mexico and South America.

2. *Bournonite of Lucas:* A mineral, called also Fibrolite (q.v.).

bôur-nŏn-īt nick-ĕl glānz, *s.* [From Ger. *bournonit* [BOURNONITE]; *nickel,* and *glanz* = Eng. *glance* (2), *s.* (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Ullmannite from the Harz mountains.

bôur'-ock, bôur'-ach, bŏ̂w-rock, bôur'-ick, *s.* [A.S. *beorh* = a hill, a mountain, and dimin. suffix *-ock;* Sw. *borg* = a castle, a fort.]

1. A confused heap.

"'About this bit *bourock,* your honor,' answered the undaunted Edie; 'I mind the bigging o't.'"—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. iv.

2. An enclosure. (Used of the little houses which children build for play, particularly those made in the sand.)

"We'll never big sandy *bowrocks* together."—*Ramsay: Scotch Prov.,* p. 75. (*Jamieson.*)

3. A cluster, as of trees.

"My trees in *bourachs* owr my ground
Shall fend ye frae ilk blast o' wind."
Fergusson: Poems, ii. 32. (*Jamieson.*)

bôur'-rans, *s.* [From Russ. *borei* = the north-wind.] The name given to the fierce snow-storms that blow from the north-east over the steppes of Russia. (*Sturmonth.*)

bôurse, * burse, *s.* [Fr. *bourse;* Prov. *borsa;* Sp. *bolsa;* Ital. *borsa;* Ger. *börse;* Lat. *byrsa;* Gr. *βύρσα* (*bursa*) = the skin stripped off a hide, a cow's skin, the skin of a live animal.] An exchange where merchants, bankers, &c., meet for the transaction of financial business. (Used specially of the French institution corresponding to the English Stock Exchange.)

bôur'-trēe, * bôor-trēe, * bŏre'-trēe, * bôun'-trōe, * bŏ̂wer'-trēe, *s.* [On the English border called *burtree.* Skinner thinks it means *bore-tree, i.e.,* that it can easily be bored into a hollow tube, the pith being extracted.] The elder-tree (*Sambucus nigra*). (*Scotch.*) Formerly it was much planted in hedges of barn-yards.

"The *Sambucus nigra* (elder tree, Eng.) is no stranger in many places of the parish. Some of the trees are very well shaped, and by the natural bending of the branches cause an agreeable shade, or bower, exhibiting an example of the propriety of the name given to that species of plants in Scotland, namely the *Bower-tree.*"—*P. Killearn: Stirling Statist. Acc.,* xvi. 110-11.

"*Sambucus nigra, Bourtree* or *Bore-tree.* Scot. Aust."—*Lightfoot,* p. 1,131.

"Or, rustlin', through the *boortries* comin'."
Burns: Address to the Deil.

bourtree-bush, *s.* A very common Scottish designation for the elder. [BOURTREE.]

"We saw—one hut with a peat-stack close to it, and one or two elder, or, as we call them in Scotland, *bourtree bushes,* at the low gable-end."—*Lights and Shadows,* p. 178.

bourtree-gun, *s.* [BOUNTRY-GUN.]

*** bôusche,** *s.* [BUSH.] The sheathing of a wheel. (*Scotch.*)

*** bôuze, * bowse,** *v.t.* & *i.* [BOOZE, *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To drink.

"Then *bouses* drumly German water."
Burns: The Two Dogs.

2. To hoist, to raise up, to lift up, to heave. (*Scotch.*)

". . . as we used to *bouse* up the kegs o' gin and brandy lang syne, . . ."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. viii.

B. *Intransitive:* To drink deeply.

"There let him *bouse,* and deep carouse,
Wi' bumpers flowing o'er."
Burns: Scotch Drink.

*** bôuze** (1), *s.* [BOOZE.] (*Spenser: F. Q.*)

bôuze (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Mining: A name given in the North of England to lead ores.

*** bôuz'-ing,** *pr. par.* & *a.* [BOOZE.]

*** bousing-can,** *s.* [BOUZING-CAN.]

*** bou'-sour, * bows'-towre,** *s.* [In O. Sw. *byssa, bossa* = a mortar, an engine for throwing bombs; *byssor, bossar* = an engine for throwing large stones instead of bombs; *byssa* = a box.] A military engine anciently used for battering walls. (*Scotch.*)

"And browcht a gyne, men callyd *bowstowre,*
For til assayle that stalwart towne."
Wyntoun, viii. 34, 23. (*Jamieson.*)

bôus'-sĭn-gâu'l-tīte, *s.* [From J. B. Boussingault, a French geologist and scientific traveller.]

Min.: A sulphate of ammonia with part of this alkali replaced by magnesia. It occurs about the boric acid fumaroles of Tuscany. (*Dana.*)

*** bous'-tĕr,** *s.* [BOLSTER.]

*** bous-tous, * bous-touse, † bous-ti-ous,** *a.* The same as BOISTOUS (q.v.).

bŏû-strŏph-ē'-dŏn, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *βουστροφηδόν* (*boustrophēdon*), adv. = turning, like oxen in ploughing; *βοῦς* (*bous*) = an ox, and *στρέφω* (*strephō*) = to twist, to turn.]

A. *As adj.:* Written alternately from left to right and from right to left; pertaining to writing of this kind.

". . . he [Prof. Sayce] regarded as written in the usual *boustrophedon* manner which the Hittites affected. First came the animal's head, . . ."—*Times,* Oct. 6, 1880. *The Hittite Inscriptions.*

B. *As subst.:* Writing first from left to right, and then from right to left, as cattle ploughed successive furrows in a field. The early Greek writing was of this kind.

*** bou'-sum,** *a.* [BUXOM.] (*O. Scotch.*)

*** bôus'-ў,** *a.* [BOOZY.]

"Each *bousy* farmer with his simp'ring dame."
King.

bôut (1), **bôught,** *s.* [From Dan. *bugt* = a bend, a turn. A different spelling of *bight* (q.v.).]

1. *Gen.:* A turn, as much of an action as is performed at one time without interruption; a single part of any action carried on at successive intervals. (*Johnson.*)

"A weasel seized a bat; the bat begged for life: says the weasel, I give no quarter to birds: says the bat, I am a mouse; look on my body: so she got off for that *bout.*"—*L'Estrange.*

Used—

(1) Of the extent of ground mowed while the labourer moves straight forward. (*Scotch.*)

(2) Of as much thread, or anything similar, as is wound on a clew while the clew is held in one position. (*Scotch.*)

2. *Spec.:* A contest, challenge, or assault of any kind. *Used—*

(1) Of a drinking challenge, or of a sitting together for drinking purposes.

"Many a wassail *bout*
Wore the long winter out."
Longfellow: The Skeleton in Armour.

(2) Of a contest by word of mouth, or by means of material weapons.

"We'll let Tallard out,
If he'll take t'other *bout.*"
Swift: Jack Frenchman's Lamentation.

(3) Of an assault, whether by man or by the forces of nature.

"Speak on our glens in thunder loud.
Inured to hide such bitter *bout,*
The warrior's plaid may bear it out."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 2.

(4) Of a game.

"The play began; Pas durst not Cosma chace,
But did intend next *bout* with her to meet."
Sidney.

bôut (2), *s.* [From *bout,* v. (q.v.).] A sudden jerk in entering or leaving an apartment; a hasty entrance or departure; the act of coming upon one with surprise. (*Scotch.*)

bout, * bowt, *v.t.* [From *bolt,* v. Or connected with Fr. *bouter* = to put, arrange, . . . drive; Sp. *botar* = (v.i.) to rebound, (v.t.) to turn or drive out.] To spring, to leap.

"Judge gin her heart was sair;
Out at her mow it just was like to *bout.*"
Ross: Helenore (1st ed.), p. 17. (*Jamieson.*)

*** bout** (1), *prep.* [Contracted from *about.*]

"Deepe busied *bout* worke . . ."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iii. 14.

*** bŏût** (2), *** bŏûte,** *prep.* [A.S. *bútan* = without.] Without, excluding. (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*) [BUT.]

"And *boute* eny liuing lud left was he one."
William of Palerne, 211.

"Thou art the life o' public haunts:
Bout thee, what were our fairs and rants?"
Burns: Scotch Drink.

*** bôu-tade',** *s.* [Fr. *boutade* = a flight of genius, a whim, freak, or fancy. A word formed, according to Littré, in the sixteenth century, from the Sp. and Ital. *bortee,* from *borter,* being the old form. In Prov., Sp., & Port. *botar;* Ital. *buttare.*] A caprice, whim, or fancy.

"His [Lord Peter's] first *boutade* was to kick both their wives one morning out of doors, and his own too."—*Swift: Tale of a Tub.*

bôu'-tant, *s.* [ARC-BOUTANT.]

bôut'-clāĭth, *s.* [Scotch form of *bolt-cloth* or *bolting-cloth* (q.v.).] Cloth of a thin texture. (*Scotch.*)

"Twa stickis of quhite *boutclaith.*"—*Inventories,* A. 1578, p. 217.

*** boute'-feu,** *s.* [Fr. *boute feu* = (1) (*Ordnance*) a linstock, (2) (*fig.*) an incendiary, a firebrand; from *bouter* = to thrust, and *feu* = fire.] An incendiary; a firebrand.

"Animated by a base fellow, called John a Chamber, a very *boutefeu,* who bore much sway among the vulgar, they entered into open rebellion."—*Bacon.*

"Beside the herd of *boutefeus,*
We set on work within the house."
Hudibras.

bōu'-tĕl, bŏt'-tĕl, *s.* [BOWTEL.]

bôut'-gāte, *s.* [Eng. (*a*)*bout; gate*.]

1. *Lit.:* A circuitous road, a way which is not direct. (Scotch, from *about,* and *gait* = way.)

"Nory, whashad aye
A mind the truth of Bydby's tale to try,
Made shift by *bout gates* to put aff the day,
Til night sud fa' and theu be forc'd to stay."
Ross: Helenore, p. 79.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A circumvention, a deceitful course. (*Scotch.*)

". . . that the *boutgates* and deceites of the hearte of man are infinite; . . ."—*Bruce: Eleven Serm.* (1591), sign. T., 2, a.

(2) An ambiguity, or an equivocation, in discourse.

". . . yea, eyther in answere, or oath, to his judge or superiour, that hee may vse a *boutgate* of speach (*amphibologia*), whether through a diverse signification of the word, or through the diverse intention of the maker, . . ."—*Bp. Forbes: Eubulus*, pp. 113-19.

*** bôn'-tĭ-sāle,** *s.* [From Eng. *booty*, and *sale.*] A sale of booty; a sale at a cheap rate, as booty or plunder is generally sold.

"To speak nothing of the great *boutisale* of colleges and chantries."—*Sir J. Hayward.*

*** bouts-rimés** (pron. **bû'-rîm-ā**), *s. pl.* [Fr. *bout* = end, and *rimé* = rhymed, *rime* = a rhyme.] The last words or rhymes of a number of verses given to be filled up. (*Johnson.*)

*** bôuv'-rage,** *s.* [From O. Fr. *bovraige, bevraige.*] [BEVERAGE.] Drink, beverage.

". . . to pay for foreign *bourrage* which supplants the consumption of the growth of our own estates."—*Culloden Papers*, p. 184.

*** bouwen,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Bow, *v.*]

*** boux-ome, * boux-vme,** *a.* [BUXOM.]

*** boux-om-ly,** *adv.* [BUXOMLY.]

bôuz'-ĭńg, *pr. par.* & *a.* [BOOZING.] (*Spenser.*)

bouzing can, *s.* A drinking can.

"And in his hand did beare a *bouzing can*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 22.

bō'-vāte, *s.* [Low Lat. *bovata*; from Class. Lat. *bos*; genit. *bovis* = an ox.] One-eighth of a carucate or ploughland. It varied from 10 acres to 18 acres.

"The *bovate* or oxgang represented the tillage . . . of one ox of the team, that is, it was the share of the tilled land appropriated to the owner of one of the eight associated oxen contributed to the cooperative eight-ox plough."—*Notes & Queries*, Dec. 18, 1886, p. 481

*** bŏv'-ĕ-æ,** *s. pl.* [From Lat. *bos*, genit. *bovis* = an ox; and fem. pl. suffix *-eæ.*]

Zool.: The typical division of the sub-family Bovinæ. It contained the oxen proper and other cattle.

Bôv-eў cōal, *s.*

Geol.: "Coal" or rather lignite from Bovey Tracy, a parish of Devonshire, about 3½ miles south-west of Chudleigh. It belongs to the Miocene period, and that sub-division of it called on the Continent Aquitanian. There have been found in it the fruits of a pine (the *Sequoia Coutsiæ*), parts of the leaf of a palm (*Sabal major*), and other fossils. (*Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xviii. (1862), p. 369, &c.)

† bŏv'-ĭ-ŏŭl-ture, *s.* [From Lat. *bos*, genit. *bovis* = an ox, a bull, a cow; and *cultura* = tilling, cultivating, tending; *cultum*, supine of *colo* = to till, cultivate, tend.] The breeding and tending of cattle for food; the occupations of the cattle-breeder, the grazier, and the butcher.

". . . . between the old epoch of *boviculture* and the new."—*Daily Telegraph*, 4th Dec., 1876.

† bŏv'-ĭd, *a.* [From Lat. *bos*, genit. *bovis* = an ox.]

Zool.: Pertaining to the family Bovidæ, *i.e.*, to the ox and its allies. [BOVIDÆ.]

bŏv'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *bos*, genit. *bovis* = an ox; and fem. pl. suffix *-dæ.*]

* 1. *Formerly:* A family of ruminating animals, containing not merely the oxen but many other animals now placed in other families. It was subdivided into Bovina, Cervina, Giraffina, Moschina, and Camelina.

2. *Now:* A family of ruminating animals, consisting of species with simply rounded horns, which are not twisted in a spiral manner. There are no lachrymal sinuses. It contains the genera Bos, Bison, Bubalus, &c. Ovibos (Musk-ox), generally ranked under Bovidæ, is by some placed with the Ovidæ.

3. *Palæont.:* The oldest known are various species of Bos, Hemibos, and Amphibos in the Upper Miocene of India. The genera Bos and Bison are found in the Pliocene. For the order in which the several species of the former genus appear see Bos (*Palæont.*).

*** bŏv'-ĭ-form,** *a.* [From Lat. *bos*, genit. *bovis* = an ox; and *forma* = form, shape.] Of the form of an ox. (*Cudworth.*)

bō'-vīne, *a.* [In Fr. *bovine*; from Lat. *bovinus.*] Pertaining to oxen. (*Barrow.*)

bŏ-vĭs'-ta, *s.* [A barbarous name formed by Dillenius, from the Ger. *bofist* = a puck-fist or puck-ball.]

Bot.: A genus of fungi, of the order Gasteromycetes or Lycoperdaceæ. *Bovista gigantea* (Gigantic Bovista) has a pileus eighteen, twenty, twenty-three, or even more inches in diameter.

bŏw (1), *** bŏ̂we, * bŏ̂w'-ĕn, * bouwe, * bōw'-ўn, * bō-gĕn, * bu-wen, * bu-gen,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *búgan, bígan, béógan* = to bow, to bend, to stoop, to give way, to recede, to avoid, flee, submit, or yield (*Bosworth*); Icel. *beygja* = to make to bend; Sw. *böja* = to bend; Dan. *böie*; Dut. *buigen*; Ger. *biegen, beugen*; O. H. Ger. *biugan, piocan*; Goth. *biugan.* Skeat connects it with Sclav. *bega* = to flee; *bugti* = to terrify; Lat. *fugio* = to flee; Gr. φεύγω (*pheugō*) = to flee; Sansc. *bhug, bhugâmi* = to bend.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To incline, to cause to bend, to turn. (Often with *down.*)

"Our bolde kynge *bowes* the blonke be the bryghte brydylle." *Morte Arthure*, 2,251.

Specially:

(1) *Of things:* To cause to deviate from straightness, to make crooked or curved.

"We *bow* things the contrary way to make them come to their natural straightness."—*Bacon.*

(2) *Of persons:* To incline the head or body in token of reverence, submission, or condescension. (Often reflexively.)

"And Abraham *bowed* down himself before the people of the land."—*Gen.* xxiii. 12.

"Christiana at this was greatly abashed in herself, and *bowed* her head to the ground."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. ii.

"*Bow* the knee."—*Gen.* xli. 43.

"Lord, *bow* down thine ear, and hear."—2 *Kings*, xix. 16.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To turn, to incline, to exercise strong influence in changing the disposition or procedure.

"For troubles and adversities do more *bow* men's minds to religion."—*Bacon.*

"Not to *bow* and bias their opinions."—*Fuller.*

(2) To depress the soul, the spirits, the courage, &c.

"Fear *bowed* down his whole soul, and was so written in his face that all who saw him could read." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Gen.:* To bend, to suffer flexure, to stoop spontaneously or under pressure. (Used of persons, of animals, or of things inanimate. Often followed by *down.*)

". . . . likewise everyone that *boweth down* upon his knees to drink."—*Judges* vii. 5.

"They stoop, they *bow down* together; they could not deliver the burden."—*Isaiah* xlvi. 2.

2. *Specially. Of persons:*

(1) To stoop, to incline the head or body for the sake of expressing respect or veneration for. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Rather let my head
Stoop to the block, than these knees *bow* to any,
Save to the God of heaven and to my king."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

(2) To bend one's steps or one's way, to go, to walk.

"Doun after a strem that dryly halez,
I *bowed* in blys, bred ful my brayneż."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *The Pearl*, 125-26.

(3) To bend to, to obey; to acquiesce in.

"The had *bowed* to his bode, bongre my hyure."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Patience*, 56.

"I *bow* to heaven's decree."
Homer: The Abencerrage.

bōw (2), *v.t.* [From Eng. *bow* (2), *s.*, in the sense of an instrument for setting the strings of musical instruments in vibration.] To play with a bow.

". . . also, that where no directions are given, the passage should be *bowed*, that is, the notes should be alternately played by an up and down bow."—*Stainer & Barret: Dict. Mus. Terms*, p. 61.

bōw (1), *s.* & *a.* [From *bow*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Of things:*

(1) A curve, bending, or zigzag in a street.

¶ A street in Edinburgh was formerly called the "West-*bow*." [B., example and note.]

"As he rode down the sanctified bends of the *Bow*
Ilk carline was flyting and shaking her pow."
Scott: Bonny Dundee.

(2) *Pl.* (*bows*): Sugar tongs. (*Scotch.*) So called probably from their being bent.

2. *Of persons:* An act of reverence or acquiescence made by bending the body.

"Some clergy, too, she would allow,
Nor quarrell'd at their awkward *bow*."
Swift.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to or consisting of a curve, bending, or zigzag in a street; curved, crooked.

"At the upper or northern end of the West-*bow* street, stands the publick Weigh-house."—*Maitland: Hist. Edin.*, p. 181.

¶ Jamieson considers that the West-*bow* mentioned in the example has undoubtedly been so called from its zigzag form; but that the Nether-*bow*, at the head of the Canongate in Edinburgh, may have been so named because of a gate which may have previously existed there.

¶ In composition usually pronounced *bŏw.*

bow-back, *s.* An arched or crooked back.

"On his *bow-back* he hath a battle set
Of bristly pikes, that ever threat his foes."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 619-20.

bow-bent, *a.* Crooked.

"For once it was my dismal hap to hear
A sibyl old, *bow-bent* with crooked age,
That far events full wisely could presage."
Milton: College Exercise.

bow-file, *s.* A curved file; a riffler.

bow-kail, *s.* & *a.* [*Bow* refers to the circular form of the plant (*Jamieson*), and *kail* is Scotch for cabbage.]

A. *As substantive:* Scotch for cabbage.

"Poor hav'rel Will fell aff the drift,
An' wander'd thro' the *bow-kail*,
An' pou't, for want o' better shift,
A runt was like a sow-tail,
Sae bow't that night."
Burns: Hallowe'en.

B. *As adjective:* Of or belonging to cabbage.

"Poor Willie, wi' his *bow-kail* runt,
Was brunt wi' primsie Mallie."
Burns: Hallowe'en.

bow-leg, *s.* A crooked leg.

"Who fears to set straight, or hide, the unhandsome warpings of *bow-legs*?"—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 40.

bow-legged, *a.* Having crooked legs.

bow-pen, *s.* A metallic ruling-pen, which has the part intended to hold the ink bowed out to the middle.

bow-pencil, *s.* A form of compasses of the smaller kind, which are capable of delicate adjustment for describing minute circles and arcs of small radius. The mode of adjustment is similar to the bow-pen. A black-lead pencil pared down to a small size, or the lead from a pencil, is clamped in the socket, and is advanced as it wears or is shaved away in sharpening.

bow-window, *s.* [Generally considered a corruption of *bay-window*; but Skeat considers the two words distinct.] A bowed window; a window so shaped as to be bent or bowed.

bōw (2), *** bōwe, * bouwe,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *boga* = (1) bow, an arch, an arched room, a corner, a bending, a band, (2) anything that bends, a horn, a tail; from *bígan* = to bend (Bow, *v.*). In Icel. *bogi* = a bow; Sw. *båge*; Dan. *bue*; Dut. *boog*; (N. H.) Ger. *bogen*; O. H. Ger. *bogo, pogo.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of various instruments:*

(1) An instrument for propelling an arrow. [II., 1.]

". . . take, I pray thee, thy weapons, thy quiver and thy *bow*."—*Gen.* xxvii. 3.

¶ *Bowes and billes:* A phrase used by the English, in former times, for giving an alarm in their camp or military quarters. (*Jamieson.*)

"The Inglische souldeares war all asleip, except the watch, whiche was skleander, and yit the schout rysses, *Bowes and Billis! Bowes and billis!* whiche is a signification of extreme defence, to avoyd the present danger in all bounes of ware."—*Knox*, p. 82. "To your bows and battle-axes." (*Jamieson.*)

(2) An appliance for playing a musical instrument. [II. 3.]

(3) A yoke for oxen, an ox-bow.

"As the ox hath his *bow*, sir, the horse his curb, and the falcon her bells, so man hath his desires."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 3.

2. *Of anything arched like a bent bow:*

(1) The rainbow.

"I do set my *bow* in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth."—*Gen.* ix. 13.

(2) An arch; a gateway. (*Scotch.*)

"And first in the Throte of the *Bow* war slayne, David Kirk, and David Barbour, being at the Proveistis back."—*Knox: Hist.*, p. 82.

"The horsemen and sum of those that sould have put ordour to utheris, overode thair pure brethrein at the entres of the *Netherbow* (i.e., the lower arch)."—*Ibid.*, p. 190.

(3) The arch of a bridge. (*Scotch.*)

"The falline downe of the three *bowis* of the brig of Tay be the greit wattir and of Lowis Vairk on the 20 of Decembir in anno 1573."—*MS. quoted, Muses Threnodie*, p. 81.

3. *Of anything looped, or doubled:* The doubling of a string in a slip-knot. Johnson thinks that this may be a corruption of *bight*.

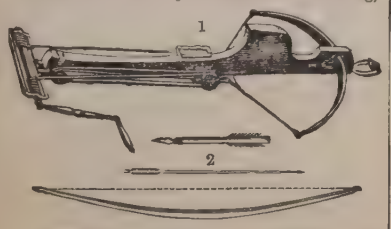
"Make a knot, and let the second knot be with a *bow*."—*Wiseman.*

4. *Of a measure of distance:* The length of an ordinary bow, which was used in ascertaining the distance from a mark in taking aim.

"No, no, Kate, you are two *bowes* down the winde."
R. Greene, in Hart. Mis., viii. 384. (*Nares.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Archery:* An instrument for projecting an arrow. It consists of a strip of wood or other material, the ends connected by a string. The bow is bent by retraction of the string,

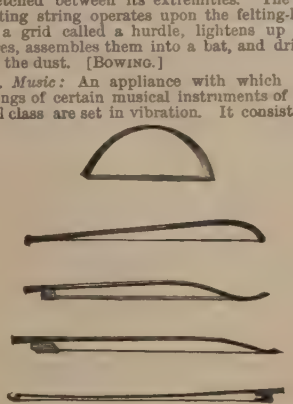


1. CROSS-BOW AND ARROW. 2. LONG-BOW AND ARROW.

and the recoil imparted to the latter projects the arrow. In its simple state, and when large enough to be used for military purposes or for destroying large animals, it is known as the long-bow; when mounted transversely in a stock, it is a cross-bow. The former is exclusively adapted for shooting arrows; while bolts, or even round projectiles, may be thrown by the latter. (*Knight.*) [For the history of bows and arrows see ARCHERY. See also ARROW.]

2. *Hat-making:* A piece of elastic wood, six feet long, and having a catgut string stretched between its extremities. The vibrating string operates upon the felting-hair on a grid called a hurdle, lightens up the fibres, assembles them into a bat, and drives out the dust. [BOWING.]

3. *Music:* An appliance with which the strings of certain musical instruments of the voil class are set in vibration. It consists of



VARIOUS FORMS OF BOWS.

a number of long horsehairs stretched upon an elastic rod, which are tightened by a nut and screw. The bow is believed to be of British origin. It was originally curved, whence its name. The old form is still seen in the *rebeck* or *rebal* of Algeria.

"Their instruments were various in their kind;
Some for the *bow*, and some for breathing wind."
Dryden: The Flower & the Leaf, 357.

4. *Drawing:* An elastic slip for describing curves; an arcograph.

5. *Machinery:* An elastic rod and string for giving reciprocating rotation to a drill. [BOW-DRILL.]

6. *Husbandry:* The bent piece which embraces the neck of an ox, the ends coming up through the yoke, above which they are fastened by a key.

7. *Saddlery:* The arched forward part of a saddle-tree which straddles the horse's back.

8. *Vehicles:* A bent slat to support the hood, canopy, cover, or tilt of a vehicle; otherwise called a slat

9. *Weapons:* The arched guard of a sword-hilt or of the trigger of a fire-arm.

10. *Lock-making:* The loop of a key which receives the fingers.

11. *Naut.:* An old nautical instrument for taking angles. It had one large graduated arc of 90°, three vanes, and a shank or staff.

12. *Masonry:* A projecting portion of a building of circular or multangular plan. The bow-windows of English domestic architecture are known as oriels.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to a bow in any of the foregoing senses. (See the subjoined compounds.)

¶ *Obvious compound:* Bow-making. (*Stainer & Barrett: Mus. Dict.*, p. 61.)

bow-bearer, *s.*

1. *Generally:* The bearer of a bow.

2. *Specially:* An under-officer of a forest, who looked after trespasses affecting "vert or venison." (*Cowel, &c.*)

bow-boy, *s.* The boy bearing a bow, Cupid.

". . . . with the blind *bow-boy's* butt-shaft."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, ii. 4.

bow-case, *s.* A cover or case for a bow.

bow-compasses, *s.*

Mathematical instruments: An instrument for drawing curves of large radius. It consists of a pliable strip which is bent by screws to any curve. An arcograph.

*** bow-draucht, * bow draughte, * boghe-draghte,** *s.* A bow shot; the extent of an arrow's flight.

"With strengthe thay reculede that host a-back: more than a *boghe-draghte*."
Sir Ferumbras (ed. Herrtage), 3,040.

bow-drill, *s.* A drill operated by means of a bow, the cord of which is given one or more turns around the handle of the drill, and alternate revolution in opposite directions imparted to it by alternately reciprocating the bow backward and forward.

*** bow-hand,** *s.*

1. The hand that holds the bow, the left hand.

"Surely he shoots wide on the *bow-hand* and very far from the mark."—*Spenser: On Ireland.*

¶ *To be too much of the bow-hand,* or *to be much of the bow-hand:* To fix it in any design.

"*Ric.* I hope so,
I am much o' the *bow-hand* else."
Beau. & Fl.: Coxcomb, i. 1.

2. *Music:* The hand that holds the bow; also a term used in describing the power and skill with which a player on a bow instrument produces his tone. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

bow-instruments, *s.*

Music: A term including that class of stringed instruments which are played by means of a bow. The violin, violoncello, double bass, &c.

bow-iron, *s.*

Vehicles: The staple on the side of a wagon-bed which receives the bows of the tilt or cover.

bow-length, *s.* The same as Bow (2), *s.*, A., I. 4 (q.v.). (*Nares.*)

bow-pin, *s.*

Husbandry: A cotter or key for holding in place the bow of an ox-yoke.

bow-saw, *s.* A saw having a thin blade, kept taut by a straining frame in the manner of a bow and string. A sweep-saw or turning-saw. [FRAME-SAW, DRUG-SAW.]

"Axes, eitch, drug-saw, *bow-saw*, &c."—*Depredations on the Clan Campbell*, p. 52.

bow-shot, *s.* [BOWSHOT.]

bow-string, *s.* [BOWSTRING.]

bow-suspension, *s.* & *a.*

Bow-suspension truss: A bow-shaped beam used to strengthen a girder beam.

bow-wood, *s.* [So called because the Indians use it for making bows.]

Bot.: An American name for the Osage Orange, *Maclura aurantiaca*. It is not a genuine orange, but belongs to the Moraceæ (Morads or Mulberries, &c.).

bow (3), *s.* [From Icel. *bógr;* Dan. *bov;* Sw. *bog;* Dut. *boeg.*] [BOUGH, BOWLINE, BOWSPRIT.]

1. *Naut. & Ord. Lang.:* The stem or prow of a vessel, the more or less rounded anterior extremity or fore-end of a ship or boat.

¶ Sometimes in the plural.

¶ *On the bow:* On the part of the water or land within 45° on either side of a line drawn from stern to stem, and produced till it reaches the horizon.

¶ (1) *A bold bow:* A broad bow. (*Johnson.*)

(2) *A lean bow:* A narrow thin bow. (*Johnson.*)

2. *Fig.:* The oarsman who pulls the oar nearest the bow.

bow-chaser, *s.*

Naut.: A gun fired from the bow of a ship, engaged at the time in chasing another one. (*Totten.*)

bow-fast, *s.*

Naut.: A hawser at the bow, whereby a ship is secured alongside a wharf or other object.

bow-grace, bow-grease, *s.*

Naut.: A fender made of junk and ropes, lapping around the bow as a protection against floating ice. It is called also *bon-grace.*

bow-grease, *s.*

Naut.: A corruption for *bow-grace* (q.v.).

bow-lines, *s.*

Ship-building: Curves representing vertical sections at the bow-end of a ship.

bow-oar, *s.*

1. The oar nearest the bow of a boat.

2. The same as Bow (3), 2.

bow-piece, *s.* A piece of ordnance carried at the bow of a ship.

bow-timbers, *s. pl.*

Ship-building: The timbers which go to form the bow of a ship.

*** bow** (4), *s.* [BOUGHT.] (*Piers Plow.: Vis.*, 32.)

bōw (5), *s.* [BOLL (2), *s.*] The globule which contains the seed of flax. [LINTBOW.] (*Scotch.*)

bow (6), *s.* [Corrupted from *boll*, *s.* (q.v.). (*Scotch.*).] A boll; a dry measure which contains the sixteenth part of a chalder.

"Four *bows* o' aitmeal, twa *bows* o' beer, and twa *bows* o' pease, ..."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xx.

*** bow** (7), **bowe,** *s.* [O. Sw. *bo, bu* = a herd, a flock; Gael. *bo* = a cow.] [BOS.] (*Scotch.*)

1. A herd of cattle; whether enclosed in a fold or not.

"Seuin young stottis, that yoik bare neuer nane,
Brocht from the *bowe*, in offerand brittin ilkane."
Doug.: Virgil, 163, 48.

2. A fold for cows. (*Jamieson.*)

Bow (8), *s.* & *a.* [From *Bow* (*Stratford-le-Bow*), in the East end of London.]

A. *As subst.:* The place mentioned in the etymology.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to Bow, first manufactured at Bow.

Bow-dye, *s.* A dye of scarlet hue, superior to madder, but not so fixed or permanent as the true scarlet.

bōw'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *bow*, v., and suff. *-able.*] Capable of being bent, flexible, pliable, yielding, influenced without much difficulty.

"If she be a virgin, she is pliable or *bowable*."—*Wodrœphe: Fr. Gram.* (1623), p. 323.

*** bōw'-all,** *s.* [The same as BOLE (1), *s.*] A square aperture in the wall of a house for holding small articles.

*** bow'-alle,** *s.* [BOWEL.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** bow'-al-yn,** *v.* [BOWEL, *v.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** bŏw'-and, * bow-ande,** *a.* [A.S. *bûgende* = bowing.] [Bowing.]

*** bow'-bert, * bow'-bard,** *a.* & *s.* [Etym. uncertain, perhaps from O. Fr. *bobert* = a stupid fellow, a lout.]

A. *As adj.:* Lazy; inactive.

"Of thayr kynd thame list swarmis out bryng,
Or in kames incluse thare houy clene—
Or fra thare hyff togiddir in a rout
Expellis the *bowbert* best, the fenyt drone be."
Doug.: Virgil, 26, 36.

B. *As subst.:* A dastard; a person destitute of spirit.

"That ye sal euer sa dullit and *bowbardis* be,
Vnwrokin sic iniuris to suffir here?"
Doug.: Virgil, 391, 12.

*** bŏw'-dĕn,** *pa. par.* [Bolden.] (*Scotch.*)

bŏw'-dĭch-ĭ-ą, *s.* [From Bowdich, who was born at Bristol in 1790, went to Cape Coast Castle in the West of Africa in 1814, commenced an exploration of that continent in 1822, and died 10th Jan., 1824.]

Bot.: A genus of Papilionaceæ. The species are trees, with alternate, unequally pinnated leaves. *Bowdichia virgilioides*, which has fine blue flowers, is common in Brazil. Its bark is known as Alcorno Bark.

bŏw'-dlĕr-ĭzm, *s.* [Bowdlerize.] Expurgation; emasculation; the act or practice of an editor who removes from the writings of an author passages considered to be indelicate or offensive.

"At the age, when *bowdlerism*, as a moral precaution, would be desirable."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Aug. 4, 1869.

bŏw'-dlĕr-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Bowdlerize.] The expurgation of a literary work; bowdlerism.

bŏw'-dlĕr-ize, *v.t.* [From the Rev. T. Bowdler, D.D., who published an edition of Shakespeare (1818) for "family reading."] To expurgate: to remove indelicate or offensive passages from; to emasculate. (Used also intransitively.)

bŏw'-dlĕr-ĭz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *bowdleriz(e)*; *-er.*] One who bowdlerizes.

*** bowe** (1), *s.* [Bough.]

1. A bough. (*Morte Arthure*, 1,711.) (*Prompt. Parv.*)

2. *Pl.:* The shoulders.

"Seyne *bowes* of wylde bores with the braune lechyde."
Morte Arthure, 188.

*** bowe** (2), *s.* [Bow (2), *s.*]

bŏwed (*Eng.*), **bŏw'd, bŏw't** (*Scotch*), *pa. par.* & *a.* [Bow, *v.*]

1. Bent.

"*Bowed* down by terror."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. Crooked. (*Scotch.*)

3. *Arch.:* Arched, curved. It is called also *embowed.*

bŏw'-ĕl, * bŏw'-ĕlle, * bŏw'-ąlle, * bŏw'-ale, * bŏŭ-el, * bŏw'-al-ў, * bâw'-ĕl-lў (pl. *bowels*), *s.* [From O. Fr. *boel* (m.), *boelle* (f.) (Mod. Fr. *boyau*); Prov. *budel*; Ital. *budello*; Low Lat. *botellus* = a bowel; Class. Lat. *botellus* = a little sausage, dimin. of *botulus* = a sausage.]

† **I.** *Sing.:* One of the intestines of man or the inferior animals, an entrail. (Used chiefly in medical works, and in composition.)

". . . retaining the mass longer in its passage through the *bowel* . . ."—*Cycl. Pract. Med.*, iv. 570.

"*Bowalle*, or *bowelle* (*bowaly*, K. H. *bawelly*, P.) *Viscus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

II. *Plural* (*bowels*):

1. *Lit.:* The intestines or entrails of man or of the inferior animals.

"He smote him therewith in the fifth rib, and shed out his *bowels*."—*2 Sam.* xx. 10.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The seat of pity or tenderness.

"For his *bowels* did yearn upon his brother."—*Gen.* xliii. 30.

(2) Pity, tenderness, compassion.

"For my Master, you must know, is one of very tender *bowels*, especially to them that are afraid."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. ii.

"Having no *bowels* in the point of running in debt, or borrowing all he could."—*Clarendon.*

(3) The inner part, or the midst of anything. (Specially in the phrase, "The *bowels* of the earth.")

"And pouring war
Into the *bowels* of ungrateful Rome."
Shakesp.: Cor. iv. 5.

bowel-complaint, *s.*

Med.: Disease of the bowels causing diarrhœa.

bowel-galled, *a.*

Farriery: A term applied to a horse when the girth frets the skin between the elbow of the forelegs and the ribs.

bowel-hive, bowel hive, bowel-hyve, *s.* & *a.* [From Scotch *hives* (pl.) = an eruption. [Hive.] So called because those afflicted with the disease have often a swelling in the side.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. An inflammation of the bowels, to which children are subject. (*Scotch.*) According to some, it is owing to what medical men call *intussusceptio*, or one part of the intestines being inverted; others give a different account of it.

". . . and the rickets in children, which they call the *bowel-hyve*."—*Pennecuik: Tweeddale*, p. 7.

"The disease, called, by mothers and nurses in Scotland, the *bowel-hive*, is a dangerous inflammatory bilious disorder; and when not soon relieved, very frequently proves fatal. It is brought on by disorders of the milk, by exposure to cold, and living in low, cold, damp situations."—*Curtis: Medical Observ.*, p. 187.

2. The same as Bowel-hive Grass (q.v.).

B. *As adjective:* Of use in the disease described under A.

Bowel-hive Grass:

Popular Bot.: A plant, *Alchemilla arvensis.* It is not of the grass family but allied to the Rosaceæ, though very different in appearance

*** bowel-prier,** *s.* One who prys into the bowels of animals, slain as sacrificial victims, for the purpose of divination.

"And verily, Homer seemeth not to be ignorant of this difference whereof we speak; for of diviners and soothsayers, some he calleth οἰωνοσκόλους, i.e., augurs, that is to say, authours or observers of birds; others ἱερεῖς, that is to say, *bowel-priers*, that spie into the inwards of sacrifices."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 998.

*** bŏw'-ĕl,** *v.t.* [From *bowel*, s. (q.v.).] To take the bowels from, to disembowel; to eviscerate. (*Ainsworth.*)

"*Bowaylyn'*, or take owte bowalya. *Eviscero*, Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

† **bŏw'-ĕlled,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [Bowel, *v.*]

A. *As past participle:* (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective:* Hollow, like the interior of the abdomen with the bowels removed (?). Or having on its walls bowel-like veins.

"But, to the *bowell'd* cavern darting deep,
The mineral kinds confess thy mighty power."
Thomson: Seasons; Summer.

bŏw'-ĕl-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *bowel*; suff. *-less.*] Without bowels, in a figurative sense, i.e., destitute of compassion.

"Miserable men commiserate not themselves; *bowelless* unto others, and merciless unto their own bowels."—*Browne: Chr. Morals*, i. 7.

† **bŏw'-ĕl-lĭng, * bŏw'-ąl-ўnge,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [Bowel, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.:* The act of disembowelling or removing the bowels.

"*Bowalynge. Evisceracio, exenteracio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

bŏw'-ĕls, *s. pl.* [Bowel, *s.*]

bō-ĕn-ĭte, *s.* [From Bowen, an American mineralogist, who first described it in 1822.]

Min.: A variety of Serpentine. It is apple-green or greenish-white in colour, and akin to Nephrite.

bŏw'-ĕr (1), *** bowre, * bour, * boure,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *bûr* = a bower, a cottage, a dwelling, an inner room, a bedchamber, a storehouse (*Somner*) (*Bosworth*); O.S. & Icel. *bûr*; Sw. *bur* = a cage, a bower; Dan. *buur* = a cage, a pitfall to catch birds; N. H. Ger. *bauer* = a cage; M. H. Ger. *bûr*; O. H. Ger. *pûr*. From A.S. *buan* = to inhabit, to dwell, to cultivate, to till; Mœso-Goth. *bauan* = to dwell.]

A. *As substantive:*

* **1.** *Originally:* A chamber.

"*Bowre*, chambyr. *Thalamus, conclave.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

(1) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

"And othre maydens elleuene; burdes brighte on *bowre*;
xv. thar were of hem ful euene; duellyng in that toure." *Sir Perumb.* (ed. Herrtage), 1,336-7.

(2) *Spec.:* A lady's chamber; a retired chamber, such as ladies were wont to possess.

"Resoundis thro baith palice, *bowre*, and hall."
Doug.: Virgil, 472, 44.

2. *Next:*

(1) A cottage.

"Courtesie oft-times in simple *bowres*
Is found as great as in the stately towres."
Transl. of Ariost., xiv. 62.

(2) Any residence.

"Like Mars, god of war, enflamed with ire,
I forced the Frenchmen t' abandon their *bowers*."
Mir. for Magistrates, p. 222.

3. *Now:*

(1) *Lit.:* An arbour, a shady retreat in a garden made by bending and twining branches of trees together.

(2) *Fig.:* A blissful place, blissful circumstances.

"On steady wings sails through th' immense abyss,
Plucks amaranthine joys from *bowers* of bliss."
Cowper: Hope.

☞ A *bower* differs from an *arbour* in this respect, that the former may be either round or square, whereas the latter is long and arched.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to a bower in any of the senses of the substantive.

bower-birds, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The name given to certain birds of the Australian genera Ptilorhynchus and Chlamydodera of the family Sturnidæ (Starlings). The English name is given because these birds are in the habit of building bowers or "runs" as well as nests. The best known species are *Ptilorhynchus holosericeus*, the Satin, and *C. maculata*, the Spotted Bower Bird.

bower-cod, *s.* The smallest of the cod family of fishes. It is called also Power-cod. (*Rossiter.*)

bower-eaves, *s. pl.* The projecting cavity of interlaced branches in an arbour.

"Look out below your *bower-eaves*."
Tennyson: Margaret, 5.

bŏw'-ĕr (2), **bōo'-ĕr,** *s.* [Bowyer.] (*Scotch.*) (*Acts, Chas. I.* (ed. 1814), v. 540.)

*** bŏw'-ĕr** (3), *** bowr, * bŏwre,** *s.* [From *bow* = to bend; and suffix *-er.*]

Anat.: One of the muscles which move the shoulder.

"His rawbone armes, whose mighty brawned *bowrs*
Were wont to rive steele plates, and helmets bow."
Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 41.

bŏw'-ĕr (4), *s.* & *a.* [From *bow* (3).]

A. *As subst. Naut.:* An anchor cast from the bow of a vessel.

B. *As adj.:* Cast from the bow.

bower-anchor, *s.* [Eng. *bower*; *anchor.* In Dut. *boeyanker.*] The same as *bower* (4), s. (q.v.).

bŏw'-ĕr (5), *s.* [A corruption of Eng. *boor* (q.v.).]

bower-mustard, boor's mustard, *s.* A plant, *Thlaspi arvense.*

*** bŏw'-ĕr** (6), *s.* [Bowess.]

bŏwer, * bowre, *v.t.* & *i.* [From *bower* (1), s. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** *Of the form* bowre: To inhabit, to dwell in, to nestle in.

"Spredding pavilions for the birds to *bowre*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. x. 6.

† **2.** *Of the form* bower:

(1) *Lit.:* To embower, to enclose and shade with branches or foliage.

"Know ye it, brethren! where *bower'd* it lies
Under the purple of southern skies!"
Hemans: A Voyager's Dream of Land.

(2) *Fig.:* To enclose.

"Thou didst *bower* the spirit of a fiend
In mortal paradise of such sweet flesh."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To grow, to dwell upon, to repose upon.

"Which though it on a lowly stalke doe *bowre*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. i. 4.

Bŏw'-ĕr-băn-kĭ-ą, *s.* [From Mr. J. S. Bowerbank, an eminent naturalist, who flourished in the middle of the 19th century.]

Zool.: A genus of Ascidioid Polyzoa, belonging to the family Vesicularidæ. *B. imbricata* is found abundantly on the chains of the steam-ferries at Southampton and Portsmouth. (*Johnston: Brit. Zooph.*)

bŏw'-ĕred, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Bower, *v.*]

† **bŏw′-ĕr-ĭng,** *pr. par. & a.* [BOWER, *v.*]

"He keeps a garden where the spices breathe,
Its *bowering* borders kiss the vale beneath."
Parnell: The Gift of Poetry.

† **bŏw′-ĕr-ў,** *a. & s.* [From Eng. *bower*; *-y.*]

A. *As adj.:* Full of bowers, abounding in bowers, characterised by the prevalence of bowers.

"More happy! laid where trees with trees entwin'd
In *bowery* arches tremble to the wind."
Broome: Epist. to Mr. E. Fenton.

"Landskips how gay the *bow'ry* grotto yields,
Which thought creates, and lavish fancy builds!"
Tickell.

"Distracted wanders now the *bowery* walk."
Thomson: Seasons; Spring, 516.

B. *As subst.:* A free translation by an English wit of Prairial (Hay Harvest), the 9th month of the French Republican year.

† **bŏw′-ĕss,** * **bŏw′-ĕr,** * **bŏw′-et,** *s.* [From *bough*, *s.*, orig. with suff. *-er*, after changed to the feminine form *-ess*, from the fact that the females of birds of the Falcon family are best for sporting purposes.]

Falconry: A young hawk when it begins to get out of the nest. It is called also *bowet.* [BRANCHER (2).]

bŏw′-et (1), *s.* [BOWESS.]

bŏw′-et (2), * **bow-ett** (*O. Eng.*), *s.* A lantern. [BUAT.] (*Scotch.*)

bŏwge (1), *v.i.* [BOUGE.] To swell out. [BULGE.]

bŏwge (2), *v.t.* [BILGE.] To cause to bilge, to perforate; as, to bowge a ship.

"So offensive and dangerous to *bowge* and pierce any enemie ship which they do encounter."—*Holland.*

bŏwge, *s.* [From Lat. *bulga.*] A leathern knapsack.

"*Bowge. Bulga.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

bŏw′-gĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The puffin, or coulter-neb; a bird, *Alca arctica* (*Linn.*).

"The *Bowger*, so called by those in St. Kilda, Coulter Neb, by those on the Farn Islands, and in Cornwall, Pipe, is of the size of a pigeon."—*Martin: St. Kilda*, p. 34.

* **bŏw′-gle,** * **bu-gill,** *s.* [O. Fr. *bugle*; Lat. *buculus* = a young bullock, a steer. Dimin. of *bos* = an ox.] A wild ox. (*Scotch.*)

"And lat no *bowgle* with his busteous hornis
The meik pluch ox oppress, for all his pryd."
Dunbar: Thistle and Rose, st. 16.

bŏw′-ĭe, * **bŏw′-ў,** *s.* [Fr. *buie* = a water-pot, a pitcher (*Cotg.*).]

1. A cask with the head taken out. (*Scotch.*)

"God knows, our *bowies*, and our pipkins, and our draps o' milk, and our bits o' bread, are nearer and dearer to us than the bread of life."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xiv.

2. A small washing-tub.

"Item, ane gryt *bowie*, ourgilt.—Item, ane gryt watter pott.—Item, ane gryt *bowy*."—*Coll. of Inventories*, 71, 72.

3. A milk-pail.

"To bear the milk *bowie* no pain was to me,
When I at the bughting forgather'd with thee."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 105.

bŏw′-ĭe, *a.* [Named after *Bowie*, its inventor.]

bowie-knife, *s.* A weapon used in the south and south-west parts of the United States.

bŏw′-ĭe-fŭ, *s.* [Scotch *bowie*, s. (q.v.), and *fu* = Eng. *full.*] (*Scotch.*)

1. The fill of a small tub or dish.

"Thar *bowiefu's* o' kail, fu' strang."
Rev. J. Nicol: Poems, i. 143.

2. The fill of a broad shallow dish; specially one for holding milk.

"Davie brought me a hale *bowiefu'* milk."—*Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 45.

"'Davie's Pate,' said he, 'mak that *bowiefu'* o' cauld plovers change places wi' yon saut-faut instantly.'"—*Perils of Man*, i. 30.

bŏw′-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Bow, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of bending, causing to stoop, or stooping.

". . . was that himself should obtain grace by the *bowing* of his knees to God."—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol.*, bk. v., ch. lxvi., § 9.

bŏw′-ĭng (2), *s.* [From *bow* (2) (q.v.).]

1. *Music:*

(1) The act or art of managing the bow in playing on stringed instruments so as not only to bring out the best tone the instrument is capable of, but also so to phrase the passages played that the best possible character may be imparted to the music. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

(2) The particular manner in which a phrase or passage is to be executed, and the sign by which such a manner is usually marked. (*Grove: Dict. Music.*)

2. *Hat-making:* A mode of separating the filaments of felting-fur, and distributing them lightly in an openwork frame, called a basket. The oval sheet of fur thus obtained is worked by pressure, and a rubbing jerking motion, which causes the fibres to interlace (felt), so that the sheet of napping can be handled and shaped by the succeeding processes. (*Knight.*)

* **bŏw′-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *bowing*; *-ly.*] In a bowing manner, so as to bend. (*Huloet.*)

* **bōw′-ĭt,** *a.* [From *bow* (2), and O. Scotch suffix *-it* = Eng. *-ed.*] (*Scotch.*) Provided with bows.

Bowit and schaffit: [*Schaffit* is from *sheaf*, in the sense of a "sheaf" of arrows.] Provided with bows and arrows.

"Bot all vthir yemen of the realme betuixt xvj. and sexty yeris salbe sufficiandly *bowit and schaffit*, with suerde, buklare, and knyfe."—*Parl. Ja. I.*, A. 1425, p. 10.

* **bōw′-ĭt,** *pa. par.* [Etym. doubtful. It may be *bowit* (i) = furnished with a bow. Jamieson thinks it may be a figurative use of Dut. *bouwen* = to build.] Furnished with a bow (?). Secured, enlisted. (*Jamieson.*)

"Sen thay ar *bowit* and bruderit in our band."
Sege Edin. Castel, Poems 16th Cent., p. 289.

bowk, *v.i.* [BOLK, BELCH.] To belch.

bŏwk, bouk, *s.* [BULK.] Bulk, body. (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*)

". . . . and down fell the burdane wi' a' his *bowk* abune me."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxiv.

* **bŏwk′-ĭng,** *s.* [BUCKING.] The process of boiling in an alkaline lye in a kier. [BUCKING.]

bōwl (1), * **bōlle,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *bolla* = any round vessel, cup, pot, bowl, or measure; Icel. *bolli*; O. Dut. *bolle* = bowl; O. H. Ger. *polla*; Gael. *bol.* Akin to *bowl* (2) (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A hollow vessel for holding liquids. It is shaped like the lower part of a cone reversed in position. Its depth is less in proportion to its width than is the case in a cup, which it also, as a rule, exceeds in size. [WASSAIL-BOWL.]

"Where wine and spices richly steep,
In massive *bowl* of silver deep."
Scott: Marmion, i. 30.

2. The hollow part or concavity of anything. Used for the hollow part or concavity—

* (1) Of a scale.

"*Bolle* of a balaunce, or skole (scoole, H.). *Lanx*, Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

† (2) Of a spoon.

"If you are allowed a large silver spoon for the kitchen, let half the *bowl* of it be worn out by constant scraping."—*Swift.*

(3) Of a pipe.

"And whenever the old man paused, a gleam
From the *bowl* of his pipe would awhile illume
The silent group in the twilight gloom."
Longfellow: The Building of the Ship.

* (4) Of a basin or fountain for containing water.

"But the main matter is so to convey the water, as it never stay either in the *bowl* or in the cistern."—*Bacon.*

(5) Of a pint stoup. (*Scotch.*) [BOUL.]

II. *Scripture:* The calyx of a flower or its representation in architecture.

"Three *bowls* made like unto almonds, with a knop and a flower in one branch; and three *bowls* made like almonds in the other branch."—*Exod.* xxv. 33.

B. *As adjective:* Designed for the manufacture of bowls.

bowl-machine, *s.* A machine for making wooden bowls.

bōwl (2), * **bōwle** (*Eng.*), **bôol** (*Scotch*), *s. & a.* [From Fr. *boule* = a ball, a bowl, a globe, a sphere, a marble, a taw; Prov., Sp., & Port. *bola*; Dut. *bol*; Lat. *bulla* = (1) a bubble, (2) a boss.] [BOIL, BOWL (1).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

(1) *Literally:*

1. *Gen.:* A ball of any material for rolling along a level surface in play.

"As *bowls* go on, but turning all the way."
Herbert.

"Like to a *bowl* upon a subtle ground,
I've tumbled past the throw."
Shakesp.: Coriol., v. 2.

"Madam, we'll play at *bowls*."—*Ibid., Richard II.*, iii. 4.

2. *Spec.:* A marble or taw for playing with.

(1) *Sing.:* A single marble.

(2) *Plural:*

(*a*) Marbles taken collectively.

(*b*) The game of marbles.

(ii) *Fig.:* An old person of much rotundity. (*Contemptuously.*) (*Scotch.*)

"Some said he was a camsheugh *bool*."
A. Wilson: Poems (1790), p. 203.

¶ In this sense it is often conjoined with *auld* = old. *An auld bool* = an old fellow. (*Jamieson.*)

II. *Tech. Knitting-machine:* A roller or anti-friction wheel, on which the carriage traverses. A "truck," in Nottingham parlance.

B. *As adjective:* Designed for bowls, in which bowls are played.

* **bowl-alley,** *s.* [BOWLING-ALLEY.] (*Earle: Microcosmographia.*)

bōwl, * **bow-lyn,** *v.t. & i.* [From *bowl* (2), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To roll as a bowl.

2. To pelt with anything rolled.

"Alas! I had rather be set quick i' the earth,
And *bowl'd* to death with turnips."
Shakesp.: Mer. Wives, iii. 4.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To roll a ball or bowl on a level plane.

2. To play a game at bowls.

"Challenge her to *bowl*."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour Lost*, iv. 1.

"*Bowlyn*, or play wythe bowlys. *Bolo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

3. To move along smoothly and rapidly like a bowl or ball. (Generally followed by *along.*)

C. *In special phrases. Cricket:*

1. *To bowl*, v.t. & i.: To deliver the ball at the striker's wicket. (See ex. under *bowler.*)

2. *To bowl*, or *bowl out*, v.t.: To put out the striker by bowling down his wicket. (For example see *bowler.*)

* **bōw′-land,** *a.* [Probably the northern form of pr. par. of the verb Bowl; cf. *glitterand*, trenchand.] Hooked, crooked.

"With handis like to *bowland* birdis clews."
Doug.: Virgil, 74, 52.

* **bōwl′-dĕr,** *s.* [BOULDER.]

* **bowlder-stone,** *s.* [BOULDER-STONE.]

* **bowlder-wall,** *s.* [BOULDER-WALL.]

bōwled, *pa. par. & a.* [BOWL, *v.*]

bō′wl-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *bowl*; *-er.*]

1. *Gen.:* One who plays at bowls.

"Who can reasonably think it to be a commendable calling, for any man to be a profest *bowler*, or archer, or gamester, and nothing else?"—*Bp. Sanderson: Serm.*, p. 217.

2. *Cricket:* One who delivers the ball or bowls.

"Five *bowlers* were engaged . . . who bowled 66 overs and three balls for 72 runs."—*Times*, Aug. 26th, 1875.

† **bŏw′-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *bow*, and suff. *-less.*] Without a bow.

* **bŏw′-lĭe,** * **bŏw′-lў,** * **bôo′-lie,** *a.* [In Ger. *buckelig* = crook-backed, hump-backed; Dan. *bugle*, *bule* = a swelling, a tumour.] Crooked, deformed.

"That duck was the first of the kind we had ever seen; and many thought it was of the goose species, only with short *bowly* legs."—*Ann. of the Par.*, p. 131.

bowlie-backit, boolie-backit, *a.* Humpbacked. (Often used of one whose shoulders are very round.)

bōw′-līne, * **bow′-lĭng** (*Eng.*), **bou′-lene** (*Scotch*), *s. & a.* [From Eng. *bow*, and *line* (*ling* is simply a corruption of *line*); Icel. *bóglina* = bowline; Sw. *boglina*, *bolina*; Dan. *bouline*, *bougline*; Dut. *boeltjn*, *boeglijn*; Ger. *boleine*; Fr. *bouline*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *bolina.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Nautical:

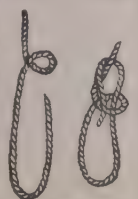
* 1. *Originally:* The line of the bow or bend.

* 2. *Next:* A slanting sail to receive a side wind.

3. *Now:* A rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail, and designed to make the sail stand sharp or close to the wind. It is fastened to three or four parts of the sail, which are called the *bowling-bridles* (q.v.).

¶ *On a bowline:* Sailing close, or close-hauled to the wind.

B. *As adjective:* Designed for a bowline, used in connection with a bowline, or in any other way pertaining to a bowline.



BOWLINE KNOT.

bowline-bridle, *s.* *Naut.:* The span which connects the bowline to several cringles on the leech of a square sail.

bowline-knot, *s.* *Naut.:* A peculiar knot by which the bowline-bridles are fastened to the cringles.

bōw'-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BOWL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of throwing bowls or playing at bowls. (The Act 8 and 9 Vict., c. 109, rendered it legal.)

"This wise game of *bowling* doth make the fathers surpasse their children in apish toyes and most delicate dogtricks. As first for the postures. 1. Handle your bowle. 2. Advance your bowle. 3. Charge your bowle. 4. Ayme your bowle. 5. Discharge your bowle. 6. Plye your bowle; in which last posture of plying your bowle you shall perceive many varieties and divisions, as wringling of the necke, lifting up of the shoulders, clapping of the hands, lying downe of one side, running after the bowle, making long dutifull scrapes and legs, &c."—*John Taylor: Wit and Mirth* (1629). sign. D, 8, b.

"Many other sports and recreations there be much in use, as ringing, *bowling*, shooting."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.*, 266.

2. The act of delivering a ball at cricket.

3. The "long-bowling" described by Strutt is evidently the game now called skittles. (*Nares.*)

bowling-alley, *s.* A covered space, called also a bowl-alley, used for the game of bowls when a bowling-green is unobtainable. Such an alley was commonly attached to mansion-houses. There is still a street called Bowling Alley, adjacent to Dean's Yard, Westminster.

bowling-green, *s.* A green, or level piece of greensward or other ground kept smooth for bowlers.

". . . and, on fine evenings, the fiddles were in attendance, and there were morris dances on the elastic turf of the *bowling green.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

bowling-ground, *s.* Ground for bowling. A more general word than *bowling-green.*

"That (for six of the nine acres) is counted the subtlest *bowling-ground* in all Tartary."—*B. Jonson: Masques.*

* **bowlne,** *pa. par.* The same as *bolne* (q.v.).

bōwl₃, *s. pl.* [BOWL (2).]

bōw'-măn (1), *s.* [Eng. *bow* (2), *s.*; and *man.*] One who shoots with a bow, an archer.

"The whole city shall flee, for the noise of the horsemen and *bowmen.*"—*Jer.* iv. 29.

bŏw'-măn (2), *s.* [Eng. *bow* (3), *s.*, and *man.*] The man who rows the foremost oar in a boat.

¶ *Bowman's root:*

Bot.: (1) An onagraceous plant, *Isnardia alternifolia.*

(2) A rosaceous plant, *Gillenia trifoliata.* (*American.*) (*Treas. of Bot.*)

† **bŏwn,** † **bŏwne,** * **bŏwune,** *a.* [BOUN, *a.*]

† **bŏwn,** † **bŏwne,** † **bŏun,** * **bon,** *v.t. & i.* [From *bown, boun,* a. (q.v.).] [BOUN, BOWN.]

A. *Trans.:* To prepare. (Not extinct, but still used in poetry referring to bygone times.)

¶ Sometimes it is reflective.

"Before some chieftain of degree,
Who left the royal revelry
To *bowne* him for the war."
Scott: Marmion, v. 20.

B. *Intrans.:* To hasten, to hurry.

"So mourned he till Lord Dacre's band
Were *bowning* back to Cumberland."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 30.

* **bŏwnd,** *v.i.* [From O. Eng. *bown,* v. = to prepare.] To lead by a direct course.

"And taught the way that does to heaven *bownd.*"
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 67.

* **bŏwnde,** *s.* [BOUND (1), *s.*]

"*Bownde*, or marke. *Meta, limes.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

bōw'-nĕt, bōw nĕt, *s.* [Eng. *bow*; *net.* From A.S. *boganet*; from *boga* = a bow, an arch; and *net.*] A kind of wicker basket, with another one inside it, used for catching lobsters and crawfish. There is a lip to prevent the return of the entrapped crustaceans. It is called also a bow-wheel. (*Todd.*)

* **bŏwn'-tĕ,** *s.* [BOUNTY.] (*Barbour: The Bruce*, viii. 23.)

* **bowr,** *s.* [From Eng. *bow* = to bend, and suffix *-er.*] The muscle which bends the shoulder; a muscle of the shoulder. [BOWER (3).]

* **bŏwre,** *s.* [BOWER.]

* **bôw'-rŭg-ĭe,** *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *bourgeois.*] Burgesses, the third estate in a Parliament or Convention. (*Scotch.*)

"Assemblit ther clerk, barown, and *bowrugis.*"
Wallace, viii. 4. *MS.* (*Jamieson.*)

* **bŏws,** *s. pl.* Sugar-tongs. [BOW.] (*Scotch.*)

* **bŏwse,** * **bôuse,** *v.i.* [BOOZE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To booze, to bouze, to carouse. [BOOZE.]

2. *Naut.:* To pull, to haul, to haul upon.

¶ (1) *To bowse away:* To pull all together.

(2) *To bowse upon a tack:* To pull in a particular direction.

bŏw'-shŏt (*Eng.*), * **bŏw'-schōte** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Eng. *bow*; *shot.* In Dut. *boogschot.*] The distance which an arrow propelled from a bow traverses before coming to the ground.

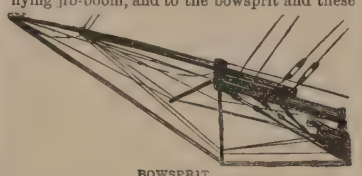
". . . . and sat her down over against him a good way off, as it were a *bow-shot.*"—*Gen.* xxi. 16.

"Three *bowshots* far,
Paused the deep front of England's war."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 13.

bŏw'-ş̆ĭe, *a.* [From Fr. *bossu* = humpbacked, hunchbacked.] Crooked. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

bŏw'-sprĭt, bōlt-sprit, *s.* [In Sw. *bogspröt*; (N. H.) Ger. *bugspriet, bogspriet*; L. Ger. *bogspret*; Dut. *boegspriet*, from *boeg* = the bow of a ship, and *spriet* = Eng. *sprit. Boltsprit* is corrupted from *bowsprit.* In Johnson's time, however, it was the more common form of the word.]

Naut.: A spar projecting forward from the bows of a vessel. It supports the jib-boom and flying jib-boom, and to the bowsprit and these



BOWSPRIT.

spars the fore-stay, fore topmast-stay, &c., are secured. It is tied down by the bobstays and by the gammoning. It is stayed laterally by the bowsprit-shrouds. It rests upon the stem and the apron. The part which rests on the stem is the bed; the inner part from that point is the housing; the inner end is the heel; the outer end the head or bees-seating. The gammoning is the lashing by which the bowsprit is secured to the knee of the head. The martingale [MARTINGALE] is a spar depending from the bowsprit end, and is used for reeving the stays. The heel-chain is for holding out the jib-boom, and the crupper-chain for lashing it down to the bowsprit. The bowsprit has heel, head, fiddle or bees, chock, gammoning, bobstays, shrouds, martingale, and dolphin-striker. Bowsprits are standing, that is, permanent, as in large vessels or sloops; or running-in bowsprits, as in cutters. (*Knight.*)

* **bŏws'-sĕn,** *v.t.* [BOOZE.] To drench, to soak.

"The water fell into a close walled plot; upon this wall was the frantick person set, and from thence tumbled headlong into the pond; where a strong fellow tossed him up and down, until the patient, by foregoing his strength, had somewhat forgot his fury: but if there appeared small amendment, he was *bowssened* again and again, while there remained in him any hope of life for recovery."—*Carew: Surv. of Cornw.*

bŏw'-stĕr, bŏw'-star, *s.* [BOLSTER.] (*Farras: Poems*, p. 74.) (*Jamieson.*)

* **bŏw'-stĭng,** *s.* [From Eng. *bow*; and Scotch *sting.*] A pole to be used as a bow.

"Valit [*i.e.*, picked] *bowstingis*, price of the scoir vi lb. Scottis money."—*Aberd. Reg., A.* 1551, v. 21.

bŏw'-strĭng, *s. & a.* [Eng. *bow*; *string.*]

A. *As subst.:* The string of a bow.

1. *Literally:*

"Sound will be conveyed to the ear by striking on a *bowstring*, if the horn of the bow be held to the ear."—*Bacon.*

"The *bow-string* twang'd; nor flew the shaft in vain."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xi., 481.

2. *Figuratively:*

"He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's *bow-string*, and the little hangman dare not shoot at him."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, iii. 2.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the string of a bow, resembling the string of a bow. (See the compounds.)

bowstring-bridge, *s.*

Arch.: A bridge in which the horizontal thrust of the arch or trussed beam is resisted by means of a horizontal tie attached as nearly as possible to the chord-line of the arch. (*Knight.*)

bowstring-girder, *s.*

Arch.: An arched beam resisting thrust; a horizontal tie resisting tension and holding together the ends of the arched rib; a series of vertical suspending bars by which the platform is hung from the arched rib; and a series of diagonal braces between the suspending bars. (*Knight.*)

bowstring-hemp, *s.* [So called because the fibres of the leaves are used for bowstrings by the natives of the country where they grow.]

Bot.: An English name for Sanseviera, a genus of Liliaceæ. It is called also African Hemp. The species are stemless perennials, with whitish or yellowish green clusters of flowers. They occur in Africa and Southern Asia. *Sanseviera Roxburghiana* is the Moorva or Marvel of India, the fibres of which are used in the manufacture of string.

bōw'-strĭng, *v.t.* [From *bowstring*, s. (q.v.).] To strangle by means of a bowstring. (*Webster.*)

† **bŏw'-strĭngĕd,** *pa. par. & a.* [BOWSTRING, *v.*]

A. *As past participle.* (See the verb.)

B. *As participial adjective:* Furnished with a bowstring. (*Edinburgh Review.*)

* **bŏw'-sŭm,** *a.* [BUXOM.] (*Scotch.*)

* **bŏw'-sŭm-nĕs,** * **bŏw'-sŭn-ŏs,** *s.* [BUXOMNESS.] (*Scotch.*)

bŏw'-ş̆ў, *a.* [BOUSY.]

bŏwt (1), **bŏwtt,** *s.* [BOLT.] A bolt. (*Scotch.*)

". . . . and sex irne *bowttis.*"—*Inventories*, A. 1580. p. 390.

"A fool's *bowt* is soon shot."—*Ramsay: S. Prov.*, p. 10. (*Jamieson.*)

bŏwt (2), *s.* [BOUT (1).] As much worsted as is wound upon a clue, while the clue is held in one position.

"*Bowt* of worsted."—*Aberd. Reg.*

bŏw't, *pa par.* [BOWIT.] (*Burns: Halloween.*)

bŏw'-tĕl, bŏw'-tĕll, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. The first element is said to be Eng. *bolt* (1).]

Architecture:

1. *Generally of the form* bowtel: The shaft of a clustered pillar; a shaft attached to the jambs of a door or window.

2. *Generally of the form* bowtell: A plain circular moulding.

bŏw'-tĭng, *a.* [From *bout* (1), (q.v.).]

bowting-claith, *s.* Cloth of a thin texture. [BOUTCLAITH, BOLTING-CLOTH.]

bōw'-wŏod, *s.* [Eng. *bow*; *wood.*]

Bot.: (1) *Centaurea nigra*, (2) *Centaurea scabiosa.* (*Ger. App.*)

bŏw'-wŏw, *s. & a.* [Imitated from the barking of a dog.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The sounds emitted by a dog in barking.

2. A highly expressive but ludicrous appellation for the dog itself.

"Nor some reproof yourself refuse
From your aggrieved *bow-wow*."
Cowper: On a Spaniel called Beau; Beau's Reply.

B. *As adjective:* Relating to the sounds emitted by a dog, or to anything similar.

¶ *Philol. The bow-wow theory of the origin of language:* A ludicrous name given by Prof. Max Müller to the philological theory that the several languages, or at least the primitive one, originated from the imitation of the sounds emitted by animals or the other sounds of nature. He shows that while there was undoubtedly such an origin to a few words, cuckoo for instance, the immense majority of the vocables in every known language had a different origin. Another theory, that which teaches that the original words were interjections, is similarly derided as the pooh-pooh theory. (*Science of Lang.* (1861), p. 344, &c.)

bōw'-yẽr, *bow-yere, *bower, *s. & a.* [From Eng. *bow*, and suffix *-yer*, the same which exists in *lawyer*.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. An archer, one who uses the bow as his weapon of war or for amusement.

"*Bowyere* (*bowyere*, P.) *Arcuarius, architenens*, Dict."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. One whose trade it is to make bows.

"Good bows and shafts shall be better known, to the commodity of shooters; and good shooting may, perchance, be more occupied, to the profit of all *bowyers* and fletchers."—*Ascum: Toxophilus.*

3. *Bowyer's mustard:* [A corruption of Boor's Mustard.] A plant, *Thlaspi arvense*.

¶ The Bowyers were formerly one of the London City Companies.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Of a single person:* Skilled in archery.

"Call for vengeance from the *bowyer* king."
Dryden: Homer; Iliad i.

2. *Of aggregations of persons:* Consisting of archers.

"When, with his Norman *bowyer* band,
He came to waste Northumberland."
Scott: Marmion, ii. 15.

bŏx (1), *v.t. & i.* [In Icel. *byxa*; Dut. *boksen*. Skeat considers this to be from Dan. *baske* = to beat, strike, or cudgel; Sw. *basa* = to baste, to whip, to beat, to flay, to lash. He considers it another form of *pash*.] [Box (1), *s.*, Baste, Pash.]

A. *Transitive. Of persons:* To strike with the clenched fist.

"Cleopatra was in such a rage with him, that she flew upon him, and took him by the hair of the head, and *boxed* him well-favouredly."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 733.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Of persons:* To engage in a pugilistic encounter.

"And tells them, as he strokes their silver locks,
That they must soon learn Latin, and to *box*."
Cowper: Tirocinium.

2. *Of animals:* To strike with the paw.

"A leopard is like a cat; he *boxes* with his forefeet, as a cat doth her kitlins."—*Grew.*

bŏx (2), *v.t.* [From *box* (3), *s.* (q.v.).]

1. To enclose in a box.

2. To enclose or confine in anything box-like.

"*Box'd* in a chair, the beau impatient sits,
While spouts run clatt'ring o'er the roof by fits."
Swift.

3. To furnish with boxes; as, "to *box* a wheel."

4. To wainscot, to pannel with wood. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

¶ (1) *To box a tree:* To make an incision into it with the view of obtaining its sap.

(2) *To box off:* To divide into tight compartments.

bŏx (3), *v.t.* [From Sp. *boxar* = to compass about.]

Nautical:

1. To turn the head of a vessel to larboard or starboard by bracing the headyards aback.

2. To name all round. (Only in the phrase which follows.)

¶ *To box the compass:* To name the points of the compass in their order all round.

bŏx (1), ***bŏxe** (1), *s.* [From *box* (1), v. (q.v.). In Dan. *bask* = a stripe, a blow; Sw. *bas* = a whipping, a beating, a flogging.] [Box (1).] A blow given with the hand. (Much used formerly in the phrase, "*box* of the ear;" now, "*box on* the ear" is the expression employed.)

"For the *box* o' th' ear that the prince gave you, he gave it like a rude prince."—*Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV.*, i. 2.

"There may happen concussions of the brain from a *box on* the ear."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

bŏx (2) *** bŏxe** (2), *s. & a.* [A.S. *bux, box* = the box-tree (*Somner*); Dut. *boks*; Ger. *buchs*; Lat. *buxus, buxum*; Gr. πύξος (*puxos*) = the box-tree, *spec.* the pale evergreen species.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang. & Bot.:* The English name of Buxus, a genus of plants belonging to the order Euphorbiaceæ (Spurgeworts). The common box-tree is *Buxus sempervirens*. In its wild state it is a small tree, which may still occasionally be seen growing on dry, chalky hills in the south of England. It occurs also on the European continent, in Asia, and even in America. It is an evergreen. A dwarf variety of the box is used as an edging in gardens. The leaves of the box are said to be poisonous to the camels which eat them; the seeds have been used in intermittent fevers and some other diseases. [Buxus.]

2. *Ichthyol.:* A fish of the family Sparidæ.

¶ (1) *Bastard box:* A Milkwort, *Polygala chamæbuxus*.

(2) *Dwarf box:* The small variety of the box used for edgings in gardens. (*Lyte.*)

(3) *Grey box:* The name given in the Australian colony of Victoria to a Myrtaceous plant, *Eucalyptus dealbata*.

(4) *Ground box:* The same as Dwarf Box (q.v.).

(5) *Prickly box:* An abnormal liliaceous plant, *Ruscus aculeatus*. It grows in Epping Forest.

(6) *Red box:* The name given in New South Wales to *Lophostemon australis*.

(7) *Spurious box:* The name given in Victoria to the *Eucalyptus leucoxylon*.

(8) *Tasmanian box: Barsaria spinosa*.

B. *As adjective:* Consisting of box, made of box, resembling box.

box-berry, *s.* *Gaultheria procumbens*, the wintergreen or checkerberry of this country.

box-elder, box elder, *s.* The English name of Negundium, a genus of plants belonging to the order Aceraceæ (Maples). It resembles Acer, but has pinnate leaves. The Ash-leaved Box-elder, *Negundium americanum*, rises to the height of thirty-five feet, and is an ornamental tree.

box-holly, box holly, *s.* A name for *Ruscus aculeatus*. [Prickly Box.]

box-slip, *s.*

Carpenter's tools: A slip of box inlaid in the beechwood of a tongueing, grooving, or moulding plane, in order that the edge or the quirk may possess greater durability. The edges and quirks are rabbets or projections, which act as fences or gages for depth or distance. (*Knight.*)

box-thorn, *s.* The English name of Lycium, a genus of Solanaceæ (Nightshades). They are ornamental plants. The willow-leaved species, *Lycium barbarum*, so called because it comes from Barbary, is valuable for covering naked walls or arbours. The European box-thorn, *L. europæum*, which is spiny, is used as a hedge-plant in Tuscany. The small shoots are said to be eaten in Spain with oil and vinegar.

box-tree, * box-tre, *s.* The same as Box (2), A. (q.v.).

bŏx (3), *** boxe** (3), *** boyste,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *box* = a box, a small case or vessel with a cover; Dut. *bus* = a box, an urn, the bowel of a gun; (N.H.) Ger. *büchse*; M. H. Ger. *bühse*; O. H. Ger. *buhsa, puhsa*; Low Lat. *buxis*; Class. Lat. *puxis, pyxis*; Gr. πυξίς (*puxis*) = a box of boxwood, or a box in general.] [Pyx.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A case made of wood, card-board, metal, ivory, or any other material, and generally provided with a lock. It is used to hold articles securely and in order, and keep them from dust.

(1) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

"*Box* or *boyste*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"About his shelves
A beggarly account of empty *boxes*."
Shakesp.: Rom. & Jul., v. 1.

¶ For boxes of various kinds, see *ballot-box, hat-box*, &c.

(2) *Specially:*

(*a*) A case or receptacle into which money is put; more fully called a *money-box*.

"So many moe, as everie one was used,
That to give largely to the *boxe* refused."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale, 1223-4.

(*b*) The case in which a mariner's compass is protected from injury.

2. *Figuratively:*

† (1) *Gen.:* A small house. (*Somewhat contemptuously.*)

"Tight *boxes* neatly sash'd and in a blaze
With all a July sun's collected rays."
Cowper: Retirement.

(2) *Spec.* (*Shooting-box, Hunting-box, Fishing-box*): A small house to be occupied during the shooting, hunting, or fishing season.

3. *In Theatres, Opera-houses, &c.:*

(1) *Originally:*

(*a*) *Sing.:* A space partitioned off and holding a certain number of sitters. It is still used in the same sense in the expressions private-box, opera-box, stage-box.

(*b*) *Plur.:* The aggregate of the partitioned off spaces described under (*a*).

"She glares in balls, front *boxes*, and the ring;
A vain, unquiet, glittering, wretched thing."
Pope: Epist. to Mrs. Blount, 53.

(*c*) The occupants of the portion of a theatre described under (*a*).

"'Tis left to you: the *boxes* and the pit
Are sovereign judges of this sort of wit." *Dryden.*

(2) *Now:* A part of a theatre which they occupy, or even a part of a theatre in which the seats are not partitioned off.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Machinery:*

(1) A journal-bearing. It usually consists of two brasses with semi-cylindrical grooves; one piece rests upon the journal, which lies in the other piece. [Cab-axle, Pillow-stock.] (*Knight.*)

(2) A chamber in which a valve works.

(3) [Stuffing-box.]

2. *Hydraulics:*

(1) A pump-bucket; a hollow plunger with a lifting-valve.

(2) The upper part of a pump-stock.

3. *Locksmithing:* The socket on a door-jamb which receives the bolt.

4. *Drainage:* A drain with a rectangular section.

5. *Tree-tapping:* A square notch cut into a sugar-tree to start and catch the sugar-water (in the Western States of America), or the sap (in the Eastern). It is considered more wasteful of the timber than tapping with the gouge or the auger. (*Knight.*)

6. *Weaving:*

(1) The pulley-case of a draw-loom on which rest the small rollers for conducting the tail-cords.

(2) The receptacle for the shuttle at the end of the *shed*.

7. *Printing:* A compartment in a "case" appropriated to a certain letter.

8. *Founding:* A flask or frame for sand-moulding.

9. *Vehicles:*

(1) The iron bushing of a nave or hub.

(2) The driving-seat of a coach or close carriage; also called *box-seat*.

10. *Vice-making:* The hollow screw-socket of a bench-vice.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling a box in any of the above senses.

Box and tap (*Machinery*): A device for cutting wood screws for carpenters' benches, clamps, or bedstead-rails.

box-beam, *s.*

Metal-working: A beam of iron plates secured by angle-iron, and having a double web forming a cell. [Girder.]

box-bed, *s.*

1. A bed, in which the want of roof, curtains, &c., is entirely supplied by wood. It is enclosed on sides except in front, where two sliding panels are used as doors. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

"Their long course ended, by Norna drawing aside a sliding pannel, which, opening behind a wooden, or *box-bed*, as it is called in Scotland, admitted them into an ancient, but very mean apartment."—*Scott: The Pirate*, ch. xxxviii.

2. A bed resembling a scrutoir or chest of drawers, in which the canvass and bed-clothes are folded up during the day. It is called also a *bureau-bed.* (*Scotch.*)

box-car, *s.*

Railroad Engineering: A closed car intended for freight.

box-coupling, *s.* A metal collar or small box used to connect two pieces of machinery. (*Rossiter.*)

box-days, *s. pl.*

Scots Law: Two days appointed by the judges of the Court of Session during the spring vacation, two during the summer, and one at Christmas, for the lodgment of papers appointed by the Lord Ordinary in the previous session to be deposited in the Court.

box-drain, *s.*

Hydraulic Engineering: An underground drain built of brick and stone, and of a rectangular section.

box-frame, *s.*

Carpentry: A casing behind the window-jamb for counterbalance-weights.

box-girder, *s.*

Arch.: An iron beam made of boiler-plate, the four sides riveted to angle-iron.

box-iron, *s.* A hollow smoothing-iron, heated by a hot iron within.

box-keeper, *s.* The attendant in a theatre who admits to the boxes.

box-key, *s.* An upright key used for turning the nuts of large bolts, or where the common spanner cannot be applied.

box-lobby, *s.* The lobby leading to the boxes in a theatre.

box-lock, *s.*

Locksmithing: A rim-lock fastened to the side of a door without mortising.

box-making, *a.* Making or designed to make a box.

Box-making Machine, s.

Machinery: A machine in which the bottom, side, and end pieces are set in place and their nails driven by advancing punches, which sink them into place. (*Knight.*)

box-metal, *s.* An alloy of metals used for bearings. It consists of copper, 32; tin, 5. Strubing's box metal is of zinc, 75; tin, 18; lead, 4.5; antimony, 2·5.

box-opener, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A person who opens boxes.

2. *Carp.:* A tool with a forked claw and a hammer-head, for tearing open boxes by lifting their lids, drawing nails, &c. Some combination tools have also a pincher and screw-driver.

box-plaiting, *s.* A device to fold cloth alternately. The fold is so formed, that it is caught and secured by the needle-thread, and the material is moved along by the feed for a new plait.

box-scraper, *s.*

Carp.: A tool for erasing names from boxes. It is a mere scraper with an edge presented obliquely, or works after the manner of a spoke-shave.

box-setter, *s.*

Wheelwrighting: A device for setting axle-boxes in hubs so as to be perfectly true.

box-sextant, *s.*

Mathem. Instruments: A small sextant inclosed in a circular frame. Used principally for triangulating in military reconnaissance, &c.

box-slaters, *s. pl.*

Ord. Lang. & Zool.: An English name for *Idothea,* a genus of Isopodous crustaceans. (*Nicholson.*)

box-staple, *s.*

Carp.: The *box* or *keeper* on a door-post, into which is shot the bolt of a lock.

box-strap, *s.*

Machinery: A flat bar, bent at the middle, to confine a square bolt or similar object.

box-tortoise, *s.* [So named because the animal can withdraw the head and limbs within its box-like shell.]

Zool.: Any tortoise of the genus Pyxis.

box-turning, *a.* Turning, or designed to turn anything.

Box-turning Machine, s.:

Turnery: A lathe specifically adapted for turning wooden boxes and lids, for matches, spices, or other matters. Such lathes have convenient chucks, rests for the side-turning and for the bottoming tool which gives the flat bottom.

bŏxed (1), *pa. par.* [Box (1), *v.*]

bŏxed (2), *pa. par. & a.* [Box (2), *v.*]

boxed-shutter, *s.* A shutter which folds into boxes on the side of the opening or in the interior face of the wall. (*Ogilvie.*)

* **bŏx-ən,** *a.* [A.S. *buxen.*]

1. Of box; consisting naturally of box.

"An arbour near at hand of thickest yew,
With many a *boxen* bush, close clipt between."
Cowper: Anti-Thelyphthora.

2. Made of box.

"As lads and lasses stood around,
To hear my *boxen* hautboy sound." *Gay.*

3. Resembling box.

"Her faded cheeks are changed to *boxen* hue."
Dryden: Ceyx & Alcyone.

bŏx'-ẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *box; -er.* In Dut. *bokser.*] One who boxes; one who fights with his fists.

"Thrice with an arm, which might have made
The Theban *boxer* curse his trade."
Churchill: The Ghost, b. iv.

bŏx'-ẽr (2), *s.* [From Col. Boxer, R.A., Superintendent of the Laboratory at Woolwich Arsenal, who invented the diaphragm shrapnel in 1852.]

boxer-shrapnel, *s.*

Ordnance: A shrapnel as modified by the successive improvements made on it by Col. Boxer, the shrapnel-shell for breech-loading and muzzle-loading guns.

"In firing the subsequent twelve rounds of *boxer-shrapnel* their destructive effect was fully shown, especially upon two targets, which were nearly destroyed."—*Times,* Aug. 26th, 1875.

bŏx'-hâul, *v.t.* [From *box* and *haul.* (So called because, in carrying out the evolution, the head yards are braced aback.)]

Naut.: To make a ship wear or veer short round on the other tack.

bŏx'-hâul-ĭng, *pr. par. & s.* [Boxhaul.]

Naut.: The art or method of making a vessel change from one tack to the other by bracing the yards aback.

bŏx'-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Box (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As. pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:* The act of fighting with the fists.

boxing-match, *s.* A match between two persons who fight each other with fists.

bŏx'-ĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Box (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of enclosing in a box, or confining in any way.

* 2. The act of cupping a patient.

"*Boxing* or cupping, . . ."—*Castell of Health,* 1595. (*Halliwell: Contrib. to Lexicog.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Joinery:* The casing of a window-frame into which inside shutters fold.

2. *Shipwrighting:* The scarf-joint uniting the stem with the keel.

3. *Carpentry:*

(1) Wainscotting. (*Scotch.*) (*Sir J. Sinclair.*)

(2) The fitting of the shoulder of a tenon in the surface of the timber, which is mortised for the reception of the tenon.

4. *Tree-tapping:* A mode of cutting a deep and hollow notch into sugar or pine trees to catch the flow. The notch differs in the respective cases, but in each a piece is boxed out, and the process thus differs from the boring or tapping of the maple and from the hacking of the pine.

¶ *Pl.* (*boxings*). *Boxings of a window:* Two cases, one at the right, the other at the left side of a window, into which boxed-shutters are folded.

Boxing-day, Boxing Day, *s.* The 26th of December, the day after Christmas, unless when Christmas falls on Saturday, in which case Boxing-day is on Monday, and the Bank Holiday is kept on that day. Boxing-day is so called because on that day, in London and elsewhere, every person of respectable position is applied to by postmen, newspaper-boys, errand-boys, tradesmen, and others with whom he may have had dealings during the year, for "Christmas-boxes," that is, small Christmas gratuities in acknowledgment of any services which they may have rendered, beyond those which he was entitled to claim, or any care they may have shown in doing their ordinary duty.

"The Zoological Gardens had a larger number of visitors yesterday than they have ever received on *Boxing-day.*"—*Times,* Dec. 28, 1880.

Boxing-night, Boxing Night, *s.* The night succeeding "Boxing-day," the night in most years of the 26th of December. It is the special night at English theatres for the production of the Christmas pantomimes.

* **box-um,** * **boxome,** *a.* [Buxom.]

* **box-um-ly,** *adv.* [Buxomly.] (*William of Palerne,* 332.)

* **box-um-nes,** *s.* [Buxomness.]

bŏx'-wood, *s. & a.* [Eng. *box* (2), *s.*, and *wood.*]

A. *As substantive:* The wood of the box-tree. It is very hard and smooth, and is not liable to warp; hence it is used extensively by turners, engravers, carvers, flute-makers, cabinet-makers, &c.

¶ (1) *American boxwood:* A plant, *Cornus florida.*

(2) *Jamaica boxwood: Tecoma pentaphylla.*

B. *As adjective:* Made of boxwood; resembling boxwood.

bŏy (1), * **bŏye,** * **bŏle,** *s. & a.* [From E. Fries. *boi, boy* = a boy; O. Dut. *boef* = a boy (Mod. Dut. *boef* = a knave, a rogue, a convict); Icel. *bófi* = a knave, a rogue; (N. H.) Ger. *bube* = a boy, a lad; M. H. Ger. *buobe, púbe;* Lat. *pupus* = a boy, a child. Cf. Sw. *pojke* = a boy; Dan. *poj* = a smutty boy. Cf. also Arm. *bugel, bugul* = a child, a boy; Gael. *bucach* = a boy; Wel. *bachgen;* Pers. *batch;* Hindust. *bachcha* = a child.] [Pupil.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A male child from birth to the age of puberty, especially if he has passed beyond the age of infancy; a lad.

(1) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

"And the streets of the city shall be full of *boys* and girls playing in the streets thereof."—*Zech.* viii. 5.

(2) *Spec.:* A page, a young servant. (Often in a somewhat unfavourable sense.)

"'Mong *boys,* grooms, and lackeys."
Shakesp.: Hen. VIII., v. 2.

2. The term is sometimes used of a man. (Common in Ireland.)

"And rent on rode with *boyes* bolde."
Early Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Pearl,* 308.

(1) In affectionate familiarity. Thus seamen are often addressed by their captain, or soldiers by their leader when going into action, as "boys."

"Then to sea, *boys,* . . ."—*Shakesp.: Tempest,* ii. 2.

(2) In contempt for a young man, the term being intended to reflect upon his immaturity of character or of judgment.

"*Auf.* Name not the god, thou *boy* of tears!
Cor. *Boy!* O slave!
Boy! false hound!
If you have writ your annals true, 'tis there
That, like an eagle in a dove-cote, I
Flutter'd your Volscians in Corioli.
Alone I did it. *Boy!*"
Shakesp.: Coriol., v. 6.

"Men of worth and parts will not easily admit the familiarity of *boys,* who yet need the care of a tutor."—*Locke.*

II. *In special expressions or phrases, such as—*

(1) *Angry boy:* The same as Roaring Boy (q.v.).

"Sir, not so young, but I have heard some speech
Of the *angry boys,* and seen 'em take tobacco."
Ben Jonson: Alchem., iii. 4.

(2) *Roaring boy:* One of a set of lawless young men who, during the reign of James I., took a pleasure in committing street outrages, like the Mohawks of a somewhat later time. They were called also *angry boys, terrible boys, angry roarers,* &c.

"The king minding his sports, many riotous demeanours crept into the kingdom; divers sects of vicious persons, going under the title of *roaring boys*, bravadoes, roysters, &c., commit many insolencies."—*Wilson: Life of Jas. I.* (*Nares.*)

(3) *Terrible boy:* The same as ROARING BOY (q.v.).

"The doubtfulness of your phrase, believe it, sir, would breed you a quarrel once an hour with the *terrible boys*."—*Ben Jonson: Epicœne*, i. 4.

(4) *Boy's Mercury:* The female plant of *Mercurialis annua*.

B. *As adjective:* Being a boy; in any way pertaining or relating to a boy.

"The pale *boy* senator yet tingling stands."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 147.

boy-bishop, *s.*

Ecclesiol.: A very youthful functionary in the Mediæval Church, chosen in some, if not in all, cathedrals on the 6th of December (St. Nicholas's-day), and retaining office till Innocents'-day, the 28th of the same month. St. Nicholas was said to have been deeply pious, even from infancy. He was, therefore, held up as a model for imitation by boys. The boy-bishop elected on his day was chosen by the suffrages of children. Once appointed, he had to "hold up the state of a bishop answerably, with a crozier or pastoral-staff in his hand and a miter upon his head." He was attended by a dean and prebendaries, also children. Puttenham describes him as "a bishop who goeth about blessing and preaching with such childish terms as maketh the people laugh at his foolish counterfeit speeches." He was called also a *barne-bishop*. (Old Eng. *barne* is the same as the Scotch *bairn*, meaning a child.) [NICK.]

* **boy-blind,** *a.* Blind as a boy, undiscerning.

"Put case he could be so *boy-blind* and foolish."
Beaum. & Flet.: Love's Pilgrimage.

boy's play, * **boyes-play,** *s.* Play such as boys engage in, trifling.

"You shall find no *boy's play* here."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV, v. 4.

* **boy** (2), *s.* [BOW.] A bow. (*Chevy Chase*, 60.)

bŏy, *v.t.* [From *boy*, s. (q.v.).]

1. To treat as a boy. (*Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of Malta*, ii. 3.)

2. To act as a boy, in allusion to the practice of employing boys to act the parts of women on the early English stage (?). Founded only on the subjoined example.

"Antony
Shall be brought drunken forth, and I shall see
Some squeaking Cleopatra *boy* my greatness."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2.

Schmidt, in his *Shakespeare Lexicon*, considers the word *boy* as forming, with Cleopatra, a compound noun, giving this explanation, "I shall see some *boy* performing the part of Cleopatra as my highness."

3. To get with male child. [GIRL, *v.*]

* **bŏy'-ăge,** *s.* [Eng. *boy; -age.*] The condition of a boy; youth, boyhood.

bŏy'-ar, bŏĭ'-ar, *s.* [Russ. *bojarin*; O. Slav. *boljarin, boljar* = a nobleman; from *bolli* = great, illustrious (*Mahn*).]

In Russia: A Russian nobleman, a person of rank, a soldier; what in the west would be called a baron.

bŏy'-au (au as ō), *s.* [Fr. *boyau* = (1) a gut, (2) a narrow house, an apartment, (3) see def.]

Fortif.: A trench of zigzag form, to avoid an enfilading fire, leading from one parallel of attack to another, or to a magazine or other point. Such trenches are often called *boyaus of communication*.

Bŏy'-cŏtt, *v.t.* [Named from Captain Boycott, of Lough Mask House, in Mayo, land agent in 1880 to Lord Erne, an Irish nobleman. The former gentleman having given offence about agrarian matters to the people among whom he lived, during the land-agitation of 1880–81, no one would gather in his crops. The case being reported in the Press, about sixty Orangemen, belonging to the north of Ireland, each man carrying a revolver, organised themselves into a "Boycott relief expedition," as if the captain had been a beleaguered British camp in Afghanistan or Zululand. The Government gave them a strong escort of cavalry, besides foot-soldiers and constabulary, artillery also being added on the return journey. The crops were gathered in and sent away, and the captain himself brought off to a region of greater security.]

In Ireland during agrarian excitement: To put a person outside the pale of the society, high and low, amid which he lives, and on which he depends; socially to outlaw him. In one form or another similar practices have been common at all periods of history, in all parts of the world, and in all classes of society.

"They advise that men who pay full rents shall be *Boycotted:* nobody is to work for them, nobody is to sell them anything, nobody is to buy anything of them."—*Scotsman*, Dec. 4, 1880.

Bŏy'-cŏtt, *s.* & *a.* [From Capt. Boycott.] [BOYCOTT, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The land-agent mentioned in the etym. of *Boycott*, v. (q.v.).

2. The act of "Boycotting." [BOYCOTTING.]

"They also do not feel warranted in regarding the threat of *Boycott* as one which comes within the Act, as it does not refer to violence."—*Times*, Dec. 9, 1880; *Ireland: The Land Agitation.*

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to Captain Boycott, or arising out of the Boycott case.

"The *Boycott* police-tax will be levied . . ."—*Echo*, Nov. 25, 1880.

Bŏy'-cŏt-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BOYCOTT, *v.*]

Bŏy'-cŏt-tĕr, *s.* [From Eng. proper name *Boycott*, and suffix *-er.*] One who takes part with others in putting another outside the pale of all society.

"The *Boycotters* have obtained a victory."—*Times*, Dec. 16, 1880; *Ireland.*

Bŏy'-cŏt-tĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [BOYCOTT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.:* The act of socially outlawing one. [BOYCOTT, *v.*]

"The system of *Boycotting* is carried out more extensively in the country."—*Times*, Dec. 15, 1880. (*The Land Agitation: Ireland.*)

Bŏy'-cŏt-tĭzm, *s.* [Eng. proper name *Boycott; -ism.*] The plan of operations carried on against Captain Boycott. [BOYCOTT, *v.*]

"The latest victim of *Boycottism* is Mrs. . . . who refused to accept rents from her tenants at Griffith's valuation."—*Echo*, Dec. 7, 1880: *The State of Ireland.*

* **bŏy'-de-kŷn,** *s.* [BODKIN.] (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,958.)

bŏ'-yẹr, *s.* [Fr. *boyer*; Dut. *boeijer*; Ger. *bojer*; from *boje* = a buoy, which these vessels were used for laying.] [BUOY.]

Naut.: A Flemish sloop with a castle at each end.

* **bŏy'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [From Eng. *boy*; *-ery.*] Boyhood.

"They called the children that were past infancy two years, Irene: and the greatest boyes, Melirenes: as who would say, ready to go out of *boyery*. The boy who was made overseer of them was commonly twenty years of age."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 42.

¶ Probably not intended by North for permanency in the English tongue.

bŏy'-hood, *s.* [From *boy*, and suffix *-hood.*] The state of being a boy; the time of life at which one is appropriately called a boy.

¶ Johnson, quoting an example from Swift, says, "This is, perhaps, an arbitrary word." It is now firmly rooted in the language.

* **boy-is,** *s. pl.* [In O. Fr. *buie* = a fetter; Ital. *boia.*] Gyves.

"In prresoune, fetterd with *boyis* sittand."
Barbour: The Bruce, x. 763.

bŏy'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *boy; -ish.*] Characteristic of a boy; suitable to a boy; puerile, trifling.

"Is his a *boyish* fault, that you should deem
A whiping, meet and ample punishment."
Beaumont: Psyche, c. 13, s. 239.

bŏy'-ĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *boyish; -ly.*] In a boyish manner; as a boy is accustomed to do. (*Johnson.*)

bŏy'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *boyish; -ness.*] The quality of being boyish; the behaviour of a boy, puerility. (*Johnson.*)

* **bŏy'-ĭzm,** *s.* [Eng. *boy; -ism.*] Puerility.

"He had complained he was farther off by being so near, and a thousand such *boyisms*, which Chaucer rejected as below the subject."—*Dryden: Pref. to Fables.*

† **bŏy'-kĭn,** *s.* [Eng. *boy*; and dim. suff. *-kin.*] A little boy. (Used as a term of affection.)

"Where's my *boykin?*"
Brome: New Academy, i. 1.

Bŏy'le's law. [LAW.]

† **bŏy'-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *boy*; and suffix *-ship.*] A dignified title of mock respect for a boy.

"Or must his *boyship* prey
On all our seniorities?"
Beaumont: Psyche, i. 86.

* **bŏy'ste,** *s.* [BOIST.]

* **bŏy'-stŏn,** *v.t.* [O. Eng., from *boist.*]

O. Med.: To use a cupping-glass. [BLEDYNGE BOYSTE.]

"*Boyston. Scaro, ventoso.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bŏy's'-tŏŭs,** * **bous-tous,** * **boystoyse** *a.* [BOISTOUS.]

* **bŏy'-stoŭs-nĕsse,** * **boys-towes-nesse,** *s.* [BOISTOUSNESS.]

"*Boystouesnesse* (*boystousnesse, P.*). *Ruditas.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **boys-tows,** *a.* [BOISTOUS.]

"*Boystows. Rudis.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **boystows garment,** *s.* A cloak for rainy weather.

"*Boystows garment: Birrus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bŏy's'-troŭs,** *a.* [BOISTEROUS.]

Of a club: Rough, rude.

"His *boystrous* club, so buried in the grownd."
Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 10.

* **boy-ul,** *s.* [BOTHUL.]

"*Boyul* or bothul, herbe or cowslope (bothil, H., boyl, P.). *Vaccinia*, C. F., *menelaca, marciana*, C. F.—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **boz-zom,** * **boz-zum,** *s.* [Eng. *bosom* (?).] A name for two allied plants.

1. *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.*

2. Yellow bozzum (*Chrysanthemum segetum*).

Bp. An abbreviation for *Bishop.*

Br.

Chem.: The symbol formed (from the two initial letters of the word) for the element Bromine.

* **brā,** *v.i.* [BRAY.] (*O. Scotch.*)

* **brā,** *s.* [BRAE.] (*O. Scotch.*)

* **bra-syd,** *s.* [BRAE-SIDE.]

* **bra,** *a.* [BRAW.] (*O. Scotch.*)

* **brăb'-ble,** *v.i.* [From Dut. *brabbelen* = to sputter, to speak hastily.] To quarrel, to wrangle.

"This is not a place
To *brabble* in; Callianax, join hands."
Beaum. & Fl.: Maid's Tragedy.

* **brăb'-ble,** *s.* [From *brabble*, v. (q.v.).] A quarrel, a clamorous dispute, a wrangle, a broil.

"Here in the streets, desperate of shame and state,
In private *brabble* did we apprehend him."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v. 1.

* **brăb'-ble-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *brabble; -ment.*] A noisy dispute, a quarrel, a broil. [BRABBLE, *s.*]

". . . or make report of a quarrell and *brablement* between him and another, . . ."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 44.

* **brăb'-blĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *brabbl(e); -er.*] A quarrelsome, noisy fellow.

"We hold our time too precious to be spent
With such a *brabbler.*"
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

* **brăb'-blĭng,** * **brăb'-lўng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BRABBLE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"If *brabbling* Makefray, at each fair and 'size,
Picks quarrels for to shew his valiantize."
Bp. Hall: Satires, iv. 4.

C. *As substantive:* The act of engaging in noisy wrangling; a quarrel, a broil.

"I omit their *brabblings* and blasphemies."
Sir J. Harington: Treatise on Play, about 1597.

* **brăb'-blĭng-lў,** * **brăb'-lĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *brabbling; -ly.*] In a brabbling manner; quarrelsomely, contentiously.

". . . yet we wil deale herein neither bitterly nor *brablingly*, nor yet be carried away with anger & heate: though he ought to be reckened neither bitter, nor brabler yᵗ speaketh yᵉ truth."—*Jewell: Defence of the Apologie*, p. 44.

bra-bē'-jŭm, bra-bē'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [In Fr. *brabei*; Port. *brabýla*; Gr. βραβεῖον (*brabeion*) = a prize in the Grecian games, which the elegant racemes of flowers are worthy to have been.]

Bot.: African Almond, a genus of plants belonging to the order Proteaceæ (Proteads). *Brabejum stellatum*, the common African Almond, is a tree, about fifteen feet high, from the Cape of Good Hope. The colonists call

the seeds wild chestnuts. They roast and eat them.

***brace, *brac,** *s.* [A.S. *gebræc;* O. Icel. *brak;* O. H. Ger. *gebreh.*] A breaking, crashing, a noise thence resulting, or simply a noise. (*Ormulum*, 1,178.)

brăc'-cāte, *a.* [From Lat. *braccatus, bracatus* = wearing trowsers.]

Ornith.: Furnished with feathers down to the toes (as the legs of some birds).

brāçe, *s. & a.* [In Fr. *brace, brasse* = a fathom; *bras* = an arm; *brace* = an arm, as of the sea; a lance (*Kelham*); Prov. *brassa*, also *brasse, braze, braise, brache* = an armful, an embrace, a fathom; Sp. & Port. *braza* = a fathom; Lat. *brachia* = the two arms extended; *brachium* = an arm.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

***1.** An arm of the sea.

"The *brace* of Seynt George that is an arm of the see."—*Maundeville*, p. 128.

***2.** A measure of length, perhaps a fathom.

"A tombe of speckled stone a *brace* and a half high."—*Hakluyt: Voyages*, ii. 211.

3. That which supports anything, or holds it tightly together.

"*Brace*, or (of, P.) a balke. *Uncus, loramentum.* C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

(1) Any armlike support of a material structure. [Clasp.]

(2) A cord or ligament keeping anything in a state of tension, or preventing anything from slipping down.

(*a*) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

"The little bones of the ear-drum do in straining and relaxing it, as the *braces* of the war-drum do in that."—*Derham.*

(*b*) *Spec.* (*pl.*): Two straps to keep trowsers up; suspenders, "gallowses."

***4.** That which defends any person or thing, armour. *Spec.*, for the arms.

"Keep it, my Pericles; it hath been a shield
'Twixt me and death (and pointed to this *brace*)."
Shakesp.: Pericles, ii. 1.

5. A pair, referring primarily to the two arms. [See etym.]

"*Brace* of bowndys."—*Prompt. Parv.*

(1) The word is greatly used in this sense by sportsmen when speaking of the number of (certain) birds shot, in which case *brace* is used either as singular or plural.

"He is said, this summer, to have shot with his own hands, fifty *brace* of pheasants."—*Addison.*

(2) Sometimes employed of men, but then contemptuously.

6. The state of being held tightly together; tightness, tension.

"The most frequent cause of deafness is the laxness of the tympanum, when it has lost its *brace* or tension."—*Holder.*

7. The state of being defended as if by armour; warlike preparation.

"So may he with more facile question bear it,
For that it stands not in such warlike *brace*."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carpentry:*

(1) A diagonal stay or scantling, connecting the horizontal and vertical members of a truss or frame, to maintain them at a prescribed angular relation.

(2) *Pl.* (*braces*): The timbers of a roof which serve to "strut" or prop the "backs" or principal rafters into which the upper ends are framed.

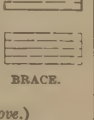
2. *Cabinet-making:* A stay for a trunk-lid or similar duty.

3. *Shipwrighting:* One of the eye-bolts on which the hooks of the rudder are secured; the gudgeons or googings.

4. *Naut.:* A rope passing from the end of the yard to another mast, and serving to trim the yards fore and aft.

5. *Music:*

(1) One of the cords of a drum by which the heads are stretched.

(2) A vertical line, usually a circumflex, coupling two or more staves together, and designed to indicate that the music thus connected is to be performed simultaneously by instruments, voices, or the two hands of one playing such an instrument as the pianoforte. (*Grove.*)

BRACE.

6. *Boring-tools:* A revolving tool-holder, one end of which is a swiveled head or shield, which rests in the hand or against the chest of the operator; at the other end is a socket to hold the tool. Called also a *stock*, more particularly in metal-working. The various kinds of brace in this sense are the *angle-brace*, which is a corner-drill, the *crank-brace*, the *hand-brace*, and the *lever-brace*. They may be held in the hand or made to act by machinery.

7. *Vehicles:*

(1) An iron strap passing from the head-block, behind and below the axle, and forward to another portion of the running-gear.

(2) A jointed bar by which the bows of a carriage-top are kept asunder, to distend the carriage-top cover.

(3) A thick strap by which a carriage-body is suspended from C-springs.

8. *Printing:*

(1) A printer's sign; a crooked line connecting several words or lines. In poetry a triplet is occasionally so marked. Johnson gives the following instance—

"Charge Venus to command her son,
Wherever else she lets him rove,
To shun my house, and field, and grove:
Peace cannot dwell with hate or love." } *Prior.*

(2) The stays of a printing-press, which serve to keep it steady in its position.

9. *Mining:* The mouth of a shaft.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to a brace in any of the foregoing senses.

brace-drill, *s.*

Metal.: A boring-tool shaped like a brace, the rotation being communicated by the revolution of the handle.

brace-pendant, *s.*

Naut.: A short pendant from the yard-arms, to hold the brace-block.

***brace-piece,** *s.* The mantle-piece. (*Sc.*)

". . . the shelf below the brazen sconce above the *brace-piece*."—*Ayrs. Legat.*, p. 283.

brāçe, *brā'-çĭn, *brā'-çŷn, *v.t.* [From *brace*, s. (q.v.); O. Fr. *bracier.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit. Of things material:* To make taut or firm by braces.

"*Bracyn*, or sette streyte. *Tendo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

(1) *Of wooden beams or anything similar:* To support, to prop.

(2) *Of defensive armour for the body:* To fasten tightly on; to make to embrace the body.

"Since he *braced* rebel's armour on."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 5.

"But for helmets *braced* and serried spears!"
Hemans: Siege of Valencia.

(3) *Of offensive weapons or equipment for the body:* To fasten on tightly.

"And some who spurs had first *braced* on."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 21.

(4) *Of a drum:* To make tense; to strain up.

"The tympanum is not capable of tension that way, in such a manner as a drum is *braced*."—*Holder.*

(5) *Of the yards of a vessel.* [II. 2., *Naut.*]

2. *Figuratively:*

***(1)** *Of a person or an animal:* To embrace, to encompass.

"For bigge Bulles of Basan *brace* hem about."
Spenser: Shep. Cal., ix.

(2) *Of a place personified.* [Corresponding to I., 1. (2).] To cause to embrace, to make to surround, to place around.

"Mont Blanc is the monarch of mountains,
They crown'd him long ago,
On a throne of rocks, in a robe of clouds,
With a diadem of snow.
Around his waist are forests *braced*."
Byron: Manfred, i. 1.

(3) *Of the nerves, or of the mind, as depending on them.* [Corresponding to I. 1 (3).] To render tense, to impart vigour to. *Used*—

(*a*) Of the nerves.

"Ne were the goodly exercises spar'd,
That *brace* the nerves, or make the limbs alert"
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 9.

(*b*) Of the mind as dependent on the nerves.

"And every moral feeling of his soul
Strengthen'd and *braced*, by breathing in content."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

". . . more salutary bands which might perhaps have *braced* his too delicately-constituted mind into steadfastness and uprightness."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

(*c*) *Yet more fig.:* Of the "nerves" of a government or other collective body.

"In truth to *brace* anew the nerves of that paralysed body would have been a hard task even for Ximenes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carpentry, Joinery, &c.:* To affix "braces" to beams; to hold them together, or support them.

2. *Naut.* (*of the yards*): To move around by means of braces.

"Then the yards were *braced*, and full sails set to the west-wind."
Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish, v.

¶ (1) *To brace about:* To turn the yards round with the view of sailing on the contrary tack.

(2) *To brace in:* To haul in the weather braces, so as to bring the yard more athwart ship.

(3) *To brace sharp:* To cause the yards to have the smallest possible angle with the keel.

(4) *To brace to:* To check or ease off the lee braces, and round in the weather ones, to assist in tacking.

(5) *To brace up:* To haul in the lee braces, so as to bring the yard nearer the direction of the keel.

BRACED.

brāçed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Brace, *v.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb.)

II. *Her.:* Interlaced.

brāçe'-lĕt (1), *s.* [In Sp. *brazalete;* Port. *bracelete;* Ital. *braccialetto;* all from Fr. *bracelet*, properly *brachelet;* dimin. of O. Fr. *brachile* (*Kelham*); Low Lat. *brachile* = an armlet, from *brachium* = the arm.] [Braces, Brachial.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

***1.** A piece of defensive armour for the arm. (*Johnson.*) A "bracer." [Bracer.]

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN BRACELETS.

2. An ornament for the wrist, generally worn by ladies. It is distinguished from an armlet, the latter, as its name implies, being worn on the arm and not on the wrist.

"With *bracelets* of thy hair . . ."—*Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream*, i. 1.

"With amber *bracelets*, beads, and all this knavery."—*Ibid.: Tam. of Shrew*, iv. 3.

"Bugle *bracelet*, necklace amber."—*Ibid.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Scripture:*

(1) *As worn by men:*

(*a*) An armlet worn as the symbol of sovereign power. The Heb. word is אֶצְעָדָה (*etsadhah*), from אָצַד (*tsaadh*) = to ascend. [Armlet.]

". . . and I took the crown that was upon his head, and the *bracelet* [armlet] that was on his arm . . ."
2 *Sam.* i. 10.

(*b*) As the rendering of the Hebrew word פְּתִיל (*pathil*), from פָּתַל (*pathal*) = to twist together. Gesenius and others believe it to mean a string by which a seal ring was suspended.

"And she said, Thy signet, and thy *bracelets* . . ."—*Gen.* xxxviii. 18.

". . . the signet, and *bracelets*, and staff."—*Ibid.*, 25.

(2) *As worn on the wrist by women for ornament:*

(*a*) The rendering of the Hebrew word צָמִיד (*tsamid*), from צָמַד (*tsamad*) = to fasten, to bind together.

"I put the earring upon her face, and the *bracelets* upon her hands."—*Gen.* xxiv. 47.

". . . *bracelets*, rings, earrings."—*Numb.* xxxi. 50.

"And I put *bracelets* upon thy hands . . ."—*Ezek.* xvi. 11.

(*b*) The rendering of the Hebrew word שֵׁרָה (*Sherah*) = a chain, from שָׁרַר (*sharar*) = to twist, to twist together; to be strong.

"The chains, and the *bracelets*, and the mufflers."—*Isaiah* iii. 2.

(*c*) The rendering of the Hebrew word חָח (*chhachh*), which Gesenius thinks means in the example a clasp, buckle, or pin for holding a lady's dress together.

". . . and brought *bracelets*, and earrings, and rings, and tablets, all jewels of gold."—*Exod.* xxxv. 22.

2. *Her.* : The same as *barrulet* (q.v.).

*** brāçe-lĕt** (2), *s.* [From Low Lat. *bracelus* = a hound [BRACHE], and *-let*, dimin. suffix.] A hound or beagle of the smaller or slower kind. (*Wharton.*)

*** brā'-çĕr, * bra'-ser,** *s.* [From *brace*, v. (q.v.). In Sw. *brassar.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Gen.* : That which braces anything up, a bandage.

2. *Spec.* : A defence for the arm, a *brassart* (q.v.).

"Thorowe *bracer* of browne stele and the bryghte mayles." *Morte Arthure*, 4,247.

"*Brasers* burnyste bolstet in soudrye." *Ibid.*, 1,859.

II. *Old Medicine:*

1. A cincture, a bandage.

"When they affect the belly, they may be restrained by a *bracer*, without much trouble."—*Wiseman.*

2. A medicine of constringent power.

brā'-çeş, *s. pl.* [BRACE, *s.*]

*** brăch, * brache,** *s.* [In Dut. *brak*; (N.H.) Ger. *brack*, *brache*; O. H. Ger. *brueco*; Fr. *braque* = a brach, a setting dog, a setter; a blunderer, a giddy person; Prov. *brac*; Sp. *braco*; Ital. & Low Lat. *bracco* = a setting dog. Cf. Scotch *rache* = a dog that discovers and pursues his prey by the scent; Icel. *racke* = a keen-scented dog.]

1. *Originally:* A bitch hound, a female hound.

"There are in England and Scotland two kinds of hunting dogs, and no where else in the world: the first kind is called a rache, and this is a foot-scenting creature both of wilde-beasts, birds, and fishes also which lie hid among the rocks. The female hereof in England is called a *bruche*; a *bruche* is a mannerly name for all hound-bitches."—*Gentleman's Recreation*, p. 28. (*Jamieson.*)

"Truth 's a dog must to kennel; he must be whipped out, when Lady the *brach* may stand by the fire and stink."—*Shakesp.* : *Lear*, i. 4.

2. *Afterwards:* A kind of dog pursuing its prey by the scent.

*** brache,** *s.* [BREACH.] (*Scotch.*)

*** brăch'-ĕll,** *s.* [From *brach* (q.v.).] A dog; properly, one employed to discover or pursue game by the scent. (*Jamieson.*)

"About the Park thai set on breid and lenth.
A hundreth men chargit in armes strang,
To kepe a hunde that thai had thaim amang;
In Gilliisland thar was that *brach-ll* brede
Sekyr off sent to folow thaim at fede."
Wallace, v. 25. MS. (*Jamieson.*)

brăch-ĕl'-ўt-ra, *s. pl.* [From Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and ἔλυτρον (*elutron*) = a cover; one of the two wing-cases of a beetle. [ELYTRON.] Animals with short wing-cases.]

Entom. : A large group of beetles characterised by having the elytra so short that they do not nearly cover the abdomen. Some make them a subsection of Pentamera, the tarsi of most, though not all, of the genera being five. Others, we think more justly, consider them a section by themselves, connecting the Coleoptera with the Dermaptera (Earwigs). The Brachelytra have large membranous wings folded under the small elytra. They fly well. They are sometimes called Cocktails, from a habit they have of setting up their tails in a threatening attitude when menaced. The families are Pselaphidæ, Tachyporidæ, Staphylinidæ, Stenidæ, and Omalidæ (q.v.).

brăch-ĕl'-ўt-roŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *brachelytr(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Belonging to, or connected with, the Brachelytra (q.v.); having short wing-cases.

*** brăch'-ẹn,** *s.* [BRACKEN.]

*** brăch'-ĕt,** *s.* [O. Fr. *brachet*; dimin. of *braque.*] [BRACH.] A hound.

"*Brachetes* bayed that best, as bidden the mayesterez." *Sir Gaw. and the Green Knyght*, 1,603.

brăch'-ĭ-al, *a.* [In Fr. *brachial*; from Lat. *brachialis* = of or belonging to the arm; *brachium*; Gr. βραχίων (*brachiōn*) = the arm.]

1. *Science generally:* Pertaining to the arms, or to one of them.

¶ (1) *The brachial artery:*

Anat. : The portion of the axillary artery between the shoulders and the elbow.

(2) *The brachial plexus:* [From Lat. *plexus* = a fold.]

Anat. : The junction of the first dorsal and the lower cervical nerves from which those of the arm issue.

2. *Bot.* : Measuring twenty-four inches long, or what is conventionally assumed to be the length of the arm. (*Lindley.*)

brăch'-ĭ-ate, *a.* [From Lat. *brachiatus* = with arm-like branches; *brachium*; Gr. βραχίων (*brachiōn*) = the arm.]

Bot. : Presenting a certain resemblance to the extended arms of a man; that is, having horizontal branches standing forth nearly at right angles to a stem, and which, moreover, cross each other alternately; having opposite branches decussate. (*Lindley, &c.*)

brach-ĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From *brachinus* (q.v.).]

Entom. : A family of predatory beetles belonging to the section Truncatipennes. It contains the British genera Brachinus, Tarus, Lamprias, Lebia, Dromius, &c.

brach-ĭ'-nŭs, *s.* [From Gr. βραχύνω (*brachunō*) = to shorten.]

Entom. : A genus of beetles, the typical one of the family Brachinidæ (q.v.). The species have their head and thorax comparatively narrow. Their chief peculiarity is a power which they possess of expelling from their hinder extremity a pungent acrid fluid with a loud report. Hence Latreille called them Bombardiers, or Bombardier Beetles. About five species occur in Britain, *Brachinus crepitans* being the most common. [BOMBARDIER.]

brăch'-ĭ-ō-nĭd, *s.* [BRACHIONIDÆ.]

Zool. : Any Rotifer of the family Brachionidæ (q.v.).

brach-ĭ-ŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From *brachionus* (q.v.).]

Zool. : A family of Rotifers, with a broad shield-shaped lorica, and short jointed.

brach-ĭ'-ŏn-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. βραχίων (*brachiōn*), genit. βραχίονος (*brachionos*) = an arm.]

Zool. : The typical genus of the family Brachionidæ (q.v.), with several species. *B. urceolaris* has been found in London water.

brăch-ĭ-ŏp'-ō-da, *s.* [From Gr. βραχίων (*brachiōn*) = the arm, and oblique cases of πούς (*pous*), ποδος (*podos*) = a foot. Animals with arm-like feet. The reference is to two long ciliated arms developed from the sides of the mouth, which are used to create currents in the water and bring food within reach of their mouth.]

Zool. & Palæont. : One of the great classes into which the molluscous sub-kingdom of the animal kingdom is divided. The Brachiopoda are bivalves, with one shell on the back of the animal, and the other in front: these are called dorsal and ventral valves. The two valves are never equal in size. They differ from the Conchifera (called also *Lamellibranchiata*), or ordinary bivalves, in uniformly having one side of the same valve symmetrical with the other. In technical language, the Brachiopoda are inequivalve and equilateral, while the True Bivalves are equivalve and inequilateral. The organisation of the Brachiopoda is inferior to that of the True Bivalves. They are attached to bodies by a pedicle which passes as the wick does in an antique lamp, whence the older naturalists called them "Lamp-shells." The shell is lined by an expansion of the integument or mantle. They are very important in a geological point of view, existing from the Cambrian rocks till now; but culminating apparently both in generic and specific development in the Silurian. In 1875 above 1,800 fossil species were known, more than 900 of them British. In 1879 Dr. Alleyne Nicholson made a much higher estimate, considering that nearly 4,000 extinct species had been described. The recent species are comparatively few. They are all marine, occurring chiefly in the deep sea. The families are—(1) Terebratulidæ, (2) Spiriferidæ, (3) Rhynconellidæ, (4) Orthidæ, (5) Productidæ, (6) Craniadæ, (7) Discinidæ, and (8) Lingulidæ (q.v.). (*Woodward & R. Tate.*)

A slightly different classification ranges the Brachiopods in two sub-classes—

(1) *Inarticulata* or *Tretenterata*: Fam. (1) Craniadæ, (2) Discinidæ, (3) Lingulidæ.

(2) *Articulata*: Fam. (1) Terebratulidæ, (2) Rhynconellidæ, (3) Thecidæ, (4) Spiriferidæ, (5) Pentameridæ, (6) Strophomenidæ, and (7) Productidæ.

brăch'-ĭ-ŏ-pōde, brăch'-ĭ-ŏ-pŏd, *s.* [BRACHIOPODA.] A mollusc belonging to the class Brachiopoda (q.v.).

¶ *The age of brachiopods:* The Silurian period.

brăch-ĭ-ŏp'-ō-doŭs, *a.* [Eng. *brachiopod(e)*; *-ous.*] [BRACHIOPODA.]

1. Having arm-like feet.

2. Pertaining to the Brachiopoda.

brăch'-ĭ-um, *s.* [Lat., an arm, particularly the forearm, from the hand to the elbow. In Gr. βραχίων (*brachiōn*).]

Bot. : An ell, ulna, twenty-four inches, considered to be the average length of the arm in men.

Brach'-maṇ (1) (*ch* silent), *s.* [BRAMIN.]

Brach'-maṇ (2) (*ch* silent), *s.* [BRAHMAN.]

brăch-ў-căt-a-lĕc'-tĭc, *s.* [Lat. *brachycatalecticum*; from Gr. βραχύκατάληκτός (*brachukatalēktos*), as adj. = ending with a short syllable, short by a foot; βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and καταληκτικός (*katalēktikos*) = leaving off, stopping.] [CATALECTIC.]

Greek & Latin Prosody: A verse wanting a foot; a verse wanting two syllables to complete it.

brăch'-ў-çĕ-phăl'-ĭc, *a.* [From Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and Eng. *cephalic* (q.v.).]

Anthropol. : Having a short head; noting a skull in which the proportion of the breadth to the length is as 4 to 5.

". . . those [crania] exhumed from the Drift, and belonging to the *brachycephalic* type."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i. (1871), pt. i., ch. iv., p. 125.

brăch-ў-çĕph'-al-ў, *s.* [From Gr. βραχυκέφαλος (*brachukephalos*) = (1) short head, (2) a certain fish.]

Anthropol. : Shortness of head. It is opposed to *dolichocephaly.*

"Welcker finds that short men incline more to *brachycephaly*, and tall men to dolichocephaly . . ."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol i. (1871), pt. i., ch. iv., p. 148.

brăch-ўç'-ĕr-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and κέρας (*keras*) = a horn. Short-horned animals.]

Entom. : A sub-order of Diptera, consisting of two-winged flies with short "horns" or antennæ, having only three joints, the last one commonly with a long bristle. It contains seven families—Œstridæ, Muscidæ, Dolichopidæ, Syrphidæ, Therevidæ, Leptidæ, Stratiomydæ, Bombyliidæ, Anthracidæ, Acroceridæ, Empidæ, Hybotidæ, Asilidæ, Mydasidæ, and Tabanidæ. (See these terms; also BRACHYSTOMA, NOTACANTHA, and TANYSTOMA.) The sub-order Brachycera includes the greater part of the Dipterous order.

brăch-ўç'-ĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and κέρας (*keras*) = a horn. Animals with short "horns" or antennæ.]

Entom. : A genus of Curculionidæ (Weevils) consisting of wingless, very rough insects, living on the ground. They occur in Africa and the South of Europe.

brăch'-ў-chĭ-tŏn, *s.* [From Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and χιτών (*chitōn*) = an undergarment.]

Bot. : A genus of plants belonging to the order Sterculiadæ (Sterculiads). It contains trees found in the more tropical parts of Australia. *Brachychiton acerifolium* is called the Flame-tree, its red flowers having an aspect like flame when viewed from a little distance. The aborigines make fishing-nets from its bark. *B. populneum* is used for a similar purpose, besides which its seeds are eaten. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

brăch'-ў-cō'-mē, *s.* [From Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and κόμη (*komē*) = the hair.]

Bot. : A genus of composite plants. Tribe, Subulifloræ. *Brachycome iberidifolia* is the Swan River Daisy.

brăch-ў-dī-ăg'-ŏn-al, *s.* [Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short; and Eng. *diagonal* (q.v.).]

Geom. : The shortest of the diagonals in a rhombic prism. (Used also as an adj.)

". . . the shorter lateral or *brachydiagonal* . . . the longer lateral or macrodiagonal [of a rectangular prism with replaced edges and angles]."—*Dana: Mineralogy* (5th ed.), Introd., p. xxv.

brăch-ȳ-glŏt′-tĭs, *s.* [From Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and γλωττίς (*glōttis*) = the glottis, the mouth of the windpipe.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants allied to Senecio. The leaves of *Brachyglottis Forsteri*, called by the natives of New Zealand Puka-Puka, are used by them for paper.

*** brăch-ȳg′-raph-ĕr,** *s.* [In Ger. *brachygraph;* from Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short; and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A shorthand writer.

"At last, he asked the *brachygrapher*, whether he wrote the notes of that sermon, or something of his own conception."—*Gayton: Notes on D. Quixote*, i. 3.

*** brăch-ȳg′-raph-ȳ,** *s.* [In Ger. *brachygraphie;* from Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short; and γραφή (*graphē*) = delineation, writing.] Shorthand writing, stenography.

"All the certainty of those high pretenders, bating what they have of the first principles, and the word of God, may be circumscribed by as small a circle as the creed, when *brachygraphy* had confined it within the compass of a penny."—*Glanville.*

brăch-ȳl′-ō-gy, *s.* [In Gr. βραχυλογία (*brachulogia*) = brevity in speech: βραχυλογέω (*brachulogeō*) = to be short in speech; βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, speech.]

Rhet.: Brevity of speech, expression of one's meaning in few words; laconic speech, like that of the ancient Spartans.

¶ *Brachylogy of comparison:* A figure of speech used principally by the Greek poets, but also found more or less in all languages, in which the object of comparison is not compared with the proper corresponding object, but is directly referred to the thing or person of which that object would be, if expressed, the attribute. Thus in the lines—

"They for their young Adonis may mistake
The soft luxuriance of thy golden hair."

the hair is compared directly with Adonis.

brăch′-ȳ-ō-dŏnt, *a.* [Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδοντός (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Biol.: Having molar teeth with low crowns (as the deer); noting molars with low crowns. [HYPSODONT.]

brăch-ȳ-ŏ-pī′-na, *s.* [From *brachyops* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A tribe or a family of the Amphibian order Labyrinthodontia. It has a parabolic skull, and the orbits oval, they being central or anterior. The genera are Brachyops, Micropholis, Rhinosaurus, and Bothriceps. [BRACHYOPS.]

brăch′-ȳ-ŏps, *s.* [From Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and ὄψ (*ops*) or ὤψ (*ōps*) = the eye, face, countenance.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labyrinthodonts, the typical one of the family Brachyopina. The only known species, *Brachyops laticeps* (*Owen*), is from rocks of probably Triassic age at Mangali, in Central India.

brăch-ȳ-pĭn′-a-cŏĭd, *s.* [Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and Eng. *pinacoid.*]

Crystall.: In the orthorhombic system, the plane parallel to the vertical and brachy-diagonal axes.

*** brăch-ȳ-pŏd-ī′-næ,** *s. pl.* [From Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short; and πους (*pous*), ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Ornith.: The name given by Swainson to a sub-family of his Merulidæ (Thrushes).

brăch-ȳ-pō′-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [From Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot, in allusion to the short stalks of the spikelets.]

Bot.: A genus of Graminaceæ (Grasses), of which the English book-name is False Brome Grass. There are two British species, the *Brachypodium sylvaticum* or Slender, and the *B. pinnatum* or Heath Brome Grass.

brăch-ȳp′-ŏd-oŭs, *a.* [BRACHYPODIUM.]

Bot.: Having a short "foot" or stalk.

brăch′-ȳ-prĭsm, *s.* [Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and Eng. *prism.*]

Crystall.: The prism of an orthorhombic crystal that lies between the unit prism and the brachypinacoid.

brăch-ȳp′-tĕr-æ, *s.* [From Gr. βραχύπτερος (*brachupteros*) = short-winged; βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and πτερόεις (*pteroeis*) = feathered, winged; from πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Ornith.: Cuvier's name for the diving birds now ranked under Colymbidæ, Alcadæ, and their allies.

brăch-ȳp′-tĕr-oŭs, *a.* [From Gr. βραχύπτερος (*brachupteros*) = short-winged.] [BRACHYPTERÆ.] Short-winged. (*Brande.*)

brăch-ȳp′-tĕr-ȳx, *s.* [From Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short; and πτέρυξ (*pterux*) = a wing; from πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Ornith.: Horsfield's name for a genus of Ant-thrushes (*Formicarinæ*), in which the wings are so short as to render flight short and feeble. *Brachypteryx montana*, the typical species, is found in Java. It is the Mountaineer Warbler of Latham.

brăch′-ȳ-pŭs, *s.* [BRACHYPODINÆ.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Brachypodinæ (q.v.).

brăch-ȳ-sē′-ma, *s.* [From Greek βραχύς (*brachus*) = short; and σῆμα (*sēma*) = a sign, a banner. So called because the vexillum or standard is very short.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants. *Brachysema latifolium* is a handsome climber from Australia.

brăch-ȳ-stĕl′-ma, *s.* [From Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and στέλμα (*stelma*) = a girdle, a belt.]

Bot.: A genus of Asclepiadaceæ (Asclepiads). The edible roots of various species are used in South Africa as a preserve.

brăch-ȳs′-tō-chrōne, *s.* [In Fr. *brachystochrone;* Gr. βράχιστος (*brachistos*) = shortest, and χρόνος (*chronos*) = time.]

Geom.: The curve of quickest descent, *i.e.*, the curve starting from a given point in which a body descending by the force of gravity will reach another point in the curve in a shorter time than it could have done had it traversed any other path. The curve in question is the cycloid (q.v.).

brăch-ȳs′-tō-ma, *s.* [From Gr. βραχύστομος (*brachustomos*) = having a narrow mouth; βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and στόμα (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Entomology:

1. A tribe of dipterous insects belonging to the sub-order Brachycera (q.v.). It is so named because the proboscis is short. The tribe contains the families Dolichopidæ, Syrphidæ, Therevidæ, and Leptidæ (q.v.).

2. *Brachystoma of Meigen:* A dipterous genus of the division Tanystoma.

brăch-ȳt′-ĕl-ēs, *s.* [Gr. βραχυτελής (*brachutelēs*) = ending shortly; βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and τέλος (*telos*) = end, extremity, referring to the small development of the thumb.]

Zool.: Spix's name for a genus of American monkeys, which he separates from Ateles.

brăch-ȳ-tȳ′-poŭs, *a.* [From Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and τύπος (*tupos*) = a blow, the impression of a blow, a type; τύπτω (*tuptō*) = to strike.]

Min.: Of a short form.

brăch-ȳ-ūr′-a, *s.* [From Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and οὐρά (*oura*) = the tail.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Decapodous Crustaceans, containing those families in which the abdomen is converted into a short-jointed tail folding closely under the breast. The common edible crab (*Cancer pagurus*) is a familiar example of this structure. The sub-order contains four families (1) Oxystomata, (2) Oxyrhyncha or Maiadæ, (3) Cyclometopa or Canceridæ, and (4) Catometopa or Ocypodidæ.

brăch-ȳ-ūr′-oŭs, *a.* [BRACHYURA.]

1. *Gen.:* Short-tailed. (*Pen. Cycl.*)

2. *Spec.:* Pertaining to the Brachyura or short-tailed Crustacea. [BRACHYURA.]

brā′-çĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BRACE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:* Imparting tone or strength.

"I found it clear and strong—an intellectual tonic, as *bracing* and pleasant to my mind as the keen air of the mountains was to my body."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, iii. 41.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of bracing; the state of being braced.

2. *Engin.:* Any system of braces; as, the "bracing of a truss."

bracing-chain, *s.*

Vehicles: The chain which ties together the sides of a waggon, to prevent the load from breaking them apart. (Used especially in wood and freight waggons.)

*** brăck,** *s.* [Icel. & Sw. *brak;* Dan. *brœk* = a brake, a break, a chink, a fissure; Dut. *braak* = a breaking, a burglary, a break. Cf. A.S. *brecan* = to break, to bruise (*Somner*).] A breach, a break, a flaw, a broken part.

"The place was but weak, and the *bracks* fair; but the defendants, by resolution, supplied all the defects."—*Hayward.*

"Let them compare my work with what is taught in the schools, and if they find in theirs many *bracks* and short ends, which cannot be spun into an even piece; . . ."—*Digby.*

brăck′-ẹn, † **brach′-ẹn** (*ch* guttural), *** brak′-ĭn * brêck′-ẹn, * brêck′-ạn** (*Scotch*), *** brak-en, * brak-an, * brak-ane** (*O. Eng.*), *s.* & *a.* [From A.S. *bracu*, genit. sing. and nom. pl. *braccan* (*Skeat*). In Sw. *bräken* = fern; Icel. *brakne* = fern; Dan. *bregne* = fern, brake.] [BRAKE (2), *s.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Gen.:* A fern of any kind. (*O. Eng.*).

"As best, byte on the bent of *braken* & erbes."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 1675.

2. *Spec.:* The name universally given in

BRACKEN (PTERIS AQUILINA).

Scotland to the fern generally called in England a Brake (*Pteris aquilina*). [BRAKE (2).]

"Among the *brackens* on the brae."
Burns: Hallowe'en.

"But when the *bracken* rusted on their crags."
Tennyson: Edwin Morris.

"The heath this night must be my bed,
The *bracken* curtain for my head."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 23.

B. *As adj.:* Consisting of the "bracken" or brake fern.

"The *bracken* bush sends forth the dart."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 8.

brăck′-ĕt, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *braguette* = a cod-piece; Sp. *bragueta* = a cod-piece, *braga* = a pair of breeches. The meanings have been influenced by the false etym. from Lat. *brachium* = the arm.]

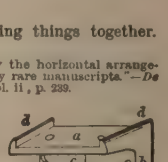
A. *As substantive:*

1. *Carpentry, &c.:*

(1) A cramp-iron holding things together. (*Wedgwood.*)

"This effect was aided by the horizontal arrangement upon *brackets* of many rare manuscripts."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 239.

(2) A lateral projection from a wall, post, or standard, to strengthen or support another object. Of the parts of a bracket—*a* is the sole, *b* the wall-plate, *c* the rib, *d* a snug or flange. This description of support is also adapted for shelves, coves, soffits, and seats. (*Knight.*)



BRACKET.

"Let your sheives be laid upon *brackets*, being about two feet wide, and edged with a small lath."—*Mortimer.*

2. *Gas or lamp fitting:*

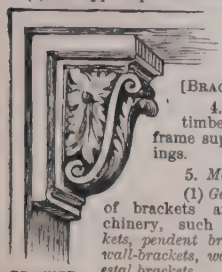
(1) A projecting device for supporting a lamp.

(2) A gas-fixture projecting from the face of a wall.

3. *Architecture:*

(1) An ornament in the shape of a console standing isolated upon the face of a wall.

(2) A support placed beneath the eaves or the projection at the gable of a building. Its full name is a roof-bracket. [BRACKETED.]



BRACKET.

4. *Ship-building:* A timber knee in a ship's frame supporting the gratings.

5. *Machinery:*

(1) *Gen.:* Various kinds of brackets are used in machinery, such as *shafting-brackets, pendent brackets* or *hangers, wall-brackets, wall-boxes,* and *pedestal brackets.*

(2) *Spec. In steam-engines:*

(*a*) The pieces by which the boiler of a locomotive is maintained in position.

(*b*) The pieces which hold and guide the slide-bars.

6. *Ordnance:*

(1) The cheek of a mortar-bed.

(2) The carriage of a ship's or casemate gun.

7. *Printing* (*pl.*)*:* The signs or marks which follow [ ]. They are used to enclose a word or sentence, to isolate it from the other matter.

"At the head of each article, I have referred, by figures included in *brackets*, to the page of Dr. Lardner's volume, where the section, from which the abridgement is made, begins."—*Paley: Evidences*, pt. ii., ch. vi.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to or consisting of a bracket in any of the foregoing senses.

bracket-crab, *s.* A hoisting apparatus designed for attachment to a post, wall, &c.

bracket-light, *s.* A gas-light projecting from a side wall.

bracket-shelf, *s.* A form of console for supporting a pier-glass or other object.

brăck-ĕt, *v.t.* [From *bracket*, s. (q.v.).]

1. To place within brackets, to connect by brackets. [BRACKET, *s.*, 7.] (*Barker.*)

2. To couple names with a bracket in a list of successful candidates, to denote equal merit.

brăck-ĕt-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BRACKET, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb.)

2. *Arch.:* The *bracketed style* is one of which brackets are a prominent feature.

brăck-ĕt-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [BRACKET, *v.*]

A. *As present participle:* (See the verb.)

B. *As substantive:* A skeleton support for mouldings. This plan is commonly adopted in making the arches, domes, sunk panels, coves, pendentive work, &c., at the upper parts of apartments. (*Knight.*)

brăck′-ĭsh, *a.* [From Ger. *brack;* Dut. *brak* = brackish.]

Of water: Partly fresh, partly salt, as fresh water becomes when it flows over saline soil or the sea obtains occasional access to it.

"As springs in deserts found seem sweet, all *brackish* though they be,
So midst the wither'd waste of life, those tears would flow to me." *Byron: Stanzas for Music.*

brăck′-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [From Eng. *brackish; -ness.*] The quality of being brackish, the quality of being partly fresh and partly salt.

"All the artificial strainings hitherto leave a *brackishness* in salt water, that makes it unfit for animal uses."—*Cheyne.*

Brăck′-le-sham, *s.* & *a.* [From the place mentioned under A.]

A. *As subst.:* A bay near Chichester, in Sussex.

B. *As adj.:* Occurring at or near the bay mentioned under A.

Bracklesham-beds, *s.*

Geol.: The middle division of the Bagshot series. The Bagshot series has been separated into three divisions: the Upper Bagshot is nearly the same age as the Burton series (q.v.). The Bracklesham beds occur at Bracklesham Bay [A.], and also at Brook, in the New Forest. They consist chiefly of dark green sands and brown clays. Among the fossils found in them are *Cerithium giganteum, Voluta Selseyensis, Conus deperditus, Pleurotoma attenuata, Strepsidura turgida, Cardita planicostata, Cardium porulosum, Pectunculus pulvinatus, Nummulites lævigata.* The plant beds of Alum Bay, &c., are Lower Bagshot.

brăcks, *s.* [BRAXY.] A disease of sheep.

* **brăck-ỹ,** *a.* [From Ger. *brack.*] [BRACKISH.] Brackish.

"The *bracky* fountains."—*Drayton: Polyolb.*, song xi.
"The *bracky* marsh."—*Ibid.*, song xiv.

brā′-cŏn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Entom.: A genus of Ichneumons, with a hiatus between the mandibles and the clypeus, and a lengthened ovipositor. Several occur in Britain. [BRACONIDÆ.]

brā-cŏn′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From *bracon* (q.v.).]

Entom.: A family of the Ichneumon tribe of Hymenoptera, distinguished from the true Ichneumon flies by having a single recurrent nerve in the fore-wing, instead of two.

brăct (*Eng.*), **brăc′-tē-a** (*Lat.*), *s.* [In Ger. *bracktei;* Fr. *bractée.* From Lat. *bractea* = a thin plate of metal or gold-leaf.]

1. *Bot.:* A leaf growing upon the flower-stalk. Those which occupy this situation have, as a rule, a different size, form, and appearance from the ordinary leaves. There are cases, however, in which it is difficult to decide to which of these a particular foliaceous expansion is to be referred, and at times a yet greater uncertainty prevails as to whether one of those situated close to the flower is a bract or a sepal. The involucre in composite plants, the great spathe in Araceæ, the paleæ of grasses, the scales of catkins, &c., are all bracts.

BRACTS.

2. *Zool.:* A part of a hydrozoon, somewhat resembling the bract of a plant. [HYDROPHYLLIA.]

brăc′-tē-al, *a.* [Lat. *bractealis* = of metallic plates; from *bractea* (q.v.).]

1. Pertaining to a bract. (*Brande.*)

2. Furnished with bracts. (*Brande.*)

brăc′-tē-ate, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *bracteatus* = covered with gold plate; from *bractea* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective. In Bot.:* Furnished with bracts. (*Brande.*)

B. *As substantive:* A silver coin formerly current in Scotland.

brăc′-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *bract; -ed.*]

Bot.: Furnished with bracts or with a bract.

brăc′-tē-ō-læ, *s. pl.* [Plural of Lat. *bracteola* = a thin leaf of gold; dimin. of *bractea* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Small bracts.

brăc′-tē-ōl-āte, *a.* [From Lat. *bracteol(a);* and Eng. suffix *-ate.*] [BRACTEOLE.]

Bot.: Furnished with small bracts or bractlets. Applied especially to involucres, which have an outer row of such foliaceous appendages. (*Lindley.*)

brăc-tē-ōle, *s.* [From Lat. *bracteola;* dimin. of *bractea* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A small bract, a bractlet.

brăct′-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *bract;* and suffix *-less.*]

Bot.: Without bracts. (*Webster.*)

brăct′-lĕt, *s.* [From Eng. *bract;* and dimin. suffix *-let.*] A small bract. Used specially of the exterior bracts of an involucre. When these exist it is then said to be bracteolate at the base. (*Lindley.*)

* **brā-çỹn,** *v.t.* [BRACE, *v.*]

"*Bracyn*, or sette streyte. *Tendo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

brăd, *pa. par.* [BRADE (2).] (*Scotch.*)

brăd, *a.* & *in compos.* (compar. * *brædder,* * *bradar*). [A.S. *brád* = broad, large, vast (*Bosworth*); as, *Bradford* = the broad ford; *Bradgate* = the broad gate.] Broad. [BROAD.] (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*)

A. *As a separate word:*

"Quhen thai war passit the watir *brad.*"
Barbour: The Bruce (ed. Skeat), iii. 467.
"And wele *bradar* than-efter soyle."
Ibid., iv. 128.

B. *In compos.:* (See etymology.)

brăd, * **brod,** * **brode,** *s.* [Icel. *broddr* = any pointed piece of iron or steel; Sw. *brodd* = a frost nail, a blade; Dan. *brodde* = a spur, an ice spur, a frost nail. Cf. also A.S. *brord* = (1) a prick or point, the first blade or spire of grass or corn, an herb (*Somner*), (2) a sword; Dan. *braad* = a prick, a prickle, a thorn, a sting; *brod* = a prick, a thorn, a sting. [BROD, *v.* & *s.*; BRISTLE.]

1. A thin, square-bodied nail which, instead of a head, has a lip or projection on one side only. Brads are of different lengths, of the same thickness throughout, but they taper in width from the lip to the point.

"*Brode*, hedlese nayle."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. (*Pl.*) Money. (*Slang.*)

brad-awl, *s.*

Joinery: A small boring-tool with a chisel-edge. Used for opening holes for the insertion of nails.

brad-driver, *s.* A brad-setter (q.v.).

brad-setter, *s.*

Joinery: A tool which grasps a brad by the head, and by which it is driven into its appointed place.

* **brade** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [From A.S. *bregdan, brédan* = to weave, . . . to gripe, lay hold of, draw, take out.]

A. *Trans.:* To draw. (Used specially of pulling out a knife or sword.) [BRAID, *v.*]

"Wyndyr his hand the knyff he *bredit* out."
Henry the Minstrel: Wallace, bk. i., 2, 25.

B. *Intrans.:* To extend.

"He were a bleaunt of blwe, that *bradde* to the erthe."
Sir Gaw. and the Gr. Knight (ed. Morris), 1,928.

* **brade** (2), * **brad,** *v.t.* [From A.S. *brædan* = to roast; Dut. *braden;* O. H. Ger. *brátan;* (M.H.) Ger. *braten* = to roast.] To roast.

"The king to souper is set, served in halle,
* * * * *
Briddes branden, and *brad*, in bankers bright."
Sir Gawan and Sir Gol., ii. 1.

* **brāde,** *a.* [BRAID, *a.*; BROAD.] (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems*, ed. Morris; *Pearl*, 138.)

Brăd′-fŏrd, *s.* & *a.* [A geographical name, evidently from A.S. *brád* = broad, and Eng. *ford;* the same as BROADFORD.]

A. *As substantive:* Various places, the best known being Bradford in Yorkshire, the seat of the woollen manufacture; another is "Great" Bradford-on-the-Avon, in Wiltshire.

B. *As adjective:* Connected with Bradford; found near Bradford.

Bradford clay, *s.* [From Bradford in Wiltshire, where the clay is well developed.]

Geology: A marly stratum occurring in depressions above the Great Oolite and below the Forest Marble. It is characterised by the numbers of stone lilies (*Apiocrinus rotundus*), which occur in it, also by *Terebratula digona, T. cardium,* and *T. coarctata.* It is well seen at Bradford in Wilts, also near Tetbury Road Station, but the crinoids do not occur at the latter locality.

* **brā′-dit,** *pa. par.* [BRADE.]

brăd-ỹ-pŏd′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From *bradypus* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A family of mammals belonging to the order Edentata. It contains the Sloth and its allies.

brăd′-ỹ-pods (*Eng.*), **brăd-ỹp′-ō-da** (*Mod. Lat.*), *s. pl.* [From Gr. βραδύπους (*bradupous*) = slow of foot; βραδύς (*bradus*) = slow, and πούς (*pous*), ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool.: Slow-footed animals. Blumenbach's name for an order of mammalia, containing the genera Bradypus, Myrmecophaga, Manis, and Dasypus. Cuvier substituted the term Edentata, from the absence in these animals of incisor teeth.

brăd′-ỹ-pŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *bradypus;* from Class. Gr. βραδύπους (*bradupous*) = slow of foot.] [BRADYPODS.]

1. *Zool.:* A mammalian genus, the typical one of the family Bradypodidæ (q.v.). It contains the Ai, or Common Sloth (*Bradypus tridactylus*), and other species. The only other genus is Cholopus, originally written (incorrectly) by Illiger Cholæpus (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* Various genera and species of the family are found in South America. They are gigantic as compared with the modern sloths. The most notable are *Megatherium*, *Mylodon*, *Scelidotherium*, and in the Post-Pliocene of North America *Megalonyx*. (See these words.)

brāe, * **brāy,** * **brā,** *s.* & *a.* [Icel. *brá*, A.S. *bræw*, *breaw* = the eyebrow. "The word must have passed through the sense of *eyebrow* to *brow of a hill*, but no quotations illustrating the change appear. In spoken use *brae* is mainly Scottish, but is employed in literary English." (*N.E.D.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. An acclivity, a slope, an incline, a steep bank; whether constituting—

(1) The side of a hill.

"Eutryt in ane narrow place
Betuix a louchside and a *bra*."
Barbour: the Bruce (ed. Skeat), iii. 109.

(2) The bank of a river.

"Eudlang the vatter than yeid he
On ather syde gret quantite:
He saw the *brayis* hye staudand
The vatter holl throu slike rynand."
The Bruce (ed. Skeat), vi. 75-8.

2. A hill.

". . . Twa men I saw ayont yon *brae*."
Ross: Helenore, p. 60. (*Jamieson.*)

3. The upland, hilly, or highland parts of a country. *Used—*

(1) *As a separate word* (chiefly in the plural):

"Thin Reb said he tried him with Erse, for he cam in his youth frae the *braes* of Glenlivat—but it wadna do."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. ix.

(2) *In compos.:* As Braemar.

II. *Figuratively:* Used of the hill of fame.

"Should I but dare a hope to speel,
Wi' Allan or wi' Gilbertfield,
The *braes* of fame."
Burns: To William Simpson.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to a "brae" in any of the foregoing senses.

brae-face, *s.* The front or slope of a hill. (*Scotch.*)

"If a kill be built to a *brae-face*, or the side of a rock, it can have but three venta."—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans.*, p. 194.

brae-head, *s.* The summit of a hill. (*Scotch.*)

"All the boys of Garnock assembled at the *brae-head*, which commands an extensive view of the Kilmarnock road."—*Ayrs. Legatees*, p. 282.

brae-laird, braes-laird, *s.* A proprietor of land on the southern declivity of the Grampians. (*Scotch.*)

"In Mitchell's Opera, called 'The Highland Fair,' a *Braes Laird* is introduced as the natural and hereditary enemy of a Highland chieftain."—*Note from Sir Walter Scott, in Jamieson.*

brae-side, * **brae syd,** *s.* The declivity of a hill. (*Scotch.*)

"Ane company of fresch men cam to renew the battell, taking thair advantage of the *brae syd*."—*Pitscottie: Cron.*, p. 105.

brāe'-man, brāy'-măn, *s.* [Scotch *brae*; and Eng. *man*.] One who inhabits the southern side of the Grampian Hills. (*Scotch.*)

"Humanity strongly invites you to know
The worm-wasted *braeman's* fate, laid in yon grave."
Train: Mountain Muse, p. 70. (*Jamieson.*)

* **brā-ĕn-gĕl,** *s.* [BRANGILL.] (*Scotch.*)

brăg, * **brăg'-gen,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Wel. *bragio* = to brag; *brac* = boastful; Ir. *bragaim* = I boast; Gael. *bragaireachd* = empty pride, boasting. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To boast, make ostentatious pretences, swagger.

"He bosteth and *braggeth* with many bolde othes."
—*P. Plowman*, 8,595.

"Thou coward! art thou *bragging* to the stars?"
Shakesp.: Midsum. N. Dream, iii. 2.

(*a*) With *of* before the object.

"Verona *brags* of him
To be a virtuous and well-govern'd youth."
Shakesp.: Rom. and Jul., i. 5.

(*b*) *On* was frequently, though improperly, used for *of*.

"Yet lo! in me what authors have to *brag on*,
Reduc'd at last to hiss in my own dragon."
Pope: Dunciad, iii. 285.

* 2. To sound, make a loud noise.

"Whanne the voyce of the trompe . . . in your eeris *braggith* al the puple shal cry with moost out-crye."—*Wicklife: Joshua*, vi. 5.

". . . the child *brags* in her belly already; 'tis yours."
—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour Lost*, v. 2.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To blow loudly

"The Bretones boldely *braggene* theire trompez."—*Morte Arthure*, 1,484.

* 2. To praise anything excessively or ostentatiously.

"You shall have a lame jade, bridle and *brag* it up and down Smithfield."—*Nashe: Plain Percival.*

3. To reproach, upbraid.

"Kyle-Stewart I could hae *bragged* wide,
For sic a pair."
Burns: The Auld Farmer's Salutation.

brăg, * **brăgg,** * **brăgge,** *s.*, *a.*, & *adv.* [BRAG, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A boast, an ostentatious pretence.

"A kind of conquest
Cæsar made here; but made not here his *brag*
Of 'came,' and 'saw,' and 'overcame.'"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 1.

* 2. The thing or matter boasted of.

"Beauty is nature's *brag*."
Milton: Comus, 745.

3. A game at cards.

"But the late Reverend Doctor Robert Douglas, minister of Galashiels, assured the author, that the last time he saw Andrew Gemmells he was engaged in a game at *brag* with a gentleman of fortune, distinction, and birth."—*Scott: Adv. to Antiquary*, p. viii.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *In a bad sense:* Boastful.

"Hi schulde nought beren hem so *bragg*."
Piers Plowman's Crede, 706.

2. *In a good sense:* Brave.

". . . boldest and *braggest* in armes."
William of Palerne (ed. Skeat), 3048.

C. *As adverb:*

1. Boastingly.

"Hy schulde nought beren hem so *bragg* ne [belden] so heyghe."
Piers Plow. Crede, 706.

2. Proudly, conceitedly.

"Seest howe *brag* yond Bullocke beares,
So smirke, so smoothe, his pricked eares?"
Spenser: The Shep. Cal., ii.

* **brăg'-ançe,** *s.* [From Eng. *brag*, *s.*, and suffix *-ance*.] Boasting, arrogance.

brā-găn'-tī-ą, *s.* [Named after the Duke of Braganza.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the natural order Aristolochiaceæ (Birthworts). *Bragantia tomentosa*, a species growing in Java, is very bitter, and is used in that island as an emmenagogue. The roots of *B. Wallichii*, rubbed up with lime-juice, are used in the West of India as an appliance in snake bites.

* **brăg'-ąt,** *s.* [BRAGGET, *s.*]

brăg-gą-dō'-çĭ-ō, * **brăg-gą-dō'-çhĭ-o,** *s.* [BRAG, *v.* A word invented by Spenser (*Skeat*).]

1. *As a proper name (of the forms* Braggadocio *and* Braggadochio*):* The name given by Spenser to one of his imaginary knights, "Sir Braggadochio," who is always boasting of the heroic deeds he has done and intends to do, but is all the while a coward at heart.

"Shee, that base *Braggadochio* did affray,
And made him fast out of the forest ronne;
Belphœbe was her name, as faire as Phœbus sunne."
Spenser: F. Q., III., v. 27.

2. A cowardly boaster.

"Elevated to office, whether the office be a clerkship in the Customs or a Captaincy-General, he becomes forthwith a *braggadocio*, self-asserting and insolent, often grasping and extortionate."—*Times*, June 2, 1879.

3. Empty boasting.

* **brăg'-gard,** *s.* [BRAGGART.]

* **brăg'-gard-ĭzm,** *s.* [Eng. *braggard*; *-ism*.] Boastfulness, bragging.

"Why, Valentine, what *braggardism* is this?"—*Shakesp.: Two Gent.*, ii. 4.

† **brăg'-gart,** * **brăg'-gard,** *s.* [From Eng. *brag*; and suffix *-art*, *-ard*.]

A. *As subst.:* A bragger, boastful fellow.

"Who knows himself a *braggart*,
Let him fear this, for it will come to passe,
That every *braggart* shall be found an ass."
Shakesp.: All's Well, iv. 3.

". . . a shallow *braggart* conscious sincerity."—*Carlyle: Heroes, Hero-worship*, Lect. ii.

B. *As adj.:* Given to bragging; boastful, vainglorious.

"The King with scorn beheld their flight,
'Are these,' he said, 'our yeomen wi' fit,
Each *braggart* churl could boast before me,
Twelve Scottish lives his baldric bore!'"
Scott: The Lord of the Isles, vi. 24.

* **brăg'-gart-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *braggart*; *-ly*.] Like a braggart, boastful.

"A proud, vain-glorious, and *braggartly* spirit."—*Chapman: Homer*, bk. iii.

brăgged, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BRAG, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adj.:* Boasted, vaunted.

"*Aud.* Wert thou the Hector
That was the whip of your *bragg'd* progeny,
Thou shouldst not 'scape me here."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 8.

brăg'-gĕr, *s.* [Eng. *bragg*; *-er*.] One who brags; a vain, ostentatious pretender; a braggart.

"A bretoner, a *braggere*."
Langland: P. Plowman, 4,104.

"Such as have had opportunity to sound these *braggers* thoroughly, by having sometimes endured the penance of their scottish company, have found them in converse empty and insipid."—*South.*

* **brăg'-gĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *bragger*; *-y*.] Vain show, pomp.

"All the nobles of the Frenche courte were in garmentes of many colours, so that they were not knowen from the *braggery*."—*Hall: Henry VIII.*, an. 12.

* **brăg'-gĕt,** * **brăg-gąt,** * **brăg-ąt,** * **brā-gōt, brā-gĕtt,** * **brā-kĕt,** *s.* [Wel. *bragot* = a kind of mead; Cornish *bregaud*; Ir. *bracat*: Wel. *brag*; Gael. & Ir. *braich* = malt, fermented grain. Connected with *brew*, A.S. *breówan* (Skeat).] A kind of mead; a liquor made of honey and ale fermented, with spices, &c.

"*Bragett*, drynke (*bragot* or *brakat*, K. H. P.) *Mel-Wrodium*, *bragetum*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Hir mouth was sweete as *bragat* is or meth,
Or hoord of apples, layd in hay or heth."
Chaucer: The Miller's Tale, 3261-62.

brăg'-gĭng, * **brăg'-ĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [BRAG, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & part. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. Boasting, arrogance.

"Howbeit he nothing at all ceased from his *bragging*, but still was filled with pride, breathing out fire in his rage against the Jews, and commanding to haste the journey."—*2 Maccabees*, ix. 7.

2. Loud blowing, noise.

"Thair wes blaving of beriys, *braging* and beir."
Gaw. and Gol., ii. 13.

brăg'-gĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *bragging*; *-ly*.] In a bragging manner, boastfully, ostentatiously.

"None bewail more *braggingly* Germanicus death in outward show, then such as in their harts are most glad."—*Greneway: Tacitus; Annales*, p. 58.

brăg'-gĭr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Cf. Gael. *braigh* = the top, the summit, or *braigh*, v. = to give a crackling sound; Dan. *brage* = to crack, to crash, *brag*, *bragen* = crack, crash, crackling noise.] The name given in the island of Lewis to the broad leaves of the *Alga Marina*.

"They continue to manure the ground until the tenth of June, if they have plenty of *Braggir*, i.e. the broad leaves growing on the top of the *Alga Marina*."—*Martin: West. Isl.*, p. 54.

¶ Britten and Holland are unable to decide what species of seaweed is meant by *Alga marina*. Can it be *Fucus nodosus*?

* **brăg'-ĭng,** *s.* [BRAGGING, *s.*]

brā-gī'te, *s.* [From *Bragi*, an old Scandinavian deity (?); and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: Bragite of Forbes and Dahll. Probably altered Firein. It occurs imbedded in orthoclase in Norway and Greenland. Or a variety of Fergusonite (q.v.).

* **brăg'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *brag*; *-less*.] Without boasting or ostentation.

"*Dio.* The bruit is, Hector's slain, and by Achilles.
Ajax. If it be so, yet *bragless* let it be;
Great Hector was a man as good as he."
Shakesp.: Troil. and Cress., v. 3.

* **brăg'-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *brag*; *-ly*.] In a manner worthy of being boasted of, finely.

"Seest not thilk hawthorn stande,
How *bragly* it beginnes to budde,
And utter his tender head?"
Spenser: Shep. Cal., iii.

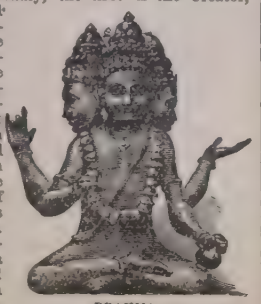
brăg'-wŏrt, brĕg'-wŏrt (*Scotch*), *s.* [BRAGGET.] (*Scotch.*) Mead, a beverage made from the dregs of honey.

"To learn that the Scottish *bregwort*, or mead, so plentiful at a harvest supper, is the selfsame drink with which the votaries of Kinmont cheered themselves may well alarm a devout mind." &c.—*Blackwood's Mag.*, Jan., 1821, p. 405.

Brah'-ma, * **Era'-ma,** † **Erah'-man,** *s.* [Deer. &c., *Brama*, *Brauma*; in Manratta and the

modern languages of India, *Brăhmá*, from Sanscrit *Brâhman*, not *Brahmán* = a member of the Hindoo sacred caste; but (1) *Neut.* = force, power, will, wish, the propulsive force of creation; (2) *Masc.:* (*a*) Self; (*b*) The being Brahma (see def.). (*Max Müller: Chips from a German Workshop*, vol. i. (1867), pp. 70-1.).]

Hindu Mythol.: The first person of the Hindu triad, the others being Vishnu and Siva. Speaking broadly, the first is the Creator, the second the Preserver, and the third the Destroyer. The first is scarcely worshipped, except at Pokher, in Ajmere, and Bithoor in the Doab, the residence of the infamous Nana Saheb. He is represented as a man of a red colour, with four faces. He has in general four hands, in one of which he holds a portion of the Vedas, in one a lustral vessel, in one a rosary, and in one a sacrificial spoon. For the present state of his worship see BRAHMANISM.



BRAHMA.

"When *Brama's* children perish'd for his name."
Campbell: Pleasures of Hope, pt. i.

Brah'-ma (2), *s.* & *a.* [BRAHMAPOOTRA.]

Brahma-fowl, *s.* [BRAHMAPOOTRA-FOWL.]

Brah'-man, Brah'-min, *Bra'-min, *Brach-man, *s.* & *a.* [In Sw. &c., *Bramin*; Ger. *Bramine, Brachmane*; Fr. *Bramin, Bramine, Brucmane*; Sp. & Port. *Bramin, Bramine, Brachmane*; Ital. *Bramino*; Lat. pl. *Brachmanae, Brachmanes*; Gr. βραχμᾶνες (*Brachmanes*); Mahratta *Brâhman*; Sanscrit *Brahmán*, not *Brâhman* = Brahma (q.v.) = a member of the sacred caste, from *Brâhman* = Brahma (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Originally:* One of the Aryan conquerors of India who discharged priestly functions, whose ascendency, however, over his fellows was intellectual and spiritual, but not yet political or supported by the caste system.

2. *Now:* One of the four leading castes of India, the others, theoretically at least, being *Kshatryas* (Warriors), *Vaisyas* (Merchants), and *Sudras* (Labourers), not reckoning outcasts beyond the pale. [CASTE.] [For the rise of the Brahmans see BRAHMANISM.] The Brahmans in many places at present are about a tenth part of the community. They are the most intellectual of all castes, having great mental subtlety. They are admirably adapted for metaphysical speculation and for mathematical reasoning; but throughout their vast literature they have almost uniformly told monstrous myths in lieu of history. Nor do they care much for natural science. In these two respects they fall short of the average European mind. [BRAHMANISM.]

"... the language of the *Brahmens*."—*Mill: Hist. Brit. India*, i. 334.

"The worshippers of Agni no longer form a distinct class, a few Agnihotra *Brahmans*, who preserve the family, may be met with."—*H. H. Wilson: Religion of the Hindus.*

B. *As adjective:* In any way pertaining to a member of the caste described under A.

¶ *Brahmana beads, Brahman's beads:* A name given in India to the corrugated seeds of Elæocarpus, used by the Brahmans and others as necklaces. They are sometimes worn as beads by children in East London, having been brought from India by seafaring relatives or friends.

Brahman bull, Brahminy bull, *s.* The Zebu, a variety of the *Bos taurus*, or Common Ox. It is distinguished by having a large fatty hump on its shoulders. Divine honours are paid to it in India, and it is deemed an act of piety to turn one loose in the streets, without any provision for its maintenance. It therefore helps itself from greengrocers' stalls or from gardens. It is not, as a rule, dangerous to pedestrians, but at times has warlike encounters with its humped compeers, besides systematically persecuting all cattle destitute of a hump. It is unpopular with those who are not of the Hindoo faith, but they dare not for their lives openly injure it, though the writer has heard of one being killed, suspicion falling on a European whose garden the divine beast had robbed.

Brah'-măn-ĭc, Brah'-mĭn-ĭc, *a.* [From *Brahman, Brahmin*, and suff. *-ic*. In Fr. *Brahmanique.*] Pertaining to Brahmans or to Brahmanism.

"... the corruption of the *Brahmanic* religion."—*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, trans. by Murdoch, ed. 1865, p. 716. (Note.)

"The earlier systems of *Brahmanic* philosophy."—*Max Muller: Chips from a German Workshop*, vol. i. (1867), p. 225.

Brah-măn'-ĭ-cal, Brah-mĭn'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [From *Brahmanic, Brahminic; -al.*] The same as BRAHMANIC (q.v.).

Brah'-man-ĭzm, Brah'-mĭn-ĭzm, *s.* [From Eng., &c. *Brahman, Brahmin*, and suff. *-ism*. In Ger. *Bramanism*; Fr. *Brahmanisme.*]

Theol., Hist., & Phil.: The system of religious belief and practice introduced and propagated by the Brahmans. This greatly varied with the lapse of ages, but to every successive form of it the name Brahmanism may be applied.

The earliest inhabitants of India seem to have been mainly Turanians. [TURANIAN.] When, at a very remote period of antiquity, these entered the peninsula, an Aryan nation or tribe existed in Central Asia, N. W. of India, speaking a language as yet unrecognised, which was the parent of nearly all the present European tongues, our own not excepted. At an unknown date a great part of this Aryan nation migrated to the north-west, and settled in Europe, the remainder taking the contrary direction, and entering India by the way of the Punjaub. [ARYAN.] Admiring the glorious Eastern sky, they applied to it, and to the elements of nature, glowing adjectival epithets; these gradually became abstract substantives, then the qualities expressed were personified, and gods ruling over the several elements were recognised. Thus the sky was first called *Deva*, adj. = (1) bright, then (2) brightness, next (3) the Bright God; or, if the adjectival meaning be retained, Divine. This is the familiar Lat. *Deus* = God. Similarly *Dyaus* = the sky, is Gr. Ζεύς (*Zeus*), genit. Διός (*Dios*), from Δίς (*Dis*), Latin *Dies piter* = Jupiter. Other divinities worshipped were, *Agni* = fire (Lat. *ignis*), *Surya* = the sun, *Ushas* = the dawn [Gr. ἠώς (*ēōs*)], *Marut* = storm (Lat. *Mars*), *Prithivi* = the earth, *Ap* = the waters, *Nadi* = the rivers, *Varuna* = the sky [Gr. οὐρανός (*ouranos*)], *Mitra* = the sun, and *Indra* = the day. These gods are invoked in the 1,017 hymns of the *Rig-Veda*, the oldest Aryan book in the world. Dr. Haug, of the Sanscrit College at Poonah, thinks the oldest of these may have been composed and uttered from 2400–2000 B.C., or at least from 2000 to 1400 B.C. Max Müller, the translator of the *Rig-Veda*, more moderately dates most of them between 1500 and 1200 B.C., believing the collection to have been finished about 1100 B.C. [RIG-VEDA, VEDA.]

Whilst the Aryans were in the Punjaub a religious schism took place amongst them, and a large number of them left India for Persia with feelings so bitter that what their former friends left behind called gods they transformed into demons. The venerable *Deva* = God, was changed into *daéva* = an evil spirit. Iran (Persia) was the place to which the seceders went, and there their faith developed into *Zoroastrianism* (q.v.). (See also *Zend-avesta.*)

The *Rig-Veda* was followed by three more, the *Yajur-veda*, the *Sáma-veda*, and the *Atharva-veda*, each with a Sanhita or collection written in poetry, and Brâhmanas and Sûtras, prose compositions; but these are not so valuable as the *Rig-Veda* for tracing the old beliefs.

From about 1000 to 800 B.C. collections were being made of the old sacred literature. From about 800 to 600 B.C. the Brahmanas were composed (Dr. Haug thinks between 1400 and 1200 B.C.). Then the Sutras (exegetical compositions), which follow, make Brahmanas as well as Mantras divine.

The exact date of the two great epic poems—the Ramayana and the Mehabharat—is unknown; but the former is believed to be the older. By the time that it appeared the constellation of Vedic gods had set, and one of deified heroes was arising or had arisen. Rama, the deified King of Ayodhya (Oude), the hero of the former poem, is still extensively worshipped, along with his friend and follower, Hunooman, the monkey god. So is Krishna, the hero of the Mahabharat.

During the period of the Brahmanas, the Brahmanic priesthood had risen to great power; during that of the Sutras they were in quiet enjoyment of their caste dignity. By the sixth century Booddha had arisen to preach the equality of all castes, and his system was dominant in India from about 250 B.C. till 750 A.D., that is, for a thousand years. [BOODDHISM.]

When Brahmanism reasserts its sway the Hindoo triad of gods—Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva—have arisen (see these words). Nay, Brahma has become almost obsolete, and the respective advocates of Vishnu and Shiva are at variance. Between the twelfth and the sixteenth centuries monastic reformers formed sects, some Vishnuvite, others Sivaite. New sacred books, called, however, Puranas (meaning old), are penned to advocate the tenets of conflicting sects, and, though contradicting each other, are accepted as divine. The Mohammedan invasion somewhat repressed their quarrels [PURANAS.] At present, the worship of Vishnu under the forms of Krishna and of Rama, and of Siva under that of the Lingam; with the veneration of Sukti, the power and energy of the divine nature in action; to which must be added the adoration of Hunooman, Rama's friend; and in many places of aboriginal Turanian gods, are the most prevalent forms of popular Hinduism. Reformers are falling back on the Vedas, and Christianity obtains converts from it in every part of the land.

Brah'-măn-ĭst, *s.* [From Eng., &c. *Brahman*; and suff. *-ist.*] A professor of the Brahmanic faith. [BRAHMANISM.]

"Berghard, in his 'Physical Atlas,' gives the following division of the human race according to religion ... *Brahmanists* ... 13·4 per cent."—*Max Müller: Chips from a German Workshop*, vol. i., p. 215. (Note.)

Brah-ma-pôo'-tra, Brăh-ma-pû'-tra, *s.* & *a.* [Sansc. *Brahma* (1) (q v.)., and *pootra, putra* = a son.]

A. *As subst.* (*Geog.*): A very large river, rising in south-west Thibet and falling into the Bay of Bengal.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the river described under A.

Brahmapootra or **Brahma-fowl,** *s.* A variety of poultry, so called from their being supposed to have been imported from the neighbourhood of the Brahmapootra river.

Brah'-mĭn-ēe, *s.* [Eng., &c. *Brahmin; -ee.*] A female Brahman.

Brah'-mĭn-ĕss, *s.* [Eng., &c. *Brahmin; -ess.*] A female Brahman, a Brahminee.

brāid (1), ***brâide, *brāyde, *brāi'-dĕn, *brêi'-dĕn** (*Eng.*), **brāid, *brāde, *brāyd** (*Scotch*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *bredan* = to bend, fold, braid, knit, gripe, lay hold of, draw, drive, or take out or away (*Bosworth*); *bregdan* = to bind, knit, vibrate, or draw forth (*Bosworth*); O. Icel. *bregdha, brigdha* = (1) to braid with, (2) to broider; (*int.*) = to start quickly; O. Fris. *breida, brida*; O.L. Ger. *bregdan*; O.H. Ger. *brettan.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **I.** *Of sudden movement* (see O. Icel. *bregdha*): To draw out quickly. (Used of the unsheathing or brandishing of a sword or similar weapon.)

"Then this byrne *braydet* owte a brand."—*Anturs of Arthur*, x.

"Wndyr his hand the knyff he *bradit* owt."
Wallace, i. 223. (M.S.)

¶ It is sometimes used reflexively.

To braid one's self: To depart quickly. [B., I. 1.]

"Hee bredde an ai on his barm and *braides* him than."
Alisaunder (ed Skeat), 1,004.

* **II.** *Of more or less circular movement:* To turn about, to turn round.

"Ane Duergh *braydit* about, besily and bane,
Small birdis on broche, be aue brigh fyre."
Gawan and Gol., l. 7. (*Jamieson.*)

* **III.** *Of movement taking the form of assault:* To attack, to assault. (*Ruddman & Jamieson.*)

* ¶ *To braid down:* To throw down, to beat down. (*Skeat.*)

"To the erth he *brayd* him downe."
Ywaine and Gaw., 3,248.

IV. *Of the intercinding of things together:*

1. To weave or entwine together; to twine, to twist, to plat.

"... and the nicest maiden's locks
Less gracefully were *braided*."
Wordsworth: Excur., bk. vi.

2. To intertwine or interlace around anything.

"This hall, in which a child I played,
Like thine, dear Redmond, lowly laid,
The bramble and the thorn may *braid*:
Or, passed for aye from me and mine,
It ne'er may shelter Rokeby's line."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 11.

* **B.** *Intransitive (of rapid movement):*

1. To move quickly; to take a series of long steps in rapid succession. (*Scotch*).

"And as he *braidit* furth apoun the bent."
Doug.: Virgil, 381, 24.

"Syne down the brae Sym *braid* lyk thunder."
Evergreen, ii. 153, st. 7.

2. To rush.

"As blive with his burnes he *braide* into presse
And demened him dou till with dentes ful rade."
William of Palerne (ed. Skeat), 3,846-49.

3. To awake, to spring; to start, to start up.

"Than the burde in her bed *braide* of hur slepe,
And whan shee wakyng was shee wondred in hert."
Alisaunder (ed. Skeat), 734-5.

4. To break out; to issue with violence.

"And all enragit thir wordis gan furth *brade*."
Doug.: Virgil, 113, 29.

"Furth at the ilk porte the wyndis *brade* in ane route." *Ibid.*, 15, 25.

"On syde he *bradis* for to eschew the dynt.
Ibid., 142, 3. (*Jamieson.*)

5. To cry out.

"Right in his wo he gan to *braide*."
Chaucer: Troilus, 662.

¶ (1) *To braid up the head:* To toss the head as a high-mettled horse does, to carry the head high.

"I wald na langer beir on brydil, bot *braid* up my heid:
Thair micht no mollat mak me moy, nor hald my mouth in." *Dunbar: Mait. Poems*, p. 5.

(2) *To braid up the burde:* To put up the leaves of the table (?). A phrase used by James I. (*Jamieson.*)

brāid (2), *v.i.* [BREED, *v.i.*]

brāid, * **brāide,** * **brāyde,** *s.* [From A.S. *bregd, bredg;* O. Icel. *bragda, bragth* = a sudden motion, trick, sleight, look, or expression.] [BRAID, *v.* (q.v.).]

* **I.** *Of sudden motion, or of anything sudden:*

1. A sudden motion, a start, a rush, a charge, a sally.

"Go we ther-for with strengthe of hond; we willen make a *braide*."
Sir Ferumbras (ed. Herrtage), 3,122.

2. An assault, a thrust, aim to strike; an attack, an invasion.

"... If the Scottis kyng mistake in any *braids*
Of treson in any thing, ageyn Henry Iornaid."
R. Brunne, p. 138.

"Syne to me with his club he maid ane *braid*."
Doug.: Virgil, 451, 41. (*Jamieson.*)

3. A reproach, a taunt, upbraiding.

"And grieve our soules with quippes and bitter *braids*."
Rob. E. of Huntingd., bl. l., 1,601.

4. Sudden fate.

"By-thenk ye wel of that *brayde*, that touchede duke Myloun."
Sir Ferumb. (ed. Herrtage), 2,008.

5. A moment of time.

¶ *At a braid, At a brayde:* At a start, at once.

"And vche best *at a brayde* ther hym best lykez."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 539.

In a brayd: In a moment.

"Baltazar *in a brayd* bede vus ther-of."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 1,507.

6. A grimace.

"And grymly gryn on hym and blere,
And lydes *brigges* mak hym to fere."
Richard Rolle de Hampole, 2,226-7.

7. The cry of a newly-born child. (*Scotch.*) (*Craig, Jamieson, &c.*)

II. *Of something woven:*

1. *Gen.:* Twist; plaiting.

"Nor bands of gold the varied tresses bind,
That fly disordered with the wanton wind."
Pope: Sappho and Phaon, 85-6.

"Then fasten we round,
To twine our braid."
Moore: L. R., Light of the Harem.

* **2.** *Spec.:*

(1) Braided gold. (*Scotch.*)

"In the first a [illegible] scammassy hernessit with gold & [illegible]." (*Jamieson.*)

(2) A narrow woollen fabric used for binding.

* **brāid** (1), *a. & s.* [From A.S. *bregd, bregd* = deceit, fiction; Icel. *bragdh* = fraud, deceit: from A.S. *bredan* = to weave, ... to draw (as into a net).] [BRAID, *s.*]

A. *As adjective:* Deceitful.

"Since Frenchmen are so *braid*,
Marry that will, I live and die a maid."
Shakesp.: All's Well, iv. 2.

B. *As substantive:* Deceit, anything deceitful.

"Dian rose with all her maids
Blushing thus at love his *braids*."
Greene: Never too Late, 1,616.

* **brāid** (2), * **brāde,** *a.* [A.S. *bréd* = broad.] [BROAD.]

1. Broad.

"'Ay, ye might have said in *braid* Scotland, gude-wife,' added the fiddler."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, let. x.

2. Plain, intelligible.

"And yit forsoith I set my besy pane,
(As that I couth) to make it *brade* and plain."
Doug.: Virgil, Pref. 5, 4.

braid-band, *a.* [BROAD-BAND.] (*Scotch.*)

braid-bonnet, *s.*

1. A Scots bonnet, usually of dark blue wool with a short thick tassel.

2. A bonnet piece (q.v.).

braid-cast, *adv.* [BROADCAST.] (*Scotch.*)

braid-comb, *s.* A large comb for a woman's back hair.

* **brāid,** * **brāde,** *adv.* [BROAD.] Widely.

"The heainly portis cristallyne
Vpwarpis *braide*, the warld till illumyne."
Doug.: Virgil, 399, 26.

brāid'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [BRAID.]

"Of mantles green, and *braided* hair."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 4.

"Golden tresses wreathed in one,
As the *braided* streamlets run!"
Longfellow: Maidenhood.

brā'id-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *braid; -er.*]

1. *Gen.:* That which braids.

2. *Spec.:* A sewing-machine attachment provided with an opening to guide and lay a braid on the cloth under the action of the needle. The braid-guiding opening may be in the presser and in advance of the needle-hole, or in the cloth-plate, or in a separate attachment secured to the cloth-plate.

brāid'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BRAID, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & part. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of making braids.

2. Braids taken collectively.

"A gentleman enveloped in mustachios, whiskers, fur collars, and *braiding*, ..."—*Thackeray.* (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

braiding-machine, *s.*

Machinery:

1. A machine in which a fabric is made by the laying up of three or more threads by a plaiting process. Mechanism guides the thread-holding bobbins in a serpentine course to interlace the threads.

2. A braider (q.v.).

Brāid'-ĭşm, *s.* [See def.]

Therapeutics: A name sometimes given to hypnotism (q.v.), from Mr. J. Braid, a Manchester surgeon, one of the early investigators of the subject.

Brāid'-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *Braid(ism); -ist.*] One who practises hypnotism; a hypnotist.

brāid'-nĕs, *s.* [BROADNESS.] (*Scotch.*)

brā'-ĭe, brāy'-ĭe, *a.* [Scotch *brae;* suffix *-ie* = Eng. *-y.*]

1. Sloping.

2. Hilly.

* **brāle,** * **brāi'-ĭn** (1), *v.t.* [BRAY.]

* **brāi'-ĭn** (2), *v.* [BRAY (2), *v.*]

brāilk, *v.* [Cf. Dut. *braeckluest* = nausea, qualm; *braakdrank* = vomit.] To vomit. (*Scotch.*)

"Sche blubbirt, bokkit, and *braikit* still."
Lyndsay: S. P. R., ii. 87.

* **brāilk** (1), *s.* [Probably the same as Eng. *bray*, s. (q.v.). Or from Icel. *braka* = to make a noise.] A threat. (*Scotch.*)

"All thocht with *brailk*, and boist, or wappinnis he
Me doith awate, and manace for to de.
Doug.: Virgil, 374, 32.

brāilk (2), *s.* [BREAK.] (*Scotch.*)

brāilk (3), *s.* [O. Sw. *braaka*, from *braaka*, v. = to break.] (*Jamieson.*) [BRAKE (1), *s.*]

1. A kind of harrow. (*Scotch.*)

"While new-ca'd kye rowte at the stake,
An' pownies reek in plough or *braik*."
Burns: Epistle to J. Lapraik.

2. An instrument used in dressing hemp, &c. (*Jamieson.*)

* **brāilk'-ĭn,** *s.* [BRACKEN.]

* **brāilk'-ĭt,** *a.* [From Ir. *breac, brek* = speckled, pied, motley.] Speckled. (*Scotch.*)

brăill, * **brāyle,** *s.* [From O. Fr. *braiel, braiol, braioele, braileul* = a band placed round the breeches; O. Fr. *braie, braye* = breeches; Prov. *braya;* Sp. & Port. *braya;* Ital. *braca;* from Lat. *braca* (sing.), *bracæ* (pl.) = breeches.] [BREECHES.]

1. *Falconry:* (1) A piece of leather with which to bind up a hawk's wing; (2) The mass of feathers about the fundament of a hawk. (*Cotgrave.*)

2. *Naut.* (*pl. brails*): Ropes used to gather up the foot and leeches of a sail, preparatory to furling.

¶ The *brails* of a gaff-sail are for hauling the after-leech of the sail forward and upward, previous to furling: towards the head (*peak-brails*); neck (*throat-brails*); and luff (*foot-brails*). The *lee-brails* are hauled upon in furling.

brāil, *v.t.* [From *brail*, s. (q.v.).]

1. *Falconry:* To fasten up the wing of a bird, to confine it from flight. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"By Hebe fill'd; who states the prime
Of youth, and *brails* the wings of time."
Urania to the O.

2. *Naut.:* To haul up into the brails, to truss up with the brails. (Followed by *up.*)

"Cheerily, my hearties! yo heave ho!
Brail up the mainsail, and let her go."
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, v.

brāin, * **brāine,** * **brāyn,** * **brāyne,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *brægen, bragen, bregen;* Dut. *brein;* O. Dut. *bregen;* O. Fries. *breîn.* Perhaps cognate with Gr. *βρέγμα* (*bregma*), *βρεγμός* (*bregmos*), *βρεχμός* (*brechmos*), *βρέχμα* (*brechma*) = the upper part of the head.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:* The soft mass contained within the cavity of the skull, the encephalon. [II., 1.]

"Proceeding from the heat-oppressed *brain*."
Shakesp.: Macb. ii. 1.

(1) In this sense it may be used in the plural, when the brains of different individuals, human or animal, are compared to each other.

"... at no period of life do their *brains* perfectly agree."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol i. (1871), pt. i., ch. i., p. 3.

(2) When only one individual is referred to.

"Voices were heard threatening, some that his *brains* should be blown out, ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. *Figuratively:* The intellect.

"... the *brain* devise laws ..."
Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven., i. 2.

¶ In this sense used also in the plural.

"... to beat this from his *brains*, ..."
Shakesp.: Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

¶ *To cudgel the brains:* To stimulate the faculty of attention, with the view of solving an intellectual difficulty which could not be satisfactorily disposed of in one's ordinary listless mental state.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* That part of the nervous system contained within the cranium, or encephalon, the central part of the nervous system, composed of the cerebrum, cerebellum, and medulla oblongata (q.v.). It is formed by the continuity of the fibres of the spinal cord upwards to the cephalic centres.

¶ (1) *Compar. Anat.:* The centre of the nervous system in the lowest of the animals which possess a brain is in the form of a double cord; a step higher, and knots or *ganglia* are developed on one extremity of the cord. Such is the rudimentary structure of brain in the lowest vertebrata. In the lowest fishes the anterior extremity of the double cord shows a succession of five pairs of ganglia; in the higher fishes and amphibia the first two become fused into a single ganglion; then follow only three pairs of symmetrical ganglia. This carries us up in the animal scale to mammalia (q.v.): for instance, in the dog and cat we find a single ganglion, cerebellum, then three pairs following each

other, and the primitive ganglia of opposite sides, at first separate, become united by means of transverse fibres, commissures (*commissura* = a joining), for associating in function the two symmetrical portions. Hence the deduction that the brain in the lower animals consists of primitive cords, primitive ganglia upon these cords, and commissures which connect the substance of adjoining ganglia and associate their functions.

(2) *Human Anatomy:*

(*a*) *In the fœtus:* In the human fœtus, the earliest sign of the spinal cord is a pair of minute longitudinal filaments side by side; on the anterior extremity of these five pairs of minute swellings are seen, not in a straight line, as in fishes, but curved on each other to correspond with the future cranium. The posterior pair soon become cemented on the middle line, forming one; the second pair also unite; the third and fourth, at first distinct, are soon veiled by a lateral development arching backwards to conceal them; and the anterior pair, at first small, become less and almost lost in the development of the other pairs; so that the architecture of the human brain is the same as that of the lower animals, but progressive. [ARCHENCEPHALA.]

(*b*) *In the adult:* In the adult the primitive cords, described under 2 (*a*), have become the spinal cord, at the upper extremity they separate under the name of crura cerebri; the first pair of ganglia, developed from the primitive cords, have become the cerebellum; the second pair (the optic lobes of animals) become the corpora quadrigemina of man; the third pair, the optic thalami, and the fourth, the corpora striata, are the basis of the hemispheres, which, the merest lamina in the fish, have become the largest portion, the cerebrum, of the brain in man; the fifth pair (olfactory lobes), so large in the lowest forms, dwindle into the olfactory bulbs of man. The brain is composed of fibres or fasciculi ranged in some parts longitudinally, in others interlaced at various angles by cross fibres, and connected and held together by a delicate areolar web, which is the bond of support of the entire organ. It is enveloped by three lining membranes, the dura mater, the arachnoid, and the pia mater (q.v.). The brain substance is of two kinds, differing in density and color, a grey or cineritious or cortical substance, and a white or medullary substance. The *grey* substance forms a thin lamella over the entire surface of the convolutions of the cerebrum, and of the laminæ of the cerebellum, hence it has been named cortical; but it is likewise found in the centre of the spinal cord through its entire length, thence through the medulla oblongata, crura cerebri, thalami optici, and corpora striata; also in the locus perforatus, tuber cinereum, commissura mollis, pineal gland, pituitary gland, and corpora rhomboidea. As clearly shown by Dr. Sieveking, there is a peculiar property in the *white* matter of the brain, namely, the great elasticity of the medullary substance, and the resiliency afforded by this is the counterpoise of the rigid structures enveloping the brain, and which do not, as erroneously supposed, remove it entirely from the influence of atmospheric pressure.

The microscopic elements of the brain are white nerve-fibres from $\frac{1}{2000}$ to $\frac{1}{14000}$ of an inch in diameter; grey nerve-fibres, one-half or one-third less than the white in diameter (*Heule*); nerve-cells, between $\frac{1}{100}$ and $\frac{1}{1500}$ of an inch in diameter; and nerve-granules, between $\frac{1}{7000}$ and $\frac{1}{16000}$ of an inch in diameter, with a variable number of pigment-granules. The division of nerves into cranial and spinal is purely arbitrary, for with respect to origin, all but the first (the olfactory) proceed from the spinal cord or its immediate prolongation into the brain.

The weight of the human brain, according to Sœmmering, is 2 lbs. 5½ oz. to 3 lbs. 1 oz. 7 drs.; Dr. Aitken says from 30 to 52 ounces, with a bulk of from 65 to 84 cubic inches. Dr. John Reid states that there is an average difference of 5 oz. 11 drs. in favor of the male brain. According to Sœmmering, the largest brain of a horse is 1 lb. 7 oz.; that of an elephant dissected by Sir Astley Cooper had a weight of 8 lbs. 1 oz.; and Rudolphi found that of a common whale (*Balæna mysticetus*), 75 feet long, to weigh 5 lbs. 10½ oz.

The average sp. gr. of healthy brain is 1·036; mean of grey matter, 1·034; of white, 1·041. Its blood supply is derived through the *pia-mater* membrane.

2. *Chem.:* The chemical constituents of the brain are albumen; fatty matter, including two acid compounds containing a large amount of phosphorus, from eight to ten parts in 1,000, or one-twentieth to one-thirtieth of the whole solid matter; also salts, and from four-fifths to seven-eighths of water.

3. *Physiol.:* The organ for manifestation of the intellectual faculties, such as the emotions, the passions, and volition, and also of sensation. The evolution of nerve-force connected with mind emanates directly from the hemispherical ganglia. The spinal cord, by its connection with the brain, is the essence of combined movements. The brain alone furnishes conditions necessary for intelligence; the spinal cord for movement; and together they connect the balancing and co-ordination of motor and sensitic power.

4. *Path.:* The chief diseases of the brain are—abscess of the organ, aphasia (in which the anterior lobes are affected, with difficulty of expressing thought), apoplexy (q.v.), brain fever, cancer, concussion and compression, epilepsy, hydrocephalus, hysteria, headache, induration, insanity, paralysis, softening, sunstroke and tumors (q.v.).

B. *As adjective:* Relating to the brain in any of the foregoing senses. (See the compounds which follow.)

¶ *Obvious compound:* *Brain-development* (*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., vol. i.).

brain-born, *a.* Generated by one's own brain or mind.

"Each hath his pang, but feeble sufferers groan
With *brain-born* dreams of evil all their own."
Byron: Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, iii. 7.

brain-bred, *a.* Engendered in or sprung from the brain.

"Iove's *brain-bred* girle."—*J. Taylor: Works* (1630), p. 111.

brain-case, *s.* The part of the skull which encases the brain.

* **brain-child,** *s.* An idea.

"A *brain-child* of my own." *B. Jonson: New Inn*, i. 1.

brain-fever, *s.* A term in common use for inflammation of the lining membranes of the brain, meningitis; or of the brain itself, cerebritis. These are generally found in conjunction, seldom separate, and are termed phrenitis, or encephalitis. Often associated (*a*) with tuberculosis, or scrofula; sometimes (*b*) with gout, rheumatism, or syphilis; in the first instance generally in the case of children and delicate young females, in the others chiefly in adult males; very frequently, also, from injury, or as a consequence of previous diseases. Brain-fever is characterized by violent headache, intolerance of light, excitement, extreme sensitiveness, hyperæmia, delirium, convulsions, and coma. These are the symptoms of *cerebral irritation*, which is often followed by cerebral depression. So real is the delirium that it cannot be distinguished from true perceptions.

brain-pan, *s.* The same as BRAIN-CASE (q.v.). [BRAINPAN.]

* **brain-wood,** *a.* [BRAINWOOD.]

brain-worm, *s.* (*Fig.*) A worm infesting the brain. (Used in controversy contemptuously of an adversary.) (*Milton: Colasterion.*)

brain-wright, *s.* One who thinks or devises for another. (*Halliwell: Cont. to Lex.*)

brāin, *v.t.* [From *brain*, s. (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* To dash out the brains.

"There thou may'st *brain* him."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 2.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To defeat. (Used of a purpose, &c.)

"That *brained* my purpose."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

(2) To conceive in the brain, to understand.

"Tongue and *brain* not." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 4.

brāindĝe, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To rush rashly forward.

"Thou never *braindg't*, an' fetch't, an' fiskit,
But thy auld tail thou wad hae whiskit."
Burns: Auld Farmer to his Auld Mare Maggie.

* **brāin'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *brain*; *-ish.*] Brainsick.

"In this *brainish* apprehension, kills
The unseen good old man." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 1.

brāin'-lĕss, * **brāin'-lĕsse,** * **brāin'-lĕs,** *a.* [Eng. *brain*, and suff. *-less.*] Without intellect, dull, stupid. (*Fig.*)

"If the dull *brainless* Ajax come safe off."
Shakesp.: Troil., i. 2.

* **brāin'-păn,** * **brăin'-pănne,** *s.* [Eng. *brain*; *pan.*] The pan-like cavity containing the brain; skull.

"My *brain-pan* had been cleft."—*Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI.*, iv. 10.

brāin'-sĭck, *a.* [A.S. *brægen-seóc.*]

1. *Of persons:* Of diseased brain or mind; not quite in one's mind, with the intellect touched; flighty, one-sided, injudicious.

"What! more fools still! Be ruled by me and go back, who knows whither such a *brain-sick* fellow will lead you?"—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. i.

2. *Of things:* Produced by a diseased brain or mind.

"Because Cassandra's mad: her *brain-sick* raptures
Cannot distaste the goodness of a quarrel."
Shakesp.: Troil., ii. 2.

* **brāin'-sĭck-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *brainsick*; *-ly.*] In a brainsick manner, in such a way as one of diseased brain or mind might be expected to do; with lack of sound judgment.

"You do unbend your noble strength, to think
So *brainsickly* of things."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 2.

brāin'-sĭck-nĕss, * **brāin'-sĭck-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *brain*; *sickness.*] Sickness, or any affection of the brain, accompanied by more or less of mental disease.

". . . *brainsicknesse* they entitle promptitude, quicknesse, and celeritie."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 77. (*Richardson.*)

brāin'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *brain*; *stone.*]

Zool.: A name for the genus of corals called

BRAINSTONE.

by naturalists Meandrina, in which the surface resembles the convolutions or meanderings of the human brain.

* **brāin'-wood,** * **brayn-wod,** *a.* [O. Eng. *brayn*; Eng. *brain*; *wod*, *wood* = mad.] Mad, out of one's mind.

"Than brayde he *braynwod*."
William of Palerne, 2,096.

brāin'-ў, *a.* Having a good brain, sharp wit, quick comprehension.

† **brāird,** *s.* [BREER.] (*Scotch.*)

1. *Sing.:* The first appearance of grain above ground after it is sown.

2. *Plur.* (*brairds*): The coarsest kind of flax. [BREARD.]

* **brāis,** *v.t.* [From Fr. *bras* = the arm.] [EMBRACE.] To embrace.

"And leif ane uthir thy baggis to *brais*."
Dunbar: Bannatyne Poems, p. 56, st. 2.

brāiṣe, *s.* [BRAIZE.]

brāiṣe, *v.t.* [Fr. *braiser*, for *braise* = hot charcoal.] To cook in a braising-pan.

brāiṣ'-ĭng, *s.* & *a.* [BRAISE, *v.*]

Cookery: A term given to a process of cooking meat, which combines the advantages of baking and stewing. Properly speaking, it is performed in a braising-pan, which is a stew-pan with a closely-fitting lid constructed to hold live embers, so that the meat can be cooked from above and below simultaneously, though it is often done in an ordinary sauce-pan kept tightly closed.

braising-pan, *s.* A pan for cooking meat as described in BRAISING (q.v.).

brāit, *s.* [Etymology doubtful. Dr. Murray considers that the word is a mistake for *bort* (q.v.).]

Jewelry: A rough diamond.

* **brāiṯh,** *a.* [O. Icel. *bráthr* = swift, headlong, furious; O. Sw. *brather*; Sw. *bråd*; Dan. *brad.*] Violent, severe.

"Throuch the *braith* blaw, all byrstyt owt of blud;
Butless to ground he smat him quhar he stud."
Wallace, xi. 171, MS. (*Jamieson.*)

*** brāith'-fūl, * brēith'-fūl,** *a.* [Eng. *braith* (q.v.); suffix *-ful(l).*] Sharp, violent.

"In sum the greyf and ire dyd fast habound,
Rasyt wyth *braithfull* stangis full unsound."
Doug.: Virgil, 379, 22.

*** brāith'-lȳ, * brāith'-lie,** *a. & adv.* [O. Icel. *bradhligr.*]

A. *As adjective:* Violent, impetuous, fierce, wrathful.

"This goddes went, quhare Eolus the kyng
In gousty cauis, the windis loud quhisling
And *braithlie* tempestis, by his power refranys."
Doug.: Virgil, 14, 46.

B. *As adverb:* Violently, with great force.

"Wness a word he mycht bryng out for teyne;
The bailfull ters bryst *braithly* fra hys eyne."
Wallace, vi. 208, MS. Also iii. 375. (*Jamieson.*)

brāize (*Eng.*), **brāise, brāze** (*Scotch*), *s.* [A.S. *bœrs, bears*= a perch, a wolfish or voracious fish (*Somner*); Sw. *braxen* = a bream; Dan. & Dut. *brasem* = a bream; Ger. *brassen* = a bream.]

1. *English* (*of the form* braize): Braize, the name of the Pagrus genus of fishes, and specially of the species *Pagrus vulgaris* or Common Braize, called also the Becker, the Pandora, and the King of the Sea-breams. It belongs to the family Sparidæ. It is found, though rarely, in the British seas.

2. *Scotch* (*of the forms* braise *and* braze): The roach (*Leuciscus rutilus*), one of the Cyprinidæ.

"Salmon, pike, and eels of different kinds, frequent the Enrick and Blane; but no fish in greater abundance, at a certain season of the year, than the *braise* (roach, Eng.). Vast shoals come up from Lochlomond, and by nets are caught in those sands."—*P. Killearn, Stirling. Statist. Acc. of Scotland*, xvi. 109.

*** brāk,** *pret. of v.* [A.S. *bræc*, pret. of *brecan.*] [Break, *v.*] Broke.

"I trow at Troye whan Pirrus *brak* the wal."
Chaucer: C. T., Man of Lawes Tale, 288.

*** brāk,** *s.* [From Dut. *braak* = a breaking; O. Icel. *brak* = breaking, uproar.] An outbreak, uproar, riot.

*** brāke,** *pret. of v.* [Break, *v.*]

". . . he *brake* his mind to his wife and children."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. i.

brāke (1), **breāk** (*Eng.*), **brāik, breāk** (*Scotch*), *s. & a.* [In (N. H.) Ger. *brache*; L. Ger. *brake* = an instrument for breaking flax; Dut. *braak* = breaking, burglary, brake. From Dut. *breken*; Ger. *brechen* = to break.] [Break, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Originally:* An instrument or machine to break flax or hemp. (*Johnson.*) It is toothed.

"When it is dry enough, break it with your *breaks*, and afterwards rub and scutch it."—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans.*, p. 362.

2. A cross-bow.

"And summe scholde schete to the frensche rout with gunnes and bowes of *brake*."—*Sir Ferumbras*, 3,263.

"Not rams, nor mighty *brakes*, nor slings alone."
Fairf.: Tasso, xviii. 43. Also st. 64.

3. An instrument of torture.

"Had I that honest blood in my veins again, queen, that your feats and these frights have drained from me, honour should pull hard ere it drew me into these *brakes*."—*Beau. & Fletch.: Thierry & Theod.*, v. 1.

4. The handle of a ship's pump. (*Johnson.*)

5. A baker's kneading-trough. (*Johnson.*)

6. A sharp bit or snaffle, a horse-bit. (*Cole, Johnson, &c.*)

7. A machine in which horses unwilling to be shod are confined during the operation.

(1) *Lit. Of horses:* In the foregoing sense.

(2) *Fig. Of persons:* A restraint, a curb of any kind upon liberty, the appetites, the passions, &c. (or this may be the *figurative* sense corresponding to I., 6).

"Who rules his rage with reason's *brake*."
Turbervile.

"Drest, you still for man should take him,
And not think he had eat a stake,
Or were set up in a *brake*."
B. Jonson.

8. A large and heavy kind of harrow, chiefly used for breaking in rough ground. (*Scotch.*)

"A pair of harrows, or *brake* for two horses, on the best construction, 1795, £2 2s.; 1809, £4."—*Wilson: Renfr.*, p. 87.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Machinery:*

(1) The kneading-machine used by bakers. It consists, in some cases, of a pivoted lever operating on a bench.

(2) Any other machinery for effecting the same purpose.

(3) A friction-strap or band applied on the periphery of the drum of a hoisting-machine, crane, or crab.

2. *Hydraulics:* The extended handle of a fire-engine or similar pump, by which the power is applied. (Used especially of an extended handle at which a row of men can work together.)

3. *Vehicles:*

(1) A vehicle for breaking horses, consisting of the running-gears, and a driver's seat, without any carriage-body.

(2) A rubber pressed against the wheel of a vehicle, to impede its revolution, and so arrest the descent of the vehicle when going down hill.

(3) The part of a carriage by which it is enabled to be turned. The fore-carriage.

(4) A high-built, open vehicle, having three or more seats, designed for jaunting.

4. *Railroad engineering:* A contrivance for stopping the motion of a car-wheel by friction applied thereto. Railway brakes are of various kinds. There are hand-brakes, air-brakes, &c.

A *hand-brake* is put in action by a winding drum connecting chains and levers, the power of the brakesman being applied to a hand wheel in the carriage. The *air* or *atmospheric brake* operates by means of compressed air. It can bring a train running forty-five miles an hour to a standstill within 250 feet.

"A number of gentlemen, representing various railway companies, attended at Ipswich, on Wednesday, to witness a trial of a *brake*, the invention of Mr. Sullivan, M.P. The arrangement is especially adapted for application to railway carriages which are already fitted with the ordinary *hand-brake*. . . . Stoppages were made in short space, and with much steadiness."—*Weekly Scotsman*, May 17, 1879.

5. *Basket-making:* An iron crotch with a sharp-edged re-entering angle, adapted to peel the bark from osiers drawn therethrough.

B. *As adjective:* Adapted to, pertaining to, or in any way connected with a brake.

brake-beam, *s.*

Vehicles: The transverse beam connecting the shoes of opposite wheels. A brake-bar.

brake-block, *s.*

Railroad engineering: The block attached to the brake-beam and holding the shoe or rubber.

brake-shoe, *s.* That part of a brake which is brought in contact with the object whose motion is to be restrained.

brake-sieve, *s.*

Mining: A rectangular sieve operated by a forked lever or brake, from which it is suspended in a cistern of water for the agitation of comminuted ore. The meshes are of strong iron wire, ¾ of an inch square. The brake is supported by a rolling axis. [Jigger.] The poorest light pieces are cuttings. Pieces of poor, sparry, heavy ore are chats. (*Knight.*)

brake-wheel, *s.*

1. *Railroad engineering:* The wheel on the platform or top of a carriage by which the brakes are put in action.

2. *Machinery:* A wheel having cams or wipers to raise the tail of a hammer-helve.

brāke (2), *s. & a.* [L. Ger. *brake* = brake, brushwood; connected with Ger. *bruche* = fallow-ground; Dut. *braak* (adj.) = fallow; Dan. *brak* = fallow, unploughed; and, perhaps, with Dan. *bregne* = fern-brake. Cf. also Wel. *brwg, brygan* = growth, brake; Arm. *brûk, brug* = heath, heather; Ir. & Gael. *fraoch* = heath; Prov. *bru* = heath.] [Bracken.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A thicket of brushwood or fern; a place overgrown with prickly or thorny shrubs, with brushwood or with fern.

(1) *Literally:*

(*a*) Overgrown with prickly or thorny shrubs, as brambles and briars, or with brushwood. [Cane-brake.]

"That seem'd to break from an expanding heart:
'The untutor'd bird may found, and so construct,
And with such soft materials line, her nest,
Fix'd in the centre of a prickly *brake*.'"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

(*b*) Covered with a growth of the fern described under 2.

"And now at distance can discern
A stirring in a *brake* of fern;
And instantly a dog is seen
Glancing from that covert green."
Wordsworth: Fidelity.

(2) *Fig.:* Trials, difficulties, afflictions.

"If I'm traduc'd by tongues, which neither know
My faculties nor person: let me say,
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough *brake*
That virtue must go through."
Shakesp.: Hen. VIII., i. 2.

2. The English name of Pteris, a genus of ferns belonging to the order Polypodiaceæ. [Pteris.] It is so called from growing abundantly in such brakes as those described under No. 1. The common brake, called, more especially in Scotland, the bracken, is very abundant in woods and on heaths, and constitutes quite a feature of the scenery in such localities. It is the commonest British fern. It is very abundant in Epping Forest, and is the only fern that is common there. If an excursionist allow himself to be benighted in the forest it will aid him in picking his steps to know that wherever the brake or bracken grows the spot is presumably dry, wherever it is absent the place is presumably marshy. It is an excellent covert for game, and where deer exist they love to be among it. The country people believe that, taken medicinally, it will destroy worms, and that to lie upon it will cure the rickets in children. Its leaves are used for thatching cottages. Its astringent quality has led to its employment for dressing and preparing chamois leather, and the ashes are useful in the manufacture of soap and glass. It is sometimes spelled also *brakes.*

"Motley accoutrement—or power to smile
At thorns, and *brakes*, and brambles—and in truth,
More ragged than need was."
Wordsworth: Nutting.

¶ *Brake of the wall:* A local name of the fern *Polypodium vulgare.*

¶ *Rock brakes:* A name of the Parsley Fern, *Allosorus crispus.*

brake-fern, *s.*

1. *Pteris aquilina.*

2. Any other fern. (*Ray.*)

brake-nightingale, brake nightingale, *s.* A book-name for the Nightingale (*Philomela luscinia*). [Nightingale.]

*** brāke, * brak,** *a.* [Dan. & Dut. *brak*; Ger. *brack.*] Brackish; somewhat salt.

"The eutrellis silk fer in the fludis *brake*,
In your reuerence I sall flyng and swake."
Doug.: Virgil, 135, 29.

*** brā'ke-būshe,** *s.* [Eng. *brake*; O. Eng. *bushe.*] A brake of ferns.

"*Brakebushe*, or feruebrake. *Filicetum, filicarium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

brāke'-hŏp-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *brake*; *hopper.*]

Ornith.: The Grasshopper Warbler (q.v.).

brāke'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *brake* (1); *-less.*] Unprovided with a brake for checking motion.

brāke'-măn, brāke's-măn, *s.* [Eng. *brake*, v.; *man.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A man whose business it is to put on the brake, when it is required, in railway travelling.

2. *Mining:* The man in charge of the winding engine.

*** brak-en, * brak-in,** *s.* [Bracken.]

*** brak-ene, * brakenesse,** *s.* [Brake (1).] A baker's pounding or crushing instrument.

"Bray, or *brakene*. Baxteris instrument. *Pinsa, C.F.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** brăk'-ĕt, * brăg'-gĕt,** *s.* [Bragget.] A sweet drink made of the wort of ale, honey, and spices. It is called also *bragwort.*

"Hir mouth was swete as *brakot* or the meth,
Or hord of apples, laid in hay or heth."
Chaucer: C. T.; Miller's Tale.

"One that knows not neck-beef from a pheasant,
Nor cannot relish *braggat* from ambrosia."
Beaum. & Fl.: Little Thief.

brāk'-ĭng, *pr. par. & s.* [Brake, *v.*]

A. *As present participle:* (See the verb.)

B. *As substantive:*

Flax-manufacture: An operation by which the straw of flax or hemp, previously steeped and grassed, is broken, so as to detach the shives or woody portion from the hare or useful fibre. [Flax-brake.]

braking-machine, *s.* A machine for braking flax or hemp after rotting, to remove the woody portion and pith from the fibre.

brāk'-ȳ, *a.* [From Eng. *brak(e)*; *-y.*]

1. *Lit.:* Thorny, prickly, brambly; overrun with brushwood and fern.

2. *Fig.:* Choked up with other and rougher things; left in obscurity, hidden from view.

"Redeem arts from their rough and *braky* seats, where they lie hid and overgrown with thorns, to a pure and open light, where they may take the eye, and may be taken by the hand."—*Ben Jonson.*

* **brāk'-ỹn,** *v.t.* [BREAK, *v.*]

"*Brakyn'* a-sunder cordys and ropis and other lyke. *Rumpo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **brā-kỹn,** *v.i.* [O. Dut. *braken;* O. Icel. *braka.*] To vomit.

"*Brakyn,* or castyn, or spewe. *Vomo,* Cath. *evomo.*" —*Prompt. Parv.*

* **brā'-kỹnge,** *pr. par. & s.* [BRAKYN.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.:* The act of vomiting.

"*Brakynge,* or parbrakynge. *Vomitus, evomitus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **brald,** *pa. par.* [From Sw. *präld* = bedecked; *präla* = to cut a figure, to boast.] Decked, dressed; a term used of a woman, who is said to be—

"Rycht bralvlie *brald.*"
Maitland Poems, p. 319.

* **bral-len,** *v.i.* [BRAWL, *v.*] (*Town. Mysteries.*)

bra'-ma (1), *s.* [Lat. *brama.*]

Ichthyol.: A genus of spiny-finned fishes belonging to Cuvier's family Squamipennes, meaning Scaly-finned fishes, now called Chætodontidæ. It contains but one species, the *Brama Raii,* which is common in the Mediterranean, whence an occasional straggler finds its way to the British seas.

* **Bra'-ma** (2), *s.* [BRAHMA.]

Bra'-mah, *s. & a.* [From Mr. Joseph Bramah, who was born at Stainborough, in Yorkshire, on April 13, 1749, and died December 9, 1814. See A.]

A. *As subst.:* Mr. Bramah, who invented the Bramah-lock, the Bramah-press, &c.

B. *As adj.:* Invented by Mr. Bramah.

Bramah-lock, *s.* A lock patented by Bramah, in England (1784 and 1798), having a number of slides which are adjusted in the manner of tumblers, by means of a stepped key, so that the slides of unequal length shall be brought into a position where their notches lie in the same plane, that of the locking-plate. [LOCK.]

Bramah-press, *s.* A machine designed to turn to account Pascal's Law [LAW] of the equality of pressure in a mass of liquid, by using water under pressure to produce a mighty force. It was patented by Mr. Bramah in 1796. It is called also the Hydraulic or Hydrostatic Press. It consists essentially of a large, very strong cylinder, in the collar of which a cast-iron piston or ram works water-tight. Above the ram is a movable cast-iron plate, and at some distance higher than it a fixed one, both being kept in their places by four strong columns. The portion of the cylinder beneath the ram is full of water, and is connected by a pipe with a small forcing pump. When the latter is put in action it compresses the water in it, and that pressure transmitted by the pipe to the large cylinder in which the ram works, acts equally on every part of it [PASCAL'S-LAW], with the practical effect of enormously increasing the original force. Thus, if the diameter of the piston in the forcing-pump is an inch, and that of the ram in the cylinder four feet, then the pressure on the latter is $(12 \times 4)^2 = 2{,}304$ times greater than that exerted by the former. Goods to be pressed—bales for cloth, for instance, or beet-roots, are placed on the lower or movable plate, and are forced up against the fixed one. The portions of the Menai tubular bridge were raised to their positions by means of a powerful Bramah-press.

bra-ma-thē'-ī-ŭm, *s.* [From *Brama,* old spelling of BRAHMAH (q.v.); Gr. θηρίον (*thērion*) = wild animal.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Antilopidæ, consisting of a gigantic species with four horns. It is allied to Sivatherium, which also is four-horned. Both occur in the Upper Miocene, or Lower Pliocene beds of the Sewálik hills in India.

brăm'-ble, * brĕm'-bil (*Eng.*), **brăm'-ble, brăm'-mle, brăm'-mles** (*Scotch & O. Eng.*), *s. & a.* [A.S. *bremel, brembor, braumbel, brembel* = (1) a brier, a blackberry bush, a bramble, a mulberry; (2) a tormenting (*Bosworth*). In Sw. *brombär* = a blackberry; Dan. *bramber;* Dut. *braam;* L. Ger. *brummel-beere;* (N. H.) Ger. *brombeere;* O. H. Ger. *brâmal, brâma,* f., *brâmo,* m.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of plants:*

(1) *Generally:*

(*a*) The blackberry or any allied plant. [II. 1. *Bot.*]

"Doth the *bramble* cumber a garden? It makes the better hedge; where if it chances to prick the owner, it will tear the thief."—*Greer: Cosmologia Sacra,* bk. iii., ch. 2.

(*b*) The common dog-rose, *Rosa canina.* [BRAMBLE-FLOWER.]

(2) *Fig.:* Any thorny shrub.

"The bush my bed, the *bramble* was my bow'r,
The woods can witness many a woful store."
Spenser.

2. *Of animals:* The same as brambling and bramble-finch (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) The blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus,* or any closely allied species of the same genus. The shrub now mentioned runs into a number of well-marked varieties. Hooker and Arnott, in the 7th edition of the *British Flora* (1855), enumerate seven: *R. suberectus,* or the Erect; *R. fruticosus,* or the Common; *R. rhamnifolius,* or the Buckthorn-leaved; *R. carpinifolius,* Hornbeam-leaved; *R. corylifolius,* or the Hazel-leaved; *R. glandulosus,* or the Glandular; and *R. cæsius,* or the Dewberry Bramble. *R. saxatilis,* or the Stone Bramble, is made a distinct species. The above are European species; the American ones also are numerous. The raspberries are associated with the brambles in the same genus Rubus.

¶ *Blue bramble* (so called from the blue bloom on the fruit): A book-name for *Rubus cæsius.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

Heath bramble: Rubus cæsius. (*Lyte.*)

Mountain bramble: Rubus Chamæmorius. (*Treasury of Bot.*)

Stone bramble: A book-name for *Rubus saxatilis.* (*J. Wilson.*) (*Britten & Holland.*)

(2) The fruit of the bramble, called also blackberry.

† (3) A book-name for the whole genus Rubus, though it contains the raspberry as well as the bramble.

2. *Scripture:*

(1) The rendering of Heb. אָטָד (*atad*), translated bramble in Judges ix. 14, 15, and thorns in Psalm lviii. 9. The former passage shows that it was little regarded, the latter that it was thorny and used as fuel. *Atad* is supposed to be the same as Arab. *ausuj* = a kind of buckthorn, and is probably a rhamnaceous plant, *Zizyphus spina Christi,* because it is thought that from it was made the crown of thorns, which for purposes of insult and torture was placed around the sacred forehead of Christ immediately before his crucifixion (John xix. 2, 5).

(2) The rendering of the Heb. חוֹחַ (*chhoah*) in Isaiah xxxiv. 13, probably a thorny tree or shrub of the genus Prunus.

(3) [BRAMBLE-BUSH (2).]

B. *As adjective:* Consisting of or pertaining to the Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*) or any allied species of the genus. (See the compounds.)

bramble-bonds, *s. pl.* "Bonds" or bands made of the long shoots of the bramble. They were formerly used for thatching roofs. (*Ogilvie.*)

bramble-bush, *s.* [In Ger. *brambeer-busch.*]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Bot.:* The same as BRAMBLE (q.v.).

2. *Scrip.:* The rendering, in Luke vi. 44, of the Greek word βάτος (*batos*) = a bramble-bush. (*Liddell & Scott.*)

bramble-finch, *s.* The same as BRAMBLING (q.v.).

bramble-flower, * bramble-flour, *s.*

1. The flower of a bramble, *Rubus fruticosus.*

* 2. The dog-rose, *Rosa canina.*

"The *bramble-flour* that berest the red hepe"
Chaucer: C. T., 13,676.

bramble-loop, *s.* The loop or curve made by the stem of a bramble when the extremity of the long and feeble branch has rooted itself in the ground.

"We have heard of cows that were said to be mouse-crope, or to have been walked over by a shrew-mouse (an ancient way of accounting for paralysis), being dragged through the *bramble-loop* . . ."—*Prof. Buckman, in Treas. of Bot.* (article *Rubus*).

bramble-net, *s.* A net to catch birds.

† **brăm'-bled,** *a.* [Eng. *brambl(e); -ed.*] Thickly grown over with brambles.

"Beneath yon tower's unvaulted gate,
Forlorn she sits upon the *brambled* floor."
T. Warton: Ode iii.

brăm'-blĭng, * brăm'-lĭne, *s.* [Ger. *bramling.*] A bird, *Fringilla montifringilla,* called also Bramble, Bramble-finch, Mountain-finch, and Mountain-chaffinch. [MOUNTAIN-FINCH, FRINGILLA.]

† **brăm'-blў,** *a.* [Eng. *brambl(e); -y.*] Full of brambles.

"Hark, how they warble in that *brambly* bush,
The gaudy goldfinch, and the speckly thrush."
A. Phillips, Past. 4.

* **brāme,** *s.* [Cf. O. Eng. *breme* = severe, sharp; A.S. *bremman* = to rage, to roar.] Sharp passion.

"But that shee still did waste, and still did wayle,
That, through long languour and hart-burning *brame,*
She shortly like a pyned ghost became."
Spenser: F. Q., III., ii. 52.

bra'-mĭ-a, *s.* [From *brami,* the local name of the plant.]

Bot.: A genus or sub-genus of plants belonging to the order Scrophulariaceæ (Figworts). *Bramia serrata* has a slimy penetrating odour. It is used in Brazil in the preparation of bark for rheumatic patients. (*Lindley.*)

† **Bra'-mĭn** (1), *s.,* † **Bra'-mĭn-ēe,** *s.,* &c. [BRAHMAN, BRAHMINEE, &c.]

Bra'-mĭn (2), **Brach'-man** (*ch* silent), *s.* [In Ger. (sing.) *Brachmane, Brumine;* Lat. *Brachmanus* (pl. *Brachmani*); Pali *Brahmana;* O. Pali *Bamhana, Bahmana, Babhana.*] An ancient Indian sect mentioned by the Hindoo Booddha, the Greek historian Arrian, and the Latin father Ambrose, and generally identified by the classic writers with the Gymnosophists. It is matter of dispute whether they were identical with the members of the Indian sacerdotal caste now universally known as Brahmans or were of Booddhistic origin. Col. Sykes strongly maintained the latter view. (*Journal Roy. Asiat. Soc.,* vol. vi., p. 361, &c.)

brăm-mle, brăm-mles, *s.* [Corruption from Eng. *bramble.*] [BRAMBLE.] (*Scotch & N. of Eng. Dial.*)

brăn, * brănne, * bren, *s.* [From Fr. *bran* = (1) the thicker part of the husk of ground corn, (2) sawdust, (3) fœcal matter; O. Fr., Pr., & O. Sp. *bren* = bran; Low Lat. *brannum, brennium, bren;* Wel., Ir., & Gael. *bran* = bran, husk; Arm. *brenn.*]

1. *Lit.:* The skins or husks of ground corn, especially wheat, separated from the flour. The nutritive value of these husks increases as we proceed from the outside of the grain toward the interior. The outer skin, or coarse bran, is very indigestible, owing to the presence of a layer of silica. The inner skins, called pollards, are more nutritious, containing from 12 to 15 per cent. of nitrogenous matter, and from 20 to 30 per cent. of starch. Unless, however, they are ground very finely, they are apt to set up irritation of the bowels and diarrhœa. Though rich in nitrogen, bran appears to possess but little nutritive power. It may be of use to those who are well fed, and need a laxative, but to the poor who need nourishment it is of very little use. It is, however, of some commercial value, being largely employed in the feeding of horses and cattle, and in brightening goods during the processes of dyeing and calico-printing.

"The citizens were driven to great distress for want of victuals; bread they made of the coarsest *bran,* . . ."—*Hayward.*

2. *Figuratively:*

"Nature hath meal and *bran,* contempt and grace.
I'm not their father; . . ."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

bran-duster, *s.*

Milling: A machine in which the bran, as turned out of an ordinary bolt, is rubbed and fanned to remove as much as possible of the flour which yet adheres to it.

brăn, *adv.* [A contraction from *brand.*] (Used only in the expression *bran-new.*)

¶ *Bran-new,* i.e., *brand-new:* The brand was the fire, and *brand-new* was newly forged, fresh from the fire. It was equivalent to Shakespeare's *fire-new.* (*Trench: English Past & Present,* pp. 179, 180.)

"... a pair of *bran-new* velveteens, instead of his ancient thicksets."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor,* ch. i.

* **brănc,** *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] A linen vestment like a rochet, formerly worn by women over their other clothing. (*Ogilvie.*)

* **brănc'-ard,** *s.* [Fr. *brancard* = a litter, the shafts of a vehicle.] A horse-litter.

"The gentleman ... proposed, that he would either make use of a boat to Newport or Ostend, or a *brancard* to St. Omer's."—*Life of Lord Clarendon,* iii. 891.

branch, * branche, * braunch, * braunche, *s.* & *a.* [From Fr. *branche*; Prov. *branca* (f.), and *brenca* (m.); Ital. *branca*; Low Lat. *branca* = the claw of a predatory animal; Wallachian *brĕncĕ* = a forefoot; Arm. *brank* = a branch; Corn. *brech* = an arm; Wel. *braich* = (1) an arm, (2) a branch, (3) a verse.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A shoot of a tree or other plant especially one from the main boughs, which again divides into minor branches or branchlets.

"*Branche* of a tre. *Palmes,* C. F. (*ramus, ramusculus,* P.)."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"And then he pearcheth on some *braunch* thereby."
Spenser: The Fate of the Butterflie.

"By them shall the fowls of the heaven have their habitation, which sing among the *branches.*"—*Ps.* civ. 12.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *Of things material:*

(*a*) Anything extending like the branch of a tree from a central column or other support, as the divisions of a chandelier or anything similar.

"And six *branches* shall come out of the sides of it: three *branches* of the candlestick out of the one side, and three *branches* of the candlestick out of the other side."—*Exod.* xxv. 32.

(*b*) Anything joining another one, to which it is subordinate.

(i) A chandelier, perhaps viewed as connected with, and subordinate to, the roof from which it hangs.

(ii) A river tributary to a larger one; a vein, artery, or anything similar joining another larger than itself; a tributary, an affluent.

"If, from a main river, any *branch* be separated and divided, then, where that *branch* doth first bound itself with new banks, there is that part of the river, where the *branch* forsaketh the main stream, called the head of the river."—*Raleigh.*

"His blood, which disperseth itself by the *branches* of veins, may be resembled to waters carried by brooks."—*Ibid.*

(iii) A subsidiary line of railway.

(iv) A division of a stag's antler.

(2) *Of things immaterial or abstract. Spec.:*

(*a*) *Of human or other descent.*

(i) Any part of a family descending in a collateral line.

"His father, a younger *branch* of the ancient stock planted in Somersetshire, took to wife the widow."—*Carew.*

(ii) Offspring.

"Great Anthony! Spain's well-beseeming pride,
That mighty *branch* of emperours and kings."
Crashaw.

(*b*) A part of a whole, a section or division of a subject or anything similar.

"It will be desirable to begin with this *branch* of the subject."—*Lewis: Astron. of the Ancients,* ch. i. § 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* One of the divisions into which a stem separates. Many names are applied to different modifications of branches, and it is on the character of the branches sent forth that the classification of plants into trees, shrubs, under-shrubs, and herbs, at least in part, depends. [See these terms.]

2. *Arch.:* Arches in Gothic vaults, constituting diagonals to other arches arranged in the form of a square, and themselves forming a cross.

3. *Fortification:*

(1) The wing, or long side of a horn or crown work.

(2) One of the parts of a zigzag approach.

4. *Blacksmith's work:* One of the quarters or sides of a horseshoe.

5. *Harness-making:* One of the levers attached to the ends of the stiff bit of a curb-bit, and having rings or loops for the curb-chain, the cheek-straps, and the reins. [Curb-bit.]

6. *Mining:* A small vein which separates from the lode, sometimes reuniting. A leader, string, or rib of ore running in a lode.

7. *Hydraulics:* The metallic piece on the end of a hose to which the nozzle is screwed.

8. *Gas-fixtures:* A gas-burner bracket.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the arm of a tree, or to the projecting part of anything.

branch-chuck, *s.*

Turning: A chuck having four branches, each of which has a set screw whose end may be made to impinge upon the object.

branch-leaf, *s.* A leaf growing on a branch.

branch-line, *s.* A subsidiary line of railway.

branch-peduncle, *s.* A peduncle growing from a branch.

branch-spine, *s.*

Bot.: A spine on the branch of a plant, such as in the sloe, as distinguished from a leaf-

BRANCH-SPINE.

spine, of which an example is presented by the holly thorn.

branch-work, *s.* [Branched-work.]

"Beneath *branch-work* of costly sardonyx,
Sat smiling, babe in arm."
Tennyson: The Palace of Art.

branch, *v.i.* & *t.* [From *branch,* *s.* (q.v.)]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit. Of trees:* To separate into actual branches.

"... therefore those trees rise not in a body of any height, but *branch* near the ground. The cause of the pyramis is the keeping in of the sap, long before it *branch,* and the spending of it when it beginneth to *branch,* by equal degrees."—*Bacon.*

2. *Fig.:* To separate into divisions. *Used*—

(1) *Of material things. Spec., of a stag's horns:* To separate into antlers.

(2) *Of things immaterial or abstract:*

"... that would best instruct us when we should, or should not, *branch* into farther distinctions."—*Locke.*

¶ *To branch out:*

(1) *Lit. of trees:* To separate into branches.

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) *Of things material:* To separate into divisions widely apart.

"The Alps at the one end, and the long range of Appenines that pass through the body of it, *branch out* on all sides, into several different divisions."—*Addison.*

(*b*) *Of speaking or writing:* To be diffuse, through not confining one's self to the salient points of a subject.

"I have known a woman *branch out* into a long dissertation upon the edging of a petticoat."—*Spectator.*

B. *Transitive:*

* 1. To adorn with needlework, representing the branches of trees.

"In robe of lilly white she was arayd,
That from her shoulder to her heele downe raught;
The traine whereof loose far behind her strayd,
Braunched with gold and perle most richly wrought."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 19.

2. To part anything into divisions of branch-like form.

"... and are *branched* into canals, as blood is."—*Bacon.*

branched, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Branch, *v.*]

1. *Ordinary Language:* (See the verb.)

2. *Bot.:* Separating into many branches of some size. If they are small the term used of the plant is *ramulose.*

branched-work, *s.*

Arch.: Carved or sculptured branches or leaves in monuments or friezes.

bran'-ch-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *branch; -er.*]

1. That which shoots out into branches. (See example under No. 2.)

2. One who develops fruitful progress in various directions.

"If their child be not such a speedy spreader and *brancher,* like the vine, yet he may yield, with a little longer expectation, as useful and more sober fruit than the other."—*Wotton.*

bran'-ch-ĕr (2), *s.* [Fr. *branchier.*]

Falconry: A young hawk.

"I enlarge my discourse to the observation of the eires, the *brancher,* and the two sorts of lentners."—*Walton.*

branch'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [From Eng. *branch; -er; -y.*]

Bot.: The ramifications of the vessels dispersed through the pulpy part of fruit.

brăn'-chĭ-ą, *s.* [In Fr. *branchies.* From Lat. *branchia* = a gill of a fish; pl. *branchiæ* = the gills of a fish; Gr. βράγχιον (*brangchion*) = a fin; pl. βραγχια (*brangchia*) = the gills of a fish.]

Zool.: The gills of fishes and various other inhabitants of water. They are the apparatus for enabling the animal to extract air from the water, instead of being dependent for respiration on the atmosphere.

brăn'-chĭ-ąl, *a.* [In Fr. *branchial;* Mod. Lat. *branchialis;* from Lat. *branchia;* Gr. βράγχια (*brangchia*) = the gills.]

1. Pertaining to the gills of a fish or other aquatic animal.

2. Performed by means of gills.

¶ (1) *Branchial arches:* Four bony arches which bear the branchiæ in fishes; they are connected inferiorly with the hyoid arch, and above are united with the base of the skull.

(2) *Branchial basket:* The gill-supports in the lamprey (q.v.).

(3) *Branchial heart:* A dilated vascular canal specialised for the supply of blood to the gills.

(4) *Branchial sac:* The respiratory chamber in the Tunicates.

(5) *Branchial sinus:* A vascular sinus into which blood passes from the visceral sac in Tunicates on its way to the gills.

(6) *Branchial tuft:* A tuft of contractile filaments, serving as gills, in some tube-dwelling chætopods.

brăn'-chĭ-ā-tą, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *branchiæ;* Gr. βράγχια (*brangchia*) = gills.]

Zoology:

1. A primary division of vertebrated sub-kingdom. It contains the Fishes and Amphibia. It is contra-distinguished from Abranchiata, which comprises Reptiles, Birds, and Mammals.

2. A division of Annelids, containing the Tubicola (Tubeworms), and the Errantia (Sandworms).

3. A name sometimes given to the division of Gasteropodous Molluscs, now commonly denominated Branchifera, or Branchiogasteropoda (q.v.).

brăn'-chĭ-āte, *a.* [From Lat. *branchiæ;* Gr. βράγχια (*brangchia*) = the gills.]

Zool.: Having gills. (Index to *Dallas' Nat. Hist.*)

¶ The Branchiate, or Branchiferous Annelida, consists of two orders, the Tubicola and the Errantia. The Abranchiate Annelides, distinguished from the former, are also divided into two—the Suctoria, or Leeches, and the Scoleana, or Earthworms. (*Dallas: Nat. Hist.,* pp. 94, 95.) [Branchiferous.]

brăn-chĭf'-ĕr-ą, *s.* [From Lat. *branchiæ* = gills, and *fero* = to bear. Gill-bearing animals.]

Zool. In some classifications: An order of gasteropodous molluscs, including all the species breathing by gills, whilst the air-breathers are ranked under the Pulmonifera, or lung-bearing molluscs. The Branchifera are divided into two sub-orders, the Opisthobranchiata and the Prosobranchiata (q.v.).

"The gasteropods form two natural groups, one breathing air (pulmonifera) and the other water (*branchifera*)."—*Woodward: Mollusca,* p. 98.

brăn-chĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [In Fr. *branchifère.* See *branchifera,* and suff. *-ous.*]

Zool.: Having branchiæ, breathing by gills. [Branchiate.]

"The developments of the *branchiferous* gasteropods may be observed with much facility in the common river snails (Paludina)."—*Woodward: Mollusca,* p. 98.

† branch'-i-ness, *s.* [From Eng. *branchy*, and suff. *-ness.*] The quality of being branchy, the tendency to divide into branches, or the aspect presented when such division has taken place.

brănch'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [BRANCH, *v.*]

"Environ'd with a ring of *branching* elms."
Cowper: The Task, bk. i.

"The swift stag from under ground
Bore up his *branching* head."
Milton: P. L., bk. vii.

"Wide o'er his isles the *branching* Oronoque
Rolls a brown deluge, . . ."
Thomson: The Seasons; Summer.

brăn-chĭ-ŏ-găs-tĕr-ŏp'-ŏd-a, *s. pl.* [From Gr. βράγχια (*brangchia*) = gills, γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly, and ποδές (*podes*), pl. of πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Zool.: A name sometimes given to those gasteropodous molluscs which breathe by gills. (*Huxley: Classification of Animals.* Glossary.) It is the same as *branchifera* (q.v.).

brăn-chĭ-ŏp'-ŏd-a, *s. pl.* [From Gr. βράγχια (*brangchia*) = gills, and ποδές (*podes*), pl. of πούς (*pous*) = a foot.] Having branchiæ attached to the feet.

Zoology:

1. Cuvier's first order of the sub-class Entomostraca. The genera included under it, such as Cyclops, Cypris, Apus, Limnadia, Branchipus, &c., are now generally ranked under several orders, viz., Copepoda, Ostracoda, and Phyllopoda. Milne Edwards places them under two, the Phyllopoda and the Cladocera. [See these terms.]

2. A division or "legion" of the sub-class Entomostraca. It includes the order Cladocera, Phyllopoda and Trilobita, perhaps with Mesostoma.

brăn'-chĭ-ŏ-pōde, *s.* [In Fr. *branchiopode.*] [BRANCHIOPODA.]

Zool.: An animal belonging to the old order Branchiopoda.

brăn-chĭ-ŏp'-ŏ-doŭs, *a.* [From Eng. *branchiopod(e)*, and suff. *-ous.*]

Zoology:

1. Having branchiæ attached to the feet.

2. Pertaining to the branchiopoda.

brăn-chĭ-ŏs'-tĕ-găl, *a.* [In Fr. *branchiostége;* from Gr. βράγχια (*brangchia*) = gills, and στέγος (*stegos*) = a roof; from στέγω (*stegō*) = to cover closely; suff. *-al.*]

Zool.: Pertaining to the membrane covering the gills.

¶ *Branchiostegal rays. Ichthy.:* Parts of the hyoid apparatus supporting this membrane. (*Huxley: Classification of Animals.* Gloss.)

brăn-chĭ-ŏs'-tĕ-gī (*Mod. Lat.*), **brăn-chĭ-ŏs'-tĕ-gans** (*Eng.*), *s. pl.* [From Gr. βράγχια (*brangchia*) = gills, and στέγος (*stegos*) = a roof; from στέγω = to cover closely.]

Ichthy: An old order of fishes with free branchiæ and a cartilaginous skeleton. It was suppressed by Cuvier. (*Griff.: Cuvier*, vol. x., p. 19, and note.)

brăn-chĭ-ŏs'-tĕ-goŭs, *a.* [From Gr. βράγχια (*brangchia*) = gills, στέγος (*stegos*) = a roof, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Zoology:

1. Covering the gills. [BRANCHIOSTEGAL.]

2. Possessed of a membrane covering the gills.

brăn-chĭ-ŏs'-tŏm-a, *s.* [In Fr. *branchiostome.* From Gr. βράγχια (*brangchia*) = gills, and στόμα (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Ichthy.: Costa's name for the very anomalous genus of Vertebrates now called Amphioxus (q.v.).

brăn-chĭ-ŏt'-ŏ-ca, *s. pl.* [From Gr. βράγχια (*brangchia*) = branchiæ; and τόκος (*tokos*) = bringing forth, birth; τίκτω (*tiktō*) = to bring forth.]

Zool.: The name given by Professor Owen to a division of the Vertebrata comprehending the Batrachia and other Amphibia. He called them also Dipnoa (q.v.).

brăn-chĭ-pŏd'-ĭd-æ, *s. pl.* [From Gr. βράγχια (*brangchia*) = gills; πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδος, (*podos*) = a foot; and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Entomostraca belonging to the order Phyllopoda. It contains the genera Branchipus and Artemia.

brăn'-chĭ-pŭs, *s.* [From Gr. βράγχια (*brangchia*) = gills, and πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Zool.: A genus of small Entomostraca, the typical one of the family Branchipodidæ. *Branchipus stagnalis* inhabits the ditches near Blackheath and other places.

brăn'-chĭ-rēme, *s.* [From Lat. *branchiæ* = gills, and *remus* = an oar.]

Zool.: An animal which has legs terminating

BRANCHIREME (CHIROCEPHALUS DIAPHANUS).

in a bundle of setiform branches, constituting a respiratory apparatus.

brăn'-chīte, *s.* [Named after Prof. Branchi, of Pisa.]

Min.: A variety of Haitite. It is colourless and translucent, and is found in the brown coal of Mount Vasa, in Tuscany.

branch'-lĕss, *a.* [From Eng. *branch*, and suff. *-less.*]

1. *Lit.:* Without branches.

2. *Fig.:* Without any valuable product; naked.

"If I lose mine honour,
I lose myself: better I were not yours,
Than yours so *branchless.*"
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., iii. 4.

branch'-lĕt, *s.* [From Eng. *branch*, and *-let*, a diminutive suffix.] A small branch. (*Crabb.*)

branch'-y, * **braunch'-y,** *a.* [Eng. *branch*; *-y.*] Full of branches, widely spread.

"Undir al *brauncky* tree."—*Wycliffe: 4 Kings*, xvii. 10.

"The fat earth feed thy *branchy* root."
Tennyson: The Talking Oak.

* **brăn-corn,** *s.* [Eng. *bran(il); corn.*] The smut in wheat, probably the fungus called *Ustilago segetum.* [BRAND, *s.* 1., 5.]

brănd, * **brond,** * **broond,** *s.* [A.S. *brand, brond* = a burning; *bærnan, byrnan* = to burn; Icel. *brandr* = (1) a brand (2) a sword-blade; O. H. Ger. *brant;* Fr. † *brand* = a large sword wielded by both hands; Prov. *bran, branc;* Ital. *brando;* Dut., Dan., & Sw. *brand* = a fire-brand.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A piece of wood burnt or partially burnt, a bit of wood intended for burning.

"The taylis of hem be wyuede to the taylis, and *broondis* he boored in the myddil."—*Wycliffe: Judges* xv. 4.

"Recalled the vision of the night.
The hearth's decaying *brands* were red,
And deep and dusky lustre shed."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 34.

2. Used for a staff or stick, generally.

"In pensive posture leaning on the *brand*,
Not oft a resting-staff to that red hand."
Byron: The Corsair, i. 6.

3. A mark made by or with a hot iron. (Used to mark criminals to note them as such and infamous.)

"Clerks convict should be burned in the hand, both because they might taste of some corporal punishment, and that they might carry a *brand* of infamy."—*Bacon.*

4. A mark burnt in upon or affixed to goods to denote their quality: hence, generally, used as equivalent to quality, class.

"The most favourable report that can be made is, that makers of the best *brands* of finished iron would not accept lower prices than the trade scale."—*Mining Review*, Oct. 17, 1860.

5. A disease in vegetables by which their leaves and tender bark are partially destroyed, as though they were burnt; called also *burn.*

¶ "Brands" are the same as blights, and produced chiefly by Mucoraceæ and similar fungi. [BLIGHT.]

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A stigma, a mark of disgrace.

"Where did his wit on learning fix a *brand*,
And rail at arts he did not understand?"
Dryden.

"By what strange features vice has known,
To single out and mark her own!
Yet some there are, whose brows retain
Less deeply stamped her *brand* and stain."
Scott: Rokeby, iii. 15.

2. A sword, from its bright, flashing appearance. (Obsolete, except in poetry.)

"With this *brand* burnyshyd so bright."—*Towneley Myst.*, p. 216.

"He laught out his *brond*."
William of Palerne, 1,244.

"Thou, therefore, take my *brand*, Excalibur."
Tennyson: Morte d'Arthur.

* 3. A thunderbolt.

"The sire omnipotent prepares the *brand*,
By Vulcan wrought, and arms his potent hand."
Granville.

brand-goose, *s.* The brent-goose (q.v.).

brand-iron, brandiron, branding-iron, *s.*

1. An iron instrument used for branding or marking anything.

"Marks e'en like *branding-iron* to thy sick heart,
Make death a want, as sleep to weariness?"
Hemans: Siege of Valencia.

2. The same as ANDIRON (q.v.).

brand-new, *a.* [BRANDNEW.]

brănd, * **brăn'-dĭ-ĕn,** * **brond-yn,** * **bron-nyn,** *v.t.* [BRAND, *s.* In O. Dut. *branden.*]

1. *Lit.:* To burn a mark into a person or thing with a hot iron, to burn a person or thing with a hot iron so as to produce a mark or depression.

"*Bronnyn* (*brondyn, P.*) wythe an yren. *Cauterizo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Several women were sent across the Atlantic, after being first *branded* in the cheek with a hot iron."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. *Fig.:* To mark as infamous, to stigmatise, to impute anything to, with a view to rendering anyone infamous or odious.

"Our Punick faith
Is infamous, and *branded* to a proverb."
Addison.

"Would do the heart that loved thee wrong,
And *brand* a nearly blighted name."
Byron: Remember him whom Passion's Power.

* **brănd'-ĕd** (1), * **brănd'-ĭt,** *pa. par.* & *a.* A misreading for *brauded* = embroidered. (*N. E. D.*)

"Here belt was of blunket, with birdes ful bolde,
Branded with brende golde, and bokeled ful bene."
Sir Gawan & Sir Gol., ii. 3.

brănd'-ĕd (2), *pa. par.* & *a.* [BRAND, *v.*]

1. Marked with a branding-iron, stamped.

2. Of a reddish-brown colour, as though singed by fire. A branded bull is one that is almost entirely brown.

"Twixt the Staywood-bush and Langside hill,
They stealed the broked cow and the *branded* bull."
Minstrelsy of the Border, i. 233.

* **brănd'e-lēde,** * **brăn'-lēde,** * **brăn'-lĕt,** *s.* [BRANDER.]

"*Brandelede Tripes.*"—*Promp. Parv.*

* **brănd'e-let,** * **brandellet,** *s.* [Probably a dimin. of *brande.*] Some part of the arms or accoutrements of a knight, perhaps a short sword.

"And also his *brandellet* bon."—*R. Cœur de Lion*, 822.

* **brănd'-ĕn,** *pa. par.* [BRANDER, *v.*] Grilled.

brănd'-ĕn-bûrg, *s.* [The chief town of the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, about 38 miles W.S.W. of Berlin.]

1. A kind of button with a loop; a frog.

2. Parallel braiding or embroidery such as is worn on hussar jackets and pelisses.

3. See extract.

"'Twas a 'shopman' he meant by a *Brandenburg*, dear." *Moore: Fudge Family*, xii.

brănd'-ĕr, * **brănd'-rĕth,** *s.* [A.S. *brandreda;* O. Icel. *brandreidh;* Dan *brandrith* = brand-iron.]

1. *Generally:*

(1) One who brands.

(2) That with which anything is branded, a branding-iron.

2. *Spec.:* A trivet or iron used as a stand for a vessel over a fire; also, in Scotland, a gridiron.

"Til this Jak Bonbowme he mad a crown
Of a *brandreth* all red hate."
Wyntown, viii. 44. 41.

† **brănd'-ĕr,** *v.t.* [BRANDER, *s.*] To broil on a gridiron, to grill. (*Scotch.*)

"The Scots also say to *brander*, for to broil meat."—*Sir J. Sinclair*, p. 172.

"Ou ay, sir, I'll *brander* the moor-fowl that John Heatherblutter brought in this morning."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxiv.

† **brănd'-ĕred,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [BRANDER, *v.*] Cooked on a gridiron, grilled.

brănd'-ĭed, *a.* [BRANDY, *s.*] Mixed or concocted with brandy.

brănd'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Brand, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Literally:* The act of marking with a branding-iron. This penalty was inflicted, for various offences, on offenders who had once been allowed benefit of clergy. It was abolished by 3 Geo. IV. c. 38.

2. *Figuratively:* The act of marking with infamy, stigmatising.

* **brandirne,** † **brandiron,** *s.* [A.S. *brandisern*; M. H. Ger. *brantizen.*] A roasting iron, a gridiron. (*Huloet.*)

brănd'-ĭsh, * **braund-ish,** * **braund-ise,** * **braund-ysch,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *brandir*; pr. par. *brandissant*; O. Fr. *brand* = a sword. Brand.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Literally:* To wave or flourish about.

"Then fierce Æneas, *brandishing* his blade,
In dust Orsilochus and Crethon laid."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. v. l. 669-70.

"He *brandishes* his pliant length of whip,
Resounding oft, and never heard in vain."
Cowper: The Task, bk. iv.

2. *Figuratively:* To flourish about, display ostentatiously, parade.

"He who shall employ all the force of his reason only in *brandishing* of syllogisms, will discover very little."—*Locke.*

B. *Intransitive:* To be flourished about or waved.

"Above the tide, each broadsword bright
Was *brandishing* like beam of light."
Scott: The Lady of the Lake, vi. 18.

* **brănd'-ĭsh,** *s.* [Brandish, *v.*] A flourish, waving.

"I can wound with a *brandish* and never draw bow for the matter."—*B. Jonson: Cynthia's Revels.*

brănd'-ĭshed, *pa. par. & a.* [Brandish, *v.*]

"Brave Macbeth,
Disdaining fortune, with his *brandish'd* steel,
Like valour's minion, carved out his passage."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 2.

brănd'-ĭsh-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *brandish*; *-er.*] One who brandishes or flourishes about.

"But their auxiliary bands, those *brandishers* of spears
From many cities drawn are they, that are our hinderers,
Not suffering well-rays'd Troy to fall."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, b. ii.

brănd'-ĭsh-ĭng, *s.* [Brandish, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of flourishing or waving about.

2. *Arch.:* A name given to open carved work, as of a crest, &c.

brănd'-ĭ-sīte, *s.* [In Ger. *brandisit.* Named after Clemens Grafen von Brandis, of the Tyrol.] A mineral—a variety of Seybertite. It occurs in hexagonal prisms, yellowish green or reddish grey.

* **brăn'-dĭs-sẽn,** *v.t.* [Brandish.]

* **brăn'-dĭs-sẽnde,** *pr. par.* [Brandish, *v.*]

* **brăn'-dle,** * **brăn-le,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *brandiller* = to shake, waver.]

1. *Transitive:* To shake, move, or confuse.

"It had like to have *brandled* the fortune of the day."—*Bacon.*

2. *Intransitive:* To be shaken, moved, or affected with fear; to be unsteady.

"Princes cannot be too suspicious when their lives are sought; and subjects cannot be too curious when the state *brandles.*"—*Ld. Northampton: Proceed. against Garnet*, sign. G. g. b.

* **brănd'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *brand*, and dimin. suffix *-ling.*]

1. A small, red-coloured worm, used as a bait in fishing, so called from its colour.

"The dew-worm, which some also call the lob-worm, and the *brandling*, are the chief."—*Walton.*

2. A local name for salmon parr.

brănd'-new (ew as ū), **brănd new** (*Eng.*), **brand new, brĕnt new** (*Scotch*), *a.* [Eng. *brand*, s., and *new.*] So new that the marks of manufacture have not worn off; perfectly new. (Commonly, but improperly, pronounced as if *bran-new.*)

"Waes me, I hae forgot,
With hast of coming aff, to fetch my coat,
What sall I do? it was almaist *brand new.*"
Ross: Helenore, p. 53.

¶ In Scotch it is sometimes written *brent new.*

"Nae cotillion *brent new* frae France."
Burns: Tam o' Shanter.

* **brănd'-rĭth** (1), *s.* [Brander.]

brănd'-rĭth (2), *s.* [Probably the same as the previous word.] A fence or rail round the opening of a well. (*Provincial.*)

* **brăn'-dūr,** *s.* A misreading for *braudur* = embroidery. (*N.E.D.*).]

"His brene, and his basnet, burneshed ful bene;
With a *brandur* abought, al of breude golde."
Sir Gaw. and Sir Gal. (*Jamieson.*)

brăn'-dў, * **brănd'-wine,** * **brăn'-dў-wine,** *s. & a.* [In Fr. *brandevin*; Gael. (from Eng.) *branndaioh*; Sw. *bränvin*; Dan. *brændevin*; Ger. *brandwein, branntwein.* The first part is from Sw. *branna*; Dan. *brænde*; Dut. *branden*, all = to burn, to distil. Sw. *brand* = brand, fire-brand; Dan., Ger., & Dut. *brand* = fire, burning, conflagration. [Brand, *v. & s.*] The second part is from Fr. & Sw. *vin*; Dan. *vin*; Ger. *wein*; Dut. *wyn.*] [Wine.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Formerly.* (Of the forms *brandywine* and *brandwine*, etymologically meaning burnt or distilled wine.) [Brandy-wine.]

2. *Now.* (Of the form *brandy*, being the adjective in the foregoing compound dissevered from its associate *wine*, and made to stand alone as a substantive.) A spirit produced by the distillation of both white and red wines, prepared chiefly in the south of France. The brandy most esteemed in our land is that of Cognac, which is obtained by distilling white wines of the finest quality. An inferior kind of spirit is frequently prepared from the "marc" of grapes and the refuse of wine vats. When first distilled it is as colourless as alcohol, and continues so if kept in bottles or jars. When stored in casks, however, it acquires from the wood a pale amber tint, and in this state is sold as pale brandy. The dark colour of brown brandy is produced artificially, to please the public taste, by means of a solution of caramel, and this is frequently added in excess to give a rich appearance to a brandy of low quality. A large proportion of the brandy sold in this country is simply raw grain spirits flavoured and coloured. The spirit is exported from England and Germany into France, where it is redistilled and converted into French brandy. Brandy improves in flavour by being kept, but loses in strength. Genuine brandy consists of alcohol and water, with small quantities of œnanthic ether, acetic ether, and other volatile bodies produced in the process of fermentation. The value of brandy as a medicine depends on the presence of these ethers and other volatile products; when, therefore, it is adulterated with raw grain spirit and water, the amount of these ethers is so reduced that the brandy becomes almost valueless for medical purposes. In the United States brandy is made from cherries, apples, pears and peaches, while much common whisky is exported to France, from which, after manipulation, it is returned as brandy. A more legitimate manufacture of brandy goes on in California, where large quantities of pure wine brandy are annually produced and distributed through the States. The strength of brandy as sold varies from proof to 30 or even 40 under proof. Imitation brandy is prepared by flavouring highly-rectified spirit with essence of Cognac, or by distilling it with bruised prunes, acetic ether, argol, and a little genuine brandy. This is said to be greatly improved by keeping.

B. *As adjective:* Consisting of or containing brandy, resembling brandy, designed for the sale of brandy, or in any way pertaining or relating to it. (See the compounds.)

brandy-ball, *s.* A kind of sweetmeat made in the form of small balls.

brandy-bottle, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A bottle full of brandy, or designed to hold brandy.

2. *Fig.:* A name for the common yellow water-lily, *Nuphar lutea.*

"Flowers large, smelling like brandy, which circumstance, in conjunction with the flagon-shaped seed-vessels, has led to the name *brandy-bottle.*"—*Hooker & Arnott: Brit. Flor.* (ed. 1855), pp. 15, 16.

brandy - fruit, *s.* Fruit preserved in brandy or other alcoholic spirit. (*Ogilvie.*)

brandy-pawnee, *s.* [From Eng. *brandy*; and Hind. *pānee, pānī* = water.] Brandy and water. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

* **brandy-shop,** *s.* A shop for the sale of brandy, a liquor-shop, a public-house.

"Forgets his pomp, dead to ambitious fires,
And to some peaceful *brandy-shop* retires;
Where in full gills his anxious thoughts he drowns,
And quaffs away the care that waits on crowns."
Addison: The Play House.

brandy-snap, *s.* A thin, wafer-like ginger-bread biscuit.

brandy-wine, *s.* [The original form in which the word *brandy* appeared in the English tongue.] Brandy. [Brandy, etym., A. 1.]

"It has been a common saying, A hair of the same dog; and thought that *brandy-wine* is a common relief to such."—*Wiseman.*

brăn'-dў, *v.t.* [Brandy, *s.*]

1. To mix with brandy; to fortify (as wine) with brandy.

2. To refresh with brandy. (*Dickens: Pickwick Papers*, ch. v.)

* **brane,** *s.* [Bran.]

* **brāne'-wŏd,** *s.* [Brainwood.]

* **brăn'-gĭll,** * **braen-gel,** *s.* [Fr. *branle*; O. Fr. *bransle* = "a brawle, or daunce, wherein many, men and women, holding by the hands, sometimes in a ring, and otherwhiles at length, move all together." (*Cotgrave.*).] [Bransle, Braul.]

1. (*Of the form* brangill): A kind of dance.

"Vpstert Troyanis, and syne Italianis,
And gan do doubil *brangillis* and gainbettis."
Doug.: Virgil, 476, 1.

2. (*Of the form* braengel): A confused crowd.

"Well, you see how the're sparkin' along the side o' that green upwith, an' siccan a *braengel* o' them too."—*St. Patrick*, ii. 91. (*Jamieson.*)

* **brăn'-gle,** *s.* [Fr. *branle*; or perhaps only a variant of *wrangle* (q.v.).] A dispute, quarrel, litigation.

"The payment of tithes is subject to many frauds, *brangles*, and other difficulties, not only from papists and dissenters, but even from those who profess themselves protestants."—*Swift.*

* **brăn'-gle,** * **brăn'-gĭl,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *brauler, brandiller* = to shake, move.] [Brandle, *v.*]

A. *Trans.:* To shake, applied to the mind; to confound, to throw into disorder.

"Thus was the usurper's [E. Balliol's] faction *brangled*, then bound up again, and afterward divided again by want of worth in Balliol their head."—*Hume: Hist. Doug.*, p. 64.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To menace, to make a threatening appearance.

"With ane grete spere, quharewith he feil mischeuit,
Went *brangland* throw the feild all him allone."
Doug.: Virgil, 347, 10.

2. To shake, vibrate.

"The scharp point of the *brangland* spere
Throw out amydds of the scheild can schere."
Doug.: Virgil, 334, 16.

3. To wrangle, squabble, dispute.

"Thus wrangled, *brangled*, jaugled they a month,
Only on paper, pleading all in print."
Browning: Ring and Book, i. 241.

† **brăn'-gle-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *brangle*; *-ment.*] A brangle, a squabble.

"Where Yarrow rows among the rocks,
An' wheels an' bolls in mony a linn,
A blithe young shepherd fed his flock,
Unused to *brangleinent* or din."
Hogg.

† **brăn'-glĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *brangl(e)*; *-er.*] One who brangles; a quarrelsome, litigious person.

". . . and this poor young gentleman (who was habited like any prince), banished from his own land, was first drawn into a quarrel by a rude *brangler*, . . ."—*Scott: Monastery*, ch. xxviii.

* **brăn'-glĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Brangle, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"When polite conversing shall be improved, company will be no longer pestered with dull story-tellers nor *brangling* disputers."—*Swift.*

C. *As substantive:* Quarrelling, squabbling.

"Noise and norton, *brangling* and breval."
Pope: Dunciad, ii. 280.

branit, *pa. par.* [Brawned.] (*Scotch.*)

* **brănk,** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: An old name for the buckwheat, *Fagopyrum esculentum.*

"Buckwheat, or *brank*, is a grain very useful and advantageous in dry barren lands."—*Mortimer.*

brănk (2), *s.* [Brank, *v.*] In some parts of England and Scotland, a kind of bridle, a scolding-bridle, an instrument used for the

punishment of scolds. It consisted of a head-piece, which enclosed the head of the offender, and a sharp iron, which entered the mouth and restrained the tongue. [BRANKS.]

BRANK.

* **brank new,** *a.* [BRAND-NEW.]

"Then there was the farmer's ball, wi' the tight lads of yeomen with the *brank new* blues and buckskins."—*St. Ronan*, ch. ii.

† **brăṅk,** * **brăṅk-ĕn,** *v.t. & i.* [In Gael. *brangus, brangas, brancas* = a sort of pillory; *brang* = a horse's halter; Ir. *brancas* = a halter; Dut. *pranger* = a collar; Ger. *pranger* = a pillory; M. H. Ger. *brangen, prangen* = to brank.] (*Scotch.*)

A. *Transitive:* To bridle, to restrain. (*Lit.*)

"— We sall gar *brank* you,
Before that time trewly."
Spec. Godly Sangs, p. 38.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To raise and toss the head, as spurning the bridle. (Applied to horses.)

"Ouer al the planis brayis the stampand stedis,
Ful galyeard in thare bardis and werely wedis,
Apoun thare strate born brydillis *brankand* fast,"
Doug.: Virgil, 385, 35.

2. *Fig.:*

(1) To prance; to caper.

"This day her *brankan* wooer taks his horse,
To strut a gentle spark at Edinburgh cross."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 177,

(2) To bridle up one's self, dress one's self finely. It is said of women, when they wish to appear to advantage—

"They lift their goun abone their schank,
Syne lyk ane brydlit cat thai *brank*."
Maitland Poems, p. 186.

* **brăṅk-ĭṅg,** * **brăṅk-ănd,** *pr. par.* [BRANK.] (*Morte Arthure*, 1861.)

brăṅks, *s. pl.* [BRANK, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

1. A sort of bridle, often used by country people in riding. Instead of leather, it has on each side a piece of wood joined to a halter, to which a bit is sometimes added; but more frequently a kind of wooden noose resembling a muzzle. (*Jamieson.*)

"These they set on horses that had many years before been doom'd to the drudging of the cart and plough, with sods instead of saddles, *branks* and halters instead of bridles."—*Montrose: Mem.*, pt. ii., ch. iii., p. 156.

2. A pillory; or, perhaps, only the plural of *brank*.

"When the woman, after he was bishop, stood up once and again before the people, and confronted him with this, he ordered her tongue to be pulled out with pincers: and, when not obeyed, caused her to be put in the *branks*, . . ."—*Howie: Judgements on Persecutors*, p. 30. *Biographia Scoticana.*

¶ Anciently this seems to have been the common word for a bridle. Within these few years an iron bit was preserved in the steeple of Forfar, formerly used, in that very place, for torturing the unhappy creatures who were accused of witchcraft. It was called the *witch's branks*. (*Jamieson.*)

brăṅk'-ŭr-sīne, * **brăṅc'-ŭr-sīne,** * **brăṅ'ke ŭr-sȳne,** *s.* [In Fr. *branc-ursine, branque-ursine, branche-ursine*; Ital. *brancorsina*; Sp. & Port. *branca ursina*; from Low Lat. *branca* = a claw, and Class. Lat. *ursina*, nom. fem. of *ursinus* = of or belonging to a bear, *ursus* = a bear, because its leaves are supposed to resemble the claws of a bear. In Ger. *bärenklau* = a bear's claw.]

Botany:

1. Bear's-breech, a species of Acanthus.

"Acanthus is called of the barbarns wryters branca ursina, in English *branke ursyne*."—*Turner: Herbal.*

2. An umbelliferous plant, *Heracleum sphondylium*. It is common in Britain.

brăṅk'-ȳ, brăṅk'-ĭe, *a.* [BRANK, *v.*, B. 1.] Proud, lively. (*Scotch.*)

"Whare hae ye been sae braw, lad?
Whare hae ye been sae *brankie*, O?
O, whare hae ye been sae braw, lad?
Came ye by Killiecrankie, O?"
Burns: The Battle of Killiecrankie.

* **branle,** *s.* [BRANSEL.]

brăn'-lĭn, brăn'-lĭṅg, brăn'-lĕt, brăn'-lēde, brăn'-nŏck, *s.* [Probably so named from the reddish-brown colour.] [BRANDED, B., 2.] A fish, the *Salmo salmulus*, also called the *Samlet* (q.v.). (*Scotch.*) [PARK.]

brăn'-nĭṅg, *s.* [BRAN, *s.*]

Dyeing: Preparing cloth for dyeing by steeping in a vat of sour bran-water.

brăn'-nŏck, *s.* [Eng. *brand* = of a reddish-brown colour, and dimin. suffix *-ock*.] The same as the BRANLIN (q.v.).

brăn'-nȳ, *a.* [BRAN, *s.*] Having the appearance of bran; containing an admixture of bran.

"It became serpiginous, and was, when I saw it, covered with white *branny* scales."—*Wiseman.*

* **brăn'-sĕl,** * **bransle,** † **branle,** *s.* [BRANGILL, *s.*] A kind of dance.

"Now making layes of love and lovers paine,
Branles, Ballads, virelayes, and verses vaine."
Spenser: F. Q., III. x. 8.

"The Queen commands Lady Fleming to tell her where she led the last *branle*."—*Scott: Abbot*, ch. xxxi.

brănt (1), *s.* [Properly from *brand*, in the compound *brand-fox*. In Ger. *brandfuchs*; Dut. *brandvos*; Dan. *brandraeve*; Sw. *brandräf*, so called from its reddish-brown colour.] [BRANDED (2), 2.] A variety of fox, smaller than the common form (*Vulpes vulgaris*), and distinguished by having the pads, ears, and brush black.

brănt (2), *a. & s.* [BRANDED (2), 2.]

A. *As adj.:* The same as BRANDED (2), 2 (q.v.). A reddish brown.

B. *As subst.:* The Brant-fox (q.v.).

brant-fox, *s.* [BRANT (1), *s.*]

brant (3), *s. & a.* [BRENT.]

"I have given you *brant* and beaver."
Longfellow: The Song of Hiawatha, i.

brant-goose, *s.* [BRENT-GOOSE.]

brănt (4), *a. & s.* [BRENT, *a.*]

A. *As adj.:* Steep, precipitous.

"A man may . . . cit on a *brant* hill cide."—*Ascham: Toxophilus.*

B. *As subst.: In E. Yorkshire:* A steep hill. (*Prof. Phillips: Rivers, &c., of Yorkshire*, p. 262.)

brăn'-tāil, *s.* [From the colour of the tail. BRANDED (2), 2.] A provincial name for the Redstart, *Phœnicura ruticilla*. [REDSTART.]

* **brănt'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. & Sc. *brant*; *-ness*.] Steepness.

† **brăn'-ŭ-lar,** *a.* [BRAIN.] Pertaining to the brain, cerebral.

* **brānyd,** *a.* [BRAINED, *a.*] Full of brains.

"*Branyd*, or full of brayne. *Cerebrosus, cerebro plenus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bras,** *s.* [BRASS.]

"*Bras* (Brasse P.) *Es.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"At after souper goth this noble kyng
To see this hors of *bras*, with al his route."
Chaucer: C. T., 10616-17.

"Of irin, of golde, of siluer, and *bras*."
Story of Gen. and Exod., 467.

* **bras-pott, brass-pot,** *s.* A brazen pot.

"*Bras-pott. Emola*, Brit."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bras-and,** *pr. par.* [BRASE, *v.*] Embracing.

"Hecuba thidder with her childer for heild
Ran all in vane and about the altare swarmes,
Brasand the god-like ymage in thare armes."
Douglas: Virgil, 56, 22.

* **brăsche,** *v.t.* [Probably from Fr. *brèche* = a breach.] [BREACH.] (*Scotch.*)

1. *Literally:*

(1) To make a military breach in.

". . . when he had *brasched* and wone the house. . . ."—*Pitscottie Cron.*, p. 308. (*Jamieson.*) (*Bruched* is the word in ed. 1728.)

(2) To assault, to attack.

"It was spoken that they should have *brashit* the wall whan thar batter was made, . . ."—*Bannatyne Journal.*

2. *Fig.:* To assault, to attack.

"Whose breast did beare, *brash't* with displeasure's dart."
More: True Crucifix, p. 195. (*Jamieson.*)

* **brase,** * **brass,** *v.t.* [Fr. *bras* = the arm; (*em*)*brasser* = to (em)brace.] [BRACE, *v.*]

1. To bind, to tie.

"Eurill (as said is) has this iouell hint,
About his sydis it *brasin*, or he styrit."
Douglas: Virgil, 239, 12.

2. To bind at the edge, to welt.

* **brāse,** *s.* [O. Sw. *brasa*; O. Dut. *brase* = a live coal.] A live coal. (*Ant. Arthur*, xv. 6.)

* **brased** (1), * **brasit,** * **brazed,** *pa. par. & a.* [BRASE, *v.*] Bound, welted, braced.

"Syke giftis elk he had bring with him syne,
Hynt and deliuerit from the Troiane rewyne,
Ane ryche garment *brasit* with rich gold wyre."
Douglas: Virgil, 33, 31.

* **brased** (2), *a.* [BRASS.] Brazen.

"Brasyn (*brased*, P.) *Ereus, eneus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bra-sell,** *s.* [BRAZIL (1).]

"*Brasell*, tre to dye with, *bresil.*"—*Palsgrave.*

* **brā-sen,** * **brā'-syn,** *a.* [BRAZEN, *a.*]

"*Brasyn* (brased, P.) *Ereus, eneus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"He removed the high places, and brake the images, and cut down the groves, and brake in pieces the *brasen* serpent that Moses had made."—2 *Kings*, xviii. 4.

* **brāseris,** * **brasaris,** *s. pl.* [O. Fr. *brassart, brassal*, from *bras* = the arm.] Vambraces, armour for the arms. [BRACER.]

"Quhen this was said he has but mare abade
Tua kempis burdouus brocht, and before thayme laid
With all thare harnes and *braseris* by and by."
Douglas: Virgil, 141, 1.

* **brăsh** (1), *a.* [Compare Ger. & Dut. *barsch* = sharp, tart, impetuous; Sw. & Dan. *barsk*; L. Ger. *bask, basch*.] Hasty in temper, impetuous. (*Grose.*)

brăsh (2), *a.* [Bret. *bresk*; *brusk* = fragile, brittle.] Fragile, brittle, frail. (*American.*)

* **brăsh** (1), * **brasche,** *s.* [BRASH, *v.*; BREACH, *s.*; BRESCHE.]

1. *Literally:*

(1) An attack, a military assault on a place.

"Thraise at the bak wall wes the *brasche* they gaue."
Sege Edinb. Castel. Poem, 16th cent., p. 292. (*Jamieson.*)

(2) A sudden illness. (*Burns.*)

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) An effort.

"The last *brashe* was made by a letter of the prime poet of our kingdome."—*Muses Thren.*, Int., p. viii (*Jamieson.*)

(2) A transient fit of sickness.

". . . but he hadna the saving gift, and he got two terms' rent in arrear. He got the first *brash* at Whitsunday put ower wi' fair words and piping; . . ."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, let. xi.

¶ Possibly this use of the word may be from another root.

brăsh (2), *s.* [From *brash* (2), a. Cf. also Fr. *brèche* = breach.]

Geology:

1. *As an independent word:* A provincial English word applied to the mass of broken and angular fragments lying above most rocks, and evidently produced by their disintegration. It is called also rubble.

". . . but it [the alluvium] often passes downwards into a mass of broken and angular fragments derived from the subjacent rock. To this mass the provincial name of "rubble" or "*brash*" is given in many parts of England, . . ."—*Lyell: Man. of Geol.* (ed. 1852), ch. vii.

2. *In compos.:* The word *cornbrash* is used for the upper division of the Lower Oolite, which consists of clays and calcareous sandstones passing downwards into the forest marble. [CORNBRASH.]

brăsh'-ȳ (1), * **bra'ush-ĭe,** *a.* [From *brash*, *s.*, and suffix *-y*.]

1. Stormy.

"We've brush'd the beat this monie a speat
O' *braushie* weather."
Rev. J. Nicol: Poems, i. 114. (*Jamieson.*)

2. Delicate in constitution, subject to frequent ailments. (*Scotch.*)

brăsh'-ȳ (2), *s.* [BRASH (2), *s.*] Full of rubble, composed of rubble.

brā'-şĭ-ĕr (1), **brā'-zĭ-ĕr,** *s.* [Fr. *brasier* = a fire of live coals; Sp. *brasero*; from Fr. *braise* = burning cinders; Prov. & Sp. *brasa*; Ital. *bracia, brascia, bragia*; O. Ger. *bras* = fire; Sw. *brasa* = live fire; O. Scand. *brasa* = to solder. Cf. also Gael. *brath* = conflagration. (*Littré.*).] An open pan for burning wood or coal.

"It is thought they had no chimneys, but were warmed with coals on *brasiers*."—*Arbuthnot.*

brā'-şĭ-ĕr (2), * **brā'-sĭ-ĕre,** * **brā'-sȳ-ĕre,** *s.* [BRAZIER, 2.]

"*Brasyere. Erarius.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

brą'-şĭl, *s. & a.* [BRAZIL.]

brą-şĭl-ĕt'-tō, *s.* [BRAZILETTO.]

brą-şĭl'-ĭn, *s.* [BRAZILIN.]

brass, * **brasse,** * **bras,** * **breas,** * **bres,** *s. & a.* [Etym. unknown. Skeat says that it is from Icel. *brasa* = to harden by fire;

brasa = to flame; Dan. *brasa* = to fry; possibly connected with Sansc. *bhrajj* = to fry. According to Dr. Murray there is no evidence of any connection between the two.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The yellow-coloured compound metal, consisting of an alloy of copper and zinc, described under II. 1.

† (2) Any article made of brass, a brass fitting. (Generally in the plural.)

"The very scullion who cleans the *brasses*. —*Hopkinson.* (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

(3) A monumental brass. [II. 3.]

"If not by them on monumental *brass*."
Thomson: Liberty, v.

(4) Musical instruments of brass, as distinct from those of wood. [Brass-band, 1 (2) (*b*).]

(5) Money, both in Old English and in modern slang, on account of the use of the metal in the coinage. [Tin, Coppers.]

"And bere here *bras* at thi bakke, to caleys to selle." *Piers Plow.: Vis.*, iii. 196.

2. *Figuratively:* Hardness, the typical quality of the metal. It is frequently in the Bible mentioned along with iron in a similar sense, as in the following cases—

(1) Strength for defence or attack.

"I will make thine horn iron, and I will make thy hoofs *brass*: and thou shalt beat in pieces many people . . ."—*Micah* iv. 13.

(2) Obstinacy in wickedness.

"They are all grievous revolters, walking with slanders: they are *brass* and iron; they are all corrupters."—*Jer.* vi. 28.

(3) Effrontery, impudence, shamelessness; incapability, like that of brass, either to yield or to change colour in circumstances where an ordinary being composed of flesh and blood would do so.

"Because I knew that thou art obstinate, and thy neck is an iron sinew, and thy brow *brass*."—*Isa.* xlviii. 4.

". . . his forehead of *brass* and his tongue of venom . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Metal.:* An alloy of copper and zinc.

(1) *In ancient times:* It is said that when the Roman consul Mummius, after capturing the celebrated Grecian city of Corinth, barbarously burnt the place to the ground, in B.C. 146, various metals, fused in the conflagration, became united into a compound or alloy, called from the circumstances now stated Corinthian brass. This is often supposed to have been the first discovery of brass itself, but Assyriologists consider it to have been mentioned in cuneiform inscriptions, both Chaldean and Assyrian. (See an elaborate dissertation on the subject by Francis Lenormant, in the *Bib. Arch. Soc. Transact.*, vol. vi., 1878, 334–417.) [2.]

(2) *In modern times:* Before zinc was obtained in its metallic form brass was manufactured from calamine (native carbonate of zinc) mixed with copper and charcoal. Even now this process is easier than the direct fusion together of the two metals. The proportion of copper and zinc vary. Ordinary brass is a yellow alloy of copper and twenty-eight to thirty-four per cent. of zinc. The density of cast brass is 7·8 to 8·4; that of brass wire 8·54. It is harder and yet more fusible than copper, more sonorous and a worse conductor of heat. It may be turned upon a lathe. It is extensively used for candlesticks, handles of doors, the framework of locks, mathematical instruments, &c., while in the state of wire it is much used in pin-making. [Dutch Gold.]

2. *Scripture:* The Heb. word for "brass" is נְחֹשֶׁת (*nechhosheth*), from נָחַשׁ (*nachhash*) = to shine. The metal thus designated evidently occurs in nature, for it is dug out of hills (Deut. viii. 9) and "molten out of the stone" (Deut. xxxiii. 25), which the artificial alloy, brass, never yet has been. In most parts of the Old Testament "brass" should be altered into "copper," though occasionally in the later books of the Old Testament it may be bronze. In the New Testament, in 1 Cor. xiii. 1, and Rev. ix. 20, the rendering is χαλκὸς (*chalkos*) = (1) copper, (2) bronze; whilst in Rev. i. and ii. it is χαλκολίβανον (*chalkolibanon*), probably = frankincense of a deep colour.

3. *Arch.* (*pl.*): Monumental engravings on brass plates let into slabs in the pavements of ancient churches, representing the effigies, coats of arms, &c., of illustrious personages. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

MONUMENTAL BRASS.

4. *Mach.:* A pillow, bearing, collar, box, or bush supporting a gudgeon. The name is applied from its being sometimes of brass, though in various instances it is of bronze.

5. *Mining:* Iron pyrites. The name, which is a misnomer, is given from the lustre, which resembles that of brass.

B. *As adjective:* Consisting more or less of brass; brazen, resembling brass, in any way pertaining or relating to brass.

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *brass-bound* (*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. v.); *brass-hoofed* (*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xi. 19); *brass-paved* (*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. iv. 17); *brass-studded* (*Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish*, iv.); *brass-throated* (*Longfellow: The Spanish Student*, iii. 1); *brass-visaged* (*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour*).

brass-band, *s.*

1. *Literally:*

(1) *Gen.:* A band of musicians performing upon instruments of brass.

(2) *Spec.:*

(*a*) The smaller variety of the military band, employed chiefly in cavalry regiments, on account of the greater ease with which brass instruments can be played on horseback. Those used are various: cornets, saxhorns, euphoniums, one or more bombardons, &c. (*Grove.*)

(*b*) One of the divisions of the "wind" of a full orchestra, consisting of trumpets, horns, trombones, and occasionally an ophicleide. [Band.]

2. *Figuratively. In political controversy, contemptuously:* A party or a section of a party acting noisily in concert. Some years ago extreme Protestant controversialists denominated a knot of Roman Catholic members of Parliament voting together "the Pope's brass band."

brass-foil, *s.* Very thin beaten sheet-brass, thinner than latten. It is called also Dutch gold.

brass-furnace, *s.* A furnace for fusing the metallic constituents of brass. These are melted in crucibles, the copper being first melted, and the zinc then added piecemeal, as it is vapourised by an excess of heat. The moulding-trough is on one side of the pouring or spill-trough, and the furnace is on the other. There is a core-oven, heated by the furnace, and serving to dry the cores for the faucets or other hollow articles which are cast. (*Knight.*)

brass-powder, *s.* A powder made of brass, or anything resembling it. Two kinds are made.

1. *Red-coloured:* Ground copper filings or precipitated powder of copper with red ochre.

2. *Gold-coloured:* Gold-coloured brass or Dutch leaf reduced to powder.

¶ They are mixed with pale varnish, or else they can be applied by dusting over a surface which has been previously covered with varnish. (*Knight.*)

brass-rule, *s.*

Printing: Brass strips, type-high, used by printers for cutting into lengths to separate advertisements and columns; also for page-rules and table-work (technically known as rule and figure work). (*Knight.*)

brass, *v.t.* [From *brass*, *s.* (q.v.).]

Metallurgy: To give a brass coat to copper.

* **brăs-sage,** *s.* [O. Fr. *brassage.*] A fine formerly levied to defray the expense of coinage.

* **brăs-sart** (*pl.* **brassarts**), *s.* [Fr. *brassard.*] [Bracer.] Plate armour for defence of the arm, reaching from the shoulder to the elbow.

brăs-sāte, *s.* [From Eng. *brass(ic)*; *-ate.*] A salt of brassic acid (q.v.).

brăsse, *s.* [A transposition of *barse.* Cf. L. Ger. *brasse*; H. Ger. *brassen* = the bream. (*Mahn.*)] [Bream.]

Ichthy.: A kind of perch, Lucioperca.

brassed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Brass, *v.*]

brăs-sel-lў, *s.* & *a.* [Corrupted from Eng. *bachelor.*]

brasselly-buttons, *s.* [Corrupted from *bachelor's buttons* (*Lychnis diurna*).] (*Sibthorp.*)

brăs-seș, *s. pl.* [Brass.]

* **brăs-sĕt,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A casque or head-piece of armour.

brăs-sī-ă, *s.* [Named after Mr. Brass, a gardener who collected seeds and plants in Africa for Kew Gardens.]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, consisting of four species growing on trees. The flowers are large, and pale-yellow, with brown spots.

brăs-sic, *a.* [From Lat. *brassica* (q.v.), and Eng. suffix *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from the genus Brassica (q.v.).

brassic acid, *s.* Brassic acid or erucic acid, $C_{22}H_{42}O_2$. An acid extracted from colza oil by saponification. It is solid at ordinary temperatures, but melts between 30° and 32° C. It crystallises from an alcoholic solution in beautiful long needles. Brassic acid occurs also in the oil of white mustard and of rape.

brăs-sī-cą, *s.* [Lat. *brassica*; Celt. *bresic* = a cabbage.]

Bot.: A genus of cruciferous plants containing several well-known culinary herbs. There are three wild species in Europe: *Brassica oleracea* (Sea Cabbage), the original of the cabbage of our gardens [Cabbage]; *B. monensis*, the Isle of Man or Wall-flower Cabbage; and the *B. campestris* or Common Wild Navew. The *B. napus*, the Rape or Cole-seed, and the *B. rapa*, or Common Turnip, have here and there rooted themselves spontaneously, but they are not indigenous. The colza of the Dutch is *B. campestris*; *B. præcox* is the Summer Rape of the Germans; and *B. elongata* is cultivated in Hungary for its oil. The various cultivated species, as a rule, require a loamy soil, well-manured, and with plenty of water. [Brassicaceæ, Brassicidæ.]

"They adorned him [the poet laureat] with a new and elegant garland, composed of vine-leaves, laurel, and *brassica*, a sort of cabbage!"—*Pope: Of the Poet Laureat.*

brăs-sĭc-ā-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *brassica*, and fem. pl. adjectival suffix *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of plants, more generally called Cruciferæ (Crucifers). It is placed by Lindley under his Cistal Alliance. The sepals are four, the petals four, cruciate; the stamens six, two shorter than the other four. Ovary superior, with parietal placentæ. Fruit, a silique or silicule one-celled or spuriously two-celled, seeds many or one. It constitutes Linnæus' order Tetradynamia. Lindley divides the order into five sections—Pleurorhizeæ, Notorhizeæ, Orthoploceæ, and Diplecolobeæ. The Brassicaceæ or Crucifers are one of the most important orders in the whole vegetable kingdom. About 1,730 species are known. Their chief seat is in the temperate zones. Many genera and species occur in Europe; none are poisonous. Among the well-known plants ranked under the order may be mentioned the wall-flower, the stock, the water-cress and other cresses, the cabbage, the turnip, &c.

brăs-sĭç-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *brassica* (q.v.).] A family of Cruciferous plants of the sub-order or section Orthoploceæ. Type, Brassica (q.v.).

brăs'-sī-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *brassia* (q.v.).] A family of Orchids. Typical genus, Brassia (q.v.).

† **brass'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *brassy*; *-ness.*] The quality of being brassy.

brass'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [Brass, *v.*]

Metallurgy: The art of giving a brass coat to copper.

bras'-smĭth, brass'-smĭth, *s.* [Eng. *brass*; *smith.*] A smith working in brass.

"Has he not seen the Scottish *brassmith's* Idea . . ."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

brass'-wŏrk, *s.* [Eng. *brass*; *work.*] Work in brass.

". . . old oak carvings, *brasswork*, clocks and candelabra, chairs," &c.—*Times*, Sept. 9th, 1876. (Advt.)

† **brass'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *brass*; *-y.*]

1. *Lit.*: Resembling brass.

"The part in which they lie is near black, with some sparks of a *brassy* pyrites in it."—*Woodward.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Hard as brass; unfeeling.

"Losses,
Enow to press a royal merchant down,
And pluck commiseration of his state
From *brassy* bosoms, and rough hearts of flint."
Shakesp.: *Mer. of Venice*, iv. 1.

(2) Impudent.

brăs'-sў, brĕs-sĭe, *s.* [Cf. Eng. *brasse.*] A fish, the common wrasse (*Crenilabrus Tinca*). (*Scotch.*)

* **brăst,** * **braste,** * **brasten,** * **brastyn,** *v.* [Burst, *v.*] To burst. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

"But with that percing noise flew open quite, *or brast.*"
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. viii. 4.

"Mycht nane behald his face,
The fyrie sparkis *brasting* from his ene."
Doug.: *Virgil*, 399, 44.

* **brăst,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [Burst, *pa. par.*]

"Mid wounds, and clinging darts, and lances *brast*,
And foes disabled in the brutal fray."
Byron: *Childe Harold*, i. 78.

* **brastle,** *v.i.* [A.S. *brastlian*, *barstlian*; M. H. Ger. *brasteln* = to crack, crackle.] To crack, to make a crackling noise, to be broken.

"Scoldes *brastleden*, helmes tohelden."—*Layamon*, iii. 94.

* **brast-ynge,** *pr. par.* [Brast, *v.*] (*Gaw. Doug.*, 39.)

* **brā'-ąў-ĕre,** *s.* [Brazier (2).] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **brā'-syle,** *s.* [Brazil (1).] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **brā'-ąўn,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [Brazen.]

brăt (1), * **bratt,** *s.* [Wel. *brat* = a rag, pinafore; Gael. *brat*; Ir. *brat* = a mantle, cloak.]

1. A cloak, mantle.

"Ne had they but a shete
Which that they might wrappen hem in a-night,
And a *bratt* to walken in by day-light."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 16,347.

2. An apron, pinafore. (*Provinc. & Scotch.*)

"To mak them *brats*, then ye maun toil and spin,
Ae wean fa's sick, ane scads itsell wi' broe."
Allan Ramsay: *Gent. Shepherd.*

3. Clothing generally. (This seems merely to be an oblique sense of the same word, as used to denote an apron which covers the rest of one's clothes.) (*Scotch.*)

"He ordinarily uses this phrase as a proverb, that he desires no more in the world, but a bit and a *brat*; that is, only as much food and raiment as nature craves."—*Scotch Presb. Eloq.*, p. 36.

"God bless your Honours a' your days,
Wi' sowps o' kail and *brats* o' claise."
Burns: *Earnest Cry and Prayer.*

4. Scum. It does not necessarily signify refuse; but is also applied to the cream which rises from milk, especially of what is called a *sour cogue*, or the floatings of boiled whey.

"*Brat*, a cover or scurf."—*Statist. Acc.*, xv. 8. N.

¶ *The bit and the brat*: Food and raiment. (*Scotch.*)

brăt (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Said by some to be the same as *brat* (1), but probably the same as *brood.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A child, originally not used contemptuously.

"O Israel! O household of the Lord!
O Abraham's *brats*! O brood of blessed seed!
O chosen sheep that loved the Lord indeed!"
Gascoigne: *De Profundis.*

"I shall live to see the invisible lady, to whom I was obliged, and whom I never beheld since she was a *brat* in hanging sleeves. —*Swift.*

2. A child, said contemptuously.

"This *brat* is none of mine;
Hence with it, and, together with the dam,
Commit them to the fire."
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, ii. 3.

"I give command to kill or save.
Can grant ten thousand pounds a year,
And make a beggar's *brat* a peer."
Swift.

3. The young of any animal; offspring

"Jupiter summoned all the birds and beasts before him, with their *brats* and little ones, to see which of them had the prettiest children."—*L'Estrange.*

II. *Figuratively:* Offspring, produce.

"The two late conspiracies were the *brats* and offspring of two contrary factions."—*South.*

brăt (3), *s.* [Etymol. doubtful. Possibly a shortened form of *brattice.*]

In Coal-mining: A thin stratum of a coarse mixture of coal and carbonate of lime or pyrites, frequently found lying at the roof of a seam of coal.

* **brătch'-ărt,** *s.* [The same as Brachell (q.v.), or formed direct from Fr. *brache* = a hound.] A whelp; the young of an animal.

"That *bratchart* in a busse was born;
They fand a monster on the morn,
War faced than a cat."
Montgomerie: *Watson's Coll.*, iii. 12.

* **brătch'-ęl,** *s.* [A dimin. formation from Brake, *s.* (q.v.).] The husks or refuse of flax. (*Scotch.*)

"She could not help expressing her unfeigned pity for the Lowlanders, whom, what are called flax-mills and fulling-mills, precluded from all the social delights of beating and skutching, the blaze of a *bratchel*, and above all, the superlative joys of a waulking."—*Clan-Albin*, i. 75, 77.

* **brat-ful,** *a.* [In Sw. *brädd ful* = brimful, from *brädd* = a brim. O. Eng. *bretful*, *brerdful*, from *brerd* = brim. Bretful.] Brimful.

"Til heor Bagges and heore Balies weren *bratful* I-crommet." *Piers Plow.*: *A. Prolog.*, 41.

* **brath,** * **brothe,** *a.* [O. Icel. *bradhr* = impetuous, eager.] Impetuous, hasty, eager.

"The riche mann iss *brath* and grimme."—*Ormulum*, 7164.

* **brath,** * **brathe,** *s.* [O. Icel. *bradh* = violence.] Wrath, fierceness.

"In the *brath* of his breth that brennez all thinkez."
Allit. Poems; *Cleanness*, l. 916.

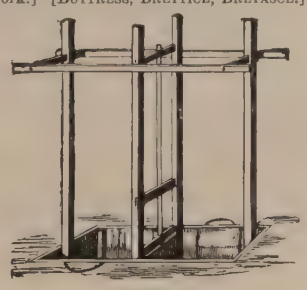
* **brath'-ly,** * **brothe'-ly,** * **brothe'-lych,** *adv.* [Brath.] Eagerly, hastily.

"*Brathly* thai this werk bigan."—*Cursor Mundi*, 2240.

brăt'-tăch, *s.* [Gael. *bratach*, *bruttach.*] A banner, a flag, an ensign, colours.

"It is natural I should like the Ruthvens, the Lindsays, the Ogilvys, the Oliphants, and so many others of our brave and noble neighbours, who are sheathed in steel of my making, like so many Paisdins, better than those naked, snatching mountaineers, who are ever doing us wrong, especially since no five of each clan have a rusty shirt of mail as old as their *brattach*."—*Scott*: *Fair Maid of Perth*, ch. vi.

brăt'-tĭçe, *s.* [O. Eng. *bretage*, *bretasce*, *brutaske*, &c.; O. Fr. *bretesche* = a wooden outwork.] [Buttress, Brettice, Bretasce.]



Brattice

Mining. A planking on the inside of a mine shaft or gallery.

"As everybody knows by this time, the workings of the Hartley Mine were reached by a single shaft, the diameter of which was 12ft. For purposes of ventilation this was divided into two equal parts by a wooden partition, called in mining language a *brattice*, which ran down it from top to bottom."—*Times*, Jan. 28, 1862.

brăt'-tĭ-çĭng, *s.* [Brattice, *s.*]

1. The act or operation of putting up brattices.

2. Brattice-work, brattices.

"A telegraphic message, sent last night to *The Times*, stated that a fall in the shaft on Saturday night had prevented the sinkers going on with the removal of the ruins of the *bratticing*."—*Times*, Jan. 21, 1862.

brăt'-tĭsh-ĭng, *s.* [Brattice, *s.*] Brattice work; a crest of open carved work on the top of a shrine.

* **brăt'-tle,** * **brat'-tyl,** *v.i.* [Probably onomatopœic: as *rattle* (q.v.), but compare *brastle* above.]

1. To make a clashing or clattering noise; to run tumultuously.

"Branchis *brattlyng*, and blaiknyt schew the brayis
With hirstis harsk of waggand wyndil strayis."
Doug.: *Virgil*, 202, 28.

2. To advance rapidly, making a noise with the feet.

"Daft lassie, when we're naked, what'll ye say,
Giff our twa herds come *brattling* down the brae,
And see us sae?" *Ramsay*: *Poems*, ii. 75.

brăt'-tle, * **brăt'-tyl,** *s.* [Brattle, *v.*]

1. A clattering noise, as that made by the feet of horses, when prancing, or moving rapidly. (*Rudd.*)

"Now by the time that they a piece had ta'en,
All in a *brattle* to the gate are gane."
Ross: *Helenore*, p. 96.

"Thou need na start awa sae hasty,
Wi' bickering *brattle*."
Burns: *To a Mouse.*

2. Hurry; rapid motion of any kind.

"Bauld Bess flew till him wi' a *brattle*,
And spite of his teeth held him
Close by the craig." *Ramsay*: *Poems*, i. 261.

3. A short race.

"The sma' droop-rumpl't, hunter cattle,
Might aiblins waur t thee for a *brattle*;
But sax Scotch miles thou try't their mettle,
An' gar't them whaizle."
Burns: *Auld Farmer's Salutation.*

4. Fury; violent attack.

"Or silly sheep, wha bide this *brattle*
O' winter war,
And through the drift, deep-lairing sprattle,
Beneath a scaur."
Burns: *Winter Night.*

* **brăt'-tlĭng,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [Brattle, *v.*] Noisy; creating a noise.

"A *brattlin* band unhappily
Drave by him wi' a binner,
And heels-o'er-goudie coupit he."
Christmas Ba'ing, *Skinner's Misc. Poet.*, p. 127.

* **brau'-ĭ-tĭe,** *s.* [Bravity.]

1. A show, a pageant.

"All curious pastimes and consaits
Cud be imaginat man,
Wes to be seue on Edinburgh gaits,
Fra time that *brauitie* began."
Burel: *Entry Q. Anne*, *Watson's Coll.*, ii. 5.

2. Finery in dress or appearance.

"Syne she beheld ane heuinly sicht,
Of Nymphs who supit nectar cauld;
Whois *brauities* can scarce be tauld."
Burel: *Entry Q. Anne*, *Watson's Coll.*, ii. 7.

* **brâul,** * **brâwl,** *s.* [O. Fr. *bransle* = "a totter, swing, shake, shocke . . . also a *brawle* or daunce." (*Cotgrave.*) Brangill, *s.*] A kind of dance.

"It was ane celest recreation to behold ther lycht lopene, galmouding, stendling bakuart and forduart, dansand base dansis, pauuans, galyardis, turdions, *brauiis* and branglis, buffons, vtht mony vthir lycht dansis, the quhilk are ouer prolixt to be rehersit."—*Compl. S.*, p. 102.

"Meustrel, blaw up ane *brawl* of France;
Let se quha hobbils best."
Lyndsay: *S. P. Repr.*, ii. 201.

"*Moth.* Will you win your love with a French *brawl*?
Arm. How meanest thou, brawling in French?"
Shakesp.: *L. L. Lost*, iii. 1.

* **braun,** *s.* [Brawn.]

* **braunche,** * **brawnche,** *s.* [Branch.]

* **braunched,** *a.* [Branch, *s.*]

"*Braunched* as a tree, *branchu*."—*Palsgrave.*

* **braunchi,** * **braunchy,** *a.* [Branchy.]

* **braun-dise,** *v.i.* [Brandish, *v.*] To fling or prance about (as a horse).

"That hee nas loose in no lime ludes to greeue,
To byte ne to *braundise* ne to break no wowes."
Alisaunder (ed. Skeat), 1121-22.

braun'-ite (au as ów), *s.* [From Mr. Braun, of Gotha. (*Dana.*)]

Min.: A native sesquioxide of manganese, Mn_2O_3. It is crystallised or massive, in the former case tetragonal. Hardness, 6·-·65; sp. gr., 4·75—4·82; lustre, sub-metallic colour, and streak dark brownish black. Compos.. Protoxide of manganese, 86·95; oxygen, 8·08—9·85; baryta, 0·24—2·25; silica, a trace, 8·63; and water, 0·95—1·00.

* **braush-ie,** *a.* [Brashy, *a.*] Stormy.

brą-vā'-dō, brą-va'-dō, * **brą-vade',** *s.* [Sp. & Ital. *bravata*; Fr. *bravade.*] [Brave.] An insolent menace; defiance; boastful behaviour.

"The steward departed without replying to this *bravade*, otherwise than by a dark look of scorn."—*Scott*: *Abbot*, ch. xxxi.

"The English were impatient to fall on. But their general had made up his mind, and was not to be moved by the *bravadoes* of the enemy or by the murmurs of his own soldiers."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

brāve (*Eng.*), **brāve, brâw, brâ** (*Scotch*), *a.* [Fr. *brave* = brave, fine, gay; compare Gael. *breagh* = fine.]

1. Daring, courageous, high-spirited, fearless.

"None but the *brave* deserve the fair."
Dryden: *Alexander's Feast*, l. 15.

"Rest with the *brave*, whose names belong
To the high sanctity of song!"
Hemans: *Wallace's Invocation to Bruce.*

2. Gallant, noble.

"I'll prove the prettier fellow of the two,
And wear my dagger with a *braver* grace."
Shakesp.: *Mer. of Ven.*, iii. 4.

"And where full many a *brave* tree stood,
That used to spread its boughs and ring."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

3. Showy, grand, gaudy, gay.

"Rings put upon his fingers,
And *brave* attendants near him when he wakes;
Would not the beggar then forget himself?"
Shakesp.: Tam. of the Shrew, Induct., i.

"Nearer and nearer as they bear,
Spears, pikes, and axes flash in air.
Now might you see the tartans *brave*,
And plaids and plumage dance and wave."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 16.

4. Excellent, fine. (It appears to be used simply to express excellence or pre-eminence in any point or quality in men or things.)

"*Cel.* O that's a *brave* man, he writes *brave* verses, speaks *brave* words, swears *brave* oaths, and breaks them bravely, quite traverse, athwart the heart of his lover, as a puisny tilter, that spurs his horse but on one side, breaks his staff like a noble goose: but all's *brave* that youth mounts, and folly guides. Who comes here?"—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 4.

5. Handsome.

"A son was born to him called Absolom, who was the *bravest* man perhaps in the world;—he was a man of the greatest perfection from the crown of his head unto the sole of his foot."—*Dickson: Sermons*, p. 109.

6. Pleasant, agreeable.

"O Peggy, diuna say me na;
But grant to me the treasure
Of love's return; 'tis unka *bra'*,
When ilka thing yields pleasure."
A. Nicol: Poems, 1739, p. 27.

"'A fine evening, sir,' was Edward's salutation; 'Ow, ay, sir, 'ee *bra'* night,' replied the lieutenant, in broad Scotch of the most vulgar description."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxxix.

7. Stout, able-bodied.

"Five bonnie lasses round their table,
And seven *braw* fellows, stout an' able."
Burns: A Dedication to Gavin Hamilton.

8. *In Scotch:* Often used intensively, sometimes as a superlative, when joined by the copula to another word, whether adjective or adverb; as, *braw and able*, abundantly able for any work or undertaking; *braw and weel*, in good health; *braw and soon*, in full time, &c. &c.

"Bydby, neist day, when noon comes on, appears,
And Lindy, what he could, his courage cheers;
Look'd *braw* and canty, whan she came in by,
And says, Twice welcome, Bydby, here the day."
Ross: Helenore, p. 52. (*Jamieson.*)

¶ A word which came originally from the Romance languages, entering English in the 16th century, while the corresponding term in German, *brav*, entered that language in the 17th century. (From the *Select Glossary*, p. 24.)

brāve, *s.* [BRAVE, *a.*]

1. A brave person, a chief. (Used especially amongst the Indians of North America.)

"Came to parley with Standish, and offer him furs as a present:
Friendship was in their looks, but in their hearts there was hatred.
Braves of the tribe were these, and brothers gigantic in stature." *Longfellow: Miles Standish*, vii.

* **2.** A hectoring, bullying fellow.

"Hot *braves* like thee may fight, but know not well
To manage this, the last great stake." *Dryden.*

* **3.** A boast, brag, challenge, defiance.

"And so in this to bear me down with *braves*,
'Tis not the difference of a year or two."
Shakesp.: Tit. And., ii. 1.

* **4.** Bravado.

"To call my lord maior knave:
Besides, too, in a *brave*."
Wits Recreation, 1654.

brāve, *v.t. & i.* [BRAVE, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To defy, challenge, dare, set at defiance.

(1) Of persons.

"Sure I shall see yon heaps of Trojans kill'd,
Rise from the shades, and *brave* me on the field."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxi., l. 64, 65.

(2) Of things personified.

"Where *braving* angry winter's storms,
The lofty Ochils rise."
Burns: Where Braving Angry Winter's Storms.

"But no man had in larger measure that evil courage which *braves* and even courts disgust and hatred."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

* **2.** To risk, venture on.

"In *braving* arms against thy sovereign."
Shakesp.: King Richard II., ii. 3.

* (1) To present a boastful show of.

"Both particular persons and factions are apt enough to flatter themselves, or, at least, to *brave* that which they believe not."—*Bacon.*

* (2) To make fine or showy, to adorn, set off.

"*Gru.* Face not me: thou hast *braved* many men; I say unto thee, I bid thy master cut out the gown, but I did not bid him cut it to pieces. Ergo, thou liest."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

* (3) To give courage to, encourage.

B. *Intransitive:* To swagger about, show off.

"As at Troy most dastards of the Greekes
Did *brave* about the corpes of Hector colde."
Spenser: Ruines of Rome.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between the verbs to *brave*, to *defy*, to *dare*, and to *challenge*:—"We *brave* things; we *dare* and *challenge* persons; we *defy* persons or their actions: the sailor *braves* the tempestuous ocean, and very often *braves* death itself in its most terrific form; he *dares* the enemy whom he meets to the engagement; he *defies* all his boastings and vain threats. . . . *Brave* and *defy* are dispositions of mind which display themselves in the conduct; *dare* and *challenge* are modes of action: we *brave* a storm by meeting its violence, and bearing it down with superior force; we *defy* the malice of our enemies by pursuing that line of conduct which is most calculated to increase its bitterness. To *brave* conveys the idea of a direct and personal application of force to force; *defying* is carried on by a more indirect and circuitous mode of procedure: men *brave* the dangers which threaten them with evil; they *defy* the angry will which is set up to do them harm. To *dare* and *challenge* are both direct and personal; but the former consists either of actions, words, or looks; the latter of words only. . . . *Daring* arises from our contempt of others; *challenging* arises from a high opinion of ourselves: the former is mostly accompanied with unbecoming expressions of disrespect as well as aggravation; the latter is mostly divested of all angry personality. . . . We *dare* only to acts of violence; we *challenge* to any kind of contest in which the skill or the power of the parties are to be tried." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

brāved, *pa. par. & a.* [BRAVE, *v.*]

brāve'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *brave*; *-ly.*]

1. *In a good sense:* In a brave manner; courageously, valiantly, nobly.

"Record it with your high and worthy deeds;
'Twas *bravely* done, if you bethink you of it."
Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.

"Gone they are, *bravely*, though misled,
With a dear father at their head!"
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, c. 2.

2. *In a bad sense:*

* (1) Ostentatiously, defiantly.

"... broke forth in a courageous couplet or two upon Sir Richard Blackmore: he has printed it with his name to it, and *bravely* assigns no other reason, than that the said Sir Richard has abused Dr. Swift."—*Pope: Letter to Jervas* (1716.)

* (2) Gaudily, finely, gaily.

"And she . . . decked her selfe *bravely* to allure the eyes of all men that should see her."—*Judith* x. 4.

† **brāve'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *brave*; *-ness.*] The quality of being brave; bravery.

brā'v-ĕr-ў, * **brā'v-ĕr-ie,** *s.* [Eng. *brave*; *-ry.* Fr. *braverie.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. *In a good sense:* The quality of being brave; courage, valour, high spirit, fearlessness.

"Juba, to all the *bravery* of a hero,
Adds softest love, and more than female sweetness."
Addison.

2. *In a bad sense:*

* (1) The act of braving, bravado; false assumption of real bravery.

"In which time one Tait, a follower of Cesford, who as then was of the Lord's party, came forth in a *bravery*, and called to the opposite horsemen, asking if any of them had courage to break a lance for his mistress; . . ."—*Spotswood*, p. 287.

"Some of his soldiers, however, who observed him closely, whispered that all his *bravery* was put on."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

* (2) Showiness, gaudiness, splendour.

"If he [the good yeoman] chance to appear in clothes above his rank, it is to grace some great man with his service, and then he blusheth at his own *bravery*."—*Fuller: Holy State*, bk. ii., ch. 18.

". . . there the Ionians, with their wives and children, and all their *bravery*, congregated periodically from their different cities to glorify him."—*Grote: Hist. of Greece* (1846), vol. i., pt. i., ch. i., p. 62.

* (3) Ostentation, show.

"I'll court his favours:
But, sure, the *bravery* of his grief did put me
Into a towering passion."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

"Let princes choose ministers more sensible of duty than of rising, and such as love business rather upon conscience than upon *bravery*."—*Bacon.*

* (4) Fine dress.

". . . my estate, I wot not how, hath of late been somewhat insufficient to maintain the expense of those *braveries*, wherewith it is incumbent on us, who are chosen and selected spirits, to distinguish ourselves from the vulgar."—*Scott: Monastery*, ch. xvi.

* (5) A showy person.

"A man that is the *bravery* of his age."—*Beaumont & Fletcher.*

II. *Fig.:* Applied to fine diction or ornate language.

"In the present cause, we must not be pleased or put off with the huskry or *bravery* of language.—Clothed and adorned with the husk and *bravery* of beautiful and big words."—*M'Ward: Contendings*, pp. 324, 356

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *bravery*, *courage*, and *valour*:—"*Bravery* lies in the blood; *courage* lies in the mind: the latter depends on the reason; the former on the physical temperament: the first is a species of instinct; the second is a virtue: a man is *brave* in proportion as he is without thought; he has *courage* in proportion as he reasons or reflects. *Bravery* seems to be something involuntary, a mechanical movement that does not depend on one's self; *courage* requires conviction, and gathers strength by delay; it is a noble and lofty sentiment: the force of example, the charms of music, the fury and tumult of battle, the desperation of the conflict, will make cowards *brave*; the *courageous* man wants no other incentives than what his own mind suggests. . . . It is as possible for a man to have *courage* without *bravery* as to have *bravery* without *courage*: Cicero betrayed his want of *bravery* when he sought to shelter himself against the attacks of Cataline; he displayed his *courage* when he laid open the treasonable purposes of this conspirator to the whole senate, and charged him to his face with the crimes of which he knew him to be guilty. *Valour* is a higher quality than either *bravery* or *courage*, and seems to partake of the grand characteristics of both; it combines the fire of *bravery* with the determination and firmness of *courage*: *bravery* is most fitted for the soldier and all who receive orders; *courage* is most adapted for the general and all who give commands; *valour* for the leader and framer of enterprises, and all who carry great projects into execution: *bravery* requires to be guided; *courage* is equally fitted to command or obey; *valour* directs and executes. *Bravery* has most relation to danger; *courage* and *valour* include in them a particular reference to action: the *brave* man exposes himself; the *courageous* man advances to the scene of action which is before him; the *valiant* man seeks for occasions to act. The three hundred Spartans who defended Thermopyle were *brave*. Socrates drinking the hemlock, Regulus returning to Carthage, Titus tearing himself from the arms of the weeping Berenice, Alfred the Great going into the camp of the Danes, were *courageous*. Hercules destroying monsters, Perseus delivering Andromeda, Achilles running to the ramparts of Troy, and the knights of more modern date who have gone in quest of extraordinary adventures, are all entitled to the peculiar appellation of *valiant*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **brāv'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BRAVE, *v.*]

† **A.** & **B.** *As pr. par. & participial adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Barbarossa sent a *braving* letter to Saladin, . . ."—*Fuller: Holy War*, bk. v., ch. 13.

"The Florentines and Senoys are by the ears;
Have fought with equal fortune, and continue
A *braving* war."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 2.

* **C.** *As substantive:* Bravado, boast, show.

"With so proud a strain of threats and *bravings*."
Chapman.

* **brāv'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *braving*, a.; *-ly.*] In a braving manner; defiantly.

"*Bravingly*, in your epistle to Sir Edward Hobby, you end thus."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 49.

* **brāv'-ĭ-tў,** * **brāv'-ĭ-tie,** *s.* [Old Fr. *bravelé.*]

1. *In a good sense:* Courage; bravery.

"Let us put on courage in thir sad times; brave times for the chosen soldiers of Jesus Christ to shew their courage into; offering brave opportunities for shewing forth the *bravity* of spirit in suffering."—*Ja. Welwood's Letter, Walker's Remark. Pass.*, p. 23.

2. *In a bad sense:* An outward show; pomp.

bra'-vō (1), *s.* [Ital. *bravo.*] A bandit, an outlaw, an assassin.

"For boldness like the *bravoes* and banditti, is seldom employed, but upon desperate services."—*Government of the Tongue*

"The *bravo* was sent to the Tower."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ At first, while as yet not naturalised, it had the plural *bravi*.

"Hired fencers, called *bravi*, . . ."—*Morison: Itinerary*, pt. 2., p. 25. (*French: On some Def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 29.)

Nares has the plural *bravoes*.

bra'-vō (2), *s.* [BRAVO, *interj.*] A cheer, a hurrah.

bra'-vō, *interj.* [Ital. *bravo* (m.), *brava* (f.) = brave.] Excellently! well or bravely done!

Music: Well or bravely done. An exclamation of applause, which from Italy its native land has made way into this country. For a female performer (according to Italian usage) it should be *brava*, and for more than one performer *bravi*.

bra-vû'-ra, *s.* & *a.* [Ital. *bravura*; Fr. *bravoure* = spirit, bravery.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit. In music:* An air requiring great skill and spirit in its execution, each syllable being divided into several notes. It is distinguished from a simple melody by the introduction of florid passages. (*Stainer & Barrett.*) A style of both music and execution designed to task the abilities of the artist. (*Grove.*)

"The duet in which Mary obtains the King's promise to befriend Clifford contains a *bravura* for Miss Pyne which is very pleasing, . . ."—*Sat. Review*, Dec. 14, 1861.

2. *Fig.:* A lively display.

". . . and you, I, and a few others, who have witnessed his [Coleridge's] grand *bravuras* of display, were to have the usual fortune of ghost-seers, . . ."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 50.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to or connected with the execution of a bravura.

"His *bravura* powers are of the most surprising sort, and as a concerto player he has an aplomb and fire almost phenomenal."—*Cornhill Mag.*, Jan., 1867, p. 35.

brâw, brâ', *a.* [Brave, *a.*]

braw-warld, *a.* (*Scotch.*) Showy, gaudy.

". . . these fine gallants, with their golden chains and looped-up bonnets, with *braw-warld* dyes and devices on them."—*Scott: Quentin Durward*, ch. iii.

* **braw-den,** *pa. par.* [Broider.] Embroidered.

* **braw'-dĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [Broiderer.] An embroiderer.

* **braw-en,** *pa. par.* [A.S. *browen*, pa. par. of *breowan* = to cook, brew (?).] Cooked.

"For fault of cattle, corn and gerse,
Your banquets of most nobility
Dear of the dog *brawen* in the Merse."
Polwart's Flyting, Watson's Coll., iii. 9, 10.

brâwl, * **brall,** * **brawl-yn,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Brawl, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To be in or fall into confusion.

"The Erle with that, that fechtand was,
Quhen he hys fayis saw *brawland* sua,
In hy apon thaim gan he ga."
Barbour, xli. 132. MS.

2. To quarrel noisily and tumultuously.

"What nedys the to *bratle*."
Towneley Myst., p. 150.

"*Brawlyn'*, or strywen'. *Litigo, jurgo. Quere plura in* stryven."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* 3. To contend, to strive.

"Aganys him to *brawle* . . ."
Barbour: The Bruce (ed. Skeat), i. 573.

4. To create a disturbance, especially in any consecrated ground or building. [Brawling, C. 2.]

† 5. Of running water, to make a noise, to babble.

"As he lay along
Under an oak, whose antique root peeps out
Upon the brook that *brawls* along this wood."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 1.

"Sd through the Plymouth woods John Alden went on his errand,
Crossing the brook at the ford, where it *brawled* over pebble and shallow."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, iii.

* **B.** *Reflexive:* To boast, brag, show off.

"Evere ware thes Bretons braggers of olde!
Loo! how he *brawles* hyme for hys bryghte wedes."
Morte Arthure, 1,349.

* **C.** *Trans.:* To cry or clamour down, overpower by noise.

"Their battering cannon charged to the mouths,
Till their soul-fearing clamours have *brawl'd* down
The flinty ribs of this contemptuous city."
Shakesp.: K. John, ii. 1.

brâwl (1), *s.* [Etym. uncertain; Wel. *brawl, brol* = a boast; *brolio* = to boast, vaunt; *bragal* = to vociferate; Dut. *brallen* = to brag, boast; Dan. *bralle* = to prattle, jabber. Probably *brawl* is a frequentative of *brag* (*Skeat*).] A noisy quarrel, a disturbance, a tumult.

"He findeth, that controversies thereby are made but *brawls*; and therefore wisheth, that in some lawful assembly of churches, all these strifes may be decided."
Hooker.

". . . . In a moment a *brawl* began in the crowd, none could say how or where."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

brâwl (2), *s.* [O.Eng. *brangill, braul*; Fr. *branle*; O. Fr. *bransle*, from *bransler* = to totter; Mod. Fr. *branler*.] An old round dance in which the performers joined hands in a circle; a country dance. [Braul.]

"Then first of all he doth demonstrate plain
The motions seven that are in nature found,
Upward and downward, forth, and back again,
To this side, and to that, and turning round:
Whereof a thousand *brawls* he doth compound,
Which he doth teach unto the multitude,
And ever with a turn they must conclude."
Sir John Davies: Orchestra (1607).

"'Tis a French *brawl*, an apish imitation
Of what you really perform in battle."
Massinger: Picture, ii. 2.

* **brâwl** (3), * **broll,** * **brole,** * **brol,** *s.* [Low Lat. *brollus, brolla.*] A child, progeny.

"The leeste *brol* of his blood."
Langland: Piers Plow., 1,767.

"And for the delight thou tak'st in beggars
And their *brawls*." *Jovial Crew* (O. Pl.), x. 357.

brâwl'-ĕr, * **brawl-ere,** *s.* [Eng. *brawl*; *-er.*] One who brawls, a noisy wrangler, a quarrelsome fellow.

"*Brawlere. Litigator, litigiosus, jurgosus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"To speak evil of no man, to be no *brawlers*, but gentle, showing all meekness unto all men."—*Titus* iii. 2.

brâwl'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Brawl, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"It is better to dwell in a corner of the house-top, than with a *brawling* woman and in a wide house."—*Prov.* xxv. 24.

"Whether in after life retired
From *brawling* storms."
Tennyson: Ode to Memory.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Noisy or tumultuous wrangling, a disturbance.

"*Brawlynge. Jurgium, litigium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"She troubled was, alas! that it might be,
With tedious *brawlings* of her parents dear."
Sidney.

2. *Law:* The offence of quarrelling or creating a disturbance in a church or churchyard, or of behaving riotously, indecently, or violently in any certified place of worship. By 18 and 19 Vict., c. 81, it is punishable by a fine not exceeding £5, or imprisonment for any period not beyond two months. (*Wharton.*)

† **brâwl'-ĭng-lĭ,** *adv.* [Brawling, *a.*] In a brawling or quarrelsome manner.

brâw'-lĭt, *pa. par. or a.* [Etym. unknown, but possibly a misprint for *brawdit* = embroidered.] Perhaps marbled, mixed, or parti-coloured.

"Bot ye your wyfe and bairns can tak na rest,
Without ye counterfeit the worthyest
Buft *brawlit* hois, coit, dowblet, sark and scho,
Your wyfe and bairns conforman mon be thairto."
L. Scotland's Lament, fol. 7a.

brâw'-lĭ, brâw'-lĭe, *adv.* (*Scotch.*) [Bravely.] Excellently, very well.

". . . the brigg ower Warrock burn is safe eneugh, if he haud to the right side. But then there's Heavieside-brae, that's just a murder for pest-cattle—but Jock kens the road *brawly*."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xi.

"But Tam kenn'd what was what fu' *brawlie*;
There was ae winsome wench and walie."
Burns: Tam O'Shanter.

brâwn, * **braun,** * **braune,** * **brawne,** *s.* [O. Fr. *braon* = a slice of flesh; O. H. Ger. *brâto, prâto*, accus. *brâton*; M. H. Ger. *brâte* = a piece of flesh; O. H. Ger. *prâtan*; Ger. *braten* = to roast, boil.]

* 1. Muscle.

"*Brawne* of mannys leggys or armys. *Musculus, lacertus, pulpa.* C.F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"And hadde a noble visage for the noones,
And formed wel of *braunes* and of boones."
Chaucer: Legende of Goode Women; Dido.

* 2. Muscular strength.

"The boist'rous hands are then of use, when I
With this directing head those hands apply;
Brawn without brain is thine." *Dryden.*

* 3. It is applied to the arm, the calf of the leg, &c., from their being so muscular.

"Yit, thocht thy *braunis* be lyk twa barrow trammis,
Defend the, man——"
Lyndsay: Works (Chalm. ed.), ii. 193.

4. The flesh of a boar.

"*Brawne* of a bore. *Aprina.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The best age for the boar is from two to five years, at which time it is best to geld him, or sell him for *brawn*."—*Mortimer.*

¶ It was also used generally for flesh of any animal.

"*Brawne* of a checun, H. cheken, F. *Pulpa*, C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Take *braune* of capons or hennes, . . ."—*Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 12.

5. The flesh of a boar salted and preserved.

"Biforn him stont the *braun* of toskid swyn."
Chaucer: C. T., 11,566.

"Christmas puddings, *brawn*, and abundance of spirituous liquors, . . . —*G. Eliot: Silas Marner.*

* 6. A boar.

"Brokbrestede as a *brawne*, with brustils ful large.'
Morte Arthure, 1,094.

¶ The word still survives in this sense in some dialects.

brâwn, *v.t.* [Brawn, *s.*]

* 1. To make muscular, to strengthen.

"Custom and long continuance in slavery have so hardened and *brawned* their shoulders, [that] the yoke doth not wring them so much."—*Fuller—Holy War* (1639), p. 178.

2. To salt or preserve the flesh of a boar.

* **brawn-fall'n,** *a.* Having the muscles fallen away; shrunk in the muscles; enfeebled.

"The *brawn-fall'n* arms and thy declining back
To the sad burthen of thy years shall yeald."
Drayton: Pastorals, Ecl. 3.

* **brâwnch'-ĭng,** *s.* [Brandishing.]

"Brawndyschynge (*brawnchyng*, K.) *Vibracio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **brâwn'-dish,** * **brawn'-dysch,** * **braundesche,** * **braundeschyn,** *v.t.* [Brandish.]

* **brâwn'-dyşch-ĭng,** *s.* [Brandishing.]

"*Brawndyschynge* (brawnchyng, K.) *Vibracio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **brâwned,** *a.* [Brawn, *s.*] Brawny, muscular.

"His rawbone armes, whose mighty *brawned* bowrs
Were wont to rive steele plates, and helmets hew,
Were clene consum'd." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. viii. 41.

* **brâwn'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *brawn*; *-er.*] A boar killed and prepared for the table.

"Then if you would send up the *brawner's* head,
Sweet rosemary and bays around it spread."
King

brâwn'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *brawny*; *-ness.*]

1. *Literally:* The quality of being brawny; muscular strength.

"He was rather below the middle stature, but the breadth of his shoulders, length and *brawniness* of his arms, . . ."—*Scott: Fair Maid of Perth*, ch. ii.

2. *Figuratively:* Applied to the mind—strength, force, power.

"This *brawniness* and insensibility of mind, is the best armour against the common evils and accidents of life."—*Locke.*

brâwn'-ĭ, *a.* [Eng. *brawn*; *-y.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Muscular, full of muscle; strong, hardy.

"Whose *brawny* shoulders, and whose swelling chest,
And lofty stature, far exceed the rest?"
Pope: Homer's Iliad, iii. 291-2.

"Thither the *brawny* carpenters repair."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, 142.

2. *Med.:* For definition see example.

"The pain [in phlegmonous erysipelas] is severe and accompanied with a sensation of burning heat, while in consequence of the effusion which takes place on the subcutaneous cellular membrane, the affected parts communicate a peculiar feeling, which has been expressed by the term *brawny*."—*Cyct. Pract. Med.*, ii. 107.

brawny-built, *a.* Of muscular build.

"Broad-backed, and *brawny-built* for love's delight."
Dryden: The Hind and Panther, iii.

brâws, *s. pl.* [Braw.] Dress; finery; show; gaudy apparel. (*Scotch.*)

"'Ay, Madge,' said Sharpitlaw, in a coaxing tone; 'and ye're dressed out in your *braws*, I see: these are not your every days' claiths ye have on."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. v.

brăx'-ĭ, brăx'-ĕs, brăx'-ĭt, brăcks, *s.* & *a.* [Possibly contracted from A.S. *bræcseócnes* = the "breaking" sickness, the falling sickness, epilepsy; from *bræc* = broke, pa. tense of *brecan* = to break; Gael. *bragsaidh* = braxy. Cf. also A.S. *broc* = disease, affliction, misery; and Gael. *breac* = small-pox.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A disease in sheep. This term is frequently applied to totally different disorders, but the true braxy is undoubtedly an intestinal affection, attended with diarrhœa and retention of the urine. After young sheep have been weaned, they are apt to gorge themselves with grass, turnips, &c.; this produces a kind of colic, which usually ends in death. Again, when a lean flock of sheep is placed suddenly on rich food, or on coarse pasture of an indigestible nature, irritation and inflammation of the bowels set in, and this frequently proves fatal. In both cases the sheep are said to die of braxy. The duration of the disease is very short, in some cases terminating fatally in twenty-four hours. Hilly land is favourable to the production of braxy, and hence we find it far more prevalent in the

Highlands of Scotland than in any other part of the country. The treatment of the disease is one of very great difficulty, but it may to a certain extent be prevented by regulating the animal's diet, and sheltering the flock during severe winter weather.

"... *braxy* or *brazit*, or the **sickness** ...."—*Prize Essay, Highl. Soc.*, iii. 340.

"Many are cut off by a disease which is here called the *braxes*."—*Par. of Lethnot: Forfars. Statist. Acc.*, iv. 8.

"Another malady preys upon the sheep here. Among the shepherds it is called the *bracks*."—*Par. of Barrie, Ibid.*, iv. 242. (*Jamieson.*)

¶ *Dumb braxy*: The dysentery in sheep.

"The *dumb braxy* ... is distinguished from sickness by the season of the year in which it appears and by dysentery in the common form of a bloody flux."—*Ess. Highl. Soc.*, iii. 416. (*Jamieson.*)

2. A sheep which has died of braxy.

"While Highlandmen hate toils and taxes;
While mourlan' herds like guid fat *braxies*."
Burns: Epistle to William Simpson.

3. The mutton of such a sheep.

B. *As adjective*: Of or belonging to a sheep which has died of braxy.

¶ *Braxy-mutton*: The flesh of a sheep which has died of braxy. As the duration of the disease is very short, it may be assumed that the structures of the body have not been affected by it, and that the disease has been limited to the intestines. Every part of the sheep therefore is eaten, except the liver, the kidneys, and the intestines. As to its being wholesome food, Mr. J. Willison, one of the largest sheep-farmers in Scotland, who has had seventy years' experience, says, "In flavour braxy resembles grouse or black-game more than any food I have ever tasted. It is wholesome and very digestible, and in my long experience I have never known of any man, woman, or child having any disease or disorder of the human system from eating braxy. It should, however, be well cooked."

orāy (1), ***brayn, *bray-yn** (1), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *breier, brehier*; Fr. *broyer*; (M.H.) Ger. *brechen* = to break small, pound. Cognate with A.S. *brecan* = to break.]

1. *Lit.*:

(1) To pound, or grind small, to beat fine.

"*Brayyn*, or stampyn in a mortere, *Tero. Brayyn*, as baxters her pastys (*brayn, vide in* knedying, K.) *Pinso*, Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"I'll burst him; I will *bray*
His bones as in a mortar."* *Chapman.*

*(2) To break hemp or flax with a brake.

"I *bray* in a brake, as men do hempe. *Je broye*."—*Palsgrave.*

2. *Fig.*: To divide into minute parts; to investigate closely or carefully.

"... how the savour of the word is more sweet, being *brayed*, and more able to nourish, being divided by preaching, than by only reading proposed."—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol.*, bk. v., ch. xxii., § 12.

brāy (2), ***brāyne, *brāy'-ȳn** (2) (*Eng.*), **brā** (*Scotch*), *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *braire*; Low Lat. *bragire* = to bray; *bragare* = to cry as a child. A Celtic word: compare Welsh *bragal* = to cry out; Gael. *bragh* = an explosion. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To make a loud, harsh noise, like an ass.

"*Brayyn* in sownde (*brayne* in sowndynge, P.) *Barrio*, Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Doth the wild ass *bray* when he hath grass? or loweth the ox over his fodder?"—*Job* vi. 5.

2. To make any harsh, discordant noise.

"Arms on armour clashing, *bray'd*
Horrible discord." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. vi., 209.

"Till the huge bolts rolled back, and the loud hinges *brayed*."
Scott: The Vision of Don Roderick, v. 12.

*3. To make a noise, cry out.

"She cried and *braide* right lowde."—*Merlin.*

"The horryble tyrant with blody mouth sal *bra*."
Doug.: Virgil, xxii. 13.

B. *Transitive*:

† 1. To utter harshly, or loudly.

"The kettle-drum and trumpet thus *bray* out
The triumph of his pledge."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 4.

*2. To cry out at, to upbraid.

*3. To gasp out.

"*Braies* out her latest breath, and up her eies doth sceie." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. i. 38.

***brāy** (1), *s.* [Bray (1), *v.*] A pestle.

"*Bray*, or brakene, baxteris instrument. *Pinsa*, C.F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

brāy (2), *s.* [Bray (2), *v.*]

1. The harsh noise of an ass.

"Of peace or ease to creatures clad as we,
Meantime, noise kills not. Be it Dapple's *bray*,
Or be it not, or be it whose it may."
Cowper: The Needless Alarm.

*2. A noise, crying out.

"So gret *bray*, so gret crieyng."—*Alisaunder*, 2,175.

† 3. Any harsh, discordant sound.

"Bolst'rous untun'd drums,
And harsh resounding trumpets' dreadful *bray*."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

brāy (3), *** braye,** *s.* [Brae.] (*Scotch.*) (*Barbour: The Bruce* (ed. Skeat), vi. 77.)

"On that steep *bray* Lord Guelpho would not then
Hazard his folk." *Fairfax: Tasso*, ix. 90.

*** brāy** (4), *s.* [In Mid. Eng. *fausse braye*, from Fr. *fausse braie* = a low rampart encircling the body of a place. Cf. also Scotch *brae*.] [Braie.]

Fort.: A tower or blockhouse in the outworks before the port.

"Order was given that bulwarks, *brays*, and walls, should be raised in his castles and strongholds on the sea-side."—*Ld. Herbert: Hist. K. Henry VIII.*, p. 28.

*** brayde,** *s.* [Braid, *s.*]

*** brāyde** (1), *v.t.* [Braid (1), *v.*] (*Sir Gaw. and the Gr. Knight* (ed. Morris), 1,609.)

*** brayde** (2), *v.t.* [Braid, *s.*] To upbraid.

"I *brayde* or lay the wyte of any faute to a mans charge. *Je reprouche*."—*Palsgrave.*

brāy'-ẽr (1), *s.* [Bray (1), *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who brays or beats in a mortar, &c.

2. *Printing*: A wooden muller used on the ink-table to temper the ink.

brāy'-ẽr (2), *s.* [Bray (2), *v.*] One that brays like an ass.

"'Hold,' cry'd the queen, 'A cat-call each shall win;
Equal your merits! equal as your din!
But that this well-disputed game may end,
Sound forth, my *brayers*, and the welkin rend."
Pope: The Dunciad, b. ii.

brāy'-ẽr-ą, *s.* [From Dr. Brayer, a French physician, who discovered the valuable qualities of the plant.]

Bot.: A genus of Rosaceæ. *Brayera anthelmintica* is a tree indigenous to Abyssinia. It has been used, not only in that country but here, as an anthelmintic, and with good effect. It is called Cusso, Cabotz, or Kousso.

brāy'-ĭńg (1), ***bray-ynge** (1), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Bray (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Ordinary Language*: The act of pounding or grinding small.

"*Brayynge*, or stampynge. *Tritura*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Woollen-manufacture*: The process of pounding and washing woven cloth in scouring-stocks, to remove the oil applied preparatory to carding; and also soil acquired in the course of manufacture.

brāy'-ĭńg (2), *** bray-ynge** (2), *** bray-inde,** *s.* & *a.* [Bray (2), *v.*]

A. *As substantive*:

1. The act of making a harsh noise, as of an ass.

"*Brayynge* yn sownde. *Barritus*, C.F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The harsh noise or bray as of an ass.

"This bird is commonly called the jackass penguin, from its habit, while on shore, of throwing its head backwards and making a loud strange noise, very like the *braying* of an ass."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. ix., p. 199.

B. *As adjective*:

1. Making a harsh noise like an ass.

"For while he spake a *braying* ass
Did sing most loud and clear."
Cowper: John Gilpin.

2. Making any harsh noise.

"The *braying* trumpet and the hoarser drum,
Unite in concert with increased alarms."
Byron: Elegy on Newstead Abbey.

*** braying-ropes,** *s.pl.* Part of the harness of a horse. (*Halliwell.*)

*** brāyle,** *s.* [Brail.]

brāy'-mĕn, *s. pl.* [From Scotch *bray*, the same as Scotch *brae* (q.v.).] The name given to those who inhabit the southern declivity of the Grampian hills. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

*** brāyne** (1), *v.t.* [Brain, *v.t.*]

*** brayne** (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Bray (2), *v.*]

*** brāyne, * brayn, * brane,** *s.* & *a.* [Brain, *s.* & *a.*]

A. *As substantive*:

"'Nay, by God!' sayde they, 'thy drynk is not good,
It wolde make mannes *brayne* to lieu in his hood."
Chaucer: C.T., 593-4.

"Collyn, I see, by thy new taken taske,
Some sacred fury hath enricht thy *brayne*."
Spenser: F.Q. (*Verses*)

B. *As adjective*: Mad, furious.

"He waxis *brane* in furoure bellical,
So desirus of dedis marcial."
Doug.: Virgil, 398, 16.

*** brāyned, * brāy'-nȳd,** *a.* [Brain, *v.t.*]

*** brā'yne-păn,** *s.* [Brain-pan.] (*Spenser: F. Q.*, VII. vi. 30.)

*** brāyn'-ĭńg,** *pr. par.* [Braining.]

*** brāyn'-ĭsshe,** *a.* [Brainish.]

"*Brayniss*he, hedy, folisshe, selfe-wylled. *Testu*."—*Palsgrave.*

*** brāyn'-lĕs,** *a.* [Brainless.]

"*Braynles. Incerebrosus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** brayn-wod, * brayne-wode,** *a.* [O. Eng. *brayn, brane* = brain, and *wod, wode* = mad.] (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*) "Brain mad"—*i.e.*, mad, furious, in a state of fury.

"Than brayde he *brayn-wod* and alle his bakkes reute." *William of Palerne*, 2,096.

"He swa mankyd, as *brayne-wode*,
Kest fast with the stwmpe the blode
In-til Willame Walays face."
Wyntown, v iii. 13, 51.

*** brāyn'-ȳd,** *pa. par.* [Brained.]

"*Braynyd*, or kyllyd. *Excerebratus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** brāyn'-ȳn,** *v.t.* [Brain, *v.*]

"*Braynyn*' (brayne, P.) *Excerebro*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** brāyn'-ȳńge,** *pr. par. & s.* [Braining.]

"*Braynynge*, or kyllynge. *Excerebracio*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** brayste,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Braste.] To burst. (*Duke Rowlande and Sir Ottuell*, 986.)

*** brā'-zars,** *s. pl.* [Braseris.] Armour for the arms.

brāze, *s.* [Braise.] A roach.

brāze, *v.t.* [From *brass*, s. In Fr. *braser*.]

1. *Literally*:

(1) To fix or solder in with an alloy of brass and zinc.

"If the nut be not to be cast in brass, but only hath a worm *brazed* into it, this niceness is not so absolutely necessary, because that worm is first turned up, and bowed into the grooves of the spindle; and you may try that before it is *brazed* in the nut."—*Moxon.*

(2) To cover or ornament with brass.

"Full on the lance a stroke so justly sped,
That the broad falchion lopp'd its *brazed* head."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvi. 144-6.

2. *Fig.*: To harden, to be hardened.

"I have so often blushed to acknowledge him, that now I am *brazed* to it."—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, i. 1.

"If damned custom hath not *braz'd* it so,
That it is proof and bulwark against sense."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

¶ In the Globe edition it is *brass'd* instead of *braz'd*.

brā'-zĕn, brā'-sĕn, *a.* [A.S. *brœsen, bresen* = (1) brazen, made of brass, (2) strong, powerful. (*Bosworth.*).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: Made in whole or in part of brass.

"... inscribed on *brazen* tablets ...."—*Lewis: Ear. Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. v., § 7, vol. i., p. 147.

2. *Fig.* (*chiefly in poetry*):

(1) *Of an instrument resounding like brass*: Loud, making noisy clangour.

"With loud and dissonant clangour
Echoed the sound of their *brazen* drum from ceiling and casement." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 4.

(2) *Of the larynx or "throat" in a domineering man*: No more feeling than a trumpet would do the nature or effect of the sounds which it sends forth. (*Contemptuously.*)

"I mourn the pride
And avarice that makes man a wolf to man:
Hear the faint echo of those *brazen* throats,
By which he speaks the language of his heart."
Cowper: The Task, bk. iv.

(3) *Of the sounds sent forth by an instrument of brass*: Loud, boisterous.

"Trumpeters,
With *brazen* din blast you the city's ear;
Make mingle with your rattling tabourines."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., iv. 8.

(4) *Of the forehead*: As unabashed as if made of brass; possessed of effrontery, impudent, immodest.

"Talbot continued to frequent the court, appeared daily with *brazen* front before the princess whose ruin he had plotted, ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ The real adjective *brazen* is now more rarely used than it once was. It is being gradually displaced by the substantive *brass* used adjectively. The same process is at work with *golden*, *beechen*, &c.

II. *Scripture & Theology:* In the earlier part of the Old Testament, *brazen*, in the authorised version, means made of copper; in some of the later parts it may mean made of bronze. Nowhere, apparently, in the Old Testament does it signify made of what we now call "brass." [Brass.] Connected with the Jewish tabernacle and the worship there offered there were "brasen" (or copper) vessels and utensils, as "brasen" *censers* (Num. xvi. 39), *pots* (Lev. vi. 28), a "*grate* of network" (Exod. xxvii. 4, xxxv. 16, xxxviii. 4), *rings* (ibid. xxvii. 4), a *laver* (ibid. xxx. 18). (See also *brazen-altar*, *brasen-sea*, and *brasen-serpent*.)

¶ (1) *Brazen age.*

Myth.: The third of the four ages into which history was fancifully divided, each marking a new stage in the progress of degeneracy. [Age.]

(2) *Brazen altar*, *brasen altar.*

Jewish worship: (*a*) *Connected with the tabernacle:* An altar of "shittim wood," overlaid with plates of brass (copper?).

(*b*) *Connected with the temple:* An altar of burnt-offering, all of brass (bronze or copper?).

(3) *Brazen dish.*

Mining: The standard by which other dishes are gauged in England.

(4) *Brasen sea.*

Jewish worship: A large reservoir or tank of "brass" (bronze or copper?), connected with Solomon's temple, containing at the lowest estimate about 16,000 gallons. (1 Kings, vii. 26; 2 Chron. iv. 5.)

(5) *Brasen serpent.*

Jewish History and Theology: A serpent of "brass" (copper?), placed upon a pole and elevated in the sight of the Jewish people in the wilderness, that those bitten by fiery serpents looking at it in faith might be cured. (Num. xxi. 9.) Jesus draws a parallel between the lifting up of the serpent (upon a pole) and his own lifting up (upon the cross), as the object of faith for the attainment of eternal life. (John iii. 14, 15.)

***brazen-browed,** *a.* Having a forehead as incapable of blushing as if it was composed of brass; shameless, impudent.

"Noon-day vices, and *brazen-browed* iniquities."
Browne: Chr. Mor. i. 35.

brazen-clawed, *a.* Having claws of brass, or as capable of inflicting injury as if one had such claws.

"Demons produce them doubtless, *brazen-claw'd*."
Cowper: Needless Alarm.

brazen-coloured, *a.*

Of the clouds: Of the colour of brass; brassy.

"The clouds return into the hues of night,
Save where their *brazen-coloured* edges streak
The verge where brighter morns were wont to break."
Byron: Heaven and Earth, i. 3.

brazen-face, *s.* An impudent person, one incapable of being put to shame. (*Vulgar.*)

"Well said, *brazen-face!* hold it out."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, iv. 2.

brazen-faced, *a.* As incapable of feeling abashed or blushing as if the face were of brass.

"What a *brazen-faced* varlet art thou, to deny thou knowest me!"—*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 2.

brazen-headed, *a.* Having a head or top literally of brass.

"O'erthwarted with the *brazen-headed* spear."
Tennyson: Œnone.

brazen-imaged, *a.* Resembling a brazen image in being manufactured by man.

"She-wolf! whose *brazen-imaged* dugs impart
The milk of conquest yet within the dome."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 88.

brā'-zĕn, *v.t.* [From *brazen*, a. (q.v.).] Impudently to maintain. (Generally followed by *it out*, *the matter out*, or some such expression.)

"When I reprimanded him for his tricks, he would talk saucily, lye, and *brazen* it out."—*Arbuthnot.*

† **brā'-zĕn-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *brazen*; *-ly.*] In a brazen manner; shamelessly, impudently.

". . . the newest Flagellants' crusade . . . which *brazenly* capers about."—*Times*, 19th Dec., 1880. (*Karl Blind: The Jews in Germany.*)

† **brā'-zĕn-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *brazen*; *-ness.*] The quality of being brazen.

* 1. Of being made literally of brass, or of appearing like brass. (*Johnson.*)

2. Of manifesting brazen impudence. (*Johnson.*)

brā'-zĭ-ẽr (1), *s.* [Brasier (1).] A pan to hold coals.

brā'-zĭ-ẽr (2), † **brā'-şĭ-ẽr** * **brasyere,** *s* [Formed from *braze*, v., or *brass*, s., with the suffix *-ier* = *-er*. Cf. *gluzier*.] An artificer who works in brass.

"*Brasyere. Erarius.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

BRAZIER (1).

"The halfpence and farthings in England, if you should sell them to the *brazier*, you would not lose above a penny in a shilling."—*Swift.*

bra-zĭl' (1), **braş-ĭl',** * **bra-syle,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *brésil*; said to be from *braise* = burning cinders, the wood called in Fr. *brésil* being flame-coloured; perhaps a corr. of the Oriental name of the dye-wood (*N.E.D.*). It is not derived from Brazil, the country in South America, having had the name, which occurs in Chaucer and other writers, before the discovery by Europeans of the western continent. The reverse process has taken place: the country has been called from the wood, not the wood from the country.] [Brazil (2).]

A. *As substantive:*

Bot., Comm., &c.: A kind of wood used for dyeing, and extensively imported into England from the West Indies. The best qualities of it are said to be produced by *Cæsalpinia echinata*. Other kinds are derived from the *C. brasiliensis* and *C. crista*. The former has timber which is elastic, tough, and durable, and which takes a fine polish. It is of a fine orange colour, full of resin, and yields by infusion a fine, full tincture.

"Him nedeth not his colour for to dien
With *Brasil*, ne with grain of Portingal."
Lines in the MS. of Chaucer's C. T., in which the Nun's Priest's Tale is followed by that of the Nun. (*Tyrwhitt.*)

"*Brasyle. Gaudo*, Dicc., *vel lignum Alexandrinum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.* (about A.D. 1440).

¶ Both the foregoing examples are earlier than the discovery of *Brazil*, the country. [Brazil.]

B. *As adj.:* Containing or constituting the wood described under A.

brazil-wood, *s.* The same as *brasil* (1) A (q.v.)

Bra-zĭl' (2), *s.* & *a.* [In Sw., Dan. & Ger. *Brasilien*; Dut. *Brazilië*; Fr. *Brésil*; Sp. & Port. *Brasil*, *Brazil*; Ital. *Brasile*. From *brasil* (1) (q.v.).] [Brazil-wood.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: A country which was first sighted by the Portuguese Admiral Pedro Alvarez de Cabral, on May 3, 1500, some time later became a Portuguese colony, and on Oct. 12, 1822, was declared an independent State. It is situated in the great eastern angle of South America, between lat. 4°30′ N. and 33°40′ S., and long. 34°49′ and 72° W., and contains an area of about 3,275,326 square miles.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the country described under A.

Brazil-nuts, *s. pl.*

Bot., Comm., &c.: The seeds of a Brazilian tree—the *Bertholletia excelsa*. It belongs to the order Lecythidaceæ. The "nuts" or seeds are largely exported from Para, whence they are sometimes called Para-nuts. They are eatable, besides which they yield on pressure an oil used by watchmakers and artists.

Brazil-tea, *s.*

Bot., Comm., &c.: A tree—the Mate (*Ilex Paraguayensis*), the leaves of which are used in South America as a substitute for Chinese or Indian tea.

Brazil-wood, *s.*

Bot., Comm., &c.: A name often given to the dye-wood *brasil* (1), which occurs in the country of Brazil, though it is not from it that the name was originally derived. [Brazil (1), etym., def., &c.]

brăz-ĭl-ĕt'-tō, *s.* [In Fr. *brésilette*; Port. *brasilete*; dimin. of *brasil* (q.v.).]

Bot.: An English name of Cæsalpinia, a genus of leguminous plants constituting the typical one of the sub-order Cæsalpinieæ. The Narrow-leaved Braziletto, *C. sappan*, furnishes the sappan-wood used in dyeing red. [Sappan.] *C. sepiaria*, the Mysore Thorn, is so spinous that it constitutes an impenetrable fence. Hyder Ali planted it around fortified places. It is a scandent shrub. There are other species from the East or West Indies or South America.

brazilletto-wood, *s.* The wood of *Cæsalpinia brasiliensis*. It is used for cabinet work.

Bra-zĭl'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [In Ger. *brazilianisch*; Fr. *Brésilien* (s. & a. m.), *Brésilienne* (s. & a. f.).]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to Brazil.

B. *As substantive:* A native of Brazil.

"In the land of the *Brazilians*."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ed. 1870, ch. xxi., p. 498.

brā-zĭl-ĭn, *s.* [From *Brazil*, and suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: A colouring matter, $C_{22}H_{20}O_7$, found in Brazil-wood. It crystallizes in yellow prisms, which give a crimson colour to a solution of ammonia. Brazilin is converted by nitric acid into styphnic acid, or trinitroresorcin, $C_6H(NO_2)_3(OH)_2$.

brāz'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Braze, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Metal.: The act of soldering together the surfaces of iron, copper, brass, &c., with an alloy composed of brass and zinc, sometimes with the addition of a little tin or silver. The surfaces to be united must be rendered perfectly clean and bright. The alloy, in granular form, is usually wetted with ground borax and water, dried, the pieces placed in contact and exposed to the heat of a clear forge-fire, causing the solder to flow between them. This may be assisted by the use of a soldering-iron. (*Knight.*)

brēach, * **brēache,** * **breche** (*Eng.*), * **brache** (*Scotch*), *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *brice*, *bryce*, *brece*, *gebrice* = a breaking; Sw. *bräck* = a breach; Dan. *bräk*; Dut. *breuk*; Ger. *bruch* = a breaking, a rupture; Fr. *bris* = a breaking; *brèche* (see A., I., 3 *d*); Sp. & Port. *brecha*; Ital. *breccia*. Breccia, Break.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of breaking, or of breaking out.

(1) The act of breaking.

(*a*) *A material thing:*

(i) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

(ii) *Spec.:* The breaking of a wave right over a vessel.

(*b*) *Anything immaterial:*

"From the possible *breach* of such an oath."—*Scott's Rob Roy*, Introd.

"A deliberate *breach* of faith."—*Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. i., § 16.

(2) The act of breaking out; an assault.

"The Lord had made a *breach* upon Uzza."—1 *Chron.*, xiii. 11.

"This *breach* upon kingly power was without precedent."—*Clarendon.*

2. The state of being broken.

(1) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

"Could never keep these boys away from church,
Or tempt them to an hour of Sabbath *breach*."
Wordsworth: The Brothers.

(2) *Spec.:* Bereavement.

3. That which is broken. *Spec.:*

(1) *Of things material:*

(*a*) The shattered portion of a dilapidated house; the ground after an earthquake, or anything similar.

"The priests had not repaired the *breaches* of the house."—2 *Kings*, xii. 6.

"Thou hast made the earth to tremble; thou hast broken it; heal the *breaches* thereof; for it shaketh."
Psalm, lx. 2.

(*b*) A broken limb, or anything similar.

"*Breach* for *breach*, eye for eye, tooth for tooth."—*Lev.*, xxiv. 20.

† (*c*) An opening in a coast; a cliff, or anything similar.

"Till full he dashes on the rocky mounds,
Where, thro' a shapeless *breach*, his stream resounds."
Burns: Written with a Pencil; Falls of Fyers

(*d*) A hole, chasm, or rent in a fortification, made by battering guns, or anything similar, for the purpose of giving entrance to a storming party.

"Crowds of sailors and camp followers came into the city through the *breach*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch xvi.

(2) *Of things immaterial or abstract:*

(*a*) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

"A wholesome tongue is a tree of life; but perverseness therein is a *breach* in the *spirit*."—*Prov.*, xv. 4.

(*b*) *Spec.:* Broken friendship; difference between people mutually alienated; quarrel.

"To finish it; that so untimely *breach*
The Prince him selfe halfe seemed to offend."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 68.

¶ The metaphor being that of a broken bone; the expression "to heal a breach" is common.

"The Act of Supremacy would be the means of healing the fatal *breach* which it had caused."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ *Rute of brache:* Source of dissension. (*Scotch.*)

". . . than leif ony *rute of brache*."—*Q. Mary's Lett. to Elizabeth*, Jan. 5, 1561. (*Keith's Hist.*, p. 214.)

II. *Law:*

1. *Eng. Law:*

(1) *Breach of close, i.e.*, of what is enclosed in fact or in the eye of the law. The entry into another man's land. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. xii.)

(2) *Breach of covenant:* The violation of a written agreement. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. ix.)

(3) *Breach of duty:* Violation of the duty incumbent upon one rightly to discharge the functions imposed upon him by the office or trust which he holds. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. ix.)

(4) *Breach of the peace:* Offences against the public, involving personal violation of the peace, or incitement or provocation to others to do so. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. xi.)

(5) *Breach of pound:* The act of breaking into a pound, or any similar place, to rescue one's cattle or other property there enclosed. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. ix.)

(6) *Breach of prison:* Escape of a prisoner from prison by breaking the building, or in any other way. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. x.)

(7) *Breach of promise:*

(*a*) *Gen.:* Violation of one's pledged word, especially if the promise be written down.

(*b*) *Spec.:* Breach of promise of marriage. An action lies for it on the part of either man or woman, though, as a rule, only the latter is believed to be substantially injured or deserve damages.

(8) *Breach of trust:* The violation of one's duty as trustee, or anything similar.

2. *Scots Law. Breach of arrestment:* The act of paying away money in one's hands on which a legal arrest has been laid, thus showing contempt for the law or its administrators.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *breach*, *break*, *gap*, and *chasm:* "The idea of an opening is common to these terms, but they differ in the nature of the opening. A *breach* and a *gap* are the consequence of a violent removal, which destroys the connection; a *break* and a *chasm* may arise from the absence of that which would form a connection. A *breach* in a wall is made by means of cannon; *gaps* in fences are commonly the effect of some violent effort to pass through; a *break* is made in a page of printing by leaving off in the middle of a line; a *chasm* is left in writing when any words in the sentence are omitted. A *breach* and a *chasm* always imply a larger opening than a *break* or *gap*. A *gap* may be made in a knife; a *breach* is always made in the walls of a building or fortification: the clouds sometimes separate so as to leave small *breaks;* the ground is sometimes so convulsed by earthquakes as to leave frightful *chasms*. *Breach* and *chasm* are used morally; *break* and *gap* seldom otherwise than in application to natural objects." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

B. *As adjective:* Designed for breaking through the wall of a fortification. (See the compound which follows.)

breach-battery, *s.*

Mil.: A battery erected for the purpose of breaching the wall of a fortification.

brēach, *v.t.* [From *breach*, s. (q.v.). Originally to *break* and to *breach* were but different ways of spelling the same word. (*Trench: English Past and Present*, p. 65.).] To make a breach, *i.e.*, a hole or gap in the wall of a fortification, in a reef of rocks at sea, or anything similar.

"Moreover, in an atoll once *breached* on opposite sides, from the likelihood of the oceanic and tidal currents passing straight through the breaches, . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xx., p. 477.

† **brēach'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *breach; ful*(*l*).] Full of breaches. (*Webster.*)

† **brēach'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *breach; -y.*] Tending or prone to make breaches in fences, walls, or anything similar. (*Holloway.*)

brĕad (1), * **breed,** * **bred,** * **brede** (*Eng.*), **bread, breid, bred, brede** (*Scotch*), *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *bread, breod* = a bit, a fragment, bread; O.S. *brôd;* Icel. *braudh;* Sw. & Dan. *brod;* Dut. *brood;* Ger. *brod, brot.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Wheat or other grain, moistened, kneaded into dough, made into loaves, and baked. [II.]

"And thor-in *bread* and other meten."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 2,079.

2. *Fig.:* Food in general.

(1) Means of supporting life; maintenance, livelihood.

"Give us this day our daily *bread*."—*Matt.* vi. 11.

(2) Manna.

"And gavest them *bread* from heaven for their hunger."—*Neh.* ix. 15.

(3) A kind of food on which bees feed. [BEE-BREAD.]

3. *In special phrases:*

(1) *Bread and butter:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* Slices of bread covered with butter.

(*b*) *Fig.:* Means of living, esp. in the phrase *To quarrel with one's bread-and-butter.*

(*c*) *Used attrib.:* Childish; pertaining to, or characteristic of, a schoolgirl.

(2) *Bread and cheese, bread-and-cheese:*

(*a*) *Lit.:*

(*b*) *Fig.:* The young leaves and shoots of the Hawthorn (*Cratægus oxyacantha*), which are sometimes eaten by children in spring. (*Britten & Holland.*)

(3) *Bread and milk, bread-and-milk:*

(*a*) *Lit.:*

(*b*) *Fig.:* A plant, *Cardamine pratensis.*

(4) *Bread and salt:*

(*a*) *Lit.:*

(*b*) *Fig.:* Oaths were formerly sworn by them, perhaps as symbolizing the necessaries of life.

"I will trust him better that offereth to sweare by *bread and salt*, than him that offereth to sweare by the Bible."—*B. Rich: Descr. of Ireland*, p. 39.

(5) *Bread and water:* The necessaries of life.

". . . and he shall bless thy *bread*, and thy *water*."—*Exod.* xxiii. 25.

(6) *Bread and wine:* The elements in the Holy Communion.

"She swore by *bread and wine* she would not break."
Shakesp. & Flet.: Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5.

(7) *Cuckoo's bread:* A plant, *Oxalis Acetosella.*

(8) *Tartar bread:* The fleshy root of a plant, *Crambe tatarica.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

(9) *To be in bad bread:* To be in a plight or dilemma. Probably it meant originally to be on short allowance.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Baking:* Loaves or cakes made from the flour of wheat, rye, or some other grain, and baked.

(1) *Hist.:* The art of baking bread is very ancient. It was known to the Egyptians, the Hebrews, the Greeks, the Romans, and other nations. In England, bread was made with yeast in 1634. Machinery was used in its production in 1858. Aerated bread was made in 1859, having been in use some years earlier in the United States.

(2) *Modern process of manufacture:* There are two kinds of bread, leavened and unleavened. Leavened, or fermented bread, is prepared by mixing together certain quantities of flour, warm water, salt and yeast, or *leaven*. After the lapse of some time fermentation sets in, and the dough, or sponge as it is called, becomes permeated with carbonic acid gas, a small quantity of alcohol being also formed. As soon as the mass is in a brisk state of fermentation, fresh portions of flour and water are added, and the whole thoroughly mixed or kneaded. The dough is next cut and shaped into loaves, and these, after being left for about two hours, during which they swell to nearly double their size, are then ready for the oven. The heat of the oven checks the fermentation, and expels all the alcohol, and most of the carbonic acid gas.

The art of bread-making consists in producing a light, porous crumb, and a pale-colored crust. The crumb should consist of dextrine, starch, gluten, and from 35 to 40 per cent. of water. The crust should consist almost entirely of dextrine.

Leaven, which is now seldom used in this country, is a mixture of flour, potatoes, and water, kept in a warm place till it begins to ferment.

Unleavened, or unfermented bread, is of two kinds. In the one, flour and water only are used, and this produces a heavy and compact bread. In the other, an acid and a carbonate are added for the purpose of disengaging carbonic acid gas, which, in imitation of yeast, raises the dough and renders the bread light and porous. The substances used are carbonate of ammonia or carbonate of soda, in combination with hydrochloric or tartaric acids. None of these ingredients are deleterious; but by far the best is carbonate of ammonia, as it is entirely driven off in the oven.

Aerated bread is prepared by forcing pure carbonic acid gas into the dough contained in a strong iron vessel. When this carbonated dough is introduced into the oven the gas expands and escapes, leaving the bread light and porous. Brown bread is ordinary white bread with from 15 to 20 per cent. of fine bran.

Whole meal bread, made from unsifted ground wheat, is the only true brown bread, being richer in nutrients than white bread. The amount of nitrogenous matter in white bread varies from 5 to 8 per cent., whilst in whole meal bread it rises to 14 per cent.

The adulteration of bread is carried on to a large extent, more especially in London. The quality of a loaf is very frequently judged by its whiteness; when, therefore, an unscrupulous baker has used an inferior or damaged flour, he finds that by adding alum or sulphate of copper, he is able to produce a loaf equal in whiteness to one made from the finest flour. These two substances are, however, dangerous adulterants. They not only render the bread indigestible, but when taken into the system for any length of time, are apt to disorder the stomach and produce various diseases. It should also be remembered that sulphate of copper is a poison.

Boiled rice, beans, and potatoes are also frequently used to adulterate bread. They are harmless in themselves, but are added for cheapness, and to increase the weight of the loaf, these substances retaining more water than wheat flour. In a recent experiment, it was proved that when half-a-pound of rice flour was substituted for half-a-pound of wheat flour in a two-pound loaf, the loaf was found to contain five per cent. more moisture than that found in a loaf made from pure wheat flour. [SHIP-BREAD, CASSAVA-BREAD.]

2. *Theology:*

(1) The first of the two elements in the communion.

¶ *To break bread:* To partake of the communion.

¶ *To break bread with:* To eat with; to partake of one's hospitality.

(2) With reference to the descent of manna in the wilderness. Christ or his death accepted by faith as the spiritual nourishment of the soul.

"I am the *bread* of life."—*John*, vi. 35. (See the whole passage, 31—58.)

3. *Zool.: Crumb of bread sponge.* [CRUMB.]

B. *As adj.:* Consisting of or resembling bread, or in any way pertaining or relating to it.

¶ *Compound of obvious signification: Bread-crust.* (*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. iii.)

bread-artist, *s.* A contemptuous appellation for one whose thoughts are exclusively occupied with the routine of labour for his daily bread.

"Here, circling like the gin-horse, for whom partial or total blindness is no evil, the *Bread-artist* can travel contentedly round and round, still fancying that it is forward and forward."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

bread-crumb, *s.* A fragment of the soft part of bread; *spec.*, if broken off from the rest.

"... my supper (*bread-crumb* boiled in milk)."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

bread-fruit, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* The fruit of the tree described below. It is about the size and shape of a child's head. The surface is reticulated; the skin is thick, the eatable part lying between it and the core. The latter is snow-white, and about the same consistence as new bread. It is first divided into three or four parts, and then roasted, or it may be taken boiled, or fried in palm oil. It is extensively used in the South Sea Islands and elsewhere, but is not much appreciated by Europeans.

B. *As adj.:* Producing the fruit described under A.

Bread-fruit tree: The English name of *Artocarpus incisa*, a tree of the order Artocarpaceæ. [ARTOCARPUS.] It has pinnatifid leaves with sinuations, whilst the allied Jack-fruit, *Artocarpus integrifolia*, as its name imports, has them, as a rule, entire. Some, however, think the two species not properly distinct. For the fruit of the bread-tree see above. [BREAD-FRUIT.] The wood is useful; the inner bark may be made into cloth; the male catkins serve for tinder, and the juice for birdlime, or as a cement for broken crockery. The tree grows in the South Sea Islands and in the East Indies. From the former place it was introduced into the West Indies in 1793, and thence to South America. [BLIGHIA, etym.]

bread-knife, *s.* A knife for cutting bread. A special form is pivoted at one end to a post on a table, and used by a vertical motion.

* **bread-lepe,** *s.* [A.S. *bread*, and *leap* = a basket.] A bread-basket.

"... me drempte ic bar *bread-lepes* thre."—*Story of Gen. & Exod.*, 2,078.

bread-making, *a.* Making or designed to be used in making bread.

Bread-making machine: A machine in which flour and water are mixed and kneaded. In some machines of this character the dough is rolled flat and cut into loaves, which are laid aside to rise before baking. [BREAD.]

bread-nut, *s.*

Bot.: The English name of Brosimum, a genus of plants doubtfully placed at the end of the Urticaceæ (Nettleworts). The fruit of the *Brosimum Alicastrum*, or Jamaica bread-nut, tastes like chesnut, and has been used to sustain negroes and others during times of scarcity.

bread-rasp, *s.* A rasp used by bakers in removing the burned crust of loaves and rolls, especially of French rolls.

bread-room, *s.*

Naut.: A "room," or portion of the hold of a ship separated from the rest, and designed to furnish a place for the bread and biscuit on board.

bread-root, *s.*

Bot.: The English name of the *Psoralea esculenta*, a papilionaceous plant with quinate leaves and dense axillary spikes of flowers. It is cultivated in Missouri for its roots, which are eaten like potatoes.

bread-slicer, *s.* The same as *bread-knife* (q.v.)

† **bread-study,** *s.* An appellation for a profession, calling, or occupation, viewed as a means of gaining a livelihood.

"Is it not well that there should be what we call Professions, or *Bread-studies* (*Brodzwecke*), preappointed us?"—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

bread-stuff, *s.* The materials used in making bread.

† **bread-tree,** *s.*

1. The same as *bread-fruit tree* (q.v.).

2. The name given in North Australia to *Gardenia edulis*, called also *Alibertia edulis*.

brĕad (1), *v.t.* [BREAD, *s.*]

1. To dress with bread-crumbs for cooking.

2. To clean by rubbing with bread-crumbs.

* **bread** (2), *v.t.* [BRAID.]

* **bread** (3), *v.t.* [A.S. *brǽdan, gebrǽdan*; Sw. *breda*; Dan. *brede*; Ger. *breiten.*] To make broad, to extend, to spread.

brĕad-bĕr-rỹ, *s.* [From Eng. *bread*, and perhaps the Eng. border dialectic word *berry* = to beat; O. Sw. *baeria*; Icel. *beria* = "bruised bread."] That food of children which in England is called "pap."

"Where before a peevish nurse would been seen tripping up stares and down stares with a posset or *berry* for the laird or lady."—*Mercur. Caled.*, Jan., 1661, p. 8. (*Jamieson.*)

* **brĕad-chip-pĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *bread*; *chipper.*] One who chips bread; a baker's servant; an under butler.

"No abuse, Hal, o' my honour; no abuse.—Not to dispraise me, and call me pantler, and *bread-chipper*, and I know not what?"—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Hen. IV.*, ii. 4.

† **brĕad-corn,** * **bred-corne,** *s.* [Eng. *bread*; *corn.* In Ger. *brodkorn.*] Corn or grain of which bread is made. *Spec.*, corn to be ground into bread-meal for brown bread. (*Skeat.*)

"There was not one drop of beer in the town: the bread and *bread-corn* sufficed not for six days."—*Hayward.*

brĕad-ĕd (1), *a.* [BREAD (1), *v.*] Dressed with bread-crumbs.

* **bread-ed** (2), *pa. par. & a.* [BRAIDED.]

"Her golden lockes she roundly did uptye
In *breaded* trauels, that no looser heares
Did out of order stray about her daintie eares."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ii. 15.

† **brĕad-ẹn,** *a.* [Eng. *bread*; *-en.*] Made of bread.

¶ *Breaden god:* A contemptuous appellation for the wafer used in celebrating the mass.

"Antichristians, and priests of the *breaden god*."
Rogers on the Creed (1585), *Pref.*

"He consulted with the oracle of his *breaden god*, which, because it answered not, he cast into the fire."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of the Married Clergy*, iii. 8.

"The idolatry of the mass, and adoration of the *breaden god*."—*Mede: Apostacy of the Latter Times*, P.I.

¶ Trench says it occurs as late as Oldham. (*Trench: Eng. Past and Present*, p. 118.) It is still sometimes employed by extreme Protestant controversialists.

brĕad-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *bread*; and suff. *-less* = without.] Without bread; not having been able to obtain bread.

"Plump peers, and *breadless* bards alike are dull."
P. Whitehead: State Dunces.

* **bread-lin-gis,** *adv.* [Scotch *bread* = broad, and suffix *-lingis.*] Broadwise, with the flat end of a sword or other weapon.

"... and straik ane of them *breadlingis* with his sword."—*Bannatyne's Journal*, p. 173.

* **bread-sword,** *s.* [BROADSWORD.] (*O. Scotch.*)

brĕadth, * **brēdethe,** * **bredth,** * **brēdthe,** * **breed,** * **breede,** * **brede,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *brǽdo, brǽdu*; from *brád* = broad. In Sw. *bredd*; Dan. *brede*; Dut. *breedte*; Ger. *breite*; Mœso-Goth. *braidei.*] [BROAD, *a.*; BREAD (2), *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit. Of things material:* The width of any surface or solid, as contradistinguished from the length of the former and the length and thickness of the latter. In general it differs from length by being less in amount than it, and from thickness by being more, or by being on the surface while thickness is represented by a certain amount of depth. [HANDBREADTH.]

"That he destroied this lond in *brede* & in length."
R. Brunne, p. 41.

"... & the length was as large as the *bredth* of it, ... & the leght and the *bredthe*, & the heygth of it wer equall."—*Bible* (1551), *Apoc.* xxxi.

"... that a man myght nat se the *bredethe* of an acre of land fro hym."—*Bernera: Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. 131.

"A cubit shall be the length thereof, and a cubit the *breadth* thereof."—*Exod.* xxx. 2.

2. *Fig. Of things not material:*

(1) *Gen.:* Mentally conceived of as vast in literal breadth.

"... the *breede*, and the lengthe, and the highnesse, and the depnesse ..."—*Wycliffe* (Purvey): *Eph.* iii. 18.

"May be able to comprehend with all saints what is the *breadth*, and length, and depth, and height; and to know the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge, ..."—*Ephes.* iii. 18, 19.

(2) *Spec. Of a doctrine or statement:* Absence of careful limitation.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Shipwrighting:* The thwart measure of a ship at any designated place. The beam is the extreme *breadth*; that is, at the widest part.

2. *Painting:* "Breadth" of effect, or simply "breadth," is the quality of giving prominence to the leading features of a painting by colours massively laid on, bright lights, dark shadows, and similar effects, rather than crowding the canvas with a multiplicity of less important details.

B. *As adjective:* Of or belonging to the width of anything; marking the width.

breadth-line, *s.*

Shipwrighting: A line of the ship lengthwise, following the curve indicated by the ends of the timbers.

† **brĕadth-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *breadth*; and suff. *-less.*] Without breadth.

"The term of latitude is *breadthless* line."
More: Song of the Soul, ii. ii. 2.

brĕad-wĭn-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *bread*; *winner.*]

1. *Lit.* (*of persons*): One who, by means of his labour, wins bread. Specially used of a father winning "bread" for his wife and children.

"We were saddled with his family, which was the first taste and preeing of what war is when it comes into our hearths, and among the *breadwinners*."—*Ann. of the Par.*, p. 182.

† 2. *Fig.:* Any instrument of a profession, by the use of which one earns a sustenance. (*Jamieson.*)

"'I'se gang hame—and then get my *bread-winner*' [he meant his fiddle]."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxiv.

brêak, * **brêake,** * **breke,** * **brek-en,** * **bree-ken,** * **brak-yn,** * **brek-yn** (pret. *broke*, † *brake*, * *brec*, * *brek*, * *brak*, * *brac*, * *brœc*; pa. par. *broken*, † *broke*, * *brok*, * *ibroken*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *brecan*, pret. *brœc, gebrœc*, pa. par. *brocen, gebrocen* = (1) to break, vanquish, overcome, weaken, open, move, excite, produce; (2) to sail (*Bosworth*); O.S. *brecan*; Icel. *brâka*; *braka*; Sw. *braka, bräka*; Dan. *brække*; Dut. *breken, verbreken*; O. Fries. *breka*; Mœso-Goth. *brikan*; Ger. *brechen* = to break, *brocken* = to make into crumbs; O. H. Ger. *prechan*; Lat. *frango*, from the root *frag* [FRAGMENT]; Gr. ῥήγνυμι (*rhēgnumi*) = to break. Cf. also ἐρεικω (*ereikō*) = to rend, to shiver; Sansc. *bhrag, prag* = to break; Heb. פָּרַק (*paraq*) = to break. *Break* was manifestly imitated from the sound of wood, or some other material substance, in process of being fractured. *Break* was originally the same word as *breach*, and it is cognate with *wreck.*] [BREACH, WRECK.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally. With a material thing for an object:*

1. To cause any material thing to separate into two or more fragments by means of a blow or other violence applied to it which overcomes its cohesion.

(1) To do so by the hand or by an instrument which produces an irregular fracture instead of a cut.

"The voice of the Lord *breaketh* the cedars; yea, the Lord *breaketh* the cedars of Lebanon."—*Ps.* xxix. 5.

¶ It may be used also of anything composed of separate portions or atoms more loosely cohering than is the case in a material thing of ordinary tenacity.

"... the Puritan warriors ... never failed to destroy and *break* in pieces whatever force was opposed to them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

(2) To do so by means of an instrument causing a clean cut instead of a fracture. [See ¶ 1. *To break a deer.*]

2. To burst open anything closed or obstructed by applying force to it, to clear a passage, to make a hole through anything.

"Into my hand he forced the tempting gold,
While I with modest struggling *broke* his hold."
Gay.

"O could we *break* our way by force!" *Milton.*

3. *Of the bones and joints:* To break the bones or to dislocate the joints. [See C. *To break one's arm, leg, &c.*]

4. *Of a blow, a falling body, &c.:* To intercept, to arrest the descent or the progress of, to mitigate the severity or lighten the effects of a fall. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,
Who sees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops short, and looks about for some kind shrub
To *break* his dreadful fall." *Dryden.*

"She held my hand, the destin'd blow to *break*,
Then from her rosy lips began to speak." *Ibid.*

5. *Of light:* To penetrate, to pierce, to diffuse itself among.

"By a dim winking lamp, which feebly *broke*
The gloomy vapour, he lay stretch'd along."
Dryden.

II. *Figuratively:* To tame, to subduc, to teach to obey, to render more or less docile or manageable.

1. *With one of the inferior animals for its object:*

"To *break* the stubborn colt, to bend the bow."
Dryden.

"Such a horse is well *broken*; . . . ." — *Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. viii., p. 153.

¶ In this sense often followed by *in*, especially when used of a horse as yet untamed. [See *break-in*.]

2. *With man for its object:*

(1) To tame, to subdue.

"Why, then thou canst not *break* her to the lute?
Why, no; for she hath *broke* the lute to me."
Shakesp.: Tam. of the Shrew, ii. 1.

¶ Often followed by *of* in such an expression as to "*break* a person *of* a habit."

(2) To dismiss from office.

"I see a great officer *broken*."—*Swift.*

(3) To render bankrupt.

"Attracts all fees, and little lawyers *breaks*."
Dryden.

"A command or call to be liberal, all of a sudden impoverishes the rich, *breaks* the merchant, and shuts up every private man's exchequer."—*South.*

3. *With an immaterial thing for its object:*

(1) *Of the health or strength:* To impair, to shatter. [C. 14 (2) (*b*).]

"Have not some of his vices weaken'd his body, and *broke* his health?"—*Tillotson.*

(2) *Of the will or the temper of one of the inferior animals, or of man:*

"Behold young Juba, the Numidian prince,
With how much care he forms himself to glory,
And *breaks* the fierceness of his native temper."
Addison.

"For to bend and *break* the spirits of men gave him pleasure; . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

(3) *Of the heart, the feelings, or emotions:*

"I'll brave her to her face,
I'll give my anger its free course against her;
Thou shalt see, Phœnix, how I'll *break* her pride."
Philips.

† (4) *Of the "brains," or intellect:* To injure, to weaken.

"If any dabbler in poetry dares venture upon the experiment, he will only *break* his brains."—*Felton.*

(5) *Of the voice:* [B., II. 4.]

(6) *Of any immaterial thing capable of violation:* To violate, to infringe; to act contrary to. *Used specially—*

(*a*) Of hours.

"Lovers *break* not hours,
Unless it be to come before their time;
So much they spur their expedition."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Verona, v. 1.

(*b*) Of promises, vows, contracts, or anything similar.

"When I *break* this oath of mine."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour Lost, v. 2.

". . . and I said, I will never *break* my covenant with you."—*Judg.* ii. 1.

(*c*) Of laws, human or Divine.

"Unhappy man! to *break* the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause."
Dryden.

(7) *Of any immaterial thing capable of having its continuity interrupted:* To interrupt for a greater or less length of time. *Used of—*

(*a*) Peace.

"Did not our worthies of the house,
Before they *broke* the peace, *break* vows?"
Hudibras.

(*b*) Sleep.

"Some solitary cloister will I choose,
Coarse my attire, and short shall be my sleep,
Broke by the melancholy midnight bell."
Dryden.

(*c*) Speech, or the voice.

"*Break* their talk, Mistress Quickly; my kinsman shall speak for himself."—*Shakesp.: Mer. Wives*, iii. 4.

"The father was so moved, that he could only command his voice, *broke* with sighs and sobbings, so far as to bid her proceed."—*Addison.*

(*d*) Silence.

"The poor shade shiv'ring stands, and must not *break*
His painful silence, till the mortal speak."—*Tickell.*

(*e*) A fast. [BREAKFAST.]

(*f*) Company or companionship.

"Did not Paul and Barnabas dispute with that vehemence, that they were forced to *break* company."—*Atterbury.*

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of material things:*

(1) To separate into two or more portions, generally with some suddenness and noise, in consequence of force applied to produce the rupture.

". . . and like a glass
Did *break* i' the rinsing."
Shakesp.: Hen. VIII., i. 1.

(2) To open, as an abscess does when it is about to discharge pus.

"Some hidden abscess in the mesentery, *breaking* some few days after, was discovered to be an aposteme."—*Harvey.*

(3) To curl over and fall to pieces, as a wave upon the sea-shore.

"At last a falling billow stops his breath,
Breaks o'er his head, and whelms him underneath."
Dryden.

". . . that tumult in the Icarian sea, dashing and *breaking* among its crowd of islands."—*Pope.*

(4) To burst as a storm, rain, thunder, &c.

"Shipwrecking storms and direful thunders *break*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 2.

"The clouds are still above; and, while I speak,
A second deluge o'er our heads may *break*."
Dryden.

(5) To appear with suddenness, vehemence, or noise, or with a combination of these.

"It is your banner in the skies
Through each dark cloud which *breaks*."
Hemans: Owen Glyndwr's War-Song.

(6) To make way with force and noise.

"Where the channel of a river is overcharged with water more than it can deliver, it necessarily *breaks* over the banks to make itself room."—*Hale.*

2. *Of the morning, the day, &c.:* To dawn; to open.

(1) Of the literal morning.

"The day *breaks* not, it is my heart."
Donne.

"See heav'n its sparkling portals wide display,
And *break* upon thee in a flood of day."
Pope: Messiah, 97.

(2) *Fig.:* Of the morning of knowledge, of prosperity, &c.

"Ere our weak eyes discerned the doubtful streak
Of light, you saw great Charles's morning *break*."
Dryden: To Sir Robert Howard.

3. *Of sleep:* To depart.

". . . and his sleep *brake* from him."—*Dan.* ii. 1.

4. *Of human action or agency:* To come forth with suddenness, and, perhaps, with noise; to issue vehemently forth.

"Whose wounds, yet fresh, with bloody hands he strook,
While from his breast the dreadful accents *broke*."
Pope.

5. *Of darkness (lit. or fig.):* To dissipate, to break up.

"At length the darkness begins to *break*; and the country which had been lost to view as Britain reappears as England."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

6. *Of the human heart:* To sink into melancholy, if not even to die of sorrow.

"A *breaking* heart that will not *break*."
Tennyson: The Ballad of Oriana.

7. *Of man himself or other living beings:*

(1) To give way suddenly by the pressure of external force.

". . . wherein whoso will not bend must *break*."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

(2) To fade, to decay, to decline in health and vigour.

"See how the dean begins to *break*;
Poor gentleman! he drops apace."—*Swift.*

(3) To become bankrupt.

"I meant, indeed, to pay you with this; which, if, like an ill venture it come unluckily home, I *break*, and you, my gentle creditors, lose."—*Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV.*, Epilogue.

"He that puts all upon adventures, doth oftentimes *break*, and come to poverty."—*Bacon.*

"Cutler saw tenants *break*, and houses fall,
For very want he could not build a wall."
Pope: Mor. Ess., iii. 323.

(4) To commence words or action with some suddenness, vehemence, and noise.

"Every man,
After the hideous storm that follow'd, was
A thing inspir'd; and, not consulting, *broke*
Into a general prophecy."
Shakesp.: Hen. VIII., i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cricket. Of a ball:* To twist, generally from the off side of the wicket.

2. *Billiards:*

(1) To make the first stroke in a game. [C. 39.]

(2) The balls are said to *break* well or badly for a player, according as after a stroke they fall into a favourable or an unfavourable position for the player's next stroke.

3. *Horse-racing:* In a trotting-race a horse is said to *break* when he alters his pace, even for a moment, into a gallop.

4. *Music (of a boy's voice):* To lose the power of uttering "childish treble" notes and begin to emit instead of these manly tenor, baritone, or bass.

C. *In special phrases and compounds:* In some of which *break* is transitive, while in others it is intransitive.

1. *Break your spectacles:* [A translation of the French name Casse-lunettes.] A vulgar name for a plant, the Blue-bottle or Corn-bottle (*Centaurea Cyanus*).

2. *To break a bottle:* To open a full bottle; especially when it is meant only to take out part of its contents. Hence, a *broken bottle*, one out of which part of its contents has already been taken. (*Scotch.*)

3. *To break a deer, to break a stag:* To apportion the body of a slaughtered deer among the men and animals held to be entitled to share in it.

"Or raven on the blasted oak,
That watching, while the deer is *broke*,*
His morsel claims with sullen croak."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 5.

* *Note by Scott.*—"Everything belonging to the chase was matter of solemnity among our ancestors; but nothing was more so than the mode of cutting, or, as it was technically called, *breaking*, the slaughtered stag. The forester had his allotted portion, the hounds had a certain allowance, and, to make this division as general as possible, the very birds had their share also."

4. *To break a jest:* To crack a jest or joke; to utter a jest unexpectedly.

"You *break jests* as braggarts do their blades, which, God be thanked, hurt not."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.

5. *To break a journey:* To intermit it; temporarily to rest from it.

". . . or by the Stokes Bay route, *breaking* the journey at Basingstoke, Winchester, Gosport, or Ryde going or returning."—*Times*, Sept. 8, 1876.

6. *To break a lance:* To enter the lists for a tournament, or more serious combat. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"What will you do, good grey-beard? *break a lance*,
And run a tilt at death within a chair?"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 2.

*7. *To break a parle:* To open a parley.

"Rome's emperor, and nephew, *break the parle*."
Shakesp.: Tit. Andron., v. 3.

8. *To break a stag:* [*To break a deer.*]

9. *To break a word:* To utter a word; to make disclosure.

"*Dro. E.* A man may *break a word* with you, sir, and words are but wind;
Ay, and break it in your face, so he break it not behind."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 1.

10. *To break across:*

Tilting: Through unsteadiness or awkwardness to suffer one's spear to be turned out of its direction and to be broken across the body of an adversary instead of by the prick of the point. (*Nares.*)

"One said he *brake across*, full well it so might be."
Sidney: Arcadia, bk. iii., p. 278.

11. *To break away:* To escape from the control of the bit. *Used—*

(1) *Lit.:* Of a horse.

"He *break away*, and seek the distant plain?
No. His high mettle, under good control."
Cowper: Table Talk.

Or (2) *Fig.:* Of a man.

"Fear me not, man, I will not *break away*."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 4.

12. *To break bulk* (Eng.); *to break buik, bouk*, or *bowke* (Scotch):

(1) *Nautical, &c.:*

(*a*) To destroy the record or bulk of a cargo or a load by removing a portion of it; to unpack the goods for the purpose of selling any portion of them.

"Accusit—for *brakyng of bouk* within this havyne, & laying certane geir on land."—*Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1545, v. 19.

(*b*) To transfer in detail, as from boats to carts.

*(2) *O. Law:* The separation of goods in the hands of a bailee. This rendered him liable to a charge of felony. (*Wharton.*)

13. *To break cover:*

Of game: To break forth or rise from protecting cover.

14. *To break down*, v.t. & i.:

(1) *Trans.:* So to assail, batter, or strike a structure that it falls.

(*a*) *Literally:*

". . . and *brake* down the walls of Jerusalem."—*Jer.* xxxix. 8.

(*b*) *Figuratively:*

"This is the fabrick which, when God *breaketh down*, none can build up again."—*Burnet: Theory.*

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To break and fall, to be disabled.

(*b*) *Fig.:* To fail in an enterprise, to give way, to be weakened or impaired.

"One *breaks down* often enough in the constitutional eloquence of the admirable Pym, with his 'seventhly and lastly.'"—*Carlyle: Hero Worship*, Lect. v.

15. *To break forth:*

(1) *Followed by* upon, *or standing alone:* To rush out upon; to make an assault of any kind.

". . . lest the Lord *break forth* upon them."—*Exod.* xix. 22.

(2) *Followed by* into, *or standing alone:*

(*a*) *Of persons, or of things personified:* Suddenly to utter words, or perform actions.

". . . *break forth* into singing, and cry aloud, thou that didst not travail with child."—*Isaiah* liv. 1.

"*Break forth* into singing, ye mountains."—*Isaiah* xliv. 23.

(*b*) *Of things:* Suddenly to issue forth; to rush out; suddenly to become visible or audible. (*Lit. & fig.*).

"Or who shut up the sea with doors, when it *brake forth*, as if it had issued out of the womb?"—*Job* xxxviii. 8.

"Then shall thy light *break forth* as the morning."—*Isaiah* lviii. 8.

16. *To break from:* To break or go away from a person or thing with some degree of vehemence or determination.

"How didst thou scorn life's meaner charms,
Thou who could'st *break from* Laura's arms."
Roscommon.

"This custom makes bigots and sceptics, and those that *break from* it are in danger of heresy."—*Locke.*

17. *To break ground:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To loosen the cohesion of the particles of the vegetable soil by ploughing it up, to plough.

"When the price of corn falleth, men generally give over surplus tillage, and *break* no more ground than will serve to supply their own turn."—*Carew.*

(*b*) *Fig.:* To make a first rough commencement of an inquiry or project.

(2) *Technically:*

(*a*) *Fortif.:* To open the trenches or begin the works of the siege.

(*b*) *Naut.:* To bring the anchor up from the ground in which it is infixed.

18. *To break in,* v.t. & i.:

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) *Of a window, a door, &c.:* To drive in by violence.

(*b*) *Of a horse:* To tame, to teach obedience to.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) *Of persons:* To enter without proper intimation of one's coming, to intrude upon. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"This, this is he; softly awhile,
Let us not *break in* upon him."
Milton: Samson Agonistes.

"The doctor is a pedant, that, with a deep voice, and a magisterial air, *breaks in* upon conversation, and drives down all before him."—*Addison.*

(*b*) *Of things:* Irresistibly to enter the mind. *Used spec.*—

(i) *Of light:* To illuminate. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"And yet, methinks, a beam of light *breaks in*
On my departing soul." *Addison.*

(ii) *Of calamity:* Suddenly to affect.

"Calamities may be nearest at hand, and readiest to *break in* suddenly upon us, which we, in regard of times or circumstances, may imagine to be farthest off."—*Hooker.*

(iii) *Of "woman," i.e., womanish feeling, or anything similar:* To overcome, to make way into the mind irresistibly.

"I feel the woman *breaking in* upon me,
And melt about my heart, my tears will flow."
Addison.

19. *To break into:*

(1) *Lit.:* To enter by breaking a hole, or by forcing a passage against any obstruction.

". . . and then *break into* his son-in-law's house."—2 *Hen. VI.*, iv. 7.

"And they came up into Judah, and *brake into* it."—2 *Chron.* xxi. 17.

(2) *Fig.:* To enter suddenly and irresistibly.

"Almighty Power, by whose most wise command,
Helpless, forlorn, uncertain here I stand;
Take this faint glimmering of thyself away,
Or *break into* my soul with perfect day."
Arbuthnot.

20. *To break jail:* To break out of the jail in which one is confined. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

21. *To break joints:*

Masonry, Bricklaying, &c.: To lay bricks, shingles, or anything similar, so that the joints in one course do not coincide with those in that previously deposited.

22. *To break loose:*

(1) To escape from captivity.

"Who would not, finding way, *break loose* from hell,
Though thither doom'd? Thou wouldst thyself, no doubt,
And boldly venture to whatever place
Farthest from pain." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. iv.

(2) To shake off moral or other restraint.

"If we deal falsely in covenant with God, and *break loose* from all our engagements to him, we release God from all the promises he has made to us."—*Tillotson.*

23. *To break off,* v.t. & i.:

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To detach from, as to break a branch from a tree or a geological specimen from a rock.

(*b*) *Fig.:* To dissever one thing from another, to terminate abruptly.

". . . and *break off* thy sins by righteousness."—*Dan.* iv. 27.

". . . and Porsena, indignant at the treachery of the Tarquins, *breaks off* his connexion with them."—*Lewis: Ear. Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. i., § 5, vol. ii., p. 19.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) *Of things material:* To come apart from anything with which it was joined.

(*b*) *Figuratively:*

(i) To separate from with violence or effort.

"I must from this enchanting queen *break off*."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., i. 2.

(ii) To desist abruptly.

"When you begin to consider whether you may safely take one draught more, let that be accounted a sign late enough to *break off*."—*Taylor.*

(iii) To leave off speaking.

"Even here *brake off* and came away."
Shakesp.: Rich. III., iii. 7.

24. *To break one's arm:* To dislocate or fracture one of the bones which form its hard portion.

25. *To break one's back:*

(1) *Lit.:* To dislocate, or make an approach to dislocating, the vertebræ which support it.

"I had rather crack my sinews, *break my back*,
Than you should such dishonour undergo."
Shakesp.; Tempest, iii. 1.

(2) *Fig.:* To disable one's fortune.

"O, many
Have *broke their backs* with laying manors on 'em,
For this great journey."
Shakesp.: Hen. VIII., i. 1.

26. *To break one's brains:* To drive mad.

"Nor his papers so well sorted as I would have had them, but all in confusion, that *break my brains* to understand them."—*Pepys's Diary* (1661).

*27. *To break or breke one's day:* To fail to pay upon the stipulated day.

"Whan he so trewe is of condicioun
That in no wyse he *breke* wol *his day*."
Chaucer: C. T. (ed. Skeat), Group C., 1039-40.

28. *To break one's fast:* To eat after a certain time of fasting or abstinence.

"Now can I *break my fast*."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Ver., ii. 4.

29. *To break one's head:* To break the skin of one's head, or in an extreme sense of the phrase, to fracture the skull.

"Weak soul! and blindly to destruction led;
She break her heart! she'll sooner *break your head*."
Dryden.

30. *To break one's heart:*

† (1) *Lit.:* To rupture the heart; a rare disease, but one which occasionally occurs.

(2) *Fig.:* To cause one to die, or at least to give way to great depression of spirits by inflicting cruelty or being the cause of calamity. *Used—*

(*a*) *Of a person:*

"Were such the wife had fallen to my part,
I'd break her spirit, or I'd *break her heart*."
Burns: The Henpeck'd Husband.

(*b*) *Of a body of people taken collectively:*

"The defeat of that day was much greater than it then appeared to be, and it even *broke the heart* of his army."—*Clarendon.*

31. *To break one's leg:* To dislocate or to fracture one or more of the bones of which it is composed. (Used non-reflexively or reflexively.)

"Then came the soldiers, and *brake the legs* of the first, and of the other which was crucified with him."—*John* xix. 32.

32. *To break one's mind:* To open one's mind, to make a communication to one.

"I, who much desir'd to know
Of whence she was, yet fearful how to *break*
My mind, adventur'd humbly thus to speak."
Dryden.

33. *To break one's neck:* To dislocate it. to dislocate or start from their relative positions and conjunction two or more of the vertebræ of the neck.

"I had as lief thou didst *break his neck* as his finger."—*Shakesp.: As you lik t*, i. 1.

34. *To break one's spirit:* To subdue the spirit, to cause one to cease from offering resistance. (For example, see *break one's heart*, 2.)

35. *To break open:* Successfully to apply force with the intention of opening. (Used of a door, of a lockfast chest, &c.)

36. *To break out,* v.t. & i.:

(1) *Trans.:* To break with the effect of making any material thing fall or come out, as to break out a pane of glass.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) *Of material things, or of things in the concrete:* To burst forth; to escape from control; to come suddenly forth with more or less of violence, to appear suddenly.

"If fire *break out*, and catch in thorns . . ."—*Exod.* xxii. 6.

"The flood *breaketh out* from the inhabitant; even the waters forgotten of the foot."—*Job*, xxviii. 4.

"Observe those stars *breaking out* over the white surface."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.) iv 33.

(*b*) *Of persons:*

(i) To burst through moral restraint

(ii) To give way to passion.

"He thought it sufficient to correct the multitude with sharp words, and *brake out* into this cholerick speech."—*Knolles.*

(*c*) *Of immaterial things, or of things in the abstract:* To come with suddenness and violence.

"From whence at length these words *broke out*."
Butler: Hudibras, ii. 740.

"There being so many ways by which a smothered truth is apt to blaze and *break out*."—*South.*

37. *To break sheer:*

Naut.: Of a ship: To sheer clear of its anchor; to be forced by wind, wave, or current from its position.

38. *To break squares:* To cause trouble, give offence.

"Give yourself ten thousand airs,
That with me shall *break* no *squares*." *Swift.*

39. *To break the balls:*

Billiards: To lead off, or make the first stroke in a game. [II. 2.]

40. *To break the bands which bind one:*

(1) *Lit.:* To rend asunder such bands.

(2) *Fig.:* To cast off restraint or authority.

"Let us *break their bands* asunder, and cast away their cords from us."—*Ps.* ii. 3.

41. *To break the ice:*

(1) *Lit.:* To fracture actual ice.

(2) *Fig.:* To break through icy stiffness; to break through reticence or hesitation about speaking of a delicate matter, or engaging in a delicate enterprise.

"'I will not,' said Lochiel, '*break the ice*. That is a point of honour with me.'"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

42. *To break the neck:*

(1) *Lit.:* To dislocate the neck. [33.]

(2) *Fig.:* To destroy.

¶ *To break the neck of any work:* To finish the worst or greater part of the task.

43. *To break through,* v.t. & i.:

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) *Lit. With a material thing for an object:* To effect a breach through; to make way through any material thing.

"The three mighty men *brake through* the host of the Philistines, . . ."—2 *Sam.* xxiii. 16.

"As deer *break through* the broom."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 18.

(*b*) *Fig. With a thing not material for the object:* To burst forth, overcoming all obstacles in the way of progress.

"Sometimes his anger *breaks through* all disguises,
And spares not gods nor men." *Denham.*

(2) *Intrans.:* (Produced by the omission of an objective after the transitive verb.) Forcibly to make way through anything.

"He resolved that Balfour should use his utmost endeavour to *break through* with his whole body of horse."—*Clarendon.*

44. *To break up,* v.t. & i.:

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To lay open.

"Shells being lodged amongst mineral matter, when this comes to be *broke up*, it exhibits impressions of the shells."—*Woodward.*

*(*b*) To commit a burglary.

"If a thief be found *breaking up*, and be smitten that he die, there shall no blood be shed for him."—*Exod.* xxii. 2.

(*c*) To fracture, and at the same time turn up. (Used specially of land when first it is ploughed, or when it is ploughed after it has long lain fallow and become hard and not easily penetrable.) (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Sow to yourselves in righteousness, reap in mercy; *break up* your fallow ground."—*Hos.* x. 12.

* (*d*) To carve.

(i) *Lit.:* In the foregoing sense.

"Boyet, you can carve;
Break up this capon."
Shakesp.: Love's Lab. Lost, iv. 1.

(ii) *Fig.:* To examine, to dissect.

"An it shall please you to *break up* this, it shall seem to signify."—*Shakesp.: Mer. of Venice*, ii. 4.

* (*e*) To open an ecclesiastical convention with a sermon.

"The assembly sate down the twenty-first of November, 1638, and old Mr. John Bell, minister of the town, did *break up* the assembly."—*Guth. Mem.*, p. 47.

(f) To [illegible] in fragments; to destroy.

"He threatened, that the tradesmen would beat out his teeth, if he did not retire, and *break* up the meeting."—*Arbuthnot.*

"After taking the strong city of Belgrade, Solyman, . . . returning to Constantinople, *broke* up his army, and there lay still the whole year following."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turks.*

(g) To terminate. (Used of household arrangements, &c.) (*Lit. & fig.*)

"He *breaks* up house, turns out of doors his maid. . . ."—*Herbert.*

(2) *Intransitive:*

(a) To lose cohesion of its separate parts: to go to pieces. (Used of a wrecked vessel, an empire becoming reduced to fragments, &c.)

". . . . they thought—or, at least, their master thought—that Turkey was about to *break up*, . . ."—*Times*, Nov. 9, 1875.

[illegible]

"It is credibly affirmed, that upon that very day when the three first [illegible] in Chile, she suddenly to *break up*."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

(c) To be dissolved, to separate. (Used especially of schools.)

"Our army is disperst already:
Like youthful steers unyok'd, they took their courses,
East, west, north, south; or, like a *school broke up*."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

". . . . as soon as the company *breaks up*, ..."—*Watts.*

(d) To begin to give way, fail, be impaired. (Used of health.)

46. *To break upon:* To come suddenly and violently [illegible]

". . . that those men . . . may be permitted to enter the city, and to break upon the rebels without preventing the most vehement compression."—*Speech of Governor Eyre*, p. 20.

46. *To break upon the wheel:* To punish by stretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with bats.

47. *To break with:*

(a) To make a communication to: to open one's mind to.

"Stay with me awhile
I am to *break* with thee of some affairs
That touch me near."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Ver., iii. 1.

(b) To intimate dissent from an opinion, or from those holding it.

". . . and would break with any throng in the world upon those simple hearts, and would call [illegible] parish, if your delights or [illegible] disturbed, I dare it to be but to be believed."—*Fletcher: Pilgrim*, iv. 6.

(c) To quarrel with: to cease to be friendly with.

"Can there be anything of friendship in mixing bodies, and tempers? Whosoever breaks with the world upon those terms, will warrant them little in doing, but temper, bad and mean."—*South.*

¶ For the distinction between *break*, *burst*, *crack*, *split*, *rend*, *rive*, and *tear*, see SPLIT.

break, ˈ **brāke**, ˈ **brek**, ˈ **breke**, *s.* & *a.* [illegible] = a breaking, &c. [A. D. Brice, Dundee, Dec. 1st, 1886.] [Old Eng. *brec*; Icel. *brek*; Ger. *bruch*, *bruch*.] [BREAK, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. [illegible]

1. The act of breaking.

(1) *Lit.:* The act of breaking any material thing.

(2) *Figuratively:*

(a) The act of breaking anything not material: a breach.

(b) The act of breaking forth.

¶ *The break of day:*

"Sleep—and at *break of day* I will come to thee again!"
Wordsworth: Pet Lamb.

2. The state of being broken.

"Our ephemeral thoughts spinning worthily in all the subterranean prisons if there is a without break of communion."—*Sidney Lanier*, p. 1.

3. The part(s) of anything broken through:

(1) *Lit.:* [illegible]

(2) *Fig.:* An opening, passage, gap, or hole through anything.

"Beyond the bounds and meanings of the words that give a hint of it."—*Lytton.*

". . . . the currents in the transverse breaks which separate the long ridges, themselves. . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xv., p. 311.

(b) *Specially:*

(i) A kind of furrow in ploughing. (Scotch.)

"The field which is designed for bear gets two furrows: the one a *break*, the other clean."—*Burn. Bonyfl. Agric.*, p. 57.

(ii) *Of a hill:* A hollow part. [In Icel. *brecka* is = a [illegible].]

(iii) A division of land in a farm. (Scotch.)

"Then shall [illegible] part of [illegible] under [illegible] upon your four [illegible] the [illegible] to Lot: [illegible] give him in twelve [illegible] of [illegible] of these [illegible] breaks."—*Marmion: Ane Dialog.*, p. [illegible]

(iv) *Of a figure drawn:* An interrupted portion.

"The surrounding zones likewise show traces, as may be seen in the drawing (fig. 53), of indentations, or rather breaks, . . ."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. xiv., vol. ii., p. 136.

(v) *Of anything written or printed:* A line to mark that the sense is suspended or that something is omitted.

"All in dern trash is
Set forth with nine rose breaks and dashes."
Swift.

(3) *Fig.: Of objects not material:* A pause or interruption.

"The smallest flaw of pure that shows no fail,
Nor [illegible] those unbroken [illegible]
That measure unbeginned [illegible]
Cowper: On the Decline of his Brother's Powers.

4. That which breaks. [Lk. 19: 14.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carpentry:* The bevel of a hall as it is [illegible] supporting upwards of a tenon or tack from [illegible] wall.

2. *Printing:* A [illegible] mark in the printing [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

3. *Mining:* An [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

4. *Agric. & Mech.:* The same as BREAK-IRON (q.v.).

5. *Naut.:* A [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

6. *Arch.:* A projection or recess from the [illegible] [illegible].

7. *Baking:* A [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] dough is kneaded [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *break-staff.* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in a sitting [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which moves in a [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] keeping [illegible] a saltatory [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] operator. By this means the dough is worked up very dry, and makes the best kind of crackers. (*Knight.*)

8. *Fortif.:* A change from the general direction of the curtain near its [illegible] construction with orillons and retired flanks. [BRISURE.]

9. *Geol.:* A "fault," or rather a dislocation, in which there is a very great upcast or downcast.

"To describe faults of this kind we want some new [illegible] word. They are neither anticlinals [illegible] synclinals, nor can they exactly [illegible] name of the word. The word *break*, by [illegible] would seem to me that word to [illegible] perhaps serve for their designation."—*Prof. Sedgwick*, in *Q. J. Geol. Soc.* viii. [illegible], pt. ii. 38.

10. *Printing:* The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] of a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the end of a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

11. *Typography:* An [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] or change the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]. It is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

12. *Engineering:* The same as BRAKE (q.v.).

13. *Breaking carriages, vehicles, &c.:* A [illegible] [illegible] (q.v.).

14. *Music:*

(1) *In the human voice:* The point of passage in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. A [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The lowest register [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the upper, that is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"In all the sports of children, were it only in their wanton *breakages* and defacements, you shall discern a creative instinct."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

2. The state of being broken.

". . . though no doubt the degradation of a lofty cliff would be more rapid from the *breakage* of the fallen fragments."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. ix., p. 286.

3. Damage done to crockery or other goods by being broken *in transitu*.

4. A money compensation for such damage.

II. *Naut.:* The leaving of empty spaces in stowing the hold. (*Smyth.*)

brĕak'-ĕr, * brĕk'-ĕr, * brêk'-ere, *s.* [Eng. *break; -er.* In M. H. Ger. *brechære.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who breaks anything.

(1) *Lit.:* One who breaks any material thing.

(*a*) As an independent word.

"The *breaker* is come up before them: they have broken up, and have passed through the gate, . . ."—*Micah* ii. 13.

(*b*) Often in composition; as, "an image-*breaker*."

(2) *Fig.:* One who violates a promise, a law, human or divine, or anything not made of matter. (Often also in composition; as, "a law-*breaker*," "a Sabbath-*breaker*.")

". . . if thou be a *breaker* of the law, . . ."—*Rom.* ii. 25.

"Without understanding, covenant-*breakers*, . . ." —*Rom.* i. 31.

2. (*Chiefly in compos.*): An animal which breaks anything. [Bone-breaker.]

3. An inanimate thing which does so.

4. A crested wave broken into foam while passing over a sand-bank, or flinging itself with fury on the shore. (Generally in the plur.)

"Old sailors were amazed at the composure which he preserved amidst roaring *breakers* on a perilous coast."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

5. A pier or some similar structure placed in a river to prevent the ice from injuring the supports of the arches.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* A small cask for ship's use. Employed for bringing water aboard in boats, or containing water for a boat's crew. (In this sense probably a corr. of Sp. *bareca, barrica* = a small cask or keg.) The gang-cask is kept on deck, and contains the drinking-water for the ship's company, being replenished from day to day from the tanks.

2. *Flax-manufacture:* The first carding-machine which operates upon the parcels of tow from a creeping-sheet. The finisher is the final carding-machine, and operates upon a lap formed of slivers of line. (*Knight.*)

brĕak'-fast, * brêke'-fast, *s. & a.* [Eng. *break; fast.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of breaking a fast, that is, of eating after having been for some time without food. Specially the first meal in the day.

". . . while my wife and daughters employed themselves in providing *breakfast*, . . ."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. iv.

2. The time when the first meal of the day is eaten.

3. That which is eaten when the fast is broken.

(1) At the first meal of the day.

"A good piece of bread would be often the best *breakfast* for my young master."—*Locke.*

(2) At any meal which breaks the temporary fast of a man or a beast.

"Had I been seized by a hungry lion,
I would have been a *breakfast* to the beast."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Verona, v. 4.

II. *Fig.:* That which satisfies one's appetite, desire or aspiration of the human soul at the commencement of one's career. [Corresponding to 3 (2).]

"Hope is a good *breakfast*, but it is a bad supper."—*Bacon.*

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the first meal of the day, or to the time or place where it is eaten.

"One morn he came not to her hand
As he was wont to come,
And, on her finger perched, to stand
Picking his *breakfast* crumb."
Cowper: Epitaph on a Redbreast.

"*Breakfast* time, however, is always a cheerful stage of the day; . . ."—*De Quincey: Works*, 2nd ed., i. 96.

breakfast-parlour, *s.* A parlour designed for the accommodation of a family at breakfast.

"How jocund was their *breakfast-parlour*, fann'd
By yon blue water's breath."
Campbell: Theodric.

brĕak'-fast, *v.i. & t.* [Eng. *break; fast.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To eat the first meal in the day.

"He *breakfasted* alone; . . ."—*De Quincey: Works*, 2nd ed., i. 165.

† **B.** *Trans.:* To provide or furnish with the first meal in the morning. (*Milton.*)

brĕak'-fast-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Breakfast.]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Gen.:* The act of taking the first meal in the day.

2. *Spec.:* The act of doing so as one of an invited breakfast-party.

"No *breakfastings* with them, which consume a great deal of time."—*Lord Chesterfield.*

brêak'-ĭng, * brêak'-ĭng, * brêk'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Break, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"As if it bore all pence within,
Nor left one *breaking* heart behind!"
Moore: The Fire-Worshippers.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of an act:*

(1) The act of fracturing anything.

"And *breaking* of windows, which, you know, maketh breaches?" *Swift: The Famous Speech-Maker.*

(2) The act of coming forth suddenly.

"And Jacob was left alone; and there wrestled a man with him until the *breaking* of the day."—*Gen.* xxxii. 24.

"Until the *breaking* of the light."
Tennyson: To ——

* (3) The act of vomiting.

"*Brakynge* or parbrakynge. *Vomitus, evomitus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Of a state:* The state of being broken or fractured.

(1) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

"Therefore this iniquity shall be to you as a breach ready to fall, swelling out in a high wall, whose *breaking* cometh suddenly at an instant."—*Isaiah* xxx. 13.

(2) *Spec.:* Bankruptcy.

II. *Woollen manufacture:* A process in the worsted or long-wool manufacture. The combed slivers are laid upon a travelling-apron and joined endwise, to make continuous lengths.

Breaking of arrestment:

Scots Law: The contempt of the law shown by an arrestee, who gives over to the debtor money or goods on which an arrestment has legally been made.

breaking-down, *s. & a.*

A. *As substantive:* The act of fracturing and crushing downwards.

B. *As adjective:* Fracturing and making to fall; rolling so as to consolidate. [*Breaking-down rollers.*]

Breaking-down rollers:

Metal.: Rollers used to consolidate metal by rolling it while hot.

breaking-engine, *s.*

Machinery: The first of a series of carding-machines, to receive and act on the lap from the lapper; it has usually coarser clothing than the finishing-cards. [Carding-machine.]

breaking-frame, *s.*

Worsted-manufacture: A machine in which slivers of long-stapled wool are planked or spliced together and then drawn out to, say, eight times their original length. The slivers are made by hand-combs, and taper towards each end. Each is laid lapping half its length upon the preceding sliver, and the passage between rollers of gradually increasing speed attenuates the sliver. (*Knight.*)

breaking-in, *s.*

1. The act of bursting suddenly in upon. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"They came upon me as a wide *breaking in* of waters: . . ."—*Job* xxx. 14.

2. The act or process of taming a young horse.

breaking-joint, *s.*

Arch.: The same as Break-joint (q.v.).

breaking-machine, *s.*

Flax-manufacture: A machine for shortening flax-staple, to adapt it to be worked by a certain kind of machinery. Long-flax or long-line becomes cut-flax or cut-line. The machine is also known as a cutting-machine or flax-breaker.

breaking-out, breaking out, *s.* The act of suddenly breaking forth or appearing.

". . . letters informing him of the *breaking out* of scarlet fever among his children."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., xi. 314.

brêak'-măn, *s.* [Brakeman.]

brêak'-nĕck, * brêake'-nĕck, *s. & a.* [Eng. *break; neck.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A fall by which the neck is broken.

2. A precipice fitted to break the neck of any one who falls over it. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"I must
Forsake the court; to do't or no, is certain
To me a *breakneck*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

B. *As adjective:* Fitted to break the neck; in which the neck is likely to be broken.

"Alas, and the leaps from raft to raft were too often of a *breakneck* character; . . ."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

"This way the chamois leapt: her nimble feet
Have baffled me; my gains to-day will scarce
Repay my *break-neck* travail."
Byron: Manfred, i. 2.

* **brêak'-prŏm-ĭse,** *s.* [Eng. *break; promise.*] One who habitually breaks his promise.

"I will think you the most pathetical *break-promise* and the most hollow lover."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 1.

brêak'-shăre, *s.* [A corruption of *braxy* (?) (q.v.).] Diarrhœa in sheep. (*Ogilvie.*)

brêak'-stōne, *s.* [The Eng. translation of Lat. *saxifraga* = a plant, anciently supposed to dissolve "stones"—*i.e.*, calculi in the bladder.]

1. *Pop. Bot.:* Any plant of the genus Saxifraga (Saxifrage). (*Prior.*)

2. *Pimpinella Saxifraga.* (*Prior.*)

3. *Alchemilla arvensis.* (*Prior.*)

4. *Sagina procumbens.* (*Prior.*) (*Britten & Holland.*)

¶ *Parsley breakstone: Alchemilla arvensis.* (*In Scotland and in Suffolk.*) (*Britten & Holland.*)

* **brêak'-vŏw,** *s.* [Eng. *break; vow.*] One who habitually breaks any vows which he may make.

"That daily *break-vow*, he that wins of all,
Of kings, of beggars, old men, young men, maids."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 2.

brêak'-wā-tĕr, *s. & a.* [Eng. *break; water.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Ord. Lang. & Hydraul. Engineering: A pier, wall, mole, sunken hulk, or anything similar, placed at the entrance of a harbour, at the exposed part of an anchorage, or in any such situation, with the view of deadening the force of the waves which roll in from the ocean. The breakwater of Cherbourg was commenced in 1784; it is 4,120 yards long. The first stone of Plymouth breakwater was laid on the 12th August, 1812. Numerous breakwaters have been constructed in the United States, one of the earliest being that at the mouth of the Delaware Bay. [Mole (2).]

"The heaviest vessels were therefore placed on the left, highest up the stream, to form something of a *breakwater* for the smaller craft crossing below."—*Arnold: Hist. of Rome*, vol. iii., ch. xliii., p. 77.

". . . at low water its summit is left dry, and it might then be mistaken for a *breakwater* erected by Cyclopean workmen."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xxi., p. 498

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the structure described under A.

breakwater-glacis, *s.*

Hydraulic Engineering: A storm pavement. The sloping stone paving next the sea in piers or breakwaters.

brēam, * brem, * breme, *s.* [Fr. *bréme*; Provinc. Fr. *brâme*; O. Fr. *bresme*; L. Lat. *bresmia, braximus*; Sw. *braxen*; Dan. & Dut. *brasem*; O. L. Ger. *bressuno*; (N. H.) Ger. *brassen*; M. H. Ger. *brahsem, brasme, prahse, prahsme*; O. H. Ger. *brachse, brahsina, brahsema.*] [Bars, Basse.]

Ichthyology & Ordinary Language:

1. *Spec.:* The Carp Bream, *Abramis brama.* It is of a yellowish-white colour, which

changes, through age, to a yellowish-brown. The sides are golden, the cheeks and gill-covers silver-white, the fins light-coloured, tinged, the ventral one with red and the others with brown. It is found in the Regent's Canal, in London, and in the Medway and the Mole. It is sought after by anglers, who, however, consider the flesh insipid.

"And many a *brem* and many a luce in stewe."
Chaucer: C. T., Prol., 350

"The *bream*, being in full growth, is a large fish."—*Walton: Angler.*

2. *Gen.:* The English name of the several fishes belonging to the family Cyprinidæ and the genus Abramis. Three are described by Yarrell as British: (1) the Bream or Carp Bream (*Abramis brama*), already described (see 1); (2) the White Bream or Breamflat (*A. blicca*); and (3) the Pomeranian Bream (*A. Buggenhagii*). Though the White Bream is common on the Continent, yet it is rare in England; the Pomeranian Bream is still rarer.

3. [Sea-bream.]

brēam, † **brôom,** *v.t.* [Etymology doubtful. Cf. Ger. *brennen* = to burn. (*Mahn.*)] To burn ooze, seaweed, &c., from the bottom of a vessel.

brēam'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [Bream, *v.*]

A. *As present participle:* (See the verb.)

B. *As substantive:*

Naut.: The act of cleansing the ooze, shells, seaweed, &c., from the bottom of a ship by a flashing fire and scraping.

† **brear,** † **breare,** *s.* [Brier.]

". . . by a narrow way,
Scattred with bushy thornes and ragged *breares.*"
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 35.

brëard, *s.* [Breer (2).] (*Scotch.*)

1. *Sing.:* The first appearance of grain.

2. *Pl.:* The short flax recovered from the first tow, by a second hackling. The tow, thrown off by this second hackling, is called backings.

"To be sold, a large quantity of white and blue *breards*, fit for spinning yarn, 4 to 6 lib. per spindle."—*Edinburgh Evening Courant*, Sept. 1, 1804.

brëas'-kĭt, *s.* [Brisket.] (*Scotch.*)

brĕast, * **brĕaste,** * **brest,** * **breste,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *breóst* = the breast, the mind; O. Sax. *briost*; Icel. *brjóst*; Sw. *bröst*; Dan. *bryst*; Dut. *borst*; Mœso-Goth. *brusts* (pl.); Ger. *brust*. From A.S. *berstan* = to burst; O. Sax. *brestan*.] [Burst, *v.*] Hence the breast is the part which bursts out, that is, swells out beyond the parts around.

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) *Sing.:* The fore part of the human body in either sex between the neck and the upper part of the abdomen; also the analogous part in animals.

"Sal gliden on hise *brest* nether."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 370.

". . . but smote upon his *breast*, saying, God be merciful to me a sinner."—*Lu.* xviii. 13.

(2) *Plur.:* The mammæ, paps, or protuberant glands existing in the female sex of man and the higher animals, and in a rudimentary state also in the male sex. They are designed for the secretion of milk.

". . . or why the *breasts* that I should suck?"—*Job* iii. 12.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *Of symbols or associations directly connected with the human breast:*

* (*a*) *Of the breast viewed as essential to good singing:* A musical voice; voice in general.

"Pray ye stay a little; let's hear him sing, he has a fine *breast*."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Pilgrim*, iii. 6.

"Which said queristers, after their *breasts* are changed, &c."—*Stryps: Life of Abp. Parker*, p. 9.

¶ *To have a good breast:* To have a good voice; to be a good singer.

"In singing, the sound is originally produced by the action of the lungs; which are so essential an organ in this respect, that *to have a good breast* was formerly a common periphrasis, to denote a good singer."—*Hist. of Music*, vol. iii., p. 466. (*Nares.*)

(*b*) *Of the breast viewed as the seat of the emotions, of the appetites, of conscience, of courage, &c.:*

(i) As the seat of the emotions in general.

"If happiness hae not her seat
And centre in the *breast*."
Burns: Epistle to Davie, v.

"Needless was written law, where none opprest;
The law of man was written in his *breast*."
Dryden: Ovid.

(ii) As the repository of secrets.

¶ *To make a clean breast:*

(*a*) To confess all that one has kept secret about anything what he has been charged with, or which, without being accused, he still feels constrained to reveal; to make a full and ingenuous confession.

". . . to make a *clean breast* of it before she died."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xxxviii.

(*b*) To tell one's mind bluntly or without circumlocution.

"To speak truth I'm wearying to mak a *clean breast* wi' him and to tell him o' his unnaturality to his own doohter."—*The Entail*, iii. 101.

(2) *Of remoter resemblances to the human breast:* The surface of the earth, or anything similar.

"Upon the *breast* of new-created earth
Man walk'd."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

"So have ye seen the fowler chase,
O'er Grasmere's clear unruffled *breast*."
Wordsworth: Blind Highland Boy.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Machinery, &c.:*

(1) The part of an object against which the breast pushes in some machines, such as the *breast*-drill, *breast*-plough, &c.

(2) A bugh connected with a small shaft or spindle.

2. *Agric., &c.:* The forward part of a plough's mould-board.

3. *Metal., &c.:* The front of a furnace.

4. *Sheet-iron Ware:* As applied to milk-cans, coffee and tea pots, and similar articles, this word denotes the bulging or rounded top which intervenes between the lid or cover and the cylindrical portion which forms the body of the vessel.

5. *Vehicles:* The middle, swell, or bulge of a nave or hub.

6. *Hydraul.:* The curved wall up to which the floats of a water-wheel work, and which prevents, as far as possible, the waste of water.

7. *Carp.:* The lower side of a hand-rail, a rafter, the rib of a dome or of a beam.

8. *Architecture:*

(1) That portion of a wall between the window and the floor.

(2) That portion of a chimney between the flues and the apartment.

9. *Mining:* The face of a coal-seam at which a miner is working.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the breast in any of the foregoing senses. (See the subjoined compounds.)

breast-band, *s.*

Saddlery: A band passing across the breast of the draught animal, and to which the traces or tugs are attached. It is a substitute for a collar.

breast-beam, *s.*

1. *Shipwrighting:* A beam at the break of a quarter deck or forecastle.

2. *Weaving:* The cloth-beam of a loom.

3. *Railroad Engineering:* The forward transverse beam of a locomotive.

breast-beating, *s.* The act or practice of beating the breast. (*Lit. & fig.*)

". . . *breast-beating*, brow-beating (against walls), lion-bellowings of blasphemy and the like, stampings, smitings, breakages of furniture, if not arson itself?"—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

breast-board, *s.*

Rope-making: A loaded sled to which are attached the end yarns at the foot of the walk. As the yarns are twisted into a strand they become shorter and draw the sled towards the head of the walk, the load on the sled maintaining the necessary tension. The yarns are usually shortened one-third by the twisting, and lose about thirty per cent. in so doing. The twist is, however, necessary, to give the requisite rigidity, to prevent the fibres sliding on each other, and to partially exclude wet. The addition of tar increases the power of excluding water. (*Knight.*)

* **breast-bundle,** * **brest-bundel,** *s.* A girdle or band for the breast.

"Whether forȝete shal the . . . womman spouse of hir *brest-bundel*."—*Wicklife: Jer.* ii. 32.

breast-casket, *s.*

Naut.: The largest and longest caskets, *i.e.*, a sort of strings placed in the middle of the yard. (*Johnson.*) [Casket.]

breast-chain, *s.*

Saddlery: A chain reaching between the hame-rings, its loop passing through the ring of the neck-yoke, to support the tongue. In carriage-harness the hame is destitute of the rings, and the strap is passed around the lower part of the collar. [Neck-yoke.]

breast-collar, *s.*

Harness: A pulling strap which passes around the breast of the horse; a substitute for a collar, which encircles the neck and rests against the shoulders. In some cases the breast-strap is padded, and the two pieces are connected by a snap. A plate upon it holds the breast-rings and tug-buckle pieces.

breast-deep, *a.* or *adv.* Sunk so deeply that water, snow, earth, or whatever else the person is in, reaches as high as his breast.

"Set him *breast-deep* in earth, and famish him;
There let him stand, and rave and cry for food."
Shakesp.: Titus Andron., v. 3.

breast-drill, *s.*

Metal-working: A drill-stock operated by a crank and bevel-gearing, and having a piece against which the workman bears his breast when engaged in drilling.

breast-fast, *s.* [Breastfast.]

breast-harness, *s.*

Saddlery: A horse-gear arranged to pull by a band in front of the breast, instead of a collar.

breast-height, *s.*

Fortif.: The interior slope of a parapet.

breast-high, *a.* or *adv.*

1. So high as to reach the breast of a person.

"The river itself gave way unto her, so that she was straight *breast-high*."—*Sidney.*

2. Said of scent when it is so strong that the pack can follow it with their heads erect.

breast-hook, *s.* [Breasthook.]

breast-knees, *s. pl.* Timbers placed in the forward part of a vessel across the stem to unite the bows on each side. (*Stormonth.*)

breast-line, *s.* The rope connecting the pontoons of a military bridge in a straight direction.

breast-locks, *s. pl.* The part of the mane of a lion or other animal hanging down from the breast.

"And as a lyon sculking all in night,
Farre off in pastures; and come home, all dight
In iawes and *breast-locks*, with an oxes blood,
New feasted on him."
Chapman: Homer's Odyssey, b. xxii.

breast-mouldings, *s. pl.*

Carp.: Window-sill mouldings; panel mouldings beneath a window.

breast-peat, *s.* A peat formed by the spade being pushed into the earth horizontally. (*Scotch.*)

"A perpendicular face of the moss [is] laid bare, from which the digger, standing on the level of the bottom, digs the peat, by driving in the spade horizontally with his arms; this peat is designed *breast-peat*."—*Agr. Surv. Peeb.*, p. 208.

breast-plate, *s.* [Breastplate.]

breast-plough, *s.*

Agricult.: A shovel whose handle has a cross-piece applied to the breast, and used for paring turf or sods.

breast-pump, *s.*

Surgical (*also known as* antlia lactea *or* antlia mammaria): A pump having a cup adapted to fit over the nipple, in order to withdraw milk from the *mamma* when this cannot be effected in a natural way.

breast-rail, *s.* [Breastrail.]

breast-strap, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

Saddlery: A strap passing from the hame-rings or from the gullet of the collar, to support the tongue or pole of the vehicle.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to such a strap.

Breast-strap harness:

Saddlery: That which has a strap around the breast instead of a collar. The breast-collar is supported from the withers, and at its rear ends receives the tug-straps. Other forward attachments are made to the breast-straps, which are connected to the neck-yoke or tongue.

Breast-strap slide:

Harness: An iron loop which slips on the breast-strap, and takes from the latter the

wear of the ring on the end of the neck-yoke. The ends of the breast-strap are passed through the rings on the harness.

breast-summer, *s.*

Carpentry: A beam inserted flush with the house-front which it supports, and resting at its ends upon the walls and at intermediate points upon pillars or columns. Common in store fronts. Written also, incorrectly, *bressumer, brest-summer.* [BRESSOMER.]

breast-wall, *s.*

Masonry:

1. A wall built breast-high.

2. A wall erected to maintain a bank of earth in position, as in a railroad cutting, a sunk fence, &c.

breast-wheel, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* A wheel to which the water is admitted about on a level with the axle, and maintained in contact with it by a *breasting*, or casing, which incloses from 60° to 90° of the periphery of the wheel. The wheel may have radial or hollow buckets. The peripheral inclosure is sometimes called *breasting* or *soleing*, and the casing at the ends of the wheel is called *shrouding.* (*Knight.*)

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to such a wheel.

Breast-wheel steam-engine: A form of rotary steam-engine in which a jet of steam is made to impinge upon the floats of a wheel rotating in an air-tight case. The first steam-engine of this class was one of the earliest on record. (*Knight.*)

brĕast, *v.t.* & *i.* [From *breast*, s. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

† 1. *Lit.:* To place the breast of one person against that of another one, or against that of an animal.

(1) In the foregoing sense.

(2) To mount a horse by applying a person's breast to the side of the horse, in order to get on.

2. *Fig.:* To oppose breast to breast, or breast to any obstacle opposed to one's progress.

"The hardy Swiss
Breasts the keen air, and carols as he goes."
Goldsmith.

"Isle of the free! 'twas then thy champions stood,
Breasting unmoved the combat's wildest flood."
Hemans: Restoration of the Works of Art to Italy.

B. *Intransitive:*

Of a horse: To spring up or forward. The use of the word is derived from the action of a horse's breast when he leaps forward. (*Scotch.*)

"Thou never lap, and sten't, and *breastit*,
Then stood to blaw."
Burns: The Auld Farmer's Salutation.

brĕast'-bōne, *s.* [Eng. *breast; bone.*] The bone in which the ribs terminate in front, what is called anatomically the *sternum.*

"The belly shall be eminent, by shadowing the flank, and under the *breastbone.*"—*Peacham.*

brĕast'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BREAST, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

† **B.** *As adjective:*

In compos.: Having a breast of a particular character, as well-breasted, single and double-breasted, &c. (Used of persons or things.)

"Singing men well-*breasted.*"—*Fiddes: Life of Card. Wolsey*, App. p. 128.

brĕast'-fast, *s.* [Eng. *breast; fast.*]

Naut.: A large rope to affix a ship by her side to a quay or to another vessel.

brĕast'-hŏok, *s.* [Eng. *breast; hook.*]

Naut.: A thick piece of timber shaped like a knee, which is placed across the stem of a vessel to unite the bows on either side, and strengthen the whole forepart.

brĕast'-ĭe, *s.* [Eng. *breast*, and Scotch and O. Eng. dimin. suff. *-ie* = Eng. *-y.*] A little breast. (*Scotch.*)

"Oh, what a panic's in thy *breastie!*"
Burns: To a Mouse.

brĕast'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BREAST, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. and adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Mill.:* The curved masonry against which the shuttle side of a breast-wheel works, and which prevents the water from slipping past the wheel.

2. *Paper-making:* The concave bed against which the wheel of a rag-engine works; between the two is the throat. [RAG-ENGINE.]

brĕast'-knŏt (*k* silent), *s.* [Eng. *breast; knot.*] A knot or bunch of ribands worn by women on the breast.

"Our ladies have still *faces*, and our men hearts; why may we not hope for the same achievements from the influence of this *breastknot!*"—*Addison: Freeholder.*

brĕast'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *breast*, s.; *-less.*] Having no breasts (that is, not included among the mammalia); deprived of breasts (as the mythic Amazons were said to be).

brĕast'-pĭn, *s.* [Eng. *breast; pin.*] A pin worn on the breast to fasten the dress, for ornament; a scarf-pin.

brĕast'-plāte, *s.* [Eng. *breast; plate.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally. Of plates of a material kind:*

(1) *Of men:*

(*a*) Armour in the form of a metallic plate worn upon the breast.

"'Gainst shield, helm, *breastplate*, and, instead of those,
Five sharp smooth stones from the next brook he chose." *Cowley.*

(*b*) Such a plate, not for defence but for symbolic purposes, on the breast of the Jewish high priest. It was made of richly-embroidered cloth, set with four rows of precious stones each engraved with the name of one of the twelve tribes. (*Exod.* xxviii. 15–29, xxxix. 8–21.)

"And he put the *breastplate* upon him; also he put in the *breastplate* the Urim and the Thummim."—*Lev.* viii. 8.

(2) *Of animals:*

(*a*) A plate upon the breast of the apocalyptic locusts.

"And they [the locusts] had *breastplates*, as it were *breastplates* of iron."—*Rev.* ix. 9.

(*b*) A plate of shell covering the breast of a tortoise or other chelonian reptile.

"While staying in this upper region, we lived entirely upon tortoise-meat; the *breast-plate* roasted (as the Gauchos do carne con cuero) with the flesh on it is very good."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xvii., p. 377.

(*c*) A leather band worn round the neck of a horse, attached to the head of the saddle and to the saddle-girths. (Used only for riding purposes.)

2. *Fig. Of defence not material:* Means of defence against spiritual assault.

". . . having on the *breastplate* of righteousness." *Ephes.* vi. 14.

II. *Boring instruments:* A plate which receives the hinder end of a drill, and by which pressure is applied. Formerly held against the breast, it still retains its name, even when otherwise supported. [BREAST-DRILL.]

brĕast'-rāil, *s.* [Eng. *breast; rail.*]

Arch., Naut., &c.: The upper rail on a balcony, or on the breastwork of the quarter-deck of a vessel, or any similar place.

brĕast'-rōpe, *s.* [Eng. *breast; rope.*]

1. *Naut.:* The same as *breast-band* (q.v.).

2. *Plural:* Those ropes in a ship which fasten the yards to the parrels, and, with the parrels, hold the yards fast to the mast. (*Harris.*)

brĕast'-wŏrk, *s.* [Eng. *breast; work.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A rude fieldwork thrown up as high as the breast, or any height for the purpose of defence; a parapet. [II. 1.]

"Sir John Astley cast up *breastworks*, and made a redoubt for the defence of his men."—*Clarendon.*

2. *Figuratively:*

"In fact, this watery *breastwork*, a perpendicular wall of water carrying itself as true as if controlled by a mason's plumb-line."—*De Quincey: Works* (2nd ed.), i. 103.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fortif.:* A hastily-constructed parapet made of material at hand, such as earth, logs, rails, timber, and designed to protect troops from the fire of an enemy.

2. *Arch.* The parapet of a building.

3. *Shipbuilding:* A railing or balustrade standing athwartships across a deck, as on the forward end of the quarter-deck or round-house. The beam supporting it is a breast-beam.

brĕath, * **breeth,** * **brothe,** * **breth,** *s.* [A.S. *bréth*; O. H. Ger. *pradan.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

(**i**) *Of man and the other animal creation:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The air drawn in and expelled by the lungs in the process of respiration. [II. 1.]

"*Brethe. Anelitus, altus, spiramen.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"O messager, fulfild of dronkenesse,
Strong is thy *breth*, thy lymes faltren ay."
Chaucer: C. T., 5191-92.

(2) The act or power of breathing, or of respiration.

"He giveth to all life, and *breath.*"—*Acts* xvii. 25.

(3) A single respiration: hence used figuratively for an instant. [2 (3).] *In a breath* = at one and the same time, together.

"You menace me, and court me, in a *breath.*"
Dryden.

* (4) An odour, smell, exhalation.

"The *brethe* of the brynston bi that hit blende were."
Allit. Poems: Cleanness, l. 967.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Life; that which gives or supports vitality or inspiration in anything.

"That hadde his *breth* almost bynomen."
Romaunt of the Rose.

"Quench, oh quench not that flame! It is the *breath* of your being.
Love is life, but hatred is death."
Longfellow: Children of the Lord's Supper.

(2) Time for breathing (*lit.* or *fig.*), a respite, pause.

"Give me some *breath*, some little pause, my lord,
Before I positively speak."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 2.

(3) The duration of a breath, an instant. [1 (3).]

(4) Words, language, anything uttered.

"Evil was this world's *breath*, which came
Between the good and brave!"
Hemans: The Kaiser's Feast.

(5) Mere air; emptiness.

"Vows are but *breath*, and *breath* a vapour is."
Shakesp.: Love's L. Lost, iv. 3.

"Covenants being but words and *breath* have no force to oblige."—*Hobbes: Leviathan.*

* (6) Rage, fury.

"His brode eghne
That fulle brymly for *breth* brynte as the gledys."
Morte Arthure, 116.

(7) Opinion, sentiments; tendency of thought. For it seems often merely to respect a partial expression of one's mind. "I wad fain hear his *breath* about this business." (*Scotch.*)

(**ii**) *Of nature:*

1. *Lit.:* Air gently in motion; a very slight breeze.

"Anon out of the north est the noys bigynes,
When bothe *brethes* con blowe vpon blo watteres."
Early Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Patience*, l. 138.

"Not a *breath* of wind; a solemn stillness; all nature fast asleep."—*S. Smith: Letters*, No. 256.

2. *Figuratively:*

". . . and at the same time open, as it were, a window to the outer world through which an occasional *breath* of every day English sentiment might flutter the self-absorption of university life."—*Times*, Nov. 17, 1877.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Physiol.:* For details regarding the organic machine on the action of which breathing depends, see LUNGS. For the process of breathing itself see RESPIRATION. From 350 to 400 cubic feet of air are drawn into the lungs in 24 hours. The air expired is different, both in volume and composition, from that which was respired. Each hour an adult man takes in 450 to 550 grains of oxygen, and emits in the same period about 632 grains of carbonic acid, about 45 to 50 grains of nitrogen, and 9,720 grains of watery vapour. Hence a continued supply of fresh air, laden with oxygen, is needful to maintain life. For the want of it, out of 146 prisoners shut up in the "Black Hole" of Calcutta, which was not a hole at all but only a room too small for its occupants, 123 perished in eight hours, as did 260 out of 300 Russian prisoners confined in a cave after the battle of Austerlitz. [AIR.]

2. *Music:* The signs to mark where breath is to be taken are— * √. (*Grove.*)

III. *In special phrases:*

1. *Below one's breath:* The same as *under one's breath.*

2. *In breath:*

(1) Breathing, alive.

"When your first queen's again *in breath.*"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 1.

(2) Able to breathe.

"I am scarce *in breath*, my lord."—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, ii. 2.

3. *Out of breath:* Breathless, exhausted.

4. *Under one's breath:* Very quietly, in fear.

"The result of the adventure used to be spoken of *under our breath* and in secret."—*H. Miller: Schools and Schoolmasters*, p. 69

5. *With bated breath:* In a humble, subservient voice.

"Shall I bend low, and in a bondman's key, *With bated breath*, and whispering humbleness."
Shakesp.: Mer. of Venice, i. 3.

6. *Breath of life:* The soul.

"Yet one doubt
Pursues me [Adam] still, lest all I cannot die:
Lest that pure *breath of life*, the spirit of man
Which God inspired, cannot together perish
With this corporeal clod."
Milton: Par. Lost, x. 782—791.

7. *To take one's breath (lit. or fig.):* To pause, to recover one's self.

8. *To catch one's breath:* To prevent one from breathing freely.

9. *To hold one's breath:* To be eagerly expectant.

breath-figure, *s.* A figure produced by the breath, after a coin or anything similar has been laid upon a plate of smooth metal or glass. The figure is that of the coin. Electricity may have to do with its production.

breath-giver, *s.* He who gives life, or the power of breathing; God.

"Peace, wicked woman, peace, unworthy to breath, that doest not acknowledge the *breath-giver*; most unworthy to haue a tongue, which speakest against him, through whom thou speakest."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 263.

brēath'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *breath(e)*; *-able.*] That may be breathed, fit to be breathed.

"The expulsion of carbonic acid from the blood, and the taking in of an equivalent amount of oxygen from the air, go on so long as the air is *breathable*."—*Cornhill Magazine*, 1862, p. 485.

† **brēath'-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *breathable*; *-ness.*] The quality of being breathable, or fit to be breathed.

brēathe, * **brēath,** * **brethyn,** * **brethe,** *v.i. & t.* [BREATH, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally. Of beings:*

1. To inhale or exhale air, to respire.

"Whil yit thou art aboue and *brethest*."—*Wycliffe: Ecclus.* xxxiii. 21.

"*Brethyn*, or ondyn. *Spiro, anelo, aspiro.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

† 2. To have the power of respiration, to live.

". . . he left none remaining, but utterly destroyed all that *breathed*, as the Lord God of Israel commanded."—*Joshua* x. 40.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of persons:* To take breath, to recover oneself.

"He presently followed the victory so hot upon the Scots, that he suffered them not to *breathe*, or gather themselves together again."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

2. *Of things:*

(1) To pass as air, to be exhaled.

"Shall I not, then, be stifled in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air *breathes* in."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iv. 3.

(2) To live; to be actively in motion.

"Deep thoughts of majesty and might
For ever *breathing* there."
Hemans: Eryri Wen.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *With a cognate object:*

I. *Literally:* To inhale or exhale.

"Glad are they who therein sail,
Once more to *breathe* the balmy gale."
Wilson: Isle of Palms, iii. 208.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To emit as a breath, to set in motion softly; to exhale, to be redolent of.

(1) Of air or wind.

"Place me where winter *breathes* his keenest air."
Cowper: Table Talk.

(2) Of music.

"And, as I wake, sweet music *breathes*."
Milton: Il Penseroso.

(3) Of odours.

"His altar *breathes*
Ambrosial odours and ambrosial flowers."
Milton: P. L., bk. ii.

2. To declare or express.

(1) By speech.

(*a*) *In a bad sense:* To threaten.

"Some recommended caution and delay; others *breathed* nothing but war."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxvi.

(*b*) *Of prayers or vows:* To utter softly.

"I have toward heaven *breathed* a secret vow."
Shakesp.: Mer. of Venice, iii. 4.

(2) By outward signs.

"And his whole figure *breathed* intelligence."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

3. To set in motion or act upon with the breath.

"They *breathe* the flute or strike the vocal wire."
Prior.

ii. *With an object not cognate:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To give time or rest for breathing to.

"After him came spurring hard
A gentleman, almost forspent with speed,
That stopp'd by me to *breathe* his bloodied horse."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

2. (*Reflexively*): To take recreation; to take exercise.

"I think thou was created for men to *breathe* themselves upon."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, ii. 3. (*Nares.*)

". . . they had also of auncient time divers other Manor houses of lesse cost and capacitie, planted in divers parts of this country, in which they used to *breathe* themselues."—*Lambarde: Peramb. of Kent*, p. 239.

3. To put out of breath; to exhaust.

"Christian began to pant, and said, 'I dare say this is a *breathing* hill.'"—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. ii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To allow to rest for a time.

"Tho, when no more could nigh to him approch,
He *breath'd* his sword, and rested him till day."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. xi. 47.

2. To give air or vent to.

"She sunk down at her feet in fits, so that they were forced to *breathe* a vein."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vol. viii., lett. 29.

C. *In special phrases:*

1. *To breathe again:*

(1) *Lit.:* To take breath afresh.

(2) *Fig.:* To recover one's senses or courage, to be relieved in mind.

2. *To breathe out:*

(1) *Lit.:* To emit as breath.

"She is called, by ancient authors, the tenth muse, and by Plutarch is compared to Caius, the son of Vulcan, who *breathed out* nothing but flame."—*Spect.*

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) To exhale. [B. i. II. 1.]

"Whan thei shuld *brethen out* ther soulis in the bosom of ther modris."—*Wycliffe: Lament.* ii. 12.

(*b*) To utter threateningly. [B. i. II. 2 (1).]

"So desperate thieves, all hopeless of their lives,
Breathe out invectives 'gainst the officers."
Shakesp.: 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

"And Saul, yet *breathing out* threatenings and slaughter . . ."—*Acts* ix. 1.

3. *To breathe into:* To cause to pass into as a breath.

"He *breathed into* us the breath of life, a vital active spirit; . . ."—*Decay of Piety.*

* 4. *To breathe after:* To aspire to, aim at.

"We disown ourselves to be his creatures, if we *breathe* not *after* a resemblance to him in what he is imitable."—*Charnock: Discourses*, ii. 259.

5. *To breathe one's last:* To die.

brēathed, *pa. par. & a.* [BREATHE, *v.*]

I. *Gen.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Each heart shall echo to the strain
Breathed in the warrior's praise."
Hemans: The Crusaders' War-Song.

II. *Specially:*

* 1. Full of breath; having good breath or wind; stout.

"Thy greyhounds are as swift as *breathed* stags."—*Shakesp.: Tam. of Shrew*, Induct., ii.

2. Wanting in breath; out of breath.

"Mr. Tulkinghorn arrives in his turret-room, a little *breathed* by the journey up."—*Dickens: Bleak House.*

* **brēathe'-man,** * **brēthe'-man,** *s.* [Eng. *breathe*; *-man.*] One who blows a horn, trumpet, &c.

"Bremly the *brethemen* bragges in troumpes."
Morte Arthure, 4,107.

brēath'-ēr, * **breth-ere,** *s.* [Eng. *breath(e)*; *-er.*]

I. *Literally:*

† 1. One who breathes, or lives.

"When all the *breathers* of this world are dead,
You still shall live." *Shakesp.: Sonnets*, 81.

* 2. One who utters or publishes anything.

"Saul, yit *brethere*, or blowere, of manassis and betyng, or sleyng, into disciplis of the Lord, cam nygh to the princes of prestis, and axide of hem epistlis into Damaske, to synagogis."—*Wycliffe: Acts* ix. 1.

"No particular scandal once can touch,
But it confounds the *breather*."
Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., iv. 4

II. *Figuratively:*

† 1. An inspirer; one that animates or infuses by inspiration.

"The *breather* of all life does now expire."
Norris.

2. That which puts out of breath or exhausts. (*Colloquial.*)

"It's a *breather*."—*Dickens: Dombey and Son.*

3. An exercise gallop, to improve the wind. (*Colloquial.*)

". . . for the famous Worcestershire jockey gave him his *breather*."—*Daily News*, Sept. 11, 1878.

* **brēath'-fūl,** *a.* [Eng. *breath*; *ful(l).*]

1. *Literally:* Full of breath or wind.

"And eke the *breathfull* bellowes blew amaine,
Like to the Northren winde, that none could heare."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. v. 38.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Full of odour.

"Fresh Costmarie, and *breathfull* Camomill."
Spenser: Muiopotmos, 195.

(2) Full of life; living

brēath'-ĭng, * **breth-inge,** * **breth-ing,** * **breth-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BREATHE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"But, oh! the life in Nature's green domains,
The *breathing* sense of joy! where flowers are springing."
Hemans: The Release of Tasso.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act or process of inhaling and exhaling breath; respiration.

"The laborious *breathing* necessary in high regions would, we have some reason to believe, increase the size of the chest"—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. vi., p. 198.

(2) The breath.

"'Tis her *breathing* that perfumes."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 2.

(3) Air in gentle motion; a very light breeze, a breath of air.

"No gentle *breathings* from thy distant sky
Came o'er his path, and whisper'd 'Liberty!'"
Hemans: Elysium.

"Vast as it is, it answers as it flows
The *breathings* of the lightest air that blows."
Cowper: Retirement.

(4) Exercise taken to promote ease of respiration.

"Here is a lady that wants *breathing* too."
Shakesp.: Pericles, ii. 3.

(5) A breathing-place, a rent.

"The warmth distends the chinks, and makes
New *breathings* whence new nourishment she takes."
Dryden.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) An aspiration or earnest desire, accompanied by secret prayer for anything.

"Thou hast heard my voice; hide not thine ear at my *breathing*, at my cry."—*Lam.* iii. 56.

(2) Any gentle influence or inspiration, as "the *breathings* of the spirit."

(3) Utterance, publicity by word of mouth.

"I am sorry to give *breathing* to my purpose."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., i. 3.

II. *Technically:*

(1) *Grammar:*

(*a*) Aspiration; the sound produced by the use of the letter *h*.

(*b*) *Greek Grammar:* A mark placed over the initial vowel of a word to denote aspiration. There are two kinds: (*a*) the *rough breathing* (*spiritus asper*), indicated by a turned comma (῾), signifies that the vowel is to be pronounced as if preceded by the letter *h*, as *αὐτὸς* (pronounced *hautos*); (*β*) the *smooth breathing* (*spiritus lenis*), indicated by a comma over the vowel (᾽), signifies the absence of any aspirate, as *αὐτὸς* (pronounced *autos*).

(2) *Hunting:* This word, applied to the stag, has the same meaning as *at gaze.* [GAZE, *s.*]

breathing-place, *s.*

1. An outlet or vent for breathing or the passage of air.

2. A place for taking breath; a pause.

"That cæsura, or *breathing-place*, in the midst of the verse, neither Italian nor Spanish have, the French and we almost never fail of."—*Sidney: Defence of Poesy.*

breathing-pore, *s.*

Bot.: A pore in the cuticle of plants.

breathing-space, *s.* Room or time for breathing, or recovering one's self. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"There the passions, cramp'd no longer, shall have scope and *breathing-space*."
Tennyson: Locksley Hall.

breathing-time, *s.* A time or space for recovering one's breath (*lit. & fig.*); a pause; relaxation.

"This *breathing-time* the matron took: and then
Resumed the thread of her discourse again."
Dryden: The Hind and Panther, iii.

"We have grown wise enough to shrink from unnecessary interference in foreign brawls: and it behoves us to turn this happy *breathing-time* to the best account."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 1, 1865.

breathing-while, *s.* The space of time in which one could take a breath; a moment, an instant. [BREATH, 4.]

"Bud and be blasted in a *breathing-while*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, l. 142.

brĕath'-lĕss. *a.* [Eng. *breath*; *-less.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Wanting in breath; out of breath.

"Urging his followers, till their foes, beset,
Stand faint and *breathless*, but undaunted yet."
Hemans: The Abencerrage, c. i.

2. Dead, lifeless.

"Defends the *breathless* carcass on the ground."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvi.

3. Attended with exhaustion or want of breath.

"How I remember that *breathless* flight."
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, iv.

II. *Figuratively:* Excited, eager; holding one's breath in anxiety or eagerness.

"Thronging round him, *breathless* thousands gaze."
Hemans: The Abencerrage, ii.

brĕath'-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *breathless*; *-ly.*] In a breathless manner.

brĕath'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *breathless*; *-ness.*] Breathless condition; want of breath.

"Methinks I hear the soldiers and busie officers when they were rolling that other weighty stone (for such we probably conceive), to the mouth of the vault with much toil and sweat and *breathlessness*, how they bragged of the sureness of the place."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, ii. 276.

* **brĕath'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *breath*; *-y.*] Full of air or wind, windy.

"Lightning is less flamy and less *breathy*."—*Swan: Speculum Mundi* (1635), p. 186.

brecc'-ĭ-a (cc as çh), *s.* [Ital. *breccia*; Fr. *brèche* = (1) a breach, (2) a fragment.]

1. *Building, Comm., &c.:* A kind of marble composed of a mass of angular fragments, closely cemented together in such a manner that when broken they form brèches or notches.

2. *Geol.:* The word has now a more extended signification. It signifies a rock composed of angular as distinguished from rounded fragments united by a cement of lime, oxide of iron, &c. The fragments of course are derived from pre-existing rocks. Presumably these are not far off, for if the fragments had been transported from a distance by water, their angles would have been rounded off. There are quartsite breccias, ferruginous breccias, volcanic breccias, bone breccias, &c.

". . . faced with barricades of limestone rock, intermixed with huge masses of *breccia*, or pebbles imbedded in some softer substance which has hardened around them like mortar."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxii.

"I noticed that the smaller streams in the Pampas were paved with a *breccia* of bones."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. vii., p. 134.

brĕcc'-ĭ-ā-tĕd (cc as çh), *a.* [BRECCIA.] Abounding in breccia; consisting of angular fragments cemented together.

"There are many points in Auvergne where igneous rocks have been forced by subsequent injection through clays and marly limestones, in such a manner that the whole has become blended in one confused and *brecciated* mass."—*Lyell: Princ. of Geol.*, iii. 259.

brĕcc-ĭ-ō- (cc as çh), *pref.* [BRECCIA.] Of, belonging to, or in part consisting of a breccia.

breccio-conglomerate, *s.*

Petrol.: A rock consisting partly of angular and partly of rounded materials. (*Rutley.*)

* **brech,** *s.* [BREACH, BREECH.]

brĕch'-am, brĕch'-ame (*ch* guttural), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. A.S. *beorgan* = to protect: the second element is prob. Eng. *hame* (q.v.).] The collar of a draught-horse. (*Scotch.*)

* **brech'-an,** * **brĕck'-an** (*Scotch*), *s.* [BRACKEN.] Ferns.

"Far dearer to me yon lone glen o' green *breckan*,
Wi' the burn stealing under the lang yellow broom."
Burns: Caledonia.

* **breche,** *s.* [BREECH, BREACH.]

* **breck,** * **brack,** *s.* [BREACH.]

1. A gap in a hedge. (*Bailey.*)

2. A piece of unenclosed arable land; a sheep-walk.

* **brĕck'-ĕn,** *s.* [BRACKEN.]

* **bred,** * **breid,** *s.* [BREAD.]

1. Bread.

"*Bred*, kalues fleis, and fiures *bred*,
And buttere, hem tho soudes bed."
Story of Gen. and Exod., 1,013-14.

"Quhow understand ye that is writtin be S. Paull, We ar mony ane *breid* and ane body?"—*N. Winyet: Questions; Keith's Hist.*, App., p. 232.

2. A loaf or mass of bread by itself, whether large or small. (The term is still vulgarly used by bakers in this sense.) (*Scotch.*)

"Quhy use ye at your Communioun now four, now thre coupis, and mony *breidis*?"—*N. Winyet: Questions; Keith's Hist.*, App., p. 232.

¶ It is sometimes distinguished by its relative size.

"Imprimis, daylie xiiij *gret bred*. To the lavander iij *gret bred*. Summa of *bred*, lix *gret bred*."—*Royal Household: Chalmers's Mary*, i. 178, 179.

* **bred-wrigte,** *s.* [O. Eng. *bred* = bread, and *wright* (q.v.) = a maker.] One who makes bread, a baker.

"Quath this *bred-wrigte*, 'litheth nu me.'"
Story of Gen. and Exod., 2,077.

bred, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BREED, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pa. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Their malice was *bred* in them."—*Wisdom*, xii. 10.

"Not so the Borderer:—*bred* to war,
He knew the battle's din afar."
Scott: Marmion, v. 4.

¶ Often in composition. [HALF-BRED, ILL-BRED, WELL-BRED.]

bred-sore, *s.* A whitlow.

brĕd'-bĕr-gīte, *s.* [From Bredberg, a Swedish mineralogist.]

Min.: A variety of garnet, described by Dana as Lime-magnesia Iron-garnet. It is from Sala in Sweden.

* **bredde,** *pret.* & *pa. par.* [BREED.] Bred, generated. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

"It wirmede, *bredde*, and rotede thor."
Story of Gen. and Exod., 3,342.

* **bred-dit,** *pa. par. or a.* [BRAIDED.] Covered, as though with embroidery.

"The durris and the windois all war *breddit*
With massie gold, quhairof the fynes scheddit."
Palice of Honour, iii. 68. (Edin. ed., 1579.)

* **brede** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [BREED.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **brede** (2), *v.i.* [A.S. *brédan* = to extend, spread; or perhaps = breed, grow.] [BREED, *v.*, B., 3, (2).] To spread out, to extend.

"And blomys bricht besyd thame *bredis*."
Barbour: The Bruce (ed. Skeat), xvi. 68.

* **brede** (3), * **breden,** *v.t.* [A.S. *brædan.*] To roast, burn.

"His flæsce he gan *breden*."—*Layamon*, iii. 81.

"Man and hous thei brent and *bredden*."—*Arthour and Merlin*, p. 270.

* **brede** (4), * **breid,** *v.* [BREED, *v.*] To resemble.

* **brede** (1), *s.* [BRAID, *s.*] A braid, a piece of braiding or embroidery.

"In a curious *brede* of needlework, one colour falls away by such just degrees, and another rises so insensibly, that we see the variety, without being able to distinguish the total vanishing of the one from the first appearance of the other."—*Addison.*

"Half-lapped in glowing gauze and golden *brede*."
Tennyson: Princess, vi. 118.

* **brede** (2), *s.* [A.S. *brerd* = a brim, . . . a shore, a bank.] A limit.

"The burne blessed hym belyue & the *bredez* passed."
Gaw. & the Gr. Knight, 2,071.

* **brede** (3), *pa. par. & s.* [A.S. *brǽde* = roasted meat (*Somner*).] Roast meat.

"Sum as *brede* brochede, and bierdes thame tournede."
Morte Arthure, 1,062.

* **brēde** (4), * **bred,** *s.* [BREAD.]

* **brede-huche,** * **bredhitithe,** *s.* A lump of bread.

"*Brede-huche* (*bredhitithe*, P.) *Turrundula*, UG. *in turgeo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **brede** (5), *s.* [A.S. *bred* = a plank, a board.] A small table.

"*Brede*, or lytylle borde. *Mensula, tabella, asserulus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **brede-chese,** * **bred-chese,** *s.* [Provinc. Eng. of Eastern counties *bred* = a braid used to press curd for cheese; or *bred* = a braid-platter; *chese* = Eng. cheese.] A cheese freshly taken from the press or served on a "bred," or broad platter. (*Way.*)

"*Bredechese* (*bredichese*, P.). *Jumiata* (*junctata*, P.)."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **brede** (6), *s.* [BREADTH, BROAD.] Breadth.

"The brigge ys . . . on *brede* fourty fete."
Sir Ferumbras, 1,688.

"*Brede* or squarenesse, *croissure*."—*Palsgrave.*

* **bredir,** *s. pl.* [BROTHER.] Brethren.

* **bredis,** *s. pl.* [Jamieson says this is certainly the same with *in brede* as used by Chaucer, which Tyrwhitt renders *abroad*. Thus *brondyn in bredis* is "branched out." But it appears more probable that the MS. has been mis-read, and that we should read *broudyn in bredis* = embroidered, as with braids.] [BREDE (1), *s.*]

"The birth that the ground bure was broudyn in *bredis*,
With gerss gay as the gold, and grauis of grace."
Houlate, i. 3. *MS.*

* **bredthe,** *s.* [BREADTH.] Breadth.

"*Bredthe* of anythyng, *largeur*."—*Palsgrave.*

* **bred-yn** (1), *v.t.* [BREED.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bred-yn** (2), *v.t.* [BROADEN.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bred-ynge** (1), *pr. par.* & *s.* [BREED, *v.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bred-ynge** (2), *pr. par.* & *s.* [BREDYN (2).] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bred-ynge** (3), *pr. par., a., & s.* [BRAIDING.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bree (1), **brie, brew, broo** (*Scotch*), *s.* [A.S. *briw*; Dut. *brij*; Ger. *brei*; O. H. Ger. *bri, brio*; M. H. Ger. *bri, brie.*] [BREW (1), *s.*]

1. Broth, soup.

"The priest said grace, and all the thrang fell tee,
And ply'd their cuttles at the smervy *bree*."
Ross: Helenore, p. 116.

"Good beef and mutton to be *broo*,
Dight spits, and then laid the roasts to."
Sir Egeir., p. 66.

2. Juice, sauce.

3. Water, the sea; moisture of any kind.

"Brent in the *bre* with the breme lowe."
Destruct. of Troy, 12,514.

"A' ye douce folk, I've borne aboon the *broo*,
Were ye but here, what would ye say or do!"
Burns: The Brigs of Ayr.

* **brēe** (2), * **broo,** *s.* [A corruption of O. Fr. *brigue*; O. Eng. *brige* = contention, quarrel.] Hurry, bustle, tumult.

"Nae doubt, when ony sic poor chiel' as me
Plays tricks like that: ye'll, in a hurry see
It thro' the parish raise an unco *bree*."
Skirref: Poems, p. 67.

bree (3), *s.* [BRE.] The eye-brow.

breea, *s.* [BRAY (3), *s.*]

In East Yorkshire: The bank of a river. (*Prof. Phillips: Rivers, &c., of Yorkshire*, p. 262.)

brēēch, brēçh, * **brēk,** * **brēke,** * **bryçh** (both sing. and pl.), * **bryçhe** (sing.), **breeches** (pl.) (pron. **brĭçh'-ĕz** (*Eng.*), **brēēks, breiks** (pl.) (*Scotch*), *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *bróc, brec* (pl. *bréc, brécu* = breeches, trowsers, a girdle; O. Icel. *brók* (pl. *brœkr*); O. Dan. *brog*; Dut. *broek*; O. Fries. *bréc*; M. H. Ger. *bruoch*; O. H. Ger. *pruoh*; Provinc. Fr. *brougues*; Lat. *braca, bracca* (sing.), *bracæ, braccæ* (pl.), all = trowsers, breeches; Gael. *briogais*; Ir. *brog*. The relation between the Teutonic and the Celtic forms is not clearly made out.] [BROGUE.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A garment worn to cover the lower part of the body; drawers. (Originally used of the dress of women as well as of men, but now confined to the latter.)

(*a*) Very rarely in the singular.

"The wommen weren *breech* as well as men."—*Maundeville: Voiage*, p. 250.

"That you might still have worn the petticoat,
And ne'er had stol'n the *breech* from Lancaster."
Shakesp.: 3 *Hen. VI.*, v. 5.

(*b*) Now only in this sense in the plural.

". . . and shall have linen *breeches* upon their loins; they shall not gird themselves with anything that causeth sweat."—*Ezek.* xliv. 18.

"Young, royal Tarry *Breeks*."
Burns: A Dream.

". . . stoles, albs; chlamydes, togas, Chinese silks, Afghaun shawls, trunk-hose, leather *breeches*, Celtic philibegs . . ."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. v.

¶ The Jewish priests wore linen breeches (Exod. xxviii. 42, xxxix. 28; Levit. xvi. 4). In classical times breeches were worn only by the non-Roman and non-Grecian nations.

(2) *Sing.:* The hinder part of the person, covered by the trowsers. (*Hayward.*)

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The hinder part of anything. [II. 1.]

(2) *To have the breeches, To wear the breeches:* To be master. (Said of wives who rule their husbands.)

"Terentia, being a most cruel woman, and *wearing* her husband's *breeches*."—*North: Plutarch.* (*Cicero.*)

"Come, Lopez, let's give our wives the breeches too, For they will have 'em."
Beaum. & Fletcher: Women Pleased, v. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Firearms and Ordnance:* The rear portion of a gun; the part behind the chamber.

2. *Shipbuilding:* The outer angle of a knee-timber; the inner angle is the throat.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to a breech in any of the senses given under A.

breech-band, *s.*

Harness: The same as *breeching*, *s.* (2) (q.v.).

breech-belt, * **breche-belt,** * **brek-belt,** *s.* A belt or girdle used to sustain the breeches; a waist-belt.

"His *breche-belt* all tobrast."
Huntlyng of the Hare, 205.

breech-block, *s.* A movable piece at the breech of a breech-loading gun, which is withdrawn for the insertion of a cartridge and closed before firing, to receive the impact of the recoil. [FIRE-ARM.]

breech-girdle, * **brech-gurdel,** * **brech-gerdel,** * **breek-girdille,** * **breg-gurdel,** * **brich-gerdel,** * **brek-gurdel,** * **bre-gurdel,** * **bri-gurdel,** * **bry-gyr-dyll,** *s.* [Eng. *breech*; O. Eng. *brech, breche*, &c. = breech, and *girdle*.]

1. The same as *breech-belt.*

"Small trees that ben non hyere than a mannes *breekyirdille*."—*Maundeville*, p. 50.

"Jeremie's *brech-gerdel* rotede beside the wetere."—*Ayenbite of Inwit* (ed. Morris), p. 205.

2. The waist, the middle. [BREGGURDEL.]

breech-loader, *s.* A fire-arm in which the charge is introduced at the rear instead of at the muzzle. In small arms the barrels may be hinged, or the breech may be opened and closed by means of a movable block of metal; in artillery the breech is closed by a screw or a wedge. The use of breech-loaders goes back to the sixteenth century; indeed, it is probable that that form of arm is about as old as the muzzle-loader. In the modern form, however, it is of quite recent introduction. The Prussian needle-gun, which dates from about 1840, was the first breech-loading rifle used as a military weapon. The soldiers of all European armies now use breech-loaders. [MAGAZINE-RIFLE.]

"Another and still more important lesson of the present war is found in the use at once of intrenchments and *breech-loaders*."—*Times*, Dec. 12, 1877.

breech-loading, *a.* Made to be loaded at the breech.

Breech-loading gun or cannon: A gun or cannon made to be loaded at the breech in place of the muzzle.

Breech-loading rifle: A rifle made to be loaded at the breech.

breech-pin, *s.*

Fire-arms: A plug screwed into the rear end of a barrel, forming the bottom of the charge-chamber. Otherwise called a breech-plug or breech-screw.

breech-screw, *s.*

Fire-arms: The plug which closes the rear end of the bore of a fire-arm barrel. The parts are known as the plug, the face, the tenon, the tang, and the tang-screw hole.

breech-sight, *s.*

Fire-arms: The hinder sight of a gun. In conjunction with the front sight it serves to aim the gun at an object. It is graduated to degrees and fractions, their length on the scale being equal to the tangents of an arc having a radius equal to the distance between the front and rear sights. The front sight is merely a short piece of metal screwed into the gun, usually at the muzzle, but sometimes between the trunnions, or on one of the rimbases, with its upper edge parallel to the bore of the gun. The rear sight may be detached, having a circular base fitting the base of the gun, or may slide through a slotted lug, and be retained at any given height by a set screw. The breech-sight, the tangent scale, and the pendulum are merely different forms of this device. (*Knight.*)

breech-wrench, *s.*

Fire-arms: A wrench used in turning out the breech-pin of a fire-arm.

brēech (or as **brīch**), *v.t.* [From *breech*, *s.* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To put into breeches.

2. To whip upon the breech.

II. *Technically:*

Of a gun: To fit with a breech; to fasten with breeching (q.v.).

brēeched (or as **brīched**) (*Eng.*), **brēeked** (*Scotch*). [BREECH, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Wearing, or having on breeches.

"But I can perceive that the idea, romantic as it is, is strongly felt by the blue-coated, red-*breeked* creatures, who are waited just now to reinforce the maimed armies of the Emperor." —*Daily News*, Sept. 3, 1870.

(2) Put into breeches; hence grown up.

(3) Whipped on the breech. (*Beaum. & Fl.*)

* 2. *Figuratively:* Covered, hidden.

"There, the murderers,
Steep'd in the colours of their trade, their daggers
Unmannerly *breech'd* with gore."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 3.

II. *Technically:*

Of guns: Having a breech.

* **brēech'-ĕr,** *s.* [*Breech*; *-er.*]

1. One who breeches.

2. One who flogs on the breech.

"*Fesseur.* A whipper, scourger, *breecher*."—*Cotgrave.*

breeches (pron. **brĭch'-ĕz**), *s. pl.* [BREECH.]

breeches-bible, *s.* A name given to a bible printed in 1579, and so called from the reading of Genesis iii. 7: "they sowed figge-tree leaves together and made themselves *breeches*." As a matter of fact, this bible has no more distinctive right to the name than Wickliffe's version, in which the same words are also found.

brēech'-ĭng (or as **brĭch'-ĭng**), *pr. par.*, *a.*, *& s.* [BREECH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:* The act of whipping on the breech; the state of being so whipped.

"Memorandum, that I owe Annannestes a *breeching*."—*Brewer: Lingua*, iii. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ordnance:* A rope secured by a thimble to the breeching-loop of a ship's gun, and attached by its ends to ring-bolts on each side of the port-hole, serving to limit the recoil of the gun when fired. The breeching-loop occupies the place of the ordinary cascabel.

2. *Harness:* The portion which comes behind the buttocks of a horse, and enables him to hold back the vehicle in descending a hill. It is called also a breech-band.

3. *Furnace:* A bifurcated smoke-pipe of a furnace or heater.

breeching-hook, *s.*

Vehicles: A loop or hook on the shaft of a carriage for the attachment of the strap of the breeching, by which the horse bears backwardly against the load in descending a hill.

breeching-loop, *s.*

Ordnance: The loop of the cascabel in ships' guns, through which the breeching goes to prevent the recoil.

brēed, * **brede,** * **breden,** * **bredyn,** * **breede,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *brēdan* = to nourish, keep warm; Dut. *broeden* = to brood, *broeijen* = (1) to hatch, incubate, (2) to brew; O. H. Ger. *pruatan*; Ger. *brüten*; Wel. *brwd* = hot, warm; *brydiaw* = to heat, inflame; Lat. *fovere* = to cherish, nourish. The word is closely connected with *brew* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To procreate, generate, beget.

† (1) *Of human beings:*

"Moght we any barnes *brede*."
Cursor Mundi, 2,945.

(2) *Of animals:* To beget, generate, bring forth.

(3) *Of fowls:* To hatch.

"*Bredyn'* or hetchyn', as byrdys. *Pullifico.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To cause to exist.

"If the sun *breed* maggots in a dead dog."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

3. To produce, bring into existence.

"Ther I was *bred*, also that like day,
And fostred in a rock of marble gray."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,061-2.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To educate, instruct, form by instruction.

"Charged my brother to *breed* me well."
Shakesp.: As you like It, i. 1.

"To *breed* up the son to common sense,
Is evermore the parent's least expence."
Dryden: Juvenal.

2. To rear up.

"Ah wretched me! by fates averse decreed
To bring thee forth with pain, with care to *breed*."
Dryden.

3. To raise or continue a breed.

"We *breed* the sheep and we kill it
Coleridge: The Friend, p. 118.

4. To produce, give birth to.

(1) *Of material things:*

"That ever Rome should *breed* thy fellow."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 3.

". . . the worthiest divine Christendom hath *bred* for the space of some hundreds of years."—*Hooker.*

(2) *Of immaterial things:* To occasion, cause, give rise to, originate.

"Thy love excedeth
Mesure, and many a peine *bredeth*."
Gower: Conf. Aman., i. 60.

"The danger hid, the place unknowne and wilde,
Breedes dreadfull doubts. Oft fire is without smoke."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 12.

5. To be the birthplace of.

"The imperious seas *breed* monsters."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

"It *bred* worms and stank."—*Exodus*, xvi. 20.

6. To contrive, plot, hatch.

"My son Edgar! Had he a hand to write this? a heart and brain to *breed* it in?"—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To bear, give birth to young.

"To sitten and soupen . . . .
And *breden* as burghe swyn."
Langland: Piers Plow., 1,075.

"Here nothing *breeds*."
Shakesp.: Titus And., ii. 3.

2. To raise or continue a breed or kind.

"Choose the kind of animal that you wish to *breed* from."—*Gardner.*

3. To have birth, be procreated or produced.

(1) *Of animate beings:*

"To the harte and to the hare
That *bredus* in the rise."
Avowing of Arthur II.

(2) *Of inanimate things:*

"Blosmes *bredeth* on the bowes."—*Wright: Lyric Poems*, p. 45.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To be the birthplace or origin of living things. (Compare our expression *to become alive with.*)

"It [manna] wirmede, *bredde* and rotede."—*Story of Gen. and Exod.*, 3,342.

2. To take its origin or cause from, arise, be produced, or originated from.

"Heaven rain grace
On that which *breeds* between them."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 1.

¶ *To breed of, to breid of, to braid of:*

1. To resemble.

"Ye *breed of* the miller's dog, ye lick your mouth or the poke be ope."—*Ferguson: Scotch Proverbs*, p. 35.

"Ye *breed o'* the gowk, . . ."—*Ibid.*, p. 35.

2. To appear, to be manifest.

"Sum schames to ask as *braids* of me."
Dunbar: Bannatyne Poems, p. 46, st. 3. (*Jamieson.*)

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between the verbs to *breed* and to *engender*:—"To *breed* is to bring into existence by a slow operation, to *engender* is to be the author or prime cause of existence. So, in the metaphorical sense, frequent quarrels are apt to *breed* hatred and animosity. . . . . Whatever *breeds* acts gradually; whatever *engenders* produces immediately as cause and effect. Uncleanness *breeds* diseases of the body; want of occupation *breeds* those of the mind; playing at chance games *engenders* a love of money." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **breed-bate,** *s.* A quarrelsome person, one who causes quarrels and disturbances.

"No tell-tale, nor no *breed-bate*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 4.

* **breed** (1), * **brede,** *s.* [BREAD.]

"And straw her cage faire and soft as silk,
And geve hem sugre, hony, *breed*, and mylk."
Chaucer: 10,927-8.

"Sufficiantly al his lyvyng.
Yit may he go his *breed* begging;
Fro dore to dore, he may go trace."
The Romaunt of the Rose.

brēed (2), *s.* [BREED, *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A subdivision of species; a class, a caste, a kind.

"Butter of kine, and milk of sheep, with fat of lambs, and rams of the *breed* of Bashan."—*Deut.* xxxii. 14.

"The greater number of men were of a mixed *breed*, between Negro, Indian, and Spaniard."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. iv., p. 71.

2. A family; a generation (generally contemptuously).

"A cousin of his last wife's was proposed: but John would have no more of the *breed*."—*Arbuthnot: Hist of John Bull.*

3. Offspring.

"Since that the truest issue of thy throne
By his own interdiction stands accursed,
And does blaspheme his *breed*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. Produce of any kind; result, increase.

"For when did friendship take
A *breed* for barren metal of his friend?"
Shakesp.: Mer. of Venice, i. 3.

* 2. The act of breeding; a brood.

"She lays them in the sand, where they lie till they are hatched; sometimes above an hundred at a *breed*."—*Grew.*

*** breed** (3), *** bread, * breede, * brede, * breid,** *s.* [BREADTH.]

1. Breadth, width.

"Within the temple of mighty Mars the reede?
Al peynted was the wal in length and *breede*."
Chaucer: C. T., 1971-72.

2. A breadth of cloth, woollen or linen. (*Scotch.*)

"Of claith of silver—contening threttie lang *breiddis*, sevin schort *breidis*, four lang and small *breidis*, and tua small and schort *breidis*."—*Inventories, A.* 1578, p. 211.

"Ye maun sleeve-hutton't wi' twa adder-heads; Wi' unchristened fingers maun plait down the *breeds*."
Remains Nithsdale and Galloway Song, p. 111.
(*Jamieson.*)

brēed'-ĕr, *s.* [BREED, *v.t.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. That which breeds or produces young.

"You love the *breeder* better than the male."
Shakesp.: 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

"Get thee to a nunnery; why would'st thou be a *breeder* of sinners?"—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 1.

2. A female that is prolific, and good at breeding.

II. *Figuratively:*

† 1. That which produces anything, the cause or origin.

"Give sentence on this execrable wretch,
That hath been *breeder* of these dire events."
Shakesp.: Titus Andron., v. 3.

"Time is the nurse and *breeder* of all good."
Ibid.: Two Gent. of Ver., iii. 1.

2. One who devotes himself to the breeding and rearing of stock.

"*Breeders* believe that long limbs are almost always accompanied by an elongated head."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 11.

† 3. The person or country which gives birth to and rears anything.

"Time was, when Italy and Rome have been the best *breeders* and bringers up of the worthiest men."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*

brēed'-ĭñg, * bred-ynge, * brod-ynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BREED, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle and participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of procreating or giving birth to.

2. The art or practice of raising or continuing a breed or kind.

"It would indeed have been a strange fact, had attention not been paid to *breeding*."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 34.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Education, nurture, rearing.

"She had her *breeding* at my father's charge."
Shakesp.: All's Well, ii. 3.

"Why was my *breeding* order'd and prescrib'd."
Milton: Agonistes.

2. Manners, deportment, education.

"Politely learn'd, and of a gentle race,
Good *breeding* and good sense gave all a grace."
Cowper: Hope.

† **brēed'-lĭñg,** *s.* [Eng. *breed; -ling.*] One born and bred in a place, a native (*N.E.D.*). Used by Macaulay as a proper name for an inhabitant of the Fens.

"In that dreary region, covered by vast flights of wild fowl, a half savage population, known by the name of the *Breedlings*, then led an amphibious life."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

*** brēef, * brief, * breif** (pl. *breeves*), *s.* [BRIEF, *s.*] A short sentence used or worn as a charm or an amulet. (*Scotch.*)

"Ye surely hae some warlock-*breef*,
Owre human hearts:
For ne'er a bosom yet was prief,
Against your arts."
Burns: Epistle to James Smith.

"Being demaunded for what cause my Lord kept the characters so well, depones, that, to his oppinion, it was for no good, because he heard, that in those parts where my Lord was, they would give sundry folks *breeves*."—*Gowrie: Conspir. Cant's Hist. Perth*, i. 216.

brēek (generally in the plural), *s.* [BREECH, *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

"'Why,' said he, 'you know, Baron, the proverb tells us, "it's ill taking the *breeks* off a Highlandman," and the boots are here in the same predicament."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xiviii.

breek-brother, *s.* A rival in love.

"Rivalls, qui cum alio eandem amat, a *breek-brother*."—*Despaut. Gram. Edin.*, 1708, p. 34.

brēek'-lĕss, *a.* [Scotch *breek*, and Eng. suff. *-less.*] Without breeches, without trowsers. (*Scotch.*)

brēeks, *s. pl.* [BREEK.]

*** brēem, * brēeme,** *a. & adv.* [BREME, *a.*]

"That foughten *breeme*, as it were boores tuo;
The brighte swerdes weute to and fro."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,701-2.

*** brĕer, * breard, * brere** (pa. par. * *brerde*, * *brairdit*), *v.i.* [BREER (2), *s.*] To germinate, to shoot forth from the earth. (Applied especially to grain.) (*Scotch.*)

"The cornis croppis, and the bere new *brerde*,
Wyth gladesum garmount reuesting the erd."
Doug.: Virgil, 400, 27.

"Whuddin hares, 'mang *brairdit* corn,
At ilka sound are startin.'
Rev. J. Nicol: Poems, ii. 1.

brĕer (1), *s.* [BRIAR.]

"He sprang o'er the bushes, he dash'd o'er the *breers*."
Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 215.

"*Breers*, brambles and briers."
Yorks. Marshall.

brĕer (2), *** brairđ, * brere, * breard,** *s.* [A.S. *brerd* = the edge, point.] (*Scotch.*) [BREERD (2).]

1. *Lit.:* The first appearance of grain above ground after it is sown; a bud, a shoot.

"Blosme on bough and *breer* on rys."
Castle of Love, 123.

"*Brere*, new sprung corn."—*Rudd.*

"There is no *breard* like midding *breard*."—*S. Prov. Kelly*, p. 328.

¶ *A fine breer:* An abundant germination.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Applied to the first appearance of the seed of the word after it has been sown in the ministry of the gospel.

"If left free, the *brairt* of the Lord, that begins to rise so green in the land, will grow in peace to a plentiful harvest."—*R. Gilhaize*, i. 195.

(2) Applied to low-born people who suddenly come to wealth and honour, in allusion to the stalks of corn which spring up on a dung-hill.

brĕer'-ĭñg, *pr. par. & a.* [BREER, *v.*] Coming through the ground, as new corn and other grain. (*Scotch.*)

"A braw night this for the rye, your honour: the west park will be *breering* bravely this e'en."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. viii.

brēeşe, *s.* [BREEZE (3), *s.*]

*** breeste,** *s.* [BREAST.]

"*Breeste* of a beste. *Pectus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** breeste-bone,** *s.* Breast-bone.

"*Breeste-bone. Torax, UG. in torqueo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

brēeze (1), *** brize,** *s.* [Fr. *brise;* Sp. *brisa;* Port. *briza* = the north-east wind; Ital. *brezza* = a cold wind.]

1. *Lit.:* A gentle gale, a light wind.

"We find that these hottest regions of the world, seated under the equinoctial line, or near it, are so refreshed with a daily gale of easterly wind, which the Spaniards call *breeze*, that doth ever more blow stronger in the heat of the day."—*Raleigh.*

"His voice was steady, low, and deep,
Like distant waves when *breezes* sleep."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 19.

† 2. *Fig.:* A slight quarrel or disturbance.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *breeze, gale, blast, gust, storm, tempest,* and *hurricane.* All these words express the action of the wind, in different degrees and under different circumstances: "A *breeze* is gentle; a *gale* is brisk, but steady: we have *breezes* in a calm summer's day; the mariner has favourable *gales* which keep the sails on the stretch. A *blast* is impetuous: the exhalations of a trumpet, the breath of bellows, the sweep of a violent wind, are *blasts.* A *gust* is sudden and vehement: *gusts* of wind are sometimes so violent as to sweep everything before them while they last. *Storm, tempest,* and *hurricane,* include other particulars besides wind. A *storm* throws the whole atmosphere into commotion; it is a war of the elements, in which wind, rain, and the like, conspire to disturb the heavens. *Tempest* is a species of storm which has also thunder and lightning to add to the confusion. *Hurricane* is a species of *storm* which exceeds all the rest in violence and duration. . . ." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

brēeze (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *brese;* Fr. *braise* = cinders.]

1. *Brick-making:* Refuse cinders used for burning bricks in the clamp.

"Here the rubbish is sifted and sorted by women and children, and the ashes called '*breeze*' are sold by the defendant to be used in brickmaking."—*Echo*, Dec. 9th, 1879.

2. Small coke (*in this sense used in the plural*).

"The manufacture of the small coke called *breezes*."
Ure.

breeze-oven, *s.*

1. A furnace adapted for burning coal-dust or *breeze.*

2. An oven for the manufacture of *breezes* or small coke.

brēeze (3), *** brēeşe,** *s.* [A.S. *brimsa;* Dut. *brems;* Ger. *bremse;* O. H. Ger. *brëmo;* from O. H. Ger. *brëman* = to hum. Skeat says the original form of the word must have been *brimse.*] A gad-fly. [BRIZE.]

"Yon ribaudred nag of Egypt,—
The *breese* upon her, like a cow in June,
Hoists sail and flies."
Shakesp.; Ant. and Cleop., iii. 10.

breeze-fly, *s.* [BREEZE (3).]

† **brēeze,** *v.i.* [BREEZE (1), *s.*] To blow gently or moderately.

"For now the breathing airs, from ocean born,
Breeze up the bay, and lead the lively morn."
Barlow.

¶ *In nautical phrase, to breeze up* = to begin to blow freshly.

"It was very dark, the wind *breezing up* sharper and sharper, and cold as death."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 10, 1881.

† **brēeze'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *breeze; -less.*] Undisturbed by any breeze; still, calm.

"Yet here no fiery ray inflames
The *breezeless* sky."
W. Richardson: Poems.

"A stagnate *breezeless* air becalms my soul."
Shenstone: Poems.

brēez'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *breezy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being breezy (q.v.).

brēez'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *breez(e); -y.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Rising into a breeze; gently moving.

"The budding twigs spread out their fan,
To catch the *breezy* air."
Wordsworth: Lines Written in Early Spring.

2. Ruffled by breezes.

"Oh how elate was I, when, stretch'd beside
The murmuring course of Arno's *breezy* tide."
Cowper: Translations of the Latin Poems of Milton: On the Death of Damon.

3. Blown upon by breezes, open, exposed to the breezes.

"The seer, while zephyrs curl the swelling deep,
Basks on the *breezy* shore, in grateful sleep,
His oozy limbs."
Pope.

II. *Figuratively:* Soft and gentle, like a breeze.

"How shall I tell thee of the startling thrill
In that low voice, whose *breezy* tones could fill."
Hemans: A Spirit's Return.

*** bref-li, * breve-ly,** *adv.* [BRIEFLY.]

*** breff-nes,** *s.* [O. Eng. *bref* = brief; *-ness.*] Brevity, shortness. (*Coventry Mysteries*, p. 79.)

*** breg-aunde,** *s.* [BRIGAND.] (*Morte Arthure*, 2,096.)

*** breger,** *s.* [O. Fr. *brigueur* = a quarrelsome, contentious, or litigious person; O. Fr. *brigue* = contention.] [BRIGE.] A quarrelsome or litigious person; one given to broils and bloodshed.

"Sic men than, ye ken than,
Amangs our selfs we se,
As *bregers* and tygers,
Delyts in blud to be."
Burel's Pilgrim, Watson's Coll., ii. 46.

*** bregge,** *v.t.* [A contracted form of *abregge* = abridge.] To shorten, abridge.

"Tho dayes hadden be *breggid*."—*Wicliffe: Matt.* xxiv. 22.

*** breg-gere,** *s.* [BREGGE, *v.*] An abridger, shortener.

"*Breggere* of wordua."—*Wicklife : Prof. Epist.*, 1 72.

*** breg-gid,** *pa. par.* [BREGGE.]

*** breg-ging, * breg-gyng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BREGGE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & partic. adj. :* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst. :* The act of abridging, shortening, or contracting.

"The Lord God of oostis schal make an endyng and a *breggyng*."—*Wicklife : Isa.* x. 23 (Purvey).

*** breg-gur-del, * bry-gyr-dyll,** *s.* [BREECH-GIRDLE.]

1. The waist-belt.

2. The waist, the middle.

"Into the *breggurdel* him gerd."
Sir Ferumbras, 2,448.

brĕg'-mą, *s.* [Gr. βρέγμα (*bregma*) = the top of the head ; from βρέχω (*brechō*) = to be wet or soft, because the bone in that part is longest in hardening. In Fr. *bregma.*]

Anat. : The sinciput, or upper part of the head immediately over the forehead, where the parietal bones are joined.

brê'-hŏn, * bre-hoon, *s.* & *a.* [Irish *breathamh, breitheamh* = a judge.]

A. *As subst. :* Amongst the ancient Irish, an hereditary judge.

"As for example, in the case of murder, the *Brehoon* that is theyr judge, will compound betweene the murderer and the frendes of the party murthered."—*Spenser : State of Ireland.*

"The *Brehons* were, in North Britain and Ireland, the judges appointed by authority to determine, on stated times, all the controversies which happened within their respective districts. Their courts were usually held on the side of a hill, where they were seated on green banks of earth. The hills were called *moot-hills*. The office belonged to certain families, and was transmitted, like every other inheritance, from father to son. Their stated salaries were farms of considerable value. By the *Brehon* law, even the most atrocious offenders were not punished with death, imprisonment or exile ; but were obliged to pay a fine called *Eric*. The eleventh or twelfth part of this fine fell to the judge's share ; the remainder belonged partly to the King or Superior of the land, and partly to the person injured ; or, if killed, to his relations."—*Dr. Macpherson : Critical Dissertations*, D. 13.

B. *As adj. :* Pertaining or relating to brehons or brehon law.

brehon-law, *s.* The ancient, unwritten law of Ireland, answering to our common law. It was abonished in the reign of Edward III.

*** breid,** *v.t.* & *i.* [BRAID.]

*** breid, * brede,** *s.* [A.S. *brædu* = breadth.] [BREADTH, BROAD.] Breadth, width.

"And all this warld off lenth and *breid*,
In xij yher, throw his douchty deid."
Barbour : The Bruce (ed. Skeat), i. 531-32.

¶ *On breid :* In breadth.

"That folk our-tuk ane mekill feld
On breid, quhar mony [a schynand] scheld."
Barbour : The Bruce (ed. Skeat), xii. 439-40.

*** breif, * breve, * breue, * brew,** *v.t.* & *i.* [BRIEF, *v.*]

1. *Trans. :* To compose.

"Quhen udir folkis dois flattir and fenyé,
Allace ! I can bot ballattis *breif*."
Dunbar : Bannatyne Poems, p. 65.

"And in the court bin present in thir dayis,
That ballatis *breuis* lustely and layis."
Lyndsay : Warkis, 1592, p. 185.

2. *Intrans. :* To write, to commit to writing.

"Glaidlie I wald amid this writ haue *breuit*."
Palice of Honour, iii. 92.

*** breif,** *s.* [BREEF, BRIEF, *s.*]

*** breird,** *s.* [A.S. *brerd* = an edge, border.] [BRERD.] The surface, the uppermost part, or top, of any thing, as of liquids. (*Scotch.*)

"We beseech you therein to perceive and take up the angrie face and crabbed countenance of the Lord of hosts, who has the cup of his vengeance, mixed with mercy and justice, in his hand, to propine to this whole land ;—of the which the servants of his own house, and ye in special, has gotten the *breird* to drink."—*Declaration, &c.*, 1596. (*Melville's MS.*, p. 279.)

*** breird-ĭng,** *s.* [BREER, *v.*, BREER (2), *s.*] Germination. (Used metaphorically in relation to divine truth.)

"I find a little *brairding* of God's seed in this town."
—*Rutherford : Lett.*, pt. I., ep. 73.

breĭs'-lak-ĭte, *s.* [Named after Breislak, an Italian geologist, who was born of German parentage at Rome in 1748, and died on Feb. 15, 1826.]

Min. : A woolly-looking variety of aluminous pyroxene. It is called also Cyclopeite.

*** breith,** *a.* [BRIGHT.] (*Scotch.*)

"The *breith* teris was gret payn to behald,
Bryst fra his eyn, be he his tale had tald."
Wallace, viii. 1370, MS.

breĭt'-haŭp-tīte, *s.* [In Ger. *breithauptit.* Named after the Saxon mineralogist Breithaupt.]

Mineralogy :

1. An opaque, hexagonal, brittle mineral, called also Antimonial Nickel, Antimoniet of Nickel, and Hartmannite. The hardness is 5·5 ; the sp. gr., 7·541 ; the lustre metallic, the colour copper-red inclining to violet. Composition : Antimony, 59·706 — 67·4 ; nickel, 27·054—28·946 ; iron, 0·842—866 ; and galena, 6·437—12·357. Occurs at Andreasberg, in the Harz Mountains, and has appeared crystallised in a furnace.

2. The same as Covellite (q.v.).

*** breith'-fŭl,** *a.* [BRAITHFUL.]

"All kynd of wraith and *breithfull* yre."
Douglas : Virgil, 428, 7.

brĕ-jeŭ'-bą, *s.* [From a Brazilian Indian dialect.] One of the names given by the Brazilian Indians to a kind of cocoa-nut, called by them also the Airi, from which they manufacture their bows. (*Lindley.*)

*** brek,** *s.* [BREACH, *s.*, BREAK, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

I. *Literally :* Breach in a general sense.

"That the said maister James walde not mak him subtenneut to him of the said landis, nor enter him tharto, & tharfore he aucht nocht to pay the said soumez becauss of the *brek* of the said promitt."—*Act. Dom. Conc., A.* 1491, p. 228.

(1) *Wattir brek :* The breaking out of water.

"The burne on spait hurlis doun the bank,
Vthir throw ane *wattir brek*, or spait of flude,
Ryfand vp rede erd, as it war wod."
Doug. : Virgil, 49, 18.

(2) *Brek of a ship :* The breaking up of a vessel, from its being wrecked ; also, the shipwreck itself.

"Gif it chance ony ship of ather of the parties afoirsaid sufferand shipwrak to be *brokin*, the saidis gudis to be saiflie keipt to thame be the space of ane yeir, from the newis of the shipwrak, or *brek of the ship* to be comptit."—*Balfour's Pract.*, p. 648.

II. *Figuratively :*

1. Quarrel, contention of parties.

"It is to be provided for remede of the gret *brek* that is now, & apperand to be, in diuerss partis of the realme ; and specially in Anguse betuix the erle of Buchane & the erle of Eroule & thar partija."—*Parl. Ja. III.* 1478, ed. 1814, p. 122.

2. Uproar, tumult.

"For all the *brek* and sterage that has bene."
Doug. : Virgil, 467, 21.

*** brĕk, * brĕke,** *v.t.* & *i.* [BREAK, *v.*] To break.

"Syne gert *brek* doune the wall."
Barbour : The Bruce (ed. Skeat), ix. 322.

¶ *To brek aray :* To break the ranks or line.

"Luke he in no vay *brek aray*."
Barbour : The Bruce, xii. 217.

*** brĕk'-ąnd,** *pr. par.* [BREAK, *v.*] Breaking. (*Northern.*) (*Barbour : The Bruce*, iii. 699.)

*** brĕk-bĕn'-ąch,** *s.* [Gael. *bratach* = a banner ; *beannuichte* = blessed ; Lat. *benedictus.*] A particular military ensign.

"The Laird of Drum held certain lands of the Abbot of Arbroath for payment of a yearly reddendo, et ferendo vexilluin dicti Abbatis, dictum *Brekbenach*, in exercitu regis."—*Old Chart.*

*** breke, * breken, * brekyn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [BREAK, *v.*]

"*Brekyn* or breston (brasten P.) *Frango*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** brĕke,** *s.* [BREAK, *s.*, BREACH, *s.*] The act of breaking ; a breach, fracture.

"*Breke* or brekynge. *Ruptura, fractura*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** brĕk'-ĭl,** *a.* [BRITTLE.]

*** brĕk'-lăsse,** *a.* [O. Eng. *brek* = breeches, and suff. *-lesse* = *less* = without.] Without breeches ; naked.

"He bekez by the bale-tyre, and *brekless* hyme semede."
Morte Arthure, 1,048.

*** brĕk'-yl,** *a.* [BRITTLE.] (*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 177.)

*** brĕk'-ynge,** *s.* [BREAKING, *s.*] A breaking, fracture.

"*Brekynge. Fraccio*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bre-luche', *s.* [Fr. *breluche.*] A French floor-cloth of linen and worsted.

*** brĕm'-bĭl, * brĕm'-ble, * brĕm-mĭl, * brĕm-bĕr,** *s.* [BRAMBLE.] A briar, a bramble.

"*Brembil* and thorn it sal to yeild."
Cursor Mundi, 994.

*** breme, * breem, * breeme, * brim, * brime, * brym, * bryme,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *bréme, brýme* = famous, notable ; *bremman* = to roar, rage ; Dut. *brommen ;* M. H. Ger. *brimmen ;* O. H. Ger. *breman ;* Lat. *fremo ;* Gr. βρέμω (*bremō*) all = to roar, rage.]

A. *As adjective :*

1. Famous, splendid, widely spoken of.

"Thilke feste was wel *breme*
For ther was alle kunnes gleo."
Florice and Blaunch, 792.

2. Fierce, furious, raging.

"Of the *breme* bestes that heres ben called."
William of Palerne (ed. Skeat), 1699.

3. Sharp, severe, cruel.

"But eft, when ye count you freed from feare,
Comes the *breme* Winter, with chamfred browes."
Spenser : The Shep. Cal., ii.

"Or the brown fruit with which the woodlands teem ;
The same to him glad summer or the winter *breme*."
Thomson : Castle of Indolence, ii. 7.

4. Full, complete.

"Vchones blysse is *breme* & beste."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris) ; *Pearl*, 863.

B. *As adverb :* Boldly, loudly.

*** breme,** *s.* [BREAM.]

"*Breme*, fysche. *Bremulus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** breme-ly, * brem-ly, * brem-lich, * brim-ly, * brym-ly, * bremli, * brem-lych,** *adv.* [O. Eng. *breme*, a. ; *-ly.*] Furiously, fiercely.

"*Bremly* his bristeles he gan tho arise."
William of Palerne, 4,342.

". . . his brode eghne,
"That fulle *brymly* for breth brynte as the gledya."
Morte Arthure, 116.

Brē'-men, *s.* & *a.* [From Bremen, a city in Germany.]

Bremen-blue, *s.* A pigment made of carbonate of copper, alumina, and carbonate of lime.

Bremen-green, *s.* A pigment akin in composition to Bremen-blue.

*** brĕm'-mỹll,** *s.* [BRAMBLE.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** brem-stoon, * brem-ston,** *s.* [BRIMSTONE.]

"And evermore, wher that ever they goon,
Men may hem knowe by smel of *bremstoon*."
Chaucer : C. T., 12,812-3.

*** bren, * brin, * bryn,** *s.* [BRAN.]

"In stede of mele yet wol I geve hem *bren*."
Chaucer : C. T., 4,051.

"*Bren*, or *bryn*. *Or* paley. *Cantabrum, furfur*, Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** bren, * brenn, * brenne, * bren-nyn, * brin,** *v.t.* & *i.* [BURN, *v.*] To burn. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The more thine herte *brenneth* in fier."
The Romaunt of the Rose.

"Closely the wicked flame his boweis *brent*."
Spenser : F. Q., III. vii. 16.

*** brend, * brende, * brent,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [BREN, *v.*]

1. *Lit. :* Burnt.

"*Brent* child of fier hath mych drede."
The Romaunt of the Rose.

2. *Fig. :* Burnished so as to glow like fire.

"Branded with *brende* gold, and bokeled ful bene."
Sir Gawan and Sir Gol., ii. 3.

*** brend-fier-rein,** *s.* Rain of burning fire.

"Sone so loth wit of sodome cam
Brend-fier-rein the burge bi-nam."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 1,110.

*** brene** (1), *s.* [A.S. *bryne* = a burning.] Burning, fire.

". . . bol of *brene* on-tholyinde."
Dan Michel, in Spec. Ear. Eng. (Morris & Skeat), pt. ii., p. 100, line 56.

*** brĕn'-e** (2), **brĕn'-le,** *s.* [BIRNIE.] Corslet, habergeon.

"With his comly crest, clere to beholde ;
His *brene* and his basnet, burneshed ful bene."
Sir Gawan and Sir Gol., ii. 4.

*** breng-en,** *v.* [BRING.]

*** brenn,** *v.* [BREN, *v.*]

*** bren-nage,** *s.* [O. Fr. *brenage, brenaige ;* Low Lat. *brennagium, branagium.*] [BRAN.]

Old Law : A tribute paid by tenants to their lord in lieu of bran, which they were bound to furnish for his dogs.

*** bren-nand, * brin-nand,** *pr. par.* & *a.* [BRENNING.]

*** bren-nar,** *s.* [BREN, *v.*] One who sets on fire or burns anything.

"*Brennar*, or he that settythe a thynge a-fyre. *Combustor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **brenne,** *v.t.* & *i.* [BREN, *v.*]

"In culpouns well arrayed for to *brenne*."
Chaucer: The Knightes Tale, 2,868-9

* **brĕn'-nĭng,** * **bren'-nyng,** * **bren'-nynge;** * **bren'-nand,** * **brin'-nand** (*North*), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [BREN, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Of *brennyng* fyre a blasyng bronde."
The Romaunt of the Rose.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of burning, the state of being burnt.

"As doth a wete brond in his *brennyng*."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,839-40.

† 2. *Fig.:* The state of earnest desire.

"The lasse for the more wynnyng,
So coveit is her *brennyng*."
The Romaunt of the Rose.

* **brĕn'-nĭng-lȳ,** * **brĕn'-nyng-ly,** * **brĕn'-nyng-lĭ,** *adv.* [Old Eng. *brenning; -ly.*] Hotly, fiercely, strongly.

"Love hath his firy dart so *brenningly*
Ystiked thurgh my trewe careful hert."
Chaucer: The Knightes Tale, v. 1,566.

* **bren'-ston,** * **brun'-stone,** *s.* [BRIMSTONE.]

brĕnt, * **brant,** *a.* [A.S. *brand* = steep, high; O. Icel. *brattr*; Sw. *brant, bratt*; Dan. *brat* = steep.]

I. *Literally:*

* 1. Steep, high, precipitous.

"Hyghe bonkkez and *brent*."—*Sir Gawaine*, 2,165.

"The grapes grow on the *brant* rocks so wonderfully."—*Ascham: Lett. to Raven.*

2. Straight, unbent.

"My bak, that sumtyme *brent* hes bene,
Now crukkis lyk ane camok tre."
Maitland: Poems, p. 198.

II. *Fig.:* Now in Scotch applied especially to the forehead, in the sense of high, smooth, unwrinkled.

"Your locks were like the raven,
Your bonnie brow was *brent*."
Burns: John Anderson, my Jo.

brent-brow, *s.* A smooth, unwrinkled brow.

* **brĕnt,** * **brĕnte,** * **brĕnde,** *pret. of v., pa. par., & a.* [A.S. *bernan, brennan* = to burn.] [BREND, BURN, BURNT.]

A. *As pret. of v.:* Burnt. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Of cruell Juno the drede *brent* her inwart."
Doug.: Virgil, 34, 6.

B. *As past participle and adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Burnt, baked.

"A wal imade of *brent* tile."—*Trevisa*, i. 221.

2. *Fig.:* Burnished.

"The borgh watz al of *brende* golde bryght."
Allit. Poems, Pearl, 988.

* **brĕnt,** *s.* [Of uncertain etym.; Sw. *brandgås* and Ger. *brandgans* have been suggested, but the first name = sheldrake, and the second = velvet duck. Some authorities consider the word to be the same as BRANT (1), *s.* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: The brent-goose, *Bernicla brenta*, the smallest of the wild geese. It is a winter visitant to Britain. [BRAND-GOOSE.]

brent-goose, *s.* [BRAND-GOOSE.]

* **brĕnt-new** (**ew** as **ū**), *a.* [BRANDNEW.]

"Warlocks and witches in a dance:
Nae cotillon *brent-new* frae France."
Burns: Tam O'Shanter.

brĕn'-tĭ-dēs, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *brentus*, and pl. suff. *-ides.*]

Entom.: A family of beetles belonging to the section Rhynchophora, and the sub-section Recticornes. They resemble Curculionidæ (Weevils), but have straight and moniliform antennæ. They are long, with long snouts.

brĕn'-tŭs, *s.* [From Gr. *βρένθος* (*brenthos*) = an unknown water bird of stately bearing; *βρενθύομαι* (*brenthuomai*) = to cock up one's nose.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles, the typical one of the family Brentides (q.v.).

* **brĕn'-ȳ,** *s.* [BIRNIE.]

* **bren-y-ede,** * **bryn-y-ede,** *a.* [From O. Eng. *brene, breny* = a cuirass. BIRNIE.] Armed with or wearing a cuirass.

"I salle to batelle the brynge, of *brenyede* knyghtes."
Morte Arthure, 316.

* **breord,** *s.* [BREARD.]

* **breost,** * **brest,** * **breest,** *s.* [BREAST.]

* **breost-bane,** *s.* [BREAST-BONE.]

* **breost-broche,** * **breest-broche,** *s.* [O. Eng. *breost* = breast, and *broche* = brooch.] A brooch worn on the breast.

"The *brest-broche* of dom thou shalt make with werk of dyuerse colours."—*Wicklyffe: Exod.* xxviii. 15.

* **breost-plate,** *s.* [BREASTPLATE.]

* **breothan,** *v.t.* [A.S. *abreotan, ābreottan, abreothan* = to bruise, break, or destroy.] To fall, to perish. (*Layamon*, 5,807.)

* **brĕ-phŏt'-rō-phȳ,** *s.* [Gr. *βρεφοτρόφειον* (*brephotropheion*) = a nursery or hospital for children; *βρεφός* (*brephos*) = a child; *τρόφειον* (*tropheion*) = a nursery, place for learning; *τρέφω* (*trephō*) = to rear, nurse.] A nursery or hospital for children.

* **brĕq-ŭĕt'-ȼhāin,** *s.* [Etymology doubtful. Cf. O. Fr. *brague* = the claw of a crab.] [BRACKET.] A chain for securing the watch in the vest pocket to a button or button-hole of the vest.

* **brerd** (1), *s.* [Etymology doubtful. (?) A.S. *brerd.*] According to Jamieson, the whole substance on the face of the earth; but it may be a copyist's error for *breid* = broad.

"I will noght turn myn entent, for all this warld
brerd."
Gawan and Gol., iv. 7.

* **brerd** (2), * **brerde,** * **breord,** * **brurd,** *s.* [A.S. *brerd* = the edge, side; O. H. Ger. *brart, brort.* Cf. *braird.*] An edge, margin, or brim of a vessel, &c.

"He made to it a goldun *brerde*."—*Wicklyffe: Exod.* xxxvii. 11.

* **brerd-ful,** * **breord-ful,** * **brurd-ful,** *a.* [O. Eng. *brerd*, and suffix *ful(l).*] [BRETFUL.] Full or filled to the brim.

"Er veh bothom watz *brurdful* to the bonkez egges."
Eur. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 383.

* **brere,** *v.t.* [BREER, *v.*]

* **brere,** *s.* [BRIAR.]

"*Brere*, or brymmeylle (bremmyll, or brymbyll, P.). *Tribulus, vepris.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bres,** *s.* [BRASS.]

* **bresche,** *s.* [BREACH, *s.*] A breach.

"The *bresche* was not maid so grit upoun the day, bot that it was sufficiently repaired in the night."—*Knox: Hist.*, p. 226.

* **brese,** *s.* [BREEZE (3).] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bre-sed,** *a.* [Cf. Scotch *birs* = bristle.] Rough, like bristles.

"Bende his *bresed* broyes, bly-cande grene."
Gaw. & the Gr. Knight, 305.

* **brē'-sen,** *v.* [BRUISE, *v.*]

* **bress,** *s.* [BRACE.] The chimney-piece, the back of the fireplace.

"The craw thinks its ain bird the whitest; but for a' that, it's as black's the back o' the *bress*."—*The Entail*, ii. 277.

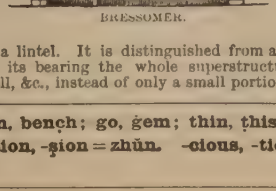
* **bress,** *s. pl.* [BRISTLE, *s.*] Bristles.

"As *bress* of ane brym bair his berd is als stiff."
Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 48.

* **brŏs'-sĭe,** *s.* [BRASSY, *s.*; cf. M. H. Ger. *brassen* = the bream (q.v.).] A fish, supposed to be the Wrasse, or Old Wife, *Labrus tinca* (Linn.). (*Jamieson.*)

"Turdus vulgatissimus Willoughboei; I take it to be the same our fishers call a *bressie*, a foot long, swine-headed, and mouthed and backed; broad-bodied, very fat, eatable."—*Sibbald: Fife*, 128.

brŏs'-sŏm-ĕr, brŏs'-sum-ĕr, brest'-sum-mĕr, brĕast'-sum-mĕr, *s.* [Eng. *breast*, and *summer*; Fr. *sommier* = a rafter, a beam.] [SUMMER (2), *s.*] A beam supporting the front of a building, &c., after the manner



BRESSOMER.

of a lintel. It is distinguished from a lintel by its bearing the whole superstructure of wall, &c., instead of only a small portion over an opening; thus the beam over a common shop-front, which carries the wall of the house above it, is a bressumer; so, also, is the lower beam of the front of a gallery, &c., upon which the front is supported.

* **brĕst,** * **brast,** * **brestyn,** *pret. of v & pa. par.* [BREST, *v.*] Burst, dashed, broken away.

"With the cloudis, heuynnys, son and dayis lycht
Hid and *brest* out of the Troianis sycht;
Derknes as nycht beset the see about."
Doug.: Virgil, 15, 46.

* **brĕst,** * **brĕste,** * **brast,** * **brist,** * **brasten,** *v. t. & i.* [A.S. *berstan.*] [BRIST, BURST, *v.*]

I. *Trans.:* To break to pieces, destroy, burst.

"The wyn shal *breste* the wynvesselis."—*Wycliffe: Mark* ii. 22. (*Purvey.*)

"*Breste* downe (*brast*, P.). *Sterno, dejicio, obruo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"*Breste* clottys as plowmen. *Occo.*"—*Ibid.*

II. *Intransitive:*

1. To burst, break to pieces.

"So wolde God myn herte wolde *brest*."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,685.

2. To break out. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"*Brestyn* owte. *Erumpo, eructo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"When they shall see the elect so shining in glorie, they shall *brest* forth in crying, Glorie, glorie, glorie, and nothing shall be heard but glorie euer more."—*Rollock: On 2 Thes.*, pp. 32-3.

brĕst (1), **brĕast,** *s.* [BREAST, *s.*]

Arch.: That member of a column called also the torus, or tore.

brest-summer, *s.* [BRESSOMER.]

* **brĕst** (2), *s.* [BURST.] (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness*, 229.)

* **brĕst** (3), *s.* [From Dan *bröst* = default (*Way*).] Want.

"*Brest* or wantynge of nede (at nede; P.) *Indigencia.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **brĕste,** *v.* [BRIST.]

brĕst'-ĭng, *s.* [BEEST.] (*Scotch.*)

* **brest-yn,** *v.t. & i.* [BREST, *v.*]

* **brĕst-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BREST, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of bursting, dashing down, or breaking in pieces.

"*Brestynge, supra in* brekynge."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"*Brestynge* downe. *Prostracio, consternacio.*"—*Ibid.*

brĕt, *s.* [BURT.] A fish of the turbot kind; also called burt or brut.

"*Bret*, samon, congur, sturgeoun."
Book of Nurture, 583.

* **brĕt-age** (**age** as **ĭǧ**), *s.* [BRETASCE.]

Her.: Having embattlements on each side.

* **bre-tasce,** * **bre-taske,** * **bre-tage,** * **bri-tage,** * **bru-tage,** * **bre-tays,** * **bre-tis,** * **bret-tys,** * **bry-tasqe,** * **bru-taske,** *s.* [O. Fr. *breteche, bretesque, bertesche*; Ital. *bertesca, baltresca*; Sp. & Port. *bertresca*; L. Lat. *bretechia, breteschia, bertesca.*] A battlement, rampart.

"Betrax of a walle (*bretasce*, K. *bretays*, A.P.) *Propugnaculum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Atte laste hii sende
Al the *brutaske* withoute."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 536.

* **bre-tas-ing,** * **bre-tas-ynge,** *s.* [BRETASCE.] A battlement, rampart.

* **bre-tex'-ed,** *a.* [O. Fr. *bretescher*; Ital. *bertescare* = to embattle.] Embattled.

"Every tower *bretexed* was so clene." — *Lydgate*, (*Way.*)

* **brĕt'-fūl,** * **brĕt'-fŭll,** *a.* [Properly *brerdful* = full to the brim; A.S. *brerd* = brim, edge; and Eng. *full.*] Full to the brim, perfectly full. [BRERDFUL.]

"His wallet lay before him in his lappe,
Bretful of pardons come from Rome all hote."
Chaucer: Prol. C. T., 689.

"With a face so fat, as a full bleddere,
Blowen *bretful* of breath."
Piers Plowman's Crede, l. 442.

* **brĕth,** * **brethe,** *s.* [A.S. *brǽth.*] [BREATH.]

1. *Lit.:* The breath.

2. *Fig.:* Rage, wrath.

"I see by my shaddow, my shap has the wyte
Quhame sall I bleme in this *breth*, a beauin that I be?"
Houlate, i. 6. *MS.*

* **brĕth'-ĕ-lĭng,** * **brith'-ĕ-lĭng,** *s.* [O. Eng. *brothel*, and dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A low fellow.

"Thral ynbuxsum, Atheling *britheling.*"—*Old Eng. Miscell.* (ed. Morris), p. 184

*** brē´-ṭhĕn,** * **brē´-ṭhyn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [BREATHE.]

*** brĕṭh´-ĭr,** * **brĕṭh´-ĕr,** * **brĕṭh´-ĕre, brĕṭh´-rĕn,** *s. pl.* [BROTHER.] Brothers.

"Tho *brethere* seckes hauen he filt."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 2,213.

"Twa *brethir* war [into] that land,
That war the hardiest off hand."
Barbour: The Bruce (ed. Skeat), iii. 93.

*** brĕṭh´-ĭr-hŏde,** * **breth´-ur-hede,** * **breth´-er-hede,** *s.* [BROTHERHOOD.]

"Or with a *brethurhede* be withholde;
But dwelte at hoom, and kepte wel his folde."
Chaucer: C. T., 513-14.

*** brĕṭh´-lў,** *adv.* [From O. Eng. *breth*; and Eng. suffix *-ly.*] Angrily.

"Ffro the wagande wynde owte of the weste rysses,
Brethly bessomes with byrre in berynes sailles."
Morte Arthure, 3,060-1.

brĕṭh´-rĕn, *s. pl.* [BROTHER, BRETHIR.]

"Peace be to the *brethren*, and love with faith, from God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ."—*Ephes.* vi. 23.

Brethren in White:

Ch. Hist. [WHITE BRETHREN.]

Brethren of Alexius:

Ch. Hist.: A sect in the fourteenth century, the same as Cellites (q.v.). (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xiv., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 36.)

Brethren and Sisters of the Community:

Ch. Hist.: A name given to the laxer of the Franciscan sect, as distinguished from the Brethren of the Observation, who were the stricter Franciscans. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xiv., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 24.)

Brethren of the Free Spirit:

Ch. Hist.: A sect which first attracted notice in the eleventh century. By Mosheim it is identified with the Paulicians and the Albigenses, the Beghardæ, the Beghinæ, the Adamites, and Picards. In the thirteenth century they spread themselves over Italy, France, and Germany. They are alleged to have derived their name from Rom. viii. 2—14, and to have professed to be free from the law. They are charged with going to prayer and worship in a state of nudity, and were treated with great severity both by the Inquisition and by the Hussites. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xi., pt. ii., ch. v.; cent. xiii., pt. ii., ch. v.; cent. xv., pt. ii., ch. v., § 2.)

Brethren of the Holy Trinity:

Ch. Hist.: A fraternity of monks who lived in the thirteenth century. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xiv.)

Brethren of the Observation:

Ch. Hist.: The stricter Franciscans, or Regular Observantines. [BRETHREN OF THE COMMUNITY.] (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xiv., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 34.)

Brethren of the Sack:

Ch. Hist.: A fraternity of monks who lived in the thirteenth century. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xiii., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 19.)

*** brĕṭ´-ŏn-ĕr,** * **bri-ton-ere,** *s.* [Eng. *Briton*; *-er.*] A native of Britain or Brittany, a Breton.

"A *bretoner*, a bragger."—*Langland: Piers Plow.*, 4,104.

*** brĕts,** * **brĕt´-tўs,** * **brĭts,** *s. pl.* [A.S. *bryttas, brittas* = Britons.] Britons, the name given to the Welsh, or ancient Britons, in general; also, to those of Strathclyde, as distinguished from the Scots and Picts.

"Of langagis in Bretayne sere
I fynd that aum tym fyf thare were:
Of *Bretys* fyrst, and Inglis syne,
Peycht, and Scot, and syne Latyne."
Wyntoun: Cron., i. 13, 41.

brĕtt, *s.* [BRITZSKA.] A short term for britzska, a four-wheeled carriage having a calash top and seats for four besides the driver's seat.

*** bret-tene,** * **bret-tyne,** *v.t.* [BRITTENE.]

brĕt´-tĭce, *s.* [BRATTICE, *s.*]

Min.: A vertical wall of separation in a mining-shaft which permits ascending and descending currents to traverse the respective compartments, or permits one to be an upcast or downcast shaft, and the other a hoisting shaft; otherwise written *brattice.* Also a boarding in a mine, supporting a wall or roof.

*** bret-tyne,** *v.t.* [BRITTENE.]

*** bret-tys,** *s.* [BRETASCE.] A battlement.

"And dwris and wyndowys gret alsua,
To mak defens and *bretys.*"
Wyntown, viii. 26, 233.

*** breuk,** *s.* [Apparently the same with *bruick* (q.v.).] A kind of boil. (*Scotch.*)

"She had the cauld, but an' the creuk,
The wheezlock an' the wanton yeuk;
On ilka knee she had a *breuk.*"
Mile uboon Dundee, Edin. Mag., June, 1817, p. 238.

breūn´-nĕr-īte, *s.* [Named after M. Breuner.]

Min.: A variety of Ankerite (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*). The ferriferous variety of Magnesite (*Dana*). It is called also Brown-spar. It is found in the Tyrol, in the Harz, &c.

*** brēve,** *a.* [BRIEF, *a.*]

"Withiune this *breue* tretis."—*The Booke of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 1.

"Jesu spak with wordis *breue.*"—*Hymns to the Virgin*, p. 55.

*** brēve,** * **brēyfe,** *s.* [BREIF, BRIEF, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Gen.*: A writ, a summons, a proclamation.

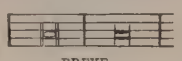
"His *breyfe* he gert spede for-thi
Til swimmownd this Ballyole bodyly."
Wyntown, viii. 10, 37.

2. *Spec.*: A brief from the Pope; an episcopal letter or charge; a letter of indulgence.

"The *breve* rather than the bull should have larger dispensation."—*Lord Herbert: Hist. of Hen. VIII.*, p. 527.

"Neither the popes themselves, nor those of the court, the secretaries and dataries, which pen their bulls and *breves*, have any use or exercise in Holy Scripture."—*Bishop Bedell: Letters*, &c., p. 356.

II. *Technically:*



BREVE.

1. *Music:* A note or character of time, equal to two semi-breves or four minims. It was formerly square in shape, but is now oval. It is the longest note in music.

"Yes, and eyes buried in pits on each cheek,
Like two great *breves* as they wrote them of yore."
R. Browning.

2. *Printing:* A mark [⏑] used to designate a short syllable or vowel.

*** brēve,** *v.t.* [BREIF, *v.*, BREVE, *s.*] To tell, narrate briefly or shortly.

"As hit is *breued* in the best boke of romaunce."—*Sir Gaw. & the Gr. Knight*, 2,521.

*** brēve´-lў,** *adv.* [BRIEFLY.]

"A tretice in Englisch *breuely* drawe out of the book."—*The Book of Quinte Essence*, p. 1.

*** brēve´-mĕnt,** *s.* An accountant, a book-keeper. (*Ord. and Regulations*, p. 71.)

*** brēv´-en,** *v.t.* [Lat. *brevis.*] To shorten, abbreviate.

*** brēv´-ĕr,** *s.* An accountant, a book-keeper. (*Ord. and Regulations*, p. 70.)

brĕv´-ĕt, * **bre-vette,** *s.* & *a.* [In O. Fr. *brievet*, a dimin. form of *breve.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Generally:*

* (1) A little breve or brief.

"He bonched hem with his *brevet.*"
Langland: Piers Plow., prol. 72.

"I wol go fecche my box with my *brevettes.*"
Ibid., xiv. 55.

(2) A royal warrant, conferring a title, dignity, or rank.

"The *brevet* or privilege of one of the permitted number consequently brings a high price in the market."—*J. S. Mill: Economy* (ed. 1848), vol. i., bk. ii., ch. ii., § 7, p. 277.

2. *Specially:* An honorary rank in the army conferred by military warrant.

"Capt. and *Brevet*-Major Joseph Poole, R.A., to be Brigade-Major in South Africa."—*Gazette*, Nov. 2nd, 1880.

". . . . endeavoured to remedy them in the higher ranks by a system of *brevets*: but *brevet*, though it carries army rank, and consequently a valued claim to command in the field, carries no rank in the regiment, and no pay anywhere."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, May 1, 1865.

B. *As adjective:*

Mil.: Conferring or carrying with it an honorary rank or position. (For example see the quotation under the following word.)

† **brĕv´-ĕt,** *v.t.* [BREVET, *s.*]

Mil.: To grant an honorary rank or position to.

"A *brevet* rank gives no right of command in the particular corps to which the officer *brevetted* belongs."—*Scott in Webster.*

† **brĕv´-ĕt-cy,** *s.* [BREVET, *s.*]

Mil.: An honorary rank or position; the state of holding a brevet rank.

*** bre-vet-owre,** *s* [O. Eng. *brevet* = a little brief, and suffix *-owre* = *our* = Eng. *-er.*] A carrier of letters or briefs.

"*Breuetowre. Brevigerulus*, Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** brev-i-all,** *s.* A breviary. (*Wright.*)

brē´-vĭ-a-rў, *s.* [Lat. *breviarium*; Fr. *bréviaire*; Ger. *brevier*; from Lat. *brevis* = short.] [BRIEF, *a.*]

* **1.** *Lit.*: An abridgement, epitome.

"Crescontius, an African bishop, has given us an abridgment, or *breviary* thereof."—*Aylife.*

2. *Eccles.*: A book containing the Divine Office, which every Roman cleric in holy orders, and choir monks and nuns are bound to recite daily. [OFFICE (2).]

"My only future views must be to exchange lance and saddle for the *breviary* and the confessional."—*Scott: Fair Maid of Perth*, ch. xvii.

*** brē´-vĭ-at,** * **brē´-vĭ-ate,** *s.* [BREVIATE, *v.*]

1. An epitome, compendium.

"It is obvious to the shallowest discourser, that the whole counsel of God, as far as it is incumbent for man to know, is comprised in one *breviat* of evangelical truth."—*Decay of Piety.*

2. The divine office, or some part of it (?).

"Wearied with the eternal strain
Of formal *breviats*, cold and vain."
Hogg: Queen's Wake.

*** brē´-vĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *breviatus*, pa. par. of *breviare* = to shorten; from *brevis* = short.] To abridge, shorten, abbreviate.

"Though they *breviate* the text, it is he that comments upon it."—*Hewyt: Funer. Serm.*, 1658, p. 92.

*** brē´-vĭ-ā-tūre,** *s.* [Low Lat. *breviatura* = a shortening; from *breviatus*, pa. par. of *breviare*; *brevis* = short.]

1. A shortening, an abbreviation.

2. A note of abbreviation. (*Wright.*)

brĕv´-ĭ-çīte, *s.* [From Brevig in Norway, where it occurs.]

Min.: The same as Natrolite (q.v.).

brĕ-vĭēr´, *s.* [From having been employed in printing breviaries.]

Printing: A size of type between bourgeois and minion. Bourgeois, 102 ems to the foot; brevier, 112 ems to the foot; minion, 128 ems to the foot.

This line is printed in brevier type.

brĕv-ĭ-lĭn´-guĭ-ą (u as w), *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *brevilinguis*; from Lat. *brevis* = short, and *lingua* = a tongue.]

Zool.: A tribe or section of Lacertilia (Lizards) having their tongues short. They are called also Pachyglossa. Example, the Geckos and Agamids.

† **brĕ-vĭl´-ō-quĕnçe,** *s.* [From Lat. *breviloquentia* = brevity of speech, *breviloquens* = speaking briefly, *brevis* (mas. and fem.), *breve* (n.) = short, and *loquor* = to speak.] Brevity of speech. (*Maunder.*)

brĕv-ĭ mā´-nŭ, *used as adv.* [Lat. *brevi* (ablat. sing. fem. of *brevis*) = short, and *manu* (ablat. sing. of *manus*) = a hand. *Lit.*, with a "short hand."]

Scots Law: Summarily. (Used of a person who does a deed on his own responsibility without legal authorisation.)

† **brĕv´-ĭ-pĕd,** *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *brévipède*, from Lat. *brevis* = short, and *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.]

A. *As adjective:* Having short "feet," meaning legs.

B. *As substantive:*

Of birds: A short-legged bird. (*Smart.*)

† **brĕv´-ĭ-pĕn,** *s.* [From Lat. *brevis* = short, and *penna* = a feather, in pl. = a wing.]

Of birds: A short-winged bird. Example, the Ostrich.

brĕv-ĭ-pĕn-nā´-tæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *brevis* = short, and *pennatus* = feathered, winged; *penna* = a feather, a wing.]

Ornith.: A family of Natatorial Birds, containing the Penguins, Auks, Guillemots, Divers, and Grebes.

brĕv-ĭ-pĕn´-nāte, *a.* [From Lat. *brevis* = short, and *pennatus* = feathered, winged, from *penna* = a feather, a wing.]

Ornith.: Short-feathered, short-quilled (*Brande.*)

brĕv-ĭ-pĕn-nā'-tēş, *s. pl.* [BREVIPENNATE.]
Ornith.: Short-winged birds.

brĕv-ĭ-pĕn'-nēş, *s.* [In Fr. *brévipenne*, from Lat. *brevis* = short, and *penna* = a feather, a wing.]
Ornith.: The name given by Cuvier to a family of birds, which he classes under Grallæ, from the typical families of which however they differ in having wings so short as to prevent them flying. Example, the Ostrich and its allies.

brĕv-ĭ-rŏs'-trāte, *a.*
Ornith.: Having a short bill.

brĕv'-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [In Fr. † *brévité*; Sp. *brevidad*; Port. *brevidade*; Ital. *brevità*; from Lat. *brevitas* = shortness, from *brevis* = short.]
† 1. *Gen.:* Shortness; as, the *brevity* of human life.
2. *Spec.:* Conciseness of statement in words or written composition.
"Virgil, studying *brevity*, and having the command of his own language, could bring those words into a narrow compass, which a translator cannot render without circumlocutions."—*Dryden.*
". . . *brevity* is the soul of wit."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

brew (as **brû**), * **brue,** * **brew-en,** * **brou-en,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *breówan*; Dut. *brouwen*; Icel. *brugga*; Dan. *brygge*; Sw. *brygga*; O. H. Ger. *prûwan*; Ger. *brauen.*]
A. *Transitive:*
I. *Literally:*
* 1. To cook.
2. To prepare a liquor from malt and hops, or other materials, by a process of boiling, steeping, and fomenting. [BREWING, II. 1.]
3. To convert into a liquor by such processes.
"I boughte hir barly malte: she *brewe* it to selle."
Langland: Piers Plowman, v. 219.
4. To prepare, concoct.
"Take away these chalices. Go *brew* me a pottle of sack finely."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 5.
II. *Fig.:* To contrive, plot, set on foot, foment.
"Hys wyf . . . *brewed* the childys deth."—*Seven Sages*, 1,284.
"Thy doghtur bryht as blome,
That *brewyd* hath all thys care."
Le Bone Florence, 686.
B. *Intransitive:*
1. *Lit.:* To perform the duties or acts of a brewer.
"I keep his house; and I wash, wring, *brew*, bake, scour, dress meat and drink, make the beds, and do all myself."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 4.
2. *Fig.:* To be set on foot, started, preparing.
"Your baille now *brewys*."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 314.
"Here's neither bush nor shrub, to bear off any weather at all, and another storm *brewing*."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 2.

* **brew,** * **brewe,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of bird.
"Curlewe, *brewe*, quayle, . . ."—*Boke of Keruing, in Babees Bouk*, p. 271.

brew (as **brû**) (1), *s.* [BREE.] Broth, soup.

brew (as **brû**) (2), *s. & a.* [BREW, *v.*]
A. *As substantive:*
1. A manner or process of brewing.
2. A product of the process of brewing, anything brewed or concocted.
"Trial would be made of the like *brew* with potatoe roots, or burr roots, or the pith of artichokes, which are nourishing meats."—*Bacon.*
B. *As adjective:* In composition.

brew-house, * **brewhous,** *s.* A house or place where brewing is carried on.
"In al the toun nas *brewhous* ne taverne
That he ne visited with his solas,
Ther as that any gaylard tapster was."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,334.

brew-kettle, *s.* The kettle or vessel in which the wort and hops are boiled in the process of brewing.

* **brew-lede,** *s.* The leaden cooling vessel used in brewing.

† **brew-age** (pron. **brû'-ĭğ**), *s.* [Eng. *brew*; and suffix *-age.*] A mixture, a concoction of several materials, drink brewed.
"The infernal *brewage* that goes round
From lip to lip at wizards' mysteries."
Beddoes: The Bride's Tragedy, v. 4.

brewed (**ew** as **û**), *pa. pa. & a.* [BREW, *v.*]
'Hence with thy *brewed* enchantments, foul deceiver!"
Milton: Comus.

brew'-ĕr, * **brew-ere,** * **breow-ere** (**ew** as **û**), *s.* [Eng. *brew*; *-er.*] One whose calling or occupation is to brew beer.
"In the years 1851 and 1861 the cowkeepers and milksellers amounted to 14,386 and 17,964; . . . maltsters (masters and men), 10,566 and 10,677; *brewers* (masters and men), 17,380 and 20,352."—*Census Report for* 1861, vol. iii., 37.

brew'-ĕr-ỹ (**ew** as **û**), *s.* [Eng. *brew*; *-ery.*]
1. A place where beer is brewed, a brewhouse.
"And particularly of the concerns of the *brewery*."
—*Boswell: Life of Johnson.*
2. Brewers collectively; the brewing trade.

* **brew-et,** *s.* [BREWIS.]

brew'-ĭng (*Eng.*), **brew'-ĭn'** (*Scotch*) (**ew** as **û**), *pr. par., a., & s.* [BREW, *v.*]
A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
"He saw mischief was *brewin'*."
Burns: The Ordination.
C. *As substantive:*
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. *Literally:*
(1) In the same sense as II. 1 (q.v.).
(2) The quantity of beer brewed at one operation.
"A *brewing* of new beer, set by old beer, maketh it work again."—*Bacon.*
* 2. *Fig.:* The act of mixing different things together.
"I am not able to avouch anything for certainty, such a *brewing* and sophistication of them they make."
—*Holland.*
II. *Technically:*
1. *Liquor manufacture:* The art of making beer. This term is also applied to the first operation of the distiller, viz., the extracting of the wort from grain, malt, or any other saccharine substance.
(1) *History:* According to Herodotus, the Egyptians made wine from barley. The Greeks learned the process from them, and, according to Xenophon, used a barley-wine. Tacitus informs us that beer was a common beverage among the Germans, and Pliny adds that it was so among all the nations of Western Europe.
(2) *Modern methods of operation:* In modern methods of brewing, the brewer is no longer confined to the exclusive use of malt and sugar, but is at liberty to make use of any material capable of being employed in the production of beer. The steadily increasing consumption of beer in the United States has not only revolutionized the manufacturing systems, but has developed brewing into a highly important industry. It is estimated that the yearly consumption of grain and hops in the breweries of the United States is of the value of more than $50,000,000, while the amount of capital invested in the business is very large. Before the year 1866 the tax upon fermented beverages was collected in money at the rate of $1 per barrel. Since then it is collected by means of revenue stamps. The consumption of beer in this country to-day is ten times as great as it was thirty years ago. There are six operations in brewing, viz., grinding or crushing, mashing, boiling, cooling, fermenting, and cleansing.
(i) *Grinding:* The malt or corn is bruised or crushed by smooth metal rollers, and left in a heap for a few days before brewing, by which it becomes mellow, and is more easily exhausted by the water in the mashing.
(ii) *Mashing:* The crushed or bruised malt is now thrown into the mash-tun, and water added at a temperature of from 158° F. to 172° F. After a maceration of three or four hours, assisted during the first half hour by constant stirring, the liquid portion is strained off through finely-perforated plates in the bottom of the mash-tun, into the underback, and pumped into the copper. In mashing, the aim of the brewer is, not only to dissolve out the sugar in the malt, but also to cause the so-called diastase contained in the malt to act on the starch and convert it into sugar. If the heat of the mash-liquor stands below 140° F., the diastase will be inactive; if above 185° F., it is apt to be destroyed. A medium temperature of 165° F. is found to be the most suitable for mashing.
(iii) *Boiling:* As soon as all the wort is collected in the copper, the hops are added, and the whole boiled for about three hours. The object of boiling is to coagulate and precipitate the excess of albumen present, and to extract the aromatic oil and bitter of the hop.
(iv) *Cooling:* In order to prevent as much as possible the formation of acid, it is necessary to cool the wort as quickly as possible. This is done by exposing it to a current of air in large shallow vessels, or running it over refrigerating pipes.
(v) *Fermenting, or fermentation:* As soon as the temperature has fallen to 60° F. the wort is run into the fermenting vats, and yeast added. In about four hours fermentation begins, and is allowed to continue for forty-eight hours, when the yeast is skimmed off and the beer run into large casks. Fermentation is the most delicate operation of the brewer, as on it chiefly depends the quality and condition of the beer. His aim is, not to decompose all the sugar in the wort, but to leave a sufficiency to give body to the beer and keep up the evolution of carbonic acid gas.
(vi) *Cleansing:* The ordinary practice in cleansing is to run the liquid from the fermenting vats into a series of casks placed with their bung-holes slightly inclined, so that the yeast still generated may pass over into vessels placed to receive it. The object of cleansing is to check the action of the yeast. When sugar is used it is dissolved in the copper. The finished beer varies in specific gravity from 1,002° to 1,030°, and contains from four to twenty-four per cent. of proof spirit, together with a sugar, called maltose, dextrine, colouring matter, and various salts.
2. *Naut.:* A collection of dark clouds portending a storm.

brewing-tub, *s.* A tub for brewing.
". . . we shall then have the loan of his cider-press and *brewing-tubs* for nothing."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xvii.

* **brewis,** * **brouwys,** * **browesse,** * **brewet,** *s.* [A.S. *briw*, *briwes* = brewis, the small pieces of meat in broth, pottage, frumenty (*Somner, Bosworth*); (N.H.) Ger. *brei* = pottage; M. H. Ger. *brî*, *brîe*; O. H. Ger. *prî*, *prîo*; from A.S. *breówan* = to brew.] [BREW, BREE, BROSE.]
1. Broth; liquor in which beef and vegetables have been boiled. (*Eng. & Scotch.*)
"What an ocean of *brewis* shall I swim in!"
Beaumont & Fletcher: Dioclesian
2. A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat.

* **brew'-stĕr,** * **breû'-stĕr,** * **brêwe-stere** (**ew** as **û**), *s.* [Eng. *brew*; and O. Eng. fem. term. *-ster.*]
1. (*Feminine*): A female brewer.
"Bakers, Bochers, and *Brewsters* monye."
Langland: Piers Plowman, Prol.
2. A brewer of the male sex, or without reference to sex at all. (*Trench.*)

brewster-sessions, *s. pl.*
Law: Sessions for granting licenses to publicans.

brew'-stĕr-īte (**ew** as **û**), *s.* [Named after Sir David Brewster, the eminent natural philosopher, with suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]
Min.: A monoclinic mineral with a hardness of 4·5—5; a sp. gr. of 2·432—2·453; a lustre pearly on some faces and on others vitreous, a white colour and weak double refraction. Compos.: Silica, 53·04 — 54·32; alumina, 15·25—17·49; sesquioxide of iron, 0·08—0·29; baryta, 6·05—6·80; strontian, 8·32—9·99; lime, 0·80—1·35, and water, 12·58—14·73. It is found at Strontian, in Argyleshire, at the Giant's Causeway, and on the continent of Europe. (*Dana.*)

brew-stĕr-lī'-nīte, brew-stĕr'-line, brew-stō'-line (**ew** as **û**), *s.* [Named after Sir David Brewster. The second part may be from Lat. *linea* = line, or Gr. λίνον (*linon*) = flax, a flaxen end, a thread; suffix *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]
Min.: A new fluid of unknown composition, first found by Sir David Brewster, and occurring in the cavities of various crystals in Scotland, Brazil, and Australia.

brĕx'-ĭ-a, *s.* [From Gr. βρέξις (*brexis*) = a wetting, βρέχω (*brechō*) = to wet, possibly because the fine large leaves afford one a protection against rain.]
Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Brexiaceæ (Brexiads). The species

are Madagascar trees, commonly called by gardeners Theophrastas. They have firm, spiny, or entire leaves, and axillary green flowers.

brĕx-ĭ-ā′-cē-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *brexia* (q.v.), fem. pl. adjectival suffix *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Brexiads, an order of plants placed by Lindley under his Forty-third or Saxifragal Alliance. He distinguishes them as Saxifragal Exogens, with consolidated styles and many-leaved calyx, alternate leaves, and nonalbumen. In 1840, four genera were known and six species. (*Lindley.*)

brĕx′-ĭ-ăds, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *brexia* (q.v.), and Eng. pl. suffix *-ads.*]

Bot.: The English name of the order Brexiaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

* **brêy,** *v.t.* [A.S. *bregean, bregan* = to frighten.] To terrify.

"Bot a serpent all wgly,
That *breyd* thame all standand thare-by."
Wyntown, vi. 4, 36.

* **breyde,** *v.t.* [Braid (1), *v.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

† **brey-dyn,** *v.t.* [Braid (1), *v.*] To upbraid. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **breyel,** *s.* [Brothel.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **breyfe,** *s.* [Breve, *s.*]

* **breythe,** *v.i.* [Braid (1), *v.*] To rush.

"And *breythed* uppe into his brayn and blemyst his mynde."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness,* 1,421.

brĕz′-ĭ-lĭn, *s.* [Brazilin.] The same as Brazilin (q.v.).

brĭ′-ăr, *s. & a.* [Brier.]

briar-rose, *s.* [Brier-rose.]

briar-tooth, *s.* [Brier-tooth.]

† **Bri-ăr′-ĕ-ăn,** *a.* [From Lat. *Briareius* = pertaining to Briareus, and Eng. suffix *-an.*]

1. *Class. Myth.:* Pertaining to Briareus, a son of Cœlus and Tellus, or of Æther and Tellus, who had a hundred hands and fifty heads.

2. *Ord. Lang.:* Having a hundred hands.

brībe, * **brȳbe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *bribe* = a present, gift.]

* 1. Robbery, plunder.

"Brybery, or *brybe. Manticulum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A reward or consideration of any kind given or offered to any one corruptly, with a view to influence his judgment or conduct.

"*Glo.* Who can accuse me? wherein am I guilty?
York. 'Tis thought, my lord, that you took *bribes* of France,
And, being protector, stay'd the soldiers' pay;
By means whereof, his highness hath lost France."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

† **bribe-devouring,** *a.* Eager for bribes.

* **bribe-pander,** *s.* One who procures bribes.

† **bribe-worthy,** *a.* Worthy of a bribe; worth bribing.

brībe, * **brȳbe,** * **brȳ-bȳn,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *briber.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To plunder, pillage, rob, or steal.

"Ther is no theef withoute a lowke
That helpeth hym to wasten and to sowke
Of that he *brybe* kan, or borwe may."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,417.

"*Brybyn. Manticulo, latrocinor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To give or offer to any person a reward or consideration of any kind, with a view to influence his judgment or conduct; to hire for a corrupt purpose; to secure a vote by illegal or corrupt means.

"Or would it be possible to *bribe* a juryman or two to starve out the rest."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxii.

3. To influence or bring over to one's side in any way.

"How pow'rful are chaste vows! the wind and tide
You *brib'd* to combat on the English side."
Dryden.

B. *Intrans.:* To offer or give bribes.

"The bard may supplicate, but cannot *bribe.*"
Prologue to Good-natured Man.

† **brībe′-ă-ble, brī-bą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *bribe;* and *able.*] Capable of being bribed; open to a bribe.

"Can any one imagine a more dangerous and more *bribable* class of electors?"—*Edwards: Polish Captivity,* c. 3.

† **brī′-bēe,** *s.* [Bribe, *s.*] One who receives a bribe.

"... were scheduled as *bribees* without being examined."—*The Boston Election Times,* March 30, 1876.

† **brībe′-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *bribe,* and suff. *-less.*] Free from bribes; incapable of being bribed.

* **brīb-ȩn,** *v.t. or i.* [Bribe, *v.*]

brīb′-ēr, * **brīb-our,** * **bryb-our,** * **bryb-oure,** * **brey-bowre,** *s.* [O. Fr. *bribeur* = a beggar, a scrap-craver, also a greedy devourer; *briber* = to beg; and this from *bribe* = (1) a lump of bread given to a beggar (*Cotgr.*), (2) a present, a gift; *bribe* (anc. MSS.) = bullet; from Welsh *briw* = a morsel a fragment.]

* 1. A thief, robber, plunderer.

"Alle othere in bataille beeth yholde *brybours,*
Pilours and pyke-herneys, in eche parsihe a-corsede."
Langland: P. Plowman, xxiii. 263.

"Who saveth a thefe when the rope is knet,
With some false turne the *bribour* will him quita."
Lydgate.

* 2. A low, beggarly fellow.

"That pedder *brybour,* that scheip-keipar,
He tellis thame ilk ane caik by caik."
Bannatyne Poems, p. 171, st. 7.

3. One who offers or gives bribes.

* 4. He who or that which in any way influences or tries to influence corruptly or wrongfully.

"Affection is still a *briber* of the judgment; and it is hard for a man to admit a reason against the thing he loves; or to confess the force of an argument against an interest."—*South.*

brīb′-ēr-ȳ, * **brī′-bĕr-ĭe,** * **brȳb′-ēr-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *bribe; -ry.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Robbery, theft, plunder. [See quotation under Bribe, *s.*, 1.]

2. The act or practice of bribing, or of giving or offering bribes; the act of receiving bribes.

"For the congregation of hypocrites shall be desolate, and fire shall consume the tabernacles of *bribery.*"—*Job* xv. 34.

II. *Law:* Bribery by a candidate or any agent of his at a parliamentary or municipal election voids the seat acquired through its aid. If it has been practised by the aspirant himself it incapacitates him from being elected again for a number of years. The extensive prevalence of bribery may be punished by the temporary or permanent disfranchisement of the corrupt place. Despite all efforts to prevent it bribery at elections is frequently practised, and there is every reason to believe that legislation is largely influenced by bribery of members of Councils and Legislatures, if not of Congress. The laws against this crime are stringent and the penalties severe, but it is very difficult to produce conviction of the offense.

brīb′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Bribe, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:* The act of giving or offering a bribe, bribery.

brĭc-à-brăc (à as ą), *s. & a.* [Fr.]

A. *As subst.:* Fancy ware, curiosities, knick-knacks.

"I've no taste for *bric-à-brac.*"—*Cornhill Mag.,* Jan., 1867, p. 117.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or containing curiosities, knick-knacks, &c.

"The old china, the lace and glass, were all for sale. In fact, the chief show-house in Brock was a *bric-a-brac* shop. Finally, she took us into a room and introduced us to 'Mign Vader.'"—*Daily Telegraph,* Jan. 5, 1866.

* **briche,** * **bruche,** *s.* [Breach, *s.*] A breach, rupture.

* **briche,** * **brychе,** *a.* [A.S. *brice, bryce* = fragile.] Weak.

"Now ys Pers bycome *brychе,*
That er was bothe stoute and ryche."
Robert of Brunne.

* **bricht,** * **brycht** (*ch* guttural), *a. & s.* (*Scotch.*) [Bright.]

¶ Used substantively for a young woman, strictly as conveying the idea of beauty.

"Wallace hyr saw, as he his eyne can cast,
The prent off lufe him punyelt at the last,
So aspryly, throuch bewté off that *brycht,*
With gret wnesa in presence bid he myght."
Wallace, v. 607, MS.

brĭck (1), * **brique,** *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *brique* = (1) a fragment, (2) a brick; O. Dut. *brick, bricke* = a fragment, bit; *brick, brijck* = a tile, brick. Compare A.S. *brice, bryce* = brittle, a breaking, from *brecan* = to break.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A mass of clay and sand, tempered and burnt in a kiln, made in a rectangular shape, and used in building. [II. 2.]

"Ye shall no more give the people straw to make *brick,* as heretofore: let them go and gather straw for themselves."—*Exod.,* v. 7.

"Not a *brick* was made but some man had to think of the making of that *brick.*"—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-worship,* lect. v.

(2) Bricks collectively, as a material.

"Augustus was accustomed to boast that he had found his capital of *brick,* and that he had left it of marble."—*Gibbon: Decline & Fall,* i. 44.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A species of loaf, so called from its shape somewhat resembling a brick. It is applied to bread of different sizes; as, *a penny brick, a three-penny brick, a quarter brick,* i.e. a quartern loaf.

"... a penny *brick,* on which we made a comfortable meal."—*Smollet, Roderick Random.*

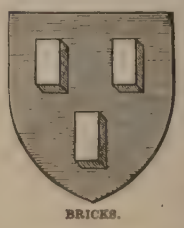
(2) A good fellow. (*Colloquial.*)

"He's a dear little *brick.*"—*Thackeray.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A moulded and burned block of tempered clay. The word is also applied to the block in its previous conditions, as a moulded plastic mass, and as a dried block in which the water, hygrometrically combined with the clay, is driven off. When this condition is accepted as a finality, the block so dried is an adobe. The burning of the previously dried brick drives off the chemically combined water, and for ever changes the character of the mass. An adobe may become re-saturated with water, and resume its plasticity; a brick may become rotten and disintegrated, but not plastic. *Air-brick* is an iron grating the size of a brick, or a perforated brick, let into a wall to allow the passage of air. *Arch-brick* usually means the hard-burned, partially vitrified brick from the arches of the brick-clamp in which the fire is made and maintained. A brick made voussoir-shaped is known as a *compass-brick.* A *capping-brick* is one for the upper course of a wall; *clinker,* a brick from an arch of the clamp, so named from the sharp glassy sound when struck; a *coping-brick,* one for a coping course on a wall; *feather-edged brick,* of prismatic form, for arches, vaults, niches, etc.; *fire-brick,* made of intractable material, so as to resist fusion in furnaces and kilns; *hollow-brick,* with openings for ventilation; *stocks,* a name given to the best class of bricks, and also locally to peculiar varieties, as gray-stocks, red-stocks, etc. *Pecking, place, sandal, semel brick,* are local terms applied to imperfectly burned or refuse brick. Bricks vitrified by excessive heat are termed *burr-bricks* or *burrs.* (*Knight.*)

2. *Hist.:* Bricks were manufactured at a remote period of antiquity by the Egyptians, the Babylonians, the Assyrians, &c., and some of them being inscribed with written characters have been of priceless value in conveying historic facts to the present age. About A.D. 44 bricks were made in England by the Romans, and in A.D. 886 by the Anglo-Saxons under King Alfred. Under Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth the manufacture greatly flourished. The size was regulated by Charles I. in 1625.


BRICKS.

3. *Her.:* A charge resembling a billet, but showing its thickness in perspective.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to bricks or brickwork.

BRICK-AXE.

brick-axe, *s.*

Bricklaying: An axe with two ends, which are presented like chisels. It is used in chopping off the soffits of bricks to the saw-kerfs, which have been previously made in the brick to the required depth, in order to prevent the brick from spalling.

brick-bat, *s.* [Brickbat.]

brick-built, *a.* Built or constructed of brick.

"Yet, enter'd in the *brick-built* town, he try'd."
Dryden: Juv. Sat., 10.

brick-burner, *s.* One whose trade or occupation it is to superintend the burning of bricks in the kiln.

brick-clamp, *s.* A stack of bricks in order for burning.

brick-clay, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Clay used for making brick.

"I observed it in pits wrought for tile and *brick-clay*."—*Woodward.*

2. *Geol.:* The term brick-clay occurs frequently in descriptions of Scottish geology, whilst the term used for the somewhat similar deposits in the valley of the Thames is *brick-earth*, or the pl. *brick-earths* (q.v.). Most of the Scottish brick-clays are of inter-glacial age, and some of them enclose arctic shells. Brick-clays, of excellent quality, are very abundant in many parts of the United States, and the City of Philadelphia is built upon a broad deposit of such material, the result, it is believed, of the grinding of rocks to clay during the glacial age.

brick-colour, brick colour, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* The colour of brick. [B.]

B. *As adj.:* Dull scarlet mixed with grey.

brick-dryer, *s.* An oven in which green bricks are dried, so as to fit them for building up in clamps or kilns for burning. A series of drying-chambers are separated from each other by iron-folding doors, through which chambers a railroad track is laid. Under one end of the structure is a furnace, and hot air, of increasing degrees of temperature, is introduced successively into the separate chambers. (*Knight.*)

brick-dust, brickdust, *s.* Dust made or arising from pounded bricks. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"This ingenious author, being thus sharp set, got together a convenient quantity of *brickdust*, and disposed of it into several papers."—*Spectator.*

brick-earth, *s.*

1. *Ordinary Language:* Earth used for brick-making.

2. *Geology:*

(1) The term is sometimes used in the singular.

"From the sub-aërial conditions under which the *brick-earth* was formed."—*Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, xiii. 63.

(2) *Pl.* (*brick-earths*): A term specially used of two beds or series of beds, the Upper and the Lower Brick-earths. The names were given by Mr. Searles Wood, jun. The latter are especially interesting. They exist near London at Ilford, Gray's Thurrock, Crayford, Erith, and Wickham. Besides freshwater and terrestrial shells, &c., they contain no fewer than twenty-four species of mammals, among others the Wolf (*Canis lupus*), the Beaver (*Castor fiber*), and the Wild Cat (*Felis catus*), a fossil horse (*Equus fossilis*), a Hyæna (*Hyæna spelæa*), and yet more remarkable *Elephas antiquus*, *primigenius* and *priscus*, *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*, *leptorhinus* and *megarhinus*, and *Hippopotamus major*. Prof. Boyd Dawkins considers them Pleistocene and Pre-glacial. He believes that in a descending order the following is the sequence of the several beds:—(1) Post-glacial deposits, climate severe, but gradually becoming temperate; (2) Glacial deposits, climate severe; (3) Lower Brick-earths of Thames Valley, climate comparatively temperate; (4) Forest bed of Norfolk, climate temperate. (*Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, xxiii. (1867) 91–109.) Mr. Searles Wood, jun., on some points differs from Prof. Boyd Dawkins. (*Ibid.*, 394–417.)

brick-elevator, *s.* An apparatus for raising materials used in construction. Endless chains are carried over wheels above and below, and the material is carried up on boxes supported by frames attached to the chains.

brick-field, *s.* A field in which bricks are made.

"The newer deposits of the *brick-field*."—*Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, xix. 304.

brick-furnace, *s.* A furnace for burning bricks. In Hoffmann's annular brick-furnace there is a central chimney and removable divisions for separating the annulus into different chambers. These are filled and emptied through doors. The chambers being charged with brick, heat is applied to one chamber, and the volatile material thence resulting is led through the next one, so as to heat and dry the bricks in the next in series. The bricks in chamber one being burned, the fire is applied to number two, and so on to the end.

brick-kiln, *s.* [BRICKKILN.]

brick-layer, *s.* [BRICKLAYER.]

brick-machine, *s.* A machine for making bricks. Many such machines exist diverse in type from each other, patents for their construction in the aggregate amounting to hundreds, having been taken out in England or in the United States. In one of these, a patent clay-tempering and brick-making machine, invented in 1831 by Mr. Bakewell, of Manchester, the clay, after being tempered, is compressed into the proper form by a combination of levers. By Messrs. Cooke and Cunningham's machinery 1,800 bricks can be made in an hour. The making of bricks by hand is vanishing in the United States in consequence of the rapid and effective work done by machines. These machines are capable of turning out from 10,000 to 30,000 bricks in ten hours, varying considerably in their capacity and also in the quality of the work performed.

brick-maker, *s.* [BRICKMAKER.]

brick-making, *s.* The operations of brick-making may be said to consist in—Preparing the brick-earth, tempering, moulding, drying, and burning. The qualities of bricks may be thus enumerated:—Soundness, that is, freedom from cracks and flaws; hardness, to enable them to withstand pressure and strain; regularity of shape and size, to enable them to occupy their proper place in the course; infusibility, in those intended for furnace-work. *Fire-bricks* are made from a compound of silica and alumina, and the clay owes its refractory quality to the absence of lime, magnesia, potash, and metallic oxides, which act as fluxes. *Hollow bricks* are made for purposes of warming, ventilating, and removing moisture from the wall. In some cases the hollows form flues, or shafts for ventilation, or discharge of dust from the upper stories. In other cases the hollows have no mechanical function other than to form air-chambers for warmth, as it is well known that an imprisoned body of air is a very poor conductor of heat. (*Knight.*)

"... a dark greyish-blue clay worked for *brick-making*."—*Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, xxxiv. 826.

† **brick-mason,** *s.* A bricklayer. (*Ogilvie.*)

brick-mould, *s.* A box in which clay for bricks is moulded into shape. It is sometimes of wood lined with iron or brass; sometimes it is made of sheet-iron in four pieces, rivetted together at the angles, and strengthened with wood at the sides only.

brick-moulder, *s.* One who moulds bricks.

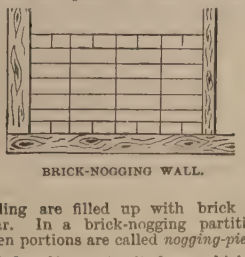
brick-nogging, *s. & a.*

A. *As substantive:*

Building: Brick and stud work. [B.]

B. *As adjective:* Consisting of brick and stud work.

¶ A brick-nogging wall or partition is one in which the spaces between the timbers or



BRICK-NOGGING WALL.

scantling are filled up with brick laid in mortar. In a brick-nogging partition the wooden portions are called *nogging-pieces.*

brick-pit, *s.* A pit from which bricks are dug.

"The *brick-pit* at Lexden is situated . . ."—*Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, xix. (1863).

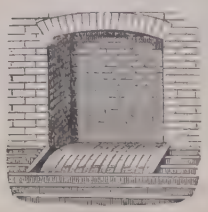
brick-press, *s.* A kind of brick-machine, which effects its object by compressing the bricks into shape. [BRICK-MACHINE.]

brick-red, *s.* A reddish colour, like that of bricks. (Used also attributively.)

brick-tea, *s.* The larger leaves, refuse twigs and dust of the tea plant, softened and moulded into a brick-like mass for easier transportation from China to Russia.

brick-trimmer, *s.* [TRIMMER.]

Arch.: A brick arch abutting against a wooden trimmer in front of a fire-place, to guard against accidents by fire,



BRICK-TRIMMER.

brick-trowel, *s.* [TROWEL.] A trowel used by bricklayers.

brick-truck, *s.* A truck with wide tires to travel over the flat surface of the brick-yard in moving brick from the hack to the kiln.

brick-wall, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* A wall of brick.

B. *As adj.:* Consisting of such a wall.

"And they, that never pass their *brick-wall* bounds,
To range the fields, and treat their lungs with air."
Cowper: The Task, bk. iv.

brick-work, *s.*

Bricklaying: Work executed in brick. The standard size for English brick is $9 \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and walls are described as half-brick, brick, brick and a half, &c., in thickness. The outer walls of modern houses are generally brick or brick and a half thick, the system of leases for ninety-nine years having given rise to the practice of building houses only sufficiently strong to last till the lease falls in.

brick-wise, *a.* or *adv.* Arranged like bricks in a wall; so laid that the joints do not come immediately over each other.

brick-yard, *s.* A "yard" or enclosure, or simply a place where bricks are made.

* **brick** (2), *s.* [Corruption of *break*, s. (?).]

Brick of land: A division, a portion distinguished from other portions.

"The *bricks of land* vnderwritten, viz., that *brick of land* lyand north and south."—*Acts Parl. James V.*, vii., p. 516. (*Jamieson.*)

brĭck, *v.t.* [From *brick*, s. (q.v.).]

Building:

1. To lay or construct with bricks.

"The sexton comes to know where he is to be laid, and whether his grave is to be plain or *bricked*."—*Swift.*

2. To imitate or counterfeit a brick-wall by smearing a wall with red ochre, cutting divisions in it, and filling the latter with plaster.

brĭck'-băt, *s.* [From Eng. *brick*, and *bat* (1), s.] A broken piece of brick.

"Earthen bottles, filled with hot water, do provoke in bed a sweat more daintily than *brickbats* hot."—*Bacon.*

brĭck'-ĭng, *s.* [BRICK, s.] The imitation of brickwork on a plastered or stuccoed surface.

brĭck'-kĭln, * **bricke-kill,** *s.* [Eng. *brick*, and *kiln*.] A chamber in which green bricks are loosely stacked, with spaces between them for the passage of the heat, and in which they are burned by fires placed either in arched furnaces under the floor of the kiln, or in fire-holes placed in the side walls.

brĭck'-lāy-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *brick*, and *layer*.] A man whose trade it is to lay or set bricks.

"In the course of a hundred and twenty years, the daily earnings of the *bricklayer* have risen from half a crown to four and tenpence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

bricklayer's-hammer, *s.*

Bricklaying: A tool having a hammer-head and a sharpened peen, forming an axe for dressing bricks to shape.

bricklayer's-hoist, *s.* A winch and tackle for lifting bricks and mortar in building.

bricklayer's-itch, *s.*

Med.: A disease to which bricklayers are subject, caused by the particles of brick-dust entering the skin and producing great irritation.

bricklayer's-labourer, *s.* A labourer who assists the bricklayer by supplying him with bricks, mortar, &c.

bricklayer's - trowel, *s.* [BRICK-TROWEL.]

brĭck'-lā-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *brick*, and *laying.*] The art or trade of building with bricks, or of laying or setting bricks.

"Who is to judge how much cotton-spinning, or distributing goods from the stores, or *bricklaying*, or chimney-sweeping is equivalent to so much ploughing?"—*J. S. Mill: Political Economy* (ed. 1848), vol. i., bk. ii., ch. i., § 3, p. 246.

¶ The implements of the bricklayer are a trowel, for spreading mortar and breaking bricks when a piece smaller than a whole brick is required; a hammer, for making openings in the brick-work and for driving or dividing bricks, for which purposes one end is formed like a common hammer, and the other is broad and flattened, somewhat after the manner of an axe; the plumb-rule, made generally of wood, having a longitudinal opening down its middle and a plummet suspended from its upper end, for carrying walls up perpendicularly; the level, consisting of a long horizontal arm, having a perpendicular branch carrying a vertical arm from which a plummet is suspended; a large square, for laying out the sides of a building at right angles; a rod, usually five or ten feet long, for measuring lengths; compasses, for traversing arches and vaults; a line and line-pins, for keeping the courses straight and level as the work progresses; and a hod, for carrying bricks and mortar to the workman. (*Knight.*)

* **brĭc'-kle-nĕss,** *s.* [O. Eng. *brickle; -ness.*] The quality of being brickle or fragile, brittleness. (*Barret.*)

brĭck'-lў, * **brĭc'-kle,** * **bro-kel,** * **bro-kle,** * **bru-kel,** * **bru-kle,** *a.* [O. Dut. *brokel* = fragile, brittle; A.S. *bricse, bryce* = brittle, *brecan* = to break.]

1. *Lit.:* Brittle, fragile, easily broken.

"The parke oke is the softest, and far more spalt and *brickle* than the hedge oke."—*Harrison: England*, p. 221.

"But th' Altare, on the which this Image staid,
Was, O great pitie! built of *brickle* clay."
Spenser: Ruins of Time, 498-9.

2. *Fig.:* Fickle, variable, uncertain, unsteady.

"The *brickle* and variable doctrine of John Calvin in his institutions."—*Stapleton: Fortress of the Faith* (1565), f. 24, b.

". . . . when I think how I am to fend for ye now in thae *brickly* times."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. vii.

brĭck'-mā-kĕr, *s.* [Eng. *brick; maker.*] One whose trade it is to make bricks.

"They are common in claypits; but the *brickmakers* pick them out of the clay."—*Woodward.*

brĭck'-māk-ĭng, *a. & s.* [BRICK-MAKING.]

brickmaking-machine, *s.* A machine for making bricks. [BRICK-MACHINE.]

brĭck'-nŏg-gĭng, *s.* [BRICK-NOGGING.]

brĭck'-wŏrk, *s.* [BRICK-WORK.]

* **brĭck'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *brick; -y.*] Full of or composed of bricks. (*Cotgrave.*)

brĭ-cŏl', * **brĭ-cōl'e,** *s.* [Fr. *bricole.*]

Military:

1. Harness for men employed in dragging heavy guns, when horses, &c., cannot be used or procured.

2. A species of engine of war, the same as a springold.

"Some kind of *bricol* it seemed, which the English and Scots called an Espringold, the shot whereof K. Edward the first escaped saire at the siege of Strivelin."—*Camden: Remaines.*

* **brĭct,** *a.* [BRIGHT.] (*Story of Gen. & Exod.*, 1,910.)

* **brĭd,** * **brĭdde,** *s.* [BIRD.]

"The king to souper is set, served in halle,—
Briddes brauden, and brad, in bankers bright."
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., ii. 1.

"As *briddes* doon, that men in cage feede."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,925-6.

"With *briddes*, lybardes, and lyouns."
Romaunt of the Rose.

"That me thought it no *briddis* songe." *Ibid.*

* **brĭd-devyner,** *s.* [O. Eng. *brĭd* = bird, and *devyner* = diviner.] An augur.

"Sweueneres and *brid-devyneres*."—*Wickliffe: Jer.* xxvii. 9.

* **brĭd-lime,** *s.* [BIRD-LIME.]

brĭd'-al, * **brĭde-ale,** * **brĭ-del,** * **bred-ale,** * **brĭd-ale,** * **brĭd-hale,** * **bryd-ale,** * **bruĭd-ale,** *s. & a.* [Properly Eng. *bride*, and *ale; ale* being the common term for a feast. Compare *church-ale, leet-ale, scot-ale*, &c.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The nuptial ceremony or festival, marriage.

"The fole maydenes . . . weren beset wythoute uram the *bredale*."—*Ayenbite of Inwit* (ed. Morris), p. 233.

"A man that's bid to *bride-ale*, if he ha' cake
And drink enough, he need not vear (fear) his stake."
Ben Jonson: Tale of a Tub, ii. 1. (*Nares.*)

2. *Fig.:* Any union.

"Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,
The *bridal* of the earth and sky." *Herbert.*

¶ *A craw's bridal:* The designation given to a flight of crows, if very numerous. (*Scotch.*)

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to a bride, or a bridal; nuptial, connubial.

"And let them eeke bring store of other flowers,
To deck the *bridale* bowers."
Spenser: Epithalamion, 46-7.

¶ Ordinary compounds are *bridal-bed, bridal-cake,* † *bridal-feast, bridal-flowers, bridal-hymn, bridal-ring, bridal-song, bridal-wreath.*

* **bridal-cheer,** * **bridale cheare,** *s.* The wedding feast.

"And askt him where and when her *bridaje cheare*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ii. 3.

bridal-knot, *s.* The bond of marriage.

"Be joy and happiness her lot!—
But she hath fled the *bridal-knot*."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 14.

† **bridal-link,** *s.* A bridal-knot, marriage.

"The union of our house with thine,
By this fair *bridal-link!*"
Scott: Lord of the Isles, ii. 4.

* **brī-dăl'-ĭ-tў,** * **brī'-dăl-tēe,** *s.* [Eng. *bridal; -ity.*] A bridal, a marriage.

"At quintin he,
In honour of this *bridaltee*,
Hath challeng'd either wide countee."
B. Jonson: Underwoods.

* **brĭd'de,** *s.* [BIRD.]

* **briddes-nest,** *s.* A plant. [BIRD'S-NEST.] (*Cockayne*, iii. 315.)

* **briddes-tunge,** *s.* A plant. [BIRD'S-TONGUE.] (*Cockayne*, iii. 315.)

brīde (1), * **brĭd,** * **brude,** * **bryde,** * **burde,** * **buirde,** * **berde,** *s.* [A.S. *brȳd*; Icel. *brudhr*; Dut. *bruid*; Sw. & Dan. *brud*; O. H. Ger. *prut*; Ger. *braut*, all = a girl, a bride. Compare Wel. *priod*; Bret. *pried* = a spouse. (*Skeat.*)]

1. *Literally:*

* (1) A girl; an unmarried female. [BIRD.]

"He wayted a-boute
To haue bi-holde that *burde*, his blis to encrese."
William of Palerne (ed. Skeat), 683.

(2) A woman newly married or on the point of being married.

"Were it better, I should rush in thus.
But where is Kate? where is my lovely *bride?*"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) That on which one fixes his affections, and which becomes as near and dear to him as a wife.

"The youth went down to a hero's grave,
With the sword, his *bride*."
Hemans: The Death-day of Korner.

(2) Applied in Scripture to the Church, as the bride of Christ, to denote the close union between them.

"The Spirit and the *bride* say, Come."—*Rev.* xxii. 17.

brīde (2), *s.* [Fr. = bridle, bonnet-string.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A bridle, a rein.

2. A bonnet-string; one of the threads connecting the pattern in lace.

II. *Med.:* Thready membranes preventing the escape of pus in abscesses.

"At the maturation of the pustule the *bride* ruptures."—*Ency. Metrop.* (1845).

* **bride-ale,** *s.* [BRIDAL.]

* **bride-bowl,** *s.* A bowl of spiced ingredients formerly handed about with cake at bridals.

"Lord Beaufort comes in—calls for his bed and *bride-bowel*."—*Ben Jonson: New Inn*, v. (Arg.).

* **bride-bush,** *s.* A bush hung out by the ale-house at bridals.

bride's-cake, *s.* [BRIDECAKE.]

* **bride-cup,** *s.* A bride-bowl (q.v.).

"Get our bed ready, chamberlain,
And host, a *bride-cup*." *Ben Jonson: New Inn*, v. 4.

bride's-maid, *s.* [BRIDESMAID.]

bride's-man, *s.* [BRIDEMAN.]

* **brīde,** *v.t.* [BRIDE, *s.*] To make a bride of, to wed.

"I knew a man
Of eighty winters, this I told them, who
A lass of fourteen *bridea*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Two Noh. Kinsmen.

brīde'-bĕd, *s.* [Eng. *bride*, and *bed.*] The marriage-bed.

"I hoped, thou shouldst have been my Hamlet's wife;
I thought thy *bride-bed* to have deck'd, sweet maid,
And not have strew'd thy grave."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 1.

brīde'-cāke, *s.* [Eng. *bride*, and *cake.*] The cake distributed to the guests at a wedding.

brīde'-çhăm-bĕr, *s.* [Eng. *bride*, and *chamber.*] The nuptial chamber.

"Can the children of the *bridechamber* mourn, as long as the bridegroom is with them?"—*Matt.* ix. 15.

* **brī'd-ĕd,** *pa. par. & a.* [BRIDE, *v.*] Made a bride; wedded.

brīde'-grôom, * **bride-grome,** * **brid-gume,** * **brĕd-gome,** *s.* [A corruption of A.S. *brȳd-guma*, from *brȳd* = bride, and *guma* = man; Dut. *bruidegom*; Icel. *brúdgumi*; Sw. *brudgumme*; Dan. *brudgom*; O. H. Ger. *brûtegomo*; Ger. *bräutigam.*] A man newly married or on the point of being married.

"The wyse maydines . . . yeden in mid the *bredgome* to the bredale."—*Ayenbite of Inwit* (ed. Morris), p. 235.

* **brī'-dęl,** *s.* [BRIDLE, *s.*]

"He strepeth of the *bridel* right anoon,
And whan the hors was loos, he gan to goon."
Chaucer: The Reeves' Tale, 4061-62.

* **brīde'-lāçe,** *s.* [Eng. *bride; lace.*] A kind of broad riband or small streamer, often worn at weddings.

brī-dĕl'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Prof. Briedel.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Euphorbiaceæ, and the section Phyllantheæ. The bark of the Asiatic Bridelias is astringent.

* **brīde'-māid,** *s.* [Eng. *bride;* and *maid.*] A bridesmaid (q.v.).

* **brīde'-man,** *s.* [Eng. *bride;* and *man.*] A man who attends on the bride and bridegroom at a wedding; a best man.

"My vertuous maid, this day ile be your *bride-man*."
Beaum. & Fletch.: A Wife for a Moneth, v. 1.

brīdes'-māid, *s.* [Eng. *bride*, and *maid.*] An unmarried woman who attends on the bride at her wedding.

* **brīde'-stāke,** *s.* [Eng. *bride;* and *stake.*] A stake or pole set in the ground, round which the guests at a wedding danced.

"Round about the *bridestake*."—*Ben Jonson.*

brīde'-wāin, *s.* [Eng. *bride*, and *wain* (q.v.).]

1. A wain or waggon loaded with household goods, travelling from the house of the bride's father to her new home.

2. A carved chest for the bride's clothes and household linen.

3. A meeting of the friends of a couple about to be married, for the purpose of raising a little money to enable the young folks to commence housekeeping.

brīde'-wĕll, *s.* [Originally a palace or hospital built near *St. Bridget's*, or *St. Bride's Well*; subsequently converted into a workhouse.] A house of correction for disorderly persons or criminals; a prison.

"Such as in London commonly come to the hearing of the Masters of *Bridewell*."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*

brīde'-wŏrt, *s.* [O. Eng. *bride*, and *wort* (q.v.). So called from its resemblance to the white feathers worn by brides (*Prior*), or perhaps because it was used for strewing the houses at wedding festivities.] Two plants, viz.—

1. *Spiræa Ulmaria*, L.

2. *Spiræa salicifolia*, L. (*Loudon: Arboretum.*) (*Britten & Holland.*)

brĭdge, * **brigge,** * **bregge,** * **brugge,** * **brygge** (*Eng.*), * **brig** (*Scotch & North of Eng. dial.*), *s. & a.* [A.S. *brycg, bricg, bryc, bric, brig*; Icel. *bryggja, brú*; Sw. *brygga, bro*; Dan. *brygge, bro*; Dut. *brug*; Fries. *bregge*; (N & M. H.) Ger. *brücke*; O. H. Ger. *prucca.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 1. (q.v.).

(2) Anything laid across a stream, gap, or hollow, to afford means of passing over.

"Thai drou it [a tree] then and mad a *brig* Ouer a litel burn to lig." *Cursor Mundi*, 8,945.

2. *Fig.:* Anything similar to a literal bridge. [II. 1.]

¶ (1) *Of the nose:* The upper bony part of the nose.

"The raising gently the *bridge* of the nose, doth prevent the deformity of a saddle nose."—*Bacon.*

(2) *To break down a bridge behind one:*

Mil.: To do as described with the view of preventing an enemy from following. It has the additional effect of preventing one's self from easily retreating again across the water. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"He had broken down all the *bridges* behind him. He had been so false to one side that he must of necessity be true to the other."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A structure consisting of an arch or series of arches supporting a roadway above it, designed to unite the two banks of a river or the two sides of an open space.

(1) *History of bridges:* Bridges seem to have existed in China from a period of considerable antiquity. The word bridge does not occur in the authorised version of the Bible. Temporary bridges, for military purposes, were constructed before permanent structures for the convenience of the inhabitants were erected. The former were often of boats. Thus Cyrus constructed such bridges about 536 B.C., Darius Hystaspes about 490, and Xerxes about 480 B.C. Bridges of stone or brick seem to have been first used by the Romans; there were none erected in Greece till after the Roman conquest. The first Roman bridge is said to have been one spanning the Tiber between the Janiculum and the Aventine Mountain, built by or under Ancus Martius. Now they are universal in properly-civilised countries, though in countries of imperfect civilisation even yet they are few. In India they are not numerous, and most of those which exist have been erected since the occupation of the country by the British. London Bridge, in its oldest form, existed about A.D. 978, a new one was built of wood in 1014, yet another in 1209, and the present structure was completed in 1831. Old Westminster Bridge was opened in 1750, old Blackfriars in 1769, &c. In the United States bridge building has become a highly developed art, and numerous magnificent examples of it are to be seen. Of the Suspension Bridge, the most striking instance is that over the East River at New York. Of the newly adopted Truss Bridge system, Philadelphia has several fine examples, while of the Cantilever Bridges that at St. Louis is considered probably the finest specimen of bridge construction in the world.

(2) *Construction and parts of a modern bridge:* A bridge is generally made of wood, of iron, of stone, or of brick. The extreme supports of the arches at the two ends are called *butments* or *abutments;* the solid parts between the arches *piers,* and the fences on the sides of the road or pathway *parapets.*

(3) *Different kinds of bridges:* Among these may be mentioned a *bascule-bridge,* a *boat-bridge* or *bridge of boats,* a *bowstring-bridge,* a *chain-bridge,* a *draw-bridge,* a *floating-bridge,* a *flying-bridge,* a *foot-bridge,* a *furnace-bridge,* a *girder-bridge,* a *lattice-bridge,* a *pontoon-bridge,* a *raft-bridge,* a *rope-bridge,* a *skew-bridge,* a *suspension-bridge,* a *swing-bridge,* a *swivel-bridge,* a *trestle-bridge,* a *truss-bridge,* a *tubular-bridge,* a *viaduct,* a *weigh-bridge.* (See these words.)

2. *Shipbuilding:* A partial deck extending from side to side of a vessel amidships. It is common in steam vessels, affording a convenient station for the officer in command, and extends over the space between the paddle-boxes. It is also known as the hurricane-deck or bridge-deck.

3. *Mining:* The platform or staging by which ore, limestone, fuel, &c., are conveyed to the mouth of a smelting-furnace.

4. *Metallurgy, furnaces, boilers, &c.:*

(1) A lower vertical partition at the back of the grate space of a furnace. [WATER-BRIDGE, HANGING-BRIDGE.]

(2) The middle part of the fire-bars in a marine boiler, on either side of which the fires are banked. (*Admiral Smyth.*)

(3) The low wall of division between the fuel-chamber and hearth of a reverberatory furnace.

(4) The wall at the end of the hearth towards the stack, compelling the caloric current in puddling to ascend and then descend towards the foot of the stack.

4. *Music:* A thin wooden bar placed beneath the strings of a musical instrument to elevate them above the sounding-board and to terminate at one end their vibrating portion. The tone of an instrument is largely influenced by the position of the bridge.

5. *Ordnance:* The pieces of timber between the transoms of a gun-carriage.

6. *Horology:* A piece raised in the middle and fastened at both ends to the watch-plate, and forming a bearing for one or more pivots. When supported at one end it is a cock.

7. *Engraving:* A board resting on end-cleats, used by an engraver to span the plate on which he is working, to support the hand clear of the plate.

8. *Electricity:* A device used for measuring the resistance of an element of an electric circuit. [ELECTRIC-BRIDGE.]

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to a bridge in any of the foregoing senses.

bridge-board, *s.*

1. *Carp.:* A notched board on which the ends of the steps (technically the treads and risers) of wooden stairs are fastened. It is called also a *notch-board.*

2. The bridge of a steamboat. [A., II. 2.]

bridge-equipage, *s.* An "equipage" designed to accompany armies in the field and provide them with materials whence to construct bridges across any rivers which may impede them in their progress.

bridge-gutter, bridged gutter, *s.* A gutter formed of boards covered with lead and supported on bearers.

bridge-head, *s.*

Fortif.: A work commanding the extremity of a bridge nearest to the enemy; a *tête de pont.*

bridge-master, *s.* One who has charge of a bridge, a bridge-warden.

bridge-over, *a.*

Carp.: A term showing that certain parts lie across and rest on others; as, common joists, bridge-over binding-joists, &c.

bridge-pile, *s.*

Civil Engineering: A pile driven to support a timber of a bridge.

bridge-rail, *s.*

Railroading: A railroad-rail having an arched tread and lateral foot flanges. It was adopted by Brunel for the Great Western Railway. It is laid on a longitudinal sleeper in cross-ties. Felt saturated in pitch, or its equivalent, is placed beneath the rail over the sleeper, and gives a certain resiliency to the track. The other rails are known as *edge-rails* and *foot-rails* (q.v.). (*Knight.*)

bridge-stone, *s.*

1. *Masonry:* A stone laid from the pavement to the entrance-door of a house, spanning a sunken area.

2. *Road-making:* A flat stone serving as a bridge across a gutter or narrow area.

bridge-train, *s.* A military bridge composed of portable boats. The same as *bridge-equipage,* or *pontoon-bridge* or *train* (q.v.). A bridge-equipment or pontoon-train, consisting of a military bridge composed of portable boats.

bridge-tree, *s.*

Milling: The beam which supports the spindle of the runner in a grinding-mill. On the upper surface of the bridge-tree is the socket of the spindle. The bridge-tree is capable of vertical adjustment, to vary the relative distance of the grinding-surfaces, by moving the runner towards or from the bed-stone. The adjusting device is called a lighter-screw. (*Knight.*)

bridge-truss, *s.* A structure of thrust and tension pieces, forming a skeleton beam, in a viaduct. It has several varieties: the lattice, the arched truss, or combination of arch and truss, the deck-truss, in which the road-bed is on the straight stringers. (*Knight.*)

bridge-ward (1), *s.* [Eng. *bridge,* and *ward* (2), *s.*]

Locksmithing: The main ward of a key, usually in the plane of rotation.

* **bridge-ward** (2), * **brigge-ward,** * **brigge-warde,** *s.* [Eng. *bridge; O. Eng. brigge,* and *ward* (1), *s.*]

1. The warden or keeper of a bridge.

"A geant ys maked *brigge-ward.*" *Sir Ferumbras*, 1,700.

2. A number of men set to guard a bridge.

"That nyght as it ful by cas,
The *brigge-warde* foryete was."
Sir Ferumbras, 3,559.

brĭdġe, *v.t.* [From Eng. *bridge,* s. (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* To build a bridge over a river, a valley, or road.

"Came to the sea: and, over Hellespont
Bridging his way, Europe with Asia joined."
Milton: P. L., bk. x.

2. *Fig.:* To establish a passage across anything.

"Till, *bridged* with Moslem bodies o'er
It bears aloft their slippery tread."
Moore: Lalla Rookh; The Fire-Worshippers.

brĭdġed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BRIDGE, *v.*]

bridged-gutter, *s.* [BRIDGE-GUTTER.]

brĭdġe'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *bridge,* and suff. *-less.*] Without a bridge. (*Southey.*)

brĭdġ'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BRIDGE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

Carp.: Short cross-pieces connecting adjacent floor-joists to prevent lateral deflection. [CHIMNEY.]

¶ *Single bridging* has one pair of diagonal braces at the mid-length of the joists. *Double bridging* consists of two pairs of cross-braces, dividing the joist into three lengths.

bridging-floor, *s.*

Carp.: A floor in which bridging-joists are used without girders.

bridging-joist, *s.*

Building: A joist in a double floor, resting upon the binder or binding-joist, and supporting the floor; a floor-joist.

bridging-piece, *s.*

Carp.: A strut-piece nailed between joists or beams, to prevent lateral deflection; a strutting or straining piece.

* **brĭdġ'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *bridg(e); -y.*] Full of bridges. (*Sherwood.*)

brī'-dle, * **brī'-dĕll,** * **brī'-dĕl,** * **brī'-dĭl,** * **brў'-dўlle,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *bridel, bridels, brȳdel;* Icel. *beisl;* Sw. *betsel;* Dan. *bidsel;* Dut. *breidel;* M. H. Ger. *britel;* O. H. Ger. *bridel, brittil, priddel;* Fr. *bride;* O. Fr. *bridel:* Prov., Sp., & Port. *brida;* Ital. *briglia* = a bridle, and *predella* = the headstall of a bridle.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Fig.:* A curb or restraint of any kind.

". . . . that place, which some men fancied to be a *bridle* upon the city."—*Clarendon.*

". . . . a continual *bridle* on the tongue."—*Watts.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Saddlery:* A head-stall, bit, and bearing or riding rein, completing the head-gear of a horse's harness. The modern bridle of Europe and America consists of the following pieces:—The crown-piece, the brow-band, the cheek-strap, the throat-latch or lash, the rein, and the bit. Sometimes also there is a nose-band and a hitching-strap.

2. *Machinery:*

(1) A link attachment, limiting the separation of two pieces.

(2) *Of a slide valve:* The flanges which keep it in place, and serve to guide and limit its motion.

3. *Nautical:*

(1) One of the ropes by which the bowline is fastened to the leech of a sail.

(2) A mooring-hawser.

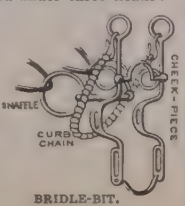
4. *Agric.:* The piece on the forward end of

a plough-beam, to which the draft-shackle is attached; the clevis; also called the muzzle or plough-head.

5. *Fire-arms:* That piece in a gun-lock which serves to bind down the sear and tumbler, and prevent their lateral motion. (*Knight.*)

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to a bridle. (See the compounds which follow.)

bridle-bit, *s.* A bit connected with a bridle. Such bits are seen in Assyrian and Egyptian paintings and sculptures, and are subsequently mentioned by Xenophon. Bridle-bits may be classed under three heads:—snaffles, curb-bits, and stiff-bits. The snaffle has two bars, jointed together in the middle of the mouth, and has rings at the end for the rein. It sometimes has cheek-pieces, to keep the ring from pulling into the mouth of the animal. The curb-bit consists of the following parts:—Cheek-pieces or branches with eyes for the cheek-straps and for the reins, and holes for the curb-chain; a mouth-piece, uniting the cheek-pieces and forming the bit proper; sometimes a bar uniting the lower ends of the branches; a curb-chain. The elastic bit consists of a chain covered by closely coiled wire between the bit-rings. Another form of elastic bit is made of twisted wire with a soft rubber covering. (*Knight.*)



BRIDLE-BIT.

bridle-cable, *s.*

Naut.: A cable proceeding from a vessel to the middle of another cable which is moored at each end.

bridle-cutter, *s.* One who makes bridles, spurs, &c. (*Johnson.*)

bridle-hand, *s.* The hand which holds the bridle when one is riding; the left hand.

"The Gaucho, when he is going to use the lazo, keeps a small coil in his *bridle-hand.*"—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. iii., p. 44.

bridle-maker, *s.* A maker of bridles. (*Booth.*)

bridle-path, *s.* A path sufficiently wide to allow of the passage of a horse, though not of a cart.

bridle-ports, *s.*

Shipbuilding: A port in the bow for a main-deck chase-gun; through it mooring-bridles or bow-fasts are passed.

bridle-rein, *s.* A rein passing from the hand to the bit, or from the check-hook to the bit, or, in wagon-harness, from the top of the hames to the bit.

"Selected champions from the train,
To wait upon his *bridle-rein.*"
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 21.

bridle-way, *s.* A horse-track, a bridle-path.

brī'-dle, * **brȳ'-dĕl-ȳn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [From *bridle,* s. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Literally. Of a horse or any similar animal:*

(1) To restrain by means of an actual bridle.

(2) To furnish or equip with a bridle.

"The steeds are all *bridled,* and snort to the rein."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, 22.

2. *Fig.:* To curb, to restrain, to govern.

"But the thoughts we cannot *bridle*
Force their way without the will."
Byron: Fare thee well.

B. *Intransitive:* To hold up the head and draw in the chest, as an expression of pride, scorn, or resentment.

"Dick heard, and tweedling, ogling, *bridling,*
Turning short round, strutting, and sideling."
Cowper: Pairing-time Anticipated.

¶ In this sense it is often followed by *up.* [BRIDLING.]

bridle-in, *v.t.* To hold in or restrain by means of a bridle or curb. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"I *bridle-in* my struggling muse with pain,
That longs to launch into a bolder strain."
Addison: A Letter from Italy.

brī'-dled, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BRIDLE, *v.t.*]

brī'-dlĕr, *s.* [Eng. *bridl(e); -er.*] One who bridles or curbs an animal, a person, or anything. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The prelates boast themselves the only *bridlers* of schism."—*Milton: Reason of Ch. Gov.,* bk. i., ch. vii.

brīd'-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BRIDLE, *v.*]

A. *As present participle:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As participial adjective:*

"He swells his lifted chest, and backward flings
His *bridling* neck between his towering wings."
Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

C. *As substantive:* The same as *bridling-up* (q.v.)

bridling-up, *s.* The act of proudly rearing the head.

"By her *bridling-up* I perceived that she expected to be treated hereafter not as Jenny Distaff, but Mrs. Tranquillus."—*Tatler.*

Brĭd'-lĭng-tŏn (generally pron. **Bür'-lĭng-tŏn**), * **Brĕl'-lĭng-tŏn,** *s. & a.* [From O. Eng. *Brelling* (etym. doubtful), and *ton* = town.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: A market town and parish on the sea-coast of Yorkshire, lat. 54° N.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to or found at or in the place named under A.

Bridlington crag, *s.*

Geol.: A deposit belonging to the Newer Pliocene. It consists of sand and bluish clay with fragments of various rocks. It contains molluscs, of which four species are extinct, *Natica occlusa, Cardita analis, Nucula Cobboldiæ,* and *Tellina obliqua;* most of the remaining species are arctic shells. It appears to have been deposited during the period of the greatest cold.

brĭ-dōn', *s.* [From Fr. *bridon* = a snaffle.]

Saddlery: The snaffle-bit and rein used in European military equipments in connection with a curb-bit which has its own rein.

briēf, * **breef,** * **bref,** * **breve,** * **breff,** *a.* [O. Fr. *brief;* Fr. *bref;* Sp., Port., & Ital., *breve;* Lat. *brevis;* Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short.]

A. *Of things:*

1. *Of language:* Short, few, concise.

"A play there is, my lord, some ten words long,
Which is as *brief* as I have known a play:
But by ten words, my lord, it is too long,
Which makes it tedious."
Shakesp.: Mid Night's Dream, v. 1.

2. *Of time:* Short in duration, not lasting.

"But man, proud man,
Drest in a little *brief* authority."
Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., ii. 2.

† 3. *Of length, size, or extent:* Short, narrow, contracted.

"The shrine of Venus, or straight pight Minerva,
Postures beyond *brief* nature."
Shakesp.: Cymbel., v. 5.

B. *Of persons:* Concise in language; short, abrupt.

"To finish the portrait, the bearing of the gracious Duncan was *brief,* bluff, and consequential, . . ."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian,* ch. xliv.

¶ *In brief* (O. Icel. *on brefa*): Shortly, in short, briefly.

"*In brief,* we are the King of England's subjects."
Shakesp.: K. John, ii. 1.

To be brief: To speak briefly or shortly, without many words.

briēf, * **bref,** * **brefe,** * **breve,** *s.* [In Dan. *brev;* O. H. Ger. *briaf;* O. Fr. *bref;* Sp., Ital., & Port. *breve.*] [BRIEF, *a.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A short abstract; an epitome.

"I doubt not but I shall make it plain, as far as a sum or *brief* can make a cause plain."—*Bacon.*

"Each woman is a *brief* of woman-kind."—*Overbury.*

* 2. A writing of any kind.

"Bear this sealed *brief*
With winged haste to the lord marshal."
Shakesp.: 1 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.:*

(1) A papal letter or licence.

"A bag fulle of *brefes* . . ."—*Townley Mysteries,* p. 309.

"The apostolical letters are of a twofold kind and difference; viz., some are called *briefs,* because they are comprised in a short and compendious way of writing."—*Ayliffe.*

(2) An episcopal letter or charge.

"Then also (if occasion be) shall . . . *Briefs,* Citations, and Excommunications be read."—*Book of Common Prayer; Rubric in Communion Service.*

2. *Law:*

(1) *Eng. law:*

(*a*) (See definition in quotation.)

"A writ whereby a man is summoned to answer to any action: or it is any precept of the king in writing, issuing out of any court, whereby he commands any suing to be done."—*Cowel.*

(*b*) The abstract of the evidence, &c., given to the counsel, to enable them to plead a case.

"It seems, indeed, from the reports of the trials that he did as little as he could do if he held the *briefs* at all, and that he left to the judges the business of browbeating witnesses and prisoners."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.

* (*c*) A royal proclamation for the meeting of parliament.

"Over alle hys lond hys *bref* was sente
To aselen a comuyn parliment."
Seven Sages, 3,213.

* (*d*) Letters patent, authorising any charitable collection for any public or private purpose.

"A *brief* was read in all churches for relieving the French Protestants, who came here for protection from the unheard-of cruelties of the king."—*Evelyn: Memoirs,* ii. 262.

(2) *Scots law:* A writ directed to any judge ordinary, requiring and authorising him to hear a case before a jury and give sentence thereon.

3. *Music.* [BREVE.]

† **brief-man,** *s.*

1. One who prepares briefs.

2. One who copies manuscripts.

† **briēf** (1), *v.t.* [BRIEF, *a.*] To write concisely; to set forth briefly.

briēf (2), *v.t.* [BRIEF, *s.*]

1. To give a brief to (counsel).

2. To draw up in the form of a counsel's brief.

briēf'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *brief,* and suff. *-less.*] Having no briefs; without clients; unemployed. (Said only of barristers.)

"If the king notified his pleasure that a *briefless* lawyer should be made a judge."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

briēf'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *briefless; -ness.*] The state of being briefless or without clients.

briēf'-lȳ, * **bref-ly,** * **breve-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *brief; -ly.*]

1. *Of language:* In few words, concisely, shortly.

"To sey *breffly,* . . ."—*Merlin,* I., ii. 190.

A plain blunt show of *briefly*-spoken seeming."
Byron: A Sketch.

2. *Of time:* Shortly; in or after a short time.

briēf'-nĕss, * **breff-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *brief; -ness.*] The quality of being brief or short. *Used*—

1. *Of language:* Conciseness, brevity.

"I hope the *briefness* of your answer made
The speediness of your return."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 4.

2. *Of time:* Shortness.

"We passe ovyr that, *brefnes* of tyme consydervnge."—*Coventry Myst.,* p. 79.

3. *Of length, size, or extent:* Shortness, narrowness.

brī'-ĕr, brī'-ar, * **brȳ'-ar,** * **breere,** * **brere,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *brér* = a briar; Ir. *briar* = a prickle, a thorn, a briar, a pin; Gael. *preas,* gen. *prearis* = a bush, a shrub, a thicket, a wrinkle, a plait; Wel. *prys, prysys* = covert, brushwood.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) *Gen.:* A thorny or a prickly shrub, without precisely indicating the species.

"But that that is bryngynge forth thornes and *breris* is repreuable . . ."—*Wiclife: Ebrewis,* c. 6.

"What subtile hole is this,
Whose mouth is cover'd with rude-growing *briers?*"
Shakesp.: Titus Andron., ii. 3.

(2) *Spec.:* The same as II. *Bot.,* 1.

"From off this *brier* pluck a white rose with me."
Shakesp.: 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4.

2. *Fig.:* Anything sharp or unpleasant to the feelings.

". . . leaue vs your friendes in the *briers* and betray vs, . . ."—*Stowe: Edward VI.* (1552).

". . . some harsh, 'tis true,
Pick'd from the thorns and *briers* of reproof."
Cowper: Task, bk. vi.

II. *Technically:*

Bot.: Various species of British roses of larger growth. *Spec.,* the Dog-rose (*Rosa canina*). (*Treas. of Bot.*)

¶ 1. *Slightly scented brier,* or *briar: Rosa inodora.* (*Hooker & Arnott.*)

2. *Small-flowered sweet brier,* or *briar: Rosa micrantha.*

3. *True sweet brier*, or *briar*: The Eglantine (*Rosa rubiginosa.*)

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to any of the plants described under A.

brier-bush, * **bryer-bushe,** * **brere-bushe,** *s.* Two roses—

1. *Rosa canina.*

2. *Rosa arvensis.*

brier-rose, briar-rose, *s.* A rose (*Rosa canina*). (*Spec. on the Eng. border.*)

"For, from their shivered brows displayed,
Far o'er the unfathomable glade,
All twinkling with the dew-drop sheen,
The *briar-rose* fell in streamers green."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 11.

brier-scythe, *s.*

Agric.: A stout, short-bladed scythe in a nearly straight handle, and used for cutting down brambles and the like.

brier-tooth, *a.* Resembling the teeth of a brier leaf.

Brier-tooth saw: A saw whose interdental spaces are deeply depressed by oblique filing on alternate sides. [GULLET-SAW.]

† **brier-tree,** *s.* A rose (*Rosa canina*).

* **brierd,** *v.t.* [BREER, *v.*] To germinate. (*Scotch.*)

"Euen as the husbandman after he has casten the seede in the ground, his eye is on the ground to see how the corne *brierdes*."—*Rollock: On 2 Thes.*, p. 152.

brī'-ĕred, *a.* [Eng. *brier*; *-ed.*] Set with briers. (*Chatterton.*)

brī'-ĕr-ў, *a. & s.* [Eng. *brier*; *-y.*]

A. *As adjective:* Full of briers; thorny. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"It taketh no rote in a *briery* place, ne in marice, neither in the sande that fleeteth awaye, but it requireth a pure, a trymme and a substauncial grounde."—*Udal: James* i.

B. *As substantive:* A place where briers grow. (*Webster.*)

* **briēve,** *s.* [BRIEF.]

brĭg (1), * **breg,** * **bryg,** *s.* [BRIDGE.] (*Scotch, Yorkshire, and North of England.*)

1. *Lit.:* A bridge.

"Corspartryk raiss, the keyis weile he knew,
Leit *breggis* doun, and portculess that drew."
Wallace, i. 90. MS.

"The *brig* was doun that the entré suld keipe."
Ibid., iv. 226. MS.

2. *Fig.:* A ledge of rocks running out from the coast into the sea. Example, Filey Brig (in East Yorkshire). (*Prof. Phillips: Rivers, &c., of Yorkshire*, p. 262.)

brĭg (2), *s.* [Contracted from Eng., &c., *brigantine* (q.v.).]

Naut.: A vessel with two masts, square-rigged on both. [SNOW.]

BRIG.

"... though the arrival of a *brig* in the port was a rare event."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ *Hermaphrodite brig:* A two-masted vessel, square-rigged forward and with fore and aft sails on the mainmast.

brĭ-gā'-de, brig'-ade, * **brĭ'-gad,** *s. & a.* [In Sw. *brigad*; Dan., Dut., Ger., & Fr. *brigade*; Sp. *brigada* = brigade, shelter; Port. *brigada*; Ital. & Low Lat. *brigata* = a company, a troop, a crew, a brigade. From O. Fr. *brigue* = contention, quarrel, dispute, faction; Ital. *briga* = trouble, disquiet; Ital. & Low Lat. *brigare* = to strive, to shift, to be busy.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Mil.:* A portion of an army, whether horse, foot, or artillery, under the command of a brigadier. An infantry brigade contains from three to six battalions; the cavalry brigade, three or more regiments and a battery of horse artillery; an artillery brigade two or more batteries. Infantry and cavalry brigades, when permanently formed, are commanded by major-generals.

"Here the Bavarian duke his *brigades* leads."
Philips.

"Is there any general who can be responsible for the obedience of a *brigade*?"—*Burke: Sub. of Speech on the Army Estimates.*

2. *Fig.:* An aggregation, meeting, or union of several hosts as for warfare. (*Poet.*)

"Thither, wing'd with speed,
A numerous *brigade* hasten'd; as when bands
Of pioneers, with spade and pickaxe arm'd."
Milton: P. L., bk. i.

3. A band of persons, organised for some special purpose, wearing uniform and under discipline; as a *fire-brigade*, &c.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to some kind of brigade, like one of those described under A.

"*Brigade* depots are to be considered a portion of a force to be inspected ...."—*The Queen's Orders and Regulations* (1873), § 5.

brigade-major, *s.*

Mil.: A staff officer attached to the brigade and not to the personal staff of the officer by whom it is commanded. He issues the orders of that officer to the brigade, and is the channel through which are transmitted to him all reports and correspondence regarding it. He has to inspect all guards, outposts, and pickets furnished by the brigade. No officer under the rank of captain can hold the appointment. (*Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army* (1873), § 5.)

brĭ-gā'-de, *v.t.* [From Eng., &c. *brigade*, *s.* (q.v.).]

Mil.: To form into one or more brigades.

"It [brevet rank] gives precedence when corps are *brigaded*."—*James: Mil. Dict.* (4th ed.), p. 61.

brĭ-gā'-dĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [BRIGADE, *v.*]

brĭg-a-dēer', *s.* [In Dan. *brigadeer*; Fr. *brigadier*; Port. *brigadeiro*; Ital. *brigadiere.*]

Mil.: An abbreviation of *brigadier-general* (q.v.). It is in common use in the Anglo-Indian army, the forces located in various cantonments being in charge of brigadiers.

"... to raise the best officer in the Irish army to the rank of *Brigadier*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

brigadier-general, *s.*

Mil.: A military officer of intermediate rank, between a major-general and a colonel, his command being that of a brigade. He is generally the senior colonel of a number of battalions temporarily brigaded together and not commanded therefore by a major-general. He may wear the same uniform as the latter.

"Brigadiers temporarily appointed ... are at liberty, however, to wear the uniform and appointments complete, as laid down for a *Brigadier-General*." *Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army*, § 12.

brĭg-a-dĭer'-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *brigadier*; *-ship.*] The office or rank of a brigadier (q.v.).

brĭ-gā'-dĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BRIGADE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the formation of men into brigades.

"... regiments finding their way on to the ground as they mustered, with seemingly small attention to the *brigading* regulations prescribed in the War-office memorandum."—*Daily News*, July 24, 1871.

C. *As subst.:* The act of forming men into brigades.

* **brĭg'-an,** *s.* [BRIGAND.]

* **brĭg'-an-çĭe,** *s.* [BRIGAND.] Robbery, depredation, violence.

"... thair be way of hame sukkin, *brigancie* and forthocht feilony, maist vyldlie, vnmercifullie and treasounablie slew and murtherit him, ..."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1584 (ed. 1814), p. 305.

brĭg'-and, * **breg'-aund,** * **brĭg'-an,** * **brĭg'-ant,** *s.* [Fr. *brigand*; Low Lat. *brigans* = a light-armed soldier; Ital. *brigante*, pr. par. of *brigare* = to strive; *briga*; O. Fr. *brigue* = strife.]

* 1. A light-armed soldier.

"Bekyrde with *bregaundes* of fesse in tha laundes."
Morte Arthure, 2,096.

"Besides two thousand archers, and *brigans*, so called in those days of an armour which they wore named brigandines."—*Holinsh.*, ii., N n, 5 b.

2. A robber, a bandit, an outlaw.

"Lure on the broken *brigands* to their fate."
Byron: Lara, ii. xi.

brĭg'-and-ăge, *s.* [Fr. *brigandage* = robbery; from *brigand.*] The practices of brigands; robbery, theft.

"... which not only brings them to neglect their proper trades ... but in time inevitably draws them on to robbery and *brigandage*."—*Warburton: Alliance of Ch. and State* (1st ed.), p. 129.

* **brĭg'-and-ĕr,** * **brȳg'-and-ĕr,** *s.* [BRIGANDINE (2).]

"He anone apparaylled hym with the knyghtes apparayll and dyd on hym his *brygander*s."—*Fabyan*, bk. vii., p. 623.

† **brĭg'-and-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *brigand*; and fem. suff. *-ess* (q.v.).] A female brigand.

"These *brigandesses* have an average of eighteen crimes against them in common with the men."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, May 12, 1865.

* **brĭg'-and-içe,** *s.* [BRIGAND.] Brigandage.

* **brĭg'-and-īne** (1), *s.* [BRIGANTINE.]

* **brĭg'-and-īne** (2), * **brĭg'-and-ēr,** *s.* [Fr. *brigandine*; Ital. *brigantina*; from O. Fr. *brigand*; Low Lat. *brigans* = a light-armed soldier.] [BRIGAND, BRIKANETYNE.]

1. A coat of mail composed of light, thin jointed scales; also a coat of thin, pliant plate-armour.

"They have also armed horses with their shoulders and breasts defenced, they have helmets and *brigandines*."—*Hakluyt: Voyages*, i. 62.

"Nor waving plume nor crest of knight:
But burnished were their corslets bright,
Their *brigantines*, and gorgets light,
Like very silver shone."
Scott: Marmion, v. 2.

2. A jacket quilted with iron, much worn by archers during the reign of Elizabeth and James I.

* **brĭg'-and-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *brigand*, and suff. *-ism* (q.v.).] Brigandage.

* **brĭg'-ant,** *s.* [BRIGAND.]

* **brĭg'-ant-īne** (1), *s.* [BRIGANDINE (2).]

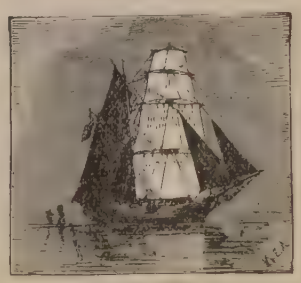
"Their defensive armour was the plate-jack, hauberk, or *brigantine*."—*Scott*: Note to *Marmion*, st. iii.

brĭg'-ant-īne (2), *s.* [Fr. *brigantin*; Ital. *brigantino* = a pirate-ship; Sp. *bergantin.*] [BRIGAND.]

* 1. A pirate-ship.

"The *brigantines* of the rovers were numerous, no doubt; but none of them was large."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

2. A two-masted vessel brig-rigged on the



BRIGANTINE.

foremast, and schooner-rigged on the after or main mast.

* **brĭg'-bōte,** * **brŭg'-bōte,** *s.* [O. Eng. *brig* = bridge, and *bote* (q.v.).] For def. see the quotation.

"*Brig-bote*, or *brugbote*, signifies a tribute, contribution, or aid towards the mending of bridges, whereof many are freed by the king's charter, and hereupon the word is used for the very liberty or exemption from this very tribute."—*Blount: Glossographia.*

* **brīge,** * **bryge,** *s.* [O. Fr. *brigue*; Ital. *briga*; Sp. & Port. *brega* = a dispute, quarrel.] A quarrel, a contention.

"Myne adversaries han bygonne this debate and *brige*." *Chaucer: Melibeus*, p. 187.

brĭgg, * **brigge,** * **brug,** *s.* [BRIDGE.] A bridge. (*Scotch.*)

* **brĭ'-ĕ-gĕn,** * **brĕ'-ĕ-gĕn,** *v.t.* [Lat. *breviare*; Fr. (*a*)*bréger.*] [ABRIDGE.] To shorten, abridge, cut short.

"He wild haf *briggid* the fals leue and enoure."—*Langtoft: Chronicle*, p. 247.

*** brig´ge-ward, * brig´ge-warde,** *s.* [BRIDGE-WARD.]

*** brig´-hŏuss,** *s.* [Scotch *brig* = bridge, and Eng. *house.*] A toll-house. (*Skeat.*)

"... to low
Hir by the *brighouss* to the wall."
Barbour: The Bruce (ed. Skeat), xvii. 409.

brīght (*gh* silent), *** briht, * bricht, * brict, * brigt, * brith, * brit, * bryght, * bryht, * bryth,** *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *beorht*; O. Sax. *berht*; Goth. *bairhts*; Icel. *bjartr*; O. H. Ger. *përaht*; M. H. Ger. *bërht* = shining. Cognate with Sansc. *bhrâj* = to shine; Lat. *flagro* = to flame, blaze (*Skeat.*).]

A. *As adj.* (*Of all the foregoing forms*):

I. *Literally*:

1. Shedding light, luminous, clear; opposed to *dark*.

"She saw therinne a lithful schier
Also *brith* so it were day." *Havelok*, 588.
"As the sonne with his bemys qwhan he is most *bryth*." *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 117.

2. Radiant, reflecting light, shining; opposed to *dull*.

"Now I am a devyl ful derke
That was an aungelle *bryght*."
Coventry Mysteries, p. 21.
"... a presence *bright*
Returns to her."
Wordsworth: The White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

3. Clear, pure, transparent.

"Bonkez bene of beryl *bryght*."
Allit. Poems; Pearl, 110.
"From the *brightest* wines
He'd turn abhorrent." *Thomson.*

4. Unclouded, clear.

"And why they pine beneath the *brightest* skies."
Thomson: Seasons; Winter.
"The evening *bright* and still."
Pope: Satires, iii. 138.

5. Resplendent with beauty or charms.

"How fareth that byrde *bryght*?"
Erle of Tolouse, 843.
"O Liberty, thou goddess heav'nly *bright*."
Addison.

6. Gay; of brilliant colours.

"Here the *bright* crocus and blue violet grew."
Pope: Spring, 31.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Cheerful, gay, happy.

"*Bright* hours atone for dark ones past."
Moore: Lalla Rookh; The Fire-Worshippers.
"To-day the grave is *bright* for me."
Tennyson: In Memor., 73.

2. Witty, clever, highly accomplished; as we say, "a *bright* idea," "a *bright* genius."

"Great in arms, and *bright* in art."
Anonymous.
"If parts allure thee, think how Bacon shin'd,
The wisest, *brightest*, meanest of mankind."
Pope: Ess. on Man, iv. 282.

* 3. Clear, plain, evident.

"That he may with more ease, with *brighter* evidence, and with surer success, draw the learner on."—*Watts: Improvement of the Mind.*

* 4. Distinct, clear, audible.

"God sente a steuene *brigt* and heg."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 2,780.

5. Illustrious, noble, celebrated.

"This is the worst, if not the only stain
I' th' *brightest* annals of a female reign."
Cotton.

B. *As adv.* (*Of the forms* bright, brighte, *and* brihte) = Brightly.

"Than sulde we *brighte* sen
Quilc yure sal God quemest ben."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 3,763.
The moon shines *bright*."
Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven., v. 1.

C. *As subst.* (*Of the forms* bright, brigt, *and* brilt):

1. Brightness.

"Swilc the sunnes *brigt*,
Is more thanne the mones ligt."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 142.
"Drawn round about thee, like a radiant shrine,
Dark with excessive *bright* Thy skirts appear."
Milton: P. L., bk. iii.

2. A plant, *Ranunculus Ficaria*, L., called by Gerarde *Chelidonia*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

¶ Obvious compounds are *bright-brown, bright-burning, bright-coloured, bright-eyed, bright-faced, bright-green, bright-haired, bright-hued, bright-red, bright-shining*; also *bright-dyed*, and *bright-tinted* (*Carlyle*). The following are less frequent—

bright-curling, *a.* Shining with bright curls.

"... *bright-curling* tresses."
Longfellow: The Children of the Lord's Supper.

bright-harnessed, *a.* Wearing bright or shining armour.

"And all about the courtly stable
Bright-harness'd angels sit in order serviceable."
Milton: Ode on the Nativity.

bright-studded, *a.* Studded brightly, as the sky with stars.

"*Bright-studded* to dazzle the eyes."
Cowper: Gratitude.

*** brīght** (*gh* silent), *** briht,** *v.t.* [BRIGHT, *a.*] To make bright or clear. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Al is ase nout ayean luue, thet schireth and *brihteth* the heorte."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 384.
"The sun *brightis* all the burghe, and the brode valis."
Destr. of Troy (ed. Donaldson and Panton), 814.

Bright's-disease, *s.* [Named after Dr. Bright.] [ALBUMINURIA.]

brīght´-en (*gh* silent), *** brih-ten,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *beorhtan, brihtan.*]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. To make gradually bright or clear (frequently followed by *up*).

"Full fain was he when the dawn of day
Began to *brighten* Cheviot gray."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 24.
"The purple morning, rising with the year,
Salutes the spring, as her celestial eyes
Adorn the world, and *brighten* up the skies."
Dryden.

2. To cause to shine or sparkle.

"And tears bedew'd and *brighten'd* Julia's cheek."
Campbell: Theodric.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To make bright or cheerful, as though by removing or dissipating the shadows of care or trouble; to relieve from gloom.

"Hope elevates, and joy
Brightens his crest." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. ix.

* 2. To make clear or plain; to explain.

"This word is deosk, auh nime the gode yeme hu ich hit wulle ou *brihten*."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 148.

3. To make illustrious.

"There were two honours lost; yours and your son's.
For yours, the God of heaven *brigh'ten* it!"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., ii. 3.
"The present queen would *brighten* her character, if she would exert her authority to instil virtues into her people."—*Swift.*

† 4. To make less dark or grievous; to alleviate.

"An ecstasy, that mothers only feel,
Plays round my heart, and *brightens* all my sorrow."
Philips.

† 5. To make sharp or witty, to enliven. (Generally with *up*.)

"Yet time ennobles or degrades each line;
It *brighten'd* Cragge', and may darken thine."
Pope: Satires, iv. 45.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To become gradually bright or clear; to clear up.

"The flowers begin to spring,
The skies to *brighten*, and the birds to sing."
Pope: Spring, 72.

2. To become spirited, lively, cheerful, or less gloomy.

(1) *Of persons* (generally applied to the countenance):

"On me she bends her blissful eyes
And then on thee; they meet thy look
And *brighten* like the star that shook
Betwixt the palms of paradise."
Tennyson: In Memor.

(2) *Of things* (applied to style of language):

"How the style *brightens*, how the sense refines."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 421.

brīght´-ened (*gh* silent), *pa. par.* & *a.* [BRIGHTEN.]

A. & **B.** *As past participle and participial adjective*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Thus I presumptuous: and the Vision bright,
As with a smile more *brightened* thus replied."
Milton: P. L., viii. 368.

brīght´-en-ĭng (*gh* silent), *pr. par., a., & s.* [BRIGHTEN.]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Enid listen'd *brightening* as she lay."
Tennyson: Enid, 733.
"You cannot shut the windows of the sky,
Through which Aurora shews her *brightening* face."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 3.

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of making bright or clear.

2. The process or state of becoming bright or clear.

brīght´-lĭ (*gh* silent), *** bright-like, * briht-liche, * bright´-liche, * brigt-like,** *adv.* [Eng. *bright*; *-ly.*]

I. *Lit.*: Brilliantly, splendidly, clearly.

"Safely I slept, till *brightly* dawning shone
The morn, conspicuous on her golden throne."
Pope.
"Its battled mansion, hill and plain,
On which the sun so *brightly* shone."
Scott: Rokeby, ii. 28.

II. *Figuratively*:

* 1. Clearly, audibly.

"Tho so spac God *brightlike*
That alle he it herden witterlike."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 3,491.

* 2. Plainly, clearly, perfectly.

"Thenne schule ye al this *brihtliche* understonden."
Ancren Riwle, p. 154.

† 3. Cheerfully, gaily.

"He faced this morn of farewell *brightly*."
Tennyson: Enoch Arden, 183.

¶ Obvious compound: *Brightly-coloured* (*Darwin*).

brightly-headed, *a.* Having a bright or gleaming point.

"Thus below
A well-joyn'd boord he laide it, and close by
The *brightly-headed* shaft."
Chapman: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xxi.

brīght´-nĕss (*gh* silent), *** brīght´-nes, * briht´-nes, * briht-nesse, * bricht-nesse, * brict-nesse, * brit-nesse,** *s.* [A.S. *bryhtnesse, beorhtnesse.*]

I. *Lit.*: The quality of being bright; lustre, brilliancy, clearness.

"A gold ring that wit *brightnes* scain."
Cursor Mundi, 3,320.
"A sword, by long lying still, will contract a rust, which shall deface its *brightness*."—*South.*

† **II.** *Figuratively*:

1. Cheerfulness, comfort.

"Vex'd with the present moment's heavy gloom,
Why seek we *brightness* from the years to come."
Prior.

2. Sharpness, acuteness.

"The *brightness* of his parts, the solidity of his judgment, and the candour and generosity of his temper, distinguished him in an age of great politeness."—*Prior.*

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *brightness, lustre, splendour*, and *brilliancy*: "*Brightness* is the generic, the rest are specific terms: there cannot be *lustre, splendour*, and *brilliancy* without *brightness*; but there may be *brightness* where these do not exist. These terms rise in sense; *lustre* rises on *brightness, splendour* on *lustre*, and *brilliancy* on *splendour*. *Brightness* and *lustre* are applied properly to natural lights; *splendour* and *brilliancy* have been more commonly applied to that which is artificial: there is always more or less *brightness* in the sun or moon; there is an occasional *lustre* in all the heavenly bodies when they shine in their unclouded *brightness*; there is *splendour* in the eruptions of flame from a volcano or an immense conflagration; there is *brilliancy* in a collection of diamonds. There may be both *splendour* and *brilliancy* in an illumination: the *splendour* arises from the mass and richness of light; the *brilliancy* from the variety and *brightness* of the lights and colours. *Brightness* may be obscured, *lustre* may be tarnished, *splendour* and *brilliancy* diminished. The analogy is closely preserved in the figurative application. *Brightness* attaches to the moral character of men in ordinary cases, *lustre* attaches to extraordinary instances of virtue and greatness, *splendour* and *brilliancy* attach to the achievements of men. Our Saviour is strikingly represented to us as the *brightness* of His Father's glory, and the express image of His person. The humanity of the English in the hour of conquest adds a *lustre* to their victories which are either *splendid* or *brilliant*, according to the number and nature of the circumstances which render them remarkable." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** brīght´-sŏme** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *bright*, and suff. *-some* (q.v.).] Bright, clear.

"Let the *brightsome* heavens be dim."
Marlowe: Jew of Malta, ii. 2.

*** brīght´-sŏme-nĕss, * brīght´-sŏme-nĕs** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *brightsome*; *-ness.*] The quality of being brightsome; brightness.

"So that by the *brightsomenes* of the gold the flowers appered so freshely that they semed as they were growyng in dede."—*Hall: Chronicle; Hen. VIII.*, anno 19.

*** bri-gose, * bry-goos,** *a.* [Low Lat. *brigosus*; Ital. *brigoso*; from Low Lat. *briga* = strife, contention.] [BRIGE.] Contentious, quarrelsome, tending to cause contention.

"*Brygous*, or debate-maker. *Brigosus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*
"Which two words, as conscious that they were very *brigose* and severe (if too generally taken, therefore), he softens them in the next immediate words by an apology."—*Fuller: Moderation of the Ch. of Eng.*, p. 324.

*** brigte,** *adv.* [BRIGHT.] Clearly.

*** brigt-like,** *adv.* [BRIGHTLY.] (*Story of Gen. and Exod.*, 3,491.)

* **brigue,** *s.* [Fr. *brigue;* Ital. & Low Lat. *briga;* Sp. *brega* = strife, contention; Gael. & Ir. *bri, brigh* = anger, power.] [BRIGE.] Solicitation, canvassing for power or office, emulation.

"The politicks of the court, the *brigues* of the cardinals, the tricks of the conclave."—*Ld. Chesterfield.*

* **brigue,** *v.i.* [Fr. *briguer;* Ital. *brigare;* Sp. *bregar* = to contend, strive.] To solicit, canvass, strive for.

"You may conclude, if you please, that I am too proud to *brigue* for an admission into the latter."—*Hurd.*

† **brig-uing** (*u* silent), *pr. par., a., & s.* [BRIGUE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. and particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* Canvassing, soliciting.

"*Briguing*, intriguing, favouritism, . . ."—*Carlyle: Fr. Revol.*, bk. v., ch. 5.

* **brik,** * **brike,** *s.* [A.S. *bric* = a fracture, breaking.] [BREACH, *s.*] A breach, violation of, or injury done to anyone. (*Scotch & O. Eng.*)

"That sum men and women professing monastik lyfe, and vowing virginitie, may efter mary but *brik* of conscience."—*N. Winyet: Quest. Keith*, App., p. 228.

* **brik-cane-tyne,** *s.* [BRIGANDINE (2).] A very curiously-corrupted spelling of *brigandine.*

"Assignis continuacioun of dais to pref that the said Schir Mongo hald the *brikcanetynes* contenit in the summiondis, & the avale." &c.—*Acc. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1489, p. 132.

* **brike,** *s.* [BRIK.] A breach, fracture.

* **bril,** *s.* [Etymology uncertain.] The merry-thought of a fowl. (*Scotch.*)

"Os, quod vulgo *bril* appellatur, adeo in hac ave cum pectore connexum est, ut nulla vi avelli queat."—*Sibb. Scot.*, p. 20.

brill, prill, *s.* [From provinc. Eng. *pearl* (?).]

Ichthyol.: A flat-fish, *Pleuronectes rhombus*, resembling the turbot, but inferior to it in flavour, besides being smaller in size. It is common in the markets.

bril-lan-te (pron. **bril-lyan'-tā**), *adv.* [Ital. & Fr. *brillante.*]

Music: Brilliantly; in a showy, sparkling style. (*Stainer and Barrett.*)

bril'-li-ançe, bril'-liançe, bril'-li-an-çy, bril'-lian-çy, *s.* [From Eng. *brillian*(*t*), *-ce; -cy.*]

1. *Lit.* (*Of material things*): The state or quality of being brilliant, lustre.

2. *Fig.* (*Of things not material*):

". . . . . all those striking events which give interest and *brilliancy* to the Roman history, particularly in the pages of Livy."—*Lewis: Exr. Rom. Hist.*, ch. iv.

". . . . . fertility of thought and *brilliancy* of diction . . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

"Often also our talk was gay; not without *brilliancy*, and even fire."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

¶ For the distinction between *brilliancy, brightness, lustre,* and *splendour* see BRIGHTNESS.

bril'-li-ant, bril'-liant, *a.* & *s.* [In Sw. *briljant*, s.; Dan. *brilliant*, s.; Ger. *brillant*, s.; Sp. & Ital. *brillante*, a. & s.; Port. *brilhante*, a. & s.; Fr. *brillant*, s., and *brillant*, pa. par. of *briller;* Prov. & Sp. *brillar;* Port. *brilhar;* Ital. *brillare* = to shine. From Lat. *berillus, beryllus;* Gr. βήρυλλος (*bērullos*).] [BERYL.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Literally.* (*Of anything material capable of reflecting light*): Shining very brightly, emitting splendent rays, sparkling, highly lustrous.

"Replete with many a *brilliant* spark."
Dorset.

2. *Figuratively.* (*Of things not material*): Lustrous, shining, sparkling, fitted to excite admiration.

"Cornbury was not a man of *brilliant* parts . . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

(1) *Lit.:* The same as II. 1.

* (2) *Fig.:* A person of illustrious reputation.

"In deference to his virtues, I forbear
To shew you what the rest in orders were;
This *brilliant* is so spotless and so bright,
He needs not foil, but shines by his own proper light."
Dryden.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Diamond-cutting:* A diamond of the finest cut, consisting of lozenge-shaped facets alternating with triangles. The variations are known as the half brilliant, the full brilliant, the split or trap brilliant, the double brilliant or Lisbon cut. [CUTTING-GEMS.] A diamond cut as a brilliant has two truncated portions, one above and one below the girdle, which is at the largest circumference. The upper portion, which projects from the setting, is called the bizet, and is one-third the whole depth of the gem. The remaining two-thirds are embedded. They are called the culasse. (*Knight.*)

2. *Printing:* A very small type, smaller than diamond.

This sentence is printed in brilliant type.

3. *Fabric:* A cotton fabric woven with a small raised pattern, and printed or plain.

4. *Pyrotech.:* A form of pyrotechnics for making a bright light. The filling is gunpowder 16 and steel-filings 4; or gunpowder 16, and borings 6.

bril'-li-ant-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *brilliant; -ly.*] In a brilliant manner, lustrously, shiningly. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"No other large Irish town is so well cleaned, so well paved, so *brilliantly* lighted."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

bril'-li-ant-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *brilliant; -ness.*] The quality of being brilliant, lustre, splendour. (*Johnson.*)

brills, *s.* [Cf. Ger. *brille:* Dut. *bril* = a pair of spectacles (*Mahn*).] The hair on the eyelids of a horse. (*Bailey.*)

brĭm, * **brimme,** * **brym,** * **brymme,** *s.* [A.S. *brim;* Icel. *brim* = surf; M.H. Ger. *brëm;* Ger. *brame, bräme* = a border. From Sansc. *bhram* = to whirl; M.H. Ger. *brëmen* = (1) to roar, (2) to border; Lat. *fremo* = to roar.]

I. *Lit.:* The edge or border of anything. *Used—*

1. *Of a stream:* A bank or shore.

"A balgh bergh bi a bonke the *brymme* bysyde."
Sir Gawaine, 2,172.

"Not lighter does the swallow skim
Along the smooth lake's level *brim.*"
Scott: Marmion, vi. 15.

2. *Of a fountain:* The edge or brink.

"It told me it was Cynthia's own,
Within whose cheerful *brims*
That curious nymph had oft been known
To bathe her snowy limbs."
Drayton.

3. *Of any vessel:* The upper edge.

"Thus in a bason drop a shilling,
Then fill the vessel to the *brim.*"
Swift.

"Froth'd his bumpers to the *brim*,"
Tennyson: Old Year, 19.

4. *Of the horizon:* The margin.

"As the bright sunne, what time his fierie teme
Towards the westerne *brim* begins to draw."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ix. 35.

5. *Of a hat:* The edge or leaf.

". . . . seeing that his hat
Was moist with water-drops, as if the *brim*
Had newly scoop'd a running stream."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

6. *Of a pit:* The edge or side.

"He his ne to the *brimme*
Hath leide."
Gower: Conf. Amant., ii. 293.

* II. *Fig.:* The edge or brink of anything; as, *the brim of the grave*, but in this sense we now use *brink.*

"I was in the very pangs of death and brought downe to the very *brimme* of the grave."—*Hall: On Hard Texts* (1633), p. 211.

* **brĭm** (1), *a.* [A.S. *brême, bryme* = famous, celebrated.] Well-known, spoken of, public.

"That thou dost hold me in disdain,
Is *brim* abroad, and made a gibe to all that keep this plain."
Warner: Albion's England.

* **brĭm** (2), * **brym,** * **bryme,** * **breme,** *a.* [BREME.]

1. Raging, swelling. (Applied to the sea.)

"The yeir of God i. M. iiii. c. lxxxvi yeris certaine marchandis wer passand betuix Forth and Flanderis (quhen hastelie come sic ane thud of wynd) that sail, mast and taikillis wer blawin in the *brym* seis, throw quhilk the schip beleuit nocht bot sicker deith."—*Bellend.: Cron.*, bk. viii, c. 20.

2. Fierce, violent.

"The *brim* battil of the Harlaw."
Evergreen, i. 90.

3. Stern, rugged. (Applied to the countenance.)

"But this sorrowfull boteman wyth *bryme* luke,
Now thir, now thaire within his weschell tuke."
Doug.: Virgil, 174, 20.

4. Denoting a great degree either of heat or of cold, as we say, "a *fierce* heat."

"Vulcanis oistis of *brym* flambis rede
Spredand on bred vpbleis suery stede."
Doug.: Virgil, 330, 43.

† **brĭm** (1), *v.t. & i.* [BRIM, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To fill to the brim; to fill to overflowing.

"This said, a double wreath Evander twin'd:
And poplars black and white his temples bind;
Then *brims* his ample bowl."
Dryden.

"Arrange the board and *brim* the glass."
Tennyson: In Memor., 106, 16.

"A beaker, *brimm'd* with noble wine."
Ibid.: Day Dream, 56.

B. *Intrans.:* To be full to the brim, or to overflowing. (Seldom used except in the present participle.)

"The *brimming* glasses now are hurl'd
With dire intent."
Philips.

† **brĭm** (2), * **brime,** * **brimen,** * **brim-men,** *v.i.* [M. H. Ger. *brimmen;* O. Icel. *brima.*]

1. To be fruitful, to bear fruit.

"God biquuad watres here stede,
And erthe *brimen* and beren dede."
Story of Genesis and Exodus, 117.

2. To be in heat. (Said of swine.)

"The sonner wol thei *brimme* ayein,
And bringe forth pigres moo."
Palladius, iii. 1,070.

* **brime,** *s.* [A.S. *brim, brymme* = shore (of the sea), &c.] Pickle, brine. (*Scotch.*)

* **brĭm'-ĕll,** *a.* [Etymology doubtful; † A.S *bryme* = fierce.] Rough, boorish (?).

"Laith we war, but owther offens or cryme,
Ane *brimell* body suld interstrike my ryme."
Douglas: Virgil, 19, 12.

* **brĭm'-fĭll,** *v.t.* [Eng. *brim;* and *fill.*] To fill to the brim, or to overflowing. (*Lit. & fig.*).

"His damnation will be the sooner wrought up, the cup of his iniquity *brimfilled.*"—*Adams: The Blacke Devill*, 1615, p. 71.

* **brĭm'-fĭlled,** *pa. par.* [BRIMFILL.]

* **brim-fir,** * **brim-fire,** *s.* [Another form of *brinfire* = burning-fire, or = wild-fire, i.e., brimstone.] For definition see etymology.

"For mannes sinne thus it is went,
Brent with *brimar*, sunken and shent."
Story of Genesis and Exodus, 754

brĭm'-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *brim*, and *ful*(*l*).]

1. *Lit.:* Full to the brim, overflowing.

"The good old king at parting wrung my hand,
His eyes *brimful* of tears"
Addison: Cato.

"Her *brimful* eyes that ready stood,
And only wanted will to weep a flood."
Dryden: Sigismonda & Guiscardo, 681, 682.

2. *Fig.* (*of the feelings, &c.*):

(1) Overflowing, full.

"My heart
Brimful of those wild tales."
Tennyson: Dream of Fair Women, 182.

* (2) Completely prepared; in full and complete number.

"Our legions are *brimful*, our cause is ripe."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv, 3.

† **brĭm'-fŭl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *brimful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being brimful. (In the example the accent is on the second syllable as if *brim* were an adj. qualifying *fulness.*)

"The Scot on his unfurnish'd kingdom
Came pouring, like a tide into a breach,
With ample and *brimfulness* of his force."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

brĭm'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng *brim; less.*] Without a brim; having no brim.

"They [the Jews] wear little black *brimless* caps, as the Moors red."—*L. Addison: State of the Jews*, p. 10.

* **brĭm'-ly,** * **brym'-ly,** *a. & adv.* [BRIM.]

A. *As adjective:* Fierce.

"That *brymly* best so cruell and unryd."
Songs & Carols (ed. Wright), p. 26.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Fiercely.

"His brode eghne
That fulle *brymly* for breth brynte as the gledys."
Morte Arthure, 116.

2. Clearly, distinctly.

"A man sees better, and discerns more *brimly* his colours."—*Puttenham: The Art of Poetry*, p. 256. (*French on some def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 18.)

brĭmme, *a.* [BREME.]

† **brĭmmed,** *a.* [BRIM.]

1. Having a brim or edge. (Obsolete except in compounds, as *broad-brimmed, wide-brimmed, narrow-brimmed*, &c.)

2. Full to the brim or edge, almost overflowing.

"May thy *brimmed* waves for this
Their full tribute never miss."
Milton: Comus.

* **brim-men,** *v.i.* [BRIM (2), *v.*]

brĭm'-mĕr, *s.* [Eng. *brim; -er.*]

† 1. A glass or drinking vessel filled to the brim, a bumper.

"Round to his mates a *brimmer* fills."
Scott: Marmion.

"When [illegible] brimmers flow"
Leyden.

* 2. A flat

"Now takes his brimmer off."
Brome: Songs, 1661 (Nares.)

brim'-ming, *a.* [Brim, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* Filled to the brim.

"And twice besides her beestings never fail
To store the dairy with a brimming pail."
Dryden.

"I loved the brimming wave that swam
Thro' quiet meadows round the mill."
Tennyson: The Miller's Daughter

2. *Fig.:* Overflowing.

"Her eyes . . . were all brimming over with tears."—*Kingsley: Water Babies,* ch. vi.

* **brims,** * **brim'-sey,** *s.* [A.S. *brimse;* O. Dut. *brems.*] [Breese.] A gad-fly.

brim'-stone, * **brem-ston,** * **brim-ston,** * **brim-stane,** * **brim-stean,** * **brum-ston,** * **brun-stane,** * **brym-stoon,** *s.* [O. Icel. *brennisteinn,* from *brenna* = to burn, and *steinn* = a stone; Sw. *brännsten.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Burnt-stone, sulphur.

"It rayned fire fra heven and brunstane."
Hampole: Prick of Conse., 4852.

"The whole land thereof is brimstone, and salt, and burning."—*Deut.* xxix. 23.

¶ [illegible] The inflammable [illegible] brimstone [illegible] the manufacture of [illegible]

2. *Entom.:* A species of butterfly, so called from its bright canary or brimstone colour, the [illegible]

"It is very interesting to watch the female Brimstone [illegible] about the [illegible]"—*Kearton: Brit. Butterflies,* p. 7.

brimstone-butterfly, *s.* Brimstone, 2.

brimstone-match, *s.* A match tipped with [illegible]

"The manner of the poore did [illegible] a peece of [illegible] brimstone to the middle [illegible] Welsh [illegible]"—*Harrison: Description of England.*

brimstone-moth, *s.* A species of moth, *Rumia crataegata,* one of the Geometers. It derives its name from its bright yellow colour.

"The curious twig-like caterpillars of the *Brimstone Moth.*"—*Coleman: Woodlands, Heaths, &c.,* p. 122.

brimstone-wort, *s.* [So called from "its yellow sap or liquor, which quickly waxeth hard or dry, smelling not much unlike brimstone" (*Coles*); or from the sulphurous odour of the leaves (*Skinner, Prior.*) (*Britten & Holland.*)] The plant *Peucedanum officinale.*

* **brim-stön-ish,** *a.* [Eng. *brimston(e);* *-ish.*] [illegible] resembling brimstone in nature or appearance.

brim'-stön-ý, *a.* [Eng. *brimston(e);* *-y.*] Full of [illegible]

"This customal fiery or brimstony spirit."
Tryon: Way to Wealth, p. 72.

* **brin, * brin-nen,** *v.t. & i.* [Burn, *v.*] *(Comb.)*

brin (1), *s.* [From Dan. & Sw. *bryn;* O. Icel. *brún* = the eyebrow.] The eyebrow. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

brin (2), *s.* [Etymology unknown.] One of the inner radiating sticks of a fan. The outer [illegible] being longer and [illegible]

* **brinch,** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To drink to in answer to a pledge, to pledge.

"I carouse to Frauna and brinch you."
Lilly: Mother Bombie.

* **brin'-dëd,** *a.* [A variant of *branded* (q.v.). Icel. *brondóttr* = brindled, *brandr* = a flame, *brenna* = to burn; A.S. *byrnan, brinnan* = to burn.] Of different colours, streaked, [illegible]

"Threw the brinded cat hath mew'd."
[illegible]
"My brended heifer to the stake I lay."
Dryden.

† **brin'-dle,** *a. & s.* [A shortened form of *brindled* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:* Brindled.

"The first a *brindle,* the second a yellow."—*Miss Mitford: Our Village,* I. 65.

B. *As substantive:* The state of being brindled; [illegible]

"A cavern'd brindle"—*Richardson: Clarissa.*

brindle-moth, *s.* [illegible] and spotted appearance. The best [illegible] perhaps, the Brindle Beauty, *Biston hirtaria.*

brin'-dled, *a.* [An extended quasi-diminutive form of *brinded.* (*Skeat.*)]

"Where mountain wolves and *brindled* lions roam."
Pope: Odyssey, x.

[illegible]
"Down from the [illegible]
The brindled of the [illegible]"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 27.

brine, * **briyn,** * **bryne,** *s.* [A.S. *bryne;* O. Dut. *brija;* Dut. *brem* = brine, pickle.]

I. *Literally:*

1. *Gen.:* Water strongly impregnated with salt.

"*Bryne* of salt. *Salaugo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"A mariner . . . with incrusted *brine* all rough."
Cowper: Odyssey, xxiii. 278.

2. Spec.:

(1) The sea, the ocean.

"[illegible] himself in a wilderness of brine,
Expert to swim, he lies."
Cowper: The Castaway.

* (2) Applied to tears, from their saltness.

"What a deal of *brine*
Hath wash'd thy sallow cheeks for Rosaline."
Shakesp.: Rom. and Jul., ii. 3.

* **II.** *Fig.:* Unfruitfulness, barrenness.

"He shall dwelle . . . in the land *of briyn* and vnhabitable."—*Wiclif: Jer.* xvii. 6.

brine-evaporator, *s.* An apparatus for evaporating brine so as to produce salt.

brine-gauge, *s.* An instrument for testing the amount of salt in a liquid. [Salinometer.]

brine-pan, *s.* The pan or vessel in which the brine is kept while being evaporated in the process of manufacturing salt.

"[illegible] in the [illegible] Lymington."—*Johnson: Voyage round the World,* ed. 1787, p. 67.

brine-pit, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A pit or receptacle in which brine [illegible]

"The [illegible] was [illegible] made [illegible] from [illegible] in the [illegible]"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

"And made a *brine-pit* with our bitter tears."
Shakesp.: Titus Andron., iii. 1.

brine-pump, *s.*

Mining: A pump for changing the water in the workings, so as to prevent an excess of saturation of salt.

brine-shrimp, brine-worm, *s.* A [illegible] living in the [illegible] (Artemia.)

"[illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] —*Wallace: Birds of New Brunswick.*

brine spring, *s.* A spring of water saturated with salt.

"The *brine-springs* of Cheshire are the richest in our country."—*Lyell: Princ. of Geol.,* ch. xvii.

brine-valve, *s.*

Boilers: A blow-off valve; a valve which is [illegible] saturated with salt to [illegible]

brine-worm, *s.* Brine-shrimp.

† **brine,** *v.t.* Brine, *s.* To steep in brine, to [illegible]

"[illegible] beneath."—*Tusser.*

* **brin-fire,** *s.* [Brimfire.] (*Colony of Gen. & Rev.,* 1. 270.)

bring, * **breng,** * **bringe,** * **bringen, bryng,** * **brynge** (pret. & pa. pr. * **brought,** * **broght,** * **brogt,** * **brogte,** * **brouhte,** * **brouth,** * **brouthe,** * **browte,** * **browthe,** * **brwte,** * **brwthe,** A.S. *bringan;* Dut. *brengen;* Goth. *briggan;* O. H. Ger. *pringan;* Ger. *bringen.*]

I. *Of material things:*

1. To bear, carry, convey to the place where the [illegible] or to the [illegible] person.

"The treasury is my house, go bring it thither."
Sackville: Tragedy of Gorboduc, i. 2.

2. To lead; conduct. (Used of persons.)

(*a*) *Lit.:* To a place or person.

"[illegible] bring you where you shall hear music."—*Shakesp.: The Tempest,* v. 1.

¶ *To bring forward on a journey:* To help on, conduct. (*Judges* ix.)

(*b*) *Fig.:* To a mental state.

"[illegible] Again, go [illegible] —*Sharp: Sermons,* 4. *Exodus,* i. 22.

3. To carry in one's own hand, or with one's self or itself.

¶ Followed by the preposition *to* of the place or person to which or to whom the thing or person is carried or conducted. Before a person the preposition is usually omitted.

"*Bring* me, I pray thee, a morsel of bread in thine hand."—*1 Kings,* xvii. 11.

4. To attract, draw with it.

"The water ascends difficultly, and *brings* over with it some part of the oil of vitriol."—*Newton: Opticks.*

5. To induce, persuade, prevail on. (*Fig.*)

"I cannot *bring*
My [illegible]

"The king was brought to [illegible] by a court-age between [illegible] Mary, [illegible] and pre[illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] of Orange."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* i. 226.

¶ Also used reflexively.

"It seems so preposterous a thing to men, to make themselves unhappy in order to happiness, that they do not easily *bring* themselves to it."—*Locke.*

II. *Of immaterial things:*

1. To procure, cause, gain for one.

"There is nothing will *bring* you more honour and more ease, than to do what right in justice you may."—*Bacon.*

2. To cause to come. Especially in such phrases as the following.

"[illegible] which *bringeth* their iniquity to remembrance."—*Ezek.* xxix. 16.

"But those, and more than I to mind can *bring*."
Dryden.

¶ Frequently with *back.*

"*Bring back* gently their wand'ring minds."—*Locke.*

3. To lead by degrees, draw, guide.

"The understanding should be *brought* to the difficult and knotty parts of knowledge by insensible degrees."—*Locke.*

III. *In special phrases:*

1. *To bring about:*

(1) To cause to change from the party of one's opponents to one's own party.

"Now [illegible] about. Ah! I [illegible] —*Swift: An Excellent New Song.*

(2) To cause, effect, bring to pass.

"It enabled him to *bring about* several great events, for the advantage of the publick."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

* (3) To complete.

"How many hours *bring about* the day,
How [illegible]
How many years a mortal [illegible]"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 5.

* 2. *To bring again:* To bring back.

"The Lord said, I will *bring again* from Bashan; I will *bring* my people *again* from the depths of the sea."—*Psalms,* lxviii. 22.

† 3. *To bring down:*

(1) *Lit.:* To cause to make a literal descent.

"So he *brought down* the people unto the water."—*Judg.* vii. 5.

(2) *Fig.:* To humble, abase.

"And I will tread down the people in mine anger, and make them drunk in my fury, and I will *bring down* their strength to the earth."—*Isaiah,* lxiii. 6.

4. *To bring forth:*

(1) To bear, produce, give birth to. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"[illegible] thy seed, that the field *bringeth forth* year by year."—*Deut.,* xiv. 22.

"The good queen,
For she is good, hath *brought* you *forth* a daughter."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

(2) To lead out, deliver.

"And Moses said unto God, Who am I, that I should go unto Pharaoh and that I should *bring forth* the children of Israel out of Egypt?"—*Exodus,* iii. 11.

5. *To bring forward:*

(1) To produce.

(2) To assert, produce as a statement.

(3) To [illegible] forward as, to bring [illegible] of the business.

6. *To bring home:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) *Literally:*

(i) *Gen.:* To bring to one's house. (Used specially of a bride.)

* (ii) *Spec.:* To bring into the world, to give birth to.

"[illegible] our young queen, *brought home* and [illegible]"—*Primatice: Prose,* p. 256.

(*b*) *Fig.:* To prove conclusively.

"Several [illegible] to whom [illegible] was unable to *bring home* the charge of high treason, were convicted of misdemeanours, and were sentenced to something [illegible] than what [illegible] had undergone."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* i. 662.

(2) *Naut.:* To *bring home* the anchor = to

work in the cable and raise the anchor to its position at the side of, or on the ship.

7. *To bring in:*

(1) To produce, afford a return.

"The sole measure of all his courtesies is, what return they will make him, and what revenue they will *bring* him *in*."—*South.*

* (2) To gain over.

"Send over into that realm such a strong power of men, as should perforce *bring in* all that rebellious rout, and loose people."—*Spenser: Ireland.*

(3) To introduce into Parliament.

"It was resolved that a Resumption Bill should be *brought in*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

(4) To return a verdict.

(5) To introduce.

"Since he could not have a seat among them himself he would *bring in* one who had more merit."—*Tatler.*

8. *To bring off:*

(1) To procure an acquittal; clear; make to escape.

"Set a kite upon the bench, and it is forty to one he'll *bring off* a crow at the bar."—*L'Estrange.*

(2) To accomplish, to cause to happen.

9. *To bring on:*

(1) To cause, give rise to.

"And poverty *brought on* a pettish mood."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

(2) To hasten, further, forward.

"*Hel.* Yet, I pray you:
But with the word the time will *bring on* summer."
Shakesp.: All's Well, iv. 4.

10. *To bring out:*

† (1) To show, prove.

"Another way made use of, to find the weight of the Jenarii, was by the weight of Greek coins; but those experiments *bring out* the denarius heavier."—*Arbuthnot.*

* (2) To expose, make manifest.

"*Bring out* his crimes, and force him to confess."
Dryden.

(3) To introduce into society.

"Begg'd to *bring* up the little girl, and '*out*,'
For that's the phrase that settles all things now."
Byron: Don Juan, xii. 31.

(4) To publish.

11. *To bring over:* To convert to one's side.

"The protestant clergy will find it, perhaps, no difficult matter to *bring* great numbers *over* to the church."—*Swift.*

12. *To bring under:* To subdue.

"That sharp course which you have set down, for the *bringing under* of those rebels of Ulster, and preparing a way for their perpetual reformation."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

13. *To bring to:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* To resuscitate, revive.

(2) *Naut.:* To check the course of a ship; to lie to.

"We *brought-to* in a narrow arm of the river."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. vii. p. 136.

14. *To bring up:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:*

(*a*) To educate, rear.

"They frequently conversed with this lovely virgin, who had been *brought up* by her father in knowledge."—*Addison: Guardian.*

(*b*) To raise, start; as, "to *bring up* a subject."

(*c*) To cause to advance, bring forward.

"*Bring up* your army."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 2.

(*d*) To lay before a meeting, as "to *bring up* a report."

(*e*) To reject food from the stomach; to vomit.

(2) *Naut.:* To cast anchor.

¶ *To bring up the rear:* To come last.

15. *To bring word:* To bring intelligence of anything.

"And Benaiah *brought* the king *word* again, saying, Thus said Joab, and thus he answered me."—1 *Kings*, ii. 30.

¶ (1) Other special applications of the word are *bring to book* [Book]; *bring to pass* [Pass]; *bring to justice* = to charge, bring to trial; to *bring down the house* = to be enthusiastically received; *bring to nought* = utterly destroy; *bring to reason* = induce one to listen to reason; to be *brought to bed*, *brought a bed* = to be delivered of a child; to *bring a person on his way*, or to *bring him onward* = to accompany him.

(2) Crabb thus distinguishes between to *bring*, to *fetch*, and to *carry*:—"To *bring* is simply to take with one's self from the place where one is; to *fetch* is to go first to a place and then *bring* it; to *fetch* therefore is a species of *bringing*. Whatever is near at hand is *brought*; whatever is at a distance must be *fetched*: the porter at an inn *brings* a parcel, the servant *fetches* it. *Bring* always respects motion towards the place in which the speaker resides; *fetch*, a motion both to and from; *carry*, always a motion directly from the place or at a distance from the place. . . . *Bring* is an action performed at the option of the agent; *fetch* and *carry* are mostly done at the command of another. Hence the old proverb, 'He who will *fetch* will *carry*,' to mark the character of the gossip and tale-bearer, who reports what he hears from two persons in order to please both parties." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

brĭng'-ĕr, * brĭng'-are, *s.* [Eng. *bring; -er.*] He who, or that which, brings anything.

"Yet the first *bringer* of unwelcome news
Hath but a losing office."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 1.

"Is he not an eye to us all: a blessed heaven-sent *Bringer* of Light?"—*Carlyle: Heroes*, lect. iii.

bringer in, *s.* He who, or that which, brings in or introduces.

"Lucifer is a *bringer in* of light; and therefore the harbinger of the day."—*Sandys: Christ's Passion, Notes*, p. 79.

bringer out, *s.* He who brings forward, leads out, or publishes.

"*Sold.* Mock not, Enobarbus.
I tell you true: best you safed the *bringer*
Out of the host." *Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop.*, iv. 6.

bringer up, *s.* One who rears or educates.

"Italy and Rome have been breeders and *bringers* up of the worthiest men."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*

brĭng'-ĭng, * brĭng'-ĭng-e, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Bring.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. and partic. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* The act of conveying, carrying, or fetching.

bringing-forth, *s.*

1. The act of bearing or being delivered of.

* 2. That which is brought forth or uttered.

"Let him be but testimonied in his own *bringings-forth*, and he shall appear to the envious a scholar, a statesman, and a soldier."—*Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas.*, iii. 2.

bringing-to, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Gen.:* The act of carrying or conveying to.

2. *Spec.:* The act of resuscitating, or bringing back to consciousness.

II. *Naut.:* The act of checking the course of a vessel.

Bringing-to bolt: A screw-bolt or forelock-bolt used in keying up a structure.

bringing-up, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Education, rearing.

2. *Printing:* The operation of overlaying, underlaying, or cutting portions of woodcuts, so as to equalise the impression by giving proper prominence to the dark and light portions.

* **brĭn'-ie,** *s.* [Birnie.]

† **brī'-nĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *briny; -ness.*] The quality of being briny; saltness.

* **brī'n-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *brin(e); -ish.*] Somewhat briny; having the taste of brine.

"To hear and see her plaints, her *brinish* tears."
Shakesp.: 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

"The restless groans, *brinish* tears."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. 2.

† **brī'n-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *brinish; -ness.*] The quality of being brinish; a tendency to saltness. (*Johnson.*)

brĭn'-jal, brĭn-jall, *s.* [From Arab. *bydendjan* = the egg-plant. (*Forskhal.*)] The name given in parts of India to the fruit of the Egg-plant (*Solanum Melongena*).

brĭn-ja'r-rĭe, * bĭn-ja'r-rў, bĕn-ja'r-ў, bănn-ja'r-ў, bun-jar-ee, *s.* [From Hind. *bonjara, banjari.*] A grain-merchant. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

brĭnk, * brĭnke, * brўnke, * brenke, *s.* [Dan. & Sw. *brink* = an edge; Icel. *brekka* = a slope.]

I. *Lit.:* An edge, margin, or border, as of a precipice, or pit, or river.

"Vche a dale so depe that demmed at the *brynkes*."
E. E. Allit. Poems, ii. 384.

"Beside the *brink*
Of haunted stream."
Thomson: Seasons: Summer.

2. *Fig.:* The edge, verge.

"He sayde, 'Frendes, I am hoor and old,
And almost (God woot) at my pittes *brynke*.'"
Chaucer: C. T., 9274-5.

"To misery's *brink*."
Burns: To a Mountain Daisy.

¶ *The brink of the grave:* The verge of point of death.

"The old man stood . . . upon the *brink of the grave*."—*Robertson: Sermons.*

* **brĭnk'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *brink; ful(l).*] Full to the brink or brim; brimful.

* **brĭnt,** *pa. par. & a.* [Burnt.]

* **brĭnt-stōne, * brĭn-stāne,** *s.* [Brimstone

brī'-nў, *a.* [Eng. *brin(e); -y.*] Full of brine; excessively salt.

"Fool that he was! by fierce Achilles slain,
The river swept him to the *briny* main."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, ii. 1064-5.

brī-ōche', *s.* [Fr.] A kind of light pastry made with flour, butter, and eggs.

brī'-ō-nīne, *s.* [Bryony.] A chemical principle extracted from bryony.

brī'-ŏn-ў, *s.* [Bryony.]

* **brise,** *v.t.* [Bruise.]

brī-sĭn'-ga, *s.* Named in allusion to Icel. *Brisinga men* = the necklace of the Brisings which figure in Scand. mythology. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Zool.: A genus of Star-fishes, the typical one of the family Brisingidæ (q.v.). The only species, that found in the Norwegian Seas resembles the fossil Protaster.

brī-sĭn'-gĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *brisinga*, and Lat. fem. pl. suffix *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Asteroideæ (Star-fishes), with long and rounded arms and two rows of ambulacral feet; the ambulacral grooves not reaching the mouth.

brĭsk, *a.* [Wel. *brysg* = nimble, quick; Gael. *briosg*; Fr. *brusque.*] Lively, animated, active *Used—*

1. *Of persons:*

(1) Active, lively.

"Shaftesbury's *brisk* boys."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xv.

(2) Gay, sprightly.

"A creeping young fellow, that had committed matrimony with a *brisk* gamesome lass, was so altered in a few days, that he was liker a skeleton than a living man."—*L'Estrange.*

2. *Of things:*

* (1) Vivid, bright.

"Objects appeared much darker, because my instrument was overcharged; had it magnified thirty or twenty-five times, it had made the object appear more *brisk* and pleasant."—*Newton.*

(2) Gay, lively.

"Now I am recreated with the *brisk* sallies and quick turns of wit."—*Pope: Letter to Addison* (1713).

"These most *brisk* and giddy-paced times."—*Shakesp. Twelfth Night*, ii. 4.

(3) Excited, sharp, rapid.

"Christian had the hard hap to meet here with Apollyon, and to enter with him into a *brisk* encounter . . ."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. ii.

(4) Clear, sharp.

"The air was *brisk*."—*Disraeli: Venetia*, ch. ii.

(5) Fresh, moderately strong. (Used of the wind.)

"With fair weather and a *brisk* gale."—*Voyages*, ch. vii.

(6) Powerful, active.

"Our nature here is not unlike our wine:
Some sorts, when old, continue *brisk* and fine."
Denham.

brisk-ale, *s.* Ale of a superior quality (*Halliwell.*)

brisk-awakening, *a.* Awakening sharply or quickly.

"First to the lively pipe his hand addressed,
But soon he saw the *brisk-awakening* viol."
Collins: The Passions.

brisk-looking, *a.* Having a brisk or bright and animated appearance.

† **brĭsk, * brĭske,** *v.t. & i.* [Brisk, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To exhilarate, enliven, animate. (Generally with *up.*)

"I will suppose that these things are lawful, and sometimes useful and necessary for the relief of our natures: for the *brisking up* our spirits."—*Killingbeck: Sermons*, p. 222.

"I like a cupp to *brisk* the spirits."
Feltham: Resolves.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To prepare oneself briskly, or with animation and speed.

"Susan *brisked* up a little for the occasion."—*A. Trollope: Tales of all Countries.*

2. To come up quickly.

*** brisked,** *a.* [Eng. *brisk*, v.t.] Exhilarated, enlivened.

"Such a vast difference there is in the arteries newly *brisked* in the fountain, and that in the veins lowered and impoverished with its journey."—*Smith: On Old Age*, p. 109.

brĭsk'-ŏt, *s.* [O. Fr. *brischet, bruschet* (*Skeat*); Bret. *bruched* = the breast. The word is evidently connected with breast.] That part of the breast of an animal which lies next to the ribs, the breast.

"See that none of the wool be wanting, that their gums be red, teeth white and even, and the *brisket* skin red."—*Mortimer.*

"An' spread abreed thy weel-fill'd *brisket*."
Burns: The Auld Farmer's Salutation.

brisket-bone, *s.* The breast-bone.

brĭsk'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *brisk*; *-ly.*] In a brisk or lively manner; actively.

"We have seen the air in the bladder suddenly expand itself so much and so *briskly*, that it manifestly lifted up some light bodies that leaned upon it."—*Boyle.*

brĭsk'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *brisk*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality of being brisk.

2. Liveliness, quickness, activity.

"Some remains of corruption, though they do not conquer and extinguish, yet will slacken and allay the vigour and *briskness* of the renewed principle."—*South.*

3. Liveliness of spirits, gaiety.

"But the most distinguishing part of his character seems to me to be his *briskness*, his jollity, and his good humour."—*Dryden.*

*** brĭsk'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *brisk*; *-y.*] Brisk.

"Most *brisky* juvenal and eke most lovely Jew."
Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream, iii. 1.

*** brisle,** *s.* [Bristle, *s.*]

*** brisle dice,** *s.* A kind of false dice.

"Those bar size aces; those *brisle dice*. *Clown.* 'Tis like they *brisle*, for I'm sure theile breede anger."
Nobody and Somebody, 4to, G, 3 b. (*Nares.*)

brĭs'-măck, *s.* [Etym. unknown. Probably Scandinavian.] One of the English names for a fish, the Common Tusk (*Brosmus vulgaris*).

brĭs'-sal, *a.* [Fr. *brésiller* = to break, to shiver.] Brittle. (*Scotch.*) (*Gloss. Sibb.*)

*** brissed,** *pa. par.* [Bruised.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

brĭs'-sĕl, *v.t.* [Birsle, *v.*] To broil. (*Scotch.*)

brĭs'-sĕl, *a.* [Corrupted from *bristly* (?).]

brissel-cock, *s.* A turkey-cock.

*** bris-sen,** *v.t.* [Bruise.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

brĭs'-sĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *brissus* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A family of Echinoidea, more generally called Spatangidæ. Their English name is Heart-urchins.

*** brĭs'-sour, * bris-soure, * brys-sure,** *s.* [Fr. *brisure* = a broken piece.]

1. A shaking, contusion, collision.

"Brisyng, or *brissoure*, K., brysynge, or *brysure*, H. *Quassatio, contusio, collisio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A sore, a chap. (*Halliwell.*)

brĭs'-sŭs, *s.* [From Gr. βρίσσος (*brissos*), βρύσσος (*brussos*) = a kind of sea-urchin. (*Aristotle.*)]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Brissidæ (q.v.).

*** brist, * bryst,** *v.* [Burst.]

brĭs'-tle (*t* silent), *** bros-tle, * brus-tel, * brys-tel, * brys-tylle, * brus-tylle, * burs-tyll,** *s.* [A.S. *byrst* = a bristle, with dimin. suffix *-el*; Dut. *borstel*; Icel. *burst*; Sw. & Ger. *borste*, all = a bristle.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A short, stiff, coarse hair, particularly of swine.

"Two boars whom love to battle draws,
With rising *bristles*, and with frothy jaws."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, ii. 204, 205.

¶ *To set up one's bristles:* To show pride or temper.

2. *Bot.:* A species of pubescence on plants, resembling stiff, roundish hairs or bristles. Example, the stem of the Viper's Bugloss (*Echium vulgare*).

bristle-fern, *s.* A modern book-name for a species of fern, *Trichomanes radicans*.

bristle-grass, *s.* A species of grass, *Agrostis setacea*.

bristle-moss, *s.* A species of moss, *Orthotricum striatum*.

bristle-pointed, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having points like bristles.

"As *bristle-pointed* as a thorny wood."
Marlowe: 1 *Tamburlaine*, iv. 1.

2. *Bot.:* Terminating gradually in a very fine sharp point; setose.

bristle-tails, *s. pl.*

Entom.: A common name for some of the Thysanura (q.v.), from the filiform appendages of the abdomen.

brĭs'-tle (*t* silent), *v.t. & i.* [Bristle, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

† 1. *Lit.:* To cause to stand up, as the bristles on a swine.

"Poor Stumah! whom his least halloo
Could send like lightning o'er the dew,
Bristles his crest, and points his ears."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 17.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To raise, as in pride or rage.

"His heart *bristled* his bosom."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, i. 192.

¶ Sometimes with *up:*

"Which makes him prune himself, and *bristle up*
The crest of youth." *Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.*, i. 1.

(2) To cover as with bristles, to surround for protection.

"*Bristle* yourselves around with cannon."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. iii., ch. 4.

¶ *To bristle a thread:* To fix a bristle to it.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To stand erect as bristles on a swine.

"His hair did *bristle* upon his head."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 16.

2. To stand thick and close together, as bristles do.

"A forest of masts would have *bristled* in the desolate port of Newry."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. To be thickly covered, to abound in. (Generally of something rough or horrible.)

(1) *Of material things:*

"The land soon *bristled* with castles."—*Freeman: Norm. Conq.*, ii. 193.

(2) *Of immaterial things:*

"The twilight *bristles* wild with shapes."
Mrs. Browning: Dreams of Exile.

4. To show pride and indignation, or defiance. (Generally with *up.*)

"The glover's youthful attendant *bristled up* with a look of defiance."—*Scott: Fair Maid*, ch. i.

brĭs'-tled (*t* silent), *** brĭs'-teled, * brĭs-tlede,** *pa. par. & a.* [Bristle, *v.t.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Covered with thick hairs or bristles.

"With his Amazonian chin he drove
The *bristled* lips before him."
Shakesp.: Coriol., ii. 2.

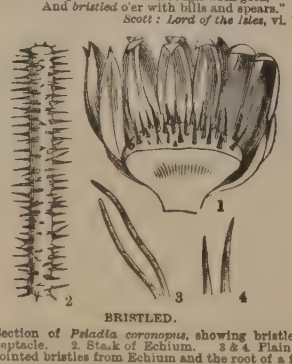
2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Standing erect as bristles.

"Pard, or boar with *bristled* hair."
Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream, ii. 2.

(2) Thickly covered as though with bristles.

"Flashing with steel and rough with gold,
And *bristled* o'er with bills and spears."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 14.



BRISTLED.

1. Section of *Psiadia coronopus*, showing bristle receptacle. 2. Stalk of Echium. 3 & 4. Plain and jointed bristles from Echium and the root of a fern.

II. *Bot.:* Echinate, covered with a kind of pubescence or stiff hairs resembling bristles.

"The ears are *bristeled* or bearded."—*Lyte*, p. 505.

brĭs'-tle-wŏrts (*t* silent), *s. pl.* [From Eng. *bristle*, and *wort* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Lindley's name for the endogenous order Desvauxiaceæ (q.v.).

brĭs'-tlĭ-nĕss (*t* silent), *s.* [Eng. *bristly*; *-ness.*] The state of being bristly or covered with bristles. (*Booth.*)

brĭs'-tlĭng (*t* silent), *pr. par. & a.* [Bristle, *v.t.*]

1. Standing erect as bristles.

"With chatt'ring teeth, and *bristling* hair upright."
Dryden.

"Erect and *bristling* like a cat's back."—*Hazlitt.*

2. Thickly covered. [Bristle, II. 2.]

"Renowned throughout the world for its haven *bristling* with innumerable masts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ii. 415.

3. Thick, close, rough.

"His *bristling* locks of sable, brow of gloom,
And the wide waving of his shaken plume."
Byron: Lara, I. xi.

brĭs'-tlў (*t* silent), *a.* [Eng. *bristl(e)*; *-y.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Thickly covered with bristles; rough, hairy.

"A yellow lion and a *bristly* boar." *Pope: Thebais.*

"If the eye were so acute as to rival the finest microscope, the sight of our ownselves would affright us; the smoothest skin would be beset with rugged scales and *bristly* hairs."—*Bentley.*

II. *Natural Science:* Echinate, furnished with numerous bristles, as the fruit of the Common Chestnut (*Castanea vesca*).

Brĭs'-tŏl, * Brĭs'-tow, * Bric'-stow, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.]

Geog.: A city and seaport of England on the Avon, mainly in Gloucestershire, but partly also in Somersetshire.

Bristol-board, *s.* A kind of thick pasteboard, with a very fine and smooth, sometimes glazed surface.

Bristol-brick, *s.* A material used for cleaning steel, originally manufactured at Bristol, and made in the form of a brick.

Bristol-diamond, * bristow-diamond, *s.* A species of rock-crystal, sometimes coloured, sometimes transparent. Specimens of the latter kind have frequently considerable beauty, only inferior to diamonds. It is found chiefly in the St. Vincent rocks near Bristol, and is also known as Bristol-stone.

"Such bastard pearles, *Bristow diamonds*, and glasse bugles are these poore pedlars, like pety-chapmen, faine to stuffe their packets with."—*Gataker on Transubstantiation*, 1624, p. 65.

Bristol-fashion, *adv.*

Naut.: Well, in good order.

*** Bristol-milk,** *s.* Strong water.

Bristol-nonsuch, *s.*

Bot.: *Lychnis chalcedonica.*

Bristol-stone, *s.* The same as Bristol-diamond (q.v.).

"Although in this ranke but two were commonly mentioned by the ancients, Gilbertus discovereth many more, as Diamonds, . . . Chrystall, *Bristoll stones*."—*Browne: Vulg. Errors*, p. 78.

Bristol-water, *s.* The water from certain springs at Bristol, or rather Clifton, greatly in use for diseases of the lungs and consumption. It is tepid, and contains iron in combination with sulphur.

*** brĭs'-tōw,** *a. & s.* [Bristol.]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to or brought from Bristol.

B. *As substantive:* A crystal set in a ring. (*Scotch.*)

". . . the brooch of Rob Roy's wife, the Scottish Amazon. Its circle appears to be of silver, studded with what was once the vogue, *bristows*."—*Edin. Ev. Cour.*, 22nd Oct., 1818.

brĭs'-ūre, *s.* [Fr. *brisure* = a fracture, a broken piece; *briser* = to break.]

In Fortification: Any part of a rampart or parapet which deviates from the general direction.

brĭs'-wŏrt, brĭ'se-wŏrt, *s.* [Bruisewort.]

1. *Symphytum officinale*, L. (*Cockayne*, iii. 316.)

2. *Bellis perennis.* (*Ibid.*)

*** brĭs'-yng, * brys-synge,** *s.* [Bruising.]

"*Brisyng*, or brissoure K.; brysynge or brysoure H. *Quassatio, contusio, collisio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

brĭt (1), **brĭtt**, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

Ichthy.: A local name for young herrings and sprats, some of which were formerly made a species, *Clupea minima*. The name is also applied to the young of other fish.

"The pilchards were wont to pursue the *brit*, upon which they feed, into the havens."—*Carew.*

* **Brĭt** (2), *s.* [A.S. *bryt* = a Briton.] A Briton.

Brĭt'-ăin, * **Pry-dhain,** *s.* [Lat. *Britannia*; from Celt. *brith, brit* = painted. (*Camden.*).] Originally the words Britain and Britany were almost interchangeable terms. The island of England, Wales and Scotland.

"He [Henry VII.] was not so averse from a war but that he was resolved to choose it, rather than to have Britain [meaning what we call Britanny—the ancient Armorica] carried by France, being so great and opulent a duchy and situate so opportunely to annoy England, either for coast or trade."—*Bacon: Hist. of King Henry VII.*

* **Britain-crown,** *s.* A gold coin worth about five shillings. (*Snelling: Coins*, p. 24.)

* **Brĭt'-ain-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *Britain*; *-er.*] A native of Britain.

"The *Britainers*, Hollanders, and from the Azores Islands."—*Peacham.*

Brĭ-tăn'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Lat.] Britain.

Britannia metal, *s.*

Comm.: An alloy of brass, tin, antimony, and bismuth. It is used to make cheap spoons and teapots.

"*Britannia metal*, which has almost superseded pewter, and is undoubtedly far more beautiful, as in appearance it nearly approaches silver, is composed of 3½ cwt. of best block tin, 28 lbs. of martial regulus of antimony, 8 lbs of copper, and 8 lbs of brass."—*Wright: Scientific Knowledge* (1846), p. 60.

Brĭ-tăn'-nĭc, *a.* [Lat. *britannicus* = pertaining to Britain.] Of or pertaining to Britain, British.

". . . having first well nigh freed us from Anti-Christian thraldom, didst build up this *Britannic* Empire to a glorious and enviable height, with all her daughter-islands about her."—*Milton: Reform. in Engl.*

* **britch,** *s.* [Breech.]

brite, bright, *v.t.* [Bright, *a.*] To become *bright* or pale in colour. (Said of barley, wheat, or hops, when they grow over-ripe.)

brĭth'-ĕr, *s.* [Brother.] Scotch for brother.

Brĭt'-ĭ-çĭsm, *s.* A word or manner of speech peculiar to the British.

Brĭt'-ĭsh, * **Brĭt'-tish,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *bryttisc*; *bryt* = a Briton.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to Britain.

"Imploring Divine assistance, that it may redound to his glory, and the good of the *British* nation, I now begin."—*Milton: Hist. of England*, b. i.

2. Of or pertaining to the language of the ancient inhabitants of Britain, or Welsh.

"What I here offer to the publick, is an explication of the antient *British* tongue, once the common language of Britain, and still preserved in the principality of Wales."—*Richards: Brit. Dict. Preface.*

"*Iren.* The Gaulish speach is the very *British*, the which was very generally used heere in all Brittayne before the coming in of the Saxons; and yet is retayned of the Walshmen, the Cornishmen, and the Brittons."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

B. *As substantive:*

The British: The inhabitants of Britain.

British-gum, *s.* A substance of a brownish colour, and very soluble in cold water, formed by heating dry starch at a temperature of about 600° Fahr.

British-tea, *s.* A kind of "tea" made from elm-leaves.

British tobacco, British herb tobacco. A plant, *Tussilago farfara.*

Brĭt'-ĭsh-er, *s.* A native or inhabitant of Great Britain, especially of England.

* **brit'-nen,** * **bret'-nen,** * **bret'-tene,** * **bret'-tyne,** * **brut'-nen,** * **brut-tenen,** * **bryt-tyne,** *v.t.* [A.S. *brytnian.*] To cut in pieces, break.

"Sythen he *britnes* out the brawen in bryght brode cheldex." *Sir Gawaine*, 1611.

* The doughti duk . . . bet adoun burwes
And *brutned* moche peple."
William of Palerne, 1073.

Brĭt'-ŏn, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *Bryten, Bryton* = Britain.]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to or inhabiting Britain; British.

"I'll disrobe me
Of these Italian weeds, and suit myself
As does a *Briton* peasant."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 1.

B. *As substantive:* A native of Britain.

"He hath done no *Briton* harm."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

"Aspiring, thy commands to *Britons* bear."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. i.

brĭtt, *s.* [Brit (1).]

brit'-tle, * **bretil,** * **brickle,** * **brekyll,** * **britel,** * **brotel,** * **brutel,** * **brotul,** *a.* [From A.S. *bredtan* = to break; Icel. *brjóta*; Sw. *bryta* = to break.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:* Liable to break or be broken; fragile.

"The *bretil* vessel, forsothe, in the which it is sothun, shall be broken."—*Wyclif, Levit.* vi. 22.

"If the stone is *brittle*, it will often crumble, and pass in the form of gravel."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. *Figuratively:* Not lasting, fickle, uncertain.

"A *brittle* glory shineth in this face:
As *brittle* as the glory is the face:
For there it is, crack'd in a hundred shivers."
Shakesp.: Rich. II., iv. 1

II. *Metal.:* This term is applied to those metals which are not malleable. Arsenic, antimony, bismuth, and manganese are, amongst other metals, distinguished by this character.

brittle silver ore, *s.* A mineral, called also Stephanite (q.v.)

brittle-star, *s.* The name of a long-rayed starfish (*Ophiocoma rosula*). It is applied also to other starfishes of the order Ophiuroidea (q.v.).

† **brit'-tle,** *v.t.* [From *brittle*, a. (q.v.).] To render friable.

"Early in the spring harrow it, to mix the clay brought to top (which will be *brittled* by the winter frosts) with the ashes, . . ."—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans.*, p. 109.

† **brit'-tle-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *brittle*; *-ly.*] In a brittle manner, so as easily to break. (*Sherwood.*)

brĭt'-tle-nĕss, * **brŏt'-ĕl-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *brittle*; *-ness.*] The quality of being brittle, fragility; tending to break easily. *Used*—

1. *Literally:*

". . . in the tempering of steel, by holding it but a minute or two longer or lesser in the flame, give it very differing tempers, as to *brittleness* or toughness."—*Boyle.*

2. *Figuratively:* Uncertainty, fickleness.

"Swich fyn hath fals worldes *brotelnesse!*"
Chaucer: Troilus, v. 6.

"A wit quick without brightness, sharp without *brittleness*."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*

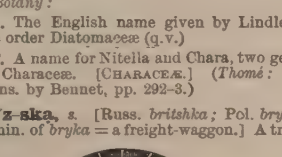
brit'-tle-wŏrts, *s. pl.* [Eng. *brittle*, and *wort* (q.v.).]

Botany:

1. The English name given by Lindley to the order Diatomaceæ (q.v.)

2. A name for Nitella and Chara, two genera of Characeæ. [Characeæ.] (*Thomé: Bot.*, trans. by Bennet, pp. 292–3.)

brĭt'-z-ska, *s.* [Russ. *britshka*; Pol. *bryczka*, dimin. of *bryka* = a freight-waggon.] A travelling carriage with a calash top. It is so constructed as to give space for reclining while travelling.



BRITZSKA.

"In the evening I set out . . . in Sir Charles's English coach: my *britzka* followed with servants."—*Sir R. Wilson: Pr. Diary*, 1813, ii. 66.

* **brĭx'-lĕn,** *v.t.* [O. Icel. *brigsla.*] To reprove. (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems*, ed. Morris, iii. 345.) (*Stratmann.*)

brī-zą, *s.* [Sp. & Ital. *briza*; Fr. *brize*; Gr. βρίζα (*briza*) = some kind of grain. Either (1) Old Æolic for ῥίζα (*rhiza*), a root, or (2) βρίθω (*brithō*), to be heavy, . . . to incline or droop to one side, as the delicately-suspended spikelets do.] Quaking-grass. A genus of grasses with panicles consisting of awnless spikelets much compressed laterally, and cordate-deltoid in form. Two species occur in Britain, the *B. media*, or Common Quaking-grass, and the *B. minor*, or Small Quaking-grass. The latter is very rare, but the former is frequent. It is an elegant plant. *B. maxima*, or Greatest Quaking-grass, a species from Southern Europe, is sometimes sown as a border annual.

* **brize,** *s.* [In Ger. *bremse.*] The breeze, breeze-fly, or gad-fly. [Breeze.]

"A *Brize*, a scorned little creature,
Through his faire hide his angrie sting did threaten."
Spenser: Visions of the Worlds Vanitie, ii.

brīze, brĭzz, *v.t.* [Bruise.] To squeeze, press. (*Scotch.*)

"O Jenny! let my arms about thee twine,
And *brizz* thy bonny breast and lips to mine."
A. Ramsay: Gentle Shepherd.

brōach (1), **brōoch,** * **brōche,** * **broch,** *s.* [O. F. *broche*; Mod. Fr. *broche* = a spit; Low Lat. *brocca* = a pointed stick, from *broccus* = a sharp tooth or point.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Anything pointed, as a spit. [Turnbroach.]

"*Broche* or spete, when mete is vpon it, P. *Verutum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"He was taken into service to a base office in his kitchen: so that he turned a *broach*, that had worn a crown."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

* 2. A pin.

"Ande now stondes a deuylle at myne hede, with a longe *broche*, and puttes it in atte crowne of myne hede; ande anothire deuylle at my fete, with anothere longe *broche*, ande puttes it in atte soules of my fete; ande when they mete togedre at myn herte, I shalle deye."—*Gesta Romanorum*, p. 407.

* 3. A wooden pin on which yarn is wound. (*Scotch.*)

"Hir womanly handis nowthir rok of tre
Ne spyndil vsit nor *brochis* of Minerve
Quhilk in the craft of claith making dois serve."
Doug.: Virgil, 273, 13.

* 4. A spur.

* 5. A spire or steeple. (Still in use in some parts of the country, where it is used to denote a spire springing from the tower without any intermediate parapet. [Spire.] The term "to broche" is also used in old building accounts, perhaps for cutting the stones in the form of voussoirs and rough-hewing.)

BROACH.

"There is coming home stone to the *broach* ten score foot and five."—*Acts relating to the Building of South Steeple, &c.*, 1500-18; *Archæol.*, vol. x. pp. 70-1.

"In one houres space ye *broch* of the steple was brent downe to ye battlementes."—*Archæol.*, vol. xi. pp. 76-7.

* 6. A clasp used to fasten a dress, so called from the pin which formed a part of it. [Brooch.]

7. A jewel, ornament, or clasp, not necessarily used for fastening. [Brooch.]

"A peire of bedes gaudid al with grene:
And theron heng a *broch* of gold ful schene."
Chaucer: C.T., 160-61.

"Of *broches* ne of rynges."
King Alisaunder, 6842.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Thatching:* A sharp-pointed pin of wood used by thatchers to secure the gavels or layers of straw.

"*Broche* for a thacstare. *Firmaculum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Candle-making:* The sharp-pointed ridge of wire on which short pieces of candles were stuck.

* 3. *Liquor traffic:* An instrument for tapping casks.

4. *Hunting:* A start of the head of a young stag, growing sharp like the end of a spit. (*Johnson.*)

* 5. *Music:* A musical instrument, the sounds of which are made by turning round a handle. (*Johnson.*)

6. *Embroidery:* An instrument used by embroiderers, and borne by their company on their coat-of-arms.

7. *Watchmaking, &c.:* A tapering steel tool of prismatic form, the edges of which are used for reaming out holes. It is in use among watchmakers, dentists, and carpenters. When smooth, it is called a burnisher.

8. *Locksmithing:* That pin in a lock which enters the barrel of the key.

9. *Mason-work:* A narrow pointed iron instrument in the form of a chisel, used by

masons in hewing stones. It is called also a *puncheon.* (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

broach-post, *s.*

Carpentry: A king-post.

*** broach-turner, * broche-turner,** *s.* [TURN-BROACH.] A turnspit.

"As the *broche-turner* that sitteth warme by the fyre may let the spitte stande, and suffre the meate to burne. —*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 549.

brōaçh, *broche, *brochyn, *v.t.* [BROACH, *s.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally.*

* 1. To spit, transfix on any sharp instrument.

"He felled men as one would mow hay, and sometimes *broached* a great number of them upon his pike, as one would carry little birds spitted upon a stick."—*Hakewill.*

* 2. To spur a horse.

"Ther lances alle forth laid, and ilk man *broched* his stede." *Robert of Brunne*, p. 305.

3. To tap a cask.

"*Brochyn'*, or settyn a vesselle *broche* (*a-broche*, K.P.) *Attamino, clipsidro.* KYLW."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Barelle ferrers they *brochede*, and broghte theme the wyne." *Morte Arthure*, 2,714.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To pierce; shed, as blood; allow any liquid to flow.

"*Cade.* Brave thee! ay, by the best blood that ever was *broached.*"—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iv. 10.

† 2. To open, produce.

"I will *broach* my store, and bring forth my store.' —*Knolles.*

3. To vent, make public; start a subject; publish.

"This errour, that Pison was Ganges, was first *broached* by Josephus."—*Raleigh.*

* 4. To commence, set on foot.

"And afterwardes they gan with fowle reproch
To stirre up strife, and troublous contecke *broch.*"
Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 64.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* To turn a vessel to windward.

"Then *broach* the vessel to the westward round."
Falconer: Shipwreck.

2. *Masonry:* To indent the surface of a stone with a "broche," or puncheon, to roughhew. [BROACH, *s.*, II. 9; BROACHED.]

brōaçhed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BROACH, *v.*]

broached-stones, *s. pl.*

Masonry: Stones rough-hewn, as distinguished from ashlar, or squared and smoothed stones.

broached-work, *s.*

Masonry: Work rough-hewn, as distinguished from ashlar work.

brōaçh'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *broach*, *v.*; *-er.*]

I. *Lit.:*

1. He who, or that which, broaches.

* 2. A spit.

"On five sharp *broachers* ranked, the roast they turned." *Dryden: Homer; Iliad* i.

II. *Fig.:* One who makes public or divulges anything; one who starts or first publishes.

"The first *broacher* of an heretical opinion."—*L'Estrange.*

brōaçh'-ĭng, * broch-ĭnge, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [BROACH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of broaching or tapping.

2. *Masonry:* The act of cutting or rough-hewing.

"To hewinge, *brochinge*, and scaplyn of stone for the chapel, 3s. 4d."—*Chapel Bill, Durham Castle*, 1544.

II. *Fig.:* The act of publishing or divulging.

broaching-thurmal, broaching-thurmer, broaching-turner, *s.* A chisel for executing broached-work. (*Ogilvie.*)

broâd, *brood, *brod, *brad, *brode, *a.*, *s.*, & *adv.* [A.S. *brád*; Icel. *breidhr*; Sw. & Dan. *bred*; O. H. Ger. *preit*; Ger. *breit.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Widely spread; extended in breadth; wide.

"*Brode* or large of space. *Spaciosus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"And in his hond a *brod* myrrour of glas."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,395-6.

* 2. Fully opened, full-blown.

"For *brode* roses, and open also."
Romaunt of the Rose.

3. Extending far and wide.

"So when the Sun's *broad* beam has tir'd the sight."
Pope: Moral Essays, Epistle ii., 253, 254.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Open; not hidden or concealed; fully exposed or developed.

"Now when *broad* day the world discovered has."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 21.

2. Large, wide, extensive.

"Cunning, which has always a *broad* mixture of falsehood."—*Locke.*

3. Taken as a whole, not minutely examined in detail; general.

"On the *broad* basis of acknowledged interest."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.* (1858), vol. iv., p. 204.

* 4. Bold, free.

"Who can speak *broader* than he that has no house to put his head in?"—*Shakesp.: Timon*, iii. 4.

5. Broadly marked, plain, strong.

". . . his *broad* Scotch accent."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

6. Coarse, obscene (said of language or actions).

"If open vice be what you drive at,
A name so *broad* we'll ne'er connive at."
Dryden.

¶ *Broad as long:* Equal upon the whole.

"For it is as *broad as long* whether they rise to others, or bring others down to them."—*L'Estrange.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Naut.:* A term for a fresh-water (generally) lake, in contradistinction to rivers or narrow waters, especially the Norfolk *broads.*

2. *Wood-turning:* A bent turning-tool, or one formed of a disk with sharpened edges secured to a stem. It is used for turning down the insides and bottoms of cylinders in the lathe. (*Knight.*)

C. *As adverb:* In such a phrase as *broad awake* = thoroughly awake.

"I have been *broad awake* two hours and more."
Shakesp.: Tit. And., ii. 2.

¶ Obvious compounds are *broad-backed, broad-breasted, broad-brimmed, broad-chested, broad-fronted, broad-headed, broad-horned, broad-shouldered, broad-spread, broad-spreading, broad-tailed, broad-wheeled, broad-winged.*

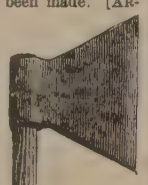
broad-arrow, * brode arow, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A broad-headed arrow.

"And ten *brode arowis* hilde he there."
Romaunt of the Rose.

2. *Technically:* The mark cut on all English Government property and stores. It was the cognisance of Henry, Viscount Sydney, Earl of Romney, Master-general of the Ordnance, 1693—1702, and was at first placed only on military stores. It is also the mark used in the Ordnance Survey to denote points from which measurements have been made. [ARROW, BROAD.

broad-axe, *s.*



BROAD-AXE.

1. An axe with a broad edge, used in hewing round logs into square timber. One edge is flat, the other bevelled. The handle is bent sideways to save the workman's knuckles.

* 2. A broad-edged military weapon, a battle-axe.

"He [the Galloglass, or Irish foot-soldier], being so armed in a long shirt of mayle down to the calfe of his leg, with a long *broad-axe* in his hand." —*Spenser: On Ireland.*

broad-band, braid-band, *s.* Corn laid out in the harvest field on the band, but not bound.

¶ 1. *Lying in broad-band:* Lying opened up to dry when wet with rain.

2. *To be laid in broad-band:*

(1) *Lit. Of corn:* To be laid open. [1.]

(2) *Fig.:* To be fully exposed.

". . . the very evill thoughte of the wicked shal be spread out and laide in *broad-band* before the face of God."—*Boyd: Last Battell*, p. 643. (*Jamieson.*)

broad-based, *a.* Having a broad or firm base or foundation. (*Lit. or fig.*)

"*Broad-based* flights of marble stairs."
Tennyson: Recol. of the Arabian Nights, 38.

broad-bean, *s.* A well-known leguminous plant, *Faba vulgaris.*

broad-bill, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. A species of wild duck, *Anas clypeata.* The shoveller.

BROAD-BILL (1).

2. The Spoon-bill, *Platalea leucorodia.*

† broad-blown, *a.* Fully blown, full-blown. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"His face, as I grant, in spite of spite,
Has a *broad-blown* comeliness, red and white."
Tennyson: Maud, xiii. 1.

"With all his crimes *broad-blown*, as fresh as May."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 3.

broad-bottomed, *a.* Having a broad bottom.

". . . . in some of the level, *broad-bottomed* valleys."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. ix., p. 197.

*** broad-brim, broadbrim,** *s.*

1. A hat with a broad brim.

". . . half-buried under shawls and *broadbrims.*"—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. ix.

2. By metonomy, a Quaker, from the broad-brimmed hats worn by them.

". . . this, added to the rest of his behaviour, inspired honest *Broadbrim* with a conceit."—*Fielding: Tom Jones*, p. 332

broad-cast, broadcast (*Eng.*), **braid-cast** (*Scotch*), *s.*, *adv.*, & *a.*

*** A.** *As substantive:* The act or process of scattering seeds by throwing them from the hand as one advances over a field, in place of sowing them in drills or rows.

B. *As adverb:*

1. *Lit.:* So as to scatter seeds in all directions.

2. *Fig.:* Widely spread, scattered freely or indiscriminately.

"For sowing *broadcast* the seeds of crime."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, v.

C. *As adjective:* Cast in all directions, in place of being sowed in drills. (*Lit. & fig.*)

¶ *Broadcast sower. Agric.:* A machine for sowing seeds broad-cast.

broad-cloth, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* A kind of fine woollen cloth, exceeding twenty-nine inches in width.

B. *As adj.:* Made of broad cloth.

"Or else, be sure, your *broad-cloth* breeches
Will ne'er be smooth, nor hold their stitches."
Swift.

broad-gauge, *s.* The railroads of the United States have a standard gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches. Some other countries have a wider, some a narrower, standard gauge. The term Broad-gauge applies to roads of a greater width of rail than the standard. The term "narrow-gauge" is applied in the United States to roads of from 2 to 3½ feet in width, built to suit certain special circumstances. [GAUGE.]

broad-glass, *s.* Glass in large sheets for cutting into panes.

broad halfpenny, *s.* [BORD HALFPENNY.] (*Wharton.*)

*** broad-head,** *s.* The head of a broad-arrow.

broad-leaf, *s.* A tree, *Terminalia latifolia*, a native of Jamaica. The wood is used for staves, scantlings, and shingles. It is sometimes mistaken for the almond-tree, from the similarity of the fruit.

broad-leafed, *a.* [BROAD-LEAVED.]

broad-leaved, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Having broad leaves.

"Narrow and *broad-leaved* cyprus grass."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

2. *Fig.:* Having a broad brim; broad-brimmed.

*** broad-mouthed,** *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Having a broad mouth.

2. *Fig.:* Chattering, talking freely or coarsely.

"Had any *broad-mouthed*, sland'rous villain said it."
Southerne: Disappointment, i. 1.

broad-open, *a.* Wide open.

"To walk with eyes *broad-open* to your grave."
Dryden.

broad-pennant, *s.* A swallow-tailed tapering flag at the mast-head of a man-of-war. It is the distinctive sign of a commodore.

BROAD-PENNANT.

broad-piece, *s.* An obsolete gold coin in use before the guinea.

". . . . those who muttered that, wherever a *broad-piece* was to be saved or got, this hero was a mere Euclio, a mere Harpagon."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

broad-seal, *s.* The Great Seal.

"Is not this to deny the king's *broad-seal*?"
Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist, p. 61.

"Under whose [the chancellor's] hands pass all charters, commissions, and grants of the king, corroborated or strengthened with the *broad-seal*."—*Jus Sigilli*, p. 3.

broad-seal, *v.t.*

1. *Lit.:* To seal with the Great Seal.

2. *Fig.:* To seal, to assure.

"Thy presence *broad-seals* our delights for pure."
B. Jonson: Cynthia's Revels.

broad-seed, *s.* The English name of Ulospermum, a genus of umbelliferous plants. The solitary species is from Barbary.

broad-set, *a.* Thickly, strongly framed.

broad-sheet, broadsheet, *s.* The same as BROAD-SIDE, 3 (q.v.).

". . . . and oral recitation anticipated the advent of the *broadsheet* and the book."—*Skeat: Introd. to Chaucer* (ed. Bell).

broad-side, broadside, *s.*

1. The side of a ship as contra-distinguished from its bow and stern.

"The vessel northward veers
Till all its *broadside* on its [the whirlpool's] centre bears."
Falconer: Shipwreck, c. i., 296.

2. A volley fired simultaneously from all the guns on one side of a ship of war.

"The crash reverberates like the *broadside* of a man-of-war through the lonely channels."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), chap. xi., p. 246.

3. A publication consisting of one large printed sheet constituting but a single page or leaf.

"*Broadsides* of prose and verse written in his praise were cried in every street."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* **broad-sighted,** *a.* Having a wide view.

† **broad-speaking,** *a.*

1. Speaking broadly or coarsely; using coarse or obscene language.

"The reeve and the miller are distinguished from each other, as much as the lady prioress and the *broad-speaking*, gap-toothed wife of Bath."—*Dryden.*

2. Speaking with a broad accent.

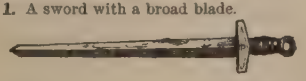
* **broad-spoken,** *a.* Broad-speaking; using coarse or obscene language.

broad-stone, broadstone, *s.*

Masonry: An ashlar.

broad-sword, broadsword (*Eng.*), **bread sword** (*Scotch*), *s.*

1. A sword with a broad blade.



BROADSWORDS.

"From his belt to his stirrup his *broadsword* hangs down." *Scott: Rokeby*, v. 20.

† 2. By metonomy, those soldiers who were armed with broadswords.

"The whole number of *broadswords* seems to have been under three thousand."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

broad-tool, *s.*

Masonry: A stone-mason's chisel, which has an edge 3½ inches wide. It is used for finish-dressing. Tools used for the preliminary rougher work are the *point* or *punch*, the *rush-tool*, and the *boaster* (q.v.).

broad-way, *s.* A wide, open road or highway.

broad-wise, broadwise, *adv.* In the direction of the breadth, as contra-distinguished from lengthwise, in the direction of the length. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"If one should with his hand thrust a piece of iron *broadwise* against the flat ceiling of his chamber."—*Boyle.*

"Too much of him longwise, too little of him *broadwise*, and too many sharp angles of him anglewise."—*Dickens: Our Mutual Friend*, i. 151.

broâd'-ĕn, *v.i. & t.* [BROAD, *a.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To become broader, to spread.

"Low walks the sun, and *broadens* by degrees."
Thomson: Seasons; Summer.

2. *Fig.:* To widen out, become more diffused or extended.

"His principles *broadened* and enlarged with time; and age, instead of contracting, only served to mellow and ripen his nature."—*S. Smiles: Self-Help* p. 18.

"Where Freedom *broadens* slowly down
From precedent to precedent."
Tennyson: Works (Strahan, 1872), p. 262.

† **B.** *Transitive:* To render broader.

broâd'-ĕn-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [BROADEN, *v.i.*]

"When, lo! her own, that *broadening* from her feet
And blackening, swallow'd all the land."
Tennyson: Guinevere.

† **broâd'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *broad*, and suffix *-ish.*] Somewhat broad.

"The under part of the tail is singularly variegated white and black, the black in long, *broadish*, streaks."—*Russell: Acc. of Indian Serpents*, p. 27.

broâd'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *broad*; *-ly.*]

1. *Lit.:* In a broad manner; widely.

"Great Alphæus flood,
That *broadly* flows through Pylos fields."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, v.

2. *Fig.:* Plainly, openly.

"Custine has spoken out more *broadly*."—*Burke: Pres. State.*

broâd'-nĕss, * **brood-nesse,** (*English*), **braid-nesse** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Eng. *broad*; *-ness.*]

* 1. *Literally:* The quality of being broad; breadth.

"Thei stigeden vp on the *broodnesse* of arthe."
Wycliffe: Apoc., xx. 8.

". . . thre bredis in *braidnesse*. . . ."—*Inventories*, A. 1562, p. 160. (*Jamieson.*)

2. *Fig.:* Coarseness; or, *specially*, indelicacy of statement or allusion.

"I have used the cleanest metaphor I could find, to palliate the *broadness* of the meaning." *Dryden.*

brō'ak-ĕd, *s.* [BROOKED (2).] (*Scotch.*)

1. A cow having her face variegated with white and black.

2. A person with a dirty face.

brō'ak-ĭt, *pa. par.* [BROCKED.] (*Scotch.*)

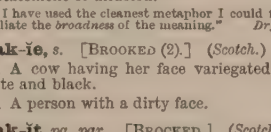
brō'ak-ĭt-nĕss, *s.* [Scotch *broakit*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being variegated with black or white spots.

2. The state of having a dirty face. (*Scotch.*)

brŏb, *s.* [Cf. Gael. *brod* = a probe, a poker.]

Carp.: A peculiar form of spike driven alongside a timber which makes a butt-joint



BROBS.

against another, to prevent the former from slipping. (*Knight.*)

brŏb-dĭng-năg'-ĭ-an, brŏb-dĭg-năg'-ĭ-an, *a.* [From *Brobdingnag*, the name of an imaginary place in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, where everything was of gigantic size.] Gigantic.

"Even the equestrian statue of the Iron Duke has little human specks of figures standing out black against the evening sky, under the horse's girth, like a *Brobdignagian* field-marshal among a crowd of cockney Lilliputians."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 30, 1864.

* **bro'-bĭl-lande,** *pr. par.* or *a.* [Comp. Ital. *borbogliare*; Sp. *borbollar*; Port. *borbulhar* = to burble, bubble.] Weltering. [BURBLE.]

"Many a balde manne laye there swykede,
Brobillande in his blode."
MS. Linc. A i. 17, f. 115 (*Halliwell*).

* **brŏc** (1), *s.* [A.S. *broc* (?).] A menace (?).

"This was hire *broc*."—*Layamon*, 21,029. (*Stratmann.*)

* **broc** (2), *s.* [BROOK.]

* **broc** (3), *s.* [BREACH, *s.*] A rupture.

* **broc** (4), *s.* [BROCK.] A badger.

broc skynne, *s.* A badger's skin.

". . . that wenten aboute in *broc skynnes* and skynnes of geet. . . ."—*Wycliffe* (Purvey): *Heb.* xi. 37.

brŏ-cād'e, * **brŏ-cā'-dō,** *s.* [Sp. *brocado.*]

1. A kind of silken stuff, variegated or embossed with gold or silver flowers or other ornaments. The manufacture of brocades was established at Lyons in 1757.

"In this city [*Ormus*] there is very great trade for all sorts of spices, drugges, silke, cloth of silke, *brocado*, and divers other sortes of marchandise come out of Persia."—*Hakluyt: Voyages*, ii. 216.

". . . all the finest jewels and *brocade* worn by duchesses at the balls of St. James's and Versailles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. *In India:* A cloth of gold and silver.

brocade-shell, *s.* A variegated species of shell, *Conus geographicus.*

brŏ-cā'-dĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [BROCADE, *s.*]

* 1. Drest in brocade.

† 2. Worked in the style of brocade.

"A *brocaded* petticoat was stained."—*Johnson: Rambler*, No. 157.

* **brŏ-cā'-dō,** *s.* [BROCADE.]

* **brŏc'-age,** * **brōk'-age** (**age** as **ĭj**), *s.* [BROKE, *v.* BROKERAGE.]

1. The management of any business by means of an agent.

"He woweth hire by mene and by *brocage*,
And swor he wolde ben hir owne page."
Chaucer: C. T., 3375.

2. Agency for another.

"I entremet me of *brocages*;
I make pees and mariages."
Chaucer: Rom. of Rose, 6971.

"So much as the quantity of money is lessened, so much must the share of every one that has a right to this money be the less; whether he be landholder, for his goods, or labourer, for his hire, or merchant, for his *brocage*."—*Locke.*

3. The gain got by acting as agent.

"He made small choyce; yet sure his honestie
Got him small gaines, but shameles flatterie,
And filthie *brocage*, and unseemly shifts."
Spenser: Moth. Hubb. Tale, 849—51.

4. The price or bribe paid unlawfully for any office or place of trust.

"After some troubles in the time of King Richard II. it was enacted, that none shall bee made justice of the Peace, for any gift, *brocage*, favour, or affection."—*Lambarde: Eirenarcha*, ch. vi.

* **brŏc'-ale,** * **brŏk'-a-lȳ,** *s.* [BREAK, *v.*] Broken fragments, broken meat.

"*Brocale*, or lewynge of mete (*brokaly* of mete, P.) *Fragmentum*, Comm."—*Prompt. Parv.*

brŏc'-ard, *s.* [Perhaps from *Brocardica*, *Brocardicorum opus*, a collection of ecclesiastical canons by *Burkhard*, Bishop of Worms, who was called by the Italians and French *Brocard.* (*Heyse*).] A principle or maxim; a canon.

"The scholastic *brocard*, which has been adopted as the tenth counter-proposition, is the fundamental article in the creed of that school of philosophers who are called 'the sensualists.'"—*Ferrier: Metaph.*, p. 261.

* **brŏc'-a-tĕl, brŏc-a-tĕl'-lō,** *s.* [Sp. *brocatel*; Fr. *brocatelle*; Ital. *brocatello.*]

1. A kind of coarse brocade, generally made of cotton and silk, or sometimes of cotton only, and used for tapestry, linings of carriages, &c.

"The Vice-Chancellor's chair and desk, ... covered with *brocatelle* (a kind of brocade) and cloth of gold."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, ii. 43.

2. A kind of clouded marble, called also Sienna marble. The full name is Brocatello de Sienna. It is yellow-veined or clouded with bluish red, sometimes with a tinge of purple.

broc-cel-lo, *s.* [From Fr. *brocatelle.*]

Fabrics: A light, thin, silky stuff, used for lining vestments. (*Ogilvie.*)

brŏc'-cō-lĭ, *s.* [Ital. *broccoli* = sprouts; pl. of *broccolo* = a sprout.] A culinary herb, the *Brassica oleracea*; a variety of the common cabbage, var. *botrytis.*

"*Broccoli—Brassica cymosa.—The Brassica Pompeiana, aut Cypria*, was a cauliflower or broccoli, according to Dodonæus, p. 552: 'The third kinde of white colewurtes is very strange, and is named Flowrie or Cypresse Colewurtes. It hath grayishe leaues at the beginning lyke to the White Colewurtes, and afterwarde in the middle of the same leaues, in the steede of ye thicke cabbaged, or lofed leaues, it putteth forth many smal white stemmes, grosse and goutie, with many short branches, growing for the most part al of one height, thicke set and fast throng togither. These little stemmes so growing togither, are named the

flower of these Colewurtes.' There are white, green, and purple broccoli; of the former, the varieties are numerous, and every year brings forth a new one. The leaves of broccoli are of a deeper green, and the heads of a less pure white, than those of cauliflowers."—*Delamer: The Kitchen Garden*, p. 63.

brŏch-an (1), * **brachan,** *s.* [Gael. & Ir. *brochan*; Wel. *bruchan*.] Thick gruel, porridge. It differs from crowdie in being boiled. [CROWDIE.]

"When the cough affects them they drink *brochan* plentifully, which is oatmeal and water boiled together, to which they sometimes add butter."—*Martin: West Isles*, p. 12.

brŏch-an (2), *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] An article of Highland equipment (?).

". . . basket hilts, Andra-Ferraras, leather targets, brogues, *brochan*, and sporrans?"—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxiii.

brō'-chan-tīte, *s.* [From Brochant de Villiers, a French mineralogist.]

Min.: An orthorhombic transparent or translucent mineral, with its hardness, 3·5—4, its sp. gr., 3·78—3·90, its lustre vitreous, pearly, on one cleavage face. Compos.: Sulphuric acid, 15·8—19·71; oxide of copper, 62·626-69·1; oxide of zinc, 0—8·181; oxide of lead, 1·03—1·05. It is found in Cumberland, Cornwall, Iceland, the Ural Mountains, Australia, and Arizona. It can be produced artificially. Dana makes two varieties—(1) Ordinary Brochantite, (2) Warringtonite, with which brongnartine may be classified. (*Dana.*)

* **brŏçhe,** *s.* [BROACH, *s.* BROOCH.] A spit.

". . . carry that ower to Mrs. Sma'trash, and bid her fill my mill wi' mishing, and I'll turn the *broche* for ye in the meantime; and she will gie ye a gingerbread snap for your pains."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xii.

bro-çhé, *a.* [Fr. *broché*, pa. par. of *brocher* = to embroider.] Embroidered, embossed.

". . . blak velvot *broche* with gold."—*Inventories*, A. 1561, p. 147. (*Jamieson.*)

broché-goods, *s. pl.*

Fabric: Goods embroidered or embossed.

* **brŏçhe,** *v.t.* [BROACH, *v.*]

1. To pierce, spur.

"Then he *brocched* his blonke, opon the bent bare."
Ywaine and Gawaine.

"And hasteliche ys sword adrow; and aye til him a goe, To han *i-brocched* Roland thorw; a caste tho his porpos."
Sir Ferumbras, 3389.

2. To stitch. (*Scotch.*)

* **brŏçhed,** *pa. par. & a.* [BROACHED.]

bro-çhĕtte', *s.* [Fr. *brochette* = a skewer.]

In Cookery: A skewer on which to stick meat.

* **brŏçh'-ĭng,** * **brŏçh'-ŷng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BROACHING.]

brŏcht (*ch* guttural), *s.* [Perhaps from *break*, v., or cf. Wel. *broch* = . . . froth, foam.] The act of vomiting.

"Ben ower the bar he gave a *brocht*,
And laid among them sic a locket,
With *eructavit cor meum*."
Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent., p. 313.

brŏcht (*ch* guttural), *pret. & pa. par.* [BROUGHT.] (*Scotch.*)

broçh'-ûre, *s.* [Fr. *brochure* = a pamphlet; *brocher* = to sew, stitch.] A small pamphlet, consisting of a few leaves of paper stitched together.

brŏck, * **brok,** *v.t.* [From *break*, v. or *s.* (?).] To cut, crumble, or fritter anything into small shreds or fragments. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

brŏck (1), * **brocke,** * **brok,** * **brokk,** *s.* [A.S. *broc*; Wel. *broch*; Gael. *broc* = a badger. Probably, as suggested by Wedgwood, from Gael. *breac*, Wel. *brech* = spotted, variegated. Compare Dan. *broc* = a badger, *broget* = variegated.]

1. A badger.

"*Brok*, best K. *brocke*. *Taxus, Castor*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Bores and *brockes* that breketh adown myne hegges."
Langland: P. Plowman, vi. 31.

"The thummart, wil'-cat, *brock*, and tod."
Burns: The Twa Herds.

2. A brocket. [BROCKET.]

* **brock-breasted,** * **brok-bresteđe,** *a.* Having a breast spotted or variegated like a badger

"*Brok-bresteđe* as a brawne, with brustils fulle large."—*Morte Arthure*, 1,095

* **brock - skin,** * **brock - skynne,** * **brokskynne,** *s.* A badger-skin.

"Thei wenten aboute in *brokskynnes* [*brockskynnes P.*], and in skynnes of geet, nedy, angwyschid, turmentid."—*Wycliffe: Hebrews* xi. 37.

* **brŏck** (2), * **brok,** *s.* [From Ger. *brocke* = a fragment.] A fragment of any kind, specially of meat. (*Scotch.*)

"The kaill are sodden,
And als the laverok is fast and loddin,
When ye half done, tak hame the *brok*."
Bannatyne Poems, p. 160, st. 10.

"I neither got stock nor *brock* (i.e. neither money nor meat)."—*Kelly: Scotch Proverbs.*

* **brock** (3), *s.* [BRUGH.]

* **brŏck'-ed,** * **brock'-ĭt,** *a.* [BROCK (1).] Variegated, spotted.

". . . and I wad wuss ye, if Gowans, the *brockit* cow, has a quey, that she suld suck her fill of milk."—*Scott: Heart of Midloth.*, ch. xxxix.

* **brock'-el-hempe,** *s.* [From Eng. *brock*, and *hemp*.] The same as BROOKLIME (q.v.).

Brŏck'-ĕn-hŭrst, *s. & a.* [Named from Brockenhurst, a Hampshire parish four and a half miles NN.W. of Lymington.]

Brockenhurst series, *s.*

Geol.: A term applied by Professor Judd to what was called by the Geological Survey Middle Headon. Messrs. H. Keeping, E. B. Towney, and others differ from Professor Judd's views. (*Abstract Proceed. Geol. Society, London*, No. 393, pp. 14–17.)

* **brŏck'-ĕt,** * **brock'-ĭt,** * **brok'-ĭt,** *s.* [O. Fr. *brocart*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A red deer, two years old, according to some, but according to others, a stag three years old.

"Heirdis of hertis throw the thyck wod schaw,
Bayth the *brokittis*, and with brude burnist tyndis."
Doug.: Virgil, Prol. to bk. xii.

2. *Zool.*: Major Hamilton Smith called the Subulonine group of his large genus Cervus Brockets, instancing the Pita Brocket (*Cervus rufus*), the Apara Brocket (*C. simplicicornis*), and the Bira Brocket (*C. nemorivagus*), all from Brazil.

* **brŏck'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *brock* (1) (q.v.); *-ish*.] Like a badger; beastly, brutal.

"*Brockish* boors."—*Hale.*

brŏck'-ĭt, *a.* [BROCKED.]

* **brockle,** * **brokele** (*Eng.*), **brocklie** (*Scotch*), *a.* [BRITTLE, *a.*]

"Of *brokele* kende."—*Shoreham*, p. 8.

* **brō'-cŏur,** *s.* [BROKER.]

"His *brocours* that renne aboute."
Gower, ii. 274.

† **brŏd,** *v.t.* [PROD, *v.*]

I. *Lit.*: To prick, spur.

"And passand by the plewis, for gadwandis
Broddis the oxin with speris in our handis."
Doug.: Virgil, 299, 26.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To pierce.

"His words they *brodit* like a wumil,
Frae ear to ear."
Fergusson: Poems, ii. 82.

2. To incite, to stimulate. (Used of the mind.)

"Hundreth versis of Virgil, quhilkis he markis
Aganis Romanis, to vertew thame to *brod*."
Doug.: Virgil, 159, 22.

* **brod** (1), * **brode** (1), *s.* [BRAD.]

"*Brode* hedlese nayle. *Clarus acephalus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **brod** (2), *s.* [PROD, *s.*]

I. *Literally*:

1. A goad, a spur.

"Fling at the *brod* was ne'er a good ox."—*Kelly: Scotch Proverbs.*

2. A stroke with a goad, spur, or any other sharp-pointed instrument. (*Scotch.*)

"Ane ox that repungnis the *brod* of his hird he gettis doubil *broddis*."—*Compt. of Scott.*, p. 43.

II. *Fig.*: An incitement, an instigation.

"Bridellis hir sprete, and as him lest constrenis,
From hyr hart his feirs *brod* withdrawyng."
Doug.: Virgil, 166, 22.

* **brod** (3), * **brode** (2), *s.* [BROOD.]

brod-hen, *s.* [BROOD-HEN.]

brod-sow, brod sow, *s.* [BROOD-SOW.]

* **brod** (4), * **brodde,** *s.* [BOARD, *s.*]

1. A board.

". . . be copyit and affixt vpoun ane *brod*, . . ."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1598 (ed. 1814), p. 174.

2. An escutcheon on which arms are blazoned.

"Other abuses in hinging of pensils and *brods*, affixing of honours and arms, hath crept in."—*Acts Ass.* 1643, p. 171.

3. The vessel for receiving alms in churches, most probably from its being formerly a circular board, hollowed out so as to resemble a plate. (*Jamieson.*)

brod-den, *v.t.* [From *brod*, s. = brood, *s.* (q.v.).] To sprout. (*Ormulum*, 10,789*.) (*Stratmann.*)

brod'-dit, *pa. par. & a.* [BROD (1), *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

As adjective: Sharp-pointed.

broddit aitis, *s. pl.* Bearded oats (?). [BROD.]

". . . lxvi. bolle of clene *broddit aitis*, . . ."—*Act. Audit.*, A. 1478, p. 63.

broddit staff, *s.* A staff with a sharp point at the extremity. (*Gl. Sibb.*) Also called a *pike-staff*. (*Scotch.*) The same as BROGGIT-STAFF (q.v.).

* **brode,** *a. & adv.* [BROAD.]

A. *As adjective*: Broad.

"The *brode* ryver som tyme wexeth dreye."
Chaucer: The Knightes Tale, 3026-7.

B. *As adverb*:

1. Broadly, plainly.

". . . but now *brode* sheweth the errour, . . ."
Chaucer: Boethius (ed. Morris), p. 49, line 1,298.

2. Broadly, wide awake.

"For though ye looke neuer so *brode*, and stare."
Chaucer: C. T.; *The Chan. Yem. Tale* (ed. Skeat), l. 1,420

* **brode** (1), *s. & a.* [Corrupted from *bord* (q.v.).]

brode - halfpenny, *s.* [BORD-HALFPENNY.] (*Wharton.*)

* **brode,** *v.t.* [From O. Eng. *brode* = broad, *a.* (q.v.).] To publish abroad.

"Too bidden them battle, and *brodes* in haste
For to lache hym as lorde, . . ."
Alisaunder (ed. Skeat), 122-3.

* **brode** (2), *s.* [BROOD.]

"*Brode* of byrdys. *Pullificacio*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **brŏd'-ĕ-kĭn,** *s.* [Fr. *brodequin*; Sp. *borcegin*; O. Dut. *brosekin*; dimin. of *broos* = a buskin; Lat. *byrsa* = leather.] A buskin or half-boot.

". . . instead of shoes and stockings, a pair of buskins or *brodekins*."—*Echard: Hist. of Eng.*, ii. 836.

* **bro'-del,** *s.* [BROTHEL.]

* **brōde-quĭn,** *s.* [The same as *brodekin*.]

* **bro-der,** *v.t.* [BROIDER.]

* **brod-er-ed** (*Eng.*), * **brod-er-rit** (*O. Scotch*), *pa. par. & a.* [BROIDERED.]

"With *brodered* workes."—*Bible* (1551), *Judges* v. 30.

"Item, ane gown of cramasy sating, *broderrit* on the self with threidis of gold, . . ."—*Inventories*, A. 1542, p. 80.

* **brŏd'-ĕr-ĭeș,** *s. pl.* [Fr. *broderie* = embroidery, embellishment.]

Music: Ornaments wherewith to cover a simple melody.

brō-dĭ-æ'-ą, *s.* [Named after James Brodie, Esq., a Scottish botanist.]

1. A genus of Iridaceæ or Irids. *Brodiæa exoides* is an ornamental Chilian plant.

2. A genus of Liliaceæ or Lilyworts, apparently belonging to the section Hemerocallideæ. The species are curious little plants with blue flowers, from Georgia and Chili.

* **brod'-ĭ-en,** *v.t.* [BRAID, *v.*]

* **brŏd'-ĭn-stāre,** * **brŏd'-ĭn-stĕr,** *s.* [From O. Eng. *brodien* = to braid, to embroider, and fem. suff. *-ster*.] An embroiderer.

"Certane werkmanes fer ane *brodinstare*."—*Coll. Inventories*, A. 1578, p. 152.

"Item, ten single blankettis quhilkis servit the beddis of the *brodinsters*, quha wrocht upoun the great pece of broderie."—*Ibid.*, p. 140.

* **bro-dir,** *s.* [BROTHER.] (*Scotch.*)

brodir-dochter, *s.* [BROTHER-DAUGHTER.] (*Scotch.*)

* **brod'-mell, brod māle,** *s.* [From A.S. *brod* = brood, and O. Ger. *mael* = a consort, an associate (?).] Brood (?).

"Ane grete sow ferryit of grises thretty heile,
Ligging on the ground milk quhite, al quhite *brod male*,
About hir pappis soukand."
Doug.: Virgil, 81, 16.

* **bro-dyn,** *v.* [BROOD.]

"*Brodyn*, as byrdys (and fowles, P.). *Foveo, fotifico.* C. F. *in alcyon.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** bro-dynge,** *s.* [BROODING.]

"*Brodynge* of byrdys. *Pocio*, Cath. (*focacio*, P.)." *Prompt. Parv.*

*** bro-dyr, * bro-dyre,** *s.* [BROTHER.]

broe, *s.* [BROO, BREE, BREW, *s.*] (*Scotch.*) Broth, soup.

"The auld runt,
Wi' boiling *broe*, John Ploughman brunt."
Taylor: Scotch Poems, p. 26.

† brŏg, *s.* [A variant of *brod* = prod.] A pointed steel instrument used by joiners to make holes in wood for nails, a brad-awl.

"The young preacher, who was present in Mr. Shirra's pew, was prayed for as a promising labourer in the vineyard, but, withal, as much in need of a thorough handling in regard to style and manner, the *modus operandi* in reference to which being suggested in the following petition, delivered with great fervour: —'But oh! please tak a *brog* and prod him weel, and let the wind out o' him.'"—*Ramsay: Recollections*, Ser. ii., p. 59.

† brŏg, *v.t.* & *i.* [BROG, *s.*]

1. *Trans.:* To pierce, stab, prod.

"'And to see poor Grizzy and Grumble,' said his wife, 'turning back their necks to the byre, and routing while the stony-hearted villains were *brogging* them on wi' their lances.'"—*Scott: Monastery*, ch. iii.

2. *Intrans.:* To browse about. (*Yorkshire.*)

brŏg'-aŋs, *s.* [BROGUE.] A kind of strong, coarse shoe; a brogue.

† brŏgged (*Eng.*), **brŏg'-gĭt** (*Scotch*), *pa. par.* & *a.* [BROG, *v.t.*]

broggit-staff, *s.* [BRODDIT-STAFF.]

*** brog'-gĕr,** *s.* [BODGER.] A dealer in corn.

brŏg'-gĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* (*Scotch.*) [BROG, *v.* & *s.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & partic. adj.:* (See the verb.)

"D'ye think I was born to sit here *brogging* an elshin through bend-leather."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-lothian*, ch. ii.

C. *As subst.:* The act of pricking with a sharp-pointed instrument.

brŏg'-gle, *v.i.* [A frequentative formation from *brog* (q.v.).] To snuggle or fish for eels. (*North.*)

brōgue (1), *** brog,** *s.* [Ir. & Gael. *brog* = a shoe.]

1. A coarse, rough shoe. In the Lowlands, a shoe of half-dressed-leather.

"I thought he slept; and put
My clouted *brogues* from off my feet."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

"A peasant would kill a cow merely in order to get a pair of *brogues*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. A provincial accent: such a manner of pronunciation as would be used by the wearers of brogues.

"The Irish *brogue*, then the most hateful of all sounds to English ears."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

brogue-maker, *s.* One who makes brogues.

brogue (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Scotch for a hum; a trick.

"Then you, ye auld snec-drawing dog!
Ye came to Paradise incog,
An' played on man a cursed *brogue*."
Burns: Address to the Deil.

† brōgue, *v.i.* [BROGUE (1), 2.] To utter in a brogue.

"There Paddy *brogued* 'By Jasus!'"
Byron: The Vision of Judgment, 59.

*** brôid,** *** browd,** *v.t.* [BRAID, BROIDER.] To plait the hair.

*** brôid'-ĕd,** *** brow-did,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [In older editions of the Bible for *broidered* (q.v.).] To braid. Trench says that this word was never used for plaiting the hair till our translators introduced it into the authorised version of the Bible, 1 Tim. ii. 9. (*English Past and Present*, p. 198, note.)

"Hire yolwe heer was *browdid* in a tresse."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,051.

"Not with *broided* haire, or gold, or pearles, or costlie array."—1 *Tim.* ii. 9.

*** brôid'-ẽr, * brod-er,** *v.t.* [Fr. *broder*; Sp. & Port. *bordar* = to embroider, literally to work on the edge, to hem; Fr. *bord* = the edge.] [EMBROIDER.]

1. *Lit.:* To embroider, ornament with needle-work.

2. *Fig.:* To cover as though with embroidery.

"Under foot the violet,
Crocus and hyacinth, with rich inlay
Broider'd the ground." *Milton: Paradise Lost*, bk. iv.

† brôid'-ẽred, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BROIDER.]

I. *Literally:*

1. Covered with embroidery, embroidered.

". . . another stripped me of my rags, and gave me this *broidered* coat which you see."—*Bunyan: The Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. Worked in embroidery or needle-work.

"In hosen black, and jerkins blue,
With falcons *broider'd* on each breast."
Scott: Marmion, i. 8.

† II. *Fig.:* Adorned with fine figures of speech.

"Had she but read Euphues, and forgotten that accursed mill and shieling-hill, it is my thought that her converse would be *broidered* with as many and as choice pearls of compliment, as that of the most rhetorical lady in the court of Feliciana."—*Scott: Monastery*, ch. xxix.

*** brôid'-ẽr-ẽr,** *s.* [BROIDER, *v.*] One who embroiders or works in embroidery.

"There mote he likewise see a ribbald train
Of dancers, *broiderers*, slaves of luxury."
West: On the abuse of Travelling.

*** brôid'-ẽr-ẽss,** *s.* [See def.] The feminine form of broiderer (q.v.). (*Hood: Midsummer Fairies*, xxxv.)

*** brôid'-ẽr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *broider*; *-y*; Fr. *broderie.*]

1. *Lit.:* Embroidery, ornamental needle-work.

"Her mantle rich, whose borders, round,
A deep and fretted *broidery* bound."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 3.

2. *Fig.:* Any ornamental covering resembling embroidery.

"Rare *broid'ry* of the purple clover."
Tennyson: A Dirge, 6.

brôil (1), *** breull,** *s.* [O. Fr. *brouiller* = to jumble, trouble, disorder, confound, mar, by mingling together, &c. (*Cotgrave.*) Sometimes said to be of Celtic origin, though the connection is not clear.] A tumult, disturbance, contention.

"Say to the king thy knowledge of the *broil*,
As thou didst leave it."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 2.

brôil (2), *s.* [BROIL, *v.*]

1. Broiled meat.

2. Heated condition; extreme heat. (*Lit.* & *Fig.*)

brôil, *** broille,** *** broyl-yn, * bro-ly-yn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [M. Eng. *broilen*, cog. with O. Fr. *bruiller* = to boil to roast; prob. a frequent, from O. Fr. *bruir* = to roast.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To grill, to cook by roasting over hot coals, or on a gridiron.

"*Brolyyn'*, or *broylyn'*. *Ustulo, ustillo, torreo*, Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Some on the fire the reeking entrails *broil*."
Dryden.

2. *Fig.:* To heat greatly, to affect strongly with heat. (Said especially of the sun, and used almost exclusively in the pr. part.) [BROILING, *pr. par.*]

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To perform the operation described under A. 1.

"He cowde roste, sethe, *broille*, and frie."
Chaucer: C. T., 385-6.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To be in the heat, to be subjected to heat.

"Where have you been *broiling*?—
—Among the crowd i' the abbey."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 1.

* (2) To be heated with passion or envy.

"So that her female friends, with envy *broiling*."
Byron: Beppo, v. 69.

brôiled, *** broyl-yd,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [BROIL, *v.*] Cooked over hot coals.

"*Broylyd* mete, or rostyd only on the colys. *Frixum, frixatura.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

brôil'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *broil*; *-er.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. One who broils, or cooks meat by broiling.

2. That on which food is cooked over hot coals; a gridiron.

*** II.** *Figuratively:* One who raises broils, or quarrels. [BROIL, *s.*]

"What doth he but turn *broiler* and boutefeu, make new libels against the church, &c."—*Hammond: Serm.*, p. 544.

brôil'-ĭng, * broly-ynge, * broyl-inge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BROIL, *v.*]

A. *As present participle:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Cooking over hot coals, or on a gridiron.

2. *Fig.:* Heating excessively.

"As dry as three months of a *broiling* sun could make them."—*Sherard Osborn: Quedah*, ch. xviii.

C. *As substantive:* The act or process of cooking over hot coals, or on a gridiron.

"*Brolyynge*, or *broylinge*, K. *Ustulacio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

brôil'-lĕr-ĭe, *s.* [Fr. *brouillerie* = confusion.] [BRULYIE.] A state of contention.

". . . have cast themselves, their country, and all into confused *broillerie*, . . ."—*Hume: Hist. Douglas*, p. 92. (*Jamieson.*)

*** brok** (1), *s.* [A.S. *broc*; O. Icel. *brokkr.*]

1. *Lit.:* A poor inferior kind of horse.

"This carter, smoot and cryde as he wer wood.
'Hayt! *brok*, hayt! stot.'"
Chaucer: C. T., 7,124.

2. *Fig.:* An old sword or dagger. (*Ash.*)

*** brok** (2), *s.* [BROCK.] A badger.

*** brok** (3), *s.* [A.S. *broce*; Icel. *broke.* From Eng. *brook*, v. = to use, to enjoy.] Use.

*** brok** (4), *s.* [BROOK, *s.*]

*** brok** (5), *s.* & *v.* [BROCK, *s.* & *v.*] A fragment. (*Scotch.*)

*** brok'-age (age as ĭg),** *s.* [BROCAGE.]

*** brō'-kạr,** *s.* [BROKER.] (*O. Scotch.*)

*** brok-dol,** *a.* [A variant of *brokel* = brittle.]

"*Brokdol*, or frees (broky) or fres, H. brokill or feers, P.) *Fragilis.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** bṛoke,** *s.* [BROOK, *s.*]

*** brōke,** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps from O.S. *brouken*; A.S. *brucan* = to have the use of a thing. Compare Dan. *brug* = use, custom, trade, business. (*Skeat.*)

1. To act as agent or middle-man for others; to act as broker.

"Prithee, what art thou? or whom dost thou serve or *broke* for?"—*Brome: City Wit*, ii. 2.

2. To act as a procurer, or go-between; to pimp.

"He does indeed,
And *brokes* with all that can, in such a suit,
Corrupt the tender honour of a maid."
Shakesp.: All's Well, iii. 5.

3. To do business through an agent.

brōk'-ẹn, * brōke, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BREAK, *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:* Parted into two or more pieces or fragments.

"'Twas neither *broken* wing nor limb."
Burns: Epistle to J. Rankine.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of material things:*

(1) *Of land:*

(*a*) Opened up with the plough.

(*b*) Disconnected.

"On the two great continents in the northern hemisphere (but not in the *broken* land of Europe between them), we have the zone of perpetually frozen under soil in a low latitude."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (ed 1870), ch. xi., p. 249.

(*c*) Rough, intersected with hills and small valleys.

(2) *Of animals:* Weakened, enfeebled.

"More especially amongst *broken* and failing groups of organic beings."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859) ch. xiv., p. 460.

(3) *Of food, &c.:* Meat that has been cut up; fragments of meat. Also applied to fragments of food of any kind, not necessarily meat.

"And they did all eat, and were filled: and they took up of the *broken meat* that was left seven baskets full."—*Matt.* xv. 37.

¶ Similarly remnants of beer were formerly called *broken-beer.*

2. *Of immaterial things:*

(1) Crushed in spirit.

(*a*) *Of persons:*

". . . reduced in numbers and *broken* in spirit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xiv.

(*b*) *Of the heart, &c.:*

"A *broken* and a contrite heart."—*Psalms* li. 17.

(2) Uttered disjointedly, ejaculated, uttered in a broken voice.

"*Broken* prayers to God, that He would judge him and this Cause."—*Carlyle: Heroes*, Lect. vi.

3. *Of promises, laws, &c.:* Violated, unfulfilled, unobserved.

* God pardon all oaths that are *broke* to me!"
Shakesp.: Rich. II., iv. 1.

4. *Of weather:* Rough, unsettled.

"The weather proved *broken* and rainy."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxvii

5. *Of health:* Weakened, failing. [BROKEN-DOWN.]

B. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* Bankrupt. (*Colloquial.*)

". . . and whether Lintot be not yet *broke*?"—*Pope: Letter to Jervas* (1714).

"But he is abroad; the place is to be sold. He was not *broken*."
John. Oh, lies. *Tennyson: Walking to the Mail.*

2. *Music:*

(1) *Of a cadence:* Interrupted.

(2) *Of chords:* Arpeggio.

(3) *Of time:* Unobserved, unkept.

"Ha, ha! keep time: how sour sweet music is,
When time is *broke*, and no proportion kept!"
Shakesp.: Rich. II., v. 5.

(4) Arranged for several instruments.

"And so, likewise, in that music which we call *broken-music* or consort-music, some consorts of instruments are sweeter than others, a thing not sufficiently yet observed"—*Bacon: Works* (ed. 1765), vol. i.

(5) Played on harps, guitars, or lutes, because the sounds of these instruments cannot be sustained at will. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

3. *Painting. Of colours:* Those produced by the mixture of different pigments.

4. *Arith. Of a number:* A fraction.

5. *Dioptrics:* The line into which an incident ray is "broken" or refracted in crossing the second medium.

6. *Naut. Of water:* The contention of currents in a narrow channel. Also, the waves breaking on or near shallows, choppy water.

7. *Mil.:* Cashiered. (*Colloquial.*)

8. *Bot. Of a whorl:* Not on the same plane, but constituting part of an exceedingly short spiral. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

9. *Comp. Grammar.:* Not distinct in sound or value.

". . . exhibit the greatest proclivity towards the use of these *broken* vowels."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. i. (1873), ch. ii., p. 141.

10. *Of language:* Not fluent, ungrammatical.

"Break thy mind to me in *broken* English."
Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 2.

broken-backed, * **broke bakkyde,** * **broke-bak,** *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having a broken back, crippled. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"*Broke bakkyde. Gibbosus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"God save you alle, lordynges, that now here be!
But *broke-bak* scherreve, evel mot thou the!"
Chaucer: C. T., 713-14.

"A few even sprawl-out helplessly on all sides, quite *broken-backed* and dismembered."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. iv.

2. *Naut.:* The state of a ship so loosened in her frame by age, weakness, or some great strain from grounding amidships, as to droop at each end, causing the lines of her sheer to be interrupted, and termed *hogged*. (*Smyth.*)

*** broken-bellied,** *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Ruptured.

2. *Fig.:* Deformed, corrupted.

"Such is our *broken-bellied* age, that this *astutia* is turned into *versutia*; and we term those most astute which are most versute."—*Sir M. Sandys: Essays*, p. 168.

broken-down, *a.* Which has failed or become useless from breaking down, either literally or from disease or other cause.

"I left Osbaldistone Hall on the back of a *broken-down* hunter, with ten guineas in my purse."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. ii.

broken-footed, *a.* Having deformed or crippled feet.

"Or a man that is *broken-footed* or broken-handed."—*Lev.* xxi. 19.

broken-handed, *a.* Crippled in the hand. (See quotation under *broken-footed*.)

broken-hearted, *a.* Having the spirits broken or crushed through grief or anxiety. [BROKEN, A., II. 2 (1) (*b*).]

"He hath sent me to bind up the *broken-hearted*."—*Isa.* lxi. 1.

broken-legged, * **broke-legged,** *a.* Having the leg or legs broken or crippled.

"If he be blynd or *broke-legged*."
Langland: Piers Plowman, 4,088.

† **broken-man,** *s.* An outlaw, bankrupt.

". . . . belted the broadsword to his side, took to the brae-side, and became a *broken-man*."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

broken-space, *s.* & *a.*

¶ *Broken-space saw:* A fine hand-saw.

broken-spirited, *a.* Having the spirits crushed by fear or trouble; broken-hearted.

"Humbled and *broken-spirited*, yet glad that they had come off so well, they stole forth through the crowd of stern fanatics."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

broken-stowage, *s.*

Naut.: The space in a ship not filled by her cargo. (*Wharton.*)

broken-twill, *s.*

Fabrics: A variety of twill or textile fabrics.

broken-winded, *a.* [BROKENWINDED.]

† **brōk'-ẹn-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *broken*; *-ly.*]

1. Not continuously, interruptedly.

"Sir Richard Hopkins hath done somewhat of this kind, but *brokenly* and glancingly."—*Hakewill.*

2. In a broken or crushed state, broken-hearted.

"And thus the heart will break, yet *brokenly* live on."
Byron: Childe Harold's Pilg., iii. 32.

3. In broken language; not fluently.

"*King.*—O fair Katharine, if you will love me soundly with your French heart, I will be glad to hear you confess it *brokenly* with your English tongue."—*Shakesp.: Hen. V.*, v. 2.

† **brōk'-ẹn-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *broken*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being broken. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Those infirmities that are incident to them [the teeth] whether looseness, hollowness, rottenness, *brokenness*."—*Smith: Old Age*, p. 85.

"It is the *brokenness*, the ungrammatical position, the total subversion of the period that charms me."—*Gray: Letter to Mason.*

brōk'-ẹn-wĭnd, *s.* [Eng. *broken*; *wind.*]

Farriery: A disease of the organs of respiration in horses.

brōk-ĕn-wĭnd'-ĕd, * **brōke'-wĭnd-ĕd,** *a.*

1. *Farr.:* Suffering from broken wind; affected in the organs of respiration.

2. *Fig.:* Dull, heavy.

"*Brokewinded* murmurs, howlings, and sad grones."
May: Lucan, bk. v.

brōk'-ẽr, *s.* [In Fr. *brocanteur.*] [BROCAGE.]

1. One who acts in business for another, a middle-man, agent, or commissioner.

"*Brokers*, who, having no stock of their own, set up and trade with that of other men; buying here, and selling there, and commonly abusing both sides to make out a little paultry gain."—*Temple.*

2. One who deals in merchandise or securities, acting as agent between the seller and the buyer, or between the importer and the consumer. [STOCK-BROKER.]

* 3. An agent generally, a go-between.

". . . a person who had long acted as a *broker* between Jacobite plotters and people who dealt in cutlery and firearms."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* 4. A match-maker, a pimp, a pander of either sex; a bawd, a procuress.

"Of *brokaris* and sic baudry how suld I write?
Of quham the fyith stynketh in Goddis neis."
Doug.: Virgil, 96, 51.

5. One who deals in old or second-hand goods.

6. One licensed to value or sell goods on which distraint has been made.

brōk'-ẽr-ặġe, *s.* [Eng. *broker*; and suffix *-age* (q.v.).]

* 1. The business or profession of a broker.

2. The pay or commission received by brokers.

"The compensation, which they allow in this plan to their masters for their *brokerage*, is, that if (after deducting all the charges, which they impose) the amount of the sales should be found to exceed two shillings and two pence for the current rupee of the invoice account, it shall be taken by the Company."—*Burke: Works*, vol. ii., p. 72.

* **brōk'-ẽr-lȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *broker*; *-ly.*] Like a broker; hence, mean.

"We had determin'd that thou shouldst ha' come,
In a Spanish suit, and ha' carried her so; and he,
A *brokerly* slave, goes, puts it on himself."
Ben Jonson: Alchemist, iv. 4.

* **brōk'-ẽr-ȳ,** * **brōk'-ẽr-ĭe,** *s.* [Eng. *broker*; *-y.*] The business or pursuit of a broker, brokerage.

"Let them alone for me,
Busie their brains with deeper *brokerie*."
Bp. Hall: Sat. ii. 2

* **brok-ĭl,** *a.* [BRITTLE.]

* **brōk'-ĭng,** *a.* [BROKE, *v.*]

1. Practised by brokers, pertaining to brokers.

"Redeem from *broking* pawn the blemish'd crown,
Wipe off the dust that hides our sceptre's gilt."
Shakesp.: Rich. II., ii. 1.

2. Acting as a broker.

"Adie, a drab, and filthy *broking* knaves."
Marston: Sc. of Villanie.

* **brokke,** *v.t.* [Etymology doubtful. Compare Scotch *brok*; O. H. Ger. *brochon*; Ger. *brocken.*] To sing, carol.

"Aye the crokkere to *brokke*."—*Shoreham*, p. 106.

* **brŏk-kĕtte,** * **brŏk'-ĭtt** (pl. *brokkettis, brokittis*), *s.* [BROCKET.] A red deer two years old. (*Doug.: Virgil*, 402, 19.)

* **brōk'-kĭng,** *pr. par.* & *a.* [BROKKE, *v.*] Quavering, throbbing.

"He singeth *brokking* as a nightingale."
Chaucer: The Miller's Tale, v. 3,377.

¶ Wright's edition reads:—"He syngeth *crowyng* as a nightyngale."

* **brok-lembe,** *s.* [A corruption of *brooklime* (q.v.).]

* **brok-yll,** *a.* [BRITTLE.] (*Scotch.*)

* **brok-ynge,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [BROOK, *v.*]

A. *As present participle.* (See the verb.)

* **B.** *As substantive:* Digestion.

"*Brokynge* of mete and drinke."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **brol,** * **broll,** * **brolle,** *s.* [Low Lat. *brollus, brolla* = poor, miserable, contemptible.] A brat.

"Of that beggares *brol* an abbot schal worthen."
Piers Plowman's Creede, 1,941.

"The leeste *brol* of his blood a barones piere."
Langland: Piers Plowman, 1,767.

* **brol-y-yn,** *v.* [BROIL, *v.*]

* **brol-y-ynge,** *s.* [BROILING, *s.*]

* **brom,** *s.* [BROOM.]

brŏm-ăç'-ĕt-ạte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *brom(ine)*; *acetate.*] A salt of bromacetic acid.

brŏm-ạ-çĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *brom(ine)*, and *acetic.*] Pertaining to or derived from bromine and acetic acid.

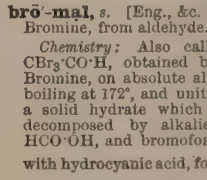
bromacetic acid, *s.* An acid obtained from a mixture of crystallizable acetic acid and bromine in the proportion of equal equivalents, introduced into a sealed tube, and heated in an oil bath to 150° C.

brō'-mal, *s.* [Eng., &c. *brom(ine)*; *al(dehyde.)*] Bromine, from aldehyde.

Chemistry: Also called Tribromaldehyde $CBr_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}H$, obtained by the action of dry Bromine, on absolute alcohol. It is a liquid boiling at 172°, and unites with water to form a solid hydrate which melts at 48°. It is decomposed by alkalies into formic acid $HCO{\cdot}OH$, and bromoform $CHBr_3$. It unites with hydrocyanic acid, forming $CBr_3{\cdot}CH{<}^{CN}_{OH}$, which, by the action of acids, is converted into tribromolactic acid $CBr_3{\cdot}CH(OH){\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$. By the action of nitric acid on Bromal it yields tribromacetic acid $CBr_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$.

brō'-mạn-ĭl, *s.* [From Eng. *brom(ine)*; and Port. *anil* = indigo.]

Chem.: An aromatic compound called also Tetrabromoquinone $C_6Br_4O_2$ or



It is prepared by heating one part of phenol $C_6H_5(OH)$ with ten parts of bromine, three parts of iodine and water to 100°. It crystallises in golden yellow scales, which are sparingly soluble in carbon disulphide.

brōm'-ăr-ġўr-īte, *s.* [In Ger. *bromargyrit*; Eng., &c. *brom(ine)*; Gr. ἄργυρος (*arguros*) = silver; and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as *bromyrite* (q.v.).

brō'-māte, *s.* [Eng. *brom(ine)*; *-ate*[9] (*Chem.*).] A salt of bromic acid (q.v.).

* **brō-mạ-tŏl'-ō-ġў,** *s.* [From Gr. βρῶμα (*brōma*), genit. βρώματος (*brōmatos*) = that which is eaten, food, meat; and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] A discourse, dissertation, or treatise on aliments.

brōm'-bĕn-zēne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *brom(ine)*; *benzene.*]

Chem.: A compound called also phenyl-bromide C_6H_5Br. It is a liquid boiling at 154°, obtained by the action of daylight on a mixture of bromine and benzene; also by the action of PBr_5, phosphous pentabromide on phenol $C_6H_5(OH)$.

*** brōme** (1), *s.* [Broom.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

brōme (2), *s.* & *a.* [In Fr. *brome.* From Gr. βρόμος (*bromos*) = a kind of oat.] [Bromus.] A word used in the compound which follows.

brome-grass, *s.*

Bot.: The English book-name for the genus Bromus (q.v.).

brŏ-mĕl'-ĭ-a, *s.* [In Fr. *bromélie.* Named after Bromelius, who published a Gothic flora.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Bromeliaceæ (q.v.).

brŏ-mĕl-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [From Lat., &c. *bromelia* (q.v.); and Lat. fem. pl. adjectival suffix *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Bromelworts, an order of endogenous plants, placed by Dr. Lindley under his Narcissal Alliance. The calyx is sometimes herbaceous-looking, but sometimes coloured. Petals, three, coloured; stamina, six or more; ovary, three-celled, many-seeded, as is the fruit, which is capsular or succulent. The stem is wanting or, if present, very short. Sometimes it consists of fibrous roots, consolidated round a slender centre with rigid channeled leaves spiny at the edge or point. The fruit is sometimes eatable. In 1847 Lindley estimated the known species at 170, all from America, whence they have migrated to Africa, the East Indies, and elsewhere. The well-known pine-apple is the *Bromelia Ananas.* [Ananas, Pine-apple.] Ropes are made in Brazil from another species of the same genus. All the species of Bromeliaceæ can exist without contact with the earth; they are therefore suspended in South America in houses, or hung to the balustrades of balconies, whence they diffuse fragrance abroad.

brŏ-mĕl-wŏrts, *s.pl.* [From Lat. *bromelia,* and Eng. *wort.*]

Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the natural order Bromeliaceæ.

brōm'-hȳ-drĭnş, *s. pl.* [From Eng., &c. *brom(ine); hydr(ate);* and suffix *-in* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: Haloidethers formed by replacing the 1, 2 or 3 (OH) radicals in the triatomic alcohol glycerin by Br. Monobromhydrin $CH_2Br{\cdot}CH{\cdot}(OH){\cdot}CH_2(OH)$, an oily liquid boiling at 130°, obtained by the action of HBr on glycerin $C_3H_5(OH)_3$. Symmetrical Dibromhydrin, $CH_2Br{\cdot}CH{\cdot}(OH){\cdot}CH_2Br$, a liquid boiling at 219°, obtained by the action of bromine on monobromhydrin. Unsymmetrical Dibromhydrin $CH_2Br{\cdot}CHBr{\cdot}CH_2(OH)$, boiling at 212° by the action of bromine on allyl alcohol ($CH_2=CH—CH_2{\cdot}(OH)$.) Tribromhydrin or Allyltribromide $CH_2Br{\cdot}CHBr{\cdot}CH_2Br$, a crystalline substance melting at 16°, and boiling at 220°; it is obtained by the action of excess of bromine on allyl iodide. [Chlorhydrins.]

brō'-mĭc, *a.* [From Eng., &c. *brom(ine),* and suffix *-ic.*] Pertaining to bromine; having bromine in its composition.

bromic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $HBrO_3$. A monobasic acid, forming salts called bromates. When bromine is dissolved in caustic potash a mixture of bromide and bromate of potassium is obtained, which can be separated by crystallisation, $3Br_2+6KHO=5KBr+KBrO_3+3H_2O$. Free bromic acid can be prepared by passing chlorine into bromine water, $Br_2+_5Cl_2+_6H_2O=2HBrO_3+10HCl$. The acid is best obtained by decomposing potassium bromate by argentic nitrate acid acting on the resulting argentic bromate by bromine, $5AgBrO_3+3Br_2+3H_2O=5AgBr+6HBrO_3$. Bromic acid is a strongly-acid liquid, reddening and then bleaching litmus paper. On concentration at 100° it decomposes into bromine and oxygen. It is decomposed by sulphur dioxide (SO_2), sulphide of hydrogen (H_2S), and by hydrobromic acid (HBr). Bromates are with difficulty soluble in water, and are decomposed on heating into oxygen and bromides.

bromic silver, *s.*

Min.: The same as Bromyrite and Bromargyrite (q.v.).

brō'-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *brom(ine); -ide* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A combination of bromine with a metal or a radical. Bromides are soluble in water, except silver and mercurous bromides; lead bromide is very slightly soluble. They are detected in analysis by the following reactions:—Argentic nitrate gives a yellowish precipitate of AgBr, insoluble in dilute nitric acid, and soluble in strong ammonia. Chlorine liberates bromine, and, if the liquid is shaken up with ether, a yellow ethereal solution floats on the liquid. Heated with sulphuric acid and MnO_2, bromides yield vapours of Br, which turns starch yellow.

¶ *Bromide of silver, Bromid of silver:*

Min.: The same as Bromyrite (q.v.).

brō'-mĭn-ā-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *bromin(e); -ated.*] Combined with bromine (q.v.).

"Water and its chlorinated and *brominated* congeners."—*Fownes: Chem.* (ed. 1873), p. 944.

brō'-mĭne, *s.* [From Gr. βρῶμος (*brōmos*) = a stench; Mod. Lat. *bromium.*]

1. *Chem.:* A non-metallic element. Symbol, Br; atomic weight, 80. Bromine was discovered in 1826 by Balard in the salts obtained by the evaporation of sea-water. Bromine is liberated from the sodium and magnesium salts by the action of free chlorine, and is separated by ether, which dissolves the bromine. This red-coloured solution is removed, saturated with potash, evaporated, and heated to redness, and the bromide of potassium is heated with manganese dioxide and sulphuric acid. The bromine is liberated in the form of a deep-red vapour, which condenses into a dark, reddish-black liquid. Sp. gr., 2·97; it boils at 63°; its vapour density is 5·54 times that of air. It has an irritating smell, and when inhaled is poisonous. It dissolves in thirty parts of water, and the solution has weak bleaching properties. Bromine and hydrogen do not unite in the sunlight, but do when they are passed through a red-hot porcelain tube, forming hydrobromic acid (HBr), which is also obtained by the action of phosphorus and water on bromine. It is a colourless, fuming gas, which liquifies at 73°, very soluble in water. The concentrated solution contains 47·8 per cent. of HBr, it boils at 126°, and has powerful acid properties; it neutralises bases, forming bromides and water. Hypobromous acid, HBrO, is only known in solutions; it has bleaching properties. Bromine can displace chlorine from its compounds with oxygen, whilst chlorine can liberate bromine from its compound with hydrogen. Free bromine turns starch yellow.

2. *Pharm.:* Bromine has been applied externally as a caustic, but rarely. Its chief officinal preparations are bromide of ammonium, useful in whooping-cough, infantile convulsions, and nervous diseases generally; and bromide of potassium, now very extensively used, especially in epilepsy, hysteria, delirium tremens, diseases of the throat and larynx, bronchocele [Goitre], enlarged spleen, hypertrophy of liver, fibroid tumours, &c. Also, as an antaphrodisiac, for sleeplessness, glandular swellings, and skin diseases. Its alterative powers are similar to but less than that of the iodides. Its preparation is the same as iodide of potassium, substituting an equivalent quantity of bromine for iodine—$6KHO+Br_6=5KBr+KBrO_3+3H_2O$. It has a pungent saline taste, no odour, and occurs in colourless cubic crystals, closely resembling the iodide. As a hypnotic its usefulness is much increased by combining it with morphia and chloral hydrate.

*** brŏm'-ĭng-hạm,** *s. & a.* [A corruption of *Birmingham.*] [Brummagem.]

* *Bromingham groat:* Counterfeit money.

"In other places whole lines are bodily transferred, and portional parts of lines minted into spurious *Bromingham groats,* as counterfeit money was called in those days."—*Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel,* pt. ii. (Note.)

brŏ'-mīte, *s.* [In Ger. *bromit;* Eng., &c. *brom(ine),* and *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).] The same as Bromyrite and Bromargyrite (q.v.).

brŏm'-līte, *s.* [From *Bromley* Hill, near Alston, in Cumberland, where it occurs; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic, translucent mineral, with hardness 4—4·5, sp. gr. 3·71—3·72, lustre vitreous. It is colourless, snow-white, greyish, pale cream-coloured, or pink. Composition: Carbonate of baryta, 60·63—65·71; carbonate of lime, 30·19—34·29; carbonate of strontia, 0—6·64; and carbonate of manganese 0—9·18. It is found near Hexham, in Northumberland, and in Cumberland (etym.). It is called also Alstonite (q.v.).

brŏ-mō-ar-gĕn'-tō-tȳpe, *s.* [Eng. *bromo;* from *bromine* (q.v.); Lat. *argentum,* and Gr. τύπος (*tupos*) = type.]

Photog.: A photographic agent of very delicate action made by nitrate of silver, bromide of potassium, and again nitrate of silver, brushed over paper.

brō'-mō-form, *s.* [From Eng., &c., *brom(ine),* and *form(ate),* from Lat. *formica* = an ant.]

Chem.: Bromoform $CHBr_3$, or Tribromomethane. It is a heavy volatile liquid, obtained by adding bromine to a solution of caustic potash in ethyl alcohol. It boils at 152°. Heated with caustic potash, it is converted into potassium bromide and potassium formate.

brō'-mō-quĭ-nōne, *s.* [Eng., &c., *bromine,* and *quinone.*] [Bromanil.]

*** brŏm'-ū-rĕt,** *s.* [Bromide.]

brō'-mŭs, *s.* [In Fr. *brome;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *bromo;* Lat. *bromos;* Gr. βρόμος (*bromos*) = a kind of oat, *obvena salina.*]

Bot.: Brome-grass. A genus of grasses having two unequal glumes and two herbaceous glumelles, the outer one bifid and with an awn from below the extremity. *Bromus mollus,* or Soft Brome-grass, is widely diffused in Britain and abundant. Its seeds, when eaten by man or the larger animals, produce giddiness, and they are said to be fatal to poultry. *B. secalinus,* or Smooth-rye Brome-grass, is common in rye and wheat-fields. When the seeds are accidentally ground with the flour, they impart a bitter taste to bread, and are narcotic like the seeds of *Lolium temulentum.* The panicles are said to dye green. *B. asper,* or Hairy Wood-brome grass, is the tallest of British grasses; it is found in moist woods and hedges. *B. sterilis,* or Barren Brome-grass, is common, and some other species are not very rare.

brŏm'-ȳr-ĭte, *s.* [From Fr. *bromure d'argent* = bromuret of silver, *i.e.,* a combination of bromine and silver.]

Min.: An isometric yellow, amber, or green splendent mineral, with a hardness of 2—3 and sp. gr. of 5—8·6, consisting of bromine 4—2.6, and silver 5—7·4, from Mexico and Chili. It is the same as *bromargyrite, bromic silver,* or *bromide of silver* (q.v.).

*** bronçhe,** *s.* [Branch.]

brŏn'-chī, *s. pl.* [Latinised word, from Gr. βρόγχια (*brongchia*) = the bronchial tubes.]

Anatomy:

1. *Gen.:* Any of the air-passages, great or small, in the lungs.

"Thus a *bronchus* of the size of a straw . . ."—*Dr. C. J. B. Williams, in Cycl. P. M., art. Bronchitis.*

2. *Spec.:* The two great tubes into which the trachea divides beneath, just before entering the lungs.

brŏn'-chĭ-a, † **brŏn'-chĭ-æ,** *s.pl.* [In Fr. *bronches;* Med. Lat. *bronchiæ.* From Gr. βρόγχια (*brongchia*), the bronchial tubes; βρόγχος (*brongchos*), the trachea, the windpipe. Akin to βράγχιον (*brangchion*) = a fin, pl. the gills of fishes.]

Anat.: The bronchial tubes, the numerous ramifications into which the two bronchi divide within the lungs.

brŏn'-chĭ-al, *a.* [From Gr. βρόγχια (*bronghia*) = the bronchia (q.v.).]

Med.: Belonging to the bronchus, or to the bronchia (q.v.)

Bronchial respiration of Andral and Laënnec = A whiffling sound, sometimes rising nearly to a whistle, which is heard in the respiration at a certain stage of pneumonia. It resembles the sound produced by blowing through a crow's quill. (*Dr. C. J. B. Williams, Cycl. P. M., art. Pneumonia.*)

Bronchial tubes: The same as the bronchia (q.v.).

brŏn'-chĭc, *** brŏn'-chĭck,** *a.* [From Gr. βρόγχος (*brongchos*) = the windpipe, and Eng. suffix *-ic.*] Bronchial; pertaining to the bronchi.

brŏn-chĭ-ĕc'-ta-sĭs, *s.* [From Gr. *βρόγχος* (*brongchos*) = the windpipe, and *ἔκτασις* (*ektasis*) = extension; *ἐκτείνω* (*ekteinō*) = to extend; *ἐκ* (*ek*) = out, and *τείνω* (*teinō*) = to stretch.]

Med.: Dilatation of the bronchi. [BRONCHI.] The most important forms are:—(1) *The general or uniform*, with cylindrical or fusiform dilatation of a tube, or several tubes; (2) *The saccular*, or ampullary [AMPUL], in which there is abrupt dilatation of a tube at a particular point or points. The breath and sputum are fetid, and general health impaired, followed by lung consolidation, ulceration, abscess, or gangrene. Death may result from exhaustion, but recovery may take place by formation of a sort of fibrous capsule, or from penetration of the pleura and thoracic walls and discharge of the contents outwards. Bronchiectasis is not uncommon, and is of interest and importance on account of its alliance with some forms of phthisis.

brŏn-chī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. *βρόγχια* (*brongchia*) = the bronchia, or *βρόγχος* (*brongchos*) = the bronchus or windpipe (q.v.), and Gr. *ιτις* (*itis*) (*Med.*), denoting inflammation.]

Med.: Inflammation of the air-tubes leading to the pulmonary vesicles, accompanied by hoarseness, cough, increase of temperature, and soreness of the chest anteriorly. The natural mucous secretion is at first arrested, but increases afterwards, and is altered in quality, becoming more corpuscular. Its forms are:—(1) Acute bronchitis, (*a*) of the larger and medium-sized tubes; (*b*) capillary bronchitis, and bronchitis of the tubes generally—the *peri-pneumonia notha* of the older writers. (2) Chronic bronchitis. (3) Plastic bronchitis. (4) Mechanical bronchitis, such as knife-grinder's disease—carbonaceous bronchitis or black phthisis. (5) Bronchitis secondary to general diseases, such as measles or typhoid fever. (6) Bronchitis secondary to blood diseases. (7) Syphilitic bronchitis. All varieties are generally preceded by feverishness, but oftener by "a cold in the chest." The uneasy sensations begin about the region of the frontal sinuses, passing from the nasal mucous passages, trachea, and windpipe to the chest, with hoarseness, cough, and expectoration; but in capillary bronchitis the cough is dry and without expectoration. In acute cases the sputum is first thin, then opaque and tenacious, lastly purulent; the breathing is hurried and laborious, the pulse quickened, and the skin dry. The danger increases in proportion as the finer bronchial tubes become involved, and instead of the healthy respiratory sound we have sharp, chirping, whistling notes, varying from sonorous to sibilant. The sharp sound is most to be feared, as arising in the smaller tubes; the grave, sonorous notes originate in the larger tubes. Spitting of blood sometimes occurs, and in severe cases persons actually die suffocated from the immense quantity of mucus thrown out obstructing the tubes and causing collapse of the vesicular structure of the lungs. The ratio of the respiration to the pulse is high, going up to 60 or even 70 in the minute, with a pulse-rate of 120 or 130. Chronic bronchitis, or bronchial catarrh, is extensively prevalent, especially among the aged, recurring once or twice a year in spring or autumn, or both, till it becomes more or less constant all the year round.

brŏnch'-ŏ-cēle, *s.* [In Fr. *bronchocèle.* From Gr. *βρογχοκήλη* (*brongchokēlē*) = a tumour in the throat, goitre; from *βρόγχος* (*brongchos*) = the windpipe, and *κήλη* (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Medical: An indolent tumour on the forepart of the neck, caused by enlargement of the thyroid gland, and attended by protrusion of the eyeballs, anæmia, and palpitation. [EXOPHTHALMIC GOITRE.]

brŏnch-ŏ-phŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *bronchophon(y)*; *-ic.*]

Med.: Pertaining to bronchophony (q.v.).

"... the *bronchophonic* resonance." — *Cyclop. Pract. Med.*, iii. 423.

brŏnch-ŏph'-ŏn-y, *s.* [In Fr. *bronchophonie*; Gr. *βρόγχος* (*brongchos*) = the windpipe, and *φωνή* (*phōnē*) = a tone, a sound, the voice.]

Med.: The natural sound of the voice, or pectoral vocal resonance, over the first divisions and subsequent larger sub-divisions of the trachea—the larger bronchial tubes. The French word *bronchophonie*, from which the English bronchophony was derived, was first introduced by Laënnec. Bronchophony is different from pectoriloquy (q.v.).

brŏnch-ŏ-pneū-mŏ'-nĭ-a, *s.* [From Gr. *βρόγχος* (*brongchos*) = the windpipe, and *πνευμονία* (*pneumonía*) = a disease of the lungs; *πνεύμων* (*pneumōn*) = the lungs; *πνέω* (*pneō*) fut. *πνεύσομαι* (*pneusomai*) = to blow, to breathe.]

Med.: Inflammation of the substance of the lung [PNEUMONIA] associated with inflammation of the air-tubes. [BRONCHITIS.]

brŏnch'-ŏr-rhœ'-a, *s.* [In Fr. *bronchorhée.* From Gr. *βρόγχος* (*brongchos*) = the windpipe; and *ῥέω* (*rheō*), fut. *ῥεύσομαι* (*rheusomai*) = to flow.]

Med.: Excess of the serous liquid thrown out in bronchitis, especially in chronic cases.

brŏnch'-ŏ-tōme, *s.* [From Gr. *βρόγχος* (*brongchos*) = the windpipe, and *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Surg.: A knife used for bronchotomy, now called tracheotomy.

* **brŏnch-ŏt'-ŏ-mў,** *s.* [In Fr. *bronchotomie.* From Gr. *βρόγχος* (*brongchos*) = the windpipe; and *τομή* (*tomē*) a cutting, from *τέμνω* (*temnō*) = to cut.] An obsolete term for tracheotomy (q.v.).

brŏnch'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *βρόγχος* (*brongchos*) = the trachea, the windpipe.]

Med.: The sing. of bronchi (q.v.). One of the two great tubes into which the trachea divides beneath.

brŏn'-cō, brŏn'-chō, *s.* [Sp. *bronco* = rude, rough.] An unbroken, or badly broken, Indian pony or mustang. (*Amer.*)

* **brond, * bronde,** *s.* [BRAND, *s.*]

"As doth a wete *brond* in his brennyng."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,340.

¶ See also *Prompt. Parv.*

* **brŏnd'-ĭr-ŏn,** *s.* [From O. Eng. *brond* = *brand* (II. 2.), and Mod. Eng. *iron.*] A sword.

"But with stout courage turnd upon them all,
And with his *brondiron* round about him layd."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iv. 32.

* **bron-dyde,** *pa. par.* [BRONDYN, BRONNYN.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bron-dyn,** *v.t.* [BRONNYN.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bron-dyn,** *a.* [From Fr. *brande* = heath, furze, gorse, poor land.] Branched. (*Scotch.*)

"The birth that the ground bure was *brondyn* in bredis." *Houlate*, i. 3.

* **bron-dynge,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [BRONNYN, BRONDYN, BRAND, *v.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

brondynge yren, *s.* [BRANDING-IRON.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

brŏn'-gĭe, *s.* [Etymology doubtful, probably Icelandic.] The name given in Shetland to a bird, the Common Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*).

brōn'-gnar-tīne (*gn* silent), *s.* [From Alexandre Brongniart.] [BRONGNIARDITE.]

Min.: A variety of brochantite (q.v.). It is found in Mexico.

brōn'-gnĭ-ar-dīte (*gn* silent), *s.* [From Alexandre Brongniart, the very eminent mineralogist and zoologist, nay, even "the legislator in fossil zoology," born in Paris in 1770, died October 14, 1847; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An isometric, greyish-black mineral with metallic lustre, having a hardness of about 3, and a sp. gr. of 5·95. Composition: Sulphur, 19·14—19·38; antimony, 29·75—29·95; silver, 24·46—25·03; lead, 24·74—25·05, besides copper, iron, and zinc. Occurs in Mexico.

brōn'-gnĭ-ar-tīne, brōn'-gnĭ-ar-tĭn (*gn* silent), *s.* [In Ger. *brongniartin.* From Alexandre Brongniart.] [BRONGNIARDITE.]

Min.: The same as Glauberite (q.v.).

* **brŏn'-nўn, * bron-dyn,** *v.* [BRAND, *v.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

brŏnze, *v.t.* [From Icel. *bruni* = inflammation; Mœso-Goth. *brunsts* = a burning, conflagration.] To overheat one's self in a warm sun, or by sitting too near a strong fire. (*Scotch.*)

* **bron-ston,** *s.* [BRIMSTONE.]

* **brŏnt,** *pa. par.* [BRUNT, BURNT.] (*Scotch.*) (*Doug.: Virg.*, 257, 11.)

* **bront,** *s.* [BRAND.] (*Sir Gaw.*, 1,584.)

brŏn-tĕ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *bronteus* (q.v.), and suffix *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Trilobites, containing only the genus Bronteus (q.v.).

brŏn'-tē-ŏn, brŏn'-tē-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *βροντεῖον* (*bronteion*).] A brass vessel in the basement below the stage in the ancient Greek theatre, used to produce an imitation of thunder.

brŏn'-tē-ŭs, brŏn'-tēs, *s.* [From Gr. *βρόντης* (*brontēs*) = Thunderer, one of the three Cyclopes.]

Palæont.: A Devonian trilobite, with a broad, radiating, fan-like tail. Type of the family Bronteidæ (q.v.).

brŏn-tŏl'-ŏ-gў, *s.* [In Ger. *brontologie*; from Gr. *βροντή* (*brontē*) = thunder, and *λογος* (*logos*) . . . discourse.] A discourse or treatise upon thunder.

brŏn-tō-thĕ-rī'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *brontotherium* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of ungulate mammals belonging to the order Perissodactyla, formed for the reception of the large North American Miocene Mammals, with toes in number like those of the Tapir, while in other characters these animals are like the elephant. The family was founded by Prof. Marsh.

brŏn-tō-thēr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [From Gr. *βροντή* (*brontē*) = thunder, and *θηρίον* (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the Brontotheriidæ (q.v.).

brŏn-tō-zō'-ŭm, *s.* [Latinised from Gr. *βροντή* (*brontē*) = thunder, and *ζωον* (*zōon*) = a living creature.]

Palæont.: A genus of Deinosaurs, founded on fossil footprints in the Triassic Sandstones of Connecticut. The length of the footprint is about 18 inches, and of the stride 8 feet.

* **bron-ys, * broun-ys, * brown-is,** *s. pl.* [From Fr. *brande* = heath, furze, gorse, &c.] Branches, boughs.

"Of nowpill wandis, and of *brounys* sere."
Doug.: Virgil, 362, 7.

"*Brownis* . . ."—*Palice of Honour*, Prol., st. 9.

brŏnze, *s.* & *a.* [In Sw. & Dut. *brons*; Ger. *bronze*; Dan., Fr., & Port. *bronze*; Sp. *bronce*; Ital. *bronzo*; Low Lat. *bronzium.* Muratori and Diez derive this from Ital. *brunezza* = swarthiness; *brunazzo* = brownish, swarthy; *bruno* = brown.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) An alloy of copper and tin. [In the same sense as II. 1. (q.v.).]

"As monumental *bronze* unchanged his look."
Campbell: Gertrude of Wyoming, i. 23.

(2) A statue or a figure in relief cast in bronze.

"How little gives thee joy or pain:
A print, a *bronze*, a flow'r, a root,
A shell, a butterfly can do't." *Prior.*

". . . old Roman and French *bronzes*, . . ."—*Times*, September 9th, 1876. Advt.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The colour of bronze, brown. [BRONZED.]

* (2) Brazen effrontery, impudence.

"Imbrown'd with native *bronze*, lo! Henley stands
Tuning his voice, and balancing his hands."
Pope: Dunciad, iii. 199.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Metal., Archæol., & Hist.:* An alloy composed of copper and tin, sometimes with a little zinc and lead.

(1) *Archæol. & Hist.:* Bronze was in use in ancient China, Egypt, Assyria, Europe, and Mexico. The tin used in parts of the Eastern world was brought from Cornwall or from the peninsula of Malacca. [BRONZE AGE.]

(2) *Characters, properties, and uses:* Bronze, as already stated, is an alloy of copper and tin. It is harder and more fusible than copper itself. The proportions of the two constituents vary according to the purpose for which the alloy is produced. The bronze for cymbals is composed of 78 parts of copper and 22 of tin, that for cannon 100 parts of copper

to 11 of tin, that of ordinary bell-metal about 80 of copper, 10·1 of tin, 5·6 of zinc, and 4·3 of lead, and that used in bronze coinage 95 parts of copper, 4 of tin, and 1 of zinc. Its average density is 8·4. It oxidises very slowly, even when the air is moist, which renders it well-adapted for statues and similar works of art.

2. *Cotton manufacture:* One style of calico-printing peculiar rather from the character of its colours than from any specific novelty in treatment.

B. *As adjective:* Made of bronze, characterised by the presence of bronze in a literal or figurative sense.

bronze age, *s.*

1. *Archæol.:* The age of bronze, the second of three ages believed by MM. Nilsson, Steenstrup, Forchhammer, Thomsen, Worsäae, and other Danish archæologists to have followed each other in the peninsula of Jutland and elsewhere in the following order:—(1) The stone age, (2) the bronze age, and (3) the iron age. During the first stone, or sometimes bone, was used for weapons and implements, the working of metal being as yet unknown. Then weapons were made of bronze, the method of alloying the two metals having been discovered, but that of working in iron being undiscovered. Finally iron took the place of bronze. These views have been generally adopted by geologists and archæologists, though some believe an age of copper to have intervened between those of stone and bronze. The allegation that the use of stone came first, that of bronze next, and that of iron last is not inconsistent with the fact that all still exist contemporaneously in portions of the world.

During the age of bronze the oak was the dominant tree in Denmark, the Scotch-fir, now extinct in that country, having flourished during the earlier part of the stone age; while the beech was and remains the characteristic tree of the iron age. Lake-dwellings of the bronze period have been found in western and central Switzerland, and one has been discovered in the lake of Constance Geologically even the stone age belongs only to the recent period. (*Lubbock, Lyell, &c.*)

2. *Fig.: The Age of Bronze:* The unheroic age of impudence, the age wanting in veneration for what is good and great, the grovelling age.

¶ Byron has a poem called "The Age of Bronze," or *Carmen seculare et annus haud mirabilis.*

bronze-liquor, *s.*

Chem.: A solution of chloride of antimony and sulphate of copper used for bronzing gun-barrels.

bronze-powder, *s.* Finely pulverised metal, or powder having a metallic base, applied to the surface of paper, leather, and other materials, for imparting a metallic colour and lustre.

brŏnze, *v.t.* [From Eng. *bronze*, s. (q.v.). In Sw. *bronsera*; Dut. *bronzen*; Ger. *bronziren*; Fr. *bronzer*; Port. *bronzear.*]

1. *Lit.:* To give metals a lustre resembling that of bronze. [BRONZING.]

2. *Fig.:* To brazen, to render hard or unfeeling. . .

"Art, cursed art, wipes off the indebted blush
From nature's cheek, and *bronzes* every shame."
Young: Night Th. 5.

"The lawyer who *bronzes* his bosom instead of his forehead."—*Scott, in Goodrich and Porter.*

brŏnzed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BRONZE, *v.t.*]

¶ *Bronzed-skin:* Addison's disease. Disease of the supra-renal capsules, with discolouration of the skin, extreme prostration, loss of muscular power, and failure of the heart's action. Death occurs in from one year and a half to four or five years, from asthenia, with every sign of feeble circulation, anæmia, and general prostration. The discoloration of the skin is characteristic, and covers the whole body, especially the face, neck, and arms.

brŏnz'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [BRONZE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. and particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The process of giving a bronze-like or antique-metallic appearance to the surface of metals. The processes vary; they may be classed as coating with a melted alloy; coating with a metal in paste solution, or vapour; corrosion; coating with a gum, application of bronze-powder, and painting.

bronzing-machine, *s.* A machine for bronzing wall-paper or printed sheets.

brŏnz'-ĭte, *s.* [In Ger. *bronzit.* Named from the pseudo-metallic lustre, which somewhat resembles that of bronze.]

Mineralogy:

1. The ferriferous variety of Eustatite found at Cape Lizard, in Cornwall, in Moravia,

2. A variety of diallage (q.v.).

3. The same as Seybertite (q.v.).

brŏnz'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *bronz(e); -y.*] Bronze-like.

brôo (1), *s.* [BREE.] Broth, juice.

brôo (2), *s.* [Etymology doubtful, but probably a Scotch form of *brew* (q.v.).] Opinion founded on report; favourable opinion.

brōoch, * **brōche,** *s.* [In Fr. *broche* = a broach, a knitting-needle, a task; O.Fr. *broche* = a lance, a needle, a packing-needle (*Kelham*); Prov., Sp., & Port. *broca*; Ital. & Low Lat. *brocca*; Ital. *brocco* = a peg, a stump of a tree; Class. Lat. *brochus, brocchus* = projecting (used of teeth); Wel. *procio* = to thrust, to stab; *procian* = a thrust, a stab; Gael. *brog* = = a probe, a poker.] [BROACH, *s.*; PROG.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Lit.:*

* (1) A sharp point. (*Skeat.*)

* (2) A pin. (*Skeat.*)

* (3) A spear.

"Breme was the *broche* in the brest pan."
Destr. of Troy, 10,870.

(4) An ornamental clasp, with a pin, for fastening the dress. It is called in the Bible an *ouch* (q.v.)

"Her golden *brooch* such birth betray'd."
Scott: The Lady of the Lake, i. 19.

* 2. *Fig.:* Ornament.

"*Laer.* I know him well, he is the *brooch*, indeed,
And gem of all the nation"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 7.

II. *Painting:* A painting all of one colour, as in sepia or india-ink.

* **brōoch,** *v.t.* [From *brooch*, s. (q.v.).] To adorn as with a brooch.

"Not the imperious show
Of the full-fortuned Cæsar ever shall
Be *brooch'd* with me."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., iv. 15.

brōoched, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BROOCH, *v.t.*]

brôod (1), * **brod,** * **brode,** * **brud,** *s.* [A.S. *bród* = that which is bred; from A.S. *brédan* = to breed; Dut. *broed*; M. H. Ger. *bruot*; Ger. *brut* = a brood.] [BREED.]

I. *Literally:*

* 1. The act of breeding or hatching.

"*Brode* of byrdys *Pullificatio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Offspring, progeny.

(1) Of birds.

"Ich not to hwan thu breist thi *brod.*"
Owl and Nightingale, 1,631.

"Ælian discourses of storks, and their affection toward their *brood.*"—*Brown: Vulgar Errours.*

* (2) Of other animals.

"The lion roars and gluts his tawny *brood.*"
Wordsworth.

(3) Of human beings, but generally only used in contempt.

"To that noble *brood*
Of Priamus his blood."
Trevisa: Polychron., i. 395.

3. That which is bred, a species generated, a breed, a race.

(1) Of birds and other animals, &c.

"Among hem [beasts] al the *brood* is liche to the same kynde."—*Trevisa: Polychron.* ii. 201

* (2) Of human beings. (Most frequently in an unfavourable sense.)

"Who yet will shew us good?
Talking like this world's *brood.*
Milton: Translations, Psalm iv.

† (3) Generally of anything generated or produced.

"Have you forgotten Lybia's burning wastes,
Its barren rocks, parch'd earth, and hills of sand,
Its tainted air, and all its *broods* of poison."
Addison.

4. A hatch, the number hatched at one time.

"A hen followed by a *brood* of ducks."—*Spectator.*

II. *Figuratively:*

† 1. The act of brooding over anything.

"O'er which his melancholy sits on *brood.*"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii 1.

† 2. The produce, offspring.

"Such things become the hatch and *brood* of time."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iii. 1.

† 3. A number, hatch.

"A new *brood* of false witnesses, among whom a villain named Dangerfield was the most conspicuous, infested the courts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

brood-hen, *s.* A hen inclined to sit, or kept for sitting on eggs.

"The auld *brood-hen.*"—*Scott: Bride of Lammer.*, ch. vii.

brood-hen star, *s.* An old name for the constellation Ursa Major.

"This constellation [Great Bear] was also formerly called the *Brood-hen* in England."—*Penny Cyclop.*, vi. 510.

brood-mare, *s.* A mare kept for the purpose of breeding from.

"I'll gie ye Dumple, and take the *brood-mare* mysell."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxv.

brood-sow, * **brod-sow,** *s.* A sow which has a litter. (*Polwart.*)

brood-stock, *s.* Stock or cattle kept for breeding from.

† **brood** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Any heterogeneous mixture among tin or copper ore, as mundick, black-jack, &c.

brôod, *v.i.* & *t.* [BROOD, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

* 1. To sit as a hen on eggs.

"Dove-like sat'st *brooding* on the vast abyss,
And mad'st it pregnant." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 21.

† 2. To breed.

"The happy birds, that change their sky
To build and *brood.*"
Tennyson: In Memor., cxv. 16.

3. To cover for protection, as a hen covers her chickens with her wings.

"They breed, they *brood*, instruct, and educate."
Dryden.

† **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To settle down, envelop, cover.

"Above him *broods* the twilight dim."
Tennyson: Two Voices, 263.

2. To meditate long and anxiously, to be engrossed in thought or study.

"When with downcast eyes we muse and *brood.*"
Tennyson: Early Sonnets, i.

(1) Generally with *on* before the subject meditated upon.

"When I would sit, and deeply *brood*
On dark revenge, and deeds of blood."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 6.

(2) Frequently with *over.*

"The mind that *broods* o'er guilty woes."
Byron: The Giaour.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:* To sit upon, as a hen on eggs.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To cherish, brood over, meditate anxiously and long over.

"You'll sit and *brood* your sorrows on a throne."
Dryden.

* 2. To produce, bring into operation.

"Hell and not the heavens *brooded* that design,"
Fuller: Worthies, iii. 362.

* **brood,** * **broode,** * **brode,** *a.* & *adv.* [BROAD.]

"Crist spak himself ful *broode* in holy writ."
Chaucer: C. T., 739.

* **brood-axe,** *s.* [BROAD-AXE.]

"*Brood axe*, or exe. *Dolabrum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

brôod'-ĕd, *a.* [BROOD, *v.*] Anxiously meditated on.

"In despite of *brooded* watchful day,
I would into thy bosom pour my thoughts."
Shakesp.: K. John, iii. 3.

* **brôod'-fŭl,** * **brode'-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *brood; ful(l).*] Fruitful, prolific.

"Thai schepe *brodeful.*"—*Early Eng. Psalter. Psa.* cxliii. 13.

brôod'-ĭng, * **bro'-dynge,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [BROOD, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.:* Broody, inclined to sit

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of hatching or sitting on eggs.

"*Brodynge* of byrdys. *Fodo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Fig.:* The act of meditating on or plotting anything.

* **brôod'-nĕss,** * **brôod-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *brood; -ness.*] The act of breeding.

"And he seide to Gad, Gad is blessid in *broodnesse.*"—*Wyclif: Deut.* xxxiii. 20. (Purvey.)

brôod'-ȳ, * brud-y, * brôod'-ĭe, *a.* [Eng. *brood; -y.* A.S. *brodige* = brooding.]

1. *Lit.:* Inclined or ready to sit on eggs.

"... breeds of fowls which very rarely or never become 'broody,' that is, never wish to sit on their eggs."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. vii., p. 215.

2. *Fig.:* Sullen, morose; inclined to brood over matters. (*Provincial.*)

brook, * brooke, * brouke, * broke, * bruk-en, * bruc (*Eng.*), **bruk, brwk** (*Scotch*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *brúcan* = to use, eat, enjoy, bear, discharge, fulfil; Sw. *bruka* = to use of, to cultivate, to use, to be wont; Dut. *gebruiken* = to use, spend, enjoy; Icel. *bruka;* Goth. *brukjan* = to use, to partake of; (N. H.) Ger. *brauchen, gebrauchen;* M.H. Ger. *brûchen;* O. H. Ger. *prûhhan, prûchan;* Lat. *fruor* = to enjoy.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To use.

"So mote I *brouken* wel min eyen twey."
Chaucer: The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 15,306.

* 2. To continue to use, to enjoy, to possess.

"He sall nocht *bruk* it but bargane."
Barbour: The Bruce, v. 236.

"... Robert Steward sould be
Kyng and *bruk* [all] the Rialte."
Ibid., xx., 131-2.

* 3. To retain on the stomach. (Used of food and drink.) (*Prompt. Parv.*)

4. To endure, to stand, to support, to put up with, to tolerate, to submit to, to be submissive under. *Used—*

(1) *Gen.:* Of anything unpleasant.

"A thousand more mischances than this one
Have learned me to *brook* this patiently."
Shakesp.: Two Gent., v. 3.

(2) *Spec.:* Of an affront.

B. *Intrans.:* To endure. [A. 4.]

"... he could not *brook* that the worthy prince Plangus was by his chosen Tiridates preferred before him."—*Sidney.*

brook, * broc, * brok, * broke, *s. & a.* [A.S. *bróc, brooc;* Dut. *broek* = a marsh, a pool; O. H. Ger. *pruoch;* Ger. *bruch* = a marsh, a bog; perhaps conn. with A.S. *brecan* = to break, from the fact of the water breaking out or forcing its way through the earth.]

A. *As substantive:* A small stream, a rivulet.

"Ther goth a *brook,* and over that a brigge."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,920.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to a brook; growing in a brook.

¶ Obvious compound: *Brook-side.*

brook-betony, *s.* A plant, *Scrophularia aquatica.*

brook-owzel, *s.* One of the English names for a bird—the water-rail (*Rallus aquaticus*).

brook-tongue, *s.* [A.S. *brocthung.*] A plant—the *Cicuta virosa.* (*Cockayne.*)

† **brook'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *brook; able.*] Able to be borne or endured.

brook'-bēan, *s.* [From Eng. *brook; bean.*] A name for the *Menyanthes trifoliata,* the Buck-bean, or Marsh-trefoil, a plant of the order Gentianaceæ, or Gentianworts.

brooked (1), *pa. par.* [Brook, *v.*]

brooked (2), **brooket, brukit, bruket, broukit,** *a.* [In Dan. *broget* = variegated, speckled, checkered, spotted.] (*Scotch.*) [Brock.]

1. *Of persons:* Partly clean, partly dirty.

(1) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

"The bonie *bruket* lassie."—*R. Burns: Letters.*

(2) Of a child which has wiped tears off its face with a dirty hand.

"Cried, Let me to the *brooket* knave."
Cock: Simple Strains.

2. *Of sheep:* Streaked or speckled in the face. (*Jamieson.*)

brook'-ĭe, *a. & s.* [From *brooked* (2) (q.v.).] (*Scotch.*)

A. *As adj.:* Dirtied with soot, sooty.

B. *As subst.:*

1. A ludicrous designation for a blacksmith, from his face being begrimed.

"The blacksmith niest, a rampan chiel,
Cam skelpin thro' the breem;—
The pridefu' tailor cockit's ee,
Ban't *Brookie* as wanwordy."
Tarras: Poems, p. 66.

¶ Hence the term is applied to Vulcan.

2. A designation given to a child whose face is streaked with dirt.

brook'-īte, *s.* [Named after Mr. H. J. Brooke, an English crystallographer and mineralogist; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A native form of titanic oxide, TiO_2. It is trimetric, brittle, and has a hardness of 5·5—6; sp. gr., 4·12—4·23. Composition: Titanic acid, 94·09—99·36; sesquioxide of iron, 1·36—4·50; alumina, 0—0·73, &c. It occurs at Fronolen, near Tremadoc, in Wales; on the continent of Europe, in Sicily, in the United States, &c.

brook'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *brook,* and dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little brook or stream.

"Stood in her holiday dress in the fields, and the wind and the *brooklet*
Murmured gladness and peace, God's peace."
Longfellow: The Children of the Lord's Supper.

brook'-līme, *s.* [From Eng. *brook,* and A.S. *lím* = that which adheres, cement.] The English name of a Veronica or Speedwell, *Veronica beccabunga.* The leaves and stem are glabrous and succulent; the latter is procumbent at the base, and rooting. The flowers are in opposite racemes. The flowers are generally bright blue, but in one variety they are pink or flesh-coloured. The plant is common in ditches and watercourses. It is sometimes used as a spring salad.

brook'-mĭnt, *s.* [A.S. *brocminte, brocmynte.*] The Water-mint, *Mentha hirsuta,* or *aquatica.*

brook'-wēed, *s.* [From Eng. *brook; weed.*] The English name of Samolus, a genus of plants somewhat doubtfully referred to the order Primulaceæ (Primworts). The capsule is half inferior, and opens by valves. The stem is eight or ten inches high, with racemes of numerous small white flowers.

* **brook'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *brook; -y.*] Abounding in brooks.

"Lemster's *brooky* tract." *Dyer.*

* **brôom,** *v.t.* [Bream, *v.t.*]

brôom, * brôome, * brome, * brom, *s. & a.* [A.S. *bróm;* O. Dut. *brom;* Dut. *brem;* Ir. *brum.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The English name of a common shrub, *Sarothamnus* (formerly *Cytisus*) *scoparius,* and of the genus to which it belongs. The large and beautiful yellow flowers of the broom come out in this country from April to June. [Broom-tops.]

¶ (1) *Butchers' Broom:* The English name for the Liliaceous genus Ruscus, and specially for the *Ruscus aculeatus,* which grows in Britain.

(2) *Irish Broom: Sarothamnus patens,* a native of Spain and Portugal.

2. A besom for sweeping, so called because it is occasionally made of broom, though other material is often employed.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the plant described under A, or to a besom. (See the compounds which follow.)

broom-corn, *s.* A name for two plants of the order Graminaceæ (Grasses).

1. *Sorghum vulgare.* Its panicles are made into brooms for sweeping and into clothes-brushes.

2. *Sorghum saccharatum.*

¶ *Broom-corn Seed-stripper:* A machine like a flax-ripple, for removing the seed from broom-corn. It is like a comb, over which the corn-brush is thrown, and the seeds stripped off by pulling the brush between the teeth. (*Knight.*)

broom-cypress, *s.*

Bot.: A name given to the plant-genus Kochia, which belongs to the order Chenopodiaceæ (Chenopods).

broom-grove, *s.* A grove composed of broom; a place overgrown with broom.

broom-handle, *s. & a.*

Broom-handle machine: A lathe with a hollow mandrel and internal cutters. The stick is passed longitudinally through the mandrel and rounded through its length.

broom-head, *s.* A clasp or cap for holding the bunch of broom-corn, so that a worn stump may be removed and fresh brush substituted.

broom-plant, *s.*

Her.: "Planta genista."

broom-sewing, *a.* Sewing or designed to sew brooms.

Broom-sewing machine: A machine for pressing a bunch of broom-corn into shape for a broom, and sewing it in its flattened form.

broom-tops, *s. pl.*

Pharm.: The fresh and dried tops of *Sarothamnus Scoparius* (Common Broom). There are two officinal preparations; the decoction (*Decoctum Scoparii*), consisting of a pint of distilled water to an ounce of the dried tops; and the juice (*Succus Scoparii*), made of three ounces of the fresh expressed juice to a pint of rectified spirit. They are valuable diuretics, especially in cardiac dropsies. Scoparine and Sparteia are the two active principles; the action of Sparteia is analogous to that of Conia (q.v.).

* **broom-tree,** *s.* A broom shrub.

"Ye schulen be as *broom-trees.*"—*Wicklife's Jer.* xlviii. 6. (*Purvey.*)

brôom'-ĭng, *s.* [Breaming.]

Naut.: The same as Breaming (q.v.).

† **brôom'-lănd,** *s.* [Eng. *broom; land.*] Land on which broom grows or adapted for its growth.

"I have known sheep cured of the rot, when they have not been far gone with it, by being put into *broomlands.*"—*Mortimer.*

brôom'-rāpe, *s.* [Eng. *broom; rape.*]

Ord. Lang. & Bot.: The English name of Orobanche, a genus of plants constituting the typical one of the order Orobanchaceæ (Broom-rapes). Eleven species have been enumerated as British. All are parasitic on other plants. They grow upon furze, broom, a galium, on thymus, a centaurea, a picris, on clover, milfoil, on hemp-roots, &c. Some broomrapes confine themselves to a single genus or even species of plants, whilst others range over a considerable variety. The Greater Broomrape, one of the eleven which grows on leguminous plants, especially on furze, broom, and clover, is so destructive to the last-named genus of plants in Flanders that it prevents many farmers from attempting their cultivation. The Tall Broomrape (*Orobanche elatior*), though preferring *Centaurea scabiosa,* also attacks clover, as does the Lesser Broomrape (*Orobanche minor*).

brôom'-stăff, *s.* [Eng. *broom; staff.*] A broomstick.

"They fell on; I made good my place; at length they came to the *broomstaff* to me: I defied 'em still."—*Shakesp.: Hen. VIII.,* v. 4.

brôom'-stĭck, *s.* [Eng. *broom; stick.*] The stick which serves for a handle to a broom.

"At the cry of 'Rescue,' bullies with swords and cudgels, and termagant hags with spits and *broom-sticks,* poured forth by hundreds."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

† **brôom'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *broom; -y.*]

1. With much broom growing upon it.

"If land grow mossy or *broomy,* then break it up again."—*Mortimer.*

2. Pertaining to broom; derived from broom.

"The youth with *broomy* stumps began to trace
The kennel edge, where wheels had worn the place."
Swift.

brôoşe, brûşe, bruişe, *s.* [Of unknown origin.] A race at country weddings, who shall first reach the bridegroom's house on returning from the place where the marriage has been celebrated. Generally in the phrase *To ride* or *run the broose.* The custom is probably a survival from the days when marriage by capture was common, and the bride was really carried off by the bridegroom and his friends.

"To think to ride, or run the *bruise*
Wi' them ye name."
R. Gallowsy: Poems, p. 156.

* **brôost,** *s.* [The same as O. Eng. *brast,* s. = a burst (?).] A burst (?), a spring. (*Scotch.*)

"The yaud she made a *broost,*
Wi' ten yauds' strength and mair."
Auld Gray Mare. Jacobite Relics, i. 71.

brŏs'-cŭs, s. [From Gr. βιβρώσκω (*bibrōscō*) = to eat.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles belonging to the family Harpalidæ. *Broscus cephaloles* is found on the sea-coast in Britain. It is from nine

lines to an inch in length. Its elytra are nearly smooth. When captured it feigns death.

brōse, * brew-is, * brow-esse, * browes, * brow-yce, *s. & a.* [From Gael. *brothas* = brose.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. A kind of food which is fat or greasy. (*O. Eng.*)

"*Brouesse* (*browes*, H. P.) *Adipatum*, C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

". . . *brouesse* made with bread and fat meat."—*Huloet.*

"That tendre *broweyce* made with a mary-boon."
Lydgate: Order of Fooles. (*Way.*)

2. A kind of pottage, made by pouring boiling water on oatmeal; stir-about. (*Scotch.*)

B. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to brose; fitted for making brose. [BROSE-MEAL.]

2. Suitable for taking brose. [BROSE-TIME.]

brose-meal, *s.* Meal of pease much parched.

brose-time, *s.* Supper-time.

*** brō'-sen,** *a.* [From Old Eng. *brasten.*] [BRAST.] Burst.

*** bro-sen,** *v.t.* [BRUISE.]

brŏs'-ĭ-mŭm, *s.* [From Gr. βρώσιμος (*brōsimos*) = eatable; βρῶσις (*brōsis*) = eating; βιβρώσκω (*bibrōskō*) = to eat.]

Bot.: A genus of plants doubtfully referred to the order Urticaceæ (Nettleworts). It contains *Brosimum alicastrum*, the Bread-nut of Jamaica (q.v.), *B. Galactodendron*, the Cow-tree of South America, &c. [COW-TREE.]

brŏs'-mĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Latinised from *brosma*, Scand. name of the Torsk.]

Zool.: A genus of fishes belonging to the family Gadidæ. There is a single dorsal fin, which is long, as is the anal one; the ventral fins are small and fleshy, and there is but one barbule to the mouth. *Brosmius vulgaris*, the Torsk, called in Shetland the Tusk and the Brismak, is the only British species, and it is confined to the north of the island.

brŏs'-sīte, brŏs'-ite, *s.* [From the Brossa valley in Piedmont.]

Min.: A columnar variety of ferriferous Dolomite.

*** bros-ten, * bros-tyn,** *pa. pa. & a.* [BURST.]

"That yet aswowne lay, bothe pale and wan:
For with the fal he *brosten* had his arm."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,826-7.

*** brostyn man,** *s.* A man ruptured.

"*Brostyn man*, yn the cod. *Herniosus*, C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** bro-sure,** *s.* [BRISURE.] A fracture, breaking; a part broken off.

brōs'-ў, brōs'-ĭe, *a.* [From Scotch *brose; -y.*]

1. Semifluid.

2. Bedaubed with brose or porridge.

"Out o'er the porritch-pingle takes a sten,
Laying the *brosy* weans upo' the floor
Wi' donsy heght." *Davidson: Seasons*, p. 28.

brosy-faced, *a.* A term used of the face when very fat and flaccid. (*Scotch.*)

"A square-built *brosy-faced* girl."—*St. Johnstoun*, i. 240.

*** bros-yn,** *v.t.* [BRUISE, *v.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

brō'-tĕ-kĭn, brō'-tĭ-kĭn, *s.* [Fr. *brodequin.*] [BRODEKIN, BUSKIN.]

Generally pl.: Buskins; a kind of half-boots. (*Scotch.*)

"For I can mak schone, *brotekins* and buittis."
Lindsay: S. P. R., ii. 237.

"A pair of *brotkins* on his feet, to the great of his legs."—*Pitscottie*, p. 111.

*** brot-el,** *a.* [BRITTLE.]

*** brot-el-ness, * brot-el-nesse,** *s.* [BRITTLENESS.]

broth (pron. **brâth**), *** brothe,** *s.* [A.S. & Icel. *brodh*; O. H. Ger. *prót*; M. H. Ger. *brôt*; Ger. *gebräude*, all = broth; A.S. *breówan* = to cook, to brew.] The liquor in which flesh has been boiled; a kind of thin soup.

"*Brothe. Brodium, liquamen*, C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** brothe, * broth,** *a.* [BRAITH.] Angry, fierce. (*Sir Gaw.*, 2,233.)

brŏth'-ęl, *s.* [This word, which orig. denoted a person, not a place, was long confused with *bordel* q.v.), with which it has no etymological connection. The original term was a *brothel-house*; *brothel* = a prostitute, from A.S. *abrodhen* = degenerate, base.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An abandoned, worthless fellow.

"A *brothel* which Micheas hight."
Gower: Conf. Am. iii., 173.

2. A prostitute.

"Stynt, *brodels*, youre dyn."—*Towneley Myst.*, p. 142.

3. A place of resort for prostitutes; a bawdy-house.

"Keep thy foot out of *brothels*."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 4.

II. *Law:* In the Middle Ages brothels were allowed in certain places, especially in Southwark, but they were legally suppressed by a proclamation in the 37th year of Henry VIII. To keep a brothel is now an offence at common law.

*** brothel-haunting,** *a. & s.*

A. *As adjective:* Frequenting brothels; dissipated.

B. *As substantive:* The act or practice of frequenting brothels; dissipation.

brothel-house, * brodelhouse, *s.* A brothel.

"They [the monkes] wrought off great wickednesse, and made those eudwarses little better than *brodel-houses*, especially where nunries were far off."—*Hollinshed: Desc. of England*, ch. xiii.

brothel-keeper, brothel-monger, *s.* One who keeps a brothel; a pimp.

*** brŏth'-ęl-lĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *brothel; -er.*] A frequenter of brothels; a dissolute fellow.

"Gamesters, jockeys, *brothellers*, impure."
Cowper: The Task, bk. ii.

*** brŏth'-ęl-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *brothel; -ly.*] Pertaining to brothels; lewd, obscene.

*** brŏth'-ęl-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *brothel; -ry.*]

1. Prostitution, lewdness.

"Shall Furis brook her sister's modesty,
And prostitute her soul to *brothelry*."
Marston: Scourge of Vill., i. 3.

2. Obscenity.

"With *brothelry*, able to violate the ear of a pagan."—*B. Jonson: Fox*, Dedication.

* 3. A brothel, a place.

*** brŏthe-lў, * broth-ly, * brothe-liche, brothe-lych,** *adv.* [BRAITHLY.]

1. Hastily, quickly.

2. Fiercely, violently.

3. In wretched plight.

"Thay wer *brothely* broght to Babiloyn,
Ther bale to suffer."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 1,256.

brŏth'-ĕr, * bro-der, * bro-dire, * bro-dyr, * broith-er, * broth-ir, * broth-ur, broth-re, * broth-yr (plur. * *brodhru*, * *brothre*, * *brothren*, *brethren*, *brothers*), *s.* [A.S. *brodhor*, *brodher*; dat. s. *bredher*; nom. plur. *brodhru*; O. Icel. *bródhar*; O. Fris. *bróther*, *bróder*; O. H. Ger. *bruodar*; Goth. *bróthar*; Dan. *broder*; Gael. & Ir. *brathair*; Wel. *brawd*, plur. *brodyr*; Lat. *frater*; Gr. φρατήρ (*phratēr*); Sansc. *bhrâti.* From a root *bhar* = to bear (*Skeat*).]

I. *Literally:* A son born of the same father and mother.

¶ The term is also frequently applied to men who have only one parent in common, but, strictly speaking, such are only *half-brothers.*

"*Brodyr* by the modyr syde onely (alonly by moder, P.) *Germanus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. One closely resembling or nearly akin to another in manner or character.

"He also that is slothful in his work is *brother* to him that is a great waster."—*Prov.* xviii. 9.

2. One closely connected with another, an associate, one of the same community. [BROTHER-IN-ARMS.]

"The peers, however, by sixty-nine votes to fourteen, acquitted their accused *brother*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

¶ In these senses the plural was formerly in the forms *brethren* and *brothers*, but the latter is now used almost exclusively.

3. *In theological language:* Man in general, our fellow-men.

"Men and *brethren*, let me freely speak unto you of the patriarch David."—*Acts* ii. 29.

* 4. In the Bible and elsewhere brother is frequently applied to persons of a more distant degree of relationship. [BROTHER-BAIRN.]

"Because thou art my *brother*, shouldest thou therefore serve me for nought?"—*Gen.* xxix. 15.

¶ In these uses the plural is *brethren* only.

"Is not this the carpenter's son? is not his mother called Mary? and his *brethren*, James, and Joses, and Simon, and Judas?"—*Matt.* xiii. 55.

brother-angel, *s.* An angel viewed as akin to a person whom it is designed extravagantly to compliment.

"Thy *brother-angels* at thy birth
Strung each his lyre, and tun'd it high."
Dryden: To the Memory of Mrs. A. Killigrew, 44-5.

brother-bairn, *s.* The child of an uncle. (Used to denote the relation of a cousin.) (*Scotch.*) [BROTHER, II. 4.]

"Sir Patrick Hamilton was brother-german to the Earl of Arran, and sister and *brother-bairn* to the king's majesty."—*Pitscottie* (ed. 1720), p. 104.

¶ There was a corresponding word *sister-bairn* (q.v.).

brother-beast, *s.* One of the bestial fraternity viewed in its relation to another.

"And like the sheep, his *brother-beast*, is slain."
Dryden: The Fables, Palamon and Arcite, bk. i.

brother-brutes, *s.* Brutes to which man is akin.

"No arts had made us opulent and gay;
With *brother-brutes* the human race had graz'd."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 51.

brother-daughter, *s.* A niece. (*Scotch.*)

brother-german, brother-germain, *s.* A full brother.

¶ See the example under *brother-bairn.*

brother-in-law, *s.* The brother of one's husband or wife; a wife's brother, or a sister's husband.

"His *brother-in-law*, the foolish Mortimer."
Shakesp.: 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

brother-love, *s.* The love shown by a brother; brotherly love.

"With a true heart
And *brother-love* I do it."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 3.

brother-son, *s.* A nephew. (*Scotch.*)

brother-uterine, *s.* One born of the same mother but of a different father.

brother-warden, *s.* A warden acting as one's colleague.

"Ill could the haughty Dacre brook
His *brother-warden's* sage rebuke."
Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 31.

*** brŏth'-ĕr,** *v.t.* [From *brother*, s. (q.v.).] To admit to a state, and to the privileges, of brotherhood in any corporation or society; or to make the mirthful imitation at a convivial party of the ceremonies of initiation into such a body.

brŏth'-ĕr-hood, * brĭth-ĕr-hŏd, * brĭth-ĕr-hĕd, * brŏ'th-ĕr-hēed, *s.* [A.S *bróthorhád.*]

* 1. The state of being a brother.

(1) The state of being a brother in the literal sense; a son of the same immediate parent as another.

(2) An association of men of the same profession, society, fraternity, religious profession, or religious order.

". . . in pitee, love of *brotherhod*, and in love of *brotherhod* charite."—*Wycliffe (Purvey)*, 2 *Pet.*, i. 7.

"There was a fraternity of men-at-arms called the *brotherhood* of St. George."—*Davies.*

(3) The relationship of a member of the human family at large, viewed as a child, with the rest of mankind, of one common Father.

"To cut the link of *brotherhood*, by which
One common Maker bound me to the kind."
Cowper: The Task, bk. iii.

2. The love thence resulting.

". . . finds *brotherhood* in thee no sharper spur."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

† brŏth'-ĕr-kĭn, *s.* [From *brother*, s., and dimin. suffix *-kin.* In Ger. *brüdercken.*] A little brother. (*Carlyle.*)

brŏth'-ĕr-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *brother*, and suffix *-less.*] Without a brother.

"*Cain.* Who makes me *brotherless*?"
Byron: Cain, iii. 1.

brŏth'-ĕr-līke, *a.* [Eng. *brother; like.*] Like a brother, what might be expected of a brother.

"Welcome, good Clarence; this is *brotherlike*."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., v. 1.

† brŏth'-ĕr-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *brotherly; -ness.*] The quality of acting to one like a brother. (*Dr. Allen.*)

bröth-ĕr-lȳ, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *brother*; *-ly*.]

A. *As adj.*: Like that of a brother; natural or becoming to a brother.

"Upon whom lapse, or error something more
Than *brotherly* forgiveness may attend."
Tennyson: *Idylls of the King*, To the Queen.

B. *As adv.*: After the manner of a brother.

"Of the men so lad-wed in *brotherly*."
Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iii. 20.

*** bröth-ĕr-rēde, * bröth-ĕr-rēd-ĭne,** *s.* [A.S. *brōðorrǽden*.] Fraternity. (*O. Eng.* [illegible])

bröth-ĕr-ship, *s.* [Eng. *brother*; *ship*.]

1. Brotherhood.
2. A fraternity, a guild.

*** bröth-ĕr-wört,** *s.* [Eng. *brother*; *wort*.]

bröth-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [BROTHER.]

"The sailour wine in cave is caught,
Mine brothing breasts to cold."
A. Hume: Chron. S. P., iii. 22.

bröt-u-la, *s.* [Etymology uncertain.]

*** brouch,** *s.* [BROACH, s.] (*Kelly of Proverbs.*)

*** brouded, * browded,** *pa. par. & a.* [BROUDER, *v.*] (BROUDERED.)

*** broud-ster,** *s.* [From *Fr. broder* to embroider and *-ster*.] An embroiderer (male or female).

"Broud-sters, broder tapsters, *broderers* taylors."
—*Promptorium Parvulorum*, 1440.

*** brouet,** *s.* [BROWET.] Pottage, broth. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

brougham (*oo* as *ō*), **bröm** or **brú-am,** *s.* [Originally from Fr. *voiture par Lord Brougham*, by the name of the then owner of a kind of carriage, who was born at Edinburgh September 19, 1778, and lived at Cannes in the south of France, May 7, 1868.]

Technology: A two-wheeled closed carriage with a single inside seat for two persons, and a front outside seat for the coachman, or a four-wheeled closed carriage with two inside seats for two persons. The seat for the driver is exposed.

brought, * broughte (*gh* guttural) **brâth, * brogt, * brogte, brout,** *pret. & pa. par.* [BRING.]

*** brouke, * brouk-en,** *v.t.* [BROOK, *v.t.*] (*Compare* [illegible] *Fr. Le Jouvencel Premiere Partie*, 1487.)

bröu-kit, *s.* [BROCKET, *s.*] (*Prompt.*)

*** broun,** *a. & s.* [BROWN.] (*Sir Gaw.*, 1,162.)

*** bround,** *s.* [BRAND, *s.*] (*Legge: Mahaxaa Ind. Hermippus*, p. 106, l. 474.)

bröuse, bröwse, *s.* [Etymol. unknown.]

Mining: Refuse ashes that are mixed with slag and cinders.

bröus-sŏn-ĕt-a, *s.* [Named after P. N. V. Broussonet, a naturalist who travelled in Barbary and published a work on Silurus in 1782.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Urticaceæ (Nettleworts). Broussonetia papyrifera is the paper-mulberry. It grows luxuriantly in Polynesia, where it is largely cultivated. The bark of the young branches of the genus B. spathulata and B. kaempferi, Japanese.

*** bröus-tare,** *s.* [BRUSTARE.] (*Scotch.*)

*** brout,** *pret. & pa. par.* [BREWET.]

*** bröuze, * bröuys,** *s.* [BROUZE, *s.*]

*** bröuze,** *v.t.* [BROUZE, *v.t.*]

brŏw, *s.* *** brŏwe,** *s.* [A.S. *brū* = a brow, an eyebrow, a projecting edge, the edge, bank, or brink of a river, from *brūwan*, to brew, prepare, engage; Dut. *wenkbrauw*; O. H. Ger. *brāwa*; M. H. Ger. *brâ*; Ger. *braue*; Icel. *brún*; Dan. *bryn*; Sw. *bryn*; Goth. *brūn* = the eyebrow; *brunjō*, the eyelid.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Mere or less literally* (*of the human body*):

(1) The prominent ridge over the eye with the hair upon it: the orbital arch.

"... the right-veined beauty of the brow. ..."
Shakesp.: Mer. Wives, iii. 3.

(2) The hair covering the arched prominence above the eye. [EYEBROW.]

"Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 5.

(3) *Sing. or pl.*: The forehead.

"... she kissed his brow, his cheek, his chin."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 59.

"With myrtle wreaths my thoughts this brow entices."
Drayton: Cook's Answers, bk. i., eleg. ... 33.

(4) The countenance generally.

"To mask offences with a cunning brow."
Shakesp.: Lucrece, 748.

2. *Figuratively* (*of anything*):

"This mouldy [illegible] of [illegible]."
Shakesp. [illegible]

(2) The projecting edge of a cliff or hill.

"... the [illegible] brow."
Scott: [illegible]

¶ *To knit the brow*: To frown, to scowl.

B. *As adjective*: Pertaining to the brow in any of the foregoing senses.

brow-ague, *s.*

Med.: A disease, called also hemicrania, or migraine. It is a combination of neuralgia with headache, generally one confined to one side of the head (or brow). The pain is attended sometimes by faintness and by nausea, sometimes by vomiting, and is followed by great prostration. It is often due to mental or nervous causes. It is often due to mental or nervous [illegible]. It is often due to mental or nervous [illegible].

brow-antler, *s.* The first start that [illegible] of a deer's head.

brow-band, *s.*

1. A band of a bridle beginning at the [illegible] and passing over the head and [illegible] the ears.
2. [illegible]

brow-bound, *a.* Bound as to the brow: [illegible].

"Was brow-bound with the oak."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 2.

brow-sick, *a.* Sick as to the brow.

"But yet a gracious influence from you
May alter nature in our brow-sick crew."
Suckling: Prologue of the Archon.

brŏw (2), *s.* [From *brow*, *v.*] [illegible] [BROW (1), *s.*]

*** brŏw,** *v.t.* [From *brow*, *s.* (*q.v.*).] To be at the edge of; to bound, to limit.

"[illegible]
That [illegible]"
Gower: Confessio Amantis

brŏw-ăl-lĭ-a, *s.* [Named after John Brovall, Bishop of Abo, who wrote a botanical work in 1748.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Solanaceæ (Nightshades). They are natives of tropical America. Brovallia elata is cultivated in greenhouses.

brŏw-béat, *v.t.* [From *brow*, and *beat*.]

1. Lit.: To beat back the [illegible] by [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] of [illegible].

"The air and the beach united to [illegible] the [illegible] Wing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. *Fig. Of things*: To bend the brow down upon (*q.v.*).

"Hail God's good sabbath, while the worn-out clerk
Brow-beats his desk below."
Tennyson: Early Sonnets II. (*To J. M. K.*)

brŏw-béat-en, *pa. par. & a.* [BROW-BEAT, *v.*]

"It was [illegible] ... to [illegible] ..."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. vi.

brŏw-béat-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [BROW-BEAT.]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive*: The act of abashing a person by insolent words or looks.

"What man will voluntarily expose himself to the imperious brow-beatings and scorns of great men?"—*L'Estrange.*

brŏw-dĕn [illegible] **brŏw-din** [illegible] *s.* [illegible]

"We are fain to 'se brownies and [illegible] of a pavy in the land of our sound."—*Rutherford: Letters*, P. 1. No. 28.

*** brŏw-den** (*Sc. pa. par. or a.*) [BROWDEN.]

*** brŏw-dĕr-ĕr, * brŏw-dĕr-ĕre,** *s.* [BROUDSTER.]

"[illegible] *Prompt. Parv.*

*** brŏw-din** (2), *a.* [From *browdyn* = embroidered (*q.v.*).] Clotted, dabbled, foul, filthy.

"His body was with blode all browdon."
Ord. Knt., st. 28.

*** brŏw-din-stĕr, * brŏw-din-star,** *s.* [In Dan. *broderer* = to embroider; fem. suff. *-ster* = Eng. *-ster*.] An embroiderer (male or female).

"... the broudinarris that wrocht upon the vestimentis of the cremosyne velvet."—*Cobbett: Hist. Aberdeen*, A. 1561, p. 150.

*** brŏw-din-stĕr-schip,** *s.* [From *Scotch browdinster*; suffix *-schip* = Eng. *-ship*.] The profession of an embroiderer.

"... the office of broudinsterschip, and leaving of his former wantrap."—*Acts Ja. VI.* 1592 (ed. 1814), p. 600.

*** brŏw-dyd,** *pa. par.* [BROWDEN, *v.*]

*** brŏw-dyn,** *v.t.* [A.S. *brogdan* = to braid, pa. par *brogden*, *brogdon*.] To embroider.

"*Broudyn*, or *imbrowdyn*. *Intexo*, *contexo*. P.) *Intexo*. [illegible] *Promptorium Parvulorum*.

*** brŏw-dyn,** *pa. par.* [BROWDEN, *v.*] Embroidered.

"Spotted ring and pendant
Browdyn with an Egipcian veil."
Lydgate: [illegible]

*** brŏw-dyne,** *pa. par.* [A.S. *brogden* = [illegible] *brogdan*, to embroider.] Embroidered, embroidery.

"That was a fine [illegible]
Stanislaus and [illegible]."
Lydgate: [illegible]

*** brŏw-dyng,** *s.* [BROWDEN, *v.*] Embroidery.

"Of gold-smithes, of broudynge, and of steel."
Chaucer: The Knightes Tale, 1,938.

*** brŏw-dy-oure,** *s.* [O. Eng. *broudy(n)*; and suffix *-oure* = *-er*, *-or*.]

"*Broudyoure* (*imbrodiator*, *Fr. [illegible] Frigio*, Cath. Ug."—*Prompt. Parv.*

brŏwed, *a.* [Eng. *brow*; *-ed*.]

In comps.: Having a brow as described in the word preceding it, as *dark-browed*, *low-browed*.

*** brŏw-ĕase,** *s.* [BROWES, BOWES.]

"[illegible] *Prompt. Parv.*

*** brŏw-ĕtt,** *s.* [BROWES, BROWIS.] Pottage.

"[illegible] *Promptorium Parvulorum*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** brŏw-in,** *pa. par.* [BROW, *v.*] Burned.

"[illegible] —*Acts Mary*, 1563, c. 60.

*** brŏw-is,** *s. pl.* [BROIS.] Broth. (*Scotch.*)

"[illegible] —*Sir Tristrem* (*Scott's Poet. Works*), p. 304.

*** brŏw-itt,** *s.* [From *brow*, signifying the edge of [illegible] and *-ett*, dimin. suffix.] A kind of pottage.

*** brow-kén,** *s.* [illegible]

"[illegible] *Prompt. Parv.*

*** brŏw-léss,** *a.* [Eng. *brow*; *-less*.] Without [illegible].

brŏwn, * brŏwne, * brŏune, * broun, * brún, *a.* [A.S. *brūn*; cogn. with Dut. *bruin*; Icel. *brúnn*; Dan. *brun*; Sw. *brun*; M. H. Ger. *brûn*; Ger. *braun*; Fr. & Prov. *brun*; Sp. *pardo*; Ital. *bruno*; Lat. *fuscus*, *furvus* = dusky; Gr. *φρύνη* = a toad, *φρῦνος* = burning; Sans. *bhrūna* = burning.] (BROWN, *s.*)

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.*: Of the colour produced when

certain substances—wood or paper, for example—are scorched or partially burnt.

"I like the new tire within excellently, if the hair were a thought *browner*."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, iii. 4.

"Land of *brown* heath and shaggy wood."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Optics:* Brown is not one of the primary colours in a spectrum. It is composed of red and yellow, with black, the negation of colour.

2. *Bot.:* A genus of colours, of which the typical species is ordinary brown, tinged with greyish or blackish. The other species are *chestnut-brown, deep-brown, bright-brown, rusty, cinnamon, red-brown, rufous, glandaceous, liver-coloured, sooty,* and *lurid.* (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.* (3rd ed., 1839), p. 478.)

¶ *Brown gum-tree.* [GUM-TREE.]

3. *Zool.: Brown Bee-hawk.* [BEE-HAWK.]

B. *As adverb:* Into a brown colour.

¶ 1. *To boil brown.* [*To play brown.*]

2. *To play brown:* A phrase used of the broth pot when the contents are rich. It is the same as *to boil brown.*

"Yere big brose pot has nae *played brown*."
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 102. (*Jamieson.*)

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang:* The colour described under the adjective *brown.*

"The *browns* of a picture often present the appearance of the bloom of a plum."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., viii. 146.

2. *Painting:* The chief browns employed as pigments are Terra di Sienna, Umber, and Bistre.

brown-bess, *s.* The name familiarly given to the smooth-bore, flint-lock, musket in use until the percussion lock was introduced in 1839. So designated from the brown colour of the barrel, produced by oxidisation. At first the nearest barrels were kept bright. It weighed 12 lb., and carried a leaden bullet of fourteen and a half to the pound.

brown-bill, brownbill, *s.* A kind of halberd formerly used as an offensive weapon by the English foot soldiers. Called *brown* from the being generally left rusty and thus distinguished from the *bill-and-all* which was painted black; the edge in both cases was kept sharp and bright. The brown rusty surface, which was purposely oiled, corresponds to the "browning" of modern rifle barrels.

"And *brownbills*, levied in the city,
Made bills to pass the grand committee."
Hudibras.

brown-bread, *s.* [Skeat thinks it uncertain whether it is from *brown* or *bran.*] [BREAD.]

brown-bugle, * browne-begle, *s.* A plant, *Ajuga reptans.* [AJUGA.]

brown-coal, *s.* [Named from its brown or blackish-brown colour. In Ger. *braunkohle.*] A variety of Lignite (q.v.).

brown-cress, *s.* A plant, the Water-cress (*Nasturtium officinale*).

brown eagle, *s.* A name for the Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetus*).

brown-gannet, *s.* A bird (*Sula fusca*) from the Southern seas. It is called also the Booby-gull or Booby.

brown-glede, *s.* A name for the Ring-tailed Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*).

brown-gull, *s.* [BROWN-GANNET.] A name for the Brown-gannet.

brown gum-tree, *s.* The English name of an evergreen tree, the *Eucalyptus robusta*, from New South Wales.

brown hematite, brown hæmatite, *s.* [HÆMATITE.]

Min.: (1) Limonite (q.v.). (2) Göthite (q.v.).

brown iron-ore, brown iron-stone, *s.*

Mineralogy: (1) Limonite (q.v.). (2) Göthite (q.v.).

brown-jennet, brown-janet, *s.*

1. A local name for a knapweed. (*Scotch.*)

2. A mackerel. (*Jackson's Glass.*, 1843.) (*Scotch.*)

brown-kite, *s.* A name for the Ring-tailed Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*).

brown-lizard, *s.* An eft, the *Triton vulgaris.* It is not properly a lizard.

brown man of the moors, or **muirs,** *s.* An imaginary being supposed to frequent moors; a dwarf; a subterranean elf.

brown-mint, *s.* A plant, *Mentha viridis.*

brown-ochre, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Limonite (q.v.).

brown-owl, *s.* A name given to the Tawny Owl (*Syrnium stridula*), called also the Ivy Owl.

brown-paper, *s.* A coarse variety of wrapping paper made from unbleached material, such as junk, hemp, the refuse of flax, &c.

brown-pink, *s.* A vegetable yellow pigment forming one of the yellow lakes. (*Ogilvie.*)

brown-red, *s.* Dull red, with a slight mixture of brown.

brown-rust, *s.* A kind of rust made by or consisting of a small parasitic fungus, which converts the farina of cereal plants into a brown powder.

brown sandpiper, *s.* One of the English names for a bird, the Dunlin (*Tringa variabilis* or *alpina.*)

brown-spar, *s.* [In Ger. *braunspath.*]

Mineralogy: (1) A variety of Chalybite. (2) A variety of Magnesite. (3) Ferriferous Dolomite. It graduates into Ankerite (q.v.). (See also Brossite and Tharandite.) (4) A variety of Ankerite (q.v.).

brown-stout, *s.* A superior kind of porter.

brown-study, brownstudy, brown study, *s.* A study of a gloomy complexion, in which the individual is absent in mind and absorbed in meditations, and these of a profitless character.

"They live retired, and then they *dose* away their time in drowsiness and *brownstudies*."—*Norris.*

"Faith, this *brown study* suits not with your black."
Case alter'd, iv. 1.

brown-ware, *s.*

Pottery: A common variety of ware, named from its colour.

brŏwn, * **broun,** *v.t. & i.* [From *brown*, a. (q.v.). In Ger. *bräunen*; Fr. *brunir*; Ital. *brunire.*]

I. *Trans.:* To make brown.

II. *Intrans.:* To become brown.

"Whan note *brouneth* in haselrys."
Alisaunder, 3,293.

* **browne, * brow-yn,** *v.t.* [BREW, *v.*] To brew.

"*Browne* ale, or other drynke (brwyn. K. P. bruwyn, H. *brouen*, W.). *Pandazar*." *Prompt. Parv.*

brŏwn'-ŏ-a, *s.* [Named after Dr. Patrick Browne, who in 1756 published a Natural History of Jamaica.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the leguminous order and to the sub-order Cæsalpiniæ. *Brownea coccinia* (the Scarlet Brownea) is a splendid evergreen tree from the West Indies.

† **brŏwned,** *pa. par. & a.* [BROWN, *v.t.*]

Brŏwn'-i-an, *a.* [From Dr. Brown, discoverer of the "Brownian motion" (q.v.).] Pertaining to the Dr. Brown mentioned in the etymology.

Brownian motion, Brownian movement, *s.* A rapid whirling motion seen in minute particles of matter, whether vegetable or mineral. Its origin is obscure. It is sometimes called molecular motion.

"Filippi proved him wrong, and showed that the motion of the corpuscles was the well-known *Brownian motion*."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., xi. 305.

brŏwn'-ie, brŏwn'-ý, * **broun'-ý,** *s.* [From Eng. *brown*, and suff. *-y*, as opp. to *fair*; *-y.*]

Scotch Mythology:

1. *In Shetland:* An imaginary being, to whom evil properties were attributed.

"Not above 6 or 8 years ago almost every family had a *Brownie* or evil spirit to attend upon them, to which they gave a certain diet to nurse their *brood*."—*Description of Zetland*, p. 124.

* 2. *In other parts of Scotland:* A domestic spirit or goblin, imagined shaggy, and wild, but later supposed to haunt many old houses, especially those attached to farms. He was the Kobin Goodfellow of Scotland. In the night he helped the family, particularly the servants, by doing many pieces of drudgery. If offered food or any other recompense for his services, he decamped and was seen no more. The diffusion of knowledge has been more potent in its operation, and the "brownie" may now be reckoned almost an extinct species. [BAWSY-BROWN.]

"All is not gaistis, and elrische fantasyis,
Of *brownyis* and of bogillis full this buke."
Doug.: Virgil, 158, 26.

"... one might almost believe in *brownies* and fairies, Lady Emily, when your ladyship is in presence."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxxi.

brownie's stone, *s.* An altar dedicated to a brownie.

"Below the chappels there is a flat thin stone, call'd *Brownie's Stone*, upon which the antient inhabitants offered a cow's milk every Sunday."—*Martin: West. Islands*, p. 67.

brŏwn'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BROWN, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Gen.:* The act or process of making anything brown.

2. *Spec.:* A process by which the surfaces of gun-barrels and other articles made of iron may acquire a shining black lustre. This may be effected by chloride of antimony or in other ways. One recipe for browning gun-barrels is to mix sulphate of copper 1 oz., sweet spirit of nitre 1 oz., with a pint of water. (*Knight.*)

browning-liquid, *s.* The same as BRONZING-LIQUID (q.v.).

brŏwn'-ish, *a.* [Eng. *brown*; *-ish.*] Somewhat brown. [BROWNY.]

"A *brownish* grey iron-stone, lying in thin strata, is poor, but runs freely."—*Woodward.*

brŏwn'-ism, *s.* [From Robert Brown [1. *Ch. Hist.*], and Eng., &c. suffix *-ism.*]

1. *Ch. Hist.:* The scheme of church government formed by Robert Brown about A.D. 1581. He considered that each congregation of Christians should be self-governing, and should be exempt from the jurisdiction of Bishops or of Synods. He was in favour of the election by each congregation of a pastor, but allowed others than him to preach and exhort. Propagating these views in England he met with so much opposition that he removed to Holland, but ultimately he returned to England and conformed to the Established Church. His views, slightly modified by Robinson, are those of the Independents or Congregationalists. [CONGREGATIONALISM.]

"That schism would be the sorest schism to you; that would be *Brownism* and Anabaptism indeed."—*Milton: Reason of Ch. Gov.*, B. 1.

2. *Med.:* The views of John Brown, founder of the medical system called after him *Brunonian* (q.v.).

brŏwn'-ist, *s.* [From Robert Brown [BROWNISM], and Eng., &c. suffix *-ist.*]

1. *Ch. Hist.:* A follower of Robert Brown, mentioned above. The Brownists soon became extinct in Holland and in England, but the Congregationalists, who hold similar views, are a flourishing sect.

2. *Med.:* A follower of Dr. John Brown.

"I had as lief be a *Brownist* as a politician."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 2.

brŏwn'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *brown*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being brown.

"... that lovely, indeed most lovely, *brownness* of Musidorus's face."—*Sidney.*

brŏwn'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *brown*; *wort.* In Dut. & Ger. *braunwurtz.*] Various plants, viz. (1) The Penny royal (*Mentha Pulegium*) (2) *Asplenium ceterach.* (3) *Scrophularia aquatica.* (*Turner & Johnson.*) (4) *Scrophularia nodosa.* (*Lyte & Johnson.*) (5) *Prunella vulgaris.* (*Cockayne.*) (*Britten & Holland.*)

"*Brounwoorte* herbe (brother wort, P.) *Pulio, perutelum* (*puleium*, P)."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **brŏwn'-ý,** *a.* [Eng. *brown*; *-y.*] Somewhat brown.

"His *browny* locks did hang in crooked curls."
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint.

brŏw'-pōst, *s.* [Eng. *brow*; *post.*]

Carp.: A beam which goes across a building.

brŏwse, brŏwze, * brouse, * brouze, * brooze, *v.t. & i.* [From O. Fr. *brouster* = to browse; Sp. *brosar* = to brush; N. H. Ger. *brossen* = to sprout; M. H. Ger. *brozzen*;

O. H. Ger. *prusen*; Arm. *brousta* = to eat, to graze. From O. Fr. *bross, brost.*] [BROWSE, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:* To nibble or eat off the tender shoots of trees or shrubs, as deer, goats, and various quadrupeds.

"... the folds between
Are dewy-fresh, browsed by deep-udder'd kine."
Tennyson: The Gardener's Daughter.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Of the higher quadrupeds:* To feed upon the tender shoots of trees or shrubs. [A.]

"With beasts there browse, and make their food
Her grapes and tender shoots."
Milton: Paradise of Fruits [etc.]

2. *Of man:* To feed lightly.

"There is a sentiment in the ... we browse on that."
Emerson: Conduct of Life.

brówse (1), *s.* & *a.* [From O. Fr. *broust* = a shoot, a sprout, sap, tender wood (Cotg.), Mod. Fr. *brout*, O. H. Ger. *prust*: A.-Sax. *brost*, *brust*.]

A. *As subst.:* The tender shoots of trees and shrubs, especially of such as afford nutriment to deer or cattle.

"Astonish'd how the goats their shrubby browse
Scorn prudent."
Philips.

B. *As adj.:* Suitable for browsing upon.

browse-wood, *s.* The same as A., brush-wood.

brówse (2), *s.* [BROUSE.]

*** brówṣ-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *brows(e); -er.*] An animal which browses.

brówṣ-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BROWSE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"The browsing camels' bells are tinkling."
Byron: The Corsair.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of nibbling or eating off the tender shoots of shrubs and trees.

2. A place adapted for browsing, or where it takes place.

"... for groves and brousings for the deer. ..."
—Evelyn: Lect., 1 in. s.

brówst, * browest, *s.* [From A.S. *bréowsa* = to brew.]

1. The act of brewing.

2. That which is brewed.

(1) *Lit.:* As much as is brewed at one time.

"... a sour brouet o' mum' ale that she sells to folk that are over drouthy wi' travel to be nice ..."
—Scott: Old Mortality, ch. xii.

(2) *Fig.:* The consequences of one's conduct. (*Colloquially.*)

¶ *An ill brouet:* Evil results of improper conduct.

*** brówṣ-tẽr, * brówṣ-tare, * broús-tare,** *s.* & *a.* [BREWSTER.] A brewer. (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*)

browster wife, *s.* A female ale-seller, especially in a market.

"But browster wives and whiskey stills."
Burns: Third Epistle to John Lapraik.

*** broy-dýn,** *pa. par.* [BRAID, *v.*] Embroidered, ornamented.

"Broydyn (Corydol. P.) *Laquearius.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** broy-lýd,** *pa. par.* [BROILED.]

"Broylyd. *Ustulatus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

Brú-çé-a, *s.* [Named after James Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller, who was born at Kinnaird in Stirlingshire on December 14th, 1730; was consul-general in Algiers from 1763 to 1765, travelled in Abyssinia from 1768 to the end of 1770, and died at home on April 27th, 1794.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Xanthoxylaceæ (Xanthoxyls). The green parts of *Brucea sumatrana* are intensely bitter. *B.* [illegible] of Abyssinia, and with *B. sumatrana* [illegible]; and [illegible] anti-venomous.

*** bruche** (1), *s.* [BROCHE, BROOCH.] (*Morte Arthure*, 3,256.)

*** bruche** (2), *s.* [BREACH.]

brú-chûs, *s.* [From Lat. *bruchus*; Gr. *βρούχος* (*bruchos*, or *βρούχος* (*bruchos*) = a wingless locust, which the modern bruchus is not.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles belonging to the section Tetramera, and the family Rhynchophora or Curculionidæ. The antennæ are [illegible]; the [illegible] beetles which deposit their larvæ in the germs of leguminous plants, and when hatched devour their seed. *Bruchus Pisi* is destructive to the garden-pea, but is not common in Britain. Several other species, as *B. Loti*, *B. Lathyri*, &c., also occur in that country.

brú-çine, brú-çi-ą, *s.* [In Ger. *brucin.* Named from the plant *Brucea antidysenterica*, from which it is derived.]

Chem.: ($C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4$). An alkaloid found along with strychnine in *nux vomica*, also in false Angustura bark. Brucine is a tertiary base; it is more soluble in alcohol and water than strychnine, and is less bitter and poisonous. It forms crystalline salts, and turns a [illegible] when moistened with nitric acid.

Brú-çite, *s.* [In Ger. *brucit.* Named after [illegible] of New York, author of the *New American Mineralogy.*]

Mineralogy:

1. A [illegible] occurring in [illegible] associated with [illegible], often [illegible] crystals, granular, or fibrous, in the Shetland Islands, Hoboken, N.J., &c. Sp. gr. 2·35—2·45. Lustre between waxy and vitreous; feel as a [illegible] fatty; and in the [illegible] varies from [illegible] greyish, bluish, or greenish. Composition: Magnesia, 62·69—70; oxide of iron, 0—5·63; water 30·48—31·42 Aq. Found at Swinaness in Unst, [illegible] Mountain, [illegible] Nova Scotia, Vancouver Islands, [illegible] Newfoundland, [illegible].

2. The same as Chondrodite.

brúck-ít, *s.* [BRUCKITE.]

brúck-le, *s.* [BRUCKLE, BRISTLE.] (*Scotch.*)

*** brúck-lý,** *a.* [Eng. *bruckle*; and suffix *-y.*] [illegible] (*Scotch.*) (*Lyndsay.*)

Brúck-nèr-él-líte, *s.* [Named after the [illegible] and [illegible] Brückner.]

Min.: A mineral separated from the yellowish-brown [illegible] in white needles [illegible] and [illegible]; hardness = 2·5; [illegible] sp. gr. = 1·98. (*Dana.*)

*** brud, * bruid, * brude,** *s.* [BRIDE.]

*** brud-ale,** *s.* [BRIDAL.]

*** brúd-ẽr-ít,** *a.* [From Scotch *brodir* = a brother.] [BROTHER, *s.*] Fraternised.

"Sen they are bowit and *bruderit* in our land."
Sarge Edin. Castel. Poems, 16th Cent., p. 220.

*** brúd-ẽr-máist,** *a.* [From Scotch *brodir* = brother, and *worst* = most.] Most brotherly. (*Scotch.*)

"Quhen I [illegible] ... cum ...
Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 92.

*** brud-gume,** *s.* [BRIDEGROOM.]

brud-ý, *a.* [BROODY.] (*Scotch.*)

*** brue,** *s.* [BREE.]

*** brug, * brugge,** *s.* [BRIDGE.] (*William of Palerne*, 1,674.)

brúgh, * brogh, * brock, * brough, burgh, *s.* [illegible]

1. An encampment of a circular form.

2. The stronger kind of "Picts' houses," chiefly in the north of Scotland.

"We viewed the Pechts' *Brough*, or little circular fort."—*Neill's Tour.*, p. 99.

3. A burgh. (*Scotch.*)

"[illegible] represent
A [illegible] station."
Burns: Epistle to J. Lapraik.

4. A halo round the sun or moon.

"For she saw round about the moon
A mickle *brough*."
The Farmer's Ba', 28. (*Jamieson.*)

brûg-măn-sí-ą, *s.* [Named after Professor S. J. Brugmans, author of botanical works, one of which was published in A.D. 1763.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Solanaceæ (Nightshades). [illegible] *arborea*, or the Downy-stalked Brugmansia, is a small evergreen tree about ten feet high, with large corollas protruding from a spathe-like calyx nearly four inches long. The flowers are pale yellow outside and white within. They are so fragrant that one tree will perfume the air of a large garden. The tree grows in Chili.

brŭ-guí-é-ra, *s.* [From Bruguiere, a French botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Rhizophoraceæ (Mangroves). It consists of trees natives of the East Indies, the wood of which is used as an astringent, as also for dyeing black. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

*** brûick,** *v.t.* [BRUIK, BROOK.]

*** brûick, * brûik,** *s.* [Icel. *bruk* = a tumour.] A kind of boil. (*Scotch.*)

"*Brukis*, bylis, blobbis, and blisteris."
Knoll's Cursing, Gl. Campl., p. 230.

"To heal *bruick*, byle, or blister."
Polwart: Flyting. Watson's Coll., iii. 11.

*** brûik, * brûick,** *v.t.* [BROOK, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

bruil-zie (*z* silent), *s.* [BRULYIE.]

brû-în, *s.* [The name of the bear in the metrical beast epic of the Middle Ages, termed *Reinaerde Fauue* (Reynard the Fox). (*Skeat: English Past and Present*, p. 161.) Hence the animal was from Dut. *bruin* = brown, implying that that the original way of that animal.] [BROWN.] A familiar name given to a bear.

"Many wende to approached the place where *Bruin*
Was now staying his newly ..."
Barbour: Bruce, I. ii. 181-2.

brûise, * broos-en, * broy-sen, * bre-sen, * bri-sen, *v.* [From O. Fr. *brusier, bruiser, bruser, briser* = to break, to shiver: Mod. Fr. *briser*; A.-Sax. *brysan* = to crush.]

(1) To crush, subject, or disconcert by the blow of a [illegible] heavy.

"Perhaps [illegible] may not [illegible] friends,
Bruised underneath the yoke of [illegible]."
Rochester: Poems, v. 2.

(2) To beat into pieces, to grind down.

"As if one should beat a wife [illegible]
And stare with [illegible] together ground and *bruised*."
Shakespeare.

To bruise along: To ride recklessly without regard to damage to fences or crops, or sparing one's horse. (*N.E.D.*)

brûise, *s.* [From *bruise*, *v.* (q.v.). In Ger. *bruise.*]

1. The act of bruising.

"One knight with [illegible] other with wood.
This [illegible] and that for [illegible]."
Barbour.

2. A contusion, an injury to [illegible] by the blow of a weapon or [illegible] by the blow of something blunt and heavy.

(1) *Literally:*

"[illegible] the severest thing on earth
Was partial to [illegible]."
Shakesp.: 1 Hen. IV., I. 3.

(2) *Figuratively:*

"To bind the *bruises* of a civil war."
Dryden.

brûised, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BRUISE, *v.*]

"With *bruised* arms and [illegible] victory."
Shakesp.: Timon and Lucrece.

brûi-sẽr, *s.* [Eng. *bruise*; *-er.*]

I. [illegible]

1. [illegible] who bruises. *Spec.*, a [illegible].

"Be all the [illegible] [illegible] St. Giles."
Byron: The Curse of Minerva.

2. *Of things:* That which bruises or crushes.

II. [illegible]: A [illegible] used in [illegible] leaves or the specimens of [illegible].

brûise-wòrt, * brûise-wòrte, * brûse-wort, * bris-wort, * bròoze-wort, *s.* [illegible] Various plants—

1. The [illegible] Comfrey (*Symphytum officinale*).

2. The [illegible] (*Ajuga reptans.*)

"The [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...

3. The Common Soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*). (*Britten & Holland.*)

brûĭz'-ĭng, *pr. pa., a., & s.* [Bruise, *v.t.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"They beat their breasts with many a *bruising* blow."
Dryden.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act, operation, or process of injuring and discolouring the skin of a sentient being, or of crushing an inanimate body to powder, by a blow from a heavy and blunt instrument; the state of being so bruised.

II. *Leather manufacture:* The act of extending and rubbing on the grain-side of curried leather after it has been daubed, dried, grained, and rubbed with a crippler.

bruising-machine, *s.*

Agric.: A machine for bruising rough feed to make it more palatable and digestible for stock.

bruising-mill, *s.*

Milling: A hand-mill in which grain for feed, malt for brewing, and flax-seed for pressing, are coarsely ground.

bruisk, *a.* [Brisk, Brusque.] (*Scotch.*)

brŭit, * **brute,** *s.* [Fr. *bruit* = noise, disturbance, . . . rumour, fame; Prov. *brut, briuda;* Sp. & Port. *ruido;* Ital. *bruito;* Low Lat. *brugitus;* Arm. *brûd;* cf. Wel. *brud* = chronicle, surmise, conjecture; *broth, broth* = stir, tumult; Gael. *bruidhneach* = talkative, babbling, loquacious, *broighleadh* = bustle, confusion.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:*

* **1.** Noise, tumult.

"Than aroos soche *brut* and soche noyse."
Merlin, iii. 574.

† **2.** Rumour, report.

"A *bruit* ran from one to the other that the king was slain."—*Sidney.*

"Upon some *bruits* he apprehended a fear, . . ."—*Hayward.*

"And therefore being inform'd by *brut*
That Dog and Bear are at dispute."
Butler: Hudibras, I. i. 721-2.

II. *Med.:* The name given to various murmurs or sounds heard during auscultation, such as *cardiac bruit, placental bruit.*

brŭit, *v.t.* [From *bruit,* s. (q.v.). In Fr. *bruire* = to roar, rattle, or peal; *ébruiter* = to make public; Prov. *brugir, bruzir;* Ital. *bruire* = to bustle, to rumble; Low Lat. *brugire* = to rustle, roar, or rattle. Skeat suggests also Gr. *βρυχάομαι* (*bruchaomai*) = to roar.] To rumour, to report, to noise abroad.

". . . and thy wild name
Was ne'er more *bruited* in men's minds than now."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 37.

brŭit'-ĕd, *pa. var. & a.* [Bruit, *v.t.*]

brŭit'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [Bruit, *v.t.*]

* **brŭk,** * **bruken,** *v.* [Brook, *v.*]

* **bruk,** * **bruke,** *s.* [Lat. *bruchus;* Gr. *βρούχος* (*brouchos*); Ital. *bruco.*] A locust.

"As is *brok* in his kynde, that is the kynde of locust or it have wenges."—*Wicklif: Lev.* xi. 22.

* **brû'-kĕt,** * **brû'-kĭt,** *a.* [Brooked (2).]

* **brû-kĭll,** * **bru-kĭll,** * **brŭ'-kўll,** * **brŏ'-kўll,** * **brŏk'-lĭe,** *a.* [Brickle, Brittle.]

* **brŭk'-ll-nĕsse,** * **brŭk'-le-nĕsse,** * **brŏk'-ll-nĕss,** *s.* [Brickleness, Brittleness.]

brûl'-yŏ, **brûl'-yĭe,** **brûl'-zĭe** (*z* silent), *s.* [From Fr. *brouiller* = to mix confusedly; *se brouiller* = to grow dark, . . . to quarrel.] A brawl, broil, fray, or quarrel. (*Scotch.*)

". . . like a proper lad of his quarter's that will not cry barley in a *brulzie.*"—*Scott: Waverley,* ch. xiii.

* **brul'-ye,** * **brul-yie,** *v.t.* [From Fr. *brûler* = to burn.] Broiled, scorched.

"Within with fyre, that thame sa *brulyeit.*"
Barbour: The Bruce, iv. 151.

brûl'-yie-mĕnt, brull-lie-ment, *s.* [From Scotch *brulyie,* and Eng. suff. *-ment.*]

1. The same as Brulyie (q.v.).

"And quat their *brullyiement* at anes."
Kennedy: Poems, i. 260.

† **2.** A battle.

"An hundred at this *brullilement* were killed."
Hamilton: Wallace, p. 45.

brûl'-zĭe, *s.* [Brulyie.] (*Scotch.*)

Brû-mâi're, *s.* [Fr. *Brumaire:* from *bruma* = the winter solstice.] The name adopted in October, 1793, by the French Convention for the second month of the republican year. It extended from October 23rd to the 24th November, and was the second autumnal month.

† **brû'-mâl,** *a.* [In Fr. *brumal;* Ital. *brumale;* from Lat. *brumalis* = pertaining to the winter solstice; from *bruma.*] [Brume.] Pertaining to winter; winterly.

"About the *brumal* solstice, . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors,* bk. iii., ch. x.

† **brûme,** *s.* [From Fr. *brume* = mist, fog; Sp. & Port. *bruma* = a fog at sea; Ital. *bruma* = winter; Lat. *bruma* = (1) the shortest day in the year, (2) the winter.] Mist, fog, vapour. (*Longfellow.*)

Brŭm' ma ġŏm, *s. & a.* [The word Birmingham altered.]

A. *As subst.:* An imitation or counterfeit article.

B. *As adj. Of goods:* Imitation, counterfeit.

† **brŭn,** *s.* [Burn.] (*Scotch.*) A small brook.

* **brûn, brûne,** *a.* [Brown.]

brû'-nĕll, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *brunella, prunella.*] [Prunella.] (*Britten & Holland.*)

* **brû'-nĕn,** *v.t.* [From O. Eng. *brun* = brown.] [Brown.] To become brown.

brû-nĕt'te, * **bŭr'-nĕtte,** *s.* [Fr. *brunette,* from *brun* = brown.] A girl or woman of a brown complexion.

"Your fair women therefore thought of this fashion, to insult the olives and the *brunettes.*"—*Addison.*

Brûn hĭl'-da, *s.* In the *Nibelungenlied,* the Queen of Iceland and wife of Gunther, King of Burgundy.

Astron.: An asteroid, the 123rd found. It was discovered by Peters on July 31st, 1872.

Brû'n-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Cornelius Brun, a traveller in the Levant and Russia about the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Bruniaceæ (Bruniads). The species are small, pretty, evergreen, heath-like shrubs or under-shrubs from the Cape of Good Hope.

brûn-ĭ-ā'-ĉē-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *brunia* (q.v.); and fem. plur. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of plants classed by Lindley under his 55th, or Umbellal Alliance. They have a five-cleft calyx, five petals, five stamina, inferior fruit, two or one-celled, with seeds solitary or in pairs. Leaves small, imbricated, rigid. Appearance heath-like. Nearly all from the Cape of Good Hope. In 1847 sixty-five were known. (*Lindley.*) [Brunia.]

* **brŭn'-ĭed,** *a.* [From *bruny; -ed.*] Clothed with a coat of mail, protected against attack.

brŭn'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [From Fr. *brugnon;* Ital. *brugna, prugna.*] [Prune.]

Hort.: A nectarine, a novel variety of the peach fruit.

Brŭn'-nĕr's glănds, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Physiol.: Small compound glands in the sub-mucous tissue of the duodenum and the upper part of the jejunum, opening into the lumen of the intestine. Named from the discoverer. J. K. Brunner (1653–1727).

brû-nō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Robt. Brown, the celebrated botanist, who was born at Montrose in 1773, and died in London in 1858.

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Brunoniaceæ (q.v.). The species are scabious-looking blue-flowered Australian herbs.

brû-nō-nĭ-ā'-ĉē-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *brunonia* (q.v.); and fem. plur. adj. suffix *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Brunoniads, an order of plants placed by Dr. Lindley under his 48th or Echial Alliance. The ovary is superior and one-celled, with a single erect ovule. The fruit is a membranous utricle. The leaves are radical and entire, the flowers are blue; they are collected in heads surrounded by enlarged bracts.

brû-no-nĭ-ą̇ds, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *brunonia* (q.v.); and plur. suffix *-ads.*]

Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the order Brunoniaceæ (q.v.).

brû-no-nĭ-an, *a.* [Named after Dr. John Brown, who was born at Dunse in 1735, and died in London in 1788.] Pertaining to or emanating from the person mentioned in the etymology.

Brunonian theory.

Med.: A theory or rather hypothesis, according to which the living system was regarded as an organised machine endowed with excitability, kept up by a variety of external or internal stimuli, that excitability constituting life. Diseases were divided into sthenic or asthenic, the former from accumulated and the latter from exhausted excitability. [Sthenic, Asthenic.] Darwin, author of the Zoonomia, adopted the theory with enthusiasm, and Rasori introduced it into Italy, where it flourished for a time, and then had to be abandoned, as it ultimately was everywhere.

Brûns fĕl'-sĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Otho Brunsfels of Mentz, who in 1530 published figures of plants.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Solanaceæ or Nightshades. The species are handsome tropical shrubs, with neat foliage and showy white or purple flowers. They come from the West Indies.

* **brŭn'-stone,** * **brun'-ston,** * **brun'-stoon** (*O. Eng.*), **brŭn'-stano** (*Scotch*), *s. & a.* Brimstone, sulphur. [Brimstone.]

brunstano match, *s.* A match dipped in sulphur. (*Scotch.*)

* **brŭn'-stŏn-ў,** *a.* [Brunston.] Of or resembling brimstone.

"Thei that saten on hem hadden fyrry haberiounes, and lacynctines and *brunstony.*"—*Wicklif: Apoc.* ix. 17.

Brŭns'-wĭck, *s. & a.* [See def.]

A. *As subst.:* A city and duchy in Germany.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to this city or duchy.

Brunswick black, *s.* A composition of lampblack and turpentine, used for imparting a jet black appearance to iron articles.

Brunswick green, *s.* [Eng. *Brunswick,* and *green.* In Ger. *Braunschweiger-grün.* So called because it was first made in Brunswick by Gravenhorst.] A green pigment, prepared by exposing copper turnings to the action of hydrochloric acid in the open air. It is a pale bluish green, insoluble, cupric oxychloride, $CuCl_2 3CuO_4H_2O$.

* **brŭn' swўne,** *s.* [O. Eng. *brun* = brown; and *swyne* = swine.] A porpoise.

"*Brunswyne,* or delfyne. *Fovea, delphinus, sutilus,* Cath." —*Prompt. Parv.*

brŭnt, *s.* [Icel. *bruna* = to advance with the heat of fire; *brenna* = to burn.]

1. A violent attack, a furious onset.

"*Brunt.* Insultus, impetus."—*Prompt. Parv.*

¶ Now only used in the phrases: *the brunt of the battle* = the *heat* of the battle, the place where it *burns* most fiercely; and *the brunt of the onset* or *attack.*

"These troops had to bear the first *brunt* of the onset."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xix.

* **2.** A blow, attack. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"And heavy *brunt* of cannon-ball."
Hudibras, pt. i., c. 2.

"Thy soul as ample as thy bounds are small,
Endurest the *brunt,* and darest defy them all."
Cowper: Expostulation.

† **3.** A contact or conflict with.

"Our first *brunt* with some real affair of common life."—*Isaac Taylor.*

* **brŭnt,** * **brun tun,** *v.t.* [Brunt, *s.*] To make a violent attack, to rush upon.

"*Bruntun,* or make a sodeu startynge (burtyn, F.) *Insilio,* Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

brŭnt, *pret. of v., pa. par., & a.* [Burn, Burnt.] Scotch for did burn, burnt.

* **bru ny,** * **bruni,** * **brunie,** * **bronie,** * **broni,** * **brini,** * **burne,** *s.* [Birnie.] A corslet, a breast-plate.

"He watz disqoyled of his *bruny.*"
Gawayne & Grene Knight, 2059.

*** brurd** (1), *s.* [BROOD.]

*** brurd** (2), *s.* [BREED.]

*** brurd-ful,** *a.* [BREEDFUL.]

*** brus,** : [BRUSH.]

*** brus,** *s.* [From O. Scotch *brus, brusch* (q.v.).] Force, impetus.

"And with his *brus* and fard of watir broun,
The dykys and the schawys betis down."
Doug. : Virgil, 53, 34.

*** brusch, * brus,** *v.t.* & *i.* [From Ir. & Gael. *bris* = to break, or from Eng. *bruise* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.* (*of the forms* brusch *and* brus): To force open, to press up.

"Wyn be sturdy *brusched* the dure,
And laid it flatlyngis in the flure."
Wyntoun, v. 93.

B. *Intrans.* (*of the form* brusch): To burst forth, to rush, to issue with violence.

"The how caserne of his wounde ane flude
Furth *bruschit* of the blakast dedely blude."
Doug. : Virgil, 302, 10.

*** brusch-alle, * brush-a-ly,** *s.* [Fr. *broussailles* = brushwood.] [BRUSH, *s.*] Brushwood.

"*Bruschalle* (*brushaly*, K.) *Surmentum*, Cath. *vocatur*, Ug. *in rudo, ramalia, arbustum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** bruse,** *v.* & *s.* [BRUISE.]

"That, through the *bruses* of his former fight,
He now unable was to wreake his old despight."
Spenser : F. Q., IV. i. 39.

bruse, bruise, *s.* [BROOSE.] (*Scotch.*)

¶ *To ride the brust :*

1. To run a race on horseback at a wedding.

2. To strive, to contend in anything.

*** brŭse-wort,** *s.* [BRUISEWORT.]

brŭsh (1), *** brusche, * brusshe,** *s.* [O. Fr. [illegible]; Low Lat. [illegible] = underwood. A thicket. Compare M. H. Ger. *busc* = a bush; Fr. *bouscaille* = brushwood.]

I. [illegible]

1. [illegible]

* (1) Brushwood, underwood.

(2) An instrument for cleaning clothes, &c., by sweeping off or away particles of dirt, dust, &c. Probably from the original implements having been made of twigs or brooms.

"Wapped it with a *brusshe*."—*Langland : Piers Plow.*, ca. xiii., 603.

(3) The pencils used by painters.

"Artists, attend—your *brushes* and your paint—
Produce them—take a chair—now draw a saint."
Cowper : Truth.

¶ *To give a brush* at any kind of work, to assist by working violently for a short time. (*Scotch.*)

2. *Figuratively :*

* (1) An attack, assault.

"And temptacioun yet the *brusshes* of the war."
Mirroure Treat. and Crum., v. 2.

(2) A slight skirmish.

"He ... have stood ... *brush* with them, and have yielded when there had been no remedy."—*Bunyan : P. P.*, pt. i.

II. *Technically :* The bushy tail of a fox.

"As if he were a hunted fox, beginning to droop his *brush*."—*Macmillan's Mag.*, Aug., 1862, p. 293.

¶ Obvious compound : *Brush-maker.*

brush-apple, *s.* The name given in Australia to *Achras australis.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

brush-cherry, *s.* The name given in Australia to *Trochocarpa laurina.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

brush-hat, *s.* A hat in which the surface is continually brushed by a hand-brush during the process of sizing, so as to bring a nap to the surface.

brush-puller, *s.*

Agric. : A machine for pulling up brushwood by the roots.

brush scythe, *s.* A long-handled bill for [illegible] brushwood, &c.

brush shaped, *a.*

1. [illegible] Lat. *muscus* [illegible] Shaped like a brush—slender, and terminated by a tuft of long hair. Example, the style or stigma of numerous composite plants.

2. Corresponding to Lat. *asperyilliformis.* [ASPERGILLIFORM.]

brush turkey, *s.*

Ornith. : A large gregarious species of bird, *Talegalla Lathami.* It is an inhabitant of Australia. It makes its nest in large mounds of brushwood, &c., which it collects, and from which it takes its name.

brush wattle-bird, *s.* The Wattled Honey-eater, *Anthochæra carunculata*, one of the Meliphaginæ. It is from Australia.

brush-wheels, *s. pl.*

1. Toothless wheels used in light machinery for driving other wheels by the contact of anything brushlike or soft, as bristles, cloth, &c., with which the circumferences are covered.

2. Revolving brushes used by turners, lapidaries, silversmiths, &c., for polishing.

*** brush** (2), *s.* [BREESE (2), *s.*] A locust. (*Wiclif : Isa.* xxxiii. 4.)

brŭsh, * brŭsche, *v.t.* & *i.* [BRUSH, *s.*]

A. *Transitive :*

I. *Literally :*

1. To sweep or remove dust or dirt from anything by means of a brush.

"The robes to kepe well and also to *brusche* them clene." *Babees Book* (ed. Furnivall), p. 180.

"He *brushes* his hat o' morning."—*Shakesp. : Much Ado*, iii. 2.

2. To remove with a light touch as with a brush; to sweep off.

"And from the boughs *brush* off the evil dew."
Milton.

3. To touch lightly or quickly, as in passing.

"High o'er the billows flew the massy load,
And near the ship came thund'ring on the flood.
It almost *brush'd* the helm."
Pope.

* 4. To paint or make clean, as with a brush; to decorate, renovate.

"I have done my best to *brush* you up like your neighbours."—*Pope.*

II. *Figuratively :*

1. To set in motion or move as a brush; to cause to pass lightly.

"A thousand sweets have *brush'd* their balmy wings
Over those eyes." *Dryden.*

¶ *To brush up* or *brush down :* To tidy, make neat and clean. *To brush aside :* To remove from one's way. *To brush away :* To remove.

"A load too heavy for it's soul to move,
Was upward blown below and brush'd away by love."
Dryden : Cymon and Iphigenia, 228, 229.

2. To thrash, beat.

"... and yet notwithstanding they had their coats sturdily *brushed* by them."—*Sampson : F. P.*, pt. i.

B. *Intransitive :*

1. To move quickly by touching, or almost touching, something in passing. (Generally with the prep. or adv. *by.*)

"Nor took him down, but *brush'd* regardless by."
Dryden.

2. To pass lightly over, to skim.

"And *brushing* o'er, adds motion to the pool."
Dryden.

¶ *To brush along :* To succeed, fare (*colloquial*). *To brush against :* To touch, or come in contact with lightly.

*** brush-a-ly,** *s.* [BRUSCHALLE.]

brŭshed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BRUSH, *v.*]

brŭsh-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *brush*; *-er.*] One who uses a brush.

*** brŭsh-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *brushy*; *-ness.*] The quality of being brushy; roughness.

"... considering the *brushiness* and asperity of the parts of the air."—*H. More : Immort. of the Soul*, b. ii., An. 8.

brŭsh-ĭng, *pr. par., a.* & *s.* [BRUSH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par.* & *particip. adj. :* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst. :* The act of removing dirt or dust by means of a brush.

brushing-machine, *s.*

1. *Hat-making :* A machine for brushing hats to [illegible] the last after planking, to lay the fibres smooth.

2. *Woollen manufacture :* A machine used to lay the nap of cloth before shearing. It has a cylinder covered with brushes.

3. *Flax manufacture :* A machine for scutching flax, in which the beaters are superseded by stiff brushes of whalebone.

brŭsh-ite, *s.* [Named after Prof. G. J. Brush, suffix *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.)]

Min. : A monoclinic transparent or translucent mineral, on some faces of its crystals pearly, on others vitreous, and on others splendent. Hardness, 2—2·5; sp. gr., 2·708. It is colourless to pale yellowish. Compos. : Phosphoric acid, 39·95—41·50; lime, 32·11—32·73; water, 25·95—26·33, &c. It is found among the rock guano of Aves Island and Sombrero in the Caribbean Sea. (*Dana.*)

brŭsh-like, *a.* [Eng. *brush*; *like.*] Like a brush.

brŭsh-wood, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *brush*, and *wood.*] [BRUSH, *s.*]

A. *As substantive :*

1. Brush, underwood, low, scrubby thickets.

"The *brushwood* of the mountain of Somma was soon in a flame."—*Herschel : Pop. Lectures*, p. 22.

2. Small branches cut for firewood, &c.

"Her scanty stock of *brushwood*, blazing clear."
Cowper : The Task, bk. iv.

*** B.** *As adjective :* Rotten, useless.

"What safety from such *brushwood* helps as these?"
Dryden : Religio Laici.

† brŭsh-ў, *a.* [Eng. *brush*; *-y.*] Resembling a brush; rough, shaggy. (*Bayle.*)

*** brus-it,** *pa. par.* [Low Lat. *brusdus, brustus* = ornamented with needle-work.]

"With nedil werk *brusit* riche and fyne."
Doug. : Virgil, 294, 13.

*** brusk,** *a.* [BRUSQUE.]

brusque (pron. **brŭsk**), *a.* [Fr. *brusque* = rude; Ital. *brusco* = sharp, sour.] Rough, rude, blunt, unceremonious.

"The speech ... in which the address was delivered with a brusque openness that implied the absence of any personal intention."—*G. Eliot : Felix Holt*, p. 61.

brusque-nĕss, * brŭsk-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *brusque, brusk*; *-ness.*] The quality of being brusque; bluntness of manner.

*** brussch-et,** *s.* [Dimin. of *brush* (q.v.). Cf. Fr. *brusc* = butcher's-broom.] A thicket, underwood.

"And in that like *brusches* . . ."
Sir Perumbras (ed. Herrtage), p. 94, l. 980.

Brŭs-sĕls, *s.* [The capital of Belgium.]

Brussels-carpet, *s.* [CARPET.]

Brussels-lace, *s.* A kind of lace made originally at Brussels.

"No, let a charming chintz, and *Brussels lace*."
Pope : Moral Ess., Ep. i.

Brussels-point : Brussels-lace with the network made by the pillow and bobbins.

Brussels-ground : Brussels lace with a hexagonal mesh, formed by plaiting and twisting four flaxen threads to a perpendicular line of mesh.

Brussels sprig-ground : Brussels-lace of silk with the meshes partly straight and partly arched.

Brussels-sprouts, *s. pl.* The small sprouts or heads, each a perfect cabbage in miniature, springing from the stalks of a species of cabbage. They were originally introduced into England from Belgium.

*** brust, * brusten,** *inf.* & *pret. of v., pa. par.*, & *a.* [BURST.]

"Low i' the dust,
An screechin[illegible]
Burst [illegible] Prayer.

"Efsoones shee grew to great outrageous,
And into termes of open outrage *brust*."
Spenser : F. Q., III. i. 41.

*** brust** (1), *s.* [BREAST.]

*** brust** (2), *s.* [A.S. *byrst* = loss; O. H. Ger. *brust* = fracture.] Damage, defect. (*Anglo-Saxon*, 1,610.)

*** brus-tel, * brus-tle, * brus-tyl, * brus-tylle,** *s.* [BRISTLE, *s.*] A bristle.

"*Brustyl* of a swyne, K. P. *Sata.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** brŭs-tle, * brus-tel,** *v.i.* [A.S. *brastlian.*] [BRISTLE.]

1. To make a crackling noise; to crackle.

"He [illegible]
And [illegible]
When it is [illegible]
[illegible]

2. To rise up against one fiercely; to bustle.

"[illegible]
Gower : The Lover, 1484.

*** brŭst-ling,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BRISTLING.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par.* & *particip. adj. :* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act of making a crackling noise; a crackling, rustling.

*** brusur,** *** brusure,** *s.* [Brisure.] A fracture, a breaking of anything.

"*Brusur* for *brusur*, eye for eye."—*Wiclife: Levit.* xxiv. 20.

*** brut,** *v.t.* [Fr. *brouter;* O. Fr. *brouster.*] [Browze.] To browse, graze. (*Evelyn.*) (*Webster.*)

*** brū-ta,** *s.* [Lat. *bruta*, n. pl. of adj. *brutus* = (1) heavy, unwieldy; (2) dull, stupid, also irrational.]

Zool.: Linnæus's name for the second of his seven orders of the class Mammalia. He includes under it the genera Elephas, Trichechus, Bradypus, Myrmecophaga, Manis, and Dasypus.

*** bru-tage,** *** bre-tage,** *s.* [Fr. *bretesche.*] A parapet of a wall, a rampart.

"Trwe tulkes in toures teueled wyth-inne,
In bigge *brutage* of borde, bulde on the walles."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 1,139-40.

brū-tal, *** brū-tall,** *a.* [In Dan., Ger., Fr. and Port. *brutal;* Sp. *brutal;* Ital. *brutale* = fierce; all from Lat. *brutus.*] [Bruta.]

1. *Lit.:* Pertaining to the inferior animals.

"To me so friendly grown above the rest
Of *brutal* kind . . ."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. ix.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *Of persons:* Having a disposition like that of the inferior animals.

(*a*) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

(*b*) *Spec:* Fierce, cruel. [Brutality.]

"By *brutal* Marius and keen Sylla first."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. iii.

(2) *Of character, action, or conduct:* Characteristic, or which might have been expected from brutes rather than from men; resulting from ungoverned passion or appetite.

(3) *Of the manners:* Unrefined.

"His *brutal* manners from his breast exil'd."
Dryden: Cymon and Iphigenia, 218-19.

"See how the ball with *brutal* riot flows."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. v. 160.

brū-tal-īze, *v.t.* [Brutalize.]

† brū-tal-izm, *s.* [Eng. *brutal;* -*ism.*] Brutality.

"From the lowest *brutalism* to the present degree of civilization."—*Quarterly Review*, xlv. 489.

brū-tăl-i-ty, *s.* [From Fr. *brutalité.* In Dan. *brutalitet;* Ger. *brutalität;* Sp. *brutalidad;* Port. *brutalidade;* Ital. *brutalità.*]

1. The state of living like the lower animals.

"To sink it [human nature] into the condition of *brutality*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 166.

* 2. Irrationality, lack of intelligence.

"If ye will not maintain schools and universities, ye shall have a *brutality*."—*Latimer: Sermon before Edward VI.* (*N.E.D.*)

3. Animal nature, sensuality.

"The heavy *brutality* . . . of the court of Louis XV."—*John Morley: Voltaire* (ed. 1886), p. 46.

4. Inhumanity, cruelty like that of the brutes.

"Inhuman, hellish *brutality*."—*Defoe: Robinson Crusoe* (ed. 1870), p. 83.

5. A savagely cruel action.

"The *brutalities* that were every day enacted."—*John Morley: Diderot*, ii. 228.

† brū-tăl-i-zā-tion, brū-tăl-i-ză-tion, *s.* [Eng. *brutalize*; -*ation.*] The act of making brutal; the state of being made brutal.

brū'-tal-īze, brū'-tal-īze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *brutal;* -*ize;* Fr. *brutaliser* = to treat brutally.]

A. *Trans.:* To render brutal.

"Strange that a creature rational, and cast in human mould, should *brutalize* by choice His nature."—*Cowper: The Task*, bk. i.

B. *Intrans.:* To become brutal.

". . . be mixed, in a kind of transport, with his countrymen, *brutalized* with them in their habit and manners."—*Addison.*

brū'-tal-īzed, brū'-tal-īzed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Brutalize.]

brū-tal-iz-ing, brū'-tal-īz-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Brutalize.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:* Brutalization.

brū-tal-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *brutal;* -*ly.*] In a brutal manner; cruelly or indecently, as a brute rather than a man might be expected to do.

"Mrs. Bull aimed a knife at John, though John threw a bottle at her head, very *brutally* indeed."—*Arbuthnot.*

brūte, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *brut* (m.) and *brute* (f.) (adj.), and *brute* (s.); Prov. *brut;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *bruto;* Lat. *brutus* = (1) heavy, unwieldy, immovable, (2) dull, stupid;

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Inanimate, unconscious.

". . . not the sons of *brute* earth, . . ."—*Beatley.*

(2) Pertaining to the inferior animals; irrational.

". . . which exalts
The *brute* creation to this finer thought."
Thomson: Seasons; Spring.

2. *Fig.:* Bestial; resembling the inferior animals, or some of them.

(1) In violence or cruelty.

"*Brute* violence, and proud tyrannick pow'r."
Milton.

(2) In inability to appreciate the higher emotions; unpolished.

"One whose *brute* feeling ne'er aspires
Beyond his own mere *brute* desires."
Scott: Marmion, ii. 22.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* Any one of the inferior animals.

"Made nothing but a *brute* the slave of sense."
Cowper: Progress of Error.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A man of coarse character, or deficient in sense or culture; an ignoramus.

"And got the *brutes* the power themselves,
To choose their herds."
Burns: The Two Herds.

"While brawny *brutes* in stupid wonder stare."
Byron: The Curse of Minerva.

(2) The brutal part of the nature.

"Again exalt the *brute* and sink the man."
Sumner: Sumnana. The Emigrant of Fourth.

¶ Compound of obvious signification: *Brute-like.*

*** brute,** *s.* [Bruit.]

*** brūte,** *v.t.* [Bruit, v.]

"This, once *bruted* through the army, filled them all with heaviness."—*Knolles.*

*** bru-tel,** *a.* [Brittle.]

*** bru-tel-nesse,** *s.* [Brittleness.]

*** brū'te-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *brute;* -*ly.*] Violently, like a brute; rudely, impetuously. (*Milton.*)

*** bru-ten,** *v.t.* [From A.S. *brytan* = to break, *breotan* = to bruise, to break; Sw. *bryta:* Dan. *bryde.*] To break to pieces.

". . . setten al on fure
And do *bruten* alle the burnes, that be now ther-inne."
William of Palerne, 3,759-60.

*** brū'te-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *brute;* -*ness.*] Brutality.

"Thou dotard vile,
That with thy *brutenesse* shendist thy comely age."
Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 12.

brū-tĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Brutify.]

1. The act or process of brutifying.

2. Brutal or degraded condition. (*N.E.D.*)

† brūt'-i-fȳ, *v.t.* [Lat. *brutus;* i connective; and *facio* = to make.] To make brutal.

"Hopeless slavery effectually *brutifies* the intellect."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.* (ed. 1848), vol. i., bk. ii., ch. v., § 2, p. 288.

*** bru-til,** *a.* [Brittle.]

brū't-ish, *a.* [Eng. *brut(e);* -*ish.*]

1. Pertaining to the inferior animals; animal, bestial.

"Osiris, Isis, Orus, and their train,
With monstrous shapes and sorceries abus'd
Fanatick Egypt, and her priests to seek
Their wand'ring gods disguis'd in *brutish* forms."
Milton: P. L.

2. Resembling some, or the generality of the inferior animals; manifesting animal rather than distinctively human characteristics.

(1) *In a coarse organisation leading to cruelty or inhumanity:* Rough, brutal, ferocious, cruel, inhuman.

"Brutes, and *brutish* men, are commonly more able to bear pain than others."—*Grew.*

(2) *In the undue or unreasonable indulgence of the appetites:* Gross, carnal, indecent in conduct.

"As sensual as the *brutish* sting itself."
Shakesp.: As you Like it, ii. 7.

". . . he staggers to his table again, and there acts over the same *brutish* scene."—*Swift.*

(3) *In dullness or stupidity:* Dull, stupid, senseless.

"Every man is *brutish* in his knowledge."—*Jer.* x. 14.

(4) *In absence of knowledge or refinement:* Ignorant, uncivilised.

"They were not so *brutish*, that they could be ignorant to call upon the name of God."—*Hooker.*

† brūt'-ish-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *brutish;* -*ly.*] In a brutish manner, after the manner of a brute rather than a man, with cruelty, indecency, stupidity, or brutal ignorance.

". . . . and afterwards are carried *brutishly* into all palpable impiety."—*Bp. Hall: Cont. Golden Calf.*

† brūt'-ish-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *brutish;* -*ness.*] The quality of being brutal, resemblance to the inferior animals in some marked respects; animality, brutality, savageness.

"All other courage, besides that, is not true valour, but *brutishness*."—*Spenser.*

† brūt'-izm, *s.* [Eng. *brut(e);* -*ism.*] A quality or the qualities or characteristics of a brute.

*** brut-nen,** *v.t.* [Britnen.]

brŭtte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Browse, *v.*]

A. *Intrans.:* The same as *browse* (q.v.).

"What the goats so easily *brutted* upon."
Evelyn: Acetaria, after sect. 82.

B. *Transitive:*

"The cow *brutts* the young wood." *Grose.*

*** brut-ten,** *v.t.* [A.S. *bryttan;* O. Icel. *brytja.* (*Rob. Manning: Hist. Eng.* (ed. Furnivall), 244, 10.) (*Stratmann.*).] To break.

*** brut-ten-et,** *pa. par.* [A.S. *bryttan, bryttian;* Sw. *bryta;* Dan. *bryde* = to destroy; A.S. *brytas* = a fragment; Eng. *brittle.*] Destroyed, slain.

"The emperour entred in a wey ofene to assaile
To hane *bruttenet* that bor and the abaie nethhen."
William of Palerne, 230-6.

brŭt'-tĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [Brutte.]

A. *As present participle:* (See the verb.)

B. *As substantive:* The act of browsing.

"Of all the foresters, this [horn beam] preserves itself best from the *bruttings* of the deer."—*Evelyn*, l. cit. 2.

brū-tum fŭl-mĕn, *a.* [Latin. Literally, a senseless lightning-flash or "thunderbolt."] A threat which has a formidable sound but ends by doing no damage.

*** brux-le,** *v.t.* [Scand. *brirla* = to reprove, reproach.] To upbraid, to reprove.

"Thenne a wynde of goddes worde efte the wyghe *bruxled*."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Patience*, 366.

*** bruȳ-dāle,** *s.* [Bridal.]

*** bruze,** *v.t.* [Bruise.] (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. ix. 19.)

*** brŭz-zĭng,** *s.* [From Sw. *brusa* = to roar; Dan. *bruise* = to roar, to foam; Dut. *bruisen* = to foam, to snort.] The roaring of a bear, the noise made by a bear. (*Scotch.*)

"Mioling of tygers, *bruzzing* of bears, &c."—*Urquhart: Rabelais.*

*** brwk,** *v.t.* [Brook, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

*** brwnd,** *s.* [Brand.] (*Scotch.*) (*Wallace*, viii. 1,052.)

bry-ă, *s.* [Lat. *bryа;* Gr. βρυά (*brua*) = a shrub—one of the tamarisks, *Tamarix gallica, africana,* or *orientalis.*]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants. *Bryа Elenus* is the Jamaica or West Indian Ebony-tree. [Ebony.] The rough twiggy branches are used for riding-whips. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

bry-ā-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *bryum* (q.v.); and fem. plur. adj. suffix *-aceæ.*]

Botany:

1. *Gen.:* Urn-mosses, a natural order of Muscals, distinguished by having the spore-cases valveless, with an operculum without elaters. In 1846 Lindley enumerated forty-four genera and, with a query, 1,100 species as belonging to the order. They are found in all humid climates, but abound in the temperate rather than in the polar regions. [Bryum.]

2. *Spec.:* A large group of acrocarpous mosses having a double row of teeth, the inner united at the base by a common plicate membrane. It constitutes part of the order Bryaceæ. [No. 1.] (*Treas. of Bot.*)

*** bryb-e,** *v.* & *s.* [Bribe.]

* **brytte**, v. [O.E. ...] ...

* **brytt**, **brytte**, v. [Icel. ...] ...

* **brytte**, v. [Icelandic, ...] ...

* **brytte-hymn**, s. [Icelandic.]

* **bry-thil-ya**, s.f. [Burmese, e.]

* **bry-thilla**, * **bry-thille**, s. [Burmese, e.] (Zoology, Java.)

* **brytya**, s. [Burmese.] Religion, superstition.

* **brytyan**, s. [Burmese.] (Zoology, Java.)

* **brytyan-gyaung**, s. [Burmese.] Religion, superstition. (Cross-reference under brytyan.)

* **brytyht**, **brytyhte**, **brytht**, s. [Burmese, ...] ...

* **brytyhte-amyehth**, s. [English, ...] ...

* **bry-gyaung**, s. [Low Lat. bryonia = quercus-sulfur, wright = gyaung, architecture.] ...

* **bry gyi-dyit**, **brykke-gyi-dhe**, s. [...] ...

* **bryk-hare**, s. [From O. Eng. brykan (q.v.) and O. Eng. suffix -ere = -er.] One who drinks to a person's health, or who gives a toast.

* **bryk lyit**, s. [From ... and ... = to give a toast.] ...

* **bryk-lyrgh**, s. [...] ...

* **bryk-lyrk**, s. [Used, according to ..., to distinguish the third person singular present indicative of the verb ...] ...

* **bryn**, * **brynne**, s. [Dan. ...] ...

* **bryn-bla**, * **bryn-byll**, s. [Burmese, ...] ...

* **brynne-ljf**, * **-ole**, [O. Eng. brun, and Eng. suffix -ly.] Purely, merely. (Wall., vii. 341.)

* **brynnema**, s. & adv. [Norse, s. & adv.] ...

* **brynnema**, s. [Norse.] A fowl, a crane. ...

* **bryn**, * **brun**, **brun**, v. [Icelandic.] To burn. ...

* **brynne** (1), s. [Norse, s.] ...

* **brynne** (2), s. [Low Lat. bryonia = bryon, algae, sea-weed, from Gr. ... = ...] ...

* **brynnyt**, **brynnyte**, **brynnyt-ee**, **brynnyt-ite**, s. [...] ...

* **brynyt-ara**, s. [Burmese.] ...

* **brynyka**, s. [Norse.] ...

* **brynyka**, s. [Norse.] ...

* **bryn-stan**, * **bryn-stane**, **brynn-stane**, s. [...] ...

* **bryn-ta**, s. [Norse, Icelandic.] ...

* **bryn-tyde**, s. [Norse.] ...

* **bry-nyt-ara**, s. [Burmese.] ...

* **bry-nyka**, s. [A.S. brynca.] [Norse, s.] ...

* **bry-nyka**, s. [A.S. brynca.] [Norse, s.] ...

bryt (1), s. [...] ...

bryt (2), s. [...] ...

bryt-ee, s. [...] ...

bryt-ite, s. [...] ...

bryt-ite, s. [...] ...

**bryt-ite

"At Manhood's touch the *bubble* burst."
Scott : Rokeby, v. 18.

†**2.** A cheat, a fraud, a swindling project.

"In truth, of all the ten thousand *bubbles* of which history has preserved the memory, none was ever more skilfully puffed into existence."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

***3.** A person cheated or victimised by some swindling speculation ; a gull.

"Cease, dearest mother, cease to chide ;
Gany's a cheat, and I'm a *bubble*." *Prior.*

***II.** *Levelling :* The bubble of air in the glass spirit-tube of a level.

bubble and squeak, *s.* A mixture of meat, greens, and potatoes, which have been already cooked, fried up together.

bubble-company, *s.* A sham company promoted for purposes of fraud and cheating.

"*Bubble-companies* for trading with the antipodes have been the rage before."—*Edinburgh Review*, Jan. 1865, p. 231.

bubble-shells, *s. pl.* A name for the shells of the family Bullidæ (q.v.).

bubble-trier, *s.* An instrument for testing the delicacy and accuracy of the tubes for holding the spirit in levelling-instruments.

bŭb'-ble, *v.i. & t.* [BUBBLE, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive :*

I. *Literally :* To rise up in bubbles.

"The same spring suffers at some times a very manifest remission of its heat, at others as manifest an increase of it ; yea, sometimes to that excess, as to make it boil and *bubble* with extreme heat."—*Woodward.*

¶ *To bubble and greet :* To cry, to weep. *Spec.*, if conjoined with an effusion of mucus from the nostrils. (*Scotch.*)

"John Knox—left her [Q. Mary] *bubbling and greeting*."—*Walker : Remark. Passages*, p. 60.

II. *Figuratively :*

1. To run along with a gentle gurgling noise.

"Not *bubbling* fountains to the thirsty swain."
Pope : Pastorals ; Autumn, 43.

***2.** To make a gurgling or warbling sound.

"At mine ears
Bubbled the nightingale." *Tennyson.*

***B.** *Transitive :*

Fig. : To cheat, swindle.

"'Tis no news that Tom Double
The nation should *bubble*."
Swift : Ballad.

bŭb'-blĕr, *s.* [Eng. *bubbl(e)* ; *-er.*]

***1.** *Ord. Lang. :* A cheat, a swindler.

". . . . the great ones of this part of the world ; above all the Jews, jobbers, *bubblers*, subscribers, projectors, directors, governors, treasurers, etc. etc. etc. *in saecula saeculorum*."—*Pope : Letter to Digby* (1720).

2. *Ichthyol. : Aplidonotus grunniens*, from the Ohio river ; named from the peculiar noise it makes.

bŭb'-blĭng, * bub-blyng, * byb-blyng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BUBBLE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective :* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"The crystal treasures of the liquid world,
Through the stirr'd sands a *bubbling* passage burst."
Thomson : Autumn.

C. *As substantive :*

1. The act of making a gurgling noise.

***2.** The act of dabbling in the water.

"*Bubblyng* or *bybblyng* in water, as duckes do. *Amphibolus.*"—*Huloet.* (*Wright.*)

* **bŭb'-blў,** *a.* [Eng. *bubbl(e)* ; *-(l)y.*] Full of bubbles.

"They would no more live under the yoke of the sea, or have their heads washed with this *bubbly* spume."—*Nashe : Lenten Stuffe* (1599), p. 3.

bŭb'-blў-jock, *s.* [From *bubble*, v., II. 2, and *Jock*, vulgar name for John.] The vulgar name for a turkey-cock. (*Scotch.*)

* **bŭb'-bў** (1), *s.* [Cf. Provinc. Ger. *bübe* ; O. Fr. *poupe* ; Prov. *popa* ; Ital. *poppa* = a woman's breast, a teat (*Mahn*).] A woman's breast. (*Vulgar.*)

† **bŭb'-bў** (2), *s.* [A corruption of *brother.*] Brother. A word applied to small boys. (*Colloquial.*) (*American.*) (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

bū'-bō (1), *s.* [In Fr. & Sp. *bubon* ; Port. *bubão* ; Ital. *bubbone* ; Low Lat. *bubo* ; Gr. *βουβων* (*boubōn*) = the groin.]

Med. : Hardening and induration of lymphatic glands, generally the inguinal, as in the Oriental or Levantine plague, syphilis, gonorrhœa, &c.

bū'-bō (2), *s.* [From Lat. *bubo*, genit. *bubonis* = an owl, specially the long-horned owl (*Strix bubo*) (*Linnæus*). Cf. Gr. *βύας* (*buas*), *βῦζα* (*buza*) = the eagle-owl.]

Ornith. : A genus of birds belonging to the family Strigidæ, or Owls. They have a small ear aperture, two large feathered tufts like horns on the sides of the head, and the legs feathered to the toes. *Bubo maximus* is the Eagle Owl, or Great Owl. It occurs in Britain and on the continent of Europe. The corresponding American species is *Bubo virginianus*.

bū'-bŏn, *s.* [In Fr., Sp., & Ital. *bubon* ; from Lat. *bubonium* ; Gr. *βουβώνιον* (*boubōnion*) = a plant, *Aster atticus*, useful against a *βουβών* (*boubōn*) = a swelling in the groin. This, however, has no affinity to the botanical genus bubon.]

Bot. : A genus of umbelliferous plants from Southern Europe, the Cape of Good Hope, and elsewhere. *B. galbanum* furnishes the drug called by that name. [GALBANUM.] In parts of the East *B. macedonicum* is put among clothes to imbue them with scent.

bū-bŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [From Gr. *βουβών* (*boubōn*) = . . . a bubo, and Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Of which buboes or swellings are a feature.

¶ *Bubonic Plague.* [PLAGUE.]

bū-bō-nī'-næ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *bubo*, genit. *bubonis*, and pl. fem. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith. : A sub-family of Strigidæ (Owls). It contains the Horned Owls. [BUBO.]

bū-bŏn'-ō-cēle, *s.* [Gr. *βουβωνοκήλη* (*boubōnokēlē*) ; from *βουβών* (*boubōn*) = the groin, and *κήλη* (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Med. : Incomplete inguinal hernia, or rupture.

bū-brō'-ma, *s.* [Gr. *βούς* (*bous*) = an ox ; *βρῶμα* (*brōma*) = food, as if producing food fit for cattle.]

Botany : Bastard cedar. A genus of plants belonging to the order Byttneriaceæ (Byttneriads). *B. guazuma* is the Elm-leaved Bastard Cedar. [BASTARD CEDAR.]

* **bū'-bŭk-le,** *s.* [Corrupted from Eng., &c. *bu(bo)*, and *(car)bu(n)cle.*] A red pimple.

"His face is all *bubukles*, and whelks and knobs."—*Shakesp. : Hen. V.*, iii. 6.

bû-car-a-măn'-gīte, *s.* [From Bucaramanga, where it was found.]

Min. : A resin resembling amber in its pale-yellow colour ; sp. gr. about 1. Composition : Carbon, 82·7 ; hydrogen, 10·8 ; oxygen, 6·5 = 100.

bŭc'-cal, *a.* [In Fr. *buccal* ; Port. *bocal.* From Lat. *bucca* = the cheek when puffed out by speaking, eating, &c.]

Anat. : Pertaining to the cheek.

¶ (1) *Buccal artery :* A branch of the internal maxillary artery.

(2) *Buccal glands :* Small glands situated under the cheek, which secrete saliva.

bŭc-can-ēer', **bŭ-can-ēer',** **bŭ-can-ĭer',** *s.* [In Dut. *boekaneer* ; Fr. *boucanier* = a buccaneer ; Fr. *boucaner* = to cure flesh or fish by smoking it. From Caribbee Indian *boucan* = flesh or fish thus prepared.]

***1.** *Gen. :* The name given in the West Indies to any one who cured flesh or fish in the way described in the etymology. This was done continually by the men described under 2.

2. *Spec. :* An order of men, not quite pirates, yet with decidedly piratical tendencies, who, for nearly two hundred years, infested the Spanish main and the adjacent regions. A bull of Pope Alexander VI., issued in 1493, having granted to Spain all lands which might be discovered west of the Azores, the Spaniards thought that they possessed a monopoly of all countries in the New World, and that they had a right to seize, and even put to death, all interlopers into their wide domain. Enterprising mariners belonging to other nations, and especially those of England and France, naturally looked at the case from quite an opposite point of view, and considered themselves at liberty to push their fortunes within the prohibited regions. Being cruelly treated, when taken, by the Spaniards, their comrades made reprisals, and a state of war was established between the Spanish governments in the New World and the adventurers from the old, which continued even when the nations from which they were drawn were at peace in Europe. The association of buccaneers began about 1524, and continued till after the English revolution of 1688, when the French attacked the English in the West Indies, and the buccaneers of the two countries, who had hitherto been friends, took different sides, and were separated for ever. Thus weakened, they began to be suppressed between 1697 and 1701, and soon afterwards ceased to exist, pirates of the normal type to a certain extent taking their place. The buccaneers were also called "filibustiers," or "filibusters"—a term which was revived about the middle of the nineteenth century in connection with the adventures of "General" Walker in Spanish America. [FILIBUSTER.]

bŭc-can-ēer', **bŭc-an-ēer',** *v.i.* [From Eng., &c., *buccaneer*, s. (q.v.).] To act the part of a buccaneer ; to be a more respectable pirate.

bŭc-can-ēer'-ĭng, **bŭc-an-ēer'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BUCCANEER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & partic. adj. :* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive :*

1. The act of doing as the historical buccaneers did. [BUCCANEER, *s.*]

2. The act of committing semi-piracy, or piracy outright.

† **bŭc-çĕl-lā'-tion,** *s.* [In Fr. *buccellation* ; from Lat. *buccella*, *buccea* = a small mouthful, a morsel ; *bucca* = cheeks, mouthful.] The act of breaking into large pieces.

† **bŭc'-çĭn-al,** *a.* [From Lat. *buccina* = a crooked horn or trumpet, as distinguished from *tuba* = a straight one.]

1. Shaped like a trumpet. (*Ogilvie.*)

2. Sounding like a horn or trumpet. (*Christian Observer.*) (*Worcester.*)

bŭc'-çĭn-ā-tŏr, *s. & a.* [In Fr. *buccinateur.* From Lat. *buccinator* = one who blows the trumpet ; *buccino* = to blow the trumpet ; *buccina* = a crooked horn or trumpet.] [BUCCINAL.]

A. *As substantive :*

Anat. : The trumpeter's muscle, one of the maxillary group of muscles of the cheek. They are the active agents in mastication, and are beautifully adapted for it. The buccinator circumscribes the cavity of the mouth, and aided by the tongue keeps the food under the pressure of the teeth ; it also helps to shorten the pharynx from before backwards, and thus assists in deglutition.

B. *As adjective :* Pertaining to or analogous to a trumpeter.

¶ *Buccinator muscle :* The same as A. (q.v.).

bŭc-çĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *buccinum* = a whelk (q.v.), and plur. adj. suffix *-idæ.*]

Zool. : A family of molluscs belonging to the order Prosobranchiata, and the section Siphonostomata. They constitute part of Cuvier's Buccinoida. They have the shell notched in front, or with the canal abruptly reflected so as to produce a varix on the front of the shell. The leading genera are Buccinum Terebra, Eburna, Nassa Purpura, Cassis, Dolium, Harpa, and Oliva. Many are British.

bŭc'-çĭn-ŭm, *s.* [From Lat. *buccino.*] [BUCCINAL.]

1. *Zool. :* The typical genus of the family Buccinidæ (q.v.). In English they are called Whelks, which are not to be confounded with the Periwinkle, also sometimes called whelks. *Buccinum undatum* is the Common Whelk. There are several other European species. The Scotch call them buckies. [BUCKY.]

2. *Palæont. :* Species of the genus exist in the cretaceous rocks, but it is essentially tertiary and recent.

bŭc'-cō, *s.* [From Lat. *bucco* = one who has distended cheeks.]

Ornith. : The typical genus of the family Bucconidæ, or the sub-family Bucconinæ (q.v.). They belong to the Old World, though closely analogous genera are in the New.

bŭc-cōn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *bucco* (q.v.) ; and fem. plur. adj. suffix *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of birds, sometimes called from the stiff bristles around their bills Barbets, and sometimes denominated Puff-birds, from the puffed out plumage. They have been placed as a sub-family Bucconinæ, under the family Picidæ (Woodpeckers), as a sub-family of Alcedinidæ, and as a family under the order Scansores. The genus called Bucco by Linnæus and Cuvier is the same as Capito of Vieillot. [BARBET (1).]

bŭc-cō-nī'-næ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *bucco*, genit. *buccon(is)*; and fem. plur. adj. suffix *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Bucconidæ (q.v.).

bu-çĕl'-las, *s.* [From *Bucellas*, a Portuguese village fourteen miles north of Lisbon.] A white wine, somewhat resembling a hock, the produce of a peculiar kind of vine cultivated in Portugal. A genuine Bucellas should contain not more than 26 per cent. of proof spirit.

bū-çĕn'-tāur, *s.* [Ital. *bucentoro*, of unknown etym., generally said to be from Gr. *βους* (*bous*) = an ox, and *κένταυρος* (*kentauros*) = a centaur (q.v.). Neither * *βουκένταυρος*, nor the monster, half man and half bull, supposed to be signified by it, is found in Greek mythology.]

Hist.: The state barge of Venice, in which the Doge, on Ascension Day, wedded the Adriatic by dropping a ring into the water. The last *Bucentaur*, built early in the eighteenth century, was burnt by the French in 1798, but some portions are preserved in the Arsenal.

bū'-çĕph-ą-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. *βουκέφαλος* (*boukephalos*) = having a head like an ox. An epithet applied to the steed of Alexander the Great.]

1. A humorous name for a saddle-horse.

2. *Biol.:* A pseudo-genus of Trematodes, founded on the larval stage of certain flukes.

bū-çĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [BUCEROTIDÆ.]

bū'-çĕr-ŏs, *s.* [Lat. *bucerus*; Gr. *βούκερως* (*boukerōs*) = having the horns of a bullock, ox-horned: *βους* (*bous*) = an ox, and *κέρας* (*keras*) = a horn.]

Ornith.: Hornbills, the typical genus of the family Bucerotidæ, or Buceridæ (q.v.). The best known species is *Buceros galeatus*.

bū-çĕr-ŏt'-ĭ-dæ, bū-çĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *buceros*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: Hornbills, a family of conirostral birds. They have a huge bill, surmounted by a casque. The plumage is greenish black. They are found in the tropics of the Old World, and especially in the Atlantic and African islands.

Bu-chăn-ā'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Dr. Buchanan Hamilton, a well-known Indian botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Anacardiaceæ (Anacards). *Buchanania latifolia* is a large Indian tree, the kernel of the nut of which is much used in native confectionery. It abounds in a bland oil. A black varnish is made from the fruits. The unripe fruits of *B. lancifolia* are eaten by the natives of India in their curries.

bŭch'-an-ītes (*ch* guttural), *s. pl.* [Named after their founder.] An extraordinary sect of fanatics, founded by one Lucky Buchan in the west of Scotland in 1783. They appear to have lived in the grossest immorality, and they gradually diminished in number, the last member of the sect dying in 1846. (*Chambers's Encyclopædia.*)

bŭ'-chŏl-zīte, *s.* [In Ger. *bucholzit.*]

Min.: A variety of fibrolite (q.v.). It is from the Tyrol.

bŭcht (*ch* guttural), *s.* [BOUGHT, *s.*] (*Scotch.*) A bending, a fold, a pen in which ewes are milked.

buch-u, *s.* [BUCKU.]

*** buch'-ŷ-mĕnt,** *s.* [From Fr. *embûche*; O. Fr. *embusche, embosche* = ambush, and Eng. suff. *-ment*.] Ambush.

"Y leuede yond on a *buchyment*; sarrasyns wonder fale." *Sir Ferumbras* (ed. Herrtage), l. 796.

bū'-çĭd-ą, *s.* [From Gr. *βους* (*bous*) = an ox, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form. So named because the ripe fruit is shaped like the horn of an ox.]

Bot.: Olive Bark-tree, a genus of plants belonging to the order Santalaceæ (Sandal-worts). *Bucida buceras* is the Jamaica Olive Bark-tree, which grows in the island just named in low swampy places, is an excellent timber tree, and has bark much valued for tanning.

bŭck (1), *s.* [A.S. *bóc* = a beech-tree; Icel. & Sw. *bok*; Dut. *beuke*; Russ. *buk*; Ger. *buche*.] [BEECH.] A beech-tree. (*Scotch.*)

"There is in it also woodes of *buck*, and deir in them."—*Descr. of the Kingdome of Scotlande.*

buck-finch, *s.* One of the English names for the chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs*.

bŭck (2), * **bŭkke,** *s.* [A.S. *bucca* = a he-goat, a buck; *buc* = a stag, a buck; Icel. *bukkr* = a he-goat; *bokki* = (1) a he-goat, (2) a dandy; Sw. *bock*; Dan. *buk*; Dut. *bok*; (N. H.) Ger. *bock*; M. H. Ger. *boc*; O. H. Ger. *poch*; Low Lat. *buccus*; Fr. *bouc*; Prov. *boc*; Sp. *boque*; Ital *becco*; Arm. *buch*; Corn. *byk*; Wel. *bwch, bouch*; Ir. *boch, poc*; Gael. *boc, buic*; Hind. *bakrá* (m.), *bakri* (f.) = a goat; Mahratta *bukare* (n.), *bakara* (m.), *bakari* (f.).]

I. *Lit. Of the inferior animals:*

(1) A he-goat. [BUKKE.]

(2) The male of the fallow deer.

"*Bucks*, goats, and the like, are said to be tripping or saliant, that is, going or leaping."—*Peacham.*

(3) The male of various other mammals more or less analogous to the foregoing. *Spec.*, the male of the sheep, the hare, and the rabbit. (Used also attributively to denote sex.)

"The same gentleman has bred rabbits for many years, and has noticed that a far greater number of *bucks* are produced than does."—*Darwin: The Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. viii., p. 305.

(4) Used as a common name for the male Indians of North and South America.

2. *Fig. Of man:* A gay, dashing young fellow.

"Again, wert not thou, at one period of life, a *Buck*, or Blood, or Macaroni."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. ix.

buck-jumper, *s.* A bucking horse. [BUCK (2), *v.*]

buck-nigger, *s.* A negro man. (*Bartlett.*)

buck's-beard, *s.*

1. An unidentified plant. (*Mascal.*)

2. A plant, *Tragopogon pratense*.

buck's-horn, *s.* A name sometimes given to the plant genus Rhus.

*** buck** (3), *s.* [BUIK, BOUK, BULK.] The body, a carcase. (*Scotch.*)

"Sic derth is rasit in the cuntrie that ane mutton *buck* is deirar and far surmountis the price of ane boll of quheit."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1592 (ed. 1814), p. 577.

bŭck (4), *s.* & *a.* [In Sw. *byk*; Dan. *byg*; (N. H.) Ger. *bäuch, beuche*; cog. with Gael. *buac* = dung used in bleaching, the liquor in which cloth is washed, linen in the first stage of bleaching; Ir. *buac* = lye. (*Skeat.*)

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The liquid in which linen is washed.

"*Buck!* I would I could wash myself of the *buck!* I warrant you, *buck*; and of the season too it shall appear."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

2. The clothes washed in such a liquid.

". . . . she washes *bucks* here at home."—*Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI.*, iv. 2.

¶ *To beat a buck:* To beat clothes at the wash. [BUCKING.]

"If I were *to beat a buck* I can strike no harder."
Massinger: Virgin Martyr, iv. 2.

II. *Tech. Sawyer's work and carpentry:* A frame of two crotches to hold a stick while being cross-cut.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to a buck in any of the foregoing senses.

buck-basket, *s.* A basket to hold linen about to be washed.

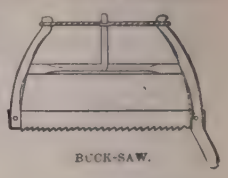
"They conveyed me into a *buck-basket*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 5.

buck-board, *s.*

Vehicles: A plank bolted to the hind axle and to a bolster on the fore axle, being a cheap substitute for a bed-coupling and springs. (*Knight.*)

buck-saw, *s.*

Carp.: A frame saw with one extended bar to form a handle, and adapted to a nearly vertical motion in cross-cutting wood held by a saw-buck. (*Knight.*)



BUCK-SAW.

buck-waggon, buck-waggon, *s.*

Vehicles: A rude waggon formed of a single board resting on the axle-trees, and forming by its elasticity a spring-seat for the driver. (*Knight.*)

*** buck-washing,** *s.* The act of washing dirty linen, a laundry.

"You were best meddle with *buck-washing*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

bŭck (1), *** bouk-en, * buk-ken,** *v.t.* [In Sw. *byka*; Dan. *byge*; (N. H.) Ger. *bouchen, bäuchen, beuchen*; O. Fr. *buer*.] [BUCK (4), *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:* To wash clothes.

"Alas, a small matter *bucks* a handkerchief."
Puritan, Sh. Sup., ii. 340.

2. *Figuratively:* To soak or deluge with rain.

"Such plente of water that the grounde was therewith *bucked* and drowned."—*Fabyan: Chron.*, i. 243.

II. *Mining:* To break or pulverise (ores).

bŭck (2), *v.i.* [From *buck* (2), *s.* (q.v.).]

1. To copulate as bucks and does.

2. To jump vertically off the ground, with the head down and the feet close together. (Said of horses.)

bŭck (3), *v.i.* [BOLKE, BELCH.] To gurgle.

¶ *To buck out:* To make a gurgling noise like that of liquids issuing from a straight-necked bottle. (*Jamieson.*)

bŭck'-ą-çy, bŭck'-ą-sie, * buk-ke-sy, *s.* [From Fr. *boccasin* = a kind of fine buckram resembling taffeta . . . callimanco. (*Cotgrave.*).]

Fabrics: A species of buckram or callimanco.

"Five quarters of *buckacy*, for a doublate to littill Bell, 10s."—*Accts. John Bishop of Glasgow, Treasurer to K. James III., A.* 1474.

bŭck'-bēan, * bŭck'-bāne, * bog-bean, *s.* [In Ger. *backsbohne*; Dut. *bocksboonen*. From Eng. *bog, bean*; but cf. Dan. *bukke, blad* = goat's leg.]

Ord. Lang. & Bot.: The English name of Menyanthes, a genus of plants belonging to the order Gentianaceæ (Gentianworts). Specially the name of *Menyanthes trifoliata*, called

BUCKBEAN.

1. Plant and flower. 2. Section of corolla.

also Marsh Trefoil, a British plant common in boggy ground. It has densely-creeping and matted roots, ternate leaves, and a compound raceme or thyrse of white flowers, tipped externally with red, and beautifully-fringed within with white thread-like processes. An infusion of its leaves is bitter, and is sometimes given in dropsy and rheumatism. In Sweden two ounces of the leaves are substituted for a pound of hops. In Lapland the roots are occasionally powdered and eaten.

bŭcked, *pa. par.* [BUCK (1 & 2), *v.*]

bŭck'-ĕt, * bok-et, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *buc* = a bucket, a flagon, a vessel or water-pot, a pitcher; Gael. *bucaid*. Cf. also Fr. *baquet* = a tub, a washing-tub, a trough.] [BACK.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* In the same sense as II. 1 (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

1. A vessel of wood, leather, or any suitable material, provided with a handle, and adapted for holding or carrying water or other liquid or solid material, or being hauled up.

2. *Water-wheels:* The vane or float of a water-wheel.

3. *Hydraulic Engineering:* The scoop of a dredging-machine, which has usually a hinged bottom, closed while raising mud, and then opened to deposit the load.

4. *Naut.:* A globe of hoops covered with canvas, used as a recall signal for whale-boats. (*Knight.*)

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to a bucket in the foregoing senses.

bucket-engine, *s.*

Hydraul. Engineering: A series of buckets attached to an endless chain, which runs over sprocket wheels. It is designed to utilise a stream of water which has a considerable fall but only a moderate quantity of water.

bucket-hook, *s.* A device for holding a bucket against a tree to catch maple sap.

bucket-shop, *s.* An office for carrying on speculations in grain on a small scale; a shop where betting is carried on.

bucket-valve, *s.*

Steam-engines: The valve on the top of an air-pump bucket.

bucket-wheel, *s.*

Hydraul. Engineering: A wheel over which passes a rope having pots or buckets, which dip into the water of the well and discharge their contents at the surface.

bŭck'-ĕt, *v.t.* & *i.* [BUCKET, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To dip up in buckets. (Often with *out.*)

2. To swindle. (*Slang.*)

3. To over-ride (as a horse).

B. *Intrans.:* To over-exert oneself. (*Slang.*)

bŭck'-ĕt-fŭl, *s.* [Eng. *bucket; -ful(l).*] As much of anything as will fill a bucket.

bŭck'-eye, *s.* [Eng. *buck,* and *eye.*] The American horse-chestnut, *Æsculus ohioticus.*

bŭck'-horn, *s.* [BUCK'S-HORN.]

bŭck'-hound, *s.* [Eng. *buck* (1), *s.*, and *hound.*] A small variety of the hound used for hunting bucks.

bŭck'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BUCK (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of washing dirty clothes. This was formerly done by beating the clothes in water on a stone with a pole flattened at the end. (*Nares.*)

"Here is a basket, he may creep in here, and throw foul linen upon him, as if it were going to *bucking.*"—*Shakesp.: Mer. Wives,* iii. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bleaching:* The act of soaking cloth in a lye. This alternates with crofting, *i.e.*, with exposing the cloth on the grass to air and light.

2. *Mining:* The act of breaking up masses of ore by means of hammers.

bucking-iron, *s.*

Mining: A massive hammer used in breaking up masses of ore.

bucking-keir, *s.* An apparatus for removing the dirt and grease from linen or cotton by boiling it with lime in a pan.

bucking-plate, *s.* The miner's table on which ore is broken.

* **bucking-stool,** *s.* A washing-block.

"... no bigger than a toad upon a *bucking-stool.*"—*Gayton: Notes on Don Quixote,* bk. iii., ch. iii.

bŭck'-ing, *pr. par.* [BUCK (2), *v.*]

† **bŭck'-ish,** *a.* [Eng. *buck; -ish.*] Pertaining to a "buck" in a figurative sense, that is, to a gay and frivolous young man. (*Grose.*)

† **bŭck'-ism,** *s.* [Eng. *buck; -ism.*] The quality of a buck. (*Smart.*)

bŭck'-land-ite, *s.* [Named after the very eminent geologist, Dean Buckland, who was born at Axminster, in Devon, in 1784, was reader in mineralogy, and in 1818 reader in geology in Oxford University; in 1818 became F.R.S., was twice President of the Geological Society, and died in 1856.]

Min.: Two minerals—

1. *Bucklandite of Hermann:* A variety of Epidote.

2. *Bucklandite of Levy:* A variety of Allanite (*Dana*), called Orthite in the *British Museum Catalogue.* The former authority terms it anhydrous Allanite. It is found at Arendal, in Norway.

bŭck'-le (1), * **boc-le,** * **bok-ele,** * **bek-ille,** * **bok-ylle,** * **bo-cul,** * **bok-ulle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *bocle*; Fr. *boucle* = the boss of a shield, a ring; O. Sp. *bloca*; from Low Lat. *bucula* = the boss of a shield; a dimin. of *bucca* = the cheek.] A link of metal, with a tongue or catch, made to fasten one thing to another.

"*Bocle* or *boculle* (*bocul, bokyll,* or *bocle*). *Pluscula.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Fifti *bokelis* of bras."—*Wycliffe: Exod.* xxxvi. 18. (*Purvey.*)

¶ From a very early period buckles have been marks of honour and authority. [See 1 *Macc.* x. 89.]

"Ribands, *buckles,* and other trifling articles of apparel which he had worn, were treasured up as precious relics by those who had fought under him at Sedgemoor."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

¶ Compound of obvious signification: *Buckle-maker.*

buckle-chape, *s.*

Saddlery: The part by which the buckle is secured to the band.

buckle-tongue, *s.* The tongue or catch of a buckle.

bŭck'-le (2), *s.* [BUCKLE (2), *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A bend, a bow, a curl.

* 2. The state of the hair crisped and curled; a curl.

"The greatest beau was dressed in a flaxen periwig; the wearer of it goes in his own hair at home, and lets his wig lie in *buckle* for a whole half year."—*Spectator.*

II. *Fig.:* A distorted expression.

"'Gainst nature armed by gravity,
His features too in *buckle* see." *Churchill.*

bŭck'-le (1), * **bok-el,** * **bok-el-yn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [BUCKLE (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To fasten with a buckle.

"*Bokelyn,* or spere wythe bokylle. *Pluscido.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Took from the nail on the wall his sword with its scabbard of iron,
Buckled the belt round his waist, and, frowning fiercely, departed."
Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish, iv.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To confine.

"How brief the life of man
Runs his erring pilgrimage,
That the stretching of a span
Buckles in his sum of age."
Shakesp.: As you Like it, iii. 2.

* 2. To join in battle.

"The lord Gray, captain of the men at arms, was forbidden to charge, until the foot of the avantguard were *buckled* with them in front."—*Hayward.*

3. To join in matrimony. (*Scotch.*)

"Soon they loo'd, and soon ware *buckled,*
Nane took time to think and rue."
Macneill: Poems, i. 10.

B. *Reflex.:* To set one's self to do anything; to prepare to do anything. (A metaphor taken from the *buckling* on of armour.)

"The Sarasin, this hearing, rose amain,
And, catching up in hast his three-square shield
And shining helmet, soone him *buckled* to the field."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vi. 41.

C. *Intransitive:*

1. To be joined in matrimony, to wed, to be married. (*Scotch.*)

"May, though it is the sweetest month in a' the year, is the only month that nobody in the north country ever thinks o' *buckling* in."—*Reg. Dalton,* iii. 163.

"Is this an age to *buckle* with a bride?" *Dryden.*

2. To join in a contest with, to engage.

"In single combat thou shalt *buckle* with me."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 2.

3. To apply one's self to any work; to set to.

"This is to be done in children, by trying them, when they are by laziness unbent, or by avocation bent another way, and endeavouring to make them *buckle to* the thing proposed."—*Locke.*

¶ *To buckle to:* To be married, to wed.

"To her came a rewayl'd draggle,
Who had bury'd wives anew,
Ask'd her in a manner legal,
Gin she wadna *buckle too.*"
Train: Political Reveries, p. 64.

buckle-the-beggars, *s.* One who marries others in a clandestine and disorderly manner. (*Scotch.*)

bŭck'-le (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *boucler* = to buckle, to ring, to curl.]

A. *Trans.:* To bend, put out of shape, crinkle up.

"Supposing, therefore, a ship to be plated on the Lord Warden style, then even a single cannon-shot that pierced and *buckled* a slab would compel the removal (for repairs) of a mass weighing over seven tons, and costing nearly £300, . . ."—*Daily Telegraph,* Aug. 10, 1864.

B. *Intrans.:* To bend, bow, get out of shape.

"The wretch, whose fever-weaken'd joints,
Like strengthless hinges, *buckle* under life."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., ii. 1.

bŭck'-led (1), * **boc-lyd,** * **bok-eled,** * **buc-lede,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [BUCKLE (1), *v.*] Fastened with a buckle.

"*Baclyd* as shone or botys (*bokeled,* P.). *Pluscutatus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Now han they *buclede* shoon."—*P. Ploughman's Crede* (ed. Skeat), 595.

bŭck'-led (2), *pa. par.* & *a.* [BUCKLE (2), *v.*]

buckled-plates, *s. pl.*

Arch.: A form of iron plates for flooring, having a slight convexity in the middle, and a flat rim round the edge called the fillet. They are usually square or oblong, and are laid upon iron beams or girders, the convexity being placed upward.

bŭck'-lĕr (1), *s.* [BUCKLE, *v.*] One who buckles.

bŭck'-lĕr (2), * **boc-el-er,** * **bok-el-er,** * **boc-ler,** *s.* [O. Fr. *bocler*; Fr. *bouclier,* so named from the *bocle* or boss in its centre.]

I. *Ordinary Language:* A kind of shield, anciently made of wicker-work, and covered with skin or leather.

"With good sword and with *bocler* by her side."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,016.

"One laced the helm, another held the lance;
A third the shining *buckler* did advance."
Dryden: The Fables: Palamon and Arcite, bk. iii.

BUCKLER.

¶ 1. *To give the bucklers, to yield the bucklers:* To yield.

"I give thee the *bucklers.*"
Shakesp.: Much Ado, v. 2.

2. *To lay down the bucklers:* To cease to contend.

"If you *lay down the bucklers,* you lose the victory.
Every Woman in her Humour.

3. *To take up the bucklers:* To contend.

"Charge one of them *to take up the bucklers*
Against that hair-monger Horace."
Decker: Satiromastix.

II. *Technically:*

1. The hard protective covering of some animals, *e.g.*, of the armadillo, turtles, and some crustaceans, and esp. of the head plates of Ganoids, and of the anterior segment of the shell in Trilobites.

2. *Nautical:*

(1) *Plur.:* Two blocks of wood fitted together to stop the hawse-holes, leaving only sufficient space for the cable to pass through, thereby preventing the vessel from taking in much water in a heavy head-sea. They are also called *riding* or *blind bucklers.*

(2) *Sing.:* The lower half of a divided port lid, or shutter.

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Buckler-head, buckler-headed.*

buckler-beak, *s.*

Palæont.: A name sometimes given to a fish which has a beak-shaped upper jaw. It is a Jurassic Ganoid, allied to Lepidosteus, but having a homocercal tail.

buckler fern, buckler-fern, *s.*

Bot.: A modern book-name for the fern-genus Lastrea.

buckler-mustard, *s.* The English name of Biscutella, a genus of cruciferous plants. They are small annual or perennial hispid plants, with bright yellow flowers of no great size. [BISCUTELLA.]

buckler-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Of the appearance of a small round buckler. The term is akin in meaning to lens-formed, but differs in implying that there is an elevated rim or border.

buckler-thorn, *s.* A plant, the same as Christ's-thorn (*Paliurus aculeatus*).

bŭck'-lẽr, *v.t.* [From *buckler*, s. (q.v.).] To defend as with a buckler. (*Lit. & fig.*).

"I'll *buckler* thee against a million."
Shakesp.: *Tam. of Shrew*, iii. 2.

"Can anything that can ever come to the eye?
Now buckler falsehood with a pedigree?"
Shakesp.: *1 Hen. VI.*, iii. 2.

bŭck'-lẽrs, *s.pl.* [BUCKLER, *s.*]

bŭck'-lĭng (1), *** bŭck'-ĕl-ĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, *& s.* [BUCKLE (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of fastening with a buckle; the state of being so fastened.

"*As buckling of the fetlocken belt*."
Butt: *Marmion*, vi. 12.

2. The act of engaging in a contest.

"It was set to at the first buckling."—*Holland*: *Livy*, vii. 10.

bŭck'-lĭng (2), *pr. par.*, *a.*, *& s.* [BUCKLE (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective*: Bending, bowing, causing to get out of shape.

"... the danger of a plate dropping off is proportional to the buckling power which breaks the screws or bolts."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 10, 1884.

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of bending or putting out of shape.

2. *Tech.*: The act of twisting or warping; the state of being twisted or warped.

"In fact, however, the tendency to twist or warp technically called *buckling*."—*Herbert Spencer*: *Psychol.*, vol. ii.

bŭck'-mast, bŭck mast, *s.* [From Scotch *buck* = the beech-nut, and *mast*, A.S. *mæst* = food, specially that on which animals are fattened, used of acorns, beech-nuts and nuts (type). In Ger. *buchmast*.] The mast or fruit of the beech-tree (*Fagus*).

bŭck'-ra, *s. & a.* [Negro-Eng., *bukra* = a stranger, a powerful and superior being. (*A. Burgess.*)]

A. *As subst.*: A white man. (Negro-English, whether African or American.)

B. *As adj.*: White. (*Bartlett.*) (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

bŭck'-ram, * bok-er-am, *s. & a.* [In Fr. *bougran*; O. Fr. *bogueran*; Prov. *bouiran*: Ital. *bucherame*, *M.H.* [illegible] *bocherame*, *buchera*, *buchera* = goat's wool, Pers. *bu* = a goat, or *gu* = the ox, and *karm* = cotton, hence, metaphorically, the latter = fine, Fr. *bougerant* = buckram, = between, strong, fine & patient.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A kind of strong linen cloth, stiffened with gum, used by tailors and stay-makers. (*Lit. & fig.*).

"[illegible] *buckram* [illegible]
And [illegible] *buckram* coat."
Sir John Suckling: *Ballad upon a Wedding*.

*2. *Bot.* (in *Buckrams*): Two plants: (1) Wild Garlic (*Allium ursinum*); (2) Cuckow pint (*Arum maculatum*). (*Ger. Appendix.*)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.* (*of things*): Consisting of the fabric described under A.

"I have peppered two of them: two, I am sure, I have paid, two, rogues in buckram suits."—*Shakesp.*: *1 Hen. IV.*, ii. 4.

2. *Fig.* & *fig.* (*of persons*): Starched, stiff, precise, formal, prim.

"A few *buckram* bishops of Italy and some other ecclesiastics."—*Burke against Amer.*

"One that not long since was the buckram scribe."
Beaum. & Fl.: *Span. Curate.*

bŭck'-ram, *v.t.* [From *buckram*, s. (q.v.).] To stiffen by means of buckram. (*Cowper.*)

bŭck-shish, bŭck-shēish, *s.* [BAKSHEESH.]

bŭcks-horn, * bŭck-horn, * bukes horne, *s. & a.* [From Eng. *buck's* (possessive case of *buck*), and *horn*.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Of British plants*:

1. *Senebiera Coronopus.*

"*Bukes horne*, or els swynes gresse (grass) and has leues slaterde as an hertys horne, and hit groyes growyng be the weyes. And hit has a lette, whit floure and seede in like wyse."—*Mid. Bodl. MS. Cockayne*: *Leechd. & Relics.*

2. *Lagopus arvensis.* (Local.)

3. *Plantago coronopus.*

4. *Plantago maritima.*

II. *Of foreign plants*: The English name of a plant—the *Ixianthes retzioides*, from the Cape of Good Hope.

B. *As adj.*: Resembling the horn of a buck, as resembling, in some part, what or other, the more typical of the plants now described.

"*Buckshorn plantain*: So called because the [illegible] leaves somewhat resemble the horns of a buck."

1. The ordinary English name of a plant—*Plantago lanceolata*—which has lower pairs of toothed leaves, and slender cylindrical spikes of flowers. It is not uncommon on stony hills, especially near the sea.

2. A name for an allied plant—*Plantago maritima*, the Sea-side Plantago. Like the former, it is a British plant.

bŭck-shŏt, *s.* [From Eng. *buck*, and *shot*.] A kind of leaden shot larger than swan-shot. About two or [illegible] of them weigh a pound. They are specially designed to be used in hunting large game.

bŭck-skin, *s. & a.* [Eng. *buck*; *skin*.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

(1) The skin of a buck.

(2) A native of Virginia. (*Burns.*)

2. *Leather Manufact.*: A kind of soft leather, generally yellow or greyish in colour, prepared originally by treating deer-skins in a particular way, but now in general made from sheep-skins. They may be either by oil or by a second method, in which the skins are "grained," "brained," and "smoked." (For details, see *Knight's Dict. Mechan.*)

B. *As adj.*: Made of the skin of a buck.

"... a pair of buckskin breeches."—*Fuller*, No. 42.

*** bŭck'-sŏme,** *a.* [BUXOM.]

*** bŭck'-sŏme-nĕss,** *s.* [BUXOMNESS.]

bŭck'-stăll, * bŭck'-stăl, *s.* [Eng. *buck*; and *stall* (q.v.).] A toil or net to take deer.

"[illegible] *buckstalls* with well twisted threds, [illegible] *Browne*: *Brit. Past.*, ii. [illegible]

bŭck-thorn, *s.* [Eng. *buck* and *thorn*.]

1. *Botany & Bot.*: The English name of Rhamnus, a genus of plants, the typical one of the order Rhamnaceæ (Rhamnals). Two species—the common R. *Frangula* and the Alder Buckthorn R. *catharticus*—are indigenous in Britain. The former has simple alternate leaves, obovate-oblong in shape, and berries which, when ripe, are black. The latter has opposite or subopposite leaves, ovate-lanceolate in shape, and berries which, when ripe, are black. The leaves of the common species are [illegible] and [illegible] the alder buckthorn are [illegible] and [illegible] a green one. They are sold as "French berries." The alder buckthorn, again, has dark purple purgative berries, which, in an unripe state, dye wool green and yellow, and when ripe bluish grey, blue, and green. The bark [illegible] yellow dye; [illegible] and the [illegible] of the Rhamnus [illegible] [illegible] of Mexico [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"Theocritus and Moschus had respectively written a *bucolick* on the deaths of Daphnis and Bion."—*Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.*

2. The writer of a pastoral poem.

"Spenser is erroneously ranked as our earliest English *bucolick*."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, iii. 51.

***bū-cŏl'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [From Eng. *bucolic*, a., and suffix *-al*.] The same as *bucolic*, a. (q.v.).

"Old Quintilian, with his declamations,
Theocritus with his *bucolical* relations."
Skelton: Poems, p. 19.

bŭd (1), ***bŭdde,** *s.* [From Wel. *budd* = profit, gain (?) (*Jamieson*). Or from A.S. *bót* = a . . . remedy, . . . compensation. (*Skinner.*)] A gift, *spec.* a bribe.

"Thay pluck the puir, as thay war powand hadder;
And taks *buds* fra men baith neir and far."
Priests of Peblis, p. 24.

bŭd (2), ***bŭdde,** *s.* [Apparently from Dut. *bot* — a bud, an eye, a shoot; *butz* = a core. Fr. *bouton* = a button, a bud, a germ.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1 (q.v.).

". . . every tree displays the same fact, for *buds* must be considered as individual plants."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World*, ix. 203.

2. *Fig.:* The germ of anything.

"Boys are, at best, but pretty *buds* unblown."
Cowper: Tirocinium.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.* (*A Bud or Leaf-bud*): The germ of future leaves which arises from a node immediately above the base of a leaf, or, in other words, from the axil of a leaf. Any one appearing in a different situation is regarded as latent or adventitious. A bud consists of scales imbricated over each other, the outer series being the hardest and thickest, as being designed to afford protection to those within against the weather. In the centre of the scales is a minute but all-important cellular axis, or growing point, whence the future development is to take place.

"*Buds* are distinguished into stem-*buds* (*plumules*), leaf-*buds*, and flower-*buds*."—*Thomé: Struct. & Physiol. Bot.* (transl. by Bennet), 3rd ed., 1879, p. 82.

2. *Zool.:* A protuberance, or gemmule, on polypes and similar animals, which ultimately develops into a complete animal.

bud-scales, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Scales protecting buds which persist through the winter. They are dry, viscid, covered with hairs, or smooth.

bŭd (1), *v.t.* [From *bud* (1), *s.* (q.v.).] (*Scotch.*) To bribe.

"I have nothing that can hire or *bud* grace; for if grace would take hire, it were no more grace."—*Rutherford's Letters*, 86.

bŭd (2), ***bŭd'-dŭn,** *v.i.* & *t.* [From *bud* (2), *s.* (q.v.). In Dut. *botten.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.* (*of plants*): To put forth buds.

"The rose is fairest when 'tis *budding* new,
And love is loveliest when embalmed in tears."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 1.

2. *Fig.* (*of animals or of anything*):

(1) To begin to grow.

"There the fruit, that was to be gathered from the conflux, quickly *budded* out."—*Clarendon.*

(2) To be blooming.

B. *Transitive:* [Budding, C. 1.]

bŭd (3), **bŭde,** *v. impers.* Behoved.

"When first this war i' France began,
Our blades *bude* hae a meddlin' hand."
Hogg: Scot. Pastorals, p. 18.

bŭd'-dĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Bud, *v.*]

***bŭd'-dĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *bud*; *-er.*] That which buds; a plant, a flower.

"Now while the early budders are just new."
Keats: Endymion, i. 4.

Bûd'-dha, *s.* [Booddha.]

¶ *Bûddha* is the spelling on Sir Wm. Jones's system, and *Boodd'ha* that on the rival system of Gilchrist. The former is more scientific, but carries with it the disadvantage that many readers mispronounce the word *Bŭddha*. An Englishman is likely to pronounce the word *Bood'dha* correctly, but where double o (*oo*) is introduced for his benefit, the Sanscrit and Pali have only a single vowel.

Bûd'-dhĭşm, *s.* [Booddhism.]

Bûd'-dhĭs-tĭc, *a.* [Booddhistic.]

bŭd'-dĭng, *pr. par., a.* & *s.* [Bud (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"'Tis true, your *budding* Miss is very charming."
Byron: Beppo, 39.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Hortic.:* The operation of grafting a bud from one plant upon the stock of some nearly-allied species. A bud, with the leaf to which it is axillary, is cut with a sharp knife from the stem on which it grew. It is inserted into an incision shaped like a capital T (T) in the stock of the allied tree, and then tied round by a ligature of matting.

2. A variety of reproduction by fission. [Gemmiparity.] (*Rossiter.*)

¶ The so-called *budding of yeast:* A continual formation of sporidia, under special circumstances, in yeast. (*Thomé.*)

bŭd'-dle, *s.* [Etymology doubtful. Cf. Ger. *butteln, bütteln* = to shake. (*Mahn.*).]

Mining: An oblong, inclined vat, in which stamped ore is exposed to the action of running water, that the lighter portions may be washed away. There are trunk-buddles or German chests, stirring-buddles, nicking-buddles or sleeping-tables, and buddle-holes or sluice-pits.

bŭd'-dle, *v.t.* [From *buddle*, s. (q.v.).]

Mining: To wash ore.

bŭdd'-lē-a, bŭdd'-leī-a, *s.* [Named after Adam Buddle, a discoverer of localities for many rare British plants.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Scrophulariaceæ (Figworts). The species are evergreen or deciduous shrubs from Africa, Asia, or America. *Buddlea Neemda* is one of the most beautiful plants in India. *B. globosa*, from Chili, is also highly ornamental. Fully sixty species of Buddlea are known.

bŭd'-dlĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [Buddle, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.:*

Mining: The act of separating ore from the refuse by means of a stream of water passing down an inclined trough or cistern.

*** bude,** *v.t.* [Bid, *v.*] To offer.

"How answerest thou a lantail womman, that *budeth* the no wronge."
Sir Ferumbras (ed. Herrtage), 1,235.

*** bude, * budde,** *s.* [Bowd.]

"*Budde*, flye.'—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** bu-del,** *s.* [Beadle.]

bude'-light (*gh* silent), *s.* [From Bude, in Cornwall, where Mr. Gurney, the inventor of the light, lived.] An oil or gas burner supplied with a jet of oxygen gas; the flame is very brilliant.

bŭdge, * boudge, *v.i.* [Fr. *bouger* = to stir; Prov. *bolegar* = to disturb oneself; Ital. *bulicare* = to bubble up; from Lat. *bullire* = to boil. (*Skeat.*)] To stir; to move from one's place.

"I thought th' hadst scorn'd to *budge*
For fear."
Hudibras.

*** bŭdge** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *boulge*; Fr. *bouge* = a budget, wallet, or travelling-bag; Lat. *bulga* = a little bag; from Gael. *bolg, builg* = a bag, budget.] A bag or sack.

budge-barrel, *s.*

Milit.: A small barrel, used for carrying powder from the magazine to the battery in siege or sea-coast service. The head was formed by a leather hose or bag, drawn close by a string, so as to protect the powder from danger of ignition by sparks.

bŭdge (2) (*Eng.*), *** buge** (*Scotch*), *s.* & *a.* [Etymology doubtful, but probably connected with Fr. *bouge* = a budge, wallet.] [Budge (1), *s.*]

A. *As substantive:* A kind of fur made of lambskin with the wool dressed outwards; formerly commonly worn as a trimming to capes, cloaks, &c. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Item, ane nycht gown of lycht tanny dalmes, lynit with blak *buge*."—*Inventories*, A. (1542), p. 78.

"A happy sight! rarely do buffe and *budge*
Embrace, as do our souldier and the judge."
Gayton: Fest. Notes, iv. 15, p. 251.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Literally:* Wearing budge-fur, alluding to the lambskin fur worn by those who had taken degrees.

"O foolishness of men! that lend their ears
To those *budge* doctors of the Stoic fur."
Milton: Comus.

* 2. *Figuratively:* Looking learned, or like a doctor; scholastic, stern, severe.

"The solemn fop; significant and *budge*."
Cowper: Conversation.

*** budge-bachelors,** *s. pl.* A company of men dressed in long gowns lined and trimmed with budge-fur, who formerly accompanied the Lord Mayor of London in his inaugural procession.

*** budge-face,** *s.* Well-furred—*i.e.*, well-bearded face (?) or solemn face (?). (*Nares.*)

"Poor *budge-face*, bowcase sleeve, but let him passe."
Scourge: Vill., x.

*** búdge** (3), *s.* [Etymology doubtful. Perhaps connected with O. Fr. *bougeon* = a bolt or arrow with a large head.] A kind of bill; a warlike instrument.

"Nane vyle strokis nor wappinnis had thay thare,
Nouthir spere, *budge*, staf, pol-ax, swerd, nor mace."
Doug.: Virgil, 354, 21.

*** bŭdge'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *budge*; *-ness.*] Sternness, severity.

"A Sara for goodnesse, a great Bellona for *budgenesse*."
Stanyhurst, cited by Warton. Hist. Eng. Poetry, iii. 401.

bŭdg'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *budg(e)*; *-er.*] One who budges.

"Let the first *budger* die the other's slave."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 3.

***bŭdg'-ĕr-ĭ-gar,** *s.* [Native Australian name.] *Ornith.:* A dealers' name for *Melopsittacus undulatus.*

bŭdg'-ĕr-ŏw, bŭdg'-ĕr-ō, *s.* [A native word.]

1. A large Bengal pleasure-boat.

† 2. A vessel called also a *buggalow* (q.v.).

bŭdg'-ĕt, * bow-get, * bou-get, *s.* [Fr. *bougette* = a little coffer or trunk, diminutive of Fr. *bouge* = a budget, wallet, or great pouch (*Cotgrave*); O. Fr. *boulge*; from Lat. *bulga* = a little bag; from Gael. *bolg, builg* = a bag, budget.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A little bag, generally of leather.

"His *budget*, often filled, yet always poor,
Might swing at ease behind his study door."
Cowper: Charity.

2. *Fig.:* A store, stock.

"It was nature, in fine, that brought off the cat, when the fox's whole *budget* of inventions failed him."—*L'Estrange.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Parliament:* The annual statement relative to the finances of the country, made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons, in which is presented a balance-sheet of the actual income and expenditure of the past year, and an estimate of the income and expenditure for the coming year, together with a statement of the mode of taxation proposed to meet such expenditure.

2. *Her. Water-bouget:* A water-bucket.

3. *Tiling:* A pocket used by tilers for holding the nails in lathing for tiling.

bŭdg'-ĭ, * bŭdg'-ĭe, *a.* [Eng. *budg(e)*; *-y.*] Made of or resembling budge, well-furred—*i.e.*, well-bearded.

"On whose furr'd chin did hang a *budgie* fleece."
Thule, or Virtue's Historie, by F. B. 1598, sign. B. 2. b.

† **bŭd'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *bud*, and dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little bud.

"We have a criterion to distinguish one bud from another, or the parent bud from the numerous *budlets* which are its offspring."—*Darwin.*

Bŭd-nē'-ans, Bŭd-næ'-ans, *s. pl.* [Named after Simon Budny, who was deposed from the ministry in 1584, though afterwards restored to office.]

Ch. Hist.: A Unitarian sect, followers of Budny (see etymology), who in the 16th century flourished for a time in Russian Poland and Lithuania. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xvi., § iii., pt. ii., ch. iv.)

*** bŭd'-ta-kar,** *s.* [O. Scotch *bud* = a gift, and *takar* = taker, receiver.] One who takes or receives a bribe.

bŭ-dy'-tēs, *s.* [From Gr. βουδύτης (*boudutēs*) = the wagtail.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, family Sylvidæ and sub-family Motacillinæ. Or the Motacillinæ may be raised into the family Motacillidæ. There are two British species, *Budytes flava* (*Motacilla flava, Yarrell*), the Grey-headed Wagtail; and *Budytes Rayi* (*Motacilla Rayi, Yarrell*), Ray's Wagtail.

"Forte *buen* hire owen make."
Specim. Ear. Eng. Lyric Poetry (1300). (*Morris & Skeat.*)

buf, baf, *s.* [Etymology doubtful. Cf. *buff* (1), and Scotch *baff.*] An expression of contempt for what another has said.

"Johann Kmnox ansuerit maist resolutlie, *buf, baf.*"—*Nicol Burne, F.* 128, b.

*** bŭff (1), * bŭffe,** *s.* [Ital. *buffa* = a puff; O. Fr. *(re)bouffer* = to repulse, drive back; Norm. Fr. *buffe* = a blow (*Kelham*).] A blow, a buffet.

"Yet so extremely did the *buffe* him quell,
That from thenceforth he shund the like to take."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 24.

bŭff (2), * bŭffe, *s.* & *a.* [A contraction of *buffle* = a buffalo.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*** 1.** A buffalo.

"We saw many *Buffes*, Swine, and Deere."—*Purchas: Pilgrimage*, bk. v., c. 5.

2. A kind of leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo.

"Costly his garb—his Flemish ruff
Fell o'er his doublet, shaped of *buff*."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 16.

3. Applied also to the leather prepared from the skins of other animals, as elks and oxen, and even of man, in the same manner as the buff-leather proper.

"A fool of a colder constitution would have staid to have fled the Pict, and made *buff* of his skin."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 43.

¶ A thick tough-felted material of which military belts were made was also called, probably from the colour, *buff.* (*Knight.*)

*** 4.** A military coat made of buff-leather.

"A fiend, a fury, pitiless and rough:
A wolf, nay worse, a fellow all in *buff*."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 2.

5. A colour intermediate between light pink and light yellow.

† 6. The bare skin. *To be in buff* = to be naked.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Medical:* A greyish, viscid coat or crust, called also *buffy-coat*, observed on blood drawn from a vein during the existence of violent inflammation, pregnancy, &c., and particularly in pleurisy. (*Webster.*) [Buffy-coat.]

2. *Mech.:* A slip, lap, wheel, or stick covered with buff-leather, used in polishing.

"The points are then set and the needles polished, being held in the hand after the manner of pointing, and rotating on a wheel covered with prepared leather, which is called a *buff*."—*Marshall: Needle-making*, p. 31.

3. *Military:*

***** (1) *Sing.:* The beaver of a helmet.

"They had helmets on their heads fashioned like wild beasts necks, and strange bevers or *buffes* to the same."—*Holland: Livy.*

(2) *Pl.* (*the Buffs*): A name given to the third regiment of the line from the colour of their facings. In 1881 they were altered to white.

"The third regiment, distinguished by flesh-coloured facings, from which it had derived the well-known name of the *Buffs*, had, under Maurice of Nassau, fought not less bravely for the delivery of the Netherlands."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Made of buff-leather.

". . . wearing the *buff* coat and jackboots of a trooper."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Of the colour described in A., I. 5.

*** II.** *Figuratively:* Firm, sturdy.

¶ Obvious compound: *Buff-coloured.*

buff-belt, *s.* A soldier's belt, made of buff-leather.

buff-coat, *s.* A military coat made of buff-leather.

"The rest of his dress was a loose *buff-coat*, which had once been lined with silk and adorned with embroidery, but which seemed much stained with travel, and damaged with cuts, received probably in battle."—*Scott: Abbot*, ch. xx.

buff-hide, *s.* Buffalo hide or buff-leather.

buff-jerkin, *s.* A leathern waistcoat, one of a buff colour, worn by serjeants and catchpoles, and used also as a military dress.

"O heavens, that a Christian should be found in a *buff-jerkin!* Captain Conscience, I love thee, captain."—*Malcontent* (O. Pl.), iv. 91.

buff-leather, *s.* A strong oil-leather prepared from the hide of the buffalo, elk, or ox. Formerly it was largely used for armour. It was said to be pistol-shot proof, and capable of turning the edge of a sword. It was tanned soft and white. Its place is now filled by the leather of cow-skins for a common, and of the American buffalo (bison) for a superior, article. It is still, however, much used in the sabre, knapsack, and cartridge-box belts of European armies, as well as occasionally to cover the buffers and buff-wheels of the cutler, lapidary, and polisher. (*Knight.*)

buff-stick, *s.* [Buff (2), *s.*, II. 2.]

buff-wheel, *s.*

Polishing: A wheel of wood or other material, covered with leather, and used in polishing metals, glass, &c.

bŭff (3), *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] Nonsense, foolish speech or writing.

"Or say it only gi'es him pain
To read sic *buff*."
Shirref: Poems, p. 338.

bŭff (4), *s.* [From Eng. *buff*, v. (q.v.) (?).] A term used to express a dull sound.

bŭff (5), * buffe, *s.* [Etymology doubtful. Buf.]

Buffe ne baff: Neither one thing nor another; nothing at all.

"A certaine persone being of hym [Socrates] bidden good speede, saied to hym againe neither *buffe ne baff* (that is, made him no kind of answer). Neither was Socrates therewith any thing discontented."—*Udall: Apophth.*, fol. 9.

¶ *To ken, or know, neither buff nor stye:* To know nothing. The phrase is used concerning a sheepish fellow, who from fear loses his recollection.

"Who knew not what was right or wrong,
And neither *buff nor stye*, sir."
Jacobite Relics, i. 80.

bŭff (1), * boffen, * buffen, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *bouffer*; O. Fr. *buffer*; Sp. & Port. *bufar*; Ital. *buffare* = to puff; M. H. Ger. *buffen*; Ger. *puffen* = to puff, pop, strike; Dan. *puffe* = to pop. Essentially the same word as *puff* (q.v.).]

*** A.** *Intransitive:* To puff, blow; hence, to stammer or stutter.

"Renable nas he noght of tonge, ac of speche hastyf, *Boffyng* and meste waune he were in wraththe other in stryf."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 414.

B. *Transitive:* To strike, beat.

"A chield wha'll soundly *buff* our beef;
I meikle dread him."
Burns: The Twa Herds.

¶ **1.** *To buff corn:* To give grain half thrashing. (*Scotch.*) A field of growing corn, much shaken by the storm, is also said to be *buffed.* (*Gl. Surv. Nairn.*)

2. *To buff herring:* To steep salted herrings in fresh water, and hang them up. (*Scotch.*)

bŭff (2), *v.i.* [Probably a variant of *puff* (q.v.).] To emit a dull sound, as a bladder filled with wind does. (*Scotch.*)

"He hit him on the wame a wap,
It *buft* like ony bledder."
Ch. Kirk, st. 11.

¶ *To buff out:* To laugh aloud. (*Scotch.*)

bŭff'-fa-lō, * buf-fa-loe, * buf-fo-lo, * buf-fle, * buffe, *s.* & *a.* [In Sw. & Dut. *buffel*; Dan. *böffel*; Ger. *büffel*; Fr. *buffle*; Sp., Port., & Ital., *bufalo*; Pol. *bawół*; Bohem. *biewol*; Lat. *bubalus*; Gr. βούβαλος (*boubalos*) = a species of African antelope, probably *Antilopus bubalus* of Linnæus.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The European bison. [Bison.]

". . . those neat, or *buffes*, called uri, or bisontes."—*Holland: Pliny*, pt. ii., p. 323. (*Trench.*)

"Become the unworthy browse
Of *buffaloes*, salt goats, and hungry cows."
Dryden.

2. An ox-like animal, with long horns, ungainly aspect, and fierce countenance, domesticated in India and southern Asia generally, whence it has been introduced into Egypt and the south of Europe. The domestic buffalo is descended from a wild one still found in the Indian jungles. It is the *Bubulus bubalis* of zoologists.

3. Any analogous species. *Spec.* (1) The Cape Buffalo (*Bos caffer*), a native of Southern Africa, fierce and dangerous to those who molest it, or even intrude upon its haunts. (2) Erroneously applied to the American bison.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* The English name of the genus Bubalus (q.v.).

***2.** *Her.* (*Of the form* buffaloe): A name given by some of the older writers on heraldry to the common bull.

3. *Cotton manuf.:* A hamper of buffalo-leather used in a factory to convey bobbins from the throstle.

B. *As adj.:* Used as food by the buffalo; derived from the buffalo, or in any way pertaining to it.

buffalo-berry, *s.* A plant—*Shepherdia argentea.*

buffalo-clover, *s.* The English name of a plant—the *Trifolium pennsylvanicum.* It is so called because it covers the American prairies, in which the North American "buffalo," or rather bison, feeds.

buffalo-grass, *s.*

1. A grass, *Sesleria dactyloides.*

2. The same as *buffalo-clover* (q.v.).

buffalo-robe, *s.* The skin of the North American bison, with the hair still remaining. (*Webster.*)

*** bŭff'-ard,** *s.* [O. Fr. *bouffard*; from *bouffer.*] [Buff, *v.*] A foolish, silly fellow.

"Yet wol she take a *buffard* riche of gret vilesse."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 82.

bŭff'-fĕl, *s.* [Buffalo.] A duck—the Buffel's-head, *i.e.*, Buffalo's head duck (*Anas bucephala*), a bird with a head looking large on account of the fulness of its feathers. It is found, in winter, in the rivers of Carolina.

bŭff'-ẽr, *s.* [O. Eng. *buff* = to puff, blow, strike, stammer.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*** 1.** One who stammers or stutters.

"The tunge of *bufferes* swiftli shal speke and pleynly."—*Wickliffe: Isaiah* xxxii. 4.

† 2. A foolish fellow. [Buffard.]

II. *Engineering:* A cushion or mechanical apparatus formed with a strong spring to deaden the concussion between a body in motion and one at rest. Buffers are chiefly applied to railway carriages, there being two at each end.

buffer-spring, *s.* That which gives resiliency to the buffer, and enables it to moderate the jar incident to the contact of two carriages or trucks.

bŭff'-ĕt (1), * boff-et, * bof-et, * boff-ete, *s.* [O. Fr. *bufet* = a blow on the cheek; *buffer, bufer* = to strike, puff; Sp. & Port. *bofetada.* The word is radically the same with *bobet* (q.v.), and is closely allied to the Gael. *boc*; Wel. *boch* = cheek; Lat. *bucca.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A blow with the fist, especially a box on the ears.

"He had not read another spell,
When on his cheek a *buffet* fell."
Scott: Lay of Last Minstrel, iii. 10.

*** 2.** A blast of a trumpet, &c.

"They blwe a *boffet* in blande that banned peple."
Allit. Poems: Cleanness, 855.

II. *Fig.:* Hardships, trials.

"A man that fortune's *buffets* and rewards
Has ta'en with equal thanks."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

bŭff'-ĕt (2), bŭff-ĕt', * bof-et, * buff-ett, * boff-et, *s.* [Fr. *buffet*; O. Fr. *bufet*; Ital. *buffetto*; Sp. *bufete*; Low Lat. *bufetum* = a cupboard.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*** 1.** A three-legged stool.

"*Bofet*, thre fotyd stole (*boffet* stole, P.) *Tripos*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A cupboard or sideboard, movable or fixed, for the display of plate, china, &c.

"The rich *buffet* well-colour'd serpents grace,
And gaping Tritons spew to wash your face."
Pope: Mor. Ess., iv. 153.

3. A refreshment bar.

II. *Music:* An organ-case, a keyboard-case. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

bŭff'-ĕt, * bof-et-en, * buff-et-yn, *v.t.* & *i.* [Buffet, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To strike with the hand, especially on the cheek.

"Ha *buffeted* the bretoner aboute the cheekes."—*Langland: Piers Plow.*, 4,148.

"Ah! were I *buffeted* a day,
Mock'd, crown'd with thorns, and spit upon."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xliii.; *Prayer for Patience.*

2. *Fig.:* To strike or beat in contention, to contend against.

"The torrent roar'd, and we did *buffet* it
With lusty sinews, throwing it aside."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

B. *Intransitive :*

1. *Lit. :* To box, contend, strike.

2. *Fig. :*

(1) To smite the mind or heart.

"Our ears are cudgell'd; not a word of his
But *buffets* better than a fist of France."
Shakesp. : King John, ii. 1.

(2) To make one's way by struggling or contention.

"Strove to *buffet* to land in vain."
Tennyson.

(3) To struggle, contend.

"Year after year the old man still kept up
A cheerful mind, and *buffeted* with bond,
Interest, and mortgages; at last he sank."
Wordsworth : The Brothers.

bŭff-ĕt-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [BUFFET, *v.*]

† **bŭff-ĕt-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *buffet; -er.*] One who buffets. (*Johnson.*)

bŭff-ĕt-ĭng, * **bŭf-fĕt-ȳnge,** * **bof-et-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BUFFET, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & partic. adj. :* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive :*

1. The act of striking.

"*Buffetynge. Alapacio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*
"*Bofetynge. Alapizacio.*"—*Ibid.*

2. A blow, a buffet.

"From the head these hysterick *buffetings* descended, and were plentifully bestowed upon the members."—*Warburton : Doct. of Grace*, i. 122

buff-et-yn, * **bof-et-yn,** *v.t.* [BUFFET, *v.*]

bŭf-fie, bŭf-fle, *a.* [Fr. *bouffé* = blown up, swollen, pa. par. of *bouffer* (t.) = to blow, (i.) = to blow up.] Fat, puffed up. (Applied to the face.)

* **buf-fil,** * **bŭff-ill,** *a. & s.* [BUFFLE.]

A. *As adj. :* Of or belonging to the buffalo, made of buffalo's hide; buff.

"Belts called *buffil* belts, the dozen iii. s."—*Rates* A. 1611.

B. *As subst. :* A buffalo's hide; also, buff in colour.

"Hingers of *buffil*," &c.—*Rates* A. 1611. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bŭff-ĭn,** *s. & a.* [Probably so called from resembling *buff*-leather.]

A. *As subst. :* A kind of coarse stuff, used for gowns.

"Grogeraine, *buffins*, or silke."
Dalton : Country Justice (1620). *Halliwell : Cont. to Lexicog.*

B. *As adj. :* Made of this coarse stuff.

"My young ladies
In *buffin* gowns, and green aprons! tear them off."
Massing. : City Mad., iv. 4.

¶ The stage direction says, that they come "in coarse habits, weeping." (*Nares.*)

* **bŭff-ĭng,** *pr. par. & a.* [BUFF, *v.*]

buffing-apparatus, *s.* A mechanical contrivance for deadening the shock of a collision between railway carriages, consisting of powerful springs enclosed in a case, the springs being compressed at the time of collision by a rod attached to them, which, proceeding outwards, is terminated by cushions called *buffers*, placed there to receive the first impact. [BUFFER.]

Buffing and polishing machine : A machine having a wheel covered with what is technically known as buff-leather, though not usually made of buffalo-hide. The leather holds the polishing material, crocus, rouge, &c.

* **bŭff-le,** * **buffil,** * **bufle,** *s.* [Fr. *buffle* = a buffalo.] [BUFFALO.]

1. *Lit. :* A buffalo.

2. *Fig. :* A stupid fellow.

"He said to the three *buffles*, who stood with their hats in their hands, 'Tell me, you waggs, is not my page a gallant boy? Mark but the pleasant sport he makes'"—*The Comical History of Francion* (1655). (*Halliwell : Cont. to Lexicog.*)

buffle-head, *s.* One who has a large head, like a buffalo; a heavy, stupid fellow.

buffle-headed, *a.* Having a large head, like a buffalo; heavy, stupid.

buffle-hide, *s.* The hide or skin of a wild ox.

bŭf′-fō, *s. & a.* [Ital. *buffo.* Essentially the same word as *buffoon* (q.v.).]

A. *As subst. :* A singer or actor in a comic opera.

"By one of these, the *buffo* of the party."
Byron : Don Juan, iv. 81.

B. *As adj. :* Comic burlesque.

"Genial, earnest *buffo* humour."—*C. Kingsley : Yeast*, ch. xiii.

bŭf-fŏn, * **bŭf-fōon,** *s.* [Ital. *buffo* = a humorous melody.] A pantomime dance.

"Braulis and braniis, *buffoons*, vithit mony vthir lycht dausis."—*Compl. S.*, p. 102.

bŭf-fŏn′-ĭ-ą, bŭ-fō′-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Count Buffon, the well-known naturalist.]

Bot. : A genus of plants belonging to the order Caryophyllaceæ (Cloveworts). The sepals are four, as are the petals and stamina. The capsule is one-celled, two-valved, two-seeded. *B. annua*, or annual Buffonia, is said to have been formerly found in Britain, but it was not really wild.

bŭf-fōon′, *s. & a.* [Sp. *bufon;* Fr. *bouffon;* Ital. *bufo, bufone*, from Ital. *buffa* = a trick, joke; Ital. *buffare* = to joke, jest, orig. to puff out the cheeks, in allusion to the grimaces of the jesters. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As substantive :*

1. A man whose profession it is to amuse spectators by low antics and tricks; a jester, a clown, a mountebank.

"Part squandered on *buffoons* and foreign courtezans."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. One who makes use of indecent raillery.

*3. Buffoonery, scurrility.

"Closed with mummery and *buffoon*."
Cowper : Progress of Error, 158.

B. *As adj. :* Pertaining to or characteristic of a buffoon.

"Next her the *buffoon* ape."
Dryden : Hind & Panther, i. 39.

* **buffoon-bird,** *s.* The Numidian Crane (*Anthropoides virgo*).

buffoon-like, *a. & adv.* Like a buffoon.

* **bŭf-fōon′,** *v.t. & i.* [BUFFOON, *s.*]

A. *Trans. :* To make ridiculous.

"Religion, matter of the best, highest, truest, honour, despised, *buffooned*, exposed as ridiculous."—*Glanville : Serm.*, ix. 343.

B. *Intrans. :* To act or play the part of a buffoon.

bŭf-fōon′-ĕr-ȳ, *s.* [Fr. *bouffonerie.*]

1. The art or profession of a buffoon.

2. Indecent or low jests and tricks; scurrility.

"The carnival was at its height, and so
Were all kinds of *buffoonery* and dress."
Byron : Beppo, v. 21.

bŭf-fōon′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BUFFOON, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & participial adj. :* (See the verb.)

"Let not so mean a style your muse debase,
But learn from Butler the *buffooning* grace."
Sir W. Soame's and Dryden's Art of Poetry.

C. *As subst. :* The act of behaving like a buffoon, buffoonery.

"Leave your *buffooning* and lying: I am not in humour to bear it."—*Dryden : Amphitryon.*

† **bŭf-fōon′-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *buffoon; -ish.*] Like a buffoon. (*Blair.*)

† **bŭf-fōon′-ĭzm,** *s.* [Eng. *buffoon;* and suffix *-ism.*] The conduct or procedure of a buffoon, buffoonery. (*Minsheu.*)

† **bŭf-fōon′-ize,** *v.i.* [From Eng. *buffoon*, s., and suffix *-ize.*] To play the buffoon. (*Minsheu.*)

† **bŭf-fōon′-lȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *buffoon; -ly.*] Like a buffoon, characteristic or suitable for a buffoon; low, scurrilous.

"Such men become fit only for toys and trifles, for apish tricks and *buffoonly* discourse."—*Goodman : Wint. Ev. Conference*, p. 1.

bŭffs, *s. pl.* [BUFF (2), *s.*, II. 3.]

bŭf′-fȳ, *a.* [From *buff*, a. & s. (q.v.).]

Med. : Of a buff colour; consisting of what is medically called *buff* (q.v.).

buffy-coat, *s.* A layer of fibrine at the top of the coagulum, formed on blood drawn from the veins of a patient during severe inflammation, and especially during pleurisy. The term buffy is applied to it because the red corpuscles being of heavier specific gravity fall to the bottom, leaving the lighter-coloured on the top. The buffy-coat varies from less than one line to one or two inches in thickness. It is called also *buff* and *size.*

bū′-fo, *s.* [Lat. *bufo* = a toad.]

Zool. : A genus of Batrachians, the type of the family *Bufonidæ* (q.v.). The body is inflated, the skin warty, the hind feet of moderate length, the jaws without teeth, the nose rounded. There are numerous species widely distributed throughout the world, some of them being very common in the United States. They are among the most harmless of animals, while useful as insect destroyers. [TOAD.]

bū-fō′-nĭ-ą, *s.* [BUFFONIA.]

bū-fŏn′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *bufo* = a toad, and fem. pl. suffix *-idæ.*]

Zool. : A family of Batrachians. They are distinguished from the Pipidæ by their possessing a well-developed tongue, and from the Ranidæ (Frogs) by the absence of teeth.

bū′-fŏn-īte, *s.* [Lat. *bufo* = a toad.] Literally toad-stone: a name given to the fossil teeth and palatal bones of fishes belonging to the family of Pycnodonts (thick teeth), whose remains occur abundantly in the oolitic and chalk formations. The term *bufonite*, like those of "serpent's eyes," "batrachites," and "crapaudines," by which they are also known, refers to the vulgar notion that those organisms were originally formed in the heads of serpents, frogs, and toads.

bŭg (1), **bŭgge,** *s. & a.* [In Dan. *bæggelurs* = (bug-louse) = the insect called a bug; Wel. *bwg* = a hobgoblin; *bwgan* = a bugbear, a hobgoblin; *bwgwth* = to threaten, to scare, from *bw* = a threat, terror, a bugbear; Ir. & Gael. *bocan* = a bugbear; Ir. *pucka* = an elf, a sprite, Puck (*Shakesp. : Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1., 40, 148; iv. 1, 69; v. 438, 442). Cf. Mahratta *bagûl* = a bugbear, a boggle.]

A. *As substantive :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

*1. *Of terrifying objects :* An object of terror, a bugbear (q.v.). (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Matrimony hath euer been a blacke *bugge* in their synagoge and churche."—*Bale : Votaryes* (Pref.) (*Richardson.*)

2. *Of insects, whether contemptible or annoying :*

(1) *Of contemptible insects :* Any insect of diminutive size, or in other ways contemptible.

"Do not all as much and more wonder at God's rare workmanship in the ant, the poorest *bug* that creeps, as in the biggest elephant."—*Rogers : Naaman the Syrian*, p. 74.

(2) *Of annoying insects :* The bed-bug (*Cimex lectularius*). [II.] Its unattractive form and manner of life are too well known to require description. The eggs, which are white, are deposited in the beginning of summer. They are glued to the crevices of bedsteads or furniture, or to the walls of rooms. Before houses existed, the bug probably lived under the bark of trees.

(3) Any similar insect.

"Yet let me flap this *bug* with gilded wings,
This painted child of dirt which stinks and stings."
Pope : Prol. to Satires, iii. 309.

II. *Zoology :*

1. The English name of the genus Cimex, to which the bed-bug [A. I. 2. (2)] belongs.

2. The English name of the family Cimicidæ, of which Cimex is the type.

3. The English name of the sub-order Heteroptera, one of two ranked under the order Hemiptera or Rhyncota. Most of the species essentially resemble the bed-bug, except that they have wings. Some suck the blood of animals, and others subsist on vegetable juices. Not a few species are beautiful, but many have the same unpleasant smell which emanates from the bed-bug.

B. *As adjective :* Pertaining to bugs, designed to destroy bugs.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Bug-destroyer, bug-powder.*

bug-agaric, *s.* An agaric or mushroom which used to be smeared over bedsteads to destroy bugs. (*Prior.*)

bŭg (2), * **bouge,** *s. & a.* [BUDGE.]

bug-skin, *s.* A lamb's skin dressed.

". . . . ane hundreth *bug skinnes* . . . ."—*Act. Dom. Conc. A.* 1491, p. 199.

* **bŭg,** *a.* [BIG.] (*More : Song of the Soul*, pt. ii., bk. ii., ch. iii., § 63.)

bŭg′-a-bō, *s.* [From Eng. *bug* (1), (q.v.); and *bo* (q.v.).] A bugbear.

"For all the *bugaboos* to fright you."—*Lloyd : Chit Chat.* (*Richardson.*)

bŭg'-a-sīne, *s.* [From Fr. *boccasin* = a kind of fine buckram resembling taffeta, also callimanco. (*Cotgrave*).] A name for calico. [BUCKASY.]

"*Bugasines* or callico 15 ells the piece—4s."—*Rates*, A. 1670.

bŭg'-bāne (1), *s.* [From Eng. *bug*; and *bane*.] A name given in America to Cimicifuga, a plant of the order Ranunculaceæ (Crowfoots). It is called in England bugwort.

bŭg'-bāne (2), *s.* [A corruption of *bog-bean* (q.v.).]

bŭg'-bēar, *s.* & *a.* [From Eng. *bug* (1) = an object of terror (q.v.); and *bear* = the animal so called.]

A. *As substantive:* A spectre or hobgoblin; any frightful object, especially one which, being boldly confronted, vanishes away. [BUG (1).] (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Invasion was the *bugbear* with which the court tried to frighten the nation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

B. *As adjective:* Terrifying.

". . . . such *bugbear* thoughts"—*Locke.*

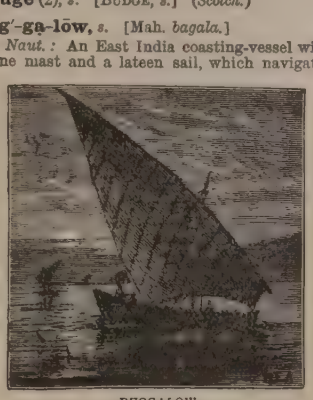
* **bŭg'-bêar,** *v.t.* [From *bugbear*, s. (q.v.).] To frighten with idle phantoms. (*Abraham King.*)

* **bugе** (1), *s.* [BOUGH.] (*Story of Gen. and Exod.*, 2,060.)

* **bugе** (2), *s.* [BUDGE, *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

bŭg'-gą-lōw, *s.* [Mah. *bagala.*]

Naut.: An East India coasting-vessel with one mast and a lateen sail, which navigates



BUGGALOW.

the Indian seas from the Gulf of Cutch. It was in existence as early as the time of Alexander the Great. [BUDGEROW.] (*Journ. Roy. Asiat. Soc.*, i. 12, 13.)

* **bŭgge,** *s.* [BUG (1), *s.*] A bugbear. [BOGGARDE.]

* **bug-ge,** * **bug-gen,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *bycgan*, *bycgean.*] [BUY.] To buy.

"Ac vnder his secret seel treuthe sent hem a lettre That they shulde *bugge* boldely."
Piers Plowman: Vis., vii. 24.

bŭg'-gĕr, *s.* [Fr. *Bougre*, *bougre* = (1) (*Bougre*), the name of certain so-called heretics, the Bulgarians or Paulicians, some of whom passing into Western Europe were supposed to have originated or become identified with the Albigenses. (2) One guilty of sodomy. No proof exists of the truth of the imputation conveyed in the etymology that members of the Bulgarian sect were ever guilty of the crime against nature. [PAULICIAN.]

1. One guilty of buggery (q.v.).

2. A low, vile wretch. (*Very low and vulgar.*)

bŭg'-gĕr-ў, *s.* [From O. Fr. *bougrerie*, *bogrerie* = heresy.] [BUGGER.] Sodomy. (*Blackstone.*)

bŭg'-gĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *buggy*; suffix *-ness.*] The state of being infested with bugs. (*Johnson.*)

bŭg'-gў, *a.* [Eng. *bug*; *-y.*] Infested with bugs. (*Johnson.*)

bŭg'-gў, *s.* & *a.* [Etymology doubtful.]

A. *As substantive:*

Vehicles: A light four-wheeled vehicle, having a single seat. The top, when it has one, is of the calash kind. In this case it is commonly known as a top-buggy.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds.)

buggy-boat, *s.* A boat having a provision for the attachment of wheels, so as to be converted into a land vehicle.

buggy-cultivator, *s.*

Agriculture: A machine called a cultivator, having wheels and a seat so that the person may ride.

buggy-plough, *s.* A plough having usually several ploughs attached to a single frame, and having a seat for the ploughman, who rides and drives.

buggy-top, *s.*

Vehicles: The calash top of the single-seated vehicle known as a buggy.

* **bughe,** *s.* [BOUGH.]

bŭght (*gh* guttural), *s.* [BOUGHT.] A pen in which ewes are milked. (*Scotch.*)

bŭght (*gh* guttural), *v.t.* [From *bught*, s. (q.v.).] To collect sheep into the pen to be milked.

bŭ'ght-ĭn (*gh* guttural), *pr. par.* & *a.* [BUGHT, *v.*]

bughtin-time, *s.* Scotch for the time of collecting the sheep in the pens to be milked.

"When o'er the hill the eastern star,
Tells *bughtin-time* is near, my jo."
Burns: My ain kind dearie, O!

* **bū'-gĭ-ard,** *s.* [From Ital. *bugiardo* = a liar; from *bugiardo* = false.] A liar.

"Like an egregious *bugiard*, he is here quite out of the truth."—*Hacket: Life of Archbishop Williams*, pt. i., p. 71. (*Trench: On some Deficiencies in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 83.)

* **bug-larde,** *s.* [From Wel. *bwg*, *bwgan* = a hobgoblin.] The same as BUG (1) (q.v.).

"Bugge or *buglarde*. *Maurus, Ducius.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

bū'-gle (1), * **bu-gel,** * **bu-gele,** * **bu-gill,** * **bou-gle,** * **bow-gle** (*Eng.*), **boo-gle** (*North of England dial.*), * **bow-gle,** * **bow-gill** (*Scotch*), *s.* [From O. Fr. *bugle*; Lat. *buculus* = a young bullock or steer; *bucula* = a heifer.] A kind of wild ox.

"He beareth azure, a buffe. Or some call it a *bugill*, and describe it to be like an oxe."—*R. Holme: Acad.*, II. ix., p. 170.

"These are the beastes which ye shall eat of, oxen, shepe, and gootes, hert, roo, and *bugle* [now rendered fallow-deer.] *Deut.* xiv. 4, 5."—*Phillips: World of Words.*

bū'-gle (2) (*Eng.*), **bū'-gle,** * **bū'-gil,** * **bū'-gill** (*Scotch*), *s.* & *a.* [A contraction of *bugle-horn* = the horn of a bugle, *i.e.*, of the wild-ox so called. [BUGLE (1).] (*Skeat.*).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Gen. Of things bent or curved: Spec.*—* (1) The head of a bishop's crozier, (2) the handle of a kettle, (3) the handle of a basket.

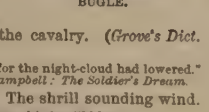
2. *Of musical instruments:*

(1) *Literally:*

(*a*) A small hunting-horn. [BUGLE-HORN.]

"Or hang my *bugle* in an invisible baldrick."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, i. 1.

(*b*) A treble instrument of brass or copper, differing from the trumpet in having a shorter and more conical tube, with a less expanded bell. It is played with a cupped mouth-piece. In the original form it is the signal-horn for the infantry, as the trumpet is for the cavalry. (*Grove's Dict. of Music.*)



BUGLE.

"Our *bugles* sang truce for the night-cloud had lowered."
Campbell: The Soldier's Dream.

(2) *Figuratively:* The shrill sounding wind.

"Sa bustuouslie Boreas his *bugill* blew
The dere full derne doun in the dalis drew."
Doug.: Virgil, 231, 17.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds.)

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Bugle-blast* (*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, vi. 4); *bugle-call* (*Scott: War Song of the Royal Edinburgh Light Dragoons*); and *bugle-clang* (*Scott: Rokeby*, vi. 34).

bugle-coralline, *s.* *Farcimia fistulosa*, a zoophyte of the family Flustridæ. It is dichotomous, the joints lengthened, cylindrical, with lozenge-shaped impressed cells. Its height is from two to three inches, its diameter the twentieth of an inch or less.

bugle-horn, *s.* [Eng. *bugle-horn.* In Ger. mil. *bugel-horn.* Originally the horn of the bugle-ox.]

1. The musical instrument described above.

* 2. A horn of a similar shape used for quaffing wine.

"And drinketh of his *bugle-horn* the wine."
Chaucer: The Frankleines Tale, 11,565.

* **bugle-rod,** *s.* A bishop's crozier. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

bū'-gle (3), * **bue-gle,** *s.* [Low Lat. *bugolus* = an ornament, stated by Muratori to have been worn by the ladies of Placentia, A.D. 1388. (*Wedgwood.*) Ger. *bügel* = a bent piece of metal or wood. Skeat considers *bugle* a dimin. from M.H. Ger. *bouc*, *bouch* = an armlet; A.S. *beág* = an armlet, neck ornament, &c.]

A. *As substantive:* A long, slender glass bead; sometimes arranged in ornamental forms and attached to various articles of ladies' wearing apparel.

"I wonne her with a gyrdle of gelt
Emboat with *buegle* about the belt."
Spenser: Shep. Cal., ii.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Literally:* Consisting of glass beads. [A.]

"*Bugle* bracelet, necklace amber,
Perfume for a lady's chamber."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4 (Song).

2. *Figuratively:*

"Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your *bugle* eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my spirits to your worship."
Ibid.: As You Like It, III. 5.

bugle-lace, *s.* Lace on which bugles are sewn.

bū'-gle (4), *s.* [Apparently corrupted from Lat. *bugillo* or *bugula*, this again sometimes confounded with *buglossum* = bugloss, which the plant fairly resembles.]

1. The English name of Ajuga, a genus of plants belonging to the order Lamiaceæ, or Labiates. [AJUGA.]

2. The same as BUGLE-WEED.

bugle-weed, *s* The name given in America to a labiate plant—the *Lycopus virginicus.*

bū'-gloss, *s.* & *a.* [In Fr. *buglos*; Ital. *buglossa*; Lat. *buglossos* or *buglossa* = a plant, the *Anchusa italica* (?); Gr. βούγλωσσος (*bouglōssos*); from βοῦς (*bous*) = an ox, and γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue, which the long, rough leaves faintly resemble.]

A. *As substantive:*

Ord. Lang. & Bot.: A name for several plants belonging to the order Boraginaceæ (Borageworts). *Spec.*—

1. *Echium vulgare.* [*Viper's bugloss.*]

2. *Lycopsis arvensis*, more fully called the Small or Wild Bugloss. It is very hispid, and has bright blue flowers.

3. An Alkanet (*Anchusa officinalis*).

4. *Helminthia echioides.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

¶ *Viper's Bugloss:* [So called from being of old believed to be of use against the bite of serpents.] The genus Echium. The *E. vulgare*, or Common, and the *E. violaceum*, or Purple-flowered Viper's Bugloss, occur in Britain. The latter is a rare plant found in Jersey, while the former is not uncommon. Its stem is hispid with tubercles, and its large blue flowers, with protruding stamina, are arranged in a compound spike or panicle.

B. *As adjective:* [BUGLOSS COWSLIP.]

bugloss cowslip, *s.*

1. A plant, *Pulmonaria officinalis.*

2. *Pulmonaria angustifolium.*

bŭg'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *bug*; and A.S. *wyrt* = wort, an herb.] The English name of Cimicifuga, a genus of plants belonging to the order Ranunculaceæ, or Crowfoots [CIMICIFUGA.] It is called also SNAKEROOT (q.v.).

Bûhl, *s.* & *a.* [Named from André Buhl or Boule, an Italian, who was born in 1642. He died in 1732; lived in France in the reign of Louis XIV., and made the work since called after him.]

buhl-saw, *s.* A saw resembling a frame or bow-saw in having the thin blade strained in a frame.

buhl-work, *s.* Artistic work in dark-coloured tortoise-shell or wood, inlaid with brass and ornamented with the graver.

bŭhr, *s.* [Burr.]

bŭhr-stone, *s.* [Burrstone.]

* **buick,** *pret.* [Beck, *v.*] Courtesied.

"The lass paid hame her compliment and *buick*."
Ross: Helenore, p. 66. (*Jamieson.*)

* **buige,** *v.i.* [A.S. *bugan* = to bend.] To bow.

"I hate thraldome, yet man I *buige* and bek."
Arbuthnot: Maitland Poems, p. 150. (*Jamieson.*)

* **buik,** * **buke,** *pret.* [A.S. *bóc*, pret. of *bacan* = to bake.] Baked.

"Wald haid one boll of flour quhen that scho *buik*."
Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 73. (*Jamieson.*)

būik, buke, *s.* [Book.] A book. (*Scotch.*)

¶ *The buik:* The Bible.

¶ *To take the buik:* To perform family worship.

buik-lare, *s.* Book-learning. (*Scotch.*)

buik-leard, book-lear'd, *a.* Book-learned. (*Scotch.*)

"I'm no *book-lear'd*."
A. Nicol: Poems, p. 84. (*Jamieson.*)

buĭld, * **beld-en,** * **bĭld-en,** * **buld-en,** * **buĭld'-en,** * **bylde** (*u* silent) (pret. and pa. par. * *builded, built,* * *bult,* * *bulte*), *v.t.* & *i.* A.S. *byldan*, from *bold* = a dwelling; cog. with O. Sw. *bylja* = to build; *bol, böle* = a house; Dan. *bol*; Icel. *böle* = a farm; *byle, bœli* = a house.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To erect an edifice on the ground by uniting various materials into a regular structure.

"He *bildede* a citee."—*Wiclif: Genesis*, iv. 17.

2. To construct or frame a fabric of any kind.

"The desirability of *building* rigged turret ships for sea-going purposes."—*Brit. Quarterly Rev.*, January, 1873, p. 112.

"The earlier voyagers fancied that the coral-building animals instinctively *built* up their great circles to afford themselves protection in the inner parts."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xx., p. 466.

3. To construct a nest.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To construct, frame, or form.

"The Lord God *bildede* the rib . . . into a woman."—*Wicklife: Genesis* ii. 22. (*Purvey.*)

2. To raise or bring into existence anything on any ground or foundation; to found.

"Love *built* on beauty, soon as beauty, dies." *Donne.*

† 3. To compose, put together.

"Himself to sing and *build* the lofty rhyme."
Milton: Lycidas, v. 11.

* 4. To strengthen, establish, conform (frequently with the adverb *up*.)

(1) *Of persons:*

"I commend you to God, and to the word of his grace, which is able to *build* you *up*."—*Acts* xx. 32.

(2) *Of things:*

"The Lord doth *build up* Jerusalem."—*Ps.* cxlvii. 2.

* **B.** *Reflexively:* To establish, strengthen.

"*Building up* yourselves on your most holy faith."—*Jude* 20.

C. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To exercise the art or science of a builder or architect.

"To *build*, to plant, whatever you intend,
To rear the column, or the arch to bend." *Pope.*

2. To construct a nest.

"Bryddez busken to *bylde*."
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight, 509.

"Sparrows must not *build* in his house-eaves."—*Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas.*, iii. 2.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To ground oneself on; to depend, rest on.

"Some *build* rather upon the abusing of others, and putting tricks upon them, than upon soundness of their own proceedings."—*Bacon.*

* 2. To live, dwell.

"Brittenes the baronage, that *bieldez* tharein."—*Morte Arthure*, 1241.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between to *build*, to *erect*, and to *construct*:—"The word *build* by distinction expresses the purpose of the action, *erect* indicates the mode of the action; *construct* indicates contrivance in the action. What is *built* is employed for the purpose of receiving, retaining, or confining; what is *erected* is placed in an elevated situation; what is *constructed* is put together with ingenuity. All that is *built* may be said to be *erected* or *constructed*; but all that is *erected* or *constructed* is not said to be *built*; likewise what is *erected* is mostly *constructed*, though not *vice versâ*. We *build* from necessity; we *erect* for ornament; we *construct* for utility and convenience. Houses are *built*, monuments *erected*, machines are *constructed*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

buĭld, * **bild,** * **buld,** * **bylde,** *s.* [Build, *v.*]

1. The form, style, or mode of construction; figure.

* 2. A building, edifice, structure.

"Bryng me to that bygly *bylde*."
Early Eng. Allit. Poems: Pearl, 992.

buĭld'-ẽr, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *build*; *-er.*]

A. *As subst.:* One who builds.

"But what we gain'd in skill we lost in strength,
Our *builders* were with want of genius curs'd."
Dryden: Epistle to Mr. Congreve, 12, 13.

B. *As adj.:* Fitted for building; of use in building.

"The *builder* Oake, sole king of forrests all."
Spenser: F. Q., I., i. 8.

¶ Used largely in composition, as *boat-builder, carriage-builder*, &c.

builder's-jack, *s.* A kind of scaffold which is supported on a window-sill and against the wall and extends outwardly, to enable a workman to stand outside while repairing or painting.

buĭld'-ĭng, * **beld-inge,** * **bild-inge,** * **bild-ynge,** * **buld-inge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Build, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & partic. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of constructing or erecting.

"In *buyldynge* thei spende it." — *Langland: P. Plowman*, 10,274.

"Busy with hewing and *building*."
Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish, viii.

2. The art, science, or profession of a builder.

3. That which is built; a fabric, an erection, an edifice.

"Among the great variety of ancient coins which I saw at Rome, I could not but take particular notice of such as relate to any of the *buildings* or statues that are still extant."—*Addison.*

building-act, *s.* An act regulating the construction of buildings. The Building Acts 7 & 8 Vict., c. 84, and 9 & 10 Vict., c. 5, &c., are confined in their operation to London and its vicinity.

building-block, *s.*

Shipbuilding: One of the temporary structures resting upon the slip and supporting the keel of a ship while building.

building-lease, *s.* A lease of land for a term of years, the lessee covenanting to erect certain buildings upon it.

building-mover, *s.* A heavy truck on rollers or wide track-wheel, used in moving houses.

building-place, *s.* A place in which to build a nest; a nesting-place.

"A small green parrot (*Conurus murinus*), with a grey breast, appears to prefer the tall trees on the islands to any other situation for its *building-place*."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (new ed., 1870), ch. vii., p. 138.

building-slip, *s.*

Shipwrighting: A yard prepared for shipbuilding.

building-society, *s.* A joint-stock society enabling its members under certain restrictions to build or purchase, out of a fund raised among them by periodical subscriptions.

* **buile,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Boil.]

built, * **bult,** *pa. par., a., & s.* [Build, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pa. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"He is tall, well and athletically *built*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 1, 1865.

* **C.** *As substantive:*

1. The form, style, or general figure of a structure (now replaced by *build*).

"As is the *bult*, so different is the fight."
Dryden.

2. A species or class of construction.

"There is hardly any country which has so little shipping as Ireland; the reason must be, the scarcity of timber proper for this *built*."—*Temple.*

¶ Used largely in composition, as *brick-built, clinker-built, half-built*, &c.

built-beam, *s.*

Carp.: A beam or girder formed of several pieces of timber, fitted and bolted, or strapped together, in order to obtain one of a greater strength than is usually obtainable in one balk of timber. (*Gwilt.*)

built-rib, *s.*

Carpentry: An arched beam made of parallel plank laid edgewise and bolted together.

built-up, *a.* A term used of masts made of pieces and hooped; and of cannon having an inner core and outer reinforcements.

bŭird'-lў, *a.* [Burdly.] (*Scotch.*)

* **buise,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful. From O. Eng. *buysh* = bush (?).] A bush, a tree (?), a gallows.

To shoot the buise: To be hanged.

* **buissh,** *s.* [Bush.] (*Chaucer.*)

* **būist** (1), * **būste,** * **bōost,** * **bōoste,** * **bóyste,** *s.* [The same as *boist* (2), s. (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:*

(1) A box.

"The Maister of the money sall answer for all gold and silluer, . . . and put it in his *buist*."—*Ja. II., Parl.* 1451, c. 33, 34 (ed. 1566).

(2) A brand or mark set upon sheep or cattle by their owner. (*Scott.*)

2. *Fig.:* The distinctive characteristic of a fraternity.

"He is not of the brotherhood of Saint Mary's—at least he has not the *buist* of these black cattle."—*Scott: Monastery*, ch. xxiv.

būist (2), *s.* [The same as Eng. *busk* (?) (*Scotch.*).] An article of female dress, intended to give fulness to the figure.

būist, *v.t.* [From *buist* (1) s. (q.v.).]

1. To box, in the sense of enclosing in a box or shutting up. (Generally with *up*.)

"This barme and blaidry *buists up* all my bees."
Montgomerie: MS. Chron. S. P., iii. 500.

2. To brand or mark sheep or cattle.

* **buist-ows,** *a.* [Boistous.]

* **buit,** *s.* [Gael. *buite* = a firebrand (*Shaw*); Ir. *bruit* = fire (*Lhuyd and O'Brien.*) (*Jamieson.*).] A match for a firelock.

". . . there were no lighted *buits* among the musquetry."—*Gen. Baillie: Letter*, ii. 275.

* **bûith,** *s.* [Booth.] A shop. (*Scotch.*)

bû'ith-hăv-ẽr, *s.* [From Scotch *buith* = a booth; Eng. *have*, and suffix *-er*.] A keeper of a booth or shop.

* **bûit'-ĭng,** *s.* [Booty.] (*Scotch.*)

"Ransounes, *buitinges*, raysing of taxes, impositions."—*Acts Ja. VI.* (1572), c. 50.

* **buk** (1), *s.* [Buck (2).] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

buk (2), **buke,** *s.* [Book.] (*Scotch.*)

buke-muslin, *s.* [Book-muslin.]

bŭk'-ą-sў, bŭk'-kĕ-sў, *s.* [Buckasie.]

* **buk-hid,** * **buk-hud,** *s.* [From Sw. *bock* = a buck, a he-goat; *hufvud* = head.] A game, probably blindman's buff.

"So day by day scho plaid with me *buk hud*."
Bannatyne MS. Chron. S. P. iii. 237. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bukk,** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful. Cf. Ger. *bocken* = to butt.] To incite, to instigate.

"Sym to haif bargain culd not blin
But *bukkit* Will on weir."
Evergreen, ii. 181, st. 13.

* **bukke,** *s.* [Buck (2).]

* **bukkes-horne,** *s.* A buck's horn.

¶ *To blowe the bukkes horne:* To employ oneself in any useless amusement.

bŭk'-kŭm, *s.* [*Bukkum* or *wukkum*, name of the wood in some of the languages of India.]

bukkum-wood, *s.* The wood of *Cæsalpinia Sappan*. It is used as a dye-stuff.

bŭk'-shēesh, bŭk'-shish, *s.* [Bakshish.]

* **bŭk'-sŭm,** * **bŭk'-sôme,** * **bóŭk'-sŭm,** * **bŭk'-sôme,** *a.* [Buxom.]

* **bul** (1), *s.* [BOLE.]

* **bul** (2), *s.* [BULL.]

bŭl (3), *s.* [Heb. & Phen. בּוּל (*Bul*) = (1) rain, (2) the rainy month; from יָבַל (*yabal*) = to flow copiously.] The eighth month of the Jewish year. (*1 Kings* vi. 38.)

bŭlb, *s. & a.* [In Fr. *bulbe;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *bulbo;* from Lat. *bulbus;* Gr. βολβός (*bolbos*) = a certain bulbous plant.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

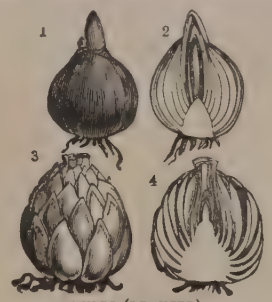
1. In the same sense as II. 1. (q.v.).

2. A protuberance shaped more or less like a bulb, as the bulb of a chronometer.

"If we consider the *bulb* or ball of the eye."—*Ray.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:* A scaly body, formed at or beneath the surface of the ground, sending roots downward from its lower part and a stem upwards from its centre. It propagates itself by developing new bulbs in the axils of the scales of which it is formed. There are two kinds



BULBS (REDUCED).

1. Tunicated bulb, Hyacinth. 2. Section of ditto. 3. Scaly bulb, Lily (*L. candidum*). 4. Section of ditto.

of bulbs: (1) a *tunicated bulb*, literally a coated bulb, that is, a bulb furnished with a tunic or covering of scales, the outer series of which is thin and membranous, example, the onion; and (2) a *naked bulb*, or one in which the outer scales are not membranous and united, but distinct and fleshy like the inner ones, example, the lilies. The so-called solid bulb of the crocus is, properly speaking, not a bulb at all, but an underground stem with buds upon it, technically called a corm [CORM], whereas a proper bulb is analogous not to an underground stem but to a bud only.

2. *Hort.:* Bulbs placed in water tend to rot; they flourish best when fixed in very light soil or even in the air an inch above water, into which their roots enter. They should have abundance of light.

B. *As adjective:* [BULB-TUBER.]

bulb-tuber, bulbo-tuber, *s.* A corm.

bŭlb, *v.i.* [From *bulb*, s. (q.v.).] To take or possess the form of a bulb.

"*Bulbing out* in figure of a sphere."
Cotton: Wonders of the Peake (1681), p. 11.

bŭlb-ā′-çĕ-ŏŭs, *a.* [From Lat. *bulbaceus.*] Pertaining to a bulb, bulbous. (*Johnson.*)

bŭlb′-ar, *a.* [Eng. *bulb; -ar.*] Pertaining to the "bulbus" specially so called—*i.e.*, to the *Medulla oblongata.*

bulbar paralysis, *s. Myelitis bulbi acuta*, acute inflammation of the medulla oblongata, with difficulty of swallowing and speaking, and considerable affection of the extremities. The chronic form is characterised by muscular paralysis of the tongue, soft palate, lips, pharynx, and larynx, which derive their nervous supply primarily from the bulbus, from atrophy of the grey nuclei in the floor of the fourth ventricle. (*Erb. Ziemssen: Cyclop. of Pract. of Med.*, London, 1878.)

bŭlbed, *a.* [Eng. *bulb;* and suffix *-ed.*] Having the figure of a bulb, swelling into a sphere at the lower part.

† **bûl′-bĕr-rў, bûl′-bĕr-rў,** *s.* [From *bull* (1), and *berry.*] The fruit of *Vaccinium Myrtillus.* [BILBERRY.]

bŭlb-if′-ĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [In Fr. *bulbifere.* From Lat. *bulbus* (q.v.), *i* connective, *fero* = to bear, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Botany: Bearing bulbs. Example, *Globba marantina.* (*Lindley.*)

bŭl′-bŭl, bŭl-bĭl′-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. *bulbulus*, dimin. of *bulbus* = a bulb.]

Botany:

1. A small bulb at the side of an old one.

2. A bulblet (q.v.).

bŭl-bī′-nē, *s.* [Gr. βολβός (*bolbos*) = a certain bulbous plant much prized in Greece.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Liliaceæ (Lilyworts), and the section Antheraceæ. The species, which are all ornamental, are common in flower-gardens.

bŭlb′-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *bulb;* dimin. suff. *-let.*]

Bot.: A small bulb growing above ground on some plants, and which ultimately drops off, and, rooting itself in the ground, becomes a new plant. (*Gray.*)

bŭlb′-ōse, *a.* [In Sp., Port., & Ital. *bulboso;* from Lat. *bulbosus.*] The same as BULBOUS (q.v.).

bŭlb′-oŭs, *a.* [In Fr. *bulbeux.*]

Of plants, roots, &c.: Having a bulb, consisting of a bulb. Example, Cyperus.

bûl′-bûl, *s.* [Pers. *bulbul* = a bird in voice like the nightingale.] The Indian name of any bird belonging to the Pycnonotinæ, a subfamily of Turdidæ, or Thrushes. The bulbuls are admired in the East for their song, like the nightingale among ourselves. Some species are found in Africa. *Pycnonotus jocosus*, which can be easily tamed, is kept for this end, and *P. hæmorrhous* for fighting purposes.

". . . the *Bulbuls* (*Pycnonotus hæmorrhous*), which fight with great spirit, . . ."—*Darwin: The Descent of Man*, vol. I., pt. ii., ch. xiii., p. 41.

"The peaceful sun, whom better suits
The music of the *bulbul's* nest."
Moore: Lalla Rookh; The Fire-Worshippers.

bŭlb′-ūle, *s.* [From Lat. *bulbulus* = a little bulb; dimin. of *bulbus.*]

Botany:

1. A little bulb.

2. One of the little seeds growing along the shoots of plants.

bŭl′-çard, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] One of the English names of a fish, the Smooth Shan (*Pholis lævis*).

* **bŭl′-chĭn,** *s.* [Eng. *bull* (q.v.).] A young male calf; used also as a term of endearment and of reproach. (*N.E.D.*)

"And better yet than this, a *bulchin* two years old,
A curl'd pate calf it is, and oft might have been sold."
Drayton: Polyolb., S. xxi., p. 1,050.

* **bulde,** *pret. of v.* [BUILT, BUILD.]

"Of Cadmus, the which was the furst man
That Thebes *bulde*, or first the toun bygan."
Chaucer: C. T., l,549-50.

* **bŭld′-rĭe,** *s.* [O. Eng. *buld(e)* = build, and suff. *-rie* = -ry.] Building, method of building.

"This muldrie and *buldrie*
Wes maist magnificall."
Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll., ii. 36.

* **bûle** (1), *s.* [BULL.]

bûle (2), *s.* [BOOL.] (*Scotch.*)

bŭlge, bĭlge, *s.* [From Sw. & Dan. *bölg* = the belly; A.S. *bælg, belg* = a bulge, budget, bag, purse, belly; Gael. *bolg* = belly.] [BELLY.]

1. The protuberant part of a cask.

2. The flat portion of a ship's bottom.

¶ The same as BILGE, *s.* (q.v.).

bŭlge, *v.i.* [From O. Sw. *bulgja* = to swell out; A.S. *belgan.*]

1. To jut out; to be protuberant.

"The side, or part of the side of a wall, or any timber that *bulges* from its bottom or foundation, is said to batter, or hang over the foundation."—*Moxon: Mech. Ex.*

* 2. To take in water, to leak.

"Thrice round the ship was tost,
Then *bulg'd* at once, and in the deep was lost."
Dryden.

bŭlg′-ĕt, * **bul-yet,** *s.* [O. Fr. *boulgette* = a mast, a point, a budget, bag, a pouch.] bag or pouch. (*Scotch.*)

"Coffenis, *bulyettis*, fardellis, money, jewellis," &c.—*Keith: Hist.*, p. 217.

"Brekis the cofferis, boullis, packis, *bulgettis*, mailiis."—*Balfour: Pract.*, p. 635. (*Jamieson.*)

bŭlge′-wāys, *s. pl.* [BILGEWAYS.]

bŭlg′-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BULGE, *v.*]

". . . . . the oddest mixture of these plants and *bulging* rocks . . . ."—*Arthur Young.*

bū-lĭm′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [BULIMY.]

bū′-lĭm-ų-lŭs, *s.* [From Lat. *bulimus* (q.v.); and dimin. suffix *-ulus.*]

Zool.: A sub-genus of Bulimus (q.v.). Above three hundred species are known, three of them British.

bū′-lĭm-ŭs, *s.* [From Lat. *bulimus;* Gr. βούλιμος (*boulimos*) = (1) extreme hunger, (2) weakness of the stomach, fainting; βοῦς (*bous*) = an ox, and λιμός (*limos*) = hunger, famine.]

Zool.: A large genus of molluscs, family Helicidæ (Land-snails). The shell is oblong or turreted, with the longitudinal margins unequal. The animal is like that of Helix. The genus is widely distributed. The European species are mostly small, but *Bulimus ovatus* of South America is six inches long. In 1875 the known recent species were 1,120, the fossil thirty, the latter from the Eocene upwards.

"The tropical *bulimi* cement leaves together to protect and cement their large bird-like eggs."—*Woodward: Mollusca*, p. 15.

bu′-lĭm-ў, boû′-lĭm-ў, bū-lĭm′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [From Gr. βουλιμία (*boulimia*) = ravenous hunger.] [BULIMUS.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.* (*Of the forms* bulimy *and* boulimy):

1. *Lit.:* The same as II.

2. *Fig.:* Insatiable desire for anything.

"It stretches out his desires into an insatiable *boulimy*."—*Scott: Serm.* (1687), *Works*, ii. 75.

II. *Med.* (*Chiefly of the form* bulimia): A most inordinate appetite utterly disproportioned to the wants of the body; the stomach is greatly enlarged, hanging down like a pouch. This affection is very rare.

bŭlk (1), * bolke (*Eng.*), **bouk, buik** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Icel. *búlki* = a heap; Dan. *bulk* = a lump; O. Sw. *bolk* = a heap; Wel. *bwlg* = a swelling. Connected with *bulge* (q.v.).]

I. *Lit.:* Magnitude of material substance; mass, size, extent.

"*Bulk* without spirit vast."
Milton: Samson Agonistes.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The extent or importance of immaterial things.

"Things, or objects, cannot enter into the mind as they subsist in themselves, and by their own natural *bulk* pass into the apprehension."—*South.*

2. The gross, the main body or part, the majority.

"These wise men disagreed from the *bulk* of the people."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

3. The main part of a ship's cargo; as, to *break bulk*, is to open the cargo.

* 4. A part of a building jutting out; a stall.

"Clambering the walls to eye him: stalls, *bulks*, windows."
Shakesp.: Coriol., ii. 1.

* 5. The body.

"My liver leaped within my *bulk*."
Turberville.

"He raised a sigh so piteous and profound
As it did seem to shatter all his *bulk*
And end his being."
Shakesp.: Ham., iii. 1.

¶ *A bouk of tauch:* All the tallow taken out of an ox or cow.

¶ A *bouk-louse* is one that has been bred about the body, as distinguished from one that has been bred in the head.

bulk-head, *s.* A partition made across a ship, with boards, whereby one part is divided from another. (*Harris.*)

"The creaking of the masts, the straining and groaning of *bulk-heads*, as the ship laboured in the weltering sea, were frightful."—*W. Irving: Sketchbook*, p. 18.

bŭlk (2), *s.* [A.S. *bolca* = a balk, beam, stem of a ship, ridge; O. H. Ger. pl. *balkun* (*Morris*).] The stern of a ship. (*Morris.*)

* **bŭlk (1),** *v.i.* [BOLK, BELCH.] To belch.

* **bŭlk (2), * bulk-yn,** *v.i.* [BULGE, *v.*] To bend, bow.

"Bowyn', or lowtyn' (lowyn, *bulkyn*, or bowyn, H. P.) *Inclino*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bŭlk′-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *bulk; -er.*]

Naut.: A person whose business it is to ascertain the bulk or capacity of goods, so as to fix the amount of freight or dues payable on them.

"From humble *bulker* to haughty countess."
Shadwell: The Scowrers, I. i.

bŭlk'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Probably from *balk*, s.] A beam or rafter. (*Provincial.*)

bŭlk'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *bulky; -ness.*] The quality of being bulky; greatness in bulk.

"Wheat, or any other grain, cannot serve instead of money, because of its *bulkiness*, and change of its quantity."—*Locke.*

*** bŭlk'-ĭng, * bulk'-ynge, * bolk'-ynge,** *s.* [Belching.]

*** bŭlk'-sŏm-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *bulk, som(e)*, and suff. *-ness.*] Bulkiness, size.

bŭlk'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *bulk; -y.*] Of great bulk or dimensions; large.

"Latreus, the *bulkiest* of the double race,
Whom the spoil'd arms of slain Halesus grace."
Dryden.

"As these despatches were too *bulky* to be concealed in the clothes of a single messenger, it was necessary to employ two confidential persons."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *bulky* and *massive*:—"Whatever is *bulky* has a prominence of figure; what is *massive* has compactness of matter. The *bulky* therefore, though larger in size, is not so weighty as the *massive*. Hollow bodies commonly have a *bulk*; none but solid bodies can be *massive*. A vessel is *bulky* in its form; lead, silver, and gold, *massive*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

bull (1), *** bůlle, * bůl, * boole, * bolle, * bule, * bole,** *s.* & *a.* [In O. Icel. *boli*; Dan. *bulle*; Dut. *bul*, in compos. *bulle*; O. Dut. *bulle, bolle*; Ger. *bulle*. Not found in A.S., though the dimin. *bulluca* occurs; Mid. Eng. *bole, bolle, bule*, cog. with A.S. *bellan* = to bellow, roar, or bark.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The male of the bovine mammal (*Bos taurus*) of which the cow is the female.

"Dew-lapp'd like *bulls*, whose throats had hanging at 'em
Wallets of flesh?" *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 3.

(2) The male of any other bovine mammal.

"Pliny's Æthiopian *bull* with blue eyes might refer to this species, . . ."—*Griffith: Cuv.*, iv. 401.

(3) The male of some other large mammals; the elephant, for instance.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *Scripture:* A rough, fierce, cruel man.

"Many *bulls* have compassed me; strong *bulls* of Bashan have beset me round."—*Ps.* xxii. 12.

(2) *Literature:* One whose aspect and procedure somewhat suggest those of a bull.

¶ *John Bull:* A satirical personification of the English people, derived from Arbuthnot's *History of John Bull.*

¶ (1) *To take the bull by the horns:* Boldly, if not even rashly, to attack a difficulty, regardless of the consequences which will result from failure.

(2) *A bull in a china shop:* An expression used to signify purposeless destruction.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zoology:* [A. 1.]

2. *Astron.:* The constellation Taurus (q.v.).

"And the bright *Bull* receives him."
Thomson: Seasons; Spring.

3. *Stock Exchange:* One who operates in expectation of a rise of stock. His natural and unceasing foe is called a bear. [Bear (1), *s.*, II. 1.]

A. *As adjective: In compos.—*

1. *Specially:*

(1) Pertaining to the quadruped defined under A.

(2) Male, as opposed to female. [Bull-calf.]

2. *Gen.:* Large; as, *bull-head, bulrush.*

bull-baiting, * bull bayting, *s.* The baiting of a bull; the setting dogs upon a bull to harass it. In Queen Elizabeth's time, and subsequently, it was a common amusement.

"Entertained the people with a horse-race or *bull-baiting!*"—*Addison.*

bull-bat, *s.* [So named (1) from a booming sound which it makes in the air when flying, and (2) from the resemblance of its flight to that of a bat.] A name given in the United States to a bird, the American Goat-sucker (*Caprimulgus americanus*).

bull-bee, *s.* The same as Bull-fly (q.v.).

bull-beef (pl. *bull-beeves*), *s.* Beef derived from a bull. It is coarse in character.

bull-bird, *s.* The Bullfinch (q.v.).

bull-calf, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A he-calf, a male calf.

2. *Fig.:* A stupid fellow.

bull-comber, *s.*

Entom.: Typhœus vulgaris, one of the dung-beetles.

bull-dose, bull-doze, *s.* A severe whipping, a cowhiding.

bull-dose, bull-doze, *v.t.*

1. To flog severely.

2. To intimidate. (*Bartlett.*)

bull-dozer, *s.* (*U. S.*)

1. One who bulldozes.

2. A revolver.

bull-faced, *a.* Having a face like a bull; large-faced.

bull-feast, *s.*

1. A bull-baiting (q.v.).

2. The same as Bull-fight.

bull-fight, *s.* A barbarous amusement of great antiquity, having been practised by the Egyptians, by the Thessalians, and others, but now associated chiefly with Spain, into which it seems to have been first introduced by the Moors. [Bull-baiting.]

bull-finch, *s.* [Bullfinch.]

bull-fish, *s.* One of the names for the Great Seal (*Phoca barbata*). It is not a fish, but a mammal.

bull-fly, *s.* The Stag-beetle (q.v.).

bull-foot, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Tussilago (q.v.).

bull-frog, *s.*

1. *Gen.:* Any frog, European or otherwise, which croaks with a deep rather than a sharp sound.

"The *bull-frog's* note from out the marsh,
Deep-mouth'd arose and doubly harsh."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, 33.

2. *Spec.:* Some American frogs.

(1) A species of frog (*Rana pipiens*) found in Carolina and the parts adjacent, which has a voice not unlike that of a bull. It is six or eight inches long, by three or four broad, without the legs. It is difficult to catch from its length of leap, besides which it is generally left unharmed because it is said to purify rather than to pollute the waters in which it lives. (2) *Rana ocellata.* (3) *Rana clamitans.* (4) *Rana grunniens.*

bull-god, *s.*

1. A god worshipped under the form of a bull.

2. An image representing such a god.

bull-grape, *s.* The English name of a plant, the *Vitis rotundifolia*, a North American species of the vine genus with polished reniform cordate-toothed leaves. [Bullet-grape.]

bull-grass, *s.* A grass, *Bromus mollis*, or some other species of Bromus.

bull-head, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* Various fishes having large heads, *Spec.*,

(1) The River Bull-head, a spiny-finned fish, *Cottus gobio.* It is called also the Miller's Thumb and the Tommy Lugge. It has a broad and flat head, the preopercle with one spine, the body dusky clouded with yellow, the belly whitish. Its length is about four inches. It occurs in Britain in clear brooks, depositing its spawn in a hole in the gravel.

(2) The fish-genus Aspidophorus, of the same family Triglidæ. *Aspidophorus europæus* is the armed bull-head.

2. *Fig.:* A stupid person, a blockhead.

bull-hide, *s.* The hide of a bull, a shield made of bull-hide.

bull-hoof, *s.* A plant of the Passion-flower order. *Murucuja ocellata.*

bull-of-the-bog, *s.* The Bittern. (*Scotch.*)

"The deep cry of the . . . *bull-of-the-bog*, a large species of bittern."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. i.

bull-ring, *s.*

1. The arena in which a Spanish bull-fight takes place.

2. A ring for fastening a bull to the stake to be baited.

3. The place where bulls were usually baited. (In some towns, Birmingham, for example, the term survives as a proper name.)

bull-roarer, *s.* [Turndun.]

bull-rush, *s.* [Bulrush.]

bulls-and-cows, *s.* [So called because the spadices, which are sometimes dark-red and sometimes pale-pink or nearly white, give an idea of male and female (*Prior*).] The flowers of the Cuckow-pint (*Arum maculatum*).

bull's-eye, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The eye of a bull.

2. *Fig.:* A policeman's lantern with a thick glass reflector on one side.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Nautical:*

(1) A small pulley of hard wood, having a groove round the outside and a hole in the middle, answering the purpose of a thimble.

(2) A bulb or thick disc of glass let into a ship's side or deck.

(3) One of the perforated balls on the jaw-rope of a gaff.

2. *Target practice:* The centre of a target.

3. *Glass-making:* The central boss which is attached to the bunting-iron or pontil, in the operation of making crown-glass.

4. *Optical instruments:*

(1) The lens of a dark lantern. [I. 2.]

(2) A plano-convex lens, used as an illuminator to concentrate rays upon an opaque microscopic object.

5. *Confect.:* A kind of large round balls made of coarse sugar.

Bull's-eye cringle:

Naut.: A wooden ring or thimble used as a cringle in the leech of a sail.

bull's-head, * bullis head, *s.* The head of a bull.

¶ It has been asserted and again denied that in the old turbulent times in Scotland the presentation of a bull's head to a person was the signal for his execution or for his assassination.

". . . . efter the dinner was endit, once all the delicate courses taken away, the chancellor (Sir William Crichton) presentit the *bullis head* befoir the earle of Douglas, in signe and taiken of condemnation to the death."—*Pitscottie*, p. 405.

bull's-horn, *s.* & *a.*

Bull's-horn coralline: [So named because the shape of the cells is like a bull's horn.] A zoophyte of the family Cellariidæ. It is the *Eucratia loricata.* It is branched subalternate, has the cells conical, with a raised orifice, beneath which is a spinous process. Found in the British seas.

bull's-nose, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The nose of a bull.

2. *Carp.:* A term sometimes applied to the angle formed by the junction of two plane surfaces.

bull-seg, *s.* [From Eng. *bull*, and Scotch *segg* (q.v.).] A gelded bull. (*Scotch.*)

bull-stag, *s.* A castrated bull.

bull-trout, *s.* An English name for *Salmo eriox*, called also the Grey-trout, and the Round-tail. It is a British fish.

bull-weed, *s.* A plant, the Black Centaury (*Centaurea nigra*).

bull-wort, *s.* [Prior thinks this should be *pool-wort*, from growing near pools. This is doubted by Britten and Holland, and there is no evidence for it.]

Botany:

1. A name for the Scrophularia genus of plants.

2. An umbelliferous plant, *Ammi majus.*

bůll (2), *** bůlle,** *s.* [In Fr. & Ger. *bulle:* Ital. *bulla, bolla.* From Low Lat. *bulla* = a seal or stamp, a letter, an edict, a roll; Class. Lat. *bulla* = (1) a bubble, (2) a boss, a knob, a stud.]

1. *Ecclesiastical:*

(1) The seal appended to the edicts and briefs of the pope.

(2) A letter, edict, brief, or rescript of the

pope sealed with such a seal. Such a writing is issued by the pope to the large portion of Christendom of which he is the head, to convey his will to the churches.

"By publishing that very noted decree, the *Bull* Unigenitus."—*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*

2. *History:* An imperial edict.

¶ *Golden bull:* So named from its seal, which was of gold. An edict sent forth by the Emperor Charles IV. in 1356, containing an imperial constitution which became the fundamental law of the German empire.

bull (3), *s.* [Of unknown origin; cf. O. Fr. *boule* = fraud; Icel. *bull* = nonsense. (*N.E.D.*)]

* 1. A ludicrous jest.

"Make a jest or *bull*, or speake some eloquent nonsense to make the company laugh."—*A. à Wood, in Oxoniana*, ii. 23.

2. A one-sided statement with an aspect of cleverness, but in which an absurdity unperceived by the speaker renders the sentence ridiculous. (Often with *Irish* prefixed.)

"A *bull* is an apparent congruity, and real incongruity of ideas, suddenly discovered."—*Sydney Smith: Works* (ed. 1867), i. 69.

bull, *v.t.* & *i.* [Bull (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To gender with. (Said of a bull.)

2. *Fig.:* To raise the price of (stocks, &c.).

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To take, or desire, the bull. (Said of a cow.)

2. *Fig.:* To speculate for a rise.

bull'-bĕg-gar, *s.* [The first element is doubtful; probably *bull* (1), though the quotation from Ayliffe seems to show real or fancied connection with *bull* (2).] A kind of hobgoblin used to frighten children with.

"A scarebug, a *bull-begger*, a sight that frayeth and frighteth."—*Coles*, 469 b.

"These fulminations from the Vatican were turned into ridicule; and as they were called *bull-beggars*, they were used as words of scorn and contempt."—*Ayliffe.*

bŭl'-la, *s.* [Lat. *bulla* = a bubble.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of molluscs called from the thinness of their shells bubble-shells. The shell is oval, ventricose, convoluted externally, or only partially invested by the animal. The animal has a large cephalic disk bilobed behind; the lateral lobe is much developed. It occurs in temperate and tropical seas from twenty-five to thirty fathoms. In 1875 fifty recent species were known and seventy fossil, the latter from the Oolite onwards.

2. *Med.:* [Bullæ.]

bŭl'-laçe, * bol'-açe, * bol'-las, * bol'-as, *s.* [O. Fr. *beloce* (*Littré*); from Ir. *bulos* = a prune; Gael. *bulaistear* (*Skeat*).]

1. The fruit of the tree described under 2.

"*Bolaces* and blake-beries that on breres growen." *William of Palerne* (ed. Skeat), 1,809.

2. The English name of a tree, the *Prunus communis*, var. β *insititia*. It is akin to the var. α *spinosa* (the sloe), but differs in having the peduncles and underside of the leaves pubescent and the branches slightly spinous, whereas the α *spinosa* has the peduncles glabrous, the leaves ultimately so also, and the branches decidedly spinous.

"In October, and the beginning of November, come services, medlars, *bullaces*; roses cut or removed, to come late."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Gardens.*

bullace-plum, *s.* The name of a fruit.

bullace-tree, *s.* [Bullace, 2.]

bŭl'-la-dæ, *s. pl.* [Bullidæ.]

bŭl'-læ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *bulla* = (1) a bubble, (2) a boss, knob, or stud.] Blains, or blebs.

Med.: Miniature blisters, or blebs. They are larger than vesicles, with a large portion of cuticle detached from the skin and a watery transparent fluid between. The skin beneath is red and inflamed.

* **bŭl-lăn'-tĭc,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *bullantique*; from Lat. *bulla* = a bull.] [Bull (2).]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or used in papal bulls, as *bullantic* letters. [B.] (*Fry.*)

B. *As subst.:* Capital letters used in papal bulls.

* **bŭl'-lar-ў** (1), *s.* [In Fr. *bullaire*; Low Lat. *bullarium*; from *bulla* = a bull.] [Bull (2), *s.*] A collection of papal bulls.

"The whole bull is extant in the *bullary* of Laertius Cherubinus."—*South: Sermons*, v. 224.

* **bŭl'-lar-ў** (2), *s.* [A corr. of *boilery.*] A bucket of brine. (*Wharton.*)

bŭl'-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *bullatus* is either fleeting like a bubble or inflated like one.]

Bot.: Blistered, puckered. (Used when the parenchyma of a leaf is larger than the area in which it is formed.)

bŭll'-dŏg, *s.* & *a.* [From Eng. *bull*, and *dog.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang. & Zool.:* A variety of the common dog, *Canis familiaris*, variety *taurinus*, sometimes called variety *molossus*, from Molossia (Southern Epirus or Lower Albania), where similar dogs are said anciently to have existed. The bulldog has a thick, short, flat muzzle, a projecting underjaw, thick and pendent lips, a large head, a flat forehead, a small brain, half-pricked ears, a thick and strong body, but of low stature. Its courage and tenacity of hold are well known.

2. *Bot.* (*pl. Bulldogs*): The name of a plant, *Antirrhinum majus.* (*Pratt.*)

3. *Metal.:* A very refractory, grey, lustrous substance used for the lining of puddling furnaces. It is obtained by roasting the top cinder (principally ferrous silicate) for several days in kilns, the silicate is oxidised, and fusible silicious slag separates from the infusible bulldog.

4. *Figuratively:*

1. At the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, one of the Proctor's attendants whose duty it is to secure offenders.

2. A firearm, spec. applied to a short revolver.

B. *As adjective:* Resembling that of a bulldog. [A, 1.]

"That *bulldog* courage which flinches from no danger."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

* **bŭlled,** *a.* [Bolled (q.v.).] Swelled or embossed. (*Hen. Jonson: Sad Shep.*, i. 3.)

bŭl'-lĕn, *s.* [Cf. Wel. *bulion* = the seed-vessel of some plants.] The awn or chaff from flax or hemp.

bŭl'-lĕn, *a.* [Etym. uncertain; apparently a corr. of *bullion.*]

bullen-nail, *s.*

Upholstery: An upholsterer's nail, with a round head, a short shank, turned and lacquered.

* **bŭl'-lĕr,** *v.i.* & *t.* [From Sw. *bullra* = to make a noise; Dan. *buldre* = to racket, rattle, make a noise; Dut. *bulderen* = to bluster, rage or roar; Sw. *buller*; Dan. *bulder* = noise, tumbling noise.] [Boulder.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To emit such a sound as water does, when rushing violently into any cavity, or forced back again.

"Fast *bullerand* in at euery rift and bore." *Douglas: Virgil*, 16, 54.

2. To make a noise with the throat when it is being gargled with a liquid, or when one is in the agonies of death.

". . . . quhare the kyng was lyand *bullerand* in his blude."—*Cron. B.* vi. c. 14.

B. *Trans.:* To impart the impetus which is attended by or produces such a sound.

"Thame seemyt the erde opynnyt amyd the flude: The storm up *bullerit* sand as it war wod." *Doug.: Virgil*, 16, 29

* **bŭl'-lĕr,** * **bul-loure,** *s.* [From *buller*, v. (q.v.).] (*Scotch.*) A loud gurgling noise.

"Bot quhare the flude went styl, and calmyt al is, But stoure or *bullourc*, murmoure, or mouing." *Doug.: Virgil*, 325, 53.

¶ Near Buchan-ness, on the coast of Aberdeenshire, lie the Bullers of Buchan or Buchan-bullers. They form a vast hollow or cauldron in a rock open at the top, and affording ingress to the sea on one side through a natural archway. Carlyle uses the term Buchan-bullers figuratively.

"Thus daily is the intermediate land crumbling-in, daily the empire of the two *Buchan-bullers* extending." *Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii., ch. x.

bŭl'-lĕt, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *boulet*, dimin. of *boule* = a ball; from Lat. *bulla* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A small ball.

2. *Of firearms:*

* (1) A cannon ball.

(2) A ball, generally of lead, made to fit the bore of a rifle or musket, and designed to be propelled thence with great force as an offensive instrument or weapon. Bullets are now usually cylindrical, with conical or conoidal points.

BULLET.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Military:* [I. 2.]

2. *Her.:* A name sometimes given to the ogress or pellet. (*Gloss. of Her.*)

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds.)

bullet-compasses, *s. pl.* A pair of scribing compasses with a bullet on the end of one leg to set in a hole. The same as Cone-compasses and Club-compasses.

bullet-extractor, *s.* A pair of pincers with projecting claws, adapted to imbed themselves in a bullet so as to draw it from its bed and extract it. When closed, these form a smooth, blunt surface, like a probe, and are opened against the bullet so as to spread apart the vessels which might oppose the retraction. (*Knight.*)

bullet-hook, *s.* A hook-ended tool for extracting bullets. A pair of iron forceps resembling a bullet-hook was disinterred at Pompeii in 1819 by Dr. Savenko, of St. Petersburg.

bullet-ladle, *s.* A ladle for melting lead to run bullets.

bullet-making, *a.* Making, or designed to be used in making bullets, as *bullet-making machine.*

bullet-mould, *s.* A mould for making bullets. It is an implement opening like a pair of pincers, having jaws which shut closely together, and a spherical or other shaped cavity made by a cherry-reamer, with an ingate by which the melted lead is poured in. (*Knight.*)

bullet-probe, *s.* A sound for exploring tissue to find the *situs* of a bullet. It is usually a soft steel wire with a bulbous extremity.

bullet-proof, *a.* Strong enough to prevent its being penetrated by a bullet.

bullet-screw, *s.* A screw at the end of a ramrod to penetrate a bullet and enable the latter to be withdrawn from the piece. [Ball-screw.]

bullet-shell, *s.* An explosive bullet for small-arms. In experiments made with them at Enfield in 1857, caissons were blown up at distances of 2,000 and 2,400 yards; and brick walls much damaged at those distances by their explosion. [Bullet.] (*Knight.*)

bullet-tree, *s.* [Bully-tree.]

bullet-wood, *s.* The wood of the Bully, or Bullet-tree, No. 1 (q.v.).

bŭl'-lĕ-tĭn, *s.* [In Ger. *bülletin*; Dut. & Fr. *bulletin*; Ital. *bullettino* = a bill, a schedule; from *bulletta* = a ticket, a warrant; dimin. of *bulla*, *bolla* = an edict of the pope.]

1. A brief narrative of facts issued for the information of the public after a battle, during the sickness of a distinguished personage, or in any similar circumstances.

"Lord Beaconsfield's condition had not improved since the issue of the last *bulletin*."—*Daily News*, March 31, 1881.

2. A public announcement of news recently arrived, or anything similar.

3. A periodical publication reporting the proceedings of a society.

¶ The name is sometimes used in the title of a newspaper.

bŭl'-lĕt-stāne, *s.* [Eng. *bullet*; Scotch *stane.*] A round stone. (*Scotch.*)

bŭll'-fĭnch (1), **bŭl'-fĭnch,** *s.* [Eng. *bull*; *finch.*] A well-known bird, the *Pyrrhula vulgaris* [Pyrrhula], locally known as the Norskpipe, the Coalhood, the Hoop, or the Tony Hoop, the Alp, and the Hope. In the

male the head, the parts surrounding the bill, the throat, and the tail are lustrous black; the nape, the back, and the shoulders bluish-grey; the cheeks, neck, breast, the fore part of the belly, and the flanks red; the rump and the vent white. A pinkish-white bar runs transversely across the wing. Its length is about 6¾ inches. The female is less brightly coloured. It feeds on pine, fir, and other seeds, on grain, on berries, on buds, &c. It is permanently resident in Europe. Its nest is usually of moss, the eggs, generally four, bluish-white speckled and streaked with purplish or pale-orange brown at the thicker end. Its song is much prized. It is often domesticated. It occurs in many lands.

bůll'-fĭnch (2), *s.* [Said to be a corruption of *bull-fence* = a fence for confining bulls.] A hedge, usually of quick-set, with a ditch on one side, and so high as to offer great difficulty to hunters and steeple-chasers.

bůl-lĭ-dæ, † bůl'-la-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *bulla* (q.v.), and fem. pl. suff. *-idæ, -adæ.*]

Zool.: A family of molluscs, the second of the section Tectibranchiata, of the family Opisthobranchiata. They have thin, globular, convoluted shells without an operculum. The animal more or less invests the shell. The head is in the form of a single or lobed disk, frequently with its lateral lobes much developed. It contains the genera Bulla, Akera, Aplustrum, &c. It has existed since the deposition of the Lower Oolites.

bůll'-ĭed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Bully, *v.t.*]

* **bůl'-lĭ-mŏng,** * **bůl'-lĭ-mŏn-ў,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A mixture of oats, peas, and vetches.
2. Buck-wheat (q.v.).

bůll'-ĭng (1), *s.* [From *bull*, s. (q.v.).]

On the Stock Exchange: The system of contracting to take stock at a specified future time, making it one's interest during the interval to raise its value.

bůll'-ĭng (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Blasting: Parting a piece of loosened rock from its bed by means of exploding gunpowder poured into the fissures.

bůl'-ĭ-ŏn (1), * **bůl'-yŏn,** *s.* & *a.* [From Low Lat. *bullio*, genit. *bullionis* = (1) the ebullition of boiling water, (2) a mass of gold and silver; from *bullare* = to stamp, to mark with a seal.] [Bulla.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** (*Of the forms* bullyon *and* bullion): A stud, a boss, a globular hollow button; a series of copper plates put on the breast-leathers or bridles of horses for ornament.

"The claspes and *bullions* were worthe a M. pounde."
Skelton: The Crown of Laurel.

* **2.** A kind of dress.

"The other is his dressing block, upon whom my lord lays all his clothes and fashions, ere he vouchsafes them his own person: you shall see him in the morning in the galley-foist, at noon in the *bullion*, in the evening in quirpo."—*Massing: Fatal Dowry*, ii. 2. (*Nares.*)

* **3.** Coin not allowed to pass, or not current at the place where it is tendered.

". . . and our coin is *bullion* in foreign dominions."
—*Locke: Further Considerations.*

4. Uncoined gold and silver in bars or in the mass.

(1) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

". . . the profit of conveying *bullion* and other valuable commodities from port to port."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* (2) *Spec.:* Pure gold.

"The roiall riches and exceeding cost
Of every pillour and of every post,
Which all of purest *bullion* framed were."
Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 32.

5. Metallic, as contradistinguished from paper money.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Coinage.* [I. 3 & 4.]

2. *Goldsmith-work:*

(1) A showy metallic ornament or metal-covered fringe; if genuine, of gold or silver, but sometimes a mere colourable imitation in baser metal.

(2) A form of heavy-twisted fringe, the cords of which are prominent, as the strands of a cable. Bullion-fringe for epaulets is made of silk covered with fine gold or silver wire.

3. *Glass-making:* The extreme end of the glass bulb at the end of the blowing-tube. The bulb having assumed a conical form is rested on a horizontal bar called the *bullion-bar*, to assist in bringing it to the spherical form. (*Knight.*)

B. *As adjective:*

Of coin:

1. (*Lit. or fig.*): Not now current.

"Words whilom flourishing
Pass now no more, but banished from the court,
Dwell with disgrace among the vulgar sort;
And those which eld's strict doom did disallow,
And damn for *bullion*, go for current now."
Sylvester: Divine Works of Du Bartas; Babylon.

2. Pertaining to uncoined gold and silver, or to metallic money.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Bullion-bar, bullion-fringe.*

bůll'-ĭ-ŏn (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A wild plum, a large sloe (*Wright*), *Prunus insititia* (?). (*Britten & Holland.*)

bůll'-ĭ-ŏn-ĭst, *s.* [From Eng. *bullion*, and suff. *-ist.*] An advocate for a metallic currency, or for the limitation of a paper one to an amount which renders it always convertible into gold.

bůl'-lĭ-rag, * **bůl'-lў-rag, băl'-lĭ-răg,** *v.t.* [Etym. unknown.] To rally in a contemptuous way; to abuse one in a hectoring manner. (*Scotch.*)

"The gudeman *bullyragged* him sae sair, that he begude to tell his mind."—*Campbell*, i. 331.

† **bůll'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *bull* (3); suff. *-ish.*]

Of a statement or argument: Containing a bull; having in it a blunder.

"A toothless satire is as improper as a toothed sleek-stone, and as *bullish*."—*Milton: Animadv. Rem. Defence.*

* **bůll'-ĭst,** *s.* [From Eng. &c., *bull* (2), and suff. *-ist*; Ger. *bullist*; O. Fr. *bulliste.*] A writer of papal bulls.

". . . penitentiaries, proctors in the court ecclesiastical, dataries, *bullists*, copyists."—*Harmar: Tr. of Bezi's Sermons*, p. 134.

* **bůl-ĭ'-tion,** *s.* [From Lat. *bullitum*, sup. of *bullio*, or *bullo* = to bubble, to be in a state of ebullition.] The same as Ebullition.

"There is to be observed, in these dissolutions, which will not easily incorporate, what the effects are, as the *bullition*, . . ."—*Bacon.*

bůl'-lŏck, * bul-lok, * bul-loke, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *bulluca* = a bullock. *Bullock* is a dimin. of *bull* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:* A young bull.

". . . one young *bullock*, one ram, and seven lambs of the first year; . . ."—*Numb.* xxix. 8.

B. *As adjective:* Drawn by bullocks; as, *bullock-carriage, bullock-cart, bullock-waggon.*

". . . it was in so bad a state that no wheel vehicle, excepting the clumsy *bullock-waggon*, could pass along."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. ii., p. 26.

bullock's eye, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The eye of a bullock.

2. *Bot.:* A plant, *Sempervivum tectorum.*

bullock's heart, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The heart of a bullock.

2. *Bot.:* The fruit of a tree, *Anona reticulata.*

bůl'-lў (1), *s.* & *a.* [Of uncertain etym. Dr. Murray suggests connection with Dut. *boll* = a lover of either sex. In folk etym. there is some association with *bull* (1).]

A. *As substantive:*

* **1.** A brisk, dashing fellow.

"I love the lovely *bully*."
Shakesp.: Hen. V., iv. 1.

2. A noisy, insolent man, who habitually seeks to overbear by clamour or by threats.

". . . . he became the most consummate *bully* ever known in his profession."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

3. A hired bravo, a ruffian.

4. The protector of a prostitute.

B. *As adjective:* Brisk, dashing. (*Vulgar.*)

"Bless thee, *bully* doctor!"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 3.

¶ Among the most usual compounds are: *Bully-boy, bully-monster, bully-rook* (*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 3; ii. 1.)

bůl'-lў (2), *s.* & *a.* [Probably a corruption of *bullet.*]

bully-tree, *s.* [Probably a corruption of *bullet-tree.*]

Botany:

1. According to Sir R. Schomburgk the name given in Guiana to a species of Mimusops, one of the Sapotaceæ (Sapotads). The fruit is about the size of a coffee-berry, and tastes delicious. The wood is solid, heavy, cross-grained, and durable.

2. A name given in the West Indies to the species Bumelia, a genus of plants belonging to the order Sapotaceæ (Sapotads). [Bumelia.] They have fine leaves, but their flowers possess little attraction. *Bumelia ingens* is the Bastard, and *B. nigra* the Black Bully-tree. [Bumelia.]

3. The Jamaica Bully-tree, *Lucuma mammosa*, is also a Sapotad. Its fruit is egg-shaped, from three to five inches long, and has been called Marmalade or Natural Marmalade.

bůl'-lў, *v.t.* & *i.* [From *bully*, s. (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To attempt to overbear by clamour, insult, or threats.

"The Jacobites, who hated Smith and had reason to hate him, affirmed that he had obtained his place by *bullying* the Lords of the Treasury, and particularly by threatening that, if his just claims were disregarded, he would be the death of Hampden."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

B. *Intrans.:* To act as a bully, to behave with noise, insolence, and menace.

"He fawned, *bullied*, and bribed indefatigably."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

bůl'-lў-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Bully, *v.t.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* The act of attempting to overbear by means of noise, insult, or menace.

* **bul'-lyn,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Boil, *v.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bůl'-rŭsh, bůll'-rŭsh, *s.* & *a.* [From Eng. *bull*, a. = large; and *rush.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang. and Botany:*

1. *In the singular:*

(1) A name sometimes given to the botanical genus Typha, called also Cat's-tail or Reed-mace (q.v.). [See also Typha.]

(2) The name of the genus Scirpus, called also Club-rush. Specially used of the species *Scirpus lacustris*, Lake Club-rush. [Club-rush, Scirpus.]

2. *In the plural.* (*Bulrushes or Typhads*): The name given by Dr. Lindley to the order of plants called Typhaceæ.

II. *Scripture and Botany:* The bulrush of Scripture is the translation of two distinct Hebrew words, אגמון (*agmon*), possibly an Arundo or some similar genus, in Isaiah lviii. 5, and גֹּמֶא (*gome*), evidently the Papyrus nilotica (Ex. ii. 3, Isaiah xviii. 2).

B. *As adjective:* Resembling any of the plants described under A.

¶ *Bullrush pencillaria:* The English name of a grass, *P. spicata*, from India.

bůl'-rŭsh-wŏrts, *s. pl.* [From Eng. *bulrush*, and *worts.*]

Bot.: Lindley's name for the Typhaceæ (q.v.).

† **bŭlse,** *s.* [From Port. *bolsa* = a purse, a bag.] A purse, a bag. (Used only of a receptacle for diamonds.)

". . . . *bulses* of diamonds and bags of guineas."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

* **bul'-stare,** *v.t.* The same as Bolt (2), *v.*, * Bulte, *v.* (q.v.). (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bult,** * **bulte,** *pret.* & *pa. par.* [Build, *v.*]

* **bulte,** * **bult'-en,** *v.t.* [From Sw. *bulta* = to beat.] [Bolt (2).] (*Chaucer: C. T.*)

* **bult-ed,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [Bulte, *v.*]

* **bulted bread,** *s.* The coarsest bread. (*Wharton.*)

* **bŭl'-tĕl,** *s.* [Low Lat. *bultellus.*] [Bolt, *v.*]

1. A bolter or bolting-cloth.
2. The bran after sifting.

bŭlt'-ĕr, * **bōult'-ĕr,** * **bōlt'-er,** * **bult'-ure,** * **bult'-ar,** *s.* [From O. Fr. *bulter* = a boulter or sieve.] [Bolter.]

1. The bran or refuse of meal after it is dressed.
2. The bag in which it is dressed.
3. (*Of the form* bulter): A deep-sea line.

*** bult'-ure, * bult-ar,** *s.* [From O. Eng. *bulte*, and suff. *-ure*, *-ar* = modern Eng. *-er*.] One who or that which boults. [BOLTER (2).]

*** bult'-yd,** *pa. par.* [BULTE.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** bult'-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BULTE, *v.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bŭl'-wark, *s.* [Dan. *bulværk*; Sw. *bolverk*; Dut. & Ger. *bollwerk*; from Dan. *bul* = a stump, log, and *værk* = work.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A rampart or fortification, properly one made of stumps of trees, &c.; a bastion.

"They oft repair
Their earthen *bulwarks* 'gainst the ocean flood."
Fairfax.

2. *Fig.:* Any shelter or screen against an enemy.

"Our naval strength is a *bulwark* to the nation."—*Addison.*

II. *Naut.:* That part of the sides of a ship which rises above the level of the upper deck.

"Like leviathans afloat,
Lay their *bulwarks* on the brine."
Campbell: Battle of the Baltic, 2.

*** bŭl'-wark,** *v.t.* [BULWARK, *s.*] To fortify; to secure with bulwarks.

"And yet no *bulwark'd* town, or distant coast,
Preserves the beauteous youth from being seen."
Addison.

*** bul'-yette,** *s.* [BULGET.]

*** bŭl'-yĭe-mĕnt,** *s.* [HABILIMENT.] (*Scotch.*) Habiliments; specially such as constitute part of a military equipment.

"Gird on their *bulyiement* and come alang."
Ross: Helenore, p. 121.

bŭm, *v.i.* [In Dut. *bommen* = to sound like an empty barrel; O. Dut. *bom* = a drum. Imitated from the sound.] To make a humming noise. (*Chiefly Scotch.*) *Used—*

1. Of bees.

"Shall let the busy, grumbling hive,
Bum o'er their treasure."
Burns: To William Simpson.

2. Of the confused hum of a multitude.

"For English men *bum* there as thick as bees."
Hamilton: Wallace, bk. x., p. 253. (*Jamieson.*)

3. Of the drone of a bagpipe.

"At glomin now the bagpipe's dumb,
Whan weary owsen hameward come;
Sae sweetly as it wont to *bum*,
And *Pibrachs* skreed."
Fergusson: Poems, ii. 24.

bŭm (1), *s.* [Of uncertain origin.]

1. The buttocks.

2. A bumbailiff (q.v.).

bŭm (2), *s. & a.* [From *bum*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:* A humming noise, the sound emitted by a bee.

". . . I ha' knowne
Twenty such breaches piec'd up, and made whole,
Without a *bum* of noise."
B. Jonson: Magnetick Lady, Works, ii. 49.

B. *As adjective:* Emitting a humming sound.

bum-clock, *s.* A humming beetle which flies in the summer evenings. Probably it is what entomologists call *Geotrupes stercorarius.*

"The *bum-clock* humm'd wi' lazy drone."
Burns: The Twa Dogs.

*** bum,** *prep.* with *pro.* [Contracted from Eng. *by my.*]

*** bum troth.** By my troth.

"No, *bum troth*, good man Grumbe, his name is Stephano."—*Damon and Pith.*, O. Pl., i. 211.

*** bum-ladie.** By my lady, *i.e.*, by the Virgin Mary.

"Nay, *bum-ladie*, I will not, by St. Anne."
Promos and Cassandra, iv. 7. (*Nares.*)

bū-măs'-tŭs, *s.* [From Gr. βούμαθος (*boumasthos*), βούμαστος (*boumastos*) = a kind of vine bearing large grapes; βοῦς (*bous*) = a bullock or ox, a cow, and μαστός (*mastos*) = a breast, *spec.* the swelling breast of a woman. Named from being large like a cow's nipple.]

Palæont.: A sub-genus of Silurian Trilobites ranked under the genus Illænus. The *Illænus* (Bumastus) *barriensis* is from Barr, in Staffordshire. It is called the Barr Trilobite.

bŭm'-bāi-lĭff, *s.* [Dr. Murray says: cf. the Fr. equivalent *pousse-cul*, colloquially shortened to *cul*, precisely like the Eng. *bum.*] Skeat thinks *bum* is = *bum* (1) (q.v.), and that it was applied by the common people contemptuously to the functionary, as implying that he caught those of whom he was in pursuit by the hinder part of their garments. An under bailiff, employed to dun and arrest one for debt.

"Go, Sir Andrew, scout me for him at the corner of the orchard, like a *bumbailiff*."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

bŭm'-bāized, bŭm'-bāzed, bŏm'-bāzed, *a.* [From Scotch *bum*, v., and *bazed* (q.v.).] Amazed, confused, stupified. (*Scotch.*)

"Conscience! if I am na clean *bumbaized*—you, ye cheat, the wuddy rogue . . ."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxiii.

bum'-bard (1), *s. & a.* [BOMBARD, *s. & a.*]

bŭm'-bard (2), **bŭm'-bart,** *s. & a.* [From Ital. *bombare* = a humble-bee. (*Jamieson.*)] [BOMBUS, BUMBEE.]

A. *As substantive* (*of the form* bumbart): A drone, a driveller.

"An *bumbart*, ane dron bee, ane bag full of fleume."
Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 48.

B. *As adjective* (*of the form* bumbard): Indolent, lazy.

"Mony sweir *bumbard* belly-huddroun."
Dunbar: Bannatyne Poems, p. 29, st. 7.

*** bŭm'-bast,** *s.* [BOMBAST.]

*** bŭm'-bast,** *v.t.* [BOMBAST, *v.*] To stuff out, to pad out. (*Gascoigne: The Steele Glas*, 1,145.)

bŭm'-bāze, *v.t.* [From Dut. *bommen* = to resound as a barrel, and *verbazen* = to astonish, to amaze, & Scotch *bazed* (q.v.).] To stupify; to confuse.

"By now all een upon them sadly gaz'd,
And Lindy looked blate and sair *bumbaz'd*."
Ross: Helenore, p. 85.

bŭm'-bāzed, *pa. par.* [BUMBAZE.] (*Scotch.*)

bŭm'-bēe, *s.* [From *bum*, v. or s., and *bee.*] A humble-bee. (*Lit. & fig.*) (*Scotch.*)

bumbee-byke, *s.* A nest of humble-bees. (*Scotch.*)

"Auld farnyear stories come athwart their minds,
Of *bum-bee bykes*." *Davidson: Seasons*, p. 5.

bŭm'-bĕ-lo, bŭm'-bŏ-lo, *s.* [Cf. Ital. *bombola* = a pitcher.] A thin, spheroidal glass vessel or flask with a short neck, used in the sublimation of camphor.

"In a large chemical factory near Birmingham the camphor-refining room contained about a dozen sand baths . . . each containing about ten *bumboloes*."—*Tomlinson, in Goodrich & Porter.*

*** bŭm'-ble,** *v.t. & i.* [From Lat. *bombito*; O. Dut. *bommelen* = to buzz or hum.] To make a humming noise like the humble-bee or the bittern. (*Chaucer.*) [BUM, *v.*]

"As a bitour *bumbleth* in the mire."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,554.

bŭm'-ble, * bom'-bĕll, * bŭm'-mil, * bŭm'-mle, *s.* [From *bumble*, v. (q.v.).]

1. A wild bee. (*In Galloway.*)

2. [BUMMLE.]

bumble-bee, *s.* A humble-bee, *Bombus terrestris*, or any of its congeners. Sometimes the Bumble or Humble-bees are elevated into a family, Bombidæ.

bŭm'-ble-bĕr-rў, *s.* [A corruption of Eng. *bramble*, with *berry.*] The fruit of the bramble, *Rubus fruticosus.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

bŭm'-ble-kīte, *s.* [A corruption of *bramble*, and Scotch *kyte* = belly.] The fruit of the bramble, *Rubus fruticosus.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

bŭm'-bōat, *s.* [From Eng. *bum* (1), and *boat.* So called from its clumsy form.]

Naut.: A boat used to carry provisions to vessels.

bū-mĕl'-I-ą, *s.* [Lat. *bumelia*; Gr. βουμελία (*boumelia*) = a large kind of ash.]

Bot.: A genus of trees belonging to the order Sapotaceæ (Sapotads). *Bumelia nigra* has a bitter and astringent bark, which is used in fevers. *B. retusa* has a milky fruit. The fruit of *B. lycioides*, partly sour, partly sweet, is useful in diarrhœa. (*Lindley.*) [BULLY-TREE.]

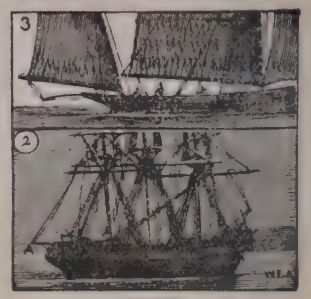
bŭm'-kĭn, bôom'-kĭn, *s.* [From Eng. *boom*, and dimin. suff. *-kin.*]

Nautical:

1. A boom on each side of the bow, to haul the fore-tack to.

2. A boom on the quarter for the standing part of the main-brace.

3. A boom over the stern to extend the mizzen.



BUMKINS.

bŭm'-lēr, bŭm'-mel-ēr, *s.* [Sc. *bummil*, v.; *-er.*] A blundering fellow. (*Jamieson.*)

bŭm'-ling, *s.* [BUMBLE, *v.*] The humming noise made by a bee. (*Scotch.*)

būm'-mą-lō, bŭm'-mą-lō-tĭ, *s.* [Hind.] *Ichthy.: Harpodon nehereus*, a smelt-like Asiatic coast fish, called by Anglo-Indians *Bombay Duck.*

*** bŭmme,** *v.t.* [Dut. *bom* = a drum (*Skeat*), referring to the sound made with the lips.] To taste.

"The best ale lay in my boure or in my bedchambre,
And who-so *bummed* ther-of boughte it ther-after."
Piers Plowman, v. 222-3.

bŭm'-mĕr, *s.* [Prob. from Ger. *bummler.*]

1. An idler, a loafer, a low politician. (*Amer.*)

2. A camp-follower in the Civil War. (*Amer.*)

bŭm'-mil, *v.t. & i.* [From *bumble*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To bungle.

"'Tis ne'er be me
Shall scandalize or say ye *bummil*
Ye'r poetrie."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 220.

B. *Intrans.:* To blunder.

bŭm'-ming, bŭm'-mĭn', *pr. par. & a.* [BUM, *v.*]

bŭm'-mle, *s.* [From *bummle*, v. (q.v.).] A blunderer. (*Scotch.*)

"O fortune, they ha'e room to grumble!
Had'st thou ta'en aff some drowsy *bummle*,
Wha can do nought but fyke an' fumble."
Burns: On a Scotch Bard.

*** bŭm'-mўn, * bŭm'-bўn, * bŏm'-bŏn,** *v.t.* [Imitated from the sound.] To hum as a bee. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bŭmp (1), *s.* [BUMP (1), *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A thump, a blow.

"Those thumps and *bumps* which flesh is heir to."
Th. Hook: Gilbert Gurney, i. 5.

2. A swelling, a protuberance.

"It had upon its brow
A *bump* as big as a young cockerel's stone."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, i. 5.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Phrenology:* A protuberance on the cranium, believed by phrenologists to be associated with distinct faculties or affections of the mind.

2. *Boating:* In the college races at Oxford and Cambridge the boats are not started in line, but at certain intervals in succession, in the order of their "place on the river." When any boat succeeds in overtaking the one immediately in front, and runs into it with its bow, it is said to *bump* it, and the two boats change places in seniority.

"St. Catherine's, Christ's, and King's made a fine race, and Christ's claim to have *bumped* St. Catherine's. King's, in turn, ran into the former crew, and claimed a *bump*."—*Standard*, March 10, 1881.

bump-supper, *s.* A supper given in one of the colleges at Oxford or Cambridge to celebrate the boat of that particular college having bumped its predecessor in the races, and thus gained a step towards "the head of the river."

*** bŭmp** (2), *s.* [BOOM (1), *s.*] The loud booming noise of the bittern.

"The bitter with his *bump*,
The crane with his trump."
Skelton: Poems, p. 227.

bŭmp (1), *v.t. & i.* [Wel. *bump* = a lump; *pwmpio* = to bump, bang; Ir. & Gael. *beum* = a blow.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Gen.:* To strike forcibly against anything, to beat, thump.

"I *bumped* the ice into three several stars."
Tennyson: The Epic.

2. *Spec.* (*Boating*): To effect a bump.

B. *Intransitive:* To strike against anything, to bob up and down.

"And thumping and plumping and *bumping* and jumping." *Southey: Cataract of Lodore*, p. 77.

† **bŭmp** (2), *v.i.* [BOOM (1), *s.*] To make a loud booming noise, to bumble. (Said only of the bittern.)

"And as a bittour *bumps* within a reed."
Dryden: Wife of Bath's Tale, 194.

bŭmp'-ĕr, (1), *s.* [Perhaps a corruption of *au bon père* (Fr.), from a custom observed by French-English priests (after the conquest by William of Normandy) of toasting the Pontiff in the first deep draught from a new cask of wine.] A glass filled to over-flowing.

bŭmp'-ĕr, (2), *s.* [Eng. *bump*; *-er.*]

1. A log of wood placed over a ship's side to ward off ice or other obstacles.

2. A projecting head at the end of a railway car to receive or deliver the force of collision and moderate the same by transferring the force to a spring or set of springs; a buffer.

bŭmp'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [BUMP, *v.*]

bumping-post, *s.*

Railway Engineering: A timber or set of timbers at the termination of a railway track, to limit the motion of the train in that direction.

bŭmp'-kĭn, * **bŭm'-kĭn,** *s.* [A word of doubtful origin. Skeat and Mahn consider it the same as *boomkin* = a small boom or luff-block, and hence, metaphorically, a wooden-headed fellow, a blockhead.] [BOOMKIN.] A country lout; an awkward, clumsy, thick-headed fellow.

"'Twas April, as the *bumpkins* say."
Cowper: Raven.

* **bŭmp'-kĭn-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *bumpkin*; *-ly.*] Like a bumpkin, having the manners of a bumpkin, clownish.

"Who, aiming at description, and the rustick wonderful, gives an air of *bumpkinly* romance to all he tells."—*Richardson: Clarissa.*

† **bŭn** (1), * **bŭnne** (1), *s.* [A.S. *bune* = a hollow pipe, a cup.] The inner part or core of the stalks of flax. (Still in use in the provinces.)

"Ryse, or *bunne*, or drye weed. *Calamus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

bŭn (2), * **bonne,** * **bŭnn,** * **bŭnne** (2), *s.* [O. Prov. Fr. *bugne* = a kind of fritters; Fr. *bigne* = a swelling; Sp. *buñuelo* = a sort of sweet bread. Compare O. H. Ger. *bungo* = a bulb; Eng. *bunch.*] A sort of small cake or sweet bread.

"*Bunne*, brede. *Placenta.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

† **bŭn** (3), * **bwn,** *s.* [Gael. *bun* = bottom, foundation; Ir. *bon*, *bun* = the bottom of anything.] [BUM.] (*Scotch.*) (*Lyndsay: Worhis*, p. 208. *A. Scott: Poems*, p. 50.) (*Jamieson.*)

* **bŭn,** *a.* [BOUN, *a.*] Ready, prepared.

"Fodder and hai thou sal find *bun*."
Cursor Mundi, 3,317.

bŭnch, * **bonche,** * **bŭnche,** *s.* [Icel. *bunki* = a heap, pile; O. Sw. *bunke*; Dan. *bunke*; Dut. *bonken* = to beat.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

† 1. A lump, a knob, a prominence.

"Mid brode *bunches* on heore bak."—*Mapes*, p. 344.

"They will carry their treasures upon the *bunches* of camels."—*Isa.* xxx. 6.

2. A cluster of several things of the same kind growing naturally together.

"For thee, large *bunches* load the bending vine."
Dryden.

3. A number of things tied together.

"If I fought not with fifty of them, I am a *bunch* of radish."—*Shakesp.: 1 Hen. IV.*, ii. 4.

"A *bunch* of ponderous keys he took."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 12.

4. A tuft or little bundle of things fastened in a knot or bow.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mining:* A miner's term for an irregular lump of ore—more than a stone, and not so much as a continuous vein. A mine is said to be bunchy, when the yield is irregular—sometimes rich, sometimes poor.

2. *Flax manufacture:* Three bundles, or 180,000 yards, of linen yarn. [BUNDLE.]

* **bunch-backed,** * **bunchbacked,** *a.* Having a prominence on the back; humpbacked.

"To help thee curse that poisonous *bunch-back'd* toad."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

† **bŭnch,** * **bŭnch'-on,** * **bun-sen,** *v.t.* & *i.* [BUNCH, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To beat, bump.

"*Bunchon. Tundo, trudo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"He *buncheth* me and beateth me."
Palsgrave.

2. To tie up or form into a bunch or cluster.

B. *Intransitive:* To grow or form into a cluster or bunch; to swell out, or grow into a protuberance or bulb.

"It has the resemblance of a champignon before it is opened, *bunching* out into a large round knob at one end."—*Woodward.*

* **bŭnch'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *bunchy*; *-ness.*] The quality of being bunchy.

† **bŭnch'-ĭng,** * **bŭnch'-ĭnge,** * **bŭnch'-ўnge,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [BUNCH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par.* & *particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. The act of beating.

"*Bunchinge. Tuncio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The act of forming into a bunch.

† **bŭnch'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *bunch*; *-y.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Forming a cluster or bunch; humpy, swelling.

"He is more especially distinguished from other birds, by his *bunchy* tail."—*Grew.*

2. *Mining:* [See BUNCH, B.]

* **bŭn'-ôômbe,** *a.* & *s.* [BUNKUM.]

bund, * **bun'-din,** * **bun'-dyn** (*Scotch*), * **bun'-dyn** (*O. Eng.*), *pa. par.* & *a.* [BIND, *v.*]

bund-sack, *s.* A person of either sex engaged to be married. (*Scotch.*) (*Vulgar.*) (*Jamieson.*)

bŭnd, *a.* [BOUND, *a.*] Ready, prepared; bound for. (*Scotch.*)

"But bide ye—ye shall hear what cam o't, and how far I am *bund* to be bedesman to the Ravenswoods"
Scott: Bride of Lammermoor, ch. xxiv.

bŭnd, *s.* [A native word.]

In India: An embankment.

". . . the broad brown plains where *bunds* and water-dykes and machinery for regulating the flooding of the land indicated the scenes of labour."—*Times*, June 6, 1861.

* **bŭnd'-ĕl-ĕt,** *s.* [O. Eng. *bundel* = bundle, and dimin. suff. *-et.*] A little bundle.

"A *bundelet* of myrre my lemman is to me."—*Wycliffe: Song of Solomon*, i. 12.

bun'-dĕr, *s.* & *a.* [Hind. *bundar*, from Arab. *bandar* = a city, an emporium, a port, a harbour, a trading town (*Catafago*).]

bunder-boat, *s.* The surf-boat of the Malabar coast of India.

bŭn'-dle, * **bun-del,** * **bun-delle,** *s.* [A.S. *byndel*, dimin. of *bund* = a bundle, things bound together; *bindan* = to bind up; Dut. *bondel*; Ger. *bündel.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A number of things bound together.

"Observe the dying father speak,
Try, lads, can you this *bundle* break?"
Swift: The Fagot.

"With base and with capital flourished around,
Seemed *bundles* of lances which garlands had bound."
Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 9.

(2) A roll, a package, a parcel.

* 2. *Fig.:* A collection, a number.

"So that this and the whole *bundle* of those following sentences may be applied."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes.*

II. *Flax manuf.:* Twenty hanks, or 60,000 yards, of linen yarn.

bundle-pillar, *s.*

Arch.: A column or pier with others of smaller dimensions attached to it.

bŭn'-dle, *v.t.* & *i.* [BUNDLE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To tie up in a bundle or parcel.

"As if a man, in making posies,
Should *bundle* thistles up with roses."
Swift.

2. *Fig.:* To heap together roughly.

"We ought to put things together as well as we can, *doctrinæ causa*; but, after all, several things will not be *bundled* up together, under our terms and ways of speaking."—*Locke.*

¶ *To bundle off:* To start anyone off hurriedly.

To bundle up: To pack up hurriedly.

† **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To prepare for departure; to pack up.

2. To sleep together without undressing. (Applied to the custom of a man and woman so doing.) (*American.*)

bŭn'-dled, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BUNDLE, *v.*]

"By tricks and lies as numerous and as keen
As the necessities their authors feel:
Then cast them, closely *bundled*, every brat."
Cowper: The Task, bk. ii.

bŭnd'-lĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [BUNDLE, *v.*]

bundling-machine, *s.* A machine for grasping a number of articles into a bundle ready for tying. Machines of this character are used for fire-wood, asparagus, and many other things sold in tied bundles.

bundling-press, *s.* A press in which hanks of yarn are pressed into cubical packages for transportation, storage, or sale.

* **bune,** *s.* [A.S. *bune* (*Somner*).] [BUN (1).] A reed, a pipe, a flute. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bŭng (1), * **bŭnge,** *s.* & *a.* [Wel. *bwng* = (1) a hole, (2) a bung; O. Gael. *buine* = a tap, a spigot; Ir. *buinne* = a tap. Cf. O. Dut. *bonne* = a bung, stopple; O. Fr. *bonde* = a bung.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* [II. 1.]

"*Bunge* of a wesselle, as a tonne, barelle, botelle, or othere lyke. *Lura.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"After three nights are expired, the next morning pull out the *bung*, stick, or plug."—*Mortimer.*

2. *Fig.:* Applied

(1) To the landlord of a public-house. (*Slang.*)

(2) To a sharper or pickpocket. (*Slang.*)

"Away, you cut-purse rascal! you filthy *bung*, away!"
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

(3) To a pocket or a purse. (*Slang.*) (*Nares.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Coopering:* A stopper for the large opening in the bulge of a cask called the *bung-hole.*

2. *Pottery:* A pile of seggars forming a cylindrical column in a kiln.

3. *Shoemaking:* The instep of a shoe. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

B. *As adj.:* Tipsy, intoxicated. (*Scotch.*)

"But changed her maid when *bung*."
Ramsay: Poems, i. 268. (*Jamieson.*)

bung-borer, *s.*

Coopering: A conical auger for reaming out a bung-hole.

bung-cutter, *s.* A machine for cutting bungs. There are four forms:—The annular borer, a lathe which turns the circular bung, a cylindrical saw, and a descending tubular knife.

bung-fu', *a.* Quite intoxicated. (*Scotch.*) (*Vulgar.*) (*Picken: Poems*, 1785, p. 52.)

bung-hole, *s.* The hole in a cask through which it is filled, and which is then stopped with a bung.

"To what base uses we may return, Horatio! Why may not imagination trace the noble dust of Alexander, till he find it stopping a *bung-hole*?"—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. i.

bung-starter, *s.*

Coopering: A stave shaped like a bat, which, applied to either side of the bung, causes it to start out.

bung-vent, *s.* A passage for admitting air through the bung of a cask, to allow a free flow of liquid from the tap.

* **bŭng** (2), *s.* & *a.* [Imitated from the sound. In Ger. *bunge* = a drum.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The sound emitted when a stone is forcibly thrown from a sling.

2. The act of throwing a stone from a sling.

B. *As adjective:* Humming. (See the compound.)

bung-top, *s.* A humming-top.

bŭng, *v.t.* [Bung, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To close, stop with a bung.

"They *bung* up the said vessels, and give them vent sometimes."—*Markham: Country Farm.*

2. *Fig.:* To close up, stop in any way.

"If Ronaldos had heard these speeches from the poor knave, he had *bunged* up his mouth, that he should not have spoken these three years."—*Shelton: Don Quixote.*

bŭn'g-a-lōw, *s.* [From Bengali *bánglá*; Mahratta *bāngăla.*] The name applied to the kind of houses erected by Europeans in India. They are generally of one story, and with the roof thatched, the ceiling being often of white-washed cloth. Any building, of one story, with a verandah.

bŭng'-le, *v.t. & i.* [Etymology doubtful. Skeat suggests *bongle, bangle,* a formation from *bangand* = to strike often or clumsily. Cf. Sw. *bangla* = to work ineffectually. Dr. Murray thinks that it is onomatopœic.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To botch; mend clumsily.

"They make lame mischief, though they mean it well;
Their int'rest is not finely drawn, and hid,
But seams are coarsely *bungled* up, and seen."
Dryden.

2. *Fig.:* To manage clumsily or awkwardly, to spoil.

"You have *bungled* this business."—*Thackeray: Adv. of Philip,* i. 240.

B. *Intransitive:* To mismanage, botch, act clumsily or awkwardly.

"I do not use to *bungle.*"—*Beaum. & Flet.: Maid's Trag.,* iii. 1.

bŭng'-le, *s.* [Bungle, *v.*] A botching, awkward mismanagement; clumsiness.

"Errours and *bungles* are committed when the matter is inapt or contumacious."—*Ray on the Creation.*

bŭng'-lĕr, *s.* [Bungle, *v.*] One who bungles; a botcher, a clumsy fellow.

"Hard features every *bungler* can command;
To draw true beauty shows a master's hand."
Dryden: Epistle to Mr. Lee, 53,54.

bŭng'-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Bungle, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

"He must be a *bungling* gamester who cannot win."—*Macaulay.*

"Name it not faith, but *bungling* bigotry."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, i. 141.

C. *As substantive:* A botching, clumsy or awkward performance.

bŭng'-lĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *bungling; -ly.*] In a bungling manner; clumsily, awkwardly.

"To denominate them monsters, they must have had some system of parts, compounded of solids and fluids, that executed, though but *bunglingly,* their peculiar functions."—*Bentley.*

bŭn'-gō, *s.* [An American-Indian word.]

Boat.: A kind of canoe used in the Southern States and in South America.

bŭn'-ĭon (ĭon as **yŭn),** † **bŭn'-yŏn** * **bŭn'-ĭ-an,** * **bŭn'-ne-an** (*Eng.*), **bŭn'-yan** (*Scotch*), *s.* [In Ital. *bugnone, bugno* = a round knob or bunch, a boil or blain; O. Fr. *bugne, bune, buigne* = a swelling; Icel. *bunga* = an elevation, a convexity. (*Skeat.*).]

Med.: An enlargement and inflammation of the joint of the great toe. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"He was not aware that Miss Mally had an orthodox corn or *bunyan* that could as little bear a touch from the royne slippers of philosophy . . ."—*Ayrs. Legat.,* p. 198. (*Jamieson.*)

bū'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *bunion;* Gr. *βούνιον* (*bounion*) = probably the earth-nut; from *βουνός* (*bounos*) = a hill, because the plant grows in hilly situations.]

Botany: A genus of umbelliferous plants. *Bunium flexuosum* is the Common Earth-nut, and is British. What was formerly called *B. bulbocastanum* is now removed to the genus Carum (q.v.). It also is wild in this country. [Earth-nut.]

bŭnk, *s.* [Sw. *bunke* = a flat-bottomed bowl; Dan. *bynke* = a meal-tub.] [Bung.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A wooden case or box, which serves for a seat in the daytime and a bed at night. (*American.*)

2. *Naut.:* One of a series of berths arranged in vertical tiers. (*Chiefly, but not exclusively, American.*)

"But the rooms are divided by upright boards into *bunks,* and the berths are in pairs, one above the other."—*Times,* May 21, 1874. *The Emigrants' Depôt at Blackwall.*

bŭnk'-ĕr (*Eng.*), **bŭnk'-ĕr, bŭnk'-art** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Bunk.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of the forms* bunker, bunkart. (*Scotch.*)

(1) A bench, or sort of long low chests that serve for seats.

"Ithers frae aff the *bunkers* sank."
Ramsay: Poems, i. 280.

(2) A seat in a window, which also serves for a chest, opening with a hinged lid.

"A *bunker,* a window-seat."—*Sir J. Sinclair: Observations,* p. 169.

2. *Of the form* bunker *only (Eng.):* A large bin or receptacle for anything; for example, coals.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* A space in steamers below decks for the accommodation of coal.

2. *In the game of golf:* An obstacle.

buń'-kum, buń'-cŏmbe, *s.* [From Buncombe, a county in the western part of North Carolina. When, in the Sixteenth Congress of the United States, the "Missouri Question" was being discussed, Felix Walker, the member for part of West Carolina, persisted in speaking when the House was impatient to vote, he was implored to desist, but would not, declaring that he must make a speech for Buncombe, meaning for his constituents in that then uncelebrated region.]

1. A body of constituents. (*Goodrich & Porter.*) (*American.*)

2. A speech made for the purpose of claptrap or political intrigue. (*American.*)

¶ *To speak for buncombe:* To speak for ostentation.

† **bŭnn,** * **bŭnne,** *s.* [Bun.]

bŭn'-nĕrts, *s.* [From Sw. *björn* = a bear, and Eng. *wort.* In Sw. *björn-ram,* and in Ger. *bärenklau,* are names of this plant, and are = the bear's paw. (*Jamieson.*).] The same as Bunnle (q.v.).

bûn'-ŏ-dŏnt, *a. & s.* [Bunodonta.]

A. *As adj.:* Having molars like those of the Bunodonta (q.v.); pertaining to the Bunodonta.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Bunodonta.

bûn-ŏ-dŏn'-ta, *s. pl.* [Gr. *βουνός* (*bounos*) = a heap, a mound, and *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: Kowalewsky's name for one of two sections of the Artiodactylate Mammalia. It is so called because the molar teeth have tuberculated crowns. It contains the family Hippopotamidæ and Suidæ.

Bûn'-sĕn, *s. & a.* [From Herr Bunsen, professor of chemistry at Breslau.]

Bunsen-battery, Bunsen's battery, *s.*

Electricity: A modification of the Grove-battery, plates or bars of gas-coke being used instead of platinum. The electro-motive force is slightly less than that of the Grove-battery.

Bunsen's burner, *s.* [Burner.]

Bunsen's photometer, *s.* [Photometer.]

bûn'-sĕn-īte, *s.* [From Professor Bunsen of Breslau, who observed artificial crystals of the mineral.]

Min.: An octohedral translucent mineral of a vitreous lustre and pistachio-green colour, a pure protoxide of nickel, found in Saxony.

bŭnt (1), *s.* [Of uncertain etym.; perhaps connected with Sw. *bunt* = a bundle, or *bugt* = a bend.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* *Gen.:* A swelling part, an increasing cavity; the bagging of a fishing-net or the like.

"The wear is a frith . . . having in it a *bunt* or cod."—*Carew.*

II. *Naut.:* The middle perpendicular portion of a sail.

III. *Baseball:* A short, slow hit to the infield, made by allowing the ball to hit the bat rather than by striking forcibly at it.

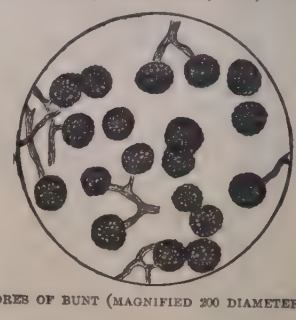
bunt-lines, *s. pl.* [Buntline.]

bŭnt (2), *s.* [Etym. unknown. Connection with *burnt* has been suggested, but the evidence is wanting.]

1. A weed, a herb. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A puff-ball, *Lycoperdon bovista.*

3. *Tilletia caries,* which attacks the ears of wheat, completely filling the grains with a black, fœtid powder. This powder is a mass of spherical, reticulated spores, which, when crushed, give out a most disagreeable smell. It was formerly called *Uredo fœtida,* or stinking-rust. Bread made from flour containing this fungus has a disagreeable flavour and a dark colour. Such flour, however, is said to be sometimes used in the manufacture of gingerbread, the treacle effectually disguising the flavour. The presence of bunt is readily detected by the microscope.



SPORES OF BUNT (MAGNIFIED 200 DIAMETERS).

bŭnt (3), *s.* [Provinc. Scotch *bun* = the tail or brush of a hare. Cf. Ir. *bon, bun;* Dan. *bund* = the bottom of anything (*Jamieson*). Cf. also *bundt* = bundle, . . . bottle of hay, faggot of branches.] The tail or brush of a hare or rabbit.

bŭnt, *v.i.* [From *bunt* (1), *s.* (q.v.).] To swell out; as, the sail *bunts* out.

bŭnt, *v.t.*

Baseball: To allow the ball to hit the bat and bound or roll slowly toward third base, this giving a speedy runner a chance to reach first base in safety.

* **bŭnt'-ĕr** (1) *s.* [Of unknown etym.]

1. *Spec.:* A cant term for a woman who picks up rags about the streets.

"Punks, strolers, market dames, and *bunters.*"
Hudibras Redivivus (1707). (*Halliwell: Cont. to Lex.*)

2. *Gen.:* Any low, vulgar woman.

bûnt'-ĕr (2), *s. & a.* [From Ger. *bunt* = party-coloured, variegated, pied, motley.]

A. *As substantive:* The same as Bunter Sandstone (q.v.).

B. *As adjective:* Variegated; pertaining to the bunter and sandstone.

bunter sandstone, *s.* [Ger. *bunter sandstein.*]

Geol.: One of the three great divisions of the Triassic formation. It is the lowest, *i.e.* the oldest of the series. It corresponds to the *Grès bigarré* (variegated freestone or grit) of the French, and is represented in England by sandstone and quartzose conglomerate. In the Hartz it is more than 1,000 feet thick; in Cheshire and Lancashire about 600. The footprints of old called Chirotherium, now known to be Labyrinthodont, occur in the Bunter; the plants are chiefly ferns, cycads, and conifers.

bŭnt'-ĭng (1), *pr. par. & a.* [Bunt, *v.*]

bunting-iron, *s.*

Glass-making: The glassblower's pipe.

bŭnt'-ĭng (2), * **bŭnt'-ŷnge,** * **bount'-ing** (*Eng.*), **bŭnt'-lĭn** (*Scotch*), *s. & a.* [Of unknown etym. Skeat suggests comparison with Wel. *buntin* = the rump; *buntinog* = large-buttocked; other authorities suggest that the bird is named from Ger. *bunt* = variegated, motley, because of its speckled plumage. See Bunting-crow, and cf. Ger. *bunt-drossel* = a redwing.]

A. *As substantive:* The Common Bunting.

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A bird, *Emberiza miliaria.* [II. 1.]

"*Buntynge* byrde. *Pratellus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"I took this lark for a *bunting*."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, II 5.

II. *Ornith.:* The English name of Emberizinæ, a sub-family of Fringillidæ (Finches). There are numerous species in the United States, of which the Black-throated Bunting is the most widely distributed. Of British species the following are enumerated by Yarrell:—

1. The Common Bunting (*Emberiza miliaris*). Above it is yellowish-brown streaked with blackish-brown; beneath it is pale yellowish-grey with dark spots. It lays four or five eggs of reddish-white or pale purple with dark purple-brown streaks and spots. It is common in Britain.

2. The Black-headed Bunting (*E. schœniclus*), sometimes called also the Reed-bunting and the Ring-bunting. It has a black head and white throat. The eggs are four or five, with angular lines and spots.

3. The Yellow Bunting, Yellow Ammer, or Yellow-hammer. [YELLOW-HAMMER.]

4. The Cirl-bunting (*E. cirlus.*)

5. The Ortolan Bunting (*E. hortulana.*)

6. The Snow-bunting (*Plectrophanes nivalis*). It is a winter visitant to Britain.

7. The Lapland Bunting (*P. lapponica*).

B. *As adjective:* Resembling some of the species described under A., specially the first.

bunting-crow, *s.* [Said to be from Dut. *bonte-kraai* = the spotted crow.] One of the names for the Hooded Crow (*Corvus cornix.*)

bunting-lark, *s.* The Common Bunting (*Emberiza miliaris*).

bŭnt'-ĭng (3), † **bŭn'-tĭne,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful. In Dut. *bont* (s.) = printed cotton, (a.) = parti-coloured, motley. Mahn derives *bunting* from Ger. *bunt* = variegated, and a quotation given in the *N.E.D.* ("*Buntine* is woven in stripes of blue, white, red") seems to support this etymology.]

Ord. Lang. & Fabric: A thin woollen stuff of which flags are made. (Used also for a display of flags.)

"The bridges, the private houses had broken out in *bunting*."—*Daily News*, Sept. 24, 1870.

bŭnt'-lĭn, *s.* [BUNTING.] (*Scotch.*)

bŭnt'-lĭne, *s. & a.* [From Eng. *bunt* = the cavity of a sail, and *line.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Naut.: One of the ropes attached to the foot-rope of a sail, which passes in front of the canvas, and is one of the means of taking it in, turning it up forward so as to spill the wind and avoid bellying.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to such a rope.

buntline-cloth, *s.*

Naut.: The lining sewed up a sail under the buntline, to prevent the rope from chafing the sail.

bŭn'-tỹ, *a.* [Eng. *bunt* (2), *s.*; *-y.*] Affected with bunt; smutty.

bŭn'-wănd, bune'-wand, *s.* [From Eng. dial. *bun* = the inner part of flax, the core, and Eng. *wand* (*Jamieson*).] A plant, *Heracleum sphondylium.*

* **bun'-wede,** *s.* [BINWEED.]

1. *Senecio Jacobœa.* (*Jamieson.*)
2. *Polygonum convolvulus.*

bŭn'-yĕl, *s.* [Of unknown origin.] A beggar's old bag. (*Scotch.*)

* **bŭn'-yŏn,** *s.* [BUNION.]

* **buothe,** *pl. of a.* [BOTH.]

buoy (*u* silent), *s. & a.* [In Fr. *bouée;* Norm. Fr. *boie;* Sp. *boya;* Port. *boia;* Sw. *boj;* Ger. *boje, boie;* M. H. Ger. *boije.* From Dut. *boei* = a shackle, fetter, a handcuff, a buoy. Cf. Sw. *boja* = fetters, irons; Dan. *boie* = bilboes; Fr. *bouée;* Ital. *bove* = an ox, fetters, shackles; Low Lat. *boia* = a fetter, a clog; Lat. *boiæ*, plur. = a collar. A buoy then is that which is fettered.]

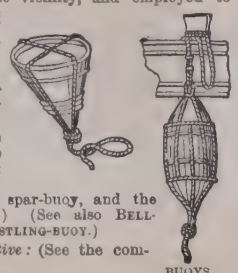
A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* Anything that supports a person or his hopes.

II. *Naut.:* A floating body anchored or fastened in the vicinity, and employed to point out the position of anything under water, as a ship's anchor, reef, shoal, or danger of any kind. Buoys, in general, are divided into three kinds: the cask-buoy the can-buoy, spar-buoy, and the nun-buoy (q.v.) (See also BELL-BUOY and WHISTLING-BUOY.)



BUOYS.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds.)

buoy-rope, *s.* [Eng. *buoy; rope.* In Sw. *boj rep.*]

Naut.: The rope which fastens a buoy to an anchor.

buoy-safe, *s.* A metallic body divided into compartments, by which it is braced, and having water-tight doors opening to the inside. The buoy has an encircling armour of cork.

buoy (*u* silent), *v.t. & i.* [From *buoy*, s. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To place a buoy upon, to mark as with a buoy. (*Lit. & fig.*)

". . . . not one rock near the surface was discovered which was not *buoyed* by this floating weed."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xi., p. 239.

2. To cause to keep afloat, or to ascend, to bear up. (*Lit. & fig.*) (Often followed by *up.*)

". . . . wherever there was heat enough in the air to continue its ascent, and *buoy* it up."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To rise to the surface, or at least to rise. (*Fig.*)

"For rising merit will *buoy* up at last."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 461.

buoy'-ăge (*u* silent), *s.* [Eng. *buoy;* and Eng. &c. suff. *-age.*]

1. The act of providing buoys.

2. Buoys taken collectively, a series of buoys used to render the entrance into a port more safe, or for any similar purpose.

† **buoy'-ançe, buoy'-an-çy** (*u* silent), *s.* [From Eng. *buoyan(t)*, and suffix *-cy.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit. Of material things:* Tendency to rise to the surface of water or other liquid, or of the air or other gas.

"All the winged tribes owe their flight and *buoyancy* to it."—*Derham: Physico-Theology.*

2. *Fig. Of things not material:* Lightness, tendency to rise or to sink. (Often used of the temperature or the spirits.)

II. *Nat. Phil.:* The buoyancy of a material substance depends on the relation between its specific gravity on the one hand and that of the volume of the fluid which it displaces.

buoy'-ant (*u* silent), *a.* [From Eng. *buoy;* and suffix *-ant.*]

1. *Lit. Of a liquid or gas:*

(1) Tending to rise to the surface of a liquid or gas.

(2) Tending to buoy up a particular thing placed in it. [2. (2).]

2. *Fig. Of things not material:*

(1) Tending to rise instead of sinking.

"And days, prepared a brighter course to run,
Unfold their *buoyant* pinions to the sun!"
Hemans: Dartmoor.

"His once so vivid nerves
So full of *buoyant* spirit."
Thomson: Autumn.

(2) Fitted to sustain or even to raise up anything in contact with it.

". . . the weight of thirty years was taken off me while I was writing. I swam with the tide, and the water under me was *buoyant*."—*Dryden: Eleonora, Dedication.*

buoy'-ant-lỹ (*u* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *buoyant; -ly.*] In a buoyant manner. (*Coleridge.*)

buoyed (*u* silent), *pa. par. & a.* [BUOY, *v.*]

buoy'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BUOY, *v.*]

bū'-pal-ŭs, *s.* [From Gr. *βούπαλις* (*boupalis*) = wrestling like a bull, hard struggling, from *βοῦς* (*bous*) = an ox . . . bull, and *πάλη* (*palē*) = wrestling.]

Entom.: A genus of Lepidoptera, family Geometridæ. *Bupalus piniarius* is the Bordered White Moth. It flies during the daytime in the vicinity of pine trees, on which its larvæ feed.

bū'-phag-a, *s.* [From Gr. *βουφάγος* (*bouphagos*) = ox-eating; *βοῦς* (*bous*) = an ox, and *φαγεῖν* (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the sub-family Buphaginæ (q.v.). *Buphaga africana* is the African Ox-pecker, so called because, sitting on the backs of cattle, it picks out the bot-flies which annoy them. It is found in Senegal, as well as in Southern Africa.

bū-phăg'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *buphaga* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adject. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: In some classifications a family of Conirostral birds; in others it is reduced to a sub-family of Sturnidæ. [BUPHAGINÆ.]

bū-phą-gī'-næ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *buphaga* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adject. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Sturnidæ (Starlings). Type, Buphaga (q.v.).

būph-thăl'-mŭm, *s.* [In Fr. *bufthalme;* Sp. & Ital. *bufalmo;* Lat. *buphthalmum;* Gr. *βούφθαλμον* (*bouphthalmon*) = ox-eye, probably an antheinis or a chrysanthemum; *βοῦς* (*bous*) = an ox, and *ὀφθαλμός* (*ophthalmos*) = eye.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants belonging to the sub-order Tubulifloræ. *Buphthalmum fruticosus*, or Shrubby, and *B. arborescens*, or Tree Ox-eye, both undershrubs of ornamental character, have been long introduced into Britain, the first from the continent of America and the second from Bermuda.

bū-pleûr'-ŭm, *s.* [In Fr. *bupleure;* Sp. *buplero;* Port. & Ital. *bupleuro;* Russ. *bupleur;* Lat. *bupleuron;* Gr. *βούπλευρον* (*boupleuron*): *βοῦς* (*bous*) = ox, and *πλευρόν* (*pleuron*) = a rib.]

Bot.: Hare's-ear. A numerous genus of Umbelliferous plants with simple leaves. *Bupleurum aristatum*, or Narrow-leaved; *B. rotundifolium*, or Common; and *B. tenuissimum*, or Slender Hare's-ear, are wild in Britain, and *B. falcatum* introduced.

bū-prĕs'-tĭd-æ (*Lat.*), **bū-prĕs'-tĭd-aṇs,** *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *buprestis* (q.v.).]

Entom.: A family of insects, section Pentamera, sub-section Sternoxi. They are akin to the Elateridæ, or Click-beetles, but cannot leap like them. They are splendidly coloured, green being the most common hue, after which follow blue, red, gold, and copper. More than 500 are known, all but a few being foreign.

bū-prĕs'-tis, *s.* [From Gr. *βούπρηστις* (*bouprēstis*) = a poisonous beetle (the Spanish fly ?), which, eaten by cattle in their grass, makes them swell up and die, from *βοῦς* (*bous*) = ox, and *πρήθω* (*prēthō*) = to blow up.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Buprestidæ (q.v.). The Buprestis of modern entomologists is not identical with that of the etymology.

* **bŭr** (1), * **bŭrre,** * **bir,** * **birre** (*Eng.*), * **byr** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Icel. *byr* = a tempest; Sw. & Dan. *bör* = a wind. Cf. Wel. *bur* = violence, rage.]

1. A wind.

"The *bur* ber to hit [the bote] baft."
Allit. Poems: Patience, 148.

2. Force.

". . . no buerne might ffor the *birre* it abide."—*Wycliffe* (Purvey): *Lu.* viii. 33.

3. A blow, an assault.

"And I shal bide the first *bur*, as bare as I sitte."
Sir Gaw. and the Gr. Knight, 290.

bŭr (2), *s. & a.* [In Fr. *bourre* = wadding; Ital. *borra* = hair to stuff saddles. From Gael. *borr* = a knob, bunch, or swelling.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of anything annular:*

(1) *Artificial:* The broad ring of iron behind the place for the hand on a tilting spear. (*Holmes, Nares, and Skeat.*)

"He thryst hymself wyth the myght that he had vp to the *bur* of King Arthur's spere."—*Le Morte D'Arthur. Spec. Ear. Eng. Lit.* (1394—1579) (ed. Skeat).

(2) *Natural:*

(*a*) The rough annular excrescence at the root of a deer's horn. (*Nares.*)

(*b*) A halo round the moon.

2. *Of anything knobbed or projecting:* The lobe of the ear.

3. *Of anything swelled, though irregular in form:* The sweetbread or pancreas of the sheep or any other of the inferior animals.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Weapons:* [I. 1.]

2. *Tools:*

(1) A triangular chisel.

(2) A fluted reaming-tool.

(3) A dentist's instrument of the nature of a drill, but having a serrated or file-cut head, larger than the shank.

3. *Machinery:*

(1) A small circular saw or toothed drum used on a mandrel placed between the centres of a lathe.

(2) A wheel with thin plates or projections inclined to the axis of the bur in a knitting-machine, and used to depress the thread between the needles and below the beards; it is then called a sinker. It becomes a knocker-off when it raises the loops over the top of the needle. [SINKER.]

4. *Metallurgy, &c.:*

(1) A roughness left on metal by a cutting tool, such as a graver or turning-chisel. The bur of a graver is removed by a scraper; that of a lathe-tool by a burnisher or in the polishing process. A bur is purposely made on a currier's knife and a comb-maker's file, and in each case constitutes the cutting edge. (*Knight.*)

(2) A planchet driven out of a sheet of metal by a punch.

(3) A washer placed on the small end of a rivet before the end is swaged down.

(4) The jet, sprue, or neck on a cast bullet.

5. *Brick-making:* A clinker, a partially vitrified brick.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to a bur in any of the foregoing senses.

bur-chisel, *s.* A triangular chisel used to clear the corners of mortises.

bur-cutter, bur-nipper, *s.*

Metallurgy: A nippers for cutting away the flange from a leaden bullet.

bur-drill, *s.* A drill with an enlarged head used by operative dentists.

bur-gauge, *s.*

Metal.: A plate perforated with holes of graduated sizes, whose numbers determine the trade sizes of drills and burs.

* **bŭr** (3), *s.* [Corrupted from *bird* (?).]

* **bur-bolt,** *s.* A bird-bolt. (*Ford.*)

* **bur** (4), *s.* [BOWER.] (*Ormulum,* 3,323.)

* **bur** (5), *s.* [In Icel. *bara;* O. Ger. *bare;* Dut. *baar* = a wave.] [BORE (2), *s.*] A high tidal wave.

"The *bur* ber to hit baft that braste alle her gere,
Then hurled on a hepe the helme and the sterne."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Patience,* 148.

bŭr (6), **bŭrr** (1), * **bŭrre,** * **borre,** *s.* & *a.* [Sw. *kardborre* = a burdock; *borre* = an echinus, a sea-urchin; Dan. *borre* = a bur; cf. O. Fr. *bourre,* Ital. *borra* = coarse hair, cog. with Low. Lat. *burra* = shaggy garment.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. *Of fruits:*

(1) *Gen.:* Any prickly or spinous fruit, calyx, or involucre.

"*Burre. Lappa, glis.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"And fast like *burres* they cleife baith ane and all,
To hald, O God, thy word and vs in thrall."
Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 97.

(2) *Spec.:* The involucres of the burdock (q.v.), which are covered with hooked scales.

"Its heads of flowers [those of the burdock] under the name of *burs.*"—*Treas. of Bot.* (ed. 1866), i. 86.

(3) The cone or female catkin of the hop-plant before fertilization.

2. *Of plants:*

(1) The burdock.

"Rough thistles, kecksies, *burs.*"—*Shakesp.: Hen. V.,* v. 2.

(2) The club-moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*).

(3) A thistle, *Carduus lanceolatus.* (*Scotch.*)

(4) The English name of a grass, *Cenchrus lappaceus.* It comes from India.

II. *Fig.:* A person whom, or a thing which, one cannot easily shake off.

"I am a kind of *burr;* I shall stick."—*Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas.,* iv. 3.

B. *As adjective:* Of or belonging to a bur in any of the senses given under A.

bur-bark, *s.* [Named from the hooked fruits.] The fibrous bark of *Triumfetta semitriloba.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

bur-flag, *s.* A plant, *Sparganium ramosum.*

bur-marigold, *s.*

Bot.: A book-name for *Bidens tripartita.*

bur-parsley, *s.* [So called from resembling parsley and from having prickly fruit.] The English name of Caucalis, a genus of umbelliferous plants. The Small Bur-parsley, *Caucalis dancoides,* is common in a chalky soil in cornfields in the east and south-east of England. *C. latifolia,* an introduced species, is now extinct.

bur-reed, *s.*

Bot.: An English book-name of Sparganium, a genus of plants belonging to the order Typhacea (Typhads or Bulrushes). Four species occur in Britain, the Branched (*Sparganium ramosum*), the Unbranched Upright (*S. simplex*), the Floating (*S. natans*), and the Small Bur-reed (*S. minimum*). The third is rare, the rest are tolerably abundant.

bur-thistle (*Eng.*), **bur thristle** (*Scotch*), *s.* A thistle, *Carduus lanceolatus.*

bur-weed, *s.* [BURWEED.]

bŭr (7), *s.* & *a.* [Corrupted from *bore* (q.v.).]

bur-tree, *s.* The same as BORE-TREE—*i.e., Sambucus nigra.*

* **bur-al,** *a.* [BORREL.] (*Scotch.*)

bŭr'-ą-tīte, *s.* [Named by Delessert after a mineralogist Burat.]

Min.: A doubtful variety of Aurichalcite. It was called Lime-aurichalcite, but the lime is from an adventitious source. It is found in France, in Tuscany, and in the Altai mountains.

bŭr'-ble, * **bŭr'-bĕl-ȳn,** * **bŭr'-blŏn,** *v.i.* [Cf. Dut. *borrelen* = to bubble. Perhaps imitated from the sound.]

1. To bubble up, to froth up. (*O. Eng.*)

"*Burblon* as ale or other lykore (*burbelyn,* P.) *Bullo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To purl. (*Scotch.*)

† **bŭr'-blĭng,** *pr. par.* & *a.* [BURBLE, *v.*]

"Throw *burbling* brookes, or throw the forest grene."
Hudson: Judith, p. 60. (*Jamieson.*)

bŭr'-bŏt, bŭr'-bōlt, *s.* [Fr. *barbote;* from *barbe* = a beard.] A fresh-water fish (*Lota vulgaris*) of the family Gadidæ. In some places it is called the Eel-pout, its lengthened form resembling that of the eel, and the Coney-fish, from hiding itself under stones like a rabbit. [LOTA.]

* **bŭr'-bŭlle,** * **bŭr'-bȳll,** *s.* [From *burble* (q.v.).]

"*Burbulle* or *burble* (*burbyll,* P.). *Bulla,* C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bur-byll,** *v.i.* [BURBLE.]

* **bŭrch** (pl. **bŭrch'-ĭs**), *s.* [BURGH, BOROUGH.] (*Barbour: Bruce* (ed. Skeat), iv. 213.)

* **bur-cniht,** *s.* [O. Eng. *bur* = bower, and *cniht* = knight.] A chamberlain. (*Layamon,* ii. 372.)

bŭrd (1) (*Scotch*), * **burd,** * **burde** (*O. Eng.*), *s.* [BIRD.]

bŭrd (2), *s.* [BIRTH.]

* **burd** (3), * **burde** (1), * **boord,** *s.* [BOARD.]

¶ *Burdis* (*pl.*), in the following example, is = movable tables.

To lay burdis down: To set aside the tables when a feast is over. (*Scotch.*) (*Skeat.*)

bŭrd'-ą-lāne, *s.* [Scotch *burd* = bird, and *alane* = alone.] The only child left in a family. (*Scotch.*)

bŭrd'-clāith, *s.* [From *burd* (3), and Scotch *claith.*] A tablecloth. (*Scotch and North of England dialect.*)

"Aft for ane cause thy *burdclaith* needs nae spredding,
For thou has nowther for to drink nor eit."
Dunbar: Evergreen, ii. 58, st. 20.

* **burde,** *impers. v.* [O. Icel. *byrjar;* Dan. *bör.*]

1. *Pres.:* Behoves, is fitting.

"A nobill suerde the *burde* not wolde."
Roland and Otuell (ed. Herrtage), 1,256.

2. *Past:* Ought, behoved.

"Me thynk the *burde* fyrst aske leue."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Pearl,* 816.

* **burde** (1), *s.* [BOARD (3).]

* **burde** (2), *s.* [From Dan. *borde* = border.] A border, a strip. [BORDE (2), *s.*]

"And of ane *burde of silk,* richt costlie grein."
Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 70.

* **burde** (3), *s.* [BEARD.] (*King Alisaunder,* 1,164.)

* **burde** (4), *s.* [BURD, BIRD.]

1. A bird.

2. A woman, a lady. *Spec.,* a maiden, a damsel.

"But geten of a-noother gome in that gaye *burde.*"
Alisaunder, 670.

¶ *Burde no barne:* Neither maid nor man.

"He thond there *burde no barn* in that bour thanne."
William of Palerne, 1,971.

bŭr'-dĕ-lāis, *s.* [Fr. *bourdelais, bourdelois, bourdelai;* from *Bourdeaux;* Lat. *Burdigala* = a French commune and city, the latter on the Garonne.] [BURLACE.] A kind of grape. (*Johnson.*)

bŭr-dĕl'-lō, *s.* [BORDEL.]

bŭr'-dęn (1), † **bŭr'-ṭhęn,** * **bur-don,** * **bur-doun,** * **bir-thun** (*Eng.*), **bur-den,** * **bir-ding** (*Scotch*), *s.* [A.S. *byrdhen, berdhen, hyrden* = a burden, load, weight, or faggot; Icel. *byrdhr, byrdhi;* Sw. *börda;* Dan. *byrde;* M. Dut. *borde;* Goth. *baurthei;* (N. H.) Ger. *bürde;* O. H. Ger. *burdi.* From A.S. *beran;* O.S. *beran;* Dut. *baren;* Goth. *bairan;* Ger. *gebären.*] [BEAR.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) *Gen.:* Anything material which is borne or carried.

". . . . and bear no *burden* on the sabbath day."—*Jer.* xvii. 21.

(2) *Spec.:* Anything material which is heavy, and therefore difficult to be carried or sustained by the person or thing supporting it.

"Did here the trees with ruddier *burdens* bend."
Pope: Essay on Man, iii. 203.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anything not material which is difficult or grievous to bear or to be borne, or is tedious to the mind.

(*a*) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

"So you, great Lord, that with your counsell sway
The *burdeine* of this kingdom mightily."
Spenser: F. Q., Verses.

(*b*) *Specially:*

(i) Childbirth.

"Thou hadst a wife once, call'd Æmilia,
That bore thee at a *burden* two fair sons."
Shakesp.: Com. of Errors, v. 1.

(ii) *Plur.:* The load of taxation, &c., which one has to pay to the Government.

"Here the public *burdens* were heavy: there they were crushing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xix.

(2) A prophetic utterance directed against a country. "The *burden* (Heb. מַשָּׂא [*massa*] = a load . . . an oracle against a place) of Babylon" (Isaiah xiii. 1); "the *burden* (Heb. מַשָּׂא [*massa*]) of Moab (*Ibid.,* xv. 1).

¶ Possibly it should be arranged under *burden* (2), but see the Hebrew words.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* The tonnage or carrying capacity (by weight) of a vessel.

2. *Metallurgy:* The charge of a furnace.

3. *Mining:* The tops or heads of stream work, which lie over the stream of tin.

4. *Logic. Of proof:* Logical obligation.

Burden of proof (Lat. *onus probandi*): The logical obligation to prove an assertion. It naturally falls upon the person who makes the assertion, not on his opponent.

bŭr'-dęn (2), **bŭr'-ṭhęn,** * **bour-don,** * **bur-done,** * **bur-doun,** * **bor-doune,** *s.* [From Fr. *bourdon* = (1) the pipe which makes the bass sound in an organ; (2) a church-bell (*Littré*); Prov. *bordos;* Sp. *bordon;* Ital. *bordone;* Gael. *bùrdan;* Low Lat. *burdo.* (*Littré, &c.*).]

Ordinary Language and Music:

1. *Of the form* burdoun: The drone of a bagpipe. (*Scotch.*) (*Rudiman.*)

2. *Of all the forms:*

(1) The chorus or refrain of a song.

"The awful *burthen* of the song—
Dies iræ, dies illa."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 31.

(2) The chorus; the tune sung as an accompaniment to a dance when there were no instruments.

"Foot it featly here and there:
And, sweet sprites, the *burthen* bear.'
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

"Belike it hath some *burden* then."
Ibid., Two Gent. of Ver., i. 2.

* **bŭr'-dęn** (3), * **bŭr'-dŏŭn**, *s.* [From Fr. *bourdon* = a pilgrim's staff; Prov. *bordo*; Sp. *burdo*; Ital. *bordone*; Low Lat. *bordonus, bordo, burdo, burdus* (*Littré*).] A pilgrim's staff.

"I fonde hym cruel in his rage,
And in his honde a gret *burdoun*."
The Romaunt of the Rose.

bŭr'-dęn, bŭr'-ṭhęn, *v.t.* [From *burden* (1), *s.* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* To lay a heavy material load upon.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To lay upon one anything immaterial, which is difficult to be borne.

"For I mean not that other men be eased, and ye *burdened*."—*2 Cor.* viii. 13.

"*Burdening* the heart with tenderness."
Hemans: Come Home.

† (2) To lay the responsibility for an act upon a person or party.

"It is absurd to *burden* this act on Cromwell and his party."—*Coleridge.*

* **bŭr'-dęn-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *burden*; *able.*] Burdensome.

"They were but silly poor naked bodies, *burdenable* to the country, and not fit for soldiers."—*Spalding*, i. 291.

bŭr'-dęned, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Burden, *v.*]

† **bŭr'-dęn-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *burden*; *-er.*] One who burdens.

† **bŭr'-dęn-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Burden, *v.*]

* **bŭr'-dęn-ŏŭs,** * **bŭr'-ṭhęn-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *burden*; and suffix *-ous.*]

1. *Of things:* Constituting a burden, grievous to be borne, burdensome. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"His *burthenous* taxations notwithstanding."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

2. *Of persons:* So idle or useless that it is a grievance to have to support him.

"But to sit idle on the household hearth,
A *burdenous* drone; to visitants a gaze."
Milton: Samson Agonistes.

bŭrd'-ęn-sĕck, *s.* [Berthinsek.] (*Scotch.*)

bŭr'-dęn-sŏme, † **bŭr'-ṭhęn-sŏme,** *a.* [From Eng. *burden*; and suffix *-some.*] Constituting a material or an immaterial burden, onerous, grievous, forming an incubus upon.

". . . . . *burdensome* to himself, and almost useless to his country."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

"The decay'd
And *burthensome*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

† **bŭr'-dęn-sŏme-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *burdensome*; *-ly.*] In a burdensome manner. (*Dr. Allen.*)

† **bŭr'-dęn-sŏme-nĕss,** * **bŭr'-dęn-sŏme-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *burdensome*; *-ness.*] The quality of being burdensome, heaviness, weight. (*Johnson.*)

bŭr'-dĕt, bŭr'-dĭt, *s.* [Of unknown etym.; cf. Fr. *bordat*, which seems to have been a fabric of Egyptian manufacture.]

Fabric: A cotton stuff.

bûrd'-ĭe, *s.* [*Scotch* dimin. Burd, Bird.] A little bird. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"For as blink o' the bonnie *burdies!*"
Burns: Tam o' Shanter.

* **bŭr-dĭng,** *s.* [Burden (1), *s.*] (*Scotch.*) Burden.

"The cherries hang abune my heid—
On trimbling twistis, and tewch.
Quhilk bowed throw *burding* of thair birth."
Cherrie and Slae, st. 42.

bŭrd'-ĭt, *a.* [From *burd* = board.]

Of wood: Split into thin planks. (*Scotch.*)

bŭrd'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Scotch *burdly*; and Eng. suffix *-ness.*] Stateliness. (Used in regard to the size and stature of a man.) (*Scotch.*)

bûrd'-lў, * **bu-rede-ly, bûird'-lў,** *a.* & *adv.* [From Eng. *boor* (*Skinner*).] [Burly.]

A. *As adjective:* Large and well made; inclining to stout, or actually of portly aspect; stately, powerful, majestic. (*Scotch.*)

". . . there I bore twelve *buirdly* sons and daughters."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. iii.

B. *As adverb:* Forcibly, vigorously.

"As wounded as he was,
Some *buredely* he ras."
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., ii. 21.

bŭr'-dŏck (*Eng.*), **bŭr'-dŏck-ĕn** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Eng. *bur*, and *dock*; Scotch *docken.*] The English name of Arctium, a genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ (Composites), and the sub-order Tubulifloræ. The common burdock, *Arctium lappa*, is well known.

* **bur-don,** * **bur-doun,** * **bur-downe,** *s.* [Burden (3).] A pilgrim's staff.

* **bŭr'-dŏŭn,** *s.* [Burden (2).] The drone of a bagpipe. (*Scotch.*)

* **bur-dour,** *s.* [Bordyoure.] A jester.

". . . to make gamen and glee
Burdours in to the haulle thay bryngе."
Roland and Otuell (ed. Herrtage), 34.

* **bur-down,** *s.* [Burden (1), *s.*]

"I take two *burdowns* charge fro the lond."—*Wicklife: 4 Kings*, v. 17.

* **bŭr'-dўn,** *a.* [From A.S. *bórd* = a board; and *-yn* = Eng. *-en.*]

Of boards: Wooden.

"*Burdyn* duris and lokis in thair ire,
All werk of tre thai brynt wp in a fyr."
Wallace, iv. 509. MS.

* **bur-dynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Bordyn.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & par. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Joking, merriment.

"Ne in thy *burdynge* say."
Sege of Melayne (ed. Herrtage), 1,419.

bûre, *pret. of v.* [Bear, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

"Aft *bure* the gree, as story tells."
Burns: To William Simpson.

bu-reau', bū'-reau (eau as **ō),** *s.* [Fr. *bureau* = a writing-table or desk, an office, the people engaged in such an office; from *bureau* = drugget, Low Lat. *burellum*, such writing-tables being at first covered with this kind of cloth.]

1. *Originally:* A desk or writing-table with drawers for papers; a chest of drawers with a writing-board.

"For not the desk with silver nails,
Nor *bureau* of expence,
Nor standish well japann'd, avails
To writing of good sense." *Swift.*

¶ In the United States it is used analogously for a chest of drawers, even without such a board, especially one of an ornamental character.

2. *Now:*

(1) An office in which such a bureau is used; an office.

(2) The occupants of such an office; the officers working in an office, especially a state one, under a chief.

bureau-bed, *s.* The same as Box-bed, No. 2. (*Scotch.*)

bureau-system, *s.* Government by a bureau, bureaucracy.

bu-reauc'-ra-çў (eau as **ŏc),** *s.* [Fr. *bureaucratie*; from Fr. *bureau*, and Gr. κρατέω (*krateō*) = to be strong; κράτος (*kratos*) = strength.] Government by departments of state, acting with some measure of independence of each other, instead of government by the heads of those departments acting as a cabinet on their joint responsibility.

"Free the citizen from monopoly and the tutelage of the *bureaucracy*, . . ."—*Times*, Oct. 30th, 1875.

† **bu-reau-crăt'-ĭc (eau** as **ō),** *a.* [From Fr. *bureaucratique.*] Pertaining or relating to, or constituting a bureaucracy. (*Westm. Rev.*)

† **bu-reauc'-rat-ĭst (eau** as **ŏc),** *s.* [From Fr. *bureaucrat*; *-ist.*] One who advocates bureaucracy, or supports it when in existence.

* **bure'-dĕ-lў,** *adv.* [Burdly.] (*Scotch.*)

* **bur'-ĕl,** * **bŭr'-ĕll,** *a.* [Borrel.]

bûr-ĕt'te, *s.* [From Fr. *burette* = a cruet, a small decanter, a crystal bottle or flask; dimin. of *buire* = flagon.]

Chem. & Phar.: A small, graduated glass tube with a small aperture and a stop-cock, used in pharmacy or in the laboratory for measuring or transferring small quantities of liquid. It was invented by Gay-Lussac.

bŭrg (1), *s.* [Borough.]

As an independent word:

1. A city. (*Story of Gen. and Exod.*, 812.)

2. A small walled town or place of privilege. (*Wharton.*)

¶ The names of various continental cities, towns, districts, or territories end in *burg.* These are often anglicised by appending a final *h*; as, St. Petersburgh, Mecklenburgh Square.

burg-grave, *s.* [Burgrave.]

bŭrg (2), *s.* [From A.S. *burg* = a hill, a citadel (?).] [Berg.] (See the phrase which follows.)

¶ *A burg of ice:*

Among whale-fishers: A field of ice floating in the sea. (*Scotch.*)

bŭrg'-ą̊ge, *s.* [O. Fr. *bourgage*; Low Lat. *burgagium*; from Fr. *bourg* (Burg), and Fr., Eng., &c. suff. *-age.*] A land or tenements in a town held by a particular tenure. [Burgage-tenure.]

"The gross of the borough is surveyed together in the beginning of the county; but there are some other particular *burgages* thereof mentioned under the titles of particular men's possessions."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

burgage-holding, *s.*

Scots Law: A tenure by which lands in royal burghs in Scotland are held of the sovereign on the tenure of watching and warding them.

burgage-tenure, *s.*

Feudal Law or Custom: The particular feudal service or tenure of houses or tenements in old boroughs. It is considered to be a town socage, the tenements being held from the king or other lord, in consideration either of an annual rent or certain stipulated services rendered him. It seems to have been a remnant of Saxon freedom. Littleton and others think that it originated the right of voting for burgh members of Parliament. [Borough English.]

bŭr'-gam-ŏt, *s.* The same as Bergamot (q.v.).

bŭr'-gan-ĕt, * **bur-gant,** *s.* [Burgonet.]

* **burge,** *s.* [Burg.]

* **burge-folc,** *s.* Townsfolk. (*Story of Gen. and Exod.*, 1,854.)

bŭr'-gee, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Comm.:* A kind of small coal suitable to be burnt in the furnaces of engines.

2. *Naut.:* A flag ending in two points. It is used in cutters, yachts, and merchant vessels.

* **bŭr'-ġeĭn,** *v.i.* [Burgeon, *v.*]

* **bŭr'-ġĕn** (pl. *burgens*), *s.* [In Mœso-Goth. *baurgja* = a burgher; from Low Lat. *burgensis.*] A burgess. (*Scotch.*)

"Honorabil *burgens*, and awenand."
Wyntown, viii. 5, 23.

bŭr'-ġeoĭs, boŭr'-ġeoĭs, boŭr'-ġeoĭse, *s.* [Bourgeois.]

Printing: A size of type. [Bourgeois.]

* **bŭr'-ġeŏn,** * **bŭr'-ġeĭn,** * **bur'-ryn,** * **bŭr'-ġўn,** * **bur-gion** (*O. Eng.*), * **bur'-ġeoun** (*O. Scotch*), *v.i.* [Bourgeon, *v.*] (*Spenser: F. Q.*, VII. vii. 43.)

"*Burgyn* or *burryn* as trees. *Germino.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bŭr'-ġeoun,** *s.* [Bourgeon, *s.*] (*Doug.: Virgil*, 116, 5.)

bŭr'-ġĕss, * **bŭr'-ġĕsse,** * **bŭr'-ġĕls,** * **bur-ġeys,** * **bor-ġeys** (plur. *burgesses*, * *burgeyses*, * *burgeiss*, * *burgeys*), *s.* [O. Fr. *burgeois*; from Low Lat. *burgensis* = a citizen; Fr. *bourg*; Ital. *borgo* = a city.] [Borough, Burgh.]

1. *Gen.:* An inhabitant of a borough.

¶ A burgess of a borough corresponds with the citizen of a city.

"*Burgeys. Burgensis.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Specially:*

(1) The freeman of a borough, one who possesses a tenement in a borough.

"That barouns, *burgeys*, and bonde, and alle other burnes."—*Wm. of Palerne*, 2,128

(2) A leading craftsman in a guild or trade belonging to a borough.

"Wel semed eche of hem a fair *burgeys*."
Chaucer: C. T., 371-2.

(3) A member of the corporation, the latter consisting of a mayor and burgesses.

"He was welcomed at the North Gate by the magistrates and *burgesses* in their robes of office."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* (4) A borough magistrate.

† (5) A member of Parliament for a borough.

bŭr´-gĕss-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *burgess;* and suffix *-ship.*] The office of a burgess.

"One of our *burgess-ships* is vacant by the promotion of Sir Heneage Finch."—*Smith: Lett. to Bathurst, Warton's Life of Bathurst*, p. 174.

bŭrgh (pron. **bŭrrŭ**), * **burghe,** *s.* [A.S. *burh.*] [Borough.] The same as Borough (q.v.).

"And byde with my balde mene within the *burghe* ryche." *Morte Arthure*, 1,998.

¶ (1) The spelling *borough* is the common one in England, whilst *burgh* is that which chiefly obtains in Scotland. Examples—Scar*borough*, Edin*burgh*.

(2) A *burgh of barony*, in Scotland, is a certain tract of land created in a barony by the feudal superior, and placed under the authority of magistrates.

(3) A *royal burgh* in Scotland is a corporate body created by a charter from the crown. There is a convention of royal burghs.

* **burgh-breche,** *s.*

Old English Law: A fine imposed on the inhabitants of a town for a breach of the peace.

burgh-folc, *s.* People of a town. (*Layamon*, i. 416.)

burgh-master, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The same as Burgomaster (q.v.).

2. *Mining:* A barmaster or bailiff who lays out the "meers" for the workmen.

* **burgh-yat,** *s.* A town gate. (*Layamon*, ii. 317.)

bŭrgh´-al, *a.* [Eng. *burgh; -al.*] Pertaining to a burgh. (*Edin. Rev.*)

* **burgh-bote,** * **burg-bote,** *s.* [A.S. *burh-bót;* from *burh* = an English town, a city; and *bót* = boot, remedy, atonement, compensation.] [Boot (1).]

Old Law: A contribution towards the expense of building or repairing castles or walls for the defence of a town.

bŭrgh´-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *burgh; -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The inhabitant of a burgh, especially if he be a freeman of the place.

". . . . the keys were delivered up amidst the acclamations of a great multitude of *burghers*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

". . . . and the *burghers*, or inferior tradesmen, who from their insignificancy happily retained, in their socage and burgage tenures, some points of their ancient freedom."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 33.

2. *Church Hist. & Ecclesiol.:* A former subdivision of the Scottish Secession Church. The Secession, which originated through the withdrawal of Ebenezer Erskine and some other ministers from the Scottish establishment in 1732, split into two in 1747, part having felt free to take, whilst others refused what they deemed an ensnaring burgess oath. They reunited in 1820 under the name of the Associate Synod, and joining with the "Relief" [Relief] in 1847, formed the United Presbyterian Church.

bŭrgh´-ẽr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *burgher; -ship.*] The position and privileges of a burgher.

* **bŭrgh-man,** *s.* [O. Eng. *burgh* = borough, and *man.*] A burgess.

* **bŭrgh´-mōte,** *s.* [Burgmote.]

† **bŭrg´-hōld-ẽr,** *s.* [Borsholder.] The same as Borsholder (q.v.).

bŭrg´-lar, * **bŭrg´-lāy-er,** * **bourg´-lair,** * **burg´-lar-er,** *s.* [In Norm. Fr. *burgessour;* from Fr. *bourg* = a borough (Borough, Burgh), the second element being generally given as O. Fr. *laire, lairre, leire, liere* (Mod. Fr. *larron*) = a thief, but the evidence shows that the *l* is intrusive, though its origin is not clear.] One guilty of housebreaking by night; one who commits the crime of burglary.

1. *Literally:*

"The definition of a *burglar*, as given us by Sir Edward Coke, is 'he that by night breaketh and entereth into a mansion-house with intent to commit a felony'"—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iv., ch. 24.

2. *Figuratively:*

"Love is a *burglarer*, a felon."
Hudibras, ii. 1.

burglar-alarm, *s.* A device to be attached to a door or a window, to make an alarm when it is opened from without.

Burglar-alarm lock: A lock so constructed as to sound an alarm if it be tampered with.

* **bŭrg-lăr´-ĭ-an,** *s.* [From Eng. *burglary;* and suff. *-an.*] A burglar. (*Webster.*)

bŭrg-lăr´-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [From Eng. *burglary,* and suff. *-ous.*] Pertaining to burglary; involving the crime of burglary. (*Blackstone.*)

bŭrg-lăr´-ĭ-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *burglarious; -ly.*] After the manner of a burglar; with the intention of committing a burglary.

bŭrg´-lar-y, *s.* [Eng. *burglar; -y.* In Norm. Fr. *burgerie.*]

1. *Law & Ord. Lang.:* The crime of breaking into an inhabited house, a church, or the gates of a town by night with the intention of committing a felony.

"*Burglary*, or nocturnal housebreaking, *burgi latrocinium*, which by our ancient law was called *hamesecken*, as it is in Scotland to this day, . . ."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 16.

2. *Ord. Lang. Fig.:* To steal from a man's mind or heart.

"To pilfer away his thoughts, his affections, his purposes, may well be deemed a worse sort of *burglary* or theft, than to break open doors, to rifle trunks, or to pick pockets."—*Barrow*, vol. i., Ser. 21.

bŭr´-gle, *v.i.* [Burglary.] To commit burglary. (*Humorous.*)

* **bŭrg´-mōte,** * **bŭrgh´-mōte,** *s.* [From A.S. *burgh*, and *mót* = a moat, an assembly.] A court of a borough.

"The king sent a notification of these proceedings to each *burgmote*, where the people of that court also swore to the observance of them."—*Burke: Abridg. Eng. Hist.*

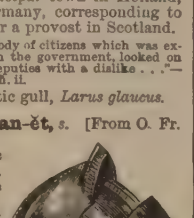
bŭrg´-ō-mas-tẽr, *s.* [From Dut. *burgemeester.* In Sw. *borgmäster;* Dan. *borgemester;* Ger. *bürgermeister;* Fr. *bourgmestre;* Norm. Fr. *bourchemester;* Sp. *burgomaestre;* Port. *burgomestre;* Ital. *borgomastro.* From Dut. *burge;* Low. Lat. *burghus* = a borough (Burgh), and Dut. *meester*, Eng. *master* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A burgh-master, the chief magistrate of a municipal town in Holland, Switzerland, and Germany, corresponding to a mayor in England or a provost in Scotland.

". . . and that great body of citizens which was excluded from all share in the government, looked on the *Burgomasters* and Deputies with a dislike . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. *Ornith.:* An arctic gull, *Larus glaucus.*

bŭr´-gŏn-ĕt, bŭr´-gan-ĕt, *s.* [From O. Fr. *bourguignote.* So called because the Burgundians (O. Fr. *Bourguignons*) were the first to wear it. In Sp. *borgoñota;* Ital. *borgognotta.*] A helmet or steel cap, worn chiefly by foot soldiers; a Spanish morion.



BURGONET.

"This day I'll wear aloft my *burgonet*."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Bŭr´-gŏs, *s.* & *a.* [Burgos, a city and province of Spain.]

Burgos lustre: Double sulphide of gold and potassium. (*Rossiter.*)

bŭr´-gout (out as û) (Provinc. Eng. **burgood**), *s.* [Etym. unknown.] A kind of oatmeal porridge or thick gruel used by seamen.

bŭr´-grāve, *s.* [In Sw. *borggrefve;* Dan. *borggreve;* Dut. *burggraaf;* Ger. *burggraf;* M. H. Ger. *burcgrâve;* Low Lat. *burggravius;* from Ger. *burg* = a fortress, and *graf*, M. H. Ger. *grâve*, O. H. Ger. *grâvo* = a count.]

* 1. *Originally:* The commandant of a fortified town.

2. *Then:* The head of such a town and the adjacent domain, with the right of transmitting it to his descendants.

"Foure marquesses, foure landgraves, foure *burgraves*, foure earles, &c."—*Bale; Acts of Eng. Votaries*, pt. ii., sign. B, 8, b.

† **bŭr-grā´-vĭ-āte,** *s.* [In Fr. *burgraviat.*] The office, position, or dignity of a burgrave.

* **bŭrgt,** *s.* & *a.* [Burg.] (*Story of Gen. and Exod.*, 727.)

* **burgt-folk,** *s.* Townsfolk, townspeople. (*Story of Gen. and Exod.*, 1,063.)

bŭr-gŭl´-lĭ-an, *s.* [Corrupted from *Burgundy* (q.v.), and conjectured to be a term of contempt, invented upon the overthrow of the Bastard of Burgundy in a contest with Anthony Woodville, in Smithfield, in 1467 (*Nares*).] A bully, a braggadocio (?).

"When was Bobadill here, your captain? that rogue, that foist, that fencing *burgullian*."—*B. Jonson: Every Man in his Hu.*, iv. 2.

Bŭr-gŭn´-dĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [From Eng. *Burgundy*, and suff. *-an.* In Fr. *Bourguignon.*] [Burgundy.]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining or relating to Burgundy.

B. *As substantive:* A native of Burgundy.

Bŭr´-gŭn-dў, *s.* & *a.* [In Sw. *bourgogne;* Ger. *burgunder* = a kind of wine (def. 2). From Sw., Dan., & Ger. *Burgund;* Dut. *Bourgondië;* Fr. *Bourgogne* = a country (def. 1).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Geog.* (*Burgundy*): An old province of France, inhabited originally by a Germanic people, who invaded and settled in it in Roman times. The capital was Dijon. It now forms the Departments of Côte-d'Or, Saône-et-Loire, Ain, and part of Yonne.

2. *Ord. Lang.* (*burgundy*): The finest of all the French wines, the produce of vines cultivated in the Côte-d'Or, a portion of the ancient province of Burgundy. The most noted of the red wines of Burgundy are Richebourg and Chambertin. The white wines are less celebrated.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to or brought from the place indicated under A. 1.

Burgundy-hay, *s.* A plant, *Medicago sativa.*

Burgundy-pitch, *s.*

1. *Bot., Chem., & Comm.: Pix Burgundica*, the resinous exudation of the stem of the Spruce-fir, *Abies excelsa* or *Pinus Abies*, melted and strained. It is got from Switzerland, but seldom genuine. It is hard and brittle, opaque, of a dull reddish-brown colour, empyreumatic odour, and aromatic taste. It gives off no water when heated, is not bitter, and is free from vesicles. It consists chiefly of resin and a little volatile oil, whence its odour. The resin resembles that of turpentine, and of the American frankincense.

2. *Pharm.:* Offic. prep., *Emplastrum picis*, pitch-plaster. It acts externally as a slight stimulant to the skin. It enters also into the composition of the iron-plaster.

Burgundy wine, *s.* The same as Burgundy, 2 (q.v.).

* **bur-gyn-yngе,** * **bur-gynge,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [Burgeon, *v.*]

"*Burgynynge* (*burgynge*, K. P.). *Germen, pullulacio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bûrh,** *s.* [From A.S. *burg, burgh.*]

I. *As an independent word:*

1. A city.

2. A castle, house, or tower.

II. *In compos.:* A defence; as, Cuth*burh* = eminent for assistance. (*Gibson.*)

* **burh-man,** * **burh-mon,** *s.* A citizen, townsman.

* **burh-town,** *s.* [Borough-town.]

* **burh-wall,** *s.* A town wall.

bur´-ĭ-al, * **bur´-ĭ-all,** * **bur´-ĭ-el,** * **bĭr´-ĭ-el,** * **bur´-ў-el,** * **bur´-ў-els,** * **bur´-ĭ-els** (**bur** as **bĕr**), *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *bury, -al;* A.S. *birgels* = a sepulchre; *birgen, byrgan, byrgen* = a burying, a burial, a tomb; O.S. *burgisli* = a sepulchre. From Eng. *bury;* A.S. *byrian, byrgian, birian, burian* = to bury.] [Bury.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. *Originally.* (*Of the forms* buriels, buryels, biriel, buriall): A tomb, a burying-place.

" . . . that bilden sepulcris of profetes and maken faire the *biriels* of iust men."—*Wycliffe:* (Purvey), *Matt.* xxiii. 29.

2. *Now.* (*Of the form* burial): The act of burying, the state of being buried, interment, sepulture.

(1) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

". . . . the duke take order for his *burial*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 4.

(2) *Spec.:* The act of placing anything under earth or water.

"We have great lakes, both salt and fresh; we use them for *burials* of some natural bodies: for we find a difference of things buried in earth, and things buried in water."—*Bacon.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Archæol. & Hist.:* Most nations have selected burial as the best method to dispose of their dead; the practice of burning them on a funeral pile, prevalent to a limited extent among the Greeks and the Romans and nearly universal among the Hindoos, being the exception and not the rule. About 1860 (?) B.C. Abraham buried Sarah. The Egyptians, and, at least, in some special cases, the Jews, embalmed their dead (Gen. l. 3, 26; John xix, 39, 40). [EMBALMMENT.] In Europe, according to Sir John Lubbock, interments in which the corpse is in a sitting or contracted posture belong to the stone age, those in which it has been burnt and only the ashes interred to the bronze age, and those in which the corpse lies extended presumably to the age of iron. During the first French Revolution a proposal was made to adopt the process of cremation, but it failed. The project was revived on the continent during this century, and has of late years been strongly advocated in the United States. Crematories have been built in several of our large cities, and many bodies reduced to ashes, with the result of some growth of the custom in public favor. As yet, however, the weight of public opinion strongly favors the old method of burial, and this innovation can make its way but slowly.

2. *Law:* In 1693, 1733, and 1783 Acts were passed imposing a tax on burials, but it has been long since repealed. A *felo de se* or suicide was formerly buried in the highway with a stake driven through his body, and all his goods and chattels were forfeited to the king. (*Blackstone*, bk. iv., ch. 14.) [BURIAL-GROUND, BURIAL-SERVICE.]

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds.)

¶ Obvious compound: *Burial-plain.*

burial-aisle, *s.* An aisle in which a body has been interred. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Looks he also wistfully into the long *burial-aisle* of the Past."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. xi.

burial-board, *s.* A board of persons appointed to regulate burials.

burial-case, *s.* A mummy-shaped form of coffin, alleged to be an improvement on the ordinary one in the lids, in having glass over the face, in the means of fastening, in hermetical sealing, and in the complete isolation of the body from air by enveloping the corpse in a resinous or other air-excluding compound.

burial-ground, *s.*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Ground set apart or used for the interment of the dead.

1. *Literally:*

"Their mingled shadows intercept the sight
Of the broad *burial-ground* outstretched below."
Scott: Don Roderick.

2. *Figuratively:*

". . . . we at the time exclaimed that it was the *burial-ground* of all the goats in the island."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. viii., p. 168.

II. *Law:*

1. *In England:* Burial-grounds are almost universally situated around churches, urban as well as rural. They are consecrated by bishops, and till recently no one could officiate at the funeral except the clergyman of the parish or another one appointed by him. On his part he was bound, without delay, to bury any corpse brought to the church or churchyard in the manner and form prescribed by the Book of Common Prayer.

2. *In America:* In the United States each city has its large public cemeteries, in which there is no secterian or other restriction to burial, or to character of service. Many societies and some religious denominations have their special cemeteries.

3. *In Scotland:* The Scottish parochial burying-grounds have long been open to all denominations, the conductors of a funeral having the right to request whom they please to officiate.

4. *In Ireland:* Some years previous to the disestablishment of the Irish Church the burial-grounds were similarly thrown open to all denominations.

burial-place, *s.* A place for burying the dead.

¶ A more general word than burying-ground. When one is interred in a church or committed to the deep the church or the ocean-bed is to him a burial-place, but it is not the burial-ground in which he sleeps. The Romans interred their dead outside the cities; the early Christians imitating them in this respect. Then the latter began to bury around their churches. Haydn makes the first Christian burial-place be instituted in 596, burial in cities in 742, in consecrated places in 750, and in churchyards in 758. Of late, cemeteries, with a consecrated portion for Church of England interments and an unconsecrated one for those of Dissenters, have been opened, Kensal Green in 1832 being the first. Sanitary considerations have led to a gradually increasing number of these places of interment being located outside of cities.

"At rest on the tombs of the knightly race,
The silent throngs of that *burial-place*."
Hemans: The Lady of Provence.

burial-service, burial service, *s.*

1. *Ecclesiol.:* What is called in the Liturgy "The Order for the Burial of the Dead."

2. *Law:* This "office," the Liturgy intimates, "is not to be used for any that die unbaptized, or excommunicate, or have laid violent hands upon themselves." Till 1880 the clergyman had to read it over all others to whom burial in the parish churchyard was accorded, but by the "Burials Laws Amendment Act" of that year a certain measure of discretion was given him. The same act opened the parochial grounds to any one who had previous rights of interment there without the limitations that an ordained clergyman must officiate, and the burial service must be used. Any person professing to be a Christian can officiate at the request of the relatives, provided proper notice be given to the incumbent. Latitude is given as to the service, but it must be performed in a decent and orderly manner, and without covert attack on Christianity. An ordained clergyman can also officiate now in unconsecrated ground without incurring any ecclesiastical penalty or censure.

bur´-ied (bur as **bĕr),** *pa. par. & a.* [BURY.]

† **bur´-i-el** (1), * **bur´-i-els,** *s.* [BURIAL.]

* **bŭr´-ĭ-ǫl** (2), *s.* [From Fr. *burell;* Low Lat. *burellus.*] A coarse and thick kind of cloth (?). [BORREL.]

"Item, three bannurs [banners] for the procession, and two *buriels* with their brists with a bairns cap for the crosse."—*Inventary of Vestments*, A. 1559; *Hay's Scotia Sacra*, p. 189.

bur´-i-ẽr (bur as **bĕr),** *s.* [Eng. *bury; -er.*] One who buries, one who performs the act of interment. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"And darkness be the *burier* of the dead."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

* **bur´-i-ing,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BURYING.]

bŭr´-ĭn, * **bŭr´-ĭne,** *s.* [Fr. *burin;* Sp. *buril;* Port. *boril;* Ital. *bulino, borino;* from Ger. *bohren;* O. H. Ger. *poron* = to pierce.]

1. *Engraving:* The cutting-tool of an engraver on metal; a graver.

"Who indeed handled the *burin* like few in these cases."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. iii.

2. *Masonry:* A triangular steel tool whetted off obliquely at the end, so as to exhibit a diamond. It is shaped like a graver, and is used by the marble-worker.

* **bur-i-nesse,** * **bur-i-næsse,** *s.* [A.S. *bebyrgniss.*] Burial. (*Layamon*, 25,852.)

* **bŭr´-ĭ-ō,** *s.* [BURRIOCR.] (*Scotch.*)

* **bur´-lown-ynge,** *pr. par.* [BURGEON, *v.*] Springing up, germinating. (*Lit. & fig.*)

". . . that no roote of bitternesse *burlownynge* vpward lette, and many ben defouled bi it."—*Wycliffe* (Purvey): *Heb.* xii. 15.

† **bŭrk,** * **bŭrke,** *v.t.* [From Burke, an Irishman, who, when popular prejudice against allowing human corpses to be dissected had run up their price to a high figure, tried to make a living by luring the unwary into his house and suffocating them, to sell their bodies to the doctors. After he had admittedly made away with fifteen people in this manner, he was executed in Edinburgh on January 28, 1829.]

1. *Lit.:* To smother or suffocate after the manner adopted by Burke. [See etym.]

2. *Fig.:* Quietly to put out of existence, as a parliamentary motion or anything similar, making as little noise as possible over the transaction. (*Inelegant.*)

† **bŭrked,** *pa. par. & a.* [BURK.]

† **bŭrk´-ing,** *pr. pa.* [BURK.]

† **bŭrk´-ĭşm,** *s.* [From the Burke mentioned in *burk* (etym.), and Eng. suff. *-ism.*] The system of procedure which justly doomed Burke to death and infamy. (*Wharton.*)

bŭrl, * **bŭrle,** *s.* [In Fr. *bourre, bourlet, bourrelet* = flocks or locks of wool, hair, &c., used for stuffing saddles, balls, &c. (*Cotgrave*); Fr. of Languedoc *bourel, bourrel* = a flock or end of thread which disfigures cloth (*Wedgwood*); Sp. *borla* = a tassel, a bunch of silk, gold or silver.] A knot or lump in thread or cloth.

bŭrl (1), *v.i. & t.* [From Low Ger. *burreln.*]

* **A.** *Intrans.:* To boil, to welter.

"*Burland* yn bys owne blode."—*Erle of Tolous*, 98.

B. *Trans.:* To cause to boil, to whirl.

"Thou, Winter, *burling* thro' the air
The roaring blast."
Burns: Elegy on Captain M. Henderson.

bŭrl (2), *v.t.* [From *burl*, s. (q.v.).]

1. To dress cloth by fulling it. [BURLING.]

2. To pick knots, loose threads, &c., from cloth, so as to finish its manufacture.

bŭr´-lāçe, *s.* [Corrupted from Eng. *burdelais.*] A kind of grape. (*Johnson.*)

* **bur-la-dy,** *interj.* An oath, a corruption of *by our Lady.*

bŭr´-lăp, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.]

Fabric: A coarse, heavy goods for wrapping, made of jute, flax, manilla, or hemp.

* **bŭr´-lâw,** * **bĭr´-law,** * **bŷr´-lâw,** *s. & a.* [Icel. *bœjarlog* = a town-law, from *bœr* = a town, *lög* = law.] The local custom, having the force of law, for settling petty disputes between the inhabitants of a township or manor.

"Laws of *Burlaw* ar maid & determined be consent of neichtbors, elected and chosen be common consent, in the courts called the *Byrlaw* courts, in the quhilk cognition is taken of complaintes, betuixt nichtbour & nichtbour. The quhilk men sa chosen, as judges & arbitrators to the effect foresaid, ar commonly called *Byrlaw-men.*"—*Skene: Burlaw.*

bŭrled, *pa. par. & a.* [BURL, *v.*]

bŭr´-lẽr, *s.* [Eng. *burl; -er.*] One who burls cloth. [BURL, *v.*] (*Dyer.*)

bŭr-lĕs´que (que as **k),** † **bŭr-lĕsk´,** *a. & s.* [From Fr. *burlesque;* Ital. *burlesco;* Sp. *burlesco*, a. & s.; Port. *burlesco;* from Sp. & Port. *burlar;* Ital. *burlare* = to jeer, to banter; Port. & Ital. *burla* = mockery, raillery.]

A. *As adj.:* Mocking, jocular, ludicrous, calculated and intended to excite laughter.

". . . . writing *burlesque* farces and poems."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

B. *As substantive:*

1. Verbal language or a literary or other composition in which a subject is treated in such a way as to excite laughter, esp. a dramatic extravaganza, with more or less music and dancing, generally travestying some serious piece.

". . . . epistles much resembling *burlesques* of those sublime odes in which the Hebrew prophets foretold the calamities of Babylon and Tyre."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. The act of turning anything into ridicule.

"Their chief pastimes consisted in the *burlesque* of their gravest convictions."—*Skeat: Introd. to Chaucer.*

bŭr-lĕs´que (que as **k),** *v.t. & i.* [From *burlesque*, a. & s. (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To treat anything in a ludicrous way, to parody.

"Prior *burlesqued*, with admirable spirit and pleasantry, the bombastic verses . . . "—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

B. *Intrans.:* To comment with ridicule.

"Dr. Patrick joins hands with them in *burlesquing* upon the doctrine."—*Du Moulin: Adv. of the Ch. of Eng. towards Rome* (1680), p. 31.

bŭr-lĕs'qued (qu as k), *pa. par.* & *a.* [BURLESQUE, *v.*]

bŭr-lĕsqu'-ĕr (qu as k), *s.* [From Eng. *burlesque*, v.; and suffix *-er.*] One who burlesques.

bŭr-lĕsqu'-ĭng (qu as k), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [BURLESQUE, *v.*]

bŭr'-lĕt, *s.* [Fr. *bourlet, bourrelet* = "a wreath, or a roule of cloth, linnen, or leather, stuffed with flockes, haire, &c. . . . also, a supporter (for a ruffe, &c.) of satin, caffata, &c., and having an edge like a roule." (*Cotgrave.*).] A standing or stuffed neck for a gown.

"A lang taillit gowne of layn sewit with silver & quhit silk, laich neccat [necked] with *burlettis*."—*Inventories, A.* 1578, p. 219. (*Jamieson.*)

† **bŭr-lĕt'-ta,** *s.* [Ital. *burletta.*] A comic opera, a farce interspersed with songs, what the French call a vaudeville.

"The curtain dropped, the gay *burletta* o'er."
Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

* **bur-liche,** *a.* [BURLY.]

bŭr'-lĭe, *s.* [BURLAW.]

* **burlie-bailie,** *s.*

Scots Law: An officer employed to enforce the laws of the Burlaw-courts.

"Jud tuk him for a *burlie-bailie*."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 536. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bŭr'-lĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *burly*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being burly. (*Johnson.*)

bŭr'-lĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [BURL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par.* & *particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst. Woollen manufacture:* A process in which woollen cloth is examined for rents, flaws, knots, defective yarns, &c., a deficiency being made good with a needle, and offensive matters removed. This is done after scouring and before fulling. (*Knight.*)

burling-iron, *s.*

Woollen manufacture: A sort of pinchers or nippers, used in burling cloth.

burling-machine, *s.* A machine for removing knots and foreign matters projecting from the surface of woollen cloth before fulling.

bŭr'-lĭns, *s.* [Etymology doubtful. From *burn* (1) (?).] The bread burnt in the oven in baking. (*Scotch.*)

bŭr'-lў, * **boor-ly,** * **boore-ley,** * **bor-lic,** * **bur-li,** * **bur-liche,** * **bur-lyche,** * **bure-lyche,** * **buir-lie,** *a.* [Of uncertain etym.]

I. *Of persons:*

1. *In a good sense:* Tall, stately, grand.

"Of Babyloyne and Baldake the *burlyche knyghtes*."
Morte Arthure, 586.

2. *In a slightly bad sense:* Great of bulk, overgrown, and probably boisterous in manners.

"And some ascribe the invention to a priest
Burly and big, and studious of his ease."
Cowper: The Task, bk. i.

* **II.** *Of the inferior animals:* Stately, fine in aspect, splendid.

"And alle the *burliche* birdes that to his boure lenges."
Morte Arthure, 2,190.

* **III.** *Of things:* Great, large, huge.

"Wallace gert brek thai *burly* byggyngis bavld,
Bathe in the Merss, and als in Lothiane."
Wallace, viii. 402. MS.

bŭr'-lў, *v.t.* [BURLY, *a.*] To render burly, to cause to puff or swell out.

bŭr-măn'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Nicholas Laurent Burman, who was born at Amsterdam in 1734, and died in 1793.]

Bot.: A genus of endogens, the typical one of the order Burmanniaceæ (q.v.). The species, few in number, are natives of Asia, Africa, and the warmer parts of America, one, however, extending as far north as Virginia.

bŭr-măn-nĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *burmannia* (q.v.); and Lat. fem. plur. adj. suffix *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Burmanniads, an order of endogenous plants, placed by Lindley under the alliance Orchidales. They have regular flowers with three to six distinct stamens, consisting of a tubular perianth with six teeth and a three-cleft style, an inferior three-celled ovary, with numerous minute seeds. They are herbaceous plants with blue or white flowers, nearly all found in the tropics.

bŭr-măn'-nĭ-ădș, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *burmannia*; and suffix *-ds.*]

Bot.: Lindley's name for the Burmanniaceæ.

* **bŭr'-măy-dĕn,** *s.* [A.S. *búr* = a bower, and *mayden* = a girl.] A "bower-maiden"—that is, a chambermaid.

bûrn (1), * **bŭrne,** * **ber-nen,** * **bær-nen,** * **brĕnne,** * **brĕn-nen** (*Eng.*), **bŭrn,** * **byrne,** * **brenn,** * **brin,** * **bryn** (*Scotch*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *byrnan, birnan, bernan, bærnan, brennan*; O.S. *brinnan, brennian*; Icel. *brenna*; Sw. *bränna, brinna*; Dan. *brænde*; Dut. *branden*; O. Dut. *bernen*; Goth. *brinnan, (ga)brannjan*; (N. H.) Ger. *brennen*; O. H. Ger. *prinnan.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To consume more or less completely by means of fire.

". . . . thou shalt *burn* their chariots with fire."—*Joshua* xi. 6.

(2) More or less to scorch or injure by means of fire, as to burn meat in roasting it, to burn one's clothes at the fire.

(3) To subject to the action of the sun's or similar heat, without actual contact with fire. [SUNBURNT.]

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To create a sensation of heat in the human frame by something eaten or drunk, or by the inflammatory action of fever, or of the artificial cautery.

† (2) To cause to suffer in any enterprise or action. [C. 3.]

(*a*) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

"It seems our people were so ill *burnt*, that they had no stomach for any farther meddling."—*Baillie: Lett.*, ii. 396.

† (*b*) *Spec.:* To overreach, to cheat, to defraud, to swindle.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Surgery:* To cauterise with actual fire or by caustic.

"A fleshy excrescence, becoming exceeding hard, is supposed to demand extirpation, by *burning* away the induration, or amputating."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

2. *Chem.:* To combine with oxygen.

3. *Engin.:* The same as *To burn together.* [C. 5.]

4. *Lime manufacture:* To calcine calcareous substances as shells, that they may be subsequently pulverised.

5. *Pottery:* To subject pottery with colours impressed to the action of fire, to fix the pattern by heat.

6. *Charcoal manuf.:* To expel the volatile elements from wood to reduce it to charcoal.

7. *Brick manuf.:* To bake dry or harden by means of fire.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To be on fire, to flame.

". . . . the bush *burned* with fire, and the bush was not consumed."—*Exod.* iii. 2.

(2) To emit light, to shine.

"And sacred lamp in secret chamber hide,
Where it should not be quenched day nor night,
For feare of evil fates, but *burnen* ever bright."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 37.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *Of feeling or emitting heat:*

(*a*) To feel a sensation of heat in the physical frame.

(*b*) To be under the influence of passion, affection, or desire.

(i) Of anger or hatred.

(ii) Of affection or desire.

"She *burns*, she raves, she dies, 'tis true;
But *burns*, and raves, and dies for you."
Addison.

¶ Sometimes it is followed by *with.*

"Raleigh, the scourge of Spain, whose breast with all
The sage, the patriot, and the hero *burn'd*."
Thomson: Seasons: Summer.

(*c*) To flame or glow as that passion, affection, or desire itself.

". . . . shall thy wrath *burn* like fire?"—*Psalms* lxxxix. 46.

(*d*) To carry passion into action with destructive effect.

"The nations bleed where'er her steps she turns,
The groan still deepens, and the combat *burns*."
Pope.

(2) *Of shining or emitting light:* To shine, to sparkle.

"Oh prince; oh wherefore *burn* your eyes? and why?"
Rowe.

II. *Technically. Children's games:* To be near the concealed object of which one is in quest. It is generally worded "You are *a burning.*"

"I flatter myself that I *burn* (as children say at hide-and-seek, when they approach the person or thing concealed): yes, I do flatter myself that I *burn* in the conclusion of this paper."—*Blackw. Mag., Jan.* 1821, p. 355. (*Jamieson.*)

C. *In special compounds and phrases:*

1. *To burn a bowl:*

Games: To displace a bowl accidentally while the game of bowls is being played. (*Ogilvie.*)

2. *To burn daylight:* To lose one's time.

3. *To burn one's fingers:*

(1) *Lit.:* To do so literally.

(2) *Fig.:* To hurt oneself by meddling with something dangerous, as with financial speculation, quarrels not belonging to one, &c.

4. *To burn out,* v.t. & i.: To flame or burn as long as combustible material is accessible, and then to expire.

¶ *To be burnt out* means (1) to be compelled by fire to quit a place, (2) to be completely burnt.

5. *To burn together,* or simply *to burn:*

Metal.: To fuse two surfaces of a metal together by pouring over them some of the same metal in a melted state.

6. *To burn up,* v.t.:

(1) Wholly or almost wholly to consume.

"O that I could but weep, to vent my passion!
But this dry sorrow *burns* up all my tears."
Dryden.

(2) To expel the sap or moisture from a plant and thus cause it to wither.

* **bŭrn** (2), *v.t.* [BURNISH, *v.*] To burnish.

bŭrn (1), * **bŭrne,** * **brene,** * **brune** (*Eng.*), **bŭrn,** * **birn,** * **birne** (*Scotch*), *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *bryne.* In Icel. *brunni.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Sing.:* Any burnt mark upon the flesh or skin, *Spec.*—

(1) An injury to the flesh produced by the operation, in most cases accidental, of fire. A *burn* is produced by a heated solid, a *scald* by a heated fluid.

(2) A brand or burnt mark intentionally made upon the noses or other portions of the bodies of sheep, to mark their ownership. (*Chiefly Scotch.*)

"Fourscore o' breeding ewes of my ain *birn*."
Gentle Shepherd, iii. 2.

¶ *Skin and birn:* The whole number of people connected with anything, the whole of anything. (*Scotch.*)

2. *Plur.* (*Of the form* birns): Roots, the stronger stems of burnt heath, which remain after the smaller twigs are consumed. (*Scotch.*)

"And some were toasting bannocks at the *birns*."
Pennecuik: Poems (1715), p. 25. (*Jamieson.*)

B. *As adjective:* (See some of the compounds).

burn-airn, *s.* An iron instrument used for impressing letters or other marks on sheep. (*Scotch.*)

burn-grenge, *s.* One who sets fire to barns or granaries. (*Scotch.*)

"A *burn grenge* in the dirk."
Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 92.

burn-wood, *s.* Wood for fuel. (*Scotch.*)

* **burn** (2), * **burne,** *s.* [A.S. *beorn* = a warrior, a chief.] A man, a knight, a noble. [BAIRN.]

". . . . but hath him bore so buxumly . that ich *burn* him preyseth, & vch a *burn* of this world . worchipeth him one."—*William of Palerne*, 510-11.

"Now blysse *burne* mot the bytyde."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems: The Pearl, 397.

bŭrn (3), *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *burne* = a bourn, a stream, a fountain, a well; Icel. *brunnr*; Ger. *brunnen* = a fountain, a spring.] A bourn, water, a rivulet, a stream. [BOURN.]

"Whare three lairds' lands met at a *burn*."
Burns: Halloween.

¶ *Burn* in the names of English and Scotch towns implies that the latter are near a stream, as Blackburn, Bannockburn. It corresponds to the more common English word *bourne*, as Eastbourne.

burn-brae, *s.* The acclivity at the bottom of which a rivulet runs. (*Scotch.*)

"While our flocks are reposing on yon *burn-brae*."
Tarras: Poems, p. 119.

burn-trout, *s.* A trout which has been bred in a rivulet, as distinguished from one bred in a river. (*Scotch.*)

"*Salmo Fario*—the River Trout, vulgarly called *Burn Trout*, Yellow Trout."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. Peterhead*, p. 22.

bŭrn'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *burn*, v.; and suffix *-able.*] Able to burn or be burnt. (*Cotgrave.*)

* **burne** (1), * **buyrne,** *s.* [BAIRN.] A child, a man.

* **burne** (2), *s.* [BIRNIE.]

* **bŭrne'-coill,** *s.* [Old form of Eng. *burn*, v.; and *coal.*] Coal for burning. (*Scotch.*)

". . . that the grite *burnecoill* ar commounlie transportit furth of this realme, &c."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1597 (ed. 1814), p. 121.

bŭrned (1), **bŭrnt,** * **berned,** * **barnde,** * **brend,** * **brende,** * **brent** (*Eng.*), **burnt, brunt,** * **bront,** * **brende,** * **brent** (*Scotch*), *pa. par.* & *a.* [BURN, *v.*; BURNT.]

* **bŭrned** (2), * **bourned,** * **borned,** * **brenned,** * **brend,** * **brende,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [BURN (2), *v.*] Burnished.

"Wrought al of *burned* steel, . . ."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,985.

bŭr'-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *burn*; *-er.* In Ger. *brenner, verbrenner.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of persons:* One who burns any thing or person.

2. *Of things:* A thing which does so. (Often used in composition, as a gas-burner.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Lighting:*

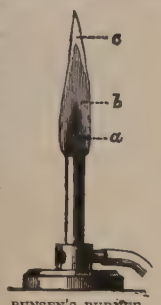
(1) The part of a lighting apparatus at which combustion takes place.

(2) The corresponding portion of a gas-heater or of a gas-stove.

2. *Chem.:* [BUNSEN'S BURNER.]

¶ *Bunsen's Burner:* [Named from Herr Bunsen, professor of chemistry at the University of Breslau.]

Chem.: A Bunsen's burner consists of a jet surmounted by a wide brass tube, at the bottom of which are several holes for the admission of air. The air and gas mix in the wide tube in such proportion that they burn with a non-luminous flame. The flame has the following structure. It consists of (1) a dark cone *a*, consisting of cold unburnt coal-gas, mixed with 62 per cent. of air. (2) The flame-mantle *b*, composed of burning coal-gas mixed with air. (3) A luminous point *c*, seen only when the air-holes at the base of the lamp are partly closed; the area of this zone may be regulated by opening or shutting the holes to a greater or less extent. The flame of a Bunsen's burner—



BUNSEN'S BURNER.

(1) *At a low temperature,* is suitable for observing the flame colourations of volatile substances.

(2) *At the highest temperature,* is suitable for fusions at high temperatures.

¶ *The lower oxidising flame* is suitable for oxidation of substances in borax or other beads.

The lower reducing flame is suitable for reductions on charcoal, and for fusing borax or other beads in the reducing flame.

The upper oxidising flame (obtained by admitting the maximum of air) is suitable for oxidation at lower temperatures than are found at (2) (q.v.).

The upper reducing flame is suitable for reductions, and possesses greater reducing power than the lower reducing flame already mentioned.

bŭr'-nĕt (1), *a.* & *s.* [From Fr. *brunette* = a dark brown stuff formerly worn by persons of quality; Low Lat. *bruneta, brunetum*; from Fr. *brun* = brown.] [BROWN, BRUNETTE.]

A. *As adj.:* Of a brown colour.

"Sum peirs, sum pale, sum *burnet*, and sum blew."
Doug.: Virgil, 106.

B. *As subst.:* A brown colour.

"*Burnet*, coloure. *Burnetum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

burnet-moth, *s.*

Ord. Lang. & Entom.: The name for the genus of Hawkmoths called Anthrocera, or by some Zygæna. *Anthrocera filipendulæ* is the Six-spot Burnet-moth. The six spots, which are on the superior wings, are red, while the rest of the wings are green. It is common in England in June. Its caterpillar, which feeds on the plantain, trefoil, dandelion, &c., is yellow, spotted with black. *A. Loti* is the Five-spot Burnet-moth. It is less common. The caterpillar feeds on honeysuckle, bird's-foot trefoil, &c.

bŭr'-nĕt (2), *a.* & *s.* [M. E. *burnet* = the pimpernel; cog. with O. Fr. *brunete* = the name of a plant; Mod. Lat. *burneta* = springwort.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The Pimpernel.

2. Poterium, a genus of Rosaceæ (Roseworts). It is called also Salad-burnet and Lesser Burnet. The Common or Garden Salad-burnet (*Poterium sanguisorba*) is abundant in England, but less frequent in Scotland and Ireland. It is a herbaceous plant one or two feet high, with pinnate leaves and dull purplish flowers. The leaves taste and smell like cucumber, and are eaten in salad. The Muricated Burnet, or Salad-burnet (*A. muricatum*), has larger fruit than the former, to which it is closely allied. It is not common. There are other species, but they are foreign. The Great Burnet is *Sanguisorba officinalis.*

B. *As adjective.* (See the compounds.)

burnet-bloodwort, *s.* A plant, *Sanguisorba officinalis.*

burnet-ichneumon, *s.*

Entom.: An ichneumon, the larva of which preys upon the caterpillar of the Burnet-moth.

burnet-rose, *s.* A book-name for *Rosa spinosissima.*

burnet-saxifrage, *s.* A book-name of Pimpinella, a genus of umbelliferous plants. There are two British species, the Common Burnet-saxifrage (*Pimpinella saxifraga*) and the Greater Burnet-saxifrage (*P. magna*). The former is frequent, the latter inclining to rare. The root of the common species is acrid, and is used as a masticatory in toothache, also as an external application to remove freckles, and in gargles to dissolve viscid mucus.

* **bŭr-nĕtte',** *s.* [BRUNETTE.]

"In mournyng blak, as bright *burnettes.*"
The Romaunt of the Rose.

bŭr'-nĕt-tīze, *v.t.* [Named after Burnett, who patented the process in 1837.] To use a certain process to prevent decay in wood and fibrous fabrics. [BURNETTIZING.]

bŭr'-nĕt-tīz-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.*

A. *As present participle.* (See the verb.)

B. *As substantive:* A process for preventing decay of wood and fibrous materials or fabrics. The wood or fibre is immersed in a solution of chloride of zinc, 1 pound; water, 4 gallons for wood, 5 gallons for fabrics, 2 gallons for felt, contained in a wooden tank. Timber is saturated two days for each inch of thickness, and then set on end to drain for from two to fourteen weeks. Cotton, yarns, cordage, and woollens are immersed for forty-eight hours. (*Knight.*)

bŭr'-nĕ-wĭn, *s.* [From Eng. *burn*; Scotch *e* = the, and *win* = wind. Burn the wind.] A ludicrous appellation for a blacksmith.

"Then *Burnewin* comes on like death
At ev'ry chaup."
Burns: Scotch Drink.

bŭr'-nĭe, † **bŭr'-nȳ,** *s.* [From Scotch *burn* = a stream, and diminut. suff. *-ie* = little.] A little "burn," bourne, or stream. (*Scotch.*)

"Ye *burnies* wimplin' down your glens,
Wi' toddlin din."
Burns: Elegy on Captain Mathew Henderson.

bŭrn'-ĭng, * **brĕn'-nĭng,** * **bern-inde,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BURN, *v.*]

A. *As present participle:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Flaming.

"Thus once, when Troy was wrapped in fire and smoke,
The helpless gods their *burning* shrines forsook."
Dryden: To the Lord Chancellor Hyde.

2. Hot.

"I know that from thine agony
Is wrung that *burning* rain."
Hemans: The Vaudois Wife.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of the body:* Producing or feeling a sensation of bodily heat.

"Her *burning* brow, or throbbing breast."
Hemans: Tale of the Secret Tribunal.

2. *Of the heart or the emotions:*

". . . that *burning* shame
Detains him from Cordelia."
Shakesp.: Lear, Iv. 3.

3. *Of the utterance of the lips, or of the pen, or of anything similar:*

"Every *burning* word he spoke."
Cowper: Boadicea.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. & 2. The act or operation of consuming by fire, or the state of being so consumed.

". . . *burning* for *burning*, wound for wound, . . ."
—*Exod.* xxi. 25.

3. Fire, flame. (*Lit. or fig.*)

(1) *Literally:*

"In liquid *burnings*, or on dry, to dwell,
Is all the sad variety of hell." *Dryden.*

(2) *Figuratively:*

"The mind surely, of itself, can feel none of the *burnings* of a fever."—*South.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:*

(1) Maliciously to burn the sovereign's ships is a highly penal offence; so also is the setting fire to a house, barn, a haystack, &c. [ARSON.] One can be fined even for setting fire to furze, heath, &c., in a forest, chase, on a common, or any similar place.

(2) Burning was once itself a penalty.

(*a*) *Burning in the hand:* [BRANDING, BENEFIT OF CLERGY.]

(*b*) *Burning alive:* Women were formerly burned alive for treason, as men were for the crime against nature, and under Edward I. for arson. It was also the punishment during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries for so-called heresy; the first person who thus suffered being Sir William Sawtre, priest of St. Osyth, London, 12th February, 1401. The cruel practice reached its consummation in Queen Mary's reign (1553–8), during three years of which 277 persons, most of them religious reformers, were consumed at the stake. (*Blackstone: Comment., &c.*)

2. *Metal-working:* Joining metals by melting their adjacent edges, or heating the adjacent edges and running into the intermediate space some molten metal of the same kind. It differs from soldering in this:—In burning a heat is required sufficient to melt the original metal, and a flux is seldom used. In soldering a lower heat is used and a more fusible metal employed, assisted by a flux. (*Knight.*)

3. *Ceramics:* The final heating of clay ware, which changes it from the dried or biscuited condition to the perfect ware. The glaze or enamel is applied to the baked ware, and is vitrified in the burning. (*Knight.*)

burning-bush, burning bush, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The bush of Exod. iii. 2–4.

2. *Botany:*

(1) The Artillery plant, *Pilea serpyllifolia*, an urticaceous species.

(2) *Euonymus atropurpureus*, and *E. americanus.* (*American.*)

(3) *Dictamnus fraxinella*, a garden plant, which is said to give off so much essential oil that if a light be brought near it it will ignite.

burning-glass, *s.*

1. *Lit. Optics:* A convex lens of large size and short focus, used for causing an intense heat by concentrating the sun's rays on a very small area. The larger the circular area of the lens and the smaller the area of the spot on which the concentrated rays fall, the greater is the effect produced.

2. *Fig.:* Anything which produces the heat of passion, *Spec.*, love.

"Dazzling and rich, as through love's *burning-glass.*"
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

burning-house, *s.*

Metal.: A miner's term for a kiln or roast-

ing-furnace, in which volatile mineral matters are expelled, as the sulphur from tin pyrites; a kiln.

burning-mirror or **reflector,** *s.*

Optics: A concave mirror, or a combination of plane-mirrors, so arranged as to concentrate the rays of the sun into a focus and thus produce heat. Its operation is the same as that of a convex lens.

¶ Archimedes is stated to have burnt the Roman fleet of Marcellus before Syracuse, by concentrating on them the force of several large burning-mirrors.

burning-nettle, *s.* *Urtica urens* or *Urtica pilulifera.*

burning-on, *s.*

Metal.: A process of mending castings by uniting two fractured portions, or by attaching a new piece to a casting.

* **burning thorny-plant,** *s.*

* *Bot. or Ord. Lang.:* A species of Euphorbia. (*Webster.*)

bŭr'-nĭsh, * **bŭr'-nĭs,** * **bŭr'-nĭsch,** * **bŭr'-nŷs,** *v.t. & i.* [From Fr. *brunissant*, pr. par. of *brunir* = to make brown, from *brun* = brown.] [BURN (2), *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Of things:*

(1) To polish by rubbing, to render smooth, bright, and glossy.

(2) To render bright and glossy without friction.

"Others whose fruit, *burnish'd* with golden rind,
Hung amiable, . . ." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. iv.

2. *Of persons:* To wash or scrub clean.

"Thenne watz her blythe barne *burnyst* so clene."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 1,085.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To become bright or glossy.

"I've seen a snake in human form,
All stained with infamy and vice,
Leap from the dunghill in a trice,
Burnish and make a gaudy show,
Become a gen'ral, peer, and beau." *Swift.*

2. *Fig.:* To shine forth, to grow, to spread out, to develop.

"Ere Juno *burnish'd*, or young Jove was grown."
Dryden.

"To shoot, and spread, and *burnish* into man."
Ibid.

† **bŭr'-nĭsh,** *s.* [From Eng. *burnish*, v. (q.v.). In Fr. *brunissure.*] Polish, gloss. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The *burnish* of no sin."
Crashaw: Poems, p. 126.

burnish-gilding, *s.*

Gilding: A process for gilding and burnishing picture-frames, &c.

bŭr'-nĭshed, * **bŭr'-nŷscht,** * **bŭr'-nĕschte,** * **bŭr'-nĭst,** * **bŭr'-nŷst,** * **bŭr'-nĕste,** * **bŭr'-nŷste,** *pa. par. & a.* [BURNISH, *v.*]

"He Trulla loved, Trulla more bright
Than *burnish'd* armour of her knight."
Butler: Hudibras, I. ii. 365-6.

bŭr'-nĭsh-ŏr, *s.* [From Eng. *burnish*; *-er.* In Fr. *brunisseur.*]

1. *Of persons:* One who burnishes anything.

2. *Of things* (*Engraving, Bookbinding, Gilding, &c.*): A tool for smoothing or pressing down surfaces to close the pores or obliterate lines or marks. The engraver's burnisher is made of steel, elliptical in cross-section, and coming to a dull point like a probe. Some burnishers are made of the canine teeth of dogs. Burnishers of bloodstone are used for putting gold-leaf on china-ware. Agate burnishers are used by bookbinders. The gilder's burnisher is of agate or porphyry. (*Knight.*)

bŭr'-nĭsh-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BURNISH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & part. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* The act or operation of polishing metal, or anything similar, by friction; the state of being so polished.

burnishing-machine, *s.* A machine for giving a polish by compression. Such are the machines for burnishing paper collars and boot-soles. (*Knight.*)

burnishing-stone, *s.* [Eng. *burnishing*; *-stone.* In Ger. *brunirstein.*] A stone used for burnishing. [BURNISHER, 2.]

bŭr'-nóose, bŭr'-nŏs, *s.* [Fr. *bournous, burnous*; Port. *albernos*; Sp. *al-bornos*; from Arab. *burnus, al-bornos.*] An upper cloak or garment with a hood on it, worn by the Moors and the Arabs.

". . . a cloak of sufficient weight as well as compass, of an Arab's *burnoose* . . ." — *De Quincey: Works*, 2nd ed., i. 132.

BURNOOSE.

* **bŭrn'-rōpe,** *s.* [Corruption of Eng. *burden*, and *rope.*] A rope for carrying a burden of hay or straw. (*Halliwell: Contrib. to Lexicog.*)

bŭrnt (*Eng.*), **brunt** (*Scotch*), *pa. par. & a.* [BURN, *v.*, BURNED.]

burnt-brandy, *s.* Brandy from which part of the spirit has been removed by burning.

burnt ear, *s.*

Bot.: A disease in grain caused by a fungus, *Uredo carbo*, which covers the seed-coat with a black dust, while leaving the interior apparently uninjured, but abortive.

burnt-offering, burnt offering, *s.* [Eng. *burnt*; *offering.* In Ger. *brandopfer.*]

Scrip. & Theol.: One of the sacrifices divinely enjoined on the Hebrew Church and nation. It is called in their language עֹלָה (*olah*), or עוֹלָה (*olah*), from the root עָלָה (*alah*) = to ascend, because, being wholly consumed, all but the refuse ashes was regarded as ascending in the smoke to God. In the New Testament it is called ὁλοκαύτωμα (*holokautōma*), meaning a whole-burnt offering, an offering wholly burnt. In the Vulgate it is called *holocaustum*, which has the same meaning. [HOLOCAUST.] Stated burnt-offerings were presented daily, every Sabbath, at the new moon, at the three great festivals, on the day of atonement, and at the feast of trumpets. Private ones might be presented at any time.

* **burnt silver,** * **brint silver,** *s.* Silver refined in the furnace. (*Scotch.*)

". . . that thair be strikin of the vnce of *brint siluer*, or bulyeoun of that fynes, . . ."—*Acts Ja. II.*, 1451, c. 34, ed. 1566.

burnt-up, *a.* [Eng. *burnt*, a., and *up*, adv.] Completely scorched so as to render destitute of verdure.

"Leaving Santiago we crossed the wide *burnt-up* plain on which that city stands."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xv., p. 314.

burnt-wine, *s.* Wine made hot, sweetened, and spiced.

* **bur-nys,** *v.t.* [BURNISH.]

* **bur-nyste,** *pa. par. & a.* [BURNISHED.]

* **burowe,** *s.* [BOROUGH, BURGH.]

bŭrr, *v.i.* [Imitated from the sound.] To make a guttural sound in which *r* is prominent, as is done in portions of Britain.

"And Johnny *burrs*, and laughs aloud,
Whether in cunning or in joy
I cannot tell." *Wordsworth: Idiot Boy.*

bŭrr (1), *s.* [From the verb or from the sound.] Guttural pronunciation in which *r* is unduly prominent.

"From that river [Tweed] southward, as far I believe as Yorkshire, the people universally annex a guttural sound to the letter *r*, which in some places goes by the name of the Berwick *burr*."—*P. Coldstream: Berw. Statist. Acc.*, iv. 420.

bŭrr (2), * **bŭrre,** *s.* [BUR.]

bŭrr (3), **bŭr,** *s.* [BUR (2), *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language, &c.:* Anything in the form of a knob.

II. *Technically:*

1. The waste or refuse of raw silk.

2. A vitrified brick.

burr-pump, *s.*

Naut.: A form of bilge-water pump in which a cup-shaped cone of leather is nailed by a disk (burr) on the end of a pump-rod, the cone collapsing as it is depressed, and expanding by the weight of the column of water as it is raised. It is called also *bilge-pump.* (*Knight.*)

bŭrr (4), **bûhr,** *s.* [From O. Eng. *bur* = a whetstone for scythes.] The same as BURR-STONE or BUHR-STONE. [BURR-STONE.]

Metallic buhr: A grinding-plate of metal made as a substitute for the real buhr-stone, and used for some coarse work, such as grinding corn for stock.

burr millstone, buhr millstone, *s.* The same as BURR-STONE, BUHR-STONE (q.v.).

burr-stone, buhr-stone, *s.* The name given to certain silicco-calcareous rocks, coarse, flinty, and cavernous, like coarse chalcedony. Their cellular texture renders them suitable for millstones. The separate blocks which are hooped together to form a buhr-stone are known as panes. The best, which are of a whitish or cream colour, are from the Upper Fresh-water beds of the Paris basin, which are of Eocene age. So are those of South America, whilst the buhrs of Ohio, Washington, and other parts of North America, come from much older rocks.

bŭr'-ra, *s.* [Hindustani.]

In India: Great, as opposed to *chota* = small. (Continually used by natives in their intercourse with Europeans.)

bŭr'-ras, *a.* [An obs. form of *borax* (q.v.).]

burras-pipe, *s.* A tube to contain lunar caustic or other corrosive.

bŭr'-rĕl (1), *s.* [O. Fr. & Prov. *burel*; Sp. *buriel*; from O. Lat. *burnis* = red, reddish.] A sort of pear, otherwise called the red butter-pear, from its smooth, delicious, and soft pulp. (*Phillips.*)

burrel-fly, *s.* [So called from the colour.] An insect, the breeze-fly.

burrel-shot, *s.* [Prob. from Fr. *bourreler* = to sting, to torture.] A medley of shot, stones, chunks of iron, &c., to be projected from a cannon at a short range; emergency shot; langrel.

bŭr'-rĕl (2), **bŭr'-rhĕl,** *s.* [Hind.]

Zool.: Ovis burrhel, the wild sheep of the Himalayas.

bŭr'-rĕl, *a.* [BORREL, *a.*]

burrel ley, *s.* An old term in husbandry.

"The inferior land, besides the outfields, was denominated *laughs*, if only ribbed at midsummer; was called one fur ley, if the whole surface was ploughed; or *burrel ley*, where there was only a narrow ridge ploughed, and a large stripe or baulk of barren land between every ridge."—*Agr. Surv. Aberd.*, p. 235.

bŭr'-rĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BURR, *v.t.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle and participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive. Woollen manufacture:* A process in the manufacture of wool by which burs and foreign matters are removed from wool, which has been opened by the willowing-process.

burring-machine, *s.* A machine for picking and burring wool. It follows the willowing machine and precedes carding.

burring-saw, *s.* A serrated wheel or blade which works in a burring-machine to seize the fibres of wool and draw them away from the burs, which cannot pass the opening through which the saw works. (*Knight.*)

burring-wheel, *s.* A circular or annular wheel with serrated periphery, used in burring wool or ginning cotton. (*Knight.*)

* **bŭr'-rĭ-oŭr,** * **bŭr'-ĭ-ŏr,** * **bŭr'-rĭ-ō,** * **bur-ĭ-ō,** * **bör-eau'** (**eau** as **ō**), *s.* [Fr. *bourreau.*] An executioner. (*Scotch.*)

bŭr'-rō, *s.* A small donkey. (*Western U. S.*)

bŭr'-rŏck, *s.* [From A.S. *beorg, beorh, burg* = a hill; and Eng. dim. suffix *-ock.*]

Hydraulic Engineering: A small weir or dam in a river to direct the stream to gaps where fish-traps are placed. (*Knight.*)

bŭr'-rōw, * **bŭr'-rōwe,** * **burwe,** * **burwhe,** * **burwth,** * **borwgh,** *s.* [A.S. *beorh.*] [BOROUGH.]

* 1. A place of shelter.

"Fast bysilde the *borwgh* there the barne was inne."
Wm. of Palerne, 2.

* 2. A borough town.

"*Burwithe* towne (*burweth K., burwe H., burrowe P.*). *Burgus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

3. A hole in the ground made by a rabbit or other small mammal to serve as its abode.

". . . . they will out of their *burrows* like conies after rain."—*Shakesp.: Cor.*, iv. 5.

¶ *Burrow of habitation:*

Zool.: The name given by Nicholson to the temporary hole or burrow of an annelid. (*Nicholson: Palæont.*, i. 317.)

burrow-duck, *s.* One of the names of a duck, the Sheldrake, *Tadorna vulpanser.*

bŭr'-rōw, *v.i. & t.* [From *burrow*, s. (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To excavate a hole in the ground, to serve as a place of concealment or as a special abode. (Used most frequently of rabbits.)

"On Yarrow's banks let herons feed,
Hares couch, and rabbits *burrow!*"
Wordsworth: Yarrow Unvisited.

† **B.** *Trans.:* To dig, to excavate.

* **bŭr'-rōwe** (1), *s.* [BURROW.]

* **bŭr'-rōwe** (2), *s.* [From *burr* (1) (q.v.) (?). (*Way*).]

"Burwhe, sercle (*burrowe*, P.). *Orbiculus*, C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bŭr'-rōwed, *pa. par. & a.* [BURROW, *v.*]

bŭr'-rōw-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [BURROW, *v.*]

"In South America, a *burrowing* rodent, the tuco-tuco, or Ctenomys, is even more subterranean in its habits than the mole."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. v., p. 137.

burrowing-owl, *s.*

Ornith.: An owl, the *Athene cunicularia.* In the West Indies these birds dig burrows for themselves, in which they form their nests and deposit their eggs, whilst in the United States they seize on the holes of the prairie dogs.

bŭr'-rŏw-maĭl, bŏr'-rŏw-maĭll, *s.* [From O. Eng. *burrow;* Eng. *borough;* and *mail*, from A.S. *mal* = tribute, toll.] The annual duty payable to the sovereign by a burgh for the enjoyment of certain rights. (*Scotch.*)

". . . . tua hundereth threttene pundis sex schillingis aucht pennyes of *borrow maill*, ..."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1617 (ed. 1816), p. 579.

bŭr'-rў, *a.* [From Eng. *burr* = the prickly spine of the burdock.]

Bot.: Covered with stiff hooked prehensile hairs, like those of the burdock.

"Indian mallow with an elm-leaf and single seeds armed with three *burry* prickles."—*Philip Miller: Gardener's Dictionary* (ed. 8, 1768), 12 I 4.

bŭr'-sa, *s.* [From Lat. *bursa;* Gr. *βύρσα* (*bursa*) = a hide stripped off, a wine-skin.].

Med.: A cavity interposed between surfaces which move on each other, as between the integument and front of the patella (knee-cap), containing fluid. There are two varieties, *Bursæ mucosæ* and *Synovial bursæ.*

bŭr-săl'-ō-ğў, *s.* [From Lat. *bursa;* Gr. *βύρσα* (*bursa*) = a hide stripped off, a wine-skin, the skin of a live animal; and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Med.: A discourse or treatise concerning the *Bursa mucosa.*

bŭr'-sar, *s.* [From Low Lat. *bursarius* = (1) a treasurer, (2) a bursar; from *bursa* = a purse; Gr. *βύρσα* (*bursa*) = the skin stripped off a hide.]

1. A treasurer.

¶ Originally *bursar* and *purser* were but different methods of writing the same word. (*Trench.*)

"The name of *bursar*, or *bursarius*, was anciently given to the treasurer of an university or of a college, who kept the common purse of the community."—*Univ. Glasgow, Statist. Acc.*, xxi.; App., p. 18. (*Jamieson.*)

2. A resident at a university who has for his complete or partial support a bursary. [BURSARY.]

bŭr'-sar-shĭp, bŭr'-sĕr-shĭp, *s.* [From Eng. & Scotch *bursar*, and Eng. suff. *-ship.*] The office of a bursar.

". . . but the contriving of a *bursership* of twenty nobles a year, . . ."—*Hales: Rem.*, p. 276.

bŭr'-sar-ў, *s.* [From Low Lat. *bursaria.*] [BURSAR.]

1. The treasury of a college or a monastery.

2. An exhibition in a university. The word is much used in connection with Aberdeen University, where many bursaries exist. Of these a large number are given by open competition, whilst the remainder are bestowed by presentation on various grounds. In some places merit bursaries are called scholarships, and the name bursary is limited to those given by presentation.

". . . and appoint the rent to be paid annually as a *bursary* to the student whom they have chosen, . . ."—*P. Dron Perths. Statist. Acc.*, ix. 480

"There are four *bursaries* at the King's college of Aberdeen for boys educated here."—*Statis. Acc. of Scotland*, xvii. 433.

* **bŭrse** (*Eng.*), * **burss** (*Scotch*), *s.* [BOURSE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A purse; one of the official insignia of the Lord Chancellor.

* 2. An exchange.

"She says, she went to the *burse* for patterns,
You shall find her at St. Kathern's."
Middleton & Decker: Roaring Girl, i. 1.

¶ In the Elizabethan time, and for a certain period afterwards, two London *burses* figure in English literature, as "Britain's Burse," or simply the Burse, which was the New Exchange in the Strand. After the Royal Exchange was opened in 1571, the former became the Old Exchange.

3. A bursary, an endowment given to a student in a university or Roman ecclesiastical college. (*Acts Jas. VI.* (ed. 1814), pp. 179–80.)

II. *Eccles.:* A small portfolio-like receptacle for holding the corporal at mass.

* **bŭrse-hōld-ĕr,** *s.* [BORSHOLDER.]

* **bŭr'-sen,** * **bŭr'-sĭn,** *pa. par.* [BURST, *pa. par.*] (*Scotch.*)

bŭr'-sĕr-a, *s.* [Named after Joachim Burser, a friend of Caspar Bauhin, and professor of botany at Sara, in Naples.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Burseraceæ, now again suppressed. [BURSERACEÆ.] The *Bursera gummifera* of Jamaica is an evergreen tree, rising to the height of twenty feet. It has unequally pinnate leaves and axillary racemes of flowers. It abounds in a watery balsamic fluid, which becomes thicker by exposure to the air. The root is said to possess the same properties as quassia. The South Americans, who call it Almacigo, plant it for hedges.

bŭr-sĕr-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *bursera* (q.v.).]

Bot.: An order of plants constituting part of the old order of Terebinthaceæ, or Terebinths, which is now divided into several distinct ones. Some again suppress the Burseraceæ, as Lindley does, reducing them under his Amyridaceæ (Amyrids).

bŭr-sĭc'-ŭ-lāte, *a.* [As if from *bursicula*, dim. of Low Lat. *bursa* = a purse, and Eng. suffix *-ate.*] Shaped like a little purse.

bŭr'-sĭ-form, *a.* [From Low Lat. *bursa* = a purse, and *forma* = form, shape.] Shaped like a purse, subspherical. (*Nicholson.*)

bŭrst, * **berst'-en,** * **bras'-ten,** * **bros'-ten,** * **brest'-en,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *berstan, brestan* (pret. *bearst, burston, borsten*); O.S. *brestan;* O. Icel. *bresta;* Sw. *brista;* Dan. *briste;* Dut. *bersten;* O. Fris. *bersta;* Ger. *bersten;* M. H. Ger. *bresten;* O. H. Ger. *presto* · Gael. *bris, brisd* = to break.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To break.

"*Brasten, supra* in breken, P."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"You will not pay for the glasses you have *burst.*"
Shakesp.: Tam. Shrew, Induct. 1.

". . . and then he *burst* his head for crowding among the marshal's men."—*Ibid.*, 2 *Hen. IV.*, iii. 2.

2. To break, to rend asunder with suddenness and violence; to force open with suddenness and violence.

"*Bursting* their waxen bands."
Cowper: Transl. of Milton. On the Death of Damon.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To break, to fly open, to open.

(1) To fly open with violence, suddenness, and noise; to explode.

"No—though that cloud were thunder's worst,
And charged to crush him—let it *burst!*"
Byron: The Siege of Corinth, 21.

(2) To do so without these accompaniments; as, "the tumour *burst.*"

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To rush with suddenness and energy or force; to rush in, out, or away from.

(*a*) *Of persons:*

"When *bursts* Clan-Alpine on the foe."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 23.

(*b*) *Of things:*

"And tears seem a *bursting* from his eye."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 8.

"Had from their sheaths, like sunbeams, *burst.*"
Moore: L. R.; The Fire-Worshippers.

(2) To be subjected to sudden and powerful impression upon the senses, or yield to sudden and overpowering emotion.

"He *burst* into tears . . ."—*Carlyle: Heroes*, Lect. iv.

bŭrst (1), * **bŭrst-en** (*Eng.*), **bŭrst, bŭrs-tĕn,** * **bŭr'-sĕn,** * **bŭr'-sĭn** (*Scotch*), *pa. par., a., & s.* [BURST, *v.t.*]

A. & **B.** *As pa. par. & particip. adj.* (*Of all the forms*): In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

* ¶ *A burst man, a bursten man:* A man affected by the disease called hernia or rupture.

C. *As subst.* (*Of the form* burst): A sudden and violent breaking forth of anything, as of thunder, speaking, passion, tears, &c.

"What is known at Kirkwall as a *burst* of razor or spout-fish (*Solen siliqua*) commenced on an extensive scale last Sunday morning on the Broadbay Sands."—*Weekly Scotsman*, Feb. 2, 1881.

"The snatches in his voice,
And *burst* of speaking, were as his: I am absolute,
'Twas very Cloten."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

bŭrst (2), *s.* [A.S. *byrst* = a loss, a defect.] An injury. (*Wright.*)

* **bŭrst'-ĕn-nĕss,** *s.* [From * *bursten*, pa. par. (q.v.); and Eng. suffix *-ness.*] The state of having a rupture, the state of being affected with hernia. [HERNIA.]

bŭrst'-ĕr, *s. & a.* [Eng. *burst; -er.*] One who or that which bursts. (*Cotgrave.*)

burster-bag, *s.*

Ordnance: A bag to hold the charge designed to burst.

bŭrst'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BURST, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* The act, operation, or process of flying asunder, or rushing with suddenness and violence.

bursting-charge, *s.*

1. *Mining:* A small charge of fine powder, placed in contact with a charge of coarse powder or nitroleum to ensure the ignition of the latter. It is usually fired by voltaic means.

2. *Ordnance:* The charge of powder required for bursting a shell or case-shot; it may be poured in loose, or placed in a burster-bag.

bŭrst'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *burst*, and *wort;* A.S. *wyrt* = a herb, a plant.] A name sometimes given to the botanical genus Herniaria or Rupture-wort; all the English names referring to the fact that the species were supposed to be of use in the disease called rupture or hernia. [HERNIARIA.] It belongs to the Illecebraceæ (Knotworts). *Herniaria glabra* is wild in Britain. [RUPTURE-WORT.]

* **bŭrt,** * **bur-ton,** *v.t.* [Cf. Eng. *butt* (q.v.).] To butt like a ram, to make an indentation of anything. (*Huloet.*)

¶ Still used in Somerset.

burt, * **birt,** * **bret,** * **brut,** *s.* [Cf. Norm. Fr. *bertonneau* (*Mahn*).] A flat fish of the turbot kind.

* **bŭr'-tĕr,** *s.* [From O. Eng. *burt*, v. (q.v.); and Eng. suffix *-er.*] An animal which butts with its forehead or its horns.

"*Burtare*, beste (*burter, P.*). *Cornupeta.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **burth,** * **burthe,** *s.* [BIRTH.] (*Chaucer: Boethius.*)

* **burth-tide,** *s.* The time of birth.

* **burthe-time,** * **burtyme,** *s.* Birth.

"From owre Lordes *burthetime* to the worldes ende."—*R. of Gloucester*, p. 9.

* **burth-tonge,** *s.* Native tongue. (*John of Trevisa.*)

bŭr'-then, *s.* [BURDEN.]

¶ For the compounds *burthenous, burthensome, burthensomeness*, &c., see *burdenous, burdensome, burdensomeness*, &c.

* **bur'-tŏn,** *v.t.* [BURT, *v.* (q.v.).]

bŭr'-tŏn, *s.* [Cf. O. Eng. *burton*, v.]

Naut.: A peculiar style of tackle. It has at least two movable blocks or pulleys and two ropes. The weight is suspended to a hook-block in the bight of the running part. (*Knight.*)

burton-tackle, *s.* The tackle described under *burton* (q.v.); an arrangement of pulleys.

* **bur-tre,** * **bur-tree,** *s.* [Bourtree.]

* **burt-ynge,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [Burt, *v.* (q.v.).]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.:* The act of butting or pushing at with the horns.

"*Burtynge. Cornupetus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **burw,** * **burwgh,** *s.* [A.S. *burh* = (1) a town, a city; (2) a fort, a castle; (3) a court, a palace.] [Borough.]

1. A town.

". . . . but bet a-doun *burwes* & brutned moche peple."—*William of Palerne*, 1,073.

2. A castle or large edifice.

3. A convent.

"For one buldeth a *burw*, a brod and a large.
A churche and a chapaile with chambers a-lofte."
Piers Plow. Crede, 118-9.

* **burwgh mayden,** *s.* A "bower maiden," an attendant.

". . . . but on of hire *burwgh maydenes* that she loued most."—*William of Palerne*, 3,071.

bŭr'-wēed, *s.* [Eng. *bur*; *weed.*]

1. A plant, *Xanthium strumarium.*

2. A plant, genus *Sparganium.*

bur'-ȳ (ur as ĕr), * **bur-ye,** * **bur-i-en,** * **bir-ye,** * **bir-ie,** * **ber-ye,** *v.t.* [A.S. *byrgan, byrigean*, closely allied to A.S. *bergan* = to protect. (*Mahn & Skeat.*).]

1. *Lit.:* To place the body of a deceased or even a living person under the ground, rubbish, the water of the ocean, or anything similar.

(1) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

(2) *Spec.:* To commit the body of a deceased person to the grave or to the ocean, with the appropriate ceremonies; to inter.

". . . Go up, and *bury* thy father, . . ."—*Gen.* l. 6.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To place anything in the ground.

"To *bury* so much gold under a tree."
Shakesp.: Titus Andron., i. 3.

(2) To hide or conceal under heaps of anything.

"That is the way to lay the city flat,
And *bury* all." *Shakesp.: Coriol.*, iii. 1.

(3) *Reflexively or otherwise:* To place in retirement or in an obscure position, involving death to one's influence and name.

"And, seeking exile from the sight of men,
Bury herself in solitude profound."
Cowper: Truth.

(4) To cause to forget, also to forget; to get rid of, to hide.

"When he lies along,
After your way his tale pronounced, shall *bury*
His reasons with his body."
Shakesp.: Coriol., v. 6.

† **bŭr'-y** (1), *s.* [Burrow.]

† 1. A burrow.

"It is his nature to dig himself *buries*, as the coney doth; which he doth with very great celerity."—*Grew*

* 2. A receptacle for potatoes. (*Halliwell: Contr. to Lexicog.*)

bur'-ȳ (2) **(ur as ĕr),** * **bĕr'-ȳ,** *s.* & *in compos.* [Borough.] A borough. (Used chiefly in the names of places.)

1. As a separate word: as, Bury in Lancashire, Bury St. Edmunds in Suffolk.

2. As a portion, generally the final one, of the names of places: as, Aldermanbury.

* **bur'-yĕd (ur as ĕr),** *pa. par.* [Buried.]

* **bur'-ȳ-ęl (ur as ĕr),** *s.* [Burial.]

bur'-ȳ-ĭng (ur as ĕr), * **bur-y-inge,** * **bur-y-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Bury, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* The act or operation of interring the dead; the state of being interred.

". . . she is come aforehand to anoint my body to the *burying*."—*Mark* xiv. 8.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Burying-ground, burying-place.*

burying-beetles, *s.*

Entom.: The English name for the beetles of the genus Necrophorus. They belong to the family Silphidæ. Some are beautiful, having two orange-coloured bands across the elytra. They receive their name from a practice they have of burying the carcases of moles, mice, or other small quadrupeds to afford nutriment to their larvæ.

* **buryt,** * **borith,** *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] A plant, *Saponaria officinalis.* (*Bailey: Dict.*, 1736.)

* **bŭs** (1), * **bŭss,** *s.* [Bush.] (*Scotch.*) (*Doug.: Virgil*, 232, 16.)

* **bŭs** (2), *s.* [Buss (1), *s.*]

† **bus** (3), *s.* [Contr. for *omnibus.*] An omnibus. (*Colloquial.*)

* **bus,** * **buse,** *v. impers.* [Contracted from *behoves.*] Behoves, must. (*Scotch.*)

"Then sal ye say, nedes *bus* me take."
F. M., Rom. i. 46. (*Jamieson.*)

"Nedes *bus* yow have sum nobil knyght."
Ibid.

¶ *Us bus:* We must. (*Brock.*)

* **bus-ard,** *s.* [Buzzard.]

bŭs-âu'n, bŭs-ā'ĭn, bŭz-ā'ĭn, *s.* A reed-stop on the organ. [Bassoon.]

* **bus-cayle,** * **bus-kayle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *boschaille*, from Low Lat. *boscalia*, pl. of *boscale* = a wood.] A copse, a thicket, especially as a place of ambush or concealment.

"On blonkes by yone *buscayle*, by yone blythe stremes."
Morte Arthure, 895.

"In the *buskayle* of his waye, on blonkkes fulle hugge."
Ibid., 1,634.

* **busch** (1), * **busche,** *v.i.* [Busk (1), *v.*]

* **busch** (2) (pret. *buschyt*), *v.i.* [Cf. O. Fr. *embuscher* = to set an ambush. From Ger. *busch* = a bush.] [Bush, Ambush.] To lie in ambush.

* **busch** (3), * **busche,** * **buschen,** *v.i.* [Buske, *v.*] (*William of Palerne*, 173.)

* **busch,** *s.* [Buss (1).] (*Parl., Jas. III.*, A. 1471.)

* **busch-el,** * **busch-elle,** *s.* [Buschel.]

* **bûsche'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Bushment.]

"*Buschement* or verement. *Cuneus*, C.F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **busch-en,** *v.i.* [Busk, *v.*] To go.

"Til hit big was and bold · to *buschen* on felde."
William of Palerne, 173.

* **busch-ope,** *s.* [Bishop, *s.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **buse,** *v. impers.* [Bus, *v. impers.*]

* **buse-mare,** * **buse-mere,** *s.* [Bismare.] Blasphemy.

bûsh (1), * **bushe,** * **busshe,** * **busch,** * **buysh,** * **buysch,** * **bosshe,** * **busk,** * **buske** (*Eng.*), **bûsh,** * **buss,** * **bus** (*Scotch*), *s.* & *a.* [In Fr. *buisson* = a bush, a thicket; Sp. & Port. *bosque*; Ital. *bosco* = a wood; Ger. *busch*; Dut. *bosch*; Dan. *busk*; Sw. *buske.* Prof. Skeat considers that the word is of Scand. origin; Dr. Murray that it is from Late Lat. *boscum* = a wood.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A thicket, a wood, a grove, a forest, a place overrun with shrubs.

"Ther as by aventure this Palamon
Was in a *bush* that ne man might se
For sore afered of death was he."
Chaucer: C. T.; The Knightes Tale, 1,519.

¶ This sense, or one akin to it, is still common among our Australian colonists.

2. A single shrub with numerous and close-set branches.

"And stud intill a *busk* lurkand."
Barbour: The Bruce, vii. 71.

"And the Angel of the Lord appeared unto him in a flame of fire out of the midst of a *bush*: and he looked, and, behold, the *bush* burned with fire, and the *bush* was not consumed."—*Exod.* iii. 2.

¶ *To beat about the bush:* To take circuitous methods of hinting at one's meaning in a matter of special delicacy, instead of blurting out one's desires or intentions in a way to startle and repel. The metaphor is taken probably from sportsmen beating about bushes to start game.

* 3. The branch of a tree formerly hung out in front of a tavern to indicate that liquor was sold inside.

"*If* it be true that good wine needs no *bush*, 'tis true that a good play needs no epilogue."—*Shakesp.: As you Like It*, Epil.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot., Hortic., &c.:* A perennial ligneous plant (usually with several stems issuing from its root), which in its normal or natural state of growth does not attain a girth of more than six inches, and in consequence does not furnish timber. The same as a shrub.

* 2. *Hunting:* The tail of a fox cut off as a trophy of victory.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds.)

¶ Compound of obvious signification: *Bush-exploring* (*Cowper: Task*, bk. vi.).

bush-bean, *s.* The kidney bean or French bean, *Phaseolus vulgaris.* (*American.*)

bush-beater, *s.* One who beats amongst the cover to rouse game.

bush-creepers, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The English name of the Mniotiltinæ, a sub-family of the Sylviadæ. These birds have sharply-conical bills and long pointed wings. They are usually diminutive in size, active in habits, have a twittering note, and build their nests in thickets, solitary bushes, or trees. They are found in the warmer parts of both hemispheres, some of them, however, being migratory.

bush-extractor, *s.*

Husbandry: An implement for pulling out bushes and grubs. It is of the nature of a claw-bar or cant-hook, or a pair of claws.

bush-fighting, *s.* Irregular warfare in a woody country.

bush-grass, *s.*

Bot.: A grass, *Calamagrostis Epigejos.*

bush-harrow, *s.*

Agric., &c.: An implement consisting of a number of limbs or saplings confined in a frame and dragged over ground to cover grass-seed.

bush-quails, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The name given to the Turnicidæ, a family of Gallinaceous birds, found in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia.

bush-ranger, *s.* [Bushranger.]

bush-scythe, *s.*

Agric., &c.: A stout short scythe for cutting brush and briers.

bush-shrikes, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The English name of the Thamnophilinæ, one of the two sub-families of the Laniidæ (Shrikes). They have the upper mandible of the bill straight, and arched only at the tip, whereas it is curved in the Laniinæ. The typical genus, Thamnophilus, is American; the rest belong chiefly to the Old World.

bush-syrup, bush syrup, *s.* A saccharine fluid obtained in the Cape Colony from the flowers of *Protea mellifera.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **bush-tree,** *s.* A shrub, the Common Box, *Buxus sempervirens.*

bush-whacker, *s* (*American.*)

1. A raw countryman

2. A bush-scythe.

3. *During Civil War:* A marauding combatant, generally non-partisan and seldom uniformed, attacking singly or in detached bands under cover of woods or rocks.

bush-whacking, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the method of procedure described under B.

B. *As substantive:* The act of travelling or working one's way through bushes; fighting after the manner of a bushwhacker.

bûsh (2), *s.* & *a.* [From Fr. *bouche* = a mouth (*Knight*); from Dut. *bus* = a box (*Skeat*). There is prob. some confusion in the forms.]

A. *As substantive:* The metal box in which the axle of a machine works. (*Skeat.*) A bearing for a spindle or arbour, as in the case of the wooden chocks; called also followers, which surround the spindle within the eye of a bed-stone, and form the upper bearing of the spindle. A piece of metal or wood inserted

into a plate to receive the wear of a pivot or arbour. A thimble, sleeve, or hollow socket placed in a hole in a plate or block, and adapted to receive a spindle, gudgeon, or pivot. It forms a lining for a bearing-socket. (*Knight.*)

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds.)

bush-hammer, *s.*
Masonry:
1. A mason's large breaking-hammer.
2. A hammer for dressing millstones. The steel bits are usually detachable from the sockets of the heads, to enable them to be dressed on a grindstone.

bush-metal, *s.*
Metallurgy: Hard brass, gun-metal (q.v.).

*** bûsh** (1), *v.t. & i.* [From *bush*, s. (q.v.).]
A. *Transitive:*
1. To furnish with a bush.
2. To support with bushes.
3. To use a bush-harrow upon.

B. *Intrans.:* To grow thick. [Chiefly in the pr. par., *bushing* (q.v.).]

bûsh (2), *v.t.* [From *bush* (2), s. (q.v.).]
Of the wheels of carriages: To enclose in a case or box, to sheathe.

bŭsh'-chăt, *s.* [From Eng. *bush*, which the species, not excepting the so-called *stonechat*, frequent; and suffix *-chat.*]
Ornith.: A name given by Macgillivray to his genus Pratincola.

*** bushe** (1), *s.* [Bush (1).]

*** bushe** (2), *s.* [Buss.]

*** bushe-fishing,** *s.* [Buss-fishing.]

bûsh'el (1) *** bussh-el, * bush-ell, * bous-sel,** *s. & a.* [In Fr. & Nor. Fr. *boisseau*; Low Lat. *bustellus, bussellus, bissellus, bustula, buxula.* From Low Lat. *buza, buta* = a vat, a large brewing vessel (*Du Cange*); or from O. Fr. *boissel, boucel*; Prov. *bossel*; Ital. *botticello* = a small barrel; O. Fr. *boiste, boist* = a box.] [Box.]
A. *As substantive:*
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 2.
"Gif us a *bussel* whet, or malt, or reye."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,327-8.
2. *Fig.:* A large quantity, without precisely indicating how much. (*Lit. & fig.*)
"The worthies of antiquity bought the rarest pictures with *bushels* of gold, without counting the weight or the number of pieces."—*Dryden.*
II. *Weights and measures:*
(1) *In the United Kingdom:* A measure of capacity used for corn or what is called dry measure. It contains eight gallons or four pecks, whilst four bushels constitute one coomb or sack, and eight bushels a quarter.
(2) *In Canada and the United States:* A measure = 0·9,692 of the imperial bushel.
B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds.)
¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Bushel-full, bushel-maker, bushel-making.*

bushel-breeches, *s. pl.* Breeches wide laterally, and drawn in beneath so as to look like upright bushel measures. (*Carlyle.*)

bûsh'-el (2), *s.* [Bush (2), *s.*] A circle of iron within the hole of the nave of a wheel, to preserve it from wearing.

bûsh'-el-age (1), *s.* [Eng. *bushel* (1), and suff. *-age.*] A duty on commodities estimated by their bushel bulk.

*** bûsh'-et,** *s.* [Dimin. of Eng. *bush* (1), (q.v.).]
1. A small bush. (*Glossog. Nov.*, 2nd ed.)
2. A wood. [Busket, Bosket.]
"Near Creek, in a *bushet* or wood on a hill, not far from the way-side."—*Ray: Rem*, p. 251.
3. A common.
"We rode through a *bushet*, or common, called Bodwell Hake."—*Ray: Rem.*, p. 153.

bûsh'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *bushy*; *-ness.*] The quality of being bushy. (*Johnson.*)

† bûsh'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [Bush (1), *v.*]
As participial adj.: Spreading bush-like; becoming bushy.
"The roses *bushing* round
About her glow'd." *Milton: P. L.*
"The *bushing* alders form'd a shady scene."
Pope: Odyssey.

bûsh'-ĭng, *pr. par. & s.* [Bush (2), *v.*]
A. & B. *As pr. par. & participial adj.:* (See the verb.)
C. *As subst.:* A lining for a hole. Often called a bush (q.v.).

bûsh'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *bush*; *man.*]
† 1. *Gen.* (*Ord. Lang.*): A man who habitually resides among bushes.
2. *Spec.* (*Ethnol.*, pl. *bushmen*): A tribe of men, diminutive in size and very far behind in culture, who exist in South Africa, and have not met with kind treatment either from the other dark races of the district or from the European settlers.

*** bûsh'-mĕnt, * bûshe-ment, * bûsshe-ment,** *s.* [A contracted form of *abushment* = embushment (q.v.).] A thicket, a bushy place, a clump of bushes.
"Princes thought how they might discharge the earth of woods, briars, *bushments*, and waters, to make it more habitable and fertile."—*Raleigh.*

bûsh'-răn-ger, *s.* [Eng. *bush*; *ranger.*] One who ranges through the bush, especially for predatory purposes, bushrangers often being escaped convicts. (*Anglo-Australian.*)

bûsh'-răn-ging, *s.* [Eng. *bush*; *ranging.*] The act or practice of ranging through the "bush." (*Anglo-Australian.*)

bûsh'-y, *a.* [Eng. *bush*; *-y.* In Sw. *buskig*; Dan. *busket*; Ger. *buschig, gebüschig.*] [Bosk.]
1. *Of literal bushes or vegetation of a similar character:*
(1) With many branches, but not tall enough to constitute a tree; shrubby, thick.
"Of stone, and ivy, and the spread
Of the elder's *bushy* head."
Wordsworth: The White Doe of Rylstone, i.
(2) Full of bushes, studded with bushes, overspread with bushes.
"... spaces which were generally *bushy*. ..."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. viii. 167.
2. *Of anything thick, like a bush:* Thick, like a bush.
"... with a thick, *bushy* beard ..."—*Addison.*

bus'-ĭed (us as ĭz), * bes-yed, *pa. par.* [Busy, *v.*]

*** bus-ĭ-hede, * bis-y-hed, * bys-ĭ-hede,** *s.* [O. Eng. *bisy* = Eng. *busy*; and O. Eng. *hede* = Eng. *hood.*] The state of being full of business or care.
"Alle the *bisyhedes* and the greate niedes of the wordle."—*Ayenbite*, p. 164.

bus'-ĭ-ly, * bus-y-ly, * bus-ĭ-li, * bis-ĭ-ly, bes-ĭ-ly, * bus-ĭ-liche (us as ĭz), *adv.* [Eng. *busy*; *-ly.*]
1. *In a good sense:*
(1) Laboriously.
"... & wyth besten blod *busily* anoynted."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris), *Cleanness*, 1446.
(2) Eagerly, carefully.
"... Debated *busyly* about the giftes."
Sir Gaw., 68.
"Bi-thought hire ful *busily*, howe best were to werche."
William of Palerne, 650.
(3) Industriously.
"... how *busily* she turns the leaves."
Shakesp.: Tit. Andron., iv. 1.
2. *In a sense not so good:* Curiously, inquisitively.
"Or if too *busily* they will enquire
Into a victory which we disdain." *Dryden.*

business (pron. **bĭz'-nĕs**), *** bus-ĭ-nĕsse, * bus-ỹ-nĕsse, * bus-y-nes (us as ĭz), * bĭs-y-nĕsse, * bĭs-ĭ'-nĕsse, * bes-ĭ-nesse,** *s. & a.* [Eng. *busy*; *-ness.*]
A. *As substantive:*
I. *Subjectively:*
† 1. The state of being industriously engaged.
"The fantasy and the curious *busynesse*
Fro day to day gan in the soule impresse."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,451-2.
¶ *To do businesse:* To apply oneself steadily to any work.
"The pilours diden *businesse* and cure."
Chaucer: The Knightes Tale, 149.
2. The state of being anxious; anxiety, care.
3. The act of engaging industriously in certain occupations.
(1) The act of forming mercantile or financial bargains. More generally an abundance of such acts done by separate individuals.
"Apparently *business* was partial in the Discount Market."—*Daily Telegraph*, October 8, 1877.
(2) The act of engaging in serious work, as distinguished from mere pastime.
"Pastime and *business* both it should exclude."
Cowper: Progress of Error.
II. *Objectively:* That with which one is engaged; that about which one is or should be busy or anxious. *Specially:—*
1. A multiplicity of affairs. [¶ 1.] Specially mercantile transactions, commercial intercourse.
2. A single affair or transaction.
"You are so much the *business* of our souls, .
Dryden.
¶ In this sense it may have a plural.
"... so full of *businesses* ..."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, i. 1.
3. An affair of honour, a duel. (*Affectedly.*)
"For that's the word of tincture, the *business*. Let me alone with the *business*. I will carry the *business*. I do understand the *business*. I do find an affront in the *business*."—*Masque of Mercury, &c.*, vol. v., p. 431.
4. A calling or occupation; also special province, sphere, or duty.
"The great *business* of the senses being to take notice of what hurts or advantages the body."—*Locke.*
"... the management of a wine and spirit *business*, or other position of trust."—*Times*, Nov. 18, 1878.
5. Legitimate occupation.
"What *business* has a tortoise among the clouds?"—*L'Estrange.*
6. That which requires to be done, an object.
"... a perpetual spring will not do their *business*; they must have longer days, a nearer approach of the sun."—*Bentley.*
* 7. Labour and endeavour.
"To drawe folk to heven by fairnesse,
By good ensample, this was his *busynesse*."
Chaucer: C. T., Prologue, 520.

¶ *Special phrases:*
1. *A man of business:* A man naturally gifted with capacity, adaptation, and love for managing a great commercial enterprise, a department of the political government, or anything similar.
"He was one of the most skilful debaters and *men of business* in the kingdom."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.
2. *To do the business for one:* To kill one, destroy or ruin one, that being the most serious thing which can be done to him. (*Colloquial.*)
3. *To have no business in a place or to do anything:* To have no occupation calling one thither, or no obligation or even right to do the thing.
(1) *Lit.:* Of persons.
(2) *Fig.:* Of things.
"A frown upon the atmosphere,
That *hath no business* to appear
Where skies are blue, and earth is gay."
Byron: The Prisoner of Chillon, x.

¶ (*a*) Crabb thus distinguishes between *business, occupation, employment, engagement*, and *avocation*: "*Business* occupies all a person's thoughts, as well as his time and powers; *occupation* and *employment occupy* only his time and strength: the first is mostly regular, it is the object of our choice; the second is casual, it depends on the will of another. *Engagement* is a partial *employment*, *avocation* a particular *engagement*: an *engagement* prevents us from doing anything else; an *avocation* calls off or prevents us from doing what we wish. . . . A person who is *busy* has much to attend to, and attends to it closely: a person who is *occupied* has a full share of *business* without any pressure; he is opposed to one who is idle: a person who is *employed* has the present moment filled up; he is not in a state of inaction: the person who is *engaged* is not at liberty to be otherwise *employed*: his time is not his own; he is opposed to one at leisure."

(*b*) *Business, trade, profession*, and *art* are thus discriminated: "These words are synonymous in the sense of a calling, for the purpose of a livelihood: *business* is general, *trade* and *profession* are particular; all *trade* is *business*, but all *business* is not *trade*. Buying and selling of merchandize is inseparable from *trade*; but the exercise of one's knowledge and experience, for purposes of gain, constitutes a *business*; when learning or particular skill is required, it is a *profession*; and when there is a peculiar exercise of *art*, it is an *art*: every shop-keeper and retail dealer carries on a *trade*; brokers, manufacturers, bankers, and others, carry on *business*; clergymen, medical, or military men follow a *profession*; musicians and painters follow an *art*."

(*c*) The following is the distinction between *business, office*, and *duty*: "*Business* is what

one prescribes to one's self; *office* is prescribed by another; *duty* is prescribed or enjoined by a fixed rule of propriety; mercantile concerns are the *business* which a man takes upon himself; the management of parish concerns is an *office* imposed upon him often, much against his inclination; the maintenance of his family is a duty which his conscience enjoins upon him to perform. *Business* and *duty* are public or private; *office* is mostly of a public nature: a minister of state, by virtue of his *office*, has always public *business* to perform; but men in general have only private *business* to transact; a minister of religion has public *duties* to perform in his ministerial capacity; every other man has personal or relative *duties*, which he is called upon to discharge according to his station." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

business like, *a.* Like business, with proper accuracy, with attention to details, and a careful adaptation of means to the end aimed at, such as is seen in men expert in business, and is one of the most important elements in their success.

"There is no need, however, that it should diminish that strenuous and *business-like* application to the matter in hand, . . ."—*J. S. Mill: Political Economy* (1848), vol. I., bk. I., ch. vii., § 3, p. 125.

*** bŭsk** (1), *** bŭske, * bŭsk-ȳ, * bŏsk, * busch, * busche** (*Eng.*), *** bŭsk** (*Scotch*), (pret. *buskit*), *v.t.* & *i.* [Icel. *búask* = to prepare one's self; from *búa* = to prepare.] (Boun.) (*Skeat.*)

A. *Transitive:*

1. To prepare, to make ready.

2. To dress, to array.

"Thou burne for no brydale art *busked* in wedez."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 142.

3. To fasten. (Used of an article of dress.) (*Scotch.*)

". . . . cockernony she had *busked* on her head at the kirk last Sunday."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. v.

B. *Reflexive:*

1. To prepare one's self.

"He *buskyt* hym . . . ."—*Barbour: The Bruce* (ed. Skeat), i. 142.

"All thay *buskede* tham fit to bere,
Helme and hawberke, schelde and spere."
Roland and Otuell (ed. Herrtage), 43.

2. To go, to hurry.

". . . . the Iustices somme
Busked hem to the boure . . . ."
Piers Plowm., iii. 13, 14.

C. *Intransitive:*

1. To get ready.

"The king *busket* and mad him yar."
Barbour: The Bruce, viii. 409.

2. To begin.

"Than hamvardis *buskit* he to fair."
Barbour: The Bruce (ed. Skeat), vii. 492.

3. To direct one's steps towards a place, to go.

"And *buskit* theddirward but bard."
Barbour: The Bruce, x. 404.

4. To brush about, to hurry about, to hurry, to hasten.

"Than bad he a baroun *buske* to here chamber."—*William of Palerne*, 1,968.

¶ *To busk* or *buske of:* To hurry from. (*Wm. of Palerne*, 1,653, 1,997.)

*** bŭsk** (2), *v.* [Etym. doubtful.] To pulverise, as fowls do in the dust. (*Halliwell: Cont. to Lexicog.*)

*** bŭsk** (1), *s.* [From Eng. *busk* (1), v. (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* Dress. (*Scotch.*)

2. *Fig.:* Decoration.

". . . the *busk* and bravery of beautiful and big words . . ."—*M'Ward: Contendings*, p. 256.

bŭsk (2), *** buske** (1), *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *busc.*]

A. *As substantive:* A stiffening bone or plate in a corset, to maintain its shape and prevent its gathering in folds and wrinkles around the waist. The busk is made of wool, steel, brass, whalebone, or vulcanite.

"Her long slit sleeves, stiffe *buske*, puffe verdingall."
Marston: Scourge, iii. 7.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compound.)

*** busk-point,** *s.* The lace, with its tag, which secured the end of the busk.

*** busk** (3), *** buske** (2), *s.* [Low Lat. *boscus*, *buscus* = a bush.] (Bush.) A bush.

"And stud intill a *busk* lurkand."
Barbour: The Bruce (ed. Skeat), vii. 71.
"And range amid the *buskes* thy selfe to feede."
Davison: Poetical Rapsodie (1611), p. 39.

*** busk-ad-dre, * bosk-ed-dre,** *s.* [From *busk* (3); and *adder.*] An adder, a snake.

"Be it turned into a *boskeddre*."—*Wyclife: Exodus*, vii. 9.

*** bŭs'-kāyle,** *s.* [Buscayle.]

bŭsk'-ed (*Eng.*), **bŭsk'-ĭt** (*Scotch*), *pa. par.* & *a.* [Busk, *v.*]

"Th[or]e were beddes *busked* for eny burn riche."
William of Palerne, 3,196.
"Nae joy her bonnie *buskit* nest."
Burns: Epistle to William Creech.

† bŭsk'-ed, *a.* [From *busk* (3), *s.*] Wearing a busk. (*Pollok.*)

*** bŭsk'-ĕr,** *s.* [O. Eng. & Scotch *busk*, v.; *-er.*] One who dresses another.

"Mistress Mary Seaton . . . is praised, by the queen, to be the finest *busker*, that is, the finest dresser of a woman's head of hair, that is to be seen in any country."—*Knolly: Lett. Chalmers's Mary*, i. 285.

*** bŭsk'-ĕt,** *s.* [Fr. *bosquet* = a grove, a thicket.] [Bosket, Bosquet.] A small bush or branch with flowers and foliage. (*Spenser: Shep. Cal.*, v.)

*** bŭsk'-ĭe** (1), *a.* [From *busk* (1), and suff. *-ie.*] Fond of dress.

". . . kintra lairds, an' *buskie* cits,
A' gather roun' some sumphs."
Tarras: Poems, p. 136.

*** bŭsk'-ĭe** (2), *a.* [Bosky.]

† bŭs'-kĭn, * bus-kyn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. In Dut. *broos* = a buskin; O. Dut. *brosekin*; Fr. *bottine, brodequin* = (1) an ancient boot, which covered the foot and part of the leg; (2) a boot worn by actors in comedies; Sp. *borseguí*; Ital. *borzacchino.* Remotely from Low Lat. *byrsa*; Gr. *βύρσα* (*bursa*) = a hide, leather. Skeat considers that it may be cognate with *brogue.*]

1. A boot covering the foot and the lower part of the leg, so as to defend it against mud, thorns, &c.

(1) As worn by men.

"The hunted red deer's undressed hide
Their hairy *buskins* well supplied."
Scott: Marmion, v. 5.

(2) As worn by women.

"My Mary's *buskins* brush the dew."
Scott: Glenfinlas.

* 2. A similar boot worn among the ancients by actors in tragedy. Sometimes it had thick cork soles so as to make the wearer look taller than he really was.

(1) *Lit.:* In the foregoing sense.

"In her best light the comic muse appears,
When she with borrow'd pride the *buskin* wears."
Smith.

(2) *Fig.:* Tragedy.

"Great Fletcher never treads in *buskins* here,
No greater Jonson dares in socks appear."
Dryden.

† bŭs'-kĭned, *a.* [Eng. *buskin*; *-ed.*] Provided with or wearing buskins, tragic.

"Ennobled hath the *buskin'd* stage."
Milton: Penseroso.

*** bŭsk'-ĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Busk, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. Dressing, manner of dressing. (*Skeat.*)

". . . either a stoninglie *busking* or an ouerstaring frounced hed."—*Roger Ascham: The Schoolmaster*, bk. i.

2. Headdress or other dress or decoration.

"That none weare upon their heads, or *buskings*, any feathers."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1621, c. 25, § 2.

bŭsk'-ĭt, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Busk (1), *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

*** bŭsk'-rȳ,** *s.* [From *busk* (1), v.; and suffix *-ery.* The same as Busk (1), *s.*]

1. Dress.

2. Decoration, outward show. (*Lit.* & *fig.*)

". . . . put off with the *buskry* or bravery of words, when the thing itself is lost and let go, . . ."—*M'Ward: Contendings*, p. 324.

*** bŭsk'-ȳ, * bŭsk'-ĭe** (2), *a.* [Bosky.] The same as *bosky*, *i.e.*, woody, shaded with woods.

"How bloodily the sun begins to peer
Above yon *busky* hill."
Shakesp.: 1 *Hen. IV.*, v. 1.

† bŭss (1), *** bŭsse, * basse,** *s.* [In Sw. *puss* = a puddle, a plash, a smack, a kiss; O. H. Ger. *bus*; Fr. *baiser*, s.; Sp. *beso*; Port. *beijo*; Ital. *bacio*; Lat. *basium*; Gael. *busag* = a smacking kiss; *bus* = the mouth; Wel. *bus* = the lip. Perhaps imitated from the sound.] A smacking kiss. (At first good English, now vulgar and ludicrous.)

* 1. *Originally:* Of the form *basse*, from Fr. *baiser.*

2. *Then:* Of the forms *busse*, *buss*, from the Teutonic.

"But every Satyre first did give a *busse*
To Hellenore: so *busses* did abound."
Spenser: F. Q., III. x. 40.

bŭss (2) (*Eng.*), **buss, * busse, * bussho * busch, * busche** (*Scotch*), *s.* [In Dut. *buis*; Ger. *büse*; O. Fr. *busse*; Prov. *bus*; Low Lat. *bussa, busa.*]

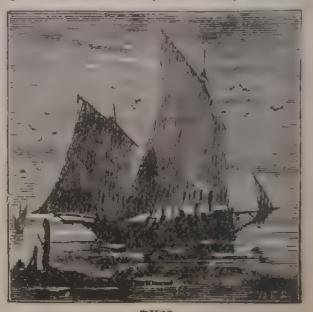
* 1. *Originally:* A large vessel, wide, capacious, and well adapted for stowage.

"Ane *busche* quhilk was takin be the Franchemen."—*Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1538, v. 16.

* 2. *Then sometimes:* A hulk.

"Hulks or *busses* . . ."—*Howell: Letters* (1650). (*Halliwell: Contr. to Lexicog.*)

3. *Afterwards and now:* A two-masted fishing-vessel of from fifty to seventy tons burden,



BUSS.

with a cabin at each end. It is employed chiefly in the herring fishery.

". . . to drive the Dutch whalers and herring *busses* out of the Northern Ocean."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

buss-fishing (*Eng.* & *Scotch*), *** bushe-fishing** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* The act of fishing in busses.

"That there be no *bushe fishing* betwix the ylands and the mayne land . . ."—*Acts Cha. I.*, ed. 1814, V., v. 238.

buss (3), *s.* [Bush, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* A bush. (*Scotch.*)

"I like our hills an' heathery braes,
Ilk burdie, *buss*, an' burnie."
Picken: Poems, ii. 163.

2. *Fig.:* Shelter. (*Scotch.*) (Or is it from another root?)

"My trunk of elid, but *buss* or bield,
Sinks in Time's wintry rage."
Burns: The Auld Man.

bŭss (4), *s.* [Bus (3).]

† bŭss (1), *** basse,** *v.t.* [From *buss* (1), s. (q.v.). In Sw. *pussa*; Provinc. Ger. *bussen*; Fr. *baiser*; Norm. Fr. *beser*; Sp. *besar*; Port. *beijar*; Ital. *baciare*; Lat. *basio.*] [Buss, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To give a smacking kiss to. (Now vulgar and ludicrous, but not so formerly.)

". . . that I lye *bassing* with Besse."—*Sir T. More Workes*, p. 547. (*Richardson.*)
"Come, grin on me, and I will think thou smilest,
And *buss* thee as thy wife."
Shakesp.: K. John, iii. 4.

2. *Fig.:* To come in close contact with.

"Yond towers, whose wanton tops do *buss* the clouds"
Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress., iv. 5.
"Thy knees *bussing* the stones, . . ."
Ibid., Coriol., iii. 2.

*** bŭss** (2), *v.t.* [Buss (3), *s.*] To place in ambush.

"Saladyn priuely was *bussed* beside the flom."
R. de Brunne, p. 187.

*** bussche'-mĕnt, * busse'-mĕnt, * busche'-ment, * buysche'-ment,** *s.* [Bushment.] Ambush.

"Leulyn in a wod a *bussement* be held."
R. Brunne, p. 242.

*** bŭssh'-ŏp,** *s.* [Bishop.]

*** bus'-sie,** *a.* [Bushy.] (*Scotch.*)

bŭss'-ĭng, * bass'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [Buss *v.*]

A. *As present participle:* (See the verb.)

B. *As substantive:* The act of kissing with a smacking sound.

"Kissing and *bussing* differ both in this,
We *busse* our wantons, but our wives we kiss."
Herrick: Works, p. 219.

*** bŭss'-ĭng,** *s.* [From Eng. *bushing* (q.v.), or from Ger. *busch* = a bundle, a fardel (?).] Covering.

"The folk was fain
To put the *bussing* on their theis."
Redsquair: Evergreen, ii. 230

bŭs´-sle, *s.* [Bustle.] (*Scotch.*)

* **bust** (1), *s.* [Buist.] (*Scotch.*)

1. A box.

2. A tar mark upon sheep, generally the initials of the proprietor's name.

bŭst (2), *s.* [In Ger. *büste;* Fr. *buste;* Prov. *bust;* Sp. & Port. *busto;* from Ital. *busto* = bust, stays, boddice; Low Lat. *bustum* = the trunk of a body without the head. Mahn thinks that it is from Ger. *brust* = breast.] [Breast, Busto.]

Ordinary Language & Sculpture:

1. A statue of the upper part of the body, *i.e.*, the head, shoulders, and breast, without the arms.

"His library, where *busts* of poets dead
And a true Pindar stood without a head,
Received of wits . . ."
Pope: Prologue to Satires, 235.

2. The chest or thorax of the human body, the trunk, more specifically the portion of the human body between the head and the waist; whether—

(1) In the actual person.

Or (2) in a statue.

* **bust,** *v.t.* [Etymology doubtful. Cf. *baste,* v.] To beat.

"Beateth the and *busteth* the as his ibohte threl."
Hali Meidhenhad, p. 31.

bŭs´-tam-īte, *s.* [Named after Mr. Bustamente, its discoverer, and suff *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Rhodonite (q.v.). Dana makes it the equivalent of his calciferous Rhodonite. It is greyish-red in colour.

bŭs´-tard, *s.* [In Fr. *outarde;* Provinc. & O. Fr. *bistarde, bostarde, boustarde;* Prov. *austarde;* Sp. *avutarda;* Port. *abetarda, betarda;* Ital. *ottarda;* from Lat. *avis tarda* (*Pliny*) = slow bird.]

Ornith.: The name of a genus of birds, the Otis, which is the typical one of the family Otitidæ. [Otis, Otitidæ.] Three species occur in Britain, the Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*), the Little Bustard (*O. tetrix*), and Macqueen's Bustard (*O. Macqueeni*). The Great Bustard was formerly common in Wiltshire and in Norfolk, but being large, the male about four feet long and the female three, it was too conspicuous a bird to escape persecution, and now it is a rare visitor. It is one of the indigenous animals which Sir Chas. Lyell cites as having been recently extirpated or all but extirpated in England. (*Prin. of Geol.,* ch. xlii.) It has the plumage on the back of a bright-yellow traversed by a number of black bars, the rest of the plumage being greyish. It runs and flies well. It is still common on parts of the Continent. The Little Bustard (*O. tetrix*) is a Mediterranean bird which occasionally straggles to Britain. It is brown dotted with black above, and beneath is whitish. The male has a black neck with two white collars.

¶ *Thick-kneed bustard:* One of the English names for a bird, the Common Thick-knee (*Oidicnemus Bellonii*).

* **bŭs´-tē-oŭs,** * **bus´-tī-oŭs,** *a.* [Bustuous.]

* **bŭs´-tĭne,** *s.* [Of uncertain origin; perhaps from Eng. *fustian,* or from O. Fr. *boutane* = a fabric made at Montpelier.] A fabric, resembling fustian, of foreign manufacture.

"Neat, neat she was, in *bustine* waistcoat clean."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 70.

bŭs´-tle, * **bŭs´-tĕl** (*t* silent), * **bŭs´-le,** * **bŭs´-kle,** * **bŭss´-kle,** *v.i. & t.* [*Bustle* is probably from Icel. *bustla* = to bustle, to splash about in the water; and *buskle* from A.S. *bysgian* = to be busy. (*Skeat, Mahn, &c.*).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *In a good sense:* To be active.

"Come, *bustle, bustle;* caparison my horse."
Shakesp.: Rich. III., v. 3.

2. *In a slightly bad sense:* To move about in a fussy manner; to go hither and thither with agitation, and generally with unnecessary noise or stir.

"Wherefore now began the bisshopes to *bustle* and bear rule."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel,* ii.

"Awing the world, and *bustling* to be great!"
Granville.

"Of idle busy men the restless fry
Run *bustling* to and fro with foolish haste,
In search of pleasures vain that from them fly."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 49.

† **B.** *Transitive:* To cause to move about with unnecessary noise or stir; to jostle, to push about.

bŭs´-tle (1) (*t* silent) (*Eng.*), **bŭs´-sle** (*Scotch*), *s.* [From *bustle,* v. (q.v.). In Icel. *bustl* = a bustle, the splashing about of a fish.] The act of hurrying about with much noise, generally to an unnecessary extent; stir, agitation, tumult.

"The *bustle* of the mariners,
In stillness or in storm."
Wordsworth: The Blind Highland Boy.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *bustle, tumult,* and *uproar:*—"*Bustle* has most of hurry in it; *tumult* most of disorder and confusion; *uproar* most of noise: the hurried movements of one, or many, cause a *bustle;* disorderly struggles of many constitute a *tumult;* the loud elevation of many opposing voices produces an *uproar. Bustle* is frequently not the effect of design, but the natural consequence of many persons coming together; *tumult* commonly arises from a general effervescence in the minds of a multitude; *uproar* is the consequence either of general anger or mirth. A crowded street will always be in a *bustle;* contested elections are always [not even in the olden time 'always,' and now under the ballot rarely] accompanied with a great *tumult;* drinking parties make a considerable *uproar,* in the indulgence of their intemperate mirth." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

bŭs´-tle (2) (*t* silent), *s.* [Etymology doubtful. Perhaps connected with *busk* (2), s.] A pad or cushion, formerly worn by ladies beneath their dress to expand their skirts behind, and relieve the wearer of part of their weight. It was called also a bishop.

† **bŭs´-tlĕr** (*t* silent), *s.* [Eng. *bustle;* *-er.*] One who bustles; an active, stirring man.

"Forgive him, then, thou *bustler* in concerns
Of little worth, an idler in the best."
Cowper: Task, bk. vi.

bŭs´-tlĭng (*t* silent), **bŭs´-tĕl-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Bustle, *v.*]

* **bŭs´-tō** (pl. *bustoes*), *s.* [Ital. *busto.*] [Bust, *s.*] A bust (*prose and poetry*).

". . . a vestibulo supported with pillars, with some antick *bustoes* in the niches."—*Ashmole, Berk.* iii. 115.

"Worn on the edge of days, the brass consumes,
The *busto* moulders, and the deep-cut marble,
Unsteady to the steel, gives up its charge."
R. Blair: The Grave.

* **bus-tu-ous,** * **bus-te-ous,** * **bus-ti-ous,** * **bous-tous,** *s.* [Boistous.] Large in size; strong, powerful; terrible, fierce; rough, unpolished, boisterous, rude. (*Dunbar: The Thrissel and the Rose,* 5; *Doug.: Virgil,* 131,27; *Lyndsay: Warkis* (1592), p. 167.)

* **bus´-tu-ous-ness,** *s.* [Boistousness.] (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*) (*Doug.: Virg.,* 374,45.)

bus´-ў, * **bus´-ie,** * **bus´-i** (**us** as **ĭz**), * **bes´-y,** * **bes´-i,** * **bis´-y,** * **bis´-i** (*Eng.*), **bus´-ў,** * **biz´-zy** (*Scotch*), *a.* [A.S. *bysig, bisig, bysi* (*Somner*); Dut. *bezig.*] [Business.]

1. *Of persons, or of the inferior animals:* Occupied so that the attention is fixed on what is being done; occupied, with much work to be done.

(1) Occupied at the time to which attention is being directed.

"Gude ale keeps me bare and *bizzy,*
Gaurs me tipple till I be dizzy."
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 90. (*Jamieson.*)

"Sir, my mistress sends you word
That she is *busy* and she cannot come."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, v. 2.

(2) Troublesome; vexatiously meddlesome.

"The Christians, sometimes valiantly receiving the enemy, and sometimes charging them again, repulsed the proud enemy, still *busy* with them."—*Knolles: History of the Turks.*

(3) Habitually occupied, with only necessary remission; bustling, active, industrious.

(*a*) *In a good or in an indifferent sense:* Occupied.

". . . or the controversy of opinions, wherein the *busy* world has been so much employed."—*Temple.*

(*b*) *In a bad sense:* Fussy, meddling.

"On meddling monkey, or on *busy* ape."
Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream, ii. 1.

2. *Of things personified:* At work temporarily or habitually. *Used*—

(1) Of the hands, feet, &c., or other material instruments of man's action.

"Display with *busy* and laborious hand
The blessings of the most indebted land."
Cowper: Expostulation.

(2) Of the powers or faculties of the human mind.

"This *busy* pow'r is working day and night."
Davies.

(3) Of such abstract conceptions as rumour, scandal, science, culture.

"Rumours strange,
And of unholy nature, are abroad,
And *busy* with thy name."
Byron: Manfred, iii. 1.

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Busy-looking* (*Pope*), *busy-minded.*

bus´-ў (**us** as **ĭz**), * **bus-i-en,** * **bis-i-en** (pret. *busied*), *v.t. & i.* [From *busy,* a. (q.v.). A.S. *bysigan, bysgian.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make or keep busy, to engage, to employ industriously or with unremitting attention.

"Laverd *busied* es of me."—*E. Eng. Psalter: Ps.* xxxix. 18.

¶ It is followed by *with, in, about, amid,* &c., or by an infinitive.

"Be it thy course to *busy* giddy minds
With foreign quarrels."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

". . . *busied* with dice and claret, love letters and challenges."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xv.

"The learning and disputes of the schools have been much *busied* about genus and species."—*Locke.*

¶ It is often used reflexively.

"For the rest, it must be owned he does not *busy* himself by entering deep into any party."—*Swift.*

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be active, to be much engaged.

"Martha *bisyede* aboute moche seruyce."—*Wicklife: Luke* x. 40.

"Naf I now to *busy* bot bare thre dayes."
Sir Gaw. and the Gr. Knight, 1,066.

bus´-ў-bŏd-ў (**us** as **ĭz**), *s.* [Eng. *busy; body.*] A person at a certain period or habitually engaged with things with which he has no duty or no clear call to intermeddle. (Used of either sex.)

"And withal they [the younger widows] learn to be idle, wandering about from house to house, and not only idle but tattlers also, and *busybodies,* speaking things which they ought not."—*1 Tim.,* v. 13.

"William thought him a *busybody* who had been properly punished for running into danger without any call of duty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxi.

bus´-ў-ĭng (**us** as **ĭz**), *pr. par.* [Busy, *v.*]

* **bus-y-ship,** * **bis-i-schipe,** * **bes-i-ship,** *s.* [O. Eng. *bisi, besi* = Eng. *busy,* and suffix *-ship.*] Business, exercise.

"Licomliche *bisischipe* is to lutel wurth."—*Ancren Riwle,* p. 384.

bŭt (1), * **bŭtte,** * **bute,** * **bot,** * **bote,** * **buton,** * **boute,** * **buten,** *prep., conj., adv., & s.* [A.S. *bútan, búton, bútun, búta, búte,* as prep. = without, except; as conj. = unless, except, save, but (*Bosworth*), from A.S. *be,* Eng. *bi* = by, *útan, úte* = without, beyond; O. Sax. *bútan, bútan.* [Out.] In Dut. *buiten* = without, out, besides, except.]

A. *As preposition:*

¶ Technically it is one of separation or exclusion (*Bain: Higher Eng. Gram.*) Its signification is excepting.

1. Except, unless, besides, save.

". . . and we have no objection *but* the obscurity of several passages by our ignorance in facts and persons."—*Swift.*

2. Without.

"'Touch not the cat *but* a glove;' the motto of the Macintoshes." (*Jamieson.*)

B. *As conjunction:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

¶ Technically it is a co-ordinate conjunction of the division called adversatives, and the subdivision arrestives, that is, it is a conjunction in which the second sentence or clause is in opposition to the one preceding it, and arrests an inference which that first sentence or clause would else have suggested. (*Bain: Higher Eng. Gram.*) Its significations are—

1. *Properly or strictly:*

(1) Yet still, notwithstanding which, contrary to what might have been expected.

¶ It expresses that the inference which would naturally be deduced from the first of the two clauses which it couples together cannot legitimately be drawn, there being a disturbing element which destroys its validity.

"The words of his mouth were smoother than butter, *but* war was in his heart; his words were softer than oil, yet were they drawn swords."—*Psalms,* lv. 21.

† (2) Excepting that, except that, unless that, were it not that, had it not been that.

¶ Properly it is an ellipsis for *but that.*

"And, *but* my noble Moor
Is true of mind, and made of no such baseness
As jealous creatures are, it were enough
To put him to ill thinking."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

(3) Except, unless, otherwise than, otherwise than that.

"I should sin
To think *but* nobly of my grandmother."
Shakesp.: Temp., i. 2.

"Who shall believe
But you misuse the reverence of your place?"
Ibid.: 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

2. *More loosely:* Yet, still, however, added to which; as a complementary statement to which.

¶ In this second sense it is used, though there is no disappointment of expectation with regard to the inference derivable from the first clause.

(1) Yet, still, however, nevertheless.

". . . he [Naaman] was also a mighty man in valour: *but* he was a leper."—*2 Kings*, v. 1.

(2) Added to which, as a complementary statement to which.

"By the blessing of the upright the city is exalted: *but* it is overthrown by the mouth of the wicked."—*Prov.* xi. 11.

¶ In the foregoing example there is an opposition between the words exalted and overthrown, and between upright and wicked, but the second clause, taken as a whole, is complementary and not antithetical to the first.

(3) Without this consequence following.

"Frosts that constrain the ground,
Do seldom their usurping power withdraw,
But raging floods pursue their hasty haud."
Dryden.

(4) Than.

"The full moon was no sooner up and shining in all its brightness, *but* he opened the gate of Paradise."—*Guardian.*

(5) Therefore, but that, that, for anything otherwise than that.

"It is not therefore impossible *but* I may alter the complexion of my plays."—*Dryden.*

". . . many looking *but* he should have died."—*Spalding*, i. 18. (*Jamieson.*)

* (6) Provided that.

"*But* on[e]h be haue the crystendom."
Robt. of Brunne, 5,764.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Logic:* The connecting word which introduced the minor term of a syllogism.

"God will one time or another make a difference between the good and the evil. *But* there is little or no difference made in this world, therefore there must be another world, wherein this difference shall be made."—*Watts: Logick.*

¶ The word *but* in such a case being useless, and even incorrect, is omitted by Whately and other modern logicians.

"All wits are dreaded: some who are admired are wits: therefore some who are admired are dreaded."—*Whately: Logic*, II., iii. § 5.

2. *Math.:* As assumed or formally proved.

". . . therefore the side DB is greater than the side BC: *but* DB is equal to BA and AC."—*Simson: Euclid*, bk. i., prop. 20.

C. *As adv.:*

* 1. Without.

"Whose wule mei beon *buten*."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 418.

2. Not more than, only.

". . . there is *but* a step between me and death."—*1 Sam.* xx. 3.

D. *As substantive:*

1. The word *but* or the idea which it expresses.

"If they [a man's virtues] be like a clear light, eminent, they will stab him with a *but* of detraction."—*Feltham*, pt. i., Res. 50. (*Richardson.*)

2. A hindrance, an impediment. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

E. *In special phrases and compounds:*

1. *But-and, but and, botand, bot and,* conj. [O. Eng. *but, bot,* &c.] Besides.

"Or I sall breid yourse[l] therein,
But mair your wyles three
Ennos o' Gorrock."—*Percy's Reliques*, i. 88.

2. *But for:* Without, had it not been for.

"Rash man, forbear! *but for* some unbelief,
My joy had been as fatal as my grief."—*Waller.*

3. *But-if, bot if, but if, but gif, bute if:* Unless, except.

"*But gif* he wold in ani wise . him-self schewe formest."—*William of Palerne*, 920.

"I cannot gif you that pre-emynence and place, *but gif* I knew some excellent godlie learning and gude lyfe in you mair than all the anceant Doctouris."—*Kennedy of Corraguell in Keith's Hist.*, App. p. 197. (*Jamieson.*)

4. *But persaving:* Without being seen.

"Thai set thair iedderes to the wall,
And *but persaving*, com vp all."
Barbour: Bruce, xvii. 91-2.

5. *But that, bote that, bute that, buttan thatt, buton that:* Unless, except.

"He wolde al his kinelond selten on heore lond. *bute that* he ideoped weore king of than londe."—*Lagamon*, iii. 222.

5. *But yet:* Yet, still, notwithstanding, stated more emphatically.

"*But yet*, Madam——
I do not like *but yet*; it does allay
The good precedence; fie upon *but yet!*
But yet is as a gaoler, to bring forth
Some monstrous malefactor."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., ii. 5.

but-and, *prep.* [BUT, E (1).]

but-if, *conj.* [BUT, E (3).]

bŭt (2), **bŭtt,** *prep., adv., & s.* [From A.S. *bûtan, bûton, bûtun,* (prep.) = without, except. From prefix *be* and *ûtan* = without, beyond.] (*Scotch.*)

A. *As prep.:* Towards the outer part of the house.

"Lifts up his head, and looking *butt* the floor" . . .
Ross: Helenore, first ed., p. 74.

"Flaught bred upon her *but* the house he sprang."
Ibid, p. 76.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Towards the outer apartment of a house.

"And *but* scho come into the hall anone;
And syne sho went to se gif ony cone."
Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 70.

2. In the outer apartment.

". . . to the bernis fer *but* aweit blenkis I cast."
Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 63. (*Jamieson.*)

¶ *But-and-ben*, a.: Outside and inside; pertaining to the two rooms of a two-roomed cottage.

C. *As substantive:* The outer room in a two-roomed cottage. It is the kitchen, while the "ben" (be—in), or inner room, is the parlour. [BEN.] (*Scotch.*)

"Mony blenkis ben our the *but* [that] full far sittis."
Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 62. (*Jamieson.*)

bŭt (3), *s. & a.* [BUTT.] **The** thick end of anything. [BUTT.]

but-end, butt-end, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The thick end of anything; thus the *but-end* of a musket or rifle is the end opposite to the muzzle.

"Another had rudely pushed back a woman with the *but end* of his musket."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

* 2. *Fig.:* The most important portion of anything.

"Amen; and make me die a good old man!
That is the *butt-end* of a mother's blessing."
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 2.

II. *Gardening:* In a similar sense.

¶ *The but end of a tree:* The part of the stem nearest the root; the part at which the lowest measurement is taken.

but-hinges, *s. pl.* [BUTT, HINGES.]

* **bŭt** (4), *s.* [Dut. *bot*; Sw. *butta*; Ger. *bütt.*] The pecten or scallop-shell (?). [BUTT (6).]

"*But*, fysche. *Pecten.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

bŭt (1), *v.t.* [Contracted from Eng. *abut* or Fr. *abouter.*] To abut.

* **but** (2), *v. impers.* [BOOT, *v. impers.*] (*Scotch.*)

bū-tăl'-an-īne, *s.* [Eng., &c., *but(yl)*; *alanine.*]

Chem.: Amidoisovaleric acid $C_5H_9(NH_2)O_2$ or $(H_3C)_2CH.CH(NH_2).OC(OH)$. It occurs in the pancreas of the ox. It can be formed by heating bromoisovaleric acid with ammonia. It crystallises in shining plates, which can be sublimed. It is soluble in alcohol and in water.

bū'-tāne, *s.* [From Eng., &c., *butyl*; suff. *-ane.*]

Chem.: A compound, also called Tetrane, C_4H_{10}. It exists in two modifications: (1) *Normal Butane*, $CH_3.CH_2.CH_2.CH_3$ or Diethyl, a paraffin hydrocarbon occurring in petroleum, also obtained by heating ethyl iodide with zinc in sealed tubes to 100°. It is a colourless gas which may be condensed into a liquid boiling at 1°C. (2) *Isobutane*, $CH_3—CH<^{CH_3}_{CH_3}$, is obtained from tertiary butyl alcohol by converting it into tertiary butyl iodide and acting on that with nascent hydrogen. It is a gas which liquifies at 17°.

bŭtch'-ĕr, * boch'-ĕr, * boch'-ere, * bowch'-ĕr, * bouch'-ĕr, *s. & a.* [Fr. *boucher*; Prov. *bochier*; Ital. *beccaio, beccaro*; Low Lat. *bocherius* = (1) a killer of goats (2) a butcher generally. From O. Fr. *boc*; Fr. *bouc*; Ital. *becco* = a goat, a buck.] [BUCK (2), *s.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* One who makes a livelihood by killing sheep, oxen, and other animals, and selling their flesh as human food.

"The barbour, and the *bowcher*, and the smyth."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,037.

"Bochere. *Carnifex, macellarius.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The captains were *butchers*, tailors, shoemakers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv

2. *Fig.:* A person of sanguinary character; a man delighting in bloodshed.

". . . now fastened on the prince who had put down the rebellion the nickname of *Butcher*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds.)

butcher-bird, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. *Sing.:* A shrike. [2 *Pl.*]

2. *Plural* (*butcher-birds*):

(1) One of the English names of the genus Lanius. The species are so denominated because they cruelly impale on a thorn the small birds, small quadrupeds, insects, and worms on which they feed. They are also called shrikes. Three are known in Britain.

(*a*) The Great Grey Butcher-bird, or Shrike (*Lanius excubitor*).

(*b*) The Red-backed Shrike or Butcher-bird (*Lanius collurio*).

(*c*) The Woodchat Shrike (*Lanius rutilus.*) [LANIUS, SHRIKE.]

(2) A name for the True Shrikes, or Laniinæ, the first sub-family of Laniadæ. [LANIINÆ, SHRIKES.]

butcher-broom, *s.* The same as BUTCHER'S-BROOM (q.v.).

butcher-knife, *s.* A knife for cutting meat. The tang of the blade is usually riveted between two scales, which form the handle.

butcher-meat, *s.* [BUTCHER'S-MEAT.]

* **butcher-row,** *s.* A row of shambles.

"How large a shambles and *butcher-row* would such make!"—*Whitlock: Manners of the Eng.*, p. 97.

* **butcher-sire,** *s.* One who kills his child.

"Or *butcher-sire* that reaves his son of life."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 766.

butcher's-broom, *s.* [So called because the green shoots of the plant were formerly used by butchers to sweep their blocks.] The English name of the Ruscus, a genus of plants belonging to the order Liliaceæ (Lilyworts), and the section Asparageæ. The Common Butcher's-broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*) is wild in England, being the only native monocotyledonous shrub. It has a rigid branched stem, very rigid and pungent, with ovate, acuminate leaf-like expansion, with a solitary inconspicuous white flower on their upper surface. This is succeeded by a red berry almost as large as a cherry. The tender shoots have sometimes been gathered by the poor in spring and eaten like asparagus. There are several foreign species.

butcher's-meat, butcher-meat, *s.* Such animal food as a butcher deals in, beef, mutton, lamb, &c., as distinguished from fish, fowl, shellfish, and such like.

butcher's prick-tree, *s.* Two plants —(1) *Rhamnus Frangula*, (2) *Euonymus europæus.*

† **butcher-work,** *s.* The work of a butcher. (Contemptuously applied to slaughter in war.)

"That those who loathe alike the Frank and Turk
Might once again renew their ancient *butcher-work*."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 67.

bŭtch'-ĕr, *v.t.* [From *butcher*, s. (q.v.).]

† 1. *Lit.:* To kill an animal, in butcher fashion, for food.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To put a human being to death with sanguinary and remorseless cruelty.

". . . to strip and *butcher* the fugitives who tried to escape by the pass."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(2) To destroy (anything).

"And shamefully by you my hopes are *butcher'd*."
Shakesp.: Rich. III., i. 3.

bŭtch'-ĕred, *pa. par. & a.* [BUTCHER, *v.*]

bŭtch'-ĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BUTCHER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. and particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* The trade of a butcher. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Six thousand years are near hand fled,
Sin' I was to the *butch'ring* bred."
Burns: Death and Doctor Hornbook.

butchering-tool, *s.* A contemptuous appellation for a sword.

"But as yet, though the soldier wears openly, and even parades, his *butchering-tool*, nowhere, far as I have travelled, did the schoolmaster make show of his instructing-tool."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

* **bŭtçh'-ẽr-lĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *butcherly*; *-ness.*] The quality of being butcherly or resembling a butcher. (*Johnson.*)

† **bŭtçh'-ẽr-lў,** * **booçh'-ẽr-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *butcher*; *-ly.*]

1. *Of persons:* Butcher-like, sanguinary, cruel.

2. *Of things:*

† (1) *Subjectively:* As if inspired by a butcher; as if one were being butchered.

"There is a way, which brought into schools, would take away this *butcherly* fear in making of Latin."—*Ascham.*

(2) *Objectively:* Butcher-like, cruel.

"What stratagems, how fell, how *butcherly*,
This deadly quarrel daily doth beget!"
Shakesp.: 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

bŭtçh'-ẽr-ў, * **boçh'-ẽr-ў,** * **boçh'-ẽr-ĭe,** *s.* [Eng. *butcher*; *-y.* In Fr. *boucherie.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The procedure of a butcher in killing animals for food.

"Yet this man, so ignorant in modern *butchery*, has cut up half an hundred heroes, and quartered five or six miserable lovers, in every tragedy he has written."—*Pope.*

*2. A slaughter-house, a place where animals are killed or human beings in large numbers put to death.

"This is no place; this house is but a *butchery*:
Abhor it, fear it, do not enter it."
Shakesp.: As you like it, ii. 3.

II. *Figuratively:* Cruel and remorseless slaughter of human beings, especially on an extensive scale.

"I did suborn
To do this ruthless piece of *butchery*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 3.

"The *butchery* was terrible."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

* **būte,** *v.t.* [From Icel. & Sw. *bŷta* = to change, to exchange, to truck, to shift, to divide, to share; Dan. *bytte* = to exchange; Dut. *buiten* = to pilfer, to get booty.] [Boot (1), *v.*; Booty, Buiting.] (*Scotch.*)

* *O. Scots Law:* To divide for a prey. (Used specially of prizes at sea.)

". . . to *bute* and part the prizes takin ather in thair presence or absence."—*Balfour: Pract.*, p. 636.

* **bute,** *pret. of v.* [Beat, *v.*] Beat.

"By that he hauede y-blowe a blaste,
On the toun thay *bute* tabours faste, and made noyse horryble."
Sir Ferumbras (ed. Herrtage), 3,895-96.

* **būte,** *s.* [Boot (1), *s.* From *bute*, v.]

1. Remedy, help. (*Rowlande and Ottuell* (ed. Herrtage), 495.)

2. Booty.

"And gif it beis mair, it sall remane to *bute* and parting."—*Balfour: Pract.*, p. 640.

* **bute,** *prep.* & *conj.* [But.]

bute if, *conj.* [But if.]

bū'-tē-a, *s.* Named after John, Earl of Bute (1713-92), a munificent patron of botany.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, consisting of trees and scandent shrubs. *Butea frondosa* (Downy-branched Butea) is a large tree called in India *pullus*, whence the name Plassy, the locality of the celebrated battle on June 23, 1757, which laid the foundation of the Indian empire. It has large axillary and terminal racemes of deep-red downy flowers, which dye cotton cloth, previously impregnated with a solution of alum, or of alum and tartar, a fine yellow colour. They are used also as a discutient to indolent tumours. The gum-lac of commerce comes from the same tree.

* **būte'-ĭng,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [Bute, *v.*]

A. *As present participle:* (See the verb.)

B. *As substantive:*

1. The act of dividing goods captured; the state of being so divided.

". . . the haill richt that thay sall haue to the said prize, and *buteing* of gudis, . . ."—*Balfour: Pract.*, p. 638.

2. The goods divided.

"Of all pillage, the capitane, the master, &c., gettis na part nor *buteing*, bot it sall be equallie dividit amang the remanent of the companie marineris that mak watch, and gangis to the ruder."—*Balfour: Pract.*, p. 640.

būte-lang, *s.* [From O. Scotch *bute* = a butt, and *lang* = long, length.] The length or distance between one butt, used in archery, and another.

"As his maiestie wes within tua pair of *butelangis* to the towne of Perth, . . ."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1600 (ed. 1814), p. 203.

* **bûte'-lĕsse,** * **bote'-lĕsse,** *a.* [Bootless.] (*Morte Arthure*, 981 & 1,014.)

* **bu-ten,** *prep.* & *adv.* [A.S. *bútan.*] About.

"Those *buten* noe long swing he dreg."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 866.

bū'-tēne, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *but(yin)*, and *-ene*, a termination used for hydrocarbons having the formula $CnH_2'n$.]

A. *As substantive:*

Chem.: An organic, diatomic, fatty radical, C_4H_8'', called also Butylene, Quartene, and Tetrene. There are three modifications of it, having the formula C_4H_8. Normal Butene, $CH_3-CH_2-CH=CH_2$; Pseudo-butene, $CH_3-CH=CH-CH_3$; Iso butene,

$$\begin{matrix} H_3C \\ H_3C \end{matrix}\!\!>\!C=CH_2.$$

Normal-butene is produced by the action of alcoholic potash on primary-butyl-iodide ($CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2I.$), or by the action of zinc ethide $Zn(C_2H_5)_2$ on brom-ethene ($CH_2=CHBr$). It is a gas at ordinary temperatures; at 10° it is condensed into a liquid.

Pseudo-butene is formed by the action of alcoholic potash on a pseudo-butyl-iodide ($CH_3-CH_2-CHI-CH_3$). It boils at 3°. It can also be obtained by the decomposition of amyl alcohol at red heat.

Iso-butene is formed by the action of alcoholic potash and tertiary-butyl-iodide, or by the electrolysis of isovaleric acid. It boils at 6°. It is absorbed by strong H_2SO_4; on diluting with water and distilling, tertiary-butyl-alcohol is obtained, $C(CH_3)_3OH$. The di-bromides of the three isomeric butenes, $C_4H_8Br_2$, boil—normal at 160°, iso at 159°, and pseudo at 149°.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compound.)

butene glycols, *s. pl.* Chemical compounds, $C_4H_8(OH)_2$, called also butylene alcohols and quartene alcohols. They are diatomic alcohols. Six are theoretically possible. The following have been examined:—

1. *Normal Butene Glycol:*
$CH_3-CH(OH)-CH_2-CH_2(OH)$. Formed by leaving a cold mixture of acetic aldehyde and dilute hydrochloric acid for a few days, when aldol, the aldehyde of butene glycol, is formed; this is treated with sodium amalgam. It is a thick liquid, boiling at 204°. By oxidating with chromic acid mixture it is converted, first into crotonic aldehyde, then into acetic and oxalic acids.

2. *Ethyl Glycol:*
$CH_3-CH_2-CH(OH)-CH_2(OH)$, obtained from normal butene bromide by saponification with caustic potash. It is a viscid liquid, boiling at 192°. By rapid oxidation it is converted into oxalic acid, but by dilute nitric acid into glycollic and glyoxylic acids.

3. *Isobutene Glycol:* $\begin{matrix} H_3C \\ H_3C \end{matrix}\!\!>\!C(OH)-CH_2(OH)$, or dimethyl glycol. It is prepared by heating isobutene bromide for several days with potassium carbonate. It boils at 178°. Oxidised by potassium permanganate into carbonic and acetic acid.

bū'-tē-ō, *s.* [Lat. *buteo* = a buzzard.]

Ornith.: A genus of raptorial birds, the typical one of the sub-family Buteoninæ. There are two British species, *Buteo fuscus*, the Brown or Common Buzzard, and *B. lagopus*, the Rough-legged Buzzard. [Buzzard.]

bū-tē-ō-nī'-næ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *buteo* = a buzzard, and f. pl. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Falconidæ, containing the Buzzards. It is placed near the Aquilinæ (Eagles), and has a remote affinity to the Vulturidæ (Vultures). [Buzzard.]

bu-tē'-ō-nīne, *a.* [Buteoninæ.] Pertaining to, or resembling the Buzzards.

* **buth,** * **buthe,** 1, 2, *and* 3 *pers. pl. pr. indic. of v.* [Ben.] Are.

"Ne *buth* here in this bour but our selue tweyne."
William of Palerne, 4,447.

"[&] If thay two ne *buth* noght bolde! aghen me to fighte on stoure."
Sir Ferumbras (ed. Herrtage), p. 4, l. 100.

* **buths-carle,** *s. pl.* [A.S. *bútse-carl* = a sailor.]

O. Law: Mariners, seamen. (*Selden: Mare Clausum*, 184.) (*Wharton.*)

bŭt'-lẽr, * **bŭt'-tel-ar,** * **bu'-tel-er,** * **bot'-tel-er,** * **bot'-ĭl-er,** * **bŏt'-ĕl-ẽr,** * **bŏt'-lẽr,** *s.* [Fr. *bouteiller*; Norm. Fr. *butuiller*; Prov. *boteillier*; Sp. *botillero*; Ital. *bottigliere*; Low Lat. *buticularius.* From Fr. *bouteille*; Norm. Fr. *butuille* = a bottle.] [Bottle.]

* **1.** A cup-bearer.

"This *buteler* Ioseph sone for-gat."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 2,092.

"Botlere (*boteler*, P.). *Pincerna, promus, propinator, acaliculis*, Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"And thou shalt deliver Pharaoh's cup into his hand, after the former manner when thou wast his *butler*."—*Gen.* xl. 13.

2. An officer who had charge of the wine for the royal tables, and certain duties connected with the import of wine. [Butlerage.]

3. The head male servant of a household, who has charge of the plate, wines, &c.

"This letter, notwithstanding the poor *butler's* manner of writing it."—*Spectator.*

* **bŭt'-lẽr-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *butler*, and suff. *-age.*] An ancient hereditary duty belonging to the crown. It was the right of taking two tuns of wine from every ship importing twenty tuns or more into England. This right, which is mentioned in the great roll of the Exchequer in 8 Richard I., was commuted under Edward I. for a duty of two shillings on every tun imported by merchant strangers. The proceeds were given to the king's butler, whence the name butlerage. It was called also prisage of wines. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 8.)

"Those ordinary finances are casual or uncertain, as be the escheats, the customs, *butlerage*, and impost."—*Bacon.*

bŭt'-lẽr-shĭp, * **bŭt'-tĕl-lar-shўppe,** *s.* [Eng. *butler*, and suff. *-ship.*] The office or functions of a butler.

". . . and restored the chiefe buttelar vnto hys *buttelarshyppe*."—*Bible* 1551), *Gen.* xl.

"And he restored the chief butler unto his *butlership* again; and he gave the cup into Pharaoh's hand."—*Gen.* xl. 21.

bŭt'-mĕnt, *s.* [Contr. from Eng. *abutment* (q.v.).]

Architecture:

1. The buttress of an arch; the supporter, *i.e.*, the part which joins it to the upright pier. [Abutment.]

2. The mass of stonework at the extremities of a bridge to give lateral support to its arches, or support to the ends of the beams if the bridge be a wooden one.

butment-cheek, *s.*

Carp.: The part of a mortised timber surrounding the mortise, and against which the shoulders of the tenon bear.

bū-tō-mā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *butomus* (q.v.), and fem. pl. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Butomads, an order of plants placed by Dr. Lindley under his seventeenth or Alismal alliance. The sepals are three, generally herbaceous. The petals are three, coloured, and petaloid, being generally purple or yellow. The flowers are in umbels. There are three, six, or more ovaries distinct, or united into a single mass. The seeds are numerous and minute. The leaves, which are very cellular, have parallel veins, and often a milky juice. The species are found in marshes in Europe and in tropical America. In 1845 Dr. Lindley estimated their number at seven, in four genera.

bū'-tŏm-ads, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *butomus* (q.v.), and Eng. pl. suff. *-ads.*]

Bot.: Lindley's name for the order Butomaceæ (q.v.).

bū'-tŏm-ŭs, *s.* [In Fr. *butome*; Sp. & Ital. *butomo*; Gr. βούτομος (*boutomos*); βούτομον (*boutomon*); from βοῦς (*bous*) = an ox, and τεμνω (*temnō*) = to cut. So called because the sharp leaves cut the mouths of oxen which feed upon them.]

Bot.: Flowering-rush, formerly called also Water-gladiole, or Grassy-rush. A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Butomaceæ. It has nine stamens, a very unusual number, and six capsules. *Butomus umbellatus*, or Common Flowering-rush, is wild in ditches and ponds in England and Ireland. It is a highly ornamental plant, with the leaves, which are all radical, two or three feet long, and an umbel of many rose-coloured flowers.

bŭtt (1), **bŭt,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *bout*; O. Fr. *bot* = an end.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The end, the furthest limit of anything.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Tools, weapons, &c.:*

(1) *Gen.:* The hinder, larger, or blunter end of an object; as of a gun, a connecting-rod, a crow-bar, &c.

(2) *Spec.:* The shoulder-end of a gun-stock covered with a heel-plate.

2. *Tanning, &c.:*

(1) The thick part of an ox-hide.

(2) *Pl.* (*butts*): Those parts of the tanned hides of horses which are under the crupper. (*Jamieson.*)

B. *As adjective:* (See the compound.)

butt-end, *s.* [But-end.]

bŭtt (2), *s. in compos.* [From *butt* (1), *v.* = to abut.] An abuttal.

¶ *Butts and bounds:* The abuttals and boundaries of land. (*Holloway.*)

"*But* or bertel or bysselle (bersell, P.) *Meta.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

1. *Joinery, &c.:*

(1) The end of a connecting-rod against which the boxing is attached by the strap, cotter, and gib.

(2) The end of an object where it comes squarely against another.

(3) A joint where the ends of two objects come squarely together without scarfing or chamfering.

2. *Shipbuilding:* The meeting-joint of two planks in a strake. The joint between two strakes is a seam.

3. *Door-hinges:* A form of door-hinge which screws to the edge of a door, and butts against the casing instead of extending along the face of a door, like the strap-hinge. It consists of two oblong plates, one edge of each of which is dentated to fit its fellow, a pintle traversing each interlocking portion to form a joint. [Butt-hinge.]

4. *Fire-engines:* The standing portion of a half-coupling at the end of a hose.

butt-chain, *s.*

Saddlery: A short chain which reaches from the leather-tug to the single-tree, to each of which it is hooked.

butt-hinge, but-hinge, *s.* A hinge formed of two plates and interlocking projecting pieces which are connected by a pintle.

butt-howel, *s.*

Coopering: A howeling-adze used by coopers.

butt-joint, *s.*

Carp.: A joint in which the pieces come square against each other, endwise. In ironwork the parts are welded, and the term is used in contradistinction to a lap-joint or weld.

butt-weld, *s.*

Forging: A weld in which the edges are square-butted and jammed against each other, and then welded; a jump-weld.

bŭtt (3), *s.* & *a.* [From Fr. *but* = a butt, a mark, aim, a laughing-stock; *butte* = a hillock, a mark, a mound of earth, point, aim, goal, butt.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A place or person aimed at.

(1) *Lit.:* A place on which a mark is placed to be shot at, a target. [II., 1.]

¶ Often in the plural, referring to a line of marks to be aimed at rather than a single one.

"But chief, beside the *butts*, there stand
Bold Robin Hood and all his band."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 22.

¶ *A butt's length:* The distance at which the butt is from the person aiming at it.

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) A place which one aims at reaching.

"Here is my journey's end, here is my *butt*,
The very sea-mark of my utmost sail."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

(*b*) A person or persons viewed as an object for angry attack, or for ridicule.

"The papists were the most common-place, and the *butt* against whom all the arrows were directed."—*Clarendon.*

"Finds thee, at best, the *butt* to crack his joke on."
Pope: Satire, 1,740.

2. Ground appropriated for practising archery. (*Scotch.*)

3. A piece of ground which in ploughing does not form a proper ridge, but is excluded at an angle; a piece of land in any way disjoined from the rest. (*Scotch.*)

"And that other rigg or *butt* of land of the same lyand in the field called the Gallowbank, or the taill or south end thereof."—*Act Chas. II.* (ed. 1814), viii. 295.

¶ Hence a small piece of land is sometimes called the butts. (*Jamieson.*)

II. *Technically:*

Rifle and Artillery Practice:

1. A target.

2. A wooden structure, consisting of several thicknesses of boards, separated by small intervals, for the purpose of ascertaining the depth of penetration of bullets.

3. A frame of iron and wood, representing a large section of armour-plating, and moored in position for determining the destructive power of shot, shell, and given charges of powder.

4. A mound of earth to receive the bullets in the proof of gun-barrels. (*Knight.*)

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds.)

*** butt-shaft, * but-shaft,** *s.* A kind of arrow, used for shooting at butts; formed without a barb, so as to stick into the butts, and yet be easily extracted. (*Nares.*)

"The very pin of his heart cleft with the blind bowboy's *butt-shaft*."—*Shakesp.: Rom. & Jul.*, ii. 4.

"Cupid's *butt-shaft* is too hard for Hercules' club."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour Lost*, i. 2.

bŭtt (4), *s.* [From *butt* (1), v. = to strike as a ram does; Fr. *botte* = a blow in fencing with a foil or sword; Sp. & Port. *bote* = a thrust, a blow, a rebound; Ital. *botta, botto* = a blow, a stroke.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or operation of aiming a blow.

2. A blow given by a ram, or other animal, with its forehead.

*** II.** *Fencing:* A stroke given in fencing.

"If disputes arise
Among the champions for the prize,
To prove who gave the fairer *butt*,
John shews the chalk on Robert's coat."
Prior.

bŭtt (5), *s.* [Fr. *botte* = a boot, a vessel, a butt; O. Fr. *bout, bous, bouz*; Sp. *bota* = a leather bottle, a butt, a boot; Ital. *botte* = a cask, a vessel, a boot.] [Boot, *s.*]

1. *Of wine:* A cask containing 126 gallons.

". . . he, being adjudged for a traitor, was privily drowned in a *butt* of malmsey."—*Fox: Acts and Monuments* (ed. Cattley), vol. iii. p. 755.

2. *Of beer:* A vessel containing 108 gallons.

3. *Of currants:* A vessel containing from 15 to 22 cwt.

bŭtt (6), *** bŭtte, * but,** *s.* [In Sw. *butta* = a turbot; Dut. *bot*; and Ger. *bütt, butte* = a flounder.]

1. (*Of the form* but): A pecten, a scallop-shell (?).

"*But*, fysche. *Pecten.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* 2. (*Of the form* butte): A turbot (?). (*Havlok the Dane*, 759.) (*Herbert Coleridge.*)

3. (*Of the form* butt): A name given at Yarmouth to the flounder (*Platessa flesus*). (The term is of northern origin.)

bŭtt (1), *** button, * button,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Norm. Fr. *buter*; O. Fr. *boter* = to push, to strike; Sp. *botar* = to rebound; Port. *botar* = to throw; Ital. *buttare* = to throw.]

A. *Intrans.:* To strike against with the forehead, as a ram or a bull does.

"For bigge Bulles of Bassan brace hem about,
That with theyr hornes *butten* the more stoute."
Spenser: Shep. Cal., ix.

"He seeks the fight; and, idly *butting*, feigns
His rival gor'd in every knotty trunk."
Thomson: The Seasons: Spring.

B. *Trans.:* To strike with the forehead, as a ram; to drive. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Come, leave your tears; a brief farewell:—the beast
With many heads *butts* me away."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 1.

bŭtt (2), *v.i.* [Contracted from *abut*, v. (q.v.)] To abut, to join at the extremity or at the side, to be as a boundary to.

"And Burnsdale then doth *butt* on Don's well-watered land."
Drayton.

bŭt'-tĕd, *pa. par.* [But (1), *v.t.*]

bŭt'-tĕd, *a.* [From *but* (2), *v.*]

bŭt'-tẽr (1), *** bŭt'-tère, * bŭt'-tĭre, * bŭt'-tûre, * bŭt'-tȳr, * bŭt'-ĕre, * bot-ure, * bot-ere, * bot-yr,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *butere, butyre, butera*; Fries. *butere*; Dut. *boter*; Ger. *butter*; Fr. *beurre*; Prov. *buire, boder*; Ital. *burro*; Lat. *butyrum, butyron, buturium*; Gr. βούτυρος (*bouturos*) = (1) butter, (2) a kind of salve; βοῦς (*bous*) = an ox, bullock, or cow, and τυρός (*turos*) = cheese.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 1 (q.v.).

"*Boture* (*botyr*, K.). *Butirum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

(2) *The butter of Scripture:* In most cases curdled or inspissated milk.

"And he took *butter*, and milk, and the calf which he had dressed, and set it before them . . ."—*Gen.* xviii. 8.

2. *Fig.:* A substance resembling butter in consistency, or in any other obvious quality. [II. 2.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Dairy-work, Comm., &c.:* The fatty portion of milk or cream solidified by churning. In the making of butter, the cream is collected from time to time and kept in covered jars. When a sufficient quantity of cream has been obtained, it is transferred to a churn, or other suitable apparatus, and kept constantly agitated, until the butter forms. In order to preserve the flavour and colour, it is important that the agitation should be as regular as possible, and that the temperature in the churn should never exceed 64° Fahr. As soon as the churning is finished, the butter is thoroughly washed with cold water to free it from the adhering butter-milk, and a small quantity of salt, not exceeding 2 per cent., is worked into it.

Pure butter should consist entirely of milk fat, with a small and variable quantity of water; but in the process of manufacture it is found impossible to exclude altogether the other constituents of the milk. We find, therefore, in genuine butter, from 0.8 to 2.0 per cent. of casein, or curd, and a trace of milk sugar. The "fat" of butter consists of the glycerides of the insoluble fatty acids—stearic, palmitic, and oleic—in combination with from 5 to 7 per cent. of the glycerides of the soluble or volatile fatty acids, principally butyric. The characteristic taste and smell of butter are chiefly due to the presence of these volatile acids.

For many years it was held by chemists of considerable repute that milk fat was similar in every respect to pure beef and mutton fats, and that there were no means of detecting foreign fat, when added to butter. This difficulty is now overcome, and detection of such adulterations can be easily made.

Butter making in the United States has of recent years been largely performed in creameries, or butter factories, each of which uses the material supplied by a considerable number of farms. These were instituted to overcome the difficulty of obtaining good results in small establishments, and their results have been excellent. By employing the co-operative principle farmers are enabled to employ the best trained and most skillful operators, and to introduce the best machinery and other appliances, the purpose being to keep the product up to a uniformly high standard, the output of a well-conducted creamery, when once well known, securing a price above that of ordinary farm-made butter. Another part of the work of many of the creameries is the conversion of skim milk into cheese, some pure oil being first added to make up for the loss of the butter fat. Of late years the American creamery system has been introduced into Britain and Ireland, with a considerable improvement in the quality of the butter produced. Centrifugal separators are used, as in America, to remove the cream from the milk as soon as possible, the skim milk being sold while still sweet and fresh.

Butter is an article of food very frequently adulterated, the chief adulterants being water, curd, and prepared animal fats. The quantity of water in butter should never exceed 15 per cent. In some cases as much as 30 per cent. has been found. Curd is used in some parts of Ireland to increase the bulk and weight of the butter; any excess above 4 per cent. should be considered an adulteration. Animal fats, as the fat of beef, mutton, and pork, are prepared on a large scale, and extensively sold and eaten under the names of "butterine," "oleo-margarine," &c. These are frequently added to butter to the extent of from 50 to 70 per cent. [BUTTERINE.] So long as the fats used are pure and good, and the purchasers know that they are not buying butter, but a mixture of butter and fat, there can be no objection to its sale; but when this mixture is sold as genuine butter, at a genuine butter price, the seller renders himself justly liable to the heaviest penalties. An excessive quantity of common salt is sometimes added to butter for the purpose of causing it to absorb and hold more water. Fresh butter should not contain more than 2 per cent. of salt, whilst salt butter should never exceed 6 per cent.

2. *Botany:*

Butter and eggs: Several plants, the flowers of which are of two shades of yellow; *spec.*, (1) *Narcissus pseudonarcissus;* (2) *N. incomparabilis;* (3) *N. biflorus;* (4) *N. poeticus;* (5) the double-flowered variety of *N. aurantius;* and (6) *Linaria vulgaris,* with other plants of which the name *butter and eggs* is known only locally. (*Britten & Holland.*)

3. *Vegetable Chem.:* A name given to certain concrete fat oils, which continue of a butyraceous consistence at ordinary temperatures.

(1) *Butter & Tallow:* A greasy juice found in various parts of the butter and tallow tree, but specially in the fruit.

¶ *Butter and Tallow Tree:* The *Pentadesma butyracea,* a Sierra Leone tree belonging to the order Clusiaceæ, or Guttifers. It has large handsome flowers, and opposite coriaceous leaves with parallel veins. [(1).]

(2) *Butter of Cacao:* A concrete oil, obtained from the seeds of *Theobroma cacao.*

(3) *Butter of Canara:* A solid oil, obtained from the fruits of *Vateria indica,* and called Piney-tallow.

* 4. *Inorganic Chem.:* Old names for various chemical compounds, specially for chlorids. They were so-called from their soft butyraceous consistence.

¶ (1) *Butter of Antimony:* Sesquichloride of antimony, terchloride of antimony. [ANTIMONY.]

(2) *Butter of Arsenic:* Sesquichloride of arsenic.

(3) *Butter of Bismuth:* Chloride of bismuth.

(4) *Butter of Sulphur:* Precipitated sulphur.

(5) *Butter of Tin:* Sublimated muriate of tin, protochloride of tin.

(6) *Butter of Zinc:* Chloride of zinc.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds.)

butter-bird, *s.* A name given in Jamaica to the Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*).

butter-boat, *s.* A small vessel for holding melted butter at table.

"Nae doubt it was for fear of the soup, and the *butter-boats,* and the like."—*Scott: St. Ronan,* ch. xxii

butter-bur, *s.* [So called because the country housewives used to wrap their butter in the large leaves of these plants.] The English name of Petasites, a genus of Compositæ. The Common Butter-bur (*Petasites vulgaris*) is a rank weed growing commonly in Britain in wet meadows and by roadsides. The root creeps to a distance. The pale flowers, which appear before the leaves, are attractive to bees. The leaves are very large.

butter-dock, butter dock, *s.* A plant, *Rumex obtusifolius.*

butter-fish, *s.* [So called from a copious mucous secretion on its skin.]

Ichthyol.: The Spotted Gunnel (*Murænoides guttatus*).

butter-jags, *s. pl.* Two plants, (1) *Lotus corniculatus,* (2) *Medicago falcata.*

butter-mould, *s.*

Husbandry: An implement by which pats of butter of a given size are shaped and printed for market. (*Knight.*)

butter-print, *s.* A piece of carved wood, used to mark butter. It is called also a BUTTER-STAMP.

butter-scotch, *s.* A sort of oleaginous taffy.

butter-stamp, *s.* The same as BUTTER-PRINT (q.v.).

butter-tongs, *s.* An implement for cutting and transferring pieces of butter.

† **butter-tooth,** *s.* An incisor tooth

butter-tree, *s.*

Bot.: A name given to several trees belonging to the order Sapotaceæ.

1. Indian Butter-tree (*Bassia butyracea*). It is called also the Phulwara. It is a native of Nepaul and the Almorah hills. A white fatty substance is pressed from its seeds. It can be burnt, makes good soap, and is used to adulterate ghee, to dress the hair, and as an application in rheumatism. The juice of the flowers furnishes a kind of sugar.

2. The African Butter-tree, or Shea-tree (*Bassia Parkii*). It produces the galam-butter mentioned by Mungo Park. The "butter" is a white fatty substance extracted from the seeds by boiling them in water. It is an important article of commerce at Sierra Leone.

butter-worker, *s.*

Agric.: An implement for pressing and rolling butter to free it of the buttermilk. It may be a fluted roller working in a bowl or on a board, or a conical roller on a slanting board, which permits the buttermilk to run off. (*Knight.*)

* **bŭt'-tĕr** (2), *s.* [BITTERN.] (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

butter-bump, *s.* The bittern. (*Johnson.*)

bŭt'-tĕr (3), *s.* [BUTT, *v.*]

Wood-working: A machine for sawing off the ends of boards, to render them square and to remove faulty portions.

bŭt'-tĕr, *v.t.* [From Eng. *butter,* s. (q.v.). In Ger. *buttern;* Fr. *beurrer.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To spread with butter.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *With "bread" for the object:* To make any thing in one's lot more palatable.

¶ *To butter both sides of one's bread:* To attempt to obtain advantages from more sides than one.

"Upon all topics; 'twas, besides, his bread,
Of which he *butter'd* both sides; 'twould delay."
Byron: The Vision of Judgment, 96.

(2) *With a person for the object:* To flatter, to coax. (*Vulgar.*)

* **II.** *Gaming:* To increase the stakes every throw or every game. (*A cant term.*) (*Johnson.*) [BUTTERING.]

* **bŭt'-tĕr-a̤ed,** *a.* [BUTTRESSED.]

"Imbattalled, vaulted, and chareroofed, sufficiently *butteraced,* . . ."—*A Journey through England* (1724). (*Halliwell: Contrib. to Lexicog.*)

bŭt'-tĕr-cŭp, bŭt'-tĕr-cŭps, *s.* [Eng. *butter; cup.*] [BUTTERFLOWER.] A name given to the Ranunculus genus, and specially to *Ranunculus acris, R. bulbosus, R. repens, R. Ficaria,* and *R. auricomus.* (*Britten & Holland, &c.*)

Water Buttercup: Two plants, (1) *Ranunculus aquatilis,* (2) *Caltha palustris.*

bŭt'-tĕr-flĭp, *s.* [Second element doubtful.] A local name for the Avocet (q.v.).

bŭt'-tĕr-flŏw-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *butter; flower.* So called, apparently, because the common people thought that the yellow colour of butter arose from the cattle eating these plants, which they never do. (*Curtis.*)]

1. *Gen.:* The same as buttercup; the popular English name of the plants belonging to the genus Ranunculus.

2. *Specially:*

(1) One of the names popularly given to a plant, the *Ranunculus bulbosus,* or Bulbous Crow-foot. It is called also Buttercups, King's-cups, and, by Shakespeare, Cuckoo-buds of yellow hue. It flowers in May, and may, without digging for its root, be accurately identified by observing that the segments of its calyx are reflexed, whereas in *R. repens,* often confounded with it, they are tolerably erect.

"The watered meadows are yellow with *butter-flowers.*"—*Aubrey: Nat. Hist. of Wilts.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

(2) *Ranunculus acris.*

(3) *R. repens.*

(4) *R. Ficaria.*

(5) *R. auricomus.*

Great Butterflower: A ranunculaceous plant (*Caltha palustris*).

bŭt'-tĕr-flȳ, *bŭt'-tĕr-flīe, *bot-ur-flye, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *butter; fly;* A.S. *buter-fleoge* (*Somner*); *buttor-fleoge;* Dut. *boter-vliege* (*Skeat*); Ger. *butterfliege.* Why so called is not certain. It may be from appearing at the beginning of the season for butter, or because some species are yellow, or because the droppings of some are butter-like.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* A person who is dressed attractively, but is shallow in intellect and of no perceptible use to society.

"The fops are painted *butterflies.*"
Pope: To Moore, the Worm Doctor, 17.

II. *Entom.:* The English name for any species of the Diurnal Lepidoptera, or Rhopalocera. The antennæ end in a club; the wings in repose are generally quite upright, and there are no bristles on the hinder pair. They fly by day, whilst their allies the Hawk-moths do so by twilight, and the Moths by night. Before coming to the perfect state they exist first as the caterpillar, and afterwards in the chrysalis state. Butterflies exist in all climates except those marked by extreme cold; the tropical species are, however, most numerous, besides being the largest in size and, as a rule, the brightest in colouring. The Butterflies, or Diurnal Lepidoptera, are divided into four families: Papilionidæ, Nymphalidæ, Lycænidæ, and Hesperidæ (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

butterfly-cock, *s.* A valve having two semicircular wings pivoted on a central cross-bar. A butterfly-valve.

butterfly-fish, *s.* [Named from the colour.] A name for a fish, the Ocellated Blenny (*Blennius ocellaris*). It has the dorsal fin bilobate. Its anterior lobe is elevated and marked with a round and black spot, surrounded with a white circle and a black one. It is found in our seas.

butterfly-net, *s.* A net of very fine gauze, attached to a handle, and used by entomologists for capturing butterflies, moths, &c.

butterfly-nut, *s.*

Mach.: A nut having two wings attached, so that it may be easily turned by hand.

butterfly-orchis, *s.*

Bot.: A common book-name for two varieties of orchis, viz. (1) *Habenaria chlorantha;* (2) *Habenaria bifolia.*

butterfly-plant, *s.*

Botany:

1. The name of an Orchid (*Oncidium papilio*) brought from Trinidad. It is so called because its large yellow and red blossoms, poised on slender footstalks so as to vibrate with every breath of wind that blows, resemble butterflies hovering on the wing.

2. The Indian Butterfly Plant, *Phalænopsis amabilis* of Lindley, not of Blume, is another Orchid. It is a very beautiful epiphyte.

butterfly-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Somewhat resembling the aspect of a butterfly on the wing. Used especially of the corolla, in what have been called, from the same circumstance, papilionaceous flowers. [PAPILIONACEOUS.]

butterfly-shell, *s.* Any shell of the genus Voluta.

butterfly-valve, *s.* A double clack-valve, each leaf of which is hinged to a bar crossing the passage-way. There are butterfly pump-valves and butterfly throttle-valves.

butterfly-weed, *s.* A plant (*Asclepias tuberosa*).

bŭt'-tĕr-ĭne, *s.* [From Eng. *butter,* and suff. *-ine.*] A substance prepared in imitation of

butter from animal or vegetable fats. The fat is first freed from all impurities, and by heat converted into olein. The olein is then transferred to a churn containing a small quantity of milk, and churned into butterine. Lastly, it is coloured, in imitation of butter. Freshly prepared, it is sweet and palatable, and when spread on bread or cold toast, is but slightly inferior to a fair quality butter. Butterine is imported into this country under various names, "Oleomargarine," "Oleine butter," "Normandy Oleine butter," &c. It is frequently used to adulterate butter. [MARGARINE.]

"... there was a manufactory for 'butterine,' which no sooner got into the shops than it lost the 'ine.'"—*Mr. H. C. Bartlett, in Times.*

bŭt'-tĕr-ĭng (*Eng.*), **bŭt'-tĕr-ĭn'** (*Scotch*), *pr. par. & s.* [BUTTER, *v.*]

A. *As present participle:* (See the verb.)

"It is a fine simile in one of Mr. Congreve's prologues, which compares a writer to a *buttering* gamester, that stakes all his winning upon one cast: so that if he loses the last throw he is sure to be undone."—*Addison.*

B. *As substantive:* Flattery. (*Scotch.*)

bŭt'-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [From Fr. *boutoir* = a tool used by curriers and farriers; Prov. *boutevan* (?).]

Farriery: A knife with a bent shank, used by blacksmiths to pare the hoofs of horses. It has a blade like a chisel, and is operated by a thrust movement, the handle resting against the shoulder.

bŭt'-tĕr-man, *s.* [Eng. *butter; man.*] A man who sells butter.

bŭt'-tĕr-mĭlk, *s.* [Eng. *butter; milk.* In Ger. *buttermilch.*] That part of the milk which remains when the butter is extracted.

"A young man, fallen into an ulcerous consumption, devoted himself to *buttermilk*."—*Harvey.*

buttermilk ore, *s.*

Min.: Dana's rendering of the German term *Buttermilcherz*, a mineral, the same as Cèrargyrite (q.v.).

bŭt'-tĕr-nŭt, *s.* [Eng. *butter; nut.*] The English name of a North American tree, called also the Oil-nut and the White Walnut. It is the *Juglans cinerea*. It has oblong, lanceolate, serrate leaflets, downy beneath. The petioles are viscid and the fruit oblong ovate. It grows to the height of thirty feet. The North American Indians use the nuts as cathartics.

bŭt'-tĕr-wēed, *s.* [Eng. *butter; weed.*] A composite plant, *Erigeron canadensis.*

bŭt'-tĕr-wīfe, *s.* [Eng. *butter; wife.*] A woman who sells butter. [BUTTERWOMAN.]

"Divers of the queen's and the said duchess's kindred and servants, and a *butterwife*, were indicted of misprision of treason. . . ."—*Ld. Herbert: Hist. of K. Hen. VIII.*, p. 473.

*** bŭt'-tĕr-wŏm-an,** *s.* [Eng. *butter; woman.*] A woman who sells butter. [BUTTERWIFE.]

"Tongue, I must put you into a *butter-woman's* mouth. . . ."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iv. 1.

bŭt'-tĕr-wŏrt, *s.* [From Eng. *butter*, A.S. *butere*, and A.S. *wyrt* = wort, an herb, a plant. The leaves coagulate milk, like rennet.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.:* The English name of Pinguicula, a genus of plants constituting the typical one of the order Lentibulariaceæ (Butterworts). The Common Butterwort has the leaves, which are thick and greasy to the touch, all radical. The flowers are in single-flowered scapes, purple in colour, with a spur. The capsule is one-celled. Common in Scotland, less so in England. There are three other British species of the genus, the Large-flowered (*Pinguicula grandiflora*), the Alpine (*P. alpina*), and the Pale (*P. lusitanica*). The alpine one has yellowish flowers.

2. *Plur.:* Lindley's name for the order Lentibulariaceæ. The type is Pinguicula. [See 1.]

bŭt'-tĕr-ў, *a. & s.* [Eng. *butter; -y.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having the appearance of butter.

2. Possessing the qualities of butter.

"Nothing more convertible into hot cholerick humours than its *buttery* parts."—*Harvey.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. A room in which butter, milk, &c., are kept; a pantry.

2. The room in which provisions are kept. (Now chiefly at colleges, in the universities.)

"Now sought the castle *buttery*."
Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 8.

bŭt'-tĭng, * but-tinge, *pr. par. & s.* [BUTT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.:* The act of striking.

"*Buttinge* with sharpe speres."—*Havelok*, 2,830.

butting-joint, *s.*

Carp.: The same as *butt-joint* (q.v.).

butting-machine, *s.*

Machinery: A machine having planing-cutters on the face of a disc-wheel, and used for smoothing, cornering, or rounding the ends of joists or small timbers used in the frames of agricultural implements, etc. The stuff is laid alongside the fence or gage, and is fed up endwise to the cutter. (*Knight.*)

butting-ring, *s.*

Vehicles: A collar on the axle against which the hub *butts*, and which limits the inward movement of the wheel, as the linch-pin or axle-nut does the outward.

butting-saw, *s.* A cross-cut saw attached to a stock at one end, and used for butting logs on the carriage of a saw-mill.

*** bŭtt-nĕr-ĭ-ā,** *s.* [BYTTNERIA.]

*** bŭtt-nĕr-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ,** *s. pl.* [BYTTNERIACEÆ.]

bŭt'-tŏck, * bŭt-tŏcke, * bŭt-tŏk, * bŭt'-tŏke, * bot-tok, * bot-ok, *s. & a.* [From Eng. *butt* (1), s., and dimin. suff. *-ock.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.* (*generally in the pl. buttocks*): The rump, the protuberant part behind.

"The tail of a fox was never made for the *buttocks* of an ape."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

2. *Shipbuilding:* The rounded-in, overhanging part on each side and in front of the rudder; terminating beneath by merging into the run.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds.)

buttock-lines, *s. pl.* The curves shown by a vertical longitudinal section of the after-part of a ship's hull, parallel to the keel. A similar section forward exhibits the bow-lines, and a continuous section through the whole length of the ship the buttock and bow-lines.

*** buttock-mail,** *s.* A fine imposed on any one convicted of fornication, in lieu of his sitting on the stool of repentance. (*Scotch.*)

"... yer *butock-mail*, and yer stool of repentance."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxx.

bŭt'-tŏcked, * bŭt'-tŏckt, *a.* [Eng. *buttock; -ed.*]

In compos.: Having buttocks of a particular type.

"... sharp rumped and pin *buttockt* also."—*Holland: Plinie*, xxix. 6.

bŭt'-tŏn, * bot-hum, * bot-on, * bot-vn, * bot-wyn, * bot-wn, * bot-un, *s. & a.* [From Fr. *bouton* = a bud, a button (*Littré*); Norm. Fr., Prov. & Sp. *boton*; Port. *botão*; Ital. *bottone*. Cf. Gael. (from Eng.) *putan*; Wel. *botwm*. From Fr. *bouter* = to put forth, to thrust.]

A. *As substantive:*

† 1. A bud, *spec.*, a small bud.

"The canker galls the infants of the spring
Too oft before their *buttons* be disclosed."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

"Fair from its humble bed I reared this flow'r,
Suckled, and cheer'd with air, and sun, and show'r;
Soft on the paper ruff its leaves I spread,
Bright with the gilded *button* tipt its head."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 408.

2. A knob or protuberance fastened to another body.

(1) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

"We fastened to the marble certain wires, and a *button*."—*Boyle.*

(2) *Specially:*

(*a*) A knob on a cap. (*Lit. & fig.*) (In the case of Chinese mandarins rank is denoted by the material of which the button is composed.)

"On fortune's cap we are not the very *button*."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

(*b*) A catch to fasten the dress. It fits into a button-hole. [II., 1.]

"*Botwn* (*botun*, P.) *Boto, fibula, nodulus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Pray you, undo this *button*."
Shakesp.: King Lear, v. 3.

(*c*) The unexpanded head of a mushroom.

¶ *Not worth a button:* Not of any value.

"And once but taste of the Welse mutton,
Your Englis sheeps not worth a *button*."
Witt's Recreations, 1654.

† 3. A name for the sea-urchin (*Echinus*).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Button-manufacture:* A small circular disk or knob of mother-of-pearl, horn, metal, or other material, with a shank for attachment to an object, and made to fit into a hole formed in another one for its reception, the two fastening the objects together. Its chief use is to unite portions of a dress together. The ancient method of fastening dresses was by means of pins, brooches, buckles, and tie-strings. Buttons of brass are found on dresses of the 16th century. The metallic button manufacture of England arose in 1670, and in 1687 became located specially in Birmingham. Gilt buttons were first made in 1768, and others of papier mâché in 1778.

2. *Carpentry, &c.:*

(1) A small piece of wood or metal, swivelled by a screw through the middle, and used as a fastening for a door or gate.

(2) A knob on a sliding bolt.

3. *Metallurgy:* A globule of metal remaining in the cupel after fusion.

4. *Harness. The button of the reins or bridle:* A leathern ring with the reins passed through which runs along the length of the reins.

5. *Music:*

(1) *Of an organ:* A small round piece of leather which, when screwed on the tapped wire of a tracker, prevents it from jumping out of place. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

(2) *Of an accordion:* One of the keys of the first-made accordions. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

B. *As adj.:* (See the subjoined compounds.)

button-and-loop, * button and loop, *s.*

Naut.: A short piece of rope, having at one end a walnut knob crowned, and at the other end an eye. It is used as a becket to confine ropes in. (*Ogilvie.*)

button-blank, *s.* A circular blank cut out of any material and designed to be fabricated into a button.

button-brace, *s.* A tool for making buttons. The handle is like the common brace; the bit has cutters, but no router, and removes a circular blank or planchet of bone, pearl, wood, or whatever the material may be; an *annular bit* operating like a crown-saw or trephine. (*Knight.*)

button-bung, *s.* [From Eng. *button*, and *bung* = a cant term for a pocket or purse.] A stealer of buttons. (*An Age for Apes.*)

*** button-bur,** *s.* A plant—*Xanthium Strumarium.* (*Johnson: Mercurius Botanicus.*)

button-bush, *s.* The *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, a plant belonging to the order Cinchonaceæ (Cinchonads). It is a bushy shrub, with leaves either simply opposite or in whorls of three, and yellowish-white flowers in globular heads.

button-flower, *s.* The English name of *Gomphia*, a genus of plants belonging to the order Ochnaceæ (Ochnads). It has very beautiful flowers, with serrated, shining leaves and long spikes of brilliant yellow flowers. Two species have been introduced from Jamaica.

button-hold, *v.t.* To hold by the button, so as to detain; hence to detain (a person against his will) in conversation.

button-holder, *s.* One who detains another in conversation against his will.

button-hole, *s.* [BUTTONHOLE.]

button-hook, *s.* A hook for grasping a button below the head, in order to draw it through the button-hole and fasten it.

button-key, *s.* A spring loop, the free ends of which, being passed through the shank of a button, expand so as to hold the loop in position and keep the button in place. A piece of coiled wire, making two or more turns, is also used for this purpose. It is called also a *button-fastener.*

button-lathe, *s.* A machine for cutting round discs from plates of horn, bone, ivory, wood, mother-of-pearl, &c.

button-loom, *s.*

Weaving: A loom for weaving button-blank coverings.

button-mould, *s.* A disk of bone, wood, or metal, to be covered with fabric to form a button.

button-riveting, *a.* Riveting, or designed to rivet, a button.

Button-riveting machine: A tool for fastening buttons to garments by swagging down on the back of the washer the end of the rivet which forms the shank of the button.

button-tool, *s.* A tool for cutting out buttons or circular blanks for them.

button-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The English name of Conocarpus, a genus of plants belonging to the order Combretaceæ (Myrobalans). The species are trees or shrubs from the tropics of both hemispheres.

button-weed, *s.*

Botany:

1. The English name of Spermacoce, a genus of plants belonging to the order Cinchonoceæ (Cinchonads). The species are inconspicuous weeds, growing in cultivated grounds in the East and West Indies, &c.

2. An American name for Diodia, also a Cinchonad.

button-wood, *s.*

1. The *Cephalanthus occidentalis.* [Button-bush.]

2. An American name for the genus Platanus, containing the true plane-trees.

bŭt'-tŏn (1), ***bŭt'-tĕn,** *v.t.* [From Eng. *button,* s. (q.v.). In Gael. (from Eng. ?) *putanaich;* Fr. *boutonner;* Sp. *abotonar;* Port. *abotoar;* Ital. *abbottonare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To fix with a button, or with a row of buttons; having the coat buttoned.

"An honest man, close *button'd* to the chin."
Cowper: An Epistle to Joseph Hill.

*2. To dress, to clothe.

"He gave his legs, arm, and breast to his ordinary servant, to *button* and dress him."—*Wotton.*

II. *Figuratively:*

†1. To fasten around as with buttons

¶ Sometimes it is followed by *up.*

"One whose hard heart is *button'd up* with steel."
Shakesp: Comedy of Errors, iv. 2.

†2. To gather one's thoughts together; to place defences in front of or around one.

¶ Sometimes it is used reflexively.

". . . the first mad paroxysm past, our brave Gneschen collected his dismembered philosophies, and *buttoned* himself together."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus,* bk. ii., ch. vi.

bŭt'-tŏn (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Butt (1), *v.*] To drive or cast forth.

"*Button* or caste forthe (butt, P.) *Pello.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

bŭt'-tŏned, ***bŭt'-tĕned,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [Button, *v.t.*]

bŭt'-tŏn-hole, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *button; hole.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A hole, slit, or loop made in the dress for the reception of a button.

"Without black velvet breeches, what is man?
I will my skill in *buttonholes* display." *Bramston.*

¶ *To take a buttonhole lower:* To humble, to take the conceit out of.

"Let me *take* you *a buttonhole lower.*"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour Lost, v. 2.

II. *Hort.:* A small bouquet of flowers designed to be worn in a buttonhole.

buttonhole-cutter, *s.* A device on the shears principle, specially adapted for cutting buttonholes.

buttonhole sewing-machine, *s.* A sewing-machine specially adapted for working buttonholes.

buttonhole-shears, *s.* A pair of scissors having an adjustability for length of cut, for the purpose of cutting buttonholes.

bŭt'-tŏn-hōle, *v.t.* & *i.* [Buttonhole, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To make buttonholes.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To sew (a garment or material) with buttonhole stitches.

2. To button-hold (q.v.).

***bŭt'-tour (tour as tûr),** *s.* [Botaurus, Bittern.] A bird, the Bittern (*Ardea stellaris*).

bŭt'-trĕss, ***bŭt'-tẽr-ĕsse,** ***bŭt'-rasse,** ***bŏt'-ĕr-açe,** ***bŏt'-ĕr-as,** *s.* [O. Fr. *bouterez,* pl. of *bouteret* = a prop, cog. with Fr. *bouter* = to thrust, to prop.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1, the word being properly a technical one.

"*Botrras* of a walle. *Machinis, muripula, muripellus, fulmra.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"When *buttress* and *buttress,* alternately,
Seem framed of ebon and ivory."
Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 1.

2. *Fig.:* Legal, moral, or any other support or prop to that which without it would be deficient in stability.

"It will concern us to examine the force of this plea, which our adversaries are still setting up against us, as the ground pillar and *buttress* of the good old cause of nonconformity."—*South.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A pier or lean-to pillar on the exterior of a wall, to enable it to withstand an interior thrust, as in the case of a retaining or breast wall.

¶ *Flying Buttress:* A buttress which is in

FLYING BUTTRESSES (ST. GILLES, CAEN).

the form of a section of an arch, springing from a wall or pillar.

2. *Fortif.:* A counterfort or sustaining wall or pillar, built against and at right angles to the wall to which it forms a revetment. [Counterfort.]

bŭt'-trĕss, *v.t.* [From *buttress,* s. (q.v.).] To support by a buttress, to prop. (*Lit. & fig.*)

¶ Sometimes, though rarely, followed by *up.*

". . . the remainder are in quite angular attitudes, *buttressed up* by props (of parentheses and dashes), . . ."
—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus,* bk. i., ch. iv.

bŭt'-trĕssed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Buttress, *v.*]

"Fain would he hope the rocks 'gan change
To *buttressed* walls their shapeless range."
Scott: The Bridal of Triermain, iii. 3.

bŭtts, *s. pl.* [Butt.]

bŭt'-tỹ, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.]

1. *Of persons:* The deputy acting for another. (*Wharton.*) A partner in work. (*Local.*)

2. *Of things:* Whatever is held in common. (*Wharton.*)

¶ The term *butty* was often used in connection with the truck-system (q.v.).

bū'-tỹl, *s.* [From Gr. βούτυρον (*bouturon*), βούτυρος (*bouturos*) = butter, and ὕλη (*hulē*) = . . . matter as a principle of being.]

Chem.: An organic monad fatty radical, having the formula $(C_4H_9)'$; also called Quartyl, or Tetryl, from its containing four carbon atoms.

butyl alcohols, *s. pl.*

Chem.: $C_4H_{10}O$ = quartyl alcohols, or tetryl alcohols. Four alcohols having this formula are known, two primary, one secondary, and one tertiary; they are metameric with ethylic ether. They are, (1) *Normal Butyl Alcohol,* or *Propyl Carbinol,* $C\begin{cases}CH_2.CH_2.CH_3\\H_2\\OH.\end{cases}$ (2) *Isobutyl Alcohol,* or *Isopropyl Carbinol,* $C\begin{cases}CH(CH_3)_2\\H_2\\OH\end{cases}$ (3) *Secondary Butylic Alcohol,* or *Methyl-ethyl Carbinol,* $C\begin{cases}CH_3\\C_2H_5\\H\\OH\end{cases}$, $C_4H_6(OH)_4$, and (4) *Tertiary Butyl Alcohol,* or *Trimethyl Carbinol,* $C\begin{cases}(CH_3)3\\OH.\end{cases}$

butyl aldehyde, *s.*

Chem.: $CH_3.CH_2.CH_2.CO.H$. It is obtained by distilling a mixture of butyrate and formate of calcium. It boils at 75°. By the action of iodine and phosphorus it is converted into normal butyl iodide, and by that of nascent hydrogen into normal butyl alcohol. Butyl, or butyric aldehyde, heated with alcoholic ammonia, forms dibutyraldine, $C_{18}H_{17}ON$, which distilled yields paracoumine

butyl carbinol, *s.*

Chem.: [Amyl Alcohol.]

bū-tỹl'-ą-mīde, *s.* [Eng., &c., *butyl,* and *amide* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_4H_7O.NH_2$ is a crystalline compound which melts at 115°, and boils at 216°.

bū-tỹl'-ą-mine, *s.* [Eng. *butyl; amine.*]

Chem.: $C_4H_{11}N$, or $\left.\begin{matrix}C_4H_9\\H\\H\end{matrix}\right\}N$. There are a Normal Butylamine, $CH_3(CH_2)_3.NH_2$; an Isobutylamine, $CH(CH_3)_2CH_2.NH_2$; a Secondary Butylamine, $\left.\begin{matrix}H_3C\\H_5C_2\end{matrix}\right\}CH.NH_2$; and a Tertiary Butylamine, or Katabutylamine, $(CH_3)_3.C.NH_2$.

bū'-tỹl-ēne, *s.* [From Eng., &c., *butyl,* and suffix *-ene.*]

Chem.: The same as Butene (q.v.).

bū-tỹr-ā'-çĕ-oŭs, *a.* [In Fr. *butyracé.* From Lat. *butyrum* = butter, and suffix *-aceus.*] Having the consistency of butter.

bū'-tỹr-āte, *s.* [From Lat. *butyr(um);* and Eng., &c., suffix *-ate.*] [Butyric Acid.]

bū-tỹr-ŏl'-līte, *s.* [From Lat. *butyrum* = butter, and dimin. suffix *-elium,* with Eng. suffix *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An acid hydrocarbon, called also Bog-butter and Butyrite. Its consistency is like that of the substance after which it is named. It crystallises in needles. It is soluble in alcohol or ether. Its colour is white. Compos.: Carbon, 75·0; hydrogen, 12·5; oxygen, 12.5 = 100. It is derived from the Irish peat bogs. (*Dana.*)

bū-tỹr'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *butyr(um);* and Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Connected with *butter* (q.v.).

butyric acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_8O_2$.

Normal Butyric Acid: $C\begin{cases}CH_2CH_2CH_3\\O''\\OH\end{cases}$

= propyl formic acid, or ethyl acetic acid. Obtained by the oxidation of normal butyl alcohol with chromic acid; also by the action of alkalies on normal propyl cyanide, or by the action of hydriodic acid on succinic acid; also by saponification of butter which contains tributyrin; and by the fermentation of sugar in contact with putrid cheese and chalk, calcium lactate is first formed which decomposes into butyrate, which is then distilled with sulphuric acid. Butyric acid is a colourless liquid, boiling at 164°. Its salts are called *butyrates,* and are soluble in water. By oxidation with nitric acid it yields succinic acid. *Isobutyric acid,* $C_4H_8O_2 + 3O$ yields $H_2O + C_2H_4(CO.OH)_2$ $C\begin{cases}CH(CH_3)_2\\O''\\OH\end{cases}$ = *Isopropionic formic acid,* or dimethyl-acetic acid, obtained by oxidising isobutyl alcohol, or by the action of alkalies on isopropyl cyanide. It is a colourless liquid, boiling at 154°. Both these acids form fragrant ethers with ethyl.

¶ Butyric acid has an odour of rancid butter. It is found in sweat, urine, and other fluids, and, as a neutral fat, in small quantities in milk. It is the chief product of the second stage of lactic fermentation. [Dextrose.]

butyric ether, *s.* The same as Ethyl Butyrate (q.v.).

bū'-tỹr-īte, *s.* [From Lat. *butyr(um),* and suffix *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as Butyrellite (q.v.).

bū'-tỹr-ōne, *s.* [Lat. *butyrum;* and Eng., &c., *ketone.*]

Chem.: A ketone of the fatty series, also called *dipropyl ketone,* $CO''\begin{cases}CH_2.CH_2.CH_3\\CH_2.CH_2.CH_3\end{cases}$. It boils at 144°, and, by the action of oxidizing agents, it is converted into butyric acid,

$CH_3.CH_2.CH_2.CO.OH$, and propionic acid, $CH_3.CH_2.CO.OH$. It can be obtained by the dry distillation of calcium butyrate.

bū'-tŷr-ŏus, *a.* [From Lat. *butyrum*=butter, and Eng. suffix *-ous.*] Having the properties of butter.

"Its oily red part is from the *butyrous* parts of chyle." *Floyer.*

bŭx bau'-mī-a, *s.* [Named after John Christian Buxbaum, a German who published a botanical work on Asia Minor in 1728.]

Bot.: A genus of mosses containing a solitary species (*Buxbaumia aphylla*), so like a fungus that it might be easily mistaken for one. It is found, though rarely, in Britain.

¶ Buxbaumia is by some made the type of an order, Buxbaumiaceæ.

*** bŭx'-ĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [From Lat. *buxeus* = (1) of boxwood; (2) of the colour of boxwood; *buxus* = the box-tree.] Pertaining to the box-tree.

bŭx'-ŏm (1), *** bŭx'-ŏme, * bŭck'-sŏme, * bŭx'-ŭm, * box-ome, * box-some, * bo-som, * boc-sum, * boux-some** (*Eng.*), *** bousum, * bowsom** (*Scotch*), *a.* [A.S. *bocsum, búhsom* = obedient, flexible, tractable, buxom (*Somner*). In Dut. *buigzaam*; Ger. *biegsam, beugsam* = pliant, flexible. From A.S. *búgan, beógan* = to bow, bend, stoop, give way, submit, yield.]

1. *Of persons, whether male or female, but spec. the latter):*

*(1) Pliable, compliant, obedient to those to whom obedience is due, polite or courteous to those who can claim no more than these.

"For who can be so *buxom* as a wyf?
Who is so trewe and eek so ententyf."
Chaucer: C. T., 9163-4.

¶ In this sense often followed by *to.*

"To make thee *buxom* to her lawe."
The Romaunt of the Rose.

"... to make them more tractable and *buxome* to his government ..."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

*(2) Merry, blithe, gay, lively.

"Sturdy swains,
In clean array, for rustick dance prepare,
Mixt with the *buxom* damsels hand in hand."
Philips.

*(3) Wanton, jolly.

"She feign'd the rites of Bacchus! cry'd aloud,
And to the *buxom* god the virgin vow'd." *Dryden.*

(4) Stout, besides being rosy with health; healthy, hearty.

"Which made thy closet much frequented
By *buxom* lasses." *Swift: Horace*, bk. ii., ode i.

*2. *Of animals:* Meek, tractable, docile; essentially the same sense as 1 (1).

"And bene of ravenous Wolves yrent,
All for they nould be *buxome* and bent."
Spenser: Shep. Cal., ix.

"So wilde a beast so tame ytaught to bee,
And *buxome* to his hands in joy to se."
Spenser: Mother Hubberd's Tale, 625-6.

*3. *Of inanimate things:*

*(1) Yielding.

"And therewith scourge the *buxome* aire so sore,
That to his force to yielden it was faine."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 37.

"... then with quick fan
Winnows the *buxom* air." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. v.

*(2) Lively, fresh, brisk.

"Bardolph a soldier, firm and sound of heart,
And of *buxom* valour." *Shakesp.: Hen. V.*, iii. 6.

(3) Rosy (?), or cheerful (?).

"I'm born
"Again a fresh child of the *buxom* morn,
Heir of the sun's first beams." *Crashaw.*

(4) Lavish, prodigal; opposed to penurious.

"There *buxom* Plenty never turns her horn."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. i.

*** bŭx'-ŏm-lŷ, * bŭx'-ŭm-lŷ, * bŭx'-ŭm-lī, * box'-ŭm-lŷ** (compar. *buxumlier*), *adv.* [Eng. *buxom; -ly.*] In a buxom manner.

1. Obediently; reverently.

"And they with humble herte ful *buxomly*,
Kneeling upon thir knees ful reverently,
Him thanken all." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 8,062.

"And netheless full *buxomly*
He was redy to do that she bad."
Gower: Con. A., bk. vii.

2. Civilly.

"And louted to the ladies, and to the lord alse,
Buxumli as any best, bi any resoun schuld."
William of Palerne, 3,716-17.

"For-thi me [bi-]houes the *buxumlier* me bere."
Ibid., 723-4.

3. Wantonly, amorously. (*Johnson.*)

bŭx'-ŏm-nĕss, * bŭx'-ŏm-nĕs, * bŭx'-ŭm-nĕsse, * bŭx'-ŭm-nĕs, * bŭx'-sŏm-nĕsse, * bŭck'-sŏme-nĕss, * bŏw'-sŏme-nĕsse, * bough'-sŏme-nĕsse, * bŏc'-sŭm-nĕsse (*Eng.*), *** bow'-su-nes** (*Scotch*), *s.* [A.S. *bocsumnes* (*Somner*), *búhsomnes* = obedience, pliantness, buxomness.] The quality of being buxom in any of the senses of that word. *Specially—*

*(1) Obedience, pliableness.

"*Buhsomnesse* or *boughsomnesse.* Pliableness or bowsomenesse, to wit, humbly stooping or bowing doune in sign of obedience. Chaucer writes it *buxsomnesse.*"—*Verstegan: A Restitution of Decayed Intelligence.* (*Richardson.*)

"But on the other part, if thou by vertuous liuing and *buxumnes*, giue him cause to loue thee. . . ."—*Vives: Instruction of a Christian Woman*, bk. ii., ch. 2.

*(2) Wantonness, amorousness. (*Johnson.*)

(3) Healthiness, heartiness.

bŭx'-ŭs, *s.* [In Ger. *buchs*; Fr. *buis*; Sp. *box*; Ital. *busso*; Pol. *bukspan*; Lat. *buxus* or *buxum*; Gr. πύξος (*puxos*).]

Bot.: Box-tree, a genus of plants belonging to the order Euphorbiaceæ (Spurgeworts). It contains three species, *Buxus sempervirens*, or the Common Box [Box-tree]; *B. balearica*, or the Minorca Box; and *B. chinensis*, or the Chinese Box. [Box.]

buy, † bye, * bie, * beye, * bey-en, * beg-gen, * big-gen, * beg-gin, * bug-gen (pret. *bought* [prou. *bâwt*], *boght, boghte, bouhte, bohte*) (*Eng.*), **buy, * by** (pret. *bocht*) (*Scotch*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *bycgan, bycgean, bicgan, bicgean, gebicgan* (pret. *bóhte, gebóhte*) = to buy; O. S. *buggean*; O. L. Ger. *buigean*; Mœso-Goth. *bugjan.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To purchase, to acquire an article or property of any description, or the right and title to it by giving for it a sum which the owner is willing to accept as an equivalent for what he surrenders. Such a purchase may be with ready money or on credit.

"And he *bogte* loseph al forthan."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 1,996.

"... from the land of Canaan to *buy* food."—*Gen.* xlii. 7.

"And he *bought* the hill Samaria of Shemer for two talents of silver, ..."—*1 Kings* xvi. 24.

2. *Fig.:* To acquire for some consideration any real or imagined advantage.

(1) *With a thing for the object:*

(*a*) In the foregoing sense.

"*Buy* the truth, and sell it not; ..."—*Prov.* xxiii. 23.

"... means are gone that *buy* this praise."—*Shakesp.: Tim.*, ii. 2.

*(*b*) To exact atonement for. (*King Horn*, 912.) (*Herbert Coleridge.*)

(2) *With a person or persons for the object:* To bribe, to gain over.

"Judges and senates have been *bought* for gold."
Pope: Ess. on Man, iv. 187.

B. *Intrans.:* To make a purchase or purchases, to deal.

"I will *buy* with you, sell with you, talk with you, walk with you."—*Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven.*, i. 3.

C. *In special phrases and compounds:*

1. *To buy in:*

(1) *Of stock, &c.:* To purchase it in any partnership.

(2) *Of an article offered at an auction:* To buy it for the vendor, and temporarily withdraw it from sale, when a price deemed too low is bidden for it.

2. *To buy off:*

(1) *Lit. With a person for the object:* To induce one, by a pecuniary or other consideration, to desist from opposition to, or join in forwarding the projects of, the buyer.

*(2) *Fig. Of conscience:* To offer some consideration to induce the inward monitor to acquiescence in an act or in conduct against which it had protested.

"What pitiful things are power, rhetorick, or riches, when they would terrify, dissuade, or *buy off* conscience!"—*South.*

3. *To buy on credit:* To buy, with a promise of paying at a future time.

4. *To buy out:*

*(1) To cause to cease to act against one.

"Dreading the curse that money may *buy out.*"
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

¶ *To buy out the law:* To quit the penalty of the law. (*Schmidt.*)

*(2) To redeem.

(*a*) Generally.

"And not being able to *buy out* his life."
Shakesp.: Com. of Err., i. 2.

(*b*) Of a soldier out of the army.

(3) To substitute one's self for another person in a partnership by purchasing his shares or interest in the concern.

5. *To buy the refusal of anything:* To give money for the right, at a future time, of purchasing it for a fixed price.

6. *To buy up:* A more emphatic expression for *to buy.* (Used specially when the whole supply of a commodity is purchased for speculative purposes.)

*** bŭye,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A contracted form of O. Eng. *abigyen* or *abyen*; A.S. *abicgan, abycgan* = to buy again, to pay for, to recompense.] To suffer or have to pay for. (*Chaucer, &c.*)

buy'-ĕr (uy as ī), * bŷ'-ĕr, * bī'-ĕr, * bĭg'-ger, *s.* [Eng. *buy*; *-er.*]

1. *Gen.:* One who buys, a purchaser.

"It is naught, it is naught, saith the *buyer* . . . ."—*Prov.* xx. 14.

*2. *Spec.:* A redeemer. (*Herbert Coleridge.*)

buy'-ĭng, * bī'-ŷng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Buy, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* The act of purchasing.

"... to have the advantage in the *buying* of them."—*Golden Boke*, i. 23.

"... all *buyings* and sellings ..."—*Holland: Pliny*, xxxiii. 3. (*Richardson.*)

*** buyrde,** *s.* [Bird.]

*** buyrne,** *s.* [Burne.] A man. (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems: Patience*, 340.)

*** buysch,** *s.* [Bush (1), *s.*] (*Wycliffe, Purvey, Mark* xii. 26.)

*** buysch'-el,** *s.* [Bushel.] (*Wycliffe, Purvey, Luke* xi. 33.)

*** buy'-stous,** *a.* [Boistous, Bustous.] Rough, rude, strong.

"And no man putteth a clout of *buystous* clothe in to an olde clothing . . ."—*Wycliffe (Purvey), Matt.* ix. 16.

† bŭzz, † bŭz, *interj.* [A sibilant sound.] An utterance to command silence.

"*Pol.* The actors are come hither, my lord.
Ham. Buz, buz!" *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

bŭzz, † buz (*Eng.*), **bĭzz, † bŷsse** (*Scotch*), *v.i.* & *t.* [Imitated from the sound. In Ital. *buzzicare* = to sneak away, to whisper.]

A. *Intrans.:* To make a sound, partly like a hum, partly as if the letter z, or as if two z's, were being pronounced. *Used—*

1. Of the hum of bees, wasps, some flies, and similar insects.

"Like a wasp it *buzzed* and stung him."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, iii.

"As bees *bizz* out wi' angry fyke
When plundering herds await their byke."
Burns: Tam O'Shanter.

† 2. Of the whispering by human beings, singly or in numbers.

"Through his teeth he *buzzed* and muttered
Words of anger and resentment."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xvii.

† 3. Of things inanimate, as the waves of the sea. [Buzzing, *a.*]

B. *Trans.:* To whisper; to spread abroad secretly.

"Where doth the world thrust forth a vanity,
That is not quickly *buzz'd* into his ears."
Shakesp.: Rich. II., ii. 1.

"I will *buz* abroad such prophecies,
That Edward shall be fearful of his life."
Ibid.: 3 Henry VI., v. 6.

bŭzz, *s.* & *a.* [From *buzz*, v., or imitated from the sound.]

A. *As subst.:* A hum attended with a hissing sound, as if the letter z or s were being continuously pronounced. *Used—*

(1) Of insects.

"The *buzz* of an insect."—*Taylor: New Zealand.*

† (2) Of the hum of crowds.

"With Midas' ears they crowd: or to the *buzz*
Of masquerade unblushing."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. v.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compound.)

buzz-saw, *s.* [Named from the buzzing sound produced by the rapidity of revolution.] A circular saw.

*** bŭz-zard** (1), *s.* [From *buzz*, and suffix *-ard.*]

1. *Lit.:* A buzzing insect. *Specially—*

(1) A lamellicorn beetle [Beetle], or a fly.

"*Pet.* Should be! should—buzz!
Kath. Well ta'en, and like a *buzzard.*"
Shakesp.: Tam. of Shrew, ii. 1.

¶ *As blind as a buzzard:* As blind as such a beetle. (*Nares.*)

(2) A kind of hawkmoth—"the buzzard moth" (q.v.). (*Nares.*)

"O owle! hast thou only kept company with bats, *buzzards*, and beetles?"—*Gayt. : Fest. Notes*, p. 188.

* 2. *Fig.* : Any person wanting in foresight.

"Those blind *buzzards*, who, in late years, of wilful maliciousness, would neither learn themselves, nor could teach others, anything at all."—*Aschum.*

buzzard-moth, *s.* A kind of Sphinx or Hawk-moth. (*Nares.*)

bŭz'-zard (2), * **bŭz'-ard,** * **bŭs-zarde,** * **bŭs-sarde,** * **bŭ-sard,** * **bŭs-arde,** * **bos-arde,** *s.* & *a.* [In O. Dut. *buizert*; Ger. *bussaar, buszaar*; Ital. *bozzago*; Prov. *buzart, buzac*; Nor. Fr. *buzac* = a kite; Fr. *busard*; O. Fr. *buzart, busart*; suffix *-art*, appended to Fr. *buse*; Low Lat. *busio*; Class. Lat. *buteo* = a buzzard (not *butio*, which is = the bittern).]

A. *As substantive :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. *Lit.* : The bird or birds described under II. 1.

"*Bosarde*, byrde. *Capus, vultur.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* 2. *Fig.* : A bird or any person or thing of inferior gifts or character.

¶ *Between hawk and buzzard :* Between a good and a bad thing, with some relation to each other.

"'*Between hawk and buzzard*' means, between a good thing and a bad of the same kind; the hawk being the true sporting bird, the *buzzard* a heavy, lazy fowl of the same species, *buteo ignavus*, the sluggish *buzzard*."—*Comenii Janua*, Lond., ed. 1662, § 146.

II. *Zoology* : The English name of the Buteo, a genus of birds. These are—

¶ The Buzzards are birds of prey, belonging to the family of Falconidæ, and approach closely to the eagles in appearance and general character, though not their equal in strength and courage. In the United States and Canada the Rough-legged Buzzard (*Archibuteo lagopus*) is a bird of common occurence, and is equally plentiful in the Eastern Hemisphere. The Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo borealis*) is another American Buzzard, and one in very bad repute among the farmers and housewives of the United States, from its frequent attacks upon the tenants of the poultry yard. This habit has given it the title of Hen Hawk. The Common Buzzard of Europe (*Buteo vulgaris*) is plentiful in all the wooded parts of that continent, as well as in North Africa and Western Asia. This bird measures nearly four feet from tip to tip of the expanded wings, and is a very useful bird of prey, from its destruction of mice, adders and similar noxious animals. The Turkey Buzzard of the United States, a common scavanger in some of the Southern cities, does not call for description here, as it is not properly a buzzard, but belongs to the family of vultures.

¶ *Bald-buzzard :* One of the names for the Fishing Osprey (*Pandeon haliaëtus*).

Capped-buzzard : [Honey-buzzard.]

Honey-buzzard : The English name of a predatory bird, the *Pernis apivorus*, called also the Beehawk, or the Brown Beehawk. [Honey-buzzard.]

Moor-buzzard : The Marsh-harrier (*Circus æruginosus*).

* **B.** *As adj.* : Senseless, stupid.

"Those who thought no better of the living God, than of a *buzzard* idol."—*Milton : Eiconoclastes*, ch. i.

"Thus I reclaimed my *buzzard* love to fly
At what, and when, and how, and where I chose."
Donne : Poems, p. 47.

buzzard-cock, buzzard cock, *s.* The male of the buzzard.

"Sometimes hell hide in the cave of a rock
Then whistle as shrill as the *buzzard cock*."
Wordsworth : Address to a Child During a Boisterous Winter Evening.

* **bŭz'-zar-dĕt,** *i.* [Eng. *buzzard*, and suff. *-et.*]

Ornith. : A North American bird, said by Pennant to resemble the common buzzard, except in having slightly longer legs. Perhaps the Pennsylvanian Buzzard (*Buteo pennsylvanicus*).

* **bŭz-zĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *buzz*, and suffix *-er.*] A whisperer.

"And wants not *buzzers* to infect his ear
With pestilent speeches of his father's death."
Shakesp. : Hamlet, iv. 5.

bŭz'-zĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Buzz, *v.*]

A. & **B** *As pres. part. & participial adjective :* (See the verb.)

"But here, where murder breathed her bloody steam;
And here, where *buzzing* nations choked the ways."
Byron : Childe Harold, iv. 142.

C. *As subst.* : A buzz, whispering; talk in an undertone.

"A *buzzing* of a separation
Between the king and Katharine?"
Shakesp. : Henry VIII., ii. 1.

† **bŭz'-zĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *buzzing*; *-ly.*] In a buzzing manner; in a whisper. (*Webster.*)

* **bwnte,** *s.* [Bounty.] (*Scotch.*) (*Barbour : Bruce*, x. 294.)

* **bwrgh,** *s.* [Borough, Burgh.]

bў, * **bī,** * **be,** *prep., adv., & in compos.* [A.S. *be, bi, big* = (1) by, near to, to, at, in, upon, about, with; (2) of, from, about, touching, concerning; (3) for, because of, after, according to; (4) beside, out of (*Bosworth*); O.S. & O. Fries. *bi, be*; Dut. *bij*; Goth. & O. H. Ger. *bi*; (N. H.) Ger. *bei*; Dan. (in compos. only) *bi.*] [Be, *prep.*; Bi.]

A. *As preposition :*

1. *Of place :*

(1) Near, not far from, beside, in proximity to, whether the person or thing referred to be as near another, be at rest or in motion.

"They passed *by* me."
Shakesp. : Troilus, iii. 3.

"There is a light cloud *by* the moon."
Byron : Siege of Corinth, 21.

(2) On, upon. (Used often in such phrases as *by sea, by land, by water.*) (*Bacon, Pope, Dryden, &c.*)

"I would have fought *by* land, where I was stronger."
Dryden.

¶ E. *by* N., according to the compass card, means one point northward from east.

2. *Of time :*

(1) During, throughout the continuance of.

". . . have ye offered to me slain beasts and sacrifices *by* the space of forty years in the wilderness?"—*Acts*, vii. 42.

(2) In.

". . . that he could not do it *by day*, that he did it *by night*."—*Judges* vi. 27.

¶ *By the morwe :* In the morning. (*Chaucer.*)

(3) Not later than, by the time of. (Followed by a substantive.)

"Hector, *by* the fifth hour of the sun,
Will with a trumpet, 'twixt our tents and Troy,
To-morrow morning call some knight to arms."
Shakesp. : Troilus & Cressida, ii. 1.

¶ Often used in the phrases *by this time, by that time, by to-morrow, &c.*

* (4) By the time that. (Followed by the clause of a sentence.)

"*By* thir words were said, his men were so enraged."—*Pitscottie*, p. 31.

(5) After, succeeding.

"Thus year *by* year they pass, and day *by* day."
Dryden.

3. *Of agency, conjoint agency, causation, and instrumentality.*

(1) *Of agency :* Noting the agent by whom or by which anything is done.

"*By* Hector slain, their faces to the sky,
All grim with gaping wounds our heroes lie."
Pope : Iliad, xix. 201-2.

(2) *Of conjoint agency or action :* By aid of, by conjoint action of.

"The sons of Abraham *by* Keturah."—*Gen.* xxv. (title).

(3) *Of causation :* Noting the cause by which any effect is produced.

"Fissures near Serocarne, in Calabria, caused *by* the earthquake of 1783."—*Lyell : Prin. of Geol.*, ch. xxix.

(4) *Of instrumentality :* Noting the instrument or means by which anything is done.

". . . and the brasen altar shall be for me to enquire *by*."—*2 Kings*, xvi. 15.

"Such a danger England and Holland might lawfully have averted *by* war."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch xxiv.

¶ *The part in relation to the whole :*

"me tok his chylde *by* the hande."—*Isumbras*, 225.

¶ Regarding the distinction between *with* and *by*, Johnson says that *by* is commonly used after a verb neuter, while *with* would be put after an active one. Blair says both these particles express the connection between some instrument, or means of effecting an end, and the agent who employs it; but *with* expresses a more close and immediate connection, *by* a more remote one. We kill a man *with* a sword; he dies *by* violence. The criminal is bound *with* ropes *by* the executioner. In a passage of Dr. Robertson's *History of Scotland*, we are told that when one of the old kings was making an enquiry into the tenure by which his nobles held their lands, they started up and drew their swords; "*By* these," said they "we acquired our lands, and *with* these we will defend them." (*Blair : Lectures on Rhetoric & Belles Lettres*, ed. 1817, vol. i. p. 233.)

4. *Of the effect of causation :* Used to denote ground of judgment or comparison in reasoning back from effect to cause, in constructing an *a posteriori* argument, in reasoning from a fact or occurrence to any similar one.

"*By* this I know that thou favourest me."—*Psalms*, xli. 11.

5. *Of relation with respect to number or magnitude :*

(1) Measured by, estimated by.

'Bullion will sell *by* the ounce for six shillings and five pence unclipped money."—*Locke.*

(2) By the magnitude or number of.

"Meantime she stands provided of a Laius,
More young and vigorous too *by* twenty springs."
Dryden.

(3) *Of addition to :* Besides, over and above; in Scotch foreby. (*Scotch.*)

". . . she [the ship] wasted all the woods in Fife, which was oak-wood, *by* all timber that was gotten out of Norroway."—*Pitscottie : Cron.*, p. 107.

(4) In succession to, after, following.

"The best for you, is to re-examine the cause, and to try it even point *by* point, argument *by* argument."—*Hooker.*

* (5) In the case of.

"Ala it fales *bi* a tre."—*Psalms*, l. 3.

"So faleth it *by* a ryotous servaunt."
Chaucer : C. T., 4,406.

6. *Of specification :* In specification of. (Used in naming one, or doing anything similar.)

"Greet the friends *by* name."—*3 John*, 14.

7. *Of taking of oaths, & of adjuration :*

"Swear not at all: neither *by* heaven, for it is God's throne, nor *by* the earth."—*Mat.*, v. 34-5.

"I adjure thee *by* the living God."—*Ibid.*, xxvi. 63.

8. *Of duty, conduct, or action towards.*

"He had discharged his duty *by* them."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

9. *Of accordance with :* According to, noting permission or conformity.

"It is excluded. *By* what law? of works? Nay; but *by* the law of faith."—*Rom.*, iii. 27.

10. *Of preference for :* Beyond, above, more than, in preference to. (*Scotch.*)

"For thow may rew *by* all the rest."
Davidsone : Schort Discurs., st. 7. (*Jamieson.*)

* 11. *Of absence of or contrariety to,* implying the passing of anything by : Without, without regard to, contrary to. (*Scotch.*)

". . . tuik him to be hir husband, *by* the adwyse and counsall of the lordis, for they knew nothing thairof a long time thairefter."—*Pitscottie : Cron.*, p. 284.

* 12. With regard to, with reference to. (*Scotch.*)

"I speake not this *by* english courtiers."
George Gascoigne, 763.

* 13. Against.

"I know nothing *by* [Rev. Ver. *against*] myself."—*1 Cor.* iv. 4.

B. *As adverb :*

1. Near; situated or temporarily resting in proximity to.

". . . I also was standing *by*, and consenting unto his death . . ."—*Acts* xxii. 20.

2. Near, passing near; moving past; past.

"I did hear
The galloping of horse: who was't came *by*?"
Shakesp. : Macbeth, iv. 1.

3. Aside, beside.

* 4. Though a certain contingency take place, as "I carena by" = I don't care, though I agree to your proposal. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

C. *In special phrases :*

1. *By and by, by-and-by,* adv. & s. :

(1) *As adverb :*

* (*a*) *Of place :* Hard by. (*Chaucer.*)

* (*b*) *Of numbers, or of a plurality of persons or things :*

(i) From time to time.

"*By and by.* Sigillatim."—*Prompt. Parv.*

¶ "The Medulla renders *sigillatim* [(?) *singillatim* or *singulatim*], fro seel to seel." (*Harl. MS.*, 2,257.) (*Way.*) Probably *sigillatim* is a mistake for *singulatim.*

(ii) One by one, singly.

"Nature did yeeld thereto: and *by-and-by*
Bade Order call them all before her Majesty."
Spenser : F. Q., VII. vii. 27.

(*c*) *Of time :*

* (i) At once, as soon as possible, quick, immediately.

"I will that thou give me *by and by* in a charger the head of John the Baptist."—*Mark* vi. 25.

¶ In the Greek of this verse, by and by is ἐξ αὐτῆς (*ex autēs*) = at the very point of time; at once; from ἐξ αὐτῆς τῆς ὥρας (*ex autēs tēs hōras*) = from this very time. (*Trench.*)

(ii) After a short time; after a time. As Trench well shows, the tendency of mankind to procrastination has altered the meaning of

this phrase from "at once, immediately," to "after a time."

† (2) *As subst.:* The future.

"In the sweet *by and by*,
We shall meet on that beautiful shore."
Sankey: Hymn 9.

2. *By himself or herself* (Eng.); *By himself or hersell* (Scotch), adv. phrase.

(1) Alone.

"Soliyman resolved to assault the breach, after he had, *by himself*, in a melancholy mood, walked up and down in his tent."—*Knolles: History of the Turks.*

¶ The expressions *by one's self, by itself,* have a similar meaning.

(2) Beside himself or herself; destitute of reason, insane. (*Scotch.*)

*3. *By one's mind* or *minde:* Deprived of reason.

". . . bot raged in furie as if they had beine *by* thair *myndis*."—*Pitscottie: Chron.*, p. 416.

† 4. *By that:* By the time that.

". . . thou shalt deliver it unto him *by that* the sun goeth down."—*Exodus* xxii. 26.

5. *By the head*, a.:

Naut.: Having the bow lower in the water than the stern.

6. *By the lee:*

Naut.: So far fallen off from her course that the wind takes the sails on the wrong side.

7. *By the run*, adv.:

Naut.: Altogether; in the phrase "To let go by the run" = to let go altogether, instead of slacking off.

8. *By the stern:*

Naut.: Having the stern lower in the water than the bow.

9. *By the way:*

† (1) In coming along the way.

". . . See that ye fall not out *by the way*."—*Gen.* xlv. 24.

(2) In passing. (Used to introduce an incidental remark.)

". . . and one that is your friend: I can tell you that *by the way* . . ."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 4.

10. *To come by*, v.t.: To gain possession of, to obtain.

". . . everything that he can *come by* . . ."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. iii. 1.

11. *To do by:* To do to one; to behave to one.

"I would not *do by* thee as thou hast done."
Byron: On hearing that Lady Byron was ill.

12. *To set by*, v.t.: To value.

13. *To stand by*, v.t. & i.:

(1) *Trans.:* To render one countenance by deliberately standing by his side on a trial.

"Now, brother Richard, will you *stand by* us?
Glouc. Ay, in despite of all that shall withstand you."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iv. 1.

(2) *Intrans.* (*Naut.*): To be in readiness.

* **by-coming,** *s.* The act of passing by or through a place. (*Scotch.*)

"He had gottin in Paris at his *by-coming* Bodin his method of historie . . ."—*Melvill: Diary* (*Life of A. Melville*, i. 429.) (*Jamieson.*)

* **by-common,** *a.* Beyond common; what is uncommon. (*Scotch.*)

"They were represented to me as lads *by common* in capacity."—*Ann. of the Par.*, p. 253.

by-east, *adv.* Towards the east.

* **by-going,** *s.* The act of passing.

"In our *by-going*, being within distance of cannon to the towne."—*Monro: Exp.*, pt. ii., p. 15.

by-hand, *adv.* Over. (*Scotch.*) [HAND.]

* **by-lyar,** *s.* [Eng. & Scotch *by;* and Scotch *lyar* = who lies down.] A neutral.

"Item, In caise it beis inquyred of all *By-lyars*, and in speciall of my Lord of Huntlie in the Northe."—*Knox*, 222.

* **by-ordinar,** *adv.* More than ordinary. (*Scotch.*)

* **by-past, by-passed,** *a.* Passed by; past.

"To put the *by-past'd* perils in her way."
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint.

". . . for these three hundred years *by-past* . . ."—*Cheyne.*

* **by-than,** *adv.* [A.S. *bi, tham.*] By the time that.

"But *by-than* he com by that barn and a-boute loked, The werwolf and the wilde hert."
William of Palerne, 220-21.

by-west, *adv.*

1. *Lit.:* To the west of.

* 2. *Fig.:* Beyond the power of.

"Whereupon grew that by-word, used by the Irish, that they dwelt *by-west* the law, which dwelt beyond the river of the Barrow."—*Davies on Ireland.*

by (1), **bÿe,** *s.* & *a.* [From Eng. *by*, pref. &c. (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:* A subordinate object; anything not the main aim, but taken incidentally. Specially in the phrases:—

1. *By the by*, adv. phrase.

(1) Meanwhile.

"So, while my lov'd revenge is full and high,
I'll give you back your kingdom *by the by*."
Dryden: Conq. of Granada.

(2) By the way (half figuratively).

"This wolf was forced to make bold, ever and anon, with a sheep in private, *by the by*."—*L'Estrange.*

(3) By the way (quite figuratively), in passing, incidentally.

* 2. *In the by*, adv.: Not as one's main object, incidentally, as a subordinate aim.

"They who have saluted her [Poetry] *in the by*, and now and then tendered their visits, she hath done much for."—*B. Jonson: Discoveries.*

* 3. *Upon the by, on the by*, adv.: Incidentally.

"In this instance, there is *upon the by*, to be noted, the percolation of the verjuice through the wood."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

B. *As adj.:* Aside, apart. *Used—*

(1) *Of roads, lanes, paths, &c.:* Out of the main thoroughfares.

(2) *Of incidental remarks, &c.:* Out of the main thread of a speech or discourse.

(3) *Of purposes or aims:* Secret, unavowed, crooked.

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *By-passage, by-place, by-purpose.*

† **by-bidder,** *s.* One who bids at an auction on behalf of the owner or of the auctioneer, with the view of running up the price.

* **by-blow,** *s.*

1. A blow which strikes a person or thing against whom or which it was not aimed.

". . . how also with their *by-blows* they [Christian and Apollyon] did split the very stones in pieces."—*Bunyan: The Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. 2.

2. A bastard.

* **by-business,** *s.* A business which is not one's leading occupation.

* **by-coffeehouse,** *s.* A coffeehouse situated out of the main thoroughfares.

"I afterwards entered a *by-coffeehouse*, that stood at the upper end of a narrow lane."—*Addison.*

* **by-concernment,** *s.*

1. *Gen.:* A subject of concern or thought which is not one's main occupation.

"Our plays, besides the main design, have underplots or *by-concernments*, or less considerable persons and intrigues, which are carried on with the motion of the main plot."—*Dryden.*

* 2. *Spec.:* The underplot in a play.

* **by-corner,** *s.* A private corner; an obscure corner.

"In *by-corners* of
This sacred room, silver, in bags heap'd up."
Massinger: City Madam.

* **by-dependence,** *s.* An accessory circumstance.

"These,
And your three motives to the battle, with
I know not how much more, should be demanded;
And all the other *by-dependencies*."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

* **by-design,** *s.* An incidental design.

"And if she miss the mouse-trap lines,
They'll serve for other *by-designs*."
Hudibras.

* **by-drinking,** *s.* Drinking between meals.

"You owe money here besides, Sir John, for your diet and *by-drinkings*."—*Shakesp.: 1 Hen. IV.*, iii. 3.

† **by-end,** *s.* Private interest; secret advantage.

"All people that worship for fear, profit, or some other *by-end*."—*L'Estrange.*

¶ One of Bunyan's characters in the "Pilgrim's Progress" is called By-ends.

"They overtook one who was going before them, whose name was *By-ends*."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. i.

by-gate, bye-gate, * **bygot,** *s.* A by-way. (*Scotch.*)

". . . seikand refugis and *bygots*."—*J. Tyrie: Refutation of Knox's Answer*, Pref. 7.

"Aff to the Craigs, the hale forenoon,
By a' the *bye-gates* round and round,
Crowds after crowds were flocking down.
Mayne: Siller Gun, p. 81.

* **by-hours,** *s. pl.* Hours or time not allotted to regular work. (*Scotch.*)

". . . who, it was thought, might give the necessary repairs at *by-hours*. These *by-hours*, however, seldom occurred."—*Agr. Surv.*

* **by-interest,** *s.* Interest apart from that of the community in general; private interest.

"Various factions and parties, all aiming at *by-interest*, without any sincere regard to the public good."—*Atterbury.*

by-lane, *s.* A lane not leading to any public place, and therefore but little traversed.

"She led me into a *by-lane*, and told me there I should dwell."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.*, p. 504.

* **by-matter,** *s.* A matter distinct from the chief one on hand.

"I knew one that when he wrote a letter, he would put that which was most material into the postscript, as if it had been a *by-matter*."—*Bacon.*

* **by-name, byname,** *s.*

1. An additional name.

". . . that suffisaunce power noblesse reuerence and gladnesse ben only dyuerse *bynames*."—*Chaucer: Boethius* (ed. Morris), p. 84, l. 2,333.

2. A nickname.

* **by-name,** *v.t.* To nickname.

"Robert, eldest son to the Conqueror, used short hose, and thereupon was *by-named* Court-hose, and shewed first the use of them to the English."—*Camden.*

by-path, * **bypathe,** *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A private or unfrequented path.

"*Bypathe. Semita, orbita, callis.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Fig.:* Indirect means.

"By what *by-paths* and indirect crook'd ways
I met this crown." *Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV.*, iv. 5.

by-play, *s.*

1. A play apart from and going on simultaneously with the main one.

2. The play of feature or gesture used by actors when not speaking or engaged in the principal business of the scene.

by-product, *s.* Something obtained in the course of a process or manufacture over and above the chief product.

* **by-respect,** *s.* A private end, aim, or purpose.

"Augustus, who was not altogether so good as he was wise, had some *by-respects* in the enacting of this law."—*Dryden.*

by-road, *s.* A road little frequented, as not leading to any important place, or as not the most important one leading to a place. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Through slipp'ry *by-roads*, dark and deep,
They often climb, and often creep." *Swift.*

* **by-room,** *s.* A room opening out of another.

"Do thou stand in some *by-room*, while I question my puny drawer."—*Shakesp.: 1 Hen. IV.*, ii. 4.

* **by-speech,** *s.* An incidental speech different from the main one.

". . . their common ordinary practice is to quote *by-speeches*, in some historical narration or other, and to use them as if they were written in most exact form of law."—*Hooker.*

by-stander, *s.* [BYSTANDER.]

by-street, *s.* An obscure or unfrequented street.

"He seeks *by-streets*, and saves th' expensive coach."
Gay.

* **by-stroke,** *s.* A casual or insidiously-inflicted stroke. [BY-BLOW.]

by-time, *s.* Time not required for one's primary work; odds and ends of time. (*Scotch.*)

* **by-turning,** *s.* A turning or current of road away from the main one.

"The many *by-turnings* that may divert you from your way."—*Sidney: Defence of Poesy.*

* **by-view,** *s.* A private or self-interested view, aim, or purpose.

"No *by-views* of his own shall mislead him."—*Atterbury.*

* **by-walk,** *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A walk away from the main one; an obscure or unfrequented walk.

"The chief avenue ought to be the most ample and noble; but there should be *by-walks*, to retire into sometimes for ease and refreshment."—*Broome.*

2. *Fig.:* An unavowed aim or purpose.

"He moves afterwards in *by-walks*, or under-plots, as diversions to the main design, lest it should grow tedious, though they are still naturally join'd."—*Dryden.*

by-way, *s.* [BYWAY.]

* **by-wipe,** *s.* A side stroke of raillery.

"Wherefore that conceit of Legion with a *by-wipe?*"—*Milton: Animadv. Rem. Defence.*

bÿ (2), *s.* & *suff.* [Dan. *by* = a city, town, or borough; Sw. *by* = a village, a hamlet.]

A. *As subst.* (*as an independent word*): A town. (*Cursor Mundi.*) (*Skeat.*) [BYLAW.]

B. *As suff.:* A termination of various towns in England, originally Danish, or at least

named by the Danes, as Derby, Appleby, Naseby.

¶ Trench says that in Lancashire, one of the chief seats of Danish immigration, nearly a fourth of the towns and villages have this ending; whilst in Hampshire and other places, uninvaded by the Danes, the termination *by* is almost unknown. (*Trench: The Study of Words.*)

by, *prefix.* [*Bi* as a prefix; *be* as a prefix.] A number of words have passed through three stages. First they have been spelled with *by*, then with *bi*, and finally with *be*; as *by-hynde, bihynd, behind.*

As Bi: Compounds of A.S. *bi* not found under *bi* should be looked for under *be*. They may exist also as *by*, as *byse, bise, besee.*

As Be: The chief articles on the following compounds of *by, bi*, or *be*, will be found at *be*:—* *Bycause* (= because); * *bycom*, * *bycome*, * *bycorn*, * *bycorne*, * *bydaffe*, * *byfalle*, * *byfyl*, * *byget*, * *bygyle*, * *bygonne*, * *bygonnen* (pa. par. = begun); * *bygyn*, * *bygynne*, * *bygynner*, * *bygynnyng*, * *byhest*, * *byheste*, * *byhete* (v.t. = behight); * *byholde*, * *byhote* (v. = behott, behote), * *byhyght* (= behight); * *byhynde* (= behind), * *byjape*, * *bykenne* (= bekenne, 2), * *byknowe*, * *byknowen* (= beknow), * *byloved* (= beloved), * *bylyve*, * *bylyue* (= belive), * *bymene* (= bemene, bemoan), * *bymoorn*, * *bymorne*, * *bymurne* (= bemourn), * *bynethe*, * *bynethen*, * *bynythe* (= beneath), * *byquethe* (= bequeath), * *byrafi* (= bereft), * *byreyne* (= berain), * *byschrewe* (= beshrew), * *byschine* (= beshine), * *byse* (= besee), * *bysech*, * *byseche*, * *byseme* (= beseem), * *byseye*, * *byset*, * *bysitde*, * *bysmoke*, * *bysoughte* (= besought), * *byspotte* (= bespot), * *bysprent*, * *bystowe* (= bestow), * *bystrood* (= bestrode), * *byswyke* (= beswike), * *bysyde* (= beside), * *bytake*, * *bythuixte* (= betwixt), * *bythought*, * *bytide*, * *bytok*, * *bytoke*, * *bytraie* (= betray), * *bytraised*, * *bytrende*, * *bytweene* (= between), * *bytwixe*, * *bytwixen*, * *bytwyste*, * *bytyde* (= betide), * *bywayle*, * *bywcyle* (= bewail), * *bywave*, * *bywepe*, * *byweop* (= beweep), * *bywreye* (= bewray), * *bywreyinge* (= bewraying).

* **by** (1), *v.t.* [Buy.] (*Acts, Mary*, 1563.) (*Chaucer.*)

* **by** (2), *v.i.* [A.S. *beón* = to be.] [Be, *v.*] To be.

"... to moche slac and wylles-uol *ssel by.*"—*Dan Michel of Northgate, Sermon on Matt.* xxiv. 43. *Spec. Ear. Eng.* (Morris and Skeat), pt. ii.

* **by,** *part of an interj.* [Bye.]

* **by'-ar,** *s.* [Buyer.] (*Scotch.*)

by'-ard, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.]

Mining: A leather breaststrap used by miners in hauling the waggons in coal-mines.

* **by'-are,** *s.* [Buyer.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **by'-ass,** *s.* [Bias.] (*Tillotson.*)

* **by'-bill,** *s.* [Bible.] A large writing, a scroll so extensive that it may be compared to a book. (*Queen Mary: 2nd Letter to Bothwell.*) (*Jamieson.*)

* **by'-calle,** *v.t.* [O. Eng. prefix *by* = bi or be, and *calle* = call.] To call, to arouse. [Bicalle.]

"Neuer the lese cler I yow *by-calle.*"
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *The Pearl*, 913.

* **by'-calt,** *pa. par.* [Bycalle.]

"Out of that caste I watz *by-calt.*"
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems: The Pearl, 1,163.

* **by'-case,** *adv.* [Eng. *by*, and *case* (q.v.).] By chance.

* **byc-kar,** *v.i.* [Bicker, *v.*]

* **by'-clyppe,** * **by-clappe,** *v.t.* [Beclip.] (*Chaucer.*)

* **bȳd,** * **bȳdde,** * **byde,** *v.t. & i.* [Bid (1), *v.*]

* **bȳd'-dȳng,** * **bȳd'-dinge,** *pr. par. & s.* [Bid (1).]

* **bȳde,** *v.i.* [Bide, Bid, *v.*] (*Spenser: Shep. Cal.*, x.)

* **bydene,** * **by-dene,** * **bidene,** *adv.* [Perhaps from Dut. *bij dien* = (1) by that, thereby, (2) forthwith.]

1. Quickly.

"Doun the bonke con bogbe *by-dene.*"
The Pearl, 196.

2. At once, besides.

"And other doghty men *bydene.*"
Laurence Minot: Political Songs, B. 54; *Spec. Ear. Eng.* (Morris & Skeat), pt. ii.

* **by-dol-ven,** *pa. par.* [A.S. *bedolfen* = buried, from *bedelfan* = to dig in or around.] Buried.

"... and foud here a gobet of gold *by-doluen.*"
Chaucer: Boethius (ed. Morris), p. 151, 4,348.

* **bȳ'-dȳng,** *pr. par.* [Biding.]

bȳe, *adv. & a.* [From *by*, prep. & adv. (q.v.).] Near. (*Scotch.*)

bye-wash, *s.*

Hydraulic Engineering: A channel to divert past a reservoir water of streams which would otherwise flow into it, and which are impure or otherwise undesirable. The outlet of water from a dam; a waste. Called also a *by-lead* and a *diversion-cut.*

bȳe (1), *s.* [From *by*, prep. & adv.]

Cricket: A run obtained when the ball has passed the wicket-keeper without being touched by the striker. [Longstop, Leg-bye.]

bȳe (2), *s. & a.* [By (1), *s. & a.*]

* **bȳe** (3), * **bee,** *s. & in compos.* [A.S. *bȳ, bȳe* = a dwelling, a habitation; from *búan* = to inhabit, to dwell.]

A. *As an independent word* (*of the form* bye): [By.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A dwelling, a habitation. (*Gibson.*)

2. *Game-playing:* The place occupied by an individual player in some games.

B. *In compos.* (*of both forms*): A habitation; as, *bying, i.e.*, a dwelling-house. (*Wharton.*)

* **bye** (4), * **boye,** *s.* [Etymology doubtful. It may be simply Eng. *boy.*] An ox-driver.

"*Bye* or *boye. Bostio.* U.G."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bȳe,** *part of an interj.* [Eng. *be, with, you.*] A word used only in the subjoined salutation.

Good-bye, good-by. [*Good* = God; *bye, by* = be with you.] God be with you.

* **bȳe** (1), *v.t.* [Contracted from *aby.*] [Abie (2).] To pay for, to suffer, to expiate, endure.

"Thou, Porrex, thou shalt dearly *bye* the same."
Ferr. and Porr., O. Pl., i. 140.

* **bȳe** (2), *v.t.* [Buy, *v.*] (*Wycliffe* [Purvey], *Matt.* xiv. 15.)

* **byear,** *s.* [Bier.] A bier. (*Chevy Chase*, 117.)

* **by-efthe,** *s.* [Behoof, *s.*] (*Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 354.)

* **byeth,** *pl. of pres. indic., also imperat. pl. of v.* [A.S. *beoth.*]

1. Are.

"Ine the bokes *byeth* y-write all the zennen of men."—*Dan Michel of Northgate, Sermon on Matt.* xxiv. 46 (A.D. 1340).

2. Be ye.

"*Byeth* sleghe an waketh ine youre bedes."—*Ibid.*, 44. *Spec. Ear. Eng.* (Morris and Skeat), pt. ii.

* **by-fore,** * **by-forn,** * **by-forne,** * **by-for-en,** *prep. & adv.* [Before.]

"*Byforn* hem alle."—*Chaucer: C.T.*, 5,434.

* **byg,** *v.t.* [Bigg, *v.*] (*Barbour: Bruce*, v. 453.)

* **by-get,** *v.t.* [Beget.] To get.

"For when he hath oht *bygeten.*"—*Proverbs of Hendyng*, 221.

* **bȳgge,** * **bȳg'-gȳn,** *v.t.* [Bigg, *v.*]

"*Bygyn*', or byldyn. *Edifico.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bȳg'-gȳd,** *pa. par.* [Bygge.]

* **bȳg'-gȳng,** * **bȳg'-gȳnge,** * **byg-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Bygg.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & a.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* Building.

"That tham thoghte that alle the *byggynge* brake."
Sege of Melayne (ed. Herrtage), 467.

* **byghe,** *s.* [A.S. *beáh, beág* = ring, collar, diadem.] A crown.

"Thy heued hatz nauther greme ne gryste.
On arme other fynger, thaz thou ber *byghe.*"
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *The Pearl*, 465-6.

* **by-ghyte,** *s.* [Beget.] (*Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 388.)

* **bȳg'-lȳ,** *a.* [Big, *a.*] Great, strong.

"Bryng me to that *bygly* belde."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *The Pearl*, 963

* **by-go,** * **by-gon,** *a.* [From Eng. *by*, and *go.*]

1. (*Of the form* bygo): Ruined, deceived.

"Many ys the maulich man, that thorw womman ys *by-go.*"
Sir Ferumbras (ed. Herrtage), p. 66, l. 2,013.

2. (*Of the form* bygon): Overrun, covered.

"A messager til him to schape,
For al the contre wyth-outen lys so ful *by-gon* wyth enymys,
That non ne schold hem scape."
Sir Ferumbras (ed. Herrtage), p. 108, l. 3,428-30.

* **bȳ'-gōne** (*Eng.*), * **bȳ'-gane,** * **bi'-gāne** (*Scotch*), *a. & s.* [Eng. *by; gone.*]

A. *As adj.:* Gone by.

"Tell him, you are sure
All in Bohemia's well: this satisfaction
The *by-gone* day proclaim'd."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

B. *As subst.* (pl. *bygones*, Eng.; *byganes*, Scotch): Things past, and spec. of offences against the state, lovers' quarrels, and arrears of money owed. (*Jamieson.*)

¶ (1) *Let bygones be bygones:* Let the past be forgotten.

(2) *Byganes suld be byganes:* The past should not be brought up against one. [1.]

"Ye see, I spoke to them myself, and tauld them *byganes suld be byganes* . . ."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-lothian*, ch. xvii.

* **by-gonne,** *pret. & pa. part.* [Begun.]

"Ye knowe wel that myne adversaries han *bygonne* this debate and brige by here outrage."—*Chaucer: The Tale of Melibeus.*

* **by-gyns,** *s. pl.* [Beguin.] An order of quasi-religious women not bound by vows. (*Chaucer.*)

* **bȳ-hāte,** *v.t.* [From O. Eng. prefix *by* = prefix *be* or *bi* (q.v.), and Eng. *hate*, v.] To hate.

"This is to seyn that it was he *by-hated* of alle folk."
Chaucer: Boethius (ed. Morris), p. 75, l. 2,051.

* **by-hirne,** *v.t.* [From A.S. prefix *by* = bi, and *hirne* = a corner.] To hide in a corner, conceal.

"That thei may henten they holden, *by-hirneth* it sone." *Piers Plowman Crede*, 842.

* **by-hod,** * **by-hede,** *v. imper.* [A contracted form of *behoved.* Cf. O. Eng. *bud* = behoved.] Behoved.

"... and that so foule and so felle that fight hym *by-hode.*" *Sir Gaw. and the Gr. Knight*, 717.

* **by-hynde,** * **by-hyn-den,** *prep. & adv.* [Behind.]

* **byīl'-yēlt,** *pa. par.* [Boiled.] (*Scotch.*)

* **by-inge,** *pr. par. & s.* [Buying.]

* **by-knyf,** * **by-knife,** *s.* [From A.S. *bȳ* = beside, and *cnif* = a knife.] A knife worn at the side, a dagger. (*Scotch.*)

"With that his *byknife* furth hes tane."
Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th *Cent.*, p. 323.

* **by-lafte,** *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [A.S. *belifan* = to remain.] (*Sir Ferumbras*, 1,595.)

* **by-lave,** *v.t.* [O. Eng. *by*, and *lave* (q.v.).] To wash, smear over.

"Naked and *bylaued* myd blode."—*O. Eng Miscell.* (ed. Morris), p. 140.

bȳ'-lâw (*Eng.*), **bīr'-lâw, bur'-lâw** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Icel. *bœjar-lög*; Sw. *bylag*; Dan. *bylov* = the community of a village. From Icel. *bœr, byr* (genit. *bœjar*) = a town, a village: Sw. & Dan. *by* = a village, a city, town, or borough; [By.]

Law: A private statute made by the members of a corporation for the better government of their body. A voluntary association, not incorporated, has no right to make binding laws. Nor can a corporation do so if the bylaws affect the good of society, or the common profit of the people. If they are found to be contrary to the law of the land, they are null and void. A forfeiture imposed by the bylaws of a corporation is enforceable in a law court. [Burlaw.] (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 18; bk. iii., ch. 9.) Railway or other incorporated companies, social, charitable, or political societies of any character in this country are allowed to make bylaws.

"*Bylaws* are orders made in court-leets, or court-barons, by common assent, for the good of those that make them, further than the publick law binds."—*Cowel.*

"*Bylaws*, or ordinances of corporations."—*Bacon. Hen. VII.*, 215. (*Skeat.*)

* **byīd,** *v.t.* [Build.]

* **bylde,** *s.* [From *build*, s. (q.v.).] A building.

"Quen such ther cnoken on the *bylde*."
Early Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris): *The Pearl*, 727.

* **bȳle,** *v.t.* [Boil, *v.*]

* **bȳle,** *s.* [Boil, *s.*]

* **by-leeve,** *s.* [Belief.] Belief, creed. (*Chaucer.*)

* **by-leve** (1), * **by-leue,** *v.i.* [A.S. *belifan* = to be left, to remain.] [Beleif (2), *v.*] To stay, to remain.

"The kynge *byleues* thare still."
Sege of Melayne (ed. Herrtage), 207.

* **by-leve** (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Believe.]

* **by-leyn,** *pa. par.* [Belay, *v.*]

* **byl-len,** * **bol-lyn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [From *bylle* = bill (1), *s.*] To peck with the bill.

"*Bollyn* or jowyn' wythe the bylle as byrdys (*byllen* or jobben as bryddys, K. lobbyn with the byl, H. P.) *Rostro*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **byl-lerne,** *s.* [Billurs.]

"*Bylleme*, watyr herbe. *Berula*, C.F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **byl-lyn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [From *bylle* = bill (1).] To dig with a mattock.

"*Byllyn* with mattokys. *Ligonizo, marro*, Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **by-loke,** *v.t.* [From O. Eng. prefix *by*, and *loke* = to look.] To look after, to take care of.

". . . and before al thyng bad me kepe thys, and faste hit her *by-loke*."—*Sir Ferumbras*, 2,157.

* **bȳ-lȳn'ne** * **blinne,** * **blynne,** *v.t.* [A.S. *blinnan* = to rest, cease, leave off; from *blin* = rest, intermission.] To delay.

"They hyeden faste, wold they nought *bylynne*,
Til they come to the gate, ther Gamelyn was inne."
Chaucer: C.T., 553-4.

* **by-mole,** *v.t.* [Cf. A.S. *mál* = a spot, stain.] To stain, disgrace.

"Shal nevere cheeste *bymolen* it."—*P. Plow.*, 8,946.

* **bynd,** * **bynde,** * **bynden,** *v.t.* [Bind.]

"Whateuer thou shalt *bynde* vpon erthe shal be bounden and in heuenes."—*Wiclif fe: Matt.* xvi. 19.

* **bynd-ynge,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [Binding.]

* **by-nempt,** *pa. par.* [Beneme.] Named, appointed; promised.

* **bynge,** *v.i.* [Beenge.] (*Scotch.*)

* **bynk,** *s.* [Benk.] (*Scotch.*) (*Barbour: Bruce*, vii. 258.)

* **bynne,** *prep.* [A.S. *binnan*=within.] Within.

"That the burne *bynne* borde bybelde the bare erthe."
Allit. Poems: The Deluge, 452.

* **by-nome,** * **by-no-men,** *pa. par.* [By-nyme, Benim.] Taken from or away.

"Huntynge or haukynge if any of hem use,
His boste of his benefys worth *bynome* hym after."
Piers Plow, iii., 311-2.

". . . for shrewes were *bynomen* hem so that thei ne myghten nat anoyen or don harme to goode men."—*Chaucer: Boethius* (ed. Morris), p. 124, l. 3,527.

* **by-nyme,** *v.t.* [Benim.] To deprive, to take away.

". . . ne fortune may not *by-nyme* it the, . . ."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 43, l. 1,117.

* **bȳ-păs-sĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *by; passing.*] (*Scotch.*) Lapse.

"And giff they faill at the *bypassing* of everie ane of the saidis termes, to denunce and escheta."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1621 (ed. 1814), p. 603.

* **byp'-ti-çit,** *pa. par.* [Baptized.] (*Scotch.*) (*Houlate*, ii. 4, MS.) (*Jamieson.*)

* **by'-quide,** *s.* [Bequest.] (*Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 384.)

* **byr,** *s.* [Bur (†).]

by'r (pron. **bŭr**), *prep.* & *pron.* [Contraction for *by our.*] A word or words used only in the subjoined phrase.

By'r lakin: By our lady (*i.e.*, by our lady kin.)

"*By'r lakin*, a parlous fear."
Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream, iii. 1.

* **by-rad,** *pret. of v.* [AS. *rædan* = to advise, determine.] Determined, resolved, self-advised.

"Anon he was *by-rad*,
To werk that he bem lad
For nyht nolde he nout wonde."
Spec. of Lyric Poetry, Parable of the Labourers, 23-4.

* **byrche,** *s.* [Birch.]

"*Byrche*, tre. *Lentiscus, cinus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **byrd,** *v. impers.* [Icel. *byrja* = to behove.] It behoved, it became.

"And said, thaim *byrd* on na maner
Dreid thair fais . . ."
Barbour: Bruce, vi. 316.

bȳre, *s.* [A.S. *býre, búr* = a dwelling; see Bower (1).] A cow-house. (*Scotch.*)

"Sing well-a-wa over a burnt barnyard and an empty *byre*."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxii.

* **by-reve,** * **by-ræfe,** *v.t.* [Bereave.]

* **byr-law-man,** *s.* [Birlieman, Burlaw.]

* **byr-ler,** *s.* [O. Eng. *birle* = to pour out.] One who serves out drink, a butler.

* **byrn,** * **byrne,** *v.t.* [Burn (1), *v.*] To burn. (*Barbour: Bruce*, xvii., 431, 525.)

* **byrn-y,** * **byrn-ie,** *s.* [Birnie.] (*Scotch.*) (*Barbour: Bruce*, 11,352.)

bȳr'-rhĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *byrrhus* (q.v.).]

Entom.: A family of insects, often termed, from their roundish or oval shape, Pill-beetles. With the Histeridæ, they constitute the tribe Helocera of the pentamerous Coleoptera. Several genera occur in Britain.

byr'-rhŭs (yr as **ŭr),** *s.* [From Lat. *birrus* = a cloak for rainy weather. From Gr. πυῤῥός (*purrhos*) = yellow.).]

Entom.: A genus of beetles, the typical one of the family Byrrhidæ. They are nearly globose insects, which, when alarmed, pack their legs away into cavities on the lower part of the body and counterfeit death. Several occur in Britain, the best-known being the *Byrrhus pilula*, or Pill-beetle.

byr-son'-ĭm-ą (yr as **ŭr),** *s.* [Said to be from Gr. βύρσα (*bursa*) = a hide, and Lat. *nimius*, here taken as = much used, because the plants are used in tanning.]

Bot.: A large genus of plants, belonging to the order Malpighiacæ (Malpighiads). The bark of *Byrsonima Cuminghiana*, a small tree found in Panama, &c., is used in skin diseases, the wood for building purposes, and the small acid berries are eaten. The bark of *B. spicata* is the Muraxi bark of Brazil, used in that country for tanning. A colouring matter from it is used in the Indies as a dye-stuff; the berries are eaten, and are said to be good in dysentery. The roots and branches of *B. verbascifolia* are used in Brazil and Guiana for washing ulcers. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **byrth,** *s.* [Birth.] Size, bulk, burden, burthen. (*Scotch.*) (*Doug.: Virg.*, 131,27.)

* **by-run,** * **bi-run,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *by; run.*] (*Scotch.*)

A. *As adj.:* Past.

"*Byrun* annuel restand awand."—*Aberd. Reg.*
"*Birun* rent."—*Ibid.*

B. *As subst.* (pl. *byrunis*): Arrears.

"The Maister or Lord may not recognose the lands for the *byrunis* of his fermes."—*Skene: Index, Reg. Maj.*, *vo. Maister.*

* **bys,** *s.* & *a.* [Byss.]

"This wommon woneth by west,
Brihtest vnder *bys*."
Specimens of Lyric Poetry: A Plea for Pity, 37-8.

* **bȳsch'-ôp-hood,** *s.* [Bishophood.]

"Of the ordinaunce of *byschophood*."—*Wiclif fe: 1 Tim., Prologue.*

bȳs'-ĭm, * **bĭs'-sŏme,** * **bŭs'-sŏme,** * **bw'-sŏme,** *s.* [Besom.]

1. (*Of the last three forms*):

(1) Anything shaped like a besom or broom, *spec.*, a comet.

". . . A comet of that kind which the Astronomers call κωγον, the vulgars a firie *Bissome*, shined the whole months of November, December, and January."—*Spotswood*, p. 94.

"[It] was callit, *The fyrrey Bussome*."—*Knox: Hist.*, p. 92. M.S., i., *bussome*. (*Jamieson.*)

(2) A woman of bad character (*contemptuously*).

2. (*Of the form* bysim): A woman of bad character (*contemptuously*).

* **by-skorne,** *s.* [O. Eng. *by*, and *skorne* = scorn.] A disgrace.

"Brughte to *byskorne* and bysmere."—*Trevisa*, i. 179.

* **bys-mare,** * **bys-mere,** *s.* [Bismare.]

* **by-smot-er-ud,** *a.* [Besmotred.] (*O. Eng.*) Smutted. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 76.)

* **bys-ning,** *s.* [Icel. *bysn* = a prodigy; *bysna* = to portend.] A monster.

". . . Yone lustie court will stop or melt,
To justifie this *bysning* vnlulik blasphemit."
Palice of Honour, ii. 7 (ed. 1579).

* **bys-om,** *a.* [Bisson.] Blind.

"The *bysom* ledys the blynde."—*Reliq. Antiq.*, ii. 220.

* **by-spell,** *s.* [A.S. *bigspell* = a parable, story, fable, comparison, proverb, example. (*Bosworth.*)] A proverb.

* **byss,** * **bisse,** *s.* [From Lat. *byssus* (q.v.).] Flaxen or silky-looking cloth.

"*Bisse*, fine white, whether it be silk or lynen."—*Tyndall: Table for Expounding Words in Genesis.*

bȳs-sā'-çē-ŏŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *byssaceus*, from Lat. *byssus* (q.v.), and Lat. suffix *-aceus.*] Divided into fine, entangled fibres, like those of wool. Example, the roots of some fungi.

* **bȳsse,** *v.* [Bizz, *v.*] (*Scotch.*) (*Doug.: Virg.*, 257,16.)

* **bys-shop-pyng,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [O. Eng. *byshop* = bishop. Bishop, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.:* Confirmation.

"*Bysshoppyng* of children, *confirmation*."—*Palsgrave.*

bȳs'-ēī, *s. pl.* [Lat. *byssi*, pl. of *byssus.*] [Byssus.]

Bot.: A name formerly employed to designate certain cryptogamous plants of low organisation, now separated and ranged according to their several affinities.

bȳs'-sĭne, * **bys-syn** * **bis-sen,** *a.* & *s.* [From Lat. *byssinus*; Gr. βύσσινος (*bussinos*) = made of fine flax or linen.] [Byssus.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Made of fine flax.

2. Having a flaxen or silky appearance.

B. *As subst.:* Fine linen. [Bies.]

"And it is youun to hir that sche kyuere hir with white *bisyn* schynyuge, for whi *bisyn* is iustifiyngis of seyntis."—*Wiclif fe* (ed. Purvey): *Apocal.* xix. 8.

bȳs-sŏĭd, *a.* [Gr. (1) βύσσος (*bussos*) [Byssus], and (2) εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.]

Bot.: Having a fringed appearance, with the threads or fascicles unequal in length.

bȳs'-sŏ-līte, *s.* [In Ger. *bissolith*; Gr. (1) βύσσος (*bussos*) [Byssus]; and (2) λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone. Named on account of the flaxen appearance of its asbestiform and fibrous varieties.]

Min.: A variety of Dannemorite (*Dana*). The same as Tremolite (*Brit. Mus. Catal.*) [Dannemorite, Tremolite.]

* **bys-sop,** *s.* [Bishop.]

"*Byssopes* and abbates."
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 378.

bȳs'-sŭs, *s.* [Lat. *byssus*; Gr. βύσσος (*bussos*) = (1) a fine yellowish flax; (2) the linen made from it; Heb. בּוּץ (*butz*) = fine white linen (1 Chron. xv. 27, &c.); from בּוּץ (*butz*) = to be white.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Linen.

"The line called *byssus* [is] the fine lawne or tiffanie whereof our wives and dames at home set so much store by for to trim and decke themselves."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xix. ch. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* The flaxen or silky-looking fibres by which molluscs of the genus Pinna and the family Mytilidæ attach themselves to rocks, stones, or other bodies.

"Pinna L . . . Foot elongated, grooved, spinning a powerful *byssus*, attacked by large triple muscles to the centre of each valve. . . . The *byssus* has sometimes been mixed with silk, spun, and knitted into gloves, &c."—*Woodward: Man. of the Molluscs* (1851), p. 264.

2. *Bot.:* The stipes of certain fungi. [Byssi.]

* 3. *Min.:* An old name for asbestos.

* **bys-sym,** *s.* [Bysym.]

* **bys-syn** * **bys-yyn,** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps from the noise made.] To lull asleep, to soothe. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bys-synge,** * **bys-ying,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [Byssyn, *v.*]

A. *As present participle:* Lulling, designed to lull, soothing.

¶ *Byssynge songys:* Lullabies, cradle songs.

"*Byssynge songys* (*bysing*, H.). *Fascinnina*, C. F. *nenia*, Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

B. *As substantive:* The act of lulling.

"*Bussynge* of chyldrne (*bysying*, H.) *Sopicio*, C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** by-stad,** *pa. par.* [Bestad, Bestead.] Situated.

"As men that ben hungry, and mow no mete fynde,
And ben harde *bystad* under woode lynde."
Chaucer: C. T., 669-70.

bȳ'-stănd-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *by* = near; *stand*, v.; and suff. *-er.*] One standing near when anything is being done; an onlooker, a spectator, as opposed to an actor in any event.

"This dastardly outrage roused the indignation of the *bystanders*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

*** by-stole,** *pa. par.* [Eng. pref. *bi*, and *stole* = stolen.] [Steal.] Stolen, escaped.

"An now compth on of hem prykyng,
Fram the othre y-sent to Charlis kyng,
And ys *by-stole* awaye."
Sir Ferumbras (ed. Herrtage), p. 121, 3,875-76.

*** by-stride,** *v.t.* [Bestride.]

"He stede *bystrod*."
R. Cœur de Lion, 475.

*** by-sulpe,** *v.t.* [From O. Eng. prefix *by*, and O. Eng. *sulp, sulpe, sulúe* = to defile, to soil; M. H. Ger. *besulwen*; Provinc. Ger. *sulpern* = to defile (*Morris*).] To defile.

"The venym and the vylanye and the vycios fylthe,
That *by-sulpes* mannez saule in vnsounde hert."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 574-5.

*** bys-y-hede,** *s.* [From O. Eng. *busy* = busy, and suff. *-hede* = suff. -hood.] "Busyhood," continual care.

"Vor zothe yef he hym a lyte of his *busyhede* wythdraghth."—*Dan Michel of Northgate: Sermon on Matthew* xxiv. 48.

*** bys-ym,** *** bys-sym,** *s.* [Cf. Dan. *bussemande* = a bugbear.] A monster. (*Scotch.*)

"He said, 'Allace, I am lost, lathest of all,
Bysym in bale best.'"
Houlate, iii. 25, MS. (*Jamieson.*)

*** byt** (1), *3 pers. sing. pres. indic. of v.* [Byd, Bid.] Bids. (*Chaucer.*)

*** byt** (2), **byt-en,** *v.* [Bite, *v.*]

*** byt,** *s.* [Bite, *s.*]

*** by-taughte,** *** bȳ-taghte,** *** by-taht,** *pret. of v.* [Betaught, *pret. of O. Eng. betech.*]

*** byte,** *a.* [From A.S. *bita* = a biter, a fierce animal, a wild beast.] Fierce.

"Thy prayer may hys pyte *byte*,
That mercy schal hyr craftes kythe."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris): *Pearl*, 855-6.

*** by-thenk,** *v.t.* [Bethink.] To repent. (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems* (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 582.)

*** by-tokne,** *v.t. & i.* [Betoken.]

*** by-tok-nyng,** *s.* [Bytokne.] A token.

"In *bytoknyng* of trawthe, bi tytle that hit habbez."
Sir Gaw. & the Gr. Knight, 626.

*** by-toure,** *s.* [Bittern.] A bittern. (*Chaucer.*)

bȳ'-tŏwn-īte, *s.* [From Bytown, in Canada, where it was first found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Anorthite (q.v.). It is a greenish-white mineral resembling felspar.

bȳtt-nĕr'-ĭ-a, bŭtt-nĕr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after David Sigismond Augustus Büttner, professor of botany at Göttingen, who published a botanical work in 1750.]

Bot.: A genus of plants constituting the typical one of the order Byttneriaceæ (q.v.). The species are curious rather than ornamental herbaceous plants.

bȳtt-nĕr-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ, † bŭtt-nĕr-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *byttneria* (q.v.).]

Bot.: An order of plants placed by Lindley under his Twenty-eighth or Malval alliance. They resemble the Sterculiads, to which they are allied in having two-celled anthers, and in other respects, but differ in having a part of the stamens sterile and small petals bagged at the base. The species mostly come from the West Indies, a few are East Indian or Australian, and one is from Persia. In 1845 Lindley estimated the known species at 400.

*** byt-ylle,** *s.* [Beetle.]

"*Bytylle*, worme. *Buboscus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bȳ'-wāy, *** bī'-wey,** *s.* [Eng. *by*, and *way.*]

1. *Lit.:* A secluded or unfrequented way; a way aside from the main one.

"Night stealths are commonly driven in *by-ways*, and by blind fords, unused of any but such like."—*Spenser: On Ireland.*

2. *Fig.:* A secret method of doing anything; an unavowed aim or purpose, or method of reaching an object.

"A servant, or a favourite, if he be in want, and no other apparent cause of esteem, is commonly thought but a *by-way* to close corruption."—*Bacon.*

*** by-welde,** *v.t.* [Bewield.] To wield one's self, *i.e.*, to have free and full power over one's self.

"And at leysere hom ageyn resorte,
Whan he myght *bywelde* hym at his large."
John Lydgate (B): *The Storie of Thebes*, 1,566-7.

*** by-went,** *a.* [Eng. *by* = past, and *went.*]

Of time: Bygone, past.

"Considder of Romanis, in all their time *by-went*."
Bellend: Prol. T. Liv., vi.

*** by-weve,** *v.t.* [A.S. *biwevan.*] [Beweve.] To entwine, to inlay. (*Rowland & Ottuell*, ed. Herrtage, 1,202.)

bȳ'-wŏrd, *** bī'-wŏrd,** *s.* [Eng. *by*; *word.*]

1. A common saying, a proverb. (Generally in a bad sense.)

". . . a mere *byword* of contempt."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. The object of such a saying, the individual whose speech or action has originated or given currency to the common saying.

"And now am I their song, yea, I am their *byword*."
—*Job* xxx. 9.

*** byye,** *** bȳ'-ȳn,** *v.t.* [Buy, *v.*]

*** bȳ'-ȳńge,** *pr. par.* [Buying.]

bȳ-zănt, *s.* [Bezant.]

Bȳ-zăn'-tian, *a.* [Lat. &c. *Byzanti(um)* = the city (Byzantine), and suff. *-an.*] Pertaining to Byzantium.

Bȳz'-an-tine, Bȳ-zăn'-tīne, *a. & s.* [In Ger. *byzantinisch*; Fr. *byzantin*; Lat. *Byzantinus.* From Lat. *Byzantium*; Gr. βυζάντιον (*Buzantion*) = Byzantium. From a probably mythic Byzas, a Megarian, said to have been its founder.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to Byzantium, a Doric-Greek city on the European side of the Bosphorus, alleged to have arisen about B.C. 656. A new and more magnificent quarter, added by Constantine between A.D. 328 and 330, was called Constantinople, and occupied the site of part of the modern Turkish city.

¶ (1) *Byzantine architecture:*

Arch.: The style of architecture prevalent at Byzantium whilst it was the capital of the Greek empire in the East. The Byzantine churches are usually built in the form of a Greek cross, the centre being covered by a large cupola, and the four arms or projections by semicupolas. The arches are generally semicircular, but sometimes segmental or horse-shoe shaped. The capitals, which taper downwards, are square blocks, ornamented with foliage or with basket-work. The masonry is varied by horizontal and sometimes by vertical lines of bricks, besides which tiles, arranged so as to constitute the Greek letter *gamma*, or other figures, are often found on the exterior of the building. Interiorly, there is fine Mosaic ornamentation. The mouldings, which have a bold projection, with the angles rounded off, are ornamented with foliage, and sometimes also with morocco or painting. A zigzag ornament, with stiff foliage, may be seen under the eaves and elsewhere. The apse is continually present. The Byzantine style of architecture has been divided into three periods—the first from the time of Constantine to that of Justinian in the middle of the sixth century; the second extends to the eleventh century; and the third to the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453. Few specimens of the first period remain; many of the second and third do so, the former being considered pure Byzantine, the latter Byzantine mingled with Italian, from the influence produced by Venice. [See *Gloss. of Architecture* (Oxford, 1845.)]

The most interesting example of this architecture now existing is the grand Mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople, an edifice built as a Christian church, under Justinian, in the first half of the sixth century, and adapted to their use by the Mohammedans, on their conquest of the Eastern Empire. In this building the interior is composed of a great central dome, 107 feet in diameter and 182 feet in height, which is supported on four piers, while length is given the building by the addition of a semi-dome at each end. The latter serve also to sustain the pressure of the main dome. The building, in its lower part, is divided up with small pillars and arches, whose effect is to enhance the size and grandeur of the great dome. Around the base of the latter is a row of windows, a characteristic which became a constant feature in the later Byzantine architecture. One striking characteristic of Byzantine edifices is the extensive use of colored decoration in their interior. This is particularly the case in the Mosque of St. Sophia, and adds much to its interior effect. The pillars are formed of the richest colored marbles, and the walls lined with them, while splendid mosaics adorn the domes.

Byzantine ornament differs considerably alike from the Classic and from the Gothic, being always flat and incised, while the latter is bold. The Byzantines were distinguished during the Mediæval period for all kinds of carving and metal work, which undoubtedly had an influence on the development of art, while their mural illuminations led the way to the revival of painting. A well-known and very interesting example of Byzantine architectural art exists in the celebrated Church of St. Mark's, at Venice. This is the only example in the West, and doubtless arose through the commercial relations of Venice with the Eastern Empire. It was copied shortly after its erection, in the eleventh century, at Perigueux, in Aquatania, and, as a consequence, the use of the dome has been extensive in that part of France.

(2) *Byzantine historians:*

Hist.: Numerous historians proper, and chroniclers who lived in the Byzantine empire between the fourth and fifteenth centuries A.D., and wrote its history. The most celebrated was Procopius, of Cæsarea. These historians are divided into three classes: (1) Those whose works are confined in subject to Byzantine history; (2) those who profess to deal with universal history, but give disproportionate space to Byzantine events; (3) those who wrote on Byzantine customs, architecture, antiquities, &c. Their literary style is lacking in force and originality, as might be expected from the despotism of pedantry during the time in which they wrote, but despite this their works are invaluable, as our only sources of information concerning the history of the Empire of the East. This is particularly the case with those who confine their attention to events which took place under their own observation, or in which they took part. The principal works of the Byzantine historians were collected and published in Paris in 36 volumes, with Latin translations (1654–1711). In 1828 Niebuhr, with others, began a *Corpus Scriptorum Historiæ Byzantinæ*, carried on until 1855 in 48 volumes, and continued by the Berlin Academy of Sciences.

B. *As subst.:* The same as *bezant, bizant, byzant.* [Bezant.]

¶ If any obsolete words have been omitted in *by*, their modern spelling will probably be found at *bi, be*, or *bu.*

¶ A list of words in which *by* is a prefix has been given in page 763, column 1. The following more simple words have the modern spelling *bi*, at which they may be found —*Examples:* *** bycche,** *** bycke** (= bitch), *** byde,** *** byge** (= big), *** byke,** *** bykere,** s. (= bicker, *s.*), *** bykker,** *** bykkir,** *** byker,** *** bykkur,** v. (= bicker, *v.*); *** byl,** *** bylle** (= bill), *bynde*, s. (= bind), *** bynge,** s. (= bing (2), *s.*), *** byrde** (= bird), *** byrk** (= birk) (*Scotch*), *** byrle** (= birl, 1), *** byrthe,** *** byschop** (= bishop), *** byschypryche** (= bishopric), *** bysme** (= bism, *Scotch*), *** bysqwyte** (= biscuit), *** bysshope** (= bishop), *** bysshoperike** (= bishopric), *** byte** (= bite), *** bytt** (= bit, *s.*), *** bytter** (= bitter), *** bytterly** (= bitterly), *** bytternesse** (= bitterness), *** bytternesse** (= bitter-sweet), *** bytyn** (= bite), *** bytynge** (= biting).

(2) A very few others are found with the spelling *be*. *Examples*—*** bynggere** (= benger), *** bytylle** (= beetle).

(3) Sometimes the old *by* becomes *bu* in a modern word. *Examples*—*** byrdune,** *** byrdene** (= burden), *** byryele** (= burial), *** byrgyn, byrnyn** (= bury), *** byryyd** (= buried), *** bysschelle** *** bysshel** (= bushel), *** busy** (= busy), ***busily*** (= busily), *** *busynesse*** (= business).

C.

C. In Anglo-Saxon was taken directly from the Latin alphabet, the source, it is believed, whence it has passed into various languages. In English words immediately derived from Anglo-Saxon, the *c* of the Anglo-Saxon often becomes *k* in English, as A.S. *cyning* = Eng. *king*; A.S. *cyn* = Eng. *kin*, or *kindred*. Sometimes the A.S. *c* becomes *q* in English, as A.S. *cwen* = Eng. *queen*. At others it is changed into *ch*, as A.S. *cild* = Eng. *child*. (See *Bosworth: A.S. Dict.*) In Modern English *c* has two leading values. Before *i* and *e* it is sounded as *s* (examples: *certain, cincture*), and before *a*, *o*, and *u* as *k* (examples: *cat, cost, curtly*). It is mute before *k*, as *trick*.

C. *As an initial is used:*

1. *In Chronol.:* Chiefly for Christ, as B.C. = (Before Christ).

¶ In the ambiguous letters A.C., C may be (1) Christ, and A.C. = After Christ. Or it may be (2) Christum, and A.C. = ante Christum, before Christ; or (3) Christi, and A.C. = Anno Christi. See also A as an initial.

2. *In Music:* For counter-tenor or contralto.

3. *In University degrees:* For Civil, as D.C.L. = Doctor of Civil Laws; also for *Chirurgia* = surgery.

C. *As a symbol is used:*

1. *In Numer.:* For 100. Thus CII is = 102, CC = 200, CCC = 300, CCCC = 400.

¶ C in this case is the initial of Lat. *centum* = 100.

2. *In Chem.:* For the element carbon, of which it is also the initial letter.

3. *In Music:*

(1) For the first note of the diatonic scale, corresponding to *do* of the Italians.

(2) For the natural major mode, that in which no sharps or flats are employed.

(3) For common or four-crotchet time.

4. *In Biblical Criticism:* For the Ephraem manuscript of the Greek New Testament, *A* being the Alexandrian manuscript, *B* the Vatican manuscript, *D* the manuscript of Beza, and ℵ (*A* in Heb.) the Sinaitic manuscript. [CODEX.]

℄ barré. [Fr.]

Music: The term for the time indicator. C with a dash through it. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

℄ clef. [Fr.]

Music: The clef showing the position of middle C, in which are written the alto, tenor, and (in old music) other parts. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

C dur. [Ger.]

Music: C major. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

ca' (1), *v.t.* [CALL.] To call. (*Scotch.*)

"It's unco' silly—the neighbours ca' me a Jacobite—but they may say their say, . . ."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxiii.

ca' (2), *v.t.* [CATCH.] To drive. (*Scotch.*)

". . . and the young lads haena wit eneugh to ca' the cat frae the cream."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxiv.

Ca' the shuttle: Scotch for drive the shuttle.

". . . it suld be done and said unto him, even if he were a puir *ca' the shuttle* body."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

ca' (1), *s.* [CALL.] A motion, direction. (*Scotch.*)

¶ *Ca' o' the water:* The motion of the waves as driven by the wind, as *the ca' o' the water is west* = the waves drive towards the west. (*Jamieson.*)

ca' (2), *s.* [CAW.]

ca'-throw, *s.*

1. Disturbance. (*Scott.*)

2. Prevention. (*Scott.*)

Ca.

Chem.: The symbol for the element calcium.

*** ca, * co, * coo, * ka, * kaa, * koo,** *s.* [A.S. *cea*; O. H. Ger. *caha*; Dan. *kaa*; Sw. *kaja*.] A crow or chough, a jackdaw. [CADDOW.]

"A *ka*. *Monedula*."—*Cath. Angl. in Prompt. Parv.*

ca'-ă-bạ, ka'-ă-bạ, ka'-ạ-bah, ka-bah', *s.* [Arab. *ka'bah* = a square building; *ka'b* = a cube.] The Mohammedan temple at Mecca, especially a small cubical oratory within, adored by Mohammedans as containing the black stone said to have been given by an angel to Abraham. (*Webster.*) The Kaabah is described by the late Sir R. Burton, who visited Mecca disguised as a Mussulman, to be an oblong massive structure, eighteen paces in length, fourteen in breadth, and from thirty-five to forty feet in height. It was entirely rebuilt in A.D. 1627. It is of grey Mecca stone in large blocks of different sizes, joined together in a very rough manner with bad cement.

cā'-am, *s.* [Wel. *cawnen* = a reed; *cawn* = reeds, stalks.]

Weaving: The weaver's reed; the sley or slaie.

cā'-am-ĭng, *s.* [From Technical Eng. *caam* (q.v.).] The setting of the reed by the disposing of the warp threads. (*Knight.*)

*** caas** (1), *s.* [CASE (1).] (*Chaucer.*)

*** caas** (2), *s.* [CASE (2).] (*Chaucer.*)

ca-a-tī'-guạ, *s.* [Native name.] A Brazilian name for a plant, the *Moschoxylon catigua*, a plant of the Meliaceæ or Meliad order. It dyes leather bright yellow.

căb (1), *s.* [Contracted from *cabriolet* (q.v.).]

1. A covered public carriage having two or four wheels, and drawn by one horse. Cabs were first used for hire in London in 1823.

¶ *In a Hansom cab* the driver's seat is behind, not in front. This form of cab was patented in 1834, being named after its inventor, the architect of the Birmingham town-hall. It originally consisted of a square body, the two wheels, about 7½ feet in diameter, being the same height as the vehicle. This has been from time to time modified and improved, until the present "hansom" has emerged. Cabs with india-rubber tires have been introduced and are increasing in numbers. The Hansom cab, as a convenient method of street locomotion, has been introduced into the cities of the United States, and is used there to some extent, particularly in connection with railroad stations, but can scarcely increase greatly in competition with the abundant and cheap street railway service.

2. The covered part in front of a locomotive which protects the engineer and fireman, and shields the levers, &c.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Cab-driver, cab-fare, cab-horse, cab-man, cab-stand*, &c.

cab-boy, *s.* A page who stands behind a cab.

"As at that time I was chiefly occupied with the desire of making as perfect a stud as my fortune would allow, I sent my *cab-boy* (vulgo Tiger) to inquire of the groom whether the horse was to be sold, and to whom it belonged."—*Sir E. L. Bulwer: Pelham*, ch. xlv.

căb (2), *s.* [Heb. קָב (*qab*) = a hollow or concave (vessel); from קָבַב (*quabab*) = to render hollow.] A Jewish measure of capacity, mentioned only in 2 Kings vi. 25. The Rabbins make it ⅓th of a *seah* or *satum*, and ¹/₁₈th of an ephah. If so then it would be 2⅔ pints of British corn *measure*, or 3⅓ pints of wine measure.

". . . an ass's head was sold for fourscore pieces of silver, and the fourth part of a *cab* of dove's dung for five pieces of silver."—*2 Kings* vi. 25.

căb, *v.t.* [CAB (1), *s.*] To travel in a cab, as in the popular phrase, "Do you mean to cab it?"

*** cab-age,** *s.* [CABBAGE.]

ca-băl', *s.* [In Ger. *cabala*; Fr. *cabale* = a club or society. Cognate with Heb. *cabala* and, perhaps, Eng. *cavil* (q.v.).]

1. A small number of persons closely united for some purpose, and not making their proceedings public. At first not necessarily in a bad sense.

"She often interposed her royal authority to break the *cabals* which were forming against her first ministers."—*Addison.*

2. A junto, a small number of persons in secret conclave carrying out their purposes in Church and State by intrigue and trickery. This bad sense was acquired in the time of Charles II. (See the example.)

"During some years the word *cabal* was popularly used as synonymous with cabinet. But it happened by a whimsical coincidence that in 1671, the Cabinet consisted of five persons, the initial letters of whose names made up the word *cabal*, Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale. These ministers were therefore emphatically called the *Cabal*: and they soon made the appellation so infamous that it has never since their time been used except as a term of reproach."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

"In dark *cabals* and nightly juntos met."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 54.

3. Intrigues, secret machinations.

"The numerous members of the House of Commons who were in town, having their time on their hands, formed *cabals*, and heated themselves and each other by murmuring at his partiality for the country of his birth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

ca-băl', *v.i.* [In Ger. *cabaliren*; Fr. *cabaler*.] To join a cabal, to intrigue secretly with others in the hope of gaining some coveted object or end.

". . . that the men who held those offices were perpetually *caballing* against each other."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

căb'-a-lạ, căb'-bal-ah, kăb'-bal-ah, *s.* [In Ger. *cabbala*; Fr. & Ital. *cabala*. All from Heb. קַבָּלָה (*qabala*) = (1) reception, (2) a doctrine derived from oral tradition; קִבֵּל (*qibbel*), piel of an obsolete root קָבַל (*qabal*) = to receive, to accept a doctrine.]

1. *Historically:* A system of Jewish theosophy, bearing a certain similarity to Neo-Platonism. Its founders are considered by Dr. Ginsburg to have been Isaac the Blind and his disciples Ezra and Azariel of Zerona, who flourished between A.D. 1200 and 1230. It was designed to oppose the philosophical system of Maimonides. The cabala represented God, called אַיִן סוֹף (*Ain Soph*), meaning Without End or Boundless, as being utterly inconceivable. He has become known, however, by means of ten intelligences, named Crown, Wisdom, Intelligence, Love, Justice, &c., whom he has brought into being, and by whom he created and now governs the world.

2. *Popularly:* An occult system of doctrine, something hopelessly mystical and unintelligible.

"Eager he read whatever tells
Of magic, *cabala*, and spells,
And every dark pursuit allied."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 6.

căb'-al-ĭsm, căb'-bal-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *cabal(a)*; *-ism*. In Ger. *cabbalism*.] The system of Jewish belief called cabala (q.v.).

"Vigorous impressions of spirit, extasies, pretty allegories, parables, *cabbalisms*."—*Spencer on Prodigies*, p. 287.

căb'-al-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *cabal(a)*; *-ist*. In Ger. *cabbalist*; Fr. *cabaliste*; Ital. *cabalista*.]

1. One who professes acquaintance with and faith in the Jewish mystic doctrines of the Cabala.

"Not thine, immortal Neufgermain!
Cost studious *cabalists* more time." *Swift.*

†2. A factor or broker in French commerce. (*Wharton.*)

căb-ạ-lĭs'-tĭc, * căb-ạ-lĭs'-tĭck, căb-ạ-lĭst'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *cabalist*; *-ic, -ical*. In Ger. *cabbalistisch*; Fr. *cabalistique*; Ital. *cabalistico*.]

1. Pertaining to the cabala.

2. Mystical, mysterious, occult; hard to be understood, like the cabala.

"The letters are *cabalistical*, and carry more in them than it is proper for the world to be acquainted with."—*Addison.*

"He taught him to repeat two *caballistick* words, in pronouncing of which the whole secret consisted."—*Spectator.*

*** căb-ạ-lĭ'st-ĭ-cal-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *cabalistical*; *-ly*.] After the manner of the cabala; in an occult manner; mystically, unintelligibly.

"Rabbi Elias—from the first verse of the first chapter of Genesis, where the letter aleph is six times found, *cabalistically* concludes that the world shall endure just six thousand years; aleph in computation standing for a thousand."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 123.

*** căb-ạ-līze, * căb'-bal-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *cabal(a)*; *-ize*.] To speak, write, or believe like a cabalist.

"Here St. John seems to *cabbalize*, as in several places of the Apocalypse, that is, to speak in the language of the learned of the Jews."—*More: Myst. of Godliness*, i. 8.

† ca-băl'-lẽr, *s.* [Eng. *cabal*; *-er*. In Fr. *cabaleur*.] One who joins in a cabal; one who secretly intrigues with others to gain a certain end.

"Cautious in the field, he shunn'd the sword,
A close *caballer*, and tongue-valiant lord."
Dryden.

† căb'-al-līne, *a.* [From Lat. *caballinus* = pertaining to a horse; *caballus* = a pack-horse, a nag, a pony; Gr. καβαλλης (*kaballēs*) = a nag.

Cf. also Sp. *caballo*; Ital. *cavallo*; Fr. *cheval* = a horse; *cavale* = a mare; Ir. *capall*; Rus. *kobila, kobiela* = a mare.) Pertaining to a horse.

Caballine Aloes: Horse Aloes (*Aloe caballina*). [ALOES.]

† **ca-băl'-lĭng,** *pres. par. & a.* [CABAL, *v.*] Joining a cabal, intriguing secretly with others.

"What those *caballing* captains may design
I must prevent, by being first in action." *Dryden.*

* **ca-băl'-list,** *s.* [Eng. *cabal*; *-ist.*] One who cabals, a caballer, intriguer.

"We now see plainly that the *caballists* of this business have, with great prudence, reserved themselves until due preparations should be made for their design."—*King Charles I.'s Answer to Propositions by both Houses of Parliament*, ed. 1642, p. 11.

* **ca-ban,** * **ca-bane,** *s.* [CABIN.]

cā b-a-rĕt, *s.* [Fr.] A public-house, an alehouse.

". . . passing by some *cabaret* or tennis-court where his comrades were drinking or playing . . ."—*Bramhall against Hobbes.*

* **ca'-barr,** *s.* [GABERT.] (*Scotch.*) A lighter. (*Spalding.*)

ca-bă'-s-sou, *s.* [French.] A French name for a mammal, the Giant Tatoa, or Armadillo (*Dasypus giganteus*). It is the largest of the Armadillos, being sometimes three feet long without the tail.

cab-back, *s.* [KEBBUCK.] (*Scotch.*)

căb'-bạge (1), * **căb'-ạge,** * **căb'-bysshe,** * **căb bidge,** *s.* [O. Fr. *choux cabus* = a cabbidge (*Cotgrave*); O. Fr. *cabus, cabuce* = round-headed, great-headed. Indirectly from Lat. *caput* = head; Ital. *capuccio* = a little head; *lattuga-capuccia* = cabbage-lettuce. (*Skeat.*)]

1. *Gardening:* Specially those garden varieties of the *Brassica oleracea* which have plain leaves and "hearts," but sometimes employed in a more general sense for the genus Brassica itself. The common Cabbage is said to have been introduced into England by the Romans, but was little known in Scotland until brought into that country by Cromwell's soldiers. The principal varieties were known at least as far back as the sixteenth century, but minor varieties are coming frequently into use. These varieties differ greatly from each other, and from the original wild cabbage, and could not be recognized for the same plant but that their steps of deviation are well known. The Cabbage in several of its varieties is widely grown in the United States, and is a common article of food in most sections. It varies, in its several varieties, from the Kohl-Rabi, in which the growth force is carried back into the stem, which swells into an underground turnip-like form, to the common Cabbage, in which the vegetation is developed into a compact head, and the Cauliflower, in which the flowering head is enormously developed. Other varieties are the Brussels Sprouts and the Jersey Cabbage. In the last the stem grows to 8 or 10 feet high, and supplies walking sticks and small building timber, such as spars for small thatched roofs, &c. The changes in the Cabbage are easily accounted for. The present form is of highly vegetative character, as is shown by its habit and habitat. The surplus vegetative force may express itself simply in an increased development of the leaf, which is thrown into wavy folds, as in the common Kale; it may remain in the midribs, which become succulent, as in the Portugal Cabbage; may be carried back into the stem, causing a root-like swelling, as in the Kohl-Rabi, or a tall growth of the stem, as in the Jersey Cabbage; it may be applied to the formation of buds, which develop with the peculiar luxuriance of the Brussels Sprouts; or may be withheld from the lateral buds and supplied to the apical one alone, which swells into the enormous head of the common Cabbage. The most evolved and final variety is the Cauliflower, in which the vegetative force acts upon the flowering head, of which the flowering is largely checked. There are other varieties, but the above covers the diverse variations.

"Good worts! good *cabbage*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

"The leaves are large, fleshy, and of a glaucous colour: the flowers consist of four leaves, which are succeeded by long taper pods, containing several round acrid seeds. The species are, *cabbage*. savoy *cabbage*. *Broccoli*. The *cauliflower*. The musk *cabbage*. Branching tree *cabbage* from the sea-coast. *Colewort*. Perennial Alpine *colewort*. Perfoliated wild *cabbage*, &c."—*Miller.*

2. *Ordinary Language:*

(1) In the same sense as 1.

(2) The huge terminal bud of some palm trees.

"Their '*cabbage*' (that of the trees of *Saguerus saccharifer*) is moreover eatable, like that of the West Indian Cabbage-palm (*Areca oleracea*), whose huge terminal bud is known by this name."—*Lindley: Veg. King.* (ed. 1853), 137.

¶ *Brazil Cabbage:* An aroid plant, *Caladium sagittifolium.*

Dog's cabbage: A plant—the *Thelygonum Cynocrambe*—which belongs either to the Chenopodiadaceæ or the Urticaceæ. Though subacid and somewhat purgative it is occasionally used as a potherb.

St. Patrick's Cabbage: One of the names of the *Saxifraga umbrosa*, the London-pride, or "None-so-pretty," called St. Patrick's, because it is a native of Ireland.

The Skunk Cabbage: An orontiaceous plant, the *Symplocarpus fœtidus.*

¶ See also *Sea-cabbage.*

cabbage-bark, *s.* Bark resembling cabbage.

Cabbage-bark tree: The Worm-bark, *Andira inermis*, a leguminous plant of the sub-order *Cæsalpinieæ.*

cabbage-beetle, *s.* [CABBAGE-FLEA.]

cabbage-butterfly, *s.* (1) *Pontia brassicæ*, † (2) *P. Rapæ.*

cabbage-eater, *s.* He who or that which eats cabbage.

"*Lymnocharis*, one who loves the lake.
Crambophagus, cabbage-eater."
Pope: Battle of the Frogs and Mice. (*Names of the Mice.*)

cabbage-flea, *s.*

Entom.: The name sometimes given to a small leaping beetle, the *Altica*, or *Haltica consobrina*, the larvæ of which destroy seedling cabbages, as those of the allied species, *A. nemorum*, do young turnips.] [ALTICA.]

cabbage flower, *s.* The flower of the cabbage.

"Yet the pistil of each *cabbage-flower* is surrounded not only by its own six stamens, but by those of the many other flowers on the same plant."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. iv., p. 99.

cabbage-lettuce, *s.* A variety of lettuce, with leaves forming a low, full head like a cabbage.

cabbage-moth, *s.* A moth of the family Noctuidæ (*Mamestra brassicæ*).

cabbage-net, *s.* A small net to boil cabbage in.

cabbage-palm, *s.* [CABBAGE-TREE.]

"Here the woods were ornamented by the *cabbage-palm*, one of the most beautiful of its family."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World*, ed. 1870, ch. ii., p. 25.

cabbage-rose, *s.* The *Rosa centifolia.*

". . . one of which afforded a most accurate if not picturesque view of Margate, while the other glowed with a huge wreath of *cabbage-roses* and jonquils."—*Disraeli: Henrietta Temple*, bk. vi., ch. x.

cabbage-tree, *s.*

1. The English name for the palm-genus Areca, and specially for the *A. oleracea*, the cabbage-palm of the West Indies. It is so called because the bud at the top of its stem is like a cabbage, and the inner leaves which form this bud are eaten like the vegetable now mentioned, though the removal of its bud for the sake of these leaves is the destruction of the magnificent tree.

2. A garden name for *Kleinia nervifolia*, a composite plant.

Australian cabbage-tree: A palm-tree—the *Corypha australis.* Its leaves are made into hats, baskets, &c.

Bastard Cabbage-tree: *Andira inermis*, a leguminous plant of the sub-order Cæsalpinieæ.

cabbage-wood, *s.*

1. *Eriodendron anfractuosum*, a tree belonging to the Bombaceæ, a family of the Sterculiaceæ, or Sterculiads.

2. The wood of the cabbage-tree.

"*Cabbage-wood* . . . is sometimes used in ornamental furniture; but does not answer very well, as the ends of the fibres are too hard and the medullary part is too soft for holding glue. The surface is, also, very difficult to polish, and cannot be preserved without varnish. The trunk, after the centre part is rotted out, forms a durable waterpipe."—*Waterston: Cyclopædia of Commerce.*

cabbage-worm, *s.*

Entom.: The caterpillar, or larva of several species of moths or butterflies, especially that of the *Pontia*, or *Pieris brassicæ*, which attacks cabbages. [CABBAGE BUTTERFLY.]

căb'-bạge (2), *s.* [Fr. *cabus* = a basket.] Cant word for the shreds and clippings made by tailors.

"For as tailors preserve their *cabbage*,
So squires take care of bag and baggage."
Second Part of Hudibras (spurious), p. 56: 1663.

căb'-bạge (1), **cạb'-bĭdge,** *v.i.* [From the substantive.] To form a head like that of the cabbage.

"Cabusser, to *cabbidge*; to grow to a head, or grow round and close together as a cabbage."—*Cotgrave.*

"To make lettuce *cabbage*, they transplant it, taking care during the great heats to water it; otherwise, instead of pomming, it runs to seed."—*Rees: Cyclopædia.*

căb'-bạge (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *cabasser* = to put into a basket; *cabas* = a basket.]

A cant term among tailors: To steal a portion of the cloth used when a tailor is cutting out some article of dress.

"Your taylor, instead of shreads, *cabbages* whole yards of cloth."—*Arbuthnot.*

căb'-bạged, *pa. par. & a.* [CABBAGE, *v.*] Grown into a head like that of a cabbage.

căb'-bạg-ĭng, *pr. par. & s.* [CABBAGE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.:* The act or process of forming a head like that of the cabbage.

"*Cabbaging*, among gardeners, is sometimes used to denote the knitting and gathering of certain potherbs into round bunched heads; in which case it amounts to the same with what Evelyn calls pomiug, pommer, q.d. appling or growing applewise."—*Rees: Cyclopædia.*

căb'-ba-la, *s.* [CABALA.]

căb'-ble, *v.t.* To break up into pieces. [CABBLING.]

căb'-bled, *pa. par. & a.* [CABBLE, *v.*]

căb'-blĕr, *s.* [CABBLE.] One who breaks up the iron in the process of cabbling.

căb'-blĭng, *pr. par. & s.* [CABBLE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As substantive:*

Metal.: A term among metallurgists in Gloucestershire, also called "scabbling." "Finery," that is the cast or pig iron, after it has been subjected to the influence of the refinery, is smelted with charcoal; it is then worked up with iron bars into a large ball of 2—2½ cwt., which is afterwards hammered into a flat oval from 2—4 inches thick; this is allowed to cool, and then the process of *cabbling* commences, which is simply breaking up this flat iron into small pieces. These pieces are again heated almost to fusion, hammered, and drawn out into bar-iron.

căb'-bỹ, *s.* [CAB (1).] A cabman, one who drives a cab.

ca-bel, *s.* [Port.] The finest kind of India silk, as distinguished from the *bariga*, or inferior kind; cabesse. (*Simmonds.*)

* **ca-bel,** *s.* [CABLE].

ca'-beld, *pa. par.* [CABLED.] (*Scotch.*)

cā'-bĕr, *s.* [CABIR.]

* 1. A rafter, a joist.

2. A long pole. (Used specially in the game of tossing the caber.)

ca-bĕ'r-ĕ-a, *s.* [Etymology unknown.] A genus of Infundibulate Polyzoa (Bryozoa) of the sub-order Cheilostomata, and family Cabereadæ. There is but one British species, *C. Hookeri.*

ca-bĕr-ē'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [*Caberea*); fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*] A family of Infundibulate Polyzoa, distinguished by the unjointed polypidom, the narrow branches, the cells in two or more rows, with vibracula (whips) or sessile avicularia at the back. There are two genera, one of which, *Caberea*, is British. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

căb'-ĭ-āl, *s.* [Brazilian *cabiaí.*] Buffon's name for a South American mammal—the Capybara. [HYDROCHŒRUS, CAPYBARA.]

căb'-ĭn, * **cab-an,** * **cab-ane,** *s.* [Fr. *cabane*; Wel., Ir., & Gael. *caban* = a booth, cabin, dimin. of *cab* = a booth.]

1. A little hut or house; a small cottage.

"*Caban*, lytylle howse."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Crope into a *cabane*."—*P. Plowman*, 1,789.

". . . on the south side of the ford were a few mud *cabins*, and a single house built of more solid materials."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Any temporary shelter or dwelling-place.

"Some of green boughs their slender *cabins* frame,
Some lodged were Tortosa's streets about."
Fairfax.

* 3. A little room. [CABINET.]

"So long in secret *cabin* there he held
Her captive to his sensual desire."
Spenser.

4. A compartment or small room in a ship.

"Give thanks you have lived so long, and make yourself ready in your *cabin* for the mischance of the hour, if it so hap."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 1.

"Men may not expect the use of many *cabins*, and safety at once, in the sea service."—*Raleigh.*

cabin-boy, *s.* A boy whose office it is to attend in the cabin or elsewhere on the officers of a ship.

". . . two weatherbeaten old seamen who had risen from being *cabin-boys* to be admirals."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* **cabin-mate,** *s.* One who shares the same cabin with another.

"His *cabin-mate*, I'll assure ye."
Beaum. and Fl.: Sea-Voyage.

* **căb'-ĭn,** *v.t. & t.* [From *cabin*, s.]

I. *Intrans.:* To live in a cabin, or in some similarly humble dwelling.

"I'll make you feed on berries and on roots,
And feed on curds and whey, and suck the goat,
And *cabin* in a cave."
Shakesp.: Titus Andron., iv. 2.

II. *Trans.:* To confine closely, as in a cabin or cell. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"They feel themselves in a state of thraldom, they imagine that their souls are cooped and *cabined* in, unless they have some man or some body of men dependent on their mercy."—*Burke: Speech at Bristol* in 1780.

căb'-ĭned, *pa. par. & a.* [CABIN, *v.*]

† A. *As pa. par.:* Confined closely, as in a cabin or small cell.

"I'm *cabin'd*, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in,
To saucy doubts and fears."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

"Though from our birth the faculty divine
Is chain'd and tortured—*cabin'd*, cribb'd, confined,
And bred in darkness."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 127.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Containing or furnished with cabins.

* 2. Pertaining to a cabin.

"The nice morn, on the Indian steep,
From her *cabin'd* loophole peep." *Milton.*

căb'-ĭ-nĕt, *s.* [In Ger. *cabinet.* From Fr. *cabinet*, dimin. of *cabane* = a hut; Sp. *gabinet:* Ital. *gabinetto.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) A little hut or cottage.

"Hearken awhile, from thy greene *cabinet*,
The rurall song of carefull Colinet."
Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar, xii.

"Their groves he feld; their gardins did deface;
Their arbers spoyle; their *Cabinets* suppresse."
Ibid.: F. Q., II. xii. 83.

* (2) A closet, a small room.

"At both corners of the farther side, let there be two delicate or rich *cabinets*, daintily paved, richly hanged, glazed with crystalline glass, and a rich cupola in the midst, and all other elegancy that may be thought on."—*Bacon.*

* (3) A private room, used for consultations, &c.

"You began in the *cabinet* what you afterwards practised in the camp."—*Dryden.*

(4) A piece of furniture, containing drawers or compartments in which to keep curiosities and other articles of value.

In vain the workman shew'd his wit,
With rings and hinges counterfeit,
To make it seem, in this disguise,
A *cabinet* to vulgar eyes." *Swift.*

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) Any place of rest or shelter.

"Lo! here the gentle lark, weary of rest,
From his moist *cabinet* mounts up on high."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, &c. i.

(2) Any thing in which articles of value are preserved.

"Who sees a soul in such a body set,
Might love the treasure for the *cabinet*."
Ben Jonson.

"Young ladies and young gentlewomen too
Do no small kindness to my Pilgrim show:
Their *cabinets*, their bosoms, and their hearts,
My Pilgrim has: 'cause he to them imparts
His pretty riddles in such wholesome strains."
Bunyan: P. P., pt. ii. Introd.

II. *Tech.:* A kind of deliberative committee or council of the Executive, consisting of the principal members of the Government. In the United States the Cabinet consists of a body of great officials appointed by the President as his advisers and assistants in the conduct of the government, and confirmed in their office by the Senate. They comprise the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Attorney General, and the Postmaster General. Each of these is the head of the Department indicated by his title, and as a collective body they act as an Advisory Board to the President. The United States system differs from the English in the fact that the Cabinet Ministers are not members of Congress, and that there is no Prime Minister, the President occupying the place of that official, and being responsible for the acts of the Government. The members of the Cabinet receive salaries of $8,000 per year. They are removable at the will of the President, but generally hold office till their successors are appointed and confirmed.

In England the Cabinet is differently constituted, being formed of members of Parliament of whom the Prime Minister, or Premier, is chosen by the Queen, and the others chosen by him. The Cabinet includes the First Lord of the Treasury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the five Secretaries of State, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the First Lord of the Admiralty, eleven members in all. It has occasionally had others, to the number of seventeen. The English Cabinet grew out of the former Privy Council, the advisers of the Crown. This was a large body, and a smaller advisory body grew up within it, from which the present Cabinet emerged after the Revolution of 1688. The members are the leaders of the majority in the House of Commons, who are expected to leave office if defeated in any bill they have supported before the House. The only power at present possessed by the Sovereign is to appoint a new Premier, in which she has some, but not a wide, power of choice. The Premier, when appointed, becomes the responsible head of the Government, but one with a very uncertain tenure of office, as his position depends on his control of the vote of the House. The English Cabinet has grown out of the exigencies of the Government, and has no formal place in the constitution, while its functions are limited by no written rules. It is one of those expediencies of which modern government is now so largely composed. The acquisition of the actual governing power by the Premier and the loss of it by the Sovereign, with the general suffrage of the people, assimilates Great Britain very closely to the Republican form of government.

The Cabinet has been adopted by other countries, such as France and Italy, under conditions closely similar to those of England, the Cabinet Ministers being members of the legislature, and expected to resign office when defeated in any measure. The elective head of the Government in France and the King in Italy, however, retain a power which has been lost by the Queen in England, the Cabinet standing to them in a position somewhat resembling that of the American Cabinet to the President.

"The *cabinet* council, shortly termed the *cabinet*, forms only part of the ministry or administration. . . . Its [the privy council's] duties of advising the crown and conducting the government of the country, are almost exclusively performed by the principal ministers of state, who form another section of it called the *cabinet* council. This is so termed on account of its being originally composed of such members of the privy council as the king placed most trust in, and conferred with, apart from others, in his cabinet, or private room. Speaking constitutionally, however, there is no difference between a *cabinet* and a privy councillor."—*A. Fonblanque, Jun.: How we are Governed*, let. 6.

"Few things in our history are more curious than the origin and growth of the power now possessed by the *cabinet*. From an early period the kings of England had been assisted by a privy council, to which the law assigned many important functions and duties. During several centuries this body deliberated on the gravest and most delicate affairs of state. But by degrees its character changed. It became too large for despatch and secrecy. The rank of privy councillor was often bestowed as an honorary distinction on persons to whom nothing was confided, and whose opinion was never asked. The sovereign, on the most important occasions, resorted for advice to a small knot of leading ministers. The advantages and disadvantages of this course were early pointed out by Bacon, with his usual judgment and sagacity: but it was not till after the Restoration that the interior council began to attract general notice. During many years old-fashioned politicians continued to regard the *cabinet* as an unconstitutional and dangerous board."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

cabinet-council, *s.*

1. A meeting of the Cabinet for consultation.

"A *Cabinet Council* was hastily summoned yesterday morning, and met at midday at the official residence of the Premier, . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 29, 1881.

* 2. The Cabinet.

"From the highest to the lowest it is universally read, from the *cabinet-council* to the nursery."—*Gay to Swift.*

cabinet-edition, *s.* An edition of a small neat size.

"He is, indeed, a walking *cabinet edition* of Goethe, in all the externalities of manner and style; elevating neatness almost into sublimity; witching prettiness that it looks like beauty."—*Foreign Quarterly Review*, No 1. *Memoirs of Varnhagen von Ense.*

cabinet-file, *s.*

Cabinet-making and Joinery: A smooth, single-cut file, used in wood-working.

cabinet-maker, *s.* One whose trade it is to make cabinets or receptacles for curiosities and valuables. Also applied more widely to a maker of household furniture in general.

"The root of an old white thorn will make very fine boxes and combs, so that they would be of great use for the *cabinet-makers*, as well as the turners and others."—*Mortimer.*

cabinet-making, *a. & s.*

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the making of household furniture.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. The making of cabinets in a political sense.

"Excepting for *cabinet-making*, I doubt
For that delicate purpose, they're rather worn out."
Moore: Twopenny Post-bag, Sale of the Tools.

2. The trade or business of a maker of household furniture.

cabinet-organ, *s.*

Music: A superior class and size of reed organ.

cabinet-picture, *s.* Properly small valuable pictures or paintings from the old masters, on copper, panel, and canvas; such as, from their size and value, would be preserved in cabinets. Any picture or painting of a small size. Also applied to photographs of a size larger than *caries-de-visite*, and generally to anything of value of a small, neat, size, fitted for preservation in a cabinet. (*Lit. & fig.*)

* **cabinet-secret,** *s.* A close secret.

"And if all that will not serve our turn, but we must press into his *cabinet-secrets*, invade the book of life, and oversee, and divulge to all men *abscondita Domini Dei nostri*, then are God's mercies unworthily repaid by us, and those indulgences which were to bestow civility upon the world, have only taught us to be more rude."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. iv., p. 629.

* **căb'-ĭ-net,** *v.t.* [CABINET, *s.*] To enclose as in a cabinet or casket.

"This is the frame of most men's spirits in the world; to adore the casket, and contemn the jewel that is *cabineted* in it."—*Hewyt: Serm.*, p. 87.

căb'-ĭn-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [CABIN, *v.*]

cab'-ĭr, kab'-ar, keb-bre, *s.* [From Wel. *ceibre, ceibren* = a rafter; Ir. *cæbar* = a coupling; Gael. *cabar* = a pole, lath.] (*Scotch.*)

1. A rafter.

2. The transverse beams in a kiln on which grain is laid to be dried.

† **Ca-bi-rē'-an,** † **Cab-ĭr'-ĭ-an,** *a. & s.* [CABIRI.]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the Cabiri or their worship.

B. *As substantive:* One of the Cabiri.

Ca-bī'-rī, *s. pl.* [Gr. καβείροι (*kabeiroi*). Strabo says that the name came from Mt. Cabeirus, in Berecynthia.]

Ethnic & Class. Myth.: Certain Pelasgian divinities, pigmy statues of which still exist among the terra-cottas of the British Museum. They were specially worshipped in Samothrace, Lemnos, Imbros, and the Troad.

* **Ca-bī'-rĭc,** *a.* [CABIRI.] Of or pertaining to the Cabiri or their worship.

* **Ca-bi-rĭt'-ĭc,** *a.* [CABIRI.] The same as CABIRIC.

cā'-ble, * ca'-bel, * ca'-belle, * ca'-bulle, * ca'-byl, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *cabel, caable, chaable;* Fr. *câble;* Low Lat. *caplum;* Lat. *capio* = to take hold of; M. Gr. *καπλιον* (*kaplion*); Dut., Dan., Sw., & Ger. *kabel.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Nautical, in Telegraphy, &c.:*

1. A strong, thick rope, exceeding ten inches in circumference, originally only made of hemp, but now also of iron or copper wire, or most commonly of iron links. A rope less than ten inches in circumference is called a *hawser.*

¶ Hemp is laid up right-handed into yarns. Yarns are laid up left-handed into strands. Three strands are laid up right-handed into a hawser. Three hawsers laid up left-handed make a cable. The circumference of hemp rope varies from about 3 inches to 26. The strength of a hemp cable of 18 inches circumference is about 60 tons, and for other sizes the strength varies according to the cube of the diameter. Wire rope consists usually of three strands, laid or spun around a hempen core, while each of these strands consists of six wires laid the opposite way around a smaller hempen core. Hempen and wire ropes are usually employed for tow lines and for mooring purposes, but chain cables have now almost superseded those of hemp for anchoring purposes. These are made in links, each about six times the diameter of the iron employed, in length, and three and a half times in breadth. Compared with the strength of hemp cable, a one-inch diameter chain cable is equal to about 3½ hemp, and a 2 inch chain to an 8 inch hemp cable.

(1) The rope or chain to which a ship's anchor is attached. [Chain-cable.]

"*Cable,* or *cabulle* (*cabyl,* or schyp roop, A. P.). *Curcula,*" &c.—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Cachen vp the crossayl, *cables* thay fasten."
Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Patience,* 102.

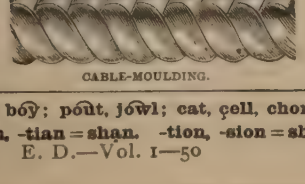
(2) The wire rope used for the support of some suspension bridges.

(3) The wire rope used for submarine telegraphs. Deep sea telegraph cables vary greatly in construction, so that no general description can be given. One laid in 1865 consisted of a core of seven copper wires, of which six were wound spirally around a central one. These were thoroughly surrounded with Chatterton's Compound (a mixture of resin, Stockholm tar, and gutta percha). Over this four coatings of the compound and of gutta percha were alternately laid. Around this jute was carefully wrapped, and the whole was sheathed with ten iron wires, each of which was wrapped in strands of tarred manilla yarn. The total diameter was 1¼ inches, and the breaking strain 8 tons. "Shore end" cable has always an additional protection of wire and hemp. The cables which have subsequently been laid, and which are so numerous and extended as to bring almost all parts of the earth into telegraphic communication, vary from the above, as the result of experience, but the same care to produce complete insulation of the central conductor is taken.

2. A nautical measure of distance = 120 fathoms, or 720 feet, by which the distances of ships in a fleet are frequently estimated. This term is often misunderstood. In all marine charts a cable is deemed 607·56 feet, or one-tenth of a sea mile. In rope-making the cable varies from 100 to 115 fathoms; cablet, 120 fathoms; hawser-laid, 130 fathoms, as determined by the Admiralty in 1830. (*Smyth.*) According to Ure, a cable's length is 100 to 140 fathoms in the merchant service; in the Royal Navy four cables are employed, each of 100 fathoms, two cables being attached end to end.

II. *In architecture:*

1. A wreathed or torus convex moulding made in the form of a rope. [Cable-moulding.]



CABLE-MOULDING.

2. A moulding representing a cable or spiral scroll.

¶ *Cable* is used in many nautical phrases, *e.g.:*

1. *A shot of cable:* Two cables spliced together.

2. *To bend the cable:* To make it fast to the anchor.

3. *To bit the cable:* To fasten it round the bits. [Bit.]

4. *To drag the cable:* Said of a ship when the cable fails to hold it securely, owing to roughness of weather.

5. *To fleet the cable:* To allow it to surge back on the whelps of the capstan or windlass, as the cable climbs on to the larger part of the cone.

6. *To heckle the cable.* [*To serve the cable.*] [Cackle (2), *v.*]

7. *To pay out the cable:* To let it run out.

8. *To pay the cable cheap:* To let it run out fast; to hand it out apace.

9. *To plait the cable:* To serve it.

10. *To serve the cable:* To bind it round with ropes, canvas, &c., so as to prevent it from being galled in the hawser.

11. *To slip the cable:* To let it run out, and leave it, when there is no time to weigh anchor.

12. *To splice the cable:* To join the ends of two cables, or of a broken cable, by working the strands into one another. In the case of iron cables the splice is effected by means of shackles.

13. *To veer the cable:* To let more out.

14. *To worm the cable:* To fill the spiral crevices between the lays with strands.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds.)

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Cable-length, cable-maker.*

cable-bends, *s. pl.* Two small ropes for lashing the end of a hempen cable to its own part, to secure the clinch by which it is fastened to the anchor-ring. (*Smyth.*)

cable-bit, *s.* [Bit.]

cable-bitted, *a.* So bitted as to enable the cable to be nipped or rendered with ease.

cable-buoy, *s.* A buoy or cask used to keep a rope cable to prevent it from being cut in rocky anchorages. Also used to support the end of a broken cable, to assist in recovering it.

cable-cane, *s.* A species of Palm, *Calamus rudentum,* a native of the East Indies, Cochin-china, &c.

cable-car, *s.* A street railway car moved by a wire rope or cable running in an iron conduit under the street. In the surface of this conduit is a slot, through which passes an iron arm fixed to the car, and gripping or releasing the cable at the will of the operator. The cable is moved by steam power at a central station. Cars of this kind have been introduced in a number of the cities of the United States as an acceptable substitute for horse cars, largely in San Francisco and Chicago, and to a less extent in Philadelphia and New York. The idea of using a rope or cable for this purpose is of old date, and various patents have been taken out, but it was first practically applied in 1873, by Mr. Hallidie, of San Francisco, on Clay Street of that city. This is a very steep street, with a rise of about one foot in six, and horse power was impracticable, but the method proved so successful that it was quickly applied to other streets, and San Francisco has now nearly 100 miles of cable road. It was adopted in Chicago about ten years later, and since then in some eastern cities. American engineers laid the first cable lines in Britain, they being opened in several cities, and particularly in Edinburgh, where very steep streets exist. In most places they will probably soon be superseded by electric trolley lines, which are coming widely into operation, but they are likely to be long retained in such cities as San Francisco and Edinburgh, whose steep gradiants render them especially applicable.

cable-gripper, *s.*

Naut.: A lever compressor over the cable-well, by which the cable is stopped from running out.

*** cable-hatband,** *s.* Twisted gold or silver cord worn as a hatband.

"... more cable till he had as much as my *cable-hatband* to fence him."—*Marston: Ant. & Mellida,* ii. 1.

cable-hook, *s.*

Nautical:

1. A hook for attachment to the messenger by which the cable is hauled in on a man-of-war, or other ship having a large number of hands, without having recourse to the capstan. It may also be attached to a hawser, undertunning the cable.

2. A hook by which a cable is handled. Each seaman has a hook in lighting-up the cable or packing in tiers.

*** cable-laid,** *a.* Twisted in the manner of a rope or cable, in which each strand is a hawser-laid rope.

cable-moulding, *s.* [Cable, A. 2.]

cable-nipper, *s.*

Naut.: A device serving to bind the messenger to the cable, and composed of a number of rope-yarns or small stuff marled together. (*Knight.*)

*** cable-rope,** *s.*

Naut. A thick strong rope, a cable.

cable-shackle, *s.*

Naut.: A D-shaped ring or clevis, by which one length of cable is connected to another, or, upon occasion, the cable connected to an object such as the anchoring. (*Knight.*)

cable-sheet, sheet-cable, *s.* The spare bower anchor of a ship.

cable-stage, *s.* The place in the hold or cable-tier for coiling ropes and hawsers.

cable-stopper, *s.*

Naut.: A device to stop the paying-out of the cable

cable-tier, *s.*

Nautical:

1. That part of the deck where the cables are stowed.

2. The coils of a cable.

cable-tire, *s.*

1. *Naut.:* The coils of a cable.

2. *Mech.:* Any large rope used in raising weights, as in pulleys, cranes, etc.

3. *Arch.:* A moulding of a convex form at the back of the flutes, representing a rope or a staff laid in a flute.

4. *Milit.:* The large rope used in dragging guns.

cable-well, *s.*

Naut.: The part of the ship where the cable is coiled away.

cā'-ble, *v.t. & i.* [Cable, *s.*]

I. *Transitive:*

1. *Naut.:* To fasten or secure with a cable. (*Dyer: Fleece,* ii.)

2. *Arch.:* To fill the flutes of columns with cable-moulding.

3. *Teleg.:* To transmit (as news, &c.) by the submarine telegraph cable. Since the opening of the oceanic telegraph cables the price of messages over them has been greatly reduced, the total reduction having been from $5 to 25 cents per word, though quite high rates continue to more distant points, as from England to Brazil, where it varies from 6s. 2d. (in the north), to 1£, 8s. 10d. There are at present fourteen cables crossing the Atlantic, owned by six different companies, besides cables to numerous other parts of the world, and telegraphers are not without hope of being able to apply the telephonic system to ocean wires, and enable people to talk from continent to continent.

"Had Messrs. . . . . *cabled* the refusal of the order, or even written by return mail, there could have been no possibility of any misunderstanding."—*Daily News,* Sept. 19, 1873.

II. *Intrans.:* To send a message by the submarine telegraph cable.

"Mr. . . . *cables* to-day that large numbers of English proxies will be revoked and new ones given in his favour."—*Daily Telegraph,* Dec. 31, 1880.

cā'-bled (*Eng.*), **cā'-beld** (*Scotch*), *a.* [Cable, *s.*]

* **1.** *Naut.:* Fastened or secured to a cable.

"Cautious approaching, in Myrina's port
Cast out the *cabled* stone upon the strand."
Dyer: Fleece, ii.

2. *Arch.:* Filled with cable-moulding, as the flutes of columns.

3. *Teleg. Of a message:* Sent by the submarine telegraph cable.

4. *Her.:* The same as CABLEE (q.v.)

"*Cabled*, in Heraldry, is applied to a cross formed of the two ends of a ship's cable; sometimes also to a cross covered over with rounds of rope; more properly called a cross corded."—*Rees: Cyclopædia.*

cabled-columns, *s.*

Arch.: Columns, the flutes of which are filled with cable-moulding.

cā-blēe', *a.* [Fr. *câble.*] [CABLED, 4.]

Her.: Applied to a cross in coat-armour, composed of two cable-ends.

CABLEE.

cā'-ble-grăm, *s.* [A coined word, formed on the supposed analogy of *anagram, chronogram,* &c. From Eng. *cable,* and Gr. γραμμὰ (*gramma*) = a writing, message, γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A message sent by the submarine telegraph cable.

"A *cablegram* from New York states that the steamer Scandinavia collided with the Thiorva."—*Standard*, April 12, 1880.

* **cā'-blĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *cabl(e)* and dimin. suff. *-et*; or Fr. *câblot.*] A little cable; one less than ten inches in circumference; a tow-rope.

"*Cablet*, in sea-language, denotes any cable-laid rope under nine inches in circumference."—*Rees: Cyclopædia.*

cā'-blĭng, *s.* [CABLE, *v.*]

Architecture:

1. The act of filling up the flutes of columns with cable-moulding.

2. The same as cable-moulding.

* **căb'-lĭsh,** *s.* [O. Fr. *chablis.*] Brushwood, branches blown down by the wind.

căb'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *cab*; and *man.*] A driver of a cab.

* **ca-bŏb',** *v.t.* [CABOB, *s.*] To roast, as a cabob.

* **ca-bŏb',** *s.* [Pers. *cobbob* = roasted meat.]

1. A small piece of meat roasted on a skewer. (So called in Turkey and Persia.)

2. A leg of mutton stuffed with white herrings and sweet herbs. (*Sir T. Herbert.*)

ca-bō-çeër', *s.* [Port. *cabeceira* = the head, the chief.] A local governor appointed by some of the native kings of Western Africa.

* **ca-bō'çhe,** *s.* [Fr. *caboche* = a large head.] The Bullhead, or Miller's-thumb; also applied to the tadpole.

"Nomina piscium . . . Hic (sic) caput, a *caboche.* Hic capito, a bulhedo."—*Nominale* (15th century); *Vocabularies* in *Library of National Antiquities.* (*Wright.*)

ca-bō'çhed, ca-bos'hed, ca-boss'ed, *a.* [Fr. *caboche* = a large head; O. Fr. *cap* = head; Lat. *caput.*]

Heraldry: A term used of beasts' heads, borne full-faced, and without any part of the neck visible.

"*Cuboched, caboshed* or *cabossed* . . . is where the head of a beast is cut off behind the ears by a section parallel to the face; or by a perpendicular section, in contradistinction to couped, which is done by a horizontal line; besides that it is further from the ears than *caboshing.* The head, in this case, is placed full-faced, or affrontée, so that no part of the neck can be visible. This bearing is by some called Trunked."—*Rees: Cyclopædia.*

FRONT VIEW.

ca-bō'-çhŏn, *s.* [Fr. *cabochon,* from *caboche* = head.] A method of cutting precious stones without facets.

SIDE VIEW STONE CUT EN CABOCHON.

căb'-ŏ-cle, *s.* [A Brazilian word.]

Min.: A doubtful mineral, of a pale or dark brick-red colour. Dana calls it "Hydrous Phosphate of Alumina and Lime." It is found in rolled pebbles with the diamond sand of Bahia.

căb'-ŏk, *s.* [KEBBUCK.]

ca-bom'-bą, *s.* [Native Guiana name.]

Bot.: A genus of aquatic plants, with shield-like floating leaves, and finely-cut submerged ones, like the *Ranunculus aquatilis* and its allies. It grows in America, and is the type of the order Cabombaceæ.

ca-bom-bā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Named from the typical genus *cabomba* (q.v.), fem. pl. adj. suffix *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of water-plants, placed by Lindley in his 31st or Nymphal alliance. They have 3—4 sepals, 3—4 petals, 6—13 stamina, and 2—18 carpels, distinct from each other, with fine seeds. Only two genera are known, Cabomba and Hydrapeltis. The species are three, from North America and Australia. They are sometimes called Water-shields.

ca-bōo'se, cam-bōo'se, *s.* [Dut. *kombuis* = a cook's room. The origin is doubtful. Dan. *kubys*; Sw. *kabysa*; L. Ger. *kabuse, kabüse* = a little room or hut. Allied to Wel. *cab* = hut, and Eng. *booth*; Ger. *büse*; Low Lat. *busa.* (*Mahn.*).]

1. *Nautical:*

(1) The cook's house, or galley, on the deck of a ship.

(2) A box covering the chimney in a ship.

2. *Rail. Engineering:* A car attached to the rear of a freight train fitted up for the accommodation of the guard, brakesman, and chance passengers. (*American.*)

căb-ŏs, *s.* [Fr. *caboche* = a large head.]

Zool.: A species of eel-pout, about two feet long.

ca'-bŏtz, *s.* [An Abyssinian word.] The Cusso or Kousso. [BRAYERA.]

ca-brĕr'-īte, *s.* [From the Sierra Cabrera, in Spain.]

Min.: A mineral of a pearly lustre, and translucent, apple-green colour, resulting from the alteration of arsenids of nickel and cobalt. Composition: Arsenic acid, 42.37; protoxide of nickel, 20.01; oxide of cobalt, 4.06; magnesia, 9.29; water, 25.80. It occurs in the Sierra Cabrera, in Spain. (*Dana.*)

† **căb-rĭ-ō'le,** † **cąb-rĭ-ō-le't (et** as **ā),** *s.* [Fr. *cabriolet,* dim. of *cabriole* = a caper, a leap, from the fancied friskiness and lightness of the carriage; Ital. *capriola* = a caper, *caprio* = a wild goat. (*Skeat.*)] A covered carriage, drawn by two horses: now contracted into *cab* (q.v.)

"In those days men drove gigs as they since have driven stanhopes, tilburys, demnets, and *cabriolets*, and I rather piqued myself upon my 'turn out.'"—*Theodore Hook: Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii., ch. i.

căb'-rĭt, *s.* [Sp. *cabrito* = a kid.] A name for the Prongbuck Antelope (*Antilocapra furcifera*).

* **căb'-ūre,** *s.* [Brazilian name.]

Zool.: An obsolete name of *Scops brasiliensis,* a beautiful and easily tamed owl; it is of a brown colour, variegated with white, and is feathered down to its toes.

cā'-bŭrns, *s. pl.* [Probably from *cable.*]

Naut.: Small lines made of spun yarn, to bind cables.

"*Caburns*, in sea-language, denote small lines made of spun yarn, wherewith to bind cables, seize tackles, and the like."—*Rees: Cyclopædia.*

ca-cā'-lĭ-ă, *s.* [Gr. κακαλία (*kakalia*) = coltsfoot.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants of the sub-order Tubulifloræ, and the family Senecionæ. They are perennials, and have some of them fleshy stems and dingy leaves. Those of *C. procumbens* are eaten by the Chinese, and those of *C. ficoides* by the natives of Cape Colony.

ca-cā'-ŏ, *s.* [A Mexican word, *cacauatl,* adopted by us from the Spanish.]

1. The specific name of the *Theobroma cacao,* the tree from the seeds of which chocolate is prepared. It is a native of tropical America.

2. The seeds of the *Theobroma cacao* mentioned above. They are called also Cocoa (q.v.)

¶ *Wild Cacao:* A plant, *Herrania purpurea.*

cacao-mill, *s.*

Grinding: A mill for grinding the nut of the *Theobroma cacao,* to reduce it to the condition of flake cacao. It differs from chocolate in being ground with a portion of its hull, instead of being carefully hulled before grinding. It is mixed in the hopper with flour, sugar, &c., and passed through a number of steel mills resembling paint-mills, by which the nut is reduced and the ingredients intimately incorporated therewith by means of friction, heat, and the oil evolved from the nut.

cacao-nuts, *s.* The fruit of the Cacao tree, from which chocolate is made.

cacao-tree, *s.* [CACAO.]

* **că'c-ą-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *caco* = to go to stool.] Attended with diarrhœa.

cacatory-fever, *s.*

Med.: An intermittent form of fever, accompanied with looseness of the bowels, and sometimes with gripes.

căc-a-tū', *s.* [Imitated from the note of the birds.] [COCKATOO.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the sub-family Cacatuinæ. *Cacatua galerita* is the Great Sulphur-crested Cockatoo, and *C. sulphurea,* the Small Sulphur-crested Cockatoo.

căc-a-tu-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [From *cacatua* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Psittacidæ (Parrots), containing the Cockatoos. The head is furnished with an erectile crest, and the tail is broad and even. They are found in the Eastern Archipelago and Australia.

* **căçche,** *v.t. & i.* [CATCH.]

cāçe, * **cāis,** *s.* [In Fr. *cas,* from Lat. *casus* = chance.] Chance, accident. (*Scotch.*)

¶ *In cace:* By chance.

căch'-ą-lŏt, *s.* [Fr. *cachalot*; Dut. *kazilot*; Ger. *kaschelot*; ultimate etym. unknown.]

1. A cetacean of the family Balænidæ. It is the *Physeter macrocephalus,* called also the Sperm or Spermaceti Whale. The male is from forty-six to sixty, or even seventy feet long; the female from thirty to thirty-

HEAD OF CACHALOT.

five. It is black, becoming whitish below. The cachalots feed chiefly on squids or cuttle-fishes. They are gregarious, and go in what the fishermen call schools, sometimes with as many as 500 or 600 individuals. There are two kinds—female schools and schools of males not fully grown. With each female school are from one to three large bulls, or, as the whalers call them, schoolmasters. The cachalot inhabits the Northern seas, but straggles through a great part of the ocean.

2. The Mexican Sperm-whale (*Catodon Colneti*), found in the North Pacific, the South Seas, and the Equatorial Ocean.

3. The South Sea Sperm-whale, found, as the name imports, in the Southern Ocean.

¶ Cachalots or Sperm-whales is the book-name for the family Physeteridæ (q.v.).

căch-ą-ra'-dō, *s.* [Sp.] A kind of Spanish linen.

* **căçhche,** *v.t.* [CATCH, *v.*]

cąçhe, *s.* [Fr. *cache* = a hiding-place; *cacher* = to hide.]

1. A hiding-place, specially a hole dug in the ground in Northern regions, in which to deposit provisions in safety for a time, when it is inconvenient to carry them.

2. The provisions so buried.

cąçhe, *v.t.* [CACHE, *s.*] To conceal as provisions or necessaries by burying, or depositing under a heap of stones.

ca-chĕc'-tic, * ca-chĕc-tick, ca-chĕc-ti-cal, *a.* [Fr. *cachectique;* from Lat. *cachecticus;* Gr. καχεκτικός (*kachektikos*) = pertaining to, having cachexy.] In an ill condition of body; affected with cachexy.

"Young and florid blood, rather than vapid and *cachectical*."—*Arbuthnot on Air.*

"The crude chyle swims in the blood, and appears as milk in the blood of some persons who are *cachectick*."—*Floyer: Animal Humours.*

*** căch'-e-kŏw,** *s.* [Eng. *catch; cow.*] A cow-catcher, one who levies on strayed cattle to have their owners proceeded against. (*Scotch.*)

*** caçhe-pol,** *s.* [Catch-poll.]

*** căch-ĕre,** *s.* [Catcher.]

*** caçh-ĕr-ĕl,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cachereau;* Low Lat. *cacherellus* = a catch-poll.] A catch-poll.

"Ayeyn this *cachereles* cometh, thus I mot care."
Wright: Political Songs, p. 151.

căçh-et' (**et** as **ā**), *s.* [Fr. *cachet;* from *cacher* = to hide.] A stamp, seal of a letter.

Lettre de cachet: A letter signed with the secret seal of the King of France, giving a warrant for the imprisonment of any person without trial. It was formerly much abused, being resorted to for the purpose of imprisoning any one who gave offence to the king or his ministers. *Lettres de cachet* were swept away during the revolution of 1789.

ca-cheŭ'-ta-īte, *s.* [From Cacheuta, in the province of Mendoza, in Chili, where it occurs.]

Min.: A variety of Clausthalite. (*Brit. Mus. Catal.*)

ca-chĕx'-ĭ-a (*Lat.*), **ca'-chĕx-y** (*Eng.*), *s.* [Fr. *cachexie;* Lat. *cachexia;* Gr. καχεξία (*kachexia*); καχή (*kakē*), fem. of κακος (*kakos*) = bad, and ἕξις (*hexis*) = habit.]

Med.: This is a peculiarly bad or unhealthy state of the body, which occurs in certain malignant and formidable diseases, as cancer, tuberculosis (consumption), syphilis, intermittent fever (ague), excessive use of alcohol, &c., and which is characterised by wasting of the body, pinched and anxious expression of countenance, sallow complexion, and great exhaustion.

"The defects of digestion are the principal cause of scurvy and *cachexy*."—*Bp. Berkeley: Siris,* § 96.

cach'-ĭ-bou, *s. & a.* [A West Indian word.]

Bot.: A West Indian name for the *Bursera gummifera.* [Bursera.]

cachibou resin, *s.* A gum-resin obtained from *Bursera gummifera,* a plant belonging to the Amyridaceæ.

† căch-ĭn-nā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *cachinnatio,* from *cachinno* = to laugh aloud.] Loud laughter.

"Haste what they could, this long-legged spectre was still before them, moving her body with a vehement *cachinnation*, a great unmeasurable laughter."—*Satan's Invisible World Discovered,* para. 4. (1685.)

† căch-ĭn'-na-tor-y, *a.* [Lat. *cachinno* = to laugh loudly.] Attended with loud laughter.

"On which timely joke there follow *cachinnatory* buzzes of approval."—*Carlyle: French Revolution,* pt. i., bk. iii., ch. iv.

*** căch-ĭn'-nŭs,** *s.* [Latin.] Loud laughter; giggling.

"Thus neither the praise nor the blame is our own.
No room for a sneer, much less than a *cachinnus;*
We are vehicles, not of tobacco alone,
But of anything else they may choose to put in us."
Cowper: From a Letter to the Rev. Mr. Newton.

căch-ĭr'-ĭ, *s.* [Native word.] A fermented liquor made in Cayenne from the rasped root of the manioc, and resembling perry. (*Webster.*)

căch-ō-lōng', *s.* [Fr. *cacholong;* from *Cach,* the name of a river in Bucharia, and *cholon* = a Calmuc word for stone; Tartar and Calmuc, *kaschtschilon* = beautiful. In Ger. *kascholong.*]

Min.: An opaque or milk-white, sometimes pale yellow, chalcedony; a variety of opal.

căch'-rys, *s.* [Gr. κάχρυς (*kachrus*) = (1) parched barley; (2) the capsules of rosemary; (3) or catkins of amentaceous trees.] A genus of umbelliferous plants. The Cossacks are said to chew the seeds of *C. odontalgica,* that the salivation thus produced may allay the pains of toothache.

ca-chū'-cha, *s.* [Spanish.]

1. An Andalusian dance, closely resembling the Bolero.

2. The music for the same, in 3–4 time.

"*Vict.* That thou mayst dance before them!
Now *cuca la cachucha!*"
Longfellow: The Spanish Student, i. 3.

ca-çhún'-dē, *s.* [Spanish.] A pastile or trochie, composed of various aromatic and other ingredients, highly celebrated in India and China as an antidote, and as stomachic and anti-spasmodic. (*Webster.*)

ca-çiq'ue (**que** as **k**), *s.* [Sp. *cacique.*] [Cazique.]

*** căck, căck'-le** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Cack, *v.*] The act of going to stool; a stool.

*** căck, * cak'-ken** (*Eng.*), *** cawk, cack-le** (*Scotch*), *v.i.* [Lat. *caco;* Gr. κακκάω (*kakkaō*) = to go to stool; from κάκκη (*kakkē*) = dung; Dan. *kakke;* Dut. *kahken;* Ger. *kacken,* all = to go to stool.] To go to stool, to ease oneself.

"*Cakken,* or fyystyn. *Caco.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** căck'-ĕr-ĕl, * căck'-rĕll,** *s.* [From Eng. *cack; -er;* with the dimin. suffix *-el.*] A fish, the flesh of which is said to have laxative properties.

"A *cuckrell,* so called, because it maketh the eater laxative."—*Nomenclator,* 1585. (*Nares.*)

"Fish, whose ordinary abode is in salt waters, namely porpoise, *cackerel,* skate, soles, &c."—*Sir T. Herbert.*

căck'-le (1), *v.i.* [Dut. *kakelen;* Sw. *kackla;* Dan. *keegle;* Ger. *gackern,* all = to cackle, gaggle. The word is onomatopoetic. Compare A.S. *ceahhetan* = to laugh loudly. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Literally:*

1. To make a noise like a goose; to gaggle.

"The nightingale, if she should sing by day,
When every goose is *cackling,* would be thought
No better a musician than the wren."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

2. To make a noise as a hen or other fowl.

"Sometime *cacleth* as a hen."
Gower: Conf. Aman., ii. 264.

* II. *Figuratively:*

1. To chatter.

"Howe these women *cackyll.*"—*Palsgrave.*

"Rob the Roman geese of all their glories,
And save the state by *cackling* to the Tories."
Pope: Dunciad, i. 192.

2. To laugh, giggle, chuckle.

"Nic. grinned, *cackled,* and laughed, till he was like to kill himself, and fell a friskiug and dancing about the room."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. John Bull.*

† căck'-le (2), *v.t.* [Keckle, *v.*]

Naut.: To protect a cable with an iron chain.

"It is expedient, in this case, to *cackle* or arm the cables with an iron chain."—*Anson: Voyages,* bk. ii., ch. i., p. 162.

căck'-le, *s.* [Cackle (1), *v.*]

I. *Lit.:* The noise made by a goose, or by a hen after laying her egg, by a crane, &c.; gaggling.

"The craing and *cackling* of hens."—*Holland: Plutarch,* p. 507.

"The goose let fall a golden egg
With *cackle* and with clatter."
Tennyson: The Goose.

* II. *Figuratively:*

1. Idle talk, chattering.

2. Silly laughing, giggling.

*** căck'-lĕr,** *s.* [Cackle, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* A fowl that cackles.

2. *Fig. Of a person:* A tell-tale, chatterer.

† căck'-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Cackle, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"The trembling widow, and her daughters twain,
This woful *cackling* cry with horror heard,
Of those distracted damsels in the yard."
Dryden: Cock & Fox, 718

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of crying like a goose; the noise made by a goose or other fowl.

2. *Fig.:* Idle talk, chattering.

"Yes, 'tis the same: I will take no notice of ye,
But if I do not fit ye, let me fry for 't.
Is all this *cackling* for your egg?"
Beaum. & Fl.: Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

cackling-cheat, *s.* A hen. (*Beaumont & Fletcher.*)

ca-cō'-a, *s.* [Cacao.]

căc-ō-chȳm'-ĭ-a (*Lat.*), **căc-ō-chȳm'-y** (*Eng.*), *s.* [In Fr. *cacochymie;* from Gr. κακοχυμία (*kakochumia*); from κακὸς (*kakos*) = bad, and χύμια (*chumia*) = a state of the humours; from χυμός (*chumos*) = humour, juice.] A diseased state of the body, arising from the bad condition of the humours.

"Strong beer, a liquor that attributes the half of its ill qualities to the hops, consisting of an acrimonious fiery nature, sets the blood, upon the least *cacochymy,* into an orgasmus."—*Harvey.*

† căc-ō-chȳm'-ic, * căc-ō-chȳm'-ick, † căc-ō-chȳm'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Cacochymy.] Having the humours corrupted; dyspeptic.

"It will prove very advantageous, if only *cacochymick,* to clarify his blood with a laxative."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

". . . this is to be explained by an effervescence happening in a particular *cacochymical* blood."—*Floyer on the Humours.*

*** căc'-ō-dē-mŏn, * cac'-ō-dæ-mŏn,** *s.* [From Gr. κακός (*kakos*) = evil, and δαίμων (*daimōn*) = a demon.]

1. *Lit.:* An evil spirit, a demon, a devil.

"The prince of darkness himself, and all the *cacodæmons,* by an historical faith, believe there is a God."
Howell: Lett., ii. 10.

2. *Fig.:* A person or an animal of demoniacal character.

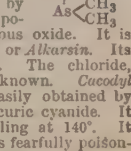
"Hie thee to hell for shame, and leave this world,
Thou *cacodæmon!*" *Shakesp.: Rich. III.,* i. 2.

căc-ō-dē-mō'-nĭ-al, *a.* [From Eng., &c. *cacodemon,* and suff. *-al.*] Pertaining to an evil spirit in the literal or in the figurative sense. (*Skelton: Why Come ye not to Court.*)

† căc'-ō-dŏx-y, *s.* [Gr. κακοδοξία (*kakodoxia*).] Heterodoxy, erroneous opinion in matters of faith; heresy.

căc'-ō-dȳl, căk'-ō-dȳle, *s.* [Gr. κακώδης (*kakōdēs*) = ill-smelling (from κακός (*kakos*) = bad, ὀδμή (*odmē*) = smell), and ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter as a principle of being.]

Chemistry: Arsendimethyl, Cacodyl is a colourless transparent liquid, boiling at 170°. It takes fire in the air, and is obtained in an impure state by distilling equal weights of potassium acetate and arsenious oxide. It is called *Cadets' Fuming Liquid* or *Alkarsin.* Its vapour is very poisonous. The chloride, iodide, and cyanide are known. *Cacodyl cyanide,* $As(CH_3)_2CN$, is easily obtained by distilling alkarsin with mercuric cyanide. It is a colourless liquid, boiling at 140°. It takes fire when heated. It is fearfully poisonous, and could be used to fill shells to fire at ironclad vessels, as a shell would kill all the people in the vessel. Cacodyl oxidised with water at a low temperature forms *Cacodylic acid* or *Alkargen,* $As(CH_3)_2HO_2$. It forms colourless crystals, soluble in water.



căc-ō-dȳl'-ĭc, căk'-ō-dȳl'-ĭc, *a.* [From Eng. *cacodyl;* suff. *-ic.*] Consisting to a greater or lesser extent of cacodyl, pertaining to cacodyl.

cacodylic acid, *s.* [Cacodyl.]

căc-ō-ē'-thēs, *s.* [Gr. κακοήθης (*kakoēthēs*) = ill-disposed, from κακός (*kakos*) = bad, and ἦθος (*ēthos*) = a disposition.]

1. An ill and irrepressible propensity or habit. (Chiefly used in the phrase *cacoethes scribendi* = an itch for writing books.)

"Juvenal terms [this distemper] a *Cacoethes,* which is a hard word for a disease called in plain English, 'The itch of writing.' This *Cacoethes* is as epidemical as the small-pox, there being very few who are not seized with it some time or other in their lives."—*Spectator,* No. 582.

2. *Med.:* A bad quality or disposition in a disease; a malignant ulcer.

*** căc-ŏg'-raph-y, * căc-ŏg'-raph-ĭe,** *s.* [Fr. *cacographie;* from Gr. κακὸς (*kakos*) = bad, and γραφη (*graphē*) = writing.] Incorrect or bad writing or spelling.

"The orthography or *cacography,* style and manner of the English language in the reigns of Henry V. and VI. are very remote from the mock Saxon of Rowley."—*Walpoliana,* i. xxxv.

". . . his clerk used a certain kinde of *cacographie,* that admitted a multitude of superfluous letters."—*Comical History of Francion* (1655).

*** căc-ŏl'-ō-ğy,** *s.* [Fr. *cacologie;* from Gr. κακὸς (*kakos*) = bad, and λογὸς (*logos*) = a word, speech.] The use of bad or incorrect and improper words; a bad choice of words.

*** căc-ō-phŏn'-ĭc, * căc-ō-phŏn'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *cacophon(y);* suff. *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to cacophony; uncouth, harsh-sounding, cacophonous.

*** căc-ŏ-phōn'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *cacophon(y); -ious.*] Cacophonous.

† **căc–ŏph´–ŏn–oŭs,** *a.* [Gr. *κακόφωνος* (*kakophōnos*) = having a bad voice or sound; *κακὸς* (*kakos*) = bad, *φωνὴ* (*phōnē*) = voice, sound.] Ill-sounding, harsh, uncouth.

† **căc–ŏph´–ŏn–y,** *s.* [In Fr. *cacophonie;* from Gr. *κακοφωνία* (*kakophōnia*) = an ill sounding; from *κακὸς* (*kakos*) = bad, ill, and *φωνία* (*phōnia*) = a sound or sounding; from *φωνη* (*phōnē*) = a voice, sound.]

1. *Music:* A discord; a combination of discordant sounds.

2. *Rhet.:* A rough, discordant style, arising from the use of harsh-sounding letters or words.

"But these things shall lie by, till you come to carp at 'em, and alter rhymes, and grammar, and triplets and *cacophonies* of all kinds."—*Pope, To Swift,* April 2, 1733

3. *Med.:* An unhealthy state of the voice.

* **căc–ŏ–tĕch´–ny,** *s.* [Gr. *κακοτεχνία* (*kakotechnia*) = an ill state of art; from *κακὸς* (*kakos*) = bad, ill, and *τέχνια* (*technia*) = art, craft; from *τεχνὴ* (*technē*) = art.] A bad or depraved state or style of art.

căc–ŏt´–rŏph–y, *s.* [Fr. *cacotrophie;* from Gr. *κακοτροφία* (*kakotrophia*) = ill nourishment; from *κακὸς* (*kakos*) = bad, ill, and *τροφία* (*trophia*) = the act of nourishment; *τροφη* (*trophē*) = nourishment.]

Med.: Bad or defective nourishment.

căc–ŏx´–ēne, căc–ŏx´–ĕn–īte, *s.* [In Ger. *kakoxen.* From Gr. *κακὸς* (*kakos*) = bad, evil, *ὀξὺς* (*oxus*) = sharp, . . . pungent, acid. Cf. also *κακόξενος* (*kakoxenos*) = . . . inhospitable; suffix *-ene; -ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A mineral, supposed to be an iron-wavellite. It occurs in radiated tufts of a yellow or brownish-yellow colour, becoming brown on exposure, at the Arbeck mine in Bohemia. Compos.: Phosphoric acid, 9·20—25·71; sesquioxide of iron, 36·32—41·46; alumina, 0—10·01; lime, 0—1·1; silica, 0—8·90; hydrofluoric acid, 18·98—32·83. (*Dana.*)

căc–tā´–çē–æ, *s. pl.* [Named from the *Cactus* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Indian Figs, an order of exogenous plants, placed by Lindley under his fifty-second alliance, the Cactales. The sepals and petals are numerous and confounded with each other. The stamens are indefinite, the ovary fleshy, inferior, one-celled; the fruit succulent, one-celled, many seeded. The flowers are sessile,

GIANT CACTUS (*Cereus giganteus*).

and usually last only one day or night. The leaves are generally wanting, but an inexperienced observer might mistake for them the usually angular foliaceous stems. The Cactaceæ are natives of America, whence they have been imported into the warmer parts of the Eastern hemisphere. About 800 are known. The fruit of some species is refreshing and agreeable, that of others insipid. The juice of Mammillaria is slightly sickly, being at the same time sweet and insipid. Many of the Cactaceæ are of very abnormal forms.

căc–tā´–çē–oŭs, *a.* [Cactaceæ.] Pertaining to the Cactaceæ.

căc´–tăl, *a.* [Cactales.] Pertaining to group or order to which the Cactus plants belong.

căc–tā´–lēę, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *cactus* (q.v.), and pl. adj. suff. *-ales.*] Lindley's fifty-second alliance of plants. It stands between Myrtales and Grossales, and belongs to the fourth subclass, or Epigynous Exogens.

căc´–tĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *cactus;* *-in.*]

Chem.: A red colouring matter extracted from the fruit of some Cactuses.

căc´–tŭs, *s.* [Lat. *cactus;* Gr. *κακτὸς* (*kaktos*) = a prickly plant.]

Bot.: An old and extensive genus of Linnæus, in four sections:—(1) The Echinomelocacts; (2 & 3) Cerei of two kinds; and (4) Opuntiæ. It is now broken up into a number of genera. It is still popularly used as the designation of nearly the whole of the Cactaceæ, to which order, moreover, it has given its name. Cacti are sometimes called Melon Thistles.

Hedgehog cactus: A designation of the genus Echinocactus.

Leaf cactus: The Epiphyllum.

Melon thistle cactus: The Melocactus.

Nipple cactus: The Mammillaria.

cactus-wren, *s.*

Ornith.: Coues' name for birds of the genus Campylorhynchus, from their frequenting and nesting in cactus-plants.

cą–cū´–mĕn (pl. **cą–cū´–mĭn–ą**), *s.* [Lat.] The top. (Used only in dispensing and in anatomy.)

cą–cū´–mĭn–ąl, *a.* [Lat. *cacumen,* gen. *cacumin(is)* = the top, the summit; Eng. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining to the top of anything.

* **ca–cū´–mĭn–āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *cacumino;* from *cacumen* (genit. *cacuminis*) = a top, an apex.] To make sharp or pyramidal; to reduce to a point or an apex.

cąd, (1), *s.* [A shortened form of *cadet* (q.v.).] A low, vulgar fellow.

¶ The word was formerly specially applied to the conductor of a bus.

cąd (2), *s.* [Cade (2), *s.*]

cąd (3), *s.* [An abbreviation of *caddis* (q.v.).]

cad-bait, *s.* The larva of the caddice-fly, which is largely used as bait by anglers.

". . . this is the moment when the large fish come to the surface, and leave their *cad-bait* search and minnow-hunting."—*Sir H. Davy: Salmonia, Second Day.*

căd´–ą–bą, *s.* [From Arab. *kodhab* = the name of one of the species of the genus.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Capparidaceæ. The species are found in Africa, India, and Australia. The root of *Cadaba indica* is said to be aperient and anthelmintic. (*Lindley.*)

* **cad-as,** *s.* [Caddis (2).]

† **cąd–ăs´–tĕr, căd–ă´s–tre,** *s.* [Fr. *cadastre.*]

Law: An official assessment of the value of real property for the purposes of taxation.

† **cąd–ăs´–trąl,** *a.* [Eng. *cadastr(e);* *-al.*] Pertaining to a cadastre, or to real estate.

† **cąd–ăv´–ĕr,** *s.* [Lat. *cadaver;* from *cado* = to fall.] A corpse, a carcass.

"Who ever came
From death to life? Who can *cadavers* raise?—
Thus their blasphemous tongues deride the truth."
Davies: Wit's Pilgrimage, v. 2. b.

* **cąd–ăv´–ĕr–ĭc,** *a.* [Cadaver.] Pertaining to or resembling a corpse; cadaverous.

"*Cadaveric* softening of the stomach is not uncommonly found when death has occurred suddenly from an accident, soon after a meal, and when the body has been kept in a warm situation."—*T. H. Tanner: Manual of Med.* (ed. 1861), 416.

* **cąd–ăv´–ĕr–oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *cadaverosus* = of or pertaining to a corpse; *cadaver* = a corpse.]

1. Of or pertaining to a corpse or a carcass.

2. Having the qualities of a corpse or a carcass.

"The urine, long detained in the bladder, as well as glass, will grow red, fœtid, *cadaverous,* and alkaline. The case is the same with the stagnant waters of hydropical persons."—*Arbuthnot on Ailments.*

cąd–ăv´–ĕr–oŭs–ly, *adv.* [Eng. *cadaverous;* *-ly.*] In a cadaverous manner or form.

† **cąd–ăv´–ĕr–oŭs–nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *cadaverous;* *-ness.*] The quality or state of being cadaverous.

* **cad-aw,** * **cad-dawe,** *s.* [Caddow.]

* **cad-des** (1), *s.* [Caddis (1).]

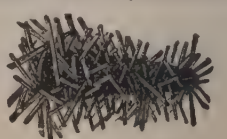
* **cad-des** (2), *s.* [Caddow.]

"And as a falcon frays
A flock of stares or *caddesses,* such fears brought his assays." *Chapman: Homer's Iliad,* xvi. 546.

căd´–dĭe, căd´–ĭe, *s.* [Cad, Cadet.] A person; a young fellow; a person of inferior rank. (*Scotch.*)

"E'en cowe the *caddie!*
And send him to his dicing-box
An' sportin' lady."
Burns: Earnest Cry and Prayer.

căd´–dĭs (1), **căd´–des** (2), **căd´–dĭçe,** *s.* [In Ger. *käder, käderle.*] The larva of the caddis-fly, a species of trichopterous insect, genus Phryganea. It lives in cylindrical cases, open



CASE OF CADDIS-WORM.

at each end, and covered with pieces of broken shell, wood, gravel, &c. It is a very favourite bait with anglers.

"He loves the mayfly, which is bred of the codworm, or *caddis;* and these make the trout bold and lusty."—*Walton: Angler.*

caddis-fly, caddice-fly, *s.* Any insect of the genus Phryganea, or of the family Phryganeidæ, or the order Trichoptera, after it has reached the perfect state.

caddis-shrimp, *s.*

Zool.: A small crustacean, *Cerapus tubularis.* (*Rossiter.*)

caddis-worm, *s.* The larva of the caddis-fly. [Caddis, Caddis-fly.]

căd´–dĭs (2), *s.* [Ir. & Gael. *cadas, cadan* = cotton, fustian; Wel. *cadas* = a kind of stuff or cloth; Fr. *cadis, caddis* = serge, woollen cloth.] A kind of worsted lace or ribbon.

"*Cadas. Bombicinium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"He hath ribbons of all the colours i' the rainbow; inkles, *caddisses,* cambrics, lawns: why, he sings 'em over as if they were gods or goddesses."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale,* iv. 4.

caddis-garter, *s.* A garter made of caddis.

"Wilt thou rob this leathern jerkin, crystal-button, not-pated, agate-ring, puke-stocking, *caddis-garter,* smooth-tongue, Spanish-pouch."—*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.,* ii. 4.

† **căd´–dōw,** * **cad–aw,** * **cad–dawe,** * **ca–dowe,** * **kid–daw,** *s.* [Gael. *cadhag, cathag.*] A jackdaw, a chough.

"*Cadaw,* or keo, is chowghe (*cadowe,* or koo, K. P. Ko H.). *Monedula.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"A *caddow,* a jackdaw; *Norf.;* In Cornwall they call the guillilan a *kiddaw.*"—*Ray.*

căd´–dy, *s.* [Malay, *kati* = a catty or weight, whereof 100 = a pillul of 135½lbs. avordupois (*Skeat.*) A small box in which tea is kept.

"Tea *caddy,* a tea-chest, from the Chinese *catty,* the weight of the small packets in which tea is made up."—*Wedgwood: Dictionary of English Etymology.*

† **cāde,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful; by some connected with Icel. *kād* = a new-born child.] Delicate, soft, domesticated, brought up by hand.

"He brought his *cade* lamb with him."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antich.,* 224.

* **cāde,** *v.t.* [Cade, *a.*] To bring up tenderly and delicately; to coddle.

cāde (1), *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *cade;* Lat. *cadus;* Low Lat. *cada* = a cask.] A barrel of 500 herrings or of 1,000 sprats.

"*Cade* of herynge (or spirlinge, K.P.), or other lyke. *Cada, lacista.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"*Cade.* We, John Cade, so termed of our supposed father,—
Dick: Or rather, of stealing a *cade* of herrings."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.,* iv. 2.

cade-oil, *s.*

Med.: A name given to an oil much in use in some parts of France and Germany. It is supposed by some to be the *pisselæum* of the ancients, but improperly; it is made of the fruit of the oxycedrus, which is called by the people of these places, *cada.* (*Chambers.*)

cade-worm, caddice-worm, case-worm, *s.* [CADDIS.]

† **cāde** (2), * **cad,** *s.* [CADE, *a.*] A pet lamb brought up by hand.

"*Hec cenaria, a cad.*"—*Wright: Vocabularies,* p. 219.

cā'-dençe, cā'-den-çy, *s.* [Fr. *cadence* = a falling; Lat. *cadentia,* neut. pl. of pr. par.; from *cado* = to fall; Sp. & Port. *cadencia;* Ital. *cadenza.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of falling or sinking; the state of having set.

"Now was the sun in western *cadence* low
From noon." *Milton: P. L.,* x. 92.

2. *Fig.:* The act or process of passing from one subject or thought to another.

"The *cadence* or manner how Paul falls into those words."—*Hammond: Works,* iv. 687.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Rhetoric:*

(1) The fall or sinking of the voice in singing or speaking, especially at the end of a sentence.

"The length of the verse keepeth the eare too long from his delight, which is to heare the *cadence* or timeable accent in the ende of the verse."—*Puttenham: Art of Poesy,* bk. ii., p. 60.

". . . for it is inconceivable how much weight and effectual pathos can be communicated by sonorous depth and melodious *cadences* of the human voice to sentiments the most trivial."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 100.

(2) The modulation of the voice generally, specially in reading or speaking.

(*a*) *Of human beings:*

"Listen'd intensely; and his countenance soon
Brighten'd with joy; for murmurings from within
Were heard—sonorous *cadences!* whereby
To his belief, the monitor express'd."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

(*b*) *Of animals:*

"Around him feeds his many-bleating flock,
Of various *cadence.*"
Thomson: Seasons; Spring, 333.

(3) The rhythm or flow of language, a kind of blank verse or poetic prose.

"Bookes, songes, and ditties,
In rime, or else in *cadence.*"
Chaucer: House of Fame, 627.

"The *cadency* of one line must be a rule to that of the next; as the sound of the former must slide gently into that which follows."—*Dryden.*

(4) The modulation of any tone or sound.

"How soft the music of those village bells,
Falling at intervals upon the ear
In *cadence* sweet, now dying all away,
Now pealing loud again, and louder still."
Cowper: Task, vi. 8.

2. *Mil.:* A regularity and uniformity of pace in marching.

"Elizabeth kept time to every *cadence* with look and finger."—*Scott: Kenilworth,* ch. xvii.

3. *Music:*

(1) *Spec.:* A close, the device which in music answers the use of stops in language. The effect is produced by the particular manner in which certain chords succeed one another, the order being generally such as to produce suspense or expectation first, and then to gratify it by a chord that is more satisfying to the ear. They are commonly divided into three kinds: the *perfect cadence* (again sub-divided into *authentic* and *plagal*), the *imperfect cadence,* and the *interrupted cadence.* (*Grove.*)

(2) *Gen.:* The closing phrase of a musical composition.

"A strain of music closed the tale,
A low, monotonous funeral wail,
That with its *cadence,* wild and swe
Made the long Saga more complete."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn, Interlude.

4. *Her.:* The various steps in the descent of a family; the distinction of houses.

† 5. *Horsemanship:* (For definition see example.)

"*Cadence* is an equal measure or proportion which a horse observes in all his motions, when he is thoroughly managed."—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

* **cā'-dençed,** *a.* [CADENCE, *s.*]

1. In cadence, regulated, in measure.

"A certain measured, *cadenced* step, commonly called a dancing step, which keeps time with, and as it were beats the measure of, the musick which accompanies and directs it, is the essential characteristick which distinguishes a dance from every other sort of motion."—*A. Smith: On the Imitative Arts.*

2. Sung or written in cadence.

"These parting numbers, *cadenc'd* by my grief."
Philips: To Lord Carteret.

cā'-den-çy, *s.* [CADENCE.]

* **ca'-dene,** *s.* [Fr. *cadène;* Sp. *cadena;* O. Fr. *cadène;* Fr. *chaine;* Lat. *catena* = a chain, from the chain-like appearance of the warp.] An inferior description of Turkey carpet.

* **cā'-dent,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *cadens,* accus. *cadentem,* pr. par. of *cado* = to fall.]

A. *As adjective:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:* Falling, dropping.

"With *cadent* tears fret channels in her cheeks"
Shakesp.: King Lear, i. 4.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Music:* In cadence; regulated, in measure.

2. *Astrol.:* Applied to a planet when it is in a sign opposite to that of its exaltation.

3. *Geol.:* The tenth of the fifteen series of beds into which Professor Rogers subdivides the palæozoic strata of the Appalachian chain. It corresponds in age to the Lower Middle Devonian rocks of the British Isles.

B. *As substantive:*

Geol.: The series of rocks described under A., II. 3.

cą-dĕn'-zą, *s.* [Ital. *cadenza.*] [CADENCE.]

Music: A flourish of indefinite form introduced upon a bass note immediately preceding a close.

cąd-ĕ't, *s.* [Fr. *cadet* = a younger brother; Prov. Fr. *capdet,* from Lat. *capitulum* = a little head; the eldest son being called the *caput,* or head of the family.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:*

(1) A younger brother, the youngest son.

"Joseph was the youngest of the twelve, and David the eleventh son, and the *cadet* of Jesse."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

(2) The younger of two brothers in a gentleman's family.

"Walter Buck was a *cadet* of the house of Flanders."—*Sir G. Buck: Hist. of Rich. III.,* p. 68.

2. *Mil.:* Formerly a volunteer who served in the army, with or without pay, with the chance of gaining a commission. Now applied to students at the military academies, colleges, and schools, where civilians pay a fixed rate for their education, which is generally but not always, purely military. The age for admission varies from 16 to 22 years, and cadets are subject to military discipline, are drilled, and wear a distinguishing uniform.

"About four hundred captains, lieutenants, *cadet's,* and gunners were selected."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

cą-dĕ't-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *cadet; -ship.*] The rank or position of a cadet.

căd'-ew (ew as **ū)** (1), *s.* [Corrupted from *caddis.*] A caddis-worm.

* **cad-ew** (2), *s.* [CADDOW.]

* **căd'ge,** *s.* [CADGE, *v.*]

1. A circular frame on which falconers carried hawks for sale.

2. A frame or board on which hawkers and pedlars carried their goods.

3. The trade of begging. (*Scotch.*)

* **căd'ge** (1), * **catche,** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To bind, edge.

"I *cadge* a garment, I set lystes in the lynyng to kepe the plyghtes in order."—*Palsgrave.*

căd'ge (2), (*Eng.*), * **cache,** * **caich** (*Scotch*), *v.t.* & *i.* [Probably the same as O. Eng. *cacche* = to drive.] [CATCH, *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To carry a load.

"Another Atlas that will *cadge* a whole world of injuries."—*Optick Glasse of Humours,* 1,607.

2. To beg. (*Slang.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To carry goods, or travel about as a hawker or pedlar.

2. To beg, seek for in any mean or low manner. (*Slang.*)

"Now, about what I call *cadging* for news."—*Daily News,* March 23, 1881.

căd'-gĕll, *s.* [From Scotch *cadg(y),* with suff. *-ell.*] A wanton fellow. (*Scotch.*)

căd'g-ĕr, *s.* [CADGE, *v.*]

1. A carrier; huxter. (*Scotch.*)

"But ye ken *cadgers* maun aye be speaking about cart-saddles."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxvi.

2. A beggar, a tramp; a poor wretch. (*Slang.*)

"To be cut by lord or *cadger.*" *Hood: Miss Kilmansegg.*

căd'g-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Scotch *cadgy; -ly.*] In a lively, merry manner. (*Scotch.*)

"My daughter's shoulders he gan to clap,
And *cadgily* ranted and sang."
Ramsay: Tea-Table Miscellany.

căd'g-ĭ-nĕss, * **căid'-gĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Scotch *cadgy; -ness.*] Gaiety, wantonness. (*Scotch.*)

căd'g-ў, * **caidg-y,** * **caig-y,** * **cai-gie,** * **cad-y,** * **kead-ie,** *a.* [Derived by Jamieson from Dan. *kaad* = wanton; but perhaps it is = Eng. *catchy,* and is from *catch* in the sense of hastening, hurrying, and hence lively.] Lively and frisky; wanton. (*Scotch.*)

". . . ye nar saw him sae *cadgy* in your life."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor,* ch. xii.

ca'-dĭ, *s.* [Turk.] An officer among the Turks and Persians answering to our magistrate.

"In Persia, the *cadi* passes sentence for a round sum of money."—*Ld. Lyttleton.*

căd'-ĭe, căd'-dĭe, *s.* [A corrupted form of either *cadger* or *cadet* (q.v.).] (*Scotch.*)

1. *Spec.:* A porter, a messenger; one who gains a livelihood by running errands, or delivering messages. In this sense, the term was appropriated to a society in Edinburgh, instituted for this purpose. (*Jamieson.*)

"The *cadies* are a fraternity of people who run errands. Individuals must, at their admission, find surety for their good behaviour. They are acquainted with the whole persons and places in Edinburgh; and the moment a stranger comes to town, they get notice of it."—*Arnot: Hist. Edin.,* p. 503.

"A tattered *cadie,* or errand-porter."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian,* ch. xxi.

2. *Gen.:* A low, poor fellow.

"A prosperity of which every Scotchman, from the peer to the *cadie,* would partake."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiv.

cą-dĭl'-lăc, ca-dil-leck, *s.* [From Cadillac, a town in the Department of the Gironde, in France.] A kind of pear. (*Wright.*)

căd'-jĭl, *s.* [A corruption of a native word.] [CASHEW.]

Bot.: The native name for the *Anacardium occidentale,* a tree, a native of South America. It is commonly called CASHEW-TREE (q.v.).

cadjil gum, *s.* A gum obtained from the *Anacardium occidentale.*

căd'-lŏck, *s.* [CHARLOCK.]

Bot.: Three plants—(1) *Sinapis arvensis,* (2) *S. nigra,* (3) *Brassica Napus.* No. 1 is sometimes called Rough Cadlock, and No. 3 Smooth Cadlock.

Căd'-mē-an, Căd-mæ'-an, *a.* [Lat. *Cadmeius* = pertaining to Cadmus, the mythical founder of Thebes.] Of or belonging to Thebes, Theban.

"In Theban games the noblest trophy bore, . . .
And singly vanquished the *Cadmæan* race."
Pope: Homer: Iliad xxiii. 788

căd'-mĭ-ŭm, *s.* [From Lat. *cadmia* (*Pliny*); Gr. καδμεία (*kadmeia*), καδμία (*kadmia*) = calamine, an ore of zinc.]

Chem.: A diatomic metallic element, discovered in 1818; symbol, Cd; atomic weight, 112; sp. gr., 8·6; melting point, 315°, boils at 860°. Cadmium is a white, ductile, malleable metal. It scarcely tarnishes in the air; it burns when heated in the air, forming a brown oxide, CdO. It dissolves readily in nitric acid; it decomposes water at red heat. Its vapour density is 3·9 compared with air. Cadmium is found in some zinc ores; when these are distilled it rises in vapour before the zinc does so. It also occurs in the form of sulphide in greenockite. The oxide dissolves in acids, forming colourless salts. The oxide absorbs CO_2 readily, and is converted into a white insoluble carbonate. Cadmium sulphate, $CdSO_4 4H_2O$, forms colourless monoclinic crystals easily soluble in water, and forms double sulphates with potassium and ammonium sulphates. Cadmium chloride, $CdCl_2$, is very soluble; it forms double salts. The bromide and iodide are also white soluble salts, used in photography. Cadmium sulphide, CdS, is a bright-yellow powder, insoluble in dilute HCl; it is obtained by passing H_2S through an acid solution of a cadmium salt; it is insoluble in ammonium sulphide, thus easily distinguished from sulphides of arsenic, antimony, or tin. Cadmium sulphide is used as a yellow pigment. Cadmium is readily detected by the properties of its sul-

phide. Ammonia gives a white precipitate, soluble in excess; sodium carbonate a white precipitate of carbonate of cadmium, insoluble in excess. Cadmium is easily separated from zinc by passing HS_2 into their solution in HCl; the cadmium is precipitated as yellow sulphide, CdS. Cadmium can be separated from copper in analysis by dissolving their sulphides in nitric acid and adding ammonia in excess, filtering off oxides of other metals; then potassium cyanide is added till the precipitate first formed redissolves, then H_2S gas is passed through the liquid, from which it throws down the cadmium as sulphide.

cadmium-blende, *s.*

Min.: The same as GREENOCKITE (q.v.). Formerly called also Sulphuret of Cadmium.

cadmium-yellow, *s.* A pigment, consisting of cadmium sulphide. [CADMIUM.]

căd'-oŭk, căd'-doŭck, *s.* [Fr. *caduc*; Lat. *caducus* = falling; *cado* = to fall.] A casualty; forfeited or escheated property.

"As their service to his Majestie was faithfull and loyall, so his Majestie was liberall and bountifull, in advancing them to titles of honour; as also in bestowing on them *cadouks* and casualties, to inrich them more than others," &c.—*Monro: Exped.*, pt. ii., p. 123.

* **cad-owe,** *s.* [CADDOW.]

"Moreover this bird [the crow] only feedeth her young *cadowes* for a good while after they are able to flie."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. x., ch. 12.

căd'-rans, *s.* [In Fr. *cadran*, from Lat. *quadrans*, as pr. par. = agreeing, as s. = ¼th of an as; ¼th of anything.]

Lapidary Work: An instrument for measuring the angles in cutting and polishing gems. It is sometimes called an *angulometer*. The gem is cemented on to the end of a rod clamped between jaws, and a small graduated disk enables the angle to be marked.

* **ca'-duc,** *a.* [CADUKE.]

* **căd-ū-căr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *caducus* = falling; *cado* = to fall.]

1. *Old law:* Relating to escheat, forfeiture, default, or confiscation.

"Being *ultimus hæres*, and therefore taking by descent, in a kind of *caducary* succession. . . ."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, vol. ii., ch. 15.

2. The same as CADUCOUS (q.v.).

ca-dū'-çĕ-an, *a.* [CADUCEUS.] Pertaining to the caduceus of Mercury.

* **ca-dū'-çe-ŭs,** *s.* [Lat. *caduceus*, or *caduceum*.]

CADUCEUS.

1. *Gen.:* A herald's staff.

2. *Spec.:* The winged staff of Mercury, borne by him officially as messenger of the "gods."

". . . and Mercury, lose all the serpentine craft of thy *caduceus*, if ye take not that little little less than little wit from them that they have!"—*Shakesp.: Troil. & Cres.*, ii. 3.

ca-dū-çi-brăn'-chĭ-āte, *a.* [From Lat. *caducus* = inclined to fall easily, falling, and *branchiæ* = the gills of a fish.] [BRANCHIA.]

Zool.: Having a want of permanency in their gills, having gills which fall off before maturity is reached. Example, frogs. It is opposed to *perenni-branchiate*.

"Some of these are perennibranchiate, retaining the branchiæ through life; others lose the branchiæ, becoming thus *caducibranchiate*."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii 175.

* **ca-dū'-çi-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *caducité*; from Low Lat. *caducitas*; from Lat. *caducus* = falling; *cado* = to fall.] Feebleness, weakness.

"An heterogeneous jumble of youth and *caducity*."—*Lord Chesterfield.*

ca-dū'-coŭs, *a.* [Lat. *caducus* = falling; *cado* = to fall.]

Bot.: Dropping off; falling off quickly, or before the time, as the calyx of a poppy or the gills of a tadpole.

* **ca-dū ke** (*Eng.*), * **ca-duc** (*Scotch*), *a.* [Fr *caduc*; from Lat. *caducus* = falling; *cado* = to fall.] Failing, perishable.

"All their happiness was but *caduke* and unlasting."—*Hickes: Lucian.*

cad'-ў, *a.* [CADGY.] (*Scotch.*)

çæ'-cal, *s.* [From Lat. *cæcum* (q.v.), and Eng. suff. *-al.*] Terminating blindly, *i.e.*, in a closed end; pertaining to the cæcum.

cæ'-cal-lў, *adv* [Eng. *cæcal*; *-ly.*] Blindly, with an opening at one end only; in the manner of a cæcum (q.v.).

* **çæ'-çi-as,** *s.* [Gr. καικίας (*kaikias*) = the north-east wind.] A personification of the north-east wind.

"Now from the north,
Boreas' and *Cæcias*, and Argestes loud,
And Thracias, rend the woods, and seas upturn."
Milton: P. L., x. 669.

çæ-çĭ-ğĕn'-ĭ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cæcus* = blind; *genitus* = brought forth, pa. par. of *gigno* = to beget.]

Entom.: A subtribe of insects, order Heteroptera. The species are generally bright-scarlet with black spots. One is found in Britain.

çæ-çĭl'-ĭ-a, çœ-çĭl'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *cæcilia* = a kind of lizard, probably the blindworm (q.v.); *cæcus* = blind.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of serpent-shaped amphibians, the type of the family Cæciliidæ (q.v.).

2. *Ichthy.:* A name used by some authors for the fish more usually known by the name of the Acus. It is common in the Mediterranean, and is called by the Venetian fishermen *Biscia*, that is, Viper-fish.

çæ-çĭl'-ĭ-ans, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *cæcilia*; Eng. pl. suff. *-ans.*]

Zool.: The English name for the family Cæciliidæ (q.v.).

çæ-çĭl-ĭ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cæcilia* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Cæcilians, serpent-shaped amphibians. They belong to the order Gymnophiona. The young have internal branchia, while the adults breathe by lungs. None have been found fossil.

* **çæ'-çĭt-as,** *s.* [Lat. *cæcitas* = blindness, from *cæcus* = blind.]

Med.: Blindness.

çæ-çī'-tis, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cæcum* (q.v.); suff. *-itis*, denoting inflammation.]

Med.: Inflammation of the cæcum; typhlitis.

çæ'-cŭm, *s.* [Neut. of Lat. *cæcus* = blind, invisible.]

1. *Anat.:* The beginning of the great gut, commonly called the blind-gut, because it is perforated at one end only; it is the first of the three portions into which the intestines are divided.

2. *Zool. & Palæont.:* A genus of molluscs, by some considered to be the type of a family Cæcidæ, but generally placed under the family Turritellidæ. The species are recent or tertiary, commencing in the Eocene period.

çæ'-lŭm, *s.* [Lat. *cælum* = a chisel or burin of a sculptor or engraver, a graver; from *cædo* = to fall, . . . to cut.]

Cælum sculptoris: The sculptor's tool.

Astron.: One of Lacaille's constellations. It is not visible in England.

çæ-năntħ'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [See def.] An incorrect form of cœnanthium (q.v.).

ca'-er, *in compos.* [Wel. = a wall, a fort, a city.] A town, a city, as Caerleon.

çæ'-rĕ-ba, *s.* [Etymology doubtful. Agassiz calls it "a barbarous word."]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the sub-family Cærebinæ (q.v.).

çær-ĕ-bī'-næ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cæreba* (q.v.), and fem. pl. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of the Promeropidæ, or Sun-birds. It contains the Guitguits, the American representatives of the Sun-birds of the Old World.

* **cær'-ule,** * **çer'-ule,** *a.* [From Lat. *cæruleus* = azure blue.] Azure blue [CERULEAN.]

"Whose *cærule* streame, rombling in Pible stone"
Spenser: Virgil's Gnat.

* **cær-ū-lĕs'-çĕnt, çer-ū-lĕs'-çĕnt,** *a.* [Formed by analogy as if from a Lat. *cæruleso*, from *cæruleus* = azure blue; and Eng suff. *-escent.*] Becoming more or less sky-blue.

çæ-săl-pĭn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Andreas Cæsalpinus, chief physician to Pope Clement VIII., in the latter part of the sixteenth century.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the leguminous sub-order Cæsalpinieæ (q.v.). They are trees or shrubs, with showy yellow flowers, ten stamina, and bipinnatifid leaves. About fifty species are known. The intensely astringent *Cæsalpinia coriaria* has legumes which contain so much tannin that they are valuable for tanning purposes. They are known in commerce as Dividivi, Libidivi, or Libidibi, and come from the West Indies and South America. *C. crista*, also West Indian, *C. echinata*, from Brazil, and other species, produce valuable red, orange, and peach blossom dyes. The wood of the latter, given in powder, is tonic. *C. brasiliensis*, which, however, is not from Brazil, and is now called *Pellophorum Linnæi*, is said to produce the Brazil-wood of commerce. [BRAZIL-WOOD.] *C. Sappan*, from India, furnishes the Sappan-wood. [BUKKUM-WOOD, SAPPAN-WOOD.] An oil is expressed from the seeds of *C. oleosperma* and other species. The roots of *C. Nuga* and *C. Moringa* are diuretic; the seeds of *C. Bonducella* are intensely bitter. Several Chinese species bear soap-pods, that is, pods which may be used as a substitute for soap. (*Lindley, Treas. of Bot.*, &c.)

çæ-săl-pĭn-ĭ-ĕ'-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *Cæsalpinia* (q.v.); pl. fem. adjectival suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: One of the great sub-orders into which the Leguminosæ are divided. They have an irregular flower, but not at all so much so as the Papilionaceæ. The petals are spreading, the stamens adhere to the calyx. They are mostly ten in number, though in rare cases less than five. They have purgative qualities. Though none are wild in Europe, they constitute a notable and attractive feature of the vegetation in India and other tropical countries. Lindley divides them into eight tribes—(1) Leptolobieæ, (2) Eucæsalpinieæ, (3) Cassieæ, (4) Swartsieæ, (5) Amherstieæ, (6) Bauhinieæ, (7) Cynometreæ, (8) Dimorphandreæ.

Çæ-şär'-ĭ-an (1), *a.* [From Lat. *Cæsarianus*, *Cæsarius* = pertaining to Cæsar, *i.e.*, spec. to Caius Julius Cæsar.] Pertaining to any of the Cæsars, and especially to the great Caius Julius Cæsar.

çæ'-şär-ĭ-an (2), **çĕ-şär-ĭ-an,** *a.* [From Lat. *cæsura* = a cutting, an incision; or possibly the same as (1); see def.] Involving the act of cutting, specially in the operation described under the compound terms.

cæsarian operation, *s.*

Surgery & Midwifery: The most serious operation in midwifery, and only resorted to in extreme cases, to save life; as, for example, when a woman fully pregnant dies suddenly, by accident or otherwise, the child being still alive *in utero*; or when, by reason of deformity, the birth cannot take place naturally or with the aid of ordinary obstetrical instruments, *per naturales vias*. The operation consists in making an incision in the abdomen and removing the child with the contents of the womb *en masse*, and then sewing up the wound thus made in the usual way. As might be expected, the danger to life from this operation is very great in those cases where the living mother is operated upon. Certain cases, however, have survived the operation—some have even gone through a repetition of it, and the proportion of these cases is increasing, owing to the improvements in modern surgery. The Cæsarian operation was known to the Greeks. The Romans also practised it, and it was considered by them a fortunate circumstance to be so born. According to Pliny, Scipio Africanus was delivered in this way (*Auspicatius enecta matre nascuntur sicut Scipio Africanus prior natus*). This author, with others, also asserts that the name of Cæson, afterwards Cæsar, was first given to those thus born (*Quia cæso matris utero in lucem prodeunt*).

cæsarian section, *s.* The same as CÆSARIAN OPERATION (q.v.).

çæ'-şar-işm, *s.* [Eng., &c. *Cæsar*; *-ism*; see CÆSARIAN (1).] Despotic government; imperialism.

çæ'-sĭ-a, *s.* [In honour of Frederico Cæsio, an Italian naturalist.]

Bot.: A genus of lilaceous plants, belonging to the order Anthericeæ.

çæ´-sĭ-ō, *s.* [Named after Frederico Cæsio.]

Icthyol.: A genus of acanthopterygious fusiform fishes, having the dorsal and anal spines much larger than the others, and their base thickly covered with small scales. Family, Chætodonidæ.

çæ´-sĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cæsius* = bluish-grey. (Used generally of the eyes.)]

Bot.: Bluish-grey, lavender-colour. Akin to glaucous, but greener. (*Lindley.*)

çæ´-sĭ-ŭm, *s.* [From Lat. *cæsius* = bluish grey, sky-coloured.]

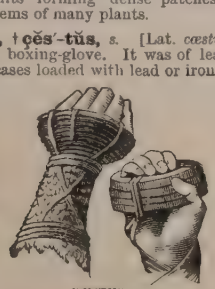
Chem.: A monad metallic element; symbol Cs., at. weight 133. It was discovered in 1860 by spectrum analysis in mineral waters and in several minerals, as mica, felspar, &c., also in the ashes of plants. It is separated by the greater insolubility of the double chloride with platinum. The hydrate is a strong base. Cæsium carbonate can be separated from rubidium carbonate by its solubility in absolute alcohol. Cæsium gives characteristic blue lines in its spectrum.

çæs´-pĭt-ōşe, *a.* [From Mod. Lat. *cæspitosus*; Class. Lat. *cæspes* (genit. *cæspitis*) = a turf, a sod.]

Bot.: Growing in tufts.

çæs-pĭt´-ų-lōşe, *a.* [From Lat. *cæspes* (genit. *cæspitis*) = a turf, a sod; dimin. suffix *-ul*; and Eng. suffix *-ose*, from Lat. *-osus*.] Growing in small tufts forming dense patches, as the young stems of many plants.

çæs´-tŭs, † **çēs´-tŭs,** *s.* [Lat. *cæstus* = cestus.] A boxing-glove. It was of leather, in certain cases loaded with lead or iron.



CÆSTUS.

"The prizes next are order'd to the field,
For the bold champions who the *cæstus* wield."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxiii. 753-4.

çæ-sū´-lĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *cæsus* = beaten.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, consisting of a single species, *C. axillaris*, a native of India. It is a small weed, growing in moist places, and has purple or white florets.

çæ-sūr´-ą, çæ-şūr´-ą, * **çaēş-ūre,** * **çēa´-şūre,** *s.* [In Fr. *césure*; Sp. & Ital. *cesura*; Lat. *cæsura* = a cutting off, from *cædo* = to cause to fall, to fall, to cut.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.: Of the forms* **ceasure** *and* **caesure.**

"Vulgar languages that want
Words and sweetnesse, and be scant
Of true measure,
Tyran rime hath so abused,
That they long since haue refused
Other *censure*."
B. Jonson: A Fit of Rime against Rime.

"And I beyond measure,
Am ravish'd with pleasure,
To answer each *censure*."
Drayton: Third Nymphal.

II. *Prosody:* A pause in a verse. If in all cases such a rest for the breath occurred only at the termination of the several words, a painful sense of monotony would be experienced; hence the cæsura, as a rule, cuts off the last syllable from a word, and on the syllable so separated the stress is laid. In the line—

"Arma virumque că | nō Trō | jæ quī | primŭs ăb | ōris,"

no is the cæsura.

In the following lines from Milton's *Paradise Lost*, bk. ii.—

"Orcus | and Ha | des, and | the dread | ed name
Of Dem | ogor | gon; Ru | mour next | and Chance,
And Tu | mult and | Confu | sion, all | embroil'd,
And Dis | cord, with | a thou | sand va | rious mouths,"

des, gon, mult, and *cord* are the chief cæsuras.

çæ-sūr´-aed, *a.* [From Lat. *cæsura*, and Eng. suff. *-ed.*] Pronounced with a cæsura, slowly drawled.

"No accents are so pleasant now as those,
That are *cæsura'd* through the pastor's nose."
Brome: A Satire on the Rebellion.

çæ-sūr´-ąl, çē-sūr´-ąl, *a.* [From Lat. *cæsura* (q.v.), and Eng. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining to a cæsura, produced by a cæsura.

çæ´-tĕr-ĭs păr´-ĭ-bŭs, *used as adv.* [Lat.]

Logic & Ord. Lang.: Other things being equal.

"These characters are all *cæteris paribus*, in an inverse relation to one another."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. 7, p. 190.

* **caf,** * **cof,** * **kof,** * **kafe,** *a.* [A.S. *caf.*] Quick, eager. (*Rel. Antiq.*, i. 212.) (*Stratmann.*)

căf´-ē, *s.* [Fr. *café* = (1) a coffee-bean, (2) the tree which produces it, (3) the beverage formed from it, (4) a coffee-house.] A coffee-house.

* **căff,** * **căffe,** *s.* [Chaff.] (*Scotch.*)

"As wheitt unstable, and *caffe* before the wind,
And as the wood consumed is with fire—
Sikflyke persew them with thy grieuous ire."
Poems, 16th *Century*, p. 98.

"The cleaneast corn that e'er was dight
May hae some pyles o' *caff* in."
Burns: Address to the Unco Guid.

căf´-fą, *s.* [Native name.]

Fabrics: A kind of painted cloth goods manufactured in India.

căf-fē´-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *café*; and Eng. suffix *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from coffee, as *caffeic acid.*

căf´-fē-ĭne, *s.* [From Fr. *café* = coffee; and Eng. suffix *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$. The same as Theine (q.v.). A feeble organic base occurring in tea, coffee, and the leaves of *Guarana officinalis* and *Ilex paraguensis.* A decoction of tea is mixed with excess of basic lead acetate, filtered, then H_2S is passed in to precipitate the excess of lead, filtered, evaporated, then neutralised by ammonia; the caffeine crystallises out on cooling. It forms tufts of white silky needles; it has a bitter taste; it forms double salts with platinum and gold chlorides. It is a methyl substitution compound of theobromine.

căf´-fēr, *s.* [Caffre.]

caffer-bread, caffir-bread, *s.* A name given in South Africa to various Cycadaceous trees, of the genus Encephelartos; the pith of the trunk and cones of which are used as bread by the Caffres. (*Lindley, &c.*)

căf´-fre, kăf-fre, căf-fer, *a. & s.* [From Arab. *kafir* = infidel, *i.e.*, not Mohammedan.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to a series of tribes woolly-headed but not of the proper negro race, inhabiting the south-east of Africa.

B. *As subst.:* A person belonging to the series of tribes described under A.

căf´-ĭl-ą, căf´-ĭl-lą, kăf´-ĭl-ą, *s.* [Arab.] A company of travelling merchants; the name applied in North Africa to what in parts of Asia is called a caravan.

* **caf-le,** *s.* [Cavel.] (*Scotch.*)

* **căft,** *pret.* [Coff, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

căf´-tăn, *s.* [From Fr. *captan*; Russ. *cæftan*; Turk. *qaftân.*] A Turkish or Persian vest or garment.

căf´-tăned, *a.* [Eng., Russ., &c. *caftan*; Eng. suffix *-ed.*] Clothed in a caftan. (*Sir Walter Scott.*)

* **căg** (1), *s.* [Keg.] (*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xlv.)

căg (2), *s.* [Etym. unknown.] The thread wound round every hank or skein of yarn, cotton, &c., to keep each separate. It is also called belching. (*Halliwell: Contr. to Lexicog.*)

cāge, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *cage*; Lat. *cavea* = a hollow place; from *cavus* = hollow.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Generally:*

1. An inclosed place in which birds or animals are kept. It is generally of wire, though sometimes of wicker, slats, splints, or strips of metal.

"Ase untowe bird ine *cage*."
Ancren Riwle, p. 102.

* 2. A small place of confinement for malefactors.

"His father had never a house but the *cage*."—*Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI.*, iv. 2.

"A market-place, or *cage*, . . ."—*Dickens: Pickwick.*

II. *Specially:*

1. *Carp.:* An outer work of timber inclosing another. Thus the cage of a stair is the wooden inclosure that encircles it. (*Gwilt.*)

2. *Mech.:* Something placed over a valve to keep it secure in its place. *Spec.*—

(1) A skeleton frame to confine a ball-valve within a certain range of motion.

(2) An iron guard placed over an eduction-opening to allow liquid to pass while retaining solids from escaping.

3. *Mining:*

(1) A cage-like structure in which miners stand while being raised from or lowered into a mine.

(2) The trundle-wheel of a whin on which the rope is wound. It is called also a *drum* or a *turn-tree.*

4. *Microscope:* A minute cup having a glass bottom and cover, between which a drop of water containing animalcula may be placed for examination.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compound).

cage-bird, *s.* A bird kept, or suitable to be kept, in confinement.

"They will here learn what the German naturalist, Bechstein, the greatest of authorities upon the natural history and treatment of *cage-birds*, has written."—*Translation* [edited by G. H. Adams] *of Bechstein's Handbook of Chamber and Cage-birds*, preface.

† **cāge,** *v.t.* [Cage, *s.*] To shut up in a cage or other place of confinement.

"The goodly members . . . after they had *caged* him awhile, at last set up a mock court of justice."—*Dr. M. Griffith: Sermon* (1660), p. 25.

* **ca´-geat,** *s.* [Jamieson suggests that it is a corruption of Fr. *cassette* = a casket; Dr. Murray says, "perhaps a dimin. of *cage*."] A small casket or box. (*Scotch.*)

"Fund be the saidis persouns in the blak kist thre cofferis, a box, a *cageat*."—*Inventories*, p. 4.

"Item, in a *cageat*, beand within the said blak kist, a braid chenye, a ball of cristal.—Item, in the said *cageat*, a litill coffre of silver oure gilt with a litil saltfat and a cover."—*Ibid.*, pp. 5, 6.

cāged, *pa. par. & a.* [Cage, *v.*] Imprisoned, or shut up in a cage; confined, cramped.

"Like an eagle *caged*, it had striven, and worn
The frail dust, ne'er for such conflicts born."
Hemans: The Indian City.

"He swoln, and pamper'd with high fare,
Sits down, and snorts, *cag'd* in his basket chair."
Donne.

† **cāge´-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *cage*, and dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A little or young cage-bird.

"As the *cageling* newly flown returns."
Tennyson: Vivien.

* **cag-gen,** *v.t.* [Cadge.]

† **cāg´-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Cage, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* The act of shutting up in a cage.

cāg´-ĭt, *s.* [Probably a corruption of a native term.]

Ornith.: A parrot of a beautiful green colour. It is a native of the Philippine Islands.

căg´-mă̤g, kăg´-măg, *s. & a.* [Of unknown derivation.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A tough old gander or goose.

"Superannuated geese and ganders called the *cagmags*."—*Pennant: Tour in Scotland*, p. 10.

2. Any poor meat. (*Vulgar.*)

B. *As adjective:* Trumpery, worthless.

"No *kag-mag* wares are sold."—*Temple Bar*, vol. x., p. 185.

ca-gui (gui as **gwē),** *s.* [See def.]

Zool.: A native Brazilian name for monkeys of the genus Hapale (q.v.): one, the larger, also called Pongi, the other not exceeding six inches in length.

* **cahçh´-are,** *s.* [Catcher.]

* **cah´çh-pelle,** *s.* [Catch-pole.]

* **cah´çh-ĭnge,** *pr. par. & s.* [Catching.]

* **ca-hier (hier** as **e-ā),** *s.* [Fr. *cahier*; O. Fr. *caier, quayer*; Sp. *cuaderno*; Ital. *quaderno*; Low Lat. *quaternus* = four each.] [Quire.]

1. A number of sheets of paper loosely put together ; a quire

2. The report of a committee ; a memorial.

* **ca-houn,** *s.* [From the Honduras name of the tree (?).]

Bot. & Comm.: A palm tree, *Attalea Cahune*, a native of Honduras.

cahoun-nuts, *s. pl.* The fruits of the cahoun. They yield a valuable oil.

* **ca-hute,** *s.* [Fr. *cahot* = "the jumpe, hop, or jogge of a coach, &c., in a rugged or uneven way" (*Cotgrave*) ; hence, an uneven or winding way.] A twisting, turning.

"Neuer sa felle *cahutis* and wayis."
Douglas: Virgil, 66, 22.

caib, *s.* [Gael. *ceibe* = a spade.] The iron employed in making a spade or any such instrument. (*Scotch.*)

"This John Sinclair and his master caused the smith to work it as (*caibs*) edgings for labouring implements."
-P. Assint, Sutherl. Statist. Acc., xvi. 201.

ca-îo', *s.* [CAIQUE.]

* **cāice-a-ble,** *a.* [CASEABLE.] What may happen, possible.

"I believe that no man can say, it is bot *caiceable* to ane man to fall in ane offence—For it becumes ane that hes fallen in error,—to becum penitent, and amend his lyffe." &c.—*Pitscottie: Cron.*, p. 115.

* **cāiche,** *s.* [CAITCHE.]

cāick'-lĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* (*Scotch.*) [CACKLING.]

". . . less *caickling* wad serve ye on sic a gravamin-ous subject."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xi.

* **cāidge,** *v.i.* [CAIGE.] (*Scotch.*)

* **cā'idg-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [CADGINESS.] (*Scotch.*)

* **cā'idg-ў,** * **cā'i-gie,** *a.* [CADGY.]

* **cāige,** * **cāidge,** *v.i.* [CADGY.] (*Scotch.*) To be wanton, to wax wanton.

* **cāik,** *s.* [CAKE.] (*Scotch.*)

* **caik-bakster,** *s.* [Scotch *caik* = cake, *bakster* = baker.] A biscuit-baker. (*Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1551, v. 21.)

cāil, *s.* [KAIL.]

cail-liach, *s.* [Gael. *cailleach.*] An old woman, a hag.

"The *caillliachs* (old Highland hags) administered drugs which were designed to have the effect of philtres."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, Introd.

ca-î'-ma-can, ca-î-mā-kin, *s.* [Turk.] A Turkish governor of a town.

cāi'-măn, *s.* [CAYMAN.]

cā'-î-mê, *s.* [Turk.] A Turkish caïmé varies in value from fifty to one thousand piastres, and can be offered in payment of taxes. It thus resembles one of our exchequer bills.

cāimed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [COMBED.] (*Scotch.*)

ca-ĭn'-ca, ca-hĭn'-ca, *s.* [A Brazilian word.]

Botany:

1. A Brazilian plant (*Chiococca densifolia*), the root of which furnishes *caincic acid*.

2. The drug derived from it.

ca-ĭn'-çĭc, *a.* [From Brazilian *cainca*, and suffix *-ic.*] Pertaining to cainca, existing in cainca or caincic acid.

cā'-ing, *pr. par.* & *a.* [CA', *v.*]

ca'ing-whale, *s.* Scotch for calling-whale.

Cāin'-ītes, *s. pl.* [Named after Cain, the eldest son of Adam. (*Gen.* iv.)]

Hist.: A small gnostic sect of the second century. They appear to have held that the God of the Jews was a rebel against the true God, and honoured the memory of Cain, Corah, Dathan, and others for resisting Him. They cannot have been even a semi-Christian sect, if it is true, as has been stated of them, that they had deep respect also for the traitor Judas. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist., Cent. II.*, pt. ii. cap. 5.)

cāi-nî'-to, *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: Chrysophyllum cainita, the Star-apple of the West Indies, a plant belonging to the order Sapotaceæ. [CHRYSOPHYLLUM.]

† **cāin-ō-zō-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. *καινος* (*kainos*) = new, recent ; *ζωη* (*zōē*) = life.]

Geol.: The same as TERTIARY (q.v.).

cāi-oph'-ŏr-a, *s.* [Gr. *καίω* (*kaiō*) = to burn ; *φερω* (*pherō*) = to bear.]

Bot.: A genus of loasads, distinguished from its congeners by having on the calyx ten spirally-arranged ribs ; the divisions of the corolla notched at the tip or with three teeth ; style or appendage on the ovary single, bifid at the end, the two pieces approximate. The species are herbaceous, natives of Peru and Chili, of branched or climbing habits, and bearing numerous stinging hairs, from which they derive their name.

* **caip** (1), *s.* [A.S. *cofa* = a cove, a cave, a chamber.] A coffin. (*Scotch.*) (*Henrysone.*)

* **caip** (2), *s.* [Sw. *kaffa* = a cloak.] (*Scotch.*)

* **caip** (3), *s.* [COPE, *s.* & *a.*] (*Scotch.*)

* **caip,** *v.t.* [COPE, *v.*]

ca-ĭ'que (que as k), *s.* [Turk.] A kind of boat used upon the Bosphorus.

"Glanced many a light *caique* along the foam,
Danced on the shore the daughters of the land."
Byron: Childe Harold's Pilg., ii. 81.

* **cair,** * **kair,** *v.t.* [A.S. *cerran, cirran ;* O. L. Ger. *keran ;* O. H. Ger. *cherren ;* O. Fris. *kera* = to drive away. CHARE.] To drive backwards and forwards.

* **cair,** *s.* [CARE.] (*Scotch.*)

cair-weeds, *s. pl.* Weeds of care—*i.e.*, mourning weeds.

* **cair,** *a.* [KERI] Left. (Used of a hand.)

* **cair-handit,** *a.* Left-handed. (*Scotch.*)

* **cā'ir-băn,** *s.* [Cf. Gael. *cairbhinn* = a carcase.] The basking shark.

cāird, *s.* [Ir. *ceard.*]

1. A tinker. (*Scotch.*)

"Her charms had struck a sturdy *caird*,
As weel as poor gutscraper."
Burns: Jolly Beggars.

2. A sturdy beggar.

* **caire,** *v.t.* [A.S. *cerran* = to turu, to avert, to pass over or by.] To return, to travel, to go. (*Morte Arthure*, 5,184.)

cāirn, *s.* [Ir., Gael. & Wel. *carn* = a rock ; Gael. *carn ;* Wel. *caran* = to pile up, heap together.]

* 1. A heap of stones erected by the early inhabitants of various countries, probably as sepulchral monuments over those slain in battle.

"Now here let us place the grey stone of her *cairn*."
Campbell: Glenara.

2. A similar heap piled up as a landmark, or to protect articles deposited under them.

"Hark, from yon misty *cairn* their answer tossed."
Scott: The Vision of Don Roderick, Introd., *v.* 7.

3. A heap of loose stones piled as a memorial of some individual or occurrence.

". . . nor has the world a scene that would console me for the loss of the rocks and *cairns*, wild as they are, that you see around us."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxv.

"A *cairn* is a heap of stones thrown upon the grave of one eminent for dignity of birth, or splendour of achievements."—*Johnson: Jour. to the Western Islands.*

Cāirn'-gorm, *s.* & *a.* [Gael., &c. *carn* = a rock, and *gorm* = azure, or sea-green colour.]

A. *As substantive:* A mountain in Banffshire, Scotland.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compound).

Cairngorm-stone, *s.* A mineral ; a variety of quartz of a smoky yellow to smoky brown, and often transparent, but varying to brownish-black, and then nearly opaque in thick crystals. The colour is probably due to titanic acid, as crystals containing rutile are usually smoky. It is extensively used amongst all classes in Scotland for ornaments of various kinds.

cā'ir-nў, *a.* [Scotch *cairn ; -y.*] Abounding with cairns, or heaps of stones.

cāirt, *s.* [CHART.] (*Scotch.*)

1. A chart.

2. *Pl.:* Cards.

cair-tare, *s.* [From Scotch *cairt :* and suffix *-are* = er.] A player at cards. (*Knox.*)

* **cāĭ'-ser,** * **cay'-ser,** *s.* [CZAR.]

cāi's-soń, cāi's-sōon, *s.* [Fr. *caisson*, from *caisse* = a case, chest.]

* 1. *Military:*

(1) A wooden chest to hold ammunition ; formerly applied to the ammunition-wagon itself.

(2) A wooden box containing shells and loose powder, which was buried in the ground and ignited by means of a fuze when the enemy was passing over it. (*Fougasse.*)

2. *Engineering:* A wooden case or frame sunk in the beds of rivers, &c., to keep out the water during the laying of the foundations of a bridge, &c. It is constructed of strong timbers, firmly and closely joined together.

3. *Arch.:* The sunk panels of various geometrical forms symmetrically disposed in flat or vaulted ceilings, or in soffits generally, (*Weale.*)

4. *Naut.:* A frame, or flat-bottomed boat, used in the dockyards, instead of flood-gates, for getting ships in and out.

* **cāit,** *v.t.* [CATE, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

caitche, caiche, *s.* [Dan. *ketser* = . . . battledore, racket.] A kind of game with the handball. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

caith-ie, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] (*Scotch.*) A large-headed fish, *Lophius piscatorum*.

* **cāi'-tĭf-dŏm,** *s.* [M. Eng. *caitif ; -dom.*] The state of being a captive ; captivity.

"It is led into *caitifdom*."—*Wycliffe: Ezek.* xxv. 3.

cāi'-tĭff, * **cāi'-tif,** * **cā'-tif,** * **cāi'-tĕf,** * **cāy'-tif,** * * **cāy'-tive,** * **cāy'-tўff,** * **kāi'-tĕf,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *caitif ;* Fr. *chétif ;* Ital. *cattivo ;* from Lat. *captivus* = a captive, a poor, mean person. In derivation, from the same Latin root as *captive*, the only difference in the process of transmission being that *captive* came directly from the Latin into the English, while *caitiff* arrived circuitously through the medium of the Norman-French.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. A captive, without any reflection on the moral character of the person who has lost his liberty.

"Aristark, myne evene *caytyf* (concaptivus meus, Vulg.) greeteth you wel." — *Wycliffe: Col.*, iv. 10.
(*French: Select Glossary*, pp. 28-9.)

† 2. A mean, despicable wretch ; a cowardly fellow.

"O the pernicious *caitiff!*—
How came you, Cassio, by that handkerchief
That was my wife's?" *Shakesp.: Othello*, v. 2.

"They were either patricians high in rank and office, or *caitiffs* who had long been employed in the foulest drudgery of faction."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

B. *As adj.:* Mean, cowardly, despicable.

"Huge nombers lay
Of *captive* wretched thralls, that wayled night and day."
Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 46.

"Menaced, and wept, and tore his hair,
And cursed their *caitiff* fears."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 31.

* **cāi'-tĭff-lў,** * **cāi'-tĭf-li,** * **cā'-tĭfe-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *caitiff ; -ly.*] Like a caitiff ; in a mean, cowardly manner.

"Think ze na lak and schame into your mynd,
To do sa grete outrage to strang Enee,
In his absence thus *caitifely* to fle?"
Douglas: Æneados, bk. ix., p. 306.

* **cāi'-tĭf-nĕss,** * **cā'-tўf-nĕs,** *s.* [M. Eng. *caitif ; -ness.*] Captivity.

"The day is commen of *catyfnes*."—*Fourneley Myst.*, p. 315.

* **cai-tĭf-tee,** * **cai-tĭv-te,** *s.* [CAPTIVITY.]

"He that leadeth into *caitifter*, schall go into *caitif-tee*."—*Wycliffe: Apocalypse*, xxiv. 24.

* **cāi'-tĭve,** *a.* [CAITIFF.]

"For that *caitive* folk to prai."—*Cursor Mundi*, 1,827.

* **cāi'-tĭve,** * **cāy'-tĭve,** *v.t.* [CAITIFF.] To enslave.

"To Sathan *caytiuende* the soules."—*Wycliffe: Jer.*, prol., p. 343.

cā'-ja-nŭs, cā'-jan, *s.* [From Malay *catjang*, the name of one of the species.] A genus of Papilionaceous plants of the tribe Phaseoleæ and sub-tribe Cajaneæ. They are shrubs with trifoliolate leaves. *C. indicus*, the Dhal, Dhor, or Urhur, from the East Indies, is now cultivated in warm countries. The variety *bicolor* is called in Jamaica the Congo-pea, and the variety *flavus* the No-eye Pea.

ca-ja-put, ca-je-put, *s.* [CAJUPUT.]

ca-jōle, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *cajoler* = to wheedle ; O. Fr. *cageoler* = (1) to chatter like a bird in a cage, (2) to chatter idly ; *cage* = a cage.]

A. *Transitive:* To coax, allure, or deceive by flattery.

"They whose chief pretence is wit, should be treated as they themselves treat fools, that is, be *cajoled* with praises."—*Pope: Letter to Trumbull* (1713)

"The prisoners then tried to *cajole* or to corrupt Billop."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

B. *Intransitive:* To deceive, coax by flattery.

"My tongue that wanted to *cajole*
I try'd, but not a word would troll."
Rymer.

ca-jōled, *pa. par. & a.* [CAJOLE, *v.*]

* **ca-jōle'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *cajole; -ment.*] The act of cajoling, cajolery.

ca-jōl'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *cajol(e); -er.*] One who cajoles; a coaxer, wheedler, allurer by soft words or flattery.

"*Cajoler*, that confidest in thy face.
I would to God thou born hadst never been."
Hobbes: Homer.

ca-jōl'-ĕr-ў, *ca-jōl'-lĕr-ĭe, *s.* [Fr. *cajollerie* = idle talk, chatter.] The act of cajoling, coaxing, wheedling; deceitful persuasion.

"To heare one of those infamous *cajolleries*."—*Evelyn: Liberty.*

"Such *cajoleries* would perhaps be more prudently practised than professed."—*Burke: Letter to Richard Burke, Esq.*

ca-jōl'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CAJOLE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & partic. adj.:* (See the verb.)

"After a *cajoling* dream of good fortune."—*Smollett: Regicide.*

C. *As substantive:* Cajolery.

ca-jū'-pŭt, ca-ju-pu-ti, *s. & a.* [For etym. see quotation.] A tree, *Melaleuca minor*, of the order Myrtaceæ. It is a native of the Moluccas.

"This tree was described by Rumphius under the name of arbor alba minor, *cajeputi*, kemu kitajil, and other names. It was said to receive from its colour [illegible] which [illegible] white wood, and hence its name [illegible], as given to it by Rumphius, *arbor alba*. Every part of it yields a [illegible] green, gummy matter; [illegible] it is transparent, liquid, of a strong penetrating smell."—*Pereira: Elements of Materia Medica.*

cajuput-oil, cajeput-oil, *s.* A very liquid, volatile oil, having a pungent camphoraceous odour, and capable of dissolving caoutchouc. It is used medicinally as a stimulant and antispasmodic.

cāke (*Eng.*), **cāke, cāik** (*Scotch*), *s. & a.* [Icel. & Sw. *kaka* = a cake; Dan. *kage*; Dut. *koek* = a cake, dumpling; Ger. *kuchen* = a cake. All from Lat. *coquo* = to cook. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A small mass of dough baked.

"*Cake. Torta, placenta, colirida, C. F. Liburn.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Ye shall offer up a *cake* of the first of your dough for an heave offering."—*Num.* xv. 20.

2. A kind of bread, compounded with fruit, &c.

"A bokeler badde he made hym of a *cake*."
Chaucer: C. T., 668.

¶ In Scotland applied specially and particularly to a cake of oatmeal.

"The oat-cake, known by the sole appellative of *cake*, is the gala bread of the cottagers."—*Notes to Pennecuik's Descr. Tweedd.*, p. 80.

3. *Oil-cake*, a kind of food for horses and cattle, composed of linseed.

"How much *cake* or grains this labour would purchase we cannot even guess at."—*Ansted: Channel Islands*, p. 467.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Anything resembling a cake in form; flat, and rising to only a little height.

"There is a *cake* that groweth upon the side of a dead tree, that hath neither in name, nor it is large, and of a chestnut colour, and hard and pithy."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

2. Coagulated or congealed matter.

"Yet when I meet those severe eyes,
Their beams my hardest resolutions thaw,
As if that *cakes* of ice and July met."
Beaum. & Fletch.: Martial Maid.

3. A soft-headed person. (*Amer. Colloq.*)

¶ *My cake is dough:* My plan has failed.

"*My cake is dough*, but I'll in among the rest,
Out of hope of all, but my share of the feast."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, v. 1.

"Steward! *your cake is dough* as well as mine."
B. Jonson: The Case is Altered.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

cake-basket, *s.* A basket or tray for cakes.

"... a pierced *cake-basket*, date 1768, 28 ounces; another, date 1797, 37 ounces."—*Times*, Oct. 30, 1875 (Advt.

* **cake-bread, * cakebreed,** *s.* A cake; fine wheat bread.

cake-cutter, *s.*

Baking: A device for cutting sheets of dough into round or ornamental forms, as heart-shaped, &c.

cake-mixer, *s.*

Baking: A device for incorporating together the ingredients of cake.

cake-urchins, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Sea-urchins (Echinoidea), of a flatter form than the typical Echinidæ.

cake-walk, *s.* Among Southern negroes, an entertainment introducing a walking contest, a cake being the prize awarded the most graceful contestant (*U. S.*). Hence: *To take the cake:* To excel in anything, to have or deserve preëminence. (*Slang.*)

cāke (1), *v.t. & i.* [CAKE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To form into a cake, to coagulate.

* 2. *Fig.:* To harden in heart.

"Those hardned people the Jews, that they say, spit at the name of Christ.—Continually hardned more and more, *caked* in hardness this 1600 years, &c."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. ii. pt. iv. p. 26.

B. *Intrans.:* To become coagulated, or formed into a cake.

cāke (2), *v.i.* [Corrupted from *cackle* (?).] To cackle as geese.

cāked, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CAKE (1), *v.*]

ca-kī'-lē, *s.* [Fr. *caquille;* from Arab. *kakile* = a kind of sea-rocket.]

Botany: A genus of cruciferous plants, the type of the tribe Cakilineæ. They have short, angular, two indehiscent, one-seeded joints, the upper one having an upright sessile seed, and the lower an abortive or pendulous one. *C. maritima* is a succulent plant, with purplish or sometimes white flowers, common on sandy sea-shores. It is British. It is called also Sea-rocket.

căk-ĭl-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cakile* (q.v.); and Class. Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Cruciferæ, tribe Pleurorhizeæ (*Lindley*). The same as CAKILINEÆ. (*Hooker & Arnott.*)

căk-ĭl-ĭ-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cakile* (q.v.); and Class. Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ineæ.*]

Bot.: The same as CAKILIDÆ (q.v.).

cāk'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CAKE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:* The act or process of coagulating or forming into a hard mass.

căk-ō-dўle, *s.* [CACODYL.]

căk-ō-dўl'-ĭc, *a.* [CACODYLIC.]

căl, *s.* [Etym. unknown.] A Cornish miners' name for Wolfram, an ore of Tungsten. It is found in the bryle and backs of lodes, and is of the colour of old iron.

căl'-a-ba, *s.* [Port. *calaba.*]

Bot.: A tree, *Calophyllum calaba.* [CALOPHYLLUM.]

Căl'-a-bar (1), *s. & a.* [A West African word.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: A region on the West Coast of Africa, in the vicinity of the old and new Calabar rivers.

B. *As adj.:* From or pertaining to the region described under A.

Calabar-bean, *s. Physostigma venenatum*, a leguminous plant, called also the Ordeal-bean. In trials for witchcraft the accused person has to swallow the poisonous seeds. If he vomits, he is reputed innocent; if he do not vomit, and in consequence dies, this is held to be proof positive of guilt.

căl'-a bar (2), **căl-a-bŏr,** *s.* [O. Fr. *calabre* = the fur of the squirrel described under the compound.]

calabar-skin, calaber-skin, *s.* The skin of the Siberian squirrel, used in the manufacture of muffs and trimmings.

* **căl-a-bās,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An early light form of musket which came in use in 1575.

căl'-a-bāsh, *s.* [Sp. *calabaza* = a gourd, a pumpkin, which the fruits superficially resemble.]

1. A tree, the *Crescentia Cujete*, the typical one of the order Crescentiaceæ, or Crescentiads. It is a tree about thirty feet high, found in some places wild, in others cultivated, in the West Indies and other tropical

CALABASH.

parts of America. Its flowers are variegated with green, purple, red, or yellow; its leaves are narrowly elliptical. Its fruits are oval or globular, and are so hard externally that where they grow they are used as household utensils, such as basins, water-bottles, and even kettles. They are not easily broken by rough usage or burnt by exposure to fire. The pulp is purgative, and considered useful in chest diseases; when roasted, it is employed as a poultice for bruises and inflammations.

2. The fruit of the above tree, which is enclosed in a shell used by the natives of the Caribbee Islands for drinking-cups, pots, musical instruments, and other domestic utensils.

3. A cup or utensil made of the shell enclosing the fruit of the above tree.

calabash-nutmeg, *s.* The *Monodora myristica*, a tree of the order Anonaceæ, introduced into Jamaica probably from Western Africa. The fruits resemble small calabashes, hence the name. It is called also American Nutmeg, or Jamaica Nutmeg.

calabash-tree, *s.* [CALABASH.]

Sweet Calabash: The *Passiflora maliformis.*

cal-ā'-de, *s.* [Fr. *calade;* from *caler* = to lower; Sp. & Port. *calar;* Ital. *calare;* Lat. *chalo;* Gr. χαλάω (*chalō*) = to slacken, let down.]

Horsemanship: The slope of a riding-ground, down which a horse is ridden in a gallop to teach him how to ply his haunches.

căl-a-dē-nĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful; ἄδην (*adēn*) = a gland.]

Bot.: A genus of Australian plants, belonging to the order Orchidaceæ, or Orchids. The flowers are covered in a very remarkable way with glandular hairs, which have suggested the name.

căl-a-dĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [From *caladium*, with fem. pl. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A family of plants belonging to the natural order Aroideæ, or Araceæ. The genera have the stamens and pistils numerous, contiguous, or separated by the rudimentary bodies; spadix usually naked at the point and the cells of the anthers with a very thick connective.

cal-ā'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Latinized from *kale*, the native name of the root-stock.]

Bot.: A genus of endogenous plants, the typical one of the family Colocasiaceæ (q.v.). They are cultivated in greenhouses here and through its warmer parts of the world. The leaves of *Caladium esculentum* are boiled and eaten as a vegetable in the West Indies. The root-stocks or rhizomes of others are eaten there and in the Pacific, the process of cooking destroying the dangerous acridity.

* **ca-lad-rĭe,** *s.* [Sp. *calandria, calandria;* Ital. *calandra;* Gr. καλανδρίνα (*kalandrina*).] A bird, either a jay or a lark.

"A cornerauut and a *caladrie* . . ."—*Wyclif: Deut.* xiv. 18.

ca-lā'-īte, *s.* [Lat. *callais;* Gr. κάλλαις or

κάλλαις (*kalais* or *kallais*) = a topaz or chrysolite.]

Min.: The same as Turquois (q.v.).

căl-ăm-ą-grō´s-tis, *s.* [Lat. *calamus* = a reed; *agrostis* = a grass.]

Bot.: A genus of the grasses belonging to the Arundinaceæ, or Reed family. Two species are British, *Calamagrostis epigejos* and *C. stricta*, which are found in bogs. Order, Gramineæ. They are used as diuretics and emmenagogues.

căl-ą-măn´-cō, *s.* [Low Lat. *calamancus, calamacus, calamantus*; Mod. Gr. καμελαύκιον (*kamelaukion*) = a head-covering of camels' hair; Sp. *calamaco*; Fr. *calmande*; Ger. *kalmank*; Dut. *kalmink, kalemink.*]

Comm.: A kind of woollen stuff made in the Netherlands, which has a fine gloss, and is checquered in the warp, so that the checks are seen on one side only. It was fashionable in Addison's time.

"He was of a bulk and stature larger than ordinary, had a red coat, flung open to shew a gay *calamanco* waistcoat."—*Tatler.*

căl-ą-măn´-dĕr, *s.* [Coromandel.]

calamander-wood, *s.* [Coromandel-wood.]

căl´-ą-mąr-ў, *s.* [Lat. *calamarius* = pertaining to a reed pen, from the ink-bag of the animal, or its "pen" of cuttle-bone.]

Zoology:

1. The English name of the cephalopodous genus Loligo, and specially of the *Loligo vulgaris*, or Common Calamary.

2. *Pl.:* The English name for the Cephalopodous molluscs of the family Teuthidæ. The shell consists of an internal expansion or "pen," with a central shaft and two lateral wings. The species are called also Squids. [Teuthidæ.]

cą-lăm´-bąc, *s.* [O. Fr. *calambac, calamboue*; Sp. *calambac, calambuco*; Port. *calamba, calambuco*; from Pers. *kalambak* = a fragrant kind of wood.]

Bot.: Aloes-wood, the product of a tree growing in China and some of the Indian isles. It is of a very light, spongy texture, containing a soft, fragrant resin, which is chewed by the natives. [Agalloch, Aloes-wood.]

cą-lăm´-boŭr, *s.* [Calambac.]

Bot.: A species of Calambac, less fragrant, and of a dark, mottled colour; much used by cabinet-makers.

† **căl-ąm-ĭf´-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *calamus* = a reed; *fero* = to bear.] Bearing reeds, reedy.

căl´-ą-mīne, căl-ą-mĭn´-ăr´-ĭs, *s.* [In Ger. *galmei.* From Low Lat. *calaminaris*, in the term *lapis calaminaris*, a former name for this mineral. Lat. *calamus* = a reed, in allusion to the stalactitic form of one variety; or more probably a corruption of Lat. *cadmia, cadmea*; Gr. καδμεία (*kadmeia*); καδμια (*kadmia*) = calamine.]

Min.: A transparent or translucent brittle orthorhombic mineral, of a vitreous or even adamantine lustre, its colour white yellowish or brown, its hardness 4·5—5, its sp. gr. 3·16—3·90. It possesses double refraction. Compos.: Silica, 25·2—26·23; oxide of zinc, 67·85—68·30; and water, 4·4—10·8. It is a native carbonate of zinc, $ZNCO_3$. It is often associated with Smithsonite. [Smithsonite.] It occurs in England, in Cumberland, near Matlock in Derbyshire, on the Mendip Hills, &c.; in Scotland, at Leadhills, and in the island of Fetlar, where the name has been corrupted into "clemmel," and has given rise to the "Clemmel Gio" (i.e., the Calamine Creek); in Wales, in Flintshire; on the continent of Europe, and in America. Dana makes three varieties:—1. Ordinary (1) In crystals (2) Mammillary or Stalactitic, the latter including Wagite; 2. Carbonated; 3. Argillaceous. (*Dana*, &c.)

"We must not omit those which though not of so fine a grain as the former, are, nevertheless, whetstones of all kinds, limestones, *calamine*, or *lapis calaminaris*."—*Locke.*

"Brass is made of copper and *calaminaris*."—*Bacon: Physiol. Rem.*, § 3.

* *Earthy calamite:* [Hydrozincite.]

căl´-ą-mint (*Eng*), **căl-ą-mĭn´-tha** (*Lat.*), *s.* [Lat. *calamintha*; Gr. καλαμίνθη (*kalaminthē*); καλαμινθος (*kalaminthos*) = catmint, mint; κάλα, fem. of Æol. adj. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful; and μίνθα (*mintha*), μίνθη (*minthē*), μίνθος (*minthos*) = mint.] [Mentha, Mint.]

Botany:

1. (*Of the form* Calamintha): A genus of labiate plants, tribe Melissæ. Among the species may be named *Calamintha officinalis, C. clinopodium*, and *C. acinos.*

2. (*Of the form* Calamint): The English name of *Calamintha officinalis.* It is a British perennial plant, with ovate leaves and secund cymes.

* **căl-ą-mist,** *s.* [Lat. *calamus* = a reed.] One who plays upon a pipe or reed instrument.

* **căl-ą-mis´-trāte,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *calamistrer*; Lat. *calamistratus*, pa. par. of *calamistro* = to curl the hair: *calamister, calamistrum* = a curling-iron; *calamus* = a reed.] To curl or frizzle the hair.

"Which belike makes our Venetian ladies, at this day, to counterfeit yellow hair so much: great women to *calamistrate* and curl it up, to adorn their heads with spangles, pearls, and made-flowers; and all courtiers to affect a pleasing grace in this kind."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.*, p. 469.

* **căl-ą-mis-trā´-tion,** *s.* [Calamistrate.] The act or process of curling the hair.

"Those curious needle-works, variety of colours, jewels—embroideries, *calamistrations*, ointments, &c., will make, the veriest dowdy otherwise, a goddess."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.*, p. 473.

căl-ą-mī´te, † **căl´-ą-mīt** (*Eng.*), **căl-ą-mī´-tēs** (*Lat.*), *s.* [Fr. *calamite*; Lat. *calamus* = a reed.]

1. *Bot. & Palæont.:* A coal fossil plant recurring in the form of jointed fragments, formerly cylindrical, and perhaps hollow, but now crushed and flattened. The stems are branched, and there appears to have been a distinct wood and bark. Both stems and branches are ribbed and furrowed. Some refer the numerous species of Calamites to Equisetaceæ, but the presence of wood and bark has led others to place them among the Dicotyledons. (*Balfour.*)

"*Calamites* are the stems of fossil Equisetaceæ."—*Thomé* (transl. by *Bennet*) (1879), p. 322.

* 2. *Min.:* An obsolete name for Tremolite.

cą-lăm´-ĭt-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *calamiteux*; Lat. *calamitosus* = full of calamity or misery; *calamitas* = calamity, misery.]

1. *Objectively:* Causing distress or unhappiness; attended with misery; unhappy, wretched.

"Meanwhile abridged
Of daily comforts, gladly reconciled
To numerous self-denials, Margaret
Went struggling on through these *calamitous* years."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

"And he in that *calamitous* prison left."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, l. 690.

* 2 *Subjectively:* Wretched, unfortunate; involved in calamity.

"This is a gracious provision God Almighty hath made in favour of the necessitous and *calamitous*."—*Calamy.*

cą-lăm´-ĭt-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *calamitous*; *-ly.*] In a calamitous or wretchedly unfortunate manner or state.

". . . these negotiations, which have resulted so *calamitously*."—*Daily News*, July 20, 1870.

† **cą-lăm´-ĭt-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *calamitous*; *-ness.*] The state of being in calamity; misery, wretchedness.

cą-lăm´-ĭt-ў, *s.* [Fr. *calamité*: Lat. *calamitas*, the origin of which is uncertain, by some supposed to be *calamus* = a reed; others connect it with * *calamis* = damaged, the imagined source of *in colamis* = safe, uninjured, sound.]

1. That which causes extreme misfortune, misery, or distress.

"Another ill accident is drought, and the spindling of the corn, which with us is rare, but in hotter countries extreme inconvenient. As the word calamity was first derived from *calamus*, when the corn could not get out of the stalk."—*Bacon.*

2. The state of extreme misery or distress.

". . . for yet my prayer also shall be in their *calamities*."—*Psalms*, cxli 5.

"This infinite *calamity* shall cause
To human life, and household peace confound."
Milton: P. L., x. 907.

căl-am-ō-dĕn´-drŏn, *s.* [Gr. κάλαμος (*kalamos*) = a reed, and δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree.]

Bot. & Palæont.: A doubtful genus of fossil plants found with Calamites, and by some believed to be identical with it, whilst others maintain them to be different.

căl-ąm-ō-dў´-tą, *s.* [From Gr. κάλαμος (*kalamos*) = a reed, and δύτης (*dutēs*) = a diver, from δύω (*duō*) = to sink, to get into.]

Ornith.: A genus of insessorial birds, belonging to the sub-family Sylviinæ, or True Warblers. *Calamodyta arundinacea* is the Reed-warbler, which supports its nest by the help of three or four reed stems.

căl-ą-mŏp´h-ĭl-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. κάλαμος (*kalamos*) = a reed; φιλέω (*phileō*) = to love.]

Ornith.: A synonym of Panurus (q.v.). The single species, *C. biarmicus*, is the Bearded Tit.

cąl-ăm´-pĕl-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful; ἄμπελις (*ampelis*) = a vine.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, natives of China, belonging to the order Bignoniaceæ. [Eccremocarpus.]

căl´-ą-mŭs, *s.* [Lat. *calamus*; Gr. κάλαμος (*kalamos*) = a reed or cane.]

1. *Scripture:* A sort of reed or sweet-scented wood, mentioned in Scripture with the other ingredients of the sacred perfumes. It is a knotty root, reddish without and white within, which puts forth long and narrow leaves, and is brought from the Indies. The prophets speak of it as a foreign commodity of great value. These sweet reeds have no smell when they are green, but when they are dry only. Their form differs not from other reeds, and their smell is perceived upon entering the marshes.

"Take thou also unto thee principal spices of pure myrrh, of sweet cinnamon, and of sweet *calamus*."—*Exodus*, xxx. 23.

2. *Music:* A reed-flute. Probably a simple rustic instrument like our oaten-pipe. But some suppose it to have been similar in construction to the *syrinx*, or pan-pipes, and to have been synonymous with *arundo*. From *calamus* is derived the post-classical *calamaulos*, a flute made of reed, whence calamaulis (καλαμαύλης and καλαμαυλήτης) a player on reed-pipes; hence too, *chalomeau, schalmey, shawm*, the precursor of the modern clarinet, one of the registers of which is still said to be of *chalameau* tone. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

3. *Botany:*

(1) A fistular stem without any articulation.

(2) A genus of palm trees. Upwards of 80 species are known, nearly all from Southern Asia. *Calamus Rotang, C. rudentum, C. verus, C. viminalis*, furnish the rattans or canes used for the bottoms of chairs and couches, and *C. Scipionum* the Malacca canes employed in walking.

calamus aromaticus, *s.*

1. *Popul. Bot.:* A plant, *Diotis maritima.* It grows in the I of Anglesey.

2. *Acorus calamus:* Common sweet-flag.

calamus-scriptorius, *s.* [Lat. *scriptorius* = pertaining to writing or a writer; *scribo* = to write.]

Anat.: A canal at the bottom of the fourth ventricle of the brain, so called from its resemblance to the *calamus scriptorius*, or writing-pen of the ancients.

† **cą-lan´-dō,** *pr. par.* [Ital. *calando*, pr. par. of *calare* = to decrease, lower.]

Music: Gradually diminishing in loudness and rapidity; becoming softer and slower.

cą-lăn´-drą, *s.* [Ital. *calandra*; Fr. *calandre*; Sp. *calandria*; Low Lat. *calandra*; Gr. καλανδρα (*kalandra*) = a kind of lark.]

1. *Ornith.:* A species of lark, *Melanocorypha calandra*, with a thick bill, the upper part of the body of a reddish brown spotted with black. It is larger than the skylark.

2. *Entom.:* A genus of coleopterous insects of the family Rhyncophora, one species of which, *C. granaria*, the Corn-weevil, in its larva state, is very destructive to corn. Another species, *C. oryzæ*, attacks rice.

cą-lă´n-dre, cą-lă´n-dĕr, *s.* [Calandra.]

cą-lăn-drin´-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named in honour of J. C. Calandrini.]

Bot.: A genus of South American plants, belonging to the order Portulaceæ. They are chiefly natives of California and South America.

cą-lă´n-ćrone, *s.* [Ital. *calandra* = a wood-lark.]

Music: A small reed instrument of the shawm or clarinet character, with two holes,

much used by the Italian peasantry. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

ca-lăn-gāy, *s.* [Etym. unknown; probably a native name.] A species of white parrot from the Philippine Islands.

cal-ange, cal-an-gy, *v.* [Challenge.]

cal-ăn-thē, *s.* [Gr. *καλός* (*kalos*) = beautiful; *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of herbaceous orchids the type of the order Calanthideæ. They are natives of the East Indies and Madagascar; a few are American. About thirty species are known. The flowers are white, lilac, purple, or copper-coloured.

ca-lăn-thid-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [*Calanthe;* and fem. pl. suff. *-ideæ.*]

Bot.: A family of orchideous plants.

ca-lăp-pa, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.]

Zool.: A Fabrician genus of decapod Crustaceans. Tribe, Brachyura. *C. granulata* and *C. depressa* are known as box-crabs.

că-lāsh, că-lēche, *s.* [Fr. *calèche;* Ger. *kalesche,* from Russ. *koliaska* = a calash carriage.]

1. A light pleasure or travelling carriage,

CALASH.

with low wheels, having a top or hood removable at pleasure.

"Daniel, a sprightly swain, that used to slash
The vig'rous steeds that drew his lord's *calash.*"
King.

"The ancients used *calashes,* the figures of several of them being to be seen on ancient monuments. They are very simple, light, and drove by the traveller himself."—*Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. The hood of a carriage.

CALASH.

3. A hood for a lady's head, made of silk, supported with hoops of cane or whalebone, and projecting considerably over the face. (*Latham.*)

". . . huddled her *calash* over her head."—*Sala: The Ship-Chandler.*

calash-top, *s.*

Vehicles: A folding leather top, with bows and joints; sometimes called a half-head.

ca-la-ta, *s.* [Ital.] An Italian dance in two-fourths time, of a sprightly character. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

ca-lā-thē-a, *s.* [Gr. *κάλαθος* (*kalathos*) = a basket, from their being woven in baskets (*Craig*), or from the form of the stigma (*Loudon*).]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Marantaceæ, the Cannæ of Jussieu. The species are natives of tropical America, and several are in cultivation for the sake of their handsome foliage.

ca-lā-th-ī-an, *a.* [Lat. *calathiana* = the blue violet.] A term used only in the subjoined compound.

calathian-violet, *s.*

Bot.: A plant so called (*Gentiana pneumonanthe*), native, though rare.

"It is called Viola autumnalis, or autumnal violet, and seemeth to be the same that Valerius Cordus calleth Pneumonanthe, which he says is named in the German tongue Lungen Blumen, or lung-floure; in English, Autumn Bellfloures, *Calathian Violets,* and of some Harvest-bels."—*Gerarde: Herball,* p. 438, ed. 1633.

căl-a-thī-d-ī-ŭm, ca-lā-thī-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *κάλαθος* (*kalathos*) = a basket.]

Bot.: A name given by some continental botanists to an umbel, in which all the flowers are sessile. (*Craig.*)

ca-lāth-ī-form, *a.* [Lat. *calathus;* Gr. *κάλαθος* (*kalathos*) = a basket.]

Bot.: Having the form of a basket; basket-shaped, cup-shaped.

căl-a-thō-dēs, *s.* [Gr. *κάλαθος* (*kalathos*) = a basket; *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = appearance, likeness.]

Bot.: A genus of Ranunculaceæ, comprising a single species, *Calathodes palmata,* from Sikkim. It is a perennial herb, with large terminal and solitary flowers; petals none.

căl-a-thŭs, *s.* [Lat. *calathus;* Gr. *κάλαθος* (*kalathos*) = a basket.]

1. A kind of hand-basket, made of light wood or rushes. Used by women sometimes to gather flowers, but chiefly, after the example of Minerva, to put their work in. It was narrow at the bottom and widening upwards.

2. *Entom.:* A genus of coleopterous insects of the tribe Carabidæ. Seven species are British.

ca-lā-v-ĕr-īte, *s.* [From *Calaveras,* where it is found.]

Min.: A new tellurid of gold, from the Stanislaus mine, Calaveras Co., California. It occurs massive without crystalline structure; colour, bronze yellow; streak, yellowish gray; brittle. Compos.: Tellurium 55·53, gold 44·47.

căl-ca-dis, *s.* [Arab.]

Med.: A name given by the Arabs to white vitriol or to some white vitriolic mineral.

căl-căire, *s.* [Fr., as *a.* = calcareous, limy; as *s.* = a calcareous rock.]

Geol.: A word used in this country only in the two subjoined terms.

calcaire grossier, *s.* [Fr. *grossier* = thick, coarse.]

Geol.: A rock or stratum consisting of a coarse limestone often passing into sand. It occurs in the Paris basin, and is used as a building stone. It is of Middle Eocene age. It abounds in shells, especially species of Cerithium. In other parts there is Miliolite Limestone, consisting of millions of microscopic foraminifera. (*Lyell.*)

calcaire siliceux, *s.* [Fr. *siliceux* = siliceous, flinty.]

Geol.: A compact siliceous limestone associated with the Calcaire Grossier, and coeval with it.

căl-căn-ĕ-al, *a.* [From Mod. Lat. *calcaneum* (q.v.), and Eng. suffix *-al.*] Pertaining to the calcaneum or bone of the heel.

căl-căn-ĕ-ŭm, *s.* [From Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*).]

Anat.: The bone of the tarsus which forms the prominence of the heel or the hock. (*Huxley.*)

căl-car (1), *s.* [Lat. *calcaria* = a lime-kiln; *calcarius* = pertaining to lime; *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime.]

1. *Glass-making:* A name given to a small furnace in which the first calcination is made of sand and potash, for the formation of a frit, from which glass is made. [Fritting-furnace.] (*Ure.*)

2. *Metal.:* An annealing arch or oven. (*Knight.*)

căl-car (2), *s.* [Lat. *calcar* = a spur; from *calx* (gen. *calcis*) = the heel.]

Bot.: A spur, a projecting hollow or solid process, from the base of an organ, as in the flowers of Larkspur and Snapdragon; such flowers are called calcarate, or spurred. (Used also in a similar sense in anatomy.)

căl-car-āte, *a.* [*Calcar* (2); *-ate.*]

Bot.: Spurred. For definition see Calcar (2), *s.*]

"By the irregular development of one or more sepals the spurred (*calcarate*) calyx of Larkspur and of Indian Cress is produced."—*Balfour: Botany,* p. 202.

căl-căr-ă-ŗa, *s. pl.* [Lat. *calcaria,* nom. pl. of *a. calcarius* = pertaining to lime.]

Zool.: The same as Calcispongiæ (q.v.).

căl-căr-ĕ-ō, *only in compos.* [Eng. *calcare-o(us)* (q.v.).]

calcareo-argillaceous, *a.*

Min.: Consisting of or containing calcareous and argillaceous earths.

calcareo-barite, *s.*

Min.: A white barite from Strontian, in Argyleshire, containing, probably as mixture, 6·6 per cent. of lime and some silica and alumina.

calcareo-bituminous, *a.*

Min.: Consisting of or containing calcareous and bituminous earths.

calcareo-silicious, *a.*

Min.: Consisting of or containing calcareous and silicious earths.

calcareo-sulphurous, *a.*

Min.: Consisting of or containing calcareous and sulphurous earths.

căl-căr-ĕ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *calcarius* = pertaining to lime; *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime.]

1. *Min.:* Consisting of or containing carbonate of lime; of the nature of limestone.

2. *Geol.:* Calcareous rocks are generally of animal origin. They consist of fragments of shells, corals, encrinites, or of globigerinæ, and other foraminifera. Even when so wholly crystalline that no traces of old organisms can be detected, there is reason to believe that these previously existed and have been destroyed by metamorphic action.

calcareous barytes, *s.*

Min.: A variety of barytes, with an abnormal quantity of carbonate of lime in its composition.

calcareous earth, *s.* [In Fr. *terre calcaire;* Ger. *kalkerde.*] A term commonly applied to lime in any form, but properly to pure lime. It is also frequently applied to marl, and to earths containing a considerable proportion of lime.

calcareous marl, *s.*

Min.: A soft, earthy deposit, often hardly at all consolidated with or without distinct fragments of shells; it generally contains much clay, and graduates into a calcareous clay. (*Dana.*)

calcareous spar, *s.*

Min.: Calcite, crystallized native carbonate of lime, of which there are many varieties. The usual composition is carbonic acid 44·0, lime 56·0, but it often contains impurities, upon which depend the colours assumed by the crystal. Carbonates of lime are widely distributed in nature, as marbles, chalk, &c. [Iceland-spar, Marble.]

calcareous sponges, *s.pl.* An order of sponges—the Calcispongiæ (q.v.).

calcareous tufa, *s.*

Min.: A term applied to varieties of carbonates of lime, formed by evaporation of water containing that mineral in solution, occurring in fissures and caves in limestone rocks, and near springs, the water of which is impregnated with lime.

căl-căr-ĕ-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *calcareous; -ness.*] The quality of being calcareous, or partaking of the nature of limestone.

căl-car-īf-ĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *calcaria* = a lime-kiln; *fero* = to bear.] Producing lime, calciferous.

căl-căr-ī-form, *a.* [Lat. *calcar* = spur; *forma* = form, appearance.]

Bot.: Shaped like a calcar, or spur; spur-shaped.

căl-car-ī-na, *s.* [Lat. *calcar* = a spur; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*] One of the Rotaline Foraminifera. It is coated with exogenous shell growth, as granules, spines, &c. Shell thick. Common in several tertiary strata, and living abundantly in the Mediterranean and other warm seas. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

căl-ca-văl-la, *s.* [Port.] A kind of superior sweet wine from Portugal.

*** căl-çĕ-ā-tĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *calceatus,* pa. par. of *calceo* = to shoe; *calceus* = a shoe.] Furnished with shoes, shod.

călçed, *a.* [Lat. *calceatus* = shod.]

1. *Gen.:* Wearing shoes or boots, not sandals.

2. *Spec.:* Pertaining or belonging to that branch of the Carmelite Order, which did not accept the reform of St. Teresa. [Discalced.]

"Subject to the Father-General of the *calced* Carmelites."—*Miss Lockhart: Life of St. Teresa* (Note C.).

*** căl-çē-dŏn,** *s.* [Calcedony.] A foul vein like calcedony in some precious stones. (*Ash.*)

căl-çĕ-dŏn-ĭc, cal-çē-dō´-nĭ-ạn, *a.* [Lat. *calcedonius* = a calcedony.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, calcedony.

* **căl-çē´-dŏn-ў,** *s.* [Chalcedony.]

căl-çē´-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *calceus* = a shoe; *forma* = form, shape.]

Bot.: The same as Calceolate (q.v.).

căl-çē´-ō-lạ, *s.* [Lat. *calceolus* = a little shoe or slipper; *calceus* = a shoe.]

Zool.: A genus of brachiopod mollusca, of the family Orthidæ, the bivalve shell of which is somewhat slipper-shaped. It is fossil only, being found in the Devonian rocks.

căl-çē´-ō-lăr´-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Lat. *calceolarius* = a shoemaker, from *calceolus* = a little shoe, a slipper; *calceus* = a shoe.]

1. *Bot. & Hortic.:* A well-known and beautiful genus of plants—order Scrophulariaceæ. The resemblance to a shoe is in the bilabiate corolla of the best-known species, the elongated lower lip of which is inflated and turned down. The stamens are only two. The species, which are numerous, come from South America, chiefly from the western slope or side of the Andes. The greater number have yellow flowers, others are purple, whilst in a few the two colours are intermingled. The roots of *Calceolaria arachnoida* are collected in Chili, where they are called *relbun*, and are used for dyeing woollen cloth crimson. Various calceolarias are cultivated in this country.

căl-çē´-ō-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *calceolus* = a little shoe, a slipper, and Eng. suff. *-ate.*]

Bot.: Having the form of a shoe or slipper. Examples, the petals of the orchid Cypripedium and the Calceolaria, or Slipper-plant.

căl´-çēș, căl-x´-ēș, *s. pl.* [Calx.]

căl´-çĭc, *a.* [From Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime, and Eng. suffix *-ic.*] Pertaining to or composed in whole or in part of lime, as *calcic carbonate, calcic oxide.*

căl-çĭf´-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime, chalk; *fero* = to bear.]

Min.: Containing or producing calcite or carbonate of lime.

căl-çĭf´-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *calcif(y); -ic.*] Calciferous, calcic. (*Huxley: Physiol.*, ch. 12.)

† **căl-çĭf-ĭ-cā´-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime; *facio* = to make.] The process of being converted into a stony substance containing lime.

"... and it seems probable that the solid mass of fully formed bone is formed by the *calcification* of this tissue."—*Carpenter: Principles of Physiology*, p. 203.

căl´-çĭ-fīed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Calcify.]

"*Calcified* teeth are peculiar to the vertebrates, and may be defined as bodies primarily, if not permanently, distinct from the skeleton, consisting of a cellular and tubular basis of animal matter containing earthy particles, a fluid, and a vascular pulp."—*Owen: Anat. of Vertebrates.*

† **căl´-çĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime; *forma* = form, appearance.] In the form of chalk or lime.

căl´-çĭ-fў, *v.t.* [Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime; *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To convert into lime.

"Were this sheath actually dentinal in tissue and united to the jaw-bone, the resemblance to the Lepidosiren would be closer; but it is never *calcified*, and is shed during the progress of the metamorphosis."—*Owen: Anat. of Vertebrates.*

căl-çĭ-măn-gīte, *s.* [From Lat. *calcium*; Eng. *mang(anese)*; and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as Spartaite (q.v.).

* **căl´-çĭ-mīne,** *s.* [Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime.] A superior kind of white or coloured wash for walls. (*Webster.*)

* **căl´-çĭ-mīne,** *v.t.* [Calcimine, *s.*] To wash over with calcimine; as, "to *calcimine* walls." (*Hart.*)

† **căl-çī´-nạ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *calcin(e); -able.*] Capable of being calcined; that may be calcined.

"Not fermenting with acids, and imperfectly *calcinable* in a great fire."—*Hill: Fossils, Of Granite.*

* **căl´-çĭn-āte,** *v.t.* [Low Lat. *calcinatus*, pa. par. of *calcino* = to calcine.] To calcine.

"... first, it indurateth, then maketh fragile, and lastly it doth *calcinate*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

căl-çĭn-ā´-tion, * cal-ci-na-ci-oun, *s.* [Low Lat. *calcinatus*, pa. par. of *calcino* = to calcine.]

1. The operation of expelling from a substance by heat, either water or volatile water combined with it. Thus, the process of burning lime, to expel the carbonic acid, is one of *calcination.* The result of exposing the carbonate of magnesia to heat, and the removal of its carbonic acid, is the production of *calcined* magnesia. The term was, by the earlier chemists, applied only when the substance exposed to heat was reduced to a *calx*, or to a friable powder, this being frequently the oxide of a metal. It is now, however, used when any body is subjected even to a process of wasting. (*Ure.*) Marble, limestone, and chalk, which are all carbonates of lime, are deprived of their carbonic acid and water by calcination. It also deprives copper and other ores of their sulphur, the sulphurets being oxidized and sulphuric acid being disengaged and volatilised. (*Knight.*)

"Oure fourneys eke of *calcinacioun*."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,732.

"Adustion causeth blackness and *calcination* whiteness."—*Bacon: Works* (ed. 1765), vol. i., ch. xi.

2. The operation of reducing a metal to an oxide; oxidation.

* 3. The result of the process of calcining.

calcination-pot, *s.* A sort of crucible used for preparing animal charcoal.

† **căl´-çĭ-nạ-tŏr-ў,** *s.* [Low Lat. *calcinatorium.*] A vessel or crucible used in calcination.

căl´-çīne, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *calciner*; Low Lat. *calcino*; Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = chalk.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To reduce to a powder.

"Moses, with an actual fire *calcined*, or burnt the golden calf unto powder."—*Sir T. Browne: Religio Medici.*

"The turf being, as it were, *calcined* by the scorching hoofs of their diabolical partners."—*Scott: Black Dwarf*, ch. ii.

2. To reduce a metal to an oxide; to oxidize.

* 3. To utterly consume.

"This earth at last shall be *calcined*."
H. More: Enthus. Triumph.

* **II.** *Figuratively:* To consume.

"You by a chaste chimicke Art,
Calcine fraile love to pietie."
Habington: Castara.

B. *Intransitive:* To be reduced to a powder; to become calcined.

"... in a very strong heat, *calcining* without fusion."—*Newton: Opticks.*

căl´-çīned, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Calcine, *v.*]

1. Reduced to a powder.

"Antimony *calcined* or reduced to ashes."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. Oxidized.

"When a decoction of meat is effectually screened from ordinary air, and supplied solely with *calcined* air, putrefaction never sets in."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd. ed., xi. 301.

† **căl´-çī-nĕr,** *s.* [Calcine.]

1. *Gen.:* One who, or that which, calcines.

2. *Spec.:* A calcining or roasting furnace.

căl´-çī-nĭng, * cal-çen-ynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Calcine, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. and partic. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* The act of reducing to a powder; calcination.

"In amalgamynge and *calcenynge*."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,699.

calcining-furnace, *s.* A large reverberatory furnace, having a fire at one end, two chimneys at opposite corners, four doors at which the operation is observed, the rabbles introduced, and the material withdrawn, and hoppers above by which the ore is introduced. (*Knight.*)

căl-çī-nī´-tre, *s.* [Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime, and *nitre* (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as Nitrocalcite (q.v.).

* **căl´-çĭn-īze,** *v.t.* [Calcine.] To calcine. (*Sylvester: Du Bartas.*)

căl-çĭ-ŏ-çĕ-lĕ´s-tīte, *s.* [Lat. *calcius* = pertaining to lime; *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime; *cœlestis, cælestis* = heavenly, sky-blue; *cœlum, cælum* = heaven.]

Min.: A variety of Celestite (q.v.), containing a large proportion of lime.

căl-çĭ-ŏ-fĕr´-rīte, *s.* [Lat. *calcius* = pertaining to lime; *calx* (gen. *calcis*) = lime; *ferr(um)* = iron; suff. *-ite* (*Min*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A sulphur, yellow or yellow mineral, from Battenberg in Bavaria. Sp. gr., 2·53—2·529. Compos.: Phosphoric acid, 34·01; sesquioxide of iron, 24·34; alumina, 2·90; magnesia, 2·65; lime, 14·81; hydrogen, 20·56.

căl-çĭ-spŏn´-ġĭ-æ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime, and *spongia* = a sponge.] [Sponge.]

Zool.: Calcareous sponges. One of the leading divisions of Spongida (sponges), the others being Keratoda (horny sponges), Silicispongiæ (siliceous sponges), and Myxospongiæ (sponges with neither a horny nor a siliceous skeleton). The living species of calcareous sponges have a skeleton composed of spicula of lime, and are generally free and independent of each other.

căl-çĭ-spŏn´-ġĭ-ạn, *s.* [Calcispongiæ.] Any individual of the calcispongiæ; a chalk sponge.

căl´-çīte, *s.* [Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = chalk, and suff. *-ite* (q.v.).] Crystallised carbonate of lime. [Iceland-spar.]

căl-çĭ-trā´-pạ, *s.* [Ital. *calcatrippa* = the star-thistle.] [Caltrop.]

Bot.: A name for the Star-thistle, *Centaurea calcitrapa.*

* **căl´-çĭ-trāte,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *calcitrer*; Lat. *calcitro* = to kick, from *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = a heel.] To kick, to spurn. (*Cotgrave & Cockeram.*)

* **căl-çĭ-trā´-tion,** *s.* [From Eng. *calcitrate* (q.v.), and suff. *-ion.*] The act of kicking.

"The birth of the child is caused partly by its *calcitration*, breaking the membranes in which it lieth."—*Ross: Arcana Microcosmi*, 1652, p. 52.

căl´-çĭ-ŭm, *s.* [From Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime.]

Chem.: A dyad metallic element. Symbol, Ca; atomic weight, 40; sp. gr., 1·57. Obtained by Davy by decomposing the chloride by electricity; also by heating the iodide with sodium in a closed vessel. Calcium is a brass-yellow, ductile, malleable metal, which oxidises in damp air; it decomposes water, and dissolves easily in dilute acids. Heated in the air, it melts at red heat, and burns with a bright orange light. Calcium occurs in nature chiefly as a carbonate, silicate, and sulphate. Calcium oxide, CaO, called also Lime, is obtained by heating the carbonate of calcium to redness. It is a white, earthy, infusible powder, phosphorescent at high temperatures; it is strongly alkaline, and readily absorbs carbonic anhydride. It unites vigorously with water, throwing out great heat, and forms a hydrate, $CaOH_2O$, which is slightly soluble in cold water; it is used in medicine as lime-water. Impure lime mixed with sand forms mortar.

Calcium sulphate, $CaSO_4$. Found as hydride as gypsum, $CaSO_42H_2O$, and selenite and alabaster. The water is given off by heating it, and a white powder is left, which dissolves in 500 parts of cold water. Mixed with water, it sets in a hard substance; it is used under the name of plaster of Paris for making casts of medals and statues, &c.

Calcium carbonate, $CaCO_3$, forms the chief constituent of limestone, marble, chalk, &c. It occurs crystallised as calc-spar and aragonite. Calcium carbonate is insoluble in water, but is dissolved by water containing carbonic acid gas; it is deposited from this solution by boiling, hence boiler deposits.

Calcium phosphates occur in the bones of animals and are native in Apatite. [Phosphates.]

Calcium chloride, $CaCl_2$, is obtained by dissolving the carbonate in hydrochloric acid. It crystallises in white prismatic crystals; it is very deliquescent. Fused calcium chloride is used to dry gases, &c. It absorbs ammonia gas.

Calcium fluoride, $CaFl_2$, occurs as fluor spar.

Calcium sulphides and phosphides have been obtained. Salts of calcium are not precipitated

by H_2S, either in an acid or alkaline solution. Alkaline carbonates and ammonia carbonate give a white precipitate insoluble in excess; oxalate of ammonia gives a white precipitate from a neutral solution; the precipitate is not soluble in acetic acid. A solution of sulphate of calcium gives no precipitate. The chloride gives an orange-red flame with alcohol. The spectrum of calcium gives several characteristic lines, especially an orange-red and a green line. Chloride of lime, or bleaching powder, is a mixture of calcium chloride and calcium hypochlorite.

¶ *Calcium Arsenate* (*Min.*) is = Pharmacolite; *Calcium Borosilicate* = Datholite; *Calcium Carbonate* = (1) Calcite, (2) Aragonite; *Calcium Columbate* = (1) Microlite, (2) Azorite; *Calcium Phosphate* = Apatite; *Calcium Silicate* = (1) Wollastonite, (2) Okenite; *Calcium Sulphate* = Selenite; and *Calcium Tungstate* = Scheelite, all which see.

calcium-light, *s.* The Drummond or oxyhydrogen light, in which streams of oxygen and hydrogen are directed and inflamed upon a ball of lime whose incandescence gives a very vivid and brilliant light. [DRUMMOND-LIGHT.] (*Knight.*)

† **căl-çĭv′-ŏr-oŭs,** *a.* [From Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = limestone, lime, and *voro* = to devour.]

Bot.: Eating into or corroding a limestone rock. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

* **căl-cō-grăph′-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [From Eng. *calcography*; *-ical.*] Pertaining to calcography (q.v.).

* **căl-cŏg′-raph-ў,** *s.* [Gr. καλκός (*kalkos*) = brass, and γραφη (*graphē*) = a writing, drawing, from γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] The art of engraving on brass.

"The histories of refining; of making copperas; of making alum;—of *calcography*; of enamelling."—*Sprat: Hist. of R. Soc.*, p. 258.

căl-cŏur′-an-īte, *s.* [From Ger. *calcouranit*, *kalk-uranit*; *kalk* = chalk, and *uranit* = uranite (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as AUTUNITE (q.v.).

căl′-sĭn-tĕr, *s.* [Ger. *kalk* = chalk, and *sinter* = dross.] The incrustations of carbonate of lime upon the ground; or the pendulous conical pieces, called stalactites, attached to the roofs of caverns, &c. (*Ure.*)

căl′-spar, *s.* [Ger. *kalk* = chalk, and Eng. *spar* (q.v.).] Crystallised carbonate of lime or calcite. [CALCAREOUS-SPAR.]

căl′-tŭff, *s.* [Ger. *kalk* = chalk, and *tuff* = tufa (q.v.).] A formation of carbonate of lime from the deposits of springs, &c. [CALCAREOUS-TUFA.]

† **căl-c-ŭ-la-bĭl′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *calcul(ate)*; *ability.*] Possibility or capability of being calculated, estimated, or provided for.

căl′-c-ŭ-la-ble, *a.* [Fr. *calculable.*] Capable of being calculated.

"The man, become mature,
Would at a *calculable* day discard . . ."
Browning: Red Cott. N. Cap. Country.

"I have made every *calculable* provision."—*W. Taylor: Monthly Mag.*

căl′-c-ŭ-lar-ў, *a. & s.* [Lat. *calcularius*, from *calculus* = a little stone; *calx* = (1) lime, chalk; (2) a pebble.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or caused by the disease of stone in the bladder.

"Motion was tedious and noxious to him, by reason of his *calculary* infirmity and corpulency."—*Bp. Gauden: Life of Bp. Brownrigg*, 1660, p. 218.

B. *As subst.:* A mass of small stony lumps found in the pear and other fruits.

căl′-c-ŭ-lāte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *calculatus*, pa. par. of *calculo* = to reckon by means of pebbles; from *calculus* = a little stone, a pebble; dimin. of *calx* = (1) lime, chalk; (2) a stone, pebble. In Fr. *calculer*; Sp. *calcular*; Ital. *calcolare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To compute, to reckon up in number.

"If, in *calculating* the numbers of the people, we take in the multitudes that emigrate to the plantations."—*Goldsmith: Essay* x.

* 2. To divine or prognosticate by the situation of the planets at a certain time.

"A cunning man did *calculate* my birth."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

"Who were there then in the world, to observe the births of those first men, and *calculate* their nativities."—*Bentley.*

II. *Figuratively:* To arrange or adjust for a purpose. (Seldom used except in the pa. par.)

"I *calculate* my remedy for this one individual kingdom of Ireland."—*Swift: Modest Proposal.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To make calculations; prognosticate.

"Why all these fires, why all these gliding ghosts,
Why old men fool and children *calculate*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

2. To form one's opinion on; to reckon or depend on; to expect. (*Colloquial, and chiefly American.*)

¶ Generally used with the prep. *on* before the matter on which the opinion is formed.

căl′-c-ŭ-lā-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [CALCULATE, *v.*]

"Cæsar . . . did set forth an excellent and perfect kalendar, more exactly *calculated*, than any other that was before."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 612.

căl′-c-ŭ-lā-tĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [CALCULATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"With his cool, *calculating* disposition, he easily got the better of his ardent rival."—*Godwin: St. Leon.*

C. *As substantive:* The act or process of computing, reckoning, or estimating.

calculating engine, *s.* The same as CALCULATING MACHINE (q.v.).

"Such are the facts which, by a certain adjustment of the *calculating engine*, would be presented to the observer."—*Babbage: Ninth Bridgewater Treatise*, ch. ii.

calculating machine, *s.* A machine for making arithmetical calculations with speed and accuracy. The simplest one is the abacus (q.v.). The best known of such machines is that which Babbage was employed by the British Government to construct. He began the work in 1821, and continued it for about twelve years, till 1833, at an expense of £15,000, after which it was abandoned. The part completed is preserved in the library of King's College. A modification of Babbage's invention is now in use at the Albany Observatory.

* **căl′-c-ŭ-lā-tĭng** (2), *a.* [Lat. *calculus* = a stone, pebble.] Turning into, or forming into a calculus or stone in the bladder. (*Topsell.*)

† **căl′-c-ŭ-lā-tĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *calculating* (1); *-ly.*] In the manner of one calculating; by way of calculation.

căl-c-ŭ-lā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *calculus* = a small stone, a pebble, because pebbles were of old used in this country, as they still are among some uncivilised tribes, as aids in counting; Eng. suff. *-ation.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of calculating, reckoning, or computing in numbers.

"One Bartholomew Scullet . . . hath by *calculation* found the very day."—*Raleigh: Hist. of World*, bk. iii., ch. 25.

"And, leaving it to others to foretell,
By *calculation* sage, the ebb and flow."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. The result of an arithmetical computation or reckoning.

"If we suppose our present *calculation*, the Phœnix now in nature will be the sixth from the creation."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act or process of estimating the force and result of circumstances.

2. The result of such estimation; the opinion formed of circumstances.

"The fate of the Triennial Bill confounded all the *calculations* of the best informed politicians of that time."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

* **căl-c-ŭ-lā′-tĭve,** *a.* [Formed by analogy of other adjectives from an imaginary Lat. *calculativus*; from *calculus* = a pebble, stone.] Pertaining to calculation; involving calculation.

"Persons bred in trade have in general a much better idea, by long habits of *calculative* dealings, . . ."
—*Burke: On the Popery Laws.*

căl′-c-ŭ-lā-tŏr, * **căl′-c-ĕ-lā-tour,** *s.* [Fr. *calculateur*; Lat. *calculator* = one who reckons; *calculus* = a pebble, stone.]

I. *Ordinary Language* (*of persons*):

1. One who reckons or computes by numbers; a computer.

* 2. One who prognosticates by astrology.

". . . *calkelatours* and astronomye."—*Wyclife: Select Works*, p. 408.

3. One who estimates the force or effect of causes; one who calculates results.

"Ambition is no exact *calculator*. Avarice itself does not calculate strictly when it games."—*Burke: On Shortening the Duration of Parliaments.*

II. *Technically* (*of things*):

1. An arithmometer of a certain type. (See *Knight: Pract. Dict. Mechan.*, i. 143, for a description and figure of it.)

2. A kind of orrery (q.v.) invented by Ferguson.

* **căl′-c-ŭ-lā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *calculatorius* = pertaining to calculation; *calculus* = a pebble, stone.] Pertaining to calculation.

"That other *calculatory* or figure-casting astrology . . ."—*Hall. Cases of Conscience.*

* **căl′-c-ŭle,** *s.* [Lat. *calculus* = a pebble used in counting.] Reckoning, computation, calculation.]

"The general *calcule*, which was made in the last perambulation, exceeded eight millions."—*Howel: Vocal Forest.*

* **căl′-c-ūle,** * **căl′-cu-len,** * **cal′-kyll, cal′-kil,** * **cal′-cle,** *v.t.* [Fr. *calculer*; Lat. *calculo* = to calculate; from *calculus* = a pebble used in counting.] [CALCULATE.] To calculate, compute.

"Full subtilly he *calculed* all this."
Chaucer: Frankl. Tale.

* **căl′-c-ūled,** * **cal′-kled,** * **cal′-kiled,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CALCULE, *v.*]

"Astromomyers al so aren at ere whittes end
Of that was *calculed* of the clymat the contrarye they fyndeth."
Piers Ploughman, p. 291.

căl′-c-ŭ-lī, *s. pl.* [CALCULUS.]

* **căl′-c-ŭ-lĭng, căl′-ku-lўnge,** * **kal′-ku-lўnge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CALCULE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & partic. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:* The act of calculating; calculation.

"When this kalkas knew by *calculynge*."
Chaucer: Troilus, i. 71.

* **căl′-c-ŭ-lōse,** * **căl′-c-ŭ-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *calculosus* = full of pebbles or stones; *calculus* = a pebble, a stone.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Full of stones, stony, gritty.

"The feldes *calculose*, eke harde and drie."
Palladius, ii. 40.

2. *Medicine:*

(1) Affected with stone in the bladder; suffering from calculus.

"I have found, by opening the kidneys of a *calculous* person, that the stone is formed earlier than I have suggested."—*Sharp.*

(2) Of the nature of a calculus.

"The volatile salt of urine will coagulate spirits of wine: and thus, perhaps, the stones or *calculose* concretions in the kidney or bladder, may be produced."
—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

căl′-c-ŭ-lŭs, *s.* [In Fr. *calcul*; Sp. *calculo*; Port. *calculação* = the mathematical calculus; *calculo* = a calculus (*in Med.*); Ital. *calcolo*, or *calculo*; all from Lat. *calculus* = (1) a small stone or pebble, (2) a stone in the bladder, (3, 4, &c.) a stone used for voting or one for reckoning, &c.]

1. *Among the old Romans:* A stone used for voting. At trials white and black stones were thus employed, the white expressing a vote for acquittal and the black for condemnation.

2. *Med.:* The medical term for what is popularly known as stone. Calculi vary in size from a pin's head to a pigeon's egg, and even larger, and weigh from a few grains to several ounces. They derive their special name and character as well from the organs of the body in which they are found as from the constituents of which they are composed. Thus, for example, a calculus found in the kidney or ureter is called renal, in the bladder vesical, and so on; but, according to its chemical composition, it would also be called either (1) uric (lithic) acid calculus, or (2) oxalic (mulberry) calculus, or (3) phosphatic calculus. Calculi derived from the bile are also found in the gall-bladder, and in the biliary and intestinal ducts, where they receive the name of gall-stones, or biliary calculi. Those found in the salivary glands are called salivary calculi.

3. *Math.:* Any branch of mathematics which may involve or lead to calculation. In this sweeping sense it embraces the whole science, with the exception of pure geometry. Thus there may be a calculus of functions, a calculus of variations, &c., but the leading divisions of the subject are the Differential and the Integral Calculus.

Calculus of functions: The calculus in which

what is sought is the form of a function, and not its value in any particular case, nor the condition under which it may have a particular value.

Calculus of variations: A method in which the laws of dependance, binding together variable quantities, are themselves subject to change.

The *Differential Calculus* is a method of investigating mathematical questions by measuring the ratio of certain indefinitely small quantities called differentials. [DIFFERENTIAL.]

Imaginary Calculus: A method of investigating the nature of imaginary quantities required to fulfil apparently impossible conditions. The result proves that all absurdities in geometry may be ultimately resolved into attempts to measure a straight line in a direction different from that of its length.

The *Integral Calculus* reverses the process which obtains in the differential calculus, that is, it reasons out from the ratio of the indefinitely small changes of two or more magnitudes, the magnitudes themselves, or, as it is technically stated, from the differential of an algebraic expression it finds the expression itself. [INTEGRAL.]

*** câld,** *a. & s.* [COLD.] (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*)

"Thy corse in clot mot *calder* keue."
Eur. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 320.

câl'-dĕr-a, *s.* [Sp.] A Spanish term for the deep caldron-like cavities which occur on the summits of extinct volcanoes. (*Stormonth.*)

căl'-dĕr-ite, *s.* [Apparently from the proper name *Calder*, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A doubtful mineral from Nepaul, said by Dana to be nothing but massive garnet. The *British Museum Catalogue*, however, recognises it as a variety of garnet.

câld'-rife, *a.* [CAULDRIFE.] (*Scotch.*)

câl'-drŏn, caul'-drŏn, * cau'-drŏn, *s.* [O. Fr. *caldron, caudron, chaulдron;* from O. Fr. *caldaru;* Lat. *caldaria* = caldron; *calidus* = hot; from *caleo* = to be hot; Sp. *calderon;* Ital. *calderone.*] A large kettle or boiler.

"And he struck it into the pan, or kettle, or *caldron*, or pot; . . ."—*1 Sam.* ii. 14.
"The limbs yet trembling, in the *caldrons* boil."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid i. 296.

*** cāle** (1), *s.* [KAIL, KALE.]

*** cāle** (2), *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] Some kind of serpent.

"A feolle worm, *cales* and manticores."
King Alisaunder, 7,094.

căl'-ĕ-a, *s.* [Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants, containing upwards of thirty species, natives of Mexico and Brazil. They are herbs or small shrubs. *C. zacatechichi*, a Mexican species, is known there by the name of Juralillo, and is said to contain, in a fresh state, a considerable quantity of camphor. The leaves of *C. jamaicensis* are said to be powerfully bitter, and steeped in wine or brandy are used as a stomachic in the West Indies. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

căl-ĕ-ā'-na, *s.* [Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful.]

Bot.: A name applied to a few brown-coloured terrestrial orchids, natives of New Holland. They are noticeable for their lip, which is posticous, peltate, unguiculate, and highly irritable. In fine weather or when undisturbed this lip bends back and leaves the column uncovered; but if it rains, or the plant is jarred, down goes the lip over the column, which it boxes up securely. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

căl-êçhe', *s.* [CALASH.]

Căl-ĕ-dō'-nĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Caledonia* = Scotland.]

A. *As adjective:* Of or pertaining to Caledonia, the ancient name of Scotland.

B. *As substantive:* A native of Caledonia; a Scotchman.

căl-ĕd'-ŏn-īte, *s.* [In Fr. *calédonite;* Eng. *Caledon(ia); -ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral consisting of carbonate of copper and sulphate and carbonate of lead. It is found in minute bluish-green crystals, in association with other ores of lead, in Lanarkshire. It is orthorhombic, rather brittle, translucent, and of a verdigris or bluish-green colour. Sp. gr., 6·4. Compos.: Sulphate of lead, 55·8; carbonate of lead, 32·8; carbonate of copper, 11·4. (*Dana.*)

căl'-ĕ-dŭct, *s.* [CALIDUCT.]

† căl-ĕ-fā'-çĭ-ent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *calefaciens*, pr. par. of *calefacio* = to make hot; *calidus* = hot; *facio* = to make.]

A. *As adj.:* Causing or exciting heat or warmth.

B. *As substan.:* A medicine or preparation calculated to produce heat or warmth.

† căl-ĕ-făc'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *caléfaction;* Lat. *calefactio* = a making hot or warm; *calidus* = hot; *factio* = a making; from *facio* = to make.]

1. The act or process of making anything hot or warm. (*Lit. & fig.*)

". . . by a motion contrary to that of *calefaction*, by which the internal parts are called outwards."—*Hobbes.*

". . . thou seekest in humility to be enabled to a devout lustre and *calefaction* of others."—*Waterhouse: Apology for Learning*, 1653, p. 135.

2. The state or condition of being hot or warm. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"As [if] the remembrance of *calefaction* can warm a man in a cold frosty night."—*More: Philos. Poems*, ch. 2. Pref.

*** căl-ĕ-făc'-tĭve,** *a.* [Formed by analogy from Lat. *calefactus*, pa. par. of *calefacio* = to make hot.] Having the property of exciting heat or warmth.

"*Calefactive*, lucid, and penetrating the elementary matter."—*Hale: Prim. Orig.*

căl-ĕ-făc'-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *calefactor* = he who or that which makes hot; Fr. *caléfacteur.*]

1. *Gen.:* Anything which excites warmth or heat.

2. *Spec.:* A kind of stove. (*Tozer.*)

† căl-ĕ-făc'-tŏr-ў, *a. & s.* [Lat. *calefactorius;* from *calefacio* = to make hot.]

A. *As adj.:* Producing heat or warmth; communicating heat.

"These *calefactory* engines they popped down under their stalls. . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 11, 1866.

B. *As substan.:* A place or room for producing heat or warmth; a vessel in which to heat things. (*Ash.*)

† căl'-ĕ-fў, *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *calefio* = to become hot; *calidus* = hot; *fio* = to become.]

A. *Intrans.:* To become or be made hot; to be heated.

"Crystal will *calefy* unto electricity."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

B. *Trans.:* To heat, make hot or warm.

*** căl'-ĕm-bŏurg,** *s.* [Of uncertain origin; supposed to be from a certain Count Kahlemberg, noted for his blunders in French. (*Webster.*). Or from the "Jester of Kahlenberg," whose name was Wigand von Theben, a character introduced in "Tyll Eulenspiegel," a German tale. (*Brewer: Phrase and Fable.*).] A pun.

căl'-ĕn-dar, * căl'-ĕn-dere, * kăl'-ĕn-dar, * kăl'-ĕn-dĕr, *s. & a.* [Lat. *calendarium* = an account-book of interest kept by moneylenders, so called from the interest being due on the calends (Lat. *calendæ*), or first of each month.] [CALENDS.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A register or list of the days of the year, according to its divisions into days, weeks, and months, showing the various civil and ecclesiastical holidays, festivals, &c.

"Cursed be the day when first I did appear:
Let it be blotted from the *calendar*."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 90.

"What hath this day deserved? what hath it done,
That it in golden letter should be set
Among the high tides in the *calendar*?"
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

* (2) An almanac.

"Give me a *calendar*.
Who saw the sun to-day?"
Shakesp.: Rich. III., v. 3.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) An artificial almanac.

"Do you, for your own benefit, construct
A *calendar* of flow'rs, pluck'd as they blow."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

(2) A list or register, a roll.

". . . the care I have had to even your content, I wish might be found in the *calendar* of my past endeavours."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, i. 3.

(3) A compendium, an abstract, or epitome.

"Indeed, to speak feelingly of him, he is the card or *calendar* of gentry, for you shall find in him the continent of what part a gentleman would see."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. A catalogue or abstract of state papers.

2. *Law:* A list or register of cases to be tried in a court of law; a register of the names of prisoners.

"The usuage is for the judge to sign the *calendar*, or list of all the prisoners' names."—*Blackstone: Comment.* bk. iv., ch. 30.

"Rhadamanthus, who tries the lighter causes below, leaving to his two brethren the heavy *calendars* . . ."—*Lamb: Last Essays of Elia.*

3. *Astron. & Chron.:* The Roman calendar is said to have been introduced by Romulus about 738 B.C., and modified by Numa Pompilius about 713 B.C. In 46 B.C., Julius Cæsar, giving effect to the calculations of Sosigenes, an Alexandrian mathematician and astronomer, reformed the calendar, and introduced the Julian style, by which the year was made to consist of 365 days, with 366 every fourth or leap year. He commenced it also with January 1st, the adjustment producing one year of confusion, which contained 445 days. Had the solar year consisted of 365 days, 6 hours, the Julian calendar would have been perfect; but its real length is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 45½ seconds. The operation of the odd minutes and seconds continued during the next fifteen centuries, having again deranged the calendar ten days. Pope Gregory XIII. made A.D. 1582 consist of 355 days only, and otherwise adjusted the calendar. Roman Catholic countries at once adopted the reform. Protestant states one after another followed the example, whilst Russia and the Greek Church conserved the old Julian arrangement. When the new style was adopted in England by Act of Parliament in 1752, eleven days required to be struck out, the 3rd of October being called the 14th. From this time the difference began between new and old style. To prevent further derangement the Gregorian arrangements provide that only one in four of the years ending centuries shall be leap years; thus the years 1700 and 1800 were not leap years, nor will 1900 be, but 2000 will.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds.)

calendar-clock, *s.* A clock which indicates not merely the hour and minute of the day, but also the day of the week and month, and in some cases even the year and the phases of the moon. (*Knight.*)

calendar-month, *s.* A month which, if it be January, has 31 days, if February, has 28 or 29, if March, has 31, &c.

căl'-ĕn-dar, *v.t.* [CALENDAR, *s.*] To register; set down in a list. Especially said of inserting in the Calendar of Saints.

"Than many just and holy men, whose names
Are register'd and *calendar'd* for saints."
Tennyson: St. Simeon Stylites.

"Twelve have been martyrs for religion, of whom ten are *calendared* for saints."—*Waterhouse: Apol. for Learning*, 1653, p. 237.

† căl-ĕn-dăr'-ĭ-al, *a.* [CALENDAR, *s.*] Of or pertaining to a calendar.

căl'-ĕn-dar-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CALENDAR, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* The act of registering or inserting in a calendar or list.

*** căl'-ĕn-dar-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *calendarius* = of or pertaining to a calendar.] Pertaining to or contained in the calendar.

*** căl'-ĕnde,** *s.* [CALENDS.]

căl'-ĕn-dĕr, *v.t.* [CALENDER (1), *s.*] To smooth cloth, linen, &c., by pressing, so as to give it a glaze or gloss. (*Johnson.*)

căl'-ĕn-dĕr (1), *s.* [Fr. *calandre;* Low Lat. *calendra;* from *cylindrus;* Gr. κύλινδρος (*kulindros*) = a cylinder, roller; Fr. *calendrer;* Port. *calandrar* = to smooth or calender cloth.]

I. A press or machine in which cloth or paper is smoothed and pressed for the purpose of giving it a glaze or gloss.

2. A calendrer.

"And my good friend the *calender*
Will lend his horse to go."
Cowper: John Gilpin.

căl'-ĕn-dĕr (2), * **kăl'-ĕn-dĕr,** *s.* [Fr. from Hind. *galandar.*] One of an order of dervishes amongst the Mohammedans.

"Thirty nobles in the habit of pilgrim *kalenders.*"—*Sir Thomas Herbert: Travels,* p. 70.

* **căl'-ĕn-dĕr** (3), *s.* [CALANDRA.] A weevil.

căl'-ĕn-dĕred, *pa. par.* & *a.* [CALENDER, *v.*]

căl'-ĕn-dĕr-ĕr, *s.* [CALENDRER.]

căl'-ĕn-dĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CALENDER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In a sense corresponding to that of the verb.

C. *As substan.:* The act or business of a calendrer; the act or process of passing cloth or paper through a calender, in order to give them a smooth or glazed surface.

calendering-machine, *s.* A machine between the loaded rollers of which cloth or paper in process of being calendered is passed, to give it the requisite finish and lustre.

* **căl-ĕn-dŏg'-raph-ĕr,** *s.* [Lat. *calendarium* = a calendar, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, compose.] One who writes or draws up calendars or almanacs.

"This is that eclipse which Dr. Pell sent word of to the society, that Eichstadius himself, and almost all *calendiographers* had skipped over."—*Boyle: Works,* vol. vi. p. 154.

căl'-ĕn-drĕr, căl'-ĕn-dĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Fr. *calandreur.*] One whose business or profession it is to calender cloths. (*Johnson.*)

* **cal-ĕn'-drĭ-cal,** *a.* [M. Eng. *calendri(e)* = a calendar; suff. *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to a calendar. (*Webster.*)

căl'-ĕnds, * **căl'-ĕnde, kă'-lĕnds,** * **ka'-lendis,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *calendæ;* from an old verb *calo* = to call; Gr. καλέω (*kaleō*); A.S. *calend.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The first day of each month in the Roman calendar.

"*Calendis* (*Calende, J.*). *Calende.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Another division of their months into ides, nones, and *calends,* . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. Applied by Wycliffe to the Jewish Feast of the New Moon.

"Loo! *kalendis* ben to-morwe."—*Wycliffe:* 1 *Kings* xx. 5.

* **II.** *Fig.:* The first or beginning of anything.

"Nowe of hope the *kalendis* begynne."
Chaucer: Troil., ii. 5.

¶ *To fix anything for the Greek Calends:* To postpone it indefinitely; the term *calends* not being used amongst the Greeks. In naming the day of the month the Romans did not count straight forward, but backwards; thus, they did not say the 25th or 26th of June, but the 6th or 5th day before the calends of July.

că-lĕn'-dụ-la, *s.* [Lat. *calendæ,* from their flowering almost every month.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, of which one species, *Calendula officinalis,* the Garden Marigold, is common in Britain. They are showy plants, and are in some places used in cookery. Distilled water or vinegar was formerly made from the flowers, and they are still sometimes used to adulterate saffron.

că-lĕn'-dụ-līne, că-lĕn'-dụ-lĭn, *s.* [Lat. *calendula.*]

Chem.: A gum extracted from the marigold.

* **ca-lenge,** * **ca-lengen,** *v.t.* & *i.* [CHALENGE, *v.*]

căl'-ĕn-tūre, *s.* [Fr. *calenture;* Sp. *calentura* = heat, fever; from *calentar* = to heat; Lat. *caleo* = to be hot.] A distemper occurring in warm climates, and peculiar to natives of colder regions, in which, according to Quincy, sailors imagine the sea to be green fields, and will throw themselves into it.

"So by a *calenture* misled,
The mariner with rapture sees,
On the smooth ocean's azure bed,
Enamelled fields and verdant trees." *Swift.*

ca-lĕp'-tĕr-yx, *s.* [Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful; πτέρυξ (*pterux*) = a wing.]

Entom.: A genus of Neuropterous insects, belonging to the family Libellulidæ. *Calepteryx virgo* is a beautiful species, with its body of a steel blue colour, and a large dark patch on its wings.

că-lĕs'-çĕnçe, *s.* [Lat. *calescens,* pr. par. of *calesco* = to grow warm; an inchoative form from *caleo* = to be hot.] Increasing heat, growing warmth.

* **cal-ewe,** *s.* [From A.S. *calu* = bald.] [CALLOW.] A bald pate, a shaveling.

"Out! what hath the *calewe* ido what hath the *calewe* ido"
Robert of Gloucester, 89. (*Spec. Ear. Eng.* (Morris & Skeat), pt. ii.)

† **cale-weis,** *s.* [O. Fr. *caillouët.*] A kind of pear. (*Chaucer.*)

calf (1), * **kalf,** * **kelf** (pl. **calves**) (*l* silent), *s. & a.* [A.S. *cealf;* Dut. & Sw. *kalf;* Dan. *kalv;* Ger. *kalb.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The young of a cow.

"The colt hath about four years of growth; and so the fawn, and so the *calf.*"—*Bacon: Natural History.*

(2) The young of other mammals, as the elephant, rhinoceros, &c.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *In contempt:*

(*a*) A silly person, so called because the calf is not remarkable for intelligence.

"Some silly doating brainless *calf,*
That understands things by the half."
Drayton: Nymp.

(*b*) A coward.

(*c*) A person fond of drinking milk. (*Colloquial.*)

(2) *Geog.:* A Norwegian name, also used in the Hebrides, for islets lying off islands, and bearing a similar relation to them in size that a calf does to a cow, as "the *Calf* of Man," "the *Calf* at Mull." (*Smyth.*)

(3) *Script.* "*Calves of the lips*": Sacrifices, probably of thanksgiving, offered to God as calves were in Jewish worship. Or possibly actual sacrifices vowed by the lips.

"Turn to the Lord, and say unto him, Take away all iniquity, and receive us graciously: so will we render the *calves* of our lips."—*Hosea* xiv. 2.

II. *Book-binding:* A fine leather made of the hide or skin of a calf, much used in the binding of books.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds.)

¶ Compound of obvious signification: *Calf-like.*

calf-bound, *a.*

Bookbinding: Bound in calf-skin leather.

"I have been toiling and moiling lately, for a purpose, among dusty old bookstall treasures, and assiduously collected as many tattered, dog's-eared, once *calf-bound* volumes as I could find of the British essayists of the eighteenth century."—*Sala: Secret of Mulev Mogrebbin Beg.*

calf-country, *s.* The place of one's nativity. It is called also CALF-GROUND. (*Scotch.*)

calf-ground, *s.* The same as CALF-COUNTRY. (*Scotch.*)

calf-kill, *s.*

Bot.: Sheep laurel, *Kalmia augustifolia.*

calf-love, *s.* Transitory romantic attachment between very young persons, as opposed to a lasting attachment.

calf's-foot, * **calfes-foot,** *s.*

Bot.: A name applied to the *Arum maculatum,* in allusion to the shape of the leaf, and its appearance in calving-time.

"The common cuckow pint is called in Latin Arum, . . . in Low Dutch, kalvsfoet; in French pied d'veau; in English, cuckow pint and cuckow pintle, wake robin, priest's pintle, aron, *calfesfoot,* and rampe, and of some scratchwort."—*Gerarde: Herball,* p. 834 (ed. 1633).

Calf's-foot jelly, Calf's-feet jelly: A kind of animal jelly, made from the feet of calves, boiled gently for six or seven hours, to which are subsequently added sugar, sherry, brandy, whites of eggs, the rind and juice of lemon, with a little isinglass.

calf-skin, calf's skin, *s. & a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The skin of a calf.

2. *Tech.:* The same as CALF (1), II.

"A duodecimo of 'precious conceits,' bound in *calf-skin*—I know the man well; does he not dress decently, Pelham?"—*Lytton: Pelham.*

B. *As adj.:* Foolish. (The term was so applied because fools kept for diversion in great families were often dressed in coats of calf's skin, with buttons down the back.) (*Nares.*)

"His *calf's-skin* jests from hence are clear exiled."
Prol. to Wily Beguiled.

calf-snout, calves' snout, *s.* Two plants: (1) *Antirrhinum Orontium,* (2) *A. majus.*

calf-ward, *s.* A small enclosure for rearing calves. (*Scotch.*) (*Burns.*)

calf (2) (*l* silent), *s.* [Icel. *kalfi;* Ir. & Gael. *kalpa;* Dut. *kalf.*]

The calf of the leg: The protuberant hinder portion of the leg below the knee, formed by the powerful muscles designed to move the feet.

"Into her legs I'd have love's issues fall,
And all her *calf* into a gouty small." *Suckling*

"The *calf* of that leg blistered."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

* **căl'-făt,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *calfater.*] To caulk a ship.

· **căl-ĭ-ăn'-rĭd-æ,** *s.* [CALLIANRIDÆ.]

căl'-ĭ-a-tŏur, *s. & a.* [Native name (?).]

caliatour-wood, *s.* A kind of wood used for dyeing. It is brought from India, and by some is identified with red sandal-wood.

Căl'-ĭ-băn, *s.* [The name of a character in Shakespeare's *Tempest,* his distinguishing features being roughness, almost amounting to savageness.] A savage, a boor.

"To the most of men this is a *Caliban,*
And they to him are angels."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

căl'-ĭ-bĕr, căl'-ĭ-bre, *s. & a.* [Fr. *calibre;* Ital. *calibro.* The origin of the word is uncertain. Littré suggests Arab. *kâlib* = a form, mould; Pers. *kâlab.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The internal diameter or bore of a gun or tube of any sort.

¶ Calibre is expressed in three ways: (1) by the diameter in inches, as, an 8-inch gun, a 10-inch cylinder; (2) by the weight of the shot adapted to the bore, as, a 6-pounder, a 12-pounder gun; (3) by the hundredths of an inch expressed decimally, as, carbines and rifles of ·44, ·50, ·55 inch calibre.

"It is easy for an ingenious philosopher to fit the *caliber* of these empty tubes to the diameter of the particles of light."—*Reid: Inquiry,* c. vi., § 19.

(2) The diameter of a ball or shot.

2. *Fig.:* Compass or extent of mind; mental capacity.

"Coming from men of their *calibre,* they were highly mischievous."—*Burke.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mil.:* The diameter of the bore of a gun in inches. In rifled ordnance, measured across the "lauds," or spaces between the grooves.

2. *Horology:*

(1) The plate on which the arrangement of the pieces of a clock is traced, the pattern plate.

(2) The space between two plates of a watch which determines the features of the movement. (*Knight.*)

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

caliber-compass, *s.*

1. A form of calipers adapted to measure the size of bores.

2. A form of compasses adapted to measure shot and shell. (*Knight.*)

caliber-rule, *s.* A gunner's instrument, containing a scale for ascertaining the weight of a ball from its diameter, and *vice versâ.* [CALIPER.]

† **căl'-ĭ-bĕred,** *a.* [CALIBER.] Of a certain calibre or diameter.

† **căl'-ĭ-brāte,** *v.t.* [CALIBER.] To ascertain the calibre or diameter of any tube. (*Webster.*)

† **căl-ĭ-brā'-tion,** *s.* [From Fr. *calibre* = bore, and Eng. &c., suff. *-ation.*] The act of measuring the calibre or bore of a tube.

căl'-ĭ-bre, *s.* [CALIBER.]

căl'-ĭ-cāte, *a.* [CALYCATE.]

* **căl-ĭçe,** * **cal-is,** * **cal-iz,** *s.* [Fr. *calice;* Lat. *calix* (genit. *calicis*).] [CHALICE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A cup, a chalice.

"There is a natural analogy between the ablution of the body and the purification of the soul; between eating the holy bread and drinking the sacred *calice,* and a participation of the body and blood of Christ."—*Taylor.*

"The crouchen, the *calices*, the creyme."—*Ayenbite*, p. 41.

2. *Zool.*: A cup-shaped depression which contains the polype of a coralligenous zoophyte, or actinozoon. (*Nicholson.*)

cą-lĭç-ĭ-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [*Calicium*; fem. pl. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A family of gymnocarpous lichens, characterised by their circular or globular, more or less stalked apothecia, furnished with special excipulum, and filled with a compact pulverulent mass.

cą-lĭç-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *calix.*]

Bot.: A genus of gymnocarpous lichens, the typical one of the family Calicieæ, containing a large number of species growing upon bark, old palings, or epiphytically on other lichens. The spermatia, produced in the spermogonia, are stick-shaped and curved; the spores are double, and six or eight exist in each long tubular theca. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

căl'-ĭ-cle, *s.* [Lat. *caliculus*, dim. of *calix* = a cup.] A small cup-shaped cell.

"Surface [of corals] covered with *calicles*, or prominent polyp cells about a line in diameter."—*Dana: Man. of Geology*, § 1.

căl'-ĭ-cō, * **căl'-lĭ-cō,** * **căl-lĭ-cōe,** *s. & a.* [Fr. *calicot.* So called because brought to Europe at first from Calicut, on the Malabar coast.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *In England:* White cotton cloth, of various qualities and kinds. Though early calico-printing is associated with India, yet other oriental nations were acquainted with the art, as were the Mexicans. It came from Asia into Europe. About the close of the seventeenth century Augsburg was one of its chief seats. A Protestant refugee from France, who had to leave that country on account of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, introduced it into England about 1696. It is now one of our great staple manufactures.

2. *In America*: Cotton cloths, having coloured patterns printed on them.

"These accounts describe the mode of producing the chintz *calicoes*."—*Ure: Dict. of Arts, &c.*

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds.)

calico-printer, *s.* One whose business or occupation it is to print calicoes.

"Suppose an ingenious gentleman should write a poem of advice to a *calico-printer* . . ."—*Tatler*, No. 3.

calico-printing, *s.* The business or art of printing or impressing figured patterns on calicoes in mordants or colours.

"The first record of *calico-printing* as an art is that of Pliny."—*Ure: Dict. of Arts, &c.*

căl-ĭ-cō-phor'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *calyx*, and Gr. *φορέω* (*phoreō*) = to bear.]

Zool.: A family of Hydrozoa, with cup-shaped swimming organs.

* **căl'-ĭc-răt,** *s.* [According to Jamieson from *Callicrates*, a Grecian artist, who, as we learn from Pliny and Aelian, formed ants, and other animals of ivory, so small that their parts could scarcely be discerned.] An ant or emmet.

"The *Calicrat* that lytle thing,
Bot and the bonny bie."
Burel: Pilg. (*Watson's Coll.*), ii. 26.

căl-ĭc'-ŭ-lą, *s.* [Dimin. of Mod. Lat. *calix* = a cup.]

Bot.: "A little calyx." Various bracts in unison at the base of the calyx proper. Example, Fragaria, Malva. (*R. Brown*, &c.)

* **căl-ĭc'-ŭ-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *calicularis*; from *calix* (genit. *calicis*) = a cup.] Cup-shaped.

"Even the autumnal buds, which await the return of the sun, do after the winter solstice multiply their *calicular* leaves."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, pt. ii. ch. 3.

† **căl-ĭc'-ŭ-lar-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *calicular*; *-ly.*] In manner or shape of a cup. (*Dana.*)

căl-ĭc'-ŭ-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *caliculus* = a little cup; *calix* = a cup.]

Bot.: (For definition see quotation.)

"When the tracts are arranged in two rows, and the outer row is perceptibly smaller than the inner, the involucre is sometimes said to be *caliculate*, as in *Senecio*."—*Balfour: Botany*, p. 175.

* **căl'-ĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *calidus* = hot; *caleo* = to be hot.] Hot, burning. (*Johnson.*)

căl-ĭd'-ĕ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *καλός* (*kalos*) = beautiful; *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Entom.: A genus of Hemiptera, of an elegant elongated shape, and bright metallic colouring. Family, Pentatomidæ.

* **căl-ĭd'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *caliditas*, from *calidus* = hot; *caleo* = to be hot.] The quality or state of being hot; heat.

căl'-ĭ-drĭs, *s.* [Gr. *καλίδρις* (*kalidris*), a variant of *οκαλίδρις* (*okalidris*), used by Aristotle for a water-bird; probably the redshank.]

Ornith.: A genus of Wading birds, family Charadriidæ. It contains the Sanderling.

† **căl'-ĭ-dŭct,** * **căl'-ĕ-dŭct,** *s.* [In Fr. *caliduc*; *calidus* = hot, and *ductus* = a leading, conveying; *duco* = to lead.] A pipe for the conveyance or transmission of heat.

cā'-lĭf, * **cā'-lĭffe, cā'-lĭph,** * **cā'-lĭphe,** *s.* [Caliph.]

"Ayein the *caliphe* of Egipte."
Gower: C. A., i. 345.

căl'-ĭf-āte, *s.* [Caliphate.]

Cal-ĭ-for'-nian, *a. & s.*

I. *As adjective:* Of or pertaining to California, a Pacific coast State. Area, 158,360 square miles; population in 1890, 1,208,130.

II. *As substantive:* A native or inhabitant of California.

* **căl-ĭ-gā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *caligatio* = darkness, from *caligo* = to obscure, make dark.] Darkness, obscurity.

cą-lĭg'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *caligus*, and fem. pl. suff. *-idæ* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A family of entomostracous Crustaceans, characterised by the presence of a shell resembling an oval or semi-lunar shield. They have twelve feet and two inferior antennæ.

* **căl-ĭg'-ĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *caliginosus* = dark: *caligo* = to obscure, make dark.] Dark, obscure, full of darkness.

* **căl-ĭg'-ĭn-oŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *caliginous*; *-ly.*] In a dark manner, darkly, obscurely.

* **căl-ĭg'-ĭn-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *caliginous*; *-ness.*] The quality of being caliginous; darkness, obscurity. (*Bailey.*)

cą-lĭ'-gŏ, *s.* [Lat. *caligo* = darkness.]

Med.: A disease of the eye, attended with dimness of sight or blindness, of which there are various kinds: *C. lentis*, or true cataract; *C. cornea*, or opacity of the cornea; *C. pupilla*, blindness from an obstruction in the pupil; *C. humorum*, blindness from a fault in the humours of the eye; *C. palpebrarum*, blindness from disorder of the eyelids. [Cataract.]

căl-ĭ-grăph'-ĭc, *a.* [Calligraphic.]

căl-ĭg'-rą-phĭst, *s.* [Calligraphist.]

căl-ĭg'-rą-phy, *s.* [Calligraphy.]

căl'-ĭ-gŭs, *s.* [Lat. *caliga* = a boot, from the shape.]

Zool.: A genus of Crustaceans, the typical one of the family Caligidæ. The head is in the form of a large buckler; antennæ small, flat and two-jointed. There are four species known, which are parasitic on the brill, cod, plaice, &c.

căl-ĭm'-ĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. *καλός* (*kalos*) = beautiful, *μερός* (*meros*) = a part, division.]

Bot.: The generic name of plants belonging to the composite order, having the flowers in

1. Flower of Calimeris. 2. Fruit of ditto.

heads, those at the circumference in one row, strap-like, the heads surrounded externally by two to four rows of nearly equal scale-like leaves. The fruit is flat and hairy. The species are perennial herbs, natives of middle and northern Asia. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

căl'-ĭn, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] A metallic compound of lead and tin of which the Chinese make tea-canisters, &c.

* **cal-ĭon,** * **cal-ĭ-oun,** * **cal-yon,** *s.* [O Fr. *caillau, caillo*; Port. *calhão.*] A stone or flint. [Calyon.]

"The felde was full of smale *calioune*."
Merlin, I., ii. 339.

"*Calyon*, roundestone, P. *Rudes*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

căl'-ĭ-păsh, *s.* [Fr. *carapace*; Sp. *galapago* = a fresh-water tortoise.] That part of a turtle next to the upper shell, containing a gelatinous substance of a dull greenish tinge.

căl'-ĭ-pēe, *s.* [Calipash.] That part of a turtle which belongs to the lower shell, containing a gelatinous substance of a light yellowish colour.

"Instead of rich sirloins we see
Green *calipash* and yellow *calipee*."
Prologue to the Dramatist.

căl'-ĭ-pĕr (pl. *calipers*), *s.* [Caliber.]

caliper-compasses, *s.* Compasses with

Caliper-compasses.

bowed legs, used for measuring the internal or external diameter of any round body.

caliper-square, *s.* A square having a graduated bar and adjustable jam or jams. (*Knight.*)

cā'-lĭph, * **cā'-lĭphe, kā'-lĭph,** *s.* [Fr. *calife* = a successor of the Prophet; Arab. *khalifah* = a successor, *khalafa* = to succeed.] [Calif.] The title assumed by the successors of Mahomet.

căl'-ĭph-āte, căl'-ĭph-at, * **căl'-ĭf-āte,** * **kăl'-ĭf-āte,** *s.* [Fr. *califat.*]

1. The office or dignity of a caliph.

"The former part of this period may be called the era of the grandeur and magnificence of the *caliphate*."—*Harris: Philolog. Inq.*

2. The palace of a caliph; the seat of government of the caliphs.

"Emerged, I came upon the great
Pavilion of the *Caliphat*."
Tennyson: Recol. of Arabian Nights.

căl-ĭ-phrŭ'r-ĭ-ą, *s.* [From Gr. *καλός* (*kalos*) = beautiful, and *φρούριον* (*phrourion*) = a watch, fort.]

Bot.: A genus of Amaryllids, forming a link between Eurycles and Griffinia, and consisting of a single species, *C. Hartwegiana*, a native of New Grenada.

† **cā'-lĭph-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *caliph*, and suff. *-ship.*] The dignity or rank of a caliph; the reign of a caliph.

căl-ĭp'-pĭc, *a.* [From *Calippus*, the person mentioned in the definition.] Pertaining to or invented by Calippus, an Athenian astronomer.

calippic-period, *s.* A cycle of seventy-six years, proposed by Calippus, as an improvement on that of Meton, which was one of nineteen years. This cycle, according to its proposer, would bring round the new and full moon to the same day and hour.

căl-ĭs-thĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Callisthenic.]

căl-ĭs-thĕn'-ĭcs, *s.* [Callisthenics.]

* **căl'-ĭ-vĕr,** * **ca'-lee-vĕr,** * **cal'-ĭe-vĕr,** *s.* [Caliber.] A hand-gun; a musket.

"The negroes . . . discharged *calievers* at us."—*Hakluyt*, vol. iii., pt. ii., p. 34.

". . . such as fear the report of a *caliver* worse than a struck fowl or a hurt wild-duck."—*Shakesp.*: 1 *Hen. IV.*, iv. 2.

cā'-lĭx, cā'-lȳx, *s.* [Lat. *calix.*]

Bot.: The outer envelope or protective covering of a flower. [Calyx.]

"The *calyx* is the outer covering, formed of whorled leaves called sepals."—*Balfour: Botany*, p. 186.

*** ca-lix'-tin** (1), *s.* [Named after the founder of the sect.]

Eccles. Hist.: A follower of George Calixtus, a celebrated Lutheran divine, and professor at Helmstadt, Brunswick, who died in 1656. He opposed the opinion of St. Augustine on predestination, and endeavoured to form a union among the various members of the Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Reformed Churches. (*Staunton.*)

*** ca-lix'-tin** (2), *s.* [CALIXTINES.]

Cal-ix-tines, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *calix* = a cup, which the sect or party wished restored to the people in the Lord's Supper.]

Ch. Hist.: A Christian sect in Bohemia, the more moderate of the two great sections into which the Hussites were divided in 1420. Unlike the Taborites—the other and extremer section—they did not seek to subvert the constitution and government of the Church of [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] (3) the [illegible] of [illegible], and their [illegible] (4) the [illegible] of [illegible], by lawful authority, of "mortal" sins, *e.g.*, simony, debauchery, &c. The council of Basel, in 1433, to end the disastrous Bohemian war, invited envoys from the Hussites. Procopius Rasa—their leader since the death of the [illegible]—and others attended, but the effort failed. Afterwards the council sent Æneas Sylvius into Bohemia. He, by conceding the use of the cup to the Calixtines, [illegible] them to the Church of Rome. [Hussites.]

cálk (1), *** cálke, cáulk** (*l* silent), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *cauquier*; Lat. *calco* = to tread, press down, tread in; *fem. sing.* (*genit. calcis*) = the heel. Of Lat. *calcatio* = a trotting, cantering, *calcitro* = to harden, fasten; *calcus* = a calker. Gael. *calc* = to calk, drive, ram; *calcaire* = a driver, hammer. To fill the seams or leaks of a vessel with oakum, to prevent the water from penetrating into the ship.

"The caulking of [illegible] is so substantially done, that [illegible] have not been known to require [illegible] in two years after [illegible]."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, iii. 264.

*** cálk** (2) (*l* silent), *v.t.* [Lat. *calx* (*genit. calcis*) = a [illegible], heel.]

Farriery: To furnish the shoes of horses with sharp points or projections: to rough horses' shoes.

*** calk** (3), *** calke, * calk'-ĕn, * calk'-ỹn** (*l* silent), *v.t.* & *i.* [CALCULATE.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. [illegible]: To calculate.

"*Calkyn. Calculo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. [illegible]: To work out by calculation, to [illegible].

"[illegible] than [illegible] Rolenbroke.
[illegible]
[illegible]"
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 493.

B. *Intrans.:* To calculate, prognosticate.

"He *calketh* vpon my natyuyte."—*Horman: Vulgaria.*

† cálk (1), **cálque** (*l* silent), *v.t.* [Fr. *calquer*; from Lat. *calx* (*genit. calcis*) = chalk.] [CALCINE (2), *s.*]

cálk (1) (*l* silent), *s.* [CALKIN.]

"Where would the poor horse be without the '*calks*' on the hind feet?"—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 17, 1881.

calk-sharpener, *s.* An instrument for sharpening horse-shoe calks. [CALKING-TONGS.]

calk-swage, *s.* A swage (q.v.) for forming horse-shoe calks.

cálk (2) (*l* silent), *s.* [CAUK.]

*** cálke** (*l* silent), *s.* [CHALK.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

cálked (1), *** cálkt** (*l* silent), *pa. par.* & *a.* [CALK (1), *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* Having the seams stopped with oakum.

"A gallant ship . . . well *calkt*."
Heywood: Maid of the West, iv.

2. *Fig.:* Closely fastened or stopped up in any way.

"The windows close shut, and *calked*."
B. Jonson: Silent Woman, i. 1.

cálked (2) (*l* silent), *pa. par.* & *a.* [CALK (2), *v.*]

Farriery: Having the shoes furnished with sharp points of iron to prevent slipping on ice, &c.

*** calked** (3) (*l* silent), *pa. par.* & *a.* [CALK (3), *v.*] Calculated; prognosticated.

cálk'-ĕr (1), **cáulk'-ĕr** (*l* silent) (*Eng.*), **cáwk'-ĕr** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Eng. *calk*; *-er.*]

1. *Lit.:* One whose trade it is to calk.

"The ancients of Gebal and the wise men thereof were in thee thy *calkers*."—*Ezek.* xxvii. 9.

2. *Fig:* A dram of spirits taken by a habitual drinker.

"WI' here tak' a *caulker*, and there tak' a horn."
Scotch Songs, iii. 89.

*** cálk'-ĕr** (2) (*l* silent), *s.* [CALK (2), *v.*] A calkin.

*** cálk'-ĕr** (3) (*l* silent), *s.* [CALK (3), *v.*] One who calculates or prognosticates; a calculator, an astrologer.

"[illegible] the clergie of [illegible] the next priests after was [illegible] the moonish [illegible] by the [illegible] was [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] after were called [illegible] of *calkers*, cardynallis I should say."—*Bale: Acts of English Votaries*, pt. ii., ch. ii. (*Rich.*)

*** cál'-kil, * cál'-kỹll, * cál'-cle, * cál'-cule, * cál'-kule, * kál'-cule,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *calculer*; Lat. *calculo.*] [CALCULATE.]

I. *Trans.:* To calculate, to reckon.

"He *calcleth* the ages of the world by thowsendes."
—*Trevisa*, ii. 227.

II. *Intransitive:*

1. To calculate by means of numbers.

"By this you may *calkill* what twa thousand fotemen and thre hundreth horsemen will mak moosethlie, [illegible] the said number the Lord [illegible] have [illegible] at this tyme."—*Lett. H. Bannatyne, Account Bat.*, App. p. 44.

2. To prognosticate, calculate by the stars.

"I *calkill* not astronomer doth when he carieth a figure [illegible]."—*Palsgrave.*

cálk'-ĭn, calk-yn (*l* silent), *s.* [CALK (2), *v.*]

Farriery: A sharp iron point or projection placed in the shoe of a horse to prevent his slipping. [ROUGHING, *s.*]

"Observe a month to shoe three horses [illegible] contrarily, with the *calkyns* forward, ..."—*Bellenden, Bist. of Scott.*, sign. C, 3 b.

". . . above all, that the system of adding *calkins* to the heels, particularly the fore ones, should be entirely discontinued, as they must be highly destructive to feet and legs."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 17, 1881.

calkin-pin, *s.* A very large pin. It is sometimes corrupted into *corking-pin.* (*Todd.*)

cálk'-ĭng (1), *** cáulk'-ĭng** (*l* silent), *pr. par.*, [illegible], [illegible].

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In the sense of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of stopping the seams of a ship with oakum; the trade of a calker.

"The shippe of what burthen soner shee bee must [illegible] a carena, as they call it in the Spanish tongue, which is in English, she must be thoroughly calked, and fortified, as well with carpenters [illegible] her, and any other tymbers appertaining to the strengthening of a shippe, as with *cralking*; which is to [illegible] seames into her sides."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, v. [illegible], p. 264.

calking-anvil, *s.* A blacksmith's anvil, adapted for turning over, forming, and sharpening horse-shoe calks.

calking-chisel, *s.* A chisel for closing the seams between iron plates.

calking-iron, *s.* An iron instrument resembling a chisel, but with a blunter edge, used by calkers to drive the oakum into the seams of a ship.

"So [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from the side
[illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and rift;
Then [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]
The rattling mallet with the right they lift."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, clxvi.

calking-tongs, *s. pl.* An implement for sharpening the calks of horse-shoes. [CALK-SHARPENER.]

cálk'-ĭng (2) (*l* silent), *s.* [CALK (4), *v.*] A term in printing, used when the ink, spilt on the [illegible], [illegible] the [illegible], and the lines traced through on a [illegible] plate when other matter by passing lightly over each stroke of the design with a point, which leaves an impression of the colour on the plate or wall. (*Chambers.*)

*** cálk'-ĭng** (3) (*l* silent), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CALK (3), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & par. adj.:* In the same sense as the verb.

"A king he was, and to king Turnus deere
But not with *calking* craft could he his plague betwitch that day."
Phaer. Translation of Virgil, ix. (*Rich.*)

C. *As subst.:* The act of calculation.

*** cálk'-ỹn, * cálk'-ĕn** (*l* silent), *v.t.* [CALK (3), *v.*]

cáll (1), *** calle, * cal-len, * kal-len,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *ceallian*; Icel. & Sw. *kalla*; Dan. *kalde*; O. H. Ger. *challon*; M. H. Ger. *kallen* = to call, speak loudly. Cognate with Gr. γηρύω (*gēryō*) = to speak, proclaim, not with Gr. καλέω (*kaleō*) = to call (*Skeat*).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

† 1. To utter aloud.

"He *calles* a prayer to the hyghe prynce *for* pyne."
E. E. Allit. Poems: Patience, 411.

"Nor parish clerk, who *calls* the psalm so clear."
Gay.

2. To summon before one, or to one's presence, send for, or command one's attendance.

"And it shall come to pass, when Pharaoh shall *call* you, and shall say, What is your occupation?"—*Gen.* xlvi. 33.

3. To arouse, awake, bid to arise; as, "*call* me in the morning." (*Colloquial.*)

4. To convoke, summon an assembly.

"The king being informed of much that had passed that night, sent to the lord mayor to *call* a common council immediately."—*Clarendon.*

5. To read the roll or list of members of a council, &c.; to call over.

* 6. To invite, request one's attendance.

"And both Jesus was *called*, and his disciples."—*John* ii. 2.

* 7. To call on.

"I'll *call* you at your house."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 4.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To summon or exhort to any moral duty.

"They shall *call* the husbandman to mourning."—*Amos* v. 16.

2. To appoint or designate for any office or position, as by divine authority.

"Separate me Barnabas and Paul for the work whereunto I have *called* them."—*Acts* xiii. 2.

3. To invite formally to the pastorate of a Presbyterian church.

* 4. To bring into public view; declare, point out.

"See Dionysius Homer's thoughts refine,
And [illegible]"
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 666.

5. To designate, give a name to.

"Jacob *calde* that stede Betel."—*Gen. & Exod.*, 1631.

"The [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] the language [illegible]."—*Monmouthshire*, p. 79.

6. To reckon, consider, count, attribute a quality to.

"'Tis phrase absurd to *call* a villain great."
Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 250.

"Misty with tender gloom, I *call'd* it naught,
But the fond exile's pang, a lingering thought."
Hemans: The Forest Sanctuary.

7. To address in contempt (only in the phrase, *to call names* = to abuse).

"Tongues unqualified even for all manner of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] they [illegible] [illegible] bad enough."—*Swift to Pope.*

8. To invoke, appeal to.

"I *call* God for a record upon my soul."—*2 Cor.* i. 23.

* 9. To invite, demand.

"His gardens next your admiration *call*."
Pope: Moral Essays, iv. 128.

10. To summon to one's aid.

"Be not amazed: *call* all your senses to you."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 5.

B. *Reflex.:* To summon, exhort one's self.

"*Call* yourselves to an account, what new ideas, what new proposition or truth, you have gained."—*Watts.*

C. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To cry out or aloud; to address in a loud voice.

"And the seventh day he *called* unto Moses out of the midst of the cloud."—*Exod.* xxiv. 16.

2. To utter a cry or note (said specially of birds, but also of some mammals, as deer).

"Chanticlere *called* the cock to the clearing maidens of the [illegible]"
Longfellow: Tragedy of [illegible]

3. To cry loudly, with the view of securing the attendance or presence *of* an inferior.

"[illegible]"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 1.

4. To invoke; appeal for help or relief. (Generally with the prep. *to*, *on*, or *upon*.)

"Upon her knees she gan down falle,
With lowde [illegible]"
Gower: C. A., i. 143.

"Bothe holyche *to* Rome the parties *cald*."
Langtoft (ed. Hearne), p. 208.

"*Call upon* me in the day of trouble; I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me."—*Psalm* l. 15.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To address an exhortation or appeal to.

"Unto you, O men, I *call*."—*Prov.* viii. 4.

2. To invite.

"When twilight *call'd* unto household mirth,
By the fairy tale or the legend old."
Hemans: The Spells of Home.

* 3. To summon or exhort to any moral duty.

"In that day did the Lord God of hosts *call* to weeping and to mourning."—*Isaiah*, xxii. 12.

4. To pay a short visit. (*Colloquial.*) Originally the meaning no doubt was that the visitor signalized his presence by a *call*; but the phrase is now used very widely and freely. Thus we speak of ships *calling at* or *off* a port; we *call on* or *in on* a person, or *at* a place. [*Call at, call in on, call on, call off.*]

"Say the neighbours when they *call*."
Tennyson: Amphion, 5.

D. *In special phrases:*

1. *To call again:*

(1) To call a second time.

* (2) To revoke, draw back.

"*Calle ageyn* thin oth."—*Langtoft*, p. 215.

2. *To call at:* To make a short stop on its way. (Said of ships.)

"These steamers only *call at* Halifax, sailing from Victoria Docks."—*Times*, Jan. 3, 1881.

3. *To call away:* To turn aside, divert.

4. *To call back:* To revoke, withdraw.

"He . . . will not *call back* his words."—*Isaiah* xxxi. 2.

5. *To call down:*

(1) To pray for.

"*Calling down* a blessing on his head."
Tennyson: Enoch Arden, 324.

(2) To imprecate.

6. *To call for:*

(1) *Literally:*

(*a*) To require or desire the attendance (of persons.)

"Madam, his majesty doth *call for* you,
And *for* your grace: and you, my noble lord."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

(*b*) To order, give an order for a thing to be supplied; to demand.

"*Call for* pen and ink to show our wit."
Pope: Satires, v. 180.

"So they *called for* rooms, and he showed them one."
Bunyan: P. P., ii.

(2) *Figuratively:*

† (*a*) To desire anxiously; wish for.

"He commits every sin that his appetite *calls for*."—*Rogers.*

(*b*) To demand; need.

"All that the contest *calls for*: spirit, strength."
Cowper: Task, v. 376.

(*c*) To call at or make a visit to any place, in order to fetch away a person or an article; as, I will *call for* her, or *for* a parcel. (*Colloquial.*)

7. *To call forth:* To summon into action.

(1) *Of persons:*

"Are you *call'd forth* from out a world of men,
To slay the innocent?"
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 4.

(2) *Of things:*

"Till kings *call forth* the ideas of your mind."
Pope: Moral Essays, iv. 516.

8. *To call in:*

(1) To summon to one's aid or counsel.

"He fears my subjects' loyalty,
And now must *call in* strangers."
Denham: Sophy.

(2) To collect; withdraw from circulation.

"If clipped money be *called in* all at once."—*Locke.*

(3) To demand back money or other things lent.

"Horace describes an old usurer as so charmed with the pleasures of a country life, that, in order to make a purchase, he *called in* all his money."—*Addison: Spectator.*

(4) To revoke, withdraw an authority or licence.

(5) To pay a short visit (with the preps. *to*, *at*, of places, *on*, of persons.)

"That I might begin as near the fountain-head as possible, I first of all *called in* at St. James's."—*Addison.*

"We *called in* at Morge, where there is an artificial port."—*Ibid.: On Italy.*

9. *To call in doubt:* To dispute the accuracy or authenticity of a statement.

10. *To call in question:*

* (1) To be interrogated or put on one's trial regarding anything.

"Of the hope and resurrection of the dead I am *called in question*."—*Acts*, xxiii. 6.

(2) The same as *to call in doubt.*

11. *To call off:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To withdraw, remove.

"Then by consent abstain from further toils,
Call off the dogs, and gather up the spoils."
Addison: Transformation of Actæon.

(*b*) *Fig.:* To draw one's attention away.

"Drunkenness *calls off* the watchmen from their towers; and then evils proceed from a loose heart, and an untied tongue."—*Taylor: Holy Living.*

(2) *Intrans.:* To make a short visit to. (Said of ships making a brief stay at any port on their way, to receive or disembark passengers or goods. It differs from *call at*, in that the ship does not actually touch the place mentioned, but comes to anchor a little *off*.) [*Call at.*]

12. *To call on:*

(1) To invoke.

"The Athenians, when they lost any men at sea, went to the shores, and *calling* thrice *on* their names, raised a cenotaph, or empty monument, to their memories."—*Broome: On the Odyssey.*

(2) To solicit for a favour.

"I would be loath to pay him before his day. What need I be so forward with him, that *calls* not *on* me?"—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, v. 1.

(3) To demand an account or explanation from.

"*Call on* him for it."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., i. 4.

(4) To pay a short visit to anyone.

"I'll *call on* you."
Shakesp.: Timon, i. 2.

13. *To call out:*

(1) To call loudly; ejaculate.

(2) To summon into active service.

"When their sov'reign's quarrel *calls* 'em *out*,
His foes to mortal combat they defy."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 319.

"The territorial reserve, comprising men from thirty to forty years, is to be *called out* at once."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 31, 1881.

(3) To challenge to a duel.

14. *To call over:* To recite a roll of names or a list of items.

". . . to *call over* the names of the competitors in business-like fashion."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 6, 1881.

15. *To call over the coals:* To reprove, find fault with. (*Colloquial.*)

16. *To call the jury:*

Law: To call over jurymen in the order in which their names have been drawn out of a box. The full twelve are sworn unless they are objected to, or, for some reason, allowed exemption.

17. *To call the plaintiff:*

Law: To demand that a plaintiff who is withdrawing from an action shall appear by himself or by counsel, to go on. If he do not he is nonsuited, his case is at an end, the defendant obtaining costs; but the plaintiff may prosecute again, which he could not have done had a verdict been given against him.

18. *To call to account:* To demand an account from. [Account.]

19. *To call to mind:*

† (1) To bring to the recollection of another; to remind another of a thing.

(2) To bring to one's own recollection, to remember.

20. *To call to order:*

(1) To open a meeting.

(2) To intimate to any person or persons at a meeting that he is or they are transgressing the rules of debate, or otherwise disturbing the progress of business.

21. *To call to the bar:* To grant licence to practise as a barrister in any court of law. [Bar, *s.*]

"A year or two before
Call'd to the bar."
Tennyson: Enoch Arden.

22. *To call up:*

(1) *Of persons:* To bring to the presence of one. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Or *call up* him that left half told
The story of Cambuscan bold." *Milton.*

(2) To bring to one's remembrance; produce as evidence.

"Why dost thou *call* my sorrow *up* afresh?
My father's name brings tears into my eyes."
Addison: Cato, i. 4.

"Ask now of history's authentic page,
And *call up* evidence from every age."
Cowper: Expostulation.

(3) To summon to arise.

"The salutations of the morning tide
Call up the sun: those ended, to the hall
We wait the patron, hear the lawyers bawl."
Dryden: Juvenal, i.

(4) *Financial:* To require the payment of instalments of a loan subscribed to. [Call, *s.*]

"It is not contemplated to *call up* more than £2 per share."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 4, 1882.

23. *To call upon:*

(1) To invoke, appeal to.

"In my distress I *called upon* the Lord, and cried to my God."—*2 Sam.*, xxii. 7.

(2) To pay a visit to.

"At that place *call upon* me."
Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., iii. 1.

24. *To call upon a prisoner:*

Law: To invite an accused person, who has been found guilty, to say why sentence should not be passed on him.

*** call-me-to-you,** *s.* *Viola tricolor.* (*Coles.*)

câll (2), **ca',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps the same word as Call (1).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To drive.

"Gert *call* the wayn deliuerly."
Barbour: Bruce, x. 267.

2. To search by traversing.

"I'll *caw* the haill town for 't."—*Jamieson.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To submit to be driven.

2. To strike (followed by *at*).

call-the-guse, *s.* A sort of game. (*Scotch.*)

"Cachepole, or tennis, was much enjoyed by the young prince; schule the board, or shovel-board; billiards, and *call-the-guse*."—*Chalmers: Mary*, i. 255.

¶ This designation, I suppose, is equivalent to *drive the goose*; and the game seems to be the same with one still played by young people in some parts of Angus, in which one of the company, having something that excites ridicule unknowingly pinned behind, is pursued by all the rest, who still cry out, *Hunt the goose.* (*Jamieson.*)

câll (1), *** câl,** *s.* [Call, *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A loud cry, a shout, an ejaculation.

". . . they gave but a *call*, and in came their master."—*Bunyan: The Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. A loud noise of any kind.

"The silver trumpet's heavenly *call*
Sounds for the poor." *Cowper: Truth*, 349.

3. A summons by word of mouth.

"When thay knewen his *cal* that thider com schulde."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 61.

"He knocked fast, and often curst and sware,
That ready entraunce was not at his *call*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 16.

4. Any instrument used to summon people together. [B. 2, 3, 4, 6.]

5. An invocation or prayer for help or relief.

"Hear thy suppliant's *call*."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 403.

"But death comes not at *call*, justice divine
Mends not her slowest pace for prayers or cries."
Milton: P. L., x. 553.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A divine summons to any office or duty.

"Yet he at length, time to himself best known,
Remembering Abraham, by some wond'rous *call*,
May bring them back repentant and sincere."
Milton: P. L., iii. 434.

"Impious preach his word without a *call*."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 94.

2. A summons or invitation from a congregation to undertake the duties and responsibilities of minister.

"The *call* is unanimous on the part of the parishioners—a real harmonious *call*, Reuben."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian.*

". . . had he not accepted a *call* to Northampton, his services would have been eagerly welcomed . . ."—*The Baptist*, Dec 31, 1880.

3. An impulse or inclination towards anything.

"A terrier of the hills,
By birth and *call* of nature pre-ordained
To hunt the badger, and unearth the fox."
Wordsworth, Prelude, bk. v.

4. An obligation, need.

"Walker was treated less respectfully. William thought him a busybody who had been properly punished for running into danger without any *call* of duty, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

5. A public claim or demand for material help; a requisition.

6. A demand, claim.

"Dependence is a perpetual *call* upon humanity . . ."
Addison: Spectator.

* 7. A business, profession. (*Calling* is now the more usual word.)

"And like a primitive apostle preached:
Still cheerful, ever constant to his *call*."
Dryden: Character of a Good Parson, 129.

8. Power, authority, option.

"Oh, Sir! I wish he were within my *call* or yours."
Beaumont.

9. A short visit.

10. The daily attendance of a tradesman to solicit orders, &c.

"Dependent on the baker's punctual *call*."
Cowper: Task, i. 244.

11. The reading over of the roll or list of members of any council, &c.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Hunting:* A lesson blown on the horn to encourage the hounds.

2. *Mil.:* A term for the variations of certain musical notes played on a trumpet or bugle, or a special sort of beat upon the drum, each call being the signal for a definite duty. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

3. *Naut.:* A whistle or pipe used by the boatswain or his mate to summon sailors together.

4. *Fowling:* An artificial note or cry to imitate that of birds, and act as a decoy.

"For those birds or beasts were made from such pipes or *calls*, as may express the several tones of those creatures, which are represented."—*Wilkins: Mathematical Magick.*

5. *Stockbroking:*

(1) (See definition below.)

"'Options' are resorted to in nearly every kind of shares, and might be used in all. They consist in either what is called a 'put and *call*' or a 'put' or '*call*.' A 'put and *call*' is when a person agrees to give a certain sum for the choice of buying or selling a certain amount of stock at a certain time, the price and date being there and then fixed. A 'put' is where the money is given for the option of only selling stock; and a '*call*' where the party reserves to himself the right of buying, price and date being in both cases agreed upon, and the 'option' money paid at the time of the agreement."—*Public Opinion*, Nov. 18, 1865.

(2) A requisition for the payment of instalments of a loan to which one has subscribed.

"No *calls* will be made without two clear months' notice; nor will any *call* exceed £2 per share, and at least three months shall intervene between the making of *calls*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 4, 1880.

6. *Music:* A toy instrument made by winding a narrow tape round two small oblong pieces of tin, so that one fold of the tape may be set in vibration when blown through. The call is used by men who work the drama of "Punch and Judy." (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

7. *Law:*

(1) A licence or authority to practise as a barrister in any court of law.

"The first brief after your *call* to the bar . . ."—*Macmillan's Magazine*, June, 1861, p. 203.

(2) The ceremony or epoch of election. (*Wharton.*)

(3) The number of persons elected. (*Wharton.*)

C. *In special phrases:*

1. *A call to arms:* An alarm.

2. *A call of the house:* A calling over a list of names of the members of parliament, or of any legislative body.

3. *At one's call* (frequently also, *at one's beck and call*): Subject to one, under his orders.

4. *At call:* Money is said to be deposited *at call* in a bank when it can be withdrawn at any moment without any previous notice being given, as in the case of money on deposit. [DEPOSIT.]

5. *Within call:* Sufficiently near to hear the voice of one calling.

"I saw a lady *within call*."
Tennyson: Dream of Fair Women, 85.

call-bell, *s.* A small stationary hand-bell; also a contrivance in which a bell is struck by an electrically-moved hammer.

call-bird, *s.* A decoy-bird. [DECOY, *s.*]

"The birdcatcher who lays his nets most to the east, is sure of the most plentiful sport, if his *call-birds* are good."—*Goldsmith: Nat. Hist.*, vol. v., ch. 1.

call-boy, *s.* A boy whose duty it is to call actors when their turn comes to appear on the stage.

call button, *s.* A push-button for ringing a call-bell, sounding an alarm, &c.

call-note, *s.* The note used by birds in calling to each other.

câll (2), *s.* [Etymology doubtful, but perhaps the same word as CALL (1), *s.*] A brood of wild ducks. (*Halliwell.*)

call (3), **calle,** *s.* [CAUL.]

"Then, when they had despoyld her tire and *call*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 46.

call (4), **caw,** *s.* [From *call* (2), v. (q.v.).] Motion. (Used specially in the phrase "*caw* of the water" = motion of the water, driven or acted on by the wind.)

căl'-la, *s.* [Lat. *calla*, an unidentified plant mentioned by Pliny, supposed to be a misreading for *calyx*.]

Bot.: A genus of plants of the order Araceæ. The species are perennials. They are natives of Northern Europe and North America. They are herbaceous marsh plants.

căl-læ'-as, *s.* [From Gr. κάλλαιον (*kallaion*) = a cock's comb.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Callæatinæ (q.v.). *Callæas cinerea* is the New Zealand Crow. It is greenish-black, but with a small bright-blue wattle on each side of the head. (*Dallas.*)

căl-læ-a-tī'-næ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *callæas*, and fem. pl. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of crows containing the Tree Crows.

căl'-la-īn-īte, *s.* [Lat. *callaina* = a precious stone (? turquois) (*Pliny*), and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive, translucent mineral of an apple-green to emerald-green colour, spotted or lined whitish and bluish. Sp. gr., 2·50—2·52. Compos.: Phosphoric acid, 42·39; alumina, 30·75; water, 26·86. (*Dana.*)

căl'-la-īte, *s.* [Lat. *callais* (*Pliny*), suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Turquois (q.v.).

căl'-lan, căl'-lant, *s.* [Gael. *gallan* = a youth, stripling.] A boy, a lad. (*Scotch.*)

"Guidwife, could you lend this gentleman the guidman's galloway, and I'll send it ower the Waste in the morning wi' the *callant*."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxii.

"In days when mankind were but *callans*
At grammar, logic, an' sic talents,
They took nae pains their speech to balance,
Or rules to gie."
Burns: To Wm. Simpson. Postscript.

* **câlle,** *s.* [CAUL.] A caul.

"Maulde the huuve or *calle* maker mayteneth her wisely; she selleth dere her *calles* or huues."—*Caxton: Boke for Travellers.*

câlled, *pa. par.* & *a.* [CALL, *v.*]

căl-lĕ'-ĭ-da, *s.* [Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Entom.: A genus of coleoptorous insects belonging to the tribe Carnivoræ.

câll'-ėr (1), *s.* [CALL, *v.*] He who or that which calls.

câl'-lėr (2), *s.* [From *call* (2), v.] One who drives cattle or horses under the yoke. (*Scotch.*) (*Barry.*)

cal'-ler, * cal'-lar, * cal'-lour, * caul'-er, *a.* [Icel. *kaldr* = cool.] [COOL.] (*Scotch.*]

1. Cool, fresh, refreshing.

"The *callour* are, penetratiue and pure."
Douglas: Virgil, 201, 37.

"I walked forth to view the corn,
An' snuff the *caller* air."
Burns: Holy Fair.

2. Freshly caught, fresh, not having been long kept.

"The recent spreith and fresche and *callour* pray."
Douglas: Virgil, 255, 44.

"However, I hae some dainty *caller* haddies, . . ."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxix.

* **căl'-lĕt, * cal'-lat,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; generally said to be from Fr. *caillette*, a dimin. of *caille* = a quail, from its being a silly bird, and the type of an amorous nature. The Fr. *caillette*, however, was used also of men, and there are phonetic difficulties in the way. Other authorities have suggested Gael. *caille* = a girl; but evidence is wanting.]

1. A common woman, a prostitute, a trull, a drab.

"A wisp of straw were worth a thousand crowns,
To make this shameless *callet* know herself—
Helen of Greece was fairer far than thou."
Shakesp.: 3 *Hen. VI.*, ii. 2.

2. A scold, a tattling or gossiping woman; an abusive woman.

"A *callat*
Of boundless tongue, who late hath beat her husband."
Shakesp.: Wint. Tale, ii. 3.

* **căl'-lĕt,** *v. i.* [CALLET, *s.*] To scold, use abusive language.

"To hear her in her spleen
Callet like a butter-queen."
Brathwait: Care's Cure in Panedone (1621).

căl-lĭ-an-ăs'-sa, *s.* [Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty, and ἄνασσα (*anassa*) = a queen.]

Zool.: A genus of decapod crustaceans.

căl-lĭ-ăn-drą, *s.* [Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty; ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a stamen.]

Bot.: A beautiful genus of leguminous plants peculiar to America. A few are herbs not more than a foot high, but the greater number are shrubs or small trees. The corollas are small, and hidden by the very numerous long filaments of the stamens, which are almost always of a beautiful red colour. Many of the species are in cultivation as stove-plants. More than sixty species are known, all more or less ornamental. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

căl-lĭ-căn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty; κανθός (*kanthos*) = a spine or thorn.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes of the sub-family Acanthurinæ. They have the head sloping, caudal spines, two on each side; ventral fins immediately under the pectoral; caudal fin large, lunated, and the points attenuated. (*Craig.*)

căl-lĭ-car'-pą, *s.* [Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty; καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful; and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of plants of the order Verbenaceæ. The species are shrubs, from the tropical and sub-tropical districts of Asia and America. The bark of *Callicarpa lanata* has a peculiar sub-aromatic and slightly bitter taste, and is chewed by the Cingalese when they cannot obtain betel leaves. The Malays reckon the plant diuretic. (*Lindley.*)

căl-lĭç'-ĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty, and κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleoptera, two species of which, *Callicerus obscurus* and *C. rigidicornis*, are British. Family, Staphylinidæ.

căl-lĭ-chrō'-mą, *s.* [Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty, and χρωμα (*chrōma*) = colour.]

Entom.: A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family Longicornes. *Callichroma moschata* is of a beautiful metallic-green colour. It has a musky odour. It is British.

căl'-lĭ-chrŭs, *s.* [Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty; χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes of the order Siluridæ, with large depressed heads.

† **căl-lĭch'-thўs,** *s.* [Gr. καλλίχθυς (*kallichthus*) = a beautiful fish; from κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty; καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful; and ἰχθυς (*ichthus*) = a fish, a "beauty-fish."]

Ichthy.: A South American genus of Siluridæ. The species live in rivers and streams, migrating to others overland if the first become dry.

* **căl'-lĭ-cō,** *s.* [CALICO.]

* **căl'-lĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *callidus.*] Shrewd, cunning, crafty.

căl-lĭd'-ĕ-ą, *s.* [Latinised from Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty.]

Entom.: A genus of bugs, order Hemiptera, tribe Scutata. They are golden green in colour. None are British.

căl-lĭ-dī'-ną, *s.* [Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty; and δίνη (*dinē*) = a whirlpool, an eddy.]

Zool.: A genus of Rotatoria, belonging to the family Philodinæa. They are aquatic, and five species are British. The eye-spots are absent; the rotatory organ is double, and not furnished with a stalk; the foot is elongate, forked, and with four accessory horn-like processes.

* **căl-lĭd'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *calliditas* = cunning, shrewdness; *callidus* = cunning, shrewd.] Cunning, shrewdness.

"Her eagle-ey'd *callidity*, deceit,
And fairy faction rais'd above her sex,
And furnished with a thousand various wiles."
Smart: The Hop Garden.

căl-lĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.]

Entom.: A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family Ceramбycidæ. Several species are British. The larva of *Callidium Bajulus* lives on fir timber. The perforations of an oval shape, and about a quarter of an inch in diameter, seen in many of the deal palings near London, have been made by the perfect

insect when effecting its escape into the open air.

*** căl'-lĭd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *callid; -ness.*] Cunning, shrewdness.

*** căl-lĭ-făc'-tion,** *s.* [CALIFACTION.]

căl-lĭg'-ŏn-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty; γόνυ (*gonu*) = a knee, a joint.]

Bot.: A genus of plant shrubs belonging to the Polygonaceæ. They are leafless plants, with small flowers. The branches are jointed, dichotomous. The fruit is a large, four-cornered nut. The root of *Calligonum Pallasia*, a leafless shrub found in the sandy steppes of Siberia, furnishes from its roots, when pounded and boiled, a gummy, nutritious substance like tragacanth, on which the Calmucks feed in times of scarcity, at the same time chewing the acid branches and fruit to allay their thirst. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*)

căl-lĭg'-raph-ĕr, *s.* [Gr. καλλίγραφος (*calligraphos*) = a fine or beautiful writer; κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty; καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful.] One who writes a fine or beautiful hand.

căl-lĭ-grăph'-ĭc, * căl-lĭ-grăph'-ĭck, * căl-lĭ-grăph'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Gr. καλλίγραφος) [*calligraph(os)*] = a fine writer, and Eng. suff. *-ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to calligraphy, or fine handwriting.

"At the end is an inscription importing the writer's name, and his excellence in the *calligraphick* art."—*Warton: Hist. of E. P.*

căl-lĭg'-raph-ĭst, *s.* [Gr. καλλίγραφ(ος) [*calligraph(os)*] = a fine writer, and Eng. suff. *-ist.*] One who writes a beautiful hand; a calligrapher.

căl-lĭg'-raph-ў, căl-lĭg'-raph-ў, *s.* [Fr. *calligraphie*; Gr. καλλιγραφία (*kalligraphia*); from κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty, καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful, and γραφή (*graphē*) = writing, γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] Beautiful or fine handwriting.

"My *caligraphy*, a fair hand,
Fit for a secretary."
Ben Jonson: Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

căl-lĭ-maň'-cō, *s.* [CALAMANCO.]

căl-lĭ-mor'-phą, *s.* [Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*), and μόρφη (*morphē*) = form.]

Entom.: A genus of lepidopterous insects belonging to the Nocturna (Moths), and the family Lithosiidæ of Stephens. *Callimorpha Jacobæa* is the Pink Underwing, a very beautiful moth, having the upper wings greenish-black with two pink spots and a dash of pink, the lower ones almost entirely pink; head, thorax, abdomen, and legs black. Expansion of wings, 1⅞ inches. Larvæ found in June, feeding on *Senecio Jacobæa* (Ragwort), and *S. vulgaris* (Groundsel). Not uncommon near London.

câll'-ĭńg, * câll'-ўng, * câll'-ўnge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CALL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A crying out loudly; a cry, a shout.

"*Callynge* or clepynge. *Vocacio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* 2. A proclamation.

"Thurgh the cuntre of Caldee his *callyng* con spryng."
E. E. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 1362.

3. The cry of animals.

"Where he had herd . . . the *callynge* of the oxen at the plowghe."—*Maundeville*, p. 184.

4. The act of summoning; a summons.

"What, stand'st thou still, and hear'st such a *calling*."—*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

* 5. An invitation.

"*Callynge* or clepynge to mete. *Invitacio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

6. The act of convoking an assembly. (Generally with the adv. *together.*)

"A Bill for the frequent *calling* and meeting of Parliaments."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A divine or preternatural summons to any office or duty.

"Who hath saved us, and called us with an holy *calling*."—*2 Tim.*, i. 9.

"Niebuhr regards Manlius as one of those strong-minded men who have received a *calling* to be the first among their countrymen."—*Lewis: Credibility of the Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. i., § 4. vol. ii., p. 370.

2. That duty or position to which one is called; one's occupation or profession, implying that everyone who discharges the functions of any profession or vocation in the world has a call or summons, we presume a divine one, to undertake it, or he could not have succeeded in doing so in an efficient manner.

". . . should be permitted, on taking the Oath of Allegiance, to resume any *calling* which he had exercised before the Revolution."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

¶ In this sense it is even loosely applied to other than human beings.

"One English fireship had perished in its *calling*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

* 3. Position, rank.

"I am more proud to be Sir Rowland's son,
His youngest son, and would not change that *calling*
To be adopted heir to Frederick."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 2.

* 4. The persons of any occupation or profession.

"It may be a caution to all Christian churches and magistrates, not to impose celibacy on whole *callings*."
Hammond.

* 5. One's name, title, or designation.

¶ For the meanings of the noun in combination with the various adverbs and prepositions, see the verb.

calling-crabs, *s. pl.* [So named because they put out one of their claws, which is proportionately very large, as if they beckoned another animal to come to them, their real intention however being to threaten it if it venture to approach.] The name given to crustaceans of the genus *Gelasimus.* They belong to the tribe Brachyura (Short-tailed Crustaceans), and the sub-tribe Catometopa, sometimes made a family Ocypodidæ.

calling-hares, *s.pl.* A name given to the rodents of the family Lagomyidæ, and specially of the typical genus Lagomys. They do not differ to any great extent in size, and there is no visible tail. They are found in Russia, Siberia, and North America. (*Nicholson.*)

căl-lĭ-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty, ὀδους (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Ichthyol.: A genus of Chætodontidæ, in which the mouth is obliquely vertical, the profile obtuse, and the caudal fins enormous and truncate.

căl-lĭ-ō-nўm-ĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [*Callionymus*, one of the genera.]

Ichthyol.: A sub-family of the Gobidæ, or Gobies, in which the head and body are depressed, and the ventral fins distinct and very large.

căl-lĭ-ŏn'-ўm-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty; ὄνομα (*onoma*) = a name.]

Ichthy.: The Dragonets, a genus of fishes of the family Gobidæ, or Gobies, the typical one of the sub-family Callionyminæ. The anterior dorsal fin, supported by a few setaceous rays, is frequently very elevated; the second dorsal and anal are elongated.

căl-lĭ'-ō-pē, *s.* [Lat. *Calliope*; Gr. καλλιόπη (*kalliopē*) = the beautiful-voiced; κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty; ὀψ (*ops*), genit. ὀπός (*opos*) = voice.]

1. *Myth.:* The chief of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne (Memory), who presided over eloquence and heroic poetry. She was the mother of Orpheus.

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the twenty-second found. It was discovered by Hind, on the 16th November, 1852.

3. *Naut.:* A series of steam-whistles toned to produce musical notes. These are sometimes placed on the upper or hurricane deck of steam-boats to amuse the passengers and astonish the natives on shore. (*American.*) (*Knight.*)

*** căl-lĭ-oŭr,** *s.* [CALIVER.] (*Scotch.*)

căl'-lĭ-păsh, *s.* [CALIPASH.]

căl'-lĭ-pēe, *s.* [CALIPEE.]

căl'-lĭp-ĕrs, *s.* [CALIPERS.]

"*Callipers* measure the distance of any round, cylindrick, conical body; so that when workmen use them, they open the two points to their prescribed width, and turn so much stuff off the intended place, till the two points of the *callipers* fit just over their work."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

căl-lĭ-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*), and σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard, a saurian.]

Zool.: A genus of the great-bellied or frog lizards, Agamidæ. It contains the *C. draconoides* of Blainville.

căl-lĭs-thĕn'-ĭc, căl-ĭs-thĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. καλλισθενής (*kallisthenēs*) = adorned with strength; κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty; καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful, fine; σθένος (*sthenos*) = strength; Fr. *callisthenie.*] Pertaining to callisthenics.

căl-lĭs-thĕn'-ĭcs, căl-ĭs-thĕn'-ĭcs, *s. pl.* [Gr. καλλισθενής (*kallisthenēs*) = adorned with strength: κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty; σθένος (*sthenos*) = strength.] The art or science of healthful exercise for the body and limbs, to promote gracefulness and strength.

căl-lĭs'-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. κάλλιστος (*kallistos*), super. of καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful.]

Entom.: A genus of coleopterous insects, belonging to the family Carabidæ. Only one species, *C. lunatus*, is British. It is a beautiful beetle of about a quarter of an inch long, with a greenish-black head, a reddish-yellow thorax, and yellow elytra with six reddish-black spots.

căl-lĭ-thăm'-nĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty; θαμνίον (*thamnion*) = a little bush; θάμνος (*thamnos*) = a bush.]

Bot.: A genus of Ceramiaceæ (Florideous Algæ), containing a large number of species, some common, many rare. The favellæ are naked, and the tetraspores are tetrahedrally arranged. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

căl'-lĭ-thrĭx, *s.* [Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*), and θρίξ (*thrix*), genit. τριχός (*trichos*) = hair.]

Zool.: The *Cercopithecus sabæus*, or Green Monkey, a species very common in menageries.

căl-lĭt-rĭch-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Eng. *callitriche*, and nom. fem. pl. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: The Starworts, a genus of small aquatic plants, with simple entire opposite leaves and minute unisexual axillary flowers. The genus has been most frequently associated with other minute flowered aquatic plants, under Halorageæ, but, more recently, it has been proposed, upon more plausible grounds, to consider it as a much-reduced aquatic Euphorbiacea. *C. aquatica* is common in our ponds and still waters, and is found in most parts of the world. (*Treas. of Botany.*)

căl-lĭt'-rĭch-ē, *s.* [Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*), and θρίξ (*thrix*), genit. τριχός (*trichos*) = hair.]

Bot.: Water Starwort, a genus of British aquatic plants, the typical one of the order Callitrichaceæ (q.v.).

căl'-lĭ-trĭs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; the first element is apparently Gr. καλλι- (*kalli-*), combining form of καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, natural order Coniferæ. *Callitris quadrivalvis* is believed by Lindley to furnish sandarach. Consequently it is called the Sandarach-tree. It is from Barbary, where its hard and durable mahogany-like wood is extensively used in the construction of mosques.

căl-lō-rhўn'-chŭs, *s.* [Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty, ῥύγχος (*rhunchos*) = a snout.]

Icthyol.: A genus of fishes having the snout terminating in a fleshy lobe, which curves over in front of the mouth, and caudal fin surrounding the sides of the tail, which is pointed.

căl-lŏs'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *callosité*; Lat. *callositas.*] A kind of swelling or hard skin on any part of the body; preternatural hardness of skin, such as is caused by hard labour.

"The surgeon ought to vary the diet of his patient, as he finds the fibres loosen too much, are too flaccid, and produce funguses; or as they harden, and produce *callosities*; in the first case, wine and spirituous liquors are useful, in the last hurtful."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

căl-lō'-sō, *in compos.* [From Lat. *callosus* = with a hard skin; *callum* = hardened skin.] With a hard skin.

calloso-serrate, *a.*

Bot.: Having serratures which are also callosities. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

căl-lo-sō'-mą, *s.* [CALOSOMA.]

căl-lŏ't, *s.* [CALOTTE.]

cal'-lōur, *a.* [CALLER, *a.*]

căl'-loŭs, *a.* [Fr. *calleux* = thick or hard-skinned; Lat. *callosus*, from *callus*, *callum* = a hard skin; *calleo* = to have a hard or thick skin.]

1. *Lit.:* Having the skin or outer covering hardened; indurated.

"In progress of time, the ulcers became sinuous and *callous*, with induration of the glands."—*Wiseman.*

2. *Fig.:* Unfeeling; hardened in feeling.

"Now crawl from cradle to the grave,
Slaves—nay, the bondsmen of a slave,
And *callous*, save to crime."
Byron: The Giaour.

". . . duped into the belief that divine grace had touched the most false and *callous* of human hearts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

căl'-loŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *callous*; *-ly.*] In a callous manner. (*Lit. & fig.*).

căl'-loŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *callous*; *-ness.*]

1. *Lit.:* The state of having the skin or outer covering hardened; induration of the fibres.

"The oftener we use the organs of touching, the more of these scales are formed, and the skin becomes the thicker, and so a *callousness* grows upon it."—*Cheyne.*

2. *Fig.:* The state of being hardened in feeling; insensibility.

". . . but there were instances when this seeming *callousness* struck the observer as being inexpressibly shocking."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 28, 1881.

† **căl-lōw,** * **cal-u,** * **cal-ugh,** * **cal-ewe,** * **cal-ouwe,** *a.* [A.S. *calu*; Dut. *kaal*; Sw. *kal*; Ger. *kahl*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *calvo*, all = bald, from Lat. *calvus.*]

* 1. Bald.

"A man of whos heed heeris fleten awei is *calu*."—*Wyclife: Levit.*, xiii. 40. (*Purvey.*)

2. Unfledged, destitute of feathers.

"The *callow* throstle lispeth."
Tennyson: Claribel.

3. Youthful, immature.

căl-lū'-na, *s.* [From Gr. καλλύνω (*kallunō*) = to sweep, to clean, from the fact that the twigs are used for brooms.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Ericaceæ (Heaths). *Calluna vulgaris*, sometimes called the Ling, is the Common Heath, or Heather, and the most abundant species of the family in Britain. It is the plant whose flowers render the slopes of most Scottish hills pink in autumn, and the one so abundant in Epping Forest. Ornamental varieties are sometimes grown in gardens, in which it forms an excellent edging for flower-plots. Its twigs are also made into brooms. The plant is astringent, and is employed both by fullers and dyers, and the flowers are very attractive to bees.

† **căl'-lŭs,** *s.* [Lat. *callus* = a hard or thickened skin.]

1. *Med.:* Any unnatural hardening of the skin, arising from friction or pressure.

"A *callus* extending up the forehead."—*Pennant: Zoology*, ii. 494.

2. *Anat.:* An osseous formation serving to join the extremities of broken bones.

3. *Bot.:* A leathery or hardened thickening on a limited portion of an organ.

calm, calme (*l* silent), *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *calme*; Prov. *chaume* = a resting-time for flocks; O. Fr. *chaumer* = to be at rest; Low Lat. *cauma* = heat of the sun; Gr. καῦμα (*kauma*) = great heat; καίω (*kaiō*) = to burn; Sp., Port., & Ital. *calma*; Dut. *kalm.* The radical meaning is thus a rest during the heat of the day.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Of the elements:* Still, quiet, serene; undisturbed by any wind or other cause.

"As the wilde wode rage
Of windes maketh the see salvage,
And that was *calme* bringeth into waive."
Gower: Conf. Amant., iii. 230.

"The seas waxed *calm*."
Shakesp.: Com. of Errors, i. 1.

2. *Of human beings:* Quiet in manner or temperament; unexcited in gesture or language.

"And, not dispraising whom we praised (therein
He was as *calm* as virtue), he began
His mistress picture."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

"Tamed are the warrior's pride and strength,
And he and earth are *calm* at length."
Hemans: Alaric in Italy.

3. *Of things:* Undisturbing, quieting, soothing, quiet in tone or language.

"All is *calm* in this eternal sleep."
Pope: Eloisa to Abelard, 313.

". . . 'mid the *calm*, oblivious tendencies
Of Nature, . . ."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of the elements:* Stillness, quiet.

"And the wind ceased, and there was a great *calm*."
Mark, iv. 39.

"A motion from the river won
Ridged the smooth level, bearing on
My shallop thro' the star-strewn *calm*."
Tennyson: Recol. of the Arabian Nights.

2. *Of human beings:* Quietness in temperament or actions, serenity.

"Our bloods are now in *calm*."
Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress., Iv. 1.

3. *Of things generally:* Quietness, peacefulness, freedom from disturbance.

"Thy life a long dead *calm* of fix'd repose."
Pope: Eloisa to Abelard, 251.

II. *Meteor. & Hydrol.:* In the same sense as B. 1. A part of the Atlantic immediately north of the equator, intermediate between the regions swept by the north-east and south-east trade winds, is called the *Region of Calms.* It varies in extent and position, being affected by the annual course of the sun. The calm within the area is not perpetual; it is disturbed for a brief period every day by a passing squall.

¶ Blair thus discriminates between *tranquillity, peace*, and *calm: Tranquillity* respects a situation free from trouble, considered in itself; *peace*, the same situation with respect to any causes that might interrupt it; *calm* with regard to a disturbed situation going before or following it. A good man enjoys *tranquillity* in himself, *peace* with others, and *calm* after the storm. (*Blair: Lect. on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres* (1817), vol. i., p. 231.)

calm-browed, *a.* With a brow undisturbed by care or excitement.

calm weather, * **calme wedyr,** *s.* A calm at sea, a dead calm.

"*Calme wedyr. Malacia, calmacia*, C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

calm, * **calme** (*l* silent), *v.i.* & *t.* [CALM, *s.*]

* **A.** *Intrans.:* To become quiet, or still.

"Than gan it to *calme* and clere all aboughte"
Deposit. of Rich. II., p. 27.

B. *Transitive:*

1. *Of the elements:* To render still or quiet.

2. *Of human beings:* To pacify, appease, soothe, free from excitement.

"To *calme* the tempest of his troubled thought."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 3.

"'Oh, *calm* thee, Chief!' the Minstrel cried,"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 13.

calmed (*l* silent), *pa. par.* & *a.* [CALM, *v.*]

calm'-ĕr (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *calm*; *-er.*] He who or that which calms or quiets; a soother, a sedative.

"Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, a diverter of sadness, a *calmer* of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of passions, a procurer of contentedness."—*I. Walton: Complete Angler.*

* **calm'-ĕr-age (age as ĭj),** *a.* [CAMMERAIGE.] Of or belonging to cambric.

"Ane stick of *calmerage* claithit."—*Aberd. Reg.*

calmes, caums (pron. **câms**), *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful. Jamieson suggests Ger. *quemen, bequemen* = to fit, prepare.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A mould; a frame, for whatever purpose. Thus it is used for a mould in which bullets are cast.

"Euerie landit man within the samin, sall haue an hagbute of founde, calitt hagbute of crochert, with thair *calmes*, bullettis and pellokis of leid or irne."—*Acts Ja. V.*, 1540, c. 73, ed. 1566, c. 194.

2. A name given to the small cords through which the warp is passed in the loom. Synon. with *heddles* (q.v.).

II. *Fig.:* Used to denote the formation of a plan or model.

"The matter of peace is now in the *caulms*, i.e., they are attempting to model it."—*Baillie's Lett.*, ii. 197.

¶ *Caum*, sing., is sometimes used, but more rarely. Anything neat is said to look as if it had been "casten in a *caum*." (*Scotch.*)

* **cal-mewe,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps *cal* = *cold*; the second element is apparently = *mew* (1), *s.*, but cf. *colmose.*]

calm'-ĭng (*l* silent), *pr. par.*, *a.*, *& s.* [CALM, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act of quieting or making calm.

calm'-lў (*l* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *calm*; *-ly.*] In a calm or quiet manner. *Said*—

1. *Of the elements:*

"In nature, things move violently to their place, and *calmly* in their place; so virtue in ambition is violent, in authority settled and calm."—*Bacon.*

2. *Of human beings:*

"*Calmly* he looked on either life." *Pope: Epistles*, x. 7.

"Is it some yet imperial hope,
That with such change can *calmly* cope?"
Byron: Ode to Napoleon.

calm'-nĕss (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *calm*; *-ness.*] The state of being calm. *Said*—

1. *Of the elements:*

"*Calmness* silver'd o'er the deep."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, x. 108.

2. *Of human beings:*

"Defend yourself
By *calmness* or by absence."
Shakesp.: Coriol., iii. 2.

"Could this mean peace? the *calmness* of the good!
Or guilt grown old in desperate hardihood?"
Byron: Lara, i. 24.

* **calm'-ў** (*l* silent), *a.* [Eng. *calm*; *-y.*] Calm, peaceful, quiet.

"Six *calmy* days and six smooth nights we sail."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xv., 511.

căl-ō'-cĕr-a, *s.* [Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful; κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Bot.: A genus of Clavariei (Hymenomycetous Fungi), differing from Clavaria in the subcartilaginous texture and viscid hymenium. *C. viscosa*, which occurs on decayed pine stumps, is one of our most beautiful fungi. Three or four more species occur in this country. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

căl-ō-chŏr'-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful, χόρτος (*chortos*) = grass.]

Bot.: A genus of beautiful bulbous plants, order Liliaceæ. They are natives of Columbia, Mexico, &c. They have tunicated bulbs, and produce rigid ensiform leaves, and an erect scape, supporting a few large showy flowers, which are racemosely arranged, and remain open for several days. *Calochortus venustus* is one of the handsomest. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

căl-ō-dĕn'-drŏn, *s.* [From Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful, and δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree.]

Bot.: A genus of Rutaceæ (Rueworts). *Calodendron capense* is a tree with beautiful flowers and leaves, a native of the Cape of Good Hope.

căl-ō'-dĕr-a, *s.* [Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful; δέρος (*deros*) = a skin.]

Entom.: A genus of coleopterous insects, belonging to the family Staphylinidæ. In Sharp's catalogue, five species are enumerated as British.

căl-ō-drā'-cŏn, *s.* [From Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful, and δράκων (*drakōn*) = dragon.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ. *Calodracon Jacquinii*, sometimes called *Dracæna ferrea* and *terminalis*, is often seen in British hothouses, where it is prized for its bright red leaves. Other species are cultivated for their variegated leaves.

* **căl-ŏg'-raph-ў,** *s.* [CALIGRAPHY.]

căl'-ō-mĕl, *s.* [In Fr. *calomel*; Ger. *kalomel*; said to be from Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = good, beautiful, and μελας (*melas*) = black; from the qualities and colour of the Aethiops mineral, or black sulphuret of mercury, to which the name was originally applied.]

1. *Pharm.:* Mercurous chloride, Hg_2Cl_2. For its preparation see *mercury.* It is insoluble in water, and blacked by ammonia. It is used in liver complaints. It should be tested to see if it contains any mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate), which is soluble in boiling water.

"He repeated lenient purgatives with *calomel*, once in three or four days."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

2. *Min.:* A translucent or subtranslucent mineral, consisting of chlorine, 15·1, and mercury, 84·9 = 100. The hardness is 1·2, the sp. gr. 6·48, the lustre adamantine, the colour white grey or brown. It occurs in Germany, Austria, and Spain. (*Dana.*)

ca-lôo'-se, *s.* [Sumatran.]

Bot. & Comm.: The name given in Sumatra to a nettle, *Urtica tenacissima*, the fibres of which constitute a very stiff cordage. (*Roxburgh.*)

căl-ō-phўl'-lŭm, *s.* [From Gr. καλός (*kalos*) beautiful, and *phyllum*, a Latinised form of

Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf. Named from the shining leaves, marked by fine transverse veins.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Clusiaceæ (Guttifers). Sepals, 2—4; petals, 4; stamina, many; style, 1; stigma, pellate-lobed. Flowers in racemes, sometimes unisexual. About twenty-five species are known, mostly from the eastern hemisphere, though a few are from the western world. *Calophyllum Calaba* is the Calaba-tree of the West Indies and of Brazil. [CALABA.] *C. inophyllum*, from the East Indian and Malayan regions, is a large tree sometimes 100 feet high. Its timber is used for masts and spars. A greenish-coloured resin from the trunk constitutes a kind of tacamahac. Its seeds furnish a dark-green, thick, sweet-scented oil, used in India to burn and in medicine. *C. tomentosum*, of Ceylon, also furnishes timber and oil. *C. Tacamahaca*, on the Isle of Bourbon and Madagascar, and *C. brasiliense*, in Brazil, also yield resin. The fruits of *C. spurium*, of Malabar, and *C. edule* and *Madruno*, of South America, are eaten.

căl-or-ĕs′-çençe, *s.* [Formed from Lat. *calor* = heat, on analogy of *calescence*, &c.] The change of invisible into visible heat.

"... for the new phenomena here described I have proposed the term *calorescence*."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed.; viii. 3, p. 192.

cal-ŏr′-ĭc, *s.* & *a.* [In Fr. *calorique*; Lat. *calor* = warmth, heat, glow; from *caleo* = to be warm or hot.]

A. *As subst.:* The principle of heat, the natural agency by which heat is produced.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the principle of heat or the natural agency which produces it.

caloric engine, *s.* The name given by Ericsson to his hot-air engine.

caloric paradox, *s.* The assumption by drops of water, when thrown on a hot metallic surface, of the spheroidal form, each liquid spheroid being surrounded by an atmosphere of its own vapour, which prevents it from being properly in contact with the metal. It is called also *Leidenfrost's phenomenon*.

† **căl-ŏr-ĭç′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *calor* (genit. *caloris*) = heat; Eng. suff. *-ity*.] A faculty in living beings of developing heat to resist external cold. (*Dana.*)

cal-ŏr′-ĭ-dŭct, *s.* [Lat. *calor* (genit. *caloris*) = heat; *ductus* = a leading, a duct; *duco* = to lead.] A pipe or passage for conducting heat.

căl′-ō-rie, căl′-ō-ry, *s.* A practical unit of heat, corresponding to the quantity of heat required to raise one degree centigrade the temperature of a given volume of water (one kilogram, in the case of the great or kilogram calorie, and a gram, in that of the small or gram calorie).

căl-ŏr-ĭf-ĭc, * **căl-ŏr-ĭf-ĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *calorifique*; from Lat. *calorificus*; from *calor* (genit. *caloris*) = heat, *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make, cause.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the property or quality of producing heat; heating.

"A *calorifick* principle is either excited within the heated body, or transferred to it, through any medium, from some other."—*Grew.*

"... the sun pours forth a multitude of other rays more powerfully *calorific* than the luminous ones, but entirely unsuited to the purposes of vision."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., viii. 1, p. 174.

* **B.** *As subst.:* An apparatus for conveying or conducting heat in houses, &c.; a hot-water apparatus.

* **căl-ŏr-ĭf-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *calorific*; *-al.*] Calorific.

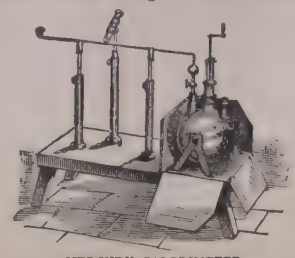
"This I find concerning dew, as it is of a *calorifical* nature."—*Swan: Speculum Mundi*, p. 147. (*Latham.*)

† **cal-ŏr-ĭf-ĭ-cā′-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *calorific*; *-ation.*] The production of heat, especially animal heat, in bodies.

cal-ŏr-ĭ-fĭç′-ĭ-ent, *s.* [Lat. *calor* (genit. *caloris*) = heat; *faciens* (genit. *facientis*), pr. par. of *facio* = to make.] Having the power or property of causing or producing heat; heating.

căl-ŏr-ĭf′-ĭcs, *s.* [CALORIFIC.] The science which treats of appliances for producing or communicating heat.

căl-ŏr-ĭm′-ē-tĕr, *s.* [Fr. *calorimètre*; from Lat. *calor* = warmth, heat, and Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of heat which a body parts with or absorbs when its temperature sinks or rises through a certain number of



MERCURY CALORIMETER.

degrees, or when it changes its condition. An ice-calorimeter was invented by Lavoisier and Laplace. It is now superseded by the mercury-calorimeter of Favre and Silbermann, which is a very delicate instrument. It is essentially a thermometer with a very large bulb and a capillary tube. (See *Atkinson: Ganot's Physics; Heat.*, ch. ix.)

cal-ŏr-ĭ-mĕt′-rĭc, *a.* [Eng. *calorimetr(y); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to calorimetry.

căl-ŏr-ĭm′-ĕt-rў, *s.* [Lat. *calor* = warmth, heat, and Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] The measurement of *caloric* in the way described under Calorimeter (q.v.). (See *Atkinson: Ganot's Physics; On Heat*, ch. ix. *Calorimetry.*)

cal-ŏr-ĭ-mō′-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *calor* (genit. *caloris*) = heat, and *motor* = a mover; *moveo* = to move.] A galvanic instrument for evolving caloric.

* **cā-lŏr mor′-dĭc-ans,** *s.* [Lat. *calor* = heat; *mordicans* = biting; *mordico* = to bite.]

Med.: An old term for the almost burning heat of the skin in ardent fevers, which causes an unpleasant sensation on the fingers after touching the patient. (*Hooper.*)

căl-ō-sō′-ma, *s.* [Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful, σῶμα (*sōma*) = a body.]

Entom.: A genus of coleopterous insects of the family Carnivora and tribe Carabidæ. Two species are British, *C. sycophanta* and *C. inquisitor.*

* **căl-ō-stĭg′-ma,** *s.* [Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful; στίγμα (*stigma*) = a stigma.]

Bot.: A genus of Asclepiadaceæ, consisting of three species of climbing shrubs, natives of Brazil. The calyx is five-parted, corolla bell-shaped, and the elongated projecting stigma has a prominent apex.

căl-ō-thăm′-nŭs, *s.* [From Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful, and θάμνος (*thamnos*) = a bush, a shrub.]

Bot.: A genus of Myrtaceæ. Various beautiful species grow in Australia.

căl′-ō-thrix, *s.* [Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful; θρίξ (*thrix*) = hair.]

Bot.: A genus of Oscillatoriæ (Confervoid Algæ), growing in tufts, the filaments forming a branched frond, by lying in apposition. *C. mirabilis* is a rare freshwater species in England, found on mosses in small streams, æruginous green, growing blackish. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

că-lŏt′-rŏp-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful, and τρόπις (*tropis*) = a keel, from the shape of the flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Asclepiads, consisting of three species, which form shrubs or small trees, and are natives of the tropics of Asia and Africa. Their flowers have a somewhat bell-shaped corolla, expanding into five divisions. *Calotropis gigantea*, the largest of the genus, forms a branching shrub or small tree about fifteen feet high, with a short trunk four or five inches in diameter. Its flowers are of a pretty rose-purple colour. Cloth and paper have been made from the silky down of the seeds. The bark of the roots of several of the species furnishes the substance called *mudar*, which is used in India as a diaphoretic. The juice has been found very efficacious in the cure of elephantiasis, in syphilis, and anasarca. From the bark of the plant is made a substance called *Mudarine* (q.v.). The bark of the young branches also yields a valuable fibre. The leaves warmed and moistened with oil are applied as a dry fomentation in pains of the stomach; they are a valuable rubefacient. The root, reduced to powder, is given in India to horses. An intoxicating liquor, called *Bar*, is made from the *mudar* by the hillmen about Mahabuleshwar, in the Western Ghauts.

ca-lŏ′tte, ca-lŏt′e, * **căl-lŏt′,** *s.* [Fr. *calotte* = a cap.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The plain round skull-cap worn by Roman ecclesiastics to cover the tonsure.

"We
That tread the path of public businesses
Know what a tacit shrug is, or a shrink,
The wearing the *callot*, the politic hood,
And twenty other parerga."
B. Jonson: Magn. Lady, i.

* 2. Anything shaped like a cap; the hilt of a sword.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A concavity, in the form of a cup or niche, lathed and plastered, serving to diminish the height of a chapel, alcove, or cabinet, which otherwise would appear too high for the breadth. (*Gwilt.*)

2. *Math.:* The section of a sphere having a circle for its base.

căl′-ō-tўpe, *s.* [From Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful, and τύπος (*tupos*) = a blow, an impression.]

Photog.: A process invented by Fox Talbot, by which paper saturated with iodine of silver is exposed to the action of light, the latent image being subsequently developed and fixed by hyposulphite of soda.

* **cal′-ouwe,** *a.* [CALLOW.]

† **că-lŏy′-ĕrs,** * **că-lŏg′-ĕr-ī,** *s. pl.* [Fr. *caloyer*; from Mod. Gr. καλόγερος (*kalogeros*) = a monk; Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful, good; γέρων (*gerōn*), M. Gr. γερὸς (*geros*) = an old man.]

Ch. Hist.: Monks of the Greek Church, who resided chiefly on Mount Athos, and were celebrated for their extreme austerity.

"Here dwells the *caloyer*, nor rude is he,
Nor niggard of his cheer."
Byron: Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, ii. 49.

călp, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; probably of Irish origin.]

Chem.: A sub-species of carbonate of lime of a bluish-black colour with a streak of white; it is intermediate between compact limestone and marl.

căl′-păc, *s.* (For def. see quotation.)

"The *calpac* is the solid cap or centre part of the head dress; the shawl is wound round it, and forms the turban."—*Byron: Note in the Giaour.*

"Angel of Death! 'tis Hassan's cloven crest!
His *calpac* rent—his caftan red."
Ibid., The Giaour.

* **câlque** (*l* silent), *v.t.* [CALK.]

* **câlqu′-ĭng** (*l* silent), *s.* [CALKING.]

câl′-sāy, *s.* [CAUSEWAY.] (*Scotch.*)

calsay-paiker, *s.* A street walker. (*Scotch.*)

căl′-shĭe, *a.* [Perhaps from Icel. *kalsa* = to deride.] Crabbed, perverse, cross. (*Scotch.*)

* **cal-sounds,** *s.* [CALZOONS.]

* **cal′-stocke,** *s.* [CUSTOCK.]

căl-strŏn-bā′r-ĭte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *cal(cium), stron(tia), barite.*]

Min.: A variety of Barite, from New York.

* **căl′-sў-dŏyne,** *s.* [CHALCEDONY.]

căl′-tha, *s.* [Contracted from Gr. κάλαθος (*kalathos*) = a goblet, on account of the form of the corolla.]

Bot.: A genus of herbaceous plants belonging to the Ranunculaceæ, distinguished from Ranunculus by the absence of a green calyx, and from Helleborus by the absence of tubular petals. *Caltha palustris*, the Marsh Marigold, is a stout herbaceous plant with hollow stems, large glossy roundish notched leaves, heart-shaped at the base, and conspicuous bright yellow flowers, each of which is composed of

five roundish petals or sepals. It is common in Britain, and is also known as May-blobs. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

căl'-trăp, căl'-thrŏp, căl'-trŏp, *s.* [A.S. *coltræppe* = a thistle; Fr. *chausse-trape* = star-thistle; Ital. *calcatreppo, calcatreppolo* = star-thistle; from *calcare* = to tread, and *tribolo* = a star-thistle, a steel-trap; Lat. *tribulus* = a caltrop, a thistle.]

1. *Mil.*: An instrument also called "crows-feet," formed of four iron spikes, three inches long, joined together at their bases, so that, when thrown down, one point always stands upwards. Used to obstruct the advance of cavalry and increase the difficulty of a ford.

CALTRAP.

"The ground about was thick sown with *caltrops*, which very much incommoded the shoeless Moors."—*Dr. Addison: Account of Tangiers.*

2. *Her.*: [CHEVAL-TRAPS.]

3. *Bot.*: The common name for Tribulus.

Water Caltrops: A common name for Trapa.

* **căl-trăp-pỹn,** *v.t.* [From *caltrap, caltrop,* *s.* (q.v.).] To catch with a hook.

"*Caltrappyn. Hamo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

că-lŭm'-bą, că-lŭm'-bō, că-lŏm'-bą, cŏ-lŏm'-bọ, *s.* [*Kalumb*, the native name.]

Med.: The root of a plant, *Menispermum palmatum*, a native of Mozambique, having a very bitter taste, and used as a tonic and antiseptic.

American calumba: The roots of *Frazera Walteri*, a North American biennial. (*Lindley.*)

că-lŭm'-bĭne, *s.* [Eng. *calumb(a)*, suffix *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The bitter principle extracted from the root of the *Menispermum palmatum.*

că-lŭm'-bō, *s.* [CALUMBA.]

căl'-ų-mĕt, *s.* [Fr. *calumet*, from Lat. *calamus* = a reed; Fr. *chalumeau*; O. Fr. *chalemel*, from Low Lat. *calamellus* = a little reed.] A kind of pipe for smoking used by the North

CALUMET.

American Indians. The bowl is generally of stone, ornamented with feathers, &c. The calumet is the emblem of peace and hospitality. To refuse the offer of it is to make a proclamation of enmity or war, and to accept it is a sign of peace and friendship.

* **căl'-ŭm-nĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *calumn(y)*; *-er.*] A calumniator.

"To the *calumners* of Lysimachus he promiseth he will not recriminate."—*Christian Religion's Appeal to the Bar of Reason*, ii. 38.

căl-ŭm'-nĭ-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *calumniatus*, pa. par. of *calumnior* = to slander; *calumnia* = a slander; from *calueo* = to deceive.]

A. *Trans.*: To misrepresent falsely and maliciously the words or actions of another; to slander, to accuse falsely.

"He falls again to his old trade of downright *calumniating* our doctrine."—*Bishop Patrick: Answer to the Touchstone, &c.*, p. 199.

† **B.** *Intrans.*: To spread calumnies about; to make false charges.

"Created only to *calumniate*.
Was Cressid here?"
Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress., v. 2.

căl-ŭm'-nĭ-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [CALUMNIATE.]

căl-ŭm'-nĭ-ā-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CALUMNIATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: Slandering.

"Love, friendship, charity, are subjects all,
To envious and *calumniating* time."
Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress., iii. 3.

C. *As substan.*: The act of slandering; slander, calumny.

căl-ŭm-nĭ-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *calumniatio* = a slandering; from *calumnior* = to slander; *calumnia* = a slander.] The act of spreading a false and malicious misrepresentation of any person's actions or words; a false and malicious slander.

"That which we call *calumniation*, is a malicious and false representation of an enemy's words or actions, to an offensive purpose."—*Ayliffe.*

căl-ŭm'-nĭ-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *calumniator*; from *calumnior.*] One who wilfully spreads any false and malicious calumny or misrepresentation of the actions or words of another; a slanderer.

"This, I know, you will laugh at as well as I do; yet I doubt not but many little *calumniators* and persons of sour dispositions will take occasion hence to bespatter me."—*Pope: Letter to Addison.*

* **căl-ŭm'-nĭ-ā-tŏr-ỹ,** *a.* [Eng. *calumniator*; *-y.*] Pertaining to or containing slander; slanderous.

"Upon admission of this passage, as you yourselves have related it in your *calumniatory* information."—*Montagu: Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 17

căl-ŭm'-nĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Fr. *calomnieux.*] Falsely and maliciously misrepresenting one's words or actions; slanderous, calumniating.

"Virtue itself 'scapes not *calumnious* strokes."
Shakesp. Hamlet, i. 3.

"... warrants were out against him on account of a grossly *calumnious* paper of which the government had discovered him to be the author."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

căl-ŭm'-nĭ-ŏŭs-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *calumnious*; *-ly.*] In a calumnious manner; after the manner of a calumniator.

"Dealing in the case so insincerely, and *calumniously*, in their informations."—*Mountagu: Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 26.

* **căl-ŭm'-nĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *calumnious*; *-ness.*] Calumny, slander.

"The bitterness of my stile was plainness, not *calumniousness*."—*Bp. Morton: Discharge of Imputations, &c.*, p. 227.

căl'-ŭm-nỹ, *s.* [Fr. *calomnie*; Lat. *calumnia* = a false accusation; from *calueo* = to deceive.] A false and malicious misrepresentation of the words or actions of another; slander, a false charge.

"Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow,
Thou shalt not escape *calumny*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

¶ It is frequently followed by *upon*.

"It is a very hard *calumny upon* our soil or climate, to affirm, that so excellent a fruit will not grow here."—*Sir W. Temple.*

căl-ŭr'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful, οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the Trogon family, and tribe Fissirostres. The head is surmounted by an elevated crest, and the tail-coverts excessively developed.

căl-vā'-rĭ-ą, *s.* [CALVARY.]

Anat.: That portion of the cranium, or skull, which is above the orbits, temples, ears, and occipital protuberance. Sometimes also called *calvarium.*

Căl'-vą-rỹ, *s.* [From Lat. *calvaria*, † *calvarium* = the skull; *calva* = the bald scalp; *calvus* = bald, without hair. Calvary (Luke xxiii. 33), is the rendering of the "Hebrew," *i.e.*, the Aramæan word Golgotha = the place of a skull. Cf. Mat. xxvii. 33, Mark xv. 22, John xix. 17.]

calvary-cross, *s.*

Her.: A charge representing the cross on Mount Calvary, with three steps, supposed to imply the three Christian graces, Faith, Hope, and Charity.

calve (*l* silent), *v.t.* & *t.* [Eng. *calf*; Dut. *kalven*; Dan. *kalve*; Sw. *kalfva*; Ger. *kalben.*]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To bring forth a calf; to bear young. (Said of a cow.)

"Their bull gendereth, and faileth not; their cow *calveth*, and casteth not her calf."—*Job* xxi. 10.

¶ Applied also to other animals.

"Knowest thou the time when the wild goats of the rock bring forth? or canst thou mark when the hinds do *calve*?"—*Job* xxxix. 1

" 2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To bring forth, bear. (Applied even to inanimate things.)

"The grassy clods now *calv'd*; now half appear'd
The tawny lion, pawing to get free
His hinder parts." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. vii.

(2) *Of icebergs*: To break off from a glacier which has reached deep water.

* **B.** *Trans.*: To bear; to bring forth. (Applied contemptuously or reproachfully to human beings.)

"I would they were barbarians, as they are,
Though in Rome litter'd; not Romans, as they are not,
Though *calved* in the porch o' th' capital."
Shakesp.: Coriol., iii. 1.

căl'-vĕr, cal-vur, *v.t.* & *i.* [Etymology doubtful. Wedgwood suggests Scotch *callour* or *caller* = fresh.]

A. *Trans.*: To cut salmon into thin slices, while fresh, and then pickle these.

"*Calvur* as samoon, or othyr fysshe."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"My foot-boy shall eat pheasants, *calvered* salmons."—*Ben Jonson: Alchemist*, ii. 1.

"Provide me then chines fried, and the salmon *calver'd*."—*Killigrew: Parson's Wedding* (1664).

B. *Intrans.*: To bear being so sliced and pickled.

"His flesh, [the grayling's,] even in his worst season, is so firm, and will so easily *calver*, that in plain truth he is very good meat at all times."—*Cotton: Complete Angler*

calv'-ẽr (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *calve*, v.; and suff. *-er.*] A cow with calf. (*Scotch.*)

căl'-vĕr-ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CALVER, *v.*] Sliced and pickled.

¶ Calver'd salmon is a dainty celebrated by all our old dramatists. "May's Accomplished Cook," if that be sufficient authority, gives an ample receipt for preparing it. It is to be cut in slices, and scalded with wine and water and salt, then boiled up in white-wine vinegar, and set by to cool; and so kept, to be eaten hot or cold (p. 354). It now means, in the fish trade, only crimped salmon. (*Nares.*)

"Great lords, sometimes,
For a change leave *calvered* salmon, and eat sprats."
Massinger: Guardian, iv. 2.

"... but even Prince George, who cared as much for the dignity of his birth as he was capable of caring for any thing but claret and *calvered* salmon, submitted to be Mr. Morley."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

căl-vĕr-keys (eys as ēs), *s.* [CULVERKEYS.]

calves (*l* silent), *s.pl.* [CALF.]

"Like heifers, neither bulls nor *calves*."
Lloyd: Charity; A Fragment.

calves-foot, *s.* [CALF'S FOOT.]

calves-snout, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, so called from a fancied resemblance to the snout of a calf—*Antirrhinum*, better known as Snap-dragon, or Toad-flax.

calves-tongue, *s.*

Arch.: A sort of moulding, usually made at the caps and bases of round pillars, to taper or hance the round part to the square.

căl'-ville, *s.* [French, from Lat. *calvus* = bald, smooth-skinned.] A kind of apple.

calv'-ĭng (*l* silent), *pr. par., a., & s.* [CALVE, *v.t.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of giving birth to a calf.

"I heard of late of a cow in Warwikshire, which in six yeeres had sixteen *calves*; that is, foure at once in three *calvings*, and twise twins . . ."—*Holinshed. Descript. of Engl.*, bk. iii., ch. 1.

2. *Naut.*:

Of icebergs: The act of breaking or the state of being broken off a glacier when the latter reaches deep water. Glaciers tend to form on mountain tops when the temperature is low enough for the purpose. Then they gradually descend, new glacial material behind pressing them down. On reaching the ocean they are pushed into it, and finally they calve or give birth to icebergs, which have an independent existence of their own.

Căl'-vĭn-ĭşm, *s.* [Fr. *calvinisme.* From John Calvin, the celebrated reformer, born at Noyon, in Picardy, July 10th, 1509; died May 27th, 1564. For further details see definition.]

1. *Theol.*: The tenets of the above-mentioned John Calvin. Sometimes the term Calvinism comprehends his views regarding both theological doctrine and ecclesiastical polity; at

others it is limited to the former, and specially to his views on the doctrines of grace. These are sometimes called the five points of Calvinism, or, more briefly, the five points; but this latter curt appellation is not sufficiently specific, for the rival system of Arminianism was also presented by the Remonstrants at the Synod of Dort in five points. Those of Calvinism are the following:—(1) Particular election. (2) Particular redemption. (3) Moral inability in a fallen state. (4) Irresistible grace. (5) Final perseverance. (For the rival Arminian five points see ARMINIAN.) Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, who was born in 354, and died in 430, held theological views essentially the same as those afterwards promulgated by Calvin. In addition to what may be called the doctrines of grace, Calvin held the spiritual presence of Christ in the Holy Eucharist, but not the doctrine of consubstantiation. He was thus essentially Zwinglian, and not Lutheran.

2. *Eccles.:* Calvin's views of Church government were essentially what are now called Presbyterian. He held also that the Church should be spiritually independent of the State, but was willing that the discipline of the Church should be carried out by the civil power. This last opinion, followed to its logical conclusion, involved him in heavy responsibility for the death of his Socinian antagonist Servetus, the capital punishment of whom for alleged heresy was approved of not merely by Calvin, but by the other reformers, not excepting the gentle Melanchthon. No one in those days seems to have clearly understood religious liberty.

3. *Ch. Hist.:* The work which first made this system known to the world was *Calvin's Institutes of the Christian Religion*, published in 1536. In August of the same year he visited Geneva, and, at the earnest request of Farel, its leading reformer, made it his residence. In 1538 both were expelled from the city, when Calvin, going to Strasburg, originated the French church there on the model which he deemed scriptural. In 1541 he was invited back to Geneva, and returning to it was the leading spirit there till his death, in 1564. Various Protestant churches adopted Calvin's theological views with his ecclesiastical polity; thus Knox carried both of these to Scotland, where the first Presbyterian General Assembly was held in 1560.

Bishop Burnet states that the 17th article of the Church of England is framed according to St. Augustine's doctrine, which, as stated, is essentially Calvinistic. The early reformers of the English Church mostly held his views of the doctrines of grace, which prevailed to the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign. Afterwards they imperceptibly declined. When the rival system of Arminius was brought to trial at the Synod of Dort, in Holland, in 1618, the English clerical representatives gave Calvinistic votes, notwithstanding which Arminianism took deep root in the English as in various other churches. Archbishop Laud was its warm friend and advocate, as were the High Church party generally, while Low Churchmen continued Calvinistic, a generalisation which still remains correct. The ecclesiastical polity of Calvin was embraced by the Puritan party, but never had a majority of the English people in its favour, and an attempt in the early days of the Long Parliament to set it up, though under the control of the civil government, was successful only to a limited extent, and for a brief period of time. Most of the clergymen whom the passing of the Act of Uniformity, in 1662, dissevered from the Church, were Calvinists.

Of the two great English revivalists of the eighteenth century, Whitfield was Calvinistic [CALVINISTIC METHODISTS], and Wesley Arminian. [WESLEYAN.] The majority of the English Baptists are Calvinistic. All along, since the Reformation, the theological tenets and the ecclesiastical polity of Calvin have nearly always been dominant in Scotland, though the sterner features of both have almost imperceptibly been softened down.

"The delights arising from these objects were to be sacrificed to the cold and philosophical spirit of *Calvinism*, which furnished no pleasures to the imagination."—*Warton: Note on Milton's Il Penseroso.*

căl'-vĭn-ĭst, *s.* [Fr. *calviniste.*] A follower of Calvin; one who adopts the theological teaching of Calvinism.

"The *Calvinist* is tempted to a false security, and sloth; and the Arminian may be tempted to trust too much to himself, and too little to God."—*Burnet on the Articles*, Art. 17.

căl-vĭn-ĭs'-tĭc, * căl-vĭn-ĭs'-tĭck, * căl-vĭn-ĭs'-tĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *calvinist; -ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to Calvin or Calvinism.

"... the petty states and republicks abroad, where the *calvinistick* discipline was adopted."—*Warton: Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, ii. 458.

Calvinistic Baptists, *s. pl.*

Ch. Hist. & Ecclesiol.: A sect of Baptists having registered places of worship in England.

Calvinistic Methodists, *s. pl.*

Ch. Hist. & Ecclesiol.: A section of the Methodists, distinguished by their Calvinistic sentiments from the ordinary Wesleyans, who are Arminian. Wesley and Whitfield, the colleagues in the great evangelistic movement which did so much spiritually and morally to regenerate England in the 18th century, differed with regard to the doctrines of grace, Wesley being Arminian, and Whitfield Calvinistic; the latter revival preacher may be looked on as the father and founder of Calvinistic Methodism. Other names, and specially that of Mr. Howell Harries, of Trevecca, should be mentioned in connection with it. In its distinctive form it dates from 1735, but did not completely sever its connection with the English Church till 1810. In government it is now Presbyterian. Its great seat is Wales.

* **căl'-vĭn-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *calvin; -ize.*] To convert to Calvinism.

calv'-ĭsh (*l* silent), *a.* [Eng. *calf; -ish.*]

1. *Lit.:* Pertaining to or like a calf.

2. *Fig.:* Silly, stupid.

"He was holden unworthy to be made a pariah-priest, as having made a *calvish* answer."—*World of Wonders* (1608), p. 240.

căl-vĭt'-ĭ-ēş, *s.* [Latin, from *calvus* = bald.] *Physiol.:* The term for the want or loss of hair; more particularly on the sinciput; baldness.

căl'-vĭt-ў, *s.* [Fr. *calvitie;* Lat. *calvities.*] Baldness; absence of hair. [CALVITIES.]

căl'-voŭs, *a.* [Lat. *calvus* = bald.] Bald.

călx (1), *s.* [Lat. *calx*, genit. *calcis.*]

1. *Glass-making:* Broken or refuse glass, which is restored to the pots.

2. *Chem. & Min.:* A kind of ashes or fine powder, remaining from metals, minerals, &c., after they have undergone calcination by the violent action of fire, and have lost all moisture.

"Gold, that is more dense than lead, resists peremptorily all the dividing power of fire; and will not be reduced into a *calx*, or lime, by such operation as reduces lead into it."—*Digby.*

Calx viva: Quicklime, or lime in its most caustic state.

Calx extincta: Slacked lime, or lime that has been quenched with water after it has been burnt.

Calcis aqua, or liquor: Limewater; a solution of lime in water.

călx (2), *s.* [Lat. = the heel.] The heel. Usually employed in the genitive, as *os calcis* = the heel bone, the calcaneum.

căl'-ў-bīte, *s.* [Gr. καλυβίτης (*kalybites*), dwelling in a hut.] One of a class in the Early Church who dwelt in huts.

căl-ў-cănth-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *calycanthus;* and fem. pl. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of Rosal Exogens consisting of two genera. The species, which are shrubs, bear delightfully fragrant flowers, thrive in open loamy soil, and are propagated by layers.

căl-ў-căn'-thē-moŭs, *a.* [CALYCANTHEMY.]

Bot.: Having petaloid sepals.

căl-ў-căn'-thĕm-ў, *s.* [From Gr. κάλυξ (*kalux*), genit. κάλυκος (*kalukos*) = a calyx, and ἀνθεμόεις (*anthemoeis*) = flowery.] The conversion wholly or partially of sepals into petals. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

căl'-ў-cănths, *s. pl.* [CALYCANTHUS.]

Bot.: Lindley's English name for the Calycanthaceæ.

căl-ў-cănth'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. κάλυξ (*kalux*) = a cup, a calyx, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the family Calycanthaceæ. It consists of North American shrubs with opposite, oval, or ovate-lanceolate entire leaves, generally rough on the surface. There are but two species. *C. floridus* (Carolina All Spice) is a native of Carolina; *C. abai*, or *Nobai* (Japan All Spice), a native of Japan.

căl-yç-ĕr-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [*Calycer(a)*, and fem. pl. suffix *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A natural order of gamopetalous calycifloral dicotyledons included in Lindley's Campanal alliance. Herbs with alternate leaves, without stipules, and with flowers collected in beads; calyx superior, of five unequal divisions; corolla regular, funnel-shaped, with a five-divided limb; stamens, five thin filaments united, as well as the lower part of the anthers; ovary one-celled, style smooth, stigma capitate. The order occupies an intermediate space between *Compositæ* and *Dipsacaceæ*, and comprises about twenty species, all natives of South America. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

căl-ўç-ĕr-ă, *s.* [Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful; κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Calyceraceæ. They are small annual or perennial herbs, from four to eight inches high, but possess little interest for any but the botanist.

căl-ў-çēş, *s. pl.* [CALYX.]

căl-ўç-ĭ-flō'-rææ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *calyx* (genit. *calycis*), and *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A sub-class of exogenous or dicotyledonous plants, characterised by having both calyx and corolla, petals separate and stamens attached to the calyx. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

† **căl-ўç-ĭ-flō'-roŭs,** *a.* [CALYCIFLORÆ.]

Bot.: Of or pertaining to the Calycifloræ.

căl-yç'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *calyx* (genit. *calycis*), *formā* = form, shape.]

Bot.: In the form of a calyx; an epithet applied to the involucrum when it has the appearance of a calyx.

căl-ў-çĭn-al, căl'-ў-çīne, *a.* [Lat. *calyx* (genit. *calycis*) = a case, a bud; Gr. κάλυξ (*kalux*) = a seed-vessel, a calyx; suff. *-al.*]

Bot.: Of or belonging to a calyx; in the form of a calyx; an epithet applied to the scales or thorns which are on the calyx.

căl-ўç'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. καλύκιον (*kalukion*) = a little cup, from the appearance of the reproductive organs.]

Bot.: A genus of Lichens belonging to the tribe Coniothalmeæ.

† **căl'-ў-cle (cle** as **cęl),** *s.* [Lat. *calyculus*, dim. of *calyx* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A row of small leaflets placed at the base of the calyx on the outside. A partial involucre containing but one, or perhaps two flowers. [CALYCULE.]

CALYCLE.

¶ The cut shows 1. Flower of Schœpfia with calycle at base; 2. Calycle of Schœpfia; 3. Calycle of Mallow.

† **căl'-ў-cōĭd,** *a.* [From Gr. κάλυξ (*kalux*) = a calyx, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot.: Calyx like.

† **căl-ў-cōĭd'-ĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Gr. κάλυξ (*kalux*) = a calyx; εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Bot.: Having the form or appearance of a calyx.

caļ-ўç'-ō-mĭs, *s.* [Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful; κόμη (*komē*) = hair.]

Bot.: A genus of Cunoniaceæ, now called Acrophyllum (q.v.).

căl-ў-cō-phŏr'-ĭ-dææ, *s. pl.* [From Gr. κάλυξ (*kalux*), genit. κάλυκος (*kalukos*) = a cup, and φορέω (*phoreō*) = to bear, to carry.]

Zool.: An order of Siphonophora (Oceanic Hydrozoa). They are transparent organisms, generally found floating on or near the surface in tropical and sub-tropical seas. They consist of a long stem with a body sac at the proximal, and swim by the rhythmical contraction of their nectocalyces or bells.

căl'-ўç-ū-lāte, căl'-ў-cled, *a.* [Lat. *calyculus*, dim. of *calyx* (q.v.).] [CALICULATE.]

† **căl-ў-cūle,** *s.* [Lat. *calyculus*, dim. of *calyx* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A little calyx. A bundle or row of small bracts, which forms a verticil immediately beneath the calyx, and resembling an exterior calyx; example, the Pink. In the Potentilla the calycule is formed by the stipules united two by two, which are a dependence of the sepals.

cal-ўm'-ĕ-nē, *s.* [Gr. *κάλυμμα* (*kalumma*) = a veil, a covering; *καλύπτω* (*kaluptō*) = to veil, cover.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Trilobites, occurring in the Silurian rocks. They appear to have possessed the power of rolling themselves up into a ball, as some recent allied genera do, for the purpose either of safety or of concealment. *Calymene Blumenbachii* is the well-known Dudley Trilobite.

CALYMENE BLUMENBACHII.

căl-ў-mĕn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *calymene* (q.v.), and pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Trilobites. [CALYMENE.]

căl'-ў-ŏn, *s.* [CALION.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* A hard, round stone. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

2. *Masonry:* Flint or pebble stone used in building walls.

cal-ў-phў'-ŏm-ў, *s.* [From Gr. *κάλυξ* (*kalux*), genit. *κάλυκος* (*kalukos*) = a calyx, and *φύω* (*phuō*) = to bring forth, to produce.]

Bot.: Abnormal adhesion of the calyx to the corolla. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

cal-ўp'-sō, Cal-ўp'-sō, *s.* [Gr. *κάλυψις* (*kalupsis*) = a covering, *καλύπτω* (*kaluptō*) = to cover, conceal.]

1. *Mythol.:* The goddess of silence, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and Queen of Ogygia, who tried by every art to detain Ulysses on his way home from Troy.

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the fifty-third found. It was discovered by the astronomer Luther, on the 4th April, 1858.

3. *Bot.:* A genus of Orchids, found in North America. *Calypso borealis* is the most beautiful of northern orchids. It is a tuberous terrestrial plant, with one leaf and one flower only. The rose-coloured flower appears at the end of a slender sheathed stem. The leaf is thin, many nerved, either ovate or cordate. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cal-ўp'-tĕr, *s.* [CALYPTRA.]

cal-ўp-tō-blăs'-tĭc, *a.* [From Gr. *καλυπτός* (*kaluptos*) = covered, and *βλαστός* (*blastos*) = a sprout, shoot, or sucker.]

Zool.: Noting or pertaining to those Hydrozoa in which the nutritive or generative buds are provided with an external protective receptacle. (*Allman.*)

calyptoblastic hydroids, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The hydroids above described. It comprehends the Sertularians and the Campanularians.

cal-ўp'-tō-līte, *s.* [Gr. *καλύπτω* (*kaluptō*) = to hide, conceal; suff. *-lite* (*Min.*) = Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: The same as ZIRCON (q.v.).

cal-ўp-tō-rhўn'-chŭs, *s.* [Gr. *καλύπτω* (*kaluptō*) = to hide; *ῥύγχος* (*rhunchos*) = a beak, or snout.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds of the Psittacidæ or Parrot family.

cal-ўp'-tra, *s.* [Gr. *καλύπτρα* (*kaluptra*); from *καλύπτω* (*kaluptō*) = to hide, cover.]

Botany:

1. *Gen.:* A hood-like body connected in some plants with the organs of fructification. It exists in some flowering plants and in mosses. Used specially for—

(1) A number of bracts united to cover the flower. Example, Pileanthus.

(2) A lid or operculum to the stamens. It may be made of consolidated sepals or petals. Examples: Eucalyptus, Eudesmia.

2. *Spec.:* The hood of an urn-moss, covering the top of the theca like a cup.

căl-ўp-træ'-a, *s.* [Lat. *calyptra*; Gr. *καλύπτρα* (*kaluptra*) = a hood, covering.]

Zool.: A genus of Gasteropods, furnished with a patelliform shell, to the cavity of which a smaller conical one adheres, like a cup in a saucer. It is the typical genus of the family Calyptræidæ. The species are called Cup-and-Saucer Limpets. Tate estimates the known recent species at fifty and the fossil at thirty-one, the latter from the chalk, if not from the carboniferous formation on till now. They are called Bonnet Limpets.

căl-ўp-træ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From *calyptræ(a)*, and fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Gasteropods comprising, among other genera, Calyptræa and Crepidula of Lamarck.

căl-ўp-trăn'-thēs, *s.* [From Gr. *καλύπτρα* (*kaluptra*) = a cover, as of a quiver (?), a woman's veil, and *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Myrtaceæ. The species are from America. The flowers of *Calyptranthes aromatica* might be used for cloves.

cal-ўp'-trāte, *a.* [Lat. *calyptra*; Gr. *καλύπτρα* (*kaluptra*); and Eng. suff. *-ate.*]

Botany:

1. *Gen.:* Having a veil or covering like a calyptra or hood.

"Such a calx is operculate or *calyptrate.*"—*Balfour: Botany*, p. 184.

2. *Of a calyx:* Bursting on one side at the period of falling. Example, Eschscholtzia. (*Lindley.*)

cal-ўp'-trĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *calyptra* = a hood; *forma* = form.]

Bot.: Having the form or appearance of a calyptra or hood.

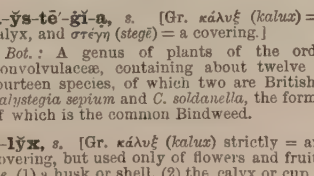
cā-lў-săc'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [From Gr. *κάλυξ* (*kalux*) = a calyx, and *σακκίον* (*sakkion*) = a small bag.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Clusiaceæ (Guttifers). Only known species, *Calysaccion longifolium.* It is from India and China. The flower buds are very fragrant. They are used in India for dyeing silk yellow and orange.

căl-ўs-tē'-ġĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. *κάλυξ* (*kalux*) = a calyx, and *στέγη* (*stegē*) = a covering.]

Bot.: A genus of plants of the order Convolvulaceæ, containing about twelve or fourteen species, of which two are British—*Calystegia sepium* and *C. soldanella*, the former of which is the common Bindweed.

cā'-lўx, *s.* [Gr. *κάλυξ* (*kalux*) strictly = any covering, but used only of flowers and fruits, *i.e.* (1) a husk or shell, (2) the calyx or cup of a flower (Lat. *calix* = a cup), from *καλύπτω* (*kaluptō*) = to cover, to conceal.]



CALYX (1) FOXGLOVE, (2) PRIMROSE.

1. *Bot.:* The most outerly integument of a flower, consisting of several verticillate leaves, either united by their margins or distinct, usually of a green colour and of a ruder and less delicate texture than the corolla. (*Link, Lindley*, &c.). When only one series of floral integuments is present, that single one is considered as a calyx, and not as a corolla. The divisions of a calyx are called *sepals.* A *superior* or *adherent* calyx is one not able to be separated from the ovary; an *inferior* or *free* one is actually separate. A *calyceolate calyx* is one surrounded at the base by a ring of bracts. The term *æstivation* (q.v.) may be used of a calyx as well as of a complete flower. A calyx is not the same as a *perianth*, the latter being a calyx and corolla combined, as in a tulip or an orchid, and not a solitary calyx. A *common calyx* is called an *involucre* (q.v.).

2. *Zool.:* The cup-shaped body of a Crinoid or that of a Torticella.

* **căl'-zōons, * căl'-sōunds,** *s. pl.* [O. Fr. *calçons*; Fr. *caleçon, caleçons*; Ital. *calzoni*; Sp. *calzones*, augment. of Ital. *calzo*; Sp. *calzas*; Fr. *chausse* = hose, stockings, from Lat. *calceus* = a shoe, *calx* = a heel.] Drawers. (*Sir T. Herbert.*) (*Webster.*)

"The next that they weare is a smocke of callico, with ample sleeves, much longer than their armes; under this, a paire of *calzoones* of the same, which reach to their ancles."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 63.

cām, * kăm, * kamme, *a., adv., & s.* [Gael., Ir., & Wel. *cam* = crooked.] [CAMBER.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Crooked, curved.

2. *Fig.:* Crooked in temper, perverse, cross, peevish. (*Provincial.*)

* **B.** *As adv.:* Wrong, out of the right course.

"This is clean *kam.*—
Merely awry."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

"Against the wooll, the wrong way, cleane contrary, quite *kamme.*"—*Coltgrave.*

C. *As substantive:*

1. The projecting part of a wheel or curved plate, so shaped as to cause an eccentric or alternating motion of any required velocity or direction in another piece pressing against it.

2. A ridge or mound of earth. (*Provincial.*) (*Wright.*)

cam-ball, *s. & a.*

¶ *Cam-ball valve:* A valve acted upon by a cam on the axis of a ball-lever, so that, as the float in a cistern, the cam may press against the stem of the valve and close it, preventing the ingress of water.

cam-gear, *s. & a.*

¶ *Cam-gear wheeling:*

Mach.: A certain arrangement of gearing.

cam-shaft, *s.*

Mach.: A shaft having cams or wipers for raising the pestles of stamping-mills. It is called also a *tumbling-shaft* or *wallower.* (*Knight.*)

cam-wheel, *s.*

Mach.: A wheel so constructed as to move eccentrically, and cause an alternating or reciprocating motion in another part of the machine.

* **cām,** *pret. of v.* [COME.] (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*) Came.

1. *Old English:*

"Tho *cam* the thridde dais ligt."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 114.

2. *Scotch:*

"The poor Hieland body, Dugald Mahoney, *cam* here a while syne."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxiii.

* **cām'-a-ca,** *s.* [Low Lat. *camoca, camaca*; O. Fr. *camocas*; Mod. Gr. *καμουχάς* (*kamouchas*).] A kind of fine cloth.

"Your curtaines of *camaca.*"
Squire of Low Degree, 835.

* **ca-māil',** *s.* [Ital. *camaglio.*]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* A camel.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fabric:* A capuchin, or short cloak, sometimes made of fur, but probably originally of camel's hair.

2. *Mil.* (*Ancient Armour*): A neck guard of chain-mail which was added to the bascinet, or headpiece, in the time of Edward III.

Cam-ăl-du-lĕn'-sĭ-ans, *s. pl.* [From Camaldoli or Campo Maldùli, a desert spot on the lofty heights of the Apennine chain of mountains.]

Ch. Hist.: A monastic fraternity founded in 1023 by Romuald, an Italian, at the place described in the etymology. It still flourishes, especially in Italy. Some are cœnobites and others eremites.

*** căm'-ą-mél, * căm'-ą-mĕlle, * căm'-ą-mile, * căm'-ma-myle,** *s.* [CAMOMILE.]

căm-ar-ą (1), *s.* [From Gr. *καμάρα* (*kamara*) = anything with an arched cover, a vaulted chamber.]

1. *Bot.:* A carpel.

2. *Comm.:* The hard, durable timber of *Dipteryx odorata*, a leguminous plant, a native of Guiana. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

căm'-ar-ą (2), *s.* [Native Guiana name.] The same as Ackawar Nutmeg. It is produced by *Acrodiclidium camara*, a species of the Laurel order. It is considered in Guiana to be one of the most efficacious remedies in colic, diarrhœa, and dysentery. (*Lindley.*)

' căm-ą rĭl'-ą, *s.* [Sp. *camarilla* = a little room, dim. of *camara* = a chamber.]

1. The audience chamber or private room of a king.

2. A band or company of conspirators; a cabal, a clique. (*Wright.*)

căm-ar-lĕn'-go, *s.* [Sp. *camarlengo* = a chamberlain (q.v.).] A high functionary chosen when the decease of a Pope is expected not to be far distant, to govern the Church during the interregnum, and to see that irregular practices and all foreign or personal influence shall be excluded from the election.

"If the *Camerlengo* has only moderate abilities, he is greater than the Pope, for he can make the Pope."—*Times*, Sept. 28, 1877.

cą-măs'-sĭ-ą, *s.* [From North American Indian *quamash*, the name of the plant.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Liliaceæ. The bulbs of *Camassia esculenta* are eaten by the North American Indians.

cąm'-ą-yeû, cąm'-ą-ĭ-eû, *s.* [CAMEO.]

1. [CAMEO.]

2. *Painting:* A term used where there is only one colour, and where the lights and shadows are of gold, wrought on a golden or azure ground. This kind of work is chiefly used to represent basso relievos. (*Chambers.*)

camb (1), *s.* [COMB.]

camb (2), *s.* [CAMBIUM.]

căm'-bāyes, *s. pl.* [From Cambay, formerly an important seaport, on the gulf of the same name in India, lat. 22° 21 N., long. 72° 48 E.]

Fabrics: Cotton cloth made in Bengal, Madras, and other parts of India. (*Knight.*)

căm'-bĕr (1), *s.* [O.Fr. *cambre* = crooked. Cf. *cam*, a.]

1. (See the example.)

"*Camber*, a piece of timber cut arching, so as a weight considerable being set upon it, it may in length of time be induced to a straight."—*Mox.: Mech. Exer.*

2. *Arch.:* An arch on the top of an aperture or on the top of a beam.

3. *Nautical:*

(1) The curve of a ship's plank.

(2) The part of a dockyard where cambering is performed.

(3) A small dock in the royal yards, for the convenience of loading and discharging timber.

camber-beam, *s.*

Arch.: That which forms a curved line on each side from the middle of its length. All beams should, to some degree, be cambered, if possible; but the cambered beam is used in flats and church platforms, wherein, after being covered with boards, these are covered with lead, for the purpose of discharging the rain-water. (*Gwilt.*)

camber-keeled, *a.* Having the keel slightly arched upwards in the middle of the length, but not actually hogged.

camber-slip, *s.*

Bricklaying: A strip of wood with one edge curved equal to a rise of one inch in six feet. It is used for sinking the soffit lines of straight arches to give them a slight rise that they may settle straight. (*Knight.*)

*** căm'-bĕr** (2), *s.* [CHAMBER.]

*** camber-maid,** *s.* A chambermaid.

căm'-bĕr, *v.t. & i.* [CAMBER, *s.*]

1. *Trans.:* To make a beam camberwise or arching.

2. *Intrans.:* To bend or curve camberwise.

căm'-bĕred, *pa. par.* & *a.* [CAMBER, *s.*] Arched, curved. (*Totten.*)

căm'-bĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CAMBER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par.* & *particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of making a beam cambered or arched. (*Weale.*)

căm'-bĭ-al, *a.* [Low Lat. *cambialis*; from *cambio* = to exchange.] Pertaining or relating to exchange.

căm'-bĭ-form, *a.* [From Lat. *cambium* (CAMB), and *forma* = form, shape.]

¶ *Cambiform tissue:*

Bot. Physiol.: Narrow, thin-walled, elongated succulent cells often found in connection with sieve tubes in the structure of plants. They are called also permanent cambium. (*Thomé.*)

† căm'-bist, *s.* [Fr. *cambiste*; Sp. & Ital. *cambista*; from Lat. *cambio* = to exchange.] One skilled in the science of exchange; a billholder; a money-changer.

". . . *cambist* is not only a word of legitimate derivation, but is also a term much wanted in the English language, as there is none other to express the same meaning except Exchange which seems too general and indefinite."—*Kelly: Universal Cambist* (pref. 1811).

*** căm'-bĭs-trў,** *s.* [Eng. *cambist*; *-ry.*] The science of exchange of moneys, &c.

căm'-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *cambium* = exchange, bartering; from *cambio* = to exchange, barter.]

Bot.: The viscid substance which appears, in the spring, between the wood and bark of exogenous trees when the new wood is forming, and again disappears as soon as the wood is completely formed. It re-appears whenever the plant is again called into growth, as at Midsummer, in those species which shoot twice a year.

cambium-sheath, *s.*

Bot. Physiol.: An annular layer of formative tissue separating the very young cortex of a plant from the subjacent tissue. (*Thomé.*)

*** căm'-blĕt,** *s.* [CAMLET.]

căm-bō'ge, *s.* [GAMBOGE.]

căm-bō'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Cambodja, or Cambodia, in the Eastern Peninsula, from which much of the gamboge of commerce is obtained.]

Bot.: An old genus of plants, order Clusiaceæ (Guttifers). It is now merged in GARCINIA (q.v.).

*** căm'-bŏk,** *s.* [CAMMOCK.]

căm-bōo'se, *s.* [CABOOSE.]

*** căm'-brą-sīne,** *s.* [CAMBRIC.] A sort of fine linen resembling cambric, made in Egypt.

Căm'-brāy, † Căm'-brāi, *s. & a.* [Altered from *Cameracum*, the Roman name of the city.]

A. *As subst.:* A city of France, department of the Nord, lat. 50° 10 N. and long. 3° 14 E.

B. *As adj.:* Brought from or in any other way pertaining to the city described under A.

Cambray stone, *s.*

Min.: A name for Moss Agate, or Mochastone.

căm'-brĕl, * căm'-mĕr-ell, *s.* [CAMBER.] A piece of bent wood, by which butchers hang up carcases of slaughtered animals.

Căm'-brĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Cambria* = Wales.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or belonging to Wales.

"Him answer'd then his loving mate and true,
But more discreet than he, a *Cambrian* ewe."
Cowper: The Needless Alarm.

II. *Geol.:* Of or belonging to the series of rocks described under B. II. (See the terms *Cambrian formation, group*, or *system.*)

B. *As substantive:*

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* A native of Wales.

II. *Geology:*

1. *Formerly:* In 1835 Sedgwick gave this name to some much-disturbed and apparently unfossiliferous old strata, until then known as "Grauwacke," which he had traced out in Cumberland and North Wales. Just previously, Murchison had fixed the term "Silurian" to a series of fossiliferous deposits in Shropshire and Wales, known by him afterwards as the Ludlow, Wenlock, Llandovery, Caradoc, Llandeilo, and Lingula groups. These were all regarded as younger than, and lying above, Sedgwick's "Cambrian" series; the position, however, of the Bala limestone (equivalent to the "Caradoc Sandstone" of Shropshire) was mistaken, and consequently the boundary-line provisionally fixed by the two observers was misplaced. Fossils characteristic of the "Silurian" were afterwards found in strata thus placed in the "Cambrian" series, and hence the latter name became limited to the lowest beds. This nomenclature was generally adopted, until Sedgwick, renewing his work, criticised it. A better knowledge of the fossils has of late modified the classification, as given below.

2. *Now:* As defined by Hicks and others, the Cambrian is a thick series of slates, schists, sandstones, and conglomerates, with both intruded and intercalated igneous rocks, linked by similarity of fossils, and older than the Silurian series. They occur in Wales and elsewhere, contain many Trilobites and Brachiopods, with other fossils, and are known as:—1. Tremadoc Slates (uppermost); 2. Lingula-flags; 3. Menevian-beds; and 4. Longmynd group, consisting of Harlech grits and Llanberris slates. The Geological Surveyors (following Murchison) limit the term to the Longmynd Group; but others (after Sedgwick) include all Murchison's "Lower Silurian" (Bala and Llandeilo groups) in the "Cambrian."

Cambrian formation:

Geol.: The series of rocks described under B. II.

Cambrian group:

Geol.: Lyell's name for the Cambrian rocks belonging to what is more commonly termed the Cambrian formation, the word group in this sense now tending to obsolescence.

Cambrian system: The same as *Cambrian formation* and *Cambrian group* (q.v.).

cām'-brĭc, * cām'-brĭck (1), *s. & a.* [In Dut. *kamerijck*; Ger. *kammertuch*; Fr. *toile de Cambrai*; from *Cambray*, a town in France, where it was originally made.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A kind of very fine white linen cloth.

"He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; inkles, caddises, *cambricks*, and lawns."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

2. A kind of fabric made of hard-spun cotton yarn, of different colours, in imitation of linen cambric. (*Webster.*)

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or made of the material described in A 1.

"And *cambrick* handkerchiefs reward the song." *Gay.*

*** cām'-brĭck** (2), *s.* [CAMMOCK.]

cām-bür'-ą, chām'-bür-ų, *s.* [Brazilian *chamburu.*]

Bot.: A plant, *Carica digitata*, order Papayaceæ (Papayads). It is regarded, where it grows, as a deadly poison.

cām'-buў, *s.* [A Brazilian word (?).] The native name of a fruit derived from a species of Eugenia. It is said by Von Martins to be excellent for desserts.

Cām'-dēn'-ĭ-an, *a.* [From William Camden, founder, in 1622, of the Professorship mentioned in the example.] Founded by Camden.

"He was *Camdenian* Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

cām'-dŭ-ĭ, *s.* [From Gael. *cam* = crooked, and *dubh* = black.] A kind of trout. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

cāme, *pret. of v.* [COME.]

cāme (1), *s.* [COMB.] (*Scotch & N. Eng.*)

cāme (2), *s.* [CAMES.]

cām'-el, * cam-eil, * cam-aĭl, * cham-ayle, * cham-el, * cham-aĭl, * cham-elle, * cam-elle, * kam-el, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *chamel, camel*; Sp. & Ital. *camelo*; Gael. *camhal*; Lat. *camelus*; Gr. *κάμηλος* (*kamēlos*); from Heb. גָּמָל (*gámál*); Arab. *jamal.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The name given to two animals, the *Camelus dromedarius* and *C. bactrianus* [CAMELUS], the former generally called the Arabian Camel, or simply the Camel, and the latter the Bactrian Camel.

1. The Arabian species, which has but one hump on its back. Of this there are two varieties: Variety 1 is large and full of flesh, and able on an emergency to carry burdens of 1,000 lbs. weight, though 500 or 600, or at most 800 lbs., are a more appropriate load. The soft-cushioned foot is admirably adapted to support the animal in traversing the desert, and its stomach can be converted into water-tanks, from which a supply of the precious fluid can be obtained when the animal has no other method of slaking its thirst. So admirably is it adapted for the arid wastes, that it has been called the ship of the desert. Variety 2 is leaner and of a smaller size. It is often called the Dromedary (from Gr. δρομάς (*dromas*) = running), the name being given because of its swiftness. It is unfit to bear heavy burdens, but will go one hundred miles a day. It is generally used for riding by men of quality.

2. The Bactrian species, which is stouter and more muscular than the Arabian Camel, from which it differs in having two humps on its back.

"Him and his men and hire *kamel*."
Story of Gen. and Exod., 1,398.

"*Camelle* or *chamelle*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"*Camels* have large solid feet, but not hard. *Camels* will continue ten or twelve days without eating or drinking, and keep water a long time in their stomach, for their refreshment."—*Calmet.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut. (Pl.):* Hollow cases of wood, constructed in two halves, so as to embrace the keel, and lay hold of the hull of a ship on both sides. They are first filled with water and sunk, in order to be fixed on. The water is then pumped out, when the vessel gradually rises, and the process is continued until the ship is enabled to pass over a shoal or sill. Similar camels were used at Rotterdam about 1690.

2. *Stocking frames:* A bar mounted upon four wheels, and capable of being drawn forward and backward through a small space. Upon it are mounted the jacks with their springs, and the slur-bar upon which traverses the slur by which the jacks are actuated successively. (*Knight.*)

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Camel-backed, camel-hide.*

camel-bird, *s.* A name given to the ostrich.

camel-insects, *s. pl.* A name sometimes given to the insects of the genus Mantis (q.v.).

camel-locusts, *s. pl.* The same as CAMEL-INSECTS (q.v.).

camel's-hair, camel-hair, * camel-hare, *s. & a.*

***A.** *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The hair of a camel.

2. *Fabric:* A rough fabric made of the hair of a camel.

"Wit *camelhare* was he cledde."—*Metrical Homilies*, p. 10.

B. *As adj.:* Made of the hair of a camel.

"Bees will act like a *camel-hair* pencil."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. iv., p. 97.

camel's-hay, *s.*

Bot.: A kind of sweet-smelling rush—the *Andropogon schœnanthus*—growing in Eastern countries.

camel's-thorn, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, *Alhagi Camelorum.*

ca-mē'-lē-ŏn, *s.* [CHAMELEON.]

cameleon-mineral, *s.* [CHAMELEON-MINERAL.]

căm-ĕl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *camelus* (q.v.), and fem. pl. suffix *-idæ*.]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Ruminants, containing the Camels and Llamas. The dentition differs from that of the typical Ruminantia. In the upper jaw there are three teeth on each side in front separated by slight intervals. There are a conical incisor, a canine, and a premolar. Then after a gap the rest of the molars follow. There are no horns. The lower surface of the foot is applied to the ground. There are two toes enclosed in skin, and the hoofs are reduced almost to the size of nails. There are two recent genera—Camelus in the eastern hemisphere, Auchenia in the western.

2. *Palæont.:* Various extinct genera of Camelidæ have been found in the Lower Miocene and in the Pliocene of North America. In the eastern world no species has been found earlier than the Upper Miocene (?) of the Sewalik hills on the flanks of the Himalayas. It is a genuine Camelus, *C. sivalensis.*

căm-ĕl-ī'-na, *s.* [Lat. From Gr. χαμαί (*chamai*) = on the ground, and λίνον (*linon*) = flax.]

Bot.: A small genus of cruciferous plants (Brassicaceæ), containing two or three European and North American species. They are dwarf annual or perennial herbaceous plants, with stem-clasping leaves, and terminal racemes of yellow flowers. The most interesting species is the *Camelina sativa*, a doubtful inhabitant of Britain, and sometimes called Gold of Pleasure. It is cultivated in some parts of the Continent for the fibre and oil obtainable from its seeds, which are sometimes imported into this country under the name of Dodder-seed. By pressure they yield a clear yellow-coloured oil, something like linseed-oil, and the residual cake has been recommended as food for cattle. The fibre is used in many parts for making brooms.

căm'-ĕ-līne, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *cameline;* Fr. *camelin;* Ital. *camellino;* Low Lat. *camelinus* = pertaining to a camel; *camelus* = a camel.]

† **A.** *As adj.:* Pertaining to or of the nature of a camel.

***B.** *As subst.:* A coarse fabric, made originally of camel's-hair. [CAMLET.]

"Dame Abstinence streyned, toke on a robe of *camelline*." *Rom. of Rose*, 7,366.

căm-ĕl-ī'-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *camelina*, and fem. pl. suffix *-eæ*.] The same as Camelinidæ (q.v.). (*Hooker & Arnott.*)

căm-ĕl-ī'-nī-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat *camelina*, and fem. pl. suffix *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family, sub-tribe, or sub-section of the Brassicaceæ or Cruciferæ (Crucifers), and the tribe or section Notorhizeæ. [CAMELINEÆ.]

*** ca-me'-li-on,** *s.* [Eng. *camel*, and *lion*.] Apparently used for CAMELOPARD (q.v.).

"*Camelion*, that is, a beest lijk a camele in the heed, in the bodi to a pard."—*Wickliffe: Deut.* xiv. 5.

cą-mĕl'-lĭ-ą, *s.* [From Camelli, a Jesuit, by whom the flower was introduced from the East.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Ternströmiaceæ (Theads). It is very near akin to Thea, which contains the tea plant; indeed, some botanists combine the two genera into one. The native countries of the Camellias are the eastern side of the Himalaya mountains, Cochin-China, China, Japan, and the Eastern Islands. *Camellia japonica*, said to have been introduced into Britain by Robert James, Lord Petre, is the original whence have been derived all the numerous varieties now cultivated in Britain. It has broad shining leaves and red flowers. *C. maliflora*, the Apple-blossomed Camellia, may be a variety of the last-named plant. *C. reticulata*, a very fine species, has flowers of a deep rose colour, sometimes six inches across. The seeds of the Chinese *C. oleifera* yield a valuable oil.

cą-mĕl'-ō-pard, căm'-ĕl-ō-pard, *s.* [From Lat. *camelus* = a camel; and *pardus* = a panther. He is so named because he has a neck and head like a camel; he is spotted like a pard, but his spots are white upon a red ground. (*Trevoux.*) Cf. *leo-pard.*]

Zool.: A name sometimes given to the Giraffe, *Camelopardalis Giraffa*. [CAMELOPARDALIS, GIRAFFE.]

căm-ĕl-ō par'-dal-ĭs, căm-ĕl-ō-par'-dal-ŭs, *s.* [CAMELOPARD.]

1. *Zool.* (*of the form* camelopardalis): The typical genus of the family Camelopardalidæ (q.v.).

2. *Astron.* (*of the form* camelopardalus): The Camelopard, a northern constellation, first so named by Hevelius. A straight line, drawn from Capella to the pole-star, passes through its centre.

căm-ĕl-ō-par'-dĕl, *s.* [From Eng. *camelopard*, and suffix *-el.*]

Her.: An imaginary animal, being a Camelopard with two straight horns, more prominent than those which the divinely-made Camelopard (the Giraffe) possesses.

căm-ĕl-ŏ-par'-dī-dæ, căm-ĕl-ō-par-dăl'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *camelopardalis* (q.v.), and fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Ruminants, containing only one known species, the *Camelopardalis Giraffa*. The dentition is the same as in the Deer. [CAMELOPARDALIS.]

2. *Palæont.:* Some species of the Camelopardalis have been found in Miocene rocks in the Old World.

căm'-ĕ-lot, *s.* [CAMLET.]

căm'-ęl-rў, *s.* [Eng. *camel; -ry.*]

1. A place where camels come to receive, or be relieved of, their burdens.

2. Troops mounted on camels.

cą-mē'-lŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of mammals, type of the family Camelidæ (q.v.). The species differs from those of Auchenia (q.v.) in having the toes separate, and in possessing one or two humps on its back. There are two species, *Camelus dromedarius*, the Dromedary or Arabian Camel, and *C. bactrianus.* [CAMEL.]

2. *Palæont.* [CAMELIDÆ.]

căm'-ĕ-ō, că-māi-eu, cā-māy-eu (eu as **ū),** *s. & a.* [Ital. *cammeo, cameo;* Fr. *camée, camayeu;* O. Fr. *camaheu;* from Low Lat. *camahutus.* Nothing is known as to its origin.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A precious stone carved in relief, such as the onyx or agate. The stone used should have two or more layers of different colours, and the art consists in cutting away portions of the stone so as to expose these different colours in the various parts of the work to which they are appropriate. Shells, especially the strombus or stromb shell, a genus of wing shells, are frequently used for the same purpose.

". . . we will call the attention of our readers to the two terms of engraving entitled *camaieu* and intaglio. . . . We refer our readers to Winkelman's interesting account of the celebrated *cameos* which are handed down to us. . . ."—*Foreign Quarterly Review*, No. 1.

¶ The accent is rarely on the second syllable.

"Each nicer mould a softer feature drinks,
The bold *cameo* speaks, the soft intaglio thinks."
Darwin: Botanic Garden.

***2.** Any carved work in low relief.

II. *Painting.* [CAMAIEU (2).]

B. *As adj.:* Salient as opposed to intaglio.

cameo-incrustation, *s.* A bas relief cast of a bust or of a medal inclosed within a coating of white flint-glass. It was first introduced by the Bohemians.

căm'-ĕ-ō-tўpe, *s.* [Eng. *cameo; type.*]

Phot.: A small vignette daguerreotype for mounting in a jewel case like a cameo.

căm'-ĕr-ą (1), *s.* [Ital. *kamera* = a chamber; Lat. *camera* = a vault; Gr. καμάρα (*kamara*), anything with an arched cover, . . . a vaulted chamber.] [CHAMBER.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Any instrument having a dark chamber, and especially the camera-obscura and the camera-lucida (q.v.).

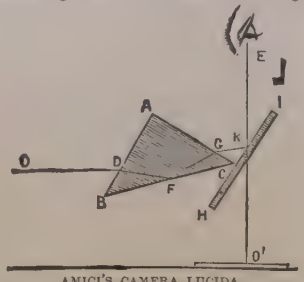
2. *Law:* The judge's chamber in Sergeants' Inn.

¶ To hear a cause *in camera:* To hear a cause privately in the judge's own room instead of in open court.

3. *Naut.:* A kind of ship used in the Black Sea.

camera-lucida, *s.* [In Ger. *kamera lucida;* from Lat. *camera* (q.v.), and *lucida* = containing light, full of light, bright; opposed to *obscura* = dark.] An instrument invented by Dr. Woolaston in 1804 or 1807, and subsequently improved by Professor Amici of Modena. Its design is to produce on a plane surface such a representation of a landscape, an object of natural history, or other visible thing, as may enable one to delineate it with accuracy. In Dr. Woolaston's instrument there is a glass prism of such a form that its base or its apex (it is the same with both) has the following angles: 90°, 67½, 135°, and 67½. An object placed at a proper distance, in a horizontal direction, from one of the planes enclosing the right angle, will send forth rays, which in their passage through the prism will be twice totally reflected, and finally reaching the observer's eye, placed near one of the acute angles and looking downwards, will enable it

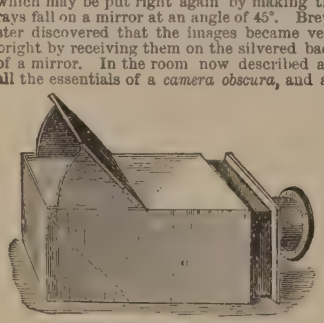
to see the object of which it is in quest depicted on a surface placed in proper focus beneath. It is difficult for the eye, however, to take in both the figure and the point of the pencil at the same moment. In Professor Amici's instrument, designed to cure this defect, there is a rectangular glass prism (A C B) with one of the perpendicular faces (A B) turned, as in the former case, to the object (O) which is designed to be depicted, whilst the other (A C) is at right angles to an inclined plane of glass (I H). The rays O D proceeding from the object O are slightly



AMICI'S CAMERA LUCIDA.

refracted at D, totally reflected at F, again refracted at G, and partially reflected at K; finally reaching the eye at E, &c., making it see the image at O'. The point of the pencil is seen at the same time quite distinctly through the inclined glass plate, and there is thus every facility for tracing the picture correctly.

camera obscura, *s.* [In. Ger. *kamera obskura*; Fr. *chambre obscure*; Ital. *camera oscura*. From Lat. *camera* (q.v.), and *obscura*, f. adj. = obscure, dark.] An instrument of which, as the name imports, the essential feature is a dark chamber. It was invented, according to some, by Friar Bacon, about the 13th century; but is generally attributed to Baptista Porta, who published a work at Antwerp in 1560 in which it was described. If in the window of a chamber from which light is everywhere rigidly excluded a hole is made, about an inch in diameter, the rays streaking in will depict on the opposite wall a rude picture of the moving panorama seen in the street, or any other objects which may rest or pass before it. The delineation is, however, very shadowy, but may be made better defined by placing a double convex lens in the aperture and a sheet of paper in proper focus for the picture. The lens will reverse the figures, which may be put right again by making the rays fall on a mirror at an angle of 45°. Brewster discovered that the images became very bright by receiving them on the silvered back of a mirror. In the room now described are all the essentials of a *camera obscura*, and all


CAMERA OBSCURA.

that is needful is to imitate the procedure now described in an artificial "camera" or "room" made small enough to be portable. For the walls may be substituted a rectangular wooden box, formed of two parts sliding in each other, like the joints of a telescope, so as to adjust the focus to bodies more or less distant. A tube with a lens is fixed in one side of it, and is turned to the object to be represented. The rays entering fall on a mirror sloped at an angle of 45°, which reflect them upwards to the observer's eye. It is convenient that they may be made to pass through a horizontal plate of glass, on which tracing paper may be placed so as to enable one to draw the figure if he be so disposed, but now this is generally done not by the hand but by photography (q.v.). A lid to the box is of use in ridding the observer of superfluous light.

There are other forms of camera. One with a triangular prism which acts both as condensing lens and mirror, and casts downwards on a table or screen a representation of the surrounding scene or landscape. Such an instrument placed on a hill in a city, and so adjusted that more or less distant objects may be brought into focus, presents a beautiful panorama of the streets with their moving population.

camera-stand, *s.*

Phot.: A frame on which the camera rests, and which is adjustable to vary the height, horizontal presentation, or inclination of the optic axis as may be required. (*Knight.*)

* **căm-ĕr-ād-e, * căm-ĕr-ā'-dō,** *s.* [Fr. *camarade*; Ital. & Sp. *camerada*, from *camera* = a chamber.] [Comrade.] One who occupies the same chamber; hence, a companion, an associate, especially in arms.

"*Camerades* with him, and confederates in his design."—*Rymer.*

* **căm-ĕr-al-ĭs'-tĭc,** *a.* [Fr. *caméralistique*; Ger. *cameralistik*, from Low Lat. *cameralista* = a money-changer, financier, from Low Lat. *camera* = a vault, treasury; Lat. *camera* = a chamber.] Pertaining to finance or the public revenue.

* **căm-ĕr-al-ĭs'-tĭcs,** *s. pl.* [Cameralistic.] The science of public finance, or the raising and disposition of taxes and public revenue.

căm-ĕr-ăr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after J. Camerarius, a botanist of Nuremberg, who died in 1721.]

Bot.: A genus of handsome flowering shrubs, order Apocynaceæ. *Cameraria latifolia* is the Bastard Manchineel-tree. It is so called from possessing properties like those of the True Manchineel (*Hippomane Manchinella*), which is of the Euphorbiaceous order.

căm'-ĕr-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *cameratus*, pa. par. of *camero* = to vault; *camera* = a vault, chamber.]

* 1. *Arch.:* To build in the form of a vault, to arch over or ceil.

† 2. *Zool.* (*of shells*): To divide into a series of chambers by transverse partitions.

căm'-ĕr-ā-tĕd, *a.* [Lat. *cameratus*.]

* 1. *Arch.:* Built in the form of an arch or vault, ceiled over.

† 2. *Zool.* (*of shells*): Divided into a series of chambers by transverse partitions; chambered.

"The *camerated* and siphoniferous structure of one of its constituent parts."—*Owen: Comp. Anat.*, lect. xxiii.

căm-ĕr-ā'-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Camerate, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

* **C.** *As subst.:* The act of building in the form of a vault, or of arching over and ceiling a compartment.

* **căm-ĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *cameratio*, from *camero* = to arch.] A vaulting or arching over, the constructing of a vault or arch.

"We have shewed their use where two arches intersect, which is the strongest manner of *cameration*."—*Evelyn: On Architecture.*

* **cam'-er-elle,** *s.* [Low Lat. *camerella*, dim. of *camera* = a chamber.] A little chamber, a closet.

"A *camerelle*; *camerella*."—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

căm-ĕr-ō-nĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Called after the Rev. Richard Cameron, a noted Scotch Presbyterian Covenanter and field preacher, who, entering the little town of Sanquhar, in Dumfriesshire, on the 22nd June, 1680, boldly issued a proclamation renouncing his allegiance to Charles II., and declaring him deposed for breach of covenants, tyranny, and other alleged crimes. Mr. Cameron was killed in a conflict with the military at Airdsmoss, in Kyle, and those with him slain, taken, or dispersed. His followers became a separate denomination soon after the revolution of 1688, and developed into the Reformed Presbyterians. [Reformed Presbyterians.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or in any way connected with the above-mentioned Richard Cameron or his followers.

¶ *Cameronian regiment:* The 26th of the British army. [B.]

"The Earl of Angus was able to raise a body of infantry, which is still, after the lapse of more than a hundred and sixty years, known by the name of the *Cameronian Regiment*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

B. *As substantive:*

Ch. Hist.: A follower of the Rev. Richard Cameron. At the time of his death, his adherents had not separated from their Presbyterian brethren. They did so, however, after the Revolution of 1688, and became a distinct denomination. Though in certain respects they disapproved of the settlement then made, yet they considered it a vast improvement on that of the preceding Stuart dynasty, and gave it active support. The government of William and Mary, in consequence, when in some danger from the Jacobites, raised two regiments from the Cameronians, one of which (that mentioned above), still remains part of the British army. [Cameronian Regiment.] For the subsequent history of the Cameronians see *Reformed Presbyterians.*

† **căm'-ĕr-ў,** *s* [Etym. unknown.]

Farriery: The frounce, a disease in horses.

cāmeṣ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from *calmes*, s. pl. (q.v.).] Small slender rods of cast lead in glazing, twelve or fourteen inches long, of which, when drawn separately through a species of vice, forming a groove on each side of the lead, the glaziers make the patterns for receiving the glass of casements, and for stained-glass windows. (*Gwilt.*)

* **cạ-mēse',** *s.* [Camis.]

"Oh! who is more brave than a dark Suliote,
In his snowy *camese* and his shaggy capote?"
Byron: Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, ii. 72.

cām'e-stēr, * kêm'e-stēr, *s.* [From Scotch *came* = a comb, and suffix *-ster*.] A woolcomber. (*Balfour.*)

* **căm'-ĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Fr.]

Mil.: A small three-wheeled cart drawn by two men, formerly used to convey ammunition.

* **căm'-ĭs,** *s.* [Sp. *camisa*; Ital. *camicia*; Fr. *chemise*; from Low Lat. *camisia* = a shirt or thin dress.] [Chemise.] A light thin dress of linen.

"All in a *camis* light of purple silke"
Spenser: F. Q., V. v. 2.

* **căm'-ĭ-sāde, * căm-ĭ-sā'-dō,** *s.* [Fr. *camisade*, from O. Fr. *camise* = a shirt.]

Military:

1. A shirt or white dress worn by soldiers so that they might recognise each other in a night assault or sally.

2. A night assault or surprise, in which the soldiers wore their shirts over their armour.

"Sit in your shirtsleeves, as if meditating a *camisade*."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), ii. 330.

"They had appointed the same night, whose darkness would have encreased the fear, to have given a *camisado* upon the English."—*Hayward.*

* **Căm-ĭ-sa'rds,** *s.* [Fr. *camisade*, from O. Fr. *camise*; Low Lat. *camisia*.] A sect of French Huguenots, who in their war against Louis XIV. wore their shirts over their armour.

* **căm'-ĭs-ā-tĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *camisa* = a shirt.] Having the shirt outside the other dress.

cạ-mī'se, *s.* [Camis, Chemise.]

căm'-lĕt, * cam'-e-lot, *s. & a.* [Fr. *camelot*, Sp. *camelote*; Ital. *cambellotto*; O. Ital. *camellotto*; from Lat. *camelus*; Gr. καμηλωτή (δορά) [*kamēlōtē* (*dora*)] = camel's skin or hair; κάμηλος (*kamēlos*) = a camel.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Rough cloth made of camel's hair.

2. A rough fabric composed of wool and cotton, or hair and silk, with a wavy or variegated surface.

". . . some finer weave of *camelot*, grogram, or the like; . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

B. *As adj.:* Made of the material described under A.

"They were all in white *camlet* cloaks."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

* **căm'-lĕt-ĕd, * chăm'-lĕt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *camlet*; *-ed.*] Wavy, streaked, or variegated like camlet. (*Herbert.*)

"The paper become sleek and *chamletted* or veined in such sort, as it resembles agat or porphyry."—*Sir T. Herbert: Trav.*, p. 294.

*** căm'-line,** *s.* [CAMELINA.]

Bot.: Withering's name for *Camelina sativa* (q.v.).

*** căm'-ma-mȳld,** *s.* [CAMOMILE.] Camomile. (*O. Scotch.*)

"The clavyr, catcluke, and the *cammamyld*."
Gawain Douglas, 116.

căm'-mas, * căm'-as, *s.* [Probably a native name (?).]

Bot.: An esculent plant, *Camassia esculenta*, of North-western America, the bulbs of which are eaten by the natives.

*** căm-mĕde, * căm'-mȳd,** *a.* [CAM, *a.*] Having a crooked or flattened nose; pug-nosed.

"*Cammyd* or short nosyd. *Simus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

căm'-mĕd-nĕsse, * chăm'-mȳd-nĕsse, *s.* [From Mid. Eng. *cammyd*, and suff. *-nesse.*] The quality of possessing a short nose.

"*Chammydnesse* (*cammednesse*, P.). *Similas.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** căm'-mĕr-age, * căm'-ŏr-age (age** as **ĭj), * cam-roche,** *s.* [From *cambray.*] [CAMBRIC.] Cambric. (*O. Scotch.*)

*** cammes,** *s.* [CAMES.] (*O. Scotch.*)

căm'-mŏck, * căm'-mĭck, * căm'-mŏke, *s.* [A.S. *cammoc*; Gael. *cam* = crooked.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A crooked stick. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Botany:*

1. The Rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis*, a plant characterised by its long, crooked, and strong roots. [REST-HARROW.]

2. *Hypericum perforatum.* Hampshire. (*Britten & Holland.*)

3. *Achillea millefolium.* Devonshire. (*Britten & Holland.*)

cammock-whin, *s.* *Ononis arvensis.*

*** cam-mus,** *a.* [CAMOUS.]

† căm'-nōsed, *a.* [Eng. *cam*, and *nosed.*] Flat-nosed, pug-nosed. (*Scotch.*)

*** cam-ok,** *a.* [CAM (1).] Crooked. (*Scotch.*) [CAMY.]

căm'-ō-mīle, * căm'-ō-mĭll, chăm'-ō-mīle, * căm'-mō-mȳle, * căm'-ō-mȳle, * căm'-a-mĕl, *s.* [In Dan. *kameelblomst, kamille*; Dut. & Ger. *kamille*; Fr. *camomille*; Low Lat. *camomilla*; from Gr. χαμαί-μηλον (*chamai-mēlon*) = earth-apple. So called from the smell of its flower.] A British plant, *Anthemis nobilis.* [ANTHEMIS.]

¶ 1. *Blue Camomile: Aster trifolium.*

2. *Dog's Camomile:* (1) *Anthemis cotula*, (2) *Matricaria inodora*, (3) *Anthemis arvensis.*

3. *German Camomile:*

Pharm.: The flower-heads of *Matricaria chamomilla.*

4. *Purple Camomile:* (1) *Aster Tripolium*, (2) *Adonis autumnalis.*

5. *Red Camomile: Adonis autumnalis.*

6. *Roman Camomile: Anthemis nobilis.*

7. *Scotch Camomile:*

Pharm.: Anthemis nobilis.

8. *Unsavoury Camomile* (Unsavoury is here = without smell): *Matricaria inodora.*

9. *White Camomile: Anthemis nobilis.*

10. *Wild Camomile:* Various species of Anthemis.

Camomile goldins: A plant, *Matricaria inodora.*

căm'-ŏr-ăge *s.* [CAMMERAGE.] (*Scotch.*)

căm'-ŏr-ŏche, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] *Potentilla anserina.* (*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 204.)

ca-mor'-ra, *s.* [Ital. = an Irish rugge, an upper cassock; see also def. 2.]

1. A blouse, a smock-frock. (*N.E.D.*)

2. A secret organisation in Naples under the Bourbons, which assumed the duties of a vigilance committee. (The name is said to be derived from a kind of short coat worn by the members.)

ca-mor'-rĭsm, *s.* The system of a camorra; mob-law; anarchy.

ca-mor'-rist, *s.* [Eng. *camorr(a)*; *-ist.*] A member of a camorra (q.v.).

ca-moû-flĕt (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr. *camouflet* = a whiff.]

Fortif.: A small mine, with 10 lb. charge, placed in the gallery of a defensive mine to blow in that of a besieger.

*** cā'-moŭs, * ca'-mois, * ca'-mus, * cam'-mus, * ca'-moys,** *a.* [O. Fr. *camus*; Ital *camuso.* Cf. *cam*, a.] Flat, squat. (Applied only to the nose.)

"Round was his face, and *camois* was his nose."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,9:2.

"Many Spaniards . . . have not worn out the *camous* nose unto this day."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*

căm'-ō-vȳne, * cam-o-wyno, *s.* [Corrupted from Eng. *camomile* (?).]

1. *Anthemis nobilis.*

2. *Anthemis cotula.* (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

¶ *Dog's Camovyne:* "Weak-scented Feverfew"—either *Matricaria inodora* or *M. chamomilla.*

*** căm'-ōw,** *a.* [CAM.] Curved. (*Scotch.*)

Camow-nosed: Flat-nosed. (*Scotch.*) The same as CAM-NOSED.

*** cā'-moŭsed, * cā'-mŭsed,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *camous*; *-ed.*] Flattened (applied only to the nose); pug-nosed.

"Though my nose be *camus'd*, my lips thick."
B. Jonson: Sad Shepherd.

*** cā'-moŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *camous*; *-ly.*] So as to be flattened; awry.

"Her nose some dele hoked,
And *camously* croked."
Skelton: Poems, p. 124.

căm, *s.* [A.S. *camp*; Fr. *camp*; Ital. & Sp. *campo*; Lat. *campus* = a field.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) A field, a plain, a level surface.

(2) The same as II. 1.

". . . shall one carry forth without the *camp*."—*Lev.* xvi. 27.

"Beyond the limits of his *camps* and fortresses he could scarcely be said to have a party."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

* (3) A division of a settlement.

"And the children of Israel shall pitch their tents, every man by his own *camp* . . ."—*Numb.* i. 52.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) Applied to any level surface, even to the sea, as a plain.

"To search all corners of the watery *camp*."
Sylvester: Du Bartas.

* (2) The army or number of persons encamped together in tents or other temporary lodgings.

"Both *camps* approach, their bloody rage doth rise."
Sylvester: Du Bartas

"Dismiss thy *camp*."—*Marlowe: Mass. at Paris*, ii. 1.

* (3) An army in the field.

". . . and in this situation, carrying more show than real force with it, the *camp* arrived at Bernice."—*Hume: History of England*, v. 319.

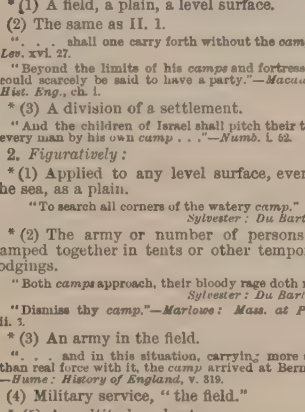
(4) Military service, "the field."

* (5) A multitude, a host.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mil.:* The space occupied by an army halted with tents pitched.

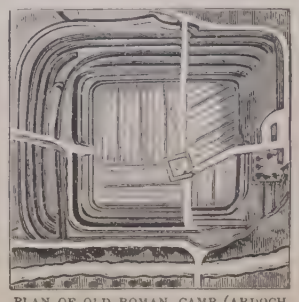
(1) *Old British Camp:* A camp not angular



PLAN OF OLD BRITISH CAMP (CAER CARADOC, SHROPSHIRE).

occurring in England is, as a rule, of British origin; one with angles is presumably Roman.

(2) *Old Roman Camp:* A Roman encampment was, as a rule, a square, each side of it 2,150 Roman or 2,077½ English feet. Each of the sides had a gate. The *principia*, or principal street, ran from side to side, not quite bisecting each of them. In the rear of it was another one parallel to the first. Behind this, part of the allied forces were encamped. In the centre, between the two streets, were the quarters of the prætor commanding and his staff. Between the *principia* and the front of the camp the body of the troops were encamped. A street called *quintana* ran parallel to the others through the centre of this main part of the camp, and five streets crossed it at right angles.



PLAN OF OLD ROMAN CAMP (ARDOCH, PERTHSHIRE).

(3) *Modern Field Camp:* If not near the enemy, infantry are distributed on dry ground, the cavalry near water, the artillery near good roads, the hospital and transport in rear. If near the enemy, they are arranged in order of battle. Sloping, grassy land, with no brushwood, affords the best site, which is selected by the quarter-master general's department. Infantry: frontage, that of the battalion in line, or half that space; tents in lines at right angles to front, one row for each company. Cavalry: four rows of tents, horse-lines between the rows. Artillery: guns in line in front, then horse-lines, wagons, and men's tents. In each case kitchens, officers' tents, and regimental baggage in rear of all.

(4) *Camp of Instruction:* A camp, either temporary or permanent, for the purpose of hardening soldiers and accustoming them to field duty.

(5) *Intrenched camp:* A space of ground large enough to contain an army, and protected by a chain of permanent or temporary detached works.

2. *Agric.:* A mound of earth under which potatoes and other vegetables are stored, as a protection against frost.

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Camp-bedstead, camp-boy, camp-fire*, and *camp-followers.*

camp-bed, *s.* A small light cot or bedstead, generally of iron, for the use of military men or travellers.

camp-ceiling, *s.*

Arch.: A ceiling in which the marginal portion is sloping, following the line of the rafters, while the mid-portion is level.

camp-chair, *s.* A form of folding chair adapted to be carried by a pedestrian, or packed away in an ambulance or wagon when on the march. [FOLDING-CHAIR.]

camp-fever, *s.*

Med.: The name popularly given to all those forms of fever which occur during a campaign, when large bodies of men are camped out and huddled together in a limited space, without a proper regard to the laws of sanitation and to the necessary supply of pure air, water, and food. The fever most likely to occur under such circumstances would be typhus, malignant and common, typhoid, intermittent (ague), dysentery, diarrhœa, &c.

*** camp-fight,** *s.* The decision of any dispute by combat; a trial by arms.

"For their trial by *camp-fight*, the accuser was, with the peril of his own body, to prove the accused guilty."—*Hakewill.*

camp-kit, *s.* A box, with its contents, for containing soldiers' cooking and mess utensils, such as the camp-kettle, plates, &c.

camp-meeting, *s.* A religious meeting held in an encampment.

camp-mill, *s.* A mill adapted for the use of an army, to grind grain on the march or in camp. It is carried on a wagon or running-gears, and is sometimes driven by the wheels in travelling; sometimes by a sweep operated by horses or men after the wheels are anchored or sunk in the ground.

camp-sheeting, *s.*

Hydraulic Engineering: A piling erected at the foot of an embankment to prevent the out-thrust or the washing by the current or waves. It consists of guide-piles exteriorly, against which are placed wale-pieces, which are horizontal timbers. Within these are driven vertical planks of the nature of pile-sheeting. (*Knight.*)

camp-stool, *s.* A chair whose frame folds up into a small compass for convenience of packing or carriage. Camp-stools were known in ancient Egypt, and were constructed in a manner similar to ours.

camp-stove, *s.* A light sheet-iron stove, specially arranged with a view to portability, and adapted for heating a tent or hut, and for cooking purposes.

camp-table, *s.* A table adapted to fold into a small space for transportation.

camp-vinegar, *s.* A mixture of vinegar with cayenne pepper, soy, walnut catchup, anchovies, and garlic.

cămp (1), *v.t. & i.* [Camp, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To lodge an army in tents.

"Now troops can be landed at the port in the morning, and *camped* here ere darkness falls."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 23, 1881.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To pitch tents; to lodge in tents.

"We boldly *camp'd* beside a thousand sail."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xviii. 306-7.

¶ *To camp out:* To lodge in a tent away from houses in the open country.

* 2. *Fig.:* To rest.

"The great grasshoppers, which *camp* in the hedges in the cold day."—*NaA.* iii. 17.

*** cămp** (2), *** camp-yn, * kempe, * kam-pyn,** *v.i.* [A.S. *campian;* O. Fris. *kampa, kempa;* Ger. *kämpfen;* Dut. *kampen;* O. H. Ger. *kamfjan, kemfan.*] [Champion.]

1. To contend, strive.

"No kynge vndire Criste may *kempe* with hym one."
Morte Arthure, 2,634.

2. To romp. (*Scotch.*)

3. To play football.

"*Campyn, kampyn. Pedipila.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** camp-ball,** *s.* A foot-ball.

cămp-pagn'-a (pagna as **pan-ya),** *s.* [Ital. *campagna;* from Lat. *campania.*] [Campaign.]

1. *Gen.:* An open, level tract of country.

2. *Spec.:* The level district in Italy near Rome. [Champaign.]

cămp-pagn'-ol (pagnol as **pan-yŏl),** *s.* [Fr. *campagnol;* from *campaigne* = field; Ital. *campagnuolo.*]

Zool.: A small species of vole, called also the Meadow-mouse, *Arvicola arvalis* or *agrestis*, which is very destructive to roots and seeds in fields and gardens.

cămp-pāign' (*g* silent), **cămp-pāin',** *s.* [Fr. *campaigne;* Sp. *campaña;* Ital. *campagna;* Lat. *campania.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A large open tract of country without hills.

2. *Mil.:* Those operations of armies which terminate in a decisive result, after which follows a temporary cessation of hostilities or the conclusion of peace.

"For I am sure I am fitter to direct a *campaign* than to manage your Houses of Lords and Commons."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. *Metal.:* The period during which a furnace is continuously in operation. (*American.*)

† cămp-pāign' (*g* silent), *v.i.* [Campaign, *s.*] To serve in the field with an army.

". . . the officers who *campaigned* in the late rebellion . . ."—*Sir R. Musgrave: History of the Irish Rebellion*, p. vi.

cămp-pāign'-ĕr (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *campaign; -er.*] One who serves in a campaign, a soldier.

"Both horse and rider were old *campaigners*."—*Smollett: Expedition of Humphry Clinker.*

cămp-pāign'-ĭng (*g* silent), *pr. par. & s.* [Campaign, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.* (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.:* The act of serving with an army in the field.

*** cămp-pā'-na,** *s.* [Low Lat. *campana* = a bell. In Sp. & Ital. the flower is also called *campana*, from the shape of the flowers.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A bell, especially one for a church.

2. *Bot.:* The pasque flower.

"*Campana* here he crops, accounted wondrous good."
Drayton: Polyolb., s. 15.

cămp'-pa-nal, *a. & s.* [From Low Lat. *campana* = a bell; and suff. *-al.*]

A. *As adjective:*

Bot.: Pertaining to the genus Campanula, as "the Campanal alliance."

B. *As subst.* (*Pl. Campanals*): The English name given by Lindley to his alliance Campanales (q.v.).

cămp-pan-ā'-lēs, *s. pl.* [From Low Lat. *campana* = a bell; and pl. m. or f. suff. *-ales.*]

Bot.: Campanals, an alliance of plants, epigynous Exogens, containing dichlamydeous monopetalous flowers and an embryo with little or no albumen. Lindley places in it the orders Campanulaceæ, Lobeliaceæ, Goodeniaceæ, Stylidiaceæ, Valerianaceæ, Dipsaceæ, and Asteraceæ (q.v.).

† cămp-pā'ne, *s.* [Lat. *campana* = a bell.]

Her.: A bell, or bell-shaped vessel borne on coat-armour.

† cămp-pā'ned, *a.* [Lat. *campana* = a bell.]

Her.: Furnished with or bearing bells.

cămp-pan-ê'-rŏ, *s.* [Sp.]

Zool.: The Bell-bird, a native of Brazil.

† cămp-păn'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *campana* = a bell; *forma* = form, shape.]

Bot.: Bell-shaped: an epithet applied to flowers which resemble a bell in shape.

cămp'-păn-ĭ-lĕ, *s.* [Ital. & Low Lat. *campanile* = a bell-tower, steeple; *campana* = a bell.] A tower for the reception of bells, principally used for church purposes, but now sometimes for domestic edifices. The campanile at Cremona is very celebrated, being 395 feet high. That at Florence, by Giotto, is 267 feet high, and 45 feet square. The most remarkable of the campaniles is that at Pisa, commonly called the "Leaning Tower." It is cylindrical in form, and surrounded by eight stories of columns, placed over one another, each having its entablature. The height is about 150 feet to the platform, whence a plumb-line lowered falls on the leaning side nearly thirteen feet outside the base of the building. (*Gwilt.*)

*** cămp-pan-ĭl'-ĭ-form,** *a.* [Ital. *campanilla* = a little bell; dimin. of Lat. *campana* = a bell; *forma* = shape, form.] Bell-shaped.

cămp-pan-ŏl'-ō-ğĭst, *s.* [Eng. *campanolog(y); -ist.*] One skilled in the science of campanology or bell-ringing.

cămp-pan-ŏl'-ō-ğy, *s.* [Lat. *campana* = a bell, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a treatise, discourse.] The science of bell-ringing; a treatise on bell-ringing.

cămp-păn'-ū-la, *s.* [Low Lat. *campanula* = a little bell, dim. of *campana* = a bell.]

Bot.: The Bell-flower, so called from the shape of its flowers. An extensive genus of herbaceous plants, giving the name to the order Campanulaceæ. *Campanula rapunculus*, Rampion, is much cultivated for the roots, which are boiled tender and eaten hot with sauce, or cold with vinegar and pepper. Of the British species *C. latifolia* is the finest; the flowers are large and blue, or (in the Scottish woods) sometimes white. The best known species is *C. rotundifolia*, the Harebell, or Blue-bell of Scotland. All the foregoing species are British. A foreign one, *Campanula glauca*, is said by the Japanese to be a tonic.

cămp-păn-ū-lā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *campanula*, and fem. pl. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A natural order of plants, chiefly natives of the north of Asia, Europe, and North America. More than 200 species of this family are known, of which more than 80 are indigenous or cultivated in Britain.

cămp-păn-ū-lăr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Low Lat. *campanula* = a little bell.]

Zool.: The type genus of the family Campanulariidæ, in which the cup-shaped hydrothecæ are borne at the end of ringed stalks. The polypites bear a circle of tentacles below the conical proboscis.

cămp-păn-ū-lă-rī'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *campanularia;* fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of calyptoblastic Hydrozoa.

cămp-păn-ū-lăr'-ĭ-da, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *campanularia*, (q.v.), & neut. pl. suff. *-ida.*]

Zool.: An order of hydroid Zoophytes. They are closely allied to the Sertularida, but their hydrothecæ, with their containing polypites, are supported on conspicuous stalks, and are terminal, while those of the Sertularida are sessile or subsessile and placed laterally

cămp-păn'-ū-lāte, *a.* [Low Lat *campanulatus*, from *campanula* = a little bell, dim. of *campana* = a bell.]

Bot. &c.: Having the shape or form of a bell, bell-shaped.

cămp-păn-ū-lī'-na, *s.* [Low Lat. *campanula* = a little bell; neut. pl. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: A genus of calyptoblastic Hydrozoa, the typical one of the family Campanulinidæ. There are three species. Stem simple or branched rooted; cells pointed above; polypes cylindrical, with webbed tentacles. Reproduction by free medusa webs, single in each capsule. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

cămp-păn-ū-lĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *campanulina*, the type; and fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of sertularian or calyptoblastic Hydrozoa, with ovatoconic cells, stalked; polypes long, cylindrical, with a small conical proboscis.

*** cam-par,** *s.* [Camper (2).]

Camp'-bell-ite (*p* silent), *s.* A member of a denomination founded by two Baptist ministers of Kentucky, Thomas and Alexander Campbell. The Campbellites style themselves Disciples of Christ, and are also called New Lights.

cămp-çē'll'-ĭng, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *cam* = crooked, curved, and *ceiling.*]

Arch.: A ceiling whose form is convex inwardly.

Cămp-pē'a-çhy, cămp'-pēach-y, *s. & a.* [From the Gulf of Campeachy, in Mexico, whence the wood is imported.]

campeachy-wood, campeche-wood, *s.* The red dye-wood better known by the name of Logwood, obtained from the *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum.*

cămp-pē'-phag-a, *s.* [Gr. κάμπη (*kampē*) = a caterpillar; φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the Laniadæ or Shrike family. It is the typical one of the sub-family Campephaginæ (q.v.).

cămp-pē-pha-ğĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. (from Gr.) *campephaga* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Ampelidæ (Chatterers). They are found chiefly in the warmer parts of the Old World. None are British.

† cămp'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Camp (1), *v.*] One who encamps or lodges in a tent in the field.

cămp'-ĕr (2), *** cam-par,** *s.* [Camp (2), *v.*] A football-player.

*** căm-pēs'-tral, * căm-pēs'-trĭ-an,** *a.* [O. Fr. *campestre;* Fr. *champêtre;* from Lat. *campestris* = pertaining to the field; *campus* = the field.] Growing in the fields or country, wild.

căm'-phāte, *s.* [Eng. *camph(ic)*, and suffix *-ate.*]

Chem.: [Camphic Acid.]

căm-phēn'e, căm-phĭ'ne, *s.* [Eng. *camph(or)*, and suffix *-ene* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}$. A crystalline hydrocarbon, obtained by the action of sodium stearate or acetate on a solid compound of HCl and turpentine.

*** căm'-phĕr-ĭe,** *s.* [Comfrey.]

căm'-phĭc, *a.* [Eng. *camph(or); -ic.*] Pertaining to camphor.

camphic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}O_2$. Obtained by heating camphor with alcoholic soda solution in sealed tubes to 170°—180° along with camphol. The solution is neutralised with H_2SO_4, dissolving out the sodium camphate with alcohol, evaporating and adding H_2SO_4 which precipitates the campnic acid, which is insoluble in water but soluble in alcohol. Its salts are called *camphates.*

căm-phĭn'e, *s.* [Camphene.]

căm'-phŏ-ğĕn, *s.* [From Eng. *camphor;* Mod. Lat. *camphora;* and Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Chem.: The same as Camphene (q.v.).

căm'-phŏl, *s.* [From Low Lat. *camphora* = camphor, and *oleum* = oil.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{17}(OH)$. A monatomic alcohol; there are several modifications, distinguished by their action on polarised light, as, Borneo camphor or Borneol, obtained from dryobalanops camphora, dextro 34·4°. Another dextro, 44·90, is formed together with camphic acid by the action of alcohol potash on common camphor. A third dextro, 4·5°, by distilling amber with potash. A fourth, called lævo-camphol lævo, 33·40, is found in the alcohol obtained by the fermentation of madder-root sugar. Dextro-rotary camphol forms small transparent colourless hexagonal prisms, which melt at 198° and distil at 212°; soluble in alcohol and ether, insoluble in water. Lævo-rotary camphol forms a crystalline white powder slightly soluble in water. Camphol distilled with P_2O_5 gives a hydro-carbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$. Boiled with nitric acid it is reduced to common camphor, giving off two atoms of H.

căm'-phŏl-āte, *s.* [From Eng., &c. *camphol,* and suffix *-ate* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: Camphor fused with potash unites directly with it and forms potassium campholate, $C_{10}H_{17}KO_2$.

căm'-phŏr, * căm'-phĭre, *s.* & *a.* [In Sw. & Dut. *kamfer;* Dan. *kampfer;* Ger. *kampher;* Wel. *camphyr;* Fr. *camphre;* Sp. *canfor, canfora, alcanfor;* Port. *alcanfor, camphora;* Ital. & Low Lat. *canfora;* O. Ital. *cafura;* Gr. (from Arab.) *καφουρά* (*kaphoura*). Cf. also *καρπίον* (*karpion*) = an Indian tree; Arab. & Pers. *kâfûr;* Malay *kâpûr;* Hindust. *kâpura;* Sansc. *karpûra.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:* The substance described under II. 1.

"Yet the country is exceeding good, abounding with all commodities, as flesh, corne, rice, siluer, gold, wood of aloes, *camphire,* and many other things."—*Hackluyt: Voyages,* ii. 56.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* [See 2 Chem.]

¶ *Borneo or Sumatra Camphor:* A kind of camphor made from *Dryobalanops aromatica,* or *Dryobalanops camphora,* a genus of the order Dipteraceæ or Dipterads. It differs from ordinary camphor in having six-sided crystals. It is valuable, but rarely obtained here.

2. *Chem.:* $C_{10}H_{16}O$. It is called also Laurel Camphor. Camphor is obtained by distilling with water the leaves and wood of the camphor-tree, *Camphora officinarum,* formerly called *Laurus camphora.* It is a solid white volatile crystalline mass, tough and difficult to powder, has a peculiar odour; thrown on water it revolves and is slightly soluble. It is very soluble in alcohol, ether, and strong acetic acid. It has a dextro-rotary action on polarised light. Many essential oils deposit an inactive variety. [Stearoptene.]

3. *Comm.:* Most of the camphor imported into this country comes from Formosa *viâ* Singapore. It is used to preserve natural history collections and clothes in drawers from the ravages of insects.

4. *Pharm.:* A powerful diffusible stimulant and antispasmodic, very useful, combined with extract of henbane, in genito-urinary irritation. It enters into union with opium, as a sedative, under the name of compound tincture of camphor or paregoric. It is useful in adynamic fevers, and has been employed in the treatment of hysteria, epilepsy chorea, and whooping-cough and externally, as a stimulant to stiff and painful parts, as a liniment. Officinal preparations: Aqua camphoræ, linimentum C., linim. C. comp., spiritus camphoræ, and tinctura camphoræ composita. Camphor is a poison to the lowest forms of animals and plants. It is antiseptic. In large doses it lowers the pulse and temperature, and produces headache, sickness, coldness of extremities, feeble circulation, unconsciousness, and even death. Undiluted it is a powerful irritant to mucous membranes and raw surfaces. "An artificial camphor can be made by passing hydrochloric acid gas through volatile oil of turpentine" (*Garrod*). The virtue imputed to it of preventing infectious diseases is not founded on correct observation.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

camphor-gland, *s.*

Bot.: The gland in the camphor-tree which secretes the substance after which it is named.

camphor-oil, *s.* An aromatic oil obtained from the Dryobalanops mentioned above. It has been used for scenting soap.

camphor-tree, *s.* A tree belonging to the order Lauraceæ, which furnishes camphor. It is the *Camphora officinarum.* It has ribbed

BRANCH OF THE CAMPHOR TREE.

leaves, nine stamens, and four-celled anthers. It grows in Formosa. The chopped branches of the tree are boiled in water, the camphor being deposited after a time and then sublimated in order to remove its impurities. There are two sorts of this tree: one is a native of the isle of Borneo, from which the best camphor is taken, which is supposed to be a natural exudation from the tree, produced in such places where the bark of the tree has been wounded or cut. The other sort is a native of Japan, which Dr. Kempfer describes to be a kind of bay, bearing black or purple berries, from whence the inhabitants prepare their camphor, by making a simple decoction of the root and wood of this tree, cut into small pieces; but this sort of camphor is, in value, eighty or a hundred times less than the true Bornean camphor. (*Miller.*)

† căm'-phŏr, * căm'-phĭre, *v.t.* [Camphor, *s.*] To impregnate or combine with camphor, to wash with camphor.

"Does every proud and self-affecting dame
Camphire her face for this?"
Tourneur: The Revenger's Tragedy.

"Wash-balls perfumed, *camphired,* and plain, shall restore complexions."—*Tatler,* No. 101.

căm'-phŏr-ą, *s.* [Camphor.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Lauraceæ. *Camphora officinarum* is the Camphor-tree or Camphor Laurel. [Camphor-tree.]

căm-phŏr-ā'-çĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *camphor; -aceous.*] Of the nature of or containing camphor.

căm'-phŏr-āte, *v.t.* [Camphorate, *a.*] To impregnate, combine, or wash with camphor.

*** căm'-phŏr-āte,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *camphor;* and suff. *-ate* (q.v.). In Sp. *alcanforado.*]

A. *As adjective:* Impregnated or saturated with camphor, camphorated.

"By shaking the saline and *camphorate* liquors together, we easily confounded them into one high-coloured liquor."—*Boyle.*

B. *As substantive:* [Camphoric Acid.]

căm'-phŏr-ā-tĕd, * căm'-phĭr-ā-tĕd, *pa. par. or a.* [Camphorate, *v.*] Impregnated or combined with camphor.

căm-phŏr'-ĭc, *a.* [From Eng., &c. *camphor;* and suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to camphor; occurring in or derived from camphor.

camphoric acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$. Formed by the action of hot nitric acid on camphor. Camphoric acid is slightly soluble in cold water; it crystallises in small colourless needles. By distillation it yields a colourless crystalline substance, camphoric anhydride or oxide, $C_{10}H_{14}O_3$. Calcium camphorate, by dry distillation, yields a ketone volatile oil called *Phorone,* $C_9H_{14}O$.

căm-phŏr-ŏs'-mą, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *camphora,* and Gr. ὀσμή (*osmē*) = smell.]

Bot.: A genus of Chenopodiaceæ, the plants of which have a smell like that of camphor. All are found in Asia, except one on the Mediterranean.

căm'-phŭl, *s.* [Eng. *camphor,* and suffix *-yl:* from Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = . . . matter, as a principle of being.]

Chem.: A monad radical ($C_{10}H_{17}$)'. [Borneol.]

camphyl chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}HCl$. A crystalline lævo-rotary substance, isomeric with the hydrochloride of turpentine oil. It is prepared by heating camphol in a sealed tube with HCl.

căm̆p'-ĭn̆g (1), *** căm̆p'-ŷn̆ge** (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Camp (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

"I, his despiteful Juno, sent him forth
From courtly friends, with *camping* foes to live."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, iii. 4.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of pitching a camp.

2. The act of lodging temporarily in a tent or in the open air.

căm̆p'-ĭn̆g (2), *** căm̆p'-ŷn̆ge** (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Camp (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* Football, or any similar sport.

"*Campynge. Pedipiludium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"In our island, the exhibition of those manly sports in vogue among country people is called *camping.*"—*Bryant: Anc. Mythology.*

căm̆p'-ĭ-ŏn, * căm̆'-pĭ-oŭn, * căm̆'-pŷ-ŏn, *s.* [Champion.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A champion.

"Quhen dangeir occurrit, thay refusit na maner of besines nor laubour that mycht pertene to forsy *campionis.*"—*Bellend.: Descr. Alb.,* c. 16.

2. *Botany:*

(1) A book-name for various species of Lychnis. Prior thinks the name was given because the plant was used in chaplets with which champions at the public games were crowned.

(2) A name for various species of Silene.

(3) A name for the *Cucubalus baccifer,* a silenaceous plant.

¶ *Lychnis chalcedonica* is the Campion of Constantinople; *L. Githago* is the Corn Campion; *L. Flos-cuculi,* the Meadow Campion; *Silene acaulis,* the Moss Campion; *Lychnis diurna,* the Red Campion; *L. coronaria,* the Rose Campion, and *L. vespertina,* the White Campion.

căm-pō'-dĕ-ą, *s.* [From Gr. κάμπη (*kampē*) = a caterpillar; and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, from their elongated shape.]

Entom.: A genus of Thysanura. The insects, like their allies the Lepismæ, live under stones and in other dark places. Sir John Lubbock thinks it a modern representative of an ancient type form from which the higher insects originally took their rise. (*Nicholson: Zool.*)

căm̆p'-ru-lĭ̆, *a.* [Camp (2), *v.*] Contentious, quarrelsome. (*Scotch.*)

căm̆p-tō-çĕr'-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. καμπτός (*kamptos*) = bent, curved; κερκος (*kerkos*) = a tail.]

Zool.: A genus of Entomostraca, of the order Cladocera, and family Lynceidæ. There is only one species, *Camptocercus macrouros* Carapace striated longitudinally, slightly sinuated and ciliated on the anterior margin; beak rather blunt. It is aquatic. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

căm̆p-tŏt'-rō-pal, *a.* [Gr. καμπτός (*kamptos*) = curved, bent, and τρόπη (*tropē*) = a turning, a turn.]

Bot.: For definition and example see Campulitropous.

cămp-tu-lĭ-cŏn, *s.* [Formed from Gr. *καμπτός* (*kamptos*) = flexible, from Gr. *κάμπτω* (*kamptō*) = to bend, curve; and *οὖλος* (*oulos*) = woolly, curled.] It is merely a trade name.

Fabrics: A compound used as a substitute for carpet or oil-cloth. It is made by a combination of powdered cork and the poorer qualities of india-rubber, and is painted or ornamented on the surface like oil-cloth. It is not suitable for chambers, as being a good conductor of heat, and feeling as cold to the bare feet as wood or oil-cloth. It may be employed for cleaning knives, which is done by covering a strip of wood with it; then sprinkling the surface with the cleaning powder, and rubbing on the knife. The surface does not wear away, and the result is very satisfactory.

cămp-u-lit-rŏ-poŭs, căm-pў-lit-rŏ-pal, căm-pў-lŏt-rŏ-poŭs, *a.* [Gr. *καμπύλος* (*kampulos*) = curved, and *τρόπη* (*tropē*) = a turning.]

Bot.: Having the ovule so bent or curved that the micropyle, chalaza, and hilum are near each other.

"Such ovules are called *campylotropal* or *campylotropous*, when the portions either side of the line of curvature are unequal, or *camptotropal* when they are equal."—*Balfour: Botany*, p. 236.

cămp'-ў, *a.* [Camp (2), *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

1. Brave, heroical.

2. Ill-natured, quarrelsome.

cămp'-ў-lite, *s.* [Gr. *καμπύλος* (*kampulos*) = bent, crooked, curved, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Mimetite or Mimetesite. Dana places it under his third variety, *i.e.*, that containing much phosphoric acid. It is found at Drygill, in Cumberland.

cămp-ў-lō-dĭs'-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. *καμπύλος* (*kampulos*) = curved, bent; *δίσκος* (*diskos*) = a disk.]

Bot.: A genus of Diatomaceæ, with frustules single, free, disk-shaped; the disk curved or twisted (saddle-shaped); furnished with mostly radiate markings, frequently interrupted. They are aquatic and marine. Smith describes nine species. (*Griff & Henfrey.*)

cămp-ў-lŏp'-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *καμπύλος* (*kampulos*) = curved; *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Zool.: A genus of birds, of the family Trochilidæ, or Humming-birds.

cămp-ў-lō-spĕr'-mate, * căm-pў-lō-spĕr'-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. *καμπύλος* (*kampulos*) = curved, *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: Having the edges of the seed curved, so as to form a channel or groove, as in some umbelliferous plants.

cămp-ў-lŏt'-rŏ-pal, *a.* [From Gr. *καμπύλος* (*kampulos*) = bent, crooked, and *τρόπος* (*tropos*) = a turning, and Eng. suff. *-al.*] The same as Campylotropous (q.v.).

cămp-ў-lŏt'-rŏ-poŭs, *a.* [From Gr. *καμπύλος* (*kampulos*) = bent, crooked, and *τρόπος* (*tropos*) = a turn, a direction.] [Campulitropous.]

Bot.: A term used of an axis of an ovule when, in place of being straight, it is curved down upon itself to such an extent that the formam almost touches the hilum. Example, the Mignonette. (*Lindley.*)

cămp'-ў-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. *καμπύλος* (*kampulos*) = crooked, bent.]

Entomol.: A genus of coleopterous insects of the tribe Elateridæ. *Campylus dispar* is common in Britain.

*** camp-yon,** *s.* [Campion, Champion.]

căm'-scho, căm'-schol, *a.* [Etym. doubtful. Cf. *camshachle.*]

1. Crooked.

"The hornyt byrd quhilk we clepe the nicht oule,
Within hir cauerne hard I schoute and youle,
Laithely of forme, with crukit *camscho* beik;
Ugsum to here was hir wyld elrische skreik."
Douglas: Virgil, 202, 2.

2. Ill-humoured, contentious, crabbed; denoting crookedness or perverseness of temper.

căm-shach-le, căm-shâuch-le (*ch* guttural), *v.t.* [From Scotch *cam* = crooked, and *shauchle* (q.v.).] To distort.

¶ *Shauchle* is to distort in one direction, *camshauchle* in two.

căm'-stĕa-rў, căm'-stē-rie, căm'-stair-rie, *a.* [Gael *comhstri* = striving together; *comhstritheach* = contentious.] Froward, perverse, unmanageable. (*Scotch.*)

"Lies a *camsteary* chield, and fasheous about marches."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. 1.

căm'-stōne, *s.* [Etym. of first syllable doubtful.]

1. Common compact limestone, probably of a white colour.

"At the base of the hill, immediately after the coal is cut off, you meet with several layers of *camstone* (as it is termed with us), which is easy [easily] burned into a heavy limestone."—*P. Campsie: Stirlings. Statist. Acc.*, xv. 327.

2. White clay, somewhat indurated.

căm-strŭd'-ġeoŭs, *a.* [Probably from the same as *Camsteary.*] Perverse, unmanageable. (*Scotch.*)

*** cā'-mŭs,** *s.* [Camis.]

"And was yclad, for heat or scorching air,
All in silken *camus*, lilly white,
Purfled upon with many a folded plight."
Spenser: F. Q., I.I. iii. 26.

cā'-mŭs, cā'-mŭse, *a.* [Camous.]

*** cā'-mŭsed,** *a.* [Camoused.]

"She was *camused*."—*Gower: C.A.*, ii. 210.

căm'-wood, *s.* [From the native word *kambi.*] A wood produced by a leguminous plant, *Baphia nitida*. It is a dyewood, used with alum and tartar as a mordant; but the colour is not permanent. It is employed for dyeing bandana handkerchiefs, the hue being deepened by the addition of sulphate of iron. Turners use it for making knife-handles, and cabinet-makers for ornamental knobs to furniture. Camwood is called also Barwood and Ringwood.

"A red dyewood first brought from Africa by the Portuguese. It is principally obtained from the vicinity of Sierra Leone, where it is called *kambi*; whence its name of *cam* or *camwood* has obviously been derived. The colouring matter which it affords differs but little from that of ordinary Nicaragua wood."—*McCulloch: Dictionary of Commerce.*

*** cam'-y,** *a.* [*Cam*, a.; *-y.*] Crooked, rugged.

"Of *camy* ege and holtis fare to se."
Douglas: Virgil, 237.1.

căn (1), *** con, * conne, * cun, * kan** (*pres.*), **could, * couth, * kuth, * couthe, * kuthe,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *cunnan* = (1) to know, (2) to be able, which has the present tense as follows:—*ic can, thu canst, he can, we, ye, they cunnon;* in the past tense the forms are *cudhe* in the sing., and *cudhon* in the plural, whence comes the modern *could*, the *l* in which is a pure blunder, and has been inserted from a supposed analogy with *would* and *should*, in which the *l* belongs to the root. Icel. *kenna;* Swed. *känna;* Dan. *kiende;* Dut. *kennen;* O.H. Ger. *kunnan;* M.H. Ger. *kunnen;* Ger. *kennen*. The root of the word is the same as that of Gr. *γιγνώσκω* (*gignōskō*), and Lat. *noscere* = to know, and the Eng. *ken* and *know.*]

*** A.** *Transitive:*

*** 1.** To know.

"He was litel worthe, and lesse he *cowd*."
Chaucer: Troilus, ii. 5.

"She *could* the Bible in the holy tongue."
Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady, i. 1.

"And *can* you these tongues perfectly?"
Beaum. & Flet.: Coxcomb.

¶ In this sense we have the phrases *to can thanks, con thonke* = to acknowledge or recognise one's obligation, to render thanks to another, and *to can maugre*, the reverse in meaning = to feel no indebtedness, or almost to owe a grudge to another. [Maugre.] (Compare the German *dank wissen;* the French *savoir gré;* and the Lat. *gratias meminisse.*)

"I *con* the grete *thonke*." *William of Palerne*, 207.

"I *can* thee *thanke* that thou canst such answeres deuine."—*Udall: Roister Doister*, p. 17.

*** 2.** To have the power of, to be able to do.

"To change thé will
Of Him who all things *can*."
Milton: P. L., xi. 310.

"The queen of love her favour'd champion shrouds
(For gods *can* all things) in a veil of clouds."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. iii. l. 466-7.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To know how, to be able; to have the power, either physically or morally, of doing anything. *Used*—

(1) With a following infinitive to express the act, the power of doing which is claimed.

"They *conne* nought here shippes stere."
Gower: Conf. Amant., i. 59.

"He lies down when I sit, and walks when I walk, which is more than many good friends *can* pretend to."—*Pope: Letter to H. Cromwell.*

¶ *Can* is frequently used in an elliptical construction, as in "he will do all that he *can*," where the verb *do* is to be understood after *can.*

* (2) Absolutely.

"In evil, the best condition is not to will; the second, not to *can*."—*Bacon.*

*** 2.** To know, understand, be skilled in.

"Thy wif hath this day spoken with a man that *can* of nigromancye."—*Gesta Romanorum* (ed. Herrtage), p. 2.

† 3. Used as a simple auxiliary verb, with the force originally of *began*, but eventually coming to mean simply *do, did.*

"Thus sayd Illioneus and thus *can* he ceis."
Douglas: Virgil, 30, 37.

¶ *I can away with* a thing = I can put up with it.

"I *can away with* a thyng, I can abyde it. *Je puis durer. I can away with* this fare."—*Palsgrave.*

"He *can away with* no company, whose discourse goes beyond what claret and dissoluteness inspire."—*Locke.*

căn (2), *v.t.* [Can (2), *s.*] To put into a can (used chiefly of meat, fish, fruit, &c., packed in cans for preservation).

*** căn** (1), *** cann,** *s.* [Can (1), *v.*]

1. Knowledge, skill.

"Thae auld warld foulks had wondrous *cann*
Of herbs that were baith good for beast and man."
Ross: Helenore (Song), p. 15.

2. Power, ability.

"But if my new rock were cutted and dry,
I'll all Maggie's *can* and her cantraps defy."
Ross: Helenore (Song), p. 134.

căn (2), *** canne, * kan,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *canna, canne;* Dut. *kan;* Icel. & Sw. *kanna;* Dan. *kande;* O. H. Ger. *channá;* M. H. Ger. & Ger. *kanne*, all = a can, tankard, or measure. Possibly borrowed from Lat. *canna;* Gr. *κάννη* (*kannē*) = a reed. If so it must have been borrowed at a very early period. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Generally:*

* (1) A vessel, made of any material, for holding water.

"There weren sett sixe stonun *cannes*."—*Wycliffe: John* ii. 6. (*Purvey.*)

(2) Now, a vessel made of metal, generally tin.

"I hate it as an unfilled *can*."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 3.

"Fill the cup and fill the *can*."
Tennyson: Vision of Sin, 95.

2. *Spec.:* A measure for liquids. (*Jamieson.*) (*Scotch.*)

"The corn teind, when commuted, is paid in butter and oil, in the proportion of about three fourths of a *can* or gallon of oil."—*Edmonstone: Zetl.* i. 163.

II. *Carding:* The tin cylinder which receives a sliver from the carding-machine.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

can-buoy, *s.*

Naut.: A small buoy employed to mark out shoals and rocks. It is sometimes spelt *cone-buoy*, and as the shape is that of a cone, it is possible that this is the correct spelling.

can-cart, *s.* A lightly framed two-wheeled vehicle supporting a large can for containing milk, &c.

can-frame, *s.*

Cotton Manuf.: A cotton-roving machine, in which the "roving" is received into cans. [Can-roving Frame.]

can-hook, *s.* A rope with hooks at each end for raising casks by the projecting ends of the staves.

can-knife, *s.* A knife for cutting open the lids of tin cans. [Can-opener.]

can-opener, *s.* An implement for opening cans containing fruit, oysters, &c.

can-roving machine or frame, *s.*

Cotton Manuf.: A machine or frame for giving sliver a slight twist, so as to constitute it a "roving," which is coiled up in a regular manner within a can.

căn (3), *s.* (*Scotch.*) [An abbreviated form of Cantel (q.v.).] A broken piece of earthenware.

cā'-naan-ĭte (1), *a. & s.* [*Canaan; -ite.*]

1. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or of the land of Canaan.

2. *As subst.:* A native of the land of Canaan.

cā′-naan-īte (2), *s.* [See def.]

Min.: The grayish-white or bluish-white rock, occurring with dolomite in Canaan, Connecticut, and referred to as massive scapolite by some authors, is massive whitish pyroxene, a mineral common in crystals in the dolomite of the region. (*Dana.*)

cā′-naan-īt-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng *Canaanit(e); -ish.*] Of or pertaining to the land of Canaan.

* **căn′-ą-cle,** *s.* A word of unknown etymology and meaning.

"The coperounes of the *canacles* that on the cuppe reres." *Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (Cleanness),* 1481.

Căn′-ą-dą (1), *s.* & *a.* [Etym. doubtful; probably from the Indian *kannatha* = a village, a collection of huts, which Cartier heard the natives apply to their settlements, and he understood of, and used it for, the whole country.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: A widely-extended region on the north or left bank of the St. Lawrence River and its great lakes. The country is said to have been discovered by Giovanni and Sebastian Cabot in 1497. The French assumed nominal possession of it in 1525, but did not establish the first permanent settlement in it till 1608. In 1759, Quebec, the capital of Canada (Lower Canada), was taken by General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory was formally ceded to the English by the Treaty of Paris. In 1867, Upper and Lower Canada (Ontario and Quebec), with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, were united into a Dominion.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

Canada-balsam, *s.* A pale balsam, resin, or oleo-resin, obtained by incision from a Canadian tree, the American Silver-fir, sometimes called the Balm of Gilead Fir (*Abies balsamea*). Canada-balsam is of the consistence of thin honey, drying slowly by exposure to the air into a transparent adhesive varnish. It is used to mount objects for the microscope and for other optical purposes. Thus, when it is sought to cut thin a piece of fossil wood, or anything similar, so as to subject it in favourable circumstances to microscopic examination, it is affixed to a more massive body by Canada-balsam.

Canada-rice, *s.* A grass, *Zizania aquatica*

Canada-tea, *s.* A plant, *Gaultheria procumbens.* It is of the Heath family.

cañada (2), (pron. **căn-ya′-dą**), *s.* [Sp. *caña* = a reed, a tunnel.] A valley, esp. a narrow valley with precipitous sides. [Cañon.]

Cąn-ā′-dĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [From Eng., &c., *Canada,* and Eng. suffix. *ian.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or in any way connected with Canada.

¶ *Canadian region:*

Zool. & Bot.: The sixteenth of the twenty-seven geographical or land regions, established to indicate the distribution of land and fresh-water shells. The botanical regions of Prof. Schouw are almost the same. (*Woodward: Mollusca.*)

B. *As subst.:* A native of Canada.

* **căn′-ąge,** *s.* [Cane (2), *s.*] The act of paying the duty, of whatever kind, denoted by the term *Cane.*

"*Canage* of woll or hides is taken for the custome thereof."—*Skene: Verb. Sign.* vo. *Canum.*

căn′-ą-gŏng, *s.* [A native Australian dialect.] [Pig-faces.]

căn-aĭl′le, *s.* [Fr. *canaille* = the viler part of the people; O. Fr. *kienaille, chienaille;* Sp. *canalla;* Port. *canalha;* Ital. *canaglia, cangliaccia,* originally like *cani di ciccia* = a pack of hounds.]

1. The rabble, the mob, the dregs or scum of the people.

2. Originally, a mixture of the coarser particles of flour and fine bran; now sometimes used for the grade known as "finished middlings." (Also spelled *canail, canal,* and *canell.*)

* **căn′-ą-kĭn,** *s.* [Dimin. of *can* (2), *s.* (q.v.).] A little can or cup.

"And let me the *canakin* clink, clink;
And let me the *canakin* clink."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

ca-năl′ (1), † **căn′-nąl,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr., Sp., & Port. *canal;* Dut. *kanaal;* Ital. *canale;* Lat. *canalis* = a channel, trench, conduit.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An artificial water-course or channel, especially used for the passage of boats.

* 2. Any channel or means of communication.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hydraulic Engineering:* In the same sense as I. 1.

2. *Hist.:* The Egyptians very early made a canal connecting the Nile and the Red Sea. It was reopened by Pharaoh Necho about 605 B.C., and at intervals by others after him. Most of the ancient nations had canals. The great canal of China was constructed partly in the seventh and partly in the ninth century, A.D.; it is 825 miles long. The first known English canal was cut by the Romans at Caerdike. The Trent and the Witham were joined in 1134, and the Bridgwater canal was commenced in 1759. The Caledonian canal was projected in 1803, but not opened till 1822. The Erie canal was begun in 1817 and completed in 1825. The Suez canal, connecting the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, was opened on the 17th November, 1869. The attempted canal across the Isthmus of Darien proved a failure. One is projected, from the Atlantic to the Pacific through Nicaragua. It is proposed that this canal shall be controlled and operated by our own people, to whom it will give convenient and speedy communication between Atlantic and Pacific ports; providing also great strategic advantage in case of war with a foreign power. The great Kiel canal, constructed by the German government for strategic purposes, connects the waters of the Baltic and North Seas. It was formally opened on June 20, 1895.

3. *Anat.:* A duct in the body for the passage of liquids or solids.

"In the cells of the Brain, and *Cannals* of the Sinewes. . ."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* No. 30.

4. *Zoology:*

(1) A channel or groove into which the aperture of carnivorous univalve molluscs is produced. In distinction from this, vegetable feeding univalves have the aperture of the shell entire.

(2) A channel in some actinozoa.

(3) A channel or tube in some sponges. Such tubes are of two kinds, incurrent or afferent canals, and excurrent or efferent canals.

5. *Bot.* (*Of the petal of a flower*): A canal leading to the central cell of the archegonium.

¶ (1) *Air-breathing cells:* The name given by Meyen and Leitgib to lacunæ in cellular tissue produced simply by the amplification of the intercellular spaces, and the separation of the cells without tearing.

(2) *Intercellular canals:* Canals arising from the spaces left between cells which do not completely touch each other. (*R. Brown.*)

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

Compound of obvious signification: *Canal-boat.*

* **canal-bone,** * **cannel-bone,** * **canel-boon** (*Eng.*), * **cannell-bayne** (*Scotch*), *s.* The collar-bone.

canal-lift, *s.* A hydro-pneumatic elevator for raising boats from one level to another.

canal-lock, *s.* [Lock.]

* **căn′-ąl** (2), *s.* & *a.* [Cannel.]

* **canal-coal,** *s.* [Cannel-coal.]

"Even our *canal-coal* nearly equals the foreign jet." *Woodward.*

* **căn-ąl-ĭc′-ų-lą,** *s.* [Lat.] The Dog-star.

căn-ąl-ĭc′-ų-lāte, căn-ąl-ĭc′-ų-lāt-ed, *a.* [Lat. *caniculatus* = channelled; from *caniculus,* dimin. of *canalis* = a channel.]

1. *Bot.:* Channelled, having a longitudinal groove or furrow.

"Not unfrequently the upper surface is somewhat channelled (*canaliculate*."—*Henfrey: Botany,* p. 45.

2. *Zoology:* Having a groove or gutter, occurring in different parts of certain spiral univalves, in zoophagous mollusca, fitted for the protrusion of the long cylindrical siphon possessed by these animals.

† **ca-năl-ĭ-zā′-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *canaliz(e); -ation.*] The act or process of cutting a canal through.

† **căn′-ą-lize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *canal; -ize.*] To make a canal through, to intersect by a canal.

"Having successfully *canalized* one isthmus, . . . he has undertaken a similar work across the Atlantic." —*Graphic,* Jan. 1, 1881.

can-al-yie, can-nail-yie, *s.* [Fr. *canaille.*] The rabble. (*Scotch.*)

"The halé *cannailyie,* risin, tried
In vain to end their gabblin."
Nicol: Poems, i. 37.

căn-ąr-ĭ′-ną, *s.* [From Eng., &c. *Canary* = the islands where the plant grows [Canary], and fem. sing. suff. *-ina.*]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Campanulaceæ. *Canarina campanula* is said to be eatable. (*Lindley.*)

cąn-ăr′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [From Lat. *canarius,* as *a.* = pertaining to dogs; as *s.* = a kind of grass, from *canis* = a dog.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Amyridaceæ. The gum of *Canarium commune* has the same properties as Balsam of Copaiva. The nuts are eaten in the Moluccas and Java, but are apt to bring on diarrhœa. An oil is expressed from them, used at table when fresh and burnt in lamps when stale. (*Lindley.*) *C. strictum* is the White Dammar-tree of Malabar. [Dammar.]

ca-năr′-ў, * **că-nā′-ra,** *s.* & *a.* [From the Canary Islands in the Atlantic Ocean, said to be so named from the size of the dogs (Lat. *canes*) there bred.]

A. *As substantive:*

† 1. A light kind of sweet wine, also called Sack (q.v.).

"Farewell, my hearts: I will to my honest knight Falstaff, and drink *canary* with him."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* iii. 2.

¶ In this sense seldom in the plural.

"But, I' faith, you have drunk too much *canaries,* . . ."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.,* ii. 4.

* 2. A kind of dance or romp.

". . . make you dance *canary,*
With sprightly fire and motion."
Shakesp.: All's Well, ii. 1.

3. A common cage-bird, *Carduelis canaria,* much valued for its singing. It is usually of a light-yellow colour, and was first brought from the Canary Islands in the sixteenth century, but now is bred extensively in Germany and England.

4. A pale-yellow colour like that of the bird. [3.]

B. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the Canary Islands. (See compounds below.)

2. Of a pale-yellowish colour.

canary-bird, *s.* [Canary, I. 3.]

"The *canary bird* is now so common, and has continued so long in a domestick state, that its native habits as well as its native country, seem almost forgotten."—*Goldsmith: Animated Nature,* bk. iv., ch. 4.

canary-creeper, *s.* A garden name for *Tropæolum aduncum,* commonly but wrongly called *T. canariense.* It is cultivated in gardens.

canary-finch, *s.* The same as Canary-bird (q.v.).

canary-grass, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, *Phalaris canariensis,* chiefly cultivated at Sandwich, in Kent. Canary-seed, the grain of the canary-grass, is much used as food for singing-birds.

canary-seed, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The seeds of Canary-grass (q.v.).

2. *Botany:*

(1) The same as Canary-grass.

(2) *Plantago major,* or Waybred. (*Britten & Holland.*)

canary-wood, *s.* The timber of *Persea indica* and *P. canariensis,* from South America. It is a sound, light, orange-coloured wood, used for cabinet-work, inlaying, and turning. (*Weale: Dict. of Terms.*)

* **ca-năr′-ў,** *v.i.* [Canary, *s.*, 2.] A cant word, which seems to signify to dance, to frolic.

". . . jigg off a tune at the tongue's end, *canary* to it with your feet, humour it with turning up your eyelids."—*Shakesp.: Love's Lab. Lost,* iii. 1.

cą-năs'-tẽr, ka-năs'-tẽr, *s.* [Sp. *canasta* = a basket.] A particular kind of tobacco, so called from the rush baskets in which it was originally brought from America.

căn'-çel, *v.t.* [Fr. *canceler;* Low Lat. *cancello* = to obliterate by drawing lines across in lattice form; from *cancellus* = a grating; pl. *cancelli* = lattice-work.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) To fence in, to inclose or surround with a fence or railing.

"Casting up a bank of sand, or *cancelling*, and railing it with posts."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, bk. iv., ch 3.

(2) To obliterate any writing by drawing the pen through it.

"Delivering it up to be *cancelled;* that is, to have lines drawn over it, in the form of lattice work or *cancelli;* though the phrase is now used figuratively for any manner of obliteration or defacing."—*Blackstone: Comment.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To obliterate, wipe out, annul.

"The end of life *cancels* all Bands."—*Shakesp.: 1 Hen. IV.*, iii. 2.

"Retreat
Cannot indeed to guilty man restore
Lost innocence, or *cancel* follies past."
Cowper: Task, iii. 673.

* (2) To exclude as by a fence, to shut out.

"The other sort . . . by doom *cancelled* from Heaven.'
Milton: P. L., vi. 379.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Math.:* To strike out equal factors.

2. *Printing:* To condemn one or more pages of a book after they have passed through the press, substituting others in their places.

"The booksellers agreed . . . to have the leaf *cancelled*."—*Boswell: Life of Johnson*, ii. 377.

¶ For the distinction between *cancel, obliterate, erpunge, blot out, raze* or *erase*, and *efface*, see BLOT OUT.

căn'-çel, *s.* [O. Fr. *chancel;* Lat. *cancelli* = cross-bars, lattice-work.] [CHANCEL.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* A boundary, bar, limit.

"Where spirit desires an enlargement beyond the *cancels* of the body . . ."—*Jeremy Taylor: Life of Christ*, pt. 3, sect. 13, § 9.

II. *Printing:*

1. The act of cancelling one or more pages during their passage through the press.

"Send me down a whole set of the sheets that I may see what *cancels* are necessary."—*Southey: Letters.*

2. The pages cancelled.

"It was his pride to read these *cancels* to his friends . . ."—*D'Israeli: Curiosities of Lit.*, p. 459.

* **căn-çĕl-lär'-ĕ-an,** *a.* [Lat. *cancellarius.*] The same as CANCELLARIATE.

* **căn-çĕl-lär'-ĕ-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *cancellarius* = (1) a doorkeeper, (2) a secretary, (3) a chancellor.] [CHANCELLOR.] Of or pertaining to a chancellor or his office.

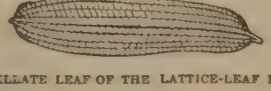
căn-çĕl-lär'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *cancellarius;* from *cancelli* = lattice-work.]

Zool.: A genus of univalve Testacea, belonging to the family Muricidæ, and Swainson's sub-family Scolyminæ, in which the shell is turbinate, scabrous, and generally reticulated, the spire and aperture nearly equal, and the body ventricose. Tate in 1875 estimated the known recent species at seventy-one, and the fossil ones at sixty, the latter from the Upper Chalk till now.

SHELL OF CANCELLARIA RETICULATA.

căn'-çĕl-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *cancellatus*, pa. par. of *cancello* = to make like a lattice; *cancelli* = cross-bars, lattice-work.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* Enclosed by a fence.



CANCELLATE LEAF OF THE LATTICE-LEAF PLANT.

II. *Bot.:* Consisting of a network of veins; lattice-like.

"A kind of square latticed or *cancellate* framework . . ."—*Henfrey: Botany*, p. 52.

* **căn'-çĕl-lāte,** *v.t.* [CANCELLATE, *a.*] To enclose with a fence, shut in. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"This act was like to *cancellating* . . . the holy mysteries."—*Taylor: Great Exemplar*, Disc. 18.

căn'-çĕl-lā-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [CANCELLATE, *v.*]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* Enclosed with a fence, shut in.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* Cross-barred; marked with cross lines like lattice-work.

"The tail of the castor is almost bald, though the beast is very hairy; and *cancellated*, with some resemblance to the scales of fishes."—*Grew.*

2. *Anatomy:* Open or cellular, as some porous bones, owing to some intersecting plates.

† **căn-çĕl-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr. *cancellation* = a cancelling; Lat. *cancellatio* = a making of a boundary, or lattice-work.]

1. *Law:* A cancelling. According to Bartolus, an expunging or wiping out of the contents of an instrument, by two lines drawn in the manner of a cross. (*Ayliffe.*)

". . . which enactment excludes the mode which was sanctioned by the former law of *Cancellation* or striking the will through with a pen."—*Lord St. Leonards: Property Law*, p. 146.

2. *Math.:* The process of striking out common factors, as in the divisor and dividend.

căn-çĕl'-lī, *s. pl.* [CANCELLUS.]

căn'-çel-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CANCEL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of obliterating, annulling or abolishing.

cancelling-press, *s.* A press having a plunger which defaces a printed stamp. These presses are usually worked by a blow or by a lever.

cancelling-stamp, *s.* A press for defacing printed stamps, to prevent their reuse. [CANCELLING-PRESS.]

căn'-çel-loŭs, *a.* [CANCELLUS.]

Anat.: Having an open or porous structure, cellular. (*Owen.*)

căn-çĕl'-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. *cancellus* (pl. *cancelli*) = an enclosure of wood, a railing, lattice, or anything similar, by which a place is enclosed or protected.]

1. *Arch.* (*generally in the pl. cancelli*):

(1) Latticed windows made with cross-bars of wood, iron, lead, &c.

(2) The rails or balusters enclosing the bar of a court of justice or the communion table of a church.

* 2. *Law:* Lines drawn across a will or other legal document with the intention of revoking it. (*Wharton.*)

3. *Anat.:* A reticulated structure existing in bones.

"In the *cancelli* of bones there is a large deposit of fat."—*Todd & Bowman: Physical Anat.*, vol. i., ch. 3, p. 80.

† **căn'-çel-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *cancel; -ment.*] The act of cancelling, cancellation.

căn'-çĕr, * can-cre, * căn'-kĕr, * can-kyr, * kan-kir, *s. & a.* [Fr. *cancre;* Ital. *cancro;* Sp. & Lat. *cancer* = a crab.] [CANKER.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Chiefly in the sense II. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Crustaceans, the typical one of the family Cancerideæ (q.v.). *Cancer pagurus* is the common eatable crab of this country. It is found in suitable localities along our shores, multitudes being caught annually for the market. It casts its shell between Christmas and Easter.

2. *Palæont.:* A cancer appears in the Cretaceous period, and others exist in the Tertiary.

3. *Astron.:* The Crab, the fourth of the twelve signs of the zodiac. It is one of Ptolemy's constellations. It denotes the northern limit of the sun's course in summer, and hence is the sign of the summer solstice. The sun enters it on June 21.

"When now no more th' alternate Twins are fir'd,
And *Cancer* reddens with the solar blaze,
Short is the doubtful empire of the night."
Thomson.

¶ *Tropic of Cancer:* [TROPIC.]

4. *Med.:* A malignant growth which is found in different parts of the human body, having a tendency to spread more or less rapidly and ultimately to terminate in death. Cancer is an inherited disease, and its growth is in all probability due to some peculiar morbid material separated from the blood, and which is constantly being renewed. Two kinds of cancer are usually described, viz., schirrus or hard cancer, and medullary or soft cancer; but there are several varieties of the latter. Hard cancer occurs most frequently in the female breast, axilla, parotid gland in the neck, and in the rectum. Soft cancer affects for the most part the internal organs, as the liver, spleen, kidneys, stomach, &c.; but there is scarcely any organ or tissue of the body which may not become the seat of this form of the disease. Hard cancer rarely occurs until after forty years of age, and is usually slow in its progress. Soft cancer, on the other hand, is most common in early life, and generally runs a very rapid course. Cancers may, under certain circumstances, be removed by surgical operation, but they are almost certain to return.

"*Canker*, sekenesse. *Cancer.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The word of him crepith as a *kankir.*"—*Wickliffe: 2 Tim.*, ii. 17.

"Any of these three may degenerate into a schirrus, and that schirrus into a *cancer.*"—*Wiseman.*

* 5. *Bot.:* A plant, perhaps the same as *Cancer-wort* (q.v.).

"To seeke th' hearbe *cancer*, and by that to cure him."—*Great Britaines Troye*, 1609. (*Wright.*) (*Britton & Holland.*)

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

cancer-cell, *s.* A cell characterised by a large nucleus, bright nucleolus, and the irregular form of the cell itself; found in many malignant tumours.

cancer-powder, cancer powder, *s.*

Pharm.: Martin's cancer-powder, once famous in North America, is believed to have consisted of an orobanchaceous plant, *Epiphegus virginiana*, with oxide of arsenic. (*Lindley.*)

cancer-root, *s.* A name given in America to various orobanchaceous plants. *Specially* — (1) *Epiphegus.* [CANCER-POWDER.] (2) *Conopholis.* (3) *Aphyllon uniflorum*, sometimes called *Orobanche uniflora.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **cancer-wort, * cancerwoort,** *s.* [Eng. *cancer*, and *wort* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A plant, *Linaria spuria*, L. [CANKERWORT.]

* **căn'-çĕr-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *canceratus*, pa. par. of *cancero* = to grow into a cancer.] To become cancerous, to canker.

"But striking his fist upon the point of a nail in the wall, his hand *cancerated*, he fell into a fever, and soon after died on't."—*L'Estrange.*

* **căn'-çĕr-ā-tĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CANCERATE, *v.*]

"Nature seemed to make a separation between the *cancerated* and sound breast, such as you often see where a caustic hath been applied."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. vi., p. 647.

* **căn-çĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *cancerat(e); -ion.*] The act or state of growing into a cancer, or of becoming cancerous.

* **căn-çĕr'-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [From Lat. *cancer* (q.v.), & fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: The typical family of the brachyourous (short-tailed) crustaceans. They are sometimes called Cyclometopa (circular foreheads). [CANCER.]

căn'-çĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *cancer; -ous.*] Having the nature or qualities of a cancer.

"How they are to be treated when they are strumous, schirrous, or *cancerous*, you may see in their proper places."—*Wiseman.*

† **căn'-çĕr-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *cancerous; -ly.*] In the manner of a cancer, cancer-like.

† **căn'-çĕr-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *cancerous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being cancerous.

căn'-çĕr-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *cancer* and *wort* (2) (q.v.).] [CANKERWORT.]

căn-çĭl'-la, *s.* [Lat. *cancellus* = lattice-work.]

Zool.: A genus of univalves, in which the spire and aperture are of nearly equal length; the whorls crossed by transverse linear ribs, crossed with transverse striæ and bands. They belong to the sub-family Mitranæ, and family Volutidæ or Volutes.

* **căn'-ered (cred** as **kĕrd),** *pa. par.* & *a.* [Canker.]

"That conning Architect of *cancred* guyle,
Whom Princes late displeasure left in bands."
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 1.

† **căn'-crĭ-form,** *a.* [Fr. *cancriforme;* from Lat. *cancer* (genit. *cancris*) = a crab, cancer; and *forma* = form, shape.]

1. Having the form of or resembling a crab.

2. Having the appearance or qualities of a cancer.

căn'-crine, *a.* [Cancer.] Having the form or nature of a crab; crab-like.

căn'-crĭn-ite, *s.* [From Lat. *cancer* (genit. *cancris*) = a crab, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A mineral closely resembling Nephelite, and probably identical with it in atomic ratio. It is found at Miask in the Urals, and is of a citron-yellow, whitish or pale-yellowish colour. It is in lustre sub-vitreous and transparent. Sp. gr., 2·42—2·5. Hardness, 5—6. (*Dana.*)

căn-crō'-ma, *s.* [In Lat. *carcroma, canceroma,* and the corruption *carchrema;* in Gr. καρκίνωμα (*karkinōma*) means a cancer, the disease; but here *cancroma* is simply from *cancer* = a crab, and means crab-eater, as does the Er. name for the genus *Cancroma = Crabier,* but it is supposed to be a mistake that the known species eat crabs.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the sub-family Ardeinæ. [Boat-bill.]

căn'-da, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

Zool.: A genus of infundibulate polyzoa, of the sub-order Cyclostomata, and family Cellularidæ.

cand-a-vaig, *s.* [Gael. *ceann* = head, and *dubhach* = a black dye; foul salmon being called "black fish."] A salmon that lies in the fresh water till summer, without going to the sea, and, of consequence, is reckoned very foul.

"We have a species of salmon called by the country people *candavaigs.*"—*A. Birse: Aberd. Statistical Acct.*, ix. 109, N.

* **căn'-dĕl,** *s.* [Candle.]

* **candel-staff,** * **candelstaf,** *s.* A candlestick.

"To be brought forth out of the *candelstaf.*"—*Wicklife: Exod.* xxv. 33.

căn-dĕ-lā'-brŭm, *s.* [Lat. *candelabrum,* * *candelaber,* * *candelabrus* = a candlestick, a chandelier, from *candela* = a candle.] A lamp-stand. Its tripedal form among the ancients is believed to have been derived from the shape of its predecessors, — braziers or basins for holding fuel, mounted on tripods. Among the Greeks and Romans they were highly ornamental, and made of bronze and marble.

candelabrum-tree, *s.* A tree (*Pandanus candelabrum.*)

* **căn'-dęn-çy,** *s.* [Lat. *candentia.*]

1. *Lit.:* A white heat.

2. *Fig.:* Excessive heat, fervour.

"Have you not made a sad division here—your paper bewraying so much *candency* for the one, and coolness in the other?"—*McWard: Contendings*, p. 181.

* **căn'-dent,** *a.* [Lat. *candens,* pr. par. of *candeo* = to shine, to glow, to burn, to be white-hot.]

1. *Lit.:* In a state of the greatest heat, next to fusion; white-hot.

"If a wire be heated only at one end, according as that end is cooled upward or downward, it respectively acquires a verticity, as we have declared in wires totally *candent.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. *Fig.:* Hot, impassioned.

"Some men . . . are keen and *candent* against any who will do this."—*McWard: Contendings*, p. 170.

căn'-dĕr-ŏs, *s.* [Native name.] An East Indian resin of a semi-transparent white colour, from which small ornaments and toys are sometimes made.

căn-dĕs'-çençe, *s.* [Candescent.] The same as incandescence (q.v.).

* **căn-dĕs'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *candescens,* pr. par. of *candesco* = to become white-hot; frequent. of *candeo* = to be white-hot.] The same as Incandescent (q.v.).

* **căn'-dĭ-cant,** *a.* [Lat. *candicans,* pr. par. of *candico* = to be whitish; *candeo* = to be white.] Becoming white; whitish.

căn'-dĭd, *a.* [Fr. *candide* = (1) white, bright, (2) innocent, upright, &c.; Lat. *candidus* = white, bright, clear; *candeo* = to be bright or white.]

I. *Lit.:* White.

"Sending Him back to Pilate in a white or *candid* robe."—*Jackson: On the Creed*, bk. viii.

"The box receives all black: but poured from thence,
The stones came *candid* forth, the hue of innocence."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xv.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of persons:* Frank, fair, ingenuous, open.

"Laugh where we must, be *candid* where we can,
And vindicate the ways of God to man."
Pope: Epistle i. 15.

2. *Of things:* Fair, unbiassed.

căn'-dĭ-date, *s.* [Lat. *candidatus* = white-robed; *candidus* = white. The term was applied because of the fact that men seeking office in ancient Rome clad themselves in a white toga. (*Trench: On the Study of Words*, p. 193.)] One who proposes himself for or solicits an office or appointment.

"Three States would have left the Democratic *candidate* in a minority of one vote."—*Times*, Nov. 13, 1876.

1. Generally used with the prep. *for* before the office or position sought.

"One would be surprised to see so many *candidates for* glory."—*Addison.*

* 2. Sometimes with the prep. *of.*

"While yet a young probationer,
And *candidate of* heav'n. *Dryden.*

căn'-dĭ-date, *v.t.* & *i.* [Candidate, *s.*]

* **A.** *Trans.:* To make fit for the position of a candidate.

"We can allow this purgatory, to purify and cleanse us, that we may be the better *candidated* for the court of Heaven and glory."—*Feltham: Resolves*, ii. 57.

B. *Intrans.:* To become a candidate; to compete with others for some office.

căn'-dĭ-date-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *candidate; -ship.*] The position or state of being a candidate; candidature.

căn'-dĭ-dat-ure, *s.* [Fr. *candidature;* Low Lat. *candidatura,* from *candidus* = white.] The same as Candidateship.

"The birth of a son and heir to the throne of Italy has caused the *candidature* of the Duke of Aosta for that of Spain to be revived."—*Daily News*, November 22, 1869.

* **căn-dĭ-dā'-tŭs,** *s.* [Lat.] A candidate.

"Be *candidatus*, then, and put it on,
And help to set a head on headless Rome."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

căn'-dĭd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *candid; -ly.*] In a candid manner, openly, frankly, ingenuously.

"We have often desired they would deal *candidly* with us."—*Swift.*

căn'-dĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *candid; -ness.*] The quality of being candid, frankness, openness of heart.

"The *candidness* of a man's very principles, and the sincerity of his intentions."—*South: Sermons*, ii. 454.

căn'-dĭed, * **căn'-dўed,** *a.* [Eng. *candy.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Converted into sugar or candy.

2. Preserved in sugar.

"Lick up the *candy'd* provender."
Butler: Hudibras, III. i. 402.

"*Candied* apple, quince and plum."
Keats: Eve of St. Agnes.

3. Coated or covered over with sugar, or some material to represent sugar.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Covered with any white substance resembling sugar.

"Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, caudle thy morning taste,
To cure thy o'er-night's surfeit?"
Shakesp.: Timon, iv. 3.

2. Having its falseness covered over or hidden with flattering and deceptive words; honied.

"Why should the poor be flatter'd?
No, let the *candied* tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee
Where thrift may follow fawning."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

candied-peel, *s.* Preserved lemon or citron peel, used in pastry and confectionery.

* **căn'-dĭ-fy,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *candifico* = to make white; *candidus* = white; *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.]

A. *Trans.:* To make white, to whiten.

B. *Intrans.:* To become white.

căn'-dite, *s.* [From the town of Candy.]

Min.: Also called Ceylonite, a variety of Spinel (q.v.). It is found at Candy, in Ceylon. Its colour is dark green to black, mostly opaque or nearly so. Sp. gr. = 3·5—3·6. (*Dana.*)

căn-dĭ-tĕ'er, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Fort.: A protection for miners, consisting of brushwood, &c.

căn'-dle, * **căn'-dĭl,** * **căn'-dĕlle,** *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *candela* = (1) white wax-light, (2) any taper; *candeo* = to be white.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Lit.:* A light made of a wick of cotton or other material enveloped in prepared wax or tallow.

¶ Candles are primarily divided into *dipped* or *mould* candles, sometimes called *dips* and *moulds* according to the method of their manufacture. Named from the materials employed in their construction, they are paraffine, spermaceti, composition, stearine, tallow, palm-oil, or wax candles.

"Her eyen two were cleer and light
As ony *candelle* that brenneth bright."
Remaunt of the Rose.

"*Candles* for an illumination were disposed in the windows."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

¶ *Candle and castock:* A large turnip with a candle inside. (*Scotch.*)

* **II.** *Fig.:* Anything which affords light.

"The spirit of man is the *candle* of the Lord, searching all the inward parts of the belly."—*Prov.*, xx. 27.

(1) Applied to the stars.

"Night's *candles* are burnt out."
Shakesp.: Rom. & Jul., iii. 5.

(2) Used for the spirit of man; life.

"Out, out, brief *candle!*
Life's but a walking shadow."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 5.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

Compounds of obvious signification: *Candle-flame, candle-light.*

candle-bomb, *s.* A small glass bubble filled with water, which, if placed in the flame of a candle, bursts by the expansion of the steam generated from the enclosed water.

candle-coal, *s.* [Cannel-coal.]

"At Blair,—beds of an inflammable substance, having some resemblance of jet, here called *candle-coal*, or light coal; much valued for the strong bright flame which it emits in burning."—*P. Lesmahagoe: Stat. Acc.*, viii. 424.

candle-dipping, *a.* Designed to dip candles.

Candle-dipping machine: A frame by which a large number of dependent wicks are dipped into a cistern of melted tallow and then lifted out of it, the process being repeated until a sufficient thickness of tallow has accumulated on the wick.

candle-ends, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The short pieces or remains of burnt-out candles.

* 2. *Fig.:* Anything which will last but a very short time.

"Our lives are but our marches to our graves, . . .
We are but spans, and *candles ends.*"
Beaum. & Fletch.: Hum. Lieutenant.

candle-fir, *s.* Fir that has been buried in a morass, moss-fallen fir, split and used instead of candles.

"Fir, unknown in Tweeddale mosses, is found in some of these, [of Carnwath, Lanarkshire] long and straight, indicating its having grown in thickets. Its fibres are so tough, that they are twisted into ropes, halters, and tethers. The splits of it are used for light, by the name of *candle-fir.*"—*Agr. Surv. Peeb.*

candle-holder, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* One who or that which holds or supports a candle.

* 2. *Fig.:* An assister.

"I'll be a *candle-holder*, and look on."
Shakesp.: Rom. & Jul., i. 4.

candle-match, *s.*

Mining: A match made of the wick of a

candle—or a piece of greased paper—formerly used for blasting. (*Weale: Dict. of Terms.*)

*** candle-mine,** *s.*

Fig.: A mine or lump of tallow or fat; a fat lump.

"You whoreson *candle-mine.*"—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

candle-mould, *s.* A mould for making candles, usually of pewter or tin; in some cases glass has been employed. They may be inserted in a wooden frame, the upper part of which serves as a trough; or several moulds may be permanently attached to a tin trough, the whole constituting a single mould. Each mould consists of a cylindrical tube having a conical tip, with a circular aperture through which the double wick is drawn, while the other end of the wick projects beyond and closes the aperture in the conical tip. Sticks or wires are passed through the loops, their ends resting on the edges of the mould-frame. The mould is placed open end up, and the melted tallow poured into the trough by means of a ladle. When sufficiently hard, the candles are withdrawn by meaus of the wires or sticks passing through the loops.

candle-nut, *s.* The fruit of the Candleberry tree.

Candle-nut tree: The Candleberry tree.

"The *candlenut tree* grows in the Polynesian Islands."—*Simonds: Commercial Products of the Vegetable Kingdom.*

candle-power, *s.* The illuminating power of a candle, taken as the unit for estimating the quality of any other light or illuminating agent. The usual standard is a sperm candle burning 120 grains per hour.

*** candle-quencher, * candel-quencher,** *s.* An extinguisher.

"*Candelquenchers* . . . be thei maad of moost puyr gold."—*Wickliffe: Exod.* xxv. 38.

candle-rush, *s.* The common rush, *Juncus communis*, so called from its pith being used for making rushlights.

candle-shears, *s. pl.* Snuffers. (*Scotch.*)

"*Candle-sheares*, the dozen pair xxx s."—*Rates*, A. 1611.

candle-snuff, *candlesnuffe, *s.* The snuff or wick of a candle.

"The fungous excrescence growing about the *candle-snuffe.*"—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxviii. ch. 11.

candle-snuffer, *s.* One whose occupation it was to snuff the candles.

"I snuffed the candles, and, let me tell you, that, without a *candle-snuffer*, the piece would lose half its embellishments."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, vi.

***candle-snyting, *candylsnytynge,** *s.* The act of snuffing a candle; a candle-wick.

"A *candylsnytynge; licinus, licinum.*" — *Cathol. Anglicum* (ed. Herrtage).

candle-stuff, candlestuff, *s.* Grease, tallow, or other kitchen stuff from which candles may be made.

"By the help of oil, and wax, and other *candlestuff*, the flame may continue and the wick not burn."—*Bacon.*

candle-tree, * candel-treow, *s.*

***** 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A candlestick.

2. *Bot.:* A tree, *Parmentiera cerifera.* It is of the crescentiad order, that to which the Calabash-tree belongs.

"Here we may take notice of the *candletrees* of the West Indies, out of whose fruit, boiled to a thick fat consistence, are made very good candles."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

Candle-tree oil: Oil made from the fruit of the Candle-tree.

*** candle-waster,** *s.*

Fig.: Applied in contempt to a spendthrift, a drunkard, or a poor scholar.

"Patch grief with proverbs; make misfortune drunk With *candlewasters.*" *Shakesp.: Much Ado*, v. 1.

candle-wick, * candylweke, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The wick of a candle.

"Why doth the fire fasten upon the *candle-wick?*"—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. ii.

***** 2. *Bot.:* A plant, *Verbascum Thapsus*, Great Mullein, used for wicks of candles.

căn'-dle-bĕr-rў, *s. & a.* [Eng. *candle*, and *berry.*]

A. *As subst.:* The same as CANDLEBERRY-MYRTLE (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds.)

candleberry-myrtle, *s.*

Bot.: An American shrub, *Myrica cerifera.* Natural order, Myricaceæ. It is also called the Wax-myrtle. Other species of Myrica are also sometimes termed Candleberry Myrtles.

candleberry-tree, *s.*

Bot.: A tree, *Aleurites triloba*, natural order, Euphorbiaceæ, the nuts of which are commercially called candle-nuts, and furnish a greenish-coloured wax when put into hot water.

căn'-dle-mas, * candelmesse, * condel-messe, *s.* [A.S. *candel-maesse*; from *candel*, and *maesse* = mass.] The feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, February 2nd; so called from being celebrated with processions and shows of candles, in commemoration of the words of Simeon when the infant Jesus was presented in the Temple: "A light to lighten the Gentiles, and the glory of thy people Israel." (Luke ii. 34.)

"Come *Candlemas* nine years ago she died."
Guy.

"In Scotland, the period in contracts of landlord and tenant is often dated from Lammas or *Candlemas.*" —*Lewis: Astron. of the Ancients* (ed. 1862), ch. i., § 6, p. 29.

candlemas-bells, *s.* A plant, *Galanthus nivalis*, the Snowdrop. (*Gloucester.*) (*Britten & Holland.*)

*** candlemas crown,** *s.* A badge of distinction, for it can scarcely be called an honour, conferred, at some grammar-schools, on him who gives the highest gratuity to the rector, at the term of Candlemas. (*Scotch.*)

"The scholars . . . pay . . . a Candlemas gratuity, according to their rank and fortune, from 8*s.* even as far as 5 guineas, when there is a keen competition *for the Candlemas crown.* The king, i.e., he who pays most, reigns for six weeks, during which period he is not only entitled to demand an afternoon's play for the scholars once a week, but he has also the royal privilege of remitting punishments."—*P. St. Andrews, Fife Statistical Account.*

căn'-dle-stĭck, *can-del-stikke, * can-del-stik, * can-del-stykke, *s.* [Eng. *candle* and *stick.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The stand or apparatus for holding or supporting a candle.

"*Candelstykke. Candelabrum, lucernarium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"And the table and all his vessels, and the *candlestick* and his vessels, and the altar of incense."—*Exod.*, xxx. 27.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Jewish Archæol.:* A golden candelabrum diverging above into three branches on each side, six in all, was part of the furniture of the tabernacle. (*Exod.* xxxvii., 17—24.) Its appropriate situation was in the tent of the congregation, opposite to the table on the south side of the tabernacle. (*Ibid*, xl. 24.)

2. *New Test.* (*Fig.*): A church, specially applied to one of the seven churches of Asia.

". . . and the seven *candlesticks* which thou sawest are the seven churches."—*Rev.* i. 20; see also ii. 1, 5.

3. *Bot.:* Various plants with more or less remote resemblance to a candlestick. *Spec.*—

(1) *Lady's Candlestick:* A plant, *Primula elatior.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

(2) *Devil's Candlestick:* A plant, *Nepeta glechorna.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

căn'-dle-wood, *s.* [Eng. *candle; wood.*] The Jamaica name of *Gomphia guianensis.*

*** căn'-dlĭng,** *s.* Eng. *candle; -ing.*] A provincial name for a supper given by publicans to their customers on Candlemas eve. (*Wright.*)

*** căn'-dŏc, * căn'-dŏck,** *s.* [Eng. *can*, and *dock* (q.v.).]

Botany:

1. A plant or weed growing in rivers, *Nymphæa alba*, from the half unfolded leaves floating on the water being supposed to resemble cans.

2. *Nuphar lutea*, so called from its broad leaves, and the shape of its seed-vessel like that of a can or flagon. (*Britten & Holland.*)

". . . the water-weeds, as water-lilies, *candocks*, reate, and bulrushes."—*Walton.*

căn'-dŏr, căn'-dour, *s.* [Lat. *candor* = whiteness; *candeo* = to be white.]

***** 1. *Lit.:* The state of being white; whiteness.

2. *Fig.:* Frankness; openness of heart.

"Such was their love of truth,
Their thirst of knowledge, and their *candour* too!"
Cowper: Task, ii. 544.

cănd'-rŏy, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A machine used in preparing cotton cloths for printing. It spreads out the fabric as it is rolled round the lapping roller.

căn'-dў, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. "*se candir* = to candie or grow candide, as sugar after boyling" (*Cotgrave*); Ital. *candire* = to candy; *candi* = candy; *zucchero candi* = sugar-candy; Arabic & Pers. *qand* = sugar; *qandah* = sugar-candy; *quandi* = sugared.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To preserve with sugar, to sugar, to coat over with crystallized sugar (*most commonly used in the pa. par.*).

"They have in Turkey confections like to *candied* conserves. —*Bacon.*

*** II.** *Figuratively:*

1. (*Applied to frost*): To cover over with congelations, to crystallize.

"Th' excessive cold of the mid air anon,
Candies it all in balls of icy stone."
Du Bartas, Day 2.

2. To coat over or incrust with any foreign substance.

"I have seen . . . a skull brought thence, which was *candied* over with stone, within and without."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 500.

3. To sweeten; cover over any bitterness or unpleasantness.

"This *candied* bitterest tortures with delight.'
Beaum. & Flet.: Psyche, s. 198.

† B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To become coated with sugar.

2. *Fig.:* To become congealed.

candy-broad-sugar, *s.* Loaf or lump sugar. (*Scotch.*)

căn'-dў (1), **† khan-dy,** *s.* [Tamil and Malayalam *kandi*; Mahratta *khandee*; from Sansc. *khand* = to divide, to destroy.] A weight in use in India—at Madras, 500 lbs.; at Bombay, 560 lbs.

căn'-dў (2), *s. & a.* [Fr. *candi, sucre candi*; Sp. *candi, azúcar cande*; Ital. *candi* or *zucchero candi*; from Arab. and Pers. *qand* = sugar, sugar-candy; from Sans. *khanda* = a piece of sugar, *khand* = to break.]

A. *As subst.:* Crystallized sugar, made by boiling sugar or syrup several times to render it hard and transparent.

"Like flies o'er *candy*
Buzz round." *Byron: Don Juan*, xii. 82.

*** B.** *As adj.* (*Fig.*): Candied over externally; sweetened or smoothed over.

"Why, what a *candy* deal of courtesy
This fawning greyhound then did proffer me!"
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, i. 3.

căn'-dў (3), *s. & a.* [From *Candia* or Crete, a well-known island in the Mediterranean, south-east of the Morea.]

candy-mustard, *s.* The same as CANDY-TUFT (q.v.). (*Britten & Holland.*)

candy-tuft, *s.* A name applied to several species of *Iberis* (q.v.). The name was originally given to the *I. umbellata*, first discovered in Candia.

căn'-dў-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CANDY, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of becoming candied or crystallized.

cāne (1), *** canne,** *s. & a.* [Fr. *canne*; O. Fr. *canes* (pl.) = woods; *canez, canes, keynes* = oaks (*Kelham*); Wel. *cawnen* = cane, reed; Sp. & Port. *cane*; Ital. & Lat. *canna*; Gr. κάννα (*kanna*), κάννη (*kannē*) = a reed or cane, or anything made from it; Arab. *qandt*; Heb. קָנֶה (*qáneh*). See II. 2.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A name given to various plants with reedy stems. [II. 1.]

(1) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

(2) *Specially:*

(*a*) The rattan (*Calamus rotang*). [CALAMUS, RATTAN.]

(*b*) The sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*).

"Has God then given its sweetness to the *cane*,
Unless His laws be trampled on—in vain?"
Cowper: Charity, 190.

2. Anything made of small plants with reedy stems.

(1) A lance or dart of cane.

"Judge-like thou sitt'st, to praise or to arraign
The flying skirmish of the darted *cane*."
Dryden: 1 *Conquest of Granada*, i. 1.

(2) A slender walking-stick, thicker than a switch and more slender than a staff.

"With *cane* extended far I sought
To steer it close to land."
Cowper: The Dog and the Water Lily.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot. & Com.:* A name for various endogenous plants of thin but tenacious woody stem. These belong chiefly to the orders Gramineæ and Palmaceæ. For different kinds of "canes," see *bamboo, rattan, reed, sugar-cane,* &c.

2. *Script.:* The "sweet cane" of Scripture, Heb. קָנֶה (*qaneh*) (Isaiah xliii. 24); קָנֶה הַטּוֹב (*qaneh hattoh*) lit. = the good cane (Jerem. vi. 20), is probably a grass, *Andropogon calamus aromaticus*, which is a native of India.

"Thou hast bought me no *sweet cane* with money, . . ."—*Isa.* xliii. 24.

"To what purpose cometh there to me incense from Sheba, and the *sweet cane* from a far country."—*Jer.* vi. 20.

¶ The same word, *qaneh*, is translated *calamus* in the Song of Solomon iv. 14, and Ezekiel xxvii. 19, and may be the above-mentioned *Andropogon;* or, if not, then *Acorus calamus* (q.v.). The *calamus* of Exodus xxx. 23 is in Heb. קָנֶה בֹשֶׂם (*qeneh bosem*), *qeneh* being the construct. state of *qaneh*. It may be *Acorus calamus*. The reed of Isaiah xxxvi. 6 is also *qaneh*, and may not be limited to one species.

3. *Weights & Meas.:* A measure of length used in some parts of Europe. At Naples it is 7 feet 3½ inches; at Toulouse, 5 feet 8½ inches, and in Provence 6 feet 5½ inches.

4. *Hydraul.:* A device for raising water. [Hydraulic cane.]

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or resembling the cane; consisting of canes.

cane-apple, *s.* A plant, *Arbutus Unedo.*

cane-brake, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A brake or thicket composed of cane; what is called in India *bamboo-jungle*, or anything similar. (Chiefly American.)

2. *Bot. & Ord. Lang.:* The English name of the genus Arundinaria.

cane-gun, *s.* A weapon comprising a gun-barrel with its discharging devices, arranged within the shaft of a cane so as to present the appearance of an ordinary walking-stick. (*Knight.*)

cane-harvester, *s.* A machine for cutting sugar-cane or sorghum in the field. Essentially, it differs but little from the Corn-harvester (q.v.).

cane-hole, *s.* A hole or trench on sugar plantations, in which canes are planted.

cane-juice, *s.* The juice of the sugar-cane.

"The first of these writers [Lucan] in enumerating Pompey's eastern auxiliaries, describes a nation who made use of the *cane-juice* as a drink."—*Grainger: Sugar-Cane*, bk. i., note.

Cane-juice bleacher: An apparatus for decolourizing cane-juice by means of sulphurous acid vapour. (*Knight.*)

cane-knife, *s.* A knife like a sword or Spanish *machete*, used for cutting standing cane. It has a blade from 18 to 24 inches long, and is made in various patterns for the Southern or South American market. (*Knight.*)

cane-mill, *s.* A machine for grinding sugar-cane or sorghum-stalks.

cane-polishing, *a.* Polishing or designed to polish canes.

Cane-polishing machine: A machine for polishing the hard siliceous cuticle of rattan-splints after they are split and rived from the cane. [Rattan, Cane-working Machine.]

cane-press, *s.*

Sugar-making: A machine for pressing sugar-canes. In that of Bessemer there is a plunger reciprocating in a trunk into which the cane is introduced transversely. At each stroke of the plunger a length of cane is cut off, and jammed against the mass of cut cane, which is ultimately drawn out at the open end.

cane-scraper, *s.*

Chair-making, &c.: A machine for cutting away the woody fibre from the back of a splint of rattan, to make it thin and pliable. (*Knight.*)

cane-splitter, *s.*

Chair-making, &c.: A machine for cutting and riving splints from rattan. [Cane-working Machine.]

cane-stripper, *s.*

Sugar-making: A knife for stripping and topping cane-stalks.

cane-sugar, *s.* [Sugar.]

cane-trash, *s.* Refuse of sugar-canes or macerated rinds of cane, reserved for fuel to boil the cane-juice.

cane-working, *a.* Working or designed to work cane.

Cane-working-machine:

Chair-making, &c.: A machine for working cane. (Used specially of cane-splitters, planers, scrapers, shavers, dressers, reducers, and polishers.) (*Knight.*)

cāne (2), **cāin, kāin,** *s.* & *a.* [From Low Lat. *canum, cana* = tribute; Gael. *ceann* = the head.]

A. *As subst.:* A duty paid by a tenant to his landlord in kind. (*Jamieson.*)

B. *As adj.:* Designed to be given to a landlord, as *cane-cheese, cane-fowls.* [Cain, Canage.]

cāne, *v.t.* [From *cane* (1), *s.* (q.v.).]

1. *Of a chair, &c.:* To affix rattan to suitable parts of it.

2. *Of a person:* To beat with a cane or thin stick.

"Or would it tell to any man's advantage in history that he had *caned* Thomas Aquinas."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii. p. 93.

cāned (1), *pa. par.* & *a.* [Cane, *v.*]

* **cāned** (2), *a.* [Of unknown origin.] Moulded or turned sour. (Applied to vinegar or ale.)

"*Caned. Acidus.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum* (ed. Herrtage).

* **can-el** (1), * **can-ele,** * **can-elle,** * **can-ylle,** *s.* [Fr. *cannelle;* Sp. *canela;* Ger. *kaneel;* Dan. *kanel;* probably from Lat. *canalis*, from the hollowness of the stalks.] Cinnamon.

"In Arabia is store mir, and *canel*."—*Trevisa*, i. 99.

* **can-el** (2), * **chan-elle,** *s.* [Canal.]

"*Canel or chanelle. Canalis.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **canel-bone,** * **canelboon,** *s.* [Canal-bone.]

cą-nĕl'-la, *s.* [Lat. dim. of *canna* = a reed, from the shape of the rolled-up bark.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, belonging to the order Guttiferæ, but of which the affinities are so doubtful that it has been made the type of a distinct order, Canellaceæ (q.v.). They are ornamental shrubs or trees. *Canella alba* is a common West Indian aromatic evergreen shrub. It is called also Wild Cinnamon.

canella alba, *s.*

Bot. & Com.: The botanical and commercial name of a cheap aromatic bark, chiefly obtained from the Bahamas. (*Craig.*)

canella-bark, *s.*

Bot.: The bark of *Canella alba.* [Canella.] It is called in the Bahamas White-wood Bark, from the colour of the trees from which it has been stripped. It yields by distillation a warm aromatic oil, which is carminative and stomachic. In the West Indies it is often mixed with oil of cloves. (*Lindley, &c.*)

canella de chevro, *s.* The Brazilian name for an oil distilled from the fruit of *Oreodaphne opifera*, a lauraceous tree growing abundantly in South America between the Oronoko and the Parime rivers. The oil is limpid and volatile, of a yellow wine colour, an aromatic acrid taste, and a smell as if oil of orange-peel had been mingled with that of rosemary. An oil which gushes copiously from the tree itself when incisions are made into it, is considered to be a powerful discutient.

căn-ĕl-lā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *canella* (q.v.), and fem. pl. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A family of plants established by Von Martius, though not universally accepted by other botanists. Calyx leathery, of three imbricated sepals; petals five, twisted in æstivation; stamens about twenty, united into a column, with the anthers sessile on the outside; ovary one-celled, with two or three ovules. Of doubtful affinity. Probably akin to Bixaceæ. (*Lindley, &c.*) [Canella.]

căn-ĕl-lō-ā'-çĕ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *canella;* Eng. adj. suff. *-aceous.*]

Bot.: Pertaining to the order of plants of which Canella is the type. (*Craig.*)

cā'-nēş, *s. pl.* [Lat. *canis* = a dog.]

canes venatici, *s. pl.* [Lat. *canes* = dogs; *venatici* = pertaining to hunting; *venor* = to hunt.]

Astron.: The Greyhounds, the name of two northern constellations, in which Hevelius, by whom it was formed, reckoned twenty-five stars, but the British Catalogue only ten.

† **cą-nĕs'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *canescens;* pr. par. of *canesco* = to become white, *caneo* = to be white.] Become white in colour, assuming a white colour.

* **căn'-ĕ-văs,** *s.* [Canvass.]

"On the floor y-cast a *canevas*."
Chaucer; C. T., 12,866.

căng, *s.* [Chinese.] A wooden collar, generally of fifty to sixty lbs. weight, worn round the neck as a legal punishment in China. It is called also *kea.* (*Sir George Staunton, J. F. Davis, &c.*)

căn'-găn, *s.* [Chinese.]

Fabrics: Chinese coarse cotton cloth. It is in pieces six yards long, nineteen inches wide, and has a fixed currency value. (*Knight.*)

căn-gĭ'-cą, *s.* & *a.* [A Brazilian word.]

cangica-wood, *s.* Called also in England *Angica.* It is of a rose-wood colour, and is imported from Brazil in trimmed logs, from eight to ten inches in diameter. As a variety in cabinet work small quantities of this wood are employed. (*Ure.*)

căn'-gle (*g* silent), *v.i.* [Etym. uncertain; perhaps a variant of *jangle.*] To quarrel, argue, dispute; to cavil.

"Ye *cangle* about uncoft kids."—*Ramsay: Scotch Prov.*, p. 81.

căng'-lĕr, *s.* [*Cangl(e); -er.*] A jangler. (*Scotch.*)

căng'-lĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [Cangle, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

A. *As pr. par.:* Jangling.

"At last all commeth to this, that wee are in end found to haue beene neither in moode nor figure, but only jangling and *cangling*."—*Z. Boyd: Last Battell*, p. 530.

B. *As subst.:* Altercation.

cąn-ĭc'-ų-lą, căn'-ĭc-ūle, *s.* [Lat. *canicula;* dim. of *canis* = a dog.]

Astron.: The constellation known as the Dog-star, the principal star in which, Sirius, rises heliacally between the 15th of July and 20th of August.

"Among all these inconveniences, the greatest I suffer is from your departure, which is more afflicting to me than the *canicule*."—*Addison: Letter in the Student*, ii. 89.

cąn-ĭc'-ų-lar, *a.* [Fr. *caniculaire;* Lat. *canicularis;* from *canicula* = a little dog; dimin. of *canis* = a dog.] Of or pertaining to Canicula, or the Dog-star.

canicular days, *s. pl.* The dog-days—the period during which the dog-star rises and sets with the sun, viz., July to August. In old, and indeed till comparatively recent times, the great heat, and the consequent diseases which are prevalent at this time of the year, were popularly ascribed to the influence of this star.

"In regard to different latitudes, unto some the *canicular days* are in the winter, as unto such as are under the equinoctial line; for unto them the dog-star ariseth when the sun is about the tropick of Cancer, which season unto them is winter."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

canicular year, *s.* The Egyptian year, computed from one heliacal rising of the dog-star to another.

căn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *canis* = a dog, and fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of mammals belonging to the order Carnivora and the section Digitigrada. The muzzle is pointed, the tongue smooth, and the claws non-retractile, the last-named character distinguishing it from the Felidæ. The fore feet have five toes each and the hind ones four. Molar teeth, $\frac{6-6}{7-7}$ or $\frac{7-7}{7-7}$. The carnassial has a heel or process. It contains the Dogs, Wolves, Foxes, and Jackals. It is akin to the Hyænidæ (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* Canidæ have been found in the Eocene, but this may not have been the first appearance of the family in geological time. There are fossil as well as recent genera known.

can'-ïe, căn'-nïe, *a.* [CANNY.] Gentle, mild; dexterous. (*Scotch.*)

"Then *cannie*, in some cozie place,
They close the day."
Burns: To James Smith.

*** ca-nī'-nal,** *a.* [Lat. *caninus.*] The same as CANINE (q.v.).

"Too much *caninal* anger . . ."—*Fuller.*

ca'-nine, *a. & s.* [Fr. *canin*; Lat. *caninus* = pertaining to a dog; *canis* = a dog.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to dogs, having the nature or qualities of a dog; dog-like.

"A kind of women are made up of *canine* particles: these are scolds, who imitate the animals out of which they were taken, always busy and barking, and snarl at every one that comes in their way."—*Addison.*

"Savages now sometimes cross their dogs with wild *canine* animals, to improve the breed."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 34.

2. *Med.:* Unnatural, insatiable.

"It may occasion an exorbitant appetite of usual things, which they will take in such quantities, till they vomit them up like dogs; from whence it is called *canina*."—*Arbuthnot.*

B. *As subst.:* A canine-tooth.

"The more perfect quadrupeds have three sorts of teeth, termed incisors, *canines*, and molars. . . . The *canines* follow the incisors, and occupy an intermediate station between them and the molars; they are only employed in tearing or holding; hence they are chiefly confined to quadrupeds who live upon animal matter, and are wanting in the herbivorous ruminants, to whom, in fact, they are unnecessary."—*Swainson: Natural History of Quadrupeds*, § 71.

canine-letter, *s.* The letter *r*, from its sound.

canine-madness, *s.* [HYDROPHOBIA.]

canine-teeth, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The sharp-pointed teeth on each side, between the incisors and grinders, so called from their resemblance to those of a dog.

căn'-ĭng (1), *pr. par. & s.* [CANE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.:* The act of flogging with a cane; the strokes given.

*** căn'-ĭng** (2), *** căn'-ȳnge,** *s.* [Low Lat. *canipulus.*] [CANED (2), *a.*] The act of becoming sour or moulded; the state of being moulded.

Canynge of ale: Acor. (*Cathol. Anglicum*, ed. Herrtage.)

*** căn'-ĭ-ple,** *s.* [Cf. O. Fr. *canivel, canivet*, dim. of *canif* = a pen-knife.] A small knife or dagger. (*Ogilvie.*)

cā'-nĭs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of mammals, having six upper fore-teeth and six lower, tusks solitary, and grinders six or seven. It includes the Common Dog (*Canis familiaris*), with all his varieties, as Spaniel, Hound, Greyhound, Pointer, Setter, Retriever, &c. (see these words), the Wolf (*Canis lupus*), and the Jackal (*Canis aureus*). The Fox is often named *Canis vulpes*, but now more frequently *Vulpes vulgaris*. The genus *canis* is spread over the whole world.

2. *Palæont.:* It is difficult to distinguish the genera of Canidæ in a fossil state. The typical one, Canis, seems to exist in the Miocene, and abounds in the Pliocene of North America.

canis-major, *s.* [Lat. = the greater dog.]

Astron.: A constellation in the southern hemisphere, consisting, according to the *British Catalogue*, of thirty-two stars. Within its limits shines the brightest fixed star in the whole heavens, Sirius, the "Dog-star." [SIRIUS.]

canis-minor, *s.* [Lat. = the lesser dog.]

Astron.: Another southern constellation, consisting, according to Ptolemy, of only two stars, but according to the *British Catalogue* of fifteen. Its chief star is Procyon (q.v.), which is of the first magnitude.

căn'-ĭs-tẽr, *s.* [Fr. *canastre*; Lat. *canistrum*; from Gr. κάναστρον (*kanastron*) = a basket of reeds; κάννη (*kannē*) = a cane, a reed.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A small basket, originally made of reeds.

"White lilies in full *canisters* they bring,
With all the glories of the purple spring."
Dryden: Virgil; Ecl. ii. 61.

2. A metal box or case.

"The glittering *canisters* are heap'd with bread.
Viands of various kinds invite the taste."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. vii., 235-6.

3. A tin or metal box or case for holding tea, coffee, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mil.:* Metal cases containing lead or iron bullets, which burst after leaving the guns. [CASE-SHOT.]

"A masked battery of *canister* and grape could not have achieved more terrible execution."—*Disraeli: Coningsby*, bk. iv., ch. xiv.

* 2. *Cooperage:* An instrument used by coopers in racking off wine. (*Phillips.*)

* 3. *Weights and Measures:* A quantity of tea, 75 to 100 lbs. weight. (*Phillips.*)

canister-shot, *s.* [CANISTER, B. 1.]

căn'-kẽr, *** căn'-cre,** *s. & a.* [Fr. *chancre*; Lat. *cancer* = a crab.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A cancer, an eating or corroding ulceration, especially in the mouth.

(2) Anything material which eats away or corrodes. [CANKER-WORM.]

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anything which corrupts or consumes.

"O, that this good blossom could be kept from *cankers!*"—*Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV.*, ii. 2.

"It is the *canker* and ruin of many men's estates, which, in process of time breeds a public poverty."—*Bacon.*

(2) Rust. (*Wright.*)

(3) A mental wound or sore.

". . . heal th' inveterate *canker* of one wound
By making many."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

(4) Corruption, virulence.

"As with age his body uglier grows,
So his mind with *cankers.*"
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1 (in some editions).

"Banish the *canker* of ambitious thoughts."
Ibid., 2 Henry VI., i. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. The same as CANKER-WORM (q.v.).

". . . in the sweetest bud
The eating *canker* dwells."
Shakesp.: Two Gent., i. 1.

2. *Botany:*

* (1) *Rosa canina*, the Dog-rose.

"I had rather be a *canker* in the hedge than a rose in his grace."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, i. 3.

(2) *Papaver rhœas*, the Red Field-poppy, from its red colour and its detriment to arable land.

(3) *Leontodon taraxacum*, Dandelion. [In Dut. *Cancker-bloemen.*] (*Britten & Holland.*)

(4) A toadstool. (*Wright.*)

(5) A fungus growing on and injuring trees. [CARCINOMA.]

"The calf, the wind-shock, and the knot,
The *canker*, scab, scurf, sap, and rot."
Evelyn.

3. *Farriery:*

(1) A disease of the horse's foot, often incurable, generally originating in a diseased thrush. It consists of a fungous excrescence with fibrous roots.

(2) A disease in the ears of dogs.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

canker-bloom, *s.*

Bot.: The Dog-rose or Wild-brier. [CANKER, B., 2 (1).]

*** canker-blossom,** *s.* A worm or caterpillar eating away fruit, &c. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"O me! you juggler! you *canker blossom!*
You thief of love; what, have you come by night?"
Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream, iii. 2.

canker-flower, *s.* A plant, *Rosa canina.* (*Heywood: Love's Mistress*, 1636.) (*Britten & Holland.*)

*** canker-fly,** *s.*

Entom.: An insect feeding on fruit.

"There be of flies, caterpillars, *canker flies*, and bear flies."—*Walton: Angler.*

canker-fret, *s.*

1. Copperas.

2. An ulcer or sore in the mouth.

canker-nail, *s.* A strip of flesh torn back above the root of a finger-nail; a hang-nail. (*Jamieson.*)

canker-root, *s.* A plant, the Common Sorrel. (*Nemnich.*)

canker-rose, *s.* Two plants, (1) *Papaver Rhœas* and (2) *Rosa canina.*

canker-worm, *s.*

1. *Lit. Entom.:* A caterpillar, especially that of the Geometer moths.

"And I will restore to you the years that the locust hath eaten, the *canker-worm*, and the caterpiller, . . ."—*Joel* ii. 25.

"The *canker-worms* upon the passers-by.
Upon each woman a bonnet, shawl, and gown."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn; The Poet's Tale.

2. *Fig.:* Anything which corrupts or corrodes.

"A huffing, shining, flatt'ring, cringing coward,
A *canker-worm* of peace, was raised above him."
Otway: The Orphan, i. 2.

căn'-kẽr, *v.t. & i.* [CANKER, *s.*]

† **A.** *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To corrode, consume, or eat away as rust.

"Your gold and silver is *cankered*; and the rust of them shall be a witness against you, . . ."—*James* v. 3.

* II. *Figuratively:*

1. To corrode, corrupt, undermine.

"Restore to God his due in tithe and time;
A tithe purloin'd *cankers* the whole estate."
Herbert.

2. To pollute, infect.

". . . an overgrown estate, that is *cankered* with the acquisitions of rapine and exaction."—*Addison.*

† **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To become cankered, to be eaten away by rust, as by a canker.

"Silvering will sully and *canker* more than gilding; . . ."—*Bacon.*

2. *Fig.:* To become corrupt.

"As with age his body uglier grows,
So his mind *cankers.*"
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

*** căn'-kẽr-bĭt,** *a.* [Eng. *canker*, and *bit* = bitten.]

1. *Lit.:* Touched or eaten with canker.

2. *Fig.:* Consumed away by anything venomous or slanderous.

"Know, thy name is lost,
By treason's tooth bare gnawn and *cankerbit.*"
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

căn'-kẽred, * can'-ker-rĭt, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CANKER, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* Eaten away with canker.

* 2. *Fig.:* Envenomed, cross, peevish, perverse.

"Nor satisfyit of hir auld furie nor wrolk,
Rolling in mynd full mony *cankerrit* bilolk."
Doug.: Virgil, 148, 4.

". . . a will! a wicked will;
A woman's will; a *canker'd* grandam's will!"
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

"The *cankered* spoil corrodes the pining state,
Starved by that indolence their mines create."
Cowper: Charity, 63.

*** căn'-kẽred-lȳ, * căn'-kărd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *cankered*; *-ly.*] Venomously, spitefully.

"Our wealth through him wax't many times the worse,
So *cankardly* he had our kin in hate."
Mir. for Mag., p. 402.

căn'-kẽr-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [CANKER, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb.)

† **B.** *As adj.:* Corroding, consuming, destroying.

"And in each ring there is a chain;
That iron is a *cankering* thing."
Byron: The Prisoner of Chillon, 3.

căn'-kẽr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *canker*; *-ous.*]

1. *Lit.:* Eating or corroding as a canker.

† 2. *Fig.:* Consuming, destroying, wearing out.

"Another species of tyrannick rule,
Unknown before, whose *cankerous* shackles seiz'd
The envenom'd soul." *Thomson: Liberty*, pt. iv.

căn'-kẽr-wēed, *s.* [Eng. *canker*; *weed.*] A name sometimes given, especially in the East of England, to various composite plants, spec. to (1) *Senecio Jacobœa*, (2) *S. sylvaticus*, (3) *S. tenuifolius.*

căn'-kẽr-wŏrt, căn'-çẽr-wŏrt, *s.* [From Eng. *canker* and *wort*; A.S. *wyrt, wurt* = an herb, a plant.] Several plants, viz.:

1. (*Of the single form* Cankerwort): *Leontodon Taraxacum.*

2. (*Of both forms*):

(1) *Linaria spuria.* (2) *L. Elatine.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

căn'-kĕr-ȳ, * **căn'-krȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *canker*; *-y.*]

I. *Lit.:* Of the nature of or resembling a canker.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Worn, eaten away, as though by a canker.

"It [the MS.] had the plain mark of age, the ink being turned brown and *cankry*."—*Wogan, in Burton's Genuineness of Lord Clarendon's Hist.*, p. 140.

2. Peevish, perverse, cantankerous.

căn-krĭ-ĕn'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: A genus of Primulaceæ, consisting of a single species from Java—a beautiful alpine plant, with erect radical leaves, often half a foot in diameter, verticillate nodding flowers, and erect fruit. (*Treas. of Botany.*)

can'-ną (1), *s.* [Lat. *canna*; Gr. κάννα, κάννη (*kanna*, *kannē*) = a reed.]

Botany:

1 *Sing.:* A genus of plants belonging to, if not even typical of, the endogenous order Marantaceæ. [Cannaceæ.] They have beautiful red or yellow flowers. *Canna indica* is the Indian shot or Indian bead, a native of Asia, Africa, and America; it is common and in flower most of the year in Indian gardens. The seeds have been used as a substitute for coffee, and they moreover furnish a beautiful but not a durable purple. A kind of arrowroot is extracted in the West Indies from a species believed to be *C. Achiras*. The fleshy corms of some cannas are said to be eaten in Peru, and according to Von Martius, those of *C. aurantiaca glauca* and others are diuretic and diaphoretic, acting like orris-root.

2. *Pl.:* Jussieu's name for an old endogenous order of plants, now separated into two, viz., Zingiberaceæ and Marantaceæ (q.v.)

† **căn'-ną** (2), *s.* & *a.* [Contracted from Scotch *cannach* (q.v.).]

canna-down, *s.* [Cannach.]

căn'-ną, *v.* [Eng. & Scotch *can*; Scotch *na* = not.] Can not, or cannot. (*Scotch.*)

"Troth, Sir, I *canna* weel say—I never take heed whether my company be lang or short, if they make a lang bill."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxii.

† **căn'-ną-bĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *cannabis* = hemp.] Of or pertaining to hemp.

cannabic-composition, *s.*

Arch.: A composition, the basis of which is hemp, amalgamated with a resinous substance, prepared and worked into thick sheets. From it ornaments in high relief are formed by the pressure of metal discs, and are less than half the weight of *papier mâché*. It is thin and elastic, and adapted for walls of houses. It will stand a blow of a hammer, or the effects of weather, and admits of being painted, varnished, or gilded.

* **căn'-ną-bĭe,** *s.* [Canopy.]

"Item, ane *cannabie* of grene taffetie, freinyeit with grene, quhilke may serve for any dry stuill or a bed."—*Inventories*, A. 1561, p. 138.

căn-ną-bĭn-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *cannabis* = hemp, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Hempworts, an order of plants, of the Urtical alliance. They have a solitary suspended ovule, and a hooked exalbuminous embryo with a superior radicle. They inhabit the temperate parts of the eastern hemisphere. Only two genera are known, Cannabis or Hemp, and Humulus or Hop. (*Lindley.*)

căn'-ną-bīne, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *cannabinus* = pertaining to hemp; Gr. κανναβινος (*kannabinos*), from κάνναβις (*kannabis*) = hemp.]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to hemp; hempen.

B. *As subst.:* A narcotic gum resin obtained from the hemp (*Cannabis sativa*).

căn'-ną-bĭs, *s.* [Lat. *cannabis*; Gr. κάνναβις (*kannabis*) = hemp.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of plants, the typical one of the Cannabinaceæ. *Cannabis sativa* is the Common Hemp. It is a native of India and Persia. The dried plant or portions of it are sold in the bazaars of India, under the names of Gunjah or Bhang, and are used by the natives as stimulants and intoxicants; the former is smoked like tobacco, the latter is pounded with water, so as to make a drink. [Hemp, Bhang.]

2. *Pharm.:* [Hemp.]

căn-nā'-çē-æ (*Agardh*), **căn'-nĕ-æ** (*R. Brown*), *s. pl.* [From Lat. *canna* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ* or *-eæ*.]

Bot.: An order of endogenous plants, now more commonly called Marantaceæ (Marants) (q.v.).

căn'-năch, *s.* [Gael. *canach* = cat's tails; moss-crops.]

Bot.: Cotton-grass (*Eriophorum vaginatum*). (*Linn.*)

"*Cannach* is the Gaelic name of a plant common in moory ground, without leaf or lateral outshoot of any kind, consisting merely of a slender stem supporting a silky tuft, beautifully white, and of glossy brightness."—*Mrs. Grant: Poems*, N. p. 115.

căn'-năgh, cŏn'-năgh, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A disease to which hens are subject, in which the nostrils are so stopped that the fowl cannot breathe, and a horn grows on the tongue; apparently the *Pip*. (*Scotch.*)

căn'-năs, căn'-nĕs, *s.* [Canvas.]

"A puff o' wind ye cudna get,
To gar your *cannas* wag."
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 10.

căn'-nĕd, *a.* [Eng. *can*, s.] Preserved or packed in cans or tins. (*Chiefly American.*)

"We have many eminent native firms of preparers of 'tinned' and '*canned*' provisions."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 16, 1880.

* **căn'-nĕl** (1), *s.* [Channel.]

căn'-nĕl (2) (*Eng.*), **can-nell** (*Scotch*), *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *cannel* is a corruption of candle.]

cannel-coal, candle-coal (*Eng.*), **cannell-coal, candle-coal** (*Scotch*), *s.*

Min.: A variety of the species called by Dana Mineral Coal. It is bituminous and often cakes. It has little lustre; its colour is dull bluish or grayish black. On distillation it furnishes forty to sixty-six per cent. of volatile matter. It is used for the manufacture of oils. Parrot-coal and Horn-coal are essentially the same as Cannel-coal. (*Dana.*)

* **căn-nĕl** (3), *s.* [Canel, *s.*]

"Aromaticks, of *cannel*, cardamoms, cloves, ginger," &c.—*St. Germain: Royal Physician*, p. 50.

cannel-waters, *s. pl.* Cinnamon-waters.

"Aquavitæ with castor, or tyracle-water,—*cannel-water*, and celestial water."—*St. Germain: Royal Physician*, p. 50.

căn'-nĕll, *s.* [Canal.]

cannell-bayne, *s.* [Canal-bone.]

căn'-nĕ-quĭn, *s.* [Local oriental name.] A kind of white cotton cloth made in the East Indies, about eight ells long.

cann'-e-ry, *s.* An establishment for the putting of meat, fish or fruit into hermetically sealed cans or tins; also called a canning factory.

căn'-nĕt, *s.* [Fr. *canette*, dimin. of *cane* = a duck.]

Her.: A charge in coats of arms in which ducks are represented without beaks or feet.

căn'-nĭ-bal, * **căn'-ĭ-bal,** *s.* & *a.* [Sp. *canibal*, a corruption of *Caribal* = a Carib. The form of the word has been influenced by the Lat. *canis* = a dog; *caninus* = pertaining to a dog, as descriptive of or applicable to the low or revolting practice of cannibalism. Brought from America at the end of the 15th or in the 16th century.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One who eats human flesh, a man-eater; an anthropophagite.

"The *cannibals* that each other eat;
The anthropophagi." *Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

2. One of the lower animals that feeds on its own species.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to a man-eater.

* 2. *Fig.:* Applied to anything exceedingly barbarous or revolting.

"*Cannibal* terrour has been more powerful than family influence."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, Let. 2.

căn'-nĭ-bal-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *cannibal*; and suffix *-ism* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* The act or practice of eating human flesh; man-eating.

"The Scythians esteem *cannibalism* a sober and religious custom."—*Christian Religion's Appeal to the Bar of Reason*, ii. 37. (*Latham.*)

2. *Fig.:* Barbarity, atrocities.

"Unless a warm opposition . . . to the spirit of proscription, plunder, murder, and *cannibalism*, be adverse to the true principles of freedom."—*Burke.*

* **căn'-nĭ-bal-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *cannibal*; *-ly.*] In the manner of or like a cannibal.

"Had he been *cannibally* given, he might have broiled and eaten him too."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

căn'-nĭ-kĭn, *s.* [Dim. of Eng. & Scotch *can*, s. (q.v.).] A drinking vessel. (*Scotch.*) (*Poems of 16th Cent.*)

căn'-nĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Scotch *canny*, *cannie*; *-ly.*] Skilfully, cautiously, dexterously.

". . . whereas, if he had had a wee bit rinnin ring on the snaffle, she wud ha' rein'd as *cannily* as a cadger's pownie."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xlvii.

căn'-nĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Scotch *canny*; *-ness.*]

1. Caution, forbearance, moderation in conduct.

"He is not likely to carry himself with any *canniness* in time coming."—*Baillie: Letters*, i. 66.

2. Crafty management.

"When the *canniness* of Rothes had brought in Montrose to our party, his more than ordinary and civil pride made him very hard to be guided."—*Baillie: Letters*, ii. 92.

căn'-nĭng, *s.* [Can (2), *v.*] The act or process of preserving meat, fish, fruit, &c., by sealing up in cans or tins.

* **căn'-nĭp-ĕr,** *s.* [A corruption of *callipers*.] Callipers.

"The square is taken by a pair of *cannipers*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

căn'-nle, *s.* [Candle.] (*Scotch.*)

căn'-nôn (1), *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *canon* = a law, rule, decree, ordinance, canon of the law . . . also the gunne tearmed a *cannon*; also, the barrell of any gunne. (*Cotgrave.*) Skeat thinks that the spelling with two *n's* may have been adopted to create a distinction between the two uses of the word. A doublet of Canon (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** A tube. [Canon.]

2. A piece of ordnance. [II.]

"If I say sooth, I must report they were
As *cannons* overcharged with double cracks."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 2.

"Then banners rise, and *cannon*-signal roars."
Scott: The Vision of Don Roderick, v. 56.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mil.:* A conical tube of iron, brass, or steel for discharging projectiles. Its external parts are called cascabel, first re-inforce, second re-inforce, chase, muzzle. It is supported on carriages by short arms on each side, forming part of the gun, called trunnions. The bore may be cylindrical or chambered, smooth or rifled. It may be loaded at breech or muzzle. It was first introduced in Europe in the fourteenth century; made of longitudinal iron bars hooped with rings; charge contained in a separate chamber placed in a socket in the breech; shot of lead, iron, or stone. Used by Edward III., at Calais, 1346; in the field at Cressy, 1346; by Venetians, at Chioggia, 1366; at Bruges, by the Gantois, 1382; and at Constantinople, by Turks, in 1394. Brass guns, introduced in the fifteenth century, as the "Messenger," at Aberystwith, throwing a 30lb shot; the "King's Daughter," at Harlech, one of 45lbs. Mons Meg, at Edinburgh, calibre twenty inches; the Great Gun of Ghent, twenty-six inches; the English guns at Mont S. Michel, fifteen inches and nineteen inches, are bombards of this period. Designations of guns: Cannon Royal, Bastard Cannon, Half Cartham, Culverins, Demy-Culverins, Basilisk, Serpentine, Aspik, Dragon, Syren, Moyens, Rabinet, Falcon, Falconet, and Saker; the last three for field service. Sixteenth century: hollow bronze and iron guns first cast in England (1521 and 1547); made very long and charged with meal-powder; portable "hand-cannon" and small breech-loaders, as the "Paterara," still used; siege-guns threw a 79½lb. shot. Seventeenth century: lighter field-guns and cartridges invented; Gustavus Adolphus employed copper guns covered with leather or rope. Eighteenth century: guns cast solid and then bored; carronades introduced. Nineteenth century: Rifled field-guns first employed, in 1859; since then rifling and later breech-loading applied to all calibres. [Gun.]

2. *Mach.:* A metallic hub or sleeve, fitted to revolve on a shaft, or with it.

3. *Printing:* A large size of type, used for bills, posters, &c. [Canon, 3.]

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

cannon-ball, *s.*

Mil.: Applied generally to all iron projec-

tiles fired from smooth-bore ordnance. They consist of solid and hollow cast-iron shot, steel or wrought-iron shot, grape, case, sand shot, common shells, diaphragm shrapnell shells, improved shrapnell shells, Martin's shells, carcasses, light balls (ground and parachute), and smoke balls. Stink balls and poisoned balls were formerly used by barbaric nations.

"Like feather-bed 'twixt castle wall,
And heavy brunt of *cannon-ball*."
Butler: Hudibras.

Cannon-ball tree:

Bot.: A name given to a South American tree—*Courmpita guianensis*—from the large size and globular shape of its fruit. It belongs to the order Lecythidaceæ. The fruit is vinous and pleasant when fresh, but emits an intolerably offensive odour when in a state of decay. It is known in Cayenne as the "Abricot Sauvage," *i.e.*, Wild Apricot. The shells are used as drinking utensils; the seeds are eaten by monkeys. (*Lindley, &c.*)

cannon-bone, canon-bone, *s.*

Farriery:

1. The metacarpal bone, between the knee and fetlock joint of the fore-leg.

2. The metatarsal bone, between the hock and fetlock joint of the hind-leg.

* **cannon-bullet,** *s.* A cannon-ball.

"The fixt stars are so remote from the earth, that if a *cannon-bullet* should come from one of the fixt stars with as swift a motion as it hath when it is shot out of the mouth of a cannon, it would be 700,000 years in coming to the earth."—*Locke: Elements of Natural Philosophy*, c. 3.

cannon-casting, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Casting or designed to cast cannon.

B. *As subst.:* The art or operation of casting a cannon. The moulds for brass cannon are formed by wrapping a long taper rod of wood with a peculiar soft rope, over which is applied a coating of loam, which, as the work proceeds, is dried over a long fire, a templet being applied to form the proper outline. This model is made about one-third longer than the gun is to be. It is next, when dry, black-washed, and covered with a shell of loam not less than three inches thick, secured by iron bands, which is also carefully dried. The model is next removed by withdrawing the taper rod and the rope, and extracting the pieces of loam. The parts for the cascabel and trunnions are formed upon wooden models, and then attached to the exterior of the shell; handles, dolphins, or ornamental figures, are modelled in wax, and placed on the clay model previous to moulding the shell, from which they are melted out before casting. The melted metal is then admitted to the bottom of the mould through two gates, one on each side, or in some similar way. Cannons are made solid, and are then bored by being made to revolve around a drill. (*Knight, &c.*)

cannon-clock, *s.*

Ordnance: A cannon with a burning-glass over the vent, so as to fire the priming when the sun reaches the meridian. Such pieces were placed in the Palais Royal and in the Luxembourg, at Paris. (*Knight.*)

cannon-lock, *s.*

Ordnance: A contrivance placed over the touch-hole of a cannon to explode the charge.

cannon-metal, *s.* The same as Gun-metal (q.v.).

cannon-mouth, *s.*

Saddlery: A round but long piece of iron, a part of the bit, designed to keep the horse in subjection. [Canon-bit.]

cannon-pinion, *s.*

Horol.: A squared tubular piece, placed on the arbor of the centre-wheel, and adapted to hold the minute-hand.

cannon-proof, *s. & a.*

* **A.** *As substantive:* A state of safety from cannon-shot; hence, generally, safety.

"If I might stand still in *cannon-proof*, and have fame fall upon me, I would refuse it."—*Beaum. & Fl.: King and no King.*

B. *As adj.:* Proof against the attacks of cannon.

* **cannon-royal,** *s.*

Ordnance: An old grade of service-cannon, 8½ inches bore, 66-pounder; a carthoun.

cannon-shot, *s.*

* 1. A cannon-ball.

"He reckons those for wounds that are made by bullets, although it be a *cannon-shot*."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

2. The distance to which a ball can be projected from a cannon.

cannon-stove, *s.*

Heating apparatus: A cast-iron stove, somewhat cannon-shaped, the lower portion, or bosh, forming the fire-pot, and the upper a radiating surface. It has no flues proper, but the stove-pipe stands upon the top, encircling the thimble.

căn'-nŏn (2), * **căn'-nŏm,** *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *carambole.*]

Billiards: A stroke in which the player's ball touches each of the other two balls in succession.

* **căn'-nŏn** (1), *v.t. & i.* [Cannon (1), *s.*] The same as to Cannonade (q.v.).

căn'-nŏn (2), *v.i.* [Cannon (2), *s.*]

Billiards: To make the stroke described under Cannon (2), *s.*

căn-nŏn-ā'de, *s.* [Fr. *canonnade*, from *canon.*] A continued discharge of cannon-balls against a town, fortress, &c.

"A *cannonade* was kept up on both sides till the evening."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

căn-nŏn-ā'de, *v.t. & i.* [Cannonade, *s.*]

I. *Trans.:* To attack or batter with cannon, to discharge cannon against.

†II. *Intrans.:* To discharge cannons or heavy artillery.

"Both armies *cannonaded* all the ensuing day."—*Tatler.*

căn-nŏn-ā'-dĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Cannonade, *v.*]

căn-nŏn-ā'-dĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Cannonade, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

"The Duke of Savoy lost no time, but continued *cannonading* the place, while the fleet came up to bombard it."—*Burnet: Own Time*, an. 1707.

C. *As subst.:* The act of discharging cannon, a cannonade.

căn-nŏn-ē'er, * **căn-nŏn-ĭē'r,** *s.* [Fr. *canonnier*, from *canon.*] The gunner or artillery-man who manages the laying and firing of a cannon.

"It is an old tradition that those that dwell near the cataract of Nilus are struck deaf; but we find no such effect in *cannoniers*, nor millers, nor those that dwell upon bridges."—*Bacon: Works; Nat. Hist.*, cent. iii., § 276, p. 194.

* **căn-nŏn-ē'er-ĭng,** *s.* [Cannoneer, *s.*] The act or science of shooting with a cannon, bombarding.

"The present perfection of gunnery, *cannoneering*, bombarding, mining, and all these species of artificial, learned, and refined cruelty."—*Burke: Vindic. of Nat. Society.*

* **căn'-nŏn-ĭng,** *s.* [Cannon, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* A loud noise caused by cannons.

2. *Fig.:* Any loud noise, as of cannons.

"Nay, the loud *cannoning* of thunderbolts,
Screeking of wolves, howling of torturd ghosts,
Pursue thee still." *Brewer: Lingua*, i. 1.

***can-now,** ***căn-nowe,** *s.* [Canoe.] A canoe.

"They have abundance of monoxylos or *cannowes*, which pass through narrow channels."—*Randolph: State of the Morea*, p. 15 (1686).

"A boat like the *cannowes* of Inde."
W. Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, i. 2.

căn'-nu-la, *s.* [Lat. *cannula* = a little pipe or tube; dimin. of *canna* = a cane, a pipe.]

Surgery: A small tube introduced by means of a *stilette* into a cavity or tumour to withdraw a fluid.

* **căn'-nu-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *cannula.*] Of or pertaining to a tube or pipe; tubular.

căn'-nŷ, căn'-nĭe, * **can-na,** * **kan-ny,** *a. & adv.* (*Scotch.*) [Can, *v.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Of persons:*

1. Knowing, wise, far-seeing.

"I trust in God, to use the world, as a *canny* or cunning master doth a knave-servant."—*Rutherford: Lett.*, P. I. ep. 11.

2. Attentive, wary, skilled.

"His wife was a *canny* body, and could dress things very weel for ane in her line o' business."—*Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 1-7.

3. Possessed of knowledge supposed by the vulgar to proceed from a preternatural origin, possessing magical skill. (*South of Scotland.*)

"He gave these persons to understand, that his name was Elsender the Recluse; but his popular epithet soon came to be *Canny* Elshie, or the Wise Wight of Mucklestane-Moor."—*Tales of my Landlord*, i. 39.

4. Fortunate, lucky. (Used in a superstitious sense.)

¶ In this sense frequently used negatively, and applied to a person or thing with whom it is as well not to have anything to do.

"She fley'd the kimmers ane and a',—
Word gae'd she was *na kanny*."
Ramsay: Poems, i. 272.

II. *Of things:*

1. Prudent, cautious, wise.

"The Parliament is wise, to make in a *canny* and safe way, a wholesome purgation, that it may be timeous."—*Baillie: Lett.*, ii. 138.

2. Artful, crafty.

"Mr. Marshall, the chairman, by *canny* conveyance, got a sub-committee nominate according to his mind."—*Baillie: Lett.*, ii. 67.

3. Fortunate, lucky.

"Now by a *kanny* gale,
In the o'erflowing ocean spread their sail."
Ramsay: Poems, i. 324.

¶ See also I. 4.

4. Safe, not dangerous; not difficult to manage. Thus "a canny horse" is one that may be ridden with safety.

"Ye ne'er was donsie,
But hamely, tawie, quiet, an' *cannie*,
An' unco sonsie."
Burns: The Auld Farmer's Salutation.

B. *As adv.:* In a canny manner; cautiously, prudently.

"Speak her fair and *canny*, or we will have a ravelled hasp on the yarn-windles."—*Scott: The Pirate*, ch. v.

"There—that will do!—*canny* now, lad—*canny* now."
Ibid.: Antiquary, ch. vii.

canny-moment, cannie moment, *s.* The designation given in Scotland to the time of fortunate child-bearing; otherwise called "the happy hour." In Angus, "canny mament."

"Ye'll be come in the *canny moment* I'm thinking, for the laird's servant—rade express by this e'en to fetch the howdie, and he just staid the drinking o' twa pints o' tippeny, to tell us how my leddy was ta'en wi' her pains."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. ii.

canny-wife, cannie wife, *s.* A common designation for a midwife. (*Scotch.*)

"The *canny wives* came there conveen'd,
All in a whirl."
Forbes: Dominie Deposed, p. 36.

căn'-nŷ-nĕss, *s.* [Canniness.]

* **ca-noa,** *s.* [Obsolete form of Canoe (q.v.).]

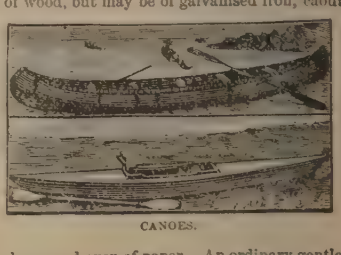
ca-nôe', * **ca-noa,** * **can-now,** * **can-nowe,** *s. & a.* [Sp. *canoa*, probably a West Indian or Caribbean word.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Originally:* A kind of boat in use among uncivilised nations. It is made either of the trunk of a tree hollowed out, or of pieces of bark or hide joined together. Some of the larger size carry sails, but they are generally propelled with paddles. The North American Indian makes his canoe of cedar-wood covered with sheets of the bark of the white birch sewn together. The Indians of the plains used buffalo-hide. In the wooded regions devoid of birch the canoe was a shaped and hollowed log, which was probably the primeval form throughout the world. The canoes of the Feejees are double, of unequal size, the smaller serving as an outrigger. Large ones are 100 feet in length. Captain Cook estimated the naval force of the Society Islands at 1,700 war-canoes, manned by 68,000 men. (*Knight, &c.*)

"In a war against Semiramis they had four thousand monoxyla or *canoes* of one piece of timber."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

2. *Now:* A very little boat, narrow in the beam, propelled by paddles. It is generally of wood, but may be of galvanised iron, caoutchouc, and even of paper. An ordinary gentleman's canoe is about 13 feet long, 26 inches



CANOES.

wide, 12 inches deep, and has a "comber" of two inches. The opening in the deck in which the voyager places himself is 4 feet long and 1 foot 8 inches wide. A canoe for two persons, sitting face to face, should be about two-thirds larger. The late Mr. John McGregor travelled many thousand miles, chiefly in Eastern waters, in his famous canoe named the *Rob Roy*. The Royal Canoe Club was founded in 1866.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

canoe-birch, canoe birch, *s.* A kind of birch—*Betula papyracea.*

canoe-wood, canoe wood, *s.* A magnoliaceous plant—the Tulip-tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*).

ca-nō'e, *v.i.* [CANOE, *s.*] To row or paddle in a canoe.

ca-nōe'-ĭng, *pr. par. & s.* [CANOE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* In the same sense as the verb.

B. *As subst.:* The act or science of rowing or paddling a canoe.

ca-nōe'-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *canoe*, and suff. *-ist* (q.v.).] One who rows or paddles in a canoe. (*American.*)

*** can-ois,** *a.* [CANOUS.]

căn'-ŏn (1), *s. & a.* [Lat. *canon;* Gr. κανών (*kanōn*) = (1) a straight rod or bar, (2) a rod used in weaving, (3) a rule or level used by masons in building. Metaphorically a rule as for the guide of conduct. In the ecclesiastical writers the books received as the rule of faith and practice; κάνη (*kanē*) or κάννη (*kannē*) = a reed or cane.] [CANNON.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A rule, a regulation, a law.

"What is it, for example, that constitutes the difference between a fiction which observes all the *canons* of probability . . . and a true narrative?"—*Lewis: Credibility of the Early Roman History* (1855), ch. xiv.

(1) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

(2) *Spec.:* A rule in ecclesiastical matters.

2. That which is established by rule. [II. (i) 1 (1).]

3. A person bound by rule. [II. (i) 2 (1).]

II. *Technically:*

(i) *Ecclesiol., Ch. Hist., &c.:*

1. *Of things:*

(1) The ordinances made by ecclesiastical councils for the regulation of religious matters. [CANON-LAW.]

(*a*) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

"By an ancient *canon*, those who ministered at the altars of God were forbidden to take any part in the infliction of capital punishment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

* (*b*) *Spec.:* The rules and regulations laid down as the rule of life for those clergy who reside in community.

* (2) The list or catalogue of saints.

(3) *Of the mass:*

That part of the Mass which begins after the *Sanctus* with the prayer *Te igitur*, and ends, according to some, just before the *Pater noster*, according to others, just before the consumption of the elements. The name canon is given to this part of the Mass because it contains the fixed rule according to which the sacrifice of the New Testament is to be offered. (*Addis & Arnold.*)

2. *Of persons:*

(*a*) In the same sense as (2).

(1) *In the Church of Rome:* (*b*) A member of an order of religious persons intermediate between the regular monks and the secular clergy. The canons lived together, ate at the same table, joined in united prayer at stated hours, but did not take vows like those of the monks, besides which they officiated in certain churches. Chrodegang, Bishop of Metz, about the middle of the eighth century, is said to have instituted the order. At first the members were called *Fratres Dominici* (the Lord's brethren), but afterwards canons. Lewis the Meek caused rules to be drawn up for their guidance by the Council of Aix-la-Chapelle, A.D. 817, and instituted an order of canonesses. Having become corrupt, efforts for their reformation were made by Nicolaus II. in the Council at Rome, A.D. 1059. About the same time, some canons influenced by Ivo, afterwards Bishop of Chartres, renounced private property, and became virtual monks. Hence arose the distinction between *secular* and *regular* canons, the former obeying the rule of Nicolaus II. and the latter following that of Ivo. Ivo's rule being almost the same that St. Augustine had before introduced in his see, the regular canons were often called Canons under the rule of St. Augustine, or simply Canons of St. Augustine. In the twelfth century mutual jealousy created a long and bitter controversy between the monks and the canons. An effort was made in the 17th century to restore the monastic and semi-monastic orders to their pristine purity, and the Reformed Canons regular of St. Augustine arose. Three other regular orders were abolished in 1668 by Pope Clement IX. (*Mosheim.*)

(2) *In the Church of England:* A certain dignitary in cathedral churches; a residentiary member of a cathedral chapter.

"Swift much admires the place and air,
And longs to be a *canon* there.
A *canon!* that's a place too mean:
No, doctor, you shall be a dean.
Two dozen *canons* round your stall,
And you the tyrant o'er them all." *Swift.*

¶ The name *Cannon* Street in London, having reference to the cathedral chapter of St. Paul's, is an indication of the identity of the two words *cannon* and *canon*.

(ii) *Biblical Criticism & Church History:* Those books of Scripture which are received as inspired and canonical, as distinguished from the apocrypha. [II. 1.]

"*Canon* also denotes those books of Scripture, which are received as inspired and canonical, to distinguish them from either profane, apocryphal, or disputed books. Thus we say, that Genesis is part of the sacred *canon* of the Scripture."—*Ayliffe: Parergon Juris Canonici.*

¶ It is also applied to any one of the canonical epistles (q.v.).

1. *Old Testament Canon:* The ancient canon of the Old Testament is ordinarily attributed, on the authority of Jewish Talmudic tradition, to Ezra (Esdras of the Apocrypha), and the most modern research admits that he at least took the first step in the work by lending strong public sanction to the Pentateuch, and giving it increased currency (Ezra vii. 6, 10, 11; Neh. viii. 1–8, 13–18; 1 Esdr. viii. 3, 7, 9, 19, 23; ix. 39, 40, 42, 45, 46; 2 Esdr. xiv. 21, 22, 25, 26).

A great addition to this first canon seems to have been made by Nehemiah, of whom it is said in 2 Macc. ii. 13, "The same things also were reported in the writings and commentaries of Neemias, and how he, founding a library, gathered together the acts of the kings and the prophets, and of David, and the epistles of the kings concerning the holy gifts." By these designations probably were meant the books from Joshua to 2 Kings inclusive, the four greater and most of the minor prophets, with some of the Psalms.

A third canon seems hinted at in 2 Macc. ii. 14: "In like manner also Judas gathered together all those things that were lost by reason of the war we had, and they remain with us." By Judas is meant Judas Maccabæus. His canon seems to have added Proverbs, the Song of Solomon, Daniel, some of the Psalms, &c., or, speaking broadly, the books called Kethubim in Hebrew, or in Greek Hagiographa. Doubts about the canonicity of parts of Ezekiel, and the whole of Ecclesiastes, Canticles, Esther, and Proverbs, were not set at rest till a decision in their favour was obtained from the Jewish Synod of Jabneh, or Jamnia, about A.D. 90. Josephus soon afterwards arbitrarily fixed the Old Testament books at twenty-two, to make them agree in number with the letters of the Hebrew alphabet, and the Talmud at twenty-four, because that is the number of the Greek alphabet. All the thirty-nine books in our modern Bibles found a place, separate or combined, in those enumerations. Jerome also, like Josephus, made twenty-two, a number which the Council of Carthage, A.D. 397, much enlarged by taking in the Apocrypha. [APOCRYPHA.]

2. *New Testament Canon:* The germ of what afterwards became the New Testament canon was in existence when the Second Epistle of Peter was written (2 Pet. iii. 15, 16). About A.D. 144 the "heretic" Marcion came from Pontus to Rome, bringing with him a collection of sacred books, viz., the Gospel of St. Luke and ten Pauline epistles, those of Timothy and Titus being omitted. According to Dr. Samuel Davidson, the idea of an inspired New Testament canon and of a Catholic church came into existence together about 170 A.D. The canon which then grew up consisted of two parts, the Gospel [το ευαγγελιον (*to euangelion*)] and the Apostle [ο απόστολος (*ho apostolos*)], the former containing the four gospels, the latter the Acts of the Apostles, thirteen epistles of St. Paul, one of St. Peter, one of St. John, and the Revelation. The canon of Muratori, about the same date, differs in omitting 1 Peter and including 2 and 3 John, as also Jude. Irenæus, Clement of Alexandria, and Tertullian, had all their separate canons. Origen, about A.D. 254, recognised three classes of books—those generally admitted, those not authentic, and those doubtful. Similarly Eusebius, A.D. 340, divided the sacred writings into three classes—those generally received [ὁμολογούμενα (*homologoumena*)], those controverted [ἀντιλεγόμενα (*antilegomena*)], and those heretical. The canon of the New Testament, in the form in which we now have it, except that the Apocalypse was ignored, was settled by the Council of Laodicea, A.D. 367, and confirmed by the 14th Council of Carthage, A.D. 397, one of the members present at which being the celebrated Augustine. (*Dr. Samuel Davidson: Canon, &c.*) [BIBLE.]

(iii) *Law:*

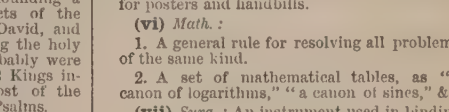
1. *Eccles. Law:* [CANON LAW].

2. *English Civil Law:* A rule. Used specially in the expression *Canons of inheritance*, which are the rules regulating the descent of real property when the owner or "purchaser" dies intestate. The Act of Parliament determining such cases is 3 and 4, Wm. IV., c. 106. (*Wharton.*)

(iv) *Music:* A species of musical composition, written according to strict rule (hence the term), in which the different voices take up the same melody, one after another, either at the same or at a different pitch.

"A *canon* at the unison becomes a round, if the antecedent has a cadence before the entry of the consequent."—*Steiner & Barrett.*

(v) *Printing:* A size of type equal to 4-lines



SPECIMEN OF CANON TYPE.

pica, probably so called from having been first employed in printing the canons. It is used for posters and handbills.

(vi) *Math.:*

1. A general rule for resolving all problems of the same kind.

2. A set of mathematical tables, as "a canon of logarithms," "a canon of sines," &c.

(vii) *Surg.:* An instrument used in binding up wounds.

(viii) *Farriery:* Canon-bone. [CANNON-BONE.]

(ix) *Mech.:* The part of a bell by which it is suspended; otherwise called the ear.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

*** canon bitt,** *s.* That part of the bit which is placed in the horse's mouth.

"A goodly person, and could manage fair
His stubborn steed with *canon bitt* . . .
Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 37.

canon-law, *s.* The body of ecclesiastical law as laid down by the canons.

"This is mere moral babble, and direct
Against the *canon-laws* of our foundation."
Milton: Comus, 808.

History of the Canon Law:

(1) *Before the Reformation:* A community, civil or religious, no sooner comes into existence than it requires rules for its government, and those first formed require to be modified and developed and added to during the whole period that the community exists. Hence the first germs of the canon law are to be sought for in apostolic times, whilst its complete development took place at the period when the power of the Papacy reached its height. The oldest canons are called Apostolic canons (q.v.). The canons of the Councils of Nice (A.D. 325), Constantinople (A.D. 381), Ephesus (A.D. 431), and Chalcedon (A.D. 451) obtained civil sanction by decree of Justinian. Till the twelfth century the canon law consisted mainly of these canons collected, together with the capitularies of Charlemagne and the decrees of the Popes, from Siricius, A.D. 398, to Atha-

nasius IV., A.D. 1154. In A.D. 1114 Ivo, Bishop of Chartres, commenced to collect the decrees made by popes and the cardinals; Gratian, a Benedictine monk, methodised the collection, and published it in 1150. There followed the Decretals of Gregory IX., in A.D. 1234. [DECRETAL.] Next came the "Sext" of Boniface VIII., A.D. 1298 [SEXT], the Clementines or Constitutions of Clement V., A.D. 1308 [CLEMENTINE], and the Extravagants of John XXII., A.D. 1317. [EXTRAVAGANT.] These, with some more recent "Extravagants," constitute the "*Corpus Juris Canonici*" (The Body of Canon Law). Some lawyers graduated in canon and others in civil law, while not a few did so in both. As the fully-developed canon law greatly exalted the ecclesiastical over the civil power, it was never very cordially accepted by the English Parliament, and there was a national canon law composed of legatine and provincial constitutions.

(2) *Since the Reformation:* By 25 Hen. VIII., c. 19, repealed by 1 Phil. and Mary, c. 8, but re-enacted by 1 Eliz., c. 1, a revision of canon law was ordered, and only those parts of it were left binding which were not repugnant to the common or statute law. In the 27th year of Henry VIII., degrees in canon law were abolished, not however by Parliament, but by mandate. In 1608, under James I., certain ordinances analogous to canons were enacted by the clergy, but never received the sanction of Parliament. It has therefore been adjudged that where they introduce anything new they are not binding on the laity.

canon-lawyer, *s.* One skilled in or practising canon-law.

canon-type, *s.* [CANON, II. v.]

* **canon-wise,** *a.* One learned in ecclesiastical law.

"... reviled and ruffled by an insulting and only *canon-wise* prelate ..."—*Milton: Of Reformation in England*, bk. i.

* **căn'-ŏn** (2), *s.* [CANNON.]

cañon (3) (pron. **can-yon**), *s.* [Spanish.] A mountain gorge, at the bottom of which flows a river or stream, used principally of such gorges or ravines in North-Western America.

* **căn'-ŏn-ĕss,** *s.* [Fr. *chanoinesse;* Low Lat. *canonissa;* from *canon*, and fem. suff. *-issa.*] A woman who holds a canonry, or is a member of an order of canons.

"There are, in popish countries, women they call secular *canoneeses*, living after the example of secular canons."—*Aylife.*

* **cą-nō'-nĭ-ąl,** *a.* [CANON.] Canonical.

cą-nŏn'-ĭc, cą-nŏn'-ĭ-cal, ***căn-ŏn-ĭque',** *a.* [Fr. *canonique;* Eng. *canon; -ic, -ical.*]

1. Pertaining to or according to the canons.

"With neither hands, nor feet, nor faces,
Put in the right *canonic* places."
Moore: Twopenny Postbag.

2. Constituting or contained in the canon of Holy Scripture. As a distinctive term applied to the received Scriptures, first used by Origen. Opp. v. 3, p. 36 (ed. de la Rue). (*Trench: On the Study of Words*, p. 96.)

3. Fixed or regulated by the canons.

4. Spiritual; ecclesiastical.

ca..onical-books, or **scriptures,** *s. pl.* Those books which compose the canon of Scripture.

canonical epistles *s. pl.* The catholic or general epistles of the New Testament.

canonical-hours, *s. pl.*

1. Stated hours appointed by the canons in the Roman Church for devotional exercises. They are, Matins, Lauds, Prime, Tierce, Sext, Nones, and Vespers, with Compline. (See these words.)

2. The hours (8 a.m.—3 p.m.) in which marriage can be legally performed in an English parish church.

* **canonical letters,** *s. pl.* Letters which formerly passed between the orthodox clergy, as testimonials of their faith, to keep up the Catholic communion and to distinguish them from heretics.

canonical life, *s.* The rule of life prescribed for the ancient clergy who lived in community.

canonical obedience, *s.* The submission due from the inferior clergy to their ecclesiastical superiors.

canonical punishments, *s. pl.* Those spiritual punishments which the Church may inflict, as excommunication, degradation, penance, &c.

* **canonical sins,** *s. pl.*

In the Ancient Church: Those for which public penance was inflicted, as idolatry, murder, adultery, heresy, &c.

cą-nŏn'-ĭ-cal-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *canonical; -ly.*]

* 1. According to or in a straight line.

"I defy him to go on coolly, critically, and *canonically* planting his cabbages one by one in straight lines."—*Sterne: Trist. Shandy.*

2. In a canonical manner; according to the canons or canonical law.

"It is a known story of the friar, who on a fasting day bid his capon be carp, and then very *canonically* eat it."—*Government of the Tongue.*

* **cą-nŏn'-ĭ-cal-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *canonical; -ness.*] The quality of being canonical or in accordance with canonical law.

"How then is the Church an infallible keeper of the canon of Scripture, which hath suffered some books of canonical Scripture to be lost? and others to lose for a long time their being canonical, at least, the necessity of being so esteemed, and afterwards, as it were by the law of *Postliminium* hath restored their authority and *canonicalness* unto them."—*Chillingworth: Religion of Protestants*, pt. i., ch. 3.

cą-nŏn'-ĭ-cals, *s. pl.* [CANONICAL.] The full robes of a clergyman, as appointed by the canons.

* **cą-nŏn'-ĭ-cate,** *s.* [Fr. *canonicat;* Low Lat. *canonicatus.*] The dignity or office of a canon; a canonry.

"The church, willing to testify the high opinion she entertained of his merit, presented him with a *canonicate* in the cathedral of Paris."—*Berington: Abelard*, p. 18.

căn-ŏn'-ĭ-çĭ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *canonicus;* from *canon* = a rule.]

Music: A name given to followers of the Pythagorean system of music, as opposed to Musici, the followers of the Aristoxenian system. [PYTHAGOREANS.] (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

căn-ŏn-ĭç'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *canonicité.*] The quality of being canonical or in accordance with the canons; canonicalness.

"The *canonicity*, that is, the divine authority, of the books of the New Testament, ..."—*Newman: Development of Christian Doctrine*, bk. iii., § 4.

cą-nŏn-ĭ-ząā'-tion, *s.* [CANONIZATION.]

căn'-ŏn-ĭst, *s.* [Fr. *canoniste.*] A professor of canon-law.

"Of whose strange crimes no *Canonist* can tell
In what commandment's large contents they dwell."
Pope: Satires of Dr. Donne, Sat. ii. 43-4.

"Among the priests who refused the oaths were some men eminent in the learned world, as grammarians, chronologists, *canonists*, and antiquaries."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* **căn-ŏn-ĭs'-tĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *canonist*, suff. *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a canonist.

"They became the apt scholars of this *canonistic* exposition."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

* **căn-ŏn-ĭs'-tre (tre = ter),** *s.* [Eng. *canonist; -re* = *-er.*] A canonist.

"Caton and *Canonistres* counseillen us to leve."
Langland: P. Plowman, 4,793.

căn-ŏn-ĭz-ā'-tion, căn-ŏn-ĭą-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *canonisation;* Ital. *canonizzazione;* from Low Lat. *canonizo* = to canonize.]

1. The act of canonizing or enrolling any person in the canon or list of saints. In the Roman Catholic Church this is preceded by *beatification.* The practice of giving saintly honours to deceased Christians arose among the common people. In the 9th century some restraint was put upon it by the ecclesiastical councils. The first instance of the enrolment by the Roman bishop of a deceased person among the saints was that of Udalrich, Bishop of Augsburg, by John XV., in A.D. 993. In the third Lateran Council, A.D. 1179, the right of conferring such honour was limited to the Pope.

"It is very suspicious, that the interests of particular families, or churches, have too great a sway in *canonizations.*"—*Addison.*

"Even at the *canonization* of a saint, ..."—*Mill: Liberty*, ch. ii.

2. The state of being canonized.

căn'-ŏn-ĭze, căn'-ŏn-ĭse, *v.t.* [Fr. *canoniser;* Sp. *canonizar;* Ital. *canonizzare;* Low Lat. *canonizo* = to enrol in a canon or list; *canon* = a list, register.]

I. *Literally:*

1. To enrol any person in the canon or list of saints; to declare any person a saint.

"... would give my frank consent to his being *canonized.*"—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xxvi.

* 2. To instal in any ecclesiastical dignity or office.

"Thus was the pope *canonised*
With great honour, and intronised."
Gower: Conf. Amant., f. 254.

* 3. To rate as highly as if included in the canon of Scripture.

"Bathsheba was so wise a woman, that some of her counsels are *canonized* for divine."—*Bishop Hall: David's End.* (*Latham.*)

II. *Figuratively:* To raise to the highest rank of honour and glory.

"... fame, in time to come, *canonize* us."
Shakesp.: Troil. & Cres., ii. 2.

căn'-ŏn-ĭzed, căn'-ŏn-ĭsed, * **can-on-yz-yde,** *pa. par. & a.* [CANONIZE.]

căn'-ŏn-ĭz-ĕr, căn'-ŏn-ĭą-ĕr, *s.* [CANONIZE.] He who canonizes, or raises any person to the rank of a saint.

căn-ŏn-ĭz'-ĭng, căn-ŏn-ĭą'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CANONIZE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substan.:* Canonization.

"If the people resolve to take him sainted at the rate of such a *canonizing*, I shall suspect their calender more than the Gregorian."—*Milton: Answer to Eikon Basilike.*

căn'-ŏn-rў, *s.* [Eng. *canon*, and suff. *-ry* (q.v.).] The dignity, position, or emoluments of a canon; an ecclesiastical benefice in a cathedral or collegiate church.

"Bishops must therefore be allowed to keep their sees in Scotland, in order that divines not ordained by Bishops might be allowed to hold rectories and *canonries* in England."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

† **căn'-ŏn-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *canon*, suff. *-ship* (q.v.).] The same as CANONRY.

"As a *canonship* is given by the giving of a book, ..."—*Baxter: Inf. Baptism*, p. 322.

căn'-ŏ-pĭed, * **can-o-pyed,** *a.* [CANOPY.] Covered with a canopy. (*Lit. & fig.*)

Cą-nō'-pŭs, *s.* [Lat. *Canopus* (Pliny); Gr. Κάνωβος (*kanōbos*) (Ptolemy).] The name of a city in Egypt.

Astron.: The name given to the bright star in the constellation Argo. It is a Argo navis. It is situated in the rudder of the imaginary ship. It is never visible in Great Britain.

"Lamps which outburn'd *Canopus.*"
Tennyson: D. of F. Women, 146.

căn'-ŏ-pў, *s.* [Ital. *canope;* O. Fr. *conopée;* Fr. *canapé* = a tent, canopy; Lat. *conopeum;* Gr. κωνωπεών (*kōnōpeōn*) = a bed with curtains to protect from mosquitoes, &c.; κώνωψ (*kōnōps*) = a mosquito.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A covering of state over a throne or bed.

"There William and Mary appeared seated under a *canopy*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Applied to the heavens or the clouds.

"The cloud *canopy* above us may be thick enough to shut out the light of the stars."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., i. 8.

(2) Applied to any natural arch or covering.

"... through the high *canopies* of trees."—*Pope: Letter to Digby*, Oct. 10.

CANOPIES.
1. Salisbury Cathedral. 2. Westminster Abbey

II. *Arch.:* An ornamental arched or roof-

like projection over a niche or doorway, especially in Gothic architecture.

"The entrances are decorated with richly carved pillars and *canopies*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* **căn'-ō-pȳ**, *v.t.* [CANOPY, *s.*] To cover as with a canopy. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"When lofty trees I see barren of leaves,
Which erst from heat did *canopy* the herd."
Shakesp.: Sonnets.

† **căn'-ō-pȳ-ĭng**, *pr. par. & a.* [CANOPY, *v.*]

* **cān'-or**, *s.* [Lat. *canor* = a melody; *cano* = to sing.] A melody, or sweet singing. (*Blount: Glossographia.*)

* **ca-nŏr'-oŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *canorus* = singing, musical; *cano* = to sing.] Tuneful, musical, melodious.

"Birds that are most *canorous*, and whose notes we most commend, are of little throats, and short."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

* **ca-nŏr'-oŭs-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *canorous*; *-ly.*] In a tuneful or musical manner, melodiously. (*H. More.*)

* **ca-nŏr'-oŭs-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *canorous*; *-ness.*] The quality of being tuneful or musical, melodiousness.

* **cā'-noŭs**, * **cā'-nŏs**, * **can-ois**, *a.* [Lat. *canus* = white.] Hoary, grey.

"—Vnfrendlye eild has thus bysprent
My hede and haffettis baith with *canous* hair"
Doug.: Virgil, 141, 29.

canse, *v.i.* [Icel. *kallza* = to scold, abuse. Compare Gael. *cainnteach* = peevish.] To speak in a pert and saucy style, as displaying a great degree of self-importance. (*Scotch.*)

can-sie, can-shie, *a.* [CANSE.] Cross, ill-humoured, saucy. (*Scotch.*)

* **căn'-stick**, *s.* [An abbreviation of *candlestick* (q.v.).] A candlestick.

"I had rather hear a brazen *canstick* turned."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, iii. 1.

* **can-stow**, *pr. of v.* [A contracted form of *canst thou.*] Canst thou.

"Allas! Constaunce, thou ne has no champioun,
Ne fighte *canstow* nat, so welaway!"
Chaucer: C. T., 5,051-2.

cănt (1), * **cante**, *s. & a.* [Dut., Dan., & Sw. *kant* = a border, edge, margin; Ger. *kante* = a corner.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** A slope, declivity.

"Vnder the *cante* of a hille.'
Sege of Melayne, 1495.

2. An inclination, slope.

"The helm had been lashed with a small *cant* to leeward."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 28, 1881.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* An external angle or quoin of a building; a bevel, a chamfer, an arris.

"The first and principal person in the temple was Peace; she was placed aloft in a *cant*."—*B. Jonson: Coron. Entertainment.*

2. *Naut.:*

(1) A cut made in a whale between the neck and fins, to which the cant-purchase is made fast for the purpose of turning the animal round in the process of flensing.

(2) A piece of wood laid upon the deck of a vessel, to support the bulkheads.

3. *Coopering:* One of the segments forming a side-piece in the head of a cask.

4. *Ship-building:* The angle, as of the head of a bolt. A bolt with a hexagonal or octagonal head is said to be six or eight *canted.*

5. *Gearing:* A segment of the rim of a wooden cog-wheel.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

cant-blocks, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Large purchase-blocks, used by whalers to cant the whales round during the process of flensing.

cant-board, *s.* A division in the conveyer-box of a flour-bolt, to separate the different qualities of flour or offal.

cant-chisel, *s.* A long and strong chisel with the basil and a rib on one side.

cant-falls, *s. pl.*

Naut.: The ropes and blocks used by whalers to sling the animal to the side of the vessel.

cant-file, *s.* A file having the shape of an obtuse-angled triangle in its transverse section; used in filing the inner angles of spanners and wrenches for bolts with hexagonal and octagonal heads.

cant-hook, *s.*

Naut.: A lever with a hook at one end, for raising heavy articles.

cant-moulding, *s.*

Arch.: A moulding with bevelled instead of curved surfaces.

cant-purchase, *s.*

Naut.: This is formed by a block suspended from the mainmast head, and another block made fast to the cant cut in the whale.

cant-ribbons, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Those ribbons or painted mouldings along a ship's side which do not lie horizontally or level.

cant-robin, *s.*

Bot.: The dwarf dog-rose, with a white flower. (*Scotch.*)

cant-spar, *s.*

Naut.: A hand-mast pole fit for making small masts or yards, booms, &c.

cant-timbers, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Timbers at the ends of a vessel rising obliquely from the keel; the upper ends of those on the bow are inclined to the stern, as those in the after-part incline to the stern-post above. The forward pair of cant-timbers are called the *knightheads*, and form a bed for the reception of the bowsprit. The timber at the extreme angle is built in solid, and is called the *dead-wood.*

cănt (2), *s. & a.* [Lat. *cantus* = a singing, a song, from *canto* = a frequent. form of *cano* = to sing.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A monotonous whining; the whine of a beggar.

2. A whining or hypocritical pretension to goodness; hypocritical sanctimoniousness.

"'Clear your mind of *Cant!*' Have no trade with *Cant.*"—*Carlyle: Heroes & Hero-worship*, lect. v.

"Roundheads freed
From *cant* of sermon and of creed."
Scott: Rokeby, iii. 12.

3. Hypocritical talk of any kind.

"But the Dutch are too shrewd to listen to the mischievous *cant* which the spirit of conquest borrows from what is called the doctrine of nationalities."—*Times*, Nov. 11, 1876.

4. The special phraseology or speech peculiar to any profession, trade, or class.

"Immorality has its *cant* as well as party."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. viii.; *Augustan Age of England.*

"One plotter used the *cant* of the law."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

5. A slang jargon.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of cant.

"The affectation of some late authors, to introduce and multiply *cant* words, is the most ruinous corruption in any language."—*Swift.*

"She answered in the same tone of under-dialogue, using the *cant* language of her tribe."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. iv.

* **cănt** (3), *s.* [Probably from Fr *quant* = how much; Ger. *gant* = an auction.] An auction.

"Numbers of these tenants, or their descendants, are now offering to sell their leases by *cant*, even those which were for lives."—*Swift.*

cănt (4), *s.* [CANTRIP.] An old trick, a juggle.

"Superstition holes pepet thro',
Made by nae mortal's hand,—
Experiencing plans
O' auld *cants* that night."
D. Anderson: Poems, p. 81.

* **cant, * kant, * kaunt**, *a.* [Probably connected with *can*, *ken*, and the same as *canny* (q.v.).]

1. Fierce.

"For to assege yone castel
With *cant* men and cruel."
Gaw. & Golagras, ii. 2.

2. Sprightly, lively, fresh.

"Ane young man stert in to that steid
Als *cant* as ony colt."
Peblis to the Play, st. 6

cănt (1), *v.t.* [Dan. *kantre* = to cant, upset; Ger. *kanten*, *kantern* = to cant, tilt.] [CANT (1), *s.*]

1. To incline or place on the edge, to tilt.

2. To give a sudden impulse to as to anything standing on its edge; to throw with a jerk or sudden force.

"The sheltie . . . at length got its head betwixt its legs, and at once *canted* its rider into the little rivulet."—*Scott: The Pirate*, ch. xi.

¶ *To cant over:*

(1) *Trans.:* To turn over; to overturn.

(2) *Intrans.:* To fall over, to fall backwards, especially if completely overturned. (*Jamieson.*)

cănt (2), *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *canto*, frequent. of *cano* = to sing. *Cant* and *chant* were originally the same word. (*Trench: On the Study of Words*, p. 157.)] [CANT (2), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To sing. [CHANT, *v.*]

* **2.** To repeat in a monotonous and whining voice.

"Walking and *canting* broken Dutch for farthings."
Shirley: Gamester, iii. 3.

3. To use the special phraseology of any trade, profession, or class.

"Of all the cants which are *canted* in this *canting* world, the cant of criticism is the most tormenting."—*Sterne: Trist. Shandy.*

B. *Intransitive:*

* **1.** To sing.

"Sweet was the sang the birdies plaid alang,
Canting fu' cheerfu' at their morning mang."
Ross: Helenore, p. 59.

2. To use any slang jargon; to use technical terms affectedly.

"The Doctor here,
When he discourseth of dissection,
Of vena cava and of vena porta,
The meseræics and the mesentericum,
What does he else but *cant*? or if he run
To his judicial astrology,
And trowl the trine the quartile and the sextile, &c.
Does he not *cant*? who here does understand him?"
Ben Jonson: Staple of News, iv. 1.

3. To talk or whine hypocritically.

cănt (3), *v.i.* [An abbreviated form of *canter* (q.v.).] To canter. (*Scotch.*)

* **cănt** (4), *v.t.* [CANT (3), *s.*]

1. To sell by auction.

"Is it not the general method of landlords to wait the expiration of a lease, and then *cant* their land to the highest bidder?"—*Swift: Against the Power of Bishops.*

2. To bid a price for anything at an auction.

"Two monks were outvying each other in *canting* the price of an abbey."—*Swift: Hist. Eng., Reign of W. II.*

* **cănt** (5), * **cănt-ȳn**, *v.t.* [CANT (1), *s.*] To break up into fragments, to divide, to share.

"*Cantyn* or departyn. *Partior.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

Căn'-tăb, *s.* [An abbreviated form of *Cantabrigian* (q.v.).]

căn-ta'-bĭ-lē, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: In an easy, flowing style.

Căn-tā'-brĭ-an, *a.* [Lat. *cantaber* = an inhabitant of *Cantabria*, the ancient name of the north part of Spain.] Of or pertaining to Cantabria.

Căn-ta-brĭg'-ĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Cantabrigia* = Cambridge.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or relating to Cambridge or its University.

B. *As subst.:* A native or a resident of Cambridge. (In form *Cantab.* applied exclusively to members of that University.)

* **can-tail-lie**, *s.* [Fr. *chanteau*, *chantel.*] [CANTEL.] A corner-piece.

"Item, ane bed maid of crammosie velvet enriched with phenixes of gold and teares, with a litle *cantaillis* of gold."—*Inventories*, A. 1561, p. 135.

† **cănt-a-lī-vĕr**, *s.* [CANTILEVER, *s.*]

căn'-ta-lŏn, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.]

Fabric: A species of woollen stuff.

căn't-a-lôupe, căn't-a-leup, *s.* [Fr. *cantalupe*; Ital. *cantalupo*, so called from the castle of Cantalupo in the Marca d'Ancona, in Italy.] A kind of small, round, ribbed muskmelon. (*Webster.*)

"An acre well planted will produce 400 bushels of *cantaleups*."—*Gardner.*

căn-tăn'-kĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Etymology doubtful, but possibly from O. Eng. *contek* = strife quarrel.] Disagreeable, quarrelsome, crotchetty. (*Colloquial.*)

căn'-tar, căn-ta'-rō, *s.* [Sp.]

1. A weight in use in Europe and the East, but varying considerably in different countries. At Rome it is 75 lbs.; at Cairo, 45 lbs. in Sardinia, nearly 44 lbs.; and in Syria, about 500 lbs.

2. A liquid measure in Spain, ranging from two to four gallons. (*Webster.*)

căn-tar'-e (e as a), *v.t.* [Ital.] To sing.

cantare di maniera, cantare di manierata, *phrase.* [Ital.] To sing in a florid or ornamental style. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

căn-ta'-ta, *s.* [Ital. *cantata* = a song; Low Lat. *cantata* = a chant, an anthem.] A poem or dramatic composition set to music, with solos and choruses.

"A *cantata* consisted originally of a mixture of recitative and melody, and was given to a single voice, but the introduction of choruses altered the first character of the *cantata*, and gave rise to some confusion in the manner of describing it."—*Stainer & Barrett.*

* **căn-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *cantatio* = a singing; *canto* = to sing.] The act of singing.

căn-ta-tör'-ê, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A male professional singer.

* **căn't'-ą-tŏry,** *a.* [Lat. *cantator; -y.*] Containing or pertaining to cant or affectation.

căn-ta-trî'-ce (ce as çhê), *s.* [Ital.] A female professional singer.

căn't'-ĕd (1), *a.* [Cant (1), *s.*]

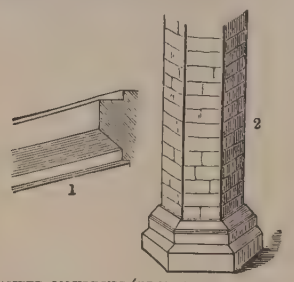
1. Sloping, slanting.

2. Having an angle. [Cant (1), II. 4.]

căn't'-ĕd (2), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Cant (2), *v.*]

canted column, *s.*

Arch.: A polygonal column; one whose flutes are formed in cants instead of curves.



1. Canted moulding (from Binham, Norfolk). 2. Canted column (from conventual church, Ely).

canted moulding, *s.*

Arch.: A moulding which has angular turns, but no quirks or circular work.

canted pillar, canted post, *s.* One from which the angles have been removed, or are absent.

canted wall, *s.* One which forms an angle with the face of another wall.

căn-tēe'n, *s.* [Fr. *cantine* = a bottle-case, canteen; Ital. *cantina* = a cellar; O. Fr. *cant*, Ital. & Sp. *canto* = a corner.] [Cant (1), *s.*]

†1. A bottle or vessel used by soldiers for carrying liquor for drink.

". . . the *canteens* were opened; and a tablecloth was spread on the grass."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. A chest or box in which the mess-utensils are carried for officers of the army; a mess-chest.

3. The place in a garrison in which drink is sold to the soldiers; a suttling-house.

". . . the king of France established a sufficient number of *canteens* for furnishing his troops with tobacco."—*Rees: Cyclopædia.*

canteen-sergeant, *s.* A non-commissioned officer in charge of the canteen.

". . . the pay and position of non-commissioned officers of the army appointed to be *canteen-sergeants.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 7, 1881.

* **căn-tęl,** *v.* [Cantle, *v.*]

* **căn'-tęl** (1), **căn'-telle,** *s.* [Cantle, *s.*]

* **căn'-tęl** (2), *s.* [? Cant, *s.*] Jamieson gives this word as meaning a trick, a juggle, but in the quotation it is evidently a misprint or misreading for *cantel* (q.v.).

"With castis and with *cantelis.*"
Houlate, iii. 2.

căn'-tŏ-lēin, *s.* [From Lat. *cantilena* = an old song, gossip.] (*Scotch.*)

1. *Properly:* An incantation.

2. A trick. (*Lyndsay.*)

căn't'-ĕl-ôup, căn't'-ĕl-ôup, *s.* [Cantaloupe.]

* **can-tel-mele,** *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *cantel*, and A.S. *mǽl* = a bit.] In bits, bit by bit.

"Men gete it now by *cantelmele.*"—*Caxton: Book of Curtasye*, 409.

căn'-tĕr (1), *s.* [An abbreviation of *Canterbury.*

Canterbury gallop or *Canterbury paces* were phrases applied to the easy, ambling pace at which pilgrims went to the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket at Canterbury.] An easy gallop.

"The *canter* is to the gallop very much what the walk is to the trot, though probably a more artificial pace."—*Youatt: The Horse; On Draught*, p. 547

To win in a canter: In horse-racing to be so far ahead of the field as to be under no necessity of urging the horse at the post; hence, to win easily.

căn't'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Cant (2), *s.*] One who cants; a hypocritical talker about religious subjects.

"Nor is her talent lazily to know,
As dull divines, and holy *canters* do."
Oldham: On Presenting a Book to Cornelia.

căn't'-ĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [Canter (1), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To cause a horse to move in an easy gallop.

B. *Intrans.:* To ride at a canter or an easy gallop.

"For the rest, he loved trotting better than *cantering.*"—*Sir E. L. Bulwer: Pelham*, ch. xlii.

Căn't'-ĕr-bŭr-ў, *s.* & *a.* [From the name of the early inhabitants of Kent. It was known under the Saxons as Caer Cant.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The capital of Kent, seat of the Metropolitan See of all England. The first Archbishop of Canterbury was St. Augustine, A.D. 597, and one of the most celebrated was Thomas à Becket (St. Thomas of Canterbury), who was murdered in the cathedral, 1170. It was to his shrine (demolished 1538) that the celebrated Canterbury pilgrimages were made.

2. A Canterbury gallop (q.v.).

3. A low stand, fitted with partitions, and generally with a drawer, for holding music (bound or in sheets).

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

Canterbury-bell, *s.*

Botany:

1. The common name for *Campanula medium*, L. Said to have been named by Gerard for its abundance near Canterbury.

2. *Campanula trachelium*, L.

3. *Cardamine pratensis*, L.

Canterbury-gallop, *s.* A gentle hand-gallop. [Canter (2), *s.*]

Canterbury-pace, *s.* The same as Canterbury-gallop (q.v.).

Canterbury tale, *s.*

1. *Originally:* A tale told to relieve the weariness and monotony of a journey, so named from the celebrated tales told by the pilgrims in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales.*

2. *Later:* A cock-and-bull story, a canard, a hoax.

căn't'-ĕred, *pa. par.* [Canter, *v.*]

căn't'-ĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Canter, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & partic. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of riding at a canter.

căn-thar-ĕl'-lŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *cantharus*, a drinking-cup, from the shape of the fungus, probably influenced by its Fr. name *chanterelle.*]

Bot.: A genus of hymenomycetous fungi. *C. cibario* is the Chanterelle, a well-known edible mushroom.

căn-thăr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cantharis*, and suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Coleoptera, distinguished by the hooks of the tarsi being deeply cleft; the head is unusually large, wide, and doubled behind.

căn-thăr'-ĭ-dal, *a.* [Eng. *cantharidis; -al.*]

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, cantharides (q.v.).

2. Consisting of, or treated with, cantharidine (q.v.).

căn-thăr'-ĭ-dēş, *s. pl.* [Cantharis.]

† **căn-thar-ĭd'-ĭ-an,** *a.* [Eng. *cantharid(es); -ian.*] Of or pertaining to cantharides; hence, blistering, powerful.

"Oh, how they fire the heart devout,
Like *cantharidian* plasters."
Burns: The Holy Fair.

căn-thar-ĭd'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c., *cantharid(es); -ic.*] Pertaining to, or derived from, insects of the genus Cantharis (q.v.); containing cantharidine.

căn-thăr'-ĭ-dīne, căn-thăr'-ĭ-dĭn, căn-thăr'-ĭ-dene, *s.* [Eng. *cantharid(es);* suff. *-in, -ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The active principle extracted from cantharides, and the source of their blistering quality. Its formula is $C_5H_{12}O_2$. It is soluble in chloroform.

căn-thą-rī'-ną, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *canthar(us)* (q.v.); Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: One of Dr. Günther's groups of the family Sparidæ (q.v.). They are distinguished from the other groups by more or less broad cutting teeth, sometimes lobate, in front of the jaws, by the absence of molars or vomerine teeth, and by the branching of the lower pectoral rays.

căn'-thar-ĭs, (*pl.* căn-thăr'-ĭ-dēş), *s.* [Lat. *cantharis*, genit. *cantharidis*; Gr. κανθαρις (*kantharis*), genit. κανθαρίδος (*kantharidos*).]

1. *Entom.* (*Sing.*): The Spanish-fly or Blister Beetle-fly, *Cantharis vesicatoria*, a coleopterous insect, the typical one of the family Cantharidæ. They are collected principally in Hungary, Russia, and the south of France, and are imported in cases of 100 to 175 pounds weight. In several parts of England they have become so naturalised as to be almost native. They are about eight lines long; the elytra are a fine green colour. They have a disagreeable odour and a burning taste, and contain a crystalline substance, Cantharidine (q.v.).

"The flies, *cantharides*, are bred of a worm, or caterpillar, but peculiar to certain fruit trees."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

2. *Pharm.* (*Pl. Cantharides*): The insects described under 1. Externally used as a rubefacient in the form of a liniment, also as a vesicant in the form of the common blister.

căn'-thar-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *cantharus* = a large drinking-cup, a tankard; a sea-bream, from Gr. κάνθαρος (*kantharos*), with the same senses.]

1. *Class. Antiq.:* A wine-cup, with a vase-shaped body on a foot, and furnished with two handles that rose above the rim.

2. *Arch.:* A fountain or cistern in the porches of ancient churches, in which persons washed their hands on entering.

3. *Ichthy.:* A genus of spiny-finned fishes, family Sparidæ, from the coasts of Europe and South Africa. *C. lineata* is common on the coasts of Kent, Sussex, and Devonshire, where it is called the Black Bream, Black Sea-bream, or Old Wife.

căn'-thī, *s. pl.* [See def.] The plural of canthus (q.v.).

căn-thĭ'-tĭs, *s.* [Eng., &c., *canth(us); -itis.*]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the canthus of either eye, or of both.

căn'-thĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Latinised from *canti*, the Malabar name of the plant.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonaceæ, consisting of spiny, rigid plants, with solitary fragrant white flowers. The fruit is a two-celled berry.

căn-thō-plas'-tĭc, *a.* [Eng. *canthoplast(y); -ic.*] Pertaining to, or used in, canthoplasty (q.v.).

căn-thō-plas'-tў, *s.* [Gr. κανθός (*kanthos*) = the angle of the eye, and πλαστός (*plastos*) = formed, moulded; πλάσσειν (*plassein*) = to form, to mould.]

Surg.: The operation of enlarging the outer angle of the eye by a slit, so as to allow the lids to open freely.

căn-thor'-rha-phў, *s.* [Gr. κανθός (*kanthos*) = the angle of the eye, and Gr. ῥαφή (*rhaphē*) = a seam.]

Surg.: The operation of sewing up the canthus.

căn'-thŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. κανθός (*kanthos*) = the corner of the eye.]

1. *Anat.:* The corner of the eye where the upper and under eyelids meet. The internal is called the greater, the external the lesser canthus. In the lower vertebrates the former is generally called the anterior, and the latter the posterior canthus.

"A gentlewoman was seized with an inflammation and tumour in the great *canthus*, or angle of her eye." —*Wiseman.*

2. *Entomology:*

(1) One of the upper and lower extremities of the compound eyes of insects.

(2) A horny process that more or less completely divides the compound eye in some beetles, which thus appear as if they had four eyes.

căn-tĭ'-ci (ci as tschē), *s. pl.* [Ital.] Another name for the *Laudes spirituali*, or songs sung in the Roman Church in praise of God, the Blessed Virgin and Saints, and Martyrs. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

can'-tick, *s.* & *a.* [From *cant*, s. (1) (?).] A word used only in the compound which follows.

cantick-quoin, *s.*

Naut.: A triangular block of wood, used in chocking a cask, to keep it from rolling when stowed.

căn'-tĭ-cle, *s.* [Lat. *canticulus* = a little song, dimin. of *cantus* = a song; *canto* = to sing.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

*(1) A little song, a short hymn. [II. 1.]

"... expressed by Moses in his *canticles*."—*Bacon: Holy War.*

*(2) A canto, or division of a poem.

2. *Fig.:* Used of the songs of birds.

"Where robins chant their Litanies,
And *canticles* of joy."
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, v.

II. *Ecclesiastical:*

1. Certain detached psalms and hymns used in the service of the Anglican Church, such as the *Venite exultemus, Te Deum laudamus, Benedicite omnia opera, Benedictus, Jubilate Deo, Magnificat, Cantate Domino, Nunc dimittis, Deus misereatur*, and the verses used instead of the *Venite* on Easter-day.

2. *Pl.:* A name applied to that book of the Old Testament also known as the *Song of Solomon* (q.v.).

***căn'-tĭ-cŭm,** *s.* [Latin.]

1. *Gen.:* A song.

2. *Spec.:* A song in the Roman comedy accompanied by music and dancing. Sometimes one person sang the song while another went through the appropriate gesticulation. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

***căn'-tĭle,** *v.t.* [Cantle, *v.*]

căn-tĭl-ē'-na, *s.* [Lat. *cantilena*, a frequent. form from *cantus.*]

1. An oft-repeated, old song.

2. In mediæval music, singing exercises, in which were introduced all the intervals of the scale, &c.

3. In old church-song the plain-song or *canto-fermo* sung in unison by one or more persons to an organ accompaniment.

4. A ballad. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

cănt-ĭ-lē'-vĕr, † **cant-a-li-ver,** *s.* [Eng. *cant* = an external angle and *lever* (q.v.).]

1. *Arch.:* A large bracket of wood, metal, or stone framed into the front or sides of a house, and projecting from it, to sustain the moulding and eaves over it. Cantilevers are sometimes employed to support outside stone stairs, and are often highly ornamented. They serve the purpose as modillions and brackets.

2. *Bridge-building:* A bracket or structure over-hung from a fixed base. The earliest known application of the principle was in Japan, where it has long been customary to bridge streams by imbedding a bulk of timber in the bank on each side, and then adding a third bulk resting on the ends of the other two. In the celebrated Forth Bridge, a double cantilever (of 1,360 ft. length) rests on each of the three piers, and these cantilevers are connected by girders 350 ft. long.

cantilever-bridge, *s.* A bridge constructed on the cantilever system, the two sides being pushed out towards the centre and supported by a greater weight on land, until they meet and are joined in the centre. The weight of the unsupported end is more than balanced by that of the land portion. Numerous important bridges have been built on this principle.

căn'-tĭ-lie, *adv.* [From Scotch *canty*, and suff. *-lie* = *-ly.*] Cheerfully.

***căn'-tĭl-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *cantillo*, a frequent. form of *canto* = to sing, to chant.] To chant, to recite with musical notes.

***căn-tĭl-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *cantillatio* = chanting, from *cantillo* = to chant.] Chanting or intoning; declamation in a singing style, applied to a method of reading the Epistles and Gospels in the church.

căn'-tĭ-nĕss, *s.* [From Scotch *canty*, and Eng. suff. *-ness.*] Cheerfulness. (*Scotch.*)

căn'-tĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Cant (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of inclining, tilting, or placing on the edge.

2. *Arch.:* The cutting away of an angular body at one of its angles, so that its horizontal section becomes thereby the portion of a polygon of a greater number of sides whose edges are parallel from the intersection of the adjoining planes.

canting-wheel, *s.* A star-wheel for an endless chain. The cogs are canted; that is, the corners are cut off. [Star-wheel.]

cănt'-ĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Cant (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb.)

"Pleased at heart because on holy ground,
Sometimes a *canting* hypocrite is found."
Cowper: Truth, 233.

"The poor man weepe—here Gavin sleeps,
Whom *canting* wretches blam'd."
Burns: Epitaph for Gavin Hamilton, Esq.

II. *Her.: Canting arms* are the same as *Allusive* or *Punning arms.* [Allusive.] The French call them *Armes Parlantes.* (*Gloss. of Her.* (Oxford, Parker), 1847.)

C. *As subst.:* The act or practice of making use of cant; hypocrisy; sham goodness.

căn'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *canting; -ly.*] In a canting, hypocritical manner, or voice.

"I dread nothing more than the false zeal of my friends, in a suffering hour, as he [Whitfield] *cantingly* expresses it."—*Trial of Mr. Whitfield's Spirit* (1740), p. 40.

***cănt'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *canting; -ness.*] The quality of being canting; hypocritical pretence to goodness; cant.

căn-tĭ'-nō, *s.* [Italian; Fr. *chanterelle.*] The smallest string upon the violin; the E string. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

***căn'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *cantio* = a singing, song; *cano* = to sing.] A song or enchantment; a sorcery or charm. (*Blount: Glossographia.*)

"In the eyght Æglogue the same person was brought in, singing a *Cantion* of Colins making."—*Spenser: Shep. Cal.*, x., *Glossary.*

***căn'-tle, *căn'-tel, *căn'-tĕr, *kăn'-tell,** *s.* [O.Fr. *cantel*; Sp. *cantillo*; dimin. of O.Fr. *cant* = a corner.] [Cant (1), *s.*]

1. *Ordinary Language:*

(1) A small corner or fragment, a little piece, a bit.

"*Cantel* of what ever hyt be. *Quadra, minutal.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"A *cantel* of kynde witt, here kynde to save."
Piers Plowman, p. 238.

"And cuts me from the best of all my land,
A huge half-moon, a monstrous *cantle* out."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

(2) The back part of the head. (*Scotch.*)

2. *Saddlery:* The upwardly projecting portion at the rear part of a saddle. [Pommel.]

***căn'-tle, *căn'-tęl, *căn'-tile,** *v.t.* [Cantle, *s.*] To cut up into pieces; to divide.

"For four times talking, if one piece thou take,
That must be *cantled*, and the judge go snack."
Dryden: Juvenal, vii.

***căn't'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *cantl(e)*, and dimin. suffix *-et.*] A small piece or fragment.

"Huge *cantlets* of his buckler strew the ground."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xii.

căn't'-lĭng, *s.* [Eng. *cantl(e)*, and dimin. suff. *-ling.*] [Cantle, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of cutting into small pieces; a small piece.

2. *Brick-making:* The lower of two courses of burnt brick which inclose a brick-clamp.

***cant'-lў,** *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *cant* (3); *-ly.*] Fiercely, proudly.

"Comen into Cagent *cantly* and kene."
Minot, p. 20.

căn'-tō, *s.* [Ital. *canto*; Lat. *cantus* = singing, a song; *cano* = to sing.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. A song, a ballad.

2. One of the principal divisions of a poem.

II. *Music:* The upper voice-part in concerted music, so called because it usually has the melody or air. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

Canto a capella: [Ital.] Sacred music; *cantore di cappella*, the præcentor. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

canto fermo, *s.* [Ital.] The simple, unadorned melody of the ancient hymns and chants of the Church. (*Grove.*) Any simple subject of the same character to which counterpoint is added.

canto plano, *s.* [Ital.] Plain chant. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

canto primo, *s.* [Ital.] First soprano. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

canto recitativo, *s.* [Ital.] Declamatory singing; recitative. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

canto ripieno, *s.* [Ital.] Additional soprano chorus-parts. [Ripieno.] (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

canto secondo, *s.* [Ital.] Second soprano. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

căn'-tŏn (1), *s.* [Fr. *canton* = a corner or cross-way in a street; also a *canton* = a union of parishes; Ital. *cantone* = a canton, a district; Sp. *canton* = a corner, canton; Low Lat. *cantonum* = a region, district, from *canto* = (1) a squared stone; (2) a district, province. Compare *cantle* and *cant.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. A corner, an angle; or an angular piece of anything.

"In a *canton* of the wall . . . there is a cliff in the rocke."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 191.

"'. . . made the inclosure of the Colledge disproportional, wanting a *canton* upon that quarter, . . .'—*Crawfurd: Univ. Edin.*, p. 129.

2. A corner of a shield. [II.]

*3. A piece, division, or portion of anything.

"There is another piece of Holbein's in the Stadthouse, of about three or four foot square, in which, in six several *cantons*, the several parts of our Saviour's Passion are represented with a life and beauty that cannot be enough admired."—*Bishop Burnet: Travels*, p. 255.

4. A small portion or division of land.

"That little *canton* of lande called the English Pale."—*Davies: Ireland*, p. 228.

5. A small district, constituting a distinct government; a clan.

"The same is the case of rovers by land; such, as yet, are some *cantons* in Arabia, and some petty kings of the mountains adjacent to straits and ways."—*Bacon: Holy War.*

¶ Applied specially to the political divisions of Switzerland.

"The Swiss citizen may pass freely from *Canton* to *Canton*, and can claim political rights in the *Canton* of his adoption."—*Brit. Quart. Review* (1873), p. 318.

6. A group of several communes, the smallest judicial unit in France.

CANTON.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* One of the honourable ordinaries. A small division in the corner of a shield. It generally occupies the dexter corner, and is less than a quarter of the shield. When it is in the left side of the shield it is called a *canton sinister.*

2. *Arch.:* A salient corner formed of a pilaster or quoins which project beyond the general faces of the wall.

canton-flannel, *s.* Cotton cloth upon which a nap is raised in imitation of wool.

***căn'-tŏn** (2), *s.* [Canto.] A canto.

"Write loyal *cantons* of contemned love."
Shakesp.: Twelfth-Night, I. 5.

căn-tŏn, *v.t.* [Canton, *s.*]

* 1. To divide into parts.

"Families shall quit all subjection to him, and *canton* his empire into less governments for themselves."—*Locke.*

† 2. To billet soldiers; to provide with quarters (pr. *căn-tŏn'*).

† **căn-tŏn-al,** *a.* [Canton, *s.*] Of or pertaining to a canton; of the nature of a canton.

"While ordinary Federal legislation cannot touch the Cantons, ordinary *cantonal* legislation can touch the communes."—*Brit. Quart. Review* (1874), p. 317.

căn'-tŏned, *a.* [Canton, *v.*]

† I. *Ord. Lang.:* Divided; distributed into districts.

"The late king of Spain, reckoning it an indignity to have his territories *cantoned* out into parcels by other princes. . . ."—*Swift.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* An epithet for a building the angles of which are adorned with columns, pilasters, rustic quoins, &c.

2. *Her.:* [Fr *cantonné.*] Applied to a shield in which the four cantons or spaces round a cross or saltier are filled up with any pieces.

* **căn'-tŏn-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *canton;* and suff. *-er.*] One who resides in a canton, an inhabitant of a canton. (*Hacket: Life of Williams.*)

* **căn'-tŏn-ing,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Canton, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of dividing, or distributing into districts.

2. The act of billeting soldiers.

căn'-tŏn-ite, *s.* [From the Canton mine in Georgia where it occurs.]

Min.: A variety of Covellite occurring in cubes and with a cubical cleavage.

* **căn'-tŏn-ize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *canton; -ize.*] To divide into cantons.

"Thus was all Ireland *cantonized* among ten persons of the English nation."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

căn'-tŏn-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *canton; -ment.*]

1. *Sing.:* A lodging.

"There were no cities, no towns, no places of *cantonment* for soldiers."—*Burke: Abridg. of Eng. Hist.*

2. *Plural:* Quarters for soldiers. Troops during prolonged operations, when not in close proximity to the enemy, and not in regular camp or bivouac, are often distributed among villages, which are then called cantonments (pr. *căn-tŏn'-ment*).

"The British army had taken up its *cantonments* with their right at Guarda their left extending towards the Douro and the advanced posts on the Coa."—*Wellington: Disp.*, 1811.

căn-tôon', *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Cf. Fr. *cantonnière* = an additional curtain over bed furniture.] A kind of strong stuff or fustian, with a fine cord visible on one side, and a satiny surface of yarns on the other. (*Webster.*)

† **căn'-tor,** *s.* [Lat. *cantor* = a singer, from *cano* = to sing.]

1. *Gen.:* A singer.

2. *Spec.:* The precentor of a choir.

căn-tŏr'-i-al, *a.* [Cantor.] Pertaining to a precentor, or to the (north) side of the choir where the precentor sits. [Decanal.]

* **cănt-rĕd,** * **cănt'-rĕf,** *s.* [Wel. *cant* = a hundred; Lat. *centum;* and Wel. *tre* or *tref* = a dwelling-place.] A division of land; a hundred. [Hundred, *s.*]

"The king regrants to him all that province, reserving only the city of Dublin, and the *cantreds* next adjoining."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

* **căn'-trip,** * **can-trap,** * **can-traip,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Jamieson suggests that it is a word taken from juggling, from *cant* = to turn over, and *raip* = a rope. Webster says from Icel., O. Dan. & O. Swed. *gan* = witchcraft, and Icel. *trapp* = trampling. Cf. Eng. *trap.*] (*Scotch.*)

1. A spell, incantation, charm, bewitchery.

"Tak heed the auld Whig deevil played him nae *cantrip.*"—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxix.

2. A trick, a piece of mischief.

cantrip-time, *s.* The season for practising magical arts.

"I mauna cast thee awa on the corse o' an auld carline, but keep thee come against *cantrip-time.*"—*Blackw. Mag.* (Aug., 1820), p. 513.

căn'-tў, *s.* [*Cant(a); -y.*] Lively and cheerful. (*Scotch.*)

"Their house is muckle eneugh, and clecking time's aye *canty* time."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. i.

"Then at her door the *canty* dame
Would sit, as any linnet gay."
Wordsworth: Goody Blake and Harry Gill.

căn'-u-la, *s.* [Lat. *cannula*, dim. of *canna* = a pipe, a tube.] A little pipe or tube. [Cannula.]

"In order to guard against the access of atmospheric air, we used to draw off the matter by means of a *cannula* and trocar, such as you see here, consisting of a silver tube with a sharp-pointed steel rod fitted into it, and projecting beyond it."—*Liston*, quoted in *Tyndall's Frag. of Science* (3rd. ed.), xi., 217.

căn-ûn', kăn-ôon', *s.* [Turk.]

Music: An instrument strung with cat-gut, in form like a dulcimer, with which the women

CANUN.

in the harems accompany their singing. The sound is brought out by means of plectra—thimbles made of tortoiseshell pointed with cocoanut wood, and worn upon the ends of the fingers. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

căn'-vas, căn'-vass, * cane-vas, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *canevas*; Ital. *canavaccio;* Sp. *canamazo;* Low Lat. *canabacius* = hempen cloth, canvas. From Lat. *cannabis;* Gr. κάνναβις (*kannabis*) = hemp; Sansc. *cana* = hemp.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A kind of coarse unbleached linen cloth, used in old times for sifting, now for sails, tents, paintings, &c. Canvas for sails is made from 18—24 inches wide, and numbered 0—8, No. 0 being the thickest. A bolt is 39—40 yards long, and weighs 25—48 lbs. (*Knight.*)

"The mullok on an heep iswoped was,
And on the floor yeast a *canevas.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 12,866.

(2) A clear, unbleached cloth, woven regularly in little squares, used for tapestry work.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) A thorough examination or sifting of a subject, as though through a sifter, the bottoms of which were originally made of canvass. [Compare with Bolt.]

"I deem it worthy the *canvas* and discussion of sober and considerate men."—*Dr. H. More: Pre-existence of the Soul*, preface.

(2) The act or process of soliciting votes.

"He must go through all the miseries of a *canvass*, must shake hands with crowds of freeholders or freemen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

II. *Technically:*

1. The sails of a ship.

"With such kind passion hastes the prince to fight,
And spreads his flying *canvass* to the sound."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, clx.

"In the north her *canvas* flowing."
Tennyson: Captain, 27.

2. A tent, in the expression "under canvass."

"I should enjoy the prospect of being on horseback and *under canvass* again."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. The ground of a picture; the picture itself.

(*a*) *Literally:*

"From her the *canvas* borrows light and shade."
Cowper: Charity, 107.

"The fantastic peaks bathed, at sunrise and sunset, with light rich as that which glows on the *canvass* of Claude."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ The names and sizes of the usual canvasses prepared for the use of painters are as follows:—Head size, 24 by 20 inches; three-quarters do., 30 by 25 inches; kit-cat do., 36 by 28 inches; small half-length do., 44 by 34 inches; half-length do., 50 by 40 inches; bishop's half-length do., 56 by 44 inches; whole length do., 94 by 58 inches; bishop's whole length do., 106 by 70.

(*b*) *Fig.:* A mental picture.

"History is not a creed or a catechism; it gives lessons rather than rules; it does not bring out clearly upon the *canvass* the details which were familiar to the ten thousand minds of whose combined movements and fortunes it treats."—*Newman: Development of Christian Doctrine*, introd. p. 7.

¶ *To get or receive the canvas:* To be dismissed. Compare the modern slang "to get the sack."

"I lose my honor if the Don *receives the canvas.*"—*Shirley: Brothers*, ii. p. 14. (*Nares.*)

B. *As adj.:* Made of canvass.

"Your white *canvas* doublet will sully."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., ii. 4.

"Their *canvas* castles up they quickly rear,
And build a city in an hour's space."
Fairfax.

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Canvas-cutter, canvas-stretcher.*

canvas-back, *s.*

Ornith.: A species of duck, *Fuligula* or *Aythya valisneria.* It is a native of North America, and arrives in the United States from the British possessions about October, becoming fat and ready for the table by November. Its flesh is considered a great delicacy. It derives its name from the speckled feathers on the back.

canvas-backed, canvass-backed, *a.* Having a back of the texture or colour of canvass.

Canvas-backed duck: [Canvas-back].

* **canvass-climber,** *s.* A name applied to a sailor, from his having to climb aloft.

"A sea
That almost burst the deck, and from the ladder-tackle
Wash'd off a *canvass-climber.*"
Shakesp.: Pericles, iv. 1.

canvas-frame, *s.*

Calico-printing: A diaphragm of canvas in a paint-vat used in a certain process of calico-printing. The colour is admitted by a stop-cock below, and up to the level of the canvas.

* **căn-vas-a'-dō,** *s.* [Etym. unknown.] A kind of stroke or thrust in fencing. (*Locrine.*)

căn'-vass, *s.* [Canvas.]

căn'-vass, *v.t.* & *i.* [In O. Fr. *canbasser, canabasser* = to search or sift out.] [Canvas, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:* To toss in a blanket.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To sift or examine thoroughly.

"Most delicately hour by hour
He *canvass'd* human mysteries."
Tennyson: A Character.

2. To debate, discuss; to sift or examine by way of discussion.

"He did believe that such a thing was possible, and when he *canvassed* it in his mind, he trembled, and looked over his shoulder."—*Marryat: Snarley-yow*, vol. ii., ch. iii.

3. To scrutinize.

4. To solicit the votes or support in one's candidature for any office or dignity; as, to *canvass* a district for votes, for subscription, &c.

* 5. To seek the accomplishment of any object or desire.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To solicit any office or dignity.

"Elizabeth being to resolve upon an officer, and being, by some that *canvassed* for others, put in some doubt of that person she meant to advance, said, she was like one with a lanthorn seeking a man."—*Bacon.*

2. To solicit orders for goods.

"Wanted, a man . . . to *canvass* for subscriptions."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 29, 1881.

căn'-vassed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Canvass, *v.*]

căn-vas-sẽr, *s.* [Canvass, *v.*]

† 1. One who canvasses or examines thoroughly into a subject.

2. One who scrutinizes the returns of votes at an election.

3. One who solicits votes.

4. One who solicits orders for goods.

căn-vas-sing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Canvass, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & partic. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

† 1. The act or process of sifting any subject.

2. The act of soliciting votes.

"... on this occasion the *canvassing* was eager."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* II. *Fig.:* The act of making a trial of

"I invited the hungry slave sometimes to my chamber, to the *canvassing* of a turkey pie, or a piece of venison, . . ."—*Return from Parnassus.* (*Latham.*)

***căn'-vĭst,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from *canvass*, v.] Entrapped, caught.

"The *canvist* kite doth feare the snare."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 230.

†cān'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *can(e)*; *-y.*]

1. Full of canes.

2. Consisting or made of canes.

"Where Chineses drive
With sails and wind their *cany* waggons light."
Milton: P. L., iii. 439.

căn-zō'-nạ, căn-zō'-nê (z as tz), *s.* [Ital.]

1. A short song, in which the music is of much more importance than the words. It is one of the ancient forms of measured melody, and when the older writers employed it, it was usually made the vehicle for the display of skill and contrivance in the treatment of the phrases in fugal imitation. A secondary meaning of the word, *scoffing* or *banter*, perhaps accounts for the use of a *form* in which a musical imitation or *mocking* was shown.

2. In the early part of the last century the word was used to describe an instrumental composition, similar to the sonata as then known. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

căn-zŏn-ĕt', *s.* [Ital. *canzonetta*, dim. of *canzone, canzona* (q.v.).]

Music: A short song, one brief compared with the sacred airs of the oratorio, or with the aria of the Italian opera.

"You find not the apostrophes, and so miss the accent: let me supervise the *canzonet*."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour Lost*, iv. 2.

caoinan, *s.* [Ir.] A funeral song. (*Stainer & Barrett.*) [KEENER.]

caôut'-çhin, *s.* [From Eng., &c. *caoutch(ouc)*, and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}$. An aromatic hydrocarbon, boiling at 171°, obtained by the destructive distillation of india-rubber.

caôut'-çhôuc, *s.* [American-Indian word.]

1. *Bot.:* India-rubber, so called because its primary use was, and is, the removal of pencil marks from paper. It is an elastic, gummy substance, consisting of the inspissated juice of various more or less milky species of plants. The greater part of the caoutchouc of commerce is the product of four euphorbiaceous trees, *Siphonia elastica*, from French Guiana, *S. braziliensis*, *lutea*, and *brevifolia* from Brazil; the caoutchouc of the last three species comes to this country through the port of Para. It is furnished also by *Ficus elastica*, sometimes called by way of pre-eminence the India-rubber tree. It is derived also from some artocarpads, specially *Castilloa elastica*, and some Apocynaceæ, notably *Urceola elastica*. It exists to a certain extent in most milky plants.

2. *Comm., manuf., &c.:* Caoutchouc was first brought to Europe early in the eighteenth century. Dr. Priestly pointed out that it might be used to rub out pencil marks, crumb of bread having been previously employed for the purpose. In 1791 Samuel Piat obtained a patent for making waterproof fabrics by caoutchouc dissolved in spirits of turpentine. Hancock, in 1823, and Macintosh followed in the same direction. Mr. Chas. Goodyear invented the vulcanising process, which by compounding with it a small amount of sulphur renders it as hard as horn, and well adapted for various purposes to the arts.

¶ *Mineral Caoutchouc:*

Min.: A name for Elaterite (q.v.).

caôut'-çhôu-çĭn (*a* silent), *s.* [From Eng., &c. *caoutchouc*, and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A volatile, oily liquid obtained by the destructive distillation of caoutchouc, which dissolves caoutchouc easily. It consists of two hydrocarbons, caoutchin, $C_{10}H_{16}$, boiling at 171°, and Isoprene, C_5H_8, boiling at 37°.

căp (1), *cappe, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *cœppe*; Low Lat. *cappa* = a cape, a cope; Dut. *kap*; O. H. Ger. *chuppi*; Ger. *kappe*; Icel. *kápa*; Ital. *cappa*; Sp. & Port. *capa*; Fr. *cape, chape* = a cloak. Remote origin uncertain.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) An article of dress used to cover the head.

"Thei usen nouther *cappe* ne hood."—*Maundeville*, p. 247.

"It was Eyvind Kalda's crew
Of warlocks blue,
With their *caps* of darkness hooded!"
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn; The Musician's Tale, v.

(2) A cap-like covering of any kind, natural or artificial. [II.]

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The highest. (Of things and persons.)

"Thou art the *cap* of all the fools alive."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

(2) The mark or ensign of any dignity, espec. of the cardinalate.

"Henry the Fifth did sometimes prophesy,
If once he came to be a cardinal,
He'd make his *cap* coequal with the crown."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 1.

(3) A mark of respect or reverence shown by uncovering the head. [CAP, *v.*]

"Should the want of a *cap* or a cringe so mortally discompose him, as we find afterwards it did."—*L'Estrange.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gunnery:*

(1) *Cap of a cannon:* A piece of lead placed over the vent to keep the priming dry. [APRON.] (Formerly in this sense of smaller arms.)

"One ball struck the *cap* of his pistol."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

(2) *Percussion cap:* A small copper cylinder lined at the head with explosive matter, placed on the nipple of the piece, and exploded by the descent of the hammer. They were introduced about 1842.

2. *Her.* (*cap of maintenance*): The cap of state carried before the sovereign at his corona-

CAP OF MAINTENANCE.

tion. It is also sometimes used as a bearing in a coat of arms.

3. *Nautical:*

(1) A square piece of wood placed over the head or upper end of a mast.

(2) *Cap of a block:* A semicircular projection from the sides and round the ends of a block above the pins.

(3) A covering of tarred canvas at the end of a rope.

4. *Arch.:* The uppermost part of any assemblage of principal parts. It is applied to the capital of a column, the cornice of a room, the capping or uppermost member of the surbase of a room, &c.

5. *Bot.:* The convex top of an agaric or fungus, in general shaped like a plate or bonnet.

¶ *Friar's cap:* *Aconitum Napellus.*

Soldier's cap: The same as *Friar's cap* (q.v.).

Turk's cap:

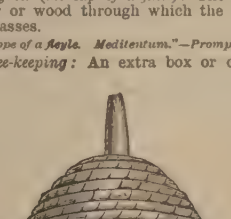
(1) *Aconitum Napellus.*

(2) *Lilium Martagon.*

6. *Agric.* (*the cap of a flail*): The band of leather or wood through which the middle-band passes.

"*Cappe of a fleyle. Meditentum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

7. *Bee-keeping:* An extra box or case put



BEE CAP.

upon the top of a hive, which the bees are encouraged to fill with honey.

8. *Carpentry:*

(1) The lintel of a door or window-frame.

(2) A beam joining the tops of a row of posts in a frame; a plate.

(3) The hand-rail of a stairs or balustrade.

9. *Engineering:* The horizontal beam connecting the heads of a row of piles of a timber bridge.

10. *Paper-making:* A size of paper. Flat cap is 14 by 17 inches; double cap is 17 by 28; foolscap and legal cap are of various sizes, from 7½ by 12 to the size of a flat cap sheet folded, 8½ by 14; foolscap is folded on the long edge, and legal cap on the top or short edge.

11. *Millwrighting:* The movable upper story of a windmill.

12. *Bookbinding:* The covering of a head-band or the envelope of a book while binding.

13. *Horology:* The inner case which covers the movements in some forms of watches. It is now nearly discontinued.

14. *Machinery:*

(1) The tire of lead and tin on the periphery of a glazing-wheel.

(2) The upper half of a journal-box. The lower half is the *pillow*. [PILLOW-BLOCK.]

(3) The iron-banded piece on the end of a wooden pump-rod or pitman by which it is connected with a working-beam.

¶ *To set one's cap at:* To take measures to gain the affections of a man.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

*** cap-all,** *s.* All of a superior quality, which caps all others.

cap-a-pie, * cap-a-pe, *adv.* [O. Fr. *de cap à pié* = from head to foot; Fr. *de pied en cap* = from foot to head.] From head to foot; completely.

"A figure like your father,
Armed at point exactly, *cap-a-pe*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

"A woodlouse,
That folds up itself in itself for a house,
As round as a ball without head, without tail,
Inclos'd *cap-a-pe* in a strong coat of mail."
Swift: Wood an Insect (1725).

cap-box, *s.* A box in which to keep caps or bonnets; a bonnet-box, a band-box.

cap-case, *s.* [CAPCASE.]

cap-ful, cap full, *s.* [CAPFUL.]

cap-making, *s.*

1. The art or trade of making caps or hats.

"It is worth our pains to observe the tenderness of our kings to preserve the trade of *cap-making*, . . ."—*Fuller: Worthies; Monmouthshire.*

2. The art or trade of making percussion-caps.

cap-merchant, *s.* The purser of a ship.

cap-money, *s.* Money collected for the huntsman in his cap at the death of a fox.

cap-neb, *s.* [Eng. *cap*, and *neb* (q.v.).] The iron used to fence the toe of a shoe. (*Scotch.*)

cap-out, *v.*

To drink cap-out: In drinking to leave nothing in the glass or vessel.

"Drink clean *cap-out*, like Sir Hildebrand."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxix.

cap-paper, *s.*

(1) A kind of coarse brownish paper, used by grocers and others in which to wrap up sugar, &c.

"Having, for trial sake, filtered it through *cap-paper*, there remained in the filtre a powder."—*Boyle.*

(2) A kind of writing-paper. Ruled with blue lines and folding on the back it is *foolscap*; with red lines to form a margin on the left hand, and made to fold on the top, it is *legal cap.*

(3) A size of paper from 7½ by 12 inches to 8½ by 14. [CAP (1), *s.*, II. 10.]

cap-peak, *s.* A peak or projecting piece in front of a cap, usually made of leather, and intended to shade the eyes, as well as for facility in removing the cap from or placing it on the head.

cap-pot, *s.*

Glass-making: A covered glass pot or crucible.

cap-scuttle, *s.*

Naut.: A framing composed of coamings

and head-ledges raised above the deck, with a top which shuts closely over into a rabbet.

cap-sheaf, *s.* The top sheaf of a stack of corn.

cap-shore, *s.*

Naut.: A supporting spar between the cap and the tressel-tree.

cap-square, *s.*

Mil.: A strong piece of plate-iron, covering the trunnion of a gun and keeping it in its place.

cap-stone, *s.* [CAPSTONE.]

căp (2), *s.* [CUP, *s.*]

1. A vessel.

"It is observed, that a barrel or *cap*, whose cavity will contain eight cubical feet of air, will not serve a diver above a quarter of an hour."—*Wilkins.*

2. Applied especially in Scotland to—

(*a*) A wooden bowl for containing food, whether solid or fluid.

"Meikle may fa' between the *cap* and the lip."—*Ramsay: Scotch Prov.*, p. 53.

(*b*) The cell of a honeycomb.

(*c*) *Plur.:* The combs of wild bees.

¶ *To kiss caps with one:* To drink out of e same vessel; as, "I wadna *kiss caps wi'* sic a fallow." (*Scotch.*)

cap-ambry, *s.* A press or cupboard, probably for holding wooden vessels used at meals.

". . . they brake down beds, boards, *cap ambries*, glass windows," &c.—*Spalding*, i. 157.

cap-full, cap-fou, cap-fu, *s.* The fourth part of a peck.

căp (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [CAP (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To form the cover to anything; to spread over.

"The bones next the joint are *capped* with a smooth cartilaginous substance, serving both to strength and motion."—*Derham.*

2. To cover with a cap; to confer a (Scots) University degree on.

† 3. To put a cover on anything.

* 4. To take the cap from another.

"If one, by another occasion, take any thing from another, as boys sometimes use to *cap* one another, the same is straight felony."—*Spenser: On Ireland.*

5 To salute by taking the cap off. (Used principally and specially at the universities, where "capping" the proctors and university and college authorities is compulsory.)

6. To put a percussion cap on (the nipple of a firearm).

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To render complete; to consummate.

2. To match; to produce or bring forward in emulation.

"Where Henderson, and th' other masses,
Were sent to *cap* texts, and put cases."
Butler: Hudibras.

"There being little need of any other faculty but memory, to be able to *cap* texts."—*Government of the Tongue.*

¶ *To cap verses:* To compose or recite a verse beginning with the final letter of one composed by the preceding speaker.

"Now I have him under girdle, I'll *cap verses* with him to the end of the chapter."—*Dryden: Amphitryon.*

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To take off the cap in salutation. [A., I. 4.]

"Three great ones of the city,
In personal suit to make me his lieutenant,
Oft *capp'd* to him." *Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 1.

† 2. To collect money for the huntsman in his cap after the death of a fox.

*** căp** (2), *v.t.* [Lat. *capio* = to seize.]

1. To seize by violence; to lay hold of what is not one's own; to arrest. (A word much used by children at play.) (*Scotch.*)

2. Used especially in the sense of seizing vessels in a privateering way.

"In Scotland some private persons made themselves rich by *caping* or privateering upon the Dutch, . . ."—*Wodrow: Hist.*, i. 220.

3. To entrap, to ensnare.

"Twelve shillings you must pay,
Or I must *cap* you."
Beau. & Fl.: Knight of Burning Pestle, iii.

*** căp** (3), *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *cap*; Lat. *caput* = the head.]

A. *Trans.:* To direct the course of anything, to steer.

B. *Intrans.:* To direct one's course.

"Thair may cum stormes, and caus a lek,
That ye man *cap* be wind and wawr."
Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 132.

cā-pa-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *capable*, and suff. *-ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being capable, capacity.

"Sure he that made us with such large discourse,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That *capability* and godlike reason
To rust in us unus'd." *Shakesp.: Ham.*, iv. 4.

"To find by study of yourself, and of the ground you stand on, what your combined inward and outward *Capability* specially is."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

2. Used in the plural in the sense of—

(1) Attainments, mental qualifications, or ability.

(2) The power of being converted or applied to any use or object.

"He was immensely struck with Hauteville, particularly with its *capabilities*. It was a superb place, and might be rendered unrivalled."—*Disraeli: Young Duke*, bk. i., ch. vi.

cāp'-a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *capable*; Lat. *capabilis* = able or fit to contain; *capio* = to take hold.]

I. *Lit.:* Able or fit to contain or receive in.

† (*a*) Sometimes with the infinitive.

"When we consider so much of that space, as is equal to, or *capable* to receive a body of any assigned dimensions, . . ."—*Locke.*

(*b*) Generally with the prep. *of.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of the mind, intellect, &c.:*

(1) Fit or qualified for any particular thing; intelligent.

"*Achil.* Come, thou shalt bear a letter to him straight.
Ther. Let me bear another to his horse; for that's the more *capable* creature."
Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress., iii. 3.

"To say, that the more *capable*, or the better deserver, hath such right to govern, as he may compulsorily bring under the less worthy, is idle."—*Bacon.*

(2) (With the prep. *of*): Having intellectual power or capacity; able to comprehend; qualified or fitted for any act.

"But at what time a man may be said to have attained so far forth the use of reason, as sufficeth to make him *capable of* those Laws, whereby he is then bound to guide his actions."—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol.*, bk. i., ch. vi., § 5.

"He is as *capable of* writing an heroic poem as making a fervent prayer."—*Guardian*, No. 3.

* 2. *Of inanimate things:* Intelligent, able to understand.

"Look you, how pale he glares;
His form and cause conjoin'd, preaching to stones,
Would make them *capable.*"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

3. (With the prep. *of*):

(1) Able or fitted to comprehend anything by the senses.

"Yet went she not, as not with such discourse
Delighted, or not *capable* her ear
Of what was high." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. viii.

* (2) Susceptible, subject to.

"The soul, immortal substance, to remain
Conscious of joy, and *capable of* pain."—*Prior.*

* (3) Ready or willing to receive or be subject to.

"What secret springs their eager passions move,
How *capable of* death for injured love!"
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid v. 9.

4. Legally qualified or competent; free from legal impediment or disqualification.

"Of my land,
Loyal and natural boy! I'll work the means
To make thee *capable.*" *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 1.

† **cāp'-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *capable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being capable; capability, capacity.

"The efficacy of these does not depend upon the mere opus operatum: but upon the *capableness* of the subject."—*Killingbeck: Sermons*, p. 322.

*** cą-păç'-ĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Lat. *capax* (genit. *capacis*) = that which can hold or contain, capable; *capio* = to seize, take; and *facio* (passive *fio*) = to make.] To render capable or fit, to qualify. (Used either with an infinitive following, or with the prep. *for.*)

". . . thereby *capacifying* us to enjoy pleasantly and innocently all those good things the divine goodness hath provided for, and consigned to us."—*Barrow*, (ed. 1741), vol. i., Ser. 1.

cąp-ā'-cious, *a.* [Lat. *capax* (genit. *capacis*) = able to hold or contain; *capio* = to take, hold; Ital. *capace.*]

1. *Lit.* (*of material things*): Containing or able to contain much; wide, large, extensive.

"It is provided with a very good and *capacious* harbour."—*Anson: Voyages*, ix. 129.

". . . to the world's
Capacious field forth went the adventurer."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

¶ Sometimes with the prep. *of.*

"Posts *capacious of* the frame I raise."
Pope: Odyssey, xxiii 201.

2. *Fig.* (*of immaterial things*): Comprehensive, extensive, liberal.

". . . I have ever perceived that where the mind was *capacious*, . . ."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xv.

cą-pā'-cious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *capacious*; *-ly.*] In a capacious manner; to a capacious degree; largely, freely.

† **cą-pā'-cious-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *capacious*; *-ness.*] The quality of being capacious, or capable of containing; capacity, extent.

"A concave measure, of known and denominate capacity, serves to measure the *capaciousness* of any other vessel."—*Holder: On Time.*

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *capaciousness* and *capacity*: "*Capacity* is an indefinite term simply designating fitness to hold or receive; but *capaciousness* denotes something specifically large. Measuring the *capacity* of vessels belongs to the science of mensuration; the *capaciousness* of rooms is to be observed by the eye. They are marked by the same distinction in their moral application: men are born with various *capacities*; some are remarkable for the *capaciousness* of their minds." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cą-păç'-ĭ-tāte, *v.t.* [Formed from Lat. *capax* (genit. *capacis*) = capacious, on the analogy of English verbs formed from Latin past participles in *-atus.*] To make capable of or for anything; to qualify, to render legally competent.

"By this instruction we may be *capacitated* to observe those errours."—*Dryden.*

¶ Frequently with the prep. *for.*

"These sort of men were sycophants only, and were endued with arts of life, to *capacitate* them *for* the conversation of the rich and great."—*Tatler.*

cą-păç'-ĭ-tā-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [CAPACITATE.] Rendered capable or competent; qualified.

". . . he is fully *capacitated* and enabled to be our advocate with the father, . . ."—*Bp. Beveridge*, vol. i., Ser. 69.

† **cą-păç-ĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [CAPACITATE.] The act of rendering capable or qualified; a qualification.

cą-păç'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *capacité*; Lat. *capacitas* (acc. *capacitatem*) = power of receiving, from *capax* (genit. *capacis*) = able to receive or contain; *capio* = to receive, to contain.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Power of receiving, holding, or containing; capaciousness.

"There is a certain Degree of *Capacity* in the greatest Vessel, . . ."—*Sir W. Temple: Essay on Learning.*

"Space, considered in length, breadth, and thickness, I think, may be called *capacity.*"—*Locke.*

* 2. Vacant space, hollow.

"There remained, in the *capacity* of the exhausted cylinder, store of little rooms, or spaces, . . ."—*Boyle.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Mental or intellectual receiving power; ability of mind to receive.

". . . which requires the duty of a soldier, and the *capacity* and prudence of a general."—*Dryden: Juvenal* (*Dedication*).

2. (Followed by the prep. *for*): Fitness or ability to receive.

"Distinguish'd much by reason, and still more
By our *capacity for* grace divine."
Cowper: Task, bk. vi., l. 603.

3. Power, ability.

". . . a virtuous disposition, a *capacity* to discharge the duties of our places, a due qualification to enjoy the happiness of the other world."—*Barrow* (5th ed., 1741), vol. i., Ser. 1.

4. A state or condition of fitness or preparation for any act.

5. A position or condition of being; a character, rank, or degree.

"A man that served them in a double *capacity*, to teach and cobbe."—*Butler: Hudibras*, pt. ii., c. 2, l. 432.

"You desire my thoughts as a friend, and not as a member of parliament; they are the same in both *capacities.*"—*Swift.*

B. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* (For definition see example).

"The thermal *capacity* of a body at a stated temperature is the limiting value of the mean thermal *capacity* as the range is indefinitely diminished."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (ed. 1875), ch. ix., p. 40.

2. *Electrostatics and Electro-magnetics:* (For definition see example).

"The *capacity* of a conductor is the quotient of the quantity of electricity with which it is charged by the potential which this charge produces in it."—*Everett. The C. G. S. System of Units* (ed. 1878), ch. xi., p 64.

3. *Physics:* Power of holding or retaining, as the capacity of a body for heat.

4. *Math.:* Volume, content. [CONTENT.]

5. *Naut.:* The tonnage or burden of a ship.

6. *Law:* Competency; the state of possessing the fitness or qualification necessary to do any legal act or to hold any office. Ability or fitness to do or to receive, to sue or to be sued.

"Persons attainted of felony or treason have no *capacity* in them to take, obtain or purchase, save only to the use of the king."—*Bacon.*

"The ecclesiastical court is the judge of every testator's *capacity*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*

¶ For the distinction between *capacity* and *capaciousness* see CAPACIOUSNESS.

cā-pāde', *s.* [CAPADOS.]

Hat-making: A bat.

* **cap-a-dos,** *s.* [Perhaps from Fr. *cap-à-dos* = a cape or covering for the back.] A hood or close cap. (*Morris.*)

"And sythen a crafty *capados*, closed aloft."
Sir Gawayne, 572.

ca-păr'-ĭ-sŏn, *s.* [O.Fr. *caparasson*; Sp. *caparazon* = a cover for a saddle or coach; from *capa* = a cloak.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A cloth or covering spread over the trappings or furniture of a horse; a horse-cloth; also the bridle, saddle, and housing of a charger.

"Tilting furniture, emblazoned shields,
Impresses quaint, *caparisons* and steeds,
Bases and tinsel trappings, gorgeous knights
At joust and tournament; then marshalled feast
Served up in hall." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 35.

* 2. Applied to fine dress worn by human beings.

"My heart groans beneath the gay *caparison*."
Smollett.

"With dye and drab I purchas'd this *caparison*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 2.

* II. *Fig.:* Applied to the retinue or attendants of a noble.

"O general,
Here is the steed, we the *caparison*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 9.

ca-păr'-ĭ-sŏn, *v.t.* [CAPARISON, *s.*]

1. To cover with caparisons.

* 2. To dress finely or pompously, or simply to dress.

"Don't you think, though I am *caparisoned* like a man, I have a doublet and hose in my disposition?"—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

ca-păr'-ĭ-sŏned, *pa. par. & a.* [CAPARISON, *v.*] Covered with or wearing caparisons.

ca-păr'-ĭ-sŏn-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CAPARISON, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of dressing with caparisons.

* **căp'-bar,** * **căp'-barre,** *s.* [Eng. *cap.* (for *capstan*), and *bar*; Mid. Eng. *barre.*] A capstan bar.

"Serving of schippis with *capbarres*."—*Aberd. Reg.* Cent. 16.

căp'-cāse, *s.* [Eng. *cap*, and *case.*]

1. A box or case in which to keep hats or bonnets.

* 2. A small chest or travelling case.

"He asked his wife whether she shut the trunks and chests fast, whether the *capcase* be sealed, and whether the hall door be bolted."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.*, p. 116.

cāpe (1), *s. & a.* [Fr. *cap* = a promontory, cape; Ital. *capo* = a head, from Lat. *caput* = a head.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A headland, a promontory; a piece of land extending some distance into the sea.

"From Gothland to the *cape* of Fynestere."
Chaucer: C. T., 410.

"The parting sun,
Beyond the earth's green *cape* and verdant isles
Hesperian, sets." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 631.

¶ A cape ending in an acute angle is often called a *point.*

2. Applied more especially to the Cape of Good Hope, whence—

3. A kind of light wine made at the Cape of Good Hope.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

cape-aloes, *s.* An inspissated juice, obtained chiefly from the *Aloe spicata* and *Commelini*, growing wild at the Cape of Good Hope.

cape anteater, *s.* A mammal (*Orycteropus capensis*).

cape jasmine, *s.* A very fragrant plant, *Gardenia florida*, order Cinchonaceæ.

cape marmot, *s.* A mammal (*Hyrax capensis*).

cape region, *s.*

Zool. (*Of Mollusca*): The fourth of twenty-seven land regions, containing a species of land and fresh-water mollusca peculiar to it or peculiarly grouped. (*Woodward.*)

cape-weed, *s.*

Bot.: Roccella tinctoria, a dye lichen, obtained from the Cape de Verd Islands. (*Treas. of Botany.*)

cāpe (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *cape*; A.S. *cæppe*; Low Lat. *capa*; Sp. & Port. *capa*; Ital. *cappa*; Icel. *kápa*; Sw. *kåpa, kappa*; Dan. *kaabe, kappe*; Dut. *kap*; Ger. *kappe.* Originally the same word with *cap* and *cope.*] A kind of small cloak covering the shoulders; also the neck-piece of a cloak.

"*Tra.* With a small compass'd *cape*;
Gru. I confess the *cape*."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

cāpe (3), *s.* [COPE.]

cape-stane, *s.* (*Scotch.*)

1. *Lit.:* A cope-stone; keystone.

2. *Fig.:* The finish, the completion.

"Our bardie's fate is at a close,
Past a' remead;
The last sad *cape-stane* o' his woes,
Poor Mailie's dead!"
Burns: Poor Mailie's Elegy.

cā'-pē, *s.* [Lat. *cape*, imp. of *capio* = to take.]

Law: A judicial writ relative to a plea of lands and tenements, so named from its first word.

* **cāpe,** *v.t. & i.* [Dut. *kapen* = to take; cf. *cap* (2), v.]

"The buyers of *caped* goods in England are not liable in restitution."—*Fountainhall: Decisions*, i. 80.

A. *Trans.:* To seize, to capture (said of privateers).

B. *Intrans.:* To act as a privateer; to go privateering.

cāped, *a.* [CAPE (2), *s.*] Having a cape attached; wearing a cape.

* **căp'-ĕl** (1), *s.* [CHAPEL.]

* **căp'-ĕl** (2), *s.* [CAPLE.]

căp'-ĕl (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: A kind of stone, composed of quartz, schorl, and hornblende. (*Webster.*)

căp'-ĕ-lăn, căp'-ĕ-lĭn, *s.* [Fr. *capelan, caplan*; Sp. *capelan.*]

Ichthy.: A small species of fish of the trout family, *Mallotus villosus*, found on the coast of Newfoundland, and used as a bait for cod and other fish.

ca-pĕl'-la, *s.* [Lat. *capella* = a little goat, dim. of *caper* = a goat.]

1. *Astron.:* A star, remarkable for its brilliancy, in the constellation Auriga. In this country it is circumpolar, passing very near the horizon when lowest in the north, and almost overhead when highest in the south. Capella is called also *a* Aurigæ. It is a double star with parallax. (*Prof. Airy: Popular Astron.*)

2. *Archæology:*

(1) An oratory for religious worship.

(2) A chest for holding relics or anything similar.

* **căp'-ĕl-lāne,** *s.* [CHAPLAIN.]

căp'-ĕl-lĕt, căp'-ĕ-lĕt, căp'-ŭ-lĕt, *s.* [Fr. *capelet.*]

Farriery: A sort of swelling resembling a wen, growing on the heel of the hock of a horse, and on the point of the elbow, probably caused by bruises and lying down.

căp-ĕl-lĭ'-na, *s.* [Sp.] The bell or cover of the pile of amalgam bricks (*pina*) in the Spanish process of separating the mercury from the metal.

cā'-pèr, *v.i.* [According to Skeat a shortened form of *capreoll* (q.v.), from Ital. *capriolare* = to leap about as goats or kids; *capriolo* = a kid, dim. of *caprio* = a wild goat; Lat. *capra* = a she-goat; *caper* = a he-goat.]

1. To dance or skip about, to cut capers.

"The truth is, I am only old in judgment; and he that will *caper* with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and have at him."—*Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV.*, i. 2.

2. To dance. (Said contemptuously.)

"The stage would need no force, nor song, nor dance,
Nor *capering* monsieur brought it from active France.
Rowe: Ambitious Stepmother. (Prol.)

* **cā'-pĕr** (1), *s.* [CAPE, *v.*]

1. A privateer, a pirate.

"Little Brenda cried and ran from her like a Spanish merchant-man from a Dutch *caper*."—*Scott: The Pirate*, ii. 396.

2. A captor.

"The Lords sequestrated this forenoon for advising and deciding the famous and oft debated cause of the *Capers* of the two prize Danish ships.—Many of the Lords were for adhering to their last interlocutor, that they were free ships, but that the *Capers* had probable grounds to bring them up."—*Fountainhall*, i. 333.

cā'-pĕr (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *capriole*; Ital. *capriola*; Low Lat. *capriola*, dimin. of *capra* = a she-goat.] [CAPER, *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A frolicsome leap or spring, a skip, antics.

"Flimnap, the treasurer, is allowed to cut a *caper*, on the strait rope. . . ."—*Swift: Gulliver's Travels.*

2. Strange or ridiculous conduct or actions.

"We, that are true lovers, run into strange *capers*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 4.

II. *Fig.:* A start or leap of the heart for joy.

"My bosom underwent a glorious glow,
And my internal spirit cut a *caper*."
Byron: Don Juan. x. 3.

To cut a caper or capers: To dance about wildly or excitedly, to frisk; to act in a fantastic manner.

caper-cutting, *a.* Cutting capers, frolicsome. [CUT, *v.*]

"I am not gentle, sir, nor gentle will be,
Till I have justice, my poor child restored,
Your *caper-cutting* son has run away with."
Beaum. & Fletcher: Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 1.

cā'-pĕr (3), *s.* [Gael. *ceapaire.*] (See extract.)

"She gave the deponent a dram, and gave him bread, butter, and cheese, which they call a *caper*."—*Trials of the Sons of Rob Roy*, p. 107.

cā'-pĕr (4), *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *capre, cappre*; Fr. *câpre*; Lat. *capparis*, from Gr. *κάππαρις* (*kapparis*) = the caper-plant, from Pers. *kabar* = capers. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) A plant, *Capparis spinosa*, belonging to the natural order Capparidaceæ. It grows freely in the south of Europe.

(2) The flower-buds of the plant described in (1), which are largely used in sauces and pickles. They are pickled in vinegar, and are extensively imported from Sicily and the south of France. The flower-buds of the *Zygophyllum fabago*, or Bean-caper, are often used as a substitute.

"We invent new sauces and pickles, which resemble the animal ferment in taste and virtue, as mangoes, olives, and *capers*."—*Floyer: On the Humours.*

2. *Comm.:* A kind of tea. [CAPER-TEA.]

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

¶ Obvious compound: *Caper-sauce.*

Wild Caper: A plant, *Euphorbia Lathyris.* Its seeds are purgative.

caper-bean, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, *Zygophyllum fabago.* [CAPER (4), *s.*, (2).]

caper-bush, *s.*

Bot.: The same as CAPER-SPURGE. (*Wight.*)

caper-spurge, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, *Euphorbia lathyris*, sometimes called *Caper-bush.* It is used as a purgative.

caper-tea, *s.* A kind of black tea-shrub, of which the Caper-congou and Scented Caper are two varieties.

caper-tree, caper tree, *s.*

In New South Wales: A tree, *Busbeckia* (or *Busbeckea*) *arborea* of Endlicher, not of Martius. Order, Capparidaceæ.

căp-ĕr-căil'-zie (z as y), cap-er-cal'-i, cap-er-cail'-ye, căp-ĕr-kāl'-lў, căp-ĕr-cālze, *s.* [Gael. *capull-coille* = the great

cock of the wood; (*lit.*) the horse of the wood, from Gael. *capull* = a horse, and *coill, coille* = a wood. (*Skeat.*)]

Ornith.: The Wood-grouse, Mountain Cock, or Cock of the Woods—a species of grouse,

CAPERCAILZIE.

Tetrao urogallus, of large size, formerly indigenous in the Highlands of Scotland, but which became extinct, and had to be reintroduced from the Scandinavian Peninsula, where it is abundant in the pine forests, feeding on the seeds. The general colour is black and green, with white marks on the wing and tail.

"Money vthir fowlis ar in Scotland, quhilkis ar sene in na vthir partis of the warld, as *capercailye*, ane fowl mair than ane rauin, quhilk leifis allanerlie of barkis of treis."—*Bellend.: Descr. Alb.*, c. 11.

cā′-pĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *caper*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who capers about, or performs antics.

"The tumbler's gambols some delight afford;
No less the nimble *caperer* on the cord."
Dryden: Juvenal, xiv.

2. A caddis-fly (q.v.), from its irregular flight.

cā′-pĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CAPER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"If a throstle sing, he falls straight a *capering*."—*Shakesp.: Mer. of Venice*, i. 2.

C. *As subst.:* The act of cutting capers or antics.

*** cap-er-ie,** *s.* [Lat. *capparis.*] [CAPER (4), *s.*] The caper-tree.

"The erbe *caperis*."—*Wyclife: Eccles.* xii. 5.

căp-ĕr-nōĭ′-tĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Scotch *capernoited*; and Eng. suffix *-ness.*] Obstinacy, perversity. (*Dr. Chalmers.*) (Longmuir's *Jamieson.*)

cap-er-noi-tie, cap-er-noi-ted, *a.* [Etym. unknown; perhaps from the following substantive.] Crabbed, irritable, peevish. (*Scotch.*)

"I thought I shou'd turn *capernoited*."
Hamilton: Ramsay's Poems, ii. 336.

cap-er-noi-tie, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The noddle, the head. (*Scotch, chiefly in Clydesdale.*)

"His *capernoitie's* no oure the bizzin' yet wi' the sight of the Loch fairies."—*Saint Patrick*, iii. 42.

¶ Perhaps the seat of peevish humour.

cap-er-oil-ie, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: Heath pease, *Orobus tuberosus*, Linn.; the *Knapparts* of Mearns, and *Carmele*, or *Carmylie* of the Highlands.

cāpes, *s.pl.* [Etymology doubtful. Perhaps the pl. of CAPE (2), *s.*] Flakes of meal which come from the mill when the grain has not been thoroughly dried. They are generally mixed with the seeds for the purpose of making *sowens*, or flummery. (*Scotch.*)

"Wi' *capes*, the mill she gard them ring,
Which i' the nook became a bing;
Then Goodie wi' her teutie paw,
Did *capes* an' seeds the gether ca';
A pockfu' niest was fatten'd weel,
Half seeds, an' *capes*, the other meal."
Mortson: Poems, p. 110.

căp′-fŭl, *s.* [Eng. *cap* and *ful(l).*]

1. *Lit.:* As much as would fill a cap.

2. *Fig.:* A little quantity, a little.

"I was whistling to Saint Antonio
For a *capful* of wind to fill our sail."
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, v.

cap-i-ai, *s.* [CABIAI.]

cā′-pĭ-ăs, *s.* [Lat. *capias* = you may take or seize; pr. subj. 2 pers. sing. of *capio* = to take, to seize.]

Law: A writ of several sorts: (1) *capias ad respondendum*, to answer the plaintiff in a plea of debt, trespass, or the like; (2) *capias ad satisfaciendum*, to satisfy the plaintiff after judgment in his favour; (3) *capias on mesne process*, under which, on an affidavit of debt being filed, a man's person could be arrested until payment was made or bail given. This last is now abolished except in cases where the creditor has a good cause of action. The object of writ (2) is to imprison the debtor till satisfaction is made. It is now rarely used. One of the returns to it is the celebrated *non est inventus.*

† cap-i-bar, cap-i-bar-a, cap-y-bar-a, *s.* [CABIAL.]

*** cā′-pie,** *s. & a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

capie-hole, *s.* A game at marbles, in which, as a rule, three holes are made in the ground, and the players, each in turn pitching or rolling his marble, tries to be the first to put it in succession into the three holes. (*Scotch.*) In Aberdeen the holes are called kypes. (*Jamieson.*)

*** cap-il, * cap-ul, * cap-ulle, * cap-ylle,** *s.* [CAPLE.]

"To kepe him and his *capil* out of the slough;
And if he falle tro his *capil* eftsone. . . ."
Chaucer: Maunciple's Tale, prol., 16,996-7.

căp-ĭl-lā′-çe-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *capillaceus* = hairy, from *capillus* = a hair.]

Bot.: Thread-like, capillary.

căp-ĭl-lā′-çē-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *capillaceous*; *-ly.*] In a thread-like or capillary manner.

capillaceously-multifid, *a.*

Bot.: Divided into many slender hair-like segments.

căp′-ĭl-lāire, *s.* [Fr. *capillaire* = maidenhair; *sirop de capillaire* = capillaire, from Lat. *capillaris* = pertaining to hair, hairy; from *capillus* = a hair.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A kind of syrup prepared from the Maidenhair. It is pectoral and slightly astringent, but a strong decoction made from it is, according to Ainslie, a certain emetic.

2. Any syrup flavoured with orange-flower water.

"The term Maidenhair or *Capillary* has been applied to several species of fern which have been used in medicine. . . . The syrup sold in the shops under the name of *capillaire* is nothing but clarified syrup flavoured with orange flower water."—*Pereira: Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

II. *Bot.:* The Maidenhair Fern, *Adiantum capillus-veneris.* [CAPILLARY, B. 2.]

*** cą-pĭl′-la-mĕnt,** *s.* [Fr. *capillament*; Lat. *capillamentum*, from *capillus* = a hair.]

1. *Bot.:* A small fine thread or hair growing up in the middle of a flower; a filament.

2. *Anat.:* One of the fine fibres or filaments of the nerves.

"The solid *capillaments* of the nerves."—*Bishop Berkeley: Siris*, § 224.

*** cą-pĭl′-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *capillaris* = hairy; *capillus* = a hair.] Capillary or hair-like.

cą-pĭl-lar-ĭm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *capillary*; and *meter.*] An instrument for testing the quality of oils by indicating the quantity which falls from a given-sized point under certain circumstances of temperature, &c.

*** cą-pĭl′-lar-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *capillary*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being capillary; capillarity. (*Scott.*)

căp-ĭl-lăr′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *capillarité*, from Lat. *capillaris* = pertaining to the hair; *capillus* = a hair.] In the theory of capillarity, the mean curvature of a surface at a given point is the arithmetical mean of the curvatures of any two normal sections normal to each other. If 4 stands for length, then its dimensions are $\frac{1}{4}$. (*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units*, ed. 1875, ch. i., p. 7.)

căp′-ĭl-lar-ў, cą-pĭl′-lar-ў, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *capillaire*, from Lat. *capillaris* = pertaining to the hair; *capillus* = a hair.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Pertaining to or resembling hair.

2. Pertaining to capillary tubes or vessels.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Resembling hair, hair-like, having the form of a hair. Strictly, the twelfth part of a line broad.

¶ Capillary implies greater fineness and delicacy than filiform (q.v.).

"*Capillary* or *capillaceous* plants, are such as have no main stalk or stem, but grow to the ground, as hairs on the head."—*Quincey.*

"The filament . . . sometimes is very delicate and *capillary* or hair-like."—*Balfour: Botany*, p. 200.

2. *Anat.:* Very fine, or minute as hair; applied to the minute vessels by which the arteries and veins communicate with each other.

"Ten *capillary* arteries in some parts of the body, as in the brain, are not equal to one hair; and the smallest lymphatick vessels are an hundred times smaller than the smallest *capillary* artery."—*Arbuth.: On Alim.*

3. *Surg.:* Applied to a linear fracture of the skull, unattended with any separation of the parts of the injured bones.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Anat.:* One of the very fine minute vessels or tubes connecting the arteries and veins.

". . . entering the minutest *capillaries*, and dislodging obstructions."—*Bishop Berkeley: Further Thoughts on Tar-Water.*

2. *Bot.:* The Maidenhair Fern, *Adiantum capillus-veneris.*

"The hyssop may tolerably be taken for some kind of minor *capillary*, which best makes out the antithesis with the cedar."—*Sir T. Browne: On the Plants in Scripture*, p. 8.

capillary attraction, *s.*

Nat. Phil.: The molecular attraction or repulsion, specially the former, which takes place when one end of a tube of slender bore is immersed in a fluid. In the case supposed the fluid ascends it to a considerable height. Capillary attraction aids the passage upwards of sap in the vessels of plants. It may be gravity acting at minute distances.

capillary-filter, *s.* A simple mode of freeing water of its larger impurities by means of a cord of loose fibre, such as cotton candlewick. (*Knight.*)

capillary-multifid, *a.*

Bot.: The same as CAPILLACEOUSLY-MULTIFID (q.v.).

capillary-pyrites, *s.*

Min.: The same as Millerite (q.v.).

capillary-repulsion, *s.*

Nat. Phil.: The cause which determines the descent of a fluid in a capillary tube, below the level of the surrounding fluid, when the tube is dipped in that fluid. It is the opposite to *capillary attraction.*

capillary system, *s.*

Anat.: The system or series of minute tubes described under *capillary vessels* (q.v.).

capillary vessels, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Vessels of hair-like minuteness, into which both the arteries and the veins divide, thus giving rise to the distinction of arterial and venous capillaries. The arteries which afford a channel to the blood immediately on its departure from the heart are large in breadth and capacity, but they divide again and again, as a tree does into branches, till they terminate in minute tubes of $\frac{1}{300}$ th to $\frac{1}{1000}$ th of an inch in diameter. Fitting most closely to the mouth of these are the venous capillaries, which unite into larger and larger veins, as streamlets do to constitute a river. The action of the capillaries can be well seen under a powerful microscope in the partly transparent foot of a frog.

*** căp-ĭl-lā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *capillatio*; from *capillus* = hair.] A hair-like filament or tube; a capillary-vessel.

"Nor is the humour contained in smaller veins, or obscurer *capillations*, but in a vesicle."—*Sir T. Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

*** cą-pĭl′-la-tūre,** *s.* [Lat. *capillatura*; from *capillus* = hair.] The act of dressing the hair.

† cą-pĭl′-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *capillus* = hair; *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form or shape of a hair.

căp-ĭl-lĭt′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *capillus* = hair.]

Bot.: Entangled filamentary matter in fungals bearing sporidia. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

† căp-ĭl′-lōse, *a. & s.* [Lat. *capillosus* = hairy; *capillus* = hair.]

A. *As adj.:* Hairy, covered with hair.

B. *As subst.:*

Min.: The same as Millerite (q.v.).

căp-il-mūte, *s.* [CAPLEMUTE.]

cą-pis'-trŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a collar, a band.]

Surg.: A bandage, used chiefly in cases of injury or fractures of the lower jaw.

căp'-ĭ-tal, *a.* [Fr. *capital*; Ital. *capitale*; Lat. *capitalis* = pertaining to the head; *caput* (genit. *capitis*) = a head.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

* 1. Of or relating to the head.

"Withuten eddren *capitalen*."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 258.

"The humble petition of John Longbottom, Bat Pidgeon, and J. Norwood, *capital* artificers, most humbly sheweth . . ."—*The Guardian*, vol. i., No. 64.

2. Applied to letters of a larger size and different form, which are placed at the head of a book, a chapter, or a sentence.

"We writeth *capital* lettres with reed colour . . ."—*Trevisa*, i. 129.

"The first is written in *capital* letters, without chapters or verses."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Of or pertaining to the head or chief town of a country or kingdom; metropolitan, chief.

"This had been
Perhaps thy *capital* seat, from whence had spread
All generations." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 343.

2. Applied to circumstances of any kind involving or affecting life.

"In *capital* causes, wherein but one man's life is in question, the evidence ought to be clear; much more in a judgment upon a war which is *capital* to thousands."—*Bacon.*

* 3. Important in the highest degree; chief, principal, essential.

"For vndoubtedly, both repletion and superfluous slepe be *capitall* enemies to studye as they be semblably to health of body and soule."—*Sir T. Elyot: Gouernour*, bk. i., ch. 11.

4. Excellent; good or fine in the highest degree.

"Those who were on the ground had the pleasure of witnessing some *capital* play, . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 13, 1881.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.* (*Capital stock*): The sum of money raised by the joint contributions of the partners in a company, to be employed in the business of that company.

2. *Fortif.* (*Capital line*): An imaginary line dividing any work into similar and equal parts.

3. *Law:*

(1) *Of crimes:* Criminal in the highest degree. Affecting the head, *i.e.*, the life of any person: involving in old times the loss of one's head, though now in England the punishment of death is inflicted in a different manner.

"Edmund, I arrest thee
On *capital* treason." *Shakesp.: King Lear*, v. 3.

(2) *Of the punishment*, involving the loss of one's head or life.

"Due by the law to *capital* punishment."
Milton: Sams. Agon., 1,225.

"The abolition of *capital* punishment would not cause more murders."—*Times*, May 3, 1864. *Mr. Bright's Speech.*

4. *Printing* (*Capital letters*). [CAPITAL, *s.*, A. I. 3.]

capital offence, *s.* Crime involving capital punishment.

capital punishment, *s.* The penalty of death.

căp'-ĭ-tal, * **cap-i-tale,** * **cap-i-tel,** *s.* [O. Fr. *chapitel, capitel*; Sp. & Port. *capitel*; Lat. *capitellum* = a little head; dimin. of *caput* = a head.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. In the same sense as B. 1 (q.v.).

2. The head or chief city of any country or kingdom; the metropolis. [II. 2.]

"Pandæmonium, the high *capital*
Of Satan." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 756.

3. A letter of a larger size than, and of a different form from, those ordinarily used; a capital letter. [B. 6.]

* 4. A heading or chapter of a book; a section. [CAPITLE.]

"Holy St. Bernard hath said in his 69th *capitat* . . ." —*Scott.* (*Webster.*)

II. *Figuratively:*

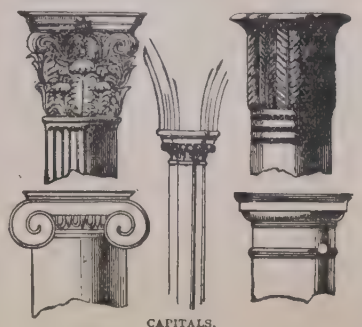
1. Applied to the political views or opinions, which form, as it were, the capital on which a politician trades.

2. The inhabitants of the chief city of any country.

"The general opinion, at least of the *capital*, seems to have been that Burnet was cruelly treated."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The head or upper portion of a column.



CAPITALS.

2. *Fortif.:* An imaginary line bisecting the salient angle, formed by the intersection of two projecting lines of parapet, of a fortification.

3. *Polit. Econ.:* The surplus of individual or national wealth which remains after current necessities have been met. It consists of what are popularly called savings. It is available for the employment of new labour, and if this be done judiciously, it will produce a further surplus, or, in other words the capital will increase. In every well-ordered community it tends to do so indefinitely. Capital and labour mutually require each other, and are not natural foes but natural friends.

¶ Certain economists regard capital as "the sum of all wealth resulting from labor, less the actual cost of the laborers' subsistence"; and thence argue that justice would indicate an equitable distribution of such surplus amongst the actual producers thereof, rather than its absorption by the employing class designated as "capitalists."

4. *Commerce, &c:*

(1) The stock or fund employed in any trade or manufacture.

"This accumulated stock of the product of former labour is termed *capital*."—*J. S. Mill: Principles of Political Economy*, bk. i., ch. iv., § 1.

(2) The fund of a trading company or corporation. It is generally called *capital stock*.

5. *Distilling:* The head of a still.

6. *Printing:* A large or upper-case letter.

† **căp'-ĭ-taled,** *a.* [CAPITAL, *s.*] Having a capital or capitals.

căp'-ĭ-tal-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *capital*, *s.*; *-ism.*] The possession of capital; the system under which capitalists flourish.

"The sense of *capitalism* sobered and dignified Paul de Florac."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ii. 91 (ed. 1886).

căp'-ĭ-tal-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *capital*; *-ist.* Fr. *capitaliste.*] One who has capital; one who has accumulated wealth or capital.

"I take the expenditure of the *capitalist*, not the value of the capital, as my standard."—*Burke: Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

căp'-ĭ-tal-ĭ-zā'-tion, căp-ĭ-tal-ĭ-ţā'-tion, *s.* [CAPITALIZE.]

1. The act of converting into capital.

"The demand for a *capitalization* of income points to that side of the grievance."—*Times*, Jan. 22, 1856.

2. The act of estimating or assessing an income or annual payment at its capital value.

* 3. The use of capital letters in printing or writing.

căp'-ĭ-tal-ize, căp'-ĭ-tal-ĭşe, *v.t.* [Eng. *capital*, and suff. *-ize* (q.v.).]

1. To convert into capital.

2. To estimate or assess the capital value of an income or annual payment.

"As to the project of *capitalizing* incomes, that is another affair, . . ."—*Times*, Jan. 22, 1856.

* 3. To make use of capital letters in printing or writing.

căp'-ĭ-tal-ĭzed, căp'-ĭ-tal-ĭşed, *pa. par. & a.* [CAPITALIZE.]

căp'-ĭ-tal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *capital*; *-ly.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Excellently, finely.

"Miss Baillie's play went off *capitally* here."—*Scott: To Mr. Morritt*

† 2. *Law:* In a capital manner; in a manner involving capital punishment.

"If any man swore by the king's head, and was found to have sworn falsely, he was punished *capitally*."—*Bishop Patrick: Paraphrases and Commentaries on the Old Testament: Genesis* xliii. 16.

† **căp'-ĭ-tal-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *capital*; *-ness.*] The state or quality of being capital; excellence, pre-eminence.

căp'-ĭ-tạn, * **cap'-i-tane,** *s.* [CAPTAIN.]

capitan-pacha, captain-pasha, *s.* The title of an admiral in the Turkish navy.

* **căp'-ĭ-tạn-rў,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *capitan* = captain, and suff. *-ry.*] The office or dignity of a captain, captainship.

căp'-ĭ-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *capitatus* = having a head, headed; *caput* (genit. *capitis*) = a head.]

1. *Bot.:* Pin-headed, or terminating in a rounded head, as the stigma of a primrose, or as certain hairs. Also, growing in heads or terminal close clusters, as the flowers of composites.

"They are *capitate*, having a distinct rounded head."—*Balfour: Botany*, p. 31.

2. *Zool.:* Having a distinct head, generally armed with thread cells, used, for the most part, of tentacles.

"Hydranths with scattered *capitate* tentacles."—*Allman: Gymnoblastic Hydroxoa*, p. 264.

căp-ĭ-tā'-tion, *s. & a.* [Fr. *capitation*; Lat. *capitatio* = a numbering by heads; *caput* = a head.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. The act of numbering by heads.

2. A tax or fee paid for each head; poll-money.

"He suffered for not performing the commandment of God concerning *capitation*: that, when the people were numbered, for every head they should pay unto God a shekel."—*Brown.*

B. *As adj.:* Paid by the head or polls. (See the compounds.)

capitation-grant, *s.* A grant of a certain sum of money made by government for each person fulfilling certain specified conditions; as, for instance, a grant paid to volunteers, proportioned to the amount of heads—that is, men—they can muster who have rendered themselves efficient.

capitation-tax, *s.* A tax paid for each head or person; a poll-tax.

"The Greeks pay a *capitation* tax for the exercise of their religion."—*Guthrie.*

căp'-ĭ-tā-tĭve, *a.* [CAPITATION.] Reckoned by the head. (*Gladstone* in *N.E.D.*)

* **căp'-ĭ-tĕ,** *s.* [Lat. *capite*, abl. sing. of *caput* = a head.]

Old English Law: A form of tenure by which the tenant in chief (*in capite*) held his lands direct from the crown. [CHIEF, B. II. 1.]

***căp'-ĭte,** *a.* [O. Fr. *cappette* = a little hood.]

* **capite bern,** *s.* [*Bern* is from O. Fr. *berne* = "a hood or mantle such as ladies weare" (*Colgrave*).] A kind of cloak or mantle, as would seem, with a small hood.

"Item, be Androu Balfoure, frs Will. of Kerkettil, two elne and ane halve of blak, for a clok and *capite bern* for the Queen, price elne 36 s. sum 4 : 10 : 0."—*Borthwick: Brit. Antiq.*, p. 138.

căp-ĭt'-ŏl-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *capitellum* = a little head, dim. of *caput* = a head.]

Bot.: The diminutive of *capitate* (q.v.). Terminating in very small heads.

* **căp'-ĭ-tle,** * **cap-i-tele,** * **cap-y-tle,** * **chap-i-tele,** * **chap-y-tylle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *capitel*; Sp. *capitulo*; Ital. *capitolo*; Lat. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput* = a head.] [CAPITAL, CHAPTER.]

1. A chapter, or section of a book.

2. A summary, epitome.

"But a *capitle* on those things that ben seid."—*Wycliffe: Heb.* viii. 1.

căp'-ĭ-tō, *s.* [From Lat. *caput* = head. So named from having a large head.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the sub-family Capitoninæ (q.v.). The species are natives of South America.

căp'-ĭ-tŏl, * **cap-i-toile,** *s.* [In Fr. *capitole*, from Lat. *capitolium*, from *caput* = a head; so called from a skull having, according to the legend, been found there by those preparing the foundations.]

1. The citadel of Rome.

"Come to the *Capitol.*"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

2. The citadel or town-hall of any town.

"The *Capitol* in the centre of Richmond."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 11, 1881.

3. *Spec.:* The building in which the Congress of the United States meets, and corresponding buildings at the various State capitals.

căp-ĭ-tŏl'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Capitoline.] Of or relating to the Capitol; capitoline.

"Up to the everlasting gates
Of *Capitolian* Jove."
Macaulay: Prophecy of Capys, xxx.

că-pĭt'-ŏl-īne, *a.* [Lat. *capitolinus* = pertaining to the capitol (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to the Capitol of Rome.

capitoline-games, *s. pl.* Annual games celebrated at Rome in honour of Jupiter, by whom, as was supposed, the capitol was saved from the Gauls.

că-pĭt-ō-nī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *capito*, gen. *capiton(is)*; fem. pl. suff. *inæ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of birds, by some placed under the family Picidæ (Woodpeckers), whilst the species contained in it are by others arranged with the Bucconinæ, a sub-family of Halcyonidæ (Kingfishers). They are often called Barbets. They have stout conical bills, bristly at the base, and short wings and tails. Found in the hotter parts of both hemispheres.

† **cap-ĭt-ū-lant,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *capitulans*, pr. par. of *capitulo*.] [Capitulate.]

A. *As adj.:* Capitulating.

B. *As subst.:* One who capitulates.

"Gaining possession of the fortress which the *capitulants* held."—*Alison: Hist. Europe*, ch. xxvii., § 99.

că-pĭt'-ū-lar, *a.* [Capitular, *s.*]

1. *Eccles.:* Of or pertaining to an ecclesiastical chapter; capitulary.

"The high aristocracy of the church from the pope to the member of the *capitular* body."—*Milman.*

"The *capitular* authorities got a set of chimes not long ago by public subscription."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 23, 1880.

2. *Bot.:* Growing in small heads, as the dandelion.

¶ *Capitular process:*

Anat.: A small process, prominence, or projection on a vertebra.

* **cą-pĭt'-ū-lar,** * **cą-pĭt'-ū-lar-ў,** *s.* [Lat. *capitulare*, *capitularium* = a collection of small heads or sections; *capitulum* = a little head, dim. of *caput* = a head; Fr. *capitulaire*.]

1. A collection of civil and ecclesiastical laws compiled by Charlemagne.

"That this practice continued to the time of Charlemain, appears by a constitution in his *capitular*."—*Tay.*

2. Any collection or body of laws.

3. A member of a chapter.

". . . shall bind the chapter itself, and all its members or *capitulars*."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

"The dean of Strasburg, the *capitulars* and domiciliars capitularly assembled."—*Sterne: Trist. Shandy.*

4. An index.

cą-pĭt-ū-lär'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat.] [Capitular, *s.*]

cą-pĭt'-ū-lar-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *capitular*; *-ly.*] [Capitular, *a.*] In the manner or according to the rules of an ecclesiastical chapter.

"The keeper, Sir Simon Harcourt, alleged you could do nothing but when all three were *capitularly* met."—*Swift: Letter to Mr. St. John.*

* **cą-pĭt'-ū-lar-ў,** *a.* & *s.* [Capitular, *a.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Capitular.

"In the register of the *capitulary* acts of York cathedral it is ordered, etc."—*Warton: Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 302.

2. *Bot.:* Growing in small heads; capitular.

B. *As substantive:*

Law, &c.:

1. *Gen.:* A code of laws. (*Wharton.*)

2. *Spec.:* The code of laws formed under the first two dynasties or races of the French kings.

cą-pĭt'-ū-lāte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Low Lat. *capitulo* = to reduce to heads; *capitulum* = a little head; *caput* = a head; Ital. *capitolare*; Fr. *capituler*.]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To enter into an agreement; to combine.

"The archbishop's grace of York, Douglas, Mortimer, *Capitulate* against us, and are up."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

* 2. To reduce articles of a treaty to heads without its being implied that the party capitulating is the vanquished one, and is arranging about a surrender; to enter into an agreement.

"Gelon the tyrant, after he had defeated the Carthagenians near to the city Hunera, when he made peace with them, *capitulated*, among other articles of treaty, that they should no more sacrifice any infants to Saturn."—*Holland: Plutarch's Morals*, p. 405.

3. To surrender or yield on certain conditions drawn up under various heads

"But at length the supplies were exhausted; and it was necessary to *capitulate*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

"But many of the Irish chiefs loudly declared that it was time to think of *capitulating*."—*Ibid.*, ch. xvii.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To yield or surrender anything on certain stipulated terms.

cą-pĭt-ų-lā'-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *capitulatio* = a reducing to heads; *caput* = a head.]

* 1. An enumeration or arrangement by heads.

* 2. An agreement reduced to heads, and not necessarily implying defeat or inferiority on either side; also the heads of such an agreement.

"Whilst these ambassadors go to and fro, and reason upon the *capitulations* of the desired peace."—*Knolles: Hist. Turks*, p. 119.

"In those *capitulations* of peace . . . I find this express article."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxiv., ch. xiv.

3. An agreement to surrender or yield, on certain terms laid down.

"It was not a complete conquest, but rather a dedition, upon terms and *capitulations*, agreed between the conqueror and the conquered."—*Hale.*

"Then at length a *capitulation* was concluded."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

* **cą-pĭt'-ū-lā-tŏr,** *s.* [Low Lat. *capitulator*, from *capitulo*.] One who capitulates.

* **cą-pĭt'-ū-lā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *capitulat(e)*; *-ory.*] Recapitulating, declaring briefly in heads or sections.

"What pleasure should we take in their tedious genealogies or their *capitulatory* brass monuments."—*Lamb: Blakesmoor in H—shire*, p. 414.

* **căp'-ĭt-ūle,** *s.* [Lat. *capitulum* = a little head; *caput* = a head.] [Capitle.] A little head or section; a summary. (*Wycliffe.*)

cą-pĭt'-ų-lŭm (*pl.* **că-pĭt'-ų-lą**), *s.* [Lat. *capitulum* = a little head, dim. of *caput* = a head.]

1. *Bot.:* A thick head or cluster of flowers in a very short axis, as a clover-top or dandelion.

"The *capitulum* is mostly formed by the floral axis expanding into a thickened mass."—*Henfrey: Botany*, p. 78.

"The flowers in the *capitula* of the Compositæ are called florets."—*Ibid.*, p. 79.

2. *Anat.:* A small head or protuberance of a bone, received into the concavity of another bone.

3. *Zool.:* The body of a barnacle supported upon a peduncle. It consists of a case composed of several calcareous plates, united by a membrane enclosing the remainder of the animal. It corresponds to the shell of the Balanoids.

* 4. *Mil.:* A transverse beam with holes, through which the cords passed, by which war engines were worked.

cap-ĭv-ĭ, *s.* [Copaiba.]

* **ca-ple,** * **ca-pil,** * **ca-pul,** * **ca-pyl, cā-pylle,** *s.* [O. Icel. *kapall*; Wel. *capull*; Sw. *capull, capal*; Lat. *caballus*.] A horse, especially one of a poor kind or in bad condition.

"Conscience upon his *capul* carieth forth faste."
Langland: P. Plowman, 2, 123.

"Bothe hay and *caples* and eek his carte."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,135.

căp'-le-mūte (le as el), căp'-ĭl-mūte, căb'-al-mūte, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *caple, capil*, &c. = a horse, &c.; and *mute* = a debate, judgment.] The legal form or action by which the lawful owner of cattle that have strayed, or been carried off, proves his right to them, and obtains restoration. (*Scotch.*)

căp'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *cap*, and *-less.*] Having no cap; destitute of a cap.

"With arms bare and heads *capless*."—*Daily News*, April 9, 1881.

* **cap-leyne,** *s.* [Fr. *capeline.*] An iron skull-cap worn by archers in the Middle Ages.

"A habergione vndyr his gowne he war,
A steylle *capleyne* in his bonnet but mar."
Wallace, iii. 88. MS.

căp'-lĭn (1), **căp'-lĭng,** *s.* [A corruption of *capelan* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A species of fish. [Capelan.]

căp'-lĭn (2), **căp'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *cap* and dim. suff. *-lin(g)*.] The cap or coupling of a flail, through which the thongs pass which connect the handle and swiffle. [Cap (1), *s.*]

căp'-lĭn (3), **cape-lin, cape-lan,** *s.* [Chaplain.]

căp'-nīte, *s.* [From Gr. καπνός (*kapnos*) = smoke; and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as Smithsonite (q.v.).

* **căp'-nō-măn-çў,** *s.* [Fr. *capnomancie*; Gr. καπνός (*kapnos*) = smoke; and μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination by means of the motion or ascent of smoke.

"Philosophy will very probably direct us to the true original of divination by prodigies, and the other species thereof, chiromancy, *capnomancy*, etc."—*Spencer: On Prodigies*, p. 296.

cap-no-mor, *s.* [Gr. καπνός (*kapnos*) = smoke, and μόρα (*mora*) or μοῖρα (*moira*) = a part, a portion.] An unctuous, colourless substance, obtained from the tar of wood.

ca'-pō, *s.* [Ital.]

¶ *Da capo:* [Ital.]

Music: A direction to return to the first or other indicated movement. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

capo tasto, *s.* [Ital. = head-stop.]

Music: A mechanical arrangement by which the pitch of the whole of the strings of a guitar is raised at once. The capo tasto, or capodastro as it is sometimes called, is screwed over the strings on to the finger-board and forms a temporary nut. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

ca-poc, *s.* [Probably a native word.] A kind of cotton, so short and fine that it cannot be spun; used in India to make mattresses, &c.

cą-pŏc'-chĭ-ą, *s.* [Ital. *capocio* = a thick head or knob.] A blockhead.

"Alas, poor wretch! a poor *capocchia!*"—*Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress.*, iv. 2.

* **ca-poch,** * **ca-pouch,** *s.* [Sp. *capucho*; Ital. *cappuccio*; Fr. *capuce* = a hood, a cape; from Low Lat. *capucium*, a dim. of *cappa* = a cape, hood.] A hood, a cape.

* **ca-poch,** *v.t.* [Capoch, *s.*] To cover with a hood; hence to hoodwink, blind, cheat. Latham, however, thinks the meaning to be to strip off the hood, and so cheat.

"*Capoch'd* your rabins of the synod,
And snapt the canons with a why not."
Hudibras.

cā'-pŏn, * **ca-pun,** * **cha-poun,** *s.* [A.S. *capun*; from Lat. *capo*; Gr. κάπων (*kapōn*), = a capon; from a root *kap* = to cut; Fr. *chapon*; Sp. & Port. *capon*; Dan. *kapoen*; Ger. *kapaun.*]

I. *Lit.:* A cock chicken castrated for the purpose of improving his flesh for the table.

"Item, a *capon*, 2s. 2d."—*Shakesp.:* 1 *Hen. IV.*, ii. 4.

* **II.** *Fig.:* A eunuch. (Applied to human beings in contempt.)

"Mome, malthouse, *capon*, coxcombe, idiot."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 1.

capon's-feather, *s.*

Bot.: A book-name given to two plants—(1) Columbine (*Aquilegia vulgaris*); (2) Herb Benet, All-heal (*Valeriana officinalis*). (*Britten & Holland.*)

capon's-tail, * **capon's-taile,** *s.*

* 1. The plant Cetywall (*Valeriana pyrenaica*). (*Turner.*)

"Generally the Valerians are called by one name—in Latine, Valeriana; in English, Valerian, *Caponstaice*, and Setwall."—*Gerarde: Herball* (ed. 1633), p. 1078.

2. The herb Columbine.

Capon's-tail grass: A species of grass (*Festuca myurus*).

* **cā'-pŏn,** *v.t.* [Capon, *s.*] To castrate, as a capon.

***cā′-pŏn-ĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *capon*, and dim. suffix *-et.*] A young capon.

cą-pŏn-ĭ-ê′re, cą-pŏn-nĭ-ê′re, *s.* [Fr. *caponnière*; Sp. *caponera*; It. *capponiera.* Perhaps allied to Fr. *caponner* = to dissimulate in order to succeed. (*Mahn.*)]

Fortif.: A covered lodgment, of about four or five feet broad, encompassed with a little parapet of about two feet high, serving to support planks laden with earth. This lodgment contains fifteen or twenty soldiers, and is usually placed at the extremity of the counterscarp, having little embrasures made in them, through which they fire. (*Harris.*)

¶ Certain differences in construction give rise to the following names: *Covered*, or *casemated caponiere*; *open caponiere*; *single*, *simple*, or *half caponiere*; *palisade caponiere.* (*Knight.*)

***cā′-pŏn-ize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *capon*, and suffix *-ize* (q.v.).] To castrate, as a capon.

"... an operator who *caponized* a young blackbird of about six weeks old."—*Barrington: On the Singing of Birds.*

căp-or′-çĭ-an-īte, *s.* [From Monte Caporciano, in Tuscany, where it is found; suff. *-ite.*]

Min.: A variety of *Laumontite* (q.v.). It occurs in pearly monoclinic crystals of a flesh-red colour; sp. gr., 2·47; hardness, 2·5—3·5; comp.: silica, 53·0; alumina, 22·7; lime, 12·4; water, 11·9.

†cą-pŏt′, *s.* [Fr. *capot*, *être capot* = to be balked; *faire capot* = to capot; Ger. *caput* = ruined, broken; probably abbreviated from Lat. *caput mortuum* = a dead person or body.] When one player wins all the tricks of cards at the game of picquet he has effected a *capot.*

†cą-pŏt′, *v.t.* [Capot, *s.*] To effect a capot on one's antagonists in picquet.

"That last game I had with my sweet cousin, I *capotted* her." — *Lamb: Essays of Elia; Mrs. Battle's Opin. on Whist.*

CAPOTES.

***cą-pō′te,** *s.* [Fr. & Sp. *capote*; from Lat. *capa* = a cloak.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A long cloak or mantle reaching to the feet, worn by women.

2. *Mil.:* A coat with a hood, worn by soldiers, sailors, &c.

"The cloak of white, the thin *capote*
That decks the wandering Candiote."
Byron: The Bride of Abydos, ii. 9.

***cą-pŏu̯ch, *cą-poch,** *s* [Capoch.]

"He [the youth, Dorothea] wore a little brown *capouch*, girt very near to his body with a white towel."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, bk. iv., ch. 1.

căp-pą′-dīne, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] A sort of silk flock or waste obtained from the cocoon after the silk has been reeled off, and used for shag in making rugs. (*Simmonds.*)

***Căp-pą-dō′-çĭ-ō, *cap-er-doch-y,** *s.* [A corruption of *cappadocia.* (*Nares.*)] An old slang term for a prison.

"How, captain, idle? My old aunt's son, my dear kinsman in *Cappadocio.*"—*Puritan.* (*Nares.*)

Cap-pagh, *s.* & *a.* [From Cappagh, near Cork, in Ireland.]

cappagh-brown, *s.* Manganese brown. There are two shades of it, light and dark cappagh browns. (*Ogilvie.*)

căp′-pąn-ŭs, *s.* [Etymology unknown.] A kind of worm, very hurtful to ships' bottoms, to which it adheres.

căp-păr′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cappar(is)*, fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of the Capparidaceæ, comprising those species in which the fruit is a berry.

***căp′-par-id,** *s.* [Lat. *capparis* (genit. *capparidis*).]

Bot.: The English form of the name of the Capparidaceæ.

"*Capparids* are chiefly tropical plants."—*Balfour: Botany*, p. 402.

căp-păr-ĭ-dā′-çē-æ, *s.pl.* [Lat. *capparis* (genit. *capparidis*), and fem. pl. suffix *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A natural order of thalamiflora dicotyledons, placed by Lindley in his Cistal alliance. They are herbs, shrubs, or trees with alternate leaves and solitary or clustered flowers. The ovary is generally stalked, with parietal placentas and reniform seeds. They are akin to Cruciferæ. The order is divided into two sub-orders—1. Cleomeæ, with dry, dehiscent fruit; 2. Capparæ, the fruit of which is a berry. The plants are principally tropical, and have pungent and stimulant qualities. The flower-buds of *C. spinosa* constitute capers. [Caper (4), *s.*] There are thirty-three known genera and 355 species.

căp′-par-ĭs, *s.* [Latin, from Gr. κάπαρις (*kapparis*).] [Caper (4), *s.*]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Capparidaceæ. It consists of shrubs having simple leaves, frequently with two little spines at their base, and showy flowers with a four-parted calyx, four petals, and numerous stamens. The most generally-known species is the *Capparis spinosa*, the Common Caper (q.v.), which grows on walls, &c., in the south of Europe and Mediterranean regions. Its mode of growth resembles a bramble. It is a stimulant, antiscorbutic, and aperient. So also are *C. rupestris*, a native of Greece; *C. Fontanesii*, from Barbary; and *C. ægyptiaca*, from Egypt. The bark of the root of *C. cynophallophora*, *amygdalina*, and *ferruginea* blisters like cantharides. (*Lindley*, &c.) *C. Sodada* is one of the characteristic features of the vegetation of Africa, from the Desert to the Nile. The small berries, which have a pungent taste, form an important article of food, and the roots, when burnt, supply salt. It has a narcotic odour, and its acrid stimulating fruits are employed by women to produce fecundity.

***cappe,** *s.* [Cap.]

"A vernicle hadde he sowed on his *cappe.*
His walet lay byforn him in his lappe."
Chaucer: The Prologue, l. 687-8.

căpped, *cap-pyd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Cap, *v.*] "*Cappyd*; *cappatus.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

capped quartz, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Quartz. (*Brit. Mus. Catal.*)

capped rail, *s.*

Railroad Engineering: A railroad rail which has a steel cap attached to an iron body. It is generally made by so disposing the steel in a fagot as to form the edge of that metal, in rolling. It is otherwise known as a *steel-topped* or *steel-headed rail.* (*Knight.*) [Rail.]

căp′-pĕl, *s.* [From Eng. *cap* (?).] The iron at the ends and middle of a horse-tree, whipple-tree, or cross-bar, used in ploughing or harrowing, into which the hooks of the traces are placed. (*Halliwell.*)

căp′-pĕl-īne, *s.* [Capleyne.] A small iron skull-cap worn by archers in the middle ages. (*Ogilvie.*)

***căp′-pĕr (1),** *s.* [Cap (2), *s.*] Apparently cup-bearer; a person in the list of the king's household servants. (*Pitscottie*, ed. 1768, p. 204; in ed. 1814, *Copperis.*) [Copper.]

***căp′-pĕr (2), *cap-par,** *s.* [Eng. *cap*, and suffix *-er.*] One who makes or sells caps.

"*Cappar, bonnettier.*"—*Palsgrave.*

***căp′-pĕr (3),** *s.* [Apparently from *coppe*, the last portion of A.S. *attorcoppe* = a spider.] A spider. (*Scotch.*)

căp-pĕr-nŏĭt′-ў, căp-pĕr-nŏĭt′-ed, *a.* [Capernoitie.]

căp′-pĭe, *s.* [From Eng. & Scotch *cap*, and dimin. suff. *-ie.*]

1. A little cap.

2. A kind of beer between table-beer and ale, formerly drunk by the middle classes, which seems to have been thus denominated, because it was customary to hand it round in a little *cap* or quaich. It is called also cap-ale. (*Scotch.*)

căp′-pĭl-ōw, *v.t.* [A softened form of Dan. *kaplöber* = to run with emulation, to contest. (*Jamieson.*)] To distance another in reaping. In Roxburghshire, one who gets a considerable way before his companions on a ridge is said to *cappilow* them. In an old game the following phrase is used, "Kings, Queens, *Capilow.*"

căp′-pĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Cap (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of presenting with caps, in sign of a degree having been taken.

"The '*capping*' of the medical students of Glasgow University took place on Tuesday."—*Weekly Scotsman*, Aug. 4, 1877.

capping-off, *s.*

Glass-making: The mode of detaching the closed end of a blown cylinder by drawing a circle around it, bringing it into the shape of an open-ended cylinder ready for splitting longitudinally. (*Knight.*)

capping-plane, *s.* [Cap, *v.*]

Joinery: A plane used for working the upper portion of staircase-rails.

căp′-pĭng (2), *a.* [Corrupted from or perhaps rather an early form of *coping* (q.v.).]

capping-brick, *s.* A coping-brick.

***căp′-pĭt,** *a.* [Icel. *kappa* = to quarrel, to contend.] Crabbed, ill-humoured, peevish. (*Scotch.*)

"Quha ever saw, in all their life,
Twa *cappit* cairlis mak sik ane stryfe!"
Philotus, S.P.R., lii. 37

cā′-prą, *s.* [Lat. *capra* = a she-goat; *caper* (genit. *capri*) = a he-goat.]

Zool.: A genus of ruminant mammals containing the true goats. There are horns in both sexes, and lachrymal sinuses are absent. There is a beard or long hair on the throat in both sexes, or in some species in the male only. *Capra hircus* is the domestic goat. It is thought to be a descendant of *C. ægagrus* of Persia and the Caucasus. *C. Ibex* is the Ibex of the Alps, and *C. pyrenaica* that of the Pyrenees. [Goat.]

Palæont.: Capra has not been found earlier than the Post-Pliocene beds.

căp′-rāte, *s.* [From Eng. *capr(ic)*; and suff. *-até.*] [Capric Acid:]

***căp′-rĕl,** *s.* [A dimin. of *caper* (q.v.).] A caper.

"Sik a mirthless musick their minstrels did make,
While ky cast *caprels* behind with their heels."
Polwart Flyting: Watson's Coll., iii. 22.

cą-prĕl′-lą, *s.* [Latin dimin. of *caper* = a goat.]

Zool.: A genus of crustaceans, the typical one of the family Caprellidæ (q.v.). *Caprella Phasma* is the best known species. Phasma is a genus of Mantidæ, to which these crustaceans present a superficial resemblance, but no real affinity.

cą-prĕl′-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *caprella*, and fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of crustaceans, order Læmodipoda.

***cą-prē′-ō-lāte,** *a.* [In Mod. Lat. *capreolatus*, from Class. Lat. *capreolus* = a tendril.]

Bot.: Winding and clasping with tendrils, cirrous.

"Such plants as turn, wind, and creep along the ground, by means of their tendrils, as gourds, melons, and cucumbers, are termed, in botany, *capreolate* plants."—*Harris.*

***cą′-prĕ-ōll,** *v.i.* [Caper, *v.*] To caper, to skip like a roe. (*Sir Philip Sydney.*)

cą-prē′-ō-lŭs, cą-præ′-ō-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. *capreolus* = a kind of wild goat, chamois, or roebuck.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of mammals, family Cervidæ. *Capreolus capræa* is the Roebuck (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* There is in the Pliocene an extinct fossil species allied to the roebuck.

* 3. *Bot.:* A tendril.

***căp′-rĕt,** *s.* [Ital. *capretto*; dimin. of *capro* = a goat.] A young goat, a kid.

"As *capret* and hert thou shalt ete."
Wycliffe: Deut., xii. 15.

căp′-rĭc, *a.* [From Lat. *capra* = a she-goat; *caper* = a he-goat.]

capric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{20}O_2 = C_9H_{19}O.CO.OH$. The same as Rutic Acid. A monatomic, fatty

acid which exists as a glyceride in butter and cocoa-nut oil, in fusel oil, and is formed by the oxidation of oleic acid and of oil of rue. It is a colourless crystalline body, having a slight odour of the goat. It melts at 28°. It is insoluble in cold water, soluble in alcohol and ether. It forms crystalline salts called caprates or rutates, sparingly soluble in cold water.

ca-priço'-ĭ-ō (ço as tch), *s.* [Ital. *capriccio.*] [CAPRICE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A caprice.

2. *Music:* A name which has been given at different times to different kinds of musical compositions. Now it is generally applied to a piece composed on original subjects, or to a brilliant transcription of one or more subjects by other composers. (*Grove.*)

"Will this *cappriccio* hold in thee, art sure?"
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 3.

ca-priço'-ĭ-ō-sō (ço as tch), *adv.* [Ital. *capriccioso* = capricious, humoursome.]

Music: In a whimsical, humorous manner; after the style of a capriccio.

ca-prî'ço, * ca-prî'ch, * ca-prî'ch-ĭ-o (ch as sh), * că-prĭç-ĭ-o, *s.* [Fr. *caprice;* Sp. and Port. *capricho;* Ital. *capriccio* = shaking in a fever; whim, fancy.]

1. A whim adopted by a sudden change of opinion, and probably to be cast off in a little for some new one; a freak, a fancy.

"Not that the Former of us all, in this,
Or aught He does, is governed by *caprice.*"
Cowper: Truth, 346.

2. Capricious habit or disposition; capriciousness.

"The folly . . . and *caprice* of the present age."—*Spectator,* No. 435.

3. The same as *capriccio* (2) (q.v.).

¶ For the difference between *caprice* and *humour* see HUMOUR.

*** cap-rich,** *s.* [CAPRICE.]

*** căp-rĭ'-ço-ō, * căp-rĭ'-chĭ-ō,** *s.* [Ital. *capriccio.*] A freak, fancy, caprice.

"To have viewed the soul stark naked, watched her loose in her frisks, her gambols, her *capricios.*"—*Sterne: Trist. Shandy,* ch. xxiii.

căp-rĭ'-cious, *a.* [Fr. *capricieux;* Ital. *capriccioso,* from *caprice* (q.v.).] Subject to, or full of caprice; whimsical, fanciful.

"The lower animals are, as we shall hereafter see, *capricious* in their affections, aversions, and sense of beauty."—*Darwin: Descent of Man,* vol. i. (1871), pt. i., ch. ii., p. 65.

¶ For the difference between *capricious* and *fanciful* see FANCIFUL.

căp-rĭ'-cious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *capricious; -ly.*] In a capricious manner; in caprice; whimsically, fancifully.

"But on the same continent the species often range widely and almost *capriciously.*"—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. xii., p. 384.

căp-rĭ'-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *capricious; -ness.*] The quality of being capricious, or full of caprice.

"A subject ought to suppose that there are reasons, although he be not apprised of them; otherwise, he must tax his prince of *capriciousness,* inconstancy, or ill design."—*Swift.*

Cā'-prĭ-corn, Căp-rĭ-cor'-nŭs, *s.* [Lat. *capricornus;* from *caper* = a goat, and *cornu* = a horn.]

Astronomy:

1. The tenth of the twelve signs of the zodiac, represented on globes in the form of a goat. It is the first of the winter and fourth of the summer signs.

2. The term is applied also to the part of the ecliptic between 270 and 300 E. long. The sun enters it about the 21st of December, at the winter solstice.

"Let the longest night in *Capricorn* be of fifteen hours, the day consequently must be of nine."—*Notes to Creech's Manilius.*

"And, what was ominous, that very morn
The sun was entered into *Capricorn.*"
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 598.

Tropic of Capricorn: [TROPIC.]

*** căp'-rĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *caper* = a wild goat.] Of or pertaining to the goat tribe.

căp'-rĭ-dæ, *s.pl.* [Lat. *caper* (genit. *capri*); fem. pl. suffix *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of ruminant mammals, of which the genus Capra, or goat, is the type.

† ca-prĭf-ĭ-cāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *caprifico;* from *caprificus* = the wild fig; *caper* = a wild goat; *ficus* = fig.]

Bot.: To fertilise by the operation known as caprification.

† căp-rĭf-ĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *caprificatio;* from *caprificus* = a wild fig; *caper* = a wild goat; *ficus* = a fig.] A process of fertilizing or accelerating the production of fruit, practised in the Levant, particularly with the wild fig. It consists in suspending on the cultivated fig branches of the wild fig, which bring with them a small insect which penetrates the female flowers, carrying the pollen of the male flower on its body, or punctures the fruit in order to lay its eggs, which hastens the ripening, and may be the only effect. The Egyptians pretend to obtain the same result by puncturing the eye of the fruit with a needle dipped in oil. (*Dana in Webster*).

"The process of *caprification* being unknown to these savages, the figs come to nothing."—*Bruce: Travels,* iii. 74.

ca-prĭf'-ĭ-cŭs, *s.* [Latin, from *caper* = a wild goat; *ficus* = a fig.]

Bot.: A plant—the Wild Fig—which, according to Theophrastus and Pliny, is a tree of a wild kind which never ripens its fruit, but has the power of conferring on other trees the virtue which it does not possess itself. [CAPRIFICATION.]

*** căp'-rĭ-fōle, * căp-rĭ-fō'-lĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [O. Fr. *caprifole;* Low Lat. *caprifolium;* from *caper* = a wild goat, and *folium* = a leaf.]

Bot.: The Woodbine, or Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Periclymenum*), a climbing shrub, the typical genus of the order Caprifoliaceæ, noted for the very fragrant clusters of trumpet-shaped, cream-coloured flowers. [HONEYSUCKLE, WOODBINE.]

"And Eglantine and *Caprifole* emong,
Fashiond above within their inmost part."
Spenser: F.Q., III. vi. 44.

căp-rĭ-fō-lĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s.pl.* [Low Lat. *caprifoli(um);* fem. pl. suffix *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A natural order of plants, the Honeysuckle family. They are gamopetalous calycifloral dicotyledons, and are classed by Lindley in his Cinchonal alliance. They are shrubs or trees, generally climbing, and are natives of the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America. The best-known species is the Common Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Periclymenum*). The Elder, the Guelder Rose, the Laurustinus, and the Snowberry belong to this family, in which there are sixteen genera and 230 species known.

*** căp'-rĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *caper* = a wild goat; *forma* = form, shape.] Goat-shaped, resembling a goat in shape or appearance.

*** ca-prĭg'-ĕn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *caper* = a wild goat; *gigno* (pa. ten. *genui*) = to beget, produce.] Begotten by a goat.

căp-rĭ-mŭl'-gĭd-æ, *s.pl.* [Lat. *caprimulgus;* fem. pl. suffix *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: The Goatsuckers, or Night-jars, a family of birds akin to the Swallows (Hirundinidæ) and the Swifts (Cypselidæ), and constituting with them the typical section of the tribe Fissirostres. They have large eyes and soft plumage; the bill is short, depressed, and very broad, with an extremely wide gape. The ears are very large, the wings long and pointed, the legs short. The species are widely spread over the world. There are three sub-families, Caprimulginæ, Podagrinæ, and Steatorninæ (q.v.). [CAPRIMULGUS.]

căp-rĭ-mŭl'-gĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *caprimulgus* (q.v.), and fem. pl. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: The typical sub-family of the family Caprimulgidæ (q.v.). They have a very short and weak bill, and the middle claw pectinated; the precise use of the pectination is matter of dispute. For *Caprimulgus europæus* see Caprimulgus. *C.* or *Antrostomus vociferus* is the Whip-poor-Will of North America, and *C. carolinensis* the Chuck-Will's-widow, the names being imitated from their notes.

căp-rĭ-mŭl'-gŭs, *s.* [Lat. *caper* = a wild goat; *mulgeo* = to milk.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the family *Caprimulgidæ,* and the sub-family Caprimulginæ. One species, *Caprimulgus europæus,* is found in Britain. It is called the Goatsucker, from the old and erroneous belief that it sucks goats. Another name given to it is Night-jar, from a jarring noise, like that of a rapidly-revolving spinning-wheel, made by the birds when sitting on trees; their note is a different one when flying about in search of droning-beetles and moths, on which they principally live, and which they catch on the wing. They hunt about by night, and the wheel-sound, which strikes up punctually at sunset, is one of the most notable ornithological phenomena presented in Epping Forest on summer evenings. There the bird is called a Night-hawk, as, resembling a hawk, or, still better, a gigantic hawk-moth, as it hovers on the wing. Elsewhere it is termed also the Night-churn or Fern Owl.

*** căp'-rĭne,** *a.* [Lat. *caprinus* = pertaining to a goat; *caper* = a wild goat.] Of or pertaining to goats; goat-like.

"Their physiognomy is canine, vulpine, *caprine.*"—*Bishop Gauden: Life of Bishop Brownrigg,* p. 236 (1660).

căp'-rĭ-ŏle, *s.* [Fr. *capriole.*]

Horsemanship: A leap in the air without advancing, but in which the animal jerks out its hinder feet.

¶ A capriole is akin to a croupade and a ballotade, but in the former of these movements the horse does not show his shoes, which he does in a capriole, and in the latter of them he does not jerk out his hinder feet.

† căp'-rĭ-pĕd, *a.* [Lat. *capra* = a goat; *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot.] Having feet like a goat, goat-footed.

căp'-rŏ-āte, *s.* [From Eng. *capro(ic),* and suff. *-ate.*] [CAPROIC ACID.]

ca-prō'-ĭc, *a.* [From Lat. *capra* = a she-goat, *caper* = a he-goat, with allusion to Gr. *κάπρος* (*kapros*) = a boar, *spec.* a wild boar.]

caproic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_2 = C_5H_{11}.CO.OH$. A monatomic, fatty acid, which occurs as a glyceride in the butter of cow's milk, and in cocoa-nut oil; it is produced by the action of alkalies on amyl-cyanide, and as a sodium salt by the action of CO_2 on sodium amyl. It is a clear oil, sp. gr. 0·931 at 15°, boils at 195°, solidifies at −0°. Its salts are called caproates; they are soluble and crystallizable. A strong solution of the potassium salts yields, by electrolysis, diamyl $C_{10}H_{22}$.

căp'-rŏ-mўs, *s.* [From Gr. *κάπρος* (*kapros*) = a boar, *spec.* the wild boar, and *μῦς* (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: A genus of rodent mammals, family Psammoryctidæ, or Sand-rats. Some of the species, however, inhabit not sand but the branches of trees. They are found in South America and the West Indies. Some genera have spines mixed with ordinary hairs, and have in consequence been described as porcupines.

cā'-prŏs, *s.* [From Gr. *κάπρος* (*kapros*) = a boar.]

Ichthy.: A genus of spiny-finned fishes, family Scomberidæ. *Capros aper* is the Boar-fish, sometimes called *Zeus aper.* [BOAR-FISH.]

cā'-prў-lāte, *s.* [From Eng. *caprył(ic),* and suff. *-ate* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).] [CAPRYLIC ACID.]

cā'-prўl-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *capra* = a she-goat; Gr. *κάπρος* (*kapros*) = a boar, and *ὕλη* (*hulē*) = . . . matter as a principle of being.]

caprylic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{16}O_2 = C_7H_{15}.CO.OH$. A monatomic, fatty acid, which occurs as a glyceride in butter and in cocoa-nut oil, also in fusel oil. It is prepared by the saponification of cocoa-nut oil; its baryta salt is less soluble than that of caproic acid. Caprylic acid is an unpleasant liquid which solidifies at 12°. It boils at 238°. Its salts are called Caprylates.

căp'-sa, *s.* [Lat. = a case.]

Zool.: A genus of Mollusca, placed by Cuvier between Venus and Petricola, having two teeth on the one hinge, and a single but bifid one on the other; lunula wanting, shell convex, and the fold indicative of the retractor of the foot considerable.

căp-sĕl'-la, *s.* [Lat. *capsella* = a small box or coffer.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Cruciferæ.

Capsella Bursa pastoris is the Shepherd's Purse so common at roadsides in this country.

căp′-sĭ-çĭne, *s.* [Lat. *capsic(um)*, and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The active principle extracted from the capsules of cayenne pepper. It has a resinous appearance, and a hot, acrid taste, so pungent that if half a grain of it be volatilized in a large room, it will cause all who respire the contained air to sneeze and cough.

căp′-sĭ-cŭm, *s.* [Lat. *capsa* = a case; so named from the seed-pods.]

I. *Botany:*

1. A genus of plants of the order Solanaceæ, consisting of annual or biennial plants, bearing membranous pods containing several seeds, noted for their hot, pungent qualities. *Capsicum annuum*, a native of South America, furnishes the fruits known as chillies. These, as well as the fruits of *C. frutescens* and other species, are used to form cayenne pepper. For this purpose the ripe fruits are dried in the sun or in an oven, and then ground to powder, which is mixed with a large quantity of wheat flour. The mixed powder is then turned into cakes with leaven; these are baked till they become as hard as biscuit, and are then ground and sifted. Cayenne pepper is largely adulterated with red lead and other substances. [CAYENNE.] (*Treas. of Bot.*, &c.)

2. The fruit-pods of the plants described in 1.

II. *Pharm.: Capsici Fructus*, the dried ripe fruit of *Capsicum fastigiatum*, imported from Zanzibar. It is a small, oblong, scarlet, membranous pod, divided internally into two or three cells containing numerous flat white reniform seeds. It has no odour; its taste is hot and acrid. Capsicum fruits are used medicinally, in powder or as a tincture, externally, or as a gargle in cases of malignant sore throat, and internally as a stimulant in cases of impaired digestion.

căp-sĭ′ze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Etymology unknown. Mahn suggests from *cap* = head, and *seize*, because it is properly to move a hogshead or other vessel forwards by turning it alternately on the head. Skeat suggests that it is a nautical corruption of Sp. *cabeccar* = to nod one's head in sleep; from *cabeza* = the head; from Low Lat. *capitium* = a cowl, hood; Lat. *caput* = the head. Cf. Sp. *capuzar un bazel* = to sink a ship by the head.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To upset or overturn any vessel. (Said especially of ships.)

> "It is a pleasant voyage perhaps to float,
> Like Pyrrho, on a sea of speculation:
> But what if carrying sail *capsize* the boat?"
> *Byron: Don Juan*, ix. 18.

2. To upset, overturn any thing or person.

B. *Intrans.:* To be upset or overturned.

căp-sĭ′zed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CAPSIZE.]

căp-sĭ′z-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CAPSIZE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of overturning or upsetting; the state of being overturned or upset.

> ". . . having reference to the loss of the *Ellen Southard* and the *capsizing* of the Liverpool Lifeboat, . . ."—*Times*, Nov. 6, 1875. (Advt.)

căp′-stan, *s.* [O. Fr. *cabestan*; Sp. *cabrestante*, *cabestrante* = a capstan; *cabestrar* = to tie with a halter; Lat. *capistro* = to halter, tie, pa. par. *capistrans*; *capistrum* = a halter; *capio* = to hold, seize.]

Naut.: A strong, massive apparatus of wood

CAPSTANS.

made to revolve, and shaped like a truncated cone, and having the upper part provided with holes for the reception of bars or levers with which to cause it to revolve, and thus raise a heavy weight by winding a rope round it. It is especially used on shipboard for weighing the anchor. Capstans are single or double, according as they have one or two barrels upon the same spindle. The double capstan is revolved by two sets of men on two decks. They are known as "fore" or "aft" capstans, according to position. The fore capstan stands about midway between the fore and main masts. The aft capstan about the same distance abaft the mainmast. The drum capstan, for weighing heavy anchors, was invented by Sir Samuel Morland about 1661.

> "The weighing of anchors by the *capstan* is also new."—*Raleigh: Essays.*

¶ 1. *To man the capstan:* To cause the men to stand in readiness at the capstan.

2. *To rig the capstan:* To fix the capstan-bars in their holes in the capstan.

3. *To pawl the capstan:* To drop all the pauls into their sockets to prevent the capstan from recoiling during any pause of heaving. (*Smyth.*)

4. *To surge the capstan:* To slacken the rope which is wound round the barrel while heaving to prevent it from riding or fouling. (*Smyth.*)

capstan-bar, *s.* A long piece of wood, of the best ash or hickory, one end of which is thrust into one of the square holes of the drumhead of the capstan, like the spokes of a wheel. They are used to heave the capstan round, by the men setting their hands and chests against them and walking round.

capstan-bar pin, *s.* A little iron pin or bolt, inserted through the ends of the capstan-bars to prevent their unshipping.

capstan-barrel, *s.*

Naut.: The main post of the capstan.

capstan-swifter, *s.*

Naut.: A rope passed horizontally through notches in the outer ends of the bars, and drawn very tight. The intent is to steady the men as they walk round when the ship rolls, and to give room for a greater number to assist, by manning the swifters both within and without. (*Smyth.*)

căp′-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *cap* (1), *s.*, and *stone.*]

*1. *Arch.:* A coping-stone or coping. [COPE-STONE.]

*2. *Naut.:* A capstan.

3. *Palæont.:* A fossil echinite of the genus Connalus. It derives its name from a supposed resemblance to a cap.

căp′-strĭde, *v.i.* [Etymology doubtful.] To drink in place of another, or out of one's turn. (*Scotch.*)

căp′-sụ-lar, * **căp′-sụ-lar-ў̆,** *a.* [Fr. *capsulaire*; Low Lat. *capsularis*, from *capsula* = a little case; dimin. of *capsa* = a case, chest, or receptacle.]

**Bot., &c.:* Pertaining to or resembling a capsule; hollow like a capsule.

> "It ascendeth not directly unto the throat, but ascending first into a *capsulary* reception of the breast-bone, it ascendeth again into the neck."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

capsular arteries, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The arteries of the renal gland, so called because they are enclosed in a bag or capsule.

capsular ligament, *s.*

Anat.: A membranous elastic bag or capsule enveloping the joints in the animal system.

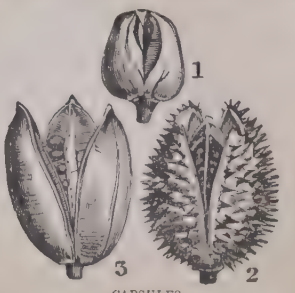
căp′-sụ-lāte, * **căp′-sụ-lā-tĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *capsul(e)*; *-ate.*] Enclosed or contained in a capsule, or anything resembling a capsule or case, as a walnut in its shell.

> "Seeds, such as are corrupted and stale, will swim; and this agreeth unto the seeds of plants locked up and *capsulated* in their husks."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

căp′-sule (*Eng.*), **căp′-sụ-la** (*Lat.*), *s.* [Lat. *capsula* = a little case or receptacle; dimin. of *capsa* = a case or receptacle; *capio* = to hold.]

1. *Botany.*

(1) Any dry dehiscent seed-vessel, internally consisting of one or more cells, splitting into several valves, and either discharging its contents through pores or orifices, or falling off entire with the seed. Capsules are distinguished by the number of their cells, as *unilocular* = single-celled, *bilocular* = two-celled, *trilocular* = three-celled, &c.



CAPSULES.
1. Foxglove. 2. Thorn apple. 3. Iris.

> "On threshing I found the ears not filled, and some of the *capsules* quite empty."—*Burke: On the Scarcity.*

(2) Applied amongst fungals to denote certain kinds of perithecia or receptacles.

2. *Anat.:* A membranous envelope or sac, as the capsule of the crystalline lens.

3. *Chemistry:*

(1) A small vessel for containing ores, &c., while being washed or melted; a crucible.

(2) A small shallow saucer, of porcelain, used in evaporation.

4. *Med.:* A small hollow case of gum, to contain a nauseous medicine, so as to allow it to be swallowed without being tasted. When in the stomach the gummy envelope melts, and allows the medicine to act.

5. *Comm.:* A metallic cap or cover for the mouth of a bottle.

6. *Milit.:* The shell of a metallic cartridge.

căp′-sụled, *a.* [CAPSULE.]

1. Contained in a capsule.

2. Furnished or protected with a capsule, or metallic cap. [CAPSULE, 5.]

> "Sir Joshua! why he hadn't any meguilp, any patent *capsuled* colour tubes, any prepared canvas from Winsor and Newton's . . ."—*All the Year Round*, No. 30, p. 77, 1859.

căp′-taĭn, * cap-ĭ-taĭn, * cap-ĭ-teĭn, * cap-ĭ-teyn, * cap-ĭ-thyn, *s.* [O. Fr. *capitain*; Fr. *capitaine*; Sp. *capitan*; Ital. *capitano*; Ger. *capitän*; Dut. *kapitein*; from Low Lat. *capitaneus*, *capitanus* = a captain; *caput* = the head.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A head or chief officer; the headsman of a clan; the chief commander of an army.

> "David . . . killed Shophach the *captain* of the host."—1 *Chron.* xix. 18.
>
> "Two brethren were their *Capitayns*, which hight Hengist and Horsus, well approv'd in warre, . . ."
> *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. x 65.

2. A subordinate officer in command of any number of men.

> "And David numbered the people that were with him, and set *captains* of thousands and *captains* of hundreds over them."—2 *Sam.* xviii. 1.

3. One skilled in war; a general.

> "Foremost *captain* of his time." *Tennyson.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mil.:* An officer in command of a company of infantry, a troop of cavalry, a battery of artillery, or a field company of the engineer corps; or an officer who has, by seniority or otherwise, attained the third step in promotion, the others being second or sub-lieutenant, and lieutenant. With non-combatant branches the rank is generally relative. He pays, has power of minor punishment over, and is responsible for the comfort and well-being of his company, and for its equipments. Rank designated in the United States by two gold embroidered bars at each end of the shoulder strap, the corps being indicated by the color of the strap. [COMPANY.]

> "A *captain* / these villains will make the name of *captain* as odious as the word occupy; therefore *captains* had need look to it."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

2. *Naval:* Until 1862 the rank of captain was the highest commissioned office in the United States Navy. The commodores before that period were so by courtesy only. The cap-

tain ranked with a lieutenant-colonel, colonel, or brigadier-general according to seniority. At that time the ranks of commodore and admiral were added, and the rank of captain became equivalent to colonel. Title applied by courtesy to commanders of vessels of a lower rate. In war-ships petty officers are distinguished as captains of the tops, after-guards, &c.

3. *Naut.:* The master of a merchant ship.

"The Rhodian *captain*, relying on his knowledge, and the lightness of his vessel, passed, in open day, through all the guards."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

4. *Mining:* An overseer or superintendent of a mine.

5. *Educ.* (*Of a school*): The head boy of the highest class.

6. *Sports:* The head or manager of any number of persons engaged in any game or sport. Thus we have the captain of an eleven in cricket, the captain of a fifteen at football, &c.

"At Oxford the prospects are far less hopeful, and . . . the *captain* will have all his work to get a good team together."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 16, 1881.

7. *Ichthy.:* A name given to the Crooner, Crowner, or Gray Gurnard, *Trigla Gurnhardus.*

captain-general, *s.*

Milit.: The general or commander-in-chief of an army. In the United States the governor of a state is captain-general of the militia. In the Dominion of Canada the Governor-General also bears the title of captain-general.

"He [the Earl of Marlborough] was declared *captain-general.*"—*Burnet: Own Time*, an. 1702.

captain-lieutenant, *s.*

1. *Milit.:* An officer who, though really only a lieutenant, and drawing lieutenant's pay, ranks as a captain, and performs a captain's duties.

Captain of the guard: The officer, or non-commissioned officer in charge of a guard.

2. *Nautical:*

(1) *Captain of the maintop:* The petty officer in charge of the maintop men.

(2) *Captain of the fleet:* A temporary admiralty appointment. He is entitled to be considered as a flag-officer, and to a share in prize-money accordingly. He is the adjutant-general of the fleet, and his special duty is to keep up discipline. He hoists the flag and wears the uniform of a rear-admiral.

(3) *Captain of the port:* An officer whose duty it is to control the entries and departures, the berthing at the anchorages, and general marine duties.

captain-pacha, captain-pasha, *s.* A Turkish high-admiral.

* **căp'-tăin,** *a.* [Low. Lat. *capitaneus* = head, chief; from *caput* = the head.] Head, chief, superior.

"Like *captain* jewels in the carcanet."
Shakesp.: Sonnets.

† **căp'-tăin,** *v.t.* [Captain, *s.*] To direct the movements of, to command, to manage, to act as captain of.

". . . who will again *captain* the team."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 16, 1881.

căp'-tăin-çy, *s.* [Eng. *captain;* and suff. *-cy* (q.v.).] The rank or position of a captain; leadership.

"This [the Catalan conquest of Athens] took place under the *captaincy* of Walter de Brienne."—*Dr. R. G. Latham: Nationalities of Europe*, vol. ii., ch. iii.

captaincy-general, captain-generalcy, *s.* The rank or position of a captain-general.

* **căp'-tăin-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *captain;* and fem. suff. *-ess.*] The now obsolete feminine form of *captain.*

"Dost thou counsel me
From my dear *captainess* to run away?"
Sir P. Sidney: Astrophel and Stella, 88. (*Trench: On some Def. in Our Eng. Dict.*, p. 19.)

† **căp'-tăin-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *captain; -less.*] Without a captain or leader; without order or discipline.

"But *captainless*
Confusedly they deale . . ."
Warner: Albion's England, bk. ix. 19.

* **căp'-tăin-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *captain;* and suff. *-ry* (q.v.).] The office or dignity of a captain or governor over a district; a governorship.

"There should be no rewards taken for *captainries* of counties."—*Spenser: Ireland.*

căp'-tăin-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *captain,* and suff. *-ship* (q.v.).]

1. The rank or dignity of a captain, captaincy.

"The lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant *captainship* in the same regiment."—*Wotton.*

2. The rank or position of a leader.

"And of our Athens, thine and ours, to take
The *captainship.*"
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 2.

* 3. The position of a chief of a clan; a chieftainship.

"To diminish the Irish lords, he did abolish their pretended and usurped *captainships.*"—*Davies: On Ireland.*

† 4. Skill in military science.

* **căp'-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *captatum*, sup. of *capto* = to catch after.] To catch, seek after, strive for.

". . . and this to *captate* a reputation of his love to scholars."—*Randal Taylor.*

* **căp-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *captatio* = an endeavour to catch, a reaching after; *capto* = to catch.]

1. The practice of catching at applause or favour; flattery.

2. A captivating quality; an attraction.

"I am content my heart should be discovered without any of those dresses, or popular *captations*, which some men use in their speeches."—*King Charles.*

căp'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *captio* = a seizing, from *capio* = to seize.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. *Gen.:* The act of taking or seizing.

† 2. *Spec.:* The act of arresting under a warrant.

"He had been sentenced by letters of horning and *caption* (legal writs so called), as well as the seizure of his goods, and adjudication of his landed property."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, Introd.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. A cavil, objection, fault-finding, quibbling.

"It is manifest that the use of this doctrine is for *caption* and contradiction."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, ii.

* 2. The heading or title of a chapter of a book; an introduction.

B. *Law:* The beginning or heading of a warrant, commission, or indictment, which sets forth when, where, and by what authority it was taken, found, or executed.

"The *caption* is no part of an indictment, it is merely the style of the court where the indictment was preferred."—*Wharton: Law Lexicon.*

căp'-tious, *a.* [Fr. *captieux;* Lat. *captiosus* = ready to seize or catch; *capto* = to seize, catch.]

1. Ensnaring, insidious, captivating, alluring.

"She taught him likewise how to avoid sundry *captious* and tempting questions which were like to be asked of him."—*Bacon.*

"Away with despair, no longer forbear
To fly from the *captious* coquette."
Byron: Hours of Idleness; Reply to some Verses.

2. Cavilling, fault-finding, censorious; peevish, perverse.

"A *captious* question, sir (and yours is one),
Deserves an answer similar, or none."
Cowper: Table-Talk, 903.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *captious, cross, peevish, fretful,* and *petulant*:—"*Captious* marks a readiness to be offended; *cross* indicates a readiness to offend; *peevish* expresses a strong degree of crossness; *fretful* a complaining impatience; *petulant* a quick or sudden impatience. *Captiousness* is the consequence of misplaced pride; *crossness* of ill-humour; *peevishness* and *fretfulness* of a painful irritability; *petulance* is the result either of a naturally hasty temper or of a sudden irritability. Adults are most prone to be *captious;* . . . spoiled children are most apt to be *peevish;* . . . sickly children are most liable to *fretfulness;* . . . the young and ignorant are most apt to be *petulant* when contradicted." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

căp'-tious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *captious; -ly.*]

1. In a captious or fault-finding manner; peevishly.

* 2. Insidiously, cunningly.

"Use your words as *captiously* as you can, in your arguing on one side, and apply distinctions on the other."—*Locke.*

† **căp'-tious-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *captious; -ness.*] The quality of being captious, or ready to find fault; peevishness.

"*Captiousness* is a fault opposite to civility; it often produces misbecoming and provoking expressions and carriage."—*Locke.*

* **căp-tĭ-vançe,** *s.* [Eng. *captive,* and suff. *-ance.*] Captivity.

"With that he gan at large to her dilate
The whole discourse of his *captivance* sad."
Spenser: F. Q., V. vi. 7.

căp'-tĭ-vāte, *v.t.* [In Fr. *captiver;* Lat. *captivatus,* pa. par. of *captivo* = to make captive.]

* **I.** *Lit.:* To make prisoner, capture.

"How ill beseeming is it in thy sex,
To triumph like an Amazonian trull,
Upon their woes, whom fortune *captivates*."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., i. 4.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To charm into subjection; to ensnare, to allure.

"And this I do, to *captivate* the eye
Of the fair breeder that is standing by."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 281.

* 2. (With the prep. *to*): To enslave.

"They lay a trap for themselves, and *captivate* their understandings *to* mistake, falsehood, and errour."—*Locke.*

* **căp'-tĭ-vāte,** *a.* [Lat. *captivatus,* pa. par. of *captivo* = to capture, make captive.]

1. *Lit.:* Made captive, reduced to bondage.

"Wasted our country, slain our citizens,
And sent our sons and husbands *captivate*."
Shakesp.: 1 *Hen. VI.*, ii. 3.

2. *Fig.:* Ensnared, charmed.

"Tush! women have been *captivate* ere now."
Shakesp.: 1 *Hen. VI.*, v. 3.

¶ For the distinction between *captivate* and *charm,* see Charm, *v.* For that between *captivate* and *enslave,* see Enslave.

căp'-tĭ-vā-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Captivate, *v.*]

* 1. *Lit.:* Made captive, reduced to bondage.

2. *Fig.:* Captured, ensnared.

"I no sooner met it [the widow's eye], but I bowed like a great surprised booby, and knowing her cause to be the first which came on, I cry'd like a *captivated* calf as I was—Make way for the defendant's witness a."—*Spectator*, No. 113.

* **căp'-tĭ-vā-tĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *captivat(e); -er.*] One who captivates or ensnares.

". . . *captivaters* of the best of their brethren."—*Baxter.*

căp'-tĭ-vāt-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [Captivate, *v.*]

* 1. *Lit.:* Making captive, reducing to bondage.

2. *Fig.:* Ensnaring, alluring.

"Conscience, in some awful silent hour,
When *captivating* lusts have lost their power . . .
Reminds him of religion."
Cowper: Hope, 216.

* **căp-tĭ-vā'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *captivatio;* from *captivatus,* pa. par. of *captivo* = to capture, make a capture.] The act of making one captive or subject. (*Bp. Hall.*)

* **căp'-tĭv-aurçe,** *s.* [Captivance, *s.*] Captivity, bondage.

"At length he spyde whereas that wofull Squyre,
Whom he had reskewed from *captivaunce*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. viii. 45.

căp'-tĭve, *s. & a.* [Fr. *captif;* Lat. *captivus* = a captive; from *captus,* pa. par. of *capio* = to take.] [Caitiff.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. One taken prisoner in war; one reduced to bondage.

"You have the *captives*,
Who were the opposites of this day's strife."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

"Thou Timour! in his *captive's* cage—
What thoughts will there be thine."
Byron: Ode to Napoleon.

¶ With the preposition *to* before the captor or person to whom the captive is subject.

"If thou say Antony lives, 'tis well,
Or friends with Cæsar, or not *captive to* him."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., ii. 5.

2. One confined; a prisoner, not necessarily taken in war.

II. *Fig.:* Captivated, charmed, or ensnared by excellence or beauty.

"My woman's heart
Grossly grew *captive* to his honey words."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 1.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Taken prisoner in war; reduced to bondage.

2. Confined, imprisoned.

"But fate forbids; the Stygian floods oppose,
And with nine circling streams the *captive* souls inclose."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 595.

3. Prevented from rising in the air by being tied to the earth by a rope, as a *captive* balloon.

* **II.** *Fig.:* Captivated, charmed, entranced.

"But hold! see foremost of the *captive* choir,
The master prophet grasps his full-ton'd lyre."
Goldsmith: An Oratorio, A. ii.

*** căp'-tĭve,** *v.t.* [CAPTIVE, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To make captive, to reduce to captivity.

"Thus when as Guyon Furor had *captived*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iv. 16.

2. *Fig.:* To captivate, charm, entrance.

"Ne woman yet so faire, but he her brought
Unto his bay, and *captived* her thought."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 48.

"Beauty, which *captives* all things, sets me free.'
Dryden: To the Lady Castlemaine.

*** căp'-tĭved,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [CAPTIVE, *v.*] Made captive, brought into captivity.

¶ In the following examples the accent is on the second syllable, but this is only a rare poetical use.

"The lucklesse conflict with the Gyaunt stout,
Wherein *captiv'd*, of life or death he stood in doubt."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 26.

"Betrayed, *captived*, and both my eyes put out."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 33.

căp'-tĭv-ĕr, * căp-tĭu-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *captiv(e)*; *-er.*] A captor, one who leads into captivity. (*Scotch.*)

căp-tĭv'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *captivité*; Low Lat. *captivitas* = captivity; *capio* = to take, to seize.]

I. *Literally:*

1. The state of being captive or in bondage or servitude to enemies.

"There in *captivity* he lets them dwell
The space of seventy years."
Milton: P. L., xii. 344.

". . . Lewis Sforza sold into *captivity* by his own Switzers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

☞ In the Bible specially applied to the carrying away of the Jews into servitude by Nebuchadnezzar.

". . . and I asked them concerning the Jews that had escaped, which were left of the *captivity*, . . ."—*Nehem.* i. 2.

2. The state of being a prisoner or in confinement.

"The gentle birde feeles no *captivity*
Within her cage; but singes, and feeds her fill."
Spenser: Sonnets, lxv.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The state of being in subjection generally.

"For men to be tied, and led by authority, as it were with a kind of *captivity* of judgement."—*Hooker.*

¶ With the preposition *to* before the person, or thing to which one is subject.

"The apostle tells us, there is a way of bringing every thought into *captivity to* the obedience of Christ."—*Dr. H. More: Decay of Christian Piety.*

* 2. The state of being in misery or misfortune.

"And the Lord turned the *captivity* of Job, when he prayed for his friends."—*Job* xlii. 10.

¶ For the distinction between *captivity* and *confinement*, see CONFINEMENT.

căp'-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *captor*; from *capio* = to take.] One who captures. (*Johnson.*)

† căp'-tur-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *captur(e)*; *able.*] Possible to be captured; liable to capture.

"Instead of Breslau *capturable*, and a sure magazine for us, . . ."—*Carlyle: Fred. Great*, bk. xx., ch. iii.

căp'-ture, *s.* [Fr. *capture*; Lat. *captura* from *capio* = to take.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of capturing or seizing.

"The great sagacity, and many artifices, used by birds in the investigation and *capture* of their prey."—*Derham.*

2. The thing captured or seized; a prize.

"As a member of a good English house of business he would be a valuable *capture*."—*Times*. Nov. 11, 1876.

II. *International Law:* The arrest or seizure of a person or of ships by an enemy during war. [MARQUE, PRIVATEERING.]

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *capture*, *seizure*, and *prize*:—"*Capture* and *seizure* differ in the mode; a *capture* is made by force of arms, a *seizure* by direct and personal violence. The *capture* of a town or an island requires an army; the *seizure* of property is effected by the exertions of one individual. . . . A *capture* may be made on an unresisting object; a *seizure* supposes much eagerness for possession on the one hand, and reluctance to yield on the other. . . . A *capture* is general, it respects the act of taking; a *prize* is particular, it regards the object taken and its value to the captor; many *captures* are made by sea which never become *prizes*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

căp'-ture, *v.t.* [In Fr. *capturer*; from *capture*, *s.*] To seize, or make captive.

". . . and how his sword
Tizona clear'd its way through turban'd hosts,
And *captured* Afric's kings."
Hemans: The Siege of Valencia.

căp'-tured, *pa. par.* & *a.* [CAPTURE, *v.*]

"The cat plays with the *captured* mouse, and the cormorant with the *captured* fish."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. xiii., vol. ii., p. 54.

căp'-tur-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CAPTURE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par.* & *particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making captive or seizing; capture.

*** ca-pū'-cci-o (cio as tsch-ō),** *s.* [Ital.] A capuchin or hood. [CAPUCH.]

"That at his back a broad *căpuccio* had."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xii. 10.

ca-pū'-che, *s.* [CAPOCH.]

*** ca-pū'-ched,** *a.* [Eng. *capoch*, *capuche* = a hood; suff. *-ed.*] Covered as with a hood; hooded.

"They are differently cuculleted and *capuched* upon the head and back."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

căp'-u-chĭn, *s.* [Fr. *capucin* = a monk who wears a cowl or hood; *capuce*, *capuchon* = a hood, a cowl.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin monks, whence its name is derived.

"The moment we were seated, my aunt pulled off my uncle's shoes, and carefully wrapped his poor feet in her *capuchin*."—*Smollett: Expedition of Humphry Clinker.*

2. One of the order of monks described in II.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ch. Hist.:* A branch of the Franciscan order of monks, so called from their peculiar capuche or cowl—a pointed hood attached to the ordinary Franciscan coat, and said to have been worn by St. Francis himself. This branch was founded by Matthew de Baschi, an Italian, but with him may be named the famous Lewis de Fossembrun. The Capuchins sought to restore the original rigour of the institutes of St. Francis, which Pope Innocent IV. had relaxed by granting the right to possess property to the members of the Franciscan order. In 1525 they received the solemn sanction of Pope Clement VII. Because of their severe austerity, and especially for the innovation of the capuche, they were much persecuted by the other Franciscans. Bernardo Ochino—their first Vicar-General—became a Protestant, as, afterwards, did also their third. Eventually, however, they spread in great numbers over Italy, Germany, France, and Spain. In the seventeenth century they showed much zeal in prosecuting missions to Africa. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. 16, 17.) [FRANCISCANS.]

CAPUCHIN MONK.

"To *Capuchins*, Carthusians, Cordeliers
Leave penance, meagre abstinence, and prayers."
Oldham: Satires upon the Jesuits.

2. *Ornith.:* A species of pigeon, a variety of the Jacobin, whose head is covered with feathers, bearing a fancied resemblance to a cowl or hood.

3. *Zool.:* A species of monkey, *Cebus capucinus*, a native of Guinea, distinguished by having the hair on the crown and back part of the head black, resembling a monk's hood or cowl, the remainder of the body being grayish.

capuchin monkey, *s.* The same as CAPUCHIN, *s.*, II. 3 (q.v.).

căp'-u-çĭne, *s.* [Fr. *capuce*, *capuchon* = a hood, a cowl, from the shape of the flowers.]

Bot.: The Nasturtium.

*** cap-ul, * cap-ulle,** *s.* [CAPLE.]

căp'-u-lĕt, *s.* [Fr. *capelet.*]

Farriery: The same as *Capellet* (q.v.).

căp'-u-lĭn, *s.* [Sp. *capulin*, *capuli.*]

Bot.: The Mexican cherry. (*Webster.*)

*** căp-u-lŏĭ'-da,** *s. pl.* [CAPULUS.]

Zoology: A family of pectinibranchiate Gasteropods, partially separated by Cuvier from the Limpets.

*** căp'-u-lŭs,** *s.* [Lat. = a handle.]

Zool.: A synonym of Pileopsis (q.v.).

*** ca pun,** *s.* [CAPON.]

ca-pusche, *s.* [CAPOCH.]

cā'-pŭt, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Anatomy:*

(1) The head, or superior part of the body, divided into the skull (*cranium*) and the face (*facies*). The skull consists of the crown (*vertex* or *fontanella*), the posterior part (*occiput*), the anterior part (*sinciput*), and the lateral parts—the temples (*tempora*).

(2) It is also used in the simple sense of top or superior part, as *caput coli* = the head or top of the colon, the cæcum or blind intestine.

2. *Bot.:* The peridium of certain fungals.

*3. A name formerly given to the council or ruling body of the university of Cambridge, by whom every grace had to be approved before it could be submitted to the senate. It consisted of the vice-chancellor, a doctor of each of the faculties of law, divinity, and medicine, and two masters of arts chosen annually by the senate.

"Your *caputs*, and heads of colleges, care less than anybody else about these questions."—*Lamb: Essays of Elia.*

Caput Draconis, *s.*

Astron.: The Dragon's Head, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Draco.

Caput Medusæ, *s.*

Paleont.: A species of Pentacrinite, *Pentacrinus Caput Medusæ.*

*** caput mortuum,** *s.* [Lat. = a dead head; *caput* = head; *mortuum* = dead, pa. par. of *morior* = to die.]

1. *Literally:*

O. Chem.: The residuum or fæces remaining after distillation or sublimation.

2. *Fig.:* A worthless residue.

"Poetry is of so subtle a spirit, that, in pouring out of one language into another, it will all evaporate: and if a new spirit be not added in the transfusion, there will remain nothing but a *caput mortuum*."—*Denham: Trans. of Æneid, Pref.*

caput radicis, *s.*

Bot.: The crown of a root; the very short stem, or rather bud, which terminates the roots of herbaceous plants.

Ca-pū-tĭ-ā'-tī (tĭ as shĭ), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *caputiati*, pl. of *caputiatus*, a., from Lat. *caput* = the head, so named from their headdress.]

Ch. Hist.: A Christian sect which arose in France in the 12th century. They wore on their heads a leaden image of the Virgin Mary. They wished "liberty," equality, and the abolition of all civil government. Hugo, Bishop of Auxerre, suppressed them by military force. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xii., pt. ii., ch. v., § 15.)

căp-ў-ba'-ra, *s.* [Brazilian *cabiai.*]

Zool.: The *Hydrochærus capybara*, or Watercavy of Brazil, an animal allied to the Guinea-pig. It is about three feet in length, and has the general appearance of a hippopotamus in miniature. It is of the rodent family Cavidæ.

*** cā'-pўl,** *s.* [CAPLE.]

car (1), **caer, char,** *s.* [Gael. *cathair* = a city; Wel. & Cornish, *caer.*]

1. *In Wales:* Directly from Wel. *caer* (see etym.). A city or town, as *Car*-diff.

2. *In Scotland:* Probably in most cases only indirectly from Wel. *caer*, through Gael. *cathair:* A fortified place or town. It occurs as the initial syllable of many names of places in the west and south of Scotland, as *Car*-stairs, *Car*-michael, *Car*-laverock, &c.

car (2), *** carre, * char, * chare, * chaar,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *car*; Fr. *char*; Sw. *karra*; Dan. *karre*; Dut. *kar*; Gael. & Ir. *carr*; Wel. *car*; Ital. *carro*; from Lat. *carrus* = a four-wheeled carriage.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) A chariot.

"*Chare, carrus, quadriga.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Made him steygh opon his secound *chaar.*"—*Wycliffe: Gen.* xli. 43

(2) A small two-wheeled carriage, drawn by one horse.

"Did ye not hear it?—No; 'twas but the wind,
Or the *car* rattling o'er the stony street."
Byron: Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, iii. 22.

* (3) A sledge, a hurdle.

"With *carres* that have no wheeles that thei clepen scleyes."—*Maundeville: Travels*, p. 130.

* (4) A cart, a waggon.

"*Carre*, carte. *Carrus, currus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

(5) A carriage constructed with flanged wheels for running on lines of rails either of a railway or of a tramway (American, and little used in England except in the compound *tram-car*, or in Ireland, except in *jaunting-car*, or as abbreviations of these compounds.)

". . . a tram-*car* came along and knocked him down. The *car* was going much too fast."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 18, 1881.

2. *Fig.:* Applied poetically to any vehicle of dignity or splendour.

"And the gilded *car* of day,
His glowing axle doth allay." *Milton.*

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Astron.:* A constellation, called also Charles's Wain (or Waggon), and the Great Bear.

"Ev'ry fixt, and ev'ry wand'ring star
The Pleiads, Hyads, and the Northern *Car.*"
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic i. 210.

2. *Mil.:* A small two-wheeled carriage, fitted with boxes to contain ammunition, and to carry the artillerymen attached to it.

B. *As adj.:* (See the subjoined compounds).

¶ What in England is called a railway carriage being termed in the United States a railway car, the following compounds of *car* are inserted in *Knight's Practical Dictionary of Mechanics*, which was primarily of American origin, but omitted here:—*Car-axle, car-axle box, car-axle box-cover, car-axle lathe, car-basket, car-buffer, car-bumper, car-cab, car-couch, car-coupling, car-door lock, car-heater, car-indicator, car-jack, car-lamp, car-lantern, car-lounge, car-register, car-replacer, car-seat, car-seat arm-lock, car-spittoon, car-spring, car-stake, car-starter, car-stove, car-truck, car-ventilator, car-wheel, car-wheel furnace, car-window fastening.*

† car, *v.t.* [Car (2), *s.*

1. To convey in a car.

2. (With the pronoun *it*): To travel in a car.

car, kĕr, *a.* [Gael. *car (s.)* = a twist, a bend; *(a.)* = crooked, bent, unlucky.] Left, applied to the hand; sinister; fatal. To go a *car gate*, or a *gray gate*, means, to come to an ill end; to take the left hand road, which leadeth to destruction. [Ker.] (*Scotch.*)

car-handit, *a.* [Scotch *car* and *handit* = handed.] Left-handed; awkward. (*Scotch.*)

car-sham-ye! An exclamation used at the game of shintie, when an antagonist strikes the ball with the club in his left hand. (*Scotch.*)

car-ăb-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *carab(us)*, and fem. pl. suff. *-idæ* (q.v.).]

Entom.: A family of predatory coleopterous insects, having the antennæ filiform, feelers mostly six, thorax flat and margined, and eyes prominent. Section Pentamera of Latreille, and sub-section Geodephaga of Stephens. They are sometimes called Ground-beetles and Garden-beetles. Over sixty genera are enumerated by Sharp as British. Some are large and richly coloured. Swainson divided the family into five sub-families—Carabidæ, Harpalinæ, Brachininæ, Scaritinæ, and Elaphrinæ.

car-a-bin, *s.* [Carb, *s.*]

*** căr-ą-bĭne,** *s.* [Carbine.]

*** căr-ą-bĭn-ēer,** *s.* [Carbineer.]

† căr-ă-bŏĭd, *a.* [Gr. κάραβος (*karabos*) = a beetle; εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Pertaining to or resembling Carabidæ.

căr-ą-bŭs, *s.* [Gr. κάραβος (*karabos*) = a kind of beetle; Lat. *scarabæus.*]

1. *Entomology:*

* (1) A very large genus of insects founded by Linnæus, and including nearly the whole modern family Carabidæ.

(2) The Crab-beetles, a genus of Coleoptera, the typical one of the family Carabidæ. Twelve species are British. The bodies are elongated, and of a bronze golden-green, copper, or violet colour. They are large, fine, active insects of highly predatory habits. The genus is not at all the same as the Scarabæus, to which the term *karabos* was applied by the Greeks (etym.).

2. *Zool.:* A species of crab.

*** căr'-ąc, * car-ack, * car-rik, * car-rycke, * car-ricke,** *s.* [Fr. *carague*; Sp. & Ital. *carraca*; Dut. *kraecke*; Ger. *karracke*; from Low Lat. *carraca.*]

Naut.: A large ship of burden, formerly

GENOESE CARAC.

used by the Portuguese in their trade with the East Indies; a galleon.

"*Carrycke*, a great shippe. *Caraque.*"—*Palsgrave.*

"The bigger whale, like some huge *carack* lay,
Which wanteth sea-room with her foes to play."
Waller: Battle of Summer Islands, 147.

căr'-ą-căl, *s.* [Fr. *caracal*; from Turk. *qarah-qoolag*; from *qarah* = black, and *qoolag* = ear.]

Zool.: A species of lynx, the *Felis caracal* of Linnæus, of a reddish-brown colour, with black ears, tipped with long black hairs. It is a native of Africa, India, Persia, and Turkey.

"The *caracal* has always been considered to be the lynx mentioned by the ancients as possessing such wonderful power of sight."—*Library Nat. Hist.*

car-ą-ca'-rą, *s.* [A South American word.]

Ornith.: The name given to the birds of the sub-family Polyborinæ, which is an aberrant one belonging to the Falconidæ, but constituting apparently the point of transition to the Vulturidæ. They occur in South America, and feed on carrion. [Polyborinæ.]

căr'-ą-cōle, căr'-ą-cŏl, *s.* [Fr. *caracole* = a wheeling about; O. Fr., Sp., & Port. *caracol* = a winding staircase, a snail; Catalan *caragol* = a screw.]

1. *Arch.:* A winding or spiral staircase.

2. *Horsemanship:* A half turn or wheel made by a horse.

"When the horse advance to charge in battle, they ride sometimes in *caracoles*, to amuse the enemy, and put them in doubt."—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

† căr'-ą-cōle, *v.i.* [Caracole, *s.*]

Horsemanship: To turn or wheel about in caracoles, to prance.

"Prince John *caracoled* within the lists at the head of his jovial party."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. vii.

căr-ą-cōl'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Caracole, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of prancing about; a caracole.

căr-ą-cŏl'-la, *s.* [O. Fr., Sp., & Port. *caracol* = a snail.]

Zool.: A genus of the Lucerninæ (Land-volutes or Lamp-snails), in which the aperture of the shell is circular, the two lips united, teeth wanting, umbilicus open. Family, Limacinæ.

căr-ą-cōre, *s.* [A Bornean word (?).]

Naut.: A light vessel used by the natives of Borneo and the adjacent islands, and by the Dutch as a coast-guard vessel in their East Indian possessions.

*** căr'-ăct (1), * căr'-ĕct,** *s.* [Character.]

1. A figure, sign, or mark.

"Thorugh *caractes* that Crist wroot,
The Jewes knewe hemselve giltier than the woman."
Langland: P. Plowman, 7600.

2. A book.

"Rede his *carect* in the wise
As she him taught."
Gower: C. A., ii. 247.

*** căr-act'** (2), *s.* [Carat.]

Căr'-ą-dŏc, *s.* & *a.* [Wel. *Caradoc*, the place described under A., from Wel. *caer* = city.] [Car (1).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Geog.:* The name of certain hills in Shropshire (the Caradoc hills).

2. *Geol.:* The formation described under B.

B. *As adj.:* Found at, belonging to, or in any way connected with the place mentioned under A. 1, or with the formation described under A 2.

Caradoc formation, *s.*

1. *Geol.:* The upper, *i.e.*, the more modern, of two series of strata into which the Lower Silurian Rocks are divided. It consists chiefly of sandstone, some years ago estimated at 2,500 feet in thickness, abutting against the trappean chain called the Caradoc hills. The name *Caradoc* was first given by Sir Roderick Murchison in his "Silurian System." Sedgwick called it the Bala formation. It is closely allied to the Llandeilo rocks beneath it. The Caradoc rocks were deposited in a shallow sea.

2. *Palæont.:* About 600 fossils are known in the Caradocs; 146 are Crustacea, 106 of them being peculiar. The Hydrozoa, Cœlenterata, and Echinodermata are also well represented. The bivalves exceed in number those of any known formation below the Carboniferous Limestone. (*Etheridge: Address to Geol. Soc.*, 1881. *Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, xxxvii., pt. ii., p. 142.)

Caradoc sandstone, *s.* A sandstone, constituting the chief rock in the Caradoc formation (q.v.).

cą-ra'fe, căr-a'ff, *s.* [Fr. *carafe*; Ital. *caraffa.*] A decanter; a water-bottle.

"A heavy *carafe* of water is supplied among six guests."—*Continental Excursions by Viator Verax.*

¶ Frequently pronounced and written *croft.*

căr-ą-ga'-ną, *s.* [Tartar *carachana.*]

Bot.: The Siberian Pea-tree, a genus of leguminous Asiatic plants, belonging to the subtribe Galegeæ. Flowers solitary or crowded, of a pale-yellow colour, with the exception of one species, *C. jubata*, in which they are white, tinged with red. *C. spinosa* is a thorny shrub, plentiful in China, about Pekin, where the branches are stuck in clay upon the tops of walls, in order that the spines may keep off intruders. The bark of *C. arborescens* is used as a substitute for rope, &c.

*** car'-ąge,** *s.* [Carriage.] (*Chiefly Scotch.*)

căr-ag'-ĕn-īne, *s.* [Eng. *caragheen*, and suffix *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A mucilaginous or resinous substance, obtained from Caragheen-moss.

*** căr'-ą-ghēen,** *s.* & *a.* [From Carragheen, or Carrigeen, near Waterford, Ireland, where this algal grows abundantly; it is also common on the English coast.]

caragheen-moss, carrageen-moss, *s.*

CARAGHEEN-MOSS.

Bot.: Irish moss, *Sphærococcus* (or *Chondrus*) *crispus*, a species of sea-weed, from which a

kind of nutritious jelly is manufactured. It is of a purplish-white, nearly transparent colour.

*** car-ain,** *s.* [CARRION.]

căr'-aĭ-pa, *s.* [Cf. *caruipa*, the Guiana name of *carapa* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A genus of Ternströmiaceæ, distinguished among the group having the petals contorted, and the capsule septicidially dehiscent, by its leaves being alternate, its stamens usually free, with the anthers glanduliferous at the apex and fixed near the base; and by its having two or three pendulous ovules in each of the three cells of the ovary. The species, about eight in number, grow in tropical America, and are trees bearing white-scented flowers. The celebrated Balsam of Tamacoari is obtained from *Caraïpa fasciculata*, and is of great use in the cure of itch, a single application curing the most inveterate case in twenty-four hours. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

căr-aĭ-û'-ra, *s.* [The Orinoco name.] A red colouring matter, obtained from *Bignonia chica*. [CHICA.]

*** car'-alde,** *s.* [Etymology doubtful; perhaps CAROL, *s.*] Perhaps a writing-desk.

"Her kysttes and her coferes, her *caraldes* alle."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; Patience, 157.

car-ăl'-lĭ-a, *s.* [*Carallie* in the Telinga language.]

Bot.: A genus of East Indian plants, belonging to the order Rhizophoraceæ.

căr'-al-līne, *s.* [Fr.]

Bot.: A plant, *Ranunculus glacialis*.

căr-ăl-lū'-ma, *s.* [An Indian native name.]

Bot.: A genus of East Indian plants belonging to the order Asclepiadaceæ. The species, which are few in number, are fleshy, leafless, herbaceous plants.

*** căr'-a-lyńg,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [CAROLLING.]

"Fair ladyis in ringis,
Knychtis in *caralyngis*,
Bayth dansis and singis;
It seimyt as sa." *Houlate*, fit. 12, MS.

căr-am-bō'-la, *s.* [Port. & Sp. *carambola*; Mahratta *kurmul*.]

Bot., &c.: The acutely-angled fruit of an oxalidaceous tree, *Averrhoa carambola*. It is very sour, but is eaten by the natives of India. The leaves of the tree are very sensitive.

† căr'-ăm-bōle, *s.* [Fr. *carambole*.]

Billiards: The same as a *cannon* (q.v.).

car-a-meile, *s.* [CARMELE.]

căr'-a-mĕl, *s.* [Fr. *caramel*; Sp. *caramelo*; from Low Lat. *canna mellis*, *cannamalla* = sugar-cane; from *canna* = a reed, cane; *mel* (genit. *mellis*) = honey.]

Chem.: A mixture of several compounds, formed by heating sugar to 210°. Water is given off and caramel, a brown substance, remains. It is used as a colouring material for spirits, wines, &c.

"At a temperature a little above its fusion . . . sugar becomes brown, swells up, and becomes a black, porous, shining mass, which is known as *caramel*, losing nothing but two atoms of water."—*Graham: Elements of Chemistry*.

ca-ra'-na, ca-răn'-na, ca-râu'-na, *s.* [Sp. *caraña*.]

1. A tree, a native of South America.

2. A resinous gum of an aromatic flavour, extracted from the tree. It is used as a remedy for toothache.

căr'-ăńx, *s.* [Mod. Lat., prob. from Sp. *carangue*, a West Indian flat-fish.]

Ichthy.: A fish, a kind of mackerel. The most common is *Caranx vulgaris*, also called the Scad, or Horse-mackerel. There is a series of scaly plates on the lateral line.

*** car-an-ye,** *s.* [CARRION.]

"*Caranye* or careyn. *Cadaver.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

căr'-ap, *s.* [A Guiana word.] An oil obtained by pressure from the *carapa* (q.v.).

căr'-a-pa, *s.* [CARAP.]

Bot.: A small genus of trees with abruptly-pinnate leaves, belonging to the order of Meliaceæ (Meliads), and native of tropical America, the West Indies, and Guinea. Their flowers have a calyx of four or sometimes five distinct sepals, and a corolla of the same number of oblong, egg-shaped spreading petals. The fruit is large, and contains numerous oily seeds, from which is extracted by pressure a liquid oil called Carap, or Crab-oil, suitable for burning in lamps. The bark of *Carapa guianensis* possesses febrifugal qualities, and is also used for tanning. (*Treas. of Bot.*, &c.)

căr'-a-pāçe, † căr'-a-păx, *s.* [Fr. *carapace*.]

Zool.: A protective shield. *Spec.*—

1. The upper shell of crabs, lobsters, and other crustaceans.

2. The upper half of the immovable case enclosing a tortoise, turtle, or other chelonian. [CALLIPASH.]

"This casing is composed of two shields, covered with horny plates; the upper one, which is more or less highly arched, is termed the *carapace*."—*Carpenter: Physiology*, § 324.

3. The shell of an armadillo.

4. The case in which certain infusoria are enclosed; a lorica.

căr-a-pā'-çĭ-al (or **çĭ-al** as **shal**), *a.* [Eng. *carapace*; *-ial*.] Pertaining to a carapace.

"The lateral portions of the *carapacial* ridge."—*Huxley: The Crayfish*, p. 217.

căr-a-pĭch'-ĕ-a, *s.* [*Carapiche*, the native name of one of the species.]

Bot.: A genus of flowering shrubs, belonging to the Cinchonaceæ. They are natives of the Caribbean Islands.

căr'-at, * căr'-act, *s.* [Fr. *carat*; from Arab. *qirrât* = a carat, the twenty-fourth part of an ounce; from Gr. κεράτιον (*keration*) = the fruit of the locust-tree; Ital. *carato*; O. Port. *quirate*.]

I. *Literally:*

*1. The fruit of the Carob-tree, also called *carot*.

2. *Weights and Measures:*

(1) A weight of 3½ grains.

(2) The twenty-fourth part of an ounce. It is used by jewellers to express the fineness of gold, the whole mass being supposed to be divided into twenty-four parts and said to be so many carats fine, according to the number of twenty-fourth parts of pure gold contained in it. Twenty-four carat means all gold, eighteen carat three-quarters gold. Fine gold consists of twenty-two carats of pure gold and two of alloy. The gold coins of the United States are 21·19 carats fine. A dollar weighs 0·13 ounce, an eagle 1·29 ounces. From this, the proportion of gold in each can be calculated.

"A mark, being an ounce Troy, is divided into twenty-four equal parts, called *caracts*, and each *carat* into four grains: by this weight is distinguished the different fineness of their gold; for if to the finest of gold be put two *caracts* of alloy, both making, when cold, but an ounce, or twenty-four *caracts*, then this gold is said to be twenty-two *caracts* fine."—*Cocker*.

(3) A weight used by jewellers in weighing diamonds and other precious stones. It is the 150th part of an ounce Troy.

II. *Fig.:* Fineness, purity.

"Thou best of gold, art worst of gold;
Other, less fine in *carat*, is more precious."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

car'-a-tōe, *s.* [A native word.]

Bot.: A West Indian name for *Agave americana*.

căr-a-văn', *s.* [Fr. *caravane*; Sp. & Ital. *caravana*; from Arab. *qairawân*; Pers. *kârwân, qirwân* = a caravan.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A number of travellers, pilgrims, or merchants traversing the deserts of Arabia, Africa, or other countries, in company for purposes of safety and convenience.

"When Joseph, and the Blessed Virgin Mother, had lost their most holy Son, they sought him in the retinues of their kindred, and the *caravans* of the Galilean pilgrims."—*Taylor*.

2. A large covered cart or waggon, such as those used by gipsies, and for the conveyance of beasts of a menagerie; also a similar vehicle employed for moving furniture. A train or number of such waggons.

*3. A fleet of ships or boats, such as those used in Russia for conveying hemp, &c. (*Webster*.)

*** II.** *Fig.:* A flight or number of birds flying together.

"They set forth
Their airy *caravan*, high over seas
Flying." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 428.

caravan-boiler, *s.* A waggon-shaped boiler.

*** căr-a-văn-ĕer',** *s.* [Eng. *caravan*; suff. *-eer* = -er.] The driver or conductor of a caravan.

căr-a-văn'-sĕr-y, căr-a-văn'-sĕr-a, căr-a-văn'-sĕr-aĭ, *s.* [Fr. *caravanséraïl* or *caravansérai*; from Pers. *kârwân-sarai*; from *kârwân* = a caravan; *sarai* = a palace, large house, or inn.] A kind of inn in Eastern countries, where caravans put up for the night.

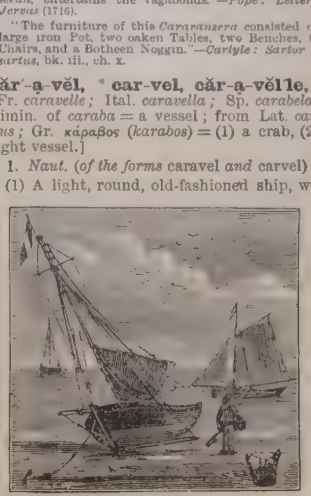
"For the spacious mansion, like a Turkish *Caravanserah*, entertains the vagabonds."—*Pope: Letter to Jervas* (1716).

"The furniture of this *Caravanera* consisted of a large iron Pot, two oaken Tables, two Benches, two Chairs, and a Botheen Noggin."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii., ch. x.

*** căr'-a-vĕl, * car-vel, căr-a-vĕl'le,** *s.* [Fr. *caravelle*; Ital. *caravella*; Sp. *carabela*, a dimin. of *caraba* = a vessel; from Lat. *carabus*; Gr. κάραβος (*karabos*) = (1) a crab, (2) a light vessel.]

1. *Naut.* (*of the forms* caravel *and* carvel):

(1) A light, round, old-fashioned ship, with



CARAVEL.

a square poop, galley-rigged, formerly used in Spain and Portugal.

"In Turkey, this name [*caravel*] is given to large ships. In Portugal it is a small vessel carrying lateen sails. The three vessels which composed the expedition of Columbus on the occasion of his discovering America were *caravels*, but there is said to be no authentic account of their form, size, or rig."—*Young: Nautical Dictionary*.

(2) A small boat employed in the herring fishery on the coast of France.

". . . she spreads sattens, as the king's ships do canvas every where, she may spare me her miseu, and her bonnets, strike her main petticoat, and yet out sail me. I am a *carvel* to her."—*Beaum. & Fletch.: Wit without Money*, i. 1.

2. *Hort.* (*of the form* caravelle): A kind of pear.

căr'-a-wāy, * car-a-waie, * căr-ra-wāy, * car-wy, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. & Ital. *carvi*; Sp. *carvi* and *al-caravea*; from Arab. *karwiya, karawiya*; from Gr. κάρος or κάρον (*karos, karon*); Lat. *carum*.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. An umbelliferous plant, *Carum carui*, a biennial belonging to the parsley family. It has a taper root like a parsnip, and is cultivated principally in Holland and Lincolnshire.

"*Caraway*, herbe. *Carwy sic scribitur in campo florum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The seeds of the plant described in 1. They are strongly aromatic, and have a warm, pungent taste. They are much used in confectionery, and in medicine. [CARAWAY-FRUIT.]

*3. A kind of sweetmeat containing caraway-seeds.

". . . we are wont to eate *carawaies* or biskets, or some other kind of comfits or seedes together with apples, thereby to breake winde ingendred by them; and surely it is a very good way for students."—*Cogan: Haven of Health* (1595).

"Nay, you shall see mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's pippin of my own graffing, with a dish of *carrawayes*, and so forth . . ."—*Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV.*, v. 3.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

caraway-comfit, *s.* A comfit or sweet containing caraway-seed.

caraway-fruit, *s.*

Pharm.: Carui fructus, the dried fruit of *Carum carui* or Caraway. These seeds (mericarps) are of a brown colour, slightly curved, with fine filiform ridges containing a single vitta

in each channel. They have a peculiar aromatic odour, and a warm taste. The oil is of a pale-yellow colour. They are used in medicine as an aromatic, stomachic, and carminative, in cases of flatulence; the oil is added to purgative medicines to prevent griping.

caraway-seeds, *s. pl.* [CARAWAY, 2.]

cár-a-wāys, *s. pl.* [CARAWAY, 2.]

* **car-ayn,** *s.* [CARRION.]

carb, *prefix.*

Chem.: Having carbon in its composition. Many compounds occur with this prefix. Only the important substances are here given; for the others see *Watt's Dictionary of Chemistry.*

carb, car-a-bin, *s.* [CARP, *v.*] A raw-boned, loquacious woman. (*Jamieson.*)

carb, car-ble, *v.i.* [Either a variant of Eng. *carp* (q.v.), or from Icel. *karp* = bragging; *karpa* = to brag, boast.] To cavil, to carp. (*Jamieson.*)

car-bal-lȳl'-āte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *carballyl(ic); -ate* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).] [CARBALLYLIC ACID.]

car-bal-lȳl'-ĭc, *a.* [From Eng., &c. *carb(on); allyl; -ic.*]

Chem.: A term used chiefly or exclusively in the compound which follows.

carballylic acid, *s.*

Chem.: Tricarballylic acid, $C_6H_8O_6$ = $(C_3H_5)'''(COOH)_3$. A triatomic, tribasic, fatty acid, formed by the action of nascent hydrogen on aconitic acid, or by the action of alcoholic potash on propenyl tricyanide. It forms colourless trimetric crystals, soluble in water and alcohol. Its alkaline salts, called carballylates, are soluble in water. Its melting point is 158°.

car'-ba-māte, *s.* [From Eng., &c. *carbam(ic);* and *-ate* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $(CO)''(NH_2)(ONH_4)$. Ammonium carbamate is formed by passing a mixture of perfectly dry carbon dioxide and ammonia gas into cold absolute alcohol, and heating the crystalline deposit with absolute alcohol in a sealed tube to 100°. The liquid, on cooling, deposits ammonium carbamate in crystalline laminæ, which, when heated in a sealed tube to 140°, split into ammonium carbonate and urea. Ammonium carbamate is converted by water into acid ammonium carbonate. It can be distinguished by its precipitating calcium very slowly from a solution of $CaCl_2$ and ammonia.

car-băm'-ĭc, *a.* [From Eng., &c. *carb(on);* and *amic* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A term used chiefly or exclusively in the compound which follows.

carbamic ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Both acid and neutral ethers are known.

(1) *Acid Ethers:* The ethylammonium salt of ethylcarbamic acid.

$(CO)''NH(C_2H_5)ONH_3(C_2H_5)$, a snow-white powder, is obtained by passing CO_2 into anhydrous ethylamine cooled by a freezing mixture.

(2) *Neutral Ethers* (called also *Urethanes*): Ethyl carbamate $(CO)''NH_2{\cdot}OC_2H_5$. It is formed by the action of ammonia on alcohol saturated with carbonyl chloride, also by aqueous ammonia and ethyl carbonate. It forms colourless crystals soluble in water.

car'-ba-mīde, *s.* [From Eng., &c. *carb(on);* and *amide* (q.v.).] [UREA.]

Chem.: $CN_2H_4O = N_2(CO)''H_4$. It is produced by the action of ammonia gas on carbonyl chloride, or upon ethyl carbonate, also by the decomposition of oxamide at red heat. Carbamide is decomposed by soluble hypobromites and hypochlorites with evolution of nitrogen, as $CN_2H_4O \times O_3 = CO_2 \times 2H_2O \times N_2$.

car'-ba-mīne, *s.* [From Eng., &c. *carb(on);* and *amine.*] [AMINE, *s.*]

Chem.: Isocyanide. These compounds are obtained by distilling a mixture of an alcoholic ammonia base and chloroform with alcoholic potash. They are oily, stinking liquids. The isocyanides of plemyl, ethyl, and amyl are known.

căr-bā-sĕ-a, *s.* [Lat. *carbasus;* Gr. *κάρβασος* (*karbasos*) = flax, linen, a sail.]

Zool.: A partial synonym of the Cheilostomatous genus, Flustra (q.v.). *Flustra carbasea,* formerly *Carbasea papyrea,* the Lawn Sea-mat of Ellis, is a delicate Northern form living on shells and stones in rather deep water. The cells are in many rows on one side only, and the polypide has about twenty tentacles. It may often be found on the shore.

car-ba'-zō-tāte, *s.* [From Eng., &c. *carb(on); azot(ic);* and suff. *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of carbazotic acid.

car-ba-zōt'-ĭc, *a.* [From Eng., &c. *carb(on);* and *azotic* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A term used chiefly or exclusively in the compound which follows.

carbazotic acid, *s.* [*Carbon, azote* = nitrogen.]

Chem.: Trinitrophenol, Nitrophenisic acid, Picric acid, *πικρός* (*pikros*) = bitter, $C_6H_3N_3O_7$ = $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3(OH)$. Prepared from the impure nitrophenesic acid. It is also obtained by the action of nitric acid and indigo, silk, wool, resin, &c. It crystallises in yellow crystals, soluble in water, has a very bitter taste, and dyes silk and wool yellow, but does not dye cotton, hemp, and flax. Its salts are called *picrates.* Potassium picrate is very slightly soluble in water; when heated it explodes with great energy. Carbazotic acid is a nitro-substitution compound of phenol.

car'-bide, *s.* [From Eng., &c. *carb(on);* and suff. *-ide* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A compound formed by the union of carbon with an element, as iron or hydrogen.

car'-bĭn, cair-ban, * **car-fin,** *s.* (*Scotch.*) [Gael. *cairbean.*] The basking-shark, *Squalus maximus,* L.

car'-bine, car'-bĭne, * **căr-a-bĭne,** *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *carabin;* Fr. *carabine;* Ital. *carabino* = a little gun, corrupted from O. Fr. *calabrien, calabrin* = a light-armed soldier; O. Fr. *calabre, caable* = an engine of war; from Low Lat. *chadabula* = a catapult; Gr. *καταβόλη* (*katabolē*) = a throwing down, destruction; *κατά* (*kata*) = down; *βολή* (*bolē*) = a throwing; *βάλλω* (*ballō*) = to throw.]

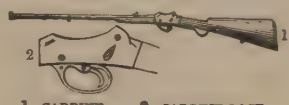
A. *As substantive:*

Military:

* **1.** A musketeer, a carbineer.

> "When he was taken, all the rest they fled,
> And our *carbines* pursued them to the death."
> *Kyd: Spanish Tragedy.*

2. A short fire-arm, used by cavalry, artillery, in the navy, &c., similar in bore and nature to, and carrying the same ammunition as, the infantry rifle. Except with cavalry, furnished with a sword-bayonet to increase its length as an offensive weapon. It is in general use by United States cavalry, which



1. CARBINE. 2. CARBINE-LOCK.

are all of light equipment, and adapted to serve as infantry on occasion. In such cases the carbine proves a highly useful arm. Colt's, Sharpe's, and other makes of carbines are used.

> "... continued to fly on foot, throwing away *carbines,* swords, and even coats as incumbrances."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

carbine-lock, *s.* The lock of a carbine.

> "Sling on thy bugle—see that free from rust
> My *carbine-lock* springs worthy of my trust."
> *Byron: The Corsair,* i. 7.

carbine-thimble, *s.* A stiff leathern socket, secured to a D-ring on the off-side of the saddle by a strap and buckle. It receives the muzzle of the horseman's carbine.

car-bĭn-ēe'r, căr-a-bĭn-ēe'r, *s.* [Fr. *carabinier.*]

Mil.: Formerly applied to mounted infantry armed with a short carbine, and intended to fight on foot. Name still retained in England by the 6th Dragoon Guards.

car'-bĭn-ŏl, *s.* [From Lat. *carbo* (genit. *carbonis*) (?), and Eng., &c. *(alcoh)ol.*]

Chem.: A name given to methyl alcohol, $C(OH)H_3$, by Kolbe, and the alcohols formed from it, by substitution of methyl, ethyl, &c., for an atom of hydrogen, are named according to the radicals which they contain, as Trimethyl carbinol, or Tertiary Quartyl alcohol, $C(OH)(CH_3)_3$.

car'-bĭn-ȳl, *s.* [From Eng., &c., *carbin(ol),* and *-yl.*]

Chem.: The name given to the alcohol radicals of the corresponding carbinols, as Dimethyl carbinol $C(CH_3)_2H.OH$ contains the radical Dimethyl-carbinyl $(C(CH_3)_2H)'$.

* **car'-bō,** *s.* [Lat. = coal, from the jet-black colour of its wings.]

Ornith.: An old synonym of Phalacrocorax (q.v.).

car-bō'-cĕr-īte, *s.* [Eng. *carbo(n),* and *cerite* (q.v.).]

Min.: Carbonate of cerium, also called *Lanthanite* (q.v.). It consists of oxide of cerium, 75·7; carbonic acid, 10·8; water, 13·5. Sp. gr., 2·605—2·666. Hardness, 2·5—3. It occurs at Bastuäs, in Sweden, and also in Silurian limestone in Sancon Valley, Lelliegh Co., Pennsylvania.

car-bōl'-ĭc, *a.* [From Eng., &c. *carbo(n); (alcoh)ol;* and Eng. suff. *-ic.*]

Chem.: Pertaining to, or derived from, carbon.

carbolic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_5{\cdot}OH$ = Phenyl Alcohol, Phenol, Phenic Acid, Coal-tar Creasote. Phenol is not technically an acid, but a secondary monatomic aromatic alcohol, obtained by the dry distillation of salicylic acid, and formed by the dry distillation of coal, in the coal-tar oil. When pure it forms white deliquescent crystals melting at 35° to an oily liquid, which boils at 184°. It has a penetrating odour and burning taste; it is neutral; it coagulates albumen and has powerful antiseptic properties. It is used as a disinfectant, and to preserve meat, &c. It dissolves in alkalies, forming compounds called *phenates.* Potassium phenate crystallises in white needles; when it is heated with iodides of ethyl, methyl, &c., double ethers are formed, as methyl-phenate $C_6H_5OCH_3$. Chlorine, bromine iodine, and nitric acid form with it substitution compounds. [CHLOROPHENESIC ACID, CARBAZOTIC ACID.] Phenol is benzine with one molecule of (OH) substituted for one atom of H.

car'-bŏ-līze, *v.t.* [Eng. *carbol(ic); -ize.*] To impregnate with carbolic acid.

car'-bŏn, *s.* [Fr. *carbone;* from Lat. *carbo* = a coal.]

Chem.: A tetrad non-metallic element, symbol C. Atomic weight, 12. Carbon occurs in three allotropic forms—two crystalline (diamond and graphite), and one amorphous (charcoal). Diamond crystallises in forms belonging to the regular system. It is transparent, either colourless, or yellow, pink, blue, or green. The hardest substance known, refracts light strongly, is infusible, but is burnt into CO_2 in oxygen gas at white heat. Sp. gr., 3·5. It is a non-conductor of electricity. It is found in gravel in India, Brazil, &c. [DIAMOND.] Graphite crystallises in six-sided prisms. Sp. gr., 2·3. It is grey-black, with a metallic lustre. It is a good conductor of electricity. Graphite often separates in scales from molten iron; it is used for lead pencils; it is often called black-lead. [GRAPHITE.] Amorphous carbon occurs more or less pure in lamp-black, wood charcoal, coal, coke, and animal charcoal. Sp. gr. from 1·6 to 2. It is porous, absorbs gases, removes colour from organic liquids, is used as a disinfectant, and burns in the air at red heat, forming CO_2. When boiled with H_2SO_4, it is oxidised to CO, and SO_2 is also formed, which escape in gas used as a reducing agent. Carbon forms two oxides with oxygen, CO and CO_2, carbonic oxide and carbonic anhydride.

carbon-battery, *s.*

Elect.: [BUNSEN-BATTERY].

carbon chlorides, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Carbon monochloride. This compound has been discovered to be hexa-chlorbenzene C_6Cl_6 by determination of its vapour

density. It is obtained by passing the vapour of chloroform through a red-hot tube. It forms white silky needles, melting at 226°, and boiling at 331°.

Carbon-dichloride, C_2Cl_4 = Cl—C—Cl / Cl—C—Cl (with double bond)

analogous to ethene, obtained by passing the vapour of carbon-trichloride through a red-hot tube. It is a colourless liquid. Sp. gr., 1·6. It boils at 117°.

Carbon-trichloride, C_2Cl_6 = Cl Cl / C—Cl / C—Cl / Cl Cl analogous

to ethane, obtained by placing ethene chloride into a glass vessel containing Cl and exposing it to sunshine. A white crystalline aromatic substance melting at 160°, and boiling at 182°.

Carbon tetrachloride, CCl_4 = Cl—C(Cl)—Cl

A colourless liquid, sp. gr. 1·56, and boiling at 77°; obtained by passing the vapour of Cl and CS_2, through a red-hot tube, and distilling the liquid formed with potash. Also formed by the action of Cl on CH_4 in direct sunlight. By the action of sodium amalgam on its alcoholic solution the atoms of Cl are replaced by atoms of hydrogen.

carbon dioxide, *s.*

Chem.: Carbonic acid gas, Carbonic anhydride, Carbonic oxide (of some chemists)=CO_2. Carbon dioxide is a colourless gas 1·524 times as heavy as air, and 22 times as heavy as hydrogen. It is evolved in large quantities from fissures in active and extinct volcanic districts. It is given off in the process of fermentation, from decaying animal and vegetable matter and by animals during respiration, and it contaminates crowded rooms. It accumulates also in the bottom of pits and wells, and forms a great part of the afterdamp or chokedamp of coal mines. It is also contained in most waters from springs, and water charged with it has the power of dissolving carbonates of calcium, magnesium, and iron. It is always produced when carbonaceous matter is burnt in excess of air or oxygen. It has an agreeable pungent odour, but it cannot be respired, as it produces insensibility and death. It extinguishes the flame of a lighted taper. At the pressure of 38·5 atmospheres at 0° it is converted into a colourless limpid liquid insoluble in water, but soluble in ether and alcohol; it solidifies, on exposure to the air, into a snow-white mass, which is a bad conductor of heat; when mixed with ether it is used as a freezing mixture. Carbon dioxide exists in the air, and is decomposed by the green leaves of plants, which retain the carbon and liberate oxygen in sunlight. About four volumes of CO_2 are contained in 10,000 volumes air. The total quantity is estimated at about three billions of tons. Cold water dissolves about its own volume of carbon dioxide, whatever be the density of the gas with which it is in contact, the solution reddens blue litmus paper, and converts oxides of the alkaline and alkaline earth metals into carbonates (q.v.). Carbon dioxide is contained in aerated waters and in sparkling wines. Carbon dioxide can be obtained by burning carbon in excess of oxygen; but by passing CO_2 over red-hot charcoal it is converted into carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide is usually prepared by decomposing a carbonate with one of the stronger acids, as by the action of hydrochloric acid on marble, which gives calcium chloride, water, and CO_2. Carbon dioxide can be distinguished by its giving a white precipitate when passed into a solution of lime or baryta water, by its quick absorption by caustic alkalies, and by its extinguishing the flame of a lighted taper. [CARBONATE.] Carbon dioxide is decomposed by heating potassium in it, forming an oxide and liberating carbon.

carbon disulphide, *s.* [BISULPHIDE OF CARBON.]

carbon-holders, *s. pl.*

Elec.: Clamps for holding the carbons in electric arc lights.

carbon-light, *s.*

Elect.: The light produced between and upon two carbon points, between which passes a current of electricity. [ELECTRIC LIGHT.]

carbon monoxide, *s.*

Chem.: Carbonous oxide, Carbonic oxide, Carbonyl = CO″. Carbon monoxide is a colourless, inodorous, tasteless gas, insoluble in water, sp. gr. 0·967. It burns with a light-blue flame, forming CO_2. It is intensely poisonous, even when mixed with large quantities of air, producing faintness, insensibility, and death. It is formed when CO_2 is passed over red-hot charcoal, also by heating oxalic acid $C_2H_2O_4$, with sulphuric acid, which decomposes it into H_2O, CO_2, and CO. The CO_2 is removed by passing the gas through limewater. It unites with KHO at high temperatures, forming formiate of potassium. It unites with Cl when exposed to sunlight, forming phosgene gas $COCl_2$. Carbon monoxide can also be formed by heating powdered ferrocyanide of potassium with ten times its weight of concentrated sulphuric acid. Carbon monoxide (Carbonyl) in organic chemistry acts as a diatomic radical.

carbon oxychloride, *s.*

Chem.: Phosgene gas, Carbonyl chloride, $COCl_2$. Obtained by exposing dry CO and Cl_2 to direct sunlight, also by passing carbon monoxide into boiling antimony pentachloride, and by the oxidation of chloroform. It is collected over mercury. It condenses into a liquid at 0°. It is decomposed by water forming carbon dioxide and hydrochloric acid. Treated with dry ammonia gas NH_3, it forms urea $CO(NH_2)_2$, and ammonium chloride.

carbon-paper, *s.* Paper coated on one side with a substance which, under pressure, adheres to a blank sheet placed next to it. Used for manifolding on a typewriter or otherwise.

carbon-printing, *s.*

Photog.: A photographic process introduced by Poitévin in 1855. It is as follows: Paper is coated with a compound of bichromate of potassa, gelatine, and lamp-black, in cold distilled water; this is allowed to dry in a dark room, subsequently exposed between a negative for a few minutes, according to the character of the solution and of the light, then dissolving off with hot water the parts not affected by the actinic action of the light. The picture resulting from this treatment is a positive print in black and white, of which the shades are produced by the carbon of the lamp-black. Poitévin also introduced various colours into the same process. Poitévin, later, introduced another process for carbon-printing under a *positive*. The paper is floated in a bath of gelatine dissolved in lukewarm water and coloured with lamp-black. Such paper is sensitized in a dark room by immersion in a solution of sesquichloride of iron and tartaric acid. This renders the gelatine insoluble, even in boiling water. The sheets are dried and exposed under transparent positives in the printing-frame. The parts of the film acted upon by light become soluble in hot water, the iron salts, under the influence of light, being reduced by the tartaric acid, restoring the organic matter to its natural solubility. The sheet is then washed in hot water, which removes the ferruginous compound and develops the picture. Improvements were subsequently introduced by Swann, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1861, and others.

carbon sulphochloride, *s.*

Chem.: $CSCl_2$, a yellow, irritating liquid, decomposed by potash into K_2S, K_2CO_3, and CCl_4. It is not acted upon by water. It is obtained by the action of dry chlorine on carbon disulphide.

carbon tool-point, *s.* An application of the diamond to mechanical purposes. These points are used to point, edge, or face tools for drilling, reaming, sawing, planing, turning, shaping, carving, engraving, and dressing flint, grindstones, whet-stones, emery, corundum, tanite, or tripoli wheels, iridium, nickel, enamel, crystals, glass, porcelain, china, steel, hardened or otherwise, chilled iron, copper, or other metals. Twenty-eight forms of it are figured in *Knight's Practical Dictionary of Mechanics.*

car-bŏ-nā′-çĕ-ŏŭs, *a.* [From Lat. *carbo* (genit. *carbonis*) = charcoal, and Eng. suffix *-aceous*, from Lat. suffix *-aceus.*]

Min. & Geol.: Consisting mainly of carbon, the simple element of charcoal.

¶ In geology the term is applied to strata wholly or in large part formed by the accumulation of such vegetable material as sunken forests, massed drift-wood, turf, and moss-bogs. Coal, lignite, and peat have hydrogen as well as carbon in their composition, and often mineral impurities. Anthracite and graphite (metamorphosed coal) consist of nearly pure carbon. Diamond is pure carbon. Bituminous shales, fossil pitch, petroleum, and naphtha are some other of the carbonaceous materials found in the earth. In exceptional cases the carbon of carbonaceous rocks may be of animal origin, thus the oily matter with which the bituminous shales of Caithness are impregnated seems to have been derived from the decomposition of fossil fishes rather than of plants.

* **car-bŏ-nā′-de,** * **car-bŏ-nā′-dŏ,** *s.* [Fr. *carbonnade*; from O. Fr. *carbon*; Lat. *carbo* (genit. *carbonis*) = charcoal.] A piece of fish, flesh, or fowl, cut in slices, seasoned, and broiled.

"If I come in his way willingly, let him make a *carbonado* of me."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, v. 3.

* **car-bŏ-nā′-dĕd,** * **car-bŏ-nā′-dōed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CARBONADE, *v.*]

* **car-bŏ-nā′-dĭng,** * **car-bŏ-nā′-dŏ-ĭng,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [CARBONADO, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* The act or process of slicing fish, &c., and broiling it over the coals.

car-bŏ-nā′-dō, *s.* [CARBONADE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The same as CARBONADE.

2. *Min.:* Large pebbles or masses of diamonds, occasionally 1,000 carats in weight. They consist of pure carbon, excepting 0·27—2·07 per cent. (*Dana.*) A variety of the diamond. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

* **car-bŏ-nā′-dŏ,** *v.t.* [CARBONADO, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To cut or slice fish, fowl, &c., and broil them on the coals.

"A hare dainty *carbonadoed*."—*Beaum. & Fletcher.*

2. *Fig.:* To hack, cut to pieces.

"Draw, you rogue, or I'll so *carbonado* Your shanks." *Shakesp.: King Lear*, ii. 2.

car-bō-na′-ĭsm, *s.* [*Carbonar(i)*; *-ism.*] The principles of the Carbonari.

car-bŏ-na′-ro (pl. **carbonari),** *s.* [Ital. *carbonaro* = a collier.] A member of a secret association established in Italy in the beginning of the present century, with the object of setting up a republic. The Carbonari took charcoal [Ital. *carbone*] as their symbol of purification, and adopted as their motto, "Revenge on the wolves who devour the lambs." The origin of the society is uncertain.

car′-bŏn-āte, *s.* [From Eng. *carbon(ic)*; and suff. *-ate* (*Chem.*) (q.v.)]

Chem.: Carbonates are salts. The corresponding acid, H_2CO_3, is not known in a free state; it may be formed when CO_2 is dissolved in water; it is dibasic; the carbonates of the alkaline metals are soluble in water, and are either acid or neutral salts according as one or both atoms of H are replaced, as $KHCO_3$ and K_2CO_3. The acid salts are often called bicarbonates. The carbonates of the other metals are insoluble. Basic carbonates are mixtures of carbonates and oxides. Carbonates liberate CO_2 when treated with an acid, which may be recognised by passing it into a solution of baryta water, in which it throws down a white precipitate of $BaCO_3$, soluble in HCl. Carbonic acid may be theoretically considered to have this formula and belong to the lactic acid series— $C_{IV}\{^{OH}_{O''}_{OH}$

car′-bŏn-ā-tĕd, *a.* [CARBONATE.]

Chem.: Combined or impregnated with carbonic acid. Carbonated water is either pure or holding various saline matters in solution, impregnated with carbonic acid gas. For general sale in this country the water contains a little soda, which being charged with the gas is called soda-water. (*Ure: Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*)

car-bŏn′-ĭc, * **car-bŏn′-ĭck,** *a.* [Eng. *carbon*; *-ic.*] Containing carbon, pertaining to carbon.

"Corn, and particularly wheat, contains more of the *carbonick* principle than grasses."—*Kirwan: On Manures*, t. § 2.

carbonic acid, *s.*

1. *Chem. & Ord. Lang.:* The old but still well-known name for what is called by modern chemists *carbon dioxide* (q.v.).

2. *Physiol.:* Air exhaled from the lungs is saturated with moisture, and, moreover, contains about 4·35 per cent. of carbonic acid. The amount is increased by active exercise. By breathing the same air again and again, it is possible to increase the carbonic acid to about 10 per cent., but with very deleterious effects. Air in which animals had been suffocated was found by Mr. Courthope to contain 12·75 per cent. of carbonic acid, but less than half that amount (5 to 6 per cent.) will endanger life.

Carbonic acid engine:

1. An engine driven by the expan ive power of condensed carbonic acid gas.

2. A machine for impregnating water with carbonic acid gas as a beverage.

3. A form of fire-engine, in which water is ejected by the pressure due to the evolution of carbonic acid in a closed chamber over water, or in which carbonic acid is ejected with the water, to assist in extinguishing the fire by the exclusion of oxygen from it.

carbonic oxide, *s.* The old name for *carbon monoxide* (q.v.).

car-bŏn-if´-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *carbo* (genit. *carbonis*) = coal; *fero* = to bear, produce, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Geol.: A term applied to the extensive and thick series of strata with which seams of palæozoic coal are more or less immediately associated. It is applied as well to that great system of formations which yield our main supply of coal as to some divisions of that system, such as the Carboniferous Limestone and the Carboniferous Slates (of Ireland). It is also applied to the fossils found in any stratum belonging to the system.

carboniferous system or formation, *s.*

Geol.: The Carboniferous succeeds the Old Red Sandstone or some other member of the Devonian system, and passes upwards into the Permian series. Its constituent groups vary much in the thicknesses of their sandstones, clays, limestones, and coals in different parts of the country, according to their conditions of deposition in conterminous seas, estuaries, and lagoons.

The Carboniferous System attains a great development in the United States, the strata being divided into two groups, the lower or sub-Carboniferous, and the Carboniferous, comprising the millstone grit and the coal measures. According to Professor Dana the coal-bearing area of North America is approximately as follows:

	Sq. miles.
Rhode Island area	500
Alleghany area	59,000
Michigan area	6,700
Illinois, Indiana, West Kentucky	47,000
Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas,	78,000
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	18,000

The Carboniferous System is strongly developed in England and Ireland and parts of Europe. China possesses extensive deposits.

Carboniferous fossils comprise labyrinthodont and other amphibia; heterocercal fishes of many forms; numerous insects, myriapods, and arachnids; crustaceans (including the last of the trilobites and the eurypterids) of all orders except the highest decapods; molluscs of all the known orders; polyzoa; corals of the "rugose" kind; foraminifera; and some plants of the conifer and cycad groups, but far more of the fern, equisetum, and lycopod orders.

The Carboniferous Limestone consists of the corals, encrinites, shells, and foraminifera of a great sea, with muds, sands, and coal-beds on its margins, both at first (Tuedian), and afterwards (Yoredale). These constitute the coal-measures of Russia, Styria, Italy, Corsica, the Boulonnais, &c., and the Lower Coal-measures of Scotland.

The Millstone Grit next formed, in shallow water, of widespread sheets of sand and shingle, has a few scattered fossil plants and shells, and thin seams of coal.

"Measures" is a mining term for *strata*, retained for the coal-measures, which consist of numerous successive groups of (1) clay, (2) coal, (3) shale, and (4) sandstone, each varying from a few inches to some feet in thickness. These originated as maritime flats with luxuriant jungles, subjected to inundations of fresh and brackish waters, with mud and sand, and sometimes of sea-water, leaving a limestone of sea-shells.

The thick forests of gigantic lycopods, equisetes, and ferns covered their floors with accumulated exuviæ, and thick layers of each season's spore-dust. Storms tore down the clustered trunks, and covered them with the mud and sand of inundations. [Coal.]

The "underclay," or "seat-earth," under each coal-seam was the soil in which the trees (Sigillaria, Lepidodendron, and Calamites) grew, and is a pure clay used for fire-bricks, encaustic tiles, &c.

The "roof-shale" over the coal, forming a tough roof to the galleries in mining, was brought by floods, together with its water-logged fern-fronds and trunks and branches of the larger plants. This and other shales ("batt," &c.) contain some beds of Anthracosia and other aquatic molluscs, also a few land shells, numerous entomostraca, and some higher crustacea, a few arachnids, insects, and myriapods, with occasional amphibia, and abundant remains of heterocercal fishes. These fossils are often imbedded in ironstone, concreted in the shales.

Thick sand-drifts, of frequent occurrence, formed the sandstones ("post," &c.), containing scattered plant-remains. (*Prof. T. R. Jones, F.R.S.*)

car-bŏn-ĭ-zā´-tion, car-bŏn-ĭ-ṣā´-tion, *s.* [Eng. *carbonize(e); -ation.*] The act or process of carbonizing, or converting into carbon. (*Ure.*)

car´-bŏn-īze, car´-bŏn-īṣe, *v.t.* [Eng. *carbon; -ize.*] To convert into carbon by the action of fire or acids.

car´-bŏn-īzed, car´-bŏn-īṣed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Carbonize.]

car´-bŏn-īz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *carbonize; -er.*] A tank or vessel containing benzole or other suitable liquid hydrocarbon, and through which air or gas is passed, in order to carry off an inflammable vapour. [Carburetor.]

car´-bŏn-īz-ĭng, car´-bŏn-īṣ-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Carbonize.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substan.:* The act or process of converting into carbon; carbonization.

carbonizing-furnace, *s.* An apparatus for carbonizing wood, disintegrating rocks, &c. It is composed of a furnace or fire-chamber, movable upon a stationary frame, both vertically and horizontally, and provided with a nozzle by which the flame is directed upon the object.

car-bŏn-ŏm´-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *carbon*, *o* connective, and *meter.*] An instrument for detecting the presence of an excess of carbonic acid by its action on lime-water. (*Webster.*)

car´-bŏn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *carbon; -ous.*] The same as Carbonic (q.v.).

car´-bŏn-yl, *s. & a.* [From Lat., &c. *carbon* = charcoal, and Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = . . . matter as a principle of being.] A diatomic radical having the formula CO″.

carbonyl chloride, *s.* [Carbon oxychloride.]

car-bŏ-trī´-ą-mīne, *s.* [From Eng. *carbo(n)*; Lat. prefix *tri* = three, and Eng. *amine.*] [Amines.]

Chem.: Guanidine, CH_5N_3 or $C^{iv}\begin{Bmatrix}NH_2\\NH''\\NH_2\end{Bmatrix}$

An organic base produced by the action of ammonia on chloropicrin, also by heating cyanamide, CH_2N_2, in alcoholic solution with ammonium chloride. Also by oxidizing guanine with HCl and $KClO_3$. Guanidine forms colourless crystals, forming an alkaline solution with water, which absorbs CO_2. Guanidine boiled with baryta water yields ammonia and urea. Methyl, phenyl, &c. guanidines are known. (See *Watts: Dict. of Chemistry.*)

car-bŏv´-ĭn-āte, *s.* [From Eng. *carbovin(ic)*, and suff. *-ate* (*Chem.*).] A salt of carbovinic acid.

car-bŏ-vĭn´-ĭc, *a.* [From Eng. *carbo(n)*, and *vinic* (q.v.).]

carbovinic acid, *s.* The same as Ethyl carbonic acid (q.v.).

car´ bóy, *s.* [Corrupted from Pers. *garábah* = a large flagon.] A large globular glass vessel, protected with wicker-work, and used for containing sulphuric acid and other corrosive liquids.

"Boil the whole . . . set it . . . aside in a corked *carboy* before it be bottled. Stir it well, and set it aside in *carboys.*"—*Ure: S.V. Liqueurs.*

car´-bŭn-cle, * car-bŏn-cle, char-bŏn-cle, * char-buc-le, * car-boc-le, * char-buk-elle, * char-bok-ull, *s.* [Fr. *carbuncle*; Ital. *carboncolo*; Sp. *carbonco*; Ger. *karbunchel*; all from Lat. *carbunculus* = a little coal, dimin. of *carbo* = a coal.]

1. *Min.:* A precious stone, a variety of garnet, of a deep-red colour, found in the East Indies. When held up to the sun its deep tinge becomes exactly the colour of a burning coal. In the Middle Ages it was popularly supposed to have the power of giving out light. It is cut in a form called concave cabochon.

"The stone noblest of alle
The which that men *carbuncle* calle."
Gower: C. A., I. 57.

"And they set in it four rows of stones: the first row was a sardius, a topaz, and a *carbuncle* . . ."—*Exod.* xxxix. 10.

2. *Script.:* The carbuncle of Exod. xxxix. 10, Heb. בָּרֶקֶת (*bareketh*), and that of Ezek. xxxviii. 13, Heb. בָּרְקַת (*barkath*), is probably the emerald; that of Is. liv. 12, Heb. אַקְדָּח (*ekdaḥh*), is an unidentified flashing gem.

3. *Med.:* A malignant boil or ulcer, forming a hard round tumour, and differing from an ordinary boil in having no core.

* **car-bŭn´-clĕd,** *a.* [Carbuncle.]

1. Set with carbuncles.

"An armour all of gold; it was a king's.—
—He has deserv'd it; were it *carbuncled*
Like holy Phœbus' car."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., iv. 8.

2. Affected or marked with carbuncles; suffering from a carbuncle.

car-bŭn´-cu-lar, *a.* [Eng. *carbuncle; -ar.*] Of or pertaining to a carbuncle; of the nature of a carbuncle. (*Johnson.*)

* **car-bŭn´-cu-lāte,** *a.* [Lat. *carbunculatus*, pa. par. of *carbunculo* = (1) to suffer from carbuncles; (2) (of plants) = to be blasted.]

O. Bot.: Blasted by excessive heat or cold.

* **car-bŭn´-cu-lā´-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *carbunculatio*; from *carbunculo* = (1) to suffer from carbuncles, (2) (of plants) = to be blasted.] The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants, either by excessive heat or excessive cold. (*Harris.*)

* **car-bŭn´-cu-lyne,** *a.* [Lat. *carbuncul(us)*; Eng. suff. *-yne* = *ine.*] Full of red pebbles or clods.

"Black erthe is apte, and londe *carbunculyne.*"—*Palladius*, xii. 39.

* **car´-bu-rĕt,** *s.* [From Eng., &c. *carbo(n)*, and suff. *-uret* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A compound formed by the combination of carbon with another substance.

car-bu-rĕt´-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *carburet; -ed.*]

Chem.: Combined with carbon, or holding carbon in solution. The gas known among miners as *fire-damp* is pure carburetted hydrogen.

car-bu-rĕt´-tŏr, car-bu-rĕt´-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *carburet; -or.*]

Chem.: An apparatus for making carburets, through which coal-gas, hydrogen, or air is passed through or over a liquid hydrocarbon, to increase or confer the illuminating power. They may be said to be of two kinds, though the purpose differs rather than the construction: (1) for enriching gas, (2) for carbureting air. The former of the two was the primary idea; the latter was suggested as the matter was developed.

car-bu-rī-zā´-tion, *s.* [From Eng. *carburet; -iz;* and *-ation.*]

Of iron: The act of combining it with carbon with the view of converting it into steel.

car´-bŷl, *s.* [From Eng *carb(on)*, and Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = . . . matter as a principle of being.] (See compound.)

carbyl-sulphate, *s.* [Ethionic Oxide.]

car-cą-jŏu (j as zh), *s.* [N. Amer. Indian.]

Zoology: 1. The Glutton (*Gulo luscus*).

2. The American Badger *Meles labradorica.*
3. Wrongly applied to the Canadian Lynx.

† **car-ca-net** (*Eng.*), * **car-cant** (*Scotch*), *s.* [A diminutive of Fr. *carcan* = a chain or collar; Dut. *karkant;* Low Lat. *carcannum;* cf. Icel. *kverk* (in comp. *kverka*) = the throat.]

1. A jewelled chain or collar.

"Round thy neck in subtle ring
Make a *carcanet* of rays."
Tennyson: Adeline, 5.

2. A pendant ornament of the head.

"Vpon thair forebrows thay did beir
Targats and tablets of trim warks,
Pendants and *carcants* shining cleir."
Watson's Coll., ii. 10.

car'-cass, * **car-cais,** * **car-cays,** * **car-case,** * **car-keys,** * **car-kasse,** * **car-kas,** *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *carquasse* = "a carkasse or dead corps" (*Cotgrave*); Fr. *carcasse;* Ital. *carcassa* = a bomb, a shell; *carcasso* = a quiver, hulk; Sp. *carcasa;* Low Lat. *tarcasius* = a quiver; Pers. *tarkash* = a quiver.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

† (1) A body.

"Lovely her face; was ne'er so fair a creature,
For earthly *carcass* had a heavenly feature."
Oldham: Poems

(2) A dead body, a corpse.

"*Carkeys. Corpus, cadaver.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*
"Could I myself the bloody banquet join?
No—to the dogs that *carcass* I resign."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxii. 473-8.

¶ Now only used in contempt.

(3) The body of a slaughtered animal, after the head, limbs, and offal have been removed

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The decayed or ruined remains of anything.

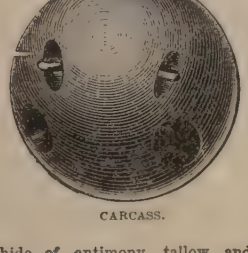
"A rotten *carcass* of a boat, not rigg'd,
Nor tackle, sail, nor mast."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2

(2) Any rotten or corrupt body.

"'Society,' says he, 'is not dead: that *Carcass,* which you call dead Society, is but her mortal coil which she has shuffled-off, to assume a nobler . . .'"—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus,* bk. iii., ch. v.

(3) The unfinished framework or skeleton of anything: thus, the *carcass* of a house = the walls; the *carcass* of a ship = the ribs, with keel, stem, and stern-post, after the planks are stripped off.

II. *Mil.:* A cast-iron, thick-metalled, spherical shell, having three fire-holes. Filled with a composition of saltpetre, sulphur, rosin,



CARCASS.

sulphide of antimony, tallow, and Venice turpentine, which burns about twelve minutes. Fired from smooth-bore guns, howitzers and mortars. Used to ignite combustible materials.

¶ For the distinction between *carcass* and *body,* see BODY.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

carcass-flooring, *s.*

Carpent.: That which supports the boarding, or floor-boards above, and the ceiling below, being a grated frame of timber, varying in many particulars. (*Gwilt.*)

carcass-roofing, *s.*

Carpent.: The grated frame of timber-work which spans the building, and carries the boarding and other covering. (*Gwilt.*)

carcass-saw, *s.* A kind of tenon-saw. The blade is strengthened by a metallic backing, which is bent over and closed upon it with a hammer. (*Knight.*)

* **car-cat,** * **car-kat, car-ket, car-cant,** *s.* [CARCANET.]

1. A necklace. (*Scotch.*)

"Thair collars, *carcats,* and hals beids."
Maitland Poems, p. 277.

2. A pendant ornament of the head. (*Watson: Coll.*)

3. A garland of flowers worn as a necklace. (*Discipline.*) (*Jamieson.*)

* **car-çeir,** * **car-çer,** *v.t.* [Low Lat. *carcero.* CARCER, *s.*] To imprison.

"This Felton had bein tuyse *carceired* by the Duke [of Buckinghame] . . ."—*Gordon: Hist. Earls of Sutherl.,* p. 406.

car'-çel, *s.* [The name of the inventor.]

carcel-lamp, *s.* A French lamp, in which the oil is raised to the wick by clock work. It was invented early in the 19th cent., and is used in some lighthouses.

* **car'-çĕl-ạge,** *s.* [Sp. *carcelage;* Low Lat. *carcelagium, carceragium* = a prison fee; from *carcer* = a prison.] Prison fees.

car'-çĕr, *s.* [Lat. *carcer* = a goal, a prison.] A prison: a starting-post or goal.

* **car'-çĕr-ăl,** *a.* [Lat. *carceralis* = belonging to a prison; *carcer* = a prison.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of a prison.

"Notwithstanding through favour they were contented that he should be released from his *carceral* indurance. . . ."—*Fox: Martyrs: Hen. VI.,* 1.

car-çĕr'-ụ-lar, *a.* [From Eng. *carcerule* (q.v.), and suff. *-ar.*]

Bot.: Of or belonging to a carcerule. (*Lindley.*)

car-çĕr-ụle, *s.* [A dimin. from Lat. *carcer.*]

Bot.: An indehiscent many-celled, superior fruit, such as that of the linden. Also employed among fungals to denote their sporecase. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

car-chăr'-ĭ-ăs, *s.* [Gr. καρχαρίας (*karcharias*) = a kind of shark.]

Ichthy.: A genus of sharks, the typical one of the family Carcharidæ. *Carcharias vulgaris* is the White Shark. *C. vulpes* the Fox Shark, *C glaucus* the Blue Shark.

car-chăr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Gr. καρχαρίας (*karcharias*) = a kind of shark, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: The most typical family of Sharks, placed under the fish-order Selachia and the sub-order Plagiostomata. They have large triangular sharp teeth, two dorsal fins, both without spines, a head of the ordinary form (not hammer-shaped as in the allied family Zygænidæ), and no spiracles. [CARCHARIAS.]

car-chăr-ŏ-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. κάρχαρος (*karcharos*) = jagged, pointed; καρχαρίας (*karcharias*) = a kind of shark; ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδοντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: Various fossil sharks known by their teeth, which have been found in the Eocene of Sheppey, as well as in the cretaceous rocks, whilst some dredged up by the "Challenger" expedition are believed to be Miocene.

car-chăr-ŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. κάρχαρος (*karcharos*) = jagged, pointed; καρχαρίας (*karcharias*) = a kind of shark, and ὄψις (*opsis*) = a face.]

Geol.: A genus of carboniferous shark-like fishes. (*Stormonth.*)

car-çĭn-ō'-dēs, *s.* [Gr. καρκινώδης (*karkinôdês*) = cancerous.]

Bot.: A term applied to what is commonly called canker in trees, which may in general be characterized as a slow decay inducing deformity. The appearances are very different in different plants, and the same plant, as the apple, may even exhibit three or four different varieties.

* **car-çĭn-ō-lŏg'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *carcinolog(y); -ical.*] Pertaining to carcinology.

* **car-çĭn-ŏl'-ō-ġy,** *s.* [Gr. καρκίνος (*karkinos*) = a crab; λογος (*logos*) = a treatise, discourse.] The science which treats of the crab and other crustaceans.

car-çĭn-ō-ma, *s.* [Lat. *carcinoma;* from Gr. καρκίνωμα (*karkinōma*); from καρκίνος (*karkinos*) = a crab, a cancer.]

1. *Med.:* A name given to cancer, owing to a certain resemblance which some forms of the disease present to a crab. [CANCER.]

"When this process commences it is in that stage which has been denominated *carcinoma,* or cancer."—*Copland: Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

2. *Bot.:* A disease in trees when the bark separates; an acrid sap exuding and ulcerating the surrounding parts.

car-çĭn-ŏm'-a-toŭs, *a.* [Lat. *carcinoma;* Gr. καρκινωμα (*karkinōma*), genit. καρκινωματος (*karkinōmatos*); and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to carcinoma or cancer. (*Ash, &c.*)

car'-çĭn-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. καρκίνος (*karkinos*) = a crab, a cancer.]

1. *Pathol.:* A cancer.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of short-tailed Crustacea. *Carcinus Mœnas* is a small crab common around the shores of Britain. It is eaten by the poor, but is not equal to the larger crab, *Cancer pagurus* (q.v.).

card (1), *s. & a.* [Fr. *carte;* Ital. & Sp. *carta,* Ger. *karte;* Dut. *kaart;* from Lat. *charta;* all = paper.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) *Gen.:* A piece of pasteboard, or material made of several sheets of paper united.

(2) *Specially:*

(*a*) A small oblong piece of fine pasteboard, on which is printed a person's name and (sometimes) address, to be left by visitors calling at a house.

"Our first *cards* were to Carabas House. My Lady's are returned by a great big flunky; and I leave you to fancy my poor Betsy's discomfiture as the lodging-house maid took in the *cards,* and Lady St. Michael's drives away, though she actually saw us at the drawing-room window."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs,* ch. xxviii.

(*b*) The same as *Postal-card* (q.v.).

(*c*) The same as II. 1 (q.v.).

(*d*) The programme of any sports, especially races.

"The *card* was a pretty good one, and the stands and rings received a fair amount of patronage."—*Daily Telegraph,* May 11, 1881.

¶ *On the cards:* Possible. (*Colloquial.*)

2. *Fig.:* An indicator or guide.

"On life's vast ocean diversely we sail,
Reason the *card,* but passion is the gale."
Pope: Essay on Man, ii. 108.

¶ *To speak by the card:* To be very exact or careful in one's words.

"How absolute the knave is! we must *speak by the card,* or equivocation will undo us."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* v. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Games:*

(1) One of a number of small oblong pieces of thin pasteboard marked with divers points and figures, and used in games of chance or skill.

"Soon as she spreads her hand, th' aerial guard
Descend, and sit on each important *card.*"
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iii. 32.

¶ Playing-cards were probably invented in the East. In Italy they originally bore the name of *Naibi,* and they are still, in Spain and Portugal, called *Naipes,* signifying, in the Eastern languages, divination. Cards were first painted by hand. The art of printing cards was discovered in Germany between 1350 and 1360. It has been stated that cards were in use in Spain in 1332. In 1387, John I., king of Castille, prohibited their use. In France card-playing was practised in 1361, and at the end of the fourteenth century we find Charles VI. amusing himself with cards during his sickness. The figures on modern cards are of French origin, and are said to have been invented between 1430 and 1461.

(2) *Pl.:* A game played with such cards.

(3) A piece in the game of dominoes.

2. *Naut.:* A circular sheet of paper on which the points of the compass are marked.

"The very ports they blow,
All the quarters that they know,
I' th' shipman's *card.*"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 3.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Card-basket, card-case, card-making, card-party, card-playing, card-rack, card-table.*

card-cutter, *s.* A machine for reducing cardboard to pieces of uniform and proper size for cards.

card-grinding, *a.* (See the subjoined compound.)

Card-grinding machine:

Mach.: A machine having a rotary emery-wheel revolving in a central position relatively to flats and card cylinders, which are arranged around it.

card-leaf tree, *s.*

Bot.: A West Indian name for Clusia.

card-maker (1), ***cardemaker,** *s.* A maker of playing-cards.

card-match, cardmatch, *s.* A match made by dipping pieces of card in melted sulphur.

"Take care that those may make the most noise who have the least to sell; which is very observable in the venders of *cardmatches*."—*Addison.*

card-press, *s.*

Printing: A small press adapted for printing cards.

card-sharper, *s.* One who cheats at cards.

card-sharping, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *card* & *sharp*, v. (q.v.).]

1. *As adj.:* Cheating at cards.

2. *As subst.:* The act or practice of cheating at cards.

card (2), **carde,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *carde;* Dut. *kaard;* Ger. *karde;* Dan. *karde;* Sw. *carda;* Sp. *carda;* Ital. *cardo;* all from Low Lat. *cardus;* Lat. *carduus* = a thistle, a teasel.]

A. *As substantive:*

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* The head of the thistle or teasel used for combing wool or flax.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cotton & Wool Manufacture, &c.:*

(1) An instrument for combing wool, flax, or cotton, to disentangle or tear apart the tus-socks, and lay the fibres in parallel order that they may be spun. It is a wire-brush in which the teeth are inserted obliquely through a piece of leather, or of cotton, linen, or indiarubber, which is then nailed to a wooden back. (*Knight.*)

"*Cards* are instruments which serve to disentangle the fibres of wool, cotton, or other analogous bodies, to arrange them in an orderly lap or fleece, and thereby prepare them to be spun into uniform threads. . . . *Cards* are formed of a sheet or fillet of leather, pierced with a multitude of small holes; in which are implanted small staples of wire, with bent projecting ends called teeth."—*Ure: Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

"*Carde*, wommanys instrument. *Cardus, discerpiculum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

(2) A sliver of fibre from a carding-machine.

2. *Menage:* A currying tool formed of a piece of card-clothing mounted on a back with a handle, and used as a substitute for a curry-comb.

3. *Weaving:* One of the perforated paste-boards or sheet-metal plates in the Jacquard attachments to looms for weaving figured fabrics.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

card-clothing, *s.* The garniture of a carding-machine.

card-maker (2), *s.* A maker of a carding instrument.

"*Cardmaker. Cardifactor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Am not I Christophero Sly, by occupation a *card-maker*."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew,* Induct.

card-setting, *a.* (See the subjoined compound.)

Card-setting machine: A machine for setting the bent wire teeth (*dents*) in the bands or fillets of leather, or alternate layers of cotton, linen, and india-rubber, which form the backing of the wire brush of the carding-machine.

* **card** (1), *v.i.* [Card (1), *s.*] To play at cards, to gamble.

card (2), * **car-dyn,** * **kar-dyn,** *v.t.* [Card (2), *s.*]

I. *Lit.:* To comb, to disentangle, cleanse, and straighten wool or flax with a card.

"*Cardyn* wolle. *Carpo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The while their wives do sit
Beside them, *carding* wool."
May: Virgil.

II. *Figuratively:*

* **1.** To clean or clear, to expurgate.

"If it be *carded* with covertise."—*P. Plowman* (5628).

"This book must be *carded* and purged."—*Shelton: Don Quixote.*

* **2.** To mix, mingle.

"It is an excellent drink for a consumption to be drunk either alone, or *carded* with some other beer."—*Bacon: Natural and Experimental History.*

3. To scold sharply. (*Scotch.*)

car-dăm'-ĭ-nē, *s.* [Gr. καρδαμίνη (*kardaminē*), a dimin. of κάρδαμον (*kardamon*) = water cress, from the taste of the leaves.]

Bot.: An extensive genus of herbaceous cruciferous plants, of which four species are British. *Cardamine pratensis,* the Cuckoo-flower or Lady's-smock, is a common but pretty meadow-plant, with large pale lilac flowers. A double variety is sometimes found wild. *C. hirsuta* is a common weed everywhere, varying in size, according to soil, from six to eighteen inches in height. The leaves and flowers of this species form an agreeable salad. This species produces young plants from the leaves, all that is necessary being to place them on a moist grassy or mossy surface. *Cardamine amara* is also not unfrequent.

card'-ą-mŏm, *s.* [Lat. *cardamomum;* from Gr. καρδάμωμον (*kardamōmon*).]

1. *Bot.:* [Amomum.]

2. *Comm., &c.:* The aromatic tonic seeds of various zingiberaceous plants, as *Elettaria cardamomum,* and *Amomum cardamomum,* which, besides their medicinal use, form an ingredient in curries, sauces, &c.

"The *cardamoms* of commerce are produced by the *Alpinia cardamomum,* a plant of the order Zingiberaceæ (Ginger-worts). In Eastern Bengal the fruit of the *A. aromaticum* is similarly employed."—*Lindl.: Vegt. Kingd.* (1847), pp. 166-7.

3. *Pharm.* (pl. *cardamoms*): Cardamomum is the seed of *Elettaria cardamomum,* a native of Malabar, an endogenous plant belonging to the order Zingiberaceæ. The dark-coloured triangular seeds are contained in oblong tri-angular capsules of a light-yellow colour. The seeds have a fragrant odour and an aromatic taste. They are used in the form of tincture as an aromatic stimulant and carminative, often given with purgative medicines to prevent griping.

card'-bŏard, *s.* [Eng. *card,* and *board.*] Pasteboard paper stiffened by several layers being joined together. Bristol board is all white paper, and is made of two or more sheets according to the thickness required. Other qualities are made by inclosing common thick paper between sheets of white or coloured papers of the required quality.

cardboard-press, *s.* A press having a pair of rolls adapted to be closed together with great force, and used to smooth and polish sheets of card passed therethrough.

card'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Card (2), *v.*]

* **card'-ẽr** (1), *s.* [Card (1), *v.*] One who is addicted to card-playing, a gambler.

". . . coggers, *carders,* dicers, sellers of lands, and bank-routs, issewe out of that lake and filthy poddell."—*Woolton: Christian Manual,* sign. I. vi., 1576.

card'-ẽr (2), *s.* & *a.* [Card (2), *v.*]

A. *As subst.:* One who, or an instrument which, cards wool.

"The clothiers all have put off
The spinsters, *carders,* fullers, weavers."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

B. *As adj.:* (See the subjoined compound).

carder-bee, *s.* A social bee, *Bombus muscorum,* found wild in West Europe. It is yellow in colour. It cards or teases out the moss or other material to be used in making its nest comfortable. A file of carder-bees stand out in a line from their nest; the first takes a piece of moss, teases it with its fore legs, then pushing it under the body to the next bee. This second one picks it up and repeats the process. So does the next and the next, till the last of the file pushes the carded moss under its body into the nest. The bee is one of the common British species. One who removes its nest to a box among flowers outside his window, and strews moss loosely about, can see the whole carding process carried out before his eyes.

car'-dĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart.]

Anat.: The upper orifice of the stomach, where the œsophagus enters it.

car'-dĭ-ăc, * **car'-dĭ-ăck,** * **car'-dĭ-acke,** * **car-di-ake, car'-dĭ-ą-cal,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *cardiaque;* Lat. *cardiacus;* Gr. καρδιακός (*kardiakos*) = pertaining to the heart; καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Shaped like a heart. [Cardiac-wheel.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anatomy:*

(1) Of or pertaining to the heart.

"These impulses act through the *cardiac* nerves."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.,* vol. i., ch. 7.

(2) Of or pertaining to the upper orifice of the stomach. (*Dunglison, Webster.*)

2. *Med.:* Applied to medicines which act as stimulants by exciting the action of the heart through the stomach; cordial, stimulant.

"The stomachick, *cardiack,* and diuretick qualities of this fountain . . ."—*Bishop Berkeley: Siris,* § 64.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Medical:*

(1) A medicine which stimulates by exciting the action of the heart through the stomach; a cordial, stimulant.

(2) A cardiacle.

"A cardiakylle or *cardiake; cardia, cardiaca.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

* 2. *Bot.* (*of the form* Cardiacke): A plant, *Alliaria officinalis.*

* **cardiac-passion,** *s.* A disorder of the stomach, now called heartburn (q.v.).

cardiac-wheel, *s.*

Mech.: A heart-shaped wheel, acting as a cam. [Heart-wheel.]

* **car'-dĭ-acke,** *s.* [Cardiac, B. 2.]

car'-dĭ-ą-cle, * **car'-dy'-ą-cle,** * **car'-dĭ-ą-kўlle,** *s.* [Cardiac, *a.*] A disorder or disease of the heart.

"*Cardyacle. Cardiaca.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"I have almost y-caught a *cardiacle;*
By corpus boones, but I have triacle."
Chaucer: The Prologe of the Pardoner, 13,728-9.

car'-dĭ-ą-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *cardi(um),* the typical genus, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-adæ.*]

Zool.: A family of the acephalous Testaceæ, with equivalve, convex, bivalve shells, having salient summits curved towards the hinge, which, when viewed sideways, give them the appearance of a heart. (*Craig.*) [Cardium.]

† **car-dĭ-ăg'-răph-ў,** *s.* [Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart, γραφη (*graphē*) = a writing, treatise; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

Anat.: An anatomical description of the heart.

car-dĭ-ăl'-ğĭ-ą (*Lat.*), **car'-dĭ-ăl-ğў** (*Eng.*), *s.* [Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = heart; ἄλγος (*algos*) = pain, from ἀλγέω (*algeō*) = to suffer pain.]

Med.: The medical term for what is popularly known as heartburn, a form of indigestion in which there is excessive acidity and flatulence of the stomach, attended frequently with considerable pain and discomfort. [Heartburn.]

"*Cardialgia* chiefly occurs during the period of digestion . . ."—*Copland: Practical Medicine* (*Indigestion*).

† **car-dĭ-ăl'-ğĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *cardialg(y); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to cardialgia or heartburn.

car-dĭ-ăn'-dra, *s.* [Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = a heart.]

Bot.: A genus of Hydrangeaceæ, consisting of a single species from Japan. It is a shrub; the anthers are heart-shaped, whence its name.

car-dĭ-ĕl-cō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart; ἕλκώσις (*helkōsis*) = suppuration, ulceration.]

Med.: Suppuration of the heart.

car-dĭ-eür-ўs-ma, *s.* [Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart; εὖρυς (*eurus*) = broad.]

Med.: A morbid dilatation of the heart.

car'-dĭ-nal, * **car-den-alle,** * **car-dĭ-nale,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *cardinal;* Lat. *cardinalis;* from *cardo* = a hinge. A letter, professing to have been penned by Pope Anacletus I., in the first century, but in reality forged in the ninth, says:—"Apostolica sedes cardo et caput omnium Ecclesiarum a Domino est constituta; et sicut cardine ostium regitur, sic hujus S. Sedis auctoritate omnes Ecclesiæ reguntur." = "The Apostolic chair has been constituted by the Lord the hinge and head of all the Churches; and as a door is controlled by its hinge, so all Churches are governed by this Holy Chair." Pope Leo IX. points out the relation in which the word cardinal stood to the idea of a hinge:—"Clerici summæ Sedis *Cardinales* dicuntur, cardini utique illi quo cætera moventur vicinum adhærentes."="The clerics of the supreme Chair are called Cardi-

nals, as undoubtedly adhering more nearly to that hinge by which all things are moved."—(*Trench: On the Study of Words*, 2nd ed., pp. 76, 77.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. That on which a thing or matter revolves or depends; most important, chief, principal.

2. Of a deep-red colour, less vivid than scarlet. (Used also substantively.)

". . . holy men I thought ye,
Upon my soul, two reverend *cardinal* virtues;
But *cardinal* sins, and hollow hearts, I fear ye."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 1.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Church Hist.:* The highest dignitary in the Roman Catholic Church under the Pope. They are seventy in number, in allusion to the seventy disciples sent out by our Lord, and have the right of electing the Pope. They include six cardinal bishops, fifty cardinal priests, and fourteen cardinal deacons, who constitute the sacred college, and are chosen by the Pope. The dress of a cardinal is a red cassock, a rochet, a short purple mantle, and a red hat, to show that they should be ready to shed their blood for the Holy See. Before the reign of Nicolaus II. in the eleventh century, the Roman pontiffs were elected by the whole clergy of the city of Rome, and by the prominent laity—nay, even by the body of the citizens. This pontiff transferred the election primarily to the cardinals, the other parties signifying their assent, and, finally, Alexander III., in the Third Lateran Council (A.D. 1179), limited the election to the cardinals, two-thirds of whom must vote for the person elected. This is the method of election which still prevails.

A CARDINAL.

"Good father *cardinal*, cry thou, amen."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

* 2. *Ord. Lang.:* A red cloak worn by women, and so called from a supposed resemblance in form or colour to a cardinal's cape.

"Now duffle *cardinals* begin to have the ascendant."
—*P. Kirkmichael: Banffs. Statist. Acc.*, xii. 468.

cardinal-beetle, *s.*

Entom.: Pyrochroa coccinea.

cardinal-bird, *s.* [CARDINAL-GROSBEAK.]

cardinal-flower, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Lobelia cardinalis;* (2) *Cleome cardinalis.*

cardinal-grosbeak, *s.*

Ornith.: A bird (*Cardinalis virginianus*), a native of North America, also called the Cardinal-bird. It belongs to the Coccothraustinæ or Grosbeaks, a sub-family of the Fringillidæ. It is distinguished by its bright scarlet plumage and crested head. The male has a loud, clear note.

cardinal-numbers, *s. pl.* The numbers one, two, three, &c., in distinction from the ordinal numbers first, second, third, &c.

cardinal-points, *s. pl.* The four points of the compass—east, west, north, and south.

cardinal's-cap, cardinal-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Lobelia cardinalis, so called from its resemblance in colour to a cardinal's hat.

"The species are, 1. Greater ramplons, with a crimson spiked flower, commonly called the scarlet *cardinal's flower*. 2. The blue *cardinal's flower*."—*Miller.*

cardinal-teeth, *s. pl.*

Conchol.: Those teeth placed immediately behind the bases, and between the lateral teeth, where such exist; central teeth, those immediately below the umbo, as in the common cockle, *Cardium edulis.*

* **car-dĭn-ăl-āte,** *v.t.* [CARDINALATE, *s.*] To raise to the rank of cardinal.

"What though it were granted that Panovantan was *cardinalated* by an intruding pope?"—*Bishop Hall: Honour of Married Clergy*, § 20.

car'-dĭn-ăl-āte, *s.* [Fr. *cardinalat;* Lat. *cardinalatus.*] The office or dignity of a cardinal; cardinalship.

"An ingenious cavalier, hearing that an old friend of his was advanced to a *cardinalate*, went to congratulate his eminence upon his new honour."—*L'Estrange.*

† **car-dĭn-ăl-ĭ'-tĭăl (tĭ as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *cardinal; -itial.*] Of the rank of or pertaining to a cardinal.

"He raised him to the *cardinalitial* dignity."—*Wiseman: Lives of Four Last Popes.*

† **car'-dĭn-ăl-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *cardinal; -ize.*] To raise to the office or dignity of cardinal.

"He hath, above the want of carnal popes, *cardinalized* divers, to the bolstering up of the Borgheslan faction."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 306.

* **car'-dĭn-ăl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *carnal; -ly.*] A corruption of carnally.

"*Eth.* Marry, sir, by my wife; who, if she had been a woman *cardinally* given, might have been accused in fornication, adultery, and all uncleanliness there."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

car'-dĭn-ăl-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *cardinal; -ship.*] The office or rank of a cardinal. (*Bp. Hall.*)

* **car'-dĭńg** (1), * **car'-dyng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CARD (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of playing at cards; gambling.

"Caylys, *cardyng* and haserdy."—*Reliq. Antiq.*, ii. 224.

"*Carding* and dicing have a sort of good fellows also going commonly in their company, as blind fortune, stumbling chance, &c."—*Ascham: Toxophilus.*

card'-ĭńg (2), **car'-dyńge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CARD (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or process of combing, cleaning, and preparing wool, &c., for spinning.

"A *Cardynge: carptorium.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

2. A roll of wool as it comes from the carding-machine.

carding-machine, *s.*

Woollen Manuf.: A machine for combing, cleansing, and preparing wool, hemp, flax, or cotton for spinning. In 1748 Lewis Paul patented two different machines for carding. They were not brought into extensive use; and twelve years afterwards Hargreaves brought out a similar invention under the auspices of Mr. Robert Peel, of Bamber Bridge, grandfather of the famous Sir Robert Peel. Arkwright subsequently introduced improvements. The invention of the carding-machine has been of immense importance to this country.

car-dĭn'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [From Lat. *cardo* (genit. *cardinis*) = a hinge.]

Palæont.: A genus of shells, family Cyprinidæ. No recent species. Fossil ranging from the Silurian to the Inferior Oolite 71, not counting the sub-genus Anthracosia, of which there are forty species, extending from the Upper Silurian to the Carboniferous period inclusive. Anthracosia is the "mussel" of the "mussel-band," which, in some places, constitutes a marked feature of the carboniferous strata. (*Woodward & Tate.*)

car-dĭ-ō-car'-pŏn, *s.* [From Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = heart, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Palæont.: A heart-shaped fruit, probably gymnospermous, found in the Carboniferous and Devonian rocks.

* **car-dĭ-ŏg'-raph-ў,** *s.* [CARDIAGRAPHY.]

car'-dĭ-ōĭd, *s.* [From Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart; and suff. *-oid.*]

Math.: An algebraic curve, so named by Castellani, from its resemblance in figure to a heart.

* **car-dĭ-ŏl'-ō-ġў,** *s.* [From Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart; and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse, treatise.]

Anat.: A treatise or discourse on the heart and its diseases.

† **car-dĭ-ŏm'-ĕt-rў,** *s.* [From Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart; and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Med.: The approximate measurement of the heart of the living subject, by percussion or auscultation.

car-dĭ-ō-pneū-măt'-ĭc (p silent), *a.* [Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart, and Eng. *pneumatic* (q.v.).]

Physiol.: Having relation both to the heart and to the air of the lungs and bronchial tubes.

car-dĭ-ō-spĕr'-mŭm, *s.* [From Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart; and σπέρμα (*sperma*) = seed; so named in allusion to the heart-shaped scars on the seed at the point of attachment.

Bot.: A genus of plants of the order Sapindaceæ (Soapworts). It consists of a number of climbing shrubs, or herbs, mostly annuals, having tendrils like the vine. The leaves are twice ternate or very compound, and the leaflets vary much in form. There are upwards of a dozen species known, the greater number of which are natives of South America. The Common Heart-seed (*Cardiospermum halicacabum*), also called Winter-cherry or Heart-pea, is a widely distributed plant, found in all tropical countries. In the Moluccas the leaves are cooked and eaten as a vegetable, and on the Malabar coast are used with castor-oil, and taken internally for lumbago, &c. The root is laxative, diuretic, and demulcent. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

car-dĭ-ŏt'-ō-mў, *s.* [Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = a heart; τόμη (*tomē*) = a cutting; τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Surg.: Dissection of the heart.

car-dĭ-sō'-ma, *s.* [Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = a heart; σῶμα (*sōma*) = the body.]

Zool.: A genus of decapod crustaceans, belonging to the family Brachyura. *Cardisoma carnifex* is a West Indian species of land-crab living in mangrove swamps.

car-dĭs'-są, *s.* [Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = a heart.]

Zool.: A sub-genus of bivalve-shelled mollusca, allied to the Cardium; the shell is heart-shaped, and excessively compressed; the anterior side truncate and often concave; posterior side rounded. (*Craig.*)

car-dĭ'-tą, *s.* [Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart.]

Zool.: A genus of mollusca, belonging to the family Cyprinidæ; shell bivalve, cardiform, subtransverse, ribbed; cardinal teeth, 1—0, or 2—1; lateral, 1—1. Recent species known, fifty-four, chiefly from tropical seas; fossil 170, from the Trias onward.

car-dī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart, and med. suff. *-itis*, expressing inflammation.]

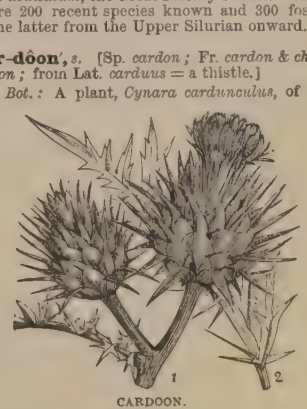
Med.: Inflammation of the pericardium and endocardium, the serous membranes which invest the heart and line its cavities. Carditis is usually the sequel of acute rheumatism, of which it is a dangerous complication, and it is then called rheumatic carditis.

car'-dĭ-ŭm *s.* [Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart; from the shape.]

Zool.: The Cockle. A genus of testaceous animals, having the shell bivalve, ventricose, the umbones prominent, the margins crenulated. *Cardium edule* is the Cockle (q.v.); *C. aculeatum*, the Great Prickly Cockle. There are 200 recent species known and 300 fossil, the latter from the Upper Silurian onward.

car-dôon', *s.* [Sp. *cardon;* Fr. *cardon* & *chardon;* from Lat. *carduus* = a thistle.]

Bot.: A plant, *Cynara cardunculus*, of the


CARDOON.
1. Flowers. 2. Leaf.

sub-order Cynarocephalæ, resembling the artichoke. The blanched leaves and leaf-stalks are eaten in salads.

"In consequence, there were immense beds of the thistle, as well as of the *cardoon*."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. viii., p. 148.

car'-dow, cur'-dow, *v.t.* [Jamieson suggests Fr. *cuir* = leather, and *duire* = to fashion, frame.] To botch, to mend, to patch, as a tailor. (Used in Tweeddale.)

car'-dow-er, *s.* [Scotch *cardow; -er.*] A botcher or mender of old clothes.

card'-thĭs-tle, * carde'-thĭs-tle (tle as **el),** *s.* [Lat. *carduus* = a thistle, and Eng. *thistle.*]

Bot.: A plant, *Dispsacus sylvestris.* (*Lyte.*)

car-du-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cardu(us)* = a thistle; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: The Thistles, a sub-order of asteroid or composite plants, of which the Carduus, or Thistle, is the type.

*** car-due,** *s.* [Lat. *carduus.*] A thistle, teazle.

"A *cardue*, ether a tasil . . . sente to the cedre of the Liban and seide, . . ."—*Wycliffe:* 2 *Paralip.*, xxv. 18. (Purvey.)

car-du-ē'-lĭs, *s.* [Lat. *carduelis*, from *carduus* = a thistle, from its being the food of the bird.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, family Fringillidæ, and sub-family Fringillinæ (True Finches). *Carduelis elegans* is the Goldfinch. It is a native of Britain, and is one of the handsomest of our birds. [Goldfinch.] *C. canaria* is the Canary-bird [Canary], and *C. spinus* the Aberdevine or Siskin (q.v.).

car-dŭn-çĕl'-lŭs, *s.* [A dimin. from Lat. *carduus.*]

Bot.: A genus of the thistle group of Compositæ. Nine species are known, all natives of the Mediterranean district. Some are stemless herbs, others grow to a height of from one to two feet.

car'-du-ŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Bot.: The Thistle, a genus of composite plants, comprising numerous species, many of which are natives of Britain. About 100 species are known. *Carduus lanceolatus* (Spear Thistle), is the emblem of Scotland and the badge of the clan Stewart. *C. marianus* is the Holy Thistle.

carduus benedictus, *s.* [Lat. *benedictus* = blessed; *benedico* = to bless.]

Bot.: A plant, the Blessed Thistle, so called from its supposed extreme efficacy in many diseases. The leaves were used in medicine as a stomachic and diaphoretic.

cāre, * kare, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *cearu, caru;* O. S. & Goth. *kara;* O. H. Ger. *kara; chara* = sorrow, lamentation; M. H. Ger. *karn* = to lament.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. Sorrow, grief.

"Profit of berthe is sorwe and *care* in lyuynge."—*Trevisa*, ii. 215.

"Ifir rewed of hir self ful sare
And hauid for hir sin slik *kare.*"
Metrical Homilies, p. 15.

2. Solicitude, anxiety, concern.

"I can be calm and free from care
On any shore, since God is there."
Cowper: The Soul that Loves God.

3. Caution, heed (especially in the phrases, *to have a care, to take care*).

"My lady prays you to have a *care* of him."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

"King Olaf, have a *care!*"—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-worship*, lect. 1.

4. Regard, charge, solicitude for, oversight.

"If we believe that there is a God, that takes *care* of us, . . ."—*Tillotson.*

". . . we, and our affairs,
Are part of a Jehovah's *cares.*"
Cowper: A Poetical Epistle to Lady Austen.

5. The object of one's regard or solicitude.

"Flushed were his cheeks, and glowing were his eyes:
Is she thy *care?* is she thy *care?* he cries."
Dryden: Virgil; Ecl. x. 33.

"Our fathers live (our first most tender *care*),
Thy good Menœtius breathes the vital air."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xvi. 19.

6. It is vaguely used in the sense of inclination or desire.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between *care, solicitude,* and *anxiety:* "These terms express mental pain in different degrees; *care* less than *solicitude,* and less than *anxiety. Care* consists of thought and feeling; *solicitude* and *anxiety* of feeling only. *Care* respects the past, present, and future; *solicitude* and *anxiety* regard the present and future. *Care* is directed towards the present and absent, near or at a distance; *solicitude* and *anxiety* are employed about that which is absent and at a certain distance. We are *careful* about the means; *solicitous* and *anxious* about the end; we are *solicitous* to obtain a good; we are *anxious* to avoid an evil. The *cares* of a parent exceed every other in their weight. He has an unceasing *solicitude* for the welfare of his children, and experiences many an *anxious* thought lest all his *care* should be lost upon them."

(2) He thus discriminates between *care, concern,* and *regard:*—"*Care* and *concern* consist both of thought and feeling, but the latter has less of thought than feeling; *regard* consists of thought only. We *care* for a thing which is the object of our exertions; we *concern* ourselves about a thing when it engages our attention; we have *regard* for a thing on which we set some value and bestow some reflection. *Care* is altogether an active principle; the *careful* man leaves no means untried in the pursuit of his object; *care* actuates him to personal endeavours; it is opposed to negligence. *Concern* is not so active in its nature; the person who is *concerned* will be contented to see exertions made by others; it is opposed to indifference. *Regard* is only a sentiment of the mind; it may lead to action, but of itself extends no farther than reflection. The business of life is the subject of *care;* religion is the grand object of *concern;* the esteem of others is an object of *regard.*"

(3) In his view the following is the difference between *care, charge,* and *management:*—"*Care* will include both *charge* and *management;* but, in the strict sense, it comprehends personal labour; *charge* involves responsibility; *management* includes regulation and order. . . . *Care* is employed in menial occupations, *charge* in matters of trust and confidence; *management* in matters of business and experience. The servant has *care* of the cattle; an instructor has the *charge* of youth; a clerk has the *management* of a business." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(4) For the distinction between *care* and *heed,* see Heed.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

¶ Compounds of obvious signification:—*Care-crazed, care-defying, care-encumbered, care-killing, care-untroubled, care-wounded.*

Care bed lair: A disconsolate situation; as "lying in the bed of care."

"Her heart was like to loup out at her mou',
In *care-bed lair* for three lang hours she lay."
Ross: Helenore, p. 56.

care-cake, car-cake, * ker-caik, *s.* A kind of small cake baked with eggs, and eaten on Fastern's een in different parts of Scotland.

"The dame was still busy broiling *car-cakes* on the girdle, . . ."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxvi.

*** Care Sonday,** *s.* According to Bellenden, the Sunday immediately preceding Good Friday; the fifth Sunday in Lent; Passion Sunday.

"Thus entrit prince James in Scotland, & come on *Care Sonday* in Lantern to Edinburgh."—*Bellend.: Cron.*, xvii. 1.

care-taker, *s.* One put in charge of a house or other property to take care of it.

*** care-tuned,** *a.* Influenced or set in motion by anxiety.

"More health and happiness betide my liege,
Than can my *care-tuned* tongue deliver him."
Shakesp.: Rich. II., iii. 2.

care-worn, careworn, *a.* Worn out with care; anxious.

"At the helm sat a youth, with countenance thoughtful and *careworn.*"
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 2.

cāre (1), *** kāre,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Care, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To be troubled, or grieved; to be in trouble or grief.

"For hire love y carke aut *care.*"
Lyric Poetry, p. 54.

2. To be anxious or solicitous about anything.

"Equal in strength; and rather than be less,
Cared not to be at all." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 48.

"Thinking thus of mankind, Charles naturally *cared* very little what they thought of him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. With *for:*

(1) To have a liking, affection, or desire for anything.

"The remarks are introduced by a compliment to the works of an author, who, I am sure, would not *care for* being praised at the expense of another's reputation."—*Addison.*

"He answers, 'Well, I *care* not *for* it.'"
Tennyson: Aylmer's Field 238.

(2) To take care for, be anxious about

". . . *Kares* nought *for* your lyng"
Alexander (ed Skeat), 563.

". . . not *care for* us; neither if half of us die, will they *care for* us."—2 *Sam.*, xviii. 3.

(3) To be influenced by respect or fear of any person or thing.

". . . Master, we know that thou art true, and *carest for* no man . . ."—*Mark*, xii 14.

4. To be inclined or disposed towards anything, to be solicitous or desirous of anything.

"Not *caring* to observe the wind,
Or the new sea explore." *Waller.*

"She cried, 'I *care* not to be wife.'"
Tennyson: Elaine, 933.

*** B.** *Reflexive:* To trouble, worry oneself.

"Therof ne *care* the nought."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,293.

*** C.** *Transitive:*

1. To regard, to care for. (*Scotch.*)

"He will aither have it, or els fight with you,—for he *cares* you not in his just quarrell."—*Pitscot. ie: Cron.*, p. 301.

2. To store with care, to preserve carefully.

"The way to make honour last is to do by it as men do by rich jewels, not incommon them to the everyday eye, but *care* them up, and wear them but on festivals."—*Feltham: Resolves*, i. 76. (*Latham.*)

cāre (2), *v.t.* [Cair.]

1. To drive. (*Scotch.*)

2. To rake. (*Scotch.*)

car-ēen', * car-îne, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *carine;* Fr. *carène;* Lat. *carina* = a keel; O. Fr. *carener;* Fr. *caréner* = to careen.]

A. *Trans.:* To cause a ship to heel over, or lie on one side, so as to show the keel, for the purpose of caulking, cleaning, or repairing.

". . . he could not prevail on them to *careen* a single ship."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To perform the operation described in I.

"We *careen'd* at the Marias."—*Dampier: Voyages*, vol. ii., c. 13.

* 2. To be inclined to one side.

"The fleet *careen'd*, the wind propitious fill'd
The swelling sails."
Shenstone: Love and Honour.

*** car-ēen'-age,** *s.* [Fr. *carénage* = (1) the act of careening; (2) a dock or place for careening.]

1. A place for careening vessels.

2. The expense of careening vessels.

car-ēened, * car-îned, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Careen, *v.*]

"She's come to moorage—
To lie aside until *carin'd.*"
Otia Sacra (Poems), p. 162: 1648.

car-ēen'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Careen, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Naut.: The act or process of causing a ship to incline over to one side; the operation of exposing a part of a ship's bottom by a purchase applied to the masts to tilt them laterally from the perpendicular. It was careening that upset the "Royal George" in 1782 at Spithead. (*Knight.*)

ca-rē'er, *s.* [Ital. *carriera* = a race-course; Fr. *carrière* = "an highway, rode or streete; also, a careere on horseback." (*Cotgrave.*) From O. Fr. *cariere* = a road for carrying; *carier* = to carry, transport in a car; Low Lat. *carrus* = a car.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

* 1. A race-course; the course on which a race is run.

"They had run themselves too far out of breath, to go back again the same *career.*"—*Sidney.*

2. A race, a course, swift motion.

"To give the rein, and, in the full *career,*
To draw the certain sword, or send the pointed spear." *Prior.*

"Such combat should be made on horse,
On foaming steed, in full *career.*"
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 31.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A rapid course.

"What rein can hold licentious wickedness,
When down the hill he holds his fierce *career?*"
Shakesp.: Hen. V., ii. 2.

2. A course or line of life; conduct.

"But know that Wrath divine, when most severe,
Makes Justice still the guide of his *career.*"
Cowper: Expostulation, 715.

". . . the new *careers* which open to the classes which once gave us soldiers and sailors, . . ."—*Times*, Nov. 11th, 1876.

B. *Falconry:* A flight or tour of the bird,

about 120 yards; if it mount higher, it is called a *double career*; if less, a *demi-career*.

ca-rē'er, *v.i.* [CAREER, *s.*] To move or run very rapidly.

"Sounds, too, had come in midnight blast,
Of charging steeds, *careering* fast
Along benharrow's shingly side."
Scott: The Lady of the Lake, iii. 7.

ca-rē'er-ĭng, ca-rē'er-in', *pr. par., a., adv., & s.* [CAREER, *v.*]

A & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

"[Their] wings were set with eyes; with eyes the wheels
Of beryl, and *careering* fires between."
Milton: P. L., vi. 756.

C. *As adv.:* Cheerfully. (*Scotch.*)

"Syne, wi' a social glass o' strunt,
They parted aff *careerin'*."
Burns: Halloween, 28.

D. *As subst.:* The act of moving or running very rapidly.

cāre'-fūl, * **cār'-fūl,** * **cāre'-fūlle,** *a.* [Eng. *care*; *-ful(l).*]

* 1. *Of things:* Causing or accompanied by care, trouble, or anxiety.

"Thei craked the cournales with *carefull* dyntes."
Alisaunde: Nag., 295.

"By him that raised me to this *careful* height."
Shakesp.: Rich. III., I. 3.

2. *Of persons:*

* (1) Full of care, trouble, or concern; anxious, solicitous.

"He cryed hym after with *careful* steuen."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems: Cleanness, 770.

"God kepe the prisoners out of sorwe, for *careful* thay were that day." *Sir Ferumbras*, 1,115.

† (2) With *of*, *for*, or *to*: Anxious, studious, concerned.

"Behold, thou hast been *careful for* us with all this care; what is to be done for thee?"—2 *Kings* iv. 13.

". . . we are not *careful to* answer thee in this matter."—*Dan.* iii. 16.

(3) Watchful, circumspect (with *of*).

"It concerns us to be *careful of* our conversations."—*Ray.*

(4) Provident, careful, exact, attentive, heedful.

"A *careful* student he had been
Among the woods and hills."
Wordsworth: Oak and the Broom.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *careful*, *cautious*, and *provident*:—"We are *careful* to avoid mistakes, *cautious* to avoid danger, *provident* to avoid straits and difficulties. *Care* is exercised in saving and retaining what we have; *caution* must be used in guarding against the evils that may be; *providence* must be employed in supplying the good or guarding against the contingent evils of the future. *Care* consists in the use of means, in the exercise of the faculties for the attainment of an end; a *careful* person omits nothing. *Caution* consists rather in abstaining from action; a *cautious* person will not act where he ought not. *Providence* respects the use of things; it is both *care* and *caution* in the management of property; a *provident* person acts for the future by abstaining for the present." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) *Careful* and *attentive* are thus distinguished:—"These epithets denote a fixedness of mind: we are *attentive* in order to understand and improve; we are *careful* to avoid mistakes. An *attentive* scholar profits by what is told him in learning his task; a *careful* scholar performs his exercises correctly. *Attentive* respects matters of judgment; *care* relates to mechanical action: we listen *attentively*; we read or write *carefully*."

cāre'-fūl-lȳ, * **care-ful-liche,** * **car-ful-li,** *adv.* [Eng. *careful*; *-ly.*]

* 1. In a manner exhibiting care or anxiety.

"For the inhabitant of Maroth waited *carefully* for good . . ."—*Mic.* i. 12.

"*Carfulli* to the king criande sche saide."
Will. of Palerne, 4,347.

2. Attentively, heedfully, cautiously, with exactness and care.

"Sons, let it be your charge, as it is ours,
To tend the emperor's person *carefully*."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 2.

"Some hundreds of athletic youths, *carefully* selected, were set apart, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

cāre'-fūl-nĕss, * **cāre'-fūl-nĕsse,** * **cār'-fūl-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *careful*; *-ness.*]

* 1. Anxiety, solicitude, concern, vigilance.

"*Carefulnesse. Sollicitude.*"—*Palsgrave.*

"The death of Selymus was, with all *carefulness*, concealed by Ferhates."—*Knolles.*

2. Exactness, attention.

* **car-eine,** *s.* [CARRION.]

cāre'-lĕss, * **cāre'-lĕsse,** * **cāre'-lĕs,** *a.* [Eng. *care*; and *-less.*]

1. *Of persons:* Free from care or solicitude; unconcerned, heedless, thoughtless.

"If you return—ah why these long delays?
Poor Sappho dies, while *careless* Phaon stays."
Pope: Sappho to Phaon, 248-9.

"Dryden . . . sighed for the golden days of the *careless* and good-natured Charles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

¶ With *of* or *about* before the object neglected or disregarded.

"He is held
In silly dotage on created things,
Careless of their Creator."
Cowper: Task, v. 587.

"A woman, the more curious she is about her face, is commonly the more *careless about* her house."—*Ben Jonson.*

2. *Of things:*

(1) Cheerful, undisturbed.

"In my cheerful morn of life,
When nurs'd by *careless* solitude I liv'd."
Thomson

"To me myself, for some three *careless* moons,
The summer pilot of an empty heart."
Tennyson: The Gardiner's Daughter.

(2) Done or uttered thoughtlessly, or without care.

"The freedom of saying as many *careless* things as other people, without being so severely remarked upon."—*Pope.*

* (3) Not according to art; rude.

"He framed the *careless* rhyme."—*Beattie.*

* (4) Not cared for; neglected.

"Their many wounds and *carelesse* harmes."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iv. 38.

careless-ordered, *a.* Laid out so as to look carelessly or negligently arranged.

"All round a *careless-ordered* garden."
Tennyson: To Maurice, 15.

cāre'-lĕss-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *careless*; *-ly.*] In a careless manner, without care. (*Waller.*)

cāre'-lĕss-nĕss, * **cāre'-lĕs-nĕs,** *s.* [Eng. *careless*; *-ness.*] The quality of being careless, or without care; heedlessness, want of care, negligence.

"I who at sometimes spend, at others spare,
Divided between *carelessness* and care."
Pope: Satires, vi. 291.

"And o'er the spot the crowd may tread
In *carelessness* or mirth."
Byron: And thou art Dead, as Young as Fair.

* **cär'-ĕn-cȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *carentia*, neut. pl. of *carens*, pr. par. of *careo* = to be without, to want.] A want, lack.

"This sense of dereliction and *carency* of Divine favour for the time, it was the Father's pleasure to have it so."—*Bp. Richardson: On the Old Testament*, 1655, p. 185.

° **car-ēn'e (1),** *s.* [Low Lat. *carena.*] [QUARANTINE.] A fast of forty days on bread and water.

† **ca-rēne'** (2), *s.* [Lat. *carenum*, from Gr. *καρηνον* (*karoinon*), *κάρυνον* (*karunon*).] A sweet wine boiled down.

* **căr'-ĕn-tāne,** *s.* [QUARANTINE.] A papal indulgence, multiplying the remission of penance by forties.

"In the church of St. Vitus and Modestus, there are, for every day in the year, seven thousand years, and seven thousand *carentanes* of pardon."—*Bp. Taylor: Dissuasive against Popery.*

ca-rĕss', *v.t.* [CARESS, *s.* In Fr. *caresser*; Ital. *carezzare.*]

1. *Lit.:* To fondle, embrace, treat with kindness and affection.

2. *Fig.:* To court, flatter.

"They whom the world *caresses* most
Have no such privilege to boast."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xxxviii.; *Looking upwards in a Storm.*

"All political parties esteemed and *caressed* him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

Crabb thus distinguishes between *caress* and *fondle*:—"Both these terms mark a species of endearment. . . . We *caress* by words or actions; we *fondle* by actions only." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ca-rĕss', *s.* [Fr. *caresse* = a cheering, cherishing; *caresser* = to cherish, hug, make much of (*Cotgrave*); Ital. *carezza*; Low Lat. *caritia* = dearness, value; *carus* = dear, valuable. Cf. Ir. *cara* = a friend; *caraim* = to love.]

1. *Lit.:* An embrace, a fondling, an act of affection and endearment.

"He, she knew, would intermix
Grateful digressions, and solve high dispute
With conjugal *caresses*."
Milton: Par. Lost, viii. 56.

"The common people crowded to gaze on him wherever he moved, and almost stifled him with rough *caresses*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. *Fig.:* Flattery, courting.

". . . he exerted himself to win by indulgence and *caresses* the hearts of all who were under his command."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

ca-rĕs'sed, *pa. par. & a.* [CARESS, *v.*]

ca-rĕss'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CARESS, *v.*]

A & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

". . . his *caressing* manners, his power of insinuation, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

C. *As subst.:* The act of fondling or embracing; a caress.

ca-rĕss'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *caressing*; *-ly.*] In a caressing or fond manner; fondly, lovingly.

"It was evidently a case of love at first sight, for she swam about the new-comer *caressingly*, . . ."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. xiv., vol. ii., p. 115.

căr'-ĕt, *s.* [Lat. *caret*; 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. of *careo* = to be wanting, or lacking.] A mark [A] used to show that some words omitted in the line, and inserted in the margin or above the line, should be read in that place.

căr'-ĕx (pl. **căr'-ĭ-çēs,** used in speaking of individuals of the genus), *s.* [Lat. *carex* = a sedge, a rush.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, of the natural order Cyperaceæ (Sedges). It is more numerous in British species than any other genus, nearly seventy figuring in the flora of Great Britain. There are also numerous foreign species in cold, damp climates, the genus Cyperus taking the place of Carex in the tropics. Carices are innutritious to cattle. *Carex arenaria* binds together the sand of the seashore. Its rootstock, with those of *C. disticha* and *C. hirta*, is used under the name of German sarsaparilla in skin diseases and in secondary syphilis, being reputed to be diaphoretic and diuretic. The Laplanders protect their hands and feet against frost-bites by placing the leaves of *C. sylvatica* in their gloves and shoes. The leaves of some species are used for tying the hops to the poles in English hop-grounds, and in Italy they are placed between the staves of wine casks, are woven over Florence flasks, and sometimes used for making chair bottoms.

căr'-ĕy-a, *s.* [Named after Rev. Dr. W. Carey, of Serampore, an Indian botanist and missionary.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Barringtoniaceæ or Barringtoniads. The species are trees from India and Australia. They have large-stalked, serrate, and obovate leaves, large red or greenish-yellow flowers, in spikes or corymbs. *Careya arborea* has an eatable fruit, of which, however, the seeds are suspicious. Its bark is made into rough cordage or into slow-matches for firelocks. Its wood, which may be polished like mahogany, is made into boxes, &c. The bark of *C. sphærica*, a Malay species, is also used for cordage.

* **carf,** * **carfe,** *v.t.* [CARVE, *v.*]

"*Carf* him of fet and honde."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 560.

car'-făx, * **car-fowgh,** * **car-foukes,** *s.* [O. Fr. *carrefor*, *carrefourgs*, *quarrefour*, from Lat. *quadrifurcus* = having four forks or spurs. The first form still survives as a place-name in the city of Oxford.]

1. A place where four roads meet.

"No place thei had, neither *carfoukes* non.
Romance of Partenay, 1829.

2. A place where any number of roads meet.

"Thau thei enbusshed hem ageiu a *carfowgh* of vi. weyes."—*Merlin*, I. ii. 273.

carfe, * **carffe,** *s.* [CARVE, *s.*]

* 1. A cut, a wound.

"When the *carfes* ware clene."
Morte Arthure, 2,712.

2. A cut in timber, for admitting another piece of wood, or any other substance. (*Scotch.*)

car-fin, *s.* [CARBIN.]

car-fud-dle, cur-fuf-fle, *v.t.* [Of obscure origin.] To disorder, tumble, discompose. (*Scotch.*)

car-fud-dle, car-fuf-fle, *s.* [CARFUDDLE, CURFUFFLE, *v.*] A tremor, alarm, agitation. (*Scotch.*)

"'Weel, Robin,' said his helpmate calmly, 'ye needna put yoursel into ony *carfuffle* about the matter; ye shall hae it a' your ain gate.'"—*Petticoat Tales*, i. 333.

* **cär'-fūl,** * **cär'-fūlle,** *a.* [CAREFUL.]

*** car-ga-sŏn,** *s.* [Sp. *cargaçon.*] A cargo.

"My body is a *carguson* of ill humoure."—*Howel: Lett.*

*** carġe,** *s.* [CHARGE.]

"He had leuer haiff had him at his large,
Fre till our croun, than off fyne gold to *carge*."
Wyntoun, viii. 396.

car-gĭl'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Dr. Cargil, of Aberdeen.]

Bot.: A genus of the ebony family (Ebenaceæ), natives of tropical Eastern Australia. Two species are known; trees with alternate leathery oblong obtuse entire leaves. The fruits are abundant, and are eaten by the natives.

car'-gō, *s.* & *a.* [Sp. *cargo, carga* = a burden, freight; Fr. *charge;* from Low Lat. *carrico* = to load, from Lat. *carrus* = a car.]

A. *As subst.:* A freight; the merchandise or goods loaded into and conveyed in a ship.

"Thus going to market, we kindly prepare
A pretty black *cargo* of African ware."
Cowper.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

cargo-jack, *s.*

Naut.: An implement like a lifting-jack, but sometimes used upon its side for stowing heavy cargo.

cargo-port, *s.*

Naut.: An opening in the side of vessels having two or more decks, through which the lading is received and delivered. It is closed by a shutter, and made watertight before proceeding to sea.

car'-gôose, gar'-gôose, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Gael. & Ir. *cir, cior* = a crest, comb; Dr. Murray thinks the first element the same as that in carr-swallow (q.v.).]

Ornith.: A fowl belonging to the Colymbus or diver family, the *Podiceps cristatus* or Crested Grebe. It is about the size of a goose.

car'-ĭ-a-côu, car'-ja-côu, *n.* [See def.]

Zool: The native name of some species of South American deer, now used as a popular name for all deer of the genus Cariacus.

ca-rī'-a-cŭs, *s.* [Latinized from cariacou (q.v.).]

Zool.: An American genus of Cervidæ, of which the mule-deer (q.v.) is the type.

*** car'-ĭaġe,** *s.* [CARRIAGE.]

çăr-ĭ-a'-ma, săr-ĭ-a'-ma, *s.* [Port., from the Brazilian *Seriema* or *Ceriema.*]

Ornith.: A bird, a native of Brazil and Paraguay, the *Palamedea cristata* of Gmelin, *Dicholoptrus cristatus* of Illiger, and *Cariama cristata* of some other ornithologists. It is of most retired habits. It is doubtful to what family it belongs, resembling, as it does in various points, the Grallatores, the Struthionidæ, and the Gallinaceæ. The head is crested.

*** car-ĭ-are, * car-y-are,** *s.* [CARRIER.]

*** car'-ĭ-ā-tĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *caries* = a decay or ulceration of a tooth.] Affected with caries; carious.

căr-ĭ-ăt'-ĭd-ēş, *s. pl.* [CARYATIDES.]

Căr'-ĭb, *s.* [Sp. *carib* = a cruel, barbarous man. Probably a corruption of *carina, callina,* and *callinago,* the native name of the race described below.]

Ethnol.: An American-Indian race formerly inhabiting part of the West Indies, but now nearly extinct.

Căr-ĭ-bæe'-an, Căr-ĭb-bē'-an, *s.* [From Sp. *carib,* and Eng., &c., suff. *-æan.*] Pertaining to the Caribs or the region which they inhabited.

¶ *Caribæan bark:* The bark of a plant, *Exostemma floribundum,* one of the Cinchonaceæ. (*Treas. of Bot.*) It is also known as Piton bark.

căr'-ĭ-bôo, căr'-ĭ-bôu, *s.* [N. Amer. Ind.]

Zool.: Rangifer caribou, the wild variety of the Reindeer (q.v.). It has never been domesticated, but is hunted for its venison.

"The *caribou* deer of America, who have to contend still more with deep snow than the reindeer of the old continent, have their horns broader and better adapted to the purpose; besides, both varieties, in addition to these natural shovels, have broad feet, not only to sustain them better on the snow, but also to clear it away."—*Swainson: Natural History of Quadrupeds,* § 292.

căr'-ĭ-ca, *s.* [From Caria, a district of Asia Minor, whence it was supposed to have come.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order of Papayads (Papayaceæ). It contains about ten species, all natives of tropical America. They are small trees without branches, and with large, variously-lobed leaves, resembling those of some kinds of palm. They exude an acrid, milky juice when wounded. The most remarkable species is the *Carica Papaya,* the Papaw-tree, a small tree, seldom above twenty feet high, with a stem about a foot in diameter, tapering gradually to the top, where it is about four or five inches. The fruit is of a dingy orange-yellow colour, oblong, about ten inches long by three or four broad. The juice of this tree is believed in the West Indies to have the remarkable property of rendering the toughest meat tender, and even the flesh of pigs or poultry fed on the fruit or leaves is certain to be tender. The ripe fruit is made into sauce or preserved in sugar, and the juice of the unripe fruit is used to remove freckles. The leaves are employed as a substitute for soap. *C. digitata,* a tree which grows in Brazil, where it is called *chamburu,* is regarded almost with superstitious awe as a deadly poison.

căr'-ĭ-ca-türe, * căr-ĭ-ca-tür'-a, *s.* [Ital. *caricatura* = a satirical picture, one overloaded with exaggeration; from *caricare* = to load; Low Lat. *carrico* = to load; *carrus* = a car.]

1. A drawing or picture of a person in which certain points are so exaggerated as to give a ludicrous effect to the whole.

"From all these hands we have such draughts of mankind as are represented in those burlesque pictures which the Italians call *caricaturas;* where the art consists in preserving, amidst distorted proportions and aggravated features, some distinguishing likeness of the person, but in such a manner as to transform the most agreeable beauty into the most odious monster."—*Spectator,* No 537.

". . . a hideous *caricature* of the most graceful and majestic of princes, was dragged about Westminster in a chariot."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

* 2. A parody of a book.

"A new exhibition in English of the French *caricature* of this most valuable biographer . . ."—*Warton: Hist. of Eng. Poet.,* iii. Diss., p. xx.

caricature-likeness, *s.* A representation of a person which is a likeness and yet a caricature. Example, the prominent political personages as represented in the comic papers.

"When on the wing it presents in its manner of flight and general appearance a *caricature-likeness* of the common swallow."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. vii., p. 139.

caricature-plant, *s.*

Bot.: Graptophyllum hortense, an acanthaceous plant from the Indian Archipelago. The popular name refers to the fact that the leaf-markings often present grotesque resemblances to the human profile.

căr-ĭ-ca-tūre, *v.t.* [CARICATURE, *s.*] To represent in caricature.

"He could draw an ill face, or *caricature* a good one, with a masterly hand."—*Lord Lyttelton.*

căr-ĭ-ca-tūred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CARICATURE, *v.*]

căr-ĭ-ca-tūr'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CARICATURE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act or art of representing in caricature.

căr-ĭ-ca-tūr'-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *caricature; -ist.*] One who caricatures others.

"In this respect at least Cruikshank might claim to be superior to Hogarth, and his inferiority in other respects is not so signal that they may not be named together as the two greatest *caricaturists* that England has possessed."—*Times,* Feb. 2, 1878.

*** căr-ĭ-cŏg'-raph-ў,** *s.* [Lat. *carex* (genit. *caricis*), and Gr. γραφη (*graphē*) = a writing, treatise, γραφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A discourse or treatise on the plants belonging to the Carex or Sedge genus.

căr'-ĭc-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *carie(a)* = a fig, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to a fig; resembling a fig in shape, as a caricous tumour.

car-ie, *a.* [Perhaps the same as Eng. *chary.*] Soft. (*Scotch.*)

*** car-ie, * car-ĭ-en,** *v.* [CARRY.]

căr'-ĭ-ēş, *s.* [Lat. *caries.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Rottenness, decay, mortification, especially that which is peculiar to a bone or the teeth.

"Fistulas of a long continuance, are, for the most part, accompanied with ulcerations of the gland, and *caries* in the bone."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

2. *Bot.:* Decay of the walls of the cells and vessels.

carillon (pron. **car'-ĭ-yŏn**), *s.* [Fr. *carillon, carrillon* = a chime of four bells; Lat. *quadrilio,* from *quatuor* = four.]

1. A set of bells so hung and arranged as to be capable of being played upon by manual action or by machinery. (*Grove: Dict. Music.*)

2 An air or melody arranged for or played on a set of such bells.

"And every night the dance and feast and song
Shared with young boon companions, marked the time
As with a *carillon's* exulting chime."
Hon. Mrs. Norton. The Lady of Garaye.

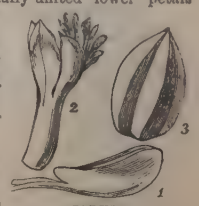
3. A small musical instrument, or appendage to a musical instrument, producing bell-like effects.

cạr-ī'-na, *s.* [Lat. *carina* = a keel.]

Botany:

1. The two partially-united lower petals of papilionaceous flowers; the three anterior in a milkwort or similar flower. Also the thin, sharp back of certain parts, as that of a glume of Phalaris, &c.

2. The median ridge on the mericarp of an umbelliferous fruit. (*Thomé.*)



CARINA.

1. Of papilionaceous flower. 2. Of Milkwort. 3. Of Phalaris.

† **car-ī'-nal,** *a.* [*Carin(a);* *-al.*] Pertaining to the carina; resembling a keel.

"In flowers, such as those of the Pea, one of the parts, the vexillum, is often large and folded over the others, giving rise to vexillary æstivation, or the *carina* may perform a similar part, and then the æstivation is *carinal.*"—*Balfour: Botany,* p. 180.

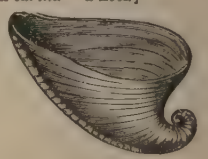
căr-ĭn-ār'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *carin(a)* = a keel, and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Zool.: A genus of heteropodous Mollusca, having the heart, liver, and organs of generation covered by a slender, symmetrical, and conical shell, the point of which is bent backwards, and frequently relieved by a crest, under the anterior edge of which float the feathers of the branchiæ. (*Craig.*) It belongs to the order Nucleobranchiata and the family Firolidæ. The species are found far out upon the ocean, where they feed upon floating medusas and other Acalephæ. Eight are known recent, and one fossil, from the miocene of Turin. A recent carinaria was once worth 100 guineas, now it sells at one shilling. (*Woodward,* ed. Tate.)

căr-ĭ-nā'-tæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. f. pl. of *carinatus* = keeled, from *carina* = a keel.]

Ornith.: A division of birds instituted by Merrem, and adopted by Huxley in 1867. They have the sternum raised into a median ridge or keel. To it belong all ordinary birds, those ranked under his other two orders, Ratitæ and Saururae, being of an abnormal or aberrant character.

căr'-ĭn-āte, căr'-ĭn-ā-tĕd, *a.* [Lat. *carinatus,* from *carina* = a keel.]


CARINATE.

1. *Bot.:* Bent or crooked like the keel of a ship, as the *folium* and *nectarium carinatum* = a keeled leaf and nectary, *i.e.*, having a longitudinal prominence upon the back like the keel of a ship.

2. *Conchol.:* Having a longitudinal prominence resembling a keel.

3. Belonging to the Carinatæ (q.v.), as a *carinate* bird.

căr-ĭ-nā-to, *a., in compos.* [From Lat. *carinatus* = keeled.]

carinato-plicate, *a.*

Bot.: So folded that each fold resembles a keel. Example, the peristome of some urn-mosses (Bryaceæ).

căr-ĭn-ē′-ą, *s.* [Lat. *carin(a)* = a keel, and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ea.*]

Zool.: A genus of the Cypræidæ or Cowry family, in which the shell is oblong; the extremities are not produced; the aperture is nearly straight, almost central, contracted above, and very effuse below; and the lips are equal, the outer being slightly toothed. (*Craig.*)

căr′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Care, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act of taking care, or thought; care, carefulness.

"If the god of indolence is a mightier deity with you than the god of *caring* for one, tell me, and I won't dun you . . ."—*Horace Walpole: Letters,* i. 39.

căr-ĭ-nĭd′-ĕ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *carina* = a keel; Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Zool.: A genus of univalve Mollusca, belonging to the Trochidæ or Top-shells. It is placed by Swainson next to the Trochus, and is so named from the basal whorl being carinated round its circumference. (*Craig.*)

Car-ĭn′-thĭ-an, *a.* [From *Carinthi(a)*, and Eng., &c., suff. *-an.*] Pertaining to Carinthia, a duchy of the Austrian empire, noted for its mines.

Carinthian method of smelting silver:

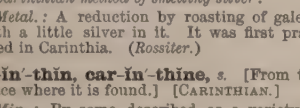
Metal.: A reduction by roasting of galena with a little silver in it. It was first practised in Carinthia. (*Rossiter.*)

car-ĭn′-thĭn, car-ĭn′-thĭne, *s.* [From the place where it is found.] [Carinthian.]

Min.: By some described as a variety of augite, or of hornblende, of a dark-green or black colour, occurring at Saualpe in Carinthia. Sp. gr. 3·08—3·10. A sub-variety of Amphibole (*Dana*), a variety of Hornblende (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*). Hornblende is placed by Dana under his great genus Amphibole.

† **căr′-ĭ-ōle,** *s.* [Fr. *cariole;* Sp. *carriola;* Ital. *carriuola,* dimin. of *carro;* Lat. *carrus* = a car.] [Carry-all.]

1. A small and light open carriage, some-



Cariole.

what resembling a calash, but having only one seat, and drawn by one horse.

"A person touching the earth only by . . . , the points of contact of the wheels of his *cariole,* may not be sensible to a very considerable vibration, &c."—*S. Laing: Residence in Norway,* ch. iii.

2. A covered cart.

3. A kind of calash. (*Knight.*)

• **căr′-ĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Carrion.]

"A *Carion; cadauer, funus, funustulum,* &c."—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

căr-ĭ-ŏp′-sĭs, *s.* [Caryopsis.]

• **căr-ĭ-ŏș′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *cariositas,* from *caries.*] [Caries.] The quality or state of being carious or affected with caries.

"This is too general, taking in all *cariosity* and ulcers of the bones."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

• **căr′-ĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *cariosus* = rotten, from *caries.*] [Caries.] Affected with caries; rotten.

"I discovered the blood to arise by a *carious* tooth."—*Wiseman.*

• **căr′-ĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *carious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being carious; cariosity.

căr′-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. καρίς (*karis*) = a shrimp, a prawn.]

Entom.: A genus of round-bodied spiders, belonging to the order Trachearіæ and the tribe Acarides.

car-ĭs′-sa, *s.* [In Mahratta, *korinda.* Probably from Sanscrit, there being various similar names of plants in that tongue.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Apocynaceæ. *Carissa Carandas* furnishes a substitute for red currant jelly. It is used in India for fences, for which its thorny character renders it well adapted.

* **căr′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *caritas.*]

1. Dearness.

2. [Charity.]

* **cark** (1), * **carke,** * **karke,** *s.* [A.S. *ceare, carc;* Icel. *kargr.*] Care, trouble, anxiety.

"Now I see that all the *cark*
Shall fallen on myn heed."
Gamelyn, 754.

"He downe did lay
His heavie head, devoide of careful *carke.*"
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 44.

cark (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A load or weight, originally of wool, and = 40 tod.

* **cark,** * **carke,** * **cark-en,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *(be)carcan, (be)cearcian.*]

A. *Trans.:* To trouble, grieve.

"Als men war *carked* al wit car."—*Metrical Homilies,* p. xviii.

"Thee nor *carketh* care nor slander."
Tennyson: A Dirge, 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To be troubled in mind, to be grieved or anxious.

"She began to *carke* and care."
Squyr of Lowe Degre, 924.

"What can be vainer, than to lavish out our lives in the search of trifles, and to lie *carking* for the unprofitable goods of this world?"—*L'Estrange.*

cark′-ą-nĕt, *s.* [Carcanet.]

* **car-kas,** * **car-keys,** *s.* [Carcass.]

* **cark-et,** *s.* [Carcat.]

* **cark′-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Cark, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

"I do find what a blessing is chanced to my life, from such muddy abundance of *carking* agonies, to states which still be adherent."—*Sidney.*

"At his dull desk, amid his legers stall'd,
Ate up with *carking* care and penury, . . ."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 50.

C. *As subst.:* The act of grieving or causing anxiety; the state of being grieved or anxious.

"Nothing can supersede our own *carkings* and contrivances for ourselves, but the assurance that God cares for us."—*Decay of Piety.*

car′-kĭn-ĭng, *s.* [Carcat.] A collar. (*Scotch.*) (*Houlate.*)

* **carl,** * **carle,** * **karl,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *ceorl;* Dut. *karel* = a clown; Dan. & Sw. *karl;* Icel. *karl* = a man; O. H. Ger. *charal;* Ger. *kerl.*] [Churl.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A man.

"The mellere was a stout *carl* for the nonce."
Chaucer: C. T., 547.

¶ *Carl and Cavel:* An honest man and a rogue. (*Proverbial.*) (*Scotch.*)

2. A rough country fellow; a churl, a boor, a gruff old man.

"Peace, *carles,* I commaunde." *Townley Myst.,* p. 172.

"The cursed *carl* was at his wonted trade,
Still tempting heedless men into his snare."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 40.

3. A kind of hemp. [Carl-hemp.]

"The fimble to spin and the *karl* for hir seede."
Tusser: May's Husbandry.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

carl-cat, *s.* A male cat.

carl-crab, * **carle-crab,** *s.*

Zool.: The male of the Black-clawed crab, *Cancer pagurus.* (*Linn.*)

"*Cancer marinus vulgaris,* the common sea-crab; our fishers call it a Partan; the male they call the *Carle crab,* and the female the Baulster crab."—*Sibb.: Fife,* p. 132.

carl-doddie, *s.* [Scotch *doddie* is = bald.] A flower stalk of Rib-grass (*Plantago lanceolata*).

carl-hemp, * **carle-hemp,** * **charle hempe,** *s.* [Churl-hemp.]

1. *Lit.:* The *male* hemp, but the name was given in the 16th century to what is now known to be the female plant.

"The male is called *Charle Hempe* and Winter Hempe; the Female Barren Hempe and Sommer Hempe."—*Gerarde: Herball,* p. 572.

2. *Fig.:* Used for strength or firmness of mind.

"Come, Firm Resolve, take thou the van;
Thou stalk o' *carl-hemp* in man!"
Burns: To Dr. Blacklock.

carl's-cress, carl's cress, *s.* The same as *Churl's cress* (q.v.).

* **carl,** * **carle,** *v.i.* [Carl, *s.*] To act as a churl; to be gruff or rough.

"They [old persons] *carle* many times as they sit, and talke to themselves; they are angry, waspish, displeased with every thing."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.,* p. 59.

car-lĕ-măn′-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Dr. C. Leman, whose herbarium is now in the possession of the University of Cambridge.]

Bot.: A genus of cinchonaceous plants, consisting of a single species, a native of Khasia and the Himalayas. It has leaves with saw-toothed margins and minute stipules; the flower is four-parted, with only two stamens. (*Treas. of Bot., &c.*)

car′-lĕt, *s.* [Fr. *carrelet* = a square file, a three-edged sword.] A three-square, single cut file or float used by comb-makers.

car′-lĭe, *s.* [Dim. of *carl* (q.v.).] (*Scotch.*)

1. A little man. (*Cleland.*)

2. A boy who has the appearance or manners of an old man. (*Gall.*)

car′-lĭn, car′-lĭne (1), **car′-lĭng** (1), *s.* [Feminine of *carle.*] A woman of gruff, disagreeable manners; a contemptuous term for an old woman.

"But what can all them to bury the auld *carlin* in the night time?"—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xxvi.

car-lī′-na, *s.* [Carline.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants, sub-order Tubuliferæ, tribe Cynareæ, and sub-tribe Carlineæ. *Carlina vulgaris* is the Carline-thistle (q.v.). It is the only species of the genus wild in Britain. *C. acaulis* was formerly used in incantations. Its bark abounds in resinous matter, and a strong-scented bitter caustic oil, which acts as a drastic purgative. *C. gummifera,* called by the Greeks ἰξία (*ixia*) or ἰξίνη (*ixinē*), has from time immemorial been used as an anthelmintic, whilst its great fleshy roots and its flowerheads yield a gum which hardens into tears like mastich. The root, when fresh, is said to be injurious to man and to the inferior animals, but the fleshy receptacles of the flower, preserved with honey and sugar, are eaten. (*Lindley, &c.*)

car′-lĭne (2), **car′-ō-lĭne,** *s.* [Fr. *carlin;* Ital. *carlino;* from *Carlo* (Charles) VI. of Naples.] A silver coin current in some parts of Italy. It is worth about threepence halfpenny.

car′-lĭne (3), *s. & a.* [*Carolinus,* adj. of *Carolus* = Charles.] A word constituting the first element in the subjoined compound.

Carline Thistle.

carline-thistle, *s.* A kind of thistle, *Carlina vulgaris.* Named, according to the legend, after Charles the Great (Charlemagne), to whom it was pointed out by an angel as the cure for a pestilence which had broken out in his army. It is found, though rarely, wild in Britain.

car′-lĭne (4), **car′-lĭng** (2), *s.* [Fr. *carlingue, escarlingue;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *carlina.*]

Ship-building (in the plural): Pieces of timber about five inches square, lying fore and aft, along from one beam to another. On and athwart these the ledges rest, whereon the planks of the deck and other portions of carpentry are made fast. The carlines have their ends let into the beams, called "culver-tail-

wise," or scored in pigeon fashion. There are other carlines of a subordinate character. (*Smyth.*)

carline-knees, carling-knees, *s. pl.* *Ship-building:* Timbers going athwart the ship from the sides to the hatchway, serving to sustain the deck on both sides.

car'-lĭng (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The name of a fish (Fife); supposed to be the Pogge, *Cottus cataphractus* (Linn.).

carl'-ĭng (4), *s.* [Prob. from *care*, s.]

1. Carling Sunday, another form of Care Sunday (q.v.).

2. (*Pl.*): Grey peas steeped all night in water and fried next day in butter. It was a Scots custom to eat such peas on Passion (or Carling) Sunday, hence the name.

"With sybows, and ryfarts, and *carlings*,
That are both sodden and ra."
Ritson: Scotch Songs, i. 21.

carl'-ĭsh (*Eng.*), * **car'-laġe,** * **carl'-ich** (*Scotch*), *a.* [O. Eng. *carl* = churl, and suff. *-ish.*] Churlish, rough, rude.

"But scho can nevir the corchat cleif,
For harshnes of hir *carlich* throt."
Dunbar: Bannatyne Poems, p. 64.

carl'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [O. Eng. *carlish*; *-ness.*] Churlishness. (*Huloet.*)

carl'-ĭşm, *s.* [Fr. *carlisme*, from Sp. *Carlismo*; Sp. *Carlos* = Charles.] The cause of the French or Spanish Carlists; adherence to such cause.

carl'-ĭst, *s.* & *a.* [Carlism.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. An adherent of Charles X. of France. [Legitimist, 2.]

2. A supporter or adherent of Don Carlos de Bourbon (d. 1855), second son of Charles IV. of Spain, who claimed to be entitled to the throne instead of his niece, Isabella, who was proclaimed in 1833. The second Don Carlos died in 1861, and the hopes of the third were crushed by the defeat, in 1876, of his supporters in the Basque provinces. In 1881 he was expelled from France, and took refuge in England.

car'-lŏck (1), *s.* [Fr. *carlock*; from Russ. *karluck.*] A sort of isinglass prepared from the bladder of the sturgeon, and used for clarifying wine.

* **car-lock** (2), *s.* [Charlock.]

* **carl'-ŏt,** *s.* [O. Eng. *carl*, and dim. suff. *-ot* = *-et.*] A churl, a rough fellow, a boor.

"And he hath bought the cottage and the bounds,
That the old *carlot* once was master of."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 5.

Carl-ō-vĭn'-ġĭ-an, *a.* [Fr. *carlovingien.*] Pertaining to or descended from Charlemagne.

Carls'-bad, *s.* [The name of a town in Bohemia, celebrated for its mineral waters.]

Carlsbad-twins, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Large felspar crystals which are porphyritically embodied in a regularly constituted rock, as in the granite of Carlsbad in Bohemia, and the granite of some parts of Cornwall. (*Ure.*)

căr-lu-dŏv'-ĭ-ca, *s.* [Named after Charles IV. of Spain and his queen Louisa.]

Bot.: A genus of plants placed by Lindley in the order Pandanaceæ (Screw-pines). The species are found in the tropical parts of South America. The "Panama hats," often worn in America and occasionally here, are made from *Carludovica palmata.*

car-magn-ole (magn-ole as man-yōle), *s.* [From *Carmagnola*, in Piedmont.] A dance accompanied by singing. Many of the wildest excesses of the French revolution of 1792 were associated with this dance. It was afterwards applied to the bombastic reports of the French successes in battle. (*Stainer & Barrett.*) The name was also given to a sort of jacket worn as a symbol of patriotism.

car'-man, *s.* [Eng. *car*, and *man.*] A man employed to drive a cart, or to carry goods in a cart.

"Alas! the people curse, the *carman* swears,
The drivers quarrel, and the master stares."
Pope: Satire, 1740.

* **carme,** *s.* [Carmelite.] A carmelite friar.

"To the freris gray and *Carmes* fifty." *Occleve.*

car'-mele, car-myl-ie, car-a-meil, *s.* [Gael. *cairmeal.*] Heath peas, a root, *Orobus tuberosus* (Linn.) (*Jamieson*); *Lathyrus macrorrhizus* (*Britten & Holland*).

"We have one root I cannot but take notice of, which we call *carmele*: it is a root that grows in heaths and birch woods to the bigness of a large nut, and sometimes four or five roots joined by fibres; it bears a green stalk, and a small red flower."—*Shaw: App. Pennant's Tour in Scotland*, p. 310.

* **car-mel-in,** *a.* [Carmelite.] The same as Carmelite.

car'-mĕl-īte, *s.* [In Fr. *carmélite* = a nun; *carme* = a monk, named from Mount Carmel in the Holy Land, where they were established in the twelfth century; suffix *-ite.*]

CARMELITE.

1. *Eccles. Hist.:* An order of mendicant friars, who wear a scapulary, or small woollen habit of a brown colour, thrown over the shoulders. They claim to be in direct succession from Elijah, but their real founder was Berthold, a Calabrian, who, with a few companions, migrated to Mount Carmel about the middle of the twelfth century, and built a humble cottage with a chapel, where he and his associates led a laborious and solitary life. In 1209, Albert, patriarch of Jerusalem, gave the solitaries a rigid rule, containing sixteen articles, and enjoining the most severe discipline. After their establishment in Europe, their rule was in some respects altered, the first time by Pope Innocent IV., and afterwards by Eugenius IV. and Pius II. The order is divided into two branches, viz., the Carmelites of the ancient observance, called the moderate or mitigated; and those of the strict observance, who are known as the barefooted Carmelites. Some of the Carmelites came to England about 1240, and the order ultimately had about forty houses in this country. It is sometimes called the Order of St. Mary of Mount Carmel.

2. *Hortic.:* A sort of pear.

car'-mĕn-īte, *s.* [From *Carmen* island, in the Gulf of California, where it occurs; suffix *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An impure variety of Chalcocite, containing much Covellite (q.v.) (*Dana.*) The same as Digenite. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

car-mī-chael'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Capt. Carmichael, who published an account of the plants of the island of Tristan d'Acunha.]

Bot.: A genus of New Zealand shrubs belonging to the pea-flowering group of leguminous plants. Flowers small, very numerous, pink or lilac, disposed in short racemes.

* **car-mĭl-ĭ-tā'-nĭs,** *s. pl.* [An old form of *Carmelites.*] The same as Carmelites (q.v.). (*Scotch.*)

* **car'-mĭn-āte,** *v.t.* [Low Lat. *carmino* = to charm, dispel by charms; *carmen* (genit. *carminis*) = a song, a charm.] To drive away or expel wind from the stomach.

"To *carminate* ventosities."—*Holland.*

* **car'-mĭn-ā-tĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Eng. *carmine*; and suffix *-ated.*] Pertaining to or made of carmine.

car'-mĭn-ā-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *carminatus*; pa. par. of *carmino* = to charm away; *carmen* = a song, a charm.]

Pharmacy:

A. *As adj.:* Having the power or calculated to cure colic and flatulency.

"*Carminative* and diuretick
Will damp all passion sympathetick." *Swift.*

B. *As subst.* (*pl.*): Substances which act as a stimulant to the stomach, causing expulsion of flatulence, also allaying pain and spasm of the intestines. They generally contain a volatile oil; most of the ordinary condiments, as pepper, mustard, ginger, cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, oil of peppermint, &c., are carminative. They are used in cases of distension, and colic of the stomach or intestines from flatulence, also as adjuncts to purgatives to prevent griping, and to promote digestion in cases of atonic dyspepsia.

"*Carminatives* are such things as dilute and relax at the same time, because wind occasions a spasm, or convulsion, in some parts."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

car'-mine, car'-mine, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *carmin*; Ital. *carminio*; from Low Lat. *carmesinus* = purple.] [Crimson.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Commerce, &c.:* A powder or pigment of a beautiful red or crimson colour, bordering on purple. It is used principally in miniature painting, and is very expensive.

2. *Chem.:* Carmine is prepared by making an aqueous decoction of an insect called *Coccus cacti*, and precipitating the colouring matter by lead acetate, and decomposing the precipitate by H_2S. This is repeated, and it is purified from absolute alcohol. Cochineal is impure carmine containing phosphates, &c.

"*Carmine* is, according to Pelletier and Caventou, a triple compound of the colouring substance and an animal matter contained in cochineal, combined with an acid to effect the precipitation. . . . There is sold in the shops different kinds of *carmine*, distinguished by numbers, and possessed of a corresponding value."—*Ure: Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

3. *Bot.:* The purest red without any admixture. (*Lindley.*)

B. *As adj.:* Of the colour described in A.

". . . a most beautiful *carmine*-red fibrous matter . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. i., p. 14.

carmine-spar, *s.*

Min.: The same as Carminite (q.v.).

car-mĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *carmin(e)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or prepared from carmine.

carminic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{14}O_8$. It constitutes the colouring matter in carmine.

car'-mĭn-īte, *s.* [Eng. *carmin(e)*, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, of a colour carmine to tile-red, translucent and brittle. It occurs at Horhausen in Prussia, with beudantite and quartz, in a mine of limonite. Sp. gr., 4·105; hardness, 2·5. Comp.: Arsenic acid, 49·11; sesquioxide of iron, 30·29; oxide of lead, 24·55. (*Dana.*)

căr'-mĭ-rĭ, *s.* [From a native word.]

Zool.: The name given by Buffon to the Squirrel Monkey, the *Callithrix sciureus* of Cuvier, and *Titi* of Humboldt. It is a native of the banks of the Orinoco.

* **car-myl-ie,** *s.* [Carmele.]

carn, *s.* [Cairn.]

carn-tangle, *s.*

Bot.: A Scots name for *Laminaria digitata*, when cast ashore on the beach after a storm.

* **car-na-cione,** *s.* [A short form of *incarnation* (q.v.).] The incarnation.

"These beleuid not in vergyn Mary,
Ne treuly in Cristis *carnacione*."
Old Eng. Miscell. (ed. Morris), p. 216.

car'-na-dine, *s.* [A corruption of *carnation* (q.v.).] The Carnation, *Dianthus Caryophyllus.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

car'-naġe, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. & O. Sp. *carnage*; O. Ital. *carnaggio*, from Lat. *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Slaughter, massacre.

"During four hours the *carnage* and uproar continued."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* 2. Dead bodies, corpses.

"His ample maw with human *carnage* filled."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey ix. 362.

"Soón a multitude of dogs came to feast on the *carnage*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *carnage*, *slaughter*, *massacre*, and *butchery*:—"*Carnage* respects the number of dead bodies made; it may be said either of men or animals, but more commonly of the former; *slaughter* respects the act of taking away life, and the circumstances of the agent; *massacre* and *butchery* respect the circumstances of the objects who are the sufferers of the action; the latter three are said of human beings only. *Carnage* is the consequence of any impetuous attack from a powerful enemy; soldiers who get into a besieged town, or a wolf who breaks into a sheepfold, commonly make a dreadful *carnage*; *slaughter* is the consequence of war-

fare. . . . A *massacre* is the consequence of secret and personal resentment between bodies of people . . . *Butchery* is the general accompaniment of a *massacre*; defenceless women and children are commonly *butchered* by the savage furies who are most active in this work of blood." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to slaughter or massacre.

"But ceased not yet, the hall within,
The shriek, the shout, the *carnage*-d'in, . . ."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 35.

* **car-naill,** *a.* [See def.] An obsolete Scots form of *carnal* (q.v.).

"Na thing he had at suld haiff doyn him gud,
Bot Inglismen him seruit off *carnaill* fud."
Wyntoun, xi. 1,348.

car'-nal, * **car-nall,** * **car-nell,** *a.* [O. Fr. *carnel*; Fr *charnel*; Sp. *carnal*; Ital. *carnale*, from Lat. *carnalis* = pertaining to the flesh; *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh.]

I. *Of persons:*

* **1.** *In respect of relationship:* Pertaining to the flesh or the natural body; connected by birth.

"Thei were noble knyghtes . . . and many of hem *carnell* frendes."—*Merlin*, I. ii. 117.

* **2.** *In respect of natural disposition or qualities:*

(1) Human, affected with human nature and infirmities.

"For ye are yet *carnal*: for whereas there is among you envying, and strife, and divisions, are ye not *carnal*, and walk as men?"—*1 Cor.*, iii. 3.

(2) Sensual, lustful, lecherous.

"This *carnal* cur
Preys on the issue of his mother's body."
Shakesp.: Rich. III., iv. 4.

II. *Of things:*

† **1.** Pertaining to the human body, natural, human, as opposed to spiritual.

"Thou dost justly require us to submit our understandings to thine, and deny our *carnal* reason, in order to thy sacred mysteries and commands."—*King Charles.*

"From that pretence
Spiritual laws by *carnal* pow'r shall force
On every conscience." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 521.

2. Fleshly.

"That myghte have childe withowte *carnall* knowynge of man."—*Merlin*, I. ii. 17.

3. Sensual, lustful

"Not sunk in *carnal* pleasure; for which cause,
Among the beasts no mate for thee was found."
Milton: P. L., viii. 593.

* **carnal-minded,** *a.* Worldly-minded; having one's mind engrossed by things of this world.

"Abusing the credulous and *carnal-minded*, thereby to be masters of their persons and wealth."—*More: Antid. against Idolatry*, ch. 10.

* **carnal-mindedness,** *s.* The quality or state of being carnal-minded.

"They made their own virtue their god, which was the most cursed piece of *carnal-mindedness* and idolatry."—*Ellis: Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 282.

† **car'-nal-ism,** *s.* [Eng. *carnal*; *-ism.*] Indulgence of sensual pleasures; carnality.

* **car'-nal-ist,** *s.* [Eng. *carnal*; *-ist.*] One given up to self-indulgence in sensual pleasures.

"They are in a reprobate sense mere *carnalists*, fleshly-minded men."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.*, p. 686.

* **car'-nal-ite,** *s.* [Eng. *carnal*; *-ite.*] A carnalist; a worldly-minded person. (Apparently used here in a punning sense.)

"We feare not what the pope or any other *carnalite* can do against us."—*Anderson: Expos. upon Benedictus* (1573), fol. 7. b.

car-năl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Lat. *carnalitas*, from *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh.]

* **1.** The state of having a human body.

† **2.** The quality or state of being carnal or sensual.

"He did not institute this way of worship, but because of the *carnality* of their hearts, . . ."—*Tillotson.*

† **3.** Fleshly or sensual pleasures, sensuality.

"An inciter of lust, and the wakener of *carnality*."
—*Feltham: Resolves*, ii. 36.

* **car'-nal-ize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *carnal*; *-ize.*] To make carnal; to debase by indulgence in carnal desires and pleasures, to sensualize.

"A sensual and *carnalized* spirit, that understands no other pleasures but only those of the flesh."—*Scott: Christian Life*, i., § 2.

* **car'-nal-ized,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Carnalize.]

car'-nal-īte, *s.* [In Ger. *Carnallit.* Named after Von Carnall, of the Prussian mines.]

Min.: A milk-white mineral from Strassfurt and Persia. It is strongly phosphorescent, massive and granular. Comp.: Chloride of magnesium, 34·20; chloride of potassium, 26·88; water, 33·92.

car'-nal-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *carnal*; *-ly.*]

* **1.** According to the flesh, naturally (as opposed to spiritually).

"In the sacrament we do not receive Christ *carnally*, but we receive him spiritually . . ."—*Taylor: Worthy Communicant.*

* **2.** In a sensual or worldly manner.

"Where they found men in diet, attire, furniture of house, or any other way observers of civility and decent order, such they reproved, as being *carnally* and earthly-minded."—*Hooker.*

3. By way of sexual intercourse.

"Thou shalt not lie *carnally* with thy neighbour's wife, to defile thyself with her."—*Levit.*, xviii. 20.

* **4.** Humanly, like a man.

"So the sense requires; it being spoken *carnally*, or like a man, to charge God with injustice."—*Translation of Knatchbull's Annotations*, p. 157.

* **car'-nal-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *carnal*; *-ness.*] Carnality. (*Johnson.*)

* **car'-nar-dīne,** *s.* [Carnadine.]

1. *O. Bot.:* The Carnation.

2. A carnation colour, red.

"Grograms, sattins, velvet fine,
The rosy coloured *carnardine*."
Any Thing for a Quiet Life.

* **car-năr'-ĭ-a,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh, and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-aria.*] The Latinised form of *carnassiers* (q.v.).

† **car-năs'-sĭ-al,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh.]

1. *As adj.:* Sectorial.

2. *As subst.:* A sectorial tooth; a molar or premolar adapted for cutting.

car-năs'-sĭ-ĕr, *s. pl.* [Fr. *carnassier* = carnivorous, voracious.]

Zool.: The name given by Cuvier to a large assemblage of mammalia subsisting on animal food. They are divided into Cheiroptera, Insectivora, and the True Carnivora. The Marsupials were at first included by Cuvier, but afterwards rejected.

car'-năt, *s.* [From Lat. *caro* (genit. *carnis*)= flesh. So named from its colour.]

Min.: A ferruginous variety of *Kaolinite* (q.v.).

car-nā'-tion, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *carnation* = flesh-colour; from Lat. *carnatio* = fleshiness; from *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Painting:*

(1) Those parts of a picture which represent flesh, or are left naked without drapery.

(2) A flesh-colour; the natural colour of the flesh; a light rosy pink.

"'A could never abide *carnation*; 'twas a colour he never liked."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 3.

"Her eyes were of the deepest blue; her complexion of the most delicate *carnation* . . ."—*Sir E. L. Bulwer: Pelham.*

2. *Bot.:* The general name for garden varieties of the pink, *Dianthus Caryophyllus.*

"Each flower of tender stalk, whose head, though gay
Carnation, purple, azure, or specked with gold."
Milton: P. L., ix. 429.

¶ *Spanish carnation: Poinciana pulcherrima.*

B. *As adj.:* Of the colour described in A 1 (2).

"How much *carnation* ribbon may a man buy?"—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour Lost*, iii. 1.

"Howe'er we gaze with admiration
On eyes of blue or lips *carnation*."
Byron: Hours of Idleness; To Marion.

carnation-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Two plants—(1) *Carex glauca*, (2) *Aira cæspitosa.*

carnation-tree, *s.*

Hort.: *Kleinia neriifolia*, a composite plant allied to *Senecio.*

* **car-nā'-tioned,** *a.* [Eng. *carnation*; *-ed.*] Of a flesh colour; flesh-coloured.

"*Carnation'd* like a sleeping infant's cheek."
Byron: Manfred, ii. 2.

car'-nat-īte, *s.* [Named from the Carnatic, where it occurs.]

Min.: A felspar, described by Beudant, occurring at the localities of corundum and indianite in the Carnatic India; pronounced by Breithaupt and Von Kobell to be labradorite. (*Dana.*)

car-na-û'-ba, *s.* [The Brazilian name of the plant.] A palm-tree, *Corypha cerifera*, the leaves of which yield a wax (also called carnauba) used for making candles.

car'-nĕl (1), **car'-nĕll,** *s.* [A dimin. of *carn* = cairn.] A little heap.

"In this regioun [Gareoch] is ane *carnell* of stanis, Hand togiddir in maner of ane croun . . ."—*Bellend.: Descr. Alb.*, c. 10.

car-nęl (2), *s.* [Kernel.]

* **car-nęl** (3), * **ker-nel,** * **ker-nell,** * **kir-nell,** * **kyr-nelle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *carnel*, *crénaux* = battlements; Low. Lat. *quarnellus.*] A battlement, rampart; also the embrasure in a battlement.

"The *carnels* so stondeth opright."—*Castel of Love*, 695.

"And at the *kernels* be hymen stode."
Sir Ferumbras, 3,234.

carnel-work, *s.*

Shipbuilding: The putting together the framework of the vessel—the timbers, beams, and planks, as distinguished from *clinch-work.*

car'-nĕl, *a.* [Carnal.]

* **car-neled,** * **ker-neled,** *a.* [O. Fr. *quernelé*; Fr. *crenelé* = protected with battlements; from *crenaux* = battlements.]

"Alle the walles ben of wit . . . and *kerneled* with Cristendom."—*P. Plowman*, 3,680.

car-nē'-lĭ-an, car-nē'-lĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Mediæv. Lat. *carneolus*; from *carneus* = fleshy; *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh; Ger. *carneol*, from its flesh-like colour. In Fr. *cornaline*; Port. *cornelina*; Sp. *cornerina*; Ital. *corniola*; from Lat. *cornu* = a horn, from the horn-like appearance of the white variety, from which it is also called in Gr. ὄνυξ (*onux*) = a nail.] [Onyx.]

Min.: A reddish variety of chalcedony, generally of a clear, bright tint; it is sometimes of a yellow or brown colour and sometimes white. It is largely used for engraving seals on. It is found principally at Cambay, in Gujerat, India. Comp.: Silica, 97·869; peroxide of iron, 0·050; alumina, 0·081; magnesia, 0·028; potash, 0·0043; soda, 0·075.

"The common *carnelion* has its name from its flesh colour, which is, in some of these stones, paler, when it is called the female *carnelion*, in others deeper, called the male."—*Woodward.*

† **car'-nĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *carneus* = of or pertaining to flesh; *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh.] Consisting of or like flesh; fleshy.

"In a calf, the umbilical vessels terminate in certain bodies, divided into a multitude of *carneous* papillæ."
—*Ray.*

* **carn'-ĕy,** *s.* [Lat. *carneus*, from *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh.]

Farriery: A disease in horses, in which the mouth is so furred that they cannot eat.

car-nĭf'-ĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *carnification*; Lat. *carnificatio*, from *carnifico* = to make or form into flesh; *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh; *facio* = to make.]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* A turning into or forming flesh.

2. *Med.* (*Carnification of the lung*)*:* The term used in medical science to describe a solid or fleshy condition of the lung, due to the absence of air. The lung of a still-born child is said to be in a state of carnification (in this instance called *fœtal*), because it has not yet breathed. In criminal investigations important issues very often hinge upon this point. In fatal cases of whooping-cough the lungs have frequently been found collapsed or carnified, owing to death having immediately supervened upon a violent expiratory paroxysm.

car'-nĭ-fĭed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Carnify.]

* **car'-nĭ-fȳ,** *v. t.* & *i.* [Lat. *carnifico* = to become flesh; from *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.]

I. *Trans.:* To form into flesh.

II. *Intrans.:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To form flesh; to turn nutriment into flesh.

"In inferiour faculties, I walk, I see, I hear, I digest, I sanguify, I *carnify*."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

2. *Pathol.:* To lose the normal structure: to become fleshy.

* **car'-nĭl-āte,** *v.t.* [Carnel (3), *s.*] To embattle. (*Harrison: England*, p. 206.)

car′ nĭ-val, * **car-na-val,** *s.* [Ital. *carnevale* = the three days immediately preceding Lent; Low Lat. *carnelevamen* = a solace to the flesh; Shrovetide. (*Skeat.*) The folk etym. is embodied in the quotation from Byron.]

1. *Lit.:* The festival celebrated in Roman Catholic countries, and especially at Rome and Naples, with great mirth and freedom during the week before the beginning of Lent.

"This feast is named the *Carnival*, which being
Interpreted, implies 'farewell to flesh:'
So call'd, because the name and thing agreeing,
Through Lent they live on fish both salt and
fresh."
Byron: Beppo, vi.

2. *Fig.:* Any time of excess and unrestrained dcense.

"The whole year is but one mad *carnival*, . . ."—*Decay of Piety.*

car-nĭv′-ŏr-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *carnivora*, neut. pl. of *carnivorus* = flesh-devouring; *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh; *voro* = to devour.]

Zool.: A principal division of the Mammalia. The name is given to those animals which, like the feline, canine, and ursine families, have their teeth peculiarly fitted for the mastication of animal matter. The incisors, except in some seals, are generally $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$, the canines generally $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$. They are, moreover, larger and longer than the incisors. The clavicles are rudimentary, or wanting. They are divided into two great groups, or sub-orders, one terrestrial the other aquatic. The first is the group of the *Fissipedia*, or "split-feet," so called from the fact that their feet are divided into well-marked toes; the second is the group of *Pinnipedia*, or "fin-feet" (seals, &c.), so called because the toes are bound together by skin—forming fins or flappers rather than feet. Another classification is into three sections or tribes—(1) Pinnigrada, or Pinnipedia; examples, the Seals and Walruses. (2) Plantigrada; example, the Bear, and (3) Digitigrada; examples, the Cat and the Dog.

* **car-nĭv′-ŏr-ăç′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh; *vorax* (genit. *voracis*) = devouring.] A preternatural desire for flesh; greediness, gluttony.

"Mr. Cleland is at Tunbridge, wondering at the superior *carnivoracity* of our friend."—*Pope: To Gay*, vi. 25. (*Latham.*)

car′-nĭ-vŏre, *s.* [Lat. *carnivorus.*] A carnivorous animal; one of the carnivora.

car-nĭv′-ŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *carnivorus;* from *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh, and *voro* = to devour.]

1. *Zool.:* Eating or living on flesh; applied to those animals whose nature it is to live on the flesh of other animals.

"In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth, but in such as are not *carnivorous*, it is immediately swallowed in to the crop or craw."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. *Surg.:* Applied to those caustic substances which are used to eat away or destroy the fungous excrescences of wounds and ulcers.

3. *Bot.:* A term applied to plants belonging to the genera Drosera, Pinguicula, Nepenthes, &c., which have the power of absorbing nitrogenous substances through their leaves and digesting them within their tissues.

† **car-nĭv′-ŏr-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *carnivorous; -ly.*] In a carnivorous manner, like carnivora.

car-nĭv′-ŏr-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *carnivorous; -ness.*] The condition or quality of being carnivorous; the habit of living upon animal food.

† **car-nō′se,** *a.* [Lat. *carnosus;* from *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh. [CARNOUS.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to flesh.

2. *Bot.:* Fleshy, pulpy, having a fleshy consistence. (Said of fruits, &c.)

* **car′-nō-sī,** *s. pl.* [Lat. masc. pl. of *carnosus* = fleshy, from *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh.]

Zool.: An old order of polypi, consisting of the genera Actinia, Zoanthus, and Lucernaria.

* **car-nŏs′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *carnosité;* Lat. *carnositas*, from *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh.]

Med.: A fleshy swelling or excrescence.

"By this method, and by this course of diet, with sudoriferous, the ulcers are healed, and that *carnosity* resolved."—*Wiseman.*

car′-noŭs, * **car-nō′se,** *a.* [O. Fr. *carneux;* Fr. *charneux;* Lat. *carnosus*, from *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh.] Of or pertaining to the flesh, fleshy, carneous.

"The first or outward part is a thick and *carnous* covering, like that of a walnut, . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

car′-nў, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To cajole a person with soft words. (*Colloquial.*) (*Smart.*)

* **car′-nўx,** *s.* [Gr. κάρνυξ (*karnux*).] An ancient Greek trumpet of a shrill tone, known afterwards to the Celts and Gauls. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

căr′-ŏb, *s.* [A corruption of Gr. κεράτιον (*keration*) = a little horn; κέρας (*keras*) = a horn, from the shape of the pods.]

1. *Bot.:* A tree, the *Ceratonia siliqua*, a native of the Levant. It is an evergreen, and produces long horn-like pods filled with a mealy, succulent pulp of a sweetish taste, used for food for horses, and sometimes even

CAROB.

for human beings, and called St. John's bread. The root is purgative. The fruits of the carob-tree were probably the "husks" which the prodigal in his depressed condition would fain have eaten. (Luke xv. 16.)

2. *Comm., &c.:* The pods of the tree described in 1; also called the Algaroba Bean.

* 3. The same as a *carat* (q.v.).

* **ca-rō′çhe,** * **ca-rosse,** *s.* [O. Fr. *carroche;* Fr. *carosse;* Ital. *carrozza*, from Lat. *carrus* = a car.] A kind of two-wheeled pleasure-carriage. (*Albumazar.*)

* **ca-rō′çhed,** * **ca-roached,** *a.* [Eng. *caroche; -ed.*] Placed or seated in a caroche.

"Then maintaining her
Caroached in cloth of tissue."
Beaum. & Flet.: Little French Lawyer, I. 1

căr-ŏ-cŏl′-la, *s.* [Lat. *caro* = flesh; Gr. κόλλη (*kollē*) = glue.]

Zool.: A genus of land-snails, so named from the tenacity with which their fleshy feet adhere to limestone rocks. Woodward makes it a section of Helix.

* **car-oigne,** * **car-oine,** * **car-oyne,** *s.* [CARRION.]

"The *caroigne* in the bussbe with throte ycorve."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,015.

căr′-ôl (1), * **car-olle,** * **car-al,** * **kar-olle,** * **car-ole,** * **car-owl** (*Eng.*), * **car-rale** (*Scotch*), *s.* [O. Fr. *carole, carolle;* from Bret. *koroll* = a dance; *korolla* = to dance; Manx *carval;* Corn. *carol;* Wel. *carol* = a carol, a song; *caroli* = to carol; Gael. *carull, caireall* = harmony, melody. Cf. Ir. *cor* = music; Wel. *cor* = a choir, a circle; Gael. *car, cuir* = a movement; Sansc. *char* = to move. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Literally:*

* 1. A circle.

* 2. A round dance.

"Many *carollys* and gret daunsyng."
Sir Cleges, 103.

* 3. A song sung as an accompaniment to dancing.

"Alle the dameselles to synge *carolles* and to go ageins hem synginge oute of the town."—*Merlin*, I. ii. 132.

4. A song of praise sung at Christmas-tide. It originally meant a song accompanied with dancing, in which sense it is frequently used by the old poets. It appears to have been danced by many performers, by taking hands, forming a ring, and singing as they went round. Bishop Taylor says that the oldest carol was that sung by the heavenly host when the birth of the Saviour was announced to the Shepherds on the plains of Bethlehem. It is probable that the practice of singing carols at Christmas-tide arose in imitation of this, as the majority of the carols declared the good tidings of great joy; and the title of Noels, nowells, or novelles, applied to carols, would seem to bear out this idea. Carol singing is of great antiquity among Christian communities, as the carol by Aurelius Prudentius, of the fourth century, will show. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

"Singers of *carrales* . . ."—*Acts Jas. VI.*, 1581, c 104.
"No night is now with hymn or *carol* blest."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

* 5. A song in general.

"This *carol* they began that hour,
How that a life was but a flower."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, v. 3, song.

II. *Fig.:* Applied to the songs of birds.

"The blackbird in the summer trees,
The lark upon the hill,
Let loose their *carols* when they please,
Are quiet when they will."
Wordsworth: Fountain.

"And every bird of Eden burst
In *carol*, every bud to flower."
Tennyson: The Day-Dream.

* **căr′-ôl** (2), * **căr′-rôl,** *s.* [Low Lat. *carola;* from Lat. *choreola*, dimin. of *chorus* = a circle or round dance.]

Architecture:

1. A closet or small cell in a monastery for study.

2. A bow window; a seat fitted within the opening for a window; a bay-stall.

căr′-ôl, * **car-o-len,** * **car-oo-lyn,** * **car-ole,** * **kar-ole,** *v.i. & t.* [CAROL, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

* 1. To dance in a round dance.

2. To sing in joy and exultation.

"*Caroolyn*, or synge *caroulys*. *Psalmodio*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"I sawgh hir daunce so comelily,
Carole and synge so swetely."
Chaucer: Boke of the Duchess, 847.

II. *Fig.:* Applied to birds, &c., to warble, to sing.

"The thrush is busy in the wood,
And *carols* loud and strong."
Wordsworth: The Idle Shepherd Boys.

* B. *Transitive:*

1. To utter joyfully in song.

"And *carol* what, unbid, the Muses might inspire."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 35.

"Hovering swans, their throats released
From native silence, *carol* sounds harmonious."
Prior: Hymn to Apollo.

2. To proclaim or celebrate in song.

"For which the shepherds at their festivals
Carol her goodness loud in rustick lays."
Milton: Comus, 847.

căr′-ŏ-la, *s.* [Ital.] A dance accompanied by singing, which grew into unenviable notoriety during the Republic of 1792 in France. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

car-ŏl′-ath-ine, *s.* [Named after the Prince of Carolath, in Silesia.]

Min.: An amorphous, subtranslucent mineral from the coal-bed of the Königin-Louisa mine, at Zabize, Upper Silesia. A variety of Allophane (q.v.), containing less water. Colour, honey to wine-yellow; hardness, 2·5; sp. gr., 1·515. Compos.: Silica, 29·62; alumina, 47·25; water, 15·10; carbon, 1·33; hydrogen, 0·74. (*Dana.*)

* **căr′-ŏ-lĭn,** *s.* [Lat. *Carolus* = Charles; the name of several German sovereigns.] A gold coin formerly current in Germany, and worth about one pound sterling.

căr-ŏ-lī′-na (1), *s.* [Named after the Princess Sophia Caroline, Margravine of Baden, a distinguished patroness of botany.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants of the order Bombaceæ, not uncommon in our hothouses. They are natives of tropical America, and are either small trees or shrubs, with digitate leaves like the chestnut. The large handsome flowers are generally white, but sometimes deep-rose or scarlet. *Carolina alba*, a native of South America, is a tree growing to twenty feet in height, with flowers about six inches long. The bark supplies cordage, which is strong and durable. [PACHIRA.]

Căr-ŏ-lī′-na (2), *s.* [Lat. *Carolus* = Charles.]

Geog.: The name of two of the Southern States, United States, America, called after Charles II.

carolina-pink, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, *Spigelia marylandica*. Its roots are used in medicine as anthelmintics.

căr'-ŏl-ĭng, căr'-ŏl-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CAROL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act of singing carols; a carol, a song of joy and exultation.

"And heare such heavenly notes and *carolings*
Of Gods high praise."
Spenser: Hymne of Heav. Beautie.

Căr-ō-lī'-ĭ-ăn, *a.* & *s.* [From *Carolina*, named after Charles; in Lat. *Carolus.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to Carolina.

"It is not a song
Of the Scuppernong,
From warm *Carolinian* valleys."
Longfellow: Birds of Passage; Catawba Wine.

2. Of or pertaining to the kings named Charles.

B. *As substantive:* A native of Carolina.

căr-ŏl-ĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Arch.: Ornamented with sculptured leaves and branches.

căr'-ŏl-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CAROLING.]

căr'-ŏl-līte, *s.* [CARROLITE.]

* **căr'-ŏl-ŭs,** *s.* [Lat. *Carolus* = Charles.] An English gold coin current in the reigns of the Charleses, value twenty shillings, and subsequently twenty-three shillings.

CAROLUS.

car'-ŏm, carr'-ŏm, *s.* A corruption of CARAMBOLE; also called CANNON in England.

căr'-ō-mĕl, *s.* [CARAMEL.]

* **car-oome,** *s.* [A corruption of carroon (1) (q.v.).] A license by the Lord Mayor of London to keep a cart. Used chiefly about the time of Edward VI. (*Wharton.*)

car-ŏon', *s.* [Ir. & Gael. *caor, caoraun* = berry.]

Bot.: A species of cherry. (*Webster.*)

* **car-ŏs'se,** *s.* [CAROCHE.]

căr'-ō-tĕl, car'-ō-tēel, *s.* [East Ind.]

Comm.: A measure or weight, varying in value according to the commodity sold. Thus, a *caroteel* of mace is about 3 lbs.; that of nutmegs from 6 to 7½ lbs.; and that of currants from 5 to 9 lbs. weight. (*Crabb.*)

ca-rŏt'-ĭd, *s.* [Gr. *καρώτιδες* (*karōtides*) = the great arteries of the neck; from *καρόω* (*karoō*) = I make drowsy, put to sleep, from the old belief that sleep or drowsiness was caused by the flow of blood through them.]

Anat.: The name of an artery on each side of the neck. The common carotids are two considerable arteries that ascend on the fore part of the cervical vertebræ to the head to supply it with blood. The right common carotid is given off from the *arteria innominata*; the left arises from the arch of the aorta. (Used also attributively.)

* **ca-rŏt'-ĭd-al,** *a.* [Eng. *carotid; -al.*] Of or pertaining to the carotid arteries; carotid.

"The two *carotidal*, and the two vertebral arteries are this golden quaternion."—*Smith: Old Age*, p. 220.

car-ō'-tĭn, *s.* [Lat. *carot(a)* = a carrot; suff. *-in* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A crystalline principle extracted from the common carrot, *Daucus carota.*

ca-rou'-al (1), *s.* [Eng. *carous(e); -al.*] A boisterous merry-making; a drinking bout.

"Born of high lineage, link'd in high command,
He mingled with the magnates of his land;
Join'd the *carousals* of the great and gay,
And saw them smile or sigh their hours away."
Byron: Lara, I. 7.

căr-ou-şăl' (2), **căr-ou-şĕl',** *s.* [Fr. *carrousel* = a tilting-match.] A tournament, a tilting-match; a military display in which a number of knights divided into groups or companies performed certain evolutions.

"This game, these *carousals*, Ascanius taught,
And build/ing Alba, to the Latins brought."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vii. 777.

¶ For the distinction between *carousal* and *feast*, see FEAST, *s.*

ca-rou'-se, *ca-row'se, *v.i. & t.* [CAROUSE, *adv.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To drink deeply or freely.

"Now hats fly off, and youths *carouse*,
Healths first go round, and then the house,
The brides came thick and thick."
Suckling.

2. *Fig.:* To make merry.

"I said, 'O soul, make merry and *carouse*,
Dear soul, for all is well.'"
Tennyson: The Palace of Art.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To drink deeply.

"To Desdemona hath to-night *caroused*
Potations pottle-deep."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

* **ca-rou'se, * ca-row'se,** *adv.* [Ger. *garaus* = all out; *garaus trinken* = to drink all out, to empty the glass.] All out; completely; so as not to leave a drop behind.

ca-rou'se, *s.* [CAROUSE, *adv.*]

1. A drinking bout.

"The swains were preparing for a *carouse*."—*Sterne: Tristr. Shandy.*

* 2. A bumper, a full glass of liquor.

"Red Roland Forster loudly cried,
'A deep *carouse* to you fair bride!'"
Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 8.

ca-rou'sed, *pa. par. & a.* [CAROUSE, *v.*]

ca-rou's'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *carous(e); -er.*] One who carouses; a dissipated fellow.

"The bold *carouser*, and advent'ring dame."
Glanville.

ca-rou'z'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CAROUSE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.* (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or used for a carouse.

"Sit long and late at the *carousing* board."
Cowper: Truth, 50.

C. *As subst.:* A carouse.

"The churches were filled in the morning; the afternoon was spent in sport and *carousing*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

† **ca-rou'z'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *carousing; -ly.*] In a carousing manner; like a carouser.

carp, * carpe, * carpen, * karpe, *v. i. & t.* [Icel. *karpa* = to find fault.]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To speak, to talk.

"I shalle *carp* unto the kyng."—*Townley Myst.*, p. 60.

† 2. To cavil, to find fault.

"Not only, sir, this your all-licens'd fool,
But other of your insolent retinue
Do hourly *carp* and quarrel, breaking forth
In rank and not-to-be endured riots."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 4.

¶ Usually followed by *at.*

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To utter, to speak or tell.

"With corage kene he *carpes* thes wordes."—*Morte Arthure*, 1725.

2. To censure, find fault with, cavil at.

"Which my saying divers ignorant persons, not used to reade old auncient authors nor acquainted with their phrase and maner of speeche, did *carpe* and reprehend, for lacke of good understandyng."—*Abp. Cranmer: Doct. of the Sacrament*, fol. 100.

3. To sing (*Scotch*). (*Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border.*)

¶ For the distinction between *to carp* and *to censure*, see CENSURE, *v.*

* **carp** (1), *s.* [CARP, *v.*]

1. Power of speech.

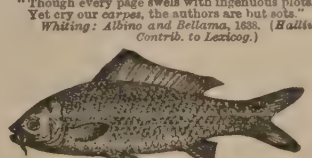
"Gef hit hym bi samples, that he ful clanly bicnu his *carp*."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 1326.

2. A speech, a parable.

"Kryst kydde hit hymself in a *carp* ones."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 23.

3. One who carps.

"Though every page swels with ingenuous plots,
Yet cry our *carpes*, the authors are but sots."
Whiting: Albino and Bellama, 1638. (*Halliwell: Contrib. to Lexicog.*)


CARP.

carp (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *carpe*; Icel. *karfi*; O. H. Ger. *karfo*; from Low Lat. *carpa.*]

Ichthy.: A fresh-water fish, *Cyprinus cyprio* (Linn.), the type of the family Cyprinidæ. It is an European fresh-water fish, used for food, it is often bred in ponds, and of late years has been largely introduced into the United States.

¶ The plural is now *carp*, the same as the singular; but formerly *carps* was used.

"A friend of mine stored a pond of three or four acres with *carps* and tench."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

carp-bream, *s.*

Ichthy.: A British fish, *Abramis Brama.* [BREAM.]

† **carp'-al,** *a.* [Lat. *carpus*; Gr. *καρπός* (*karpos*) = the wrist.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the wrist.

Carpal bones:

Anat.: The bones constituting the wrist.

* **car-pare,** *s.* [CARPER.]

Car-pā'-thĭ-ăn, *a.* [Lat. *Carpathes.*]

Geog.: Pertaining to the Carpathians, a range of mountains lying between Poland, Hungary, and Transylvania.

car'-pĕl (*Eng.*), **car-pĕl'-lŭm** (*Lat.*), *s.* [Lat. *carpellum*, from Gr. *καρπός* (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: The leaf forming the pistil. Several

2 1 3
CARPELS.
1. Fetid Hellebore. 2. French Primrose. 3. Chinese Primrose.

carpels may enter into the composition of one pistil.

* **car-pĕl'-lar-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *carpel; -ary.*]

Bot.: Of or pertaining to the carpels; containing carpels. (*Lindley.*)

* **carpe-meals,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A coarse cloth, used about the time of James I. (*Wharton.*)

* **car-pente,** *s.* [CARPET.]

* **car-pen-tar-ye,** *s.* [CARPENTRY.]

car'-pĕn-tĕr, * car-ben-tar, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *carpentier*; Fr. *charpentier*; Sp. *carpintero*; Ital. *carpentiere*; from Low Lat. *carpentarius* = a wheelwright, cartwright; from Lat. *carpentum* = a waggon.]

A. *As subst.:* An artificer in wood; one who prepares and fixes the woodwork of houses, ships, &c.

"Of his craft he was a *carpenter*."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,189.

"And the Lord showed me four *carpenters*."—*Zech.* i. 20.

B. *As adj.:* In compounds like the following:—

carpenter-bee, *s.*

Entom.: A name applied to several species of hymenopterous insects belonging to the order Xylocopa, from the manner in which they construct their nests of pieces of decayed wood, &c. *Xylocopa violacea* is found in the south of Europe. *X.* (*Platynopoda*) *tenuiscapa* is common in India, and being of a goodly size, and having a deep black body and glossy wings, violet at the base, and tinged with copper at the tip, looks quite interesting as it hums around the wooden structures where it means to perforate; but it is capable, if left unmolested, of scooping the rafters out for its cell-chambers to such an extent as to make them insecure.

carpenter-herb, carpenter's herb, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Prunella vulgaris.*

2. *Ajuga reptans.*

carpenter-grass, * **carpenter-grasse,** *s.*

Botany:

1. *Prunella vulgaris.*

2. *Achillea millefolium.*

"In some places is called *carpenter-grasse;* it is good to reloyne and soudre wounded."—*The Grete Herball.*

carpenter's-chisel, *s.* A chisel made of moderately hard steel. Chisels of this type have one plane and one bevelled edge, and are divided into firmer and framing or mortise chisels.

carpenter's-clamp, *s.* A frame in which work, such as doors, sashes, shutters, &c., is forced up into place, and held while being nailed or pinned. Also a kind of vice for grasping several parts and holding them while the glue sets, or for other purposes.

carpenter's-gauge, *s.* A scribing tool for depth or width, according to the construction and uses. It commonly has a point projecting from the shank, and a movable head or fence, which is adjusted for distance from the point, and secured by a set-screw.

carpenter's-plane, *s.* A plane of a kind suitable for a carpenter. Such planes are of different types, according to the work they are intended to perform—as, the jack-plane, for rough-dressing a surface; the smoothing-plane, for finishing it off; and grooving and moulding planes, some of which have special names, for making grooves or elevations of various forms. [PLANE.] (*Knight.*)

carpenter's-plough, *s.* [PLOUGH.]

carpenter's-rule, *s.* The instrument by which carpenters take their dimensions, and by the aid of a brass slide, which makes it a sliding rule, they are enabled to make calculations in multiplication and division, besides other operations. (*Gwilt.*)

carpenter's-square, *s.* An instrument whose stock and blade consists of an iron plate of one piece. The leg is eighteen inches long, and numbered on the outer edge from the exterior angle with the lower part of the figures adjacent to the interior edge. The other leg is twelve inches long, is numbered from the extremity towards the angle, the figures being read from the internal angle, as on the other side. This instrument is not only used as a square, but also as a level and measuring rule. (*Craig.*)

carpenter's-vice, *s.* [CARPENTER'S-CLAMP.]

car-pĕn-tĕr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Dr. Carpenter.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Foraminifera allied to Globigerina, but ceasing at an early age to grow spirally, and then forming expanded tent-like chambers, which enclose the first-formed cells, attached by the base to shells or corals, and with a crater-like common aperture at the apex. Siliceous spicules occur in the cells. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

2. *Bot.:* A genus of Philadelphaceæ. The only known species is from California.

car'-pĕn-tĕr-ĭng, *s. & a.* [CARPENTER.]

A. *As subst.:* The act of following the trade of a carpenter; carpentry.

B. *As adj.:* Following or practising the trade of a carpenter.

car'-pĕnt-ry, * **car-pen-tar-ye,** * **car-pent-rie,** *s.* [Eng. *carpenter; -y.*]

1. The trade or art of a carpenter.

"It had been more proper for me to have introduced *carpentry* before joinery, . . ."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

"Werkis of *carpentarye,* of browdrye, and of werkyng with nedlis."—*Wycliffe: Exodus,* xxxv. 33.

2. An assemblage of pieces of timber connected by framing or letting them into each other, as are the pieces of a roof, floor, centre, &c. It is distinguished from joinery by being put together without the use of any other edge tools than the axe, adze, saw, and chisel, whereas joinery requires the use of the plane. The leading points that require attention in sound carpentry are (1) the quality of the timber used; (2) the disposition of the pieces of timber, so that each may be in such direction with reference to the fibres of the wood, as to be capable of performing its work properly; (3) the forms and dimensions of the pieces; (4) the manner of framing the pieces into each other, or otherwise uniting them by means of iron or other metal. (*Gwilt.*)

"Thei' maken the werkis of *carpentarye,* . . ."—*Wycliffe: Exodus,* xxxv. 33.

* **carp'-ĕr,** * **carp-are,** *s.* [Eng. *carp; -er.*]

1. A speaker, a story-teller, a tale-bearer.

"*Carpare. Fabulator, garulator, garula.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. One who finds fault; a cavilling, captious person.

"I have not these weeds,
By putting on the cunning of a *carper.*"
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

car-pē'-şĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. καρπήσιον (*karpēsion*) = an aromatic wood from Asia.]

Bot.: A genus of smooth or pubescent erect branching shrubs, natives of South Europe, the Caucasus, and the Himalayas, of the order Compositæ. Leaves ovate or lanceolate toothed; florets in all dull yellow, tubular; achenes beaked, with slender furrows, and without pappus.

car'-pĕt, * **car-pette,** * **car-pente,** * **car-pyte,** *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *carpite* = a carpet; Ital. *carpita;* Dut. *karpet,* from Low Lat. *carpita,* from *carpo* = to card wool.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A woollen fabric manufactured in patterns of various colours. *Used—*

(*a*) For a floor-covering.

'Be the Jacks fair within, the Jills fair without, *carpets* laid, and everything in order?"—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew,* iv. 1.

* (*b*) For a table-cover.

"Private men's halls were hung with altar-cloths; their tables and beds covered with copes, instead of *carpets* and coverlets."—*Fuller: The Church History of Britain,* p. vii. § 2. 1. (*Trench: Select Glossary,* p. 29.)

¶ The use of rugs is of great antiquity in Egypt, India, China, and Babylon. In the East at present Persia, Asiatic Turkey, and India are great seats of carpet manufacture. Carpets were introduced into England during the Crusades, but long afterwards, indeed even to the time of Queen Elizabeth, the floors of palaces, not to speak of inferior habitations, were strewed with rushes. The practice of hanging the walls of palatial edifices with tapestry and cloth is older than that of carpeting the floors; thus in Hampton Court, built by Cardinal Wolsey, the floors are bare, while the walls are covered with tapestry. The manufacture of carpets was introduced into France from Persia about A.D. 1606, and workmen from France brought the art to England about 1750. A carpet manufactory was established at Axminster in 1755. The carpet industry has become an important one in the United States, particularly in Philadelphia.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anything used for or serving as a carpet.

"It was in vain that Schomberg tried to teach them to improve their habitations, and to cover the wet earth with a thick *carpet* of fern."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

(2) Applied to the sward, beds of flowers, or other natural covering of the earth.

"The whole dry land is, for the most part, covered over with a lovely *carpet* of green grass and other herbs."—*Ray.*

II. *Entom.:* An abbreviation for CARPET-MOTH (q.v.).

¶ *To be on* (or *upon*) *the carpet* (in Fr. *sur le tapis*): To be under consideration; to be an affair in hand. [A. I. 1 (*b*).]

"These three brothers, whose lives are *upon the carpet,* . . ."—*North: Lives.*

To bring on the carpet: To bring under consideration; to bring forward.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining in any way to a carpet or the manufacture of carpets.

¶ For the various descriptions of carpet, see BRUSSELS, DRUGGET, FELT, KIDDERMINSTER, PILE, and RUG.

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Carpet-broom, carpet-maker, carpet-loom, carpet-strip.*

carpet-bag, *s. & a.*

1. *As subst.:* Properly a bag made of carpet, but applied also to a travelling-bag made of leather or other material.

"Coningsby, who had lost the key of his *carpet-bag* . . ."—*Disraeli: Coningsby,* bk. i., ch. v.

2. *As adjective:*

Carpet-bag Frame: The iron frame which distends the cloth covering of a travelling-bag or satchel.

carpet-bagger, *s.* An American slang term for those petty politicians, who after the civil war migrated into the Southern States for temporary residence and personal advantage.

carpet-beater, *s.*

1. *Gen.:* A man whose trade it is to clean carpets by beating.

2. *Spec.:* A machine in which carpets are beaten and brushed.

carpet-bedding, *s.*

Hort.: The arrangement of foliage plants in geometrical or mosaic designs.

* **carpet-captain,** * **carpet-capitaine,** *s.* [CARPET-KNIGHT.]

* **carpet-champion,** *s.* One who displays his prowess more in a drawing-room than in the field.

"A *carpet-champion* for a wonton dame."
Fairfax: Tasso, xvi. 32.

carpet-dance, *s.* A dance of an informal character, for which the carpet is not taken up, as for a ball.

* **carpet-courtship,** *s.* A courtship by means of a display of one's prowess in peace on a carpet.

"Not to be won by *carpet-courtship,* but the sword."—*Massinger: Bashful Lover,* i. 1.

carpet-fastener, *s.* A screw-knob and screw-socket inserted in the floor with the carpet between them.

carpet-garden, *s.* A name given to a garden laid out with beds of ornamental-leaved plants grown in a precise and formal pattern.

* **carpet-ground,** *s.* Ground smooth and soft as carpet.

"The *carpet-ground* shall be with leaves o'erspread."
Dryden: Virgil; Ecl. i. 115.

* **carpet-knight,** *s.* A knight whose deeds of valour are done, not on the field of battle, but in a drawing-room.

". . . hold thy valour light
As that of some vain *carpet-knight.*"
Scott: The Lady of the Lake, v. 14.

carpet-monger, *s.* The same as CARPET-KNIGHT (q.v.).

". . . *carpet-mongers,* whose names yet run smoothly in the even road of a blank verse, . . ."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing,* v. 2.

carpet-moth, *s.*

Entom.: The name given to several varieties of Geometer moths from the variegated pattern of their colouring.

* **carpet-peer,** * **carpet-peere,** *s.* A carpet-knight.

"The insinuating curtesie of a *carpet-peere.*"—*Nash: Pierce Penilesse* (1592).

carpet-planner, *s.* One whose trade it is to plan or fit carpets to a room.

carpet-rag, *s. & a.*

1. *As subst.:* A fragment or strip of carpet.

2. *As adj.:* Used for fastening together strips of carpet.

Carpet-rag Looper: A stabbing tool with a large eye, to carry one end of a carpet-strip through the end of the strip preceding, when one is looped over the other, to save the trouble of sewing.

carpet-rod, *s.* A brass rod used to keep a stair-carpet in its place. [STAIR-ROD.]

carpet-snake, *s. Morelia variegata,* an Australian snake, so called from the variegated pattern of its skin.

* **carpet-squire,** *s.* A lady's man; an effeminate fellow.

carpet-stretcher, *s.* A toggle-jointed frame to stretch carpets on floors preliminary to tacking down; a tool used in laying down carpets.

carpet-sweeper, *s.*

1. *Gen.:* One who cleans carpets by sweeping.

2. *Spec.:* A mechanical broom for sweeping carpets and collecting the dust and dirt in trays. The brush-shaft is rotated by a corrugated pulley driven by contact with the rubber periphery of one of the sustaining wheels.

carpet-trade, *s.*

1. The trade or business of making and selling carpets.

* 2. The behaviour of a carpet-knight, flattery.

"This noble duke had no maner of skill in *carpet-trade*."—*Kiche: Farewell to Militarie Profession* (1581).

*** carpet-walk,** *s.* A walk over which a carpet is laid; a grass walk, closely mown, and smooth as a carpet.

"Mow *carpet-walks*, and ply weeding."—*Evelyn.*

*** carpet-way,** *s.* A soft path.

"To keep rank and file in his march, nor to break order, though all be not *carpet-way*."—*More.*

carpet-weed, *s.*

Bot.: A common name for the genus Mollugo.

car'-pĕt, *v.t.* [Carpet, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To spread or cover over with carpets.

"We found him in a fair chamber, richly hanged and *carpeted* under foot."—*Bacon.*

* 2. To cover or roll up in carpet.

"Haidee and Juan *carpeted* their feet
On crimson satin, border'd with pale blue."
Byron: Don Juan, iii. 67.

II. *Fig.:* To bring upon the carpet; to find fault with.

"Mr. . . . was received with hoots and groans, and he too was *carpeted* before the Stewards."—*Standard*, March 28, 1881.

car'-pĕt-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Carpet, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* Covered over with carpets.

"The ladies' parlours and the *carpeted* corridors at the hotels—I particularise herein, for some of the corridors are not *carpeted*—are veritable hotbeds of flirtation."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 9, 1864.

2. *Fig.:* Covered with anything as with a carpet.

"The dry land we find everywhere naturally *carpeted* over with grass, and other agreeable wholesome plants."—*Derham.*

car'-pĕt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Carpet, *v.*]

A & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* Carpets or other material used for covering floors.

". . . the New York papers ask in amazement how many miles of *carpeting* can be bought for 70,000*l.*"—*Daily News*, Sept. 20, 1871.

car'-pĕt-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *carpet; -less.*] Uncovered with carpet.

car'-phō-līte, *s.* [Named by Werner in allusion to its colour; from Gr. κάρφος (*karphos*) = straw; and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in radiated and stellated tufts and groups of acicular crystals. Hardness, 5·55; sp. gr., 2·935. Colour, pure straw-yellow to wax-yellow; opaque, and very brittle. It occurs in the tin mines of Schlackenwald. Compos.: Silica, 36·15; alumina, 28·67; sesquioxide of manganese, 19·16; protoxide of iron, 2·29; carbon, 0·27; water, 10·78; hydrofluoric acid, 1·47. (*Dana.*)

car-phŏ-lōg'-ĭ-a (*Lat.*), **car-phŏl'-ō-gў** (*Eng.*), *s.* [Gr. κάρφος (*karphos*) = straw, chaff; λέγω (*legō*) = to pluck, pick.]

Med. Pathol.: A term for the movements of delirious patients in searching for or grasping at imaginary objects, plucking at the bedclothes, &c.

car-phō-sĭd'-ĕr-īte, *s.* [Gr. κάρφος (*karphos*) = straw; σίδηρος (*sidēros*) = iron; and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A pale or dark straw-yellow mineral from Labrador, occurring in uniform masses and incrustations. Hardness, 4—4·5; sp. gr., 2·49—2·5. Compos.: Sulphuric acid, 25·52; sesquioxide of iron, 40·00; water, 10·67; sand, 14·78; gypsum, 9·03; and a trace of manganese. (*Dana.*)

car-phō-stĭl'-bīte, *s.* [From Gr. κάρφος (*karphos*) = a straw, and Eng. *stilbite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Thomsonite. It is found in straw-yellow reed-shaped crystals at the Berufiord in Iceland. (*Dana.*)

car-pĭl'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Zool.: A genus of decapod crustaceans, belonging to the order Brachyura, having the front tridentated, and the shell with an overlapping projection or posterior tooth.

carp'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Carp, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Captious, censorious.

"This fellow here, with envious *carping* tongue."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, iv. 1.

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. Narration. (*Scotch.*)

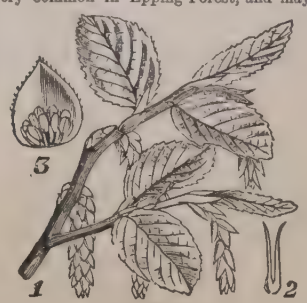
2. The act or habit of finding fault; censoriousness.

"Sure, sure, such *carping* is not commendable."
Shakesp.: *Much Ado*, iii. 1.

† **carp'-ĭng'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *carping; -ly.*] In a carping or censorious manner; captiously.

car-pī'-nŭs, *s.* [Lat. *carpinus* = hornbeam. According to Hooker and Arnott, from Celt. *car* = wood, and *pin* = a head. In Fr. *charme* is = the hornbeam.]

Bot.: Hornbeam, a genus of plants belonging to the order Corylaceæ (Mastworts). *Carpinus Betulus* is the Common Hornbeam-tree. It is very common in Epping Forest, and may be



CARPINUS.
1. Portion of plant in flower. 2. Female flower. 3. Male flower.

distinguished by its beautiful doubly serrate leaves. The wood is white, tough, and hard, and burns like a candle. It is used in turnery-work for implements of husbandry, cogs of wheels, &c. The inner bark yields a yellow dye. There are various foreign species, *C. americana*, the American Hornbeam, *C. orientalis* the Oriental Hornbeam, and others.

*** carp'-mēals,** *s.* [Etymology unknown.]

Fabric: A kind of coarse cloth made in the north of England. (*Phillips.*)

car-pō-băl'-sa-mŭm, *s.* [Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = a seed; βάλσαμον (*balsamon*) = balsam.] An aromatic oil obtained by pressure from the nuts of the *Balsamodendron gileadense* or *opobalsamum.*

car-pō-clō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit, and κλώνιον (*klōnion*) = a young shoot.]

Bot.: A free case or receptacle of spores found in certain algals. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

Car-pō-crā'-tian, *s.* [Named after their leader.]

Ecclesiastical History: A follower of Carpocrates, a heretic in the second century, who revived and added to the errors of Simon Magus, Menander, and other gnostics. He owned, with them, one sole principle and father of all things, whose name as well as nature were unknown. The world, he said, was created by angels, and he opposed the divinity of our Lord, accounting him only as a superior man. (*Staunton.*)

car-pŏd'-ĕ-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit; δετός (*detos*) = bound, δέω (*deō*) = to bind.]

Bot.: A genus of New Zealand shrubs belonging to the order Escalloniaceæ. The name is derived from the fruit being girt round by the calyx. Petals five, not overlapping; stigma viscid, fruit leathery and succulent. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

car'-pō-līte, *s.* [Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit; suffix *-lite* = Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.] Any fruit which by silification has become converted into stone.

car-pō-lō'-bĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit; λοβός (*lobos*) = a capsule or pod.]

Bot.: A genus of shrubs, natives of West Tropical Africa, belonging to the Polygalaceæ, or Milkworts. Calyx five-leaved, petals five, one keeled and crested at the apex; stamens eight, five bearing anthers, the others sterile. Ovary two-celled; fruit small, fleshy, somewhat three-angled.

car-pō-lŏg'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [From Eng., &c. *carpolog(y); -ical.*] Relating to carpology. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*, bk. i., ch. ii.)

† **car-pŏl'-ō-gĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *carpolog(y); -ist.*] One skilled in carpology.

car-pŏl'-ō-gў (1), *s.* [Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit; λογος (*logos*) = a discourse, treatise; λέγω (*legō*) = to tell, speak.]

Bot.: That branch of the science of botany which treats of the structure of fruits and seeds.

car-pŏl'-ō-gў (2), *s.* [Carphology.]

car-pō-mā'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit; μανία (*mania*) = madness.]

Bot.: A disease in quinces, medlars, pears, &c., called also Phytolithes, in which the fruit becomes full of gritty matter.

car-pō-mī'-trą, *s.* [Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit; μίτρα (*mitra*) = a head-band, mitre.]

Bot.: A genus of Sporodinaceæ (Fucoid Algæ), consisting of a single rare British species, *Carpomitra cabreræ*, which is remarkable for the peculiar mitre-shaped conceptacle containing the spores. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

car-pō-morph'-ą, *s.* [Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit; μόρφη (*morphē*) = shape, form.]

Bot.: A term applied to those parts in cryptogamic plants which resemble true fruits without being really such; the spores of lichens. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

car-pŏph'-ą-gą, *s. pl.* [From Gr. καρποφάγος (*karpophagos*) = living on fruits; καρπός (*karpos*) = a fruit, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Zool.: A section of the sub-class Marsupialia. Type, the Phalangers (q.v.).

car-pŏph'-ą-gŭs, *a.* [Gr. καρποφάγος (*karpophagos*) = living on fruits.] [Carpophaga.]

Zool.: Living on fruits.

"The typical group of the *carpophagous* Marsupials is that of the Phalangistidæ or Phalangers."—*Nicholson: Manual of Zool.* (ed. 1878), p. 638.

carp'-ō-phōre, *s.* [Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = = fruit; φορός (*phoros*) = bearing; φέρω (*pherō*) to bear.]

Bot.: A stalk bearing the pistil, and raising

CARPOPHORE OF PASSION FLOWER.

it above the whorl of the stamens, as in Passiflora. Also applied to the stalk between the achenes of Umbelliferæ.

car-pō-ptō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit; πτῶσις (*ptosis*) = a falling; πίπτω (*piptō*) = to fall.]

Bot.: A term applied to the sudden falling off of fruit after it has become well-formed and impregnated. It may arise from more fruit being set than the tree is capable of nourishing; or the nourishment may be too great, from want of root-pruning. It is not a case of mere over-ripeness, which can be avoided by early gathering.

† **car'-pŭs,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = the wrist.]

1. *Human Anat.:* The wrist, so named by anatomists, which is made up of eight little bones, of different figures and thickness, placed in two ranks, four in each rank. They are strongly tied together by the ligaments which come from the radius, and by the annulary ligament. (*Quincy.*)

"I found one of the bones of the *carpus* lying loose in the wound."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

2. *Compar. Anat.:* The "knee" in a horse is the analogue of the carpus in man.

car'-quaise (qu as k), *s.* [Fr. *carquaise, carcaise.*]

Glass Manuf.: The annealing arch of the plate-glass manufacture, heated by a fireplace called a tisar.

carr, *s.* [Scand.; cf. Icel. *kær, kjær* = a pool, a pond.] A pool or pond; a bog, a fen; wet, boggy ground. (*N.E.D.*)

carr-swallow, *s.* The black tern, *Hydrochelidon fissipes.*

* **căr'-răck,** *s.* [Carack.]

"The hot breath of Spain, who sent whole armadas of *carracks* to be ballast at her nose."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors,* iii. 2.

căr'-ra-cle, *s.* [Carricle.]

* **căr'-ract,** *s.* [Carat.]

căr'-ra-gēen, căr'-rī-geen, *s.* & *a.* [Carageen.]

* **car-ral, * car-all, * car-rale,** *s.* [Carol.]

"... observing of the festival dayes of the Sanctes, sumtime named their Patrones, in setting furth of bane-fyers, singing of *Carralles,* within and about kirkes, at certaine seasons of the yeir'. . . ."—*Acts Ja. VI.* (1581), c. 104.

car-răńch'-a, *s.* [The La Plata name of the bird.]

Ornith.: A South American vulture, *Polyborus brasiliensis.*

Car-ra'-ra, *s.* & *a.* [From *Carrara,* in Tuscany, where the quarries are worked.]

A. *As subst.:* The name of the place described in the etymology.

B. *As adj.:* Produced at Carrara.

Carrara-marble, *s.*

1. *Lithol. & Building:* The name of a species of white marble, called *Marmor lunense* and *ligustrum* by the ancients, and differing from Parian marble in being harder in texture and less bright in colour.

2. *Geol.:* Carrara marble is a limestone of Oolitic age, rendered crystalline by metamorphic influence.

căr'-ra-wāy, *s.* [Caraway.]

* **Car-re-four,** *s.* [Carfowgh.]

* **căr'-rel** (1), *s.* [Quarrel (2), *s.*]

* **căr'-rel** (2), *s.* [Carol.]

* **căr'-rĕl** (3), *s.* [Carol (2), *s.*] A closet or apartment for privacy or retirement. (*Wharton.*)

* **căr'-rĕl** (4), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of cloth.

"*Carrels,* the peece, conteining 15 elnes, viij. l."—*Rates,* A. 1611. (*Scotch.*)

căr'-rĕl-aġe, *s.* [Eng. *carrel* (1); and suff. *-age.*] The decorated tiling used in the Middle Ages, or any modern imitation or reproduction.

* **căr'-rel-ĕt,** *s.* [Fr. = a flounder.] A kind of fishing-net.

† **căr'-rī-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *carry; -able.*] Possible to be carried. (*Sherwood.*)

căr'-rĭaġe, * căr'-ĭaġe, * car-riadge, * car-yage, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *cariage;* Low Lat. *cariagium.*] [Car, Carry.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of carrying, transporting, or conveying anything.

"The unequal agitation of the winds, though material to the *carriage* of sounds farther or less way, yet do not confound the articulation."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

* (2) That which is carried, such as baggage, furniture, accoutrements.

"And David left his *carriage* in the hand of the keeper of the *carriage,* and ran into the army."—1 *Samuel* xvii. 22.

* (3) That in which anything is carried, a vehicle.

"What horse or *carriage* can take up or bear away all the loppings of a branchy tree at once?"—*Watts.*

". . . all the *cariage* of the londe, that brought vitaile."—*Merlin,* I. ii. 144.

(4) A vehicle for pleasure or passengers.

* (5) Any means of conveyance.

(6) The cost of carrying or conveying anything.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) Conquest, acquisition, gain.

"Solyman resolved to besiege Vienna, in good hope that, by the *carriage* away of that, the other cities would, without resistance, be yielded."—*Knolles: History of the Turks.*

† (2) Manners, behaviour, deportment.

"Let them have ever so learned lectures of breeding, that which will most influence their *carriage* will be the company they converse with, and the fashion of those about them."—*Locke.*

† (3) Conduct, practices.

"Yesterday Mr. Steele's affair was decided: I am sorry I can be of no other opinion than yours, as to his whole *carriage* and writings of late."—*Pope: Letter to Congreve* (1714-15.)

* (4) Management; manner of carrying out or transacting business.

"The manner of *carriage* of the business was as if there had been secret inquisition upon him."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

* (5) Meaning, intent.

"As, by the same covenant,
And *carriage* of the article design'd."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Vehicles:* In the senses I. 1 (3) and (4). Carriages of one kind or other have existed from immemorial antiquity. One of the earliest forms was a bullock carriage, of which some specimens of primitive type may yet be seen in India. The simplest is a short plank of wood, which the passenger bestrides, holding on by two upright handles, and inserting his toes between the wheels and the body of the vehicle. The practice of laagering wagons was known to the Romans, and is not a modern discovery, made by the South African Dutch Boors. Horne considers that the making of coaches in England commenced in A.D. 1555. Stage-wagons were introduced into England in 1564, and coaches plied for hire in London in 1625. Up till about 1700 the roads in that country were so bad that they were suitable only for hack and pack horses, but having been improved early in the eighteenth century, stage-coaches commenced to run about 1750, and from 1784 were allowed to carry the mails. In the United States road improvement is advancing, and the use of handsome carriages is steadily increasing. [Car, Cart, Coach.]

¶ *Horseless carriage:* Vehicles of various types, propelled by small steam engines or electricity, are now being introduced in this country and abroad, with much promise of practical utility for business purposes and pleasure jaunting.

2. *Military:*

(1) The frame on which a gun is mounted and carried. [Gun-carriage.]

"He commanded the great ordnance to be laid upon *carriages,* . . ."—*Knolles: History of the Turks.*

* (2) A sword-belt.

"The *carriages,* sir, are the hangers."—*Shakesp.; Hamlet,* v. 2.

3. *Carp.:* The timber framework on which the steps of a wooden staircase are supported.

† 4. *Drainage:* A channel cut for the conveyance of water to overflow or irrigate ground; a carrier.

5. *Printing:*

(1) The frame on rollers by which the bed, carrying the forme, with the tympan and frisket, is run in and out from under the platen.

(2) The frame which carries the inking-rollers.

6. *Mach.:* A portion of a machine which moves and carries an object; as—

(1) The *log-carriage* of a sawing-machine.

(2) The *bit-carriage* of a boring-machine, which carries the bit and is advanced to the work.

(3) The *carriage* of a mule-spinner, which travels towards and from the creel on which the bobbins are skewered.

(4) *Of a horizontal shaft:* The bearings in which it turns.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between *carriage, gait,* and *walk: Carriage* is here the most general term; it respects the manner of *carrying* the body, whether in a state of motion or rest; *gait* is the mode of *carrying* the limbs and body whenever we move; *walk* is the manner of *carrying* the body when we move forward to *walk.* A person's *carriage* is somewhat natural to him; it is often an indication of character, but admits of great change by education; we may always distinguish a man as high or low, either in mind or station, by his *carriage; gait* is artificial; we may contract a certain *gait* by habit; the *gait* is therefore often taken for a bad habit of going, as when a person has a limping *gait,* or an unsteady *gait; walk* is less definite than either, as it is applicable to the ordinary movements of men; there is a good, a bad, or an indifferent *walk;* but it is not a matter of indifference which of these kinds of *walk* we have: it is the great art of the dancing-master to give a good *walk.*

(2) For the difference between *carriage* and *behaviour,* see Behaviour.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

Compounds of obvious signification: *Carriage-builder, carriage-horse, carriage-house.*

carriage-bolt, *s.* A screw-bolt, with a chamfered head, square neck, and threaded shank, for use in carriage-building.

carriage-brake, *s.* A retarding apparatus, to reduce the speed of a carriage in descending a hill. [Brake.]

carriage-bridge, *s.*

Milit.: A roller bridge to be moved up a glacis, and form a bridge from counterscarp to scarp, for the passage of the attacking column.

carriage-coupling, *s.*

1. The coupling of a carriage unites the fore and hind carriages. It is called the perch or reach in carriages that possess it, but in many modern carriages is dispensed with, the bed resting on the fore and hind carriages, forming the only coupling. In wagons, the coupling is a pole, whose forward end is held by the king-bolt in the fore-carriage; the hind end passes through an opening between the hind axle and bolster, and the hounds of the hind axle are fastened to the pole by a pin.

2. A means of uniting the bed to the fore-carriage. It usually consists of a king-bolt, which forms the pintle on which the fore-carriage turns, and the fifth wheel, which is bolted to keep the portions from bouncing apart. (*Knight.*)

carriage-guard, *s.* A plate on the bed of a carriage where the fore-wheel rubs in turning short.

carriage-jack, *s.* A lever-jack, designed to raise the axle so as to lift the carriage off the ground for the purpose of removing the wheel from the spindle for repair or greasing. [Jack.]

carriage-lock, *s.* A fastening for a carriage-wheel, to restrain its rotation or impede its freedom of movement in descending a hill.

carriage-lubricator, *s.* A self-acting appliance for lubricating a carriage-wheel box and spindle without removing the wheel from the axle.

carriage-piece, *s.*

Carp.: One of the slanting pieces on which the steps of a wooden staircase are imposed; a rough-string. The upper end rests against the apron-piece or pitching-piece, which is secured to the joists of the landing.

carriage-shackle, *s.* The bar which connects the axle-slip to the thill or shaft. (*Knight.*)

carriage-spring, *s.* An elastic device interposed between the bed of a carriage and its running-gears, to lessen the jar incident to inequalities in the road, and the saltatory and rolling motion of the bed itself. (*Knight.*)

carriage-step, *s.* A step, usually on a jointed dependent frame, to afford means for mounting into a carriage.

carriage-top, *s.*

1. The cover of a carriage. Permanent in coaches; double calash in barouches and landaus; calash in some gigs, buggies, phaetons, &c.; curtained in ambulances and spring-wagons.

2. A shifting-rail on the back and ends of a buggy-seat, to make a high-back, or, by removal, a low-back buggy.

carriage-wheel, *s.* The wheel of a carriage. This has usually a hub or nave, spokes, fellies, and tire. A box fitted in the hub runs in contact with the spindle or arm of the axle,

and the wheel is held on the spindle by a linch-pin, nut, or other device.

† căr′-rĭage-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *carriage; -able.*]

1. Able to be carried.

2. Passable by carriages. (*Barnes.*)

căr′-rĭ-bòo, *s.* [Caribou.]

căr′-rĭck, * car-rike, * car-rack, *s.* & *a.* [Carack.]

1. A carack.

"And now hath Sathanas, sayth he, a tayl
Broder than a *carrike* in the sayl."
Chaucer: The Sompnoures Prol., v. 7270.

2. In Kinross and Perth, the bat of wood driven by clubs, or sticks hooked at the lower end, in the game of shintie. (*Jamieson.*)

3. The old name, in Fife, for the game of shinty, still used in the eastern part of that county. (*Jamieson.*)

carrick-band, carrick-bend, *s.*

Naut.: A particular kind of knot, used for connecting hawsers and other ropes; a knot formed on a bight by putting the end of a rope over its standing part, so as to form a cross; and reeving the end of the other rope through the bight, up and over the cross and down through the bight again, on the opposite side from the other end.

carrick-bitts, *s.*

Naut.: The bitts which support the windlass; the vertical posts or cheeks which support the barrel of the windlass.

*** căr′-rĭck-ĭn′,** *s.* [From Scotch *carrick.*] A meeting among the boys employed as *herds*, at Lammas, for playing at shinty, on which occasion they have a feast. (*Jamieson.*)

căr′-rĭ-cle, căr′-ra-cle, *s.* [Eng. *carrick, carrack*; suff. *-le.*] A ship of great burden. (*Wharton.*)

căr′-rie, *s.* [A dimin. of *car.*] In the Lothians, a two-wheeled barrow. (*Jamieson.*)

"Alexander then asked a loan of her *carrie* (two-wheeled barrow) . . ."—*Caledt. Merc.*, 20th July, 1820.

căr′-rĭed (*Eng.*), **căr′-rў-ĭt** (*Scotch*), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Carry, *v.*]

I. *Gen.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

II. *Specially, in Scotland:*

1. Applied to a person whose mind is in so abstracted a state, that he cannot attend to what is said to him, or to the business he is himself engaged in.

2. In a wavering state of mind, not fully possessing recollection, as the effect of fever.

3. Elevated in mind, overjoyed at any event, so as not to seem in full possession of one's mental faculties; as "Jenny's gotten an heirscaip left her, and she's just *carryit* about it." Sometimes, *carryit up in the air.*

4. Transported, swayed, influenced.

"*Carried* with fervent zeale."
Spenser: F.Q., IV. iv. 34.

căr′-rĭ-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *carry; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Gen.:* One who or that which carries anything.

"You must distinguish between the motion of the air, which is but a *vehiculum causæ*, a *carrier* of the sounds, and the sounds conveyed."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

2. *Specially:*

(1) One whose trade or occupation it is to carry or convey goods.

". . . the path was sometimes blocked up during a long time by *carriers*, neither of whom would break the way."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

(2) One who carries a message, a messenger.

"The welcome news is in the letter found;
The *carrier's* not commissioned to expound:
It speaks itself." *Dryden: Religio Laici*, 367.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* A carrier in law is one who undertakes for hire or reward to transport the goods of such as employ him from place to place. Two sorts of these exist, carriers by land and carriers by water. Under the former category are ranked the proprietors of stage-coaches, railway companies, waggoners, parcels' delivery companies, &c. Common carriers are generally held liable by law for losses, except these come by act of God (storms, floods, &c.), or are caused by enemies of the United States, or the owner of the property itself. Notice of non-liability is sometimes given by carriers, but does not hold good in law.

2. *Elect.:* A proof plane, used to transmit small charges of electricity. It consists of a small piece of gilt paper, with a non-conducting handle.

3. *Mechanics:*

(1) A piece fastened by a set screw, or otherwise, to work in a lathe, and connecting it with the face-plate; a dog.

(2) A distributing roller in a carding-machine.

(3) A roller between the drum and the feeding rollers of a scribbling-machine for spinning wool.

(4) A spool or bobbin-holder in a braiding-machine which follows in the curved path which intersects the paths of other bobbins, and thus lays up the threads into a braid. (*Knight.*)

4. *Drainage:* A small channel for the conveyance of water.

5. *Ornith.:* A carrier-pigeon.

"There are tame and wild pigeons; and of tame there are croppers, *carriers*, runts."—*Walton: Angler.*

*** carrier-bird,** *s.* The same as Carrier-pigeon.

"As light as *carrier-birds* in air."
Tennyson: In Memor., xxv. 6.

carrier-pigeon, *s.* A name given to a species of pigeon, from their being used to convey letters from any place to their home.

"Mr. Brent informs me that a friend of his had to give up flying *carrier-pigeons* from France to England, as the hawks on the English coast destroyed so many on their arrival."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. xi., p. 362.

carrier-shells, *s.*

Zool.: The English name given to the molluscous genus Phorus, which is ranked under the family Trochidæ. The name is given because the Phori attach foreign substances to their shells, some preferring stones and others shells or corals. Hence collectors call some of them mineralogists and others conchologists. Nine recent species are known (none from Britain), and fifteen fossil, the latter from the Chalk or from the Eocene onward till now. (*Woodward: Mollusca*, ed. Tate.)

† căr′-rĭ-ĕr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *carrier; -ship.*] The office or post of a carrier.

"Messengerships, by which I presume is meant rural *carrierships*."—*Daily News*, Aug. 20, 1880.

căr′-rĭ-ŏn, * car-oigne, * car-oine, * car-eine, * car-aine, * car-en, * car-i-on, * car-yon, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *caroigne*; Fr. *charoigne*; Ital. *carogna*; Sp. *carroña*; Low Lat. *caronia*, from Lat *caro* = flesh.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

*1. A dead body, a corpse.

"The *caroigne* in the busshe with throte ycorve."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,015.

"They did eat the dead *carrions*, and one another soon after, . . ."—*Spenser: On Ireland.*

*2. A body of a living person. (Used in contempt or depreciation.)

"A sely litylle clout for to wrappen in oure *careynes*."—*Maundeville*, p. 293.

3. A carcass; the flesh of anything not fit for food.

"Till, warn'd by frequent ills, the way they found
To lodge their loathsome *carrion* under ground."
Dryden.

4. Putrified, rotten flesh.

"Stynkand als *carayne*."—*Hampole: Pricke of Conscience*, 7926.

II. *Figuratively:*

*1. A worthless person. (Applied in reproach or contempt.)

"Shall we send that foolish *carrion*, Mrs. Quickly, to him, and excuse his throwing into the water?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

2. Prey, booty.

". . . the unclean birds of prey which swarm wherever the scent of *carrion* is strong."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to carcasses; feeding on carcasses.

"Match to match I have encounter'd him,
And made a prey for *carrion* kites and crows,
Ev'n of the bonny beasts he lov'd so well."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI., v. 2.

*2. Rotten, putrifying.

"That this foul deed shall smell above the earth
With *carrion* men, groaning for burial."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

carrion-bird, *s.* Any bird feeding on carrion.

"And oft the hateful *carrion-bird*,
Heavily flapping his clogg'd wing,
Which reek'd with that day's banqueting."
Moore: Lalla Rookh; The Fire Worshippers.

carrion-crow, *s.*

Ornith.:

1 *Corvus corone*, a common English crow, which feeds on carrion, small animals, young chicks, &c.

2. The urubu (q.v.).

carrion-feeder, *s.* A bird or animal which lives on carrion.

"And will not the manner of its descent proclaim throughout the district the whole family of *carrion-feeders*, that their prey is at hand."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. ix., pp. 185-6.

carrion-flower, *s.*

Bot.: (1) A garden name for *Stapelia*; (2) *Smilax herbacea.* (*American.*)

carrion-hawk, *s.* A carrion-eating hawk; loosely used for any large bird that feeds on carrion.

carrion-vulture, *s.* A carrion-eating vulture; any American vulture of the family Cathartidæ.

"When an animal is killed in the country, it is well known that the condors, like other *carrion-vultures*, soon gain intelligence of it and congregate in an inexplicable manner."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. ix., p. 184.

căr′-rĭs, *s.* [Gael. *cathbrith, cathbruith* = boiled pollard; *cath* = pollard, husks; *bruith* = boiled.] Flummery. (*Scotch.*)

căr′-rĭtch (*sing.*), **căr′-rĭtch-eş** (*pl.*), *s.* [A corruption of Eng. *catechism.*]

1. Catechism. (*Scotch.*)

"My Mother gar'd me learn the Single *Carritch*, whilk was a great vex . . ."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xxxvii.

2. Often used in the sense of reproof—

¶ *I gae him his carritch:* I reprehended him with severity.

căr′-rŏl-līte, *s.* [From Carroll County, Maryland, where it is found, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An isometric massive mineral of a light steel-gray colour, with a faint reddish hue. Hardness, 5·5; sp. gr., 4·85. It is found associated with chalcopyrite and chalcocite. Dana thinks it may prove to be identical with the Bastnæs linnæite, both being cupriferous. Composition: Sulphur, 41·93; cobalt, 37·25; nickel, 1·54; iron, 1·26; copper, 17·48, with a trace of arsenic.

*** căr′-rŏn-ăde,** *s.* [From *Carron*, in Scotland, where they were first manufactured, and suff. *-ade.*]

Mil.: Short cast-iron, smooth-bore guns, made at Carron Foundry, having thinner metal than guns of similar calibre. They have powder-chambers, but no swell to muzzle and no trunnions, being attached to the carriage by a bolt passing through a loop on the underside of the piece. Formerly used to throw large shot up to 600 yards.

"The *carronade* is a gun of intermediate length and weight between the cannon and the howitzer. . . . The first gun of this nature was cast and constructed, according to the suggestions of General Melville, at Carron, 1779."—*Rees: Cyclopædia; Cannon.*

căr′-rŏns, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A variety of the Wild Cherry or Gean, *Prunus Avium.*

*** car-rŏ′on** (1), *s.* [Car.] A rent received for the privilege of driving a cart.

car-rŏ′on (2), *s.* [Caroon.]

căr′-rŏt, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *carotte*; Ital. *carota*; from Lat. *carota.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Bot.: An umbelliferous plant, *Daucus carota*, the esculent root of which is well known. It is indigenous to Europe, being very frequent in pastures and borders of fields. A variety or species, *Daucus maritimus*, grows along the sea-coast of Kent, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall, in England.

"*Carrots*, though garden roots, yet they do well in the fields for seed."—*Mortimer.*

Candy carrot: Athamanta cretensis.

Cretan carrot: The same as *Candy carrot.*

Deadly carrot: A common name for *Thapsia.*

Native carrot: A Tasmanian name for the tubers of *Geranium parviflorum.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

carrot-head, *s.* A head with red hair.

carrot-pow, *s.* The same as Carrot-head (q.v.). (*Scotch.*)

carrot-tree, *s.* *Monizia edulis*, an umbelliferous plant, somewhat arborescent, which grows on one of three uninhabited islands near Madeira.

† **căr'-rŏt-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *carroty*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being carroty. (*Ash.*)

căr'-rŏt-ў, *a.* [Eng. *carrot*; *-y.*] Resembling a carrot in colour (applied to the hair); red.

* **car'-rōws,** *s. pl.* [Ir. & Gael. *carach* = cunning, deceitful.] Vagabonds, strolling gamblers.

"The *carrows* are a kind of people that wander up and down to gentlemen's houses, living only upon cards and dice; who, though they have little or nothing of their own, yet will they play for much money."—*Spenser: On Ireland.*

căr'-rў, * **car-i-en,** * **car-ri-en,** * **car-y,** * **car-yn,** * **car-ye,** * **car-rye,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *carier* = to convey in a cart, from O. Fr. *car* = a cart, a car; Fr. *charier.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Transitive:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To convey or transport goods on a car or cart, or any similar means of conveyance.

"*Caryn*, or *cary*. *Veho, transveho.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Upon camayllles and other bestes men *caryen* here merchandise thidre."—*Maundeville*, p. 122.

(2) To convey or bear in any way.

(*a*) *Of material things:*

"The dede body . . . they *carry* till they come at kaire."—*Gower*, i. 248.

"And devout men *carried* Stephen to his burial, . . ."—*Acts* viii. 2.

(*b*) *Of immaterial things:*

"Another took the coast road, and *carried* the intelligence to Russell."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

(3) To bear about with one.

"Do not take out bones like surgeons I have met with, who *carry* them about in their pockets."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

(4) To have attached.

(5) To convey by force. (Generally with the adverbs *away* or *off.*)

"Go, *carry* Sir John Falstaff to the Fleet,
Take all his company along with him."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

(6) To support, sustain, uphold.

"Warriors *carry* the warrior's pall."
Tennyson: Ode on Death of Duke of Wellington, 6.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *Of material things:*

(*a*) To lead, conduct.

". . . he should prevail on them to desert and to *carry* their ships into some French or Irish port."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

(*b*) To bear, as trees, plants, &c.

"Set them a reasonable depth, and they will *carry* more shoots upon the stem."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

(*c*) To move or push forward; to extend or continue in any direction.

"His chimney is *carried* up through the whole rock, so that you see the sky through it, . . ."—*Addison: On Italy.*

(*d*) To win or gain after resistance. [B. 2.]

"What a fortune does the thick lips owe,
If he can *carry* her thus?"
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 1.

(*e*) To propel, urge, or drive forward. [B. 3.]

(*f*) To support, sustain the weight of. [B. 5.]

(2) *Of immaterial things:*

(*a*) To take or bear with one.

"If the ideas of liberty and volition were *carried* along with us in our minds, a great part of the difficulties that perplex men's thoughts would be easier resolved."—*Locke.*

* (*b*) To receive, endure, accept.

"Some have in readiness so many odd stories, as there is nothing but they can wrap it into a tale, to make others *carry* it with more pleasure."—*Bacon.*

(*c*) To convey annexed to or as a result.

"The obvious portions of extension, that affect our senses, *carry* with them into the mind the idea of finite."—*Locke.*

* (*d*) To contain, comprise.

"He thought it *carried* something of argument in it, to prove that doctrine."—*Watts: On the Mind.*

* (*e*) To imply, import, convey the idea or impression of.

"It *carries* too great an imputation of ignorance, lightness, or folly, for men to quit and renounce their former tenets, presently, upon the offer of an argument which they cannot immediately answer."—*Locke.*

* (*f*) To exhibit outwardly; to present the external appearance of.

"The aspect of every one in the family *carries* so much satisfaction, that it appears he knows his happy lot."—*Addison.*

(*g*) To urge forward with some external or internal impulse, to cause to advance.

"It is not to be imagined how far constancy will *carry* a man; . . ."—*Locke.*

"Ill nature, passion, and revenge, will *carry* them too far in punishing others; . . ."—*Ibid.*

(*h*) To push forward habits, ideas, arguments, &c., in any direction.

"There is no vice which mankind *carries* to such wild extremes, as that of avarice."—*Swift.*

To transfer, bring forward, as from one page, column, or book to another. [C., 6 (2).]

(*j*) To cause to pass over to another place.

* (*k*) To trace back the history of anything.

"Manetho, that wrote of the Egyptians, hath *carried* up their government to an incredible distance."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

(*l*) To effect one's purpose, succeed in completing or effecting anything.

"Oft-times we lose the occasion of *carrying* a business well and thoroughly by our too much haste."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries* (*Negotia*).

(*m*) To succeed in bringing into effect or to a successful issue against opposition, as a measure in Parliament, or motion in a debate. [C. 14.]

"The friends of Halifax moved and *carried* the previous question."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

(*n*) With the pronoun *it.*

(i) To gain, prevail

"Are you all resolv'd to give your voices?
But that's no matter: the greater part *carries it.*"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 3.

* (ii) To behave, conduct oneself.

* (iii) To present or continue an outward appearance.

"My niece is already in the belief that he's mad; we may *carry it* thus, for our pleasure and his penance."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

* (*o*) To transact business, to manage.

"And therfore they doe cunningly *carrye* theyr course of government, . . ."—*Spenser: Ireland.*

(*p*) To persuade, influence by words, as "he *carried* his audience with him."

* **II.** *Reflexive:* To behave, conduct oneself.

"He attended the king into Scotland, where he did *carry himself* with much singular sweetness and temper."—*Wotton.*

III. *Intransitive:*

* **1.** To run or travel about, to wander.

"As ancres and heremites
That holden hem in hire selles
And coveiten noght in contree,
To *carien* about."
Langland: P. Plowman, 55.

2. To fetch and bring, as dogs.

"Each does her studious action vary,
To go and come, to fetch and *carry.*" *Prior.*

3. To have a propelling power. [B. 3.]

B. *Technically:*

1. *Arith.:* To hold over in a calculation a number to a higher or lower place in numeration.

2. *Mil.:* To gain possession of by attack, as "to *carry* the outworks of a place." [A. 2 (*d*).]

3. *Gunnery, Archery, &c.:*

Intrans.: To have the power of projecting a ball to a certain distance.

"For, on my soul, as far as Amiens
She'll *carry* blank."
Beaum. & Fletch: Tamer Tamed.

4. *Naut. War:* To be armed with, to be provided with for offence or defence.

"It was desired that she could *carry* thirty-six 68-pounder guns."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, 1873, p. 105.

5. *Building:* To sustain the weight of, support.

6. *Horsemanship:* A horse is said to *carry* well, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high; but when his neck is short, and ill-shaped, and he lowers his head, he is said to *carry* low.

7. *Hunting:* A hare is said by hunters to *carry*, when she runs on rotten ground, or on frost, and it sticks to her feet.

8. *Hawking:* A hawk is said to *carry*, when it flies away with the game instead of bringing it to its master.

C. *In special phrases:*

1. *To carry along*, v.t. & i.:

(1) *Trans.:* The same as *to carry away.* (*Colloquial.*)

(2) *Intrans.:* To fare.

2. *To carry arms* (*Mil.*):

(1) To serve in the army.

(2) To hold the rifle in the position for saluting a subaltern. Arms so held are said to be "at the *carry.*"

3. *To carry away:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To carry off forcibly, to abduct.

". . . for he mourned because of the transgression of them that had been *carried away.*"—*Ezra*, x. 6.

(*b*) *Figuratively:*

(i) To overcome, overpower.

". . . having an honest and sincere mind, he was not so *carried away* by a popular prejudice, . . ."—*Tillotson* (ed. 1722), vol. i. ser. 1.

(ii) To transport in mind, to lead away.

"Ye know that ye were Gentiles, *carried away* unto these dumb idols, even as ye were led."—*1 Cor.*, xii. 2.

(2) *Naut.:* To break or lose a spar, &c., to part a rope.

"We *carried away* our mizen-mast."—*Byron: Narrative*, p. 4.

* **4.** *To carry coals:* To bear injuries.

"I advise those who are sensible that they *carry coals*, and are full of ill-will, and entertain thoughts of revenge, . . ."—*Whichcot: Sermons.*

5. *To carry forth*, v.t.: To convey outside.

". . . *carry forth* the ashes without the camp unto a clean place."—*Lev.* vi. 11.

6. *To carry forward:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To convey or conduct forward.

(*b*) *Fig.:* To help forward, to promote, advance.

(2) *Book-keeping:* To transfer from one page, column or book, to its successor.

"Four quarterly dividends, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, have been paid during 1880, besides *carrying forward* a balance to the present year."—*Standard*, March 5, 1881.

7. *To carry off*, v.t.:

(1) *Literally:*

(*a*) To seize and convey away by force.

". . . the Seres returning, *carried off* either their goods or money, as they liked best."—*Arbuthnot.*

(*b*) To conduct away by means of a channel.

(2) *Fig.*: To kill (said of a disease).

"Old Parr lived to one hundred and fifty-three years of age, and might have gone further, if the change of air had not *carried* him *off.*"—*Sir W. Temple.*

¶ *To carry it off:* To bear out, face through.

"If a man *carries it* off, there is so much money saved."—*L'Estrange.*

8. *To carry on*, v.t. & i.:

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To exercise, manage, or conduct.

"The internal government of England could be *carried on* only by the advice and agency of English ministers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

(*b*) To continue; put forward from one stage to another.

". . . begun by our Blessed Saviour, *carried on* by his disciples, . . ."—*Bishop Sprat.*

(2) *Intrans.:* To conduct or behave oneself in a particular manner. (*Colloquial.*)

9. *To carry out*, v.t.:

(1) *Lit.:* To convey to a spot outside.

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) To conduct to an issue; to prosecute a design; to complete.

"Other duties, however, interfered with the *carrying out* of this intention."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), iii. 42.

* (*b*) To transport.

"These things transport and *carry out* the mind."
Sir J. Davies: On the Immortality of the Soul, st. 35.

10. *To carry over*, v.t.:

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* To gain over to a side, to prevail to leave any party and join another.

"Marlborough had promised to *carry over* the army, Russell to *carry over* the fleet."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

(2) *Stock Exch.:* To put off a settlement of an account to the next account day.

"The *carrying-over* rates were much the same as on last occasion, . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 12, 1881.

11. *To carry sail* (*Naut.*): To have the sails spread.

* **12.** *To carry the colours:*

Mil.: To serve as an ensign.

13. *To carry through*, v.t. & i.:

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To convey anything through the midst of other things.

(*b*) *Figuratively:*

(i) *Of persons:* To support or lead to a successful end in spite of obstacles or dangers; to suffice for.

"That grace will *carry* us, if we do not wilfully betray our succours, victoriously *through* all difficulties."—*Hammond.*

(ii) *Of things:* To complete, bring to a successful issue.

* (2) *Intrans.:* To support to a successful end in spite of obstacles or dangers.

14. *To carry one's point:* To succeed in one's object. [A. 2 (*m*).]

"They were bent upon placing their friend Littleton in the Speaker's chair; and they had *carried their point* triumphantly."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

15. *To carry up:* To build, or raise higher.

16. *To carry weight:*

(1) *Lit.:* To ride or run with a weight on one's back or saddle.

"He *carries weight*, he rides a race;
'Tis for a thousand pounds!"
Cowper: John Gilpin.

(2) *Fig.:* To be of importance, to influence.

¶ For the distinction between *to carry* and *to bear*, see BEAR, *v.* For that between *to carry, to fetch*, and *to bring*, see BRING. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

carry-all, *s.* [A corruption of *cariole.*] A light four-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse.

* **carry-castle,** *s.* An elephant. (*Nares.*)

* **carry-knave,** *s.* A common prostitute.

"The superfluous number of all our hyreling hackney *carryknaves*."—*Taylor: Workes*, 1630. (*Nares.*)

* **carry-tale,** *s.* A tale-bearer.

"Some *carry-tale*, some pleaseman, some slight zany."
Shakesp: Love's Labour Lost, v. 2.

† **căr'-rў,** *s.* [CARRY, *v.*]

1. A term used to express the motion of the clouds. They are said to have a *great carry*, when they move with velocity before the wind.

2. The bulk or weight of a burden.

† 3. The position of the musket when under the order to carry arms. [CARRY, *v.*, C. 2 (2).]

căr'-rў-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CARRY, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the conveyance of goods, &c.

C. *As subst.:* The act or business of conveying goods, &c.

cars (*pl.* **car-sĕs**), *s.* [CRESS.] (*Gerarde, &c.*)

car-sad-dle, *s.* [CART-SADDLE.]

* **car-saye,** *s.* [KERSEY.] The woollen stuff called kersey.

"Item, Fra Thome of Zare, ane elne of *carsaye*, 13*s.* 4*d.*"—*Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1538, V. xvi.

carse (1), **kerss,** *s.* [Sw. *karr* = a fen, a marsh.] Low and fertile land; generally that which is adjacent to a river. (*Scotch.*)

"Tharfor thai herberyd thaim that nycht
Doune in the *Kers*."
Barbour, xii. 392, 395. MS.

* **carse** (2), *s.* [CRESS.]

căr'-stăng, *s.* [Eng. *car*, and *stang* = a pole.] The shaft of a cart. (*Jamieson.*)

cart, * **carte,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *cræt*; O. Icel. *karti, kartr*; Gael. & Ir. *cairt.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Generally:*

* (1) A carriage or vehicle of any sort.

"There was bought a fourewhelid *cart*."—*Wycliffe: 2 Kings*, x. 29.

"The Scythians are described by Herodotus to lodge always in *carts*, and to feed upon the milk of mares."—*Temple.*

(2) A vehicle with two wheels, used for the conveyance of heavy or rough goods, and more especially by farmers; distinguished from a waggon, which has four wheels.

"He bad *cartes* and waines nimen."
Story of Genesis & Exodus, 2,362.

"My friend, just ready to depart,
Was packing all his goods in one poor *cart*."
Dryden: Juvenal, iii.

2. *Spec.:* A vehicle in which criminals were carried to execution, or at the tail of which they were whipped.

"Now fitted the halter, now traversed the *cart*,
And often took leave, but was loath to depart."
Prior: The Cordelier.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Cart-horse, cart-load, cart-rut, cart-way, cart-wheel, cart-whip.*

* **cart-aver,** *s.* A cart-horse. (*Scotch.*) [AVER.]

"The carles and the *cart-avers*—make it all, and the carles and the *cart-avers* eat it all."—*Scott: Pirate*, ch. iv.

cart-band, * **carte-band,** * **carbond,** *s.* A plate of iron on a cart; also, the tire of a wheel.

"A *carte band* (carbond A.): *Crusta, crustula, diminutivum.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

* **cart-body,** *s.* The body or main part of a cart.

* **cart-bote,** *s.* Wood to which a tenant was entitled for making and repairing carts and other implements. (*Bouvier.*)

* **carte-hird,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *carte*, and *hird* = a herd, flock, gathering.] A collection or number of carts or chariots.

"Sex hundred *carte-hird* iwrogt
Vt of Egipte he hauueth brogt."
Genesis & Exodus, 3,215.

cart-ful, *s.* [CARTFUL.]

cart-jade, *s.* A poor, miserable cart-horse.

"He came out with all his clowns, horsed upon such *cart-jades*, so furnished, I thought if that were thrift, I wished none of my friends or subjects ever to thrive."—*Sidney.*

cart-ladder, *s.* A rack thrown out at the head or tail of a cart to increase its carrying capacity. Also called *raves.*

* **cart-piece,** *s.* A species of ordnance, anciently used in Scotland; so called from being carried on a cart or carriage.

"They dressed and cleaned their *cart-pieces*, whilk quietly and treacherously were altogether poisoned by the Covenanters with the towns, and so rammed with stones that they were with great difficulty cleansed."—*Spalding: Troubles*, i. 102, 103.

cart-rope, *s.* A strong rope used for fastening a load on a cart; hence, any strong rope.

"Whiplash wel knotted, and *cartrope* ynough."—*Tusser*, p. 36.

"Woe be vnto vayne persones, yt drawe wyckednes vnto the, as it were wt a coorde: and synne, as it were with a *cart-rope*."—*Bible*, 1551. *Esay*, c. 5.

cart-saddle, * **cart-sadel,** * **cart-sadle, carsaddle,** *s.* The small saddle put on the back of a carriage horse, for supporting the trams or shafts of the carriage.

"A timmer long, a broken cradle,
The pillion of an auld *car-saddle*."
Herd: Coll. ii. 143.

cart-saddle, *v.t.* To put a cart-saddle on; to yoke, to harness.

* **cart-spur,** * **cart-spurre,** *s.* [Eng. *cart*, and *spurre* = spoor (q.v.).] A cart-wheel rut.

"A *Carte spurre; orbita.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum* (ed. Herrtage).

* **cart-staff,** * **cart-staf,** * **carte-staf,** *s.* The shaft of a cart; a piece of wood used to support the shaft when the cart is not in motion.

"A good *cart-staf* in his hand he hente."
Tale of Gamelyn, 586.

* **cart-taker,** *s.* The officer who pressed carts and other vehicles into the service of the court.

"Purveyors, *cart-takers*, and such insolent officers"—*Wilson: Life of James I.* (1653), p. 11.

cart-tire, *s.* The tire of a cart-wheel.

cart-wright, * **cartewright,** *s.* One who makes carts.

"A *Carteworight: carectareus.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

"After local names, the most names have been derived from occupations or professions; as Taylor, Potter, Smith, *Cartwright.*"—*Camden: Remains.*

cart, * **carten,** * **cartyn,** *v.t. & i.* [CART, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To carry or convey goods in a cart.

"*Cartyn*, or lede wythe a carte. *Carruco.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* 2. To expose in a cart by way of punishment.

"Mounts the Tribunal, lifts her scarlet head,
And sees pale Virtue *carted* in her stead."
Pope: Epilogue to the Satires, Dial. i. 149-50.

"She chuckled when a bawd was *carted*." *Prior.*

B. *Intrans.:* To use carts for carriage of goods.

"Oxen are not so good for draught where you have occasion to *cart* much, but for winter ploughing."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

cart-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *cart; -able.*]

1. That may be carried in a cart (said of goods).

2. That may be traversed by a cart (said of roads).

car-ta-fĭl-ā'-go, car-ta-phĭl-ā'-go, *s.* [From Lat. *carta*, and *filago.*]

Bot.: Two composite plants—(1) *Gnaphalium sylvaticum*, and (2) *Filago germanica.* (*Turner.*)

cart'-ăge, *s.* [Eng. *cart; -age.*]

1. The act of carting or transporting goods in a cart.

"Goods entrusted to his master for *cartage* to the docks."—*Standard*, Feb. 27, 1881.

2. The money paid for the carting or transporting of goods in a cart.

"It is estimated that the total expense, including *cartage* from the mines to the railway and thence to the port, will be about £2 per ton."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 3, 1881.

carte (1), *s.* [Fr. *carte;* Ital. *carta;* Lat. *carta.*] [CARD.]

1. A card.

"Then we'll steek the shop, and cry ben Baby, and take a hand at the *cartes* till the gudeman comes hame."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

2. A bill of fare.

carte-blanche, *s.*

Lit.: A blank sheet of paper to be filled up with such conditions as the person to whom it is given may think proper; hence absolute freedom of action.

"Lord Grey was armed with what was then called a *carte-blanche* to create any number of peers necessary to insure its success."—*Disraeli: Coningsby*, bk. i., ch. ii.

carte-de-visite, *s.*

Phot.: A small likeness gummed on a card, so called from photographs of very small size having been originally used as visiting cards.

carte (2), *s.* [The same as QUARTE (q.v.).] A movement of the sword, as tierce and *carte.*

"He thrust *carte* and tierce uncommonly fierce."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; The Tragedy.

cart'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CART, *v.*] Conveyed or transported in carts.

"Horse and man have to be fed by victual *carted* hundreds of miles out of Poland."—*Carlyle: Fred. the Great*, bk. xviii., ch. 13.

car'-tĕl, *s.* [Fr. *cartel;* Ital. *cartello;* Sp. & Port. *cartel;* Low Lat. *cartellus*, from *chartula*, dimin. of *charta* = a writing.] [CHART.]

* 1. A writing of any sort, more especially a paper containing the heads of an agreement between enemies, or stipulations respecting the exchange of prisoners.

"As this discord among the sisterhood is likely to engage them in a long and lingering war, it is the more necessary that there should be a *cartel* settled among them."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

† 2. A challenge to a battle or duel, a defiance.

". . . as to perjur'd duke of Lancaster,
Their *cartel* of defiance they prefer."
Daniel: Civil War.

cartel-ship, *s.*

Naut.: A ship commissioned in time of war to exchange the prisoners of any two hostile powers, or to carry a proposal from one to the other; for this reason she had only one gun, for the purpose of firing signals, as the officer who commanded her was particularly ordered to carry no cargo, ammunition, or implements of war. In late wars, however, the term has been applied to ships of war fully armed, but under cartel, carrying commissions for settling peace, as flags of truce. Cartel-ships, by trading in any way, are liable to confiscation. (*Smyth.*)

* **car'-tĕl,** *v.t.* [CARTEL, *s.*] To send a cartel or challenge to; to challenge.

"Come hither, you shall *cartel* him;—you shall kill him at pleasure."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man in his Humour*, i. 4.

cart'-ẽr, * **cart-are,** * **cart-ere,** *s.* [Eng. *cart; -er.*] One whose business it is to drive a cart.

"Thay seigh a cart that chargid was with hay,
Which that a *carter* drof forth in his way."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,121.

"It is the prudence of a *carter* to put bells upon his horses, to make them carry their burdens cheerfully."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

carter-fish, *s.* A kind of flat fish, *Pleuronectes megastoma.*

* **cart'-ẽr-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *carter; -ly.*] Like a carter or rough fellow; rough, rude.

"A *carterly* or churlish trick."—*Cotgrave, in v. Charterie.*

car-tē'-s-ĭ-an, *a. & s.* [From René Descartes, a celebrated French philosopher, who was born at La Haye, in Touraine, on March 31, 1596, and died at Stockholm, on February 11, 1650, aged 53.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to Descartes or to his teaching; taught by Descartes.

"The *Cartesian* philosophy begins now to be almost universally rejected. . . ."—*A. Smith: Hist. of Astronomy.*

B. *As subst.:* One who adopts the philosophical tenets of Descartes.

cartesian-devĭl, *s.* A contrivance to illustrate the effect of the compression or expansion of air in changing the specific gravity of bodies. It is a small glass figure, hollow, and sometimes provided with a hollow bulb on its head. This is to be partly filled

with water, and placed in a tall vessel, nearly full of water, and having a piece of caoutchouc secured tightly over the top. On pressing the caoutchouc the air of the vessel will be compressed: this will compress that within the figure or bulb, so admitting more water by a small aperture, and causing the figure to sink. On removing the pressure the air in the figure or bulb will expand, forcing out some of the water, and causing it to rise. (*Francis.*) (*Webster.*) It is called also a cartesian-diver.

cartesian-diver, *s.* The same as CARTESIAN-DEVIL (q.v.).

car-tḗs′-ĭ-an-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *cartesian*; *-ism.*] The system of philosophy taught by Descartes. René Descartes in his twentieth year resolved as far as possible to eliminate from his mind all that had ever been taught him by books or by instructors, and think out for himself the entire circle of knowledge. His first postulate was "Cogito, ergo sum"—"I think, therefore I exist." Inquiring next into ideas, which he defined as "all that is in our mind when we conceive a thing, in whatever way we conceive it," he regarded clearness and distinctness as the criterion of a true as distinguished from a false idea. Of all ideas in the human mind that of a God is the clearest, therefore there is a God. As in this clear conception of God infinite veracity is attributed to Him, it is impossible that he could make our faculties deceive us in mathematical and metaphysical demonstrations; these sciences, therefore, are trustworthy. The actual existence of the external world is proved by the prior truth, the existence of God. Creation was and is a manifestation of the Divine will.

Descartes revolutionised mathematics, imparting to it a beneficial impulse. He did so likewise to metaphysics. Among his immediate followers in the latter science were Geulincx, Malebranche, and Spinoza. A celebrated opponent was Gassendi. The method of Descartes was adopted by all the philosophers of the rationalistic school who flourished during the latter half of the seventeenth and the whole of the eighteenth centuries. In physics he discovered the law of the refraction of a ray of light through a diaphanous body, but his *à priori* method was not the proper instrument for physical investigation, and his researches in that department were a comparative failure. [VORTEX.]

cart′-fŭl, * **cart′-fŭll,** *s.* [Eng. *cart*, and *ful(l).*] The quantity which will fill a cart.

"The king hath licens'd certain victuals into the town, and wood upon intreaty of the Cardinal Gondii at twenty-five crowns the *cart-full*, and a cow eight."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 614.

car-tha-gĭn′-ĭ-an, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *carthaginiensis* = pertaining to Carthage; *Carthago* (genit. *Carthaginis*).]

A. *As subst.:* A native of Carthage.

B. *As adjective:*

Geog.: Of or pertaining to Carthage, a famous city on the north coast of Africa, said to have been founded by Dido about 869 B.C., and for many years the great rival of Rome for the supremacy in the Mediterranean. After a protracted struggle, lasting from 265 B.C. to 147 B.C., it was at last finally conquered and burnt by Scipio in the latter year.

carthaginian-apple, *s.*

Bot.: *Punica granatum*, the Pomegranate.

car′-tha-mīne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *carthamus*, and Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{18}O_7$. A red colouring matter, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, extracted from the flowers of the safflower, *Carthamus tinctorius*.

car′-tha-mŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Arab. *qurtum*, *qirtim*, from Heb. *qarthami* = bastard saffron.]

Bot.: A small genus of composite flowers, containing two annual species, of which one, the Safflower plant or Bastard Saffron (*Carthamus tinctorius*), is extensively cultivated in India, China, &c., as well as Southern Europe. Under the name of Safflower the flowers of this plant are extensively imported into this country, principally from India, for the sake of the two colouring matters, yellow and red, contained in them, which are used for dyeing silk, &c. Mixed with finely powdered talc it forms the well-known substance known as rouge. It is also used to adulterate saffron. According to Col. Sykes the seeds of *C. persicus* produce a useful oil, eatable when fresh. The oil-cake formed from it is very nourishing to milch cattle. In times of scarcity the seeds themselves are eaten, while the leaves of the plant are used as greens. (*Lindley, &c.*)

"*Carthamus*, the flower of which alone is used, is an annual plant cultivated in Spain, Egypt, and the Levant. There are two varieties of it; one which has large leaves, and the other smaller ones. It is the last which is cultivated in Egypt, where it is a considerable article of commerce."—*Brande: Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

* **car-thoun′,** *s.* [CARTOW.]

Mil.: An ancient gun, weighing 90 cwt., and throwing a 48 lb. shot; used in the fifteenth century. Also known as the Cannon Royal.

car-thū′-sĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Low Lat. *Cartusianus*, *Cartusiensis.*]

A. *As adjective:*

Eccles. Hist.: Of or pertaining to a religious order founded in A.D. 1086 by St. Bruno, and named from the place of their institution, Chartreux, in France. They were remarkable for the austerity of their rule, which binds them to perpetual solitude, total abstinence from flesh—even at the risk of their lives—and absolute silence, except at certain stated times. Their habit was white, except an outer plaited cloak, which was black. They were brought over to England in A.D. 1180 or 1181 by King Henry II.

"Silent he seems externally
As any *Carthusian* monk may be."
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, iv.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One of the order of monks described in A.

2. A pupil of the Charterhouse School, which was originally a Carthusian house.

car′-tĭl-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Fr. *cartilage*, from Lat. *cartilago.*]

In Animal Physiol.: A texture or substance possessed of elasticity, flexibility, and considerable cohesive power. *Temporary cartilage* is used in place of bone in very early life, and as development goes on ossifies. *Permanent cartilage*, on the contrary, retains its character to the last, never ossifying. It is of two kinds: *Articular cartilage*, used in joints, and *membraniform cartilage*, employed in the walls of cavities. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. 4, pp. 88—93.) [FIBRO-CARTILAGE.]

"Canals by degrees are abolished, and grow solid; several of them united grow a membrane; these membranes further consolidated become *cartilages*, and *cartilages* bones."—*Arbuthnot.*

car-tĭl-a-gĭn′-ĕ-ī, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *cartilagineus* = gristly.]

Ichthy.: The same as CHONDROPTERYGII (q.v.).

* **car-tĭl-a-gĭn′-ĕ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *cartilaginosus*, from *cartilago* (genit. *cartilaginis*).] Consisting of cartilage, cartilaginous.

"By what artifice the *cartilagineous* kind of fishes poise themselves . . . is as yet unknown."—*Ray.*

† **car-tĭl-a-gĭn-ĭf-ĭ-cā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *cartilago* (genit. *cartilaginis*), and *facio* = to make.] The act or process of forming into cartilage.

car-tĭl-ăġ′-ĭn-ŏŭs, *a.* [Fr. *cartilagineux*; Lat. *cartilaginosus*, from *cartilago* (genit. *cartilaginis*).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of cartilage; gristly.

"The larynx gives passage to the breath, and, as the breath passeth through the rimula, makes a vibration of those *cartilaginous* bodies, which forms that breath into a vocal sound or voice."—*Holder: Elem. of Speech.*

2. *Ichthyol.:* Having the internal skeleton in a state of cartilage or gristle, the bones containing little or no calcareous matter. (*Owen.*)

". . . the means whereby *cartilaginous* fishes raise and sink themselves in the water, and rest and abide in what depth they please, . . ."—*Ray: Creation.*

cart′-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, *& s.* [CART, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of conveying in a cart.

cart-ŏġ′-raph-ẽr, *s.* [Lat. *charta* = a leaf of paper; Fr. *carte* = a card, a chart; and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, engrave.] One who makes or compiles charts.

† **cart-ō-grăph′-ĭc,** * **cart-ō-graph′-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Lat. *charta*; Fr. *carte* = a card, a chart; Gr. γράφικος (*graphikos*) = writing, engraving; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, engrave.] Of or pertaining to cartography.

cart-ō-grăph′-ĭ-cal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *cartographical*; *-ly.*] According to or by cartography.

cart-ŏġ′-raph-ў, *s.* [Fr. *carte* = a card, a chart; Lat. *charta*; Gr. χάρτη (*chartē*) = a sheet of paper; γράφη (*graphē*) = a writing, a treatise; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] The art or business of making charts and maps.

car-toon, *s.* [CARTOON.]

carton-pierre, *s.* [Fr. *pierre* = a stone.]

1. A species of papier-maché, imitating stone or bronze sculpture. It is composed of paper-pulp mixed with whiting and glue. This is pressed into plaster piece-moulds, backed with paper, and when sufficiently set, removed to a drying-room to harden. It is used for picture-frames, statuettes, and architectural ornaments. (*Knight.*)

2. Very hard pasteboard.

căr-tō-nē′-ma, *s.* [Gr. καρτός (*kartos*) = chopped, cut; νῆμα (*nēma*) = the thread of a spider's web.]

Bot.: The generic name of one of the spider-worts, having the filaments of the stamens without any hair. Only one species, *Cartonema spicatum*, a native of New Holland, is known. Its flowers are blue.

car-tôon′, * **car-ton,** *s.* [Sp. *carton*; Ital. *cartone*; Fr. *carton*; from Lat. *carta*, *charta* = paper.]

Painting & Drawing:

1. (*Of the form* Carton): Pasteboard for paper-boxes.

2. A design drawn on strong, large paper, to be afterwards traced through and transferred to the fresh plaster of a wall, to be painted in fresco.

3. A design coloured for working in mosaic, tapestry, &c.

"It is with a vulgar idea that the world beholds the *cartoons* of Raphael, and every one feels his share of pleasure and entertainment."—*Watts: Logick.*

4. A drawing of a larger size than usual in a paper or periodical.

car-tôuch′, *s.* [Fr. *cartouche*; Ital. *cartoccio* = an angular roll of paper, a cartridge, from *carta* = paper; Lat. *carta*, *charta*; Gr. χάρτης (*chartēs*) = a leaf of paper.]

1. *Military:*

* (1) A wooden case containing bullets, formerly fired from howitzers. [CARTRIDGE.]

* (2) Leather cases, made to sling over the shoulders; used for conveying ammunition from the magazine to the gun.

(3) A cartridge.

(4) A roll of paper containing a charge.

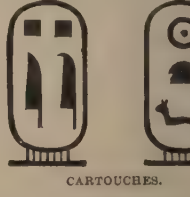
* (5) (*Cartouches*, Fr.): French military passes, once given to soldiers going on furlough.

2. *Architecture:*

(1) A name given to the modillion of a cornice used internally.

(2) A scroll of paper, usually in the form of a tablet, for an inscription.

3. *Egyptian Antiq.:* An elliptical oval on ancient monuments and in papyri, containing



CARTOUCHES.

hieroglyphics expressing royal names and titles, and occasionally those of deities.

"Still a part of it [the Rosetta stone] was deciphered. If the reader will refer to the plate of it he will see two names in an oblong enclosure called a *cartouche*."—*Sharpe: History of Egypt.*

cartouch-box, *s.* The same as CARTRIDGE-BOX (q.v.).

car-tou'che, car-tôush', *s.* [Fr. *court* = short; *housse* = "a short mantle of corse cloth, worne in all weather by country-women about their head and shoulders." (*Cotgrave.*)] A bed-gown, strait about the waist, with short skirts, having their corners rounded off, worn, according to Jamieson, by working women in some parts of Scotland.

* **car-tow,** *s.* [Dut. *kartouw*; Ger. *kartaun*, from Lat. *quartana*, from *quatuor* = four, from the measure of powder used. (*Jamieson.*).] [Carthoun.]

"The earl Marischal sends to Montrose for two *cartows*.—The earl—had stiled his *cartows* and ordnance just in their faces."—*Spalding*, I. 172.

cart'-ridge, * car'-trage, *s.* & *a.* [A corruption of Fr. *cartouche.*] [Cartouch.]

A. *As substantive:*

Mil.: A case of paper, flannel, parchment, or metal, fitting the bore of a gun, and containing an exact charge of powder. It is called

CARTRIDGE.

a ball-cartridge when it contains a projectile, and blank when no projectile is used. For smooth-bore and muzzle-loading small-arms cartridges consist of paper cases to which a leaden bullet is fixed; for breech-loaders, thin brass cases with a metal disc, containing the detonator at the base, and a hardened bullet choked in at the other; for artillery, serge or silk, separate from the projectile, and cylindrical in shape. After filling, the mouth is choked, and it is then hooped with worsted or braid.

"Our monarch stands in person by,
His new-cast cannons' firmness to explore;
The strength of big-corn'd powder loves to try,
And ball and *cartrage* sorts for every bore."
Dryden: Annus Mirab., 149.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

cartridge-bag, *s.*

Ordnance: A flannel bag, having a charge of powder for a cannon.

cartridge-belt, *s.* A belt having pockets fixed for ammunition.

cartridge-box, *s.* A box or case for the safe storage of cartridges.

cartridge-filler, *s.* A device for charging cartridge-cases with the proper quantity of powder.

cartridge-paper, *s.* Strong thick paper, such as was used for the cases of cartridges. Also used for large rough drawings covering a good deal of space. It is made in two widths, fifty-four and sixty inches, and any length that may be required; it is then called continuous cartridge.

cartridge-priming, *a.* Priming or designed to prime a cartridge.

Cartridge-priming machine: A machine by which the fulminate is placed in the copper capsule of the metallic cartridge.

cartridge-retractor, *s.* That part of a breech-loading fire-arm which catches the empty cartridge capsule by its flange and draws it from the bore of the gun.

cartridge-wire, *s.*

1. *Blasting:* The priming wire by which the cartridge is connected with the connecting-wire of the voltaic battery.

2. *Ordnance:* The needle by which the cartridge envelope is pierced that the priming may be connected with the powder of the cartridge.

car'-tu-lar-y, char'-tu-lar-y, *s.* [Fr. *cartulaire*, from Low Lat. *cartularium*, *chartularium*, from *charta*, *carta* = paper.]

1. A register or record of a monastery or church.

"Entering a memorial of them in the *chartulary* or leger-book of some adjacent monastery."—*Blackstone: Commentaries.*

2. An ecclesiastical officer in charge of public records.

* **car-tuw,** *s.* [Dut. *kartouw* = a great gun.] A great cannon or battering-gun. (*Spalding.*) (*Scotch.*) [Carthoun, Cartow.]

* **căr'-ŭ-căge,** *s.* [Lat. *caruc(a)* = a plough, and Eng. suff. *-age.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of ploughing.

2. *Old Law:* A tax or duty on every plough.

* **căr'-ŭ-cāte,** *s.* [Low Lat. *carucata*, *carrucata*, from *caruca* = a plough.] As much land as could be ploughed with a team in a year.

"The hide was the measure of land in the Confessor's reign; the *carucate*, that to which it was reduced by the Conqueror's new standard.—Twelve *carucates* of land made one hide.—It [the *carucate*] must be various according to the nature of the soil, and custom of husbandry, in every county."—*Kelham: Domesday Book*, p. 168.

* **căr'-ūe,** *s.* A carucate.

căr'-ŭm, *s.* [From Caria, a district of Asia Minor, of which it is a native.]

Bot.: A genus of Apiaceæ or Umbelliferæ, with finely-cut leaves and compound umbels, which in the true Caraway have but few bracts surrounding them, or sometimes none at all; petals broad, with a point bent inwards; fruit oval, curved, with five ribs, and one or more channels for volatile oil under each furrow. The Caraway, *Carum carui*, is cultivated in Essex and elsewhere. [Caraway.] *C. bulbocastanum* is called Pignut; its tubers are quite wholesome.

ca-rŭn'-cle (*Eng.*), **ca-rŭn'-cu-la** (*Lat.*), *s.* [Fr. *caroncule*; Lat. *caruncula* = a little piece of flesh; *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh.]

1. *Anat.:* A small excrescence or protuberance of flesh, either natural or morbid.

"*Caruncles* are a sort of loose flesh arising in the urethra by the erosion made by virulent acid matter."—*Wiseman.*

2. *Bot.:* A wart or protuberance round or near the hilum of a seed.

3. *Zool.:* A naked fleshy excrescence on the head of a bird, as the wattles of a turkey, &c.

† **ca-rŭn'-cu-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *caruncula* = a little piece of flesh; *caro* = flesh.] Pertaining to or of the form of a caruncle.

ca-rŭn'-cu-lär'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *caruncul(a)*, and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Bot.: A generic name given to a few plants from the Cape of Good Hope, separated by Haworth from Stapelia, but with characteristics scarcely sufficient to establish a new genus. (*Treas. of Botany.*)

ca-rŭn'-cu-late, ca-rŭn'-cu-lā-tĕd, *a.* [Lat. *caruncul(a)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ate, -ated.*] Affected with a caruncle; having a caruncle; of the nature or form of a caruncle; caruncular.

"The carrier, more especially the male bird, is also remarkable from the wonderful development of the *caruncula ted* skin about the head."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 21.

ca-rū'-tō, *s.* [From the native name.] A dye obtained from the fruit of the *Genipa americana*, a native plant of British Guiana. It is of a beautiful bluish-black colour. (*Ure.*)

carve, * ker-vyn, * ker-uen, * kurue, * keor-ven, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *ceorfan* (pt. t. *cearf*, pa. par. *cearfon*, *corfen*, *corvyn*); O. Fris. *kerva*; Dut. *kerven*; Ger. *kerben*; Dan. *karve*; Sw. *karfva.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** *Lit.:* To cut.

"*Kervyn*, or cutton. *Scindo, seco.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The shepheards there robben one another,
And layen baytes to beguile her brother;
Or they will buy his sheepe out of the cote,
Or they will *carven* the shepheards throte."
Spenser: Shep. Cal., ix.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) To deprive, take away.

"His estate fortune fro him *carf*."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,943.

* (2) To make into furrows, to wrinkle.

"And there the Ionian father of the rest;
A million wrinkles *carved* his skin."
Tennyson: The Palace of Art.

* (3) To provide, secure.

"He hath been a keeper of his flocks both from the violence of robbers and his own soldiers, who could easily have *carved* themselves their own food."—*South.*

¶ Frequently with *out.*

". . . many noble private fortunes were *carved out* of the property of the Crown."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

* (4) To fashion.

"With loues thre that square are *coruyn*."
Book of Curtasye, 667.

"I have known when he would have walked ten mile a-foot to see a good armour; and now will he lie ten nights awake, *carving* the fashion of a new doublet."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 3.

(5) To force or succeed in making way against resistance.

"To such let others *carve* their way,
For high renown, or hireling pay."
Byron: The Giaour.

(6) To engrave.

"Run, run, Orlando, *carve* on every tree
The fair, the chaste, the unexpressive she."
Shakesp.: As You Like It., iii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. To cut meat at table.

"A capon, the which if I do not *carve* most curiously, say my knife's naught."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.

2. To cut in wood, stone, ivory, or other substance, as a sculptor.

(1) *Of the thing cut:*

"Had Demeanetes really *carved* mount Athos into a statue of Alexander the Great, . . ."—*Bentley.*

(2) *Of the figure made:*

"And *carved* in ivory such a maid, so fair,
As nature could not with his art *compare*.'
Dryden: Pygmalion & the Statue.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To exercise the trade of a sculptor.

2. To act as carver at table.

* 3. To show great courtesy and affability. (*Schmidt.*)

"I do mean to make love to Ford's wife: I spy entertainment in her; she discourses, she *carves*, she gives the leer of invitation."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 3.

* **II.** *Fig.:* To fashion matters, to arrange.

"He that stirs next to *carve* for his own rage,
Holds his soul light; he dies upon his motion."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

* **carve,** *s.* [O. Fr. *carue*, *carrue.*] An incorrect form of carue (q.v.).

"As carue-cantreds are diversely estimated, so are also *carves* or plowlands."—*Sir J. Ware: On Spenser's Ireland.*

carved, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Carve, *v.*]

car'-vel, *s.* [See def. 1.]

1. A contraction of *caravel* (q.v.).

* 2. A loose name for a medusa, or jelly-fish; cf. the popular name, "Portuguese man-of-war," for the genus Physalia (q.v.).

"The *carvel* is a sea-foune, floating upon the surface of the ocean, of a globous form, like so many lines throwing aboard her stings, which she can spread at pleasure, angling for small fishes, which by that artifice she captivates."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 26.

carvel-built, *a.*

Naut.: Said of a ship or boat in which the planks are all flush; that is to say, their edges are all layed to each other, and not overlapping, as in clinkerwork.

carvel-joint, *s.*

Naut.: A flush joint. Used of ships' timbers or plates.

* **car'-ven,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [The now obsolete form of the pa. par. of *carve*; Mid. Eng. *i-corven, corvyn.*] Carved.

"Right to the *carven* cedarn doors."
Tennyson: Recol. of the Arabian Nights.

carv'-ĕr, * ker-vare, * ker-vere, *s.* [Eng. *carv(e)*; *-er.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. One who carves, or works in wood, marble, ivory, &c.; a sculptor or engraver.

"I contreved tooles of carpentrie, of *kerveres*."
Langland: P. Plowman, 5,966.

"The master painters and the *carvers* came."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 455.

2. One who cuts up meat at table.

'*Kervare* beforne a lorde." *Escarius.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The *carver*, dancing round each dish."
Dryden: Juvenal, v.

¶ A carving knife and fork are often spoken of as *the carvers.*

† **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. One who arranges matters, apportioning and providing at his own discretion.

"I have had feeling of my cousin's wrongs
And laboured all I could to do him right;
But in this kind to come, in braving arms,
Be his own *carver*, and cut out his way,
To find out right with wrong, it may not be."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 3.

2. A contriver, a plotter.

"Art, hid with art, so well perform'd the cheat,
It caught the *carver* with his own deceit."
Dryden: Pygmalion and the Statue, 17, 18.

carv'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Carve, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act, process, or art of acting as a carver. The act, process, or art of cutting wood into ornamental forms by means of chisels, gravers, scorpers, &c. The art is one of great antiquity.

"... and in *carving* of wood, to make any manner of cunning work."—*Exod.* xxxv. 33.

2. Carved work.

"They can no more last like the ancients, than excellent *carvings* in wood like those in marble and brass."—*Temple.*

"Paintings and *carvings*, which had escaped the fury of the first generation of Protestants, ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Carving-knife, carving-fork.*

carving-chisel, *s.* A chisel having an oblique edge, and a basil on both sides; a skew-chisel.

carving-machine, *s.* A machine for roughly preparing wood for the carver's chisels, gouges, and scorpers. One was constructed in 1800, and others have since been made.

carving-table, *s.* A table heated with hot water, in which are depressions forming pans to hold joints of meat. (*Knight.*)

car'-vist, *s.* [Etym. uncertain; said, but without evidence, to be a corruption of *carry-fist.*]

Falconry: A young hawk carried on the fist or wrist; a hawk in its first year.

*** car'-vy, * car'-vey, * car'-vie,** *s.* & *a.* [CARRAWAY.]

1. Carraway. (*Scotch.*)

"Mix with them two pound of fine flour, and two ounce of *carvy* seeds."—*Receipts in Cookery*, p. 21.

2. A confection in which carraway seeds are enclosed. (*Scotch.*)

"... the remainder of the two ounces of *carvey*, ..."—*Blackw. Mag.*, Oct. 1820, p. 14.

carvy-seed, *s.* Carraway-seed. (*Scotch.*)

"... that a *carvy-seed* would sink the scale ..."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

căr'-ў-ą, *s.* [Gr. κάρυα (*karua*), pl. of κάρυον (*karuon*) = a nut.]

Bot.: A genus of North American plants, allied to the Walnut, and belonging to the order Juglandaceæ. *Carya alba* is the common hickory (q.v.). The seeds of *C. amara*, with oil of chamomile, are useful in colic.

căr-ў-ā'-tēş, căr-ў-ă't-id-ēş, *s.pl.* [Lat. *Caryates*; Gr. καρυάτιδες (*karuatides*) = women of Carya. According to Vitruvius, from Carya, in Laconia, from whence, at its conquest by the Greeks, the women were led away captive, and, to perpetuate their slavery, were represented in buildings as charged with burdens.]

Arch.: Figures of females, used instead of

CARYATIDES.

columns for the support of an entablature. Male figures in this position and relation are called Atlantes, Telamones, or Persians.

căr-ў-ăt'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *caryat(es)*; suffix *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to caryatides. (*Pen. Cycl.*)

căr-ў-ăt'-id, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. καρυάτιδες (*karuatides*).]

A. *As adjective:*

Arch.: Pertaining to or of the nature of a caryatid. (*Pen. Cycl.*)

B. *As substantive:*

Arch.: A single female figure sustaining an entablature.

cą-rўb'-dē-ą, *s.* [Lat. *Charybdis.*]

Zool.: A genus of Medusæ, order Acephala, class Simplicia, in which no traces of vessels can be perceived internally.

*** car-y-en, * car-yn,** *v.t.* [CARRY.]

*** car-yne,** *s.* [CARRION.]

căr'-ў-ō-car, *s.* [Gr. κάρυον (*karuon*) = a nut.]

Bot.: One of two genera, forming the order Rhizobolaceæ (Rhizobols). There are about eight species, all hardwooded trees, and natives of the tropical regions of South America. The most interesting is *Caryocar nuciferum*, which produces the Souari, or Butter-nuts, occasionally met with in English fruit-shops. These nuts are shaped something like a kidney, having an exceedingly hard, woody shell, enclosing a large white kernel, which has a pleasant nutty taste, and yields a bland oil on pressure. The timber also is valuable for ship-building, mill-work, &c.

căr-ў-ō-crī-nī'-tēş, *s.* [Gr. κάρυον (*karuon*) = a nut; κρίνον (*krinon*) = a lily.]

Palæont.: A genus of Crinoidea, or Stone-lilies, found in the palæozoic limestones of North America.

căr-ў-ō-dąph'-nē, *s.* [Gr. κάρυον (*karuon*) = a nut; δάφνη (*daphnē*) = a laurel.]

Bot.: A genus of Javanese trees, belonging to the Laurel family. The bark of *Caryodaphne densiflora* is bitter in taste; its leaves are aromatic, and used in cases of spasms of the bowels.

căr-ў-ŏl'-ō-phą, *s.* [Gr. κάρυον (*karuon*) = a nut; λοφός (*lophos*) = a crest.]

Bot.: A section of Anchusa, a genus of Boraginaceæ, containing *A. sempervirens*, a plant with a salver-shaped corolla, with very short straight tube, and the ring at the base of the nuts prolonged on the inner side into an appendage. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

căr-ў-ō-phўl-lā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *caryophyll(us)*, a lapsed synonym of Dianthus (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*] The name refers to the clove-like smell of the pinks.

Bot.: A natural order of thalamiflora dicotyledons, classed by Lindley under his Silenal alliance. There are three sub-orders:—1. Sileneæ, the Pink tribe, with united sepals opposite the stamens, where the latter are of the same number; 2. Alsineæ, the Chick-weed tribe, with separate sepals; 3. Molluginеæ, the Carpet-weed tribe, in which the petals are wanting, and the stamens are alternate with the sepals when of the same number. They are all natives of cold and temperate regions. The Clove-pink (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*) is the origin of all the cultivated varieties of carnations, picotees, bizarres, flakes, &c. There are about sixty genera and 1,100 species.

căr-ў-ō-phўl-lā'-çē-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *caryophyll(um)*; and Eng. adj. suff. *-aceous.*]

Bot.: Applied to a corolla whose petals have long distinct claws, as in the clove-pink.

căr-ў-ō-phўl'-lē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *caryophyll(um)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The same as CARYOPHYLLACEÆ (q.v.).

căr-ў-ō-phўl'-lē-ŏŭs, *a.* [*Caryophylle(æ)*; and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: The same as CARYOPHYLLACEOUS (q.v.).

căr-ў-ō-phўl'-lī-ą, *s.* [Lat. *caryophyll(um)*; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ia.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Madrepore Polypi, in which the coral is branched, and the stars confined to the end of the branch. At each star is a mouth, surrounded by numerous tentacula. *Caryophyllia cæspitosa* is a common Mediterranean coral, and at Galieri, near Vizzini, in Sicily, a bed a foot and a half thick of the same species occurs fossil in Newer Pliocene deposits. The genus ranges from the Chalk to modern times.

căr-ў-ō-phўl'-lĭc, *a.* [Lat. *caryophyll(um)*; and Eng. suff. *-ic* (*Chem.*).]

caryophyllic acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid obtained from the oil of cloves by means of alcohol. It is composed of twenty atoms of carbon, twelve of hydrogen, and four of oxygen.

căr-ў-ō-phўl'-line, *s.* [Lat. *caryophyll(um)*; and Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}O$. A crystalline substance obtained from cloves by means of alcohol.

căr-ў-ō-phўl'-lōid, *a.* [Fr. *caryophylloide*; Gr. καρυόφυλλον (*karuophullon*), and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Bot.: Resembling the Caryophyllus, or Clove.

căr-ў-ō-phўl'-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. κάρυον (*karuon*) = a nut; φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Myrtaceæ, containing *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, the tree producing the well-known spice called cloves. It is a handsome evergreen, rising from fifteen to twenty feet high. [CLOVE.] It grows in the East Indian Islands. The trees are now extensively cultivated in the West Indies and elsewhere. All parts of the plant are aromatic from the presence of a volatile oil.

2. *Pharm.:* Cloves, the unexpanded flower-bud, dried, of *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, or Clove-tree. The clove has a small tapering, nail-like, reddish-brown body, consisting of a four-toothed calyx, and the unopened corolla.

¶ *Caryophylli oleum*, oil of cloves, the essential oil distilled from cloves. It is of a light yellow colour when fresh, gradually becoming brown-red; sp. gr., 1·055. It consists of a hydrocarbon $C_{10}H_{16}$, containing in solution eugenic acid $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, and a crystalline body caryophylline (q.v.). Cloves contain tannin. Cloves and the oil are stimulant, aromatic, and carminative, and are employed in atonic dyspepsia, to allay vomiting in pregnancy, and to relieve flatulence; also the oil is used to allay the pain of carious teeth.

căr-ў-ŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. κάρυον (*karuon*) = a nut; ὄψις (*opsis*) = appearance.]

Bot.: A name applied to dry fruit containing a single seed, which is united by all parts with a thin pericarp. This fruit has the aspect of a seed; such is the fruit (commonly called seed) in the family of grasses. (*Balfour.*)

căr-ў-ō'-ta, *s.* [Gr. καρύωτος φοῖνιξ (*karuōtos phoinix*) = the date-palm; κάρυον (*karuon*) = a nut.]

Bot.: A genus of very elegant, lofty palms, with graceful twice pinnate leaves. Nine species are known, all natives of India and the Indian Islands. They have flowers of different sexes borne upon the same spike, or sometimes on different spikes. From the flower-spikes of *C. urens* a large quantity of the juice called toddy or palm-wine is obtained, and this on boiling yields excellent palm-sugar and sugar-candy. The sago of commerce is prepared from the central or pithy part of the trunk. The fibre of the leaf-stalks is used for making ropes, brooms, mats, &c., and a woolly kind of scurf scraped off the leaf-stalk for caulking boats.

*** cas,** *s.* [CASE.]

cā sā, *phr.* [An abbreviation of *Capias ad satisfaciendum.*] [CAPIAS.]

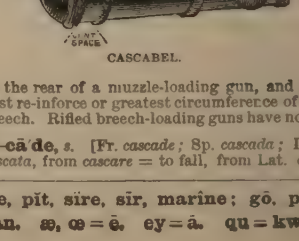
*** cas-ak-ene,** *s.* [Ital. *casachino*; O. Fr. *casaquin.*] A kind of surtout. [CASSOCK.]

ca-sa'r-ca, *s.* [Russ. *kazárka*; Bashkir *karakas.*]

Ornith.: A fresh-water fowl of the Duck family Anatidæ (*Tadorna casarca*), called also Nuddy-goose. It is a native of Russia.

căs'-ca-bĕl, *s.* [Sp. *cascabel*, *cascabillo* = a little ball, a button or knob at the end of a cannon. Probably corrupted from Lat. *scabillum, scabellum.*]

Mil.: The space between the button or knob



CASCABEL.

on the rear of a muzzle-loading gun, and the first re-inforce or greatest circumference of the breech. Rifled breech-loading guns have none.

căs-cā'-de, *s.* [Fr. *cascade*; Sp. *cascada*; Ital. *cascata*, from *cascare* = to fall, from Lat. *caso*

= to be ready to fall, from *cado* (sup. *casum*) = to fall.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A fall of water over a precipice; a waterfall, a little cataract.

". . . the silver brook,
From its full layer, pours the white *cascade*."
Longfellow; The Spirit of Poetry.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Elect.:* An electric charge sent through a number of Leyden jars in succession, and not simultaneously.

2. *Pyrotechnics:* A device to imitate sheets or jets of water. Chinese fire is used.

cas-cal'-ho, *s.* [Port. = a chip of stone or gravel; Sp. *cascajo*, from *cascar* = to crack, to break in pieces, from Lat. *quasso* = to break in pieces.]

Geol.: A deposit of gravel, pebbles, and sand in which the Brazilian diamond is commonly found.

căs-ca-rĭl'-la, *s.* [Sp. *cascarilla* = a piece of thin bark; dimin. of *cascara* = bark, rind; *casca* = bark for tanning; *cascar* = to break in pieces.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Cinchonaceæ.

2. *Phar.:* The same as CASCARILLA BARK (q.v.).

¶ *Mexican Cascarilla:* Cascarilla Pseudo-China. It is called by the Spaniards *Quina blanca*.

cascarilla bark (*Eng.*), **cascarillæ cortex** (*Lat.*), *s.*

Pharm.: The bark of *Croton Eleuteria*, or *Eleutheria*, a tree belonging to the order Euphorbiaceæ. It is a native of the Bahama Islands, being most abundant in Eleutheria, one of that group. The bark occurs in the market as small quilled pieces, about the size of a pencil, fissured in both directions, of a dull, brown colour, spotted white with lichens. It has a spicy smell and a bitter and aromatic taste. It contains a crystalline substance, Cascarilline. It is highly esteemed as an aromatic bitter tonic without astringency in cases of indigestion; also as a stimulant expectorant in chronic bronchitis. When burnt it emits a fragrant smell, on which account it has been at times mixed with tobacco.

"*Cascarilla bark* is imported chiefly from Eleutheria, one of the Bahama islands, packed in chests and bales."—*Thomson: London Dispensatory, Croton.*

căs-ca-rĭl'-līne, *s.* [From Sp., &c., *cascarilla*; and Eng., &c., suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A crystalline substance found in Cascarilla (q.v.).

* **cas-ca'-ta,** *s.* [CASCADE.] A cascade.

"There is a great *cascata* or fall of waters."—*E. Browne: Travels in Europe*, p. 79 (1685).

cas-ceis, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Some article of dress. (*Scotch.*)

"Ane quhite *casceis* pasmentit with silvir."—*Inventories*, A. 1578, p. 231.

* **ca'sch-et,** * **ca'sh-et** (**et** as **ā**), *s.* [CACHET.] The king's privy seal.

"Lanerk had sent letters under the *cashet* to many noblemen and burghs, declaring the King's mind . . ."—*Baillie: Lett.*, i. 364.

casch'-ĭe-lâwis, *s. pl.* [CASPICAWS.] (*Scotch.*)

* **cas'-co,** *s.* [Sp.] The hull of a ship.

cāse (1), * **caas** (1), * **cas** (1), * **casse,** * **kace** (1), *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *casse* = box, case, or chest, from Lat. *capio* = to hold, to contain.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) That which contains or encloses something else; a box, covering, or sheath.

"*Kace* or *casse* for pynnys. *Capella.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Other caterpillars produced maggots, that immediately made themselves up in *cases*."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

(2) A box or chest with its contents.

(3) A couple or set of any article.

* (4) The framework or carcass of a house.

"The *case* of the holy house is nobly designed and executed by great masters."—*Addison: On Italy.*

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The body, as that which covers or encloses the heart.

"O cleave, my sides!
Heart, once be stronger than thy continent,
Crack thy frail *case*."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

(2) The skin.

"For generally, as with rich furred conies, their *cases* are farre better than their bodies, . . ."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 474.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Printing:* A frame containing compartments or divisions for type. Each fount of type requires two cases, the upper and the lower. The upper case contains the capital letters, small capitals, dotted and accented letters, fractions, and marks of reference; the lower case the small letters, figures, marks of punctuation, quadrats, and spaces. In some continental printing-offices only one case is used.

2. *Bookbinding:* A cover made ready for its contents—the book.

3. *Masonry:* An outside facing of a building, of material superior to that of the backing.

4. *Joinery:*

(1) An inclosing frame; as, the sash-casing; a hollow box on the sides of the frame, in which the weights work.

(2) The frame in which a door is hung.

(3) The inclosure of a stair.

5. *Weaving:* The pulley-box of a button-loom.

6. *Pyrotech.:* The paper cylinder or capsule of a firework.

7. *Mining:* A small fissure which lets water into the workings.

8. *Comm.:* The guts of sheep, used as cases or covers for sausages.

"The agreement was for the purpose of securing to the plaintiffs a monopoly of the supply of sheep's *cases*, or the guts of sheep, for covering sausages in New York and Canada."—*Standard*, Sept. 22, 1881.

¶ For the distinction between *case* (1) and *frame*, see FRAME.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

case-bays, *s. pl.* The joists framed between a pair of girders in naked flooring. (*Gwilt.*)

case-bottle, *s.*

1. A bottle constructed to fit into a case with others.

"The first thing I did was to fill a large square *case-bottle* with water; and set it on my table, in reach of my bed."—*De Foe: Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*, p. 98.

2. A bottle protected against breakage by a case or covering of wickerwork.

case-charr, *s.*

Ichthy.: A species of Salmon, *Salmo salvelinus*. It is called also the Charr, the Alpine Salmon, and the Salvellian Charr. It is a British species.

case-harden, *v.t.* [Eng. *case*, and *harden*.]

1. *Lit.:* To harden the outside or case of an iron tool, thus converting the surface into steel, while the interior still retains the toughness of malleable iron.

"The manner of *case-hardening* is thus: Take cow horn or hoof, dry it thoroughly in an oven, then beat it to powder; put about the same quantity of bay salt to it, and mingle them together with stale chamberlye, or else white wine vinegar. Lay some of this mixture upon loam, and cover your iron all over with it; then wrap the loam about all, and lay it upon the hearth of the forge to dry and harden. Put it into the fire, and blow up the coals to it, till the whole lump have just a blood-red heat."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

2. *Fig.:* To strengthen oneself, at least outwardly, against any influence.

case-hardened, *pa. par.* & *a.* [CASE-HARDEN, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* Having the outside or surface of an iron tool hardened, so as to be converted into steel.

2. *Fig.:* Strengthened against any external influence.

"Adieu, old fellow, and let me give thee this advice at parting: e'en get thyself *case-harden'd*; for though the very best steel may snap, yet old iron, you know, will rust."—*Guardian*, No. 95.

case-hardening, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CASE-HARDEN, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act or process of hardening the outside or surface of iron so as to convert it into steel.

2. *Fig.:* The act of strengthening against external influences.

case-knife, *s.* A large table-knife, usually carried in the olden time in a sheath or case.

"The king always acts with a great *case-knife* . . . tuck in his girdle, . . ."—*Addison: On Italy.*

case-lock, *s.* A box-lock screwed on to the face of a door.

case-man, caseman, *s.*

Printing: One who works at a case; a compositor.

case-mated, *a.* [CASEMATED.]

case-paper, *s.* The outside quires of a ream.

case-rack, *s.*

Printing: A wooden frame to receive printers' cases when not in use.

case-shot, *s.* The same as CANISTER-SHOT. Common for smooth-bore guns: a cylinder of tin filled with small iron balls packed in sawdust and having a wooden or iron bottom; range 300 yards. For rifled guns: a number of sand-shot or lead and antimony bullets packed, with coal-dust, in a thin iron or tin case. It has a wooden top and a wrought-iron disc, at the bottom, on which rest three curved iron plates, forming a lining to prevent injury to the bore in firing. For spherical case (diaphragm, shrapnell, and improved shrapnell), see SHELLS.

"In each seven small brass and leather guns charged with *case-shot*."—*Clarendon.*

case-weed, * **casse-weed,** *s.*

Bot.: A cruciferous plant, the Shepherd's Purse (*Capsella Bursa-pastoris*).

case-winding, *a.* Wound or intended to be wound up by a case.

¶ *Case-winding watch:* A watch so constructed that the opening of the cover winds up the works. It cannot be overwound. Theurer, of Switzerland, took out a patent in the United States for a watch of this kind in 1866, and Guizot for another in 1870.

case-work, *s.*

Bookbinding: A book glued on the back and stuck into a cover previously prepared.

case-worm, caseworm, *s.* The same as the Caddis (q.v.), so called from the case which it constructs for itself.

"Cadisces, or *caseworms*, are to be found in this nation, in several distinct counties, and in several little brooks."—*Floyer.*

cāse (2), * **caas** (2), * **cas** (2), * **kace** (2), *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *cas*; Ital., Sp., & Port. *caso*; Lat. *casus* = a chance, from *cado* = to fall.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A chance, accident.

"*Kace*, happe. *Casus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"*Case* fell that this kyng . . . was with sickness ofsought."—*Alisaunder: Prag.* (ed. Skeat), 24.

2. The condition or state—

(*a*) *Of things:*

"There he bileuede mid is ost, betere *cas* to abide."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 553.

"The bird-catchers assert that this is invariably the *case*."—*Darwin: The Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. viii., p. 259.

(*b*) *Of persons:*

"In suche *caas* often tymes they be . . ."—*Nugæ Poeticæ*, p. 9.

". . . If the *case* of the man be so with his wife, it is not good to marry."—*Matt.* xix. 10.

* 3. A condition of the body.

". . . our sick were many, and in very ill *case*."—*Bacon.*

4. Questions or matters concerning particular persons or things.

"Well do I find each man most wise in his own *case*."—*Sidney.*

5. A question or point to be decided on. [II. 1.]

". . . so hard and perplext a *case*."—*Tillotson* (3rd ed., 1722), vol. i., ser. ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:*

(1) The state of facts juridically considered; as, the lawyers cited many *cases* in their pleas.

"If he be not apt to beat over matters, and to call up one thing to prove and illustrate another, let him study the lawyer's *cases* . . ."—*Bacon: Essays.*

(2) A statement of the facts of any matter *sub judice*, drawn up for the consideration of a higher court.

(3) A cause appointed for trial.

2. *Medicine:*

* (1) The history of a disease.

(2) A particular instance of any disease.

"Chalybeate water seems to be a proper remedy in hypochondriacal *cases*."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

"Blabbing the *case* of his patient."
Tennyson: Maud, II., v. 37.

3. *Gram.:* The different forms assumed by a word according to its different relations in a sentence. The movable or variable terminations of a noun are called its *case-endings*. In the oldest English there were six cases: Nominative, vocative, accusative, genitive, dative, and instrumental. In modern English only one case, the possessive (the representative of the older genitive), retains a case-ending, but we find traces of others, as in the adverbs *whilom*, *seldom*, where the *m* is the relic of the dative case in old English.

III. *In special phrases:*

1. *In case*, * *in cas.*

(1) If it should happen that, supposing that, lest.

"For *in case* it be certain, hard it cannot be for them to shew us where we shall find it . . ."—*Hooker.*

* (2) In a fit condition for anything.

"Thou lyest, most ignorant monster, I am *in case* to justle a constable."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 2.

* (3) Perhaps.

2. *If case (be):* If by chance, supposing.

3. * *Of case, of caise:* By chance, accidentally.

"Because sic reuersionis may *of case* be tynt."
Acts James III. (an. 1469; ed. 1814), p. 95. (*Of caise*, ed. 1566.)

4. * *On* or *upon case*, * *on cas:* By chance.

5. *To put a case*, * *putte caas:* To suppose or propose an hypothetical instance or illustration of any case.

"I *putte caas* that he ha space
Fforth to procede day by day." *Lydgate.*

"What profits it *to put*
An idle *case*." *Tennyson: In Mem.* xxxv. 18.

6. *To set case*, **settè cas:* The same as *to put case*.

"I *sette cas* that a thefe make an hole in a hous, for to take out good."—*Gesta Romanorum* (ed. Herrtage), p. 10.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between a *case* and a *cause:* "The *case* is matter of fact; the *cause* is matter of question: a *case* involves circumstances and consequences; a *cause* involves reasons and arguments: a *case* is something to be learned; a *cause* is something to be decided. A *case* needs only to be stated; a *cause* must be defended; a *cause* may include cases, but not *vice-versa*."

(2) For the distinction between *case* (2) and *situation*, see SITUATION.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

case-book, *s.* A book in which a medical man enters the particulars and history of each case treated by him.

case-ending, *s.* The inflections by which the different cases of a noun, &c., are distinguished. [CASE (2), A. II. 3.]

"The second stage is that in which some words have lost their power of being used as nouns or verbs, and can only be employed as particles, in which capacity they are added to nouns to form *case-endings*, and to verbs to form tense and person endings."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang.*, vol. i. (1873). Introd., p. 42.

***case-putter,** *s.* One who puts forward arguments; a lawyer.

"A battered, worm-eaten *cáse-putter*."
Otway: Soldier's Fortune, ii. 1.

cāse (1), *v.t.* [CASE, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To encase, put in a case or covering.

"The friend with ardour and with joy obey'd.
He *cas'd* his limbs in brass . . ."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xvi., l. 161-2.

"You spurn me hence, and he will spurn me hither:
If I last in this service, you must *case* me in leather."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, ii. 1.

2. To cover or envelop as a case.

"Then comes my fit again; I had else been perfect,
As broad and general as the *casing* air."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

3. To cover on the outside; to surround with a casing of a material different to that of which the interior is composed.

"Then they began to *case* their houses with marble."
Arbuthnot.

* 4. To strip off the case or covering; to skin or flay.

"We'll make you some sport with the fox ere we *case* him."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iii. 6.

* **II.** *Fig.:* To cover, hide.

"If thou would'st not entomb thyself alive,
And *case* thy reputation in a tent."
Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress., iii. 3.

***cáse** (2), *v.t.* [CASE, *s.*] To put cases; to propose or suggest hypothetical instances or cases.

"They fell presently to reasoning and *casing* upon the matter with him, and laying distinctions before him."—*L'Estrange.*

*** cā'se-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *case; -able.*] Naturally belonging to a particular situation or case.

"Some convulsions he had, where in the opening of his mouth with his own hand, his teeth were somewhat hurt. Of this symptom, very *caseable*, more din was made by our people than I could have wished . . ."
—*Baillie: Lett.*, i. 185.

căs-ŏ-ăr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Casearius, a missionary at Cochin, who assisted Rheede in the *Hortus Malabaricus*.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Samydaceæ (Samyds). In Brazil the leaves of *Casearia ulmifolia* are applied to wounds, and as an antidote to the bite of serpents, while the juice is drunk by the sick. A decoction of the leaves of *C. lingua* is used internally in inflammatory disorders and malignant fevers. *C. astringens* is employed as a poultice or lotion for badly-healed ulcers. The root of *C. esculenta*, an East Indian species, is bitter and purgative; the foliage is eatable. Finally, *C. Anavinga*, also an Indian species, has very diuretic pulp, while the leaves are used in medicated baths.

cāsed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CASE, *v.*]

cą-sē'-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *caséique*, from Lat. *caseus* = cheese.] Pertaining to cheese.

caseic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A name given to an acid obtained from cheese, the existence, however, of which has been denied.

cā'-sĕ-ĭne, cā'-sē-ĭn, *s.* [Fr. *caséine;* Lat. *caseus* = cheese.]

Chem.: An albuminoid substance found in milk, soluble in alkali. It is coagulated by animal membranes. It dries into a yellow mass, and contains less nitrogen than albumin. A similar substance, called vegetable casein or legumin, occurs in peas, beans, &c.

"The deficiency of gluten and albumen, as compared with the *casein* of milk, is supplied by milk itself, by eggs, by meat, fresh or salt, and by the seeds that abound in *casein*—the pea, the bean, and the lentil."—*Dr. Guy: On Dietaries.*

¶ *Vegetable caseine:* A substance essentially the same as animal caseine, of which from twenty to twenty-seven per cent. occurs in the pea and bean, while the seeds of leguminous plants in general contain a considerable proportion of it. (*Brown.*)

cāse'-māte, * **cas-a-mat,** *s.* [Fr. *casemate;* Sp. & Port. *casamata;* Ital. *casamatta;* from *casa* = a house; the second element is doubtful. Diez suggests Ital. *matto*, fem. *matta* = mad, foolish, also dial. = "dummy," and Wedgwood, the Sp. *matar* = to kill.]

1. *Fortification:*

(1) A kind of bomb-proof vault or arch of stone-work, in that part of the flank of a bastion next the curtin, somewhat retired or drawn back towards the capital of the bastion, serving as a battery to defend the face of the opposite bastion, and the moat or ditch.

(2) The well, with its several subterraneous branches, dug in the passage of the bastion, till the miner is heard at work, and air given to the mine. (*Harris.*)

2. *Arch.:* A hollow moulding, such as the *cavetto*. (*Gwilt.*)

casemate-gun, *s.*

Mil.: A gun is mounted in casemate when it is placed in a protected chamber and fires through an embrasure. The construction of the carriage differs somewhat from that of the barbette.

casemate-truck, *s.*

Vehicles: A truck for transporting guns, &c., in casemate galleries or through posterns.

cāse'-mā-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *casemat(e); -ed.*] Furnished with or formed like a casemate.

cāse'-mĕnt, *s. & a.* [An abbreviation of *encasement;* from O. Fr. *encasser* = to frame, to case; *casse* = a case, a chest.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Properly a small portion of an old-fashioned window, made to open on hinges fastened to one of its vertical sides, the rest of the window being fixed.

"Why, then may you have a *casement* of the great chamber window, where we play, open, and the moon may shine in at the *casement*."—*Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

(2) Now applied to the whole window; a window.

"He watched them from the *casement* when they walked."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn; The Theologian's Tale.

† (3) Sometimes applied to the frame only of a window.

"A box perchance is from your *casement* hung
For the small wren to build in."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

"Yet still his jaws and teeth they clatter,
Like a loose *casement* in the wind."
Ibid., Goody Blake and Harry Gill.

* 2. *Fig.:* Applied to the heart or breast.

"Thy *casement* I need not open, for I look through thee."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, ii. 3.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Mil.:* A loop-hole in a wall to shoot through. (*Coles.*)

2. *Carp.:* The name given by carpenters in Scotland to the kind of planes called by English tradesmen *hollows* and *rounds*. (*Jamieson.*)

B. *As adjective:* In the compounds; as, *casement-curtain, casement-edge.*

† **cāse-mĕnt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *casement; -ed.*] Furnished with a casement.

cās'-ĕ-ŏŭs, *a.* [In Fr. *caséeux;* Lat. *caseus* = cheese.] Pertaining to or resembling cheese; consisting of cheese.

"Its fibrous parts are from the *caseous* parts of the chyle."—*Floyer: On Humours.*

caseous-oxide, *s.* [In Ger. *käsoxyd.*]

Chem.: A name for a combination of cheese with oxygen; also called APOSEPIDIN (q.v.).

* **cas-ĕr'n,** *s.* [Fr. & Ger. *caserne;* Sp. & Port. *caserna;* Ital. *caserina*, from Lat. *casa* = a cottage.] A little room or lodgment erected between the rampart and the houses of fortified towns, to serve as apartments or lodgings for the soldiers of the garrison, with beds. (*Harris.*)

cās'-ĕ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *caseus* = cheese.] The same as CASEINE (q.v.).

căsh (1), *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *casse* = a box, case, or chest; Fr. *caisse;* Lat. *capsa.*]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. A chest or money-box.

"*Casse.* A box, case, or chest, to carry or keep weares in: also, a merchant's *cash* or counter."—*Cotgrave.*

"This bank is properly a general *cash*, where every man lodges his money."—*Sir W. Temple: United Prov.*, ch. iii.

". . . 20,000*l.* are known to be in her *cash*."—*Winwood: Memorials*, iii. 281.

2. Properly ready-money; coin or specie. It is also applied to valuable securities capable of being readily converted into money.

"Who sent the Thief that stole the *Cash* away, . . ."
Pope: Horace, bk. II., epistle ii. 24-5.

". . . the minister received only from four to eight pounds sterling in *cash*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *cash* and *money:*—"*Money* is applied to everything which serves as a circulating medium; *cash* is, in a strict sense, put for coin only: bank notes are *money*, guineas and shillings are *cash:* all *cash* is therefore *money*, but all *money* is not *cash*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

Compounds of obvious signification: *Cash-box, cash-keeper.*

cash-account, *s.*

1. *Book-keeping:* An account in which only cash or ready-money transactions are entered.

2. *Banking:* An account of advances made to a customer on security. (*Scotch.*)

cash-book, *s.* (See the extract.)

"The *cash book* contains an account of all money transactions. It is kept in a folio form like the ledger, with Dr. marked on the left hand page and Cr. on the right. On the Dr. side is entered all money received; and on the Cr. all money paid."—*Rees: Cyclopædia; Bookkeeping.*

cash-boy, *s.* A boy employed in a store to carry money and change to and from the salesmen and the cashiers.

cash-credit, *s.* The privilege of drawing money from a bank, on personal or previously deposited security; a cash-account.

cash-girl, *s.* A girl employed for the same purpose as a CASH-BOY.

căsh (2), *s.* [A native word.] A Chinese copper or brass coin, perforated with a square hole, and strung on threads; in value about one twentieth of a penny.

* **căsh** (1), *v.t.* [A shortened form of *cashier* (q.v.).] [CASS, *v.*] To disband, dismiss.

căsh (2), *v.t.* [Cash (1), *s.*] To change or convert into cash; to exchange for money.

căshed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Cash, *v.*]

căsh'-ĕr, *s.* & *a.* [? Fr. *casier* = a pigeon-hole.]

casher-box, *s.*

Glass manufacture: A table covered with coal cinders, on which the globe of glass is rested while the blowing-tube is detached and a rod attached to the other pole of the globe, preparatory to flashing. [Crown-glass.] (*Knight.*)

cą-shew' (**shew** as **shoō**), *s.* & *a.* [A corruption of *acajou*, the French form of the native Brazilian name *acajaïba.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Bot.: The seed of the *Anacardium occidentale*, a tree of the family Anacardiacee. It is a large tree, somewhat like a walnut. The fruit

CASHEW.

or nut is kidney-shaped, of an ash colour; the shell consists of three layers, the outer and inner of which are hard and dry, but the intermediate layer contains a quantity of black, extremely acrid, caustic oil, which is destroyed by roasting the nuts before eating them. The oil is applied to floors in India to protect them from the attacks of white ants. [Anacardium.]

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

cashew-bird, *s.* The Jamaica name for a Tanager, the *Tanagra zena* of Gosse, now *Spindalis nigricephala.*

cashew-nut, *s.*

Bot.: The fruit or nut of the *Anacardium occidentale.* [Cashew.]

cashew-tree, *s.*

1. *Anacardium occidentale*, the West Indian name of *Acacia tortuosa.* Its timber is hard and tough. (*Dr. Royle: Descrip. Catalog. of Woods*, 1843.)

căsh-hor'-nie, *s.* [Etym. unknown.] A game played with clubs by two opposite parties of boys, the aim of each party being to drive a ball into a hole belonging to their antagonists, while the latter strain every nerve to prevent this. (*Scotch.*)

căsh'-ie (1), *a.* [Allied to Icel. *karskr*, *kaskr* = quick, nimble; Sw. and Dan. *karsk* = hale, hearty.]

1. Luxuriant and succulent. (Spoken of vegetables and the shoots of trees.)

"Deep down in the sauchie glen o' Trows,
Aneth the *cashie* wud."
Ballad. Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 328.

¶ Thomas of Ercildoune, it is said in an old rhyme—

"——gade down to the *cashis* wud
To pu' the roses bra'."
Ballad. Edin. Mag., Sept. 1818, p. 153.

2. Transferred to animals that grow very rapidly.

3. Delicate, not able to endure fatigue.

¶ This is only a secondary sense of the term, as substances, whether vegetable or animal, which shoot up very rapidly and rankly, are destitute of vigour.

4. Flaccid, slabby. (Applied to food.)

cash'-ie (2), *a.* [Perhaps the same as *Culshie.* (*Jamieson.*)]

1. Talkative.

2. Forward.

căsh-ĭĕr', *s.* [Fr. *caissier*; Ital. *cassiere*, from *caisse*, *cassa* = cash.] He who has charge of money; a cash-keeper; one who keeps the books of cash payments and receipts of a firm.

"If a steward or *cashier* be suffered to run on, without bringing him to a reckoning, such a sottish forbearance will teach him to shuffle."—*South.*

căsh-ĭĕr', * **casseere,** *v.t.* [Ger. *cassiren* = to cashier, to destroy; Fr. *casser* = "to breake, burst . . . quash asunder, also to casse, *casseere*, discharge" (*Cotgrave*); Ital. *cassare*; Lat. *casso* = to bring to nothing, annihilate; *cassus* = empty, void.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To invalidate, annul, render of none effect.

"Seconds in factions many times prove principals; but many times also they prove cyphers, and are *cashiered.*"—*Bacon.*

* 2. To dismiss from one's service, discharge. (Of persons, as II.)

"They have already *cashiered* several of their followers as mutineers."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

* 3. To discard, dismiss. (Of things.)

"Connections formed for interest, and endeared,
By selfish views [are] censured and *cashiered.*"
Cowper: Tirocinium, 496.

II. *Mil.:* To dismiss an officer from service; to annul one's commission.

"He had the insolence to *cashier* the captain of the lord lieutenant's own body guard."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

căsh-ĭĕr'ed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Cashier, *v.*]

† **căsh-ĭĕr'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *cashier* (v.); *-er.*] One who cashiers, discharges, or dismisses.

căsh-ĭĕr'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Cashier, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par.* & *particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of discharging or dismissing from service; the state of being discharged or dismissed.

căsh'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Cash, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par.* & *particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or operation of converting into cash; encashment.

* **căsh'-lĭte,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Cf. Wel. *casglu* = to collect, *casgl* = collection.] A mulct. (*Wharton.*)

căsh-mar'-ĭes, *s.pl.* [Fr. *chassemarée*, from *chasser* = to hunt, to drive, and *marée* = the tide . . . fresh sea fish.] Fish-carriers; people who drive carts of fish through villages for sale.

"Na mulettis thair his cofferis carries,
Bot lyk a court of auld *cashmaries*,
Or cadyers coming to ane fair."
Legend Bp. St. Androis; Poems 16th Cent., p. 328.

căsh'-mēre, *s.* & *a.* [Named from the country whence it is imported.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A material for shawls, of a rich and costly kind, made from the fine wool of a species of goat, a native of Thibet.

2. A fine woollen stuff, made in imitation and substitution of real cashmere.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or composed of the materials described in A.

căsh-mēr-ĕtte', *s.* [From Eng., &c., *cashmere* (q.v.), and suff. *-ette.*]

Fabrics: A lady's dress-goods, made with a soft and glossy surface in imitation of cashmere.

Căsh-mēr'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Eng. *cashmer(e)*; *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to cashmere.

cą-shōō', *s.* [Fr. *cachou*, from the Cochin-Chinese *caycau.*] The same as Catechu (q.v.).

cas-ĭm-ĭr-ō'-ą, *s.* [Named after a certain Casimir Gomez, of whom nothing is known.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Aurantiacee. *Casimiroa edulis* is cultivated in Mexico. The pulp is agreeable to the taste, but induces sleep; the seeds are poisonous. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cās'-ĭng (1), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Case, *v.*]

A & **B.** *As pr. par.* & *particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of enclosing in a case or covering.

2. A case or covering.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Metal-working:* The middle wall of a blast-furnace. Beginning from the inside, we find the *lining*, *stuffing*, *casing*, and *mantle.* [Blast-furnace.] (*Knight.*)

2. *Shipbuilding:* The curb around a steamboat funnel, protecting the deck from the heat.

3. *Blasting:* A wooden tunnel for powder-hose in blasting. [Hose-trough.]

* **cās'-ĭng** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps cog. with Dan. *kase* = dung.] [Cazzon.] Dried cow-dung used as fuel.

"God permitted him to take other fuel, namely, cow's dung, dried *casings*, to bake his bread with."—*Waterland: Script. Vindic.*, iii. 94.

* **cąs-ĭ'-nō,** *s.* [Ital. = a summer-house, a small villa; dimin. of *casa* = a house.]

1. A house or room for dancing and music; a public dancing saloon.

"That kind of company which thousands of our young men in Vanity Fair are frequenting every day, which nightly fills *casinos* and dancing-rooms."—*Thackeray: Vanity Fair.*

2. The same as Cassino (q.v.).

* **cask,** * **kaske,** *a.* [Icel. *karskr*, *kaskr*; Sw. & Dan. *karsk.*] Brave, doughty.

"The laddes weren *kaske* and teyte."
Havelok, 1,841.

* **cask** (1), *s.* [Casque.]

cask (2), * **caske,** *s.* [Sp. *casco* = the coat of an onion, a cask of wine, a casque or helmet.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A barrel, a wooden vessel used for enclosing liquor or provisions.

"The victuallers soon found out with whom they had to deal, and sent down to the fleet *casks* of meat which dogs would not touch."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ It has *cask* in a kind of plural sense, to signify the commodity or provision of casks.

"Great inconveniences grow by the bad *cask* being commonly so ill seasoned and conditioned, as that a great part of the beer is ever lost and cast away."—*Raleigh.*

2. The quantity contained in a cask.

*3. A casket.

"A jewell lockt into the woefullest *cask*."—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry VI.*, iii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. In the same sense as I. 1.

2. *Dyeing:* One form of steam-apparatus for steaming cloths which have been printed with a mixture of dye-extracts and mordants, in order to fix the colours. It is a hollow cylinder, within which the cloths are suspended for the application of the steam admitted to the interior of the drum. (*Knight.*)

cask-buoy, *s.* [Buoy.] (*Knight.*)

† **cask,** *v.t.* [Cask, *s.*] To put into a cask.

cask'-ĕt, *s.* [Corrupted from Fr. *cassette* = a casket; dimin. of *casse* = a box, case; Lat. *capsa* = a chest; *capio* = to hold, contain. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Literally:*

1. A little chest or coffer, a jewel-case.

"All, my lord, are ready:
Here is the key and *casket.*"
Byron: Manfred, iii. 1.

"Here, catch this *casket*; it is worth the pains."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii 8.

† 2. A coffin. (*Chiefly American.*)

". . . all heads were reverently uncovered as the *casket* was removed from the hearse."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 23rd, 1881.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. The body, as enclosing the soul.

"They found him dead, and cast into the streets,
An empty *casket*, where the jewel, life,
By some damned hand was robbed and ta'en away."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 1.

2. The breast.

"O ignorant poor man! what dost thou bear
Locked up within the *casket* of thy breast?"
Davies.

3. The tomb, as enclosing the body.

"Mine eye hath found that sad sepulchral rock,
That was the *casket* of heav'n's richest store."
Milton: Ode on the Passion.

* **cask'-ĕt,** *v.t.* [Casket, *s.*] To enclose or shut up in a casket.

"I have writ my letters, *casketed* my treasure, and given order for our horses."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, ii. 5.

căs'-pĕre, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.]

Bot.: A plant—*Alliaria officinalis.*

* **căs'-pĭe-cāws,** * **cas-pĭ-tāws,** * **cas-pĭe-lāws,** * **cas-chie-lāwis,** *s.* [Of unknown etym.] An instrument of torture formerly used in Scotland. Its effect seems to have been to draw the body and limbs together, and to keep them in this cramped position.

†**casque (que** as **k), *cask,** *s.* [Fr. *casque;* Ital., Sp., & Port. *casco* = a skull, cask, helmet.] Armour for the head, a head-piece.

"Old Nestor shook the *casque.*"
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. vii. 220.

"There came a youth from Georgia's shore,—
A military *casque* he wore."
Wordsworth: Ruth.

¶ Obvious compound: *Casque-shaped.*

†**casqued (que** as **k),** *a.* [CASQUE, *s.*] Wearing a casque.

"He was clothed in a dragoon's dress, belted and *casqued,* and about to mount a charger."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. vi.

†**cas'-quĕt-ĕl (quet** as **kĕt),** *s.* [Dimin. of *casque* (q.v.).] A light helmet.. (*Southey.*)

***cass, *casse,** *s.* [CASE.]

***căss,** *v.t.* [Fr *casser;* Ital. *cassare;* Low Lat. *casso;* either from *cassus* = empty, or from *quasso* = to shake.]

1. To render useless; to annul.

"When this eleccion came to the Pope he *cassed* it." *Capgrave: Chronicle,* p. 153.

2. To discharge, release, dismiss.

"They were *cassed* and discharged of their militarie oath."—*Holland: Amm. Marcellianus.*

"The verb *to cass* was once naturalised in the English tongue, but it is now obsolete."—*French: English Past and Present,* p. 35.

3. To vanquish, defeat.

"Of the Vitellians he both *cassed* and also chasticed very many."—*Holland: Suetonius,* p. 245.

"Thay war *cassin,* but array, at thair spulye."—*Bellenden: T. Livius,* p. 21.

căs-sa'-da, căs-sa'-dō, *s.* [CASSAVA.]

cassada-bread, *s.* [CASSAVA-BREAD.]

***căs'-sa-kĭn,** *s.* [Eng. *cassock;* dimin. suff. *-in.*] A little cassock. (*Sylvester: St. Lewis,* 544.)

căs-sa-mūn'-äir, *s.* [An Eastern word. Cf. Mahratta *katchoramu* = a zingiberaceous plant, *Curcuma zerumbet,* and *Krishna tamara* = *Canna Indica.*]

Phar.: The name of a root brought from the East Indies in irregular cut pieces of various shapes. The cortical portion is marked with circles of a dusky brown; the inner part is paler and unequally yellow. It is warm, bitter, and aromatic, and smells like ginger. It is used in hysterical, epileptic, and paralytic affections. It is sometimes referred to the species *Zinziber cassamunar.*

căs'-sa-rēep, *s.* [From Eng., &c. *cassa(va),* with suff. *-reep,* of doubtful etym.] The inspissated juice of the cassava, which is highly antiseptic, and forms the basis of the West Indian pepper-pot. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

***căs-sāte,** *v.t.* [Fr. *casser;* Ital. *cassare;* Low Lat. *casso;* from *cassus* = empty, or *quasso* = to break in pieces.] To render void or null, to abrogate, to quash.

"This opinion supersedes and *cassates* the best medium we have."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

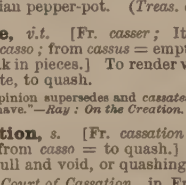
***căs-sā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr. *cassation;* Low Lat. *cassatio,* from *casso* = to quash.] The act of making null and void, or quashing.

¶ *The Court of Cassation,* in France, is the Supreme Court of Appeal, so named from its having the power to quash [Fr. *casser*] or alter the decisions of the courts below.

căs-sa'-vą, *s.* [Fr. *cassave;* Sp. *casabe, cazabe,* from the native Haytian name, *kasabi.*]

1. *Comm., Bot., &c.:* A purified and nutritious fecula (starch) obtained from the roots of some euphorbiaceous plants, and specially from those of *Jatropha* or *Janipha Manihot,* and *J. Loeflingii.*

2. *Bot.:* A plant, the Mandioc or Manihot,



CASSAVA (1. FLOWER. 2. ROOT).

Manihot utilissima (*Jatropha* or *Janipha Manihot,* Linn.) It is a native of the warmer parts of America, where the root, after being divested of its poisonous juice by pressure, &c., is ground to the starch or flour called cassava, and then made into cakes of bread. It is also used as a sauce, and mixed with molasses, to form an intoxicating drink. Tapioca is purified cassava.

cassava-bread, *s.* Bread made from cassava.

cassava-plant, *s.* The same as CASSAVA (2) (q.v.).

căss'-a-war-ў, *s.* [CASSOWARY.]

***căss-ĕ-dōne,** *s.* [CHALCEDONY.]

"Item in a box beand within the said kist, a collar of *cassedonis* with grete hingar of moist, twa rubeis, twa perlis, contanand xxv small *cassedonis* set in gold. —Item a beid [bead] of a *cassedone.*"—*Inventories,* p. 9, 12.

căsse-grān'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Named after a Frenchman, M. Cassegrain.] Pertaining to Cassegrain (see etym.), who in 1672 invented the telescope called after him.

Cassegranian-telescope, *s.* A form of the reflecting-telescope in which the great speculum is perforated like the Gregorian, but the rays converging from the surface of the mirror are reflected back by a small convex mirror in the axis of the telescope, and come to a focus at a point near the aperture in the speculum, where they form an inverted image, which is viewed by the eye-piece screwed into the tube behind the speculum. (*Knight, &c.*)

†**casse'-pā-pĕr,** *s.* [Fr. *papier cassé;* from *casser* = to break, destroy; Low Lat. *casso.*] [CASS.] Broken paper; the two outside quires of a ream.

căs-sēr'-ĭ-an, *a.* [From Julius Casserius of Padua.] Pertaining to Julius Casserius (see etym.).

casserian-ganglion, *s.*

Anat.: A large semi-lunar ganglion formed by the fifth nerve. It is at the point of subdivision into the ophthalmic, the superior, and the maxillary nerves.

căs'-sĕs, cassh'-ĕs, *s.* [CASHES.]

căs'-sĭ-a, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *cassia;* Gr. κασσία (*kassia*) and κασια (*kasia*); Ital. *cassia;* Fr. *casse.* For Heb. &c., see 1 *Scripture.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Scrip., &c.: Cassia* occurs in the following places: (1) Exod. xxx. 24, where the Heb. is קִדָּה (*qiddah*), Sept. Gr. ἴρεως (*ireōs*), genit. of ἶρις (*iris*); (2) Psalm xlv. 8 (Heb. 9), where it is קְצִיעוֹת (*qetsioth*), which is the fem. pl. of קְצִיעָה (*qetsiah*), from קָצַע (*qatsa*) = to cut off, to peel off, used of bark, Sept. Gr. κασία (*kasia*); and (3) Ezek. xxvii. 19, where it is קִדָּה (*qiddah*) (see No. 1). In the Septuagint there is a different reading. *Qiddah* is from קָדַר (*qadad*) = to cleave. According to Dr. Royle *qiddah* was probably what is now called Cassia-bark (q.v.), and the *qetsiah* the same as Syriac *kooshta,* Arab. *koosh* and *koost,* the *Aucklandia Costus,* a composite plant growing near Cashmere, and allied to the Carline-thistle.

"All thy garments smell of myrrh, aloes, and *cassia.*"—*Ps.* xlv. 8.

2. *Bot.:* A genus of plants, order Leguminosæ, sub-order Cæsalpinieæ, and tribe Cassieæ. It has five unequal sepals, five petals

CASSIA OCCIDENTALIS.

all yellow, unequal in size but not papilionaceous, ten stamina distinct from each other, the three lowest the longest, the four intermediate ones shorter and straight, and the remaining three sterile or abortive; ovary stalked, usually curved, leaves simply and abruptly pinnated with opposite leaflets, generally with glands on the peduncles. Between 200 and 300 species are known. They are trees, shrubs, or herbs. They are found in India, Africa, and the warmer parts of America. Several furnish Senna. [3. *Pharm.* SENNA.] The seeds of *Cassia Absus,* which are very bitter, are brought to Cairo from the interior of Africa; they are called *Chicin* or *Cismatan,* and are regarded as the best of remedies for Egyptian ophthalmia. The bark of *C. aurata* is used in India medicinally, and also for dyeing and tanning leather. The roasted seeds of *C. occidentalis,* which, notwithstanding its specific name, occurs in the East as well as in the West Indies, are used in the Mauritius for coffee, and as a remedy in asthma.

"When, turning round a *cassia,* full in view,
Death, walking all alone beneath a yew."
Tennyson: Love and Death.

¶ *Clove Cassia:*

Comm.: The bark of *Dicypellium caryophyllatum,* a lauraceous tree from Brazil.

3. *Pharm.:* Alexandrian senna consists of leaflets of *Cassia officinalis,* var. *lanceolata,* and of *C. obovata.* Indian senna consists of leaflets of *C. officinalis,* var. *elongata.* [SENNA.]

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

cassia-bark (*Eng.*), **cassia lignea** (*Lat.*), *s.*

Pharm.: Cassia-bark, or Chinese Cinnamon, is the bark of the *Cinnamomum Cassiæ.* It is used to adulterate Ceylon Cinnamon, which is the inner bark of *C. zeylanicum.* It is detected by its greater thickness and roughness, and by having a less aromatic odour and taste. These trees belong to the order Lauraceæ. Dr. Wight has discovered that cassia-bark is produced also by several and perhaps by all the species of Cinnamomum.

cassia-buds, *s.* A commercial name for the flower-buds of *Cinnamomum aromaticum.* They are used like those of cinnamon and cloves.

cassia-lignea, *s.* [CASSIA-BARK.]

cassia-oil, *s.* The same as OIL OF CINNAMON. It is produced from cassia-bark and cassia-buds.

cassia-pods, *s. pl.* The legume of *Cathartocarpus* (*Cassia*) *fistula.*

cassia-pulp (*Eng.*), **cassia-pulpa** (*Lat.*), *s.*

Pharm.: The pulp of the pods of *Cassia fistula,* Pudding pipe-tree or Purging Cassia. The pulp has a brown-black colour, a sweet, disagreeable taste, and contains sugar, pectin, mucilage, and a bitter substance. It is a slight laxative, but is apt to produce flatulence; it is contained in Confectio Sennæ

căs'-sĭ-da, *s.* [Lat. *cassida* = a little helmet, dimin. of *cassis* = a helmet.]

Entom.: A genus of monilicorn coleopterous insects, the Tortoise Beetles, in which the body is short, oval, and frequently concealed beneath the shield of the head and case wings.

căs-sĭd'-ĕ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cassida* = a little helmet; *cassis* = a helmet; suff. *-eous.*]

Bot.: Having the form of a helmet, as the upper sepal in the flower of an aconite.

căs-sĭ-dī'-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cassida* = a little shield.]

Entom.: A family of monilicorn coleopterous insects, the Tortoise or Helmet Beetles. [CASSIDA.] They are of the section Tetramera, and sub-section Cyclica. The thorax and elytra are dilated so as to constitute a shield, whence their name. The expanded front of the thorax quite envelops the head. When captured they feign death. The tail of the larvæ ends in a fork. About twenty species occur in Britain.

căs-sĭd-ī'-na, *s.* [From Lat. *cassis* (genit. *cassidis*) = a helmet, and suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: A genus of Cursorial Isopod Crustaceans, containing the little animals popularly known as shield-slaters.

căs-sĭd'-ŏn-ў, căs'-sĭd-ŏine, *s.* [Fr. *cassidoine;* Low Lat. *cacedonius, chalcedonius,* from Chalcedon, a town in Bithynia.]

Botany.

1. A species of *Lavendula stœchas*, or French Lavender

2. A species of *Gnaphalium*, Cottonweed, Cudweed, or Goldylocks.

căs-sĭd'-ŭ-lą, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *cassis* = a helmet.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Cassidulidæ (q.v.).

căs-sĭ-dū'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cassidul(a)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Echinida, roundish or oval in form, with very fine spines. It is sometimes separated into two families, Echinobrissidæ and Echinolampadæ (q.v.).

cás sĭd-ŭ-lī'-ną, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *cassidul(a)* = a little helmet, and suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: A genus of Foraminifera, the typical one of the family Cassidulinidæ. *Cassidulina lævigata* and *crassa* are common in England; they are found also fossil with other species from the Miocene onwards.

cás-sĭd-ŭ-lĭn'-ĭ-dæ, cas-sĭd-ŭ-lĭn'-ĭ-dē-ą, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cassidulina* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Foraminifera, sub-order Perforata.

cás-sie, căz'-zie, *s.* [O. Fr. *casse*; Ital. *cassa*; from Lat. *capsa* = a case.] A sort of basket made of straw.

"Neither do they use pocks or sacks as we do; but carries and keeps their corns and meal in a sort of vessels made of straw, called *cassies*."—*Brand: Orkney*, p. 27.

* **cáss-ĭer,** *s.t.* [Cashier.]

"Moreover if the Tartars draw homeward our men must not [be] suffered depart and carrier their baggage or separate themselves asunder."—*Hacklupt: Voyages*, vol. i., p. 68.

cáss-ĭ-mēre, *s.* [Cashmere. Fr. *cassimir*; Sp. & Ital. *cassimira.*] A thin, twilled woollen cloth used for men's clothes. *Kerseymere* is probably a corruption. *Kersey* is a local name for a coarse worsted cloth of Scotland and Ireland. (*Knight*, etc.)

căs'-sĭn, *pa. par.* [Cass, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

cás-sĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cassis* = a helmet, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of the Muricidæ (Murices), the shells of which are large, ventricose, and generally smooth; spire very short; the base truncate and emarginate, or with recurved channel; inner lip toothed and plaited.

cás-sĭ'-nĕ, *s.* [A native name.]

Bot.: A genus of South African plants belonging to the Celastraceæ, or Spindle-tree family. Seven species are known. The wood takes a good polish, and is particularly adapted for the manufacture of musical instruments.

cás-sĭn-ĕt'te, *s.* [Sp. *casinete*; Ger. *casinet.*]

Fabric: A fabric made of very fine wool, sometimes mixed with silk or cotton. It differs from valentia and toilinette in having its twill thrown diagonally.

cás-sĭn'-ĭte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. No explanation given by the introducer.]

Min.: A variety of Orthoclase, of a dull bluish-green subtransparent colour, and containing minute particles bright and hexagonal (hematite?). It occurs at Blue Hill, Pennsylvania, U.S. (*Dana.*)

cás-sĭ'-nō, *s.* [Ital. *casino* = a small house, dimin. of *casa* = a cottage; Fr. *casin.*] A game of cards played by four persons, two on each side. In it the ten of diamonds, technically called *great cassino*, or *great casi*., counts two, and [illegible] of *little cass.*, the two of spades, counts one.

"Lady Middleton proposed a rubber at *cassino*."—*Miss Austen: Sense and Sens.*, ch. xxiii.

cás-sĭn-ōĭd, *s.* [Named after Cassini, a celebrated mathematician.]

Math.: An elliptic curve, wherein the product of any two lines, drawn from the foci to a point in the curve, shall be equal to the rectangle under the semi-transverse and semi-conjugate diameters.

cás-sĭ-ō-bĕr-rў, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cassine*, from the native name, and Eng. *berry.*]

Bot.: The fruit of the *Viburnum lævigatum.*

Căs-sĭ-ō-pē'i-ą, *s.* [Gr. *κασσιέπεια* (*kassiepeia*).]

1. *Ancient Myth.:* The wife of Cepheus, a mythical king of Ethiopia, and mother of Andromeda.

2. *Astron.:* A constellation in the northern hemisphere, situated between Cepheus and Perseus.

căs-sis, *s.* [Lat. *cassis* = a helmet.]

Zoology:

1. The Helmet-stone, an echinite, a section of the class of Catacysti.

2. A genus of gasteropodous molluscs, family Bucconidæ. Their English name is Helmet-shells. They are ventricose univalves; the aperture is longitudinal and sub-dentated, and terminating in a short reflected canal. This genus of shells is found both recent and fossil. Thirty-seven recent species are known and thirty-six fossil: the latter occur in the Tertiary deposits from the Eocene onwards, the former are inhabitants of tropical seas.

căs-sĭt-ĕr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *κασσίτερος* (*kassiteros*) = tin: Lat. *cassiterum.*] A genus of crystals, in which there appears to be an admixture of particles of tin.

căs-sĭt'-ĕr-ĭte, *s.* [Gr. *κασσίτερος* (*kassiteros*) = tin; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: SnO_2, native stannic dioxide, a tetragonal nearly transparent mineral of a brown or black, sometimes red, gray, white, or yellow colour. Hardness, 6—7: sp. gr., 6·4—7·1. Compos.: oxide of tin, 89·43—95·26; tantalic acid, 0—2·4; sesquioxide of iron, 1·02—6·63; sesquioxide of manganese, 0—0.8; silica, 0—6·48; alumina, 0—1·20. (*Dana.*)

* **căs-sĭ-tĕr-ŏ-tăn'-tą-līte,** *s.* [Gr. *κασσίτερος*) = tin, and Eng. *tantalite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Tantalite with stannic acid replacing part of the tantalic.

* **cas-sob,** *s.* [Arabic.]

Chem.: Alkali, or alkaline salt.

căs'-sŏck, *s.* [Fr. *casaque*; Ital. *casacca* = a great coat; from *casa* = a house, a covering.]

* 1. A soldier's overcoat.

"Half of the which dare not shake the snow from off their cassocks, lest they shake themselves to pieces."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iv. 3.

* 2. A dress of any kind, even for women.

3. A long, close-fitting garment worn by clergymen, either with or without other robes, and by choristers and choirmen under their surplices. The colour varies according to the dignity.

"Holes appeared more and more plainly in the tatters of his parsonage and in his single cassock."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

căs'-sŏcked, *a.* [Eng. *cassock*; *-ed.*] Wearing or dressed in a cassock.

"A *cassocked* huntsman and a fiddling priest."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 110.

† **căs'-sō-lĕt, căs-sō-lĕ'tte,** *s.* [Fr. *cassolette.*] A box made of ivory, &c., with the cover perforated to allow of the escape of the odour of perfumery kept or placed in it: a perfumer.

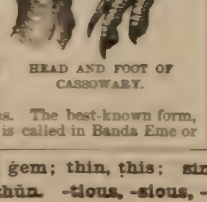
"Fresh wood of aloes was sent to burn in the *cassolets*."—*More: The Fire-Worshippers.* (Note.)

căs-sŏn-ā'de, *s.* [Fr. *cassonade*; O. Fr. *casson*; from *caisson* = a chest; so called from its being imported in large chests or casks.] Cask or raw sugar, unrefined.

* **căs-sŏ'on,** *s.* [Fr. *caisson* = a chest.]

Mil.: A kind of ammunition.

cas-sŏum-bą, *s.* [An Amboynan word.] A ointment made by the Amboynians from the burnt sapolium of a tree, named *Balsamifera.*



HEAD AND FOOT OF CASSOWARY.

căs'-sŏ-wăr-ў, căs-sĭ-ŏ-wăr-ў, *s.* [Fr. *casoar*; Mod. Lat. *casuarius* (Brisson). From the Malay name *kasuwari.*]

Ornith.: Any bird of the struthious genus Casuarius, with about twelve species, from the Australian and Papuan regions. The best-known form, *Casuarius galeatus*, is called in Banda Eme or Eume, and hence by the Portuguese Emu (but in English this name is applied only to birds of the genus Dromæus). It is nearly as large as an ostrich, being about five feet high. It has on its head a crest, helmet, or casque, and pendent caruncles like those of the turkey. The wings are quite rudimentary, and represented by spine-like processes. There are three toes on each foot, and the inner toe is furnished with a large claw. It is a native of the Indian Archipelago.

"I have a clear idea of the relation of dam and chick, between the two *cassowaries* in St. James's Park."—*Locke.*

căs'-sų-mūn'-ar, căs-sŭ-mūn'-ĭ-ăr, *s.* [Cassamunair.]

cáss-wēed, cáse'-wēed, cásse'-wēed, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *cass* = case, and *weed.*]

Bot.: A common weed, also called Shepherd's-pouch (*Capsella Bursa-pastoris*).

căs-sў'-thą, *s.* [From Gr. *κασύτας* (*kasutas*); *καδυτας* (*kadutas*) = the dodder plant, which this genus much resembles.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Cassythaceæ (q.v.). In parts of Australia Cassythas make almost impenetrable thickets; they are called Scrub-vines. The drupes of one species, *Cassytha cuscutiformis*, are eatable. *C. filiformis*, a thread-like leafless parasite, spreading over bushes and trees in the Concan and various other parts of India, is used by the Hindoos for cleansing ulcers, as a hair-wash, and for other purposes. (*Treas. of Bot.*, &c.)

căs-sў-thā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cassytha* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Dodder-laurels, an order of Exogens, alliance Daphnaiia. They have anthers bursting by recurved valves, scales instead of leaves, and fruit buried in a succulent permanent calyx. Found in the tropics. Known genera in 1845 one, species nine. (*Lindley.*)

cast, * caste, * kest, *s.* [Icel., Dan., & Sw. *kast* = a throw.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. *Of the eye:* A motion or turn, a glance.

"He conneyen him con with *cast* of his yghe."
Early Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 708.

"They are the best epitomes in the world, and let you see, with one *cast* of an eye, the substance of above an hundred pages."—*Addison: On Ancient Medals.*

¶ *A cast in the eye* = a slight squint.

* 2. Advice, counsel.

"This is my *cast*."—*Coventry Myst.*, p. 129.

* 3. A plan, design.

"Sche knew it bet than he
What al this quaynte *cast* was for to seye."
Chaucer: C. T., 3904.

* 4. One's object or desire, the thing planned for.

"There is na sege for na schame that schrynkis at nought,
May he cum to hys *cast* be clokyng but coist."
Doug.: Virgil, 233, a. 24.

†5. A short attempt at flight.

". . . making short semicircular *casts*, and all the time rapidly vibrating its wings and antennæ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1876), ch. ii., p. 36.

* 6. Skill, art.

"He a wys man wes of *cast*,
And in hys deyd wes rycht wyly."
Wyntoun, vi. 18. 162.

* 7. A trick, juggle.

"In come Japand the Ja, as a Jugloure.
With *castis*, and with castellis, a quyat caryare."
Houlate, iii. 11.

* 8. Fashion, form, pattern.

"To makie a tur after this *cast*."
Florice and Blanchefleur, 232.

"The whole would have been an heroic poem, but in another *cast* and figure than any that ever had been written before."—*Prior.*

† 9. A shade, or tendency towards any colour; a tinge.

"A flaky mass, grey, with a *cast* of green, in which the talky matter makes the greatest part of the mass."—*Woodward.*

10. Hue, tinge (fig.).

"The native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale *cast* of thought."
Shakesp. : Hamlet, iii. 1.

11. A chance, a venture. [B. 1.]

"Were it good,
To set the exact wealth of all our states
All at one *cast* . . ."
Shakesp. : 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

* 12. A touch, a stroke.

"This was a *cast* of Wood's politicks; for his information was wholly false and groundless."—*Swift.*

* 13. Accident, chance, lot, fortune.

"What *cast* has fashen you sae far frae towns?"
Ross : Helenore, p. 77.

"Black be their *cast!* great rogues, to say no more."
Hamilton : Wallace, p. 323.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Gaming:*

(1) The act of throwing dice.

(2) That which is thrown, a throw.

"Plutarch just now told me, that 'tis in human life as in a game at tables, where a man may wish for the highest *cast*, . . ."—*Pope : Letter to Steele* (1712).

2. *Agric.:* The act or manner of casting seed.

"Some harrow their ground over, and sow wheat or rye on it with a broad *cast;* some only with a single *cast*, and some with a double."—*Mortimer.*

3. *Hawking:*

* (1) A pair of hawks.

"A *cast* of merlins there was besides, which, flying of a gallant height, would beat the birds that rose down unto the bushes, . . ."—*Sidney.*

* (2) A brood or flight of hawks.

"*Caste* of haukes, *niee doiseaux.*"—*Palsgrave.*

(3) The feathers, &c., cast by a hawk.

4. *Metallurgy:*

* (1) The act of taking a mould, a form.

(2) The mould or form; the thing moulded.

"Take the *cast* of those dead lineaments."
Tennyson : Coquette, iii. 7.

5. *Bee-keeping:* A swarm of bees led out by a maiden queen. The first swarm of the year in each hive is accompanied by the old queen; the second, which follows from eleven to thirteen days later, takes a maiden queen, and is called a *cast*. Sometimes a third and even a fourth swarm may follow.

6. *Theatrical:* The allotment of the different parts in a play.

"The scenic accessories are quite adequate to the occasion, and the general *cast* is efficient."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 28, 1881.

7. *Hunting:* The act of causing the hounds to sweep round in a wide circle, so as to recover a lost scent.

8. *Fish-trade:* A cast of herrings, haddocks, oysters, &c., four in number in Scotland, but three in England.

* 9. *Baking:* A batch of bread.

"Out of one bushell of meale . . . they make thirtie *cast*, euerie lofe weighing eighteene ounces."—*Harrison : Description of England*, p. 168.

east, * caste, *cast-en, * kest-en (*Eng.*), *** cas-sin, * cais-sen** (*Scotch*), *v.t. & i.* [Icel. *kasta* = to throw; Sw. *kasta;* Dan. *kaste.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To throw.

"They had compassed in his host, and *cast* darts at the people from morning till evening."—*1 Maccabees*, vii. 80.

(2) To place or throw hurriedly.

"And he saith unto him, *Cast* thy garment about thee, and follow me."—*Acts*, xii. 8.

(3) To hurl as from an engine.

"A gret ston into the town was *keste.*"
Rich. Cœur de Lion, 4,116.

(4) To throw, as a net or snare.

". . . unto a net, that was *cast* into the sea, and gathered of every kind . . ."—*Matt.* xiii. 47.

(5) To hurl down from a height.

"Bear him to the rock Tarpeian, and from thence
Into destruction *cast* him."
Shakesp. : Coriol., iii. 1.

(6) To drive by violence, to force.

"Pharaoh's chariots and his host hath he *cast* into the sea."—*Exodus*, xv. 4.

(7) To drive by force of weather, to shipwreck.

"Howbeit we must be *cast* upon a certain island."—*Acts* xxvii. 26.

(8) To emit, to send out.

"This fumes off in the calcination of the stone, and *casts* a sulphureous smell."—*Woodward.*

(9) To throw or place in confinement by superior force or authority.

"John was *cast* into prison."—*Matth.* iv. 12.

(10) To throw away, as useless or noxious.

"If thy right hand offend thee cut it off, and *cast* it from thee."—*Matt.* v. 30.

(11) To vomit, eject from the stomach.

"But some way on her they fuish on a change,
That gut and ga' she *keest* wi' braking strange."
Ross : Helenore, p. 56.

(12) To scatter, spread. (Used of sowing seed.)

(13) To throw down, as in wrestling.

"Though he took my legs sometime, yet I made a shift to *cast* him."—*Shakesp. : Macbeth*, ii. 3.

(14) To shed, to let fall, to lose.

"The bird of conquest her chief feather *cast.*"
Fairfax.

(15) To cause to fall on or appear at a certain spot, to throw by reflection.

"I now *cast* upon the screen before you the beautiful stream of green light from which these bands were derived."—*Tyndall : Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), ix. 227.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To turn, to direct (of the sight).

"Far eastward *cast* thine eye, from whence the sun,
And orient science, at a birth, begun."
Pope : Dunciad, iii. 73.

(2) To cause suddenly or unexpectedly to come upon a person, to impose.

"Content themselves with that which was the irremediable error of former time, or the necessity of the present hath *cast* upon them."—*Hooker.*

(3) To submit, to rest, to refer or resign (with *on* or *upon*).

"*Casting* all your care upon him, for he careth for you."—*1 Peter*, v. 7.

"*Cast* all your cares on God."
Tennyson : Enoch Arden, 222

¶ *To cast oneself upon.* [B., II. 2.]

* (4) To defeat. [II. 3.]

"No martial project to surprise,
Can ever be attempted twice;
Nor *cast* design serve afterwards. . . ."
Hudibras.

(5) To ruin, to destroy. [*To cast down.*]

* (6) To surpass, to overcome.

"In short, so swift your judgments turn and wind,
You *cast* our fleetest wits a mile behind." *Dryden.*

* (7) To turn (the balance), to influence.

"How much interest *casts* the balance in cases dubious."—*South.*

(8) To sum up, to compute, to calculate. [II. 9.]

"Peace, brother, be not over exquisite
To *cast* the fashion of uncertain evils."
Milton : Comus, 360

"I have lately been *casting* in my thoughts the several unhappinesses of life, . . ."—*Addison.*

* (9) To contrive, to plan.

"The cloister facing the south is covered with vines, and would have been proper for an orange-house; and had, I doubt not, been *cast* for that purpose, . . ."—*Temple.*

* (10) To divide, arrange, set down.

"Alle manş lyfe *casten* may be
Principaly in this partes thre."
Hampole : Pricke of Conscience, 482.

† (11) To cause to fall into any state.

"At thy rebuke both the chariot and horse are *cast* into a deep sleep."—*Psalms*, lxxvi. 6.

(12) To mould, to fashion, to frame. [II. 7.]

"Under this influence, derived from mathematical studies, some have been tempted to *cast* all their logical, their metaphysical, and their theological and moral learning into this method."—*Watts : Logick.*

"That we are bound to *cast* the minds of youth
Betimes into the mould of heavenly truth, . . ."
Cowper : Tirocinium.

* (13) To refer to for decision.

"If things were *cast* upon this issue, that God should never prevent sin, till man deserved it, the best would sin and sin for ever."—*South.*

(14) To inflict, to impose.

"The world is apt to *cast* great blame on those who have an indifferency for opinions, especially in religion."—*Locke.*

(15) To shed or throw upon, to reflect.

"So bright a splendour, so divine a grace,
The glorious Daphnis *casts* on his illustrious race."
Dryden : Virgil : Ecl. v. 50.

* (16) To bind, tie, fasten.

"*Cast* a strait ligature upon that part of the artery."
Ray : Creation, p. 316.

* (17) To beat up (applied to eggs).

"For a rice pudding.—When it is pretty cool, mix with it ten eggs well *cast*, . . ."—*Receipts in Cookery*, p. 7.

(18) To drop eggs for the purpose of divination; a common practice at Hallowe'en. (*Scotch.*)

"By running lead, and *casting* eggs—
They think for to divine their lot."
(*Poem in Jamieson.*)

* (19) To empty (a pond, &c.). (*Howard Household Books*, p. 21.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gaming:* To throw (dice or lots).

"And Joshua *cast* lots for them in Shiloh."—*Joshua*, xviii. 10.

2. *Military:*

* (1) To raise a mound or trench round a besieged city.

"The king of Assyria shall not come into this city, nor shoot an arrow there, nor come before it with shield, nor *cast* a bank against it."—*2 Kings*, xix. 32.

(2) To cashier.

"You are but now *cast* in his mood, a punishment more in policy than in malice."—*Shakesp. : Othello*, ii. 3.

3. *Legal:* To condemn, to be defeated in a trial, either in a criminal case or in a civil suit.

4. *Farriery:*

(1) To reject as useless.

(2) To drop, lose (a shoe).

(3) To throw a horse down by a rope disposed in a certain way, for any operation requiring confinement of the limbs.

* 5. *Medical:* To judge, to diagnose.

"If thou couldst, doctor, *cast*
The water of my land, find her disease, . . ."
Shakesp. : Macbeth, v. 3.

6. *Theatrical:*

(1) To allot the parts in a play.

"Our parts in the other world will be new *cast*, and mankind will be there ranged in different stations of superiority."—*Addison.*

(2) To assign actors to the different characters in a play.

"It might have been *cast* better at Drury Lane."—*Sheridan : Critic*, i. 1.

7. *Metallurgy:*

(1) To found, to run into a mould.

"The workman melteth a graven image, and the goldsmith spreadeth it over with gold, and *casteth* silver chains."—*Isaiah*, xl. 19.

(2) To form figures by running molten metal into a mould.

"Which wise Prometheus temper'd into paste,
And, mixt with living streams, the godlike image *cast.*"
Dryden : Ovid's Metamorphoses, bk. i. 105-6.

8. *Old Physiol.:* To bear prematurely.

"Thy ewes and thy she-goats have not *cast* their young."—*Genesis* xxxi. 38.

9. *Arith.:* To compute, to sum up, to calculate. [Cast-up, Cast-off.]

"*Cast* my reckoning, mine host, and let your groom lead forth my nag."—*Scott : Monastery*, ch. xxix.

¶ Hence, To *cast* a horoscope = to calculate it.

10. *Nautical:*

(1) To fall off, so as to bring the direction of the wind on one side of the ship, which before was right ahead. This term is particularly applied to a ship riding head to wind, when her anchor first loosens from the ground. To pay a vessel's head off, or turn it, is getting under weigh on the tack she is to sail upon, and it is *casting* to starboard or port, according to the intention. (*Smyth.*)

* (2) To rectify or adjust a compass.

11. *Building:* To give a coat of lime or plaster. (*Scotch.*)

"Our minister theeked the toofalls of the kirk, the steeple, and Gavin Dumbar's isle, with new slate, and *kest* with lime that part where the back of the altar stood, that it should not be kent."—*Spalding*, ii. 63, 64.

* 12. *Falconry:*

(1) To let the hawk fly after the quarry

(2) To set a hawk on a perch.

(3) To purge a hawk.

13. *Hunting:* To make a cast, when the scent is lost. [Cast, s., B. 7.]

* 14. *Agric.:* To clean threshed corn by throwing it from one side of the barn to the other.

"Some winnow, some fan,
Some *cast* that can,
In *casting* provide,
For seede lay aside."
Tusser : Husbandry, ch. xx., st. 3.

15. *Printing:* To stereotype.

B. *Reflexive:*

I. *Lit.:* To throw oneself.

"And on the slope, an absent fool,
I *cast* me down, nor thought of you."
Tennyson : The Miller's Daughter.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To set or devote oneself to anything.

"Your comaundemente to kepe I *cast* me forsothe."
Destr. of Troy, 6,243.

2. To yield or submit oneself (with *upon*).

". . . in making God our friend, and in carrying a conscience so clear as ma, oncourage us with confidence to *cast* ourselves *upon* him."—*Southey.*

C. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To hurry in any direction.

"To while that kyng Richard was *kastand* to the toure."—*Langtoft*, p. 165.

* 2. To consider, to reflect, to plan.

"The Jewes *castiden* to sle him, . . ."—*Wyclif's Works*, ii. 103.

"But first he *casts* to change his proper shape;
Which else might work him danger or delay."
Milton : P. L., iii. 634.

3. To compute, to calculate. [A., II. 9.]

"Hearts, tongues, figure, scribes, bards, poets, cannot
Think, speak, *cast*, write, sing, number, ho!
His love to Antony."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 2.

* 4. To suspect, to presage, to expect.

* 5 To vomit.

"These verses too, a poison on 'em, I cannot abide 'em, they make me ready to *cast*, by the banks of Helicon."—*B. Jonson: Poetaster.*

* 6. (*Of the weather*): To become dull or overcast.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. To take a form, by casting or melting.

"It comes at the first fusion into a mass that is immediately malleable, and will not run thin, so as to *cast* and mould, unless mixed with poorer ore, or cinders."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

* 2. To warp, to grow out of form.

"Stuff is said to *cast* or warp, when, by its own drought, or moisture of the air, or other accident, it alters its flatness and straightness."—*Mozon: Mechanical Exercises.*

3. (*Of bees*): To swarm. [Cast, *s.*, B. 5.]

"When the hive grows very throng, and yet not quite ready to *cast*, the intense heat of the sun upon it, when uncovered, so stifles the bees within it, that they come out, and hang in great clusters about the hive, which frequently puts them so out of their measures, that a hive, which, to appearance, was ready to *cast*, will ly out this way for several weeks."—*Maxwell: Bee-master*, p. 34.

D. *In special phrases:*

1. *To cast about:*

(1) *Trans.:* To throw about.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To ponder, to devise, to plan.

* (*b*) *Fig.:* To turn.

"... the people ... *cast about* and returned, ..."—*Jer.* xli. 14.

(3) *Hunting:* To make a cast. [Cast, *s.*, B. 7.]

2. *To cast anchor:* To let fall, to drop.

"They let down the boat into the sea, as though they would have *cast anchor*."—*Acts*, xxvii. 30.

3. *To cast aside:* To throw aside as useless or inconvenient.

"I have bought
Golden opinions from all sorts of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest gloss,
Not *cast aside* so soon." *Shakesp.: Macb.*, i. 7.

4. *To cast away:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) *Literally:*

(i) To throw away.

"... all the way was full of garments and vessels, which the Syrians had *cast away* in their haste."—*2 Kings* vii. 15.

(ii) To lavish, to waste.

"France, hast thou yet more blood to *cast away?*"
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 2.

(*b*) *Fig.:* To dismiss, to reject.

"And *cast* our hopes *away.*"
Lord Dorset.

"*Cast away* the works of darkness."—*Book of Comm. Prayer; Coll. 1st Sunday in Advent.*

(2) *Naut.:* To shipwreck. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"... meeting with a storm, it thrust John Thomas upon the islands to the South, where he was *cast away*."—*Sir W. Raleigh: Essays*

* 5. *To cast back:* To keep back, to hinder.

"Your younger feet, while mine *cast back* with age
Came lagging after."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 336.

* 6. *To cast behind:* To reject, neglect, or despise.

"... and *cast* thy law *behind* their backs, ..."—*Neh.* ix. 26.

"... and *castest* my words *behind* thee."—*Ps.* l. 17.

* 7. *To cast beyond the moon:* To attempt impossibilities.

* 8. *To cast by:* To throw or push aside with neglect or dislike.

"Old Capulet and Montague
Have made Verona's ancient citizens
Cast by their grave beseeming ornaments."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 1.

9. *To cast count:* To make account of, to care for. (*Scotch.*)

10. *To cast down:*

(1) *Literally:* To throw down.

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) To deject, to depress in spirit.

"For thee, oppressed king, I am *cast down.*"
Shakesp.: King Lear, v. 3.

(*b*) To hurl from power, to destroy, to ruin.

"... God hath power to help, and to *cast down.*"—*2 Chron.* xxv. 8.

"The stars of human glory are *cast down*;
Perish the roses and the flowers of kings."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

11. *To cast forth:*

(1) To eject, to throw away.

"... I *cast forth* all the household stuff ..."—*Neh.* xiii. 8.

(2) To send out, to emit.

"He shall grow as the lily, and *cast forth* his roots as Lebanon."—*Hosea* xiv. 5.

12. *To cast in:* To throw into the bargain.

"Such an omniscient church we wish indeed;
'Twere worth both Testaments, *cast in* the creed."
Dryden: Religio Laici. 283.

¶ *To cast in one's lot with any one:* To take the same chance, share the fortune of any one.

"Baxter *cast in his lot with* his proscribed friends, ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

To cast in one's nose: The same as *to cast in one's teeth.*

"I *caste in the tethe* or I *caste in the nose*, as one doth that reproveth another of a fault."—*Palsgrave.*

To cast in one's teeth: To revile, to abuse any one for, to twit.

"The thieves also, which were crucified with him, *cast* the same *in his teeth.*"—*Matt.* xxvii. 44.

13. *To cast a traverse:*

Naut.: To calculate and lay off the courses and distances run over upon a chart.

14. *To cast off:*

(I) *Ordinary Language:*

(1) *Lit.:* To throw off, to put off or aside.

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) To discard, to reject, to forsake.

(i) *Of persons:*

"The prince will, in the perfectness of time,
Cast off his followers."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., Iv. 4.

(ii) *Of things:*

"... a whole society of men should publicly and professedly disown and *cast off* a rule, ..."—*Locke.*

(*b*) To free one's self from the power or influence of.

"All conspired in one to *cast off* their subjection to the crown of England."—*Spenser: Ireland.*

(II) *Technically:*

† (1) *Hunting:*

(*a*) To let loose, to throw off.

* (*b*) To throw off the scent; hence, to escape.

"Away he scours cross the fields, *casts off* the dogs, and gains a wood."—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

(2) *Naut.:* To put off from the shore by casting off the holding rope or cable.

(3) *Knitting:* To slip a stitch off the needle and fasten it off.

(4) *Printing:* To estimate the amount of printed matter a certain quantity of manuscript will make.

15. *To cast on* (*in knitting*): To form stitches on the needle at the beginning of the work.

16. *To cast out*, v.t. & i.:

(I) *Transitive:*

(1) *Lit.:* To throw out.

"... and the guard and the captains *cast* them *out*, ..."—*2 Kings* x. 25.

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) To reject, to turn out of doors.

"Thy brat hath been *cast out*, like to itself, no father owning it."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iii. 2.

(*b*) To cause to pass out, to expel.

"... he gave them power against unclean spirits, to *cast* them *out*, ..."—*Matt.* x. 1.

* (*c*) To give vent to, to utter.

"Why dost thou *cast out* such ungenerous terms
Against the lords and sovereigns of the world?"
Addison: Cato, i. 1.

(II) *Intrans.:* To fall out, to quarrel.

"The gods *coost out*, as story gaes,
Some being friends, some being faes."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 487.

17. *To cast up*, v.t. & i.:

(1) *Transitively:*

(i) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) To compute, to calculate.

"Some writers, in *casting up* the goods most desirable in life, have given them this rank,—health, beauty, and riches."—*Sir W. Temple*

(*b*) To vomit, to eject (*lit. & fig.*).

"Their villainy goes against my weak stomach, and therefore I must *cast* it *up*."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 2.

* (*c*) To give up, to resign.

"I *cast up*, I forsake a thyng.—*Fabandonne.* She hath ben his soverayne lady this tenne yeres, and now he *casteth* her *up*."—*Palsgrave.*

(*d*) To upbraid, to cast in one's teeth. (*Scotch.*)

"For what between you twa has ever been,
Nane to the other will *cast up*, I ween."
Ross: Helenore, p. 115.

(*e*) To throw up a scum; particularly applied to milk, when the cream is separated on the top. (*Scotch.*)

(ii) *Printing:* The same as *to cast off* (q.v.).

(2) *Intrans.:* To clear up, to brighten. Applied to the sky after rain or very lowering weather. (*Scotch.*)

18. *To cast a damp on:* To cause discouragement, or loss of spirits.

19. *To cast a stone at one:*

Fig.: To renounce all connection with him. (*Scotch.*)

20. *To cast peats* or *turfs:* To dig them by means of a spade. (*Scotch.*)

"*Peats* and fire was very scarce, through want of servants to *cast* and win them."—*Spalding*, i. 166.

21. *To cast a stack:* To turn over a stack of grain when it begins to heat, that it may be aired and dried. (*Scotch.*)

cast, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Cast, *v.*]

* **cast-bye,** *s.* A castaway. (*Scotch.*)

"Wha could tak interest in sic a *cast-bye* as I am now?"—*Scott: Heart M. Loth.*, ch. xx.

cast-iron, *s.* & *a.*

1. *As subst.:* [Iron].

2. *As adj.:* Very strong, as we say, "a man of a *cast-iron* constitution."

cast-me-down, ***cast-me-downe,** *s.* A corruption of *Cassidonie* (q.v.). Skinner and Prior consider this again a corruption of *Stœchas sidonia* = Stœchas from Sidon, where the plant is indigenous.

"Some simple people imitating the said name [cassidonie] doe call it *Cast-me-downe.*" — *Gerarde*, p. 470. (*Holland & Britten.*)

cast-off, *pa. par.* or *a.* Rejected (*lit. & fig.*).

"*Cast-off* clothes for export."—*Times*, Sept. 7, 1876. (Advt.)

cast-out, *pa. par.* or *a.* & *s.*

A. & **B.** *As pa. par.* or *particip. adj.:* Expelled, rejected (*lit. & fig.*).

C. *As subst.:* A quarrel. (*Scotch.*)

"A bonny kippage I would be in if my father and you had ony *cast out!*"—*Petticoat Tales*, i. 267.

cast-steel, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* Blister steel which has been broken up, fused in a crucible, cast into ingots, and rolled. The blocks of steel are melted in crucibles of refractory clay, and the molten metal is poured into ingot-moulds of cast-iron. These are opened, to let out the red-hot ingot, which is then passed to the rolls. [Crucible, Ingot-mould.] The process of making cast-steel was invented by Benjamin Huntsman, of Attercliff, near Sheffield, in 1770.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compound).

Cast-steel furnace: A furnace in which steel is cast. It has a strong wind-draft, and is lined with a very refractory composition. Each furnace is adapted to contain two crucibles, each of which is about two feet high, and holds a charge of thirty pounds of blister-steel. The heat generated in the cast-steel furnace is said to be greater than in any other manufacture. (*Knight, &c.*)

cast-up, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Cast, *v.*, D. 17.]

cast (2), *s.* [Caste.]

cas'-tăck, cas-tock, cus-toc, *s.* [A corruption of Scotch *kail* = cole (q.v.), and Eng. *stock.*] The core or pith of the stalk of colewort or cabbage. (*Scotch.*)

"The swingle-trees flew in flinders, as gin they had been as freugh as *kail-castacks.*"—*Journal from London*, p. 5.

căs-tăl'-ĭ-an, *a.* [From *castalia* = a fountain at Mount Parnassus, sacred to the Muses, the waters of which were supposed to have the power of inspiring with the gift of poetry those who drank of them.]

1. *Lit.:* Pertaining to the fountain named in the etymology.

2. *Fig.:* Poetical.

"True prayer
Has flowed from lips wet with *Castalian* dews."
Cowper: Task, iii. 251.

căs-tān'-ē-a, *s.* [Lat. *castanea* = the chestnut, or the fruit of the chestnut-tree; Gr. κάστανος (*kastanos*).]

Bot.: A genus of trees, order Corylaceæ (Mastworts). The barren flowers are in a long cylindrical interrupted spike; the fertile ones within a four-leaved involucre; the nuts 1—2 together within the enlarged prickly involucre. *Castanea vulgaris* is the Spanish Chestnut. [Chestnut.]

căs'-ta-net, *s.* [Sp. *castañeta*; Fr. *castagnette*; Ital. *castagnetta*; Port. *castanheta*, from Ital. *castagna*; Sp. *castana*; Lat. *castanea* = a

chestnut, from the resemblance in shape to chestnuts.] A small, slightly concave, spoon-shaped instrument of ivory or hard-wood, of which a pair are fastened to the thumb and beaten together with the middle finger. Castanets were used by the virgins as an accompaniment to hymns sung in honour of Diana. They are used by the Spaniards and Moors as an accompaniment to their dances and guitars. They are known also in India and Java.

CASTANETS.

"Shame! shame! to treat a feeble woman thus!
Be you but kind, I will do all things for you.
I am ready now,—give me my *castanets*."
Longfellow: The Spanish Student, ii. 11.

"This use of *castanets*, or something of the sort, and indeed the whole idea of this song or song-dance of women without men, is foreign to Homer."—*Gladstone: Homeric Synchronism*, pt. i., ch. iv., p. 116.

căs-tan-ō-spĕr'-mŭm, *s.* [Gr. κάστανον (*kastanon*) = a chestnut; σπέρμα (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, so named from the fancied resemblance of the seeds to the edible chestnuts of Europe. It comprises only one species, and belongs to the papilionaceous section of leguminous plants. It is found at Moreton Bay, in Queensland, Australia, where it grows to a height of from forty to fifty feet. The pea-like flowers are produced in racemes, and are of a bright yellow colour. The fruit is a pendulous cylindrical pod, six or eight inches in length, and tapering to both ends. It generally contains four seeds, rather larger than chestnuts, which are roasted and eaten, but are far inferior to the European chestnut, and have an astringent taste.

† **cas'-tan-ў,** *s.* [Chestnut.]

"*Castany* (*Chesteyne, P.*) frute or tre. *Castanea*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

cast'-a-wāy, *a. & s.* [Eng. *cast*, and *away*.]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Rejected as worthless, useless.

"We only prize, pamper, and exalt this vassal and slave of death; or only remember, at our *castaway* leisure, the imprisoned immortal soul."—*Raleigh: Hist.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. One rejected or forsaken by God, a reprobate.

"Neither given any leave to search in particular who are the heirs of the kingdom of God, who *castaways*."—*Hooker.*

2. One forsaken or abandoned by man.

"Why do you look on us, and shake your head,
And call us—orphans, wretches, *cast-aways*?"
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 2.

* **cas-tayne,** *s.* [Chestnut.]

caste, *s.* [Fr. *caste*; Sp. & Port. *casta* = a race, lineage, from Lat. *castus* = pure, chaste.]

1. *Literally:* An hereditary class of society in India, the members of which are theoretically equal in rank, and, as a rule, follow the same profession or occupation. Formerly it was customary to add "and in Egypt;" but the late Dr. Birch (1813–85), a distinguished Egyptologist, said that the Egyptians, strictly speaking, had not castes, though the son often succeeded to the office of the father. Caste must therefore be viewed in connection with India alone. There it sprung primarily from the distinction of ethnological race and from conquest.

The aborigines of India seem to have been Turanians. In pre-historic times a second influx of Turanians appears to have taken place, the new comers conquering the old inhabitants or driving them to the hills and jungles. Thus were produced two classes, what may be called Turanian caste people and Turanian outcasts. Next, but still at a remote period of antiquity, say 1700 B.C., or even earlier, an Aryan people from central Asia invaded the land, and after a struggle, continued for many centuries, became dominant nearly everywhere. Long before this conquest was effected, three occupations among them had hardened into castes the Brahmans or Priests, the Kshetriyas or Warriors, and the Vaisyas or Merchants. It is worthy of note that in our own time there go out in numbers from England the representatives of these three castes, and of these only—Brahmans (chaplains and missionaries), Kshetriyas (officers and soldiers), and Vaisyas (merchants). Artizans and labourers cannot afford to go, and the fourth Hindoo caste, that of the Sudras, or Artizans and Labourers, was constituted mainly of the Turanian caste-people, while the Pariahs and other outcasts and the wild tribes of the hills and the jungles are the older Turanian aborigines. When the real origin of the four leading castes and the outcasts beyond the pale had been forgotten, the Brahmans attempted to base the structure of society on what was alleged to be divine revelation. It was gravely asserted that the Brahmans came out of the mouth of the Supreme God to instruct men, the Kshetriyas from his arms to defend them, the Vaisyas from his stomach to feed them, and the Sudras from his feet to serve them.

Booddhism did its best to destroy caste, but after a struggle of about 1,250 years (say from 500 B.C. to 750 A.D.), during 1,000 years of which (from B.C. 250 to A.D. 750) it was victorious, it had to quit the field. [Booddhism.] For the next 300 years caste was dominant and tyrannical in a high degree. Then the Mussulman conquest began to break its power. Now Anglo-Indian influences, political, religious, and social, are sapping its authority, especially at the Presidency seats. It was an unintentional interference with caste law which produced the Sepoy mutinies and war of 1857 and 1858, though the Mohammedans joined in the outbreak from other motives.

Through the long ages during which Indian caste has existed, the original four castes have split into an immense multitude, and at present in almost any locality from 100 to 200 may be met with. Different castes refuse to eat together or to intermarry, and as a rule they follow hereditary occupations, but nature is often too powerful for artificial and arbitrary restrictions. [Aryan, Brahmanism, Eurasian, Mutiny, Mission.]

2. *Fig.:* Any distinct rank or class of society, especially if it shut its ranks against the ingress of strangers.

¶ *Caste* and *rank* are not the same, though in many cases they interpenetrate and support each other. The man of highest rank in India is the Governor-General, who takes precedence even of the highest Hindoo Rajahs (kings); but by caste law he is an outcast, not higher than a Pariah. The relations between white and dark men, specially if the latter be negroes, are essentially caste relations. The generality of Europeans or Americans would never think of legally intermarrying with negresses, regarding them as doomed by their colour to be for ever the inferiors of the white man. The hereditary nobility of Britain are not, strictly speaking, a caste, despite their legislative privileges; one born a commoner can be created a nobleman, but no Sudra can, by any process of creation known to man, be made a Brahman.

"But to be subjugated by an inferior *caste* was a degradation beyond all other degradation . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

"Her manners had not that repose
Which stamps the *caste* of Vere de Vere."
Tennyson: Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

¶ *Caste Christians:* Hindoo converts who have not been required at baptism to surrender their castes. The converts of the great missionary, Christian Frederick Swartz, who laboured in India from 1750 to 1798, and those of many of his successors, were caste Christians; but the great majority of modern Protestant missionaries insist on caste being renounced at baptism; those of the Roman Catholic Church, on the other hand, permit it to be retained.

* **cast'-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [An improper formation from *cast*, v.] Cast.

"When the mind is quicken'd, out of doubt,
The organs, tho' defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move
With *casted* slough and fresh legerity."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 1.

† **căs'-tĕl-lan,** * **cas-tel-laine,** * **cas-tel-ein,** *s.* [O. Sp. *castellano*; O. Fr. *castellain*; Fr. *châtelain*; Ital. *castellano*; Sp. *castellan*, from Lat. *castellanus* = pertaining to a castle; *castellum* = a castle, a fort; dimin. of *castrum* = a fortified place.] The governor or constable of a castle.

"Of this castell was *castellaine* Elda."—*Gower: Conf. Amant.*, i. 184.

"These are the rights which belong to Robert Fitzwalter, *castellan* of London."—*Blount: Ancient Tenures*, p. 116.

* **căs-tĕl'-lan-ў,** *s.* [Low Lat., Ital., & Sp. *castellania*; Fr. *châtellenie*, from *castellanus* = pertaining to a castle; *castellum* = a castle, a fort.] The lordship or jurisdiction appertaining to a castle. (*Kelham.*)

căs'-tĕl-lā-tĕd, *a.* [Low Lat. *castellatus*, pa. par. of *castello* = to fortify; *castellum* = a castle, a fort.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Enclosed with a building.

2. *Arch.:* Furnished with battlements and turrets as the old castles.

* **căs-tĕl-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *castellatio*, from *castello* = to fortify; *castellum* = a fort, a castle.] The act of fortifying or making into a castle.

* **cas-tĕl le,** *s.* [Castle, *s.*]

1. A castle.

2. A large cistern. (*Halliwell.*)

cas'-tĕl-līte, *s.* [Fr. *castellit.*]

Min.: A variety of Titanite. It is a monoclinic mineral, of a vitreous, somewhat adamantine lustre, and a wine-yellow to wax-yellow colour. Hardness, 5·5—6·0; sp. gr., 3·150. It occurs in the phonolite of Holenkluk Mountain, and in Sollodiz. (*Dana.*)

* **cas-tel-man,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *castel*, and *man*.] A castellan, a governor of a castle. (*Scotch.*)

"Giff ane burges do ane fault to ony *castelman*, he sall seik law of him within burgh. *Leg. Burg.*, c. 49."—*Balfour: Pract.*, p. 54.

căs-tĕl-nāu'-dīte, *s.* [Named after a mineralogist, M. de Castelnau. (*L'Institut*, 1858, p. 78.).]

Min.: The same as Xenotime (q.v.).

* **cast'-ĕn,** *v. & pa. par.* [Cast, *v.*]

"Dyverse men divers thinges seyde,
The argumentes *casten* up and down."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,631-2.

cast'-ĕr, * **cast-ere,** * **cast'-ŏr,** *s.* [Cast, *v.*]

I. *Generally:*

1. One who casts or throws anything.

"If with this throw the strongest *caster* vie,
Still, further still, I bid the discus fly."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey viii. 231.

† 2. One who calculates or casts up accounts.

II. *Specially:*

1. *Of persons:*

(1) One who casts nativities, a fortune-teller.

"In licnesse of a deuynour and of a fals *castere*."—*Wycliffe: Proverbs*, xxiii. 7.

"Did any of them set up for a *caster* of fortunate figures, what might he not get by his predictions?"—*Addison.*

(2) A gambler; one addicted to throwing dice.

"The jovial *caster's* set, and seven 's the nick,
Or—done!—a thousand on the coming trick"
Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

(3) *Metal.:* One who makes castings.

"Soon after his accession, he issued an order, exempting from military service all printers, and all persons immediately connected with printing, such as *casters* of type, and the like."—*Buckle: History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii., ch. ii.

2. *Of things:*

(1) A small box in which dice are shaken, and out of which they are cast.

(2) A small vessel or cruet with a perforated top, used for sprinkling pepper, spices, &c. [Pepper-caster.]

(3) A stand for such vessels or cruets. (*Webster.*)

(4) A small wheel attached to the legs of various articles of furniture, the axis of which is fixed to a swivel, that it may move more easily in any direction.

". . . even the big Mrs. Bagswash rolled herself into the hall, like a fillet of veal upon *castors*, to do me honour."—*Theodore Hook: Gilbert Gurney*, vol. i., ch. v.

caster-wheel, *s.* A wheel adapted to rotate on its axis in the stock in which it is journaled, and with the stock itself rotating on a vertical axis, according to the direction of propulsion of the carriage or article to which it is attached. The caster-wheel is used as a support to the front parts of machines, such as harvesters, gang-ploughs, spading, digging, excavating, and ploughing machines, to enable them to be steered or to turn short around at the end of the row. (*Knight.*)

căs'-tĕr, çĕs'-tĕr, çhĕs'-tĕr, *s.* [A.S. *ceaster*, from Lat. *castrum* = a tent; in pl. = a camp.] A termination of the names of many places in England, as *Doncaster, Cirencester, Chichester,*

showing that at one time a Roman camp was there pitched.

***căs-tĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *castificatio* = a making chaste; *castifico* = to make chaste; *castus* = chaste; *facio* = to make.] Chasteness, purity, chastity.

"Let no impure spirit defile the virgin purities and *castifications* of the soul."—*Sp. Taylor: Serm. at Golden Grove*, 1653, p. 220.

căs'-tĭ-gāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *castigatus*, pa. par. of *castigo* = to chasten, chastise; properly, to make chaste or pure, from *castus* = chaste, pure.]

1. *Of material things:*

* (1) To make pure, to free from anything hurtful or impeding, to amend, to correct.

"These lower powers are worn, and wearied out, by the toilsome exercise of dragging about and managing such a load of flesh; whereof being so *castigated*, they are duly attempered to the more easy body of air again."—*Glanville: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. xiv.

(2) To chastise, to chasten, to punish.

2. *Of immaterial things:* To correct, chasten.

"If thou didst put this sour cold habit on,
To *castigate* thy pride, 'twere well."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

căs'-tĭ-gā-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Castigate, *v.*]

căs'-tĭ-gā-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Castigate, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of chastising or correcting; castigation.

căs-tĭ-gā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *castigatio* = a chastening, a chastising; *castigo* = to chasten.]

* 1. The act of making pure, or correcting; emendation, remedy.

"The ancients had these conjectures touching these floods and conflagrations, so as to frame them into an hypothesis for the *castigation* of the excesses of generation."—*Hale.*

2. A punishment, chastening, or correction. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Their *castigations* were accompanied with encouragements; which care was taken to keep me from looking upon as mere compliments."—*Boyle.*

3. Penance, discipline.

"The hand of yours requires
A sequester from liberty, fasting and prayer,
Much *castigation*, exercise devout."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

căs'-tĭ-gā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *castigator* = (1) one who chastises, (2) one who improves or corrects; *castigo* = (1) to chastise, (2) to correct.]

1. *Gen.:* One who castigates or chastises.

* 2. *Spec.:* One who corrects or amends faults.

"The Latin *castigator* hath observed, that the Dutch copy is corrupted and faulty here."—*Burmerelt: Apology with Marginall Castigations* (1618), F. ii. b.

căs'-tĭ-gā-tŏr-ў, *a. & s.* [Lat. *castigatorius* = pertaining to castigation; *castigo* = to chastise.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, or of the nature of castigation or punishment, punitive.

"There were other ends of penalties inflicted, either probatory, *castigatory*, or exemplary."—*Bramhall against Hobbes.*

* **B.** *As subst.:* An instrument of punishment for scolds; a ducking-stool.

"For which offence she [a common scold] may be inducted; and, if convicted, shall be sentenced to be placed in a certain engine of correction called the trebucket, *castigatory*, or cucking-stool, which in the Saxon language is said to signify the scolding stool."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., c. 13.

Căs-tĭ'-le, *s. & a.* [Low Lat. *Castilia*, a province of Spain.]

A. *As subst.:* The district mentioned in the etymology.

B. *As adj.:* Made at, or imported from Castile.

Castile-soap, *s.* A kind of fine, highly-purified soap, originally made in Castile, from olive-oil and soda.

Căs-tĭl'-ĭ-an, *s. & a.* [Eng. *Castil(e); -ian;* in Sp. *Castellano.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A native of Castile.

2. The language spoken in Castile.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Castile.

Castilian-furnace, *s.*

Metallurgy: A lead-smelting furnace invented by an Englishman called Goundry, but which was first used in Spain. Its chief peculiarity is the arrangement for running off a constant stream of slag for future treatment, the slag running into cast-iron wagons, which succeed each other as their predecessors become filled. (*Ure.*)

căs'-tĭl-līte, *s.* [In Fr. *castillit.*]

Min.: A foliated mineral of metallic lustre, hardness 3, and sp. gr. 5·186—5·241. Compos.: Sulphur, 25·65; copper, 41·11; zinc, 12·09; lead, 10·04; silver, 4·64; and iron, 6·49. It occurs in Mexico. (*Dana.*)

căs-tĭl-ō'-a, *s.* [From Sp. Castilla, an ancient kingdom in Spain.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Artocarpaceæ. *Castilloa elastica* contains a milky juice, from which caoutchouc is made.

cast'-ĭng, * cast-ynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Cast, *v.*]

A. *As pres. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Machometus was a wonderful man and fer *castynge*."
Trevisa, vi. 53.

"Like to *casting* bees so rising up in swarms."
Drayton: Polyolbion.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Flexible.

"*Castynge* as a bowe; *flexibilis*, *et Arcus meus est flexibilis*, *arcus* velecastynge."—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of throwing anything.

(2) That which is cast.

¶ Used in the plural for old clothes, cast-clothes = the perquisite of a nurse or waiting-maid. (*Scotch.*)

"Another said, O gin she had but milk,
Then sud she gae frae head to foot in silk,
With *castings* rare and a guseed nourice fee,
To nurse the king of Elfin's heir Fizzee."
Ross: Helenore, p. 63.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) A forecasting, forethought.

* (2) A contrivance, a plan, an arrangement.

"Distributio is that useful *casting* of all rooms for office, entertainment, or pleasure."—*Sir H. Wotton: Elements of Architecture.*

(3) The act or process of computing or adding up figures, accounts, &c.

* (4) The act or science of divination.

* (5) The act of vomiting, vomit.

"The hound turnyde agen to his *castyng*, and a sowe is waischen in walewing in fenne."—*Wycliffe: 2 St. Peter*, ii. 22.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Metallurgy:*

(1) The act of forming metal in a mould.

¶ It is believed that the art of shaping metal by the hammer, chisel, and graver is older than that of casting it in a melted state in a mould. But casting is of very considerable antiquity, thus the golden calf made by Aaron was first "molten," *i.e.*, melted and then graved (Exod. xxxii. 4, 24), and the brass (copper or bronze) vessels for Solomon's temple were also cast (1 Kings vii. 46, 47). Cast-iron statues are mentioned by Pausanias about A.D. 120, but nothing else of cast-iron is known to have existed in classic times. About A.D. 1709 John Thomas, a Welsh boy, devised an effective method of casting iron, and he and his master successfully carried out the process (which was long kept a secret) at Coalbrookdale. It is now one of the great industries in Britain, and other manufacturing countries possessed of coal and ironstone. [Founding.]

"After this manner he made the ten bases; all of them had one *casting*, one measure, and one size."—*1 Kings* vii. 37.

". . . everything betokens great perfection in the *casting* of metals during the bronze period."—*Kemble: Horæ Ferales*, p. 54.

(2) That which is cast in a mould.

2. *Nat. Hist.:*

(1) The act of moulting.

"The *casting* of the skin is, by the ancients, compared to the breaking of the secundine, or caul, but not rightly; for that were to make every *casting* of the skin a new birth."—*Bacon: Natural & Experimental History.*

(2) The cast feathers, excrements of hawks, &c.

3. *Bee-keeping:* A swarm. [Cast, *s.*, B. 5.]

4. *Building:* A coating of lime or plaster.

5. *Joinery:* The bending of the surfaces of a piece of wood from their original position, either by weights, or by unequal exposure to the weather

6. *Sculpture:* The taking casts of impressions of figures, busts, medals, &c.

7. *Pottery:* The act of stamping clay ware. Delicate objects, which cannot be readily moulded by pressing the clay into the mould, are cast by the following process. The plaster mould being closed, the slip or creamy clay is poured in, and the portion nearest to the mould becomes hardened by the absorption of the water by the mould. The fluid portion is then poured out, and the mould partially dried. A second filling of slip yields another coating, and the process is repeated as often as may be necessary to give the required thickness to the casting. (*Knight.*)

8. *Theat.:* The assigning of parts in a play. (*Webster.*)

¶ *Casting* is used in combination with many prepositions, as a *casting away*, a *casting off*, &c., for the meanings of all which see the corresponding uses of the verb.

Casting of the heart: A mode of divination used in Orkney.

"They have a charm also whereby they try if persons be in a decay or not, and if they will die thereof; which they call *Casting of the Heart*."—*Brand: Orkn.*, p. 62.

* **casting bottle,** *s.* A bottle for casting or sprinkling perfume.

"Call for your *casting-bottle*."—*Albumas., O. Pl.*, vii. 185.

casting-box, *s.*

Founding: A flask containing the mould. [Flask.]

casting-ladle, *s.*

Founding: An iron vessel with handles for conveying molten metal from the cupola and pouring it into the mould.

casting-net, *s.* A net thrown into the water and moved along so as to sweep the bottom.

"*Casting-nets* did rivers' bottoms sweep."
May: Virgil; Georgic i.

casting-press, *s.*

Founding: A press in which metal is cast under pressure, as in the car-wheel press.

casting-shop, *s.* That part of a foundry or factory where castings are made.

". . . he was carrying some lead from one part of the yard to the *casting shop*, . . ."—*Daily News*, Jan. 2, 1871.

casting-slab, *s.*

Glass-manufacture: The flat piece on which the metal is poured in making plate-glass; the casting-table.

casting-table, *s.*

Glass-manufacture: The table in a plate-glass factory upon which the molten glass is poured from the cuvette, and rolled to a thickness by a roller which rests upon the marginal ledges of the table, whose height determines the thickness of the plate.

casting-up, *s.* A casting or calculating of the future.

"All was pure within: no fell remorse,
Nor anxious *castings-up* of what might be,
Alarm'd his peaceful bosom." *Blair: Grave.*

casting-voice, casting-vote, *s.* The deciding vote; that given by the chairman or president of any assembly when the votes for and against any proposition are equal.

"Not many years ago, it so happened, that a cobler had the *casting vote* for the life of a criminal, which he very graciously gave on the merciful side."—*Addison: Travels in Italy.*

"Suppose your eyes sent equal rays
Upon two distant pots of ale . . .
In this sad state, your doubtful choice
Would never have the *casting voice*."
Prior: Alma, ii. 204.

casting-weight, *s.* A weight which turns a scale when exactly balanced.

cas'-tle (*t* silent), *** cas-tel, ^ cas-telle, * kas-tel, * cas-tyl,** *s. & a.* [Da. *kastel*; Fr. *castel*; Ital. *castello*; Sp. *castillo*; Lat. *castellum*, dimin. of *castrum* = a fort.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A village.

"Go ye into the *castel* which is ayens you."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xix. 30.

* 2. A tent; in the pl. = a camp. (Compare the similar use of the Latin *castrum* and *castra*.)

"And the fellen doun in middis of her *castels*."—*Wycliffe: Ps.* lxxvii. 28.

* 3. A strongly-built car or tower borne on the backs of elephants

"He makethe certeyn men of armes for to gou up into *castelles* of tree . . . that craftily ben sett up on the olifantes bakkes."—*Maundeville*, p. 181

* 4. A small tower or raised part on the deck of a ship. [FORECASTLE.]

"The toppe *castelles* he stuffede with toyelys."
Morte Arthure, 3,616.

* 5. A small species of helmet.

"Stand fast and wear a *castle* on thy head."
Shakesp.: Troilus, v. 2.

* 6. A movable wooden tower, used in sieges.

"In that same tre *castel* weren maked stages thre."
Sir Ferumbras, 3,255.

7. A fortified building, a fortress.

¶ The oldest castles of which remains still exist in England—such as Richborough Castle, in Kent—are of Roman origin. Others nearly contemporaneous with these, like Conisborough or Conisbrough, in Yorkshire, may be British. There follow next Saxon castles like Castleton, in Derbyshire. Rochester and many other castles are Norman. Then follow more modern stone and brick castles between the reigns of Edward I. and Henry VII.

"He gadered knyghtes and bulde *castelles*."
Trevisa, i. 89.

II. *Chess:* A piece shaped like a tower, otherwise called a Rook (q.v.).

¶ *Castles in the air*: Mere empty, visionary projects.

"These were but like *castles in the air*, and in men's fancies vainly imagined."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World.*

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

¶ Obvious compounds: *Castle-barber, castle-bell, castle-ditch, castle-gate, castle-hall, castle-roof, castle-turret, castle-wall.*

castle-builder, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The builder of a castle.

2. *Fig.:* One who builds castles in the air; who forms imaginary ideas and pictures.

"The poets—are the greatest *castle-builders* in the world."—*Student*, i. 223.

castle-building, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The act or operation of building a castle.

2. *Fig.:* The act or habit of building castles in the air, or of forming fanciful projects and pictures.

"*Castle-building*, or the science of aerial architecture, is of much too vague a nature to be comprehended in a concise regular definition: but, for the sake of custom and method, I define it to be the craft of erecting baseless fabricks in the air, and peopling them with proper notional inhabitants for the employment and improvement of the understanding."—*Student*, i. 223.

castle-court, *s.* The court of a castle.

"And man and guard the *castle-court*."
Scott: The Lord of the Isles, v. 27.

castle-crowned, *a.* Crowned or surmounted with a castle.

"It was my chance in walking all alone,
The ancient *castle-crowned* hill to scale."
Mir. for Mag., p. 776.

* **castle-guard,** * **castle-gard,** *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The guard of a castle.

2. *Old Law:* A kind of tenure by which the tenant was bound to defend his lord's castle. [CASTLE-WARD, *s.*, 2.]

"One species of knight-service was *castleguard*, differing from it in nothing, but that whoever held by that tenure, performed his service within the realm, and without limitation to any certain term."—*Lord Lyttleton.*

* **castle-man,** *s.* A castellan; the constable of a castle.

* **castle-soap,** *s.* [CASTILE-SOAP.]

"I have a letter from a soap-boiler, desiring me to write upon the present duties on *Castle-soap*."—*Addison.*

* **castle-town,** * **castelltun,** *s.* A fortified town.

"He was neh an *castelltun*."
Ormulum, 17,918.

* **castle-ward,** * **castel-wart,** *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The same as CASTLE-GUARD (q.v.).

"The *castelwartis* on the marche."
Wyntoun: Chronicle, VIII. xxxviii. 129.

2. *Old Law:* An imposition laid upon such of the king's subjects as dwell within a certain compass of any castle, toward the maintenance of such as watch and ward the castle. (*Cowel.*)

* **castle-work,** * **castelwerk,** *s.* Fortifications, battlements.

"A cite nobul enclosed comeliche aboute with fyn *castelwerk*." *William of Palerne*, 2,219.

cas'-tle (*t* silent), *v.i.* [CASTLE, *s.*]

Chess: By a certain move, to protect the king with the castle or rook, the latter being moved to the side of the king, which is then placed on the square on the other side.

cas'-tled (*t* silent), *a.* [CASTLE, *s.*]

1. Furnished or provided with castles.

"The horses' neighing by the wind is blown,
And *castled* elephants o'erlook the town."
Dryden: Aurungzebe, i. 1.

2. Fortified, embattled.

"He fought the Moors,—and, in their fall,
City and tower and *castled* wall
Were his estate."
Longfellow: Translations; Coplas de Manrique.

* **cas'-tle-ry** (*t* silent), *s.* [Eng. *castle*, and *-ry* (q.v.).] The government of a castle.

"The said Robert and his heirs ought to be and are chief banner bearers of London in fee, for the *castelry*, which he and his ancestors have, of Baynard's castle in the said city."—*Blount: Anc. Tenures*, p. 116.

cast'-lĕt, *s.* [O. Fr. *castelet*; Ital. *castelletto*, diminutive of Fr. *castel* = a castle.] A little castle.

"There was in it a *castlet* of stone and brick."—*Leland: Itinerary.*

* **cast'-lĭng** (1), *s.* [Eng. *cast*, and dimin. suff. *-ling*.] Anything born before its time; an abortion.

"We should rather rely upon the urine of a *castling's* bladder, a resolution of crabs' eyes, or a second distillation of urine, as Helmont hath commended."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

cast'-lĭng (2) (*t* silent), *s.* & *a.* [CASTLE, *v.*]

A. *As subst.:* The act of performing the operation in chess, described in CASTLE, *v.*

B. *As adj.:* Performing such an operation.

cast'-nī'-ą, *s.* [An abbreviation for Lat. *castanea* (q.v.).]

Entom.: A genus of Hawk-moths, the typical one of the family Castniidæ (q.v.). The best-known species is *Castnia Licus*, which is South American.

cast-nī'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *castnia*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Hawk-moths (Sphingides), one of those connecting the tribe with the Butterflies. Swainson and Shuckard call them Moth Sphinxes, and say that they fly with great rapidity during the heat of the day. None are British. [CASTNIA.]

cas'-tŏck, cas'-tąck, cas'-tŏc, *s.* [CASTACK.]

1. The core or pith of a stalk of colewort or cabbage.

2. The stems or "roots" themselves.

"There's cauld kail in Aberdeen,
An' *castocks* in Strathbogie."
A Scotch Song.

cas'-tŏr (1), *s.* [In Fr., Sp., & Port. *castor*; Ital. *castoro*; from Lat. *castor*; Gr. *κάστωρ* (*kastōr*) = a beaver. From Sansc. *kastúri* = musk.]

A. *As substantive.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A beaver.

"Like hunted *castors*, conscious of their store,
Their waylaid wealth to Norway's coast they bring."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, xxv.

† 2. A hat made of the fur of a beaver; a silk hat. (*Slang.*)

"Making diligent use of his triangular *castor* to produce a circulation in the close air."—*Cooper: Last of the Mohicans*, ch. ii.

3. A heavy milled cloth for overcoats.

II. *Zool.:* A genus of Sciuromorphic rodents, typical of the family Castoridæ, with one living species, *Castor fiber*, the beaver (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Made of the skin or fur of the beaver, or of beaver cloth.

căs'-tŏr (2), *s.* [See def.]

Pharm.: An abbreviation of Castoreum (q.v.).

castor-bean, *s.*

Bot.: The bean or seed of the Castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*, from which the oil is expressed.

castor-oil, *s.*

Pharm.: Ricini Oleum, a thick, viscid, pale oil, of a peculiar odour, and slightly acrid taste, deriving its popular name from some supposed resemblance to castoreum (q.v.). It is expressed from the seeds of *Ricinus communis*, the Castor-oil plant (q.v.). Castor-oil is soluble in alcohol. It is a mild, quick, safe purgative, causing only evacuation of the bowels, and is used in cases of gastritis, enteritis, and dysentery. Castor-oil expressed from the seeds without the aid of heat is called "cold-drawn castor-oil."

Castor-oil Plant:

Bot.: Ricinus communis, a plant belonging to the order Euphorbiaceæ, growing in the East Indies, frequently cultivated as an ornamental

CASTOR-OIL PLANT.

plant, under the name of Palma Christi, attaining a height of from eight to ten feet. There are many varieties, used in sub-tropical gardening for their handsome foliage.

cas'-tŏr (3), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *κάστωρ* (*kastōr*).]

1. *Classic Mythol.:* One of the twin sons of Jupiter and Leda, the other being Pollux. After their death they were placed amongst the stars, forming the constellation now known as Gemini or the Twins.

2. *Astron.:* One of the two bright stars constituting the constellation Gemini (the Twins). It is α Geminorum. It is a binary star, one of the two into which a telescope resolves it revolving around the other in about 1,000 years.

3. *Min.:* Castorite (q.v.). [POLLUCITE.]

castor and pollux, *s.*

1. *Meteorol.:* A fiery meteor, which appears sometimes sticking to a part of the ship, in form of one, two, or even three or four balls. When one is seen alone, it is called Helena, which portends the severest part of the storm to be yet behind; two are denominated Castor and Pollux, and sometimes Tyndarides, which portend a cessation of the storm. [CORPOSANT.]

2. *Astron.:* The name of a constellation, also called Gemini or the Twins.

căs-tŏr'-ĕ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *καστόριον*.]

Pharm.: The pharmacopœial name for the peculiar mucilaginous substance found in the two inguinal sacs of the beaver. It is very odorous, soft, and almost fluid when first taken from the animal, but becomes dry and of the consistence of resin. It has an acrid, bitter, and nauseous taste, and was formerly much used as a stimulant and an antispasmodic in hysteria and epilepsy, but now chiefly by perfumers.

căs-tor'-ĭc, *a.* [CASTOREUM.]

Chem.: Pertaining to or derived from castoreum (q.v.).

căs-tŏr'-ĭ-dæ, *s.pl.* [Lat. *castor* = a beaver; fem. pl. suffix *-idæ*.]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Rodents, of which the Castor, or Beaver is the typical genus. They are of stout make, possess distinct clavicles, and have five toes, those of the hind feet being connected by a web or membrane. Genera, *Castor* and *Mycetomamus* (q.v.)

2. *Palæont.:* No Castoridæ have as yet been found earlier than the Miocene. Among the genera two contain animals of large size, Trogonotherium and Castoroides; the former is Pliocene and Post-Pliocene, the latter Post-Pliocene only.

căs-tŏr-ĭn, cas'-tŏr-ĭne, *s.* [Eng. *castor*; suffix *-in*, *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A crystallizable substance obtained from castor by the action of alcohol.

căs'-tŏr-īte, *s.* [Eng. *castor* (3), and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of *Petalite* (q.v.), occurring in Elba in attached crystals; sp. gr., 2·38—2·405. Comp.: Silica, 78·01; alumina, 18·86; lithia, 2·76. (*Dana.*)

căs'-tŏrş, *s.* [CASTER, II. 2 (4).]

* **căs'-tŏr-ў,** *s.* [CASTOREUM.] An oil drawn from the castoreum, and used in the preparation of colours.

"Polisht yvory
Which cunning Craftesman hand hath overlayd
With fayre vermillion or pure *Castory*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 41.

***căs-trą-mē-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *castra* = a camp; *metatio* = a measuring; *metor* = to measure.] The art or science of arranging a camp.

"Between Chadlington and Saresden is also an unmentioned camp, either Saxon or Danish, for both are concerned in this question; and their *castrametation*, even under the most practicable and commodious circumstances of ground, is sometimes ambiguous."—*Warton: History of Kiddington*, p. 50.

"Plunged, nothing loath, into a sea of discussion, concerning wars . . . and the rules of *castrametation*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. i.

căs'-trāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *castratus*, pa. par. of *castro* = to geld.]

I. *Lit.:* To geld, emasculate.

"Origen—having read that scripture, 'There be some that *castrate* themselves for the kingdom of God,' which was but a parabolical speech, he did really, and therefore foolishly, *castrate* himself."—*Bishop Morton: Discharge of five Imputations from the Romish Party*, p. 138.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To mortify, to deaden, to deprive of power or vigour.

"Ye *castrate* the desires of the flesh, and shall obteine a more ample rewarde of grace in heaven."—*Martin: Treatise on the Marriage of Priestes*, Y. i. b. 1554.

2. To expunge obscene passages from a book; to expurgate.

căs-trā-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Castrate, *v.*]

căs-trā-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Castrate, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of gelding or emasculating; castration.

2. *Fig.:* The act of freeing from obscenity; expurgation.

castrating-clamp, *s.* A clamp used in confining the cords and vessels in the operating of orchotomy by excision of the parts, as in the case of the horse.

căs-trā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *castratio* = a gelding, *castro* = to geld.]

1. *Lit.:* The act of castrating.

"The largest needle should be used, in taking up the spermatick vessels in *castration*."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

". . . the proportion of males would be somewhat greater at birth than at the age of *castration*."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), Part ii., ch. viii., vol. i., p. 304.

2. *Fig.:* The act of freeing from obscenity; expurgation.

căs-trā-tŏr, *s.* [Low Lat. *castrator* = one who gelds; Lat. *castro* = to geld.]

1. *Lit.* One who gelds.

2. *Fig.:* One who cuts out obscene passages from a book; an expurgator.

***căs'-trĕl,** *** casteril,** *s.* [Kestrel.]

***căs-trĕn'-sĭ-ăl,** *a.* [Lat. *castrensis* = belonging to a camp; *castra* = a camp.] Of or pertaining to a camp.

"Sixty miles, is the measure of three dayes journey, according unto military marches, or *castrensial* mansions."—*Brown: Cyrus' Garden.*

***căs-trĕn'-sĭ-ăn,** *a.* [Lat. *castrensianus* = belonging to a camp; *castra* = a camp.] The same as Castrensial. (*Johnson.*)

căs'-ų-ăl, *a. & s.* [Fr. *casuel*; Ital. *casuale*; Lat. *casualis* = pertaining to chance; *casus* = chance.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Happening by chance, accidental.

"Of the broad vale, casting a *casual* glance,
We saw a throng of people:—wherefore met?"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

"But each of them, he adds, treated the subjects briefly, and without diligence or accuracy, deriving his information only from *casual* reports."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. iii., § 12, vol. i., p. 94.

2. Dependent on chance; uncertain.

"The revenue of Ireland, both certain and *casual*, did not rise unto ten thousand pounds."—*Dav.: On Ireland.*

3. Trivial, commonplace.

"The commissioners entertained themselves by the fire-side in general and *casual* discourses."—*Clarendon.*

(1) Crabb thus discriminates between *accidental*, *incidental*, *casual*, and *contingent*. "*Accidental* is opposed to what is designed or planned; *incidental* to what is premeditated; *casual* to what is constant and regular; *contingent* to what is definite or fixed. A meeting may be *accidental*, an expression *incidental*, a look, expression, &c., *casual*, an expense or circumstance *contingent*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) He thus distinguishes between *occasional* and *casual*. These are both opposed to what is fixed or stated; but *occasional* carries with it more the idea of unfrequency and *casual* that of unfixedness, or the absence of all design. A minister is termed an *occasional* preacher who preaches only on certain *occasions*; his preaching at a particular place on a certain day may be *casual*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

B. *As substantive:*

1. A tramp, a vagrant; one who receives relief and shelter for one night in the workhouse of a parish to which he does not belong.

2. A labourer or artizan employed irregularly. (*Mayhew.*)

casual-ejector, *s.*

Legal: A nominal defendant in the action of ejectment, who continues such until appearance by or for the tenant in possession.

casual-ward, *s.* A ward or portion of a workhouse or hospital reserved for the accommodation of casual paupers or patients.

*** căs'-ų-ăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Casualty.]

căs'-ų-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *casual*; *-ly.*] In a casual manner; by chance, fortuitously.

"Go, bid my woman
Search for a jewel, that too *casually*
Hath left mine arm."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 3.

*** căs'-ų-ąl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *casual*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being casual; chance.

caș'-ų-ąl-tў, *** cas-ų-ăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *casualité*; Lat. *casualis* = pertaining to chance; *casus* = a chance.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A chance, an accident, a fortune.

"With more patience men endure the losses that befal them by mere *casualty*, than the damages which they sustain by injustice."—*Raleigh: Essays.*

". . . the documents preserved in the Roman archives, even those engraved on brass and other durable materials, were exposed to the *casualties* which attend such relics of the past."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. v., § 9, vol. i., p. 148.

2. Chance or accident attended with injury or death. (Especially applied to the losses of an army in the field.)

"It is observed in particular nations, that, within the space of two or three hundred years, notwithstanding all *casualties*, the number of men doubles."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law* (*Casualty of wards*)*:* The incidental liabilities of land-tenure, especially the mails and duties due to the superiors in ward holdings.

"The feudal *casualties* were exacted with the most rigorous severity."—*Gilbert Stuart: Discourse on hearing Lectures*, p. 14.

2. *Mining:* A term applied among tinners to any strange matter separated from the ore by washing.

căș-ų-ăr'-ĭ-nă, *s.* [So named by Rumphius, probably from a fancied resemblance in the foliage to the feathers of the Cassowary. (*Graham: Flora of Bombay.*).]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Casuarinaceæ (q.v.)

căș-ų-ar-ī-nā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *casuarina*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of abnormal exogens, alliance Amentales. Only one genus is known, Casuarina. They have a one-celled ovary, one or two ascending ovules, and a superior radicle. There are no leaves, but in place of them short, toothed, ribbed sheaths. They are trees like Giant Equiseta (Horse-tails). They have closer affinities, however, with Myricaceæ or with Coniferæ. They occur in Australia, New Caledonia, and the Indian Archipelago. They are generally called Beefwoods, their timber being of the colour of raw beef. In Australia they are often termed oaks. In Graham's *Flora of Bombay* one species is called the Cassarina or Tinian Pine. The heavy war-clubs of the native Australians are of Casuarina. The bark of *Casuarina equisetifolia* is slightly astringent; that of *C. muricata* is used as infusion in India as a tonic. The young cones of *C. quadrivalvis*, when chewed, yield a pleasant acid, and are useful to those who cannot obtain water. Cattle also are exceedingly fond of them. About thirty-two species are known.

căș-ų-ăr'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Cassowary.]

Zool.: A genus of birds, family Struthionidæ (Ostriches). *Casuarina galeatus* is the Cassowary (q.v.).

căș'-ų-ĭst, *s.* [Fr. *casuiste*; Lat. *casus* = a chance.] One who studies and settles cases of conscience.

"Do not flatter yourselves that the ingenuity of lawgivers will ever devise an oath which the ingenuity of *casuists* will not evade."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

"One only doubt remains: Full oft I've heard,
By *casuists* grave, and deep divines, averr'd."
Pope: January and May, 268-9.

*** căs'-ų-ĭst,** *v.i.* [Casuist, *s.*] To argue about or decide cases of conscience; to act as a casuist.

"We never leave subtilizing and *casuisting*, . . ."—*Milton: Doct. and Dis. of Divorce*, ii. 20.

*** căș-ų-ĭst'-ĭc, căș-ų-ĭst'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *casuist*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or relating to casuistry, or the study of cases of conscience.

". . . surely the practical, *casuistical*, that is, the principal, vital part of their religion savours very little of spirituality."—*South.*

† **căș-ų-ĭst'-ĭ-cal-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *casuistical*; *-ly.*] In a casuistical manner.

". . . obtained in that house much of that learning, wherewith he was enabled to write *casuistically*."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*

caș'-ų-ĭst-rў, *s.* [Eng. *casuist*; *-ry.*] The doctrine, tenets, or method of a casuist.

"This concession would not pass for good *casuistry* in these ages."—*Pope: Odyssey.* Notes.

". . . that immoral *casuistry* which was the worst part of Jesuitism."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

cā'-sŭs bĕl'-lī, *phrase.* [Lat. *casus* = a chance; and *belli* (genit. of *bellum*) = war.] The cause which produces, and is held by one side at least, to justify war.

"He did not say what was to be the *casus belli* or the *casus armandi*."—*Times*, Feb. 2, 1878.

căt, *** kăt,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *cat*; Dut. & Dan. *kat*; Sw. *katt*; Icel. *köttr*; L. Ger. *katte*; O. H. Ger. & Ger. *kater*; Ger. *katze*; O. Fr. *cat*; Fr. *chat*; Sp. *gato*; Ital. *gatto*; Gael. & Ir. *cat*; Wel. *cath*; Russ. *kot*; Turk. *kedi*; from Low Lat. *catus.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The same as II. 1.

(2) A handful of reaped grain or straw laid on the ground without being put into a sheaf. (*Scotch.*)

(3) A small bit of rag, rolled up and put between the handle of a pot and the hook which suspends it over the fire, to raise it a little.

2. *Fig.:* Applied to the common people.

"'Twas you incens'd the rabble:
Cats, that can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of those mysteries, which Heaven
Will not have earth to know."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* The common name of certain species of the genus *Felis*, a family of Carnivora, in which the organs of destruction reach their highest development. They have thirty teeth: incisors, six above and six below; canines, two above and two below; molars, four above and four below. The domestic cat (*Felis domesticus*) is divided into numerous varieties—the Tabby, the Tortoise-shell, the Angora, &c. The Wild Cat (*F. catus*). It is much larger and stronger than its domesticated relative. The animal called Wild Cat in the United States is the Lynx.

"Thrice the brinded *cat* hath mew'd."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

¶ *The cat tribe:* The family Felidæ (q.v.).

* 2. *Military:*

(1) A shed used for cover for soldiers employed in filling up a trench, repairing a breach, &c.; so called because the men crouched under it as a cat for her prey.

Castellated Cat: A cat with crenelles or loopholes for the discharge of arrows, &c.

(2) The same as Cat-o'-nine-Tails (q.v.).

3. *Naut.:* (Perhaps a different word; cf. Icel. *kati*, used in this sense.)

(1) A ship formed on the Norwegian model, and usually employed in the coal and timber trade. These vessels are generally built remarkably strong, and may carry 600 tons; or,

in the language of their own mariners, from twenty to thirty keels of coal. A cat is distinguished by a narrow stern, projecting

CAT.

quarters, a deep waist, and no ornamental figure on the prow. (*Smyth.*)

(2) A strong tackle or combination of pulleys, to hook and draw up an anchor to the cathead of a ship.

4. *Sports:*

(1) A double tripod, having six feet.

(2) A game, also called "tip-cat," and also an instrument used in the game. [CAT-STICK.]

¶ *Cat i' the hole:* The designation given to a game especially popular in Fife.

"*Tine Cat, tine Game.* An allusion to a play called *Cat i' the Hole*, and the English Kit-Cat. Spoken when men at law have lost their principal evidence."—*Kelly: Sc. Prov.*, p. 325.

Cat in the pan: For definition see example.

"There is a cunning which we, in England, call the turning of the *cat in the pan*; which is, when that which a man says to another, he lays it as if another had said it to him."—*Bacon.*

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

Compounds of obvious signification: *Cat-eyed, cat-like, cat's-meat.*

cat-and-clay, *s.* The materials of which a mud-wall is constructed in many parts of Scotland. Straw and clay are well wrought together, and being formed into pretty large rolls, are laid between the different wooden posts, by means of which the wall is formed, and carefully pressed down so as to incorporate with each other, or with the twigs that are sometimes plaited from one post to another.

cat-and-dog, *s.*

Games: An old Scotch game, apparently an early form of cricket.

¶ *Cat-and-dog life:* One full of quarrelling, from the usual antipathy between dogs and cats.

cat-band, *s.*

1. A bar of iron for securing a door. This name is given to the strong hook used on the inside of a door or gate, which, being fixed to the wall, keeps it shut.

"He had his entrance peaceably: the ports made open, and the *cat-bands* casten loose."—*Spalding: Troubles*, ii. 159-60.

2. A chain drawn across a street for defence in time of war.

"The town of Aberdeen—began to make preparations for their own defence; and to that effect began to have their *cat-bands* in readiness, their cannon clear, . . ."—*Spalding: Troubles*, i. 109.

cat-beam, *s.*

Naut.: This, also called the *beakhead-beam*, is the broadest beam in the ship, and is generally made of two beams tabled and bolted together. (*Smyth.*)

cat-beds, *s. pl.* A child's game. [CAT'S-CRADLE.]

cat-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: An American bird (*Mimus Carolinensis*), belonging to the Turdidæ, or Thrushes, whose cry resembles the mewing of a cat.

cat-block, *s.*

Naut.: A two or three-fold block, with an iron strop and large hook to it, which is employed to cat or draw the anchor up to the cat-head, which is also fitted with three great sheaves to correspond.

cat-chop, *s.* A plant, *Mesembryanthemum felinum.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cat-cluke, cat-luke, *s.* [CATCLUKE.]

cat-fall, *s.*

Naut.: The rope rove for the cat-purchase, by which the anchor is raised to the cat-head, or catted.

cat-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: The Sea-wolf (*Anarrhicas lupus*), a native of the West Indian seas, so called from its round head and large glaring eyes.

"Lupus marinus Schonfeldii et nostras: our fishers call it the *sea-cat-* or *cat-fish*."—*Sibbald: Fife*, p. 121.

cat-gold, *s.*

1. A kind of mica, having a yellowish appearance, somewhat resembling gold.

2. Iron pyrites.

cat-harpings, *s.pl.*

Naut.: Ropes under the tops at the lower end of the futtock shrouds, serving to brace in the shrouds tighter, and affording room to brace the yards more obliquely when the ship is close hauled. They keep the shrouds taut for the better ease and safety of the mast.

cat-haw, *s.* The fruit of the Hawthorn (*Cratægus Oxyacantha*).

cat-head, cathead, *s.*

1. *Geol.:* A local name for a nodule of ironstone, containing an organism or a fragment of one. [NODULE.]

"The nodules with leaves in them, called *catheads*, seem to consist of a sort of iron stone, not unlike that which is found in the rocks near Whitehaven, in Cumberland, where they call them catscaups."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

2. *Mining:* A broad-bully hammer used by miners; a miner's name for a small capstan.

3. *Naut.:* A piece of timber with two shivers at one end, having a rope and a block, to which is fastened a great iron hook, to trice up the anchor from the hawse to the top of the forecastle. (*Sea Dictionary.*)

CAT-HEAD.

cat-head band, cathead band, *s.*

Min.: The name given by Lanarkshire miners to a coarse ironstone.

"Doggar, or *Cathead band.*"—*Ure: Rutherglen*, p. 290.

cat-head stopper, cat-stopper, *s.*

Naut.: A piece of rope or chain rove through the ring of an anchor, to secure it for sea, or singled before letting it go.

cat-heather, *s.* A finer species of heath, *Erica tetralix* or *E. cinerea*, which is low and slender, growing more in separate upright stalks than the common heath, and flowering only at the top.

cat hip, cat-hip, *s.* Two roses, (1) *Rosa spinosissima*, (2) *R. canina.*

cat-holes, *s. pl.*

1. *Ordinary Language:*

(1) The name given to the loop-holes or narrow openings in the walls of a barn. (*Scotch.*)

"'He has left the key in the *cat hole*;' to signify that a man has run away from his creditors."—*Kelly*, p. 145.

(2) A sort of niche in the wall of a barn, in which keys and other necessaries are deposited in the inside, where it is not perforated. (*Scotch.*)

2. *Naut.:* Two little holes astern above the gun-room ports, to bring in a cable or hawser through them to the capstan, when there is occasion to heave the ship astern. (*Sea Dict.*)

cat-hook, *s.*

Naut.: A strong hook, which is a continuation of the iron strop of the cat-block, used to hook the ring of the anchor when it is to be drawn up or catted. (*Smyth.*)

*** cat-house,** *s.*

Mil.: The same as CAT, *s.*, II., 2 (1).

cat-hud, *s.* The name given to a large stone, which serves as a back to a fire on the hearth, in the house of a cottager. (*Scotch.*)

"The fire, a good space removed from the end wall, was placed against a large whinstone, called the *cat-hud*."—*Rem. of Nithsdale Song*, p. 259.

cat-loup, *s.* A very short distance as to space; as far as a *cat* may *leap.* (*Scotch.*)

"That sang-singing haspin o' a callant—and that—light-headed widow-woman, Keturah, will win the kirn;—they are foremost by a lang *cat loup* at least."—*Blackw. Mag.*, Jan., 1821, p. 402.

cat-o'-nine-tails, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* An instrument of punishment formerly used for flogging on board ships in the navy. It is commonly made of nine pieces of line or cord, about half a yard long, fixed upon a piece of thick rope for a handle, and having three knots on each at small intervals nearest the end.

* 2. *Fig.:* A corrector, castigator.

"You dread reformers of an impious age,
You awful *cat o' nine tails*, to the stage."
Prologue to Vanbrugh's False Friend.

*** cat-pipe,** *s.* The same as *catcall*; an instrument that makes a squeaking noise.

"Some songsters can no more sing in any chamber but their own, than some clerks can read in any book but their own; put them out of their road once, and they are mere *catpipes* and dunces."—*L Estrange.*

cat-posy, *s.*

Bot.: The Daisy, *Bellis perennis.*

cat-rake, *s.*

Mech.: A name for a ratchet-drill.

cat-rig, *s.*

Naut.: A rig which in smooth water surpasses every other, but, being utterly unsuited for sea or heavy weather, is only applicable to pleasure-boats who can choose their weather. It allows one sail only, an enormous fore-and-aft main-sail, spread by a gaff at the head and a boom at the foot, hoisted on a stout mast, which is stepped close to the stem. (*Smyth.*)

cat-rope, *s.*

Naut.: A line for hauling the cat-hook about; also *cat-back-rope*, which hauls the block to the ring of the anchor in order to hook it. (*Smyth.*)

cat-rushes, *s. pl.*

Bot.: A book-name for various species of Equisetum. (*Britten & Holland.*)

cat-salt, *s.* A beautiful granulated kind of common salt, formed out of bittern or leach-brine in the salt-works.

cat-scaup, *s.* A kind of fossil. The same as CAT-HEAD (q.v.).

cat-ship, *s.* [CAT, II., 3 (1).]

*** cat-silver,** *s.*

Min.: An obsolete name for mica. The resemblance to silver is in the pseudo-metallic lustre, while the epithet "cat" implies that it is not the real metal.

"*Catsilver* is composed of plates that are generally plain and parallel, and that are flexible and elastick, and is of three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

cat-sloes, *s.* The fruit of *Prunus spinosa.*

cat-squirrel, *s.* *Sciurus cinereus.*

cats-and-dogs, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The blossoms of Salix.

cats-and-keys, *s. pl.* The fruit of *Fraxinus excelsior*; ash-keys (q.v.). [CAT'S-KEYS.]

cat-stane, *s.* In Roxburgh one of the upright stones which support a grate, there being one on each side. Since the introduction of Carron grates these stones are found in kitchens only.

Catstane-head: The flat top of the *Catstane.*

cat-steps, *s. pl.* The projections of the stones in the slanting part of a gable.

cat-stick, *s.* A stick or bat used in the game of "Cat." [CAT, II. 4 (2).]

cat-stopper, *s*

Naut.: [CAT-HEAD STOPPER.]

cat-tackle, *s.*

Naut.: A tackle to raise the anchor to the cat-head.

cat-tail, * cattyle, * catalle, *s.* [CAT'S-TAIL.]

"A *cattyle* (*catalle* A.): *lanugo. herba est.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

"——Some
Sovereign plaees held among the watry train,
Of *cat-tails* made them crowns, . . ."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 20.

cat-thyme, *s.*

Bot.: *Teucrium Marum.*

cat-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Euonymus europæus.

cat-whin, *s.*

Bot.: A name applied to several plants—(1) *Rosa canina*, the Dog-rose; (2) *Rosa spinosissima*; (3) *Ulex nanus*; (4) *Genista anglica*; (5) the herb Setwall or Valerian (?). (*Britten & Holland.*)

cat-whistles, *s. pl.*

Bot.: A book-name for *Equisetum palustre.*

cat-wittit, *a.* Harebrained, unsettled; having the wits of a cat. (*Scotch.*) Cf. *harebrained.*

cat-wood, *s.*

Bot.: A book-name for *Euonymus europæus.*

cat's-carriage, *s.* The same game as "King's-cushion" or *cat's-cradle* (q.v.).

cat's-claws, *s. pl.*

Bot.: (1) *Anthyllis vulneraria*, (2) *Lotus corniculatus.*

cat's-cradle, *s.* A plaything for children made of packthread on one's fingers, and transferred from them to those of another.

"The whale claims a place among mammalia, though we might fancy that, as in the child's game of *cats-cradle*, some strange introusception had been permitted, to make it so like, yet so contrary, to the animals with which it is itself classed."—*Newman: Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. i.

cat's-ear, *s.*

Botany:

(1) A common book-name for *Hypochæris radicata.* (*Prior.*)

(2) *Antennaria dioica.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cat's-eye, *s.*

1. *Bot.:* A name applied to several plants—(1) *Veronica Chamædrys*, (2) *Veronica Buxbaumii*, (3) *Myosotis sylvatica*, (4) *Epilobium angustifolium.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

2. *Naut.:* [Cat-hole.]

3. *Min.:* [Ger. *katzenauge*; Fr. *œil de chat.*] A phenocrystalline or vitreous variety of quartz. It exhibits opalescence, but without prismatic colours, especially when cut *en cabochon*, an effect due to fibres of asbestus. The finest specimens are brought from Ceylon. Compos.: Silex, 95·0; alumina, 1·75; lime, 1·25; oxide of iron, 0·25.

"*Cat's eye* is of a glistering grey, interchanged with a straw colour."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

cat's-faces, *s.*

Bot.: A name given to the Heartsease.

cat's-foot, *s.*

Botany:

(1) Ground Ivy. (*Gerarde.*)

"It is commonly called *Hedera terrestris*, in English Ground-ivy, Ale-hoofe, Gill-go-by-ground, Tune-hoofe, and *Catsfoot.*"—*Gerarde: Herball*, p. 856 (ed. 1633).

(2) *Nepeta glechoma*, from the shape of its leaves. (*Gerarde.*)

(3) *Antennaria dioica*, from its soft flower-heads. (*Prior.*)

cat's-hair, *s.*

(1) The down that covers unfledged birds; baldrick hair.

(2) The down on the face of boys before the beard grows. (*Scotch.*)

cat's-head, *s.*

1. (*Sing.*) *Hortic.*: A kind of apple.

"*Cat's-head*, by some called the go-no-further, is a very large apple, and a good bearer."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. (*Pl.*) *Bot.:* The catkins of *Salix caprea.*

cat's-keys, *s.*

Bot.: The fruit of *Fraxinus excelsior.*

cat's-lug, *s.*

Bot.: Bear's-ear, *Auricula ursi.* (*Scotch.*)

cat's-milk, *s.*

Bot.: A book-name for *Euphorbia helioscopia.*

cat's-paw, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The paw of a cat.

2. *Fig.:* Dupe used as a tool (in allusion to the fable of the monkey who used the cat's paw to pick some roasting chestnuts out of the fire).

"They took the enterprise upon themselves, and made themselves the peoples *catspaw*. But now the chestnut wanted from the embers, and the monkey is growing ill-for the benefit of the cat's subserviency."—*Times*, July 2, 1864.

II. *Nautical:*

(1) A light air perceived at a distance in a calm by the impressions made on the surface of the sea, which it sweeps very gently, and then passes away, being equally partial and transitory.

(2) A name given to a particular twisting hitch made in the bight of a rope, so as to induce two bights, in order to hook a tackle on them both. (*Smyth.*)

* (3) Good-looking seamen employed to entice volunteers.

cat's-pellet, *s.* A game, perhaps the same as tip-cat.

"Who beats the boys from *cat's-pellet* and stool-ball?"—*Brit. Bellman*, 1648 *Harl. Misc.*, vii. 625).

cat's-purr, *s.*

Physiol.: A sound like the purring of a cat heard by means of the stethoscope.

cat's-skin, *s.*

Naut.: A light partial current of air, as with the cat's-paw.

* **cat's-smere,** *s.*

Bot.: An old name for a plant, *Axungia.* (*Wright.*)

cat's-spear, *s.*

Bot.: Typha latifolia. (*Gerarde.*)

cat's-tail, * **catstaile,** *s.*

Botany:

1. The book-name of several plants—(1) *Equisetum*, Horse-tail, various species, especially *E. arvense*, (2) *Typha latifolia*, (3) *Typha minor*, or smaller Bulrush, (4) *Aconitum napellus*, (5) *Phleum pratense*, from the shape of the spike [Cat's-tail grass], (6) *Echium vulgare*, (7) *Amaranthus caudatus.*

2. The catkins of the hazel or willow.

3. The catkins of *Juglans regia.*

4. A long round substance that grows in winter upon nut-trees, pines, &c.

Cat's-tail grass, cats-taile grasse:

Bot.: A general book-name for *Phleum pratense* and other species. (*Britten & Holland.*)

"Great *cats-taile grasse* hath very small roots. The small *cats-taile grass* is like vnto the other, differing chiefly in that it is lesser than it."—*Gerarde: Herball*, p. 11 (ed. 1633).

cät, *v.t.* [Cat, *s.*]

Naut.: To bring up to the cat-head.

¶ When the cat is hooked, and cable enough veered and stoppered, the anchor hangs below the cat-head, swings beneath it; it is then hauled close up to the cat-head by the purchase called the cat-fall. The cat-stopper is then passed, and the cat-block unhooked. (*Smyth.*)

* **cät-a-bäp'-tist,** *s.* [Gr. *καταβαπτίστης* (*katabaptistēs*), from *κατά* (*kata*) = down, against, and *βαπτιστης* (*baptistēs*) = a baptizer; *βαπτίζω* (*baptizō*) = to baptize.] One who abuses or is against baptism.

"Of these anabaptists or *catabaptists*, who differ no more than Barrus and Marrius, Alstedius maketh fourteen sorts."—*Fentley: Dippers Dipt*, p. 2.

* **cät-a-bā'-sĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Gr. *καταβάσιον* (*katabasion*), from *κατά* (*kata*) = down, and *βασις* (*basis*) = a going; *βαίνω* (*bainō*) = to go.]

Eccles. Arch.: A chamber or crypt under a church, where relics were kept.

cät-a-brō'-şa, *s.* [From Gr. *κατάβρωσις* (*katabrōsis*) = an eating up, a devouring. So named from the erose appearance of the glumes.]

Bot.: Whorl-grass. A genus of Graminaceæ (Grasses). Tribe, Festuceæ. *Catabrosa aquatica*, the Water Whorl-grass, is a British species, growing on the banks of rivers or floating in pools of water.

cät-a-caus'-tĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *catacaustique*, from Gr. *κατακαυστικος* (*katakaustikos*), from *κατά* (*kata*) = down, and *καυστικος* (*kaustikos*) = burning; *καιω* (*kaiō*) = to burn.]

A. *As adjective:*

Geom. & Optics: Relating to or of the nature of the curve described in B.

B. *As substantive:*

Geom. & Optics:

1. *Sing.:* A curve formed by joining the points of concourse of several reflected rays proceeding from one radiating point.

2. *Pl.:* The caustic curves formed by the reflection of the rays of light.

cät-a-chrē'-sis, *s.* [Low Lat. *catachresis*; Gr. *καταχρησις* (*katachrēsis*) = a misuse, from *καταχρήσθαι* (*katachrēsthai*) = to misuse; *κατά* (*kata*) = back, against, and *χρήσθαι* (*chrēsthai*) = to use.]

Rhet.: The abuse of a trope, when the words are too far wrested from their native signification; or when one word is abusively put for another, for want of the proper word, as, *a voice* beautiful *to the ear.* (*Smith: Rhetorick.*)

cät-a-chrĕs'-tĭc, * **cät-a-chrĕs'-tĭ-cal,** *a.* [Gr. *καταχρήστικος* (*katachrēstikos*) = of or pertaining to catachresis.] In the manner of a catachresis, involving a catachresis; improper, far-fetched.

"A *catachrestical* and far derived similitude it holds with men, that is, in a bifurcation."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

† **cät-a-chrĕs'-tĭc-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *catachrestical*; *-ly.*] In a catachrestic manner; in a forced or exaggerated manner.

"Where, in divers places of Holy Writ, the denunciation against groves is so express, it is frequently to be taken but *catachrestically.*"—*Evelyn*, iv., § 4.

cät'-a-clўşm, *s.* [Fr. *cataclysme*, from Gr. *κατακλύσμος* (*kataclusmos*) = a deluge, from *κατά* (*kata*) = down, and *κλύζω* (*kluzō*) = to wash over.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A deluge, an inundation.

"The opinion that held these *cataclysms* and empyroses universal, was such as held that it put a total consummation unto things in this lower world."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*

2. *Geol.:* A sudden or violent rush of water, considered as the efficient cause by which certain phenomena have been produced, rather than by the gradual action of moderate currents, or by that of ice.

cät-a-clўş'-mal, *a.* [Eng. *cataclysm*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a cataclysm; caused by or arising from a cataclysm.

cät'-a-cōmb (*b* silent), *s.* [Fr. *catacombe*; Ital. *catacomba*; Sp. & Port. *catacumba*, from Low Lat. *catacumba* = a catacomb, from Gr. *κατά* (*kata*) = down, and *κύμβη* (*kumbē*) = a hole, a hollow.] Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead, supposed to be the caves and cells where the primitive Christians hid and assembled themselves, and where they interred the martyrs; which are accordingly visited with devotion. The most celebrated are those near Rome, but there are many others in various parts of the world. The catacombs of Paris are simply charnel-houses. The word is also occasionally used in the general sense of an excavated burying-place.

"On the side of Naples are the *catacombs*, which must have been full of stench, if the dead bodies that lay in them were left to rot in open nitches."—*Addison.*

cät-a-cōus'-tĭcs, *s.* [In Fr. *catacoustique*, from Gr. *κατά* (*kata*) = against, and *ἀκουστικος* (*akoustikos*) = pertaining to hearing; *ἀκούω* (*akouō*) = to hear.]

1. *Physics:* That science which treated of reflected sounds or echoes.

2. *Fortific.:* Small galleries which communicate with a gallery parallel to the covert-way. (*Crabb.*)

cät-a-dī-ŏp'-trĭc, cät-a-dī-ŏp'-trĭ-cal, *a.* [Fr. *catadioptrique*, from Gr. *κατά* (*kata*) = against, and *διοπτρικος* (*dioptrikos*) = pertaining to the *διοπτρα* (*dioptra*) = a levelling staff, from *δια* (*dia*) = through, and *ὁπτεος* (*optos*), verb. adj. from *ορἀω* (*horaō*) = to look, to see.] [Dioptrics.]

Optics: Pertaining to or involving both the reflection and refraction of light, as a catadioptric telescope.

catadioptric-light, *s.* A mode of illumination for lighthouses in which reflection and refraction are unitedly employed. It was suggested by Allan Stevenson in 1834. From their subjecting the whole of the available light to the corrective action of the instrument, they have been called holophotal lights. (*Knight.*)

cät-a-dī-ŏp'-trĭcs, *s.* [Catadioptric.] The science which treats of or is connected with the use of catadioptric instruments.

* **cät'-a-drōme,** *s.* [Gr. *κατάδρομος* (*katadromos*), from *κατά* (*kata*) = down, *δρόμος* (*dromos*) = a course; *δραμεῖν* (*dramein*), 2 aor. inf. of *τρέχω* (*trechō*) = to run.]

1. A race-course.

2. A machine for hoisting heavy weights.

ca-tăd'-rō-moŭs, *a.* [CATADROME.] A term applied to certain fish, which descend from fresh water to the sea to spawn. The opposite of anadromous (q.v.).

* **cat'-a-dūpe,** *s.* [Gr. *κατάδουποι* (*katadoupoi*) = falling with a heavy noise—a term applied to the cataracts of the Nile; *κατά* (*kata*) = down, and *δοῦπος* (*doupos*) = a dead, heavy sound.]

1. A cataract or water-fall, especially one of those of the Nile.

2. A person living near the Nile cataracts.

"The Egyptian *catadupes* never heard the roaring of the fall of Nilus, because the noise was so familiar unto them."—*Brewer: Lingua* (1657), iii.

cat'-a-fălque (fălque as **fălk), * cat-a-făl'-cō,** *s.* [Ital. *catafalco* = a scaffold, funeral canopy; Sp. *catafalco*; O. Fr. *escadafaud*; Fr. *catafalque* and *échafaud*; from O. Sp. *catar* = to see, to view, and Ital. *falco*, for *palco* =a scaffold, a stage.]

CATAFALQUE.

1. A temporary bier or structure of carpentry-work, decorated with paintings, &c., and used in funeral solemnities.

2. A kind of open hearse or funeral car.

* **cat-ag-măt'-ĭc,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *catagmatique*, from Gr. *κάταγμα* (*katagma*) = a fracture, from *κατάγνυμι* (*katagnumi*) = to break; *κατά* (*kata*) = down, *ἄγνυμι* (*agnumi*) = to break.]

A. *As adjective:*

Surg.: Having the property or quality of uniting or consolidating broken parts or fractures.

"I put on a *catagmatick* emplaster, and, by the use of a laced glove, scattered the pituitous swelling, and strengthened it."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

B. *As subst.:* A medicine having such property or quality.

* **cat'-a-grăph,** *s.* [Gr. *καταγράφη* (*katagraphē*) = a drawing, a delineation; from *κατά* (*kata*)= down, and *γράφη* (*graphē*) = a drawing; *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write, describe.] The first draught or outline of a picture; also, a profile.

cat'-a-lan, *a. & s.* [*Catalonia*, a district of Spain.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Catalonia.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A native of Catalonia.

2. *Blasting:* A blast-furnace for reducing iron ores, extensively used in the north of Spain, particularly in the province of Catalonia. It consists of a four-sided cavity or hearth, which is always placed within a building and separated from the main wall thereof by a thinner interior wall, which in part constitutes one side of the furnace. The blast-pipe comes through the wall, and enters the fire through a tuyere which slants downward. The bottom is formed of a refractory stone, which is renewable. The furnace has no chimneys. The blast is produced by means of a fall of water, usually from 22 to 27 feet high, through a rectangular tube, into a rectangular cistern below, to whose upper part the blast-pipe is connected, the water escaping through a pipe below. This apparatus is exterior to the building, and is said to afford a continuous blast of great regularity; the air, when it passes into the furnace, is, however, saturated with moisture. (*Knight.*)

cat'-a-lĕc'-tĭc, * cat'-a-lĕc'-tĭck, *a. & s.* [Lat. *catalecticus*, from Gr. *καταληκτικος* (*katalēktikos*) = stopping short, from *κατά* (*kata*) = down, and *λήκτικος* (*lēktikos*) = stopping, from *λήγω* (*lēgō*) = to stop.]

A. *As adjective:*

Pros.: Stopping short; used of a rhythm which is incomplete by reason of its being short by a syllable (or more) of the full measure.

"A stanza of six verses, of which the first, second, fourth, and fifth, were all in the octosyllable metre, and the third and last *catalectick*; that is, wanting a syllable, or even two."—*Tyrwhitt: On Chaucer's Versification.*

B. *As subst.:* A verse which is incomplete, wanting a syllable at the end.

* **cat'-a-lĕc'-tĭcs,** *s.* [Gr. *καταλάσσω* (*katallassō*) = to exchange; from *κατά* (*kata*) = down, back, and *ἀλλάσσω* (*allassō*) = to change.] The science of exchanges, now called political economy.

cat'-a-lĕp'-sĭs, cat'-a-lĕp'-sy, *s.* [Gr. *κατάληψις* (*katalēpsis*) = a sudden seizure; from *κατά* (*kata*) = down, and *λῆψις* (*lēpsis*) = a seizing; from *λαμβάνω* (*lambanō*) = to take, to seize.]

Med.: A form of mental disorder, akin to hysteria, which is characterised by the person affected falling down suddenly in a state of real or apparent unconsciousness, and, save for some occasional muscular twitchings of the face and body, remaining rigid and statue-like for a period of time which varies from one minute to some hours or even days, and then all at once recovering consciousness as if aroused from sleep—as a rule with no bad consequences to follow. Catalepsy almost invariably affects hysterical people only, and it is the prolongation of the unconscious condition to some days in certain extreme cases which has given rise to the fear which some people have of being buried alive under such circumstances. It is needless to say that the evidence of death is unmistakable to the scientist, and cannot be confounded with a state of catalepsy.

"There is a disease called a *catalepsis*, wherein the patient is suddenly seized without sense or motion, and remains in the same posture in which the disease seized him."—*Arbuthnot.*

cat-a-lĕp'-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. *καταληπτικός* (*katalēptikos*) = liable to catalepsy; *λῆπτικός* (*lēptikos*) = liable to be seized; *λαμβάνω* (*lambanō*) = to seize.] Pertaining to or of the nature of catalepsy; subject to catalepsy.

* **cat-ăl'-ō-gīze** (or **g** hard), *v.t.* [Gr. *καταλογίζομαι* (*katalogizomai*) = to reckon up, to compute.] To enumerate in a catalogue, to catalogue (q.v.). (*Coles.*)

cat'-a-lōgue (*ue* silent), * **cat-a-log,** * **cat-log,** *s.* [Fr. *catalogue*; Lat. *catalogus*, from Gr. *κατάλογος* (*katalogos*) = a reckoning, a catalogue; *κατά* (*kata*) = down; *λόγος* (*logos*) = a telling, an enumerating; *λέγω* (*legō*) = to tell.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A list or systematic enumeration of articles generally in alphabetical order.

¶ In America, Scotland, and formerly in England, applied to persons, as a catalogue of the students of a college, but in England used only of things.

"The *catalogue* might be increased with several other authors of merit, . . ."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. viii.

II. *Astron.:* A list of stars, with materials appended for indicating their latitudes and longitudes, or their declinations and right ascensions.

catalogue raisonné, *s.* A catalogue of books, paintings, &c., classed according to their subjects, with explanatory remarks.

† **cat'-a-lōgue** (*ue* silent), *v.t.* [CATALOGUE, *s.*] To enumerate in a catalogue, to make a list or catalogue of.

"He so cancelled, or *catalogued*, and scattered our books, as from that time to this we could never recover them."—*Harrington: Brief View of the Church*, p. 80.

cat'-a-lōg-uĕr, *s.* The compiler of a catalogue. (*Notes & Queries*, Aug. 28, 1886, p. 167.)

cat'-a-lōg-uĭng (*u* silent), *pr. par., a., & s.* [CATALOGUE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb)

C. *As subst.:* The act of enumerating or setting down in a list or catalogue.

"This is the task much heavier than the mere *cataloguing* of scientific achievements."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd. ed.), xiii. 380.

cat'-a-lōg-uĭst, *s.* A cataloguer. (*Notes & Queries*, Aug. 28, 1886, p. 166.)

cat'-a-lōg-uīze (**u** silent), *v.t.* [CATALOGIZE.]

cat-ăl'-pa, *s.* [From the native Indian name in Carolina, where it was discovered by Catesby in 1726.]

Bot.: A genus of Bignoniaceæ, comprising four or five species of trees, natives of the West Indies, North America, Japan, and China. They have been introduced into Europe, and are cultivated in France, Germany, and the south of England. The wood is remarkably light, of a greyish-white colour, and fine in texture. It is capable of receiving a brilliant polish, and when properly seasoned is very durable. The bark is reputed tonic, stimulant, and antiseptic, and the honey from its flowers poisonous. (*Treas. of Bot., &c.*) A decoction of the pods of *Catalpa syringifolia* is used in Italy as a remedy for catarrhal dyspnœa and coughs.

* **cat'-als,** *s. pl.* [CATTLE, CHATTEL.]

Law: Goods and chattels. (*Wharton.*)

ca-tăl'-ў-sĭs (pl. **ca-tăl'-ў-sēs**), *s.* [Gr. *κατάλυσις* (*katalusis*) = a dissolving; *καταλύω* (*katalυō*) = to dissolve; *κατά* (*kata*) = down, *λύω* (*luō*) = to loosen.]

1. *Physics:* The effect produced by the presence of a substance, which itself undergoes no permanent change, in facilitating a chemical reaction.

2. *Ord. Lang.* (*Fig.*): A dissolution or ending, decay.

"While they were in thoughts of heart concerning it, the sad *catalysis* did come, and swept away eleven hundred thousand of the nation."—*Bp. Taylor.*

cat'-a-lўs'-ō-tўpe, *s.* [From Gr. *κατάλυσις* (*katalusis*) = a dissolving, and *τύπος* (*tupos*) = a blow; the impress of a blow; an outline, a type.]

Photog.: A calotype process in which the paper is first prepared with a syrup of iodide of iron, instead of the iodide of potassium. The name was given to the process to indicate the supposed fact that the gradual self-development of the picture is the result of a catalytic action. The true chemical reaction is now understood. (*Knight.*)

cat'-a-lўt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *καταλύτικος* (*katalutikos*) from *καταλυω* (*katalυō*) = to dissolve.]

Chem.: Of or pertaining to the action or power called catalysis; having power to dissolve.

catalytic force, *s.*

Physics: That modification of the force of chemical affinity which determines catalyses.

"An interesting class of decompositions has of late attracted considerable attention, which, as they cannot be accounted for on the ordinary laws of chemical affinity, have been referred by Berzelius to a new power, or rather new form of the force of chemical affinity, which he has distinguished as the *catalytic* force and the effect of its action as *catalysis*."—*Graham: Elem. of Chemistry*, p. 196.

cat'-a-mar-ăn, *s.* [Ceylonese native name *cátha-márán* = floating trees. (*Mahn.*)]

1. A kind of boat, vessel, or, more accurately, raft or float used by the Hindoos of Madras, the island of Ceylon, and the parts adjacent. It is formed of three logs of timber, secured together by means of three spreaders and cross lashings through small holes. The central log is much the largest, with a curved surface at the fore-end, which terminates upwards in a point. The side logs are very similar in form, but smaller, and with their sides straight; these are fitted to the central log. The length of the whole is from twenty to twenty-five feet. The crew consist of two men. In the monsoons, when a catamaran is able to bear a sail, a small outrigger is placed at the end of two poles as a balance, with a bamboo mast and yard, and a mat or cotton sail. Frail as such a structure may appear, it can pierce through the surf on the beach at Madras and reach a vessel in the bay when a boat of ordinary construction would be sure to founder. (*Mr. Edye in Journal Royal Asiatic Soc.*, vol. i., pp. 4, 5.)

CATAMARAN.

"The *catamarans* used in the Brazils, and which are also common in the East Indies, consist of three logs of wood tapered at one end and lashed together. They are furnished with paddles, and are said to pull as fast as boats, the men being squatted in a kneeling position, and managing them with wonderful dexterity in passing the surf which beats on the shores. Those used in the Brazils also carry sail."—*Young: Nautical Dictionary.*

2. An incendiary raft. Used specially of those rafts with which on Oct. 2, 1804, Sir Sydney Smith in vain attempted to destroy the Boulogne flotilla designed by Napoleon for the invasion of England.

3. A scolding woman, a termagant. (This sense may be due to some erroneous association with *cat.*)

"What an infernal . . . *catamaran*."—*Thackeray: Newcomes* (ed. 1886), ii. 379.

căt-ą-mē'-nĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Lat., from Gr. *κατα-μήνια* (*katamēnia*) = menses; *κατά* (*kata*) = down, *μήν* (*mēn*) = a month.]

Med.: The discharge of a sanguineous fluid from the womb, which, in the case of healthy women, occurs every month. The discharge is due to certain peculiar changes which take place in the Graafian vesicles of the ovaries. It begins at the age of puberty, a period which varies under varying conditions of climate and civilisation, and terminates in what is popularly called the "change or time of life," which occurs usually at about the age of forty-nine. The interval between these two periods is called the "child-bearing period." The term catamenia, though used largely by medical men, is not so well known as another, which has exactly the same meaning, *viz.*, menses.

"Two ancient Hindoo sages are of opinion, that if the marriage is not consummated before the first appearance of the *catamenia*, the girl becomes 'degraded in rank.'"—*Dunn: On the Unity of the Human Species.*

căt-ą-mēn'-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *catameni(a)*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to catamenia or the menstrual discharge.

"The only marked exception occurs in the case of the Hindoo females, with whom, on an average, the *catamenial* flux appears about two years earlier than it does among other nations."—*Dunn: On the Unity of the Human Species.*

*** cat'-ą-mint,** *s.* [Catmint.]

† căt'-ą-mīte, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *catamitus* = a corrupt form of *Ganymedes*; Gr. Γανυμήδης (*Ganumēdēs* = Ganymede, a boy who, for his exceeding beauty, was taken up to heaven by Jupiter's bird, the eagle, and made cup-bearer to the chief of the gods.] A boy kept for unnatural purposes.

"Among the Greeks, it was no disgrace for philosophers themselves to have their *catamites*."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*, p. 128.

căt'-ą-mŏûnt-aĭn, * kăt'-ą-mŏûnt-aĭn, căt-ą-mŏûnt, *s.* [Eng. *cat*, and *mountain* or *mount*.]

Zoology:

1. The wild cat (*Felis catus*).

"Would any man of discretion venture such a gristle to the rude claws of such a *kat-a-mountain*?"—*Beaumont and Fletcher: Custom of the Country.*

2. The lynx (q.v.). (*Amer.*)

3. The cougar or puma (q.v.).

¶ Used as separate words.

"As *cattes of the mountayn*, they are spotted with diverse fykle fantasyes."—*Bale: Discourse on the Revelation*, p. 2, sign. d. vi., 1550.

căt-an-ăd'-rō-mŏûs, căt-ăn-drō-mŏûs, *a.* [Gr. *κατά* (*kata*) = down, *ἀνά* (*ana*) = up, and *δρόμος* (*dromos*) = a running.]

Ichthy.: Applied to those fishes which pass once a year from salt water into fresh, and return again from the fresh to the salt.

căt-ą-năñ'-ch-ē, *s.* [Gr. *κατανάγκη* (*katanankē*), a strong incentive used by Thessalian women in their incantations; from *κατά* (*kata*) = down, and *ἀνάγκη* (*anankē*) = necessity.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the chicoraceous tribe of compound flowers, distinguished by its scarious involucre and the awned chaffy scales which crown its fruit. They are principally natives of the south of Europe, and have white or blue flowers. They are perennials.

căt'-ą păşm, *s.* [Gr. *κατάπασμα* (*katapasma*) = a sprinkling, a powdering; from *καταπάσσω* (*katapassō*) = to sprinkle, to powder, from *κατά* (*kata*) = down, and *πάσσω* (*passō*) = to sprinkle.]

Med.: A dry medicine in powders, used for sprinkling on ulcers, for absorbing perspiration, &c. They were divided into *diapasms*, *empasms*, and *sympasms*. (See these words.)

*** căt-ą-pĕl'-tĭc,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *καταπέλτικος* (*katapeltikos*) = pertaining to a catapult; *καταπέλτης* (*katapeltēs*) = a catapult.] [Catapult.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a catapult.

B. *As subst.:* A catapult.

*** căt-ą-pĕt'-ą-lŏŭs,** *a.* [Gr. *κατά* (*kata*) = down, *πεταλον* (*petalon*) = a leaf, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having the petals slightly united by their inner edge near the base, as in the mallow; a form of polypetalous.

CATAPETALOUS.

"If the petals adhere to the bases of the stamens so as to form a sort of spurious monopetalous corolla, as in Malva and Camellia, such a corolla has been occasionally called *catapetalous*, but this term is never used, all such corollas being considered *polypetalous*."—*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*, 3rd ed., p. 167.

căt-ą-phŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *cataphonique*; from Gr. *κατά* (*kata*) = down, back, and *φώνη* (*phōnē*) = a voice.] Of or relating to cataphonics.

căt-ą-phŏn'-ĭcs, *s.* [Eng. *cataphonic.*]

Math.: The doctrine or science of the reflection of sounds, a branch of acoustics.

căt'-ą-phrăct, *s.* [Lat. *cataphractes*, from Gr. *καταφράκτης* (*kataphraktēs*) = a fully-armed soldier, from *καταφράσσω* (*kataphrassō*) = to cover; *κατά* (*kata*) = down, quite, *φράσσω* (*phrassō*) = to enclose, to cover.]

*** I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. A horse-soldier in complete armour.

". . . before him pipes
And timbrels; on each side went armed guards,
Both horse and foot; before him and behind,
Archers, and slingers, *cataphracts* and spears."
Milton: Samson Agonistes.

* 2. Armour, defence. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"In a battle we fight not but in complete armour. Virtue is a *cataphract*; for in vain we arm one limb, while the other is without defence."—*Feltham: Resolves*, ii. 8.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ichthy.:* The armour or plate covering some fishes. (*Dana.*)

* 2. *Mil.:* A piece of ancient armour formed of cloth or leather, strengthened with iron scales or links, covering either a part or a whole of the body, and sometimes the warrior's horse as well.

CATAPHRACT.

căt-ą-phrăc'-tą, *s. pl.* [Cataphract.]

Ichthy.: A name sometimes given to the Triglidæ or Gurnard family of fishes. [Triglidæ.]

căt-ą-phrăc'-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *cataphract*; *-ed.*]

Zool.: Covered with a cataphract, or armour of plates, scales, &c., or with hard, bony, or horny skin.

căt-ą-phrўg'-ĭ-ąnş, *s. pl.* [In Lat. *cataphryges*, because their leaders came originally from Phrygia.]

Ch. Hist.: A "heretical" sect which arose in the second century A.D. They are said to have followed the opinions of Montanus. It is said that they forbade marriage, baptised their dead, and mingled the blood of young children with the bread and wine in the Eucharist.

căt-ą-phўl'-lar-ў, *a.* [Eng., &c., *cataphyll(um)*; *-ary.*] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a cataphyllum (q.v.).

cataphyllary-leaves, *s. pl.* Scale leaves.

căt-ą-phўl'-lŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *κατάφυλλος* (*kataphullos*) = leafy.]

Bot.: A rudimentary leaf preceding a stage of growth; *e.g.* one of the cotyledons of an embryo, one of the scales of a bud, &c.

*** căt-ą-phўş'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Gr. *κατά* (*kata*) = down, against; and Eng. *physical* (q.v.).] Opposed to nature.

"Falling under hyper-physical or *cata-physical* laws."—*De Quincey: Autob. Sketches*, I. 337.

căt'-ą-plaşm (*Eng.*), **căt-ą-plăş'-ma** (*Lat.*), *s.* [Fr. *cataplasme*; Lat. *cataplasma*; from Gr. *κατάπλασμα* (*kataplasma*), from *καταπλάσσω* (*kataplassō*) = to spread over; *κατά* (*kata*) = down, *πλάσσω* (*plassō*) = to mould.]

Med.: A soft and moist preparation locally applied as a poultice. The basis is linseed meal, which is sometimes mixed with bread or flour. The most important Cataplasmata are—(1) *Cataplasma fermenti* (yeast poultice), (2) *Cataplasma lini* (linseed poultice), and (3) *Cataplasma sinapis* (mustard poultice). [Poultice.]

"I bought an unction of a mountebank,
So mortal, that but dip a knife in it,
Where it draws blood, no *cataplasm* so rare,
Collected from all simples that have virtue
Under the moon, can save."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 7

căt'-ą-plĕc'-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. *καταπληκτικός* (*kataplēktikos*) = striking.] That pertains to or is characteristic of cataplexy.

căt'-ą-pleĭ'-īte, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Min.: A hexagonal, opaque mineral of a dull, weak, vitreous lustre, and a light yellowish-brown colour. It occurs in the island Lamöe, near Brevig, Norway. Hardness, nearly 6·0; sp. gr., 2·8. Composition: Silica, 46·83; zirconia, 29·31; alumina, 0·45; soda, 10·83; lime, 3·61; sesquioxide of iron, 0·63; water, 8·66. (*Dana.*)

căt'-ą-plĕx-ў, *s.* [Fr. *cataplexie*, from Gr. *καταπλήξ* (*kataplēx*) = stricken.] [Apoplexy.] A word coined, according to the Proceedings of the Psychical Research Society (Oct. 1886), by Preyer, to denote the dazed condition of hens staring at a chalk line, now used for temporary paralysis caused by nervous shock.

*** căt'-ą-pûçe, * căt-ą-pŭş,** *s.* [Fr. *catapuce*; Ital. *catapuzia, catupuzza*; Sp. & Port. *catapucia.*]

Bot.: The herb Spurge, *Euphorbia lathyris.* (*Chaucer: Nonnes Prestes Tale.*)

căt'-ą-pŭlt (*Eng.*), **căt-ą-pŭl'-tą** (*Lat.*), *s.* [Low Lat. *catapulta*; from Gr. *καταπέλτης* (*katapeltēs*) = an engine of war for hurling heavy stones; *κατά* (*kata*) = down, *πάλλω* (*pallō*) = to brandish, to hurl.]

* 1. An ancient military engine for throwing arrows, darts, or stones, consisting of a strong wooden framework supporting a bow of wood or steel, which was bent by means of a windlass, the cord being finally released by a spring. It is said to have been invented in 399 B.C. by Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse.

CATAPULT.

"The balista violently shot great stones and quarrels, as also the *catapulta*."—*Camden: Remains.*

2. A toy made of a forked stick and a strong piece of india-rubber, used by boys for shooting small stones.

căt-a-pŭl'-tĭc, *a.* [Eng. *catapult*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a catapult (q.v.).

*** căt-a-pŭl'-tĭĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *catapult*; *-er.*] One who worked a catapult.

"The besiegers . . . sent forward their sappers, pioneers, *catapultiers*."—*Reade: Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xliii.

căt'-ar-ăct, * cat-e-racte, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *cataracta*; from Gr. *καταρακτης* (*katarhaktēs*) = a waterfall. This is from Gr. *καταράσσω* (*katarassō*) = to dash down. (*Wedgwood.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A great stream or rush.

(1) Primarily and specially of water, a great waterfall.

"For folks that wander up and down like you
To see an acre's breadth of that wide cliff
One roaring *cataract*."
Wordsworth: The Brothers.

(2) Of other things, as fire.

"What if all
Her stores were opened, and this firmament
Of hell should spout her *cataracts* of fire?"
Milton: P. L., ii. 176.

2. *Fig.:* A great quantity, specially of a voluble flow of words.

"*Cat racts* of declamation thunder here."
Cowper: Task, iv. 73.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Surg.:* An affection of the sight, in which the crystalline lens of the eye is more or less opaque, and objective vision either wholly or partially prevented. Cataract is of two kinds, viz., hard and soft. Hard cataract is most common amongst old people. Soft may occur at any age, but is found most frequently amongst children, and especially amongst those who have been born with this condition; in the latter case it is called congenital cataract. Traumatic cataract is so called when it is the result of a wound of the lens. Cataract is very recognisable in children, in whom it presents a bluish-white appearance like milk-and-water in the pupil of the eye; in aged persons the colour is much darker and less distinct, and therefore more difficult to see, but a careful examination will detect the opacity in the lens.

"Saladine hath a yellow milk, which hath likewise much acrimony; for it cleanseth the eyes: it is good also for *cataracts*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

2. *Mech.:* A kind of water-governor for regulating the action of an engine. (*Weale.*)

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

cataract-knife, *s.*

Surg.: A small keen-edged knife used in the operation of removing cataracts by extracting the crystalline lens entirely.

cataract-needle, *s.*

Surg.: A pointed instrument used for depressing the crystalline lens in the operation of couching.

cătˌa-ăr-ăcˈ-toŭs, *a.* [Eng. *cataract; -ous.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a cataract in the eye.

cătˌa-rhinˈ-a, &c. [Catarrhina, &c.]

caˌtarˈrh, * **catˌtare,** *s.* [Lat. *catarrhus;* from Gr. *καταῤῥοος* (*katarrhoos*) = a flowing down, a catarrh; *κατά* (*kata*) = down, *ῥέω* (*rheō*) = to flow.]

Med. A running or discharge which takes place, under certain circumstances, from the various outlets of the body. When it occurs in the eyes and nose it usually receives the name of "a cold in the head" [Cold]; in the back part of the mouth and throat it is called post-nasal and pharyngeal catarrh; in the windpipe and bronchial tubes it is called laryngeal and bronchial catarrh; in the stomach and alimentary canal it is known as gastric and intestinal catarrh; and, lastly, in the bladder, as vesical catarrh.

"Dryuynge vs afore hym, as his prisoners, into his dungeon of surfet, where we are tourmented with *catarrhs*, feuers, &c."—*Sir T. Elyot: Castle of Helth*, ii. 28.

"All fev'rous kinds,
Convulsions, epilepsies, fierce *catarrhs*."
Milton: P. L., xi.

caˌtarˈrhal, *a.* [Eng. *catarrh;* suff. *-al.*] Pertaining to or arising from a catarrh.

"The *catarrhal* fever requires evacuations."—*Floyer.*

catarrhal-syringe, *s.*

Med.: A nasal irrigator or douche as a remedy for or alleviator of catarrh.

cătˌar-rhĕcˈ-tic, *a.* [Low Lat. *catarrhecticus;* from Gr. *καταρρήγνυμι* (*katarrēgnumi*) = to break forth; *κατά* (*kata*) = down; *ῥήγνυμι* (*rhēgnumi*) = to break.]

Med.: A name given to medicines having power to cause the bowels or bladder to act by provoking the flow of urine or fæces.

cătˌar-rhīnˈ-a, cătˌa-rhīnˈ-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *κατά* (*kata*) = down, and *ῥίς* (*rhis*) genit. *ῥινός* (*rhinos*) = the nostril. So called from having their nostrils looking downwards, as those of man.]

cătˈ-ar-rhīne, cătˈ-a-rhīne, *a.* & *s.* [Catarrhina.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the section Catarrhina (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* Any monkey of the section Catarrhina (q.v.).

1. *Zool.* A section or tribe of the order Quadrumana. They have the nostrils oblique, and the septum between them narrow, so as to place them close together. The section *Catarrhina* contains the Apes and the more typical monkeys of the Old World. They are restricted to Asia and Africa, with the exception of one species, the Barbary Ape (*Macacus inuus*), a colony of which inhabits the rock of Gibraltar.

HEAD OF CATARRHINE MONKEY.

2. *Palæont:* Catarrhine Monkeys have been found in the Miocene of France and Italy, Greece and India, and in the Pliocene deposits of the south of England, and in those of Italy.

† **caˌtarˈ-rhous,** *a.* [Eng. *catarrh;* suff. *-ous.*] The same as Catarrhal (q.v.).

"Old age attended with a glutinous, cold, *catarrhous*, leucophlegmatick constitution."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

cătˈ-as-pīl-īte, *s.* [In Ger. *kataspilit;* from Gr. *καταστιλάζω* (*katuspilazō*) = to spot, to stain, from *κατά* (*kata*) here intensive, and *σπιλάζω* (*spilazō*) = to stain, to soil.]

Min.: An ash-grey pearly mineral, pseudomorphous, after iolite. Compos.: Silica, 40·05; alumina, with sesquioxide of iron, 28·95; magnesia, 8·20; lime, 7·43; soda, 5·25; potassa, 6·90; loss by the action of fire, 3·22. Found in Sweden. (*Dana.*)

cătˌa-stăl-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. *κατάστάλτικος* (*katastaltikos*) = checking; *κατά* (*kata*) = down, back, *στέλλω* (*stellō*) = to send, drive.]

Med.: Applied to medicines which have the property of checking evacuation by their astringent or styptic qualities.

cătˌ-ăs'-tạ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *κατάστασις* (*katastasis*); from *καθίστημι* (*kathistēmi*) = to set in order; *κατά* (*kata*) = down, *ἵστημι* (*histēmi*) = to set, to place.]

1. *Rhet.:* The exordium of a speech; that part in which the speaker sets forth the subject-matter to be discussed, and the order and manner in which it is proposed to be treated.

2. *Med.:* The state or condition of a person; constitution.

* **cạt-ăs'-tẽr-ĭsm,** *s.* [Gr. *καταστέρισμος* (*katasterismos*); *κατά* (*kata*) = down, *ἀστέρισμος* (*asterismos*) = a collection of stars, a constellation; *ἀστήρ* (*astēr*) = a star.]

1. The act of placing amongst the stars.

2. A catalogue of the stars.

cạt-ăs'-trŏ-phĕ, * **cătˌ-as'-trŏph-ў,** *s.* [Gr. *καταστροφή* (*katastrophē*) = an upsetting, overthrowing; from *κατά* (*kata*) = down; *στροφή* (*strophē*) = a turning; *στρέφω* (*strephō*) = to overturn, to upset.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The change, or revolution, which produces the conclusion or final event of a dramatic piece.

"Pat!—He comes like the *catastrophe* of the old comedy."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

2. A final event; a conclusion, generally unhappy; a great misfortune.

"Of this *catastrophe* there were, according to Dionysius, two accounts."—*Lewis: Credt. Early Roman Hist.* (1858), ch. xii., pt. ii., § 30, vol. ii., p. 146.

II. *Geol.:* An important event having little or no seeming connection with those preceding it.

"Before the appearance of Lyell's well-known work, the Huttonian philosophy had conspicuously triumphed, but geologists were still prone to account for what appeared to be 'breaks in the succession,' by the hypothesis of vast *catastrophes*. They conceived the possibility of world-wide destruction of floras and faunas, and the sudden introduction or creation of new forms of life, after the forces of nature had sunk into repose."—*Chambers' Cyclopædia* (1890), v. 146.

cătˌ-as-trŏpˈ-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *catastroph(e); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of a catastrophe.

caˌtăsˈ-trŏ-phĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *catastroph(e); -ism.*]

Geol.: (See extract.)

"By *catastrophism* I mean any form of geological speculation which, in order to account for the phenomena of geology, supposes the operations of forces, different in their nature, or immeasurably different in power, from those which we at present see in action in the universe."—*Huxley: Lay Sermons*, p. 229.

cạt-ăs'-trŏph-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *catastroph(e); -ist.*]

Geol. One who holds the view that the geological changes of the world and the formation of rocks have been produced by the action of catastrophes or violent physical changes. In France, the distinguished geologist, Elie de Beaumont, was a great advocate of this theory, and had many followers.

cătˈ-cât̂ll, * **cătˈ-cât̂l,** *s.* [Eng. *cat*, and *call.*]

1. *Lit.:* A squeaking instrument, used in the play-house to condemn plays.

"Lift up your Gates, ye Princes, see him come!
Sound, sound ye Viols, be the *Cat-call* dumb!"
Pope: Dunciad, bk. i., 301-2.

* 2. *Fig.:* Applied to those using this instrument.

"A young lady, at the theatre, conceived a passion for a notorious rake that headed a party of *catcalls*."—*Spectator.*

* **cătˈ-cât̂ll,** *v.t.* [Catcall, *s.*] To call shrilly; to express disapprobation of by catcalls.

"His cant, like merry Andrew's noble vein,
Catcalls the sect to draw them in again."
Dryden: Prol. to Pilgrim.

cătçh, * cacche, * cache, * cacchen, * cachien, * cachyn, * katch, * kacche, * kecchen [*pa. t., caught, * caute, * caucht, * caght, * catcht, * kaght, * katched, * kaughte, * caht, * cought, * keight* (*Eng.*), *caucht* (*Scotch*)], *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *cachier, cacier;* Fr. *chasser;* Ital. *cacciare;* Sp. *cazar;* all = to hunt, chase, from Low Lat. *cacio* = to chase; corrupted from * *captio*, from Lat. *capto*, a frequentative form of *capio* = to take, to seize.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) To drive or chase away.

"*Cachyn* away (catchinge away, P.). *Abigo.* —*Prompt. Parv.*

"The Inglis, the *katched* out."—*Langtoft*, p. 331.

(2) To lay hold of, to grasp, to seize.

"He . . . *cachez* that weppen."
Sir Gawaine, 868.

"And when he arose against me, I *caught* him by his beard, and smote him, and slew him."—1 *Sam.* xvii. 35.

(3) To stop or meet anything in progress or motion; to be impeded in one's progress by.

"Others, to *catch* the breeze of breathing air,
To Tusculum or Algido repair."
Addison: On Italy.

"*Catching* the wind, however, near the Doves, they dropped to 32, . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 28, 1881.

(4) To seize anything by pursuit.

"I saw him run after a gilded butterfly, and, when he *caught* it, he let it go again: and after it again; and over and after he comes, and up again; and *caught* it again."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 3.

(5) To take in a snare, to ensnare, to entrap.

"This men of this wylde bestes *caghte* and schete ynowe." *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 14.

"After we had fished some time and *catched* nothing, . . ."—*De Foe: Robinson Crusoe.*

(6) To come upon suddenly or by surprise.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) To reach to, to arrive at.

"Till they the haven of Troie *caught*."
Gower, II. 337.

* (2) To gain, to obtain.

"That I may *cacche* slepe on honde."
Gower, II. iii.

* (3) To meet with, to receive.

"In the fyue woundez that Cryst *kaght* on the cruys."
Sir Gawaine, 642.

(4) To seize upon anything eagerly.

"Laying wait for him, and seeking to *catch* something out of his mouth, that they might accuse him."—*Luke* xi. 54.

(5) To ensnare, to entrap. [Catchpenny.]

"And they sent unto him certain of the Pharisees and of the Herodians, to *catch* him in his words."—*Mark* xii. 13.

(6) To please, to take the affections, to charm, to attract.

"For I am young, a novice in the trade,
The fool of love, unpractis'd to persuade,
And want the soothing arts that *catch* the fair.
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 337.

"Nor let it be thought that some great deviation of structure would be necessary to *catch* the fancier's eye."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 39.

(7) To win or gain over.

"And Jesus said unto Simon, Fear not; from henceforth thou shalt *catch* men."—*Luke* v. 10.

† (8) To seize upon or attack so as to cause danger.

"The fire *caught* many houses." —*Carlyle: Fred. Great*, bk. xii., ch. 6.

(9) To take any disease or receive infection or contagion.

"Those measles,
Which we disdain should tetter us, yet seek
The very way to *catch* them."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

"Or call the winds thro' long arcades to roar,
Proud to *catch* cold at a Venetian door."
Pope: Moral Essays, iv. 36.

(10) To receive suddenly.

"The curling smoke mounts heavy from the fires,
At length it *catches* flame, and in a blaze expires."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 182.

(11) To seize the mind, to affect suddenly.

(12) To receive or admit a feeling.

"Presumptuous Troy mistook th' accepting sign,
And *catch'd* new fury at the voice divine."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xv. 488-9.

"He *catches* without effort the tone of any sect or party with which he chances to mingle."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

(13) To hit upon, meet with, encounter.

"This *caught* the girl's eye, and she shivered."—*Dickens: Our Mutual Friend*, ch. i.

(14) To overtake (generally with *up*).

"*Catched* in a storm coming back."—*Johnson: Idler*, No. 33.

(15) To be in time for; as, "to *catch* the train," "to *catch* the post."

(16) To apprehend with the mind, to understand, as "to *catch* a person's words, or his meaning."

II. *Cricket:*

1. To seize the ball after it has been struck by the batsman, and before it touches the ground. [A., I. 1. (3).]

2. To put a batsman "out," by catching a ball struck by him as in 1.

". . . was *caught* at cover point, having batted patiently for nine."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 1, 1881.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To hurry to a place.

"He *cached* to his cobhous and a calf hryngez."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 629.

2. To seize, to become fastened or attached suddenly; as, "the lock *catches*," "the clothes *caught* in the briars."

3. To endeavour to seize. [C. 1.]

* 4. To spread epidemically, as by contagion or infection.

"Does the sedition *catch* from man to man,
And run among the ranks?" *Addison: Cato.*

"Thy wit is as quick as the greyhound's mouth; it *catches*."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, v. 2.

¶ Only used now in the present participle in this sense.

C. *In special phrases:*

1. *To catch at:*

(1) To attempt to seize. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Make them *catch at* all opportunities of subverting the state."—*Addison: State of the War.*

"The youth did ride, and soon did meet
John coming back amain,
Whom in a trice he tried to stop
By *catching at* his rein."
Cowper: John Gilpin.

* (2) To guess at.

"You may be pleased to *catch at* mine intent."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., ii. 4.

2. *To catch away:* To snatch away, to take away suddenly.

"Thay *caght away* that condelstik."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 1,275.

3. *To catch up:*

(1) To snatch up suddenly. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"They have *caught up* every thing greedily, with that busy minute curiosity, and unsatisfactory inquisitiveness, which Seneca calls the disease of the Greeks."—*Pope.*

(2) To raise up, to lift.

". . . he was *caught up* into paradise, and heard unspeakable words, . . ."—*2 Cor.* xii. 4.

(3) To overtake.

(4) To interrupt a person while speaking.

"You *catch* me up so very short."—*Dickens: Barnaby Rudge*, ch. xi.

4. *To catch hold of:* To seize, to take hold of, to become fastened to.

". . . the mule went under the thick boughs of a great oak, and his head *caught hold of* the oak, . . ."—*2 Sam.* xviii. 9.

5. *To catch as catch may*, or *can:* To seize indiscriminately.

"Mine or thine be nothing, all things equal,
And *catch as catch may*, be proclaim'd."
Beaumont & Fletcher: Loyal Subject.

6. *To catch*, or *catching a Tartar:* To be caught in the trap one has laid for another; instead of taking an enemy, to be taken by him. (*Colloquial.*)

7. *To catch a crab:*

Rowing: To let one's oar get so far below the surface of the water, that the rower cannot recover it in time to prevent his being knocked backwards.

"Not a half-mile had been got over before . . . *caught a crab*, and nearly went overboard."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 1, 1881.

cătch, *s. & a.* [CATCH, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) The act of seizing or grasping anything; a grasp.

"Taught by his open eye,
His eye, that ev'n did mark her trodden grass,
That she would fain the *catch* of Strephon fly."
Sidney: Arcadia.

(2) That by which anything is caught, held, or fastened. [II. 3.]

(3) The thing caught. [II. 4.]

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) The posture of seizing, watch.

"Both of them lay upon the *catch* for a greataction."—*Addison: Ancient Medals.*

* (2) The act of taking up quickly one after another. [II. 1.]

"Several quires, placed one over against another, and taking the voice by *catches* anthemwise, give great pleasure."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Masques.*

(3) An advantage seized, a profit.

"Hector shall have a great *catch*, if he knock out your brains; . . ."—*Shakesp.: Troil. & Cres.*, ii. 1.

* (4) A snatch; fits and starts.

"It has been writ by *catches*, with many intervals."—*Locke.*

* (5) A taint, a slight contagion or memory.

"We retain a *catch* of those pretty stories, and our awakened imagination smiles in the recollection."—*Glanvill: Scepsis. Scientifica.*

(6) A trap, a snare. (*Colloquial.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* A part-song, also called a *round* (q.v.), where each singer in turn catches up, as it were, the words from his predecessor, the second singer beginning to sing the first line as soon as the first has finished it, the third beginning after the second has finished it, and so on. Originally the words were simple; subsequently it was contrived that by the singers catching at each other's words they should completely alter the meaning. Ludicrous effects were aimed at, and in the time of Charles II. most of the catches were indelicate. At present the difference between the *catch* and the *round* seems to be the humourous or fantastic character of the former.

"He joined in their ribald talk, sang *catches* with them, and, when his head grew hot, hugged and kissed them in an ecstacy of drunken fondness."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. *Cricket:* The act of seizing the ball after it has been struck by the batsman, and before it touches the ground.

". . . had several *catches* missed from his bowling, . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 3, 1881.

* 3. *Dress:* The eye of a hook or buckle.

"A *catch*. *Spinter*."—*Withal*, 1608, p. 210.

4. *Fishing, &c.:* The number taken at one time.

5. *Naut.:* A kind of swift-sailing vessel, less than a hoy, that will ride on any sea whatever. [KETCH.]

"One of the ships royal with the *catch* were sent under the command of Captain Love."—*Howell: Letters*, I. iv. 1.

6. *Mechanics:*

(1) A spring bolt for hinged doors or lids.

(2) (*Plur.*): Those parts of a clock or watch which hold by hooking.

7. *Rowing:* The grip or hold of the water taken with the oar.

"The shallow waters of the Cam, and the many corners and turnings of the river, make it very difficult for a crew to imitate the *catch* at the beginning of the stroke . . ."—*Standard*, March 30, 1881.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

catch-bar, *s.*

Knitting-machine: A bar employed to depress the jacks.

catch-basin, *s.*

Drainage: A cistern at the point of discharge into a sewer, to catch heavy and bulky matters which would not readily pass through the sewers, but which are removed from time to time. (*Knight.*)

catch-bolt, *s.* A cupboard or door bolt which yields to the pressure in closing and then springs into the keeper in the jamb. It is usually drawn back by a small knob. (*Knight.*)

* **catch-cloak,** *s.* A highwayman, a robber.

catch-club, *s.* A musical society meeting together for the purpose of singing catches and glees. It was formed in 1761. Among those whom it has had as members may be mentioned George IV. and William IV. It is still in existence.

catch-drain, *s.* An open ditch or drain along the side of a hill to catch the surface-water; also a ditch or channel at the side of a canal to catch the surplus water.

catch-fake, *s.*

Naut.: An unseemly doubling in a badly-coiled rope.

catch-feeder, *s.*

Hydraulic Engineering: An irrigating ditch.

catch-hammer, catchie-hammer, *s.* A small, light hammer. (*Scotch.*)

catch-honours, *s.* A game at cards.

catch-meadow, *s.* A meadow which is irrigated by water from a spring or rivulet on the side of a hill.

catch-motion, *s.*

Mach.: A motion in a lathe by which speed is changed.

catch-penny, *a. & s.* [CATCHPENNY.]

catch-rogue, *s.*

Bot.: The same as CATCH-WEED (q.v.).

catch-the-lang-tens, catch-the-ten, *s.* A game at cards; catch-honours.

catch-water, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Consisting of catch-drains; as, "a *catch-water* system of drainage."

B. *As subst.:* A catch-drain.

Catch-water drain: A drain to intercept waters from high lands, to prevent their accumulation upon lower levels.

catch-weed, *s.*

Bot.: A plant or weed which catches hold of and clings to whatever touches it. Specially (1) Cleavers, also called Goose-grass, Robin-run-the-hedge (*Galium aparine*) (Linn.), and (2) *Asperago procumbens.*

catch-word, *s.*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A popular cry; a word or phrase adopted by any party for political objects.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Printing:* The first word on any page of a book or MS., which is printed or written at the foot of the preceding page, as a guide to the reader.

"John de Tambaco wrote also a Consolation of Theology in fifteen books, 1366. It was very early printed, without name, date, signature, paging, or *catchword*."—*Park: Note on Warton's History of British Poetry*, ii. 255, sect 20.

2. *Theatrical:* The last word of an actor's speech, which furnishes a guide to his successor; a cue.

"Yet more demands the critic ear
Than the two *catch-words* in the rear
Which stand like watchmen in the close
To keep the verse from being prose."
Lloyd: On Rhyme.

catch-work, *s.* An artificial water-course or system of drainage for irrigating lands lying on the slope of a hill; a system of catch-drain.

catch (2), **cutch,** *s.* [CATECHU.]

* **catch** (3), *s.* [KEDGE.]

† **cătch'-ă-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *catch; -able.*] Possible or liable to be caught.

"The eagerness of a knave maketh him often as *catchable*, as the ignorance of a fool."—*Lord Halifax.*

* **cătçhed,** *pret. & pa. par.* [An obsolete form from *catch.*]

A. *As pret. of verb:*

"An' aye he *catch'd* the tither wretch,
To fry them in his caudruns."
Burns: The Ordination.

B. *As pa. par.:*

"[They] the dire hiss renewed, and the dire form
Catched, by contagion; like in punishment,
As in their crime." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 544.

cătçh'-ĕr, * **cahchare,** *s.* [Eng. *catch; -er.*]

* 1. One who drives away.

"*Cahchare* or dryvare (*catcher, P.*). *Minator, abactor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. One who catches anything.

"Like truths of science waiting to be caught—
Catch me who can, and make the *catcher* crown'd."
Tennyson: The Golden Year.

* 3. That in which anything is caught; a trap.

* 4. One who joins in the singing of a catch.

"Where be my *catchers?* come, a Round."—*Brome: Jovial Crew*, iv. 1.

5. *Baseball:* The player who stands behind the batsman and receives the balls delivered by the pitcher.

cătch-flȳ, * cătch-flīe, *s.* [Eng. *catch*, and *fly*.]

Botany:

* 1. A name bestowed by Gerarde upon *Silene armeria*, which was called *Muscipula* and *Muscaria* by old writers.

"If flies do light upon the plant . . . they will be so intangled with the limynesse [of the leaves and stalks] that they cannot flie away; insomuch that in some hot day or other, you shall see manie flies caught by that meanes: wherevpon I have called it *catchfly*, or lime woort."—*Gerarde: Herbal*, p. 482. (*Britten & Holland.*)

2. A name now generally applied in books to the species of Lychnis and Silene.

cătch-ing, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Catch, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As part. adj.:* Infectious. [Catch, *v.t.*, 2 (9).]

"Lest his infection, being of *catching* nature,
Spread farther."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

C. *As subst.:* The act of seizing or taking hold of.

catching bargain, *s.*

Law: A purchase made from an expectant heir for an inadequate consideration.

catching-hook, *s.* A crochet-hook; a crook or animal-catching hook.

† **cătch-lănd,** *s.* [Eng. *catch*, and *land*.] Land so situated that it is doubtful to which of two parishes it belongs; border land. Cowel makes Norfolk the locality of such "catch-land," and says that the minister who first seizes the tithes of it enjoys them by right of preoccupation for that year.

cătch-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *catch*; *-ment.*] A surface of ground on which water may be caught and collected in a reservoir for irrigation or domestic purposes.

cătch-pĕn-nў, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *catch*; *penny.*]

A. *As subst.:* Anything worthless, or made to *catch* purchasers; especially a worthless pamphlet or other publication with a high-sounding title.

B. *As adj.:* Utterly worthless; made only to sell. (*Quart. Rev.*)

cătch-pōle (1), *s.* [Eng. *catch*, v., & *pole*, s.] An instrument, consisting of a six-foot pole, furnished at the end with metal bars and springs so arranged as to catch and hold by the neck or a limb a person running away. There is no connection, except in folk-etymology, with the following.

cătch-pōll (2), **cătch-pōle, * cache-pol,** *s.* [Etym. of second element uncertain.]

1. A tax-gatherer.

"Matheus that was *cachepol*."—*Old English Homilies* (ed. Morris), 1st ser., p. 97.

2. A bailiff, an officer whose duty it was to make arrests.

"*Catchpoll*, though now it be used as a word of contempt, yet, in ancient times, it seems to have been used without reproach, for such as we now call *sergeants* of the mace, or any other that use to arrest men upon any cause."—*Cowel.*

* **catchpole ship,** *s.* The office or position of a tax-gatherer. [Catchpoll (2).]

"This *catchpole-ship* of Zaccheus carried extortion in the face."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, ii. 386.

cătch-ŭp, cat-sŭp, kĕtch-ŭp, *s.* [E. Ind. *kitjap.*] A kind of sauce made from mushrooms or walnuts.]

cătch-ў, cătch-ie, *a.* [Eng. *catch*; *-y.*]

1. Disposed to take the advantage of another.

2. Merry, playful.

3. Difficult, not easy to learn or to execute. (*Colloquial.*)

cat-clūke, *s.* [From Eng. *cat*, and Scotch *cluk* = to catch as by a hook, or Eng. *cluck*, from the fanciful resemblance which the papilionaceous flowers have to a cat's claws.]

Bot.: A plant, the Bird's-foot Trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*).

* **cāte,** *s.* [Shortened from Mid. Eng. *acat*, *achat*; from O. Fr. *acat*; Fr. *achat* = a purchase; from Low Lat. *accaptatum*, from *accapto* = to purchase; *ad* = to, *capto*, frequent. form of *capio* = to take.] [Acate.] A delicacy, food. (Seldom used except in the plural.)

". . . even the Christmas-pye, which in its very nature is a kind of consecrated *cate*, and a badge of distinction, is often forbidden to the druid of the family."—*Butler*, No. 255.

"The plenteous board high-heap'd with *cates* divine,
And o'er the foaming bowl the laughing wine!"

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. ix. 9, 10.

† **cāt-ĕ-chĕt-ĭc, cāt-ĕ-chĕt-ĭ-cal,** * **cāt-ē-chĕt-ĭck,** *a.* [Gr. κατηχήτης (*katēchētēs*) = an instructor; κατηχέω (*katēcheō*) = to din into one's ear, to instruct; κατα (*kata*) = down, and ἠχή (*ēchē*) = a sound, a ringing in the ear.] Consisting of question and answer, pertaining to the catechism.

"Socrates introduced a *catechetical* method of arguing: he would ask his adversary question upon question, till he convinced him, out of his own mouth, that his opinions were wrong."—*Addison: Spectator.*

". . . the *catechetick* institution of the youth of his parish."—*Fuller: Life of Hammond*, § 1.

cāt-ĕ-chĕt-ĭ-cal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *catechetical*; *-ly.*] In a catechetical manner; by way of question and answer.

† **cāt-ĕ-chĕt-ĭcs,** *s.* [Catechetic.] The science or practice of instructing catechetically, or by way of question and answer.

cāt-ĕ-chĭne, *s.* [Eng. *catech(u)*, and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_9H_{10}O_4$. A weak acid extracted from catechu by hot water. It crystallises in colourless needles. When heated it yields pyrocatechine, $C_6H_6O_2$. It gives a green colour with ferric salts; does not form insoluble compounds with gelatine.

* **cāt'-ĕ-chĭs,** *s.* [Catechism.]

"And of thir wellis of grace ye haue large declaratioun maid to yow in the third part of this *catechesis*, quhilk intraittis of the seuin sacramentis."—*Abp. Hamiltoun: Catechisme* (1551), fol. 79, b.

* **cāt-ĕ-chĭ-şā-tion,** * **cāt-ĕ-chĭ-zā-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *catechisatio*; from *catechizo*.] The act or practice of catechizing.

". . . the *catechization* of young chaplains in the rudiments of our faith, . . ."—*Burnet: Records*, pt. ii., bk. i., No. 53. *Oglethorp's Submission.*

cāt'-ĕ-chĭze, cāt-ĕ-chĭze, *v.t.* [From Low Lat. *catechizo* = to catechize; from Gr. κατηχίζω (*katēchizō*) = to catechize, instruct; from κατηχέω (*katēcheō*) = to din into one's ears; κατα (*kata*) = down, and ἠχώ (*ēchō*) = a sound; ἦχος (*ēchos*) = a ringing in one's ears.]

1. *Lit.:* To instruct by means of question and answer.

"And because Prudence would see how Christiana had brought up her children, she asked leave of her to *catechize* them."—*Bunyan: The Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

". . . his memory was long cherished with exceeding love and reverence by those whom he had exhorted and *catechized*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To question closely, to examine.

"I'm stopp'd by all the fools I meet,
And *catechis'd* in every street."

Swift.

* (2) To chastise, to reprove.

"And as it were in *catechising* sort,
To make me mindful of my mortal sins."

Marlowe: Jew of Malta, ii. 2.

* **cāt'-ĕ-chĭze,** *s.* [Catechize, *v.*] A catechism.

"The Articles, Creeds, Homilies, *Catechize* and Liturgy."—*Camden: Years of the Church*, p. 55.

cāt'-ĕ-chĭzed, cāt'-ĕ-chĭzed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Catechize, *v.*]

"This is an admirable way of teaching, wherein the *catechised* will at length find delight and by which the catechiser, if he once get the skill of it, will draw out of ignorant and silly souls even the dark and deep points of religion."—*G. Herbert: Country Parson*, ch. xxv.

cāt'-ĕ-chĭs-ĕr, cāt'-ĕ-chĭ-zĕr, *s.* [Eng. *catechis(e)*; *-er.*] One who catechizes.

"In 1550 he [Jewell] was admitted to the reading of the sentences, and during the reign of King Edward VI. became a zealous promoter of reformation and a *catechiser* at Sonningwell, near to Abingdon in Berks."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i., p. [illegible]

cāt'-ĕ-chĭs-ĭng, cāt'-ĕ-chĭz-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Catechize, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of instructing or examining by way of question and answer.

"O God defend me: how am I beset!—
What kind of *catechising* call you this?"

Shakesp.: Much Ado, iv. 1.

"About two months of every summer he passed in preaching, *catechising*, and confirming daily from church to church."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

cāt'-ĕ-chĭsm, *s.* [Low Lat. *catechismus*; from *catechizo*.] [Catechise.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A form of instruction, *viva voce*, by means of question and answer, especially in the principles of religion; the act of so instructing or being instructed.

". . . for the first introduction of youth to the knowledge of God, the Jews even till this day have their *catechisms*."—*Booker.*

(2) An elementary book in which the principles of religion are familiarly explained by way of question and answer.

"To say, ay, and no, to these particulars, is more than to answer in a *catechism*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

(3) Any primer or elementary book of instruction in any branch of art or science by way of question and answer.

* 2. *Fig.:* Anything which affords instruction.

"He had no *catechism* but the creation, needed no study but reflection, and read no book but the volume of the world."—*South.*

II. *Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.:* In the same sense as I. (2) (q.v.). The first germ whence the idea of a Christian "catechism," formally so called, grew, was furnished by St. Paul, when, in 1 Cor. xiv. 19, he said "ἵνα καὶ ἄλλους κατηχήσω" (*hina kai allous katēchisō*), Authorised Version, "that by my voice I might teach others also" (literally, might catechise others also). The first Christian catechisms are said to have been composed in the eighth or ninth century. Luther published a short catechism in 1520, and his larger and smaller ones in 1529. The Genevan Catechism was sent forth in 1536. The Church of England Catechism was first published in 1549 or 1551, but in a shorter form than now; the additions which enlarged it to its present dimensions being made by James I.'s bishops by the order in 1604, and the work issued in its complete form in 1612. The catechism of the "orthodox" Greek Church was published in 1542. In 1566 the Council of Trent produced a catechism, of course Roman Catholic in its teaching; the Rakovian Catechism, which is Socinian, was put forth in 1574, and the shorter and larger catechisms of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, now used in the Church of Scotland and other Presbyterian churches, appeared, the former in 1647, and the latter in 1648.

cāt'-ĕ-chĭst, *s.* [Gr. κατηχιστής (*katēchistēs*).] One who instructs others by way of question and answer, in the rudiments of religious knowledge.

"None of years and knowledge was admitted, who had not been instructed by the *catechist* in the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Ten Commandments in the bishop."—*Hammond: Fundamentals.*

* **cāt'-ĕ-chĭs'-tĭc,** * **cāt'-ĕ-chĭs'-tĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *catechist*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to the office of a catechist, or to the act of instructing by way of question and answer.

"S. Cyril was the author of three *catechistical* sermons [not] to which are annexed by S. Jerome."—*Bp. Cosin: Scholastical History of the Canon.*

* **cāt'-ĕ-chĭs'-tĭ-cal-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *catechistical*; *-ly.*] Catechetically; by way of question and answer.

"The principles of Christianity, briefly and *catechistically* taught them, is enough to save their souls."—*South: Serm.* vii. 200.

cāt'-ĕ-chŭ, *s.* [Fr. *cachou*; Ger. *katechu*; Mod. Lat. *catechu*; from the Cochin-Chinese *cayeau.*]

1. A gum furnished by the Acacia catechu. It is extracted from the leaves and young shoots of [illegible]. In the west of India it obtains the name of Kutch, and is collected by a tribe of people called Kuttoorees. (*Proceed. of Bomb. Geog. Society*, May, 1846.)

2. *Comm.:* Catechu pulverising, or Pale Catechu, is extracted from the leaves and young shoots of [illegible]; it is prepared at Sangpur. It comes in cubical pieces, [illegible] its pieces, with a dull, earthy fracture and a bitter astringent taste, sp. gr., 1·4. It is soluble in water. It consists chiefly of catechin, a white powder melting at 217° [illegible], and of catechu-red, a yellow powder sublimable [illegible]. It is soluble in water; on exposure to the air the solution turns red. Catechu has been used to

prevent the formation of boiler incrustations. Catechu is a very powerful astringent; it is used in diarrhœa and in cases of hemorrhage and mucous discharge. It is chewed, and the juice gradually swallowed in relaxed conditions of the uvula, palate, &c.

"*Catechu*, absurdly called Terra japonica, . . . is prepared by boiling the slips of the interior of the wood in water, evaporating the solution to the consistence of syrup over the fire, and then exposing it to the sun to harden. It occurs in flat rough cakes, and under two forms. The first, or Bombay, is of uniform texture, and of specific gravity 1·39. The second is more friable and less solid. It has a chocolate colour, and is marked inside with red streaks. Areca nuts are also found to contain catechu."—*Ure: Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

catechu-tannic, *a.* An expression used chiefly or exclusively in the subjoined compound.

Catechu-tannic acid: [CATECHU, *Pharm.*]

căt-ĕ-chū'-ĭc, *a.* [*Catechu*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to catechu.

catechuic acid, *s.* [CATECHINE.]

căt-ĕ-chū'-mĕn, *s.* [Gr. κατηχούμενος (*katēchoumenos*) = one who is orally instructed; from κατηχέω (*katēcheō*) = to din in; κατά (*kata*) = down, and ἠχή (*ēchē*) = a noise, a din.] One who is still under instruction in the principles of the Christian religion; a neophyte.

"The prayers of the church did not begin in St. Austin's time, till the *catechumens* were dismissed."—*Stillingfleet.*

¶ In the first century, according to Mosheim, all who professed faith in Christ were immediately baptized; but in the second century the practice arose of requiring applicants for baptism to submit for a time to be instructed as catechumens before the initiatory rite was administered to them. Whilst they continued in this preparatory state they were regarded as the lowest order of Christians. They were distinguished from the *fideles* (or faithful), not only by name, but also by their place in the church, where they sat in the gallery. They were not allowed to assist at the celebration of the Holy Communion, but were dismissed after the sermon with the words, "*Ite, catechumeni, missa est.*" Nor were they allowed to vote at meetings of the church. The instructions given them varied according to the mental capacity which they severally displayed.

***căt-ĕ-chū'-mĕn-āte,** *s.* [Eng. *catechumen*; *-ate.*] The state or condition of a catechumen.

***căt-ĕ-chū-mĕn'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *catechumen*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to catechumens.

***căt-ĕ-chū'-mĕn-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *catechumen*; *-ist.*] A catechumen.

"[They] . . . these catechumenists spoken of. . . ."—*Bishop Morton: Catholick Appeale*, p. 218.

***cat-e-cu-mel-yng,** *s.* [Eng. *catechume(n)*; dim. suff. *-ling.*] A young catechumen.

"To baptize barnes that ben *catecumelynges*."—*Langland: P. Plowman*, 6725.

căt-ĕ-gŏr-ĕm, *s.* [Gr. κατηγόρημα (*katēgorēma*). Categorematic word.

"Similarly, names of the second category, or *categorems*, whereby they are predicated only of [certain] things . . . [from the first word] and [from the other] categorems. A categorem of the first class is one which can be predicated by the definite article, as the plural number."—*Sheldon: Elements of Logic*, ch. ii.

căt-ĕ-gŏr-ē-măt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. κατηγόρημα (*katēgorēma*) = a predicate.] [CATEGORY.]

Logic: Capable of being used as a term (*used of a word*).

†căt-ĕ-gŏr-ē-măt'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *categorematic*; *-al.*] The same as CATEGOREMATIC (q.v.).

"Can there possibly be two *categorematicall*, that is, positive substantial infinites?"—*Jeremy Taylor: Real Presence*, sec. iv. § 14.

†căt-ĕ-gŏr-ē-măt'-ĭ-cal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *categorematical*; *-ly.*] In a categorematic manner.

"By this rule it is necessary (against Aristotle's great grounds) that some quantitative bodies should not be in a place, or else that quantitative bodies were *categorematically* infinite."—*Jeremy Taylor: Real Presence*, sec. ii. § 29.

căt-ĕ-gŏr-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *categor(y)*; *-ical.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a category.

"A simple proposition, as it is also *categorical*, may be divided again into simple and complex."—*Watts: Logic.*

2. Absolute, positive; not admitting of conditions or exceptions.

"They could never obtain a *categorical* answer."—*Clarendon.*

căt-ĕ-gŏr'-ĭ-cal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *categorical*; *-ly.*] In a categorical manner; absolutely, positively, expressly.

"I dare affirm, and that *categorically*, in all parts wherever trade is great, and continues so, that trade must be nationally profitable."—*Child: Discourse of Trade.*

***căt-ĕ-gŏr'-ĭ-cal-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *categorical*; *-ness.*] The quality of being categorical, or positive.

"The word of Mr. Bayes's that he has made notorious is *categoricalness* . . ."—*Marvell: Works*, vol. ii., p. 136.

***căt'-ĕ-gŏr-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *categor(y)*; *-ize.*] To insert in a category or list; to class.

çăt'-ĕ-gŏr-ў, *s.* [Lat. *categoria*; Gr. κατηγορία (*kategoria*) = an accusation, a speech; κατηγορέω (*kategoreō*) = to accuse, to affirm, to predicate; κατά (*kata*) = against, and ἀγορεύω (*agoreuō*) = to harangue, to assert; ἀγορά (*agora*) = an assembly.]

1. *Logic:* One of the predicaments or classes to which the objects of thought or knowledge can be reduced, and by which they can be arranged according to a system.

"The absolute infinitude, in a manner, quite changes the nature of beings, and exalts them into a different *category*."—*Cheyne.*

¶ Aristotle made ten categories, *viz.*, substance, quantity, quality, relation, action, passion, time, place, situation, and habit. For the categories of Kant, see KANTIAN-PHILOSOPHY.

2. A condition, state, class, or predicament.

"Twelve *categories* were framed, some of which . . . [comprised] thousands of delinquents: and the House . . . [had] . . . one of these *categories*, some shopkeepers should be made."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. Used to denote a list or class of persons accused.

"Thir noblemen and others should get no pardon, whether forfaulted or not,—by and attour princes and noblemen in England set down in the same *category*."—*Spalding*, ii. 261.

căt-ĕ-lĕc'-trōde, *s.* [Gr. κατά (*kata*) = down, against, and Eng. *electrode* (q.v.).]

Electro-chem.: The negative electrode or pole of a galvanic battery. [CATHODE.]

ca-tē'-na, *s.* [Lat. *catena* = a chain.] A chain or series of things connected with each other.

". . . an undoubtedly logical *catena* of proposals . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 14, 1877.

Catena di trilli: [Ital.]

Music: A chain, or succession, of short vocal or instrumental shakes. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

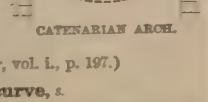
catenæ patrum.

Ch. Hist.: Lit., chains of the Fathers. A series of extracts from commentaries by the Fathers on particular portions of Scripture. From about the sixth to at least the ninth century these almost wholly superseded personal effort on the part of professed expositors.

căt-ĕ-năr'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Lat. *catenarius* = of or belonging to a chain; *catena* = a chain.] Of the nature of or resembling a chain.

catenarian-arch, *s.*

Arch.: A form of arch, the curves of the curve taken by a chain or heavy cord when suspended between two points. (*Cassell's Technical Educator*, vol. i., p. 197.)



CATENARIAN ARCH.

catenarian-curve, *s.*

Geom.: A curve formed by a chain or rope of uniform density, hanging freely from any two points not in the same vertical line. It is of two kinds, the *common*, which is formed by a chain equally thick or equally heavy in all its points, or formed by a thread unequally thick, but in which all its points is [illegible] heavy at in some ratio of the ordinates of a given curve. The catenarian curve, or catenary, was first observed by Galileo, who proposed it as the proper figure for an arch of equilibrium. He imagined it to be the same as the parabola; but others were [illegible] by the Bernovilli, Huygens, and Leibnitz. It is now universally adopted in suspension-bridges. Each wire assumes its own catenary curve, and the cable is formed of bunches of aggregated strands.

"The back is bent after the manner of the *catenarian curve*, by which it obtains that curvature that is safest for the included marrow."—*Cheyne: Philosoph. Prin.*

căt'-ĕ-nar-ў, *a. & s.* [Lat. *catenarius* = of or pertaining to a chain; *catena* = a chain.]

A. *As adj.:* Of the nature of or resembling a chain.

B. *As subst.:* A catenarian-curve (q.v.).

***căt'-ĕ-nāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *catenatus*, pa. par. of *cateno* = to connect by a chain; *catena* = a chain; O. H. Ger. *kétina*, *chétinna*; M. H. Ger. *kétenne.*] To connect by a chain; to join into a continuous series. (*Bailey.*)

***căt'-ĕ-nā-tĕd,** *pr. par.* or *a.* [CATENATE, *v.*] Connected by a chain; made into a series.

***căt'-ĕ-nā-tĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CATENATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of joining by a chain, or of forming into a continuous series.

***căt-ĕ-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *catenatio*, from *cateno* = to chain; *catena* = a chain.] The act of joining into a continuous series; a regular or connected series.

"Which *catenation*, or conserving union, whenever his pleasure shall divide, let go, or separate, they shall fail."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. 5.

***căt-ĕn'-ŭ-lāte,** *a.* [Lat. *catenula* = a little chain, dimin. of *catena* = a chain.]

***I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Consisting of little links, as in a chain.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Nat. Hist.:* Having on the surface a series of oblong tubercles resembling the links of a chain.

2. *Bot.:* Formed of parts united end to end like the links of a chain.

cā'-tĕr (1), *v.i.* [CATER (1), *s.*] To purchase provisions; to supply food.

"He that doth the ravens feed,
Yea providently *caters* for the sparrow,
Be comfort to my age."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 3.

***cā'-tĕr** (2), ***ca-tre,** *v.t.* [CATER (2), *s.*] To cut diagonally.

***cā'-tĕr** (1), ***ka-ter, *ca-tour,** *s.* [O. Fr. *acatour*, *achatour*; Fr. *acheteur*; Dut. *kater* = one who buys; Low Lat. *accaptator*, from *accapto* = to purchase.]

1. *Lit.:* One who buys or provides food; a caterer.

"I am oure *catour* and bere oure aller pure."
Tale of Gamelyn, 317.

"*Catour* of a gentylmans house, *despencier*."—*Palsgrave.*

2. *Fig.:* Anything which provides for another.

"The waters dredged in this Lyter, find a welcomer acceptance, where the taste is safer [to the stomach, than those of the Tamar."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

cā'-tĕr (2), *s.* [Fr. *quatre*; Ital. *quattro*; Lat. *quatuor*, all = four; Gr. τέτταρα, τέσσαρα (*tettara*, *tessara*); Sansc. *chatur.*]

1. *Gaming:* The number four on cards or dice.

2. *Music:* The name given by change-ringers to changes on nine bells. (*Grove.*)

cater-cousin, *s.* [Etymol. questioned. Derived by some from *cater* (2), *s.*, from the ridiculousness of calling cousin or relation to so remote a degree, which is probably correct; by others from *cater* (1), *s.*, as though meaning one connected only remotely, as eating together.]

"His master and he, saving your worships reverence, are wonderful cater-cousins."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

cater-cousinship, *s.* The state of being cater-cousins; distant relationship. (*Lowell: Study Windows*, p. 69.)

cāt'-ĕr-an, *s.* [Ir. *ceatharnach* = a soldier.] A freebooter; a Highland or Irish irregular soldier.

"Alexander ab Alexandro . . . records . . . send[ing] . . . to . . . assist . . . with . . . *caterans*."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xv.

*** cat-er-brall,** *s.* [Eng. *cater* (2), *s.*, and *brawl* (q.v.).] A sort of dance, in which four persons took part.

"Foote fine horne-pipes, jigges and *caterbralls*."—*Davies: An Extasie*, p. 94.

cāt'-ĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *cater*, v., and suff. *-er*.] One who caters for others; one whose business or office it is to buy provisions for others; a provider.

"Let the *caterer* mind the taste of each guest,
And the cook in his dressing comply with their wishes." *Ben Jonson: Tavern Academy.*

*** cāt'-ĕr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *cater*, s., and fem. suff. *-ess*.] A female caterer or provider of food, &c.

"She, good *cateress*,
Means her provision only to the good."
Milton: Comus, 763.

cāt'-ĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CATER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or business of providing food, &c., for others.

căt'-ĕr-pĭl-lar, * cat-yr-pel, * cat-yr-pyl-lar, * cat-er-pil-ler, *s.* & *a.* [M. E. *caterpyl*, corrupted from O. Fr. *chatepeleuse* = a weevil; its real meaning is "a hairy she-cat." Dr. Murray, however, thinks that the connection is not established.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The larva or larval state of a lepidopterous insect. Its body has thirteen segments. In this state it is like a worm, generally with numerous feet, but sometimes with none. The anterior feet are six-jointed; the others, called pro-legs, are fleshy and without joints. From the caterpillar or larva stage it passes into a pupa, chrysalis, or nymph, and lastly it becomes a perfect active insect, with wings and antennæ.

"*Catyrpel*, wyrm amonge frute. *Erugo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The *caterpillar* breedeth of dew and leaves: for we see infinite *caterpillars* breed upon trees and hedges, by which the leaves of the trees or hedges are consumed."—*Bacon.*

* 2. *Fig.:* An extortioner.

"Near of kin to these *caterpillars* is the unconscionable tallyman."—*Four for a Penny*, 1678. (*Harl. Miscell.* iv. 148.)

II. *Botany:*

1. A garden name for *Scorpiurus sulcatus*.

"Our English gentlewomen and others do call it *Caterpillers*, of the similitude it hath with the shape of that canker worme called a *Caterpillar*."—*Gerarde.*

2. *Pl.* (*caterpillars*): A name for *Myosotis palustris*.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the larva described in A.

". . . peculiarities in the silkworm are known to appear at the corresponding *caterpillar* or cocoon stage."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 14.

caterpillar-catcher, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. A bird belonging to the Shrike family, living mainly on caterpillars.

2. A sub-family of Ampelidæ (Chatterers), found chiefly in the warmer parts of the Eastern hemisphere, though one genus is American.

caterpillar-eater, *s.*

Ornith.: The same as CATERPILLAR-CATCHER (q.v.).

caterpillar-fungus, *s.*

Bot.: Various fungals of the genus Cordiceps, which grow on the bodies of living caterpillars.

căt'-ĕr-wâul, * cat-er-waw-en, *v. i. & t.* [From Eng. *cat*, and *waul*, *waw*, an imitative word to represent the noise made by a cat.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a noise as cats in rutting time.

"The very cats *caterwauled* more horribly and pertinaciously there than I ever heard elsewhere."—*Coleridge: Table Talk.*

2. To make any harsh or disagreeable noise.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To woo. (Said of cats.)

"She licks her fair round face, and frisks abroad,
To show her fur, and to be *caterwaw'd*."
Pope: The Wife of Bath, 146-7.

căt-ĕr-wâul'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CATERWAUL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & partic. adj.:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb.)

"Was no dispute between
The *caterwauling* brethren?" *Hudibras.*

C. *As subst.:* The act of making a harsh, disagreeable noise; squalling.

"What a *caterwauling* do you keep here!"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

*** cāt'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [O. Fr. *acaterie*.]

1. A place where provisions are kept.

2. The office or duty of a caterer.

*** cātes,** *s. pl.* [Said to be a contraction of Eng. *delicates* = luxuries, but more probably from O. Eng. *acate*, *achate* = provisions.] [CATE.] Provisions, food; especially dainties or delicacies.

"We'll see what *cates* you have,
For soldiers' stomachs always serve them well."
Shakesp.: 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

cātes-bæ'-a, *s.* [From *Catesby*, who wrote on the botany of the West Indies.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonads, found in the West Indies. The fruit of *Catesbæa spinosa* is yellow, pulpy, and of an agreeable taste. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

căt'-gŭt, *s.* [Eng. *cat*, and *gut*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The name given to the material of which the strings of many musical instruments are formed. It is made from the intestines of the sheep, and sometimes from those of the horse, but never from those of the cat. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

"With wire and *catgut* he concludes the day,
Quav'ring and semiquav'ring care away."
Cowper: Progress of Error.

2. A kind of coarse linen or canvas.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) Tephrosia Virginiana, from its long, slender, tough roots.

(2) Sea-laces, *Chordafilum*.

2. *Tannery:* The string which connects the fly and the mandril.

căth'-a, *s.* [From the Arabic name *kât*, or *cafta*.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order *Celastraceæ*. The species are mostly natives of Africa, forming small shrubs, sometimes with spiny branches. *Catha edulis* is a native of Arabia, and from the leaves the Arabs make a beverage possessing properties analogous to those of tea or coffee. Under the name of *kât*, or *cafta*, the leaves form a considerable article of commerce amongst the natives. Chewed, they produce wakefulness and hilarity of spirits.

ca-thāi'-an, *a.* [CATHAY.] Of or pertaining to Cathay, or China.

"From the destined walls
Of Cambalu, seat of *Cathaian* Cham."
Milton: P. L., xi. 388.

Căth'-a-rīne, Căth'-ĕr-īne, *s.* & *a.* [Probably from Gr. καθαρός (*catharos*) = clean, pure.]

A. *As substantive:* A frequent female Christian name. The name of several saints in the Roman calendar. The most celebrated was a virgin of royal descent in Alexandria, who publicly confessed the Christian faith at a sacrificial feast appointed by the emperor Maximinus; for which confession she was put to death by torture by means of a wheel like that of a chaff-cutter. [CATHARINE-WHEEL.]

¶ *To braid St. Catharine's tresses:* To live a virgin.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

catharine-pear, *s.* A variety of pear, small in size.

catharine-wheel, *s.* [In Fr. *roue de Ste. Cathérine*; Ger. *Katharinenrad*.]

1. *Arch.:* In CATHAHINE-WHEEL WINDOW. mediæval buildings, a window or compartment of a window of a circular form, with radiating divisions or spokes. Also called a *Rose*, or *Marigold-window*.

2. *Pyrotech.:* A kind of firework in the shape of a wheel, and made to revolve automatically when lighted; a pin-wheel.

*** căth'-ar-ĭst,** *s.* [Low Lat. *catharista*, from Gr. καθαρός (*katharos*) = clean, pure.] One who aimed at or pretended to more purity of life than others around him. The term was specially applied in reproach to the Paulicians of the seventh and following centuries.

"*Catharists*—deny children baptism, affirming that they have no original sin, and pretending themselves to be pure and without sin."—*Pagitt: Heresiography*, p. 28.

căth-ar-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Gr. καθαρίζω (*katharizō*) = to cleanse.] The art of cleansing thoroughly; the state of being so cleansed. (*Rossiter.*)

*** cath-ar'-ma,** *s.* [Gr. καθαίρω (*kathairō*) = to purify, to make clean; καθαρός (*katharos*) = clean, pure.]

Med.: Anything purged from the body naturally or by art.

*** cath-ar'-sis,** *s.* [Gr. κάθαρσις (*katharsis*) = a purifying, a making clean; καθαίρω (*kathairō*) = to make pure; καθαρός (*katharos*) = pure, clean.]

Med.: Purgation of the excrements or humours of the body, either naturally or by art.

cath-ar'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. καθάρτης (*kathartēs*) = a purifier, a scavenger; καθαρός (*katharos*) = pure, clean.]

Ornith.: A genus of rapacious birds of the family Vulturidæ (Vultures). They are, with one exception, natives of America. *Cathartes aura* is the Turkey Buzzard or Turkey Vulture, which owes its distinguishing epithet to its close resemblance in appearance to the wild turkey, in mistake for which it is often shot by inexperienced sportsmen, much to their chagrin.

cath-ar'-tic, * cath-ar'-tick, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. καθάρτικος (*kathartikos*) = purifying; καθαρός (*katharos*) = pure, clean.]

A. *As adj.* (*Med.*): Having the property or power of cleansing the bowels by promoting the evacuations of excrements, &c.; purgative. Cathartics cause increased action of the bowels, that is, an unloading of the large and small intestines, with more or less alteration in the character of the evacuations. They are employed (1) to unload the bowels; (2) to remove irritating matters; (3) to cause an increased elimination of secretions from the liver, and from the glands of the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal; (4) to unload the veins of the canal, by causing an increased watery secretion from the membrane, in cases of congestion of the kidneys; (5) to produce counter-irritation, and an increased secretion from a large mucous surface, to relieve distant parts, as the head, &c. Cathartics are divided by Garrod into *laxatives*, *simple purgatives*, *drastic purgatives*, *hydragogue purgatives*, *saline purgatives*, and *cholagogue purgatives* (q.v.).

"A considerable number of *cathartic* substances have been detected in the blood and secretions."—*Pereira: Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, p. 242.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.* (*Med.*): A medicine having a purgative power of promoting evacuation of excrement, &c.; a purge, a purgative.

"Relate how many weeks they kept their bed,
How an emetic or *cathartic* aped."
Cowper: Conversation, 316.

2. *Fig.:* Anything which purifies or frees from impurity or corruption.

"Lustrations and *catharticks* of the mind were sought for, and all endeavour used to calm and regulate the fury of the passions."—*Decay of Piety.*

*** cath-ar'-tic-al,** *a.* [Eng. *cathartic*; *-al*.] The same as CATHARTIC (q.v.).

"Quicksilver precipitated either with gold, or without addition, into a powder, is wont to be strong enough *cathartical*, . . ."—*Boyle: Scep. Chym.*

*** cath-ar'-tic-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *cathartical*; *-ly*.] In the manner of a cathartic. (*Dr. Allen.*)

*** cath-ăr'-tĭ-cal-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *cathartical*; *-ness*.] The quality of being cathartic or purgative. (*Johnson.*)

cath-ar'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Gr. καθάρτης (*kathartēs*) (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: A family of Raptorial birds, containing the American Vultures [CATHARTES], as distinguished from the Vulturidæ, or Vultures of the Old World.

2. *Palæont. : Lithornis vulturinus* of the London clay (an Eocene formation) belongs to this family.

cath-ar'-tin-a, ca-thar'-tine, *s.* [Eng. *cathart(ic)* ; suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A bitter, nauseous, purgative substance obtained from the leaves of *cassia senna*, and *cassia lanceolata*.

cath-ar-tŏ-car'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. *καθάρτικος* (*kathartikos*) = cathartic, and *καρπός* (*karpos*) = fruit ; so called from the pulp contained in the pods being cathartic.]

Bot.: Purging Cassia, a genus of leguminous trees, with racemes of yellow flowers, the same as Cassia, but differing in the long, cylindrical, woody, indehiscent pods, which are filled with a soft black pulp, used as a gentle laxative in small doses. It is a native of the East and West Indies and Egypt, where it grows to a height of from forty to fifty feet.

căth-cart'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named in honour of Mr. Cathcart, an Indian judge, who investigated the botany of the Sikkim Himalayas.]

Bot.: A beautiful plant of the Papaveraceæ, or Poppy family, having lobed leaves and golden drooping flowers. It is covered with soft yellow hairs. It was discovered by Dr. Hooker. (*Treas. of Botany.*)

căth'-ĕd-ra, ca-thē'-dra, *s.* [Lat. *cathedra* ; from Gr. *καθέδρα* (*kathedra*) = a seat ; *κατά* (*kata*) = down, and *ἕδρα* (*hedra*) = a chair, from *ἕζομαι* (*hezomai*), fut. *ἑδρουμαι* (*hedroumai*) = to sit ; Ital. *cattedra* ; O. Sp. *cadera* ; O. Fr. *chayere*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A chair ; the seat of any person in authority or office, especially the throne of a bishop.

2. *Bot.:* A genus of Brazilian trees, belonging to the family Olacaceæ, having alternate, shortly-stalked, elliptical, leathery leaves, and small axillary clusters of nearly sessile flowers.

* **căth-ĕ-drā'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Lat. *cathedra*, and Eng. suff. *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to a cathedral.

"The author endeavoured to prove them one and the same with the *cathedraical* duty."—*Degge : Parson's Counseller*, p. 284.

ca-thē'-dral, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *cathédral* ; Low Lat. *cathedralis* (*ecclesia*) = (the church) containing the bishop's throne ; from *cathedra* = a seat, a throne ; Ital. *cattedrale*.]

A. *As substan.:* The principal church of a province or diocese ; that in which the archbishop's or bishop's throne is placed. The throne is usually on the south side of the choir.

" A grey, old man, the third and last,
Sang in *cathedrals* dim and vast."
Longfellow : The Singers.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Of the nature or in the position of a head church of a province or diocese ; containing the archbishop's or bishop's throne. This use of the word did not arise till the tenth century, and even yet it is confined to the Western churches.

" A *cathedral* church is that wherein there are two or more parsons, with a bishop at the head of them, that do make as it were one body politick."—*Aylife : Parergon.*

2. Pertaining to a church containing a bishop's throne.

"His constant and regular assisting at the *cathedral* service was never interrupted by the sharpness of weather."—*Locke.*

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Ancient, from cathedrals being, as a rule, ancient ; venerable, or it may be with the idea of the resemblance of an avenue of trees to the aisle of a cathedral.

" Here aged trees *cathedral* walks compose,
And mount the hill in venerable rows." *Pope.*

2. Emanating from a bishop's seat of authority ; hence, authoritative, official.

"What solemnity can be more required for the pope to make a *cathedral* determination of an article?"—*Bp. Taylor.*

cathedral-church, * **cathedrall-church,** *s.* The same as Cathedral, A., I. 1.

"Her body [Mary of Scotland] was embalmed, and ordered with due and usuall rites ; and afterwards interred with a royall funerall in the *cathedrall-church* of Peterborough."—*Camden : Eliz.*, an. 1587.

cathedral-music, *s.* A term applied to that music which has been composed to suit the form of service used in our cathedrals since the Reformation. It includes settings of canticles and also of anthems. The first writers of this class of music were Marbecke, Tallis, Tye, and Byrd. The style of the earliest cathedral music was formed on the model of the Italian motets and other sacred compositions, and with the exception of a difference in the words was identical with the secular music of the period. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

cathedral-preferments, *s. pl.*

Eccles. Law: All dignities and offices in a cathedral or collegiate church inferior to that of the bishop. They are chiefly deaneries, archdeaconries and canonries. (*Stephens, Wharton, &c.*)

cathedral-wise, *adv.* After the manner followed in a cathedral.

"Two of the best voices came in time enough, and the service was performed *cathedral-wise*, tho' in a manner, to bare walls, with an anthem suitable to the day."—*Guardian*, No. 80.

* **căth'-ĕ-drăl-tĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *cathedra* = a chair, a throne.] Pertaining to the chair or office of a teacher or professor.

"If his reproof be private, or with the *cathedrated* authority of a prælector or publick reader."—*Whitlock : Manners of the Eng.*, p. 385.

* **căth-ĕ-drăt'-ĭc,** *s.* [From Lat. *cathedra* ; and Eng. suff. *-tic*.]

Law, &c.: A sum of two shillings paid by the inferior clergy to the bishop. Its more common appellation is, however, *synodal*, from its being usually paid at the bishop's synod. (*Burn.*)

* **căth-ĕ-drăt'-ĭ-cal,** *s.* [Eng. *cathedratic* ; *-al*.] The same as Cathedratic (q.v.).

"You do not pay your procurations only, but your *cathedraticals* and synodals also."—*Hacket : Life of Williams*, ii. 54.

căth'-ĕl, *a.* [Etymology doubtful.]

cathel-nail, *s.* The nail by which the body of a cart is fastened to the axle-tree. (*Scotch.*)

căth'-ĕr-ĭne, *s.* & *a.* [Catharine.]

catherine-pear, *s.* [Catharine-pear.]

" For streaks of red were mingled there,
Such as are on a *Catherine pear*,
The side that's next the sun." *Suckling.*

căth'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *catheter* ; Gr. *καθέτηρ* (*kathetēr*) = a thing let down or put in, from *καθίημι* (*kathiēmi*) = to send down ; *κατά* (*kata*) = down, and *ἵημι* (*hiēmi*) = to send.]

A. *As substantive:*

Surg.: A long, hollow, and somewhat curved tube, used by surgeons to be introduced into the bladder to draw off urine, when the patient is unable to pass it naturally.

" A large clyster, suddenly injected, hath frequently forced the urine out of the bladder ; but if it fail, a *catheter* must help you."—*Wiseman : Surgery.*

B. *As adj.:* (See the compound).

catheter-gage, *s.*

Surg.: A plate with perforations of a graduated size, forming measures for diametric sizes of catheters.

căth-ĕ-tŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. *κάθετος* (*kathetos*) = perpendicular ; from *καθίημι* (*kathiēmi*) = to let or send down ; *κατά* (*kata*) = down, and *ἵημι* (*hiēmi*) = to send.] An instrument for measuring differences of vertical heights, and especially the rise and fall of liquid columns in glass tubes. It consists of a telescopic levelling apparatus, which slides up or down a perpendicular metallic standard very finely graduated. As the column rises or falls the telescope through which it is viewed is correspondingly raised or depressed, and the differences in vertical height are thus shown on the graduated standard. (*Webster.*)

căth'-ĕ-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. *κάθετος* (*kathetos*) = perpendicular, from *καθίημι* (*kathiēmi*) = to send or let down ; *κατά* (*kata*) = down, and *ἵημι* (*hiēmi*) = to send.]

1. *Geom.:* A line or radius falling perpendicularly on another ; thus the catheti of a right-angled triangle are the two sides containing the right angle.

2. *Architecture:*

(1) A perpendicular line passing through the centre of a cylindrical body, as a baluster or a column.

(2) A line falling perpendicularly, and passing through the centre or eye of the volute of the Ionic capital. (*Gwilt.*)

3. *Optics:*

(1) *Cathetus of incidence:* A right line drawn from a point of the object perpendicular to the reflecting eye.

(2) *Cathetus of reflection:* A right line drawn from the eye perpendicular to the reflecting line.

(3) *Cathetus of obliquation:* A right line drawn perpendicular to the speculum, in the point of incidence or reflection. (*Craig.*)

căth'-ōde, *s.* [Gr. *κάθοδος* (*kathodos*) = a way down, a descent ; *κατά* (*kata*) = down, and *ὁδός* (*hodos*) = a way.]

Electro-chem.: That part of a galvanic battery by which the electric current leaves substances through which it has passed, or the surface at which the electric current passes out of the electrolyte ; the negative pole. (*Faraday.*)

că-thŏd'-ĭc, *a.*

Elect.: Proceeding or radiating from a cathode (q.v.).

Physiology: Taking an outward or downward way.

căth'-ŏl-ĭc, * **căth'-ŏl-ick,** * **cath-ol-yke,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *catholicus*, from Gr. *καθολικός* (*katholikos*) = universal ; *κατά* (*kata*) = down, and *ὅλος* (*holos*) = whole.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

* 1. *Gen.:* Universal or general.

2. *Specially:*

(1) Pertaining to or recognised by the whole Christian Church. [Catholic Epistles.]

(2) Orthodox, not heretical or schismatic.

(3) Pertaining or belonging to the Roman Catholic Church or its members.

† **II.** *Fig.:* Liberal, not narrow-minded.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A member of the Christian Church.

2. Now generally applied to a member of the Roman Catholic branch of the Christian Church.

Catholic Church, *s.*

1. *Ecclesiol.:* (For definition see example.)

"The 1st and largest sense of the term *Catholick Church*, is that which appears to be the most obvious and literal meaning of the words in the text (Heb. xii. 23.) 'The general assembly and church of the first-born which are written in heaven :' that is, the whole number of those who shall finally attain unto salvation. — 2ndly, The *Catholick* or Universal *Church*, signifies in the next place, and indeed more frequently, the Christian Church only : the Christian Church, as distinguished from that of the Jews and patriarchs of old ; the Church of Christ spread universally from our Saviour's days over all the world ; in contradistinction to the Jewish Church, which was particularly confined to one nation or people.—3rdly, The *Catholic Church* signifies very frequently, in a still more particular and restrained sense, that part of the Universal Church of Christ, which in the present age is now living upon earth ; as distinguished from those which have been before and shall come after.—4thly and lastly, The term *Catholick Church* signifies in the last place, and most frequently of all, that part of the Universal Church of Christ, which in the present generation is visible upon earth, in an outward profession of the belief of the Gospels, and in a visible external communion of the word and sacraments.—The Church of Rome pretends herself to be—this Whole *Catholick Church*, exclusive of all other societies of Christians."—*Clarke*, vol. i., Ser. 82.

2. *Church History:*

(1) *Previous to the Reformation:* Like most other words used in ecclesiology, the term Catholic was borrowed at first from the New Testament. It occurs in some editions of the Greek original—including that issued in connection with the recent revision,—in the titles prefixed to the Epistles of James, 1 & 2 Peter, 1 John, and Jude [Catholic Epistles], and is the word translated "general" in the Authorised Version of the Bible. The first to apply it to the Church was the Apostolic Father, Ignatius. When he and his successors used it they meant to indicate that the church of which they constituted a part comprised the main body of believers, and was designed, as it was entitled, to be universal. In this sense the Church was opposed to the sects and separate bodies of "heretics" who had separated themselves from it and were now outside its pale. This is the fourth sense given in the example under No. 1.

When, in the eighth century, the separation between the Eastern and Western Churches took place, the latter retained as one of its appellations the term "Catholic," the Eastern Church being contented with the word "Orthodox," still used by the Russian emperors

in their politico-ecclesiastical manifestoes. [ORTHODOX.] The history of this earlier portion of the Catholic Church will be best treated of in the article *Christianity* (q.v.). (See also *Greek*, *Latin*, *Eastern*, and *Western*.)

(2) *Subsequently to the Reformation:* When the [illegible] churches separated from their communion with Rome in the sixteenth century, those whom they had left naturally regarded them as outside the Catholic pale. They, on the other hand, declined to admit that this was the case, and the term "Catholic Church" is used in the English Liturgy apparently in the sense of all persons making a profession [illegible] "[illegible] we [illegible] the good estate of the Catholick Church [illegible] that all Ways [illegible] and [illegible] CHRIST [illegible] ROMAN CATHOLICS.]

[illegible] *Prayer-book*, &c.]:

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

căt-ō-dŏn′-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *catodon*, and fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Cetaceans containing the Sperm Whales. They are sometimes called Physeteridæ, Physeter instead of Catodon being made the typical genus. There are no baleen-plates, but in the lower jaw there are about fifty-four pointed teeth.

2. *Palæont.:* Their remains occur in the Pliocene, if not even in the Miocene beds.

căt-ō-mĕt-ō′-pa, *s. pl.* [From Gr. κάτω (*katō*) = down, downwards, and μέτωπον (*metōpon*) = the forehead.]

Zool.: A family of decapod Crustacea called also Ocypodidæ (q.v.).

*** căt-ō-mŏun′-tain,** *s.* [Catamount.]

cā-tō′-nĭ-an, *a.* [From Lat. *Cato* (genit. *Catonis*), the Roman Censor, celebrated for his sternness and austerity of manners.] Resembling Cato in sternness and inflexibility; austere, stern, grave.

cat-ŏp′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. κάτοψις (*katopsis*); from κατά (*kata*) = down, and ὄψις (*opsis*) = a looking.]

Med.: A morbid quickness of sight. (*Worcester.*)

*** cat-ŏp′-tĕr, * cat-ŏp′-trŏn,** *s.* [Gr. κατοπτήρ (*katoptēr*) = a spy; κάτοπτρον (*katoptron*) = a mirror; from κατά (*kata*) = down, back, and ὁράω (*horaō*) = to see.] A reflecting optical instrument; a mirror.

cat-ŏp′-trĭc, * ca-tŏp′-trĭ-cal, *a.* [Gr. κατόπτρικος (*katoptrikos*) = pertaining to a mirror; from κάτοπτρον (*katoptron*) = a mirror.]

Optics: Pertaining to catoptrics, or the laws of reflection.

"A *catoptrical* or dioptrical heat is superiour to any, vitrifying the hardest substances."—*Arbuthnot: On Air.*

catoptric cistula, *s.*

Optics: A box with several sides, lined with looking-glasses, so as to multiply images of any object placed in the box. (*Knight.*)

catoptric dial, *s.*

Optics: A dial which shows the hour by means of a piece of looking-glass, adjusted to reflect the solar rays upward to the ceiling of a room on which the hour-lines are delineated; a reflecting-dial. (*Knight.*)

catoptric light, *s.*

Optics: A mirror, or series of concave mirrors, preferably parabolic, by which the rays from one or more lamps are reflected in a parallel beam, so as to render the light visible at a great distance. (*Knight.*)

cat-ŏp′-trĭcs, *s.* [Catoptric, *a.*]

Optics: That part of optics which treats of reflex vision and the laws and properties of reflection.

cat-ŏp′-trō-măn-çy, *s.* [Gr. κάτοπτρον (*katoptron*) = a mirror; μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination; μάντις (*mantis*) = a prophet, a diviner.]

Antiq.: A species of divination practised by the Greeks, in which a mirror was let down by a cord into a fountain in the temple of Ceres, in Achaia, into which sick persons looked. If the observer's face appeared in it sickly or ghastly the omen was considered unfavourable, and the sick person would not recover; but if, on the other hand, it appeared fresh and healthy, the omen was considered favourable.

căt-ō-stĕm′-ma, *s.* [Gr. κατά (*kata*) = downwards, and στέμμα (*stemma*) = a stem, a root.]

Bot.: A genus of plants of the Tea family, consisting of a single species, *Catostemma fragrans*, which is a tree growing to fifty feet in height.

căt-ŏs-tō-mī′-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *catostom(us)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

Ichthy.: A group of fishes of the family Cyprinidæ, having very numerous pharyngeal teeth, closely set in a single row, the dorsal fin elongate and opposite to the ventrals, and the anal short or of moderate length. There are no barbels. From North America and the north-east of Asia.

căt-ŏs′-tō-mine, *a. & s.* [Catostomina.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, the group Catostomina (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* Any fish of the group Catostomina (q.v.).

căt-ŏs′-tō-mŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. κάτω (*kato*) = down, and στομα (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Ichthy.: The type-genus of Catostomina (q.v.). The species are popularly known as "Suckers" and "Red Horses."

*** căt′-sō,** *s.* [Ital. *cazzo.*] A low fellow, a rogue. (*Beaum. & Fletcher.*)

"These be our nimble spirited *catsos.*"—*B. Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour*, ii. 1.

căt′-stŏp-pĕr, *s.* [Cathead-stopper.]

căt′-sŭp, *s.* [Catchup, Ketchup.]

*** catte,** *s.* [Cat.]

căt-tĕ-mŭn′-dôo, căt-tĕ-măn′-dôo, *s.* [Tamil or Telugú *cattamandoo, cattemundo.*] A gum elastic furnished by a plant, *Euphorbia antiquorum.*

căt′-tĕr, * ca-tĕrr, *s.* [Catarrh.]

căt′-tĕr-ĭdge, *s. & a.* [Etym. doubtful.] A word used only in the subjoined compound.

catteridge-tree, *s.* A tree, *Cornus sanguinea.* [Cornus.]

*** căt′-tĕr-y,** *s.* [Eng. *cat*; *-ery.*] An establishment of cats.

"An evil fortune attended all our attempts at re-establishing a *cattery*."—*Southey: The Doctor*, p. 684.

† căt′-tĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *cat*; *-ish.*] Feline, catlike.

căt′-tle, * ca-tel, *s. & a.* [A different form of the word *chattel.* In the pastoral age in England, as in other countries, the wealth of any man of substance was naturally estimated by the number of cattle that he possessed. Hence the word *cattle* came to mean what we now should call a man's *chattels*; on the same principle as the Latin word *pecunia* = money, from *pecus* = cattle.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

*** 1.** Property, wealth, goods.

"A womman that hadde a flux of blood twelve yeer and hadde spended all hir *catel* [Gr βίον (*bion*) = life, or living; Vulgate: *omnem substantiam suam*; Auth. Eng. Vers.: all her living] in leechis."—*Wycliffe: Luke* viii. 43, 44.

*** 2.** Property consisting of live stock, as distinguished from goods.

"The first distinction made of live stock from other property was to call the former quick *cattle*."—*Sir J. Harrington: Epigrams*, I. 91. (*Trench: Select Glossary*, pp. 30, 31.)

¶ Afterwards the word *chattel* was introduced for property without life.

3. Beasts of pasture, both wild and domestic.

¶ The word *cattle* is generally limited to the varieties of the ox and its congeners. These are sometimes called black cattle, though not all black, and horned cattle though some are hornless; hence the term "neat cattle" has been suggested for them. For the different species of ox, see Bos, Bovidæ. The chief breeds are distinguished, among other characteristics, by the length of their horns. The chief long-horned cattle are the Dishley breed, so called from Dishley Farm, in Leicestershire, where Robert Bakewell reared them; they have now become degenerate, and short-horns are in repute. Besides these, the Devon, Sussex, and Hereford breeds are worth mention. In the United States no new breeds of cattle of special worth have been produced, but there have been large importations of improved breeds from Europe, particularly of the short horns, which are highly valued. The Jersey and Guernsey breeds are much esteemed here. The Hereford, Ayrshire, Holstein, and other breeds have been introduced.

"And God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and *cattle* after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind."—*Gen.* i. 25.

II. *Fig.:* Used in a slighting sense of human beings.

"Boys and women are for the most part *cattle* of this colour."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

Obvious compounds: *Cattle-breeding, cattle-dealer, cattle-lifter, cattle-market, cattle-pen, cattle-show, cattle-stealer, cattle-tie.*

cattle-feeder, *s.* An arrangement in a cattle-stable for supplying the feed in regulated quantities to the rack or manger.

cattle-gate, *s.* Common for one beast. (*Wharton.*)

cattle-leader, *s.* A nose-ring or gripper for the septum of the nose, whereby dangerous cattle may be fastened or led. (*Knight.*)

cattle-plague, *s.*

1. *Gen.:* Any plague by which large numbers of cattle are destroyed. Such plagues have existed at intervals, more or less, in all countries and in all ages. Among the severer visitations in centuries preceding the nineteenth may be mentioned a great plague which arose in Hungary in 1711, whence it spread to other countries, destroying in the next three years about one and a half millions of cattle. A second visitation, which affected England and the West of Europe between 1745 and 1756, caused the death of about three millions of cattle.

2. *Spec.:* The disease above referred to failed to reach the United States, but the herds of this country have been seriously affected by a later disease, which is supposed to have originated in Central Europe, and spread thence all over the world. This disorder, known as Pleuro-pneumonia, cannot be traced back further than 1769, when it was known in Eastern France as *Murie.* It appeared in Germany in 1802, Russia in 1824, Great Britain and Ireland in 1841, the United States in 1843, Australia in 1858, and New Zealand in 1864. It is contagious in character, and so far has only been checked by the slaughter of infected cattle, though inoculation has proved somewhat successful, particularly in Australia. Great numbers of cattle have died from this disease, and strenuous measures are being adopted for its eradication. [Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Pleuro-Pneumonia.]

cattle-pump, *s.* A pump which is operated by the cattle coming to drink, either by their weight upon a platform or by pressing against a bar which gives way before them, they following it around in a circular track and operating the piston. (*Knight.*)

cattle-raik, *s.* A common, or extensive pasture, where cattle feed at large. (*Scotch.*)

cattle-range, *s.* Any open space over which cattle may range or feed.

cattle-stall, *s.* A means for fastening cattle at their mangers or racks other than by halter or tie. It usually consists of a pair of parallel vertical stanchions, at such distance apart as to admit the neck of the animal. One stanchion is movable to allow the head of the animal to pass, and is then replaced and held by a latch or pin. (*Knight.*)

cătt′-lĕ-ya, *s.* [Named by Lindley after William Cattley, Esq.]

Bot.: An extensive genus of orchids, natives of Central America and Brazil, where they are found on the bark of trees and on rocks. The species bear two or more flowers, generally rose-coloured, but occasionally yellow.

căt′-ty, *s.* [Malay & Japanese *kati* = a weight of 1⅓ lb.] [Caddy.]

1. An East Indian weight, equal to 1⅓ lb. English.

2. The Bill-hook or Machete of Ceylon. (*Knight.*)

*** cat-tylle, * cat-alle,** *s.* [Cat's-tail.] The plant Cat's-tails.

"A *Cattylle* [*catalle* A.); *lanugo, herba est.*"—*Cathol Anglicum.*

*** ca-ture,** *s.* [Cater, *s.*]

"A *Cature*; *Escarius.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

cat-ŭr′-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *catur(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Lepidoganoidei of oolitic and cretaceous periods. The teeth are small and pointed in a single row; there is a persistent notochord; but the vertebræ are partially ossified, the tail is homocercal, and the fins are supported by fulcra. (*Owen: Palæontology.*)

cat-ŭr′-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. κατά (*kata*) = down, and οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail. (*Agassiz.*)]

Palæont.: The type-genus of the family Caturidæ (q.v.).

căt'-ȳ-ō-gle, * kăt'-ȳ-ō-gle, kăt'-ō-gle, *s.* [Swed. *kattugla*; *Katt* = cat, and *ugla* = owl.] The Shetland name of the eagle-owl (*Bubo maximus*).

*** cat-zer-ie,** *s.* [Catso.] Cheating, roguery.

"And looks
Like one that is employed in *catzerie*
And crosbiting."
Marlowe: Jew of Malta, iv. 4.

câu'-cal-ĭs, *s.* [From Gr. *καυκαλίς* (*kaukalis*) = an umbelliferous herb.]

Bot.: A genus of umbelliferous plants, consisting of herbs with multifid leaves. All the species are natives of Europe and the temperate parts of Asia and Africa. *Caucalis daucoides*, Bur-parsley, is a common British plant, growing in corn-fields in chalky districts. None of the species is attractive in appearance.

Câu-cā'-şĭ-an, Câu-cā'-sē-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Caucasius*. From the mountain-group known as Caucasus.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Caucasus.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An inhabitant of the Caucasus or the district about it.

2. *Ethnol.:* A member of the Indo-European family of the human race.

*** cauce-wei,** *s.* [Causeway.]

caucht, *v.t.* [Catch.] To catch, to grasp. (*Scotch.*)

"And sum tyme wald scho Ascaneus the page
Caucht in the fygure of his faderis ymage,
And in hir bosum brace——"
Douglas: Virgil, 102, 36.

*** câu'-cion, * caw'-cion,** *s.* [Caution.]

câu'-cŭs, *s.* [A corruption of *calker's-house*= a calker's shed. (*Chambers' Encyc.*, i. 206.) On March 2, 1770, a quarrel occurred in Boston between the soldiers and some rope-makers, in which the latter were overpowered and beaten. The people were greatly exasperated at this, and sought opportunities for retaliation. On the 5th of the same month, in a similar affray, the soldiers fired upon the people of the town, killing and wounding several. This induced the ropemakers and calkers, whose occupations brought them into contact, to form a society, at the meetings of which inflammatory addresses were delivered, and the most violent resolutions passed against the British government and its agents and instruments in America. The tories in derision called these assemblies calkers' meetings, and the term was at length corrupted to *caucus*. (*Knickerbocker Mag.*) But its origin has been shown to be of earlier date, and the *Cent. Dict.* suggests Mod Lat. *caucus*, Mod. Gr. *καῦκος* (*kaukos*) = a cup.] A private meeting of the representatives of any political party previous to an election, for the purpose of selecting candidates and making other arrangements for the promotion of party interests. A system bearing the name, but essentially different, has been introduced into Great Britain, having been first adopted in Birmingham.

câu'-dal, *a.* [Lat. *cauda* = a tail.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a tail; tail-like.

"Thus one second and a tenth would elapse before an impression made upon its *caudal* nerves could be responded to by a whale fifty feet long."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), xiv. 422.

"The male widow-bird, remarkable for his *caudal* plumes, certainly seems to be a polygamist."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. viii., vol. i., p. 269.

*** câu'-dāte, * câu'-dā-tĕd,** *a.* [Low Lat. *caudatus*, from *cauda* = a tail.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having a tail.

"How comate, *caudate*, crinite stars are feared, I know."—*Fairfax: Tasso.*

2. *Bot.:* Tail-pointed, exceedingly acuminated, so that the point is long and weak, like the tail of some animals. Examples: the petals of *Brassica caudata*, and the calyx of *Aristolochia trilobata*. (*Lindley.*)

CAUDATE APPENDAGES.

† câu-dā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *caudatus* = having a tail; *cauda* = a tail.] The state or condition of having a tail.

"He really suspected premature *caudation* had been inflicted on him for his crimes."—*Reade: Never too late to Mend*, ch. lxxvi.

*** caude,** *s.* [Etym. unknown.] Apparently used in the sense of care.

"And thou these *caudes* and labours sertouslie . . ."
Peele: Epilogue, 1589.

câude'-bĕck, *s.* [From Caudebec, a town in France, where it was first made.] A sort of light hat.

câu'-dĕx, *s.* [Lat. *caudex*, *codex*.]

Botany:

1. The axis of a plant, consisting of stem and root.

"The stem . . . receives the name of *Caudex* in shrubs."—*Balfour: Botany*, p. 35.

2. The trunk of a palm or tree-fern, covered with the remains of leaf-stalks, or showing the marks of their scars.

caudex descendens, *s.* The root.

caudex repens, *s.* A rhizome.

câu'-dĭ-cle, *s.* [A dimin. of Lat. *cauda* = a tail.]

Bot.: The cartilaginous strap which connects certain kinds of pollen masses to the stigma in orchidaceous plants.

*** câu'-dĭ-tēer,** *s.* [O. Fr. *caudataire* = a support for a train, a frame.]

Fortif.: Frames on which to lay fagots or brushwood for covering workmen from the effects of an enemy's fire. [Blindage.]

câu'-dĭ-trŭnk, *s.* [Lat. *cauda* = the tail, and *truncus* = the trunk.]

Biol.: The whole of the body behind the head in fishes and fish-like mammals.

† câu'-dle, * cau'-del, * caw'-delle, *s.* [O. Fr. *chaudel*; Fr. *chaudeau*; from Low Lat. *caldellum*, a dimin. from Lat. *calidum*, neut. of *calidus* = hot.]

1. *Lit.:* A kind of warm drink, consisting of wine beaten up with eggs, bread, sugar, and spices.

"He had good broths, *caudle*, and such like."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

* 2. *Fig.:* A remedy, a cure.

"Ye shall have a hempen *caudle* then, and the help of hatchet."—*Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI.*, iv. 7.

*** câu'-dle,** *v.t.* [Caudle, *s.*] To make into a caudle, to act as a caudle to.

"Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, *caudle* thy morning taste,
To cure thy o'ernight's surfeit?"
Shakesp.: Timon, iv. 3.

câu'-drŏn, câu'-drŭn, *s.* [Cauldron.] A cauldron. (*Scotch.*)

"An' aye he catch'd the tither wretch,
To fry them in his *caudrons*."
Burns: The Ordination.

câuf (1), *s.* [Corf.]

* 1. A chest with holes in the top, to keep fish alive in the water. (*Phillips.*)

2. The same as Corve (q.v.).

câuf (2), *s.* [Calf (1).]

câuff, *s.* [Chaff.] (*Scotch.*)

câuf-le, *s.* [Coffle.]

câught (*gh* silent), *pret.* & *pa. par. of v.* [Catch.]

A. *As preterite:*

"And *caught* a young man of the men of Succoth, and enquired of him . . ."—*Judg.* viii. 14.

B. *As pa. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

câuk, câwk, *s.* [The same as Chalk.]

1. Chalk.

2. An opaque, compact variety of baryta, or heavy spar.

Cauk and keel: Chalk and red clay. (*Scotch.*)

"O' stature short, but genius bright,
That's he, mark weel—
And wow! he has an unco slight
O' *cauk and keel*."
Burns: Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

câuk (1), *v.t.* [Calk.]

*** cauk** (2), *v.t.* [Lat. *calco* = to tread.] To tread, to copulate as birds.

"Whan the pocok *caukede* therof ich took kepe."
Langland: P. Plowman, xiv. 171.

câuk'-ĕr, *s.* [Calker.]

câuk'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [Cauk (1), *v.*]

A. *As present participle.* (See the verb.)

B. *As substantive:*

Joinery: A dovetail, tenon and mortise joint by which cross timbers are secured together. It is used for fitting down tie-beams or other timbers upon wall-plates. (*Knight.*)

câuk'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *cauk* or *cawk*; *-y.*] Pertaining to or resembling cauk; chalky.

"A white, opaque, *cauky* spar, shot or pointed."—*Wood: On Fossils.*

câul (1), *** calle, * kalle, * kelle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cale* = a kind of little cap; Ir. *calla* = a veil, a hood; O. Gael. *call* = a veil. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*** 1.** A net for the hair, worn by women.

"On hire hed a comeli *calle*."
King of Tars, 364.

"*Kelle. Reticulum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Her head with ringlets of her hair is crowned;
And in a golden *caul* the curls are bound."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vii. 1,111.

*** 2.** Any kind of small net.

"An Indian mantle of feathers, and the feathers wrought into a *caul* of packthread."—*Grew: Museum.*

II. *Anatomy:*

1. The omentum, or adipose membranous integument of the abdomen, in which the guts are enclosed.

"And he took all the fat that was upon the inwards, and the *caul* above the liver."—*Lev.* viii. 16.

2. The amnion, or membrane enveloping the fœtus, which occasionally is round the head of a child at its birth. It was, and to a less extent still is, thought to bring luck to its owner, and was especially sought after by sailors as a sure preservative against drowning.

"A person possessed of a *caul*, may know the state of health of the party who was born with it."—*Grose: Popular Superstitions.*

câul (2), *s.* [Fr. *cale* = a wedge.]

Joinery: A heated board used in laying down large veneers.

caul-work, *s.* Net-work.

câul (3), *s.* [M. E. *caule*, from Lat. *caulis* (q.v.).]

1. A stem, a stalk.

2. A cabbage.

câuld, *a.* [Cold.] Cold. (*Scotch.*)

câuld, caul, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To lay a bed of loose stones from the channel of the river backwards, as far as may be necessary, for defending the land against the inroads of the water.

câuld, caul, *s.* [Cauld, *v.*] A dam, an embankment.

"He commanded him to build a *cauld*, or dam-head, across the Tweed at Kelso."—*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, note.

câuld'-rĭfe, *a.* [Scotch, *cauld*, and Eng. *rife*; Icel. *ryf* = prevalent, abounding; Dut. *rijk* = rich.]

1. Chilly; susceptible of cold. (*Scotch.*)

2. Wanting in animation.

"There's but *cauldrife* law-wark gaun on yonder—carnal morality, . . ."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xx.

câuld'-rĭfe-nĕss, cōld'-rĭfe-nĕss, *s.* [Scotch *cauldrife*, and Eng. suff. *-ness*.]

1. *Lit.* Coldness.

2. *Fig.:* Want of ardour in a pursuit.

*** câul'-drŏn, * câu'-drŏn, * câu'-drŭn, * cau'-droun,** *s.* [Caldron.]

"In the *cauldron* boil and bake:
Eye of newt, and toe of frog."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

*** caule,** *s.* [Lat. *caula*.] A sheep-pen, or fold.

"A *caule*, pen, *caula*."—*Levins: Manip. Vocab.*

câul'-ĕr, *a.* [Caller.]

câu-lĕr'-pa, *s.* [From Gr. *καυλός* (*kaulos*) = the stalk of a plant, and *ἕρπω* (*herpo*) = to creep.]

Bot.: A very beautiful genus of green-seeded Algæ, comprising a very large number of species, and assuming very different forms. They are all natives of warm climates. They form the principal food of turtles, by which they are eaten greedily. The nearest approach to the genus in Europe is seen in Codium (q.v.).

câu-lĕr-pī'-tēs, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *caulerpa(a)*, and suff. *-ites* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil fucoid plants found in various marine formations.

câu-lĕs'-çĕnt, *a.* [Fr. *caulescent;* from Lat. *caulis* = a stem, a stalk.]

Bot.: Provided with an evident stem, as distinguished from those which have a subterranean one, however short it may be.

"Plants with a distinct stem are called *caulescent.*" —*Balfour: Botany,* p. 36.

câu'-lĕt, *s.* [Colewort.]

câu'-lĭ-cle, *s.* [Lat. *cauliculus* = a little stem or stalk, dimin. of *caulis* = a stem, a stalk.]

Botany:

1. A small stem produced at the neck of a root without the previous production of a leaf.

2. The imaginary space between the radicle and cotyledons of an embryo.

3. The stipe of certain fungals.

câul'-ĭ-cōle, câu-lĭc'-ụ-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. *cauliculus,* dimin. of *caulis* = a stem, a stalk.]

Arch.: One of the small volutes under the flowers on the sides of the abacus in the Corinthian column, representing the curled tops of the acanthus stalk. (*Parker.*)

câu-lĭf'-ĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *caulis* = a stalk, and *fero* = to bear.]

Bot.: Having a stalk; caulescent.

câu'-lĭ-flŏw-ĕr, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *caulis* = (1) a stem, a stalk; (2) a cabbage; and Eng. *flower;* Ital. *cavoloflore;* Sp. *coliflor.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Bot.: A garden variety of *Brassica oleracea,* in which the inflorescence, while young, is condensed into a depressed, fleshy, esculent head.

"Towards the end of the month, earth up your winter plants and sallad herbs: and plant forth your *cauliflowers* and cabbage, which were sown in August." —*Evelyn: Kalendar.*

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to, or resembling a cauliflower.

cauliflower-wig, *s.* A kind of wig, so called from its supposed resemblance to that vegetable.

câu'-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *caulis* = a stem, a stalk; *forma* = form, appearance.]

Bot.: Having the form of a caulis.

câu'-līne, *a.* [Lat. *caulis* = a stem, a stalk.] Of or pertaining to a caulis; growing on a caulis or stem.

câu'-lĭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Bot.: The stem or ascending axis; a name given only to the part, in its customary state, growing in the air.

câulk (*l* silent), *v.t.* [Calk.]

câulk'-ĭng (*l* silent), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Caulk, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or used in the process of calking.

"He repaired to Amsterdam, took a lodging in the dockyard, assumed the garb of a pilot, put down his name on the list of workmen, wielded with his own hand the *caulking* iron and the mallet, fixed the pumps, and twisted the ropes.—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiii.

C. *As subst.:* (See extract).

"*Caulking,* or *calking* in shipbuilding [is] the operation of driving a quantity of oakum, or old ropes untwisted and drawn asunder, into the seams of the planks."—*Rees: Cyclopædia.*

* **câulme,** *a.* [Calm.]

"*Caulme. Placidus.*"—*Huloet.*

* **câulme'-nĕs,** *s.* [Calmness.]

"*Caulmenes. Tranquillitas, intempestas.*"—*Huloet.*

câul-ō-car'-poŭs, *a.* [Lat. *caulis* = a stem, a stalk; Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: Applied to a stem which lives many years, repeatedly bearing flowers and fruit, as a shrub or tree.

câu-lŏp'-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [From Gr. καυλός (*kaulos*) = a stalk, and πτερίς (*pteris*) = a kind of fern.]

Palæont.: A fossil fern stem occurring in the Devonian and Carboniferous strata.

câu-lō-trē'-tŭs, *s.* [From Gr. καυλός (*kaulos*) = a stalk, and τρητός (*trētos*) = bored through.]

Bot.: A genus of plants called also Schnella. They are of the sub-order Cæsalpinieæ, and the tribe Bauhinieæ. The leaves of *Caulotretus microstachys* are used, as are those of various Bauhinias in Brazil, where they are termed Unha de Boy and Oxhoof, as mucilaginous remedies. (*Lindley.*)

caum, *v.t.* [Cam.] To whiten with camstone or pipe-clay.

* **câu'-ma,** *s.* [Gr. καῦμα (*kauma*) = a burning heat; καίω (*kaiō*) = to burn.]

Med.: Excessive heat of the body, as in fever.

câu-măt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. καῦμα (*kauma*), genit. καύματος (*kaumatos*); and Eng. suff. *-ic.*]

Med.: Of or pertaining to a feverish heat; excessively hot, as in fever.

câunt'-ĕr, câunt'-ĭng, *a.* [Contra.]

caunter-lode, *s.*

Mining: A lode which inclines at a considerable angle to the other contiguous veins.

caup, cap, *s.* [Cap, Cup.] A cup, a wooden bowl; also the shell of a snail. (*Scotch.*)

"To carry about the Saut-Market at his tail, as a snail does his *caup.*"—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxxiv.

caupe, caupis, caulpes, calpeis, *s.* [Icel. *kaap* = a gift.] An exaction made by a superior, especially by the head of a clan, on his tenants and other dependants, for maintenance and protection. This was generally the best horse, ox, or cow the retainer had in his possession. This custom prevailed not only in the Highlands and Islands, but in Galloway and Carrick. (*Jamieson.*)

". . . certane gentilmen, heidis of kin in Galloway hes vsit to tak *Caupis,* . . ."—*Acts Ja. IV.* (1489), c. 35, also c. 36 (ed. 1566).

* **cau-ple,** *s.* [Caple.]

* **cau-pō'-na,** *v. or interj.* [From Fr. *à un coup* = at once, all together.] A sailor's cheer on heaving the anchor.

* **câu'-pŏn-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *cauponatus;* pa. par. of *cauponor* = to keep an inn; *caupo* = an innkeeper; *caupona* = an inn, a shop.] To keep an inn or a victualling house.

* **câu-pō-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *cauponatus;* pa. par. of *cauponor* = to keep a shop or inn; *caupona* = a shop, an inn.] Petty dealing; traffic; hence, unfair dealing.

"Without *cauponation* and adulterization of the word."—*Latimer: Sermons and Remains,* ii. 347.

* **câu'-pŏn-īze,** *v.i.* [Lat. *caupo* (genit. *cauponis*) = an innkeeper; and Eng. suffix *-ize.*] To retail provisions.

". . . the wealth of our rich rogues, who *cauponized* to the armies in Germany in this last war."—*Warburton to Hurd, Lett.* 171.

* **câuṣ'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *caus(e); -able.*] Capable of being caused, effected, or produced.

"That may be miraculously effected in one, which is naturally *causable* in another."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

câuṣ'-al, *a.* & *s.* [Low Lat. *causalis* = pertaining to cause; *causa* = a cause.]

A. *As adj.:* Relating to causes; implying or containing causes; expressing a cause.

"*Causal* propositions are where two propositions are joined by *causal* particles . . ."—*Watts: Logic.*

B. *As subst.:* A word which expresses a cause, or introduces the reason.

"A peculiar class of *causals* in Hindi, formed by inserting *l* before the characteristic long vowel."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang.,* i. 240.

câu-şăl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Low Lat. *causalitas;* from Lat. *causa.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The agency of a cause; the quality or property of causing.

"As he created all things, so is he beyond and in them all, in his very essence, as being the sole of their *causalities,* and the essential cause of their existences." —*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. *Phrenol.:* The supposed faculty of tracing events to their causes.

¶ Principle of causality. [Causation, ¶.]

* **câuṣ'-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *causal; -ly.*] According to causes; in the order or series of causes.

"Thus may it more be *causally* made out, what Hippocrates affirmeth."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

câuṣ'-al-tў, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

Min.: The lighter or earthy parts of ore which are carried away by washing.

† **câuṣ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *causatio* = a dispute, a controversy; *causor* = to dispute.]

1. The act, power, or process of causing.

"Thus doth he sometimes delude us in the conceits of stars and meteors, besides their allowable actions, ascribing effects thereunto of independent *causation.*" —*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. The act or agency by which anything is caused.

"He speaks of the point of contact of supernatural power with the chain of *causation* being so high up as to be wholly, or in part, out of sight."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), iii., 46-7.

¶ *Law of causation:* The law or doctrine that every phenomena is related, in a uniform manner, to some phenomena that co-exist with it, and to some that have preceded, and will follow. (*Mill: Logic,* bk. iii., ch. v.)

câu-şā'-tion-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *causation; -ism.*] The law of causation.

câu-şā'-tion-ĭst, *a.* [Eng. *causation; -ist.*] A believer in causationism (q.v.).

câuṣ'-a-tĭve, *a.* [Low Lat. *causo* = to cause.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Effective as a cause, reason, or agent.

". . . it appeareth to be one of the essential forms of things: as that that is *causative* in nature of a number of effects."—*Bacon: On Learning,* bk. i.

2. Expressing a cause, causal.

II. *Gram.:* Applied to certain changes of form whereby neuter verbs become transitive (thus *raise,* make or cause to *rise*), also to the class constituted by such change.

"Let any Hebrew reader judge whether pihel can properly be said, in general, to augment the signification, or hiphel to be *causative.*"—*Student,* ii. 308.

* **câuṣ'-a-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *causative; -ly.*] In a causative manner.

"Several conjugations are used very indiscriminately; and whether they are to be taken actively, passively, *causatively,* or absolutely, must be determined by the context."—*Student,* ii. 308.

* **câu-şā'-tŏr,** *s.* [Low Lat. *causator,* from *causo* = to cause.] He who or that which causes or produces an effect or result.

"Demonstratively understanding the simplicity of perfection, and the invisible condition of the first *causator,* it was out of the power of earth, or the area pagy of hell, to work them from it."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

câuṣe, *s.* [O. Fr. *cause;* Ital. & Sp. *causa,* from Lat. *causa.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which produces, effects anything; that from which anything proceeds or arises, the relative to *effect.*

"*Cause* is a substance exerting its power into act, to make one thing begin to be."—*Locke.*

"Remember, Man, 'the Universal *Cause*
Acts not by partial, but by gen'ral laws.'"
Pope: Essay on Man, Ep. iv., l. 35-6.

2. A reason; ground or motive of action. [Because.]

"They begynne to declare the *cause* of her comynge." —*Deposit. of Richard II.,* p. 28.

". . . fought against me without a *cause.*"—*Psalm* cix. iii.

* 3. Sake, interest, advantage.

"I did it not for his *cause.*"—*2 Cor.* vii. 12.

4. A side or party in a dispute or controversy; a principle.

"The ryght of hys *cause.*"—*Robert of Gloucester,* p. 456.

"The minority in both Houses, it was said, would be true to the *cause* of hereditary monarchy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.

† 5. A matter in dispute; a question.

"The *cause* was ihandled and itreted bytwene the forsaide primates."—*Trevisa,* ii. 141.

* 6. An accusation, an indictment, a charge.

II. *Law:* A suit, an action, ground of action.

"To corte quen thou schal com
Ther alle oure *causes* schal be tryed."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris): *Pearl,* 700.

III. *Special phrases:*

1. *Cause of action (Law):* A right to sue. (*Wharton.*)

2. *Material cause:* That of which anything is made.

3. *Efficient cause:* The agent effecting or producing a result.

4. *Final cause:* The motive inducing an agent to act; the object or purpose for which a thing is done or made.

5. *Formal cause:* The elements of a conception which make a conception or the thing conceived to be what it is, or the idea viewed as a formative principle and co-operating with the matter.

6. *To make common cause with:* To join in aims or objects with another; to side with and support one.

"Thus the most respectable Protestants, with Elizabeth at their head, were forced *to make common cause* with the Papists."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between *cause, reason,* and *motive:* "*Cause* respects the order and connection of things; *reason* the movements and operations of the mind; *motives* the movements of the mind and body. *Cause* is properly generic, *reason* and *motive* are specific; every *reason* or *motive* is a *cause*, but every *cause* is not a *reason* or *motive*. *Cause* is said of all inanimate objects; *reason* and *motive* of rational agents. Whatever happens in the world happens from some *cause*, mediate or immediate; the primary or first *cause* of all is God. Whatever opinions men hold they ought to be able to assign a substantial *reason* for them, and for whatever they do they ought to have a sufficient *motive*. As the *cause* gives birth to the effect, so does the *reason* give birth to the conclusion, and the *motive* gives birth to the action." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *cause*, s., and *case*, s., see CASE, *s.*

cause-list, *s.*

Law: A printed roll of actions to be tried in the order in which they are entered, and with the name of the attorneys engaged for each litigant.

câuse, *v.t. & i.* [CAUSE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To act as an agent in producing, to effect, to bring into existence.

"He apologised to those who had stood round him all night for the trouble which he had *caused*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. To produce an effect, to make (with an infinitive following).

"Wilt thou judge them, son of man, wilt thou judge them? *cause* them to know the abominations of their fathers."—*Ezek.* xx. 4.

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To show cause or reason.

"But he, to shifte their curious request,
Gan *causen* why she could not come in place."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 26.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to cause, to occasion,* and *to create:* "What is *caused* seems to follow naturally; what is *occasioned* follows incidentally; what is *created* receives its existence arbitrarily. A wound *causes* pain, accidents *occasion* delay, but bodies *create* mischief. The misfortunes of the children *cause* great affliction to the parents; business *occasions* a person's late attendance at a place; disputes and misunderstandings *create* animosity and illwill." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

câused, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CAUSE, *v.*]

*** câuse'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *cause; -full.*] Having a sufficient cause, reason, or excuse.

câuse'-lĕss, * causе'-lĕs, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *cause; -less.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having no cause or creative agent, uncreated, original, self-existent.

". . . we have our philosophical persons, to make modern and familiar things, supernatural and *causeless*."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, ii. 3.

"Reach th' Almighty's sacred throne,
And make his *causeless* pow'r, the cause of all things, known."
Blackmore: Creation.

† 2. Without cause or reason.

". . . the curse *causeless* shall not come."—*Prov.* xxvi. 2.

"Alas! my fears are *causeless* and ungrounded."
Denham.

*** B.** *As adv.:* Causelessly, without cause, reason, or excuse.

"Ther is on specialy hath don me harme,
God wote *causeles*."
Generydes, 723.

câuse'-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *causeless; -ly.*] Without a cause or reason.

"They [sin against the ninth commandment] that secretly raise jealousies and suspicion of their neighbour *causelessly*."—*Jeremy Taylor: Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying*, viii. § 4.

câuse'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *causeless; -ness.*] The quality of being causeless.

"Discerning and acknowledging the *causelessness* of your exceptions."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 196.

*** câuș'-ọn,** *v.t. & i.* [CAUSE.]

câuș'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *cause; -er.*] He who or that which causes anything; the agent by which any effect is produced.

"You have in that forsworn the use of eyes;
And study too, the *causer* of your vow."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour Lost, iv. 3.

câuse'-wāy, * çâuș'-āy, † câuș'-ĕy, * caws-e, * caws-ee, câuș'-wāy, * câuçe'-wāy (*Eng.*), **cal-sey, cas-ey** (*Scotch*), *s.* [A popular corruption from O. Fr. *caucie* (*chaucie*); Fr. *chaussée*, from Low Lat. *calciata* (*via*) = a paved (road); *calcio* = to make up a wall with lime, &c.; *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime.]

1. *Literally:*

(1) A way raised above the level of the surrounding ground, and paved.

"Hoppand on the thak and the *causay*."
Douglas: Virgil, 202, 32.

"Whose *causeway* parts the vale with shady rows,
Whose seats the weary traveller repose."
Pope: Moral Essays, iii. 259.

(2) A built way across a swamp or the like, and supported by an embankment or by a retaining wall. It is contradistinguished from a viaduct, which is supported by trestle-work, or by arches or trusses resting on piers.

2. *Fig.:* A path or road of any kind.

"The Lord our Saviour hath cast up such a *causeway*, as it were, to heaven, that we may well travell thither from all coasts and corners of the earth."—*Simeon Ashe: Fast-day Sermon* (1642).

† câuse'-wāy, † câuș'-ey, *v.t.* [CAUSEWAY, *s.*] To pave.

"These London kirkyards are *causeyed* with throughstanes."—*Scott: Nigel*, ch. vi.

câuse'-wāyed, câuș'-eyed, *a.* [CAUSEWAY, *v.*] Raised and paved. (Said of a street.) (*Scotch.*)

". . . butted be in her shanks for she gangs on a *causeway'd* street, unless . . ."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxvi.

† câuș'-ey, *s. & a.* [CAUSEWAY, *s.*]

¶ *To tak the crown of the causey:* To appear with pride and self-assurance. (*Scotch.*)

*** causey-clothes,** *s. pl.* Dress in which one may appear in public. (*Scotch.*)

"From that day [17th November] to Monday, I think the 20th, we kept in, providing for *causey-cloaths*."—*Baillie: Lett.*, i. 398.

*** causey-faced,** *a.* Noting one who may appear on the street without blushing, or has no reason for shame before others.

*** causey-tales,** *s. pl.* Common news; street news. (*Scotch.*)

¶ *Ye needna mak causey-tales o't:* Do not publish it.

*** causey-webs,** *s. pl.* A person is said to make *causey-webs* who neglects his or her work, and is much on the street.

† câuș'-ey-ẽr, *s.* [CAUSEY.] A maker of a causeway. (*Scotch.*)

câu-ș̆id'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Lat. *causidicus* = a pleader, a lawyer; *causa* = a cause, a case; *dico* = to tell, to plead.] Pertaining or relating to an advocate, or the pleading of causes.

câuș'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CAUSE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of producing or effecting anything; cause.

caus-son, *s.* [CAVEZON.]

Horsemanship: A nose-band for breaking-in young horses.

câus'-tĭc, * câus'-tĭck, câus'-tĭ-cal, *a. & s.* [Lat. *causticus;* Gr. καυστικός (*kaustikos*) = burning; καίω (*kaiō*), fut. καύσω (*kausō*) = to burn.]

A. *As adjective* (*of all the forms*)*:*

1. *Lit.:* Burning, hot, corrosive. Applied to a medicine or substance which destroys the tissue of the animal parts to which it is applied, changing it into a substance like burnt flesh, which in a little time, with detergent dressing, falls off, and leaves a vacuity in the part.

"Air too hot, cold, and moist, abounding perhaps with *caustick*, astringent, and coagulating particles."—*Arbuthnot.*

"If extirpation be safe the best way will be by *caustical* medicines or escaroticks."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

2. *Fig.:* Sharp, bitter, cutting. Applied to language full of bitter satire or sarcasm.

". . . and mirth he has a particular knack in extracting from his guests, let their humour be never so *caustic* or refractory."—*Smollett: Expedition of Humphry Clinker.*

B. *As substantive* (*of the first two forms only*)*:*

1. *Med.:* Any substance which, on being applied to the flesh, destroys the animal tissue. Specially, a term applied to the *Nitras argenti*, or nitrate of silver, commonly called Lunar Caustic, which is stimulant and sedative in its action rather than destructive, except on the mere surface to which it is directly applied. The stronger caustics produce an eschar, and are therefore called escharotics. They act either by their intense affinity for water, or by forming compounds with the albuminous substances, as sulphuric acid, caustic potash, bromine, chromic acid, arsenic, nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, carbonic acid, glacial acetic acid, chloride of zinc, chloride of antimony, nitrate of silver, red oxide of mercury, sulphate of copper. Caustics are employed (1) To destroy poisonous bites of serpents, and rabid animals, and syphilitic growths; (2) To remove exuberant and morbid growths, as excessive granulations, polypi, cancerous deposits, warts, and to improve the character of ulcerated surfaces; (3) To act on healthy skin, so as to form issues, and to open abscesses.

". . . retired to his own lodgings, where he applied *caustic* to the wart."—*Smollett: Expedition of Humphry Clinker.*

2. *Optics:* A caustic curve.

caustic-curve, *s.*

Geom. & Optics: A curve to which the rays of light, reflected or refracted by another curve, are tangents. [CATACAUSTIC CURVE, DIACAUSTIC CURVE.]

caustic potash, *s.*

Chem.: Potassium hydrate KHO (q.v.).

caustic soda, *s.*

Chem.: Sodium hydrate NaHO (q.v.).

câus'-tĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *caustical; -ly.*]

1. *Lit.:* In a caustic manner; like a caustic.

2. *Fig.:* Bitingly, bitterly, sarcastically.

câus-tĭç'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *caustic; -ity.*] The quality which distinguishes caustic substances: that of having so strong a tendency to combine with organised bodies or substances as to destroy their texture; a quality belonging to concentrated acids, pure alkalies, and some metallic salts.

"*Causticity*, and fluidity, have long since been excluded from the characteristics of the class, by the inclusion of silica and many other substances in it . . ."—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, p. 159.

câus'-tĭc-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *caustic; -ness.*] The quality of being caustic; causticity. (*Scott.*)

câus'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. καυστός (*kaustos*) = burnt; καίω (*kaiō*) = to burn.]

Bot.: A genus of plants of the order Cyperaceæ, or Sedges.

*** câu'-tĕl, * cau-tele, * caw-tel, * caw tele, * cau-til,** *s.* [Lat. *cautela*, from *cautus* = cautious, wary.]

1. A trick, stratagem, or piece of cunning.

"*Cautele*, or sleyte. *Cautela*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Perhaps he loves you now,
And now no soil nor *cautel* doth besmirch
The virtue of his will."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

2. Caution, wariness.

"*Cautele.* A taking heed."—*Cockeram.*

*** câu'-tĕl-oŭs, * câu'-tĕl-loŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *cautel; -ous.*]

1. *In a good sense:* Cautious, wary.

"Palladio doth wish, like a *cautelous* artisan, that the inward walls might bear some good share in the burden."—*Wotton.*

2. *In a bad sense:* Treacherous, cunning, tricky.

"Ypocritis ben *cautellous* for to take men in wordis."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, i. 223.

"Swear priests, and cowards, and men *cautelous*,
Old feeble carrions, and such suffering souls."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

*** câu'-tĕl-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *cautelous; -ly.*]

1. *In a good sense:* Cautiously, warily.

"The Jews, not resolved of the sciatica side of Jacob, do *cautelously*, in their diet, abstain from both."—*Browne.*

2. *In a bad sense:* Treacherously, cunningly.

"All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid asleep, under pretence of a retirement, and the other party doth *cautelously* get the start and advantage, yet they will set back all things *in statu quo prius*."—*Bacon: War with Spain.*

*** câu'-tĕl-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *cautelous; -ness.*] The quality of being cautelous; caution, wariness.

"Let it not offend you, if I compare these two great Christian virtues, *Cautelousness*, Repentance."—*Hales: Rem.* p. 254.

câu´-tẽr, *s.* [Fr. *cautère;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *cauterio;* Lat. *cauterium;* Gr. *καυτήριον* (*kautērion*)= a branding-iron; from *καυτήρ* (*kautēr*) = a burner, from *καίω* (*kaiō*) = to burn.] A searing hot iron; a burning or branding-iron.

câu´-tẽr-ạnt, *s.* [CAUTERIZE.] A cauterizing substance, such as caustic. (*Landon.*)

* **câu´-tẽr-ĭşm,** *s.* [*Cauter(ize);* *-ism.*]

1. The use or application of cauterants.

2. A cauterant.

"Some use the *cauterisms* on the legs."—*Ferrand: Love Melancholy*, p. 262.

câu-tẽr-ī-zā´-tion, *s.* [Fr. *cautérisation;* Lat. *cauterizatio;* from *cauterizo* = to burn with a branding-iron.]

Surg.: The act of burning or searing morbid flesh with cauterants, or caustic substances.

"They require, after *cauterization*, no such bandage, as that thereby you need to fear interception of the spirits."—*Wiseman.*

câu´-tẽr-ıze, *v.t.* [Fr. *cautériser;* Sp. & Port. *cauterizar;* It. *cauterizzare;* Lat. *cauterizo;* from Gr. *καυτηριάζω* (*kautēriazō*) = to burn with a branding-iron; *καυτήριον* (*kautērion*) = a branding-iron; *καυτήρ* (*kautēr*) = a burner; *καίω* (*kaiō*) = to burn.]

1. *Lit.:* To burn or sear with cauterants.

* 2. *Fig.:* Of the heart or conscience, as if "seared with a hot iron," and so rendered insensible to any influence.

"The more habitual our sins are, the more *cauterized* our conscience is, the less is the fear of hell."—*Jeremy Taylor: Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying*, i. 603.

câu´-tẽr-ized, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CAUTERIZE.]

câu´-tẽr-īz-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CAUTERIZE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & partic. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"No marvel though cantharides have such a corrosive and *cauterizing* quality . . ."—*Bacon: Natural and Experimental History.*

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of burning with caustic.

2. *Fig.:* A burning to the heart.

"For each true word a blister! and each false
Be as a *caut'rizing* to the root o' the tongue,
Consuming it with speaking."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 2.

¶ The first folio reads *cautherizing.*

câu´-tẽr-ў, *s.* [Gr. *καυτήριον* (*kautērion*) = a branding-iron, from *καίω* (*kaiō*) = to burn, to brand.]

1. An instrument for burning or searing the flesh, either with a hot iron, or with caustic medicines.

"In heat of fight it will be necessary to have your actual *cautery* always ready, . . ."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

2. The act of cauterizing.

"*Cautery* is either actual or potential; the first is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with caustick medicines. The actual *cautery* is generally used to stop mortification, by burning the dead parts to the quick, or to stop the effusion of blood, by searing up the vessels."—*Quincy.*

câu´-thēe, *s.* [A word from one of the Hindoo languages.]

Fabrics: A coarse East India cotton cloth.

câu´-tĭng, *a.* [Shortened from *cautering* (q.v.).]

cauting-iron, *s.*

Farriery: An iron used for cauterizing the flesh of horses.

câu´-tion, * **cau-ci-on,** * **kau-cy-on,** * **cau-ci-oun,** *s.* [Fr. *caution;* Sp. *caucion;* It. *cauzione,* from Lat. *cautio* = a taking care, from *cautus* = careful, cautious, from *caveo* to take care, to be cautious.]

1. Security, pledge, guarantee.

"*Kaucyon* they nolde give, ne bidde."
K. Alisaunder, 2811.

"He that objects any crime, ought to give *caution*, by the means of sureties, that he will persevere in the prosecution of such crimes."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

¶ In this sense the word only survives in Scots law, and at the Universities. [CAUTION-MONEY.]

* 2. A bill, an account.

"Take thi *caucioun*, and sitte soone and write fifti."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xvi. 6.

3. Provision or security against danger, &c.; prudence, wariness, provident care and heedfulness.

"In despite of all the rules and *cautions* of government . . ."—*L'Estrange.*

"Schomberg and some other officers recommended *caution* and delay."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

4. A warning, advice to be careful and provident.

"Indulge, my son, the *cautions* of the wise."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xxiii. 114.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between an *admonition*, a *warning*, and a *caution*: "An *admonition* respects the moral conduct; it comprehends reasoning and remonstrance. *Warning* and *caution* respect the personal interest or safety in. We *admonish* a person against the commission of any offence; we *warn* him against any danger; we *caution* him against any misfortune." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *Caution juratory:*

Law: The best security that a suspender can offer in order to obtain a suspension. (*Wharton.*)

caution-money, *s.* A sum of money deposited by a person as security, as by a student on his matriculation at the Universities.

¶ *To find caution:* To bring forward a sufficient surety. (*Scotch.*)

"*Caution* must be *found* by the defender for his appearance, and to pay what shall be decreed against him."—*Spottiswoode. MS. vo. Cautio.*

To set caution: To give security. (Synon. with the preceding phrase.)

"He was ordained also to *set caution* to Frendraught, . . ."—*Spalding*, i. 45.

câu´-tion, *v.t.* [CAUTION, *s.*] To give a warning to, to warn.

(*a*) *Absolutely:*

"How shall our thought avoid the various snare?
Or wisdom to our *caution'd* soul declare . . ."
Prior.

(*b*) With *against.* (Used principally of persons.)

"You *cautioned* me *against* their charms,
But never gave me equal arms."
Swift.

* **câu´-tion-ạr-ў,** *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *cautiono* = to give security.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Given as a pledge or security.

"I am made the *cautionary* pledge,
The gage and hostage of your keeping it."
Southerne.

2. Containing a caution or warning.

"Nay, if you look a little farther, you will see that these ways are made *cautionary* enough."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

3. Wary, provident, cautious.

"Most of the doctrines of the Philosophers are more fearful and *cautionary* than the nature of things requireth."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learning*, bk. ii.

B. *As subst.:* A pledge, a security or guarantee.

câu´-tioned, *pa. par.* & *a.* [CAUTION, *v.*]

câu´-tion-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *caution;* *-er.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* One who cautions or warns another.

II. *Scots Law:* One who is bound as security for the performance by another of a specific act; a surety or guarantor.

"All bandes, acts and obligationes maid or to be maid, . . . for the gude rule, quietnesse of the Bordoures and *Hielandes*,—sall be extended against the aires and successoures, of their soverties and *cautioners*."—*Acts Ja. V., Parl.* 1587, c. 98.

câu´-tion-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CAUTION, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pres. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of warning or giving a caution to another.

* **câu´-tion-īze,** *v.t.* [*Caution; -ize.*] To place under security or guarantee, to secure.

"The captaine of the Janissaries rose and slew the Ballur, and gave his daughter in marriage to one Aslan Begh, a pretender to the antient inheritance of a bordering province, to *cautionize* that part."—*Continuation of Knolles*, 1414. (*Latham.*)

† **câu´-tion-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *caution; -ry.*] The act of becoming security for another; suretyship, guarantee.

"That the true creditors and cautioners of the saide forfaulted persons,—should no wayes be prejudged by the foresaid forfaulter—anent their relief of their just and true ingagements, and *cautionries*, . . ."—*Acts Cha. I.*, 1814, vi. 167.

câu´-tious, *a.* [Lat. *cautus* = heedful, wary, from *caveo* = to be careful or wary.] Full of caution, wary, heedful, careful.

1. *Of persons:*

". . . my Lord Clarendon will do well to be *cautious* for the future."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. *Of qualities:*

"With *cautious* reverence from the outer gate,
Slow stalks the slave, whose office there to wait, . . ."
Byron: The Corsair, ii. 3.

¶ With *of* before the person or thing to be guarded against:

"Be *cautious of* him, for he is sometimes an inconstant lover, because he hath a great advantage."—*Swift.*

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *cautious, wary,* and *circumspect.* "These epithets denote a particular care to avoid evil; but *cautious* expresses less than the other two; it is necessary to be *cautious* at all times; to be *wary* in cases of peculiar danger; to be *circumspect* in matters of peculiar delicacy and difficulty. . . . A tradesman must be *cautious* in his dealings with all men; he must be *wary* in his intercourse with designing men; he must be *circumspect* when transacting business of particular importance and intricacy." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *careful, cautious,* and *provident,* see CAREFUL.

câu´-tious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *cautious; -ly.*] In a cautious manner, warily, heedfully.

"This well employed, he purchased friends and fame,
But *cautiously* concealed from whence it came."
Dryden: The Fables; Palamon and Arcite, bk. i.

". . . in return for money *cautiously* doled out, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* **câu´-tious-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *cautious; -ness.*] The quality of being cautious; vigilance, circumspection.

"I could not but approve their generous constancy and *cautiousness*."—*King Charles: Eikon Basil.*

ca´-vạ, ka´-wạ, *s.* [A Polynesian word.] An intoxicating beverage prepared from *Macropiper methysticum.*

cav-a-burd, *s.* [Etymology unknown.] A thick fall of snow. (*Scotch.*)

cā-væ´-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *cavum ædium* = the hollow part of a house: *cavum,* neut. sing. of *cavus* = hollow; *ædium,* genit. of *ædes* = a house.]

Arch.: An open quadrangle or court within a house. Vitruvius describes five varieties—*Tuscanicum, Corinthium, tetrastylon* (with four columns), *displuviatum* (uncovered), and *testudinatum* (vaulted). Some authors have made the *cavædium* the same as the atrium and vestibulum, but they were essentially different. (*Gwilt.*)

căv´-ạl-cāde, *s.* [Fr. *cavalcade* = a riding of horse. (*Cotgrave.*)] A procession or train of men on horseback.

"Whose loveliness was more resplendent made
By the mere passing of that *cavalcade*."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn; Sicilian's Tale.

* **căv´-ạl-cāde,** *v.i.* [CAVALCADE, *s.*] To go or ride in procession.

"He would have done his noble friend better service than *cavalcading* with him to Oxford."—*North: Examen*, p. 112.

† **căv-ạl-ĕr´-ō, căv-ạ-lĭĕr´-ō,** *s.* [CAVALIER.] A quasi-Spanish form of the word *cavalier,* used generally with somewhat of a burlesque meaning.

"Nothing, good monsieur, but to help *cavalero* Cobweb to scratch."—*Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream*, iv. 1.

cavalero-justice, *s.*

"How now, bully-rook? thou'rt a gentleman: *cavalero-justice*, I say."—*Shakesp.: Mer. Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

căv-ạ-lĭĕr´, *s. & a.* [Fr. *cavalier;* Ital. *cavaliere;* Sp. *caballero;* all from Low Lat. *caballarius* = a horseman, from *caballus* = a horse.] [CAPLE.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Generally:*

(1) A knight, a horseman.

"Now joy to the crest of the brave *Cavalier!*
Be his banner uncouquered, resistless his spear."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 20.

(2) A gallant.

"For who is he, whose chin is but enrich'd
With one appearing hair, that will not follow
These cull'd and choice drawn *cavaliers* to France?"
Shakesp.: Hen. V., iii. Prologue.

2. *Spec.:* Applied to themselves by the royalist party in the civil war under Charles I.

"During some years they were designated as *Cavaliers* and Roundheads. They were subsequently called Tories and Whigs; nor does it seem that these appellations are likely soon to become obsolete."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

* **II.** *Fortif.:* A work situated behind another, over which it has a command of fire.

"Our casemates, *cavaliers*, and counterscarps,
Are well survey'd by all our engineers."
Heywood: Four P's.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Knightly, warlike.

*2. Noble, generous, brave.

"The people are naturally not valiant, and not much *cavalier*."—*Suckling.*

3. Belonging to the Cavalier or Royalist party.

". . . an old *Cavalier* family, . . ."—*Disraeli: Coningsby*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

4. Haughty, disdainful.

* **căv-a-liĕr'-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *cavalier; -ism.*] The principles or customs of cavaliers. (*Scott.*)

căv-a-liĕr'-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *cavalier; -ly.*]

1. *Lit.:* Like a cavalier.

2. *Fig.:* Arrogantly, haughtily.

* **căv-a-liĕr'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *cavalier; -ness.*] Arrogance, haughtiness.

* **căv-a-lī-ĕr'-ō,** *s.* [Ital. *cavaliere.*] A cavalier.

"In short, he was a perfect *cavaliero*."
Byron: Beppo, v. 33.

căv'-a-lot, *s.* [Fr. *cavalot.*]

Mil.: An ancient cannon five feet long, throwing a 1-lb. ball, with a charge of 1 lb.; range, 900 paces.

căv'-al-rў, * **că-văl'-lĕr-ĭe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *chevalerie;* Fr. *cavalerie;* Sp. *caballeria;* Ital. & Port. *cavalleria.*] [Cavalier.]

Mil.: Mounted soldiers organised in troops (an administrative unit, commanded by a captain and two lieutenants), squadrons (a tactical unit of two troops, led by the senior captain), and regiments (composed of four squadrons, commanded by a lieut.-colonel and a major). Divided in Europe into Heavy (Cuirassiers, and some Dragoons or Dragoon Guards), Medium (Lancers and Dragoons), and Light (Hussars). Attached by single regiments to the infantry divisions. In the United States the cavalry are of light equipment and known only by the single name of cavalry. They are separate from infantry, being organized into distinct corps and under separate commanders. During the Civil War, cavalry proved to be a highly effective branch of the army. They are formed into brigades or divisions (commanded by a brigadier or lieutenant-general), for independent action in advance of and covering an army on the march, when horse-artillery batteries are attached to them. Light cavalry are chiefly employed for reconnaissance and foraging, heavy and medium for battle, but these duties are interchangeable. Formations for march are columns of troops, fours, sections, and half-sections; for fighting, always in line, frequently in echelon of regiments or squadrons, and with a reserve. Its action is essentially offensive, and its real power lies in the charge, which should be sudden and rapid. Its best opportunity is when the enemy is on the march, in disorder from fighting, or changing formation. The best ground for cavalry is that which gives cover from view till near enough to charge, and then it should be free from obstacles, so as to get full benefit from the shock which depends on unbroken speed. Rate of march—walk, four miles; trot, eight miles an hour.

"If a state run most to gentlemen, and the husbandmen and plowmen be but as their workfolks, you may have a good *cavalry*, but never good stable bands of foot."—*Bacon: Hen. VII.*

¶ Originally *cavalry* and *chivalry* were but two different ways of spelling the same word. (*Trench: Eng. Past and Present*, p. 65.)

* **ca-vāte',** *v.t.* [Lat. *cavatus*, pa. par. of *cavo* = to hollow out.] To hollow or dig out; now superseded by *excavate* (q.v.). (*Bailey.*)

* **ca-vāt'-ĕd,** *pa. par. & a.* [Cavate.]

căv-a-tĭn'-a, *s.* [Ital.] A melody of a more simple form than the aria. A song without a second part and a *da capo*. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

* **cav-āt-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Cavate, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & partic. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of hollowing out or excavating.

* **cav-ā'-tion,** * **cav-ā'-zion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *cavatio* = a hollowing or excavating; *cavo* = to hollow out, to excavate.]

Arch.: The hollowing or underdigging of the earth for cellarage or foundations; according to Vitruvius it should be the sixth part of the height of the whole building.

cāve (1), * **kāve,** *s. & a.* [Fr. *cave;* Sp. & Ital. *cava* = a hollow place; from Lat. *cavea*, from *cavus* = hollow.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A hollow place or cavern under the earth; a subterraneous habitation.

"Thor he biggede in a *cave*, the was thor in roche graven."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 1,137.

"Thou magic lyre, whose fascinating sound
Seduced the savage monsters from their *cave*."
Cowper: Ode on the Marriage of a Friend.

* 2. Any hollow place or part.

"The object of sight doth strike upon the pupil of the eye directly, whereas the *cave* of the ear doth hold off the sound a little."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geol.:* Caves in many cases are scooped out by the sea or by the action of inland streams. They are most numerous in limestone countries, and are of great interest geologically. [Cave-deposits.]

2. *Glass Manufacture:* The ash-pit of a glass furnace.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

¶ Obvious compound: *Cave-keeper.*

cave-bear, *s.*

Palæont.: Ursus spelæus, a fossil bear, more gigantic than any now known to exist. It is found in Britain and elsewhere, in Post-Pliocene cave-deposits.

cave-breccia, *s.*

Geol.: A breccia, generally of marine origin, frequently met with in caverns at the base of sea-cliffs. It often contains organic remains. [Cave-deposits.]

cave-deposits, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Deposits made in sea-caves. Water washed in some of the materials which were afterwards fixed in their place by the formation of stalactite pendulous from the roof, and stalagmite rising in irregular columns from the floor. According to the celebrated chemist Liebig, the vegetable soil above the limestone rock, when acted on by moisture and air, evolves carbonic acid (carbon dioxide). Falling rain, becoming impregnated with this chemical compound, is capable of dissolving the limestone, and subsequently losing by evaporation a portion of the carbonic acid, parts with the calcareous matter, which it leaves in the form of stalactite. The dropping of water impregnated with carbonate of lime from the tips of the pendulous stalactites, generates the stalagmites, and hermetically seals the aqueous deposits beneath for geological examination. It is remarkable that, tested by these organic remains, caverns do not, as might be anticipated, range over a succession of formations; they seem to be all but limited to the Newer-Pliocene and Post-Pliocene periods.

The first cave which attracted much geological notice was that of Kirkdale, about twenty-five miles N.N.E. of York city. In it were detected the remains of about 300 hyenas and the animals on whose bones they had preyed. (For details see *Buckland's Reliquiæ Diluvianæ.*) Many caves throughout the world have since been examined. Prof. Owen some years ago enumerated thirty-seven species of mammals—about eighteen of them extinct, the rest recent—in the caves of the British isles. When the question of the alleged "antiquity of man" came from France to Britain in 1858, the examination of caves here and elsewhere received a new impulse. First the Brixham cavern, on the coast of Devonshire, was exhaustively examined, and then Kent's cavern, near Torquay, in the same county, became the scene of very elaborate exploratory diggings, Mr. Pengelley, F.R.S., acting under the auspices of the British Association and the Royal Society of London, being the chief agent in the work. Deposits of some interest have been found in the caves of the United States and of Brazil, but no particular description of them seems necessary, as they yield no indications of ancient man similar to those of Europe. They contain bones of many of the former animals of the country, though usually of less interest than those of the European caves.

cave-dwellers, *s. pl.* [Troglodyte, A. I. 1.]

cave-earth, *s.*

Geol.: A stratum of earth constituting the old floor of a cave, previous to the deposition of the stalagmite which now covers it.

"*Cave-earth* is not stratified, and contains many fallen fragments of rock, rounded stones, and broken pieces of stalagmite."—*Dawson: Earth and Man*, ch. xiii.

cave-guarded, *a.* Guarded or protected in a cave.

cave-hyena, cave-hyæna, *s.*

Palæont.: Hyena spelæa, an old British hyena akin to *H. crocuta* of South Africa, of which it may be only a variety.

"The *cave-hyæna* and cave-tiger are found associated with the *Ursus spelæus* in the caverns."—*Lubbock: Prehistoric Times*, p. 238.

* **cave-keeping,** *a.* Secret, retired from sight, as though hidden in a cave.

"In men, as in a rough-grown grove, remain
Cave-keeping evils that obscurely sleep."
Shakesp.: Lucrece, 1249-51.

cave-lion, *s.*

Palæont.: A fossil lion, *Felis spelæa*, akin to if not even identical with the *F. leo* of modern times.

cave-pika, *s.*

Palæont.: A species of Lagomys found in Post-Pliocene deposits in British caves.

cāve (2), *s.* [Cave (2), *v.*]

1. A stroke, a push.

2. A toss.

cāve (1), *v.t. & i.* [Cave, *s.*]

* **A.** *Transitive:* To hollow out.

"Under a steepe hilles side it placed was,
There where the mouldred earth had *cav'd* the banks."
Spenser: F. Q., IV., v. 33.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To dwell in a cave.

"It may be heard at court, that such as we
Cave here, hunt here, are outlaws."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

† 2. To sink or fall down, to give way.

¶ *To cave in:* To give way, to yield. (*Slang.*)

"A puppy . . . joins the chase with heart and soul, but *caves in* at about fifty yards."—*H. Kingsley: Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xxviii.

To cave over: To fall over suddenly. (*Scotch.*)

"Sitting down [on] a bedside, he *caves* back *over* so that his feet stack out stiff and dead."—*Melville: MS.*, p. 32.

căve (2), *v.t. & i.* [Scand. *kava* = to throw, to toss.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To toss or pitch, as hay.

2. To toss (the head or horns) threateningly (said of cattle).

3. To clean (grain) by raking.

"I *cave* corne. *J'escouse le grain.*"—*Palsgrave.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To rush.

2. To be plunged or buried.

cāv'-ĕ-ăt, *s.* [Lat. *caveat* = let him beware, 3rd per. sing. pr. subj. of *caveo* = to beware.]

I. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* A notice or warning given by any person interested to some public officer not to do a certain act until the party giving the notice has been heard in opposition.

"A *caveat* is an intimation given to some ordinary or ecclesiastical judge by the act of man, notifying to him, that he ought to beware how he acts in such or such an affair."—*Aylife.*

2. *United States Patent Laws:* A description of some invention designed to be patented, lodged in the office before the patent right is taken out, operating as a bar to applications respecting the same invention from any other quarter. It corresponds to the English *Protection* (q.v.).

II. *Ord. Lang. (fig.):* A warning, a caution, a protest.

"As, however, there is scarcely any one of the principles of a true method of philosophizing which does not require to be guarded against errors on both sides, I must enter a *caveat* against another misapprehension, of a kind directly contrary to the preceding."—*J. S. Mill: System of Logic*, § 3.

Caveat emptor (Lat.): Let the purchaser beware, *i.e.*, let him examine what he is buying before he completes the bargain: in other words, the risk of the purchase lies with the purchaser.

* **cāv-ĕ-ā'-tĭng,** *s.* [Lat. *caveat*, and Eng. suff. *-ing.*]

Fencing: The act of moving the sword alternately from one side to the other of that of the adversary.

*** cāv-ē-ā′-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat. & Eng. *caveat*; suff. *-or.*]

Law: One who enters a caveat.

cāv′-ĕl (1), *** cav-ell, cāv′-ĭll,** *s.* [A modification of Eng. *cowl* (q.v.). Cf. *caple.*] A low fellow.

"Ane *cavell* quhilk was never at the schule."
Chalmers: Lyndsay, ii. 60.

*** cāv′-ĕl** (2), *** cau′-ĭl, * căf′-le, * kāv′-el, * kĕv-ĭl,** *s.* [Kavel.]

1. A rod, a pole. (*Christ Kirk on the Green.*)

2. A lot.

"Syne *caſtis* cast quha sall our master be."
Wallace, vii. 378.

3. The response of an oracle.

"Quhilis he says, the *cauillis* of Licia."
Douglas: Virgil, 112, 55.

4. Fortune, lot.

"I should be right content
For the kind *cavel* that to me was lent."
Ross: Helenore, p. 128.

5. A division or share of property; an allotment.

"They got about 40 chalders of victual and silver sent out of the bishop's *kavil.*"—*Spalding*, i. 230.

6. A ridge of growing corn.

*** cav-el,** *v.t.* [Cavel (2), *s.*] To divide by lot, to apportion.

"The heritors of Don met every fortnight after the *cavelling* of the water in April."—*State. Leslis of Powis, &c.*, 1805, p. 123.

*** cav-en-ard,** *s.* [Fr. *cagnard, caignard*, from Lat. *canis* = a dog.] A rascal, a villain. [Caynard.]

"Hede, *cauenard!*
Wat dos thee here at this pathe?"
Havelok, 2,389.

căv′-ĕn-dĭsh, *s.* [Named after Thomas Cavendish, the circumnavigator and buccaneer, who died in 1593 (?).] A kind of tobacco softened, sweetened, and pressed into cakes.

cā′-vĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A gentle breeze. (*Scotch.*)

cāv′-ĕrn, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *caverne*; Lat. *caverna* = a cavern; *cavus* = hollow.]

A. *As subst.:* A cave or den.

"Patience whispered the oaks from the oracular *caverns* of darkness."
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 3.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

† cavern-cell, *s.* A dwelling in a cavern.

"And mothers with their infants, there to dwell
In the deep forest or the *cavern-cell.*"
Hemans: The Abencerrag.

† cavern-damp, *s.* The damp, stagnant atmosphere pervading caves.

"She falls—she sinks—as dies the lamp
In charnel airs or *cavern-damp.*"
Moore: Lalla Rookh; Paradise and the Peri.

cavern-deposits, *s. pl.* [Cave-deposits.]

cavern-fern, *s.*

Bot.: A book-name for Antrophyum. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cāv′-ĕrned, *a.* [Cavern, *s.*]

† 1. Full of caverns or caves.

"The wolves yell'd on the *cavern'd* hill
Where echo roll'd in thunder still."
Byron: The Siege of Corinth, bk. xxxiii.

"'Twas seen from Dryden's groves of oak,
And seen from *caverned* Hawthornden."
Scott: Last Minstrel, vi. 24.

* 2. Formed in or through a cavern.

"Now pass'd the rugged road, they journey down
The *cavern'd* way descending to the town."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xvii. 230-1.

* 3. Living in caverns.

"No *cavern'd* hermit, rests self-satisfy'd."
Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 42.

† 4. Found in caverns.

"And *cavern'd* gems their lustre throw
O'er the red sea-flowers' vivid glow?"
Hemans: A Tale of the Fourteenth Century.

cāv′-ĕr-nŏŭs, *a.* [Fr. *caverneux*; Sp. & Ital. *cavernoso*; Lat. *cavernosus* = full of caverns; *caverna* = a cavern.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Full of caverns.

(2) Deep, low down in caverns.

"... scarcely heralded
By one deep moan, forth from his *cavernous* depths
The earthquake burst ..."
Hemans: The Vespers of Palermo.

2. *Fig.:* Resembling a cavern.

II. *Anat.:* With cavities in the anatomical sense. In this usage the accent is commonly on the second syllable.

"... in the Lamprey the lacteals pass forward, and enter the abdominal *cavernous* sinus beneath the aorta."—*Owen: Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

*** cāv-ērn′-ŭ-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *cavernula*, dim. of *caverna* = a cavern; *cavus* = hollow, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Full of little cavities or hollows.

"Unless poured out in a very liquid state, that is, of very great heat, copper will not cast either solid or tenacious, but is *cavernulous* and weak; in its best state it seems porous."—*Black: Lectures*, iii. 326. (*Latham.*)

*** cav′-ĕr-on,** *s.* [Cavezon.]

† cāv′-ĕrn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps from *cave* (1), *s.*]

Mining:

1. A name amongst Derbyshire miners for such as steal ore from the mines.

2. Officers in such mines.

*** căv′-ĕr-ŷ,** *s.* [Caviare.]

*** cav′-es-on, * cav′-es-son,** *s.* [Cavezon.]

*** cą-vē′-to,** *s.* [Imper. of v. *caveo* = to be wary or cautious.] Be cautious or wary.

"Therefore, *caveto* be thy counsellor.
Go, clear thy crystals."
Shakesp.: Hen. V., ii. 3.

† cav-ĕt′-tō, *s.* [Ital. *cavetto* = a hollow, from *cavo*, Lat. *cavus* = hollow.]

Cavetto.

Arch.: A concave moulding, the curvature of whose section does not exceed the quadrant of a circle. It is the reverse of the ovolo or quarter-round, and is sometimes used in cornices, pedestals, &c.

"The Roman mouldings are all formed of parts of circles . . . is the *Cavetto* or hollow. This is a quarter-round, the curve turning inward."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, vol. iii., p. 199.

cāv′-ĕy, cāv′-ĭe, *s.* [Lat. *cavea* = a hollow, a cage.]

1. A hen-coop. (*Scotch.*)

"Croose as a cock in his ain *cavie*,
Wha shou'd be there but Hinny Davy?"
Mayne: Siller Gun, p. 56.

2. In former times the lower part of the aumrie, or meat-press, was thus denominated. (*Jamieson.*)

*** cav′-e-zon, * ca′-ves-son, * cav′-e-son,** *s.* [Fr. *caveçon, cavesson*; Sp. *cabezon*; Ital. *cavezzone* = a covering for the head; from O. Fr. *chevece*; Sp. *cabeza* = head; Ital. *cavezza*, for *capezza* = a halter, a bridle, from Lat. *caput* = head; *capistrum* = a bridle, a halter.] A sort of noseband, sometimes made of iron and sometimes of leather or wood; sometimes flat and sometimes hollow or twisted; which is put upon the nose of a horse, to forward the suppling and breaking of him. (*Worcester.*)

cāv′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from the native Brazilian name *cabiai.*]

Zool.: The type-genus of the rodent family Cavidæ (q.v.).

cā′-vĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cavi(a)*; *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to, or having the characteristics of the genus Cavia (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the genus Cavia (q.v.).

cāv′-ĭ-ar, cāv′-ĭ-ăr′-ĕ, *s.* [In Fr. *caviar*; Ital. *cuviale*; Sp. *cabial, cabiar*; Romaic καβιάρι (*kabiari*); Turk. *havyár*, or *hávyár* = caviare. (*Skeat.*)]

1. *Lit.:* The roes of sturgeon and other fish caught in the rivers of the United States and Russia, dried, salted, and eaten as a relish.

"The eggs of a sturgeon, being salted and made up into a mass, were first brought from Constantinople by the Italians, and called *caviare.*"—*Grew: Museum.*

2. *Fig.:* Anything displeasing or not according to the taste. (So used from the fact of the relish being seldom appreciated at first use, a liking for it being an acquired taste.)

"... for the play, I remember, pleased not the million; 'twas *caviare* to the general."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

¶ The pronunciation of this word is unsettled. It is found variously, as **ca-veer′, că-vē-ăr′, că-vĕ-ā′-rē, că-vē-ā′-rē,** the second being the more usual.

cāv′-ĭ-cōrn, *s.* [Lat. *cavus* = hollow, and *cornu* = a horn.]

Zool.: Any ruminant animal whose horns are hollow and planted on a bony recess of the fronts, as the antelope. (*R. Owen.*)

cāv-ĭ-cōr′-nĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Cavicorn.]

Zool.: The typical section of the order Ruminantia, containing the Hollow-horned Ruminants. [Cavicorn.] There are three families, the Antilopidæ, Ovidæ, and Bovidæ.

cāv′-ĭe (1), *s.* [A corrupted form of *cavalier* (q.v.).]

"And when both houses vote agen, the *cavies* to be gone." *Brome: Songs* (1661). (*Halliwell.*)

cav′-le (2), *s.* [Cavey.] (*Scotch.*)

*** cav′-ĭ-er,** *s.* [Caviare.]

ca-vĭ′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod Lat. *cavia* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: The Cavies, a family of Rodents, having no clavicles, unguiculate toes, a rudimentary tail, and, as a rule, eight rootless molars in each jaw. It contains the Capybaras, Agoutis, and Pacas. The family is almost exclusively South American.

Palæont.: Species of Cavidæ exist in South America, in Post-Pliocene beds and caves.

căv′-ĭl, * cau-yll, * cau-ĭl, * cav-ĭll, *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *caviller* = to cavil, wrangle, reason crossly (*Cotgrave*); Lat. *cavillor* = to banter; *cavilla, cavillum*, or *cavillus* = a jeering, a cavilling (*Skeat*).]

A. *Intrans.:* To raise empty or frivolous objections, to argue captiously.

"... as thou lovest and honour'st arms,
Let's fight it out, and not stand *cavilling* thus."
Shakesp.: 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

¶ With *at:*

"He *cavils* first *at* the poet's insisting so much upon the effects of Achilles's rage."—*Pope: Notes on the Iliad.*

* **B.** *Trans.:* To object to or to find fault with frivolously or captiously.

"Thou didst accept them: wilt thou enjoy the good,
Then *cavil* the conditions?"
Milton: Paradise Lost, bk. x.

¶ For the difference between to *cavil* and to *censure*, see Censure, *v.*

căv′-ĭl (1), *s.* [Cavil, *v.*] A captious or frivolous objection.

"That's but a *cavil*: he is old."—*Shakesp.: Taming of Shrew*, ii. 1.

*** cav′-ĭl** (2), *s.* [Caul.]

căv′-ĭl (3), *s.* [Kevel.]

1. *Naut.:* A large cleat.

2. *Archæol.:* A small stone axe with a flat face and a pointed peen. It resembles a jedding-axe.

căv′-ĭl-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *cavil*; *-er.*] A man fond of making objections; an unfair adversary; a captious disputant.

"The candour which Horace shews, is that which distinguishes a critick from a *caviller.*"—*Addison: Guardian.*

căv′-ĭl-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Cavil, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

"... notwithstanding his depreciatory and *cavilling* criticism of that great writer."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. vii., § 2, vol. i., p. 246.

C. *As subst.:* The act or habit of raising frivolous objections.

căv′-ĭl-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *cavilling*; *-ly.*] In a cavilling or captious manner; captiously.

*** căv′-ĭl-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *cavilling*; *-ness.*] The quality of being cavilling or captious.

*** căv-ĭl-lā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *cavillatio* = the act of cavilling, from *cavillor* = to cavil.] A disposition to make captious objections; the practice of objecting frivolously or captiously; cavilling.

"I might add so much concerning the large odds between the case of the eldest churches in regard of heathens, and ours in respect of the Church of Rome, that very *cavillation* itself should be satisfied."—*Hooke.*

*** cav-ĭl-lon, * cav-el-loun,** *s.* [Cavil, *v.*] A dispute.

"As knyghtez in *cauelounn.*"—*Sir Gawayne*, 683.

*** căv′-ĭl-loŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *cavil*, and suff. *-ous.*] Fond of raising frivolous or captious objections; cavilling.

"Those persons are said to be *cavillous* and unfaithful advocates, by whose fraud and iniquity justice is destroyed."—*Ayliffe.*

* **căv'-ĭl-loŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *cavillous; -ly.*] In a cavilling manner, captiously.

"Since that so *cavillously* is urged against us."
Milton: Art. of Peace between the E. of Orm. and the Irish.

* **căv'-ĭl-loŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *cavillous; -ness.*] The quality of being cavillous or fond of raising frivolous objections; captiousness.

* **ca-vin** (1), *s.* [Fr.; from Lat. *cavus* = hollow.]

Mil.: An old term for a natural hollow large enough to shelter troops when attacking a fortress. Also a hollow way running round the works of a fortified place.

* **ca-vin** (2), *s.* [CONVENT.]

căv'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CAVE (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of separating short, broken straw from the grain.

caving-rake, *s.* A rake for separating the chaff from the grain when spread on the barn floor.

căv'-ĭngs, căv'-vĭns, *s. pl.* [CAVE (2), *v.*] Short broken straw raked from the grain.

"In the Midland districts, ears of corn when thrashed are known by the appropriate term 'cavvins.'"—*Cornhill Mag.*, July 1865, p. 33.

căv'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *cavité*; Lat. *cavitas* = a hollow, from *cavus* = hollow.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A hollow place.

"The vowels are made by a free passage of breath, vocalized through the *cavity* of the mouth: the said *cavity* being differently shaped by the postures of the throat, tongue, and lips."—*Holder: Elem. of Speech.*

† 2. The state of being hollow.

"The *cavity* or hollowness of the place."—*Goodwin.*

II. *Anat.:* (For definition see extract).

"*Cavity* . . . in Anatomy . . . is used to signify any excavation or even depression of more than ordinary depth, which may exist in or between the solid parts. Hence we find *cavities* existing in bones or formed by the junction of one or more bones. . . . But we have likewise large excavations whose walls are of a more complicated arrangement, and which are destined to receive and protect those organs which are concerned in the functions of innervation, respiration, and digestion . . . namely the cephalic or cranial *cavity* containing the brain, the thoracic *cavity* containing the organs of respiration, and the abdominal *cavity* containing the organs of digestion and of the secretion of urine. To this last is appended, as a continuation, the pelvic *cavity*."—*Todd: Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology.*

ca'-vō, *a.* [Ital. *cavo* = hollow; Lat. *cavus.*]

cavo-relievo, *s.* An Egyptian style of sculpturing, in which the higher relief is only on a level with the plane of the stone, the rounded sides of the figures being cut into the material.. (*Weale: Dict. of Terms.*)

căv-ŏ-lĭ'-ną, *s.* [Named after Cavolini, a Neapolitan naturalist, in whose honour very many organisms have received generic or specific names.]

Zool.: A genus of nudibranchiate Gasteropods. It is now merged in, or reduced to a sub-genus of, Æolis.

căv-ŏ-lĭ'-nīte, *s.* [Named after Cavolini, a Neapolitan naturalist, with Eng. suff. *-ite Min.* (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Nephilite (q.v.). The longitudinal rifts within give it a silky lustre. It is from Vesuvius, where it occurs in hexahedral crystals with other minerals lining the cavity of a geode.

cą-vort', *v.i.* [Said to be a corr. of *curvet* (q.v.).]

1. To prance (as a horse).

2. To bustle about eagerly.

* **cā'-voŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *cav*(e); suff. *-ous.*] Abounding in caves, hollow.

cā'-vў, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cavia*, from Brazil. *cabiai.*]

Zool.: A genus of South American Rodents. It includes the Guinea-pig (*Cavia cobaya*). All have a short tail, or none at all, and bear a slight resemblance to a pig.

câw (1), *v.i.* [An onomatopœic word. Cf. A.S. *ceo*; Dut. *ka, kae*; Scotch *ka* = a crow.] To make a noise like a rook or crow.

câw (2), *v.t.* [CA'.] To drive. (*Scotch.*)

câw (1), *s.* [CAW, *v.*] The noise or cry made by a crow, rook, or raven.

câw (2), *s.* [CA'.] (*Scotch.*)

câwf, *s.* [CALF.] (*Scotch.*)

câw'-ĭll, *s.* [CAVEL.] A lot.

câw'-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [CAW, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

"The *cawing* rooks, and sea-mews from afar."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

C. *As subst.:* The cry or caw of a crow, rook, or raven.

* **câw'-ĭng** (2), * **câw'-yng,** *pr. par. & s.* [CALL, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* The act of driving. (*Scotch.*)

"The *cawyng* of wedderis in grit [in flocks] furth of the schyr."—*Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1545, V. 19.

câwk, *s.* [CAUK.]

* **câwk,** * **câuk,** *v.i.* [Fr. *cauquer* = "to trede, as a cocke dothe a henne" (*Colgrave*); Lat. *calco* = to tread.] To breed.

"Some briddes at the bile thorugh brethyng conceyved,
And some *caukede*."
Langland: P. Plowman, 7,292.

câwk'-ĕr, câuk'-ĕr, *s.* [CALKER.]

1. The hinder part of a horse-shoe sharpened and turned downwards, so as to prevent slipping on ice. (*Scotch.*)

2. A dram; a glass of ardent spirits. (*Scotch.*)

"The magistrates wi' loyal din,
Tak aff their *cau'kers*."
Nayne: Siller Gun, p. 89.

câwk'-ĭng, *s.* [CAUKING.]

câwk'-ў, *a.* [CAUKY.]

* **câwl,** *s.* [CAUL.]

* **câwle,** *s.* [COLE.]

Sea-cawle. [SEA-COLE.]

câw'-lĭe, *s.* [From Eng. *cowl.*] A man (*in contempt*). (*Scotch.*)

câwm'-ĕr, *v.t.* [CALM.] To quiet, to calm.

cawmys, *s.* [CALMES.] A mould. (*Scotch.*)

"That every merchande—sall bring hame as oft as he salis or sendis his gudis at euery tyine twa hagbutis—with powder and *cawmys* for furnessing of the samin," &c.—*Acts Ja. V.*, 1535, ed. 1814, p. 346.

câw'-quâw, *s.* [For etym. see def.] The name given by the Cree Indians to the Canada Porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*).

căx'-ĕş, *s.* [CASHES.]

* **căx'-ŏn,** *s.* [From the name of a celebrated maker of wigs.] A wig.

"The other, an old, discoloured, unkempt, angry *caxon*, denoting frequent and bloody execution."—*Lamb: Christ's Hospital five and twenty Years Ago.*

căx'-ŏn, *s.* [Sp. *cazon* = a box or chest, a weight of 50 cwt. of ore, augment. of *caxa* = a chest; from Lat. *capsa.*] A chest of ores of any metal that has been burnt, ground, and washed, and is ready to be refined. (*Chalmers.*) (*Webster.*)

Căx'-tŏn, *s.* [From William Caxton, the introducer of printing into England, born in Kent about 1412, died at Westminster, 1492. His printing-press was in the Almonry at Westminster. Sixty-four books are known to have been printed by him. His first work was the *Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye*, printed at Cologne about 1476. This was the first work printed in the English language. The first book printed in England was the *Game and Play of the Chesse*, about 1474.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The printer named above.

2. *Bibliog.:* A book printed by William Caxton.

cāy, kāy, cāy'-ō, kēy, *s.* [Sp. *cayos*, pl. = shelves, sand-banks, rocks, islets in the sea.] [KEY.]

cây-ą-pō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Probably the name of the plant in one of the Brazilian-Indian languages.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Cucurbitaceæ. The species, which are Brazilian, are drastics of great energy. (*Lindley.*)

cāy'-ĕnne, *s. & a.* [From Cayenne, in South America.] [CAPSICUM.]

cayenne pepper, *s.* The dried powdered fruits of various species of Capsicum. Specially those of the West Indian *Capsicum annuum.*

cāy'-mąn, cāĭ'-mąn, *s.* [From the native word in Guiana.]

Zool.: A genus of American reptiles, belonging to the Crocodile family. It is distinguished from the true crocodile by having its feet only half-webbed. An alligator.

"The slaves, on their arrival from Africa, at sight of a crocodile gave it immediately the name of *cayman*."
Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal, Sauri, ix. 196.

* **cay-nard,** *s.* [CAVENARD.] A rascal, a villain.

"See, olde *caynard*, is this thin array?"
Chaucer: Wife of Bath. Prol., 5,817.

* **cāy'-tĭf,** *a. & s.* [CAITIFF.]

* **cāy'-tĭve,** *a. & s.* [CAITIFF.]

ca-zĭc', cą-zĭq'ue (que as k), *s.* [Sp. *cacique*, from the native Haytian word.] A king or chief among some Indian tribes of America. [CACIQUE.]

"The principal *cazique* of the island came to visit Cortes, . . ."—*Townsend: Conquest of Mexico*, i. 15.

* **căz'-ĭ-mĭ,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An old astrological term, denoting the centre or middle of the sun. A planet is said to be in cazimi when not distant from the sun, either in longitude or latitude, above 17 minutes; or the apparent semi-diameter of the sun, and of the planet. Kersey says 17 degrees, and the annotator on the Old Plays, who copies him, has raised it, by a new error, to 70 degrees. (*Nares.*)

"I'll find the cuspe, and Alfridaris,
And know what planet is in *cazimi*."
Albumazar, in Dodsley, vii. 171.

cā'-zō, *s.* [Sp. *cazo* = a stew-pan, a saucepan, a great spoon.]

Metal.: A vessel with a copper bottom in which ores of silver are treated in the hot process.

căz'-zĭe, *s. & a.* [CASSIE.] A sack or net made of straw. (*Scotch.*)

cazzie-chair, *s.* A sort of easy-chair of plaited straw. (*Scotch.*)

* **căz'-zŏn,** *s.* [M. E. *casen*, prob. from Dan. *kase* = dung.] Dried dung of cattle, used for fuel. (*Provincial.*)

Cd. *Chem.:* The symbol for the element Cadmium.

Ce. *Chem.:* The symbol for the element Cerium.

çea, *s.* [SOE.] A small tub.

çē-ąn-ō'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. κεανόθος (*keanóthos*) = a kind of thistle.]

Bot.: Red-root, a genus of smooth, pubescent, shrubby plants, order Rhamnaceæ, natives of North America, with erect branches, and white, blue, or yellow flowers disposed in terminal panicles, or in axillary racemes.* In America *Ceanothus americanus* is generally known by the name of New Jersey tea, the leaves having been formerly used for the same purpose as those of the Chinese plant. In Canada it is used for dyeing wool of a nankeen or cinnamon colour.

çēase, * **çessen,** * **çesen,** * **çeesen,** * **çeçyn,** * **sesse,** * **seasse,** *v.i. & t.* [O. Fr. *cesser*; Sp. *cesar*; It. *cessare*, from Lat. *cesso* = to go slowly, cease, frequent. of *cedo* = to give way, yield.]

I. *Intransitive:*

1. To come to an end, leave off, give over, desist.

(1) *Absolutely:*

"*Cecyn. Cesso.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"We shalle not *seasse*, but ding all downe."—*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 65.

(2) *With an infinitive following:*

"The stream will *cease to* flow."
Tennyson: All things will Die.

(3) *With the prep.* from:

"The lives of all who *cease from* combat, spare."
Dryden.

2. To be at an end, to exist no longer.

"All charite shal *cease* among the men."
Gower, i. 38.

* 3. To become extinct, to pass away.

"The inhabitants of the villages *ceased*, they *ceased* in Israel, . . ."—*Judges*, v. 7.

4. To rest, leave off for a time, desist from.

". . . without *ceasing* I have remembrance of thee in my prayers night and day."—2 *Tim.* i. 3.

II. *Trans.:* To put a stop to, to end.

"But he, her fears to *cease*,
Sent down the meek-eyd peace."
Milton: Nativity, 68.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to cease, leave off*, and *discontinue*:—"*To cease* is neuter; to *leave off* and *discontinue* are active; we *cease* from doing a thing; we *leave off* or *discontinue* a thing. *Cease* is used either for particular actions or general habits; *leave off* more usually and properly for particular actions; *discontinue* for general habits. A restless spoiled child never *ceases* crying until it has obtained what it wants; it is a mark of impatience not to *cease* lamenting when one is in pain. A labourer *leaves off* his work at any given hour. A delicate person *discontinues* his visits when they are found not to be agreeable. It should be our first endeavour to *cease* to do evil. It is never good to *leave off* working while there is any thing to do, and time to do it in. The *discontinuing* a good practice without adequate grounds evinces great instability of character." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **çēase,** *s.* [CEASE, *v.*] The end, extinction or failure.

"The *cease* of majesty
Dies not alone; but, like a gulf, doth draw
What's near it with it."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 3.

çēased, *pa. par.* & *a.* [CEASE.]

çēase'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *cease*; *-less.*] Incessant, unceasing, unending.

"Till, *ceaseless* in its growth, it claim'd to stand."
Cowper: On the Ice Islands seen floating in the German Ocean.

çēase'-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ceaseless*; *-ly.*] Unceasingly, incessantly, without ceasing.

çēas'-ĭńg, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CEASE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of leaving off, or desisting from anything; a stoppage.

"... he did not mean by abrogation a *ceasing*, but an alteration and abatement."—*Warburton: Remarks on Occas. Reflect.*, pt. ii.

† **çēa'-sūre,** *s.* [CÆSURA.] The rhythm of verse.

"Divine du Bartas, hid his heavenly *ceasures*,
Singing the mighty world's immortall story!"
Sylvester: Du Bartas.

çĕb-ą-dĭl'-lą, *s.* [CEVADILLA.]

* **çe-bell,** *s.* [Etymology doubtful.]

Music: The name of an air or theme in common time of four bar phrases, forming a subject upon which to execute "divisions" upon the lute or violin. This style of air, although frequently found in books for the violin in the 17th century, is now obsolete; its principal feature was the alternation of grave and acute notes which formed the several strains. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

çē'-bĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *ceb(us)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Quadrumana (Monkeys), consisting of species with long and prehensile tails. There are 36 teeth, 6 of them in either jaw being molars. They have neither cheek-pouches nor callosities. They occur in tropical America. [CEBUS.]

çē-bī'-næ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *ceb(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: The typical sub-family of the cebidæ (q.v.).

çē-brĭ-ŏn'-ĭ-dēs, çē-brĭ-ŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From *cebrio*, the typical genus; and Lat. pl. suff. *-idæ, -ides.*]

Entom.: A family of coleopterous insects, in which all the joints of the tarsi are entire, and without pellets, and the posterior thighs not larger than the others. The European species appear in great numbers after heavy rains. (*Craig.*)

çē'-bŭs, *s.* [From Gr. κῆβος (*kebos*) = a long-tailed monkey.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of American monkeys, of which the type is the *Simia apella* of Linnæus. It has a short muzzle and prehensile tail, with a facial angle of 60°.

2. *Palæont.:* It is found in Post-Pliocene strata in South America.

* **çec,** * **çeke,** *a.* [SICK.]

"*Cec*, or secke. (*Cake* or sekeness.) *Infirmus, eger, languidus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

çĕc'-chĭn, *s.* [SEQUIN, ZECHIN.] An Italian gold coin, a sequin.

"Here I have brought a bag of bright *cecchines*,
Will quite weigh down his plate."
Ben Jonson: Fox, i. 1.

* **çech-elle,** *s.* [SATCHEL.]

"*Cechelle. Saccellus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

çē-çĭd-ō-mў'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [From Gr. κηκίς (*kēkis*), genit. κηκίδος (*kēkidos*) = . . . a gall-nut, and μυῖα (*muia*) = a fly.]

Entom.: A genus of two-winged flies, Diptera, of the family Tipulidæ, having the wings resting horizontally with three longitudinal nervures; head hemispherical; antennæ as long as the body, and generally 24-jointed, the joints hairy (in females 14-jointed); the two basal joints short, legs long; basal joint of tarsi very short, second long. Stephens enumerates twenty-six species, all of which are of small size. *Cecidomyia tritici*, the Wheat-fly, is well known from its attacks on wheat.

çē-çĭl'-ĭ-ąns, *s. pl.* [Fr. *cécilies*, from Lat. *cæcilia* = a slow-worm or blind-worm; *cæcus* = blind.]

Zool.: A family and genus of naked vertebrates, placed by Linnæus and Cuvier among serpents, but now known to be amphibians. The eyes are exceeding small, whence the name given to them; the skin is smooth, viscous, and striated, with annular folds. It is not properly naked, but the scales are very minute and indistinct. All the species are natives of warm climates. [CÆCILIADÆ.]

* **çē'-çĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *cécité*; Lat. *cæcitas* = blindness; *cæcus* = blind.] Blindness.

"They are not blind, nor yet distinctly see; there is in them no *cecity*, yet more than a *cecutiency*; . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xviii.

* **çe-cle,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Cf. Gael. *sgail* = a cover, a veil, *sgaileach* = a veil, a curtain.] A canopy. (*Weale.*)

çēc'-ō-grăph, *s.* [Lat. *cæcus* = blind; Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A French writing-machine for the blind; a chiragon.

çē-crō'-p-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Cecrops, a fabulous king of Athens.]

Bot.: A genus of large-leaved, soft-wooded milky trees, natives of tropical South America, and belonging to the order of Artocarpads. More than twenty-five species are known. *C. peltata*, the Trumpet-tree of the West Indies, is so called from its hollow branches being used for musical instruments, especially a species of drum called by the native Indians Amboobas. It grows very rapidly and attains a height of upwards of fifty feet. The wood is very light, and is commonly used in the West Indies for making floats for fishing-nets.

çē'-crŏps, *s.* [The fabulous first king of Athens.]

Zool.: A genus of Crustacea, of the order Siphonostoma, and family Caligina or Caligidæ. The species are parasitic on the gills and skin of fishes.

* **çē-cū'-tĭ-ęn-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *cæcutiens*, pr. par. of *cæcutio* = to be blind; *cæcus* = blind.] A partial blindness; a tendency to blindness. (See instance under *Cecity.*)

* **çe-çynge,** *s.* [CEASING.]

"*Cecynge* (cecenynge). *Cessacio.*"—*Prompt Parv.*

* **çēd,** *s.* [SEED.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

çē'-dar, * **çē-dir,** * **ce-dre,** * **sē'-dyr,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *ceder-beám, ceder-treow*; Sw. *ceder, ceder-träo*; Dan. *ceder trä*; Dut. *ceder boom*; Ger. *ceder*; Gael. *seudar*; Wel. *cedr*; Fr. *cèdre*: Prov. *cedre, sedre*; Sp. & Port. *cedro*; Ital. *cedra*; Lat. *cedrus*; Gr. κέδρος (*kedros*) = (1) the cedar of Lebanon, (2) a kind of juniper.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Scrip. & Bot.:* A tree or trees called in Heb. אֶרֶז (*erez*), from אָרַז (*araz*), the root of אָרַז (*aruz*) = coiled, compressed. In Sept. Gr. it is κέδρος (*kedros*). *Erez* still continues in the Arab. *arz*, and seems to be a generic word, almost like the English *cedar*, but limited apparently to species of the pine family, of which several are on Lebanon, the three most notable being "the cedar of Lebanon," pre-eminently so called [II. 1], the Deodar [II. 1, and Deodar], and the Scotch fir (*Pinus sylvestris*). The masts for ships spoken of in Ezek. xxvii. 5 were probably from the Scotch fir; whilst the tree, of which it is said that "his boughs were multiplied and his branches became long," is plainly the typical "Cedar of Lebanon." The wood of that species is soft, and not specially valuable; and, contrary to the received opinion, the *erez* which furnished the beams, &c., of Solomon's temple, may have been from another species of Lebanon pine.

II. *Ord. Lang. & Bot.:* The English name given to various trees, chiefly of the orders Pinaceæ (Conifers) and Cedrelaceæ (Cedrelads).

1. (*Of the order* Pinaceæ):

(1) The Cedar of Lebanon (*Abies cedrus*, often called *Cedrus Libani*). From the allusion to it in Scripture it has, for many centuries, been an object of interest, and more than one hundred years ago Miller thus described it:—"It is evergreen; the leaves are much narrower than those of the pine-tree, and many of them produced out of one tubercle, resembling a painter's pencil; it has male flowers, or katkins, produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree. The seeds are produced in large cones, squamose and turbinated. The extension of the branches is very regular in cedar trees; the ends of the shoots declining and thereby showing their upper surface, which is constantly cloathed with green leaves so regularly as to appear at a distance like a green carpet, and, in waving about, make an agreeable prospect. The wood of this famous tree is accounted proof against the putrefaction of animal bodies. The sawdust is thought to be one of the secrets used by the mountebanks who pretend to have the embalming mystery. This wood is also said to yield an oil, which is famous for preserving books and writings; and the wood is thought by Bacon to continue above a thousand years sound." Many people suppose that to witness the cēdar one must climb to the celebrated grove on Mount Lebanon, about 6,400 feet above the sea level, and 3,000 below the summit of the mountain, but there are more specimens of the tree in the gardens around London than in that grove. Here, of course, it is planted, but it is indigenous from Mount Taurus to the Himalayas, growing along with the Deodar, from which it may not be specifically distinct.

(2) Various junipers: *Spec.* (*a*) the Virginian Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), commonly called "the red cedar," from the colour of its wood, (*b*) the Bermuda Cedar (*J. bermudiana*), and (*c*) the Barbadoes Cedar (*J. barbadensis*), &c.

2. (*Of the order* Cedrelaceæ (Cedrelads): Various trees. *Spec.*, Bastard cedar = any species of the genus Cedrela; Bastard Barbadoes Cedar (*C. odorata*); Cedar of Australia (*C. australensis*).

3. *Of other orders:* Various trees belonging to the Meliaceæ, Byttneriaceæ, &c.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or made of the tree described under **A.**

cedar-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: A species of Chatterer, *Ampelis carolinensis*, also called the American Waxwing. It derives its name from its partiality to cedars.

cedar-wood, *s.*

1. *Gen.:* The wood of any of the ordinary cedars.

2. *Spec.:* A name given in Guiana to an easily worked and very aromatic wood, called also *Curana, Samaria, Acuyari*, and *Mara.*

çē'-dared, *a.* [CEDAR.] Covered with or full of cedars. (*Milton.*)

† **çē'-darn,** *a.* [Eng. *cedar*, with adj. suff. *-(e)n.*] Made or consisting of cedar, cedrine.

"Right to the carven *cedarn* doors."
Tennyson: Recol. of the Arabian Nights.

çēde, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *cedo* = to yield, give way; Fr. *céder.*]

I. *Transitive:*

1. To give up, surrender, yield.

"By the peace of Paris in 1763, it [Dominica] was *ceded* in express terms to the English."—*Guthrie: Geography.*

2. To acknowledge as due, to ascribe.

"That honour was entirely *ceded* to the Parthian royal race."—*Drummond: Travels*, p. 256 (1754).

† **II.** *Intrans.:* To give way, to yield, to pass over to.

"This fertile glebe, this fair domain,
Had well nigh *ceded* to the slothful hands
Of monks libidinous."
Shenstone: Ruined Abbey.

¶ For the difference between *cede* and *gire up* see GIVE UP.

çēd'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [CEDE.]

* **çē'-dent,** *s.* [Lat. *cedens* (genit. *cedentis*), pr. par. of *cedo* = to yield, surrender.]

Scots Law: He who assigns or executes a deed of assignation.

"That na assignatioun or vther euident alleagit. maid in defraud of the creditour, salbe a valiable title to persew or defend with, gif it salbe than instantlie verifiet be wreit that the *cedent* remanis rebell and at the horne for the same caus vnrelaxt."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1592, ed. 1814, p. 574.

çĕ-dĭl'-lą, *s.* [Sp. *cedilla;* Fr. *cédille;* Ital. *zediglia;* diminin. of *zeta*, the name of the Greek letter corresponding to *z*, from this letter being formerly written after the *c* to give it the sound of *s*.] A mark (¸) placed under the French *c*, in order to give it the sound of *s*.

çēd'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CEDE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par., & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of yielding or surrendering.

çē'-drăt, *s.* [Fr. *cédrat;* Ital. *cedrato;* from Lat. *cedrus* = a cedar.]

Bot.: A variety of citron-tree (*Citrus medica*).

çē-drā'-tĭ, *s.* [From Gr. κέδρος (*kedros*) = the cedar-tree.] A perfume derived from a variety of the aurantiaceous Lime, *Citrus acida*.

çē-drē'-lą, *s.* [A dimin. from Lat. *cedrus* = a cedar.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Cedrelaceæ. *Cedrela odorata*, or Barbadoes Bastard-cedar, a native of South America, has wood of a brown colour, very fragrant, and is imported under the name of Honduras, or Jamaica Cedar. *C. Toona*, a native of Bengal, furnishes timber much like mahogany. The bark is very astringent, and has been found valuable in fevers, dysentery, &c. The flowers are used for producing a red dye. The bark of *C. febrifuga* is used against the intermittent fevers of Java.

çē-drĕl-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cedrel(a);* and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: A natural order of thalamifloral dicotyledons, placed by Lindley in his Rutal alliance. There are two sub-orders: 1. Swieteniceæ; 2. Cedreleæ. They are natives of the tropics of America and India, and, very rarely, of Africa. They are generally very fragrant, aromatic, and tonic. Many supply compact and beautifully-veined timber, such as the mahogany of tropical America (*Swietenia mahagoni*); the Satin-wood of India (*Chloroxylon Swietenia*); the Yellow-wood of New South Wales (*Oxleya xanthoxyla*); the Red-wood of Coromandel (*Soymida febrifuga*), &c. The barks of *Cedrela febrifuga* and others are used as remedies in intermittent fevers and dyspeptic complaints. There are nine known genera and twenty-five species. (*Treas. of Botany, &c.*)

çē-drē'-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cedrel(a);* and fem. pl. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-order of the order Cedrelaceæ (q.v.).

çē'-drĭn, *s.* [Lat. *cedrinus* = pertaining to cedar; *cedrus* = a cedar.]

Chem.: A crystallizable substance extracted from cedron by the action of alcohol. It has an intensely and persistently bitter taste.

çē'-drĭne, *a.* [Lat. *cedrinus;* from Gr. κέδρινος (*kedrinos*) = pertaining to cedar; Lat. *cedrus;* Gr. κέδρος (*kedros*) = cedar.] Of or pertaining to the cedar-tree; made of cedar.

çē'-drĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *cedrus* = a cedar.]

Bot.: The pitch or resin of the great cedar-tree, which is used to rub over books and other articles to preserve them from moths, bookworms, &c.

çē'-drŏn, *s.* [From Lat. *cedrus.*]

Bot.: A tree, *Simaba Cedron*, a native of the hottest parts of New Granada. It yields to alcohol the crystallizable substance cedrin.

çē-drŏn-ĕl'-lą, *s.* [From Gr. κέδρον (*kedron*) = the fruit of the cedar-tree, and Lat. dimin. suff. *-ella.*]

Bot.: A small genus of Labiatæ, natives of North America and the Canary Islands. They are sweet-scented, perennial herbs, or rarely shrubs, with pale purplish flowers.

* **çē'-drỹ,** *s.* [Eng. *cedar;* *-y.*] Like to or resembling cedar; having the nature or properties of cedar.

". . . of a yellow or more *cedry* colour, . . ."—*Evelyn*, iii. 3, § 2.

* **çĕd'-ŭle,** *s.* [SCHEDULE.]

"Having brought up the law to the highest point against the vice-roy of Sardinia, and that in an extraordinary manner, as may appear unto you by that printed *cedule* I sent you in my last."—*Howell: Familiar Letters*, 1650.

çē'-dŭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cæduus;* from *cædo* = to cut down, fell.] Fit or suitable to be felled.

"These we shall divide into the greater and more *ceduous* fruticant, and shrubby."—*Evelyn: Sylva* (Introd.) § 3.

* **çē'-dỹn,** *v.* [SEED.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **çē'-dỹr** (1), *s.* [CEDAR.]

* **çe'-dỹr** (2), *s.* [CIDER.]

"*Cedyr*, drynke. *Cisera.*"—*Prompt. Parv*

* **çee,** *s.* [SEA.]

"*Cee. Mare, fretum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **çeed,** * **çeede,** * **çed,** *s.* [SEED.]

"*Ceede* (*ced*). *Semen.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

ceed-lepe, *s.* [SEED-LEAP.]

"*Ceed-lepe* or hopyr. *Satorium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **çeel** (1), *s.* [SEAL (1).] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **çeel** (2), *s.* [SEAL (2), *s.*]

"*Ceel*, fysche. *Porcus marinus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **çeel-dam,** *adv.* [SELDOM.]

"*Ceeldam, celdom. Raro.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **çeele,** *s.* [CELL.]

* **çeele,** *v.* [SELL.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **çeelyn,** *v.* [CEIL.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **çeem,** *s.* [SEAM.]

"*Ceem* of a clothe. *Sutura.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

çēe'-vĭl, *a.* [CIVIL.] (*Scotch.*)

* **çege,** *s.* [SIEGE, *s.*]

"*Cege* of sythynge. *Sedile.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **çeġġe,** *s.* [SEDGE.]

"*Cegge* or wylde gladone. *Accorus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

çēil, * **çeelyn,** * **çiel,** * **çiele,** * **syle,** *v.t.* [Fr. *ciel* = (1) heaven, (2) a canopy, an inner roof; from Lat. *cælum* = heaven, cognate with Gr. κοῖλος (*koilos*) = hollow; Low Lat. *celo* = to arch, cover; Sp. & Ital. *cielo* = heaven, a roof, ceiling.] To overlay or cover over the interior roof of a room; to line the top or roof.

"*Ceelyn* wythe sylture. *Celo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"And the greater house he *ceiled* with fir-tree, which he overlaid with fine gold."—2 *Chron.* iii. 5.

çēiled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CEIL, *v.*]

"How will he, from his house *ceiled* with cedar, be content with his Saviour's lot, not to have where to lay his head?"—*Decay of Piety.*

çēil'-ĭng, *pr. par. & s.* [CEIL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The inner roof, or upper horizontal or curved surface of an apartment opposite the floor, usually finished with plaster-work.

2. *Fig.:* Applied to any covering, as to the sky as the roof of the earth.

"O'er heaven's expanse like one black *ceiling* spread."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvi. 355.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The upper surface of a room. Ceilings may be *plane, domed, cylindrical* or *groined, coved*, &c. (See these words.)

2. *Shipbuilding:* That portion of the inside skin of a vessel between the deck-beams and the limber-strakes on each side of the keelson. Also called the foot-waling. The strakes of the ceiling immediately below the shelf-pieces which support the deck-beams are called clamps. The outside planking is distinctively called the skin. (*Knight.*)

ceiling-joists, *s. pl.*

Carp.: Small beams which are either mortised into the sides of the binding-joists, or notched upon and nailed up to the under sides of those joists. The last mode diminishes the height of the room, but is more easily executed, and is by some thought not so liable to break the plaster as when the ends of the ceiling-joists are inserted into pulley mortises. (*Gwilt.*)

çēil'-ĭnġed, *a.* [Eng. *ceiling;* *-ed.*] Furnished or finished with a ceiling.

* **çeinte,** * **çeln-türe,** *s.* [CINCTURE.]

"Upon a grene bow a *ceinte* of silke she knette.
Gower: C. A., ii. 30.

* **ceirs,** * **sers,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *chercher.*] [SEARCH.] To search.

"The reuthful Eneas
Dressit him furth to syy and haue ane sicht
Of new placis, for till *ceirs* and knaw
To quhatkin coistis he with the wind wes blaw."
Doug.: Virgil, 22, 36.

* **çek,** *s.* [SACK.]

"*Cek* or cekclothe, or poke. *Saccus.*"—*Prompt. Parv*

* **çek-clothe,** *s.* [SACKCLOTH.]

* **çek-yn** (1), *v.t.* [SICKEN.]

"*Cekyn* or wexe seke. *Infirmor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **çek-yn** (2), *v.* [SEEK.]

"*Cekyn. Quero, inquiro.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

çĕl'-ą-dŏn-ĭte, *s.* [Fr. *céladonite.* In Ger. *seladonit*, from Fr. *céladon* = sea-green, from *Celadon*, an insipidly tender person described in the French romance of Astrée. He was named after a mythological hero in Ovid. Remotely, from Gr. κελάδων (*keladōn*) = sounding with din or clamour (*Littré*).]

Min.: A soft green greasy mineral. Compos.: Silica, 53; sesquioxide of iron, 28; magnesia, 2; potassa, 10; water, 6. Found in amygdaloid rocks at Mount Baldo, near Verona. (*Dana.*)

çĕl'-an-dine, *s.* [Fr. *chélidoine;* Sp., Port., and Ital. *celidonia;* Lat. *chelidonia* (*herba*) = (plant), pertaining to the swallow, from Gr. χελιδόνιος (*chelidonios*) = pertaining to a swallow; χελιδών (*chelidōn*) = a swallow.]

Bot.: The common name for *Chelidonium*, Swallow-wort. [CHELIDONIUM.]

"The swallows use *celandine*, the linnet euphrasia."
More.

Brave Celandine: A name invented by Lyte for *Caltha palustris.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

Great Celandine: Chelidonium majus. (*Lyte.*)

Lesser Celandine: Ranunculus Ficaria. (*Lyte.*)

Small Celandine: Ranunculus Ficaria.

Tree Celandine: Bocconia frutescens.

çĕl-ă'-rĕnt, *s.* [A coined word of no etym.]

Logic: A syllogism having the second proposition a universal affirmative, and the other two universal negatives, as "no animals are devoid of sense: all men are animals: therefore, no men are devoid of sense." [BARBARA.]

çē-lăs-trā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *celastr(us)*; and fem. pl. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Spindle-trees, a natural order of calycifloral polypetalous dicotyledons, classed by Lindley in his Rhamnal alliance. They are shrubs or small trees, and are widely spread. There are two sub-orders: (1) *Euonymeæ*, fruit dry and capsular; (2) *Elæodendreæ*, fruit drupaceous or cherry-like. They are all more or less acrid in their properties. They have a beautiful scarlet aril, which is derived from the sides of the opening in the seed. The wood of the European Spindle-tree is used in the manufacture of powder in France. There are thirty-five known genera and 280 species.

çē-lăs'-trŭs, *s.* [Gr. κήλαστρος (*kēlastros*) = privet or holly.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Celastraceæ. *Celastrus scandens* is a climbing North American shrub, popularly known as Bitter-sweet or Wax-work. The seeds possess narcotic and stimulating qualities, while the bark is purgative and emetic. The scarlet-coated seed of *C. paniculatus*, a common Brazilian species, yields an oil which is used for burning in lamps. All the plants are widely spread.

* **çē-lā'-tion,** * **çē-lā'-tioune,** *s.* [Lat. *celatus*, pa. par. of *celo* = to conceal.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Concealment.

"Neuirtheles he come to the said burght at the saide tyme accumpanit with fyftene hundreth men to the effect he myght perf rme his vicket purposs forsaid; and in occultatioun and *celatioune* of the premissis," &c.—*Acts Mary*, 1567, ed. 1814, pp. 572-3.

2. *Law: Spec.*, concealment of pregnancy or of delivery.

***çēl'-ą-tūre,** *s.* [Lat. *cælatura* = engraving; *cælo* = to engrave in relief.]

1. The art or act of engraving.

2. That which is engraved or embossed.

"These *celatures* in their drinking cups were so framed, that they might put them on or take them off at pleasure, and were therefore called emblemata."—*Hakewill: Apology*, p. 372.

*** çĕl'-dom,** *adv.* [Seldom.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** celdr, * celdre,** *s.* [Chalder.]

"George of Gordoun—occupeis a *celdre* of atis sawyne pertenand to Dunmetht and of the Bischoppis land be properte."—*Chart. Aberd.*, fol. 140.

***çēle,** *v.t.* [Fr. *celer*; Lat. *celo* = to conceal, to hide.] To conceal, to keep secret.

"Your counsall *celand* that ye schaw me; the best counsall that I can to gif to you, quhen ye charge me. *In verbo Dei.*"—*Form. Jurament., Balfour's Pract.*, p. 23.

*** çĕl'-ĕ-brą-ble,** *a.* [O. Fr. *célébrable*; Ital. *celebrabile*; Lat. *celebrabilis.*] Fit or worthy to be celebrated.

"Hercules is *celebrable* for hys hard trauaile."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 147.

çĕl'-ĕ-brant, *s.* [Lat. *celebrans*, pr. par. of *celebro.*] One who celebrates or officiates in any solemn office; especially applied to the priest who says Mass, or the cleric who administers the Holy Communion according to the Anglican rite.

"They had their orders of clergy, bishops, priests, and deacons; their readers and ministers; their *celebrants* and altars; their hymns and litanies."—*Newman: Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. iv., § 2.

çĕl'-ĕ-brāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *celebratum*, sup. of *celebro* = to frequent, solemnise; *celeber* = frequented, populous.]

I. *Generally:*

1. To perform or keep with solemn rites.

"Ye shall *celebrate* it in the seventh month."—*Lev.* xxiii. 41.

2. To commemorate in any set form, either of joy or sorrow.

"This pause of power 'tis Ireland's hour to mourn; While England *celebrates* your safe return.'"—*Dryden: To the Duchess of Ormonde*, 93.

3. To praise, extol, make famous or renowned.

"The songs of Sion were psalms and pieces of poetry, that adored or *celebrated* the Supreme Being."—*Addison.*

II. *Spec.:* To say Mass or administer the Holy Communion according to the Anglican rite.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *to celebrate* and *to commemorate*:—"Every thing is *celebrated* which is distinguished by any marks of attention, without regard to the time of the event, whether present or past; but nothing is *commemorated* but what has been past. A marriage or a birthday is *celebrated*; the anniversary of any national event is *commemorated*. . . . *Celebrating* is a festive as well as social act; it may be sometimes serious, but it is mostly mingled with more or less of gaiety and mirth: *commemorating* is a solemn act; it may be sometimes festive and social, but it is always mingled with what is serious and may be altogether solitary. . . . The Jews *celebrate* their feast of the Passover: as Christians, we *commemorate* the sufferings and death of our Saviour, by partaking of the Lord's Supper." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

çĕl'-ĕ-brā-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Celebrate, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adj.:* Famous, renowned.

¶ For the difference between *celebrated* and *famous* see Famous.

*** çĕl'-ĕ-brā-tĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *celebrated*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being celebrated; celebrity, fame. (*Scott.*)

çĕl'-ĕ-brāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Celebrate, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & par. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act of performing with solemn rites, or of praising; a commemoration, a celebration.

"But this Abuse is not sufficient Reason for us to give over the *Celebrating* of the Memory of such holy Men, as the Apostles and Martyrs of Christ were."—*Tillotson* (3rd ed., 1722), vol. i., Ser. xxii.

çĕl'-ĕ-brā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *célébration*; Lat. *celebratio*, from *celebro* = to frequent, to solemnise.]

I. *Generally:*

1. A solemn performance of any ceremony or rites.

"He laboured to drive sorrow from her, and to hasten the *celebration* of their marriage."—*Sidney.*

2. A commemoration of any occurrence, whether of joy or of sorrow.

"What time we will our *celebration* keep."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iv. 2.

3. The act of praising or making famous; praise, renown.

"No more shall be added in this place, his memory deserving a particular *celebration*, than that his learning, piety, and virtue, have been attained by few."—*Clarendon.*

II. *Spec.:* The act of saying Mass, or of administering the Holy Sacrament according to the Anglican rite.

"In the Roman Catholic Church it is usual to reserve portions of the Sacrament after *celebration*."—*Chambers' Cyclopædia* (1890), s.v. *Lord's Supper.*

çĕl'-ĕ-brā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *celebrator*, from *celebro.*] One who celebrates, a praiser, an approver.

"It [Scripture] has, among the wits, as well *celebrators*, and admirers, as disregarders."—*Boyle: Style of H. Script.*, p. 174.

*** çĕl'-ĕb'-rĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *celeber, celebris* = famous.] Famous, renowned, celebrated.

"The Jews, Jerusalem, and the Temple, having been always so *celebrious* . . ."—*Greve.*

*** çĕl'-ĕb'-rĭ-ŏŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *celebrious*; *-ly.*] In a famous or renowned manner. (*Johnson.*)

*** çĕl'-ĕb'-rĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *celebrious*; *-ness.*] The state or quality of being celebrated or famous; fame, renown.

çĕl'-ĕb'-rĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *célébrité*; Lat. *celebritas* = fame, from *celeber, celebris* = famous.]

* **1.** The act of celebrating, a celebration.

"The manner of her receiving, and the *celebrity* of the marriage, were performed with great magnificence."—*Bacon.*

2. The state or quality of being celebrated or famous; fame, renown.

3. A celebrated or noted person (generally in the plural).

*** çĕl'-ĕ-broŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *celeber, celebris.*] Famous, celebrated.

"From the Greek Isles philosophy came to Italy, thence to this western world among the Druydes, whereof those of this Isle were most *celebrous*."—*Howell: Familiar Letters*, 1650.

*** çĕl'-ĕr,** *s.* [Cellar.]

*** çĕl'-ĕr-ĕre,** *s.* [Cellarer.]

"*Celerere* of the howse. *Cellerarius, promus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** çĕl'-ĕr-ēs',** *s. pl.* [From pl. of Lat. *celer* = a light-armed horse-soldier.]

"The king administered justice publicly in the market-place, accompanied by his body-guard of 300 *celeres*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xi., § 1, vol. i., p. 415.

*** çĕl'-ĕr-ĭ,** *s.* [Celery.]

çĕl-ĕr'-ĭ-ac, *s.* [Celery.] A species of parsley; also called turnip-rooted celery.

*** çē-lĕr-ĭ-pē'-dĭ-ąn,** *s.* [Lat. *celer* (genit. *celeris*) = swift, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot; Eng. suff. *-an.*] A swift footman. (*Cockeram.*)

çĕl-ĕr-ĭ-ta', con, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: With speed, haste; quickly. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

çē-lĕr'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *célérité*; Sp. *celeridad*; Ital. *celerità*, from Lat. *celeritas* = speed, celerity; *celer* = quick, speedy.] Speed, swiftness, velocity of motion. *Used*—

I. *Lit.:* Of things.

"Three things concur to make a percussion great; the bigness, the density, and the *celerity* of the body moved."—*Digby.*

2. *Fig.:* Of the mind, thought, &c.

"He carried his point with characteristic audacity and *celerity*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

çĕl'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Fr. *céleri*, from Prov. Ital. *seleri*, from Lat. *selinon*; Gr. σέλινον (*selinon*) = parsley.]

Bot.: The common English name of *Apium graveolens*, an umbelliferous plant widely diffused throughout Europe. The blanched leafstalk of the cultivated varieties is used extensively as a vegetable. In its native state the seeds and whole plant are acrid and poisonous.

çē-lĕste', *s.* [Fr. *bleu céleste.*]

Ceramics: Sky-blue (also attrib.).

çē-lĕs'-tĭ-ąl, * **çē-lĕs'-tĭ-ąll,** *a., s., & adv.* [O. Fr. *célestiel*, from Lat. *cælestis* = pertaining to heaven; *cælum* = heaven.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Pertaining to the spiritual heaven.

"Against a solemn day, harnessed at hand, *Celestial* equipage." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 208.

2. Pertaining to the heavens.

"There stay, until the twelve *celestial* signs Have brought about their annual reckoning."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Surpassing earthly things in excellence, angelic, divine.

"Their fortitude and wisdom were a flame *Celestial*, though they knew not whence it came."
Cowper: Truth, 582.

2. Inspired.

"Such the bard's prophetic words, Pregnant with *celestial* fire."
Cowper: Boadicea.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Gen.:* An inhabitant of heaven.

"For who can tell (and sure I feare it ill) But that shee is some powre *celestiall*?"
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 44.

"Thus affable and mild the prince precedes, And to the dome th' unknown *celestial* leads."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey I. 166.

2. *Spec.:* A native of China.

* **C.** *As adverb:* In a celestial manner; divinely.

"In his face
Youth smiled *celestial*, and to every limb
Suitable grace diffused." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 638.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *celestial* and *heavenly*: "... *Celestial* is applied mostly in the natural sense of the heavens; *heavenly* is employed more commonly in a spiritual sense. Hence we speak of the *celestial* globe, as distinguished from the terrestrial, of the *celestial* bodies, of Olympus as the *celestial* abode of Jupiter, of the *celestial* deities; but on the other hand of the *heavenly* habitation, of *heavenly* joys or bliss, of *heavenly* spirits and the like. There are doubtless many cases in which *celestial* may be used for *heavenly* in the moral sense, but there are cases in which *heavenly* cannot so properly be substituted for *celestial*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

† çē-lĕs'-tĭ-ąl-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *celestial*, and suff. *-ize* (q.v.).] To make celestial or heavenly. (*Quar. Rev.*)

çē-lĕs'-tĭ-ąl-īzed, *pa. par. & a.* [Celestialize.]

† çē-lĕs'-tĭ-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *celestial*; *-ly.*] In a celestial or heavenly manner; divinely.

*** çē-lĕs'-tĭ-ąl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *celestial*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being celestial or heavenly.

çē-lĕs'-tĭ-fīed, *pa. par. & a.* [Celestify.]

*** çē-lĕs'-tĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Lat. *cælestis* = heavenly, and *fio* = to be made, *facio* = to make.] To celestialize or convert into a heaven.

"Heaven but earth terrestrified, and earth but heaven *celestified*."—*Browne: Vulg. Err.*, bk. iv., ch. xiii.

*** çē-lĕs'-tĭ-fў-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Celestify.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making celestial.

çē-lĕs'-tĭn, çē-lĕs'-tīne (1), *s.* [Celestines.] One of the order of monks known as Celestines (q.v.).

çē-lĕs'-tīne (2), *s.* [From Lat. *cælestis* = (1) heavenly, (2) sky-blue; Fr. *célestine*; Ger. *cölestin.*]

Min.: Native sulphate of strontia, $SrO.SO_3$. It occurs in prismatic or tabular crystals, belonging to the rhombic system. Sp. gr., 4. Its name refers to the sky-blue colour sometimes presented by it. It is pretty widely distributed. By the action of nitric acid it is converted into nitrate of strontia, which is used for red-fire in theatres, fireworks, &c. It is called also Celestite.

Cĕ-lĕs'-tines, *s.* [From Pope Celestine V.]

Eccles. Hist.: A monastic order instituted about 1254 by Pietro di Morone, afterwards Pope Celestine V. Their first convent was at Morone, in the Apennines of Abruzzo. The

order was a reform of that of St. Bernard. It became a very rich order both in France and Italy. In 1776-8 it was suppressed by Pope Pius VI.

çĕl'-ĕs-tīte, *s.* [From Lat. *cælest(is)*=heavenly, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as Celestine (q.v.).

çĕ-lĕs-tō-bär'-īte, *s.* [First called *barytocelestine.* Then the relative position of the two words were reversed. From *celestine, o* connective, and Eng. *barite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of barite containing much sulphate of strontian. Found in Switzerland.

çē'-lĭ-ăc, coe'-lĭ-ăc, * **çē'-lĭ-ăck,** *a.* [Lat. *cœliacus,* from Gr. κοῖλος (*koilos*) = hollow.] Relating to the abdomen, ventricular. In anatomy applied to the arteries and nerves thereof.

"The blood moving slowly through the *celiack* and mesenterick arteries, produces complaints."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

çĕl'-ĭ-bąc-ў, *s.* [Lat. *cælibatus,* from *cælebs* = an unmarried man, single.] The state of being unmarried, single life. (*Atterbury.*)

* **çĕl-ĭ-bąt-āire,** *s.* [Fr.] A bachelor.

"The despairing *celibataire* descanted on his whole course of love."—*Godwin: Mandeville,* ii. 268.

* **çĕl-ĭ-bąt-är'-ĭ-ąn,** *s.* [Eng. *celibat(e),* and suff. *-arian.*] A celibate.

çĕl'-ĭ-bąte, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *cælibatus.* Celibacy.]

A. *As substantive:*

* **1.** Single life, celibacy.

"If any persons, convict of this unchastity, are in the state of *celibate,* they are only chastised with scourges."—*L. Addison: Description of West Barbary,* p. 172.

2. One who devotes himself to a single life, a bachelor.

B. *As adj.:* Unmarried, single.

* **çĕl'-ĭ-bąte,** *v.i.* [Celibate, *s.*] To lead a life of celibacy.

"The males oblige themselves to *celibate,* and their multiplication is hindered."—*Graunt.*

* **çĕl'-ĭ-bąt-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *celebat(e); -ist.*] A celibate. (*For. Quar. Rev.*)

* **çĕl'-ĭ-bīte,** *s.* [Lat. *cælebs* (genit. *cælibis*) = single, unmarried.] The same as Celibate, *s.*

çe-lī'-ĭ-call, *a.* [Lat. *cælicus* = heavenly; from *cælum* = heaven.] Heavenly, celestial.

"Furth of his palice riall ischit Phebus,—
Defoundand from his sege etheriall
Glade influent aspectis *celicall.*"
Douglas: Virgil, Prol., 399, 47.

çĕl-ĭ-dŏg'-raph-ў, *s* [Fr. *célidographie,* from Gr. κηλίς (*kēlis*) = a spot, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A description or treatise of the spots on the sun. (*Crabb.*)

* **çĕl'-ĭ-dŏn-ў,** * **çĕl'-ў-dŏn-ў,** *s.* [Chelidonium.]

Bot.: A plant, *Chelidonium majus.* (*Prompt. Parv.*)

çĕll, * **çĕlle,** * **çeele,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *celle;* Lat. *cella.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A small room or apartment in a monastery or convent inhabited by a person devoted to religion.

"A munke of a *celle.*"
Robert of Gloucester, p. 267.

(2) A small room in a prison or asylum.

". . . regarded as fit only for a *cell* in Saint Luke's."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiii.

* (3) A small religious house, attached to a monastery or convent.

"As loud as doth the chapell belle,
"There as this lord was keeper of the *celle.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 172.

(4) A cottage, or small place of residence.

"In cottages and lowly *cells.*"
Somerville: Epitaph on Hugh Lumber.

(5) A small cavity or hollow place.

"The brain contains ten thousand *cells.*"
Prior: Alma, iii. 168.

2. *Fig.:* A place of existence, a seat.

"Mine eyes he closed, but open left the *cell*
Of fancy, my internal sight."
Milton: P. L., viii. 460.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Entom.:* The compartments of a honeycomb.

2. *Bot.:* The substance of plants is not homogeneous, but is composed of small structures, generally indistinguishable by the naked eye; and each of those, at least for a time, is a whole complete in itself, being composed of solid, soft, and fluid layers, different in their chemical nature, and disposed concentrically from without inwards. These structures are termed *cells.* For the most part, a group of them is in close contact, and firmly united; they then form a *cell-tissue.* Each cell fulfils its own definite part in the economy of the plant, and shows a variety in form corresponding to the different functions. By far the largest proportion of cells in the living succulent parts of plants are seen to be made up of three concentrically-disposed layers: first, an outer skin, firm and elastic, called the *cell-wall* or *cell-membrane,* consisting of a substance peculiar to itself. [Cellulose.] The second layer is soft and elastic, and always contains albuminous matter. [Protoplasm.] And thirdly, the cavity enclosed by the protoplasm-sac is filled with a watery fluid called *cell-sap.*

3. *Anat. & Zool.:* A term often applied to any small cavity but properly restricted to a microscopical anatomical element with a nucleus *cell-wall* and *cell-contents* when typically formed. (*Huxley.*) The animal cell is ordinarily a closed sac, the environing membrane almost always consisting of a nitrogenous compound. The sac generally contains a liquid or semi-fluid protoplasm, in which are suspended molecules, granules, globules, or other very minute cells. Along with these are *nuclei,* which again contain *nucleoli.* [Nucleus, Nucleolus.] Cells may be formed from a protoplasm existing without the cell or within other cells. Or they may be made within others by what has hence been called an endogenous method or by division or in other ways. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

4. *Arch., &c.:*

(1) The space between the two ribs of a vault.

(2) The space enclosed within the walls of an ancient temple.

5. *Iron-working:* A structure in a wrought-iron beam or girder; a tube consisting of four wrought-iron plates riveted to angle-iron at the corners.

6. *Elect.:* A single jar, bath, or division of a compound vessel containing a couple of plates, say copper and zinc, united to their opposites or to each other usually by a wire. [Galvanic Battery.]

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

cell-bred, *a.* Bred in a cellar or poor cottage, low born.

"Around him wide a sable Army stand,
A low-born, *cell-bred,* selfish, servile band."
Pope: Dunciad, bk. ii., 355-6.

cell-cavity, *s.*

Bot. Physiol.: The hollow internal part of a cell.

cell-contents, *s. pl.*

Bot. Physiol.: Substances contained in cells. Of solid substances there are pigments, starch, crystalline formations, aleurone, and resin; of fluids, oil, caoutchouc, viscin, and gutta percha, with sugar, tannic acid, and inuline dissolved in water. (*Thomé: Botany,* ed. Bennett.)

cell-division, *s.*

Bot. Physiol.: The division of a plant cell into two as the plant develops.

cell-door, *s.* & *a.* (See the compound).

Cell-door lock: A prison-door lock, to whose bolt no access is possible from the inside, and which may fit in a rabbet in the door-jamb.

cell-family, *s.*

Bot. Physiol.: A group of cells genetically and organically united. They have originated from a single "mother-cell." (*Thomé: Botany,* ed. Bennett.)

cell-fluids, *s. pl.*

Bot. Physiol.: The fluids in the cells of plants. [Cell-contents.]

cell-formation, *s.*

Bot. Physiol.: The mode of origin and multiplication of cells. (*Thomé.*)

cell-fusion, *s.*

Bot. Physiol.: Cells united into a group the elements, *i.e.* the separate cells, of which can still be recognised, and still possess a certain individuality. (*Thomé.*)

cell-membrane, *s.*

Bot. Physiol.: [Membrane.]

cell-sap, *s.*

Bot. Physiol.: The watery fluid contained in a cell as distinguished from the mucilaginous semi-fluid protoplasm.

cell-tissue, *s.*

Bot. Physiol.: [Tissue.]

cell-wall, *s.*

Bot. Physiol.: The wall of a cell surrounding its cavity.

¶ Some of the foregoing words may be used in an analogous sense of animal cells.

* **çĕl'-lą,** *s.* [Lat.] The interior space of a temple.

çĕl'-lar, * **çĕl'-ēr,** *s.* [O. Fr. *celier;* Lat. *cellarium.*]

1. A vault or place underground where liquors and stores are kept.

"Each band marched to the nearest manse, and sacked the *cellar* and larder of the minister. . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

* **2.** A case or box; a receptacle for bottles. [Salt-cellar.]

"Run for the *cellar* of strong waters quickly."—*Ben Jonson: Mag. Lady,* iii. 1.

çĕl'-lar-ąge, *s.* [Eng. *cellar,* and suff. *-age.*]

1. That part of a building in which the cellars are constructed; cellars.

". . . you hear this fellow in the *cellarage,*—
Consent to swear." *Shakesp.: Hamlet,* i. 5.

2. The charge made or money paid for the storage of goods in a cellar.

çĕl'-lar-ĕr, * **çĕl'-lĕr-ĕr,** * **çĕl'-ĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *cellar; -er.*] The officer in a monastery appointed to take charge of the stores; a butler.

"Upon my faith, thou art some officer,
Some worthy sextein, or some *celerer.*"
Chaucer: Monk's Prologue.

çĕl-lar-ĕt', *s.* [Eng. *cellar,* and dimin. suff. *-et.*] A small case with compartments for holding bottles. (*Smart.*)

† **çĕl'-lar-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *cellar; -ing.*] Cellarage.

". . . a retired and peaceful cottage, situated in a delightful sporting country, with attached and detached offices, roomy *cellaring,* and commodious attics."—*Morton: Secrets worth knowing,* iii. 4.

* **çĕl'-lar-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *cellar; -ist.*] The officer in a religious house who had charge of the provisions, &c.; a cellarer.

† **çĕl'-lar-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *cellar; -ous.*] Belonging to a cellar, subterranean, sunk.

"A little side-door . . . stood open and disclosed certain *cellarous* steps."—*Dickens: Uncom. Traveller,* ix.

çĕlled, *a.* [Cell.]

* **1.** Confined in a cell.

"*Celled* under ground."—*Warner.*

2. Containing one or more cells.

çĕl'-lĕp'-ŏr-a, † **çĕl-lĭp'-ŏr-a** (*Mod. Lat.*), **çĕl'-lĕ-pŏre,** † **çĕl'-lĭ-pŏre** (*Eng.*), *s.* [Lat. *cella* = a cell, and *porus,* Gr. πόρος (*poros*) = a passage.]

Zool.: A genus of infundibulate Polyzoa, the typical one of the family Celleporidæ (q.v.). It is distinguished by the massive globose and incrusting, or erect and branched calcareous polypidom, and the irregularly heaped vasiform cells, vertical to the common plane, with a beak on one or both sides, furnished with an avicularium. There are five British species. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

çĕl-lĕ-pŏr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cellepora* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of infundibulate Polyzoa, of the sub-order Cheilostoma. It contains the single genus Cellepora (q.v.).

çĕl-lĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cella* = a cell; *fero* = to bear.] Having or containing cells.

çĕl'-lītes, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *cellita.* So called from the cells which they inhabited.]

Ch. Hist.: An order of monks who arose at Antwerp in the fourteenth century. They were called also the Brethren and Sisters of Alexius, whom they had for their patron saint. They specially attended to the visitation of the sick and dying. They were sometimes called Lollards (q.v.). (*Mosheim.*)

çĕl'-lō (*sing.*), **çĕl-lī** (*pl.*) (**ç as ch**), *s.* [Ital.] An abbreviation of *violoncello*.

çĕll'-ŭ-lar, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *cellulaire*, from Lat. *cellula*, dimin. of *cella* = a cell.]

A. *As substantive:*

Bot.: A plant having no distinct stem nor leaves, but forming a cellular expansion of various kinds, which bears the organs of reproduction.

B. *As adj.:* Consisting of cells or little cavities.

cellular-beam, *s.* An application of wrought-iron, in which wrought-iron plates are riveted with angle-irons in the form of longitudinal cells, with occasional cross struts.

cellular pyrites, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Marcasite.

cellular quartz, *s.*

Min.: A variety of quartz. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

cellular system, *s.*

Bot. Physiol.: The part of a plant which consists of cells (q.v.) (*Lindley, &c.*), or spiral vessels, or has a tendency to them, though till lately the latter were supposed to be confined to plants of higher organisation.

cellular theory, *s.* A theory according to which all the vegetable and animal tissues are derived from the union and metamorphosis of primitive embryonic cells.

cellular tissue, *s.*

1. *Bot. Physiol.:* A kind of tissue made up of a number of separate cells or minute bags adherent together. These, when first formed, are usually nearly globular or egg-shaped, but afterwards by pressure become flattened. It is often called parenchyma.

2. *Animal Physiol.:* Fibro-cellular connective or areolar tissue (q.v.). It is found filling interstices between the various organs in man and the lower animals.

çĕll-ŭ-lär'-ē-ę, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Mod. Lat. *cellularis* = cellular, from Class. Lat. *cella* = a cell.]

Bot.: A name given to Cryptograms, from an erroneous notion that they are composed entirely of cells. *Podaxon* amongst fungi, and *Conferva Melagonium* amongst algæ, are excellent examples.

çĕll-ŭ-lär'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *cellul(a)* = a little cell, dimin. of *cella*; and neut. pl. suff. *-aria*.]

Zool.: A genus of infundibulate Polyzoa (Bryozoa), of the sub-order Cheilostomata, and family Cellulariidæ. It is distinguished by the jointed, branched, erect polypidom, with flat linear branches, the contiguous cells in two or three rows, perforated behind, and more than four between two joints, and the absence of avicularia and vibracula. There is one British species. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

çĕl'-ŭ-lär'-ĭ-ī, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cellula*, dimin. of *cella* = a cell.]

Zool.: A family of Corals, in which each polype is adherent in a corneous or calcareous cell, with thin walls.

çĕll-ŭ-la-rī'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cellulari(a)*, and fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of infundibulate Polyzoa (Bryozoa), of the sub-order Cheilostomata. They are distinguished by the branched, erect polypidom, and the flat linear branches, with the cells in one plane. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

çĕll'-ŭ-lā-tĕd, *a.* [Lat. *cellul(a)*, and Eng. suff. *-ated*.] Formed or consisting of cells.

çĕll'-ŭle, *s.* [Fr. *cellule*, from Lat. *cellula*, dimin. of *cella* = a cell.] A little cell.

çĕll-ŭ-lĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cellula* = a little cell; *fero* = to bear, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.] Bearing or producing cellules or little cells, or cellular tissue.

† **çĕll'-ŭ-līne,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *cellula* = a little cell, and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).] The same as Cellulose (q.v.).

çĕl'-lu-loïd, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *cellula* = a little cell, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

† **A.** *As adjective:*

Nat. Science: Having the form or appearance of one or more small cells.

B. *As subst.:* An ivory-like compound, which can be moulded, turned, or otherwise manufactured for various purposes for which, before its introduction, ivory and bone were employed. The process of manufacture is as follows: Paper, by immersion in sulphuric and nitric acids, is converted into nitro-cellulose. This product, after washing and bleaching, is passed through a roller-mill, with the addition of a certain quantity of camphor. Celluloid softens at 176° Fahr., when it can be moulded into the most delicate forms, to become hard when cold. It is very inflammable, unless blended with some chemical having an opposite property.

çĕll'-ŭ-lōse, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *cellul(a)* = a little cell; *cella* = a cell, and Eng. suff. *-ose*.]

A. *As adj.:* Consisting of or containing cells.

B. *As subst.:* A substance of general occurrence, and constituting the basis of vegetable tissues. Its chemical formula is $C_{24}H_{21}O_{21}$ or $2(C_{12}H_{10}O_{10}) + HO$. It is in many respects allied to starch, and is changed into starch by the unaided action of heat, or by sulphuric acid, or caustic potash. Cellulose was long considered as peculiar to vegetable tissues, but it has been shown by Schmidt, Löwig, and others to exist in the tissues of tunicates and some molluscs. Pure cellulose is a ternary compound of carbon and the elements of water.

çĕ-lō'-sĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr κήλεος (*kēleos*) = burning, from καίω (*kaiō*) = to burn, from the appearance of the flowers.]

Bot.: A genus of amaranthads, consisting principally of tropical annuals. The best known, *Celosia cristata*, the Cockscomb of our gardens, has astringent qualities.

* **çĕ-lŏt'-ō-mў,** *s.* [Fr. *celotomie*, from Gr. κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour, and τόμη (*tomē*) = a cutting, from τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Surg.: An operation for the radical cure of inguinal hernia, by ligature of the sac and spermatic cord.

çĕl'-sĭ-ą, *s.* [Named in honour of Dr. Olaus Celsius, Professor of Oriental languages in the University of Upsal.]

Bot.: A small genus of linariads closely allied to Verbascum. The species are annuals or biennials, with entire or pinnatifid foliage, and spikes of bright yellow mullein-like flowers.

* **çĕl'-sĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Lat. *celsitudo* = height, from *celsus* = high, lofty.]

1. *Lit.:* Height, altitude.

2. *Fig.:* Nobility, excellence.

Çĕlt (1), **Cĕlt** (1), *s.* [Lat. *celti*; Gr. κέλτοι, κέλται (*keltoi, keltai*); Wel. *celtiad* = one dwelling in a covert, an inhabitant of the woods, from *celt* = cover, shelter; *celu* = to cover, shelter, akin to Lat. *celo* (*Mahn*).] [Kelt.]

Anthrop.: One of an ancient race of Asiatic origin, who formerly inhabited a great part of Gaul, Italy, Spain, and Britain, and whose descendants still occupy the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and part of the North of France.

Çĕlt (2), **cĕlt** (2), *s.* [From a pseudo-Lat. *celtis*, assumed as the nom. of *celte*, rendered "with a chisel" in the Vulgate (Job xix. 24). It is prob. a misreading of *certe* = certainly.]

1. The longitudinal and grooved instrument of mixed metal often found in Scotland.

2. A prehistoric stone implement or weapon of a wedge-like form.

¶ Though the primary application of the word *celt* was to the metallic implement, yet the stone celt (No. 2) is the older of the two.

Çĕlt-ĭ-bĕr-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Celtiber, Celtibericus*, from *Celtiberia*, a district of Spain.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to Celtiberia or its inhabitants, the Celtiberi or Celts of the Iberus (Ebro), in Spain.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Celtiberia.

Çĕl'-tĭc, Cĕl'-tĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *celticus*; Gr. κέλτικος (*keltikos*).]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Celts or their language.

B. *As subst.:* The language of the Celts.

¶ Remains of the Celtic language survive in Gaelic, Erse or Irish, Manx, Welsh, and Armorican or Breton.

Celtic architecture, *s.*

Arch.: A type of architecture existent in this country before the Roman invasion. It is called also Druidic, but it is a question whether the structures classed under it are all really pre-Roman.

Celtic pipes, *s.* [Elfin pipes.]

Celtic province, *s.*

Zool.: The third of the geographical provinces through which Testaceous Molluscs are distributed. Prof. E. Forbes described it as including the coasts of Britain, Denmark, Southern Sweden, and the Baltic.

çĕl'-tĭ-çĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *celtic*; *-ism*.] A custom of the Celts, or an idiom of their language.

çĕl'-tis, *s.* [Lat. *celtis*, the name for an African species of Lotus.]

Bot.: A genus of Ulmaceæ (Elms) known as Nettle-trees. The fruit of the European Nettle-tree, *Celtis australis*, has been supposed by some to be the Lotus of classic myth. The tree grows on both sides of the Mediterranean. The

CELTIS.

1. End of branch in fruit. 2. Flower. 3. Flower with perianth removed.

young branches are boiled, and the infusion used against dysentery and blennorrhœa. The kernel of the tree furnishes a useful oil. The seeds of *Celtis occidentalis* of America, there called the Nettle-tree or Sugar-berry, are given in dysentery, while the root, bark, and leaves of *Celtis orientalis* are used by native physicians as remedies in cases of epilepsy. (*Lindley, &c.*)

* **çēl'-ūre,** *s.* [O. Fr. *celeure* (not found), from Lat. *cœlatura* = carving in relief.] A canopy or hanging round a bed or throne.

* **çe-ly,** *a.* [Silly.] Simple, innocent. (*Chaucer.*)

* **çĕl'-ў-dŏn-ў,** *s.* [Celidoin.]

"*Celydony*, herbe. *Celidonia.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **çel-yn,** *v.t.* [Seal.]

"*Celyn* lettere. *Sigillo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **çē'-lўph-ŭs,** *s.* [From Gr. κέλυφος (*kelyphos*) = a husk, a rind, a pod or shell of a fruit.]

Entom.: A genus of dipterous insects of the family Lauxanidæ. The antennæ are wide apart, as long as the head, stylet rather thick and covered with fine hairs; scutellum convex and covering the abdomen. The species have more the appearance of little beetles than diptera, owing to the immense size of the scutellum. Only two species are known, *Celyphus obtusus*, a native of Java, and *C. scutatus*, a native of the East Indies.

* **çēme,** *s.* [Seam (2), *s.*] A quarter of corn.

"*Ceme* or quarter of corne. *Quarterium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **çēme'-lў,** *a.* & *adv.* [Seemly.]

* **çeme-lyn,** *v.* [Assemble, Semble.]

* **çēme'-lў-nĕsse,** *s.* [Seemliness.]

çĕ-mĕnt', * çi-ment, * çy-ment, * sy-ment, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *cement*; Fr. *ciment*; Sp. & Ital. *cimento*; Lat. *cementum* = coarse stones, rubble, an abbreviation of *cædimentum*, from *cædo* = to cut.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) *Gen.:* Matter with which two bodies are joined together.

"Thei hadden tiles for stoons, and towgh cley for *syment.*"—*Wycliffe: Gen.* xi. 3.

(2) *Spec.:* [II. 1.]

2. *Fig.:* Anything which forms a bond of union socially or morally.

"For lost, this social *cement* of mankind,
The greatest empires, by scarce-felt degrees."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. v.

¶ In some of the poets the accent is on the first syllable, both in the noun and verb.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Building:* Of cements there are many varieties, according to the special needs of different trades. In building the principal are known as Portland and Roman.

(1) *Portland Cement* was patented in England by Joseph Aspdin in 1824. It is so called because it resembles in colour Portland-stone. It is manufactured by calcining a mixture of clayed mud from the Thames with a proper proportion of chalk. The calcined mass is then reduced to a fine powder, and intimately mixed with the addition of water. The resulting paste is moulded into bricks, dried and burnt. The heat during the process of calcining must be a white heat, otherwise the carbonic acid and water may be expelled without the reaction between the lime and the clay necessary for the production of cement. The material is then assorted, all which has been too much or too little calcined being set aside and pulverized.

(2) *Roman Cement* is a name given to certain hydraulic mortars, varying considerably in their chemical composition, though physically possessing the same general character. It is an argillaceous lime, manufactured from a dark brown stone, a carbonate of lime with much alumina, found in the Island of Sheppey. The stone is calcined and mixed with sand in various proportions. Any limestone containing from fifteen to twenty per cent. of clay will, when properly prepared, form this cement. Calcine any ordinary clay and mix it with two-thirds its quantity of lime, grind to powder, and calcine again. The epithet Roman is improperly given, since the preparation was entirely unknown to the Romans.

(3) *Hydraulic Cement* is a kind of mortar used in building piers and walls under or exposed to water. There are many varieties. Hamalin's is composed of ground Portland-stone sixty-two parts, sand thirty-five, and litharge three.

2. *Glass Manufacture:* Cement for glass is of various kinds, according as it is designed for ordinary or for chemical glasses, for the necks of bottles, for lens grinders, or for affixing metallic letters to plate-glass windows.

3. *Gold Mining:* Gravel cemented by clay, constituting an auriferous stratum in Sierra Nevada and Placer Counties in California. (*Knight.*)

4. *Metallurgy:*

(1) A brown deposit in the precipitation tank in which the soluble chloride of gold obtained by the chlorination process is deposited by the addition of sulphate of iron to the solution. (*Knight.*)

(2) The material in which metal is embedded in the cementing-furnace (q.v.) (*Knight.*)

5. *Odontology:* The tissue which forms the outer crust of the tooth. It is less bony than dentine, and commences at the cervix or neck of the tooth, where the enamel terminates, increasing in thickness to the lower extremities of the root.

"A single tooth may be composed of dentine, *cement*, enamel, and bone; but the dentine and *cement* are present in the teeth of all reptiles."—*Owen: Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

cement-ducts, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Ducts opening through the prehensile antennæ in the Cirripeds. (*Darwin.*)

cement-gland, *s.*

Zool.: A gland the secretion of which glues down the prehensile antennæ of the Cirripeds. (*Darwin.*)

cement-mill, *s.* A mill for grinding the septaria or stony concretions from which cement is made. (*Knight.*)

cement-spreader, *s.*

Building: A machine for coating and saturating felt or paper with liquid cement for roofing purposes. (*Knight.*)

çĕ-mĕnt', *v.t. & i.* [CEMENT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To unite by means of some material interposed.

"Liquid bodies have nothing to *cement* them."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

2. *Fig.:* To unite together socially or morally.

"But how the fear of us
May *cement* their divisions, . . ."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 1.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To become joined, to join, to cohere.

"When a wound is recent, and the parts of it are divided by a sharp instrument, they will, if held in close contact for some time, reunite by inosculation, and *cement* like one branch of a tree ingrafted on another."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

***çĕ-mĕn'-tal,** *a.* [Eng. *cement; -al.*] Pertaining to or composed of cement.

"*Cemental* tubes."—*Owen.* (*Webster.*)

***çē-mĕn-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *cæmentatio*, from *cæmentum.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of cementing or of joining with cement.

2. *Chem.:* A chemical process which consists in imbedding a solid body in a pulverulent matter, and exposing both to ignition in a metallic or earthen case. In this way iron is cemented with charcoal to form steel; and bottle-glass with gypsum powder, or sand, to form Reaumur's porcelain. (*Ure: Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*)

***çē-mĕn-tā'-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *cementatorius*, from *cæmentum.*] Of or pertaining to cement.

çĕ-mĕnt'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [CEMENT, *v.*]

cemented-back, *s. & a.* (See the compound.)

Cemented-back carpet: In forming cemented-back carpet a number of warp-threads are arranged in a frame, and are brought into a convoluted form by means of metallic plates, which are laid strictly parallel. The under side of the warps thus doubled or folded are then dressed to raise a nap, and this surface is then smeared with cement and backed by a canvas or coarse cloth. When dry, the metallic strips are removed by cutting the loops, and leaving a pile surface, as in the Wilton carpets. (*Knight.*)

çĕ-mĕnt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *cement; -er.*] One who, or that which cements or joins things together. (*Lit. & fig.*)

". . . language, which was to be the great instrument and *cementer* of society."—*Locke.*

çĕ-mĕnt'-ĭng, * **çe-men-tynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CEMENT, *v.*]

A. *& B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of uniting or joining together. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Oure *cementynge* and fermentacioun."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,744.

2. That which cements or joins.

cementing-furnace, *s.* A furnace by which an article is packed in the powder of another substance, and therewith subjected to a continued heat below the fusing-point. The article is changed by a chemical reaction with the powder. (*Knight.*)

***çē-mĕn-tĭ'-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *cæmentitius* = of or pertaining to rubble; *cæmentum* = rubble, &c.] Pertaining to or of the nature of cement or stucco.

"In some parts the *cementitious* work is inforced."—*Forsyth: Italy*, p. 126. (*Latham.*)

† **çĕm-ĕ-tĕr'-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Eng. *cemetery*, and suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a cemetery.

"Any ameliorations of our present *cemeterial* system being obtainable."—*Baden: Earth to Earth*, p. 66 (1875).

çĕm'-ĕ-tĕr-ў, * **çym-y-toyre,** *s.* [Fr. *cémétérie*; Ital. *cimeterio*; Low Lat. *cœmeterium*, from Gr. κοιμητήριον (*koimētērion*) = a sleeping place, a cemetery; κοιμάω (*koimaō*) = to lull to sleep.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A place where the dead are buried, a burial-ground not around a parochial or other church. [BURIAL-PLACE.]

"That one of the *cymytoyres* was in erles, and that other in burdegale."—*Caxton: Charles the Grete*, p. 243 (ed. Herrtage.)

2. *Law:* A permanent grave can be purchased in a cemetery, whereas it cannot be in a churchyard.

* **çem-lyn,** *v.t.* [CEMELYN.]

* **çe-my,** *a.* [Etymology unknown.] Cunning, crafty.

"*Cemy* or sotelle (subtyll, P.). *Subtilis.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **çe-myn,** *v.t.* [SEEM.]

1. To seem.

"*Cemyn*, schowyn or apparen. *Appareo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To beseem, become.

"*Cemyn*, or becemyn. *Decet.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **çe-mynge,** *pr. par.* or *a.* [SEEMING.]

"*Cemynge* or hopen, schowynge (opyn, K. H., open, P.) *Apparens.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***cen,** ***cin,** *s.* [A.S. *cyn, cynn.*] [KIN.] In composition denote kinship or kindred; so *Cinulph* is a help to his kindred; *Cinehelm*, a protector of his kinsfolk; *Cinburg*, the defence of his kindred; *Cinric*, powerful in kindred. (*Gibson.*)

çē-năn'-ğĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. κενός (*kenos*) = empty; ἀγγεῖον (*angeion*) = a vessel.]

Bot.: A genus of Phacidiacei (Ascomycetous Fungi) growing upon dead twigs, bursting through the bark in the form of little cups or hollow papillæ. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

çĕn'-an-thў, *s.* [From Gr. κενός (*kenos*) = empty, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower.]

Bot.: The suppression of the essential organs, viz., stamens and pistils, in a flower. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

* **çē-nā'-tion,** * **çœ-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *cœnatio* = a meal-taking; *cœna* = a meal, supper.] Meal-taking.

"The summer lodgings regard the equinoxiall meridian, but the roomes of *cœnation* in the summer, he obverts unto the winter ascent, that is south-east."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. vii.

çē'-nā-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *cœnatorius* = pertaining to a supper; *cœna* = supper.] Relating to or fit for supper.

"The Romans washed, were anointed, and wore a *cenatory* garment: and the same was practised by the Jews."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. vi.

* **çen-a-tour,** *s.* [SENATOR.]

çĕn-chrĭ'-ną, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cenchris* (q.v.), and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of the Crotalidæ.

çĕn'-chrĭs, *s.* [From Gr. κεγχρίς (*kenghris*) = (1) a kind of bird; (2) a kind of serpent.]

Zool.: A genus of American serpents, family Crotalidæ (Rattle-snakes). [CENCHRINA.]

* **çen-clefe,** *s.* [Apparently a corruption of Fr. *cinq*, and Eng. *leaf.*]

Bot.: A book-name for *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

çĕn-cras'-tŭs, *s.* [Fr. *cenchrite*; Lat. *cenchrus*, from Gr. κέγχρος (*kenchros*) = millet.] A serpent of a greenish colour, having its speckled belly covered with spots resembling millet-seeds.

"Thair wes the serpent *cencrastus*,
A beist of filthy braith."
Watson: Colk., ii. 21.

çen-dal, * **çen-del,** *s.* [SENDAL.]

* **çen-dyn,** *v.* [SEND.]

* **çen-dynge,** *s.* [SENDING.]

* **çene,** *s.* [O. Fr. *çaine, cene*; Lat. *cœna* = a supper.] A supper.

"In the *cene* on his brest he shulde lyn."—*Wycliffe Apocal. Prol.*

* **çene,** *a.* [SEEN.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **çen-gylle,** * **çen-gyl-ly,** *a.* [SINGLE.]

***çen-ith,** * **çen-yth,** *s.* [ZENITH.]

"For to knowe the *cenyth* of the sonne and of euery sterre. —*Chaucer: Astrolabe*, p. 11.

çē'-nŏ-bīte, *s.* [Lat. *cœnobita* = living in common, from Gr. κοινός (*koinos*) = common, and βίος (*bios*) = life.] A monk living in a community. (*Mosheim.*)

***çē-nŏ-bĭt'-ĭc,** ***çœ-nŏ-bĭt'-ĭck,** ***çē-nŏ-bĭt'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Fr. *cénobitique.*]

1. Of or belonging to a cenobite.

". . . such as are abstinence from bloud, and from things strangled, the *cœnobitick* life of secular persons, &c."—*Bp. Taylor: Lib. of Prophesying*, s. 5.

2. Living in community.

"They have multitudes of religious orders, black and grey, eremetical and *cenobitical*, and nuns."—*Stillingfleet.*

***çē'-nō-bīt-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *cenobit(e)*; *-ism.*] The state of being a cenobite; the belief or practice of a cenobite.

*** çē'-nō-by,** *s.* [Lat. *cœnobium*; Gr. κοινόβιον (*koinobion*) = a place where persons lived in society, a convent or monastery; κοινος (*koinos*) = common, βίος (*bios*) = life.] A convent or monastery; a religious community.

". . . repaired and enlarged with the stones brought from that *cenoby*."—*Sir G. Buck: History of Richard III.*, p. 68.

çĕn-ō-mȳ'-çe, *s.* [From Gr. κενός (*kenos*) = empty, and μύκης (*mukēs*) = a mushroom.]

Bot.: An old name for a genus of lichens now generally called Cladonia. *Cenomyce* or *Cladonia rangifera* is the Reindeer Moss.

çĕn'-ō-tăph, *s.* [Fr. *cénotaphe*; from Gr. κένος (*kenos*) = empty, and τάφος (*taphos*) = a tomb.] An empty monument, that is, one raised to a person buried elsewhere. (*Dryden.*)

† çĕn-ō-tăph'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *cenotaph*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to a cenotaph.

çē-nō-zō'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. καινός (*kainos*) = new, recent, ζώη (*zōē*) = life.]

Geol.: Belonging to the tertiary and more recent periods; belonging to the age of mammals. (*Dana.*)

*** çens, * çense** (1), *s.* [A shortened form of O. Fr. *encens* = incense (q.v.).] Incense.

"*Cense* or incense or rychelle. *Incensum, thus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** çĕnse** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *cense*; Fr. *cens*; Lat. *census.*]

1. A rating, rate, or tax.

". . . the *cense*, or rates of Christendom are raised since ten times, yea, twenty times told."—*Bacon.*

2. A census or enumeration of the people.

3. A condition, rank.

"If you write to a man, whose estate and *cense* you are familiar with, you may the bolder venture on a knot."—*B. Jonson: Discoveries.*

çĕnse, * çen-syn, * sense, *v.t.* & *i.* [Cense (1), *s.*]

1. *Trans.:* To perfume with sweet odours; to scatter incense about.

"The Salii sing, and *cense* his altars round."
Dryden.

2. *Intrans.:* To scatter incense.

"*Censyn* or caste the sensere. *Thuribco.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"In his hand he bore a golden censer, with perfume; and *censing* about the altar, . . ."—*B. Jonson: Part of King James's Entertainment.*

çĕnsed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Cense, *v.*]

"On the side altar *censed* with sacred smoke,
And bright with flaming fires." *Dryden.*

çĕnse'-mĕnt, *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *censeo.*] [Censure.] Judgment.

çĕn'-sẽr, * çen-sere, * sen-sere, *s.* [Contracted from O. Fr. *encensier*; Low Lat. *incensarium* = a vessel for incense.]

1. He who censes or scatters incense.

2. A vessel in which incense is burnt.

"*Censere. Thuribulum, ignibulum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Of incense clouds
Fuming from golden *censers*, hid the mount."
Milton: P. L., vii. 600.

3. A pan or vessel in which anything is burnt, a firepan.

"Here's snip, and nip, and cut, and slish, and slush,
Like to a *censer* in a barber's shop."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

çĕns'-ĭng, * çen-synge, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Cense, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of scattering incense.

"*Censynge. Thuribulatio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** çĕn'-sion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *censio.*] An assessment, rating, or taxing.

"God intended this *cension* only for the blessed Virgin and her son, that Christ might be born where he should."—*Joseph Hall.*

çĕn'-sŏr, *s.* [Lat. *censor*, from *censeo* = to rate.]

1. A public officer or magistrate in Rome, whose business was to register the effects of the citizens, to impose taxes according to the property held by each man, and to superintend the manners of the citizens, with power to inflict punishments for breaches of morality.

". . . that he was also branded by the *censors*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. iii., § 37, vol. ii., p. 171.

2. One whose duty it is to inspect and examine books, plays, &c., before they are published, to secure that they shall contain nothing to offend against public morality or decency; an inspector of the public press.

3. Any person who takes on himself the duty or part of a critic.

4. A public officer in the older Universities, whose duty it is to look after the "unattached" students. At Christ Church, Oxford, there are two of the Fellows who have charge of the discipline, and are called respectively the Senior and Junior Censor.

*** çĕn'-sŏr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *censor*; *-ess.*] A female censor.

"I am to pass for a *censoress* now."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 157.

† çĕn-sŏr'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *censorius* = of or pertaining to a censor.]

1. The same as Censorian.

"Whatever may have been the antiquity of these *censorial* records, they could not have been handed down in *censorial* families before the year 443 B.C."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. v. § 13, vol. i. p. 174.

2. Censorious, given to censure or captious criticism.

"The moral gravity and the *censorial* declamation of Juvenal."—*T. Warton: History of English Poetry*, iv. 6.

çĕn-sŏr'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Lat. *censorius.*] Of or pertaining to a censor or his duties.

"The Star-chamber had the *censorian* power for offences, under the degree of capitall."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 64.

† çĕn-sŏr-ĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *censorius.*] Given to censuring or captious criticism, severe.

¶ It was frequently used with *of* or *on* (or *upon*) before the thing censured.

"A dogmatical spirit inclines a man to be *censorious of* his neighbours."—*Watts: On the Mind.*

*** çĕn-sŏr'-ĭ-ŏŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *censorious*; *-ly.*] In a censorious manner, with severity.

". . . speak arrogantly and *censoriously* both of God and men."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 304.

çĕn-sŏr'-ĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *censorious*; *-ness.*] The quality of being censorious; a disposition to censure or find fault. (*Tillotson.*)

çĕn'-sŏr-līke, *a.* [Eng. *censor*; *like.*] Inclined to censoriousness, severe. (*Cotgrave.*)

çĕn'-sŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *censor*; *-ship.*

1. The office of a censor.

"The establishment of the *censorship* is referred to the year 443 B.C."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. v. § 2, vol. i. p. 186.

2. The period during which the office of censor was held by any particular person.

"It was brought to Rome in the *censorship* of Claudius."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

3. The office or position of a censor in a university.

4. Power or practice of superintending, revising, authorising, or otherwise influencing the printed literature of a country, especially that which is periodical and political.

*** çĕn'-sŭ-al** (**s** as **sh**), *a.* [Lat. *censualis* = of or belonging to a census.] Relating to or containing a census.

"He sent commissioners into all the several counties of the whole realm, who took an exact survey, and described in a *censual* roll or book, all the lands, titles, and tenures, throughout the whole kingdom."—*Temple: Introduct. to the Hist. of Eng.*, p. 255.

çĕn'-sŭ-ra-ble (**s** as **sh**), *a.* [Eng. *censur(e)*; *-able.*] Deserving of censure, blamable, blameworthy.

"Many resolutions taken in council were justly *censurable*."—*Burton: Hist. Oxon Time*, an. 1711.

*** çĕn'-sŭ-ra-ble-nĕss** (**s** as **sh**), *s.* [Eng. *censurable*; *-ness.*] The quality of being censurable; blamableness.

"This, and divers others, are alike in their *censurableness* by the unskilful, be it divinity, physick, poetry, &c."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English.*

çĕn'-sŭ-ra-blȳ (**s** as **sh**), *adv.* [Eng. *censurable*; *-ly.*] In a censurable or blameworthy manner.

çĕn'-sure (**s** as **sh**) (1), *s.* [Fr. *censure*; Lat. *censura* = a setting a value on, an opinion; *censeo* = to value, to form an opinion.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A judgment or opinion which might be either favourable or unfavourable.

"Madam, the king is old enough himself
To give his *censure*."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.*, i. 3.

* 2. A judicial sentence.

"To you, lord governour,
Remains the *censure* of this hellish villain."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

† 3. Revision, recension of the text of a book. (*Hallam.*)

† 4. A spiritual punishment inflicted by an ecclesiastical court.

"Upon the unsuccessfulness of milder medicaments, use that stronger physick, the *censures* of the church."—*Hammond.*

5. Blame, reprimand, reproach.

"Your smooth eulogium to one crown address'd
Seems to imply a *censure* on the rest."
Cowper: Table Talk.

II. *Old Law:* A custom in certain manors, under which all under sixteen years of age were obliged to swear fealty to their lord, to pay twopence per head, and a penny per annum ever after, as cert-money, or common fine. [Cert-money.]

*** çen-sure** (2), *s.* [Censer.]

çĕn'-sure (**s** as **sh**), *v.t.* & *i.* [Censure, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To form or give a judgment or opinion regarding anything without its being implied that this award was unfavourable.

"His voyage was variously *censured*; the Templars who consented not to the peace, flouted thereat . . ."—*Fuller: The Holy War*, vol. iv. ch. 3.

¶ It is not creditable to man's candour in judging of others that the word *censure* in process of time became limited to the pronouncing of unfavourable judgments, these having from the first been so much more numerous than favourable verdicts that the word *censure* ceased to be applied to the latter at all.

* 2. To condemn judicially, to sentence.

"Has *censur'd* him
Already, and, as I hear, the provost hath
A warrant for his execution."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 5.

3. To blame, to find fault with, to reprimand.

"To *censure* Homer, because it is unlike what it was never meant to resemble, . . ."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, Postscript.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To form or give an opinion, to judge (followed by *on*).

"'Tis a passing shame,
That I, unworthy body as I am,
Should *censure* thus *on* lovely gentlemen."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Verona, i. 2.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *censure*, to *animadvert*, and to *criticize*:—"To *censure* and *animadvert* are both personal, the one direct, and the other indirect; *criticism* is directed to things and not to persons only. *Censuring* consists in finding some fault real or supposed; it refers mostly to the conduct of individuals. *Animadvert* consists in suggesting some error or impropriety; it refers mostly to matters of opinion or dispute. *Criticism* consists in minutely examining the intrinsic characteristics and appreciating the merits of each individually or the whole collectively; it refers to matters of science and learning. To *censure* requires no more than simple attention; its justice or propriety often rests on the authority of the individual; *animadversions* require to be accompanied with reasons. . . . *Criticism* is altogether argumentative and illustrative. . . ."

(2) He thus distinguishes between to *censure*, to *carp*, and to *cavil*:—"To *censure* respects positive errors, to *carp* and *cavil* have regard to what is trivial or imaginary; the former is employed for errors in persons, the latter for supposed defects in things. *Censures* are frequently necessary from those who have the authority to use them. . . . *Carping* and *cavilling* are resorted to only to indulge ill-nature and self-conceit. . . ."

(3) The distinction between to *accuse* and to *censure* is thus stated:—"To *accuse* is only to assert the guilt of another; to *censure* is to take that guilt for granted. . . . An *accusation* may be false or true, a *censure* mild or severe."

(4) For the difference between to *blame* and to *accuse*, see Blame, *v.* (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

çĕn'-sured (**s** as **sh**), *pa. par.* & *a.* [Censure, *v.*]

çĕn'-sur-ĕr (**s** as **sh**), *s.* [Censure, *v.*]

1. *Gen.:* One who censures or blames.

"Nay amongst Europeans themselves, Cicero hath found many *censurers*."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 299.

* **2.** *Spec.:* A censor. (*Speed: Hist. Grt. Brit.*)

çĕn′-sur-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CENSURE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act of blaming or reproaching; censure.

çĕn′-sŭs, *s.* [Lat. *census*, from *censeo* = to rate, to value.] The act of taking the numbers and other statistics of the population of any district or country, or of the members of any class or denomination.

"... from the account of the Roman *census*, ..."—*Bentley: Serm.*, p. 107.

1. *In Ancient Rome:* The Census was established at Rome by Servius, and was held every five years in the *Campus Martius*. Every Roman citizen was obliged, on oath, to give in a statement of his own name and age, of the names and ages of his wife, children, slaves, and freedmen, if he had any. The punishment for a false return was that the person's goods should be confiscated, and he himself scourged and sold for a slave. Taxation depended upon the results of the Census.

2. *In the United States:* The first Census in the United States was taken in 1790, since which time it has been repeated regularly every ten years. In Great Britain the first Census was taken in 1801, and in Ireland in 1813. They have been repeated every ten years since.

census-paper, *s.* A ruled paper left with the householder, or head of the family, to be filled up with the necessary particulars, and handed back to the enumerator when called for.

çĕnt (1), *s.* [An abbreviation of Lat. *centum* = a hundred. It is generally a part of a combination or phrase, as five per cent. = five by the hundred. In "*cent* per *cent*," however, it is a separate word.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A hundred.

"And broght with hem many stout *cent*
Of greet lordyenges." *Octovian*, 1463.

The demon makes his full descent
In one abundant shower of *cent* per *cent*."
Pope: Moral Essays, iii. 372.

II. *Technically:*

1. A coin, made of copper or copper and nickel, in circulation in the United States. It is of the value of ten mills or the hundredth part of a dollar, and about equal to a half-penny English.

2. A game at cards, resembling picquet, so called because one hundred was the winning number.

* **çent** (2), *s.* [SCENT.]

* **çĕn′-tąġe,** *s.* [Eng. *cent; -age.*] Rate by the hundred; rate of interest or commission (only now used in the compound *per-centage*).

† **çĕnt′-ăl,** *s.* [Lat. *centum* = a hundred.] A weight of 100 lbs. avoirdupois, in use for corn at Liverpool. [QUINTAL.]

"A Council meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture was held yesterday, at which a resolution in favour of the *cental* weight of 100 lb. as the standard was adopted, together with one memorialising the Board of Trade to duly verify the *cental* as a new imperial denomination and provide a standard of one half that weight."—*Daily News*, Nov. 8, 1878.

çĕn′-tâur, * **çĕn′-tâure, çĕn-tâu′-rŭs,** *s.* [Lat. *centaurus*; Gr. κένταυρος (*kentauros*).]

1. *Mythol.:* A mythical creature, half man, half horse, said to have sprung from the union of Ixion and a Cloud; the most celebrated was Chiron. They inhabited Thessaly, and were also called Hippocentaurs.

"And of the bloodie feast, which sent away
So many *Centaures* drunken soules to hell."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. i. 23.

2. *Astron.:* A constellation in the Southern Hemisphere.

çĕn-tâu′-rē-ą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. κενταύρεια (*kentaureia*) = relating to a centaur; so called from some confusion with *centaury* (q.v.).]

Bot.: An extensive genus of Composite plants, comprising both annual and perennial, herbaceous, or half-shrubby plants, some of them common weeds, as *Centaurea nigra*, the Knapweed of our pastures, while a certain number are esteemed border flowers. Of the annual species one of the most remarkable is *C. americanus*, or *Plectocephalus americanus* of some authors, which has a stout erect stem four to five feet high, oblong lance-shaped leaves, and very large capitules of a lilac-purple tint. The best known in England is the Common Corn-bottle, *C. cyanus*. [CORN-BOTTLE.] *Centaurea Calcitrapa* was once used as a febrifuge.

cĕn′-tâur-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *centaur; -ess.*] A female centaur.

çĕn-tâur-ĭ-ē′-æ, *s. pl.* [Low Lat. *centaurea* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-iecæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composite plants, tribe Cynareæ.

* **çĕn′-tâu-rīze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *centaur; -ize.*] To be or act like a centaur; hence, to be a man and act like a brute.

* **çĕn′-tâur-līke,** *a.* [Eng. *centaur; -like.*] Like or resembling a centaur. (*Sidney.*)

çĕn′-tâu-rў, * **çen′-tŏr-ў,** * **çen′-tŏr-ĭe,** *s.* [Lat. *centaureum*; Low Lat. *centaurea*; Gr. κενταύρειον (*kentaureion*), from κένταυρος (*kentauros*) = a Centaur, the plant being said to have been discovered by Chiron the Centaur.]

¶ Popular name of some English plants belonging to the Gentianaceæ: (1) *Chlora perfoliata*, (2) *Centaurea nigra*; *Little Centaury*: *Erythræa Centaurium*; *More Centaury*: The same as *Great Centaury* (q.v.); *Sea Centaury*: *Erythræa littoralis* (*Scotch*); *Small Centaury*: The same as *Little Centaury* (q.v.); *Yellow Centaury*: *Chlora perfoliata* (*Britten & Holland*); *American Centaury*: The English name for the genus Sabbatia, of the gentian order.

çĕn-tē-nār′-ĭ-ąn, *a. & s.* [Lat. *centenarius* = of a hundred.]

* **I.** *As adj.:* Of or relating to a hundred.

II. *As subst.:* A person who has attained to the age of one hundred years.

† **çĕn-tē-nār′-ĭ-ąn-ĭźm,** *s.* [Eng. *centenarian; -ism.*] The act or state of attaining the age of one hundred years.

"Putting aside, however, the questionable legends of *centenarianism*, ..."—*Echo*, Aug. 15, 1871.

* **çĕn-tē-nār′-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *centenarius.*] Of or relating to a hundred. (*Ash.*)

çĕn-tē′-nąr-ў, çĕn′-tĕn-ą-rў, çĕn-tĕn′-ąr-ў, *a. & s.* [Lat. *centenarius.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Relating to a hundred; consisting of a hundred.

2. Recurring once in every hundred years.

"*Centennary* solemnities, which returned but once in a hundred years."—*Fuller.*

B. *As substantive:*

* **1.** The aggregate of a hundred years; a century.

"In every *centenary* of years from the creation, some small abatement should have been made."—*Bukewill: On Providence.*

2. The celebration of the hundredth anniversary of any event.

* **çĕn-tençe,** *s.* [SENTENCE.]

çen-tĕn′-ĭ-ĕr, *s.* [Fr. *centenier*, from Lat. *centenarius.*]

* **1.** A centurion.

"They are an hundred, chosen out of every town and village, and thereon were termed *centeniers* or centurians."—*Time's Store House*, p. 19.

2. An honorary police-officer in Jersey, elected by the inhabitants every three years, and ranking next to the constable, who performs the duties of an English mayor.

çĕn-tĕn′-nĭ-ąl, *a.* [Low Lat. *centennis*; from *centum* = a hundred, and *annus* = a year.]

1. Pertaining to a centenary, or hundredth anniversary.

"Her *centennial* day." *Mason: Poems.*

2. Recurring once in a hundred years.

çĕn′-tĕr-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *center; -ing.*] The temporary woodwork or framing on which any arch or vaulted work is constructed. Also called a CENTRE (q.v.).

çĕn-tĕs′-ĭ-mąl, *a. & s.* [Fr. *centésimal*; Lat. *centesimus* = hundredth; *centum* = a hundred.]

A. *As adj.:* Hundredth, by the hundred, per cent.

"This *centesimal* increase is not naturally strange."—*Browne: Tract* i.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A hundredth part. [CENTESM.]

"The neglect of a few *centesimals* in the side of the cube, would bring it to an equality with the cube of a foot."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

* **çĕn-tĕs′-ĭ-māte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *centesimatus*, pa. par. of *centesimo* = to pick out every hundredth man; *centum* = a hundred.] To inflict the punishment of centesimation.

"Elsewhere we decimate, or even *centesimate*: here we are all children of Rhadamanthus."—*De Quincey: Casuistry.*

* **çĕn-tĕs-ĭ-mā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *centesimo* = to pick out every hundredth person; *centesimus* = of or pertaining to a hundred; *centum* = a hundred.]

Milit.: A mode of punishment for mutiny or wholesale desertion, in which every hundredth man was selected for punishment.

* **çĕn′-tĕsm,** *s.* [Lat. *centesima* (*pars*) = the hundredth (part); *centum* = a hundred.] A hundredth part or fraction. (*Bailey.*)

çĕn-tē′-tēs, *s.* [G. κεντητής (*kentetes*) = one who pierces.]

Zool.: A genus of mammals, the typical one of the family Centetidæ. The nose is large and proboscis-like, the body covered with hair intermingled with short prickles as in the hedgehogs, but they cannot like the latter animals roll themselves into a ball. They are found in Madagascar.

çĕn-tē′-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *centet(es)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of mammals, order Insectivora. Genera: Centetes, Solenodon, and Gymnura. Found in Madagascar, the Eastern Peninsula, and Cuba.

* **çĕnt′-grāve,** *s.* [Lat. *centum* = a hundred, and Ger. *graf* = ruler, master.] [REEVE.] A lord or ruler of a hundred.

"He was (per eminentiam), called the *Centgrave* or Lord of the Hundred."—*Selden: Laws of Engl.*, pt. i., ch. 25.

çĕn′-tĭ, *in comp.* [Lat. *centum.*] A hundred.

* **çĕn-tĭ-çĭp′-ĭ-toŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *centiceps* (genit. *centicipitis*) = hundred-headed: *centum* = a hundred; *caput* = a head, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Having a hundred heads; hundred-headed. (*Smart.*)

* **çĕn-tĭf′-ĭd-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *centum* = a hundred; *findo* = to cut, to divide, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Divided into a hundred parts. (*Smart.*)

çĕn-tĭ-fō′-lĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *centifolius* = hundred-leaved: *centum* = a hundred; *folium* a leaf.] Having a hundred leaves. (*Johnson.*)

çĕn′-tĭ-grāde, *a.* [Fr. *centigrade*, from Lat. *centum* = a hundred, and *gradus* = a step, a degree.] Divided into a hundred degrees.

centigrade thermometer, *s.* A thermometer graduated on the scale of Celsius, according to which the freezing-point (= 32° Fahrenheit) is marked zero, and the boiling-point (= 212° Fahrenheit) 100°. [THERMOMETER.]

çĕn′-tĭ-grăm, çĕn′-tĭ-grămme, *s.* [Fr. *centigramme*: *cent* = a hundred; *gramme* = a grain; from Lat. *centum* = a hundred, and *gramma*=a grain.] [GRAM, GRAMME.] A measure of weight, being the hundredth part of a gramme, and equal to ·15433 of a grain troy, or ·16924 of a grain avoirdupois.

çĕn′-tĭ-lĭ-tĕr, çĕn′-tĭ-lĭ-tre, *s.* [Fr. *centilitre*: *cent* = a hundred; *litre* = a measure of capacity or volume.] A measure of capacity or volume, being the hundredth part of a *litre*, or a little more than six-tenths of a cubic inch.

* **çĕn-tĭl′-ô-quy (quy as kwy),** *s.* [Lat. *centum* = a hundred; *loquor* = to speak.] A work composed by Ptolemy, and so called from its consisting of a hundred aphorisms or sayings.

"Ptolomeus, in his *centiloquy*,—attributes all these symptoms which are in melancholy men to celestial influences."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.* p. 169.

çĕn-tĭ′me, *s.* [O. Fr. *centisme*; Fr. *centime*, from Lat. *centesimus* = of or pertaining to a hundred, hundredth.] A small French copper coin, the hundredth part of a franc.

çĕn-tĭm′-ē-tĕr, çĕn′-tĭ-mē-tre, *s.* [Fr. *centimètre*, from Lat. *centum* = hundred, and

metrum = a measure.] A French measure of length, the hundredth part of a metre, that is rather more than ·39 of an inch.

"The Units Committee of the British Association have recommended that all specifications shall be referred to the *Centimetre*, the Gramme, and the Second. The system of units derived from these as the fundamental units is called the C. G. S. system, and the units of the system are called the C. G. S. units."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (ed. 1875), ch. ii. p. 10.

centimetre-nine, *s.* [Metre-seven.]

* **çĕn'-tĭ-nęl,** *s.* [Sentinel.]

* **çen-tĭr-er,** *s.* [Centenier.]

çĕn'-tĭ-nōde, * **çĕn'-tĭ-no-dȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *centinode*; O. Fr. *centinodie*: Lat. *centum* = a hundred; *nodus* = a knot.] A kind of grass of the genus Illicebrum, a purslane-like plant; knotweed.

† **çĕn'-tĭ-pĕd, çĕn'-tĭ-pēde,** *s.* [Fr. *centipède*; Lat. *centipeda* = hundred-footed; from *centum* = a hundred, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot.]

Zool.: An articulated animal having, in the popular estimation, 100 feet, but scientific men do not guarantee the number. It is opposed to a millepede, *i.e.*, an animal with 1,000 feet, a number no more guaranteed than the former. The real distinction between them is that the Centipedes have only one pair of legs from each ring or "somite" of the body, while in the Millepedes there are to each somite, except the anterior five or six, two pairs. The Centipedes constitute the order Chilipoda, of the class Myriapoda (q.v.). The feet are generally from fifteen to twenty pairs, and the joints of the antennæ not less than fourteen.

* **çĕn-tĭp'-ĕ-dal,** *a.* [Lat. *centum* = hundred; *pedalis* = of a foot long, from *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot.] Of a hundred feet in length.

* **çĕn'-tĭ-pēe,** *s.* The same as Centipede (q.v.).

çĕn't-nĕr, *s.* [Ger. *centner* = a hundredweight; from Lat. *centenarius* = of or pertaining to a hundred; *centum* = a hundred.]

1. A weight of one hundred pounds, used in some parts of England and Germany.

"The Liverpool corn measure of 100lb., called a *centner*, he proposes as the unit of measure."—*Standard*, March 30, 1881.

2. A weight of a drachm, divided into a hundred equal parts.

* **çĕn'-tŏ,** * **çĕn'-tōne** (or as **çhĕn-tō'-nê),** *s.* [Lat. *cento* = a garment made up of several pieces joined together; patchwork.]

1. A composition consisting of verses or passages from different authors arranged in a new order.

"*Centones* are pieces of cloth of divers colours. . . . Metaphorically it is a poem patched out of other poems by aid of verses."—*L. Vives: Augustine's City of God*, bk. 17, c. 15, note.

¶ Becoming at length naturalised in our tongue, it dropped the Latin plural *centones* and took the English one *centos* in its room. (*Trench: On some Def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 28.)

"From different nations next the *centos* crowd."
Cambridge Scribleriad, bk. ii.

2. *Music*: An opera or musical composition made up of selections from other pieces; a musical medley.

* **çĕn-tŏc'-ų-lā-tĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *centum* = a hundred; *oculatus* = having eyes, from *oculus* = an eye.] Having a hundred eyes.

* **çĕn'-tŏn-ĭşm,** *s.* [Lat. *cento* (genit. *centonis*) and Eng. suff. *-ism.*] The act or art of making up a composition from selections out of other authors; compilation.

çĕn'-tral, *a.* [Lat. *centralis* = pertaining to the centre, from *centrum* = the centre.]

1. Relating to the centre, containing the centre.

2. Situated in or at the centre.

"Palmyra, *central* in the desert . . . fell."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

central artery, *s.*

nat.: That which, given off by the ophthalmic, insinuates itself into the optic nerve in its passage to the retina.

central-eclipse, *s.*

Astron.: A central-eclipse is when the centres of the heavenly bodies, which are affected, exactly coincide, or are directly in a line with the spectator.

central-fire, *s.* & *a.*

* 1. *As substantive*:

Alchemy: The fire which alchemists formerly imagined to be in the centre of the earth, the fumes and vapours of which, as they supposed, made the metals and minerals.

2. *As adjective*:

Gunmaking: Constructed for the use of centre-fire cartridges. [Centre-fire.]

central forces, *s. pl.*

Mech.: The two antagonistic forces (centrifugal and centripetal) by whose united action bodies are caused to revolve round a central point.

çĕn'-tral-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *central*; *-ism.*] The same as centralization (q.v.).

† **çĕn'-tral-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *central*; *-ist.*] One in favour of the policy of centralization.

* **çĕn-trăl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Low Lat. *centralitas*; *centralis* = pertaining to a centre; *centrum* = a centre.] The state or quality of being central.

"An actual *centrality*, though as low as next to nothing."—*More: Notes upon Psychozoia*, p. 354.

çĕn-tral-īz-ā'-tion, çĕn-tral-ĭş-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *centraliz(e)*; *-ation.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of making central.

2. *Political*: The system or policy of carrying on all Government at one central spot instead of locally. [Centralism.]

çĕn'-tral-īze, çĕn'-tral-īşe, *v.t.* [Eng. *central*; *-ize.*]

1. *Gen.*: To make central, to bring to a centre.

2. *Spec.*: To concentrate in some particular part, as an actual or conventional centre: (generally applied to the process by which the municipal or local administration of a country is overridden by the administration of the court or capital).

". . . his attempt to *centralize* the power of the government."—*Finlay: Greek Revolution*, bk. v., ch. iv.

çĕn-tral-lās'-sīte, *s.* [From Gr. κέντρον (*kentron*) = a sharp point, a centre, and ἀλλάσσω (*allassō*) = to change.]

Min.: A white or yellowish-white pearly mineral found near Black Rock, at the Bay of Fundy. Compos.: Silica, 58·86; alumina, 1·4; magnesia, 0·16; lime, 27·92; potassa, 0·59; water, 11·42. (*Dana.*)

çĕn'-tral-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *central*; *-ly.*] As regards the centre; in a central manner.

çĕn-trăn-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. κέντρον (*kentron*) = a spur; ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: Spurred Valerian, a small genus of plants of the order Valerianaceæ, much used for borders in gardens. *Centranthus ruber* grows in the South of England apparently but not really wild. It comes from the south of Europe and north of Africa.

* **çĕn-trā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *centrum* = a centre.] A tendency to approach the centre.

"What needs that numerous clos'd *centration*
Like wastefull sand ytost with boisterous inundation?"
More: Song of the Soul.

çĕn'-tre (**tre** as **tĕr**), **çĕn'-tĕr,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *centre*; Sp. & Ital. *centro*; Lat. *centrum*; Gr. κέντρον (*kentron*) = a prick, a goad, a centre; κεντέω (*kenteō*) = to prick, to goad.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The middle point, that point from which all points on the circumference of any circle, real or imaginary, are equally distant. [III. (3).]

"This erthe . . . hath his *centre* aftre the lawe of kinde."—*Gower*, iii. 92.

(2) The middle portion of anything.

"The market-place, the middle *centre* of this cursed town."—*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry VI.*, ii. 2.

(3) A point of concentration; the point to which all things converge.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) The point on which men's thoughts or minds are concentrated; the principal point.

"The *centre* of the diplomatic difficulty . . ."—*Times*, Nov. 13, 1876.

* (2) The earth.

"The heav'ns themselves, the planets, and this *centre*,
Observe degree, priority, and place."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

* (3) The soul.

"Poor soul, the *centre* of my sinful earth."
Shakesp.: Sonnets, 146, 1.

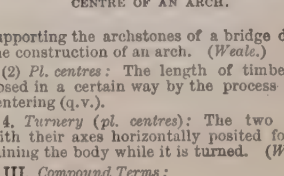
II. *Technically*:

1. *Geom., Nat. Phil., &c.*: [I. 1.]

2. *Mech.*: One of two conical steel pins on a lathe, on which the body to be turned is fixed and revolves.

3. *Building*:

(1) Any timber frame, or set of frames, for



CENTRE OF AN ARCH.

supporting the archstones of a bridge during the construction of an arch. (*Weale.*)

(2) *Pl. centres*: The length of timber disposed in a certain way by the process called centering (q.v.).

4. *Turnery* (*pl. centres*): The two cones with their axes horizontally posited for sustaining the body while it is turned. (*Weale.*)

III. *Compound Terms*:

(1) *Centre of a bastion*:

Mil.: A point in the middle of the gorge of the bastion, whence the capital line commences; it is generally at the inner polygon of the figure. (*James.*)

(2) *Centre of a battalion on parade*:

Mil.: The middle, where an interval is left for the colours. (*James.*)

(3) *Centre of a circle*:

Geom.: A point within a circle, and so situated that all straight lines drawn from it to the circumference are equal to one another.

(4) *Centre of a conic section*:

Geom.: The point which bisects any diameter, or the point in which all the diameters intersect each other. [Nos. 7 & 11.]

(5) *Centre of a curve of the higher kind*:

Geom.: The place where two diameters meet.

(6) *Centre of a dial*: That part where the gnomon or style, placed parallel to the axis of the earth, intersects the plane of the dial. (*Weale.*)

(7) *Centre of a hyperbola*:

Conic Sect.: The point of bisection of a straight line joining the foci.

(8) *Centre of a regular polygon*:

Geom.: A point so situated that the straight line drawn from it to the several angles of the polygon are equal to one another.

(9) *Centre of a sphere*:

Geom.: A point within a sphere, so situated that all the radii running from it to the circumference of the sphere are equal to each other. It is the centre also of every great circle of the sphere.

(10) *Centre of a square*:

Geom.: A point so situated that straight lines drawn from it to the several angular points of the square are equal to each other.

(11) *Centre of an ellipse*:

Conic Sect.: The point of bisection of a straight line joining the foci of an ellipse. [No. 4.]

(12) *Centre of attack*:

Mil.: An attack carried upon a capital in the middle, which generally leads to the half moon. The term is used when works with a considerable front upon three capitals are used in besieging a place. (*James.*)

(13) *Centre of attraction*:

Nat. Phil.: The point to which bodies tend through the attraction of gravity.

¶ *The strength of a centre*, called also *the absolute force of a centre of attraction*: The intensity of force at unit distance. Attraction being inversely as the square of the distance, the strength of a centre of attraction is $= \frac{L^2}{T^2}$, L standing for length, and T for time. (*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units*, ed. 1875, ch. i., p. 6.)

(14) *Centre of buoyancy:*

Ship-building: The same as *Centre of displacement* (q.v.).

(15) *Centre of cavity:*

Ship-building: The same as *Centre of displacement* (q.v.).

(16) *Centre of conversion:*

Nat. Phil.: A point in a body about which it tends to turn, or turns when struck by another body.

(17) *Centre of displacement:*

Ship-building: The mean centre of the portion of the vessel immersed in the water. It is called also the *Centre of cavity, immersion,* or *buoyancy.*

(18) *Centre of equilibrium in a series of connected bodies:*

Nat. Phil.: A point so situated that if it be supported the whole series of bodies will remain at rest.

(19) *Centre of forces:*

Nat. Phil.: The point of application of a number of forces where they can be counteracted by a single force.

(20) *Centre of friction:*

Nat. Phil.: The point around which anything gyrates.

(21) *Centre of gravity:*

Nat. Phil.: A point in any material body or system of particles rigidly connected which is so situated that if it be supported or fixed the body will remain at rest whatever be the position which the body itself may occupy at the time.

(22) *Centre of gyration:*

Geom.: The point at which, if the whole matter in the body were collected, given forces would produce the same angular velocity of rotation in a given time as they would do if the particles of the body were distributed in their proper places. (*Pen. Cycl.*)

(23) *Centre of immersion:*

Ship-building: The same as *Centre of displacement* (q.v.).

(24) *Centre of inertia:*

Nat. Phil.: The same as *Centre of gravity* (q.v.).

(25) *Centre of magnitude:*

Nat. Phil.: A point in a body equally distant from all its external parts.

(26) *Centre of motion:*

Nat. Phil.: The point which remains at rest while all the other parts move about it.

(27) *Centre of oscillation:*

Nat. Phil., Pendulum, &c.: The point in which the whole of the matter must be collected that the time of the oscillation may be the same as when it is distributed.

(28) *Centre of percussion:*

Nat. Phil.: The point at which the force of the stroke is the greatest possible.

(29) *Centre of position:*

Nat. Phil.: The same as *Centre of gravity* (q.v.).

(30) *Centre of pressure:*

Nat. Phil.: The point at which the whole amount of pressure may be applied with the same effect as when it is distributed.

(31) *Centre of pressure in a fluid against a plane:*

Hydrostatics: A point so situated that it will just sustain a force equal and contrary to the whole pressure of the fluid.

(32) *Centre of rotation:*

Nat. Phil.: The point around which a body rotates, the centre of motion of a body.

(33) *Centre of spontaneous rotation:*

Nat. Phil.: The centre around which a body, every part of which is free to move, actually does so when struck by a force not passing through its centre of gravity.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

centre-bit, *s.*

Mech.: An instrument turning on a centre, and having a projecting conical point. It is used for boring circular holes of various diameters. The head of the stock is pressed against the breast, and the stock itself caused to revolve swiftly by means of a handle.

centre-board, *s.*

Naut.: A board placed amidship in a well which extends longitudinally and vertically through the keel, and is adapted to be lowered to give a deeper draft, in order to avoid leeway and to give the vessel greater stability under press of canvas. It is the old Dutch lee-board in a central position. A sliding-keel. (*Knight.*)

centre-chisel, *s.*

Metal.: A chisel used to make a dent at the exact centre, to form a starting-point for the drill, in drilling holes in metal. A pointed cold-chisel.

centre-chuck, *s.*

Turning: A chuck which can be screwed on the mandril of a lathe, and has a hardened steel core or centre fixed on it, and also a projecting arm or driver.

centre-drill, *s.*

Turning: A small drill used for making a short hole in the ends of a shaft about to be turned, for the entrance of the lathe-centres.

centre-fire, *s.* & *a.* (See the compound).

Centre-fire cartridge: A cartridge in which the fulminate occupies an axial position, instead of being around the periphery of the flanged capsule.

centre-gauge, *s.* A gauge for showing the angle to which a lathe-centre should be turned, and also for accurately grinding and setting screw-cutting tools.

centre-lathe, *s.*

1. A lathe in which the work is supported upon centres at each end; one on the end of the mandrel in the head-stock, and the other, the back-centre, on the axis in the tail-stock. The latter is adjustable.

2. A pole lathe; a lathe in which the work is held by centres projecting from two posts, and is driven by a band, which passes two or three times around it. The band is fastened at its respective ends to a treadle beneath the lathe and a spring bar above it. (*Knight.*)

centre-line, *s.*

Shipbuilding: A central, longitudinal, vertical section of the hull.

centre-phonic, *s.*

Acoustics: The place where the speaker stands in making polysyllabical and articulate echoes. (*Weale.*)

centre-phonocamptic, *s.*

Acoustics: The place or object which returns the voice. (*Weale.*)

centre-pin, *s.* The pivot on which the needle oscillates in a mariner's compass.

centre-punch, *s.*

Joinery: A small piece of steel, with a hardened point at one end, used for making a small hole or indent.

centre-rail, *s.*

Rail. Engineering: A third, or middle, rail placed between the ordinary rails of a track, and used on inclined planes in connection with wheels on the locomotive in ascending or descending the grade. (*Knight.*)

centre-saw, *s.* A machine for splitting round timber into bolts, instead of riving it, for axe and pick handles, and heavy spokes. It has a sliding carriage, furnished with centre head-blocks, upon which the log is placed; and is provided with a dial-plate and stops, by which the log can be spaced into stuff the desired size. The centres can be adjusted up or down, to suit the work. Is capable of splitting timbers up to 20 inches in diameter, 3½ feet long; cuts invariably toward the centre, and is calculated for a saw 22 inches or less in diameter. (*Knight.*)

centre-second, *s.* A term applied to a watch or clock in which the second-hand is mounted on the central arbor and completes its revolution in one minute. It is, more easily read than the ordinary second-hand traversing in its own small dial. (*Knight.*)

centre-valve, *s.* A device in gas-works intended to distribute the coal-gas to the purifiers.

centre-velic, *s.* The centre of gravity of an equivalent sail, or that single sail whose position and magnitude are such as cause it to be acted upon by the wind when the vessel is sailing, so that the motion shall be the same as that which takes place while the sails have their usual positions. (*Weale.*) It is called also *velic-point.*

centre-wheel, *s.* The "third wheel" of a watch in some kinds of movements.

çĕn'-tre (tre as tĕr), çĕn'-tĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [CENTRE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To place in the centre.

"One foot he *centred,* and the other turned
Round through the vast profundity obscure."
Milton: P. L., vii. 228.

2. *Fig.:* To collect or gather at one point; to concentrate.

"He may take a range all the world over, and draw in all that wide air and circumference of sin and vice, and *centre* it in his own breast."—*South.*

"But here our hopes are *centred* . . ."
Hemans: Stanzas on the Death of the Princess Charlotte, 5.

II. *Optics:* To grind an optic glass so that the thickest part shall be exactly in the centre.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To be placed or to stand in the centre.

"As God in Heaven
Is centre, yet extends to all, so thou,
Centring receiv'st from all those orbs."
Milton: P. L., ix. 109.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To rest or repose as a body in a state of equilibrium.

"Where there is no visible truth wherein to *centre,* errour is as wide as men's fancies, and may wander to eternity."—*Decay of Piety.*

2. To be collected to one point, to be concentrated.

"Speak, for he can, and none so well as he,
What treasures *centre,* what delights, in thee."
Cowper: Hope, 174.

çĕn'-tred (tred as tered or tĕrd), çĕn'-tered, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CENTRE, *v.*]

* **cĕn-trĕ'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *centre; -ity.*] The quality or state of being central; centrality.

"In every thing compost
Each part of th' essence its *centrelity*
Keeps to itself, it shrinks not to a nullity."
More: Song of the Soul, pt. ii. bk. iii. c. 2. s. 20.

† **çĕn'-tre-mĕnt (tre as tĕr),** *s.* [Eng. *centre; -ment.*] The centre, the chief point.

"They fall at once into that state in which another person becomes to us the very gist and *centrement* of God's creation."—*Cornhill Magazine; On Falling in Love.*

* **çĕn'-trĭc, * çĕn'-trĭck, * çĕn'-trĭ-cal,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *centr(e),* and suff. *-ic, -ical.*]

A. *As adj.:* Placed in the centre; central.

"Some, that have deeper digg'd in mine than I,
Say where his *centrick* happiness doth lie."
Donne.

B. *As subst.:* A circle having the same centre as the earth.

"How gird the sphere
With *centric* and eccentric scribbled o'er."
Milton: P. L., viii. 82.

* **çĕn'-trĭ-cal-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *centrical; -ly.*] Centrally, in the centre.

* **çĕn'-trĭ-cal-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *centrical; -ness.*] The state or quality of being central.

* **çĕn-trĭç'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *centric; -ity.*] The same as CENTRICALNESS.

çĕn-trĭf'-ū-gal, *a.* [Fr. *centrifuge,* from Lat. *centrum* = the centre, and *fugio* = to fly from.]

1. *Mech.:* Having a tendency to or causing to recede from the centre. [CENTRIFUGAL FORCE.]

"They described an hyperbola, by changing the centripetal into a *centrifugal* force."—*Cheyne.*

† 2. *Botany:*

(1) An epithet applied to that kind of inflorescence, which, like the cyme, flowers first at the end and last at the base; called also *Determinate, Definite,* or *Terminal* inflorescence. [CENTRIFUGAL INFLORESCENCE.]

"The expansion of the flowers is in this case *centrifugal,* that is, from apex to base, or from centre to circumference."—*Balfour: Botany* (1855), § 332.

(2) Having the radicle turned towards the sides of the fruit.

centrifugal drill, *s.* A drill having a fly-wheel upon the stock, to maintain and steady the motion against the effect of temporary impediments.

centrifugal filter, *s.* A filter the cylinder of which has a porous or foraminous

periphery, and is very rapidly rotated on its vertical axis, so as to drive off by centrifugal force the liquid with which the substance contained in the cylinder is saturated.

centrifugal force, *s.*

Nat. Phil.: The force which impels a revolving body from the centre to the circumference of its orbit.

¶ Prof. Airy objects to the use of the term *centrifugal force*, saying that there is no *force* in operation. He proposes to substitute the expression "centrifugal tendency." — (*Prof. Airy: Pop. Astron.*, 6th ed., pp. 241-2.)

centrifugal gun, *s.*

Mil.: A form of machine-cannon in which balls are driven tangentially from a chambered disk rotating at great speed.

CENTRIFUGAL INFLORESCENCE—GERANIUM.

centrifugal inflorescence, *s.*

Bot.: An inflorescence in which the terminal flower opens first and the lateral ones successively afterwards. (*Figuier: Vegetable World.*)

centrifugal machine, *s.*

1. *Hydraul.:* A machine contrived to raise water by means of centrifugal force, combined with the pressure of the atmosphere.

2. *Manufac.:* A machine for drying yarn, cloth, clothes, sugar, &c., by centrifugal action. The fibre or other material is placed in a hollow cylinder with a reticulated periphery of wire gauze, and, being rotated at a rate of from 1,000 to 2,000 revolutions per minute, the water flies off by the centrifugal action, and is collected by the enclosing cylinder, down which it trickles to a discharge-pipe. It is also found useful in removing the must from the grape after crushing. (*Knight.*)

centrifugal pump, *s.* The same as CENTRIFUGAL MACHINE, 1. *Hydraul.*

centrifugal radicle, *s.*

Bot.: An embryonic radicle which is turned away from the centre of a seed.

centrifugal sugar, *s.* A trade-name for sugar prepared in a centrifugal machine.

centrifugal tendency, *s.* A compound term designed to express the same idea as the more common one, *centrifugal force* (q.v.)

"A circular hoop when set to spinning becomes more or less elliptic owing to this *centrifugal tendency*."—*Prof. Airy: Pop. Astron.*, 6th ed., pp. 241-2.

çĕn-trĭf′-ū-gal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *centrifugal*; *-ly.*]

1. *Lit.:* In a centrifugal manner.

2. *Fig.:* Spreading outwards.

"The British Association then, as a whole, faces physical nature on all sides and pushes knowledge *centrifugally* outwards."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., vi. 110.

çĕn-trĭf′-ū-gal-ĭ-çĕnçe, *s.* [Eng. *centrifug(al)*; *-ence.*] Centrifugal tendency (q.v.).

çĕnt′-rĭng, çĕnt′-ẽr-ĭng, *a.* & *s.* [CENTRE, *v.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Tending or gravitating towards the centre.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Building:* [CENTERING.]

2. *Optics:* The grinding of a lens, so that the thickest part be exactly in the middle.

çĕn-trĭp′-ĕ-tal, *a.* [In Fr. *centripète*, from Lat. *centrum* = centre, and *peto* = to seek.]

1. *Mech.:* Having a tendency to or causing to approach the centre; having gravity. It is the opposite of centrifugal (q.v.).

"In the same manner the centrifugal force is not a distinct force in a strict sense, but only a certain result of the first law of motion, measured by the portion of *centripetal* force which counteracts it."—*Whewell: History of Scientific Ideas*, i. 285.

2. *Botany:*

(1) An epithet for that kind of inflorescence which, like the spike or capitulum, flowers first at the base and last at the end or centre; called also *Indeterminate*, *Indefinite*, or *Axillary* inflorescence. [CENTRIPETAL INFLORESCENCE.]

"The expansion of the flowers is thus *centripetal*, that is, from base to apex, or from circumference to centre."—*Balfour: Botany* (1855), § 331.

(2) Having the radicle turned towards the axis of the fruit.

3. *Osteology:* Progressing by changes from the exterior towards the centre, as the *centripetal* calcification of a bone. (*Owen.*) (*Webster.*)

centripetal force, *s.*

Nat. Phil.: A so-called force which tends to make a body move towards a centre.

centripetal inflorescence, *s.*

Bot.: An inflorescence in which the lowest flowers open first and the main stem continues to elongate, developing fresh flowers. (*Figuier: Veg. World.*)

CENTRIPETAL INFLORESCENCE—PRIMULA.

centripetal press, *s.* A mechanical contrivance for pressing inwardly on a radial line from all directions in the common plane. (*Knight.*)

centripetal pump, *s.* A pump in which the water is gathered by revolving blades or arms, and drawn to the axis from whence the discharge-tube rises. (*Knight.*)

centripetal tendency, *s.*

Nat. Phil.: A name proposed by Prof. Airy to designate what is now commonly called "centripetal force," but properly speaking is not a force but a tendency. [CENTRIPETAL FORCE.] Centripetal and centrifugal tendencies make the planets revolve around the sun in their present elliptic orbits. If centripetal action ceased, they would fly off into space; if centrifugal action failed longer to operate, they would move with continually augmenting velocity towards the sun, against which they would ultimately impinge, with the effect that everything in them combustible would be burnt.

† **çĕn-trĭp′-ĕ-tal-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *centripetal*; *-ly.*] In a centripetal manner; by centripetal force.

* **çen-trĭp′-ĕ-ten-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *centrum* = centre; *petens* (genit. *petentis*), pr. par. of *peto* = to seek.] The quality of having a tendency to approach the centre. (*Month. Rev.*)

çĕn-trĭs′-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. *centriscus*; Gr. *κέντρισκος* (*kentriskos*).]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes of the family Fistularidæ or Aulostomidæ, having the head lengthened into a very narrow snout, mouth without teeth, gills broad and flat, body compressed, belly carinate, ventral fins united. (*Craig.*) *Centriscus scolopax* is the Trumpet-fish or Sea-snipe, called in Cornwall the Bellows-fish. It is about five inches long. Its habitat is in the Mediterranean. It has been found, though rarely, in the British seas.

* **çĕn-trŏ-băr′-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. *κεντροβαρικά* (*kentrobarika*), the title of a book by Archimedes on the finding the centre of gravity; from *κεντροβαρής* (*kentrobarēs*) = gravitating towards the centre: *κέντρον* (*kentron*) = centre, *βάρος* (*baros*) = weight, gravity.] Relating to the centre of gravity, or to the process of finding it.

centrobaric method, *s.*

Math.: A process invented for measuring or determining the quantity of any surface or solid, by considering it as generated by motion, and multiplying the generating line or surface into the path of its centre of gravity. It is sometimes called the *Theorem of Pappus*, and also, but incorrectly, *Guldinus's properties.*

çĕn-trŏ-car′-phą, *s.* [Gr. *κέντρον* (*kentron*) = a spur; *κάρφος* (*karphos*) = a stalk.]

Bot.: A group of Composites, differing but slightly, if at all, from Rudbeckia (q.v.).

çĕn-trŏ-clĭn′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [From Gr. *κέντρον* (*kentron*) = a sharp point, a centre; *κλίνη* (*klinē*) = a couch, a bed.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants, with two-lipped corollas. The four known species are herbs or small shrubs found in the Peruvian Andes at an elevation of 6,000 to 8,000 feet. They have alternate leaves, stalked, toothed, or entire, and covered beneath, as well as the stems, with a white tomentum. The flower-heads are purple, about an inch in diameter; the ray florets are few and female. *Centroclinium adpressum* and *C. reflexum* are cultivated, and produce rose-coloured flowers, smelling like hawthorn. (*Treasury of Botany.*)

çĕn-trŏ-lē′-pĭs, *s.* [Gr. *κέντρον* (*kentron*) = a spur; *λεπις* (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Bot.: A genus of Desvauxiaceæ, containing a few small tufted sedge-like herbs from Australia and Tasmania. Leaves setaceous, all radical; scapes short and terminated by a simple spike; glumes two, membranous; stamen one; ovaries two to twelve, becoming utricles in fruit. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

çĕn-trŏ-lĭn′-ĕ-ąd, *s.* [Lat. *centrum* = centre; *linea* = a line.] An instrument for drawing lines converging to or passing through a point.

çĕn-trŏ-lĭn′-ĕ-al, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *centrum* = centre; *linealis* = pertaining to a line, from *linea* = a line.]

A. *As adj.:* An epithet applied to lines converging to or meeting in a point or centre.

B. *As substantive:* A centrolinead.

çĕn-trŏ-lō′-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *κέντρον* (*kentron*) = a spur; *λοβός* (*lobos*) = a hood, a capsule.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous trees from Brazil, Guiana, and Venezuela. The leaves are a foot or more in length, and clad with a rusty pubescence. The pod is the most remarkable part of the plant. It is like the fruit of the common maple. It is about nine inches in length, the lower or seed-bearing portion globular, and clad with long, straight prickles; the upper or winged portion thin, papery in texture, about 2¼ inches broad, and bearing on its back a long, straight, spurred spine, which is the hardened style. *Centrolobium paraënse* furnishes one of the most esteemed timbers of the Orinoco; its colour is bright orange while fresh, fading to brown after exposure.

çĕn-trŏl′-ŏ-phŭs, *s.* [Gr. *κέντρον* (*kentron*) = a goad, a spur; *λόφος* (*lophos*) = a crest.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes of the family Coryphænidæ, with elongated bodies, the dorsal fin commencing evenly with the pectoral; ventral fin small; anal fin half as long as the dorsal; vent central; lateral line prominent. *Centrolophus morio* is the "Black fish," rarely met with on the British coasts. It is intensely black above, especially on the fins. It is of a paler colour beneath.

* **çĕn′-trŏ-nĕl,** *s.* [A corrupt form of *centinel* (q.v.).] A sentinel.

çĕn-trō′-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *κέντρον* (*kentron*) = a spur, from the anthers being furnished with a long spur.]

Bot.: A genus of plants of the order Melanostornaceæ, having large purple flowers.

çĕn-trŏ-nō′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *centronotus*, the typical genus; and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A lapsed family of fishes, of which Centronotus (q.v.) was the type.

çĕn-trŏ-nō′-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. *κέντρον* (*kentron*) = a goad, a spur; *νότος* (*notos*) = the back: so called from the fact that the dorsal fin is entirely composed of spines.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, family Blenniidæ, with ten species, of which one, *C. gunellus*, the Gunnel-, or Butter-fish, is British. The body is elongate; dorsal (of spines only) and anal fins of equal length and falcated; caudal fin large and forked; scales minute.

çĕn-trŏ-pō′-gŏn, *s.* [Gr. *κέντρον* (*kentron*) = a spur; *πώγων* (*pōgōn*) = a beard.]

Bot.: A genus of Lobeliaceæ, natives of tropical America. All the plants are undershrubs with irregular flowers on long axillary stalks. It is alleged that the succulent fruit of Centropogon is eatable (*Lindley*), though the Lobeliaceæ are generally dangerous.

çĕn-trŏ-pō′-ma, çĕn-trŏ-pō′-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. *κέντρον* (*kentron*) = a goad, a spur; and *πώμα* (*pōma*) =a lid, a cover.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes belonging to the Percidæ or Perch family. *Centropomus undecimalis*, the specific name of which refers to the fact that it had eleven rays to the posterior dorsal fin, frequents the mouth of some South American rivers. It is called by the English residents the Sea-pike, and is eaten.

çĕn-trō-prĭs'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. κέντρον (*kentron*) = a spur; and πριστις (*pristis*) = a large fish, prob. the saw-fish (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes belonging to the Percidæ or Perch family. *Centropristis nigricans*, one of the species called Black Perch or Black Bass, is abundant in the rivers of the United States, and is esteemed for the table.

çĕn'-trō-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. κέντρον (*kentron*) = a spur; πους (*pous*) = a foot.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the Coccyzinæ or Hooked-billed Cuckoos.

çĕn-trō-sĕ-lē'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. κέντρον (*kentron*) = a spur; σελήνη (*selēnē*) = the moon.]

Bot.: A genus of Gesneraceæ, from British Guiana. It consists of but a single plant, which has a short, creeping stem, subcordate, petiolate leaves, and solitary axillary peduncles. The calyx is five-parted, with serrate segments. It is distinguished from Nemetanthus, to which it is allied, by the spur of the flower, coupled with the habit and the toothed segments of the calyx. (*Treas. of Botany.*)

çĕn-trō-sē'-mą, *s.* [Gr. κέντρον (*kentron*) = a spur; σῆμα (*sēma*) = a mark, a device.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous prostrate or twining perennial plants, distinguished by having on the back and near the base of the standard a short spur. The species are entirely American, and are mostly found in Brazil. The large and elegant pea-like flowers are white, violet, rose, or blue in colour, single or in axillary racemes. The pods are very narrow, compressed, thickened at both sides, and terminating in a long point; in some species they are eight inches in length. Upwards of twenty species are known.

çĕn'-trŭm, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *centrum*; Gr. κέντρον (*kentron*) = a horse-goad, . . . the stationary part of a pair of compasses.]

Anat. & Zool.: A centre, applied specially to the "bodies" of vertebratæ. (*Huxley.*) The central portion or "body" of a vertebra. (*Nicholson.*)

*** çĕn'-trў,** *s.* [Sentry.]

"The thoughtless wits shall frequent forfeits pay,
Who 'gainst the *centry's* box discharge their tea."
Gay.

çĕn-tŭm'-vĭr (*pl.* **çĕn-tŭm'-vĭr-ī),** *s.* [An adaptation of Lat. *centumviri*: *centum* = a hundred; *viri*, nom. pl. of *vir* = a man.]

Rom. Antiq.: One of the centumviri or judges appointed by the prætor to decide common causes amongst the Romans. They were selected from the most learned in the law, and were elected from the thirty-five tribes, three out of each tribe, so that their number really was one hundred and five, though, for the sake of the round number, called *centumviri*. They were afterwards increased in number to one hundred and eighty, yet still retained their original name.

çĕn-tŭm'-vĭr-ăl, *a.* [Lat. *centumviralis* = pertaining to the *centumviri*.] Pertaining to the centumviri or a centumvir. (*Ash.*)

çĕn-tŭm'-vĭr-ąte, *s.* [Fr. *centumvirat*; Lat. *centumviratus*.] The office or position of a centumvir. (*Quar. Rev.*)

çĕn-tŭń'-cų-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. = bind-weed.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Primulaceæ. *Centunculus minimus* is the Bastard Pimpernel, a British annual weed with alternate ovate leaves and sessile flowers. A book-name for it is the Small Chaffweed.

çĕn'-tų-ple, *a.* [Fr. *centuple*; Lat. *centuplex* = a hundred-fold: *centum* = a hundred; *plexus*, pa. par. of *plecto* = to twist, to weave.] A hundred-fold. (*Ben Jonson.*)

*** çĕn'-tų-ple,** *v.t.* [Centuple, *a.*] To multiply or increase a hundred-fold.

"Then would he *centuple* thy former store,
And make thee far more happy than before."
Sandys: Paraphr. of Job.

*** çĕn-tū'-plĭc-ąte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *centuplicatus*, pa. par. of *centuplico* = to make a hundred-fold: *centum* = a hundred; *plico* = to weave, to twist.] To make a hundred-fold, to repeat a hundred times.

*** çĕn-tū'-plĭ-cā-tĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Centuplicate, *v.*] Made a hundred-fold, repeated a hundred times.

"I perform'd the civilities you enjoyn'd me to your friends here, who return you the like *centuplicated*, . . ."—*Howell*, bk. iv., Let. 2.

*** çĕn-tū'-plĭ-cā-tĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, *& s.* [Centuplicate, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & partic. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of multiplying a hundred-fold.

*** çĕn-tūr'-ĭ-ăl,** *a.* [Lat. *centurialis* = pertaining to a century; *centuria* = a century; *centum* = a hundred.] Pertaining to a century or a hundred. (*Edin. Cycl.*)

*** çĕn-tūr'-ĭ-ăn,** *s.* [Eng. *century*; *-an.*] A centurion. (See example under *centenier.*)

*** çĕn-tūr'-ĭ-ąte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *centuriatus*, pa. par. of *centurio*.] To divide into centuries or hundreds. (*Coles.*)

*** çĕn-tūr'-ĭ-ąte,** *a.* [Lat. *centuriatus*, pa. par. of *centurio*.] Pertaining to, or divided into, centuries or hundreds.

"The *centuriate* assemblies."—*Holland: Livy*, bk. vi., ch. xli.

*** çĕn-tūr-ĭ-ā'-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat. *centurio* = to divide into centuries or hundreds.] A name given to historians who distinguish times by centuries, which is generally the method of ecclesiastical history. Used specially of the Magdeburg centuriators—viz., Matthias Flacius, John Wigand, Matthew Judex, Basil Faber, Andrew Corvinus, Thomas Holthunters, and others, who between A.D. 1559 and 1574 published a Church History in thirteen volumes, each volume comprising a century.

"The *centuriators* of Magdeburg were the first that discovered this grand imposture."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

*** çĕn'-tų-rĭe,** *** çĕn'-tūr-ў** (1), *s.* [Centaury.]

"Of lauriol, *century* and fumytere."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,449.

çĕn-tūr'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Lat. *centurio*, from *centum* = a hundred.]

Roman Antiq.: A Roman military officer commanding a century or a company of infantry, consisting of one hundred men. He answered to our captain. (*Mat.* viii. 5.)

*** çĕn'-tų-rĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *centur(y)*; *-ist.*] The same as Centuriator (q.v.).

"You cannot justly join Osiander and the *centurists* with the heathens."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 105.

çĕn'-tų-rў (2), *s.* [Lat. *centuria*, from *centum* = a hundred.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) An aggregate number of a hundred of things.

"And on it said a *century* of prayers,
Such as I can, twice o'er, I'll weep and sigh."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

(2) A period of a hundred years.

". . . though our joys, after some *centuries* of years, may seem to have grown older . . ."—*Boyle.*

2. *Fig.:* Any exceedingly long period of time. (*Colloquial.*)

"And fair unblemish'd *centuries* elaps'd,
When not a Roman bled but in the field."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. iii.

*** II.** *Roman Antiq.:*

1. A division of the Roman tribes for the election of magistrates, the passing of laws, &c., on which the voting was by centuries.

2. A company of cavalry; a sub-division in the Roman army.

¶ *Centuries of Magdeburg:* An ecclesiastical history, arranged in thirteen centuries, compiled by a great number of Protestants at Magdeburg. (*Webster.*) Bacon also wrote a work on natural history, under the title of *Ten Centuries of Natural History*, it being divided into ten books, each containing one hundred short articles.

century-plant, *s.* The American Aloe, *Aloe americanus*, so called from its being formerly supposed to flower only once in each century.

*** ceorl,** *s.* [Carl, Churl.]

çē'-pą, *s.* [Lat.]

Bot.: The common onion, *Allium cepa.*

çē-pā'-ceous, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *cep(a)*; *-aceous.*]

Bot.: Alliaceous, having an odour like that of onions or garlic.

*** çē-pĕv'-ŏr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *cepa* = an onion; *voro* = to devour.] Feeding upon onions.

çĕph-ą-ēl'-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head, and ἑίλω (*eilō*) = to roll or twist tight up, from the flowers growing closely together.]

Bot.: A genus of plants of the order Cinchonaceæ, one of the species of which, *Cephaëlis ipecacuanha*, a little creeping-rooted Brazilian plant, yields the well-known emetic of that name. *C. ruellifolia* is poisonous, and is used to kill rats and mice.

*** çĕph-ą-la-căn'-thŭs,** *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head; ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a spine.]

Ichthy.: A synonym of Dactylopterus (q.v.).

*** çĕph-ăl-ăl'-jĭc,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *cephalalgicus*; Gr. κεφαλαλγικός (*kephalalgikos*): κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head; ἀλγέω (*algeō*) = to pain, to suffer pain.]

A. *As adj.:* Affected with, suffering from, or producing headache.

B. *As subst.:* A remedy for the headache.

". . . *cephalalgics*, ictherics, apoplegmatics, acoustics, as their several cases required."—*Swift: Gulliver's Travels.*

*** çĕph-ăl-ăl'-jў** (*Eng.*), **cĕph-ăl-ăl'-jĭ-ą** (*Mod. Lat.*), *s.* [Fr. *céphalalgie*; Gr. κεφαλαλγία (*kephalalgia*) = headache: κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head; ἀλγέω (*algeō*) = to suffer pain.]

Med.: The pathological name for the headache.

çĕph-ąl-ăn'-thĕr-ą, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head; ἄνθερα (*anthera*) = an anther.]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, three species of which are common in this country, *Cephalanthera pallens, ensifolia*, and *rubra*. They have nearly regular white or red half-closed flowers with a saccate hypodril.

çĕph-ąl-ăn'-thĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head; ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: The head or capitate inflorescence of a composite flower. (*Brande.*)

çĕph-ąl-ăn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head; ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Cinchonaceæ, called in North America Button-wood. *Cephalanthus occidentalis* is a bushy shrub with leaves opposite, or sometimes three in a whorl, and yellowish-white flowers in round heads of the size of a marble. It is common in swamps from Carolina to Canada. The inner bark of the root is an agreeable bitter, and is often taken as a remedy in obstinate coughs.

çĕph-ąl-ăr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head, from the form of the groups of the flowers, and Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the Teazel-worts. There are about twenty species known, occurring in Middle Europe, North Asia, and the Cape of Good Hope. They are mostly perennial herbs, a few only being annual. The flowers are white, yellow, or lilac.

çĕph-ąl-ăs'-pĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cephalaspis* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of fossil fishes, order Ganoidei, sub-order Ostracostei, or Placoderms. They commence in the Upper Silurian, but do not attain importance till the Devonian period. [Cephalaspis.]

çĕph-ąl-ăs'-pĭs, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head; ἀσπίς (*aspis*) = a shield.]

Palæont.: A genus of ganoid fossil fishes found in the Old Red Sandstone formation. The cephalic shield is prolonged behind into three acute projections, the two lateral ones produced backwards so as to make the buckler resemble "a saddler's knife," *i.e.*, the instrument with which leather merchants and shoemakers cut their leather. The species are sometimes called Bucklerheads. The most common one is *Cephalaspis Lyellii*. It is found in Forfarshire.

***çĕph-ăl-āte,** *a. & s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head.]

A. *As adj.:* Having a distinct head; belonging to the Cephalata (an old synonym of Cephalophora, q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* A mollusc having a head.

çĕph-ăl-ō-my-ī′-ą, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head; μυῖα (*muia*) = a fly.]

Entom.: A genus of dipterous insects of the family Œstridæ, or Gadflies.

çĕph-ăl′-ĭc, * çĕph-ăl′-ĭck, *a. & s.* [Fr. *céphalique;* Gr. κεφάλικος (*kephalikos*) = pertaining to the head; κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the head; useful as a remedy for pain in the head.

"*Cephalick* medicines are all such as attenuate the blood, so as to make it circulate easily through the capillary vessels of the brain."—*Arbuthnot: On Alim.*

B. *As subst.:* A medicine or remedy for pains in the head.

cephalic index, *s.*

Anat., Ethnol.: The ratio of the transverse to the longitudinal diameter of the skull.

cephalic snuff, *s.*

Pharm.: The name of an errhine powder, the chief ingredient in which is asarabacca.

cephalic vein, *s.* A vein running along the arm, so called because the ancients used to open it for disorders of the head.

† çĕph-ăl-ĭs′-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.] Belonging to or situated in the head.

çĕph-ăl-ī′-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head, and med. suff. *-itis* (q.v.).]

Med.: Inflammation of the brain or its investing membranes.

çĕph-ăl-ĭ-zā′-tion, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Biol.: A word first used by J. Dana to indicate the tendency in certain animals to have their forces localised in or near the head.

"This centralization is literally a *cephalization* of the forces. In the higher groups, the larger part of the whole structure is centred in the head."—*Dana: Crustacea*, pt. ii., p. 1,397.

çĕph′-ăl-īze, *v.t.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*).]

Biol.: To cause cephalization in (an animal) or of (its limbs).

çĕph′-ăl-ō, *in comp.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head.] Pertaining to the brain.

cephalo-branchiata, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The same as Tubicola (q.v.).

cephalo-branchiate, *a.*

Zool.: Having branchiæ (gills) upon the head. Example, the Serpulæ in the class Annelida.

çĕph-ăl′-ŏd-īne, *a.* [From Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = a head, *o* euphonic, and Eng. suff. *-ine.*] Forming a head. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

*** çĕph-ąl-ŏg′-raph-ỹ,** *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head; λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

Anat.: A description of the head.

† çĕph′-ąl-ŏid, *a.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head; εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.] Head-shaped.

çĕph-ąl-ŏl′-ō-ġỹ, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head; and λόγος (*logos*) = a treatise.]

Anat.: A treatise on the head.

çĕph-ąl-ŏm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [From Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring the size of the fetal head during parturition.

çĕph-ąl-ŏph′-ŏr-ą, *s. pl.* [From Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head, and φορέω (*phoreō*) = to bear.]

Zool.: A sub-class of mollusca containing those which possess a distinct head. They are called also Eucephala.

çĕph-ąl-ŏph′-ŏr-oŭs, *a.* [From Mod. Lat. *cephalophor(a)*, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of the Cephalophora.

çĕph-ăl′-ō-phŭs, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head, and λόφος (*lophos*) = crest.]

Zool.: A genus of Antelopes, peculiar to tropical or southern Africa. The males have horns which are short, straight, simple cones, slanting backwards, and a long tuft of hair (whence the name) directed backwards behind the ears. They are known as Bush-bucks, and there are several species, the smallest, the Pigmy Bush-buck, being no bigger than a rabbit. The better form Cephalolophus is gaining ground.

çĕph-ąl-ŏp′-ŏd-a (*Lat.*), **çeph′-ąl-ŏ-pŏds** (*Eng.*), *s. pl.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

1. *Zool.:* A class of molluscs, characterized by a distinct head, surrounded by a circle of long arms or tentacles, used for crawling and seizing objects. It includes the Argonaut, Octopus, Cuttle-fish, &c., with the fossil Belemnites and Ammonites. They are furnished with two large eyes, and mostly with an internal shell. They swim with the head backwards. The Nautilus and Spirula form the living types of hundreds of species which have become extinct, and the remains of which are found in great abundance in secondary strata; they occur also in the Palæozoic formations. [Ammonite.] The Cephalopoda are divided into two orders: Dibranchiata, containing those which have two branchiæ only, and Tetrabranchiata, or those which have four branchiæ.

CEPHALOPOD.

2. *Palæont.:* The order Tetrabranchiata comes first in time, appearing in the Lower Silurian rocks, attaining its maximum in Palæozoic times, and decreasing through Mesozoic and Cainozoic periods till now its solitary representative is the genus Nautilus. The order Dibranchiata began with Mesozoic epoch and has since increased, reaching its maximum in the present day. (*Nicholson.*)

çĕph′-ąl-ŏ-pōde, *s.* [Fr. *céphalopode*, from Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head, and πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Zool.: A mollusc of the order Cephalopoda.

çĕph-ąl-ŏ-pŏd′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *cephalopod*, and suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of cephalopods.

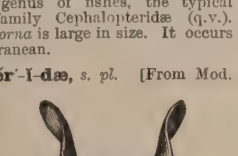
çĕph-ąl-ŏp′-ŏ-doŭs, *a.* [Eng. *cephalopod*, and suff. *-ous.*] The same as Cephalopodic.

çĕph-ąl-ŏp′-tĕr-ą, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head, and πτερόν (*pteron*) a feather, a wing.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, the typical one of the family Cephalopteridæ (q.v.). *Cephaloptera giorna* is large in size. It occurs in the Mediterranean.

çĕph-ąl-ŏp-tĕr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cephalopter(a)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of fishes, sub-order Plagiostomata. The jaws have many small teeth and the tail a long barbed spine. The head looks horned from its having two small projecting appendages; hence the name Cephaloptera.



HEAD OF CEPHALOPTERA.

çĕph-ąl-ŏp′-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Cephaloptera.]

Ornith.: A genus of the Coracinæ or Fruit-crows, family Corvidæ, having an enlarged crest of feathers on the head, which advances in front and overshadows the bill. *Cephalopterus ornatus* is the Umbrella-bird of Brazil.

çĕph′-ąl-ŏt, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.] The same as *cerebrot* (q.v.).

çĕph-ąl-ŏ-tā′-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cephalot(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: The Australian Pitcher-plant, *Cephalotus follicularis*, a curious herb, with radical leaves, which is a plant of very doubtful affinity, has been considered provisionally as a distinct family under this title. It has a very short or contracted stem, with spoon-shaped stalked leaves, among which are mingled small pitcher-like bodies, placed on short stout stalks, and closed at the top like the true pitcher-plants (*Nepenthes*). These pitchers are of a green colour, spotted with purple or brown, and provided with hairs.

çĕph-ąl-ŏ-tăx′-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = a head (referring to the clusters of the male flowers); Lat. *taxus* = a yew.]

Bot.: A genus of Coniferous plants, belonging to the family Taxaceæ. They are nearly allied to the *Taxus* or Yew in general habit, foliage, and essential characters. There are four or five species known, all from Japan or North China. One, *Cephalotaxus Fortuni*, is frequently found in our collections of Conifers.

çĕph-ąl-ō-tēş, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = a head, οὖς (*ous*), genit. ὠτός (*ōtos*) = an ear.]

Zool.: A genus of mammiferous animals, natural order Cheiroptera, with conical head, ears short, and tail but little apparent.

çĕph-ąl-ŏ-thōr′-ăx, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head; θώραξ (*thōrax*) = chest.]

Entom. & Zool.: The name given to the first division of the body of the Arachnida and Crustacea, consisting of the head and chest united.

çĕph′-ąl-ŏ-tōme, *s.* [From Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head, and τομός (*tomos*) = cutting.]

Surg.: An instrument for cutting into the fetal head, to assist its forcible contraction and facilitate delivery.

*** çĕph-ąl-ŏt′-ŏm-ỹ,** *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head, τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting, τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

1. *Anat.:* The dissection of the head.

2. *Midwifery:* The removal of the brain of a child impacted in the pelvis.

çĕph′-ąl-ŏ-trībe, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head; τρίβω (*tribō*) = to rub away, to crush.] An obstetrical instrument for crushing the head of the child in the womb, in order to facilitate delivery. (*Webster.*)

çĕph-ąl-ŏt′-rĭ-chŭm, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head; θρίξ (*thrix*), genit. τριχός (*trichos*) = hair.]

Bot.: A genus of Dematici (hyphomycetous Fungi). *Cephalotrichum curtum* is an extremely minute plant growing upon the leaves of seeds, with scattered, short, brown, erect filaments, bearing somewhat globular heads composed of tufts of forked or ternate branches, with one or two short acute branchlets, slightly scabrous, bearing smooth spores. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

çĕph-ąl-ō-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = a head.]

Bot.: A genus of very singular dwarf pitcher-plants, of which only one species is known, *Cephalotus follicularis*, a native of swampy places in King George's Sound. [Cephalotaceæ.]

† çĕph′-ąl-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. κεφαλ(ή) (*kephal*[ē]) = head; Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Zool.: Having a head, applied principally to a division of Molluscs, the Cephalata, which includes the Univalves, &c. (*Dana.*)

çĕph′-ąl-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλωτός (*kephalōtos*) = furnished with a head.]

1. *Ichthy.:* A genus of Cod-fishes (Gadidæ), in which the head is remarkably large, depressed, and broad.

2. *Entom.:* A genus of dipterous insects.

Çē′-pheŭs, *s.* [Named after the husband of Cassiopeia and father of Andromeda.]

Astron.: A constellation in the Northern hemisphere, lying between Cassiopeia and Draco. In the British Catalogue thirty-five stars are enumerated.

çē′-phŭs, *s.* [From Gr. κηφήν (*kēphēn*) = a drone.]

Entom.: A genus of Hymenopterous insects, of the family Xiphydriidæ. Mr. Stephens enumerates ten species of this genus occurring in Britain. *Cephus pygmæus* is common in flowers, particularly buttercups.

çē′-pŏ-la, *s.* [Lat. = a small onion, a chive.]

Ichthy.: A genus of anguilliform fishes, order Thoracica, having the head roundish, compressed, teeth curved; gill-membrane with six rays; body ensiform and naked.

çē-pŏl′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cepola*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ichthy.: Band-fishes, a family of fishes in which the body is very long, compressed, and ribbon-like. Genera Cepola, Gymnetrus Trichiurus, &c. Some are British.

*** çēp′-tēr, * çēp′-tre, × çēp′-tyr,** *s.* [Sceptre.]

*** cep-tur-ĭt,** *a.* [Sceptred.]

*** çēr-ā′-çēous,** *a.* [Lat. *cer(a)* = wax, and Eng. suff. *-aceous*.] Pertaining to or made of wax; like wax in appearance. Specially in botany. (*Brande.*)

çēr-ā′-dĭ-a, *s.* [From Gr. *κηρός* (*kēros*) = bees-wax, and *ἀδήν* (*adēn*) = a gland.]

Bot.: *Ceradia furcata*, a half succulent plant from the most barren part of South-west Africa, yields African Bdellium. It is a brittle, resinoid substance, fragrant when burned, and must not be confounded with ordinary Bdellium. (*Lindley.*)

çēr-ā′-gō, *s.* [Lat. *cera* = wax. Second element in the compound unknown.] Bee-bread, a substance consisting principally of the pollen of flowers, and used by bees for food.

çēr′-a-ĭn, çēr′-a-ĭne, *s.* [From Lat. *cera* = wax, and Eng., &c. suff. *-in*, *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: The part of beeswax which is sparingly soluble in alcohol and not saponified by potash.

çĕ-răm-bўç′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cerambyx*, genit. *cerambyc(is)*; suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of coleopterous insects, which have the head large and vertical, the jaws sharp and strong, the tarsi prehensile, and the thorax nearly as broad as the body. They live upon solid or decayed wood, both in their larva and perfect states.

çĕ-răm′-bўx, *s.* [Lat. *cerambyx*; from Gr. *κέρας* (*keras*) = a horn, and *ἄμβυξ* (*ambux*) = a cup, from the form of the joints of the antennæ.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleoptera, or beetles, the typical one of the family Cerambycidæ. They are widely distributed all over the world, but mainly in hot countries. The Musk Beetle (*C. Moschatus*) is found on willows in England. It has a strong but agreeable odour, somewhat resembling that of attar of roses.

çē-răm-ĭ-ā′-çē-æ, *s.pl.* [Lat. *ceramii(um)*; fem. pl. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: An order of Florideous Algæ. Rose-red or purple sea-weeds with a filiform frond, consisting of an articulated, branching filament, composed of a single string of cells, sometimes coated with a stratum of small cells. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

çē-răm′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *κεραμικός* (*keramikos*) = pertaining to pottery; *κέραμος* (*keramos*) = a potter.] Of or pertaining to pottery, or the art of pottery.

çē-răm′-ĭcs, *s.* [Ceramic.] All the varieties of baked or burnt clay. It is distinguished from *vitrics*, in which silex predominates, the result being glass.

çĕr-am-ĭd′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [A dimin. from Gr. *κεράμιον* (*keramion*) = a pitcher.]

Bot.: A name given to the globose-ovate or conical capsule of rose-spored Algæ. Examples are afforded by Laurencia.

† çēr′-a-mĭst, *s.* [Eng. *ceram(ic)*; *-ist*.] A maker of pottery or earthenware; a potter.

çĕr-ā′-mĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *κεράμιον* (*keramion*) = a little pitcher, from the shape of the capsules.]

Botany:

1. A genus of marine, rose-spored Algæ belonging to the order Ceramiaceæ. The tips of the filaments are incurved. Several species occur on our coasts, *Ceramium rubrum* being especially common.

2. A synonym of Didymochlæna, a peculiar genus of South American Ferns. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

çēr′-a-pŭs, *s.* [From Gr. *κέρας* (*keras*) = horn, and *πούς* (*pous*) = a foot.]

Zool.: A genus of Amphipodous Crustaceans. *Cerapus tubularis*, the Caddis-shrimp, occurs among Sertulariæ in the sea, near Egg harbour in the United States.

çēr-ar′-gўr-īte, *s.* [Gr. *κέρας* (*keras*) = a horn; *ἄργυρος* (*arguros*) = silver, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral of a pearl-grey, greyish-green, or whitish colour; transparent. Composition: Chlorine, 24·7; silver, 75·3. It is found principally in Peru, Chili, and Mexico.

çēr′-a-sĭn, çēr′-a-sīne, *s.* [Lat. *ceras(um)* = a cherry, and Eng. suff. *-in*, *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

1. *Chem.:* The portion of the gum of the cherry, plum, and other trees, insoluble in water.

2. *Min.:*

(1) A mineral, the same as Mendipite (q.v.).

(2) Cromfordite (q.v.).

† çē-răs′-ĭ-noŭs, *a.* [From Lat. *cerasinus* = cherry-coloured.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Cherry-coloured.

2. *Chem.:* Pertaining to cerasin.

çēr′-a-sīte, *s.* [Lat. *ceras(um)*=a cherry, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: Native muriate of lead.

çēr-ăs′-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *κεράστης* (*kerastēs*) = horned, from *κέρας* (*keras*) = a horn.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A horned serpent, *Cerastes horridus*.

"Scorpion, and asp, and amphisbena dire,
Cerastes horned, hydrus, and elops drear."
Milton: P. L., x. 525.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of Indian and African vipers, remarkable for their fatal venom, and for two little horns or pointed bones placed over each eye. They are of a livid grey colour, and have a most terrific appearance.

HEAD OF CERASTES.

çē-răs′-tĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *κέρας* (*keras*)= a horn, from the shape of the capsules.]

Bot.: An extensive genus of Caryophyllaceæ, containing small, white-flowered plants, generally called Mouse-ear Chickweeds. The petals are generally bifid. The number of sepals, petals, and stamens varies; it is generally five in the two former, and ten in the staminal whorl. Several species occur in Britain. *Cerastium arvense* is a common English plant. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

çēr′-a-sŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *κέρασος* (*kerasos*) = a cherry-tree.]

Bot.: The Cherry-tree, a genus of trees of the order Amygdalaceæ. Three species are British—(1) *Cerasus vulgaris*, called also *Prunus cerasus*, the Dwarf Cherry; (2) *C. Avium*, called also *Prunus Avium*, the Gean, and (3) *Cerasus Padus*, called also *Lauro-cerasus Padus* and *Prunus Padus*, the Bird Cherry. Hooker considers Nos. 1 and 2 mere varieties of each other. The first of these is generally supposed to have originated the Garden Cherry, and the second the Morella. The leaves, bark, and fruit of *Cerasus Lauro-cerasus* (the Common Laurel), and the oil derived from them, are virulent poisons, owing to the amount of prussic acid which they contain. For a similar reason *C. capricida*, of Nepaul, kills, as the Latin specific name imports, the goats of that region. *C. Padus* and *C. virginiana* have the deleterious property in less measure. All the species of Cerasus yield a gum analogous to gum tragacanth. The leaves of *Cerasus Avium* have been used as a substitute for tea. A variety of the same tree is used in the Vosges and in the Black Forest in the preparation of the liquor called "Kirschwasser." The kernel of *C. occidentalis*, a West Indian species, is employed in flavouring the liquor called "Noyau." The bark of *Cerasus virginiana* is prescribed as a febrifuge. So also is that of *C. capollim* of Mexico. [Cherry.]

† çēr′-āte, *s.* [Lat. *ceratus*, pa. par. of *cero* = to cover with wax; *cera* = wax.] A pharmaceutical preparation of wax, oil, and some softer substance made into a plaister.

*** çēr-ā′-tĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *ceratus* = waxed, pa. par. of *cero* = to wax; *cera* = wax.] Waxed, covered with wax. (*Bailey.*)

çē-rā-tĭd′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *κέρας* (*keras*) = a horn; *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Zool.: A genus of Infusoria, of the family Oxytrichina. It is furnished with cilia, horns on the fore part of the body, but neither hooks nor styles. One species, *Ceratidium cuneatum*, Dujardin considered to have been a mutilated Oxytricha. The appearance of horns arises from the anterior part of the body being deeply notched. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

*** çer′-a-tīne,** *a.* [From Gr. *κερατίνης* (*keratinēs*) = the fallacy called the horns: *κέρας* (*keras*) = a horn.] Sophistical.

çĕr-a-tī′-tēs, çĕr′-a-tīte, *s.* [From Gr. *κέρας* (*keras*), genit. *κέρατος* (*keratos*) = a horn, and suff. *-ιτης* (*ites*).] [Ite.]

Palæont.: A genus of Ammonitidæ, with a discoidal shell, having lobed sutures with the lobes oviculated. They exist from the Devonian to the Cretaceous formations, occurring in Europe and India.

çē-rā′-tĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *κεράτιον* (*keration*), dim. of *κέρας* (*keras*) = a horn.]

Botany:

1. A genus of Isariaceæ (hyphomycetous Fungi), containing a generally diffused British plant, *C. hydnoides*, which grows on rotten wood, has a tuft of white simple or slightly-branched prickle-like processes, which produce on their surface sterigmata (spicules, Berk.), each of which is surmounted by a spore which easily falls off. The whole plant readily collapses into a mucilaginous mass. The cellular appearance figured by Greville depends on the collapsing of the processes. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

2. A kind of fruit, placed by Lindley under his class Syncarpi. It is similar to the siliqua, but has no septum.

çēr′-a-tō, *in compos.* [From Gr. *κέρας* (*keras*), genit. *κέρατος* (*keratos*) = a horn.] Provided with a horn or horns.

cerato-branchial, *a.*

Comp. Anat.: A term applied by Prof. Owen in his Homologies to the longer bent pieces supported by the bones which form the lower extremities of the branchial arches in fishes.

cerato-glossus, *s.*

Anat.: A name for the hyo-glossus muscle, from its appearance and insertion into the tongue. (*Mayne.*)

cerato-hyal, *a.* Pertaining to the larger of the two chief parts of the hyoid bone.

çēr′-a-tō-çēle, *s.* [Gr. *κέρας* (*keras*) = a horn; *κήλη* (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Pathol.: A term for a hernia of the corner of the eye, consisting in the protrusion of the inner layer by the pressure of the aqueous humour at some point where the outer layer is destroyed by ulceration.

çēr′-a-tōde, çēr′-a-tōse, *s.* [Gr. *κερατώδης* (*keratōdēs*) = horn-like.] The horny or fibrous skeletal substance of sponge.

çēr-ăt′-ō-dŭs, *s.* [From Gr. *κέρας* (*keras*), genit. *κέρατος* (*keratos*) = a horn; and *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of fishes, order Dipnoi. With Lepidosiren, till lately placed among the Amphibia, it constitutes the point of transition between Fishes and Amphibians. *Ceratodus Fosteri* is the Australian Mud-fish.

2. *Palæont.:* Agassiz first founded the genus on certain horned teeth found in Triassic and Jurassic rocks. Seventeen types of teeth have since been found in Queensland in Australia, and in Central India.

çēr-a-tō′-nĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. *κεράτιον* (*keration*) = a little horn; dim. of *κέρας* (*keras*) = a horn, from the shape of the pods.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous plants. *Ceratonia Siliqua* is the Carob (q.v.).

çē-rā-tō-phўl-lā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ceratophyll(um)*; and Lat. nom. pl. fem. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: A natural order of plants, consisting

of floating herbs with whorls of multifid, cellular leaves.

çĕr-a-tŏ-phyl'-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. *κέρας* (*keras*) = a horn; *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a plant, a leaf, the petals resembling a horn in shape.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the Ceratophyllaceæ, of which it is the only known genus, and has only one known species. *C. demersum* (Hornwort) is fairly common in ponds and slow streams in Britain.

çĕr-a-tŏph'-ÿ-ta, *s.* [Gr. *κέρας* (*keras*) = a horn; *φυτόν* (*phuton*) = a plant.] A tribe of Corals, the internal axis of which has the appearance of wood or horn. It includes Antipathes and Gorgonia.

çĕ-răt'-ō-tōme, *s.* [From Gr. *κέρας* (*keras*), genit. *κέρατος* (*keratos*) = a horn; and *τομός* (*tomos*) = cutting.] A knife used in dividing the cornea.

çĕ-rā'-trīne, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *cetraria* = Iceland Moss, with the position of some of the letters reversed, and Eng. suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: The bitter principle extracted from Iceland Moss. (*Webster.*)

çĕ-râun'-ĭcs, *s.* [Gr. *κέραυνος* (*keraunos*) = thunder.]

Physics: That branch of physics which treats of heat and electricity.

çĕ-râun'-ĭte, *s.* [Gr. *κέραυνος* (*keraunos*) = thunder, and Eng. suffix *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).] A thunder-stone. (*Cæaveland.*)

• **çĕ-râun'-ō-scōpe,** *s.* [Gr. *κέραυνος* (*keraunos*) = thunder; *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to view, to examine.] An instrument or machinery employed in the ancient mysteries to imitate thunder and lightning.

çĕr'-bĕr-a, *s.* [Named after *Cerberus.*]

Bot.: A genus of poisonous plants of the nat. order Apocynaceæ. They are principally ornamental shrubs, and are natives of the Friendly Isles, India, &c. The fruit of *Cerbera Ahovai* is a deadly poison. The kernels of *C. Manghas* are emetic and poisonous; those of *C. Odollam lactaria* and *salutaris* are believed to be harmless, but it is doubtful if they are really so.

çĕr'-bĕr'-ĕ-an, çĕr-bĕr'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Cerberus.] Of or pertaining to Cerberus.

Çĕr'-bĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *Cerberus*; Gr. *κέρβερος* (*kerberos*).]

Myth.: A three-headed dog, fabled to guard the gates of hell, and whose bite was poisonous.

çĕr-căr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. *κέρκος* (*kerkos*) = a tail; Lat. neut. pl. suff. *-aria.*] Originally considered a genus of Infusoria, but since shown to be the second stage in the development of a Trematode worm or fluke. The body is oblong, depressed, changeable; the mouth subterminal, armed or unarmed; acetabulum sub-central; tail filiform, simple, attenuate at the apex, deciduous. They are found parasitically on the body, or within the intestines, liver, ovaries, &c., of Mollusca (Symnæus, Planorbis, &c.), and may be obtained by wounding the body in water.

Cercariæ Seminis, Spermatozoa, or *Spermatic Animalcules:* A name given by the older naturalists to certain moving bodies found in the seminal vessels in animals, and even in plants. Ehrenberg placed them under the Haustellate Entozoa. They are now known to be inorganic. [Spermatozoa.]

çĕr-căr'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *κέρκος* (*kerkos*) = a tail.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Cercarians.

B. *As substantive:*

Zool.: An intestinal animalcule of the shape of a tadpole, having its body terminated by a tail-like appendage. (*Owen.*)

çĕr-căr'-ĭ-form, *a.* [From Mod. Lat. *cercaria*; and Class. Lat. *forma* = form.]

Zool.: Formed like the Cercaria. (*Huxley.*)

• **çĕrçhe,** *v.* [O. Fr. *cerche.*] [Search.]

• **çer'-çiour,** *s.* [Fr. *chercher* = to seek.] [Search.] A searcher.

"*Cerciouris*, vestaris, &c."—*Aberd. Reg.*

çĕr'-çĭs, *s.* [Gr. *κερκίς* (*kerkis*) = the rod or the comb by which the threads of the woof were driven home . . . a poplar-tree or the Judas-tree. (See definition.).]

Bot.: A common genus of plants. Tribe, Bauhinieæ. *Cercis siliquastrum* is a tree, a native of the South of Europe, and of several countries in Asia. It is a handsome low tree with a spreading head. The leaves are remarkable for their unusual shape; they are of a pale, bluish-green colour on the upper side, and sea-green on the under. The flowers have an agreeable acid taste, and are mixed in salads, and the flower-buds are pickled. It has received the name of the Judas-tree, from the tradition that it was upon a plant of it, near Jerusalem, that the traitor Judas hanged himself.

* **çĕr'-cle,** *v.* & *s.* [Circle.]

* **çer-clyng,** *s.* [Circling.]

çĕr-cō-çē'-bŭs, *s.* [From Gr. *κέρκος* (*kerkos*) = a tail, and *κῆβος* (*kēbos*) = an ape.]

Zool.: A genus of Quadrumana. Tribe or section, Catarhina. *Cercocebus sabæus* is the Green Monkey or Guenon. It comes from Africa, and is not unfrequently seen in menageries.

çĕr-cō-lā'-bēs, *s.* [From Gr. *κέρκος* (*kerkos*) = a tail, and *λαβή* (*labē*) = a grip or hold.]

Zool.: A genus of Rodents, the typical one of the family Cercolabidæ (q.v.). The tail is long and prehensile. Locality, South America.

çĕr-cō-lā'-bĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cercolabes*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Rodentia, comprising the American Porcupines. It is closely akin to the Hystricidæ or ordinary Porcupines, but the American species climb trees, which their congeners in the Old World never attempt to do.

çĕr-cō-lĕp'-tēs, *s.* [From Gr. *κέρκος* (*kerkos*) = tail, and *λήπτης* (*lēptēs*) = one who takes; *λαμβάνειν* (*lambanein*) = to take.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Cercoleptidæ.

çĕr-cō-lĕp'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cercolepti(es)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of plantigrade carnivorous Mammals. The species are generally called Kinkajous. They are small in size and inhabit tropical America.

çĕr-cŏm'-ō-nads, *s. pl.* [Cercomonas.] Dujardin's English name for the genus Cercomonas.

çĕr-cŏm'-ō-nas, *s.* [Gr. *κέρκος* (*kerkos*) = a tail; Lat. *monas* = unity, a unit, a monad: Gr. *μονάς* (*monas*). [Monad.] A genus of Infusoria, of the family Monadina. Body rounded or discoidal, tuberculated, with a variable posterior prolongation in the form of a tail, which is longer or shorter and more or less filiform. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

çĕr-cŏp'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cercop(is)*; and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Homopterous insects, found abundantly in grassy places. The larvæ have the property of producing the frothy substance, like saliva, commonly known as Cuckoo-spit. The species are numerous.

çĕr'-cō-pĭs, *s.* [Lat. *cercope* = a grasshopper.]

Entom.: A genus of Homopterous insects, the typical one of the family Cercopidæ.

çĕr-cō-pĭ-thē'-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. *κέρκος* (*kerkos*) = a tail; and *πίθηκος* (*pithēkos*) = an ape.]

Zool.: A genus of long-tailed monkeys, having a prominent muzzle of about an angle of 60°, cheek-pouches, and callosities on the seat. The Cercopitheci belong to the section Catarhina and the sub-section containing the Baboons; these have a long tail and both cheek-pouches and natal callosities. They are found in Africa.

Çer'-dŏn-īte, *s.* [From the founder *Cerdon*, and suff. *-ite.*]

Ch. Hist.: A follower or supporter of Cerdon, a heretic in the second century, who denied the resurrection, rejected the Old Testament, and asserted that our Lord's body was only a phantom.

† **çēre,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cere*; Lat. *cera* = wax.]

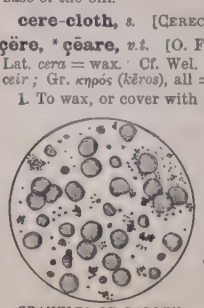
* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Wax.

2. *Animal Physiol.:* The naked skin which in some birds, such as the hawks, covers the base of the bill.

cere-cloth, *s.* [Cerecloth.]

* **çēre,** * **çēare,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *cerer*; Fr. *cirer*; Lat. *cera* = wax. Cf. Wel. *cwyr*; Ir. & Gael. *cēir*; Gr. *κηρός* (*kēros*), all = wax.]

1. To wax, or cover with wax. [Cerecloth.]



GRANULES OF BARLEY STARCH.

"... strong brown thread *cered*, ..."—*Wiseman.*

2. To wrap up in a cerecloth.

"Then was the bodye bowelled, embawmed and *cered*."—*Hall: Hen. VIII.*, an. 5.

çē'r-ĕ-al, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *cerealis* = pertaining to Ceres, the goddess of corn and tillage.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to wheat or other grain.

B. *As subst. (generally in the plural):* Any corn or grain used for food.

"The flour of the *cereals*, oats, barley, rye, and maize."—*Dr. Gay: Dietaries.*

çĕr-ĕ-ā'-lĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *cerealis.*]

* 1. *Roman Antiq.:* The annual feast of Ceres, held on the 19th of April.

† 2. Cereals.

çĕr'-ĕ-a-lĭn, *s.* [Fr. *céréaline*; Lat. *cerealis* = of or pertaining to Ceres.]

Chem.: A nitrogenous substance found by M. Mège Mouries in bran.

* **çĕr'-ĕ-ā'-lĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *cereali(s)*, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to corn, cereal.

"The Greek word . . . may signify any edulious or *cerealious* grains."—*Browne: Tract* I, para. 15.

† **çĕr'-ĕ-bĕl** (*Eng.*), **çĕr-ĕ-bĕl'-lŭm** (*Lat.*), *s.* [Lat. *cerebellum* = a little brain, dim. of *cerebrum* = a brain.]

1. *Anat.:* A portion of the brain situated beneath the posterior lobes of the cerebrum, and about one-seventh the size of the latter, from which it is protected by the *tentorium cerebelli.* It is composed of grey matter on the surface and white in the interior. In shape the cerebellum is oblong and flattened, largest from side to side, and divided into two hemispheres, separated on the upper surface by the superior vermiform process; on the under surface there is a deep fissure termed the vallecula or valley, corresponding with the medulla oblongata. On making a vertical incision the arbor vitæ cerebelli is seen, the white central substance resembling the trunk of a tree with branches, branchlets, and leaves. Nearer the commissure than to the lateral border is a yellowish grey dentated line, the corpus rhomboideum, or ganglion of the cerebellum. The cerebellum is associated with the rest of the brain by three pairs of rounded peduncles or cords, the superior proceeding forwards and upwards to the testes, forming the anterior part of the lateral boundaries of the fourth ventricle with the valve of Vieussens between them; the middle, the largest, are lost in the pons varolii, and the inferior descend to the posterior part of the medulla oblongata, and form the inferior portion of the lateral boundaries of the fourth ventricle.

2. *Physiol.:* It is connected with the powers of motion, and is largest in those animals which require the combined effort of a great variety of muscles to maintain their usual position and execute their ordinary movements. It does not appear to affect voluntary power, or reflex movements, but chiefly combined motor action. According to Dr. Ferrier the cerebellum is the co-ordinating centre for the muscles of the eyeball. In the system of phrenologists, first propounded by Gall, it is the organ of the sexual instinct, and Dr. Carpenter says it seems not improbable that the lobes of the cerebellum are the parts specially concerned in the regulation of muscular movements, whilst the central portion may be the seat of the sexual sensations. This view is, however, not generally held.

† **çĕr-ĕ-bĕl'-lar, çĕr-ĕ-bĕl'-loŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *cerebel*; *-ar.*] Of or pertaining to the cerebel, or brain.

çĕr-ĕ-bĕll-ī'-tĭs, *s.* [Lat. *cerebell(um)*; and suff. *-itis* (*Med.*) (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the cerebellum (q.v.).

çĕr'-ĕ-bral, çĕr-ē'-bral, *a.* [Lat. *cerebrum* = the brain.] Of or pertaining to the brain.

"... the softer or dental branch ... the harsher or *cerebral* forms."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang.*, vol. i. (1872), ch. iii., p. 219.

cerebral ganglia, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Nerve centres situated in the head of some of the inferior animals.

cerebral hemispheres, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The two hemispheres dividing the upper part of the brain.

cerebral nerves, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The nerves, twelve in number, running from the brain to the eyes, the nose, the tongue, and other parts of the bodily frame.

† **çĕr-ĕ-bral-ĭ-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *cerebral*, and suff. *-ization.*] Enunciation by bringing the tip of the tongue upwards against the palate.

çĕr'-ĕ-brāte, *v.i.* [Lat. *cerebrum* = the brain.] To have the brain acting.

† **çĕr-ĕ-brā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *cerebrum* = the brain.]

Physiol.: The action of the brain. [UNCONSCIOUS-CEREBRATION.]

çĕr'-ĕ-brĭc, *a.* [Lat. *cerebr(um)* = the brain, and Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the brain.

cerebric acid, *s.*

Chem.: A fatty acid, extracted by means of ether from the matter of the brain after it has been exposed to the action of boiling alcohol. When pure it is white and crystalline.

çĕr-ĕb'-rĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *cerebrum* = the hair, and *forma* = form, appearance.] Resembling the brain; brain-like.

çĕr'-ĕ-brĭn, *s.* [Lat. *cerebr(um)* = the brain, and Eng. suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{33}NO_3$, a light amorphous powder, without taste or smell; it swells up like starch when boiled with water, and is converted, by boiling with dilute acids, into a saccharine substance and other products. (*Fownes.*)

çĕr-ĕ-brī'-tĭs, *s.* [From Lat. *cerebr(um)* = the brain, and Lat. & Gr. suff. *-itis*, denoting inflammation.]

Med.: Inflammation of the substance of the brain. Cerebritis may be either acute or chronic. The acute form of the disease runs a very rapid course and usually terminates fatally. The symptoms are as follows, viz., a deep-seated, violent, oppressive, and persistent pain in the head, with some feverishness and vomiting, pallor of the face, low and irregular pulse, depression of spirits, confusion of thought, then convulsions, loss of sensation, paralysis, coma, and death. Chronic cerebritis, to which the term ramollisement or softening of the brain is frequently applied, is usually of a local or partial character, and is consequently much slower in its progress. This form of the disease, which may or may not be a sequence of the acute, is characterised by certain well-marked symptoms such as loss of memory, failing intellectual powers with a consciousness of the decline, dull and protracted pain in the head, tingling or numbness in different parts of the body, impairment of the faculties of sight and hearing, and paralysis slowly increasing. Cerebritis is usually associated with meningitis, or inflammation of the membranes of the brain, and is then called Encephalitis. When this complication occurs the symptoms just described are of a more marked character. [BRAIN-FEVER.]

çĕr'-ĕ-brō, *in compos.* [From Lat. *cerebrum* = the brain.] Pertaining to the brain, as *cerebro-spinal* (q.v.).

cerebro-spinal, *a.*

Anat.: Pertaining to that part of the nervous system which consists of the brain and spinal cord.

¶ *The cerebro-spinal axis:* The brain and spinal cord. Also called the *cerebro spinal centres* and the *cerebro-spinal system.*

çĕr'-ĕ-brōĭd, *a.* [Lat. *cerebr(um)* = the brain; Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Belonging to the brain.

† **çĕr-ĕ-brŏp'-ą-thў,** *s.* [Lat. *cerebrum* = the brain, and Gr. *πάθος* (*pathos*) = suffering, affection; *πάσχω* (*paschō*) = to suffer.]

Med.: A hypochondriacal condition verging upon insanity, occasionally occurring in those whose brains have been overtaxed. (*Dunglison.*)

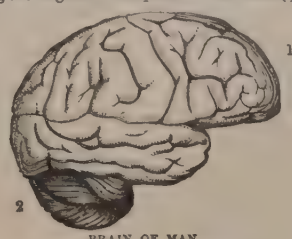
* **çĕr'-ĕ-brōse,** *a.* [Lat. *cerebrosus*, from *cerebrum* = the brain.] Brainsick, mad. (*Scott.*)

* **çĕr-ĕ-brŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *cerebros(e)*; suff. *-ity.*] Brainsickness, madness.

* **çĕr'-ĕ-brŏt,** *s.* [Lat. *cerebrum* = the brain.] The same as CEREBRIC ACID (q.v.).

çĕr'-ĕ-brŭm, çĕ-rē'-brŭm, *s.* [Lat. *cerebrum* = the brain.]

1. *Anat.:* The higher and front portion of the brain, as opposed to the cerebellum, the hinder and lower portion. The cerebrum is composed of a number of convolutions externally, and divided superiorly by the great longitudinal fissure, containing the *falx cerebri*, and marking the original development of the brain (q.v.),



BRAIN OF MAN.
1. Cerebrum. 2. Cerebellum.

into two symmetrical halves, which are connected by a broad band of white substance, the corpus callosum. If either hemisphere be cut through, a centre of white substance will be found surrounded by a grey border, following the zigzag of the sulci and convolutions. Each hemisphere is divided into an anterior, middle, and posterior lobe; the anterior rests on the roof of the orbit, and is separated by the fissure of Sylvius from the middle lobe, which lies in the middle fossæ of the base of the skull, and is separated from the posterior at the ridge of the petrous bone; the posterior rests on the tentorium. On the middle line of the corpus callosum is the raphe, a linear depression, and a section on each side of it exposes the ventricles (q.v.) extending from one end of the hemispheres to the other.

2. *Physiol.:* According to Dr. Ferrier — (1) The anterior portions of the cerebral hemispheres are the chief centres of voluntary motion and of the active outward manifestations of intelligence. (2) Individual convolutions are separate and distinct centres; and in certain groups of convolutions are localised the centres for various movements—*e.g.*, eyelids, face, mouth, tongue, ear, neck, hand, foot, and tail of animals. (3) The action of the hemisphere is in general crossed; but certain movements of the mouth, tongue, and neck are bilaterally co-ordinated from each cerebral hemisphere.

"Surprise my readers, whilst I tell 'em
Of *cerebrum* and cerebellum."
Prior: Alma, iii. 155.

çëre'-cloth, * sëar-cloth, *s.* [Eng. *cere*, from Lat. *cera* = wax; and *cloth.*] Cloth smeared over with some glutinous or waxy substance; used sometimes for covering up wounds and bruises, but principally for wrapping up dead bodies.

"The corpses, stripped of their *cerecloths* and ornaments."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

* **çëre'-clothed,** *a.* [Eng. *cerecloth*; *-ed.*] Wrapped in cerecloths.

"Handsomely *cereclothed*."—*Sir T. Browne: Hydriotaphia.*

çëred, *pa. par.* or *adj.* [CERE, *v.*] (*Chaucer.*)

çëre'-mĕnt, *s.* [Lat. *cera* = wax.] Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded when they were embalmed. [CERECLOTH.]

"Why thy canonis'd bones, hearsed in earth,
Have burst their *cerements!*"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 4.

çĕr-ĕ-mo'-nĭ-ąl, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *cérémonal*; Lat. *ceremonialis*, from *ceremonia* = ceremony.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Of or relating to ceremonies, or rites.

"... the *ceremonial* rites of marriage!"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

* 2. *Fig.:* Formal, observant of ceremonies and forms.

"He moves in the dull, *ceremonial* track,
With Jove's embroidered coat upon his back."
Dryden: Juvenal, x.

B. *As subst.:* Outward form or rite, especially of church worship; ceremony, formality.

"The conference was held with all the antique *ceremonial*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

† **çĕr-ĕ-mō'-nĭ-ąl-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *ceremonial*; *-ism.*] A fondness for or adherence to ceremony and outward form or rites.

* **çĕr-ĕ-mō-nĭ-ăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *ceremonial*; *-ity.*] The quality of being ceremonial; ceremoniousness.

† **çĕr-ĕ-mō'-nĭ-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *ceremonial*; *-ly.*] According to ordained rites and ceremonies. (*Goodwin.*)

† **çĕr-ĕ-mō'-nĭ-ąl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *ceremonial*; *-ness.*] The quality of being ceremonial or addicted to ceremonialism; fondness for outward form and rites. (*Johnson.*)

* **çĕr'-ĕ-mŏn-ĭ-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *ceremony*; *-less.*] Free from ceremony or outward show or pomp; simple.

çĕr-ĕ-mō'-nĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *ceremony*; suff. *-ous.*]

* 1. Consisting of or conducted with ceremonies.

"O, the sacrifice,
How *ceremonious*, solemn, and unearthly."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 1.

2. Attentive to outward form.

"You are too senseless obstinate, my lord;
Too *ceremonious*, and traditional."
Shakesp.: Rich. III., iii. 1.

3. According to the rules of society; respectful.

"Then let us take a *ceremonious* leave."
Shakesp.: Rich. II., i. 3.

4. Formal, precise, exact, punctilious in the observance of outward forms.

(*a*) *Of persons:*

"The old caitiff was grown so *ceremonious*."—*Sidney.*

(*b*) *Of things:*

"... a set of *ceremonious* phrases, ..."—*Addison: Guardian.*

¶ For the difference between *ceremonious* and *formal*, see FORMAL.

† **çĕr-ĕ-mō'-nĭ-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *ceremonious*; *-ly.*] In a ceremonious manner; formally, according to proper form.

"*Ceremoniously* let us prepare
Some welcome for the mistress of the house."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

† **çĕr-ĕ-mō'-nĭ-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *ceremonious*; *-ness.*] The quality of being ceremonious or fond of outward form and ceremonies; ceremonialism. (*Johnson.*)

çĕr'-ĕ-mŏn-ў, * çĕr'-ĕ-moin, * çĕr'-ĕ-mŏn-ĭe, * çĕr'-ĭ-moin, * çĕr'-ў-moyn, çĕr'-ў-mon-ў, *s.* [O. Fr. *cerimonie*; Lat. *cærimonia.*]

1. An outward form or rite in religion.

"That ye fulfillen the *cerymoyns* and domes."—*Wycliffe: Deut.* xi. 32.

2. The outward forms of state; royal pomp

"And what have kings that privates have not too
Save *ceremony*, save general *ceremony?*
And what art thou, thou idol *ceremony?*"
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 1.

* 3. Any thing or observance held sacred.

"To urge the thing held as a *ceremony*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

* 4. A sign, prodigy, or superstition.

"I never stood on *ceremonies*,
But now they fright me."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.

5. The forms of society; civility, propriety.

6. Formality, preciseness, punctilious observance of forms.

¶ Sometimes personified.

"Then *Ceremony* leads her bigots forth."
Cowper: Expostulation, 118.

Master of the Ceremonies: A person whose duty it is to superintend the forms and ceremonies to be observed by the persons present on any public occasion.

¶ For the difference between *ceremony* and *form* see FORM.

çër′-ĕ-ō-līte, *s.* [CEROLITE.]

çĕr-ĕ-ŏp′-sĭs, *s.* [Lat. *cereus* = waxen, and Gr. ὄψις (*opsis*) = the face.]

Zool.: The Pigeon-goose, an Australian genus of the Anatidæ or Duck family, and the sub-family Anserinæ, or Geese. *Cereopsis Novæ Hollandiæ* is abundant on the south coast of Australia and the adjacent islands.

* **çër′-ĕ-ŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *cereus*, from *cera* = wax.] Waxen, consisting of or containing wax.

çĕr′-ĕr-īte, *s.* [From Lat. *Ceres* (genit. *Cereris*), and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).] [CERES.]

Min.: The same as CERITE (q.v.). (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

Çër′-ēs, *s.* [Lat.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.: Roman Mythol.:* The daughter of Saturn and Ops, and the goddess of Corn and Tillage. She is generally represented with ears of corn on her head, and holding in one hand a lighted torch, and in the other a poppy, her sacred flower.

CERES.

2. *Fig.:* Applied to corn.

"This ground with Bacchus, that with *Ceres* suits,
That other lends the trees with happy fruits."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic i. 81.

II. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the first found. It was discovered by Piazzi on January 1, 1801. Having observed it at Palermo, in Sicily, he called it Ceres, after the old tutelary divinity of that island. [I.] Under favourable circumstances it has been seen by the naked eye as a star of the seventh magnitude, but more generally it looks like one of the eighth magnitude, only the light has a red tinge, and a haze is round the planet as if it had a dense atmosphere.

çër′-ĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *cereus* = a wax-candle, from the appearance of the shoots.]

Bot.: The Torch-thistle, a large genus of plants of the order Cactaceæ, remarkable for

CEREUS.

their singularity of form, and the beauty of the flowers. *Cereus giganteus*, the Suwarrow or Saguaro of the Mexicans, is the largest and most striking of the genus. It rises to the height of fifty or sixty feet, and looks more like a candelabra than a tree of the normal type. Other notable species are *C. senilis*, the long gray bristles of which give it the appearance of the head of an old gray-haired man. *C. grandiflorus* is the "night-flowering Cereus," but there are others which also flower at night. *C. speciosissimus*, an erect plant, and *C. flagelliformis*, a creeper, are not unfrequently met with in gardens.

* **çĕr′-foyl,** *s.* [CHERVIL.]

"Avance, *cerfoyl*, herbe Robert."—*Relig. Antiq.*, i. 55.

* **çĕrge,** * **çiërge,** * **sĕrge,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cerge, cierge, sierge*; Sp. *cirio* = a wax taper; Lat. *cereus* = waxen; *cera* = wax.] A wax taper.

"Ther brenden *cerges* inne."—*Havelok*, 594.

* **çer-gyn,** *v.* [SEARCH.]

"*Cergyn. Scrutor, rimor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

çër′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Prob. formed irregularly from Gr. κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Zoology:

1. A genus of the dipterous family Syrphidæ (q.v.), characterised by elongated antennæ with a terminal style.

* 2. An unidentified cestoid worm.

* **çër′-ĭ-al,** *a.* [CERRIAL.]

* **çeriawnt,** *s.* [SERGEANT.]

"*Ceriawnt* of mace. *Apparitor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

çër-ĭf-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [From Lat. *cera* = wax, and *fero* = to bear, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot., &c.: Producing wax. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

çër′-ĭn, çër′-īne, *s.* [Lat. *cera* = wax, and Eng. suff. *-in, -ine* (*Chem.*).]

1. *Chem.:* A substance composed of fine crystalline needles, deposited whilst cooling, when wax has been boiled in alcohol. It is composed of carbon 48, hydrogen 50, and oxygen 2. It forms 70 to 80 per cent of beeswax. It is white, analogous to wax, fusible at 134° F. When treated with caustic alkali ley it is converted into margaric acid and *ceraine*.

2. *Min.:* A brownish-black mineral, a variety of Allanite (q.v.), found in East Greenland, generally massive, and rarely crystallized in four-sided prisms. It is composed of silica 35·4, protoxide of cerium 29·9, oxide of iron 25·4, alumina 4·1, lime 9·2. Sp. gr., 3·5—4·0.

çër′-ĭn-īte, *s.* [From Lat. *cera* = wax, and Eng. suff. *-in, -ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).] [CERIN.]

Min.: A white or yellowish-white mineral akin to Heulandite, but massive with a waxy lustre. Found in the trap of the Bay of Fundy.

çĕr-ĭn-thē, *s.* [Lat. *cerinthe, cerintha*; Gr. κερινθη (*kerinthē*) = the plant called *Cerinthe major* (see def.).]

Bot.: A small genus of borage-worts. The species are mostly European. Two, *Cerinthe major* and *minor*, have been long cultivated in gardens under the name of Honey-wort.

çĕr-ĭn′-thĭ-ans, *s. pl.* [From *Cerinthus*, their founder, who flourished about A.D. 88.]

Eccles. Hist.: A heretical sect, followers of Cerinthus, a Jew by birth, who attempted to unite the doctrines of Christ with the opinions of the Jews and Gnostics. He believed that the Demiurge, or Creator of the World, who was not the Supreme Being, was also lawgiver of the Jewish nation. He having fallen off in character, God sent Christ, an æon, to enter into a certain Jewish man called Jesus, to subvert the power of the Demiurge, who, irritated, produced the crucifixion. The æon Christ shall again return to the man Jesus, and reign with his followers in Palestine for 1,000 years. Cerinthus is believed to have been born before the crucifixion of Our Lord, and St. John is said by Irenæus to have written his Gospel in opposition to his doctrines. The sect did not continue long.

çĕr-ĭ-ŏp′-ŏr-a, *s.* [The first element is prob. Gr. κέρας (*keras*) = a horn; the second is Gr. πόρος (*poros*) = a passage.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Cerioporidæ (q.v.).

çĕr-ĭ-ō-pŏr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cerioporа* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl.adj.suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A lapsed family of Polyzoa, containing species with a solid, simple, or branched cœnœcium, with crowded contiguous cells.

çĕr′-ĭ-ōps, *s.* [From Gr. κηρός (*kēros*) = beeswax, and ὠψ (*ōps*) = the eye, the face.]

Bot.: A genus of plants of the Mangrove family, from tropical Asia and Australia. They are closely related to the genus Rhizophora. The seed germinates and protrudes from the fruit while still attached to the bough.

çĕr-ĭ-or′-nĭs, *s.* [Formed irregularly from Gr. κέρας (*keras*) = a horn, and ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird. The proper formation would be *ceratornis.*] [TRAGOPAN.]

çĕr′-ĭph, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

Type-founding: One of the fine lines of a letter, especially one of the fine cross-strokes at the top and bottom of capitals. (*Savage.*)

çĕr-ĭs′e, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *cerise* = a cherry, from Lat. *cerasus.*]

A. *As subst.:* A cherry colour; a light bright red.

B. *As adj.:* Of the colour of cerise.

çër′-īte (1), *s.* [Named by the discoverers after the planet Ceres, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral, a siliciferous oxide of cerium, of a brown or cherry-red colour, slightly translucent, and brittle. It is found in Sweden.

çër′-īte (2), *s.* [CERITHIUM.]

Palæont.: Any individual of the genus Cerithium or the family Cerithiidæ.

çĕr-ĭ-thĭ′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cerithium*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of gasteropodous molluscs, section Holostomata (Sea-snails). The shells are long and spiral, with many whorls and a horny operculum. They are widely distributed, but most abundant in tropical seas.

çĕ-rĭth′-ĭ-ōid, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cerithi(um)*; *-oid.*]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or resembling the genus Cerithium.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Cerithiidæ.

çĕr-ĭth′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [From Gr. κεράτιον (*keration*) = a little horn, dimin. of κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Zool. & Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Cerithiidæ (q.v.). 136 recent species are known, and 460 fossil, the latter from the Trias onward till now.

çër′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Named by the discoverers after Ceres.]

Chem.: A metal (Sym. Ce.; At. Wt., 92) found with two other metals, lanthanum and didymium, in cerite. Powdered cerite is made into a thick paste with concentrated sulphuric acid, and heated nearly to redness. The mass is then treated with water, saturated with H_2S, filtered, acidified with HCl, and precipitated by oxalic acid. This precipitate heated in the air to redness gives a brown powder of the mixed oxides. Nitric acid dissolves the oxides of lanthanum and didymium, and leaves the oxides of cerium. The oxides of lanthanum and didymium are separated by the repeated crystallization of their sulphates (see Watts's *Dict. of Chemistry*). Cerium is obtained by reducing its chloride with sodium as a grey powder which decomposes water slowly. It dissolves in dilute acids with evolution of hydrogen. Cerous oxide, CeO, obtained by igniting the carbonate or oxalate, is a greyish-blue powder, which, in the air, oxidises into ceroso-ceric oxide, Ce_3O_4, a yellowish-white powder. The salts of the former are colourless, those of the latter brown-red or yellow.

cerium carbonate, *s. Min.:* Lanthanite (q.v.).

cerium fluoride, *s. Min.:* Fluocerite (q.v.).

cerium phosphate, *s. Min.:* Churchite (q.v.).

cerium silicate, *s. Min.:* Cerite (q.v.).

çĕr-mā′-tĭ-a, *s.* [Latinized from Gr. κέρμα (*kermα*), gen. κέρματος (*kermatos*) = a slice.]

Entom.: A synonym of Scutigera (q.v.).

çĕr-ma-tī′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cermati(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A synonym of Scutigeridæ (q.v.).

* **çerne,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cerne* = a circle; Lat. *circinus* = a pair of compasses.] A magic circle traced or paced; a ring, a circle.

"She . . . made a *cerne* with hir wymple all aboute . . . Merlin."—*Merlin* (*E.E.T.S.*), iii. 381.

çĕr′-nu-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cernuus* = stooping.]

Bot.: Drooping, hanging, pendulous.

çër′-ō-grăph, *s.* [CEROGRAPHY.] A writing on wax; an encaustic painting.

***çër-ō-grăph′-ĭc, *çër-ō-grăph′-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *cerograph(y)*; *-ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to cerography.

* **çër-ŏg′-raph-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *cerograph(y)*; *-ist.*] One who practises or is skilled in cerography.

* **çër-ŏg′-raph-y,** *s.* [Gr. κηρογραφία (*kērographia*) = painting with wax: κηρός (*kēros*)

= wax ; γραφία (*graphia*) = writing, painting ; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

1. The act or art of writing on wax.

2. The art of engraving on copper covered with a thin film of wax, from which stereotype plates are taken. (*Moxon.*)

çër'-ô-līte, *s.* [Gr. κηρός (*kēros*) = wax, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A greenish or yellowish-white mineral; transparent or translucent. Comp.: Silica, 47·34; magnesia, 29·84; water, 21·04; hardness, 2—2·5. Sp. gr. 2·3—2·4. Lustre vitreous or resinous. It occurs at Frankenstein, in Silesia. It feels greasy to the touch, whence its name. (*Dana.*)

* **çër-ō'-mą,** *s.* [Lat. *ceroma*; Gr. κήρωμα (*kērōma*) = ointment for athletes; κηρόω (*kēroō*) = to anoint, to wax over; κηρός (*kēros*) = wax.] That part of the ancient gymnasia and baths in which athletes used to anoint themselves.

* **çër'-ô-măn-çy,** *s.* [Gr. κηρός (*kēros*) = wax, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] A method of divination, formerly practised, by dropping melted wax into water and observing the figures formed.

† **çĕ-rôon',** *s.* [Seroon.] A bale or package made of skins. (*Webster.*)

çër-ô-pē'-gĭ-ą, *s.* [From Gr. κηρός (*kēros*) = beeswax, and πηγή (*pēge*) = a well, a fountain.]

Bot.: A genus of Asclepiads (Asclepiadaceæ), containing more than fifty species of perennial herbaceous plants, natives of India and Africa. They have a bulbous root, and short erect or twining stems. The calyx is five-parted. Several species are employed for food; in some cases the whole plant is eaten as a salad, in others the fleshy leaves, stems, and tubers are used as pot vegetables. *Ceropegia edulis* is said to be eaten, whence its specific name.

* **çē-rŏph'-ĕr-ą-rў,** *s.* [Lat. *ceroferarius*, from Gr. κηρός (*kēros*) = wax; φέρω (*pherō*) = to carry.]

1. An acolyte, an assistant of lower grade in a church, whose office it was to carry the candles in any religious procession. (*Fuller.*)

2. A stand for candles.

† **çër-ô-plas'-tĭc,** *a. & s.* [In Fr. *céroplastique*; Gr. κηροπλαστικός (*kēroplastikos*) = of or for modelling in wax: κηρός (*kēros*) = wax; πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to mould, to model.]

A. *As adj.:* Modelled in wax.

B. *As substantive:*

Sculp. (*of pl. form*): The art or science of modelling figures in wax.

çër-ŏp'-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. κηρός (*kēros*) = wax; πτερίς (*pteris*) = a fern.]

Bot.: A name formerly applied to the species of Gymnogramma, or Gold and Silver Ferns.

çër'-ô-sĭne, çër'-ô-sĭn, *s.* [Lat. *cera* = wax; Gr. κηρός (*keros*) = wax, and Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A waxy substance found on sugar-canes. It is composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

çër'-ô-tāte, *s.* [Cerotic Acid.]

* **çër'-ōte,** *s.* [Low Lat. *cerotum*; Lat. *ceratum.*] The same as Cerate (q.v.).

"In those which are critical, a *cerote* of oil of olives, with white wax, hath hitherto served my purpose."—*Wiseman.*

çër'-ô-tēne, *s.* [Low Lat. *cerot(um)*, and Eng. suff. *-ene* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{27}H_{54}$ = Cerylene. An olefine hydrocarbon, melting at 57°, obtained by the dry distillation of Chinese wax.

çër-ŏt'-ĭc, *a.* [Low Lat. *cerot(um)*, and Eng. suff. *-ic.*]

cerotic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $\begin{matrix} C_{26}H_{53} \\ | \\ COOH \end{matrix}$. A monobasic fatty acid which crystallises in small grains, melting at 78°, which distil without decomposition; its salts are called cerotates. This acid is the principal constituent of cerin, the portion of beeswax which is soluble in boiling alcohol, from which cerotic acid may be prepared by precipitating with lead acetate, decomposing the precipitate with acetic acid, and recrystallising from boiling alcohol. Also from the dry distillation of Chinese wax, which consists of ceryl-cerotate.

çër-ŏx'-ў-lŏn, *s.* [Gr. κηρός (*kēros*) = wax; ξύλον (*xulon*) = wood, a tree.]

Bot.: A genus of Palmaceæ (Palms). *Cerozylon andicola* yields wax, which forms a coating over its trunk.

çĕr'-rĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *cerrus*; Fr. *cerre* = a variety of oak.] [Cerial.] Of or pertaining to the Cerris or Bitter-oak.

çĕr'-rĭs, çĕr'-rŭs, *s.* [Lat. *cerrus.*]

Bot.: The Bitter-oak, *Quercus cerris.*

* **çĕrss,** *v.t.* [Fr. *chercher.*] To search.

"Als at the kingis hienes deput & ordand certane cesouris [cersouris] in euirilk toun, quhilk is ane port, quhilk sal haue power to *cerss* the salaris [sailors] & passaris furth of the Rome for haufing furth of money be quhat summeuir persounis spirituale or temporale, . . ."—*Acts Ja. IV.*, A. 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 242.

* **çĕrt,** *a.* [Fr. *certes*, from Lat. *certus* = certain, assure.] Sure, certain.

¶ *For cert:* With a certainty, beyond a doubt. (*Fife.*)

cert-money, *s.*

Law: Head-money paid yearly by tenants of several manors to the lords thereof, for the certain keeping of the leet, and sometimes of the hundred.

çĕr'-taĭn, * **çer-taine,** * **çer-tayn,** * **çer-ten,** * **çer-tein,** *a., adv., & s.* [O. Fr. *certein*; Fr. *certain*; Ital. *certano*; Lat. *certus*, with suff. *-anus.* Connected with Lat. *cerno* = to perceive, and Gr. κρίνω (*krinō*) = to judge.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Objectively:*

1. Sure to happen, inevitable.

"Virtue that directs our ways,
Through *certain* dangers to uncertain praise."
Dryden.

*2. Trustworthy; on which one can depend; reliable.

"If he myght on tham troste
That thei were *certayn.*"
Langtoft, p. 45.

3. Fixed, settled, determined beforehand.

"You shall gather a *certain* rate every day."—*Exodus*, xvi. 4.

4. Indubitable, unquestionable, past doubt.

"Those things are *certain* among men, which cannot be denied without obstinacy and folly."—*Tillotson.*

5. Unfailing.

"I have often wished that I knew as *certain* a remedy for any other distemper."—*Mead.*

II. *Subjectively:*

1. Sure, convinced, assured.

(1) With *of.*

"This the mind is equally *certain of*, whether these ideas be more or less general."—*Locke.*

(2) With an infinitive.

* 2. Determined, resolved.

"However I with thee have fix'd my lot,
Certain to undergo like doom of death,
Consort with thee."
Milton: P. L., ix. 952.

III. *Indefinitely:*

1. *In agreement with a subst.:* Some one.

"And Jesus answering said, A *certain* man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, . . ."—*Luke* x. 30.

"After wol I speke in pryvyte
Of *certeyn* thing that toucheth the and me."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,493.

2. *Absolutely:* An undetermined number or quantity.

"How bad soever this fashion may justly be accounted, *certain* of the same countrymen do pass far beyond it."—*Carew: Survey.*

¶ *To make certain:* To inform. [Lat. *certiorem facere.*] [Ascertain.]

* **B.** *As adverb:*

1. *Absolutely:* Certainly, surely, undoubtedly.

"I wol telle it non other man, *certayn.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 3,495.

2. *With a prep.:* *In certain, in certayne, for certain* = certainly, assuredly.

"Yet how should I *for certain* hold, . . ."
Tennyson: The Two Voices.

* **C.** *As substantive:*

1. Certainty, sure facts.

"Wherof the *certaine* no man knoweth."
Gower, i. 8.

2. A number or amount, either stated or not; a quantity.

"He took with him a *certen* of his idle companions."
—*Bale: Acts of Eng. Votaries.*

3. A fixed period or limit.

"Every time hath his *certain.*"
Gower, iii. 201.

"After he had contynued a *certaine* of time."—*Fabian's Chronicle: Hen. VI.*, p. 451.

¶ *Of a certain:* Assuredly, certainly.

"*Of a certain* these things are pretty toys."—*Scott: Fair Maid*, ch. iii.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *certain, sure,* and *secure:* "*Certain* respects matters of fact or belief; *sure* and *secure* the quality or condition of things. A fact is *certain*, a person's step is *sure*, a house is *secure. Certain* is opposed to dubious, *sure* to wavering, *secure* to dangerous. A person is *certain* who has no doubt remaining in his mind; he is *sure* when his conviction is steady and unchangeable; he is *secure* when the prospect of danger is removed. When applied to things, *certain* is opposed to what is varying and irregular; *sure* to what is unerring; *secure* is used only in its natural sense. It is a defect in the English language, that there are at present no *certain* rules for its orthography or pronunciation; the learner, therefore, is at a loss for a *sure* guide. Amidst opposing statements it is difficult to *ascertain* the real state of the case. No one can *ensure* his life for a moment, or *secure* his property from the contingencies to which all sublunary things are exposed." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **çĕr'-taĭn,** * **çer-teyne,** *v.t.* [Certain, *a.*] To certify, to inform.

çĕr'-taĭn-lў, * **çer-taĭn-liche,** * **çer-tane-ly,** * **çer-teyn-lie,** * **çer-ten-lich,** *adv.* [Eng. *certain*; *-ly.*]

1. Assuredly, beyond doubt or question, of a certainty.

"*Certenlich* we be schent."
Seven Sages, 367.

"*Certainly* he that, by those legal means, cannot be secured, can be much less so by any private attempt."—*Dr. H. More: Decay of Christian Piety*

2. Without fail.

"And he said, *Certainly* I will be with thee . . ."—*Exod.* iii. 12.

* **çĕr'-taĭn-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *certain*; *-ness.*] The quality of being certain; certainty.

* **çer-taint,** *a.* [A pa. par. of *certain*, v.] Certain, sure. (*Scotch.*)

"It is most *certaint* his crowner Gunn deceived Aboyne, . . ."—*Spalding*, i. 177.

çĕr'-taĭn-tў, * **çer-tein-te,** * **çer-teyn-te,** * **çer-tayn-tye,** *s.* [Eng. *certain*; *-ty.*]

1. The quality or state of being certain or free from doubt.

"If it myght that weys be brouht to *certeynte.*"—*Langtoft*, p. 278.

"In hopeless *certainty* of mind."
Byron: Mazeppa, v. 17.

2. The quality or state of being fixed.

3. Assurance, confidence.

"Forthy may no *certeinte* be sette upon his jugement."
Gower: C. A., i. 43.

". . . at a verye venture, soe as it should be harde to builde any *certayntye* of charge to be rayseed upon the same."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

4. A thing certain, sure, or indubitable and undeniable.

"Nay, 'tis most credible; we here receive it,
A *certainty* vouch'd from our cousin Austria."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 2.

¶ *At a certainty* = in a state of confidence or assurance.

". . . sometimes our way is clean, sometimes foul; sometimes up hill, sometimes down hill; we are seldom *at a certainty.*"—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. ii.

Of a certainty: Assuredly, undoubtedly.

* **çĕr'-tēs,** * **çer-tys,** *adv.* [Fr. *certes*, from Lat. *certus* = sure.] Certainly, assuredly.

"And *certes*, if it nere to long to heere,
I wolde han told yow fully the manere."
Chaucer: The Knight's Tale, 877-8.

"*Certes*, who bides his grasp will that encounter rue."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 22.

çĕr'-thĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *certhia*; Gr. κέρθιος (*kerthios*) = a little bird, a tree-creeper. See def.]

Ornith.: The Creeper, or Ox-eye, a genus of birds, the typical one of the family Certhidæ (q.v.). They are noticeable for their colour: as *Certhia viridis*, the Green Creeper, and *C. aurantia*, the Orange-coloured Creeper; and by the shape of the beak: as *C. falcata*, the Sickle-billed Creeper. *C. familiaris*, the Common or Brown Creeper, is British. [Creeper.]

çĕr-thĭ'-ĭ-dæ, * **çĕr-thĭ'-ą-dæ,** *s. pl.* [From Lat. *certhia* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Tenuirostral birds,

with long, slender, and slightly arched bills, and short legs furnished with strong claws, which enable them to creep about upon the trunks and branches of trees. The family as now restricted contains four or five genera, with about a dozen species, and is often divided into two sub-families, Certhiinæ (Tree-creepers), and Tichodromiinæ (Wall-creepers).

çĕr-thĭ-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *certhia* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: The typical sub-family of the family Certhiidæ (q. v.).

çĕr'-tie, çĕr'-tў, *s.* [Fr. *certes*, from Lat. *certus* = certain.] (Generally with the pronoun.) "My certie" = my faith; in good troth. (*Scotch.*)

† **çĕr'-tĭ-fī-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *certify*; *-able.*] That may or can be certified; reliable.

çĕr-tĭf'-ĭ-cāte, *s.* [Fr. *certificat*; Ital. *certificato*, from Lat. *certificatus*, pa. par. of *certifico* = to make certain: *certus* = certain; *facio* = to make.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Testimony, witness.

"A *certificate* of poverty is as good as a protection. —*L'Estrange.*

2. A written document certifying the truth of any matter.

"I can bring *certificates* that I behave myself soberly before company."—*Addison.*

* 3. A character.

"To obtain the *certificate* which one of the ancient philosophers aspired to, that there was one that knew how to hold his peace."—*Bacon: Advt. of Learning*, bk. ii.

¶ *A bankrupt's certificate:* The document granted to a bankrupt, with the consent of his creditors, certifying that he has surrendered and made a full disclosure of his property.

II. *Law:* A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of anything done therein. (*Cowel.*)

çĕr-tĭf'-ĭ-cāte, *v.t.* [Certificate, *s.*]

* 1. To verify or vouch for by certificate.

2. To grant a certificate to (generally found in the *pa. par.*).

çĕr-tĭf'-ĭ-cā-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Certificate, *v.*]

* 1. Verified or vouched for by certificate.

2. Having had a certificate granted, as a *certificated* teacher, a *certificated* bankrupt.

çĕr-tĭf'-ĭ-cā-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Certificate, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of granting a certificate to a person.

çĕr-tĭf-ĭ-cā'-tĭon, * **çĕr-tĭf-ĭ-cā'-cion,** *s.* [Lat. *certificatio*, from *certificatus*, pa. par. of *certifico* = to certify: *certus* = sure, certain; *facio* = to make.]

1. *English Law:*

(1) The act of certifying, notice.

"He was served with a new order to appear, &c. with this *certification*, that if he appeared not they would proceed."—*Burnet: Hist. Ref.* B. 2.

* (2) Information, notice.

"Of the whiche ridinge that other knight had *certificacion.*"—*Gesta Romanorum* (ed. Herrtage), p. 174.

2. *Scots Law:* Some intimation given to a person as to what will happen if he fail to obey an order of the court.

* ¶ *Certification of Assize:* A writ for re-examining a judicial matter. Now a new trial is granted instead.

* **çĕr-tĭf'-ĭ-cā-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *certificat(e)*; *-or.*] One who certifies, or vouches for anything. (*W. Taylor.*)

* **çĕr-tĭf'-ĭ-cā-tŏr'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *certificator*; *-y.*] Of or pertaining to a certificate; of the nature of a certificate.

çĕr'-tĭ-fĭed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Certify, *v.*]

çĕr'-tĭ-fī-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *certif(y)*; *-er.*] One who certifies or gives a certificate.

çĕr'-tĭ-fў, * **çer-tĭ-fie,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *certifier*; Sp. *certificar*; Ital. *certificare*, from Low Lat. *certifico* = to make certain: *certus* = certain; *facio* (pass. *flo*) = to make.]

I. *Transitive:*

1. To make a person certain or assured of anything, to inform.

"They schulde write and *certifie* the Senatoures."—*Trevisa*, i. 43.

"The English ambassadours returned out of Flanders from Maximilian, and *certified* the king that he was not to hope for any aid from him."—*Bacon.*

¶ With *of* before the thing certified to.

"For to *certifie* hym *of* this cas."—*Hampole: Pricke of Consc.*, 6,543.

* 2. To make a thing sure or certain.

"This is designed to *certify* those things that are confirmed of God's favour."—*Hammond: Fundamentals.*

* 3. To testify to or vouch for the truth or accuracy of any document or statement.

II. *Intrans.:* To testify to or vouch for any matter or statement.

çĕr'-tĭ-fў-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Certify, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

"Dr. . . . has signed a certificate *certifying* to the insanity of . . ."—*Daily News*, Nov. 5, 1877.

C. *As subst.:* The act of testifying or giving a certificate to the truth or accuracy of any matter.

* **çĕr-tion-ăt,** *a.* [Apparently from Eng. *certain*, with suff. *-at* = *-ate.*] Certified.

"The party defendar aucht and suld be warnit of the said continuewatioun, and *certionat* of the last day affixit be vertew thairof."—*Acts Mary* (1558), ed. 1814, p. 522.

çĕr-tio-rär'-ī (tio as shĭ-ō), *s.* [Low Lat. = to be made more certain; inf. pass. *certiorer*, from *certior*, comp. of *certus*. The word gives the name to the writ in which it appears.] For definition see extract.

"*Certiorari* [is] an original writ issuing out of the Common Law Jurisdiction in the Court of Chancery in civil cases, and the Crown side of the Court of Queen's Bench in criminal cases, addressed in the Queen's name to the judges or officers of inferior courts, commanding them to certify or to return the records of a cause depending before them, &c. If the suggestions of the *certiorari* bill are not proved, a writ of procedendo may be obtained by the defendant, &c."—*Wharton: Law Lexicon.*

* **çĕr-tio-rā'-tĕd (tio as shĭ-ō),** *a.* [Lat. *certioratus*, pa. par. of *certioror* = to make certain, to assure, to acquaint; *certus* = certain; *certior*, comparative.] Informed, assured.

"I cannot call Master Chiffinch neither, as he is employed on the King's especial affairs, as I am this instant *certiorated* from the Court at Whitehall."—*Scott: Peveril*, ch. xii.

† **çĕr'-tĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Lat. *certitudo*, from *certus* = certain.] The quality or state of being certain or assured, certainty.

". . . but even in these cases the solution can be hardly more than conjectural; it cannot presume to the *certitude* of historic truth."—*Milman: Hist. of Jews*, 3rd ed., pref., vol. i., pt. xiv.

çĕr'-tў, *s.* [Certie.]

* **çër'-ūle, çër-ū'-lĕ-ąn, çër-ū'-lĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *cæruleus* = sky-blue.] Of a sky-blue colour, sky-coloured.

"This *ceruleous* or blue-coloured sea that overspreads the diaphanous firmament."—*Dr. H. More: Conjectura Cabalistica*, p. 3.

† **cër-ū'-lĕ-ā-tĕd,** *a.* [As if pa. par. from v. *ceruleate* = to paint sky-blue.] Painted sky-blue.

çër-ū'-lĕ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *cæruleum* = a blue colour—*lapis-lazuli* (*Pliny*).] For definition see etymol.

* **çër-ų-lĭf'-ĭc,** * **cē-rų-lĭf'-ĭck,** *a.* [From *cerule* (Lat. *cæruleus*), and *facio* = to make.] Having the power to produce, or producing a blue colour.

"The several species of rays, as the rubifick, *cerulifick*, and others, are separated one from another."—*Grew.*

çër'-ų-lĭn, *s.* [Lat. *cæruleus* = sky-blue, and Eng. suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A name given to the colouring matter in a salt or substance of an intensely blue colour, obtained by dissolving indigo in concentrated sulphuric acid, and adding potash to the solution.

çër-ū'-mĕn, *s.* [Lat., from *cera* = wax.]

Physiol.: The wax or wax-like secretion of the ear, which is given out by the follicles ranged along the inner surface of the *meatus auditorius externus.* [Ear.]

"When *cerumen* accumulates and hardens in the ears, so as to occasion deafness, it is easily softened by filling the meatus with a mixture of olive oil and oil of turpentine."—*Brande*, in *Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology.*

çër-ū-mĭn-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cerumen* (genit. *ceruminis*); *fero* = to bear, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing or producing cerumen.

çër-ū'-mĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cerumen* (genit. *ceruminis*), and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Of the nature of or pertaining to the cerumen or wax of the ear.

ceruminous glands, *s.*

Anat.: The follicles, or numerous small glands situated between the cutaneous lining and the cartilage of the external auditory canal.

çër-ūr'-ą, *s.* [From Gr. *κέρας* (*keras*) = horn and *οὐρά* (*oura*) = tail. So named from a horn-like appendage on the tail of the larva.]

Entom.: A genus of moths, family Bombycidæ. *Cerura vinula* is the Puss-moth (q. v.)

çër'-ūse, *s.* [Fr. *ceruse*; Sp. *cerusa*; from Ital. and Lat. *cerussa*; from Gr. *κήρ* (*kēr*), genit. *κηρός* (*kēros*) = death, poison: from its poisonous qualities.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A name given to white lead or carbonate of protoxide of lead. Comp.: Oxide of lead, 83·58; carbonic acid, 16·42. It is prepared from the subacetate of protoxide of lead by a current of carbonic acid, on exposing metallic lead in minute division to air and moisture; and also by the action of the vapour of vinegar on thin sheets of lead, by which the metal is both oxidised and converted into a carbonate. Mixed with oil it is used in painting, and a cosmetic is prepared from it.

"A preparation of lead with vinegar, which is of a white colour, whence many other things, resembling it in that particular, are by chymists called *ceruse*; as the *ceruse* of antimony, and the like."—*Quincy.*

2. *Min.:* [Cerussite].

* **cër'-ūsed,** *a.* [Ceruse.] Washed over or treated with a cosmetic prepared from ceruse.

"Here's a colour, what ladies cheek,
Though *cerus'd* over, comes near it."
Beaum. and Flet.: Sea Voyage.

cër'-ų-sīte, çĕ-rŭs'-sīte, *s.* [Lat. *cerussa* = white lead; Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, transparent or subtranslucent, of a white, grey, or greyish-black colour, sometimes tinged blue or green by some of the salts of copper. Hardness, 3—3·5; sp. gr., 6·465—6·480. Comp.: Carbonic acid, 16·5; oxide of lead, 83·5. It is found, in connection with other lead minerals, in several places in Britain, and also on the Continent. The crystals are thin, broad, and brittle. The lustre is adamantine or vitreous, sometimes pearly. (*Dana.*)

* **çĕr'-vą-lĕt,** † **çĕr'-vĕ-lăt,** *s.* [Fr. *cervelat.*] [Saveloy.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A kind of sausage.

Music: A short wind instrument, resembling the bassoon in tone. (*Webster.*)

çĕr-văn-tē'-şĭ-ą, *s.* [Named in honour of Cervantes, the celebrated Spanish author.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order of Sandal-worts. The species are trees or shrubs, natives of Peru, having scattered entire simple leaves. The fruit of *Cervantesia tomentosa* is used as food in Peru.

çĕr-văn'-tīte, *s.* [From Cervan(tes), in Spain, where it is found, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral of a sulphur-yellow or nearly whitish colour. Lustre, greasy or pearly, bright, or earthy; hardness, 4—5; sp. gr., 4·084. Comp.: Oxygen, 20·8; antimony, 79·2. It is widely distributed.

* **çer-vawnte,** *s.* [Servant.]

"*Cervawnte. Servus, vernaculus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

çĕr'-vĭ-cal, *a.* [Lat. *cervicalis* = pertaining to the neck; *cervix* (genit. *cervicis*) = the neck.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the neck.

"The aorta, bending a little upwards, sends forth the *cervical* and axillary arteries . . ."—*Cheyne.*

† **çĕr'-vĭ-çīde,** *s.* [Lat. *cervus* = a deer, a stag; *cædo* = to kill.] The act of deer-slaying.

çĕr'-vĭ-cō, *in compos.* [Lat. *cervix* (genit *cervicis*) = the neck.] Pertaining to or connected with the neck.

* **cervico-branchiata,** *s. pl.*

Zool.: An order of Mollusca forming De Blainville's sub-class Paracephalophora Hermaphrodita. The organs of respiration are

situated in a large cavity above the neck, and open widely in front. Head distinct, with two contractile conical tentacula; eyes sessile at their external base. It included two families, Retifera and Branchifera.

çĕr'-vĭ-dæ, *s.pl.* [Lat. *cervus* = a stag; fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of mammals. Order, Ruminantia. The males of all the species and also the female of the reindeer have antlers, which are deciduous, this last character completely distinguishing them from the Bovidæ (Oxen). The antlers also are solid, thus discriminating them from the Cavicornia. [CERVUS.] The species are widely distributed and well known. But none are found in Africa south of the Sahara or in Australia. Genera, *Cervus, Capriolus, Alce,* &c.

2. *Palæont.:* It is doubtful if they were in existence in Eocene times. There is no doubt with respect to their existing from the Miocene onward.

çĕr-vī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cerv(us)* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Cervidæ, containing the true deer. Antlers may be present in the males only or in both sexes, and canines are small or absent.

çĕr'-vine, *a.* [Fr. *cervin;* Sp. & Ital. *cervino,* from Lat. *cervinus* = pertaining to stags; *cervus* = a stag.]

1. *Zool.:* Of or pertaining to the Cervidæ, or Stag family of animals; of the nature of deer.

2. *Bot.:* Of a deep, tawny colour, such as the dark parts of a lion's hide.

çĕr'-vix, *s.* [Lat.]

Anat.: The neck; that portion of the body which is between the head and the shoulders, especially the back part of the neck. The term is also used of constricted parts, as *cervix uteri* = the narrow part of the uterus; *cervix vesicæ* = the neck of the bladder.

çĕr-vu-lī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cervul(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Cervidæ (q.v.), containing the Muntjacs. The males are horned and have tusk-like canines.

çĕr'-vu-line, *a.* [CERVULUS.] Pertaining to the Cervulinæ or Muntjacs.

çĕr'-vu-lŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. dim. from *cervus* (q.v.).]

Zool.: The sole genus of Cervulinæ. [MUNTJAC.]

çĕr'-vŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Zool.:* The type-genus of the family Cervidæ. *C. elaphus* is the Red-deer or Stag; *C. canadensis* the Wapiti of North America.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Miocene onward.

*** çĕr'-vўç-a-ble, * çer-vyc-y-a-ble, * cer-vys-a-ble,** *a.* [SERVICEABLE.]

*** çĕr'-vўçe,** *s.* [SERVICE.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** çĕr'-vўlle,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *cervelle* = the brain.] To dash out one's brain, to brain.

"To *cervylle: excerebrare.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

*** çĕr'-vўl-lĕr,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *cervyll(e); -er.*] One who knocks out another's brains.

"A *cervyller: excerebrator.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

çĕr'-ўl, çĕr'-ўle, *s.* [From Gr. κηρός (*kēros*) = bees-wax; and Eng., &c., suff. *-yl* (q.v.).]

Chem.: An organic radical, $C_{27}H_{55}$.

ceryl cerotate, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{27}H_{55}.C_{27}H_{53}O$ = Chinese wax, a white crystalline substance produced on certain trees in China by the puncture of a species of Coccus. It melts at 82°, soluble in alcohol. By dry distillation it yields cerotic acid and Cerylene, $C_{27}H_{54}$.

çĕr'-ўl-ēne, *s.* [From Eng., &c., *ceryl,* and suff. *-ene* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: The same as *cerotene* (q.v.).

çer-ўl'-ĭc, *a.* [From Eng., &c., *ceryl* (q.v.), and suff. *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to ceryl.

cerylic alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{27}H_{55}$ (OH) = Cerotic alcohol. Obtained by fusing Chinese wax with solid potash, yielding potassium, cerotate, and ceryl alcohol. It is a waxy substance, melting at 97°; heated with potash lime it gives off H, and is converted into potassium cerotate.

*** çer-yn,** *v.i.* [SEAR.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** çeryows,** *a.* [SERIOUS.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

çē'-şa-rē, *s.* [A coined word of no etymology.]

Logic: A syllogism in which the first and third propositions are universal negatives, and the second a universal affirmative, as—

"E no animal is incorporeal,
A all angels are incorporeal,
E therefore no angel is an animal."

çē-şär'-ĕ-an, çē-sär'-ĭ-an, *a.* [CÆSARIAN.]

Cesarewitch, *s.* [CZAREWITCH.]

*** çese,** *v.t. & i.* [CEASE.]

"To *cese: cessare, desinere.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

*** çēsed** (1), *pa. par. & a.* [CEASED.]

*** çōsed** (2), *pa. par.* or *a.* [SEIZED.]

çē'-şĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [CÆSIOUS.]

*** çesone,** *s.* [SEIZING.]

"*Cesone* in londe or othyr good takinge. *Saisina.*" *Prompt. Parv.*

*** çĕs-pĭ-tĭ'-tioŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *cæspititius* = of or pertaining to turf; *cæspes* (genit. *cæspitis*) = a turf.] Resembling turf; made of turf.

"Breadth of the *cespititious* ramparts."—*Gough.*

çĕs'-pĭ-tōse, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *cæspitosus*= full of turf; *cæspes* (genit. *cæspitis*) = a turf.]

Bot.: An epithet applied to plants which grow in tufts or patches.

çĕs'-pĭ-toŭs, *a.* [Same etymol. as *cespitose* (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to turf, resembling turf.

çĕss (1), *** çesse** (1), *s.* [Corrupted from *assess* (q.v.).]

I. *Literally (of excess):*

* 1. The act of assessing or levying a rate or tax.

2. The tax or rate assessed.

"The like *cess* is also charged upon the country sometimes for victualling the soldiers, when they lie in garrison."—*Spenser.*

* **II.** *Fig.:* Apportionment; hence, due share.

"I pr'ythee, Tom, beat Cutte's saddle, put a few flocks in the point; the poor jade is wrung in the withers out of all *cess.*"—*Shakesp.:* 1 *Hen. IV.,* iii. 1.

¶ The word is now little used in England, but is still common in Ireland.

cess-payer, *s.* One who pays cess or county rates. (*Ireland.*)

". . . the Court, consisting of one magistrate and six *cesspayers,* only awarded 12s."—*Daily Telegraph,* May 11, 1881.

çĕss (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful. It only occurs in the compound *cesspool.* Skeat suggests *suspool* = hog's wash, a puddle, a heap of filth; Gael. *sos* = a coarse mess.]

cess-pipe, *s.* A pipe for carrying off waste water, &c., from a sink or cesspool.

cess-pool, * sess-pool, * sus-pool, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A deep hole or well for sewage to drain into. The use of cesspools, which are a most prolific source of disease, is now forbidden in towns or other places where a proper system of drainage by water-carriage is provided.

2. *Fig.:* Any receptacle of filth.

"The *cesspool* of agio, now in a time of paper money, works with a vivacity unexampled, unimagined; exhales from itself sudden fortunes, like Aladdin-palaces."—*Carlyle: French Revolution,* pt. iii.

*** çess** (3), *** çesse** (2), *s.* [CEASE.] A ceasing or cessation.

çĕss (1), *v.t.* [CESS, *s.*] To assess, to impose a rate or tax on.

"They came not armed like soldiers to be *cessed* upon me."—*Brisket: Discourse on Civil Life,* p. 157.

*** çĕss** (2), *** çesse, * çessen, * sessen,** *v.t. & i.* [O.Fr. *cesser;* Ital. & Lat. *cesso.*] [CEASE.]

I. *Trans.:* To still, to calm, to cause to be quiet.

II. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To cease.

2. *Law:* To neglect a legal duty. [CESSOR (1).] (*Webster.*)

*** çĕs'-sant,** *a.* [Lat. *cessans,* pr. par. of *cesso* = to cease.] Intermittent, ceasing, not continuous.

çĕs-sā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *cessatio,* from *cesso* = to cease.]

1. The act of ceasing, or stopping.

"The day was yearly observed for a festival, by *cessation* from labour."—*Sir J. Hayward.*

2. The state of being at rest.

"A long *cessation* of discourse ensued."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xx., 387-8.

3. The end of action; the state of ceasing to be or act.

"The serum, which is mixed with an alkali, being poured out to that which is mixed with an acid, raiseth an effervescence; at the *cessation* of which, the salts of which the acid was composed, will be regenerated."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

4. A temporary suspension of warfare; a truce. (Generally in the phrase *cessation of arms* or *hostilities.*)

"When the succours of the poor protestants in Ireland were diverted, I was intreated to give them some respite, by a *cessation.*"—*King Charles.*

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *cessation, stop, rest,* and *intermission:* "To *cease* respects the course of things; whatever does not go on has *ceased;* things *cease* of themselves: *stop* respects some external action or influence; nothing *stops* but what is supposed to be *stopped* or hindered by another: *rest* is a species of *cessation* that regards labour or exertion; whatever does not move or exert itself is at *rest: intermission* is a species of *cessation* only for a time or at certain intervals. That which *ceases* or *stops* is supposed to be at an end; *rest* or *intermission* supposes a renewal. A *cessation* of hostilities is at all times desirable; to put a *stop* to evil practices is sometimes the most difficult and dangerous of all undertakings: *rest* after fatigue is indispensable, for labour without *intermission* exhausts the frame." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

çĕs-sā'-vĭt, *s.* [Lat. = he has ceased, or omitted; third pers. sing. pret. of *ceseo* = to cease.]

Law: A writ so called.

"*Cessavit* [is] a writ which [gave the lord power to recover lands] when a man who held lands by rent or other services, neglected or *ceased* to perform his services for two years together, or where a house had lands given to it on condition of performing some certain spiritual services . . . and neglected it."—*Wharton: Law Lexicon.*

*** çĕsse,** *v.t. & i.* [CESS (2), *v.,* CEASE.]

"For naturall affection soone doth *cesse.*"
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ix. 2.

çĕs'-sĕr (1), *s.* [CESS (2), *v.*]

Law: A neglect to perform the services or payment for two years, under which lands are held. [CESSAVIT.]

*** çĕs'-sĕr** (2), *s.* [CESS (1), *v.*] One who assesses; an assessor.

*** çĕs-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *cessible; -ity.*] The quality of yielding or giving way.

"If the subject strucken be of a proportionate *cessibility,* it seems to dull and deaden the stroke . . ."—*Digby: On the Soul.*

*** çĕs'-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [Fr. *cessible,* from Lat. *cessum,* sup. of *cedo* = to yield, to give way.] Of a yielding quality; giving way. (*Digby.*)

*** çĕs'-sĭng, * çes-inge, * çĕss'-ynge, * çes-yng,** *s.* [CEASING.] Ceasing, cessation.

çĕs'-sĭ-ō bō-nōr'-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *cessio* = a yielding or giving up; *bonorum* = of goods; gen. neut. pl. of *bonus* = good.]

Law: A voluntary surrender by a debtor of all his property for the benefit of his creditors.

çĕs'-sion, *s.* [Fr. *cession;* from Lat. *cessio* = a yielding, a giving up; from *cessum,* sup. of *cedo* = to yield, to give up.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of yielding or giving way to force or pressure.

"Sound is not produced without some resistance, either in the air or the body percussed; for if there be a mere yielding, or *cession,* it produceth no sound."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

2. The act of surrendering or giving up property or territory.

". . . a *cession* of Flanders to that crown, in exchange for other provinces."—*Temple.*

3. The act of retiring from or abandoning.

"The *cession* of her claims on the earldom of Angus . . ."—*Froude: History of England,* vol. ii., ch. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Civil Law:* [CESSIO BONORUM].

2. *Eccles. Law:* The act of giving up or vacating a benefice by accepting another without a proper dispensation.

***çĕs'-sion-ar, *çes'-sion-are,** *s.* [CESSIONARY.] The person to whom an assignment of property is legally made; synonymous with assignee.

"Gif ony makis—ane uther *cessionar* and assignay general to all reversiounis pertening to him, and he thairefter mak ane uther assignay in special to ane reversioun pertenand to him, the samin special assignatioun is of nane avail,—in respect of the general assignatioun maid of befoir."—*Balfour: Pract.*, p. 448.

çĕs'-sion-ar-ў, *a.* [Fr. *cessionnaire;* Low Lat. *cessionarius;* from Low Lat. *cessio* = a yielding, a giving up.] An epithet applied to a bankrupt who has surrendered all his property for the benefit of his creditors. (*Wharton.*)

*** çĕss'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *cess* (1), *s.*; suff. *-ment.*]

1. The act of assessing or imposing a rate or tax.

2. An assessment, rate, or tax. (*Johnson.*)

çĕs'-sŏr (1), *s.* [Eng. *cess* (2), *v.*; suff. *-or.*]

Law: He that ceaseth or neglecteth so long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that by his cess, or cessing, he incurreth the danger of law, and hath, or may have, the writ cessavit brought against him. Where it is said the tenant cesseth, such phrase is to be understood as if it were said, the tenant cesseth to do that which he ought, or is bound, to do by his land or tenement. (*Cowel.*)

*** çĕs'-sŏr (2),** *s.* [CESS (1), *v.*] An assessor.

"... the corruption of victuallers, *cessors*, and purveyors."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

çĕs'-sŏr (3), *s.* [Eng. *cessure* (?)]

Law: The same as CESSURE (q.v.).

çĕss'-pipe, *s.* [CESS-PIPE.]

çĕss'-pôol, *s.* [CESS-POOL.]

*** cĕs'-sūre,** *s.* [Lat. *cesso* = to cease.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Cessation.

"Since the *cessure* of the wars, I have spent a hundred crowns out of purse."—*Puritan*, act 1.

2. *Law:* The act of ceasing or neglecting to perform any duty. [CESSOR (1), *s.*]

*** çĕst,** *s.* [CESTUS.] A lady's girdle.

"Gird'st with a rich and odoriferous *cest.*"
Sylvester: Magnificence, 949.

*** çest, * cessit,** *pret.* and *pa. par.* of *v.* [CEASE, SEIZE.]

çĕs-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cest(um)* (q.v.), Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Ctenophora (q.v.) with a single genus, Cestum (q.v.).

çĕs'-tŏid, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. κεστός (*kestos*) = a girdle; εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance, shape.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to the Cestoidea.

2. Noting the adult condition of a tænia.

B. *As substantive:*

Zool.: An intestinal worm, belonging to the order Cestoidea.

† çĕs-tŏi'-dĕ-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. κεστός (*kestos*) = a girdle; εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance, shape.]

Zool.: An order of intestinal worms, long and slender, flattened like a piece of tape, and having the anterior end of the body armed with spines, hooks, or suckers for adhering to their host. Typically, these animals consist of a number of segments, which are, however, only reproductive parts, budded off from the head, and containing male and female elements. [TAPEWORM.]

*** çĕs'-tŏn,** *s.* [Lat. *cestus.*] A girdle.

"*My ceston* or my fan, or both?"
Poete: Arraign. of Paris, iii. 2.

çĕs-trā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cestr(um);* fem. pl. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of plants, natives of the West Indies. The species are shrubs. They are now generally merged in Solanaceæ. [CESTRINEÆ.]

çĕs-trā'-çĭ-ŏn, *s.* [A dim. from Gr. κέστρον (*kestron*) = a dart.]

Ichthy.: A genus of cartilaginous fishes, the typical one of the family Cestraciontidæ (q.v.). Only known recent species *Cestracion Philippi* (the Port Jackson shark), having two dorsal fins, each furnished with a sharp spine in front; the ventral fin between the two dorsals; caudal fin unequally forked.

çĕs-trā'-çĭ-ŏnt, *a.* & *s.* [CESTRACIONTIDÆ.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or connected with the Cestraciontidæ.

B. *As subst.:* A shark of the family Cestraciontidæ.

çĕs-trā-çĭ-ŏn'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cestracion*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: In Prof. Owen's classification a family of the Plagiostomi, the only one ranked under the sub-order, tribe, or group Cestraphori (q.v.).

"The *cestraciontidæ* are generally called Port Jackson sharks."—*Prof. Owen: Palæontology.*

çĕs-trăph'-ŏr-ī, *s. pl.* [From Gr. κέστρα (*kestra*) = a tool or weapon, pickaxe, or poleaxe; φορέω (*phoreō*) = to bear.]

Ichthy.: A group, tribe, or section of fishes, order Elasmobranchii, sub-order Plagiostomi. They have a strong spine in front of each dorsal fin, and obtuse back teeth. Only recent genus, Cestracion (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* The fin-spines called Ichthyodorulites belong mainly to this group. They are found chiefly in the Palæozoic rocks.

çĕs-trĭn'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cestr(um)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of plants, of the order Solanaceæ, in which the limb of the corolla is plicate, valvate, or induplicate in æstivation; calyx, five-toothed; corolla, funnel-shaped, five-lobed, and regular; stamens, five; anthers, dehiscing lengthways; ovarium on a cupulate disk; pericarp, capsular or baccate. (*Craig.*)

çĕs'-trŭm, *s.* [Gr. κέστρον (*kestron*) = betony.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, Bastard Jasmine, the typical one of the order Cestraceæ. *Cestrum Hediunda, auriculatum, laurifolium* and *Pseudoquina* are bitter febrifuges. Many species of Cestrum, and notably *C. euanthes lævigatum, corymbosum, Parqui*, and *bracteatum* are diuretic. They are also emollient, and are applied in a fresh state to wounds and ulcers to cleanse them, while finally the bruised leaves and unripe fruits are used by the people of Brazil in liver-complaints and in *Catarrhus vesicæ. C. macrophyllum* and *nocturicum* are used to poison wild beasts.

çes-tui, çĕs-tuy (pron. **çĕst-wē),** *pron.* [The obj. case of Norm. Fr. *cist, cest* = Mod. Fr. *ce* = this one.] For definition see etymol.

cestui que trust, *s.*

Law: One in whose trust, or for whose use or benefit another man is enfeoffed or seized of lands or tenements.

cestui que use, *s.*

Law: One to whose use another man is enfeoffed of lands or tenements.

cestuy qui vie, *s.* He on whose life land is held.

çĕs'-tŭm, *s.* [Gr. κεστός (*kestos*) = a girdle.]

Zool.: The sole genus of the family Cestidæ (q.v.), consisting of gelatinous riband-like animals several feet in length. *Cestum Veneris* is Venus's Girdle, found in the Mediterranean; it is phosphorescent.

*** çĕs'-tŭs (1),** *s.* [Lat. *cestus*, from Gr. κεστός (*kestos*) = a girdle.]

Antiquities:

1. The girdle of Venus, on which were represented all things calculated to excite love.

"With smiles she took the charm, and, smiling, press'd
The powerful *cestus* to her snowy breast."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xiv. 255-6.

2. The girdle, full of studs, with which the bridegroom girded the bride at the wedding, and which he loosed again with his own hands at night.

çĕs'-tŭs (2), *s.* [CÆSTUS.]

ç e-sun, *s.* [SEASON.]

*** ce-sun,** *v.t.* [SEIZE.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

çĕ-şūr'-a, çĕ-şūre, *s.* [CÆSURA.]

çĕ-şūr'-al, *a.* [CÆSURAL.]

çē-tā'-çē-a, *s.* [Lat. *cete, cetus;* neut. pl. suff. *-acea;* Gr. κῆτος (*kētos*) = a whale.]

1. *Zool.:* An order of mammiferous animals, which have no hind limbs. They have the form of fishes, with the exception of the horizontal tail, an instrument useful in enabling them to rise speedily to the surface of the water for respiration, which they are obliged to do frequently, as they breathe with lungs. Their blood is warm; they are viviparous, and suckle their young. They were formerly divided into the *Cetacea herbivora* and *C. ordinaria*, the first comprising the manatees or lamantins, the halicore or dugongs, and the extinct Rhytinus; the latter the whales, dolphins, narwhals, porpoises, and cachelots; or the order may be divided into the Sirenia and Cetacea, the latter with the following families:—(1) Balænidæ (Whalebone Whales), (2) Delphinidæ (Dolphins and Porpoises), (3) Catodontidæ (Sperm Whales), (4) Rhynchoceti (Xiphioid Whales), and (5) Zeuglodontidæ (all fossil).

2. *Palæont.:* The Cetacea appear to begin in the Eocene, from which they extend onwards till now.

"The *Cetacea*, in fact, have so much the external form of fishes, that ordinary observers would not hesitate to consider them as such."—*Swainson: Nat. Hist.; Quadrupeds*, § 185.

çē-tā'-çē-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *cetaceus* = pertaining to a whale; *cete, cetus* = a whale.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Cetacea, cetaceous.

B. *As substantive:*

Zool.: An animal belonging to the Cetacea.

"The dugong, a phytophagous *cetacean*."—*Sir J. E. Tennent: Ceylon*, ix. 7.

*** çē-tā'-çē-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *cetaceus* = pertaining to a whale; *cete, cetus* = a whale.] Of or pertaining to the Cetacea; of the whale kind.

"Such fishes as have lungs or respiration are not without the weazon, as whales and *cetaceous* animals."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

çē-tā'-çē-ŭm, *s.* [Neut. sing. of Lat. *cetaceus* = of or pertaining to a whale; *cete, cetus* = a whale.]

Pharm.: An oily, concrete, crystalline, and semi-transparent matter, obtained from the cavity of the cranium of several species of whales, but especially of the spermaceti whale, *Physeter macrocephalus.*

çē'-tē (1), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. κῆτος (*kētos*) = a whale.]

Zoology:

1. The whale (q.v.).

"This *cete* thanne hise chaueles luketh."
Bestiary in Old Eng. Miscell. (ed. Morris), 513.

2. In some classifications one of two sub-orders of Cetacea, the other being the Sirenia.

*** çe-te (2),** *s.* [CITY.]

çē'-tēne, *s.* [Lat. *cet(e), cet(us)* = a whale, and Eng. suff. *-ene* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{32}$. An olefine hydrocarbon, boiling at 275°. It is a colourless liquid obtained by distilling ethal repeatedly with glacial phosphoric acid. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, but not in water.

çē-tē-ō-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [CETIOSAURUS.]

çĕt'-ĕr-ăch, *s.* [Fr. *cétérac;* Ital. *cetracca;* a name probably of Arabic origin. (*Mahn.*).]

Bot.: A genus of polypodiaceous ferns of

CETERACH.
1. Portion of fertile frond, showing scaly bark.
2. Ditto, with scales removed.

the group Aspleniæ, distinguished by having distinct simple sori, reticulated veins of which

the marginal veinlets are free, and fronds clothed thickly with scales. One species is a commonish native fern, called Miltwaste or Scale-fern. To this plant was formerly attributed a marvellous influence over the spleen, and Vitruvius states that it had the effect of destroying that organ in certain Cretan swine which fed upon it. It is said to be employed usefully as a bait for rock-cod fishing on the coast of Wales. (*Treas. of Botany.*)

"*Ceterach* groweth upon old stone walls and rockes, in dark and shadowie places throughout the west part of England; especially upon the stone walls by Bristowe, as you go to St. Vincent's Rock, and likewise about Bath, Wells, and Salisburie, where I have seen great plenty thereof. . . . Spleene-wort, or Miltwaste, is called in Greek ἀσπλήνιον, in Latin likewise Asplenium, and also Scolopendria; of Galga Mula herba, in shops *Ceterach* . . . in English, Spleenwort, Miltwaste, Scaleferne, and Stoneferne."—*Gerarde: Herball*, p. 1141 (ed. 1633).

* **çete-wale, * sete-wale, * sede-wale, * sed-wale, * set-uale,** *s.* [O. Fr. *citoual, chitoual.*] [SETWALL.]

Bot.: The herb Valerian.

"*Cetewale*, herbe. *Zedorium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Ther springen herbes greet and smale,
The licorys and the *cetewale.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 15,172.

* **çe-the-grande, * çe-te-grande,** *s.* [Lat. *cete* = whale; *grande* = great, large.] The whale.

"*Cetegrande* is a fis,
The moste that in water is."
Bestiary in Old Eng. Miscell., l. 499.

çē'-tĭc, *a.* [Lat. *cet(e)* = a whale, and Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a whale.

cetic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A name given to what was supposed to be a peculiar acid resulting from the saponification of cetin, but which has been found to be only a mixture of margaric acid and cetin.

* **çē'-tĭ-çīde,** *s.* [Formed from Lat. *cet(e)* = whale; *cædo* = to kill, on the analogy of *parricide*, &c.] A whale-killer. (*Southey: Letters*, vi. 317.)

çē'-tĭn, çē'-tine, *s.* [Fr. *cétine*, from Lat. *cet(e)*, *cet(us)* = a whale, and Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The pure, solid, crystalline mass of spermaceti. It occurs in beautiful silvery scales.

çē-tĭ-ō-sâu'-rĭ-an, *s.* [CETIOSAURUS.] Any individual of the genus Cetiosaurus (q.v.)

çē-tĭ-ō-sâu'-rŭs, çē-tē-ō-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Lat. *cete* = a whale; *saurus* = a saurian.]

Palæont.: A name given by Owen to a genus of fossil Saurians found in the oolitic and cretaceous formations. It belongs to the order Deinosauria. Only one species is known. Its height when standing on all fours must have been ten feet, and its length fifty, sixty, or seventy feet. It was herbivorous.

çē-tŏch-ĭl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cetochil(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of marine Entomostraca, belonging to the order Copepoda.

çē-tŏch'-ĭ-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. κῆτος (*kētos*) = the whale; χιλός (*chilos*) = food.]

Zool.: A genus of marine Entomostraca (Crustacea), the typical one of the family Cetochilidæ. It is distinguished by the two small styliform appendages to the head, the inferior antennæ being two-branched, the branches nearly equal, the unbranched jaw feet, the six-jointed thorax and four-jointed abdomen, and the last pair of legs being forms like the rest. There is only one British species, *Cetochilus septentrionalis.* Its colour is bright-red. It forms part of the food of the whale and various fishes. Length one to ten inches. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

çē-tō-lŏg'-ĭ-çal, *a.* [Eng. *cetolog(y); -ical.*] Pertaining to cetology.

çē-tŏl'-ō-ğĭst, *s.* [Eng. *cetolog(y); -ist.*] One skilled in cetology.

çē-tŏl'-ō-ğy, *s.* [Fr. *cétologie*, from Gr. κῆτος (*kētos*) = a whale; λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse; λέγω (*legō*) = to tell, to speak.] The science or natural history of the animals known as Cetacea. (*Crabb.*)

çē-tō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, the typical one of the family Cetoniadæ. *Cetonia aurata*, the Rose-beetle, is a beautiful insect, about three-quarters of an inch long, of a bright-green and sometimes coppery colour. It is found commonly in England in May and June on roses.

çē-tō-nī'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cetonia*; and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: The Floral Beetles, a family of Coleopterous insects of great variety and beauty. They live and move amongst trees, plants, and flowers, which are their natural food. The antennæ are small, ten-jointed; basal joints short, the three terminal joints comparatively long; thorax triangular; elytra straight, and obtusely rounded at the apex. It is one of the most interesting groups of Coleoptera, and all the species have brilliant colours.

çē-tŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. κῆτος (*kētos*) = a whale; ὄψ (*ops*), genit. ὄψις (*opsis*) = a face.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes with oblong, round, thick bodies, and short tails; eyes vertical and very minute.

çē-tŏt'-ō-līte, *s.* [From Gr. κῆτος (*kētos*)=any sea monster; οὖς (*ous*), genit. ὠτός (*ōtos*) = ear, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Palæont.*) (q.v.).]

Palæont.: An ear-bone referred to some cetacean mammal. Specimens are found in the Red Crag, which is of Miocene age.

çē-trär'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *cetra*, *cētra* = a short Spanish leather shield, from the form and leathery quality of the plant.]

Bot.: A genus of Lichens, tribe Cetrariei. Thallus bright-brown, rigid, erect or ascending, divided into laciniæ, with shining cortical layer; apothecia dull or bright-brown; spermatia cylindrical. There are three British species, *Cetraria islandica*, the well-known Iceland-moss [CARAGHEEN], *C. Delisei*, and *C. aculeata.* (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

çē-trär'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *cetrar(ia)*, and Eng. suff. *-ic* (*Chem.*).] Of or belonging to Cetraria or Iceland-moss.

cetraric-acid, *s.* An acid which forms one of the components of Cetrarine (q.v.).

çē-trär'-ĭ-ēĭ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cetrari(a)*, and Lat. pl. suff. *-ei.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Lichens, of the family Lichenacei, having the thallus compressed, fruticulose, or membranously dilated; apothecia on the margins of the laciniæ or lobes. Genera, Cetraria and Platyoma.

çēt'-rär-ĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cetrar(ia)*, and Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The bitter principle of the *Cetraria islandica*, or Iceland-moss, which is a mixture of cetraric acid, a fatty acid, and an indistinctly crystalline substance, neither acid nor basic, which has not been properly examined.

çēt'-ule, *s.* [Lat. *cetus* = a whale; Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = . . . matter as a principle of being.]

Chem.: A substance obtained in the state of an oxide in spermaceti; its hydrate corresponds to alcohol, and is termed *ethal*, from the first letters in *ether* and *alcohol.* Cetule consists of thirty-two atoms of carbon, and thirty-three of hydrogen.

çē'-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. *cetus*, from Gr. κῆτος (*kētos*) = a whale.]

1. *Zool.:* The whale (q.v.).

2. *Astron.:* The Whale, a large constellation in the southern hemisphere. It occupies the greatest space of any in the heavens, and contains ninety-seven stars, of which two are of the second magnitude, eight of the third, nine of the fourth, &c.

çēt'-yl, *s.* [From Gr. κῆτος (*kētos*) = a sea monster, and ὕλη (*hulē*) = . . . matter as a principle of being.]

Chem.: Organic radical, $C_{16}H_{33}$.

çē-tyl'-ĭc, *a.* [From Eng., &c., *cetyl* (q.v.), and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or consisting to a greater or less extent of cetyl.

cetylic alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{33}(OH)$ = Sexdecyl Alcohol = Ethal. Obtained from spermaceti, a crystalline fatty substance found in cavities in the head of *Physeter macrocephalus.* This substance consists of cetyl palmitate $C_{16}H_{33}$-$C_{16}H_{31}O_2$, which is converted into potassium palmitate and cetyl alcohol by heating it with solid potash. The cetyl alcohol is dissolved out and crytallised from ether. Cetyl alcohol is a white crystalline substance which melts at 50°. Heated with sodium it forms sodium cetylate, $C_{16}H_{33}MO$. Heated with potash-lime it is converted into potassium palmitate.

çĕt-ŷ-wăll, set-wall, *s.* [CETEWALE.] *Valeriana pyrenaica*, or some other species of Valerian. (*Britt. & Holland.*)

çeŭ-thŏ-rhŷn'-chŭs, *s.* [Gr. κεύθω (*keuthō*) = to hide; ῥυγχος (*rhunchos*) = the snout.]

Entom.: A genus of coleopterous insects of the family Curculionidæ. Antennæ eleven-jointed; basal joint as long as the remainder taken together; club ovate; rostrum sometimes long, bent, and filiform, at other times short and straight; thorax attenuated; elytra rounded at extremities, and do not entirely cover the abdomen; extremities of tibiæ without spines. The species are very numerous; many are exceedingly small in size. *Ceuthorhynchus didymus* is abundant on the common stinging-nettle. When touched, these little beetles roll themselves into a ball, contract the legs, and allow themselves to fall to the ground, when they can with difficulty be distinguished from the mould. Hence they are best captured by sweeping.

çēv'-a-dāte, *s.* [In Fr. *cévadate*, from *cevadilla* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A term for a combination of cevadic acid and a salifiable base.

çē-văd'-ĭc, *a.* [From *cevad(illa)* (q.v.), and suff. *-ic* (*Chem.*).] Of or belonging to the *Veratrum sabadilla*, or caustic barley.

cevadic acid, *s.* An acid obtained by the action of potash on the fatty matter of the Cevadilla, or Sabadilla plant.

çē-vad-ĭl'-la, sē-bad-ĭl'-la, sa-bad-ĭl'-la, *s.* [From the Spanish-Mexican name *cebadilla* = a little oat; dimin. of *cebada* = oat.]

Bot.: A species of Veratrum, the seeds of which have become an article of considerable importance from their containing a considerable quantity of Veratria. [VERATRIA.] It is a native of Mexico. The flowers have a smell resembling that of Barberry. The plant is now called *Asagræa officinalis.*

çĕv'-a-dĭne, *s.* [From Sp. Mexican *cebada* = an oat, and Eng. suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: An alkaloid with the formula $C_{32}H_{49}NO_{91}$, found in cevadilla.

* **çē'-vĭl,** *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

Chem.: A Paracelsian name for a certain hard substance in the earth, similar to a calculus in man, indurated from an earthy tartar by the spirit of wine, which is in the liquor of the earth; it is stated to be an appropriate remedy against the formation of stone or gravel in man.

Çēy-lŏn, *s.* & *a.* [A corruption of Singhalese *Sinhala*, in the word *Sinhala-dwipa* = the island of lions, from Sansc. &c. *singh* = a lion, the same word which occurs in *Singapore* = the city of lions, and as a title of Seikhs and Rajpoots, as *Goolab Singh* = Goolab the Lion, or the Lion-like Goolab.]

Ceylon-moss, *s.*

Bot.: Flocaria candida, an algal; called also Jaffna moss.

Çēy-lŏn-ēse', *a.* & *s.* [From Eng., &c. *Ceylon;* and suff. *-ese.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to Ceylon.

B. *As subst.:* A native of Ceylon. [CINGALESE.]

çēy'-lŏn-īte, çēy'-lan-īte, *s.* [Fr. *ceylanite*, from *Ceylon*, where it occurs.]

Min.: A variety of Spinel (q.v.), from Ceylon; also called *Iron-Magnesia Spinel.* Colour, dark-green, brown to black, mostly opaque or nearly so. Sp. gr., 3·5—3·6.

çē'-ўx, *s.* [Gr. κήϋξ (*kēüx*), κήξ (*kēx*) = a sea-bird, not clearly identified.]

Ornith.: A genus of the Kingfishers of the family Alcedinidæ, with only three toes, two in front, and one behind. There are eleven species from the Oriental region and the Austro-Malayan sub-region.

c fa ut, *s.* A note in the scale of music.

"Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,
A re, to plead Hortensio's passion,
B mi, Bianca, take him for thy lord,
C fa ut, that loves with all affection."
Shakesp. : Taming of the Shrew, iii. 1.

C. G. S. A contraction for Centimetre, Gramme, and Second, the three fundamental units recommended for universal adoption by the Committee of the British Association for the Selection and Nomenclature of Dynamical and Electrical Units.

"We accordingly recommend the general adoption of the *Centimetre*, the *Gramme*, and the *Second*, as the three fundamental units; and until such time as special names shall be appropriated to the units of electrical and magnetic magnitude hence derived, we recommend that they be distinguished from 'absolute' units otherwise derived by the letters *C. G. S.* prefixed, these being the initial letters of the names of the three fundamental units."—*First Report of Comm. of British Assoc. for the Selection and Nomenclature of Dynamical and Electrical Units.* (1873.)

chăb'-ą-şīe, chăb'-ą-şīte, *s.* [Gr. χαβαζίος (*chabazios*) = one of a number of precious stones mentioned in the poem περὶ λίθων (*peri lithōn*) = about stones, ascribed to Orpheus.]

Min. : A rhombohedral mineral of a white or flesh-red colour; lustre vitreous, transparent, or translucent. Hardness, 4—5; sp. gr., 2·08—2·19. Compos.: Silica, 45·63—52·20; alumina, 17·44—21·87; lime, 4·24—13·30; soda, 0·25—4·07; potassa, 0·17—3·03; water, 17·98—22·29. It is widely distributed.

chăb'-leau (eau as **ō),** *s.* [Fr. *chabler* = to fasten a cable to, to drag.]

Mech. : A middle-sized rope, used to draw craft up a river; a tow-rope.

chăb'-lîs (*s* silent), *s.* [From the place where it is made.] A white wine made at Chablis, a town in France.

cha-bôuk', cha-bûk', *s.* [Hind. *chabuk* = a whip.] The long whip used in the East for inflicting corporal punishment.

"Concerning Feramorz, and literature, and the *chabuk*, as connected therewith."—*Moore : Light of the Harem.*

cha-brœ'-ą, *s.* [Named after Chabré, a botanist of Geneva.]

Bot. : A genus of garden plants, order Compositæ, sub-order Labiatifloræ.

chāçe, *v.* & *s.* [Chase.]

chăck (1), **chĕck,** *s.* [From the sound made by the bird.] A local name for the Wheatear.

"The White Ear,—here denominated the *chack*, is a migratory bird, . . ."—*Barry : Orkney*, p. 308.

chăck (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; Jamieson suggests Eng. *check*, as a stop to hunger.] A snack, a luncheon. (*Scotch.*)

". . . hospitable invitation, 'to come back and take part o' his family-*chack*.'"—*Scott : Rob Roy*, ch. xxiv.

chăck, *v.i.* & *t.* [A word probably formed from the sound produced by the action.]

I. *Intransitive :*

1. *Horsemanship :* To toss up and shake the head suddenly and frequently, as a horse does to avoid the subjection of the bridle.

2. *Ord. Lang. :* To clack, to make a clinking noise. (*Scotch.*)

"Some's teeth for cold did *chack* and chatter,
Some from plaids were wringing water."
Cleland : Poems, p. 35.

II. *Trans. :* To cut or bruise any part of the body by a sudden stroke, as when the sash of a window falls on the fingers. (*Scotch.*)

***chăck'-ar-al-lȳ,** *s.* [Prob. a corruption of Fr. *eschecquer*, Eng. *checker* (q.v.). A species of cotton cloth imported from India; is in French called *chacart.*] Apparently some kind of checkered or variegated cloth.

"No proud Pyropus, Paragon,
Or *Checkarally*, there was none."
Watson : Coll., i. 28.

***chacke-blynd-man,** *s.* [Probably = buffet, strike the blind man, from the noise of a blow or smack.] Blindman's buff.

"He will haue us to seeke after the church, as children, at *Chacke-blynd-man*."—*Bp. Forbes : Eubulus*, p. 37.

çhack-it, *partic. adj.* [Fr. *eschequé.*] Chequered. (*Scotch.*)

"His *chackit* plaid the speckl't spink outvies."
Turras : Poems, p. 1.

çhack-low-rie, *s.* [Etym. unknown.] Mashed cabbage mixed amongst barley-broth. (*Aberd.*)

chăc'-ma, *s.* [From Hottentot *t'chackamma*, the native name of the animal.]

Zool. : A baboon, *Cynocephalus porcarius*, found in South Africa. It is dark-coloured,

HEAD OF CHACMA.

tending to green. These animals go in large marauding parties to rob gardens.

chac'-ō, *s.* [Native name.] An unctuous kind of earth found near La Paz, Bolivia; it is made into little pats, and eaten with chocolate.

cha-cōne, cha-coon', *s.* [Fr. *chacone;* Ital. *ciaconna;* Sp. *chacona.*]

Music : A kind of Spanish dance in triple time, something like a saraband. It was borrowed by the Spaniards from the Moors.

*** chăd** (1), *s.* [Shad.]

çhăd (2), *s.* [Ger. *schadde* = a turf, a clod; Flem. *kaade* = a bank.] Gravel, such small stones as form the bed of rivers. (*Scotch.*)

*** çhăd** (3), *s.* [Probably from St. Chad, the patron saint of Lichfield.] Only in compounds.

*** chad-farthings,** *s. pl.* Farthings formerly paid among the Easter dues for hallowing the font for christenings. (*Halliwell.*)

*** chad-pennies,** *s. pl.* Pennies formerly paid at Lichfield Cathedral on Whitsunday in aid of the repairs. (*Brewer.*)

çhăd'-dȳ, *a.* [Chad (2), *s.*] Gravelly; as, "chaddy ground," that which chiefly consists of gravel. (*Scotch.*)

*** chad'-lock,** *s.* [Carlock.]

Bot. : A book-name for *Sinapis arvensis.*

Water-chadlock : Nasturtium amphibium. (*Gerarde.*)

chæ-nō-pleŭ'-rą, *s.* [Gr. χαίνω (*chainō*) = to open, and πλεῦρα (*pleura*) = the sides.]

Bot. : A genus of West Indian shrubs, of the order Melastomaceæ.

chæ-nŏs'-tō-mą, *s.* [Gr. χαίνω (*chainō*) = to open, to gape, and στόμα (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Bot. : A considerable genus of South African shrubs, belonging to the order Scrophulariaceæ. Leaves dentate, opposite; flowers axillary or racemose, pedicellate; calyx five-parted; corolla deciduous, funnel-shaped; style simple, stigma sub-elevate.

chær-ą-dō'-dī-ą, *s.* [From Gr. χαίρω (*chairō*) = to rejoice; second element doubtful.]

Bot. : A genus of endogenous plants, order Amaryllidaceæ. A cold infusion of the leaves of *Chæradodia chilensis*, the Thekel of Chili, is used by the natives as a purgative and diuretic.

chæ-rō-phȳl'-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. χαίρω (*chairō*) = to rejoice, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf, from the agreeable smell of the leaves.]

Bot. : Cicely, or Chervil, a genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe Scandicineæ. [Chervil.] *Chærophyllum temulum*, or *temulentum*, a plant one to three feet high, with purple-spotted stems, reflexed bracteoles and deltoid twice-pinnate hairy leaves, is common in Britain, from Moray and Ross, southward; ascending to 1,200 feet in Yorkshire; rare in Ireland. Other alleged British species are doubtful.

chæ'-tą, *s.* [Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = long, loose, flowing hair . . . a bristle.]

* **1.** *Anat. :* An old term for the hair at the back of the head, and about the temples.

2. *Bot. :* A bristle. The slender stalk of the spore-case of mosses; also called *Seta* (q.v.).

chæ'-tĕ-teş, *s.* Latinised from Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = long, loose, flowing hair, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Palæont. : A genus of Tabulate corals, the typical one of the family Chætetidæ. It is found from the Silurian to the Permian.

chæ-tĕt'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *chætetes* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont. : A family of Tabulate corals, containing species with a compound corallum of closely approximated imperforate corallites without septa. They occur from the Lower Silurian to the Permian period.

chæ-tĭf'-ĕr-ą, chæ-tĭf'-ĕr-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *chæta* = a bristle, and *fero* = to bear.]

Zool. : A group of Spoon-worms [Gephyrea] having the mouth at the base of the proboscis, two strong ventral bristles, and the vent terminal.

chæ-tĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Chætifera.]

1. Furnished with, or bearing, bristles.

2. Belonging to, or connected with, the Chætifera (q.v.).

chæ-tŏç'-ĕr-ŏs, *s.* [Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = hair, a bristle, and κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Zool. & Palæont. : A genus of marine and fossil Diatomaceæ, having the frustules concatenate; valves equal, sub-cylindrical, with two processes, one on each side, which are subsequently converted into very long, thin, and interwoven siliceous filaments. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

chæ-tō-dĕr'-ma, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *chæta* = a bristle, and Gr. δέρμα (*derma*) = the skin.]

Zoology :

1. A primitive or degraded genus of Gastropoda Isopleura, with a single species, *C. nitidulum*, from about 100 fathoms in the North Sea. It is a small, worm-shaped animal, and the shell is replaced by numerous minute calcareous spines in the surface of the skin. They were formerly thought to be Spoon-worms.

2. (Used as a pl.) The same as Chætodermata. (*Lankester.*)

chæ-tō-dĕr'-ma-tą, *s. pl.* [Chætoderma.]

Zool. : An order of Gastropoda Isopleura, consisting of the single genus Chætoderma.

chæ-tō-dĕr'-ma-toŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *chætoderma(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

1. Bearing spines in the integument.

2. Belonging to or characteristic of the Chætodermata.

chæ-tō-dĭs'-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = a hair, a bristle, and δίσκος (*diskos*) = a disk.]

Zool. : A genus of Diatomaceæ, having the frustules disk-shaped; valves circular or oval, with radiating dots and a submarginal circle of obtuse processes unconnected by means of special radiating lines of dots with the centre.

chæ'-tō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = a bristle; ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Ichthy. : A genus of fishes, the typical one of the old family Chætodontidæ. The body is oval; the mouth more or less pointed; no spine on the pre-operculum, or prickles before the dorsal fin, which is single. There are about 70 species from the tropical parts of the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific, nearly all characterised by brilliant coloration.

chæ'-tō-dŏnt, *a.* & *s.* [Chætodontidæ.]

A. *As adj. :* Belonging to or characteristic of the family Chætodontidæ.

B. *As subst. :* Any fish of the family Chætodontidæ.

chæ-tō-dŏn'-tī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *chætodon*, gen. *chætodontis*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthyology :

* **1.** A family of Acanthopterygian fishes from tropical seas. The body is compressed and elevated, and covered with finely ctenoid or smooth scales. The mouth, which is in front of the snout, is generally small. Dorsal consisting of nearly equal spinous and soft parts, and the dorsal and anal fins are so thickly covered with scales that it is almost impossible to tell where the fins begin and the body ends. Teeth villiform or setiform in bands, no canines or incisors. In this sense it is equal to Squamipinnes.

2. Later ichthyologists who use the term restrict it to Chætodon and its near allies.

chæ-tō-găs'-tra, *s.* [Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = a bristle, a hair, and γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = a belly.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, natives of tropical America, belonging to the order Melastomaceæ. It derives its name from the tube of the calyx being bristly.

chæ-tō-glē'-na, *s.* [Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = a hair, a bristle, and γλήνη (*glēnē*) = the pupil of an eye.]

Zool.: A genus of Infusoria, of the family Peridina. Carapace hispid, or studded with rigid spines; no traverse furrow; an eye-spot present; organ of motion a flagelliform filament. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

chæ-tŏg'-na-tha, *s. pl.* [From Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = long, loose, flowing hair, and γνάθος (*gnathos*) = the jaw, the mouth.]

Zool.: A class of small marine worms with but two genera, Sagitta and Spadella, both of which have British representatives.

chæ-tŏg'-na-thous, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *chætognath(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Belonging to or characteristic of the Chætognatha (q.v.).

chæ-tō'-mĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = a hair, a bristle; etymol. of *mium* doubtful.]

Bot.: A genus of Perisporiacei (Ascomycetous Fungi), having a filamentous mycelium bearing superficial roundish or ovate conceptacles clothed with hairs, finally opening above and containing clavate asci with paraphyses; sporidia simple, ovate. The asci in this genus are very delicate, and are readily absorbed, so that frequently there is not a trace of them, and the sporidia seem naked. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

chæ-tō-nō'-tus, *s.* [Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = a hair, and νότος (*notos*) = the back.]

Zool.: A genus of microscopic animals found in fresh water, amongst aquatic plants. They appear to be allied to the Rotifera, but have neither mastax nor trochal disk. With one or two allied genera, they are now held to constitute a distinct phylum, Gastrotricha.

chæ-tŏph'-ŏr-a, *s.* [Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = a hair; φορός (*phoros*) = bearing, producing, φέρω (*pherō*) = to bear, to produce.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Chætophoridæ (Confervoid Algæ), characterised like Draparnaldia by setigerous branched filaments, but differing from the latter by the filaments being imbedded in a gelatinous matrix. The Chætophoræ are found in fresh water, forming little green protuberances on stones, sticks, &c., usually bright green. The zoospores are formed singly in joints, and bear four cilia. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*) There are about six British species known, all from fresh water.

2. *Zool.* (*As a pl.*): A sub-class or order of Annelida, comprising those in which progression takes place by means of chitinous setæ, or by suctorial disks. Of the former section the Earthworms, Tubeworms, and Sandworms are examples; of the latter, the Leeches. (*Nicholson.*)

chæ-tō-phŏr'-Ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *chætophor(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Confervoid Algæ growing in sea or fresh water, invested with gelatine; either filiform or (a number of filaments being connected together) expanded into gelatinous, branched, definitely or shapeless fronds or masses. Filaments jointed, furnished with bristle-like processes. Fructification consisting of spores and four-ciliated zoospores, formed out of the contents of the articulations. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

chæ'-tō-pŏd, *a. & s.* [Chætopoda.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the Chætopoda.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Chætopoda (q.v.).

chæ-tŏp'-ŏd-a, *s. pl.* [From Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = long flowing hair, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zoology:

1. In Prof. Ray Lankester's classification, one of the three branches of the phylum Appendiculata, the other two being Rotifera and Arthropoda.

2. An order of Annelidæ, containing those marine worms with dorsal branchiæ and non-suctorial. [Oligochæta, Polychæta.]

chæ-tŏp'-ŏ-dous, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *chætopod(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Belonging to or characteristic of the Chætopoda (q.v.).

chæ'-tops, *s.* [Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = a bristle, a hair, and ὄψ (*ops*) = a face.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, belonging to the Myotherinæ or Ant-thrushes, so named from the bristly feathers in front of the face.

chæ'-tŏp-sis, *s.* [Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = a hair; ὄψ (*ops*), genit. ὄψις (*opsis*) = a face.]

Bot.: A genus of Mucedines (Hyphomycetous Fungi) characterised by erect jointed threads, whorled below, above simple and flagelliform, bearing cylindrical spores from the tips of the branchlets. One species only is known, *Chætopsis Wanchii.* (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

chæ'-tō-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*)=a bristle, a hair, and πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Ornith.: The Francolins, a genus of birds belonging to the Perdicidæ or Partridges, so named from the tarsus of the male being armed with spurs.

chæ-tō-spōr'-a, *s.* [Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = a bristle, a hair, and σπορά (*spora*) = a sporule.]

Bot.: A genus of Algæ, of the order Confervoideæ, so named in reference to the fine capillary divisions of the filaments.

chæ-tŏs'-tŏm-a, *s.* [Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = a bristle, a hair, and στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Bot.: A genus of small, dry, heath-like Brazilian shrubs, belonging to the order Melastomaceæ. Stems leafless at base; flowers solitary, rather small, purple with yellow anthers.

chæ-tūr'-a, *s.* [Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = a bristle; and οὐρα (*oura*) = a tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds of the family Cypselidæ (Swifts), so named from the shafts of the tail-feathers being prolonged into acute points.

chæ-tu-rī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *chætur(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Spine-tailed Swifts, a sub-family of Cypselidæ (q.v.), with four or five genera.

chæ'-tu-rine, *a.* [Chæturinæ.] Belonging to or characteristic of the sub-family Chæturinæ; spine-tailed.

chæ-tūr'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = a bristle, a hair, and οὐρα (*oura*) = a tail.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses belonging to the tribe Agrostideæ. The only species described, *Chæturus fasciculatus*, is a small annual grass, a native of Spain. It derives its name from the silky appearance of the panicles.

* **chaf,** *s.* [Chaff.]

chaf-ant, *a.* [Eng. *chaf(e)*, and suff. *-ant.*]

Her.: Enraged, furious. (Used of a boar.)

* **chaf-are,** *s.* [Chaffer (1), *s.*]

chafe, *chaufen, *chauffe, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *chaufer*; Fr. *chauffer*, from Low Lat. *califico* = to warm; Lat. *calefacio*: *calidus* = warm; *facio* = to make.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To make warm, to warm.

"Charcoal to *chaufen* the knyght."
Antura of Arthur, xxxv.

2. To warm or heat by rubbing.

"They laid him upon some of their garments and fell to rub and *chafe* him, till they brought him to recover."—*Sidney.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To heat in rage or fury.

"May view her *chafe* her waves to spray,
O'er every rock that bars her way."
Scott: Rokeby, ii. 7.

2. To make angry, to inflame the passion.

"Her intercession *chaf'd* him so."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Verona, iii. 1.

* 3. To become mixed with by motion, to perfume.

"Whose scent so *chaf'd* the neighbour air, that you
Would surely swear Arabic spices grew."
Suckling.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To rub together.

"Breathed upon the neighbouring forest,
Made its great boughs *chafe* together."
Longfellow: The Song of Hiawatha, i.

†2. To dash against, to struggle with.

"From the sound of Teviot's tide,
Chafing with the mountain's side."
Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 14.

3. To be worn out by friction.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To fume or rage in spirit, to fret.

"As two wild Boares together grapling go,
Chaufing and foming choler each against his fo."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iv. 29.

"Yet stay within—here linger safe,
At thee his rage will only *chafe*."
Byron: The Bride of Abydos, ii. 23.

2. Especially to fret or grieve exceedingly over some galling wrong or slight from a superior, which one cannot resent openly.

"She treated him as an underling; he *chafed* under the treatment, and was often on the point of returning home."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd. ed., xii 353.

¶ For the difference between *to chafe* and *to rub*, see Rub, *v.*

* **chafe,** *s.* [Chafe, *v.*]

I. *Lit.:* Heat excited by friction.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Heat of mind, rage, fury.

"When Sir Thomas More was speaker of the parliament, with his wisdom and eloquence he so creased a purpose of cardinal Wolsey's, that the cardinal, in a *chafe*, sent for him to Whitehall."—*Camden: Remains.*

2. Heat of the passions.

"Pan riots now; and from his amorous *chafe*
Ceres and Cybele seem hardly safe."
Cowper: Transl. of Milton; On the Approach of Spring.

chafed, *pa. par. & a.* [Chafe, *v.*]

"Again the Ægean, heard no more afar,
Lulls his *chafed* breast from elemental war."
Byron: The Curse of Minerva.

chāf'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Chafe, *v.*]

1. One who chafes.

* 2. A saucepan, a pot, a chafing-dish.

"ij *chafers* of brasse, and ij litill brasse pottys."—*Paston Letters*, iii. 466.

chāf'-ĕr (2), *s. & a.* [A.S. *ceafor, ceafar*; Dut. *kever*; Ger. *käfer.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Entom.: A beetle—one of the Scarabæidæ. [Cockchafer.]

B. *As adj.:* Consisting of the insect described under A.

"Round ancient elms, with humming noise,
Full loud the *chafer* swarms rejoice."
T. Warton: Odes, xi.

chāf'-ĕr-y, *s.* [Eng. *chafe*; *-ry.*] A forge in an iron mill, wherein the iron is wrought into complete bars, and brought to perfection. (*Phillips.*)

***chāfe'-wax,** *s.* [Eng. *chafe*, and *wax.*] [Chaffwax.] An officer belonging to the lord chancellor, who fitted the wax for the sealing of writs. The office was abolished by 15 and 16 Victoria, c. 87, § 23. (*Harris, &c.*)

* **chāfe'-wēed,** *s.* [Chaffweed.]

chaff, *caf, *chaf, *s. & a.* [A.S. *ceaf*; Dut. *kaf*; Ger. *käff.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The husks of corn or grasses separated from the grain by threshing and winnowing.

"We shall be winnow'd with so rough a wind,
That ev'n our corn shall seem as light as *chaff*."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

"The ungodly are not so: but are like the *chaff* which the wind driveth away."—*Ps.* i. 4.

(2) Hay and straw chopped up fine for feed for cattle.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anything light and trifling, or of little value; refuse.

"Art thou a man of gallant pride,
A soldier, and no man of *chaff*!
Wordsworth: Poet's Epitaph.

"Not meddling with the dirt and *chaff* of nature,
That makes the spirit of the mind mud too."
Beaum. and Flet.: Elder Brother.

(2) Hence applied to the wicked at the Day of Judgment. (*Matt.* iii. 12.)

"At the great harvest, when the archangel's blast
Shall winnow, like a fan, the *chaff* and grain."
Longfellow: God's Acre.

(3) A joke; banter; the act of quizzing a person. (*Colloquial.*)

"Drake's *chaff*, if possible, was sharper than his hawklike swoop."—*Lucas: Secularia*, p. 176.

¶ *Old Birds are not caught with chaff:* Experienced persons are not taken in by unsubstantial or worthless baits.

"With which *chaff* our noble *bird* was by no means to be *caught*."—*Thackeray: Vanity Fair.*

II. *Botany:*

1. The popular name for the dry calyx of corn and grass called *gluma* by Linnæus.

2. The scales or bracts on the receptacles which subtend each flower in the heat of many composite plants, as in the sunflower.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

chaff-bag, *s.* A mattress filled with chaff or straw. (*U. S. Local.*)

chaff-cutter, *s.*

1. A man who cuts chaff for feed for animals.

2. A machine constructed for the purpose of cutting chaff for feed.

chaff-engine, *s.* The same as CHAFF-CUTTER, 2.

chaff-flower, *s.* A book-name for *Alternanthera Achyrantha.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chaff-halter, *s.* A lady's bridle with double reins.

chaff-seed, *s.* An American name for Schwalbea. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

ȼhaff, *v.t.* [CHAFF, *s.*] To banter, to joke. (Used also intransitively.)

"A dozen honest fellows . . . *chaffed* each other about their sweethearts."—*Kingsley: Two Years Ago,* ch. xv.

*** ȼhaffed, * ȼhaved,** *a.* [CHAFF.] Mixed with chaff, chaffy.

"With *chaved* cley the wounde aysein to bynde."—*Palladius,* xii. 21.

*** ȼhăf'-fĕr, * ȼhaf-far, * ȼhaf-fare, * chafir, * ȼhef-far-en,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A corruption of O. Eng. *chapfare: chap* = A.S. *ceap* = a bargain, a price; *fare* = A.S. *fær̄n* = a journey, business. Cf. Ger. *kaufen* = to buy.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. Originally to higgle or dispute in bargain-making; hence, to bargain simply.

"It was chosen for cheefe to *cheffaren* in."—*Alexander: Fragment,* 1,210.

"'Welcome English!' they said—these words they had learned from the traders
Touching at times on the coast, to barter and *chaffer* for peltries."
Longfellow: The Courtship of Miles Standish, vii.

2. To talk a great deal and idly, the element of bargain-making having disappeared.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To bargain, to buy; to sell or expose for sale.

"He *chaffred* Chayres in which Churchmen were set,
And breach of lawes to privie ferme did let."
Spenser: Moth. Hubb. Tale, 1,159.

II. *Fig.:* To bandy, to exchange.

"Approching nigh, he never staid to greete,
Ne *chaffar* words, prowd corage to provoke."
Spenser: F. Q., II. v 3.

*** ȼhăf'-fĕr** (1), *** chaf-are, * ȼhaf-fare, chafir, * ȼhap-fare, * ȼheap-fare, * chef-fare, * chaf-fere,** *s.* [CHAFFER, *v.*]

1. The act of bargaining or dealing (*lit.* & *fig.*).

"Somme chosen *chaffare*."—*P. Plowman,* 61.

"This is the feondes *chaffare*."—*Ancren Riwle,* p. 310.

2. Goods, merchandise, articles for sale.

"And nought oonly my gold, but my *chaffare*."
Chaucer: The Schipmannes Tale, l. 14,696.

ȼhăf'-fĕr (2), *s.* [Etym. unknown.] The round-lipped whale.

"Delphinus Orca, (Lin. Syst.) *Chaffer-whale,* Grampus."—*Edmonstone: Zetl.,* ii. 300.

ȼhaf'-fĕr (3), *s.* [CHAFF, *v.*] One who banters or jokes with another.

*** ȼhăf'-fĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *chaffer; -er.*] One who bargains; a dealer, a buyer.

"*Chafferer* of wares. *Negotiator.*"—*Huloet.*

*** ȼhăf'-fĕr-ĭng, * ȼhafferynge, * ȼhafir-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHAFFER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act of bargaining for or buying goods.

"That no man overgo, neither disceyve his brother in *chaffarinye*."—*Wycliffe:* 1 *Thess.,* iv. 6.

"A *chafrynge; commercium, commutacio.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

*** ȼhăf'-fērn, * ȼhaf-erne,** *s.* [CHAFE, *v.*] [Fr. *chauffoir* = a stove, a warming place.] A vessel for heating water.

*** ȼhăf'-fĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *chaffer; -y.*] The practice of buying and selling; traffic.

"The third is, merchandize and *chaffery;* that is, buying and selling."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

ȼhăf'-fĭnch, *s.* [From Eng. *chaff,* and *finch.*] A bird, so called because it delights in chaff, and is by some much admired for its song. (*Phillips: World of Words.*) This well known and beautiful bird is locally called spink, beech-finch, pink, twink, skelly, shell-apple, horse-finch, scobby, and shilfa. It is the *Fringilla cœlebs* of ornithologists. It is a permanent resident, making a beautiful nest, with four or five eggs, bluish-white, tinged with pink and with spots and streaks of purplish red.

*** ȼhăf'-fle,** *v.t.* [(?) A corruption of *chaffer* (q.v.).] To chaffer or higgle.

"While they were thus '*chafflin'* back an' for'a't,' as Angus would have described their conversation, the princess and her pretty attendant arrived at the arbour."—*Saint Patrick,* iii. 197.

† ȼhaff'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *chaff; -less.*]

1. *Lit.:* Without or free from chaff.

2. *Fig.:* Free from any worthless qualities.

"Made me to fan you thus: but the gods made you, Unlike all others, *chaffless.*"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, I. 7.

*** ȼhăff'-red, * ȼhăf-fĕred (red as ẽrd),** *pt. par.* or *a.* [CHAFFER, *v.*] Bargained or haggled with; beaten down.

"'Reserve thy boon, my liege, she said,
'Thus *chaffered* down and limited."
Scott: The Bridal of Triermain, ii. 21.

*** ȼhaff'-wăx,** *s.* [CHAFEWAX.]

ȼhaff'-wēed, * chāfe'-wēed, *s.* [Eng. *chaff,* and *weed.*]

Bot.: A popular name for several plants:—(1) Cudweed, a species of Gnaphalium, *Gnaphalium sylvaticum;* (2) *Filago germanica.* (*Britten & Holland*); (3) *Centunculus minimus.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

ȼhaf'-fў, *a.* [Eng. *chaff; -y.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Like or full of chaff.

"If the straws be light and *chaffy,* and held at a reasonable distance, they will not rise unto the middle."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) Light as chaff, worthless.

"The most slight and *chaffy* opinion, if at a great remove from the present age, contracts a veneration."—*Glanville.*

(2) Inclined to make fun of another, addicted to jokes.

II. *Bot.:* The same as PALEACEOUS (q.v.).

ȼhāf'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHAFE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par.* & *particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of rubbing or heating by friction.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The act of inflaming the mind or passions.

(2) The state of being inflamed in mind, fretting, raging.

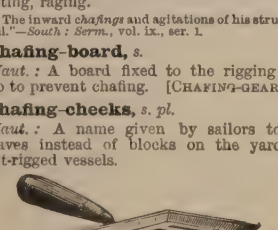
"The inward *chafings* and agitations of his struggling soul."—*South: Serm.,* vol. ix., ser. 1.

chafing-board, *s.*

Naut.: A board fixed to the rigging of a ship to prevent chafing. [CHAFING-GEAR.]

chafing-cheeks, *s. pl.*

Naut.: A name given by sailors to the sheaves instead of blocks on the yards in light-rigged vessels.



CHAFING-DISH.

chafing-dish, *s.* A vessel to make anything hot in; a portable grate for coals.

". . . *chafingdishes,* posnets, and such other silver vessels."—*Bacon: Physical Remains.*

chafing-gear, *s.*

Naut.: The stuff put upon the rigging and spars to prevent their being chafed, such as mats, sinnet, spun-yarn, strands, battens, &c.

*** ȼhăf'-lĕt,** *s.* [? O. Fr. *eschafault* = a scaffold, with dimin. suff. *-let.*] A small scaffold or platform. (*Malory: Arthur.*)

*** ȼhăf'-rŏn, ȼhăff'-rŏn,** *s.* [CHAMFRAIN.] Armour for the head of a war-horse.

"With a *chafron* of steel on each horse's head, and a good knight on his back."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xl.

ȼhaft, * **ȼhafte** (1), *s.* [O. Icel. *kjaptr, kjöptr;* Sw. *käft;* Dan. *kjæft.*] A jaw.

"'Cleave the pock-pudding to the *chafts!*' cried one voice."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxxiii.

chaft-blade, *s.* The jaw-bone. (*Scotch.*)

chaft-bone, * **chafte-ban,** *s.* A jaw-bone.

"With the *chafte-ban* of a ded has,
Men sais that therwit slain he was."
MS. Cott. Vespas., A. iii., f. 7.

chaft-talk, chaft-taak, *s.* Talking, prattling.

"For as far as I him excell
In toulyies fierce an' strong,
As far in *chaft-taak* he exceeds
Me wi' his sleeked tongue."
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 2.

chaft-tooth, *s.* A jaw-tooth. (*Scotch.*)

*** ȼhafte** (2), *s.* [SHAFT.]

"A *chafte:* vbi Arowe. A *chafte:* vbi Spere, &c."—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

*** ȼhaft'-mŏnd,** *s.* [SHAFTMAN.] A measure of about six inches.

"*Chaftmond.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

*** chagan,** *s.* [See def.] An old form of Cham, or Khan. (*Gibbon: Decline and Fall,* ch. lv.)

cha-gī'-ga (h silent), *s.* [Heb. חֲגִיגָה (*chagiga*) = festivity.]

Jewish Antiq.: A festive offering, not less in value than 2 meahs (16 grains of corn), offered in connection with the Passover. It was one of two peace-offerings. It was generally a sacrificial victim. The name does not come from the Bible, but from the Talmud.

". . . the remaining sacrifices to be offered during the paschal week, and especially of the *Chagiga,* which was to be consumed towards the end of the first feast day."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus* (trans. 1846), § 121.

ȼhăg-rēen', *s.* [SHAGREEN.]

ȼhag-rĭn', *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *chagrin* = "carke, melancholy, care, thought" (*Cotgrave*), the origin of which is unknown, but supposed to be connected with *shagreen* (q.v.). According to Trench *chagrin* and *shagreen* were originally but different spellings of the same word. Dryden ridiculed the word, showing that it was of recent introduction when he wrote. (*Trench: Eng. Past and Present,* pp. 44, 65.).]

A. *As subst.:* Vexation, mortification, ill-humour.

"I grieve with the old, for so many additional inconveniences and *chagrins,* . . ."—*Pope: Letters.*

* **B.** *As adj.:* Chagrined, vexed, put out of humour.

"Dear, my dear, pity me; I am so *chagrin* to day."—*Dryden: Marriage A-la-Mode,* iii. 1.

¶ For the difference between *chagrin* and *vexation,* see VEXATION.

ȼha-grĭn', *v.t.* & *i.* [CHAGRIN, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To vex, to tease, to mortify, to put out of humour.

"Don't do anything to *chagrin* her."—*Fielding: Intrig. Chamb.,* ii. 3.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be vexed, annoyed, or put out of humour.

"I would not have your ladyship *chagrin* at my bride's expression."—*Fielding: Love in seu Masques.*

ȼha-grĭn'ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHAGRIN, *v.*]

ȼhāil-lĕt'-Ī-ą, *s.* [Named in honour of M. Chaillet.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Chailletiaceæ. The species are small shrubs, and are principally natives of Brazil. The seeds of *Chailletia toxicaria,* a native of Sierra Leone, are called by the colonists Rat-bane, and are used for poisoning rats.

ȼhāil-lĕt-Ī-ā'-ȼē-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *chailleti(a),* and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Dicotyledons, consisting of shrubs with alternate bistipulate, short-stalked, oval, acute, feather-nerved, entire leaves; flowers axillary, white, usually with the peduncles adhering to the petioles. There are nearly seventy species, natives of the tropics, and distributed into four or five genera, of which the principal are Chailletia, Moacurra, and Tapura.

çhāin, * çhāine, * çhayne, * çheine, * çheyne, * çhine (*Eng.*), *** çhenzie, * çhenyie** (*Scotch*), *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *cadene, chaaine, chaîne*; Fr. *chaîne*; Ital. *catena*; Lat. *catena*; M. H. Ger. *kétene*; O. H. Ger. *kétina, chétinna*; Ger. *ketten, kette.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A line formed of a series of metal links connected with or fitted into each other, and used for various purposes, as of restraint, support, connection, transmission of mechanical power, &c.

"*Cheyne. Cathena, bola.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

(2) A series of links of gold or silver, worn as an ornament.

"And Pharaoh took off his ring, and put it upon Joseph's hand, and put a gold *chain* about his neck."—*Genesis*, xli. 42.

(3) (*Pl.*) Fetters, bonds, manacles.

"Petre was slepinge betwixe twey knyghtis, boundene with twey *chaynes*."—*Wycliffe: Deeds*, xii. 6.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anything which confines, fetters, or binds.

"Rivet the *chains* of habit."—*Lamb: Ella.*

(2) A state of subjection or moral captivity.

"A Briton's scorn of arbitrary *chains*."
Cowper: Table Talk.

(3) A series of material things connected with and following each other in succession.

"The *chain* of fortifications which Diocletian and his colleagues had extended along the banks of the great rivers, . . ."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, ii. 45.

"From the *chain* of Taurus to the shores of the Euxine."—*Arnold: Hist. Rome*, ch. 35.

(4) A connected series or line of immaterial things, as of events, causes, thoughts, or arguments.

"Here no *chain* of succession could be pleaded."—*Fuller: Church History*, bk. iii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Surveying:* A line formed of a series of iron links, used in measuring land. That now used is known as Gunter's chain, from the name of the inventor. It is 66 feet long, and divided into 100 links, each link being equal to 7·92 inches. Ten square chains are equal to one acre.

2. *Sporting:* The trail of an otter.

3. *Naut.* (*chains*, properly *chain-wales*, or *channels*): Broad and thick planks projecting horizontally from the ship's outside, to which they are fayed and bolted, abreast of and somewhat behind the masts. They are formed to project the chain-plate, and give the lower rigging greater outrig or spread, free from the topsides of the ship, thus affording greater security and support to the masts, as well as to prevent the shrouds from damaging the gunwale, or being hurt by rubbing against it. Of course they are respectively designated fore, main, and mizzen. They are now discontinued in many ships, the eyes being secured to the timber-heads, and frequently within the gunwale to the stringers or lower shelf-pieces above the water-way. *In the chains* applies to the leadsman, who stands on the channels between two shrouds to heave the hand-lead.

". . . tossed it into the main *chains*, to the man who had thrown the stern-fast."—*Marryat: Midship. Easy.*

4. *Weaving:* The warp threads of a web It is called also *fitting* or *hoist*, and in the case of silk it is denominated organzine.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between a *chain*, a *fetter*, a *band*, and a *shackle*:—"All these terms designate the instrument by which animals or men are confined. *Chain* is general and indefinite; all the rest are *chains:* but there are many *chains* which do not come under the other names, a *chain* is indefinite as to its make; it is made generally of iron rings, but of different sizes and shapes: *fetters* are larger, they consist of many stout *chains: bands* are in general any thing which confines the body or the limbs; they may be either *chains* or even cords: *shackle* is that species of *chain* which goes on the legs to confine them; malefactors of the worst order have *fetters* on different parts of their bodies, and *shackles* on their legs. These terms may all be used figuratively. The substantive *chain* is applied to whatever hangs together like a *chain*, as a *chain* of events; but the verb *to chain* signifies to confine as with a *chain:* thus the mind is *chained* to rules, according to the opinions of the free-thinkers, when men adhere strictly to rule and order; and to represent the slavery of conforming to the establishment, they tell us we are *fettered* by systems. *Band* in the figurative sense is applied, particularly in poetry, to every thing which is supposed to serve the purpose of a *band;* thus love is said to have its silken *bands*. *Shackle*, whether as a substantive or a verb, retains the idea of controlling the movements of the person, not in his body only, but also in his mind and in his moral conduct; thus a man who commences life with a borrowed capital is *shackled* in his commercial concerns by the interest he has to pay, and the obligations he has to discharge." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *Chain of locks:*

Hydraulic Engineering: A succession of lock-chambers, the lower pair of gates of each of which (except the lowest) forms the upper pair of gates for the chamber below. [Canal-lock.]

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

chain-belt, *s.*

1. A chain forming a band or belt for the conveyance of power.

2. A chain covered with piping or overlaid with strips to form a round belt.

chain-boat, *s.* A boat used in harbours for recovering chain-cables and anchors.

chain-bolt, *s.*

1. *Naut.:* A large bolt to secure the chains of the dead-eyes through the toe-link, for the purpose of securing the masts by the shrouds. Also the bolts which fasten channel-plates to the ship's side.

2. *Carp.:* A bolt having an attached chain by which it may be drawn back, falling by its own gravity or pushed into place by a spring.

chain-bond, *s.* The tying together of parts of a wall by a chain or iron bar built in.

chain-bridge, *s.*

1. A form of ferry-bridge in which the passage is made by chains laid across the river and anchored on each side, and moving over chain-wheels on board, driven by engines. Such a ferry-bridge used to cross the Itchen, in Hampshire. [Ferry-bridge.]

2. An early form of the suspension-bridge in which catenary chains supported the floor. The first was erected over the Tees, in 1741. Rods with eyes and connecting-links were used by Telford on the Menai Suspension Bridge, 1829; steel wires laid up into cables are now used. [Suspension-bridge.]

*** chain-bullets,** *s. pl.* [Chain-shot.]

"My friend and I
Like two *chain-bullets*, side by side, will fly
Thorow the jawes of death."
Heywood: Challenge for Beautie, 1636.

chain-cable, *s.*

Naut.: A cable made of iron links. They are not new; Cæsar found them on the shores of the British Channel. Smyth, in his *Sailor's Word-Book*, says that in 1818 he saw upwards of eighty sail of vessels with them at Desenzano, on the Lago di Garda. They have all but superseded hemp cables in recent times; they are divided into parts fifteen fathoms in length, which are connected by shackles, any one of which may be slipped in emergency; at each 7½ fathoms a swivel used to be inserted, but in many cases they are now dispensed with. Chain-cables were made in England by machinery in 1792, and introduced into the British merchant-service by Captain Brown of the "Penelope," West India merchantman, 400 tons burden, 1811. The cable had twisted links. Chain-cables are generally made in lengths of from 12½ to 25 fathoms; each length is usually provided with a swivel. The lengths are joined together by shackles (q.v.). A cable's-length is 100 fathoms of 6·08 feet each, and is one-tenth of a nautical mile. Chain-cables are stowed in chain-lockers, generally near the mainmast, or just before the engine and boiler compartment. The locker-space required may be found by the following rule: Multiply the square of the diameter of the cable-iron in inches by 35. The product is the space required in cubic feet, nearly. Four kinds of apparatus are used for regulating or checking the motion of the cable as it runs towards the hawse-holes, and for holding on by the cable after the anchor has taken hold. These are Controllers, Bitts, Stoppers, Compressors (q.v.).

Chain-cable compressor: A curved arm of iron which revolves on a bolt through an eye at one end. At the other is a larger eye in which a tackle is hooked; it is used to bind the cable against the pipe through which it is passing and check it from running out too quickly.

Chain-cable controller: A contrivance for the prevention of one part of the chain riding on another while heaving in.

Chain-cable shackles: Used for coupling the parts of a chain-cable at various lengths, so that they may be disconnected when circumstance demands it.

chain-coral, *s.* An elegant European species of fossil, *Catenipora escharoides.*

chain-coupling, *s.*

Railroad Engineering:

1. A supplementary coupling between cars, as a safety-device in case of accidental uncoupling of the prime connector.

2. A shackle for a chain whereby lengths are united as in a chain-cable, or a shackle or clevis to unite a chain with an object.

chain-fastening, *s.* A sailor's bend, or cable mooring.

chain-gang, *s.* A gang or number of persons chained together, in order to prevent the escape of any one.

chain-gear, *s.* A form of cog-gearing in which an open linked chain catches up the cogs or sprockets of the wheel, and is the means of motion thereof, or conversely. [Chain-wheel.]

chain-guard, *s.*

Hor.: A mechanism in watches provided with a fusee, to prevent the watch being overwound.

chain-hook, *s.*

Nautical:

1. An iron rod with a handling eye at one end and a hook at the other for handling the chain-cable.

2. A cable-stopper which clamps the link of a chain between two other links.

chain-inclinometer, *s.* A form of level in which the inclination of the surveyor's chain is indicated on a scale by the pointer on the end of the level.

chain-knot, *s.*

1. A succession of loops on a cord, each loop in succession locking the one above it, and the last one locked by passing through it the end of the cord.

2. A kind of knot used in splicing. [Knot.]

3. The loop-stitch of some sewing-machines [Stitch.]

chain-lifter, *s.*

Naut.: A cast-iron grooved rim, with projections, situated at the foot of the capstan-barrel, and forming the drum around which the chain-cable is wound in weighing anchor.

chain-locker, *s.* The same as *chain-well* (q.v.).

Chain-locker pipe:

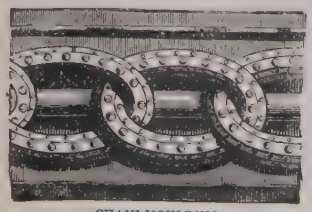
Naut.: The iron-bound opening or section of pipe passing through the deck, and through which the chain-cable passes to or from the locker in which it is stowed.

CHAIN-MAIL.

chain-mail, *s.* A kind of armour made of interlaced rings or links.

chain-moulding, *s.*

Archit.: A kind of moulding used in the Roman style, made in imitation of a chain.



CHAIN-MOULDING.

chain-pier, *s.* A pier which runs out into the sea and is supported by chains like a suspension-bridge.

chain-pin, *s.*

Surveying: The wire pin, having a loop at one end and pointed at the other, employed by surveyors for marking the termination of each chain in measuring distances.

chain-pipe, *s.* An aperture through which a chain-cable passes from the chain-well to the deck above.

chain-plates, *s. pl.* Plates of iron with their lower ends bolted to the ship's sides under the channels, and to these plates the dead-eyes are fastened; other plates cap over and secure them below. Formerly, and still in great ships, the dead-eyes were linked to chain-pieces, and from their being occasionally made in one, they have obtained this appellation.

chain-pore, *s.* & *a.* (See the compound.)

Chain-pore coral: The book-name for the zoological genus Catenipora.

chain-pulley, *s.* A pulley having pockets or depressions in its periphery, in which lie the links, or alternate links, of a chain which passes over it and gives motion thereto, or conversely.

chain-pump, *s.* One form consists of an endless chain passing around a wheel above and descending into the water below. In its upward course it passes through a vertical tube whose lower end is submerged, and at whose upper end the water is discharged. Along the chain are round disks or buttons, which fit in the bore of the tube, and form pistons which elevate the water as the chain ascends in the tube. The cellular pumps are of this kind, and when packed pistons are used, they are termed *paternoster pumps*, from the resemblance of the chain and buttons to the rosary.

chain-rule, *s.*

Arith.: A theorem for solving numerical problems by composition of ratios or compound proportion.

chain-saw, *s.*

1. *Surg.:* A saw whose teeth are jointed links, used in making sections in deep-seated places by passing the saw around the bone and then back again, so as to give command of both ends to the operator, who draws the ends back and forth.

2. One form of band-saw or scroll-saw is also made of separate teeth pivoted or hooked together.

Chain-saw carrier:

Surgery: A hinged and hooked instrument whereby the end of the chain-saw, or a ligature, by which the saw may be drawn, is passed beneath a deep-seated bone, and so far up on the other side as to be grasped by a forceps.

CHAIN-SHOT.

chain-shot, *s.* Two balls connected either by a bar or chain, formerly used for cutting and destroying the spars and rigging of an enemy's ship. Invented by Admiral De Witt in 1666. (*Knight.*)

"In sea fights oftentimes, a buttock, the brawn of the thigh, or the calf of the leg, is torn off by the *chain-shot*, and splinters."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

chain-slings, *s. pl.* Chains attached to the sling-hoop and mast-head, by which a lower yard is hung. Used for boat or any other slings demanded.

chain-stitch, *s.*

1. An ornamental stitch resembling a chain.

2. (*In sewing-machines*): A loop-stitch, in contradistinction to a lock-stitch. It consists in looping the upper thread into itself, on the under side of the goods; or using a second thread to engage the loop of the upper thread.

chain-stopper, *s.* A stopper for a chain-cable (q.v.).

chain-timber, *s.*

1. A timber of large dimensions placed in the middle of the height of a story, for imparting strength.

2. A bond timber in a wall.

chain-top, *s.* A chain to sling the lower yards in time of battle, to prevent them from falling down when the ropes by which they are hung are shot away.

chain-towing, *s.* A method of towing ferry or canal boats, in America, by means of a chain which is laid in the bottom of the watercourse, but with one end on the deck of the boat, where it is wound round a windlass as the boat advances. It was first introduced by Marshal Saxe in 1732, in France, for transporting war material. The steam ferry between Portsmouth and Gosport is worked by towing chains.

chain-wales, *s.*

Shipbuilding: One of the wales or thick planks bolted to the ship's sides and serving for the attachment of the chains to which the shrouds are connected. [CHANNEL.]

chain-well, *s.* A receptacle below deck for containing the chain-cable, which is passed thither through the deck-pipe. It is also called a CHAIN-LOCKER.

chain-wheel, *s.* A wheel fitted with sprockets adapted to receive the links of the chain successively. The power may be communicated by the wheel to the chain, or conversely.

chain-work, *s.*

1. *Ordinary Language:*

(1) Work with open spaces like the links of a chain.

"Nets of chequerwork, and wreaths of *chainwork*, for the chapiters which were upon the tops of the pillars."—*1 Kings*, vii. 17.

(2) Applied to articles of manufacture in which cordage or thread is linked together in manner of a chain.

2. *Technically:*

(1) *Hosiery:* (See extract).

"This texture [stocking-knitting] is totally different from the rectangular decussation which constitutes cloth. . . . for in this . . . the whole piece is composed of a single thread united or looped together in a peculiar manner, which is called stocking-stitch, and sometimes *chainwork*."—*Ure: Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

(2) *Naut.:* Chains laid over the sides of vessels, in order to deaden the effects of shot or shell.

ç̣hāin, * **ç̣haeynyn,** *v.t.* [CHAIN, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To fasten, bind, or connect with a chain.

"These hands are *chain'd*, but let me die
At least with an unshackled eye."
Byron: Parisina, 17.

2. To guard with a chain.

"The admiral seeing the mouth of the haven *chained*, and the castles full of ordnance, and strongly manned, durst not attempt to enter."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turks.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To unite closely and strongly, to attach.

"O Warwick, I do bend my knee with thine,
And in this vow do *chain* my soul to thine."
Shakesp.: 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

2. To put or keep in subjection, to enslave.

"This world, 'tis true,
Was made for Cæsar, but for Titus too;
And which more blest? who *chain'd* his country, say,
Or he whose virtue sigh'd to lose a day?"
Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 135-8.

ç̣hāined, * **chayned,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHAIN, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Furnished or provided with a chain or collar.

"*Chayned. Torquatus.*"—*Huloet.*

ç̣hāin'-ĭng, * **ç̣hāyn'-ĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CHAIN, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of fastening with a chain (*lit. & fig.*).

"The *chaynyng* and telenge of the grete hound Cerberus."—*Trevisa*, ii. 359.

2. *Sewing & Weaving:* A system of loopings on a single thread by which stocking-web is formed.

"The rib-needles intersecting the plain ones, merely lay hold of the last thread, and, by again bringing it through that which was on the rib-needle before, give it an additional looping which reverses the line of *chaining* and raises the rib above the plain intervals which have only received a single knitting."—*Ure: Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Hosiery.*

† **ç̣hāin'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *chain*; *-less.*] Free from chains, unfettered.

"And, like a breeze in *chainless* triumph, went
Up through the blue resounding firmament."
Hemans: The Meeting of the Bards.

† **ç̣hāin'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *chain*, and dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little chain.

"What plumage waved the altar round,
How spurs, and ringing *chainlet's*, sound."
Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 6.

* **ç̣haip,** *v.* [Fr. *échapper.*] To escape.

* **ç̣hāipes, ç̣hā'-pis,** *s. pl.* [CHEAP.] Price, rate, established value of goods.

"'The *chaipes* of the country,' the ordinary rate, the average price . . ."—*Gl. Sibb.*

ç̣hāir, * **ç̣haier,** * **ç̣haiere,** * **ç̣hayer,** * **ç̣haere,** * **ç̣hayre,** * **ç̣hayere,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *chaiere, chaere*; Fr. *chaire*; Port. *cadeira*; Wel. *cadair*, from Lat. *cathedra* = a chair.] [CATHEDRAL.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A movable seat with a back, intended to accommodate one person.

"Up a *chaere* he sat adoun."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 321.

"If a *chair* be defined a seat for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a stool is a seat for a single person without a back."—*Watts: Logick.*

(2) A kind of carriage. Originally a sedan; now a small carriage for a single person, an invalid; a Bath-chair.

"E'en kings might quit their state to share
Contentment and a one-horse *chair*."
T. Wharton: Phaeton and the One-horse Chair.

2. *Fig.* (*Chair* or *chair-day*): The evening or close of life.

"Bring thy father to his drooping *chair*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 5.

II. *Technically:*

1. A vehicle for one person, carried by two men. [SEDAN-CHAIR.]

"Gay pats my shoulder, and you vanish quite,
Streets, *Chairs*, and Coxcombs rush upon my sight."
Pope: Epist. to Mrs. Blount.

2. The seat of the president of an assembly; a seat of authority or dignity.

". . . the *chair* of the House of Commons."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

¶ *To take the chair:* To assume the position of president of a meeting.

"The committee of the Commons appointed Mr. Pym to *take the chair*."—*Clarendon.*

To put into the chair: To elect as president of a meeting.

"John Hampden, the most ardent Whig among them, was *put into the chair*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. The position or office of a professor; a professorship.

4. *Engineer.:* An iron block or socket used upon railways to support and secure the rails.

5. A vehicle drawn by one horse.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

¶ Obvious compounds: *Chair-back, chair-bottom, chair-maker.*

Chair-back machines: These machines may be band or jig-saws, which cut out the curved back-piece which is placed on the top of the pillars of the chair-back. Moulding or rounding machines for chair-backs have a holder for the stuff, which is moved against a rotary cutter of peculiar shape, the stuff travelling in a prescribed path, so as to receive the conformation desired.

chair-bed, *s.* A bed or chair which folds up or down at will so as to be used either as a bed or chair.

chair-bolt, *s.* A screw-bolt for fastening down rail-chairs to the sleepers.

***chair-bow, *chare-bowe,** *s.* The back of a chair.

"*A chare-bowe: fultrum.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

chair-maker, *s.* A maker of chairs.

Chair-maker's saw:

1. A diminutive form of the ordinary frame-pit saw, in which the blade is strained by buckles and wedges. The work is clamped to the bench while sawing.

2. A scroll-saw especially adapted for getting out chair-stuff, such as backs and legs which have curves which cannot be readily bent, or of stuff which cannot be readily bent to shape.

chair-organ, *s.*

Music: A choir-organ placed in a separate case in front of the great organ and at the back of the performer.

chair-rack, *s.*

Carpent.: A moulding round a room, on which the chairs rest so as to keep them from the wall.

chair-seat, *s.* The seat of a chair.

Chair-seat boring-machine: A machine for the systematic and rapid boring of the small vertical holes in a chair-seat frame, to be occupied by the strips of cane or rattan, or the larger holes for the pillars and spindles of the back.

Chair-seat machine: Various machines. *Spec.*—A planing one, for rounding out the bottoms of the chairs, or one for cutting grooves in the chair seat.

chair-spring, *s.*

Upholstery: A spring underneath the hinged seat of a chair, which gives it a certain resilience, and encourages a tilting or rocking motion.

chair web, *s.* A scroll-saw.

ç̣hăir, * **ç̣hayre,** *v.t.* [Chair, *s.*]

1. To install.

"*Chayred* or stalled, *cathedratus.*"—*Huloet.*

2. To carry about in a chair in triumph; a compliment frequently paid in former times to a candidate at an election by his supporters and admirers.

"The Conservative cause triumphed in the person of its Eton champion. The day the member was *chaired*, several men in Coningsby's rooms were talking over their triumph."—*Disraeli: Coningsby*, bk. v., ch. ii.

ç̣hăired, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Chair, *v.*]

ç̣hăir'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Chair, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of carrying in a chair.

"As the day fixed for the *chairing* approached, Danvers became uneasy."—*Theodore Hook: Sayings and Doings of Danvers.*

ç̣hăir'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *chair*, and *man.*]

1. One who takes the chair at a meeting; the president of an assembly.

"In assemblies generally one person is chosen *chairman* or moderator, to keep the several speakers to the rules of order."—*Watts.*

2. The president of a company or society.

*3. One whose trade it was to carry a sedan-chair, or wheel a Bath-chair.

¶ The elected chairman or president of the House of Representatives is called the Speaker. [Speaker.] When the house resolves itself into committee of the whole the Speaker vacates the chair, which is taken by the Chairman of Committees.

ç̣hăir'-măn-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *chairman*; *-ship.*] The position or office of a chairman; the time during which any one is chairman.

ç̣hāise, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *chaise* = a seat, a chair; a Parisian pronunciation of *chaire.*] [Chair.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* A light two-wheeled carriage, to accommodate two persons, drawn by one horse, and provided with a calash top.

2. *Fig.:* Any vehicle.

"Instead of the chariot he might have said the *chaise* of government, for a *chaise* is driven by the person that sits in it."—*Addison.*

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

chaise-cart, *s.* A light cart, with springs, used for conveying light goods or parcels expeditiously.

chaise-house, *s.* A covered place in which to keep a chaise; a coach-house.

chaise-lounge, *s.* A kind of sofa open at one end. (*Ogilvie.*)

***ç̣hāi'-ṣęl, *chei-sel, *chey-sil,** *s.* [O. Fr. *chaisel*; Fr. *cheinsil*; from Mod. Lat. *camisile*, from *camisa* = a shirt.] Fine linen used in the Middle Ages.

"Pilche and *cheisel* al bibled."—*Seven Sages*, 1819.

***ç̣hāis'-tĭ-fĭe,** *v.t.* [Lat. *castificus* = making chaste or pure; *castus* = chaste, pure; *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To chastise.

"Heirfor to dant thir attemptatis of Inglismen, I find na thing sa expedient as to be conficlerat with the pepil that may *chaistifie* thame maist esaly."—*Bellend.: Cron.*, L. 3.

ç̣hak (1), *v.t.* [Check.] To check.

ç̣hăk (2), *v.t.* [A word formed in imitation of the sound produced by the action.]

1. To gnash, to snatch at an object with the chops, as a dog does. Properly it expresses the sound made, "when he misses his aim." (*Rudd.*) [Chack.]

2. The sharp sound made by any iron substance, when entering into its socket, as of the latch of a door when it is shut; to click.

¶ *To chak to:* To shut with a sharp sound.

ç̣hak, *s.* [Check.] The act of checking, stop.

***ç̣hăk'-ẽr,** *s.* [Checquer.] A chess-board.

"Ane auld *chaker* with the men of tabillis thairto."—*Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1541, v. 17.

***ç̣hăk'-ĭl,** *s.* [Shackle-bone.] The wrist. (*Scotch.*)

"Gold bracelets on thair *chakils* hings,
Thair fingers full of costly rings."
Watson's Coll., ii. 10.

***ç̣hăk'-kĭr,** *s.* [Checquer, Chekker.] The Exchequer. (*Scotch.*)

***ç̣hăl-ạnçe,** *s.* [Challenge.] (*Scotch.*)

***chăl'-an-drĭe, *chal-an-dre, *chal-aun-dre,** *s.* [Fr. *calandre*; Lat. *calandrus* = a lark.] A singing-bird, a lark.

"*Chalandre* and wodwale."—*Land of Cokayne*, 97.

chal-ăs'-tĭc, *chal-ăs'-tick, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. χαλάστικος (*chalastikos*) = relaxing; χαλάω (*chalo*) = to relax.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the property or quality of removing stiffness or rigidity of the body.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine having the power or quality described under A.

chal-ā'-za, chal-ā'-ze, *s.* [Gr. χάλαζα (*chalaza*) = (1) hail; (2) a pimple.]

1. *Bot.:* That part of the seed where the nucleus joins the seminal integuments; it represents the base of the nucleus, and is invariably opposite the end of the cotyledons.

2. *Veterinary:* A disorder in swine, in which the flesh becomes full of tubercles.

3. *Physiol.:* The treddle of an egg, or the knotty kind of string at each end, whereby the yolk and white are connected together.

4. *Med.:* The same as *Chalazium* (q.v.).

cha-lāz'-al, *a.* [Chalaza.] Of or pertaining to the chalaza. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*)

chăl-a-zĭf'-ẽr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *chalaza*, and Lat. *fero* = to bear.]

Biol.: Noting or pertaining to the layer of albumen surrounding the yolk of an egg, which is called the chalaziferous membrane, and which, when twisted, gives rise to the chalaza. [Chalaza, 3.]

cha-lāz'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. χάλαζα (*chalaza*) = hail (from the size and shape).]

Pathol.: A small tubercle on the eyelid, commonly called a stye.

chăl'-bŏt, cha'-bŏt, *s.* [From Fr. *chabot*, dimin. of *cab* or *chab* = a head. (*Littré.*)]

Her.: A name given in blazonry to the fish called Bullhead, or Miller's Thumb.

chăl-căn-thīte, *s.* [Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = brass; ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A triclinic mineral; colour blue, of different shades, sometimes a little greenish; subtransparent or translucent; hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 2·213. Compos.: Sulphuric acid, 32·1; oxide of copper, 31·8; water, 36·1. It occurs in mines in Wicklow and elsewhere.

chăl-çĕ-dŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chalcedon(y)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to chalcedony. (*Brande.*)

chăl-çĕd'-ŏn-ў, *s.* [Lat. *calcedonius.* From Chalcedon, Gr. χαλκηδών (*chalkēdōn*); Χαλκηδών (*Chalkedōn*), a town in Asia Minor.]

Min.: A cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, having the lustre nearly of wax, and either transparent or translucent. Colour, white, greyish, pale-brown to dark-brown or black; tendon-colour common; sometimes delicate blue. Also of other shades, and then having other names. It is a true quartz with some disseminated opal-quartz. Composition: Silica, 98·87; sesquioxide of iron, 0·53; carbonate of lime, 0·62. (*Dana.*)

2. *Scrip.:* It is not quite certain that the *chalcedony* of Rev. xxi. 19, is the mineral now designated by that name. The probabilities, however, are in favour of its being so.

"The first foundation was a jasper; the second, a sapphire; the third, a *chalcedony.*"—*Rev.* xxi. 19.

¶ Chalcedony of different colours, arranged in stripes or layers, is called *agate;* if the stripes or layers are horizontal it is called *onyx; chrysoprase* is green chalcedony, *carnelian* a flesh-red, and *sard* a greyish-red variety. (See these words.)

chăl-çĕd'-ŏn-ўx, *s.* [Eng. *chalced(ony)*, and *onyx.*]

Min.: The name applied to those agates in which opaque white chalcedony alternates with the translucent grey variety.

chăl'-cĭ-dēs, chăl'-çĭs (1), *s.* [The first form is properly the pl. (but used as sing.) of the second, which is Latin from Gr. χαλκίς (*chalkis*) = a kind of lizard.]

Zool.: The type-genus of the Chalcididæ.

chăl-çĭd'-ĭ-dæ (1), **chăl'-çi-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *chalcid(es)*, or *chalc,is*} (1); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of tropical American snake-like lizards, but with minute feet. Some authorities use this name for the Tejidæ (q.v.).

chăl-çĭd'-ĭ-dæ (2), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *chalcis* (2), gen. *chalcid(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of parasitic Hymenoptera, of which Chalcis (2) is the type.

chăl'-cĭ-huĭtl, *s.* [Native Mexican name.]

Min.: A mineral, identified with jadeite (q.v.), or with turquoise (q.v.).

chăl'-çĭs (1), *s.* [Chalcides.]

chăl'-cĭs (2), *s.* [Gr. χαλκός = copper, from the metallic coloration of the adult species.]

Entom.: The type-genus of Chalcididæ (2). They are minute parasitic insects, undergoing metamorphosis in the bodies of their hosts.

chăl-çĭ'-tēs, *s.* [From Gr. χαλκίτης (*chalkitēs*) = containing copper, coppery.]

Ornith.: A genus of Cuculinæ, or parasitic Cuckoos. They are adorned with plumage of a brilliant metallic lustre.

chăl-çĭ'-tĭs, chăl-çī'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. χάλκιτις (*chalkitis*) = the name of a mineral.]

Min.: A disintegrating pyrites, iron or copper, impregnated with vitriol. (*Dana.*)

chăl'-cŏ-çīte, *s.* [Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = brass; Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral of a lead-grey colour, often tarnished with blue or green. Hardness 2·5—3. Sp. gr. 5·5—5·8. It occurs in Cornwall, Scotland, and many other localities. Compos.: Sulphur, 19·00—21·90; copper, 71·31—79·50; iron, 0·28—0·49. (*Dana.*)

chăl'-cŏ-dīte, *s.* [From Gr. χαλκοειδής (*chalkoeidēs*) = like brass or copper, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Stilpnomelane (q.v.). It consists of minute flexible scales of submetallic lustre.

chăl'-cŏ-grăph, *s.* [From Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = copper, and γραφή (*graphē*) = a drawing or delineation.] An engraving on copper or brass.

chăl-cŏg'-raph-ẽr, *s.* [Gr. χαλκόγραφος (*chalkographos*) = an engraver: χαλκός (*chalkos*) = brass, copper; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write,

to engrave.] One who engraves on brass, copper, or other metal.

† **chăl-cō-grăph'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = brass, copper; γράφικος (*graphikos*) = pertaining to writing or engraving; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, engrave.] Pertaining to or connected with chalcography.

"We shall now give the names of *chalcographic* artists, according to the date of their proficiency."—*Encyclopædia Britannica.*

* **chăl-cŏg'-raph-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *chalcograph*; *-ist.*] The same as CHALCOGRAPHER. (*Ash.*)

* **chăl-cŏg'-raph-ў,** *s.* [Gr. χαλκογραφία (*chalkographia*)=engraving on brass or copper: χαλκός (*chalkos*) = brass, copper; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to engrave.] The art or process of engraving on brass, copper, or other metal.

"*Chalcography*, or engraving, properly so called, executed with a graver."—*Encyclopædia Britannica*

chăl'-cō-līte, *s.* [From Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = copper, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: An obsolete and erroneous name given by Werner to Torbernite, which is an ore of uranium and not of copper. (*Dana.*) The "British Museum Catalogue" retains it as a recent species, and makes it a synonym of Cuprouranite (q.v.).

chăl-cŏm'-ĕn-īte, *s.* [Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = brass, copper; μήν (*mēn*) = the moon; and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral found in small green crystals in the Argentine Republic, associated with selenite of lead. It appears to be a new selenite of copper. Discovered in April, 1881, by MM. des Cloizeaux and Damour. (*Athenæum*, May 28, 1881.)

chăl-cō-nō'-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = brass, copper; νῶτος (*nōtos*) = back.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleopterous insects of the family Scarabæidæ.

chăl-cō-phā'-īte, *s.* [From Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = copper; φάσις (*phasis*) = an appearance, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as LIROCONITE (q.v.).

chăl-cō-phўl'-līte, *s.* [Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = brass, copper; φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf, from the shape of the crystals, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A rhombohedral transparent or translucent mineral, from Cornwall and Saxony, of an emerald-green or grass-green colour. Hardness, 2·0. Sp. gr., 2·4—2·66. Compos.: Arsenic acid, 17·51—21·27; oxide of copper, 44·45—58·0; water, 21·0—31·19. (*Dana.*)

chăl-cō-pў'-rīte, *s.* [Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = brass, copper; and Eng. *pyrite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A sulphide of copper and iron containing 2 of copper, 2 of iron, and 4 of sulphur = sulphur, 34·9; copper, 34·6; iron, 30·5. It is of a metallic lustre, of a brass-yellow colour, frequently iridescent. It is opaque. Found largely in the Cornwall mines, where 150,000—160,000 tons of ore are smelted annually. Hardness, 3·5. Sp. gr. 4·1—4·3. (*Dana.*)

chăl-cō-pўr'-rhō-tīte, *s.* [From Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = copper; πυρρότης (*purrhotēs*) = redness, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Pyrrhotite (q.v.). (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

chăl-cō-sĭd'-ĕr-īte, *s.* [From Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = copper; σίδηρος (*sidēros*) = iron, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Dufrenite (q.v.). (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

* **chăl'-cō-sīne, chăl'-cō-sīte,** *s.* [From Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = copper, and Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as COPPER GLANCE.

chăl'-cō-stĭb-īte, *s.* [From Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = copper; στίβι (*stibi*) = tin, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An opaque orthorhombic mineral of a metallic lustre, and a colour between lead-grey and iron-grey. Hardness, 3—4. Sp. gr., 4·748—5·015. Compos.: Sulphur, 25·7; antimony, 48·9; copper, 25·4. It occurs at Wolfsberg, in the Hartz mountains, and at Guadiz, in Spain. (*Dana.*)

chăl'-cō-trĭch-īte, *s.* [Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = brass, copper; θρίξ (*thrix*), genit. τριχός (*trichos*) = hair, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name applied to the hair-like forms of red oxide of copper, commonly known as plush copper ore.

Chăl-dā'-ĭc, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Chaldaicus* = pertaining to Chaldea.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Chaldea.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native or inhabitant of Chaldea.

2. The language of the Chaldeans, Chaldee.

Chaldaic Christians, *s. pl.* [So named because their head church is in what was anciently termed Chaldea.]

Ch. Hist.: The chief name given in the East to the interesting sect more commonly known in the West as Nestorians. In parts of India they are called St. Thomas Christians, from the erroneous notion that they were first converted to Christianity by the Apostle Thomas. Their patriarch resides in a monastery near Mosul, not far from the site of ancient Nineveh. Like Nestorius, they attribute to Jesus two natures, each with its own personality. They reject image worship. In their liturgic services they employ the Syriac language. When first they arose, in the fifth century, they were persecuted by the Eastern Church, but after the rise of the Arabian "prophet" they found favour with the Mohammedans, whose policy it was to support all detached sects against the Catholic Church which they feared. Afterwards they became so noted for missionary work as to elicit the admiration even of the historian Gibbon. Within the present century they have suffered severely from Mohammedan fanaticism. American and other missionaries have also diffused Protestantism among them. One of these Americans, Rev. Asahel Grant, wrote a book which excited some attention, in which he maintained that the "Nestorians" were originally of Jewish descent, deriving their origin from the ten lost tribes.

† **Chăl-dā'-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *Chalda(ic); -ism.*] An idiom or peculiarity of the Chaldean language.

Chăl-dē'-an, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Chaldæus* = pertaining to Chaldea.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Chaldea.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Chaldea.

Chăl-dēe, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Chaldæus* = pertaining to Chaldea.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Chaldea Chaldean.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native or inhabitant of Chaldea.

"... Fear not to be the servants of the *Chaldees* ..." —*2 Kings* xxv. 24.

2. The language or dialect of the natives of Chaldea.

"The names of the points or accents are all of a late original, all *Chaldee*, not any Hebrew."—*Br. Walton: Considerator Considered*, p. 247.

Chaldee paraphrase, *s.* Another name for the Targum, of which there are three kinds, viz., that of Onkelos, that of Jonathan, son of Uzziel, and that of Jerusalem. [TARGUM.]

çhâl'-dẽr (1), *s.* [CHALDRON.] A dry measure containing nearly eight imperial quarters of wheat or flour; for other grain, fruit, potatoes, &c., eleven and a half quarters. (*Webster.*)

çhâl'-dẽr (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A rudder-band or gudgeon.

* **chal'-dēşe, căl'-dēşe,** *v.t.* [From Eng., &c., *Chald ee*), and suff. *-ese.*] To trick, as a Chaldean conjuror might do.

"He stole your cloak, and picked your pocket,
Chous'd and *caldes'd* you like a blockhead."
Butler: Hudibras, II. iii. 1009-10.

chăl'-drĭck, chăl'-dẽr (3), *s.* [Icel. *þoldr* = the oyster-catcher.] The name given in the Orkney Islands to the Oyster-catcher, or Seapie, *Hæmatopus ostralegus* (Linn.).

chăl'-drŏn, chăl'-dẽr (4), *s.* [O. Fr. *chauldron*; Fr. *chaudron.*] [CALDRON.]

Comm.: An English dry measure, formerly used for any dry goods, but now confined exclusively to coals and coke. It varies in value in different places.

chăl'-ĕ-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. χάλεπος (*chalepos*) = savage.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleopterous insects of the tribe Cassidaceæ.

çhăl-et' (**et** as **ā**), *s.* [French.] A small house or villa on a mountain; a Swiss cottage.

çhăl'-ĭçe, * **cal-iz,** * **cal-is,** * **chal-is,** * **cal-ice,** * **chal-ys,** *s.* [Fr. & Ital. *calice*; Sp. *caliz*, from Lat. *calix* (genit. *calicis*); Gr. κάλυξ (*kalux*) = a cup.]

* 1. A cup or drinking vessel.

"Moyses took the half parti of the blood and putte it into *chalices*."—*Wycliffe: Exod.* xxiv. 6.

2. Specially applied to the "cup" used in the Holy Communion.

"Sprat, Bishop of Rochester, lately a member of the High Commission, had charge of the *chalice*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

chalice-flower, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus.*

* **çhăl'-ĭçed,** *a.* [Eng. *chalic(e); -ed.*] Having a cell or cup; formed in the shape of a cup.

"His steeds to water at those springs
On *chaliced* flowers that lies."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 3.

chăl-ĭ-cō'-mўs, *s.* [From Gr. χάλιξ (*chalix*), genit. χάλικος (*chalikos*) = gravel, rubble, and μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Palæont.: A genus of rodents akin to the beavers, found in the Miocene and Pliocene beds.

chăl-ĭ-cō-thēr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [From Gr. χάλιξ (*chalix*), genit. χάλικος (*chalikos*) = gravel, and θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A genus of perissodactyl Ungulates occurring in Miocene beds in Europe, India, China, and North America. Some of the species are as large as a rhinoceros. There were four digits on each of the anterior limbs, and three each on the posterior.

chăl'-ĭ-līte, *s.* [From Gr. χάλιξ (*chalix*) = gravel, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: A compact variety of Thomsonite of a reddish-brown colour. It occurs at Ballimony, Antrim, Ireland.]

cha-lī'-na, *s.* [Gr. χαλινός (*chalinos*) = a bridle, a strap, a thong.]

Zool.: The type-genus of the family Chalinidæ (q.v.). *C. oculata*, often washed up after storms, is fairly common, and the largest of the British sponges.

cha-lĭn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *chalin(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Zool.: A group of sponges, approximately equivalent to the Chalinidæ (q.v.).

cha-lĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *chalin(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of fibrous sponges, having the spongin fibre cored by silicious spicules, which are needle-like in the outer membrane, and spindle-shaped in the interior.

chăl'-ĭ-nīne, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *chalin(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ine.*] Having the characteristics of the genus Chalina. (*Prof. Soltas in Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, VI., 327.)

chăl'-ĭ-nŏid, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *chalin(a)*; Eng., &c., suff. *-oid.*] Resembling the genus Chalina (q.v.).

çhâlk, * **calk,** * **calke** (*l* silent), *s. & a.* [A.S. *ceale*; O. H. Ger. *chalch*; Ger., Dan., & Sw. *kalk*, from Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = limestone; Ital. *calce*; Sp. *cal*; Wel. *calch*; Fr. *chaux.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1. *Min. & Chem.* (q.v.).

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A score, that being marked up in chalk on a slate, door, &c.

(2) A score or point gained in any game.

¶ *By a long chalk; by long chalks:* By many degrees, greatly, far, in allusion to the ancient custom of making the merit marks with chalk, before lead pencils were so common. (*Brewer.*)

"The Indus ranks foremost *by a long chalk*."—*De Quincey: Syst. of the Heavens.*

To know chalk from cheese: To have one's wits about one; to know a worthless thing from a valuable one.

"He knowes *chalk from cheese*: he knowes on which side his bread is buttered."—*Withal: Dictionary*, ed 1634, p. 570.

Walk your chalks: [WALK].

II. *Technically:*

1. *Min. & Chem.:* A massive, opaque carbonate of lime, of a white, greyish, or yellowish colour, with an earthy fracture. Sp. gr., 1·8—2·8. Dana places it along with calcareous marl, under the heading soft, compact limestone, constituting his 21st variety of the mineral species Calcite. It forms extensive rocks in the south and south-east of England.

2. *Geology and Palæontology:*

(1) *Spec.:* A rock which, when pure, as it often is, is made up of the constituents given under II. 1 *Min.* (q.v.). A great belt of it crosses England diagonally from the eastern to the southern coast, and it is impossible to approach London from the east, west, north, or south without having chalk rocks, at a distance often very limited, beneath one's feet. Their appearance is familiar, owing to their being conspicuously displayed in the chalk cliffs of Dover, and in various chalk pits in the southern counties, on the escarpments on the sides of the Northern and Southern Downs [DOWNS] and in railway cuttings. The chalk, properly so called, consists of the highest portion of the Upper Cretaceous System, and is divided into Upper White Chalk with Flints and Lower White Chalk without Flints. [FLINT, *Geol.*] The larger animal fossils of the White Chalk consist of Crinoids and other Echinoderms; Cephalopod Molluscs, specially Ammonites, Baculites, Belemnites; Brachiopods, such as Terebratulæ, &c.; of other Molluscs, Rudistidæ, &c.; of fish, teeth of Cestracionts; of reptiles, Pterodactyls, Turtles, and Oviparous Saurians. Of the smaller organisms, Globigerinæ, and other Foraminifers abound; in fact, chalk is mainly composed of these cemented together by a calcareous paste. The examination by Sir Leopold McClintock, Dr. Carpenter, Sir Wyville Thomson, Prof. Huxley, Dr. Wallich, and others, of the Atlantic ooze obtained in connection with the laying of the telegraphic cable to America, and in the subsequent exploratory expeditions of the Porcupine, Challenger, &c., have shown that the ooze now being deposited at a depth of from 5,000 to more than 15,000 feet in the Atlantic is essentially chalk, with Globigerinæ and other Forminifers, the former apparently identical with existing species. Most other organisms are extinct, though a few are not. This discovery does not shorten by an hour the period which has elapsed since the chalk first began to be formed, but only proves that a process which was thought to have terminated or intermitted, still goes on. As chalk is a deep-sea formation the vegetable fossils of the Chalk rocks are unimportant.

(2) *Gen.:* The Cretaceous rocks in general, whatever their actual composition. [CRETACEOUS FORMATION OR SYSTEM.]

3. *Comm.:* When purified, chalk is called whiting and Spanish white in England. Pure chalk should dissolve readily in dilute muriatic acid, and the solution should afford no precipitate with water of ammonia. Chalk is burnt into lime in great quantities, in which state it is used as a manure, and for making mortar and whitewash.

"*Chalk* is of two sorts; the hard, dry, strong *chalk*, which is best for lime; and a soft unctuous *chalk*, which is best for lands."—*Mortimer.*

Black chalk: A carbonaceous variety of shale.

Brown chalk: A familiar name for umber.

French chalk (Min.): [SOAPSTONE].

Red chalk: A clay deeply coloured with the peroxide of iron, of which it generally contains 15—18 per cent.

4. *Art: A drawing in chalks* = one executed with chalk pencils of different colours.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Consisting in large measure of chalk, as a chalk down.

2. Derived from chalk or occurring in it, as a chalk flint.

3. Belonging to the time when the chalk was deposited, as the chalk formation.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Chalk-hill, chalk-mark, chalk-pit, chalk-quarry.*

chalk-bed, *s.* A layer of chalk.

chalk-cutter, *s.* A man who digs up chalk.

chalk-drawing, *s.* A drawing sketched and filled in with black or coloured chalks.

chalk-line, *s.* A cord rubbed with chalk or similar material, used by artificers for laying down straight lines on the material as a guide for a cutting instrument. (*Knight.*)

Chalk-line reel: A spindle or vessel on which a chalk line is wound. (*Knight.*)

chalk-marl, *s.*

Geol.: An argillaceous stratum situated just under the Lower White Chalk without flints. It contains thirty-two species of Ammonites, seven peculiar to it. There are also Scaphites, Turrilites, &c.

chalk-stone, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A lump of chalk.

"He maketh all the stones of the altar as *chalkstones* that are beaten asunder."—*Isaiah* xxvii. 9.

2. *Med.:* Gouty concretions in the tissues and joints, especially of the feet and hands, consisting chiefly of sodium urate $C_5N_4H_3NaO_3$. They are composed of bundles of crystals of urate of soda, and often attain to a considerable size, causing much deformity. Chalk stones are the morbid products of the gouty diathesis which in this way seeks to eliminate itself.

"Also, in many gouty persons, but not in all . . . what are called *chalk-stones* form; concretions that look exactly like chalk collect around and outside the joint . . . and lying in general immediately below the skin."—*Watson: Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxxi.

chalk-white, ***chalkwhit,** ***chalk-whyghth,** *a.* As white as chalk.

"Ffayre schetus of sylk *chalkwhyghth* as the mylk." *Degrevant*, 1489.

ȼhâlk (*l* silent), *v.t.* [CHALK, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To rub over with chalk.

"With new *chalk'd* bills and rusty arms." *Hudibras.*

2. To manure or dress land with chalk.

"Land that is *chalked*, if it is not well dunged, will receive but little benefit from a second *chalking*."—*Mortimer.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To mark or point out; to describe (now only with *out*).

"When now the boy is ripen'd into man,
His careful sire *chalks* forth some wary plan."
Byron: Hours of Idleness; Childish Recollections.

"This book it *chalketh* out before thine eyes
The man that seeks the everlasting prize."
Bunyan: Apology.

2. To make white or pale.

"Let a bleak paleness *chalk* the door." *Herbert.*

* 3. To run up a score.

"I . . . shall prosecute you more constantly than a city vintner does a country parliament man that *chalk'd* it plentifully last winter session."—*T. Brown: Works*, i. 182.

ȼhâlked (*l* silent), *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHALK, *v.*]

ȼhâlk'-I-nĕss (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *chalky*; *-ness.*] The quality of being chalky or full of chalk.

ȼhâlk'-Ĭng (1) (*l* silent), *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHALK, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act of rubbing, marking, or dressing with chalk. (See extract under CHALK, *v.*, I. 2.)

ȼhâlk'-Ĭng (2) (*l* silent), *pr. par.* [CAULKING.]

ȼhâlk'-ў (*l* silent), *a.* [Eng. *chalk*; *-y.*]

1. Consisting of chalk; full of or white with chalk; white.

"The roar of the waves breaking on the *chalky* shore." *Wordsworth: To Liberty*, x. 1.

2. Impregnated with chalk; containing chalk.

"*Chalky* Wey that rolls a milky wave." *Pope: Windsor Forest*, 346.

* **chăl'-lanȼe,** * **chăl'-ạnȼe,** *s.* [CHALLENGE.] (*Scotch.*)

ȼhăl'-lĕnġe, * **cal-enġe,** * **ȼhal-enġe,** * **ȼhal-aunġe,** * **ȼhal-enġ,** *s.* [O. Fr. *chalonge, chalenge, calenge*; Ital. *calogna*; O. Sp. *calonja*, from Lat. *calumnia* = a false accusation.] [CALUMNY.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. An accusation, a charge.

"Ellis thou muste make thy *chaleng* agens God."—*Pecock: Repressor*, pt. I. ch. iii., p. 152.

*2. A claim, a demand; a wrong or injustice.

"The uerthe is *chalenge*."—*Ayenbite*, p. 34.

"If to the widewe ye do not wrong *chaleng*."—*Wycliffe: Jerem.* vii. 6.

"*Chalaunge*, or cleyme (*chalenge* P.). *Vendicacio*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

3. An invitation, defiance, or provocation to a duel.

"The Court of Dublin was, during that season of inaction, busied with dice and claret, love letters and *challenges*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ Challenging to a duel is now an offence at common law, and punishable by fine or imprisonment.

4. An invitation or call to a controversy or contest of any kind.

5. The act of disputing the correctness of any statement.

"The proposition . . . is liable to strong grounds of *challenge*."—*Scott: Monastery*, Note N.

6. The state of being in dispute.

"Bringing her title into *challenge*."—*Scott: Monastery*, ch. xvi.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hunting:* The cry of hounds on first finding the scent of their game.

2. *Elections:* An objection to a person as not being legally qualified to vote. (*American.*)

3. *Law:* An exception or objection taken by the prosecutor or defendant in a criminal cause against any person or persons acting as jurors in a cause.

"They claimed the right of severing in their *challenges*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

¶ *Challenge to the array:* An exception or objection taken against the whole panel of jurors.

* *Challenge to the favour:* An exception or objection to a juror, on certain grounds alleged for suspecting that he favours one side, as distinguished from a principal challenge, in which there is *primâ facie* evidence that this is so.

Challenge to the polls:

Law: Exception to one or more of the jurors who have appeared individually. (*Wharton.*)

Peremptory challenge: The right allowed to prisoners in certain cases of taking exception or objection to a certain number of persons as jurors, without assigning any reason.

4. *Mil.:* The act of a sentry in demanding the countersign from any person approaching or attempting to pass his post.

challenge-blast, *s.* A blast of a trumpet in defiance or challenge to a duel.

"The valiant Knight of Triermain
Rung forth his *challenge-blast* again."
Scott: The Bridal of Triermain, iii. 10.

chăl'-lĕnġe, * **calangen,** * **ȼhalangen,** * **calengen,** * **ȼhalengyn,** * **ȼhalange,** * **calenge,** *v.t. & i.* [O.Fr. *chalenger, chalengier, calenger, chalongier, chalonger*; O.Sp. *calonjar*; Ital. *calognare*, from Lat. *calumnior* = to charge falsely, to accuse.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. To blame, to reprove, to find fault with, to accuse.

"*Chalengyn* or vndyrtakyn. *Reprehendo, deprehendo.*"—*Prompt Parv.*

"I am *chalanged* in the chapitre Hous."—*Langland: P. Plowman*, 2,819.

*2. To claim as a right or due, to call for, to demand.

"*Chalengyn* or cleymyn. *Vendico.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The emperesse to Engelond com,
To *calangy*, after hyre fader by ryghte the kynedom."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 451.

3. To invite or defy to a duel.

4. To invite or call to a controversy or contest of any kind.

"Their bugles *challenge* all that will,
In archery to prove their skill."
Scott: The Lady of the Lake, v. 22.

5. To dispute the accuracy of a statement or document.

*6. To call to the performance of a duty or promise.

"I will now *challenge* you of your promise, to give me certain rules as to the principles of blazonry."—*Peacham: On Drawing.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* To object or take exception to any person or persons acting as jurors in a cause.

2. *Mil.:* To question or demand the countersign from any person approaching or attempting to pass a sentry.

"But, when they had passed both frigate and blockhouse without being *challenged*, their spirits rose . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. *Elections:* To object to as not being legally qualified to vote. (*American.*) (*Webster.*)

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To claim as due or as a right, to demand.

"Which of you, shall we say, doth love us most?
That we our largest bounty may extend
Where nature doth with merit *challenge*."
Shakesp.: King Lear, i. 1.

¶ For the distinction between *to challenge, to brave, to defy,* and *to dare,* see To Brave. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ça̤l'-lĕnġe-a̤-ble, *a.* [Eng. *challenge; -able.*]

1. Capable of being challenged.

"How lords are *challengeable* by their vassals; and how homage may be dissolved, and adjudged by combat."—*Sadler: Rights of the Kingdom* (1649), p. 30.

2. Liable to be called in question. (*Scotch.*) (*Acts Chas. I.*)

ça̤l'-lĕnġed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Challenge, *v.*]

ça̤l'-lĕnġ-ĕr, * ça̤l-enġ-ere, *s.* [Eng. *challenge; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. An accuser.

"He schal mak low the false *chalengere*."—*Wycliffe: Psalm*, xii. 4.

2. One who invites or defies to a duel.

"Why, 'tis a boisterous and cruel style,
A style for *challengers* . . ."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iv. 3.

3. One who invites or defies to a contest or trial of strength of any kind.

"The impious *challenger* of Power divine."
Cowper: Task, vi. 546.

* 4. One who claims as a right or due.

"Edward the Third, he bids you then resign
Your crown and kingdom, indirectly held
From him the native and true *challenger*."
Shakesp.: King Henry V., ii. 4.

* 5. One who claims superiority.

"Whose worth
Stood *challenger* on mount of all the age,
For her perfections."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 7.

6. One who objects to or disputes the accuracy of any statement or document.

II. *Law:* He who takes exception or objects to any person or persons acting as jurors in his cause.

ça̤l'-lĕnġ-ĭng, * ça̤l-ang-ynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Challenge, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act of making use of a challenge; accusing, defying.

"Of childynge and *chalangynge* was his chief liflode."
Langland: P. Ploweman, 2,949.

† **ça̤l'-lĭs,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. from a proper name. (*N.E.D.*)]

Fabrics: An elegant, twilled, fine woollen fabric, used for ladies' dresses. Challis was introduced about 1832. It was made on a principle similar to Norwich crape, but of much finer materials, thinner, and softer; it had no gloss, but was very pliable and clothy. The best quality was finished with designs and figures.

* **ça̤lm'-ĕr,** *s.* [Chamber.] (*Scotch.*)

¶ *Chalmer of dais or deis:* (*Scotch.*)

1. Properly a chamber, having a part of it elevated above the rest and supported by a canopy or dais.

2. A parlour.

3. The best bedroom.

chalmer-chield, *s.* A valet of the chamber.

"The treasurer paid David Rizzio,—in April 1562, £15, *as chalmer chield*, or valet of the chalmer."—*Chalmers: Mary*, i. 75, N.

chalmer-glew, *s.* [*Glew* is from A.S. *gleo* = sport, glee.] Chambering, secret wantonness. (*Scotch.*)

* **ça̤lm'-ĕr-lāne, * chaw-mer-lane,** *s.* [Chamberlain.]

"The *chalmerlane* and his deputis sall knaw and execute the said thingis."—*Acts Ja. I.* 1425 (ed. 1566), c. 67; (ed. 1814), p. 10.

* **ça̤lm'-ĕr-lan-rў,** *s.* [Scotch *chalmerlane;* and suff. *-ry.*] The office of a chamberlain, chamberlainship.

"The kingis majestie—declaris all officis of heretable *chalmerlanreis*,—with all feis, casualitеis or priuilegis pertening thairto to be null, . . ."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1597 (ed. 1814), p. 131.

* **chal-mil-lett,** *s.* [Camlet.] The stuff called camlet (q.v.).

"Ane bodyes of ane gowne but sleyis of quheit champit *chalmillett* of silk pasmentit with gold and silver."—*Collect. of Inventories*, A. 1578, p. 229.

* **ça̤-lŏn', * ça̤-lŏne, * ça̤-lun,** *s.* [From Chalons, in France, where it was manufactured.] A kind of fabric used for counterpanes.

"A bedde
With shetes and with *chalons* faire yapredde."
Chaucer: C. T.

"*Chalun* (or *chalone*, K. H.), bedde clothe. *Thorale, chalo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **ça̤l-oupe',** *s.* [Fr.] A shallop (q.v.).

". . . carried thence in a *chaloupe* to a large ship."—*Bailey: Erasmus*, p. 255.

ça̤l-ўb'-ē-a̤n, *a.* [Fr. *chalybe;* Lat. *chalybeĭus* = pertaining to steel, from *chalybs;* Gr. χάλυψ (*chalups*), genit. χάλυβος (*chalubos*) = steel.] Pertaining to steel; hence, highly tempered, of the finest quality.

"The hammered cuirass,
Chalybean tempered steel, and frock of mail."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 133.

ça̤l-ўb'-ē-a̤te, *a. & s.* [Lat. *chalybeĭus*, from *chalybs;* Gr. χάλυψ (*chalups*) = steel.]

A. *As adj.:* Impregnated with iron or steel; having the qualities of steel.

B. *As subst.:* Any liquid or medicine impregnated with iron or steel.

"The topical action of these *chalybeates* is very unequal."—*Pereira: Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, p. 189.

¶ *Chalybeate spring:*

Med., &c.: A spring in which iron in some form or other is not merely to be found but predominates over the mineral constituents associated with it in the water. It generally occurs as a protoxide or protocarbonate, or sulphate of iron. An *acidulo-chalybeate spring* is one in which there is much free carbon dioxide.

Chalybeate springs are tonics to those who are in feeble health. Of those situated in Britain, the Bath waters are of ordinary temperature; while cold springs are found in England at Tunbridge Wells and Harrowgate; in Wales at Holywell; and in Scotland at Hartfell mountain, near Moffat, at Dunblane, Peterhead, and Bonnington.

ça̤l'-ў-bīte, *s.* [In Ger. *chalybit.* From Lat. *chalybs;* Gr. χάλυψ (*chalups*), genit. χάλυβος (*chalubos*) = . . . steel.]

Min.: The same as Siderite (*Dana*). In the *British Museum Catalogue* chalybite is the name given, and siderite is made its synonym. [Siderite.]

* **ça̤hm, * ça̤hmme,** *v.t.* [Champ.] To champ, to chew.

"I *chamme* a thyng small bytwene my tethe, or champe. *Je masche.*"—*Palsgrave.*

* **cham,** *s.* The same as *khan* (q.v.).

"I will . . . fetch you a hair off the great *Cham's* beard."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, ii. 1.

chā'-ma̤, *s.* [From Lat. *chama* = a gaping shell, a cockle; Gr. χάσμη (*chasmē*) = (1) a yawning, a gaping, (2) the cockle, from its gaping bivalve shell.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of molluscs, the typical one of the family Chamidæ (q.v.). The shell has foliaceous valves, the upper one the smaller, one valve attached to another body by the left umbo; the hinge tooth of the free

SHELL OF CHAMA MACROPHYLLA.

valve is received between two teeth of the other. The chamas are found in less than 50 fathoms deep in tropical seas, especially among coral reefs. Fifty recent species are known, and forty fossil, the latter from the Greensand onwards. The still existing *Chama gigas* sometimes weighs 300 lb. The byssus by which it adheres to the rock is so tough that a hatchet is required to cut it through. One valve is sometimes used in churches as a baptismal font.

chăm-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *chama* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Zool.: Cuvier's name for the family of Conchiferous molluscs, of which Chama is the typical genus. They are placed by Cuvier between the Mytilaceæ, or Mussels, and the Cardiaceæ, or Cockles. [Chamidæ.]

chăm-ā'-çē-a̤ns, *s.pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *chamaceæ* (q.v.), and Eng. suff. *-ans.*]

Zool.: The English name for the molluscs of Cuvier's family Chamaceæ, now called Chamidæ. (See these words.)

* **ça̤m-ade',** *s.* [Fr. & Port. *chamade;* Ital. *chiamata*, from Port. *chamar;* Ital. *chiamare*, from Lat. *clamo* = to call.]

Military:

1. The beat of a drum or sound of a trumpet demanding a surrender or parley.

2. A beat of a drum or sound of a trumpet declaring a surrender or parley.

"Several French battalions made a show of resistance; but upon our preparing to fill up a little fosse, in order to attack them, they beat the *chamade*, and sent us charte blanche."—*Addison.*

chăm-æ-băt'-ĭ-a̤, *s.* [From Gr. χάμαι (*chamai*) = on the ground, in compos. dwarf; and βάτος (*batos*) = a bramble-bush.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, belonging to the rose-family, and consisting of a single species, *Chamæbatia foliolosa*, a beautiful Californian shrub, with flowers very much like those of the hawthorn. All the young parts of the plant are covered with small glands, which secrete a resinous fluid, having a pleasant balsamic odour.

chăm-æ-çўp'-a̤r-ĭs, *s.* [Lat. *chamæcyparissos.* From Gr. χαμαικυπάρισσος (*chamaikuparissos*) = a kind of spurge, χάμαι (*chamai*) = on the ground; and κυπάρισσος (*kuparissos*) = a cypress.]

Bot.: A little group of Conifers, forming a section of the genus Cupressus.

chăm-æ-dŏr'-ĕ-a̤, *s.* [From Gr. χάμαι (*chamai*) = on the ground, and δωρέα (*dōrea*) = a gift, a present.]

Bot.: A genus of Palms, containing between thirty and forty species. All are natives of tropical America. The young unexpanded flower-spikes are used by the Mexicans as a vegetable, under the name of Tepejilote.

chăm-æ-fĭs'-tṳ-la̤, *s.* [Gr. χάμαι (*chamai*) = on the ground, dwarf; and Lat. *fistula* = a pipe, from the cylindrical pods.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous trees or shrubs, with yellow flowers, belonging to the family Cassieæ.

chăm-æ-lâu-çĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [From Gr. χάμαι (*chamai*) = on the earth, on the ground often in compos. for low-growing, dwarf; and λαύχις (*lauchis*) = a poplar (not in *Liddell & Scott*), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Myrtaceæ, sometimes considered as a separate family. They are distinguished by their heath-like habit and foliage. The species are numerous, all Australian, and distributed into fourteen or fifteen genera, of which the principal are Calytrix, Lhotskya, Verticordia, &c.

chă-mæ'-lĕd-ŏn, *s.* [From Gr. χάμαι (*chamai*) = on the ground, in compos. dwarf; and λήδον (*lēdon*) = an oriental shrub, *Cistus creticus.*]

Bot.: An obsolete genus of plants, order Ericaceæ. *Chamæledon procumbens* is the name given by Link to a beautiful Alpine shrub, formerly referred to Azalea, but now referred by Hooker, after the example of the continental botanists, to Loiseleuria. It is a small evergreen creeping shrub, found on the mountains of Europe and North America. It is wild in Britain. The leaves are leathery, shining, turned back at their edges, and about half-an-inch long. Flowers minute, growing in terminal umbels of a light flesh colour. Calyx five-parted; corolla campanulate, five-cleft; anthers rounded and opening longitudinally.

cha-mæ'-lĕ-ō, *s.* [From Lat. *chamæleon.*] [Chameleon.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Lizards, the typical one of the family Chamæleontidæ (q.v.), *Chamæleo africanus* is the well-known Chameleon (q.v.). About 17 other species are known. The head is pyramidal, the eyes and mouth are large; they have a conspicuous

neck, a thick body, looking almost humpbacked, five toes, which, however, are arranged in two groups, so as to present a certain resemblance to those of a Scansorial bird. [CHAMELEON.]

2. *Palæont.:* The genus seems to have come into existence in Eocene times.

cha-mæ-lē-ŏn'-tĭ-dæ, chăm-æ-lē-ŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Eng. *chameleon; t* connective, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of reptiles, order Lacertilia (Lizards), with three genera, containing about fifty species. [CHAMÆLEO, RHAMPHOLEON.]

cha-mæ'-mĕl-ēs, *s.* [Gr. χάμαι (*chamai*) = on the ground, and μῆλον (*mēlon*) = an apple.]

Bot.: A genus of appleworts, deriving their name from their low growth. The genus was founded by Lindley to comprehend a dwarf shrub very like Box, a native of the sea-cliffs in Madeira, having simple shining evergreen, mostly entire leaves, and flowers growing in clusters, which are leafy at the base.

chăm-æ-nē'-ma, *s.* [Gr. χάμαι (*chamai*) = on the ground, and νέμος (*nemos*) = feeding.]

Bot.: A supposed genus of Leptotricheous Algæ, consisting of dusky-coloured jointed filaments, forming flocks in various syrups. Doubtless the mycelia of some fungi, such as Penicillium. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

chăm-æ-peŭ'-ē, *s.* [Gr. χάμαι (*chamai*) = on the ground, and πεύκη (*peukē*) = a fir.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the Compositæ, allied to the plume thistles, Cirsium, on the one hand, and to the true thistles, Carduus, on the other. Leaves generally lanceolate, smooth, but, as well as the stem, covered below with a white cottony substance. Flower-heads one to two inches in diameter, arranged in corymbs, or long leafy racemes; corollas purple or white. There are fifteen known species, all natives of the Mediterranean region.

chăm-æ'-pĭt-ÿs, *s.* [Gr. χαμαίπιτυς (*chamaipitus*) = ground-pine.]

Bot.: The herb Ground-pine, a plant of the genus Cressa.

chăm-æ-rhō'-dos, *s.* [From Gr. χάμαι (*chamai*) = on the ground, in compos. dwarf; and ῥόδον (*rhodon*) = a rose.]

Bot.: A genus of the Rose family. The species are perennial plants, seldom attaining more than one foot in height, and generally having decumbent stems furnished with alternate three or four-parted leaves, about half an inch long. Flowers small, white or purple. The species are found in Siberia, Northern China, and Thibet, and also in the Rocky Mountains.

chăm-æ'-rŏps, *s.* [Gr. χαμαίρωψ (*chamairōps*) = an unidentified plant mentioned by Pliny.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of plants belonging to the order Palmaceæ. The Dwarf Fan-Palm, so called from its low growth. It is the most northerly of the Palm genera, and consists of ten or twelve species. *Chamærops humilis* extends as far north as Nice, and the leaves of it are used for making hats, brooms, and baskets, and for thatching purposes. *C. Fortuni*, a native of China, furnishes a coarse brown fibre used for hats and a waterproof cloth called So-e.

2. *Palæont.:* A Lower Miocene species (*Chamærops helvetica*) has been found in Switzerland.

chăm-æ-scĭ-ăd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. χάμαι (*chamai*) = on the ground, and σκιάδιον (*skiadion*) = a little shade; σκία (*skia*) = a shade, a shadow.]

Bot.: An umbelliferous plant with a fusiform root and yellow petals, a native of Caucasus and Cappadocia. It is allied to the Trinium, or Earth-nut.

chăm-æ-sphær'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. χάμαι (*chamai*) = on the ground, and σφαίριον (*sphairion*) = a little ball.]

Bot.: The name given to a pigmy plant of the composite order found in Western Australia. The whole plant is about the size of a pea, and consists of a globular dense cluster of white flower-heads surrounded by a rosette of narrow leaves a quarter of an inch in length.

chăm'-ăn-ĭşm, *s.* [SHAMANISM.]

chăm'-ą-şite, *s.* [From St. Chamas, in the south of France (?), and Eng., &c. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An alloy of iron with 23 per cent. of nickel, found in some meteorites.

* **cham-ayle,** *s.* [CAMEL.] (*Chaucer.*)

çhām'-bĕr, * **çham-byr,** * **çham-bir,** * **çhaum-ber,** * **çham-bre,** * **çhaum-bre,** * **çhom-bre,** * **çham-er,** * **çhaum-er,** * **çhawm-ere,** * **çhawm-byr** (*Eng.*), * **çhawm-er,** * **çhalm-er** (*Scotch*), *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *cambre*; Fr. *chambre*; O. Sp. *cambra*; Sp. & Port. *camara*; Ital. *camera*; Sw. *kammer*, from Lat. *camera* = a vaulted room.] [CAMBER (2), *s.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) An apartment in a house. Now generally applied to a sleeping apartment.

"The *chambir* was all full of light."—*Gower: C. A.*, i. 102.

¶ Frequently used in the plural. [CHAMBERS.]

(2) The reception-room in a palace; generally called the presence-chamber.

(3) Any hollow space or compartment.

(4) A chamber-pot.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The grave, as the resting-place of the dead.

"The dark caves of death, and *chambers* of the grave."
Prior.

(2) A residence, a place of abode, a seat.

"Sche is myrour of alle curteisye,
Hir herte is verrey *chambre* of holynesse."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,586-7.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:*

* (1) A court of justice. [STAR-CHAMBER.]

"In the Imperial *chamber* this vulgar answer is not admitted, . . ."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

(2) *Plural:*

(*a*) A judge's private room, where he sits to hear such causes, and to transact such business as may be done out of court.

(*b*) Rooms or apartments in the several Inns of Court, which are occupied by members of the legal profession.

* ¶ *The chambers of the king* were anciently the havens and ports of the kingdom.

"Welcome, sweet prince, to London, to your *chamber.*"
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 1.

2. *Ordnance:*

* (1) A kind of short cannon, like a mortar, used for rejoicings, &c.

"Names given them, as cannons, demi-cannons, *chambers*, arquebuse, musket, &c."—*Camden: Remains.*

(2) That part of the bore of a gun in which the charge lies. It is constructed rather larger in diameter than the rest of the bore.

"The cartridge case is paper instead of serge or flannel, and a blow with the rammer expands the charge in the *chamber.*"—*Daily News*, Nov. 20, 1876.

(3) The place in a mine in which the charge is lodged.

3. *Polity & Commerce:*

(1) The place of meeting of a legislative assembly; hence, the assembly itself.

"By a majority of 117 votes the French *Chamber* of Deputies has passed the Resolution for the appointment of a Committee . . ."—*Times*, Nov. 16, 1877.

(2) A place of meeting of any deliberative body.

¶ *Chamber of Commerce:* A society of merchants and traders organised to promote the interests of commerce.

Chamber of Agriculture: A society of persons organised to promote the interests of agriculture.

4. *Anatomy:*

Chambers of the eye: Two spaces between the crystalline lens and the cornea of the eye divided off by the iris: that before the iris is called the anterior chamber, and that behind it the posterior chamber.

"Petit has, from an examination of the figure of the eye, argued against the possibility of a film's existence in the posteriour *chamber.*"—*Sharp.*

5. *Her.:* The cylindrical part of ordnance is termed a chamber in blazoning a coat of arms, as "he beareth *argent*, a chevron *sable*, surmounted of another *ermine*, between three chambers placed transverse the escutcheon of the second, fired *proper.*" The name Chambers.

6. *Naut.:* Clear spaces between the riders, in those vessels which have floor and futtock riders. (*Smyth.*)

7. *Inland Navig.:* The space between the gates of the locks of a canal in which the boat is placed while the water is being raised or lowered. [LOCK.]

8. *Vehicles:* An indentation on the inner surface of an axle-box, to hold grease.

9. *Chemical Works:* An apartment where sublimed objects are deposited, as sulphur, lamp-black, arsenic, zinc-white, mercury, and other condensible fumes.

10. *Dyeing:* A form of apparatus for steaming printed cloths, to fix the colours. [STEAM-COLOURS.] It is about 12 × 9 feet, and 9 feet high, the interior furnished with frames which run in and out upon rollers when the front door is open. The frames have cross-rods provided with tenter-hooks for suspending the cloths.

11. *Founding:*

(1) The portions of a mould which contain the exterior form, and which are closed over the core in casting hollow-ware.

(2) An enclosed space, as the *fire-chamber* of a furnace.

12. *Hydraul.:* The part of a pump in which the bucket or plunger works.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

*** chamber-child, * chamber-chiel,** *s.* A valet, an attendant.

"The Duke gave his *chamber-chiel* command, that he should drink no wine that night, . . ."—*Pitscottie*, p. 84.

chamber-closet, *s.* A commode or night-chair for invalids.

chamber-council (1), *s.* A private or secret council. (*Nuttall.*)

chamber-counsel (1), *s.* A barrister who gives advice privately, or at his chambers, and does not appear in court.

*** chamber-counsel** (2), *** chamber-council** (2), *s.* A private or secret counsel or thought.

"With all the nearest things to my heart, as well
My *chamber-councils* . . ."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

*** chamber-fellow, * chamberfellow,** *s.* One who sleeps in the same room; a comrade.

"Thy learned *chamber-fellow.*"
B. Jonson: Underwood, vi., p. 366.

chamber-gauge, *s.*

Ord.: A gauge used in verifying the size of a howitzer or mortar-chamber.

chamber-hanging, *s.* Tapestry or other lining of a wall of a chamber.

"With tokens thus, and thus! averring notes
Of *chamber-hanging*, pictures, this her bracelet."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

*** chamber-lye, * chamber-lie,** *s.* Urine.

"Your *chamber-lie* breeds fleas like a loach."—*Shakesp.: 1 Hen. IV.*, ii. 1.

chamber-maid, chambermaid, *s.*

* 1. A maid who attends on a lady when dressing; a lady's maid.

2. One who cleans and arranges bedrooms.

3. An actress who plays servants' parts in comedy.

chamber-master, *s.* A tradesman who makes up his own material at home, and disposes of it to the shops. (*Mayhew.*)

chamber-music, *s.* Vocal or instrumental music suitable for being performed in a chamber, as distinguished from that adapted for a concert-room.

chamber-organ, *s.* A small organ suitable for use in a private house.

*** chamber-pleasure,** *s.* Dissipation.

chamber-pot, *s.* A vessel for urine and slops.

chamber-practice, *s.*

Law: The practice or profession of barristers who advise clients privately in their chambers, but who do not appear in court to conduct cases.

"*Chamber-practice*, and even private conveyancing, the most voluntary agency, are prohibited to them."—*Burke: On the Popery Laws.*

*** chamber-stead,** *s.* A place for a chamber.

"If love be so dear to thee thou hast a *chamber-stead.*"—*Chapman: Homer's Iliad,* xiv. 286.

chamber-story, *s.* The story or flat of a house on which the sleeping apartments are situated.

ça̱hām′-bĕr, *v.i. & t.* [Chamber, *s.*]

* **A.** *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To reside in or occupy as a chamber.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To rest, to repose.

"You shall no more . . .
Chamber underneath the spreading okes."
Heywood: Golden Age, i. 1.

2. To be wanton or dissipated; to act lewdly or immodestly.

3. To intrigue. (*Nuttall.*)

B. *Transitive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To enclose or shut up, as in a chamber.

"To make the vermine flee downe into the lowest parts and there to *chamber* or angle themselves."—*Turberville: Booke of Venerie,* p. 195.

2. *Fig.:* To shut up, to confine.

"Critias manaced and thretened hym, onelesse he *chambred* his tongue in season."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus,* p. 10.

II. *Ordnance:* To provide or construct with a chamber for the reception of the powder.

"It will be expensive to *chamber* all the field-guns in the service."—*Daily News,* Nov. 20, 1876.

*** cham-ber-dek-in,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See extract.)

"*Chamber-dekins* are Irish Beggars, which by the statute of 1 Henry V., c. 8, were by a certain time within the same statute limited to avoyd this land."—*Les Termes de la Ley,* f. 51.

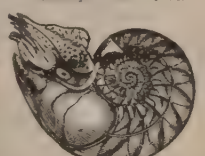
ça̱hām′-bĕred, *a.* [Eng. *chamber; -ed.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Enclosed or shut up, as in a chamber.

"The best blood *chamber'd* in his bosom."
Shakesp.: Rich. II., i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Conchol.:* Divided into compartments or sections by walls or partitions.



CHAMBERED SHELL OF NAUTILUS.

". . . one of those *chambered* shells to which is given the name of Pearly Nautilus."—*Holmes: Autoc. of Breakfast Table,* p. 38.

2. *Ordnance:* Provided or constructed with a chamber for the powder.

"Three 12-pounder guns on the *chambered* principle are now in course of trial."—*Daily News,* Nov. 20, 1876.

*** ça̱hām′-bĕr-ĕr, * ça̱m-ber-ere, * ça̱m-brere,** *s.* [Eng. *chamber; -er.*]

1. A male or female attendant in a chamber: a valet or lady's maid.

"Abram hadde another sone Ismael that he gat upon Agar his *chambrere.*"—*Maundeville,* p. 102.

2. A dissipated person; one who indulges in lewd or loose speech or actions.

"I have not those soft parts of conversation,
That *chamberers* have.
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

3. A man of intrigue.

*** ça̱hām′-bĕr-ĭng,** *a. & s.* [Chamber, *s.*]

A. *As adj.:* Indulging in lewd or loose speech or actions; lewd, dissipated.

B. *As subst.:*

1. Lewd, wanton, or dissipated behaviour.

2. Intrigue.

ça̱hām′-bĕr-laĭn, * ça̱m-ber-ling, * ça̱m-ber-lein, * ça̱hām′-bĕr-lĭn, * ça̱m-er-lane, * ça̱hau̱m-ber-lein, * ça̱hau̱m-ber-ling, *s.* [O. Fr. *chambrelene, chambrelein, chambrelin;* Ital. *camerlingo;* Ger. *kämmerling;* Sp. *camarlengo;* Port. *camerlenga,* from Low Lat. *camarlingus, camarlengus,* from Lat. *camera* = a chamber.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Generally:*

(1) A person who has the charge of attending to the private chambers of a house.

"His *chamberleyn* hym broghte . . . a peyre hose of say."—*Robert of Gloucester,* p. 330.

"Hise princis and hise *chamburleyns.*"—*Wycliffe* (Purvey): 1 *Kings* xxiv. 12.

(2) A chamber attendant.

2. *Spec.:* An officer or person in charge of the private arrangements of a nobleman or monarch.

"Of this castell was castellaine
Elda the kinges *chamberlaine.*"
Gower: C. A., i. 184.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Of a corporation or public office:* A receiver of rents and revenues.

"Erastus, the *chamberlain* of the city, saluteth you"—*Romans,* xvi. 23.

2. *Court:*

(1) *Lord Great Chamberlain of England* is the sixth officer of the crown; a considerable part of his function is at a coronation; to him belongs the provision of every thing in the House of Lords; he disposes of the sword of state; under him are the gentleman usher of the black rod, yeomen ushers, and doorkeepers. He has also the supervision and licensing of all theatres and plays.

(2) *Lord chamberlain of the household* has the oversight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bedchamber.

ça̱hām′-bĕr-laĭn-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *chamberlain; -ship.*] The office or dignity of a chamberlain.

*** ça̱hām′-bĕr-lĭn,** *s.* [Chamberlain.]

ça̱hām′-bĕrs, *s. pl.* [Chamber, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Apartments, lodgings.

2. *Law:*

(1) The private rooms of the judges.

(2) The office of a barrister in the Inns of Courts.

Cha̱m-ber-tin (as **shaṅ′-bĕr-tĕn**), *s.* [From Chambertin, a village, Côte-d'Or, France.] A superior kind of Burgundy wine.

"We will try a bottle of the *Chambertin* to-day, Vincent."—*Sir E. L. Bulwer: Pelham,* ch. xxviii.

*** ça̱hămb′-lĕt,** *v.* [Camlet, *s.*] To variegate, or mark with streaks.

*** ça̱hăm′-blĕt-ĕd,** *a.* [Camlet, Camelot.] Variegated, varied.

"Some have the veins more varied and *chambleted;* as oak, whereof wainscot is made."—*Bac.: Nat. Hist.*

ça̱hăm′-brănle, *s.* [French.]

Arch.: An ornamental bordering on the sides and tops of doors, windows, and fire-places. This ornament is generally taken from the architrave of the order of the building. In window-frames the sill is also ornamental, forming a fourth side. The top of a three-sided chambranle is called the transverse, and the sides ascendants.

CHAMBRANLE TO DOOR AT ST. JOHN'S, DEVIZES.

Ça̱hăm′-brāy, *s.* [Altered from Cambray in Flanders (?) [Cambric.] Or from the De Chambray family, one of the oldest in Normandy (?).]

Fabric: A kind of gingham; plain colours, linen finish, ladies' dress-goods.

*** ça̱m-bre,** *s.* [Chamber.]

"The *chambres* and the stables weren wyde."
Chaucer: The Prologue, l. 28.

ça̱hăm′-brĕl, *s.* [Gambrel.]

Farriery: The joint or bending of the hind legs of a horse; the gambrel.

*** ça̱hăm′-brĭ-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *chamber; -ier* = *-er.*] A chamberlain.

"Never Asian cavaliers
Could boast they had such *chambriers.*"
Cotton: Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 270.

ça̱h-mĕck, *s.* [Native Guianian word (?).] A monkey (*Ateles subpentadactylus*), found in Guiana.

ça̱h-mē′-lĕ-ŏn, * ça̱h-mæ′-lĕ-ŏn, * ça̱h-mæ′-lē-ō, *s.* [Lat. *chamæleon,* from Gr. χαμαιλέων (*chamaileōn*) = a dwarf lion; from χάμαι (*chamai*) = on the ground, hence, small, dwarf, and λέων (*leōn*) = a lion.]

I. *Ordinary Language* (*chiefly of the form* chameleon):

1. *Literally:*

(1) The animal known to naturalists as *Chamæleo africanus.* Owing to the *rete mucosum* containing two kinds of colouring matter, the animal frequently changes colour to the eye of the observer, a property which has rendered it an object of curiosity in all ages. It was anciently fabled to live on

CHAMELEON.

air. It has but five cervical vertebræ. The hind as well as fore toes are five; trunk mounted high on the legs, forming an exception to the majority of reptiles; lungs very large; tongue cylindrical, extensile, and retractile, terminating in a dilated and tubular tip covered with a glutinous secretion, by means of which the animal catches its food of insects, flies, &c. Reproduction by means of eggs.

"As the *chameleon,* which is known
To have no colours of his own." *Prior.*

(2) Any other species of the same family.

2. *Fig.:* A politician or other public man who shows great facility in changing or pretending to change his sentiments, thus suiting his "colour" to his place.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.* (*chiefly of the form* chamæleo): A genus of Saurian reptiles, with feet and tail organized for climbing trees. They live on flies and insects. They spend their lives in trees, and are found widely distributed in Africa, East Indies, Madagascar, South of Spain, &c. [Chamæleo.]

2. *Astron.* (*of the form* chamæleon): A constellation near the south pole, established by Bayer.

3. *Bot.:* A term used chiefly in the two following designations of plants:—*Black chamæleon: Cardopatum corymbosum; White chamæleon: Carlina gummifera.*

chameleon-like, *a.* Like a chameleon.

"These animals also escape detection by a very extraordinary, *chameleon-like* power of changing their colour."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. i. p. 7.

chameleon mineral, *s.*

Chem.: K_2MnO_4. A name given to potassium manganate, from the change of colour it undergoes during its conversion into permanganate. Obtained by fusing MnO_2 black oxide of manganese with potash, and a little nitrate of potash. Its solution in water is green, and gradually changes into blue, purple, and red. It is sold as Condy's fluid; it is a valuable disinfecting agent; a small quantity of the red fluid diluted with water and placed in a soup-plate will keep a sick-room perfectly wholesome.

*** ça̱h-mē′-lĕ-ŏn-ize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *chameleon; -ize.*] To change into various colours. (*Bailey.*)

*** cham-ell,** *s.* [Camel.]

"*Chamell,* beast. *Camelus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** ça̱hăm′-ĕ-lŏt,** *s.* [Camlet.]

"And wav'd upon like water *Chamelot.*"
Spenser: F. Q., IV. xi. 45.

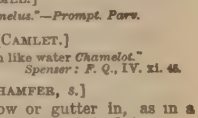
ça̱hăm′-fĕr, *v.t.* [Chamfer, *s.*]

1. To cut a furrow or gutter in, as in a column; to groove, to channel, to flute.

2. To bevel off; to cut or grind the edge of anything originally right-angled.

ça̱hăm′-fĕr, * ça̱hăm′-frĕt, *s.* [O. Fr. *chamfrein, chanfrain.*]

The arris of anything originally right-angled cut aslope or level, so that the plane it then forms is inclined less than a right angle to the other planes which it intersects. If it is not carried the whole extent of the piece, it is



HOLLOWED CHAMFER (NORMAN).

returned and then is said to be *stop-chamfered*. If the arris be taken off more on one side than the other, it is said to be splayed or bevelled. (*Weale.*)

"The *chamfer* is sometimes made slightly concave; and then is termed a hollow *chamfer*. . . . The angles of early English buttresses are very commonly *chamfered*."—*Glossary of Architecture.*

ċhăm'-fĕred, * **ċham'-fred,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHAMFER, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* Grooved, splayed, bevelled.

"He carried away with him certain brasen pillars of *chamfred* worke, which supported the chapiters of the gates."—*Knolles*, 614 G.

2. *Fig.:* Wrinkled, furrowed with wrinkles.

"Comes the breme Winter with *chamfred* browes, Full of wrinckles and frostie furrowes."
Spenser: Shepherds Calendar, ii.

ċhăm'-fĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHAMFER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act of cutting down or bevelling the edge of anything originally right-angled; a chamfer or bevel.

chamfering-bit, *s.* A boring-tool with a conical cutter adapted to chamfer the edge of a hole to enable it to receive the head of a screw. [BIT.]

chamfering-tool, *s.*

Saddlery: A tool for paring down the thickness of a leathern strap near the edge, making a chamfer. It is called thinning the edge, and is sometimes preliminary to sewing, and at other times to fitting the edge into its place in the harness.

* **ċhăm'-fĕr-ў,** * **ċhăm'-fĕr-ўe,** *adv.* [Eng. *chamfer; -y.*] Channel-wise, in grooves.

"With rent rocks *chamfer*ye sharded."
Stanyhurst: Virg. Æneid, viii.

* **ċhăm'-frain,** * **ċhăm'-frŏn,** * **ċhămp'-frain,** *s.* [O. Fr. *chanfrain; Fr. chanfrein;* of unknown origin.]

Ancient Armor: The frontlet of a barded or armed horse, usually having a spike between the eyes.

CHAMFRAIN (HENRY VIII.).
(*From Meyrick's Ancient Armour.*)

ċhăm'-fred, *a.* [CHAMFERED.]

* **ċhăm'-frĕt,** *s.* [CHAMFER, *s.*]

Carpentry:

1. A groove or furrow.

2. A bend produced by cutting off the edge of a right angle.

ċhăm'-frĕt, *v.t.* [CHAMFRET, *s.*] To chamfer or bevel off.

"*Embrasser.* To skue or *chamfret* off the jaumbes of a doore, or windowe."—*Cotgrave.*

ċhăm'-frĕt-ĭng, *pr. par. & s.* [CHAMFRET, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

Building:

1. The act of bevelling or splaying the edge of a right angle, &c.

"*Embrasure.* The skuing, splaying or *chamfretting* of a doore or window."—*Cotgrave.*

2. The splay of a window, &c.

* **ċhăm'-frŏn,** *s.* [CHAMFRAIN.]

". . . his gallant war-horse . . . with a *chamfron* or plaited head-piece upon his head."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. ii.

Chăm'-ĭ-an, *a.* [From *Cham* = Ham the son of Noah, and Eng. suff. *-ian.*] Pertaining to Ham. Used of the oasis, now called Siwah, in the Libyan desert, in which the temple of Jupiter Ammon, visited by Alexander the Great, was situated.

"There in a silent shade of laurel brown
Apart the *Chamian* Oracle divine."
Tennyson: Early Sonnets, iv.

chăm'-ĭd, *s.* [CHAMIDÆ.] Any mollusc of the family Chamidæ (q.v.).

chăm'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *chama* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A family of Conchiferous Molluscs, section Siphonida. They have thick inequivalve shells, attached by a valve to rocks or other foreign bodies. The huge teeth are two in one valve and one in the other, the adductor impressions large, the pallial line simple. Only recent genus Chama (q.v.); fossil, Diceras, &c.

ċhăm-ĭs-sō'-a, *s.* [Named after Aldelbert Von Chamisso, a distinguished poet, naturalist and traveller who died at Berlin in 1838.]

Bot.: A genus of tropical plants of the order Amaranthaceæ, with alternate leaves and flowers in axillary or terminal spikes or globular heads.

ċhăm'-lan-rĭe, *s.* [From O. Fr. *chamellan* = a chamberlain.] [CHALMERLANE.]

* **chăm'-lĕt,** *s.* [CAMLET, CAMELOT.]

"To make a *chamlet*, draw five lines, waved overthwart, if your diapering consist of a double line."—*Peacham: On Drawing.*

* **cham-lothe,** * **cham'-let,** *s.* [CAMLET.] Camelot or camlet.

"Of *chamlothe* of sylk to be ane velicotte, and ane vasquine, xvii elle and half."—*Chalmers: Mary*, i. 207.

ċham-ock, *s.* [CAMMOCK.]

ċhăm'-ois (ois as wâ), *s.* [Fr. *chamois;* Ital. *camoscio, camozza;* Sp. *camuza, gamuza;* from O. Ger. *gamz;* Ger. *gemze;* Sp. *gamo* = a fallow-buck.]

1. *Zool.:* An antelope, *Rupicapra tragus*, formerly called *Antilope Rupicapra*. In its physical character it is somewhat aberrant,

CHAMOIS.

approaching the sheep and goats. It is about three feet three inches high, with two parallel horns, straight for about six or seven inches, and then sharply bent back, and no beard. It is densely clothed with hair. It is found on high mountain ranges, specially on the Alps, the Pyrenees, the Carpathian mountains, and those of Greece, besides which it is believed to exist also on those of the Taurus and of the Caucasus.

"These are the beasts which ye shall eat; the ox, the sheep, . . . the wild ox, and the *chamois*."—*Deut.* xiv. 4, 5.

2. *Comm.* (*Shammy, Chamois-leather*): The name indicates that this leather is made from the skin of the Chamois (*Rupicapra tragus*), but the skins of sheep, goats, deer, calves, and the split hides of other animals, are used for making this kind of leather; the superior kinds of which are called *chamois*, and the inferior, *wash-leather*. The skins are unhaired in a lime-vat, and scraped on a beam in the ordinary way. The lime is removed in a bath by lactic or acetic acid, and the skins are then *frizzed*. This process consists in rubbing the skins with pumice or the blunt end of a round knife, until the grain is removed, the skin softened, and reduced to an even thickness throughout. The skins are then pressed to expel water, fulled by wooden hammers, spread, treated with oil—fish-oil being preferable—rolled up and again fulled, to distribute the oil throughout the bundle. They are then taken out, unfolded, dried, re-oiled, and again rolled and fulled. These processes are repeated till the effect is fully accomplished, heat being applied during the latter portion, by means of suspending the skins in a storeroom. Superfluous oil is removed by a short steeping in a dilute alkaline lye; the skins are then wrung, dried, suppled by stretching, and polished by rolling. (*Knight.*)

chamois-leather, *s.* [CHAMOIS, 2.]

ċhăm'-ois-ite (oi as wâ), *s.* [From Chamoison, where it occurs; and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A hydrated silicate of alumina and protoxide of iron, occurring as a compact or oolitic iron ore at Chamoison, near Saint Maurice, in the Valois.

chăm'-ō-mile, *s.* [CAMOMILE.]

chăm-or'-chĭs, *s.* [Gr. χάμαι (*chamài*) = on the ground, and Eng., &c., *orchis* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A pretty little Alpine plant, constituting a genus of the order Orchidaceæ.

ċhămp, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *champayer, champeyer, champoyer* = to graze in fields; Fr. *champ* = a field, from Lat. *campus* (*Mahn*). But Prof Skeat says it is of Scand. origin. Cf. Sw. dial. *kämsa* = to chew with difficulty, to champ; Icel. *kiapta* = to chatter, to move the jaws; *kiapti* = a jaw, allied to Gr. γαμφαί (*gamphai*) = the jaws; Sans. *jamtha* = a jaw, a tooth.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To bite with repeated actions of the teeth, especially of a horse biting at a curb or bit.

(*a*) *Literally:*

"The fiend reply'd not, overcome with rage;
But, like a proud steed reign'd, went haughty on,
Champing his iron curb."
Milton: P. L., iv. 859.

† (*b*) *Fig.:* To be impatient.

"Fit retribution! Gaul may *champ* the bit
And foam in fetters;—but is Earth more free?"
Byron: Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, III. xix.

2. To devour greedily and roughly.

"A tobacco pipe happened to break in my mouth, and the pieces left such a delicious roughness on my tongue, that I *champed* up the remaining part."—*Spectator.*

3. To chop, to mash, to cut fine.

* 4. To mince, to cut fine.

"As for truth, clip not, nor *champ* not my words . . ."—*Hume: Hist. Doug.*; *To the Reader*, p. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To perform the action of biting frequently.

"His jaws did not answer equally to one another; but by his frequent motion and *champing* with them, it was evident they were neither luxated nor fractured."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

* 2. *Fig.:* To fret, to fume.

"They began to repent of that they had done, and irefully to *champ* upon the bit they had taken into their mouths."—*Hooker.*

ċhămp (1), *s.* [CHAMP, *v.*] The act of biting with frequent action of the teeth.

"White is the foam of their *champ* on the bit;
The spears are uplifted; the matches are lit."
Byron: The Siege of Corinth, 22.

ċhămp (2), * **ċhampe,** *s.* [Fr. *champ;* Ital. *campo*, from Lat. *campus* = a field.]

1. *Her.:* The field or ground of a shield.

"The *champe* of the feld was goules."—*Lydgate.*

2. *Arch.:* The field or ground on which carving is raised.

3. *Tapestry:* The area or field on which figures in tapestry are raised.

* 4. *Illuminating:* The space left in old MSS. for illuminated capitals or vignettes.

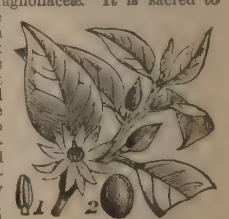
5. A mire. (*Scotch.*)

ċhămp (3), *s.* [From *champa* (pron. *chŭmpa*), the East Indian name of the tree which furnishes the wood.]

Bot.: The wood of *Michelia excelsa.*

ċham'-pac, ċham'-pak, *s.* [Sansc. and Beng. *champaka.*]

Bot.: A beautiful East Indian tree, of the natural order Magnoliaceæ. It is sacred to Vishnu, and the Hindoo women adorn their dark hair with its highly fragrant orange-colored flowers. The Boodhists also regard it as sacred. The wood of *Michelia Rheedii*, probably only a variety of *M. champaca*, is used at Bombay for the construction of furniture, &c.



CHAMPAC
1. Stamen. 2. Fruit.

"The maid of India blessed again to hold
In her full hair the *champac*'s leaves of gold."
Moore: L. R.; *The Veiled Prophet.*

ċhăm-pagne', * **ċhăm-pāne',** **ċhăm-paign'** (1) (**pagne** and **paign** as **pān**), *s.* [From *Champagne*, in France, where it was

originally made.] A kind of brisk, sparkling wine. Champagnes are divided into four categories—Sparkling Granot, Ordinary Sparkling, Half Sparkling, and Tisane de Champagne, or they may be classed as still, sparkling, and semi-sparkling. They are either sweet or dry, according to the extent to which fermentation has been carried. In the manufacture of Champagne black grapes of the first quality are usually employed. The breakage of the bottles in these sparkling wines amounts frequently to thirty per cent. Much of the Champagne sold is a spurious imitation, being manufactured from a cheap white wine sweetened with sugar, and coloured. Sometimes it consists entirely of wine made from gooseberries or rhubarb sweetened, and charged with carbonic-acid gas. The Champagnes produced in California are considered equal to those of Europe.

ça̤m′-paign (2) **(paign** as **pān)**, * **ça̤m′-pān** (1), *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *champaigne, campaigne.*] [CAMPAIGN.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Flat, open country.

". . . the Canaanites, which dwell in the *champaign* over against Gilgal, beside the plains of Moreh?"—*Deut.* xi. 30.

2. A field.

"His bounding helmet on the *champaign* rung,
Achilles' plume is stain'd with dust and gore."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xvi., l. 959-60.

B. *As adj.:* Flat, open.

"The *champaign* head
Of a steep wilderness, whose hairy sides
Access denied." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 134.

ça̤m′-pān (2), *s.* [CAMPAIGN.]

Her.: A mark of dishonour in the coat of arms of one who has killed a prisoner of war after he has asked for quarter.

champain-line, *s.*

Arch.: A conjunction of straight lines, formerly called indentations, the sides of which are parallel and similar to each other.

ça̤m′-păn, *s.* [The native name—another form of sampan (q.v.).]

Comm.: A small, flat-bottomed vessel with one sail, used in China and Japan.

ça̤m′-part (*Eng.*), **ça̤m-parte** (*Scotch*), *s.* [CHAMPERTY.]

French and Scots Law:

1. Field rent.

2. Champerty (q.v.).

ça̤m′-par-tie (*Eng.*), **ça̤m-parte** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* [CHAMPERTY.]

ça̤mped (1), *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHAMP, *v.*]

ça̤mped (2) (*Eng.*), * **ça̤m-pit** (*Scotch*), *a.* [CHAMP (2), *s.*] Having raised figures; imbossed, diapered.

"I saw all claith of gold men might deuise,
—Satine figures *champit* with flouris and bewis."
Palice of Honour, i. 46.

ça̤m′-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *champ; -er.*]

1. One who champs or bites greedily and violently.

"Damsels, whether dignified or distinguished under some or all of the following denominations, to wit, trash-eaters, oatmeal-chewers, pipe-*champers*."—*Spectator*, No. 481.

2. A wooden instrument for mashing potatoes. (*Scotch.*)

ça̤m′-pĕr-tŏr, *s.* [O. Fr. *champerteur* = one who shares in fields or field-rents.] [CHAMPERTY.]

Law: One who moves suits, or causes them to be moved, either by his own or other's procurement, and pursues, at his proper cost, to have part of the land in contest, or part of the gains. (*Cowel.*)

* **ça̤m′-pĕr-tŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *champert(y); -ous.*] Divided, shared.

"This *champertous* combination hath gone about by mere shows of proof."—*Sp. Hall: Works*, x. 372. (*Davies.*)

ça̤m′-pĕr-tў, ça̤m′-par-tie, *s.* [Norm. Fr. *champart*, from Low Lat. *campus partitus: campus* = a field; *partitus* = divided; *partior* = to divide.]

Law: An agreement on the part of a stranger having otherwise no interest in the cause to maintain any man in his suit, upon condition to have part of the thing when it is recovered. [CHAMPART.]

". . . in cheerful prattle about . . . *champerty* . . ."
—*The Great Seal, Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 4, 1874.

ça̤m′-pĭęş, *s.pl.* [CHAMP, *v.*] Mashed potatoes. (*Scotch.*)

ça̤m-pig-non (pignon as pĭn′-yŏn), *s.* [Fr., from *champ;* Lat. *campus* = a field. In Ital. *campignuolo.*]

Bot.: In France applied to Mushrooms generally, but in England only to *Agaricus Oreades;* in some parts known as Scotch Bonnets. The Champignon grows in fairy rings, generally of a few feet only in diameter. It luxuriates most in a sandy soil. The pileus when moist is of a dull fawn colour; when dry, creamy white. Stem tough with a villous bark; gills broad, cream-coloured, free from any attachment to the stem, and very distant. It is excellent as a *fricassée*, or stewed like common mushrooms. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

CHAMPIGNONS.

"He viler friends with doubtful mushrooms treats,
Secure for you, himself *champignons* eats."
Boviles: Juvenal, sat. v.

champignon-rail, *s.*

Railroad Engineering: A rail having a rounded upper surface.

ça̤mp′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHAMP, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"No rude sound shall reach thine ear,
Armour's clang, or war-steed *champing*."
Scott: The Lady of the Lake, i. 31.

C. *As subst.:* The act of biting with frequent or violent action of the teeth.

* **ça̤m-pi-on** (1), *s.* [CHAMPAIGN (2).] One who lives in or farms open, unenclosed land.

"New fermer may enter (as *champions* say)
On all that is fallow at Lent ladie day."
Tusser: Husbandrie, p. 34.

ça̤m′-pĭ-ŏn (2), * **ça̤m-pi-oun,** * **ça̤m-py-on,** * **cam-py-on,** * **ça̤un-pĭ-oun,** *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *champion, campion;* Ital. *campione;* Sp. *campeon;* Port. *campeão;* O. H. Ger. *champhio, kampjo;* Ger. *kämpe*, from Low Lat. *campio* = a gladiator; from *campus* = a field, a place of battle.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A fighter, a warrior, a boxer.

"*Champyon* or *campyon. Campio, athleta, pugil.*"
—*Prompt. Parv.*

"A *champioun* is in the place
That hath iwrought me sorwe."
Gamelyn, 203.

2. One who engages in a duel or battle on behalf of another.

"'Tis therefore sober and good men are sad
For England's glory, seeing it wax pale
And sickly, while her *champions* wear their hearts
So loose to private duty, that no brain . . .
Can dream them trusty." *Cowper: Task*, v. 511.

"What checks the fiery soul of James?
Why sits that *champion* of the dames
Inactive on his steed?"
Scott: Marmion, vi. 20.

3. A stout-hearted warrior; a noble knight.

"The meeting of these *champions* proud
Seemed like the bursting thunder-cloud."
Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 5.

4. One who is the acknowledged superior in any exercise.

5. A strong supporter or defender of anything.

* II. *Law:* One who maintained a cause by wager of battle. When a tenant in a writ of right pled the general issue, *i.e.*, that he had more right to hold than the demandant to recover, and offered to prove it by the body of his champion, the demandant had the option of refusing or accepting the proposal. If he did the latter, then the tenant's champion being produced threw down his gage or glove, which his opponent's champion took up. A piece of ground, sixty feet square, was then enclosed with lists. Within it the champions, if brave enough, fought till the stars appeared; and if the champion of the tenant held his own till that time, he gained the victory for his employer or friend, while if vanquished the land for which he contended was lost. Sometimes the fight was terminated prematurely by one of the champions proving "recreant," and pronouncing what Blackstone calls "the horrible word 'craven.'" The man who did so was believed to be permanently disgraced, and was never in future put on a jury, or even allowed to appear as a witness in a court of law.

"In our common law, *champion* is taken no less for him that trieth the combat in his own case, than for him that fighteth in the case of another."—*Cowel.*

B. *As adj.:* Holding the place or position of a champion; the acknowledged superior in anything.

"The emperor's wish to check the tyranny of the prefects and tax-gatherers was strongly marked in the case of the *champion* fighting-cock."—*Sharpe: History of Egypt*, ch. xi.

¶ *Champion of the King,* or *Queen,* or *of the Realm:* An ancient officer who, at the coronation of our kings, whilst the king was at dinner, rode armed *cap-a-pié* into Westminster Hall, and with a proclamation made by a herald threw down his gauntlet, and challenged any who disputed the king's right to the throne to single combat. His fee was a gilt cup, with a cover, filled with wine. The ceremony has been discontinued.

¶ For the difference between *champion* and *combatant* see COMBATANT.

ça̤m′-pĭ-ŏn, *v.t.* [CHAMPION, *s.*]

* 1. To challenge, as to a combat.

"The seed of Banquo kings!
Rather than so, come, Fate, into the list,
And *champion* me to th' utterance."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 1.

2. To fight for or defend as a champion; to support, protect, or defend.

ça̤m′-pĭ-ŏned, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHAMPION, *v.*] Furnished with or defended by a champion.

"*Championed* or unchampioned, thou dièst by the stake or fagot."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. xxxix.

+ **ça̤m′-pĭ-ŏn-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *champion; -ess.*] A female champion.

"Not she, the *championess* of old,
In Spenser's magic tale enrolled."
Scott: Marmion, Introd. to canto v.

ça̤m-pĭ-ŏn′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Lieut.-Col. Champion, killed at the battle of Inkerman.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the cyrtandreous division of Gesneraceæ, characterised as having the seeds without albumen, and the fruit wholly free. The only species is from Ceylon. Calyx hairy, and cut into five equal linear-subulate lobes; corolla white, glabrous, and rotate, with a very short tube and four-parted limb. Stamens four, equal; ovary one-celled; style filiform.

ça̤m′-pĭ-ŏn-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHAMPION, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & partic. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act of defending or fighting for as a champion.

* **ça̤m′-pĭ-ŏn-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *champion; -ize.*] To contest for mastery, to champion.

"With reed-like lance, and with a blunted blade,
To *championize* under a tented shade."
Sylvester: Du Bartas.

ça̤m′-pĭ-ŏn-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *champion; -ship.*]

1. The act of championing; the state of being a champion for another.

2. The position or state of being the acknowledged superior in any exercise or pursuit; superiority.

* **ça̤m-pi-oun,** *s.* [CHAMPION.]

"Thanne seyde Gamelyn to the *champioun*."
Chaucer: The Cokes Tale of Gamelyn, 288.

* **ça̤m′-pôe,** *v.t.* [SHAMPOO.]

"Horses are much refreshed by *champoeing*."—*Southey: Quart. Rev.*, xii. 200.

chăn-ăr′-çĭl-īte, *s.* [From Chañarcill(o), in Chili, where it is found, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A silver-white shining arsenio-antimonial ore from Chañarcillo, disseminated through calcite. It is a variety of Dyscrasite (q.v.). Compos.: Antimony, 19·6—21·4; arsenic, 23·8—22·3; silver, 53·6—53·3; iron, 3·0. (*Dana.*)

çhançe, * çheançe, * çheaunçe, * çhaunçe, * çhans, * çhaunse, *s., a., & adv.* [O. Fr. *cheance*, from *cheoir* = to fall;

Ital. *cadenza*, from Low Lat. *cadentia* = a chance, from *cado* = to fall.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. An accident, a casual occurrence or event.

"... It was a *chance* that happened to us."—*1 Sam.* vi. 9.

"To say a thing is a *chance* or casualty, as it relates to second causes, is not profaneness, but a great truth ..."—*South.*

2. Fortune; the cause or origin of fortuitous events.

"May hope, when everlasting Fate shall yield
To fickle *Chance*, and Chaos judge the strife."
Milton: P. L., ii.

3. The act of fortune, the course of events.

"... the art of catching the tone of any society into which *chance* might throw him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

4. The quality of being without any defined or recognised cause; fortuity.

"*Chance* is but a mere name, and really nothing in itself; a conception of our minds, and only a compendious way of speaking, whereby we would express, that such effects as are commonly attributed to *chance*, were verily produced by their true and proper causes, but without their design to produce them."—*Bentley*

5. The event, success, or result of things.

"Turne we our steeds; that both in equall tilt
May meete againe, and each take happy *chaunce*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. viii. 18.

6. An unlucky event; misfortune, ill-luck.

"You were us'd
To say extremity was the trier of spirits,
That common *chances* common men could bear."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 1.

7. The possibility or probability of any occurrence.

"Thus he taught the game of hazard,
Thus displayed it and explained it,
Running through its various *chances*."
Longfellow: The Song of Hiawatha, xvi.

8. An opportunity offered.

¶ *The last chance:* The last remaining hope.

The main chance: The principal or most important opportunity offered to one.

To take care of or *mind the main chance:* To watch one's best opportunity to look after oneself, or one's own interests, before those of others.

¶ (1) After pointing out the heathenish character of the three words *chance*, *fortune*, and *fate*, Crabb thus distinguishes between them:—"In this ordinary sense *chance* is the generic, *fortune* and *fate* are specific terms: *chance* applies to all things personal or otherwise; *fortune* and *fate* are mostly said of that which is personal. *Chance* neither forms orders or designs; neither knowledge or intention is attributed to it; its events are uncertain and variable: *fortune* forms plans and designs, but without choice; we attribute to it an intention without discernment; it is said to be blind: *fate* forms plans and chains of causes; intention, knowledge, and power are attributed to it; its views are fixed, its results decisive. A person goes as *chance* directs him when he has no express object to determine his choice one way or other; his *fortune* favours him, if without any expectation he gets the thing he wishes; his *fate* wills it, if he reaches the desired point contrary to what he intended. Men's success in their undertakings depends oftener on *chance* than on their ability [?]; we are ever ready to ascribe to ourselves what we owe to our good *fortune;* it is the *fate* of some men to fail in every thing they undertake."

(2) *Chance* and *probability* are thus discriminated:—"These terms are both employed in forming an estimate of future events; but the *chance* is either for or against; the *probability* is always for a thing; a *chance* is but a degree of probability."

(3) The following are stated to be the differences between *chance* and *hazard*:—"Both these terms are employed to mark the course of future events, which is not discernible by the human eye. With the Deity there is neither *chance* nor *hazard*; His plans are the result of omniscience, but the designs and actions of men are all dependant on *chance* or *hazard*. *Chance* may be favourable or unfavourable, more commonly the former; *hazard* is always unfavourable; it is properly a species of *chance*. There is a *chance* either of gaining or losing: there is a *hazard* of losing."

(4) The following are the differences between *accident* and *chance*. "... *Accident* and *chance* may be used indifferently in the colloquial expression to happen by chance or by accident; but the word *accident* is used only in respect to particular events, as it was pure *accident;* but *chance* is employed to denote a hidden senseless cause of things as opposed to a positive intelligent cause." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(5) The *Penny Cyclopædia* states briefly and pointedly that the word *chance* has been used in two senses, as opposed to providence and as opposed to certainty.

B. *As adj.:* Happening accidentally; casual, accidental, fortuitous.

"Now should they part, malicious tongues would say,
They met like *chance* companions on the way."
Dryden.

* **C.** *As adv.:* Perchance, accidentally, fortuitously, unexpectedly.

"If *chance* by lowly contemplation led,
Some kindred spirit shall enquire thy fate."
Gray: Elegy.

¶ Compounds of obvious meaning: *Chance-comer, chance-gift, chance-hit, chance-met, chance-poised, chance-sown.*

chance-medley, * **chaud-medley,** *s. & a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Chance, luck, a haphazard result.

"Wherefore they are no twain, but one flesh; this is true in the general right of marriage, but not in the *chance-medley* of every particular match."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

2. *Law:* The casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer, when ignorance or negligence is joined with the chance; as if a man lop trees by a high-way-side, by which many usually travel, and cast down a bough, not giving warning to take heed thereof, by which bough one passing by is slain: in this case he offends, because he gave no warning, that the party might have taken heed to himself.

"But the self-defence, which we are now speaking of, is that whereby a man may protect himself from an assault, or the like, in the course of a sudden brawl or quarrel, by killing him who assaults him. And this is what the law expresses by the word *chance-medley*, or (as some rather choose to write it), *chaud-medley*, the former of which in its etymology signifies a casual affray, the latter an affray in the heat of blood or passion; both of them of pretty much the same import."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, b. iv., c. 14.

B. *As adj.:* Depending on chance or fortune.

"And, artless as thou art, whom thou wilt choose;
Though much depends on what thy choice shall be,
Is all *chance-medley*, and unknown to me."
Cowper: Tirocinium.

chance, * **chaunce,** * **chaunse,** *v. i. & t.* [Chance, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Of things:* To happen, to fall out, to befall, to fortune, to occur accidentally.

"... natural selection can do nothing until favourable variation *chance* to occur."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. vi., p. 177.

¶ It is frequently used impersonally.

"It *chanced* that the glad tidings arrived at Whitehall on the day to which the Parliament stood prorogued."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. *Of persons:*

(1) To happen, to do anything accidentally, casually, or without premeditation (followed by a verb).

"As Diane hunted on a day,
She *chaunst* to come where Cupid lay."
Spenser: Epigrams, ii.

"... *chancing* to mention the famous verses which the Emperor Adrian spoke on his death-bed, ..."—*Pope: Letter to Steele* (1712).

(2) To meet or fall in with; to find or hit upon (followed by a preposition).

"He *chanced* upon divers of the Turks victuallers, whom he easily took."—*Knolles: History of the Turks.*

B. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To befall, to happen to.

"It hath not *chaunced* me to see it."—*Lambarde.*

2. To risk, to venture upon (*colloquial*).

¶ *To chance on:* To fall in with, to happen on.

"By what strange accident, I *chanced on* this letter."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

How chance: How chances it, how comes it.

"*How chance* you went not?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, v. 5.

¶ For the difference between *to chance* and *to happen* see Happen.

* **chăn'çe-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *chance; -able.*]

1. Capable of happening by chance, depending on chance.

"And he hath not appointed vs, an vncertaine and *chanceable* conflict ..."—*Calvine: Foure Godlye Sermons*, Ser. 2.

2. Happening by chance, accidental, casual.

"The trial thereof was cut off by the *chanceable* coming thither of the king of Iberia."—*Sidney.*

* **chăn'çe-a-bly,** * **chaunçe'-a-bly,** *adv.* [Eng. *chanceabl(e); -y.*] Accidentally, by chance.

"For to put our lyfe in danger, without any cõsideratiõ vnadui sedly, and *chaunceably*, is most against nature."—*Calvine: Foure Godlye Sermons*, Ser. 2.

chănçed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Chance, *v.*]

* **chănçe'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *chance; -ful(l).*] Full of chance or hazard, hazardous.

"Myself would offer you t'accompany
In this advent'rous *chanceful* jeopardy."
Spenser: Moth. Hub. Tale.

* **chănçe'-fûl-ly,** * **chauns-ful-lyche,** *adv.* [Eng. *chanceful; ly.*] By chance, accidentally.

"*Chaunsfullyche* hyt vaylede noght."—*R. de Brunne.*

chan'-çel, * **chaun-sęl,** * **chaun-çel,** * **chawn-sylle,** *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *chancel, canciel* = an enclosure, especially one defended by lattice-work, from Low Lat. *cancellus* = lattice-work.] [Cancel.]

A. *As subst.:* The east end of a church, in which the altar is placed. It was formerly, and is even now in places, divided from the body of the church by a screen or lattice-work, and is raised by steps above the level of the body of the church.

"*Chauncel, Cancellus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

chancel-casement, *s.* The window in a chancel.

"Upon the *chancel-casement*, and upon that grave of mine." *Tennyson: New Year's Eve.*

chancel-screen, *s.*

Eccles. Arch.: [Rood-screen.]

chancel-table, *s.* The communion table placed within the chancel of a church.

* **chan'-çĕl-ĕr,** *s.* [Chancellor.]

† **chançe'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *chance; less.*] Having no chance or prospect of success; unavailing, hopeless.

"Then may come the equally *chanceless* struggle on the barricades."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Sept. 27, 1870, p. 2.

* **chan-çĕl'-ĕr-ie,** * **chaun-çel-ler-ie,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *chanceler; -ie, -y.*] The office of a chancellor; the chancery office.

"The office of the *chauncellerie* or of the kinges tresorie."—*Gower*, ii. 191.

chan'-çĕl-lor, * **chaun-çel-er,** * **chaun-sel-er,** * **chaun-sel-ere,** *s.* [In A.S. *cancelere* (Bosworth); Icel. *kanzellari;* Sw. *kansler;* Dan. *cantsler;* Dut. *kanselier;* Ger. *kanzler;* Fr. *chancelier;* O. Fr. *chancelier, cancelier;* Sp. *canciller, cancellario;* Port. *chanceller, cancellario;* Ital. *cancelliere.* From Low Lat. *cancellarius* = originally an officer having charge of records which stood near the lattice-work, or bar, which fenced off the seat of the judge or judges from the rest of the court. Class. Lat. *cancelli* = an enclosure of wood, a railing, lattice, &c.; pl. of *cancellus* = a grating; dimin. of *cancer* = a crab.]

I. *In ancient times:*

* **1.** *Originally (in the Roman Empire):* A petty officer stationed at the fence of bars or lattice-work in a law-court, to introduce such functionaries as were entitled to pass inside. The Emperor Carinus, the immediate predecessor of Diocletian, gave great offence by making such a cancellarius prefect of Rome.

* **2.** *Next (in the Eastern Empire):* A secretary who sat inside the lattice-work to write, but who, in the lower empire, was invested also with judicial functions, and ultimately with a superintendence over the other officers of the empire. From this high dignity to that of a modern English Lord Chancellor the transition is easy.

3. *Then (in the Church of Rome during mediæval times):* An officer standing to the bishop much in the same relation as the cancellarius of the lower empire did to the emperor.

II. *In more modern times:*

1. *On the Continent:* An officer of the highest rank, with a certain jurisdiction over other civil functionaries. The powers of the chancellor, however, varied in the different nations.

2. *In England:*

(1) *In the Civil Government:* A name applied

to various functionaries, some of them of very high rank; viz., to—

(*a*) *The Lord Chancellor:* Originally he was the king's chief secretary, to whom petitions were referred, whence he was called *referendarius*. This title subsequently gave place to chancellor, which first occurs, according to Selden, in English history about A.D. 920. Being generally an ecclesiastic, he became keeper of the king's conscience. Having to express the sovereign's views in cases appealed to him from the Courts of Law, he gradually acquired a great legal standing himself, and finally developed into the potent personage now denominated the Lord Chancellor, or more fully the Lord High Chancellor. He is now the highest judicial functionary in the kingdom, and ranks above every temporal lord, excepting those of the blood royal; he is also above every spiritual lord, except the Archbishop of Canterbury; he is keeper of the great seal; he presides in the House of Lords, of which he is prolocutor; he is a cabinet minister and privy councillor; presides in what was the Court of Chancery (once spelled *chancelry*), but is now the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court; appoints all justices of the peace throughout the kingdom; is the general guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics; visitor of the hospitals and colleges of royal foundation; and patron of all livings under twenty marks in value. He goes out with the ministry of which he is a member.

(*b*) *Chancellor of the Exchequer:* Properly, the under-treasurer of the Exchequer, the head treasurership being held, not by an individual, but by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. The Chancellor has, however, a very powerful voice in connection with the Exchequer. He must be in the House of Commons, and may be its leader, and also Prime Minister.

(*c*) *Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster:* An officer who presides, either himself or by deputy, in the Duchy Chamber of Lancaster, deciding on all matters of equity connected with lands held of the crown in that Duchy.

(2) *In the Universities:* The titular head of a university. The office is only honorary. Under him is a Vice-Chancellor, who is the actual working head.

(3) *In the Church:* Specially two kinds of officers, viz.:—

(*a*) *Chancellor of a Cathedral:* One of the four chief dignitaries in the cathedrals of old foundation.

(*b*) *Chancellor of a Diocese or of its Bishop:* A law officer who acts as vicar-general for the bishop, and holds courts for him to decide on cases tried by ecclesiastical law.

(4) *In Heraldry:* A functionary, viz., *the Chancellor of the Order of the Garter*, or other military orders. An officer who acts as secretary to the order, sealing the commissions and mandates of the Assembly of the Knights.

3. *In Scotland:* Till the Union, in 1707, there was a Chancellor of Scotland, who was the head of law as well as equity, thus having gained a step beyond what the English Lord High Chancellor had attained, he being specially head in equity, though with superiority to the judges in law. There are also a Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor in each of the Scottish Universities. The foreman of a jury was also sometimes called its chancellor. (*Scott: Heart of Midlothian.*)

4. *In Ireland:* There is a Lord High Chancellor of Ireland. There are Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors in the Irish Universities and colleges.

* 5. A secretary.

"One Gilbert Peck, his *chancellor*." — *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 1.

ȼhan'-ȼĕl-lŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *chancellor; -ship.*] The office or position of chancellor.

* **ȼhăn'-ȼĕl-lŏr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *chancellor; -y.*] The office of a chancellor. (*The Life of Becket*, 452.) (*Herbert Coleridge.*)

ȼhan'-ȼĕr-y, * **ȼhăn'-ȼĕr-ĭe,** * **ȼhan'-ȼer-ye,** * **ȼhăn-ȼĕl'-er-ĭe,** * **ȼhaun-ȼel-ler-ie,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *chancellerie, chancelrie* = "a chancery court, the chancery, seale office, or court of every parliament" (*Cotgrave*); from Low Lat. *cancellaria* = a place where records are kept, a record-office of a chancellor, from *cancellarius* = a chancellor.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The Court of Chancery was the highest court of judicature next to the House of Lords. The Lord Chancellor presided in this court, having under him the Lords Justices and Vice-Chancellors, who act for him in separate courts, and the Master of the Rolls, who had the keeping of all the rolls and records of the Court of Chancery, and also presided in a court of his own. The Court of Chancery was a court of equity. Under the Judicature Act of 1873 the powers and jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery were transferred to the High Court of Justice, and it now exists as the chancery division of that court. In the United States there are Courts of Chancery in several of the original thirteen states, but in most of the states the principles of equity are administered in the higher courts of law.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

¶ Obvious compounds: *Chancery-court, chancery-suit.*

chancery-bar, *s.* The lawyers practising in the Court of Chancery.

"... his urbanity, which won the hearts of the youngest lawyers of the *Chancery Bar*, ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

* **chancery-hand,** *s.* A style of engrossing practised in deeds and other legal instruments.

* **ȼhanȼh,** *v.* (*Scotch.*) [CHANGE.]

"Prouiding awayis, that quha hes power to cheiss clerkis or notaris, that thai ma *chanch* or cheiss as thai pleiss."—*Acts Ja. V.* 1540 (ed. 1814), p. 359.

ȼhanȼ'-ĭng, * **ȼhâunȼ'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHANCE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act of happening casually or fortuitously.

ȼhăn'-ȼre (ȼre as kĕr), *s.* [Fr.] [CANKER, CANCER.]

Med.: An ulcer, usually arising from a venereal sore connected with syphilis.

ȼhăn'-ȼroŭs, *a.* [Fr. *chancreux*, from *chancre.*] Having the qualities, or being of the nature of a chancre; ulcerous; having chancres.

ȼhan'-ȼў, *a.* [Eng. *chanc(e); -y.*] (*Scotch.*)

1. Lucky to see or meet; foreboding good luck.

"... but there was aye a word o' her no being that *chancy*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xl.

2. Fortunate, happy.

"Desyre to be *chancy* and fortunate,
As vthir princis quhilkis mare happy bene."
Doug.: Virgil, 425. 25.

3. Favourable, prospering.

"And to the *chancy* windis ane mylk quhite."
Doug.: Virgil, 71. 22.

* **ȼhan'-dĕl-ĕr** (1), *s.* [CHANDELIER.]

* **ȼhan'-dĕl-ĕr** (2), *s.* [CHANDLER.]

"A *chandeler. Cerarius.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

ȼhăn-dĕ-lĭer', * **ȼhan-de-lar,** * **can-del-ere,** *s.* [O. Fr. *chandelier* = (1) a chandler; (2) a candlestick, from Low Lat. *candelarius* = chandler, from *candela* = a candle. *Chandelier* is a doublet of *chandler* (q.v.). (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An apparatus for holding candles. It is furnished with several branches.

"... large tasteless lamps and tawdry *chandeliers*, evidently true cockneys, and only taking the air by way of change."—*Disraeli: Contarini Fleming*, b. iv., ch. ix.

* **II.** *Fort.:* A movable parapet, or framework of wood, on which fascines are laid to protect pioneers while working in the trenches.

chandelier-tree, *s.*

Bot.: A kind of Pandanus (*P. candelabrum*), the dichotomous branches of which have a certain resemblance to a chandelier. It grows in Guinea and in St. Thomas's.

ȼhand'-lĕr, * candelere, chan-ler, *s.* [A doublet of *chandelier* (q.v.).]

1. One whose business it is to make or sell candles.

"*Candelere. Candelarius.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"But whether black or lighter dyes are worn,
The *chandler's* basket on his shoulder born,
With tallow spots thy coat." *Gay.*

2. A retail dealer generally. [CORN-CHANDLER, SHIP-CHANDLER.]

"... for some years with her husband, kept a little *chandler's* or grocer's shop, for their subsistence ..."
Newton: Life of Milton.

3. A chandelier, a candlestick. (*Scotch.*)

"Have you any pots or pans,
Or any broken *chandlers*?"
Ramsay: Poems.

chandler-chafts, chanler-chefts, *s. pl.* Lantern-jaws. (*Skinner.*)

chandler-chefted, chanler-chafted, *a.* Lantern-jawed; having chops like a *chandler* or candlestick.

"Bot the thing that anger'd me warst awa was, to be sae sair guidg'd by a *chanler-chafted* auld runk carlen."—*Journal from London*, p. 4.

* **ȼhand'-lĕr-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *chandler; -ly.*] Like a chandler; in a petty way.

"To be sconced our head money, our twopences in their *chandlerly* shopbook of Easter."—*Milton: of Ref. in Eng.*, B. 2.

ȼhand'-lĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *chandler; -y.*]

1. Articles sold by a chandler.

2. The shop or warehouse of a chandler; a storeroom.

ȼhăn'-dôo, *s.* [Native word.] An extract of opium prepared in China for smoking.

* **ȼhan'-drў,** *s.* [A contraction of *chandlery* (q.v.).]

1. A store or place where candles and other lights are kept.

"To mistake six torches for the *chandry*, and give them one."—*B. Jonson: Masques.*

2. The trade or art of a chandler.

* **chan-el,** * **chan-elle,** *s.* [CANAL.]

ȼhăn'-frĭn, *s.* [CHAMFRAIN.] The forepart of the head of a horse, which extends from under the ears, along the interval between the eyebrows, down to his nose. (*Farrier's Dictionary.*)

ȼhang, *s.* [Apparently an onomatopœic word.] Reiterated noise. (*Jamieson.*)

"——— Gin I live as lang
As nae to fear the chirming *chang*
Of gosses grave, &c."
Skinner: Misc. Poet.

ȼhānǧe, * **ȼhangen,** * **ȼhaungen,** * **ȼhonge,** * **ȼhaungy,** * **ȼhawnge,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *changier, changer, cangер*; Fr. *changer*; Sp. & Port. *cambiar*; Ital. *cambiare*, from Lat. *cambio* = to exchange, to barter.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To put, place, take, or substitute one thing instead of another; to exchange.

"And gan to *chaungy* her wede."
Amis and Amiloun, 1483.

"He that cannot look into his own estate, hath need choose well whom he employeth, and *change* them often."—*Bacon: Essays.*

¶ Generally with *for* before the thing taken in exchange.

"Y wolde *chaunge* myn *for* his."
Wright: Lyric Poems, p. 39.

2. To cause to pass from one state to another.

"He *chaungid* the watur into wyne."
Songs and Carols, p. 54.

3. Followed by *for:* To quit one state for another, to exchange one state for another.

"Persons grown up in the belief of any religion, cannot *change* that *for* another, without applying their understanding duly to consider and compare both."—*South.*

4. Followed by *with:* To give and take reciprocally; make an exchange with.

"To secure thy content, look upon those thousands, *with* whom thou wouldst not, for any interest, *change* thy fortune and condition."—*Taylor: Rule of living holy.*

5. To alter, make a thing different to what it was.

"I wylle never the more *chaunge* my mood."
Coventry Myst., p. 37.

"Suddenly *changing* their tone, they began to boast and to bluster."
Longfellow: The Courtship of Miles Standish, vii.

6. To alter the nature, will, or disposition of.

"I would she were in heaven, so she could
Intreat some power to *change* this currish Jew."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

7. To give a different denomination or kind of money for.

"A shopkeeper might be able to *change* a guinea, or a moidore, when a customer comes for a crown's worth of goods."—*Swift.*

8. To substitute one garment or dress for another.

¶ *To change about:*

1. To change sides.

2. To be changeable or fickle.

To change a horse, or *to change hand:* To turn or bear the horse's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right, or from the right to the left. (*Farrier's Dictionary.*)

To change arms:

Mil.: To shift the rifle from one shoulder to the other.

To change colour: To grow pale, or blush; to betray by a change in the countenance a consciousness of guilt or demerit; to feel ashamed.

To change foot, or *step:*

1. *Literally:*

Mil.: To alter the position of the feet in marching.

*2. *Fig.:* To change sides on a question.

To change hands: To become the property of another.

To change one's tune: To alter one's manner of speech, or habit of life; to lower one's pretensions.

To change owners: The same as *to change hands.*

To change round: To alter; to change sides.

To change sides: To forsake one's party, or side, and join another.

To change the mizzen:

Naut.: To bring the mizzen-yard over the other side of the mast.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be altered; to undergo change

"Ha *chaungeth* fram water into blod."
Florice & Blaunch., 305.

2. To become altered in appearance.

"Tho *chaungen* gan here colour in here face."
Chaucer: C. T., 1639.

3. To pass from one state or phase to another.

"I am weary of this moon; would he would *change.*"
Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream, v. 1.

". . . when in a nascent or *changing* state."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. ii., p. 61.

4. To take or substitute one garment for another.

5. To turn sour or acid, to become tainted.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between *to change, to alter,* and *to vary:*—We *change* a thing by putting another in its place; we *alter* a thing by making it different from what it was before; we *vary* it by *altering* it in different manners and at different times. We *change* our clothes whenever we put on others: the tailor *alters* the clothes which are found not to fit, and he *varies* the fashion of making them whenever he makes new . . . A thing is *changed* without *altering* its kind; it is *altered* without destroying its identity, and it is *varied* without destroying the similarity."

(2) He thus discriminates between *to change, to exchange, to barter,* and *to substitute:*—"The idea of putting one thing in the place of another is common to all these terms, which varies in the manner and the object. *Change* is the generic, the rest are specific terms: whatever is *exchanged, bartered,* or *substituted,* is changed; but not *vice versâ. Change* is applied in general to things of the same kind, or of different kinds; *exchange* to articles of property or possession; *barter* to all articles of merchandise; *substitute* to all matters of service and office. Things rather than persons are the proper objects for *changing* and *exchanging,* although whatever one has a control over may be *changed,* or *exchanged;* a king may *change* his ministers; governments *exchange* prisoners of war. Things only are the proper objects for *barter;* but, to the shame of humanity, there are to be found people who will *barter* their countrymen, and even their relatives, for a paltry trinket. *Substituting* may either have persons or things for an object; one man may be *substituted* for another, or one word *substituted* for another. The act of *changing* or *substituting* requires but one person for an agent; that of *exchanging* and *bartering* requires two: a person *changes* his things or *substitutes* one for another; but one person *exchanges* or *barters* with another. *Change* is used likewise intransitively, the others always transitively; things *change* of themselves, but persons always *exchange, barter,* or *substitute* things . . In the figurative application these terms bear the same analogy to each other. A person *changes* his opinions; but a proneness to such *changes* evinces a want of firmness in the character. The good king at his death *exchanges* a temporal for an eternal crown. The mercenary trader *barters* his conscience for paltry pelf. Men of dogmatical tempers *substitute* assertion for proof, and abuse for argument." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

çhānġe, *s.* & *a.* [CHANGE, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of altering or changing; a substitution of one thing for another.

"Nothing can cure this part of ill-breeding, but *change* and variety of company, and that of persons above us."—*Locke.*

(2) The act of passing from one state or phase to another; alteration, mutation, vicissitude.

"Hear how Timotheus' various lays surprize,
And bid alternate passions fall and rise;
While at each *change,* the son of Lybian Jove
Now burns with glory, and then melts with love."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 376.

(3) The state or quality of being altered.

"Since I saw you last,
There is a *change* upon you."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 6.

(4) That which is substituted for another.

"He took with him . . . ten *changes* of raiment."—*2 Kings*, v. 5.

(5) An alteration in the order or succession of a series. [II. 3, 4.]

(6) The act or process of giving and receiving things in exchange.

(7) That which is given in exchange for anything of a higher or lower denomination. (A shortened form of *exchange,* q.v.).

"Wood buys up our old halfpence, and from thence the present want of *change* arises; . . ."—*Swift.*

(8) The balance of money paid beyond the price of goods purchased, and therefore returned to the purchaser.

(9) A succession of events.

"O wond'rous *changes* of a fatal scene,
Still varying to the last!" *Dryden.*

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Death; the moment of exchanging life for death.

(2) Novelty, variety.

"Perhaps you would like a kidney instead of a devil? It will be a little *change.*"—*Disraeli: Henrietta Temple*, bk. vi., ch. xx.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* A place where merchants and others meet to transact business. (Properly a curtailed form of *exchange,* q.v.).

"The bar, the bench, the *change,* the schools and pulpits are full of quacks, jugglers, and plagiaries."—*L'Estrange.*

"He found that he could not go on *Change* without being followed round the piazza by goldsmiths, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

2. *Hunting:* Applied to a stag, whose scent has been crossed by chance by hounds in pursuit of another, and who is pursued in his turn.

3. *Music:*

(1) The word used as the short for change of key or modulation. Changes are of three kinds: the Diatonic, the Chromatic, and the Enharmonic changes. (See these words.) (*Groves.*)

(2) An alteration or permutation in the order in which a set of bells is rung; alternate or varied peals rung on bells.

"Four bells admit twenty-four *changes* in ringing, and five bells one hundred and twenty."—*Holder: Elements of Speech.*

4. *Math.:* The permutations, alterations, or variations which any number of things may undergo, or are capable of in respect of position, order, &c.

5. *Astron.:* The phases through which the moon passes.

"Take seeds or roots, and set some of them immediately after the *change,* and others of the same kind immediately after the full."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

6. An inn or ale-house. [CHANGE-HOUSE.]

¶ *Change of voice:*

Music: [LARYNX.] (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

¶ *To ring the changes:*

1. *Lit:* To ring a set of bells in varied peals. [II. 3.]

† 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To play upon words by slight changes in order or meaning.

"Easy it may be to contrive new postures, and *ring* other *changes* upon the same bells."—*Norris.*

(2) To render a money transaction over a counter or bar as complex as possible with the view of fraudulently obtaining back more change than one is entitled to, as for instance a half-sovereign which one has paid and silver for it. (*Slang.*)

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *change, variation,* and *vicissitude:*—"*Change* consists simply in ceasing to be the same; *variation* consists in being different at different times; *vicissitude* in being alternately different and the same. All created things are liable to *change;* old things pass away, all things become new; the humours of men, like the elements, are exposed to perpetual *variations;* human affairs, like the seasons, are subject to frequent *vicissitudes.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

* **change-church,** *s.* One who holds various benefices in succession.

"Boso . . . was a great *change-church* in Rome."—*Fuller: Worthies, Herts.*, i. 429.

change-house, *s.* An inn, an ale-house.

"When the Lowlanders went to drink a cheerupping cup, they go to the public house called the *change-house.*"—*Smollett: Humphry Clinker* (Sept. 3).

change-keeper, *s.* One who keeps an ale-house, or a petty inn. (*Scotch.*)

"That nobody went into the house but the three brothers,—and Nelson the *change-keeper* and the deponent himself."—*Trials of Sons of Rob Roy*, p. 130.

change-pump, *s.* A pump introduced by the successors of Boulton and Watt in connection with the boilers of sea-going vessels, in order to keep a continual change in the body of water, removing the super-salted water and substituting sea water. The change-pump has been superseded by the blow-off cock, which, being turned at intervals, allows a portion of the super-salted water to escape overboard. External condensation and fresh-water boiler-supply are now the mode. (*Knight.*)

change-ringing, *s.* The art or practice of ringing a peal of bells, so as to make the greatest possible number of permutations.

change-wheel, *s.*

Mach.: Change-wheels, having varying numbers of cogs at the same pitch, are used to connect the main arbor of the lathe with the feed-screw, so as to vary the relative rates of rotation and consequently the pitch of the screw to be cut. The first application of change-wheels to a lathe is supposed to have been in a fusee-cutting lathe, described in a work, 1741. The change-wheels are intermediate, and journaled in a bracket, which permits them to be brought into engagement with the rotative and feed wheels respectively. [SCREW-CUTTING LATHE, ENGINE-LATHE.]

¶ *Change-seats, the King's come:* A game well known in Lothian and in the south of Scotland. (*Jamieson.*)

çhānġe-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, * çhaunġe-ą-ble-te, *s.* [Eng. *changeable; -ity.*] The quality of being changeable or subject to change; changeableness.

"Repenting whanne it berith *chaungeablete,* may not be in God."—*Wyclife: 1 Kings* xv. 11.

çhānġe'-ą-ble, * çhaunġe'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *change; -able.*]

1. Capable of being changed.

"The *changeable* suits of apparel, and the mantles, and the wimples, and the crisping-pins, . . ."—*Isa.* iii. 22.

2. Liable to change, fickle, inconstant.

"This worldis life that *chaungeable* es."
Hampole, 1,473.

* 3. Having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.

"Now the taylor make thy doublet of *changeable* taffata; for thy mind is a vary opal."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 4.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *changeable, mutable, variable, inconstant, fickle,* and *versatile:*—"*Changeable* is said of persons or things; *mutable* is said of things only: human beings are *changeable,* human affairs are *mutable. Changeable* respects the sentiments and opinions of the mind; *variable,* the state of the feelings; *inconstant,* the affections; *fickle,* the inclinations and attachments; *versatile,* the application of the talents. A *changeable* person rejects what he has once embraced in order to take up something new; a *variable* person likes and dislikes alternately the same thing; an *inconstant* person likes nothing long; a *fickle* person likes many things successively or at the same time; a *versatile* person has a talent for whatever he likes. . . . *Changeable, variable, inconstant,* and *fickle,* as applied to persons, are taken in the bad sense; but *versatility* is a natural gift, which may be employed advantageously." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *Changeable chant:* [CHANT.]

Changeable gauge-truck: A means of adjusting wheels to different gauges of tracks by making the wheels adjustable on the axis. (*Knight.*)

çhānġe′-ą-ble-nĕss, * çhaunġe′-ą-ble-nĕsse, *s.* [Eng. *changeable; -ness.*]

1. Liability to change.

"His fift head was lyke a leopardes head of many colours, full of fyckleneese and *chaungeableneese.*"—*Bale: Image*, pt. ii.

2. Inconstancy, fickleness.

çhānġe′-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *changeable; -y.*] In a changeable manner; inconsistently.

çhānġed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHANGE, *v.*]

çhānġe′-fůl, * çhānġe′-fůll, *a.* [Eng. *change; -ful(l).*]

1. Full of, or liable to, change.

"So shall he strive, in *changeful* hue,
Field, feast, and combat, to renew."
Scott: Marmion, Introd. to canto v.

2. Fickle, changeable.

"He is very *changeful* and abrupt."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xiii.

çhānġe′-fůl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *changeful; -ly.*] In a changeful manner; uncertainly, inconsistently. (*Dr. Allen.*)

çhānġe′-fůl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *changeful; -ness.*] The quality of being changeful; inconsistency, inconstancy, fickleness. (*Boswell.*)

çhan-gel, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

Bot.: The herb Bugloss (q.v.). (*Wright.*)

çhānġe′-lĕss, * çhānġe′-lĕs, *a.* [Eng. *change*, and *less.*] Free from change, unchanging.

"Then shall my hand, as *changeless* as my mind,
From your glad eyes a kindly welcome find."
Buckinghamshire: A Letter from Sea.

çhānġe′-lĭng, * çhaung-ling, *s. & a.* [Eng. *change*, and dimin. suff. *-ling.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. *Gen.:* Anything substituted for another.

"I folded the writ up in the form of the other,
Subscrib'd it, gave the impression, plac'd it safely,
The *changeling* never known."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

2. *Spec.:* A child substituted, or left in exchange, for another. [II. 1.]

"An I her base elfin breed there for thee left:
Such men do *changelings* call, so chang'd by fairies' theft."
Spenser: Fairy Queen.

¶ In the following passage the child taken, not that left in exchange, appears to be meant.

"She, as her attendant, hath
A lovely boy stol'n from an Indian king;
She never had so sweet a *changeling.*"
Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream, ii. 1.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The fairies being popularly supposed to steal beautiful children, and leave in their places ugly and stupid ones, the word soon passed into the meaning of a fool, an idiot, or a simpleton.

". . . turning the babe into a *changeling* at which the mother shuddered. . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

2. One who wavers or frequently changes his purpose; a waverer or fickle person.

"Yet his nature
In that's no *changeling* . . .
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 7.

*** B.** *As adjective:*

1. Changed, substituted.

"I do but beg a little *changeling* boy."
Shakesp.: Mid. N. Dream, ii. 2.

2. Fickle, wavering, changeable, and inconstant of purpose.

"Nay, some are so studiously *changeling* . . . they esteem an opinion as a diurnal, after a day or two scarce worth the keeping."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. i., p. 35.

† çhānġ′-ẽr, * çhaunġ′-er, *s.* [Eng. *chang(e); -er.*]

1. *Generally:*

(1) One who changes or alters anything.

"*Changer* of all things, yet immutable,
Before and after all, the first and last."
Giles Fletcher: Christ's Triumph, ii. 40.

(2) One who is given to change; a fickle, inconstant person.

"Meddle not with them that are given to change [in the margin, *changers*]."—*Proverbs*, xxiv. 21.

2. *Spec.:* One whose business is to change or discount money; a money-changer.

"He turnede upsidoun the boordis of *chaungeris.*"—*Wycliffe: St. Matthew*, xxi. 12.

çhānġ′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHANGE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or process of substituting or giving one thing in exchange for another.

"Now this was the manner in former time in Israel concerning redeeming and concerning *changing*, for to confirm all things. . . ."—*Ruth*, iv. 7.

2. The act of passing from one state to another; alteration, change.

changing notes, *s. pl.*

Music: Passing notes or discords which occur on the accented parts of a bar. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

*** changing-piece,** *s.* One who is fickle or changeable.

"Go give that *changing-piece.*"
Shakesp.: Tit. Andron., i. 2.

*** chank,** *s.* [CHANCRE.] (*Nares.*)

"An angel-like water of a marvellous virtue against bleareiness of the eyes, *chanks*, and burning with fire."—*Lupton: Thousand Notable Things.*

çhăñks, *s. pl.* [Ceylonese (?), from Sansc. *cankha.*] [CONCH.] The same as CHANK-SHELLS (q. v.).

chank-shells, *s. pl.* A name given in the East Indies to certain varieties of the shell *Turbinella pyrum*, fished up by divers in the Gulf of Manaar, on the N.W. coast of Ceylon. There are two kinds, payel and patty, one red and the other white; the latter is of little value. These shells are imported into India, where they are sawn into rings of various sizes, and worn on the arms, legs, fingers, and toes by the Hindoos. A third species, opening to the right, is rare, and very highly valued. The demand for these shells, caused by the religious rites of the Hindoos, was so great that 60,000 rix-dollars per annum were received by the Government for the right of fishing for them. Now the fishery is open and free to all.

"The natives, in addition to fishing for *chank shells* in the sea, dig them up in large quantities from the soil on the adjacent shores."—*Tennent: Ceylon*, pt. i. ch. i.

çhan-ler, *s.* [CHANDLER.] (*Scotch.*)

chanler-chafts, *s.* [CHANDLER-CHAFTS.]

çhan′-ną, *s.* [It. *canna*; Lat. *channe, chane*, from Gr. χάννη (*channē*), χάνη (*chanē*) = a sea-fish, so called from its wide mouth: χαίνω (*chainō*) = to yawn, to gape.]

Ichthy.: The *Seranus cabrilla* of Cuvier, a European fish, resembling the Sea-perch.

çhăn′-nęl, * çhan-el, * çhan-elle, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *canel, chenal*, from Lat. *canalis* = hollow. *Channel* and *canal* are doublets.] [CANAL.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The hollow bed of a stream of water, especially the deepest part, where the main current flows.

"Canel or *chanelle. Canalis.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The sandbanks and the shallows of the Zuyder Zee form one of the worst *channels* in the world, . . ."—*Times*, Nov. 11, 1876.

(2) A narrow arm of the sea or strait running between two portions of land.

"As if a *channel* should be call'd a sea."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 2.

(3) A gutter; a kennel. [KENNEL.]

"Gif thair be ony persoun that has ony biggit land, sic as cellaris, under the yeird, and the passage of thame furth farther than four fute, stoppand the *channel* and calsay."—*Balfour: Pract.*, pp. 387-8.

(4) Gravel: probably from being taken from the channel or bed of a river. (*Scotch.*)

"The moorish staple of the fourth branch—having only sand and *channel* below it, the same cannot reasonably admit of any diminution."—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans.*, p. 109.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A hollow or cavity formed lengthwise.

"Complaint and hot desires, the lover's hell,
And scalding tears, that wore a *channel* where they fell."
Dryden: Fables.

(2) The means or medium by which anything is conveyed or transmitted; an instrument or means of communication.

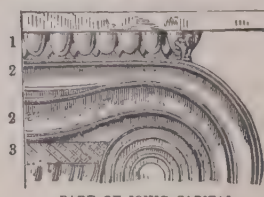
"You seem to think the *channel* of a pamphlet more respectable and better suited to the dignity of your cause, than that of a newspaper."—*Letters of Junius.*

(3) The course, line, or direction taken by a thing.

(4) The arteries or veins, as the channels through which the blood passes.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Archit.:* A gutter or furrow in a pillar;



PART OF IONIC CAPITAL.
1. Abacus. 2. Channels. 3. Echinus.

but the channel in an Ionic capital is that part which lies rather hollow under the *abacus*, and open upon the *echinus.*

¶ *Channel of the larmier:* A channel cut underneath a soffit, coping-stone, &c., to prevent the rain which drips from it passing to the walls of the building.

Channel of the volute: The spiral channel or sinking on its face.

2. *Anatomy:*

(1) The neck or channel-bone.

"Cleave him to the *channel.*"—*Marlowe: Tamburl.*, i. 3.

(2) The windpipe. (*Wright.*)

3. *Veterinary:* The hollow between the two nether jaw-bones of the horse where the tongue is lodged.

4. *Shipbuilding:*

(1) A flat ledge of wood or iron projecting outward from the ship's side, for spreading the shrouds or standing rigging at each side of the masts, and protecting the chain-plates. The channels are at the level of the deck-beams. [CHAIN-WALE.]

(2) The rope-track in a tackle-block.

5. *Boot-making:* The cut in the sole of a boot to hold the thread and allow the stitches to sink below the surface of the sole. (*Knight.*)

6. *Masonry:* A long groove cut in a stone on a line where it is to be split.

7. *Mining:* An air conduit or pipe, to conduct air into a mine.

8. *Founding:* A trough to conduct melted metal to the pig-bed or mould. (*Knight.*)

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

channel-bill, *s.*

Ornith.: A cuckoo, *Scythrops Novæ Hollandiæ.* It is found, as its scientific name implies, in Australia.

channel-board, *s.* The same as CHANNEL, A., II. 4 (1).

channel-bolt, *s.*

Naut.: A long bolt which passes through all the planks and connects the channel to the side.

*** channel-bone,** *s.* The collar-bone. [CANAL-BONE.]

"The dart fell through his *channel-bone.*"
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, bk. xvii.

channel-iron, *s.*

1. A form of angle-iron having a web with two flanges extending only on one side of the web.

2. *Building:* A brace or hook to support the guttering.

channel-leaved, *a.*

Bot.: Having leaves so folded together as to form a channel.

channel-plates, *s.pl.*

Naut.: [CHAIN-PLATES.]

channel-stone, channel-stane, *s.*

1. *In Eng.:* The curb-stone of a path.

2. *In Scot.:* The name given to the stone used in the game of curling.

"The vig'rous youth,
In bold contention met, the *channelstane*,
The bracing engine of a Scottish arm,
To shoot wi' might and skill."
Davidson: Seasons, p. 153.

channel-wales, *s.pl.*

Naut.: Strakes worked between the gun-deck and the upper-deck ports of large ships. Also the outside plank which receives the bolts of the chain-plates. The wall-plank extends fore and aft to support the channels.

ȼhăn'-nẹl, *v.t.* [CHANNEL, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To cut or wear into channels.

"No more shall trenching war *channel* her fields."
Shakesp.: 1 *Hen. IV.*, i. 1.

2. *Fig.:* To make tracts over; to cause to appear worn and hollowed; to run in streams over.

"Oh, sorrowful and sad! the streaming tears
Channel her cheeks—a Niobe appears!"
Cowper: Truth, 174.

ȼhăn'-nẹled, ȼhăn'-nẹlled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHANNEL, *v.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Worn into channels.

"The body of this column is perpetually *channelled*, like a thick plaited gown."—*Wotton: Architecture.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* Grooved, fluted, voluted.

"Sometimes likewise, but rarely *channeled*."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 24.

2. *Bot.:* The equivalent of the Latin *canículatus*, an epithet applied to a stem, leaf, or petiole which is hollowed above with a deep longitudinal groove and convex beneath.

ȼhăn'-nẹl-ĭng, ȼhăn'-nẹl-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHANNEL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of cutting or wearing into a channel.

2. A channel or gutter at the side of the road; a kennel.

II. *Arch.:* Perpendicular channels, or cavities, cut along the shaft of a column or pilaster.

channeling-machine, *s.*

1. *Boot-making:* A machine for cutting the channels in boot-soles, to allow the thread to bury itself in the leather and be protected from immediate wear. It consists of a knife, which makes an oblique cut in the sole, to a gauged depth and regulated as to distance from the sole-edge by a guide.

2. *Stone-working:* A machine having a series of jumpers or chisels which make a groove across the face of a block in the quarry, or detached. It has a gang of cutters operated by direct-acting steam-cylinder. The cutters have direct motion from the piston. The valve is reversed at the blow of the cutters; or, in case of no blow being given, it is reversed before the cylinder-bottom is touched by the piston. The cutter-bar is adjustable on the cylinder-bar, to suit the depth of groove-cut. The whole mechanism is mounted on vertically adjustable rollers, and the feed-device is operated from the cross-head.

channeling-tool, *s.* A tool used for cutting a channel near the edge of a piece of leather, so as to hide the sewing. Used in making round work, such as running reins, whips; also in sinking grooves in shoe-soles, to hide the stitching. The cutter is adjustable on the shank, for penetration, and the guide at the end to gauge the distance of the channel from the edge of the leather. (*Knight.*)

*** ȼhăn'-nẹl-lĭze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *channel*; *-ize.*] To hold or carry as in a channel.

"His vaines and nerues that *ch annellize* his blood."
—*Davies: Holy Roode*, p. 20.

ȼhăn'-nẹl-lȳ, *a.* [CHANNEL, *s.*, A. I., 1 (4).] Gravelly; full of gravel.

"The soil being light, sandy, and *channelly*, is much overrun with broom."—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans.*, p. 91.

ȼhăn'-nẹlṣ, *s. pl.* [CHAIN-WALES.]

ȼhăn'-nĕr, *s.* [CHANNEL, *s.*, A., I. 1 (4).] Gravel. (Often *channers*, synon. with *channel*.)

ȼhăn'-nĕr, *v.i.* [A dialectal form; cf. *chanter*, v.] To fret, to grumble, to be discontented, to complain.

"What sights, man, what frights, man,
Are pedlars doom'd to thole,
Ay *channerin'* and daunerin'
In eager search for cole!"
A. Wilson: Poems, 1790, p. 235.

ȼhăn'-nĕr-ў, *a.* [CHANNELLY.] Gravelly.

*** cha-nos,** *a.* [Lat. *canus* = white, hoary, gray.] Gray, hoary. (*Scotch.*)

"Apoun his chin feill *chanos* haris gray."
Douglas: Virgil, 173, 44.

***chan-oun, * chan-oune,** *s.* [CANON.]

"This *chanoun* sayde, 'Freend, ye doon amys;
This is not couched as it oughte be.'"
Chaucer: The Chanounes Yemannes Tale, l. 13109-10.

*** ȼhăn'-rў, * ȼhăn'-nĕr-ў,** *s. & a.* [Corruption of *chanonry*, or *canonry*.] A chantry.

*** chanry-kirk, * channery-kirk,** *s.* The church or chapel attached to a chantry.

"The bishop of Ross—used the service-book peaceably within the *chanry kirk* of Ross each sabbath day by the space of two years."—*Spalding*, i. 64.

ȼhăn'-sŏn, *s.* [Fr. *chanson, canson*; Sp. *cancion*; Ital. *canzone*; from Lat. *cantio* = a song, *cano* = to sing.] A song, a ballad.

". . . little *chansons* or love-verses."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. i. (1872), ch. iii., p. 222.

chansons de geste, *s. pl.* The romances of the middle ages, sung or recited by wandering minstrels. Their number in French is very large; in English they are not so numerous, and most of them are translations of a French original.

ȼhăn-sŏn-nĕt'te, *s.* [Fr., a dimin of *chanson* = a song.] A little song or ballad.

ȼhant (1), *v.t. & i.* [*Cant* and *chant* were originally the same word. (*Trench: On the Study of Words*, 157.)] [CANT.]

A. *Transitive:*

***** I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To sing; to utter in a melodious voice.

"The swan who *chants* a doleful hymn to his own death."—*Shakesp.: King John*, v. 7.

2. To enchant.

"He had *chantid* me."
Chaucer: Wife of Bath, Prol. 575.

3. To celebrate in song.

"The poets *chant* it in the theatres, the shepherds in the mountains."—*Bramhall.*

II. *Technically:*

1. To sing in chants, as in a cathedral service.

2. To intone a church service.

B. *Intransitive:*

***** I. *Ord. Lang.:* To sing, make melody.

"That *chant* to the sound of the viol, and invent to themselves instruments of music."—*Amos* vi. 5.

"Or nymph or goddess, *chanting* to the loom."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xi., 300.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* To sing in chants.

"Hence, if our manly sport offend!
With pious fools go *chant* and pray."
Scott: The Chase, 12.

2. *Hunt.:* To go in full cry, said of hounds.

† ȼhant (2), *v.t.* [Probably of the same origin as *chant* (1), *v.*, and connected with *cant* (q.v.).] To sell horses fraudulently by concealing their faults, or making them up. [CHANTER, *s.*]

". . . was here this morning *chanting* horses with 'em."—*Thackeray: Virginians*, ch. x.

ȼhant, *s.* [Fr. *chant*; Lat. *cantus.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

***** 1. *Lit.:* A song, a melody.

"A pleasant grove,
With *chant* of tuneful birds resounding loud."
Milton: Paradise Regained, ii. 289.

2. *Fig.:* Twang. [CANT.]

"His strange face, his strange *chant*, his immovable hat, and his leather breeches, were known all over the country."—*Macaulay: History of England*, ch. xvii.

II. *Church Music:* A species of melody used in cathedrals and churches, between an air and a recitative, to which the psalms of the day, the canticles, &c., are sung. [GREGORIAN.]

"I have now taken notice of every musical part of our cathedral service, except that of the unaccompanied *chant* used in the verses and responses."—*Mason: Essay on Church Musick*, p. 154.

Changeable Chant: A single or double chant which can be sung either in the major or minor mode without other alteration than the substitution of the minor third and sixth of the scale for those of the corresponding major. (*Stainer and Barrett.*)

*** ȼhant'-ą-ble, * ȼhaunt'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *chant*, and *able.*] Capable or worthy of being celebrated in song.

"*Chauntable* weren to me thi iustefiyngus."—*Wycliffe: Psalm* cxviii. 54.

ȼhaṅ-tant' (tant as **taṅ),** *s.* [Fr. pr. par. of *chanter* = to sing, from Lat. *canto.*] Instrumental music performed in a smooth, melodious, and singing style.

† ȼhăn-tą-rĕlle', *s.* [CHANTERELLE (2).]

ȼhant'-ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHANT, *v.*]

*** ȼhante'-ment, * ȼhaunte'-ment,** *s.* [Fr. *enchantement*, from Lat. *incantamentum.*] [ENCHANTMENT.] Enchantment, magic.

"Merlyn with ys *chauntement* and myd ys quoyntyse." *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 149.

ȼhante-pleure', * ȼhante-plure, *s.* [Fr. *chantepleure* = an outlet for water in a wall, a gullyhole or waterspout. Possibly derived from *chante et pleure*, with reference to the change from gay to grave sounds made by running water; or from the facetiously-faced gurgoyles in old churches, which in a jocose age might be said to be merry at one time, but to weep if a storm made water flow freely from them.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The burden of a song, in which the singer sings merrily and weeps successively.

"The *chanteplure*
Now to synge and sodaynely to wepe."
Lydgate: Book of Troy, ii. 2.

2. *Arch.:* An outlet made in the wall of a building which stands near a running stream, in order to let the water that overflows pass freely in and out of the place.

ȼhant'-ẽr (1), *** ȼhant-or, * ȼhan-teor, * ȼhan-tour,** *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *chanteor, chantur*; Sp. & Port. *cantador*; Ital. *cantatore*, from Lat. *cantator* = a singer; *canto* = to sing.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

***** 1. A singer, a musician, a minstrel.

"In his tyme was Linus of Thebe in Egipt, the grete *chantour*."—*Trevisa*, ii. 349.

***** 2. An enchanter, a magician.

"An *chanteor* Edwyne adde of Spayne wyth hym tho."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 243.

3. A member of a choir, a chorister.

"I haue gotten (sayth he) ye great *chaunter*, and a good quere man to answere hym."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. ii.

***** 4. The priest of a chapel or chantry.

"A certain revenue sufficient for a *chanter* to one chapel."—*Aubrey: Berkshire*, iii. 24.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Church Music:* The cantor or chief singer of the choir; the precentor. [CANTOR.]

"He ordered many of them to be sung by the rector chori or *chantor*, and the quier or quoir alternately."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, iii. 183.

2. The drone of a bagpipe.

"See the proud pipers on the bow,
And mark the gaudy streamers flow . . .
From their loud *chanters* down, and sweep
The furrowed bosom of the deep."
Scott: The Lady of the Lake, ii. 16.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to chanting or the precentor of a choir.

"The *chanter* chorister is to begin 'De Sancta Maria,' &c."—*Gregory: On the Child-Bishop, Posthuma*, p. 115.

ȼhant'-ẽr (2), *s.* [CHANT (2), *v.*] A fraudulent dealer in horses; a horse-coper. (*Slang.*)

ȼhăn'-ẽr, *v.i.* [Cf. CHANT (1), but possibly of imitative origin.] To mutter.

ȼhaṅ-tẽr-ĕlle' (1), *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *cantarella* = a treble string.]

Music:

1. The first or highest string upon instruments played with a bow. The E string of the violin, and the A of the viola and violoncello.

2. The highest string of a guitar or lute.

ȼhăn'-tẹ-rĕlle (2), **† ȼhăn'-tą-rĕlle,** *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *cantharellus*, dim. from Lat. *cantharus* = a drinking vessel.]

Bot.: An edible fungus, *Cantharellus cibarius.*

*** ȼhant'-ẽr-ĕss,** *s.* [CHANTRESS.]

*** ȼhan'-tẽr-ĭe** (1), *s.* [CHANTRY.]

*** chan-ter-ie** (2), *** chaun-ter-y,** *s.* [O. F. *chanterie.*] Incantatation, enchantment.

"How that lady bryght
To a warm was dyght
Thorugh kraft of *chaunteryę*."
Lybeaus Disconus, 2,066.

*** ȼhant'-ẽr-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *chanter*; *ship.*] The office or position of a chanter.

"Chancellorships, treasurerships, *chantershipa*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, i. 392.

ȼhăn'-tĭ-clēer, *chant-y-clear, *ȼhaun-te-cleer, *s.* [Fr. *chant* = a song; *chanter* = to sing; and *clair* = clear: hence, the clear or shrill singer. "The name of the cock in the famous beast epic of the middle ages called *Reineke Fuchs.*" (*Trench.*)]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A cock.

"A shepherd sitting on a bank
Like *chanty-clear* he crowed crank
And pip'd full merrily."
Drayton, Ecl. 4.

"Where *Chanticleer* amidst his harem sleeps
In unsuspecting pomp."
Cowper: Task, iv. 447.

2. *Ichthy.:* A name given to the Dragonet (Frith of Forth).

"Callionymus Lyra, Dragonet; *Chanticleer*, or Gowdie."—*Neill: List of Fishes*, p. 4.

çhant'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHANT, *v.*]

A. *As pr par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Singing.

2. Pert, loquacious. (*Scotch.*)

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ordinary Language:*

(1) The act or art of singing, especially in cathedral music.

† (2) The act or business of fraudulent dealing in horses; horse-coping. (*Slang.*)

2. *Hunting:* The voice of hounds in full cry.

çhant'-lāte, *s.* [Fr. *chanlate, chanlatte*, from *champ* = a side, and *latte* = a lath.]

Carp.: A piece of wood fastened near the ends of the rafters, and projecting beyond the wall, to support two or three rows of tiles, so placed as to hinder the rain-water from trickling down the sides of the walls.

†çhant'-rĕss, *çhant'-ĕr-ĕss, *çhâunt'-rĕss, *s.* [O. Fr. *chanteresse*, fem. of *chanteur* = a singer.]

1. *Lit.:* A female singer.

"If she is delighted with the chanta, Honeyman is delighted with the *chantress*."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, i. 217.

2. *Fig.:* Applied to a bird, a songstress.

"Sweet bird, that shunn'st the noise of folly,
Most musical, most melancholy!
Thee, *chantress* of the woods among,
I woo to hear thy even-song."
Milton: Il Penseroso.

çhant'-rў, *çhan-ter-ie, *chaun-ter-ye, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *chanterie*, from *chanter*; Lat. *canto* = to sing.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A church or chapel endowed for the maintenance of one or more priests, for the purpose of singing daily masses for the souls of the endowers, and such others as they may appoint.

* 2. An endowment for the performance of masses for the soul of the donor, or others.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to a chantry; supported by an endowment.

chantry-priest, *s.* A priest employed at a chantry to sing masses for the speedy delivery of the "pious founder's" soul from purgatory.

"... he added ten pounds a year to the salary of the *chantry priest* of 'our lady chapel.'"—*J. H. Jesse: Memoirs of King Richard III.*, ch. vi.

chā-ŏt'-ŏ-gў, *s.* [Gr. χάος (*chaos*) = chaos; λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse: λέγω (*legō*) = to tell.] A treatise on chaos. (*Crabb.*)

chā'-ō-măn-çў, *s.* [From Gr. χάος (*chaos*) = (1) chaos, (2) infinite space, (3) infinite time, (4) by Paracelsus, the atmosphere, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = divination.] Divination by means of the atmosphere.

chā'-ŏs, *s.* [Gr. χάος (*chaos*) = empty space, yawning wide: χαίνω (*chainō*) = to gape, to yawn; Lat. *chaos.*]

I. *Literally:*

* 1. A yawning, empty space.

"And look what other thing soever besides cometh within the *chaos* of this monster's mouth. . . ."—*Holland: Plutarch's Morals*, p. 975.

"Betweene us and you there is fixed a great *chaos*."—*Luke* xvi. 26 (1582).

2. The mass of matter in confusion, before it was divided by the creation and arranged according to its proper classes and elements; the state of creation while still "without form and void."

"That shepherd who first taught the chosen seed
In the beginning how the heavens and earth
Rose out of *chaos*." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 10.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Confusion.

"It was, he said, a *chaos*, such as he had read of in the book of Genesis."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. A confused, mixed mass, without order or regularity.

"... a *chaos* of bogs, thickets, and precipices, ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

†chaos-flood, *s.* A deluge of disorder and confusion. (*Carlyle: Sart. Resart.*, p. 164.)

†chaos-founded, *a.* Founded or formed in confusion.

"Come, Anah! quit this *chaos-founded* prison."
Byron: Heaven and Earth, pt. i., § 3.

chā-ŏt'-ĭc, * chā-ŏt'-ĭck, *a.* [CHAOS.]

1. *Lit.:* In a state of chaos; like chaos.

"When the terraqueous globe was in a *chaotick* state, . . ."—*Derham.*

2. *Fig.:* In a state of confusion and disorder.

"These craggy regions, these *chaotic* wilds."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

† chā-ŏt'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *chaotic*; *-al.*] Chaotic.

† chā-ŏt'-ĭc-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *chaotical*; *-ly.*] In a chaotic or wildly confused manner.

"... where kings and beggars, and angels and demons, and stars and street-sweepings, were *chaotically* whirled, in which only children could take interest."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. iv.

çhăp (1), * **chap-pen, * chop-pen,** *v.t. & i.* [Essentially the same as CHOP (q.v.).]

I. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to crack or open in chinks and slits.

"Neither summer's blaze can scorch, nor winter's blast *chap* her fair face."—*Lilly: Endymion*, i. 1.

2. To strike.

3. To bruise, to beat, to break.

"With *chapped* kail butter'd fu' weel."
Herd: Coll., ii. 79.

¶ *To chap hands:* To strike or join hands.

"Syn Lindy has wi' Bydby *chapped hands*,
They's hae their gear again at your command."
Ross: Helenore (first ed.), p. 120.

To chap out: To call out by a tap on a pane of the window.

"*Chappin out* is the phrase used in many parts of Scotland to denote the slight tiri on the lozen, or tap at the window, given by the nocturnal wooer to his mistress."—*Blackw. Mag.* (1818), p. 531.

II. *Intransitive:*

† 1. To crack, to open in chinks or slits.

2. To strike.

¶ *To chap at a door:* To knock, to rap.

"The doors were closed, and put to;
The lady *chapped*, and made undo."
Sir Egeir, p. 81.

To chap yont: To get out of the way, equivalent to *chop about*, as applied to the shifting of the wind.

"Sae *chap* ye *yont*, ye filthy dud,
An' crib some clocker's chuckie brood."
Tarras: Poems; To My Auld Hat, p. 38.

çhăp (2), * **chappe, chaup,** *v.* [CHEAP, *v.* CHOP (2), *v.*]

1. To barter, to exchange.

"... to *chappe: Mercari, nundinari, negociari.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

2. To fix upon any person or thing by selection; a term frequently used, especially among children, when one wishes to prevent another from claiming what he has chosen. Hence the phrase—"Chap ye, chuse ye."

"*Chaup* out as mouy younkers frae the gleu,
As ilka horn and hoof of yours may ken."
Ross: Helenore, p. 124.

3. Suddenly to embrace a proposal made in order to a bargain; to hold one at the terms mentioned.

"And belly-flaught o'er the bed lap she,
And claucht Hab wi' might and main:
'Hech, husto!' quo' Habbie, 'I *chaps* ye;
I thocht whare your tantrums wad en',' "
Jamieson: Popular Ball., i. 299.

4. Applied to the striking of a clock.

"... it had, as his guide assured him, just '*chappit* eight upon the Tron.'"—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxvi.

çhăp (1), **çhaup,** *s.* [CHAP (1), *v.*]

1. A chink, a cleft.

"What moisture the heat of the summer sucks out of the earth, it is repaid in the rains of the next winter; and what *chaps* are made in it are filled up again."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

2. A stroke, a blow.

"The town-sutor like Lowrie lap
Three fit at ilka stend:
He did na miss the ba' a *chap*."
Skinner: Misc. Poet.; Christmas Ba'ing, p. 126.

3. A tap or rap.

"Lie still, ye skrae,
There's Water-Kelpie's *chap*."
Minstrelsy, Border, iii. 363.

chap-mill, *s.* Clappers. (*Scotch.*)

çhăp (2), **çhop,** *s.* [CHAFT, CHOPS.] The jaw. It is seldom used in the singular.

"Then, world, thou hast a pair of *chaps*, no more;
And throw between them all the food thou hast."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 5.

çhăp (3), *s.* [A curtailed form of *chapman* (q.v.).]

* 1. A buyer; a customer.

2. A shop.

"Truth followed Vanity and bled him,
When he was in the Taylor's *chap*."
Many's Truth's Travels, Pennecuik, p. 94.

3. A rate, an established price. (*Scotch.*)

4. A colloquial term for a person; a fellow.

"... telling twenty daily lees to a wheen idle *chaps* and queans, ..."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxvi.

¶ *Chap and choice:* Great variety.

"Spare no pains nor care;
For *chap and choice* of suits ye hae them there."
Ross: Helenore, p. 114.

çhăp-ar-ăl', chap-ar-ral, *s.* [Sp., from *chaparra, chaparro* = an evergreen oak of Iberian origin; an abbreviation of Basque *achaparra*, from *acha, atza*, for *aitza* = a rock, a stone; *abarra* = an evergreen oak. (*Mahn.*)]

1. A thicket of low evergreen oaks.

2. Thick bramble-bushes entangled with thorny shrubs in clumps.

"Among the characteristic forms of vegetation [in the prairie botanical region of North America] are the Mimoseæ, especially the genus Prosopis, which forms by itself the feature in the landscape known as 'mesquit,' while associated with other thorny shrubs, it constitutes the *chaparrals*."—*Thomé: Botany* (transl. by Bennett) ed. 1879, pp. 448, 449.

chaparal-cock, *s.*

Ornith.: *Geococcyx californianus*, the ground cuckoo, or road-runner, common in the south-western states of the American Union.

çhăp'-book, *s.* [Eng. *chap* (2), *v.*, and *book.*] A book carried about by hawkers for sale; hence, any small book.

*** çhāpe,** *s.* [Fr. *chape* = a cope, a cover, a sheath.]

1. The catch or piece by which an object is attached,—to a belt, for instance; as the piece of leather known specifically as the *frog*, to which a bayonet-scabbard is attached, and which slides on the belt; or a piece used to fasten a buckle to a strap or other piece of leather.

"This is Monsieur Parolles, that had the whole theory of the war in the knot of his scarf, and the practice in the *chape* of his dagger."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3.

"*Chape* of a schethe. *Spirula.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A plate on the back of a buckle, or the bar of a buckle, by which it is attached to a belt.

3. The hook of a scabbard.

4. The plate at the point of a scabbard; the tip.

5. The tip of a fox's tail.

*** çhāpe,** *v.t.* [CHAPE, *s.*] To provide with a chape or sheath.

"Here knyfes were *tchaped* not with bras."
Chaucer: C. T., 366.

çhăp-eau (eau as ō), *s.* [Fr. *chapeau*; O. Fr. *chapel*; Ital. *cappello* = a hat, from Lat. *caput* = a head.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A hat, or covering for the head.

"On his hedde a *chapeau* Montabin with a rich coronall, the fold of the *chapeau* was lined with crimsen satten."—*Grafton: Henry VIII.*, an. 5.

2. *Her.:* A cap of state, borne by a duke.

chapeau bras, *s.* [Contract. from Fr. *chapeau de bras* = hat for the arm.] A cap or hat which can be flattened and carried under the arm.

*** çhāped,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHAPE, *v.*] Furnished with a sheath or chape.

çhăp'-el, *çhap-ele, *çhap-elle, *schap-elle, *s.* [O. Fr. *chapele, capele*; Fr. *chapelle*; Port. *capella*; Sp. *capilla*; Ital. *cappella*; all from Low Lat. *capella* = a chapel; originally a sanctuary in which the *cappa* or cope of St. Martin was preserved; then any sanctuary; from Low Lat. *cappa* = a cope. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A subordinate or lesser church or place of worship.

"Upon that mountayne is the *chapelle* of Helye."
Maundeville, p. 91.

"If to do were as easy as to know what were good to do, *chapels* had been churches, . . ."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

2. A recess in the aisle of a church used for public worship, and generally devoted to the name of some saint. [LADY-CHAPEL.]

3. A place of worship, not necessarily connected with a church; a private church.

"My doubt is founded upon the varying tenure of these secluded *chapels* as to privileges of marrying or burying."—*De Quincy: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii. (Note), p. 85.

4. A place of worship used by dissenters from the Established Church of England; a meeting-house, a conventicle.

* 5. A choir or orchestra attached to the court of a prince or nobleman.

II. *Printing:*

* 1. A printing-office, a printer's workshop; said to derive the name from Caxton's first printing-press having been set up in the almonry of Westminster Abbey. [CAXTON.] This, however, is very doubtful.

2. An association or meeting of the journeymen in a printing-office for settling disputes as to prices of work, maintaining discipline, &c. It is presided over by a *father*, who is elected annually.

"The club of a printing-house always has been termed a *chapel*."—*Hugh Miller: Schools and Schoolmasters*, p. 341.

¶ *To hold a chapel:* To meet together for settling disputed questions and maintaining order in a printing-office.

chapel-of-ease, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A subordinate church in a parish, intended to relieve the mother or parish church, when the population is too large for the latter.

* 2. *Fig.:* A nursery, a feeding-place.

"Sedburgh, for many years, was a sort of nursery or rural *chapel-of-ease* to Cambridge."—*De Quincy: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., pp. 113-14.

chapel-royal, *s.*

† 1. A body of clergy and lay clerks ministering at the court of a Christian monarch.

2. The places of worship in which the persons described under No. 1 officiate. There are several such in England, as at St. James's Palace, the Savoy Chapel, and at Windsor. (*Groves.*)

çhăp'-ĕl, *v.t.* [CHAPEL, *v.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To deposit or inter in a chapel.

"Give us the bones
Of our dead kings, that we may *chapel* them."
Shakesp. & Flet.: Two Noble Kinsmen.

2. *Naut.:* To bring a ship round in a light breeze, when she is close-hauled, without bracing the head-yards, so that she will lie the same way that she did before. This is commonly occasioned by the negligence of the steersman or by a sudden change of wind. (*Smyth.*)

* **çhāpe'-lĕss,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *chape; -less.*] Wanting or without a chape.

"An old rusty sword, with a broken hilt, and *chapeless*, with two broken points."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

çhāpe'-lĕt, çhăp'-lĕt, çhā'-pĕl-lĕt, *s.* [Fr. *chapelet.*]

1. [CHAPLET.]

2. *Saddlery:* A pair of stirrup leathers, with stirrups, joined at the top and made fast to the framework of the saddle, after they have been adjusted to the convenience of the rider.

3. *Mil.:* A piece of flat iron with three tenons or ends of timber, which is fixed to the end of a cannou.

4. *Hydraulic Engineering:*

(1) A dredging or water-raising machine, consisting of a chain provided with scoops or scuttles, or with pallets traversing in a trough; the chain moving over rollers or wheels, of which the upper one is driven by power, and the lower one is vertically adjustable so as to regulate the position of the scoops or pallets, to bring them against the mud to be lifted, or to submerge them in the water to be raised. [CHAIN-PUMP, DREDGING-MACHINE.]

(2) A French name for the chain-pump in which the cushions or buttons which occur at intervals on the chain are compared to the beads of the rosary. Hence also known as *paternoster* pumps.

* **çhapeleyne,** *s.* [CHAPLAIN.]

"*Chapeleyne. Capellanus*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **çhăp'-ĕl-lą́ge,** *s.* [Eng. *chapel; -age.*] The precincts of a chapel.

"He lighted at the *Chapellage*,
He held him close and still;
And he whistled thrice for his little foot-page,
His name was English Will."
Scott: The Eve of St. John.

* **çhăp'-ĕl-lan-ў, * çhăp-ĕl-a-nў,** *s.* [Fr. *chapellenie*; Ital. *cappellania*; Sp. & Port. *capellania*, from Low Lat. *capellania.*] [CHAPLAIN.] A chapel within the precincts of or subject to another church.

"A *chapellany* is usually said to be that which does not subsist of itself, but is built and founded within some other church, and is dependant thereon."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

çhā'-pęl-lĕt, *s.* [CHAPELET.]

çhăp'-ęl-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHAPPEL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act of causing a ship to come round in a light breeze, when she is close-hauled, without bracing the head-yards.

çhăp-ęl-ō'-nĭ-ąn, *s.* [Eng. *chapel*; *-onian.*] *Printing:* A workman in a printing-office who has paid a certain fine on admittance. (*Crabb.*)

çhăp'-ęl-rў, *s.* [O. Fr. *capelerie, chapele, capele* = a chapel.] The jurisdiction or limits of a chapel.

çhăp'-ĕr-ŏn, † **çhăp'-ĕr-ŏnne,** *s.* [Fr. *chaperon*; Sp. *capiron*; Ital. *capperone.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A hood or cap, especially one worn by knights.

CHAPERON.

"The executioner stands by,—his head and face covered with a *chaperon*, out of which there are but two holes to look through."—*Howell: Epistolæ Howellianæ*, i. 42.

* 2. An ornamental hood or cap, worn by Knights of the Garter when in full dress.

"I will omit the honourable habiliments, as robes of state, parliament robes, *chaperons*, and caps of state."—*Camden.*

* 3. A device placed on the foreheads of horses drawing a hearse.

† 4. A gentleman who escorted and protected a young lady in public.

5. A married lady who takes charge in public of one unmarried.

"Portly *chaperones* with strings of smartly dressed girls."—*Miss Austen: The Watsons*, p. 316.

6. A female guide; a show-woman.

"This sum was soon collected, and quietly inserted in the pocket of our *chaperon*, who then conducted us up the passage into a small back room, . . ."—*Bulwer: Pelham*, ch. i.

II. *Tech.:* The end of the bit that joins to the branch just by the banquet; applied to scatch mouths, and all others except cannon mouths. (*Crabb.*)

çhăp'-ĕr-ōn, **çhăp'-ĕr-ōne,** *v.t.* [CHAPERON, *s.*] To escort or protect a young lady (said of an older woman).

"A widow lady . . . wishes for a situation. . . . Could *chaperone* young ladies."—*Times*, Nov. 18, 1878.

çhăp'-ĕr-ōn-ą́ge, *s.* [Eng. *chaperon*, and suff. *-age.*] The act of acting as chaperon, or protector of a young lady in public.

"Beautiful, and possessing every accomplishment which renders beauty valuable, under the unrivalled *chaperonage* of the countess, they had played their popular parts without a single blunder."—*Disraeli: The Young Duke*, bk. i., ch. ii.

çhăp'-ĕr-ōned, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHAPERON, *v.*]

çhăp'-ĕr-ōn-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHAPERON, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of escorting and protecting a lady in public, or of acting as a chaperon.

"Had I the uncontrolled *chaperoning* of an intelligent sight-seer . . ."—*Morning Star* Oct. 4, 1865.

çhăp'-ĕr-ŏn'-nĕt, *s.* [CHAPOURNET.] *Her.:* A kind of small hood.

çhăp'-fâl-lęn, çhăp'-fâln, *a.* [Eng. *chap* (2), s., and *fallen.*]

* 1. *Lit.:* Having the mouth or mouth-piece fallen or let down.

"A *chapfaln* beaver loosely hanging by
The cloven helm." *Dryden: Juvenal*, x.

2. *Fig.:* Having the mouth sunk; downcast, crestfallen.

". . . quite *chapfallen*."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

* **çhap-fare,** *s.* [CHAFFARE.]

chaph, *s.* [Probably corrupted Arabic. Cf. Arab. *kaf* = a fabulous mountain, supposed to surround the world and bind the horizon on all sides. Cf. also *kaf* = the palm of the hand, and *khafik* = trembling, palpitating, . . . the horizon.]

Astron.: A star, called also β Cassiopeia.

* **çhăp'-ĭn,** *s.* [Fr. *chopine.*] [CHOPIN, *s.*] A chopin, a quart.

"Gin he likes drink, 'twad alter soon the case,
And drunken *chapins* bluther a' his face."
Skirrel: Poems, p. 42.

¶ *To tak a chapin:* A circumlocution commonly used to express an attachment to intoxicating liquor.

† **çhăp'-ĭne,** *s.* [CHIOPINE.]

"Take my *chapines* off."—*Massinger: Renegado*, i. 2.

* **cha-pis,** *s. pl.* [CHAIPES.] (*Scotch.*)

çhăp'-ĭt, *pa. par.* [O. Fr. *eschapper.*] Escaped.

* **çhăp'-ĭ-tĕr, * çhap-i-tre, * çhap-i-ture, * çheap-i-tre,** *s.* [CHAPTER, CAPITAL.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A chapter or section of a book.

"The heed lettres of the *chapitres* of this firste book."—*Trevisa*, ii. 77.

2. A chapter of the clergy.

"At the next *chapitre*."—*P. Plowman's Crede*, 649.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The capital or upper part of a pillar.

"The height of the one pillar was eighteen cubits, and the *chapiter* upon it was brass: and the height of the *chapiter* three cubits; and the wreathen work, and pomegranates upon the *chapiter* round about, all of brass . . ."—*2 Kings*, xxv. 17.

2. *Law:* A summary in writing of such matters as are inquired of or presented before justices in eyre, or justices of assize, or of the peace, in their sessions; called more commonly articles, and delivered orally or in writing by the justice to the inquest. (*Jacobs.*)

* **chapitre-house,** *s.* A chapter-house.

"Thanne was that *chapitre house*
Wrought as a greet chirche."
P. Plowman's Crede, 395.

* **çhăp'-ĭt-le,** *s.* [O. Fr. *chapitel*; Sp. & Port. *chapitel*; Ital. *capitello*, from Low Lat. *capitellum*; Lat. *capitulum*, a dimin. of *caput* = a head.] [CAPITLE, CAPITAL.]

1. A chapter of clergy.

"Consistorie and *chapitle*."
P. Plowman, 2,009

2. A chapter of a book, a section.

"We habbeth yspeke ine the *chapitle* of uices."
Ayenbite, p. 220.

† **çhăp-ĭ-tral,** *a.* [Eng. *chapiter* = chapter; suff. *-al.*] Of, or pertaining to, a chapter; capitular.

"The *chapitral* [revenues] are in the course of reduction to about £55,000."—*Brougham: Brit. Const.*, ch. xviii.

çhăp'-laĭn, * çhape-lein, * çhape-leyn, * çhape-leyne, * çhapyl-layne, * çhap-layne, *s.* [O. Fr. *capelan, chapelain*; Sp. *capellan*; Port. *capellao*; Ital. *capellano*; Ger. *kapelan*, from Low Lat. *capellanus*, from *capella* = a chapel.]

1. A clergyman who performs divine service in a chapel.

"*Chaplaynes* to the chapeles chosen the gate."
Sir Gawaine, 920.

2. A clergyman officially attached to the sovereign, the House of Commons, any high official, a ship, or a regiment, for the performance of divine service.

"A chief governour can never fail of some worthless illiterate *chaplain*, fond of a title and precedence."—*Swift.*

". . . he found that none of her *chaplains* knew English or French enough to shrive the king."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

3. A clergyman who has the spiritual charge of a family, performing divine service privately; a confessor.

¶ *Chaplains of the Pope:* The Pope's auditors or judges at the Vatican.

chaplain-general, *s.*

Mil.: A clergyman who has the government

and superintendence of regimental and brigade chaplains, who are appointed by and are responsible to him.

çhăp-lain-çy, *s.* [Eng. *chaplain; -cy.*] The position or office of a chaplain.

"The *chaplaincy* was refused to me, and given to Dr. Lambert."—*Swift: Letters.*

* **çhăp'-lain-ry,** *s.* [Eng. *chaplain; -ry.*] The same as CHAPLAINSHIP (q.v.). (*Pen. Cycl.*)

çhăp'-lain-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *chaplain; -ship.*]

1. The office or position of a chaplain; chaplaincy. (*Milton.*)

2. The revenues of a chapel.

* **çhăp'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *chap,* s., and *less.*] Properly, jawless: hence, without flesh; fleshless.

"Now *chapless,* and knocked about the mussard with a sexton's spade."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* v. 1.

çhăp'-lĕt (1), *s.* [Fr. *chapelet.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A wreath or garland worn round the head.

"Then playfully the *chaplet* wild
She wreathed in her dark locks, and smiled."
Scott: The Lady of the Lake, ii. 8.

"Now, too, a *chaplet* might be wreathed
Of buds o'er which the moon has breathed."
Moore: Lalla Rookh; The Light of the Harem.

(2) A string of beads used by Roman Catholics in keeping count of their prayers; a rosary.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A number of things strung together.

". . . certain male toads take the *chaplets* of eggs from the females and wind them round their own thighs."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. 1., ch. vi., vol. 1., p. 210.

(2) A tuft of feathers on a peacock's head.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A moulding carved into beads, olives, and the like. It is the same as the *baguette* with ornaments added. [BAGUETTE.]

2. *Horsemanship:* [CHAPELET].

3. *Her.:* A garland or head-band of leaves borne in coats of arms, in token of great military prowess and success.

* **çhăp'-lĕt** (2), *s.* [Eng. *chapel,* and dim. suff. *-et.*] A little chapel or shrine. (*Hammond.*)

* **çhăp'-lĕt-ed,** *a.* [Eng. *chaplet* (1), *s.*; *-ed.*] Garlanded, filleted.

"His forehead *chapleted* green with wreathy hop."
—*Browning: Flight of the Duchess.*

* **çhăp'-lin-ar-y,** *s.* [CHAPLAINRY.]

"Prebendaries and *chaplinaries.*"—*Heylin: Hist. Presbyt.,* p. 297.

çhăp'-ling, *s.* [Etym. unknown. Jamieson suggests O. Sw. *kaeppla* = to gag.] See extract.

"For preventing mischiefs that may arise, concerts and engagements that may be made & entered into by such of the Council as are merchants among themselves, or such of the Council as are craftsmen among themselves, for influencing or carrying all or any part of an election out of the regular ways, known by the name of *chapling,* whereby numbers are set at liberty to proceed according to their consciences, but according to the opinion of a majority, were it never so wrong, . . ."—*Sett: Burgh of Dunf.,* 1724.

* **çhăp'-man, * çheap-man, * çhep-man, * chap-mon,** *s.* [A.S. *ceapmann*; O. Fr. *kâpmon, kôpmon*; O. H. Ger. *chouf-man*; O. Icel. *kaupmadhr*; Sw. *köpman*; Dan. *kjobmand*; A.S. *ceapian* = to buy.]

1. One who buys and sells; a merchant, a dealer.

"A companye of *chapmen* riche."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,554.

"*Chapman. Negociator, mercator.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Their *chapmen* they betray,
Their shops are dens, the buyer is their prey."
Dryden.

2. A pedlar, a hawker. (*Scotch.*)

"*Chapmen.*—The word is used, in the Scotch sense of it, for an itinerant seller of wares."—*P. Prestonpans: East Loth. Statist. Acc.,* xvii. 78.

Chapman's drouth: A proverbial expression for hunger. (*Scotch.*)

* **çhăp'-man-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *chapman; able.*] Marketable; fit for market or for selling.

"Merchant and *chapmanable* as it should be."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

* **çhăp'-man-hēde, * çhap-man-hode,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *chapman,* and suff. *-hede* = hood.] The act of bargaining or dealing.

"For evermor we moste stond in drede
Of hap and fortun in our *chapmanhede.*"
Chaucer: The Schipmannes Tale, l. 14,648-9.

"Han schapen hem to Rome for to wende,
Were it for *chapmanhode* or for disport."
Ibid.: The Man of Lawes Tale, l. 4,562-3.

* **çhăp'-man-ry,** *s.* [Eng. *chapman: -ry.*] Traffic, custom, dealing.

"He is moderate in his prices, which gets him much *chapmanry.*"—*Archæology,* xii. 191 (1891). (*Davies.*)

* **chap-o-lor-ie,** *s.* [SCAPULARY.] A scapulary.

"Thei schapen her *chapolories.*"
Pierce Ploughman's Crede, 550.

chap-ôur-nĕt, *s.* [Fr. *chaperon; -et.*]

Her.: A chaperounet or little hood, borne in a coat of arms to signify that the chief is divided by a bow-shaped line.

CHAPOURNET.

çhăpped, * çhap-pyd (*Eng.*), **çhap-pit** (*Scotch*), *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHAP (1), *v.*]

"My legys thay told, my fyngers ar *chappyd.*"
Towneley Myst., p. 98.

". . . the rabblement hooted, and clapped their *chapped* hands, . . ."—*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar,* i. 2.

çhăp'-pie, *s.* [Dimin. of *chap* (3) (q.v.).] A little fellow. (*Gall.*)

çhap'-pĭn, *s.* [CHAPIN.]

"Growl when your *chappin* bottle's empty."
Hector Macneill: Poems, p. 89.

çhăp'-pĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHAP (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act of cleaving or striking.

chapping-stick, chappin-stick, *s.* Any instrument for striking with.

"'My man, said he; but ye're no nice o' your *chapping-sticks!*'"—*Perils of Man,* ii. 38.

çhap'-pit, *pret. of v., pa. par., & a.* [CHAP, *v.*] Struck, pounded, mashed. (*O. Scotch.*)

çhăp'-pў, *a.* [Eng. *chap,* s.; *-py.*] Full of chaps or chinks.

"Whose *chappy* knuckles we have often yearned to amputate."—*Lamb: Elia, Newspapers.*

* **çhap-pyt-tyl, * çhap-y-tle,** *s.* [CHAPITLE.]

çhăps, *s.* [CHAP (2), *s.*] A jaw; the mouth.

1. Of a beast.

"So on the downs we see
A hasten'd hare from greedy greyhound go,
And past all hope his *chaps* to frustrate so."
Sidney.

2. Of a man (used contemptuously).

"Open your mouth; you cannot tell who's your friend; open your *chaps* again."—*Shakesp.: Tempest,* ii. 2.

çhăpt, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHAP (1), *v.*] Full of cracks or sores.

"They squeezed the juice, and cooling ointment made
Which on their sunburnt cheeks and their *chapt* skins they laid. *Dryden. Flower & Leaf,* 420.

çhăp'-tĕr, * chap-itre, * chap-tire, *s.* [O. Fr. *chapitre, capitle*; Ital. *capitolo*; Sp. & Port. *capitulo,* from Lat. *capitulum,* dimin. of *caput* = a head.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A division or section of a book.

"XV *chapitres* nedful to the knowleche of the yloud of Britayne."—*Trevisa,* i. 29.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A portion, a division.

"*Oli.* Where lies your text?
Vio. In Orsino's bosom.
Oli. In his bosom! In what *chapter* of his bosom?"
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 5.

* (2) A lot, a share.

"Necessity is a hard *chapter.*"—*Bailey: Erasmus,* p. 209.

* (3) A point, a subject.

"There are some *chapters* on which we shall not agree."—*Walpole Letters,* iii. 150.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.:* A congregation, synod, or council of the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church, presided over by the dean.

"Norwich was the capital of a large and fruitful province. It was the residence of a bishop and of a *chapter.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

2. An assembly of monks, presided over by the head of the house, province, or the whole orders. In the last two cases such assemblies are called respectively *provincial* and *general* chapters.

3. A chapter-house (q.v.).

4. A meeting or council of an organised body or society.

5. A branch of an organised society.

"On a mission from a *chapter* of his order."—*Robertson: America,* iii. 101.

* 6. A place where delinquents were punished. (*Ayliffe.*)

"And he wold fecche a feined mandement.
And somne hem to the *chapitre* bothe two,
And pill the man, and let the wench go."
Chaucer: The Freres Tale, v. 6,942.

7. A decretal epistle. (*Ayliffe.*)

* 8. *Arch.:* A capital of a column.

"The *chapters* seem to be a mixture between that [Ionick] and the Dorick order."—*Potter: Antiq. of Greece,* bk. i., ch. viii.

¶ (1) *Three chapters:*

Ch. Hist.: Three paragraphs, passages, or chapters in the Acts of the Council of Chalcedon in which Theodore, bishop of Mopsuestia; Theodoret, bishop of Cyprus; and Ibas, bishop of Edessa, were acquitted of theological error. At the recommendation of Theodore of Cæsarea, the Emperor Justinian was persuaded to have these expunged with the view of bringing back certain persons to the Church; but the beneficial results promised from their excision never actually followed.

(2) *To the end of the chapter:* Throughout, to the very end.

"Money does all things; for it gives and it takes away, it makes honest men and knaves, fools and philosophers; and so forward, *mutatis mutandis, to the end of the chapter.*"—*L'Estrange.*

(3) *The chapter of accidents:* Chance.

"The *chapter of accidents* has more power over the best regulated mind than all the chapters in the Bible."
—*Marryat: Jacob Faithful,* ch. xxxiii.

chapter-house, * chapytre-house, *s.* The building attached to a cathedral or religious house in which chapters are held.

"The little chapel of S. Thomas would make a very convenient *chapter-house* or synod-hall."—*Times,* Nov. 6, 1875 (advt.).

* **çhăp'-tĕr,** *v.t.* [CHAPTER, *s.*]

1. To divide into chapters.

"This general tradition of Langton's *chaptering* the Bible."—*Fuller: Worthies Canterbury,* i. 528.

2. To bring before the chapter; hence, to take to task; to bring to book.

"He more than once arraigns him for the inconstancy of his judgement and *chapters* even his own Aratus on the same head, shewing by many examples, produced from their actions, how many miseries that had both occasioned to the Grecians."—*Dryden: Character of Polybius.*

çhăp'-ter-al, *a.* [Eng. *chapter; -al.*] Of or pertaining to a chapter.

çhăp'-tĕr-lў, * çhăp-tour-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *chapter; -ly.*] In manner of or according to the rules of a chapter. A presbytery is said to be chapterly met or convened, when all the members are present.

"On the 16th of January, 1554-5, he held a chaptour of heralds, *chaptourly* convened, in the abbey of Halyroodhouse, . . ."—*Chalmers: Lyndsay,* i. 38.

çhăp'-trĕl, *s.* [Eng. *chapter,* and dim. suff. *-el.*]

Arch.: The capital of a pier or pilaster which receives an arch. It varies in the different orders; sometimes the whole of the entablature serves as the chaptrel to an arch. It is also called an *impost* (q.v.).

"Let the keystone break without the arch, so much as you project over the jaums with the *chaptrels.*"—*Mozon.*

* **çhăp'-wŏm-an,** *s.* [A fem. form of *chapman* (q.v.).] A female dealer.

"But is there hope, Sir,
He has got me a good *chapwoman.*"
Massinger: The Renegado, iii. 2.

çhar (1), *s.* [Ir. & Gael. *cear* = red, blood-coloured; *cear, ceara* = blood, so called from its red belly; for which reason it is also called in Wel. *torgoch, torgochiad* = red-bellied. (*Mahn.*)]

Ichthyology:

1. A species of fish (*Salmo salvelinus*) found at Windermere.

2. The brook-trout, *Salmo fontinalis.* (*American.*)

* **char** (2), *s.* [Perhaps Mid. Eng. *char* = car, cart.] A certain quantity of lead; perhaps a cartload.

"For ane *char* of leid, that is to say, xxiiii *fotmolis,* iiii d."—*Balfour: Pract.,* p. 87.

*** char** (3), *** chaar, * chare, * charre,** *s.* [Car, Chariot.]

"He took six hundryd chosun *charys*."—*Wycliffe: Exod.*, xiv. 7.

"*Chare. Currus, quadriga.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

çhär (4), **çhar, * çhare, * çhewre, * çhearr, * çher,** *s.* [A.S. *cierr, cyrr* = a turn, a space, a period; *cyrran* = to turn; Dut. *keer*; O. H. Ger. *chér*; M. H. Ger. *kér* = a turning; O. H. Ger. *chéran*; M. H. Ger. *keren*; Ger. *kehren* = to turn about.]

* 1. A turn; an occasion.

"*Ase* muchele luue ase thou hauest somme mon sume *cherre*."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 408.

2. A turn of work; a job.

"Urinethe wolde my don a *char*."
Polit. Songs, p. 241.

"[She] harvest done, to *char* work did aspire;
Meat, drink, and two-pence, were her daily hire."
Dryden: Theocritus; Idyll. iii.

¶ *On char, on cherre:* Ajar (q.v.).

*** char-folk, * chair-folke, * charefolke,** *s.* Persons hired to do charing work.

". . . who, instead of their own servants, use *chairfolke* in their houses."—*Fuller: Worthies, Kent*, i. 181. (*Davies.*)

char-woman, *s.* A woman hired to do odd jobs, or for a single day.

"Get three or four *charwomen* to attend you constantly in the kitchen, whom you pay only with the broken meat, a few coals, and all the cinders."—*Swift.*

çhar (1), *v.t.* [According to Skeat, simply a special use of *char* (2), v., but evidence is wanting.] To reduce to carbon by the application of heat; to burn slightly; to reduce to charcoal.

"A way of *charring* sea-coal, wherein it is, in about three hours or less, without pots or vessels, brought to charcoal."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 141.

char-oven, *s.* A furnace for carbonizing turf.

çhär (2), **çhar,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Char (4), *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To work at odd jobs.

2. *Tech.:* To hew or dress stone.

B. *Trans.:* To do any work.

"That char is *charred*."—*Old Proverb* in *Wright.*

*** char** (3), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *cerran, cyrran* = to turn; O. H. Ger. *chéran, chérran*; M. H. Ger. *keren*; O. Fris. *kéra.*] [Chare, *v.*]

1. *Trans.:* To turn, to cause to give away.

"He metis him thare, and *charris* him with ane chak."
Doug.: Virgil, 142, 5.

2. *Intrans.:* To turn aside.

"Lyke as ane bull dois rummesing and rare,
Quhen he escapis hurt one the altare,
And *charris* by the axe with his nek wycht
Gif one the forhede the dynt hittis not richt."
Doug.: Virgil, 46, 15.

chär-a, *s.* [Gr. χαρά (*chara*) = delight.]

1. *Bot.:* The typical genus of the order Characeæ. The species are found in ponds and slow-running streams, and even in brackish water. The slender stem bears a number of whorls of leaves, the internodes growing smaller towards the top, which is crowned by a terminal bud. These internodes consist of enormous cells, sometimes enclosed by a layer of smaller cells (the cortex), and within the internodes the streaming of the protoplasm—erroneously called the circulation of the sap—may be easily seen with a low power of the microscope (1" objective). Several of the species are incrusted with lime. The axis is coated with tubes, and a large quantity of calcareous matter is deposited upon them. *Chara vulgaris*, Common or Stinking Chara or Stonewort, is very common in England, and a perennial, as also is *C. hispida*, the Prickly Stonewort.

çhar-a-bănc (*c* silent), *s.* [Fr.] A long, light pleasure van, with transverse seats.]

char-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *char(a)*, and fem. pl. suff. *-aceæ.*]

1. *Bot.:* A small group of aquatic cryptogams, by some considered to be aberrant Algæ, with two genera, Chara (q.v.) and Nitella (q.v.). The reproductive organs are situated at the nodes, and when the ciliated spermatozooids escape into the water, some of them find their way into the female organ through a small opening at the top. The fertilized ovum does not directly produce a new plant, but a string of cells, the oldest of which become the growing point of the young Chara.

2. *Palæobot.:* Fruits of Spirangium, supposed to be a gigantic Chara, occur from the Carboniferous to the Wealden, in which latter formation Chara also occurs, and it is found down to the Pleistocene.

† char-ā'-çeous, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *characeæ*, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the Characeæ.

chă-ra-çī'-nī dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *characinus* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of physostomatous fishes, intermediate between the Cyprinidæ and the Salmonidæ. The air-bladder is divided into two portions. They inhabit tropical rivers.

chă-ra-çī'-nŭs, *s.* [From Gr. χάραξ (*charax*), genit. χάρακος (*charakos*) = a stake, a sea-fish, perhaps the rudd, and Lat. suff. *-inus.*]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, the typical one of the family Characinidæ (q.v.).

*** chăr'-ăct, * chăr'-ĕct, * car-act,** *s.* [O. Fr. *caracte*, a curtailed form of *character* (q.v.).]

1. A character, a sign or letter.

"Thorugh *caractes* that Chist wroot."
Langland: P. Plowman, 7,800.

2. A book, science, or learning.

"Rede his *caracte* in the wise
As she him taught." *Gower*, ii. 247.

"Even so may Angelo,
In all his dressings, *caracts*, titles, forms,
Be an arch-villain."
Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., v. 1.

chăr'-ac-tēr, * car-ac-ter, * car-ec-ter, *s.* [Lat. *character* = a sign or engraved mark; Gr. χαρακτήρ (*charaktêr*), from χαράσσω (*charassô*) = to engrave.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A stamp, mark, or sign, engraved or stamped.

"He shal make alle . . . for to haue a *caracter* in the right honde."—*Wycliffe: Apoc.*, xiii. 16.

2. A letter used in writing or printing.

"It were much to be wished, that there were throughout the world but one sort of *character* for each letter."—*Holder: Elements of Speech.*

"In 1521 the first Greek *characters* appeared, in a book printed at Cambridge."—*Hallam: Hist. Lit. Middle Ages*, ch. 5.

3. A style of handwriting; writing.

"I found the letter thrown in at the casement of my closet. You know the *character* to be your brother's."—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, i. 2.

"Some, indeed, can counterfeit another's *character* and subscription."—*Ray: Creation*, pt. 2.

* 4. A cipher.

"He hath given my lord a *character*, and will oblige my lord to correspond with him."—*Pepys: Diary*, July 15, 1664.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. Applied to the sign of the cross made upon the forehead of a child in baptism.

". . . signed with the *character* of Christ in baptisme, . . ."—*Brikett: Civil Life*, p. 175.

* 2. A representation or description of any one as to his personal qualities.

"Each drew fair *characters*, yet none
Of these they feigned excels their own."
Denham: On Mr. Abraham Cowley 87.

3. An unfavourable description or account of the natural qualities of a thing or place.

"This subterraneous passage is much mended, since Seneca gave so bad a *character* of it."—*Addison: On Italy.*

4. A distinguishing mark, feature, or trait of anything; a characteristic.

"The truest *characters* of Ignorance
Are Vanity, and Pride, and Arrogance."
Butler: Remains.

5. The personal qualities or attributes of a person; the moral and mental constitution.

"Most women have no *characters* at all."
Pope: Moral Essays, ii. 2.

"Versed in the *characters* of men; and bound,
By tie of daily interest, to maintain
Conciliatory manners and smooth speech."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

"He was a man of parts and courage; but his moral *character* did not stand high."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

6. The quality or nature of anything.

"The method of experiment here pursued, though not of the simplest *character*, is still within your grasp."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), viii. 14, p. 208.

7. A position, rank, post, or capacity.

". . . they were sure of a market for such a slave as Joseph, and in that degraded and miserable *character* he arrived in Egypt."—*Milman: Hist. of Jews* (3rd ed.), bk. ii., vol. i., p. 56.

8. A person or actor in a story, play, &c.; a personage.

"Mr. Booth satisfies those sagacious people who, having seen a *character* of Shakespeare performed in a certain manner, are intolerant of any attempt to diversify it and are sensitively jealous of modern thought."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 5, 1881.

9. A person noted for any eminent quality.

10. A person noted for any peculiarity of manner, habits, or disposition. (*Colloquial.*)

"He's a *character*, and I'll humour him."—*Goldsmith: She Stoops*, ii. 1.

11. A part appropriated to anyone in a play.

"Those who have followed Mr. Booth through his various and varied *characters* know what a good actor he is and how earnest a student."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 5, 1881.

12. An estimate of the personal qualities of a person; reputation, fame, report.

13. A certificate as to behaviour, competency, &c., given by a master to a servant when leaving him.

"Lady Spratt . . . had taken a discharged servant of Mrs Leslie's without applying for the *character*."—*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. viii., ch. v.

¶ *In character:* Appropriate, in keeping with other things.

"Read it; is it not quite *in character*."—*Disraeli: Vivian Grey*, bk. ii., ch. 9.

Out of character: Inappropriate, incongruous.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* Witnesses to the character of a prisoner may be called, but they must not go into details. When there has been a previous conviction, it may be proved after the prisoner is found guilty.

2. *Nat. Science:* A short definition expressing the essential marks by which an animal, a plant, or a mineral is distinguished from the others which most nearly resemble it.

3. *Music:* A general name for the signs employed in music, such as brace, bind, bar, sharp, flat, natural, clef, stave, shake, &c.

4. *Roman Theol.:* The change wrought in the recipient of the Sacrament of Baptism or Holy Orders.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between *character* and *letter*: "*Character* is to *letter* as the genus to the species: every *letter* is a *character*; but every *character* is not a *letter*. *Character* is any printed mark that serves to designate something; a *letter* is a species of *character* which is the constituted part of a word. Short-hand and hieroglyphics consist of *characters*, but not of letters. *Character* is employed figuratively, but *letter* is not. A grateful person has the favours which are conferred upon him written in indelible *characters* upon his heart."

(2) He thus discriminates between *character* and *reputation*:—"*Character* lies in the man; it is the mark of what he is; it shows itself upon all occasions: *reputation* depends upon others; it is what they think of him. A *character* is given particularly: a *reputation* is formed generally. Individuals give a *character* of another from personal knowledge: public opinion constitute the *reputation*. *Character* has always some foundation; it is a positive description of something: *reputation* has more of conjecture in it; its source is hearsay. It is possible for a man to have a fair *reputation* who has not in reality a good *character*; although men of really good *character* are not likely to have a bad *reputation*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

chăr'-ac-tēr, † cha-răc'-tēr, *v.t.* [Character, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To stamp, to engrave, to cut.

"O Rosalind! these trees shall be my books,
And in their barks my thoughts I'll *character*."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 2.

2. To distinguish by particular marks or traits, to characterize.

* 3. To describe, to give an account of.

"Thuanus thus *characteroth* the Conwaldenses."—*Fuller: Holy War*, bk. iii.

II. *Fig.:* To stamp, to impress on the mind, heart, &c.

"Who art the table wherein all my thoughts
Are visibly *character'd* and engraved."
Shakesp.: Two Gent., ii. 7.

¶ The accent was originally on the penultimate.

*** chăr'-ac-tērĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Character, *v.*]

I. *Lit.:* Marked, stamped, cut.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Deeply impressed.

"The laws of marriage *character'd* in gold
Upon the blanched tablets of her heart."
Tennyson: Isabel, ii. 19.

2. Distinguished by particular marks or traits.

*** chăr-ăc-tĕr′-ĭc-al, * chăr-ac-tĕr′-ĭc-all,** *a.* [Eng. *character*; *-ical.*] Indicative of character.

"Neither ought the observing of these signes to be mixed with *charactericall* practices."—*Speculum Mundi*, p. 345.

*** chăr′-ac-tĕr-ĭsm,** *s.* [Fr. *caractérisme*, from Gr. χαρακτηρισμός (*charactērismos*) = a characterizing; χαρακτήρ (*charaktēr*) = a stamp, a mark, a character; χαράσσω (*charassō*) = to stamp, to engrave.] The distinction of character.

"The *characterism* of an honest man: He looks not to what he might do, but what he should."—*Bp. Hall: Characters*, p. 13.

chăr-ac-tĕr-ĭs′-tĭc, * chăr-ac-tĕr-ĭs′-tĭck, chăr-ac-tĕr-ĭs′-tĭ-cal, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *caractéristique*, from Gr. χαρακτηριστικός (*charaktēristikos*) = characteristic, from χαρακτήρ (*charaktēr*) = a stamp, a mark, a character.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Serving to constitute the character of a person; marking the peculiar qualities of a person; suitable, appropriate.

". . . I have not ventured to prefix that *characteristical* distinction."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

". . . he ascribed, with *characteristic* impudence, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. *Music:* A term used of music when it is designed as the expression of some special sentiment or circumstance. (*Grove.*)

B. *As subst.:* A distinctive trait or feature of anything; one of the component parts of a man's character.

"This vast invention exerts himself in Homer in a manner superiour to that of any poet; it is the great and peculiar *characteristick* which distinguishes him from all others."—*Pope.*

¶ *Characteristic of a logarithm:*

Math.: The same as the index or exponent. [INDEX.]

¶ *Characteristic letter or character:*

Grammar: The letter which determines the declension of a noun or the conjugation of a verb.

chăr-ac-tĕr-ĭs′-tĭ-cal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *characteristical*: *-ly.*] In a characteristic manner; in a manner suited to the character; suitably, appropriately.

"The title of wise men seems to have been anciently the peculiar addition of prophets, and used *characteristically*."—*Spenser: Vanity of Vulg. Prophecies*, p. 36.

† chăr-ac-tĕr-ĭs′-tĭ-cal-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *characteristical*; *-ness.*] The quality of being characteristic, or peculiar to a character.

† chăr-ac-tĕr-ĭ-zā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *characteriz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of characterizing.

chăr′-ac-tĕr-ize, chăr′-ac-tĕr-ĭse, *v.t.* [Eng. *character*; *-ize.*]

* **I.** *Lit.:* To engrave, to imprint, to stamp.

II. *Figuratively:*

*1. To impress deeply upon the mind, heart, &c.

"They may be called anticipations, prenotions, or sentiments *characterized* and engraven in the soul."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

2. To give a character, account, or description of.

"It is some commendation, that we have avoided publicly to *characterize* any person, without long experience."—*Swift.*

* 3. To designate, point out, or specially refer to.

". . . under the name of Tamerlane, he intended to *characterize* King William, and Lewis the Fourteenth under Bajazet."—*Johnson: Life of Rowe.*

4. To mark with a distinguishing character or quality; to distinguish.

"European, Asiatick, Chinese, African, and Grecian faces are *characterized*."—*Arbuthnot: On the Effects of Air on Human Bodies.*

chăr′-ac-tĕr-īzed, chăr′-ac-tĕr-ĭsed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [CHARACTERIZE, *v.*]

*** chăr-ac-tĕr-ĭz′-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *characteriz(e)*; *-er.*] One who characterizes.

"If we may credit the divine *characterizer* of our times."—*Berkeley: Alciphron*, Dial. 7, § 20.

chăr′-ac-tĕr-ĭz-ĭng, chăr′-ac-tĕr-ĭs-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CHARACTERIZE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par.* & *particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. The act of engraving or imprinting.

2. The act of marking with any distinguishing quality or character.

chăr′-ac-tĕr-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *character*; *less.*]

1. Having no definite character or peculiar features.

2. Without a character, unrecorded.

"And mighty states *characterless* are grated
To dusty nothing."
Shakesp.: Troil. & Cres., iii. 2.

† chăr′-ac-tĕr-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *characterless*; *-ness.*] The quality of being characterless, or without characteristic marks or qualities.

"Re-introducing the *characterlessness* of the Greek tragedy with a chorus."—*Coleridge: Table Talk.*

*** chăr′-ac-tĕr-ў, * chăr′-ac-tĕr-ĭe,** *s.* [Eng. *character*; *-y.*]

1. The act or process of expressing in characters, or distinguishing marks.

". . . drawing out the true lineaments of every virtue and vice, so lively, that who saw the medals might know the face: which art they significantly termed *charactery*."—*Bp. Hall: Virtues and Vices.*

2. That which is expressed; a mark, an impression.

"All the *charactery* of my sad brows."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

*** chăr-ac′-tūre,** *s.* [Eng. *charact*; *-ure.*] A mark, character or sign.

"Enamell'd bank, whose shining gravel bears
The sad *charactures* of my miseries."
Drummond: Sonnets, pt. i. s. 18.

ça-rade′, *s.* [Fr. *charade*, the origin of which is unknown. Skeat suggests Sp. *charrada* = a speech or action of a clown.] A kind of riddle based upon a word of two or more syllables, the key to which is given by descriptions of each of the component syllables.

"An enigma . . . is certainly superior to a rebus or *charade*, which only puzzles you with letters and syllables."—*Graves: Recollections of Shenstone*, p. 99.

chăr-ą-drī′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *charadrius*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: The Plovers, a family of wading birds. They have long, slender legs, with the toes united by a small membrane, the hinder one very small and elevated, or wanting. Genera: Charadrius (Plover), Vanellus (Lapwing), Glareola (Pratincole), Himantopus (Longshank), Hæmatopus (Oyster-catcher), and Œdicnemus (Thick-knee).

chăr-ą-drī′-ĭ-næ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *charadrius* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: The typical sub-family of the Charadriidæ. It contains the Plovers proper, and the Lapwings.

cha-răd-rī-ŏ-mor′-phæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *charadrius* (q.v.), and Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = form.]

Ornith.: In Huxley's classification, a group of birds containing the snipes and plovers.

cha-răd′-rĭ-ŏ-morph, *s.* [CHARADRIOMORPHÆ.] Any individual of the Charadriomorphæ (q.v.).

cha-răd′-rĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. χαράδριος (*charadrios*) = a lapwing or a curlew.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, plovers, belonging to the order Grallatores (Waders). Five species are British, the Golden Plover, the Dotterel, the Ringed, the Little Ringed, and the Kentish Plovers. They feed on worms and molluscous animals. The eggs of the Lapwing are considered a great delicacy, and are frequently to be seen in shops, where they are sold as plover's eggs. [PLOVER.]

chąr-ōō′-ąs, *s.* [From Gr. χάρις (*charis*) = grace, beauty, and αἶα (*aía*), the same as γαῖα (*gaía*), poetic for γῆ (*gē*) = the earth.]

Entom.: A genus of moths, family Noctuidæ, *Charœas graminis* is the Antler-moth (q.v.), *C. cespitis*, the Hedge-moth, *C. lutulenta*, the Barred Feathered Rustic, and *C. æthiops*, the Black-rustic.

*** char′-bŏck-le, * char-bok-el, * char-bok-ylle,** *s.* [CARBUNCLE.]

"To fore the kyng honge a *charbokel* ston."
Alisaunder, 5,252.

çhar′-bŏn, *s.* [CARBON.]

Farriery: A little black spot in the cavity of the corner teeth of a horse about seven or eight years old.

*** char′-boń-cle,** *s.* [CARBUNCLE.]

"A rubye and a *charboncle*."—*Maundeville*, p. 239.

*** char-buc-le, * char-buk-ill,** *s.* [CARBUNCLE.]

1. A carbuncle.

"Chosin *charbukill*, cheif floure, and cedir tre.
Doug.: Virgil, 3, 10.

2. An ulcer.

"The Kinkhost, the *Charbucle*, and worms in the cheiks."
Polwart: Flyting, p. 13.

çhar′-cōal, * çhar-cole, * çhar-coll, çhar-kole, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *char*, v., and *coal* = that which is turned to coal or carbon.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The same as II. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. An impure variety of carbon, prepared from vegetable substances or bones.

(1) *Wood charcoal* consists of wood burned with but little access of air. Billets of wood are built into a heap, which is covered with earth or sand. The heap is fired at openings left near the bottom of the pile, and the gases escape at small openings above. For making fine charcoal, such as that of willow, used in the manufacture of gunpowder, the wood is burned in iron cylinders, or rather retorts, in which a process of destructive distillation removes the volatile hydrocarbons, pyroligneous acid, &c. By this more perfect means the process is accurately regulated. Charcoal is used in the arts as—a fuel; a polishing powder; a table on which pieces of metal are secured in position to be soldered by the blowpipe; a filtering material; a defecator and decolorizer of solutions and water; an absorbent of gases and aqueous vapours; a non-conducting packing in ice-houses, safes, and refrigerators; an ingredient in gunpowder and fire-works; in the galvanic battery and the electric light.

(2) *Animal charcoal:* Used largely in sugar-refining, and as a disinfectant and filtering medium, is prepared by calcining bones in closed vessels. These are either retorts, similar to those in which coal is distilled for the production of illuminating gas, or they are earthenware pots piled up in kilns and fired. Charges of fifty pounds of bones to a pot will require, say, sixteen hours of firing. The bones are then ground between fluted rollers, the dust removed, and the granulated material used for charging the filters of the sugar-refiner. The material is used for removing colour, feculencies, and fermenting ingredients from the syrup. [BONE-BLACK FURNACE.] (*Knight.*)

"*Charcole* (or *charkole*, P.). *Carbo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Seacoal lasts longer than *charcoal*; and *charcoal* of roots, being coaled into great pieces, lasts longer than ordinary *charcoal*."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

2. A name for the finest tin-plates, so called from being manufactured with charcoal fires.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

charcoal-blacks, *s. pl.* Various black pigments essentially composed of charcoal, the latter formed by burning ivory, bones, vine twigs, &c.

charcoal-burner, *s.* A man employed in attending to the manufacture of charcoal.

"That evening [August 2, 1100] he [William Rufus] was found dead by some *charcoal-burners*."—*C. H. Pearson: The Early and Middle Ages of England*, ch. xxv.

charcoal-cooler, *s.* A wire cylinder in which animal charcoal is agitated and cooled, after revivifying, while a current of air carries off the noxious gases. (*Knight.*)

charcoal-filter, *s.* A filter charged with ordinary or animal charcoal for domestic use, or with animal charcoal for use in the sugar-house or refinery. (*Knight.*)

charcoal-furnace, *s.* A furnace for producing charcoal by the dry distillation of wood, and for the collection of the tar and pyroligneous acid resulting therefrom. (*Knight.*)

charcoal-point, *s.* A pencil of carbon prepared for use in the electric-light apparatus. (*Knight.*)

çhard (1), *s.* [Fr. *carde*; Ital. *carda*; Lat. *cardus* = a thistle.]

Botany:

1. The leaves of the artichoke plants (*Cynara scolymus*), bound in straw during the autumn and winter, till they become blanched, and lose part of their bitterness.

2. (See extract).

"*Chards* of beet, are plants of white beet transplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midst, have a large, white, thick, downy, and cotton-like main shoot, which is the true *chard*."—*Mortimer.*

chard-beet, *s.* A plant, *Beta Cycla.* It is cultivated for the strong succulent ribs of the leaves, which are boiled and eaten on the continent like asparagus.

çhard (2), *s.* [Etymol. unknown.] A leaning place. (*Scotch.*)

çhar-dĭn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after the celebrated traveller Sir John Chardin, who was born in Paris in 1643, and died near London in 1713.]

Bot.: A genus of Composite plants, consisting of a single species, *Chardinia xeranthemoides*, a pretty little annual herb, found in Asia Minor. The flowers are silvery, nearly half an inch across, and owe their beauty to the shining, chaffy, lance-shaped pappus scales which crown the cylindrical striate achenes.

***çhāre** (1), **çhare,** *s.* [Char (4), *s.*] An odd job, charing.

". . . the maid that milks
And does the meanest *chares*."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., iv. 13.

*** chare-work,** *s.* Charing, odd jobs.

"Agree, that in harvest us'd to lease;
But harvest done, to *chare-work* did aspire."
Dryden: Third Idyll of Theocritus.

***çhāre** (2), *s.* [Icel. *skarr* = clean, pure, bright.]

*** Chare Thursday,** *s.* An old name for Maundy Thursday (q.v.).

"Upon *Chare Thursday* Christ brake bread unto his disciples."—*Spenser: Shepherd's Kalendar.*

***çhāre** (3), *s.* [Car, Chair.]

"*Chare. Currus, quadriga, &c.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** chare-roofed,** *a.* ? Arched.

"Imbattelled, vaulted, and *chare-roofed*, sufficiently buttersaced."—*A Journey through England*, 1734 (*Halliwell*).

chāre (4), *s.* [A.S. *cáru* = care.] [Cars.] Care, charge. (*Scotch.*)

***çhāre, *çharren, *çharyn, *çher, *çherren, *çhearren,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Char (3), *v.*]

A. *Trans.:* To drive away.

"*Charyn* away. *Abigo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"*Chare* away the crowe."—*Coventry Myst.*, p. 325.

B. *Reflex.:* To hurry.

"This iseth Childric and gon him to *charren*"—*Layamon*, II. 469.

C. *Intransitive:*

*1. To hurry, to come or go hastily.

"He *charde* ayen in to Burgunne."—*Layamon*, I. 308.

2. To do odd jobs, to char, to finish.

"All's *char'd* when he is gone."
Shakesp. & Flet.: Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 2.

***çhăr'-ĕtte,** *s.* [Chariot.]

"He rytt in a *charett* with 4 wheles."—*Maundeville*, p. 241.

***çhar'-frŏn,** *s.* [Chamfrain.]

çharġe, *çharġen, *charġyn, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *charger*; Sp. *cargar*; Port. *carregar*; Ital. *caricare*, from Low Lat. *carico* = to transport in a waggon or car, from *carrus* = a car.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

*(1) To lay a load or burden upon; to load.

"The folk of the contree taken camayles, dromedaries, and other bestes . . . and *chargen* hem."—*Maundeville*, p. 301.

(2) To fill anything with its proper complement or quantity. [II. 5.]

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To lay upon a person as a duty or obligation.

"He sone forȝete yisterday stewen,
How the cheuetayn hym *charged*."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, p. 462.

"Or was the merchant *charged* to bring
The homeless birds a nest?"
Cowper: A Tale, June, 1793.

(*a*) With an infinitive following, or *that*, introducing the duty or obligation imposed.

"Moses the servant of the Lord *charged* you, *to love* the Lord your God . . ."—*Josh.* xxii. 5.

"And *charged* them *that* they should not make him known."—*Matt.* xii. 16.

(*b*) With the prep. *with*.

"What you have *charged* me *with*, that I have done."
Shakesp.: King Lear, v. 3.

†(2) To command, to bid, to enjoin.

"Why dost thou turn thy face? I *charge* thee answer To what I shall enquire." *Dryden.*

† (3) To entrust, to commission.

*(4) To load, to fill, to burden.

"In drede and sorow, *charged* with synne."
Hampole: Prick of Cons. 5,054.

"A fault in the ordinary method of education, is the *charging* of children's memories with rules and precepts."—*Locke.*

(5) To impute; to refer to as a cause or source (followed by *to* or *on*).

"No more accuse thy pen, but *charge* the crime,
On native sloth, and negligence of time."
Dryden: Persius, sat. iii.

(6) To set down to the account of a person; to debit to.

(*a*) With *to* or *against*, before the person charged.

(*b*) With *with* before the thing charged.

"It transpired that he had been *charging* the Stores *with* amounts in excess of those he had actually paid for the carriage of parcels."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 22, 1881.

(*c*) With *at* before the price charged.

(7) To demand a price.

"For oysters bred upon the salt sea-shore,
Packed in a barrel, they will *charge* no more."
Cowper: To Mrs. Newton.

(8) To accuse.

". . . I am so far from *charging* you as guilty in this matter, that I can sincerely say, I believe the exhortation wholly needless."—*Wake: Preparation for Death.*

*(*a*) With *of* before the matter charged.

(*b*) With *with*.

"And his angels he *charged with* folly."—*Job*, iv. 18.

*(9) To challenge; to call upon.

"Thou canst not, cardinal, devise a name
So slight, unworthy, and ridiculous,
To *charge* me to an answer as the pope."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

(10) To impose or lay on as a tax or duty.

"And for chef charyte, we *chargeden* vs seluen
In amendyng of this men, we maden oure celles."
Piers Ploughman: Crede.

*(11) To put to expense.

"Coming also not to *charge*, but to enrich them . . ."—*South: Sermons*, iii. 311.

*(12) To place in a position for fighting.

"He rode up and down, gallantly mounted, and *charged* and discharged his lance."—*Knolles: History of the Turks.*

(13) To rush down upon; to fall on; to attack.

"With his prepared sword he *charges* home
My unprovided body, lanc'd my arm."
Shakesp.: King Lear, ii. 1.

¶ Used also of a rush or attack in games, as to charge one or more players at football.

*(14) To take a thing to heart; to grieve over.

"*Charge* it bot a lytill."—*Hampole: Treatises*, p. 33

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:*

(1) To give instructions to a jury, generally the grand jury, as to the legal points of the case about to be brought before them.

"The Lord Chief Justice proceeded to *charge* the jury."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 9th, 1881.

(2) To indict.

2. *Eccles.:* To deliver an address to a body of clergy. [Charge, *s.*, II. 2.]

3. *Elect.:* To accumulate in an electrified body a certain quantity of electricity capable of being again discharged.

4. *Her.:* To place upon an escutcheon, &c. Seldom used except in the pa. par. [Charged.]

5. *Artill., &c.:* To load a gun, &c., with its proper charge.

". . . I therefore fired a four pounder *charged* with grape shot, wide of them."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. i., bk. ii., c. 2.

B. *Reflexive:* To impose or take upon oneself as a duty, obligation, or responsibility.

". . . he *charged* himself with all the sea risk of such vessels as carried corn to Rome in winter."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

C. *Intransitive:*

1. To make an attack or onset on; to gallop wildly. Also as in A., I. 13.

"From a strictly practical point of view, the sight of a mob of hard-riding strangers *charging* across their [the farmers'] fields and breaking through their fences is anything but pleasing."—*Times*, Feb. 14, 1881: *Hunting and its Prospects.*

*2. To take a thing to heart as a burden or grief.

"*Chargyn*, or gretely sett a thynge to harte."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Esau *chargide* litil that he hadde seld the right of the firste gendrid child."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xxv. 34. (Purvey.)

3. To make a charge, or demand, a price for anything.

çharġe, *çhaarġ, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *charge, carge*; Sp. & Port. *carga*; Ital. *carica*, from the verb.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A load, a burden.

(1) *Of material things:*

"The mares retornen . . . with hire *charges* of gold."—*Maundeville*, p. 302.

(2) *Of immaterial things:*

"He putte vppon them *charges* of many manere works."—*Trevisa*, ii. 317.

2. An office, duty, or obligation.

"'Ah! but (said th' Apostle) the *charge* is wondrous great,
To feed mens soules, and hath an heavie threat.'"
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale.

3. Care, custody, responsibility, or management. (Often followed by *of* or *over*.)

". . . much impress'd
Himself, as conscious of his awful *charge*."
Cowper: Task, bk. ii.

* 4. Anxiety, care, concern.

"Thei give no *charge* of aveer ne of richesse."—*Maundeville*, p. 292.

5. The object of one's care or attention.

"More had he said, but fearful of her stay,
The starry guardian drove his *charge* away."
Dryden.

6. A command, commission, or injunction.

"He gaf him *charge* that they ne suffre nought at large
His wife to go." *Gower*, i. 193.

7. Expense, cost.

"They would be at the *Charge* of raising Monuments to the Memory of those good Men, whom their Fathers had slain . . ."—*Villotson*, vol. i., Ser. xxii.

¶ Commonly used in the plural, and in the phrase—"To be at charges."

". . . you see what huge *charges* she hath bene at, this last yeare, in sending of men."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

8. A burden upon property; a tax, rent, &c. (Sometimes in the plural.)

9. The price demanded, cost.

". . . I may make the gospel of Christ without *charge*, that I abuse not my power in the gospel."—1 *Cor.* ix. 18.

10. An accusation, subject of censure.

". . . laying to their *charge* the pride, the avarice, the luxury, the ignorance, the superstition, of popish times."—*Swift.*

11. Responsibility, account, liability.

"The secret mischiefs that I set abroach,
I lay unto the grievous *charge* of others."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

12. An attack, onset. [II. 8 (1).]

"The English and Dutch were thrice repulsed with great slaughter, and returned thrice to the *charge*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

13. As much as anything will contain; the proper complement. [II. 8. (3).]

"To adjust the fragrant *charge* of a short tube,
That fumes beneath his nose; . . ."
Cowper: The Task, bk. v.

*14. Weight, importance.

"The letter . . . was full of *charge*."—*Shakesp.: Rom. & Jul.*, v. 2.

¶ *Charge and discharge:*

Law, &c.: The old way of taking accounts in chancery. (*Wharton.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:*

(1) The address from a judge to a grand jury, in which he instructs them as to the legal points likely to arise in the cases about to be brought before them.

(2) An indictment, an accusation.

"For, by the old law of England, two witnesses are necessary to establish a *charge* of treason."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. *Eccles.:* An address from a bishop to his diocesan clergy, or of an archdeacon to the clergy of his archdeaconry.

"The bishop has recommended this author in his *charge* to the clergy."—*Dryden.*

"During his *charge* the archdeacon expressed satisfaction at the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the relations of Church and State."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 10, 1881.

3. *Her.:* Whatever occupies the field in an escutcheon. *Charges* are either proper or common. *Proper charges* are so called because they peculiarly belong to the art of heraldry; they are also called *ordinaries*, because they are in ordinary use in all coats of arms; honourable charges, because coat armour is much honoured thereby, being the gifts of sovereigns, as the Cross, Pale, &c. *Common charges* are such as are composed of things natural and artificial, and so named because they are common to other arts and sciences as well as to this.

"The *charge* is that which is born upon the colour, except it be a coat divided only by partition."—*Peacham.*

4. *Farriery:* A preparation, or a sort of ointment, of the consistence of a thick decoction, which is applied to the shoulder-splaits, inflammations, and sprains of horses.

"A *charge* is of a middle nature, between an ointment and a plaister, or between a plaister and a cataplasm."—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

5. *Veter.:* An external remedy applied to the body of a horse or other beast.

6. *Comm.:* A charge of lead contains thirty-six pigs, each pig containing six stone, less by two pounds.

7. *Elec.: Of a Leyden jar or other electric battery.* An accumulation of electricity within it, which may, when the proper means are used, be again discharged.

8. *Military:*

(1) An attack or onset of troops, especially of cavalry.

¶ Also in games, CHARGE, *v.*, A., I. 13.

¶ *To sound a charge:* To give the signal by sound of trumpet for a charge.

"Our author seems to sound a *charge*, and begins like the clangour of a trumpet."—*Dryden.*

* (2) The position in which a weapon is held for the purpose of attack.

"Their neighing coursers daring of the spur,
Their armed staves in *charge*, their beavers down."
Shakesp.: 2 *Hen. IV.*, iv. 1.

(3) The quantity of powder, &c., put into a gun for the purpose of firing it. The *service-charge* for smooth-bored guns may be one-third to a quarter the weight of projectiles. For *hot-shot* and *ricochet* firing these charges are reduced. Rifled guns, avoiding windage, require a smaller charge than smooth-bores. The service-charge of the Armstrong gun is one-eighth the weight of the projectile. In the navy three charges are used: *distant, full,* and *reduced.*

* (4) A military post or command.

"I'll procure this fat rogue a *charge* of foot."—*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

* (5) A body of troops under one's command.

"The centurions and their *charges* . . ."—*Shakesp.: Coriol.*, iv. 3.

9. *Mining:* A quantity of powder or other explosive substance used in blasting.

10. *Metall., Gas Manufacture, &c.:* The body of ore, metal, fuel, or other matter introduced into a furnace at one time, for one heat, or one run, as the case may be. The *charge* of a puddling-furnace is about 500 pounds of pig-iron, and this forms four blooms; of a gas-retort is 220 pounds, introduced in two scoopfuls of 110 pounds each; of a tumbling-box is as many castings or other matters as it will conveniently contain and give room for mutual attrition; of an amalgamating pan is according to size. They vary from 4½ to six feet in diameter; some work off two tons in twenty-four hours, others a charge of 1,400 pounds in three or four hours.

¶ *To give in charge:*

1. To commit to the charge or care of another.

"*Glo.* Must you, Sir John, protect my lady here?
Stan. So am I *given in charge*, may't please your grace." *Shakesp.:* 2 *Hen. VI.*, ii. 4.

* 2. To have anything committed to one's charge or care.

3. To hand over to the custody of a policeman for any offence.

To take in charge:

1. To take under one's care or responsibility.

"And understood too well the weighty terms
That he had *taken in charge.*"
Cowper: The Task, bk. ii.

2. To arrest, take into custody.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

charge-house, *s.*

* 1. A school-house.

"Do you not educate youth at the *charge-house* on the top of the mountain?"—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour Lost*, v. 1.

2. *Powder-making:* A building or room in which the proper charges are made up into cartridges, &c.

charge-sheet, *s.*

Police: A paper kept at a police station on which are daily entered the names of the persons brought to the station in custody, the offence imputed, and the name of the accuser.

çhar-gê (g as zh), *pa. par.* [Fr. = charged, the pa. par. of charger = to charge.]

chargé d'affaires, *s.* [Fr., a person charged with the management of affairs.]

Diplomatic: A minister or representative of a country at a less important foreign court, inferior to an ambassador, to whom is entrusted all matters of diplomacy. Also the officer to whom the charge of an embassy is entrusted during the temporary absence of the ambassador or minister-plenipotentiary.

çharġe'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *charge*, and *able.*]

1. *Of persons or things:*

* (1) Involving expense; expensive, costly.

". . . we would not be *chargeable* unto any of you, . . ."—*1 Thess.* ii. 9.

(2) Liable or responsible for a payment.

". . . he had bought land *chargeable* with tithes, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. *Of persons:*

(1) Liable to be charged or accused; open to a charge (with *with* before the thing charged).

"Your papers would be *chargeable with* something worse than indelicacy; they would be immoral."—*Spectator.*

* (2) Liable to be called upon for an account of a trust.

"But the former governors that had been before me were *chargeable* unto the people, . . ."—*Nehem.*, v. 15.

3. *Of things:*

(1) Capable of being brought as a charge; imputable (with *on* or *upon* before the person or thing responsible).

"The reader will now be too good a judge, how much the greater part of it, and consequently of its faults, is *chargeable upon* me alone."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, postscript.

(2) To be charged as a debt; to be set to one's account. (Followed by *to.*)

† **çharġe'-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *chargeable; -ness.*] The quality of being chargeable, expense.

". . . the mischiefs that grew from the delays, the *chargeableness*, and the irregularities in the proceedings of law . . ."—*Whitelock: Memoirs*, an. 1651.

* **çharġe'-ą-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *chargeabl(e); -y.*] In a chargeable manner; at great expense, expensively.

"By reason wherof we be most notably *charged* with masses, sufferings, and other alms deeds, for his benefits to us most *chargeably* exhibit."—*Strype: Records*, No. 30. *Abbot of York to Wolsey.*

* **çharġe'-ant,** * **charġe'-aunt,** *a.* [Fr., pr. par. of *charger.*] Involving trouble or expense; difficult, dangerous.

"That *chargeaunt* chace."
Sir Gawaine, 1,604.

çharġed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [CHARGE, *v.*]

* **çharġe'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *charge; -ful(l).*] Involving expense; expensive, costly.

"Here's the note
How much your chain weighs to the utmost carat,
The fineness of the gold, the *chargeful* fashion."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

* **çharġe'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *charge; -less.*]

1. Not involving trouble or expense; inexpensive, cheap.

"How easie and *chargeless* a thing it is to keep silk worms."—*Marginal note in The Silk-wormes* (1599).

2. Uncharged, unloaded.

* **çharġe'-oŭs,** * **çha-rī-ous,** *a.* [Eng. *charge*, and suff. *-ous.*]

1. Heavy, hard to bear.

"Heuy is the ston and *charious.*"—*Wyclife: Prov.* xxvii. 3.

2. Causing expense; expensive.

"I was *chargeous* to no man."—*Wycliffe:* 2 *Cor.* xi. 9.

çharġ'-ẽr, * **çharġe'-our,** * **cha-rī-our,** *s.* [Eng. *charg(e); -er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who charges.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mil.:* A war-horse; a horse ridden in action or on parade.

". . . there were few *chargers* in the camp which had not been taken from the plough."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* 2. *Comm.:* A large dish, capable of bearing a great weight.

"Grett swannes fulle swythe in silveryne *chargeours.*"
Morte Arthure, 185.

3. *Mining:* A spiral instrument for charging horizontal blast-holes.

* 4. *Sport:* A device for dropping into the bore of a fowling-piece from a shot-belt or pouch a gauged quantity of shot. By forcing down the plunger the communication with the pouch is closed, and the charge is allowed to pass to the tube, which conducts it to the gun. The piston head is adjustable, to vary the capacity of the charge-chamber. (*Knight.*)

5. *Scotch Law:* One in whose favour a decree suspended is pronounced.

* **çharġe'-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *charge; -ship.*] The quality or state of being in charge; responsibility.

çharġ'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHARGE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The performing of any of the actions described under the verb.

charging-order, *s.* An order from a judge binding the stocks or funds of a judgment debtor with the judgment debt. (*Wharton.*)

chăr-ĭ-ăn'-thŭs, *s.* [From Gr. χαρίεις (*charieis*) = beautiful, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Malastomaceæ from the West Indies. Erect shrubs, with opposite, stalked, five-nerved leaves, generally entire. Flowers purple; fruit a globose berry depressed in the centre, with four cells and numerous seeds.

chăr'-ĭ-ēĭs, *s.* [Gr. χαρίεις (*charieis*) = pleasant or pleasing.]

Bot.: A genus of Composite plants, consisting of a single species from the Cape of Good Hope. *Charieis heterophylla* is an annual, with stem erect, striated, and hairy; leaves stalkless; flowers yellow in the centre and violet at the circumference.

çhär'-ĭ-lў, * **chăr'-ĕ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *chary; -ly.*] In a chary manner; cautiously, warily.

çhär'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *chary; -ness.*] The quality of being chary; caution, wariness, nicety.

"Nay, I will consent to act any villany against him, that may not sully the *chariness* of our honesty."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 1.

çhär'-ĭng, çhar'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHAR, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act or occupation of doing odd jobs.

çhăr'-ĭ-ŏt, * **çhar-y-ot,** * **çhar-y-ott,** * **çhar-otte,** * **çhar-ett,** * **çhar-ret,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *chariot*, from *char* = a car.] [CAR.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. A war-car in which armed men rode to battle. They were frequently armed with scythes, hooks, and other offensive appliances.

EGYPTIAN WAR-CHARIOT (FROM THEBES).

2. A car of state.

"The grettest lordes ryden about this *charyot.*"—*Maundeville*, p. 241.

* 3. A waggon, cart.

"*Charottes* chokkefulle charegyde with golde."
Morte Arthure, 1,552.

4. A sort of light coach, four-wheeled, with only back seats.

". . . I departed from London, accompanied with my wife, in a small *chariot* drawn by two horses . . ."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, vol. ii., p. 371.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

Obvious compounds: *'Chariot-race, chariot-wheel.*

chariot-man, *s.* A charioteer.

". . . he said to his *chariot-man*, Turn thine hand . . ."—*2 Chron.* xviii. 33.

***çhăr'-ĭ-ŏt,** *v.t.* & *i.* [CHARIOT, *s.*]

1. *Trans.:* To convey in a chariot.

"An angel all in flames ascended,
As in a fiery column *charioting*
His godlike presence."
Milton: Samson Agonistes.

2. *Intrans.:* To ride, to drive, to pass along (*lit.* & *fig.*).

"With what a cheerly face the golden sun *chariots*
thorow the rounding skie?"—*Feltham*, pt. i., res. 48.

†çhăr'-ĭ-ŏt-ĕd, *çhăr'-ĭ-ŏt-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHARIOT, *v.*] Seated or driven in a chariot.

"No: let her pass, and, *chariotted* along
In guilty splendour, shake the public ways."
Cowper: Task, bk. iii.

"Boadicea standing loftily *charioted*."
Tennyson: Boadicea, iii. 70.

çhăr'-ĭ-ŏ-tēe, *s.* [Eng. *chariot*; dim. suff. *-ee.*] A four-wheeled pleasure-carriage, having two seats covered by a calash top.

†çhăr'-ĭ-ŏt-ēer, *çhăr'-ĭ-ŏt-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *chariot*; *-eer* = er.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

Lit.: A driver of a chariot.

"On a heap
Chariot and *charioter* lay overturn'd."
Milton: P. L., vi.

II. *Astron.:* The constellation Auriga.

¶ *The charioteer of day:* The sun.

"Long ere the *charioteer* of day had run
His morning course."
Cowper: Progress of Error.

çhăr'-ĭ-ŏt-ēer, *v.i.* [CHARIOTEER, *s.*] To drive a chariot, to act as a charioteer.

"To *charioteer* with wings on high."
Southey: Ode to Astronomy.

†çhăr'-ĭ-ŏt-ēer-ĭng, *a.* & *s.* [CHARIOTEER, *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Driving a chariot.

B. *As subst.:* The act of driving a chariot.

***çhar'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [CHARGEOUS.]

***çhăr'-ĭşm,** *s.* [Gr. χάρισμα (*charisma*) = a gift.]

Eccles.: An extraordinary gift or talent bestowed upon the early Christians, as that of healing, of tongues, &c. (*Webster.*)

çhăr'-ĭt-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *charit(y)*, and *able.*]

I. *Of persons:*

1. Full of love to one's fellow-men; benevolent, kind.

2. Kind or liberal to the poor.

"A street, built out of the contributions of the *charitable*, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

II. *Of thoughts or actions:*

1. Pertaining to charity or liberality; founded or supported by charity.

"Be not too narrow, husbandmen! but fling
From the full sheaf, with *charitable* stealth,
The liberal handful."
Thomson: Autumn.

2. Dictated by kindness, favorable, merciful, free from censoriousness.

"Of a politick sermon that had no divinity, the king said to Bishop Andrews, Call you this a sermon? The bishop answered, By a *charitable* construction it may be a sermon."—*Bacon.*

¶ *Charitable uses:*

Law: The laws concerning these differ in the different states of the American Union. Thus, in Pennsylvania, a bequest of property for charitable uses is void unless the will be signed more than thirty days before the donor's death. In England a similar bequest is void unless made by indented deed executed in the presence of two witnesses twelve months before the death of the donor, and enrolled in the Court of Chancery six months after its execution. Such a deed once drawn out must also be irrevocable. Stocks in the public funds may be transferred six months before the donor's death. The Act does not bar benefactions to Oxford or Cambridge Universities, or to poor scholars in Eton, Winchester, and Westminster. (*Blackstone: Comm.*, ii. ch. 18.)

By 43 Eliz. c. 4, a commission of charitable uses can be issued by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Keeper, or the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster to enquire into charitable trusts said to be abused. (*English.*)

†çhăr'-ĭt-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *charitable*; *-ness.*] The quality of being charitable; benevolence, kindness, liberality.

çhăr'-ĭt-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *charitabl(e)*; *-y.*]

1. In a charitable manner; with good will and love to others.

2. Liberally.

3. From dictates of kindness.

"'Tis best sometimes your censure to restrain,
And *charitably* let the dull be vain."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 597.

***çhăr'-ĭ-tā-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *caritas* (genit. *caritatis*) = charity; and Eng. suff. *-ive.*] Charitable, having respect to charity.

". . . detained much longer upon prudential or rather *charitative* considerations, . . ."—*Fell: Life of Hammond*, § 1.

***çhăr'-ĭ-tê,** *s.* [CHARITY.]

"O Cupide, out of al *charité!*
O regne, that wolt no felaw have with the!"
Chaucer: The Knightes Tale, l. 1625-6.

***çhăr'-ĭ-toŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *charit(y)*; *-ous.*] Full of charity, charitable.

"He was ayeinward *charitous*."—*Gower: C. A.*, i. 172.

çhăr'-ĭ-tў, *çhar-ĭ-te, *çhar-y-te, *çher-ĭt-e, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *charitet, caritet*; Fr. *charité*; Sp. *caridad*; Port. *caridade*; Ital. *carità*; from Lat. *caritas* = dearness, love; from *carus* = dear.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Love towards our fellow-men; the chief of the Christian graces.

"Whether we name thee *Charity* or Love,
Chief grace below, and all in all above."
Cowper: Charity.

¶ The Greek word ἀγάπη (*agapē*), in 1 Cor. xiii., rendered *charity* in the Authorised Version, is translated *love* in the Revised Version.

2. Liberality, benevolence towards the poor.

". . . revenues sacred to piety and *charity*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. Goodwill; a disposition to look kindly or charitably upon the actions or defaults of others.

"In reverend Cerimon there well appears,
The worth that learned *charity* aye wears."
Shakesp.: Pericles, Prince of Tyre, v. 3.

4. Any act of kindness or benevolence.

"Against the *charities* of domestic life."
Cowper: The Task, bk. iv.

* 5. That which is given in benevolence to the poor; alms.

"The ant did well to reprove the grasshopper for her slothfulness; but she did ill then to refuse her a *charity* in her distress."—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

6. Any money or other endowment left for charitable purposes.

"The chairman said he had . . . some experience of the working of the *charities* of the country."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 12, 1881.

7. A building or institution founded for charitable purposes.

"The boys who are put out apprentices from public *Charities* are generally bound for more than the usual number of years, . . ."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. x., pt. ii.

B. *As adj.* (*of children*): Maintained or supported in a charitable institution.

"An awful tribunal of youth and innocence, . . . like the ten thousand red-cheeked *charity*-children in St. Paul's."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. ii.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Charity-boy, charity-school.*

¶ *Charity Commissioners:*

Law, &c.: Commissioners appointed to secure the proper administration of charitable trusts.

Charity, Sisters of: See SISTERS.

çhar-ĭ-var'-ĭ, *s.* [Fr. *charivari*; O. Fr. *caribari, chalivari, calivaly, chalivali*, from Low Lat. *charivarium, charavaritum, charavaria*, &c. In Ger. *krawall.*]

1. A serenade of discordant or rough music, kettles and drums, used originally to annoy widows who married a second time at an advanced age, but also on other occasions when the performers desired to annoy or insult anyone.

"We played a *charivari* with the ruler and desk, the fender and fire-irons."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xvii.

2. As synonymous with ridicule and satire, it has been taken as the name of certain comic journals, *e.g.*, the Paris *Charivari*; the London *Punch* has, as a second title, *The London Charivari.*

*** chark** (1), *v.t.* [An abbreviation of *charcoal*, the word being probably supposed to be *chark-coal.*] [CHAR.] To reduce to a cinder, to char.

çhark (2), ***çharke, çhirk, *çhyrkyn,** *v.i.* [A.S. *cearcian* = to creak, to gnash.] [CHIRK.]

1. To make a creaking or grating noise.

"There is no dore, whiche may *charke*
Wher of an eye shulde vnshet, &c."
Conf. Amantis, iv. 79.

2. To be habitually complaining, to be constantly in a querulous humour.

*** çhark,** *s.* [CHARK (1), *v.*] A cinder; charcoal.

". . . I contrived to burn some wood here, as I had seen done in England, under turf, till it became *chark*, or dry coal."—*De Foe: Robinson Crusoe.*

çhăr-ka'-ną, *s.* [Bengalee.]

Fabrics: A checked Dacca muslin.

çhark'-ăr, *s.* [CHARK (2), *v.* From the noise made by the insect.] A cricket. (*Scotch.*)

*** çhark'-ĭng,** *s.* [CHARK, *v.*] The act or process of reducing to charcoal; charring.

çhar'-lą-tan, *s.* [Fr. *charlatan*, from Ital. *ciarlatano, ciaratano* = a mountebank, from *ciarlare* = to prattle; *ciarla* = a prattling.] A quack, a mountebank; an assuming, empty pretender to knowledge or skill.

çhar-lą-tăn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *charlatan*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a charlatan; like a charlatan, quackish. (*Sir E. Brydges.*)

*** çhar-lą-tăn'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *charlatanic*; *-al.*] Charlatanic, quackish.

"A cowardly soldier and a *charlatanical* doctor are the principal subjects of comedy."—*Cowley.*

*** çhar-lą-tăn'-ĭ-cal-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *charlatanical*; *-ly.*] In a charlatanic or quackish way; like a charlatan. (*Johnson.*)

çhar'-lą-tan-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *charlatan*; *-ism.*] The practices of a charlatan; trickery, cheating, quackery, false pretence.

*** çhar'-lą-tan-rў, * çhar'-lą-tan-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Fr. *charlatanerie*, from *charlatan.*] The act of deceiving by false pretences; wheedling.

"Endearments addressed to the exterior of women by the *charlatanery* of the world."—*W. Montague.*

charle, *s.* & *a.* [CARL.]

charle-hemp, *s.* [CARL-HEMP.]

Çharleş, *prop. n.* [Lat. *Carolus.*] A well-known proper name.

Charles's sceptre, *s.*

Bot.: A personated plant, *Pedicularis Sceptrum Carolinum.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

Charles's-wain, * Charle-wane, Charle-wan, Charle-wayne, *s.* [From *Charles* (Charlemagne), and *wain* = waggon.]

Astron.: A constellation in the northern hemisphere, commonly called the Bear.

". . . An't be not four by the day, I'll be hanged: *Charles' wain* is over the new chimney, . . ."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

*** çhar'-leў,** *s.* [The reason of the name is uncertain; according to some because Charles I. improved and extended the watch-system in London.] A watchman. (*Eng.*)

çhar'-leў-horse, *s.* A stiffness or lameness of the limbs produced by excessive exercise; so termed by baseball players. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

çhar'-lŏck, car'-lŏck, * chad-lock, *s* [A.S. *cerlic.* The meaning of the first syllable is unknown; the last means *leek.*]

Bot.: *Sinapis arvensis*, a small cruciferous plant with yellow flowers, commonly called Wild Mustard. It is very common and troublesome in English grain fields.

"*Carlok*, herbe. *Eruca.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

çhar'-lŏtte, *s.* [Fr. *charlotte*, with the same meaning.] A dish made of apple-marmalade, covered with crumbs of toasted bread.

charlotte-russe, *s.* [Fr. *charlotte*; *russe* = Russian.]

Cookery: A dish composed of custard or whipped syllabub enclosed in a kind of sponge-cake. (*Thackeray, Webster.*)

çharl-wood'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [In honour of C. Charlwood, F.L.S., an enthusiastic English botanist (*Paxton*).]

Bot.: A genus of liliaceous plants, of which four or five species are known. The type of the genus is *Charlwoodia congesta*, an Australian species of elegant habit, with elongate nervosely-striate leaves, and crowded many-flowered panicles. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

çharm, * charme, *s.* [O. Fr. *charme*, from Lat. *carmen* = a song, a charm.]

1. A spell, an enchantment, whether of words, philtres, or figures.

"With the *charmes* that she saide,
A fire down fro the sky alight."
Gower: C. A., ii. 263.

***2.** A song, a melody. [CHARM (2), *s.*]

"Sweet is the breath of morn, her rising sweet,
With *charm* of earliest birds."
Milton: P. L., ii. 642.

3. Anything worn for a supposed efficacy in preserving the wearer from hurt, bodily or spiritual; a phylactery.

¶ Hence the term is often applied to trinkets worn as ornaments on a watch-chain.

4. That which attracts or pleases; a quality which has an irresistible power to please or fascinate.

"By every *charm* that smiles upon her face."
Cowper: Expostulation.

¶ In this sense often in pl., especially when used of female beauty.

¶ (1) For the difference between *charm* and *grace*, see GRACE.

(2) With regard to that between *charms* and *attractions*, the latter draw, the former fascinate or captivate.

charm (2), *s.* [A.S. *cyrm* = noise, shout.]

1. The murmuring noise made by a flock of birds. [Cf. CHARM (1), *s.* 2.]

2. *Falconry:* A flock (said of goldfinches).

ç̇harm, * **ç̇harme,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *charmer*, from Lat. *carmino* = to make verses; Low Lat. = to enchant; *carmen* (1) a song, (2) an enchantment.]

I. *Transitive:*

***1.** To utter or cause to utter a melodious sound; to tune.

"Here we our slender pypes may safely *charme*."
Spenser: Shepherds Calendar, x.

2. To enchant; place under the influence of a spell. "Will *charm* us both to sleep."
Tennyson: Vivien, 181.

3. To make powerful or safe by enchantment or magic; to protect against evil.

"'Yes, but,' (quoth she), 'he beares a *charmed* shield,
And eke enchaunted armes that none can perce."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 50.

4. To overpower or subdue by some secret or supernatural power.

"*Charm* act with air and agony with words."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, v. 1.

"Musick the fiercest grief can *charm*."
Pope: Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, 118.

5. To fascinate the mind or the affections; to allure, captivate, or bewitch.

"Her English tones, sentiments, and tastes had *charmed* many who were disgusted by his Dutch accent and Dutch habits."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

6. To remove by a fascinating influence.

¶ *To charm away:* To remove by charms.

II. *Intransitive:*

1. To make use of charms.

"... the deaf adder that stoppeth her ear; Which will not hearken to the voice of charmers, *charming* never so wisely."—*Psalm*, lviii. 4, 5.

2. To act as a charm; to be fascinating; to please highly.

"*Charm* by accepting, by submitting sway."
Pope: Epistle, ii. 263.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *to charm, to enchant, to fascinate, to enrapture*, and *to captivate*: "To *charm* expresses a less powerful effect than to *enchant*; a *charm* is simply a magical verse used by magicians and sorcerers: *incantation* or *enchantment* is the use not only of verses but of any mysterious ceremonies, to produce a given effect. To *charm* and *enchant* in this sense denote an operation by means of words or motions; to *fascinate* denotes an operation by means of the eyes or tongue. . . . *Charms* and *enchantments* are performed by persons; *fascinations* are performed by animals; the former have always some supposed good in view; the latter have always a mischievous tendency. . . . To *charm, enchant*, and *fascinate*, are taken in the improper sense to denote moral as well as natural operations; *enrapture* and *captivate* have a moral application only. . . . When applied to the same objects *charm, enchant*, and *enrapture* rise in sense. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ç̇harmed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHARM, *v.*]

1. Enchanted; under the influence of or protected by supernatural power.

"... the holy chrisme, which he calleth *charmed* oyle."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 877.

2. Fascinated, highly pleased.

ç̇harm'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *charm; -er.*]

1. One who makes use of charms or enchantments.

"There shall not be found among you . . . an enchanter, or a witch, or a *charmer*, . . ."—*Deut.*, xviii. 10, 11.

2. One who fascinates or highly pleases the affections or the senses.

"My *charmer* is not mine alone; my sweets,
And she that sweetens all my bitters too."
Cowper: The Task, bk. iii.

***3.** A kind of fashionable dance.

"I don't believe there was a man of 'em but could dance a *charmer*."—*Farquhar: The Inconstant*, i. 2.

* **ç̇harm'-ẽr-ẽss,** *s.* [Eng. *charmer;* fem. suff. *-ess.*] A female charmer; a witch, an enchantress.

"*Charmeresis*,
And old witches, and sorceressis."
Chaucer: House of Fame, iii. 171.

† **ç̇harm'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *charm; ful(l).*] Full of charms or charming qualities; charming.

"In treacherous haste he's sent for to the king,
And with him bid his *charmful* lyre to bring."
Cowley: Davideis.

ç̇harm'-ĭng, * **ç̇harm-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHARM, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"... to select generation after generation the more beautiful and *charming* woman."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. v., p. 170.

C. *As substantive:*

***1.** The act of enchanting or placing under spell, a charm.

"He made eft his *charmyng*."
Alisaunder, 404.

2. The act of fascinating or pleasing highly.

¶ For the difference between *charming* and *delightful*, see DELIGHTFUL.

ç̇harm'-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *charming; -ly.*] In a charming manner.

"It [the question] was—'Whether the ladies of Buenos Ayres were not the handsomest in the world.' I replied, like a renegade, '*Charmingly* so.'"—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. viii., p. 147.

ç̇harm'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *charming; -ness.*] The quality of being charming or fascinating.

"We are nothing put out of countenance either by the beauteous gayety of the colours, or by the *charmingness* of the musical voices."—*Plutarch: Morals*, v. 4.

ç̇harm'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *charm; -less.*] Devoid of charms or pleasing qualities.

"Saw my mistress, Opley Butter's wife, who is grown a little *charmless*."—*Swift: Journal to Stella*. Sept. 10, 1710.

* **ç̇har-naill,** * **ç̇har-nale,** *s.* (*Scotch.*) [Fr. *charnière.*] A hinge, a turning point.

charnaill bandis, *s.pl.* [CHARNELL-BANDS.]

* **charne,** *v.t.* [CHURN.]

"... the blood and the milke they will *charne* together in their hats or caps, till they have made fresh cheese and creame (which the divell will scarce eate)."—*Taylor: Workes* (1630).

ç̇har'-nĕ-cō, *s.* [CHARNICO.]

† **ç̇har'-nęl** (1), * **char-nelle,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *carnel*; Fr. *charnel*, a. = carnal; O. Fr. *carnel, charnier*, s. = a cemetery; from Lat. *carnalis* = carnal, from *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh, the body.] [CARNAL.]

A. *As subst.:* A burial-place, a cemetery.

"The *charnelle* of the Innocentes, where here bones lyghen."—*Maundeville*, p. 71.

"But seek some *charnel*, when, at full,
The moon gilds skeleton and skull."
Scott: Rokeby, ii. 18.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Containing the bodies of dead persons.

"Such are those thick and gloomy shadows damp,
Oft found in *charnel* vaults and sepulchres."
Milton: Comus, 471.

†**2.** Of or pertaining to a tomb.

"By *charnel* lichens overgrown."
E. B. Browning: Poems, ii. 28.

† **charnel-cell,** *s.* A tomb.

"Yet, ere they left that *charnel-cell*,
The Island Lord bade sad farewell."
Scott: The Lord of the Isles, iii. 32.

charnel-house, *s.* A place where the bones of the dead are deposited.

* **char-nel** (2), † **char-nell,** * **char-naill,** *s.* [O. Fr. *charnel*, prob. from Lat. *cardinalis* = of a hinge.]

1. A hinge.

2. The crest of a helmet. (*Halliwell.*)

"The *charnel* of his helmet."—*James: Darnley*, ch. 10.

charnell-bands, charnaill bandis, *s. pl.* Strong hinges used for massy doors or gates, riveted, and often having a plate on each side of the gate.

"On *charnaill bandis* nald it full fast and sone,
Syne fyld with clay as na thing had beyne done."
Wallace, vii. 1152. MS.

ç̇har'-nĭ-cō, *s.* [Sp. *charneca* = a species of turpentine-tree (*Warburton*): but Stevens asserts that there is a village near Lisbon called *Charneca*, whence the name.] A kind of fine, sweet Spanish wine.

"And 's soon I'd undertake to follow her,
Where no old *charnico* is, nor no anchovies."
Beaum. & Fletch.: Wit without Money, ii.

Ç̇harn-ley, *s.* [See def.]

Charnley forest stone. A stone found only in Charnley, Charley, or Charnwood Forest, Leicestershire. It is a good substitute for Turkey oil-stone, and is much in request by joiners for giving a fine edge to tools.

* **char-oine,** *s.* [CARRION.]

"Cuike *charoines*."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 84.

Chär'-ŏn, *s.* [A poetic form of χαροπός (*charopos*) = fierce or bright-eyed; from χαίρω (*chairō*) = to rejoice, and ὄψ (*ops*), genit. ὀπός (*opos*) = the face.]

1. *Myth.:* The son of Erebus and Nox, whose office was to conduct the souls of the dead across the Styx, to the judgment-seats of Æacus, Rhadamanthus, and Minos—the judges of the infernal regions

2. *Colloquial:* A ferryman.

ç̇har'-pĭē, *s.* [Fr. *charpie*, s., from *charpi, charpie*, pa. par. of O. Fr. *charpir, carpir*; Lat. *carpo* = to pluck; O. Fr. *carpie*; Ital. & Low Lat. *carpia.*]

Surg.: Lint or scraped linen used in dressing wounds.

† **ç̇har'-qui (qui as kē),** *s.* [A South American name.] Pieces of beef cut into long strips and dried in the sun. The word has become corrupted into *jerked beef*, under which title it is best known.

"When it was dark, we made a fire beneath a little arbour of bamboos, fried our *charqui* (or dried slips of beef), took our maté, and were quite comfortable."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, 1870, ch. xii., p. 257.

ç̇harr, *s.* [CHAR, *s.*]

charre, *s.* [CHAR (2), *s.*]

¶ *A charre of lead:* Thirty pigs of lead. (*Wharton.*)

ç̇harred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHAR (1), *v.*]

* **char-rey,** *s.* [O. Fr. *charrei, carrei*; Fr. *charroi.*] A wagon, a cart.

"His bestes . . . That drowen and ledden his *charrey*."—*Alisaunder*, 5,096.

ç̇har'-rĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHAR (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of reducing to charcoal.

¶ *Charring of coal:* Converting coal into coke. (*Weale.*)

ç̇har'-rĭng (2), *pr. par.* or *a.* [CHAR (2), *v.*]

charring-chisel, *s.* A broad nigging-chisel, used in charring or hewing stone.

† **ç̇har'-rў,** *a.* [Eng. *char; -ry.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, charcoal; burned, as charcoal. (*Smart.*)

ç̇hart, * **ç̇harte,** *s.* [Fr. *charte* = charter; Lat. *charta*; Gr. χάρτης (*chartēs*) = a leaf of paper.] [CARD, CHARTER.]

1. A representation of a portion of the earth's surface projected on a plane. The term is commonly restricted to those intended for navigators' use, on which merely the outlines of coasts, islands, etc., are represented.

"... astronomical instruments, geographical *charts*, and compasses."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. A sheet exhibiting a statement of facts in tabular form, so arranged that any particular may be readily referred to.

***3.** A charter, a written deed.

"In old *charts* we find the words Angli and Anglici, contradistinguished to Franci, &c."—*Brady: Introduction to the Old English History*, Gloss. p. 11 (1684).

***4.** The mariner's compass.

"The discovery of the *chart* is but of late standing."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 412. (*Davies.*)

Globular chart: A chart constructed on a globular projection. [PROJECTION.]

Mercator's chart: A chart on the projection of Mercator (q.v.).

Plane chart: A representation of some part of the superficies of the earth, in which the spherical form is disregarded, the meridians drawn parallel, the parallels of latitude at equal distances, and the degrees of latitude and longitude equal.

Selenographical chart: A chart representing the surface of the moon.

Topographical chart: A chart of a particular place, or of a small part of the earth.

† chart, *v.t.* [CHART, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To lay down in a chart or map; to map.

"If the moon's surface were isographically *charted*." —*Proctor: Rough Ways made Smooth*, p. 97.

2. *Fig.:* To describe, delineate, picture.

"Which *charts* us all in its coarse blacks or whites." *Tennyson: Walking to the Mail.*

*** char'-ta,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. χάρτης (*chartēs*) = a leaf of paper.] [MAGNA CHARTA.]

Law:

1. The material on which documents are written, paper.

2. A charter or deed, a writing by which a grant is made. (*Burrill.*) (*Webster.*)

† char-tā'-çĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *chartaceus* = of or pertaining to paper; *charta* = a leaf of paper.] Resembling paper or parchment; of the nature of paper.

"Salmasius . . . is preparing *chartaceous* jackets to invest you all."—*Milton: Second Defence.*

char-ta-grăph'-ĭc, *a.* [CARTOGRAPHIC.]

char'-tal, *s.* [Lat. *chartula*, dimin. of *charta*.] A little roll or piece of paper; few leaves of paper.

"It seemeth for fear that any of their railing pamphlets should perish, being many of them but triobolar *chartals*, they have taken upon them to make a register."—*Bishop Bancroft: Dangerous Positions*, p. 48 (1593).

charte, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *charta*.] The constitution or fundamental law of the French monarchy, as established on the restoration of Louis XVIII. in 1814. (*Brande in Webster.*)

char'-tĕl, *s.* [CHARTAL, CARTEL.]

"Either for *chartel* or for warrant." *Butler: Hudibras*, I. i. 21.

çhar'-tẽr (1), ***car-tre, *char-tir, *char-tre, * char-tere,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *chartre, cartre*; from Lat. *chartula*, dimin. of *charta*.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A deed or instrument executed between man and man.

"May no cherl *chartre* make withouten leve of his lord."—*P. Plowman*, 6,831.

"A *charter* is a written evidence of things done between man and man. *Charters* are divided into *charters* of the king, and *charters* of private persons. *Charters* of the king are those, whereby the king passeth any grant to any person or more, or to any body politick; as a *charter* of exemption, that no man shall be empannelled on a jury; *charter* of pardon, whereby a man is forgiven a felony, or other offence." —*Cowel.*

¶ *Charter of the Forest:* The laws of the forest.

(2) Any instrument in writing granted by the sovereign or parliament, conferring certain rights and privileges.

"Have we not *charters* from all our noble kings and progenitors, as being their loving liegemen?"—*Scott: Fair Maid*, ch. iv.

* (3) A box or place for holding documents.

"Ane tyne [tin] *chartour* weyand four pund tua vnsis."—*Aberd. Reg.*

2. *Fig.:*

"For he was Freedom's champion, one of those,
The few in number, who had not o'erstept
The *charter* to chastise which she bestows."
Byron: Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, iii. 57.

II. *Naut. & Comm.:* An agreement in writing concerning the hire of a vessel and the freight, containing the name and burden of the vessel, the names of the owner, master and freighter, and every other particular as to rate of freight, duration of voyage, time of loading and unloading, &c. It is more generally called a *charter-party* (q.v.).

¶ *Blank charter:* The same as *Carte-blanche* (q.v.).

"Our substitutes at home shall have *blank charters*." *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i. 4.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

charter-bond, *s.* A charter-party.

"He would forfeit his *charter-bond*." — *Marryat: Mids. Easy*, p. 172.

charter-land, *s.*

Old Law: Land held by charter.

"*Charter-land* had its name from a particular form in the charter, or deed, which ever since the reign of Hen. VIII. hath been disused."—*Coke: On Littleton.*

charter-master, *s.*

Mining:

1. A man undertaking the management of a colliery, especially in South Staffordshire. (*Weale.*)

2. One who raises coal or iron by the ton. (*Nuttall.*)

charter-party, *s.*

Naut. & Comm.: An agreement entered into for the hire of a ship for a certain voyage and purpose. The same as CHARTER, II. (q.v.).

". . . *charterparties* often expressly leave Amsterdam out of the list of ports to which a particular ship may be compelled to go."—*Times*, Nov. 11th, 1876.

çhar'-tẽr (2), *s.* [A corruption of the French word *Chartreux* = a Carthusian monk, from *Chartreuse*, a village in the department of Isère, France.] [CARTHUSIAN.]

charter-house, charterhouse, *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *chartreux.*]

1. A convent of Carthusian monks.

2. A celebrated hospital for eighty poor brothers, and a public school or college in London for forty-four scholars, founded and endowed by Thomas Sutton on what was formerly a convent of Carthusian monks. The school is now removed to Godalming, Surrey.

çhar'-tẽr, *v.t.* [CHARTER, *s.*]

1. To grant a charter to; to establish by charter.

2. To hire or let out a ship under a charter-party.

çhar'-tẽr-ąge, *s.* [Eng. *charter; -age.*] The custom, or practice, of chartering vessels.

"So in the slave-trade, so in *charterage*."—*W. Taylor, in Robberd's Mem. of Taylor*, ii. 146 (1806).

çhar'-tẽred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHARTER, *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Established by charter; enjoying certain privileges and rights under a charter.

"Hence *charter'd* boroughs are such public plagues." *Cowper: The Task*, bk. iv.

2. Hired or let out under a charter-party.

¶ *A chartered ship:* A ship hired or freighted.

II. *Fig.:* Privileged, licensed.

"Go on, until this land revokes
The old and *chartered* Lie."
Longfellow: To William E. Channing.

çhar'-tẽr-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *charter; -er.*]

1. One who hires a ship under a charter-party.

"They were received on board by Captain Darke, of the firm of Temperley, Carter, and Darke, the *charterers* . . ."—*Daily News*, Aug. 18, 1869.

2. A Cheshire freeholder.

çhar'-tẽr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHARTER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of granting a charter; or of hiring or letting out a ship, under a charter-party.

*** çhart'-tẽr-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *charter; -ist.*] An advocate of chartism; a chartist. (*Gent. Mag.*)

çhart'-ẽr-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *charter; -less.*] Having no charter; unchartered.

". . . A *charterless* and unendowed university, minus professors, fees, or degrees . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 21, 1881.

† çhart'-ĭng, *s.* [CHART, *v.*] The act or process of laying down on a chart or map.

"The effectiveness of well-devised processes of *charting* has been hitherto overlooked."—*Proctor: Rough Ways made Smooth*, p. 97.

çhart'-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *chart* = charter; suff. *-ism.*] The principles or political views of the Chartists as set forth in the *People's Charter.*

"*Chartism* means the bitter discontent grown fierce and mad."—*Carlyle: Chartism*, ch. 1.

çhart'-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *chart* = charter; suff. *-ist.*] A name given to a political party in this country, whose views were embodied in a document called the *People's Charter.* The chief points were—universal suffrage, vote by ballot, annual parliaments, payment of members, equal electoral divisions, and the abolition of property qualification for members. These principles were set out in a bill prepared in 1838. The party became divided in the following year, the extreme members advocating the employment of force for the attainment of their object. These were known as Physical Force Chartists. They perpetrated great outrages at Birmingham on 15th July, 1839, and at Newport in Monmouth, on 4th November of the same year. Inspired by the proclamation of a republic in France early in 1848, they agreed to assemble on 10th April of that year to the number of 200,000 men, and march in procession to Parliament, to present a petition alleged to be signed by six millions of persons. Under the direction of the first Duke of Wellington, the Bank of England, the Post Office, and other public buildings were in consequence temporarily fortified, whilst troops supported by artillery held the bridges. About 200,000 civilians were sworn in as special constables, among them being Louis Napoleon, afterwards the Emperor Napoleon III. The petition was permitted to be delivered, and was found to have only two millions of signatures, many of them forged. The procession was forbidden, its suppression being facilitated by the suggestive fact that only about 20,000 had actually put in an appearance at the place of rendezvous. The rise of the Chartists was in large measure produced by the distress consequent on the existence of protection, and when free trade was established, with the effect of raising wages and cheapening food, the movement died away. Now one never hears of a Chartist, but it is worth noting that some points of the Charter, and notably household suffrage and vote by ballot, have been accepted by the legislature, and are the law of the land.

çhart'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *chart; -less.*]

1. *Lit.:* Without a chart or map by which to direct one's course; not set down on charts.

2. *Fig.:* Without a guide; wandering helplessly.

çhart-ŏg'-raph-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *chart;* Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, draw.] One who draws up or constructs charts.

"Speculative *chartographers* across the Channel."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 19, 1864.

çhart-ō-grăph'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *chartograph(er); -ical.*] Of or pertaining to chartography.

"It begins with an useful description of *chartographical* methods."—*Sat. Review*, Aug. 17, 1861, p. 175.

çhart-ŏg'-raph-ỹ, *s.* [CARTOGRAPHY.] The art or science of constructing charts.

*** çhart'-ō-măn-çy,** *s.* [Gr. χάρτης (*chartēs*) = a piece of paper, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy.] Divination by writing on paper.

çhart-ŏm'-ĕ-tẽr, *s.* [Eng. *chart;* Lat. *charta*, and Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring distances on charts and maps. (*Hamilton.*)

*** çhär'-tôur,** *s.* [Corrupted from Fr. *chartrier.*] A place for holding writings.

çhar-treuse, *s.* [Fr., a Carthusian monastery, esp. *La Grande Chartreuse*, the celebrated monastery near Grenoble.] A kind of liqueur manufactured by the Carthusians, to whom alone the secret of its composition is known.

çhar-treûx' (*x* silent), *s.* [Fr.] [CARTHUSIAN.] A Carthusian monk (also attributively).

"*K. Hen.* What was that Hopkins?
Surr. Sir, a *Char'reux* friar,
His confessor . . ."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

çhart'-ụ-lar-ỹ, *s.* [CARTULARY.]

". . . Heming, the learned sub-prior of that monastery, who compiled a *chartulary* of its possessions and privileges."—*Warton: Hist. of Kildington*, p. 26.

çhär'-ỹ, *** çhar-ĭgh,** *a.* [A.S. *cearig* = full of care, sad, from *cearu, caru* = care.] [CARE.]

*** 1.** Full of sorrow or trouble; sad.

"Turrtle leadeth *charigh* lif.' *Ormulum*, 1,274.

2. Wary, cautious, frugal, careful.

"The *chariest* maid is prodigal enough,
If she unmask her beauty to the moon."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

*** çhăs,** *s.* [CHESS.] (*Scotch.*)

çhās'-ą-ble, * **çhāçe'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *chas(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of or fit for being chased or hunted.

"Bestes which ben *chaceable.*" *Gower*, ii. 169.

chas-bol, * **ches-bol,** * **ches-bowe,** * **ches-bolle,** *s.* [See CHEESE-BOWL, said to be from the shape of the capsule, but evidence is wanting.] A poppy.

"Ald Tarquine gef uay ansuer to the messanger, bot tuike his staf, and syne past throcht his gardin, and quhar that he gat ony *chasbollis* that greu hie, he straik the heidis fra them with his staf, and did no thyng to the litil *chasbollis*."—*Compl. Scotland*, p. 146.

çhāse (1), * **çhaçen,** * **chasen,** * **chaci,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *chasser*; O. Fr. *cacier, chacier, cachier*; Sp. *cazar*; Port. *caçar*; Ital. *cacciare*, from Lat. *captio, capto* = to take, to catch. *Chase* is thus essentially the same word as *catch* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To pursue with a view to catching; to hunt.

"Tristrem on huntinge . . . An nert *chaci* bigan." *Tristrem*, iii. 41.

2. To drive away; to pursue after an enemy.

"The Comaynz *chaced* him out of the contree." *Maundeville*, p. 87.

*3. To put to flight.

". . . the sound of a shaken leaf shall *chase* them; and they shall flee, as fleeing from a sword . . ."—*Lev.* xxvi. 36.

4. To follow fast after; to succeed.

"To the pale-green sea-groves straight and high *Chasing* each other merrily." *Tennyson: Merman*, 2.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To follow up or pursue a subject.

"Schortly this matiere forth to *chace*." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 8,217.

*2. To follow after a thing as desirable; to strive after.

3. To cause to depart or move forward; to drive.

"Thus *chased* by their brother's endless malice from prince to prince, and from place to place. . ."—*Knolles: History of the Turks.*

B. *Intransitive:*

*1. To hunt, to pursue with a view to catching.

"I *chase* with my houndis that be huntyng." *Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, i. 152.

*2. To hurry, to hasten.

"To a justes in Jerusalem He *chaced* awey faste." *Langland: P. Plowman*, 11,472.

†3. To pursue, as after an enemy.

"'Horse! horse!' the Douglas cried, 'and *chase!*'" *Scott: Marmion*, vi. 15.

çhāse (2), *v.t.* [A contracted form of *enchase* (q.v.).] To enrich or beautify metals by ornamenting them with figures or patterns in bas-relief; to emboss.

çhāse (1), * **çhāçe,** * **çhās,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *chasse*; O. Fr. *chace*; Sp. & Port. *caza*; Ital. *caccia.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act or custom of hunting wild animals.

"To make his hunting and his *chaos*."—*Gower*, i. 53.

"The unwonted *chase* each hour employs,
Yet shares he not the hunter's joys."
Byron: The Giaour.

(2) The act of pursuing after an enemy; pursuit.

"The *chas* is left for thilke day." *Gower*, i. 249.

* (3) That which is hunted or pursued; the object of pursuit.

"*Rich.* Nay, Warwick, single out some other *chase*;
For I myself will hunt this wolf to death."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 4.

(4) Fitness for hunting.

"Frequent the forests, thy chaste will obey,
And only make the beasts of *chase* my prey."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 246.

2. *Figuratively:*

† (1) The act of pursuing eagerly after anything; an earnest effort after or pursuit of.

"Yet this mad *chase* of fame, by few pursued,
Has drawn destruction on the multitude."
Dryden: Juvenal.

* (2) That which is eagerly sought after.

II. *Technically:*

1. An open hunting-ground or preserve for game, which is private property. It differs from a park in not being enclosed and in being of greater extent, and from a forest in being of less extent and endowed with fewer liberties. Every forest is a chase, but every chase is not a forest.

"The mere for his net, and the land for his game,
The *chase* for the wild, and the park for the tame."
Scott: Rokeby, iii. 30.

*2. A term at tennis, signifying the spot where a ball falls, beyond which a player has to drive his ball to gain a point or cnase.

"T. I have two *chases*.—I. Sir, the last is no *chase*, but a loss.—T. Sir, how is it a loss?—I. Because you did strike it at the second bound."—*Woodrophe: French and English Grammar*, p. 234 (1624).

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

chase-gun, *s.*

Ord.: A gun mounted at the bow to fire at a vessel being chased. It is fired from a chase-port.

chase-port, *s.*

Naut.: A port-hole at the bow of a vessel, from which the *chase-guns* are fired.

çhāse (2), *s.* [A variant of *case* (q.v.).]

1. *Printing:* A rectangular iron frame which receives the matter from a galley, and in which it is arranged in columns or pages, and locked up in order for printing. Rules (if necessary) and furniture for spacing the pages are placed between the pages, and all locked firmly in the chase by wedges called quoins. The furniture consists of slips of wood or metal, half an inch in thickness, and of any required length. Those at the head, foot, and side are called head-sticks, foot-sticks, side-sticks. Those between the pages are called gutters. Gutenberg used screws to lock up his form in the chase. Quoins came later.

2. *Ordnance:* The portion of a gun forward of the trunnions to the swell of the muzzle. In modern guns, the swell is suppressed, and the chase extends to the muzzle.

3. *Masonry:* A groove cut in the face of a wall.

4. *Shipbuilding:* A kind of joint by which an overlap-joint gradually becomes a flush-joint, as at the hooding-end of clinker-built boats. A gradually deepening rabbet is taken out of each edge at the lands, so that the projection of each strake beyond the next below it gradually diminishes, and they fit flush with each other into the rabbets of the stem and stern post.

5. *Engin., &c.:* A groove, trench, or passage of a given width and depth to fit an object which traverses or fits therein: as,—

(1) The chase or curved water-way, or breast in which a breast-wheel or scoop-wheel rotates. The sides of the chase fit as nearly as possible to the wheel, to prevent waste of water.

(2) The trench made by spades or machines for the reception of drain-tile. (*Knight.*)

chase-mortice, *s.*

Carp.: A method of fixing the ends of a transverse piece of wood into two holes or mortices in two joists, beams or other timber unyieldingly fixed in position. One end of the transverse piece being morticed into the one fixed timber, the other end is partly rotated around this as a centre till it be fitted into a long groove cut for it in the other beam. This is the method by which ceilings are morticed into bridging joists.

çhāsed (1), * **çhāçed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHASE (1), *v.*]

çhāsed (2), *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHASE (2), *v.*]

çhās'-ẽr (1), *s.* [*Chase* (1), v.; *-er.*]

1. *Ordinary Language:*

(1) One who chases, hunts, or pursues.

"A stranger to respect or fear,
In peace a *chaser* of the deer."
Scott: The Lady of the Lake, vi. 4.

(2) A horse trained specially for hunting or steeple-chasing. [STEEPLE-CHASER.]

"They will certainly have to do more at this meeting than the *chasers*."—*Daily News*, Dec. 7th, 1880.

2. *Naut.:* A gun at the bow or stern of a ship, used for firing when in chase.

çhās'-ẽr (2), *s.* [CHASE (2), *v.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who practises the art of chasing.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* A tool for cutting threads in the hand-lathe; sometimes called a comb, from its having a row of projecting teeth. It is made of steel, and the teeth filed by hand or by a cutting hub. It is first forged in blank. The teeth are then filed or made by a hub (q.v.). The latter is a steel mandril rotated on the centres of a lathe and having a section of screw-thread cut upon it. The thread is notched in places, so as to make cutting edges. Chasing by the graver may be merely engraving in lines, but is usually in the form of relief; parts of the metal being cut away, leaving protuberant portions of ornate form, and which are further beautified by graver-lines, frosting, milling, &c. The sand-bag supports the work while being chased by the graver. (*Knight.*)

2. *Metal.:* One of the edge-wheels which revolves in a trough, to grind substances to powder. [CHILIAN MILL; MORTAR-MILL; OIL-MILL.] Also used in grinding ore for puddling-furnaces, &c. (*Knight.*)

çhās'-ẽr (3), *s.* [Perhaps from *chase* (1), v.] A ram that has only one testicle. (*Scotch.*)

"I jinkit into Geordie Allan's, at the West Port, where I had often been afore, when selling my auld ewes and *chasers*."—*Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 26.

* **çhāş'-ĭ-ble,** *s.* [CHASUBLE.]

çhās'-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHASE (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act of hunting or pursuing; chase.

çhās'-ĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHASE (2), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the art of a chaser. (See the compounds below.)

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or art of a chaser.

"The art of *chasing* was much practiced among the Greeks."—*Knight.*

2. The pattern chased on any metal.

"You would not suppose that he referred to the dial-plate in front and the *chasing* of the case behind."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), v. 100.

chasing-chisel, *s.* A punch used in enchasing. The mallet by which it is driven is the chasing-hammer, and the operation is performed on a stake. [CHASER.] (*Knight.*)

chasing-hammer, *s.* The mallet of the chaser in the operation of enchasing by embossing by punches. (*Knight.*)

chasing-lathe, *s.* A screw-cutting lathe. So called from the name of the tool wherewith screws were cut by hand in the old form of lathe, before the slide-rest and feed-screw were invented. (*Knight.*)

chasing-tools, *s. pl.* Those used by the chaser in the operation of embossing by punches. The work is laid on a chasing stake or cushion, and the punch struck by hammer or mallet. The chasing-tools are of various kinds, with flat, rounded faces and curved edges, so as to follow a pattern. Other tools have faces ornamented with designs in cameo or intaglio, which are conferred upon the metal by the action of the punch and hammer. (*Knight.*)

chąsm, *s.* [Lat. *chasma*, from Gr. χάσμα (*chasma*) = a gulf, from χαίνω (*chainō*) = to gape.] [CHASMA.]

1. *Lit.:* A deep opening in the earth; an abyss, a yawning gulf.

"Round his gray head the wild curlew
In many a fearless circle flew.
O'er *chasms* he passed . . ."
Scott: The Lord of the Isles, v. 6.

2. *Fig.:* A gap, a void, an empty space.

(*a*) *In material things:*

"Great numbers of recruits were sent to fill the *chasms* which pestilence had made in the English ranks."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

(*b*) *In immaterial things:*

"Such, whose supine felicity but makes
In story *chasms*, in epochas mistakes."
Dryden: Astræa Redux, 108.

¶ For the distinction between *chasm, breach, breck*, and *gap*, see BREACH.

chăş'-ma, *s.* [The same as *chasm* (q.v.). Trench says it was long in the language before it became anglicised as *chasm.*] A chasm.

"Observe how handsomely and naturally that hideous and unprofitable *chasma* betwixt the predictions in the eleventh chapter of Daniel and the twelfth is in this way filled up."—*More: Mystery of Iniquity*, bk. 2, ch. 10, § 8.

chăş'-mē, *s.* [Gr. χάσμα (*chasma*) = a gaping.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles of the family Scarabæidæ.

* **chăşmed (med as md),** *a.* [Eng. *chasm*; *-ed.*] Full of chasms or gaps.

"Fast by yon *chasmed* hill that frowns,
Cleft by an elemental shock."
Essays by a Society of Gentlemen at Exeter (1796), p. 542.

chăs-mō'-dēs, *s.* [Gr. χασμώδης (*chasmōdēs*) = yawning, given to yawning; χαίνω (*chainō*) = to yawn.]

Ichthy. : A genus of fishes belonging to the family Blennidæ. They resemble the Blenny, but have the head crested and more prolonged, the dorsal fin the whole length of the body, and united to the caudal. (*Craig.*)

chăs-mō'-dĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. χασμώδης (*chasmōdēs*) = gaping, yawning.]

Entom. : A genus of coleopterous insects, belonging to the section Lamellicornes, and the sub-section Xylophili. Swainson ranks them with his Rutilinæ or Metallic beetles. *Chasmodia viridis* is about an inch long, and of a deep blue-green, with the basal joints of the antennæ pitchy red, and the club black. It is found in Brazil.

chăs'-mŏp-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. χάσμα (*chasma*) = gap, πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Entom. : A genus of beetles belonging to the family Scarabæidæ.

chăsm'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *chasm*; *-y.*] Full of chasms. (*Carlyle.*)

*** chass** (1) *s.* [Chess.]

*** chass** (2), *s.* [Case.] Case, condition.

chasse-las (pron. **shas-la**), *s.* [French.] A sort of grape.

chass'e-pōt (*t* silent), *s.* [French; from the name of the inventor.] The breech-loading centre-fire needle-gun of the French service. It was designed as an improvement on the Prussian needle-gun, to which it was opposed in the Franco-Prussian war of 1871. A paper cartridge is employed in the gun as originally constructed in 1867, but in 1869 M. Chassepot patented an improved arrangement, embracing a cartridge-retractor for use with a central-fire metallic cartridge; the construction of the gun is, however, essentially the same. (*Knight.*)

chass'-eŭr, *s.* [Fr. = a hunter, from *chasser* = to hunt.]

*** 1.** A hunter or huntsman.

"The daring *Chasseur* lost two of his best horses soon after, and never perfectly recovered . . ."—*Scott: The Chase.*

2. One of a select body of infantry in the French service, designed for particularly light and rapid movements.

3. An attendant upon persons of rank and wealth, wearing a kind of military uniform, and acting as a footman.

chas'-sis (**is** as **ĭ**), *s.* [Fr. = a frame, a sash, a lattice.]

Ordnance: The base frame on which a barbette or casemate gun is run in and out of battery. The chassis is capable of a certain amount of lateral sweep, called traverse, so as to adjust the gun horizontally in pointing. This is often done by oscillating in an arc, a pintle in front of the chassis being the centre of oscillation. [Gun-carriage.] (*Knight.*)

chaste, * chast, *a.* [O. Fr. *chaste, caste*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *casto*, from Lat. *castus*, fem. *casta* = chaste.]

I. *Of persons* (*mode of life, &c.*):

1. Pure from all unlawful sexual intercourse; virtuous.

"When, as *chaste* Dian, here thou deign'st to rove."
Byron: Hours of Idleness; Nisus and Euryalus.

2. True to the marriage-bed.

"To lede *chast* lyf and clene."
Life of Beket, 154.

II. *Of language:*

1. Pure, free from obscenity.

"Among words which signify the same principal ideas, some are clean and decent, others unclean; some *chaste*, others obscene."—*Watts: Logick.*

2. Free from any mixture of barbarous phrases; pure, uncorrupt; unaffected.

". . . that great model of *chaste*, lofty, and pathetic eloquence, the Book of Common Prayer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

¶ The word was formerly used in reference to men as well as women, but is now chiefly restricted to the latter.

¶ *Chaste brethren and sisters:*

Ch. Hist.: An appellation given to themselves by the members of a sect which flourished in the 12th century, and was more generally known by the name of *Apostolici* (q.v.).

chaste-eyed, *a.* Free from unchaste or lascivious looks.

"The oak-crown'd sisters, and their *chaste-ey'd* queen."
Collins: Ode on the Passions.

chaste-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The same as *Agnus Castus* (q.v.).

*** çhaste, * çhast, * çhastie, * çhasty,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *castier, chastier*; Sp. & Port. *castigar*; Ital. *castigare*; Lat. *castigo*, from *castus* = chaste, pure, and *ago* = to make.] [Chasten.]

1. To make or keep chaste.

"Odyr wymmen by her to *chaste*."
Octovian, 218.

2. To chastise, to punish, to correct.

"Harlottez with his hendelayk he hoped to *chast*."
Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 860.

*** çhās'-tĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Chast, *v.*]

"'Ah, *chasted* bed of mine,' said she."
Sidney: Arcadia, bk. ii., p. 160.

*** çhas-tein, * çhas-teyn,** *s.* [Chestnut.]

*** çhāste'-lĭng,** *s.* [Dimin. from *chaste.*] A eunuch.

"It [Mat. xix.] entreateth of three kinds of *chastelings*."—*Becon: Contents of Matthew's Gospel.* (*French: On some def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 20.)

çhāste'-lў, * çhāst'-lў, * çhast-liche, *adv.* [Eng. *chaste*; *-ly.*]

1. In a chaste manner; virtuously, purely.

"He ssel him loki *chastliche*."
Ayenbite, p. 225.

"You should not pass here; no, though it were as virtuous to lie as to live *chastely*."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 2.

2. Without violation of decent ceremony.

"Howsoe'er my cause goes, see my body
(Upon my knees I ask it) buried *chastely*."
Beaumont and Fletcher: Knight of Malta.

çhās'-ten (*t* silent), *** çhas-tien,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *castier, chastier*; Sp. & Port. *castigar*; Ital. *castigare*; Lat. *castigo* = to make chaste or pure, from *castus* = pure, and *ago* = to make.] [Chaste, Chastise.]

1. To correct with corporal punishment.

"*Chasten* thy son while there is hope, and let not thy soul spare for his crying."—*Proverbs*, xix. 18.

2. To correct, subdue, or mortify the mind or heart.

"But observation tends to *chasten* the emotions and to check those structural efforts of the intellect which have emotion for their base."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), ii. 31.

3. To make pure or free from faults; to purify, to expurgate.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between to *chasten* and to *chastise*:—"*Chasten* has most regard to the end, *chastise* to the means; the former is an act of the Deity, the latter a human action. God *chastens* his faithful people to cleanse them from their transgressions, parents *chastise* their children to prevent the repetition of faults." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

çhās'-tened (*t* silent), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Chasten, *v.*]

1. *Lit.*: Punished, chastised, corrected.

2. *Fig.*: Softened down, subdued; formed or made according to the very strictest rules.

"It was a face that in prosperity would have been rich and sparkling as a jewel, and in adversity preserved its charms from the rare and *chastened* beauty in which it was modelled."—*G. J. Whyte Melville: The Gladiator*, ch. vii.

çhāst'-ęn-ẽr (*t* silent), *s.* [Eng. *chasten*; *-er.*] One who chastens, corrects, or punishes.

"And be alone on earth, as I am now,
Before the *Chastener* humbly let me bow."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 98.

çhāste'-nĕss, * çhāst'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *chaste*; *-ness.*] The quality of being chaste; chastity; purity, refinement.

1. *Of life, manners, &c.*:

"Stand not upon thy strength, though it surpass;
Nor thy fore-proved *chastness* stand thou on."
Sir J. Davies: Wit's Pilgrimage, q. 3.

2. *Of language*:

"He [Sacheverel] wrote without either *chasteness* of style or liveliness of expression."—*Bishop Burnet: History of his own Time.*

çhāst'-ęn-ĭng (*t* silent), *** çhāste-nўnge,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Chasten, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

"Some feel the rod,
And own, like us, the father's *chastening* hand."
Rowe.

C. *As subst.*: The act of chastising, correcting, or punishing; chastisement, correction, humiliation.

"Beholde happie is the man whom God punisheth; therefore despise not thou the *chastenynge* of the Almighty."—*Job*, v. 155. (*Rich.*)

*** çhast-hed,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *chast* = chaste; *hed* = hood.] A state of chastity; chasteness, virtue.

"For to don him *chasthed* forgeten."
Story of Gen. and Exod., 2,022.

*** çhas-tie, * çhas-tien, * çhas-ty,** *v.t.* [Chast.]

*** çhās'-tie-mĕnt,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *chastie* = chastise; suff. *-ment.*] Chastisement, correction.

"Thurh swuch *chastiement*."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 72.

çhās'-tĭ-fў, *v.t.* [Lat. *castifico* = to make chaste or pure: *castus* = chaste; *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To make chaste; and *fig.*, to emasculate.

"He sayis thair be sum quha hes *chastifeit* thame selvis for the kingdoune of heaven, quhairbie he declaris that thay astrict thame selvis to perpetual continencie and chastitie."—*Nicol Burne, F.* 65, b.

*** çhast'-ĭng, * çhast-ynge,** *pr. par.* or *a.* [Chast, *v.*]

"Til children cherissynge Be *chastynge* with yerdes."
Langland: P. Plowman, 2,315.

çhăs-tĭș'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *chastis(e)*; *-able.*] Capable or deserving of being chastised.

çhăs-tĭșe', * çhas-ty-zyn, * çhas-ty-sen, *v.t.* [An extension of Mid. Eng. *chastien*, by addition of suff. *-isen*, Gr. *-izo.*] [Chasten.]

I. *Literally:*

1. To correct with corporal punishment.

2. To correct, subdue, or mortify the mind, heart, or feelings.

"Ten years are spent, since first he undertook
This cause of Rome, and *chastised* with arms
Our enemies' pride . . ."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i. 1.

3. To reduce to order or obedience; to repress, to awe, to punish.

"Then with surprise, surprise *chastis'd* by fears,
How art thou chang'd!"
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xvi., l. 196-7.

". . . the courts of justice were not strong enough, whatever might be their temper, to *chastise* such aggressions . . ."—*Hallam: Constitutional History of England*, ch. i.

*** II.** *Fig.*: To abridge.

"Both these rooms were *chastized* of their length towards the west, . . ."—*Crawfurd: Univ. Edin.*, p. 152.

¶ For the difference between to *chasten* and to *chastise* see Chasten.

çhăs-tĭșed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Chastise, *v.*]

çhăs'-tĭșe-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *chastise*; *-ment.*]

1. The act of chastising or correcting.

". . . for I speak not with your children which have not known, and which have not seen the *chastisement* of the Lord your God, . . ."—*Deut.* xi. 2.

2. Correction, punishment, discipline.

"And for this, oh King! is sent
On thee a double *chastisement*."
Byron: Siege and Conquest of Alhama.

çhăs-tĭ'-sẽr, *s.* [Eng. *chastis(e)*; *-er.*] One who chastises, corrects, or punishes.

"They have grown in strength, and by their strength now begin to despise their *chastisers*."—*Sir E. Sandys: State of Religion.*

çhăs-tĭ'-zĭng, * çhas-tys-ynge, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Chastise, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of correcting or punishing; chastisement.

"*Chastysynge. Castigatio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

çhăs'-tĭ-tў, * chastete, * chastite, * chastetee, * chastyte, *s.* [O. Fr. *chasteit*; Sp. *castidad*; Ital. *castita*; from Lat. *castitas* = chastity, from *castus* = pure, clean.]

1. Purity of body and mind; freedom from unlawful sexual intercourse.

"*Chastyte. Castitas, pudicicia.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"'Tis *chastity*, my brother; *chastity*:
She that has that is clad in complete steel."
Milton: Comus.

2. Celibacy.

"As wisly as I schal for evermore
Enfore my might thi trewe servant to be,
And holde werre alday with *chastité*."
Chaucer: The Knyghtes Tale, l. 2236-8.

3. Freedom from obscenity.

"There is not *chastity* enough in language,
Without offence to utter them."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, iv. 1.

4. Purity; freedom from any intermixture of barbarous or affected expressions.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *chastity* and *continence*:—"These two terms are equally employed in relation to the pleasures of sense: both are virtues, but sufficiently distinct in their characteristics. *Chastity* prescribes rules for the indulgence of these pleasures; *continence* altogether interdicts their use. *Chastity* extends its views to whatever may bear the smallest relation to the object which it proposes to regulate; it controls the thoughts, words, looks, attitudes, food, dress, company, and in short the whole mode of living: *continence* simply confines itself to the privation of the pleasures themselves: it is possible, therefore, to be *chaste* without being *continent*, and *continent* without being *chaste*. *Chastity* is suited to all times, ages, and conditions; *continence* belongs only to a state of celibacy." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***çhāst'-lïche,** *adv.* [CHASTELY.]

***chās'-tȳ,** *v.t.* [Mid. Eng. *chastien* = to chastise.] To chastise. (*Scotch.*) (*Douglas.*)

çhās'-ụ-ble, *çhes-i-bille, *çhes-u-ble, *çhes-i-ble, *çhes-i-pil, *çhes-y-pylle, *s.* [Fr. *chasuble*; Port. *casule*; Sp. *casulla*; M. H. Ger. *kasugele*; O. Fr. *casule*, from Low Lat. *casula* = a hooded garment, dimin. of *casa* = a house, a cottage.]

CHASUBLE (ST. THOMAS À BECKET, A.D. 1170).

Eccles.: A vestment worn by a priest over his alb while celebrating mass.

"*Cheszpylle.* [*Chesible F.*] *Casula.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** çhăş'-ụle,** *s.* [Low Lat. *casula.*] A chasuble.

"Plucking the *chasule* from his back."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, iv., ii. 6. (*Davies.*)

çhăt (1), *v.i.* & *t.* [A contracted form of *chatter* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To talk easily and familiarly; to prattle, to gossip.

"Would take me in his Coach to *chat*,
And question me of this and that."
Pope: Imitations of Horace, Sat. vi. 86-88.

"The outposts of the two armies *chatted* and messed together."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

***B.** *Trans.:* To talk of.

"Into a rapture lets her baby cry,
While she *chats* him . . ."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

¶ For the difference between to *chat* and to *chatter*, see CHATTER.

***çhăt (2),** *v.t.* [CHAT (2), *s.* 4.] To hang. Only in the phrase "Go *chat* thee"=Go hang yourself.

"Quod I, Churle, ga *chat* the, and chide with ane vthir." *Doug.: Virgil*, 239, a. 30.

***çhat (3),** *v.t.* [CHACK, *v.*] To bruise slightly.

çhăt (1), *s.* [CHAT (1), *v.*]

1. Easy familiar talk, gossip, prattle.

"If you deny to dance, let's hold more *chat*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labours Lost, v. 2.

†2. The proper words to use; the state or facts of a case. (*Slang.*)

"That's the *chat*, as I take it."—*Trollope: Orley Farm*, ch. vi.

3. That which chatters; a chattering bird.

(1) *As an independent word:* (See the subjoined compound term).

¶ *The yellow-breasted chat* (*Icteria viridis*): A bird of the family Muscicapidæ, and the sub-family Vireoninæ. It is an American species, about seven inches long, which scolds everyone who intrudes upon its haunts.

(2) *In compos.:* As the Stone-chat (*Saxicola rubicola*), the Whin-chat (*S. rubetra*).

***chat-mate,** *s.* A companion, one who chats or talks familiarly with another.

"The toothliesse trotte her nurse . . . was her only *chat-mate* and chambermaide."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.* (*Davies.*)

çhăt (2), *çhătt, *s.* & *a.* [CHIT, *s.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A twig, a small piece of brushwood or of a branch.

2. *Of the forms* chat *and* chatt (*pl.*)*.:* Various fruits, viz.:

(1) The keys of the ash-tree.

(2) The fruit of the sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*).

(3) The cones of the fir-tree.

(4) The catkins of various trees.

*3. A gallows. (*Slang.*)

II. (*Pl.*) *Mining:* The central portion or stratum of a mass of ore in the process of washing.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

chat-potatoes, *s. pl.* Small potatoes given as food to pigs.

chat-roller, *s.*

Mining: An ore-crushing machine, consisting of a pair of cast-iron rollers, for grinding roasted ore.

çha-teau (pron. **shat'-ō**), *pl.* **chateaux** (pron. **shat'-ōz**), *s.* [Fr. *château*, from Lat. *castellum.*]

1. A castle.

2. A residence in the country; a mansion, a country seat.

¶ *Chateaux in air*, or *Chateaux en Espagne* = Castles in the air. [CASTLE, II.]

"Dear architect of fine *chateaux in air*."
Cowper: To William Hayley, Esq., 1793.

***çhăt'-ĕl-āin,** *s.* [Fr.] The governor or lord of a castle. (Found in literature as an archaism.) (*Byron: Werner*, i. 1.)

çhăt'-ĕl-āine, *s.* [Fr. *châtelain.*]

1. The wife of a chatelain; a female castellan.

2. An ornament worn by a lady at her waist, having short chains attached for a watch, keys, trinkets, &c.

***çha'-tel-an,** *s.* [CASTELLAN.]

çhăt-el-et (et as ā), *s.* [Fr. *châtelet*; O. Fr. *chastelet*, dim. of *chastel*; Fr. *château* = a castle.]

1. *Gen.:* A little castle.

2. *Spec.:* The common gaol and session-house in the city of Paris. (*Weale.*)

***çhăt'-ĕl-lan-ȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *châtellenie.*] [CASTELLANY.] The lordship or jurisdiction of a governor of a castle.

"Here are about twenty towns and forts of great importance, with their *chatellanies* and dependencies."—*Dryden.*

Çhăt'-ham (*h* silent), *s.* & *a.* [A market-town and parliamentary borough situated on the Medway in Kent.]

A. *As subst.:* The town mentioned in the etymology.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to Chatham.

chatham-chest, *s.* A fund for the support of disabled and superannuated navy seamen. It was originally a voluntary contribution from the monthly wages of the acting seamen, but soon settled into a compulsory payment. It was first established in the reign of Elizabeth, and was removed to Greenwich in 1803. The monthly payment from the wages of the seamen was abolished by the Act 4 William IV., c. 34, and the expense is now borne by the public purse.

chatham-light, *s.* A flash-light used for military purposes, obtained by blowing a mixture of powdered resin and magnesium through a spirit flame.

çhăt'-ham-ite (*h* silent), *s.* [From *Chatham*, a town in Connecticut, U. S. A., where it is found, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A niccoliferous variety of smaltite.

***çha'-ton, *chăt'-tŏn,** *s.* [Fr. *chaton* = "The beazill, collet, head, or broadest part of a ring, &c., wherein the stone is set." (*Cot.*)]

"A peril sett; four small diamantis sett in ane pece. A *chaton* without a stane."—*Inventories, A.* 1578, p. 265.

çha-tōy'-ant (*t* silent), *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *chatoyant*, pr. par. of *chatoyer*, from *chat* = a cat.]

A. *As adjective:*

Min.: Having a changeable, undulating lustre or colour, like that of a cat's eye in the dark. (*Dana.*)

B. *As substantive:*

Min.: A hard stone, such as the *cat's-eye* (q.v.), which, when cut and polished, presents on its surface and in the interior, an undulating or wavy light.

çha-tōy'-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr. *chatoiement*, from *chatoyer.*]

Min.: The quality of being changeable or undulating in lustre or colour; changeableness of colour.

çhăts, *s. pl.* [CHAT (2), *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Small potatoes used for feeding pigs.

2. *Min.:* A term applied to the second stratum of a mass of ore; small heaps of ore. (*Nuttall.*)

chăt'-tah, *s.* [Hindust. *chhátá, chhátl, chhatr, chhatrí, chatr* = an umbrella.] An umbrella. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

***çhăt-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *chat*; *-ation*] Chat, gossip.

"Our *chattation* no disagreeable sauce."—*Acad. D'Arblay: Diary*, vi. 219.

çhăt'-tĕd, *pa. par.* [CHAT, *v.*]

çhăt'-tel, *çhat'-tle, *çhat'-el, *cat'-ăl, cat'-el, *s.* [Essentially the same word as *cattle*, but much more modern than it.] [CATTLE.]

I. *Literally:*

† 1. *Sing.:* Property, money.

"Sum womman which hadde spendid al hir *catel* in to lechis."—*Wycliffe: Luke*, viii. 43.

2. *Pl.:* Any kind of movable property.

"Look to my *chattels*, and my moveables."
Shakesp.: Hen. V., ii. 3.

II. *Fig.:* Any appliance or appurtenance.

"Thus compass'd about with the goods
And *chattels* of leisure and ease."
Cowper: On Gratitude.

¶ (1) Chattels are either *real* or *personal*: the former being such as pertain not to the person immediately, but to something by way of a dependency; the latter pertaining immediately to the person of a man.

(2) For the difference between *chattels* and *goods*, see GOODS.

chattel-interests, *s. pl.*

Law: A non-freehold. Anything held by a tenure which is not that of freehold property. They are of five kinds:—(1) An estate for years; (2) One from year to year; (3) One at will; (4) One by elegit; and (5) One by sufferance. (*Wharton.*)

çhăt'-tĕr, * çhateren, * çheateren, * çhiter, * çhateryn, * çhatre, *v.i.* & *t.* [An onomatopœic word. Cf. Dut. *kwelteren* = to warble, to chatter; Dan. *kvidre* = to chirp; Sw. *kvittra.*] [CHAT.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make an inharmonious noise like a magpie, jay, starling, &c.

"*Chateryn. Garrio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The stare wyl *chatre*."—*Lydgate: Minor Poems*, p. 150.

2. To make a rapid, clattering noise by knocking together.

"That evermore his teeth they *chatter*,
Chatter, chatter, chatter still!"
Wordsworth: Goody Blake and Harry Gill.

3. To talk idly and thoughtlessly; to jabber, to prattle.

"She dances, runs without an aim,
She *chatters* in her ecstasy."
Wordsworth: Mother's Return.

† **B.** *Trans.:* To utter as one who chatters.

"Your birds of knowledge, that in dusky air
Chatter futurity." *Dryden.*

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between to *babble*, to *chatter*, to *chat*, to *prattle*, and to *prate*:—"All these terms mark a superfluous or improper use of speech: *babble* and *chatter* are onomatopœias drawn from the noise or action of speaking; *babbling* denotes rapidity of speech which renders it unintelligible; hence the term is applied to all who make use of many words to no purpose: *chatter* is an imitation of the noise of speech, properly applied to magpies or parrots, and figuratively to a corresponding vicious mode of speech in human beings: the vice of *babbling* is most commonly attached to men, that of *chattering* to women . . . *Chattering* is harmless if not respectable. . . . *Chattering* is the practice of adults; *prattling* and *prating*, that of children,

the one innocently, the other impertinently." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ç̇hăt'-tẽr, *s.* [CHATTER, *v.*]

1. An inharmonious noise like that of a magpie, monkey, &c.

"And with much twitter and much *chatter*
Began to agitate the matter."
Cowper: Pairing-time Anticipated.

2. The noise occasioned by teeth striking together rapidly.

3. Idle, thoughtless talk.

"Your words are but idle and empty *chatter*; Ideas are eternally joined to matter!"
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, vi.

chatter-box, *s.* An incessant talker; one who talks idly and thoughtlessly.

***ç̇hăt-tẽr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *chatter*; suff. *-ation.*] (*Colloquial.*)

1. The act of chattering; idle, thoughtless talk. (*Wilberforce.*)

2. An inclination to or habit of chattering.

ç̇hăt'-tẽred, *pret. & pa.par. of v.* [CHATTER, *v.*]

ç̇hăt'-tẽr-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *chatter*; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who chatters; an idle, empty talker.

II. *Ornithology:*

1. The English name for the birds ranked under Bombycilla or Ampelis. *Ampelis* or *Bombycilla garrula* is the Bohemian Chatterer. [AMPELIS.]

"A very beautiful bird . . . known by the name of *Chatterer.*"—*Cook: Voyage*, vol. i., bk. iv., ch. 11.

2. The name of the whole family Ampelidæ, to which Bombycilla belongs, and specially to the typical sub-family Ampelinæ.

***ç̇hat-ter-es-tre, *ç̇hat-er-es-tre,** *s.* [Eng. *chatter*; Mid. Eng. fem. suff. *-estre.*] A female chatterer.

"Site nu stille, *chaterestre.*"
Owl and Nightingale, 655.

***ç̇hăt'-tẽr-ĭng, *ç̇hăt'-ẽr-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHATTER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act or habit of talking idly and thoughtlessly; chatter.

"The ape and monkey such a *chattering* keep."
Drayton: Noah's Flood.

***ç̇hăt'-tẽr-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *chatter*; *-ist.*] A chatterer.

"You are the only modern *chatterist* that I hear has succeeded me."—*Browne: Works*, ii. 204.

***ç̇hăt'-tẽr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *chatter*; *-y.*] Chat, gossip, light conversation.

"There was no lack of *chattery* and chatterers."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, v. 17. (*Davies.*)

ç̇hăt'-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHAT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of talking lightly and familiarly; chat.

". . . those same parleys, enterviews, *chattings*, the minde hath with the things wee feare, with the things wee love."—*Goodwin: The Vanitie of Thoughts.*

***ç̇hat'-tŏn,** *s.* [From Fr. *chaton* = a catkin.] The inflorescence of various species of Salix or Willow.

". . . therefore the whole flower is called a *chaton*, kitekin, or catteken."—*Lyte.*

ç̇hăt'-tў, *a.* [Eng. *chat*; *-y.*] Given to light talk; talkative.

"Expect me in your dressing room as constant as your India cabinet, and as *chatty* as your parrot."—*Montagu: Letters*, i. 35.

ç̇hăt'-tў, *s.* [An East Indian word, perhaps from Tamil.] A porous earthen water-pot, used in India in refrigerating.

ç̇hăt'-wood, *s.* [Eng. *chat* (2), *s.*, and *wood.*] Small wood for burning; twigs.

Ç̇hâu'-çẽr-ĭsm, *s.* [From the name of Chaucer, the first great English poet, born in London in the year 1340, and where it is supposed he also died in the year 1400. His best-known work is the "Canterbury Tales," written about 1374; and suff. *-ism.*] A phrase or idiom used in Chaucer.

"The many *Chaucerisms* used . . . are thought by the ignorant to be blemishes."—*Fuller: Worthies, London*, ii. 8.

ç̇haud-mĕl-lê (chaud as **shōd),** *s.* [Fr. *chaude*, fem. of *chaud* = hot, *mêlée* (from O. Fr. *meslée*) = a fray.] [CHANCE-MEDLEY.]

Law: Killing a person in an affray, without premeditation, and in the heat of passion.

***ç̇hâu-drŏn',** *s.* [CAULDRON, CHAWDRON.]

ç̇hâuf'-fẽr, *s.* [Fr. *chauffoir* = a stove, from *chauffer* = to heat.] A small table-furnace. It may be of iron or of a black-lead crucible, fitted with air-holes and a grate.

*** ç̇hauf-fray,** *s.* [CHAFFARE.]

*** chaul, * chaule,** *s. & v.* [CHAVEL.]

ç̇haum, *v.t.* [An extension of *chaw* (q.v.).] To chew voraciously, to eat up. (*Jamieson.*)

ç̇hau-moń-tĕlle' (ç̇hau as **shō),** *s.* [Fr.] A variety of pear.

*** ç̇hâun,** *v.i.* [A.S. *geonian*; Eng. *yawn.* Cf. Gr. χαίνω (*chainō*) = to yawn; O. H. Ger. *ginôn*; Ger. *gähnen.*] To open, to yawn.

*** ç̇hâun,** *s.* [CHAUN, *v.*] A gap, a chasm.

"Full of *chauns.*"—*Cotgrave*, s. v. *Fendu.*

*** ç̇hauṅge,** *v.i.* [CHANGE.]

† ç̇haunt, *v.t. & i.* [CHANT, *v.*]

ç̇haun'-tẽr, *s.* [CHANTER.]

Music: The highest part of the bagpipe from which the chaunt or melody is produced as opposed to the drones, which can speak only to a single note. (*Grove: Dict. of Music.*)

*** ç̇haun'-trў, * ç̇haun-tẽr-ўe,** *s.* [CHANTRY.]

*** chauntry-rents,** *s. pl.*

Law: Money paid to the Crown by the servants or purchasers of chantry lands. 2 Car. ii. c. 6. (*Wharton.*)

ç̇haup, *s.* [CHAP (1), *s.*] A stroke, a blow. (*Burns: Scotch Drink.*)

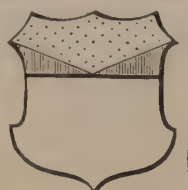
chā'-ŭs, *s.* [A native name.]

Zool: A small species of cat (*Felis chaus*), the marsh-lynx, or common jungle cat, from Africa and India.

*** chause,** *v. & s.* [CHOUSE, *v. & s.*]

ç̇haus-sé (pron. **shō'-sā),** *s.* [Fr. *chaussé* = (*lit.*) shod.]

1. *Her.:* In blazonry denotes a section in base: the line by which it is formed proceeding from the extremity of the base, and ascending to the side of the escutcheon, which it meets about the fess point.



CHAUSSÉ.

2. *Fort.:* The level of the field, the plain ground.

chauve (pron. **shōv),** *a.* [HAAVE, *a.*]

1. A term denoting that colour in black cattle when white hair is pretty equally mixed with black hair.

2. Also applied to a swarthy person when pale.

ç̇hau'-vĭn-ĭsm (au as **ō),** *s.* [Fr., from Nicolas Chauvin, a brave soldier of the Republic and of the First Empire. His name became a synonym for a passionate admirer of Napoleon, and the word *Chauvinism* was formed to signify the almost idolatrous respect entertained by many for the First Emperor, and generally any feeling of exaggerated devotion, especially of patriotism. A vaudeville, *La Cocarde Tricolore*, in which there was a character named Chauvin, with a song that became immensely popular, fixed the word in the French language.] Exaggerated patriotism, jingoism (q.v.).

ç̇hau'-vĭn-ĭst (au as **ō),** *s.* [Fr.] One imbued with chauvinism; a jingo.

ç̇hau-vĭn-ĭst'-ĭc (au as **ō),** *a.* [Eng. *chauvinist*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, chauvinism (q.v.); expressing patriotic opinions in extravagant terms.

*** chavel, * chaule, * chefle,** *v.i.* [CHAVEL, *s.*] To use the jaw much in talking; to chatter. (*Stapylton: Juvenal*, x. 281.)

*** chavel, * chavyl, * chaul, * chawl, * choul, * chol, * cheafle, * chevel,** *** chel,** *s.* [A.S. *ceaft*; Ger. *kevel.*] [JOWL.] A jaw. (*Ywaine & Gawaine*, 1,991.)

*** chavel-bone,** *s.* A jaw-bone.

"With this *chavylbone* I scal sle the."—*Coventr. Myst.* p. 37.

*** chave-ling** (1), *** chav-ling,** *s.* [CHAVEL, *v.*] Chattering, talk.

"Mid *chaveling* and mid chatere."
Owl and Nightingale, 253.

ç̇hāve'-lĭng (2), **shāve'-lĭn,** *s.* [Flem. *schaveling* = a plane; pl. *schavelingen* = shavings.] A tool, especially employed by cartwrights and coachmakers, for smoothing hollow or circular wood; a spokeshave.

"For the wranguss takin of his swerdis, & striking tharof in an *chaveling.*"—*Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1548, v. 20.

*** ç̇hăv'-ĕn-dẽr, ç̇hĕv'-ẹn,** *s.* [CHEVEN.]

Ichthy.: The same as the Chub (q.v.).

"These are a choice bait for the chub, or *chavender*, or indeed any great fish."—*Walton: Angler.*

ç̇hăv'-ĭ-cạ, *s.* [A South Sea Island word.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Piperaceæ (Pepper-worts), and family Piperidæ. *Charica Chaba*, *pepuloides*, and *sylvatica* are used in India as substitutes for black pepper. So also is *C. officinarum* in tropical America. The female spikes of *C. Roxburghii*, when dried, constitute the long pepper of commerce. The bark of *C. majuscula* is a rubefacient. The leaves of *C. Betle* and *Stiboa* are chewed by the Malays with lime and slices of the nut of *Areca oleracea* (the Penang palm). (*Lindley.*)

† ç̇hâw, *v.t. & i.* [Essentially the same as *chew* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To chew roughly; to champ.

*** II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To meditate over; to ruminate.

"I home retourning, fraught with fowle despight,
And *chawing* vengeaunce all the way I went."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iv. 22.

2. To fret; to gnaw, to wear away.

"I am God Tybris, wattry hewit and haw,
Quhilk, as thou seis, with mony lawp and iaw
Bettis thir brayis, *chawing* the bankis doun."
Doug.: Virgil, 241, 50.

3. To provoke; to vex.

¶ *To chaw one's own maw:* To chew the cud, to ruminate, to meditate.

"But inwardly he *chawed his owene maw*
At neighbours welth, that made him ever sad."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 30.

B. *Intrans.:* To chew roughly or loudly, to champ.

chaw-bacon, *s.* A boor, a rustic.

chaw-stick, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, *Gouania domingensis.*

*** chaw-tooth,** *s.* A grinder.

*** ç̇hâw,** *s.* [Dan. *kiæve*; Scand. *kaf* = the jaw.] [CHAW, *v.* CHAP, *s.*] The chap, the under-jaw of an animal.

". . . his *chawes* also readie for weakenesse to hang or fall, to be composed and set straight."—*Holland: Suetonius*, p. 84.

*** ç̇hâw'-drŏn, * chân'-drŏn,** *s.* [Cf. Ger. *kaldaunen* = guts, bowels; Wel. *coluddyn* = a gut, dim. of *coludd* = bowels; Low Lat. *calduna* = an intestine.] [CHALDRON.] Intestines, entrails.

"Add thereto a tyger's *chawdron*,
For the ingredients of our cauldron."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

† ç̇hâwed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHAW, *v.*]

† ç̇hâw'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHAW, *v.*]

*** chawl,** *s.* [CHAVEL, *s.*]

chawl-bone, *s.* [CHAVEL-BONE.]

*** chawme,** *s.* [CHASM.] A chasm, a gulf, an abyss.

". . . giving againe that in one place which those *chawmes* and gaping gulfes took away in another."—*Holland: Translation of Pliny*, ii. 86.

ç̇hāy (1), *s.* [Sp. *chaya.*]

Comm.: The root of the plant *Oldenlandia umbellata*, used for giving the beautiful red colour of the Madras cottons. It grows on the Coromandel coast in India.

ç̇hāy (2), *s.* [CHAISE.] A vulgar pronunciation of chaise.

"There's Mr. Sneak keeps my sister a *chay.*"—*Foote: Mayor of Garratt*, i. 1.

chaya-root, choy-root, shaya-root, *s.* [The same as CHAY (1), *s.*]

†çhēa'-dle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A euphorbiaceous plant, *Mercurialis perennis*, the Dog's Mercury.

cheadle-dock, *s.* The Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa.*

çhēap, * çhep, * çhepe, * çheep, *s., a., & adv.* [A.S. *ceap* = price, *ceapian* = to cheapen, to buy; Dut. *koop* = a bargain; Icel. *kaup* = a bargain, *kaupa* = to buy; Sw. *köp* = a bargain; *köpa* = to buy; Dan. *kiöb, kiöbe;* Goth. *kaupon* = to traffic; O. H. Ger. *coufou;* M.H. Ger. *koufen;* Ger. *kaufen* = to buy, *kauf* = a purchase. The word was originally a substantive, and was never used as an adjective in the earlier periods. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

*** 1.** A price, value.

"Hire *cheap* was the wrse."
Layamon, i. 17.

"*Chep. Precium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** 2.** A market. In this sense the word survives in many local names, as *Eastcheap, Cheapside.*

¶ It is generally found in the compound phrases—*Good cheap* (an imitation of the French *bon marché*) = great plenty, very cheap; *better cheap, great cheap, dirt-cheap* (and earlier), *dog-cheap*, all signifying exceedingly cheap, at a very low price.

"Tricolorinus maketh the corn *good chepe* or dere."
—*Gower*, ii. 168.

"To *gret chep* is holden at litel pris."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,104.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Possible to be had or purchased at a low price.

"Where there are a great many sellers to a few buyers, there the thing to be sold will be *cheap.*"—*Locke.*

2. Of little value; common, worthless.

". . . human life was held almost as *cheap* as in the worst governed provinces of Italy. . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

¶ *To be cheap of it:* To deserve all that one has received of affront or punishment.

C. *As adv.:* Cheaply; at a low rate or price; easily.

". . . winning *cheap* the high repute,
Which he through hazard huge must earn."
Milton: P. L., bk. ii.

cheap-jack, *s.* A travelling hawker, a vendor of cheap or worthless articles.

"A sort of political *cheap-jack.*"—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. vi.

*** çhēap, * çhepe, * çheape,** *v.* [Cheap, *s.*, Cheapen, *v.*] To bargain for, to buy.

"I *cheape*, I demaunde the price of a thyng that I wolde bye."—*Palsgrave.*

çhēap'-en, * çhep-en, * çhep-ien, * çhep-yn, *v.t.* [A.S. *ceapian* = to buy, to traffic.] [Cheap.]

*** 1.** To bid or bargain for anything; to try to buy.

"*Chepyn. Licitor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The first he *cheapened* was a Jupiter, which would have come at a very easy rate."—*L'Estrange.*

2. To beat down the price or value; to depreciate (*lit. & fig.*).

"Each female eye the glittering links employ.
They turn, review, and *cheapen*, every toy."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xv., l. 497-8.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between to *buy*, to *purchase*, to *bargain*, and to *cheapen:* "*Buy* and *purchase* have a strong resemblance to each other, both in sense and application, but the latter is a term of more refinement than the former. . . . *Buying* implies simply the exchange of one's money for a commodity; *bargaining* and *cheapening* have likewise respect to the price; to *bargain* is to make a specific agreement as to the price; to *cheapen* is not only to lower the price asked, but to deal in such things as are cheap." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

çhēap'-ened, * çhēap'-ned, *pa. par. & a.* [Cheapen, *v.*]

çhēap'-ĕn-ĕr, * çhēap'-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *cheapen; -er.*] One who bargains for or higgles about the price of anything; one who depreciates.

". . . when she cannot shew pecuniary merit, why should she think her *cheapener* obliged to purchase?"
—*Johnson: Rambler*, No. 75.

çhēap'-en-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Cheapen, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of beating down the price or value of anything; bargaining, higgling.

". . . it is only after a long series of *cheapenings* that a purchase can be effected."—*Brydone: Tour in Sicily and Malta.*

*** çhēap'-ĕr, * çhep-er,** *s.* [Eng. *cheap; -er.*] A dealer, a seller.

"So many *chepers*, so few biers."—*Skelton: Maner of the World*, 105.

*** çheap-fare, * chef-fare,** *s.* [Chaffer.]

"The vifte manere is ine *cheapfare.*"—*Ayenbite*, p. 36.

*** çhēap'-ĭng, * çhep-ing, * çhep-ynge,** *s.* [A.S. *ceapung* = business, trade, traffic, commerce.]

1. The act of bargaining or buying.

"*Chepynge* or barganynge. *Licitacio, stipulacio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A market.

"At chireche and at *chepyng.*"—*Old Eng. Miscell.* (ed. Morris), p. 189.

*** cheaping-booth, * chepinngbothe,** *s.* A stall or booth in a market. (*Ormulum*, 15,572.)

*** cheaping-town, * chepeing toun,** *s.* A market-town. (*Amis & Amiloun*, 1700.)

çhēap'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *cheap; -ly.*] At a low price or rate; with little expenditure.

"By this I see
So great a day as this is *cheaply* bought."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 7.

*** çheap-man, * çhep-man,** *s.* [Chapman.]

çhēap'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *cheap; -ness.*] Lowness of price.

"Ancient statutes incite merchant-strangers to bring in commodities, having for end *cheapness.*"—*Bacon.*

*** çhēar,** *s.* [Cheer.]

*** çhēar'-ĕn,** *v.i.* [Cheer, *v.*]

*** çhēar'-ў,** *a.* [Cheery.]

"What pleasure and joy wad it gie,
Were ye but as *cheary* as they?"
Picken: Poems (1788), p. 18.

*** çheast, * çheaste,** *s.* [Chest (2), *s.*]

çhēat, * çhēte, * çheten, * çhetyn, *v.t. & i.* [Cheat, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

*** 1.** To confiscate.

"*Chetyn. Confiscor, fisco.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To defraud, to deceive, to impose upon.

"There are people who find that the most effectual way to *cheat* the people, is always to pretend to infallible cures."—*Tillotson.*

¶ With *of* before the thing of which one is defrauded.

"We are merely *cheated of* our lives by drunkards."
Shakesp.: The Tempest, i. 1.

† 3. To beguile.

"She comes!—'tis but a passing sight,
Yet serves to *cheat* his weary night."
Scott: Rokeby, i. 29.

B. *Intrans.:* To defraud, to act as a cheat.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between to *cheat*, to *defraud*, and to *trick:* "The idea of deception which is common to these terms, varies in degree and circumstance. One *cheats* by a gross falsehood; one *defrauds* by a settled plan; one *tricks* by a sudden invention." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cheat-the-wuddie, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Defrauding the gallows of its lawful prey.

B. *As subst.:* One who defrauds the gallows. (*Scott: Rob Roy.*)

çhēat (1), * çhēte, *s.* [A contraction of *escheat* (q.v.).]

*** 1.** An escheat.

"*Chete* for the lorde. *Caducum, confiscarium, fisca.*"
—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The kynge seide . . . I lese many *chetes.*"—*P. Plowman*, iv. 175 (ed. Skeat).

2. A fraud, a deception, a trick, an act of imposition.

"Empirick politicians use deceit
Hide what they give, and cure but by a *cheat.*"
Dryden: To Clarendon, 68.

3. One who cheats; a trickster, a swindler.

"Like that notorious *cheat*, vast sums I give,
Only that you may keep me while I live."
Dryden.

*** çhēat (2),** *s.* [Chat (2), *s.*] The gallows. (*Slang.*)

"To the *cheat*, for thither will you go now."—*Fielding: Jonathan Wild*, bk. iv., ch. 2.

*** çhēat (3),** *s.* [Of obscure origin and meaning.] See the compounds.

*** cheat-bread,** *s.* A kind of bread made of the finest wheat; but, according to some, bread of the second quality. According to Halliwell, there were two kinds.

"Without French wines, *cheat-bread*, or qualia."
Com. of Eastward Hoe.

*** cheat-loaf, * chet-lof,** *s.* A loaf of cheat-bread.

"A *chet-laf* to the elnya dysha."—*Babees Book*, p. 322.

çhēat (4), *s.* [Chess (2), *s.*]

Bot.: An American name for Darnel, or for *Bromus secalinus.* Also called *chess* (q.v.).

cheat (5), *pl.* **cheats,** *s.* [Chit.] The sweetbread.

† çhēat'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *cheat; -able.*] Liable to be cheated; capable of being defrauded.

*** çhēat'-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *cheatable; -ness.*] The quality of being cheatable; capability of being cheated.

"Not faith, but folly, an easy *cheatableness* of heart . . ."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 554.

çhēat'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Cheat, *v.*]

*** çhēat'-ĕe,** *s.* [Eng. *cheat; -ee.*] One who is cheated, a dupe.

"No dwellers are but cheaters and *cheatees.*"—*Albumazar*, i. 1.

çhēat'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *cheat; -er.*] One who cheats or defrauds.

"I play'd the *cheater* for thy father's hand."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 1.

çhēat'-ĕr (2), *s.* [A contraction of *escheator* (q.v.).]

"*Fal.* He's no swaggerer, hostess; a tame *cheater*, he."—*Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

*** çhēat'-ĕr-ў, * çheat-rie, * çheat-ry,** *s. & a.* [Eng. *cheater;* suff. *-y.*]

A. *As subst.:* The act or habit of cheating or defrauding.

"In every science there is some *cheatry.*"
Satchels: Hist. Name of Scot., p. 39.

B. *As adj.:* Cheating, fraudulent.

". . . warrants and poindings and apprizings, and a' that *cheatry* craft."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxv.

çhēat'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Cheat, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of defrauding or imposing upon.

çhēat'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *cheating; -ly.*] In a cheating manner, fraudulently.

çhĕ-băc'-cō, chĕ'-bĕc, *s. & a.* [From Chebacco, the Indian name of a small river in Massachusetts, U.S., where such vessels were built.]

A. *As subst.:* The river named in the etymology.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compound).

chebacco-boat, *s.*

Naut.: A kind of boat employed in the Newfoundland fisheries; also called a *pinkstern* (q.v.). (*Webster.*)

çhĕck, * çhecke, *v.t. & i.* [Check, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To put a sudden restraint on; to cause to stop.

"A secret horror *checked* the feast,
And chilled the soul of every guest."
Scott: Lay of Last Minstrel, vi. 24.

2. To restrain, so as to allow to move or progress less rapidly.

"Such a tax, it was hoped, would *check* the growth of a city which had long been regarded with jealousy and aversion by the rural aristocracy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Engl.*, ch. iv.

3. To repress, to curb, to restrain.

". . . the means of *checking* the abuses which disgraced every department of the government."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

4. To reprove, to chide.

"A poet, in his evening walk,
O'erheard and *check'd* this idle talk."
Cowper: Sensitive Plant.

5. To go through and place marks against names or items in a list, account, &c.

6. To ascertain or ensure the correctness or authenticity of anything by comparing it with others.

". . . but we have scanty means of *checking* and confronting it with other accounts."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. 1, § 2, vol. ii. p. 363.

II. *Technically:*

† 1. *Chess:* To make a move by which any one of the adversary's pieces is put in check.

"Remove, confine, *check*, leave, or take,
Dispose, depose, undo, or make,
Pawn, rook, knight, queen, or king."
Wither.

2. *Bookkeeping, &c.:* To compare with an original or counterpart in order to secure accuracy and correctness.

3. *Nautical:*

(1) *To check a brace:* To slacken or ease off a brace which is found to be too stiffly extended, or when the wind is drawing aft.

(2) *To check a cable:* To stopper it.

(3) *To check a bowline:* To slacken it when the wind becomes large or free.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To make a stop or pause (followed by *at*).

"The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is disabled for the future, or else *checks at* any vigorous undertaking ever after."—*Locke.*

* 2. To clash, to interfere.

"If love *check* with business, it troubleth men's fortunes."—*Bacon.*

* 3. To cause a feeling of restraint or repression; to act as a restraint.

"I'll avoid his presence;
It *checks* too strong upon me." *Dryden.*

II. *Falconry:* To stop, to hover over the game; to change the game while in pursuit, especially for an inferior kind.

". . . like the haggard, *check* at every feather
That comes before his eye."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 1.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between to *check*, to *curb*, and to *control*:—"To *check* is to throw obstacles in the way to impede the course; to *curb* is to bear down by the direct exercise of force, to prevent from action; to *control* is to direct and turn the course: the actions of men are *checked*; their feelings are *curbed*; their actions or feelings are *controlled*. External means are employed in *checking* or *controlling*; external or internal means are employed in *curbing*: men *check* and *control* others; they *curb* themselves or others: young people ought always to be *checked* whenever they discover a too forward temper in the presence of their superiors or elders; it is necessary to *curb* those who are of an impetuous temper, and to keep youth under *control*, unless they have within themselves the restrictive power of judgment to *curb* their passions and *control* their inordinate appetites."

(2) He thus discriminates between to *check*, to *chide*, to *reprimand*, to *reprove*, and to *rebuke*:—"The idea of expressing one's disapprobation of a person's conduct is common to all these terms. A person is *checked* that he may not continue to do what is offensive; he is *chidden* for what he has done that he may not repeat it: impertinent and forward people require to be *checked*, that they may not become intolerable; thoughtless people are *chidden* when they give hurtful proofs of their carelessness. People are *checked* by actions and looks as well as by words; they are *chidden* by words only: a timid person is easily *checked* . . . the young are perpetually falling into irregularities which require to be *chidden*. To *chide* marks a stronger degree of displeasure than *reprimand*, and *reprimand* than *reprove* or *rebuke* . . . *Chiding* and *reprimanding* are employed for offences against the individual, and in cases where the greatest disparity exists in the station of the parties: a child is *chid* by his parent; a servant is *reprimanded* by his master. *Reproving* and *rebuking* have less to do with the relation or station of the parties than with the nature of the offence; wisdom, age, and experience or a spiritual mission give authority to *reprove* or *rebuke* those whose conduct has violated any law human or divine . . ."

(3) The difference between to *check* and to *stop* is thus stated:—"To *check* is to cause to move slowly; to *stop* is to cause not to move at all: the growth of a plant is *checked* when it does not grow so fast as usual; its growth is *stopped* when it ceases altogether to grow: the water of a river is *stopped* by a dam; the rapidity of its course is *checked* by the intervention of rocks and sands. When applied to persons, to *check* is always contrary to the will of the sufferer; but to *stop* is often a matter of indifference, if not directly serviceable: one is *checked* in his career of success by some untoward event; one is *stopped* on a journey by the meeting of a friend." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

çhĕck, * **çhĕk, çhĕque,** * **çheque,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *eschec* = a check at chess, from Pers. *shâh* = king.] [CHECKMATE, CHESS.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. The act of suddenly stopping anything in its course.

3. That which causes anything to stop.

4. The act of restraining, curbing, or repressing; restraint, repression.

"Though her feare made her false to him in his riddle, yet shee was true to his bed; that weake treachery was worthy of a *checke*, not a desertion."—*Bp. Hall: Cont. Samson's Victory.*

5. That which restrains, curbs, or represses.

"The only *check* on his tyranny was the fear of being called to account by a distant and a careless government."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

6. A reproof, a slight, a rebuke or rebuff.

"Howe was forced to give way; but he was a man whom no *check* could abash . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* 7. A dislike, a sudden disgust, causing one to suddenly pause in the pursuit of anything.

"Say I should wed her, would not my wise subjects,
Take *check*, and think it strange? perhaps revolt?"
Dryden: Don Sebastian, ii. 1.

8. A stop, an interruption.

9. Anything by comparison with which the correctness or authenticity of a document, statement, &c., may be ascertained (generally with *on* or *upon*).

10. A pass, consisting of either a ticket or a piece of metal, duly stamped, entitling a person who wishes to leave a theatre or other place of amusement for a time to return without having to pay again.

¶ *Clerk of the check:*

(1) In the king's household, one who has the check and controlment of the yeomen of the guard, and all the ushers belonging to the royal family.

(2) In the king's navy at Plymouth, it is also the name of an officer invested with like powers. (*Chambers.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chess:* The result of a movement by which the adversary's king is placed in such a position that if it were any other piece it could be taken. [CHECKMATE.] The king is, in such cases, said to be *in check*, and notice of the effect of the move is given by calling out *Check!*

2. *Banking* (of the forms † *check*, *cheque*, * *checque*): A draft, an order for the payment of money drawn on a banker and payable at sight.

3. *Fabric:* A pattern produced by crossing stripes in the warp and the weft. The stripes may be of varying colours, or varying thickness, or both.

"In this country, the *checks* chiefly manufactured are of a very coarse kind, suited for seamen's shirts, aprons, and common bedgowns."—*Waterston: Cyc. of Commerce.*

4. An East-Indian screen or sun-shade made of narrow strips of bamboo, four to six feet long, with connecting cords, and hung before doors or windows of apartments.

5. A card, plate, or tag in duplicate, used to identify articles placed promiscuously with others.

6. *Music:* A padded post on the back end of a pianoforte key, used to catch the head of the hammer in its descent and prevent rebounding, which might cause it again to strike the string. It is a feature of the *grand action.* (*Knight.*)

* 7. *Falconry:*

(1) Base game, such as rooks, crows, &c.

"If she has killed a *check* and fed thereon."
Gent. Recreation, p. 27. (*Nares.*)

(2) The forsaking of the proper game by a hawk to follow other birds that cross its flight.

"The free haggard
(Which is that woman, that hath wing, and knows it
Spirit and plume), will make an hundred *checks*,
To shew her freedom."
Beaum. & Flet.: Tamer Tamed.

¶ Frequently used with *at* and *on*.

"And with her eagerness, the quarry miss'd,
Straight flies at *check*, and clips it down the wind."
Dryden.

8. *Hunting:* A failure of the scent.

9. *War:* A reverse, a slight defeat.

10. *Gaming:* An ivory or celluloid disc representing money at stake. [CHIP.]

¶ *To pass in one's checks:* To die, signifying "the end of the game." (*Amer. colloq.*)

B. *As adj.:* Checkered, diapered, variegated.

check-action, *s.* [PIANOFORTE.] (*Stainer & Barrett.*) By action in a pianoforte is meant the keys, hammers, and clampers, and check-action was one in which a projection called a key-check was fixed on the end of the key to catch the end of the hammer as it fell, and prevent it from rising.

check-bar, *s.*

Music: A bar which limits the backward play of the jacks. [PIANO-MOVEMENT.]

check-book, *s.* [CHEQUE-BOOK.]

check-bridge, *s.*

Steam-engine: The fire-bridge of a steam-boiler furnace; so called as it was supposed to check the too great freedom of draught which was carrying off the heat.

check-hook, *s.*

1. *Mach.:* A device in hoisting and lowering apparatus, designed to stop the motion of the wheel over which the rope runs, if the machinery become unmanageable. On the pulley are hooks which fly out by the centrifugal force when the speed becomes excessive, and engage stop-pins which arrest the rotation of the pulley and the descent of the cage.

2. *Saddlery:* A hook on a gig-saddle for the attachment of a bearing-rein.

check-line, *s.*

Saddlery: The line which branches off from the principal rein. [CHECK-REIN.]

check-lock, *s.* A lock so applied to the door as to check or hold the bolts. The bolts of the check-lock do not themselves hold the door, but are the means of detaining the bolts which do.

check-nut, *s.* A secondary nut, screwing down upon the former to secure it; a jam-nut, lock-nut, or pinching-nut.

check-rein, *s.*

Saddlery: The branch rein which connects the driving-rein of one horse to the bit of the other. In double lines, the left rein passes to the near side bit-ring of the near horse, and a check-line proceeds from the said left rein to the near bit-ring of the off horse. The right driving-rein passes directly to the off bit-ring of the off horse, and has a check-rein which connects with the off bit-ring of the near horse. The horses of the Egyptian chariots had check-reins.

Check-rein Hook: [CHECK-HOOK].

check-string, *s.* A cord by which the occupant of a carriage signals the driver.

"Driving at such a rate that . . . it was time to pull the *check-string*."—*Coleman: Man of Business*, iii.

check-taker, *s.* A person whose duty it is to give out and receive checks or passes in a theatre, &c. [CHECK, *s.*, I. 10.]

* **check-tooth,** *s.* [For *cheek-tooth* (q.v.).] A grinder.

"The grinders or *checkteeth*."—*Lamartius: On Painting.*

check-valve, *s.* A valve placed between the feed-pipe and the boiler, to prevent the return of the feed-water.

çhĕcked, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHECK, *v.*]

1. Stopped, restrained, repressed.

2. Formed in chequer-patterns.

"Under her well-starched *checked* turban."—*Stowe: Uncle Tom's Cabin*, ch. iv.

† **çhĕck'-ĕr, † çhĕqu'-ĕr** (qu as k), *v.t.* [CHECK, *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To variegate, diversify, or ornament with a pattern of little squares like a chess-board.

2. To variegate, to diversify in any way.

"The grey-ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,
Check'ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.

II. *Fig.:* To diversify with various events, scenes, or qualities (generally found in the pa. par.).

çhĕck'-ẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *check; -er.*] He who, or that which checks.

"Not as a *checker*, reprover, or despiser, of other men's translations."—*Coverdale: Lewis's History of the Translations of the Bible into English*, p. 95.

çhĕck'-ẽr (2), * **çhek'-ker,** * **çhek'-ere,** * **çhek'-yr,** * **çhĕqu'-ẽr (qu as k),** *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *eschequier* = a chess-board, *eschec* = check (at chess).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** A chess-board.

"*Chekyr. Scaccarium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **2.** The game of chess.

"Pleyynge at tables other atte *chekere*."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 192.

3. Work executed in alternate or diaper patterns, like a chess-board.

* **4.** The exchequer.

"Lawes of the *chekere*."—*R. of Brunne*, p. 312.

II. *Masonry:* The stones in the facings of walls, which have all their thin joints continued in straight lines without interruption or breaking joints. Walls built in this manner are of the very worst description; particularly when the joints are made horizontal and vertical. (*Gwilt.*)

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

checker-berry, *s.*

Botany:

1. The Partridge-berry, *Mitchella repens.*

2. The Winter-green, *Gaultheria.* (*American.*)

* **checker-board,** *s.* A board on which to play the game of checkers; a draughts-board.

checker-work, chequer-work, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* Work executed in diaper or checker pattern.

"Nets of *checker-work*."—1 *Kings*, vii. 17.

2. *Fig.:* Anything varied, diversified, or chequered in its character.

"How strange a *chequer-work* of Providence is man."—*Defoe: Robinson Crusoe.*

† **çhĕck'-ẽred, çhĕqu'-ẽred (qu as k),** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Checker, *v.*]

I. *Lit.:* Variegated or diversified in pattern like a chess-board.

"A purple flower sprung up, *checkered* with white."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, st. 194.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Diversified or varied in its nature; said of one's life, career, future, &c.

2. Variegated or diversified in any way.

"Close hid his Castle 'mid embowering trees.
That half shut out the beams of Phœbus bright,
And made a kind of *checker'd* day and night."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 7.

3. Crossed with good and bad fortune [perhaps from the notion of black (unlucky) and white (lucky) days].

". . . any other event of his *chequered* life."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

çhĕck'-ẽr-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Checker, *v.*]

checkering-file, *s.* A compound file, consisting of two files riveted together, and whose edges project unequally, so that one acts as a spacer in check-working the small of gun-stocks, &c. [Double File.]

* **çhĕck'-ẽr-man,** *s.* [Eng. *checker*, and *man.*] One who checks or checkmates, (*fig.*) cuts short or cuts off, any one.

"For Death hath been a *checkerman*
Not many years agoe;
And he is such a one as can
Bestow his checking so."
Death's Dance, an Old Ballad. (*Nares.*)

çhĕck'-ẽrs, çhĕqu'-ẽrs, *s.* [Checker (2), *s.*] A game, now generally known as draughts (q.v.).

"The *checquers*, at this time a common sign of a publick house, was originally intended, I should suppose, for a kind of draught-board, called tables, and shewed that there that game might be played."—*Brand: Popular Antiq.*

* **çhĕck'-fŭl,** * **çhĕk'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *check; ful(l).*] Reproachful.

"One of the bishoppes ministers . . . gaue Jesus a blow vpon the cheke, and such a *chekful* rebuke as was fit for suche a byshop."—*Udal: John*, c. 18.

çhĕck'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Check, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of repressing, restraining, or reproving; a check.

checking-lines, *s. pl.*

Naut.: These are rove through thimbles at the eyes of the top-mast and top-gallant rigging, one end bent to the lift and brace, the other into the top. They are used to haul them into the masthead, instead of sending them aloft. (*Smyth.*)

* **çhĕck'-lą-ton,** * **çhĕke-lăt-oun,** *s.* [Ciclatoun.]

1. The same as *Ciclatoun* (q.v.).

2. A kind of gilt leather.

"In a Jacket, quilted richly rare
Upon *checklaton*, he was straungely dight."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. vii. 43.

* **çhĕck'-le,** *v.i.* [Chuckle.]

"To make one's fancie *checkle*."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. ii., introd.

† **çhĕck'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *check; -less.*] Unchecked, unrestrained, uncontrolled.

"The hollow murmur of the *checkless* winds
Shall groan again."
Marston: Trag. of the Malcontent.

çhĕck'-māte (1), *s.* [A corruption of the Pers. *shah mát* = the king [is] dead. In Fr. *échec et mat*; Ger. *schachmatt.*]

1. *Literally:*

Chess: The result of a movement such as is described in Check, II. 1, when it is impossible for the king to escape the danger, either by moving himself, or by interposing another piece between himself and the attacking piece. It ends the game. It is frequently contracted to *mate.*

2. *Fig.:* A complete defeat, discomfiture.

". . . on their return to office in 1832 and 1835, was resolved never to make another move unless it were a *checkmate*."—*Disraeli: Coningsby*, ch. v.

* **çhĕck'-māte** (2), *s.* [Probably for *cheek-mate, i.e.*, one who is intimate enough to lie cheek to cheek.] A close companion on terms of great friendship and equality.

"Take upon themselves to be arrogant superiors and presumptuous *checkmates*."—*Becon: David's Harp.*

çhĕck'-māte, *v.t.* [Checkmate (1), *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To make a move at chess so as to place the adversary's king in checkmate.

2. *Fig.:* To defeat utterly, to discomfit.

"Our days be datyd
To be *checkmated*
With drawttys of death."
Skelton: Poems, p. 258.

çhĕck'-māt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Checkmate, *v.*]

çhĕck'-māt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Checkmate, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of placing in checkmate.

2. *Fig.:* The act of defeating utterly.

* **çhĕck'-rōll,** *s.* [Eng. *check*, and *roll.*] A roll, or book, containing the names of such as are attendants on, and in pay of, great personages, as their household servants.

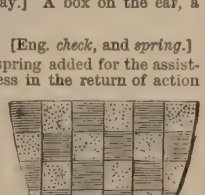
"Not daring to extend this law further than to the king's servants in *checkroll*, . . ."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

çhĕcks, *s.* [Check.] The same as Check, s., A. II., 3 (q.v.).

çhĕck'-spāil, *s.* [From Scotch *cheek* = cheek, and *spel, spiel* = play.] A box on the ear, a blow on the cheek.

çhĕck'-spring, *s.* [Eng. *check*, and *spring.*]

Music: A small spring added for the assistance of any weakness in the return of action in the mechanism of an organ. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)



Checky.

† **çhĕckt, çhĕck-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Check, *v.*]

çhĕck'-ȳ, çhĕqu'-ȳ (qu as k), *a.* [Eng. *check; -y.*]

Her.: A field or armorial bearing divided into patterns of small squares of different tinctures, made to represent a chess-board.

Çhĕd'-dar, Çhĕd'-dẽr, *s. & a.* [A village in Somerset, near the Mendip Hills.]

A. *As subst.:* See etymology.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or made at the place named in the etymology.

Cheddar-cheese, Chedder-cheese, *s.* A kind of rich cheese made at Cheddar.

* **Cheddar-letter,** *s.* A letter consisting of several paragraphs, each the contribution of a different person. The name is taken from the Cheddar-cheese manufacture, in which all the dairies contributed their share of fresh cream.

"Though I wrote the other day the first paragraph of that *Cheddar letter*, which is preparing for you."—*Bolingbroke to Swift: Corresp.*, 1726, vol. ii., p. 501.

Cheddar-pink, Chedder-pink, *s.*

Bot.: A kind of pink, *Dianthus cæsius;* so named from its place of growth.

çhēek, * **çheoke,** * **çheke,** * **çhoke,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *ceáce;* Dut. *kaak* = the jaw, the cheek; Sw. *kek* = the jaw, *käk* = the cheek; O.H. Ger. *kouwe;* it is closely related to jaw (formerly spelt *chaw*), from A.S. *ceówan* = to chew.] [Chew, Jaw.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The side of the face below the eye.

"*Orl.* What were his marks?
Ros. A lean *cheek* which you have not . . ."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 2.

* (2) A jaw-bone, a cheek-bone.

"With the *cheke* of an asse . . . Y dide hem away."—*Wycliffe: Judges*, xv. 16 (Purvey).

(3) The post of a gate.

"Oft with the rain the porte is schaik and duschyt,
Doun bet yet *cheiks*, and bandis all to fruschyt."
Douglas: Virgil, 55, 27.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Cool, impudence, assurance. (*Slang.*)

"She wondered at his *cheek*."—*C. Reade: Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xlviii.

(2) Share, allowance. (In the expression, to his own *cheek.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* One of the corresponding side-plates or parts of a frame or machine; more frequently used in the plural, as—

(1) The side-pieces of a gun-carriage on which the trunnions rest; also called brackets.

(2) The shears or bed-bars of a lathe on which the puppets rest.

(3) The standards or supports, arranged in pairs, of such machines as the Stanhope or copper-plate printing-press, the rolling-mill, and many varieties of presses.

(4) The sides of an embrasure.

(5) The jaws of a vice.

(6) The sides of a pillow-block which hold the boxing.

(7) The mitre-sill of a lock-gate.

(8) An indent cut in a wall into which a pipe or other article is fitted.

2. *Carpentry:*

(1) The side-pieces of a window-frame.

(2) The solid part of a timber on the side of the mortise.

3. *Founding:* The middle part of a three-part flask.

4. *Saddlery:* The branches of a bridle-bit.

5. *Nautical:*

(1) Pieces of compass-timber on the ship's bows for the security of the beak-head or knee of the head, whence the term *head-knee;* also called *cheek-knees.*

(2) The pieces of timber fitted on each side of a mast, from beneath the hounds and its uppermost end.

(3) The circular pieces on the aft-side of the carrick-bitts.

(4) The faces or projecting parts on each side of the masts, formed to sustain the trestle-trees upon which the frame of the top, together with the top-mast, immediately rest. [Hounds, Trestle-tree bitts.]

6. *Mining:* (*Cheeks of a lode*): The sides of the rock which enclose the mineral vein. The hanging cheek of a lode is the rock on the upper side of it. Same as Walls (of a lode) (q.v.). (*Weale.*)

¶ *Cheek by jowl, cheek by jole:*

Lit.: Cheek by cheek; hence, in the closest proximity.

"The cobler, smith, and botcher, that have so often sate snoring *cheek by jowl* with your signory."—*Beaum. and Fl.: Martial Maid.*

Cheek for chow: Cheek by jowl. (*Scotch.*)

Cheeks and ears: A fantastic name for a kind of head-dress of the 17th century.

"*Fr.* O then thou can'st tell how to help me to *cheeks and ears.*
L. Yes, mistress, very well.
Ft. S. Cheeks and ears! why, mistress Frances, want you *cheeks and ears!* methinks you have very fair ones."—*London Prod.*, iv. 3, *Suppl. to Sh.*, ii. 511. (*Nares.*)

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

cheek-band, *s.*

Saddlery: The same as CHEEK-STRAP (q.v.).

*** cheek-blade,** *s.* The cheek-bone.

"Some hungry tykes falls by the ears,
From others *cheekblades* collops tears."
Cleland: Poems, p. 77.

cheek-block, *s.*

Naut.: A block, one side of which is formed by a cheek-piece secured to an object which forms the other side, as in the cheek-blocks near the ends of the yards for the sheets of the square sails. [BOOM-IRON.]

cheek-bone, * chekebane, * chekebon, * chekeboon, *s.*

1. The malar bone, forming osseous prominences a little below the outer angle of the eye.

"I cut the tumour, and felt the slug; it lay partly under the os jugale, or *cheekbone.*"—*Wiseman.*

2. A name sometimes applied to the superior maxillary bone; the bone of the upper jaw.

cheek-knee, *s.*

Naut.: The same as CHEEK, A. II. 5 (1).

*** cheek-lap, * cheke-lap,** *s.* A cheek-bone.

"A foundun cheekboon, that is the *cheeklap* of an asse."—*Wycliffe: Judges*, xv. 15.

cheek-piece, *s.* Anything that protects or covers the cheeks; specif. in ancient and mediæval armour the piece of the helmet protecting the cheeks.

cheek-pouches, *s. pl.* Pouches in the cheeks of many rodents, and in most of the Old World monkeys. They open into the mouth, but in the Geomyidæ the cheek-pouch is outside.

† cheek-rose, *s.* A fresh colour as of a rose in the cheeks.

"Hail, virgin, if you be; as those *cheek-roses*
Proclaim you are no less!"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 5.

cheek-straps, *s. pl.*

Saddlery: Straps passing down each side of the horse's head and connected to the bit-rings.

† cheek-tooth, *s.* The hinder tooth or tusk.

"He hath the *cheek teeth* of a great lion."—*Joel*, i. 6.

ȼhēeked (*Eng.*), **ȼheekit** (*Scotch*), *a.* [Eng. *cheek*; *-ed.*]

1. Having a cheek or cheeks (*lit. & fig.*); generally in compound, as *rosy-cheeked, pale-cheeked.*

"She gies the herd a pickle nits,
An' twa red-*cheekit* apples."
Burns: Halloween, 21.

2. Brought near to or placed against the cheek.

"You'll find your little officer—
Standing at some poor sutler's tent
With his pike *cheek'd*, . . ."
Cotton: Epist.

ȼhēek'-ȳ, *a.* [CHEEK, *s.*, A., I. 2.] Coolly impudent, full of assurance. (*Slang.*)

ȼhēep, *v.i.* [Apparently from the sound it indicates.] [CHIRP.] To chirp. (*Scotch.*)

"He *cheeps* like some bewilder'd chicken,
Scar'd frae its minnie and the cleckin'."
Burns: Epistle to William Creech.

ȼhēep, *s.* [From Scotch *cheep*, v. (q.v.).] A chirp. (*Burns.*) (*Scotch.*)

ȼhēe'-pĭng, ȼhēĭ'-pĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [CHEEP, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of chirping.

ȼhēer, * ȼhēre, * ȼheren, * ȼheryn, *v.t. & i.* [CHEER, *s.*]

I. *Transitive:*

1. To make glad, to rejoice.

"I *chere*, I make gladde."—*Palsgrave.*

2. To make cheerful or less gloomy.

"That you with music, I with light,
Might beautify and *cheer* the night."
Cowper: Nightingale and Glowworm.

3. To inspirit, to encourage.

"Both Whigs and Tories had, with few exceptions, been alarmed by the prospect of a French invasion, and *cheered* by the news of the victory of the Boyne."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

4. To comfort, to console.

"I hear it in the opening year,—
I listen, and it *cheers* me long."
Longfellow: Woods in Winter.

* 5. To address, to accost.

"And as to purpose now and then it fell
She *cheered* her, with, how, sister, what chere?"
Wyat: Of the meane and sure Estate to John Points.

* 6. To cure of a wound or sickness.

"Achilles thurgh chaunce was *cherit* of his wond."
Destruction of Troy, 10,416.

7. To applaud with cheers; to encourage with applause.

"One fellow really *cheered* him."—*Disraeli: Contingsby*, bk. i., c. 5.

8. To urge on, to incite.

"The dogs (oft *cheer'd* in vain) desert the prey."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xviii., l. 575.

II. *Reflexively:* To encourage oneself, to take courage.

"Achilles for the chop *cherit* hym not litle."
Destruction of Troy, 8,643.

III. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To become glad or cheerful.

"*Cheryn*, or make good chere. *Hilaro, exhilaro, letifico.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

¶ Frequently with *up.*

"At sight of thee my gloomy soul *cheers up*;
My hopes revive, and gladness dawns within me."
A. Philips.

* 2. To be in any frame of mind, to be disposed.

"How *cheer'st* thou, Jessica."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 5.

3. To utter a cheer of acclamation.

"And e'en the ranks of Tuscany
Could scarce forbear to *cheer.*"
Macaulay: Horatius, xl.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between to *cheer*, to *encourage*, and to *comfort*:—". . . To *cheer* and *comfort* have both regard to the spirits, but the latter differs in degree and manner: to *cheer* expresses more than to *comfort*; the former signifying to produce a lively sentiment, the latter to lessen or remove a painful one: we are *cheered* in the moments of despondency, whether from real or imaginary causes; we are *comforted* in the hour of distress. *Cheering* is mostly effected by the discourse of others; *comforting* is effected by the actions, as well as the words, of others. Nothing tends more to *cheer* the drooping soul than endearing expressions of tenderness from those we love; the most effectual means of *comforting* the poor and afflicted, is by relieving their wants." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ȼhēer, * ȼheare, * ȼheere, * ȼhere, * ȼher, * ȼhiere, *s.* [O. Fr. *chere, chiere*; Ital. *cera*; Sp. & Port. *cara*, from Low Lat. *cara* = a face; Gr. κάρα (*kara*) = the head; Sansc. *çiras* = the head.]

* 1. The face, the countenance.

"*Chere. Vultus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The lady is rody in the *chere.*"
Alisaunder, l. 798.

* 2. The expression of the face.

"His *cher* ful oft con chaunge."
Sir Gawaine, 711.

"Pale at the sudden sight, she changed her *cheer.*"
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses viii.

* 3. A state of feeling or spirits.

"Then were they all of good *cheer*, and they also took some meat."—*Acts*, xxvii. 36.

4. A joyful or cheerful state of mind; gaiety, alacrity.

"I have not that alacrity of spirit,
Nor *cheer* of mind, that I was wont to have."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

"His voice had lost its ring, the *cheer* was out of it."—*G. Macdonald: Paul Faber*, vol. iii. ch. 3, p. 38.

* 5. An invitation to gaiety.

"You do not give the *cheer*, the feast is sold
That is not often vouched, while 'tis a making,
'Tis given with welcome."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

6. An entertainment; things provided calculated to raise the spirits or increase gaiety.

"Greet *cheere* made oure ost us everichon."
Chaucer: C. T., 749.

". . . were just sitting down to their Christmas *cheer*, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

7. Encouragement or applause expressed loudly with the voice. [HURRAH.]

"The Long Serpent was she christened,
'Mid the roar of *cheer* on *cheer!*"
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn; Saga of King Olaf, xiii.

*** ȼhēer, * ȼhēere, * ȼhēre,** *a.* [Fr. *cher*, fem. *chère*, from Lat. *carus.*] Dear, valued.

"A most *cheere* hynde, and a most kindeli hert calf."
Wycliffe: Proverbs, v. 19.

ȼhēered, *pa. par.* & *a.* [CHEER, *v.*]

ȼhēer'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *cheer*; *-er.*]

1. *Gen.:* He who or that which cheers or gladdens.

"Prime *cheerer*, light,
Of all material beings first and best."
Thomson: Summer.

2. *Spec.:* Brandy and water, a tumbler of toddy, or anything similar.

". . . and another *cheerer*, as Dinmont termed it in his country phrase, of brandy and water."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxiv.

ȼhēer'-fûl, * ȼheare'-fûl, * ȼheere'-fûl, * ȼheere'-fûll, *a.* [Eng. *cheer*; *-ful(l).*]

I. *Subjectively:*

1. *Of the mind or spirits:* Gay, full of life.

"The next morning she found him *cheerful* and resolute."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. *Of the looks, &c.:* Having an appearance of gaiety; expressing or denoting cheerfulness; arising from pleasure or joy.

"A merry heart maketh a *cheerful* countenance . . ."—*Prov.* xv. 13.

II. *Objec.:* Inspiring cheerfulness; cheering, gladdening.

"The *cheerful* psaltery bring along,
And harp with pleasant string."
Milton: Trans.; *Ps.* lxxxi.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between *cheerful, merry, sprightly,* and *gay:* "*Cheerful* marks an unruffled flow of spirits; with *mirth* there is more of tumult and noise; with *sprightliness* there is more buoyancy; *gaiety* comprehends *mirth* and indulgence. A *cheerful* person smiles; the *merry* person laughs; the *sprightly* person dances; the *gay* person takes his pleasure. . . . *Cheerfulness* is an habitual state of the mind; *mirth* is an occasional elevation of the spirits; *sprightliness* lies in the temperature and flow of the blood; *gaiety* depends altogether on external circumstances. . . . *Sprightliness* and *mirth* are seldom employed but in the proper sense as respects persons; but *cheerful* and *gay* are extended to different objects; as a *cheerful* prospect, a *cheerful* room, *gay* attire, a *gay* scene, *gay* colours, &c.

(2) For the difference between *cheerful* and *glad* see GLAD.

ȼhēer'-fûl-lȳ, * ȼhēar'-fûl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *cheerful*; *-ly.*] In a cheerful manner; with gaiety or liveliness; readily or with alacrity.

"Men of rank and ability . . . while they decline the jurisdiction of dark cabal on their actions and their fortunes, will, for both, *cheerfully* put themselves upon their country."—*Burke: On the Cause of the present Discontents.*

ȼhēer'-fûl-nĕss, * ȼhēre'-fûl-nĕsse, *s.* [Eng. *cheerful*; *-ness.*] The quality of being cheerful or in good spirits.

"But, when he ended, there was in his face
Such easy *cheerfulness*, a look so mild."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

ȼhēer'-ĭ-lȳ, * ȼher-e-lie, *adv.* [Eng. *cheery*; *-ly.*] With good will; heartily.

"They *cherelie* chaunt, and rymes at random fling,
The fruitfull spawne of their ranke fantasies."
Spenser: The Teares of the Muses; Terpsichore.

¶ Now used chiefly by sailors.

"Come, *cheerily*, boys, about our business."
Beaum. & Fl.: Lit. Fr. Lawyer.

† ȼhēer'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *cheery*; *-ness.*] The quality of being cheery or cheerful; cheerfulness.

"It was borne with a smiling patience, a hopeful *cheerinss* of spirit."—*Miss Mitford: Our Village*, i. 113.

ȼhēer'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHEER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

"To the firm sanction of thy fate attend!
An exile thou, nor *cheering* face of friend."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. iv., l. 639-40.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of comforting, gladdening, or consoling.

2. The act of applauding with cheers; a cheer.

"Deafening applause and *cheering* greeted this sentiment."—*Standard*, May 27, 1881.

* 3. A rural feast or merry-making.

"Feasts which they called barley-feasts, wherein they did sacrifice for or with their barley, and so be the feastings, meetings, and *cheerings* called in our barley-harvests at this day."—*Withals: Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 84. (*Nares.*)

† **ç͟hēer'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *cheering; -ly.*] In a cheering or encouraging manner.

"Abroad, how *cheeringly* the sunshine lay
Upon the open lawns."
Wordsworth: Prelude, vi.

* **ç͟hēer'-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *cheer; -ish; -ness.*] Cheerfulness, cheeriness.

"There is no christian duty that is not to be seasoned and set off with *cheerishness*."—*Milton: Doct. and Dis. of Divorce.*

ç͟hēer'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *cheer; -less.*] Unattended with any joy, comfort, or cheerfulness; dull, gloomy, dispiriting.

"He saw Menalcas come with heavy pace,
Wet were his eyes, and *cheerless* was his face."
Dryden: On the death of Amyntas, 10, 11.

ç͟hēer'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *cheerless; -ness.*] The state or quality of being cheerless, gloomy, or dispiriting.

* **ç͟hēer'-lĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *cheerly; -ness.*] Cheerfulness.

"A *cheerliness* did with her hopes arise."
Daniel: Civil Wars, viii. 65.

* **ç͟hēer'-lў,** * **ç͟hear'-lў,** *a. & adv.* [Eng. *cheer; -ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Cheering, enlivening, cheerful.

"Hurdles to weave, and *cheerly* shelters raise,
Thy vacant hours require."
Dyer: The Fleece, i.

2. Free from gloom or despondency, gay.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Cheerfully, merrily.

"Hear a song that echoes *cheerly*
From the river winding clearly."
Tennyson: The Lady of Shalott.

2. Cheerily, with alacrity, briskly.

"Fetch me his head that having bless'd mine eye
With that revenge, I may the *chearlyer* die."
Beaumont: Psyche, 3, 302.

* **ç͟hēer'-ŭp,** *v.i. & t.* [CHIRRUP.]

ç͟hēer'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *cheer; -y.*]

1. *Subjectively:* Full of spirits, gay, cheerful.

". . . he seemed for a while after to be a little *cheery*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. *Objectively:* Cheering, inspiriting.

"Come, let us hie, and quaff a *cheery* bowl;
Let cyder new wash sorrow from thy soul."
Gay: Pastorals.

* **ç͟hees,** *pret.* of *v.* [CHOOSE.]

ç͟hēese, * **ç͟hēese,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *cése, cýse*; O. Sax. *kese, kiesi*; Dut. *kaas*; Ger. *käse*; M. H. Ger. *kaese*; O. H. Ger. *chasi*; Sp. *queso*; Ital. *cacio, casio*, from Lat. *caseus*; Gael. *caise*; Ir. *cais*; Wel. *caws*; Corn. *kes*; Armor. *caus*; Basque *gazta, gaztaya, gasna.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The curd or caseine of milk, with variable quantities of butter and common salt, pressed into moulds and ripened by keeping. The various kinds of cheese differ chiefly in the mode of manufacture, the amount of fat which they contain, and in the flavour, which is due partly to the food, and partly to the breed of the animal. In this country, cheese is made from the milk of the cow, but on the continent of Europe it is made from goat's milk and ewe's milk, whilst in Arabia it is prepared from the milk of the camel and the mare. There are three kinds of cheese, viz., whole-milk, skim-milk, and cream-cheese. To the first class belong the Stilton, Cheddar, Dunlop, Gloucester, and American, all of which are made from unskimmed milk and contain from 20 to 40 per cent. of fat or cream, and 30 to 50 per cent. of caseine. Skim-milk cheese is poor in fat, containing from 1 to 4 per cent. Cream-cheese contains from 60 to 70 per cent.

Authorities differ as to the dietetic value of cheese, some affirming that it is very indigestible, whilst others assert that it assists digestion. Its digestibility, however, varies with its age, its texture, and its composition, and it is possible that it may produce different effects on different persons. Cream-cheese is more digestible than any other kind of cheese, owing to its containing less caseine.

Cheese is rarely adulterated. To suit the public taste it is frequently coloured with annatto, or some other vegetable colour, and so long as the colouring matter is not injurious, it cannot be considered an adulteration.

2. (Sing. *cheese*, or more frequently pl. *cheeses*): The fruit of two species of Mallow—(1) *Malva sylvestris*, and (2) *M. rotundifolia.*

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

cheese-board, *s.* The cover of the cheese-vat.

cheese-bowl, * **che-bole,** * **chesse-bolle,** * **chese-bolle,** *s.* Two species of Poppy (1) *Papaver somniferum*, (2) *P. Rhœas.*

cheese-cake, * **chese-cake,** *s.* A sweet confection, made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.

"The difference between a gentleman that should make *cheese-cakes*, and raise paste, and a lady that reads Locke, and understands the mathematicks."—*Spectator*, No. 242.

¶ *Cheese-cake grass:* A provincial name for Bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus.*

cheese-cement, *s.* A kind of glue, particularly serviceable in joining broken china, wood that is exposed to wet, painter's panels, boards, &c.

cheese-cutter, *s.*

1. A device used in cheese-making for breaking the curd into small pieces that the whey may more readily exude. (*Knight.*)

2. A curved slice for cutting cheese.

3. A large peak, with rounded corners, for a cap. (*Slang.*)

* **cheese-fat,** * **cheese-fatte,** * **chese-fatte,** *s.* [CHEESE-VAT.]

"*Chesefatte. Caseārium, fiscina.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

cheese-fly, *s.*

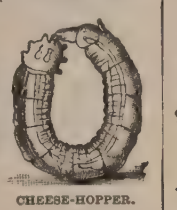
Entom.: A small black insect, *Piophila casei.* It is of the family Muscidæ. [CHEESE-HOPPER.]

cheese-hake, *s.* A frame for drying cheeses when newly made. [HAKE.]

cheese-hoop, *s.* An open-ended cylinder, usually of wood, in which curds are pressed, to expel the whey and acquire a form.

cheese-hopper, *s.*

1. The larva of the cheese-fly, *Piophila casei* (q.v.). It feeds on cheese. The term hopper is added because of the long bounds it makes, the process being that the animal contracts itself into a hoop and then suddenly straightens itself again. The perfect insect is the cheese-fly (q.v.). (*Dallas.*)


CHEESE-HOPPER.

2. A name sometimes given to the perfect insect of *Piophila casei* by those who know the connection between it and the larva.

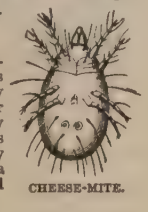
cheese-knife, *s.* A large spatula, used in dairies to break down the curd.

cheese-lep, * **chese-lep,** * **cheslep,** *s.* A bag in which rennet for cheese is kept.

"A *Cheslep; lactis.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

cheese-mite, *s.*

Entom.: *Acarus domesticus*, a minute wingless spider, found abundantly in old cheese, the powder of which consists entirely of them, with their eggs and excrements. The body is soft, oval, and of a whitish colour, furnished with long feathery hairs.


CHEESE-MITE.

cheese-monger, *s.* One who deals in cheese.

cheese-mould, *s.*

1. Blue mould of cheese.

2. *Bot.:* A hyphomycetous fungal, *Aspergillus glaucus.*

cheese-paring, cheeseparing, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* A paring or thin rind of cheese.

". . . like a man made after supper of a *cheese-paring* . . ."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Paring or cutting off the rind of cheese.

2. *Fig.:* Niggardly, mean, miserly.

"During many years of a *cheeseparing* administration."—*Standard*, Aug. 27, 1866.

cheese-press, *s.* The press in which the curds are pressed in the manufacture of cheese.

cheese-rack, *s.* The same as CHEESE-HAKE (q.v.).

"My kirnstaff now stands gizzen'd at the door,
My *cheese-rack* toom that ne'er was toom before."
Fergusson: Poems, ii. 3.

cheese-rennet, cheese-renning, cheese-running, *s.*

Bot.: A name applied to a plant, Ladies' Bedstraw, *Galium verum*, in allusion to its property of coagulating milk, for which purpose it was actually used in England and abroad. [RENNET.]

cheese-room (1), *s.* A room where cheeses are kept.

cheese-room (2), *s.* [Etymol. unknown.]

Bot.: A common provincial name for the Horse-mushroom, *Agaricus arvensis*, which grows in large rings, often many yards in diameter. It is known from the true mushroom by its large size, paler gills, generally thick rings, which are double at the base, but especially by their turning yellow when bruised. It is largely used as an article of food, and when properly dressed, and eaten in moderate quantities, with plenty of bread to ensure mastication, is excellent. (*Treas. of Bot., &c.*)

cheese-shelf, *s.* One constructed for holding cheeses during the process of ripening. Ingenuity has been exercised in saving the time in turning the cheeses singly day by day, by inverting the whole shelf with its row of cheeses. [CHEESE-TURNER.]

* **cheese-toaster,** *s.* A ludicrous name for a sword.

"I'll drive my *cheese-toaster* through his body."—*Thackeray: Virginians*, ch. x.

cheese-turner, *s.* A shelf capable of being inverted, so as to turn over the cheeses laid upon it,—a daily duty during the progress of the ripening of the cheese.

cheese-vat, * **cheese-fatte,** * **chesfatt,** *s.* The vat or frame in which the curds are confined while being pressed into cheese.

"His sense occasions the careless rustic to judge the sun no bigger than a *cheesevat*."—*Glanville.*

ç͟hēes'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *chees(e); -y.*] Having the nature or form of cheese.

"Acids mixed with them precipitate a tophaceous chalky matter, but not a *cheesy* substance."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

† **ç͟hēet,** *v.i.* [Formed from the sound.] To chirrup as a bird. (*Tennyson.*) (*Webster.*)

ç͟hēet, *interj.* [From Fr. *chat* = a cat (?)] A call addressed to a cat when one wishes her to approach. Generally reduplicated *cheet, cheet.* (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

ç͟hēe-tah, chēe-ta, † **chē-tah,** *s.* [Hindust. *chitá*, cognate with *chitla* = spotted, and *chhit* = a spot; Mahratta *chita*; Sansc. *tshitraka* = the cheetah.] [CHETAH.]

Zool.: The *Felis jubata*, the Hunting Leopard, from Southern Asia and Africa, a large spotted cat, with external resemblance to the dog, especially in its long legs and non-retractile claws. The upper carnassial tooth has no internal lobe. The cheetah is sometimes given generic rank as *Cynœlurus jubatus.*

* **ç͟hef** (1), *s.* [SHEAF.]

ç͟hef (2), *s.* [Fr. = chief.] A title frequently applied to a head or professional cook.

chef d'orchestre, *s.* [Fr.] (1) The leader; (2) conductor of an orchestra. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

chef-d'œuvre (pron. **shā-dôvr**; *pl.* **chefs-d'œuvre**), *s.* [Fr., *lit.* a chief or masterpiece of work.] A masterpiece; a work of superior excellence in art, literature, &c.

* **cheffare,** *s.* [CHAFFARE.]

* **chĕf-froŭn,** * **shăf-froŭn,** * **săf-ĕr-ŏn,** *s.* [Fr. *chaperon* = a hood, a French hood for a woman; also any hood, bonnet, or letice cap. (*Cotgrave.*)] A kind of ornamental head-dress for ladies.

* **ç͟hef-tan,** *s.* [CHIEFTAIN.]

chegre, ç͟hegoe, *s.* [CHIGRE.]

* **ç͟hēlf,** *a.* [CHIEF.] (*O. Scotch.*)

* **cheif-schimmers,** *s.* A principal dwelling-place or manor-house. (*Acts James VI.*) [CHEMYS.]

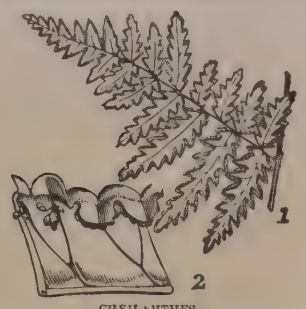
***çhēif'-tyme,** *s.* [O. Scotch *cheif* = chief, and *tyme* = time.] The time of one's being chief, one's reign, a reign. (*Scotch.*) (*Ramf Coilyear.*)

cheī-lăn'-thē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cheilanth(es)*, and fem. pl. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A section of polypodiaceous ferns, in which the sori are punctiform at the apices of the veins, and covered by indusia. Type, Cheilanthes.

cheī-lăn'-thēs, *s.* [From Gr. χεῖλος (*cheilos*) = a lip, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, the typical one of the group Cheilantheæ. The species, which are numerous, are spread over the tropical and temperate regions of the Old



CHEILANTHES.

1. *Cheilanthes argentea* (portion of underside of frond).
2. *Cheilanthes farinosa* (ditto fertile segment enlarged).

and New Worlds. They are for the most part dwarf plants, inhabiting dry rocky situations. The distinguishing features of the genus consist in its producing small punctiform sori at the ends of the veins close to the margin of the frond, the margin itself becoming membranaceous, and bent over them to form the indusia, which are either linear and continuous, or take the shape of roundish lobes.

cheī-lō-dăc'-tȳl-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. χεῖλος (*cheilos*) = a lip; δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger.]

Ichthy.: A genus of ovate-bodied fishes belonging to the family *Chætonidæ*. They have small mouths and dorsal fins, with numerous spiny rays.

cheī-lō-dīp'-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. χεῖλος (*cheilos*) = a lip; δίπτερος (*dipteros*) = double-finned, from δίς (*dis*) = twice, and πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing, a fin.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Acanthopterygious fishes, belonging to the Percidæ or Perch family. Most of the species inhabit the Indian seas.

cheī-lŏg'-na-thą, *s.* [CHILOGNATHA.]

***cheī-lŏs'-cȳph-ŭs,** *s.* [Gr. χεῖλος (*cheilos*) = a lip, a brink, an edge, and σκύφος (*skuphos*) = a cup.]

Bot.: A genus of Jungermanniceæ (Hepaticæ), founded upon *Jungermannia polyanthus* (Linn.), which is not unfrequent in wet places. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

***cheī-lō-stŏm'-a-tą,** *s.* [Gr. χεῖλος (*cheilos*) = a lip, an edge, and στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

1. *Zool.:* A sub-order of Infundibulate (Marine) Polyzoa, having the orifice of the cell filled with a thin membranous or calcareous plate, with a curved mouth, furnished with a movable lip. It is divided into two sections: (1) Articulata, containing the families Salicornariadæ and Cellulariadæ, and (2) the Inarticulata, containing numerous families. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*) [INARTICULATA.]

2. *Palæont.:* Representatives of the Cheilostomata seem to have come into existence as early as the Silurian times, but most of the species found have been Cretaceous or Tertiary.

*** cheī-lō-stŏm'-a-toŭs,** *a.* [Gr. χεῖλος (*cheilos*) = a lip, and στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.] Of the nature of or belonging to the Cheilostomata (q.v.).

"The ovicell is a structure especially characteristic of the *cheilostomatous* polyzoa."—*Nicholson: Palæont.* (2nd ed.), ii. 418.

çheim, *v.t.* [Probably a corruption of Eng. *chine* (q.v.).] To divide equally, especially in cutting down the backbone of an animal. (*Scotch.*)

çhēip, çhēpe, *s.* [CHEIP, *v.*] A chirping, squeaking, or creaking.

çheip (1), **çheep, çhepe,** *v.i.* [From the sound.] (*Scotch.*)

1. To peep, to chirp, as young birds in the nest.

"The garruling of the stirlene gart the sparrou *cheip*."—*Compl. Scotland*, p. 60.

2. To squeak with a shrill and feeble voice.

". . . the maxim of the Douglasses, that it was 'better to hear the lark sing, than the mouse *cheep*,' was adopted by every border chief."—*Minstrelsy, Border*, Pref. lxxvi.

3. To mutter (applied metaph. to man).

"Thair wyfis hes maistery,
That thay dar nawayis *cheip*."
Bannatyne: Poems, p. 179, st. 7.

4. To creak. In this sense shoes are said to *cheip* when they retain the music of the last. A door is also said to *cheip* when the sound occasioned by its motion grates the ear.

*** çheip** (2), *v.t.* [CHEAP, *v.*] To buy or sell.

çhēip, *s.* [CHEEP, *s.*]

çhēip'-ĕr, *s.* [*Cheip* (1), v.; *-er.*]

1. *Zool.:* The Cricket, an insect so named from the noise it makes.

2. *Bot.:* The Bog-iris, so called because children make a shrill noise with its leaves.

çhēip'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHEEPING.]

cheīr, *s.* [See def.] An abbreviation of Cheiranthus (q.v.).

Wild cheir: The Wallflower, *Cheiranthus cheiri.*

cheīr-ą-căn'-thŭs, *s.* [From Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a thorn, a prickle.]

Palæont.: A genus of ganoid fishes founded by Agassiz for species from the Old Red Sandstone of Gowrie in Forfarshire and of the Orkney Islands.

cheīr-ăn'-thēr-ą, *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = a hand; Lat. *anthera* = an anther, from Gr. ἄνθηρος (*anthēros*) = blooming.]

Bot.: A genus of Pittosporaceæ, containing an Australian undershrub with erect stems and narrowly linear acute leaves; peduncles terminal, with small blue corymbose flowers; calyx of five sepals; petals and stamens five each; fruit dry, two-celled. (*Treas of Bot.*)

cheīr-ăn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of cruciferous flowers, of which *Cheiranthus cheiri*, the Wallflower, is well known. In its wild state the flowers are always single and of a bright yellow colour, but the cultivated plants produce a wide variety of tints. The Wallflower is by some supposed to be the *Viola* of the Latin poets. [WALLFLOWER.]

***cheīr-ō-găl'-ĕ-ŭs,** *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and γάλεος (*galeos*) = a young weasel or kitten.]

Zool.: A genus of Quadrumana belonging to the Lemuridæ (q.v.).

cheīr-ŏl'-ĕp-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and λεπίς (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil fishes found in the Old Red Sandstone of Morayshire and the Orkney Islands. (*Miller: Old Red Sandstone*, ch. iv.) It is doubtfully referred to the Lepedosteidæ. It is akin to Palæoniscus.

cheīr-ŏl'-ō-gў, *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and λόγος (*logos*)=a discourse, a treatise.] A treatise on the language of the hands; also a mode of conversing with manual signs practised by the deaf and dumb.

cheīr-ŏm'-ў-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod Lat. *cheiromys* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of mammals, order Quadrumana, tribe or section Strepsirhina.

*** cheīr'-ō-mўs,** *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = a hand, and μῦς (*mus*) = a rat.]

Zool.: The genus containing the Aye-aye, a singular animal inhabiting Madagascar. It is the Aye-aye Squirrel of Pennant. Swainson classed it amongst the Rodentia or Glires; it is now placed near the Lemurs. It is *Cheiromys madagascariensis*, formerly called *Sciurus madagascariensis*. Its large and flat ears resemble those of a bat, while its habits approach those of the squirrels. It is of a musk-brown colour mixed with black and ash-grey; tail black.

cheī-rō-nĕc'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand; νήχω (*nēchō*) = to swim.]

1. *Ichthy.:* The Frog-fish, the name given by Cuvier to a genus of Acantheropterygian fishes, comprising some of those fishes popularly known under the name of Anglers. They are most grotesquely and hideously shaped, having the pectoral fins supported like short feet on peduncles, by means of which they can creep over mud or sand when left dry by the receding tide. [ANGLER.]

2. *Zool.:* A name given by Illiger to a genus of marsupial animals, the opossums, in which the hinder legs are webbed. [DIDELPHIDÆ.]

cheī-rŏn'-ō-mў, *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand; νόμος (*nomos*) = a law, a regulation.] The management of the hands with appropriate movements and gestures in speaking.

"*Cheironomy* or the decorous and expressive movement of the hands being especially practised."—*Grote: Hist. Greece*, ch. 29.

cheī-rō-pleūr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = hand; πλευρά (*pleura*) = a rib.]

Bot.: A synonym of Anapansia, applied to *A. vespertilio*, and *A. bicuspis*, two ferns which are remarkable in bearing fronds of a form resembling bats'-wings.

cheīr-ŏp'-ō-dĭst, *s.* [CHIROPODIST.]

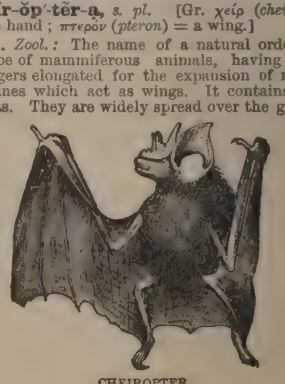
*** cheīr'-ō-pŏds, * cheīr-ŏp'-ō-dą,** *s. pl.* [From Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool.: Ogilby's name for the mammals possessed of hands, all of which he brings together, dividing them again into Bimana (two-handed), including man; Quadrumana (four-handed), including monkeys; Pedimana (foot-handed, including the lemurs, cebidæ, the cheiromys, and the didelphidæ). His views have not been adopted by other zoologists.

† cheīr-ŏp'-tĕr, *s.* [CHEIROPTERA.] A mammal belonging to the order Cheiroptera (q.v.).

cheīr-ŏp'-tĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand; πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

1. *Zool.:* The name of a natural order or tribe of mammiferous animals, having the fingers elongated for the expansion of membranes which act as wings. It contains the bats. They are widely spread over the globe.



CHEIROPTER.

Generally speaking they remain in concealment during the day in hollow trees, caverns, ruins, &c., and flit forth at dusk to seek their prey, which consists principally of flies. The genera and species are numerous. The Cheiroptera are divided primarily into Frugivorous Bats and Insectivorous Bats, the first tribe containing only one family, Pteropidæ (the Fox-bats, or Roussettes), and the second three, viz., Vespertilionidæ or Typical Bats, the Rhinolophidæ or Horse-shoe Bats, and Phyllostomidæ, Vampire Bats or Vampires.

2. *Palæont.:* Bats have been found as early as the Eocene.

cheīr-ŏp'-tĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *cheiropter(a)*; *-ous.*] Of or belonging to the cheiroptera; having elongated fingers or toes for the expansion of membranes which act as wings.

cheīr-ŏs'-pōr-ą, *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand; σπορά (*spora*) = a seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Melanconiei (Coniomycetous Fungi), growing upon the twigs of the

beech. The heads are formed of chains of spores, like a Penicillium. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

cheĭr-ō-stē′-mŏn, *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = hand ; στήμων (*stēmon*) = a stamen. So called from the hand-like form of the anthers.]

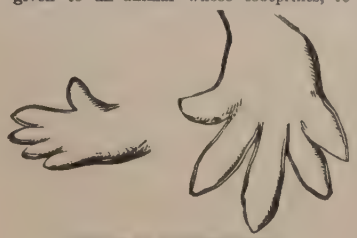
Bot.: A genus of Sterculiads, of which *Cheirostemon platanoides*, the Hand-flower tree, or Macpalxochitlquahuitl of the Mexicans, is the sole species. It is a tree growing thirty or more feet in height, and having plane-like leaves of a deep-green colour on the upper surface, but coloured underneath with a rust-coloured scurf composed of star-like hairs; each leaf being about six inches long by five broad, deeply indented at the base, and divided at the margin into from three to seven blunt-rounded lobes. The flowers are two inches long, by as much broad, with a leathery rusty-red, cup-shaped calyx; stamens bright-red, united for about one-third of their length, and then separated into five curved claw-like rays, bearing some slight resemblance to the human hand. Forests of the tree exist near the city of Guatemala. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cheĭr-ō-stў′-lĭs, *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand ; στύλος (*stulos*) = a style.]

Bot.: A genus of terrestrial orchids, consisting of little plants, with the habit of Anæctochilus, to which it is nearly allied. It has the three sepals united into a short tube, from the front of which hangs down a lip divided into narrow lobes.

*** cheĭr-ō-thēr′-ĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand ; θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild beast.]

Palæont.: A provisional name formerly given to an animal whose footprints, resembling those of a human hand, are found in the New Red Sandstone. The name has lapsed, for the footprints are now known to have been made by one of the huge Batrachians, for which the late Professor Owen founded the genus Labyrinthodon (q.v.).



TRACKS OF CHEIROTHERIUM.

cheĭr-ūr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cheirurus* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of Trilobites. The head shield is well developed, and there are eleven, ten, or twelve body rings.

cheĭr-ūr′-ŭs, *s.* [From Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = a hand, and οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

Palæont.: A genus of Trilobites, the typical one of the family Cheiruridæ. It is found in the Silurian.

*** çheis,** *v.* [CHOOSE.]

*** çhei-tle,** *v.i.* [From the sound.] To chirp, to chatter, or to warble.

*** chei-tor,** *** chei-tur,** *s.* [O. Fr. *eschetour ;* Low Lat. *escaetor.*] An escheater.

"Shireves, *cheiturs* and chauncelor."
Wright: Polit. Songs, p. 338.

*** çhĕk,** *** çheke** (1), *s. & v.* [CHECK, *s. & v.*]

*** çhĕk,** *** çheke** (2), *s.* [CHEEK.]

che-ka-o, che-ko-a, *s.* [Chinese.] A kind of paste prepared by calcination and trituration from a hard stony substance. It is used by the Chinese in drawing figures in wholly white chinaware, which they afterwards varnish.

*** çhĕke′-māte,** *s. & v.* [CHECKMATE, *s. & v.*]

*** çhĕk′-ĕr** (1), *** çhek-yr,** *s.* [CHECKER, CHEQUER.]

"A *chekyr ; scaccarium.*"—*Cath. Anglicum.*

çhĕk′-ĕr (2), *s.* [Contracted from O. Fr. *eschequier* = the exchequer.] The exchequer. (*Scotch.*)

chek-mak, *s.* [Turkish.]

Fabrics: A Turkish fabric of silk and gold thread, mixed with cotton.

chē′-la, chē′-lē, *s.* [Gr. χήλη (*chēlē*) = a claw.]

1. *Sing.* (*Of the form* chele) (*Owen*): One of the bifid claws of the Crustacea, Scorpions, &c. [CHELY.]

2. *Pl.* Chelæ: The modified fourth pair of thoracic limbs in lobsters and their allies; the modified mandibles in scorpions. (*Huxley.*)

3. *Ichthy.:* A genus of fishes belonging to the Salmonidæ, sub-family Cyprinæ. The mouth is very small, and opens vertically; anal fin long.

chē′-lāte, *a.* [Gr. χήλη (*chēlē*) = a claw.] Having the form or appearance of a claw; possessed of claws.

"The foremost two pairs [legs] are terminated by double claws, arranged so as to form a pincer, whence they are said to be *chelate.*"—*Huxley: Crayfish*, p. 20.

*** che-laun-dre,** *s.* [CHALANDRIE.]

"Than is blisful many sithe,
The *chelaundre*, and the papyngay."
Romaunt of the Rose.

*** chele** (1), *s.* [CHILL.]

"Her is *chele* and hete."
Old Eng. Miscell. (ed. Morris), p. 73.

chele (2), *s.* [CHELA.]

chĕl-ē-rўth′-rīne, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *chel(idonium)*; Gr. ἐρυθρός (*eruthros*)=red, and Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).] A substance obtained in the form of a gray powder from the plants *Chelidonium majus* and *Glaucium luteum*, which powerfully excites sneezing. Under the action of acids it takes a fine orange colour, and forms neutral salts, which act as narcotics when taken in small doses.

chĕl-ĕŭ′-tīte, *s.* [From Gr. χηλευτός (*chēleutos*) = netted, plaited, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Smaltine (q.v.) (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

chĕl-ĭç′-ĕr-a, chĕl-ĭç′-ĕr-ē, *s.* [Gr. χήλη (*chēlē*) = a claw ; κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.] A name given by Latreille to two appendages on the heads of spiders and scorpions, which he considers as representing the mesial antennæ of the Decapod Crustaceans, converted in these Arachnidans into organs for the seizure of food.

chĕl-ĭch′-nŭs (*ch* guttural), *s.* [From Gr. χηλή (*chēlē*) = a horse's hoof, a bird's talons, a wolf's claws, &c., and ἴχνος (*ichnos*) = a footstep.]

Palæont.: A temporary and provisional genus, formed for the reception of certain footprints like those made by chelonians. *Chelichnus Duncani* (Sir William Jardine) is the name given to certain footprints in the Permian rocks of Annandale. It is doubtful if they were really made by chelonians, and when it is discovered what animal really produced them, the term Chelichnus will be superseded, as Cheirotherium was by Labyrinthodon. (See these words.)

*** chĕl-ĭd′-ĕr-ĕct,** *s.* [O. Fr. *chelydre.*] A kind of serpent; a basilisk. [CHELIDRE.] (Dr. Murray suggests that it may be a "bad spelling of "*chelydric*," noting that "aspect" = aspic = asp.)

"Thair wes the Viper, and th' Aspect,
With the serpent *Chelideract*,
Quhois stink is felt afar."
Burel: Pilg., Watson's Coll., ii. 21.

chĕl′-ĭ-dŏn (1), *s.* [CELANDINE.]

chĕl′-ĭ-dŏn (2), *s.* [Gr. χελιδών (*chelidōn*) = a swallow . . . a hollow above the bend of the elbow (so called from being like the fork in a swallow's tail).] The hollow at the flexure of the arm.

chĕl-ĭ-dŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chelidon ; -ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from chelidon, 1.

chelidonic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_4O_5$. A tribasic acid, which occurs combined with lime in *Chelidonium majus*. It crystallises in colourless needles, soluble in water.

chĕl-ĭd′-ŏn-īne, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *chelidon(ium)* (q.v.), and Eng., &c. suff. *-ine* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A bitter principle extracted from *Chelidonium majus* and *Glaucium luteum*. It consists of 40 atoms of carbon, 20 of hydrogen, 6 of oxygen, and 3 of nitrogen. When pure it forms colourless scales of a bitter taste.

chĕl-ĭ-dō′-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [CELANDINE.]

Bot.: Celandine, a genus of plants of the order Papaveraceæ. The Greater Celandine is a glaucous hairy annual plant, with pinnately-lobed leaves, small yellow flowers in a loose umbel, and a fruit consisting of a long pod, containing a number of seeds with a small crest on them. It is full of a yellow juice, which is of an acrid poisonous nature, and has been used in certain diseases of the eye, and as a caustic to destroy warts, &c. *Chelidonium majus* is found wild in Britain and the North of Europe, in Siberia, and in Western Asia as far as Persia. Its juice is a virulent acrid poison.

† chĕl′-ĭ-dŏn-īze, *v.i.* [Gr. χελιδονίζω (*chelidonízō*) = (1) to twitter like a swallow, (2) see def., from χελιδών (*chelidōn*).]

Gr. antiq.: To sing the swallow-song, *i.e.*, the song welcoming the return of the swallows, which was done by the Rhodian boys in the month of Boëdromion, the act being made a pretext for begging. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

chĕl-ĭ-dŏn-ĭ′-zĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHELIDONIZE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Singing the "swallow-song."

*** chĕl′-ĭ-dre,** *s.* [O. Fr. *chelydre ;* Lat. *chelydrus ;* Gr. χέλυδρος (*cheludros*) = an amphibious serpent, from χέλυς (*chelus*) = a tortoise, and ὕδωρ (*hudōr*) = water.] A serpent.

"*Chelidre* her yafe her adders skin."
Gower: C. A., ii. 265.

chĕl′-ĭd′-rĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *chelydr(us)*, and fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: The Crocodile Tortoises, a family of Chelonians, in which the tail is long, and the head not retractile. Order, Chelonides.

chĕl′-ĭ-fĕr, *s.* [Gr. χήλη (*chēlē*) = a claw ; Lat. *fero* = to bear.]

Zool.: A genus of Arachnidans, Spiders, which have the appearance of small scorpions without the tail.

chĕl-ĭ-fĕr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *chelifer* (q.v.), and Lat. fem pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of the class Arachnida, order Adelarthrosmata. For their form see CHELIFER. They are sometimes found among old books, and when disturbed run forwards, backwards, sidewards, or in any direction which they please. They sometimes attack the common fly.

chē-lĭf′-ĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [CHELIFER.] Furnished with chelæ or cheliform appendages.

"One of the short *cheliferous* legs."—*Dana: Crustacea*, pt. I., 626.

¶ *Cheliferous Slaters:*

Zool.: The name given to the Cursorial Isopod Crustaceans of the genus Tanais.

chē′-lĭ-form, *a.* [Gr. χήλη (*chēlē*) = a claw; Lat. *forma* = a form, an appearance.] Having the form or appearance of a claw; claw-shaped.

çhe-lingue, *s.* [An East Indian word.] The same as MASULAMANCHE.

chĕl-ĭ-nō′-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. χέλυς (*chelus*) = a tortoise, and νότος (*notos*) = the back.]

Zool.: A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Haliotidæ, or Ear-shells; the animal is cheliform: shell ear-shaped, thin, fragile, imperforate, and without a pillar, and entirely concealed in the back of the animal.

chĕl′-mŏn, *s.* [Gr. χελμών (*chelmōn*) (Hesychus), from χελών (*chelōn*) = a fish with a long snout.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes in which the mouth is prolonged into a slender snout or tube; family, Chætodontidæ. *Chelmon rostratus*, a species found in the seas of China, is kept by the people of that country in basins, that they may witness it projecting drops of water at flies hung above them on strings; their aim in such cases is remarkably exact.

çhĕlms′-fŏrd-īte, *s.* [From Chelmsford in Massachusetts, U.S., where it occurs; and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Wernerite (q.v.). The crystals are of a grey-greenish or reddish shade. (*Dana.*)

chĕ-lō′-dĭn-a, *s.* [Gr. χέλυς (*chelus*) = a tortoise ; and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Zool.: A genus of the Emydæ, or River Tortoises, in which the neck is remarkably long. Order, Chelonides.

chĕ-lō'-nē, *s.* [Gr. χελώνη (*chelōnē*) = a tortoise.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of turtles, often written Chelonia. Thus, the common green turtle is called by some naturalists *Chelone midas*, and by others *Chelonia midas*.

2. *Bot.:* A small genus of linariads, closely allied to the Pentstemon. The corolla has a broad-keeled upper lip and scarcely open mouth, giving it some resemblance to the head of a tortoise or turtle, to which it owes its scientific appellation, and the American popular name of Turtlehead. The best-known species is *Chelone obliqua*, a perennial with creeping roots and flowers in terminal spikes, with corollas mostly of a rosy-purple colour.

chĕl-ō'-nē-æ, *s. pl.* [From Gr. χελώνη (*chelōnē*) = a tortoise [CHELONE], and Lat. pl. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Scrophulariaceous plants, type Chelone (q.v.).

chĕ-lō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. χελώνη (*chelōnē*) = a tortoise.]

Zoology:

1. A genus of reptiles, the typical one of the family Cheloniidæ. It contains the Turtles proper. *Chelonia midas* is the Green Turtle, *C. imbricata* the Hawk's-bill Turtle, and *C. caretta* the Loggerhead Turtle. [CHELONE.]

2. In Prof. Owen's classification, the 12th order of the class Reptilia, or Reptiles. It includes the Tortoise, Turtle, &c.

chĕ-lō'-nĭ-ąn, *a. & s.* [CHELONIA.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Chelonia.

B. *As subst.:* One of the order of Chelonia.

"... in the thorax of birds and *chelonians*, . . ."—*Owen: Anatomy of Vertebrates*, ch. iii., p. 44.

chĕ-lō-nĭ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cheloni(a)*, and fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Zool.:* The Sea-turtles, a family of the order *Chelonia* (q.v.). They are all marine.

2. *Palæont.:* The Cheloniidæ appear at least as early as the Portland Stone in the Upper Jurassic beds. They are abundant in the Eocene.

chē'-lō-nīte, *s.* [Gr. χελώνη (*chelōnē*) = a tortoise, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (q.v.).] A name given to certain species of fossil Echini of the genus Cidaris.

chĕl-ō-nō-bā-trā'-chĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [From Gr. χελώνη (*chelōnē*) = a tortoise, and βάτραχος (*batrachos*) = a frog.]

Zool.: A name sometimes given to the amphibian order of Anoura, which contains the frogs and toads.

***chē'-lỹ,** *s.* [Lat. *chela*; Gr. χήλη (*chēlē*) = a claw.] The claw of a lobster. [CHELA.]

"It happeneth often, I confess, that a lobster hath the *chely* or great claw, of one side longer than the other."—*Brown.*

chĕ-lỹd'-ĕ-ą, *s.* [From Gr. χέλυς (*chelus*) = a tortoise.]

Zool.: A genus of turtles, family Emydidæ. *Chelydea serpentina* is the Alligator Tortoise of North America.

chĕ-lỹd'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *chelys* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Chelonians. They resemble the Trionycidæ, but have a carapace sufficiently large to allow the head and neck to be retracted within it. Of the five toes, three or four are furnished with claws, whereas in the Trionycidæ only three are thus armed.

chĕl'-ỹ-drą, *s.* [From Lat. *chelydrus*; Gr. χέλυδρος (*cheludros*) = a fetid snake, living in water, from χέλυς (*chelus*) = a tortoise; and ὕδωρ (*hudōr*) = water.]

Zool.: A genus of Chelonians; family Trionycidæ. *Chelydra serpentina* is the Snapping Turtle. It is found in the United States. It destroys many young alligators, and occasionally bites pieces of flesh from the bodies of any bathers at whom it has an opportunity of snapping.

chĕl'-ỹs, *s.* [Lat. *chelys*; Gr. χέλυς (*chelus*) = a tortoise.]

1. *Music:*

(1) The lyre of Mercury, supposed to have been formed by strings stretched across a tortoiseshell.

(2) In the 16th and 17th centuries a bass-viol and division-viol were each called chelys. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

2. *Zool.:* A genus of turtles, the typical one of the family Chelydidæ (q.v.). They live in the ponds and rivers of warm countries, feeding on fish.

*** che-mer,** *s.* [CHIMERE.]

chĕm'-ĭc, * chỹm'-ĭck, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *chimique*; Sp., Port., and Ital. *chimico*; from Gr. χυμικός (*chumikos*).] [CHEMISTRY, I. 1 (2).]

A. *As adj.:* Chemical.

B. *As subst.:* A chemist, an alchemist.

"... these *chymicks*, seeking to turn lead into gold, turn away all their own silver."—*Brewer: Lingua*, iv. 1.

chĕm'-ĭc-ąl, chỹm'-ĭc-ąl, *a. & s.* [Eng. *chemic*; *-al*.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to chemistry, as chemical action; resulting from the forces investigated by chemistry, as chemical changes; designed for such investigation, as the Chemical Society.

B. *As subst.* (pl. *chemicals*):

1. Substances having a definite chemical composition, as crystallized cupric sulphate, $CuSO_4.5H_2O$.

2. Chemical reagents.

¶ *Chemical affinity:* [AFFINITY].

Chemical analysis: [ANALYSIS].

Chemical apparatus: Apparatus designed for chemical purposes, such as a blowpipe, retorts, test tubes, reagents, &c.

Chemical attraction: The same as *Chemical affinity* (q.v.).

Chemical combination: The combination of chemical substances into a compound different from any of the constituents, and having a definite percentage composition, and mostly having their vapour densities the halves of their molecular weights. When such union takes place heat is generally evolved. The constituents of a chemical compound cannot be separated by mechanical means. [COMBINATION.]

Chemical deposits:

Geol.: Deposits, like carbonate of lime, thrown down from water by chemical action. They are distinguished from mechanical deposits precipitated by mechanical means. (*Lyell.*)

Chemical equivalents: The relative proportions in which chemical substances will replace one another, according to their atomicity (q.v.); thus one atom of oxygen, a dyad element, is the chemical equivalent of two atoms of hydrogen, a monad element.

Chemical formulæ: The formulæ or symbolic expressions which indicate the chemical constituents of a body, as NaCl indicates that chloride of sodium contains one atom of chlorine and one atom of sodium.

Chemical furnace: A small furnace for laboratory uses.

Chemical notation: [NOTATION].

Chemical printing: (See the compound).

Chemical printing-telegraph: An apparatus for printing symbols upon prepared paper by means of electro-chemical action; as, for instance, by an iron stylus on paper prepared with a solution of yellow cyanide of potassium.

Chemical reagents: Pure chemicals used for testing.

Chemical Society of London: A Society founded on Feb. 23, 1841. The letters F.C.S. indicate a Fellow of the Chemical Society.

Chemical works: Manufactories where chemical processes are carried out on a large scale. They are regulated chiefly by the Alkalies Act of 1863, which requires them to condense at least 95 per cent. of the muriatic acid gas which they produce.

chĕm'-ĭ-cal-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *chemical*; *-ly*.] By a chemical process; opposed to mechanically, &c.

"... the sun's rays had become so tempered by distance and by waste as to be *chemically* fit for the decompositions necessary to vegetable life."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), vii., 162-3.

chĕm'-ĭck-ĭng, *s.* [O. Eng. *chemick*; *-ing*.]

Bleaching: The process of steeping goods in a dilute solution of chloride of lime in stone vats, the liquor being continuously pumped up and straining through the goods until the action is complete. This precedes the souring which sets free the chlorine. [BUCKING-KIER.]

chĕm-ĭ-cō, pref. [CHEMIC.] Relating to chemistry. (The meaning completed by the second element.)

chemico-algebraic, *a.* Relating to chemistry and algebra.

chemico-electric, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from electric force excited chemically, not mechanically.

chemico-galvanic, *a.* The same as chemico-electric (q.v.).

chemico-technical, *a.* Pertaining to chemistry as applied to the arts and industries.

chĕm'-ĭ-cō-grăph, *s.* [Lat. *chemicus* = chemical, and suff. *-graph* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A diagrammatic representation of the constitution of a chemical substance. It consists of the symbols of the respective atoms connected by lines or bonds.

chĕm-ĭ-glỹph'-ĭc, *a.* [From Gr. χημεία (*chēmeia*) = chemistry, and γλύφω (*gluphō*) = to engrave.] Engraved by means of a galvanic battery.

çhĕ-mîse (1), *s.* [Fr.; Ital. *camicia*; Sp. & Port. *camisa*, from Low Lat. *camisia* = a shirt; from Arab. *gamīs* = a shirt. (*Skeat.*)]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A shift or under garment worn by females.

2. *Fortif.:* A wall for lining a bastion or ditch.

¶ *Chemise de Notre-Dame:*

Bot.: Convolvulus, or *Calystegia sepium*.

*** chĕ-mîs'e (2), * che-mys, * chymes,** *s.* [O. Fr. *chesmez* = the principal house on an estate.] A chief dwelling, as the manor-house of a landed proprietor or the palace of a prince.

"The *chemise* or principall messuage sould not be devidit nor gevin in name of dowrie or tierce to the woman, . . ."—*Balfour: Pract.*, p. 109.

çhĕm-ĭ-sĕtte', *s.* [Fr., dim. of *chemise* (q.v.).] An under garment worn by females over the chemise. (*Quin.*)

chĕm'-ĭst, * chỹm'-ĭst, *s.* [A shortened form of *alchemist* (q.v.). In Sw. *kemist*; Dut. *chemist*; Fr. *chimiste*; Sp. *chimista*.]

* 1. An alchemist.

"I have observed generally of *chymists* and the sophists, as of several other men more palpably mad, that their thoughts are carried much to astrology."—*H. More: A Brief Discourse of Enthusiasm*, sect. 45. (*Trench.*)

2. One versed in the science of chemistry.

¶ There are different kinds of chemists, as a *pharmaceutical chemist*, an *agricultural chemist*, an *analytical chemist*, a *scientific chemist*, &c.

*** chĕm-ĭs'-tĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *chemist*; *-ical*.] Relating to chemistry. (*Burton.*)

chĕm'-ĭs-trỹ, † chỹm'-ĭs-trỹ, *s.* [Eng. *chemist*; *-ry*. In Sw. *kemi*; Ger. *chemie*; Fr. *chimie, chymie*; Sp. *chimia, chimica*; Port. *chimica, chymica*; Ital. *chimica*; Sp. & Port. *alquimia*, from Arab. *al-kimia* = alchemy. (q.v.).] The science which investigates the several elements of which bodies are composed, and the laws which regulate the combination of these elements and the reactions of chemical compounds on each other.

1. *History:*

(1) Claims to have been the originators of chemistry have been put in on behalf of the Egyptians and the Chinese, but details are wanting. The blow-pipe was known to the former people [Vol. I., p. 596, col. 2].

(2) *The Greek period:* The first stage in the development of chemistry seems to have been conducted by the Greeks, who gave prominent attention to investigating the properties of plant juices for medicinal purposes. This would now be called pharmacy, though some of the more recondite researches might lay the foundation of organic chemistry.

(3) *The Arabian and Mediæval periods* (those of Alchemy): When the Arabs adopted the Greek word χημεία (*chēmeia*) or its analogue, and prefixed to it their article *al* = the, their

inquiries took a new form, and were mainly those to which the term Alchemy is still applied. Suidas himself had defined χημεία (*chēmeia*) as "the making of silver and gold." The Moors introduced alchemy into Spain about A.D. 1150. For its further history see ALCHEMY.

(4) *The modern period* (that of Chemistry properly so called): As astronomy developed from astrology, so chemistry came forth from alchemy. The transition was gradual, but a considerable part of it was effected in the 15th century, though straggling alchemists flourished till the 18th.

Among the discoveries which have made chemistry what it now is, the following may be mentioned: Boyle, who published his "Sceptical Chemist" in 1669, introduced the use of chemical reagents or tests. In 1674 Mayow, of Oxford, perceived that respiration produced the same effect on atmospheric air as combustion did. In 1756 Dr. Black proved that an aeriform body (carbon dioxide) existed in carbonate of lime, thus distinguishing it from quicklime. About 1765 Mr. Cavendish brought to notice hydrogen gas. On August 1, 1774, Dr. Priestley discovered oxygen, and in the latter year Cavendish made known the constituent elements of water. In 1774 Scheele discovered chlorine, and in 1785 Berthollet pointed out the use which might be made of it in bleaching; the same year also he described the elements of ammonia. In 1797 Vauquelin discovered chromium. In 1803 Dalton introduced his atomic theory. In November, 1807, Sir Humphrey Davy intimated the existence of potassium and sodium. Klaproth during his life, which ended in 1817, analysed nearly 200 minerals. The synthesis of urea by the molecular transformation of ammonium cyanate, by Wohler in 1828, also the discovery of the synthesis of cyanogen and alcohol, &c., showed that organic compounds could be formed without the aid of plants or animals. The discoveries of Wurtz, Berthelot, Kolbe, Baeyer, &c.; the researches of Williamson on ethers, Hoffmann on compound ammonias, Frankland on organic radicals, Kekule on the benzene series, Bunsen's spectroscopic researches, leading to the discovery of the elements casium and rubidium, followed by the discovery of thallium by Crookes, &c., and the synthesis of alizarin and indigo, may be mentioned to give some idea of the rapid progress of chemistry in recent years. (Consult Watts's *Dic. Chem.* and the *Journals* of the English, German, and French Chemical Societies.)

2. *Modern divisions of chemistry:* It is divided into *organic* and *inorganic* chemistry, the former comprising the chemistry of carbons and the compounds derived from them, and the latter dealing with the compounds of the other elements. The supposed distinction between organic and inorganic compounds was broken down by Wöhler in 1828 by his preparation. Another classification is into pure or theoretical, analytical, and applied or practical chemistry. The latter may be subdivided according to the arts or occupations which it is designed to benefit, as *agricultural* chemistry, &c.

chĕm'-ĭ-tўpe, *s.* [Eng. *chemi(c)*, and *type* (q.v.).]

Engraving: A somewhat general term which includes a number of relief processes by which a drawing or impression from an engraved plate is obtained in relief, so as to be printed on an ordinary printing-press.

*** chem-ne,** *s.* [CHIMNEY.]

chĕm-nĭt'-zī-ą, *s.* [Named after Chemnitz, a distinguished conchologist of Nuremberg, who published a work on snells in seven vols. between A.D. 1780 and 1795.]

Zool.: A genus of gasteropodous molluscs, family Pyramidellidæ. The shell, which is slender, is many-whorled with a simple aperture closed by a horny subspiral operculum. The animal has a very short head, with a long proboscis. Recent species thirty-two, four of them British; fossil 240, from the Silurian period onward. (*Woodward*, ed. *Tate.*)

chĕ-mŏl'-ў-sĭs, *s.* [Eng. *chem(ic)*, and Gr. λύσις (*lusis*) = loosing, solution.]

Chem.: The resolution of a compound into its constituent elements by chemical means.

chĕm-ō-lĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chemoly(sis)*; *t* conn., and suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to or performed by chemolysis.

chē-mō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. χημωσις (*chēmōsis*) = inflammation of the eyes; χήμη (*chēmē*) = a yawning, a gaping; χαινω (*chainō*) = to gape.]

Med.: An affection in which the conjunctiva, the membrane which lines the posterior surface of the eyelids, is continued over the forepart of the globe of the eye. Frequently lymph or blood is effused with the cellular substance connecting it with the eyeball, and so causes it to be elevated or projected towards the eyelids, giving it the appearance of a gap or aperture along the middle of the eye. The swollen conjunctiva sometimes overlaps the cornea altogether, and there is usually more or less purulent discharge, with severe pain, headache, and feverishness.

chĕm-ŏs-mō'-sĭs, *s.* [Eng. *chem(ic)*, and *osmosis.*] Chemical action transmitted by osmosis.

chĕm-ŏs-mŏt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chem(ic)*, and *osmotic.*] Pertaining to or effected by chemosmosis (q.v.).

*** chem-ys,** *s.* [CHEMISE (2).]

che-nar, *s.* [Native East Indian name.]

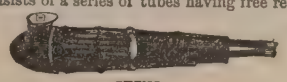
chenar-tree, *s.* Probably the Chinar, *Platanus orientalis.* (*Forbes Watson.*)

"Like a *chenar-tree* grove, when winter throws
O'er all its tufted heads his feathering snows."
Moore: Lalla Rookh: Dedication.

chĕn'-ŏ-vĭx-īte, *s.* [Named after its discoverer, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive, compact, dark-green mineral from Cornwall, found in quartz rocks in small compact masses. Hardness, 4·5; sp. gr., 3·93. Compos.: Arsenic acid, 32·20—33·5; phosphoric acid, 0—2·30; sesquioxide of iron, 25·10—27·5; oxide of copper, 22·5—31·70; lime, 0—0·34; water, 8·66—12. (*Dana.*)

cheng, *s.* [Chinese.] The Chinese organ, which consists of a series of tubes having free reeds.



CHENG.

It is held in the hand and blown by the mouth. The introduction of this instrument into Europe led to the invention of the accordion and harmonium. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

çhe-nĭl'le, *s. & a.* [Fr. *chenille* = (1) a caterpillar, (2) fine velvet twist.]

A. *As subst.:* A round fabric or trimming, made by uniting with two or more sets of warps, either by weaving or twisting, a fine filling or weft, which is allowed to project beyond the warps. This filling is cut at its outer edges, and the fabric is then twisted, assuming a cylindrical shape with weft projecting radially from the central line of warps.

B. *As adj.:* (In compounds, as *Chenille-carpet, Chenille-machine*).

*** chen-non,** *s.* [CANON.]

chē-nō-cŏp'-rō-līte, *s.* [Gr. χήν (*chēn*) = a goose, and Eng. *coprolite* (q.v.).]

Min.: Dana's name for an impure iron-sinter, also called goose-dung ore. [GANOMATITE.]

chēn'-ō-pŏd, *s.* [CHENOPODIUM.]

1. *Sing.:* A book-name for a plant of the genus Chenopodium, or of the order Chenopodiaceæ.

2. *Pl.* (*Chenopods*): The English equivalent of the Mod. Lat. term Chenopodiaceæ (q.v.).

chēn-ō-pŏd-ā'-lēș, chĕn-ō-pŏd-ĭ-ā'-lēs, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *chenopodium* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales.*]

Bot.: An alliance of hypogynous exogens. Lindley includes under it the orders Nyctaginaceæ, Phytolaccaceæ, Amarantaceæ, and Chenopodiaceæ (q.v.).

chēn-ō-pŏd-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *chenopodi(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: The Goose-foot family, a natural order of Monochlamydeous dicotyledons, characterising Lindley's Chenopodal alliance. The species are inconspicuous herbs or undershrubs, found in waste places in all parts of the world, but abounding in extra-tropical regions. Some are used as potherbs, as spinach (*Spinacia oleracea*), orach (*Atriplex hortensis*, beet (*Beta vulgaris*), &c. The mangold-wurzel is a variety of beet used for the food of cattle. In 1866 there were 74 genera and 533 species known.

chēn-ō-pŏd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. χήν (*chēn*) = a goose; πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Bot.: Goosefoot, a genus of annual and perennial herbs, the typical one of the order Chenopodiaceæ, Chenopods, and chiefly remarkable for the weedy character of the species composing it. Perianth five-parted; stamens five; styles two, crowning the ovary, which contains a single round flattened seed. The common Goosefoot is found everywhere. It has triangular leaves, covered with a whitish mealiness, and numerous small flowers in terminal clusters. *C. atriplicis* is a tall-branched annual, growing four to five feet high. *C. Quinoa*, a native of the Pacific slopes of the Andes, is largely cultivated in Chili and Peru for the sake of its seeds, which are

CHENOPODIUM.
1. Spray with flowers. 2. Details of flower.

extensively used as an article of food. They are prepared either by boiling like rice, or are roasted like coffee, boiled in water, and strained. This brown-coloured broth is called *carapulgue*, and is a favourite. *C. Bonus-Henricus* is used as a pot herb. *C. Vulvaria* or *olidum*, an evil-smelling plant, is employed as an antispasmodic and emmenagogue. Both the latter species are British.

*** cheorl,** *s.* [CHURL.]

chep, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A piece of timber forming the sole of a turn-rest plough.

çhēpe, *s. & a.* [CHEAP, *s. & a.*]

*** çhep-man,** *s.* [CHAPMAN.]

çhĕque (que as k), *s.* [CHECK.]

*** che-queen,** *s.* [SEQUIN.]

çhĕq'-uĕr (*u* silent), *v.* [CHECKER, *v.*]

1. To variegate, to diversify (*lit. & fig.*).

*2. To pay, as into the exchequer; to treasure up (*lit. & fig.*).

"Nature *chequers* up all gifts of grace."—*Davies: Wittes Pilgrim.*, p. 32. (*Davies.*)

çhĕq'-uĕr (*u* silent), *s. & a.* [CHECKER, *s.*]

çhĕq'-uĕred (*u* silent), *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHECKERED.]

Chequered daffodil: Fritillaria meleagris.

Chequered lily: The same as *Chequered daffodil* (q.v.).

Chequered tulip: The same as *Chequered daffodil* (q.v.).

çhĕq'-uĕrs (*u* silent), *s.* [CHECKERS.]

çhē'-quĭn, *s.* [SEQUIN.]

"Full of *chequins* and Turkey gold."—*Howell: Letters*, I. iv. 88.

*** cher, * chearre, * cherre,** *s.* [CHAR (4), *s.*]

*** cher, * cherre, * cheren,** *v.t.* [CHARE, *v.*]

*** chĕrche,** *s.* [CHURCH.]

*** çhēre,** *v. & s.* [CHEER, *v. & s.*]

*** çher-e-lette,** *s.* [CHERRYLET.]

*** chere-liche,** *a.* [CHURLISH.]

*** cher-elle,** *s.* [CHURL.]

"*Cherelle* or *charle* (*Churle* or *Carle P.*). *Rusticus, rusticanus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** cher-ice, * cher-iche,** *v.t.* [CHERISH.]

çhĕr´-if, çhĕr´-iff, shĕr´-iff, sher-riffe, *s.* [Arab. *sherif* = (*a.*) noble, holy; (*s.*) a prince; from *scharafa* = to be eminent.] A high-priest amongst the Mohammedans; the prince of Mecca.

*** cher-i-feire,** *s.* [CHERRY-FAIR.]

çhĕr-ĭ-mŏy´-ĕr, *s.* [Fr. *chérimolier*, from *cherimoles*, the Peruvian name of the fruit.]

1. The fruit of the *Anona Cherimolia*, most valued in Peru and other parts of South America. It is a heart-shaped fruit, and bears a strong resemblance to the custard apple.

2. The tree from which it is derived. It is about twelve feet high, with oval pointed leaves, and greenish-white fragrant flowers.

*** çhĕr´-ĭs-ançe, * çhĕr´-ĭs-aunce,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cherisant*, pr. par. of *cherir* = to cherish.] The act of cherishing; the state of being cherished.

"I ne knew no *cherisaunce*."—*Romaunt of Rose.*

çhĕr´-ĭsh, * çher-ice, * çher-iche, * çher-isch, * cher-ry, * çher-ych, * çher-yce, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *cherir*, pr. par. *cherisant*; Fr. *chérir*, pr. par. *chérissant*; O.Fr. & Fr. *cher* = dear; Lat. *carus*.] [CARESS.]

1. *Of persons:* To hold dear, to treat with affection.

2. *Of thoughts, feelings, principles, &c.:* To indulge, to encourage, to foster, to promote.

"Magistrates have always thought themselves concerned to *cherish* religion."—*Tillotson.*

¶ For the difference between to *cherish* and to *foster* see FOSTER, *v.*

çhĕr´-ĭshed, * çher-yssheđ, *pa. par. & a.* [CHERISH, *v.*]

çhĕr´-ĭsh-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *cherish*; *-er.*] One who cherishes, encourages, or supports.

"He that comforts my wife, is the *cherisher* of my flesh and blood."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, i. 3.

çhĕr´-ĭsh-ĭng, * çher-is-shinge, * cher-schyng, * cher-synge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHERISH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act of encouraging, fostering, or supporting.

"*Chersynge* (*cherschyng* H., *cherishinge P.*). *Foclo, nutricio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

† çhĕr´-ĭsh-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *cherishing*; *-ly.*] In a cherishing, affectionate, or encouraging manner.

*** çhĕr´-ĭsh-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *cherish*; *-ment.*] Encouragement, support; cherishing.

"That with rich bountie, and deare *cherishment*
Supports the praise of noble Poësie."
Spenser: Teares of Muses.

*** çhĕr´-ĭ-stōne,** *s.* [CHERRY-STONE.]

*** cher-i-tre,** *s.* [CHERRY-TREE.]

*** çhĕrk,** *s.* [CHARK (2), *v.*]

*** çhĕrl,** *s.* [CHURL.]

chĕr-lē´-rĭ-a, *s.* [Named in honour of John Henry Cherler, who assisted the botanist J. Bauhinia in his history of plants.]

Bot.: A genus of small smooth-tufted, moss-like plants of the order Caryophyllaceæ. *Cherleria sedoides* or *Arenaria Cherleria* is a plant densely tufted, with petals none or minute. It is found on lofty Scottish mountains, flowering from June to August. It appears also on the Alps and the Pyrenees.

*** çhĕrl´-hed,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *cherl* = churl; *-hed* = -hood.] The quality or state of being churlish, churlishness. (*Wycliffe.*)

*** çhĕr´-lĭche, * çher-lish, * çher-lisch, * çher-lyche,** *a.* [CHURLISH.]

*** çhĕr´-lĭch-lў, * çher-lysche-ly,** *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *cherliche*, *cherlysche* = churlish; *-ly.*] Churlishly.

"*Cherlichly*, K. *Cherlyschely*, H. Churleishly, P. *Rusticalis.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** çhĕr´-lĭsh, * çher-lyche,** *a.* [CHURLISH.]

chĕr´-mēs, *s.* [Ar. & Pers. *karmas*, *kermes*, from Sansc. *krimidja* = engendered by a worm.] The same as KERMES (q.v.).

*** cherne,** *s.* [CHURN.]

chē-rō´-a, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A Chinese porcelain clay. (*Nuttall.*)

çhĕr´-ō-kĭne, *s.* [From Cherokee County, in Georgia, where it is found.]

Min.: A milk-white or pinkish-white mineral, a variety of Pyromorphite.

çhĕr-ôôt´, shĕr-ôôt´, *s.* [Etymol. unknown.] A kind of cigar, originally brought from Manilla in the Philippine Islands. It was formerly much prized for its delicacy of flavour. Both ends are cut off square, so that either may be lighted. In this respect it differs from an ordinary cigar, one end of which is pointed.

"Amusing himself, with his pipe and *cheroots*,
The whole afternoon, at the Goat-in-Boots."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Look at the Clock.

chĕr´-rĭs, chur´-ras, *s.* [Nepaulese.]

Bot.: An Indian name for the resinous exudation of the Hemp, *Cannabis sativa*.

*** çher-ri-let,** *s.* [CHERRYLET.] A little cherry. (*Sylvester, trans. of du Bartas.*)

çhĕr´-rў, * çhĕr´-rĭe, *çhĕr´-ў, *çhĕr´-ĭe, çhĭr´-rў, *çhĭr´-ў, çhĭr´-ĭ, *s. & a.* [A corruption of Mid. Eng. *cheris* or *chiris*, the *s* being mistaken for the sign of the plural; A.S. *cirse*, *cyrse* = a cherry; *ciris-bedm*, *cirse-treow*, *cyrse-treow* = a cherry-tree; Sw. *kers(bär)*; Dan. *kirse* (*baer*); Dut. *kers* (*kleurig*); N. H. Ger. *kirsche*; M. H. Ger. *kirse*; O. H. Ger. *kirsa*; Fr. & O. Fr. *cerise*; Prov. *serisia*; Sp. *cereza*; Port. *cereja*; Ital. *ciriegia*; Lat. *cerasus*; Gr. κεράσιον (*kerasion*) = a cherry, κερασός (*kerasos*), κερασέα (*kerasea*) = the cherry-tree, from *Cerasus* (now *Keresoun*), in Pontus, from which Lucullus is said to have first brought cherries to Italy about 68 B.C. So says Pliny, but as the cherry grew wild in Greece it is more probable that the town was called from the tree rather than *vice versa*.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language, Bot. & Hort.:*

1. The name given to various species of the genus Prunus and sub-genus Cerasus, especially to certain trees which grow wild in America, Europe, and other portions of the Northern temperate zone. (1) *Prunus cerasus*, called also *Cerasus vulgaris*, (2) *P. Avium*, the Gean Cherry, called also the Small Cherry, and (3) *Prunus Padus*, the Bird Cherry or Bird's Cherry, called also the Cluster Cherry and the Fowl Cherry. Bentham and Sir Joseph Hooker consider Nos. 1 and 2 mere varieties or subspecies and not really distinct. From these came the cultivated garden cherry. [CERASUS.] Other species are the Bastard Cherry (*Cerasus Pseudo-cerasus*), the Choke Cherry (*C. virginiana*), &c. [CHOKE, &c.]

2. The drupe or stone-fruit of the cherry-tree. It is a superior one-celled, one-seeded, indehiscent fruit, having a fleshy or pulpy sarcocarp, a hard endocarp, and a pericarp.

3. The name given to various trees with resemblance often superficial to the cherry-tree. *Spec.:* The Barbadoes Cherry (*Malpighia glabra*), the Hottentot Cherry (*Casine Maurocenia*), the native cherry of Australia (1) *Exocarpus cupressiformis*, (2) *Nelitris ingens*.

4. A cordial composed of cherry-juice and spirit sweetened and diluted.

II. *Metal.:* A spherical bar, used specially in running out the cavities of bullet-moulds.

B. *As adjective:* Resembling a cherry in colour.

"A *cherry* lip, a passing pleasing tongue."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

¶ Obvious compound: *Cherry-coloured.*

cherry-bay, *s.* [LAUREL.]

cherry-bird, *s. Oriolus galbulus.*

cherry-bob, *s.* Two cherries, having the stalks united, used by children as earrings and in games.

cherry-bounce, *s.* Cherry-brandy and sugar.

"Burnt brandy very good I hold,
To keep in heat, and force out cold;
And if you chuse to drink it raw,
Mix sugar which it down will draw:
When men together these do flounce,
They call the liquor *cherry-bounce*."
Poor Robin, 1740. (*Nares.*)

cherry-brandy, *s.* A favourite cordial, prepared by steeping freshly-gathered Morello cherries in brandy for one or two months, and then sweetening with powdered sugar or sugar-candy.

cherry-cheeked, *a.* Rosy-cheeked, ruddy.

cherry-crab, *s.*

Bot.: A variety of the Siberian crab, *Pyrus Malus baccata*.

*** cherry-fair, * cherifeire, * chyrye feire,** *s.* A fair for the sale of cherries and other fruit.

"This worlde ys but a *chyrye feire*."—*Lydgate: Minor Poems*, p. 231.

cherry-gum, *s.* [CERASIN.]

cherry-laurel, *s.*

Bot.: An evergreen shrub, *Cerasus Laurocerasus*, common in nurseries. The leaves have a flavour resembling that of bitter almonds.

cherry-pepper, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, *Capsicum cerasiforme*, so named from the appearance of the fruit.

cherry-pie, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A pie containing cherries.

2. *Bot.:* A name given to two plants from the smell of the flowers: (1) *Heliotropium peruvianum*, (2) *Epilobium hirsutum*.

*** cherry-pit,** *s.* A child's play, in which they throw cherry-stones into a small hole.

"I [Lord Falkland] see all parents labour to fix opinions into their children before they come to an age fit to judge of any greater doubts than what may happen at span-counter or *cherry-pit*. . ."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. ii. p. 679.

cherry-rum, *s.* Rum in which cherries have been steeped.

cherry-stone, *s.* The hard endocarp of the drupe or fruit of the cherry-tree.

cherry-stoner, *s.* A domestic implement for stoning cherries. It works by introducing a forked prong, which pinches the cherry-stone out of the pulp. (*Knight.*)

cherry-tree, *s.* [CHERRY, I.]

cherry-wine, *s.* A sweet wine made from cherries; a liqueur, also called Maraschino, prepared from cherries in Italy and Dalmatia. [MARASCHINO.]

cherry-wood, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, *Viburnum Opulus*. (*Britt. & Holland.*)

*** çhĕr´-rў** (1), *v.t.* [CHERRY, *s.*] To redden, to colour or paint.

"Her cheek she *cherries*."
Sylvester: The Decay, 122. (*Davies.*)

*** çhĕr´-rў** (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *chérir.*] To cherish.

"Sweete Goddesses all three, which me in mirth do *cherry*!" *Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. x. 22.

*** çhĕr´-rў-lĕt, * cher-e-lette,** *s.* [Eng. *cherry*; dim. suff. *-let.*] A little cherry.

"Two smelling, swelling, bashful *cherelettes*."
Herrick: Appendix, p. 434. (*Davies.*)

*** çher-schyng,** *s.* [CHERISHING.]

† cher-set, *s.* [CHURCHESSET.]

chĕr´-sĭ-ans, chĕr-sī´-tēs, *s. pl.* [From Gr. χέρσινος (*chersinos*) = pertaining to land tortoises (*Pliny*): χέρσος (*chersos*) = dry land, and Eng. suff. *-ans* or *-ites*.]

Zool.: A name given to the division of the Chelonia containing the Land Tortoises.

chĕr´-sō-nēse, *s.* [Gr. χερσόνησος (*chersonēsos*), from χέρσος (*chersos*) = land, and νῆσος (*nēsos*) = an island; Fr. *chersonèse.*] A peninsula; a tract of land almost surrounded by the sea, but joined to the continent by a narrow neck or isthmus. Examples, the *Cimbric Chersonese*, now called Jutland, and the *Tauric Chersonese*, now the Crimea.

*** çher-sydde,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHERISHED.]

"*Cherysydde* (*cheryschyd*, *cherisshed*). *Fotus, nutritus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** çher-syn,** *v.t.* [CHERISH.]

"*Chersyn. Foveo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** çher-synge,** *s.* [CHERISHING.]

"*Chersynge* (*cherschyng* H., *cherishinge P.*). *Foclo, nutricio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

çhĕrt, *s.* [Ir. *ceirthe* = stone.]

Min.: A name often applied to Hornstone

and to any impure flinty rock, including the jaspers. (*Dana.*)

*** cher-te, * chier-te,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cherte.*] [CHARITY.] Good-will, love, kind-feeling.

"Y had a gret *cherte* toward mankinde."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 11,193.

çhĕr'-tȳ, *a.* [Eng. *chert; -y.*] Like chert; flinty.

çhĕr'-ŭb, *s.* [Heb. כְּרוּב (*kerûb*), כְּרוּבִים, or כְּרֻבִים (*kerubim*). It is sometimes written in the plural, improperly, cherubims.] A celestial spirit which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the seraphim. All the several descriptions which the Scripture gives us of cherubim differ from one another, as they are described in the shapes of men, eagles, oxen, lions, and in a composition of all these figures put together. The hieroglyphical representations in the embroidery upon the curtains of the tabernacle were called by Moses (Exod. xxvi. 1) cherubim of cunning work. (*Calmet.*)

"I have heard it said,
The seraphs love most—*cherubim* know most—
And this should be a *cherub*—since he loves not."
Byron: Cain, i. 1.

cherub-guarded, *a.* Guarded by cherubim.

"The *cherub-guarded* walls of Eden. . . ."
Byron: Cain, ii. 2

çhĕr-û'-bĭc, *** çhĕr-û'-bĭck,** *** çhĕr-û'-bĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *cherub; -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to cherubs; angelic.

Cherubic hymn:

Eccles.: A hymn said to have been introduced into the liturgy of Constantinople about the middle of the sixth century, commencing "We who mystically represent the cherubim," and followed by Alleluia, repeated three times. The term is sometimes applied to the *ter sanctus* or *trisagion* (q.v.) in the Roman Mass, and in the Anglican office for Holy Communion.

çhĕr'-ụ-bĭm, *s. pl.* [CHERUB.]

*** çhĕr-ụ-bĭm'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *cherubim; -ic.*] Cherubic, angelic. (*Wolcott.*)

*** çhĕr'-ụ-bĭn,** *a. & s.* [CHERUB.]

A. *As adj.:* Cherubic, angelic.

"Hath in her more destruction than thy sword,
For all her *cherubin* look."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

B. *As subst.:* A cherub.

"Whose face is paradise, but fenc'd from sin;
For God in either eye has plac'd a *cherubin*."
Dryden: To the Duchess of Ormond.

¶ *To be in the cherubins:* To be in the clouds, to have no reality.

"Soch quidificall trifles, that were al *in the cherubins*."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 139. (*Davies.*)

*** çhĕr'-ŭp,** *s.* [CHIRP, CHIRRUP.]

*** çhĕr'-ŭp,** *v.t. & i.* [CHIRP, CHIRRUP.]

*** chĕr'-vĕll,** *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *chèrefeuille*; Lat. *caprifolium*, from *capra* = a goat, and *folium* = a leaf.]

Bot.: A plant, *Lonicera Periclymenum.*

"Caprifolium . . . is *chervell* or gootes leaves."—*Grete Herball.* (*Britt. & Holland.*)

çhĕr'-vĭl, *s.* [A.S. *cerfille, cærfille, cyrfille*; O. H. Ger. *kervela, kervila*; M. H. Ger. *kervele*; Ger. *kerbel*; Fr. *cerfeuil*; Sp. *cerafolio*; Ital. *cerfoglio*; Dut. *kervel*, all from Lat. *cerefolium, chærephyllum*, from Gr. χαιρέφυλλον (*chairephullon*): χαίρω (*chairō*) = to rejoice, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf: so named from the agreeable odour of the leaves.] [CHÆROPHYLLUM.]

Bot.: A garden potherb, *Chærophyllum sativum*, called also *Anthriscus Cerefolium.* [ANTHRISCUS.] *C. temulum* or *temulentum* is British. It is one to three feet high, with the nodes purple-spotted, the leaves doubly pinnate. Common in Britain; very rare in Ireland. It flowers in June and July.

Cow-weed Chervil: [COW-WEED].

Great Chervil: Myrrhis odorata.

Hemlock Chervil: Torilis Anthriscus, so called from the stem being spotted like hemlock.

Mock Chervil: (1) *Anthriscus sylvestris* (*Turner*), (2) *Scandix Pecten* (*Gerarde*).

Needle Chervil: Scandix Pecten.

Parsnip Chervil: Chærophyllum bulbosum or *Anthriscus bulbosus.*

Rough Chervil: Torilis Anthriscus.

Sweet Chervil: Myrrhis odorata.

Wild Chervil: (1) *Scandix pecten* (*Lyte*), (2) *Anthriscus sylvestris* (*Britt. & Holland.*)

*** cher-vyn, * cher-wyn, * cher-uen,** *v.t.* [CHAR (3), *v.*, CHER.] To twist or turn.

"*Cherveyn* or tetyn (*chervyn* or fretyn. H. *cheruen* or freten, P.). *Torqueo.* Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** cher-vynge,** *s.* [CHERVYN.] A twisting or turning.

"*Chervynge*, or fretynge in ye wombe. *Torcio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** cher-y-schyd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHERISHED.]

*** çher-y-tre,** *s.* [CHERRY-TREE.]

"A *cherytre: cerasus.*"
Cathol. Anglicum.

*** çhe-sa-byl, * çhes-a-bylle,** *s.* [CHASUBLE.]

*** çhes-boke,** *s.* [CHASBOL, CHESEBOL.]

*** çhese,** *s.* [CHEESE.]

"*Chese. Caseus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** çhēse,** *v.t. & i.* [CHOOSE.]

*** çhese-bol, * ches-bole, * çhesse-bolle, * çhese-bolle, ches-bow,** *s.* [CHASBOL.] The red poppy (*Papaver Rhœas*). (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

"*Chesebolle. Papaver, tadia.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

çhes-i-ble, *s.* [CHASUBLE.]

*** çhes-il,** *s.* [CHASULE.]

*** çhes-ill, * çhes-ylle,** *s.* [CHISEL (2), *s.*]

çhĕs'-lĭp, *s.* [A.S. *cȳslybb, cýslyb*, from *cýse* = cheese, and *lybb* = a drug, poison. Cf. Ger. *käseluppe.*]

* 1. Rennet.

* 2. A rennet bag.

* 3. Some species of Oniscus, probably the common wood-louse (*O. armadillo*).

*** çhes'-nŭt,** *s.* [CHESTNUT.]

çhăss (1), *** çhes, * chesse,** *s. & a.* [A corruption of *checks*, from Fr. *eschecs, eschacs* = chess, pl. of *eschec, eschac* = check, lit. = a king; Ital. *scacco*; Sp. *jaque, xaque*; Port. *xaque*; Ger. *schach*; Icel. *skák*; Dan. *skak*; Sw. *schack*; Dut. *schaak.* (*Skeat.*)] [CHECK, *s.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The game described in II.

"Me deth manye kueades ate *ches* other ate tables."—*Ayenbite*, p. 52.

* 2. A chess-board.

"His tables, his *ches* he bare."—*Tristram*, ii. 10.

3. The quarter or any smaller division of an apple, pear, &c., cut regularly into pieces; the chess or lith of an orange.

II. *Tech.:* The game of chess is of very great antiquity. It was probably invented in China or India, certainly in the East. In India it has been from time immemorial known as *chaturanga, i.e.*, the four *angas*, or members of an army, viz.: elephants, horses, chariots, and foot soldiers. This was by the Persians corrupted into *chatrang*, and by the Arabs into *shatrang.* By them it was introduced into Spain in the eighth century, and from thence it found its way into France, and was known in England before the Norman conquest. From the Arabic *shatrang* came the still further corrupted forms *scacchi, échecs*, and *chess.* In the modern European arrangement the idea of elephants, horses, chariots, and foot soldiers has been abandoned, and, in their places, have been substituted a king, queen, knights, bishops, castles or rooks, and pawns, forming six distinct classes of pieces. [See these words.] The name *rook* is the Hindu *rat'h* = an armed chariot; Pers. *rokh*: the *pawns* are the foot-soldiers, Hindu *peon* = an attendant. The game is played on a board divided into sixty-four squares, coloured alternately black and white. Each player has sixteen pieces, viz., a king, a queen, two bishops, two knights, two castles or rooks, and eight pawns. The manner of moving each piece is regulated by rule, and the object of each player is to checkmate the other. [CHECKMATE.]

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

¶ Obvious compounds: *Chess-game* (*Carlyle*), *chess-player, chess-table, chess-tournament.*

chess-board, *s.* The board or table on which chess is played. (For description see CHESS, A. II.)

chess-man, * chest-man, *s.* One of the "men" or pieces used in the game of chess.

CHESS-ROOK.

chess-player, *s.* One who plays chess, esp. one who plays it well or habitually.

chess-rook, *s.*

1. *Chess:* A rook or castle (*see these words*).

2. *Her.:* A bearing in coats of arms.

çhĕss (2), *s.* [Of obscure origin; cf. CHEAT (3), *s.*]

Bot.: A name given in the United States to a kind of grass, *Bromus secalinus*, which grows amongst wheat, and is often erroneously regarded as a kind of degenerate wheat. It bears some resemblance to oats, and if ground up with wheat and used for food is said to produce narcotic effects. It is also called Cheat. (*Webster.*)

chess-apple, *s.*

Bot.: The fruit of *Pyrus Aria.*

çhĕss (3), *s.* [Fr. *chassis.*]

1. The frame of wood for a window; a sash (*Scotch.*)

2. A flooring board of a military bridge. The chesses lie upon the balks, which are longitudinal timbers resting upon the bateaux or pontons. (*Knight.*)

chess-tree, *s.*

Naut.: A piece of oak fastened on the top-side of the vessel, for securing the main-tack to, or hauling home the clue of the main-sail.

çhĕs'-sart, çhĕs'-sĕl, *s.* [Eng. *cheese*, and suff. *-art, -el.*] The perforated wooden mould or vat in which cheese is pressed.

chĕs'-sĕs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A plant, the peony (*Pæonia officinalis*).

chĕs'-sĕx, *s.* [Fr. *chassis.*]

Mil.: The boards used for the flooring of a temporary military bridge. [CHESS (3), *s.* 2.]

çhĕss'-ford, çheese-ford, *s.* [Apparently a corruption of *cheese-fat* (q.v.) or of *cheese-form.*] A cheese-mould. (*Scotch.*)

*** çhĕss'-nĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *chess; -er.*] A chess-player.

"Yonder's my game, which, like a politic *chessner*,
I must not seeme to see."
Middl.: Game at Chess, iv

*** çhĕs'-sŏm,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *chessil*; A.S. *ceosel.*] [CHISEL (2), *s.*] Mellow, friable earth.

"The tender *chessom* and mellow earth is the best, being mere mould, between the two extremes of clay and sand . . ."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

*** ches-soun,** *v.t.* [From Norm. Fr. *achesouner* = to accuse.] To subject to blame, to accuse.

"He is ss ful of justice, richt and ressoun,
I lufe him not in ocht that will me *chessoun*."
Priests of Peblis: Pink. S. P. Repr., i. 39.

*** ches-soun, * ches-owne,** *s.* [From Norm. Fr. *acheson, achaysson* = accusation, reason, occasion, cause, hurt. (*Kelham.*)] Blame, accusation, exception.

"If that ye think richt, or yit ressoun,
To that I can, nor na man, have *chessoun*."
Priests of Peblis: S. P. Repr., i. 7.

Çhĕs'-sȳ, *s. & a.* [The name of a village near Lyons.]

A. *As subst.:* (See the etymology).

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or produced at Chessy.

Chessy-copper, *s.*

Min.: The same as AZURITE (q.v.), occurring in splendid crystallisations at Chessy, whence it is also called Chessylite.

çhĕs'-sȳ-līte, *s.* [*Chessy*, and suff. *-lite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as CHESSY-COPPER (q.v.).

çhĕst (1), *** çheste** (1), *** çhiste, * kiste, * çhist, * kist, * kyst,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *cyste*; Sw. *kista*; Dan. *kiste*, from Lat. *cista*; Gr. κίστη (*kistē*) = a box, a chest.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A large box of wood or other material.

* 2. A coffin.

"He is now deed an nayled in his *chest*."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,905.

* 3. The ark.

"Hatz thou [noe] closed thy *kyst* with clay alle aboute?"
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 346.

* 4. A receptacle of any kind, such as a basket.

"Minerva nurs'd him, and the infant laid,
Within a *chest* of twining osiers made."
Addison: The Story of Coronis.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The thorax, the part of the body enclosed by the ribs and breast-bone.

2. *Comm.:* The quantity of any commodity contained in a case.

3. A box or receptacle for money, the public treasury.

"And all the princes and all the people rejoiced, and brought in, and cast into the *chest*, until they had made an end."—*2 Chron.* xxiv. 10.

¶ *Chest-of-drawers:*

Furniture: A movable wooden frame containing drawers.

* *Chest of viols:*

Music: A concert or set of viols formerly in use. A chest of viols, with a harpsichord or organ, with an occasional hautboy or flageolet, formed an ordinary orchestra in the early part of the 17th century. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

chest-bellows, *s.* The piston bellows.

chest-foundering, *s.*

Farriery: A disease in horses. It comes near to a pleurisy, or peripneumony, in a human body. (*Farrier's Dictionary.*)

chest-lock, *s.* A mortise-lock, inserted vertically into the body of a chest or box, the plate, which frequently has two staples, being let into the under sides of the lid. The bolt has a horizontal movement.

chest-protector, *s.* A covering for the chest, made of chamois, flannel, hare-skin, or other material, and worn by persons affected with pulmonary complaints.

chest-rope, *s.*

Naut.: A long boat-rope or warp.

chest-saw, *s.* A species of hand-saw without a back.

chest-trap, *s.* Boxes or traps for catching polecats or other vermin.

*** chest-worm,** *s.* Perhaps *Angina pectoris.*

"... gnawings of *chest-worms*."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 60. (*Davies.*)

*** chest** (2), *** cheste** (2), *** cheast,** *s.* [A.S. *ceast.*] A quarrelling, a dispute.

"The sinne of contumelie, or strif, and *cheste*."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale.*

*** çhĕst,** *v.t.* [CHEST (1), *s.*]

1. To deposit in a chest or box of any kind.

2. To put into a coffin.

"He [Joseph] dieth and is *chested*."—*Gen.* l. 26, heading.

çhĕs'-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [CHEST (1), *s.*]

1. *As pa. par.:* Placed or deposited in a chest.

2. *As adj.:* Having a chest: used only in such compounds as *broad-chested, narrow-chested.*

"... his father was a very proper man, broad-shouldered and *chested*, ..."—*Fuller: Worthies, Rutlandshire.*

*** çhes-teine, * çhes-teyne,** *s.* [CHESTNUT.]

"Under a *chesteyn* tre."
Lybeaus Disc., 1,191.

çhĕst'-ŏr (1), *s.* [Lat. *castra* = a camp.] [CASTOR.]

1. *As an independent word:* The name given to a circular fortification in some parts of Scotland.

"There are several circular fortifications, called *chesters*, which bear evident marks of great antiquity.—They are all similar to each other, and much about the same size; being nearly 40 or 50 yards diameter."—*Kilsyth: Stirl. Statist. Acc.*, xviii. 292.

2. *As a suffix:* It is found forming part of the names of several towns in England, as Manchester, Towcester, &c., and points to the fact of these places having been the sites of Roman encampments.

*** chĕst'-ĕr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *chest*, v.; *-er.*] An embalmer of a dead body.

"*Chester* of a deade corpe, or he that doth the offyce. *Pollinctor.*"—*Huloet.*

çhĕs'-tĕr-fĭĕld, *s.* [Named after Lord Chesterfield.] A sort of loose overcoat.

chĕs'-tĕr-līte, *s.* [From Chester Co., Pennsylvania, where it occurs; suff. *-lite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Orthoclase, occurring in white crystals, smooth, but feebly lustrous, implanted on dolomite. Sp. gr., 2·531. (*Dana.*)

*** çhĕst'-ĭng,** *s.* [CHEST, *v.* & *s.*] The act or process of filling dead bodies with spices in order to preserve them; embalming.

"... the leading and *chesting* was preparing, not lacking any thing ..."—*Strype: Memoirs, Hen. VIII.*, an. 1535.

*** chest-man,** *s.* [CHESSMAN.]

"*Chestmen* or tablemen. *Tessaræ.*"—*Huloet.*

çhĕst'-nŭt (st as s), * çhĕs'-nŭt, * chest-en, * chesteine, * chestayn, * chestayne, * chastein, * chestan, * chestain, * chas-teyn, * castany, * kesteyn, *s.* & *a.* [Properly two words, See 1. O. Fr. *chasteigne, castenge*; Sp. *castaña*; Port. *castanha*; Ital. *castagna*; O. H. Ger. *kestinna, kestina*; M. H. Ger. *kestene, chestinne*; Fr. *châtaigne*, from Lat. *castanea*; Gr. κάστανον (*kastanon*) = a chestnut, from κάστανα (*kastana*), a city in Pontus, Asia Minor, where the tree grew in abundance, and whence it was introduced into Europe.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Of the forms* chesten, chesteine, &c.: A chestnut tree.

"Grete forestes of *chesteynes*."—*Maundeville*, p. 307.

* 2. *As a compound:* The fruit of 1. [II. 2.]

3. *Of all forms:* The same as II.

4. A colour: a deep, reddish-brown colour.

"... your *chestnut* was ever the only colour."—*Shakesp. As You Like It*, iii. 4.

5. *Of the form* chestnut *only:* A horse of a chestnut colour.

II. *Botany:*

1. The common name for Castanea. [CASTANEA, CHESTNUT-TREE.]

2. The fruit of the Chestnut-tree. Those of the Spanish and American chestnuts, and of the Dwarf chestnut, or Chinquapin, are edible.

"Of the trouth the *chestain* tres bryng forth the soft swete *chestnut* out of the sharp prickyng and hard huske."—*Golden Boke*, c. 9.

¶ *Earth chesnut: Bunium flexuosum.*

Slang: The word Chestnut is used in the United States to indicate a stale witticism or anecdote.

B. *As adj.:* Of a deep and rich reddish-brown colour.

chestnut-brown, *a.* Brown, with the peculiar red tint of the chestnut.

chestnut-oak, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Quercus castanea.*

2. The timber of the sessile-fruited English oak, *Quercus sessiliflora.*

chestnut-tree, *s.*

1. *Castanea vesca.* The wood of this, the Sweet or Spanish Chestnut; is sometimes used in house carpentry.

2. *Æsculus hippocastanum*, the Horse-chestnut, furnishes a white wood, much used in Tunbridge-ware and for brush-backs. The inner bark, when infused in boiling water, produces a yellow fluid, which possesses the remarkable power of fluorescence, that is, it throws back from its first surface a set of rays of high refrangibility, and of a blue colour, while the ordinary rays are duly transmitted. (*Ure.*) [FLUORESCENCE.] [CASTANEA.]

chĕs'-tŏn, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *chesten* = a chestnut, so called from its resemblance to a chestnut.] A species of plum.

*** çhes'-well,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *ches* = cheese, and *well.*] A cheese-vat.

¶ He is gone out of the *cheswell* that he was made in: A reflection upon persons who perk above their birth and station. (*Kelly*, p. 141.)

*** çhĕs'-ŷ-bĭl,** *s.* [CHASUBLE.]

çhē'-tah, *s.* [CHEETAH.]

çhĕt'-tĭk, * tjĕt'-tĕk, *s.* [Javanese.]

1. The poison from the tree described under No. 2.

2. A tree, *Strychnos Tieute*, the Upas Tieute. Its poison is more virulent than that of the genuine Upas, *Antiaris toxicaria*, with which it must not be confounded. The Javanese use the Tieute to poison their arrows.

çhĕt'-wĕrt, *s.* [RUSSIAN.]

Comm.: A measure of grain, equal to 0·7218 of an imperial quarter, or nearly six Winchester bushels.

*** chĕv'-a-çhĭe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *chevachie, chevauchée, chevaulchie*, from *chevaucher, chevachier, chevalchier* = to ride; *cheval* = a horse; Low Lat. *chevalchia.*] An expedition on horseback.

"He had been sometime in *chevachie*,
In Flaundres, in Artois, and in Picardie."
Chaucer: C.T., Prol. 85.

*** çhĕv'-ą-ġe,** *s.* [CHIEFAGE.]

"*Chevage* is a summe of money paid by villeins to their lords in acknowledgement of their slaverie ... It seemeth also to be used for a summe of money given by one man to another of power & might for his avowment, maintenance, and protection, as to their head or leader: Master Lambert writeth it *Chirage* or rather Chiefeage."—*Les Termes de la Ley.*

*** çhĕv'-āl-le,** *s.* [CAVALRY, CHIVALRY.]

"Ne to *chévaille* ne to cherles."—*Ayenbite*, p. 87.

çhĕ-văl' (*pl.* **chevaux;** pron. **shĕ-vō'**), *s.* [Fr. *cheval* = a horse.] [CAVALRY, CAVALCADE.] Properly a horse; hence, a frame or framework of any kind.

cheval-de-frise (generally in the plural, *chevaux-de-frise*), *s.* [Fr. *cheval* = a horse; *frise* = Friesic.] A bar traversed by rows of

CHEVAL-DE-FRISE.

pointed stakes, and used to barricade an approach or close a breach. Called a Friesland horse because first used at the siege of Groningen, in that province, in 1658.

cheval-glass, *s.* A looking-glass of such size and so mounted as to exhibit the full figure.

"Superb dresses hanging on the *cheval-glasses*."—*Dickens: Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. 10.

*** cheval-trap,** *s.*

Mil.: The same as CALTROP (q.v.).

çhĕ-vāle'-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr.]

Arch.: A sort of prop made of one or two pieces of timber, with a head laid buttress-fashion on a rest. It serves to support jambs, &c.

*** çhĕ-văl'-ĕr,** *v.* [Fr.] In the manege, applied to a horse when, in passing upon a trot or walk, his off fore-leg crosses the near fore-leg every second motion.

çhĕv'-a-lĕt, *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Mil.:* A temporary or movable bridge.

"*Chevalets*, boats, Spaniah and English pontoons."—*Wellington: Despatch*, vii. 414.

2. *Music:* The bridge of a stringed instrument. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

çhĕv'-a-lĭĕr, * chev-a lere, *s.* [Fr., from *cheval* = a horse.] [CAVALIER.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Literally:*

(1) A knight, a mounted warrior.

(2) A member of certain orders of knighthood.

* 2. *Fig.:* A noble, gallant man.

II. *Her.:* A horseman armed at all points.

¶ *The Chevalier* was a name particularly applied to the younger Pretender.

¶ *Chevalier d'industrie:* One who lives on his wits.

*** chĕv'-ąl-rĭc,** *s.* [CHIVALRIC.]

***çhĕv'-ạl-roŭs,** *a.* [CHIVALROUS.]

çhĕ-văs-tĕr, çhĕ-vŏs'-tre, *s.* [Fr. *chevêtre*; O. Fr. *chevestre* = a bandage.]

Surg.: A double roller applied to the head.

***çhĕ-vaun'çe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *chevance*, from Low Lat. *chevancia.*] [ACHIEVANCE.] An achievement.

"Full ofte make a great *chevaunce.*"
Gower: C. A., ii. 273.

***çhēve, *çhēeve,** *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *chevir*, from *chef* = the head.] [ACHIEVE.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To succeed, to fare.

"Evel mot he *cheeve.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 13,153.

2. To happen, to occur, to come to pass.

"For no chaunce that may *cheue*, chaunge your wille."—*Destr. of Troy*, 708.

3. To attain, to succeed in reaching or attaining to.

"Then Achilles *cheuyt* to land."—*Destr. of Troy*, 5,972

4. To attach oneself, to join.

"Grete was that linage and many to them *cheued.*"—*Rob. of Brunne*, p. 323.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To happen to, to befall.

"Of chivalry and chaunce that *cheuyt* hym before."—*Destr. of Troy*, 517.

2. To achieve.

"I *cheve*, I bring to an ende."—*Palsgrave.*

3. To reach, to attain to.

"The chayere a-bowune *cheuede* they neuer."—*Morte Arthure*, 3,329.

çhĕv'-ĕn, *çhev-in, *çhĕu-yn, *s.* [O. Fr. *chevesne, chevanne*, from *chef* = a head; Lat. *caput.* So named from the size of its head.] A chub.

"The fishes of this lake were trouts, pikes, *chevins*, and tenches."—*Sir T. Browne: Tracts*, p. 99.

***çhev-en-ten,** *s.* [CHIEFTAIN.]

"And if so falle, a *cheventen* be take."
Chaucer: The Knightes Tale, 2,557.

***chev-er, *chev-ir,** *v.* [SHIVER.]

***çhĕv'-ĕr-ĕl, *çhĕv'-ĕr-ĭl,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *chevrel, chevral*; Fr. *chevreau* = a kid, dimin. of *chèvre*; Lat. *capra* = a goat.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* A species of fine soft leather, made of kidskin.

2. *Fig.:* A soft, yielding nature or disposition.

"O, here 's a wit of *cheveril*, that stretches from an inch narrow to an ell broad" *Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, ii. 4.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Made of kidskin.

2. *Fig.:* Yielding, pliant.

"A sentence is but a *cheveril* glove to a good wit: how quickly the wrong side may be turned outward!"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 1.

***çhĕv'-ĕr-ĭl-ĭze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *cheveril*, and suff. *-ize.*] To make as soft and pliable as kidskin.

"I appeal unto your own, though never so much *cheverillized*, consciences, my good calumniators . . ."
Mountagu: App. to Cæs., p. 23.

çhĕv'-ĕr-on, *s.* [CHEVRON.]

***çhev-er-one,** *s.* [CHAMPION.]

***çhev'-ĕ-sāile,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cheveçaille, chevesaille.* Cf. Prov. Fr. *cabeissa*; Ital. *cavezza*; Sp. & Port. *cabeza.*] A necklace.

"Aboute hir nekke of gentyl entayle
Was shete the riche *chevesaile.*"
The Romaunt of the Rose.

***çhev-es-aunçe,** *s.* [CHEVISANCE.]

*** che-vese, * chiv-ese,** *s.* [A.S. *cefes, cefese, cifese*; O. H. Ger. *chebisa, chebis*; M. H. Ger. *kebese, kebes.*] A concubine, a mistress.

"Heo wes a *cheuese.*"—*Layamon*, i. 17.

*** cheves-boren,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *chevese* = a concubine and *boren* = born.] Born of a concubine, illegitimate.

çhe-vet, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *caput.*]

Arch.: A variety of the apse, almost exclusively confined to French Gothic churches.

***çhev-e-tain, *çhev-e-teyn,** *s.* [CHIEFTAIN.]

"*Cheueteyns* he made somme."—*Rob. of Glou.*, p. 213.

*** cheveys,** *v.t.* [CHEVISE.]

çhĕ-ville', *s.* [Fr.] A peg for a violin, guitar, lute, &c. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

çhĕv'-ĭls, *s. pl.* [Fr. *cheville.*]

Naut.: Small pieces of timber in the inside of a ship to which the ropes called sheets or tacks are fastened.

*** chev-in,** *s.* [CHEVEN.]

*** chē'-vĭng, * chē'-wĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHEVE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Success, fortune.

chev'-ĭ-ot, *s.*

1. A valuable breed of sheep from the Cheviot Hills, between England and Scotland.

2. A loosely woven cloth made from the wool of the Cheviot sheep (see 1).

*** çhev-i-sançe, * çhev-i-saunce** (1), *** çhev-e-sançe, * çhev-e-saunçe, * çhev-i-ssaunçe, * çhev-y-saunçe** (*Eng.*), *** çhew-y-sançe, *chew-y-sans** (*Scotch*), *s.* [O. Fr. *chevisance, chevissance*, from *chevir* = to manage, achieve.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An achievement, a deed.

"Perdy, not so," (saide shee) 'for shameful thing
Yt were t' abandon noble *chevisaunce.*"
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 24.

2. A plan, a project, an intent.

"*Chevesaunce. Providentia.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

3. A bargain, traffic; hence profit, gain, booty.

"Eschaunges and *chevysaunces*, with swich chaffare I dele."—*Langland: P. Plowman*, 2,969.

II. *Law:*

1. A making of a contract.

2. An unlawful agreement or contract. (*Bouvier.*)

çhĕv'-i-saunçe (2), *s.* [Corrupted from O. Fr. *cherisaunce* = comfort, heartsease.] The wallflower, *Cheiranthus cheiri.*

*** che-vise, * che-vese, * che-ves-shen, * che-vys-tyn, * che-vysch-en, * che-veys** (*Eng.*), *** che-wyss** (*Scotch*), *v.* [O. Fr. *chevir*, pr. par. *chevissant.*]

1. To procure, to provide, to supply.

"*Chevystyn* or purveyn (*chewyschen* H., *cheuesshen* P.). *Provideo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To take care of, to save.

"Eschewes to some castelle, and *chewyse* your selfene."
Morte Arthure, 1,750.

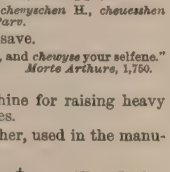
çhĕv-rĕ'tte, *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Ordnance:* A machine for raising heavy guns on to their carriages.

2. A thin kind of leather, used in the manufacture of gloves.

çhĕv'-rŏn (1), **çhĕv'-ĕr-ŏn,** *s.* [Fr. In Sp. *cabrion, caviron*, from Lat. *capriolus* = a support of timber.]

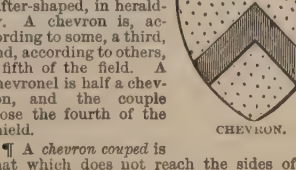
1. *Her.:* A bent bar, rafter-shaped, in heraldry. A chevron is, according to some, a third, and, according to others, a fifth of the field. A chevronel is half a chevron, and the couple close the fourth of the shield.


CHEVRON.

¶ A *chevron couped* is that which does not reach the sides of the escutcheon.

A chevron in chief is one which rises to the top of the shield.

2. *Mil.:* The distinguishing mark on the coat-sleeves of non-commissioned officers.


ARCH WITH CHEVRON MOULDING.

3. *Arch.:* A zigzag moulding, characteristic of Norman architecture.

4. A frame or pattern, chevron-shaped.

"The masquers were placed in a great concave shell, like mother of pearl;—the top thereof was stuck with a *cheveron* of lights, . . ."—*B. Jonson: Masques at Court.*

chevron bones, *s. pl.* Arched bones branching from the vertebral column.

chevron-work, *s.*

Arch.: Zigzag moulding.

çhĕv'-rŏn (2), *s.* [Prob. from Fr. *chevreau* = a kid.] A glove.

çhĕv'-rŏned, çhĕv'-ĕr-ŏned, *a.* [Eng. *chevron*; *-ed.*] Worked with a pattern chevron-wise; having zig-zag ornaments.

"Their bases were of watchet cloth of silver, *cheveroned* all over with lace."—*B. Jonson: Masques at Court.*

çhĕv'-rŏn-ĕl, *s.* [Eng. *chevron*, and dim. suff. *-el.*]

Her.: A half chevron, a small chevron.

CHEVRONEL.

çhĕv-rŏ-tāin', * çhev-ro-tin, *s.* [O. Fr. *chevrot* = a little goat, roe; dimin. of *chèvre* = goat; Lat. *capra.*]

Zoology:

1. *Sing.:* The Napu, *Tragulus Javanicus.* It is related to the deer, but without horns. It is a native of Java. Some other species are Indian.

"To this we may add the *chevrotin* or little guinea deer, which is the least of cloven-footed quadrupeds."—*Goldsmith: Hist. of Earth*, vol. iii., ch. 2.

2. *Pl.:* A name for the ruminant genus Tragulus and for the family Tragulidæ, of which it is the type.

çhĕv-rŏt'-er, *v.* [Fr.]

Music: To skip, quiver, to sing with uncertain tone, after the manner of goats. *Alla vibrato.* (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

***çhev-y-saunçe,** *s.* [CHEVISANCE.]

çhew (ew as **û), *çhewen, *çheowen, *çhyewe, *çhiewe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *ceówan*; O. H. Ger. *chiuwan, chiwan*; M. H. Ger. *kiuwen*; Dut. *kaauwen.* It is essentially the same word as CHAW (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To masticate, to grind with the teeth.

"The vales
Descending gently, where the lowing herd
Chews verdurous pasture." *A. Phillips.*

¶ *To chew the cud:*

(1) *Lit.:* To ruminate. [CUD.]

(2) *Fig.:* To ruminate mentally.

"I believe, however, that I shall for some time continue to *chew the cud* of reflection upon many observations which this original discharged." — *Smollett: Humphry Clinker.*

*** II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To ruminate, to meditate on in the heart.

"He *chews* revenge, abjuring his offence."
Prior.

† 2. To digest mentally.

"Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be *chewed* and digested: that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, with attention."—*Bacon.*

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To masticate, to grind with the teeth.

". . . I am the veriest varlet that ever *chewed* with a tooth."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, ii. 2.

II. *Fig.:* To ruminate mentally, to meditate (generally with *on* or *upon* before the subject.)

"Till then, my noble friend, *chew upon* this."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

çhew (ew as **û),** *s.* [CHEW, *v.*] That which is chewed in the mouth; a mouthful; a small piece. (*Vulgar.*)

***che-wal,** *a.* [SHREVEL.] Distorted. (*Scotch.*)

"He chowis me his *cheweal* mouth, and scheddis my lippis." *Dunbar: Maitland Poems*, p. 45.

*** chew-al-rous,** *a.* [CHIVALROUS.] *** chew-al-rous-ly,** *adv.* [CHIVALROUSLY.] ***chew-al-ry,** *s.* [CHIVALRY.]

çhewed (ew as **û),** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHEW, *v.*]

***çhew'-ĕt (ew as û),** *s.* [From *chew*, and suff. *-et.*] [CHUET.] A kind of pie made of various articles chopped up and mixed together.

"A kind of dainty *chewet*, or minced pie."—*Florio: Ital. Dict. in v. Frilingotti.*

çhew'-ĭng, *çhew-ynge (ew as û), *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHEW, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of masticating; mastication.

"By *chewing*, solid aliment is divided into small parts; in a human body, there is no other instrument to perform this action but the teeth. By the action of *chewing*, the spittle and mucus are squeezed from the glands, and mixed with the aliment; which action, if it be long continued, will turn the aliment into a sort of chyle."—*Arbuthnot: On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

chewing-ball, *s.*

Veterinary: A ball composed of several sorts of drugs, given to horses to restore a lost appetite.

chewing-gum, *s.* A masticatory artificially prepared or naturally obtained from resin, much used in this country.

chē'-wĭnk, *s.* [From the note of the bird.] The ground-robin. (*American.*)

***chew-ys, *chew-yss,** *v.* [CHEVISE.]

***çhew-y-sançe, *çhew-y-sans,** *s.* [CHEVISANCE.]

çheyn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Mr. and Mrs. George Cheyne, of Cape Riche.]

Bot.: A handsome-flowered genus of the myrtle family, consisting of a single species, a native of the Swan River territory. It is a shrub, with fine heath-like leaves arranged in four rows, and bears handsome scarlet flowers. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chī'-an, *a.* [Lat. *Chius* = pertaining to *Chios*, an island in the Ægean Sea.] Of or pertaining to Chios.

chian-earth, *s.* A dense, compact kind of earth, found in Chios, and used anciently as an astringent and cosmetic.

chian-turpentine, *s.* A kind of turpentine imported from Chios, produced by the *Pistacia terebinthus.*

chī-ar'-a, *a.* [Ital.] Clear, distinct, pure, *e.g.*, *chiara voce*, clear voice; *chiara quarta*, a perfect fourth. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

chī-ar-a-mĕn'-tê, *adv.* [Ital.] Clearly, purely, distinctly. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

chī-ar-ĕz'-za (ĕz as ĕtz), con, *phrase.* [Ital.] With brightness, clearness. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

† chī-ar-ŏs-cûr'-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *chiaroscur(o); -ist.*] One noted for his skill in drawing in chiaroscuro.

"This is more or less the case with all *chiaroscurists.*" —*Ruskin: Mod. Painters*, vol. iv., pt. v., ch. 3, § 20.

chī-ar-ō-ŏs-cû'-rō, chī-ar-ŏs-cû'-rō, *s.* [Ital. *chiaro* = light, *oscuro* = dark.] [CLAIR-OBSCURE, CLARE-OBSCURE.]

1. *Fine Arts:*

(1) The distribution of the lighter and darker shades in a painting or engraving.

"In another part of his book he awards to Germany the honour of having first practised the art of engraving in *chiaro-scuro.*"—*Ottley: Hist. of Engrav.*, ch. i.

(2) A drawing made in two colours, black and white.

2. *Printing:* A system of printing by successive blocks of wood which carry respectively the outlines, lighter and darker shades, &c. It was practised in Germany and Italy in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

chī-ăs'-ma, *s.* [Gr. χίασμα (*chiasma*) = the mark of a χ (*chi*) or cross.]

Anat.: An intersection, esp. the central body of nervous matter formed by the junction and decussation of the optic nerves in nearly all vertebrates.

". . . for these reasons the physiology of the *chiasma* is invested with uncommon interest."—*R. Mayne: Todd's Cyclop. of Anat. and Physiol.*; *Optic Nerve.*

chī-ăs'-tō-lite, *s.* [Gr. χιαστός (*chiastos*) = crossed, marked with the letter χ (*ch*), from χιάζω (*chiazō*) = to cross, and suff. *-lite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of *Andalusite* (q.v.).

chĭ-ăz'-tre, *s.* [Gr. χιάζω (*chiazō*) = to mark with a χ (*chi*) or cross.]

Surg.: A bandage for the temporal artery shaped like the letter χ.

*** chiaus, chiaous,** *s.* & *v.* [CHOUSE.]

chĭ-ăz-ō-spĕr'-mŭm, *s.* [Gr. χιάζω (*chiazō*) = to mark with a χ or cross; σπέρμα (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: A genus consisting of a single annual plant from temperate Asia, forming a connecting link between the orders Papaveraceæ and Fumariaceæ. The seeds are somewhat four-sided, each side being marked with a cross-shaped elevation.

*** çhīb-bal, * çhīb'-bŏl,** *s.* [Fr. *ciboule*; Port. *cebola*; Sp. *cebolla*; Ital. *cipolla*, from Low Lat. *cepula, cepola*, dim. of Lat. *cepa, cæpe* = an onion.] A small kind of onion, a chive.

"Ye eating rascals,
Whose gods are beef and brewis, whose brave angers
Do execution upon these, and *chibbals.*"
Beaum. and Fletch.: Bonduca.

çhĭ'-bôu, *s.* & *a.* [Contracted from *cachibou* (q.v.).]

Chibou resin: A resin derived from a terebinthaceous plant, *Bursera gummifera.*

çhĭb-ôuque (ouque as ôk), *s.* [A French spelling of a Turkish word.] A Turkish smoking-pipe.

CHIBOUQUE.

"The long *chibouque's* dissolving cloud supply,
While dance the Almas to wild minstrelsy."
Byron: The Corsair, ii. 2.

çhĭ'-ça, çhĭ'-cha, *s.* [Sp.]

1. The name given in Brazil to a species of *Sterculia*, the seeds of which are eaten. They are about the size of a pigeon's egg, and have an agreeable taste.

2. A red colouring matter, extracted from the *Bignonia chica.* It is used by some tribes of North American Indians to stain the skin. It is extracted by boiling the leaves in water, decanting the decoction, and allowing it to settle and cool, when a red matter falls down, which is formed into cakes and dried. It is not much used in this country. (*Ure.*) It is the *Sterculia chicha.* It is called also Carajuru.

3. A fermented liquor or beer, made of maize, &c., by the natives of South America.

4. The name of a dance popular among the Spaniards and the South American settlers descended from them. It is said to have been introduced by the Moors, and to have been the origin of the fandango, which some writers declare to be the chica under a more decent form. It is of a similar character with the dance of the Angrismene performed at the festivals of Venus, and still popular among the modern Greeks. The English jig is said to be one form of the chica. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

çhĭ-cāne', *s.* [Fr. *chicane*, a word of doubtful origin. Skeat gives Brachet's suggestion that it represents a form *zicanum* = Mod. Gr. τζυκάνιον (*tzukanion*), a word of Byzantine origin, from Pers. *chaugán* = a club or bat used in polo. It would thus originally mean disputes in games. But there is no evidence as to the connection of the Mod. Gr. and Fr. forms.] The making use of mean, petty subterfuges in order to draw away attention from the real merits of a case, or to prolong a contest. Artifices, stratagems in general.

"He strove to lengthen the campaign,
And save his forces by *chicane.*" *Prior.*

"On the grounds so frivolous that even the spirit of party and the spirit of *chicane* were ashamed of them, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

† çhĭ-cā'ne, *v.i.* [CHICANE, *s.*] To make use of mean petty subterfuges or cavils.

"Many who choose to *chicane.*"
Burke: On Econom. Reform.

† çhĭ-cā'-nēr, *s.* [Eng. *chican(e); -er.*] One who makes use of petty subterfuges or cavils; a caviller, a sophister

"This is the way to distinguish the two most different things I know, a logical *chicaner* from a man of reason."—*Locke.*

çhĭ-cā'-nēr-ў, *s.* [Fr. *chicanerie*, from *chicaner.*] Mean or petty subterfuges or cavils; sophistry. (*Arbuthnot.*)

çhĭ-cā'-nĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHICANE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Chicanery.

". . . were I given to *chicaning* as you call my being stopt by faults of grammar that disturb the sense . . ." —*Locke: Second Reply to the Bp. of Worcester.*

çhiche (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *chiche*; Ital. *cece*; Lat. *cicer* = a chick-pea.]

Bot.: The chick-pea, the vetch, *Lathyrus Cicera.*

"Her either *chiche* is sowen in this moone."
Palladius, iv. 9.

*** çhiche** (2), *** çhyche,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *chiche*; Sp. *chico* = little, worthless, from Lat. *ciccum.*] [CHICANE, CHINCHE.]

A. *As subst.:* A mean, niggardly person.

"The gentyl cheuentayn is no *chyche.*"
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems: Pearl, 504.

B. *As adj.:* Mean, niggardly, miserly.

"He . . . more is riche,
Than he that is *chiche.*"
Romaunt of the Rose, 5,588.

çhĭch'-lĭng, chĭck'-lĭng, çĭch'-lĭng, *s.* [Eng. *chiche* (1), s., and dim. suff. *-ling.*]

chichling-vetch, *s.*

Bot.: A leguminous plant, *Lathyrus sativa.*

çhichm, çĭs-ma'-tan, *s.* [Arabic ?] A seed of a leguminous plant, *Cassia Absus*, used by the Egyptians as a remedy in ophthalmia. (*Lindley, &c.*)

*** çhick** (1), *** çhyk'-kyn** (1), *v.i.* [An imitative word, perhaps connected with the following form.]

1. To sprout, to germinate as seed in the ground.

"*Chykkyn*, as corne or spyryn, or sprowtyn. *Pullio.*" —*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To crack or split as a seed in sprouting.

çhick (2), *** çhyk'-kyn** (2), *v.i.* [Eng. *chick* = chicken.] To make a noise like a chicken, to peep.

"*Chykkyn* as hennys byrdys. *Pipio, pululo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

çhick (1), **çhick'-en, * çhike, * çhek-en, * çhek-on, * çhek-yn,** *s.* [A.S. *cycen, cicen*; L. Ger. *kiken, küken*; Dut. *kuiken, kieken*; Ger. *küchlein.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The young of the domestic fowl.

"While it is a *chick*, and hath no spurs, nor cannot hurt, nor hath seen the motion, yet he readily practiseth it."—*Sir M. Hale.*

2. The young of any bird.

II. *Figuratively:*

*** 1.** A young person, a child.

"He is the fendes *chike.*"
Seven Sages, 2,159.

2. An infant, a young or helpless person. (*Colloquial.*)

¶ *No chicken* = a person well advanced in years.

"Pursue your trade of scandal-picking,
Your hints, that Stella is *no chicken.*"
Swift.

*** 3.** A term of endearment.

"My Ariel, *chick*,
This is thy charge."
Shakesp.: Tempest, v. 1.

çhick (2), *s.* [See def.] A corruption of CHICHE (1).

chick-pea, *s.*

Bot.: A dwarf pea, *Cicer arietinum*, cultivated in the South of Europe, and used for food like lentils.

çhick (3), *s.* [CHINESE.]

Comm.: A commercial name for the inspissated juice of the poppy. (*Craig.*)

çhick'-a-bid-dў, *s.* [CHICK (1), *s.*]

1. A chicken. (*American.*)

2. A trivial term of endearment applied to children.

çhick-a-dēe', *s.* [An onomatopœic word, imitating the note of the bird.]

Ornith.: The Black-cap Titmouse, *Parus atricapillus*, a native of North America.

çhick-a-rēe', *s.* [From the sound made by the animal.]

Zool.: The American Red Squirrel, *Sciurus hudsonius.*

chĭck'-a-sâw, *s.* & *a.* [A North American Indian word.]

A. *As substantive:*

Ethnol.: A tribe of North American Indians inhabiting the northern part of the State of Mississippi.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compound).

Chickasaw plum: *Cerasus chicasa.*

ȼhĭck'-ĕn, *s.* & *a.* [Chick (1), *s.*]

A. *As subst.:* The same as Chick (q.v.).

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

¶ Obvious compound: *Chicken-coop.*

Chicken-raising apparatus: An incubator (q.v.).

chicken-cavie, *s.* A hen-coop or roost. (*Scotch.*)

chicken-grape, *s.*

Bot.: The Heart-leaved Vine, *Vitis cordifolia,* an American species, with green or amber-coloured berries. It is also known as the Winter Grape.

chicken-hazard, *s.* A game at cards.

"Billiards, short whist, *chicken-hazard,* and punting."—*Barham: Ingoldsby Legends,* p. 415.

* **chicken-heart,** *s.* A chicken-hearted person.

"Why, you *chicken-heart.*"—*Scott: Tom Cringle's Log,* ch. xii.

* **chicken-hearted,** *a.* As timid as a chicken; fearful, cowardly.

". . . allow him a stout and valiant conductor; because he was himself so *chicken-hearted* a man."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. ii.

chicken-meat, * **chekyn-mete,** * **chikne-mete,** *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Stellaria media;* (2) The Endive, *Cichorium Endivia.*

* **chicken-pecked,** *a.* Under the rule of a girl, as *hen-pecked* under that of a woman.

"To be *chicken-pecked* is a new persecution."—*Burgoyne: The Heiress,* iii. 1. (*Davies.*)

chicken-pox, *s.*

Path.: The common name for Varicella, a contagious and infectious disease which in some respects resembles modified small-pox, and is characterised by a specific eruption, which breaks out over the whole body, and runs a definite course in about eight or ten days. The disease appears to be the result of a specific poison which, after a period of latency or incubation, develops into one of more or less feverishness. This lasts for two or three days, when an eruption of pimples appears, at first on the body, then on the face and head, the fever subsiding as the rash appears. These pimples soon fill up with lymph, and become vesicles which in their turn, two or three days later, shrivel up and fall off in the form of crusts or scabs, seldom, however, becoming purulent or pitting as in the eruption of small-pox. Chicken-pox appears to have obtained its name partly from the pulse or pea-like (Fr. *chiche*) character of the rash in the first instance, and partly from the mild nature of the complaint as compared with small-pox. Swine-pox, bastard-pox, hives, horn-pox, pearl or stone-pox, are the names popularly given to this disease, according to the character of the eruption, which varies somewhat in different cases. Adults seldom suffer from chicken-pox.

chicken-weed, * **chekyn-wede,** * **chicken-wede,** *s.* [Chickweed.]

Bot.: (1) *Stellaria media;* (2) *Cerastium triviale;* (3) *Senecio vulgaris;* (4) *Rocella tinctoria.*

chicken-wort, *s.*

Bot.: *Stellaria media.* (*Scotch.*)

chĭck'-ĕt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A fastening.

". . . the green shutters and *chickets* [of the Escurial] are offensive."—*Ford in Ogilvie.*

* **chĭck'-ĭn,** *s.* [Sequin.]

". . . disbursing unto him an hundred *chickins* of very good golde, . . ."—*Passenger of Benvenuto,* 1612.

ȼhĭck'-lĭng, *s.* [Eng. *chick,* and dim. suff. *-ling.*] A little chicken.

chickling-vetch, *s.* [Chichling.]

chĭck-răs'-sĭ-a, *s.* [A Mod. Lat. form of the Bengalee name.]

Bot.: A lofty Indian tree, belonging to the order Cedrelaceæ. The wood is close-grained, light in colour, and elegantly veined. It is in much request amongst cabinet-makers, by whom it is called Chittagong wood. The bark of *Chickrassia tubularis* is astringent, but not bitter. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

ȼhĭck'-wēed, *s.* [Eng. *chick* (1), and *weed.*] [Chiche.]

1. *Bot.:* A plant, *Stellaria media,* the seeds of which are a favourite food of small birds.

2. *Comm.:* A commercial name for the dyeing lichen, *Roccella fuciformis.* (*Craig.*)

Bastard Chickweed: *Sibthorpia europæa.* (*Britt. & Holland.*)

Chickweed Winter-green: *Trientalis europæa.*

Ivy Chickweed: *Veronica hederifolia.* (*Britt. & Holland.*)

Mouse-ear Chickweed: A general book-name for the species of Cerastium, especially *C. triviale.* (*Britt. & Holland.*)

Sea Chickweed: *Honkeneya peploides.* (*Britt. & Holland.*)

Water Chickweed: *Montia fontana;* also sometimes applied to *Malachum aquaticum* and *Callitriche verna.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **ȼhĭc-ō-rā'-ȼē-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *chicor(y); -aceous.*] Of the nature of, or having the qualities of chicory.

"Diureticks evacuate the salt serum; as all acid diureticks, and the testaceous and bitter *chicoraceous* plants."—*Sir J. Floyer.*

ȼhĭc'-ō-rў, * **ȼhĭc'-ō-rў,** *s.* [O. Fr. *chicorée, cichorée* = succorie (*Cotgrave*); Fr. *chicorée,* from Lat. *cichorium;* Gr. κιχώριον (*kichōrion*); κίχωρα (*kichōra*) = succory.] [Succory.]

Bot. & Comm.: The root of the *Cichorium intybus,* Wild Succory or Chicory. The plant is cultivated in various parts of England and Europe and is also raised in California. The roots were formerly used medicinally, possessing properties resembling those of the Dandelion. The root roasted has been employed as a substitute for coffee for more than a century. It is now used extensively as a mixture with genuine coffee, but is regarded as an adulterant, and by the Adulteration Act the seller is bound to acquaint the purchaser

CHICORY.

with the fact that the compound is sold not as genuine coffee, but as a mixture of chicory and coffee. Its presence is easily detected by the microscope, and by the brown colour which is immediately produced when a few grains are thrown into cold water. Chicory root is heated in iron cylinders, which are kept revolving as in the roasting of coffee. In this country about two pounds of lard are added to every hundred-weight of the kiln-dried root during the roasting process. In France butter is used. By this a lustre and colour resembling that of coffee is imparted to it. When roasted the chicory is ground to powder and mixed with the coffee. Chicory contains some saccharine matter, but otherwise does not serve to supply the animal economy with any useful ingredient. Its extensive use sometimes produces diarrhœa. The prepared chicory gives a deep brown color to water, when an infusion is made, and it is this property which makes it valuable for the adulteration of coffee, giving an artificial appearance of strength. As in the case of many other adulterants, chicory itself is sometimes adulterated, the adulterants being roasted pulse, damaged wheat, parsnips, carrots, logwood and mahogany dust, burnt sugar, dog-biscuit, and even baked livers of horses and bullocks. Venetian red and ruddle are used to color it. (*Ure, &c.*)

ȼhî'-cōt (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr.] The seed of a plant, *Moringa pterygosperma.*

ȼhĭd, *pret.* & *pa. par.* of *v.* [Chide.]

ȼhĭd'-ḍen, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Chide.]

ȼhīde, * **ȼhyde,** * **ȼhī'-dĕn,** * **ȼhydyn** (pt. t. * *chode, chid;* pa. par. * *chid, chidden,* * *chidde*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *cidan* (pt. t. *cidde*). Skeat suggests a connection with A.S. *cwedhan* = to speak.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To find fault with, to reprove, to blame, to correct with words.

(1) *Of human beings:*

"Their mother did also *chide* them for so doing, but still the boys went on."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. ii.

(2) *Fig.* (*Of the loud, clamorous noise of animals*):

"He heard the baffled dogs in vain
Rave through the hollow pass amain,
Chiding the rocks that yelled again."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 8.

* 2. To drive with reproof, to cause to move by chiding.

"Find him, my lord of Warwick; *chide* him hither."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To quarrel, to dispute, to contend in words.

"*Chydyn,* or flytyn. *Contendo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"My lorde ne louez for to *chyde.*"
Earl. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 403.

2. To blame, find fault, scold (with the preps. *with, against, at*).

"What *chiden* ye *agens* me."—*Wycliffe: Exod.* xvii. 2.

"He will not always *chide* . . ."—*Ps.* ciii. 9.

"And the people *chode with* Moses."—*Numb.* xx. 3. (Transl. 1578.)

† 3. To make a loud, clamouring noise. [A. (2).]

"My duty,
As doth a rock against the *chiding* flood."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

¶ For the difference between *to chide, to check, to reprimand, to reprove,* and *to rebuke,* see Check, *v.*

* **ȼhīde,** *s.* [A.S. *cíd.*]

1. Contention, contest.

2. A loud noise. [Chide, *v.*, A. 1 (2), B. 3.]

"Nor the *chide* of streams,
And hum of bees, . . ."
Thomson: Autumn.

* **ȼhī'-dĕr,** * **ȼhy-dar,** *s.* [Eng. *chide; -er.*]

* 1. One who quarrels or disputes; a quarrelsome person.

"*Chydar. Intentor, litigator.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"I love no *chiders,* sir.—Biondello, let's away."
Shakesp.: Tam. of Shrew, i. 2.

2. One who rebukes or reproves.

* **ȼhīd'-ĕr-ĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *chider;* fem. suff. *-esse* = *-ess.*] A quarrelsome, fault-finding woman.

"If one be full of wantonnesse,
Another is a *chideresse.*"
Romaunt of the Rose, 150.

* **ȼhīd'-ĕs-tĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *chide,* and Mid. Eng. fem. suff. *-ster.*] A feminine form of chider.

"A *chidester* or a wastour of thy good."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,409.

ȼhīd'-ĭng, * **ȼhīd'-ĭnge,** * **ȼhyd-yng, ȼhyd-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Chide, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj:* (in senses corresponding to those of the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. Contention, quarrel.

"*Chydynge. Contencio, litigacio.*"—*Prompt Parv.*

2. A finding fault, reproof.

". . . spite of all *my chidings,*
My weakness and my fear."
Cowper: Tyrus. from Guion.

ȼhīd'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *chiding; -ly.*] In a chiding or reproving manner. (*Huloet.*)

ȼhīēf, * **ȼhef,** * **ȼheffe,** * **ȼheefe,** * **ȼhefe,** *a., s., & adv.* [O. Fr. *chef, chief* = the head, from Lat. *caput;* Sp. *xefe;* Ital. *capo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. The principal; the first; the head or highest in authority.

(1) *Of persons:*

"I schal mak him my *chef* stiward."
William of Palerne, 3,340.

(2) *Of things:*

"Then toun that was the *chef* cyte of the lasse Asye."—*Robert of Gloucester,* p. 895.

2. The most important; deserving of the greatest respect, opinion, or attention.

". . . my *chief* care
Is to come fairly off from the great debts."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

*3. Exceeding, extraordinary, very intimate or close.

"A froward man soweth strife, and a whisperer separateth *chief* friends."—*Prov.* xvi. 28.

¶ Formerly the word was used in the comparative and superlative degrees.

"He sometimes denied admission to the *chiefest* officers of the army."—*Clarendon.*

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *chief, principal,* and *main*: "*Chief* respects order and rank; *principal* has regard to importance and respectability; *main* to degree or quantity. We speak of a *chief* clerk, a commander in *chief*; the *chief* person in a city; but the *principal* people in a city; the *principal* circumstances in a narrative, and the *main* object." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. The top, the highest part, the head.

"Opon the *chefe* of hur cholle
A padok prykette on a polle."
Anturs of Arthur, ix.

2. The head or leader of any number of persons, as of an army, a political or social union, &c.

3. A prime mover or actor; the principal agent.

"I was the *chief* that raised him to the crown,
And I'll be *chief* to bring him down again."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.,* iii. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Old law:*

(1) Used as a translation of the Latin *caput.* Persons who held their land by personal service direct from the king were called tenants *in chief,* in Latin, *in capite,* in French, *en chef.*

". . . licence of alienation to be made of lands holden *in chief.*"—*Bacon.*

(2) Applied loosely to the holding of any estate direct from any person.

"I shall be proud to hold my dependence on you in *chief,* as I do part of my small fortune in Wiltshire."—*Dryden.*

2. *Heraldry:*

(1) As the head is the chief part of the man, so the head or principal part of the escutcheon is called the chief, or chief point. It contains the upper third of the field, and is determined by one line, either drawn straight, or *crenellé,* or indented. Sometimes one chief is borne upon another, which is called surmounting, and is usually expressed by a line drawn across the uppermost part of the chief. When a chief is charged with anything it is said to be *on chief,* but when a thing is borne on the top of the escutcheon it is said to be borne *in chief.*

CHIEF.

"The *chief* is so called of the French word *chef,* the head or upper part: this possesses the upper third part of the escutcheon."—*Peacham: On Drawing.*

(2) The chief of an ordinary is a fess removed to the upper part of a coat.

¶ *In chief:*

1. *Law:* [II. 1].

2. *Her.:* [II. 2].

3. First, before all. Used in such compounds as *commander-in-chief, general-in-chief.*

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *chief, leader, chieftain,* and *head*: "*Chief* respects precedency in civil matters; *leader* regards the direction of enterprises; *chieftain* is [or rather was once] employed for the superior in military rank; and *head* for the superior in general concerns. Among savages the *chief* of every tribe is a despotic prince within his own district. Factions and parties in a state, . . . must have their *leaders,* . . . Robbers have their *chieftains,* who plan and direct everything, having an unlimited power over the band. The *heads* of families were, in the primitive ages, the *chiefs,* who in conjunction regulated the affairs of state. *Chiefs* ought to have superiority of birth combined with talents for ruling; *leaders* and *chieftains* require a bold and enterprising spirit; *heads* should have talents for directing." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

†C. *As adv.:* Chiefly, especially.

"Then, issuing cheerful, to thy sport repair,
Chief, should the western breezes curling play."
Thomson: Spring.

Chief-Baron, or **Lord Chief-Baron,** *s.*

Law: The title formerly given to the chief or presiding judge of the Court of Exchequer.

Chief Justice, *s.*

Law: The title of the presiding justice of the United States Supreme Court. The appointment is made by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate, and is for life.

Chief-Justice, or **Lord Chief-Justice,** *s.*

Law: The title formerly given to the chief or presiding judge in the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas.

*1. *Gen.:* The chief or presiding judge of a court.

2. *Spec.:* Now, the title given to the presiding judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. The full title is Lord Chief Justice of England. The first wearer of the title was Lord Chief Justice Cockburn.

Chief-Justiceship, *s.*

Law: The rank or office of a chief-justice.

* **chief-pledge,** *s.* The same as HEADBOROUGH (q.v.).

chief-point, *s.*

Her.: The uppermost part of the escutcheon; it is threefold—*dexter, middle,* and *sinister.* [CHIEF, B., II. 2.]

chief-rents, *s.* The same as QUIT-RENTS.

* **chief-tenant,** *s.*

Law: One who holds his estates in chief or *in capite.* [CHIEF, B. II. 1.]

* **ȼhiēf'-ạge,** * **ȼhēv'-ạge,** *s.* [O. Fr. *chevage,* from *chef, chief* = head; Low Lat. *chevagium, chavagium,* from *caput* = head.] A poll-tax or tribute by the head.

"The Jews, allowed to live in England, long paid *chevage,* or poll-money; viz. three pence per head, at Easter."—*Chambers.*

* **ȼhiēf'-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *chief,* and suff. *-dom.*] The state or position of being chief; sovereignty. (*Spenser.*)

* **ȼhiēf'-ēr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *chief; -ery.*] A body or number of chiefs.

"He together with the *chiefery,* or greatest men of Ulster."—*Holland: Camden,* ii. 123.

* **ȼhiēf'-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *chief,* and fem. suff. *-ess.*] A female chief. (*Carver.*)

† **ȼhiēf'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *chief; -less.*] Without a head or leader, having no chief.

"Fruit, foliage, crag, wood, cornfield, mountain, vine,
And *chiefless* castles breathing stern farewells."
Byron: Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, iii. 6.

* **ȼhiēf'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *chief,* and dim. suff. *-let.*] A petty chief.

"The chief or *chieflet* . . . came out and exchanged a few words."—*Palgrave: Arabia,* i. 22.

ȼhiēf'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *chief; -ly.*]

†1. Especially, pre-eminently.

"Any man who will consider the nature of an epic poem, what actions it describes, and what persons they are *chiefly* whom it informs, will find it a work full of difficulty."—*Dryden.*

2. For the most part, principally.

* **ȼhiēf'-nĕss,** * **ȼhiēf'-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *chief; -ness.*] Superiority.

"Their *chiefnesse* was *penes Regis arbitrium.*"—*Fuller: Worthies,* ch. vi.

* **ȼhiēf'-rȉe,** *s.* [Eng. *chief;* suff. *-ris* = *-ry.*] A small rent paid to the lord in chief.

"They shall be well able to live upon those lands, to yield her majesty reasonable *chiefrie,* . . ."—*Spenser: Ireland.*

ȼhiēf'-tạin, *ȼheve-tain, *ȼheven-tein, * ȼheuen-teyn, * ȼhif-teyn, * ȼheve-teyn, *s.* [O. Fr. *chevetaine, chieftaine, chefetaine;* Fr. *capitaine,* from Low Lat. *capitaneus* = a captain; O. Fr. *chef, chief;* Lat. *caput* = a head. *Chieftain* and *captain* are thus doublets.]

1. *Gen.:* A head man, a leader, a general, a chief.

"A stif man and a stern that was the kinges stiward and *cheueteyn.*"—*Will. of Palerne,* 3,378.

2. *Spec.:* The head of a clan.

"A *chieftain* to the Highlands bound
Cries, 'Boatman, do not tarry!'"
Campbell: Lord Ullin's Daughter.

† **ȼhiēf'-tạin-ȼў,** *s.* [Eng. *chieftain; -cy.*] The rank or position of a chieftain, chieftainship.

* **ȼhiēf'-tạin-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *chieftain; -ry.*] Chieftaincy, chieftainship. (*Johnson.*)

ȼhiēf'-tạin-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *chieftain; -ship.*] The rank, position, or office of a chieftain; sovereignty; leadership. (*Smollett.*)

* **ȼhiēf'-tў, * ȼhiēfe'-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *chief; -ty.*] Chieftainship, headship, supremacy.

"Two cannot have the principality and *chiefety* in our love."—*Gataker: Marriage Duties.* (*Latham.*)

ȼhiēld, ȼhiēl, *s.* [CHILD.] (*Scotch.*)

1. A young fellow.

"These are the very *chields* that galloped off at Gladsmuir, . . ."—*Scott: Waverley,* ch. lxix.

2. A servant. (*Pitscottie.*)

* **chier, * cheir,** *v.t.* [A.S. *scéran* = to shear, to shave, to gnaw, to cut off.] To cut, to wound. (*Scotch.*)

* **ȼhiēre** (1), *s.* [CHEER.]

"This housbond with glad *chiere* in good wise
Answerd and sayde, as I schal you devyse."
Chaucer: C. T., 11,777.

* **ȼhiēre** (2), *s.* [CHAIR.]

* **ȼhiēr'-tēe,** *s.* [CHERTE.]

chī-ē'-ṣa, *s.* [Ital.] Church.

¶ *Sonata di Chiesa:* A sacred sonata. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

* **ȼhiēv'-ạnce,** *s.* [O. Fr. *chevance,* the same as *chevisance,* from *chevir* = to accomplish.] [CHEVISANCE.] An unlawful bargain, in which money was extorted.

"There were good laws against . . . unlawful *chievances* and exchanges, which is bastard usury."—*Bacon.*

* **ȼhieve,** * **ȼhive,** *v.t. & i.* [CHEVE.]

ȼhiff'-ȼhaff, *s.* [From the bird's note.]

Ornith.: Phylloscopus rufus, a British warbler, widely distributed over Europe. It is nearly allied to the Willow-warbler.

"The eggs . . . of the *chiff-chaff,* which are spotted with dark purple."—*R. Laishley: Popular History of British Eggs.*

* **ȼhĭf'-fēr, * ȼhĭf'-fre,** *s.* [Fr. *chiffre.*] A cypher.

"Item, ane bed dividit equalie in claith of gold and silvir, with drauchtes of violet and gray silk maid in *chiffers* of A. . . ."—*Inventories,* A. 1561, p. 136.

ȼhĭf'-fon, *s.* [Fr. = a rag.] A piece of finery; something worn by a woman as an adornment.

chiffon-work, *s.* Silk patch-work.

ȼhĭf-fŏn-nĭer', ȼhĭf-fŏn-ĭère', *s.* [Fr. from *chiffon* = a rag, from *chiffe* = poor stuff.]

1. A movable piece of furniture serving as a closet or small side-board.

"The box was found at last under a *chiffonier.*"—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch,* ch. lxxx.

2. A rag-picker; one who picks up rags and other refuse. (In this sense, not naturalised, and pr. *chif-fon-yā'.*)

ȼhĭf'-fў, *s.* [JIFFY.]

ȼhig-non (pron. **ȼhēn'-yŏn̆**), *s.* [Fr. *chignon*=(1) the back of the neck, (2) back hair, see def.; cognate with *chatnon* = the link of a chain. (*Littré.*)] The back hair of ladies; a protuberance of artificial hair on the hinder part of the head, worn generally by ladies from about A. D. 1866 to 1875. (*Haydn, &c.*)

ȼhĭgre, ȼhĭ'-gōe, *s.* [Fr. *chique;* from Sp. *chico* = small.]

Entom.: A name given in the West Indies to a species of apterous insects of the flea kind, *Pulex penetrans,* which takes its name from its penetrating the skin of the feet, and breeding there, unless speedily taken out. It is a source of great annoyance to the poor negroes. (*Craig.*)

* **chike,** *s.* [CHICKEN.] (*Chaucer.*)

ȼhĭk'-sạ, *s.* [The native East Indian name.]

Comm.: The name of a fragrant powder composed of sandal-wood, &c. (*Nuttall.*)

ȼhĭl'-blāin, * ȼhĭld'-blāin, * ȼhĭld'-blāne, *s.* [Eng. *chill,* and *blain* (q.v.).] A blain or sore on the hands or feet produced by cold, especially if the parts were previously much heated. There are three types of the disease. In the first or mildest, there are

redness and swellings, with much heat and itching. In the second the affected part becomes greatly swelled, and of a red or blue, or even of a purple, hue. In the third, or severest type, vesicles rise on the swollen skin, which become sores, discharging irritating matter. The disease affects young people more frequently than adults, and girls oftener than boys. A cure of mild chilblains may sometimes be effected if they be rubbed with snow or ice-water, and finally immersed in it till the pain and itching cease. This should be repeated several times a day, the affected parts being dried and enclosed in leather casings.

"I remembered the cure of *chilblanes* when I was a boy (which may be called the children's gout), by burning at the fire."—*Sir W. Temple.*

†çhĭl'-blaĭn, *v.t.* [CHILBLAIN, *s.*] To affect with chilblains; to raise chilblains upon.

çhĭld, *cild, *childe, *chylde (*Eng.*) (pl. **cildru*, **childre*, **childir*, **chyldere*, **childire*, *children*), **çhīēl** (*Scotch*), *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *cild* (pl. *cild* and *cildare*). Mätzner and Mahn compare Goth. *kilthei* = a womb, *in-kiltho* = with child. Skeat refers to Dut. and Ger. *kind* = a child.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A descendant in the first degree, whether male or female; a son or daughter.

(2) Extended to more remote descendants.

"Thus saith the Lord, Behold, a *child* shall be born unto the house of David, . . ."—*1 Kings* xiii. 2.

(3) Applied, in the plural, especially in Scripture, to all the members of a race.

". . . the *children* of Reuben, and the *children* of Gad, and the half tribe of Manasseh, built there an altar by Jordan."—*Josh.* xxii. 10.

(4) A young girl. (Obsolete, except in the provinces, and especially in Warwickshire.)

"Mercy on 's, a barne; a very pretty barne! A boy or a *child*, I wonder?"—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.

(5) A young person generally, irrespective of any relationship or connexion.

". . . and his flesh came again like unto the flesh of a little *child*, and he was clean."—*2 Kings* v. 14.

† (6) [CHILDE.]

"And every *childe* ware of leaves grene
A fresh chapelet."
Chaucer: Flower and Leaf.

* (7) A servant, a page. (*Scotch.*)

(8) A fellow, a person, irrespective of age. (*Scotch.*)

"They're fools that slav'ry like, and may be free;
The *chiels* may a' knit up themselves for me."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 77.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *Relig.:* Child of God.

(*a*) One owned by God as His child.

"Ye are all the *children* of God by faith in Christ Jesus."—*Gal.* iii. 26.

(*b*) A baptized Christian.

"In Baptism, wherein I was made a member of Christ, the *child* of God . . ."—*Church Catechism.*

(*c*) One who exhibits the character of a child; applied to—

(i) One who is weak in knowledge. (*Isaiah* iii. 12, *1 Cor.* xiv. 20.)

(ii) One who is young in grace. (*1 John* ii. 13.)

(iii) One who is humble, docile, and obedient as a child. (*Matt.* xviii. 3, 4.)

(2) One who in manners or disposition exhibits the characteristics of a very young person; one who is innocent or ignorant as a child.

(3) Used as a term of endearment, or affection.

". . . *Children*, how hard is it for them that trust in riches to enter into the kingdom of God!"—*Mark* x. 24.

† (4) The result, product, or effect of anything.

". . . this noble passion,
Child of integrity, hath from my soul
Wip'd the black scruples."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

¶ The plural was originally *cild* or *cildru*, and afterwards *childer*, *childir*, *childre*, &c. The later addition of the plural suff. *-(e)n* consequently makes the modern *children* really a double plural.

"Fyue *childir* he had."—*Langtoft*, p. 19.

¶ The word occurs frequently in Scripture, in phrases with little more meaning than *persons* or *people* attached or belonging to some specified class; as, *children of the flesh* = those whose affections are set on the world; *children of the promise* = those to whose ancestors the promise had been made; *children of wrath* = those liable to the wrath of God; *children of disobedience* = disobedient persons, &c.

¶ *To be with child:*

1. *Lit.:* To be pregnant.

"Therhuyle thet hi is *mid childe*."—*Ayenbite*, p. 224.

* **2.** *Fig.:* To be very anxious for anything.

"I sent my boy, who, like myself, *is with child* to see any strange thing."—*Pepys: Diary*, May 14, 1660.

From a child: From infancy.

"He that delicately bringeth up his servant *from a child* shall have him become his son at the length."—*Prov.* xxix. 21.

II. *Law:* Under seven a child is supposed to be incapable of committing felony. Between seven and fourteen it is held to be *doli incapax*, *i.e.* incapable of crime, whilst above fourteen it is *doli capax*, *i.e.* capable of crime. If, however, anything atrocious be done with obvious malice by a child, it may be held that *malitia supplet ætatem*, malice supplies [the want of] age. The age at which a child can be sworn as a witness depends on the education it has received and its apparent comprehension of the nature and obligation of an oath.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

child-bearing, *child-beringe, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Bearing or bringing forth children.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The act of bearing children.

"To thee,
Pains only in *childbearing* were foretold."
Milton: P. L., x.

2. The quality of being able to bear children.

"The timorous and irresolute Sylvia has demurred till she is past *childbearing*."—*Addison.*

3. The period of gestation.

"The period of *child-bearing* in women, which is 280 days, is usually spoken of by the ancient writers as consisting of ten months."—*Lewis: Astronomy of the Ancients* (ed. 1862), ch. i., § 4, p. 21.

child-crowing, *s.*

Med.: The name popularly given to an affection of the larynx, of which the most remarkable feature is a peculiar crowing or hissing sound caused by the breath being drawn with more or less violence into the windpipe in the effort to remove some impediment, which is usually of a spasmodic character, existing in that organ. The disease is peculiar to childhood, and is caused by reflected irritation from worms, teething, and other disorders upon the muscles of the larynx, through the recurrent laryngeal and pneumogastric nerves. The symptoms, which are those of impending suffocation, are most alarming and must be relieved instantly, but the attack is seldom fatal. Child-crowing, technically called *laryngismus stridulus* (q.v.), is also known as false-croup, from its resemblance in some respects to that disease. True croup is, however, quite a distinct affection, and a much more formidable one.

"There is a sort of bastard croup. . . . Spasmodic croup is the most common of its names. . . . My late colleague, Dr. Ley, in a volume upon this curious disorder . . . adopts from Dr. Mason Good the appellation of Laryngismus stridulus. Dr. Gooch called it *childcrowing*, a homespun term which I much prefer. . . ."—*Watson: Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. xlvi.

* **child-gered,** *a.* [Eng. *child*, and *geared*.] Of childish manners.

"He wats sumquat *child-gered*."
Gawayne, 86.

* **child-great,** *a.* Pregnant.

"If over it a *child-great* woman stride."—*Du Bartas.*

* **child-ill,** *s.* Labour; pains of childbearing.

"'It is the layndar, Schyr,' said aue,
That hyr *child ill* rycht now has taen."
Barbour, xvi. 274.

child's-play, *s.* A trifling, insignificant contest or operation; a trifle.

"No *child's-play* was it—nor is it! Till two in the afternoon the massacring, the breaking and the burning has not ended . . ."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. vi., ch. vii.

child-stealing, *a.* & *s.*

Law: The stealing of a child from its parents or guardians. It is severely punishable.

child-wife, *s.* [CHILDWIFE.]

***çhĭld, *childen, *childi, *chyldyn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [CHILD, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To give birth to a child; to bring forth.

"Sche *childide* her firste born sone."—*Wyclife: Luke* ii. 7.

2. *Fig.:* To produce, to send forth.

"An hundred plants beside, e'en in his sight,
Childed an hundred nymphs."
Fairfax: Trans. of Tasso, xviii. 26.

B. *Intrans.:* To give birth to a child.

"*Chyldyn*, or bryngyn furthe chylde. *Pario.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Whan that sche had *childed*."—*Maundeville*, p. 133.

*** çhĭld'-ą̊ge, * çhyld-age,** *s.* [Eng. *child*, and *age*.] Childhood, infancy.

çhĭld'-bĕd, * çhĭld'-bĕdde, * çhĭl'-bĕd, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *child*, and *bed*.]

A. *As subst.:* The state of a woman in labour, or bringing forth a child.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the bringing forth of children.

". . . with immodest hatred,
The *child-bed* privilege denied, which 'longs
To women of all fashion."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

çhĭld'-bĭrth, *s.* [Eng. *child*, and *birth*.] The act of bearing children; labour, travail; the time of bringing forth.

† çhĭlde, * chyld, *s.* [CHILD, *s.*] The same word as *child*, but specially applied to the scions of knightly families before their being admitted to the degree of knighthood.

"*Chyld* Waweyn, Lotys sone, thulke tyme was
Bot of tuelf yer, & the Pope of Rome bytake was
To Norys thoru the kyng Arture, & thulke tyme rygt,
The pope hym tok armes, & ys owe honde made
him knygt." *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 182.

¶ One of Byron's principal poems is entitled "Childe Harold."

*** çhĭld'-ĕd,** *a.* [CHILD.] Provided with a child. (*Shakesp.*)

*** childely,** *adv.* [CHILDLI.]

"*Childely: pueriliter.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

çhĭl'-dĕr, *s. pl.* [CHILD.] Children. (Obsolete, except in provincial dialects.)

*** çhĭl'-dĕr-ĭng, * çhĭl'-dĕr-ĭnge,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *childer*, pl. of *child*; suff. *-ing*.] Childbirth, childbearing.

"Al thurh hire *childeringe*."
Religious Songs, p. 65.

Çhĭl'-dĕr-mas dāy, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *childer* = children, *-mas* = mass, and *day*; A.S. *cildamæsse-dæg*.]

† **1.** *Eccles.:* The festival of Holy Innocents' Day, December 28, held in commemoration of the murder of the Innocents by Herod at Bethlehem. [INNOCENTS.]

* **2.** The day of the week throughout the year corresponding to that on which Holy Innocents' Day fell; considered unlucky by superstitious persons.

". . . the day when *childermas day* fell, . . ."—*Carew.*

çhĭld'-hood, * çhĭld-had, * çhĭld-hade, * çhilde-hod, * çhild-hede, *s.* [A.S. *cildhād*, from *cild* = child; *-had* = -hood.]

I. *Literally:*

1. The time during which we are children: the period from birth till puberty.

"Their love in early infancy began
And rose as *childhood* ripened into man."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, i. 361.

2. The state of being children; childishness.

"Lord Arundell of Wardour, an old man fast sinking into second *childhood*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

II. *Figuratively:* The beginning, early time.

"Doth she not think me an old murderer,
Now I have stain'd the *childhood* of our joy."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 3.

*** çhĭld'-ĭng, *çhĭld'-yng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CHILD, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Childbearing, fruitful.

1. *Lit.: Of women.*

"The other maketh a *childyng* womman barayn."—*Trevisa*, i. 319.

2. *Fig.: Applied to things in nature.*

"The spring, the summer,
The *childing* autumn, angry winter, change."
Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream, ii. 2.

Childing Cudweed: Filago germanica. (*Britt. & Holland.*)

Childing Pink: Dianthus prolifer.

Childing Sweet William: The same as *Childing Pink.*

çhĭld′-ĭsh, * çhĭld′-ĭsche, *a.* [A.S. *cildisc.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Having the characteristics or nature of a child; simple, innocent.

"... should find something engaging in the *childish* innocence of the Prince of Wales, ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. Of, pertaining to, or befitting a child.

"He will not blush, that has a father's heart,
To take in *childish* plays a *childish* part."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 548.

*** II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Young, simple, or ignorant as a child; inexperienced.

2. (*With an idea of contempt*): Puerile, trifling.

"They have spoil'd the walls with *childish* sentences, that consist often in a jingle of words."—*Addison: On Italy.*

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *childish* and *infantine:* "What children do is frequently simple or foolish; what infants do is commonly pretty and engaging; therefore *childish* is taken in the bad and *infantine* in the good sense. *Childish* manners are very offensive to those who have ceased, according to their years, to be children; the *infantine* actions of some children evince a simplicity of character." (*Crabb: Eng Synon.*)

† çhĭld′-ĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *childish; -ly.*] In a childish or puerile manner; like a child.

*** çhĭld′-ĭsh-mĭnd′-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *childish; minded.*] Childish in disposition; simple, innocent.

*** çhĭld-ĭsh-mĭnd′-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *childishminded; -ness.*] Childishness in character or disposition; simplicity.

"I have somewhat of the French: I love birds, as the king does; and have some *childishmindedness* wherein we shall consent."—*Bacon.*

çhĭld′-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *childish; -ness.*]

1. *In a good sense:* The state of being a child; simplicity of manners or disposition; innocence, harmlessness.

"He cares not for your weeping. Speak thou, boy;
Perhaps thy *childishness* will move him more
Than can our reasons."
Shakesp.: Coriol., v. 3.

2. *In a bad or at least contemptuous sense:* Puerility; weakness of intellect.

"His cowardice, his *childishness*, his pedantry, ... made him an object of derision."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

*** çhĭld′-kĭnd,** *s.* [Eng. *child*, and *kind* = kin.] Children collectively.

"All mankind, womankind, and *childkind* ... play the fool."—*Carlyle: Life of Sterling*, pt. ii., ch. vi.

çhĭld′-lĕss, * çhĭld-læs, * çhĭld-les, *a.* [Eng. *child; -less.*] Without children; without offspring.

"Quane ic *childles* of werlde fare."
Genesis and Exodus, 930.

çhĭld′-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *childless; -ness.*] The state of being childless, or without offspring. (*E. Everett.*)

*** çhĭld′-lĭ, * çhĭld′-lў, * çhĭlde-ly,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *cildlic.*] [Childlike.]

A. *As adj.:* Childlike.

"In *childly* wyse on her [he] gan to smyle."
Lidgate: Fall of Princes, ii. 22.

B. *As adv.:* In a childlike manner, like a child.

"Then she smiled around right *childly*."
Mrs. Browning: Lady Geraldine's Courtship.

çhĭld′-lĭke, *a.* [A.S. *cildlic*, from *cild* = child, and *lic* = like.]

1. *Of persons:* Resembling a child in disposition or manners; simple, innocent, dutiful, meek.

"Such was thy wisdom, Newton, *child-like* sage!
Sagacious reader of the works of God."
Cowper: Task, iii. 253.

2. *Of things:*

(1) *In a good sense:* Becoming or befitting a child; innocent, harmless, dutiful.

(2) *In a bad or contemptuous sense:* Puerile, foolish, trifling.

¶ Usually *childlike* is used in a good sense, *childish* in a bad sense.

*** çhĭld′-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *child; -ness.*] The manners or actions natural to a child; childishness.

"My parasite, my soldier, statesman, all:
He makes a July's day short as December,
And, with his varying *childness*, cures in me
Thoughts that would thick my blood."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

çhĭl′-drẹn, *s. pl.* [Child, *s.*]

Children of Israel, *s.*

Botany:

1. A small garden species of Campanula, so called from the profusion of its flowers.

2. A garden species of Aster, with very numerous small flowers.

çhĭl′-drĕn-īte, *s.* [Named after the mineralogist, Mr. Children, of the British Museum.]

Min.: An orthorhombic, translucent mineral, of a yellowish-white to brownish-black colour. Hardness, 4·5—5; sp. gr. 3·18—3·24. Lustre vitreous, inclining to resinous. Compos.: Phosphoric acid, 28·92; alumina, 14·44; protoxide of iron, 30·68; protoxide of manganese, 9·07; magnesia, 0·14; water, 16·98. It occurs in Devonshire, Cornwall, and the United States. (*Dana.*)

*** çhĭl′-drĕn-lĕss, * çhyl-dren-les,** *a.* [Eng. *children*, and *-less.*] Childless.

"If th' one be riche and *chyldrenles*; though at the grounde of stryfe,
Procede of hym, set thou in foote, and pleade his cause for lyfe."
Drant: Trans. of Horace, sat. 5. (Nares.)

*** çhĭld′-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *child; -ship.*] Relationship as a child.

"God's actual choice and our potential *childship*."—*Adams: Works*, iii. 101.

çhĭld′-wĭfe, *s.* [Eng. *child*, and *wife.*]

1. A wife who is still almost a child in years. (In this sense rather a compound than a single word.)

* 2. A wife who has borne a child.

"But the law selfe doth openly discharge and deliver this holy *childwife* from the bane of the law ..."—*Paraphrase of Erasmus*, 1548. (Nares.)

*** çhĭld′-wĭt, * çhĭld′-wīte,** *s.* [Eng. *child*, and Mid. Eng. *wite* = a fine.]

Old Law: A fine imposed on a bondwoman to whom an illegitimate child is born.

çhĭl′-ē-īte, *s.* [From *Chili*, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Volborthite occurring in the silver mine of Mina Grande in Chili. It has a dark-brown or brownish-black colour, and has been observed only in an earthy state, looking much like a ferruginous clay or earth. It is easily soluble in nitric acid. (*Dana.*)

çhĭl′-ĕ-nīte, *s.* [From *Chili*, and suff. *-en*; *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous, granular mineral, of a silver-white colour, containing silver 86·2; bismuth, 13·8. (*Dana.*)

çhĭl′-ĭ, *s.* [Chill.]

*** çhĭl′-ĭ-ăd,** *s.* [Gr. χιλίας (*chílias*), genit. χιλίαδος (*chiliados*) = the number one thousand.]

1. A thousand, or a collection of a thousand (of separate things); especially, a period of a thousand years.

"We make cycles and periods of years, as decads, centuries, *chiliads*, for the use of computation in history."—*Holder.*

2. (*Pl.*) *Math.:* A name given to logarithms, because they were at first divided into thousands.

† çhĭl′-ĭ-ạ-gŏn, *s.* [Gr. χιλιάγωνος (*chiliagōnos*) = with a thousand angles; from χιλίας (*chílias*) = a thousand, and γωνία (*gōnia*) = an angle.] A plane figure of a thousand sides and angles.

"He brings forward, as a great discovery, the equality of the angles of a *chiliagon* to 1996 right angles."—*Hallam: Literature of Middle Ages*, pt. iv., ch. 3.

† çhĭl′-ĭ-ạ-hēd′-rŏn, * çhĭl′-ĭ-ạ-ēd′-rŏn (*pl.* **-hedra, -edra**), *s.* [Gr. χιλίας (*chílias*) = a thousand, and ἕδρα (*hédra*) = a seat, a side.] A plane figure contained by a thousand sides.

"In a man who speaks of a *chiliaedron*, or a body of a thousand sides, the idea of the figure may be very confused, though that of the number be very distinct."—*Locke.*

Çhĭl′-ĭ-ạn, *a.* & *s.* [From Eng., &c. *Chili*, and suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to Chili.

B. *As subst.:* A native of Chili.

¶ *Chilian mill:* A mill of a primitive kind, used in Chili for grinding oleaginous seeds between stones put in rotation horizontally and vertically. It is essentially the same as that used by the Phœnicians, centuries before the Christian era, for mashing olives. For a fuller description of the mill see Knight's *Dictionary of Mechanics.*

*** çhĭl′-ĭ-ạn-ĭzm, * çhĭl′-ĭ-ạn-ĭzme,** *s.* [Gr. χιλίας (*chílias*) = a thousand; suff. *-ism.*] The doctrine of the millennium.

"Dyed in the opinion of *Chiliasme*." — *Pagitt: Heresiography*, p. 291.

*** çhĭl′-ĭ-arch,** *s.* [Gr. χιλιάρχος (*chíliarchos*), from χιλίας (*chílias*) = a thousand, and ἄρχω (*archō*) = to lead, to command.] The general or commander of a thousand men.

*** çhĭl′-ĭ-arch-ў,** *s.* [Chiliarch.] A regiment or body of men to the number of a thousand.

"The *chiliarchies* also, or regiments, as I may so call them, of the Lamb, being summed up in this number."—*More: Mystery of Godliness*, p. 195.

*** çhĭl′-ĭ-ăzm,** *s.* [Gr. χιλιάσμος (*chiliasmos*), from χιλίας (*chílias*) = a thousand.] The doctrine of the millennium, or reign of Christ upon earth for a thousand years (*Rev.* xx.). [Millennium.]

*** çhĭl′-ĭ-ăst,** *s.* [Gr. χιλιάστης (*chiliastēs*), from χιλίας (*chílias*) = a thousand.] A millenarian; one who believes in the doctrine of a literal millennium; one who believes in the personal reign of Christ in bodily form upon earth during that period. [Millenarian.]

"To reign with Christ a 1000 years before the ending of the world, was the old errour of the *chiliasts*."—*Pagitt: Heresiography*, p. 20.

*** çhĭl-ĭ-ăs′-tĭc, * çhĭl-ĭ-ăs′-tĭc-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *chiliast; -ic; -ical.*] Relating or pertaining to the chiliasts.

"As soon as the obstruction offered by the *chiliastic* errors disappeared."—*J. A. Alexander* (Webster).

çhĭl-ĭ-făc′-tĭve, *a.* [Chylifactive.]

çhĭl-ĭ-făc′-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Chylifactory.]

"A *chilifactory* menstruum or digestive preparation."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, p. 84.

çhĭl-ĭ-ŏl′-ĭ-tĕr, *s* [Kilolitre.]

çhĭl-ĭ-ŏm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Kilometre.]

çhĭl-ĭ-ō-phўl′-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. χιλίας (*chílias*) = a thousand, and φύλλον (*phúllon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants with yellow flowers. They are natives of Mexico.

çhĭll, * çhĭl, * çhele, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *cýle, céle* = great cold, chilliness, from *célan* = to cool, *cól* = cool; Dut. *kill* = a chill, *killen* = to chill, *koel* = cool; Sw. *kyla* = to chill, *kulen, kylig* = chill, cool; Lat. *gelu* = frost.] [Cool, Chele.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The state of being moderately cold; chilliness.

(2) A sudden sensation of coolness, generally accompanied with shivering; a sudden check to the circulation of heat.

Chills and fever: Fever and ague. (*U. S.*)

2. *Fig.:* A sudden check to warmth of manner or feeling; a discouragement.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Painting:* A dulness or dimness in a painting; also called *blooming.*

2. *Iron Manuf.:* A piece of iron introduced into a mould so as to rapidly cool the surface of molten iron which comes in contact therewith. Cast-iron, like steel, is hardened by rapid cooling, and softened by the prolongation of the cooling process. The extreme in the former direction gives chilled iron the hardness of hardened steel; the extreme in the direction of softness is obtained by prolonging the heat, abstracting the carbon from the cast-iron, reducing it to a nearly pure crystalline iron. [Malleable iron.]

The chilled cast-iron ploughshare has a hard under-surface, and the top wears away, leaving a comparatively thin edge of hardened metal. This resembles the natural provision in the teeth of rabbits, squirrels, and other rodents, whereby the enamel remains in advance of the softer portion of the tooth, keeping a sharp edge. (*Knight.*)

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. *Subjec.:* Having a sensation of coolness; somewhat cold.

2. *Objec.:* Moderately cold; causing a sensation of coolness, generally accompanied with shivering; chilly.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Subjec.:* Cold and reserved in manners, temper, or feeling; distant, formal.

"But he is *chill* to praise or blame."
Tennyson: The Two Voices.

2. *Objec.:* Causing a discouragement to or checking warmth of feeling or manners; depressing, discouraging; distant, formal.

"Downward and ever downward, and deeper in age's *chill* valley."
Longfellow: Children of Lord's Supper.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *chill* and *cold*: "*Chill* expresses less than *cold*, that is to say, it expresses a degree of cold. The weather is often *chilly* in summer; but it is *cold* in winter. We speak of taking the *chill* off water when the *cold* is in part removed; and of a *chill* running through the frame when the *cold* begins to penetrate the frame that is in a state of warmth." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

chill-cold, *a.* Very cold.

"A *chill-cold* bloud . . . fleetes through my veines."
Davies: Muse's Sacr., p. 49. (*Davies.*)

chill-hardening, *s.* A mode of tempering steel-cutting instruments, by exposing the red-hot metal to a blast of cold air.

çhĭll, * **çhyl-lyn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [CHILL, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To make cold or chilly; to strike with a chill.

". . . when a body is said to be *chilled* . . ."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), viii. 2, p. 178.

† (2) To blast with cold.

". . by snows immod'rate *chill'd*."
Blackmore.

2. *Fig.:* To check warmth of feeling or manners; to discourage, to depress; to damp the spirits.

"As an icy touch had *chill'd* its heart."
Hemans: A Tale of the Secret Tribunal.

II. *Iron Manuf.:* To cause the surface of molten iron to cool suddenly by the introduction of a piece of cold iron, so as to increase the hardness. [CHILL, *s.*, B. 2.]

† **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To become cold, to shiver.

2. *Fig.:* To become cold, distant, or formal in manners or feeling; to be discouraged, disheartened, or downcast.

"Al chaunged her chere and *chylled* at the hert."
Allit. Poems; Patience, 367.

çhĭlled, *pa. par.* & *a.* [CHILL, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Chill, cold.

"He said, and Priam's aged joints with *chilled* fear did shake." *Chapman.* (Rich.)

2. *Technically:*

(1) *Iron Manuf.:* Made of iron which has been hardened by chilling. Chilled castings are used for axle-boxes, iron wheel-hubs, rolls for iron-rolling mills, ploughshares, and mould-boards, stamp-heads, heavy hammers, and anvils for some kinds of work, and in many other instances. (*Knight.*)

(2) *Painting:* Dimmed, clouded; affected with blooming.

chilled-shot, *s.*

Mil.: Shot of very rapidly cooled or chilled cast-iron, which thus acquire a hardness of nearly equal efficiency with steel for penetrating iron plates, and yet produced at a very much less cost. Chilled-shot break up on passing through the plates, and the fragments are very destructive on crowded decks.

çhĭl'-lĭ, *s.* [Sp. *chili, chile.*]

1. The popular name of the American Red-pepper.

2 The pod or fruit of the Capsicum (q.v.). *Spec.*, the dried ripe pod of *Capsicum fastigiatum.*

"*Chillies* . . . form the basis of Cayenne pepper and curry powder."—*Waterston: Cyclopædia of Commerce.*

Chilli or Chili Vinegar: Vinegar flavoured with Capsicum pods.

chilli (or **chili**) **sauce,** *s.* A spicy condimental sauce, variously composed.

çhĭl'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *chilly; -ness.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The quality or state of being chilly.

"The *chilliness* of their waters."—*Locke: Education*, pt. ii.

2. Coolness; a moderate degree of cold.

II. *Fig.:* A sensation of discouragement or depression.

çhĭl'-lĭng, * **çhyl-lynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHILL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ordinary Language:*

(1) The act of cooling or making chill (*lit. & fig.*).

* (2) The act or state of shivering.

"*Chyllynge* of tethe or other lyke. *Frigidor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Iron Manuf.:* The process of chill-hardening. [CHILL, *s.*, II. 2.]

Chĭl'-lĭng-hăm, *s.* [A proper name, see A.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: A parish in Northumberland, on the river Till, about four and a half miles south of Wooler.

B. *As adj.:* In any way pertaining to or connected with the parish described under A.

Chillingham bulls, Chillingham cattle, *s. pl.* Certain bulls, or rather cattle of both sexes, preserved in a semi-wild state in Chillingham Park. They are pure white, except the muzzle, which is black, and the horns, which are tipped with black. The white colour on the body, however, is artificially produced, the owner causing all spotted calves to be killed. They are now generally believed to be the descendants of the mountain bull or Urus which were wild in Gaul at the time of Cæsar's invasion, and the stock whence our larger cattle have been derived. Some writers have thought them descended from ordinary cattle which have become wild, and others have made them a distinct species, *Bos Scoticus.* Professor W. Boyd Dawkins considers them the last surviving representatives of the gigantic Urus of the Pleistocene period, reduced in size and modified in every respect by their small range and their contact with man. (*Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxii. (1866), pt. i., p. 398.)

† **çhĭl'-lĭng-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *chilling; -ly.*] In a chilling manner.

". . . a qualification which must then have fallen *chillingly* on the ears of belligerent Tories."—*Daily News*, April 19, 1879.

* **çhĭll'-nĕss,** * **çhĭl'-nĕss,** * **çhĭl'-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *chill; -ness.*]

1. *Lit.:* A sensation of coldness, a chill.

"Lend their weaker fire
To conquer the night's *chilnesse*."
Habington: Castara, p. 11.

2. *Fig.:* A feeling of discouragement or depression.

çhĭll'-ў, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *chill; -y.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Feeling a sensation of coldness or chilliness.

"Sir Charles, I'm as *chilly* as a bottle of port in a hard frost."—*Colman the younger: The Poor Gentleman*, iv. 1.

2. Causing a sensation of coldness or chilliness.

"A *chilly* sweat bedews
My shudd'ring limbs." *Philips.*

II. *Fig.:* Cold in manners, distant, cool.

† **B.** *As adv.:* In a chill or cool manner (*lit. & fig.*).

chĭl-lō-car'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. χεῖλος (*cheilos*) = a lip, and καρπός (*karpos*) = a fruit.]

Bot.: An imperfectly known genus of climbing plants, natives of Java, having a salver-shaped corolla, capitate stigma, and capsular fruit. The genus is referred to the Apocynaceæ. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chĭl-ō-chlō'-a, *s.* [Gr. χιλός (*chilos*) = fodder, and χλόη (*chloē*) or χλόα (*chloa*) = young grass.]

Bot.: A genus of plants of the order Gramineæ, allied to Phleum and Phalaris.

chĭl-lō'-dĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. χεῖλος (*cheilos*) = a lip, and ὄδους (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Bot.: A genus of Labiatæ, consisting of a single species from New Holland. It is a branched glabrous or slightly pubescent shrub. In habit and structure the genus is very near Prostanthera, differing only in having no appendages to the anther cell. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chĭ'-lō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. χεῖλος (*cheilos*) = a lip, and ὄδους (*odous*), genit. ὀδοντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: A genus of Infusoria, of the family Trachelina, having the body covered with cilia; mouth with teeth arranged in the form of a tube; fore part of the head produced into a broad membranous or ear-like lip. The cilia form longitudinal rows. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

chĭ-lō-glŏt'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. χεῖλος (*cheilos*) = a lip, and γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) or γλῶττα (*glōtta*) = a tongue.]

Bot.: A small genus of terrestrial Australasian orchids, bearing radical leaves in pairs, and solitary paleate reddish flowers.

chĭ-lŏg-năth'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *chilognath*, and *form.*]

Entom.: A term applied to the larvæ of those coleopterous insects which are herbivorous, elongated, and sub-cylindrical, and resemble the genus Jula.

chĭ'-lŏg-năths (*Eng.*), **chĭ-ŏg'-na-tha, chĭ-lŏg'-na-thēs** (*Mod. Lat.*), *s. pl.* [Gr. χεῖλος (*cheilos*) = a lip, and γνάθος (*gnathos*) = a jaw.]

1. *Entom.:* An order of the Myriapoda, or Centipedes, distinguished by having the two mandibles and the tongue so united as to form a large lower lip; antennæ short with six or seven joints, body convexly cylindrical, legs short and slender. The segments of the body, from the fourth, fifth, or sixth from the head, have each of them two pair of legs. It contains the Millepedes and Galleyworms. At least seventy species are known. The order is also called Diplopoda. They are found beneath the bark of trees and in humid places, and feed both upon animal and vegetable productions.

2. *Palæont.:* The order began, as far as is known, in the Carboniferous period.

chĭl'-ō-gram, *s.* [KILOGRAM.]

† **chĭ-lō'-ma,** *s.* [Gr. χείλωμα (*cheilōma*) = a lip, rim, or edge. (*Septuagint.*)]

Zool.: The upper lip of a mammal when it is tumid, and continued uninterruptedly from the nostril. A good example of this may be seen in the camel.

chĭ-lŏm'-ō-năs, *s.* [Gr. χεῖλος (*cheilos*) = a lip, and μόνας (*monas*) = single, solitary.]

Zool.: A genus of Infusoria, of the family Monadina, free swimming or temporarily fixed; mouth oblique or lateral, and surmounted by a lip; there are two flagella, one of which is convolute and adherent.

Chĭ-lō'-nĭ-an, Chĭ-lŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [From Lat. *Chil(o)*, and Eng. suff. *-ian, -ic.*] Relating to Chilo, one of the seven sages of Greece. (*Smart in Worcester.*)

chĭ-lŏp'-ō-da (*Lat.*), **chĭ'-lō-pŏds** (*Eng.*), *s. pl.* [Gr. χιλίας (*chilias*) = a thousand, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

1. *Entom.:* An order of Myriapoda or Centipedes, the genera of which have elongated antennæ, with fourteen to forty or more joints, a depressed body covered with coriaceous plates, and legs of variable length. Each segment of the body has a single pair of legs. The order contains the Centipedes proper as distinguished from Millepedes, &c. It is sometimes called also Syngnatha. Nearly 100 species are known. They all run fast, are carnivorous, and nocturnal. They are principally found beneath stones, the bark of trees, and in loose, humid earth.

2. *Palæont.:* No species of the order has yet been found fossil.

chĭl-ō-pŏd'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *chilopod, -i-* connective, and *form.*]

Entom.: A term applied to the larvæ of Coleopterous insects which are subhexapod, with a long, linear, depressed body, and bear a resemb ance to the genus Scolopodendra. (*Kirby & Spence: Entomology*, III. xxix. p. 166.)

† chīl-ō-pŏd-ĭ-mor′-phoŭs, *a.* [Eng. *chilopod*; *-i-* connective; Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = form; Eng. suff. *-ous.*] The same as CHILOPODIFORM (q.v.).

"Those [larvæ] being the most perfect *chilopodimorphous* of the whole."—*Kirby & Spence: Entomology*, III. xxix., p. 166.

chī-lŏp′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. χεῖλος (*cheilos*) = a lip, ὄψ (*ops*), genit. ὄψις (*opsis*) = face, appearance.]

Bot.: A genus of Bignoniaceæ, consisting of a single species of erect branching shrubs from Mexico. It has long linear entire alternate leaves, and beautiful flowers in terminal, dense, spicate racemes. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

Çhĭl′-tĕrn, *s. & a.* [A proper name, see A.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: The name of certain beech-clad hills in Buckinghamshire, formerly infested by robbers. To keep these in check, a functionary was appointed, who was called Steward of the *Chiltern Hundreds* (q.v.).

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to, or in any way connected with, the hills described under A.

Chiltern hundreds, *s.* A hilly district in Buckinghamshire, belonging to the Crown. The office of Steward of this district, although the duties have long ceased to be more than nominal, is still retained for a special purpose. No Member of Parliament is allowed to resign his seat, and if he wishes to vacate it he can only do so by accepting some office of profit under the Crown. The Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds is therefore applied for by any member desiring to retire, and its acceptance necessarily vacates his seat.

chĭl′-tŏn-īte, *s.* [Etymol. doubtful. Apparently named after a Mr. Chilton.]

Min.: The same as Prehnite (q.v.).

chi-mæ′-rą, *s.* [Lat. *chimæra*; Gr. χιμαῖρα (*chimaira*)= (1) a she-goat, (2) a fire-spouting monster with a lion's head, a serpent's tail, and a goat's body, killed by Bellerophon.] [CHIMERA.]

1. *Myth.*: [CHIMERA].

2. *Ichthy.*: A genus of fishes, the type of the family Chimæridæ, having the tail ending in a slender thread, the head pointed, and spirade single. *Chimæra monstrosa* is sometimes called the Sea-mouster, and sometimes the King of the Herrings. It is a native of the Northern Seas, from which it straggles to Britain and follows shoals of herrings as they move from the deep sea towards the shore. [CHIMÆRIDÆ.]

chi-mær′-ĭ-dæ, *s.pl.* [Lat. *chimær(a)*; fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy.*: A family of cartilaginous fishes, distinguished by the head being furnished with appendages, and the tail terminating in a point. It contains two species, Chimæra and Callorhynchus.

2. *Palæont.*: The Chimæridæ begin with the Devonian rocks.

chī-mær′-ŏĭd, *a. & s.* [Lat. *chimæra*; and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to, or resembling the Chimæridæ.

B. *As subst.*: A fish belonging to the family Chimæridæ, or akin to Chimæra.

"In the Mesozoic and Kainozoic deposits, the remains of *Chimæroids* are not extremely rare, but they consist only of the jaws and teeth, along with fin-spines or ichthyodorulites."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 155.

chī-măph′-ĭl-ą, *s.* [Gr. χεῖμα (*cheima*) = winter, and φιλέω (*phileō*) = to love; from the leaves retaining their green colour during winter.]

Bot.: A small genus of Pyrolaceæ, natives of Europe, Siberia, and North America. The plants, called Winter-greens in America, have woody subterranean shoots, and a short stem with a tuft of thick, shining, evergreen leaves, oblong, wedge-shaped, or lanceolate. The pedicels are one-flowered, bearing handsome bell-shaped, white flowers, tinged with purplish-red, and very sweet-scented. (*Treas. of Bot.*) *Chimaphila umbellata* is a most active diuretic. *C. maculata* is used in North America in strangury and nephritis. (*Lindley.*)

chī-măph′-ĭ-lĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *chimaphil(a)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: The name given to the tasteless, inodorous crystals found in the leaves of *Chimaphila umbellata.*

chī-măr′-rhĭs, *s.* [Gr. χείμαρρος (*cheimarros*) = a torrent; from the plant growing on the banks of torrents.]

Bot.: Riverwood, a genus of white-wooded American trees, belonging to the order Rubiaceæ. The wood is used for beams and rafters.

*** çhĭmb, * çhȳmbe,** *s.* [A.S. *cim*, found in *cimstan* = a base; Sw. *kim*, *kimb*, *kimme*; Dut. *him*, *kimme.*]

1. *Coopering*: The edge of a cask or tub, formed by the ends of the staves.

"The streem of lyf now droppeth on the *chymbe*."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,893.

2. *Naut.*: That part of the waterway which is left above the deck, and hollowed out to form a channel.

*** çhĭm′-blĕy,** *s.* [CHIMNEY.]

chĭm-bŏ-rāz′-īte, *s.* [From Chimborazo, where it is found, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as ARAGONITE (q.v.).

çhīme (1), *** çhimbe, * çhymbe, * çhymme,** *s.* [A corruption of *chimbale* or *chymbale*, a dialectic form of O. Fr. *cimbale* or *cymbale* = a cymbal; Lat. *cymbalum*; Gr. κύμβαλον (*kumbalon*).]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

* 1. A cymbal; probably used also for a bell. (See extract.)

"As a *chymbe* or a brasen belle."
Cursor Mundi, 12,193.

2. The harmonic or consonant sound of several instruments or bells. [B. I.]

† **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Harmonised sounds of any instrument of music.

"The Minstrel waked his harp—three times
Arose the well-known martial *chimes*."
Scott: The Lady of the Lake, ii. 7.

2. Any sound in harmony or accord.

"A happy *chime* of many dancing feet."
Hemans: Pauline.

3. A correspondence in sound or proportion.

"Life and time
Ring all their joys in one dull *chime*."
Scott: The Bridal of Triermain, iii. 2.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Music:*

(1) A number of bells attuned to each other in diatonic succession. A peal consists of three or more bells in harmonic succession, which may be rung successively or simultaneously, but will not admit of a tune being played upon them. Thus a set embracing the eight notes of the common scale will constitute a chime, while a set upon the first, third, fifth, and eighth of the scale would be a peal. The smallest number of bells that can be said to constitute a chime is five, but the number may be increased indefinitely. The usual number is at least nine, which number embraces the eight notes of the natural scale, with the addition of a flat seventh. Apparatus for ringing chimes is said to have been first made at Alost, in East Flanders (Belgium), in 1487. Pottheff, the chime-player of Amsterdam, in the latter part of the 18th century, played pianoforte music with facility. Each key required a force equal to two pounds' weight. (*Knight.*)

(2) An arrangement of bells and strikers in an organ or musical box, operated in harmony with the reeds, pipes, or tongues, as the case may be.

chime-barrel, *s.*

Horol.: A prolongation of the rim of a striking-wheel, which is furnished with pins, like the barrel of a musical-box, the pin lifting the tails of the hammers, which are set on one axis and strike their respective bells when set in motion.

chime-bell, * chymbe belle, *s.* A bell or set of bells harmonised.

"His *chymbe belle* he doth rynge."
Alisaunder, 1,852.

çhīme (2), *s.* [CHIMB.]

*** çhīme** (3), *s.* [CHINE.]

çhīme, * çhi-men, * çhy-myn, * çhimbe, *v.i. & t.* [CHIME (1), *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To sound in harmony or accord; to give out a sound in harmony, as bells, they meanwhile remaining unmoved. It is opposed to ringing, in which the bell is raised, *i.e.* swung round. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

2. To cause bells to ring in harmony or accord.

"*Chymyn* or chenken wythe bellys. *Tintillo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To correspond or accord in rotation or proportion.

"Father and son, husband and wife, and such other correlative terms, do belong one to another; and, through custom, do readily *chime*, and answer one another, in people's memories."—*Locke.*

2. To agree, suit, or accord with.

"Any sect, whose reasonings, interpretation, and language, I have been used to, will, of course, make all *chime* that way . . ."—*Locke.*

3. To join or fall in with in accord; to join or interfere in a conversation; often followed by *in with.*

"He not only sat quietly and heard his father railed at, but often *chimed* in with the discourse."—*Arbuthnot: History of John Bull.*

* 4. To make jingling rhymes.

* 5. To clatter, to chatter.

"The sely tonge may wel rynge and *chimbe*
Of wreechednes that passed is ful yoore."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,894.

† 6. To give utterance to any harmonious sounds.

"Before the song of those who *chime* for ever
After the *chiming* of the eternal spheres."
Longfellow: Dante's Purgatorio, xxx.-xxxi.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To play a tune on bells, either by machinery or by hand, by means of hammers, or swinging the clappers, the bell remaining unmoved. It is opposed to ringing in which the bells are raised, that is, swung round. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

2. To cause to sound in harmony.

* **II.** *Fig.*: To utter harmoniously.

"Let simple Wordsworth *chime* his childish verse,
And brother Coleridge lull the babe at nurse."
Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

çhīmed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHIME, *v.*]

çhīm′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *chim(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which chimes.

chi-mēr′-ą, chi-mær′-ą, *s.* [Lat. *chimæra*; Gr. χιμαῖρα (*chimaira*).] [CHIMÆRA.]

1. *Myth.*: A fabulous fire-breathing monster, with a lion's head, serpent's tail, and goat's middle, killed by Bellerophon. According to Hesiod, it was the daughter of Typhaon and Echidria, with the heads of a lion, goat, and serpent.

2. *Ord. Lang.* (*Fig.*): Any vain and idle fancy; a foolish and unreal creature of the imagination.

"Thou, whose whole existence hitherto was a *chimera* and scenic show, at length becomest a reality."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. i., bk. i., ch. iv.

çhĭm-ĕr′e, * chym-er, * chym-our, *s.* [O. Fr. *chamarre*; Fr. *cimarre, simarre*; Ital. *zimarra*; Sp. *chamarra*, from *zamarro* = a shepherd's coat made of sheepskins, a sheepskin, from Arab. *sammûr* = the Scythian weasel or marten, the sable. (*Mahn.*).]

CHIMERE.

1. *Eccles.*: (For definition see extract).

"The *chimere* [is] the upper robe, to which the lawn sleeves are generally sewed; which before and after the reformation, till Queen Elizabeth's time, was always of scarlet silk; but Bishop Hooper scrupling first at the robe itself, and then at the colour of it, as too light and gay for the episcopal gravity, it was changed into a *chimere* of black satin."—*Wheatley: On the Common Prayer*, ii. § 4.

* 2. *Ord. Lang.*: A light gown of any kind. (*Scotch.*)

"His *chymers* wer of chamelet purpure broun."
Henrysone: Evergreen, i. 186.

chĭ-mĕr′-ĭc, chĭ-mĕr′-ĭ-cąl, *a.* [Eng. *chimer(a)*, and suff. *-ical.*] Imaginary, fanciful, having no reality or ground; existing solely in the imagination.

chĭ-mĕr′-ĭ-cąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *chimerical*; *-ly.*] In a fanciful manner; vainly, fantastically. (*Johnson.*)

• **chī'-mēr-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *chimer(a)*; *-ize.*] To raise, create, or entertain chimeras or foolish groundless fancies.

"What are all these but sophistical dreams and *chimerizing* ideas of shallow, imaginative scholars?"—*Transl. of Boccalini* (1626), p. 226.

* **chĭm'-ĭc, chĭm'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Chemic.]

* **ȼhĭm'-ĭn,** *s.* [Corrupted from Fr. *chemin* = a road.]

Law: A way, whether this be the king's highway or a private way. It is divided into *chimin in gross*, where a person holds a way principally or solely in itself, and *chimin appendant* where he holds it appurtenant to something else.

• **ȼhĭm'-ĭn-ąge,** *s.* [Fr. *chemin* = a road, way.]

Old Law: A toll paid for passage through a forest.

ȼhĭm'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Chime, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act or practice of playing chimes.

2. The act of sounding harmonically; a chime.

II. *Fig.:* A joining or falling in with in accord.

chiming-machine, *s.* A kind of chime-barrel with projecting pins, which, when the barrel is turned by a crank, pull the ropes of the bells, and so produce a chime.

* **chĭm'-ĭst,** *s.* [Chemist.]

ȼhĭm'-la, *s.* (*Scotch.*) [Chimney.]

chimla-lug, *s.* The fireside.

"While frosty winds blaw in the drift,
Ben to the *chimla lug.*"
Burns: Epistle to Davie.

ȼhĭm'-lĕy, *s.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] [Chimney.]

chimley-brace, *s.* The mantelpiece. (*Scotch.*)

chimley-cheeks, *s. pl.* The stone pillars at the side of a fire. (*Scotch.*)

chimley-neuck, *s.* A chimney-corner.

". . . and ilka auld wife in the *chimney neuck.*"—*Scott: Tales of My Landlord*, ii. 150.

ȼhĭm'-mĭng, *s.* [Etymol. doubtful, but probably from Dut. *kim.* See Chimb.]

Metal.: The operation of agitating ore in a keeve, or tub, by means of a stirrer, the keeve being inclined at an angle of 45°. The ore and water being placed in the tub, the whole mass is violently stirred until it all partakes of the gyration, when the stirring is stopped and the heavier particles first reach the bottom. The different strata of particles are then sorted according to quality. [Keeve.]

ȼhĭm'-nĕy, * ȼhem-ne, * ȼhim-ne, * ȼhem-i-ney, * ȼhymp-ne, * ȼhym-ney, * ȼhym-en-ee, * ȼhym-en-eye, * schim-nay, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *cheminée*; Sp. *chimenea*; Ital. *cammino*; Ger. *kamin*, from Gr. καμινος (*kaminos*); Lat. *caminus* = a furnace.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A furnace, a grate.

"And his feet [were] like to latoun as in a brennynge *chymeney.*"—*Wyclife: Rev.* i. 15.

* 2. A fire-place, a stove, a hearth.

"A *schimnay* of charcole to chaufen the knyghte."
Anturs of Arthur, xxxv.

3. The flue, vent, or passage through which the smoke escapes from the fire into the open air.

4. A tube of glass placed over the flame of a lamp to increase the draught, improve the combustion, and protect the flame.

5. The portion of the flue standing above the roof. [Chimney-shaft.]

II. *Hist.:* Down to the thirteenth century, the people seem to have been generally destitute of chimneys. The open hole for the emission of smoke is referred to in Herodotus, viii. 137:—"Now it happened that the sun was shining down the chimney into the room where they were; . . . the boy, who had a knife in his hand, made a mark with it round the sunshine on the floor of the room." In the Middle Ages people made fires in their house in a hole or pit in the centre of the floor, under an opening formed in the roof; and when the family lay down for the night—for it can hardly be said that they went to bed—the hole was closed by a cover of wood. The laws of the feudal ages (*couvre-feu* of the French; curfew-bell of the English) ordered that such fires should be extinguished at a certain time in the evening. William I. introduced this law into England in 1068, and fixed the *ignitegium* at seven in the evening. The law was abolished by Henry I. in 1100. Chimneys, in the modern sense, were not common before the reign of Elizabeth. Thus Harrison, in his *Description of England* (ed. Furnivall), i. 338, says: "Now have we manie chimnies; and yet our tenderlings complaine of rheumes, catarrhs, and poses [colds in the head]; then had we none but reredosses [open hearths]; and our heads did never ake." A tax, called Chimney-money (q.v.), was imposed on each hearth or stove in a house in the reign of Charles II., and was abolished in the reign of William and Mary.

The following are the names of the various parts of the chimney: The opening into the room is the fireplace. The floor of the fireplace is the hearth. The paved portion in front of the hearth is the slab. At the back of the fireplace is the fire-back. The flaring sides of the fireplace are the covings. The vertical sides of the opening, a part of the wall of the apartment, are the jambs. The chimney-piece is the ornamental dressing around the jambs and mantel. The entablature resting on the latter is the mantel. The mantel-shelf, or mantel-piece, rests thereupon. The whole hollow space from the fireplace to the top of the wall is the funnel, or chimney-hood. The contracting portion of the funnel is the gathering. The narrowest part is the throat. The throat is closed (at times) by a damper. Above this is the flue. The wall above the mantel against the flue is the breast. The chimney above the roof is the shaft. This, in England, is usually surmounted by a chimney-pot, and that frequently by a hood, vane, or cowl. A cluster of chimneys is a stack. A chimney-board closes the fireplace in summer. A ciper-tunnel is a false chimney placed on a house as an ornament or to balance things. (*Knight.*)

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

chimney-arch, *s.* An arch turned over the fireplace.

chimney-board, *s.* A piece of board used to close up the fireplace in summer.

chimney-brace, chimley-brace, *s.* The mantel-shelf. (*Scotch.*)

chimney-can, *s.* A chimney-pot.

chimney-cap, *s.*

1. An abacus or cornice forming a crowning termination for a chimney.

2. A device to render more certain the expulsion of smoke, by presenting the exit aperture to leeward, or by a rotatory device. [Cowl.]

chimney-cheeks, chimley-cheeks, *s. pl.* The jambs of a chimney-piece.

chimney-collar, *s.* A device to prevent the leakage of rain around a chimney-stack where it protrudes through a roof. The slates or shingles lie upon the slanting plates, and upright plates lie closely against the bricks.

chimney-flue, *s.* [Chimney, 3.]

chimney-hook, *s.* A hook suspended in a chimney from which to hang pots over the fire.

chimney-jack, *s.* A rotating chimney-head; a kind of revolving cowl.

chimney-jambs, *s. pl.* The jambs of the fireplace. [Jamb.]

* **chimney-man,** *s.* An officer appointed to collect chimney-money.

* **chimney-money,** *s.*

Old Law: A tax paid for each chimney in a house. It was imposed by Act 14, Chas. II., c. 2, which enacted that every hearth and stove of every dwelling-house, "except such as pay not to church and poor, should pay two shillings per annum at Michaelmas and Lady-day." The tax was abolished in the reign of William and Mary. It was also called Hearth-money.

chimney-nook, chimley-neuck, *s.* [Eng. *chimney*; Scotch & Prov. Eng. *chimley*, and *neuck* = nook.] The corner of the fireplace; the fireside.

chimney-piece, *s.* The ornamental frame round a fireplace, consisting of jambs and mantel.

chimney-plant, *s.*

Bot.: Campanula pyramidalis.

chimney-pot, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A tube of pottery or sheet-metal, used to carry up a flue above the chimney-shaft. They are sometimes ornamental, and made to agree in design with the character of the building.

2. *Fig.:* A gentleman's hat, so called from its shape and colour. (*Slang.*)

chimney-shaft, *s.* The portion of the chimney carried up above the roof.

chimney-swallow, *s.*

Ornith.: A species of swallow, *Hirundo rustica*, so called from its selecting chimneys, outhouses, ruins, &c., as the favourite sites for its nests. The forehead and throat are of a reddish-brown.

"The martin arrives in this country a little later than the *chimney-swallow.*"—*R. Laishly: Popular History of British Eggs.*

chimney-sweep, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A man whose occupation it is to clean the flues of chimneys of the accumulated soot.

2. *Bot.* (*pl. Chimney-sweeps*): The same as Chimney-sweeper, II. 2.

chimney-sweeper, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A chimney-sweep.

"To look like her, are *chimney-sweepers* black."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

(2) A machine for sweeping chimneys. It was invented in England by Smart, 1805, to supersede the climbing boys, who were so cruelly treated. A brush of rattan is fixed on the end of a rod which consists of jointed sections of cane.

* 2. *Fig.:* Used proverbially for any one of a mean occupation.

"Golden lads and girls all must,
As *chimney-sweepers*, come to dust."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* The 28 Geo. III. c. 48, and 4 and 5 Wil. IV., which passed on 25th July, 1834, regulated the occupation of chimney-sweepers and their apprentices, as well as providing for the safer construction of chimneys and flues. It prohibited the apprenticing of children under ten years old to chimney-sweepers.

2. *Botany:*

(1) The heads of *Plantago lanceolata.* (*Britt. & Holland.*)

(2) *Luzula campestris.* (*Britt. & Holland.*)

Chimney-sweeper's Cancer:

Med.: A disease, also called Soot-wart, or *Cancer scroti.*

chimney-top, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The top of a chimney; a chimney-cap or cowl, a chimney-pot.

"Many a time and oft
Have you climb'd up to walls and battlements,
To towers and windows, yea, to *chimney-tops.*"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 1.

2. *Music:* In organ building, a metallic mouthpipe whose otherwise closed upper end has an open tube of small dimension, which allows a part of the air to escape and has the effect of sharping the note. [Mouth-pipe.]

chimney-valve, *s.* A device of Dr. Franklin for withdrawing the foul air from an apartment by means of the upward draft in the chimney. In its simplest form it consists merely of a metallic frame fitted in an aperture in the chimney and having a suspended flap opening inwardly to the chimney which allows a current to pass in that direction, but shuts off a down-draft into the room.

chī-mō-năn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. χειμων (*cheimōn*) = winter, and ἀνθος (*anthos*) = a flower; in reference to its early flowering.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the Calycanthus family, and consisting of a single species, the Japan Allspice, *Chimonanthus*

fragrans, well known in gardens for its early flowering and the sweet scent of its blossoms. It was introduced from China in 1766. It is a much-branched shrub, and is generally treated as a wall-plant in gardens. The flowers are sessile, about an inch in diameter, made up of a large number of pale yellow, waxy petals arranged in several rows. They appear in mild winters about Christmas, and last for a long time. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

çhĭm-păn'-zēe, * çhĭm-păn'-sē, *s.* [Fr. *chimpanzé*, from the native Guinea name.]

Zool.: The popular name of either of the two species of anthropoid apes of the genus Anthropopithecus, from tropical Africa. (The generic name Troglodytes formerly used for these animals must be dropped, as it properly belongs to a genus of birds.) The chimpanzees are large, semi-arboreal anthropoids, with very long arms, and can assume a nearly erect posture, though when on the ground their favourite mode of progression is a kind of shambling canter. The Common Chimpanzee (*A. troglodytes*) is the best known species; of the other, the Bald Chimpanzee, *A. calvus* (assumed to be the *Troglodytes calvus* of Du Chaillu), only two examples have yet (1893) been brought to Europe. One of these, the famous "Sally," lived in the Gardens of the Zoological Society, Regent's Park, for a period of eight years. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1885, p. 673; 1889, p. 316.)

çhin, * çhĭnne, * çhy̆n, * çhy̆nne, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *cin*; Dut. *kin* = the chin; Icel. *kinn*; Dan. & Sw. *kind* = the cheek; Goth. *kinus* = the cheeks; O.H. Ger. *chinni*; M.H. Ger. *kinne*; Ger. *kinn*; Lat. *genu*, all = the cheek; Gr. γένυς (*genus*); Sansc. *kanu* = the jaw.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The lower portion of the face below the under lip.

2. Conversation; particularly emphatic or offensive rejoinder, or idle talk. (*U. S. Slang.*)

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

chin-cloth, *s.* The same as CHIN-CLOUT (q.v.).

"A cap which they fasten with a very broad *chin-cloth*."—*Misson: Travels in Eng.*, p. 90.

*** chin-clout,** *s.* A cloth or muffler formerly worn round the chin by women.

"And from the *chin-clout* to the lowly slipper
In Heliconian streams his praise shall dip her."
John Taylor: Workes (1630), p. 111.

† chin-deep, *adv.* Very deep, almost overwhelmed.

"To fancy himself *chin-deep* in riches."—*Lamb: Essays of Elia*, Ser. ii., No. 10.

chin-scab, *s.* A disease in sheep.

chin-strap, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A strap of a cap or hat passing under the chin.

2. *Saddlery:* A strap connecting the throat-strap and nose-band of a halter.

*** chin-welk,** *s.* A disease, also called *Mentagra* (q.v.).

çhĭn, *v.i.* To talk idly, emphatically, or offensively. (*U. S. Slang.*)

Çhī'-na, *s.* & *a.* [The name of a country in the extreme east of Asia, constituting one of the largest empires in the world. Excluding its dependant islands, it extends from lat. 20° to 41°, or even to 46° N. lat., and from 98°, or even 85° to 98° E. long.; being thus from 1,400 to 2,000 miles long, by 900 to 1,300 broad, with an area of about 1,534,953 square miles, or with its dependencies, 3,924,627 square miles. Its population is stated to be 425 millions.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *As a proper name:* The country referred to in the etymology.

2. A fine variety of pottery, now known as porcelain, originally introduced from the country whose name it bore for some centuries. The term porcelain is Portuguese. [PORCELAIN.]

"Spleen, vapours, or small-pox, above them all,
And mistress of herself, tho' *china* fall."
Pope: Mor. Ess., ii. 268.

3. Articles made of a finer species of earthenware in imitation of the genuine china.

"After supper, carry your plate and *china* together in the same basket."—*Swift.*

" . . those stately shops flaming with red brick, and gay with shawls and *china*, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

B. *As adj.:* Made of china-ware or porcelain.

" . . to give an effect at a distance very much like that produced by the perspective of a *china* plate."—*Theodore Hook: Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii., ch. v.

china aster, *s.*

Bot.: A species of the Asteraceæ (q.v.); *Callistephus chinensis*, also called *Callistemma hortense*.

china-bark, *s.*

Bot.: The bark of *Buena hexandra*, formerly used as a febrifuge, but of little value. It grows in the hotter parts of South America.

china-blue style, *s.* A mode of calico-printing in which indigo-blues are printed on the cloth and fixed by baths of salts of iron and of alkali.

china-clay, *s.* A fine potter's clay obtained in Cornwall, Devonshire, and certain districts of Western England, and extensively used in the manufacture of china. It is also called *kaolin* (q.v.).

china-crape, *s.* A very fine and beautiful kind of silk crape. (*Nuttall.*)

china-glaze, *s.* A preparation for painting blue fret. Ten parts of it are of glass, twenty-nine lead, three or more of blue calx. (*Ogilvie.*)

china-grass, *s.*

Bot.: The fibre of *Böhmeria nivea*, the *Rheea* or *Ramee*.

China-grass cloth:

Fabric: A fine fabric made from the fibre of an Indian nettle, the *Rheea* or *Ramee*.

china-ink, *s.* [INDIAN INK.]

china-orange, *s.* The name of a small sweet orange, *Citrus aurantium*, originally brought from China.

china-pink, *s.*

Bot.: Dianthus chinensis, a perennial flowering variety of pink.

china-root, *s.*

Med.: The tuberous rhizome of a plant, *Smilax China*, formerly used for the same purposes as sarsaparilla now is.

china-rose, *s.*

Botany & Horticulture:

1. A garden name given to several varieties of rose. Derived from *Rosa indica* and *R. semperflorens*, natives of China.

2. A beautiful flowering plant of the mallow kind, *Hibiscus rosa sinensis*, very common in gardens in China and the East Indies.

china-shop, *s.* A shop for the sale of chinaware.

¶ *A bull in a china-shop:* A proverbial phrase applied to one who does great damage ignorantly, carelessly, or in reckless fury, in allusion to the story of a maddened bull rushing into a china shop and smashing the contents before it could be driven out.

"Well! now they are all away, let us frisk at our ease and have at everything like the *bull in the china-shop*."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. xviii.

china-stone, *s.* [PETUNTZE.]

china-tree, *s. Melia Azedarach*, which is cultivated in North America.

"Level the landscape grew, and along the shores of the river,
Shaded by *china-trees*, in the midst of luxuriant gardens." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, pt. ii. 2.

china-ware, *s.* [CHINA, A. 2, 3.]

Çhī'-na-man, *s.* [Eng. *China*, and *man*.] A native of China.

chinaman's-hat, *s.* The name given by collectors to the shell of a mollusc, *Calyptræa sinensis*.

çhĭnc'-a-pĭn, *s.* [Fr.]

Bot.: The Dwarf Chestnut, *Castanea pumila*, a native of South America.

çhĭnch, *s.* [Sp. = a bug, from Lat. *cimex*.]

Entomology:

1 The bed-bug, *Cimex lectularius*. [BUG, A. I. 2 (2).]

2. *Blissus leucopterus*, an American insect very destructive to corn, and resembling a bug in its unpleasant odour, also called *chintz*, *chinch-bug*, and *chink-bug*.

chinch-bug, *s.* [CHINCH, 2.]

*** çhĭnche, * chynche,** *a.* & *s.* [CHICHE, CHYNCHYN.]

A. *As adj.:* Niggardly, mean.

"He was large and nouth *chinche*."—*Havelok*, 2,941.

B. *As subst.:* A miserly, mean person. (See quotation from *Prompt. Parv.* under the following word.)

*** çhĭnçh'-ĕr, * chynch-are, * chynchyr,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *chynch(yn)*; *-er*.] A miserly, niggardly fellow.

"*Chynchyr* or *chynchare* (chynche, H. P.). *Parcus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

çhĭnçh'-ĕr-ĭe, * chinch-er-ye, * chynch-er-ie, * chyn-cer-y, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *chinche*; suff. *-rie* = *-ry*.] Niggardliness, meanness.

"By cause of his skarsete and *chyncherie*."
Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus, p. 182.

"*Chyncery* (*chincherye*, P.) or scarsnesse. *Parcimonia*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

çhĭn-çhĭl'-la, *s.* [Perhaps Sp. *chinchilla*, a dim. of *chinche* = a bug. (*Mahn.*)]

1. *Zool.:* A small rodent, a native of Chili, *Chinchilla lanigera*, the typical species of the

CHINCHILLA.

order Chinchillidæ. It is about nine or ten inches long, and has a bushy tail. Its pearly-gray fur is very soft, and is used for muffs, tippets, lining for cloaks, &c.

2. *Comm.:* The fur of the animal described in 1.

3. *Fabric:* A heavy cloth for women's winter cloaking, with a long-napped surface rolled into little tufts in imitation of chinchilla fur.

çhĭn-çhĭl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Eng. *chinchill(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Zool.:* A family of small rodents, natives of Chili. They grow to about the size of a rabbit. Genera, Chinchilla, Lagotis, &c.

2. *Palæont.:* Genera of the family are found from the Pliocene, if not even from the Miocene onward.

çhĭn-çhin, *s.* [A Chilian word.]

Bot.: A plant, *Polygala thesioides*, which is said to have a powerfully diuretic root. (*Lindley.*)

çhĭn'-çhŏn, *s.* [A native word.] A gummy or glutinous matter, much used as a glue or varnish in China and Japan, and supposed to be the produce of *Plocaria tenax*, a sea-weed.

çhĭn'-cough (*Eng.*), **kĭnk'-cough** (*Scotch*) **(cough** as **kof),** *s.* [A corruption of *chink-cough*. Cf. Scotch *kink*=to labour for breath in a severe fit of coughing. (*Jamieson.*) (*Skeat.*)]

Med.: The whooping-cough (q.v.).

"I have observed a *chincough*, complicated with an intermitting fever."—*Sir J. Floyer: Preternatural State of the animal Humours.*

çhine (1), * çhyne (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *eschine*; Fr. *échine*; Sp. *esquena*; Ital. *schiena* = the spine, from O. H. Ger. *skina* = a needle, a prick; Ger. *schiene* = the shin-bone, a needle, a splint, a prickle; A.S. *scina* = Eng. shin; cf. *spine*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The back-**bone** or spine of any animal.

"*Chyne* of bestys bakke. *Spina*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The hollow vein that to the neck extends
Along the *chine*, his eager javelin rends."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xiii. 593.

2. Part of an animal, consisting of the back-bone with the parts adjoining, cut for cooking.

II. *Naut.:* That part of a waterway left above the deck.

çhīne (2), * **çhene,** * **çhyne** (2) *s.* [A.S. *cinu* = a cleft, a crack, from *cinan* = to split, to chap; Dut. *keen;* O. Dut. *kene* = a cleft, a rift.] [CHINK.]

* 1. A rift, a chink, a gap.

"There was somtyme in the myddel of Rome a greet *chene* in the erthe."—*Trevisa*, I. 233.

2. A narrow, precipitous ravine.

". . . the huge precipice of Black Gang *Chine*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* **çhīne** (3), *s.* [CHIMB.] The end of a barrel; the portion of the staves of a barrel which projects beyond the head.

"That they keep right gage, both in the length of the staves, the bilg-girth, the wideness of the head, & deepness of the *chine*, . . ."—*Acts Cha. II.*, 1661, c. 33.

chine-hoop, *s.* The hoop on the end of staves, or on the chine. (*Nuttall.*)

* **çhīne,** * **çhinen,** * **çhynen,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *cinan, cinean;* O. S. *kinan;* O. H. Ger. *chinan;* Goth. *keinan.*] [CHINE (2), *s.*]

I. *Intrans.:* To gape open, to open in a chink.

II. *Trans.:*

1. To cleave, to cut, to cause to break.

"Tho that deth her hert *chon*."
Arthour & Merlin, 7,763.

2. To cut through or in pieces like a chine.

"He that in his line did *chine* the long ribbed Apennine." *Dryden: Persius*, i.

çhî'-nê, *s.* [Fr.]

Fabric:

1. A lady's dress goods made with printed or dyed cotton or silk warps, afterwards woven. A mottled effect is produced.

2. A fabric in which a mixture of colours is produced by a double thread formed of two smaller threads of different colours twisted together.

* **çhined,** *a.* [Eng. *chin(e)* (1), s.; *-ed.*] Having a back-bone; back-boned (*lit. & fig.*). Usually in composition, as in the example.

". . . These be they, these steel-*chined* rascals."—*Beaum. & Fletcher: Scornful Lady.*

çhīne'-ĭng, *a.* [CHINE (3), *s.*] Pertaining to the chine or chimb of a cask.

chineing-machine, *s.*

Coopering: A machine to chamfer the ends of staves on the inner surface, and form the chine.

Çhī-nēse', *a. & s.* [Fr. *Chinois.* Properly as a noun singular, with a regular plural originally of *Chineses*, but now taken from the sound as a plural. Cf. *cherry.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to China in any way.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native of China.

2. The language of China.

Chinese architecture. The architecture of China had its rise from Indian art introduced with the worship of Buddha. But diversities of treatment soon appeared, and instead of the Indian dagoba arose a tower-like construction of many storeys, growing gradually smaller towards the top, and with each stage distinctly marked, and covered with many-coloured curved roofs, to which bells were attached. These edifices were, for the most part, octagonal, and were constructed for religious purposes. Chinese structures have nothing durable about them, wood forming an essential element in their construction. They are more remarkable for their elegance and slender proportions than for size. The roofs are especially characteristic, the most striking peculiarities being that they are always curved, and have figures on them in high relief, as well as at the corners, from which hang bells, and that they are decorated with fantastic embellishments, such as dragons, &c. The Chinese do not possess the art of arching large spaces, and consequently numerous columns are introduced for the support of the ceilings and roofs; these are of wood, sometimes carved, but always painted. (*Rosengarten, &c.*)

Chinese-balance, *s.* A form of the steelyard having four points of suspension, and as many quadrated sides to the weight-arm of the lever. [STEELYARD.]

Chinese-blue, *s.* A mixture of ultramarine, or of cobalt blue, with flake white. (*Weale.*)

Chinese capstan, *s.* A differential hoisting or hauling device, having a vertical axis, and therein only differing from the differential windlass (q.v.).

Chinese-cherry, *s.*

Bot.: Cerasus chinensis.

Chinese-crab, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The fruit of a tree, *Pyrus spectabilis*, (2) the tree itself.

Chinese-fire, *s.* A pyrotechnic composition, consisting of gunpowder, 16; nitre, 8; charcoal, 3; sulphur, 3; cast-iron borings (small), 10.

Chinese-glue, *s.* A superior glue and varnish, obtained from a species of algæ, which abounds on the shores of China. When once dried it resists the action of water, and is used by the Chinese to fill up the lozenge-shaped interstices in the network of bamboos of which their windows are frequently constructed, as well as to strengthen and varnish the paper of their lanterns. (*Ogilvie.*)

Chinese-grass, *s.*

Bot.: [CHINA-GRASS].

Chinese indigo, *s.* A plant, *Isatis indigotica.*

Chinese lantern, *s.* [LANTERN.]

Chinese pavilion, *s.* [So called from the usual shape.]

CHINESE PAVILION.

Music: A pole with several transverse brass plates of some crescent or fantastic form, generally terminating at top with a conical pavilion or hat. On all these parts are hung small bells, which the performer causes to jingle by shaking the instrument held vertically up and down. It is used only in military bands, and more for show than use. (*Victor de Pontigny, in Grove's Dict. Mus.*)

Chinese pitcher-plant, *s.* A pitcher plant, *Nepenthes phyllamphora.*

Chinese stones, *s. pl.* Certain stones consisting chiefly of silicate of alumina altered by heat so as to adapt the material to be used in making grotesque statuary.

Chinese swallows' nests, *s. pl.* These curious productions, which sell at such a high price in China, though they have no special points of recommendation beyond many other gelatinous ingredients in soups, were formerly supposed to be made of some species of the rose-spored Algæ, as *Sphærococcus lichenoides;* but this is now ascertained to be a mistake, and it is known that they are formed of a secretion from the mouth of the bird itself. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

Chinese-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Pæonia Montan.

Chinese-varnish, *s.* *Rhus vernicifera.*

Chinese-wax, *s.* A secretion from a tree grown in China. [CERYL CEROTATE.]

Chinese-white, *s.* White oxide of zinc.

Chinese windlass, *s.* A differential windlass, in which the cord winds off one part of the barrel and on to the other, the amount of absolute lift being governed by the difference in the diameters of the respective portions. It is a good contrivance in the respect that great power may be attained without making the axle so small as to be too weak for its work. [DIFFERENTIAL WINDLASS.]

Chinese-yellow, *s.* A very bright sulphuret of arsenic, formerly brought from China. (*Weale.*)

* **çhĭn'-gĭl-ў,** * **çhĭn-glў,** *a.* [SHINGLY.]

* **çhĭn'-gle,** * **çhyn-gyl,** * **çhyn-gle,** *s.* [SHINGLE.]

çhĭnk (1), *s.* [Formed by the addition of *k* as a dimin. from *chine* (2) (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A narrow cleft or crevice; a small longitudinal opening; a slit.

"And where, secure as mouse in *chink*,
She might repose, or sit and think."
Cowper: The Retired Cat.

2. *Mining:* A joint in a vein, through which air or water flows. (*Weale.*)

çhĭnk (2), *s.* [An onomatopœic word. Cf. *jingle.*]

I. *Lit.:* A slight jingling sound as of metal struck gently.

"Even in dreams to the *chink* of the pence,
This huckster put down war!"
Tennyson: Maud, ix. 2.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Money, cash.

"All for what? To get at the *chink*, to chouse us of cash."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Cecilia*, bk. ix., ch. i.

* 2. A chuckle.

"The boys around him were in *chinks* of laughter."—*Mrs. Gaskell: Cranford*, ch. ix. (*Davies.*)

* 3. The sound of the grasshopper.

"Half-a-dozen grasshoppers make the field ring with their importunate *chink*."—*Burke: French Rev.*, p. 64.

çhĭnk (1), *v.t. & i.* [CHINK (1), *s.*]

I. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to open in cracks or slits.

"The surface, which is the skin of that great body, is chopped, and *chinked* with drought, and burnt up with heat."—*Seasonable Serm.*, p. 15.

2. To fill up chinks or cracks.

II. *Intrans.:* To open in chinks or cracks; to split, to crack.

çhĭnk (2), *v.t. & i.* [CHINK (2), *s.*]

I. *Transitive:*

1. To cause pieces of metal, coin, &c., to emit a jingling sound, by causing them to knock together; to jingle.

2. To shake so as to cause a jingling sound.

"He *chinks* his purse, and takes his seat of state."
Pope: Dunciad, ii. 198.

II. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To emit a jingling sound, as of pieces of metal, coins, &c., gently struck together.

* 2. *Fig.:* To chuckle.

"He *chinked* and crowed with laughing delight."—*Mrs. Gaskell: Ruth*, ch. xviii.

* **çhĭnk** (3), *v.t.* [CHYNCHYN.]

çhĭn'-ka, *s.* [A native word.] The single cable bridge of the East Indies, upon which traverses a seat in the shape of an ox-yoke.

çhĭnk'-a-pĭn, *s.* [CHINCAPIN.]

çhĭnked, *a.* [Eng. *chink* (1), s.; *-ed.*]

Bot.: An epithet for the bark of trees which crack from decay.

* **çhĭnk'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *chink* (2), v.; *-er.*] Money, coin.

"Let us see your *chinkers*."—*Taylor: Philip Van Artev.*, II. iii. 1.

çhĭnk'-ĭng, *pr. par. & s.* [CHINK (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.* (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.:* The art of filling up chinks or cracks.

chinking-and-daubing, *s.* The process of filling with chips and clay the chinks or interstices between the logs of houses. (*American.*) (*Ogilvie.*)

çhĭnk'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *chink* (1), s., and *wort* = a herb.]

Bot.: The popular name in some districts for the different species of Opegrapha and their allies, which grow on the trunks of trees. These lichens are also sometimes called Letter-lichens, or Scripture-worts. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **çhĭnk'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *chink* (1), s.; *-y.*] Full of chinks or narrow clefts; gaping, fissured.

"But plaister thou the *chinky* hives with clay."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 68.

çhĭnned, *a.* [Eng. *chin; -ed.*] Having a chin; used principally in compounds, as *broad-chinned, short-chinned*, etc.

Çhī'-no, *in compos.* [From Eng., &c. *Chin(a)*, and *o* connective.] Pertaining to or connected with China.

Chino-Japanese region:

Bot.: A botanical region, including the Chinese lowlands and the Japanese archipelago.

Many trees and shrubs occur native, not a few like the Camellia evergreen. (*Thomé.*)

chĭn′-ŏi-dine, *s.* [Eng., &c. *chin(ine)* = quinine (q.v.); Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = an appearance, and Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$ = Quinoïdine = Amorphous quinine. A resinous mass contained in refuse of the quinine liquids. It is insoluble in water; soluble in alcohol and ether, also in dilute acids. It has powerful febrifuge properties.

chĭn′-ŏi-line, *s.* [Chinoline.]

chĭn′-ŏ-line, *s.* [From Eng. *quin(ine)*; Lat. *oleum* = oil; and Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: C_9H_7N. A tertiary monamine formed by the distillation of quinine, cinchonine, strychnine, &c., with a concentrated solution of potash. It is a colourless oily basic liquid, boiling at 235°. It is slightly soluble in water, and dissolves in alcohol and ether.

chĭnse, *v.t.* [Probably from *chink* (1), v.]

Naut.: To stop a seam temporarily by crowding in oakum with a knife or chisel. A slight calking.

chĭn′-sĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Chinse.]

chinsing-iron, *s.*

Naut.: A calker's edge-tool or chisel for chinsing seams.

chĭntz, * **chĭnts,** *s.* [Hindu. *chhint* = spotted cotton cloth; *chhintá* = a spot; *chhintná* = to sprinkle. The simpler forms are *chhit* = chintz, a spot; *chhitki* = a small spot, a speck; *chhitná* = to scatter, to sprinkle; Mod. Dut. *sits* Ger. *zitz.* (*Skeat.*)] A cotton cloth gaily printed with designs of flowers, &c., in five or six different colours. It was a favourite in the time of Queen Anne, long before cotton prints became cheap. The name, being highly respectable, has since been applied to goods lacking the graceful and artistic character of the genuine article. The chintzes of the Coromandel coast were celebrated in the time of Marco Polo, thirteenth century. They are mentioned also by Odoardo Barbosa, a Portuguese, who visited India soon after the passage of the Cape of Good Hope by Vasco da Gama: —"Great quantities of cotton cloths admirably painted, also some white and some striped, held in the highest estimation."

"Let a charming *chintz*, and Brussels lace,
Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face."
Pope: Moral Essays, i. 248.

chī-ŏ-cŏc′-ca, *s.* [Gr. χιών (*chiōn*) = snow; κόκκος (*kokkos*) = a berry.]

Bot.: The Snow-berry, a genus of the Cinchonaceous family, consisting of small shrubs, with a funnel-shaped, yellowish corolla, concealing the five stamens, which are provided with hairs. Ovary two-celled, with two inverted ovules. Fruit a berry with two seeds. (*Treas. of Bot.*) The root of *Chiococca anguifuga*, a trailing herb, and that of *C. densifolia*, a woody bush, are held by the people of Brazil to be a remedy for snake-bite.

chī-ŏ-dĕc′-tŏn, *s.* [Gr. χιών (*chiōn*) = snow, and δεκτός (*dektos*) = received, acceptable.]

Bot.: A genus of Lichens (tribe Graphidei), of which one species, *Chiodecton myrticola*, has been found in Ireland; and its var. *sarniense* in the Channel Islands. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

chī′-ŏ-līte, *s.* [Gr. χιών (*chiōn*) = snow; λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A tetragonal, snow-white mineral, with a somewhat resinous lustre, found in the Ilmen mountains near Miask. Compos.: Fluorine, 58·0; aluminum, 18·6; sodium, 23·4. Hardness, 4·0. Sp. gr., 2·72—2·898. (*Dana.*)

chī-ŏ-năn′-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. χιών (*chiōn*) = snow; ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower, in allusion to the colour of the flower.]

Bot.: The Snowdrop-tree of North America, or the Snow-flower, as the name implies, belongs to a genus of Oleaceæ, and is distinguished by its deciduous leaves, and the long, narrow, ribbon-like segments of the corolla. The fruit is a drupe like that of the olive. *Chionanthus virginica* is a deciduous shrub, or small tree, with large smooth leaves like those of a Magnolia, and bearing flowers in terminal panicles. It blossoms in this country in June, and is highly ornamental. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chī-ŏ′-nē, *s.* [Gr. χιόνεος (*chioneos*) = white as snow; χιών (*chiōn*) = snow, in allusion to the colour of the cymes of white flowers.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, consisting of a single species, *Chione glabra*, a native of Tortoise Island.

chī-ŏ-nĕ′-a, *s.* [Gr. χιόνεος (*chioneos*) = white as snow; χιών (*chiōn*) = snow.]

Entom.: A small dipterous insect belonging to the sub-family Panorpinæ, found in Sweden in winter amongst snow and ice. Head brownish-yellow, legs very long and thick. It is wingless.

chī-ŏn-ĭd′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *chionis* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Wading birds, with affinities to the plovers and the gulls. They are natives of high southern latitudes.

chī-ŏ′-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. χιόνεος (*chioneos*) = white as snow.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Chionididæ. *Chionis alba*, the White Sheathbill, about the size of a small chicken, with snow-white plumage, is a native of the Antarctic seas. [Sheath-bill.]

chī-ŏ-nŏph′-ĭl-a, *s.* [Gr. χιών (*chiōn*) = snow; φιλέω (*phileō*) = to love.]

Bot.: A genus of Scrophulariaceæ, nearly allied to Pentstemon, but differing from that genus in its five-toothed (not five-cleft) calyx, as well as in habit. *Chionophila Jamesii*, the only known species, found in the Rocky Mountains near the snow limit, is a small unbranched herb about two inches high, with a few smooth linear leaves which are enveloped near the base by a number of membranaceous scales. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chī-ŏ-nȳ′-phē, *s.* [Gr. χιών (*chiōn*) = snow; and ὑφή (*huphē*) = a web, a weaving.]

Bot.: A genus of Mucorini (hyphomycetous Fungi) found growing upon melting snow. *Chionyphe Carteri*, Berk., is a curious fungus, which is supposed to be the cause of that formidable disease, the Fungus-foot of India. It has, however, been doubted whether it is really the cause, or only a secondary growth on the truffle-like nodules composed principally of stearine (?) which are characteristic of the disease.

* **chĭ′-ŏp′-pĭne,** *s.* [Sp. *chapín*; Port. *chapini*; Ital. *scappino*; O. Fr. *escapin* = a sock.] [Chopine.] A kind of high shoe or patten, worn formerly by ladies, to raise them above the dirt.

"The woman was a giantess, and yet walked always in *chioppines*."—*Cowley.*

Chī′-ŏs, *s. & a.* [Gr. Χίος (*Chios*), χῖος (*chios*).]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: An island, now more generally called Scio, in the Grecian Archipelago.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compound).

chios turpentine, *s.* The resinous exudation from the *Pistacia terebinthus*, growing in Syria. (*Weale.*)

chĭp (1), **chĕap, chĭp′-pĭng,** *s.* [Cheap, *s.*] In composition in the names of towns implies a market, as *Chipping Norton, Cheapside*, &c.

chĭp (2), * **chĭppe,** * **chype,** * **chyppe,** *s. & a.* [Chip, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A small piece of wood or stone detached by means of a cutting instrument.

"*Chyppe. Quisquilie, assula.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* (2) A small slice or paring of bread.

(3) *Gaming:* A small disc of celluloid or ivory, used to represent money at stake; variously colored and sometimes engraved. [Check.]

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A small piece or fragment, however caused.

"To be so tickled, they would change their state
And situation with those dancing *chips*."
Shakesp.: Sonnets, 123.

(2) A portion of an original stock.

¶ *A chip of the old block:* A child identical in character with his parent; a true child.

"Well dost thou now appear to be a *chip of the old block*."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectym.*

* (3) Used contemptuously for anything dried up or withered, or of little value.

"He was a bit of still life; a *chip*; weak watergruel . . ."—*Colman: The Poor Gentleman*, iii. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* A piece of wood of the shape of a quadrant, of 6 inches radius, and ¼ inch thick, placed on the end of a log-line. The chip is loaded at the circular edge so as to float upright, about two-thirds being immersed in water. The knotted log-line is wound on a reel, and the chip or log being thrown overboard catches in the water and remains about stationary there, while the cord unwinds as the vessel proceeds. The number of knots passing the seaman's hand while the sand in the half-minute glass is running out, indicates the number of knots or nautical miles per hour of the vessel's speed. [Log.]

2. *Hat Manuf.:* A kind of straw plait, the leaves of *Thrinax argentea*, a Cuban palm, prepared for hats, &c. Also a kind of wood, split into thin slips for the same purpose.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

chip-axe, *s.* A small, single-handed axe used in chipping or listing a block or scantling to a shape approximating that to which it is to be dressed.

chip-bonnet, *s.* A bonnet made of fancy straw plait, or palm leaves, or of chip. [Chip, B. 2.]

chip-hat, *s.* A hat made of chip. [Chip, B. 2.]

"The ladies wear jackets and petticoats of brown linen, with *chip-hats* . . ."—*Smollett: Expedition of Humphry Clinker.*

chip-plaiting, chip-platting, *s.* Straw prepared and twisted for bonnets and hats.

chĭp, * **chip-pen,** * **chyp,** * **chyp-pen,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *cippian* = to cut; Ger. *kippen.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To cut small pieces off; to reduce by cutting away a little at a time.

"Then he *chipped* and smoothed the planking."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn; The Musician's Tale, xiii.

2. To break through: said of a young bird breaking its way out of the egg.

* **3.** To slice or cut bread.

"He would have *chipped* bread well."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

* **II.** *Fig.:* To make the preparations necessary for flight.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To break or fly off in small pieces.

* **2.** To break forth from a shell or calix.

"The rois knoppis, tetand furth thare hede,
Gan *chyp*, and kyth thare vernal lippis red."
Doug.: Virgil, 401, 19.

3. To ferment as ale in the vat. (*Scotch.*)

* **chĭp′-chŏp,** *a.* [A redup. of *chip* (q.v.).] Broken, abrupt.

"The sweet Italian and the *chip-chop* Dutch
I know; the man i' th' moon can speak as much."
Taylor: Superbiæ Flagellum.

* **chip′-een-er,** *s.* [Chioppine.]

"If you would wear *chipeners*."—*Revenge*, iii.

* **chĭp′-ĕr,** *s.* [Cf. O. Fr. *chepier* = a gaoler. (*Jamieson.*)] A snare, a trap.

"Discharges all the slaying of wilde-fowle in other menis boundis with gunnis, *chiperis* or other ingynes, . . ."—*Acts Cha. I.* (ed. 1814), vol. v., 269.

chĭp′-mŭnk, chĭp′-mŭck, chĭp′-mŭk, *s.* [Probably from the voice of the animals.]

Zool.: A species of squirrel-like animals, of the genus Tamias, sometimes called the Striped Squirrel. The common species of the United States is the *Tamias Lysteri.* (*Webster.*)

chĭpped, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Chip, *v.*]

chĭp′-pĕr, *s. & a.* [Cheep, *v.*]

A. *As subst.:* A chirper.

B. *As adj.:* Lively, active, cheerful.

chĭp′-pĕr, *v.i.* [Cheep, *v.*] To chirrup, to chirp. (*Provinc. Eng.*)

chĭp′-pĕrs, *s. pl.* [Chip, *v.*]

Mining: Women who dress the best, or "bing ore," in lead mines. (*Weale.*)

chĭp′-pĭng, *s.* [Cheaping.] In composition in names of towns implies a market. [Chip (1), *s.*]

ç̆hĭp'-pĭn̆g (1), * **ç̆hy̆p'-py̆n̆ge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHIP, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive :*

1. The operation or process of cutting away small pieces from wood, stone, &c.

"The *chipping*, and hewing, and squaring of the several stones."—*Sanderson : Serm.* (1640), ii. 174.

2. The act of flying or breaking off in chips or small pieces.

3. A small fragment chipped off; a chip.

chipping-chisel, *s.* A cold chisel with a slightly convex face, and an angle of about 80°; used in removing a scale of iron, hardened by contact with the damp mould in casting. The removal is a preparation for finishing with the file or other tool, the chilled iron being very destructive of files.

* **chipping-knife,** *s.* A bread-knife.

"A *chipping-knife* to chip bread with, *cultor panarius.*"—*Withals,* 1608, p. 178.

chipping-machine, *s.* A planing-machine for cutting dye-woods into chips. [BARK-CUTTING MACHINE.] (*Knight.*)

chipping-piece, *s.*

Founding :

1. An elevated cast (or forged) surface, affording surplus metal for reduction by the tools.

2. The projecting piece of iron cast on the face of a piece of iron framing, where it is intended to be fitted against another. (*Knight.*)

† **ç̆hĭp'-pĭn̆g** (2), *pr. par.* or *a.* [CHEEP, *v.*]

chipping-bird, *s.*

Ornith. : A kind of sparrow, *Zonotrichia socialis,* very common in the United States. It is of small size, and is also called *chippy* (q.v.). (*Webster.*)

chipping-squirrel, *s.*

Zool. : The Chipmunk (q.v.).

† **ç̆hĭp'-py̆,** *a.* [Eng. *chip* (2), *s.* ; *-(p)y.*] Full or composed of chips; inclined to break off in chips.

"My chilled veins are warm'd by *chippy* fires."—*Savage : The Wanderer,* i. 283.

ç̆hĭp'-py̆, *s.*

1. A chipping-bird (q.v.).

2. A young girl. Used playfully, also disrespectfully or even contemptuously. (*U.S. Slang.*)

* **ç̆hĭq-ue-ăn'-ẽr-y̆,** *s.* [CHICANERY.]

"To use any *chiquanery* or pettifoggery."—*Hacket : Life of Williams,* ii. 151. (*Davies.*)

ç̆hĭr'-a-gŏn, *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead, to guide.] A writing-machine for the blind; a cecograph.

chĭr'-ăg-ra, chī-răg'-ra, *s.* [Lat. *chiragra ;* Gr. χειράγρα (*cheiragra*), from χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and ἄγρα (*agra*) = a seizure.]

Med. : Gout in the joints of the fingers. [GOUT.]

chĭr-ăg'-rĭ-cal, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *chiragra ;* and Eng. suff. *-ical.*]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of gout in the joints of the fingers.

2. Suffering from or affected with chiragra.

"*Chiragrical* persons do suffer in the finger as well as in the rest, and sometimes first of all."—*Browne : Vulgar Errours.*

chĭ-rā'-ta, chi-ree-ta, chĭ-rĕt'-ta, chĭr-ăy'-ĭ-ta, *s. pl.* [Hindi (?)]

Pharm. : Chiretta, the stems of *Agathotes chirayta* or *Ophelia chirata,* a plant belonging to the order Gentianaceæ, growing in the northern parts of India. The stems are smooth, pale brown, and about the size of a goose-quill, with numerous small flowers and parts of the root attached; the stems have a yellow pith. It contains a bitter substance, and is used as a stomachic tonic.

* **ç̆hĭrç̆h,** * **ç̆hĭrç̆he,** *s.* [CHURCH.]

† **ç̆hĭrche'-wŏrt,** *s.* [CHURCHWORT.]

* **ç̆hĭrç̆h-hawe,** *s.* [CHURCH-HAW.]

* **ç̆hĭrç̆h'-rēve,** *s.* [CHURCH-REEVE.]

chĭr'-ĭ-ta, *s.* [From the vernacular name of one of the species.]

Bot. : A small genus of Gesneraceæ, natives of tropical Asia. They are herbaceous plants, with a short stock or a simple leafy stem, the leaves opposite, and the flowers solitary or umbellate, on axillary or radical peduncles. They are perennial, and have large red or purple flowers. They are natives of Nepaul.

chĭr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From *chirus,* the typical genus, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy. : A family of Acanthopterygious fishes, with compressed perch-like bodies, having several lateral lines formed of a series of pores on the sides. It consists of a single genus Chirus (q.v.).

* **ç̆hĭrk,** * **ç̆hyrk-yn** (*Eng.*), **ç̆hirk, jirk, jirg, ç̆hork** (*Scotch*), *v.i.* [Cf. CHARK and CHIRP. Ger. *zirken, schirken.*]

1. To chirp.

"*Chyrkyn. Sibilo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"*Chirkith* as a sparwe."
Chaucer : C. T., 7,386.

2. To make a grating noise; to grate.

"The doors will *chirk,* the bands will cheep."
Jamieson : Popular Ball., ii. 338.

¶ *To chirk with the teeth,* also actively, *to chirk the teeth,* to rub them against each other. (*Scotch.*)

ç̆hĭrk, *a. & s.* [CHIRK, *v.*]

A. *As adj. :* Lively, active. (*American.*)

B. *As subst. :* The sound made by the teeth, or by any two hard bodies rubbed obliquely against each other. (*Scotch.*)

* **ç̆hĭrk'-ĭn̆g,** * **ç̆hirk-yng,** * **ç̆hyrk-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHIRK, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As subst. :* Chirping; a harsh, grating noise.

"*Chyrkynge. Sibilatus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"By *chirkyng* of dores or crakking of howses."
Chaucer : Parson's Tale, p. 316.

ç̆hĭrl, *v.t. & i.* [Probably a mere variant of *chirm* or *chirp.*] (*Scotch.*)

A. *Trans. :* To chirp out as a bird, to warble.

"The laverock *chirl't* his cantie sang."
Ballad, Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 327.

B. *Intrans. :* To emit a low melancholy sound, as birds do in winter, or before a storm.

"The fairy barbs were light and fleet;
The *chirling* echoes went and came."
Hogg : Hunt of Eildon, p. 323.

ç̆hĭrle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps from A.S. *ceoler* = the throat.] A double chin. (*Scotch.*)

* **ç̆hĭrm,** * **ç̆hĕrme,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *cirman, cyrman* = to cry out.]

A. *Intransitive :*

I. *Lit. :* To chirp as a bird.

"Sparuwe is a cheaterinde bird, cheatereth euer aut *chirmeth* . . . so ouli aiicre . . . *chirmen* and cheateren euer hire bonen."—*Ancren Riwle,* p. 152.

"The bird *chirmes* as it is whistled to."—*Wodroephe : Fr. Gr.* (1623), p. 505.

II. *Figuratively :*

1. To utter gently. (See instance in quotation above.)

2. To fret, to be peevish. (*Scotch.*)

B. *Trans. :* To chirp, to warble.

"The zephyrs seem'd mair saft to play,
The birds mair sweet to *chirm* their sang."
Picken : Poems, 1788, p. 69.

* **ç̆hĭrme,** * **ç̆hyrme,** *s.* [A.S. *cirm, cyrm.*] A chirp, a chirruping of a bird.

"Thogh crowe . . . goth to him mid hore *chirme.*"
Owl and Nightingale, 303.

* **ç̆hĭrne,** *s. & a.* [CHURN.]

chĭr-ŏ-pĕn'-trŭs, *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = a hand, and κέντρον (*kentron*) = a spine, a point.]

Ichthy. : A genus of fishes belonging to the Clupidæ, or Herrings, so named from the lanceolate process of the large pectoral fin. It is often made the type of a family (Chirocentridæ).

chĭr-ŏ-cĕph'-al-ŭs, cheĭr-ŏ-çĕph'-al-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Zool. : An old genus of Entomostracans. *Cheirocephalus diaphanus* is the same as *Branchipus diaphanus* and *B. stagnalis.* [BRANCHIPUS.]

chĭr-ŏd'-ŏt-a, *s.* [Gr. χειρόδοτος (*cheirodotos*) = given by hand: χείρ (*cheir*), genit. χειρός (*cheiros*) = the hand, and δοτός (*dotos*), as *a.* = granted, as *s.* = a gift; δίδωμι (*didōmi*) = to give.]

Zool. : A genus of Echinodermata, closely allied to Synapta. *Chirodota violacea* possesses curious wheel-like calcareous plates in the skin.

chĭr'-ŏ-grăph (*pl.* **chirographs, chirographa),** *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = a hand, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

Law :

1. An indenture made in evidence of title to land, &c. When these were less prolix than now the part and counterpart were written on the same sheet of parchment, separated by a longitudinal vacant space. In that space was then written a word, or even the whole alphabet, and then a wavy line was cut through it from top to bottom, so as to put part of the word or alphabet on the copy of the deed handed to the one party and the rest on that given to the other. The word *cirographum* or *cyrographum* being the most commonly introduced to be cut across, the term *chirographa* = hand-writings, was applied to them. The Canonists called them *syngrapha.* (*Blackstone : Comment.,* bk. ii. ch. 20.)

2. A fine indented on the same principle.

"The Foot, *Chirograph,* or Indentures of the Fine."—*Blackstone : Comment.,* ii., Appendix iv., 15.

* **chĭr-ŏg'-raph-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *chirograph ; -er.*] One who professes or exercises the art of engrossing; an officer in the Court of Common Pleas who engrossed fines.

"Thus passeth it from this office to the *chirographer's* to be engrossed."—*Bacon : Office of Alienation.*

* **chĭr-ŏ-grăph'-ĭc, * chĭr-ŏ-grăph'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *chirograph ; -ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to chirography. (*Smart.*)

* **chĭr-ŏg'-raph-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *chirograph ; -ist.*]

1. A chirographer.

2. One who tells fortunes by examining the lines of the hand, a chiromancer.

"Let the physiognomists examine his features; let the *chirographists* behold his palm . . ."—*Arbuthnot : On Pope.*

* **chĭr-ŏg'-raph-y̆,** *s.* [Eng. *chirograph ; -y.*]

1. The art of writing or engrossing.

2. A piece of writing or engrossing done by hand. (*Smart.*)

chĭr-ŏ-ğy̆m'-năst, chĭr-ŏ-ğy̆m'-năste, *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and γυμνάστεον (*gumnasteon*) = a place of exercise.] A finger-trainer. A contrivance for strengthening the fingers, consisting of a cross-bar, from which are suspended rings attached to springs. The term is also applied to any apparatus designed for a like object. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

* **chĭr-ŏ-lŏğ'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *chirolog(y) ; -ical.*] Relating or pertaining to chirology.

* **chĭr-ŏl'-ŏ-ğĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *chirolog(y) ; -ist.*] One who communicates ideas by signs made with the hands and fingers.

* **chĭr-ŏl'-ŏ-ğy̆, * cheĭr-ŏl'-ŏ-ğy̆,** *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse, a speech.] The art or practice of communicating ideas by the motions of the hands or fingers.

"*Cheirology* is interpretation by the transient motions of the fingers."—*Dalgarno : Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor* (Ox. 1680), Introd.

chĭr-ŏl'-ŏ-phĭs, *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest.]

Ichthy. : A genus of fishes of the family Blennidæ, having anguilliform bodies and crested heads.

* **chĭr-ŏm'-a-chy̆,** *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and μάχη (*machē*) = a battle.] A hand-to-hand fight.

"Things came to dreadful *chiromachies.*"—*Gauden : Tears of the Church,* p. 544.

* **chĭr'-ŏ-măn-çẽr,** *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and μαντεία (*manteiā*) = prophecy, divination.] One who pretends to foretell events, or to tell fortunes by an inspection of the lines on a person's hand.

"The middle sort, who have not much to spare,
To *chiromancers'* cheaper art employ."
Dryden : Juvenal, vi.

***chĭr′-ō-măn-çy,** *s.* [Gr. χειρομαντεία (*cheiromanteia*) : from χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] The pretended art of foretelling events, or of divining fortunes, by an inspection of the lines of a person's hand ; palmistry.

"Other signs [of melancholy] there are taken from physiognomy, metoposcopy, *chiromancy*." — *Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 58.

***chĭr-ŏm′-an-ĭst, *chĭr-ō-măn′-tĭst,** *s.* [Gr. χειρόμαντις (*cheiromantis*) : from χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and μάντις (*mantis*) = a prophet, a diviner.] A chiromancer.

***chĭr-ō-măn′-tĭc, *chĭr-ō-măn′-tĭ-cal,** *a.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and μάντικος (*mantikos*) = pertaining to a prophet or diviner.] Relating or pertaining to chiromancy or palmistry. (*Browne.*)

chĭr-ō-nĕc′-tēş, *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and νήκτης (*nēktēs*) = a swimmer.]

1. *Ichthy. :* A genus of fishes, the type of the family Chironectidæ.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of Didelphidæ (Opossums).

chĭr-ō-nĕc′-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *chironectes* ; and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy. : The Frog-fishers, a family of cheliform fishes, of which Chironectes is the typical genus.

chĭr-ōn′-ĭ-a, *s.* [From the fabulous monster *Chiron*, and Lat. neut. pl. suff. *-ia.*]

Bot. : A genus of plants belonging to the order Gentianaceæ, and consisting of herbs or small shrubs with narrow-ribbed leaves, a corolla with a short tube, and a five-cleft bell-shaped limb, with a deciduous segment. Several kinds are in cultivation. They have for the most part pretty pink flowers. They are natives of the Cape of Good Hope. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chĭr-ō-nŏm′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng *chironom(y)* ; *-ic.*] Relating or pertaining to chironomy. (*Melmoth.*)

chĭr-ŏn′-ō-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. χειρονόμος (*cheironomos*) = moving the hands regularly and significantly gesticulating as in a pantomime : χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and νομός (*nomos*) = as *a.*, pastoral, rural ; as *s.*, a law, regulation.]

Entom. : A genus of Dipterous insects, belonging to the family Notacantha. There are about eighty species. The angler's bait, known as the Blood-worm, is the larva of *Chironomus plumosus.*

chĭr-ŏn′-ō-mȳ, *s.* [Gr. χειρονόμια (*cheironomia*) = movement of the hands, gesticulation ; from χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and νόμος = a rule, regulation.]

* **1.** Gesticulation by the use of the hands.

2. Directions given by movements of the hand, especially to a chorus. In the early church of the West such a system was much in vogue ; and some have maintained that the signs of sounds, as then written, were merely pictorial representations of the movement of the hand. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

chĭr-ŏp′-ĕd-ĭst, *s.* [Chiropodist.]

chĭr-ō-pĕt′-a-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = a hand, and πέταλον (*petalon*) = a leaf.]

Bot. : A genus of Euphorbiaceæ allied to Croton, but differing in the stamens being united into a column not free, and also to Ditaxis, which, however, has ten stamens in two tiers, instead of five in one tier. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

***chĭr′-ō-plăst,** *s.* [Gr. χειρόπλαστος (*cheiroplastos*) = moulded or formed by hand : χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand ; πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to mould, to form.] An instrument, or hand-director, as its name indicates, for training and exercising the hands, for giving them facility and command in playing music. It was invented by Professor John Bernard Logier, a native of Germany, and resident of London, who died about 1852. Patented about 1812. It consists of the position-frame, to keep the hands from wandering ; the finger-guides, two movable brass frames each having five divisions ; and the wrist-guide, to preserve the proper position of the wrist. The position-frame consisted of two parallel rails extending from one extremity of the keys to the other, and fastened to the pianoforte. This frame served as a line upon which the finger-guides travelled ; these guides were two movable brass frames, with five divisions for the fingers, and to each guide was attached a brass wire with a regulator, called the wrist-guide, by which the position of the wrist was preserved from inclination outwards. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

chī-rŏp′-ŏd-ĭst, *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand ; ποῦς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = the foot ; Eng. suff. *-ist.*] One who treats or is skilled in diseases of the hands and feet, especially one who removes corns from them.

***chĭr-ŏs′-ō-phĭst,** *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and σοφίστης (*sophistēs*) = clever, skilful.] One skilled in the pretended art of fortune-telling by chiromancy or palmistry ; a chiromancer.

chĭr-ō′-tēş, *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and ὦτα (*ōta*), nom. pl. of οὖς (*ous*) = an ear.]

Zool. : A genus of Saurians, resembling the Chalcides in their verticillated scales and the Amphisbæna in the obtuse form of their head ; but distinguished from the first by the want of posterior feet, and from the last by their possession of anterior limbs. There is only one species, a native of Mexico, *Chirotes canaliculatus* (*Cuvier*). It is about the thickness of a man's little finger, and from eight to ten inches long. Body flesh-coloured, and covered with demi-rings on back and belly, alternating on the sides ; eye very minute.

çhĭrp (1), *** çhĭrp′-ĕn, * çhŭrpe,** *v.i.* [An onomatopœic word.] To make a short sharp noise, as many small birds.

"How cheerfully do these little birds *chirp*, and sing."—*Bishop Hall : Occasional Meditations*, 36.

*** çhĭrp** (2), *v.* [Probably the same as chirp (1), cf. *chirrup.*] To cheer, to enliven ; to be lively or gay (only in present part.).

"Sir Balaam now, he lives like other folks ;
He takes his *chirping* pint, he cracks his jokes."
Pope : Mor. Ess., iii. 358.

çhĭrp, *s.* [Chirp (1), *v.*] The short, sharp sound made by small birds.

"The one has a joyous, easy, laughing note, the other a loud harsh *chirp*."—*White : Natural History of Selbourne*, let. 16.

çhĭrp′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *chirp* ; *-er.*] One that chirps. Applied especially to one of the warblers.

"The *chirper* . . . begins his notes in the middle of March, and continues them through the spring and summer till the end of August."—*White : Natural History of Selborne*, Let. 16.

çhĭrp′-ĭng (1), *** çhȳrp′-ȳnge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Chirp (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

"I noticed that each time the horse put its foot on the fine siliceous sand, a gentle *chirping* noise was produced."—*Darwin : Voyage Round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. ii., p. 26.

C. *As subst. :* The act of making a noise such as that made by small birds.

"*Chyrpynge*, or clateryng (chirkinge or chateringe, P.) of byrdys. *Garriua.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

". . . the *chirping* of a wren."
Shakesp. : 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

çhĭrp′-pĭng (2), *pr. par. & a.* [Chirp (2), *v.*]

"Jack T . . . has so far transgressed the Fannian law, which allows a *chirping*-cup to satiat not to surfet, to mirth not to madness."—*Howell : Familiar Letters.*

çhĭrp′-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *chirping* ; *-ly.*] In a chirping or cheerful manner ; cheerily.

*** chĭrre,** *v.i.* [A.S. *ceorian* = to murmur ; Dut. *korren* = to coo ; O.H. Ger. *kerren* ; M.H. Ger. *kërren, kirren* ; Ger. *kerren* ; Lat. *garrio.*] To coo, as a dove ; to make the noise of any bird.

"You do affect as timorously as swans,
(Cold as the brook they swim in) who do bill
With tardy modesty, and *chirring* plead
Their constant resolutions."
Glapthorne : Argalus and Parthenia.

*** chĭr′-rĭng,** *pr. par.* or *a.* [Chirre, *v.*] Shrill-sounding.

"But that there was in place to stir
His spleen, the *chirring* grasshopper."
Herrick : Poems.

çhĭr′-rŭp, *v.t. & i.* [An extension of *chirp* (q.v.).]

* **A.** *Trans. :* To cheer by singing ; to animate.

B. *Intrans. :* To chirp.

çhĭrt, *s.* [From *chirt*, v. (q.v.).] A squeeze.

*** çhĭrt,** *v.t. & i.* [Etym. unknown.]

A. *Transitive :*

1. To squeeze, to press out.

"I saw that cruell feynd elk thare, but dout,
Thare lyunmes rife and eit, as he war wod,
The youstir tharira *chirtand* and blak blud."
Doug. : Virgil, 89, 33.

2. To squirt or send out suddenly.

B. *Intransitive :*

Fig. : To act in a griping manner, as, in making a bargain ; also, to squeeze or practise extortion.

çhĭr′-tĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [Chirt, *v.*]

¶ *A chirting fallow :* A covetous wretch ; an extortioner.

chîr′-û, *s.* [Thibetan.] An antelope, *Panthalops Hodgsonii.* It is from Thibet and the Himalayas.

*** chĭr-ŭr′-ġeŏn,** *s.* [Fr. *chirurgien* ; Sp. *cirujano* ; Ital. *chirurgo* ; Port. *cirurgiao* ; Lat. *chirurgus*, from Gr. χειρουργός (*cheirourgos*) = working or operating with the hand : χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, ἔργω (*ergō*) = to work, ἔργον (*ergon*) = a work. Now superseded by *surgeon* (q.v.).] A surgeon ; one whose profession is to heal diseases by manual operations and external applications.

*** chĭr-ŭr′-ġeŏn-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *chirurgeon* ; *-ly.*] In the manner of a surgeon.

"*Seb.* Very well
Ant. And most *chirurgeonly*."
Shakesp. : The Tempest, ii. 1.

*** chĭr-ŭr′-ġĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *chirurgie* ; Lat. *chirurgia*, from Gr. χειρουργία (*cheirourgia*) = a working by hand, surgery : χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, ἔργον (*ergon*) = work. Now superseded by *surgery* (q.v.).] The art or profession of a chirurgeon ; surgery. (*Sidney.*)

chĭr-ŭr′-ġĭc, chĭr-ŭr′-ġĭ-cal, *a.* [Fr. *chirurgique* ; Lat. *chirurgicus*, from Gr. χειρουργικος (*cheirourgikos*) = pertaining to surgeons or surgery.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang. :* Relating to manual operations of any kind ; manual.

"The *chirurgical* or manual part doth refer to the making instruments, and exercising particular experiments."—*Bishop Wilkins.*

II. *Technically :*

1. Pertaining to the art or profession of chirurgeon ; surgical.

"Wholly devoted to medicine,
With lectures on *chirurgical* lore.
Longfellow : The Golden Legend, vi.

2. Possessing qualities useful or applicable to surgery.

chĭr′-ŭs, *s.* [From Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand.]

Ichthy. : A genus of fishes, the typical one of the family Chiridæ (q.v.). The head is crested, as in Blennius ; the ventral fins are distinct, with five rays ; the body is elongated and furnished with ciliated scales ; and the teeth are small and conical. Some of the species have appendages over the eyes. All are natives of the seas about Kamskatka.

çhĭz′-ĕl (1), *** çhy-sel** (1), *** çhe-syll,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cisel* ; Fr. *ciseau* ; Port. *sizel* ; Sp. *cincel*, from Low Lat. *cisellus, cizellus, sciselum* = a chisel.]

1. An edged tool for cutting wood, iron, or stone. It is operated by striking its upper end with a hammer or mallet, or by pressure.

¶ Some of the "celts" found in Europe in pre-historic times may have been used as chisels. Chisels were known also to the ancient Egyptians. The form of the chisel used in carpentry is familiar : one used in turnery has the cutting edge in the middle of the thickness : one used in metallurgy has the upper part flat for receiving the blow of the hammer, and the lower part in the form of a wedge for penetrating iron plates or bars.

2. By metonomy, used for the art of a sculptor.

". . . embellished by the pencil of Verrio and the *chisel* of Gibbons."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

¶ There are numerous varieties of chisels, adapted to the requirements of various trades, as, for instance, *calking-chisel, chipping-chisel*, &c., which will be found in their places.

chisel-draft, *s.*

Masonry : In squaring the end of a stone block, one edge is chisel-dressed to a straight edge and forms a base for the determination of the other sides.

¶ *Chisel in Marteline:* A boasting-chisel used by marble-workers. It is furnished with steel points at the end. [MARTELINE.]

*** çhĭş'-ęl** (2), *** çhes-el, * çhes-ylle, * çhys-el** (2), *s.* [A.S. *cisil, ceosel, cesel;* O. H. Ger. *chisil;* Sw. & Dan. *kisel.*] Gravel, shingle.

"*Chysel*, or grauel. *Acerua* (*arena*, P.) *sabulum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

çhĭş'-ęl, *v.t.* [Fr. *ciseler.*] [CHISEL (1), *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To cut, grave, or pare away stone, &c., with a chisel.

2. *Fig.:* To cheat, to defraud. (*Slang.*)

çhĭş'-elled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHISEL, *v.*]

I. *Lit.:* Cut or graven with a chisel.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Frequently applied to the features, as formed by nature.

"With *chiselled* features calm and cold.'
Tennyson: A Character, 30.

2. Cheated, defrauded. (*Slang.*)

chiselled-work, *s.* The operation of a chisel on a stone; the work thus produced.

çhĭş'-ęl-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHISEL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The art or process of cutting or graving stone; sculpture.

2. *Fig.:* Cheating, fraud. (*Slang.*)

† çhĭş'-ęl-măn-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *chisel, man,* and *-ship.*] The art of one skilled in sculpture.

"That species of ornamental flourish which, . . . when done with a chisel should be called *chiselmanship.*"—*Ruskin: Stones of Venice*, vol. i., ch. i., § 43.

chĭş'-leŭ, † chĭs'-lev, *s.* [Heb. כִּסְלֵו (*kislev*); Gr. Χασελεῦ (*Chaseleu*). Cf. Mac. i. 54. Probably from a Persian root.]

Jewish Calendar: The third month of the civil and the ninth of the Jewish ecclesiastical year. The name was not adopted till after the captivity, and does not occur in the canonical Scriptures. Chisleu commences with the new moon of December. The Feast of the Dedication of the Temple began on the 25th of Chisleu, and continued for eight days. 1 Mac. iv. 59, John x. 22. [DEDICATION.]

*** çhĭş'-lĕy,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *chisel* (2), *s.*; *-y.*] Containing, or of the nature of, gravel; gravelly. (*Farmer's Encyclopædia.*)

*** chĭş-mŏ-brănch-ĭ-ā'-tą** (prop. **schĭş-mą-tō-brańch-ĭ-ā'-tą**), *s. pl.* [Gr. σχίσμα (*schisma*), genit. σχίσματος (*schismatos*) = a cleft, and βραγχια (*branchia*) = gills.]

Zool.: A name given by Blainville to an order of his class Paracephalophora, comprehending those whose gills communicate from behind by a large slit or cavity.

chĭş-mŏp'-nĕ-æ (more gen. **schĭş-mŏp'-nĕ-ą,** itself an error for **schĭş-mŏp'-ɒō-ą**), *s. pl.* [Gr. σχίσμα (*schisma*) = a cleft, and πνοή (*pnoē*) = breath.]

Ichthy: An artificial tribe of cartilaginous fishes, comprehending those whose gills are without opercula, but are covered by a membrane pierced by an opening on each side.

çhĭt (1), *** çhitte,** *s.* [A.S. *cidh* = a germ, a sprig, a sprout. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A sprouting or shoot of a plant.

* 2. The young of any animal.

"There hadde diches the yrchoun, and nurshede out litle *chittes.*"—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* xxxiv. 15.

3. A child, an infant, a babe.

"While yet thou wast a grov'ling puling *chit,*
Thy bones not fashion'd, and thy joints not knit."
Cowper: Expostulation.

* 4. An excrescence on the body, as a wart; a freckle.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Malting:* The shoot of corn from the end of the grain.

"Barley, couched four days, will begin to shew the *chit* or sprit at the root-end."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. *Carp.:* A small frow used in cleaving lathes.

*** çhĭt** (2), *s.* [Etymol. doubtful: it may be the same as *chit* (1), *s.*] A small piece or slice of bread. (*Scotch.*)

*** çhĭt,** *v.i.* [CHIT (1), *s.*] To sprout, shoot, or germinate.

"I have known barley *chit* in seven hours after it had been thrown forth."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

chĭt-ar-rō-nē, *s.* [Ital. *chitarrone,* augmentative of *chitarra.*]

CHITARRON.

Music: A theorbo or double-necked lute of great length, with wire strings and two sets of tuning pegs, the lower set having twelve and the higher eight strings attached, the unusual extension in length affording greater development to the bass of the instrument. It was employed in Italy in the 16th century. (*Mr. A. J. Hopkins, in Grove's Dict. Music.*)

çhĭt'-çhăt, *s.* & *a.* [A reduplicated form from *chat* (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.:* Trifling talk, chatting.

"If Ralph had learning added to the common *chit-chat* of the town, he would have been a disputant upon all topicks that ever were considered by men of his own genius."—*Tatler*, No. 197.

B. *As adj.:* Given up to, or intended for, easy familiar talk or chat.

"I am a member of a female society, who call ourselves the *chitchat* club."—*Spectator.*

*** çhĭt'-ĕr, * çhyt-eryn,** *v.i.* [CHATTER, CHITTER.]

*** çhĭt'-ĕr-ĭng, * çhĭt'-ĕr-ỳng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHATTERING.]

A & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Chattering, noise of birds.

"Fals deuuynyng bi *chiteryng* of birddis."—*Wycliffe: Numb.* xxiv. 1. (*Purvey.*)

*** çhĭt'-fāçe,** *a.* [CHITTYFACE.]

chĭ'-tĭne, *s.* [From *chit(on)* (q.v.), and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

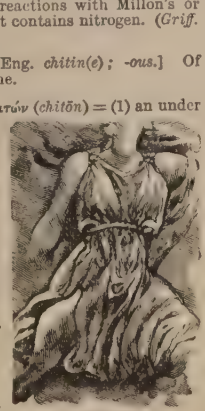
Chem.: $C_9H_{15}NO_6$. The horny substance which gives firmness to the tegumentary system and other parts of the crustacea, arachnida, and insects; probably also the carapace of the rotatoria consists of it. It is left when the above structures are exhausted successively with alcohol, ether, water, acetic acid, and alkalies, retaining the original form of the texture. It is dissolved by concentrated mineral acids without the production of colour. It is not dissolved by solution of potash, even when boiling; neither does it give the characteristic reactions with Millon's or Schultze's tests. It contains nitrogen. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

chĭ'-tĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *chitin(e); -ous.*] Of the nature of chitine.

chĭ'-tŏn, *s.* [Gr. χιτών (*chitōn*) = (1) an under garment, (2) a coat of mail.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A robe.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of Mollusca, the shells of which are boat-shaped, and consist of a series of symmetrical plates, folding over each other, and implanted in the mantle or zone of the animal. It is the typical genus of the family Chitonidæ or Chitons. The species occur in all climates. More than 200 recent species are known, and thirty-seven fossil, the latter from the Silurian period onward.



CHITON.

"The *Chiton* attaches itself to the rock by a muscular sucker or foot, which, extending ventrally along its entire length, resembles that of the slug or snail and enables it to crawl."—*Miller: Old Red Sandstone*, ch. xii.

chī-tŏn-ĕl'-lŭs, *s.* [From *chiton* (q.v.), and Lat. dim. suff. *-ellus.*]

Zool.: A genus of Cyclobranchia, in which the body is larvæform; the plates are small and detached, the mantle is naked, and the seeds have punctures resembling spiracles. Ten recent species are known, and one fossil, the latter from the Carboniferous rocks of Scotland.

chī-tō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. χιτών (*chitōn*) = a coat of mail (the seeds being covered with arilli), and Lat. neut. pl. suff. *-ia.*]

Bot.: A genus of West Indian shrubs of the family Melastomaceæ, some species of which in this country serve as ornamental stove-plants. They form shrubs or small trees, and have opposite, ovate, acute, five-nerved leaves, and terminal panicles, with three-flowered branches. They are natives of Mexico.

chī-tŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From *chiton* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Gasteropods, affording the only known instance of a protecting shell formed of many portions or, as they have been sometimes but incorrectly termed, valves, often in contact and overlapping each other, but never truly articulated. The species are numerous and widely spread. The fossil species are rare.

Chĭt'-tą-gŏng, *s.* [A district in the south-east of Bengal.] The name of a fowl originally brought from the district mentioned in the etymology.

Chittagong-wood, *s.* The timber of several Indian trees, especially of *Cedrela Toona* and *Chickrassia tabularis.*

çhĭt'-tĕr, *v.i.* [CHATTER, *v.*]

1. To chirp in a tremulous or shivering manner (in this sense perhaps onomatopœic).

"The fethered sparowe cald I am;
In swete and pleasant spring,
I greatly doe delight, for then
I *chitter*, chirp, and sing."
Kendall: Flowers of Epigrams. (Nares.)

2. To shiver, to tremble. (*Scotch.*)

"Whare wilt thou cow'r thy *chittering* wing?"
Burns: A Winter Night.

3. To chatter. Used of the teeth striking against each other, as by cold.

çhĭt'-tĕr-lĭng, * çhyt'-tĕr-lĭng, *s.* [Of obscure origin.]

1. (*Generally in pl.*): The smaller intestines of swine, &c., cooked for food by frying.

"A gut or *chitterling* hanged in the smoke."—*Baret.*

* 2. A ruff or frill to a shirt (so called because when ironed out it resembles the small entrails).

* 3. A little child [as if it were a dimin. from chit (1)].

*** çhĭttes,** *s.* [CHIT (1).] See extract.

"Lenticula is a poultz called *chittes*, whiche . . . I translate peeson."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 101.

*** çhĭt'-tĭng,** *pr. par.* or *a.* [CHIT, *v.*]

*** çhĭt'-tỳ,** *a.* [Eng. *chit* (1); *-y.*]

1. Full of sprouts or shoots; germinating.

2. Childish, babyish.

*** çhĭt'-tỳ-fāçe,** *a.* [Prob. not from *chitty,* but a corruption of "*chicheface.* A chiche-face, micher sneakebill, wretched fellow, one out of whose nose hunger drops" (*Cotgrave*)] Lean, miserable-looking.

*** çhĭ-vaçhe, * çhĭ-vaçh-ĭe,** *s.* [CHEVACHIE.]

çhĭv'-ąl-rĭc, chĭ-văl'-rĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chivalry; -ic.*] Chivalrous.

". . . his mind, naturally of a *chivalric* and warlike bent, . . ."—*Major Porter: Knights of Malta*, ch. i.

chĭv'-ąl-roŭs, * çhiv-ale-rous, *a.* [O. Fr. *chevalereux;* Sp. *caballeroso.*] [CHIVALRY.]

1. Pertaining or relating to chivalry.

"And noble minds of yore allied were
In brave pursuit of *chivalrous* enterprise."
Spenser: Fairy Queen.

2. High-spirited, gallant, noble.

". . . his *chivalrous* spirit would not suffer him to decline a risk . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

çhĭv'-ąl-roŭs-lỳ, *adv.* [Eng. *chivalrous; -ly.*] In a chivalrous, gallant manner.

çhĭv'-ąl-rỳ, * çhev-al-rye, * çhev-al-ree, * çhiv-al-rie, * çhyv-al-rie, * chyv-al-rye, *s.* [O. Fr. *chevalerie;* Sp. *caballeria;*

Ital. and Port. *cavalleria.* The same word as CAVALRY (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. The deeds or exploits of a knight; valour in arms.

"There hadde he don gret *chyvalrie.*"
Romaunt of Rose, 1,207.

*2. The dignity of knighthood.

"There be now, for martial encouragement, some degrees and orders of *chivalry* . . ."—*Bacon: Essays.*

3. The system, practices, or usages of knighthood generally.

"The faith which knights to knighthood bore,
And whate'er else to *chivalry* belongs."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, i. 100.

4. A body or number of knights collectively. [CAVALRY.]

"He was imade kyng of Fraunce by assent of alle the *chyualrie.*"—*Trevisa*, i. 283.

*5. Warfare, arms.

"As one unfitt therefore, that all might see
He had not trayned bene in *chevalree.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 46.

*6. An army, generally including foot-soldiers as well as cavalry, the former apparently being considered not worth mentioning.

"Phicol, the prince of his *chyualrye.*"—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xxi. 33.

*7. An exploit, a deed of arms, an adventure.

"They four doing acts more dangerous, though less famous, because they were but private *chivalries.*"—*Sidney.*

8. Men actuated by a chivalrous spirit; brave gentlemen.

"Her Beauty and her *Chivalry*, and bright
The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men."
Byron: Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, iii. 21.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hist.:* The rise of chivalry has been placed by some as late as the crusades, but at that time it was in an advanced stage of development. From the 9th to the 12th century, a "miles," that is, one bearing a designation which in classical times meant simply a soldier, and in the mediæval period a knight, was one who held land or fee from a superior, and was in consequence bound to render him military service. When a young man who was heir to these responsibilities came of age enough to formally pledge himself to discharge them honourably, a ceremony of investiture took place. The Church, as was natural and right, sought to add solemnity to the interesting event, and made the investiture of a youthful knight an imposing religious ceremony, holding up, moreover, before him a high moral and religious ideal to which he was exhorted to aspire. Mercy to vanquished foes and purity in the youthful knight's relations to women were earnestly pressed upon him; and there was undoubtedly more of both than if the Christian Church had not interfered. Yet withal the ages of chivalry were marked to a frightful extent by cruelty and impurity. Whilst the Church counselled and poets celebrated the religious and moral elevation of the true knight, that individual himself manifested little of either; his principles and his practice were wonderfully different. Chivalry declined and fell with the feudal system, of which it was a normal growth. The institution of the military orders, the Knights Templars, the Knights of St. John, and the Teutonic Knights, was an interesting development of chivalry. To a certain extent also it has a place in the present, its ceremonies being retained in the creation of modern knights, though some of them are all but meaningless. But whatever in the days of its vigour it effected in making society braver, more compassionate, and more pure, created for it a title to gratitude which should never pass away.

* 2. *Law:* A tenure of land by knight's service; also called tenancy *in chief*, or *in capite.* [CHIEF, B., II. 1.]

"*Servitium militare*, of the French *chevalier:* a tenure of land by knight's service. There is no land but is holden mediately or immediately of the crown, by some service or other; and therefore are all our freeholds, that are to us and our heirs, called *feuda*, fees, as proceeding from the benefit of the king. As the king gave to the nobles large possessions for this or that rent and service, so they parcelled out their lands, so received for rents and services, as they thought good: and those services are by Littleton divided into *chivalry* and socage. The one is martial and military; the other clownish and rustick. *Chivalry*, therefore, is a tenure of service, whereby the tenant is bound to perform some noble or military office unto his lord: and is of two sorts; either regal, that is, such as may hold only the king; or such as may also hold of a common person as well as of the king. That which may hold only of the king, is properly called sergeantry; and is again divided into grand or petit, *i.e.* great or small. *Chivalry* that may hold of a common person, as well as of the king, is called scutagium."—*Cowel.*

¶ *Tenure in Chivalry:* Tenure on condition of rendering knight's service. [II. 2.]

¶ *Court of Chivalry:* A court formerly held before the Lord High Constable and Earl Marshal of England, having cognizance of contracts and other matters relating to deeds of arms. (*Blackstone*, bk. iii., ch. v.)

* **chiv-an, chiv-en,** *s.* [? The same as Chevin = chub.] Occurring only in the phrase *to play the chivan* = to run away precipitately.

"Go play the *chivan*, the stranger then said."
Robin Hood & Cousin Scarlett.

***çhīve** (1), *s.* [SHIVE.] A chip.

"If any *chive*, chip or dust skip into the eye . . . it will incarnate upon the tunicle."—*Barrough: Method of Physick*, 1624. (*Nares.*)

çhīve (2), *s.* (Generally used in the plural.) [Fr. *cive*, from Lat. *cepa*, *cæpa*, *cœpe* = an onion.]

*1. *Bot.:* A name formerly given to the filaments of flowers.

"The prolific seed contained in the *chives* or apices of the stamina."—*Ray: Wisdom of God.*

2. *Hortic.:* A small species of onion, *Allium Schænoprasum*, which grows in tufts. The bulbs have the odour of garlic, and are used in soups and stews, but to a very little extent.

chive-garlic, *s.* [CHIVE (2).]

* **çhiv-el,** * **chy-vel,** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] Stratmann suggests Prov. Eng. *chivel* = a slit or rent.] To shake, to tremble.

"Hise chekes . . . *chyveled* for elde."
Langland: P. Ploweman, 2,855.

* **çhiv-er,** *v.i.* [SHIVER.]

çhĭv'-ĕt, *s.* [A dimin. of *chive* (2), s. (q.v.).] (For definition see extract.)

"*Chivets*, are the small parts at the Roots of Plants, by which they are propagated."—*Miller: Gardener's Dict.*

chĭv'-ĭ-a-tīte, *s.* [Named from *Chiviat(o)*, in Peru, where it occurs, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A mineral of a lead-grey colour, with metallic lustre, and resembling bismuth-glance. Compos.: Sulphur, 17·76; bismuth, 62·96; lead, 16·72; copper, 2·56. Sp. gr., 6·920. (*Dana.*)

* **çhĭv'-ў,** *v.t.* [A corruption of *chevy chase.*] To chase. (*Slang.*)

"I've been a *chivied* and a *chivied* fust by one on you and nixt by another on you." *-Dickens: Bleak House*, ch. xlvi.

chlad'-nīte, *s.* [From Chladni, who wrote on meteorites; *-ite.*]

Min.: A variety of Enstatite (q.v.) found in meteorites, and containing little or no iron. (*Dana.*)

chlæ-nā'-çĕ-æ, *s.pl.* [Gr. χλαῖνα (*chlaina*) = a cloak, from the flowers being furnished with an involucre; and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A small family consisting of only four genera, of one or two species each, all from the island of Madagascar, and as yet but very imperfectly known. They are trees or shrubs with the habit, alternate leaves, stipules, and terminal inflorescence of some Sterculiaceæ, of which they have also the free petals, monadelphous stamens, and anthers. Included by Lindley in his Geranial alliance. (*Treas. of Bot.*, &c.)

chlæ'-nĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. χλαῖνα (*chlaina*) = a cloak.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleopterous insects, of elegant forms, and generally of green hues. The legs and antennæ of many of the species are of a pale-yellow colour, as also the outer margin of the elytra. Four species are British.

chlăm-ўd-ăn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. χλαμύς (*chlamus*) = a cloak, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A name now applied to a section of the genus Thymelæa, in which the tubular calyx remains attached after withering, and encloses the nut. The plants embraced in this section are low woody-stemmed bushes, chiefly natives of the Mediterranean regions.

chlăm-ўd'-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. χλαμύς (*chlamus*), genit. χλαμύδος (*chlamudos*) = a cloak; *-eous.*]

Bot.: Pertaining to the floral envelope of a plant.

chlăm-ў-dŏd'-ĕr-ę, chlăm-ўd'-ĕr-ę, *s.* [Gr. χλαμύς (*chlamus*), genit. χλαμύδος (*chlamudos*) = a cloak, and δέρη (*derē*) = the neck.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, family Sturnidæ (q.v.). *Chlamydodera maculata* is the spotted Bower-bird of Australia. [BOWER-BIRD.]

chlăm-ўd-ŏ-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. χλαμύς (*chlamus*) = a cloak, and ὀδους (*odous*), genit. ὀδοντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: A genus of Infusoria, of the family Euplota. Furnished with cilia and a cylinder of teeth, but neither styles nor hooks.

chlăm-ўd-ŏ-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. χλαμύς (*chlamus*), genit. χλαμύδος (*chlamudos*) = a cloak, and σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Zool.: A genus of Saurians, founded on a specimen, *Chlamydosaurus Kingii*, found in Careening Bay, Port Nelson, Australia, in 1820. In colour it is yellowish-brown, variegated with black. Head depressed with the sides erect, leaving a blunt ridge on the upper part wherein the eyes are placed. Toes long, compressed, scaly, and very unequal; claws hooked and horn-coloured; neck covered with small scales, and furnished with a large plaited frill, rising from each ear. Each frill has four plaits which converge on the under part of the chin, and fold it up on the side, and a fifth where the two are united in lower part of the neck. Length, 22½ inches.

chlăm-ў-dŏ-thē'-rĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. χλαμύς (*chlamus*), genit. χλαμύδος (*chlamudos*) = a cloak, and θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A mammal of the order Edentata, found in late Pliocene or Post-tertiary deposits of South America.

chlăm-ўph'-ŏ-rŭs (*Mod. Lat.*), **chlăm'-ў-phore** (*Eng.*), *s.* [Gr. χλαμύς (*chlamus*) = a cloak; and φόρος (*phoros*) = bearing, φέρω (*pherō*) = to bear.]

Zool.: A genus of Mammals of the order Edentata, consisting of a single species, *Chlamyphorus truncatus.* It resembles the Mole in some respects, and in others the Beaver or Sloth. Its length is 5½ inches. The body is covered with a shell of a consistence somewhat more dense and inflexible than sole-leather, of an equal thickness, and consisting of a series of plates of a square, rhomboidal, or cubical form, each row containing fifteen to twenty-two plates. The superior semicircular margin of the truncated surface, together with the lateral margins of the shell, are beautifully fringed with silky hair.

chlăm'-ўs, *s.* [Gr. χλαμύς (*chlamus*) = a cloak.]

*1. *Mil.:* A military cloak or mantle, worn especially by horsemen.

2. *Entom.:* A genus of Coleopterous insects, belonging to the sub-tribe Cyclica, and the family Chrysomelidæ.

CHLAMYS (FROM APOLLO BELVEDERE IN VATICAN).

chlē-nā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [CHLÆNACEÆ.]

chlī-dăn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. χλιδή (*chlidē*) = softness, delicacy, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of South American amaryllids, having truncated bulbs, linear-lorate leaves, sheathing at the base developed after the flowers, and a scape (one and a half foot high) supporting an umbel of a few large fragrant flowers. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chlō-ăn'-thēs, *s.* [Gr. = budding, sprouting.]

Bot.: A genus of Verbenaceæ from extra-tropical New Holland, consisting of undershrubs thickly covered with opposite or ternate, sessile, linear, and revolute leaves, and having solitary axillary flowers with short peduncles.

chlō-ăn'-thīte, *s.* [Gr. χλοανθής (*chloanthēs*) = budding, sprouting, from its reticulations, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Smeltite (q.v.), occur-

ring at Chatham, Connecticut, in mica slate. (*Dana.*)

chlō-ăs'-ma, *s.* [From Gr. χλοάζω (*chloazō*)= to be pale-green ; χλόος (*chloos*) = pale green.]

Med.: A discolouration of the human skin which occurs in greenish or yellowish-brown patches, and for the most part on those portions of the body which are covered by clothing. The affection is due to a fungus or confervoid, *Microspora furfur.*

chlō-ē'-Ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. χλόη (*chloē*) = the young shoots of grass, &c.]

Zool.: A genus of Annelids, belonging to the order Dorsibranchiata, in which the head is furnished with five tentacula, and the branchiæ resemble a tripinnate leaf.

chlör-, pref. [Chloro-.]

chlör'-ą, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green.]

Bot.: An annual herbaceous plant, well marked among Gentianaceæ by its eight-cleft flowers and eight stamens. *Chlora perfoliata,* called Yellow-wort, the only British example, is a singularly erect, slender plant, about a foot high, with but few root-leaves. The whole plant is perfectly smooth, and of a decided glaucous hue. The flowers, which are rather large, and of a delicate clear yellow, expand only during the sunshine, like the genus Erythræa, to which Chlora is allied. The whole plant is intensely bitter, and may be employed with advantage as a tonic ; it also dyes yellow. It is common in chalky pastures, especially near the sea.

chlör-ăç'-ĕt-āte, *s.* [Eng. *chloracet(ic) ; -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of chloracetic acid.

chlör-ą-çĕt'-Ĭc, *a.* [From Eng., &c. *chlor(ine),* and *acetic* (q.v.).] Derived from chlorine and acetic acid.

chloracetic acid, *s.*

Chemistry :

Monochloracetic acid, $CH_2Cl.COOH$, is obtained by the action of chlorine on boiling glacial acetic acid. It boils at 186°, and solidifies at 64°. Soluble in water, and is gradually decomposed when the aqueous solution is boiled. Heated with KHO it is converted into potassium glycollate, $KC_2H_3O_3$.

Dichloracetic acid, $CHCl_2COOH$, is formed by the action of chlorine on monochloracetic acid. It boils at 105°.

Trichloracetic acid, CCl_3COOH, is obtained by the action of excess of chlorine on glacial acetic acid in direct sunlight, or by oxidation of chloral hydrate with chromic acid or with nitric acid ; also synthetically by the action of Cl and H_2O on C_2Cl_4 carbon dichloride. It is a colourless acid deliquescent substance. Nascent hydrogen reduces it to acetic acid. Boiled with excess of ammonia it yields ammonia carbonate and chloroform. By PCl_5 it is converted into trichloracetyl chloride, $CCl_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}Cl$.

chlör'-ą-çĕt-ŏne, *s.* [Eng. *chlor(ine) ;* and *acetone.*]

Chem.: Acetone in which hydrogen has been replaced by chlorine. *Monochloracetone,* $CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CH_2Cl$ is prepared by the action of hypochlorous acid on acetone. It is a colourless liquid, boiling at 119°.

chlör'-æ-ą, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green.]

Bot.: An extensive genus of terrestrial orchids, exclusively found in the southern districts of South America. Their roots are coarse, fascicled, glutinous fibres. The leaves are all radical. The scape is clothed with thin herbaceous sheaths. The flowers grow in spikes or racemes in the manner of the Green Orchis, are greenish, whitish, or yellow, occasionally marked by deep brown specks. Some thirty or forty species are known, none of which are in cultivation. (*Treas. of Bot.*) It is thought in Chili that *Chlorœa disoides* promotes the flow of milk.

chlör'-ąl, *s.* [From Eng., &c. *chlor(ine) ; -al.*]

Chem.: C_2HCl_3O or $CCl_3.CO{\cdot}H$= trichloraldehyde. Chloral is a colourless, odorous, oily liquid, boiling at 94°. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. Sp. gr., 1·502. It is obtained by passing chlorine gas through absolute alcohol. By the action of caustic potash it is decomposed into chloroform and formate of potassium. It changes on keeping into a solid white modification, reconverted into a liquid by heat. With water it forms a crystalline compound called hydrate of chloral, $CCl_3.HC(OH)_2$. It is used to adulterate beer.

chloral hydrate, *s.*

Pharm. (*Chloral Hydras*)*:* A white crystalline substance, forming a neutral aqueous solution if free from HCl. Its solution in chloroform, when shaken up with sulphuric acid, remains colourless if no oily impurities are present ; 100 grains of hydrate of chloral dissolved in an ounce of distilled water and mixed with thirty grains of slaked lime should yield, when carefully distilled, not less than seventy grains of chloroform. Chloral is used in medicine in the form of a syrup. It produces sleep, but only acts as an anodyne during sleep, the pain returning as soon as the patient wakes. The habitual use of this drug is followed by profound melancholy and enfeeblement of will, and muscular lassitude and suicidal insanity. It was discovered by Dr. O. Liebreich.

chlör'-ąl-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *chloral ; -ism.*]

1. The act or practice of using chloral as a hypnotic.

2. The abnormal condition of the system resulting from the habitual use of chloral. The ill effects are often mental and moral as well as physical.

chlör'-ąl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *chloral(ism) ; -ist.*] A person addicted to the use of chloral.

chlör'-ąl-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *chloral ; -ize.*] To treat with chloral, to affect with chloralism.

chlör'-ą-nĭl, *s.* [Eng. *chlor(ine),* and *anil-(ine).*]

Chem.: $C_6Cl_4O_2$. Tetrachloroquinone. It is formed by the action of hydrochloric acid and chlorate of potassium, on aniline, phenol, isatin, &c. It crystallizes in golden-yellow laminæ, which are insoluble in water, soluble in hot alcohol and ether ; it sublimes at 150°, and is converted by PCl_5 into perchlorobenzene, C_6Cl_6. The potassium salt of chloranilic acid, $C_6Cl_2O_2(OK)_2$, is formed by dissolving chloranil in strong potash ; it crystallizes in dark-red needles, sparingly soluble in water.

chlör-ą-nĭl'-Ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chloranil ;* and *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from chloranil (q.v.).

chloranilic acid, *s.*

Chem.: Chloranilic acid, dichlor-dioxyquinone, $C_6Cl_2(OH)_2O_2$, is formed by decomposing the potassium salt by acids. It forms reddish crystalline scales.

chlör-ăn'-Ĭ-līne, *s.* [Eng. *chlor(ine),* and *aniline* (q.v.).] [Aniline.]

Chem.: By the action of chlorine on aniline, monochloraniline, $C_6H_3Cl(NH_2)$, dichloraniline, $C_6H_3Cl_2{\cdot}NH_2$, and trichloraniline, $C_6H_2Cl_3{\cdot}NH_2$, are obtained.

chlör-ăn-thā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *chloranthus* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A small family of Dicotyledons, with flowers of a very simple structure, allied to those of Piperaceæ and Saururaceæ. They are trees, shrubs, or rarely herbs, with opposite leaves connected by sheathing stipules. The minute flowers are in simple or branched terminal spikes, often articulate as in Gnetum.

chlör-ăn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the type of the order Chloranthaceæ, the only floral envelope of which is a very small calyx, consisting of one scale adhering to the side of the ovary. The apparently single stamen, which is the most remarkable part of its structure, consists of three, the central one of which has a perfect two-celled anther, and the other two, one on each side of it, have only half an anther, so that they are only one-celled, or the two lateral half-anthers may be deficient, leaving a single perfect stamen. They are attached to the side of the ovary immediately above the calyx. They are natives of Japan and China, where they are called Chu-han.

chlör-ăn'-thȳ, *s.* [Chloranthus.]

Bot.: The tendency in brightly coloured petals when decaying to become green.

chlör-ăp'-ą-tīte, *s.* [Eng. *chlor(ine),* and *apatite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Apatite (q.v.), in which the proportion of chlorine is excessive.

chlör-ar-gȳr-īte, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός *chloros*) = green ; ἄργυρος (*arguros*) = silver ; and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral consisting of silver and chlorine. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

chlör-ăs'-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green, and ἀστηρ (*astēr*) = a star.]

Zool.: A genus of Infusoria, of the family Monadina, having a single mouth (?) terminal, a single frontal eye-spot, no tail, and the middle of the body with radiate warty processes. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

chlör-ăs'-trō-līte, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green, ἀστηρ (*aster*) or ἄστρον (*astron*) = a star, and Eng. suff. *-lite* (*Min.*), from λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A light bluish-green mineral, found on the banks of Lake Superior, in small rounded pebbles. It receives a fine polish. Hardness, 5·5—6 ; sp. gr., 3·180.

chlör'-āte, *s.* [In Fr. *chlorate,* from Eng., &c. *chlor(ine),* and suff. *-ate* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).] [Chloric acid.]

Chlorate of potassium :

1. *Chem.:* $KClO_3$. Obtained by passing a current of chlorine gas through a mixture of carbonate of potassium and slaked lime, $K_2CO_3+6Ca(OH)_2+6Cl_2 = 2KClO_3+5CaCl_2+CaCO_3+6H_2O$. The carbonate of calcium is removed by filtration, and on evaporating the solution the potassium chlorate separates out in colourless transparent anhydrous six-sided plates ; water dissolves only 3·3 parts of the salt at 0°C. It is insoluble in alcohol. When heated, potassium chlorate is decomposed thus $2KClO_3=KClO_4+KCl+O_2$; on increasing the heat the potassium perchlorate is decomposed—$KClO_4 = KCl + 2O_2$. [Chloric acid.]

2. *Pharm.* (*Potassæ Chloras*)*:* It is given in the form of *Trochisci Potassæ Chloratis* (Chlorate of Potassium Lozenges). Chlorate of potassium acts as a refrigerant and diuretic ; it exerts a powerful action upon the mucous membranes when used as a gargle in cases of severe tonsilitis, &c.

chlör-ē'-ą, *s.* [Chlorœa.]

chlör'-ĕth-āne, *s.* [Eng. &c. *chlor(ine) ; ethane.*]

Chem.: C_2H_5Cl. [Chloric Ether.]

chlör'-ĕth-ēne, *s.* [Eng. &c. *chlor(ine) ; ethene.*]

Chem.: C_2H_3Cl. A gas liquifying at 18°. It has an alliaceous odour.

chlör-ĕt'-Ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chlorit(e) ; -ic.*] Resembling or containing chlorite.

† **chlör'-hȳ-drĭc,** *a.* [From Eng. *chlor(ine),* and *hydro,* in compos., from Gr. ὕδωρ (*hudōr*) = water.] [Chloride.]

chlorhydric acid, *s.* [Chloride.]

chlör'-hȳ-drĭns, *s. pl.* [Eng., &c. *chlorhydr(ic),* and (*glycer*)*in(e).*]

Chem.: Ethers produced by the action of chlorine on glycerine - monachlorhydrin $C_3H_5(OH)_2Cl$, dichlorhydrin $C_3H_5(OH)Cl_2$. By the action of PCl_5 on glycerine, trichlorhydrin $C_3H_5Cl_3$ has been obtained. Ethers of glycerine end in *in.* [Dichlorhydrin.]

chlör-hȳ-drō-quĭn'-ŏnes, *s. pl.* [Eng., &c. *chlor(ine) ; hydroquinones.*]

Chem.: Substitution compounds of hydroquinone, $C_6H_4\begin{matrix}OH\\OH\end{matrix}$, the $(OH)_2$ occupying the position in the benzene ring, 1—4. They are obtained by the reduction of the corresponding chloroquinones with sulphurous acid. $C_6H_2Cl_2(OH)_2$ melts at 158° ; $C_6HCl_3(OH)_2$ at 134° ; and $C_6Cl_4(OH)_2$ at 200°.

chlör-Ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chlor(ine) ; -ic.*] Pertaining to or containing chlorine.

chloric acid, *s.*

Chem.: $HClO_3$. A monobasic acid obtained by decomposing barium chlorate, $Ba(ClO_3)_2$, by dilute sulphuric acid, and decanting the clear liquid. It oxidises organic matter rapidly. When boiled it gives off O_2 and Cl_2, and perchloric acid is formed. It forms

salts called chlorates; they are soluble, and give no precipitate with $AgNO_3$. Potassium chlorate explodes when triturated with sulphur or phosphorus in a mortar. It is used in the manufacture of fireworks, percussion caps, and lucifer matches. Chlorates when heated on charcoal deflagrate. When heated strongly they give off oxygen and are converted into chlorides which give a white precipitate with argentic nitrate. Heated with strong H_2SO_4 they give off Cl_2O_4 with explosive violence. Hydrochloric acid liberates euchlorine, an explosive mixture of chlorine and chlorine tetroxide; it is a powerful oxidising agent, used to destroy organic matter.

chloric ether, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* C_2H_5Cl, or $CH_3.CH_2Cl$. Ethyl chloride, Chlorethane, also called Hydrochloric ether, a monatomic haloid ether formed by substitution of an atom of chlorine for an atom of hydrogen in the hydrocarbon ethane by the direct action of chlorine. It also can be prepared by the union of hydrochloric acid with ethene, C_2H_4, and by distilling at a gentle heat alcohol saturated with dry hydrochloric acid gas. It is a thin, colourless, volatile liquid, boiling at 12·5°. By the action of hot aqueous caustic potash, it is resolved into ethyl alcohol and potassium chloride; with alcoholic potash it forms ethylic ether, $C_2H_5{}^{\cdot}O.C_2H_5$. Heated with soda-lime, it yields ethene, C_2H_4.

2. *Pharm.:* The so-called chloric ether, used in medicine, is only a solution of one fluid ounce of chloroform in nineteen fluid ounces of rectified spirit of wine. It is given as a narcotic and antispasmodic, and is a valuable sedative in neuralgia.

chlō´-rī-dāte, *v.t.* [Eng. *chlorid(e)*, and verbal suff. *-ate.*] To treat or prepare with a chloride.

chlör´-īde, *s.* [Eng. *chlor(ic)*, and suff. *-ide* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A compound of chlorine with an element, or radical. Hydrogen chloride, H.Cl = Hydrochloric acid = Chlorhydric acid = Muriatic acid. Hydrochloric acid is a colourless gas. It is very soluble in water; 450 volumes dissolve at 15°. It fumes strongly in damp air. It is formed by the action of diffused daylight on a mixture of H and Cl, also by the action of strong sulphuric acid on sodium chloride; it can be collected over mercury; it is condensed into a colourless liquid by a pressure of 40 atmospheres at 10° C. Sp. gr., 1·27. Its solution in water (commonly called hydrochloric acid) is easily obtained by distilling common salt NaCl with sulphuric acid. Muriatic acid is an impure solution of HCl, containing iron, arsenic, organic matter, and sulphuric acid. It is obtained in large quantities in the preparation of sodium carbonate. The hydrogen in hydrochloric acid can be replaced by metals, forming metallic chlorides (see the different metals). Soluble chlorides are detected by their giving a white precipitate with silver nitrate which is insoluble in nitric acid but soluble in ammonia. Chlorides heated with strong H_2SO_4 and MnO_2 give off chlorine.

Chloride of antimony solution:

Pharm.: Antimonii Chloridi Liquor. A heavy yellowish-red liquid. Sp. gr., 1·47. It consists of terchloride of antimony, $SbCl_3$, dissolved in hydrochloric acid; on the addition of water it gives a precipitate of oxychloride, SbOCl; this, treated with sodium carbonate, is converted into the oxide Sb_2O_3. [Antimony.] Chloride of antimony is a powerful caustic and escharotic, and is applied to cancerous growths and poisonous wounds. The oxide of antimony, mixed with twice its weight of calcium phosphate, is a substitute for "James's powder." It is given when the diaphoretic and slightly alterative effects of antimony are required in a mild form.

Chloride of nitrogen:

Chem.: NCl_3. An oily explosive liquid, sp. gr. 1·65, obtained by the action of excess of chlorine on ammonium chloride solution; also by suspending a piece of ammonium chloride in a solution of hypochlorous acid, $NH_4Cl + 3HClO = HCl + NCl_3 + 3H_2O$. This dangerous substance is decomposed violently by gentle heat, or by contact with fat, &c. By some chemists it is thought to contain hydrogen. It is ammonia NH_3 in which the H is replaced by Cl.

Chloride of sodium:

1. *Chem.:* NaCl, sodium chloride or common salt. [Sodium.]

2. *Pharm.: Sodii Chloridum.* It occurs in transparent cubes or in small white grains. It is soluble in three parts of cold water, and its solubility increases very slightly with rise of temperature; it is partly precipitated by HCl. It is nearly insoluble in alcohol, and fuses at 776°, and at higher temperatures volatilises. It is a necessary article of food, and occurs in the blood and other animal fluids; a deficiency causes disease. Chloride of sodium in large doses acts as an emetic, purgative, and anthelmintic; in milder doses it is a slight stimulant and alterative. Externally it is applied as a stimulant and rubefacient. Sponging with salt water is good for rheumatism and joint affections.

Chloride of zinc solution:

Pharm.: Liquor Zinci Chloridi. A solution of chloride of zinc, $ZnCl_2$, which applied externally acts as an irritant and astringent; when mixed into a paste with gypsum it is applied as a powerful escharotic to malignant ulcers. A solution of chloride of zinc, sp. gr. 2, is used as a deodorizer and disinfectant under the name of "Sir W. Burnett's solution."

chlör-īd´-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chloride(e); -ic.*] Pertaining to or containing chloride.

chlör´-īd-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *chlorid(e); -ize.*] The same as Chloridate (q.v.).

chlör-ím´-ĕt-rў, chlör-ŏm´-ĕt-rў, *s.* [Eng. *chlorine*; Gr. *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] The method of determining the amount of chlorine in a sample of bleaching powder. (For methods see *Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

"He [Gay-Lussac] now prescribes as the preferable plan of *chlorometry*, to pour very slowly from a graduated glass tube a standard solution of the chloride, to be tested upon a determinate quantity of arsenious acid dissolved in muriatic acid, till the whole arsenious be converted into the arsenic acids."—*Ure: Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

chlör´-ĭn-āte, *v.t.* [Eng. *chlorin(e); -ate.*] To treat with chlorine.

chlör´-ĭn-ā-tĕd, *a.* [Chlorinate, *v.*]

chlorinated lime, *s.*

Pharm.: Calx Chlorata. A mixture of calcium hypochlorite, $Ca(ClO)_2$, with calcium chloride, $CaCl_2$. A whitish powder is obtained by passing chlorine gas over loosely spread out hydrate of calcium. Its solution (*Liquor Calcis Chloratæ*) is formed by adding one pound of the solid to 160 fluid ounces of distilled water. It is used as a disinfectant and in the preparation of chloroform.

chlör-ĭn-ā´-tion, *s.* [Eng. *chlorin(e); -ation.*] A process for the extraction of gold by exposure of the auriferous material to chlorine gas. First introduced by Plattner. The following conditions are necessary:—(1) The gold must be in a metallic state. (2) There must be no other substance in the charge which would combine with free chlorine. (3) The chlorine must have no impurities which would dissolve other metals or bases. (4) No reaction must be induced which would cause precipitation of the gold before the termination of the process. The process with quartz and free gold does not involve roasting, but the latter process is necessary with ores containing sulphurets and arseniurets. In the chlorination process, the ore is sifted into a wooden vat lined with pitch, and having a false bottom, beneath which the gas is admitted. The top is luted on and the gas admitted; when the gas begins to escape at a hole of observation in the lid, it is the signal that the air is ejected and the hole is then closed. The gas is continually passed into the mass for say eighteen hours, according to the coarseness of the gold; the cover is removed and water introduced, and the solution drawn off into the precipitation vat. The gold is precipitated by sulphate of iron, the supernatant liquor decanted. The sediment is a brown powder which is filtered upon paper dried in an iron or porcelain vessel, smelted to a metallic regulus in clay crucibles, a little borax, salt, and nitrate of potash being used as fluxes. (*Knight.*)

chlör´-ĭn-dĭn, *s.* [Chlorisat.de.]

chlör´-īne, *s.* [Ger. *chlor*; Fr. *chlorie*, from Gr. *χλωρός* (*chlōros*) = pale-green, light-green, greenish-yellow, and Eng. suff. *-ine* (*chem.*).]

1. *Chem.:* A monatomic element. Symbol Cl. Atomic weight, 35·5. Discovered by Scheele in 1774. It was thought by Berthollet to contain oxygen, and was called by him *oxymuriatic acid.* It was found to be an element by Davy in 1810. Chlorine is a yellow-green incombustible gas. It has a powerful irritating smell, and attacks violently the mucous membrane and the lungs. It is very soluble in water, acts strongly on metals, and is best collected by displacement. Sp. gr., 2·47. At the pressure of five atmospheres it is condensed into a heavy yellow liquid. It is obtained by heating common salt, sodium chloride, with sulphuric acid and black oxide of manganese. It combines with hydrogen to form hydrochloric acid, with an explosion in direct sunlight or when a light is applied to a mixture of the two gases, but slowly in diffused daylight. A solution of it in water is gradually converted in the sunlight into HCl with liberation of oxygen. A lighted candle burns in Cl with a smoky flame. Phosphorus, antimony, arsenic, and turpentine take fire in chlorine. Chlorine destroys animal and vegetable matter; and forms addition and substitution compounds with organic compounds; an aqueous solution of it has powerful bleaching properties. It is also a powerful disinfectant. It occurs in nature in the form of metallic chlorides. Three oxides of chlorine are known, Cl_2O; Cl_2O_3; Cl_2O_4.

2. *Pharm.:* Chlorine is used in pharmacy as *Liquor Chlori*, a solution of chlorine in water; and as *Vapor Chlori*, inhalation of chlorine. Free chlorine gas acts as a powerful stimulant or irritant, according to its state of dilution; it is used in cases of chronic bronchitis and phthisis. A diluted solution is used as a gargle for ulcerated tonsils; and as a lotion to foul ulcers, and in some skin diseases.

chlorine monoxide, *s.*

Chem.: Cl_2O. A colourless gas obtained by the action of chlorine on cooled precipitated mercuric oxide; it can be condensed to a red liquid, which explodes on elevation of temperature. It has powerful bleaching properties. It dissolves in water and forms hypochlorous acid; this acid forms salts called hypochlorites. These salts can also be obtained by passing chlorine gas into cold solutions of alkalies, or alkaline carbonates, or over hydrates of calcium, &c. Bleaching-powder is thus prepared.

chlorine tetroxide, *s.*

Chem.: Cl_2O_4, a dark yellow explosive gas, which can be condensed to a red liquid. It is obtained by the action of strong sulphuric acid on chlorate of potassium. It is absorbed by caustic potash solution, forming a chlorate and a chlorite.

chlorine trioxide, chlorous oxide, chlorous anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: Cl_2O_3, a greenish-yellow gas, obtained by heating a mixture of potassium chlorate, nitric acid, and arsenic trioxide. It can be condensed into a very explosive liquid; the gas explodes at 50°, and is decomposed by sunlight. It is soluble in water, forming a crystalline hydrate which is gradually converted into chlorous acid.

chlör´-ĭn-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *chlorin(e); -ize.*] To treat or prepare with chlorine.

chlör´-ĭn-īzed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Chlorinize.]

***chlör-ī´-ŏ-dīne,** *s.* [Eng. *chlor(ine); iodine.*]

Chem.: A compound of chlorine and iodine, as iodine chloride, ICl. [Iodine.]

chlör´-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. *χλωρίς* (*chlōris*) = a bird with a greenish belly, from *χλωρός* (*chlōros*) = green.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses, the typical one of the tribe Chlorideæ, distinguished chiefly by the spikes of inflorescence being in finger-like fascicles, rarely two, or only one. Flowers polygamous; glumes two, containing from two to six florets; lower flowers one to three, hermaphrodite; stamens three, and styles two. Sixty-two species are described in Steudel's "Synopsis," and these are mostly natives of warm, dry countries. *Chloris radiata* is a pretty annual grass, frequently cultivated in greenhouses for the sake of its ornamental and curious appearance. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chlör-ĭs-ăt´-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chlorisat(in); -ic.*] Pertaining to chlorisatin (q.v.).

chlorisatic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_6ClNO_5$. The potassium salt of this acid is obtained by mixing solutions of caustic potash and chlorisatin. It crystallises in yellow needles, which are decomposed by hydrochloric acid with precipitation of chlorisatin.

chlŏr-ĭs'-ă-tĭn, *s.* [Eng. *chlor(ine)*, and *isatin.*] [ISATIN.]

Chem.: $C_8H_4ClNO_2$. Obtained by passing chlorine into tepid water in which isatin, or powdered indigo, is suspended. It is purified by crystallization from alcohol. It crystallises in orange prisms, having a disagreeable odour.

chlŏr-ĭs'-ă-tȳde, *s.* [Eng. &c. *chlor(ine)*; *isatyde* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A white or yellowish powder, deposited on cooling when chlorisatin has been dissolved, with heat, in hydrosulphuret of ammonia. It is sparingly soluble in water, and by heat is resolved into chlorisatin water, a new compound appearing as a violet-coloured powder, and termed Chlorindin.

chlŏr-ĭ-sō'-ma, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green, and σῶμα (*sōma*) = a body.]

Ornith.: A sub-genus of the Myotherinæ, or Ant-thrushes, separated by Swainson from the Pitta of Temminck. (*Craig.*)

chlŏr'-īte, *s.* [Gr. χλωρῖτις (*chlōritis*) = a grass-green stone, from χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

1. *Mineralogy:*

(1) The same as RAPIDOLITE (q.v.).

(2) The same as PENNINITE (q.v.).

(3) The same as CLINOCHLORE (q.v.).

Ferruginous Chlorite:

Min.: The same as DELESSITE (q.v.).

2. *Chem.* (*Pl.*): Salts of chlorous acid. They can be obtained by passing chlorine trioxide into alkaline solutions; also by the action of Cl_2O_4 on bases. They are mostly soluble in water. Chlorites of lead and silver are insoluble, and are obtained by double decomposition.

chlorite schist, *s.*

Geol.: A green slaty rock, in which chlorite is abundant in foliated plates, usually blended with minute grains of quartz or sometimes with felspar or mica. It is often associated with or even graduates into gneiss and clay-slate. (*Lyell.*)

chlorite slate, *s.*

Geol.: The same as chlorite schist, or if there is any difference, then in the slates the laminations are finer.

chlorite spar, *s.* [In Ger. *chloritspath.*]

Min.: An old name for Chloritoid (q.v.).

chlŏr-ĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chlorit(e)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or containing chlorite.

chloritic sand, *s.*

Geol.: Sand coloured by an admixture of the simple mineral glauconite.

chloritic series, *s.*

Geol.: A name sometimes given to the Greensand beds, but the mineral is glauconite.

chlŏr'-ĭt-ōĭd, *s.* [Eng. *chlorite*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.]

Min.: A monoclinic or triclinic chlorite-like mineral, of a dark-grey, greenish-grey to black colour. It is brittle, and has a double refraction. Hardness, 5·5—6; sp. gr., 3·5—3·6.

chlŏr'-ō, *in compos.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green.]

1. *Nat. Science:* In composition frequently used as a prefix to scientific words, and indicating a bright grass-green colour.

2. *Chem.:* Compounds in which chlorine has replaced some other element, as hydrogen, without altering the constitution of the compound, as chloro-benzene, C_6H_5Cl. The *o* is often omitted, and chlor is used.

chloro-argentotype, *s.*

Photog.: A photographic agent prepared by moistening a sheet of paper with a solution of common salt, and then dipping it in a bath of nitrate of silver. Taking out a thin film of the latter substance it becomes extremely sensitive to light.

chloro-benzene, *s.*

Chem.: Monochlor-benzene or phenyl chloride, C_6H_5Cl. It is prepared by the action of chlorine on benzene, or of PCl_5 on phenol. It boils at 132°. (Consult *Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

chloro-calcite, *s.*

Min.: Calcite with chlorine in its composition. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

chloro-naphthalene, *s.*

Chem.: Monochlornaphthalene, $C_{10}H_7Cl$, dichloro-naphthalene $C_{10}H_6Cl_2$, &c. The chloronaphthalenes are obtained by boiling the chlorides of naphthalene with alcoholic potash, which removes HCl. These, when subjected to the action of chlorine, form addition products, and by again boiling these with alcoholic potash it removes more HCl, and a more highly chlorinated substitution compound is obtained.

chloro-phenol, *s.*

Chem.: Phenol $C_6H_5(OH)$, in which hydrogen has been replaced by chlorine, as Monochlorophenol $C_6H_4Cl(OH)$. Dichlorophenol $C_6H_3Cl_2(OH)$, and Trichlorophenol $C_6H_2Cl_3(OH)$ are obtained by action of chlorine on phenol. Pentachlorphenol or perchlorphenol, $C_6Cl_5(OH)$, crystallizes in long colourless needles soluble in alcohol and in ether. It melts at 187°. Concentrated nitric acid converts it into tetrachlorquinone $C_6Cl_4\langle^{O}_{O}\rangle$. When distilled with PCl_5 it yields C_6Cl_6 hexa-chlor benzene.

chloro-picrin, *s.*

Chem.: A compound formed by distilling picric acid with chloride of lime and water. Chloro-picrin, Nitro-trichlor-methane, Nitrochloroform $C(NO_2)Cl_3$. Also obtained by distilling chloral with strong nitric acid; also by distilling a mixture of methyl alcohol and sulphuric acid over a mixture of sodium chloride and potassium nitrate. It is an oily liquid, boiling at 112°. It is reduced to methylamine $CH_3{\cdot}H_2{\cdot}N$ by the action of iron filings and acetic acid. Chloro-picrin heated with alcoholic ammonia is converted into guanidine hydrochloride $CH_5N_3{\cdot}HCl$. When heated with sodium ethylate it is converted into ethylic orthocarbonate $C(O{\cdot}C_2H_5)_4$.

chloro-quinones, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Substances formed by the action of chlorine on quinone, $C_6H_4\langle^{O}_{O}\rangle$; monochloroquinone, $C_6H_3ClO_2$. Dichloroquinone, $C_6H_2Cl_2O_2$, is formed by action of hypochlorous anhydride, Cl_2O, on benzene; and by heating trichlorophenol, $C_6H_2Cl_3(OH)$, with nitric acid, it forms large yellow prisms, melting at 120°. Trichloroquinone, $C_6HCl_2O_2$, is obtained by the action of chromyl chloride, CrO_2Cl_2, on benzene, C_6H_6. It crystallizes in large laminæ, melting at 166°. Tetrachloroquinone, $C_6Cl_4O_2$. [CHLORANIL.]

chloro-toluene, *s.*

Chem.: Chlorotoluene, or Tolyl Chloride, $C_6H_4Cl{\cdot}CH_3$, occurs in three modifications. Parachlortoluene, 1—4, is formed by the action of chlorine on toluene at ordinary temperatures; it is a liquid, boiling at 160°. By oxidation with chromic acid mixture it yields parachlorbenzoic acid. When chlorine acts on boiling toluene, benzyl chloride, $C_6H_5{\cdot}CH_2Cl$, is formed. (See *Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

chlŏr-ō-bĕn-zō'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chlor(ine)*, and *benzoic.*]

chlorobenzoic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_4Cl{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$. Benzoic acid in which hydrogen is replaced by chlorine.

chlŏr-ō-chrŏm'-ĭc, *a.* [From Eng. *chloro*, and *chromic.*] Having chromium and chlorine in its composition.

chlorochromic acid, *s.*

Chem.: CrO_2Cl_2. Dioxychloride of chromium, chromyl chloride, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on a dry mixture of potassium dichromate and chloride of sodium. A heavy red liquid, giving off red vapours. Sp. gr., 1·71; boiling at 118°, decomposed by water into chromic and hydrochloric acids. Slowly passed through a glass tube heated to low redness it deposits rhombohedral dark-green hard crystals of sesquioxide of chromium.

chlŏr'-ō-chroŭs, *a.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = pale green, and χρόα (*chroa*) = colour.] Having a green colour.

chlŏr-ō-cŏc'-cŭm, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) pale-green, and κόκκος (*kokkos*) = a kernel.]

Bot.: A genus of Algals, order Palmellaceæ. *Chlorococcum vulgare* consists of extremely minute cells, multiplying into twos and fours, with no gelatinous substratum and no zoospores. It covers nearly every piece of unpainted timber and old trunk in England, 300 millions of individuals on a square inch. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

chlŏr'-ō-form (*Eng.*), **chlŏr-ō-fŏr'-mŭm** (*Mod. Lat.*), *s.* [Eng., &c. *chlor(ine)*, and *form(ic)*, from Lat. *formica* = an ant.]

1. *Chem.:* $CHCl_3$, trichloromethane, methenyl chloride, terchloride of formyl. Chloroform is formed by the action of the sun's rays on a mixture of chlorine and marsh gas; also by the action of caustic potash on chloral or chloracetic acid, or by the action of nascent hydrogen on tetrachloride of carbon. It is prepared on a large scale by distilling water and alcohol with bleaching-powder. Chloroform is a colourless, mobile, heavy, ethereal liquid. Sp. gr., 1·5. It boils at 62°; its vapour density is four times that of air; it is nearly insoluble in water, but dissolves readily in alcohol. It has a sweet taste. It dissolves caoutchouc, resins, fats, alkaloids, &c. It should not be exposed to the light, as it may decompose, hydrochloric acid and chlorine being set free.

2. *Pharm.:* Chloroform is used in medicine, dissolved in alcohol, under the name of chloric ether, as a stimulant. Chloroform taken internally acts as a narcotic, sedative, and antispasmodic, and is given in cases of asthma, colic, and cholera, also for neuralgia. *Linimentum Chloroformi*, equal parts of chloroform and camphor linament, is used externally to allay pain and irritation in neuralgia and itching.

3. *Surgery & Midwifery:* The vapour of chloroform, when inhaled for some time, produces a temporary insensibility to pain. Inhaled in small doses it produces pleasurable inebriation, followed by drowsiness; in larger doses it causes loss of voluntary motion, suspension of mental faculties, with slight contraction of the muscles and rigidity of the limbs; then if the inhalation is continued a complete relaxation of the voluntary muscles takes place, but if carried too far it causes dangerous symptoms of apnœa or of syncope, and the patient must be restored by artificial respiration. Chloroform should not be administered to persons suffering from cerebral disease or organic cardiac affection. Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, in 1847, began to employ the vapour as a means of producing anæsthesia or insensibility, partial or complete, in certain surgical operations and painful diseases, as well as in ordinary obstetric practice.

4. *Law:* By 24 and 25 Vict. c. 100, to administer chloroform or anything similar, with the view of one's self committing, or aiding another in committing, an indictable offence, is felony.

chlŏr'-ō-form, *v.t.* [CHLOROFORM, *s.*] To bring under the influence of chloroform; to produce anæsthesia or unconsciousness in, by means of chloroform.

chlŏr-ō-form'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chloroform*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to, derived from, or produced by chloroform.

chlŏr-ō-form-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *chloroform*; *-ization.*] The aggregate of anæsthetic phenomena resulting from the inhalation of chloroform.

chlŏr-ō-mĕl'-an, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green, and μέλας (*melas*), neut. μέλαν (*melan*) = black.]

Min.: The same as CRONSTEDTITE (q.v.).

chlŏr-ŏm'-ĕt-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *chlor(ide)*; Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for testing the decolourizing or bleaching powers of samples of chloride of lime. Ure's process consists in adding liquor of ammonia of a known strength, tinged with litmus, to a solution of a given weight of the chloride under examination until the whole of the chlorine is neutralized, which is known by the colour being destroyed. From the quantity of ammonia consumed the strength of the sample is estimated.

chlŏr'-ō-mē-thāne, *s.* [Eng. *chloro*; *meth(yl)*; *-ane.*]

Chem.: CH_3Cl. A colourless, odorous gas, obtained when equal volumes of marsh gas CH_4 and Cl are exposed to reflected sunlight, or by heating a mixture of NaCl, wood spirit, and sulphuric acid. Exposed to sunlight with excess of chlorine, it is converted intc CH_2Cl_2, then $CHCl_3$, and finally into CCl_4.

chlŏr-ō-mĕt′-rĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chloromet(er)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or effected by chlorometry.

chlŏr-ŏm′-ĕt-rў, *s.* [CHLORIMETRY.]

chlŏr′-ō-mўs, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green; and μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.] [AGOUTY.]

chlŏr′-ō-pal, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*)=green, and Eng. *opal* (q.v.).]

Min.: A compact massive mineral, with an opal-like appearance; colour greenish-yellow to pistachio-green. Hardness, 2·5—4·5; sp. gr., 1·727—1·870. It occurs in Saxony, Hungary, &c. Compos.: Silica, 46; sesquioxide of iron, 33; alumina, 1; magnesia, 2; water, 18. (*Dana.*)

chlŏr-ō-phæ′-īte, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green; φαιός (*phaios*) = brown, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A chlorite-like mineral from the Western Isles of Scotland, at Scuir More in the Island of Rum, and from Fifeshire and the Faroe Islands. Hardness, 1·5—2; sp. gr., 2·02; colour, dark or olive-green, changing to dark-brown on exposure.

chlŏr′-ō-phāne, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green, and φαίνω (*phainō*) = to appear.]

Min.: A variety of Fluorite (q.v.), affording a green phosphorescent light, sometimes called *pyro-emerald*. It occurs in Connecticut with topaz in gneiss.

chlŏr-ō-phăn′-ĕr-īte, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green; φαίνω (*phainō*)=to appear, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A greenish variety of Glauconite (q.v.).

chlŏr-ō-phĕ-nĕs′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chloro*; *phen(ol)*, and suff. *-esic* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: Composed of phenol and chlorine.

chlorophenesic acid, *s.*

Chem.: Dichlorophenol, $C_6H_4Cl_2O$, is a volatile oil, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, obtained by the dry distillation of dichlorosalicylic acid.

chlŏr-ō-phĕn-ī′-sĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chloro*; *phen(ol)*, and suff. *-isic.*]

Chem.: Composed of phenol and chlorine.

chlorophenisic acid, *s.*

Chem.: Trichlorophenol, $C_6H_3Cl_3O$, obtained by the action of chlorine on phenol. It crystallises in colourless silky needles, which have a strong odour, and are slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether.

chlor-ō-phĕn-ū′-sĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chloro*; *phen(ol)*, and suff. *-usic* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: Composed of phenol and chlorine.

chlorophenusic acid, *s.*

Chem.: The same as pentachlorophenol, C_6HCl_5O, obtained by the action of an excess of chlorine on an alcoholic solution of trichlorophenol.

¶ The letters a, e, i, o, u are used to distinguish the compounds formed by replacing respectively 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 atoms of H in phenol C_6H_6O by the same number of monatomic elements or monatomic radicals. See also the nitrophenols.

chlŏr′-ō-phўll, chlŏr′-ō-phўlle, *s.* & *a.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf; Fr. *chlorophylle.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Bot. Physiol.:* The name given to the green-colouring matter of plants. Its nature is still doubtful. It is ordinarily stated that it exists under the form of globules or granules, and occasionally as an amorphous granular substance. It presents itself in the form of distinct corpuscles in the cells of the flowering plants generally.

"The colour of plants, especially the green colour, is produced by the presence of *chlorophyll*, which may be considered a vital secretion."—*Lindley: Introduction to Botany*, bk. 1, sect. 7, § 83.

2. *Animal Physiol.:* Chlorophyll exists in *Hydra viridis*, the Green Fresh-water Polype, one of the Cœlenterata, and in Stentor, an infusorian animalcule. (*Nicholson.*)

B. *As adj.:* Coloured by chlorophyll; composed of chlorophyll.

chlorophyll bodies, *s. pl.* Particles of protoplasm of definite form coloured green by chlorophyll. (*Thomé.*)

chlŏr-ō-phўl-lā′-cē-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *chlorophyll*; *-aceous.*] Of the nature or character of chlorophyll; containing chlorophyll.

"The affinities exhibited by many *chlorophyllaceous* and colourless Thallophytes."—*Nature*, Feb. 26th, 1880, p. 291.

† **chlŏr-ō-phўl′-lĭ-an,** *a.* [Eng. *chlorophyll*; *-ian.*] Pertaining to, or containing chlorophyll.

chlŏr-ō-phўl′-līte, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green, φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Mineralogy:

1. The same as IOLITE (q.v.).

2. A variety of Fahlunite (q.v.), from Unity, Maine, U.S.A.

chlŏr-ō-pĭc′-rĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *chloro*; and *picrin.*]

Chem.: CNO_2Cl_3 is obtained by distilling picric acid with potassium chlorate and hydrochloric acid. It is an oily odorous liquid. Sp. gr., 1·665. It boils at 115°.

chlŏr-ō-pro-tē′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chlorine*, and *proteic* (q.v.).] Compounded of chlorine and proteine.

chloroproteic acid, *s.*

Chem.: A name given to the white flocks which are deposited when chlorine is passed through a solution containing proteine = $C^{40}H^{31}.N^5O^{12}$.

chlŏr′-ŏp-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green, and ὄψις (*opsis*) = face, appearance.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the Merulidæ or Thrushes. The bill is long and hooked.

chlŏr-ō-pўg′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green, and πύγη (*pugē*) = the rump, the tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the Meropidæ or Bee-eaters. They are natives of Madagascar.

chlŏr-ō-rhŏd′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green, and ῥόδον (*rhodon*) = a rose.]

chlororhodic acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid obtained from pus. It crystallises in fine needles, is soluble in water and alcohol, but not in ether. Chlorine water in dilute solutions has a rose-red colour.

chlŏr′-ō-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green.]

1. *Bot.:* One of the most formidable diseases to which plants are liable, and often admitting of no remedy. It consists in a pallid condition of the plant, in which the tissues are weak and unable to contend against severe changes, and the cells are more or less destitute of chlorophyll. It is distinct from blanching, because it may exist in plants exposed to direct light on a south border, but is often produced or aggravated by cold ungenial weather and bad drainage. The most promising remedy is watering them with a very weak solution of sulphate of iron. Many forms of the disease exist, of which those of clover, onions, cucumbers, and melons are best known.

2. *Med.:* An affection in which the skin of the body, and especially that of the face, assumes a peculiar greenish cast, and hence is popularly known as green-sickness (q.v.). The condition is closely allied to anæmia, and is due to deficiency of the colouring matter of the blood. Chlorosis occurs chiefly amongst young and delicate women who lead sedentary lives under unwholesome conditions.

chlŏr′-ō-spĕrm, *s.* [CHLOROSPERMEÆ.]

Bot.: Any algal of the division Chlorospermeæ (q.v.).

chlŏr-ō-spĕr-mĕ′-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green, and σπέρμα (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: One of the three great divisions of Algæ characterised by the green colour of the spores. The spores of most members of this great division, when they are first liberated, are endowed with active motion, which is produced by long thorny-like appendages and by short cilia. [CILIA.] Such spores are called, from their resemblance to Infusoria, Zoosperms (q.v.). The green powdery or gelatinous productions so common upon damp walls or rocks; the curious microscopic few-celled productions which abound in our pools or infest other Algæ; the green floating masses which form a scum upon our pools, or the shrubby tufts of the same colour in running streams or on sea-rock, &c., are so many members of the division. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chlŏr-ō-sphær′-ą, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green, and σφαῖρα (*sphaira*) = a ball, a sphere.]

Bot.: A genus of Unicellular Algæ, probably related to Œdogonieæ (Rabenhorst places it among the Palmellaceæ), of which one species, *Chlorosphæra Oliveri*, is known, consisting of a single globular cell about one-200th in. diameter densely filled with green contents, sometimes exhibiting a radiate appearance. The *C. Oliveri* was found in a boggy ditch at Prestwich Car, Northumberland. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

chlŏr-ō-spĭn′-ĕl, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green, and Eng. *spinel* (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Spinel (q.v.), of a grass-green colour, due to the presence of copper. Also called Magnesia-iron Spinel. Sp. gr., 3·591—3·594.

chlŏr-ŏs′-tŏm-ą, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green, and στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Zool.: A genus of Mollusca belonging to the family Trochidæ. Shell deeply umbellicated almost to the top of the spire; inner lip forming a semi-margin to the umbellicus; outer angulated at the base; aperture remarkably oblique.

chlŏr-ŏt′-ĭc, * **chlŏr-ŏt′-ĭck,** *a.* [Fr. *chlorotique*, from *chlorosis* (q.v.).] Affected with or relating to chlorosis.

"The extasies of sedentary and *chlorotick* nuns."—*Battie.*

chlŏr-ō-tўl′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green, and τύλη (*tulē*) = a swelling, a knob.]

Bot.: A genus of Confervoid Algæ belonging to the family Chætophoraceæ. Filaments jointed, repeatedly dichotomous, parallel; joints of two kinds, some elongate and colourless, and others swollen, abbreviate, and with green endochromes. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

chlŏr′-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *chlor(ine)*; *-ous.*]

Chem.: Pertaining to Chlorine.

chlorous acid, *s.*

Chem.: $HClO_2$. An acid obtained by condensing chlorous oxide in water or by action of dilute sulphuric acid on a metallic chlorite. Its solution is a greenish-yellow liquid, having strong bleaching property; its salts are called *chlorites.*

chlorous oxide, *s.* [CHLORINE.]

chlorous pole, *s.*

† *Elect.:* A term applied on a certain electrical hypothesis to the negative pole of a galvanic battery, because of its exhibiting the same attraction as chlorine. On the same hypothesis the positive one is called the zincous or zincoid pole.

chlŏr-ox′-ў-lŏn, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green, and ξύλον (*xulon*) = wood.]

Bot.: A genus of Cedrelaceæ, generically distinguished by its fruit having only three cells, and splitting into three parts instead of five. The Satin-wood tree of India, *Chloroxylon Swietenia*, forms a fine tree fifty or sixty feet in height. It is a native of Ceylon and the Coromandel coast. It furnishes a handsome light-coloured hard wood with a satin-like lustre, and sometimes beautifully mottled or curled, bearing some resemblance to boxwood, but rather deeper in colour. It is used for articles of turnery, for the backs of brushes, and as veneering for cabinet-work. (*Treas. of Bot., &c.*)

* **chlŏr′-ų-rĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *chlor(ine)*, and suff. *-uret* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A compound of chlorine; a name formerly given to what is now termed chloride.

chōak, *v.t.* & *i.* [CHOKE.]

chōaked, *a.* [CHOAK.]

Printing: A term applied to the press,

when, for want of proper washing, the ink gets into the hollow of the face of the type.

cho'-an-īte, *s.* [Gr. χοάνη (*choanē*)=a funnel.] *Palæont.:* A genus of fossil Zoophytes, placed between Alcyonium and Ventriculites. They have a central cavity at the upper part, and outer surface not reticulated. Skeleton generally funnel-shaped.

choast, *s.* [Hoast.] A severe cough. (*Scotch.*) (*Scott.*)

* **chŏck** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *choc.*] [Shock.] An attack, an encounter, a charge.

"One of the kings of France died miserably by the *chock* of an hog."—*Sp. Patrick: Divine Arithmetick*, p. 27.

chŏck (2), *s.* & *adv.* [A mere variant of *choke* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Shipbuilding:*

(1) A block, preferably wedge-shaped, driven behind the props of a cradle to prevent it from slipping on the ways before the ship is ready to launch.

(2) A piece of timber framed into the heads and heels of ships' timbers at their junctions to act as a lap to the joint, and make up the deficiency at the inner angle, as in the stem-piece and the main-piece of the head; in the dead wood, &c.

2. *Navigation:* A wedge used to secure anything with, or for anything to rest upon. The long-boat rests upon two large chocks when it is stowed. (*Weale.*)

3. *Cooperage:* A wedge-shaped block placed beneath and against the bilge of a cask to keep the latter from rolling.

4. *Carriage-building:* A piece of wood by which the wheel of a carriage is prevented from moving forward or backward.

5. Loose pieces of wood or stone placed in or upon any machine to add to its weight and steadiness; as stones placed in a mangle, weights laid on a harrow, roller, &c.

B. *As adv.:* Quite, full.

"I drew a shaft,
Chock to the steel."
Taylor: Philip Van Art., II. iii. 1.

¶ *Chock and block, chock-a-block:*

1. *Naut. & Min.:* A term signifying closely-wedged.

2. *Fig.:* Choke-full.

chock-full, *a.* [Choke-full.]

* **chŏck** (1), *v.i.* & *t.* [Chuck, Shock.]

A. *Intrans.:* To encounter.

B. *Trans.:* To give a shock to. (*Turbervile.*)

çhŏck (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Chock, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To fasten or stop with a wedge.

* 2. To heap up (?).

"And in the tavern in his cups doth roar,
Chocking his crowns."
Drayton: Agincourt, p. 79. (*Latham.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To fill up; to fit into exactly.

"The woodwork thereof . . . exactly *chocketh* into the joints again."—*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 149.

çhock (3), *v.t.* [Choke.] (*Scotch.*) (*Burns.*)

çhŏck'-ĭn, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Choking.] (*Burns.*)

çhŏc'-ō-late, *s.* & *a.* [Sp. & Port., from Mexican *cacuatl* = cacao.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The nut of the cacao-tree. [Cacao.]

2. A paste or cake made from the roasted kernels of the *Theobroma cacao.*

¶ The roasted and crushed seeds of the cacao-nut tree are ground between two horizontal millstones, which are kept at a temperature of about 200° F., by means of a steam-jacket. The nibs pass down from the hopper into the shoe, which is shaken by a damsel on the spindle of the runner so as to discharge the nibs into the eye which leads them to the space between the stones. The heat and friction liberates the oil, which is one third of the weight, and the cacao issues as a paste from the spout and is conducted to a second and similar mill where the stones are similarly heated but are closer set, so as to still farther reduce the paste. It is discharged from the second grinding in a liquid condition and is collected in a pan, where it hardens into a cake. To enable it to form an emulsion with water, it receives additional substances. Sugar, honey, molasses, gum, starch, flour, rice, and arrow-root are adapted for this purpose. Spices and flavouring extracts are added for some markets.

3. The drink made by dissolving chocolate in boiling water.

B. *As adj.:* Composed of, relating to, or of the colour of chocolate.

* **chocolate-house,** *s.* A house where chocolate was prepared and sold.

chocolate-mill, *s.* A mill in which the roasted and crushed seeds of the cocoa plant are ground between two horizontal millstones kept at a temperature of about 200° Fahr. This liberates the oil, which is about one-third of the weight, leaving the cocoa to issue as a paste from the spout in the machine.

chocolate-nut, *s.* The nut of the cacao-tree. [Chocolate, *s.*]

chocolate-root, *s.* The root of a plant, *Geum canadense.*

chocolate-tree, *s. Theobroma cacao*, from the seeds of which chocolate is made.

* **chod-chod,** *s.* [Heb. כְּמֹד (*kadkod*).] A sparkling gem, probably a ruby. (*N.E.D.*)

"Gemme and purpur, and clooth with dyuerse colours and bijis and silk and *chodchod*, that is precious merchandise."—*Wyclife: Ezek.*, xxvii. 16.

* **chōde,** *pret.* of *v.* [Chide.]

chŏd'-nĕf-fīte, *s.* [Named after the discoverer, Herr Chodnef, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral much resembling Chiolite, found in the Ilmen Mountains at Miask. Compos.: Fluorine, 56·4; aluminum, 16·3; sodium, 27·3. Sp. gr., 2·62—2·77.

chœr-ą-dō'-dĭ-ą, *s.* [Chæradodia.]

chœr-ŏ-pŏt'-ą-mŭs, chær-ŏ-pŏt'-ą-mŭs, cher-ŏ-pŏt'-ą-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. χοῖρος (*choiros*) = a pig, and ποτάμος (*potamos*) = a river.]

Palæont.: An extinct genus of the order Pachydermata, or thick-skinned Mammalia, considered as forming a link between the Anoplotherium and the Peccary.

chœr-ŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. χοῖρος (*choiros*) = a pig, and ὄψις (*opsis*) = appearance.] [Liberian Hippopotamus.]

* **choffe,** *s.* [Chuff.] A rough, clownish fellow. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **çhŏf'-fĕr,** *s.* [Chafer.] A chaffing-dish.

* **çhŏf'-fĭng,** *pr. par.* [Chafing.]

* **choffing-dish,** *s.* [Chafing-dish.]

"Make balls, which ye shall put on coals, in a *chaffing-dish*, and the party is to receive the fume, . . ."—*St. Germain: Royal Physician*, p. 223.

çhoĭce, * **çhoĭs,** * **çhoĭse,** * **çhoĭys,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *chois*, from Fr. *choisir* = to choose; Fr. *choix.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The act of choosing or determining between two or more things proposed.

"His *choice* was soon made . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. The power of choosing between two or more things; power of election or preference.

"Love is not in our *choice*, but in our fate."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, i. 328.

"*Choice* befits not thy condition,
Acquiescence suits thee best."
Cowper: Walking with God, No. 2.

* 3. Care or discrimination in choosing; judgment, skill.

". . . I imagine they were collected with judgment and *choice*."—*Bacon: Apoph.*

4. A number of things proposed or offered for selection or discrimination.

"A braver *choice* of dauntless spirits
Did never float upon the swelling tide."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

5. The thing chosen or elected; selection, preference.

"Oh! hearken, stranger, to my voice!
This desert mansion is my *choice!*"
Campbell: O'Connor's Child, v.

6. That which would be chosen or preferred; the best part of anything; the best.

". . . in the *choice* of our sepulchres bury thy dead . . ."—*Gen.* xxiii. 6.

¶ *A matter of choice:* One in which there is freedom of choice or election as to the course to be pursued or preferred.

"This was indeed scarcely *matter of choice* . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

To make choice of: To choose; to select one from two or more things offered.

"Wisdom of what herself approves *makes choice*,
Nor is led captive by the common voice."
Denham: Of Prudence, 11

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Of things:*

1. Worthy of being chosen or preferred; of superior merit; excellent, select.

"Intill a chaumber full *choise* chosen there way."
Destruct. of Troy, 489.

"He was a man of a *choice* spirit, only he was always kept very low, . . ."—*Bunyan: The Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

* 2. Carefully chosen or selected; fit, appropriate.

II. *Of persons:* Careful or discriminating in choosing or preserving; difficult to please; chary, frugal.

"He that is *choice* of his time, will also be *choice* of his company, and *choice* of his actions."—*Taylor: Holy Living.*

¶ For the difference between *choice* and *option*, see Option.

* **choice-drawn,** *a.* Selected with especial care.

"For who is he, whose chin is but enrich'd
With one appearing hair, that will not follow
These cull'd and *choice-drawn* cavaliers of France?
Shakesp.: Hen. V., iii. (Chorus).

* **çhoĭçe'-fŭl,** * **çhoĭçe'-fûll,** *a.* [Eng. *choice*; *-ful*(*l*).]

1. Making frequent choices; fickle, changeable.

"His *choiceful* sense with every change doth flit."
Spenser. (Webster.)

2. Offering a choice, varied.

"Heer's *choicefull* plenty."—*Sylvester: The Colonies*, p. 681.

* **çhoĭçe'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *choice*; *less.*] Not having the right or power of choosing; not free.

"Neither the weight of the matter of which the cylinder is made, nor the round voluble form of it, are any more imputable to that dead *choiceless* creature, than the first motion of it . . ."—*Hammond.*

† **çhoĭçe'-lў,** * **çhoĭçe'-lĭch,** * **çhoĭs'-lĭ,** * **çhoĭs'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *choice*; *-ly.*]

1. By choice; of free choice or will.

"To seche a childe that *choisly* chees
In maydenes blode to blome."
Legends of Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 218.

2. Finely, excellently, in a choice manner.

"It is certain it is *choicely* good."—*Walton: Angler*

3. Carefully; with care used in the choice.

"To Ireland will you lead a band of men,
Collected *choicely*, from each county some."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

çhoĭçe'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *choice*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality of being worthy of being chosen; excellence, superiority.

"Carry into the shade such ariculas, seedlings, or plants, as are for their *choiceness* reserved in pots."—*Evelyn: Calendarium hortense.*

2. Carefulness, nicety, preciseness.

choir (pron. **kwīr**), **quīre,** * **quœre,** * **queere,** * **queir,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *chœur*; Sp. & Ital. *coro*; Lat. *chorus* = a band of singers; Gr. χορός (*choros*) = a dance in a ring, a band of singers.] [Chorus, Quire.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A number of singers [II. 1.].

"Had vanish'd from his prospects and desires;
Not by translation to the heavenly *choir*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

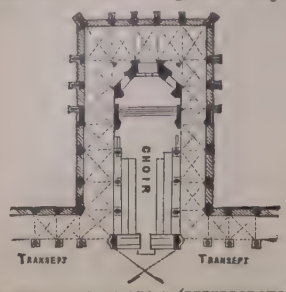
II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.:* The organised body of singers in church services.

¶ The minor canons, choral vicars, and choristers, or other singers taken collectively, are spoken of as the choir. The choral body is usually divided into two sets of voices, the one sitting on the north and the other on the south side of the chancel, and are known by the respective titles of Cantoris and Decani from their nearness to the Cantor (or Precentor) and to the Decanus (or Dean). In most cathedrals and collegiate chapels, the Decani side is held to be the side of honour, the best voices are placed there, and all the "*verses*" or *soli* parts, if not otherwise directed, are sung by that side, which is also considered the "first choir" (*coro primo*) in eight-part music. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

2. *Eccl. Archit.:* The part of the building in a cathedral or collegiate chapel set apart for the performance of the ordinary daily

service. The choir is generally situated at the eastern end of the building, and is frequently



GROUND-PLAN OF CHOIR (PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL).

enclosed by a screen, upon which the organ is placed. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

"... with the crown on his head, returned public thanks to God in the *choir* . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

choir-boy, *s.* A boy who sings in a choir.

choir-man, *s.* An adult male member of a choir. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

choir-office, *s.*

1. A choir service.

2. The divine office, or any one of its parts. [OFFICE, ¶ (2).]

choir-organ, *s.*

Music: One of the three aggregated organs which are combined in an organ of large power. The other two are the *great*-organ and the *swell*. The great organ has its large pipes in front and its bank of keys occupies the middle position; it contains the most important and powerful stops. The *choir*-organ has its key-board below that of the *great*-organ, and contains stops of a light character and solo stops. The *swell* has its bank of keys the highest of the three, and has louvre boards which may be opened and shut by means of a pedal, so as to produce *crescendo* and *diminuendo* effects. (*Knight.*)

choir-pitch, *s.* The old German church pitch, about one tone higher than concert pitch.

choir-ruler, *s.*

Roman Ritual: One of the choir who leads the psalms at vespers on festivals. The choir-rulers, who may be laymen, wear copes, and are two or four in number, according to the rank of the feast.

choir-screen, *s.*

Arch.: An ornamental open screen of wood or stone, dividing the choir or chancel from the nave, but not obstructing sight or sound.

choir-service, *s.* The part of the church service sung by the choir.

"That part of our *choir-service* called the motet or anthem."—*Warton: Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 183.

choir-stall, *s.* A seat or stall in the choir. [STALL.]

choired (pron. **kwīrd**), *a.* [Eng. *choir*; *-ed.*] Assembled in a choir.

"From the *choired* gods advancing."
Coleridge: The Departing Year.

* **choir-is-ter,** *s.* [CHORISTER.]

ço͡ised, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Eng. *choise*; *-ed.*] Chosen, picked.

"*Choised* seede to be picked and trimly well fide."—*Tusser*, p. 183.

* **ço͡is-ed-lĭ,** * **ço͡is-lĭ,** *adv.* [CHOICELY.]

cho͡k, *s.* [Icel. *kok* = the gullet.] The throat, the gullet.

chok-band, *s.* The small strip of leather by which a bridle is fastened around the jaws of a horse. (*Scotch.*)

çhōke, * **çheke,** * **çhoak,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *aceocan* = to suffocate (*Somner*); Icel. *koka* = to gulp; *kok* = the gullet.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To suffocate, to strangle, to destroy by stopping the passage of the breath.

"The herd ran violently down a steep place into the lake and were *choked*."—*Luke* viii. 33.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To obstruct or stop up any passage, to block, to clog.

". . . the sandhills near the sea threatened to *choke* the channel . . ."—*Times*, Nov. 11, 1876.

¶ Frequently with the adverb *up*.

"Then Commerce brought into the public walk
The busy merchant; the big warehouse built;
Rais'd the strong crane; *chok'd up* the loaded street."
Thomson: Autumn.

2. To stifle; to hinder or check the growth or spread of anything; to overpower, to suppress, to destroy.

"And some fell among thorns; and the thorns sprang up with it, and *choked* it."—*Luke* viii. 7.

"Confess thee freely of thy sin:
For to deny each article with oath,
Cannot remove nor *choke* the strong conception
That I do groan withal."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

† 3. To irritate or offend, so as almost to prevent the use of words.

"I was *choked* at this word."—*Swift.*

* 4. To vanquish in argument or by a statement.

"What, have I *choked* you with an argosy?"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:* To be suffocated, strangled, or stifled.

"Who eates with too much speed may hap to *choak*."—*Heywood: Dialogues*, p. 223.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To be hindered or checked.

"The words *choked* in his throat."—*Sir W. Scott.*

† 2. To be irritated or offended exceedingly.

¶ For the difference between *to choke* and *to suffocate*, see SUFFOCATE.

* **choke-bail,** *a.* In which bail is not allowed.

"How? how? in a *choke-bail* action?"—*Wycherley: Plain Dealer*, v. 3.

choke-berry, *s.* A species of pear-tree, *Pyrus arbutifolia.*

choke-bore, *a.*

Gun-making: A kind of breech-loading gun, in which the bore is constricted near the muzzle; the effect being to keep the shot more compactly together, to prevent its spreading on leaving the muzzle of the gun, and thus to cause it to travel a greater distance.

choke-cherry, *s.*

1. *Bot.:* A species of cherry, *Cerasus hyemalis*, or *borealis*, so called from the astringent nature of the fruit.

2. *Min.:* Choke-damp (q.v.).

choke-damp, *s.* The name given by miners to the fire-damp resulting from an explosion of gas in mines. [CARBONIC ACID.] The following diagram is illustrative of the combustion of fire-damp, or carburetted hydrogen, of which the product is choke-damp, called also after-damp and black-damp:—

Before Combustion.	Elementary Mixture.		Products of Combustion.
Wght.	*Atoms.*	*Wght.*	*Wght.*
8 carburetted hydrogen	1 carbon	6	22 carbonic acid.
	1 hydrogen	1	9 steam.
	1 hydrogen	1	9 steam.
144 atmospheric air	1 oxygen	8	
	1 oxygen	8	
	1 oxygen	8	
	3 nitrogen	112	112 uncombined nit.
152		152	152 choke-damp.

(*Williams: Combustion of Coal.*)

* **choke-fitch,** *s.* Another name for *choke-weed* (q.v.).

choke-full, * **choak-full,** * **chokke-fulle,** *adv.* Full to repletion or overflowing; completely full.

"We filled the skins *choak-full*."—*Bruce: Travels*, iv. 549.

choke-pear, * **choak-pear,** *s.*

1. *Bot.:* A kind of pear with a rough, astringent taste, and therefore swallowed with difficulty.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A kind of gag.

(2) A sarcasm by which one is put to silence.

"After your goodly and vain-glorious banquet,
I'll give you a *choak-pear*."
Webster: White Devil.

choke-plum, *s.* A species of plum, of a nature and quality similar to the choke-pear.

choke-strap, *s.*

Saddlery: A strap passing from the lower portion of the collar to the belly-band, to keep the collar in place when descending a hill or backing.

* **choke-weed,** *s.*

Bot.: A name proposed by Turner for Orobanche, "because it destroyeth and *choketh* the herbes that it tyeth and claspeth wyth his roote." (*Britt. & Holland.*)

* **choke-wort,** * **choak-wort,** *s.*

Bot.: A plant, perhaps a species of Spurge.

"The name of *choak-wort* is to it assigned,
Because it stops the venom of the mind."
Taylor: The Waterpoet. (Nares.)

çhōke, *s.* [A shortened form of *artichoke* (q.v.).] The filamentous or capillary part of the artichoke.

çhōked, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHOKE, *v.*]

çhō'-kĕ-dar, *s.* [Hind. *chaukī-dār* = a watchman, from *chaukī* = watch, custom-house, &c., and Per. *dār* = possessing, master. (*Mahn.*)]

1. A watchman.

2. A custom-house officer.

* **çhŏke'-lĭng,** *a.* [CHUCKLING.]

"Double me this burden, *chokeling* in his throat,
For the Tapstere should here of his merry note."
Chaucer: Tale of Beryn.

çhōk'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *chok(e)*; *-er.*]

I. *Lit.:* One who, or that which chokes.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A statement or argument which cannot be answered. (*Slang.*)

2. A necktie. (*Slang.*)

"There's Mr. Brown, who . . . wears rings and white *chokers*."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, i. 66.

* **çhŏk'-ĕr-ĭnġe,** *s.* [Etymol. doubtful.] Chattering, chatter.

"Mid *chokeringe* mid stevne hose."
Owl & Nightingale, 504.

çhōk'-ĭng, * **çhoak'-ĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CHOKE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:*

1. *Lit.:* Causing suffocation or stifling.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Stifling.

"From *choaking* weeds to rid the soil."
Gay: Fables, i. 24.

(2) Indistinct and interrupted, as the utterance of one undergoing suffocation.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of suffocating or stifling.

2. The state of being suffocated or stifled.

† **çhōk'-ĭ,** * **çhok-ey,** * **çhoak'-ĭ,** *a.* [Eng. *chok(e)*; *-y.*]

1. Having the power or tendency to choke; suffocating, stifling.

"Having nothing course or *choaky* therein."—*Fuller: Worthies; Warwick* (ii. 402).

2. Inclined to choke.

"The allusion to his mother made Tom feel rather *chokey*."—*Hughes: Tom Brown's Schooldays*, I. iv.

çhŏk'-ĭ, çhōk'-eĭ, *s.* [Hind. *chaukī* = a watch, a guard.]

1. A prison, a lock-up.

2. A custom-house, or toll-house, a station for palanquin-bearers. (*Ang.-Indian.*)

* **chol,** * **chow,** *s.* [CHAUL, JOWL.] The jole or jowl.

"Thy chop, thy *chol*, gars many men live chaste,
Thy gane it gars us mind that we maune die."
Evergreen, ii. 56, st. 18.

chŏl-æ'-mĭ-a, *s.* [From Gr. χολή (*cholē*) = bile, and αἷμα (*haima*) = blood.]

Med.: A condition in which the bile is present in the circulation. [JAUNDICE.]

chŏl-æ'-pŭs, chŏl-œ'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. χωλόπους (*cholopous*) = lame-footed: χωλός (*cholos*) = lame, and πούς (*pous*) = foot.]

Zool.: A genus of edentata, comprehending the two-toed sloths. The name was given by Illiger.

chŏl'-a-gōgue, *s.* [Fr. *cholagogue*; Gr. χολάγωγος (*cholagōgos*), from χολή (*cholē*) = the bile, and ἀγωγος (*agōgos*) = leading, drawing: ἀγω (*agō*) = to lead, to draw.]

Pharm.: Cholagogues are purgative or cathartic medicines, as calomel, aloes, &c., which act upon the liver and cause flow of bile into the intestines. They are supposed to act by stimulating the gall-bladder. [CATHARTICS.]

chŏl'-āte, *s.* [Gr. χολή (*cholē*) = the bile, and Eng. suff. *-ate* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A salt of choleic acid.

chŏl'-ĕ-āte *s.* [Eng. *chole(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of choleic acid.

chŏl'-ĕ-dŏch, chŏ-lĕd'-ŏ-chŏŭs, *a.* [CHOLEDOCHUS.] Conveying bile.

chō-lĕd'-ŏ-chŭs, *s.* [Gr. χολή (*cholē*) = bile, and δοχή (*dochē*) = . . . a receptacle.]

Anat.: The tube formed by the union of the hepatic and cystic ducts. (*Owen.*)

chŏl'-ĕd-ŏg'-raph-ў, *s.* [Gr. χολή (*cholē*) = the bile; γραφή (*graphē*) = a description.]

Med.: A description of and treatise on bile.

¶ An erroneous formation for cholography, from some confusion with Gr. χοληδόχος (*cholēdochos*). [CHOLEDOCHUS.]

chŏl'-ĕ-dŏl'-ŏ-ğў, *s.* [Gr. χολή (*cholē*) = the bile, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] [CHOLEDOGRAPHY.]

Med.: A treatise or discourse on bile and the biliary organs.

chŏl'-ĕ-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. χολή (*cholē*) = bile, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, bile.

choleic acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid obtained from bile, $C_{76}H_{66}N_2O_{22}$.

chŏl-ĕ-pўr'-rhĭn, *s.* [From Gr. χολή (*cholē*) = bile, and πυρρός (*purrhos*) = flame-coloured, from πῦρ (*pur*) = fire.]

chŏl'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Lat. *cholera*, from Gr. χολή (*cholē*) = the bile.]

I. *Lit.:* The bile.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. That humour which, when in excess, was supposed to cause irascibility of temper.

"It engenders *choler*, planteth anger."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

2. Anger, rage.

"My *choler* is ended."—*Shakesp.: Love's Lab. Lost*, ii. 1.

çhŏl'-ĕr (2), **çhŏl'-lĕr, çhŭl'-lĕr, çhŭrl,** *s.* [CHAUL, CHAVEL.]

1. A double chin.

2. (*Pl.*) *Chollers:* The gills of a fish; the wattles of a cock. (*Scotch.*)

"The second chiel was a thick, setterel, swown jallach, wi' a great *chuller* ouer his cheeks, like an ill-scrapit haggis."—*Journal from London*, p. 2.

chŏl'-ĕr-a, *s.* & *a.* [In Dut. *cholera*; Fr. *choléra*; Lat. *cholera* = (1) the gall bile, (2) the jaundice; from Gr. χολέρα (*cholera*) = the cholera, from χολή (*cholē*) = bile.]

A. *As substantive:*

Med.: One of two or three diseases more or less akin to each other. They are—

1. *British Cholera:* A severe form of diarrhœa, somewhat resembling but quite distinct from Asiatic Cholera. [2.] It occurs usually during the summer months, and is due for the most part to deleterious food or drink taken into the body exciting the purging, vomiting, and cramps which characterise the complaint. Children often succumb to this disease; adults rarely.

2. *Asiatic* or *Malignant Cholera:* A malignant disease due to a specific poison which, when received into the human body through the air, water, or in some other way, gives rise to the most alarming symptoms and very frequently proves fatal to life. An attack of cholera is generally marked by three stages, though these often succeed each other so rapidly as not to be easily defined. There is first a premonitory diarrhœa stage, in which the stools soon become very copious, watery, and rice-coloured, there is also occasional vomiting, with severe cramps in the abdomen and legs, and great muscular weakness. This condition is succeeded, and often within a remarkably short period, by the second stage, which is one of collapse, and is called the algid or cold stage. This is characterised by intense prostration, suppression of urine, great thirst, feebleness of circulation and respiration, with coldness and blueness of the skin, iciness of the breath, and loss of voice. Should death not take place at this the most fatal period, the sufferer will then pass into the third or reaction stage of the disease. This, though very frequently marked by a high state of fever, with a tendency to congestion of internal organs, as the brain, lungs, kidneys, &c., is a much more hopeful stage than that which has preceded it, and the chances of recovery are very much increased. Asiatic Cholera is so called from having had its home, so to speak, in the East, and more especially in India for centuries, though there is little doubt that under other names it had been previously epidemic in the United States and Great Britain. The nature of the disease was not fully recognised until the outbreak of 1831 occurred. Similar epidemics in 1848-49, in 1853-54, and in 1865-66 have increased our knowledge of the mode of propagation of choleraic poison, and strict attention to the laws of sanitation will do much if not all to prevent it finding that habitat which appears necessary for its development into epidemic activity.

¶ *Spasmodic Cholera* is another name for Asiatic Cholera. [No. 2.]

"The malady known by the name of *spasmodic cholera* . . . hadbeen known in India from the remotest periods, and had at times committed fearful ravages. Its effects, however, were in general restricted to particular seasons and localities, and were not so extensively diffused as to attract notice or excite alarm. In the middle of 1817, however, the disease assumed a new form, and became a widely spread and fatal epidemic. It made its first appearance in the Eastern districts of Bengal, in May and June of that year, and after extending itself gradually along the north bank of the Ganges, through Tirhut to Ghazipur, it crossed the river, and passing through Rewa, fell with peculiar virulence upon the centre division of the grand army, in the first week of November . . . During the week of its greatest malignity it was ascertained that seven hundred and sixty-four fighting men and eight thousand followers perished."—*Mill: Hist. India*, Continuation by H. H. Wilson, viii. 253.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to cholera; designed for use in cholera, &c., as *Cholera poison, cholera mixture.*

cholera asphyxia, *s.* Also called Asiatic cholera, or *Cholera morbus*, the more malignant form of cholera.

cholera-pill, *s.* A pill containing one grain each of camphor, cayenne, and opium.

chŏl-ĕr-ā'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *cholera*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to, producing, or produced by cholera, as "choleraic poison," "choleraic discharges."

chŏl'-ĕr-ĭc, * **chŏl'-ĕr-ĭck,** *a.* [Fr. *cholerique*, from Lat. *cholericus*; Gr. χολέρικος (*cholerikos*), from χολή (*cholē*) = the bile.]

1. *Of persons:*

(1) Full of choler; passionate, irascible.

(2) Angry, enraged.

2. *Of the disposition, temper, &c.:* Inclined to passion; hot.

¶ The choleric or bilious temperament is characterised by black hair often curling, black or hazel eyes, and dark yet often ruddy complexion, a hairy skin, and a strong full pulse. It is the strong temperament of the melanous or swarthy variety of mankind.

* 3. *Of things, words, &c.:*

(1) Offensive; calculated to cause passion or rage.

(2) Full of passion; angry; caused by passion.

"There came in *cholerick* haste towards me about seven or eight knights."—*Sir P. Sidney.*

* **chŏl'-ĕr-ĭc-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *choleric*; *-ly.*] In a choleric or passionate manner. (*Richardson.*)

* **chŏl'-ĕr-ĭc-nĕss,** * **chŏl'-ĕr-ĭck-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *choleric*; *-ness.*] The quality of being choleric; irascibility, passionateness.

"Subject to like passions for covetousness, contentiousness, and *cholerickness*."—*Bishop Gauden: Anti-Baal Berith*, p. 128 (1661).

chŏ-lĕr'-ĭ-form, *s.* [Eng. *cholera*; *i* connect., and *form.*] Resembling, or of the nature of, cholera.

chŏl'-ĕr-ine, *s.* [Eng. *choler(a)*, and suff. *-ine.*]

Medical:

1. The precursory symptoms of cholera.

2. The first stage of epidemic cholera.

chŏl-ĕr-ĭ-zā'-tĭon, *s.* [As if from a verb to *cholerize.*] Inoculation with the specific poison of cholera, as a protective measure.

chŏl'-ĕr-ŏĭd, *a.* [Gr. χολέρα (*cholera*), χολερά (*cholera*) = cholera, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.] Resembling cholera, as choleroid discharges.

chŏl-ĕs'-tĕr-āte, *s.* [Eng. *cholester(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of cholesteric acid.

chŏl-ĕs'-tĕr-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *cholesterique.*] Pertaining to or obtained from cholesterine.

cholesteric acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid formed by treating cholesterine with nitric acid. It is in yellowish-white crystals, slightly soluble in water, but abundantly so in boiling alcohol.

chŏl-ĕs'-tĕr-ine, chol-ĕs'-tĕr-ĭn, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *cholesterine*, from Gr. χολή (*cholē*) = the bile, and στέαρ (*stear*) = fat.]

A. *As substantive:*

Chem.: $C_{26}H_{44}O = C_{26}H_{43}(OH)$. A monatomic aromatic alcohol, which occurs in small quantities in the bile, brain, and nerves. It forms the chief part of biliary calculi, obtained by boiling these in alcohol. It crystallizes in colourless plates, which melt at 137° and sublime at 200°. It exists naturally in most animal liquids in a state of solution; also in many animal solids, as in the blood, the bile, the meconium, the brain and spinal cord. As an abnormal product it occurs in the crystalline form in the bile, biliary calculi, various dropsical effusions, the contents of cysts, pus, old tubercles, malignant tumours, the excrements, and expectoration of phthisis. In the vegetable kingdom it occurs in peas, beans, almonds, many seeds, &c. Cholesterine is insoluble in water and solution of potash, even when boiling; but soluble in ether and boiling alcohol, crystallizing on cooling. It is most easily procured from gall-stones (of which it is the chief constituent), by finely powdering them, then boiling the powder in alcohol, and filtering when hot, when the cholesterine will deposit on cooling in pearly scales. The crystals thus obtained are usually thicker than the natural plates. It is very sparingly soluble in cold alcohol and not at all in water.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compound).

cholesterine infiltration.

Med.: A form of degeneration which occurs for the most part in the liver, spleen, and heart, and which is characterised by the development or infiltration into these organs of a certain peculiar fatty or lardaceous matter said by some to be of the nature of cholesterine, by others to be of a starchy or albuminous character. The terms lardaceous, albumenoid, and amyloid are used to express the same conditions.

chŏl-ĕs-trō, *in compos. as a prefix.* [From Eng., &c. *cholest(e)r(ine)*, with *o* connective.]

Chem.: Having Cholesterine as the less abundant chemical substance in its composition.

chŏl-ĕs'-trō-phāne, *s.* [From Eng., &c. *cholestro* (q.v.); and Gr. *φαίνω* (*phainō*) = to make to appear.]

Chem.: $C_5H_6N_2O_3$. A dimethyl-parabanic acid, obtained by the oxidation of caffeine, and by digesting silver parabanate with methyl-iodide.

chŏl'-ē-vą, *s.* [From Gr. χωλεύω (*chōleuō*) = to become lame.]

Entom.: A genus of coleoptera, family Silphidæ. Twenty-four British species are enumerated in Sharp's catalogue (1871).

chŏl'-ĭ-ąmb, chol-ĭ-ăm'-bĭc, *s.* [Fr. *choliambique*, from Lat. *choliambus*; Gr. χωλίαμβος (*chōliambos*), from χώλος (*chōlos*) = lame, and ἴαμβος (*iambos*) = an iambus.]

Poet.: A verse having an iambus in the fifth foot, and a spondee in the sixth or last.

". . . his *choliambics* were accordingly . . . transposed into the brief compositions which have descended to us as Æsopian fables."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist* (ed. 1855), ch. vi. 5, vol. i., p. 233.

chŏl'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. χολή (*cholē*) = the bile, and Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or obtained from bile.

cholic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{24}H_{40}O_5$. Obtained by boiling the resinous mass precipitated by ether from an alcoholic solution of bile, with a dilute solution of potash for several hours, and decomposing the potassium salt by HCl. Cholic acid crystallises in tetrahedra. It gives a purple-violet colour with sugar and sulphuric acid.

chŏl'-ĭn-āte, *s.* [*Cholin(ic)*; and suff. *-ate* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A term for a combination of cholinic acid with a salifiable base.

chol-ĭn′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. χολή (*cholē*) = the bile.] Pertaining to bile or obtained from it.

cholinic acid, *s.*

Chem.: A distinct substance obtained by digesting bilin with dilute hydrochloric acid. It is insoluble in water.

chŏl′-ō-chrōme, *s.* [Gr. χολή or χόλος (*cholos*) = bile, and χρῶμα (*chroma*) = colour.] The colouring matter of bile. [BILIRUBIN.]

chŏl-œ′-pŭs, *s.* [CHOLÆPUS.]

chŏl-ō-ĭd′, *a.* [Gr. χολοείδης (*choloeidēs*) = like bile, from χολή (*cholē*) = the bile, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance, form; and Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to bile.

choloidic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{24}H_{38}O_4$. A white amorphous acid, obtained by boiling glycocholic or tarrocholic acid with concentrated sulphuric acid.

chŏl′-ō-phæ′-ĭn, *s.* [Gr. χόλος (*cholos*) = bile, and φαιός (*phaios*) = brown.] The same as BILIRUBIN (q.v.).

chō′-lŭm, *s.* [Hindustani.]

Bot. & Hortic.: Indian Millet, *Sorghum vulgare* (formerly *Holcus Sorghum*), a grain commonly cultivated in India and some other parts of the East.

chŏm-ē′-lĭ-a, *s.* [Named in honour of Dr. J. B. Chomel, physician to Louis XV.]

Bot.: A genus of American shrubs, belonging to the order Cinchonaceæ.

† chō′-mĕr, *s.* [HOMER.]

cho-mo-ro, *s.* [Javanese.]

Bot.: Podocarpus cupressina, a taxaceous plant, one of the best timber trees of Java. (*Lindley.*)

chō′-na, *s.* [Gr. χώνη (*chōnē*) = a funnel, from the shape of the flowers.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Ericaceæ, and consisting of a single small shrub with blood-red flowers. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope.

chŏn-dĕs′-tēs, *s.* [Said to be from Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = grain, and ἐσθίειν (*esthiein*) = to eat.]

Ornith.: The Larkfinch, a genus of finches placed next to Emberiza by Swainson. (*Craig.*)

chŏn-drą-căn′-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = cartilage, and ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a spine.]

Zool.: A genus of Crustacea of the order Siphonostoma, and family Lernæopoda. *Chondracanthus Zei* is found upon the gills of Zeus (the Common Dory). The body is covered with short reflexed spines.

chŏn-drar′-sĕn-īte, chŏn-drō-ar′-sĕn-īte, *s.* [Ger. *kondroarsenit;* so named from its similarity to *Chondrodite* (q.v.), while differing from it in being an arsenate.]

Min.: A yellowish mineral, occurring in the Paisberg mines, Wermland. It is an arsenate of manganese. It is translucent and brittle.

chŏn′-drĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = cartilage, from the cartilaginous structure.]

Bot.: A genus of marine Algæ, belonging to the tribe Florideæ.

chŏn-drĭl′-la, *s.* [From Lat. *chondrilla, chondrillon;* Gr. χονδρίλλη (*chondrillē*) = a plant which exudes a gum: χόνδρος (*chondros*) = grain, cartilage, a small roundish mass.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants, nearly allied to the lettuce (Lactuca). It has the achenes rough, and furnished at the base with five small scales. The plants are herbs, natives of South Europe, the East, and Siberia. The flowers are yellow and solitary. About twenty species are known. A grain like *lactucarium* is obtained in Lemnos from *Chondrilla juncea.* (*Lindley, &c.*)

chŏn′-drĭne, chŏn′-drĭn, *s.* [Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = cartilage, and Eng. suff. *-in, -ine.*]

Chem.: A variety of gelatine obtained from the cartilage of the ribs and joints. It is less soluble in boiling water, and is precipitated from its solution by acetic acid, alum, and by acetate of lead. Its chemical formula is doubtful; it contains nearly 15 per cent. of nitrogen.

chŏn-drī′-tēs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *chondrus* (q.v.), and Gr., &c. suff. *-ites* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A temporary genus of plants, alliance Algales. It consists of plants somewhat resembling the sea-weeds of the recent genus *Chondrus. Chondrites verisimilis* is found in the Upper Silurian of Scotland. An alleged fucoid, *Chondrites acutangulus* of Mr. Coy, is found in Lower Silurian rocks at Bangor in Wales.

chŏn-drĭt′-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *chondrit(es);* Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Having a granulated structure, like that of *Choadrites.*

chŏn-drō-crā′-nĭ-al, *a.* [CHONDROCRANIUM.] Pertaining to the chondrocranium (q.v.).

chŏn-drō-crā′-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = cartilage, and Lat. *cranium* = the skull.]

Biology:

1. A skull permanently cartilaginous.

2. The portion of an embryonic skull first formed in cartilage, which afterwards ossifies.

3. The cartilaginous portion underlying parts of the skull in many bony fishes.

chŏn-drō-dĕn′-drŭm, *s.* [Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = grain, cartilage, and δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree.]

Bot.: A genus of climbing shrubs, belonging to the Menispermaceæ. *Chondrodendrum convolvulaceum* is called by the Peruvians the Wild Grape, on account of the form of the fruits, and their acid and not unpleasant flavour. The bark is esteemed as a febrifuge. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chŏn′-drō-dīte, *s.* [Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = a grain, from the granular structure; and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic whitish or pale-yellowish mineral, sometimes red, apple-green, or black. It was first discovered in New Jersey by Dr. Bruce.

chŏn-drō-glŏs′-sŭs, *s.* [Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = cartilage, and γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue.]

Anat.: An epithet applied to a fasciculus of muscular fibre, extending from the lesser corner of the hyoid bone to the tongue, and forming a part of the hyo-glossus. (*Craig.*)

chŏn-drō-grā′-dą, *s. pl.* [From Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = . . . gristle, cartilage, and Lat. *gradus* = a step, from *gradior* = to go.]

Zool.: An order of Siphonophora, so called because the disc is supported upon a somewhat cartilaginous plate. Genera Velella, &c.

chŏn-drŏg′-ra-phy, *s.* [Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = cartilage, and γραφή (*graphē*) = a delineation.] A treatise on cartilages.

chŏn′-droĭd, *a.* [Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = cartilage, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.] Resembling or of the nature of cartilage.

chŏn-drŏl′-ō-gy, *s.* [Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = cartilage, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Med.: A discourse or treatise on the nature of cartilages. (*Brande.*)

chŏn-drŏm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = grain, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] A steelyard or balance for weighing grain. (*Francis.*)

chŏn-drŏp-tĕr-ўg′-ĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = a cartilage, and πτέρυξ (*pterux*), genit. πτέρυγος (*pterugos*) = a fin, in allusion to the gristly nature of the fins.]

A. *As adj.:* Characterized by cartilaginous fins and skeleton.

B. *As substantive:*

Ichthy.: One of the Chondropterygii.

chŏn-drŏp-tĕr-ўg′-ĭ-ī, *s. pl.* [Fr. *chondropterygien:* Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = cartilage, and πτερύγιον (*pterugion*) = a little wing, a fin, dim. of πτέρυξ (*pterux*) = a wing.] The name given by Cuvier to one of the great sections into which the class Pisces or fishes are divided. It includes all those species, the bones and fin-spines of which are cartilaginous, or formed of gristle, such as the Sturgeon, Shark, Ray, Lamprey, &c. The same as CARTILAGINEI.

chŏn-drō-sē′-pĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = cartilage, and Lat. *sepia* (q.v.) = an allied genus.]

Zool.: A genus of Cephalopods, in which the whole margin of the sac is bordered with fins, as in Sepia, but the shell is horny, as in Loligo. (*Craig.*)

chŏn-drō-spĕr′-mŭm, *s.* [Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = cartilage, and σπέρμα (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: A genus of climbing evergreen shrubs, natives of India. The yellow flowers and climbing stems, together with the erect ovules, have caused this genus to be referred to the Jasminaceæ (Jasmines), but the whole structure of the flower seems to unite it more closely to the Oleaceæ. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chŏn-drŏs′-tĕ-ą, *s. pl.* [From Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = . . . gristle, cartilage, and ὀστέα (*ostēa*), pl. of ὀστέον (*osteon*) = a bone.]

Ichthy. & Palæont.: The name given by Professor Müller to a sub-order of ganoid fishes, in which the vertebral column consists only of a simple and soft *chorda dorsalis,* in place of being divided into separate vertebræ. The dermal covering of these fishes consists of large bony plates. The tail is heterocercal. The sub-order is sometimes called Loricata. It contains the families Cephalaspidæ, Acipenseridæ, and Spatularidæ (q.v.). The second and third contain recent species, the first only fossil.

chŏn-drŏs-tĕ′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *chondrosteus* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy.:* In some classifications a family of fishes, sub-order Placoganoidei. It is synonymous with the Sturionidæ, the latter being made comprehensive enough to include both the Sturgeons proper (Acipenseridæ), and the Paddle-fishes (Spatularidæ), but excluding the Cephalaspidæ. [CHONDROSTEA.]

2. *Palæont.:* It is not known prior to the Eocene of the London Clay, where a sturgeon, *Acipenser toliapicus,* occurs.

chŏn-drŏs-tĕ-ō-sâu′-rŭs, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *chondrostea* (q.v.), and Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of deinosaurian reptiles found in cretaceous rocks in Britain and America. Some species must have been sixty or seventy feet long.

chŏn-drŏs′-tĕ-ŭs, *s.* [CHONDROSTEA.]

Ichthy. & Palæont.: A genus of fishes, the typical one of the family Chondrosteidæ and the sub-order Chondrostea (q.v.). It is found in the Lias.

† chŏn′-drō-tōme, *s.* [Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = cartilage, and τόμη (*tomē*) = a cutting, τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Surg.: A knife specially adapted to dissecting cartilage.

chŏn-drŏt′-ō-mў, *s.* [Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = cartilage, and τόμη (*tomē*) = a cutting, τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Anat.: The dissecting of cartilage.

chŏn′-drŭs, *s.* [Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = grain, cartilage, mucilage.]

Bot.: A genus of Cryptonemiaceæ (Florideous Algæ), composed of cartilaginous seaweeds, with flat dichotomously-divided fronds, the cellular structure of which exhibits three layers—a central of longitudinal filaments, an intermediate of small roundish cells, and an outer of vertical coloured and beaded rows of cells, the whole imbedded in a tough intercellular matrix. *Chondrus crispus* becomes horny when dry, and is the Irish Moss or Carrageen of the shops.

chŏn-ĕ-mor′-phą, *s.* [Gr. χώνη (*chōnē*) = a funnel, and μορφή (*morphē*) = form, appearance, in reference to the form of the corolla.]

Bot.: A genus of erect or twining Indian shrubs, belonging to the order Apocynaceæ, closely allied to Echites, from which it differs in the funnel-shaped corolla. The flowers are showy, yellow or white. The root and leaves of *Chonemorpha malabarica,* a plant of Malabar, are used medicinally by the natives. (*Treas. of Bot., &c.*)

chŏn-ē′-tēs, *s.* [Gr. χώνη (*chōnē*), contracted from χοάνη (*choanē*) = a melting-pot, . . . a funnel.]

Palæont.: A genus of brachiopod molluscs, family Productidæ. The shell is concavo-convex, with the hinge-line straight. The ventral valve is convex, and the dorsal one concave. All are fossil. In 1875 Tate estimated the known species at forty-seven, all from the Silurian and the Carboniferous rocks.

chŏn'-ĭ-crīte, *s.* [Gr. χωνεία (*chōneia*) = a fusion, and κριτός (*kritos*) = a test; its fusibility distinguishing it from some allied species.]

Min.: A massive, crystalline, granular, or compact mineral from Elba and Finland. It is of a whitish colour, sometimes with yellowish or greyish spots. It is a lime pyroxclerite. Hardness, 2·5—3; sp. gr., 2·91. (*Dana.*)

***chôop, *chôops,** *s.* [A.S. *heope, hiope* = a hip, the fruit of the dog-rose.] [Hip, Choups.] The fruit of *Rosa canina.* (*Parts of Eng. & Scotland.*)

choop-rose, *s.* *Rosa canina.*

choop-tree, *s.* The same as Choop-rose (q.v.).

chôo'-pa, *s.* [A Malacca word.] The Malacca name of a fruit, that of *Pierardia dulcis,* a sapindaceous tree.

çhōōse, * çheese, * çhese, * çheose, * çhæs, * çhuse, *v.t.* & *i.* (*pt. t.* * *chese,* * *ches,* * *cheas,* * *chure,* * *chus, chose; pa. par.* * *coren,* * *icoren, chosen*). [A.S. *ceosan, ciosan;* O. Sax. *kiosan, keosan;* O. Fris. *kiasa;* O. H Ger. *chiosan, chiusan;* Goth. *kiusan;* O. Icel. *kjosa;* Sw. *kexa;* Dut. *kiezen;* Ger. *kiesen.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To take by preference one out of several things offered; to select.

"Of harmes two the lesse is for to *cheese.*"
Chaucer: Troilus, ii. 470.

2. To accept when offered; not to reject.

*3. To take, to adopt, to apply oneself to.

"William his way to Scotland *ches.*"
Langtoft, p. 146.

4. To elect, to wish; to prefer a certain course.

"Let us *choose* to us judgment; let us know among ourselves what is good."—*Job* xxxiv. 4.

*5. To obtain.

"Such strengthe he him tho *ches*
That prince of al the world he was."
Castel off Loue, p. 1,817.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Scrip.:* To adopt or select for a special purpose or position. [Chosen.]

"He *chose* David also his servant."—*Psalm* lxxviii. 70.

2. *Theol.:* To elect for eternal happiness.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To make one's choice; to select, elect, or prefer.

"Thou may haf thi wille if thou to loue *chese.*"—*Langtoft,* p. 116.

2. To have the power or freedom of choice (generally with a negative, and meaning that the person spoken of has no alternative).

"Knaves abroad,
Who having by their own importunate suit
Convinced or supplied them, they cannot *choose*
But they must blab." *Shakesp.: Othello,* iv. 1.

¶ *To choose:* By or of choice.

"Be a lord *to choose.*"—*Farquhar: Twin Rivals,* ii. 2.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between *to choose* and *to prefer:* "To *choose* is to *prefer* as the genus to the species; we always *choose* in *preferring,* but we do not always *prefer* in *choosing.* To *choose* is to take one thing instead of another; to *prefer* is to take one thing before or rather than another. We sometimes *choose* from the bare necessity of *choosing;* but we never *prefer* without making a positive and voluntary *choice.* When we choose from a specific motive, the acts of *choosing* and *preferring* differ in the nature of the motive. The former is absolute, the latter relative. We *choose* a thing for what it is, or what we esteem it to be of itself; we *prefer* a thing for what it has, or what we suppose it has, superior to another. . . . We calculate and pause in *choosing;* we decide in *preferring;* the judgment determines in making the *choice;* the will determines in giving the *preference.* . . . A wise prince is careful in the *choice* of his ministers; but a weak prince has mostly favourites whom he *prefers.*"

(2) He thus discriminates between *to choose, to pick,* and *to select:* "*Choose* is as in the former case the generic; the others are specific terms: *pick* and *select* are expressly different modes of *choosing.* We always *choose* when we *pick* and *select;* but we do not always *pick* and *select* when we *choose.* To *choose* may be applied to two or more things; to *pick* and *select* can be used only for several things. . . . To *choose* does not always spring from any particular design or preference; to *pick* and *select* signify to *choose* with care."

(3) The difference between *to choose* and *to elect* is thus stated: "Both these terms are employed in regard to persons appointed to an office; the former in a general, the latter in a particular sense. *Choosing* is either the act of one man or of many; *election* is always that of a number; it is performed by the concurrence of many voices. A prince *chooses* his ministers; the constituents *elect* their members of parliament. A person is *chosen* to serve the office of sheriff; he is *elected* by the corporation to be mayor. *Choosing* is an act of authority; it binds the person *chosen; election* is a voluntary act; the *elected* has the power of refusal. People are obliged to serve in some offices when they are *chosen,* although they would gladly be exempt. The circumstance of being *elected* is an honour after which they eagerly aspire . . ." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** çhōōse,** *s.* [Choose, *v.*] Choice.

† çhōōse'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *choose; -able.*] Fit or proper to be chosen.

† çhōōse'-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *chooseable; -ness.*] The quality of being chooseable.

"The true source of the nobleness and *chooseableness* of all things."—*Ruskin: Mod. Painters,* vol. iv., pt. v., ch. xvii.

çhōōs'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *choose; -er.*] One who chooses, or has the power or privilege of choosing.

"In all things to deal with other men, as if I might be my own *chooser.*"—*Hammond: Practical Catechism.*

çhōōs'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [A.S. *ceosung* = a choosing.] [Choose.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making a choice or selection; a choice.

"I'll bring you enow
Of dames for our *choosing.*"
Latham: Translation of Frithiof's Saga.

*** çhōōs'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *choosing; -ly.*] By way of free choice; voluntarily.

"If our spirits can serve God, *choosingly* and greedily out of pure conscience of our duty, it is the better in itself, and more safe to us."—*Taylor: Holy Living,* p. 230.

çhŏp (1), *** choppe, * chop-pen** (pa. par. * *choppit, chopt, chopped*), *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Dut. *koppen* = to cut off; Dut. *kappen* = to chop, to mince; Sw. *kappa* = to cut; Ger. *kappen* = to cut, to poll, to lop; Dan. *kapper* = to chop.] [Chap, *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To cut in pieces.

"Thei *choppen* alle the body in smale peces."—*Maunderville,* p. 201.

2. To cut with a sharp stroke; to sever (generally with the adverb *off*).

". . . within these three days his head's to be *chopped off.*"—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure,* i. 2.

¶ Sometimes with *away.*

"He is a traitor; let him to the Tower,
And *chop away* that factious pate of his."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., vi. 1.

*3. To chap.

"I remember the cow's dugs, that her pretty *chopt* hands had milked."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It,* ii. 4.

† II. *Figuratively:*

*1. To divide minutely.

"By dividing of them into chapters and verses, they are so *chopped* and minced, and stand so broken and divided, that the common people take the verses usually for different aphorisms."—*Locke.*

†2. To devour eagerly and quickly. (Followed by *up.*)

"Upon the opening of his mouth he drops his breakfast, which the fox presently *chopped up.*"—*L'Estrange.*

B. *Intransitive:*

† I. *Lit.:* To make a sharp, sudden stroke.

"He *choppit* to Achilles with a chere felle."
Destruction of Troy, 7,259.

*** II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To interrupt by suddenly joining in a conversation (with *in*).

"He that cometh lately out of Fraunce will talk French English, and never blush at the matter. Another *choppes in* with English Italianated."—*Wilson: Art of Rhetorick,* b. iii. (1553).

2. To catch at.

"Out of greediness to get both, he *chops* at the shadow, and loses the substance."—*L'Estrange.*

¶ *To chop in:* To interrupt. [B. II. 1.]

To chop out: To break out with, to give vent to suddenly.

"Why Strato, where art thou?
Thou wilt *chop out* with them unseasonably."
Beaum. & Fet.: Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

To chop upon: To chance on.

". . . what my condition would have been if I had *chopped upon* them."—*Defoe: Robinson Crusoe,* p. 156.

chŏp (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [A mere variant of *cheapen* or *chap* (q.v.).]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

1. To purchase, to barter.

2. To exchange; to substitute one thing for another; to change (generally in combination with *change*).

"Every hour your form
Is *chopped* and changed, like wind before a storm."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, ii. 87.

3. To bandy, to wrangle with. [*To chop logic.*]

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

*1. To bargain for.

"To have her husband in another country,
Within a month after she is married,
Chopping for rotten raisins."
Beaumont & Fletcher: The Captain.

2. To make an exchange. (*Slang.*)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To change about frequently; to veer. (Said of the wind.)

*2. To wrangle, to altercate.

"Let not the counsel at the bar *chop* with the judge. . . ."—*Bacon.*

¶ *To chop logic:* To wrangle pedantically with logical terms; to bandy logic about.

"A man must not presume to use his reason, unless he has studied the categories, and can *chop logic* by mode and figure."—*Smollett: Expedition of Humphry Clinker.*

chŏp (1), *s.* [Chop (1), *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of striking; a stroke.

"Achilles with a *chop* chaunset to sle Philles."
Destruction of Troy, 7,701.

*2. A piece cut off; a chip.

3. A piece of meat; now generally restricted to mutton. There are two kinds of mutton chops, named respectively a *chump-chop* and a *loin-chop* (q.v.).

*4. A chap, a crack or cleft.

"Water will make wood to swell; as we see in the filling of the *chops* of bowls, by laying them in water."—*Bacon.*

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. An attack, an onset.

"Believe them at the first *chop,* whatsoever they say."—*Tyndale: Workes,* i. 241.

2. A piece, a part, a share.

"Sir William Capel compounded for sixteen hundred pounds; yet Empson would have cut another *chop* out of him if the king had not died."—*Bacon.*

¶ *At the first chop:* At once.

"They might not *at the first chop* be brought to his speche."—*Udal: Apophth. of Erasmus,* p. 199.

chop-hammer, *s.*

Metal.: A cutting-hammer.

*** chop-house** (1), *s.* An inn or place of entertainment where dressed meat is provided.

"I lost my place at the *chop-house,* where every man eats in publick a mess of broth, or *chop* of meat, in silence."—*Spectator.*

chŏp (2), *s.* [Chap, *s.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A jaw of an animal.

"So soon as my *chops* begin to walk, yours must be walking too, for company."—*L'Estrange.*

*2. The mouth of a man. (Said in contempt.)

"He ne'er shook hands, nor bid farewel to him,
Till he unseam'd him from the nave to th' *chops.*"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 2.

II. *Fig.:* The mouth of a river or a channel.

"At the time of the Rump,
When old Admiral Trump
With his broom swept the *chops* of the Channel."
Song in The Merry Monarch.

B. *Technically:*

Carp.: The movable wooden vice-jaw of a carpenter's or cabinet-maker's bench.

chop-fallen, *a.* Downcast, dispirited, disheartened.

"Though strong persuasion hung upon thy lip
Alas! how *chop-fallen* now!"
R. Blair: The Grave.

ȼhŏp (3), *s.* [CHOP (2), *v.*]

1. A bargain, an exchange. (*Slang.*)

"The Duke . . . drew on the king hardly to make a *chop* with those demesnes." — *Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 187.

2. A sudden change, vicissitude (usually with *change*).

"'There be odd *chops* and *changes* in this here world, for sartin,' observed Cobie."—*Marryat: Snarleyyow*, vol. ii., ch. ii.

***chop-cherry,** *s.* (*Peele: Old Wives Tale*, 1595.) (*Halliwell.*) A game in which children tried to catch with their teeth cherries hung by a thread.

***chop-church,** *s.*

1. One who exchanges livings.

2. An exchange of livings.

***chop-loge,** *s.* [CHOP-LOGIC.]

"If he heare you thus play *choploge* . . ."—*Udall: Roister Doister*, iii. 2.

***chop-logic,** ***chop-logike,** *s.*

1. One who bandies about logic; a pedantic wrangler in logical terms.

"How now! how now, *chop-logic!* What is this?"
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

2. Argument.

"Your *chop-logike* hath no great subtility."—*Greene: Theeves falling out.* (Davies.)

***ȼhop** (4), ***chope,** ***choip,** *s.* [SHOP.] A shop. (*Scotch.*) (*W. Scott, &c.*)

ȼhŏp (5), *s.* [Chinese.]

1. A brand, a quality.

2. A permit, a clearance.

¶ *Chop of tea:* A number of boxes of the same make and quality of leaf.

First chop: First rate; in the first rank.

"You must be *first chop* in heaven." — *G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. xiii.

Grand chop: A ship's port clearance.

chop-boat, *s.* A lighter used in transporting merchandise to and from vessels.

chop-house (2), *s.* A custom-house; an office where clearance dues are levied.

ȼhŏp (6), *s.* A slice of mutton, veal or pork cut from the loin for broiling or frying.

chop-house, *s.* A restaurant where chops are served.

ȼhŏp'-ĭn, ȼhŏp'-pĭn, ***ȼhop-yn,** *s.* [CHAPIN.]

1. A French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester.

"My landlord, who is a pert smart man, brought up a *choppin* of white wine . . ."—*Howell: Letters*, I. vi. 38.

2. A term used in Scotland for a quart of wine measure.

***ȼhop-ine,** *s.* [CHIOPPINE.]

ȼhŏp'-nĕss, *s.* [CHOP (1), *v.*] A kind of spade. (*Maunder.*)

ȼhŏpped, ȼhŏpt, ***ȼhoppit,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [CHOP (1), *v.*]

ȼhŏp'-pĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *chop* (1), v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who, or that which chops.

"*Chopper. Truncator, uectrix.*"—*Huloet.*

II. *Technically:*

1. An instrument for cleaving; a cleaver.

2. *Agric.:* An implement for thinning out plants in drills. It is used in England for turnips; in the United States, for cotton-plants. Cotton-seed is drilled in and comes up in a row; the cotton-chopper straddles the row and chops wide gaps, leaving the plants in hills. These are thinned out by hand. (*Knight.*)

†ȼhŏp'-pĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *chop* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who bargains or trucks. [HORSE-COURSER.]

***ȼhop-pine,** *s.* [CHIOPPINE.]

ȼhŏp'-pĭng (1), *vr. par., a., & s.* [CHOP (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Choppy, rough, with short, quick waves.

C. *As subst.:* The act of cutting.

chopping-block, *s.* A block or stump of wood on which anything is placed which has to be chopped.

chopping-knife, ***choppynge-knyfe,** *s.* A knife designed for chopping meat, vegetables, fruit, &c., upon a board, block, or in a bowl. Used on a domestic scale for cutting meat for mince, hash, sausage, &c.

"*Choppynge knyfe. Ansorium.*"—*Huloet.*

ȼhŏp'-pĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHOP (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

***C.** *As substantive:*

1. The act of bargaining or purchasing.

"The *chopping* of bargains, when a man buys, not to hold, but to sell again, grindeth upon the seller and the buyer."—*Bacon.*

2. Altercation, bandying of terms.

***ȼhŏp'-pĭng** (3), *a.* [Etym. unknown; perhaps greedy or hearty, from CHOP (1), *v.*, A. II. 2.] An epithet frequently applied to children, and apparently meaning hearty, lusty, stout.

"Both Jack Freeman and Ned Wild,
Would own the fair and *chopping* child."
Fenton.

***ȼhŏp'-pĭng,** ***chop-pin,** *s.* [CHOPIN, CHIOPPINE.]

ȼhŏp'-pȳ (1), *a.* [*Chop* (1), v. *-y.*] Rough, with short, quick waves.

"There is sure to be a short *choppy* sea upon them,"
—*Macgregor: Voyage Alone*, p. 76.

***ȼhŏp'-pȳ** (2), *a.* [Eng. *chop* = *chap*; *-y.*] Full of cracks, chappy, chapped. (*Shakesp.*)

ȼhŏps, *s.pl.* [CHAP (2), *s.*]

ȼhŏp'-stĭcks, *s.pl.* [Eng. *chop*, and *stick.*] A pair of small sticks of wood, ivory, &c., used by the Chinese for the same purposes as our knife and fork.

ȼhopt, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHOP (1), *v.*]

chopt-eggs, *s.*

Bot.: Linaria vulgaris. (*Britt. & Holland.*)

***ȼhop-yn,** *s.* [CHOPIN.]

"Sextarie is as a *chopyn* of Pariys."—*Wycliffe:* 3 *Kings*, vii. 26. (*Gloss.*)

chŏr-ā'-gĭc, *a.* [Gr. χορᾱγικος, χορηγικός (*choragikos, chorēgikos*) = pertaining or dedicated to a choragus (q.v.).] Pertaining or dedicated to a choragus.

choragic monument, *s.*

Gr. Antiq.: A monument erected in honour of the choragus, who gained the prize by the exhibition of the best musical or theatrical entertainment at the festivals of Bacchus. The prize was usually a tripod. The remains of two very fine monuments of this sort are still to be seen at Athens. (*Gwilt.*)

CHORAGIC MONUMENT OF LYSICRATES (HALF-BURIED) AT ATHENS, B.C. 335.

chŏr-ā'-gŭs, **chŏ-rē'-gŭs,** *s.* [Lat. *choragus*, from Gr. χοραγός, χορηγός (*choragos, chorēgos*) = the leader of a chorus: χορός (*choros*) = a chorus; ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead, to direct.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.:* The leader or director of the chorus in the Greek theatrical performances; also, one who defrayed the cost of the chorus.

*2. *Fig.:* A leader, a conductor.

". . . the mind the only *choragus* of the entertainment."—*Warburton: On Prodigies*, p. 93.

3. *Entom.:* A genus of Coleoptera, one of the Anthribidæ of Sharpe's *Catalogue*, a family consisting of genera by most writers merged in the Curculionidæ.

chŏr'-al, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *choral*; Lat. *choralis* = pertaining to a chorus; Gr. χορός (*choros*); Lat. *chorus* = a chorus.]

A. *As substantive:*

Music: A psalm or hymn tune sung in unison. (Often written *chorale.*)

B. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to a chorus, choir, or concert.

". . . tunings, intermix'd with voice
Choral or unison . . ."
Milton: Paradise Lost, bk. vii.

2. Sung by a choir, harmonised.

"That it is given her thence in age to hear
Reverberations, and a *choral* song."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

*3. Singing in a choir, or in harmony.

"And *choral* seraphs sing the second day."
Amhurst.

choral music, *s.* Vocal music in parts, as opposed to instrumental. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

choral service, *s.* A service of song; a service is said to be partly choral, when only canticles, hymns, &c., are sung; wholly choral, when, in addition to these, the versicles, responses, &c., are sung. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

choral vicar, *s.* A lay vicar (q.v.).

†chŏr'-al-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *choral*; *-ist.*] A member of or a singer in a choir. (*Gent. Mag.*)

chŏr'-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *choral*; *-ly.*]

1. In a style to be sung by a choir; in harmony.

". . . a modern composer would judge ill if he chose to set the same words *chorally*."—*Mason: Essay on Church Music*, p. 116.

2. In manner of a chorus.

"Marseillese sing their wild 'To Arms' in chorus; which now all men, all women and children have learnt, and sing *chorally*, in theatres, boulevards, streets; and the heart burns in every bosom."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. iii., bk. i., ch. i.

chord, *s.* [Fr. *corde*; Lat. *chorda*; Gr. χορδή (*chordē*) = an intestine of which strings were made. *Chord* and *cord* are essentially the same word. When the primitive meaning of a string of a musical instrument is preserved, the original *h* is retained; when a rope or string is meant it is dropped.] [CORD.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A string of a musical instrument.

"Who mov'd
Their stops and *chords*, was seen; his volant touch
Instinct thro' all proportions, low and high,
Fled and pursu'd transverse the resonant fugue."
Milton: P. L., xi. 560

(2) A combination of musical sounds, consonant or dissonant. [II., 2.]

2. *Figuratively:* A combination.

"Is but passionate appealing,
A prophetic whisper stealing
O'er the *chords* of our existence."
Longfellow: Epimetheus.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Math.:* A straight line joining the extremities of an arc of a circle.

". . . because troops passing between any two parts move on the *chord* of an arc . . ."—*MacDougall: Modern Warfare as influenced by modern Artillery*, ch. vi.

2. *Music:* The simultaneous occurrence of several musical sounds, and producing harmony, such as the common chord, the chord of the sixth, of the dominant, of the diminished seventh, of the ninth (q.v.). (*Parry, in Grove's Dict. of Music.*)

chord (*pa. par.* **chorded**), *v.t.* [CHORD, *s.*] To furnish with strings or chords; to string.

"What passion cannot musick raise and quell?
When Jubal struck the *chorded* shell,
His listning brethren stood around."
Dryden.

chor'-da (*pl.* **chordæ**), *s.* [Lat. *chorda.*] [CHORD.]

1. *Anat.:* Any cord or chord-like structure. [CHORDA DORSALIS.]

2. *Bot.:* A genus of Laminariaceæ (Fucoid Algæ), with fronds of a peculiar, simple, cylindrical form. Two species, *Chorda filum* and *C. lomentaria*, are found between tide-marks on British coasts. The former grows from one to twenty or even forty feet long, with the greatest diameter at half its length, of 1–4 to 1-2″. The cord-like frond is tubular, but has at intervals thin diaphragms, formed by interwoven transparent filaments.

3. *Music:* [CHORD-MUSIC.]

chorda characteristica, *s.* with *a.*

Music: A chord of the seventh, in which a leading note appears. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

chorda dorsalis, *s.* with *a.*

Anat.: The embryonic representative of the spinal column of the Vertebrata; the perma-

nent spinal column of the lower Vertebrates. It sometimes forms a spindle-shaped, transparent, gelatinous-looking cord, with the broadest part near the tail; at others it is cylindrical or conical, rounded anteriorly and tapering posteriorly. It usually consists of an outer comparatively thick and firm structureless membrane, forming a sheath, and of pale nucleated cells, which fill the sheath. In some instances, however, its structure is fibrous, and that of the sheath fibro-membranous. The cells are mostly angular or polyhedral, and closely crowded. The Chorda Dorsalis is called also the Notochord, which is from two Greek roots, whereas Chorda Dorsalis is Latin.

". . . the permanent *chorda dorsalis* or rudimentary spinal column of the early embryo."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. iv., p. 89.

chorda tympani, *s.*

Anat.: A small branch connected with the seventh or facial nerve.

chor'-dæ, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *chorda* (q.v.).]

chordæ essentiales, *s. pl.* with *a.*

Music: The tonic and its third and fifth; the key-chord. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

chordæ tendineæ, *s. pl.* with *a.*

Anat.: Strong fine tendons closing the valves of the heart.

chordæ vocales, *s. pl.* with *a.*

Anat.: The vocal chords (q.v.).

chordæ Willisii, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Several bands crossing the superior longitudinal sinus of the brain obliquely at its inferior angle. (*Quain.*)

chor'-dal, *a.* [Eng. *chord; -al.*] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a chord, esp. to the notochord.

chor-dăr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [From Gr. χορδάριον (*chordarion*), dimin. of χορδή (*chordē*) = a string.]

Bot.: A genus of Chordariaceæ (Fucoid Algæ), remarkable for the solidity of the cellular texture of the filiform fronds. The so-called spores attached to the horizontal filaments are oosporanges, and discharge zoospores when mature. Trichosporanges have not yet been observed. *Chordaria flagelliformis*, Müll., is common on rocks and stones between tide-marks.

chor-dăr-ĭ-ā'-ḉē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *chordaria* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Fucoid Algæ. Olive-coloured sea-weeds, with a gelatinous or cartilaginous, branching frond, composed of vertical and horizontal filaments interlaced together, the oosporanges and trichosporanges attached to the filaments forming the superficial layers of frond.

chor-dā'-tą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. from *chorda* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A primary division, embracing all animals that have, or have had, a notochord. Thus it includes (1) the true Vertebrates; (2) the Cephalochordata (the lancelet); and (3) the Urochordata, or Tunicates.

chor'-dāte, *a. & s.* [Chordata.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the Chordata (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Chordata.

chor-dâu-lō'-dĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. χορδή (*chordē*) = the chord of a lyre, and αὐλῳδός (*aulōdos*) = singing to the flute.] A self-acting musical instrument, invented by Kauffmann, of Dresden, in 1812.

chord'-ed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Chord, *v.*]

chor-dēe', *s.* [From Lat. *chorda.*] A painful contraction of the frænum.

chord'-ĭng, *pr. par. & s.* [Chord, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* The act of setting in accord; the state of being accordant.

chor-dŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. χορδή (*chordē*) = a chord, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Music: A gauge for measuring the thickness of strings.

ḉhore (1), *s.* [Char, Chare (1), *s.*] A little job, a turn of work.

* **chŏre** (2), *s.* [Choir, Chorus.] A choir or chorus. (*B. Jonson.*)

chŏr-ē'-ą, *s.* [Lat. *chorea*; Gr. χορεία (*choreia*) = a dance.] [Chorus.]

Med.: More fully *Chorea Sancti Viti*, St. Vitus' Dance, a disorder of the nervous system usually occurring before puberty, and characterised by a peculiar convulsive action of the voluntary muscles, especially those of the face and extremities. [St. Vitus's Dance.]

* **chor-ēe',** *s.* [Choreus.]

* **chŏ-rĕ-grăph'-ĭc, * chŏ-rĕ-grăph'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *choregraph(y); -ic, -ical.*] Pertaining or relating to choregraphy.

* **chŏ-rĕg'-raph-ў,** *s.* [Gr. χορεία (*choreia*) = a dance, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write or discourse about.] [Chorography (2), *s.*] The art of representing dancing by signs, as singing is by notes. (*Craig.*)

chŏ-rē'-gŭs, *s.* [Choragus.]

† **chŏ-rē'-gў,** *s.* [Gr. χορηγία (*chorēgia*) = the office of a choregus.] The office or duties of a choragus or choregus (q.v.).

"As a rich young man, also, *choregy* and trierarchy became incumbent upon him."—*Grote: Hist. Greece*, V., ch. lv.

chŏ-rē'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *chorea* (q.v.); *-ic.*] Of the nature of or pertaining to chorea, or St. Vitus' dance; convulsive.

"It began to suffer from *choreic* spasms of the left angle of the mouth and left arm."—*Ferrier: Functions of the Brain*, p. 201.

* **chŏr-ĕ-pĭs'-cō-pąl,** *a.* [Formed from *chorepiscopus* (q.v.), on the analogy of *episcopal*, from *episcopus.*] Of or pertaining to a suffragan or local bishop.

". . . the Valentinian heresy, episcopal and *chorepiscopal* power, and some emergent difficulties concerning them."—*Fell: Life of Hammond*, § 1.

* **chŏr-ĕ-pĭs'-cō-pŭs,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. χωρεπίσκοπος (*chōrepiskopos*) = a local bishop, from χώρα (*chōra*) = a place, a district, and ἐπίσκοπος (*episkopos*) = a bishop.] [Bishop.]

Eccles.: A local or suffragan bishop, whose episcopal jurisdiction is limited to certain districts.

chŏ-rē'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. χωρήτης (*chōrētēs*) = rustic.]

Bot.: A genus of Mexican and Texan Amaryllidaceæ. The perianth has a long, slender, nearly straight tube, a reflexed limb of long narrow segments, and a large rotate coronel lacerated at the margin, the long filaments being spreading-connivent. *Choretis glauca* is a beautiful species, with black-coated bulbs, erect glaucous leaves, and three or four sessile flowers. *C. galvestonensis* is a smaller-flowered species from Texas. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chŏ-rē'-trŭm, *s.* [Gr. χωρήτης (*chōrētēs*) = rustic.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Sandalworts. The flowers have both pistils and stamens. The species are natives of New Holland, and are shrubs resembling our native broom.

† **chŏ-rē'-ŭs, chŏ-rēe',** *s.* [Lat. *choreus, chorius*; Gr. χορεῖος (*choreios*) = pertaining to a chorus or choir; χορός (*choros*) = a dance, a choir; O. Fr. *chorée.*]

Ancient Prosody:

1. A foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short; more generally called a *trochee* (q.v.).

2. A foot of three short syllables, a *tribrach* (q.v.).

† **chŏr'-ĭ-ąmb, chŏr-ĭ-ăm'-bŭs,** *s.* [Lat. *choriambus*; Gr. χοριάμβος (*choriambos*), from χορεῖος (*choreios*) = a trochee, and ἴαμβος (*iambos*) = an iambus (q.v.).]

Anct. Pros.: A foot consisting of four syllables, of which the first and fourth are long, and the second and third short, thus combining the trochee and the iambus.

". . . if you had asked him what 'religio' was, he would have replied at once that it was a *choriambus.*"—*Hannay: Singleton Fontenoy*, bk. i. ch. 1.

chŏr-ĭ-ăm'-bĭc, *a. & s.* [Lat. *choriambicus*; Gr. χοριάμβικος (*choriambikos*) = pertaining to a choriambus (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or of the nature of a choriambus.

B. *As subst.:* A choriambus.

† **chŏr'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. χόρικος (*chorikos*) = pertaining to a choir or chorus (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to a chorus; fitted for or sung by a chorus.

"A *choric* ode."—*Coleridge* in *Webster.*

chŏ-rĭ-nē'-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. χόριον (*chorion*) = skin, leather, and νῆμα (*nēma*) = thread.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes belonging to the sub-family Centronotinæ, and family Zeidæ.

chŏr'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. χόριον (*chorion*) = skin, leather; Lat. *corium.*]

1. *Anat.:* The outer membrane which envelopes the fœtus in the womb.

"They are seen to form a close pall over the surface of the *chorion.*"—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. 14, p. 140.

2. *Bot.:* The external membrane of the seeds of plants.

chŏr-ĭ-ŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chorion; -ic.*] Pertaining to the chorion (q.v.).

chŏr-ĭ-pĕt'-ą-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. χωρίς (*chōris*) = apart, and πέταλον (*petalon*) = a leaf petal.]

Bot.: A genus of scandent shrubs or trees of the Ardisiad order, distinguished amongst its allies by the petals being four and free, not united, as well as by its racemed flowers. The flowers are small, white or yellowish, borne in little axillary racemes: the berries, when ripe, are scarlet in colour. *Choripetalum undulatum*, a native of the temperate regions of the Himalayas, grows to a height of 60 feet.

chŏ-rĭs'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named in honour of J. L. Choris, the artist who accompanied Kotzebue round the world.]

Bot.: A genus of small prickly-stemmed trees of the Sterculiad family, peculiar to South America. The flowers are large, rose-coloured, 1—3 in number, and composed of a bell-shaped 3—5 lobed calyx; 5 narrow petals, covered with silky hairs; a double staminal tube, the outer bearing the barren, the inner the fertile stamens. The tough bark of *Chorisia crispiflora* is used in Brazil for making cordage; and the white cottony hairs of the seeds of *C. speciosa* are used by the Brazilians for stuffing pillows and cushions. The species are widely spread in Asia, Africa, and America. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chō'-rĭ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. χώρισις (*chōrisis*) = a separating: χωρίς (*chōris*) = apart, separately.]

Bot.: (See extract).

"Sometimes the parts of a flower are increased in number by the growth of additional parts, or by the splitting of organs during their development . . . This *chorisis* consists in the formation of two parts out of one, the separated parts being either placed one in front of the other by transverse *chorisis*, or side by side by collateral *chorisis.*"—*Balfour: Botany*, p. 196.

chŏ-rĭs'-ma, *s.* [Gr. χωρισμός (*chōrismos*) = a separation, a parting.]

Bot.: A name formerly given to a genus of plants consisting of a single species, *Chorisma repens*, a little plant belonging to the Composites, and a native of the sandy sea-shore of China. It is nearly related to the Sow-thistles. It has been called *Chorisis repens*, and is now transferred to the genus Ixeris (q.v.). (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chŏr-ĭ-spōr'-ą, *s.* [Gr. χωρίς (*chōris*) = separately, and σπόρα (*spora*) = a seed; in allusion to the seeds being enclosed separately in the pods.]

Bot.: A genus of annual plants, natives of Siberia and the Altai, with purple, white, or yellow flowers. They belong to the Crucifera. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **chŏr'-ĭst,** *s.* [Fr. *choriste.*] A chorister.

"Behold the great *chorist* of the angelical quire."—*Partheneia Sacra*, p. 150 (1633).

chŏr'-ĭs-tĕr, * choir-is-ter, * quer-is-ter, * quir-is-ter, * queer-es-ter, *s.* [Either from Fr. *choriste(s)*, with Eng. suff. *-er*, or from *choir* with suff. *-ster.*]

1. One who sings in a choir.

"Sometimes there are on the cathedral foundation minor canons, and always precentors, lay vicars, and *choristers.*"—*A. Fonblanque, jun.: How we are Governed*, let. 10.

2. The leader of a choir. (*American.*)

† 3. A singer generally.

"Of airy *choristers* a numerous train
Attend his wondrous progress."
Dryden: Threnodia Augustalis, 266.

chŏr'-ĭs-tēs, *s.* [Gr. χωριστής (*choristēs*) = separating: χωρίς (*chōris*) = apart, separately.]

Bot.: A genus of much-branched shrubs, natives of Mexico, belonging to the Cinchonaceæ (Cinchonads).

† **chŏr-ĭs'-tĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *chorist*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a choir; choral. (*Crabb.*)

chŏr-ĭs-tō-phyl'-loŭs, *a.* [From Gr. χωριστός (*choristos*) = separated; and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Separate leaved; having separate leaves.

chŏ-rĭs'-tō-pŏd, *s.* [From Gr. χωριστός (*chōristos*) = separated, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool.: A crustacean, with the feet separated.

"We recognise three groups of the *choristopods*."—*Dana: Crustacea*, pt. i., p. 11.

chŏ-rĭ-stȳ'-lĭs, *s.* [Gr. χωρίς (*chōris*) = apart, and στῦλος (*stulos*) = a style.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, natives of South Africa, belonging to the Escalloniaceæ. It consists of a single species, a shrub with panicles of small green flowers. The fruit is a capsule twisting into two pieces to liberate the many seeds it contains. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chŏ-rĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Gr. χωρίζω (*chōrizō*) = to separate: χωρίς (*chōris*) = apart, separate.]

Bot.: The separation of a layer from the inner side of a petal, either presenting a peculiar form, or resembling the part from which it is derived. (*Balfour.*) Also called *unlining* by Lindley and *deduplication* by Henfrey. [Chorosis.]

chō-rī-zŏn'-tēs, *s. pl.* [Gr. nom. masc. pl. of the pr. par. of χωρίζω (*chōrizō*) = to separate.] A name applied to those critics who deny the identity of the authors of the Iliad and the Odyssey.

"The *chorizontes*, so called because they separate the authorship of the Iliad from that of the Odyssey."—*Gladstone: Juventus Mundi*, ch. i.

chork, *v.i.* [Chirk.] (*Scotch.*)

chorl, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The angle at the junction of the blade of a penknife with the square shank which forms the joint.

chŏr'-ō-bāte, chŏr-ŏb'-a-tēs, *s.* [Gr. χώρα (*chōra*) = a place; and βάτης (*bātēs*) = traversing, βαίνω (*bainō*) = to go.] The Greek level. [Level.]

chŏr'-ō-grăph, *s.* [Gr. χώρα (*chōra*) = a district, a place, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.] An instrument contrived by Professor Wallace, of Edinburgh, "To determine the position of a station, having given the three angles made by it to three other stations in the same plane whose positions are known." (*Knight.*)

* **chŏr-ŏg'-raph-ẽr,** *s.* [Gr. χωρόγραφος (*chōrographos*) = describing countries: χώρα (*chōra*) = a country, a place; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe, and Eng. suff. *-er.*]

1. One who describes or plans particular districts or countries.

". . . the others should indeed be termed topographers or *chorographers* . . ."—*Fielding: Joseph Andrews.*

2. A geographical antiquarian or critic who, in the comparison of modern with ancient geography, investigates the locality of places mentioned in the older writers, and discusses the question of names for which the site, and sites for which the name, is uncertain.

"Places unknown better harped at in Camden and other *chorographers*."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. iv.

chŏr-ō-grăph'-ĭc, * **chŏr-ō-grăph'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *chorograph(y)*; *-ical.*] Pertaining to chorography; descriptive of particular regions or countries.

"I have added a *chorographical* description of this terrestrial Paradise."—*Raleigh: History of the World.*

chŏr-ō-grăph'-ĭ-cal-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *chorographical*; *-ly.*] In a chorographical manner; according to the rules and principles of chorography.

"I may perhaps be found fault withal, because I do not *chorographically* place the funeral monuments in this my book."—*Weever: Anc. Fun. Mon. Great Britain, Ireland, and Islands adjacent.*

chŏ-rŏg'-raph-ȳ (1), *s.* [Fr. *chorographie*; Lat. *chorographia*, from Gr. χωρογραφία (*chorographia*) = a description of countries or regions: χώρα (*chōra*) = a district, a region; γραφία (*graphia*) = an account, from γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.] The science or practice of describing various countries or regions, or of laying down their limits and boundaries on maps. It is thus distinguished from, and has a wider meaning than, *topography*, which deals with the description and history of single places.

"I think there might be good use made of it for *chorography*."—*Wotton: Relig. Wotton.*, p. 300.

* **chŏ-rŏg'-raph-ȳ** (2), *s.* [Gr. χόρος (*choros*) = a dance; γραφία (*graphia*) = a description, γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, describe.] A description of or treatise on dancing. [Choreography.]

"A Treatis of *Chorography* or the Art of Dancing Country Dances after a new character. . . ."—*From the French of M. Feuillet. . . . By John Essex* (1710).

chŏr'-ōĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. χοροειδης [χίτων] (*choroeidēs* [*chitōn*]) = the grape-coloured coating of the eye: χόριον (*chorion*) = skin, leather, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

A. *As adjective:*

Anat.: Resembling the chorion; an epithet applied to several membranes, especially to the plexus and web of the *pia mater*, and to the inner tunic of the eye.

"The *choroid* coat of the eye."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. ii., p. 60.

"The *choroid* arteries which supply the *choroid* plexus."—*Ibid.*, ch. x., p. 293.

B. *As substantive:*

Anat.: The vascular, as opposed to the specially nervous, portion of the retina.

"The optic nerve penetrates the sclerotic. . . . The *choroid* is thick, and coloured by a deep-brown pigment."—*Owen: Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

choroid coat, *s.*

Anat.: A vascular membrane, black on the inner side, lining the sclerotic portion of the eyeball.

choroid membrane, *s.*

Anat.: A thin membrane which extends from the entrance of the optic nerve to near the anterior margin of the sclerotica, where thickening, it becomes the ciliary body, and is continued into the iris.

choroid plexus, *s.*

Anat.: A congeries of blood-vessels upon the lateral ventricle of the brain. (Often in the plural *plexuses.*)

"In the lateral and fourth ventricles it [the spinal membrane] forms projecting processes or folds, somewhat fringed, highly vascular, and invested by epithelium derived from the membrane which lines the ventricles. These processes are called the *choroid plexuses*."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. x., p. 254.

chŏr-ŏĭ'-dal, *a.* [Eng. *choroid*; *-al.*] The same as Choroid, *a.* (q.v.).

choroidal fold, *s.*

Anat.: A fold appearing to enclose the lens of the eye, but so as to leave an aperture or depression below. (*Quain.*)

choroidal fissure, *s.*

Anat.: The same as choroidal fold (q.v.) (*Quain.*)

chŏr-ŏĭ-dī'-tĭs, *s.* [From Gr. χοροειδής (*choroeidēs*), for χοριοειδής (*chorioeidēs*) [Choroid], and suff. ιτις (*itis*), denoting inflammation.]

Med.: Inflammation of one of the investing tissues of the eyeball, called the choroid. This highly vascular and pigmentary membrane is seldom the seat of inflammation, but when it does occur it is characterised by pain in and around the eye, intolerance of light, tearfulness, displacement of the pupil, and, as the disease proceeds, the cornea and the whole eyeball swell and protrude. Hectic and emaciation are the common accompaniments of the latter condition, and the digestion throughout is very much impaired. Chronic choroiditis is marked by a very peculiar alteration and variation which takes place in the colour of the eye, and which has been called by Desmarres *choroide tigrée.*

chŏ-rŏ-lŏg'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *chorolog(y)*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to chorology.

"*Chorological* difficulties."—*Lingard: Hist. Anglo-Sax. Church*, vol. i., p. 849.

chŏ-rŏl'-ō-gĭst, *s.* [Eng. *chorolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One versed in chorology; a student of faunal and floral areas.

chŏ-rŏl'-ō-gȳ, *s.* [Gr. χώρη (*chōrē*) = a district, county; λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse, λέγω (*legō*) = to tell, to describe.]

1. The science or act of describing localities; chorography.

2. The geographical and topographical distribution of animal and vegetable species.

"The answer . . . would represent its distribution or *chorology*."—*Huxley: Crayfish*, p. 46.

chŏr-ō-mā'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. χόρος (*choros*) = a dance, and μανία (*manïa*) = madness.] The dancing mania of the Middle Ages.

† **chŏr-ŏm'-ĕt-rȳ,** *s.* [From Gr. χώρα (*chōra*) = a place . . . a country; *o* connective, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] The art of surveying a country. (*Nuttall.*)

chŏr-ōs'-ĭs, *s.* [From Gr. χωρίζω (*chōrizō*) = to separate.]

Bot.: Deduplication, the division of an organ into a pair or cluster. It may be produced in two ways, the first, called *collateral chorosis*, takes place when an organ is replaced by two or more situated on the same plane, and in which case the organs stand side by side as in tetradynamous stamens; and *vertical chorosis*, when the organs produced stand one before the other, as in the "crown," or two-lobed appendage, inside the blade of the petals of Silene. (*R. Brown*, 1874.) [Chorization.]

chŏr-ō-zē'-ma, *s.* [Gr. χορός (*choros*) = a dance, and ζῆμα (*zēma*) = a drink; said to have been so named by its discoverer, M. Labillardière, in allusion to the joyful feelings of the party which he accompanied in the exploration of Western Australia, on meeting with a supply of water, in the vicinity of which he discovered the plant.]

Bot.: A genus of pretty bushes, natives of Western Australia, belonging to the pea-flowered Leguminosæ. The plants are often to be met with in greenhouses, more than a dozen species being in cultivation, of which the most beautiful are *Chorozema Henclimanni*, with long terminal leafy racemes of a beautiful red colour; *C. spectabile*, a twiner of great beauty, producing long drooping racemes of orange-coloured flowers, which appear in the winter months; *C. cordatum*, a plant very common in gardens: the flowers, in loose racemes, are red, the standard spotted with yellow at the base; and *C. Dicksoni*, a handsome plant with larger flowers than the others: there are upwards of twenty species known. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **ç̣horp,** *v.i.* [Chirp.] (*Scotch.*)

chŏr'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. χορός (*choros*) = a dance in a circle, accompanied with song; a chorus.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

"The Grecian tragedy was at first nothing but a *chorus* of singers; afterwards one actor was introduced."—*Dryden.*

(2) A number of persons singing in concert.

"My melancholy voice the *chorus* join'd."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

(3) A concerted piece of music, sung by a number of singers together.

(4) The verses of a song, &c., in which an audience or company joins the singer.

"Each boatman, bending to his oar,
With measured sweep the burthen bore,
In such wild cadence, as the breeze
Makes through December's leafless trees,
The *chorus* first could Allan know."
Scott: The Lady of the Lake, ii. 18.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A unanimous and loudly-expressed declaration of opinions or sentiments.

* (2) An interpreter of events; one who explains.

"*Ophe.* You are a good *Chorus*, my Lord.
Ham. I could interpret between you and your love: if I could see the puppets dallying."
Shak. sp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gr. Drama:* The chorus was probably originally a company of dancers in a ring. In later times a choric performance implied the singing or musical recitation of a poetical composition, accompanied by appropriate dancing and gesticulation. As choral performances were especially cultivated in all the Dorian states, and particularly in Sparta, the Dorian dialect came to be regarded as the appropriate dialect for such compositions. Arion, a contemporary of Periander, first gave the chorus a regular choral form. It consisted of about fifty men or youths, who danced round the altar of Dionysus. From these cyclic choruses was developed the Attic

tragedy. [TRAGEDY.] The exact number of the chorus in the times of the earlier tragic poets is uncertain; from Sophocles onwards the regular number was fifteen. It was arranged in a quadrangular form, and entered the theatre by a passage to the right of the spectators in three lines. To guide them in their evolutions lines were marked upon the boards of the orchestra. The functions of the chorus in the Greek tragedy were very important. It acted the part (1) of a dispassionate and right-minded spectator, inculcating the lessons of morality and resignation to the will of heaven, as taught in the piece being acted; and (2) of a guide to explain events supposed to happen in the intervals between the acts and scenes. In comedy the number of the chorus was twenty-four, consisting half of males and half of females.

2. *Music:* (1), (2), & (3). The same as I. 1, (2), (3), & (4).

(4) The name given to the mixture and compound stops in an organ. (*Stainner & Barrett.*)

* 3. *Astron.:* An attendant or encircling group of planets.

"Every fixed star is incircled with a *chorus* of planets."—*Ray: Creation*, p. 18.

† **chŏr'-ŭs,** *v.t.* [CHORUS, *s.*] To join in, as in a chorus; to utter in concert.

"To this lamentation, which one or two of the assistants *chorused* with a deep groan, our hero thought it unnecessary to make any reply."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxxvi.

ç̣hōse, *s.* [Ital. & Sp. *cosa;* Port. *ousa* = a thing, suit, or cause, from Lat. *causa.*]

Law: A thing, a chattel, a piece of property; the subject-matter of an action.

"*Chose* is used in divers senses, of which the four following, are the most important: (1) *Chose* local, a thing annexed to a place, as a mill, &c. (2) *Chose* transitory, that which is moveable, and may be taken away, or carried from place to place. (3) *Chose* in action, otherwise called *chose* in suspense, a thing of which a man has not the possession or actual enjoyment, but has a right to demand it by action or other proceeding. . . . (4) *Chose* in possession, where a person has not only the right to enjoy, but also the actual enjoyment of a thing."—*Warton: Law Lexicon.*

ç̣hōse, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* (as *pa. par.* now obsolete, its place being taken by *chosen* (q.v.)). [CHOOSE.]

"Our sovereign here above the rest might stand,
And here be *chose* again to rule the land."
Dryden.

ç̣hōs'-ĕn, * **ç̣hōse,** *pa. par. & a.* [CHOOSE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

"And he said, Neither hath the Lord *chosen* this."—1 *Sam.* xvi. 8.

B. *As adj.:* Selected, picked out. *Used*—

1. *Generally:*

"With some few bands of *chosen* soldiers."
Shakesp.: 3 *Hen. VI.*, iii. 3.

2. *Specially:* [CHOOSE, II. 1, 2.]

"But ye are a *chosen* generation, a royal priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar people . . ."—1 *Pet.* ii. 9.

* **ç̣hŏs'-lĭng,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *chos* = choose, and dim. suff. *-ling.*] One chosen, or elect.

"Quen he to pin him selfen did
For his *choslinges* on rod-tre."
Cursor Mundi, 1608.

* **choss,** *s.* [CHOICE.] (*Scotch.*) (*Burbour.*)

chōu'-an, *s. & a.* [Either from the prime mover, a smith nicknamed *Chouan*, or from Fr. *chouan, chouant*, a contraction of *chathuant* = a screech-owl, because, at first, the body consisted of robbers, smugglers, and outlaws, or because they acted chiefly at night. (*Mahn.*)]

A. *As subst.:* One of a band of royalist insurgents, who operated near the river Loire, during the French revolution.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the body of men described in A.

chough (pron. **ç̣hŭff**), * **ç̣hoghe,** * **ç̣houghe,** * **kowe,** *s.* [A.S. *ceó;* Du. *kaauw* = a chough; Dan. *kaa* = a jackdaw; Sw. *kaja.* The name is derived from the cawing of the bird. (*Skeat.*)]

Ornith.: A bird, *Fregilus graculus*, belonging to the Fregilinæ, the second sub-family of the Crows. It is generally called the Cornish Chough. The bill is long and gently curved, and the nostrils are low down in the upper mandible, and hidden by a dense tuft of bristles. The colour is black. It is found in Cornwall and the West of England, but more plentifully in the rocky parts of Wales, the Hebrides, &c.

"The *chough*, the sea-mew, the loquacious crow."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. v., l. 86.

* **ç̣houl, * ç̣houle, * ç̣howle, * ç̣how,** *s.* [CHOL, JOWL.]

1. The jaw.

"In puir auld Scotland's Parliament they a' sate thegither, cheek by *choul*, . . ."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xiv.

2. The crop of a bird.

"The *choule* or crop adhering unto the lower side of the bill, and so descending by the throat, is a bag or sachel."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

ç̣hoûl'-trў, *s.* [Hindustani.] A Hindoo caravanserai or inn, a covered public building for the accommodation of travellers.

† **ç̣hôuse,** * **ç̣hi-auze,** *v. t.* [Turk. *chaus* (*Hacluyt*), *chiaus*, (*Massinger*) = an interpreter. In 1609 a *chaus*, or interpreter, attached to the Turkish embassy in London, perpetrated a fraud to the extent of £4,000, then deemed a great sum, on the Turkish and Persian merchants in the English metropolis. The public were so impressed by the circumstance that they began to use the expression *to chiaous, to chause*, or *to chouse* for cheating, as the *chaus*, or interpreter, had done. (*Ben Jonson: The Alchemist* (ed. Gifford), i. 1.). The verb is now nearly obsolete, except among schoolboys. (*Trench: English Past and Present*, pp. 62, 63.)] To trick, to swindle, to cheat.

". . . our barber on the place is *chiaus'd*, a very pigeon, a younger brother."—*Gayton: Notes on Don Quixote*, iv. 18.

"From London they came, silly people to *chouse*."
Swift.

¶ With *of* before the name of the thing of which one is defrauded.

"When geese and pullen are seduc'd,
And sows *of* sucking pigs are *chous'd*."
Hudibras.

ç̣hôuse, * **ç̣hi-aus,** *s.* [CHOUSE, *v.*]

* 1. A Turkish messenger.

". . . all at once a period was put to his ambitious projects by one of the *Chiauses*, or messengers of the palace, who snatching up a carbine, shot him dead."—*Gent. Mag.*, 1755, p. 87.

2. A swindler.

"What do you think of me,
That I am a *chiaus?*
Face. What's that?
Dap. The Turk was here
As one should say, Doe you think I am a Turk?—
Face. Come, noble Doctor, pray thee let's prevail—
You deal now with a noble gentleman,
One that will thank you richly, and he is no *chiaus*."
Ben Jonson: Alchemist, i. 1.

† 3. A trick, a swindle, a fraud.

* 4. A silly gull; one easily cheated.

"A sottish *chouse*,
Who, when a thief has robb'd his house,
Applies himself to cunning men."
Hudibras, pt. ii., c. 3.

† **ç̣hôused,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHOUSE, *v.*]

ç̣hôus'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [CHOUSE, *v.*]

ç̣hôus'-kĭe, *s.* [Probably from *chouse*, v.] A knave. (*Jamieson.*)

ç̣hôut, *s.* [Mahratta *chăvătha* = fourth.] A fourth part of the clear revenue.

¶ *The Mahratta chout:* The fourth part of the revenue. This was exacted by the Mahrattas from all the Indian districts which they conquered.

". . . agreed to purchase deliverance from their incursions [those of the Mahrattas] by the payment of even the *chout*, or fourth part of the revenues of the Deccanee province . . ."—*Mill: Hist. Brit. India*, ii. 440.

* **ç̣hŏw,** *v.t.* [CHEW.] To chew. (*Scotch.*)

"On thee aft Scotland *chows* her cood
In souple scones, the wale o' food!"
Burns: Scotch Drink.

* **ç̣hŏw** (1), *s.* [CHEW, *s.*] A mouthful, especially of tobacco.

"He took aff his bannet and spat in his *chow*,
He dightit his gab and he pried her mow."
Ballad, Muirland Willie.

ç̣hŏw (2), *s.* [Probably Dan. *kolle* = a bat or club.]

1. A wooden ball used in a game played with clubs. (*Scotch.*)

2. The game itself.

ç̣hŏw (3), *s.* [CHOUL.]

ç̣hŏw-ç̣hŏw, *a. & s.* [Chinese.]

A. *As adj.:* Consisting of a mixture of several kinds of ingredients; mixed.

B. *As subst.:* A kind of mixed pickles. (*Webster.*)

chow-chow-chop, *s.* The last lighter containing sundry small packages sent off to fill up a ship. (*Williams in Webster.*)

ç̣hŏw'-dĕr, *s.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. Fr. *chaudiere* = a cauldron.]

I. *Ordinary Language.*

1. A kind of stew made of fish, pork, biscuits, &c.

2. A seller of fish. (*Provincial.*)

3. The same as *Chowder-beer* (q.v.).

"My head sings and simmers like a pot of *chowder*."—*Smollett: L. Greaves*, ch. xvii. (Davies.)

II. *Med.:* An antiscorbutic used in the Newfoundland station. (*Crabb.*)

chowder-beer, *s.* A kind of beer made from spruce boiled in water, with which molasses is mixed.

ç̣hŏw'-dĕr, *v. t.* [CHOWDER, *s.*] To make into a chowder.

ç̣hŏwl, *s.* [CHAVEL, CHOL, CHOUL.]

ç̣hŏwl, chool, *v.i.* [From *chowl*, s. (q.v.).] To distort the mouth. (*Scotch.*)

ç̣howp, *v.i.* [CHOP, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

* **ç̣howre,** *v.i.* [Etymology unknown.] To show signs of crossness of temper; to be peevish.

ç̣hŏw'-rў, *s.* [Hindust., Mahratta, &c. *chawri* = a fly-flap.] A brush or instrument used in the East Indies to keep off flies.

† **ç̣hŏws,** *s. pl.* [From Fr. *chou* = coal (?)] A smaller kind of coal much used in forges. (*Scotch.*) (*Stat. Acc.*)

* **ç̣hŏw'-tĕr,** *v.t.* [Comp. *chowre.*] To grumble or mutter like a froward child.

ç̣hŏw'-tle, ç̣hŭt'-tle, *v.t.* [A freq. formation from *chow* (q.v.).] To chew feebly.

ç̣hŏy, *s.* [CHAY (1), *s.*]

chrē-ma-tĭs'-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. χρηματιστικος (*chrēmatistikos*), from χρήματα (*chrēmata*) = money.] Pertaining to the acquisition of wealth.

"I am not the least versed in the *chrematistic* art."—*Fielding: Amelia*, bk. ix., ch. v.

* **chrē-ma-tĭs'-tĭcs,** *s.* [Gr. χρηματιστική [τέχνη] (*chrēmatistikē* [*technē*]) = [the art] of money-making, traffic; χρηματίζω (*chrēmatizō*) = to traffic, χρήματα (*chrēmata*) = money.] The science of wealth, now superseded by the term *Political Economy.*

chrē-ō-tĕch'-nĭcs, *s.* [Gr. χρεῖος (*chreios*) = useful, needful; τέχνη (*technē*) = an art, a science.] The science of the useful arts, such as agriculture, commerce, manufactures.

chrēs-tō-măth'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chrestomath(y); -ic.*] Learning or teaching good and useful things.

"Part of the course of studies in his *chrestomathic* school."—*Southey: Doctor*, ch. ccxxviii.

chrēs-tŏm'-a-thў, *s.* [Gr. χρηστομαθεία (*chrēstomatheia*) = the learning of things useful or good: χρήστος (*chrēstos*) = good; μαθεία (*matheia*) = learning, μανθάνω (*manthanō*) = to learn.] A selection of passages with notes, &c., to be used in acquiring a language; as a Hebrew *chrestomathy.* (*Webster.*)

chrĕt'-ĭ-ĕn, *s.* [Fr.] A variety of pear; the *bon chretien.* (*Nuttal.*)

† **chrī'-sĭs,** *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold.]

Entom.: The "golden wasp," a genus of Hymenopterous insects. [CHRYSIS.]

chrĭsm, chrisme, * **crўsme,** * **crĭsme,** * **krysome,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cresme, chresme;* Lat. *chrisma;* Gr. χρίσμα (*chrisma*) = oil, ointment, from χρίω (*chriō*) = to anoint.] [CHRISOM, CREME.]

Ecclesiastical:

1. The oil consecrated by the bishop, and used (in the Roman and Greek Churches) in the administration of baptism, confirmation, and extreme unction.

"*Crysome* for a yong chylde, *cresmaux*."—*Palsgrave.*

"Be corownde kynge, with *krysome* enoynthede."—*Morte Arthure*, 3,435.

* 2. The same as CHRISOM, 1 (1).

3. The sacrament or rite of confirmation (from the chrism formerly used).

"Their baptism . . . was as frustrate as their *chrism*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, v. 66.

4. The act of anointing.

† **chrism,** *v.t.* [Chrism, *s.*] To anoint with, or as with chrism.

* **chris'-mal,** *a.* & *s.* [Low Lat. *chrismalis*, from *chrisma.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, chrism; consecrated.

"Having thus conjured and prayed, he falls upon singing the praises of this *chrismal* oil."—*Brevint: Saul and Sam. at Endor*, p. 316.

B. *As substantive:*

Ecclesiastical:

1. A vessel for holding chrism.

2. A vessel for the reservation of the Sacrament; a kind of tabernacle.

3. A cloth used for covering relics.

4. A chrism cloth. [Chrisom, 1 (1).]

* **chris-mā'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *chrismatio*, from *chrisma.*] The act or practice of applying the chrism.

"The case is evident that *chrismation*, or cross-signing with ointment, was used in baptism; and it is evident that this *chrismation* was it which S. Gregory permitted to the presbyters."—*Jeremy Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted*, p. 197.

chris'-ma-tite, chris'-ma-tine, *s.* [Gr. χρῖσμα (*chrisma*) = ointment; and suff. *-ite* or *-ine* (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A mineral of a butter-like or semi-fluid consistency, occurring at Wettin, in Saxony. It becomes soft at 55°-60° C. Colour greenish to wax-yellow; slightly translucent. It melts at a very low temperature to an oil, which is dark-red by transmitted light, and apple-green by reflected. It burns with a flame, without smell. Sp. gr., below 1. Comp.: Carbon, 78·512; hydrogen, 19·191; oxygen, 2·297. (*Dana.*)

chris'-ma-tor-y, * **crys-ma-tor-y,** * **cris-ma-tor-ie,** *s.* [Low Lat. *chrismatorium*, from *chrisma.*]

1. A vessel in which the chrism was kept.

"A *crysmatory*; *crysmale* (*crismatorium* A.)"—*Cathol. Anglicum* (ed. Herrtage).

"The word is sometimes translated lenticula, a *chrismatory*, or cruet, or vessel to contain oil; sometimes orbis, a spherical body encompassing others."—*Smith: Old Age*, p. 215.

2. A recess near the spot where the font originally stood, to contain the chrism.

† **chris-ō-chlō'-ris,** *s.* [Chrysochloris.]

* **chris'-om,** * **crysome,** * **crysme,** *s.* [Chrism, Creme.]

1. *Eccles.:*

(1) *Originally:* A white cloth, anointed with chrism, which in the ancient Church was put upon children by the priest at the time of their baptism. It was afterwards carefully preserved as a memorial and emblem of innocence.

(2) *After:* The white dress put upon a child newly christened, with which it was also shrouded if it died within a month after its baptism.

2. A child which died within the month, also called a chrism-child.

"When the convulsions were but few, the number of *chrisoms* and infants was greater."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality.*

* **chrisom-child,** * **crysmechild, chrism-child,** *s.* [Chrisom, 2.]

"Ther the *crysmechild* for sunnes sore schal drede."—*Old Eng. Miscell.* (ed. Morris), p. 90.

Christ, *s.* [Lat. *Christus*; Gr. χριστός (*christos*) = anointed, and χρίω (*chriō*) = to anoint.]

The Anointed One: The appellation given to Our Lord as His official title, and corresponding to the Hebrew Messiah (q.v.).

"And he saith unto them, But whom say ye that I am? And Peter answereth and saith unto him, Thou art the *Christ*."—*Mark* viii. 29.

¶ Used in the plural to signify persons who would pretend to be the true Christ.

"For false *Christs* and false prophets shall rise,..."—*Mark* xiii. 22.

¶ The two names, *Jesus Christ*, are not analogous to a modern Christian name and surname; in reality the great Being so designated had but one personal appellation—Jesus: Christ being superadded at a later period to designate his office, function, or mission. Jesus, Gr. Ἰησοῦς (*Iēsous*), is the equivalent of the Heb. יְהוֹשֻׁעַ or יֵהוֹשֻׁעַ (*Yehoshua*), *i.e.*, Joshua, meaning Jehovah-Saviour, Deliverer, or Helper. [Jesus.] It was borne by the military leader in the wars of Canaan (Joshua i.—xxiv., actually called Jesus in the authorised version of Acts vii. 45, and Heb. iv. 8), by Jesus surnamed Justus, a fellow-labourer with Paul (Col. iv. 11), and by about a dozen of other persons figuring in the pages of Josephus; in fact the name seems to have been not uncommon among the Jews. But we learn from St. Matthew that in this particular case the appellation was given previous to birth by Divine authority. "... thou shalt call his name *Jesus*, for he shall save his people from their sins." The year [Christian era], the month, and the day [Christmas], when the child Jesus was born are matters of more or less uncertainty, not having been recorded with precision at the time. The salient features, however, of the life thus begun were narrated by four evangelists [Evangelists], who are believed by the immense majority of Christians to have written with infallible accuracy and trustworthiness under the guidance or inspiration of the Spirit of God. [Inspiration.]

The circumstances heralding or attendant upon the birth of John, afterwards the Baptist, and the miraculous conception and nativity of Jesus, the last-named event at Bethlehem, are told at length by St. Luke (Luke i. ii.); while St. Matthew relates the visit of the Magi, the slaughter of the infants at Bethlehem, and the flight of the holy family to Egypt (Mat. ii.).

These occurrences took place while Augustus, the first Roman Emperor, was upon the throne (Luke ii. 1). Thirty years later, under the reign of Tiberius, John, now grown to full manhood, appeared in the wilderness of Judea, as an ascetic and preacher of repentance, the necessity of which he urged on the ground that the kingdom of heaven was at hand. Those who confessed their sins he baptized in the river Jordan, and thus a new religious community arose, separated to a certain extent from the ordinary professors of Judaism (Mat. iii. 1—10, Luke iii. 1—14). Some suspected that he might be the "Christ" or "Messiah" of ancient prophecy, but he disclaimed the honour, indicating that he was but the forerunner of another who should baptize with the Holy Ghost and with fire, that is as with fire. (Mat. iii. 11, 12; Luke iii. 16; John i. 20—23.)

Meanwhile Jesus, now about thirty years of age, had come forth from the obscurity in which he had hitherto resided at Nazareth. (Luke ii. 51, iii. 23.) Having sought and obtained baptism from John, with Divine recognition as the Son of God, and having overcome temptation in the wilderness, He without further delay addressed Himself to His life-work in the world. (Matt. iii. 13—17, iv. 1—11; Luke iii. 21, 22, iv. 1—14.) He claimed to be the Messiah spoken of by holy men of old (Dan. ix. 25, 26, &c.), nay more, to be, in one sense, the subordinate (John x. 29), and in another the equal of His Heavenly Father (v. 30). His ministry, whilst not ignoring repentance (Luke xiii. 3—5), was one chiefly of faith (John iii. 14—19) and love (John xiii. 34; Matt. v. 43—46). Twelve apostles (Matt. x. 1—6), and afterwards seventy other disciples, were chosen to aid him in his ministry (Luke x. 1, &c.), the former baptizing converts as they arose (John iv. 2). John the Baptist saw his own reputation pale away under the greater glory of his Divine successor, but never allowed this to evoke jealousy within his breast (Matt. iii. 11; Luke iii. 15; John i. 15, 27, 29, iii. 28—31), and when his faithfulness in reproving sin, even in high places, led to his suffering a martyr's death (Matt. xiv. 3—12), his baptized followers, either at once or gradually, transferred themselves to Jesus (John i. 35—37; Acts xix. 1—5).

The latter holy teacher thus left alone, continued His ministry, it is believed, for about three years in all, chiefly at Capernaum and other places near the Lake of Galilee (Matt. iv. 13; Luke vii. 1), as well as in other places of that province (Luke vii. 11, &c.; Matt. xvi. 13), in Perea beyond Jordan (Matt. xix. 1; Mark x. 1; Luke viii. 37), in Samaria (John iv. 1—42), beyond the Holy Land in Phenicia (Mark vii. 24), and, chiefly on occasions of the great festivals, at Jerusalem, which necessitated His visiting other parts of Judea (Matt. xx. 29; John ii. 23, vii. 1, 2, 10). He supported His claims to be the Messiah by miracles of knowledge, *i.e.*, prophecies (Matt. xx. 19, &c.; Luke xix. 41—44) and miracles of power, such as healing the sick (Matt. ix. 35, &c.), nay, even raising the dead (Mark v. 22—43; Luke viii. 41—56; John xi. 1—44).

The chief priests and other dignitaries who held sway in the Jewish synagogues, were stirred up nearly to madness by jealousy of His success, and eagerly accepted the offer of an unworthy apostle, Judas Iscariot (*i.e.*, apparently of Kerioth in Judea) to betray his Lord. A manufactured charge of blasphemy led to the condemnation of Jesus by His deadly foe, the high priest, but as the power of life and death now rested not with the Jewish authorities, but with the Roman governor, Pontius Pilate, a charge of disaffection to the imperial government was manufactured, as it was felt that the heathen Roman would not attach any weight to the alleged blasphemy. The procurator had discernment to see clearly that what he was required to do was to sanction a judicial murder, and for some time refused to become partner in the Jewish ruler's guilt. But as the cry, "Crucify him," "crucify him," continued to rise from the multitude, he resolved to avoid unpopularity at the expense of moral principle, and gave sentence that it should be as the Jews required. The crucifixion therefore took place (Matt. xxvii.; Mark xv.; Luke xxiii.; John xix.). Friday was the day when the nefarious deed was done, and three days later, or early on Sunday morning, news was brought to the Apostles, and the Church generally, by certain women of their company who had visited the sepulchre, that a resurrection had taken place (Matt. xxviii.; Mark xvi.; Luke xxiv.; John xx., xxi.). At a subsequent interview with their risen Lord He gave the Apostles and their successors a commission to make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost (Matt. xxviii. 19, &c.); and about forty days after the crucifixion He led them out as far as Bethany and lifted up His hands and blessed them. "And it came to pass, while he blessed them, he was parted from them, and carried up into heaven" (Luke xxiv. 50, 51.). He had predicted His cruel death, His resurrection on the third day (Matt. xx. 19), and His ascension (John xx. 17), and had intimated that at a future period He would again return to the earth in glory (Matt. xxvi. 64, &c.) For the leading dates connected with the life of Christ, see Christian Era; for more details regarding the doctrines, and for the subsequent history of the Christian Church, see Christianity.

Christ-cross, * **criss-cross,** * **crist-cross,** *s.* Mark of the cross, as cut, painted, written, or stamped on certain objects. (*Latham.*)

1. As the sign of twelve o'clock.

"Fall to your business soundly; the fescue of the dial is upon the *christ-cross* of noon."—*The Puritan*, iv. 2. (*Nares.*)

2. Probably the Alpha and Omega, or beginning and end.

"Christ's cross is the *crist-cross* of all our happiness."—*Quarles: Emblems.* (*Nares.*)

Christ-cross-row, criss-cross-row, *s.* The alphabet; so called according to some because a cross was placed at the beginning of it, or according to others, because it was frequently from superstitious ideas written or printed in the form of a cross.

"From infant conning of the *Christ-cross-row*
Or puzzling through a primer, line by line."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

Christ's-eye, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, *Inula Oculus Christi.*

Christ's-hair, *s.*

Bot.: *Scolopendrium vulgare.*

Christ's-herb, *s.*

Bot.: *Helleborus niger.*

Christ's-ladder, * **Christis-ledere,** *s.*

Botany:

1. *Erythræa Centaurium.* Prior suggests that it was originally called *Christ's-gall* or *Christis schale* = Christ's-cup, which being mistaken for *Christi scala* gave rise to the latter popular name.

2. A local name in Cheshire for *Cratægus Pyracantha.* (*Britt. & Holland.*)

Christ's-thorn, *s.*

Bot.: *Paliurus aculeatus*, a plant so called from its being believed by many to be the plant from which the crown of thorns was made which was placed on the head of Our Saviour. It is a common plant in Palestine, and being very pliable, is capable of being woven

into any shape. The fruit has a singular appearance, resembling a head with a broad-

CHRIST'S-THORN.

brimmed hat. The spines are long and sharp, the flower rose-shaped.

Christ's-wort, * **Christes-wurte,** *s. Bot. : Helleborus niger ;* also called *Christmas-rose* (q.v.).

"*Christes wurte* flowreth al bytimes about Christmas."—*Lyte*, p. 351.

Christ-tide, *s.* [Eng. *Christ*, and *tide* (q.v.).] Christmas ; the season of Christmas.

"Let *Christ-tide* be thy fast."
Cartwright : The Ordinary, 1651.

***Christ,** *v.t.* [CHRIST, *s.*] To make one, or unite spiritually with Christ.

"Being Godded with God and *Christed* with Christ."
—*H. More : Myst. of Iniquity*, p. 524.

christ-a-delph'-i-an, *s.* & *a.* [Gr. Χριστός (*Christos*) = Christ, and ἄδελφοι (*adelphoi*) = brethren.]

A. *As subst. :* One of a sect of Christians, calling themselves the brethren of Christ, and as such claiming to take their origin from the Apostles themselves. [THOMASITE.]

B. *As adj.* Belonging to the sect described under A.

***christ'-al,** * **christ'-all,** *a.* & *s.* [CRYSTAL.]

" And in his waters, which your mirror make,
Behold your faces as the *christall* bright."
Spenser : Epithalamion.

***Christ'-dom,** *s.* [Eng. *Christ ;* suff. *-dom.*] The rule of Christ ; Christendom.

"Slaves without the liberty in *Christdom*."—*Mrs. Browning : Cry of the Children.*

christ'-en, * **crist'-en** (*t* silent), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *cristnian* = to make a Christian ; *cristen* = a Christian ; O. Fr. *chrestienner.*]

A. *Transitive :*

1. To receive into the Christian Church by baptism, at which a Christian name is given to the child baptized.

¶ The term is limited by some to the portion of the church service at which the reception into the church is made. Thus a child may be baptized privately, but the ceremony of receiving into the church or christening is done publicly in a consecrated building.

". . . children might be *christened*, if such were the wish of their parents, . . ."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

* 2. To christianise ; to convert to Christianity.

"I am most certain this is the first example in England since it was first *christened*."—*Jeremy Taylor : Discourse on Extempore Prayer.*

3. To name, to denominate ; to give a name to.

"Where such evils as these reign, *christen* the thing what you will, it can be no better than a mock millenium."—*Burnet.*

4. To use for the first time. (Often said of a cup.)

B. *Intrans. :* To be competent to administer the rite of baptism.

"This should not exempt them . . . nay, though they should *christen* and receive the sacrament therein."—*Ayliffe : Parergon*, 456.

christ'-en-dom, *crist'-en-dom, *crist-in-dom, * cryst-yn-dame, *crist-ene-dom (*t* silent), *s.* [A.S. *cristendom, cristenandom.*]

* 1. Baptism, from the idea, formerly almost universally entertained, that the administration of baptism made a man a Christian.

"Sothli me ben togedere buried with him be *Christendom*. [Vulg. per baptismum.]"—*Wycliffe : Rom.* vi. 4.

* 2. Christianity, the Christian religion.

"Er Seint Austyn to Engelonde broughte *cristendom*."—*St. Dunstan*, 50.

* 3. The name received at baptism ; a Christian name ; hence, any appellation or name.

4. That portion of the world in which Christianity is the recognised or prevailing religion, or which is governed in accordance with Christian doctrines, as opposed to heathen or Mohammedan countries.

chris'-ten-ing (*t* silent), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CHRISTEN.]

A. *As pr. par. :* (See the verb).

B. *As particip. adj. :* Pertaining to, or connected with, the ceremony of christening.

C. *As subst. :* The act or ceremony of admitting into the Christian Church, or of naming generally.

Christ'-i-an, * crist-en, * cryst-yne, crist-ene, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *cristen ;* O. Sax. *kristin ;* O. Fris. *kristen ;* O. Icel. *kristiun ;* Sw. *kristen ;* Da. *christen ;* O. Fr. *christian, christien ;* Fr. *chrétien*, all from Lat. *christianus ;* Gr. χριστιανος (*christianos*), from χριστός (*christos*) = Christ. Trench draws attention to the fact that we never in the New Testament find the word applied to the followers of Jesus, except by their adversaries, and that it was not introduced till the preaching of Paul to the Gentiles of Antioch, and other causes, showed that the disciples of the Crucified One indicated by their devout Master aimed at making their religion that of the entire world. The application of the name Christian showed that the faith so designated was perceived to be not a Jewish sect, but a religion freed from nationality or from locality, that it might better discharge its mission to the world. (*Trench : On the Study of Words*, pp. 99,100.)]

A. *As substantive :*

1. One who believes or professes the religion of Christ ; a follower of Christ.

"This Makometh was a *cristene*."—*Langland : P. Ploweman*, 10,418.

"The disciples were called *Christians* first in Antioch."—*Acts*, xi. 26.

2. One who is born in a Christian country or of Christian parents.

3. *Plural :*

(1) A name assumed by a denomination in the United States, to express their alleged renunciation of all sectarianism. They are rather numerous. They have no creed, nor authority in matters of doctrine, but leave to each individual the interpretation of Scripture, and the determination thereby of his belief. They may be regarded as a sect of Unitarian Baptists (gen. pron. **Christ'-i-an**).

(2) In the British Registrar-General's lists for 1881 of religious denominations having certified places of worship in England and Wales, the two following occur—(*a*) Christians owning no name but the Lord Jesus ; and (*b*) Christians who object to be otherwise designated.

B. *As adjective :*

1. Believing in or professing the religion of Christ.

"*Cristene* men ogen ben so fagen."—*Genesis and Exodus.*

". . . the most *Christian* barbarian who had perpetrated on Christians outrages of which his infidel allies would have been ashamed."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ There exist a considerable number of minor religious sects, having an appellation beginning with the adjective Christian. In the United States we have the Christian Connection (otherwise Christians, or Disciples of Christ), and the Christian Union, or, more fully, The Church of Christ in Christian Union. Each has over 100,000 members. In England and Wales there are the Christian Believers, Brethren, Disciples, Eliasites, Unionists, &c.

2. Pertaining to Christ or his religion.

3. Pertaining to the Church of Christ ; ecclesiastical.

"In briefly recounting the various species of ecclesiastical courts, or, as they are often styled, Courts *Christian*, I shall begin with the lowest."—*Blackstone : Commentaries.*

4. Civilized.

¶ *The most Christian king*, a title bestowed by Pope Gregory the Great upon Charles Martel, and retained by subsequent French kings, as the great supporters of the Church.

"William declared aloud at his table before many persons that he would make *the most Christian King* repent the outrage, . . ."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

Christian architecture, *s.* The introduction of Christianity naturally had its effect on the style of architecture adopted for religious buildings. The Roman Early Christian style appeared first in basilicas and circular churches. The former were, doubtless, originally built on the model of the Roman basilicas [BASILICAS], but the requirements of the new religion soon necessitated various modifications in the original plan. The Christian basilicas were constructed generally with three aisles : the central one broader than the others, the left or north being reserved for males, and the right or south for females. Sometimes we find five aisles. The building terminated in a semicircular apse. The decorations consisted of paintings and mosaics, used mainly in the apse. The pillars were generally of the Corinthian order. [CORINTHIAN.] Symbols were largely introduced. These were the cross, the monogram of Christ, a lamb or a dove, as typifying the Holy Spirit, and a fish, used as a symbol of Christ from the letters of the Greek word ἰχθύς (*ichthus*)=a fish, forming the initials of the titles of our Lord, Ἰησοῦς Χριστός Θεοῦ υἱὸς σωτήρ (*Iesous Christos, Theou huios, sōtēr*) = Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Saviour. The roofing was of beams with flat panelling, frequently gilt. The altar stood at the east end in front of the apse. The space round the altar was railed off and called the sanctuary. Adjoining the entrance was generally a narrow space called the Narthex. [NARTHEX.] In the middle of a portico in front of the building was a bowl for washing the hands. [CANTHARUS.] A crypt was constructed under the altar for the reception of the bones of the patron-saint. The most magnificent specimen of Byzantine architecture is the Church of St. Sophia at Constantinople, built originally by Constantine, and rebuilt after its destruction by fire, by Justinian in the sixth century. [BYZANTINE.] Russian church architecture was at first a deterioration of Byzantine, modified in the fifteenth century, by the introduction of bulb-shaped domes, adopted from the Tartars. The Gothic, or Pointed style, the most familiar to us in religious architecture, is distinguished by the pointed arch, formed of two segments of a circle meeting in a point. [GOTHIC.] The Perpendicular and Flamboyant styles are deteriorations of the Gothic [FLAMBOYANT, PERPENDICULAR], deriving their names from the form of the tracery, of the windows, and ornaments. The Classic styles of architecture have been comparatively rarely adopted in church architecture. The Cathedral of St. Paul, which by its dome recalls St. Peter's at Rome, is an example of the Renaissance, or revived Roman style. In plan, English churches generally form a Latin cross, consisting of a nave, transepts, and chancel—(see these words) — their direction being almost invariably east and west. In a few isolated instances, such as St. Sepulchre's, at Cambridge, the plan is circular.

Christian courts, *s. pl. Law :* The same as ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Christian Endeavor.

A non-sectarian religious organization founded in February, 1881, by the Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D., at Portland, Maine, with an original membership of less than fifty. In 1896 the movement had extended to nearly every foreign country and missionary land, was endorsed by thirty-two Christian denominations, with 43,579 societies organized and a total membership of about 2,600,000. The local branches comprise those of the Young People, Junior, Intermediate, Senior, Mothers, Parents, &c., collectively termed, in their respective countries, the United Society of Christian Endeavor. An international organization, known as the World's Union of Christian Endeavor, has been recently organized, with a view to holding a general convention every three years, the first convention being held in Washington, D. C., in July, 1896. Rev. Dr. Clark, the founder of this remarkably successful enterprise, is President of the United Society in this country, also of the World's Union.

Christian era, *s. Chron. :* The era or epoch introduced by the birth of our Lord. It was calculated back about the year 532, by a monk, Dionysius Exiguus, the latter word, meaning little, being assumed either because his stature was diminu-

tive or because he modestly believed his mental powers small, which they were not. It is thought that he fixed the advent too late by four years, and that consequently Jesus was born, if the contradiction in terms can be permitted, in B.C. 4. Mr. J. W. Bosanquet considers that it was in B.C. 3. On these views the year 1882 of the Christian era is really 1886 or 1885. The Christian era is sometimes called the Dionysian era.

Christian name, *s.* The name given to a child on its admission into the Christian Church at baptism, as distinguished from the surname or family name.

Christian period, *s.*

Archæol.: The period from the introduction of Christianity till now. It varies in different countries, as for instance in Syria and in England.

Christian-science, *s.* A religious and mental healing system which originated about 1866 in Boston, and has spread to some small extent. It teaches "the reality and allness of God, the unreality and nothingness of matter."

Christian-scientist, *s.* One who believes in Christian-science.

* **Chrĭs'-tĭ-an,** *v.t.* [CHRISTEN.] To convert to Christianity; to baptize.

* **Chrĭs'-tĭ-an-ism,** *s.* [Fr. *christianisme;* Lat. *christianismus,* from Gr. χριστιανισμός (*christianismos*) = the profession of Christianity.]

1. Christianity, the profession of the Christian religion.

2. Christendom; the nations professing Christianity.

chrĭst'-Ĭ-an-īte (1), *s.* [Named after Prince Frederick of Denmark, who explored Vesuvius in company with the discoverers Monticelli and Covelli, with suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Anorthite occurring at Mount Vesuvius in isolated blocks among the old lavas; also in the Faroe Islands and Java.

chrĭst'-Ĭ-an-īte (2), *s.* [Named after Christian VIII. of Denmark, with Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Mineralogy:

1. The same as Anorthite (q.v.).

2. *Christianite of Descloizeaux:* The same as Phillipsite (q.v.).

Chrĭs-tĭ-an'-Ĭ-tў, * **cris-ti-en-te,** * **crysty-an-te,** * **cris-tan-te,** *s.* [O. Fr. *crestienté, crestiente;* Fr. *chrétienté,* from Lat. *christianitas.*]

1. Christendom; the professors of the Christian religion.

2. The Christian religion; the doctrines and precepts taught by Christ.

¶ To take a comprehensive view of Christianity, attention should be given to (1) its doctrines, (2) its government and discipline, and (3) its history from the time that it was introduced into the world until now.

(1) *The Doctrines of Christianity:* Though the professors of Christianity have separated into many sects, as have the Mohammedans, the Brahmanists, and others, yet all but a small minority are really at one with respect to certain great fundamental doctrines. Christians believe in a Supreme Being—the one living and true God. The immense majority hold that it is not inconsistent with monotheism to accept the tenet that in the Divine Unity there is a Trinity, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, to all of whom worship of the highest kind can be paid. Jesus Christ is identified by them with the second person of the Godhead, and is held to be at once God and Man. As God He existed from eternal ages, and was not first brought into being when born at Bethlehem. They consider that He was miraculously conceived by the Holy Ghost, and that His mother remained the Virgin Mary after having brought Him into the world. The reason why He came to this earth is held to have been that He had been commissioned by His Eternal Father to undertake a mission of mercy to the earth. Another tenet of their faith represents man as having been created innocent, but to have fallen, and now to be guilty and in need of a Saviour. Christ is believed to have been that Divine Saviour. His life on earth is regarded as having been perfect, so that He constitutes the exemplar for all mankind. His death is held to have been an atonement for sins not His own, and to have been so important that to it all Jewish ceremonies and symbols and all Messianic prophecy, as with a finger, pointed. Faith in His Divine mission and work, and specially on the efficacy of His death, are insisted on to put sinners in possession of the benefits purchased by their Redeemer's death. The historic facts of His resurrection and ascension are pointed to as evidences of the sanction and acceptance of His work by His Heavenly Father, and implicit trust is expressed in His coming again agreeably to His promise to earth, and in His ultimately becoming the Judge of the world. At the final assize it is believed that those whose good deeds show that they have believed in Him, shall be rewarded by eternal felicity, whilst everlasting misery shall be in store for those who have been faithless and wicked. The acceptance of this creed by man in his fallen state, is held to be impossible without Divine assistance, and it is considered that the Holy Ghost, if solicited, will give the requisite spiritual power to produce faith in the most unbelieving heart. The Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are regarded as possessing inspiration in a sense in which no other book has it, and as being, therefore, in the highest degree fitted to enlighten inquiring minds as to religious duty.

(2) *The government and discipline of Christianity:* [For these see Church Government.]

(3) *The history of Christianity:* [For this see Church History.]

¶ Christianity is part of the law of England, though certain statutes in its support, now regarded as persecuting, have either been allowed to fall into desuetude, or have been formally annulled. Similar laws, making offences against Christianity punishable existed in some of the Colonies, but no such statutes can exist in the United States.

chrĭs-tĭ-an-Ĭ-zā'-tion, chrĭs-tĭ-an-Ĭ-şā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *christianiz(e); -ation.*] The act of converting to Christianity. (*Chr. Obs.*)

chrĭs'-tĭ-an-īze, chrĭs'-tĭ-an-īşe, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *christianiser;* Low Lat. *christianizo,* from Gr. χριστιανίζω (*christianizō*)=to make Christian, χριστιανος (*christianos*) = Christian.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make Christian, to convert to Christianity.

* 2. To adapt to Christianity or Christian doctrines.

"The principles of Platonick philosophy, as it is now *christianized.*"—*Dryden.*

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To become Christian.

"Prester John . . . doth in some sort devoutly *christianize.*"—*Sylvester: Colonies,* 379. (*Davies.*)

chrĭs'-tĭ-an-īzed, chrĭs'-tĭ-an-īşed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHRISTIANIZE.]

chrĭs'-tĭ-an-īz-ĭng, chrĭs'-tĭ-an-īş-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHRISTIANIZE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of making Christian; christianization.

Chrĭs'-tĭ-an-līke, *a.* [Eng. *christian; -like.*]

1. *Of things:* Befitting a Christian.

". . . avoids them with great discretion, or undertakes them with a most *Christian-like* fear."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado,* ii. 3.

2. *Of persons:* Like a Christian.

"Although the duke was enemy to him,
Yet he, most *christianlike,* laments his death."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.,* iii. 2.

* **Chrĭs'-tĭ-an-lў,** * **cris-ten-ly,** *adv.* & *a.* [Eng. *Christian;* Mid. Eng. *Cristen;* and suff. *-ly.*]

A. *As adv.:* Like a Christian; in a manner befitting a Christian.

"This child Maurice was siththen emperour
Imaad by the pope and lyved *cristenly.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 5,541.

B. *As adj.:* Christianlike; befitting a Christian.

"Father he hight and he was in the parish; a *christianly* plainness
Clothed from his head to his feet the old man of seventy winters."
Longfellow: The children of the Lord's Supper.

* **Chrĭs'-tĭ-an-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *Christian; -ness.*] The quality of being Christianlike or in accordance with Christian teaching.

". . . and in like manner to judge the *christianness* of an action by the law of natural reason, . . ."—*Hammond: Of Conscience,* § 26.

* **chrĭs-tĭ-an-ŏg'-raph-ў,** *s.* [Gr. χριστιανος (*christianos*) = a Christian, γραφεία (*grapheia*) = a description, γραφω (*graphō*) = to describe.] An account and description of Christian countries and sects.

"In my *christianography* you may see divers liturgies."—*Paget: Heresiography,* p. 64.

* **Chrĭs-tĭc'-ō-līst,** *s.* [Lat. *Christicola;* from *Christus* = Christ, and *colo* = to worship.] A worshipper of Christ.

* **Chrĭs'-tide,** *s.* [Eng. *Chris(tmas),* and *tide* (q.v.).] Christmas-tide.

"It [ivy] flowereth not till July, and the berries are not ripe till *Christide.*"—*Culpepper: Eng. Physic.,* p. 120.

chrĭs-tĭs-ō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Sir Robert Christison, Bart., M.D., &c., Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh.]

Bot.: A genus of parisitic plants, containing ten or twelve species, and belonging to the order *Orobanchaceæ.* They are natives of India.

* **Chrīst'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *Christ; -less.*] Having no faith in Christ; without the spirit of Christ; unchristian.

"And a million horrible echoes brake
From the red-ribbed hollow behind the wood,
And thundered up into heaven the *Christless* code
That must have life for a blow."
Tennyson: Maud, xxii. 1.

Chrĭst'-mas (*t* silent), * **cristmes,** * **cristesmesse,** * **crystenmas,** * **chrystmas,** * **cristemasse,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *Crist* = Christ; *mæsse* = mass, festival.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The festival of the Nativity of Christ, observed by the Christian Church yearly on the 25th December.

¶ Augustine considered the fast of Good Friday, and the festivals, Easter, Ascension, and Whitsuntide, as the only holy days which had an Apostolic origin and the sanction of a general council. Christmas he deemed to be of later origin and lesser authority. When the first efforts were made to fix the period of the year when the advent took place, there were, as we learn from Clement of Alexandria, advocates for the 20th May, and for the 20th or 21st April. The Oriental Christians generally were of opinion that both the birth and baptism of Jesus took place on the 6th of January. Julian I., bishop of Rome from A.D. 337—352, contended for the 25th December, a view to which the Eastern Church ultimately came round, while the Church of the West adopted from their brethren in the East the view that the baptism was on the 6th of January. When the festival was at length placed in December, it afforded a substitute to the various nations who had observed a festival of rejoicing that the shortest day of the year had passed, besides spanning over the great interval between Whitsuntide of one year and Good Friday of the next. Coming to the Roman Christian converts in lieu of the saturnalia, to which they had been accustomed while yet they were heathens, its purity became sullied almost at the first by revelry which had crept into it from this source. Similarly the Yule log, the mistletoe, &c., among ourselves, are relics of an older faith.

2. The season of Christmas, *i.e.*, from Christmas-eve to Old Christmas-day, or Twelfth-night, January 6th.

"Ine xuyche festes aze at *Cristesmasse.*"—*Ayenbite of Inwyt,* p. 213.

† 3. The holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), or other decorations for Christmas. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or in use at Christmas.

"Here was a consent,
(Knowing aforehand of our merriment)
To dash it like a *Christmas* comedy."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

Christmas-box, *s.*

* 1. A little box in which presents were collected at Christmas.

"When time comes round, a *Christmas-box* they bear,
And one day makes them rich for all the year."
Gay: Trivia.

2. A present given at Christmas.

Christmas-card, *s.* An ornamented card, having on it a few words of Christmas greeting to the friend to whom it is sent. Not much known prior to the decade 1870—1880. Christmas-cards during that period came so much into use as to inflict upon postmen an amount of extra labour second only to that of Valentine-day.

Christmas carol, *s.* A song of praise sung at Christmas.

Christmas-day, *s.* [Christmas, 1.]

Christmas-eve, *s.* The eve of Christmas-day; the night of December 24th.

Christmas-flower, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Helleborus niger.* [Christmas-rose.]
2. *Eranthis hyemalis.*

* **Christmas-herb,** *s.*

Bot.: *Helleborus niger.* (*Lyte.*)

Christmas-music, *s.*

Music:

1. Cantatas, the words of which are suitable to Christmas.
2. Music played by waits. [Waits.] (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

Christmas-rose, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, *Helleborus niger*, order Ranunculaceæ, so called from its flowering at Christmas; also called *Christmas-flower* (q.v.).

Christmas-tale, *s.* A tale, generally fiction, told at Christmas. It would originally be done at the family gathering around the Yule log, but is now done better in the Christmas numbers of the several popular periodicals.

Christmas-tide, *s.* The season of Christmas.

Christmas-tree, *s.* A small tree, generally a young fir, on the branches of which presents for children are hung at Christmas.

† **chrĭs-tō-lŏg′-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *christolog(y)*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to Christology.

† **Chrĭs-tŏl′-ō-gy,** *s.* [Gr. Χριστός (*Christos*) = Christ; λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse, λέγω (*legō*) = to tell, to discourse.] A discourse concerning Christ, or the doctrines of the Christian Church.

"The reader will find in this author an eminent excellence in that part of divinity which I make bold to call *Christology*, in displaying the great mystery of goodness, God the Son manifested in human flesh."—*Trench: On the Study of Words*, p. 132.

chrĭs′-tō-lȳte, *s.* [Gr. Χριστός (*Christos*) = Christ, and λύω (*luō*) = to loose.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century, who held that, when Christ descended into hell [Hades], He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (*Ogilvie.*)

* **chrĭs′-tŏm,** *a.* [A mistake for *chrisom* (q.v.).]

chrĭs-tŏph′-an-ў, *s.* [Gr. Χριστός (*Christos*) = Christ, and φαίνω (*phainō*) = to bring to light, to make to appear.] An appearance of Christ, used especially of His several appearances to His disciples between His resurrection and His ascension.

"The order in which he enumerates his *christophanies*."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus; Trans.* (1846), § 138.

chrĭst′-ō-phīte, *s.* [From St. Christophe mine at Breitenbrunn, where it is found; and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A brilliant black blende, a variety of Sphalerite or Blende (q.v.). Sp. gr., 3·91–3·923.

chrŏ-ăs′-ta-çēs, *s.pl.* [Gr. χρόα or χροία (*chroa* or *chroia*)=colour, and ἄστακος (*astakos*) =a crab.] A class of pellucid gems, comprehending all those of variable colours, as viewed in different lights. (*Webster.*)

chrō′-ma-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. χρῶμα (*chrōma*) = colour; σκοπέω (*skopeō*)=to view, to examine.] An instrument to exhibit the three optical effects of colours: (1) The refraction of prisms and lenses; (2) The transmission of light through transparent media; (3) The reflection of speculums.

chrō′-māte, *s.* [Chromium.]

Chromate of iron:

Min.: The same as *Chromite* (q.v.).

Chromate of lead:

1. *Chem.:* $PbCrO_4$. A lead salt of chromic acid. [Chromium.]
2. *Min.:* The same as Crocoite (q.v.).
3. *Dyeing, &c.:* The various chromates of lead are used to give yellow and red colours.

Chromate of lead and copper:

Min.: The same as Vauquelinite (q.v.).

Chromate of potassium:

Chem., &c.: The potassium salt of chromic acid, much used, as is the bichromate, in calico-printing, and for making pigments. Soluble chromates are detected by giving a yellow precipitate with plumbic acetate, a crimson red precipitate with argentic nitrate, and by forming green solutions of chromic chloride, Cr_2Cl_6, when boiled with alcohol and hydrochloric acid. A dry chromate heated with NaCl and strong H_2SO_4 gives off orange-red vapours of chlorochromic acid. Insoluble chromates fused with potassium nitrate yield K_2CrO_4 potassium chromate.

chrō-măt′-ĭc, * **chrō-măt′-ĭck,** *a.* [Fr. *chromatique*; Lat. *chromaticus*, from Gr. χρωματικός (*chrōmatikos*) = suited for colour; χρῶμα (*chrōma*) = colour.]

1. Relating to colour, or colours; coloured.

"These actions often display themselves in *chromatic* phenomena of great splendour."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., vi. 116.

2. Pertaining to a scale of semitones in music; including notes not belonging to a diatonic scale. [Chromatic scale.]

chromatic aberration, *s.*

Optics: (See extract).

"In the refracting telescopes . . . the different refrangibility of the different coloured rays presents an obstacle to the extension of their power beyond very moderate limits. The focus of a lens being shorter as its refractive index is greater, it follows, that one and the same lens refracts violet rays to a focus nearer to its surface than red. . . . If the paper be held in the focus for mean rays, or between the vertices of the red and violet cones, these will then form a distinct image, being collected in a point: but the extreme, and all the other intermediate rays, will be diffused over circles of sensible magnitude, and form coloured borders, rendering the image indistinct and hazy. This deviation of the several coloured rays from one focus is called *chromatic aberration*."—*Encyclopædia Metropolitana; Light.*

chromatic chord, *s.*

Music: A chord which contains a note or notes foreign to diatonic progression. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

chromatic harmony, *s.*

Music: Harmony made up of chromatic chords. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

chromatic interval, *s.*

Music: An interval which is augmented or diminished. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

chromatic modulation, *s.*

Music: Modulation in which, by means of chromatic harmony, there is a passing into an extreme key. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

chromatic printing, *s.* The art of printing in colours. [Chromotype.] (For a description of the process, see *Knight: Dict. of Practical Mechanics*, i. 544.)

chromatic scale, *s.*

Music: A scale which proceeds by semitones.

chromatic thermometer, *s.* When the edge of a rectangular plate of glass is applied to a piece of heated metal, or other substance having a temperature different from that of the glass, and exposed to a beam of polarised light, coloured fringes are developed. As the different tints depend on the different temperatures of the glass (which is supposed to be known), and that of the object to which it is applied, the colour of the central fringe affords a means of inferring approximately the temperature of the substance. (*Knight.*)

chromatic type, *s.* Type made in parts, which are inked of various colours and separately impressed, so as to unite into a variegated whole.

* **chrō-măt′-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *chromatic*; *-al.*] Chromatic.

"Among sundry kinds of music that which is called *chromatical* delyghteth, enlargeth, and joyeth the heart, . . ."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 1,022. (Rich.)

* **chrō-măt′-ĭ-cal-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *chromatical*; *-ly.*] In a chromatic manner.

chro-măt′-ĭcs, *s.* [Eng. *chromatic*, with sign of plural in Gr. χρωμάτικα (*chrōmatika*).] (See extract.)

"The science which examines and explains the various properties of the colours of light and of natural bodies, and which forms a principal branch of optics, has been properly denominated *chromatics*, from the Greek word χρωμα, which signifies colour."—*Rees: Cyclopædia; Colour.*

chrō-ma′-tĭd′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. χρῶμα (*chrōma*), genit. χρώματος (*chrōmatos*) = colour; εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.] The colouring matter of plants.

chrō′-ma-tĭsm, *s.* [Gr. χρωματισμός (*chrōmatismos*) = a colouring, a dyeing.]

Bot.: The same as Chromism (q.v.).

chrŏm-ą-tō-dўs-ŏps′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. χρῶμα (*chrōma*), χρώματος (*chrōmatos*) = colour; δυς (*dus*) = bad, and ὤψ (*ops*) = the eye.]

Med.: The same as Chromatopseudopsia (q.v.).

* **chrō-ma-tŏg′-raph-ў,** *s.* [Gr. χρῶμα (*chrōma*) = colour; γράφη (*graphē*) = a writing, a treatise, γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.] A discourse or treatise on chromatics.

* **chrō-ma-tŏl′-ō-gў,** *s.* [Gr. χρῶμα (*chrōma*) = colour; λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] A treatise on colours. (*Field.*)

chrŏm-ą-tŏ-mĕt-ą-blĕps′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. χρῶμα (*chrōma*), χρώματος (*chrōmatos*) = colour, and μεταβλέπω (*metablepō*) = to look from one place to another.]

Med.: The same as Chromatopseudopsia (q.v.).

chrō-ma-tŏm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. χρῶμα (*chrōma*) = colour, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] A scale for measuring the degrees of colours.

chrŏ-măt′-ō-phōre, *s.* [Gr. χρῶμα (*chrōma*), χρώματος (*chrōmatos*) = colour, and φορέω (*phoreō*) = to bear.]

1. *Zoology:*

(1) A pigment-cell in the skin, to which the change of colour in some animals is due.

(2) One of the blue, bead-like bodies in the common Sea-anemone (*Actinia mesembryanthemum*).

2. *Bot.:* An inclusive name for the granules in the protoplasm of plants.

chrōm-ą-tŏph′-ŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *chromatophor(e)*; *-ous.*]

1. Containing pigment.
2. Having chromatophores.

chrōm-ą-tŏ-pseū-dŏp′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. χρῶμα (*chrōma*), χρώματος (*chrōmatos*)=colour, and ψευδο (*pseudo*) in compos. = false, &c.]

Med.: A term used synonymously with chromatodysopsia and chromatometablepsia to signify a defect in the power of distinguishing different colours. [Colour-Blindness.]

chrō′-ma-trōpe, chro′-mŏ-trōpe, *s.* [Gr. χρῶμα (*chrōma*) = colour; τρόπη (*tropē*) = a turning, τρέπω (*trepō*) = to turn, to twist.] An arrangement in a magic-lantern similar in its effect to the kaleidoscope. The pictures are produced by brilliant designs being painted upon two circular glasses, and the glasses being made to rotate in different directions.

chrō′-ma-tўpe, *s.* [Gr. χρῶμα (*chrōma*) = colour; τύπος (*tupos*) = type.]

Photog.: A process in which the chromic acid is deoxidized. There are several modes of getting photographs by the chromic salts, preferably the bichromate of potash. (Also attrib.)

chrōm′-chlōr-īte, *s.* [Gr. χρῶμα (*chrōma*) = colour, and Eng. *chlorite.*]

Min.: A reddish-violet micaceous mineral from Texas; a variety of Penninite (q.v.).

chrōme, *s.* & *a.* [Chromium.]

chrome-alum, *s.*

Chem.: $K_2SO_4{\cdot}Cr_2(SO_4)_3{\cdot}24H_2O$. It is a crystallisable purple double salt of sulphate of chromium and sulphates of potassium, sodium or ammonium, having the formula of common alum, the alumina being replaced by sesquioxide of chromium.

chrome-colour, *s.* Properly, any colour prepared from the salts of chromium, but

generally applied to any colour which, when dry, is of a soft powdery consistence, and may be mixed with oil without grinding. (*Ogilvie.*)

chrome-green, *s.* A pigment of a beautiful dark-green colour, prepared from the oxide of chromium.

chrome-iron, *s.* [CHROMIUM.]

chrome-ochre, *s.*

Min.: A clayey material, containing some oxide of chrome. It occurs of a bright-green shade of colour. Compos.: Silica, 57·0—64·0; alumina, 22·5—30·00; oxide of chromium, 2·00—10·5; sesquioxide of iron, 0·00—3·5; water, 0·00—11·0. (*Dana.*)

chrome-orange, *s.* A pigment of a dark-orange colour, prepared from the subchromate of lead.

chrome-red, *s.* A pigment of a beautiful red colour; a basic red chromate.

chrome-yellow, *s.* A yellow pigment of various shades prepared from lead chromate. [CHROMIUM.]

chrōme, *v.t.* [CHROME, *s.*]

Dyeing: To treat (as wool) with bichromate of potash.

chro-meid'-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. χρῶμα (*chrōma*) = colour; εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance; σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see.] The same as DEBUSCOPE (q.v.).

chrō'-mĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chrom(e); -ic.*] Pertaining to chrome, or prepared from it.

chromic acid, *s.*

Chem.: Chromium trioxide, CrO_3+H_2O, a substance obtained from chromium, much used by dyers and calico-printers for dyeing orange or red colours. It may be prepared by adding gradually from 120 to 180 parts, by volume, of pure concentrated sulphuric acid to 100 parts of a cold saturated solution of bichromate of potash. The crystals of the trioxide separate as the solution cools. The mother liquor should be poured off, and the crystals dried upon a tile; they may be purified by recrystallization from solution in water. With excess of sulphuric acid, chromic acid is a valuable reagent for dissolving the intercellular substance of plants; it is also much used in organic chemistry as a powerful oxidizing agent. Chromic acid is readily decomposed by organic matter, as dust, &c., and must therefore be preserved in a well-stoppered bottle. Its aqueous solution, which should be of a pale-yellow colour, is used for hardening and preserving nervous and muscular tissues, &c. It should be prepared when required. Chromic acid, H_2CrO_4, only exists in solution. It dyes wool and silk yellow, but will not dye cotton. Chromic acid boiled in wine dyes wool a clear brown colour, if no colouring matter, acted upon by chlorine acid, has been added to the wine.

chromic iron, chromic iron ore, *s.*

Min.: The same as CHROMITE (q.v.).

chromic mica, *s.*

Min.: The same as FUSCHITE (q.v.).

chrō'-mĭd, *s.* [CHROMIDÆ.] Any fish of the family Chromidæ (q.v.).

chrōm'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *chromis* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Pharyngognathous fishes. They have fleshy lips, and the lateral line interrupted. They are found mostly in fresh water in the hotter parts of the world, though one species is in the Mediterranean.

chrō-mĭ-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. χρῶμα (*chrōma*) = colour, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for determining the purity of water by its colourlessness. It consists of a glass tube of about a yard in length, closed at the end by a cork, and resting upon a white dish of porcelain. A green tinge is produced by minute algæ, a white opacity often by fungoid growths; iron salts are indicated by a peculiar ochry colour. (*Knight.*)

chrō'-mĭs, *s.* [Gr. χρῶμα (*chrōma*) = colour.]

Ichthy: The type-genus of the family Chromidæ (q.v.).

chrōm'-ĭşm, *s.* [Gr. χρῶμα (*chrōma*) = colour; and Eng. suff. *-ism.*]

Bot.: An abnormal colouring of plants. It is called also Chromatism.

chrō'-mīte, *s.* [Eng. *chrome*, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An isometric mineral of a submetallic lustre: colour between iron-black and brownish-black, streak brown; opaque, and brittle. It is widely distributed in America, Asia Minor, &c. Hardness, 5·5; sp. gr., 4·321. Comp.: Protoxide of iron, 18·0—38·95; magnesia, 0·0—18·13; oxide of chromium, 39·51—63·38; alumina, 0·0—19·84; silica, 0·0—10·60. (*Dana.*)

chrō'-mĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. χρῶμα (*chrōma*) = colour.]

Min.: A metallic tetrad element discovered by Vauquelin in 1797; symbol, Cr.; atomic weight, 52·2; sp. gr., 6. The chief ore of this metal is chrome-iron, $FeOCr_2O_3$, found in the Shetland Islands, and a lead chromate $PbCrO_4$. The metal is obtained by the action of sodium vapour on red-hot chromium trichloride. It forms hard grey cubic crystals, infusible, insoluble in concentrated acids. Chromium forms with oxygen the following oxides:—CrO, Cr_2O_3, Cr_3O_4, CrO_3. All compounds of chromium are prepared from the *chromates.* Chrome-iron ore is fused with carbonate of potassium and chalk, and the fused mass is treated with water, and a soluble yellow chromate of potassium, K_2CrO_4, is obtained; it crystallises in yellow rhombic anhydrous crystals, isomorphous with potassium sulphate; it dissolves in 2 parts of water at 16°; its solution is of a strong yellow colour, even when dilute. *Chromium dichromate,* or bichromate of potassium, $K_2Cr_2O_7$, is obtained by adding sulphuric acid to the chromate; it crystallises red triclinic crystals; it is used for making pigments. It dissolves in 10 parts of water at 16°. Lead chromate, $PbCrO_4$, a fine yellow precipitate, is obtained by adding a soluble lead salt to a solution of potassium chromate; it is called *chrome-yellow.* By heating it with saltpetre it is converted into a basic red chromate, called *orange-chrome* or *chrome-orange.* Chromium trioxide CrO_3 is formed by adding excess of H_2SO_4 to potassium chromate; it forms soluble red needle crystals, which are reduced by organic matter to *sesquioxide of chromium.* By heating to redness potassium dichromate it is converted into neutral chromate and *sesquioxide of chromium,* Cr_2O_3, which is a beautiful green powder, giving a green colour to glass and porcelain; it is nearly insoluble in acids. The pigment used to produce a pink colour on earthenware is made by heating to redness a mixture of thirty parts of peroxide of tin, ten of chalk, and one of potassium chromate; the product is powdered, and washed with hydrochloric acid. The hydrated oxide can be obtained as a green precipitate by adding ammonia to one of its salts. Chromic chloride Cr_2Cl_6 and chromic sulphate $Cr_2(SO_4)_3$ are obtained by dissolving the hydrated oxide in the acid. The salts of chromium sesquioxide exist in green and in violet-red modifications. Potassium dichromate is easily reduced by boiling it with hydrochloric acid and alcohol to chromium sesquichloride and chloride potassium. When sulphuric acid is used, chrome-alum, a double sulphate of chromium and potassium, is obtained, which has a deep violet tint. *Chromium monoxide* chromous oxide, CrO, absorbs oxygen rapidly; it is only known in the form of hydrate $Cr(OH)_2$. *Chromium dichloride,* $CrCl_2$, is a powerful deoxidizer. Chromium salts are easily detected by giving in both the inner and outer blowpipe-flame green beads with borax, by forming a yellow soluble salt when fused with an alkali, which is converted into a green solution by reducing agents. Ammonia gives a green precipitate with the sesqui-salts. Potash and soda hydrates give a precipitate of $Cr_2(OH)_6$, soluble in excess, reprecipitated on boiling. Ammonium sulphide precipitates the hydrated green sesquioxide of chromium $Cr_2(OH)_6$. Chromium can be detected in the presence of the other metals of this group, by fusing the precipitate with KNO_3, or platinum-foil, treating the fused mass with water, filtering, acidifying with acetic acid, and adding plumbic acetate, which precipitates yellow plumbic chromate.

chrō'-mō (1), *in compos.* [Gr. χρῶμα (*chrōma*) = colour.]

chromo-lithograph, *s.* A lithograph printed in colours.

chromo-lithograph, *v.* To produce by chromo-lithography.

chromo-lithographer, *s.* A printer of chromo-lithographs.

chromo-lithography, *s.* The art of printing chromo-lithographs.

(1) *Hist.:* Colour-printing was first used in Europe in illuminating missals and making playing-cards, but it was not successful till it was combined with lithography, invented between A.D. 1796 and 1800 by Alois Senefelder of Prague.

(2) *Present Process:* An outline-drawing is first traced, then various stones are taken, one for each colour, to which the drawing is transferred. Then the artist puts in the colours, with soap, of the tints required. Next the slab is put upon the press and damped, after which the oil colour is applied with a leathern roller; the parts which contain no drawing, being wet, resist the ink, while the drawing itself, being oily, repels the water while retaining the colour.

chromo-lithographic, *a.* Pertaining to, or executed in, chromo-lithography.

chromo-cyclograph, *s.* A coloured picture produced by a succession of wooden blocks, each bearing its separate colour. [CHROMATIC PRINTING.]

chrō'-mō (2), *s.* [See def.] A contraction of chromo-lithograph (q.v.).

chromo-type, *s.*

1. *Printing:* A sheet printed in colours. The modes are various, but the usual plan is to prepare a block for each colour, or a form for each colour, and to place the paper upon each in succession, the exact place being preserved at each impression by means of register pins or a similar device. [CHROMATIC PRINTING; CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHY.]

2. A photographic picture produced in the natural colours. This was long sought by Niepce de St. Victor, and he announced his success even with yellow, but no way has been discovered of fixing these heliochromic pictures. (*Knight.*)

chrōm'-ō-chre, *s.* [Eng. *chrom(e); ochre.*]

Min.: The British Museum Catalogue mentions it a variety of Wolchonskoite (q.v.).

chrō-mō-fer'-rīte, *s.* [Eng. *chromo; ferrite* (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as CHROMITE (q.v.).

chrōm'-ō-ġēn, *s.* [Gr. χρῶμα (*chrōma*) = colour, and γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Chem.: The compound which requires only the presence of a salt-forming group to convert it into a dye-stuff. [CHROMOPHORE.]

chrō'-mō-grăph, *s.* [Gr. χρῶμα (*chrōma*) = colour, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] An instrument used for obtaining several copies of written matter. A substance is prepared by heating gelatine and water with glycerine, and then adding any insoluble white powder to make it firm. It is poured while hot into a shallow tin, and it sets on cooling into a firm mass. It is used as follows: The letter, &c., is written on paper, and a solution of aniline dye is used instead of ink. This is then pressed on the slightly damped surface of the chromograph, to which the writing is transferred, and from it many copies of the original can be obtained. Common forms of chromographs have been formed by using glue and treacle, &c.

chrō-mō-lĕp'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. χρῶμα (*chrōma*) = colour; λεπτός (*leptos*) = small.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, belonging to the sub-family Serraninæ, and family Percidæ, or Perches. The body is usually covered with coloured spots.

chrō-mō-lĭth'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. χρῶμα (*chrōma*) = colour, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.] Chromo-lithographic.

"An impression of a drawing on stone, printed at Paris in colours, by the process termed *chromolithic.*" —*Proceed. of Soc. of Antiquaries,* i. 22 (1844).

chrō'-mō-phōre, *s.* [Gr. χρῶμα (*chrōma*) = colour; φορέω (*phoreō*) = to bear, to produce.]

Chem.: The body whose presence in conjunction with a salt-forming group determines the possession of tinctorial power. NO_2 is the chromophore of nitraniline and nitrophenol, and nitrobenzene is their chromogen.

chrō mō-phō-tŏg′-rā-phy, *s.* Photography in colors, a process now very little nearer solution than it was when first attempted, more than twenty years ago. (*American Journal of Photography*, Jan., 1895.)

chrō′-mō-sphĕre, *s.* [Eng. *chromo* (1); *sphere* (q.v.).] The gaseous envelope of the sun, through which the light of the photosphere passes.

¶ *Stellar chromosphere:* The gaseous envelope supposed to exist round each star.

chrō-mō-sphĕr′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chromosphere(e)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a chromosphere.

chrō′-moŭs, *a.* [Eng. *chrōm(e)*; and suff. *-ous.*] Of the nature of or pertaining to chrome. [CHROMIUM.]

chromous chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $CrCl_2$, a white powder obtained by heating chromic chloride in a stream of hydrogen.

chrō′-mūle, *s.* [Gr. χρῶμα (*chrōma*) = colour; ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter as a principle of being.]

1. The same as CHLOROPHYLL (q.v.).

"The colouring secretion . . . termed *chromule*, on which the colour of all green parts depends."—*Carpenter: Vegetable Physiol.*, § 357.

† 2. The colouring matter of petals.

chrŏn′-ĭc, * **chrŏn′-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Fr. *chronique*; Lat. *chronicus* = pertaining to time.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Relating or pertaining to time.

2. *Pathol.:* Applied to diseases of long duration, in opposition to *acute* (q.v.).

"Cases which hold an equivocal rank, which are neither decidedly acute nor plainly *chronic*."—*Watson: Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. viii.

chrŏn′-ĭ-cal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *chronical*; *-ly.*] In a chronic manner; of long duration; always.

chrŏn′-ĭ-cle, * **cron-i-cle,** * **cron-y-kylle,** *s.* [Formed as a dimin. from Mid. Eng. *cronique* or *cronike*, used by Gower; from O. Fr. *cronique*, pl. *cronigues* = chronicles, annals; from Low Lat. *chronica* = a catalogue; from Gr. χρονικά (*chronica*) = annals, neut. pl. of χρονικός (*chronikos*) = pertaining to time; χρόνος (*chronos*) = time. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A register or history of events in regular order of time, a diary, annals. It differs from a history proper in that the events are set down in order of succession barely and simply without any attempt at connection, colouring, or philosophic treatment.

(2) A history; a narrative of events (generally in the plural).

2. *Fig.:* Anything which conveys or suggests the course of events in history.

"Every mouldering stone is a *chronicle*."—*Irving.*

II. *Scripture Canon (Pl.):* A name applied to two books of the Canonical Old Testament, which immediately follow 1 and 2 Kings. In the Hebrew Bible they form but a single composition, entitled דִּבְרֵי הַיָּמִים (*Dibre Hayamim*) = words of days, *i.e.*, diaries or journals. The Septuagint translators were the first to divide the one volume into two, which they called Παραλειπομένων πρῶτον (*Paraleipomenōn prōton*), and Παραλειπομένων δεύτερον (*Paraleipomenōn deuteron*) = the first and the second of things left over, *i.e.*, passed by or omitted by the writers of the books of Samuel and Kings. In the Vulgate, Wycliffe, and the earlier printed versions, they are termed 1 and 2 Paralipomenon (q.v.). Jerome called the undivided book *Chronicon*, and the Vulgate *Chronica* or *Chronicorum liber* [CHRONICON], from the former of which two appellations we derive the name Chronicles. To a certain extent the Chronicles are supplementary to the books of Samuel and Kings, but in part they also travel over the same ground, the books of Kings, however, regarding events from the prophetic standpoint, whilst the Chronicles do so from the Levitical point of view. The traditionary opinion, both among Jews and Christians, regards Ezra as having been the author or compiler of the books of Chronicles. If so, then a later hand must have added ch. iii. 19—24, where the descendants of Zerubbabel are enumerated apparently to the third generation. If, on the contrary, that passage was penned by the writer of the other parts of the book, then the composition of the volume itself must be brought down to B.C. 330, if not to 300—nay, there have been advocates for even a lower date, viz., 270 or 260. At even the earliest of these dates the Jewish commonwealth consisted chiefly of the two tribes of Judah and Benjamin, the ten tribes not having returned from captivity. In the books of Chronicles, consequently, the former kingdom of Israel holds but slight prominence, whilst that of Judah, to which the writer was passionately attached and of which to a certain extent he was the apologist, is treated at length. He shows that Judah was prosperous when it followed Jehovah, and fell into misery and decay whenever it rejected Him as its king.

The writer of the books of Chronicles seems to copy or allude to Genesis, Exodus, Numbers, Joshua, Ruth, 1 and 2 Samuel, 1 and 2 Kings, Ezra, and Nehemiah; between xi. 3—24 of the last-named of these books and 1 Chron. ix. 2—34 there is a striking parallelism.

Some of the numbers in Chronicles differ from those in Kings, possibly from errors of copyists, figures in the very nature of things being much more liable than words to undergo alteration. Where Kings and Chronicles differ in this respect, the numbers in the former books are to be preferred.

chrŏn′-ĭ-cle, * **cron-i-cle,** * **cron-y-cal,** *v.t.* [CHRONICLE, *s.*] To record in a chronicle or in history; to register.

"In Rome thys geste *cronycald* ys."
Sir Eglamour, 1,339.

chrŏn′-ĭ-cled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHRONICLE, *v.*]

chrŏn′-ĭ-clĕr, * **cron-y-clere,** *s.* [Eng. *chronicl(e)*; *-er.*] A writer of a chronicle or history; a historian.

"*Cronyclere. Cronicus, historicus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **chrŏn′-ĭ-clĕr,** * **crŏn′-ĭ-clĕr,** *v.i.* [CHRONICLER, *s.*] To chronicle, to relate in history.

"Out of an anonymal *croniclering* manuscript."—*Fuller: Worthies; Lincoln*, ii. 9.

chrŏn′-ĭ-clĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHRONICLE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of recording in a chronicle or a history; the writing of a history or chronicle.

† **chrŏn′-ĭ-clĭst,** * **crŏn′-ĭ-clĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *chronicl(e)*; *-ist.*] A chronicler. (*Skelton.*)

chrŏn′-ĭ-con, *s.* [Gr. χρονικόν (*chronicon*), neut. of χρονικός (*chronikos*) = concerning time; χρόνος (*chronos*) = time.]

Literature, Ch. Hist., &c.: A chronicle, as *Chronicon Alexandrinum*, the Alexandrian Chronicle; *Chronicon Paschale*, the Paschal Chronicle.

* **chrŏn′-ĭ′que,** * **crŏn-ĭ′que (que as k),** * **cron-yke,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cronique.*] [CHRONICLE.] A chronicle; a record of events.

"As the *cronique* telleth."—*Gower*, i. 31.

"The best *chronique* that can be now compiled of their late changes, . . ."—*L. Addison: West Barbary.*

chrŏn′-ō-grăm, *s.* [Fr. *chronogramme*, from Gr. χρόνος (*chronos*) = time; γράμμα (*gramma*) = a writing, γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] An inscription in which a certain date is included and expressed in numeral letters. (See an example under the following word.)

"He may apply his mind to heraldry, antiquity:—make epithalamiums, &c., anagrams, *chronograms*, acrosticks upon his friends' names."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 282.

chrŏn-ō-grăm-măt′-ĭc, chrŏn-ō-grăm-măt′-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Fr. *chronogrammatique*, from *chronogramme.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a chronogram.

"Gloria lausque Deo, sæCLorVM in sæCVLa sunto.
A *chronogrammatical* verse, which includes not only this year, 1660, but numerical letters enough to reach above a thousand years further, until the year 2867."—*Howel.*

* **chrŏn-ō-grăm-măt′-ĭ-cal-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *chronogrammatical*; *-ly.*] In manner of a chronogram.

"These elegies and epitaphs are printed in several formes, some like pillars, some circular, some *chronogrammatically*."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxonienses*, ii. 111.

* **chrŏn-ō-grăm′-ma-tĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *chronogrammat(ic)*; *-ist.*] A writer of chronograms.

"There are foreign universities, where, as you praise a man in England for being an excellent philosopher, or poet, it is an ordinary character to be a great *chronogrammatist*."—*Addison.*

chrŏn′-ō-grăph, *s.* [Fr. *chronographe*, from Gr. χρόνος (*chronos*) = time; γράφη (*graphē*) = a writing, γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

* 1. A chronogram.

2. A time indicator. Astronomical intervals are noted by pressing a key which makes one dot or puncture on a travelling strip of paper and another at the end of the observation. Such a time-paper becomes a record. The racer's chronograph is one which deposits ink-spots on a travelling paper at the start and arrival of the horses. (See *Chronometer* and *Chronoscope.*)

† **chrŏn-ŏg′-ra-phĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *chronograph(y)*; *-er.*] A writer of chronography; a chronologer.

"Dionysius compares them with the Greek *chronographers*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. iii., § 11, vol. i., p. 91.

chrŏn-ō-grăph′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chronograph(y)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or recorded by, the chronograph (q.v.).

chrŏn-ŏg′-ra-phў, *s.* [Gr. χρονογραφία (*chronographia*), from χρόνος (*chronos*) = time; γράφη (*graphē*) = a writing.] An account or description of past time; a history.

chrŏn-ŏl′-ō-gĕr, *s.* [Gr. χρονολόγος (*chronologos*), from χρόνος (*chronos*) = time; λόγος (*logos*) = an account, λέγω (*legō*) = to tell.] One who devotes himself to, or is skilled in the chronology of history.

". . . that is to say 300 years before the foundation of Naxos, which is fixed by the ancient *chronologers* at 1[6]8 B.C."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. viii., § 2, vol. i., p. 275.

* **chrŏn-ō-lŏg′-ĭc,** * **chrŏn-ō-lŏg′-ĭck,** *a.* [Fr. *chronologique*; Gr. χρονολόγικος (*chronologikos*) = pertaining to chronology (q.v.).] Chronological.

"May *chronologick* spouts
Contain no cypher legible!"
T. Warton: Epist. from T. Hearne.

chrŏn-ō-lŏg′-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *chronologic*; *-al.*]

1. Pertaining to chronology; containing an account of events in the order of time.

". . . the *chronological* account of some times and things past, . . ."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

2. Arranged according to order of time.

"They are not arranged in logical nor in *chronological* order."—*Times*, Nov. 24, 1876.

chrŏn-ō-lŏg′-ĭ-cal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *chronological*; *-ly.*] In a chronological manner; according to chronology or the succession of time.

* **chrŏn-ŏl′-ō-gĭst,** *s.* [Fr. *chronologiste*; Gr. χρονολόγος (*chronologos*).] The same as CHRONOLOGER (q.v.).

"According to these *chronologists*, the prophecy of the Rabin, that the world should last but six thousand years, has been long disproved."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

chrŏn-ŏl′-ō-gў, *s.* [Fr. *chronologie*; Gr. χρονολογία (*chronologia*) = computation of time, chronology: χρόνος (*chronos*) = time; λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The science of computing and adjusting dates and periods of time by divisions and periods, and of assigning to events their proper dates.

". . . the system, or many systems, of *chronology* framed out of the Egyptian monuments, . . ."—*Milman: Hist. of Jews* (3rd ed.), Pref., vol. i., p. xxix.

¶ The following are the leading systems of chronology existing among the several nations of the world. Want of space forbids that the list should be exhaustive:—

1. *Chinese and Japanese Chronology:* In these calculation is made by cycles of sixty years, each year of the cycle separately named.

2. *Hindoo Chronology:*

(1) *Historical:* No system is universal in India or exclusive. Two of the chief are the era of Salivahana (A.D. 77), and that of Vicramaditya (B.C. 57).

(2) *Astronomical:* The Hindoos have four ages [YUGA]. We are now in the Kali Yuga, beginning about 3094 B.C.

3. *Egyptian Chronology:*

(1) *Historical:* Julius Africanus and Eusebius have preserved some fragments of a work by Manetho, an Egyptian priest, who lived in the time of Ptolemy Lagus, in the 3rd century B.C. In these fragments the successive rulers of Egypt, from the very first to nearly the time of Alexander the Great in the 4th

century B.C., are arranged in thirty or thirty-one dynasties. Increasing importance has been given to his work, as it has been found that one after another of his statements, once unsupported, have been confirmed by the hieroglyphics of the monuments. A long period is, of course, requisite for so many dynasties. Lane, Stuart Poole, and others largely reduce this by making certain of the first seventeen dynasties contemporaneous, whilst Bunsen, Lepsius, and their followers make them successive, and contend for a lengthened chronology.

(2) *Astronomical:* The Egyptians, moreover, calculated by a tropical cycle of 1,500, and a Sothic cycle of 1,460 Julian years. [CYCLE.]

4. *Greek Chronology:* In the time of Herodotus, and subsequently in that of Thucydides, the Greeks had no chronology spanning wide intervals of time. It was not till B.C. 194 that Eratosthenes, the "father" of Greek chronology, began to count by Olympiads, the first of which was dated from what we now should call B.C. 776. He was followed by Apollodorus, B.C. 115, Censorinus A.D. 238, &c. There were other Greek methods of computation than by Olympiads; thus the era of the Seleucidæ was B.C. 324.

5. *Roman Chronology:* The method of Roman reckoning was by the consulships, which, of course, could give no indication of time unless their order was carefully preserved, and even then was clumsy. A much simpler and better plan was by calculating years from the building of the city. This Varro, whom the moderns follow, placed in what would now be called B.C. 753, while Cato preferred 752. It does not materially diminish the value of this date that Rome would seem to have come into existence earlier than that year. It is enough for chronology that the date to be reckoned from is a fixed one.

6. *Jewish Chronology:* Up till the 15th century the Jews followed the era of the Seleucidæ [4]. Since then they have dated from the creation of the world, which they fix 3760 years and three months before the commencement of the Christian era.

7. *Muhammadan Chronology:* Dates are counted from the Hegira, *i.e.*, the time of Muhammad's flight from Mecca to Medina, 16th or 15th July, A.D. 622.

8. *Christian Chronology:* Since the 6th century dates have begun to be reckoned from the birth of our Lord [CHRISTIAN ERA], though the system did not become universal in Europe till many centuries subsequently. The chief disadvantage of this method is that it requires a counting backward as well as forward; its advantage is that it evades dating the creation of man and of the earth, though, of course, investigations have been made as to how many years B.C. these events, formerly believed to have occurred almost at the same time, took place. Hales brought together 120 opinions on the subject, the extremes varying by 3,268 years, whilst it has been affirmed that even 300 diverse views on the subject exist. One great reason of the discrepancy is that the Hebrew, the Samaritan, and the Greek Pentateuchs all differ as to certain numbers in Genesis v. and elsewhere, so that Archbishop Ussher, following the Hebrew, makes the creation B.C. 4004, while Hales, preferring the Septuagint Greek, fixes the date at 5,411.

9. *Scientific Chronology:* Wherever the occurrence of an eclipse of the sun or moon has been noted by an ancient or other historian in the annals of any year, which he accurately notes, astronomy will ultimately fix that eclipse with unerring exactitude to the day, hour, minute, and second. The only uncertainty at present is that the value of certain tables, called Hansen's, by which the moon's motion is computed, has excited differences of opinion. Geology has proved finally and irreversibly that the world was in existence many millions of years before man came upon the scene, and that the two events must not be confounded by chronologists. Occurrences marking the several stages in the earth's past history, it has hitherto dated by geological periods, or subdivisions of them, not by historic time. It is only now beginning cautiously to feel its way to date in years a few events of the Post-Pliocene, or at furthest, of the Newer Pliocene periods. [GLACIAL PERIOD.] The first appearance of man (a very recent geological event) it carries back further than history has as yet ventured to do. [ANTIQUITY OF MAN, PALÆOLITHIC, &c.]

chrŏn-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Fr. *chronomètre*, from Gr. χρόνος (*chronos*) = time, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

1. *Horol.:* An instrument for the exact measurement of time. This general meaning would include clocks, watches of all kinds, clepsydras, and some other devices, such as hour-glasses and the graduated candles of the famous King Alfred. The term is, however, applied in a restricted sense to those having adjustments and compensations for the fluctuations of temperature. Chronometers are known as ship's and pocket. The rating of chronometers is usually conducted at government observatories. The instruments are sent from the different watchmakers and received at stated periods. They remain the greater part of a year, their rates being noted daily by two persons. The best receive prizes and are purchased for the navy; others receive certificates of excellence; others are unrewarded. On their arrival in January, they are left to the ordinary atmospheric temperature for some months; their rates are taken under these conditions. The apartment is then heated to a tropical temperature, and the rate taken. They are then placed for a certain period in trays over the stove, and the rate taken. They are then placed in a refrigerating chamber cooled by a freezing mixture, and the rate taken under this artificial arctic temperature. Their capacity to stand these variations constitutes their value, and their actual range of exposure may be estimated at 180°—from the + 120° of Aden and Fernando Po to the − 60° of the Arctic regions when frozen in the pack of ice and watching through the long, long night. (*Knight.*)

2. *Music:* An instrument to indicate musical time; a metronome.

"An instrument under the . . . name *chronometer* is also used by musicians for the accurate measurement of time. Two sorts have been invented for different purposes. The first supplies the motion of the conductor, and regularly beats time. . . . The second is used by tuners of instruments to measure the velocity of beats."—*Encyclopædia Metropolitana.*

chronometer-escapement, *s.* An escapement invented by Berthoud, and improved by Harrison, Arnold, Earnshaw, and Dent. It is the most perfect, delicate, and satisfactory in its operation, of all the escapements. It is also kept more carefully, at least in marine chronometers, as the gimbal-joint hanging enables it to maintain a constant position relatively to the horizon, and it is carefully guarded from jars.

chrŏn-ō-mĕt'-rĭc, chrŏn-ō-mĕt'-rĭ-cal, *a.* [Fr. *chronométrique.*] Pertaining to a measurer or the measurement of time; pertaining to, or measured by, a chronometer.

". . . to carry a chain of *chronometrical* measurements round the World."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. i. 1.

chronometric-governor, *s.* A device by which a time-measurer set to work at a prescribed and equable rate is made to regulate the motion of an engine. Invented by Wood, and improved by Siemen.

chrŏn-ŏm'-ĕt-rў, *s.* [Fr. *chronométrie.*] The art or science of the division and measurement of time. (*Maunder.*)

chrŏn'-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. χρόνος (*chronos*) = time; σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to examine.]

1. An instrument invented by Prof. Wheatstone in 1840, to ascertain the velocity of projectiles by measuring small intervals of time. Two wire targets are placed, one about twenty yards from the gun, and the second about the same distance farther on. These are connected by a fine insulated wire with the instrument, which is about 400 yards in the rear of the ordnance. The instrument is adjusted on a plan similar to an electro-ballistic machine. When the shot is fired it cuts the wire in the first target, and then in like manner cuts the wire in the second target, the instant each wire is severed being recorded by the instrument. The interval of time occupied by the ball in passing from one target to the other furnishes the data for obtaining the initial velocity of the shot.

2. An instrument to measure the duration of luminous impressions upon the retina. (*Webster.*)

3. A metronome. (*Craig.*)

chrō-ō-cŏc-cā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. χρώς (*chrōs*), genit. χροός (*chroos*) = colour; κόκκος (*kokkos*) = a kernel, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of microscopical unicellular plants, from salt and fresh water.

chrō-ō-lĕp'-ĭ-dæ, *s.pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *chroolep(us)*, the type; and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Fungi or Algæ, of which Chroolepus is the type.

chrŏ-ō-lĕp'-ōĭd, *a.* [From Gr. χρώς (*chrōs*) = colour; λεπίς (*lepis*) = a scale; εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Bot.: Made up of small yellow scales. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

chrō-ō-lĕp'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. χρώς (*chrōs*) = colour, and λεπίς (*lepis*) = a rind, husk, shell.]

Bot.: A generic name applied to certain byssoid structures found on rocks, bark of trees, &c. *Chroolepus aureum* is composed of rigid opaque, ultimately brittle filaments, forming soft cushions of a yellowish colour; *C. Jolithus, odoratum, lichenicola* are of orange or fulvous colour. Another series of species, *C. ebenea*, &c., are black. These plants have been regarded sometimes as Fungi and sometimes as Algæ. Rabenhorst describes eleven species. The genus forms the type of the family Chroolepidæ. Reproduction by bi-ciliated zoospores. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

chrўs'-ą-lĭd (pl. **chrўs-ăl'-ĭ-dēs**), *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *chrysalide*; Lat. *chrysallis*; Gr. χρυσαλλίς (*chrusallis*) = the gold-coloured sheath of some butterflies, a chrysalis, from χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold.]

† **A.** *As subst.:* [CHRYSALIS].

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or resembling a chrysalis.

chrўs-ąl-ĭ-dī'-ną, *s.* [Eng. *chrysalid*; and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: A Textularian Foraminifer, with a triserial arrangement of chambers and with large pores, and sometimes tubes, opening from chamber to chamber. *Chrysalidina gradata* is from the Cretaceous strata of France. A dimorphous form, which is uniserial in its old state, lives in the Indian Ocean and Panama Bay. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

chrўs'-ą-lĭs (*pl.* **chrўs-ăl'-ĭ-dēs**), *s.* [CHRYSALID.]

1. *Nat. Hist.:* The last stage through which most insects pass before reaching their winged

CHRYSALIDES.

A Vanessa Io. B Danais Crysippus. C Iphias Glaucippi. D Callidryas eubule. E Adolias aconthea.

or perfect state. In this stage the insect is externally quiescent, but is the subject of internal changes, the chief among which are the development of wings and sexual organs. The case of the chrysalis varies greatly in the different orders. [COCOON.]

2. *Fig.:* Applied to the state of man while in this world: the soul enclosed in the body being compared to the perfect insect enclosed in its case.

"This dull *chrysalis*
Cracks into shining wings, and hope ere death."
Tennyson: St. Simeon Stylites.

chrўs-ăm'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold; Eng. *am-* contr. for *ammonia*; and suff. *-ic.*]

¶ These various chemical terms compounded with *chrys-* owe their derivation

from Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, to the fact of their golden or rich yellow colour.

chrysamic acid, *s.*

Chem.: Tetranitro-chrysazin, or tetranitro-dioxy-anthraquinone, $C_{14}H_2(NO_2)_4(OH)_2O_2$. An acid obtained by heating aloes with strong nitric acid. It crystallizes in golden-yellow scales. It is slightly soluble in water, and has a bitter taste; its potassium salt resembles murexide. It is converted by chloride of lime into chloro-picrin. With ammonia it forms chrysammate of ammonia, consisting of black adamantine crystals, and with potash, a beautiful carmine-red powder called chrysammate of potash.

chrȳs′-am-īde, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and Eng. *amide* (q.v.).]

Chem.: The same as tetra-amido-chrysazin, $C_{14}H_2(NH_2)_4(OH)_2O_2$. It is obtained by the action of reducing agents on chrysamic acid. Chrysamide forms indigo-blue needle crystals having a metallic copper lustre.

chrȳs-ăm′-māte, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold; *amm-*, contr. for *ammonia*; and suff. *-ate* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A salt of chrysamic acid.

Chrysammate of ammonia (*Chem.*): [CHRYSAMIC ACID].

Chrysammate of potash (*Chem.*): [CHRYSAMIC ACID].

chrȳs-ą-nīs′-īc, *a.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and Eng. *anisic* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Of golden hue, and having anisic acid in its composition.

chrysanisic acid, *s.*

Chem.: Dinitro-paramidobenzoic acid, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_2(NH_2)CO{\cdot}OH$. It is prepared by heating dinitro-anisic acid with aqueous ammonia. It crystallizes in yellow needles, which melt at 259°. It is a strong monobasic acid.

chrȳs-ăn′-thĕ-mŭm, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and ἄνθεμον (*anthemon*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of herbaceous or slightly shrubby plants, belonging to the corymbiferous group of the order Compositæ. The family is represented in the United States and Europe by the Ox-eye Daisy, *leucanthemum*, and in England by the Corn Marigold, *C. Segetum*.

CHRYSANTHEMUM (OX-EYE DAISY).
1. Floret of the ray. 2. Floret of the disk.

The development of the Chrysanthemum by cultivation has been extraordinary. Hundreds of varieties are now raised in the gardens and conservatories of America and Europe, and magnificent new ones annually appear. This development began in China and Japan.

chrȳs′-ą-or, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold; ἄορ (*aor*) = a sword.]

Zool.: A name given by De Montfort to a genus of Belemnites.

chrȳs-ā′-ō-ra, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold; ἄορ (*aor*) = a sword.]

Zool.: A genus of Medusas belonging to the family Pelagidæ.

chrys′-ą-zīn, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold; *az(ite)*, and suff. *-in*.]

Chem.: A chemical compound which crystallizes in red needles, melting at 191°.

chrȳs-ĕl-ĕ-phăn′-tīne, *a.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold; ἐλεφάντινος (*elephantinos*) = made of ivory, ἐλέφας (*elephas*) = an elephant.] Made partly of gold and partly of ivory.

". . . a Doric edifice in which the celebrated *chryselephantine* statue of the god by Pheidias was placed about B.C. 433."—*Mr. Newton, of British Museum: On Discoveries at Olympia, in Times*, Feb. 1, 1876.

chrȳs′-ēne, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold.]

Chem.: $\begin{matrix} C_6H_4{-}CH \\ \| \\ C_{10}H_6{-}CH \end{matrix}$ or $C_{18}H_{12}$, an aromatic hydrocarbon, $C_{18}H_{12}$. It is obtained along with benzene by heating diphenyl in a sealed tube with hydrogen. Also obtained in the distillation of tar, pitch, &c. Chrysene is insoluble in alcohol and ether, but crystallises from boiling oil of turpentine. It is a golden yellow colour when pure.

chrȳ′-sō-ōne, *s.* [Gr. χρύσεος (*chruseos*) = golden.]

Chem.: An orange-coloured substance, $Si_4H_4O_3$. (?) It is obtained by digesting calcium silicide with strong hydrochloric acid. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, and in nearly all solvents. Exposed to sunshine it becomes lighter in colour, gives off hydrogen, and is converted into leukone, or silico-formic acid, $H{\cdot}SiO{\cdot}OH$.

chrȳs-īd′-ī-dæ, chrȳs′-ĭ-dēs, *s.pl.* [From *chrysis*, the typical genus, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Hymenopterous insects, distinguished by being furnished with a tubuliferous ovipositor. They are all parasitic, and coloured with the richest metallic hues.

chrȳs-ĭ-mē′-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and μένω (*menō*) = to remain (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Laurenciaceæ (Florideous Algæ). *Chrysimenia clavellosa* is a rare seaweed, three to twelve inches high, forming a feathery frond composed of a branched, tubular, long, not constricted or chambered, cellular structure, filled with a watery juice. The spores are angular, and are contained in dense tufts, in ceramidia borne on the sides of the branchlets. The tetraspores are tripartite and immersed in the branchlets. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

chrȳs′-ĭn, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and Eng. suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A substance obtained from the buds of species of *Populus* (Poplars). Chrysin when pure forms bright yellow shining plates, which melt and sublime at 275°. Ferric chloride gives a violet colour with an alcoholic solution of chrysin; it is insoluble in water. It forms a yellow solution with alkalies; on boiling this solution it is decomposed into phoroglucin, acetic and benzoic acids, and methyl-phenyl ketone.

chrȳs-īp′-tĕr-ą, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and πτέρον (*pteron*) = a wing, a fin.]

Ichthy.: A genus of oval-bodied fishes, belonging to the family Chætodontidæ. They have large pectoral fins.

chrȳs′-īs, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold.]

Entom.: The Golden Wasp, or Ruby-tail fly, a genus of Hymenoptera. They are magnificently coloured with metallic hues. They are parasitic, depositing their eggs in the nests of the solitary Mason-bees or other Hymenoptera, on the larvæ of which their larvæ live. *Chrysis ignita* has the head, thorax, and legs of a rich blue or green, and the abdomen copper coloured. It is constantly in motion. It may be seen in summer on sunny walls poking into holes in quest of the nest of other hymenopterous insects, of which its larvæ may make a prey.

chrȳs-ō-băc′-trŏn, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and βάκτρον (*baktron*) = a staff, a stick.]

Bot.: A genus of liliaceous plants from the Auckland and Campbell Islands, New Zealand. They have linear leaves, and racemose flowers (occasionally dicœcious) of a bright yellow colour. *Chrysobactron Hookeri*, a pretty little bog-plant, is cultivated in greenhouses in Britain. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chrȳs-ō-băl-ąn-ā′-cĕ-æ, *s.pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *chrysobalan(us)* = the type, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: An order of dicotyledons, closely allied to Rosaceæ, and containing about twelve genera. They are all trees or shrubs with alternate stipulate leaves, and several of them produce edible fruits. They are classed by Lindley in his "Rosal Alliance" between Calycanthaceæ and Fabaceæ.

chrȳs-ō-băl′-ą-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and βάλανος (*balanos*) = an acorn, in reference to the yellow fruit of some species.]

Bot.: A genus of trees, the typical one of the order Chrysobalanaceæ, with simple leaves, and racemes or panicles of insignificant flowers. The fruit of *Chrysobalanus Icaco*, the cocoa-plum, is eaten in the West Indies, as is another species, *C. luteus*, in Sierra Leone.

chrȳs′-ō-bĕr-ȳl, *s.* [Lat. *chrysoberyllus*, from Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and βήρυλλος (*bērullos*) = a beryl.] A green, greenish-white, or yellowish-green orthorhombic mineral, of which there are two varieties: (1) Ordinary Chrysoberyl, and (2) Alexandrite (q.v.).

chrȳs-ō-chlōr′-ą, chrȳs-ō-chlōre′, *s.* [Fr. *chrysochlore*, from Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and χλῶρος (*chlōros*) = green.]

Entom.: A genus of Dipterous insects, belonging to the family Notacanthæ. They are of a beautiful golden-green colour. The larvæ live in cow-dung.

chrȳs-ō-chlōr′-īs, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and χλῶρος (*chlōros*) = green.]

Zool.: A genus of Talpidæ (Moles), the fur of which reflects most brilliant hues of green and gold. *Chrysochloris aureus*, or *aurea*, is the Golden Mole of Africa.

chrȳs′-ō-chroŭs, *a.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and χρώς (*chros*), Ep. & Ion. χροός (*chroos*) = the skin.]

Bot.: Having a yellow skin.

chrȳs-ō-cŏl′-ĭa, * **chrys-o-cholle,** *s.* [Gr. χρυσόκολλα (*chrusokolla*) = gold solder; from χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and κόλλα (*kolla*) = glue.]

Mineralogy:

1. A name of borax.

2. A silicate of protoxide of copper of a fine emerald-green colour, apparently produced from the decomposition of copper ores, which it usually accompanies. It derives its name from the weak resinous lustre, and the peculiar transparency of the fractured edges. (*Page.*)

"Much *Chrysocholle* and also silver fire."—*Sylvester: Magnificence*, 901. (*Davies.*)

chrȳs-ŏc′-ō-ma, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and κομή (*komē*) = hair.]

Bot.: A genus of South African shrubs or undershrubs of the composite family, nearly allied to Linosyris, from which it differs in the hairs of its pappus being in a single series. About fifteen species are enumerated. The leaves in most cases are linear in form and entire. The yellow nearly spherical flower-heads are about the size of a pea, and single on the ends of the branches. *Chrysocoma aurea* is in cultivation, and is said to be a very common species about Cape Town. Its leaves are linear, and about half an inch long. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chrȳs-ō-cō-rȳ′-nē, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and κορύνη (*korunē*) = a club.]

Bot.: A curious genus of small annual Australian plants, belonging to the composite family. They are branched from the base, and seldom exceed three inches in height. The leaves are small, linear, and covered with loose white wool; but the most marked feature in the plants is the arrangement of the flower-heads. These are disposed in short yellow club-shaped spikes, and each flower-head is almost hidden by a yellow bract and contains but two florets. Five species are known; they are chiefly found in the western and southern parts of Australia.

chrȳs-ŏd′-ō-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and δόμος (*domos*) = a house, a building.]

Zool.: A genus of Mollusca, the shells of which are large, and of a beautiful orange colour. The basal channel is comparatively short, and the body whorl ventricose. Family, Muricidæ. It is now reduced to a sub-genus of Fusus.

chrȳs-ō-găs′-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and γάστηρ (*gastēr*) = a stomach.]

Entom.: A genus of Dipterous insects, belonging to the family Syrphidæ. *Chrysogaster splendens* has the head and thorax green and

the abdomen purple-black, the sides greenish, the antennæ yellow. It is half an inch long. It occurs in England.

chrÿs′-ō-jĕn, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold; and γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Chem.: An orange-coloured hydrocarbon, contained in crude anthracene. It melts at 290°, and is soluble in concentrated sulphuric acid. Traces of this substance give a yellow colour to colourless aromatic hydrocarbons.

chrÿs-ŏg′-raph-ÿ, *s.* [Gr. χρυσογραφία (*chrusographia*), from χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold; γράφη (*graphē*) = a writing, γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

1. The art of writing or illuminating in letters of gold.

2. A letter or other writing executed in letters of gold.

chrÿs′-ōl-dīne, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold; εἶδος (*eidos*) = like, and Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: Metadiamidazobenzene, $C_{13}H_{12}N_4$ or $C_6H_5—NNC_6H_3(NH_2)_2$. The hydrochloride is sold commercially as chrysoidine. It is an orange-yellow colouring matter. Chrysoidine is prepared by mixing a one per cent. solution of a diazobenzene salt with a ten per cent. solution of metadiamidabenzene; the resulting blood-red precipitate is dissolved in boiling water, the solution is cooled to 50°, and precipitated with ammonia, and then crystallized from alcohol of 30 per cent., then from boiling water. Chrysoidine forms golden needles, soluble in alcohol, melting at 117°. It is a base from mono-acid salts which dissolve in water forming a yellow solution, which is turned crimson by excess of acid. By the action of tin and hydrochloric acid it is resolved into aniline $C_6H_5.NH_2$ and triamidobenzene, $C_6H_3(NH_2)_3$.

chrÿs-ō-lĕp′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and λεπίς (*lepis*) = a scale.] Resembling golden scales.

chrysolepic acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid obtained in beautiful golden-yellow scales from the mother liquid and washings of chrysamic acid. It has been discovered to be the same as picric acid. [Carbazotic acid.]

chrÿs′-ō-līte, *s.* [Fr. *chrysolithe;* Lat. *crusolithus;* Gr. χρυσόλιθος (*chrusolithos*), from χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Mineralogy:

1. A green-coloured orthorhombic mineral of a vitreous lustre, transparent or translucent. Hardness, 6—7; sp. gr., 3·33—3·5. Compos.: Silica, 31·63—44·67; protoxide of iron, 6·0—29·71; protoxide of manganese, 0—1·81; magnesia, 32·40—50·49. It is generally divided into two classes:—(1) *Precious:* Of a pale yellowish-green colour and transparent, so as to be fit for jewelry. This is found in the Levant. (2) *Common:* Dark yellowish-green to olive, or bottle-glass green; common in basalt and lavas, at times in large masses, having a rectangular outline. The *chrysolithus* of Pliny was probably our topaz, and his topaz our chrysolite. It frequently changes colour, becoming brownish or reddish-brown through the oxidation of the iron. Under the action of carbonated waters, the iron is carried off instead of being peroxidized, and also some of the magnesia is removed at the same time; and thus may come serpentine and picrosmine, which often retain the crystalline form of chrysolite.

2. The same as Zircon (q.v.).

3. The same as Topaz (q.v.).

4. A variety of Tourmaline, also called Brazilian Emerald or Peridot of Brazil. It is green and transparent.

5. The same as Apatite (q.v.).

Iron chrysolite:

Min.: The same as Fayalite (q.v.).

Iron manganese chrysolite:

Min.: A mineral near Fayalite, but containing besides protoxide of iron, some protoxide of manganese and lime and a little magnesia, thus approaching hyalosiderite. Compos.: Silica, 29·16; alumina, 1·56; protoxide of iron, 55·87; protoxide of manganese, 8·47; magnesia, 3·23; lime, 2·29. It occurs in a gneissoid rock consisting partly of augite and garnet at Tunaberg in Sweden. (*Dana.*)

Titaniferous chrysolite:

Min.: A massive reddish-brown mineral from the talcose schist of Pfunders, in the Tyrol, having some resemblance to boltonite; sp. gr., 3·25. It contains 3·5 to 5·3 of titanic acid, with 6 per cent. of protoxide of iron.

* **chrÿs-ŏl′-ō-gÿ,** *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, money, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] A discourse or treatise on wealth. (*Brande.*)

chrÿs-ŏl′-ō-phŭs, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest.]

Ornith.: The Walking Tyrants, a genus of birds belonging to the Tyrant Shrikes. Family, Laniadæ. They are natives of Brazil.

chrÿs-ŏl′-ō-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and λοπός (*lopos*) = a piece, a slice.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleopterous insects, belonging to the family Rhyncophora.

chrÿs-ō′-ma, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and σῶμα (*sōma*) = a body.]

Bot.: A genus of North American composite plants, considered by the authors of the "Flora of North America" to be the same as that of the Golden Rod (Solidago). The species are perennial plants, with alternate lance-shaped entire or serrated leaves, sometimes furnished with pellucid dots; and they bear terminal corymbs of yellow flower-heads, each of which contains from six to eight florets, one to three of them being strap-shaped.

* **chrÿs-ō-măg′-nĕt,** *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and Eng. *magnet* (q.v.).] The loadstone. (*Addison.*)

chrÿs-ō-mē′-la, *s.* [Gr. χρυσομηλολόνθιον (*chrusomēlolonthion*) = a little golden beetle.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Chrysomelidæ (q.v.). Sixteen species are British.

chrÿs-ō-mĕl′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *chrysomel(a)*; and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Coleopterous insects, tribe Cyclica. They have ovate, convex bodies; tarsi four-jointed; antennæ not clavate; larvæ generally naked. They live on the leaves of plants. Thirty-eight genera are enumerated by Sharp as British. These insects are often very brilliantly coloured green, purple, blue, brown, &c., a commixture of colours being met with even in the English species.

chrÿs′-ō-phāne, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and φαίνω (*phainō*) = to appear.]

Min.: A variety of Seybertite, occurring in reddish-brown to copper-red brittle foliated masses. Sp. gr., 3·148. The British Museum Catalogue makes Chrysophane a synonym of Clintonite (q.v.)

* **chrÿs-ŏ-phăn′-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold; φαίνω (*phainō*) = to appear; suff. *-ic.*] Appearing like or resembling gold in colour.

chrysophanic acid, *s.*

Chem.: Parietic acid, rheic acid. A modification of dioxymethylanthraquinone $C_{15}H_{10}O_4=C_{14}H_5.CH_3(OH)_2O_2$. Chysophanic acid occurs in the lichen *Parmelia parietina,* in senna leaves, and in rhubarb root, and is extracted by ether. It forms golden yellow prismatic crystals, which melt at 162°, and is reduced by zinc-dust to methyl-anthracene. It dissolves in alkalies, forming a red solution.

* **chrÿs-ŏph′-ĭl-īte,** *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and φίλος (*philos*) = a lover.] A lover of gold. (*Lamb.*)

chrÿs-ŏph′-ŏr-a, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold; φορός (*phoros*) = bearing; φέρω (*pherō*) = to bear.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleopterous insects, belonging to the family Lamellicornes. The species are of most beautiful golden and green colours.

chrÿs′-ō-phrÿs, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and ὀφρύς (*ophrus*) = the brow.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes belonging to the family Chætodontidæ, having bodies attenuated at each end.

chrÿs′-ō-phÿll, *s.* [From Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.] A golden colouring matter found in leaves. (*Rossiter.*)

chrÿs-ō-phÿl′-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf; in allusion to the golden colour on the under side of the leaves.]

Bot.: A genus of Sapotaceæ, consisting of trees with milky juice, alternate leaves with numerous transverse closely-aggregated ribs, and golden hairs on the under surface. The fruit of *Chrysophyllum Cainito* is in the West Indies esteemed a delicacy under the name of the Star-apple.

chrÿs-ō′-pĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and ὀπός (*opos*) = juice.]

Bot.: A genus of beautiful trees, natives of Madagascar. When the bark is cut they emit a yellow juice.

chrÿs′-ō-prāse, * **crÿs′-ō-pāse,** * **crĭs′-ō-pāse,** *s.* [Fr. *chrysoprase;* Gr. χρυσόπρασος (*chrusoprasos*), from χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and πράσον (*prason*) = a leek, from the colour.]

Mineralogy:

1. An apple-green variety of chalcedony, the colour due to the presence of oxide of nickel.

2. A variety of beryl, of a pale yellowish-green colour.

"The *crysopase* the tenthe is tyght."—*E. E Allit Poems; Pearl,* 1012.

chrysoprase earth, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Pimelite (q.v.).

* **chrÿs-ŏp′-ra-sŭs,** *s.* [Lat.] [Chrysoprase.] The tenth of the precious stones with which the walls of the New Jerusalem were to be adorned (Rev. xxi. 20, A. V.). Probably the Chrysoprase (q.v.), as it is rendered in the Revised Version.

chrÿs′-ŏps, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and ὄψ (*ops*) = the face.]

Entom.: A genus of Dipterous insects, belonging to the family Tabanidæ. Three species occur in this country, where they are known as cleg-flies or gad-flies. They are all blood-suckers, and are exceedingly troublesome to cattle and horses in summer.

chrÿs-ŏp′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and ὄψις (*opsis*) = a face, appearance.]

Bot.: A genus of annual or perennial North American composite plants, the greater portion of the species having all their parts covered with villous or silky hairs. *Chrysopsis villosa,* a plant with oblong hairy leaves about an inch and a half long, and numerous yellow flower-heads, half an inch in diameter, is said to be one of the commonest plants on the prairies of the Saskatchawan. *C. graminifolia* extends southwards to Mexico; its leaves are clad with beautiful close-pressed silvery hairs. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chrÿs-ŏp′-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and πτερίς (*pteris*) = a kind of fern.]

Bot.: A synonym of Phlebodium, a genus of ferns, which includes Linnæus's *Polypodium aureum,* the specific appellation seeming to have suggested this generic name.

chrÿs-ŏp′-tĕr-ÿx, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and πτέρυξ (*pterux*) = a wing.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the sub-family Ampelinæ, or Typical Chatterers, and family Ampelidæ, or Chatterers.

chrÿs-ŏp′-tĭl-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and πτίλον (*ptilon*) = a wing or plume.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the sub-family Picinæ and family Picidæ, or Woodpeckers. They are natives of tropical America.

chrÿs′-ō-quĭn-ōne, *s.* [Eng. *chrys(ene),* and *quinone.*]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{10}O_2$. It is obtained by the action of chromic acid on chrysene dissolved in acetic acid. It crystallizes in red needles, melting at 235°. It dissolves in a solution of sodium disulphite and the concentrated solution deposits colourless crystals which are decomposed by water with liberation of chrysoquinone. The reactions of chrysoquinone resemble those of phenanthrenequinone. It yields when heated with soda-lime a hydrocarbon $C_{16}H_{12}$.

chrȳs-ŏr′-rhō-ē, *s.* [Gr. χρυσος (*chrusos*) = gold; and ῥόη (*rhoē*) = a stream, a flowing, ῥεω (*rheō*) = to flow.]

Bot.: A genus of Chamælauciaceæ, consisting of a rigid shrub from the Swan river, with narrow terete leaves and terminal corymbs of a bright-yellow flower.

* **chrȳs′-ō-spĕrm,** *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and σπερμα (*sperma*) = a seed.] A means of creating gold. (*B. Jonson: Alchemist.*)

chrȳs-ō-splē′-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and σπλήγη (*splēnē*) = the spleen; in reference to its supposed efficacy in diseases of the spleen.]

Bot.: Golden Saxifrage. A small genus of unimportant herbaceous plants, belonging to the Saxifragaceæ, among which they are discriminated by their one-celled seed-vessel, and by being destitute of petals. Two species are indigenous to Britain, and scarcely differ from one another, except that one has the leaves opposite, the other alternate. The flowers, which are bright yellowish-green, appear in April and May, growing in flat tufts at the summit of the stems. *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium* is the commoner species. *C. alternifolium* is more abundant in the north. It was formerly used as a slight tonic. (*Lindley.*) The genus is represented in various parts of the world by plants of similar habit, none of which are worthy of cultivation.

chrȳs-ŏs′-tạch-ȳs, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and στάχυς (*stachus*) = an ear or spike of corn.]

Bot.: A genus of climbing shrubs, belonging to the order Combretaceæ. They are natives of Brazil.

chrȳs′-ō-tīle, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and τίλος (*tilos*) = fine hair.]

Min.: A delicately fibrous variety of Serpentine. Colour, greenish-white, green, olive-green, yellow, and brownish. Sp. gr., 2·219. It often constitutes seams in Serpentine. It includes most of the silky amianthus of serpentine rocks. The original chrysotile was from Reichenstein. (*Dana.*)

chrȳs-ō′-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and οὖς (*ous*), genit. ὠτος (*ōtos*) = an ear.]

Ornith.: A genus of South American parrots, having the face and ears yellow.

chrȳs-ō-tŏx′-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and τόξον (*toxon*) = an arrow, a shaft.]

Entom.: A genus of Dipterous insects.

chrȳs-ō′-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and οὖς (*ous*), genit. ὠτος (*ōtos*) = an ear.]

Entom.: A genus of Dipterous insects, belonging to the family Tanystoma.

chrȳs′-ō-tȳpe, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and τύπος (*tupos*) = an impression.]

Photography:

1. A process discovered by Sir John Herschel, in which a sheet of paper is saturated with a solution of ammonio-citrate of iron dried in the dark. Exposed in a camera or printing-frame, the faint picture is developed by brushing over with a neutral solution of chloride of gold washed in water repeatedly, fixed by a weak solution of iodide of potassium and then finally washed and dried. (*Knight.*)

2. A picture obtained by the process described in 1.

chrȳs-ŏx′-ȳ-lŏn, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and ξύλον (*xulon*) = wood.]

Bot.: The name of a South Bolivian tree, now referred to Howardia (q.v.). It derived its name from the yellow colour of its wood.

chrȳs-tăl′-lō-tȳpe, *s.* [Eng. *chrystal* = crystal, and *type.*]

Phot.: A name given to a kind of picture on a translucent material; an opaiotype.

* **chry-stis-mess,** *s.* [Christmas.] (*O. Scotch.*)

chrȳs-ūr′-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and οὐρά (*ourá*) = a tail.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses belonging to the tribe Festuceæ. Only one species is described, *Chrysurus cynosuroides*, which is the *Lamarckia aurea* of some authors. This handsome dwarf-habited annual grass is a native of the south of Europe and north of Africa, and is occasionally cultivated in botanical gardens.

chthō′-nĭ-an, *a.* [Gr. χθόνιος (*chthonios*) = earthly.] Belonging to the earth.

"The terrestrial Earth-mother and her *chthonian* and telluric daughter."—*R. Brown: Great Dionysiak Myth*, i. 290.

ch͡ŭb, * **ch͡ŭbbe,** *s.* [Cf. Dan. *kobbe* = a seal; Sw. *kubb* = a block, a log. (*Skeat.*)]

Ichthy.: A river fish, *Leuciscus cephalus*, belonging to the genus Leuciscus and family Cyprinidæ. It is a coarse-fleshed fish, full of bones, very timid, and frequenting the deepest holes of rivers. It is also called a cheven or chevin.

* **ch͡ub-cheeked,** *a.* Having chubby or fat cheeks.

* **ch͡ub-faced,** *a.* Having a chubby or fat face. (*Marston: Antonio's Revenge*, iv. 2.)

Ch͡ŭbb, *s.* & *a.* [From the name of the inventor and maker, a London locksmith.]

A. *As subst.:* The person referred to in the etymology.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

Ch͡ubb-key, *s.* A key specially intended for a Chubb-lock.

Ch͡ubb-lock, *s.* A patent lock constructed on the tumbler system [Tumbler], and having in addition, a lever called a detector, which is so fitted that if any one of the tumblers be raised higher than it should be the whole of the apparatus is fixed immovably by a bolt, thus completely preventing the picking of the lock.

* **ch͡ubbed,** *a.* [Eng. *chub*; *-ed.*] Chubby, chub-faced.

"Young Skinker . . . a *chubbed* unlucky boy."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, i. 22. (Davies.)

* **ch͡ŭb′-bĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *chubbed*; *-ness.*] Chubbiness (q.v.).

ch͡ŭb′-bĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *chubby*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being chubby or chub-faced.

ch͡ŭb′-bў, *a.* [Eng. *chub*; *-y.*] Fat and plump like a chub, especially said of the face.

* **ch͡ŭck** (1), * **ch͡ŭk,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A variant of *cluck* (q.v.).]

I. *Intransitive:*

1. To cluck or make a noise like a hen when calling her chickens together.

"He *chukkith* when he hath a corn i-founde,
And to him rennen than his wifes alle."
Chaucer: Nonne Prestes Tale, v. 16,668.

2. To laugh in a suppressed or convulsive manner, to chuckle.

"But, bold-fac'd Satyr, strain not over high,
But laugh and *chuck* at meaner gullery."
Marston: Satires, ii.

II. *Trans.:* To call, as a hen her chickens.

"Then crowing clapped his wings, th' appointed call,
To *chuck* his wives together in the hall."
Dryden: Cock & Fox, 430.

ch͡ŭck (2), * **ch͡ock,** *v.t.* [Fr. *choquer* = to give a shock to; Dut. *schokken* = to jolt, to shake; *schok* = a shock, a jolt.] [Chock, Shock.]

1. To strike gently under the chin.

2. To throw with force, to fling.

"As if her hand had *chucked* a shilling."
Combe: Dr. Syntax, ii. 1.

* **ch͡ŭck-farthing,** *s.* & *a.*

I. *As subst.:* An old game in which money was thrown so as to fall into a hole prepared for the purpose. It is alluded to in "The Woman turned Bully," A.D. 1675. (*Halliwell.*)

"He lost his money at *chuck-farthing*, shuffle-cap, and all-fours."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. of John Bull.*

II. *As adj.:* Trifling, pitiful.

". . . at was together about some pitiful *chuck-farthing* thing or other."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iv., 340.

ch͡ŭck-hole, *s.*

1. A deep hole in a waggon rut. (*Webster.*)

2. Chuck-farthing (q.v.).

† **ch͡ŭck** (3), *v.t.* [Chuck (3), *s.*]

Mech.: To place or hold in a chuck in turning.

ch͡ŭck (1), *s.* [A variant of *chicken.*]

1. The voice or call of a hen, the sound by which fowls are called together to be fed.

"He made the *chuck* four or five times, that people use to make to chickens when they call them."—*Sir W. Temple.*

* 2. A term of endearment.

"How dost thou, *chuck?*"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

* 3. Any slight noise.

ch͡ŭck (2), *s.* [Chuck (2), *v.*]

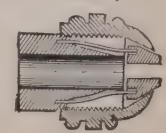
1. A slight tap or blow under the chin.

2. A throw.

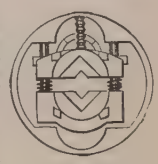
3. A marble used in the game of taw. (*Scotch.*)

ch͡ŭck (3), *s.* [Probably connected with *chuck* (2), *s.*

1. *Mech.:* An appendage to a lathe. Being screwed on to the nose of the mandrel, it is made to grasp the work to be turned. There are several varieties, such as the eccentric chuck, which is designed for changing the centre of the work; the elliptic or oval; the geometric, &c. [Nose-engine.]



2. *Naut.:* A warping chuck is one in which hawsers or ropes run. Friction rollers prevent the wearing of the rope. It is used on the rail or other portion of a ship's side.



Chucks.

chuck-lathe, *s.* A lathe in which the work is held by a socket or grasping device attached to the revolving mandrel of the head-stock. It is used for turning short work, such as cups, spools, balls, and a great variety of ornamental and useful articles.

chuck-will's widow, *s.*

Ornith.: A species of Goatsucker, *Caprimulgus carolinensis*, a native of the Southern States of North America. The name is an attempt to reproduce the note of the bird.

"It wanted but a few minutes of midnight, when suddenly the clear and distinct voice of the *chuck-will's widow* rose up from a pomegranate tree in the garden below the window where I was sitting, and only a few yards from me. It was exactly as if a human being had spoken the words, 'chuck—widow-widow.'"—*Gosse: Romance of Natural History*, p. 174.

ch͡ŭck′-ĕt, *s.* [From the voice of the bird.] A name given to the Blackbird, Island of Hoy, Orkney.

"In winter—it has only a squeaking voice, like the word *chuck, chuck*, several times repeated, whence the Hoy name."—*Low: Fauna Orcad.*, p. 58.

ch͡ŭck′-ie, *s.* & *a.* [A dimin. of Eng. *chuck* (2), *s.*]

1. A barn-door fowl.

"Though its no like our barn-door *chuckies* at Charlies-hope."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xiv.

2. A chuckie-stane.

3. (*Pl.*) A game like chuck-farthing (q.v.), in which stones are used instead of coins.

chuckie-stane, *s.* A pebble such as children play at chuckies with.

". . . and its pease-dirt, as pizzenless as *chuckie-stanes*."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xiv.

ch͡ŭck′-le (**le** as **ęl**), (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [A frequent. form from *chuck* (1) v. (*Mahn*): probably more immediately related to *choke* (*Skeat*).]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

1. To call together as a hen her chickens.

". . . if these birds are within distance, here's that will *chuckle* 'em together."—*Dryden.*

2. To fondle.

". . . he must *chuckle* you, and moan you."—*Dryden: Spanish Friar.*

B. *Intrans.:* To laugh convulsively or in a suppressed and broken manner.

* **ch͡ŭck′-le** (2), *v.t.* [A frequent. form from *chuck* (2), v. (q.v.).] To throw together, to mix up.

"She *chuckles* together a whole covy of essences and perfumes."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 117.

ch͡ŭck′-le, *s.* [Chuckle (1), *v.*] A short convulsive or suppressed laugh.

* **chuckle-chin,** *s.* A double-chin.

'The dewlaps from his *chuckle-chin*
That had with gorging pampered been.'
T. D'Urfey: Athenian Jilt. (Davies.)

† **chuckle-head,** *s.* A thick-headed fellow, a numskull.

"Is he not much handsomer and better built than that *chuckle-head*."—*Smollett: Roderick Random*, ch. iii.

† **chuckle-headed,** *a.* Thick-headed, dull, stupid.

çhŭck'-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHUCKLE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making a chuckling noise; a chuckle.

* **chŭd,** *v.t.* [CUD.] To champ, to bite.

"When she rides, the horse *chuds* his bit so cheerfully, as if he wished his burthen might grow to his back."—*Stafford: Niobe dissolv'd into a Nilus*, p. 119.

çhŭd'-dĕr, *s.* [Hind. *chudur*, a corruption of *chadur* = a sheet.] In India, a sheet made of silk, muslin, or cambric, thrown over the head of Mussulman and some Hindoo women, and reaching to the ground. When they go into the street they generally wrap themselves in it, as they do also when going to sleep. (*Herklots & Jaffur Shurreef.*)

çhŭd'-rōme, cŭd'-rēme, *s.* [Ir. *cudthrom* = a weight, a load.] An ancient designation of what is called a stone weight.

". . . cum antiqua mensura farine ibi apposita, triginta Caseos quorum quillbet facit *Chudreme*, et octo male de Brasco, et Derchede male, et Chedlier male."—*Chart. St. Andr. Crawfurd's Officers of State*, p. 431.

* **chû'-ĕt,** *s.* [CHEWET.] A kind of force-meat.

"As for *chuets*, which are likewise minced meat, instead of butter and fat, it were good to moisten them partly with cream, or almond or pistacho milk."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

* **chuf,** *s.* [COOF.] (*Scotch.*) (*Maitland: Poems.*)

* **çhŭff,** * **çhuffe,** *a. & s.* [Etym. doubtful; Cf. *chub* and Welsh *cuff* = a stock, a stump.] [CHOFFE.]

A. *As adj.:* Fat-faced, with fat or puffed out cheeks.

"*Chuffe; bouffe.*"—*Palsgrave.*

B. *As subst.:* A dull, stupid, thick-headed fellow.

"That saw a butcher, a butcherly *chuffe* indeede . ."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 196.

* **chuff-headed,** *a.* Thick-headed, chuck-headed.

"A great *chuff-headed* Priest that stood by, spake, . . ."—*Fox: Martyrs*, vol. iii., p. 745.

* **çhŭf'-fĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *chuff; -er.*] A chuff, a clown.

"Herkyns now what shalle befalle
Of this fals *chuffer* here."
Towneley Myst., p. 216.

çhŭf'-fĭe, *a.* [Eng. *chuff; -ie* = *-y.*] Fat-faced; having a double chin.

chuffie-cheekit, *a.* Having full cheeks. (*Scotch.*)

chuffie-cheeks, *s. pl.* or *sing.*

1. *Lit.* (*Pl.*): Full cheeks.

2. *Fig.* (*By metonomy*): A ludicrous designation for a full-faced child.

* **çhŭff'-ĭ-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *chuffy; -ly.*] In a chuffy manner; roughly, surlily, clownishly.

* **çhŭff'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *chuffy; -ness.*] The quality of being chuffy; roughness, rudeness, clownishness.

"In spite of the *chuffiness* of his appearance."—*Miss Edgworth: Absentee*, ch. xvi. (Davies.)

* **çhŭf'-fĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *chuff; -ing.*] Rudeness, clownishness.

"That wass *chuffinng* and falls."
Ormulum, 12,173.

* **çhŭf'-fy,** * **chŭf'-fie,** *a.* [Eng. *chuff; -y.*]

1. Fat-faced. (*Mainwaring.*)

2. Rough, rude, clownish.

chuffy-bricks, *s.* Bricks which are puffed out by the escape of rarefied air or steam during burning.

çhŭk (1), *s.* [A.S. *cedce* = the cheek.] A disease, mentioned in Roull's "Cursing," MS., affecting the cheek or jaw.

"The *chukis*, that haldis the chaftis fra chowing,
Golkgaliter at the hairt growing."
Gloss. Complaint of Scotl., p. 331.

* **çhŭk (2),** *s. & v.* [CHUCK (1).]

chuk (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The Scots name for the Isopodous Crustacean, *Asellus marinus.*

* **çhŭll,** * **çhŭl'-lĕn,** *v.t.* [Cf. Ger. *kollern*, *kullern.*] To deceive, to cheat, to drive about.

"Now Cristene men ben *chullid*, now with popis, and now with bishopis."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, ii. 280.

çhŭm, *s.* [Said to be a corruption either of *comrade* (q.v.), or of *chamber-fellow* (q.v.), but there is no evidence.]

1. One who lives in the same room with another; a comrade.

"His *chum* was certainly the thief."—*Fielding: Tom Jones*, bk. viii., ch. ii.

2. A close companion.

çhŭm, *v.t. & i.* [CHUM, *s.*]

* **I.** *Trans.:* To place or appoint a person to occupy the same room with another.

"You'll be *chummed* on somebody to-morrow."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ii. 84.

II. *Intrans.:* To occupy the same room with another.

çhŭ-ma'r, *s.* [Anglo-Indian, from Hindust. *chúmár*, *chamár.*] A worker in leather; a shoemaker, a cobbler.

chŭm'-bĕl-lĭ, chŭm'-bĕ-lēe, *s.* [Hind. &c., *chambeli*; Mahratta *chumelēe.*] Any species of Indian Jasmine. Spec., *Jasminum grandiflorum.* The flowers are strung on threads and worn in necklaces or entwined in the hair of native women. (*Lindley, &c.*)

chŭm'-lāy, çhĭm'-lĕy, *s.* [CHIMNEY.] (*Scotch.*)

† **çhŭm'-mąge,** *s.* [Eng. *chum; -age.*] The act of, or charge for, chumming with another; also attrib. in such a phrase as "a *chummage* ticket." (*Dickens.*)

çhŭmp, *s.* [Icel. *kumpr* = a log, a block, and *kubba* = to chop.] A short, thick, heavy piece of wood, smaller than a block.

"When one is battered, they can quickly, of a *chump* of wood, accommodate themselves with another."—*Moxon.*

chump-chop, *s.* A chop cut from the chump-end of the loin.

chump-end, *s.* The thick end; usually applied to a loin of mutton.

"Shaped as if they had been unskilfully cut off the *chump-end* of something."—*Dickens: Great Expectations*, ch. x.

* **çhŭmp'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *chump; -ish.*] Boorish, clownish, rough.

"With *chumpish* looks, hard words and secret sighs."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 391.

† **çhŭm'-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *chum* and *ship.*] The state or condition of being a chum with another; close intimacy. (*De Quincey.*)

çhŭn, *s.* [CHUN, *v.*] A term applied to the sprouts or germs of barley, in the process of making malt; also to the shoots of potatoes, when they begin to spring in the heap.

çhŭn, *v.t.* [Mœso-Goth. *keinan* = to sprout, to germinate.] (See phrase.)

¶ *To chun potatoes:* To prevent vegetation in turning them; to nip off the shoots which break out from what are called the een or eyes.

çhû-năm', *s.* [Anglo-Indian; Hind. *chúná.*] Lime or anything made of it, as stucco, &c. The Madras chunam, made of calcined shells, is considered the best.

"The walls and columns are covered with *chunam*, prepared from calcined shells, which in whiteness and polish rivals the purity of marble."—*Sir E. Tennent: Ceylon*, ii. 203.

çhŭn-cō'-a, *s.* [Peruvian *arbol de chunchu*, the name of one of the species.]

Bot.: A genus of trees belonging to the order Combretaceæ. They are natives of Peru.

çhŭnk, *s.* [Probably a variant of *chump* (q.v.).] A short thick lump of anything.

çhŭn'-kў, *a.* [Eng. *chunk; -y.*] Thick and short, chumpy. (*American.*)

". . . a tough and *chunky* body, broad and deep, like a Normandy mare's, . . ."—*Daily News*, Jan. 8, 1879.

çhû-păt'-tў, *s.* [Anglo-Ind., from Hind. *chupatee.*] An unleavened cake made of flour, water, and salt.

"Tea, and beer . . . and plenty of hot *chupatties*."—*W. H. Russell*, in *Ogilvie.*

çhû-prăs-sēe', *s.* [Hind. *chuprassi*, *chaprási*, from *chuprus*, *chaprás* = a badge. Anglo-Indian.] One wearing an official badge, generally a broad and conspicuous belt passing over one shoulder and around the side opposite to it. A chuprassee in India somewhat resembles a beadle here, at other times he acts as a police officer.

CHUPRASSEE.

". . . sneaking into camp, he will drag a *chuprassee* out of the rowtitent . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 5, 1865.

çhŭrçh, * çhirçhe, * çhyrçhe, * çherçhe, * çhurçhe (*Eng.*), **kirk, * kirke, * kyrke** (*Mid. Eng. & Scotch*), *s. & a.* [Gr. κυριακον (*kuriakon*) = pertaining to the Lord, from Κύριος (*kurios*) = the Lord; A.S. *circe, cirice, cyrce*; O. Sax. *kirika*; O. H. Ger. *chirikkâ*; M. H. Ger. *kirche*; Ger. *kirche*; Dut. *kerk*; Dan. *kirke*; Sw. *kyrka*; Icel. *kirkja.* It is believed that the word κυριακή (*kuriakē*) originally passed over from the Greeks to the Goths, the first Teutonic tribe converted to Christianity. From the Goths it diffused itself over the other Teutonic tribes, ultimately reaching the Saxons, and through them becoming introduced into the English tongue. Walafrid Strabo, who wrote about A.D. 840, gave this explanation of the origin of the word "kyrch." (*Trench: On the Study of Words*, pp. 67, 68.)]

A. *As substantive:*

* **1.** Originally used in a wide sense for a Christian church, a Jewish synagogue, or a heathen temple.

"And lo the veil of the *church* was torn in two parts from the top downwards."—*Matt.* xxvii. 51. (*Sir John Cheke.*)

"To all the gods devoutly she did offer frankincense,
But most above them all the *church* of Jesus she did cense."
Golding: Ovid's Metamorphoses, bk. xi.

2. A building set apart and consecrated for Christian worship.

"*Chirecche* is holi Godes hus . . . and is cleped in boc *kiriati* i. dominicalis."—*O. Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), ii. 23.

"It comprehends the whole *church*, viz. the nave, or body of the *church*, together with the chancel, which is even included under the word *church*."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

3. A body of Christian believers, worshipping together in one place, under the same minister, and with the same form of worship.

"They ordained them elders in every *church*."—*Acts* xiv. 23.

4. The whole body of Christians collectively.

"It is certainly lawful not to worship images, not to pray to Angels, or Saints, or the blessed Virgin; otherwise the primitive *church* would not have forborne these practices for three hundred years, as is acknowledged by those of the church of Rome."—*Tillotson* (3rd ed. 1722), vol. i., ser. ix.

"The visible *Church* of Christ is a congregation of faithful men, in the which the pure Word of God is preached."—*Book of Common Prayer*, Art. xix.

5. A distinct section or division of Christians organised for worship under a certain form. Thus we speak of the Roman Catholic, the Presbyterian, the Greek, the Latin Churches, &c.

6. The religious influence exercised by Christians in the aggregate; ecclesiastical authority or influence, as distinguished from the civil power.

"The same criminal may be absolved by the *church*, and condemned by the state; absolved or pardoned by the state, yet censured by the *church*."—*Leslie.*

¶ **1.** *Church of England:*

(1) *Hist.:* The foregoing designation is used in two senses; *first*, a general one signifying the Church regarded as continuous, which, from the first triumph of Christianity till now, has been that of the English people, and *secondly*, in a more specific sense, the Protestant Church now established in England as distinguished from the Church of Rome.

As early as the 2nd century, Tertullian says that those parts of Britain which were inaccessible to the Romans had become subject to Christ. They received the gospel from Gaul and not from Rome. This Celtic Church was driven from E. and S. England by the Saxons.

These invaders were gradually converted by Augustin and his companions sent from Rome for the purpose, and by the early part of the 7th century, the seven kingdoms of the heptarchy were all nominally Christian. In England, as elsewhere, the centuries between the 7th and the 13th were marked by the growth and ultimate domination of the Papacy, and in 1213, King John, to the disgust of his subjects, surrendered his crown to the Roman legate. But the submission was never complete, and certain Parliamentary measures in the 14th century, designed to protect the civil power against the encroachments of the Church, look as if they had been proposed at a much later period. In the same century, Wycliffe on the one hand, and Chaucer and the author of "Piers Plowman" on the other, inflicted heavy blows upon the Church's reputation. Thoroughly alarmed in the 15th century for its supremacy, it became increasingly cruel in its treatment of "heretics," and in the 16th the Reformation came. In 1531, the royal supremacy, which was intended to supersede the papal one, was imposed on the clergy by Henry VIII., and was made use of to produce other changes. In the same year Coverdale's Bible was appointed to be read in churches. In 1549, the first book of Common Prayer was published, and permission given to the clergy to marry. In the reign of Edward VI., A.D. 1547 to 1553, more sweeping measures of reform were carried out under the auspices of foreign rather than English Protestant leaders, but these were completely swept away in the great reaction in favour of Roman Catholicism which arose when Mary came to the throne. There is evidence that in 1553, when Queen Mary began to reign, the Protestants were in a minority, but in 1558, when Queen Elizabeth came to the throne, they had become a majority, the fires of Smithfield and other places having produced an effect the exact opposite of that which they had been intended to accomplish. The work of reformation was resumed under Queen Elizabeth, and in 1563 the thirty-nine articles became, as they still continue to be, the authoritative statement of the Church's creed. Two parties subsequently came into antagonism in the Church: the Puritans, who wished to constitute it on a basis like that of the churches of Geneva and of Scotland; and an Anglican party, who were reluctant to break so completely with the past. A conference, held from 14th to 16th January, 1604, at Hampton Court, between the leaders on each side, failed to effect their reconciliation, and they went their separate ways. In 1611 was published the version of the Bible which is now called the authorised one, that which maintains its place at present, notwithstanding the issue of the revised version. The disputes between the Puritans and the Anglicans continued during the remainder of the reign of Elizabeth, and during those of James I. and Charles I. During the Civil War, which commenced in 1640, it was a great object with the Parliamentary party to obtain assistance from the Scotch, who had preceded them in rebellion by three years, having risen in 1637 against an effort to force upon them a liturgy which they abhorred. An ecclesiastical, as well as a political, union was proposed by the Scotch, who were then, as now, Presbyterian; and in 1644, the Book of Common Prayer was suppressed and the directory of public worship produced by the Westminster Assembly of divines substituted in its room. A reaction against the new arrangements was not long in arising, and with the return of monarchy episcopacy was restored. In 1662, the Act of Uniformity was passed, which compelled about 2,000 clergymen, mostly Presbyterian in sentiment, to resign their livings, and laid the foundation of modern Nonconformity. The Act is still in force. The effort of James II., in violation of his coronation oath, to undo the reformation in the English Church, injured not it but himself, and the attempt has never been renewed on the part of any subsequent sovereign. The evangelistic zeal of Whitfield, Wesley, and various other clergymen, in the 18th century, awoke the Church to new life, which did not pass away even when the followers of the two great preachers just named ceased to belong to the English Church. The evangelical party, still the most numerous in the Establishment, is, in large measure, the fruit of 18th century revival effort. In the 19th, the movement has been in other directions. With 1833, just after the passing of the first Reform Bill, the first of a series of "Tracts for the Times" came forth, and ninety, in all, were issued within the next eight years. The ritualistic party, at a later date, carried on the work which the tractarians had begun. In 1860 the *Essays and Reviews*, and in 1862 a work by Bishop Colenso on the Pentateuch, gave prominence to the opposite pole of thought, being what theologians call strongly rationalistic. Church Congresses, bringing the representatives of these three parties face to face, soften their antagonisms, and fear of common danger renders them more united than they otherwise would be.

(2) *In the United States:* The first Church of England services in the American Colonies took place at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1606, the holy communion being celebrated by the Rev. Robert Hunt, under an awning suspended between the trees. The Protestant Episcopal Church continued to prevail in Virginia during the colonial period, and was also established in the Carolinas and Georgia, while in Maryland the freedom of religion proclaimed by the Roman Catholic settlers became an intolerance of Catholicism when the English Church gained the ruling power. In the Middle Colonies the Church was never established, and in New England it was bitterly opposed, but made its way to some extent in that stronghold of Puritanism, particularly in Connecticut. After the Revolution the church in America was organized under bishops consecrated in England, though for a long time its growth was very slow. Within the present century, however, the growth has been rapid, its progress becoming so marked in the larger states that the original assignment of a bishop to each state was found to be inadequate, and new dioceses were formed within the limits of the states, New York, for instance, now having seven. The church, though still low in members as compared with the other denominations, is in an active and promising condition. In England and Wales its adherents number more than 13,000,000.

3. *Church of Ireland, Irish Church:* A popular name sometimes given, prior to 1871, to what was not an independent denomination, but was an integral part of the United Church of England and Ireland. It constituted the Established Church of the two countries. When on 1st January, 1871, the Act of Parliament, disestablishing and disendowing the portion of the United Church which was in Ireland, took effect, those affected by the measure, rejecting the name proposed by the Government for the new organization, adopted that of the Irish Church or the Church of Ireland.

4. *Church of Scotland:*

(1) *Hist.:* The original Scottish Church seems to have been that of the Culdees, then in mediæval times the Roman Catholic Church was, to a certain extent, the national church in Scotland, not merely as having within its pale at least by profession all the people, but as maintaining its independence of its powerful southern neighbour. The church resisted the claims to supremacy over it put forth at one time by the Archbishop of York, at another by the Archbishop of Canterbury; and, in 1176, in self-defence cast itself into the arms of the Roman Pontiff. When the 16th century opened, the royal power in Scotland was weak and was jealous of, and in conflict with, a very powerful nobility. When the Reformation struggle began, the Crown remained adherent to the old faith, whilst the nobility tended to adopt the new. From the war of independence, Scotland had considered it good policy to guard against any aggression on the part of England by a close alliance with France, and when the Reformation began there were actually French troops in Scotland. On these the Crown rested to resist the religious movement which had been begun, but the Protestant "Lords of the Congregation," who had taken up arms to defend their cause, applied for aid to Queen Elizabeth, who sent troops to aid them in expelling the French. By a treaty signed on the 7th July, 1560, it was stipulated that both the French and the English troops should withdraw from Scotland. On the 24th August, of the same year, the Scottish Parliament abolished the papal jurisdiction, prohibited the celebration of the mass, and rescinded all the laws made in favour of Roman Catholicism. The reformers adopted what is now called Presbyterian Church government, though certain superintendents were appointed, with the sanction of John Knox, the great Scottish reformer, whose offices after a time were swept away. [Church Government, Presbyterianism.] The first General Assembly was held on 20th December, 1560. When the victory over the Church of Rome was complete, the alliance between the nobility and the Protestant preachers which had effected the triumph, showed symptoms of dissolving, and a large section of the former viewed with distrust, and even active hostility, what they regarded as the too democratic measures which Knox aimed at carrying out. But one inestimable boon was gained ere they parted, the universal establishment of parish schools.

The semi-republican constitution of the Church, which became more marked after the office of superintendent had been swept away, and the second book of discipline published (the latter event in 1578), created jealousy in the minds of regents and of sovereigns, and four or five generations of Stuart kings put forth long and determined efforts to transform Presbyterian into Episcopal government. The project cost the lives and liberties of far more people than the short, sharp Reformation struggle had done, and ended at last in failure. The Revolution settlement of 1690, re-established Presbyterianism, and the General Assembly, which had been interrupted for nearly forty years, began again to sit and has done so annually from that time till now. Prior to the union with England in 1707, an Act of Security was passed, designed to preserve the Scotch national church from being overthrown by southern votes.

In 1712, an Act of Parliament re-introduced patronage which had been swept away. The operation of this enactment was one main cause of three secessions: that of the Secession, preeminently so called, in 1733; the Relief in 1752; and, the greatest of all, that which created the Free Church in 1843.

(2) *Present State:* The Church of Scotland claims about half the people as at least its nominal adherents. Besides the "General Assembly," it had in 1881 sixteen synods, eighty-four presbyteries, 1,500 churches including mission-rooms, and 1,660 ministers and probationers engaged in ministerial work. It has missions in India, Africa, and elsewhere. In 1874 the Patronage Act of 1712 was repealed, and each congregation now elects its own pastor. Its chief rivals in Scotland are the Free Church and the United Presbyterians, the latter resulting from a union of the old Secession and Relief Churches.

5. *Church of Rome:* For this see Roman Catholic Church.

¶ *Church and mice:* A game of children said to be the same with the *Sow in the Kirk* (q.v.).

Church in rotundo:

Arch.: A church which, like the Pantheon, is quite circular.

B. *As adj.:* In any way pertaining or connected with the church.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Church-aisle, church-bell, church-clock, church-goer, church-member.*

* **church-ale,** *s.* A feast in commemoration of the dedication of a church.

church-attire, *s.* The dress or vestments worn by those who officiate in public worship.

church-authority, *s.* The spiritual jurisdiction of the authorities of a Church; ecclesiastical authority.

* **church-begot,** *a.* Born within the pale of a church.

church bench, *s.*

* 1. A seat in the porch of a church.

2. A seat in a church.

"Let us go sit here upon the *church-bench* till two, and then all to bed."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, iii. 3.

church-bred, *a.* Brought up according to the principles and doctrine of the Church.

church-bug, *s.* [From being often found in churches.]

Entom.: A common name for a species of wood-louse, *Oniscus asellus*, belonging to the order Isopoda.

church-burial, *s.* Burial in a consecrated ground, and with religious rites. [Burial.]

church-commissioner, *s.* One of a body appointed by Government to administer the church-estates.

"The parson taking wide and wider sweeps,
Now harping on the *church-commissioners.*"
Tennyson: The Epic.

church-discipline, *s.* The discipline and order appointed by the Church.

church-founder. *s.* One who founds or endows a church.

church-going, * **chirche-gong,** * **chyrchegong,** *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* The act or practice of attending Divine service in a church.

"A sory *chyrchegong* yt was to the Kyng of France."
—Rob. of Glouc., p. 380.

* **B.** *As adjective:*

1. Calling to Divine service.

"But the sound of the *church-going* bell
These valleys and rocks never heard."
Cowper's Verses, supposed to be writt. by Alex. Selkirk.

2. Habitually attending Divine service; regular in attendance at church.

church-goer, *s.* One who attends church.

church-government, *s.* The regulation and ordering of spiritual matters, or those pertaining to the discipline and work of the Church.

¶ Four leading views are at present entertained regarding church government. The first three agree that the rudiments of a scheme of church government are laid down in the New Testament. They differ, however, as to what that scheme is, much the greater number believing it to be *episcopacy*, though one large minority are in favour of *presbyterianism*, and another in favour of *congregationalism.* (See these words.) The fourth view, which has not a large number of advocates, is that no scheme of government was laid down in the New Testament, applicable to all times and places, but that the church has the power of adapting its government to the special circumstances in which it finds itself at any particular time.

The relation in which a church stands to the state has also a practical influence on its government. [Royal supremacy.]

* **church-grith,** * **chirchegrith,** *s.* [A.S. *cyricgrith.*] The right of sanctuary belonging to a church.

"He hæhte sælene mon *chirchegrith.*"
Layamon, ii. 514.

* **church-haw,** * **chirche-hail,** * **chirch-heil,** * **chircheil,** * **chirche-hawe,** *s.* [A.S. *cyric* = church, and *haga* = an enclosure.] A church-yard, a cemetery.

"He was war, withouten doute
Of the fir in the *chirchehawe.*"
Seuyn Sages, 2,624.

church-history, *s.* The history of any Church, but especially of the Christian Church.

¶ Church history naturally divides itself into four periods: (1) From the advent of Christ to the time of Constantine; (2) From Constantine to Muhammad (usually spelt Mohammed or Mahomet), or by the arrangement of Mosheim and others, to Charlemagne; (3) From Muhammad, or alternatively from Charlemagne to the Reformation; (4) From the Reformation to the present time.

Period 1. (*From the advent of Jesus Christ, B.C.* 4, *to the Conversion to Christianity of the Emperor Constantine, A.D.* 312, *or to his establishment of that faith as the state religion, in or before A.D.* 321): This period may be naturally divided into three sub-periods, (1) The ministry of Jesus; (2) That of His apostles; and (3), That of the Christian fathers after the last of the apostles had died.

The first sub-period has been already treated of. [Christ.] Immediately after the ascension means were taken to fill up by election the vacancy left in the apostolic college by the apostacy and death of Judas (Acts i. 15—26). The descent of the Holy Spirit, which had been promised by Christ (John xiv. 16, 17, and xvi. 7—14, &c.), took place soon afterwards on the day of Pentecost, accompanied by the gift of tongues (Acts ii.), and then the apostles were qualified to go forth and carry into effect the Saviour's last charge to make disciples of all nations. Under the preaching of Peter and the other apostles, thousands were converted and baptised, and such a spirit of love prevailed among the converts that a Christian socialism sprang up, but ere long it produced an Ananias and Sapphira, and we hear of it no more (Acts iv. 32—37, v. 1—11).

The same jealousy which had prompted the Jewish rulers to seek the death of our Lord, led to the persecution of His followers, and Stephen, stoned to death for alleged blasphemy, was the first of the great army of Christian martyrs. A scattering of the Christians took place, which resulted in the founding of other churches, the chief of which was at Antioch in Syria, where the disciples of Jesus for the first time received the name of Christians (Acts xi. 26.) [Christian.]

Previous to this, Peter, moved by a vision, had begun to preach to the Gentiles (Acts xi. 1—18), and not long afterwards Saul of Tarsus, once a bitter persecutor of the Christians but now a convert, was sent out as colleague to Barnabas, on a missionary journey chiefly through Asia Minor, and ultimately became the splendidly successful apostle of the Gentiles (Acts xiii. 2, &c.). No complete coalescence ever took place between the Jewish and the Gentile elements in the early church. The Jews, with a few honourable exceptions, imbued with caste pride, attempted to impose a Judaic yoke on their Gentile brethren, and not ultimately succeeding, many of them in the second century withdrew from the church catholic, and formed the two sects of the Nazarenes and the Ebionites, the former of which retained, while the latter rejected, belief in the divinity of Christ. Whilst Jerusalem stood the unconverted Jews lost no opportunity of persecuting Christianity, but their influence was to a large extent swept away by the partial destruction of Jerusalem by Titus in 70 A.D., and its total destruction after the revolt of Barchochab in the second century. Before the first of these events had taken place, persecution on the part of the heathen Romans had begun, and it continued at intervals during the whole of the first period. The Roman persecutions are generally called ten; but if only those which were universal be reckoned, they were fewer than that number, while if those which were local be taken also into account, they were more. After the last and severest of these—called Diocletian's persecution, though its real instigator was his son-in-law Galerius—a convert of high rank, Constantine, was obtained, who became emperor in A.D. 312, and in 321 or earlier established Christianity as the State religion.

Period 2. (*From the Conversion of Constantine or his establishment of Christianity as the state religion, to the rise of Muhammad*): Whilst all along there had been a general agreement as to Christian doctrine, the several tenets had not been exactly defined, but when controversy regarding any one of them arose, it was for the first time precisely stated. The question whether our Lord was equal with the Father, and truly and absolutely Divine, or whether, as Arius alleged, he was but the first of created beings, was settled by the Council of Nice in 325 in favour of the former view, and though a long struggle between the Trinitarians and the Arians took place, and though sometimes one and sometimes the other party prevailed, the church ultimately settled into belief in the Three-One God. [Arianism.] Other doctrines were settled by the decision of councils. (For these see Council.) The fall of the Western empire in the fifth century almost dissolved the civil power in Italy and elsewhere, but the church was equal to the crisis, and was ultimately enabled to convert the barbarous nations to the Christian faith. In those ages of political confusion and intellectual darkness, whilst as yet society was not fully reconstituted, primitive Christianity became considerably modified, and finally in 780 the worship of images was introduced into the church.

In A.D. 569 or 570 Muhammad was born, and when he sought for religious light, his mind revolted from the Arab and all other idolatry. He was opposed also to the doctrines of the Trinity, and of the Sonship of Christ, against which his religion may be considered as a reaction. [Muhammadanism.] This second period may be made to end with the first preaching of Muhammad, about A.D. 611, or with the Muhammadan era—the Hegira, 15th July, 622, — preferably the former. Or it might be made to terminate with Charlemagne's donation to the Papacy, or with the separation between the Eastern and the Western Churches, for which see *Period* 3.

Period 3. (*From the rise of Muhammadanism to the Reformation under Luther, the latter event dating from A.D.* 1517): Whilst the Greeks, indulging their natural subtilty, took the lead in hair-splitting definitions of doctrine, the imperial Romans were more practically engaged in building up a world-embracing ecclesiastical power in lieu of the secular empire which they had lost, and from the seventh to the thirteenth century the growth of the Papacy was continuous. In 756 Pepin, having defeated Astulphus, King of the Lombards, compelled him to give to the church and the republic the exarchate of Ravenna and the Pentapolis. In 774 Charlemagne confirmed this cession and enlarged the territory given, thus laying the foundation of the Pope's temporal power. [Papacy.] In the eighth century a schism took place between the Patriarchs of Constantinople and Rome, and the separation which still exists between the Eastern and Western Churches began. During the early part of this third period the Eastern Church was sorely trampled down by the Muhammadans, and during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the Western one came into the conflict in hope of recovering the holy sepulchre, but the Christian success was only temporary. [Crusades. During the fourteenth century the Papacy was declining, during the fifteenth it was attempting to put down evidently imminent revolt by cruel persecution, and in the sixteenth the crisis of its fate came.

Period 4. (*From the commencement of the Reformation under Luther, A.D.* 1517, *to the present time*): For details see Reformation, Protestantism, Roman Catholicism, &c. Suffice it here to say that the Reformation struggle continued in one form or other during nearly the whole of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. During the eighteenth all the churches which had been engaged in that arduous struggle slept, till rudely awakened by the French Revolution of 1789, while the nineteenth century has been mainly a reaction against the irreligion of that revolution and the cruelties of the reign of terror. The Bible and the Tract Societies, as well as the great religious missionary organisations, sprang into life while that revolution was working itself out, and have constituted this century to a certain extent an era of missions. [Missions.]

church-judicatories, *s. pl.* Ecclesiastical courts; especially applied to those of the Presbyterian churches.

church-land, * **chirche-lond,** * **chiriclond,** *s.* Land belonging to the Church.

church-like, *a.* Fitted for church, or to a minister.

"Nor wear the diadem upon his head,
Whose *church-like* humours fit not for a crown."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI., I. 1.

church-living, *s.* A benefice in the Church.

church-militant, *s.* [Lat. *militans* = fighting, serving as a soldier; *miles* = a soldier.] The Church of Christ on earth, the members of which are still fighting against the world, the flesh, and the devil.

church-modes, *s. pl.*

Music: The modes used in Gregorian music. [Gregorian, Mode.]

church-music, *s.* Sacred music, such as is used in church-services.

"It was anciently customary for men and women of the first quality, ecclesiasticks, and others, who were lovers of *church-musick*, to be admitted into this corporation, [of parish-clerks.]"—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, ii. 396.

* **church-outed,** *a.* Excommunicated from the church. (*Milton.*)

church-owl, *s.*

Zool.: The Barn-owl (*Aluco flammeus*).

church-party, *s.*

1. *Sing:* That party in the State which supports the Church and its institutions.

2. *Pl.* (*Church-parties*): Parties existing within any church to which reference at the time is being made.

¶ *High Church*, *Low Church*, and *Broad Church*: Three leading parties existing in the Church of England, as corresponding tendencies do in every Church of Christendom. *The High Church* party, holding the tenet that no religious body is a Church unless it has episcopal government, naturally hold aloof from Nonconformists. What may be called the extreme right of this party tend strongly towards the Church of Rome, adopting its vestments and its ceremonies, embracing its doctrines, and, in some cases, even entering its pale. The *Low Church* party, the most numerous of the three, agreeing in the main

in doctrine with the Nonconformists, and regarding government as of subordinate importance, more or less fraternise with dissenters, and are defenders with them of Protestantism. A third party, the *Broad Church*, aim at comprehending various forms of belief within the Established Church. The extreme members of this party consider that a Church is not really national unless it comprehend the professors of all beliefs held in the country. As a rule, they are themselves rationalistic in sentiment. This party, the smallest at present of the three, had the powerful advocacy of Dr. Arnold, and more recently of Dean Stanley, and of late has made surprising way.

church-preferment, *s.*

1. Promotion in the Church.

2. A church-living, a benefice.

church-rate, *s.* A tax or rate levied on parishioners for the support and repairs of the parish church. It is made, as it has all along been, by the majority of those present at a vestry meeting summoned for the purpose by the churchwardens, but 31 & 32 Vict. c. 109 rendered it no longer compulsory.

*** church-reeve, * chircherеve,** *s.* [M. Eng. *chirche* = church, and *reve* = reeve (q.v.).] A church-warden.

"Of *chircherеves* and of testamentes."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,889.

*** church-scot,** *s.* [A.S. *cyricsceat.*]

1. A church-due payable by every inhabitant of a parish to the mother-church. [CHURCH-ESSET.]

"Knute also charges them to see all *Church-scot* and Rome-scot fully cleered before his return."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 18. (Davies.)

2. A service due to the lord of the manor from a tenant of church lands.

church-service, *s.*

1. The form of Divine service used in churches.

2. A book of the service used in Divine worship, containing, in addition to the Book of Common Prayer, the lessons appointed for the different days throughout the year.

*** church-soken, * chirchsocne,** *s.* A church, congregation.

"It is custume that ech *chirchsocne* goth this dai a procession."—*Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), ii. 89.

church-tippet, *s.* The tippet worn by a clergyman during divine service.

*** church-town, * cherch-toun,** *s.* [A.S. *cyrictún.*]

1. A cemetery or churchyard.

"Other holi stedes, *cherchtounes*, other hous of religioun."—*Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. 41.

2. A town or village near a church.

church-warden, *s.*

1. One of two parochial officers chosen annually at the Easter vestries, one by the minister and one by the parishioners. Their duties are to protect the building of the church and its appurtenances, to superintend the ceremonies of divine worship, and the proper distribution of alms, &c.; to form and execute parochial regulations, and generally to act as the legal representatives of the parish.

2. A long clay pipe.

church-way, *s.* A path or way leading to or round a church.

"In the *church-way* paths to glide."
Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream, v. 2.

church-work, * chircheweorke, *s.*

I. *Lit.:* Work on or in connection with the building, repair, &c., of churches.

"Dele hit wreeche mon other to brugge other to *chircheweorke*."—*Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), p. 31.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Work on or in connection with the church, and the promotion of religion.

* 2. Work carried out slowly.

"This siege was *church-work*; and therefore went on slowly."—*Fuller: Holy War*, p. 111.

church-yard, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An enclosed piece of ground adjoining a church, consecrated for the burial of the dead; a cemetery. [BURIAL-GROUND.]

2. *Law:* The church-yard is the freehold of the rector or vicar.

church-yard beetle, *s.* *Blaps mortisaga.* [BLAPS.]

çhŭrçh, *v.t.* [CHURCH, *s.*] To perform for any woman the service appointed in the Prayer Book to be used when any woman desires to return thanks to God for her safe delivery in childbirth.

*** çhŭrçh-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *church*; *-dom.*] The institution, government, or authority of a church.

"Whatsoever church pretendeth to a new beginning, pretendeth at the same time to a new *churchdom* . . ."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 9.

*** çhŭrçh-ĕs-sĕt, çhŭrçh-sĕt, çhŭrçh-sĕd,** *s.* [A.S *cyricsceat* = church scot, a payment of the first-fruits of all esculent seeds or grain.] A certain measure of wheat, which was wont to be given to the church on St. Martin's day. (*Wharton.*)

çhŭrçh-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHURCH.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of performing the service appointed for the return of thanks for delivery in childbirth.

". . . a practice inconsistent with the very name of the office, which is called the *churching* of women. . . ."—*Wheatley: Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer.*

† çhŭrçh-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *church*; *-ism.*] A strong partiality for, or attachment to the forms and principles of a church. (*Chr. Obs.*)

çhŭrçh-īte, *s.* [Named after its discoverer, Prof. A. H. Church, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A mineral discovered in 1865, in copper mines in Cornwall, as a coating one-sixteenth of an inch thick on quartz and argillaceous schist. Hardness, 3. Sp. gr., 3·14. Lustre, vitreous; colour, pale smoke-gray, tinged with flesh-red. It is transparent or translucent and doubly refracting. Compos.: Phosphoric acid, 28·48; protoxide of cerium, 51·87; lime, 5·42; water, 14·93. (*Dana.*)

*** çhŭrçh'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *church*; *-less.*] Destitute of a church.

"Whence I conclude it . . . never but a *churchless* village."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 19.

*** çhŭrçh'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *church*, and dim. suff. *-let.*] A little church.

"Little *churchlets* and scattered conventicles."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 32. (Davies.)

*** çhŭrçh'-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *church*; *-ly.*] Relating to the church, ecclesiastical.

"Divers grave points also hath he handled of *churchly* matters."—*Gay: Shepherd's Week, Proeme.* (Davies.)

çhŭrçh'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *church*; *man.*]

1. A clergyman or ecclesiastic.

2. An adherent and supporter of the Church of England, or the Protestant Episcopal Church.

". . . gratitude to the King for having brought in so many *churchmen* and turned out so many schismatics."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

çhŭrçh'-măn-līke, *a.* [Eng. *churchman*; *like.*] Like, or as befits, a churchman.

*** çhŭrçh'-măn-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *churchman*; *-ly.*] Like a churchman, churchmanlike.

çhŭrçh'-măn-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *churchman*; *-ship.*] The state or quality of being a churchman, or of belonging to the Established Church. (*Eclec. Rev.*)

*** çhŭrçh'-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *church*; *-ship.*] The institution or establishment as a church; the state of being a church.

"The Jews were his own also by right of *churchship*, as selected and inclosed by God, . . ."—*South: Sermon on John* i. 11.

çhŭrçh'-wôrt, * çhŭrçhe'-wôrt, *s.* [Eng. *church*; and suff. *wort* (q.v.).]

Bot.: *Mentha Pulegium* (*Britten & Holland.*)

† çhŭrçh'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *church*; *-y.*] Pertaining to, or connected with, the church; devoted to church-work or church matters. (*Colloquial.*)

çhŭrl, * churle, * charle, * cherl, * cherle, * cheorl, * cherelle, * chirl, * chorle, *s. & a.* [A.S. *ceorl*; O. Fris. *tzerl*; O. H. Ger. *charal*; M. H. Ger. *kerl*; Dut. *karel, kerel*; Dan. & Sw. *karl*; Ger. *kerl.*] [CARL.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. A low-born person; a servant, a serf; a tenant-at-will of free condition, who held lands of the thanes on payment of rates and services.

"May no *cherl* chartre make, ne his catell selle
Withouten leve of his lord."
Langland: P. Plowman, 6,831.

* 2. A countryman, a farmer or farm labourer.

"*Carle* or *chorle. Rusticus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

". . . the relation in which the followers of William the Conqueror stood to the Saxon *churls* . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

3. A rough, surly, or clownish fellow.

". . . and that ue was a prisoner in the hands of rude *churls*, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

* 4. A miserly, niggardly person; a niggard.

"The vile person shall be no more called liberal, nor the *churl* said to be bountiful."—*Isaiah* xxxii. 5.

B. *As adj.:* Churlish, rough, rude, selfish.

churl-hemp, * churle hempe, *s.*

Bot.: The female, supposed by the old writers to be the male, plant of hemp, *Cannabis sativa.* [CARL-HEMP.]

churl's cress, *s.* [From the Ger.]

Bot.: *Lepidium campestre*, or an allied species. (*Lyte.*) Order, Cruciferæ.

churl's head, *s.* [So called from its rough hairy involucres.]

Bot.: *Centaurea nigra.* Order, Compositæ.

churl's mustard, *s.*

Bot.: A plant doubtfully identified. It may be *Thlaspi arvense*, *Iberis amara*, or the Churl's cress (q.v.). (*Britten & Holland.*)

churl's treacle, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, *Allium sativum.*

*** çhŭrl, * çhŭrle,** *v.t.* [CHURL, *s.*] To act like a churl to, to grudge.

"You need not, saya he, *churle* me in a piece of meat."—*Aubrey: Miscell.*, p. 82. (Davies.)

*** çhŭrl-hood, * cherl-hed, * chirle-hede,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *cherl*, *chirle* = churl; *hed*, *hede* = hood.]

1. The state of being a churl or servant; service.

"Holi forsothe *cherlhed* to hym silf alone profiteth."—*Wycliffe: Pref. Epistle*, p. 64.

2. Churlishness.

"He is . . . of curteis fair specke, ne any thyng is mengd of *cherlhed* in his faire speche."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah, Prol.*, p. 224.

çhŭrl'-ĭsh, * char-lyche, * char-lysche, * cher-liche, * cher-lysshe, * cher-lisch, * chere-lyche, * cher-lish, *a.* [A.S. *ceorlic, ceorlisc.*]

* 1. Of, or pertaining to, the country or farming; rustic.

"*Cherlyche* or *charlysche* (*churlisshe*, P.). *Rusticalis.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"*Cherliche* trauel aboute a tree schewith the fruyt therof."—*Wycliffe: Eccles.* xxvii. 7. (*Purvey.*)

2. *Of persons:*

(1) Rude, surly, boorish.

"Ful foule and *cherlysshe* semede she."
Romaunt of the Rose, 177.

* (2) Miserly, selfish, niggardly.

* 3. *Of things:*

(1) Rough, rude, merciless, hard.

(2) Unmanageable, unyielding.

"Where the bleak Swiss their stormy mansion tread,
And force a *churlish* soil for scanty bread."
Goldsmith: The Traveller.

(3) Vexatious, obstructive.

çhŭrl'-ĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *churlish*; *-ly.*] In a churlish manner; roughly, rudely, selfishly.

"How *churlishly* I chid Lucetta hence."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

çhŭrl'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *churlish*; *-ness.*] The state or quality of being churlish; roughness, rudeness, boorishness, selfishness.

"Take from them covetousness, *churlishness*, pride and impatience."—*Bp. Taylor: Holy Living (Prayers).*

*** çhŭrl'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *churl*; *-y.*] Churlish, rough, rude.

"And well nigh split upon the threatning rock.
With many a boisterous brush and *churly* knock."
Quarles: Feast for Worms (1620), § 2.

*** çhŭrm, * çhўrme,** *v.t. & i.* [CHURM, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To sing in a low tone, to hum; to sing.

"Let me rather, on the heathy hill,
Far frae the busy world, whereon ne'er stood
A cottage, walk, an' *churm* my Lallan lays."
Davidson: Seasons, p. 55.

B. *Intrans.:* To grumble, or emit a humming sound.

"A cuckoo-clock chicks at one side of the chimney-place, and the curate, smoking his pipe in an antique elbow-chair, *churms* at the other."—*Sir A. Wylie*, i. 209.

*** çhŭrme, * chirm, * chirme, * chyrme,** *s.* [A.S. *cirm, cyrm.*] [Chirm.] A confused noise, a buzzing.

"He was conveyed to the tower, with the *churme* of a thousand taunts and reproaches."—*Bacon.*

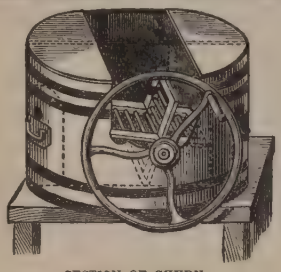
çhŭrn, * cherne, * chirne, * chyrne, * kyrne, * scharne (*Eng.*), **kirn** (*Scotch*), *s.* [A.S. *ceren, cyrn, cæren* (*Somner*); O. Icel. *kirna*; O. Sw. *kerna*; Sw. *kärna*; Dan. *kierne.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A vessel in which milk or cream is agitated or beaten in order to effect the separation of the serous parts from the rest; a vessel in which butter is made. Formerly the churn was an upright wooden vessel, in which the milk was agitated by a staff with a wooden disk at the lower end. Modern churns are generally circular, fitted with dashers inside. The milk is agitated by the revolution of the churn, or, in some cases, of the dashers.

"Her aukward fist did ne'er employ the *churn*."
Gay: Pastorals.

2. *Porcelain:* The block or chuck on a porcelain turner's lathe, on which the thrown and baked articles are turned by thin iron tools to give truth and smoothness to circular articles.

churn-dasher, *s.* The moving agent in



SECTION OF CHURN.

a churn, rotary or reciprocating, by which the milk or cream is agitated.

churn-drill, *s.* A large drill used by miners. It is several feet long, and has a chisel-point at each end.

churn-owl, *s.*

Ornith.: A local name for a bird, the Nightjar or Goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus.* The first element is prob. a corruption of *churr*, from the noise made by the bird.

churn-power, *s.* A motor for driving churns or churn-dashers to agitate the milk or cream.

churn-staff, * scharnestafe, *s.*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The staff or implement employed in the operation of churning by hand in an upright churn.

2. *Bot.:* A plant, *Euphorbia helioscopia.*

çhŭrn, * cherne, * chirne, * chyrne (*Eng.*), **kirn** (*Scotch*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *cernan* (*Somner*); O. Icel. *kirna*; Sw. *kärna, tjärna*; Dan. *kierne*; Dut. *kernen*; Ger. *kernen.*]

A. *Transitive:*

† 1. *Generally:*

(1) To agitate or shake violently; to champ, to chaw.

(2) To mix or work up together.

2. *Spec.:* To agitate milk or cream in a churn for the purpose of making butter.

B. *Intrans.:* To perform the operation of churning.

çhŭrned, *pa. par. & a.* [Churn.]

çhŭrn'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Churn, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or process of agitating or beating milk or cream in a churn for the purpose of making butter.

"The *churning* of milk bringeth forth butter."—*Prov.* xxx. 33.

2. The quantity of butter made at one operation.

*** çhŭrr, * churl, * chirle,** *v.i.* [Chirre.] To coo, to murmur.

"The *churlin* moor-cock woes his valentine,
Couring coyish to his sidelin tread."
Davidson: Seasons, p. 9.

chŭr'-rŭs, *s.* [Mindust. *chŭrŭs.*]

Comm.: The resinous exudation of the leaves and flowers of Indian Hemp, *Cannabis indica* (q.v.). It is used by the natives of India as an intoxicating drug. According to Jaffur Shurreef, a man covers himself with a blanket and runs through a field of hemp early in the morning; the dew and gum of the plant naturally adhering to it are first scraped off and the blanket afterwards washed and wrung. Both products are boiled together and an electuary formed. The smoking of five grains of it will produce intoxication.

*** çhŭrr'-worm,** *s.* [A.S. *cerran* = to turn; and Eng. *worm.* (*Bailey.*)]

Entom.: An insect that turns about nimbly; called also a fan-cricket; the mole-cricket (*Gryllotalpa vulgaris*). (As this insect is also called the "croaker," Bailey's etymology seems doubtful; cf. churn-owl.)

*** çhŭse,** *v.t. & i.* [Choose.]

çhŭs'-ĭte, *s.* [Cf. Gr. χοῦς (*chous*), contr. of χόος (*choos*) = earth heaped up . . . alluvial earth, with suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Olivine. Dana considers that it has been derived from chrysolite, the common variety of what he makes the same as Olivine. Chusite is from Limburg, in Brisgau. (*Dana, &c.*)

çhûte, *s.* [Fr. *chute* = a fall. The meaning of the def. appears to be confused with Eng. shoot (q.v.).]

Mech.: An inclined trough. On a moderate scale it forms a leader, or feeder, to machines. On a large scale it leads water from a penstock to a water-wheel, or an inclined plane down which logs are passed from a higher to a lower level. These are sometimes used in mountainous countries for land transport, and sometimes are the links of a slack-water system, as on the Ottawa; called slides.

çhŭt'-nēe, çhŭt'-nĕy, *s.* [Mahratta, &c. *chutnee, chutni.*]

Cookery: An acid and highly pungent seasoning, an Indian condiment generally composed partly of sweet fruits, as mangoes and raisins, with acids, such as lemon-juice and sour herbs, to which are added also spices and cayenne pepper.

chȳd'-ŏr-ŭs, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

Zool.: A genus of Entomostraca, of the order Cladocera, and family Lynceidæ. They are nearly spherical; beak very long and sharp, curved downwards and forwards; inferior antennæ very short. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*) *Chydorus sphæricus* and *C. globosus* are British, the former common.

chȳ-lā'-çeoŭs, *a.* [Eng. *chyl(e)*; *-aceous.*] Pertaining to, or consisting of, chyle (q.v.).

"When the spirits of the chyle have half fermented the *chylaceous* mass, it has the state of drink not ripened by fermentation."—*Floyer: On the Humours.*

chȳ-lā'-quĕ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *chyl(e)*, and *aqueous.*] Consisting of, or containing, chyle much diluted with water: said of a liquid which forms the circulating fluid of some inferior animals. (*Carpenter & Webster.*)

chylaqueous canals, *s. pl.*

Zool.: A canal system designed for the reception of the Chylaqueous fluid (q.v.).

chylaqueous fluid, *s.*

Zool.: A fluid consisting, as its name imports, partly of water and partly of chyle. The former derived from the exterior, and the latter a product of digestion. It is found in the body cavity of many invertebrated animals, such as Annelids, Echinoderms, and Rotifers. (*Nicholson.*)

*** çhyld,** *s. & v.* [Child.]

*** çhyld'-ĭng,** *pr. par. & a.* [Childing.]

chyle, * chȳ'-lŭs, *s.* [Fr. *chyle*; Mod. Lat. *chylus*; Gr. χυλός (*chulos*) = juice; χέω (*cheō*) = to pour out.]

Anat.: The fluid of the lacteal vessels; lymph, coloured by a finely granular matter, named by Mr. Gulliver the molecular base. From the presence of fibrine in a fluid form, as in the blood, chyle coagulates into a jelly shortly after being withdrawn from its appropriate vessel. There are in chyle, as in lymph, many small globular bodies called capsicles. Chyle also has in it more albumen than lymph possesses. It is very rich in alkalies combined partly with albumin, partly with lactic and sebacic acids; the chlorides of sodium and potassium occur in large quantity. It differs from blood by the want of red particles, as also by possessing a smaller proportion of albumen and fibrine. (*Todd & Bowman: Phys. Anatomy*, vol. ii. (1856), pp. 269–289.)

"*Chylus* in the stomach . . .'—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, cent. ix. § 837. (*French.*)

chȳ-lĭ-făc'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *chyle*; Lat. *chylus*, and Eng. *faction*, Lat. *facio* = to make.]

Physiol.: The act or process of the formation of chyle in animal bodies from food.

"Drinking excessively during the time of *chylifaction*, stops perspiration."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

chȳ-lĭ-făc'-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *chyle*, and *factive* (q.v.).] Having the power or property of forming chyle; chylifactory.

"Whether this be not effected by some way of corrosion, rather than any proper digestion, *chilifactive* mutation, or alimental conversion."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

chȳ-lĭ-făc'-tŏr-ȳ, * chī-lĭ-făc'-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *chyle*; Lat. *facio* = to make; Eng. suff. *-ory.*] The same as Chylifactive (q.v.).

"We should rather rely upon a *chilifactory* menstruum, or digestive preparation drawn from species or individuals, whose stomachs peculiarly dissolve lapideous bodies."—*Sir T. Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

chȳ-lĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Fr. *chylifère*; Lat. *chylus*; Gr. χυλός (*chulos*), and Lat. *fero* = to bear, to produce.] Forming or producing chyle; changing into chyle; chylific.

"Purges clear and empty the lower part of the *chyliferous* tubes."—*Cheyne: Essay on Regimen*, p. 6.

chyliferous vessels, *s. pl.* Vessels bearing chyle, that is, constructed to afford passage of chyle.

"The *chyliferous vessels* probably have the same office for the intestinal tissues as the lymphatics in other parts."—*Todd & Bowman: Phys. Anat.*, vol. ii. (1856), p. 288.

chȳ-lĭf'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chyle*; Lat. *chylus*, and *facio* = to make.] Chylifactive. The term is applied to one of the stomachs when a plurality of them exist, as, for instance, in insects.

chȳ-lĭf-ĭ-cā'-tion, * chī-lĭf-ĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *chyle*; Lat. *chylus* = chyle, and *facio* = to make.] Chylifaction; the act or process of making chyle.

"Nor will we affirm that iron is indigested in the stomach of the ostrich; but we suspect this effect to proceed from any liquid reduction, or tendence to *chilification*, by the power of natural heat."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

chȳ-lĭf-ĭ-cā'-tŏr-ȳ, chī-lĭ-făc'-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *chyle*; Lat. *chylus*, and *facio* = to make.] Chylifactive, chylific. (*Walker.*)

chȳ-lĭz'-ą, *s.* [Gr. χυλίζω (*chulizō*) = to extract or form into juice; χυλός (*chulos*) = juice.]

Entom.: A genus of Dipterous insects, belonging to the tribe Muscidæ.

*** chylle,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An unidentified plant.

"*Chylle*, herbe. *Cilium vel psillium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

chȳl-ō-clā'-dĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *chylus* = chyle; Gr. κλάδος (*klados*) = a young branch, a shoot.]

Bot.: A genus of Laurencinceæ (Florideous Algæ), containing a few British species, with fronds of small size, composed of a branched, cylindrical, and tubular structure, cut off into chambers within by diaphragms at intervals, and filled with a watery juice.

chȳl-ō-pŏ-ĕt'-ĭc, chȳl-ō-pŏī-ĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. χυλοποίεω (*chulopoiĕō*) = to make into juice; from χυλός (*chulos*) = juice, chyle, and ποίεω (*poiĕō*) = to make.]

Physiol.: Having the power or the office of forming chyle.

". . . between the kidneys and the *chylopoietic* viscera, . . ."—*Owen: Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

chȳ'-ŭs, *a.* [Fr. *chyleux.*] Consisting of, or of the nature of, chyle.

"... during a residence of ten years in Barbadoes he saw at least a dozen well-marked examples of *chylous* urine in negroes."—*Watson: Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. viii.

* **chȳ'-lŭs,** *s.* [Chyle.]

* **chymbe,** *s.* [Chimb.]

chȳme, *s.* [Fr. *chyme;* Lat. *chymus;* Gr. χυμός (*chumos*) = juice, from χέω (*cheō*) = to pour out.]

Physiol.: A semifluid or pulpy matter into which food is converted after it has been for some time in the stomach and mixed with gastric secretions. It passes into the duodenum from the stomach, and yields chyle by admixture with the biliary secretion.

chyme-mass, *s.*

Zool.: The central semifluid sarcode in the interior of an infusorian; the endoplasm.

* **chȳme,** *v.t.* [Chyme, *s.*] To extract by chemical processes. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"What antidote against the terror of conscience can be *chymed* from gold."—*Adams: Works*, i. 153. (*Davies.*)

chȳm'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Chemic.]

chȳm-ĭf-ĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *chymification;* Lat. *chymus*, and *facio* = to make.] The act or process of forming into chyme.

"The transformation of food into tissue involves mastication, deglutition, *chymification*."—*Herbert Spencer: Data of Biology*, § 25.

chȳm'-ĭ-fīed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Chymify.]

chȳm'-ĭ-fȳ, *v.t.* [Fr. *chymifier;* Lat. *chymus*, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To form into chyme. (*Quar. Rev.*)

chȳm'-ĭst, *s.* [Chemist.]

"Operations of *chymistry* fall short of vital force; no *chymist* can make milk or blood of grass."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

chȳm'-ĭs-trȳ, *s.* [Chemistry.]

"Sometimes she flies like an industrious bee,
And robs the flowers by Nature's *chymistry*."
Dryden: Art of Poetry, Ode c. 2.

chȳm-ō-car'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. χυμός (*chumos*) = juice, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of scandent herbs belonging to the Tropæolaceæ. The sessile three-lobed, three-celled ovary grows into a three-lobed, sweet, fleshy, edible berry, which remains attached to the front of the persistent calyx. This black juice berry, which is not unlike, in appearance and flavour, to the Zante or currant grape, is the most remarkable peculiarity of the genus, which was founded on *Chymocarpus pentaphyllus.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chȳm'-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *chym(e);* suff. *-ous.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, chyme.

* **chyn-chone,** *s.* [Chincone.]

* **chynch-yn,** *v.i.* [Chinch, *a.*] To be niggardly or miserly.

"*Chynchyn* or sparyn mekylle (*chinkinge* or to mekyl sparyn, H.). *Parparco.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **chynd,** *pa. par.* [Chine, *v.*]

* **chyn-yng,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [Chining.]

chȳ-ŏm-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* An instrument for measuring the volume of a liquid by means of a graduated piston moving in that liquid.

chȳ-trĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. χυτρίδιον (*chutridion*), dimin. of χύτρος (*chutros*) = a pot, a pitcher.]

Bot.: A genus of Unicellular Algæ, consisting of minute, globose, or pyriform, usually colourless cells, operculate at the summit, with a root-like base, attached to Confervoid or allied plants, and penetrating their cell-walls. Zoospores very numerous, globular, with a single very long cilium. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

¶ For other words in *chy-* not found here see under *chi-.*

çī-bār'-ĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cibarius* = pertaining to food: *cibus* = food.] Pertaining to or useful for food, edible.

* **çī-bā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr. *cibation*, from Lat. *cibus* = food.]

Phys.: A term for the taking of food; also an alchemical term of various signification having reference to that act.

çĭb'-bŏls, çĭb'-ŏl, ***çĭb-oule,** *s.* [Fr. *ciboule;* Sp. *cebolla*, from Low Lat. *cepula, cepola*, dim. of *cepa, cæpe* = an onion.] A small variety of onion, *Allium Ascalonicum.*

"*Ciboules*, or scallions, are a kind of degenerate onions."—*Mortimer.*

çĭ-bŏr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *ciborium;* Gr. κιβώριον (*kibōrion*) = a drinking-cup made of the seed-vessel of the Egyptian bean. In Low Lat. also an arched chamber supported by four columns. In Ital. *ciborio;* Fr. *ciborre;* Sp. *ciborio.*]

1. *Arch.:* An insulated erection open on each side, with arches, and having a dome of ogee form, like the bowl of a reversed cup, carried or supported by four columns, the whole covering the altar. It is now called a *baldacchino* (q.v.). The earliest known instance of a ciborium appears to have been one in the church of St. George at Thessalonica, supposed to have been in use about A.D. 325. (*Gwilt.*)

2. *Eccles.:* The vessel in which the small hosts are consecrated at mass. From this vessel they are administered to communicants, and in it those remaining are preserved in the tabernacle.

3. *Conch.:* The glossy impression on the inside of valves, to which the muscles of the animals have been attached.

çī-bō'-tĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. κιβώτιον (*kibōtion*) = a little chest, from the form of the indusium.]

Botany:

1. A genus of Polypodiaceous ferns. [Agnus scythicus, Barometz.]

2. A noble tree-fern from New Holland. (*McNicoll.*)

* **ci-bur,** * **chy-bur,** *s.* [Arab.]

Chem.: An old term for sulphur.

çĭ-cā'-da, *s.* [Lat. *cicada;* Fr. *cigale;* Ital. *cigala.*] [Cicala.]

Entom.: A genus of Homopterous insects, tribe Cicadariæ, sub-tribe Stridulantia, or it may be made a family Cicadidæ. They have three *ocelli* or simple eyes, with the short antennæ in front. The tarsi are three-jointed. The male has a drum or musical apparatus placed in a cavity on each side of the abdomen, and concealed by scale-like plates. A muscle pulls the drum in and again lets it out with the effect of producing a sharp continuous sound. These insects are familiar in the south of Europe, in India, in Bermuda, the West Indies, the warmer parts of America, &c. The Greeks, who considered the cicadas happy in having "voiceless wives," called the animal τέττιξ (*tettix*). The observation that the female cicadas do not emit the sharp continuous sound described is accurate. The Grasshopper and Cicada, though popularly believed the same, are not even of the same order. The former belongs to the Orthoptera, the latter to the Homoptera. The former possesses mandibles, while the latter has a suctorial apparatus instead. The antennæ of the former are very long, and those of the latter very short. The former emits its "voice" by night, the latter in the brightest sunshine. Many other differences between the two exist. *Cicada hæmatodes*, like the rest of the genus a large insect, occurs in the New Forest, in Hampshire. An American species of Cicada, *C. Septendecim*, appears only once in seventeen years, hence it is popularly known as the seventeen-year locust. It is no more akin to the locust than to the grasshopper.

çĭc-ą-dăr'-ĭ-ą, çĭc-ą-dăr'-ĭ-æ, *s.pl.* [From Lat. *cicada*, and the neut. or the fem. pl. of Lat. suff. *-arius.*]

Entom.: A tribe of the sub-order Homoptera. The tarsi are three-jointed, the antennæ minute, and usually terminated by a bristle, and the wings with many nervures or cells. It contains the families Cercopidæ or Cicadellina, Membracidæ or Membracina, Fulgoridæ, and Cicadidæ (q.v.).

çĭc-ą-dĕl'-ą, çĭ-cą-dĕl-lī'-ną, *s. pl.* [A dimin. formation from Lat. *cicada* = a grasshopper.]

Entom.: A family of Homopterous insects, better called Cercopidæ (q.v.). The name was given because they resemble typical Cicadas, but are much smaller.

çĭ-căd'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *cicada* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: The family of insects of which the cicada is the type. The species, which are large insects with broad heads and breasts, are from the warmer parts of the world. Swainson made the family comprehensive enough to include the frog-hoppers as well as the cicadas proper, but the former are now made a separate family, Cercopidæ (q.v.).

* **çĭ-cā'-la,** *s.* [Ital. *cigala.*] [Cicada.] Either a cicada or a grasshopper.

"At eve a dry *cicala* sung."
Tennyson: Mariana in the South.

çĭc'-ą-trĭçe, *s.* [Cicatrix.]

çĭ-căt'-rĭc-le, çĭ-căt'-rĭ-cŭle, * **çĭc-ą-trĭc'-ŭ-la,** *s.* [Fr. *cicatricule*, from Lat. *cicatricula*, dimin. of *cicatrix* = a scar.]

1. *Biol.:* The germinating or fœtal point in the embryo of a seed, or the yolk of an egg.

2. *Botany:*

(1) The scar of a fallen leaf.

(2) The hilum (q.v.).

çĭ-căt'-rĭ-cōse, *a.* [From Lat. *cicatrix* (genit. *cicatricis*) (q.v.), and Eng. suff. *-ose.*]

Bot.: Marked with scars, cicatrisate.

* **çĭc'-ą-trīne,** *a.* [Lat. *cicatr(ix)*, and Eng. suff. *-ine.*] Scarring, wounding.

"Thy aloe *cicatrine* tongue."—*Dekker: Satiromastix.*

çĭ-căt'-rĭ-sāte, *a.* [From Lat. *cicatrix* (genit. *cicatricis*) (q.v.), and Eng. suff. *-ate.*]

Bot.: The same as Cicatricose (q.v.).

çĭc-ą-trī'-sĭve, *a.* [Lat. *cicatrix* (genit. *cicatricis*) = a scar.] Proper or useful to induce a cicatrix.

çĭc'-ą-trĭx, çĭc'-ą-trĭçe (pl. **çĭc'-ą-trĭç-ēs**), *s.* [Lat. *cicatrix* (genit. *cicatricis*) = a scar.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Med.:*

(1) A scar or mark remaining after a wound.

* (2) Any mark or impression resembling the scar of a wound.

"Lean out upon a rush,
The *cicatrice* and capable impressure
Thy palm some moments keeps."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 5.

2. *Bot.:* A scar formed by the separation of one part from another.

çĭc-ą-trīz'-ant, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *cicatrisant*, pr. par. of *cicatriser* = to scar; Lat. *cicatrix* = a scar.]

A. *As adj.:* Healing or tending to heal a wound, or to induce a cicatrix.

B. *As substantive:*

Med.: Any medicine or preparation proper or useful to induce a cicatrix, or heal a wound.

† **çĭc-ą-trīz-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *cicatrix*, and suff. *-ation.*]

1. The act or process of inducing a cicatrix, or healing a wound.

"A vein bursted, or corroded, in the lungs, is looked upon to be for the most part incurable, because of the motion and coughing of the lungs tearing the gap wider, and hindering the conglutination and *cicatrization* of the vein."—*Harvey.*

2. The state of being cicatrised.

"The first stage of healing, or the discharge of matter, is called digestion; the second, or the filling up with flesh, incarnation; and the last, or skinning over, *cicatrization*."—*Sharpe: Surgery.*

çĭc'-ą-trīze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *cicatriser*, from Lat. *cicatrix* = a scar.]

I. *Transitive:*

1. To apply or administer medicines or preparations calculated to induce a cicatrix.

2. To heal or induce the skin over a wound.

"We incarned, and in a few days *cicatrized* it with a smooth cicatrix."—*Wiseman: On Tumours.*

II. *Intrans.:* To become healed or cicatrized, to become covered with skin.

çĭc'-ą-trīzed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Cicatrize.]

çĭc'-ą-trīz-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Cicatrize.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of healing a wound by inducing a cicatrix; the state of becoming cicatrized.

"... the *cicatrizing* of these being for the most part the work of the surgeon."—*Wiseman.*

çĭc'-ą-trōse, *a.* [Lat. *cicatricosus,* from *cicatrix* = a scar.] Full of scars or cicatrized wounds; scarry. (*Craig.*)

çĭc'-ca, *s.* [A name of unknown meaning (*Loudon*); said to be a man's name (*Paxton*); but may it not be from Gr. κίκι (*kiki*) = the castor-oil berry, to which the cicca is akin?]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, species of which have three to five cells, while three is in most of the order the unvarying number. It consists of small trees or shrubs found in the warmer parts of the world.

2. *Med.:* The leaves of *Cicca disticha* and *racemosa* are sudorific, and used against syphilis. The root is violently purgative. Its succulent fruit, and that of *C. racemosa,* is subacid, cooling, and wholesome, while the seeds are cathartic.

çĭc'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Entom.: A genus of Homopterous insects, of the family Cercopidæ.

çĭç'-ĕl-ĭ, *s.* [Lat. *seseli, seselis;* Gr. σέσελι, σέσελις (*seseli, seselis*).] [SESELI.]

Bot.: The ordinary name for the genus Myrrhis.

¶ *Fool's cicely:* *Æthusa Cynapium.*

Rough cicely: *Torilis Anthriscus.*

Sweet Cicely:

1. *Myrrhis odorata.*

"The smell of *Sweet Cicely* attracts bees, and the insides of empty hives are often rubbed with it."—*Loudon: Encyclopædia of Gardening,* § 4,723.

2. An American name for Osmorrhiza, a genus of Umbelliferæ.

Wild cicely: *Anthriscus sylvestris.*

çĭ-çĕn'-dĭ-ą, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Hooker and Arnott suggest Gr. κίκιννος (*kikinnos*) = a curled lock, a ringlet, on account of the slender entangled stems and branches.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Gentianaceæ, sub-order Gentianeæ. It consists of small annual branched herbs. Two are British, *Cicendia filiformis,* which has yellow flowers, and *C. pusilla,* which has pink flowers. Both are somewhat rare in Britain. *C. filiformis* is by some botanists called *Exacum filiforme.*

çī'-çĕr, *s.* [Lat. *cicer* = a chick-pea. Possibly the Roman family of Cicero, which produced the world-renowned orator, derived their name from *cicer,* either, as Plutarch says, because one of the family had a flat excrescence like a chick-pea on his nose, or, as Pliny asserts, because the first of the name successfully cultivated vetches.]

Bot.: A genus of Leguminous plants, sub-order Papilionaceæ, tribe Vicieæ. *Cicer arietinum,* the Chick-pea, is a native of Egypt and the Levant. It is cultivated in the south of Europe, in India, and elsewhere. It bears pale solitary violet flowers. A field in full bloom, and glistening with dew, is a beautiful spectacle, but an acid which it contains destroys the boot-leather of anyone who, walking over it, treads it down. Anglo-Indians call the seeds, gram. They are used in India for feeding horses.

çĭç-ĕr-ō'-nē (or as **çhĭçh-ĕr-ō'-nē**), *s.* [Lat. *Cicero,* the Roman orator; so called from the talkativeness of guides.] A guide; one who explains the curiosities and interesting features of a place to strangers.

"He had not proceeded many steps from the monument before he beckoned to our *cicerone.*"—*Shenstone.*

çĭ-çĕr-ō'-nĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [From Cicero.]

A. *As adj.:* Resembling the style of Cicero; noting an easy flowing style.

"My delivery . . . was *Ciceronian.*"—*Lamb: My First Play.*

B. *As subst.:* An imitator of the style of Cicero. (*Hallam.*)

çĭ-çĕr-ō'-nĭ-ąn-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *ciceronian; -ism.*] An imitation of or resemblance to the style of Cicero.

"Great study in *Ciceronianism,* the chief abuse of Oxford."—*Sidney.*

çĭ-çĕr-ō'-nĭ-ąn-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *ciceronian; -ist.*] One who imitates the flowing, polished style of Cicero.

"That elaborate polishing of periods which had been the delight of the *Ciceronianists.*"—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed 9th), xiv. 342.

*** çĭch'-lĭng,** *s.* [CHICKLING.]

çĭch-ŏr-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cichorium;* Gr. κιχώριον (*kichōrion*), κιχόρη (*kichorē*)=succory, chicory; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Composite plants, distinguished by their corollas being slit. The name was given by Jussieu. Lindley, following Decandolle, called it Ligulifloræ in his *Vegetable Kingdom,* though in his *Natural System of Botany* he had retained the name Cichoraceæ. The corolla, as stated before, is ligulate, or strap-shaped; the seeds, which are erect, have no albumen, and the stem has milky juice. [CICHORIUM, LIGULIFLORÆ.]

çĭch-ŏr-ā'-çē-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cichor(ium); -aceous.*] Of the nature of or possessing the qualities and properties of chicory or succory.

"Diureticks evacuate the salt serum; as all acid diureticks, and the testaceous and bitter *cichoraceous* plants."—*Floyer.*

çĭch-ŏr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Fr. *cichorie.* Name, written κιχορειον (*kichoreion*), according to Pliny, of Egyptian origin.]

Bot.: Succory or chicory, a genus of Composite plants. *Cichorium Intybus,* distinguished by having the lower leaves runcinate and the heads usually in pairs, is a British plant, the origin of the cultivated chicory. It is found wild also on the Continent of Europe, in North Africa, in Siberia, and the North-west of India. The roots are boiled and eaten, or they are dried and used as coffee. (*Dr. Joseph Hooker, &c.*) *C. Endivia* is the common Endive. It is extensively cultivated in Europe, into which it was introduced from its native country India, in many parts of which it is called Kasnee. Properly speaking, Succory consists of the blanched leaves of *Cichorium Intybus* and Endive those of *C. Endivia. C. Endivia,* or Endive, is a wholesome salad, possessing bitter and anodyne qualities.

çĭch'-ŏr-ў, *s.* [Fr. *cichorie,* from Lat. *cichorium* (q.v.).]

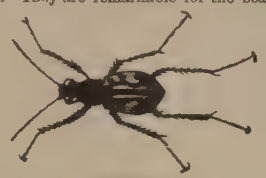
Bot.: The *Chicorium Intybus* or Wild Succory. [CHICORY.]

*** çĭch'-pēa, * cich-pease,** *s.* [CHICK-PEA.]

"A kind of small pulse, called a *Cichpease.*"—*Touchstone of Complexions,* Pref. (Davies.)

çĭ-çĭn-dē'-lą, *s.* [Lat. *cicindela* = a glow-worm, from *candela* = a candle. This is not the *cicindela* of modern entomologists. See def.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleopterous insects, the typical one of the family Cicindelidæ. They have very prominent eyes. They are of predatory habits, and are sometimes called Tiger-beetles. They are the most highly organized of all the Coleoptera. They can fly as well as run, and all their movements are agile. They are remarkable for the beauty of



CICINDELA.

their colours. Four species are British. The best known is *Cicindela campestris,* which is above half an inch in length, the anterior and posterior margins of the thorax, the basal joints of the antennæ of a rich copper colour, the rest of the thorax green, the elytra green, each with six cream-coloured spots; the under side of the body glossy bluish-green. It is common near London. The larvæ may be found in cylindrical burrows from six inches to a foot in depth, at the mouth of which they lurk for their prey, and the perfect insect in sandy spots during the summer months.

çĭ-çĭn-dĕl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cicindela,* and fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of carnivorous Coleoptera, section Adephaga, sub-section Geodephaga. Only one genus, Cicindela, is British.

çĭ-çĭn-ŏb'-ŭl-ŭs, *s.* & *a.* [Gr. κίκιννος (*kikinnos*) = a curled lock, a ringlet, and ὀβολός (*obolos*) = an old Greek coin worth about three half-pence.] [OBOLUS.]

cincinobulus fruit, *s.*

Bot.: A peculiar reproductive body in certain Fungals. It is more commonly called a cyst. (*Thomé.*)

çĭ-çĭn-ūr'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. κίκιννος (*kikinnos*) = curled hair, and οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

Ornithology:

1. The long spiral filaments of the extremity of the tail. (*McNiccoll.*)

2. A genus of birds belonging to the Paradiseidæ, or Birds of Paradise.

*** çĭ-çĭs'-bĕ-ĭsm,** *s.* [Ital. *cicisbe(o),* and Eng. suff. *-ism.*] The conduct of a cicisbeo; the practice of dangling after married women.

çĭ-çĭs'-bē-ō, *s.* [Ital. In Fr. *cicisbée, sigisbée.*]

1. *Lit.:* A term applied in Italy to a professed admirer of a married woman; a dangler about women.

†2. *Fig.:* A knot of ribbon attached to a sword-hilt, gun, &c.

*** çĭc'-lą-tôun, * çĭc-la-tun, * sic-la-toun,** *s.* [O. Fr. *ciglaton;* Sp. *ciclaton.*]

1. A sort of stuff, made sometimes of silk, sometimes of cloth of gold embroidered.

"Ther was mony gonfanoun,
Of gold, sendel and *siclatoun.*"
Alisaunder, 1,963.

2. A cloak or garment made of such material.

çī-cō'-nĭ-ą (Lat.), *** çī-con-ie, * çy-con-ye** (Eng.), *s.* [Lat. *ciconia* = a stork.] [STORK.]

Ornithology:

1. A stork, a member of the family Ciconiidæ.

"The somer foul that is clepid *cyconye.*"—*Wyclife: Jeremiah* viii. 7.

2. A genus of Wading Birds, the typical one of the sub-family Ciconiinæ. It belongs to the family Ardeidæ (Herons). The species have long conical bills, long red legs, with the three toes, which point forward, united by a membrane as far as the first joint, the hinder toe on the same level. The wings are of moderate length, the third, fourth, and fifth quills largest, the second a little shorter, and the first a little shorter still. There are two British species, *Ciconia alba,* the White Stork, and *C. nigra,* the Black Stork. [STORK.]

CICONIA ALBA.

*** çī-cō'-nĭ-ąn,** *a.* [Lat. *ciconi(a),* and Eng. adj. suff. *-an.*] Consisting of or pertaining to storks.

"But when his evening wheels o'erhung the main,
Then conquest crown'd the fierce *Ciconian* train."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. ix., l. 67, 68.

çī-cō-nĭ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ciconia,* and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Wading Birds, containing the Storks, &c. More generally, however, it is reduced to a sub-family. [CICONIINÆ.]

çī-cō-nĭ-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ciconia,* and fem. pl. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Wading Birds, family Ardeidæ. [CICONIA.]

† çĭc'-ō-rў, *s.* [CHICORY.]

¶ *Wild cicory:* *Cichorium Intybus.*

*** çĭc'-ų-rāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *cicuratus,* pa. par. of *cicuro* = to tame; *cicur* = tame, gentle.] To tame, to soften the character of.

*** çĭc-ų-rā'-tion,** *s.* [CICURATE.] The act of taming or softening in character.

"This holds not only in domestick and manuete birds, for then it might be the effect of *cicuration* or institution; but in the wild."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

çĭ-cū-tą (Lat.), *** çĭ-oute** (Eng.), *s.* [Lat. *cicuta* = the hemlock given as poison; Sp., Port., & Ital. *cicuta;* Prov. *ciguda;* Fr. *ciguë.*]

1. *Bot.:* The Water-hemlock, or Cowbane. A genus of plants, order Umbelliferæ. It has compound umbels with many rays; few or no bracts, but many small bracteoles. The

flowers are white, the fruit orbicular, or broadly ovoid, with solitary vittæ in the interstices of the ridges. The leaves are pinnate or decompound. *Cicuta virosa*, which has doubly serrate lanceolate leaflets, is a tall plant of three or four feet high, found, though not very commonly, in England and the lowlands of Scotland by roadsides or the margins of lakes. It is a deadly poison. It may be the κώνειον (*kōneion*) (Hemlock) of the Greeks, which Socrates and others condemned to death were required to drink. An analogous species, *C. maculata*, found in America, is equally deadly.

2. The name for a shepherd's pipe made of the hollow stalks of hemlock. (*Buchanan.*)

çĭc'-ū-tīne, *s.* [Lat. *cicuta*, and Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: An alkaloid supposed to exist in Water-hemlock, *Cicuta virosa*.

çĭd, *s.* [Arab. *seid* = lord.]

1. An Arabian name for a chief or commander; applied specially in Spanish literature to Ruy Diaz, Count of Bivar, the celebrated champion of Christianity in the eleventh century.

"The helmet was down o'er the face of the dead,
But his steed went proud, by a warrior led,
For he knew that the *Cid* was there."
Hemans: The Cid's Funeral Procession.

2. The name of a Spanish epic poem, celebrating the exploits of Ruy Diaz.

çĭ-dăr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *cidaris* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Echinodermata; the body is subglobose, and covered with long, club-shaped spines.

çĭd'-ar-ĭs, *s.* [Lat., a turban or mitre; Gr. κίδαρις (*kidaris*), κίταρις (*kitaris*) = a cap of state worn by the Persian kings; Heb. כֶּתֶר (*kether*) = a Persian diadem, Esther i. 11, ii. 17, vi. 8; כָּתַר (*kathar*) = to surround.]

1. *Jew. Antiq.:* A name given to the mitre of the Jewish high-priests.

2. *Zoology:*

(1) A genus of Echini of hemispherical form, so called from their supposed resemblance to this cap of state. *Cidaris papillata*, a British species, occurring off the coasts of Shetland, is called the Piper-urchin, because the body presents a rude resemblance to a diminutive bagpipe.

(2) A genus of the Senectinæ or Snake-shells. They are pearlaceous, turbinate, generally smooth, with a round, not oblique aperture.

3. *Palæont.:* Cidaris ranges from the Trias to recent times.

***çĭd'-ar-īte,** *s.* [Eng. *cidar(is)*, and suff. *-ite*.]

Palæont.: A fossil specimen of the genus Cidaris; a fossil resembling Cidaris. The genus Cidaris occurs in the secondary strata. *C. florigemma* is a characteristic fossil of the Coral rag.

çī'-dĕr, *çy-der, *çy-ser, *sy-dir, *si-dir, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *sicera*; Gr. σίκερα (*sikera*), from Heb. שֵׁכָר (*shekar*) = strong drink; Fr. *cidre*; Sp. *sidra*; Port. *cidra*.]

A. *As substantive:*

*1. Strong drink; liquor made of the juice of any fruit pressed.

"He schal not drynke wyn and *sydir*."—*Wycliffe: Luke* i. 15.

". . . a kind of *cider* made of a fruit of that country . . ."—*Bacon.*

2. A liquor made from the juice of apples expressed and fermented.

"A flask of *cider* from his father's vats
Prime, which I knew; and so we sat and eat."
Tennyson: Audley Court.

¶ To make good cider the apples should be quite ripe, as the amount of sugar in ripe apples is 11·0, in unripe apples 4·9, in overripe apples 7·95. The fermentation should proceed slowly. The strongest cider contains, in 100 volumes, 9·87 volumes of alcohol of 92 per cent., the weakest 5·21 volumes. (*Brande.*)

B. *As adj.:* Productive of cider; producing cider.

"Worcester, the queen of the *cider* land, had but eight thousand."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

cider-brandy, *s.* A kind of brandy distilled from cider.

***cider-mill,** *s.* A mill in which apples are ground into pulp for the purpose of making cider.

cider-press, *s.* A press in which the juice is expressed from the apples after they have been ground into pulp.

cider-tree, *s. Eucalyptus Gunnii*, from the sap of which a kind of cider is prepared.

çid'-ẽr-ăge, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The N.E.D. suggests that it may be a misprint for *culerage* (q.v.).

Bot.: A plant, *Polygonum Hydropiper*.

***çī'-dĕr-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *cider*; *-ist*.] One who makes cider.

"When the *ciderists* have taken care for the best fruit, and ordered them after the best manner they could, yet hath their cider generally proved pale, sharp, and ill tasted."—*Mortimer.*

† çī'-dĕr-kĭn, *s.* [Eng. *cider*; dimin. suff. *-kin* (q.v.).] An inferior kind of cider made by adding water to the crushed mass of apples remaining after the juice has been pressed out in the manufacture of cider.

ci-devant (pron. **çē'-dĕv-oñ**), *a.* [Fr. = hitherto, formerly; from Lat. *hicce* = here, and *de ab ante* = down or of from before.] Former, previous.

*** çiel-ĭng,** *s.* [Ceiling.]

*** çī-ẽr'ge, * cerge, * serge,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *cereus* = waxen, *cera* = wax.] A wax candle used in the worship of the Roman Catholic Church.

"That beren in heven her *ciergis* clere."
The Romaunt of the Rose, 6250.

*** cietezour,** *s.* [City.] A citizen.

"The *cie'ezouris* of Teruana in Flanderis (to quhom thir ambassatouris first come) rycht desyrus to recouer thair lyberte, refusit nocht thir offeris."—*Bellend. Cron.* fo. 30. b.

çĭ-gar', * **se-gar,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *cigare*; Sp. *cigarro*; originally a kind of tobacco in the island of Cuba.] A small, cylindrical roll of tobacco for smoking.

"The fermented leaves being next stripped of their middle ribs by the hands of children, are sorted anew, and the large ones are set apart for making *cigars*."—*Ure: Dict. of Arts, &c.*

¶ Obvious compounds: *Cigar-box, cigar-holder, &c.*

cigar-bundler, *s.* A machine for placing cigars in bundles that they may be tied together. It consists of a clamping-press having jaws of such shape and capacity as the size of the cigar and the number desired in a bundle may warrant.

cigar-lighter, *s.* A device for lighting cigars. It consists of a little gas-jet suspended by an elastic tube.

cigar-machine, *s.* A machine for making fillers of cigars and wrapping them.

cigar-press, *s.* A press having a motion in two directions, one to compress the cigars in their rows, and the other to press them vertically.

cigar-steamer, *s.* A peculiar form of craft, shaped like a spindle, and constructed by Winans, of Baltimore. The first was built in Baltimore—length 635 feet, diameter 16 feet; the second in St. Petersburg—length 70 feet, diameter 9 feet; the third in Havre—length 72 feet, diameter 9 feet; the fourth in Isle of Dogs—length 256 feet, diameter 16 feet. The propeller of the first was placed around the middle of the vessel; the second had a propeller beneath her bottom; the third is fitted for trying propellers in various positions; and the fourth has a propeller at each end. (*Knight.*)

çig-ar-ĕt'te, *s.* [A dimin. of Fr. *cigare*.] A small cigar; more generally, a small quantity of fine tobacco rolled in paper and used for smoking.

"We shall celebrate our reconciliation in a *cigarette*."—*Black: Princess of Thule*, ch. x.

cigarette-filler, *s.* A little implement for introducing the finely-cut tobacco into the paper envelope. It has two forms: a tube and a wrapper. (*Knight.*)

cigarette-machine, *s.* A machine used in the production of cigarettes. Adorno's cigarette-machine uses an endless roll of paper. It cuts, wraps, and folds the paper around a regulated quantity of tobacco, which is supplied at one end of the machine, while the finished cigarettes emerge at the other end. (*Knight.*)

*** cild,** *s.* [A.S.] [Child.]

çĭl'-ĭ-ẽr-ў, *s.* [Celure.]

Arch.: The drapery or foliage carved on the heads of columns, in Moorish or Spanish architecture.

CILERY.

çĭl'-ĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. nom. pl. of *cilium* = an eyelash.]

1. *Anat.:* Hair-like processes of extreme delicacy of structure and minuteness of size. They are from $\frac{1}{1000}$ to $\frac{1}{2000}$ of an inch in length. They are arranged in rows, and are affixed by their bases to the epithelium which covers the surface on which they play.

2. *Bot.:* Long hairs, like eyelashes, situated upon the margins of leaves, &c.

"Isolated cells, as spores of sea-weed, occasionally have free filaments, or *cilia*, developed on their surface."—*Balfour: Botany*, pt. i., § 7.

3. *Zool.:* Hair-like filaments, which project from animal membranes, and are endowed with quick vibratile motion, as in the infusoria, sponges, and polyzoa.

çĭl'-ĭ-ar-ў, *a.* [Fr. *ciliaire*, from Lat. *cilium* = an eyelash.]

1. *Anat.:* Belonging to the eyelashes.

2. *Zool. & Bot.:* Pertaining to the cilia in plants and animals.

ciliary arteries, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The arteries supplying various parts of the eye with blood. They are divisible into three sets, the short, the long, and the anterior ciliary arteries. (*Quain.*)

ciliary ganglion, *s.* The same as the ophthalmic or lenticular ganglion. (*Quain.*)

ciliary ligament, *s.*

Anat.: The circular portion dividing the choroid membrane from the iris, and adhering to the sclerotic coat. [Choroid.]

ciliary motion, *s.* A motion of cilia or any part of any organism possessing them. In animals they move like a field of grain agitated by the wind. Ciliary motion exists in man in various parts, as for instance on the mucous membrane of the nasal cavities, on the inner surface of the lacrymal sac and canal, on the membrane of the larynx, trachea, and bronchial tubes. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. 2, p. 64.)

"The terms vibratory motion and *ciliary motion* have been employed to express the appearance produced by the moving cilia; the latter is here preferred, but it is used to express the whole phenomenon, as well as the mere motion of the cilia."—*Dr. Sharpe, in Todd's Cyclopædia of Anat. and Physiol.*

ciliary muscle, *s.*

Anat.: A muscle attached to the choroid of the eye.

ciliary nerves, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two or three nerves situated at the inner side of the optic nerve. Their full appellation is *Long ciliary nerves*. (*Quain.*)

ciliary processes, *s. pl.*

Anat.: White folds at the margin of the uvea in the eye, and proceeding from it to the crystalline lens.

"The *ciliary processes*, or rather the ligaments, observed in the inside of the sclerotick tunicles of the eye, do serve instead of a muscle, by the contraction, to alter the figure of the eye."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

ciliary zone, *s.*

Anat.: A term for the appearance which the pigment between the ciliary processes leaves on the hyaloid membrane, like the disk of a flower; also called *Corona ciliaris*.

çĭl-ĭ-ā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cili(um)* = an eyelash, and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ata*.]

Zool.: An order of Infusoria, having the body more or less completely clothed with cilia. These cilia are vibratile, and are used for locomotion or obtaining food. Genera, Vorticella, Vaginicola, &c.

çĭl'-ĭ-āte, çĭl'-ĭ-ā-tĕd, *a.* [Lat. *cili(um)* = an eyelash, and Eng. suff. *-ate, -ated*.] Furnished with cilia or fine hair. Used—

1. *Bot.:* Of a leaf with parallel filaments or bristles, resembling fine hairs.

2. *Anat.:* Of a surface covered with filaments.

"But a *ciliated* surface is not affected at all in its movements."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. ii., p. 63.

3. *Zool.:* Provided with vibratile cilia.

çĭl-ĭ-ā'-tion, *s.* [As if from Lat. *ciliatio.*]

1. Ciliated state or condition.

2. The ciliary apparatus of any organism.

çĭl-ĭ-ā'-tō, *in compos.* [Mod. Lat. *ciliat(us)*, with *o* connective.] Having cilia.

ciliato-dentate, *a.*

Bot.: Having teeth, and those ciliated.

ciliato-serrate, *a.*

Bot.: Having serrations, each of which terminates in a hair.

* **çĭl'-ĭçe,** *s.* [Fr. *cilice*; Lat. *cilicium*, from Gr. κιλίκιον (*kilikion*) = coarse cloth, orig. of (Cilician) goats' hair.] A rough garment worn next the skin as a penance; a hair shirt.

"We have heard so much of monks . . . with their shaven crowns, hair *cilices*, and vows of poverty."—*Carlyle: Past and Present*, bk. ii., c. 1.

* **çĭ-lĭ'-çĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *cilice.*] Made of goats' hair.

"A coarse garment, a *cilicious* or sackcloth habit."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xv.

çĭl-ĭ-ĕl'-la, *s.* [Lat. *cili(a)* = fine hair, and dimin. suff. *-ella.*]

Entom.: A fringe. (*McNicoll.*)

çĭl'-ĭ-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *cilia* = fine hair, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of *cilia*, very fine or slender. Especially applied to the teeth of certain fishes, as of the perch, when very numerous and all equally fine.

* **çĭl-ĭ-ō-brăch-ĭ-ā'-ta,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *cilia* = eyelashes, and *brachiata*, pl. of *brachiatus* = having branches like arms.]

Zool.: Owen's name for the Polyzoa (q.v.).

* **çĭl-ĭ-ō-brăch'-ĭ-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *cilia* = fine hair; *brachium* = the arm, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ate.*]

Physiol.: Having the arms furnished with cilia, as in Polyzoa.

çĭl-ĭ-ō-flăg-ĕl-lā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. from *cilium* and *flagellum* (both which see).]

Zool.: A group of free-swimming Infusorians, moving by means of lash-like flagella, and having a more or less complete ciliation.

çĭl-ĭ-ō-flăg'-ĕl-late, *a.* [Cilioflagellata.] Belonging to the Cilioflagellata.

çĭl-ĭ-ō-grā'-da, çĭl-ĭ-ō-grā'-dī, *s. pl.* [Ciliograde.]

Zool.: The name given by De Blainville to the Ctenophora (q.v.).

çĭl'-ĭ-ō-grāde, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *ciliograde*, from Lat. *cilia* = fine hair, and *gradior* = to step.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to the Ctenophora.

B. *As subst.:* An animal belonging to the Ctenophora (q.v.).

çĭl'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [The sing. of *cilia* (q.v.).]

çĭll, *s.* [Sill.]

Arch.: The timber or stone at the foot of a door, &c.

¶ *Ground-cills* are the timbers on the ground which support the posts and superstructure of a timber building. The name of *cill* is also given to the bottom pieces which support quarter and truss partitions. (*Gwilt.*)

* **çĭl'-lĭ-bŭb,** *s.* [Sillabub.]

çĭl'-lō, çĭl-lō'-sĭs, *s.* [Lat. *cilium* = an eyelash, and suff. *-osis* (*Med.*).]

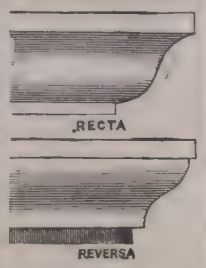
Med.: A spasmodic trembling of the upper eyelid.

çĭl-lŏt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *cillo*; *t* connect., and suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or affected with, cillo (q.v.).

çĭlls, *s. pl.* [Cill.] A naval term applied to horizontal pieces of timber to ports or scuttles. Generally pronounced by sailors *sell*, as *port-sell.* (*Smyth: Sailor's Word-Book.*)

çĭ'-ma, *s.* [Gr. κῦμα (*kuma*) = a wave.] [Cyma.]

Arch.: A moulding, taking its name from its contour resembling that of a wave, being hollow in its upper part, and swelling below. Of this moulding there are two sorts, the *cima* (or *cyma*) *recta*, just described, and the *cima reversa*, wherein the upper part swells and the lower is hollow. By the workmen these are called *ogees* (q.v.). (*Gwilt.*)



CIMA.

çĭ-mar', *s.* [Chimere, Simar.]

* **çĭm'-băl** (1), *s.* [Ital. *ciambella.*] A kind of confectionery or cake.

* **çĭm'-băl** (2), * **çĭm'-bale,** *s.* [Cymbal.]

çĭm'-bĕx, *s.* [Cf. Gr. κίμβιξ (*kimbix*) = a miser.]

Entom.: A genus of hymenopterous insects, family Tenthredinidæ. Mr. Westwood enumerated eight British species of the genus, some of which may not be properly distinct from each other. *Cimbex Griffinii* is about an inch long. It is reddish-brown, with a yellow abdomen.

çĭm'-bĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. κυμβίον (*kumbion*) = (1) a small cup, (2) see def., dimin. of κύμβη (*kumbē*) = the hollow of a vessel.]

Arch.: A fillet, string, list, or cornice.

Çĭm'-brĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Cimbria.*]

A. *As adj.:* Cimbric; pertaining to Cimbria.

"The event commonly called the '*Cimbrian* Deluge' is supposed to have happened about three centuries before the Christian era."—*Lyell: Principles of Geology*, ch. xxi.

B. *As subst.:* A native of Cimbria.

Çĭm'-brĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Cimbricus.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the Cimbri, an ancient tribe inhabiting Northern Germany, and the Chersonese now called Jutland.

"On helm and harness rings the Saxon hammer,
Through *Cimbric* forest roars the Norseman's song."
Longfellow: The Arsenal at Springfield.

B. *As subst.:* One of the tribe of the Cimbri; a Cimbrian.

* **çĭm-ĕl'-ĭ-arch,** *s.* [Lat. *cimeliarcha*; Gr. κειμηλιάρχης (*keimēliarchēs*) = a treasurer: κειμήλιον (*keimēlion*) = a treasury, and ἀρχός (*archos*) = a leader, a chief.]

1. *Eccles.:* A superintendent or keeper of plate and other valuable things belonging to a church; a church-warden. (*Bailey.*)

2. *Arch.:* A name given to the apartment where the plate and vestments are kept in churches. (*Gwilt.*)

* **çĭm-ĕnt',** *s.* & *v.* [Cement.]

* **çĭm'-ĕ-tĕr,** *s.* [Cimiter, Scimeter, Scymitar.]

* **çĭm'-ĕ-tĕr-ĭ,** * **çĭm'-ĕ-tŏr-ĭ,** *s.* [Cemetery.]

çĭ'-mĕx, *s.* [Lat. *cimex* (genit. *cimicis*) = a bug.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A bug.

2. *Entom.:* A genus of hemipterous insects, the typical one of the family Cimicidæ. *Cimex lectularius* is the Bed-bug. [Bug.] There are analogous species parasitic on pigeons, swallows, and bats.

çĭm-ĭ-a, *s.* [Cimbia.]

* **çĭm-ĭçe,** *s.* [Ital. *cimice*, from Lat. *cimex* (genit. *cimicis*).] A bed-bug. [Cimex.]

çĭm-ĭç'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *cimex* (genit. *cimicis*) = a bug.] Of or pertaining to the cimex or bug.

cimicic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{28}O_2$, a yellow crystallizable acid, having a rancid odour, extracted by alcohol and ether from a kind of bug (*Rhaphigaster punctipennis*).

çĭm-ĭç'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cimex*, genit. *cimicis*), and pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of hemipterous insects, of which Cimex is the type. It is of the tribe Geocores (Land-bugs). They have a short rostrum consisting of two or three joints only, depressed bodies, and, with the exception of the typical genus Cimex, wings. British genera, Cimex, Aneurus, Aradus, Agramma, Tingis, and Dictyonota.

çĭm-ĭç-ĭ-fū'-ga, *s.* [Lat. *cimex* (genit. *cimicis*) = a bug, and *fugo* = to drive away. So named because in Siberia one of the species is used to drive away bugs and similar insects.]

Bot.: A genus of perennial herbs, with racemes of whitish flowers, and drastic poisonous roots. Order, Ranunculaceæ. Four species are cultivated in Britain, the best-known being *Cimicifuga fœtida*, the "Stinking Snake-root," or Bug-wort. It was introduced in 1777 from Siberia. It occurs also on the Carpathian Mountains, and the north-west coast of America. *C. serpentaria*, formerly called *Actæa racemosa*, is the Black Snake-root of America, supposed to be an antidote to the venom of serpents.

çĭm'-ĭ-çĭne, *a.* [Lat. *cimex* (genit. *cimicis*), and Eng. suff. *-ine.*] Smelling of bugs.

çĭ'-mĭss, *s.* [Cimex.] The bed-bug.

çĭm'-ĭ-tĕr, * **çĭm'-ĕ-tăr, *sçўm'-ĭ-tăr, *sçўm'-ĭ-tĕr,** *s.* [Fr. *cimeterre*; Sp. & Port. *cimetarra*; Ital. *scimitarra*, from Biscayan *cimetarra* = with a sharp edge; or corrupted from Per. *schimschir* (*Mahn.*).] A short curved sword with a convex edge, used by the Persians and Turks.

Çĭm-mĕr'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Lat. *Cimmerius*, from Gr. κιμμέριος (*kimmerios*).]

1. *Lit.:* Pertaining to the Cimmerii, a fabulous race stated by Homer to have lived "beyond the ocean stream," and in later ages said to have lived in very ancient times in the Tauric Chersonese (now called the Crimea), in a state of perpetual darkness.

2 *Fig.:* Without any light; intensely and profoundly dark.

"Let *cimmerian* darkness be my only habitation."
Sidney: Arcadia, bk. ii.

çĭ-mō'-lĭ-a, *s.* [Cimolite.]

çĭ-mō'-lĭ-an, *a.* [Eng. *cimoli(a)*; *-an.*] Pertaining to cimolite.

çĭ-mō-lĭ-or'-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. κιμωλία (*kimōlia*) = Cimolian earth [Cimolite], and ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Palæont.: A genus founded on remains from the Maidstone Chalk. The late Prof. Owen thought they were avian, but Bowerbank identified them with *Pterodactylus giganteus.*

çĭm'-ō-lĭ-ite, *s.* [Fr. *cimolite*, from Gr. κιμωλία (*kimōlia*) = Cimolian earth, from Κίμωλος (*kimōlos*), Lat. *Cimolus*, an island of the Cyclades, distinguished for its chalky soil, now Cimoli or Argentiera.]

Min.: A light grey, white, or reddish silicate of alumina, occurring sometimes massive, or of a slaty texture. It is very soft. Sp. gr., 2·18—2·30. Compos.: Silica, 62·30—65·98; alumina, 20·97—24·23; sesquioxide of iron, 0—1·25; water, 9·31—12·34. It occurs at Argentiera; also at Nagpore, Central India, and in some parts of Russia. (*Dana.*) The Nagpore specimens have been called also Hunterite (q.v.).

çĭnch, *s.* A saddle-girth made of leather, horse-hair, canvas or cordage, with long thongs of leather at the ends; hence (*U. S. Slang*) a firm grasp, complete control, a "sure thing."

çĭnch, *v.* To gird with a cinch; hence to subdue by force, to control. (*U. S. Slang*)

çĭn-chŏ-mĕr-ŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [From Eng. *cincho(na)* (q.v.); Gr. μέρος (*meros*) = a part, and Eng. suff. *-ic.*]

cinchomeronic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{11}H_8N_2O_6$. An acid formed by the action of nitric acid on cinchoninic acid. It is easily soluble in dilute nitric acid. Its calcium salt yields by dry distillation pyridine C_5H_5N.

çĭn-chō'-na, *s.* [Said to have been named in honour of the Countess de Chinchon, vice-queen of Peru, who was cured of a fever, in 1638, by the use of this remedy.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of trees found exclu-

sively on the Andes in Peru, and adjacent countries, and recently introduced into India, producing a medicinal bark of great value

CINCHONA.
1. Plant. 2. Bud. 3. Flower. 4. Fruit.

known as Peruvian bark, Jesuit's bark, &c. The Jesuits introduced it into Europe. There are many species of the genus.

2. *Med.:* The bark procured from the Cinchona-trees.

cinchona bark, *s.*

Pharm.: The barks of several species of Cinchonaceæ are used in medicine, or for the extraction of the alkaloids, quinine, cinchonine, &c., which they contain. The following are the most important:—*Chinchonæ flavæ Cortex*, Yellow Chinchona Bark, which occurs as quills covered with a brown epidermis, mottled with whitish yellow lichens, and also in flat cinnamon-coloured pieces. They break with a fibrous fracture and the escape of a powder. Yellow bark is rich in quinine, and 100 grains should yield not less than two grains of alkaloid. It is derived from *C. Calisaya*, which grows in the peculiar cloudy regions of the Andes.—*C. pallidæ Cortex*, Pale Cinchona Bark, from *C. condaminea*. It occurs always in quills, covered with crustaceous lichens. Its fracture is short and not fibrous. It contains chiefly cinchonine. Two hundred grains of the bark yield about one grain of alkaloid.—*C. rubræ Cortex*, Red Cinchona Bark. The bark of *C. succirubra*. This species appears to thrive in India. It occurs in flattened, rough fibrous, dark-brown red pieces, which are covered with a brown-red epidermis. It breaks with a red fibrous fracture. It contains about equal quantities of cinchonine and quinine, and 100 grains of the powdered bark should yield not less than one-and-half grains of alkaloid. The yellow bark is used in the form of decoction, extract, infusion, and tincture. The pale bark is contained in *Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita* and in *Mistura Ferri Aromatica*. The cinchona barks contain, besides the alkaloids, also certain acids having astringent properties, and are valuable as tonics in cases of great debility. (*Garrod's Mat. Medica.*) For properties of the alkaloids see QUININE and CINCHONINE. Cinchona barks rich in quinine generally contain much lime, and their solutions are precipitated by sodium sulphate. Cinchona barks are examined as follows: 100 grains of the yellow bark are reduced to powder, and are thoroughly exhausted by boiling, maceration, and percolation, with water acidulated with hydrochloric acid. The colouring matter is precipitated from the liquid by adding plumbic acetate, the solution being kept acid. It is then filtered, and to the filtrate caustic potash is added till the precipitate first formed by it is redissolved. This solution is then shaken with successive quantities of ether, till a drop of the ether evaporated to dryness leaves no residue. The ether solutions are then evaporated to dryness, and the residue of alkaloids is weighed. In testing the pale and red barks use chloroform instead of ether. When a bark containing quinine or cinchonine is heated in a test-tube a characteristic red vapour is given off, condensing to a carmine red liquid. It is also called Jesuit's bark and Peruvian bark.

cinchona bases, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Alkaloids contained in Cinchona bark. These can be separated from each other by adding ether, which dissolves the quinine and amorphous alkaloid, evaporating and dissolving in proof spirit acidulated with one-twentieth of sulphuric acid, and adding alcoholic iodine, which precipitates the quinine as iodo-sulphate, which is dried at 100°. One part equals 0·565 of quinine. To the liquid sulphurous acid is added, neutralised with caustic soda, and the alcohol expelled by evaporating on a water bath; on adding excess of soda the amorphous alkaloid is precipitated. The part insoluble in ether is dissolved in 40 parts of water and a little sulphuric acid, the solution being faintly alkaline. A solution of Rochelle salt $KNaC_4H_4O_4$ is then added, and it is allowed to stand for twelve hours. The cinchonidine is precipitated as tartarate, which is dried at 100°, and one part represents 0·804 of cinchonidine. To the filtrate iodide of potassium is added, which precipitates quinidine as hydroiodide. One part dried at 100° equals 0·718 of quinidine. To the filtrate caustic soda is added, which precipitates the cinchonine, which is dried at 100°. (See *Watts: Dict. of Chem.*)

çĭn-chŏn-ā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cinchon(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: A large order of plants belonging to an alliance called after it, Cinchonales. The calyx, which is simple, is superior, as is the corolla, which is tubular and of regular form. The stamens, which are definite in number, arise from the corolla all on the same line and alternate with its segments; the anthers are straight, bursting longitudinally. The ovary is inferior, usually two-celled, with few or many seeds; the fruit splitting into two cocci, or indehiscent and dry, or succulent. The leaves, which are simple, are opposite or verticillate, with interpetiolar stipules; this last character distinguishing them from the Galiaceæ, to which they are much akin. Lindley divides it into two tribes: *Coffeæ*, in which the ovary have only one or two seeds in each cell, and *Cinchoneæ*, in which it is many-seeded. (See these words.) In 1845, Lindley enumerated 269 genera, and estimated the known species at 2,500. Though none are British, yet they are so abundant in tropical countries as to constitute about one twenty-seventh part of the flowering plants. Some are trees, others shrubs, and yet others herbaceous plants. Many are most valuable tonics, febrifuges, emetics, and purgatives. [CINCHONA.] A few are poisonous, whilst, on the contrary, Coffee, which belongs to this order, is highly nutritive. Some have eatable fruits, and others are used in dyeing.

çĭn-chŏ-nā′-çeoŭs, *a.* [Eng. *cinchon(a)*, and suff. *-aceous*.]

Bot.: Of, or pertaining to, Cinchona.

çĭn-chō′-nads, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cinchona*, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ads*.]

Bot.: The English rendering or equivalent of the term Cinchonaceæ (q.v.).

çĭn-chō′-nal, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *cinchona*, and Eng. suff. *-al*.]

Bot.: Pertaining to the alliance Cinchonales, as the Cinchonal alliance.

çĭn-chŏ-nā′-lēş, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cinchona*, and Class. Lat. pl. suff. *-ales*.]

Bot.: An alliance of epigynous exogens, with dichlamydeous monopetalous flowers, and a minute embryo lying in a large quantity of albumen. Lindley includes under it the following orders: Vacciniaceæ, Columelliaceæ, Cinchonaceæ, Caprifoliaceæ, and Galiaceæ (q.v.).

çĭn′-chŏn-āte, *s.* [Eng. *cinchon(a)*, and suff. *-ate* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A salt of cinchonic acid.

çĭn-chō′-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cinchona*, and Class. Lat. pl. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Cinchonaceæ (q.v.). It contains the families Hamelidæ, Isertidæ, Hedyotidæ, Cinchonidæ, and Gardenidæ (q.v.).

çĭn-chō′-nĭ-ą, *s.* The same as CINCHONINE.

çĭn-chŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *cinchon(a)*, and suff. *-ic*.] Of, or derived from, Cinchona (q.v.).

cinchonic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{14}O_9$. An acid formed by treating cinchomeronic acid with sodium amalgam $C_{11}H_8N_2O_8 + 6H + 3H_2O = 2NH_3 + C_{11}H_{14}O_9$. It forms deliquescent white crystals.

çĭn-chŏn′-ĭ-çĭne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *cinchonic*, and suff. *-ine*; or Mod. Lat. *cinchona*; Gr. *εἰκών* (*eikōn*) = figure, image, resemblance (?), and Eng. suff. *-ine*.]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O$. An alkaloid obtained by heating acid sulphate of cinchonidine for several hours to 130°. The base is liberated by caustic soda, and taken up by absolute ether; it forms a slightly yellow viscous mass, which melts at 50°. It gives no colour with chlorine and ammonia. The hydrochlorate gives a white precipitate with hypochlorite of sodium which distinguishes it from cinchonine, and cinchonidine, which give no precipitate. It forms crystalline salts. It turns the plane of polarisation feebly towards the right. (*Watts: Dict. of Chem.*)

çĭn-chŏn′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cinchona*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of plants, tribe Cinchoneæ.

çĭn-chŏn′-ĭ-dĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cinchona*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O$. An organic alkaloid found in Peruvian bark. It crystallises from alcohol in anhydrous needles, gives no fluorescence when pure, and no green colouration with chlorine and ammonia. It differs from cinchonine by its turning the plane of polarisation powerfully towards the left.

çĭn′-chŏn-ĭn, çĭn′-chŏn-ĭne, *s.* [Eng. *cinchon(a)*; suff. *-in*, *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O$ = cinchonia, an organic alkaloid contained with quinine in Peruvian bark, especially in *Cinchona condaminea*. It is separated from quinine by its sulphate being more soluble. Cinchonine crystallises in small transparent four-sided prisms. It is slightly soluble in water, but dissolves easily in hot alcohol. It melts at 165°. It is a powerful base, and forms crystalline salts with acids. It turns the plane of polarisation powerfully towards the right.

çĭn-chŏ-nĭn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *cinchonin*; *-ic*.]

cinchoninic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{14}N_2O_4$. A dibasic acid obtained by the oxidation of cinchonine by nitric acid. Sp. gr., 1·4. It is a white crystalline substance soluble in water; when treated with nitric acid it is converted into quinolic and cinchomeronic acids.

çĭn′-chŏn-işm, *s.* [Eng. *cinchon(a)*, and suff. *-ism*.]

Path.: The disturbed condition of the body caused by over-doses of cinchona.

"The condition here called *cinchonism* is marked by the occurrence of giddiness, deafness, and a sense of buzzing . . . in the ears."—*Watson: Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. 86.

çĭn-chŏv′-ą-tĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cinch(ona)*; *ovat(a)*, and suff. *-ine*. The Cinchona ovata being the white quinquina of Condamine, a species of the Cinchona genus.]

Chem.: Aricine, $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4$, occurs with Cusconine in Cusco Cinchona bark, which gives off brown vapours when heated. Aricine crystallizes in white prisms, which melt at 188°.

çĭn-çĭn′-nŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a curl.]

Bot.: A cyme developed in a curled manner.

çĭn-clĭd′-ô-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. *κίγκλις* (*kingklis*) = a lattice, and *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδοντός* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Bot.: A genus of Mosses, found floating in streams. Tribe, Evaginulati. The name is derived from the manner in which the cilia of the peristome are united in net-like parcels. *Cinclidotus fontinaloides* grows in tufts on the margin of lakes and rivers, or on stones in the channel of streams.

çĭn-clī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cincl(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: The Dippers, a sub-family of dentirostral birds, belonging to the family Merulidæ or Turdidæ.

çĭn′-clĭs (*pl.* **çĭn′-clĭ-dēş**), *s.* [Gr. *κίγκλις* (*kingklis*) = a lattice.]

Animal Physiol.: One of the openings in the bodies of sea-anemones, probably serving to discharge the thread-cells or cnidæ.

çĭn-clŏ-sō′-mą, *s.* [Gr. *κίγκλος* (*kingklos*) = a water-ouzel, and *σῶμα* (*sōma*) = the body.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, closely allied to the Shrikes. They are natives of Australia and the East Indies.

çĭn'-clŭs, *s.* [Gr. *κίγκλος* (*kingklos*) = a wagtail or ousel.]

Ornith.: The type-genus of the sub-family Cinclinæ (q.v.). They have a very straight slender bill, with a notched lip; wings rounded, of moderate length; a very short even tail; and large exceedingly strong feet. One species (*C. aquaticus*), the Common Dipper or Water-ouzel, occurs in Britain. It is rather more than seven inches long, with the upper parts ashy-brown, the breast pure white, the belly rusty, the bill blackish. It is found throughout Europe and part of Asia. It breeds, among other places, in England, making a mossy nest ten or twelve inches in diameter by seven or eight deep, and places it in a cavity in a moss-covered rock near the mountain streams, which it frequents and into which it dips and dives.

çĭnc'-tō-plăn-ŭ-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *cinctus* = girt, girdled, and *planula* (q.v.).]

Biol.: The collared embryo of a sponge.

çĭnc'-tō-plăn-ŭ-lar, *a.* [Eng., &c., *cincto-planul(a)*; *-ar.*] Resembling a collared infusorian, as does the embryo of a sponge.

çĭnc'-ture, *s.* [Lat. *cinctura* = a girdle, from *cingo* = to gird; Ital. & Sp. *cintura*; Prov. *centura*; Fr. *ceinture.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A belt, a girdle; something worn round the body, to fasten or confine the dress.

"Such is her sovereign mien: her dress
(A vest, with woollen *cincture* tied)."
Wordsworth: The White Doe of Rylstone, c. vii.

* 2. *Fig.:* An inclosure, a ring-fence.

"The court and prison being within the *cincture* of one wall."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

II. *Arch.:* The ring, list, or fillet at the top and bottom of a column, which divides the shaft of the column from its capital and base. (*Gwilt.*)

† **çĭnc'-ture,** *v.t.* [CINCTURE, *s.*] To surround, as with a girdle; to gird, to encircle.

"On high the palms their graceful foliage spread,
Cinctured with roses the magnolia towers."
Hemans: Modern Greece.

çĭnc'-tured, *a.* [CINCTURE, *v.*] Having a cincture or girdle; girded. (*Sir W. Scott.*)

çĭn'-dẽr, * **çyn-dir,** * **çyn-dyr,** * **syn-der,** * **syn-dyr,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *sinder, synder*; Icel. *sindr*; Sw. *sinder* = slag, dross; Dut. *sintels* = cinders; Dan. *sinder, sinner* = a spark of ignited iron; Ger. *sinter* = dross of iron, scale; Icel. *sindra* = to glow, to throw out sparks. Not from Fr. *cendre*, though this word has affected the spelling.

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The residue of coal after combustion, in which fire is extinct.

"*Syndyr* of the smythys fyre. *Cassuma.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Saint James's Square was a receptacle for all the offal and *cinders*, for all the dead cats and dead dogs of Westminster."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

(2) A small piece of coal which has ceased to flame, but still retains heat.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The ashes of the dead.

"Beauty, truth, and rarity,
Grace in all simplicity,
Here enclosed in *cinders* lie."
Shakesp.: The Passionate Pilgrim; Threnos.

(2) Spirits or wine used to fortify mineral waters. (*Slang.*)

II. *Metallurgy:*

1. The slags or dross produced in the processes of iron manufacture. (*Ure.*)

2. A scale thrown off in forging metal. (*Webster.*)

3. (*Pl.*) Coke.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

cinder-bed, *s.*

Geol.: A bed of oyster shells, of the species *Ostrea distorta*, found in the Middle Purbeck series, so named from its loose structure. Its thickness is about twelve feet.

cinder-cone, *s.* A conical formation due to successive deposition of fine volcanic matters, as ash, scoriæ, &c.

cinder-dust, *s.*

Metal.: Slag from a refining furnace.

cinder-fall, *s.*

Metal.: The inclined plane on which the melted slag from a blast-furnace descends. (*Weale.*)

cinder-flue, *s.*

Metal.: The cinder from the re-heating furnace.

cinder-frame, *s.*

Engin.: A framework of wire, &c., in a chimney, or in front of the tubes of a locomotive, to prevent the escape of cinders.

cinder-hole, *s.*

Metal.: The front plate of the hearth of a German refinery-forge

cinder-hook, *s.*

Metal.: A hook for drawing off slag.

cinder-notch, *s.*

Metal.: A notch in the upper part of a dam of a blast-furnace through which the melted slag escapes. (*Weale.*)

cinder-path, *s.* A pathway composed of, or covered with, cinders, esp. one for foot or cycle races.

cinder-sifter, *s.* A perforated shovel or sieve for sifting cinders.

cinder-tip, *s.* A heap of cinders; a place where cinders are tipped or shot.

cinder-tub, *s.* An iron truck for the reception of the melted slag after the latter has flowed from a blast-furnace over the cinder-fall. (*Weale.*)

* **cinder-wench,** * **cinder-woman,** *s.* A woman whose occupation it is to rake over ashes for the purpose of picking out the cinders.

cinder-wool, *s.* [MINERAL-COTTON.]

Çĭn-dẽr-ĕl'-la, *s.* [From the heroine of the fairy tale.] An informal dance which breaks up at midnight. Also called Cinderella dance.

* **çĭn'-dẽr-ĭng,** * **çĭn'-drĭng,** *a.* [CINDER, *s.*] Reducing to a cinder; utterly consuming.

* **çĭn'-dẽr-ŏŭs,** * **çĭn'-droŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *cinder*; *-ous.*] Resembling, or composed of, cinders.

"Or of a certain sharp and *cindrous* humor."
Sylvester: The Magnificence, 436.

† **çĭn'-dẽr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *cinder*; *-y.*] Pertaining to, or resembling, cinders; consisting of cinders.

çĭn-ĕ-făc'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *cinefactio*, from *cinis* = ashes, and *factio* = a making, *facio* = to make.] The act or process of reducing to ashes, cineration. (*Crabb.*)

çĭn-ĕ-măt'-ĭc, çĭn-ĕ-măt'-ĭ-cal, &c. [KINEMATIC, &c.]

çĭn-ĕn'-chȳ-ma, *s.* [From Gr. *κινέω* (*kineō*) = to set in motion; *ἔγχυμα* (*engchuma*) = infusion; *ἐν* (*en*) = in; and *χέω* (*cheō*) = to pour.]

Bot. Physiol.: A kind of tissue consisting of irregularly branching and anastomosing vessels. They are largest in plants having milky juice, and smallest in those which have transparent juice. It is called also LATICIFEROUS TISSUE (q.v.).

çĭn-ĕn-chȳm'-a-toŭs, *a.* [Eng. *cinenchyma*; *t* connective, and suff. *-ous.*] Pertaining to, or composed of, cinenchyma; laticiferous.

çĭn-ẽr-ā'-çeoŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cineraceus*, from *cinis* = ashes.] Like ashes, ash-coloured, ash-like.

çĭn-ẽr-ār'-ĭ a, *s.* [Lat. *cinerarius*, from *cinis* = ashes. The genus is so called from the ash-coloured down covering the surfaces of the leaves.]

Bot.: A genus of plants akin to Senecio, or according to Sir Joseph Hooker, ranked under it as a sub-genus. Loudon enumerates thirty-one species cultivated in English gardens, but there are endless varieties produced by seed. They are all of various shades of red or blue, with or without white markings.

çĭn'-ẽr-a-rȳ, *a.* [Lat. *cinerarius* = pertaining to ashes; *cinis* = ashes.] Pertaining to, or containing, ashes.

cinerary urn, *s.* An urn or vessel used by the ancients to preserve the ashes of the dead; a sepulchral urn.

* **çĭn-ẽr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr. *cinération*, from Lat. *cinis* (genit. *cineris*) = ashes.]

Old Chem.: The act or process of reducing to ashes, incineration.

çĭn-ē'-rĕ-a, *s.* [Lat. fem. sing. of *cinereus* = ashy-gray.]

Anat.: The gray matter of the brain and spinal chord.

çĭn-ē'-rĕ-al, *a.* [Eng., &c. *cinere(a)*; *-al.*] Pertaining or consisting of cinerea (q.v.).

çĭn-ĕr'-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cinereus*, from *cinis* (genit. *cineris*) = ashes.] Ash-like; of the colour of ashes; ashy-grey.

"The hair is red at the tips, *cinereous* beneath."—*Pennant.*

çĭn-ẽr-ĕs'-çĕnt, *a.* [Lat. *cinerescens*, pr. par. of *cineresco* = to turn to ashes.]

Physical Science: Becoming grey, approaching to a grey colour. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

çĭn-ẽr-ĭ'-tious, *a.* [Lat. *cineritius, cinericius*, from *cinis* (genit. *cineris*) = ashes.] Having the form, state, quality, or colour of ashes; cinereous.

"Broken and burnt rocks, ruins of buildings, and *cineritious* earth."—*Delany: Revelation examined with Candour*, ii. 226.

Cineritious substance of the nervous system:

Anat.: A grey substance constituting with a white one the chief material of the nervous system. In the brain it is called also the cortical substance, while the white is denominated the medullary one. (*Quain: Anat.*)

* **çĭn-ẽr'-ŭ-lĕnt,** *a.* [Formed from Lat. *cinis* (genit. *cineris*) = ashes, on the analogy of *virulent*, &c.] Full of ashes. (*Bailey.*)

çĭn-ē-tĭ-ca, *s. pl.* [Gr. *κινήτικος* (*kinētikos*) = pertaining to motion, from *κινέω* (*kineō*) = to move.]

Med.: Diseases affecting the muscles, and characterised by irregular action of the muscles, or muscular fibres, commonly denominated spasm. The third order in the class Neurotica of Good. Also agents that affect the voluntary or involuntary motions. (*Dunglison.*)

Çĭn-ga-lē'se, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *cingalais.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to Ceylon.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Ceylon.

çĭn'-gle, *s.* [Lat. *cingulum.*] [SURCINGLE.]

1. A girdle worn by sailors. (*Smyth: Sailor's Word-Book.*)

* 2. A girth for a horse.

çĭn'-gu-lŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a girdle, from *cingo* = to gird, to surround.]

1. *Med.:* A cincture, a girdle. The part of the body situate below the ribs, to which the girdle is applied; the waist. (*Dunglison.*)

2. *Zool.:* The neck of a tooth, or that constriction which separates the crown from the fang. The term is also used for the transverse series of long bands in the armour of the Armadillo, &c. (*Craig.*)

çĭn-ĭ-flŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ciniflo* (genit. *ciniflonis*), and fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Arachnida.

* **çĭn'-ĭ-fȳ,** * **çĭn'-ĕ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Lat. *cinis* = ashes, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To reduce to ashes, to incinerate.

* **çĭnk,** *a.* [CINQUE.]

* **çĭnk-foyle,** *s.* [CINQUE-FOIL.]

çĭn'-na, *s.* [Gr. *καίω* (*kaiō*) = to heat.]

Bot.: A genus of American grasses, allied to Agrostis; order, Graminaceæ. So called from its heating qualities. (*Craig.*)

çĭn'-na-bar, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *cinabre*; Ital. *cinabro*; Sp. & Port. *cinabrio*; Ger. *zinnober*, from Lat.

cinnabaris; Gr. *κινναβάρις* (*kinnabaris*), from Pers. *qinbar*; Hind. *shangarf*.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Min.:* A rhombohedral mineral, generally of adamantine lustre, though in friable varieties dull. Colours: cochineal red, brownish red, and lead grey, streak scarlet. A native mercuric sulphide, HgS. It has refraction and circular polarisation. There are two varieties.

(1) Ordinary cinnabar, crystallised, massive or earthy.

(2) *Hepatic cinnabar.* An impure cinnabar of a liver-brown colour and submetallic lustre. (*Dana.*) Cinnabar is found in Spain, in Austria, in China and Japan, in California, in Peru, &c.

2. *Comm.:* Red sulphuret of mercury used as a pigment; vermilion. It is prepared artificially by triturating mercury and sulphur together, and heating the black sulphide HgS until it sublimes.

3. *Bot. & Med.:* The red resinous juice of a tree, *Calamus rotang*, a native of the East Indies, formerly called Dragon's blood, and used as an astringent.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Consisting more or less of the substance described under A.

2. *Bot. &c.:* Coloured like it; scarlet with a slight mixture of orange.

cinnabar moth, *s.* *Callimorpha Jacobeæ.*

cĭn-na-bar′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *cinnabar*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or consisting of, cinnabar; cinnabarine.

çĭn′-na-bar-ĭne, *a.* [Fr. *cinabarin.*] Pertaining to or containing cinnabar.

çĭn′-na-māte, *s.* [Eng. *cinnam(ic)*, and suff. *-ate* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).] [Cinnamic acid.]

çĭn′-na-mēin, *s.* [Eng. *cinnam(on)*, and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_7H_7C_9H_7O_2$. Benzyl cinnamate occurs in Peru and Tolu balsams, the produce of species of Myroxylum growing in South America. Also prepared by heating sodium cinnamate with benzyl chloride.

çĭn′-na-mēne, *s.* [Eng. *cinnam(on)*, and suff. *-ene* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: C_8H_8 or C_6H_5–CH = CH_2. Styrolene, styrol, cinnamol, ethenyl-benzene, phenyl-ethylene. An aromatic hydrocarbon, obtained by distilling cinnamic acid with baryta; also by passing the vapour of xylene or a mixture of benzene vapour and ethene through a red-hot tube; also by distilling liquid storax and carbonate of sodium with water; synthetically by heating acetylene C_2H_2 in a glass tube over mercury to the softening point of the glass, four mols. of acetylene being condensed into one mol. of cinnamene. Cinnamene is a colourless oil. Sp. gr., 0·924. It boils at 145°. When heated to 200° in a sealed tube it is converted into a white transparent refractive solid called metacinnamene or metastyrolene, which when distilled yields liquid cinnamene. By the action of hydriodic acid cinnamene is chiefly converted into octane, C_8H_{18}. When cinnamene is agitated with a concentrated solution of iodine in potassium iodide, and the liquid is then diluted with water, crystals of iodide of cinnamene separate out. When cinnamene is oxidized with an alkaline solution of potassium permanganate, it yields benzoic and carbonic acids.

çĭn-năm′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *cinnam(on)*, and suff. *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to cinnamon; derived from cinnamon.

cinnamic acid, *s.*

Chem.: Phenyl acrylic acid. Cinnamomic acid, $C_9H_8O_2$ or C_6H_5–CH=CH–CO·OH. A monatomic aromatic acid, obtained by the oxidation of cinnamon oil; it occurs in Peru and Tolu balsams. It unites directly with hypoclorous acid, HClO, forming C_6H_5–CHCl–CH(OH)–CO·OH, phenyl-chlor-lactic acid. It can be extracted by boiling these resins with milk of lime and filtering while hot, and decomposing the calcium cinnamate with hydrochloric acid. It has been formed by heating benzoic aldehyde in close vessels with acetyl chloride. It forms small crystals, which melt at 129°, and boil at 293°. Fused with potash, it yields potassium salts of benzoic and acetic acids, with evolution of hydrogen. It is slightly soluble in water and soluble in alcohol. It forms salts called cinnamates.

cinnamic aldehyde, *s.*

Chem.: C_9H_7OH. An aromatic aldehyde, found in the volatile oils of cinnamon and cassia, which are obtained from the genus Cinnamomum, order Lauraceæ. The aldehyde is separated as a crystalline compound with acid potassium sulphite. It is a colourless oil, boiling at 248°, which readily oxidises into cinnamic acid. When heated with nitric acid it yields benzoic acid and benzoyl hydride, C_6H_5·CO·H. By the action of chromic acid it is converted into benzoic and acetic acids.

çĭn′-na-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *cinn(amon)*, or *cinna(myl)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_9H_7O·H_2·N$. A white crystalline substance, melting at 141·5°. It is obtained by treating cinnamyl chloride with concentrated aqueous ammonia, washing with water, and recrystallizing from boiling water.

çĭn-na-mō-dĕn′-drŏn, *s.* [Gr. *κίναμον* (*kinnamon*), *κίναμου* (*kinamon*) = cinnamon, and *δένδρον* (*dendron*) = a tree.]

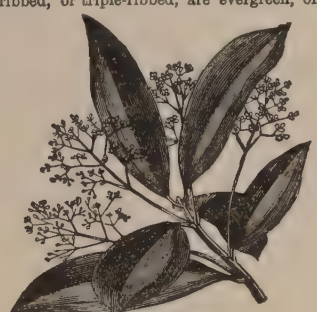
Bot.: A genus of plants, doubtfully referred by Lindley to the order Pittosporaceæ. *Cinnamodendron axillare*, a Brazilian tree, is aromatic. Its bark, which is a tonic and antiscorbutic, is prescribed in low fevers, and is made into gargles used when the tonsils are feeble.

çĭn-na-mō′-mĭc, *a.* [Eng. *cinnamon*; Lat. *cinnamomum*; and Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to cinnamon, cinnamic.

cinnamomic acid, *s.* [Cinnamic.]

çĭn-na-mō′-mŭm, *s.* [Gr. *κιννάμωμον* (*kinnamōmon*), *κινάμωμον* (*kinamōmon*) = cinnamon.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of plants, order Lauraceæ. They have hermaphrodite flowers, with the abortive stamens apparently perfect with four-celled anthers. The leaves, which are three-ribbed, or triple-ribbed, are evergreen, often



CINNAMOMUM.

approaching each other in pairs. Another product of the genus Cinnamomum is Cassia-bark (q.v.). *Cinnamomum Culilawan* yields Culilawan bark. Cinnamon proper is from *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*. *C. nitidum* has similar properties, that of Santa Fé from *Nectandra cinnamomoides*, and that of the Isle of France from *Oreodaphne cupularis*. All are of the Laurel order. [Cinnamon, Cassia.]

2. *Palæont.:* Two species of Cinnamomum are said to exist in the Miocene.

çĭn′-na-mŏn, *s.* & *a.* [Gr. *κίνναμον* (*kinnamon*), *κιννάμωμον* (*kinnamōmon*); Lat. *cinnamomum*, *cinnamum*, from a Phœnic. word equivalent to Heb. קִנָּמוֹן (*qinnamon*), construct state קִנְּמַן (*qinneman*).]

A. *As subst.:* An aromatic substance consisting of the bark of a tree or trees. [Cinnamomum, Cinnamon Bark.] The Phœnicians, the Arabs, or both, imported the genuine cinnamon into Palestine remotely from Ceylon or the Eastern Archipelago, but probably from some mercantile port much nearer at hand. It is represented, however, as growing in at least one Jewish garden (Song of Solomon, iv. 14), unless, indeed, the whole description be figurative. It was one of the ingredients in the holy anointing oil, which Moses was commanded to make for the anointing of the tabernacle and its furniture (Exod. xxx. 22—29). It was used also for the perfume of beds (Prov. vii. 17). It is mentioned as an article of merchandise also in the mystic Babylon (Rev. xviii. 13).

Wild cinnamon: The genus Cinnamodendron (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Bright brown, mixed with yellow and red.

cinnamon bark, *s.*

Pharm.: Cinnamomi Cortex. The inner bark of shoots from the truncated stocks of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, order Lauraceæ. It is imported from Ceylon. It occurs in closely rolled, brittle, bright-brown quills having an aromatic odour and warm astringent taste. It is used to prepare *Aqua cinnamomi*, *Tinctura cinnamomi*, and *Pulvis cinnamomi compositus*, compound cinnamon powder. Cinnamon is a stimulant, aromatic, carminative, and is useful in cases of diarrhœa.

cinnamon oil, *s.*

Pharm.: Cinnamomi oleum. An essential oil distilled from cinnamon bark. It is of a bright yellow colour, which gradually darkens. It consists chiefly of cinnamic aldehyde (q.v.). When exposed to the air, it gradually absorbs oxygen and forms a resin and cinnamic acid.

cinnamon root, *cinnamom roote, *s.*

Bot.: The book-name given by Gerard to *Inula Conyza.*

cinnamon sedge, *s.*

Bot.: An endogenous plant, *Acorus calamus.*

cinnamon-stone, *s.*

Min.: A mineral of cinnamon-red colour, a variety of garnet. The finest specimens are brought from Ceylon. Dana considers it a sub-variety of Garnet, ranking it under his Lime-alumina Garnet, or Grossularite (q.v.).

cinnamon water, *s.* *Aqua cinnamomi*, a medicinal drink prepared by distilling twenty ounces of cinnamon with two gallons of water till one gallon boils over.

çĭn-na-mŏn′-ĭ-trīle, *s.* [Eng. *cinnamo(n)*, and *nitril.*]

Chem.: $C_9H_7'''N$. A substance, boiling at at 255°, soluble in alcohol. It is obtained by the action of PCl_5 on cinnamide.

çĭn′-na-mўl, çĭn′-na-mule, *s.* [Eng. *cinnamon*; Gr. *κίνναμον* (*kinnamon*) = cinnamon, and *ὕλη* (*hulē*) = . . . matter.]

Chem.: C_9H_7O'. An aromatic monatomic radical.

cinnamyl chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_7O·Cl$. Obtained by the action of pentachloride of phosphorus, PCl_5, on cinnamic acid. It is a heavy oil, boiling at 262°. Heated with cinnamate of sodium, it yields cinnamic anhydride.

cinnamyl hydride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_7O·H$. [Cinnamic aldehyde.]

çĭn′-nўl, *s.* & *a.* [Gr. *κίνναμον* (*kinnamon*), and *ὕλη* (*hulē*) = matter as a principle of being.]

Chem.: C_9H_9'. A monatomic aromatic hydrocarbon radical.

cinnyl cinnamate, *s.*

Chem.: Styracin, $C_9H_9C_9H_7O_2$. It is contained in liquid storax, which exudes from *Styrax calamita*, a shrub growing in Asia Minor. Distilled with potash it yields cinnyl alcohol and cinnamic acid.

çĭn-nўl′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *cinnyl*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or derived from cinnyl (q.v.).

cinnylic alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: C_9H_9OH. Cinnyl hydrate, cinnamic alcohol, styryl alcohol, styrone. A monatomic aromatic alcohol, obtained by heating cinnyl cinnamate with caustic alkalies. It crystallizes in soft silky needles, melts at 35°, and is soluble in water. By oxidizing agents it is converted into cinnamic aldehyde and cinnamic acid.

çĭn′-nўr-ĭd, *s.* [Cinnyridæ.] Any bird of the family Cinnyridæ.

çĭn-nўr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cinnyris*, the type, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A lapsed synonym of Nectariniidæ (q.v.), containing the Sun-birds.

çĭn'-nŷr ĭs, *s.* [Etym. uncertain.]

Ornith.: The Sun-bird, a genus of birds, the typical one of the family Cinnyridæ.

* **çĭn'-ō-pēr,** *s.* [CINNABAR.]

"I know you have arsnike,
Vitriol, sal-tartre, alkaly,
Cinoper." *Ben Jonson: Alch.* i. 3.

çĭnque, * **çink,** * **sink,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *cinq;* O. Fr. *cinque;* Ital. *cinque;* Prov. *cinc;* Sp. & Port. *cinco,* from Lat. *quinque* = five.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The number five; a group of five treated as one.

2. *Music* (*Pl. cinques*): The name given by change-ringers to changes on eleven bells, probably from the fact that five pairs of bells change places in order of ringing in each successive change. (*Grove's Dict. Music.*)

¶ * *Cinque and quater:* One who has entered his fiftieth year.

"Take pity, prithee
Upon a poor old *Cinque and Quater.*"
Cotton: Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 173.

* *To set all on cinque and sice:* A phrase probably = to be fearless or desperate.

"[Mastiffs] for their carelessness of life, setting all at *cinque and sice.*"—*Dr. Caius, in English Garner,* iii. 253.

B. *As adj.:* The fifth.

cinque-cento, *s.* & *a.* [Ital.]

A. *As substantive:*

Arch.: Literally 500, but used as a contraction for 1,500, the century in which the revival of ancient architecture took place in Italy. The term is applied to distinguish the style of architecture which then arose in that country. In France the style, as introduced there, is called *Style Français premier* and *Renaissance;* and in England, the Revival and Elizabethan. (*Gwilt.*)

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or constructed in the style described in A.

"What is given the student as next to Raphael's work? *Cinque-cento* ornament generally."—*Ruskin.*

cinque-foil, * **cynk-foly,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cinque* = five, and *foil;* Fr. *feuille;* Lat. *folium* = leaf.]

1. *Botany:*

(1) The common name of plants of the genus Potentilla, order Rosaceæ, also called Five-finger, from the resemblance of its leaves to the fingers of the hand.

(2) *Onobrachis sativa.* (*Aubrey, Wilts.*)

2. *Arch.:* An ornament used in the Middle Pointed style of architecture. It consists of five cuspidated divisions or curved pendants inscribed in a pointed arch, or in a circular ring, applied to windows and panels. The cinque-foil, when inscribed in a circle, forms a rosette of five equal leaves, having an open space in the middle, the leaves being formed by the open spaces, bounded by the solids or cusps.

CINQUE-FOIL.

3. *Her.:* This plant, as a charge, answers to the five senses of man, and denotes that the bearer conquers his affections and appetites. (*Crabb.*)

¶ *March cinque-foil:* A modern book-name for a plant, *Comarum palustre.*

† **cinque-foiled,** *a.* [Eng. *cinque-foil; -ed.*]

Arch.: Furnished with cinque-foils.

* **cinque-outposts,** *s. pl.* The five senses.

"I was fallen soundly asleep: the *cinque-outposts* were shut up closer than usual."—*A Winter Dream,* 1,649 (*Harl. Miscel.,* vii. 203). (Davies.)

cinque-pace, *s.* A kind of dance (called also *Galliard*), the steps of which were regulated by the number five. Also translated *five-paces.* Sir John Davies thus describes it—

"Five was the number of the music's feet,
Which still the dance did with *five paces* meet."

cinque-port, * **sink-pors,** *s.*

1. (Of the form *cinque-port*): A kind of fishing-net having five entrances.

2. (*Pl.*): Ports, as the latter half of the designation implies, "five" in number, and deemed the five most important ports on the Southern Coast facing France. At first there were really only five, viz., Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hastings, and Hythe. Two have since been added, viz., Winchelsea and Rye, and the "Cinque"-ports at present number seven. Formerly the king's ordinary writ did not run within them, but legal cases arising were tried, at least in the first instance, in the local courts. There lay an appeal from them to the Lord Warden in his court of Shepway, and thence again to the King's Bench. (*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iii., ch. 6.) They have a Lord Warden, but his power is now abridged, the 18 & 19 Vict. c. 48, altered by the 20 & 21 Vict. c. 1, and other acts, having swept the old jurisdiction away. (*Wharton.*)

"The *sink-pors* scarseliche midsaipes eightetene."—*Robert of Gloucester.*

* 3. A representative of one of the Cinque-ports named in 2.

"A canopy borne by four of the *Cinque-ports;* under it, the queen in her robe . . ."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.,* iv. 1.

* **cinque-posts,** * **cinq-posts,** *s. pl.* The same as *Cinque-outposts* (q.v.).

"My *cinq-posts* (my five outward senses) had been trebly lockt up."—*Howell: Parly of Beasts,* p. 32.

* **cinque-spotted,** *a.* Having five spots.

"A mole *cinque-spotted,* . . ."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 2.

çĭn'-tre, *s.* [Fr.]

Arch.: Centre or centering (q.v.).

* **çī'-ŏn** (1), *s.* [SCION.]

çī'-ŏn (2), *s.* [Gr. *κίων* (*kiōn*) = a column, the uvula.]

Anat.: The uvule. (*Dunglisson.*)

çī-ŏn-ĭs'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *κιονίστης* (*kionistēs*) = a small pillar.] A genus of Hydroid Polypes belonging to the family Podocorynidæ.

çī-ŏ-nī'-tĭs, *s.* [Eng., &c. *çion* (2); *-itis.*]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the uvula.

çī-ŏn'-ō-tōme, *s.* [Gr. *κίων* (*kiōn*), genit. *κίονος* (*kionos*) = the uvula; and *τόμη* (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Surg.: An instrument for excising a portion of the uvula. (*Knight.*)

çī'-ŏn-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *κίων* (*kiōn*) = a pillar.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleopterous insects, tribe Rhyncophora, family Curculionidæ. They have a long curved rostrum inserted in a groove beneath the thorax, which is small. The elytra are nearly spherical, furnished with velvetty tufts. Seven British species are known. *Cionus verbasci,* of a deep ash colour with other parts buff, grey, or yellow, is nearly globular. It is found on Scrophularia, Verbascum, and other plants.

* **çī-per** (1), * **çi-pre,** * **çi-pur,** * **çy-pyr,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cypres.*] [CYPRESS.] A cypress.

"A *ciper* by the churche seat abydeth."
Stanyhurst: Æneid, ii. 740.

* **çī'-per** (2), *s.* [Probably a corruption of *cipher* (q.v.).] Anything of little value, a sham.

ciper-tunnel, *s.* A false chimney, placed on a house for ornament or uniformity. (*Knight.*)

çī'-phẽr, * **zi-fer, çy-pher,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cifre;* Fr. *chiffre,* from Low Lat. *cifra* = nothing, from Arab. *sifr* = a cipher (*Skeat*); Sp. & Port. *cifra;* Ital. *cifra, cifera;* Ger. *ziffer.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. In the same sense as B. 1.

* 2. A character of any kind used in writing or in printing.

* 3. (*In pl.*): Shorthand.

"His speeches were much heeded, and taken by divers in *ciphers.*"—*Hacket: Life of Williams,* i. 82.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A person of no worth or moment.

"If the people be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or *ciphers* in the privation or translation."—*Bacon.*

* 2. Worthlessness, sham, unreality.

"Mine were the very *cipher* of a function."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Math.:* A mark or character (0) which of itself possesses no value, but when placed after any number increases its value tenfold. In decimal fractions the placing of a cipher before a number decreases its value in the same proportion.

"The *cipher* of itself implies a privation of value: but when disposed with other characters on the left of it, in the common arithmetick, it serves to augment each of their values by ten; and in decimal arithmetick, to lessen the value of each figure to the right of it, in the same proportion."—*Chambers.*

2. *Engraving:* A combination or interweaving of two or more letters, especially the initials of a name; a monogram.

3. *Corresp.:* A secret or occult code or alphabet used in carrying on correspondence between two parties when it is important that the contents should be unintelligible to any third person into whose hands it might accidentally come, and who did not possess the key.

"This paper was signed in *cipher* by the seven chiefs of the conspiracy . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ix.

* 4. *Astrol.:* An occult sign or figure.

"With that he circles draws, and squares,
With *ciphers,* astral characters."
Butler: Hudibras, ii. 3.

5. *Music:* The sounding of a note on an organ or wind instrument, by an escape of wind through it, without that note having been touched by the player.

cipher-key, *s.* A key which enables the holder to read writings in cipher.

çī'-phẽr, *v.i.* & *t.* [CIPHER, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To practise arithmetic; to work out sums.

"We have long drawn our supply of roofing-slates from such quarries; school boys *ciphered* on these slates, . . ."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd. ed.), xiv. 409.

2. *Music:* Used of an organ or harmonium, when through some defect the wind escapes and sounds through any note without that note having been touched by the player.

B. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To write in cipher or secret characters.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To designate, to characterize, to depict.

"The face of either *ciphered* either's heart."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,396.

(2) To decipher, to interpret.

"To *cipher* what is writ in learned books."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 811.

* **çī'-phẽr-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *cipher; -hood.*] The quality or state of being only a cipher; nothingness.

"Therefore God to confute him, and bring him to his native *cipherhood* threatened to bring a sword against him."—*Godwin: Works,* vol. v., fol. 44.5. (*Rich.*)

çī'-phẽr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CIPHER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. Elementary arithmetic; the act or science of doing sums.

2. The act or art of writing in cipher.

çĭp'-ō-lĭn, çī-pō-line, çī-pō-lī'-nō, *s.* [Ital. *cipollino* = a small onion; Lat. *cepola* = a small onion, a chive, dimin. of *cepa* = an onion.]

Min.: An Italian marble, a variety of calcite, containing a slight admixture of quarts and oxide of iron. Its colour is white with pale greenish shadings, and is so called because its veins, like those of onions, consist of different strata, one lying upon another. It does not stand the weather well.

CIPPUS.

çĭp'-pēr, *s.* & *a.* [Cf. A.S. *cipe* = an onion.] A term occurring only in the subjoined compound.

cipper-nut, *s. Bunium flexuosum.*

çĭp'-pŭs, *s.* [Lat. *cippus* = a stake, a post.]

Arch.: A small low column, sometimes without a base or capital, and most frequently

bearing an inscription. Among the ancients the cippus was used for various purposes; when placed on a rood it indicated the distance of places; on other occasions, cippi were employed as memorials of remarkable events, as landmarks, and for bearing sepulchral epitaphs. (*Gwilt.*)

***çi-pre, *çi-pur, *çy-pyr,** *s.* [CYPRESS.]

"The clustre of *cipre* tree my lemman to me."
Wycliffe: Song of Sol., i. 13.

***çi-pres, *çy-pres, *çy-press, *çy-prus,** *s.* [CYPRUS, CRAPE.] A thin, transparent stuff, supposed to resemble modern crape. Both black and white were made, but the black was most common, and was used as now for mourning.

"Lawn as white as driven snow,
Cypres black as e'er was crow."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

¶ The following passage refers to its transparency. (*Nares.*)

"A *cypress*, not a bosom,
Hides my poor heart."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 1.

***çirc** (1), *s.* [CIRCUS.] A prehistoric stone circle.

"*Circs* of the same sort are still to be seen in Cornwall, so famous at this day for the athletick art."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, i. Diss. 1.

*** circ** (2), *s.* [CHURCH.]

çĭr'-cą, *prep.* [Lat. = about.] Used to denote an approximation in a date. It is generally contracted to c.

çĭr'-cą-dą, *s.* [Lat. *circus.*]

Old Eccles. Law: A tribute anciently paid to the bishop or archdeacon for visiting the churches. (*Tomlin: Law Dictionary.*)

çĭr-çæ'-ą, *s.* [Lat. *Circæus* = pertaining to *Circe*, a fabulous enchantress.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.:* A genus of plants, order Onagraceæ. Calyx-tube ovoid, with a two-parted limb. Petals obcordate, stamens two, ovary 1—2 celled, style filiform, stigma capitate two-leaved. Fruit ovoid or pyriform, 1- 2 celled, indehiscent, covered with hooked bristles. Slender erect herbs. Two species are British, *Circæa lutetiana* (the Enchanter's Nightshade), and *alpina*.

2. *Pl.:* A tribe of Onagraceæ, of which Circeæa is the type. [CIRCEÆA.]

çĭr-cā'-ĕ-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. κίρκος (*kirkos*) = a falcon that moves round in a circle, and ἀετος (*aetos*) = an eagle.]

Ornith.: A genus of the Aquilinæ, or Eagles, belonging to the family Falconidæ. *Circaetus cheela* is common in Lower Bengal, where it frequents the margins of tanks to feed upon the frogs which there abound at certain seasons of the year. The type-species is *C. aquila*, a European form, sometimes known as *Aquila brachydactylus*.

çĭr'-car, *s.* [Mahratta, Hind., &c. *sŭrkar* = the government.] (*Anglo-Indian.*)

Geog. (*Pl. Circars*): The name formerly given to the Northern Circars, five districts in the Madras presidency. They were Chicacole, Rajahmunduy, Ellore, Condapilly, and Guntoor. The Northern Circars were obtained by the French in 1753, and were taken by Clive in 1759. (For other meanings of Circar see SIRKAR.)

Çir-căs'-sĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Circassi(a)*; *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to Circassia.

B. *As subst.:* A native of Circassia.

çĭr-căs'-sĭ-ĕnne, *s.* [Fr.] A light kind of cashmere. (*Knight.*)

Çĭr'-çē, *s.* [The mythic daughter of Helios (the Sun) and Perseis, who lived in the island of Æa and was reputed to possess powers of enchantment, by means of which she first charmed her victims, and then changed them into beasts.]

1. *Mythol.:* The fabulous creature described in the etymology.

"Will give thee back to day and *Circe's* shores.
There, pious, on my cold remains attend."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xi., l. 86, 87.

2. *Zoology:*

(1) A genus of molluscs, family Cyprinidæ. The shell is suborbicular and compressed: it is thick, and is often sculptured with diverging striæ. The hinge teeth are 3—3, the lateral ones obscure, the pallial line entire. It ranges from eight to fifty fathoms. There are forty recent species from Australia, India, the Canaries, and Britain.

(2) A synonym of Trachynema (q.v.).

3. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the thirty-fourth found, discovered April 6th, 1855.

† çĭr-çē'-ąn, *a.* [Lat. *circæus.*] Pertaining to Circe; magic, noxious.

çĭr-çē'-ĭ-dæ, çĭr-çē'-ą-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *Circe*, and fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*, *-adæ*.]

Zool.: An old name for a family of Trachomedusæ, now known as Trachynemidæ (q.v.).

çĭr-çĕl'-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [From Lat. *circellus* = a small ring.]

Zool.: A genus of Coleopterous insects. Family, Lamellicornes.

*** çĭr-çĕn'-sĭ-ąl, † çĭr-çĕn'-sĭ-ąn,** *a.* [Lat. *circensis* = pertaining to the circus: *ludi circenses* = the games in the Circus Maximus at Rome.] Pertaining to the Circus Maximus, or to the games practised in the Roman Amphitheatre.

çĭr-çĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [From Gr. κίρκος (*kirkos*) = a kind of falcon which flies in wheels or circles. Probably *Accipiter Nisus*, the Sparrow-hawk. This is not the Circus of modern ornithologists.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Falconidæ, containing the Harriers. [CIRCUS.]

çĭr'-çĭn-ąl, *a.* [Fr. *circinal;* Lat. *circinus;* Gr. κίρκινος (*kirkinos*) = a circle.]

Bot.: An epithet applied to leaves of plants rolled up in a spiral manner downwards, the tip being in the centre; used in reference to foliation or leafing, as in ferns. (*Gray.*)

*** çĭr'-çĭn-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *circinatus*, pa. par. of *circino* = to make round; Gr. κίρκινος (*kirkinos*) = a circle.] To form into a circle, to make a circle round, to encircle, to encompass.

çĭr'-çĭn-āte, *a.* [Lat. *circinatus*, pa. par. of *circino* = to make round.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Round, in a circle; encircled.

2. *Bot.:* The same as *Circinal* (q.v.).

"The manner in which the young leaves are arranged within the leaf-bud is called foliation or vernation. . . . The vernation . . . of the ferns and cycads is *circinate*."—*Lindley: Introd. Bot.*, b. i., sect. 2, § 1.

*** çĭr-çĭn-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *circinatio*, from *circinus* = a circle, a pair of compasses.] An orbicular motion, a turning round, a measuring with the compasses. (*Bailey.*)

çĭr'-çĭ-nŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a circle, a pair of compasses.]

Astron.: The Compasses, a constellation near the South Pole, lying between Norma and Musca Australis.

çĭr'-cle, * çer'-cle, * ser'-cle, *s.* [A.S. *circol, circul;* Fr. & Prov. *cercle, sercle;* Sp. & Port. *circulo*, from Lat. *circulus*, dimin. of *circus* = a circle; Gr. κίρκος (*kirkos*) = a circle, a ring.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. In the same sense as B. 1.

2. A ring, a round figure or mark.

"And eft with water which she kept
She made a *sercle* about him thrice."
Gower, ii. 264.

3. A round body, a globe, orb, or sphere.

"It is he that sitteth upon the *circle* of the earth."—*Isaiah* xl. 22.

* 4. A ring, a circlet.

"A golden *cercle* in the nosethirlis of a sow."—*Wycliffe: Prov.* xi. 22.

* 5. A coronet or band worn round the helmet.

"He carfe awaye with myght and mayne
The *circle* that sat uppon his crown."
Soudan of Babylon, 1182.

6. A compass, a circuit, an enclosure.

"A great magician obscured in the *circle* of the forest."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, v. 4.

7. A district, a territory.

¶ * *Circles of the Holy Roman Empire:* Such provinces and principalities as had a right to be present at the diets. They were ten in number

8. A number of persons standing or seated in a ring.

". . . announced to the splendid *circle* assembled round the font . . ."—*Mat Sulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

9. An assembly generally.

10. Any series ending as it begins, and perpetually repeated; a cycle, a succession.

"There be fruit trees in hot countries, which have blossoms and young fruit, and young fruit and ripe fruit, almost all the year, succeeding one another; but this *circle* of ripening cannot be but in succulent plants and hot countries."—*Bacon.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A sphere of acquaintance; a class or division of society.

"In private society he [Mr. Canning] was amiable and attractive, though, except for a very few years of his early youth, he rarely frequented the *circles* of fashion, . . ."—*Brougham.*

* 2. Circumlocution; indirectness of language.

"Has he given the lye
In *circle*, or oblique, or semicircle."
Fletcher: Queen of Corinth.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Geometry:*

(1) A plane figure defined by a curved line called its circumference, every point in which is equally distant from a certain point within the circle, called its centre. [CENTRE.] A straight line drawn from the centre of a circle to its circumference is called a radius, and a straight line drawn through the centre and terminated both ways by the circumference is called the diameter of a circle. The space enclosed within the circumference is called the area of the circle. The circumference of a circle is to its diameter as about 3·14159 to 1. For the quadrature of the circle see QUADRATURE.

* (2) The curved line defining such figure; the circumference.

2. *Logic:* An inconclusive and deceptive line of argument, in which two or more statements are brought forward to prove each other, *i.e.*, the first proposition is assumed as proved by that which follows it, and the second again is assumed from that which precedes it.

3. *Astron.:* An instrument of observation, the limb of which is graduated to 360° and forms a complete circle. There are several kinds: a *mural circle*, one affixed to a wall; a *transit circle*, one fitted with a telescope on an axis, and mounted in the plane of the meridian; a *reflecting circle*, one working by reflection, as a sextant; a *repeating circle*, one repeating the angle several times continuously along the limb. (See these words, and also ALTITUDE, AZIMUTH, CIRCUMFERENTOR.)

4. *Archæol.:* The name given to one of the megalithic remains, as at Stonehenge, Avebury, and other places. (*Gwilt.*)

5. *Vehicles:* The fifth wheel of a carriage.

¶ (1) *Circle of altitude:*

Astron.: A circle parallel to the horizon, having its pole in the zenith.

(2) *Circle of curvature:* That circle the curvature of which is equal to that of any curve at a certain point. Called also the *Circle of equi-curvature.*

(3) *Circles of declination:* Great circles intersecting each other in the poles of the world.

(4) *Circles of excursion:* Circles parallel to the ecliptic, and at such a distance from it (usually 10°), as that the excursions of the planets towards the poles of the ecliptic may be within them.

(5) *Circle of illumination:* A circle passing through the centre of a planet perpendicular to a line drawn from the sun to the respective body. This is supposed to separate the illumined part from the unillumined, which it does nearly.

(6) *Circles of latitude:*

(*a*) *Astron.:* A great circle perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic, passing through its poles.

(*b*) *Spherical projection:* A small circle of the sphere whose plane is perpendicular to the axis.

(7) *Circles of longitude:* Lesser circles parallel to the ecliptic, diminishing as they recede from it.

(8) *Circle of perpetual apparition:* One of the lesser circles parallel to the equator, described by any point of the sphere touching the northern point of the horizon, and carried

about with the diurnal motion. All the stars within this circle never set.

(9) *Circle of perpetual occultation:* A lesser circle parallel to the equator, and containing all those stars which never appear in our hemisphere. The stars situated between the circles of perpetual apparition and perpetual occultation alternately rise and set at certain times.

(10) *Circle of the sphere:* A circle upon the surface of the sphere, called a great circle when its plane passes through the centre of the sphere; in all other cases a small circle.

A *great circle* of a sphere is one whose centre coincides with that of the sphere, and which therefore divides the sphere into two equal parts.

(11) *Circle of Willis:* An anastomosis between the primary trunks of the arteries of the brain, to equalize and carry on the circulation of blood in the brain when an obstruction to one of the main trunks occurs. It encloses a space somewhat of an oval figure, within which are found the optic nerves, the tuber cinereum, the infundibulum, the corpora mammillaria, and the interpeduncular space. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. 10, p. 294.)

(12) *Astronomical Circle:*

Astron. Instrum.: The name given to any one of the instruments designed to be used for measuring angles of altitude or zenith distance. [MURAL CIRCLE, TRANSIT CIRCLE, ALTITUDE, and AZIMUTH INSTRUMENT.]

(13) *Diurnal Circles:* Supposed to be described by the several stars and other points in the heavens in their apparent diurnal rotation round the earth.

(14) *Horary Circles* (*Dialling*): The lines on dials which show the hours.

(15) *Polar Circles:* Immovable circles, parallel to the equator, and at a distance from the poles equal to the greatest declination of the ecliptic.

(16) *Reflecting Circle:* [SEXTANT.]

(17) *Repeating Circle:* [REPEATING.]

(18) *Transit Circle:* [TRANSIT.]

¶ Crabb brings into comparison the words a *circle*, a *sphere*, an *orb*, and a *globe*. Without adverting further to his views, it may be simply added that a *circle*, mathematically viewed, is a plane figure; while a *sphere*, an *orb*, and a *globe* are solids. It is, we think, from arbitrary usage and not for a deeper reason that we speak of the *circle* of one's friends, and the *sphere* of one's activity.

circle-iron, *s.*

1. A hollow punch for cutting planchets, wads, wafers, and circular blanks.

2. The fifth wheel of a carriage; the iron circle between the fore-axle and the body.

*** circle-learning,** *s.* An encyclopædia. (*Trench: English Past and Present*, p. 81.)

circle-like, *** cerclelyk,** *a.* Like or resembling a circle: round, circular.

"*Cercelyk* shappe is most perfite figure."
Occleve: De Reg. Princ., 5,107.

çĭr'-cle, *** çer-clen,** *** ser-kle,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *circuler*; Lat. *circulo*, from *circulus* = a circle.]

*** A.** *Transitive:*

1. To move or revolve round anything; to encircle.

"So *cercleth* it the welle aboute."
Romaunt of the Rose, 1,619.

2. To surround, to enclose, to encompass as with a circle.

"You heavy people, *circle* me about."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

*** 1.** To move round or in a circle.

"Guards as he turns, and *circles* as he wheels."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, viii. 410

† 2. To form a circle round, to encircle, to surround.

". . . peers who *circled* round the King."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 24.

† 3. To revolve (*of time, the seasons, &c.*).

"Now the *circling* years disclose
The day predestin'd to reward his woes."
Pope: Odyssey.

† II. *Fig.:* To spread, to be passed round.

"Thy name shall *circle* round the gaping throng."
Byron.

¶ *To circle in:* To confine, to keep together.

"We term those things dry which have a consistence within themselves, and which, to enjoy a determinate figure, do not require the stop or hindrance of another body to limit and *circle* them in."—*Digby: On Bodies.*

çĭr'-cled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CIRCLE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Or modest Dian, *circled* with the nymphs."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iv. 8.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Having the form of a circle, round.

"O, swear not by the moon, the inconstant moon,
That monthly changes in her *circled* orb."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 2.

2. Encircled, surrounded with a circlet, coronet, &c.

*** çĭr'-clĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *circl(e)*; *-er.*]

1. *Lit.:* One who goes or moves round in a circle.

"Neptune *circler* of the earth."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xiii.

2. *Fig.:* A poor or inferior poet; either from his strolling about as a wandering minstrel, or for the same reason as their name was given to the Cyclic poets. [CYCLIC.]

"Nor so begin, as did that *circler* late,
I sing a noble war, and Priam's fate."
B. Jonson: Art of Poetry.

çĭr'-clĕt, *s.* [Eng. *circ(le)*; dim. suff. *-let.*]

† 1. A little circle or ring, as of gold, jewels, etc.

"He placed the golden *circlet* on,
Paused—kissed her hand—and then was gone."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 19.

*** 2.** A round body, an orb.

"Fairest of stars . . . that crown'st the smiling morn
With thy bright *circlet*." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 169.

çĭr'-cle-wīse, *adv.* [Eng. *circle*; *wise*] In a circle. (*D. G. Rossetti: Blessed Damozel.*)

çĭr'-clĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [CIRCLE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adj.:* Having the form of a circle; circular, encircling, surrounding.

"Whose towering front the *circling* realm commands."
Cowper: Translations of the Latin Poems of Milton, Elegy I. To Charles Deodati.

*** circling-boy,** *s.* A species of roarer, who in some way drew a man into a snare to cheat or rob him. (*Nares.*) [ROARING-BOYS.]

"One Val Cutting, that helps Jordan to roar, a *circling-boy*."—*Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair*, iv. 2.

*** çir-cuat,** *a.* [Lat. *circuitus.*] Encircled, surrounded.

*** çĭr'-cūe,** *v.t.* [Lat. *circueo* or *circumeo* = to go round; *circum* = around, about; *eo* = to go.] To make a circuit of, to visit.

"He then vysyted and *circued* his lande in ministryng iustyces to all person."—*Fabyan*, i. 34.

çĭrc'-uĭt, *** çyrc'-ute,** *s.* [Fr. & Prov. *circuit*; Ital., Sp., & Port. *circuito*, from Lat. *circuitus*, from *circueo* or *circumeo* = to go around, from *circum* = around, and *eo* = to go.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of revolving or moving round anything.

". . . carried along with him in his periodical *circuit* round the sun."—*Watts: On the Mind.*

2. The place enclosed in a circle; an enclosure.

"A woody mountain, whose high top was plain,
A *circuit* wide inclosed." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 304.

3. Space, extent, circumference.

"This towne is grete in *cyrcute* and of small defence."—*Berners: Froissart*, ii. 52.

*** 4.** That which encircles anything; a ring, a crown.

"Until the golden *circuit* on my head
Do calm the fury of this mad-brain'd flaw."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

5. The act of visiting certain places for the purpose of inspection. [B. I. (1).]

6. A number of scattered churches or congregations ministered to and successively visited by one clergyman. (*American.*)

¶ *Circuit-rider:* A clergyman who performs such duty, which occurs only in sparsely settled districts.

¶ *Divinity-circuit: Bookbinding:* A flexible cover, generally of leather, which projects beyond and folds over the edges of a Bible or other book, thus protecting it from wear.

*** II.** *Fig.:* Circumlocution.

". . . (as by long *circuit* of deduction it may be that even all truth out of any truth may be concluded,) . . ."
—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol.*, bk. ii., ch. 1, § 2.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Law:*

(1) The periodical visitations of the circuit judges, both State and national.

(2) The district or section of the country thus visited.

*(3) A longer course of proceedings than is actually necessary for the recovery of anything sued for.

2. *Path.:* The period or course of a disease. (*Dunglison.*)

3. *Elect.:* A continuous electrical communication between the poles of a battery. In telegraphy the wires and instruments forming the road for the passage of the current. At its extremities are the terminals, where it joins the instrument. A *metallic circuit* is when a return wire is used instead of the earth. A *short circuit* is one having as little resistance as possible; nothing but the apparatus and the wire used to connect it with the battery. *To short circuit a battery* is to connect its poles by a wire. A *local circuit* includes only the apparatus in the office. (*Knight.*)

¶ *Voltaic or Galvanic Circuit or Circle:* A continuous electrical communication between the two poles of a battery; an arrangement of voltaic elements, or couples, with proper conductors, by which a continuous current of electricity is established.

circuit-breaker, *s.*

Telegraphy: An instrument which periodically interrupts an electric current. (*Knight.*)

circuit-closer, *s.*

Telegraphy: A device by which an electrical circuit is closed; usually a key, as the telegraph key. In fire-alarms and many automatic telegraphs it consists of a plain metallic disk, with insulated spaces on the rim or edge. (*Knight.*)

Circuit Court, *s.*

Law: A court to which the judges make stated visits.

¶ The United States is divided into nine circuits, one for each justice of the Supreme Court. Two justices are appointed to each circuit, who, with the Supreme Court justice for that circuit, constitute a Circuit Court of Appeals. In the various States the formation and functions of the Circuit Courts are varied, being regulated by the statutes of each State maintaining such courts.

circuit judge, *s.*

Law: A judge or justice of a Circuit Court, whether State or national.

*** çĭrc'-uĭt,** *v. i.* & *t.* [CIRCUIT, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To move in a circle, to revolve, to pass round.

"The cordial cup . . . quick *circuiting*."—*J. Philips.*

B. *Trans.:* To go or travel round, to visit periodically for purposes of inspection.

"Geryon, having *circuited* the air."—*T. Warton.*

*** çĭrc-uĭt-ēer',** *v.t.* [CIRCUITEER, *s.*] To go on circuit.

*** çĭrc-uĭt-ēer',** *** çir-cuit-er,** *s.* [Eng. *circuit*; *-eer*, *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who travels or goes round on a circle or circuit.

"Like your fellow *circuiteer* the sun, you travel the round of the earth, and behold all the iniquities under the heavens."—*Pope.*

2. *Law:* One who goes on circuit.

*** çĭrc-uĭt-ēer'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CIRCUITEER, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Going round on circuit.

"The big-wigg'd *circuiteering* Judges."
Colman: Poet. Vagaries, p. 126.

C. *As subst.:* The act or practice of going on circuit.

"Now to return to his lordship, and his *circuiteering*."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, i., 261.

*** çĭrc-u-ĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *circuitio*, *circumitio*, from *circumeo* = to go round: *circum* = round, *eo* = to go.]

1. *Lit.:* The act of going round or compassing.

2. *Fig.:* Circumlocution, indirectness, or vagueness of language.

çĭr-cū-ĭt-oŭs, *a.* [Low Lat. *circuitosus*, from *circuitus* = a going round.] Having the quality of moving or going round in a circuit; indirect, roundabout. (*Burke.*)

çĭr-cū-ĭt-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *circuitous*; *-ly.*] In a circuitous or indirect manner, in a circuit.

"He seeks *circuitously* to reach him through the people."—*Trench: Miracles*, No. xx.

çĭr-cū-ĭt-ў, * **çĭr-cu-ĭ-te,** *s.* [Lat. *circuitus.*] [Circuit.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of moving or going round in a circle.

2. A tendency to assume a circular form or state; the state of being circular.

"The characteristic property of running water is progress, of stagnant is *circuity*."—*Whateley: Observations on Modern Gardening*, p. 67.

3. Compass, extent, circuit.

"A dominion of muche more large and ample *circuite* then the same whiche he was Lorde of before."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 220.

II. *Fig.:* Circumlocution, a beating about the bush.

"Very clear it is, the prophecy, without all *circuity*, noting, naming, and in a manner pointing to it."—*Andrewes: Sermons*, i. 157.

* **B.** *Law* (*circuity of action*): The taking a longer course than requisite in proceeding to recover anything sued for. (*Wharton.*)

* **çĭr-cū-la-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *circul(ate)*; *-able.*] That may be circulated; capable of being circulated.

"Bills of exchange, therefore, put in circulation the fixed property of nations. They render the houses and streets of Hamburgh, the acres and forests along Susquehannah, *circulable* in London or Amsterdam."—*Taylor: Annual Review*, i. 387.

çĭr-cu-lăr, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *circulaire*; Prov. *circular*; Lat. *circularis*, from *circulus* = a little circle.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Of or pertaining to a circle; of the shape of a circle.

* (2) Revolving, moving in a circle, successive, recurring.

"From whence the innumerable race of things
By *circular* successive order springs."
Roscommon.

(3) Cyclic; pertaining to or connected with a cycle of events.

"Had Virgil been a *circular* poet, and closely adhered to history, how could the Romans have had Dido?"—*Dennis.*

* **2.** *Fig.:* Perfect, complete.

"In this, sister,
Your wisdom is not *circular*."
Massinger: Emperor of the East, iii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm. & Diplomacy:* Addressed in identical terms to a circle or number of persons. [Circular-letter.]

2. *Logic:* Returning to the same point; arguing in a circle; inconclusive, incomplete.

"One of Cartes's first principles of reasoning, after he had doubted of every thing, seems to be too *circular* to safely build upon; for he is for proving the being of God from the truth of our faculties, and the truth of our faculties from the being of a God."—*Baker: Reflections on Learning.*

B. *As subst.:* A letter or communication addressed in identical terms to a circle or number of persons.

"The Government loudly proclaims to Europe reforms for Poland. It informs the various courts of them by diplomatic *circulars*, . . ."—*Edwards: Polish Captivity*, vol. ii., ch. i.

circular-arc, *s.* Any part of the circumference of a circle.

circular-bolt, *s.* A machine employed by the lace-manufacturers in Nottingham in making net. (*Knight.*)

circular buildings, *s. pl.*

Arch.: Such as are built on a circular plan. When the interior is also circular, the building is called a rotunda. (*Gwilt.*)

circular canon, *s.*

Music: A canon closing in the key one semitone above that in which it commences. Twelve repetitions of it would take it through all the known keys. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

circular crystals, *s. pl.* This term has been applied to the flattened group of radiating, crystalline needles formed by many salts and other crystalline substances. (*Micrographic Dict.*)

circular file, *s.* A circular saw or serrated disk, adapted to run on a spindle or mandril, and used in cutting the teeth of cogwheels. (*Knight.*)

circular head, *s.*

Arch.: The arch or bow of a door or window.

circular instruments, *s. pl.* Astronomical, nautical, or surveying instruments, which are graduated to 360°, that is, around the whole circle. (*Knight.*)

circular iron-clad, *s.*

Naut.: An iron-clad war vessel of circular form. The original suggestion of such a type of vessel was made by Mr. E. J. Reed, formerly constructor of the British navy, but the first actually built was by direction of the Russian Admiral, Popoff, and it was called in consequence a Popoffka.

circular-letter, *s.*

1. *Banking:* A letter of credit addressed to several bankers in other countries in favour of a certain person named therein.

"It never was known that *circular letters*,
By humble companions were sent to their betters."
Swift to Sheridan.

2. *Comm. & Diplomacy:* A circular.

circular lines, *s. pl.*

Math.: Lines of sines, tangents, secants, &c.

circular-loom, *s.* A loom in which a shuttle moves in a circular race, and continuously in one direction, through warps arranged in a circle. (*Knight.*)

circular-micrometer, *s.* An annular form of the micrometer first suggested by Boscovich in 1740, and afterwards revived by Olbers in 1798. (*Knight.*)

circular muscle or **circular fibres** (of Santorini).

Anat.: A series of circular involuntary muscular fibres wholly surrounding the membranous portion of the urethra.

circular-note, *s.* The same as *Circular-letter* (q. v.).

circular numbers, *s. pl.*

Arith.: Those numbers all the powers of which terminate in the same digits as the numbers themselves. Thus all the powers of 5 terminate in 5.

circular parts, *s. pl.* Five parts of a right-angled or a quadrantal spherical triangle; they are the legs, the complement of the hypothenuse, and the complements of the two oblique angles. (*Craig.*)

circular polarization, *s.*

Phys.: In the undulatory theory of light a supposed circular rotation of the particles of ether in certain media, when a pencil of plane polarized light is allowed to pass through these media. (*Craig.*)

circular roofs, *s. pl.*

Arch.: Such as have the horizontal sections circular.

circular-sailing, *s.*

Naut.: The act or system of sailing on the arc of a great circle.

circular-saw, *s.* [Saw.]

circular-shears, *s.* A shears for sheet-metal, consisting of two circular blades on parallel pins. (*Knight.*)

circular-shuttle box-loom, *s.* A loom having a box with a number of shuttles, and having means for actuating it so as to bring any one of the shuttles into operation as required by the pattern. (*Knight.*)

circular sinus, *s.*

Anat.: A ring-like sinus placed superficially round the pituitary body in the dura mater of the brain, forming a communication between the two cavernous sinuses. It is also called a Coronary sinus.

circular or **cylindro-cylindric work,** *s.*

Arch.: A term applied to any work which is formed by the intersection of two cylinders whose axes are not in the same direction. The line formed by the intersection of the surfaces is termed, by mathematicians, a line of double curvature. (*Gwilt.*)

çĭr-cu-lăr-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Low Lat. *circularitas*, from *circularis* = round, from *circulus* = a circle.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being circular.

* 2. That which is circular.

"The heavens have no diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts, and equiformity in motion, continually succeeding each other; so that, from what point soever we compute, the account will be common unto the whole *circularity*."—*Brown.*

* **II.** *Logic:* Reasoning in a circle; incomplete or inconclusive reasoning.

çĭrc-ū-lar-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *circular*; *-ly.*]

1. In form of a circle.

2. With a circular or revolving motion.

3. By circular reasoning; indirectly, in a circle.

"To argue *circularly*."—*Baxter: Inf. Bapt.*, p. 35.

* **çĭrc-ū-lar-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *circular*; *-ness.*] The quality of being circular, roundness, circularity.

"In forme . . . it doth pretend to some *circularness*."—*Fuller: Worthies; Warwick*, ii. 402.

* **çĭrc-ū-lar-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *circular*; *-y.*] Circular, ending in itself, inconclusive.

"Which rule must serve for the better understanding of that, which Damascene hath, touching cross, and *circulary* speeches, wherein there are attributed to God such things as belong to manhood, and to man such as properly concern the duty of Christ Jesus."—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol.*, v., § 53.

çĭrc-ū-lāte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *circulatus*, pa. par. of *circulo* = to move in a circle.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** *Lit.:* To move in a circle, to revolve, to move round and return to the same point.

2. *Fig.:* To be spread about, to move from place to place, or from person to person, or from hand to hand.

"As the mints of calumny are perpetually at work, a great number of curious inventions, issued out from time to time, grow current among the party, and *circulate* through the whole kingdom."—*Addison.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Metal.:* To chase, to beat out.

2. *Anat.:* To traverse the arteries and veins of the body. [Circulation.]

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To cause to move from place to place, to put into circulation.

"In the Civil War the money spent on both sides was *circulated* at home."—*Swift.*

* (2) To travel or move round.

"May I not conclude for certain that this man hath been in the moon, where his head hath been intoxicated with *circulating* the earth."—*Bishop Croft*, 1685.

2. *Fig.:* To spread abroad, to disseminate.

"This pointed sentence was fast *circulated* through town and country, and was soon the watchword of the whole Tory party."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

* **II.** *Metal.:* To beat out, to chase.

¶ For the difference between *to circulate* and *to spread*, see Spread, *v.*

† **çĭrc-ū-lāte,** *s.* [Circulate, *v.*]

Arith.: A circulating decimal is sometimes so called. (*Buchanan.*)

çĭrc-ū-lā-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Circulate, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Moving in a circle, returning to itself, revolving.

2. *Finance:* Current, passing from hand to hand, constituting currency.

C. *As subst.:* The act of passing or the state of being passed from hand to hand or from person to person; circulation.

circulating-decimal, *s.* A decimal which cannot be expressed with perfect exactness in figures, and when to approximate to accuracy the decimal is taken to many places, it is found that the same series of figures is repeated again and again *ad infinitum*. The figures thus repeated are called the period of the circulating decimal. Thus $\frac{2}{9}$ of 1 = ·222222, &c. of which the period is 2, and $\frac{1}{7}$ of 1 = ·142857142857142857, &c., of which the period is 142857.

"A *circulating decimal* that goes on repeating itself for ever."—*Times*, Sept. 9, 1864.

circulating library, *s.* A library, the books contained in which are circulated by loan amongst the subscribers. The first established in England was at Salisbury by Samuel Fancourt, a dissenting minister, but it was not successful. The first in London was in 1748. The Astor Library in New York, the Boston Public Library, and the Philadelphia and Mercantile Libraries in Philadelphia, are among the largest in this country.

circulating medium, *s.* The medium of exchanges or of sale and purchase, whether it be gold, silver, paper, or any other article. The term, which is used by all economical writers as synonymous with currency, came into common use in the last decade of the eighteenth century. [MEDIUM.]

"*Circulating medium* is more comprehensive than the term money, as it is the method of exchanges, or purchases, and sales, whether it be gold or silver coin, or any other article."—*Wharton: Law Lexicon.*

circulating-pump, *s.* The cold-water pump, by which condensation water is drawn from the sea, river, or well, and driven through the casing of a surface condenser. (*Knight.*)

çĭr-cu-lā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *circulation*; Lat. *circulatio*, from *circulatus*, pa. par. of *circulo* = to move in a circle; *circulus* = a circle.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Motion in a circle, or in such a course that the moving body returns to the place whence it started; especially used of the circulation of the blood. [B. 1 (2).]

2. The act or process of spreading or causing to pass from hand to hand or from person to person. [B. 3.]

3. The state of being circulated or passed from person to person or from hand to hand. [B. 3.]

4. The extent to which anything is circulated.

"To increase the *circulation* of money, at least in banknotes."—*Bp. Burnet.*

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. A series, a succession.

". . . thou seest fit to deny us the blessing of peace and to keep us in a *circulation* of miseries."—*King Charles.*

* 2. A reciprocal interchange of meaniug.

"The true doctrines of astronomy appear to have had some popular *circulation*."—*Whewell.*

3. The act or process of disseminating or spreading abroad.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Anat., Animal Physiol., &c.:* A movement of the blood throughout the human body. (For details see (2).)

(1) *Hist.:* The Spanish physician and theologian, Michael Servetus, whose end was so tragic, gained in 1553 some glimmering perception of the lesser or pulmonary circulation of the blood. Cæsalpinus in 1569 made a further advance towards the truth, but it was reserved for the immortal Harvey actually to make the great discovery, which he approached in 1615 and published with many details in 1628.

(2) *Physiol.:* The propelling force in the circulation of the blood is that of the heart, which is a hollow muscular organ placed in the centre of the sanguiferous system. The blood is driven by the heart into the aorta, and then circulated through the body by a set of vessels called arteries, which ramify into smaller and smaller tubes. [ARTERIES.] On reaching the extremities of the arteries it is driven through excessively fine tubes called, from their hair-like tenuity, capillaries. These, constituting the connecting channels between the arteries and the veins, afford it a passage into the latter vessels, by which it is conducted back to the heart. The heart is divided internally into four cavities, two at its base called auricles, and two at its body and apex called ventricles. The right is the venous side of the heart; it receives into its auricle the venous blood from every part of the body by the superior and inferior vena cava and coronary vein. In passing from the arteries to the veins the blood had lost its red color and acquired a dark hue; it is therefore discharged by the right auricle into the right ventricle, and thence transmitted along the pulmonary artery and its branches to the capillaries of the lungs, to be again brought in contact with the oxygen of the air. Returning to the left auricle it is immediately discharged into the left ventricle, thence to the aorta, to be propelled through the body as before. The current of the blood through the body in general is called the *greater* or *systemic circulation*; that to and from the lungs the *lesser* or *pulmonary* circulation. (*Quain, &c.*) There is a circulation either of blood or of a fluid analogous to it in the inferior animals. For an example see that under No. 2.

2. *Veg. Physiol.:* The circulation of plants is not closely analogous to that in animals. Formerly it was believed that there was an ascending current of sap in spring, and a descending one in autumn. It is now found that both an ascending and a descending current coexist, and when need arises these are supplemented by horizontal currents passing between the tissues. The ascending current enters the leaves, where it is submitted to certain influences which fit it for the nutrition of the plant. The descending carries it thence in an elaborated condition back to the root. (*Thomé, Brown, &c.*) [CYCLOSIS, ROTATION, &c.]

"The nutrient fluid, however formed, is distributed throughout the textures of the plant, or animal, by vital or physical forces, or by the junction of both; and the function, by which this is effected, is called *Circulation*. In plants this function is very simple and is formed without the agency of a propelling organ; but in the greatest number of animals, such an organ, 'a heart,' is the main instrument in the distribution of the blood. In animals then there is a true *circulation*, the fluid setting out from and returning to the same place. But in plants, the fluid is found to circulate or rotate, within the interior of cells, as in Chara and Vallisneria, the fluid of the cell not communicating with that of the adjacent ones; or to pass up from the spongioles in an ascending current and to descend in another set of vessels. But in many simple animals, some entozoa for example, and polygastrica, there is no good evidence of the existence of any *circulation* at all, their textures imbibing the fluid in which they live."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., introd., pp. 23, 24.

3. *Finance:* Currency, circulating coin, notes, &c. In its early stages commerce was carried on by a direct exchange of articles which were reciprocally wanted, and in this form it is usually called "barter" or sometimes "exchange." An intermediate merchandise was then introduced called "money," and transactions in which money is used are not called "barter" but "sales." . . . A transaction in which any commodity or service is exchanged for money, instead of an equivalent, has been well called by J. B. Say a *demi-exchange*. And the conveniences of this method of conducting commerce so greatly preponderate over those of direct exchange or barter, that commerce is now almost entirely resolved into these demi-exchanges or sales. And this is the proper meaning of the word *circulation*. Barter or exchange is where two services of any kind are exchanged directly. Sale or demi-exchange, or *circulation*, is when any service is exchanged for some intermediate merchandise, which will enable its owner to obtain some service in exchange for it at some future time. (*Macleod: Dict. of Pol. Econ.*)

"The weekly issue increased to sixty thousand pounds, to eighty thousand, to a hundred thousand, and at length to a hundred and twenty thousand. Yet even this issue, though great, not only beyond precedent, but beyond hope, was scanty when compared with the demands of the nation. Nor did all the newly-stamped silver pass into *circulation*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

¶ *Circulation of a newspaper, journal, or magazine:* The number of copies of each issue printed and sold.

çĭr-cu-lā-tĭve, *a.* [Formed by analogy from Lat. *circulatus*, pa. par. of *circulo*.] Circulating; causing or contributing to cause circulation.

"The movements impressed upon it by the *circulative* powers."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. iii., p. 76.

Circulative animals:

Zool.: The name given by Oken to the Mollusca.

çĭr-cu-lā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *circulator* = a mountebank, a charlatan.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One who circulates or puts in circulation.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A mountebank, a juggler, a jester.

"A race of *Circulators*, Tumblers and Taylers in the Church."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 200.

(2) A cheat, an impostor. (*Gaule: Magastro-mancer.*)

(3) One who or that which circulates or causes circulation.

II. *Math.:* A circulating decimal.

* **çĭr-cu-lā-tōr'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *circulatorius*, from *circulor* = to go in a circle.] Travelling from house to house or from town to town; itinerant.

"Jesus did never make use of such unaccountable methods or instruments, as magical enchanters, diviners, *circulatorious* jugglers, and such emissaries of the devil, or self-seeking impostors are wont to use."—*Barrow: Serm.*, ii. 20.

* **çĭr'-cu-lā-tŏr-y,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *circulatoire*, from Lat. *circulatorius* = pertaining to jugglers, mountebanks, &c.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Circular; circulating, as a circulatory letter.

2. Like a mountebank or quack; wandering, circulatorious.

"Borde's *circulatory* peregrinations in the quality of a quack doctor."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, ii. 76.

II. *Physiol.:* Producing or pertaining to the circulation of the blood.

"The *circulatory* system is far less complex."—*S. P. Woodward: Mollusca*, ed. Tate (1875), p. 358.

B. *As substantive:*

Physics: A vessel in which the steam which rises from another vessel on the fire is collected, and having been cooled in another vessel attached to the upper portion, is returned to the first vessel.

* **çĭr'-cŭle,** *v.i.* [CIRCLE, *s.*] To move or go in a circle; to revolve.

"To each point of itself so far as 't *circuleth*."
H. More: Song of the Soul, bk. iii., c. 1.

* **çĭr'-cŭle,** *s.* [CIRCLE, *s.*]

* **çĭr'-cŭ-lĕt,** *s.* [CIRCLET.]

* **çĭr'-cu-līne,** *a.* [Lat. *circul(us)* = a circle, and Eng. suff. *-ine.*] Moving in a circle, circular.

"With motion *circuline*."—*H. More: Poems*, p. 14.

* **çĭr'-cu-lĭng,** *s.* [CIRCULE, *v.*] A going round in a circle, a revolution.

"And when it lighteth on advantages,
Its *circulings* grow sensible."
H. More: Song of the Soul, bk. iii., c. 1.

* **çĭr'-cu-līze,** *v.t.* [Lat. *circul(us)* = a circle, and Eng. suff. *-ize.*] To encircle.

"Mother of pearle their sides shal *circulize*."
Davies: An Extasie, p. 26.

çĭr'-cu-lŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A little ring, a circle.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* Applied to any round or annular part of the body, as *circulus oculi*, the orb of the eye. (*Craig.*)

* 2. *Physics:* Applied to an iron instrument, formerly used for dividing circular portions of glass. (*Mayne.*)

* 3. *Surg.:* A name for several circular instruments used by the older surgeons. (*Mayne.*)

4. *Glass-making:* A tool for cutting off the necks of glassware. (*Knight.*)

* **çĭr'-cu-lŭ-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *circule* = circle; *-ly.*] Circularly.

çĭr'-cŭm, *prep.* [Lat. = around, round, about.] A preposition used as a prefix in many words of Latin origin.

* **çĭr-cŭm-ad-jā'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *circum* = round, about, and Eng. *adjacent* (q.v.).] Lying near or about, surrounding.

* **çĭr-cŭm-ăg'-ĝĕr-ā-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *circum* = around, about; *aggeratio* = a heaping up, from *aggero* = to heap up: *ad* = to, and *gero* = to carry, to bear.] A heaping round about. (*Phillips.*)

* **çĭr-cŭm-ăg'-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *circum* = around, and *agito* = to agitate, freq. of *ago* = to drive.] To agitate on all sides, to drive or beat round.

"God hath . . . given to every one of his appointed officers a portion of the fiery matter to *circumagitate* and roll."—*Jeremy Taylor: Sermons*, iii., 177.

* **çĭr-cŭm-ăg-ĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *circum* = about, around; *agitatio* = a driving.] The act of driving or beating about; a motion in every direction.

". . . the cold air rushing in caused a visible *circumagitation* of a white snowy substance."—*Gregory: Economy of Nature*, i., 138.

* **çĭr-cŭm-ăm'-bāĝe,** *s.* [Lat. *circum* = round, about; *ambage* = a going round about, a winding, indirectness.] Indirectness, a beating about the bush.

"The affected slights, the female *circumambages*, if I may be allowed the words."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, iii. 165.

***çĭr-cŭm-ăm′-bāġ-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *circumambag(e)*; *-ing.*] Speaking indirectly or not to the point, beating about the bush.

"If I know anything of this *circumambaging* sex."—*Mrs. Barbauld: Life of Richardson*, iv. 341.

***çĭr-cŭm-ăm-bā′-ġĭ-ŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *circumambag(e)*; *-ious.*] Indirect, beating about the bush, not keeping to the point.

"At times disposed to be *circumambagious* in my manner of narration."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. xl.

***çĭr-cŭm-ăm′-bĭ-ən-çy,** *s.* [Lat. *circum* = about, around; *ambiens* = moving, going round, pr. par. of *ambio* = to move or go round.] The act of moving round or encompassing.

"Ice receiveth its figure according unto the surface it concreteth, or the *circumambiency* which conformeth it."—*Brown.*

***cĭr-cŭm-ăm′-bĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *circum* = about, around, and *ambiens* = moving or going round.] Surrounding, encompassing.

". . . that gleams in from the *circumambient* Eternity, and colours with its own hues our little islet of Time."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

***çĭr-cŭm-ăm′-bu-lāte,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *circumambulo*, from *circum* = around, and *ambulo* = to walk.]

A. *Intrans.:* To walk or go round about.

"Persons that *circumambulated* with their box and needles, not knowing what they did."—*Wood.* (*Webster.*)

B. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To walk round.

2. *Fig.:* To go all round, to search thoroughly.

"Why should he *circumambulate* the vocabulary for another couplet, . . . ?"—*Seward: Letters*, i. 345.

***çĭr-cŭm-ăm′-bu-lā-tĭng,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [Circumambulate.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of walking round, circumambulation.

2. *Fig.:* The act of going round about instead of directly to the point; a beating about the bush.

***çĭr-cŭm-ăm-bu-lā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *circum* = around; *ambulatio* = a walking, from *ambulo* = to walk.] The act of walking all round.

***çĭr-cŭm-ăm′-bu-lā-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *circumambulat(e)*; *-or.*] One who circumambulates or travels round.

"He was determined to obtain the palm of being the first *circumambulator* of the earth."—*Jefferson: Works*, ii. 151.

***çĭr-cŭm-ăm′-bu-lā-tŏr-y,** *a.* [Eng. *circumambulator*; *-y.*] Walking round or about, perambulating.

"My privileges are an ubiquitary, *circumambulatory* . . . immunity over all the privy lodgings."—*Carew: Calum Brit.*, p. 215. (1640.)

†çĭr-cŭm-bĕn′-dĭ-bŭs, *s.* [Lat. *circum* = around, about; and Eng. *bend*, put in an imaginary ablative plural.] A roundabout or indirect way; periphrasis.

"A knave is a fool in *circumbendibus*."—*Coleridge: Table Talk.*

***çĭr-cŭm-bīnd′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *circum* = round, about, and Eng. *bind.*] To bind round.

"The fringe that *circumbinds* it . . ."
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 96.

***çĭr-cŭm-çĕl′-lĭ-ō-nēs,** *s. pl.* [Low Lat. *circumcellio* = a wandering about from cell to cell, from Lat. *circum* = about, around, and *cella* = a cell.]

Church History:

1. The name given to a sect of the Donatists in Africa during the fourth century, from their habit of roving from house to house plundering. They went about in predatory gangs, consisting chiefly of rustics, pretending to reform public manners and redress grievances. They manumitted slaves without the consent of their masters, forgave debts, &c. In their zeal for martyrdom they courted death by insulting the Pagans at their festivals, and destroyed themselves in various ways.

2. Vagabond monks, censured by Cassian under the name of Sarabaitæ for roving from place to place. Probably the name was transferred to them from the Donatist fanatics. (*Smith & Cheetham: Dict. of Christian Antiquities.*)

"They look like the old *circumcelliones*, a company of vagrant hypocrites."—*Gauden: Hieraspistes*, p. 98.

3. A vagrant. (*Cockeram.*)

çĭr-cŭm-çĕn′-tral, *a.* [Lat. *circum* = around, and Eng. *central.*]

1. Situated about, or directed towards a common centre.

2. Pertaining to the centre of a circumscribed circle.

çĭr′-cŭm-çĕn-tre, *s.* [Lat. *circum* = around, and Eng. *centre.*] The centre of a circumscribed circle.

***çĭr-cŭm-çī′de, *çĭr-cŭm-sī′de,** *v.t.* [Lat. *circumcido* = to cut round, from *circum* = around, about, and *cædo* = to cut.] The older form of circumcise (q.v.).

çĭr-cŭm-çĭnct′, *a.* [Lat. *circumcinctus* = girt about.]

çĭr-cŭm-çĭr′-cle, *s.* [Lat. *circum* = around, and Eng. *circle.*] A circumscribed circle.

*** çĭr′-cŭm-çĭs,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Circumcise.]

çĭr′-cŭm-çĭse, *s.* [Lat. *circumcisus*, pa. par. of *circumcido.*] Circumcision.

çĭr′-cŭm-çīze, *çĭr′-cŭm-sīse, *v.t.* [Lat. *circumcisus*, pa. par. of *circumcido*, from *circum* = round, and *cædo* = to cut; Fr. *circoncire*; Ital. *circoncidere*; Sp. *circuncidar, circuncisar.*]

1. *Lit.:* To cut off the prepuce or foreskin of males; also to perform an analogous operation on females.

"Your knaueharnys ye *circumcise*."—*Cursor Mundi*, 2,668.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *Script.:* To render spiritual and holy by, as it were, cutting away the sins.

"And the Lord thy God will *circumcise* thine heart, and the heart of thy seed."—*Deut.* xxx. 6.

(2) To curtail, to cut down.

çĭr′-cŭm-çīzed, * çĭr′-cŭm-sised, *çĭr′-cŭm-sys-edo, *pa. par., a.,* & *s.* [Circumcise.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par.* & *particip. adj.:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"I took by the throat the *circumcised* dog."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

2. *Bot.:* Having the apothecium divided from the thallus by a complete fissure (as some lichens).

C. *As subst.:* Applied, and generally in contempt or derision, to the Jewish race.

". . . aiming to strengthen their routed party by a reinforcement from the *circumcised*."—*Swift: Examiner.*

çĭr′-cŭm-çī-sŏr, *s.* [Lat. *circumcisor*, from *circumcido.*] He who performs circumcision.

çĭr′-cŭm-çī-zĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [Circumcise.]

A. *As present participle:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* Circumcision.

çĭr-cŭm-çĭ′-sion, * çĭr-cum-cis-ĭun, * çyr-cum-sy-cyon, * syr-cum-sy-cyon, *s.* [Lat. *circumcisio*; Fr. & Sp. *circoncision*; Ital. *circoncisione.*]

I. *Lit.:* The act or rite of cutting off the prepuce or foreskin in males, also an analogous operation on females; a rite practised not only by the Jews in ancient times, but by the Egyptians, Idumeans, Ammonites, Moabites, and Ishmaelites of the desert. The Jews practise circumcision only on males; the Arabs, Egyptians, and Persians circumcise both sexes.

"*Cyrcumaycyon. Circumsicio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

II. *Fig.* (*Script.*):

1. The act of spiritual purification by the cutting away, as it were, of the sins of the flesh.

"Jesus Christ was a minister of the *circumcision* for the truth of God, . . ."—*Rom.* xv. 8.

2. The Jews, as a circumcised people, in contradistinction to Christians as uncircumcised.

"Where there is neither Greek nor Jew, *circumcision* nor uncircumcision."—*Col.* iii. 2.

*** çĭr-cŭm-clū′de,** *v.t.* [Lat. *circum* = round, about, and *claudo* = to shut.] To shut in.

*** çĭr-cŭm-clū′-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *circumclusio*, from *circumcludo* = to shut in all round: *circum* = about, around, and *claudo* = to shut.] The act of shutting in or enclosing on all sides.

*** çĭr-cŭm-cŭr-sā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *circumcurso* = to run round, or about: *circum* = around, about; *curso* = to run, frequentat. from *curro* = to run.]

1. *Lit.:* The act of running about.

2. *Fig.:* Rambling, undecided language.

"The address of Felicissimus and Fortunatus to Pope Cornelius was but a factious *circumcursation* of desperate wretches."—*Barrow: Serm.* i., p. 252.

*** çĭr′-cŭm-dūçe,** *v.t.* [Lat. *circumduco*, from *circum* = around, and *duco* = to lead.]

1. *Lit.:* To draw or lead round.

2. *Fig.:* To annul, to circumduct.

"I must *circumduce* the term."—*W. Scott, in Webster.*

çĭr′-cŭm-dŭct, *v.t.* [Lat. *circumductus*, pa. par. of *circumduco*, from *circum* = around, and *duco* = to lead.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* To lead about, to lead as

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Law:* To cancel, to nullify, to annul; to contravene.

"Acts of judicature may be cancelled and *circumducted* by the will and direction of the judge . . ."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

2. *Physiol.:* See extract.

"A limb is *circumducted* when it is made to describe a conical surface by rotation round an imaginary axis."—*Huxley: Physiology*, p 174.

*** cĭr-cŭm-dŭc′-tīle,** *a.* [Lat. *circumductus* = led around, pa. par. of *circumduco*, and suff. *-ilis*, in Eng. *-ile.*] Capable of being led about. (*Nuttall.*)

çĭr-cŭm-dŭc′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *circumductio*, from *circumduco* = to lead about.]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A leading about, or astray.

2. *Fig.:* A leading astray mentally, circumlocution.

"By long *circumduction* perhaps any truth may be derived from any other truth."—*Hooker.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* For definition see first extract.

"When these motions [flexion, extension, abduction, adduction, and movement in the intermediate directions] are performed rapidly, one after the other, one continuous motion appears in which the distal extremity of the bone describes a circle indicating the base of a cone whose apex is the articular extremity moving in the joint; this motion is called *circumduction*."—*Todd & Bowman: Phys. Anat.*, vol. i., chap. vi., pp. 135, 136.

". . . and without any *circumduction* of the limb."—*Ibid.*, p. 145.

* 2. *Law:* Nullifying or cancelling.

"The citation may be circumducted, though the defendant should not appear: and the defendant must be cited, as a *circumduction* requires."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

3. *Scots Law:* A judicial declaration that the time allowed to either party for leading proof has expired.

*** çĭr-cŭm-ĕr-rā′-tion,** *s.* [From Lat. *circumerro* = to wander round, and Eng. suff. *-ation.*] The act of wandering about. (*Nuttall.*)

*** çĭr′-cŭm-fĕr,** *v.t.* [Lat. *circumfero*, from *circum* = around, and *fero* = to bear.] To limit, within a circumference.

"In philosophy the contemplations of man do either penetrate unto God, or are *circumferred* to nature, or are reflected and converted to himself."—*Bacon*, i. 93.

çĭr-cŭm′-fĕr-ençe, *s.* [Fr. *circonférence*; Sp. *circumferencia*, from Lat. *circumferentia* = a circumference, circuit, or compass: *circum* = around, and *fero* = to bear, to lead.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. The periphery or line which bounds, includes, or surrounds anything.

"This be thy just *circumference*, O world!"
Milton: P. L., viii. 280.

3. The external portion or surface of a spherical body.

"The bubble, being looked on by the light of the clouds reflected from it, seemed red at its apparent *circumference*. If the clouds were viewed through it, the colour at its *circumference* would be blue."—*Newton: Opticks.*

4. The space contained within any including line.

"He first inclosed for lists a level ground
The whole *circumference* a mile around."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, ii. 441.

*5. A circle, a sphere.

"His pond'rous shield, large and round,
Behind him cast; the broad *circumference*
Hung on his shoulders like the moon."
Milton: P. L., i. 285.

II. *Math.:* The curved line which encompasses and contains a circle, and of which every point is equally distant from a certain point within the circle, called the centre. [CENTRE.]

***çĭr-cŭm-fẽr-ençe,** *v.t.* [CIRCUMFERENCE, *s.*] To include in a circle or circular space.

"Nor is the vigour of this great body included only in itself, or *circumferenced* by its surface . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

***çĭr-cŭm'-fẽr-ençed,** *a.* [Eng. *circumferenc(e)*; *-ed.*] Confined, circumscribed.

"As . . . his *circumferenced* nature required."—*Wright: Passions of Mind*, bk. v., § 4.

***çĭr-cŭm'-fẽr-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *circumferens*, pr. par. of *circumfero* = to lead round: *circum* = around, and *fero* = to lead, to bear.] Surrounding, encircling.

çĭr-cŭm-fẽr-ĕn'-tiăl, ***çĭr-cŭm-fẽr-ĕn'-çiăl,** *a.* [Lat. *circumferentialis.*]

1. *Lit.:* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a circumference: circuitous, circular.

"Now bees, as may be clearly seen by examining the edge of a growing comb, do make a rough, *circumferential* wall or rim all round the comb."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. vii., p. 230.

*2. *Fig.:* Circuitous, indirect.

"He preferred death in a direct line before a *circumferential* passage thereunto."—*Fuller: Worthies*, iii. 406.

çĭr-cŭm-fẽr-ĕn'-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *circumferens*, pr. par. of *circumfero* = to lead about.]

1. *Surv.:* An instrument used by surveyors for taking horizontal angles and bearings. It consists of a horizontal bar of brass with sights at its ends, and in the middle a circular brass box containing a compass divided into 360 degrees, kept in a horizontal position by the aid of two spirit-levels set at right angles. The whole is supported on a tripod.

"About two years before Robert Stephenson's death a workman of Washington Hall, Durham, found in a collection of old stores a *circumferentor*, or mining compass. It was unusually large—even for a *circumferentor* made forty years ago."—*Jeaffreson: Life of Robert Stephenson*, i. 48.

2. *Vehicles, &c.:* A tire measurer, a tire circle.

***çĭr'-cŭm-flăant,** *a.* [Lat. *circum* = around; *flans* = blowing, pr. par. of *flo* = to blow.] Blowing about or around.

"Overcome by the *circumflant* air."—*Evelyn.*

***çĭr'-cŭm-flĕct,** *v.t.* [Lat. *circumflecto*, from *circum* = around, and *flecto* = to bend.] [CIRCUMFLEX.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To bend round.

2. *Gram.:* To mark with a circumflex.

çĭr-cŭm-flĕc'-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CIRCUMFLECT.]

***çĭr'-cŭm-flĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *circum* = around; *flexio* = a bending, from *flecto* = to bend.] A bending about or around.

"By the *circumflections* of Nature."—*Feltham: Resolves*, 33.

çĭr'-cŭm-flĕx, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *circonflexe*; Sp. *circunflexo*, from Lat. *circumflexus* = a bending round, from *circumflecto* = to bend round: *circum* = around, and *flecto* = to bend.]

A. *As substantive:*

*I. *Ord. Lang.:* A going round or about, a circle.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Acoustics:* A wave of the voice embracing both a rise and fall on the same syllable. (*Webster.*)

2. *Gram.:* A mark or accent used to denote the rise and fall of the voice on the same syllable formed by the contraction of two syllables. The mark, which in Greek has two forms (῀) or (῁), and in Latin and modern languages is written thus (^), is formed by the union of the acute (´) and grave (`) accents.

"The *circumflex* keeps the voice in a middle tune, and therefore in the Latin is compounded of both the other."—*Holder.*

B. *As adjective:*

Anat.: The term circumflex *adj.* is repeatedly used. There are an anterior and a posterior circumflex artery of the arm, a deep circumflex iliac artery, and external and internal circumflex arteries of the thigh. Two circumflex veins also join the axillary vein; there is also a circumflex iliac vein, and a circumflex nerve, the last-named being in the shoulder. (*Quain: Anat.*) The term circumflex may be also applied to the muscle called *circumflexus* or *tensor palati.*

çĭr'-cŭm-flĕx, *v.t.* [CIRCUMFLEX, *s.*] To mark with a circumflex.

çĭr'-cŭm-flĕxed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CIRCUMFLEX, *v.*]

† 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Bent over.

"The letter X drawn across them with the top *circumflexed*."—*Newman: Eccles. Miracles*, p. 136.

2. *Gram.:* Marked with a circumflex accent.

†**çĭr-cŭm-flex'-ion (flexion** as **flĕc-shŏn),** *s.* [Lat. *circumflexio* = a bending, from *circumflexus*, pa. par. of *circumflecto* = to bend, to twist about.]

1. The act of bending or twisting into a bent form.

2. The act of winding or turning about.

çĭr-cŭm-flĕx'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Anat.: A muscle of the palate. The term is also applied to such arteries as wind round bones or joints. (*Craig.*)

***çĭr-cŭm'-flû-ençe,** *s.* [CIRCUMFLUENT.] A flowing round about or inclosing with a fluid.

***çĭr-cŭm'-flû-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *circumfluens*, pr. par. of *circumfluo* = to flow round or about, from *circum* = round, and *fluo* = to flow.] Flowing round or inclosing with water.

†**çĭr-cŭm'-flû-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *circumfluus*, from *circumfluo* = to flow round.] Flowing round, circumfluent.

"Homer places the sea within the shield of Achilles, but makes the *circumfluous* ocean run along the outward rim. *It.* xviii. 483, 607."—*Lewis: Astron. of the Ancients* (ed. 1862), ch. i., note 12, p. 5.

***çĭr-cŭm-fŏr-ā'-nĕ-an,** ***çĭr-cŭm-fŏr-ā'-nĕ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *circumforaneus* = frequenting markets: *circum* = round; *forum* = a market-place; also, as a noun = a mountebank or charlatan.] Going about from door to door, wandering, vagrant.

"Those *circumforaneous* wits whom every nation calls by the name of that dish of meat which it likes best."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 47.

***çĭr-cŭm-fŭl'-ĝent,** *a.* [Lat. *circumfulgens*, from *circum* = around, about; *fulgeo* = to shine.] Shining around or about.

çĭr-cŭm-fū'-şa, *s.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *circumfusus* = poured around.]

Med.: The designation given by Hallé to the first class of subjects that belong to hygiene, as atmosphere, climate, residence, &c.; in short, everything which acts constantly on man externally and internally. (*Dunglison: Med. Dict.*)

***çĭr-cŭm-fūşe,** *v.t.* [Lat. *circumfusus*, pa. par. of *circumfundo* = to pour round: *circum* = around, and *fundo* = to pour.]

1. *Lit.:* To pour or spread round.

"This nymph the god Cephisus had abused,
With all his winding waters *circumfused*."
Addison: Transformation of Echo.

2. *Fig.:* To set round on every side, as water.

"His army *circumfused* on every side."
Milton: P. L., vi. 778.

***çĭr'-cŭm-fūşed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CIRCUMFUSE.]

***çĭr-cŭm-fū'-şĭle,** *a.* [Lat. *circum* = around, about, and *fusilis* = capable of being poured; *fusus* = poured; *fundo* = to pour.] Capable of being poured or spread round anything.

"Artist divine, whose skilful hands infold
The victim's horn with *circumfusile* gold."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iii. 541.

***çĭr-cŭm-fū'-şion,** *s.* [Lat. *circumfusio* = a pouring round, from *circumfundo* = to pour round.] The act of pouring or spreading round; the state of being spread round.

"The natural suit was of daily creation and *circumfusion*."—*Swift: Tale of a Tub.*

***çĭr-cŭm-ĝĕs-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *circumgestatio*, from Lat. *circumgesto* = to carry round: *circum* = around; *gesto* = to carry.] The act of carrying about.

"Such are these: the invocation of saints: *circumgestation* of the eucharist to be adored, . . ."—*Jeremy Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, i. § 11.

***çĭr-cŭm'-ĝў-rāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *circum* = around, and *gyro* = to turn around; *gyros*, from Gr. γῦρος (*guros*) = a circle, a wheeling about.] To roll round, to cause to encircle or encompass.

"The soul about itself *circumgyrates*,
Her various forms."
Dr. H. More: Song of the Soul, i. 2, 42.

***çĭr-cŭm-ĝў-rā'-tĭ-ō,** *s.* [Lat.]

Med.: The same as VERTIGO (q.v.). (*Dunglison.*)

***çĭr-cŭm-ĝў-rā'-tion,** *s.* [CIRCUMGYRATE.] The act of turning or wheeling round; motion in a circle. (*Owen.*)

***çĭr-cŭm-ĝў'-rą-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *circumgyrat(e)*; *-ory.*] Moving round, revolving.

"During his *circumgyratory* movements."—*E. A. Poe: Hans Pfaal*, i. 5.

***çĭr-cŭm'-ĝўre,** *v.i.* & *t.* [CIRCUMGYRATE.]

A. *Intrans.:* To turn or twist about, to meander.

"A sweet river . . . after twenty miles *circumgyring*."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels.*

B. *Trans.:* To encircle, to surround.

"Gold wreathes *circumgyrying* the temples of their heads."—*Stubbes: Anat. of Abuses*, p. 67.

***çĭr-cŭm-ĭn-ces-sion (cession** as **çĕsh'-ŭn),** *s.* [Lat. *circum* = around; *incessus* = a walking or going in; *incedo* = to go in, to enter: *in* = in, and *cedo* = to go.]

Theol.: The reciprocal existence in each other of the three persons of the Trinity.

***çĭr-cŭm-ĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *circumitio*, from *circumeo* = to go round: *circum* = around, about, and *eo* = to go.] The act of going round.

***çĭr-cŭm-jā'-çençe,** ***çĭr-cŭm-jā'-çen-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *circumjacens* = lying round: *circum* = around, and *jaceo* = to lie.]

1. The state or quality of being circumjacent, or of bordering on all round.

2. The parts which lie round or border on anything.

"The mouth, and the whole *circumjacencies* of the mouth, composed the strongest feature in Wordsworth's face . . ."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 144.

3. A neighbourhood, a neighbouring district.

"All the mongrel curs of the *circumjacencies*."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iv. 16.

†**çĭr-cŭm-jā'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *circumjacens*, pr. par. of *circumjaceo* = to lie round, from *circum* = around, and *jaceo* = to lie.]

1. *Lit.:* Lying round, surrounding on every side.

"Either the snow above, already lying in drifts, or the blinding snow-storms driving into his eyes, must have misled him as to the nature of the *circumjacent* ground . . ."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 19.

2. *Fig.:* Surrounding.

"The *circumjacent* waking actions are omitted."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. ii.

***çĭr'-cŭm-jăck,** *v.i.* [Lat. *circumjacio* = to lie about.] To agree to, or correspond with.

***çĭr-cŭm-jŏ'-vĭ-ăl,** *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *circum* = around, about; *jovem*, acc. case of Jupiter.]

A. *As subst.:* A moon or satellite of the planet Jupiter.

"This is well known among the *circumjovials* for instance, that they have all a slow and gradual progress, first towards one, then back again to the other pole of Jupiter."—*Derham: Astro-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, or revolving round, Jupiter.

***çĭr-cŭm-lĭ-gā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *circumligo* = to bind or wrap round, from *circum* = around, and *ligo* = to bind.]

1. The act of binding or wrapping round.

2. That with which anything is bound or wrapped round; a bond, a bandage.

***çĭr-cŭm-lĭg-ą-tūr'-ą,** *s.* [Lat. *circum* = around, and *ligatura* = a binding, from *ligo* = to bind.]

Med.: Paraphimosis, or strangulation of the *glans penis.* (*Dunglison.*)

***çĭr-cŭm-lĭt'-tŏr-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *circum* = around; *littoralis* = pertaining to the shore; *littus* = shore.] Bordering on or adjoining the shore.

***çĭr-cŭm′-lō-cūte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *circumlocutus*, pa. par. of *circumloquor*, from *circum* = around, about, and *loquor* = to speak.] To speak by way of circumlocution.

çĭr-cŭm-lō-cū′-tion, *s.* [CIRCUMLOCUTE.]

1. Periphrasis; the use of roundabout and indirect language, a beating about the bush instead of stating at once plainly and clearly one's meaning.

"... a letter in which, without allegory or *circumlocution*, she complained that her lover had left her a daughter to support. ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Indirect or roundabout language.

"These people are not to be dealt withal, but by a train of mystery and *circumlocution*."—*L'Estrange*

†çĭr-cŭm-lō-cū′-tion-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *circumlocution*; *-al.*] Pertaining to or attended with circumlocutions, roundabout, periphrastic.

"To have his heart broken on the *circumlocutional* wheel."—*Dickens: Letters*, ii. 270.

***çĭr-cŭm-lō-cū′-tion-ar-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *circumlocution*; *-ary.*] Circumlocutional, periphrastic.

"The officials set to work in regular *circumlocutionary* order."—*Chambers' Journal*, p. 106 (1867).

†çĭr-cŭm-lō-cū′-tion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *circumlocution*; *-ist.*] One given to circumlocution, or beating about the bush.

†çĭr-cŭm-lŏc′-ŭ-tōr-ў, *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *circumlocutorius*, from *circumloquor*. Cf. *interlocutory.*] Relating to circumlocution; circumlocutional, periphrastic.

"This *circumlocutory* manner of indicating the house."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus* (Trans. 1846), § 120.

çĭr-cŭm-mer-ĭ′-dĭ-an, *a.* [Lat. *circum* = around, about, and Eng. *meridian* (q.v.).] Situated at or near the meridian. (*C. Wilkes.*)

***çĭr-cŭm-mor′-tal,** *a.* [Lat. *circum* = round about; Eng. *mortal* (q.v.).] Applied to that which, being itself immortal, is surrounded or enclosed by something else which is mortal; as the soul is enclosed in the body.

"When hence thy *circum-mortall* part is gone."
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 179.

***çĭr-cŭm-mū′red,** *a.* [Lat. *circum* = around, and Eng. *mured*, from Lat. *murus* = a wall.] Surrounded or built round with a wall; walled round.

"*Isaiah* He hath a garden *circummured* with brick."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 1.

***çĭr-cŭm-nā′-tant,** *a.* [Lat. *circum* = around, about, and *natans* = swimming, pr. par. of *no* = to swim.] Swimming or floating round; encircling as a fluid.

çĭr-cŭm-năv′-ĭ-ga-ble, *a.* [Lat. *circum* = around, and Eng. *navigable* (q.v.).] That may be circumnavigated or sailed round.

"... rendering the whole terraqueous globe *circumnavigable*."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

çĭr-cŭm-năv′-ĭ-gāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *circum* = around, about, and Eng. *navigate* (q.v.).] To sail completely round.

"His ship, called the Victory, was the first that *circumnavigated* the globe."—*Cook: Introd. to Second Voyage*, vol. iii.

çĭr-cŭm-năv′-ĭ-gā-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CIRCUMNAVIGATE.]

çĭr-cŭm-năv′-ĭ-gā-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CIRCUMNAVIGATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of sailing round, circumnavigation.

çĭr-cŭm-năv-ĭ-gā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *circum* = around, about, and Eng. *navigation* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* The act of sailing round.

* 2. *Fig.:* The act of exploring thoroughly.

"His plan is original; and it is as full of genius as it is of humanity. It was a voyage of discovery, a *circumnavigation* of charity."—*Burke: Speech at Bristol.*

çĭr-cŭm-năv′-ĭ-gā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *circum* = around, about, and Eng. *navigator* (q.v.).] One who sails round the globe.

¶ The first European known to have circumnavigated the globe was Magellan or Magalhaens, a Portuguese, who accomplished the feat in A.D. 1519. From him the Straits of Magellan derive their name. The first Englishman who carried out the same enterprise was Sir Francis Drake between 1577 and 1580. With steam, and compasses and chronometers in use, and charts of nearly every sea, the circumnavigation of the globe has ceased to be a noteworthy achievement.

"Magellan's honour of being the first *circumnavigator* has been disputed in favour of the brave Sir Francis Drake."—*Guthrie: Geography.*

†çĭr-cŭm-nū′-tāte, *v.i.* [Lat. *circum* = about, around; *nuto* = to nod, to move.] To move in a circular manner, to revolve.

"Even the stems of seedlings before they have broken through the ground, as well as their buried radicles, *circumnutate*."—*Darwin: Movements of Plants* (1880), p. 3.

†çĭr-cŭm-nu-tā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *circum* = about, around; *nutatio* = a nodding, a moving.] The act or habit of moving in a circular manner.

"The most widely prevalent movement [of plants] is essentially of the same nature as that of the stem of a climbing plant, which bends successively to all points of the compass so that the tip revolves. This movement has been called by Sachs 'revolving nutation;' but we have found it much more convenient to use the terms *circumnutation* and *circumnutate*."—*Darwin: Movements of Plants* (1880), p. 1.

***çĭr-cŭm-œ-sō-phăg′-ĕ-al,** *a.* [Lat. *circum* = around, *œsophagus* = the gullet; and Eng. suff. *-al.*] Situated round the gullet, as the circumœsophageal nervo-commissures found in the Crustacea.

†çĭr-cŭm-ōr′-al, *a.* [Lat. *circum* = around, about; *os* (genit. *oris*) = the mouth.] Situated round or about the mouth.

"The *circumoral* nerve of Echinus surrounds the œsophagus near the mouth."—*Huxley: Anat. Inv. Animals*, ch. ix., p. 577.

***çĭr′-cŭm-pass, *çĭr-com-passe,** *v.t.* [Lat. *circum* = around, about, and Eng. *pass* (q.v.).] To pass or travel round, to compass.

"It hath pleased the Almighty to suffer me to *circompasse* the whole globe."—*Cavendish: Letter* (Sept. 9, 1588), *quoted in Beveridge's Hist. India*, vol. i., bk. i., ch. 9.

***çĭr′-cŭm-plĕx,** *v.t.* [Lat. *circum* = around, about; and *plexus*, pa. par. of *plecto* = to fold, to entwine.] To enfold, to entwine.

"My metamorphos'd skin shall *circumplex* that flesh." *Quarles: Div. Fancies*, No. 40.

***çĭr-cŭm-plĕx′-ion,** *s.* [Lat. *circum* = around, about; *plexus* = an enfolding or entwining; *plecto* = to fold.]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of twining one thing round another.

2. That which is folded or wrapped round another.

"It was after his fall, that he [man] made himself his fig-leaf *circumplexion*."—*Feltham: Resolves*, p. 52. (*Latham.*)

II. *Fig.:* A complication or entanglement.

"I wot not what *circumplexions* and environments."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 827. (*Rich.*)

***çĭr-cŭm-plĭ-cā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *circumplicatio* = a twining round, from *circumplico* = to twine round, to wrap: *circum* = around, and *plico* = to fold.]

1. The act of wrapping or folding in all round.

2. The state or condition of being wrapped in all round.

çĭr-cŭm-pō′-lar, *a.* [Lat. *circum* = around, about, and Eng. *polar* (q.v.).] A term applied by English astronomers to stars so near the North Pole that in our latitude they do not at any portion of their course dip below the horizon.

"There is another star remarkable for its brilliancy, which is in this country *circumpolar*, called capella . . . It goes very near the horizon when lowest in the North and almost over our heads when highest in the South."—*Prof. Airy: Popular Astronomy*, 6th ed., pp. 6, 7.

***çĭr′-cŭm-pōse,** *v.t.* [Lat. *circumpositus*, pa. par. of *circumpono* = to place round.] To place round, or in a circle.

†çĭr-cŭm-pō-sĭ′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *circum* = around, about, and Eng. *position* (q.v.).]

1. The act of placing anything in a circle.

"Now is your season for *circumposition*, by tiles or baskets of earth."—*Evelyn: Calendarium Hortense.*

2. The state or condition of being placed circularly.

***çĭr-cŭm-pŭl′-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *circum* = around; *pulsio* = a driving, a thrusting; *pello* = to drive, to thrust.] The thrusting forward of bodies, which are moved by those that lie about them. (*Phillips.*)

***çĭr-cŭm-rā′-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *circumrasio*, from *circumrasus*, pa. par. of *circumrado* = to pare or shave round: *circum* = around, and *rado* = to shave.] The act of paring or shaving all round. (*Bailey.*)

***çĭr-cŭm-rō′-ta-rў, *çĭr-cŭm-rō-tā′-tō-rў,** *a.* [Lat. *circum* = around, and Eng. *rotary*, *rotatory* (q.v.).] Turning, wheeling, or whirling round.

"A great many tunes, by a variety of *circumrotatory* flourishes, put one in mind of a lark's descent to the ground."—*Shenstone.*

***çĭr-cŭm-rō′-tāte,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *circum* = around, about; Eng. *rotate* (q.v.).] To revolve or rotate about.

***çĭr-cŭm-rō-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *circum* = around, and Eng. *rotation* (q.v.).]

1. The act of turning or whirling round like a wheel, a revolution or circumgyration.

"He reckoned upon the way 17,024 *circumrotations* of the wheel."—*Gregory: Posthuma* (1650), p. 317.

2. The state or condition of being whirled round.

3. A single revolution of a rotatory body.

***çĭr′-cŭm-sāil,** *v.t.* [A hybrid word, from Lat. *circum* = around, and Eng. *sail.*] To sail round, to circumnavigate.

"But moderns, ye of whom are some
Have *circumsailed* the earth."
Warner: Albion's England, bk. xi., ch. lxiii. (*Rich.*)

çĭr-cŭm-scĭs′-sīle, *a.* [Lat. *circum* = around; *scissilis* = easily cut or rent, from *scissus*, pa. par. of *scindo* = to cut, to tear, to rend.]

CIRCUMSCISSILE DEHISCENCE.
1. Anagallis. 2. Jeffersonia.

Bot.: Dehiscing or opening by a transverse, circular opening round the sides of a pod, etc. This is complete in the genus Anagallis (the Pimpernel), while in Jeffersonia it takes place only half way round the fruit.

†çĭr-cŭm-scrĭ′-ba-ble, *a.* [Eng. *circumscrib(e)*; *-able.*] That may be circumscribed.

çĭr-cŭm-scrībe′, *v.t.* [Lat. *circumscribo*, from *circum* = around, and *scribo* = to write.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

* 1. To write or engrave around.

"The verge of the marble is also lined with brass, and thereon is *circumscribed* this epitaph."—*Ashmole: Antiquities of Berkshire*, i. 180.

2. To draw or describe round. [B.]

II. *Fig.:* To limit, to define by bounds.

"His authority, though great, was *circumscribed* by ancient and noble laws."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

B. *Geom.:* To describe a figure round another. [CIRCUMSCRIBED.]

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *to circumscribe* and *to enclose*: "The extent of any place is drawn out to the eye by a *circumscription*; its extent is limited to a given point by an *enclosure*. A garden is *circumscribed* by any ditch, line, or posts that serve as its boundaries; it is *enclosed* by wall or fence." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

çĭr-cŭm-scrībed′, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CIRCUMSCRIBE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Written or drawn round.

2. *Fig.:* Limited, defined within certain bounds.

II. *Geom.:* [CIRCUMSCRIBED FIGURE].

"A rectilineal figure is said to be described about a circle when each side of the *circumscribed* figure touches the circumference of the circle."—*Euclid*, bk. iv., def. 4.

circumscribed figure, *s.*

Geom.: A figure drawn about another figure so as to touch it on every side

circumscribed hyperbola, *s.*

Geom.: One of Newton's hyperbolas of the second order, which cuts its asymptote, and contains the part cut off within itself. (*Buchanan.*)

çĭr-cŭm-scrī′-bĕr, *s.* [Eng. *circumscrib(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which circumscribes.

çĭr-cŭm-scrī′-bĭng, *pr., par.* or *a.* [CIRCUMSCRIBE.]

• **çĭr′-cŭm-scrĭpt,** *a.* [Lat. *circumscriptus*, pa. par. of *circumscribo.*] Limited, circumscribed.

"A visible and *circumscript* body."
Foxe: Martyrs, ti. 389.

• **çĭr-cŭm-scrĭp′-tĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *circumscript*; *-ible.*] That may be circumscribed or limited by bounds, circumscribable.

"He that sits on high, and never sleeps,
Nor in one place is *circumscriptible.*"
Marlowe: 2 Tamburlaine, ii. 2.

•**çĭr-cŭm-scrĭp′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *circumscriptio*, from *circum* = around, about, and *scriptio* = a writing; *scribo* = to write.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

* 1. The act of writing or inscribing round anything.

* 2. An inscription written round anything.

"The *circumscription* of a grave-stone."—*Ashmole: Berkshire*, i. 42.

3. The act of determining the form, magnitude, and limits of any body.

"In the *circumscription* of many leaves, flowers, fruits, and seeds, nature affects a regular figure."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

* 4. That which circumscribes or defines the form, magnitude, &c., of any body.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act of circumscribing, limiting, or restraining.

"A *circumscription* of the powers of the consuls."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xiii., § 54.

* 2. The state or condition of being circumscribed, limited, or restrained.

"I would not my unhoused free condition
Put into *circumscription* and confine."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 2.

B. *Bot.:* The outline or boundary of an organ, the figure represented by the margin of a body.

"The extremity of the blade which is next the stem is called its base, the opposite extremity its apex, and the line representing its two edges, the margin or *circumscription.*"—*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*, bk. i., ch. 2.

•**çĭr-cŭm-scrĭp′-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *circumscriptus*, pa. par. of *circumscribo*, and Eng. suff. *-ive.*]

1. Circumscribing, enclosing, or limiting.

2. Capable of being defined or marked out.

•**çĭr-cŭm-scrĭp′-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *circumscriptive*; *-ly.*] In a limited or circumscribed manner. (*Montagu.*)

•**çĭr′-cŭm-scrĭpt-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *circumscript*; *-ly.*] Circumscriptively, in a limited sense or extent.

"Words taken *circumscriptly.*"—*Milton: On Divorce.*

•**çĭr-cŭm-scrīve′,** *v.t.* [Formed from Lat. *circumscribo*, compared with O. Fr. *escrivre*, from Lat. *scribo* = to write.] To circumscribe.

•**çĭr-cŭm-sēat′-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *circum* = around, about, and Eng. *seated* (q.v.).] Seated round or about.

"Where president and all, with one accord,
Are *circumseated* at an empty board."
Clifton: The Group. (*Latham.*)

•**çĭr′-cŭm-sĕpt,** *v.t.* [Lat. *circum* = around, about; *septus*, pa. par. of *sepio* = to hedge in, to enclose, from *sepe* = a hedge.] To hedge in, to surround or enclose.

•**çĭr-cŭm-spā′-çĭous,** *a.* [Lat. *circum* = around, about, and Eng. *spacious* (q.v.).] Extending widely, very spacious.

"When Cato the severe
Entered the *circumspacious* theater."
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 323. (*Davies.*)

•**çĭr-cŭm-spăn′-gle,** *v.t.* [Lat. *circum* = around, about, and Eng. *spangle* (q.v.).] To surround as with spangles.

"To *circumspangle* this my spacious sphere."
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 286. (*Davies.*)

çĭr′-cŭm-spĕct, •**çĭr′-cŭm-spĕcte,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *circumspectus*, pa. par. of *circumspicio* = to look round, from *circum* = around, and *spicio* = to look.]

A. *As adj.:* Cautious, wary; having a careful attention to things on all sides.

* **B.** *As subst.:* The state of being wary or cautious; circumspection.

"He shall dwell in suche a *circumspecte.*"—*Fabyan: Chron.*, pt. vii., p. 551.

¶ For the difference between *circumspect* and *cautious*, see CAUTIOUS.

* **çĭr′-cŭm-spĕct,** *v.t.* [CIRCUMSPECT, *a.*] To note or examine with care and caution.

"To *circumspect* and note daily all defaults."—*Newcourt: Repertorium Londin.*, p. 283.

çĭr-cŭm-spĕc′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *circumspectio* = a looking around: *circum* = around, about, *spectio* = a looking; *spicio* = to look.] Wariness, caution; a careful and general attention to all matters around.

"With sly *circumspection.*"
Milton: P. L., iv.

* **çĭr-cŭm-spĕc′-tious,** *a.* [Eng. *circumspect*, and suff. *-ous.*] Circumspect; wary; cautious.

"Punishments . . . which were usually rather mild and *circumspectious* than precipitate and cruel."—*Advertisement from Parnassus*, p. 42. (Ord. MS.) (*Latham.*)

* **çĭr-cŭm-spĕc′-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *circumspect*, and suff. *-ive.*] Circumspect, cautious, careful.

"With *circumspective* eyes."—*Pope.*

* **çĭr-cŭm-spĕc′-tĭve-lў,** * **çĭr-cŭm-spĕc′-tĭve-lĭe,** *adv.* [Eng. *circumspective*; *-ly.*] In a circumspect manner; cautiously; warily; circumspectly.

"I have learned that the body of Christ is in the sacrament, but not localliе nor *circumspectivelie*, but after an unspeakable maner unknowne to man."—*Foxe: Martyrs; A Dispute about the Sacraments*, anno 1549.

çĭr′-cŭm-spĕct-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *circumspect*; *-ly.*] In a circumspect manner; with watchfulness every way; with attention to guard against surprise or danger; cautiously, warily.

"See then that ye walk *circumspectly*, not as fools but as wise."—*Ephes.* v. 15.

† **çĭr′-cŭm-spĕct-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *circumspect*; *-ness.*] The quality of being circumspect; wariness, vigilance, circumspection.

"Travel forces *circumspectness* on those abroad, who at home are nursed in security."—*Wotton.*

• **çĭr-cŭm-spĭc′-ŭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Formed with Lat. adv. *circum*, on the analogy of *conspicuous*, *perspicuous*, &c.] Seeing all round.

"How can man think to act his ill unseen, when God shall, like the air, be *circumspicuous* round about him?"—*Feltham: Resolves.* (*Rich.*)

çĭr′-cŭm-stançe, * **çĭr′-cŭm-staunçe,** *s.* [Fr. *circonstance*; Sp. & Port. *circunstancia*; Ital. *circonstanzia*, from Lat. *circumstantia*, neut. pl. of *circumstans*, pr. par. of *circumsto* = to stand round · *circum* = around, and *sto* = to stand.]

I. *Literally:*

1. That which stands round or is attached to another.

* (1) *Of material things:* An adjunct, an accessary.

"The hollow orb of moving *circumstance*
Roll'd round by one fix'd law."
Tennyson: The Palace of Art.

(2) *Of immaterial things:* Any matter or fact attending on or connected with another; an attendant state of things.

"That it is a known rule amongst all divines, that no certain argument can be drawn from the *circumstances* of a parable, but only from the main scope and intention of it."—*Tillotson* (3rd ed., 1722), vol. i. Ser xix.

¶ Hence the phrases:

In (or *under*) *the circumstances:* Taking into consideration all matters connected with that in question; all things being considered.

According to circumstances: In a manner varying according to or dependent on attendant matters.

2. A fact, an event, a particular incident or detail.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Worldly condition as respects wealth or poverty. (Now only used in the plural.)

". . . by the storms of *circumstance* unshaken,
And subject neither to eclipse nor wane."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk iv.

* 2. Circumlocution, excessive attention to details.

"And therefore, without *circumstance*, to the point."
Massinger: The Picture.

† 3. Details, minutiæ.

". . . they are too full of *circumstances* and detailes."
Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist. (1855), ch. xii., pt. 1, § 15, vol. ii., p. 56.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between a *circumstance* and a *situation*: "*Circumstance* is to *situation* as a part to a whole; many *circumstances* constitute a *situation*; a *situation* is an aggregate of *circumstances*. A person is said to be in *circumstances* of affluence who has an abundance of everything essential for his comfort; he is in an easy *situation* when nothing exists to create uneasiness. *Circumstance* respects that which externally affects us; *situation* is employed both for the outward *circumstances* and the inward feelings. The success of any undertaking depends greatly on the *circumstances* under which it is begun; the particular *situation* of a person's mind will give a cast to his words or actions. *Circumstances* are critical, a *situation* is dangerous."

(2) He thus discriminates between *circumstance*, *incident*, and *fact*: "*Circumstance* is a general term; *incident* and *fact* are species of *circumstances*. *Incident* is what happens; *fact* is what is done; *circumstance* is not only what happens and is done, but whatever is or belongs to a thing. To everything are annexed *circumstances* either of time, place, age, colour, or other collateral appendages which change its nature. Everything that moves and operates is exposed to *incidents*, effects are produced, results follow, and changes are brought about; these are *incidents:* whatever moves and operates does, and what it produces is done or is the *fact*. . . . *Circumstance* is as often employed with regard to the operations as the properties of things, in which case it is most analogous to *incident* and *fact:* it may then be employed for the whole affair, or any part of it, whatever that can be distinctly considered. *Incidents* and *facts* either are *circumstances*, or have *circumstances* belonging to them. . . . *Circumstance* comprehends in its signification whatever may be said or thought of any thing; *incident* carries with it the idea of whatever may befal or be said to befal any thing; *fact* includes in it nothing but what really is or is done. A narrative therefore may contain many *circumstances* and *incidents* without any *fact*, when what is related is either fictitious or not positively known to have happened: it is necessary for a novel or play to contain much *incident*, but no *facts*, in order to render it interesting; history should contain nothing but *facts*, authenticity is its chief merit." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **çĭr′-cŭm-stançe,** *v.t.* [CIRCUMSTANCE, *s.*] To place in a certain situation or position relatively to other things.

"I must be *circumstanced.*"—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 4.

çĭr′-cŭm-stançed, *a.* [Eng. *circumstanc(e)*; *-ed.*]

1. Situated or conditioned relatively to other things.

"And in two countries very differently *circumstanced*, individuals of the same species, having slightly different constitutions or structure, . . ."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 38.

2. In a condition as regards wealth or poverty.

* **çĭr′-cŭm-stănt,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *circumstans*, pr. par. of *circumsto* = to stand round, to surround: *circum* = around, and *sto* = to stand.]

A. *As adj.:* Placed or being around, surrounding.

"Its beams fly to visit the remotest parts of the world, and it gives motion to all *circumstant* bodies."—*Digby: On the Soul.*

B. *As subst.:* One who stands by; a bystander.

"When these *circumstants* shall but live to see . . .
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 82. (*Davies.*)

•**çĭr-cŭm-stăn′-tiable (tiable as shable),** *a.* [Eng. *circumstanti(ate)*; *-able.*] Capable of being circumstantiated. (*Bp. Taylor.*)

çĭr-cŭm-stăn′-tial (tial as shal), *a. & s.* [Fr. *circonstanciel*; Lat. *circumstantialis* = pertaining to circumstances.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of things:*

(1) Dependent on circumstances; accidental.

"Would you learn at full
How passion rose thro' *circumstantial* grades
Beyond all grades developed."
Tennyson: The Gardener's Daughter.

(2) Incidental, accidental, not essential.

(3) Full of small circumstances or minutiæ; particular, precise, minute.

"The whole account, from the first appearance of Siccius in the popular assembly, to the trial of the consuls, is given with *circumstantial* minuteness."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii. pt. iii. § 43, vol ii. p. 190.

* (4) Full of pomp or show.

". . . and leave all the *circumstantial* part and pomp of life . . ."—*Pope: Letter to H. Cromwell* (1710).

*2. *Of persons:* With an excessive attention to small events and details; precise, punctilious.

II. *Law:* Inferred from circumstances deduced indirectly, not by direct proof.

Circumstantial evidence: Evidence obtained from circumstances, which necessarily or usually attend facts of a particular nature, from which arises presumption; any evidence not direct and positive. A light, *i.e.* a slight presumption, has no weight or validity. A presumption of any kind is relied on only till the contrary has been proved. Still a probable presumption has considerable weight, and a violent one, that is one in which those circumstances appear which necessarily attend the fact, is in many cases held equal to full proof. (*Blackstone*, bk. iii., ch. 23.)

". . . what is popularly known as *circumstantial evidence*. No doubt, *circumstantial evidence*, when perfect, is the highest of all evidence . . ."—*Times*, Dec. 2nd, 1875.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *circumstantial*, *particular*, and *minute*: "*Circumstantial* expresses less than *particular*, and that less than *minute*. A *circumstantial* account contains all leading events; a *particular* account includes every event and movement however trivial; a *minute* account omits nothing as to person, time, place, figure, form, and every other trivial *circumstance* connected with the events. A narrative may be *circumstantial*, *particular*, or *minute*; an inquiry, investigation, or description may be *particular* or *minute*, a detail may be *minute*. An event or occurrence may be *particular*, a *circumstance* or *particular* may be *minute*. We may be generally satisfied with a *circumstantial* account of ordinary events; but whatever interests the feelings cannot be detailed with too much *particularity* or *minuteness*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

B. *As subst.:* Anything incidental or not essential to the main subject (generally in the plural).

"Who would not prefer religion that differs from our own in the *circumstantial*, before one that differs from it in essentials?"—*Addison: Freeholder.* (Latham.)

"Let me add another hint, concerning the apparatus and *circumstantials* of your play."—*Pope: To A. Hill* (1738).

çĭr-cŭm-stăn-tial'-ĭ-tў (tial as shĭ-ăl), *s.* [Eng. *circumstantial*; *-ity.*]

*1. The quality or state of being circumstantial or dependent on circumstances.

2. Minuteness, extreme attention to details.

çĭr-cŭm-stăn'-tial-lў (tial as shal), *adv.* [Eng. *circumstantial*; *-ly.*]

*1. According to circumstances; in a manner dependent on circumstances.

"Of the fancy and intellect, the powers are only *circumstantially* different."—*Glanville: Scepsis.*

2. With extreme minuteness and attention to details; minutely.

"Lucian agrees with Homer in every point *circumstantially*."—*Broome.*

cĭr-cŭm-stăn'-tiate (tiate as shĭ-āte), *v.t.* [Formed from *circumstance* (q.v.), with verb. suff. *-ate.*]

*1. To place in particular circumstances, state, or condition.

"A number . . . the best *circumstantiated* are for the succession of Hanover."—*Swift.*

2. To prove by circumstances, to enter into details concerning.

"Neither will time permit to *circumstantiate* these particulars, which I have only touched in the general."—*State Trials; Marquis of Argyle* (1661).

***çĭr-cŭm-stăn'-tiate (tiate as shĭ-āte),** *a.* [Circumstantiate, *v.*] Circumstantial, attended with circumstances.

"The distinct, particular, *circumstantiate* repentance of a whole life . . ."—*Jeremy Taylor: Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying*, p. 64.

***çĭr'-cŭm-stănt-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *circumstant*; *-ly.*] Circumstantially, exactly; in a circumstantial manner.

"A gentleman bareheaded and set on knees, with a knife properly prepared to that use, also with certain gestures, cuttes asunder certaine parts of the wild beast, in a certain order very *circumstantly*."—*Chaloner: Prayse of Pole* (1577). (Richardson.)

***çĭr-cŭm'-stĭp-ā-ted,** *a.* [Lat. *circum* = about, around; *stipatus* = attended.] Attended or surrounded.

"He was . . . *circumstipated* with his guards."—*North: Examen.*, p. 223. (*Davies.*)

***çĭr-cŭm-tĕr-rā'-nĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *circum* = around; *terra* = earth.] Situate or dwelling around the earth. (*Halliwell.*)

***çĭr-cŭm-ŭn'-du-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *circum* = around; *undulatus* = pertaining to waves; *unda* = wave.] To surround or flow round as the waves of the sea.

"A trout-stream *circumundulated* the grounds."—*Theodore Hook: Gilbert Gurney.*

***çĭr-cŭm-văl'-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *circumvallatus*, pa. par. of *circumvallo* = to surround with a rampart: *circum* = around; *vallo* = to wall; *vallum* = rampart.] To surround or enclose with a rampart or fortifications.

çĭr-cŭm-văl'-lāte, *a.* [Circumvallate, *v.*] Surrounded or enclosed with a rampart or similar formation.

¶ *Anat.:* Circumvallate or calyciform papillæ of the tongue.

"*Circumvallate* or Calyciform papillæ. A kind of papillæ found on the tongue. They consist of a central flattened projection of the mucous membrane of a circular figure, and from one-twentieth to one-twelfth of an inch wide, surrounded by a tumic ring of about the same elevation, but less diameter, from which it is separated by a narrow circular fissure with, it is said, a few mucous ducts opening at the bottom."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. 15, § 457.

çĭr-cŭm-văl-lā'-tion, *s.* [Circumvallate.]

1. The act of throwing up fortifications round any besieged place.

"The *circumvallation* is supposed to be continued for ten years."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. v., § 78, vol. ii., p. 309.

2. The fortifications thrown up round a besieged place.

"But between him and the lines of *circumvallation* lay the army of Luxemburg . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

***cĭr-cŭm-vĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *circumvectio* = a carrying round or about, from *circum* = around, about; *veho* = to carry.]

1. The act of carrying round or about.

2. The state or condition of being carried round.

***çĭr-cŭm-vēne', *çĭr-cŭm-vēen',** *v.t.* [Fr. *circonvenir*; Lat. *circumvenio.*]

1. *Lit.:* To environ.

"Thus war the enemyis as *circumvenit* in the middis of Romanis, that nane of thame had eschapit . . ."—*Bellend.: T. Liv.*, p. 348.

2. *Fig.:* To circumvent.

çĭr-cŭm-vĕnt', *v.t.* [Lat. *circumvenio* = to encompass, to deceive, from *circum* = around, and *venio* = to come. Compare our slang phrase "to get round" a person.]

*1. *Lit.:* To go round.

2. *Fig.:* To deceive, to delude, to cheat, to get the best of, to gain an advantage over by arts or trickery.

"Fearing to be *circumvented* by his cruel brethren."—*Knolles: Hist. of Turks.*

çĭr-cŭm-vĕnt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* [Circumvent.]

***çĭr-cŭm-vĕnt'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *circumvent*; *-er.*] One who circumvents, deceives, or gains an advantage over another.

çĭr-cŭm-vĕnt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Circumvent.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & partic. adj.:* (See the verb).

"The secretary would not easily give way to any *circumventing* and unfair dealings with him."—*Camden* (1600).

C. *As subst.:* The act of deceiving, deluding, or imposing upon; circumvention.

çĭr-cŭm-vĕn'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *circumventio* = a deceiving; *circumvenio* = to deceive: *circum* = around, about; *venio* = to come.]

†1. The act of deceiving, deluding, or gaining an advantage over by the use of arts and trickery.

"They stuff their prisons, but with men committed rather by *circumvention* than any just cause."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*

*2. Means to circumvent.

"Whatever hath been thought on in this state, That could be brought to bodily act, ere Rome Had *circumvention*."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 2.

***çĭr-cŭm-vĕnt'-ive,** *a.* [Eng. *circumvent*; suff. *-ive* (q.v.).] Deceiving by arts or trickery; deluding, imposing upon, gaining an advantage of.

† çĭr-cŭm-vĕnt'-ŏr, *s.* [Latin = a deceiver, a cheat; *circumvenio* = to deceive, to cheat.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who circumvents, deceives, deludes, or takes advantage of another by arts or trickery.

". . . the most false and corrupt traitor, deceiver, and *circumventor* against your Majesty's royal person, and the imperial crown of this realm."—*Burnett: Records; Attainder of Cromwell.*

II. *Civil Eng.:* A surveying instrument, having a compass-box at top, for taking angles. (*Knight.*) Also called a Circumferentor.

***çĭr-cŭm-vĕr'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *circumversio* = a turning round or about: *circum* = around, about; *versio* = a turning; *verto* = to turn.] The act of turning around or about.

"For these are the ascentions of divers circles—the *circumversions* and turnings about."—*Holland: Plutarch.*

***çĭr-cŭm-vĕst',** *v.t.* [Lat. *circumvestio*, from *circum* = around, and *vestio* = to clothe; *vestis* = a garment.] To invest or cover round as with a garment.

"Who on this base the earth did'st firmly found,
And mad'st the deep to *circumvest* it round."
Wotton.

***çĭr-cŭm'-vŏl-ant,** *a.* [Lat. *circumvolans*, pr. par. of *circumvolo* = to fly round.] Flying around.

***cĭr-cŭm-vŏl-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *circumvolatio*, from *circumvolo* = to fly round; *circum* = around, and *volo* = to fly.] The act of flying round or about.

cĭr-cŭm-vŏl-ū'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *circum* = around, *volutio* = a turning, *volvo* = to turn.]

***A.** *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of rolling or turning about.

"Stable without *circumvolution*."—*More: Song of the Soul*, III., ii. 36.

2. The state of being rolled or turned round.

3. Any thing rolled or turned round another.

"Consider the obliquity or closeness of these *circumvolut.ons*; the nearer they are, the higher may be the instrument."—*Wilkins.*

† II. *Fig.:* A winding about; artifice, circumlocution.

"He had neither time nor temper for sentimental *circumvolutions*."—*Disraeli: Coningsby*, bk. vi., ch. ii.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* One of the sinuous elevations on the surface of the brain in the higher animals.

2. *Arch.:* The turns in the spiral of the Ionic capital, which are usually three. (*Gwilt.*)

***çĭr'-cŭm-vŏlve,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *circumvolvo*, from *circum* = around, and *volvo* = to roll.]

I. *Transitive:*

1. To roll round or about; to revolve round.

"So that whene'er we *circumvolve* our eyes."—*Herrick: On Fletcher's Plays.*

2. To move round or about; to revolve round.

". . . to ascribe each sphere an intelligence to *circumvolve* it, were unphilosophical."—*Glanville: Scepsis.*

II. *Intrans.:* To roll or turn round; to revolve.

"And slowly *circumvolves* the labouring wheel below."
Darwin: Loves of the Plants.

***çĭr'-cŭm-vŏlved,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Circumvolve.]

***çĭr-cŭm-vŏlv'-ĭng,** *pr. par.* or *a.* [Circumvolve.]

"This coast is safeguarded from sand and stealth by a defensive wall, so high as hinders the affrighting sight of a *circumvolving* wilderness."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 169.

cĭr'-cŭs (1), *s.* [Lat. *circus*; Gr. κίρκος (*kirkos*) = a circle; Fr. *cirque.*] [Circle.]

***I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. A place of amusement in which feats of horsemanship and acrobatic displays are exhibited; the entertainment given.

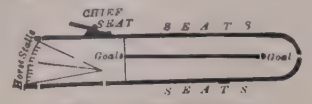
*2. An enclosure of whatever kind.

"The narrow *circus* of my dungeon wall."
Byron: Lament of Tasso.

3. The performers or troupe in a circus.

4. A circular row of houses.

¶ In ancient architecture the circus was a straight, long, narrow building, whose length to its breadth was generally as five to one. It was divided down the centre by an orna-



PLAN OF A ROMAN CIRCUS.

mented barrier called the spina, and was used by the Romans for the exhibition of public spectacles. Several existed at Rome, whereof the most celebrated was the Circus Maximus. The spectacles of the circus were called the Circensian Games . . . . (*Gwilt.*) The circus was used not only for horse and chariot races, but wrestling, the cæstus, and other athletic games. It was noted for being the haunt of fortune-tellers.

II. *Med.:* A circular bandage. (*Dunglison.*)

cĭr'-cŭs (2), *s.* [In Gr. *κίρκος* (*kirkos*) = a hawk, from its flying in circles.]

Ornith.: The Harrier, a genus of birds belonging to the family Falconidæ, and constituting the typical genus of the sub-family Circinæ. The bill is moderate, the nostrils sub-oval, the tarsi elongated, the toes generally short, the third quill of the wings the longest, the sides of the head with a circle of feathers like the capital disc of the owls. Yarrell describes three British species, *Circus æruginosus* the Marsh Harrier), *C. cyaneus* (the Hen Harrier), and *C Montagui* (Montague's Harrier).

çĭrl, *s.* [Ital. *cirlo*, from *zirlare;* Sp. *chirlar* = to twitter. Cf. Lat. *zinzilulo* = to chirp.] Etymologically it means a twitterer. It is not, however, used as an independent word, but only as the first element in the subjoined compound.

cirl-bunting, *s.*

Ornith.: A species of bunting, the *Emberiza cirlus.*

"The *Cirl Bunting* is generally found on the coast, and does not appear to go far inland . . . It is much more shy than the Yellow Bunting. The nest is usually placed higher above the ground than that of the Yellow Bunting. French Yellow Ammer, and Blackthroated Yellow Ammer, are the provincial names which have been applied to it . . . In the northern counties the *Cirl Bunting* is very rare . . . The *Cirl Bunting* is most numerous in the southern parts of the European continent."—*Yarrell: British Birds.*

* **çĭr'-ŏ-grille,** *s.* [Lat. *chærogrillus*, from Gr. *χοιρόγρυλλιος* (*choirogrullios*) *χοιρος* (*choiros*) = a young pig, and *γρύλλος* (*grullos*) = pig.] The hyrax (q.v.) or coney.

"A *cirogrille* which cheweth code."—*Wycliffe: Lev.* xi. 5.

* **çĭrque (que as k),** *s.* [Fr. *cirque.*] [CIRCUS.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A circus, or circular erection.

"Vast and edgeways; like a dismal *cirque*
Of Druid stones." *Keats: Hyperion*, i.

2. A circle.

II. *Geol.:* An encircling cliff. (*Scrope.*)

cirque-couchant, *a.* Lying or couching in a circle. (*Keats: Lamia*, i. 46.)

cirr-. [CIRRH-.]

çĭr'-rāte, *a.* [Lat. *cirratus* = curled.] Having a cirrus or cirri.

cirrate antennæ, *s. pl.* Antennæ in which each joint is furnished with cirri, which are generally fringed with fine hairs.

çĭr-rā'-tĕd, *a.* [Lat. *cirrus* = a curl.] Curled. (*Woodward: Fossil Shells.*)

cirrh-, pref. [See def.] A wrong but very common form of *cirr-*, from the mistaken notion that the Latin *cirrus* = a curl, represented a Gr. *κίρρος* (*kirrhos*), which is not found.

çĭr-rhā'-grą, *s.* [Lat. *cirrus* = a curl, and Gr. *ἄγρα* (*agra*) = a seizure.]

Med.: Plica, a disease endemic in Poland, Lithuania, and other parts of Northern Europe, characterised by interlacing, twisting, and agglutination or matting of the hair.

çĭr-rhā'-tų-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. *cirrus* = a curl, a tendril; and Gr. *τύλος* (*tulos*) = a knot.]

Zool.: A genus of Annelides, in which the branchiæ consist of very long filaments, and in which a series of long filaments are situated round the nape. (*Craig.*)

çĭr-rhĭ'-fĕr-oŭs, *a.* [CIRRIFEROUS.]

çĭr'-rhĭ-form, *a.* [CIRRIFORM.]

çĭr-rhĭg'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [CIRRIGEROUS.]

çĭr'-rhĭ-grāde, *s.* [Lat. *cirrus* = a curl; *gradior* = to walk, move about.]

Nat. Hist.: Having the power of motion by the cirri, or hair-like appendages.

çĭr-rhĭs'-ŏm-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *cirrus* = a curl; Gr. *σῶμα* (*sōma*) = a body.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, in which the sides of the body are furnished with cirriform processes. (*Craig.*)

çĭr-rhī'-tēs, *s.* [Lat. *cirrus* = a curl.] A genus of fishes belonging to the Percidæ, or Perches, with broad, oval, compressed bodies; pectoral fins, large round; the ventrals behind the pectoral, and the anal and dorsal spines very strong. (*Craig.*)

çĭr-rhō-brăn-chĭ-ā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cirrus* = a curl, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata*, from Gr. *βράγχιον* (*branghion*) = a fin, a gill.]

Zool.: A group of Gasteropodous Molluscs, comprehending but one family, the Dentaliidæ.

çĭr'-rhō-pŏde, *s.* [Lat. *cirrus* = a curl, and Gr. *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool.: The same as CIRRIPED (q.v.).

çĭr-rhō-nŏs'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *κιρρός* (*kirrhos*) = yellow, and *νόσος* (*nosos*) = a disease.]

Med.: A disease of the fœtus in which there is a yellow colouration of the serous membrane. (*Dunglison.*)

çĭr'-rhōse, *a.* [Mod Lat. *cirrosus*, from Class. Lat. *cirrus* = a curl.] The same as CIRRHOUS (q.v.).

çĭr-rhō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *κιρρός* (*kirrhos*) = yellow, and med. suff. *-osis* (q.v.).] A yellow colouring matter, sometimes secreted in the tissues, owing to a morbid process. (*Dunglison.*)

cirrhosis hepatis, *s.* A disease of the liver, in which it becomes smaller and firmer, commonly called "hob-nailed" or "gin-drinker's" liver.

Cirrhosis of the Lung: A disease of the lungs. (*Dunglison.*)

çĭr-rhŏt'-ĭc, *a.* [Formed on analogy of other words from *cirrhosis* (q.v.).] Affected with, or having the character of cirrhosis.

çĭr'-rhoŭs, çĭr'-rhōse, *a.* [Lat. *cirrus* = a curl, a tendril.]

Bot.: Terminated by a spiral or flexuose, filiform appendage; as the leaf of *Gloriosa superba.* This is due to an elongation of a costa. (*Lindley.*)

çĭr'-rhŭs, *s.* [CIRRUS.]

çĭr'-rī, *s. pl.* [CIRRUS.]

çĭr-rĭ-bar-bĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cirribarbus*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ichthy.: A sub-family of Blenniidæ, distinguished by the lower jaw being larger than the upper. (*Craig.*)

çĭr-rĭ-bar'-bŭs, *s.* [Lat. *cirrus* = a curl, and *barba* = a beard.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes belonging to the family Blenniidæ, having the head and mouth furnished with numerous cirri. It constitutes the typical one of the sub-family Cirribarbinæ.

çĭr-rĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, çĭr-rhĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cirrus* = a curl, and *fero* = to bear.]

Biol.: Bearing cirri, tendrils, or claspers.

çĭr'-rĭ-form, çĭr'-rhĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *cirrus* = a curl, and *forma* = a form.] Having the form of a tendril.

çĭr-rĭg'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cirrus* = a curl, and *gero* = to bear, to carry.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having the hair curly.

2. *Bot., Zool., &c.:* Having cirri or hair-like appendages.

çĭr'-rĭ-grāde, *a.* & *s.* [From Lat. *cirrus* = a curl, and *gradior* = to go.]

A. *As adj.:* Moving by cirri. (*Owen.*)

B. *As subst.:* An animal moving by cirri. (*Owen.*)

çĭr-rĭ-pĕc'-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. *cirrus* = a curl, and *pectus* = a breast.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes belonging to the family Blenniidæ, furnished with a semicircle of filaments round the nape.

çĭr'-rĭ-pĕd, çĭr'-rĭ-pēde, *s.* [Lat. *cirrus* = a curl, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot.]

Zool.: An animal of the sub-class Cirripedia (q.v.).

". . . now we come to a most important diversity in the metamorphosis, or rather, to follow Professor Owen, in the metagenesis, of the young *cirripede.*"—*Owen: Lect. on Comp. Anat.*, lect. xii.

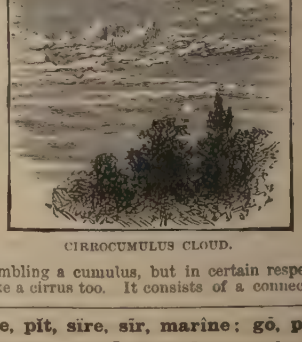
çĭr-rĭp'-ĕd-ą, çĭr-rhĭp'-ĕd-ą, çĭr-rĭ-pĕd'-ĭ-ą, çĭr-rhĭ-pĕd'-ĭ-ą, çĭr-rhŏp'-ŏd-ą, *s.* [Lat. *cirrus* = a curl, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*); Gr. *πούς* (*pous*) = a foot.]

1. *Zool.:* A sub-class of Crustacea, unlike as the Barnacles and Acorn-shells ranked under the Cirripeda may appear to an edible crab or a lobster. For a long time indeed zoologists could not agree where to put the barnacles and acorn-shells till a discovery of their metamorphosis settled, or at least helped to settle, their true situation. On the 23rd April, Mr. V. Thompson, while crossing the ferry at the little town of Passage, 7½ miles E.S.E. of Cork, caught by means of a small muslin towing-net, numerous specimens of a small translucent animal about one-tenth of an inch long, which seemed a new species. Others of the same kind were collected on May 1st, 1826, and placed in a glass with salt water. On the 8th, two lost their power of locomotion and their eyes, and became acorn-shells (balani), as did the rest within a few days. In a paper read by Mr. Thompson before the Royal Society on March 5th, 1835, he shewed that the Lepades (barnacles proper) underwent an analogous transformation. He considered that these facts proved the acorn-shells and barnacles to be Crustaceans. So also, either before or afterwards, did M. Streus Durckheim, and Dr. J. Martin Saint Ange. The degradation of a change which converts a free and eyed animal into one fixed and eyeless has since been called Retrograde Development. The characteristics of the adult cirripedia are these: Adult attached enclosed in an integumentary sac, within which a many-valved shell is typically developed; antennæ modified for adhesion; abdomen free and rudimentary; thoracic segments usually carrying six pairs of forked ciliated limbs. Sexes generally united. The standard work on this sub-class is that by Darwin, published by the Ray Society. He divides it into three orders: (1) Thoracica, including the sessile families Balanidæ, Verrucidæ, and the pedunculated Lepadidæ; (2) Abdominalia; (3) Apoda. The cirripeds exist in nearly all seas. [BARNACLE.]

2. *Palæont.:* Only the Thoracica have been found fossil. As far as is yet known the Lepadidæ began in the Upper Silurian; Turrilepas, a genus ranked with the Balanidæ, but which may be Verrucidæ, in the Lias; an unequivocal specimen of the Verrucidæ in the Chalk, and undoubted Balanidæ in the Eocene and the Tertiaries. Pollicipes occurs in the Rhætic and Stonesfield Slate.

çĭr-rō-cū'-mū-lŭs, *s.* [From Lat. *cirrus* = a curl, and *cumulus* = a heap.]

Meteor.: A kind of cloud, in the main re-


CIRROCUMULUS CLOUD.

sembling a cumulus, but in certain respects like a cirrus too. It consists of a connected

system or series of small roundish clouds placed in order or contact. It resembles the scales of a mackerel. The name was first given by Mr. Luke Howard.

çĭr′-rŏ-līte, *s.* [Gr. *κιρρός* (*kirros*) = pale yellow, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A mineral consisting of phosphoric acid, 41·17; alumina, 20·1; lime, 32·9; water, 5·8 = 100. It occurs in an iron mine at Westana in Scania.

çĭr′-rōse, *a.* [Cirrhous.]

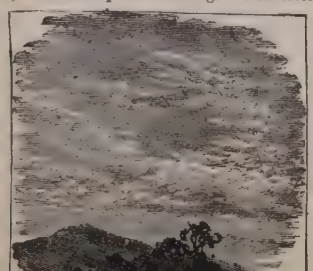
çĭr-rŏs′-tŏm-ī, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cirrus* = a curl; Gr. *στόμα* (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Ichthy.: Another name for the Pharyngobranchii (q.v.).

çĭr-rŏs′-tō-mŏus, *a.* [Cirrostomi.] Pertaining to, or characteristic of the Cirrostomi.

çĭr-rō-strā′-tŭs, *s.* [From Lat. *cirrus* = a curl, and *stratus* = strewed, spread flat.]

Meteor.: A kind of cloud blending the characteristics of the stratus and of the cumulus, the former predominating. It consists of



CIRROSTRATUS CLOUD.

a horizontal or slightly inclined sheet of cloud, with the circumference, which is upward, becoming gradually attenuated, whilst its lower part is undulated or concave. Groups or patches of *cirrostratus* are sometimes scattered over the sky near the horizon. The name cirro-stratus was first given by Mr. Luke Howard.

çĭr′-roŭs, *a.* [Cirrhous.]

çĭr′-rŭs, çĭr′-rhŭs (pl. **çĭr′-rī, çĭr′-rhī**), *s.* [Lat. *cirrus* = a curl, a tendril.]

I. *Of both forms:*

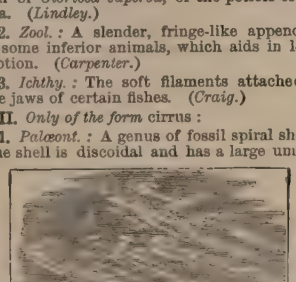
1. *Bot.:* The thread-like tendrils or filaments by which certain climbing plants attach themselves to trees, stones, etc.; one of the fulcra or props of plants. (*Craig, Buchanan.*) A cirrus may be on a corolla, a peduncle, a leaf, or a petiole. Examples, the corolla of Strophanthus, the peduncle of *Smilax horrida*, the leaf of *Gloriosa superba*, or the petiole of the pea. (*Lindley.*)

2. *Zool.:* A slender, fringe-like appendage in some inferior animals, which aids in locomotion. (*Carpenter.*)

3. *Ichthy.:* The soft filaments attached to the jaws of certain fishes. (*Craig.*)

II. *Only of the form* cirrus:

1. *Palæont.:* A genus of fossil spiral shells. The shell is discoidal and has a large umbili-



CIRRUS CLOUD.

cus; the upper surface bears a row of spines, which in the neighbourhood of the aperture are tubular and have their ends perforated. One genus ranges from the Devonian to the Jurassic. (*Nicholson.*)

2. *Meteorol.:* A form of cloud, composed of thin filaments, the union of which resembles sometimes a brush, sometimes small patches of woolly hair, and again slender network. The cirrus is the feathery or streak-like cloudlet which is highest of all in the heavens.

çĭr′-sĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *κίρσιον* (*kirsion*) = a kind of thistle, said to cure varicocele.]

Bot.: A genus of Compositæ, supposed to have healing qualities.

çĭr′-sŏ-çēle, *s.* [Gr. *κιρσός* (*kirsos*) = a swelled vein, and *κήλη* (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Med.: The varicose dilation of the spermatic vein. (*Dunglison.*)

çĭr-sŏ′-ĭ-dēş, *a.* [Gr. *κιρσός* (*kirsos*) = a swelled vein, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = resemblance.]

Med.: Varicose or resembling a varix. A term once applied to the upper part of the brain, as well as to the spermatic vessels. (*Dunglison.*)

çĭrs-ŏm′-phą-lŏs, *s.* [Fr. *cirsomphale*, from Gr. *κιρσός* (*kirsos*) = a swelled vein, and *ὄμφαλος* (*omphalos*) = the navel.]

Med.: A varicose dilation of the veins surrounding the navel. (*Dunglison.*)

çĭrs-ŏph-thăl′-mĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *κιρσός* (*kirsos*) = a swelled vein, and *ὀφθαλμός* (*ophthalmos*) = the eye.]

Med.: A swelled or varicose state of the vessels of the eye.

çĭrs′-ŏ-tŏme, *s.* [Gr. *κιρσός* (*kirsos*) = a swelled vein; *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting; *τέμνω* (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Surg.: An instrument used in the extirpation of a varix or varicose vein. (*Knight.*)

çĭrs-ŏt′-ŏm-ў, *s.* [Gr. *κιρσός* (*kirsos*) = a swelled vein, and *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Surg.: Any operation for the removal of varices by incision. (*Dunglison.*)

* **çĭr′-ur-gien,** *s.* [Surgeon.]

çĭs (1), *in compos.* [Lat. = on this side.] For definition see etymology.

cis-equatorial, *a.* Situated on this side the equator.

Bot. Geog.: The cis-equatorial region of South America constitutes a distinct botanical province. (*Thomé.*)

çĭs (2), *s.* [Gr. *κίς* (*kis*) = the corn-weevil.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleopterous insects, the typical one of the family Cissidæ, inhabitants of the fungi growing on trees. Tribe, Xylophagi. (*Craig.*)

çĭs-ăl′-pīne, *a.* [Lat. *cisalpinus*, from *cis* = on this side, and *Alpinus* = Alpine, from *Alpes* = the Alps.] Situated south of the Alps; as regards Rome, this side of the Alps; the opposite to Transalpine.

¶ The Cisalpine republic was formed by the French in May, 1797. In 1802 its name was altered to the Italian republic, and in March, 1805, it became the kingdom of Italy, but by no means the ancestor of the kingdom of Italy now existing.

† **çĭs-ăt-lăn′-tĭc,** *a.* [Formed on analogy of *Cisalpine*, from Lat. *cis* = on this side, and Eng. *Atlantic.*] On this side of the Atlantic.

çĭs′-cō, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

Ichthy.: The American popular name for several species of the genus Coregonus.

* **çiser** (1), *s.* [Cider.]

çiser (2), *s.* [Scissors.]

çĭs′-leŭ, *s.* [Chisleu.]

Jewish Months: The same as Chislieu (q.v.).

çĭs′-lĭe, *s.* [Cicely.]

¶ *Silken Cislie: Vincetoxicum officinale.* (*Gerard.*)

çĭs′-mą-tăn, *s.* [Chichm.]

† **çĭs-mŏn′-tāne,** *a.* [Lat. *cis* = on this side of; *montanus* = pertaining to the mountains; *mons* = a mountain.] Situated on this side of the mountains.

* **Çĭs′-pą-dāne,** *a.* [Lat. *cis* = on this side, and *Padanus* = pertaining to the *Padus* = the river Po.] Situated on the south side of the Po; as regards Rome, on this side of the Po.

¶ The Cispadane and Transpadane republics were two republics situated respectively on this and the other side of the Po. They were merged in the Cisalpine republic in October, 1797. (*Haydn, &c.*)

çĭss-ăm′-pĕl-ŏs, *s.* [Gr. *κισσός* (*kissos*) = ivy, and *ἄμπελος* (*ampelos*) = a vine, from the plants being like ivy in the green rambling branches, and like the vine in having the fruit in racemes.]

Bot.: A genus of climbing shrubs. Order, Menispermaceæ. It grows in almost every mountainous part of the Cape of Good Hope. The root is used as an emetic and cathartic by the Boers. (*Dunglison & Craig.*) *Cissampelos ovalifolia* is used in Brazil; *C. Pareira*, and *C. Caapeba* in the West Indies, and *C. Mauritania* in Madagascar, as tonics and diuretics. *C. glaberrima* and *C. ebracteata* are prescribed in Brazil against serpent-bites. The root of *Cissampelos obtecta*, an Indian species, yields an intoxicating spirit. (*Lindley.*)

çĭs′-sĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cis* (2) (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Coleoptera.

çĭs′-sĭn-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *κίσσιον* (*kission*), from *κισσός* (*kissos*) = ivy.]

Med.: A name given to a plaster of ivy used in wounds of the nerves or tendons.

çĭs-sī′-tēş, *s.* [Gr. *κισσός* (*kissos*) = ivy.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleopterous insects, belonging to the section Heteromera, and the tribe Trachelides.

çĭss′-o͝id, *s.* & *a.* [Gr. *κισσοειδής* (*kissoeidēs*) = like ivy, from *κισσός* (*kissos*) = ivy, and *εἶδος* = appearance, form.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geom.: A curve invented by Diocles, for the purpose of solving two celebrated problems of the higher geometry, viz., to trisect a plane angle, and to construct two geometrical means between two given straight lines. (*Webster.*)

B. *As adj.:* Included (as an angle) between two intersecting curves.

çĭss-o͝id′-al, *a.* [Eng. *cissoid*; *-al.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of a cissoid.

* **çis-sor,** * **çis-sour,** *s.* [Scissors.]

çĭs′-sŭs, *s.* [Gr. *κισσός* (*kissos*) = ivy.]

Bot.: A genus of vine-bearing plants, belonging to the order Ampelideæ. It is closely akin to Vitis, the Vine genus. The leaves of *Cissus cordata* and *C. setosa* are said to possess acrid properties. They are deemed useful in bringing indolent tumours to suppuration. The berries of the latter species are also acrid. Both the leaves and the fruit of *C. tinctoria* abound in a green colouring matter, which on exposure becomes blue; it is used by the Brazilian Indians as a dye for cotton fabrics. (*Lindley.*)

çĭst, *s.* [Fr. *ciste*; Lat. *cista*, from Gr. *κίστη* (*kistē*) = a box, a chest.]

1. *Arch. & Sculp.:* A chest or basket. A term used to denominate the mystic baskets used in processions connected with the Eleusinian mysteries. It was originally formed of wickerwork, and when afterwards made of metal, the form and texture were preserved in imitation of the original material. When sculptured on ancient monuments it indicates some connection with the mysteries of Ceres and Bacchus. (*Gwilt.*)

2. *Antiquities:*

(1) A tomb of the Celtic period, consisting of a stone chest, covered with stone slabs. (*Webster.*) In Celtic or Druidical buildings, the chamber formed of laterally recumbent blocks of stone. (*Gwilt.*)

* (2) A boxlike excavation.

"These oval pits or *cists* were about four feet long, they were neatly cut into the chalk, and were with the skeletons covered with a pyramid of stones and flints."—*Archæologia*, xx. 340.

(3) A box, usually of bronze, for toilet purposes. Many fine specimens have been found in Italy.

çĭs-tā′-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *κίστος* (*kistos*) = the Cistus or Rock-rose, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Rock-roses, an order of plants, the typical one of the alliance Cistales. It consists of shrubs or herbaceous plants, often with viscid branches. The leaves are entire, opposite or alternate, feather-veined, or more rarely fan-veined. The flowers, which are very fugacious, are generally in unilateral racemes; their colour is white, yellow, or red; sepals 3—5, persistent unequal, petals five, rarely three, stamens hypogynous distinct, definite or indefinite in number; ovary one or many-celled, with the style and stigma both simple. Fruit capsular, 3—5 or ten-valved, one-celled, with parietal placentæ, or imperfectly five or ten-celled. They are found chiefly in the South of Europe and the North of Africa. One is British. Known genera in 1845, seven; species 185. For their qualities see COCHLOSPERMUM and LADANUM.

çis-tā'-ceous, *a.* [CISTACEÆ.]

Bot.: Belonging to, or characteristic of the Cistaceæ (q.v.).

çis'-tal, *a.* [Lat. *cis(tus)*; Eng. suff. *-al.*]

Bot.: Pertaining to Lindley's botanical alliance Cistales (q.v.).

çis-tā'-lēs, *s. pl.* [From *cistus*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales.*]

Bot.: An alliance of plants, placed by Lindley under his Hypogynous Exogens. He includes under it the Cistaceæ, Brassicaceæ, Resedaceæ, and Capparidaceæ, though it is hard to believe that Brassicaceæ is not entitled to rank as the type of an alliance.

çis-tē'-la, çis-tĕl'-la, *s.* [Lat. *cistella* = a little chest, dimin. of *cista* = a chest.]

1. *Entom.* (*Of the form* Cistela): A genus of Coleopterous insects, the typical one of the tribe Cistelides. Sub-section, Stenelytra. There are five British species. (*Sharpe.*) *Cistela ceramboides* is found on flowers; *C. sulphurea* is confined to the sea-coast.

2. *Bot.* (*Of the form* Cistella): A capsular shield of some lichens. [CISTULA.]

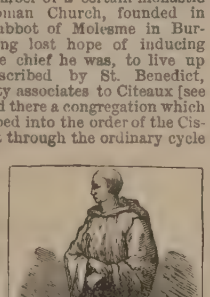
çis-tĕl'-ĭ-dēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cistela.*]

Entom.: A tribe of Coleopterous insects, of which Cistela is the type. Section Heteromera, sub-section Stenelytra.

Çis-tẽr'-cian (cian as **shan),** *s. & a.* [Low Lat. *Cisterciensis*; Fr. *Cisteaux, Citeaux*, a convent situated near Dijon in France.]

A. *As substantive:*

Ch. Hist.: A member of a certain monastic order in the Roman Church, founded in 1098 by Robert, abbot of Molesme in Burgundy, who having lost hope of inducing the monks, whose chief he was, to live up to the rule prescribed by St. Benedict, retired with twenty associates to Citeaux [see etym.] and founded there a congregation which afterwards developed into the order of the Cistercians. It went through the ordinary cycle of such monastic institutions, *i.e.*, at first its members were poor and really holy; then the fame of their sanctity spreading through Europe, branches of the order were established in many places. To aid men so deserving, large contributions were given by pious men and women, and before the twelfth century had run its course, the Cistercian communities were wealthy.



CISTERCIAN MONK.

With the growth of this wealth, the gradual relaxation of the strict Benedictine rules took place, till finally the Cistercians lost their high reputation and sank to the level of the order against which their secession had been a protest, and to that of the monastic order generally. During the time that the order was rising in importance, it enjoyed the advocacy of the celebrated St. Bernard of Clairvaux, who is regarded as its second parent and founder, so that it is sometimes called the Bernardine order, or the order of St. Bernard. Between them and the Cluniacensians there was considerable animosity, and even public controversy. (*Mosheim: Church Hist.*, cent. xi., xii.)

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or connected with the order of monks described in A.

çis'-tẽrn, *çis'-terne, *sis'-terne, *s. & a.* [Lat. *cisterna*; O. Fr. *cisterne*; Fr. *citerne.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An artificial receptacle or reservoir for the storage of water.

"From some of these *cisterns* Cæsar's troops were supplied . . ."—*Sharpe: Hist. Egypt*, ch. x.

"There is the *cisterne* where Josephe was cast in of his bretheren."—*Maundeville*, p. 106.

2. A natural reservoir or place where the drainage of a watershed collects.

"In the wide *cisterns* of the lakes confin'd."
Sir R. Blackmore.

3. A metal or slate vessel for the storage of water or other liquid.

"A *cistern* containing a hundred and twenty gallons of punch was emptied to his Majesty's health . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mining:* A tank in a deep mine-shaft, set upon a scarcement; it serves to receive the water of the pump below, and supply water to the pump above. The usual length for a set of mining-pumps is twenty-five to thirty fathoms. At such intervals cisterns are placed. (*Knight.*)

2. *Steam-engine:* The vessel enclosing the condenser of a condensing steam-engine, and containing the injection water. (*Knight.*).

3. *Glass Manuf.:* The receptacle into which glass is ladled from the pots to be poured on the table in making plate glass, or in casting glass. (*Knight.*)

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

cistern-barometer, *s.*

Meteor. Instrum.: A barometer having the tube immersed below in a cistern of mercury.

cistern-filter, *s.* A cistern having a permanent chamber, which has filtering material intervening between the supply and discharge. (*Knight.*)

cistern-pump, *s.* A small pump, lift, or force for pumping water from the moderate depth of a cistern.

çis-tẽr'-na, *s.* [Lat.] A term applied to various parts of the body which serve as reservoirs for different fluids. The fourth ventricle of the brain has been so called. (*Dunglison.*)

***çis-tẽrn-ĕsse,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cisterne.*] [CISTERN.] A cistern, a reservoir.

"To that *cisternesse* he ran to sen."
Genesis and Exodus, 1960.

çĭs'-tĭc, *a.* [Eng. *cist*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a cist.

çis-tō-găs'-tẽr, *s.* [Gr. κίς (*kis*) = the corn-weevil, and γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly, from its inflated abdomen.]

Entom.: A genus of Dipterous insects, They belong to the family Muscidæ and sub-tribe Athericera.

çĭs'-tŏme (*Eng.*), **çis-tō'-ma** (*Mod. Lat.*), *s.* [Gr. κίστη (*kistē*) = a small box or chest, and στόμα. (*stoma*) = a mouth. Apparently a wrong formation for cistotome.]

Bot.: A funnel-shaped prolongation of the cuticle into the openings of the stomata. It is called also the Ostiole.

çĭs-tŏp'-tẽr-ĭs, çŷs-tŏp'-tẽr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. κίστος (*kistos*) = a bladder, and πτέρις (*pteris*) = a fern.]

Bot.: A species of fern, so called from the indusium being shaped like a bladder. There are several British varieties, of which *C. fragilis* is the best known.

çis-tū'-dō, *s.* [From Lat. *cista* = a box, and *testudo* = tortoise. Apparently a wrong formation for Cistitestudo.]

Zool.: The Box Terrapins, a genus of the Emydæ or River Turtles in which the two divisions of the carapace, or dorsal shell, are movable on the same axis, and can be so closed as entirely to conceal the enclosed animal. This genus contains the American Box Tortoises. *C. Carolina* is the common Box Tortoise of the United States.

çĭs'-tu-la, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *cista* = a box.]

1. *Zool.:* A sub-genus of Molluscs, genus Cyclostoma. About seventy species are known from the West Indies and Tropical America.

2. *Bot.:* A cell-shaped shield found in some lichens. [CISTELLA.]

çĭs'-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. *cistus*; Gr. κίστος (*kistos*) = a rock-rose.]

Bot.: The Rock-rose, a genus of elegant shrubs, with beautiful large red or white flowers, resembling a wild rose. Order, Cistaceæ. It has an imperfectly five or ten-celled capsule, a character distinguishing it from the Helianthemum of this country, which has but three cells. The species are fine showy shrubs with gaily coloured but fugaceous flowers. Loudon (ed. 1880) enumerates twenty-seven species as cultivated in British gardens, where, however, they at times require the protection of glass cases. The resinous balsamic substance called ladanum is obtained from *Cistus creticus, ledon* and *ladaniferus.* [LADANUM.] The latter two are sometimes called Gum Cisti.

cĭst'-vāen, *s.* [Wel. *cistfaen* = a British monument consisting of four flat stones placed at right angles with a fifth on the top.]

Antiq.: Stone receptacles, rudely coffin-shaped, found in ancient barrows, containing the bones of persons interred there.

***çĭt,** *s.* [A contracted form of *citizen* (q.v.).] An inhabitant of a city, a townsman, a cockney. Used in disparagement or contempt.

"Bernard, thou art a *cit.*"—*Pope: Satires*, Hl. 89.

çĭt'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *cit(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being cited. (*Gent. Magazine.*)

çī-tā'-çion, *s.* [CITATION.]

çĭt'-a-dęl, *s.* [Fr. *citadelle*; Ital. *cittadella*, dimin. of *città* = a city; Dan. *citadel*; Ger. *citadelle*; M. Sp. *ciudadela*, dimin. of *ciudad* = a city.] A castle or fortified place in a city, intended for the storage of arms, &c., and as a last point of defence.

çĭt'-a-grāde, *a.* [CITIGRADE.]

***çī'-tal,** *s.* [Eng. *cit(e)*; *-al.*]

1. A summons to appear before a superior or a judge, a citation.

2. A reproof or impeachment.

3. A quotation, a recital.

"He made a blushing *cital* of himself,
And chid his truant youth."
Shakesp.: 1 *Hen. IV.*, v. 2.

çī-tā'-tion, *çī'-tā-çi-on, *çī-tā'-çi-oun, *s.* [Fr. *citation*; Ital. *citazione*; Lat. *citatio*, from *cito* = to summon, to appear.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A summons. [II. 1.]

2. A quotation of the words of another; the bringing forward another as authority for a statement.

"The letter-writer cannot read these *citations* without blushing, after the charge he hath advanced."—*Bishop Atterbury.*

* 3. An enumeration, mention, or recital.

". . . there remains a *citation* of such as may produce it in any country."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

II. *Law:*

1. The act of summoning or citing a person to appear before a judge, especially of an ecclesiastical court.

"The ecclesiastical courts proceed according to the course of the Civil and Canon Laws, by *citation*, libel, &c."—*Jacob: Law Dict.*

2. The official summons or notice to appear served on any person.

"That in the londe *citacioun* non nere
Thurf bulle of the pope of Rome."
Life of Beket, 615.

3. A reference to decided cases or books of authority to prove a point in law.

çī-tā'-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who cites. (*Webster.*)

çī-tā'-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *citatorius* = summoning or pertaining to a summons; *cito* = to cite, to summon to appear.] Pertaining to, in the form or of the nature of, a citation.

". . . letters *citatory* affixed on the doors of Rochester Cathedral, three miles off, were torn down and burned."—*Milman: Hist. Lat. Christianity*, bk. xii. ch. vii.

çite, *v.t.* [Fr. *citer*; Sp. & Port. *citar*; Ital. *citare*; Lat. *cito*, intens. form of *cieo* = to put in motion, to excite.]

* 1. To call upon authoritatively, to enjoin, to summon or urge to an action.

"I speak to you, Sir Thurio;
For Valentine, I need not *cite* him to it."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Ver., ii. 4.

2. To summon officially to appear in a court.

"He held a late court, to which
She oft was *cited* by them, but appear'd not."
Shakesp.: Ben. VIII., iv. 1.

3. To quote, to adduce as an authority.

"The devil can *cite* Scripture for his purpose."
Shakesp.: Mer. of Venice, i. 3.

"... looked and spoke as if when *citing* a section he was making a discovery."—*Lord Brougham: Hist. Sketches; Sir V. Gibbs.*

4. To bring forward or adduce as an example.

* 5. To enumerate, to recount.

"We *cite* our faults."
Shakesp.: Two Gent of Ver., iv. 1.

* 6. To argue, prove, or evidence.

"Aged honour *cites* a virtuous youth."
Shakesp.: All's Well, i. 3.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between *to cite* and *to quote*: "To *cite* is employed for persons or things; to *quote* for things only: authors are *cited*, passages from their works are *quoted*; we *cite* only by authority; we *quote* for general purposes of convenience. Historians ought to *cite* their authority in order to strengthen their evidence and inspire confidence; controversialists must *quote* the objectionable passages in those works which they wish to confute: it is prudent to *cite* no one whose authority is questionable; it is superfluous to *quote* anything that can be easily perused in the original."

(2) He thus discriminates between *to cite* and *to summon*: "The idea of calling a person authoritatively to appear, is common to these terms. *Cite* is used in a general sense, *summon* in a particular and technical sense: a person may be *cited* to appear before his superior; he is *summoned* to appear before a court: the station of the individual gives authority to the act of *citing*; the law itself gives authority to that of *summoning*. When *cite* is used in a legal sense, it is mostly employed for witnesses, and *summon* for every occasion: a person is *cited* to give evidence, he is *summoned* to answer a charge." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **çĭt'-ē,** *s.* [City.]

çĭt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Cite.]

"Forthwith the *cited* dead,
Of all past ages, to the general doom
Shall hasten." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 327.

* **çi-tēe'** (1), *s.* [Eng. *cit(e)*; *-ee.*] A person cited or summoned to appear before a judge.

* **çĭt'-ee** (2), *s.* [City.]

çī'-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *cit(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who cites or summons another to appear before a court.

2. One who cites or quotes; a quoter.

"I must desire the *citer* henceforward to inform us of his editions too."—*Atterbury.*

* **çĭt'-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *cit*, and fem. suff. *-ess.*]

1. A female cit or townswoman.

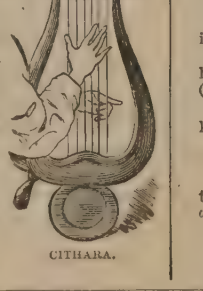
"Cits and *citesses* raise a joyful strain;
'Tis a good omen to begin a reign."
Dryden: Prol. to Albion and Albanius.

2. A female citizen; a *citoyenne.*

* **çiteyan,** * **çieteyan,** *s.* [Citizen.]

"He galff occasioun to the *cieteyanis* thairof to ische out of the toun."—*Bellend: T. Liv.*, p. 26.

* **çĭth-ar-ā'-rą,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *κιθάρα* (*kithara*) = a harp.] [Cittern.]



CITHARA.

1. *Music:* A musical instrument resembling the harp.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of molluscs, family Conidæ (Cones). About fifty species were discovered by Mr. Cuming in the Philippine Islands. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

çĭth-ar-ĕx'-yl-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *κιθάρα* (*kithara*) = a lyre, and *ξύλον* (*xulon*) = wood.]

Bot.: The Fiddle-wood, a genus of West Indian trees and shrubs. Order, Verbenaceæ. The term fiddle-wood naturally suggests that it is used in the manufacture of violins, which is not the case, as it is a corruption of the French word *fidèle* = faithful, this complimentary word having been applied because the wood, which is very hard, is trustworthy for carpentry or for building purposes.

çĭth-ar-ī'-nŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *citharinus*, from Class. Lat. *cithara* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Salmonidæ containing species found in the Nile.

* **çĭth'-ar-ist,** *s.* [Lat. *citharista* = a harper; *cithara* = a harp.] A harp.

"The Psaltry, the Cithulla, the soft *Citharist*,
The Cloude, and the monycordis, the cytiornis gay."
Houlate, iii. 10.

çĭth-ar-ĭs'-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. *κιθαριστικός* (*kitharistikos*) = pertaining to the lyre or harp; *κιθάρα* (*kithara*) = a lyre or harp.] Relating to or adapted from the cithara.

* **çĭth'-ĕr** (1), * **çĭth'-ĕrn,** * **çyth-ron,** *s.* [Cittern.]

"The *cythron*, the pandore and the theorbo."
Drayton: Polyolbion, Song iv.

* **cither** (2), *s.* [Cider.]

* **cithe-rapes,** *s. pl.* [Etym. of first part of the word doubtful; North. Eng. & Scotch *rapes* = ropes.] The traces by which a plough is drawn in Orkney.

* **cithill,** * **cithole,** *s.* [Citole.]

* **çĭt'-ĭ-çĭsm,** * **çĭt'-ĭ-çĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *cit* or *city*, and *-cism.*] The manners of a citizen or townsman.

"Although no bred courtling, yet a most particular man, of goodly havings,—reformed and transformed from his original *citycism*."—*B. Jonson: Cynthia's Revels.*

çĭt'-ied, *a.* [Eng. *city*; *-ed.*] Belonging to or containing a city or cities; resembling a city.

"From villages replete with ragg'd and sweating clowns,
And from the loathsome air of smoky *citied* towns."
Drayton: Polyolbion, Song xiii.

çĭt'-ĭ-grāde, *a. & s.* [Fr. *citigrade*, from Lat. *citus* = swift; *gradus* = a step, from *gradior* = to walk.]

A. *As adj.:* Swiftly moving.

B. *As substantive:*

Zool. (pl.): A tribe of the Arachnidans or Spiders, so named for their nimbleness.

"A spider which was about three-tenths of an inch in length, and which in its general appearance resembled a *Citigrade*."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. viii., p. 160.

* **çĭt'-ĭn-ĕr,** * **çyt-ten-ere,** *s.* [Fr. *citoyen* = a citizen, and Eng. suff. *-er.*] A person bred in a city, a cockney, a citizen.

"*Hec civis*, a *cyttenere*."—*Wright: Vocab.*, p. 211.

"Oure souerane lord—disponis to ane reuerend father in God Petir bischope of Dunkeld, and to the *citineris* of the towne of Dunkeld, the privilege and liberties grautit to the bischoppis of Dunkeld and *citineris* thairof of befoir, . . ."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1606 (ed. 1814), p. 313.

çī'-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Cite.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of summoning to appear before a judge or court.

çĭt'-ĭ-zen, * **çĭt-e-sein,** * **çit-i-zein,** * **çit-e-sain,** * **çit-e-zein,** * **çit-e-seyn,** *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *citeain, citaain, citeein*; Fr. *citoyen*; Ital. *cittadino*, from *città* = a city; Sp. *ciudadano*, from *ciudad* = a city.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. A member of a state or community, an inhabitant of any state or place.

¶ The "civis Romanus," or Roman citizen, had various and high privileges over foreigners. (*Acts* xvi. 37, 38; xxii. 25–29.) [Civis.]

2. A freeman of a city or municipality (opposed to a *foreigner* or a *slave*). [Freeman.]

"All inhabitants within these walls are not properly *citizens*, but only such as are called freemen."—*Raleigh: History of the World.*

3. An inhabitant of a city or town (opposed to one living in the *country* or engaged in *agriculture*).

4. A tradesman.

"When he speaks not like a *citizen*,
You find him like a soldier."
Shakesp.: Coriol., iii. 3.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, consisting, or having the qualities of, a citizen or citizens.

"So sick I am not, yet I am not well;
But not so *citizen* a wanton, as
To seem to die ere sick."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

citizen-soldier, *s.* A volunteer; one who is at the same time a citizen and a soldier.

* **çĭt'-ĭ-zen-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *citizen*; fem. suff. *-ess.*] A female citizen. (*Booth.*)

* **çĭt'-ĭ-zen-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *citizen*; *-ize.*] To make into a citizen; to admit to the rights and privileges of a citizen.

"Talleyrand was *citizenized* in Pennsylvania."—*T. Pickering.*

* **çĭt'-ĭ-zen-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *citizen*; *-ry.*] The body of citizens collectively, the townspeople.

"He sided with the magistracy not with the *citizenry*."—*Taylor: Survey of German Poetry*, i. 185. (*Davies.*)

çĭt'-ĭ-zen-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *citizen*; *-ship.*]

1. State, condition, or quality of a citizen; the state of being vested with the rights and privileges of a citizen.

"Admission to *citizenship* will expose them at court."—*Palfrey.*

2. The freedom of a city. It was obtained by descent from a citizen, by being apprenticed to one, or by purchase; it might and may still be conferred by vote on distinguished persons. [Freedom.]

* **çĭt'-ŏle,** * **çit-hill,** * **çithole,** * **çytole,** *s.* [O. Sp. *citola* = cithern.]

Music: A musical instrument, perhaps a dulciner.

"A *citole* in hire right haud hadde sche,
And on hir heed, ful semely ou to see."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,961-2.

çĭt-rą-cŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *citr(ic)*, and *aconitic* (q.v.).] Derived from the genera *Citrus* and *Aconitum.*

citraconic acid, *s.*

$$\begin{matrix} CH_3 \\ | \\ C-CO.OH \\ \| \\ C-CO.OH \end{matrix}$$

Chem.: Pyrocitric acid $C_5H_6O_4$ or

A diatomic bibasic acid, isomeric with itaconic and mesaconic acids obtained by distilling citric acid; water is first given off at about 175°, vapours of acetone and CO, then the residue consists of aconitic acid; on continuing the distillation CO_2 is given off and itaconic acid is formed; afterwards water is given off, and an oily mass is left in the retort, consisting of citraconic anhydride, which, when exposed to the air, absorbs moisture and crystallises into citraconic acid, which melts at 80°. It unites readily with bromine, forming dibrompyrotartaric acid $C_5H_8Br_2O_4$. By the action of sodium amalgam, a solution of citraconic acid is converted into pyrotartaric acid $C_5H_8O_4$. When citraconic acid is subjected to electrolysis, it gives off $2CO_2$ and 2H, and yields allylene $CH_3—C{\equiv}CH$. By the action of hypochlorous acid HClO, citraconic acid is converted into chlorocitramalic acid $C_5H_7ClO_5$.

çĭt-rą-măl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *citric*, and *malic.*] Having the citric and malic acids in its composition.

citramalic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_8O_5$. A dibasic acid obtained by the action of zinc on an aqueous solution of chlorocitramalic acid.

çĭt'-rą-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *citr(ic)*, and *amide* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $N_3(C_6H_5O_4)'''H_6$. A crystalline compound, slightly soluble in water. Obtained by the action of alcoholic ammonia on citric ethers.

çĭt-rą-tar-tăr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *citric* and *tartaric.*]

citratartaric acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_8O_6$, a syrupy deliquescent dibasic acid obtained by heating chlorocitramalic acid in a sealed tube, with water, acetone $CH_3.CO.CH_3$, hydrochloric acid and carbon dioxide being also formed.

çĭt'-rate, *s.* [From *citr(ic)*; *-ate* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).] [Citric acid.] Citrate of calcium occurs in onions and in potatoes, citrate of potassium in artichokes and in potatoes.

çĭt'-rē-an, *a.* [Lat. *citre(um)* = a citron, and Eng. adj. suff. *-an.*] The same as CITRINE (q.v.).

çĭt'-rēne, *s.* [Eng. *citr(ic)*, and suff. *-ene.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}$. An aromatic hydrocarbon, boiling at 168°. It is obtained from the rind of *Citrus Limonum.*

çĭt'-rē-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *citreus*=pertaining to the *citron.*] Lemon-coloured, citrinous.

çĭt'-rĭc, *a.* [Fr. *citrique;* Lat. *citrus* = the citron-tree.]

Chem.: Of or pertaining to an acid obtained from the juice of the lemon and other fruits.

citric acid, *s.*

$$H_2C - CO.OH$$
$$|$$
1. *Chem.:* $C_6H_8O_7$ or $HOC - CO.OH$ A
$$|$$
$$H_2C - CO.OH.$$

tetratomic tribasic acid, which occurs in the juice of lemons, also in gooseberries, currants, &c. It is obtained by allowing the juice to undergo an incipient fermentation, filtering and neutralising by means of powdered chalk, after which milk of lime, the insoluble calcium citrate, is precipitated, and is then decomposed by dilute sulphuric acid. It forms white crystals, soluble in water, and has an acid taste. It is used in dyeing and in calico-printing, and in the preparation of effervescent summer beverages. Citric acid fused with potash is decomposed into oxalic and acetic acids, thus $C_6H_8O_7 + H_2O = C_2H_2O_4 + 2(CH_3.CO.OH)$. Citric acid forms ethers. Citric acid has been formed synthetically from glycerin $CH_2OH.CHOH.CH_2OH$, by converting it into symmetrical dichlorhydrin, $CH_2Cl.CHOH.CH_2Cl$ by oxidizing this into dichloracetone $CH_2Cl.CO.CH_2Cl$, which forms with strong hydrocyanic acid an addition compound, cyano-dichloracetone, which by the action of HCl and H_2O is converted into di-

$$CH_2Cl.C - CH_2Cl$$
chloracetonic acid $$\diagdown\!\diagup$$ This is
$$HO \quad CO.OH.$$

neutralised by Na_2CO_3, and heated with two mols. of KCN cyanide of potassium, which replaces the 2Cl by 2CN, forming sodium dicyanoacetonate; the solution is then saturated with HCl and heated in a water bath, and the citric acid precipitated by milk of lime as calcium citrate. Citric acid forms three series of salts with the alkalies, called citrates. It gives no precipitate with potassium acetate. Citrates of calcium, lead, and silver are insoluble. Citric acid, added to a solution in excess, prevents the precipitation of ferric oxide and of alumina by ammonia.

2. *Pharm.:* Citric acid acts as a refrigerant, and allays thirst and irritation of the skin. Citrate of ammonium increases the secretions. Citrate of iron and ammonia occurs in thin transparent deep-red scales, soluble in water, but almost insoluble in rectified spirit. It acts as a tonic, and is not astringent, and is given to restore the blood to a healthy condition. Citrate of iron and quinine occurs in greenish-yellow deliquescent scales soluble in water. It combines the therapeutic properties of iron and of quinine. Citrate of potassium, a white deliquescent powder, acts as a diuretic.

çĭt'-rĭl, *s.* & *a.* [From Lat. *citrus* (q.v.).] A term signifying yellow, citron-coloured. It occurs only in the subjoined compound.

citril finch, *s.* A finch, *Fringilla citrinella,* found in Italy, where it is prized for its song. It must not be confounded with the Yellow Ammer, *Emberiza citrinella,* though both have a yellow breast.

çĭt-rĭn-ā'-tion, * **çĭt-rĭn-ā'-çi-oun,** *s.* [Low Lat. *citrinatio.*] A process by which anything takes the colour of a lemon or orange, the state so induced, yellowness. Originally a term used in alchemy, but still used in medicine.

"Our silver *citrination,*
Our cementing and fermentation."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,284

çĭt'-rĭne, * **çĭt'-rŷn,** * **çyt'-ryne,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *citrin;* Lat. *citrinus,* from *citrus* = the citron-tree.]

A. *As adj.:* Resembling a citron or lemon; lemon-coloured, of a greenish-yellow colour.

"His nose was heigh, his eyen were *cytryne.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 2,169.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A greenish-yellow or lemon colour.

2. *Min.:* A yellow pellucid variety of quartz.

"A species of crystal of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, generally free from flaws and blemishes. It is ever found in a long and slender column, irregularly hexangular, and terminated by an hexangular pyramid. It is from one to four or five inches in length. This stone is very plentiful in the West Indies. Our jewellers have learned to call it *citrine;* and cut stones for rings out of it, which are mistaken for topazes."—*Hill: On Fossils.*

citrine-lake, *s.* A pigment prepared from the quercitron bark. It is a brown pink, which is durable and dries well. (*Weale.*)

citrine ointment, *s.*

Med.: A mercurial ointment, composed of four parts of mercury, twelve of nitric acid, fifteen of prepared lead, and thirty-two of olive-oil.

çĭt'-rĭ-nous, *a.* [From Mod Lat. *citrinus* = citron-coloured or yellow.] Lemon-coloured, citreous.

çĭt'-rŏn, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *citron;* Low Lat. *citro,* from Gr. *κίτρον* (*kitron*); Lat. *citreum* (*malum*) = a citron or lemon; *citrus* = the lemon-tree.]

A. *As substantive:*

Botany:

1. The citron-tree (q.v.).

2. The fruit of the citron-tree, resembling a lemon, but less acid in taste. It is a native of Asia.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, derived from, or having the qualities of the citron.

citron-tree, *s.*

Botany:

1. The tree, *Citrus medica,* which produces the citron. It has short and stiff branches, oblong toothed leaves, flowers purple externally, and fruit generally large, warted, and furrowed, having a protuberance at the apex, with a very thick spongy adherent rind and a subacid pulp. The Romans brought it from Media, where, however, it is not now, if it ever was, indigenous. It is at present cultivated in gardens in the warmer parts of both hemispheres. It furnishes oil of citron and oil of cedra.

2. A genus of plants of which the lemons, citrons, and oranges are species. Order Aurantiaceæ. (*Craig.*)

Fingered citron: A citron with a remote resemblance to the human fingers. It constitutes the genus Sarcodactylis.

citron-water, *s.* A water distilled from the rinds of citrons.

citron-wood, *s.* The wood of *Callitris quadrivalvis,* an Algerian tree, much used in cabinet-making.

çĭt-rō-nā'-tion, *s.* [CITRINATION.]

çī-trō-nĕl'-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat. dimin. of Eng., &c. *citron* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A species of grass, *Andropogon citratum.* It yields an essential oil used in perfumery. It is cultivated in Ceylon.

çī-trŏn'-ĕl-lōl, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *citronella* (q.v.), and Class. Lat. *oleum* = oil.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{18}O$, boiling point 220°. It is isomeric with camphor, and is the chief constituent of oil of citronella. Citronellol unites with bromine, forming a dibromide $C_{10}H_{18}Br_2O$, which when heated splits up into water hydrobromic acid HBr and cymene $C_{10}H_{14}$.

* **çĭt'-rŏn-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *citron; -ize.*] To assume a citron hue. (*Ben Jonson: Alchemist,* iii. 2.)

çī'-trŏn-wòrts, *s. pl.* [Eng. *citron; -worts.*] [WORT, *suff.*]

Bot.: Lindley's name for the Aurantiaceæ.

çĭt'-rŭl, çĭt'-rŭle, *s.* [CITRULLUS.]

Bot.: The water-melon (*Citrullus vulgaris*), named from its yellow colour.

çĭt-rŭl'-lŭs, *s.* [A dimin. from Lat. *citrus,* from the colour of the fruit when cut.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Cucurbitaceæ. *Citrullus colocynthis* furnishes the drug Colocynth (q.v.).

çĭt'-rŭs, *s.* [Lat. *citrus;* Gr. *κίτρος* (*kitros*).]

Bot.: A genus of trees, the typical one of the order Aurantiaceæ. The leaves, which theoretically are compound, are reduced to a single leaflet, jointed to a leaf-like petiole. The stamens are numerous, and irregularly grouped into several parcels; the fruit, a hesperidium, has a leathery rind formed of the epicarp and mesocarp, which can easily be separated from the pulp below. The endocarp sends prolongations inwards, forming triangular divisions, in which pulpy cells are developed, so as to surround the seeds which are attached to the inner angle. The appropriate seat of the genus is believed to be the inferior ranges of hills in Nepaul and the sub-Himalayas, from which it may extend also into China. How many species are distinct is doubtful. Lindley and others think only one—the Citron (*Citrus medica*), a view to which the advance of Darwinism since Lindley's time will probably direct increased attention. There are various distinct forms in the genus Citrus, whether species or varieties, viz., the Citron, already mentioned, the Orange (*Citrus Aurantium*), the Lemon (*C. Limonum*), the Lime (*C. Limetta*), the Shaddock (*C. decumana*). Other varieties or sub-varieties are the Seville or Bitter Orange, sometimes called the Bigarade (*C. Bigaradia*), the Bergamot (*C. Bergamia*), the Mandarin Orange (*C. nobilis*), &c. [BERGAMOT, CITRON, ORANGE.]

çĭt'-rўl, *s.* [Eng. *citr(ic)*, and suff. *-yl* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A name given to the triatomic radical $(C_6H_5O_4)'''$ contained in citric acid. The symbol Ci''' is often used to express this radical, as in Citric acid, $Ci'''(OH)_3$.

çĭt'-tĕrn, * **çĭth-ĕrn,** * **git-tern,** *s.* [The *n* is excrescent, the word being derived from A.S. *cytere;* Ger. *cither, zitter;* Lat. *cithara;* Gr. *κιθάρα* (*kithara*)=a lyre or harp; Ital. *chitarra, citara;* Prov. *cithara, cidra;* Sp. *citara, guitarra.*] [GUITAR.] A musical instrument, resembling a guitar, but strung with wire instead of gut.

"For grant the most barbers
can play on the *cittern.*"
B. Jonson: Vision of Delight.

CITTERN.
(13TH CENTURY.

* **cittern-head,** *s.* A blockhead, a dunce, so called from the cittern usually having a head grotesquely carved at the extremity of the neck and finger-board.

* **çi-tur,** * **çy-tyr,** *s.* [Lat. *citrus.*] A citron.

"*Cytyr* tre. *Citrus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*
"Now plaunted I scions of *citur* tree."
Palladius, viii. 8.

çĭt'-ў, * **çete,** * **çite,** * **çitee,** * **çitie,** * **çitty,** * **syte,** * **çyte,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *cite;* Fr. *cité* = a town; Ital. *città;* Sp. *ciudad,* from Lat. *citatem,* an abbreviated form of *civitatem,* acc. of *civitas* = a city, a state, from *civis* = a citizen.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A large town or collection of houses; a community.

2. *Spec.:* In England, a town corporate, which is the see of a bishop, and contains a cathedral church. In the United States, any town incorporated and governed by a mayor and corporation.

3. The inhabitants of a town collectively.

"The whole *city* came out to meet Jesus."—*Matt.* viii. 34.

¶ *The City:* The central or business part of London, to which the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor is confined. It is divided into wards, and has a corporation consisting of a Lord Mayor, 25 aldermen, and 206 common councilmen, entrusted with special powers in regard to various administrative matters.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a town or city.

"In thee no wanton ears, to win with words,
Nor lurking toys, which *city* life affords."
Lodge: Plenzani History of Glaucus, &c. (1610).

¶ Obvious compounds: *City-born, city-dame, city-gate, city-life, city-woman, &c.*

city-article, *s.* In newspapers the edi-

torial summary of and remarks on the financial and commercial events and transactions of each day.

city-avens, *s.* A book-name for *Geum urbanum*, of which it is simply a translation.

city-court, *s.* The municipal court of a city, consisting of the mayor, or recorder, and aldermen (U.S.). (*Webster.*)

city-editor, *s.* In the United States the editor who superintends the collection and classification of local news. In Great Britain, the editor of the so-called city article, a commentative summary of the commercial or financial news of the day.

city-hall, *s.* A building devoted to the uses of municipal administration.

city-ward, *s. & adv.*

* **A.** *As subst.:* A watchman of a city.

B. *As adv.:* In the direction of the city.

çĭv'-ẽr-ў, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Arch.: A bay or compartment of a vaulted ceiling. (*Knight.*)

çĭves, *s. pl.* [Fr. *cive*, from Lat. *cepa, cœpa, cœpe* = an onion.] [Chives.]

çĭv'-ĕt (1), *s.* [Fr. *civette;* Ital. *zibetto* = civet, or a civet-cat; Gr. ζαπέτιον (*zapetion*), from Per. *zabâd* = civet; Ar. *zubad* and *zabbâd* = the froth of milk or water, civet.]

1. *Comm.:* A resinous substance, of an odour like musk, obtained from several species of carnivorous animals of the genus Viverra, especially the civet, or civet-cat. The substance is secreted in a pouch, near the anus of the animal. It is used for a perfume.

"This substance approaches in smell to musk and ambergris; it has a pale yellow colour, a somewhat acrid taste, a consistence like that of honey, and a very strong aromatic odour. It is the product of two small quadrupeds of the genus Viverra, of which one inhabits Asia, the other Africa. They are reared with tenderness, especially in Abyssinia. The *civet* is contained in a sac situated between the anus and the parts of generation in each sex. . . . According to M. Boutron-Chalard, it contains a volatile oil, to which it owes its smell; some free ammonia, resin, fat, extractiform matter, and mucus. It affords by calcination an ash, in which there is some carbonate and sulphate of potash, phosphate of lime, and oxide of iron."—*Ure: Dict. of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

2. *Zool.:* The same as Civet-cat (q.v.). *Viverra civetta*, an animal of the family

Civet.

Viverridæ, of which it is the type. It is found in North Africa. It climbs trees with facility. Its food consists of small mammals, reptiles, and birds, as well as roots and fruits. It is sometimes kept in the region which it inhabits for the sake of the perfume which it furnishes. There is an allied species, *Viverra Rasse*, in Java.

civet-cat, *s.*

1. *Literally:*

Zool.: The animal that produces civet.

* 2. *Fig.:* A bescented dandy, a fop.

"So does Flatt'ry mine;
And all your courtly *Civet-cats* can vent,
Perfume to you, to me is Excrement."
Pope: Epilogue to the Satires, Dial. ii. 182-4.

* **çĭv'-ĕt** (2), *s.* [See def.] A dish prepared with venison or chicken, flavoured with onions or garlic. [Cives; cf. also Civet (3).]

çĭ'-vĕt (3), *s.* [Fr. *cive, civette.*] [Chive.] A plant, *Allium Schœnoprasum.*

* **çĭv'-ĕt,** *v.t.* [Civet (1), *s.*] To scent with civet.

* **çĭv'-ĕt-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Civet, *v.*]

çĭv'-ĭc, * **cĭv'-ĭck,** *a.* [Fr. *civique;* Ital. *civico;* Lat. *civicus* = pertaining to a citizen; *civis* = a citizen.] Pertaining to a city, or to its inhabitants, government, or customs.

"At civic revel, pomp, and game."
Tennyson: Death of Wellington.

civic crown, *s.*

1. *Roman Ant.:* A crown or garland of oak-leaves and acorns, given as a mark of public approbation to any soldier who had in battle saved the life of a comrade. It was considered more honourable among the ancient Romans than any other crown.

"Behind, Rome's genius waits with *civick crowns*,
And the great father of his country owns."
Pope: Temple of Fame, 242.

2. *Arch.:* A garland of oak-leaves and acorns often used as an architectural ornament. (*Gwilt.*)

* **çĭv'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *civic; -al.*] Civic.

"*Civical* crowns of laurel, oak, and myrtle."
Browne: Garden of Cyrus.

çĭv'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *civical; -ly.*] Civilly; in a civic sense. (*Morley: Rousseau*, ii. 185.)

çĭv'-ĭcs, *s.* [The pl. of *civic* used substantively; cf. *mathematics, politics*, &c.] The science of the rights and obligations of citizenship.

çĭv'-ĭl, * **çĭv'-ĭle,** * **cĭv'-ĭll,** *a.* [Fr. & Sp. *civil;* Ital. *civile*, from Lat. *civilis* = pertaining to a citizen; *civis* = a citizen.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Of or pertaining to a city or state, or the members and inhabitants thereof collectively.

"God gave them laws of *civil* regimen, . . ."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. iii. § 11.

2. Pertaining to any individual member of a community or city.

". . . either out of your natural, or out of your *civil* power."—*Jeremy Taylor.*

3. Pertaining to persons or actions relating to private life, as distinguished from those connected with war.

"Fair shine his arms in history enroll'd;
Whilst humbler lyres his *civil* worth proclaim."
Shenstone.

4. Pertaining to matters or persons connected with secular matters, as distinguished from ecclesiastical.

"Unto whom the chief government of all estates of this realm, whether they be ecclesiastical or *civil*, doth appertain."—*Articles of Religion*, art. 37.

* 5. The same as Civic (q.v.).

"With *civile* crownis."
Douglas: Virgil, bk. vi.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Having the manners or habits of a member of a civilized community; civilized, not rude.

"That wise and *civil* Roman . . ."—*Milton: Areopag.*

2. Courteous, affable, obliging in manners or speech.

3. Courteous, not coarse or rude (applied to speech or actions).

* 4. Sober, grave, serious.

"A *civil* habit
Oft covers a good man."
Beaum. and Flet.: Beggar's Bush.

* 5. Subdued, calm, quiet.

"Once I sat upon a promontory,
And heard a mermaid on a dolphin's back
Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath
That the rude sea grew *civil* at her song."
Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream, ii. 1.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Mil.:* Intestine; applied to a war waged between citizens of the same country, and not with foreigners. [Civil war.]

"Prosper this realm, keep it from *civil* broils."
Shakesp.: 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

2. *Polit.:* Connected with, or pertaining to, the internal or domestic government of a state. [Civil list, Civil service.]

3. *Law:*

(1) Pertaining to an action in a private suit, as distinguished from a criminal trial.

(2) Not natural, but only so far as relates to the rights or privileges of any person as a citizen.

"In case any estate be granted to a man for his life generally, it may determine by his *civil* death; as if he enter into a monastery, whereby he is dead in law."—*Sir W. Blackstone.*

(3) (See extract.)

"*Civil* law is defined to be that law which every particular nation, commonwealth, or community, has established peculiarly for itself . . . now more properly distinguished by the name of municipal law, the term *civil* law being chiefly applied to that which the old Romans used."—*Wharton.*

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between *civil* and *polite:* "These two epithets are employed to denote different modes of acting in social intercourse: *polite* expresses more than *civil;* it is possible to be *civil* without being *polite: politeness* supposes *civility* and something in addition. *Civility* is confined to no rank, age, condition, or country; all have an opportunity with equal propriety of being *civil*, but not so with *politeness*, that requires a certain degree of equality, at least the equality of education; it would be contradictory for masters and servants, rich and poor, learned and unlearned, to be *polite* to each other. . . . *Civility* is rather a negative than a positive quality, implying simply the absence of rudeness. *Politeness* requires positive and peculiar properties of the head and heart, natural and acquired. . . . The term *civil* may be applied figuratively, but *politeness* is a characteristic of real persons only."

(2) He thus distinguishes between *civil, obliging*, and *complaisant:* "*Civil* is more general than *obliging;* one is always *civil* when one is *obliging*, but one is not always *obliging* when one is *civil: complaisance* is more than either, it refines upon both; it is a branch of *politeness* (*v. Civil, polite*). *Civil* regards the manner as well as the action, *obliging* respects the action, *complaisant* includes all the circumstances of the action: to be *civil* is to please by any word or action; to be *obliging* is to perform some actual service; to be *complaisant* is to do that service in the time and manner that is most suitable and agreeable: *civility* requires no effort; to be *obliging* always costs the agent some trouble; *complaisance* requires attention and observation; a person is *civil* in his reply, *obliging* in lending assistance, *complaisant* in his attentions to his friends. One is habitually *civil; obliging* from disposition; *complaisant* from education and disposition: it is necessary to be *civil* without being free, to be *obliging* without being officious, to be *complaisant* without being affected." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

civil-architecture, *s.* The branch of architecture which is employed in the construction of buildings for the purposes of civil life, such as private houses, warehouses, churches, &c., in distinction from military and naval architecture.

¶ For the different orders of architecture, see Order. See also Column, Corinthian, Doric, Ionic, &c.

civil death, *s.* [Civil, B. 3. (2).]

civil-engineer, *s.* One who follows the art or science of civil-engineering.

civil-engineering, *s.* The science or art of constructing machinery for manufacturing purposes, constructions, and excavations, for general transit, as canals, docks, railroads, &c. It is so called in contradistinction to military engineering, which is confined to war. Other branches of engineering are *mechanical engineering* and *sanitary engineering* (q.v.).

* **civil gown,** *s.* The dress of a citizen or civilian.

civil law, *s.* The law of a state, city, or country; appropriately the Roman law comprised in the Institutes, Code, and Digest of Justinian, and the Novel Constitutions. (*Blackstone.*) [Roman Law.]

civil list, *s.*

I. *Originally:*

* 1. A list of the entire expenses of the civil government.

2. The revenue appropriated to support the civil government.

3. The officers of the civil government who were paid from the public treasury.

II. *In England:* The three meanings given above became more limited in their extent till finally they were confined to the list of expenses, the revenues and the dependents of the crown instead of the country.

¶ Originally it embraced the list of expenses of the crown, what now would be called the civil service, the army, the navy—everything.

¶ From the conquest in A.D. 1066 to the Restoration of Monarchy in A.D. 1660, all governmental expenses, whether those of the crown, the civil officers, the army, or the navy, now defrayed from a common fund, furnished partly by the revenues of the unsold crown

lands, and partly by taxation, the sovereign being left free to spend the money with uncontrolled freedom. At the restoration the military and naval expenses, which during war were necessarily great, were deemed extraordinary, and were withdrawn from the common fund, which was then appropriately called civil, as distinguished from military and naval. It supported the royal family, the judges, the various pensioners, &c. In 1830 the Civil List was limited to the charges required for the sovereign and his dependents. On the accession of Queen Victoria arrangement was made again regarding the Civil List, and in December, 1837, it was settled at £385,000. In 1881 it amounted to £407,468.

civil remedy, *s.*

Law: That given to a person injured by action, as opposed to criminal prosecution.

civil servant, *s.* A covenanted non-military servant of the crown.

civil service, *s.*

1. That branch of the public service which includes the covenanted non-military servants of the government.

2. The body of civil servants collectively.

civil service reform, *s.* Officers in the Civil Service of the United States were appointed by the President or Heads of Departments until 1883, when a Civil Service Reform bill was passed for the purpose of doing away with the inefficiency resulting from this method and the political use made of it. This law required that candidates for all except certain leading positions should be subjected to a Civil Service Examination, and those who passed best be appointed to the positions, without regard to political affiliation. The law has worked well, though it has not been strictly observed.

civil state, *s.* The entire body of the laity or citizens, as distinct from the military, ecclesiastical, and maritime. (*Craig.*)

civil suit, *s.*

Law: A suit for a private claim or injury.

* **civil-suited,** *a.* Modestly, not gaudily arrayed.

"Thus, night, oft see me in thy pale career,
Till *civil-suited* morn appear."
Milton: Il Penseroso, 121.

civil war, *s.* A war between citizens of the same country.

¶ The passage of the Rubicon by Julius Cæsar, which commenced the civil war between him and Pompey, took place in January, 49 B.C. The battle of Pharsalia, which decided its issue, was on August 9, 48 B.C. The assassination of Julius Cæsar, which led to the immediately succeeding civil war, was on March 15, 44 B.C., and the sea-fight of Actium, which finally decided its issue, on September 2, 31 B.C.

Coming to England, the first battle of St. Albans, the earliest in the wars of the Roses, was in A.D. 1455. That civil war may be supposed to have extended to the battle of Bosworth, August 22, 1485, and the accession of Henry VII., in whom the Houses of Lancaster and York, the antagonists in the late strife, were united. The first battle in the civil war which produced the Commonwealth and the Cromwellian Protectorate was that of Edgehill, October 23, 1642; that of Naseby, which decided the issue, was on June 14, 1645, though the struggle cannot be said to have finally terminated earlier than the accession of Charles II., who was proclaimed king on May 8, 1660.

The capture of Fort Sumter, at Charleston, in South Carolina, by the Secessionists, which was the first military operation in the American civil war, was on April 13, 1861. The surrender of General Lee to General Grant, on April 9, 1865, and that of General Kirby Smith, commandant of Galveston, on June 5 of the same year, were its final scenes.

civil year, *s.* The legal year, or annual account of time which a government appoints to be used in its own dominions, as distinguished from the solar year, measured by the revolution of certain of the heavenly bodies. (*Whewell.*)

* **çĭv-ĭl-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr., perhaps corrupted from *civilization.*] Intoxication. (*Cant.*)

"In a state of *civilation.*"—*De Quincey.*

çĭ-vĭl'-ĭ-ăn, *s. & a.* [Civil.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who is engaged in the pursuits of civil life, as distinguished from one whose profession is war.

2. *Law:*

(1) A student of the civil law at a university or college.

"He changed his commoner's gown for that of a *civilian.*"—*Graves: Recollections of Spenser.*

(2) A professor of Roman law and general equity.

* 3. *Theol.:* One who despises the righteousness of Christ.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to civil life, engaged in civil pursuits.

"A fourth of the men had been previously passed by army or *civilian* surgeons."—*Times*, Sept. 13, 1864.

* **çĭv-ĭl'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *civil; -ist.*] A civilian.

"If as a religionist he entered into society, it was for a reason different from that for which, as a *civilist*, he invented a commonwealth."—*Warburton: All. of Ch. and State* (1st edit.), p. 34.

çĭv-ĭl'-ĭ-tў, * **çĭv-yl-ĭ-te,** *s.* [O. Fr. *civilite;* Sp. *civilidad;* Port. *civilidade;* Ital. *civilità*, from Lat. *civilitas* = the state or condition of a citizen; *civis* = a citizen.]

* 1. The position, rank, or condition of a citizen; citizenship.

"I with moche summe gat this *ciuylite.*"—*Wycliffe: Deeds*, xxii. 28.

* 2. A state of society in which the duties and privileges of citizens are duly recognised; civilization.

"Divers great monarchies have risen from barbarism to *civility*, and fallen again to ruin."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

* 3. A civil office; one pertaining to a civilized state.

"If there were nothing in marriage but mere *civility*, the magistrate might be meet to be employed in this service."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, iv. 8.

4. Politeness, courtesy, good breeding, and manners towards others.

5. (*Pl.*): Acts of politeness and courtesy; the rules and practice of polite society.

"Love taught him shame; and shame, with love at strife,
Soon taught the sweet *civilities* of life."
Dryden: Cymon and Iphigenia, 133-4.

¶ For the difference between *benefit, favour, kindness*, and *civility*, see Benefit.

† **çĭv-ĭ-lĭ-zą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *civiliz(e); -able.*] Capable of being civilised. (*Chambers.*)

çĭv-ĭl-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *civilisation.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of civilizing.

¶ Not used in Johnson's time in the sense in which we now employ it. The only meaning assigned to it in the edition of his dictionary published in 1773, the last which received his corrections, is the legal definition given below. [II.]

"It had the most salutary consequences in assisting that general growth of refinement and the progression of *civilization.*"—*T. Warton.*

2. The state of being civilized; refinement.

". . . occupied with taming the wild earth, and performing the functions of pioneers of *civilization*, . . ."—*Sir G. C. Lewis: On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. iii.

¶ Civilization consists in what may be broadly called culture in a nation; and a nation may be considered as civilized when a large proportion of those belonging to it have their intellectual and moral faculties and all their higher nature in large measure developed and becoming increasingly so with the advance of years. Before this can take place, a considerable amount of material prosperity must have been achieved, between which and the culture already described there are continual action and reaction.

At present barbarism, semi-civilization, and civilization are seen contemporaneously existing in the world, and the question suggests itself, How has this phenomenon been produced? In solving it inquiry needs to be made as to the original state of man. Individuals can move backward as well as forward in culture, and it is axiomatic that those aggregations of individuals called nations or races can do the same. The mass of men in this country believe Scripture to have decided that the present population of the earth has sprung from Noah's family, and that he and his household were far removed from barbarism. The contrary view that the original state of man was a barbarous one, an opinion generally held by the old Romans, has of late been revived, and has been embraced by many Darwinians and others. The Duke of Argyle has ably defended the more common hypothesis, whilst that recently revived is strongly maintained in Sir John Lubbock's "Origin of Civilization" (1870), Dr. Edward B. Tylor's "Primitive Culture" (1871), and other publications.

Regarding progression in material prosperity, certain stages tend to occur: (1) a barbarous one, in which one feeds on roots, fruits, and fishes, when these last can be caught without effort; (2) the state of a hunter; (3) that of the shepherd, in which, to avoid the uncertainty of the result in hunting, wild animals are domesticated; (4) the agricultural state, and (5) that of manufactures and commerce. Regarding mental advance, M. Auguste Comte, in publications issued between 1830 and 1854, maintained that nations necessarily passed through a theological, a metaphysical, and a positive or scientific stage. Littré in France (1845), and Buckle in England (1857—1861), ably and earnestly supported the same view.

* **II.** *Law:* A law, act of justice, or judgment, which renders a criminal process civil; which is performed by turning an information into an inquest, or the contrary. (*Harris.*)

¶ For the difference between *civilization* and *cultivation*, see Cultivation.

çĭv'-ĭl-īze, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *civiliser;* Sp. & Port. *civilizar;* Ital. *civilizzare*, from Lat. *civilis* = civil.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To reclaim a barbarous nation to a state of civilization; to instruct in the arts of civilized society, obedience to laws, and the duties of citizens.

* 2. To admit as lawful in a civilized state. (*Webster.*)

"Ignominious note of *civilizing* adultery."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce.*

3. To make courteous or polite.

"All the arts of *civilizing* others render thee [Bentley] rude and intractable; courts have taught thee ill manners, and polite conversation has finished thee a pedant."—*Swift: Battle of the Books.*

* **II.** *Law:* To render a criminal process civil, by turning an information into an inquest, or the contrary.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To behave with decency or self-respect.

"I *civilize*, lest that I seem obscene."—*Sylvester: The Lawes*, p. 1100. (*Davies.*)

çĭv'-ĭl-ized, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Civilize.]

çĭv'-ĭl-ĭ-zĕr, *s.* [Eng. *civiliz(e); -er.*]

1. One who civilizes or reclaims a barbarous nation to a state of civilization.

"He was, moreover, . . . conceived under the light of a *civiliser*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1858), ch. viii., § 4, vol. i., p. 286.

2. That which reclaims from savageness.

çĭv'-ĭl-ĭ-zĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Civilize.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of reclaiming from a barbarous state, civilization.

çĭv'-ĭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *civil; -ly.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In a manner relating to the government, rights or duties of citizens.

2. Politically, legally.

* 3. In a civilized manner; as a civilized being.

4. In a courteous and polite manner, courteously polite.

"He . . . ask'd them *civilly* to stay." *Prior.*

* 5. Quietly, soberly, not gaudily

"The chambers were handsome and cheerful, and furnished *civilly*."—*Bacon: New Atlantis.*

II. *Law:*

1. Politically: in the eye of the law; as regards the rights and privileges of a citizen.

"*Civilly* defunct before naturally dead."—*Fuller.*

† 2. By way of a civil action, not criminally.

"That accusation, which is publick, is either *civilly* commenced for the private satisfaction of the party injured; or else criminally, that is, for some publick punishment."—*Ayliffe.*

* **çĭv'-ĭsm** *s.* [Fr. *civisme;* Lat. *civis* = a citizen.] Good citizenship; devotion to one's native land, or city.

"Those who had refused certificates of *civism.*"—*Dyer: Hist. of Modern Europe*, vol. iv., bk. vii., ch. v.

*** çĭv'-ĭ-tĭe,** *s.* [Lat. *civitas.*] A city.

"An ancient *civitie.*"—*Stanihurst: Ireland,* p. 9.

*** çĭz'-ār,** *v.t.* [Cizars.] To clip or trim with cizars.

"Let me know,
Why mine own barber is unblest; with him
My poor chin too: for 'tis not *cizard* just
To such a favourite's glass."
Shakesp. & Flet.: Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

çĭz'-ărş, *s.* [Scissors.]

"An operation of art, produced by a pair of *cizars.*"—*Swift: Tale of a Tub, &c.* (ed. 1705), p. 293.

*** çīze,** *s.* [Size.]

"If no motion can alter bodies, that is, reduce them to some other *cize* or figure, then there is none of itself to give them the *cize* and figure which they have."—*Grew: Cosmologia.*

Cl, *as initial letters, an abbreviation and a symbol.*

Chem.: The non-metallic haloid element chlorine.

*** claaick, * clauick, * clayock,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (*Scotch.*)

1. Properly the state of having all the corn on a farm reaped, but not housed.

2. Transferred to the entertainment given to the reapers.

*** claar,** *s.* [Gael. *clar* = a board, a trough.] A large wooden vessel.

"The smoking potatoes were emptied into a *claar,* . . ."—*Clan. Albin,* i. 74, 75.

clăb'-bĕr, *s.* [Ir. *clabar* = mud, mire.] Milk which has turned so as to become curdled. It is called also *Bonny-clabber.*

clăch'-an (*ch* guttural), *s.* [Gael. = a village or hamlet in which a parish church is situate, from *clach,* pl. *clachan* = a stone, so called because said to have been Druidical places of worship, composed of a circle of stones raised on end. (*Mahn.*)] A small village or hamlet round a church.

"The *Clachan* yill had made me canty."
Burns: Death and Dr. Hornbook.

clăck, * clak, * clake, *v.i. & t.* [O. Fr. *clacquer;* Fr. *claquer;* O. Icel. *klaka* = to cry out, to make a noise; Dut. *klakken* = to clack, to crack; Ger. *krachen* = to crash, to crack.] [Crack.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a sharp, sudden noise; to click or clink; to rattle, to clatter.

"Thi bile is stif and scharp and hoked,
Tharnaid thee *clackes* off and longe.
Owl and Nightingale, 81.
"It *clack'd* and cackled louder."
Tennyson: The Goose.

2. To snap with the fingers. (*Florio.*)

* 3. To discourse on, to chatter about.

"Of the secunde course now wylle I *clake.*"
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 54.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To cause to emit a sudden sharp noise, to knock together, to clink.

* 2. *Fig.:* To chatter, to prattle, to utter thoughtlessly.

"Unweighed custom makes them *clack* out anything."—*Feltham: Resolves.*

* II. *Commerce:* (See extract).

"To *clack* wool is to cut off the sheep's mark, which makes it weigh lighter . . ."—*Jacob: Law Dict.*

clăck, * clakke, *s., a., & adv.* [Fr. *claque* = a clap; M. H. Ger. *klac* = a crack. Cf. Welsh *clec* = a crack, a gossip; *cleca* = to clack, to gossip; Dut. *klak* = a crack.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Anything which makes a sharp, sudden noise; the noise itself.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The tongue.

"You set each gossip's *clack* a-going."—*Smart.*

(2) Chatter, idle and incessant talk.

"But still his tongue ran on,
And with its everlasting *clack,*
Set all men's ears upon the rack."
Butler: Hudibras.

II. *Machinery:*

1. The clapper of a mill. [Clapper.]

"Clappe or *clakke* of a mille. *Tarantara, batillus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Tongue like a *clacke.*"—*Sophister,* 1639.

2. A ball-valve connected with the boiler of a locomotive. [Ball-valve.]

3. A kind of small windmill set on the top of a pole to turn and clap on a board for the purpose of frightening away birds.

4. A device in grain-mills for ringing a bell when more grain is required to feed the hopper. (*Knight.*)

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

* **C.** *As adv.:* Exactly, to the minute.

"If that had fallen in *clack.*"—*North: Examen.,* p. 535. (*Davies.*)

clack-box, *s.*

Machinery:

(1) A ball-valve chamber attached to the boiler of a locomotive to prevent the efflux of water in the feed-pipe.

(2) The chamber of a clack-valve. (*Knight.*)

*** clack-dish,** *s.* A basin or dish with a movable lid, by moving which a clacking noise was made by beggars for the purpose of attracting attention. It was also called a *clap-dish.*

"*Lucio.* Who? not the duke? yes, your beggar of fifty;—and his use was, to put a ducat in her *clack-dish* . . ."—*Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas.,* iii. 2.

clack-door, *s.*

Mach.: The aperture through which the clack is fixed or removed. (*Knight.*)

clack-goose, claick-goose, *s.*

Zool.: [Barnacle-goose.] [Claik (2), *s.*]

clack-mill, *s.* The same as Clack, *s.*, II. 3.

clack-seats, *s. pl.*

Mach.: Two recesses in each pump of a locomotive engine. They are designed for the clocks to fit into. (*Weale.*)

clack-valve, *s.*

Mach.: A valve hinged to one edge, opened by the passing current, and clacking back on its seat by gravity. (*Knight.*)

clăck'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *clack; -er.*]

1. One who or that which clacks.

2. The clack or clapper of a mill.

3. A rattle to frighten away birds.

*** clăck'-ĕt,** *s.* [Fr. *claquet.*] A clacker to frighten birds. (*Cotgrave.*)

clăck'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Clack, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of making or causing a sharp, sudden noise, a clack.

* 2. *Fig.:* Chattering, gossiping, idle and incessant talk.

"Any thing rather than to weary the world with his foolish *clacking.*"—*Bp. Hall: Hon. of the Marr. Clergy,* § 19.

clăd, * cladde, *v.t. & pa. par.* [Clothe.]

* **A.** *As verb of the form* clad: To clothe.

"Shall I *clad* me like a country maid?"—*Greene: James IV.,* iii. 3.

B. *As pa. par. or particip. adj.:* Clothed, dressed, covered, invested.

cla-dach, *s.* [Cleitach.] (*Scotch.*)

*** clăd'-dĕr,** *s.* [Etym. unknown.] Some term of disparagement, the exact meaning of which is unknown.

"Two Inns of Court men.—Yea, what then?—Known *cladders*
Through all the town.—*Cladders?*—Yes, catholic lovers,
From country madams to your glover's wife
Or laundress." *City Match.* (*Nares.*)

clăd-ĕd'-chȳ-ma, *s.* [Gr. κλαδίον (*kladion*) = a twig, and ἔγχυμα (*engchuma*) = an infusion.]

Bot.: Tissue composed of branching cells, as in some hairs. (*Ogilvie.*)

clad-gy, cled-gy, *a.* [Claggy.]

clā'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [From Gr. κλαδίον (*kladion*), dimin. of κλάδος (*klados*) = a twig, a branch.]

Bot.: Twig-rush, a genus of plants, order Cyperaceæ. The spikelets are one or two-flowered, the glumes 5—6, imbricated, the lower ones empty and smaller. *Cladium Mariscus* (Prickly Twig-rush), which derives its English book-name from the almost prickly margins and keels of the leaves, these latter being themselves rough, is found in various parts of England, besides being abundant in Scotland, in Galloway and Sutherlandshire.

clā'-dĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. κλαδίον (*kladion*), dimin. of κλάδος (*klados*) = a branch.]

Entom.: A genus of Hymenopterous insects, family Tenthredinidæ. They have nine-jointed antennæ about as long as the body, and with one side of them pectinate in the males. *Cladius difformis* is found in Britain, but is not common.

clăd-ō-car'-pī, *s. pl.* [From Gr. κλάδος (*klados*) = a branch, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A section of mosses in which the fruit grows from the extremity of short lateral branchlets, instead of being truly lateral. Examples, Sphagnum, Fissidens, &c.

clăd-ō-car'-poŭs, *a.* [Gr κλάδος (*klados*) = a twig, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: Applied to certain cryptogamic plants, whose fruit is not truly lateral, but terminates in short lateral branchlets. (*Ogilvie.*)

clą-dŏg'-ĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [From Gr. κλάδος (*klados*) = a branch, and κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Zool.: An order of Crustacea, sub-class Entomostraca, section Branchiopoda. There are two pairs of antennæ, the larger pair of some considerable size, and branched (see etym.). These are used for swimming. The head is distinct. The body is enclosed within a bivalve carapace. *Daphnia pulex* is an example of the order. [Daphnia.] None have been found fossil.

clą-dō'-dĕ-ī, *s. pl.* [Gr. κλαδώδης (*kladōdēs*) = having many branches: κλάδος (*klados*) = a branch, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Bot.: A series of Lichens, family Lichenacæe. It is divided into Bæomycei, Cladoniei, and Stereocaules (q.v.).

clą-dō'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [From Gr. κλαδώδης (*kladōdēs*) = having many branches: κλάδος (*klados*) = a branch, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Bot.: The name given by Von Martius to a kind of branch resembling a leaf both in its form and its colouring. A familiar example is the Butcher's-broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*), in which it is *cladodia* and not leaves from the median line of which rise the small flowers. The plant grows in Epping Forest. [Butcher's-broom.]

clăd'-ō-dŭs, *s.* [From Gr. κλάδος (*klados*) = a branch, and ὀδούς (*odous*) = tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil placoid fishes founded by Agassiz. Teeth belonging to it are found in the Devonian and Carboniferous rocks. They are shaped like a central cone, with smaller secondary ones. The structure is called Hybodont (q.v.). (*Nicholson.*)

clăd-ō-dȳs-trō'-phĭ-ą, *s.* [From Gr. κλάδος (*klados*)= a branch; δυς (*dus*), implying something bad; and στρόφος (*strophos*) = a turning.]

Bot.: A morbid affection to which oaks and other trees are liable when old and imperfectly nourished. It causes the tops to wither earlier than the inferior branches.

clą-dō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. κλαδών (*kladōn*), dimin. of κλάδος (*klados*) = a branch.]

Bot.: A genus of Lichenaceæ, family Lecideidæ. The thallus is foliaceous or crust-like, the first globose or button-shaped, produced at the extremity of a cup-shaped process often scarlet in hue. *Cladonia rangiferina* is the Reindeer Moss (q.v.). *C. pyxidata* has been prescribed in whooping-cough. *C. sanquinea,* a native of Brazil, is there rubbed down with sugar and water and prescribed in the aphthæ of infants.

clą-dŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [From Mod. Lat. *cladonia,* and Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or derived from the genus Cladonia.

cladonic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{18}O_7$, an acid obtained from *Cladonia rangifera.* It melts at 175°, and yields by dry distillation β orcin. It is isomeric with usnic acid.

clą-dō'-nĭ-ĕ-ī, *s. pl.* [From Mod Lat. *kladonia* (q.v.), and mas. pl. suff. *-ei.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Lichens, belonging to the series Cladodei.

clą-dŏph'-ŏr-ą, *s.* [From Gr. κλάδος (*klados*) = a branch, and φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.

Named from the branched habits of the attached filaments.]

Bot.: A genus of Confervoid Algæ. *Cladophora glomerata* and *crispata*, if really distinct, are two species making long skein-like green expanses of connected filaments frequently seen in fresh or brackish water, whilst *C. rupestris*, *læterirens*, &c., marine forms, are often seen in masses on the sea-shore. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

clăd-ŏp-tō'-sĭs, *s.* [From Gr. κλάδος (*klados*) = a branch, and πτῶσις (*ptōsis*) = falling.]

Bot.: A morbid affection of oaks, willows, and other trees, causing dead branches to snap off with a cup-shaped scar of very regular form.

clăd-ō-spōr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [From Gr. κλάδος (*klados*) = a branch, and σπορά (*spora*)=seed.]

Bot.: A genus of fungals, order Hyphomycetes, sub-order Dematiei. It contains moulds with naked spores. *C. herbarum* is found here and abroad in fruit as olive-patches interspersed with green. It is found on decaying substances. The round black spots often seen on apple-trees, pear-trees, and hawthorns, are produced by *C. dendriticum*. *C. depressum* grows on living leaves of Angelica, *C. brachormium* on those of Fumitory, and there are other species.

clāeș, *s. pl.* [Clothes.]

*** claff,** *s.* [Cleave.] Cleft, or part of a tree where the branches separate.

"There, in the *claff*
O' branchy oak, far frae the tread o' man,
The ring-dove has her nest, unsocial bird!"
Davidson: Seasons, p. 43.

clăf-fie, *a.* & *s.* [Cleave.]

1. *As adj.:* Disordered: as *claffie hair*, dishevelled hair; perhaps as having one lock or tuft separated from another.

2. *As subst.:* A slattern, a slut.

clăg, *s.* [A.S. *clæg* = clay.] [Clog.]

* 1. A clot or lump of dirt.

2. An encumbrance on an estate.

"An' handed down frae sire to son,
But *clag* or claim, for ages past."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 544.

3. A charge, a reproach.

"He was a man without a *clag*."
Ritson: S. Songs, i. 271

4. A bag. (*Provincial.*)

clag-locks, *s. pl.* Locks of wool matted or clotted together.

clăg, *v.t.* & *i.* [Clog.]

I. *Transitive:*

1. To form into clots or lumps, to stick or adhere as dirt.

* 2. To load or clog with mud or dirt.

"The gown and hoise in clay that *claggit* was,
The hud heklyt, and maid him for to pass."
Wallace: vi. 452, MS.

II. *Intrans.:* To stick or adhere.

clăgged, clăg'-gĭt, *pa. par.* [Clag.]

† clăg'-gĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *claggy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being claggy or sticky.

*** claggok,** *s.* [Eng. *clag*, and dimin. suff. *ok* = *-ock.*] A dirty woman.

"*Claggokis* ded wiplock quhyte."—*Lyndesay.*

† clăg'-gў, *a.* [Eng. *clag*; *-y.*] Sticky, adhesive, forming into clots or lumps.

*** clahynnhe, * clachin,** *s.* [Clan.]

*** clai, * clei,** *s.* [Clay.]

*** claik,** *v.i.* [Clock.]

claik (1), *s.* [Clock, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* The noise made by a hen.

2. *Fig.:* An idle or false report.

"And sure if that's nae sae, the country's fu'
Wi' leeș, and *claiks*, about young Ket and you."
Morison: Poems, p. 187.

claik (2), **clack,** * **clak,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful, perhaps the same as *clack* (1), *s.*] A bird, the Bernicle-goose.

"Restis now to speik of the geis generit of the see namit *clakis*."—*Bellend.: Descr. Alb.*, c. 14.

claik-goose, *s.* [Bernicle-goose.] (*Holland: Camden*, ii. 48.)

clāik'-rĭe, *s.* [Scotch *claik* = Eng. *clack*, and suff. *-rie* = *-ry.*] Tattling, gossiping. (*Scotch.*)

clāim, * **clame,** * **clayme,** * **cleymen,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *clamer, claimer, cleimer* = to call or cry out; Ital. *clamare*; Port. *clamar*, from Lat. *clamo.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1 To cry aloud.

"Upon the, lady, I *clayme* for helpe."—*Palsgrave.*

2. To demand as a right or as a due; to call for anything authoritatively; to assert a claim.

"We must know how the first ruler, from whom any one *claims*, came by his authority, . . ."—*Locke.*

B. *Transitive:*

* 1. To call, to name.

2. To demand as a right or as a due, to require authoritatively.

"We *clayme* this our heritage."—*Langtoft*, p. 185.

"*Claiming* respect, yet waving state.
That marks the daughters of the great."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 25.

3. To seek for, not as a right or as a due, but as promised or assured.

"Alle called on that cortayse and *claymed* his grace."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 1,097.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between to *ask* or *ask for*, to *claim*, and to *demand*. "*Ask*, in the sense of *beg*, is confined to the expression of wishes upon the part of the *asker* without involving any obligation on the part of the person *asked*; all granted in this case is voluntary or complied with as a favour: but *ask for*, in the sense here taken, is involuntary, and springs from the forms and distinctions of society . . . To *ask for* denotes simply the expressed wish to have what is considered as due; to *claim* is to assert a right or to make it known; to *demand* is to insist on having without the liberty of a refusal . . . *Asking for* supposes a right not questionable; *claim* supposes a right hitherto unacknowledged; *demand* supposes either a disputed right [not always] or the absence of all right, and the simple determination to have." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

clāim, * **clame,** * **cleyme,** *s.* [O. Fr. *claim*; Low Lat. *clameum*, from Lat. *clamo* = to call or cry out.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A cry, an appeal for help.

"No man answered to my *clame*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. x. 11.

2. A demand for anything as one's due or right.

(1) Absolutely.

"Chalaunge or *clayme*. *Vendicacio*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

(2) With the prep. *to* before the thing claimed.

". . . had as good a *claim to* royalty, as these."—*Locke.*

(3) With the prep. *upon* or *on* before the name of any person from whom anything is claimed.

". . . submitting to a master who hath no immediate *claim upon* him, rather than to another who hath already revived several *claims upon* him?"—*Swift.*

3. That which is claimed; as a miner's claim.

II. *Law:* The challenge of a title or right to anything in the possession of another.

"A demand of any thing that is in the possession of another, or at the least out of his own; as *claim* by charter, *claim* by descent."—*Cowel.*

¶ *To lay claim to* (or *for*), *to make claim to:* To claim, to assert one's claim or right to.

clāim'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *claim*; *-able.*] Capable of being, or liable to be, claimed.

clāim'-ant, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *clamant*, pr. par. of *clamer* = to claim.]

A. *As subst.:* One who claims or demands; one who asserts his right or title to anything in the possession of another.

"Among those *claimants* three stood preeminent."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

† **B.** *As adj.:* Claiming or demanding anything in the possession of another.

clāimed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Claim, *v.*]

† clāim'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *claim*; *-er.*] One who claims or demands; a claimant.

"An agreement was made, and the value of the ground paid to the *claimer*."—*Sir W. Temple: Introduction to the History of England*, p. 296.

clāim'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Claim, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of laying claim to, or demanding anything.

† clāim'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *claim*; *-less.*] Devoid of a claim or title to anything.

claip, *s.* [Clap.] The clapper of a mill.

*** clāir,** * **clāire,** *a.* [Clear.]

claire-cole, clear-cole, *s.* [Fr. *clair* = clear; *colle* = glue, size.]

1. *Painting:* A preparation of size, put over any absorbent surface to prevent the absorption of the paint.

2. *Gilding:* A coat of size laid on to receive the gold-leaf.

clair-obscure, *s.* [Clare-obscure.]

clāir, *v.t.* [Clear.] To beat, to maltreat.

"Yell, knave, acknowledge thy offence,
Or I grow crabbed, and so *clair* thee."
Polwart: Watson's Coll., iii. 3.

clāir-âu'-dĭ-ęnce, *s.* [Formed on analogy with *clairvoyance*, from Fr. *clair* = clear, and Eng. *audience.*]

1. The power of discriminating in a mesmeric trance sounds not discernible by persons in a normal state.

2. The exercise of this power.

clāir-âu'-dĭ-ęnt, *a.* & *s.* [Clairaudience.]

A. *As adj:* Pertaining to, effected by, or endowed with the faculty of clairaudience (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* One possessing the faculty of clairaudience.

clair-search, * clair-shach, * clair-sho, * clare-schaw, * cler-schew, *s.* [Gael. *clarseach.*] A kind of harp.

"They delight much in musick, but chiefly in harpes and *clairshoes* of their owne fashion. The strings of the *clairshoes* are made of brasse wire."—*Monipennie: Scot. Chron.*, pp. 5, 6.

clairt, *s.* [Clart.]

clāir-vŏy'-ânçe, *s.* [Fr.] [Clairvoyant.] A faculty or power claimed to be possessed by some persons while under the influence of mesmerism. By it the clairvoyant claims to be able to see mentally things concealed from sight, to see and describe things happening at a distance, and to discover things hidden.

clāir-vŏy'-ant (*mas.*), **clāir-vŏy-ante** (*fem.*), *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *clair* = clear; *voyant* = seeing; pr. par. of *voir* = to see.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to clairvoyance; claiming to be possessed of second sight.

B. *As subst.:* One who is possessed of, or claims to possess, the faculty of clairvoyance.

"'Well—stay—let me see,' said Mr. Snell, like a docile *clairvoyante*, who would really not make a mistake if she could help it."—*Silas Marner*, ch. viii.

*** claisch, * clash,** *s.* [Gael. *clais*, *clas* = a pit, a furrow.] A cavity of considerable extent.

"And fra thyne to the pwll of Monboy, that is to say, the yallow pwlle, and awa wp the *clasche*, that is to say, the reyske, haldand eist to the Corstane."—*Chart. Aberbroth.*, F. 84. (*Macfark.*)

claise, claes, clase, *s.* [Clothes.]

*** claith, * clayth,** *s.* [Cloth.]

*** claithe,** *v.* [Clothe.]

clāith'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [Clothing.]

*** clāith'-man,** *s.* [Scotch *claith* = cloth, and Eng. *man.*] A clothier, a woollen-draper.

claiths, *s.* [Clothes.]

*** clai'-ver,** *v.i.* [Claver.]

clake, *s.* [A.S. *clæc*; O. Icel. *klækt.*] A fault, a blot.

"Gif that ye wel yaw loken fra *clake* and sake."—*Ormulum*, 9,317.

*** clăm** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *clæmian*; Icel. *kleima* = to smear; O. H. Ger. *kleinjan*, *chleimen* = to defile.]

A. *Trans.:* To smear, defile, or clog with any clammy substance.

"He . . . made clay of the spittyng and *clammyde* cley on his eyen."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, ii. 93.

B. *Intrans.:* To be sticky or clammy; to stick, to adhere.

"A chilling sweat, a damp of jealousy,
Hangs on my brows, and *clams* upon my limbs."
Dryden: Amphitryon.

clăm (2), *v.t. & i* [CLEM.]

A. *Intrans.:* To starve, to be famished, to pine away.

B. *Trans.:* To starve.

clăm (3), *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *clamer;* Lat. *clamo* = to cry out, to make a noise.] [CLAMOUR.]

A. *Trans.:* To cause a loud clang or crash.

B. *Intrans.:* To give out a loud noise or crash.

clam (4), **claum,** *v.t.* [GLAUM, *v.*] To grope or grasp ineffectually.

"I had not—lain long in that posture, when I felt, as I thought, a hand *claming* over the bed-clothes . . ." —*The Steam-boat*, p. 301.

* **clăm,** *pret. of v.* [CLIMB.]

"Hit *clam* vche a clyffe cubites fyftene." *E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness*, 405.

* **clăm,** * **claum,** *a.* [Dan. *klam;* Ger. *klamm.*]

1. *Lit.:* Clammy, sticky.

"*Clam* or cleymous. *Glutinosus, viscosus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Fig.:* Ensnaring, enslaving.

"In vile and *clam* coveitise of men."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, iii. 29.

clăm (1), *s.* [Dan. *klam;* Ger. *klamm.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A sticky or glutinous lump.

† 2. Clamminess.

"The *clam* of death."—*Carlyle: French Rev.*, pt. i., bk. v., ch. 5.

II. *Brick-making:* A kind of rough brick-kiln.

clăm (2), *s. & a.* [An abbreviation of Eng. *clamp* (2), the name being given from the tenacity with which the animals cling to the rocks.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Carpentry:*

(1) A vice, a clamp.

(2) A pair of pincers used by shipbuilders.

2. *Nat. Hist.:* [CLAM-SHELL].

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the shell described under the subjoined compound.

clam-bake, *s.* A favorite seashore mess of clams baked in a hole in the ground; hence a picnic accompanied with such a repast. (*U. S.*)

clam-chowder, *s.* A chowder of clams, or a picnic at which this is the main dish. (*U. S.*)

clam-shell, *s.*

* 1. A scallop shell, *Pecten opercularis.*

2. The English name of the bivalve shells belonging to the molluscous genus Tridacna, and specially of *Tridacna gigas*, which sometimes measures two feet across, and a pair of valves which weigh upwards of 500 lbs. are used as a receptacle for holy water in the church of St. Sulpice, Paris. The animal weighs about twenty pounds, and is eatable. (*Woodward.*) In America the name is applied to several species of Unionidæ (q.v.).

clăm (3), *s.* [An abbreviation of *clamour* (q.v.).]

Bell-ringing: A loud crash caused by ringing all the bells at once.

* **clām'-ançe** (*Eng*), **cla'-man-çy** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Low Lat. *clamantia.*] The urgency of any case; either—

(1) As having a powerful plea of necessity; or

(2) As being so aggravated as to clamour, call, or cry for vengeance, with tacit reference to Gen. iv.

* **clām'-ant,** *a.* [CLAIMANT.] Crying or beg ging earnestly, clamouring.

* **clăm-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *clamatio*, from *clamo* = to cry out.] The act of crying aloud, a cry.

"Their iterated *clamations.*"—*Sir T. Browne.*

clăm-a-tōr'-ēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *clamatores*, pl. of *clamator* = a bawler, a noisy declaimer.]

Ornith.: A name sometimes given to a sub-order of rasorial birds, called also GALLINACEI (q.v.).

* **clambe,** *pret. of v.* [CLIMB.]

clăm'-bēr, * **clam-er,** * **clameryn,** * **clam-mer,** *v.i. & t.* [Icel. *klamba* = to clamp, to pinch together; Ger. *klammern* = to clamp, to clasp; Dan. *klamre* = to grasp, to grip firmly. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To climb up any steep or difficult place with hands and feet.

2. To creep, to grow by clinging.

"And the creeping mosses and *clambering* weeds." *Tennyson: The Dying Swan*, 8.

* **II.** *Fig.:* To rise up precipitously.

"As alle the *clamberande* clyffes bade clatered on hepes."—*Sir Gawaine*, 1,721.

B. *Trans.:* To climb or creep over with difficulty, or with one's hands and feet.

"The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck,
Clamb'ring the walls to eye him."
Shakesp.: Coriol., ii. 1.

† **clăm'-bēr,** *s.* [CLAMBER, *v.*] The act of clambering or climbing.

clăm'-bēred, clam-bred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CLAMBER, *v.*]

"Among the castel camelez *clambred* so thik." *Sir Gawaine*, 801.

clăm'-bēr-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *clamber; -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who clambers or climbs.

* 2. *Bot.:* A book-name for a plant.

(1) *Sing.:* The Traveller's Joy, *Clematis Vitalba.* The same as Climber. (*Parkinson.*)

(2) *Pl.:* A name for Creepers in general. (*Parkinson.*)

"Upright *Clamberer*, or Virgin's bower, is also a kinde of Clematis."—*Gerard: Herball* (ed. 1633), p. 888.

clămb'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *clambus* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Coleoptera, sub-order Pentamera.

clămb'-ŭs, *s.* [From Gr. κλαμβός (*klambos*) = mutilated.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleoptera, the typical one of the family Clambidæ. Four species are British. (*Sharpe.*)

* **clāme,** *s.* [O. Fr. *claim, clam.*] [CLAIM.] A cry.

"I knockt, but no man aunswred me by name;
I cald, but no man answred to my *clame*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. x. 11.

* **clāme,** *v.i.* [CLAIM.]

1. To cry out, to call, to name.

"Nor all, that else through all the world is named
To all the heathen gods, might like to this be *clamed*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. x. 30.

2. To claim.

* **clāmed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CLAIMED.]

clamehewit, claw-my-hewit, *s.* [Etym. unknown.] Jamieson suggests *claw my hewit* = claw my head; but there is no evidence.]

1. A stroke, a drubbing.

2. A misfortune.

* **clām'-ent,** *a.* [Fr, *clamant;* Lat. *clamans*, pr. par. of *clamo* = to cry out.]

1. *Lit.:* Crying aloud.

2. *Fig.:* Aggravated, calling for vengeance.

". . . If we had done nothing amiss—at least, nothing of that hateful nature, and horrid heinousness as indispensibly—calls for a clear and continued testimony against the *clament* wickedness thereof."—*M'Ward: Contendings*, p. 2.

* **clam-eryn,** *v.t. & i.* [CLAMBER.]

"*Clameryn. Repto.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

clăm-jăm'-phrie, clan-jam-frie, *s.* [The first element is doubtful; the *N.E.D.* suggests that the word is a humorous formation from *clan*, the second element being Sc. dial. *jampher* = an idler, a shuffler, a mocker.]

1. A term used to denote low worthless people, or those who are viewed in this light. (*Scotch.*)

"'And what will ye do, if I carena to thraw the keys, or draw the bolts, or open the grate to sic a *clanjamfrie?*' said the old dame scoffingly."—*Tales of My Landlord*, i. 173-4.

2. Frequently used to denote the purse-proud vulgar, who affect airs of state to those whom they consider as now far below themselves in rank, viewing them as mere *canaille;* although not including the idea of moral turpitude. (*Scotch.*). In this sense it conveys nearly the same idea with Eng. *trumpery*, when contemptuously applied to persons.

3. *Clamjamfry* is used in Teviotdale in the sense of trumpery; as, "Did you stop till the roup was done?" "A' was sell'd but the *clamjamfry.*"

4. Nonsensical talk. (*West of Fife.*)

* **clămmed,** *pa. par.* [CLAM (1), *v.*]

"The sprigs were all daubed with lime, and the birds *clammed* and taken."—*L'Estrange.*

* **clam-mer,** *v.t. & i.* [CLAMBER.]

† **clăm'-mĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *clammy; -ly.*] In a clammy, sticky manner.

clăm'-mĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *clammy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being clammy or sticky; viscosity, stickiness, tenacity. (*Moxon.*)

clăm'-mĭng (1), *a. & s.* [CLAM (1), *s.*]

A. *As adj.:* Clammy, sticky, adhesive, clogging.

B. *As subst.:* The act of sticking to, or of rendering clammy or sticky.

clăm'-mĭng (2), *s.* [CLAM (3), *v.*]

Bell-ringing: The act of ringing a peal of bells all at once.

"*Clamming* is when each concord strikes together, which being done true, the eight will strike but as four bells, and make a melodious harmony."—*School of Recreation*, 1684.

clăm'-mĭng (3), *a.* [An abbreviation of *clamping* (?).] Designed for clamping (?).

clamming-machine, *s.* A machine in which an engraved and hardened die or entaglio is made to rotate in contact with a soft steel "mill" so as to deliver upon the former a cameo impression.

* **clăm'-mĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *clam; -ish.*] Rather clammy or sticky.

* **clăm'-mĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *clammish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being clammish; clamminess.

clăm'-mў, *a.* [A.S. *clám* = clay, a plaster; **-y.**]

1. Sticky, viscous, tenacious, adhesive.

"Bodies *clammy* and cleaving, have an appetite, at once, to follow another body, and to hold to themselves."—*Bacon.*

2. *Said of the perspiration or of a vapour:* Thick and heavy.

"Cold sweat, in *clammy* drops his limbs o'erspread." *Dryden.*

clăm'-ŏr, *s.* [O. Fr. *clamur, clamor*, from Lat. *clamor* = a crying out; *clamo* = to cry out.]

I. *Literally:*

1. An outcery; a loud and continuous shouting or calling out.

"Revoke thy doom,
Or whilst I can vent *clamour* from my throat,
I'll tell thee, thou do'st evil."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

2. Any loud and continuous noise, a noise, an uproar.

"Here the loud Arno's boist'rous *clamours* cease." *Addison.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A continued and loud expression of dissatisfaction or discontent; a popular outcry.

"The consequence was, as might have been expected, a violent *clamour* . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

* 2. A report, talk.

"Thus the coman *clamour* is."—*Gower*, i. 21.

clăm'-ŏr, *v.t. & i.* [CLAMOR, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

† 1. To utter loudly and earnestly.

"*Clamoured* their piteous prayer incessantly, . . .
'Give us, O Lord, this day our daily bread!'"
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn; The Poet's Tale (The Merry Birds of Killingworth).

* 2. To address or salute with loud cries or noise.

* 3. To stun with any loud noise.

"Let them not come in multitudes, or in a tributious manner; for that is to *clamour* counsels, not to inform them."—*Bacon: Essays.*

II. *Bell-ringing:* To pull all the bells of a peal at once, so as to cause a general clang or crash. Also called *firing.* [CLAM.]

"When bells are at the height, in order to cease them, the repetition of the strokes becomes much quicker than before; this is called *clamouring* them."—*Bp. Warburton.*

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To cry out loudly and earnestly, to beg, to pray for.

"And being lost perhaps, and wand'ring wide,
Might be supposed to *clamour* for a guide."
Cowper: Needless Alarm.

2. To be noisy or clamorous.

"The crowd which filled the court laughed and *clamoured*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

II. *Fig.:* To seek or beg for importunately.

"It was painful to hear member after member talking wild nonsense about his own losses, and *clamouring* for an estate, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

clăm'-ŏr-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *clamour*; *-er.*] One who clamours. (*Archbishop Hart.*)

clăm'-ŏr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CLAMOR, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act of calling or crying out; a clamor.

clăm'-ŏr-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *clamour*; *-ist.*] A clamourer.

clăm'-ŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Low Lat. *clamorosus*; O. Fr. *clamoreux*, from Lat. *clamor* = a calling out; *clamo* = to call or cry out.]

I. *Literally:*

1. Calling or crying out loudly; vociferating, noisy.

"Untaught to fear or fly, he hears the sounds
Of shouting hunters and of *clamorous* hounds."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxi. 660.

2. Causing or accompanied by a noise.

"He kissed her lips
With such a *clamorous* smack, that at the parting
All the church echoed."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, III. 2.

II. *Fig.:* Demanding or claiming anything earnestly and noisily.

"The law grown *clamorous*, though silent long.
Arraigns him—charges him with every wrong."
Cowper: Truth, 261

clăm'-ŏr-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *clamorous*; *-ly.*] In a clamorous or noisy manner; loudly, noisily. (*Browne.*)

* **clăm'-ŏr-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *clamorous*; *-ness.*] The state or quality of being clamorous or noisy; loud talking or clamour.

clămp (1), *s.* [Dut. *klamp*; Ger. *klampe*; Sw. *klamp* = a clamp, a cleat; Dut. *klampa*; Dan. *klampe* = to clamp, to fasten tightly; Icel. *klömbr* = a vice; Dan. *klemme*; Sw. *klämma*; Ger. *klemmen* = to pinch, to squeeze.]

1. *Carp.:* A piece of wood joined to another as an addition of strength.

2. *Brick-making:* A quantity of bricks laid up for burning, a space being left between each brick for the fire to ascend.

"To burn a *clamp* of brick of sixteen thousand, they allow seven ton of coals."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

3. *Mining:* A pile of ore laid for roasting.

4. *Joinery:*

(1) A frame with two tightening screws to hold two portions of an article temporarily together.

(2) A back batten indented or attached crosswise to unite several boards and keep them from warping. It is called also a key.

5. *Ship-building:* The internal planking of a ship under the shelf on which the deck-beams rest. In ships of war, the clamp is the planking above the ports, while that below them is called the spirketing. (*Knight.*)

6. *Ordnance:* One of the hinged plates over the trunnions of a gun, usually called cap-squares. (*Knight.*)

7. *Mach.:* One of a pair of movable cheeks of lead or copper, covering the jaws of a vice so as to enable it to grasp anything without bruising it.

8. *Saddlery:* [SEWING-CLAMP, STITCHING-CLAMP.]

clamp-irons, *s. pl.* Irons fastened at the ends of fires to prevent the fuel from falling.

clamp-kiln, *s.* A kiln built of sods for burning lime.

clamp-nails, *s. pl.* Large-headed stout nails used to fasten the clamps in ships.

clamp-screw, *s.* A joiner's implement, on the bench or to be attached to the work, for holding work to a table, or two pieces together. (*Knight.*)

clamp-shoes, *s. pl.* Heavy shoes worn by labourers for rough work. (*Nuttall.*)

clămp (2), *s.* [CLUMP.] A heavy footstep or tread.

"Wi' weefu' tackets i' the soals
O' brogs, whilk on my body tramp,
And wound like death at ilka *clamp*!"
Fergusson: Poems, ii. 63-9.

clămp (1), *v.t.* [CLAMP, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To unite, fasten, or join together by means of a clamp.

2. To strengthen a piece of board by fixing a piece to the ends across the grain.

3. To patch, to make or mend in a clumsy manner. (*Scotch.*)

* **II.** *Fig.:* Industriously to patch up accusations.

¶ *To clamp up:* The same as CLAMPER, *v.* (q.v.).

* **clămp** (2), *v.i.* [CLUMP.] To make a heavy tramping noise.

clămped, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CLAMP (1), *v.*]

clămp'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *clamp*; *-er.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A clamp.

2. An iron instrument with points or prongs fixed to the boots to enable a person to walk on ice. It is sometimes called an ice-creeper.

3. A piece, properly of some metallic substance, with which a vessel is mended; also, that which is thus patched up. (*Scotch.*)

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Used as to arguments formerly answered.

"They bring to Christ's grave, or such a meeting as this, a number of old *clampers*, pat [patched?] and clouted arguments, . . ."—*Bruce: Lectures, &c.*, pp. 27-8.

2. A patched up handle for crimination.

"Nowe he supposed he had done with his adversaryes for ever: but his adversaryes were restless, and so found out a newe *clamper* uppon this occasion."—*Mem. of Dr. Spottiswood*, p. 61.

* **clămp'-ēr,** * **clamp-ar,** *v.i.* [CLAMPER, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To patch, to make or mend in a clumsy manner; to put together clumsily. (*Ascham.*) [CLAMP UP.]

2. *Fig.:* To patch up false accusations.

"Sr James Areskin allso perceavinge he prevayled nothinge by *clamperinge* with the bishopp of Clogher, he desyred to be reconciled to the bishopp."—*Mem. of Dr. Spottiswood*, p. 71.

* **clămp'-ēr-ĭng,** * **clămp'-rĭng,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [CLAMPER, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* Recrimination, abuse.

". . . their own divisions, of which his *clampring* had been a principal nurs."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. v.

clămp'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CLAMP (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of fastening or uniting by means of a clamp.

clăm'-pō-nĭĕr, *s.* [Fr. *clamponnier.*] A long loose-jointed horse. (*Nuttall.*)

clămş, *s.* [CLAM.]

1. A kind of pincers or forceps used to pull up weeds, &c.

2. A sort of strong pincers used by shipwrights for drawing large nails.

3. Pincers of iron used for castrating horses, bulls, &c.

4. A kind of vice, generally made of wood, used by artificers of different classes for holding anything fast.

5. The instrument, resembling a forceps, employed in weighing gold.

"The brightest gold that e'er I saw
Was grippit in the *clams*."
Shirrefs: Poems, p. 360.

clamyhewit, clamiheuit, *s.* [CLAMEHEWIT.]

"Thinks I, an' I sou'd be sae gnib as middle wi' t.e thing that did nae brak my toes, some o' the chiels might lat a raucht at me, an' gi' me a *clamiheuit* to snib me free comin that gate agen."—*Journal from London*, p. 8.

clăn, * clach-in (*ch* guttural), * **clah-ynnhe,** *s.* [Gael. *clann*=offspring, descendants; Ir. *cland, clann* = children, a clan.]

1. A tribe or number of families, bearing the same surname, claiming to be descended from the same ancestor, and united under a chieftain representing that ancestor. The clan system is essentially the same as that existing among the Arabs, the Tartars, and tribes similarly situated. The clan system was said to have sprung up in Scotland about 1008, while Malcolm II. was reigning, but it may have been of greater antiquity. In the Act 20 Geo. II. c. 43, passed in 1747, the legal authority of the chiefs over their followers was abolished as a punishment for the part which the former had taken in the insurrection which ended in 1745 at Culloden. Whilst the clans flourished they were divided into two, the clans of the borders and those of the highlands.

* 2. Any number of persons united in a common cause.

"They around the flag
Of each his faction, in their several *clans*,
Swarm populous, unnumbered."
Milton: P. L., ii. 901.

* 3. A body or sect of persons, a clique (used in contempt).

"Each bumpkin of the *clan*,
Instead of paying what he owes,
Will cheat him if he can."
Cowper: The Yearly Distress.

† **clăn,** *v.t.* [CLAN, *s.*] To join or band together for a common purpose. (*Marvel: Rehearsal Transprosed.*)

* **clăn'-cu-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *clancularius.*] Clandestine, secret, obscure.

"Let us withdraw all supplies from our lusts, and not by any secret reserved affection give them *clancular* aids to maintain their rebellion."—*Decay of Piety.*

* **clăn'-cu-lar-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *clancular*; *-ly.*] In a clandestine or secret manner.

"Judgements should not be administered *clancularly*, in dark corners, . . ."—*Barrow: Serm.*, ii. xx.

clăn-dĕs-tī'-na, *s.* [Lat., fem. of *clandestinus* = secret, hidden.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of plants, order Orobanchaceæ.

2. *Chem.:* A crystalline substance extracted by ether from the flowers of *Clandestina rectiflora*, a plant growing in the lower Pyrenees. It is insoluble in water and dilute acids, but is soluble in alcohol and in ether.

clăn-dĕs'-tīne, *a.* [Fr. *clandestin*; Lat. *clandestinus* = clandestine, secret; which Skeat suggests is for *clam-dies-tinus* = hidden from daylight: *clam* = secretly.] Secret, hidden, private, underhand; kept back from public view or knowledge for a bad purpose.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *clandestine* and *secret*: "*Clandestine* expresses more than *secret*. To do a thing *clandestinely* is to elude observation: to do a thing *secretly* is to do it without the knowledge of any one: what is *clandestine* is unallowed, which is not necessarily the case with what is *secret*. With the *clandestine* must be a mixture of art; with *secrecy*, caution and management are requisite; a *clandestine* marriage is effected by a studied plan to escape notice; a *secret* marriage is conducted by the forbearance of all communication." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

clăn-dĕs'-tīne-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *clandestine*; *-ly.*] In a clandestine manner, secretly, privately, not openly.

clăn-dĕs'-tīne-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *clandestine*; *-ness.*] The quality of being clandestine; secrecy, privacy, concealment.

* **clăn-dĕs-tĭn'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *clandestinus* = clandestine.] Clandestineness, secrecy, concealment.

"*Clandestinity* and disparity do not void a marriage, but only make the proof more difficult."—*Bp. Stillingfleet: Miscell. Speech* in 1685, p. 87.

clăng, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *clango* = to make a loud noise; Gr. κλαγγή (*klangē*) = a clang or loud noise; κλάζω (*klazō*) = to clash, to clang, to make a loud noise.]

A. *Trans.:* To strike together so as to cause a clang or sharp ringing sound.

"The fierce Curetes . . . trod tumultuous
Their mystic dance, and *clanged* their sounding arms."
Prior: First Hymn of Callimachus.

B. *Intrans.:* To emit a sharp ringing sound.

clăng, *s.* [CLANG, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A sharp, clear ringing noise, as of two pieces of metal struck sharply together.

"The vale with loud applauses rang,
The Ladies' Rock sent back the *clang*."
Scott: The Lady of the Lake, v. 24.

2. *Music:*

(1) Timbre, quality of tone.

(2) The peculiar singing noise or din produced by the clash of metals or the blast of loud wind instruments. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

clăńg, *pret. of v.* [CLING.]

clăńg'-ĭńg, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CLANG, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As subst. :* A sharp ringing noise, a clang.

"And sitting muffled in dark leaves, you hear
The windy *clanging* of the minster clock."
Tennyson: The Gardener's Daughter.

clăńg'-ōr, *s.* [Fr. *clangeur*; Lat. *clangor* = a noise.] A sharp ringing sound, a clang.

"As the lengthened *clangours* die,
Slowly opes the iron door!"
Scott: Frederick and Alice.

† **clăńg'-ōr,** *v.i.* [CLANGOR, *s.*] To clang.

"At Paris all steeples are *clangouring*."—*Carlyle: French Rev.*, pt. iii., bk. i., ch. 4.

† **clăńg'-ōr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Low Lat. *clangorosus*, from *clangor* = a noise.] Causing a sharp ringing noise, clanging.

"The *clangorous* hammer is the tongue,
This way, that way, beaten and swung."
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, ii.

† **clăńg'-ōr-ŏŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *clangorous*; *-ly.*] In a clangorous or clanging manner.

* **clăńg'-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Fr. *clangeux.*] Causing a clang, clangorous.

"We do not observe the cranes, and birds of long necks, have any musical, but harsh and *clangus* throats."—*Brown.*

clăńg'-ŭ-lą, *s.* [A dimin. subst. from Lat. *clango* = to clang, to resound.]

Ornith. : A genus of natatorial birds, family Anatidæ. It contains the Golden-eyes. The most typical one of these, the Common Golden-eye, or Garrot, is called by Yarrell *Fuligula clangula*. It is found in Britain. *C. albeola* is the Spirit Duck of the fur regions of North America.

clăn-jăm'-fray, *s.* [CLAMJAMPHRIE.] A disreputable family, face, or tribe. (*Scotch.*)

"We maun be off like whittrets before the whole *clan'amfray* be doun upon us—the rest o' them will no be far off."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxiii.

clăńk, *s.* [Dut. *klank* = a ringing sound.]

1. A sharp ringing sound, as of two pieces of metal struck together.

2. A sharp blow that causes a noise.

"Some ramm'd their noddles wi' a *clank*."
Ramsay: Poems, i. 280.

3. A catch, a hasty hold taken of any object.

clăńk, *v.t. & i.* [CLANG, *v.*]

A. *Transitive :*

1. To strike together so as to cause a clank or sharp ringing noise.

". . . officers and their staffs in full uniform, *clanking* their spurs . . ."—*W. H. Russell: Crimean War*, ch. vi.

* 2. To give a sharp stroke.

"He *clanked* Piercy ower the head
A deep wound and a sair."
Minstrelsy, Border, iii. 20, & p. 21.

* 3. To throw so as to cause a loud noise.

"Loosing a little Hebrew bible from his belt and *clanking* it down on the board . . ."—*Melvill: MS.*, p. 97.

* 4. *Reflexively :* To seat oneself hastily, and rather noisily.

"Lat's *clank* oursel' ayont the fire."
Turras: Poems, p. 130.

B. *Intransitive :*

1. To give out a sharp or clanking noise; to sound with a clank.

* 2. To sit down in a hurried and noisy way.

"And forthwith then they a' down *clank*."
The Har st Rig, st. 15.

¶ *To clank down :*

(1) *Trans. :* To throw down with a shrill sharp noise. (*Scotch.*) (*Melvill.*)

(2) *Intrans :* To sit down in a hurried and noisy way.

clăńk'-ĭńg, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CLANK, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As subst. :* The act of causing a clank; a clank.

† **clăńk'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *clank*; *-less.*] Without a clank; not causing a clanking noise.

"Lo, the spell now works around thee,
And the *clankless* chain hath bound thee."
Byron: Manfred, i. 1.

* **clan-liche, * clan-ly, * clan-lyche,** *a.* CLEANLY.]

"A cofer closed of tres, *clanlych* planed."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 810.

clăn'-ned, clăn'-nĭt, *a.* [*Clan*; *-ed.*] Of or belonging to a clan or tribe.

". . . be ony captane of clan or be ony vther *clannit* man . . ."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1587 (ed. 1814), p. 464.

* **clan-nes,** *s.* [CLEANNESS.]

clăn'-nĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *clan*; *-ish.*] United closely together as the members of a clan; of or pertaining to a clan; according to the system or principles of clanship.

"The internal organization of Merv is essentially *clannish*."—*Daily News*, Aug. 26, 1881.

clăn'-nĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *clannish*; *-ly.*] In a clannish manner; after the manner of a clan.

clăn'-nĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *clannish*; *-ness.*] The quality of being clannish, or united closely together; a disposition to unite as members of a clan.

* **clănşe,** *v.t.* [CLEANSE.]

clăn'-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *clan*; *-ship.*] The system or state of clans; the state of being united together as a clan. (*Pennant.*)

clănş'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *clan*, and *man.*] One of a clan or family. (*Edin. Rev.*)

clap (1), * **clappe,** * **clappyn,** *v.t. & i.* [Icel. *klappa* = to pat, to clap the hands; Sw. *klappa*; Ger. & Dut. *klappen*; Dan. *klappe*; O. H. Ger. *chlafon*; M. H. Ger. *klaffen* = to clap, to strike together.]

A. *Transitive :*

I. *Literally :*

1. To strike, to hit.

"Who thrust him in the hollows of his arm,
And *clapt* him on the hands and on the cheeks
Like one that loved him."
Tennyson: Dora.

2. To strike quickly and sharply together, so as to cause a sharp noise.

"And shining soars, and *claps* her wings above."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. ii., l. 122.

3. To strike the hands together.

(1) In applause, expressive of admiration, pleasure, or approval.

"O *clap* your hands, all ye people . . ."—*Psalm* xlvii. 1.

* (2) In contempt, derision, or disgust.

"All that pass by *clap* their hands at thee . . ."—*Lam.* ii. 15.

* (3) In confirmation of a bargain. [CLAP UP.]

"To *clap* hands and a bargain."
Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 2.

4. To push or shut with violence.

* (1) *Absolutely :*

"The angry muse thus sings thee forth,
And *claps* the gate behind thee."
Cowper: On a Mischievous Bull.

(2) With the adverb *to :*

"Hostess, *clap to* the doors."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., ii. 4.

5. To apply one thing to another hastily or violently, but without any noise necessarily resulting from the collision.

"If you leave some space empty for the air, then *clap* your hand upon the mouth of the vessel, . . ."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

6. To place or put hastily or with force.

"Francis, laughing, *clapt* his hand
On Everard's shoulder, with 'I hold by him.'"
Tennyson; The Epic.

7. To place, to fix, to add.

"Razor-makers generally *clap* a small bar of Venice steel between two small bars of Flemish steel."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

8. To press down. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Figuratively :*

1. To applaud.

"This hand hath made him proud with *clapping* him."
Shakesp.: Rich. II., v. 5.

2. To add, to apply.

"By having their minds yet in their perfect freedom and indifferency, they pursue truth the better, having no bias yet *clapped* on to mislead them."—*Locke.*

* 3. To utter hastily.

"All that thou herest thou shalt telle
And *clappe* it out as doth a belle."
Gower: C. A., ii. 282.

B. *Intransitive :*

I. *Literally :*

* 1. To make a loud noise.

"I *clappe*, I make noyse, as the clapper of a myll."—*Palsgrave.*

* 2. To knock loudly.

"This sompnour *clapped* at the widowes gate."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,163.

3. To applaud by striking the hands together.

* 4. To hit.

"A' would have *clapped* i' the clout at twelve score."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 2.

† 5. To move quickly, to close with a noise or bang.

"Every door flew open
T' admit my entrance, and then *clapt* behind me,
To bar my going back."
Dryden.

6. To lie flat or close.

"A sheep was observed—to be affected with braxy,—The wool was not *clapped*, but the eye was languid."—*Prize Essays, Highl. Soc. Scot.*, iii. 420.

7. To couch, to lie down; generally applied to a hare in regard to its form or seat, and conveying the idea of the purpose of concealment.

8. To stop, to halt.

II. *Figuratively :*

* 1. To chatter, to talk idly and incessantly.

"Jangelyng is whan a man spekith to moche beforn folk and *clappith* as a mille."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale.*

2. To move briskly or nimbly; to enter upon a thing with alacrity or briskness.

"Come, a song.
Shall we *clap* into 't roundly, without saying we are hoarse."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, v. 3.

¶ *To clap hands :*

1. *Lit. :* [CLAP (1), *v.*, A. I. 3.]

* 2. *Fig. :* To applaud in any way.

To clap the head : To commend; rather as implying the idea of flattery. (*Scotch.*)

To clap hold of : To seize hastily and violently.

To clap on : To place on or add hastily.

"*Clap on* more sails."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 2.

To clap to :

1. *Lit. :* [CLAP (1), *v.*, A. I. 4.]

* 2. *Fig. :* To enter upon or approach anything with alacrity and briskness. [CLAP (1), *v.*, B. II. 2.]

* *To clap up :*

I. *Transitive :*

1. To confirm a bargain; to complete a treaty or agreement hastily.

"There is no way but to *clap up* a marriage in hugger-mugger."—*Ford: 'Tis Pity*, iii. 1.

2. To shut up or imprison hastily.

II. *Intrans. :* To enter into an agreement or arrangement. (*Ford.*)

clăp (2), *v.t.* [CLAP (2), *s.*] To infect with a venereal disease.

clăp (1), * **clappe,** * **klap,** *s.* [O. Ice. *klapp*; O. H. Ger. *klaph*; M. H. Ger. *klapf*; Sw. & Dan. *klap.*] [CLAP, *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language :*

I. *Literally :*

1. A blow, a stroke.

"He fel down at that *clap*."
Hartshorne: Metrical Tales, p. 822.

¶ Hence the phrases, *at a clap, at one clap, in a clap* = in an instant, at once.

"*Lear.* What, fifty of my followers *at a clap*,
Within a fortnight."
Shakesp.: King Lear, i. 4.

2. A sudden and loud noise, a crash, a bang.

"*Clappe* or grete dynne; *strepitus, clangor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

3. A crash or sudden explosion of thunder.

4. Applause shown by the striking of the hands sharply together.

5. Anything which gives out a sharp noise. [B. 1.]

II. *Figuratively :*

* 1. A sudden misfortune or calamity.

"Many grete mishappes, many hard trauaile,
Haf comen vs hard *clappes*, whan thei gan vs assaile."
Robert de Brunne, p. 175.

* 2. Any sudden act or motion.

"Joyne us to mourn with wailfull plaints the deadly wound,
Which fatall *clap* hath made."
Brysket: Mourning Muse of Thestylis.

3. Chatter, gossip, idle and incessant talk.

"Stynt thi *clappe*."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,146.

B. *Technically :*

* 1. *Machinery :*

(1) The clapper of a mill.

"*Clappe* or clakke of a mylle. *Tarantara, batillus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The heapet happer's ebbing still,
And still the *clap* plays clatter."
Burns: Address to the Unco Guid.

* (2) A flat instrument of iron resembling a box with a tongue and handle used for making proclamation through a town instead of a drum or handbell. (*Jamieson.*) (*O. Scotch.*)

¶ *Clap and happer :* The symbols of investiture in the property of a mill. (*Scotch.*)

"His sasine is null, bearing only the symbol of the tradition of earth and stone, whereas a mill is *distinctum tenementum*, and requires delivery of the *clap and happer*."—*Fountainhall*, i. 432.

Clap of the hass, clep of the throat: Vulgar designations for the uvula.

"If a person be thrown dead into the water, when the *clap* of his *throat* is shut, the water cannot enter."—*Trial of Philip Standifield* (1688).

2. *Falconry:* The nether part of the beak of a hawk.

3. *Farriery:* A disease in horses, affecting the sinews of the leg.

*** clap-bait,** *s.* A kind of worm used as bait by anglers.

clap-board, clapboard, *s.*

1. A piece of board, of which one edge is thicker than the other, used for covering the outsides of houses.

2. A stave for a cask.

"*Clapboard* is a board cut in order to make casks or vessels; which shall contain three feet and two inches at least in length; and for every six ton of beer exported, the same cask, or as good, or two hundred of *clapboards*, is to be imported."—*Jacob: Law Dict.*

clap-board, clapboard, *v.t.* [Clap-board, *s.*] To line externally with clap-boards.

clapboard-gage, *s.*

Carp.: A device used in putting on the weather-boarding of a house so as to leave a uniform width of face to the weather. The gage takes its set from the lower edge of the board last nailed on, and has a stop for the lower edge of the board next above. (*Knight.*)

*** clap-bread, * clapbread, * clapat-bread,** *s.* Oatmeal cake clapped or beaten thin and hard.

"The great rack of *clapbread* hung overhead."—*Mrs. Gaskell: Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. iv. (*Davies.*)

*** clap-cake,** *s.* The same as Clap-bread (q.v.).

clap-dish, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A wooden bowl or dish formerly carried by beggars in general, and originally by lepers; a clack-dish (q.v.).

2. *Fig.:* A woman's mouth. (*Greene.*)

¶ *To clap a dish at the wrong door:* To apply in the wrong quarter.

"He *claps his dish at the wrong* man's *door*."—*Ray.*

clap-gate, *s.* A small swing-gate.

clap-man, *s.* A public crier.

clap-net, clapnet, *s.* A kind of net for catching birds, constructed so as to clap or fold together quickly and closely.

*** clap-shoulder,** *s.* A bailiff. (*Taylor.*)

clap-sill, *s.*

Hydr. Engin.: The sill or bottom part of the frame on which lock-gates shut; a mitre-sill; a lock-sill.

*** clap-stick,** *s.* (See extract.)

"He was not disturbed by the watchmen's rappers or *clap-sticks*."—*Southey: Doctor*, ch. l. (*Davies.*)

clap-trap, *s.* & *a.*

I. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Lit.:* A device used for applause or clapping in theatres.

2. *Fig.:* Sham or deceitful language used to catch and please the ear, and gain applause; humbug.

"He indulged them with an endless succession of *claptraps*."—*Brougham: Diet. Sketches.* (*Sheridan.*)

II. *As adjective:*

1. Sham, false, deceptive, unreal.

2. Courting popularity by the use of claptrap.

"But then you are free from the temptation to attempt the unworthy arts of the *clap-trap* mob-orator."—*Recreations of a Country Parson*, ch. i.

clăp (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *clapoir.*] A venereal disease.

clap-doctor, *s.* One who professes to cure venereal diseases; a quack.

"He was the first *clap-doctor* that I meet with in history, and a greater man in his age than our celebrated Dr. Wall."—*Tatler*, No. 260.

clap-er, *s.* [Clapper.]

*** clăppe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Clap, *v.*]

*** clăppe,** *s.* [Clap, *s.*]

"*Clappe* or clukke of a mylle. *Tarantara, batillus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

clăpped, *pret. of v., pa. par.,* or *a.* [Clap, *v.*]

clăp'-pĕr (1), *** claper** (1), *** clapyr, * cleper,** *s.* [Eng. *clap; -er.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

† 1. One who claps or applauds by clapping.

* 2. A clap-dish or clack-dish.

"Coppe and *claper* he bare
As he a mesel ware."
Tristrem, iii. 80.

* 3. The knocker of a door.

4. A clack or apparatus to frighten birds.

"A *clapper* clapping in a garth,
To scare the birds from fruit."
Tennyson: Princess, ii. 269.

* II. *Fig.:* A woman's tongue.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Millwork:* The clack which strikes the mill-hopper.

"The tonges . . . thet byeth ase the *cleper* of the melle, thet he may him naght hyealde stille."—*Ayenbite*, p. 58.

2. *Hor.:* The tongue of a bell.

"*Clapyr* of a bell. *Batillus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The belle . . . whiche hath no *clapper* for to chime."
Gower: C. A., iii. 13.

3. *Mach.:* A clack-valve.

4. *Brick-making:* A piece of board to pat bricks to correct any warping when partially dried in removing from the floor to the hack. (*Knight.*)

* 5. *Eccles.:* A wooden rattle used to summon to prayers on the three last days of Holy Week, at which time it was customary for the church bells to remain silent.

*** clapper-dudgeon,** *s.* A beggar. (*Brome.*)

*** clăp'-pĕr** (2), *** claper** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *clapier* = a heap of stones; Low Lat. *claperius, claperium.*] A rabbit warren.

"Connies there were also playenge,
That comyn out of her *clapers*."
Romaunt of the Rose, 1404.

*** clap-per-claw,** *v.t.* [Eng. *clapper*, a frequent. form from *clap* and *claw.*]

1. To scratch, to fight.

"He will *clapper-claw* thee tightly, bully."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 3.

"And scratch and *clapper-claw* and fight."—*Smart: Madam and the Magpie.*

2. To abuse, to scold, to revile.

"Now they are *clapperclawing* one another; I'll go look on."—*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, v. 4.

clăp'-pĭng, * clăp'-pyng, * clăp'-pynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Clap (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of striking quickly and sharply, so as to produce a sharp sudden noise.

"*Clappynge*, or clynkynge of a belle. *Tintillacio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* 2. *Fig.:* Chatter, jangling, empty and incessant talk.

"People . . . ay ful of *clappyng*."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,875.

*** clăp'-pĭt,** *a.* [Clap (1), *v.*] Flabby.

*** clapschall,** *s.* [Apparently corrupted from Dan. *knapskall* = a head-piece (q.v.).] A head-piece of a helmet.

"Ane *clapschall* & bonat tharof."—*Aberd. Reg.* (1538), i. 16.

*** clapse,** *v.t.* [Clasp.]

*** clăpsed, * clapsud,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Clasped.]

"His bolus *clapsud* faire and fetously."
Chaucer: C. T., 275.

clăpt, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Clap (1), *v.*]

"The corps is *clapt* in cloddes of claie."—*Kendall: Epigrammes* (1577). (*Halliwell.*)

claque (que as k), *s.* [Fr. *claque* = a smack with the hand . . . a body of persons hired to applaud.]

1. A body of hired applause-makers, openly employed in France and sometimes secretly resorted to in England.

"The *claque* in France is divided into several ranks; *rieurs, pleureurs, chatouilleurs, bisseurs*, and so forth. These officers distributed in several parts of the theatre, laugh, weep, gossip with their neighbours, cry *encore*, &c., under the direction of a fugle-man whose business it is to study the work produced, and after consultation with the author, the performers, and the stage-manager, to direct and regulate the reception of certain portions of the entertainment."—*Steiner & Barrett.*

2. The system of hired applauders.

claque bois, *s.* A number of small wooden bars graduated in size so as to sound as a kind of harmonicon when they are struck by a hammer. (*Rossiter.*)

cla'-quĕr (quĕr as kĕr), *s.* [Fr. *claqueur.*] A person hired to applaud.

clar-a-bĕl'-la, *s.* [Ital.] An organ stop consisting of open wood pipes, invented by Bishop. It is of a soft and sweet quality of tone. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

*** clarche,** *s.* & *a.* [Etym. and meaning doubtful.]

*** clarche-pipe,** *s.* Some kind of musical instrument.

"Viols and Virginals were heir.—
The Seistar and the Sumphion,
With *Clarche Pipe* and Clarion."
Watson: Coll., ii. 6.

*** clare,** *a.* & *adv.* [Clear.]

"May be reduclt, and alterit *clare* agane;
Ane mysbeleue thou fosteris al in vane."
Doug.: Virgil, 341, 4.

clare-obscure, *s.* [Chiaroscuro.]

"As masters in the *clare-obscure*
With various light your eyes allure,
A flaming yellow here they spread,
Draw off in blue, or charge in red;
Yet from these colours, oddly mix'd,
Your sight upon the whole is fix'd."
Prior: Alma, ii. 23.

clăr'-ē cŏn'-stăt, *phr.* [Lat. = it is evident or established.]

Scotch Law: A deed executed by a subject superior for the purpose of completing the title of his vassal's heir to the lands held by the deceased vassal. (*Ogilvie.*)

clare-meth-en, clar-math-an, *s.* [Scotch, &c., *clare* = clear, and *meith* = a mark.] A term used in the Scotch law. According to the law of *claremethen*, any person who claims stolen cattle or goods is required to appear at certain places particularly appointed for this purpose, and prove his right to the same.

clăr'-ençe, *s.* [Probably from some Duke of Clarence, that title having been occasionally borne by members of the British Royal family from the fourteenth century onwards. Clarence is = Lat. *Clarensis*, adj. from the original Eng. title Earl of *Clare.*]

Vehicles: A four-wheeled carriage with a single seat inside and a driver's seat.

clăr'-ĕn-çeûx, clăr'-ĕn-çĭ-eûx (*x* silent), *s.* [Named after the Duke of Clarence, whose herald was appointed to this office by his brother, Henry V.]

Her.: The title of the second king-at-arms, ranking next to Garter king-at-arms. His duties comprise the arrangement and marshalling of the funerals of all baronets, knights, and esquires south of the river Trent. He was formerly called Surroy (southern king) as opposed to Norroy, the northern king-at-arms.

"All the fantastic pomp of heraldry was there, *Clarencieux* and Norroy, Portcullis and Rouge Dragon, the trumpets, the banners, the grotesque coats embroidered with lions and lilies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

*** clar-en-ere,** *s.* [Clarioner.]

Clăre, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Church History:

1. *Sing.:* A nun belonging to the order of St. Clare [2].

2. *Pl.:* A sisterhood founded by St. Clare and St. Francis d'Assissi in Italy about 1212. Pope Urban, in the same century, modified their original title, on which account they were sometimes called Urbanists. They were sometimes called Poor Clares. Blanch, queen of Navarre, wife of the Earl of Lancaster, brought them to England about 1293. After this they acquired the additional name of *Minoresses*, as the house without Aldgate in which they were settled that of the *Minories.*

clare-schaw, cler-schew, *s.* [Clairshoe.]

clăr'-ĕt, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *clairet*, from *clair*; Lat. *clarus* = clear; Ital. *claretto.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* A name originally given to wines of a light-red color, but now ordinarily applied to the red wines imported from France, chiefly from Bordeaux. These wines vary in composition according to the locality, season, and age, but the produce of each vineyard usually retains its own peculiar characteristics. The most esteemed are those produced at the vine-

yards of Lafitte, Latour, Chateau Margaux, and others. Many of the clarets sold in this country are nothing more than the *vin ordinaire* used by the French peasants and working classes. A genuine claret should contain from 16 to 20 per cent. of proof-spirit. Fictitious clarets are sometimes prepared by mixing a rough cider with a cheap French wine, and colouring with cochineal, logwood, elderberry, hollyhock, indigo, litmus, red cabbage, beetroot, or ros-aniline. To detect these colouring matters make a jelly by dissolving five grammes of gelatine in 100 cubic centimetres of warm water, and pour it into a square flat mould. From this cake of jelly cubes about three-quarters of an inch square are cut with a sharp wet knife, and are immersed in the wine; they are taken out after twenty-four to forty-eight hours, washed slightly, and sections cut in order to see how far the colouring matter has penetrated. If the wine is pure, the colour will be confined to the edges of the slice, or will not have penetrated more than one-eighth of an inch. The colouring matters mentioned above permeate rapidly, and colour the jelly. For other adulterations of wine, &c., see *Blyth's Manual of Practical Chemistry.*

"... hangings on the walls, and *claret* in the cellars."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng*, ch. xvi.

2. *Fig.:* Blood. (*Slang.*)

"If you spill one drop of his *claret*."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends: Merchant of Venice.

B. *As adj.:* Of the colour of claret wine.

claret-cup, *s.* A beverage composed of iced claret, brandy, and slices of lemon, borage, &c.

***clar'-ğie,** *s.* [CLERGY.]

"To grit *clargie* I can not count nor clame."
Priests of Peblis, Pink. S. P. Repr., i. 4.

clăr'-ĭ-bĕl, *s.* [Lat. *clarus* = clear, and *bellus* = fine. [CLARABELLA.] A word occurring in the following compound.

claribel-flute, *s.* An organ stop of similar construction to the clarabella, but generally of 4 ft. pitch. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

clăr'-ĭ-chord, *s.* [Fr. *claricorde*, from Lat. *clarus* = clear, and *chorda* = a chord.] A stringed instrument of mediæval times, by some writers supposed to be identical with the clavichord, the precursor of the spinet, harpsichord, and pianoforte. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

***clăr-ĭ-făc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *clarus* = clear, and *facio* = to make.] The same as *Clarification* (q.v.).

clăr-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *clarification;* Lat. *clarificatio* = a making clear or bright: *clarus* = clear, bright; *facio* = to make.] The act or process of making any liquid clear and bright by freeing it from visible impurities by chemical or other means. It differs from purification in that a liquid, though bright and clear to the sight, may still contain a large amount of impure and injurious substances. The clarifiers most frequently employed are albumen, gelatine, acids, salts, blood, lime, plaster-of-Paris, alum, heat, or alcohol.

"... to know the means of accelerating *clarification*, we must know the causes of *clarification*."—*Bacon.*

clăr'-ĭ-fīed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CLARIFY.]

clăr'-ĭ-fī-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *clarify; -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which clarifies or makes bright and clear.

2. *Sugar Manufacture:* A vessel in which the process of clarification is carried on in sugar-works, &c. [CLARIFICATION.]

"The juice flows from the mill through a wooden gutter lined with lead, and, being conducted into the sugar-house, is received in a set of large pans or caldrons called *clarifiers*. On estates which make, on an average, during crop time, from fifteen to twenty hogsheads of sugar a week, three *clarifiers* of from 200 to 400 gallons capacity each are sufficient. . . . Each *clarifier* is hung over a separate fire, the flue being furnished with a damper for checking the combustion or extinguishing it altogether."—*Ure: Dict. of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines; Sugar.*

clăr'-ĭ-fy, *clar-e-fye, *clar-i-fie, clar-y-fye, *clar-y-fy, *v.t. & i.* [O Fr. *clarifier;* Sp. & Port. *clarificar;* Ital. *chiarificare*, from Lat. *clarifico* = to make clear or bright, to glorify, to ennoble: *clarus* = bright, clear, noble; *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To make a liquid clear and bright by freeing it from visible impurities; to defecate.

"... after the extract has been strained, boiled, and *clarified*, the treacle is separated from the sugar ..."—*Ure: Dict. of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

* 2. To purify, free from ill vapours.

"Such, as is the general site of Bohemia, the north-wind *clarifies*."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 259.

* II. *Figuratively:*

1. To make bright, to illumine, to free from darkness or obscurity.

"Of his mercye to *clarefye* the lihte
Chace away our cloudy ignorannce."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 139.

2. To glorify, to make glorious or renowned.

"Fadir, *clarifie* thi name."—*Wycliffe: St. John*, xii. 23.

3. To make clear or intelligible, to declare clearly.

"A word to you I wold *claryfy*."—*Towneley Myst.*, p. 67.

4. To enlighten.

"It *claryfyeth* the herte, and charyte makys cowthe."—*Coventry Myst.*, p. 103.

5. To adorn, to ornament, to deck out.

"To *clarifien* his hous."—*Wycliffe: Esdras*, viii. 28.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To become bright or clear, as a liquid under clarification.

"Whosoever hath his mind fraught with many thoughts, his wits and understanding do *clarify* and break up in the discoursing with another, . . ."—*Bacon: Essays.*

2. To clear up, to grow clear or bright.

clăr'-ĭ-fy-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CLARIFY, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of freeing from visible impurities; defecation; clarification.

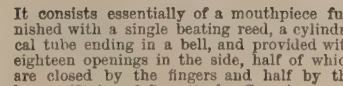
***clăr'-ĭ-gāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *clarigo*, from *clarus.*] To proclaim war against an enemy with certain religious ceremonies. (*Holland.*)

***clăr'-ĭne,** *s* [Fr. *clarine;* Sp. *clarin;* Ital. *chiarina*, from Lat. *clarus*=clear.] A trumpet, a clarion.

"*Clarine*, trumpeth. *Lituus, sistrum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

clăr'-ĭ-nĕt, clăr-ĭ-ŏn-ĕt', *s.* [Fr. *clarinette;* Ital. *clarinetto*, a dimin. of *clarion* (q.v.).]

Music: A musical instrument akin to the clarion. It was modified from the ancient shawm, its first maker being John Christopher Denner of Leipsic, who produced it after A.D. 1690. It has since been much improved.



CLARINET.

It consists essentially of a mouthpiece furnished with a single beating reed, a cylindrical tube ending in a bell, and provided with eighteen openings in the side, half of which are closed by the fingers and half by the keys. (*Stainer & Barrett*, also *Grove.*)

clăr-ĭ'-no, *s.* [Ital.]

1. A clarion.

2. An organ-stop, consisting of reed pipes of four feet pitch.

clăr'-ĭ-ŏn, * clar-i-oun, * clar-y-oun, * clar-y-one, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *clarion, claron;* Fr. *clairon*, from Low Lat. *clario* = a clarion, from *clarus* = clear.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Music:* A kind of trumpet, the sound of which is very loud and clear, the tube being narrower than in the common trumpet.

"Claryn wythe a *claryone*. *Clango.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Her.:* A bearing, so called from a supposed resemblance to the old-fashioned clarion.

B. *As adj.:* In the manner of a clarion; loud, shrill, clear.

"Fame, with *clarion* blast and wings unfurled."
Scott: The Vision of Don Roderick, ver. 62.

***clăr'-ĭ-ŏn-ēr, * clăr'-ĭ-ŏn-ēre, * clar-en-ere,** *s.* [Eng *clarion; -er.*] One who performs on a clarion; a trumpeter.

"Claryowre, or *clarenere* (*clarionere*, K.H.P.). *Litticen, bellicrepa.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

clăr-ĭ-ŏn-ĕt', *s.* [CLARINET.]

***clăr'-ĭ-ŏn-ĭŋge,** *s.* [As if part. from Eng. v.i. *to clarion.*] The act of blowing or sounding on a clarion; trumpeting.

"In fight and blodeshedynges,
Ys used gladly *clarionynges*."
Chaucer: House of Fame, iii. 152.

***clăr'-ĭs'-ŏn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *clarisonus* = clear, sounding: *clarus* = clear; *sono* = to sound.] Having a clear sound. (*Ash.*)

clăr'-ite, *s.* [From the proper name *Clar(a)*, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A dimorphous modification of enargite found in a bed of heavy spar in the Clara mine, near Schapback, in the Baden Black Forest. It is of a dark, lead-gray colour. Hardness, 3·5. Sp. gr. 4·46. Its composition is $3Cu_2S.As_2S_5$. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*, 3rd Supt., pt. i. p. 519.)

***clăr'-ĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Lat. *claritudo*, from *clarus* = clear, bright.] A brightness or clearness.

"Amongst those *claritudes* which gild the skies."
Beaumont: Psyche, vii. 57.

***clăr'-ĭ-tў, * clar-e-tee, * clar-i-te, * clar-te, * cler-te, * cleer-te,** *s.* [Fr. *clarté;* Lat. *claritas*, from *clarus* = clear, bright.]

1. Brightness, clearness, or splendour, brilliancy.

"A light by abundant *clarity* invisible, an understanding which itself can only comprehend."—*Sir Walter Raleigh.*

2. Clearness, plainness.

3. Glory.

"Y wol that thei be there that y am that thei see my *clarite* which thou hast youun me."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, i. 405.

clark, *v.t.* [CLERK, *s.*] To work at as a clerk, to write; to hand over to a clerk to write down. (*English.*)

"Or strutted in a bank and *clarkit*
My cash account."
Burns: The Vision.

*** clar-re, * clar-ry,** *s.* [CLARET.]

"He takith a sop in fyn *clarre*."—*Romaunt of the Rose*, 9,717.

clar-shech, *s.* [CLARESCHAW.]

"And berries from the wood provide,
And play my *clarshech* by thy side."
Campbell: O'Connor's Child, viii.

clart, *s.* [From *clart*, v. (q.v.).]

1. Tenacious, sticky dirt, mire; anything that defiles. (Often in pl. *clarts.*)

2. A daub.

clart, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To daub or bespatter with mud, dirt, &c.

"Three essences *clarted* upon some fourth essence, or glewed together one to another."—*Annotations upon Bp. Rust's Disc. of Truth* (1683), p. 237.

*** clar-te,** *s.* [CLARITY.]

clar'-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CLART, *v.*]

clar'-tў, *a.* [Eng. *clart; -y.*]

1. Muddy, as of a road or field, making or dirty. (*Scotch and North of England.*)

2. Dirty, daubed, or bespattered with dirt muddy, filthy.

"Thay maun be buskit up lyk brydis;
Thair heidis heisit with sickin saillis;
With *clarty* silk about thair taillis."
Maitland: Poems, p. 185.

*** clar'-ў, * clar-ўn,** *v.i.* [Lat. *clarus* = clear, bright, shrill.] To make a clear, shrill noise.

"*Claryn* wythe a claryone. *Clango.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The crane that goeth before—if aught be to be avoyded, gives warning thereof by *clarying*."—*A. Golding: Tr. of Solinus* (1587), ch. xiv.

clăr'-ў, *s.* [Fr. *sclarée;* Ital. *schiarea;* Port. *esclarea;* Low Lat. *sclarea, sclaregia.*]

Bot.: The name given to certain menthaceous plants of the genus Salvia. *Salvia Sclarea* is the Common Clary. It is a native of Italy, Syria, Bithynia, &c., and is cultivated in English gardens. *S. pratensis* is the Meadow Clary, and *S. Verbenaca*, the Wild English Clary, or Vervain Clary. The last two are indigenous to Britain.

"Plants that have circled leaves do all abound with moisture. The weakest kind of curling is roughness, as in *clary* and burr."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

clary-water, *s.* A cardiac preparation compounded of brandy, sugar, clary-flowers, and cinnamon, with a little ambergris. It is used in cases of weak digestion.

*** clar-y-owre,** *s.* [CLARIONER.]

clăsh, *v.i. & t.* [An imitative word, a variant of *clack* (q.v.) (*Skeat*); Ger. *klatschen, klitschen;*

Dut. *kletsen;* Dan. *klatske, kladske;* Pol. *klaskáć.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To make a loud noise by striking against something.

† 2. To come into collision with another body.

"Those few that should happen to *clash*, might rebound after the collision."—*Bentley*

† 3. To make a loud clashing noise.

"Seize the loud, vociferous bells, and
Clashing, clanging, to the pavement
Hurl them from their windy tower!"
Longfellow: Gold. Leg.; Prologue.

4. To throw dirt. (*Scotch.*)

¶ *To clash up:* To cause one object to stick to another by means of mortar or anything similar. It generally implies the idea of projection on the part of the object adhering. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To act in opposition or in a contrary direction; to interfere, to come into collision (generally followed by the prep. *with*).

"The multiplicity of the laws hindered their execution; rival courts *clashed*; . . ."—*C. H. Pearson: The Early and Middle Ages of England*, ch. xxxiii.

2. To chatter, to gossip, to tell tales. (*Scotch.*)

"I will not stay to *clash* and quibble,
About your *nignayes*, I'll not nibble."
Cleland: Poems, p. 98.

¶ The prep. *with* is frequently added.

"But laigh my qualities I bring,
To stand up *clashing with* a thing,
A creeping thing, the like of thee."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 477.

B. *Trans.:* To cause anything to give out a loud noise by striking it violently against another.

"High o'er the chief they *clashed* their arms in air,
And, leaning from the clouds, expect the war."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xi. 59.

clăsh (1), *s.* [Clash, *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A loud noise caused by the violent collision of two bodies.

"The *clash* of arms and voice of men we hear."
Denham: Destruction of Troy, 289.

2. A quantity of any soft or moist substance thrown at an object. (*Scotch.*)

"Poor old Mr. Kilfuddy—got such a *clash* of glar on the side of his face, that his eye was almost extinguished."—*Annals of the Parish*, p. 12.

3. A dash, the act of throwing a soft or moist body.

4. A blow.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Opposition or contradiction as between diverging or opposite views or different interests.

"In the very next line he reconciles the fathers and scripture, and shews there is no *clash* betwixt them."—*Atterbury.*

2. Idle stories, gossip, evil speaking. (*Scotch.*)

"There's nae doubt o' that, though there are many idle *clashes* about the way and manner."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xii.

* 3. A blow or punishment.

clăsh (2), **claisch,** *s.* [Gael. *claisich* = a furrow, a trench.] A cavity of considerable extent in the acclivity of a hill. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

clăsh'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *clash* (1); *-er.*]

1. *Lit.:* One who causes a clash or loud noise.

2. *Fig.:* A tale-bearer, a gossip, a tattler.

clăsh'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Clash, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

"This experiment will enable you to figure to your mind a pair of *clashing* atoms."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), iv. 81.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of striking anything with violence against another, so as to cause a loud noise.

2. A loud noise caused by the striking of one body against another; a clash.

* **II.** *Fig.:* Contention, dispute, contradiction.

"Good Lord! what fiery *clashings* we have had lately for a cap and a surplice!"—*Howell: Lett.* iv. 29.

clăsh'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *clashing; -ly.*] In a manner such as to cause a clashing.

clasp, * claspe, * clesp, *s. & a.* [Clasp, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A flattened catch or hook used for holding together the ends or parts of anything, as the covers of a book, the edges of a cloak, &c.

"[I] . . . and, shutting the *clasps* with the utmost composure, left us quite astonished . . ."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xv.

* 2. A grappling-iron, a grapnel.

"*Claspe* or grapelynge yron, to close shippes togyther. *Harpa, Harpex.*"—*Huloet.*

3. *Spinning:* A device consisting of two horizontal beams, the upper one pressed upon the lower, or lifted for drawing out the thread of cotton or wool.

II. *Fig.:* A close embrace, a hug, a grasp.

"To the gross *clasps* of a lascivious Moor."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 1.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

clasp-hook, *s.*

1. A pair of hooks moving upon the same pivots, and forming mousings for each other. (*Knight.*)

2. A pair of tongs the jaws of which overlap each other.

clasp-knife, *s.* A large pocket-knife, the blade of which shuts into the hollow portion of the handle.

clasp-lock, *s.* A lock which fastens with a clasp or spring.

clasp-nail, *s.* A square-bodied sharp-wrought nail, the head of which has two pointed spurs intended to sink into the wood.

clasp, * claspen, * clapsen, *v.t. & i.* [An extension of *clap, clip,* or *clup* = to embrace.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To fasten or shut, as with a clasp or buckle.

"I *claspe* or grapyll fast togyther."—*Palsgrave.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To enclose, to embrace or grasp.

"They *clasped* his neck, they kissed his cheeks."
Longfellow: The Slave's Dream.

* 2. To span, to enclose between the extended arms or hands.

"Occasion turneth the handle of the bottle first to be received; and after the belly, which is hard to *clasp*."—*Bacon.*

† **B.** *Intrans.:* To cling.

"Direct
The *clasping* ivy where to climb."
Milton: P. L., ix. 216.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between to *clasp,* to *hug,* and to *embrace:* "All these terms are employed to express the act of enclosing another in one's arms: *clasp* marks the action when it is performed with the warmth of true affection; *hug* is a ludicrous sort of *clasping,* which is the consequence of ignorance or extravagant feeling; *embrace* is simply a mode of ordinary salutation. . . . In the continental parts of Europe, embracing between males as well as females is universal on meeting after a long absence, or taking leave for a length of time." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

clasped, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Clasp, *v.*]

clasp'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *clasp; -er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which clasps or embraces anything.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The tendril of a creeping plant, by which it clings to other things and supports itself.

"The tendrils or *claspers* of plants."—*Ray.*

2. *Zool.:* A special copulatory organ, usually a modified limb, existing in some insects, molluscs, crustaceans, and fishes.

"The males of Plagiostomous fishes (sharks, rays) and of Chimæroid fishes are provided with *claspers* which serve to retain the female."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. xii., vol. ii., p. 1.

clasp'-ĕred, *a.* [Eng. *clasper; -ed.*] Furnished or provided with tendrils or claspers.

clasp'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Clasp, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of fastening with a clasp; the act of embracing; an embrace.

"Your untimely *claspings* with your child."
Shakesp.: Pericles, i. 1.

clasping-root, *s.*

Bot.: A secondary root springing laterally from the stem or from the primary root. Example, Ivy.

clasps, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] An inflammation of the termination of the sublingual gland, which furnishes the saliva; a disease of horses, generally occasioned by eating bearded forage.

class, *s. & a.* [Fr. & Ital. *classe;* Sp. *clase,* from Lat. *classis* = a number of people, a fleet.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A number of persons ranked together as being distinguished by the same characteristics, or coming under the same natural conditions and circumstances.

"Segrais has distinguished the readers of poetry, according to their capacity of judging, into three *classes*."—*Dryden.*

2. A number of persons temporarily classed together for the purpose of instruction, or as the result of examination. [Class-man.]

3. A variety, a kind or description.

"She had lost one *class* of energies, and had not yet acquired another."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Roman Archæol.:* Any one of six divisions of the people made by Tullius Servius, about B.C. 573.

2. *Eccles.:* The same as Classis (q.v.).

3. *Math. Geom.:* The class of a curve is the number of tangents which can be drawn to it from any point. Thus, if five tangents can be drawn to the curve, it is said to be of the fifth class.

4. *Zool. & Bot.:* See Classification.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *class, order, rank,* and *degree:* "*Class* is more general than *order; degree* is more specific than *rank. Class* and *order* are said of the persons who are distinguished; *rank* and *degree* of the distinction itself; men belong to a certain *class* or *order:* they hold a certain *rank,* they are of a certain *degree.* Among the Romans all the citizens were distinctly divided into *classes* according to their property; but in the modern constitution of society *classes* are distinguished from each other on general, moral, or civil grounds; there are reputable or disreputable *classes;* the labouring *class,* the *class* of merchants, mechanics, &c. *Order* has a more particular signification; it is founded upon some positive civil privilege or distinction; the general *orders* are divided into higher, lower, or middle. . . . [Though we say the lower *orders* or *classes,* yet the expression the upper *classes* and the middle *classes* is the common one, and the term *orders* is rarely used of them.] *Rank* distinguishes one individual from another; it is peculiarly applied to the nobility and the gentry, although every man in the community holds a certain *rank* in relation to those who are above or below him. *Degree,* like *rank,* is applicable to the individual; but only in particular cases; literary and scientific *degrees* are conferred upon superior merit in different departments of science. There are likewise *degrees* in the same *rank,* whence we speak of men of high and low *degree.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

class-fellow, *s.* One who is for the time a member of the same class or group united for purposes of instruction.

class-man, *s.* A term in use at Oxford for one who is placed by the examiners in an honour class, as opposed to pass-men, who are not classified at all.

class-mate, *s.* A class-fellow.

"He was always among the leaders of his *class-mates*."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, 1874, vol. xiii., p. 183.

class, *v.t. & i.* [Class, *s.* In Fr. *classer.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To arrange in a class; to group according to different characteristics or natural distinctions.

"I considered that, by the *classing* and methodizing such passages, I might instruct the reader."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

2. To form into or place in a class, or number of persons temporarily associated for purposes of instruction.

3. To assign a certain standing or position to, after examination.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be grouped or arranged in

a class; to fall naturally into a certain division or group.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between to *class*, to *arrange*, and to *range*: "The general qualities and attributes of things are to be considered in *classing*; their fitness to stand by each other must be considered in *arranging*; their capacity for forming a line is the only thing to be attended to in *ranging*. *Classification* serves the purposes of science; *arrangement* those of decoration and ornament; *ranging* those of general convenience: men are *classed* into different bodies according to some certain standard of property, power, education, occupation, &c.; furniture is *arranged* in a room according as it answers either in colour, shade, convenience of situation, &c.; men are *ranged* in order whenever they make a procession . . . When applied to spiritual objects, *arrangement* is the ordinary operation of the mind, requiring only methodical habits: *classification* is a branch of philosophy which is not attainable by art only; it requires a mind peculiarly methodical by nature, that is capable of distinguishing things by their generic and specific differences; not separating things that are alike; nor blending things that are different: books are *classed* in a catalogue according to their contents; they are *arranged* in a shop according to their size or price; they are *ranged* in a counter for convenience." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

classed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Class, *v.*]

† **class'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *class*; *-able.*] Capable of being classed or assigned to a certain group or division. (*Eclect. Rev.*)

clăss'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *classique*; Ital. *classico*; Lat. *classicus* = belonging to a *classis* or division of the Roman people, and especially to the first division. The Roman citizens were divided into several classes, a man of the highest of all being emphatically called *classicus*, that is, of the class pre-eminently so designated—the highest in the scale. (*Trench: On the Study of Words*, pp. 196-7.)]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Of or belonging to the first class or rank, standard; superior in authority or dignity.

"Give, as thy last memorial to the age,
One *classic* drama, and reform the stage."
Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

(2) Of or belonging to the ancient Greeks and Romans, specially of their authors and writers, but also of their localities.

"Though throned midst Latium's *classic* plains
Th' Eternal City's towers and fanes."
Hemans: The Widow of Crescentius.

2. *Fig.:* Pure, chaste, refined.

II. *Eccles.:* Of or pertaining to the order and rules of the Presbyterian Church.

B. *As substantive:*

1. (*Generally used in the pl.*): Greek and Latin literature or authors.

2. A writer of modern times of acknowledged excellence and authority.

"His political tracts well deserve to be studied for their literary merit, and fully entitle him to a place among English *classics*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. One learned in the literature of Greece and Rome.

classic orders, *s. pl.*

Arch.: An epithet applied to the styles of architecture introduced by the ancient Greeks and Romans. These are Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian.

clăss'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *classic*; *-al.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Of or pertaining to a classis or division of a people or things; classificatory.

2. Of or pertaining to the literature of the ancient Greeks and Romans; classic.

"A very slender provision of *classical* learning."—*Brougham: Hist. Sketches.* (*Sheridan.*)

3. According to or founded on the classic authors; pure, refined.

II. *Fig.:* Of standard and acknowledged authority.

"From this standard the value of the Roman weights and coins are deduced: in the settling of which I have followed Mr. Greaves, who may be justly reckoned a *classical* author on this subject."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

B. *Eccles.:* Of or pertaining to a classis.

"The Independents had no disposition to enforce the ordinances touching *classical*, provincial, and national synods."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* **clăss'-ĭc-ăl-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *classical*; *-ism.*] A classical style, idiom, or expression; a classicism.

† **clăss'-ĭc-ăl-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *classical*; *-ist.*]

Art: One devoted to classicalism; one who scrupulously adheres to the canons of classic art. (*Ruskin.*)

clăss-ĭ-căl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *classical*; *-ity.*]

1. The quality of being classical; classicalness.

2. Classical knowledge.

". . . appeared to have no other object for his present visit than thus to make a display of this scrap of *classicality* which he had just acquired . . ."—*Foreign Quarterly Review*, No. 1.

clăss'-ĭc-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *classical*; *-ly.*]

* 1. According to classes, by way of classes.

"If they were not *classically* arranged."—*Ker.*

† 2. In a classical manner; according to or in the manner of the classic authors.

clăss'-ĭ-căl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *classical*; *-ness.*] The quality of being classical.

† **clăss'-ĭ-çĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *classic*; *-ism.*]

1. A classical idiom, expression, or style.

2. An affectation of or preference for classical authors or idioms.

"Catholicism, *classicism*, sentimentalism, cannibalism: all isms that make up man in France, are rushing and roaring in that gulf."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. iii., bk. v., ch. i.

clăss'-ĭ-çĭst, *s.* [Eng. *classic*; *-ist.*] One skilled or learned in the classics. (*Hallam.*)

clăss'-ĭ-fĭ-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *classify*; *-able.*] Capable of being classed or arranged according to classes.

"These changes are *classifiable* as the original sensations are."—*J. S. Mill: System of Logic*, i. 295.

clăss-ĭf'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *classis* = a class, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.]

1. Consisting of or constituting a class or division.

2. Relating to classification.

clăss-ĭf-ĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Formed on analogy from *classify* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of bringing into or arranging in classes or orders.

"In the *classification* of the citizens, the great legislators of antiquity made the greatest display of their powers."—*Burke.*

2. *Nat. Science:* Animals, plants, and minerals are carefully classified by naturalists. Though the use of the term classification may seem to imply that these are placed in classes only; yet these are only one of the numerous designations of the several categories in which they are placed. Linnæus arranged all natural objects in the earth under the head *Imperium Naturæ* (the Empire of Nature). He divided it into *Regnum animale* (the Animal Kingdom), *Regnum vegetabile* (the Vegetable Kingdom), and *Regnum lapideum* (the Stony or Mineral Kingdom). Each is next divided by him into *Classes* (Classes), *Ordines* (Orders), Genera and Species, what are now called varieties being occasionally discriminated. His categories, larger or smaller, were consequently seven: Empire, Kingdom, Class, Order, Genus, Species, Variety. The most comprehensive term now employed in zoology is Subkingdom, immediately below which comes the Phylum (a term very generally substituted for Class, and intended to show genetic relationship), then Order, Family, Sub-family, Genus, Species, and finally Variety or Subspecies. Synonymous terms, such as group, section, sub-section, &c., are sometimes used in lieu of some of those given above. The names of zoological families should properly end in *idæ*, and sub-families in *inæ*, and in botany alliances end in *ales* and orders as a rule in *aceæ*. Uniformity in such terminology is very desirable, and the present practice is in that direction.

¶ For the difference between natural and artificial systems of classification, see System. For particular systems, now obsolete, see Binary and Quinary. As bearing on present views of the philosophy of classification, see also Darwinism, Species, &c.

In classifying animals or plants, care must be taken to distinguish between *analogy* and *affinity* (see these words). It is only when there is affinity between two species, two genera, &c., that they should be put together. A linear classification is not conformable to nature. For the binomial method of naming objects of natural science, see Nomenclature.

† **clăss'-ĭ-fĭ-cā-tŏr,** *s.* [Mod. Lat.] One who classifies; a classifier, a taxonomist.

clăss-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Formed by analogy from Eng. *classification* (q.v.).] Pertaining to classification.

". . . but to inquire what is the value of the differences between them under a *classificatory* point of view."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. i., ch. vii., vol. i., p. 214.

clăss'-ĭ-fied, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Classify.]

clăss'-ĭ-fī-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *classify*; *-er.*] One who classes, or arranges things in classes or divisions.

"If man had not been his own *classifier*, he would never have thought of founding a separate order for his own reception."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. i., ch. vi., vol. i., p. 191.

clăss'-ĭ-fў, *v.t.* [Lat. *classis* = a class, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.]

1. To distribute in classes or divisions.

2. To arrange according to a system.

clăss'-ĭ-fў-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Classify.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of arranging in classes or according to a system; classification.

class'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Class, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of arranging in classes or divisions, classifying.

"It may be true that our conscious inferences involve acts of *classing*. But it does not, therefore, follow that our conscious acts of *classing* involve inferences."—*J. S. Mill: System of Logic*, i. 174.

clăss'-ĭs (pl. **clăs'-sēs**), *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A class, order, or body. [Class.]

"He had declared his opinion of that *classis* of men, and did a... he could to hinder their growth."—*Lord Clarendon.*

2. *Eccles.:* A body or convocation having judicial authority in certain churches.

"Give to your rough gown, wherever they meet it, whether in pulpit, *classis*, or provincial synod, the precedency and the pre-eminence of deceiving."—*Milton: Observations on the Articles of Peace between the Earl of Ormond and the Irish.*

clăs'-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. κλαστός (*klastos*) = broken.]

clastic rocks, *s. pl.* Clastic or fragmental rocks are divided by Naumann into psephitic, psammitic, and pelitic. They are composed of materials derived from the waste of various rocks. Sandstones and grits differ from breccias and conglomerates merely in the size of the fragments of which they are composed, and therefore should be included among the clastic rocks. (*Rutley: Study of Rocks.*)

* **clăt,** *s.* [Clod, Clot, *s.*]

1. That which is raked together.

"What are all men on earth, but a number of wormes crawling and creeping vpon a *clat* or clod of clay?"—*E. Boyd: Last Battell*, pp. 88, 842.

2. An instrument for raking together mire, weeds, &c.; a hoe. (*Sir Walter Scott.*)

3. The act of raking together.

clat, claut, clawt, *v.t.* [Clot, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* To clean, to scrape; to rake together. (*Scotch.*) (*Sir Walter Scott.*)

"That yet hae tarrow't at it;
But or the day was done, I trow,
The laggen they hae *clautet*
Fu' clean that day."
Burns: A Dream.

2. *Fig.:* To accumulate by griping or by extortion.

"We hae heard about this sair distress.—Here is four pound. May it do nae guid to him who *clawts* it out o' the widow's house."—*M. Lyndsay*, p. 85.

clatch, *v.t.* [Clat, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

1. To daub with lime.

2. To close up with any glutinous or adhesive substance; as "to *clatch up* a hole," with slime, clay, &c.

3. To finish any piece of workmanship in a careless and hurried way, without regard to the rules of art. In this sense a house or wall is said to be *clatched up*, when the workmen do it in such haste, and so carelessly, that there is little prospect of its standing long.

clătch, *s.* [Clatch, *v.*]

1. Anything thrown for the purpose of daubing; as "a *clatch* of lime," as much as is thrown from the trowel on a wall. (*Scotch.*)

2. Any piece of mechanical work done in a careless way. Thus an ill-built house is said to be "a mere *clatch*."

3. Mire raked together into heaps.

4. A dirty woman; a drab. (*Scotch.*)

clăth-răr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *clathri* (pl.) = a trellis or grating, especially to the cages of animals; Gr. κληθρα (*klēthra*), pl. of κληθρον (*klēthron*) = a bolt or bar for closing a door: κλείω (*kleiō*) = to shut; and Lat. fem. sing. suff. *-aria.*]

Palæont.: Originally proposed by Brongniart for a group of plants from the coal measures, now included in Sigillaria, afterwards applied by Mantell to some Cycadean stems which he found in the Wealden beds of Tilgate Forest. From the alternating large and small scars on the stem they are believed to be allied to the genus Cycas. Nothing is known with certainty as to their foliage and fruit, though leaves and single nuts have been found in rocks of the same age which may belong to them. Eight species are known from beds of secondary age.

clăth'-rāte, *a.* [Lat. *clathri, clatra* = bars, lattice; Gr. κληθρα (*klēthra*).]

Bot. & Zool.: Presenting the appearance of lattice-work.

clăth-rŏ-çŷs'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. κληθρα (*klēthra*) pl. = lattice-work, and κύστις (*kustis*) = a bladder.]

Bot.: A genus of Palmellaceous Algæ. The plants occur in immense abundance in freshwater ponds, which they make appear grass-green.

clăth'-rōid, *a.* [Lat. *clathri* = lattice-work; suff. *-oid.*] Clathrate (q.v.).

clăth-rŏp'-ō-ra, *s.* [Gr. κληθρα (*klēthra*) = lattice-work; and πόρος (*poros*) = . . . a passage, a pore.]

Palæont.: A polyzoon from the Upper Silurian and Devonian rocks.

clăth-rŏp'-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. κληθρα (*klēthra*) pl. = lattice-work, and πτερις (*pteris*) = a fern.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil ferns. *Clathropteris meniscioides* is found in Mesozoic rocks in Scania.

clăth'-rōse, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *clathrosus.*]

Entom.: Having deep striæ crossing each other at right angles. A good example of this occurs in the abdomen of some of the Staphylinidæ.

clăth'-rų-lāte, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *clathruli* = fine lattice-work; *-ate.*] Marked with very fine lines crossing each other at right angles.

clăth-rų-lī'-na, *s.* [Clathrulate.]

Zool.: A genus of Protozoa, belonging to the Heliozoa, or Sun Animalcules. The body has a globular, siliceous clathurate shell, and is supported by a stalk.

clăt'-ẽr, * **clăt'-ẽr,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Dut. *klateren* = to rattle, to clatter; *klater* = a rattling, a clatter. A frequent. form of *clack* (*Skeat*).]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To emit a rattling noise, as when two bodies are struck together; to rattle.

"The arroes in the caas
Of the goodesse *clatren* faste and rynge."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,360.

"An hundred dogs bayed deep and strong,
Clattered an hundred steeds along."
Scott: The Lady of the Lake, i. 3.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To chatter, to talk idly and noisily.

"That none of ye *clatter* ne calle."—*Towneley Myst.*, p. 216.

"Here is a great deal of good matter
Lost for lack of telling;
Now, sikes, I see thou do'st but *clatter.*"
Spenser.

* 2. To blab, to let out a secret.

"Councel owght to be kept and not to be *clatrid.*"
"Children ben ay *clatringe* as thou knowest."
MS. Digby, 41, f. 9. (*Halliwell.*)

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To knock two bodies together so as to cause a loud rattling noise.

"When all the bees are gone to settle,
You *clatter* still your brazen kettle." *Swift.*

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To dispute, to argue noisily.

2. To blab, to let out secrets.

clatter-banes, *s. pl.* Two pieces of bone or slate placed between the first and second, or second and third fingers, which are made to produce a sharp or clattering noise, similar to that produced by castanets.

clăt'-ẽr, * **clăt'-ẽr,** *s.* [Clatter, *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A loud and sharp rattling noise, arising from the striking together or collision of two bodies sharply.

"I can so cloyne and *clatter.*"
Bale: Nature, 1562. (*Halliwell.*)

2. Any loud or tumultuous noise.

"There thou shouldst be;
By this great *clatter*, one of greatest note
Seems bruited." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 7.

II. *Fig.:* Chattering, loud and empty talk.

"As good that thou had
Halden stille thy *clater.*"
Towneley Myst., p. 190.

* **clăt'-ẽred,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Clatter, *v.*] Struck so as to give out a loud rattling noise.

clăt'-tẽr-ẽr, * **clăt'-tẽr-ar,** *s.* [Eng. *clatter*; *-er.*] A chatterer, a noisy or empty talker.

"Holye-water swyngers, and even-song *clatterers*, with other hypocrites."—*Bale: Yet a Course*, &c., fol. 88, b.

clăt'-tẽr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Clatter, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* A rattling noise, a clatter.

"All that night was heard an unwonted *clattering* of weapons, and of men running to and fro."—*Knolles: History.*

* 2. *Fig.:* Chatter; empty, noisy talk.

"All those airy speculations, which bettered not men's manners, were only a noise and *clattering* of words."—*Decay of Christian Piety.*

clăt'-tẽr-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *clattering*; *-ly.*] In a clattering, noisy manner.

clăt'-tẽrn, *s.* [Clatter, *v.*] A tattler, a babbler.

"That *clattern* Madge, my titty, tells sic flaws,
Whene'er our Meg her cankart humour gaws."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 117.

clăt'-tĭ-lў, *adv.* [Scotch *clatty*; *-ly.*] Dirtily, filthily.

clăt'-tĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Scotch *clatty*; *-ness.*] Dirt, filthiness.

clăt'-tў, clăt'-tĭe, *a.* [Clarty.]

clâuch-ạnne (*ch* guttural), *s.* [Clachan.]

claucht, *pret. & s.* [Claught.]

Clâude glass, Clâude Lŏr-rāine' glass (or **mĭr'-rŏr**), *s.* [See def.]

1. A dark, convex hand-glass, used to show the effect of a landscape reflected in exaggerated perspective. In this sense, called also *Claude Lorraine mirror.* The name is due to the resemblance of this effect to the work of Claude Lorraine, a French landscape painter (1600–82).

2. A coloured glass through which a landscape is viewed.

* **clâu'-dent,** *a.* [Lat. *claudens*, pr. par. of *claudo* = to shut.] Shutting up or in; inclosing, drawing together.

claudent muscles, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Certain muscles which shut or draw together the eyelids.

clâu'-dĕt-īte, *s.* [Named after F. Claudet.]

Min.: A mineral consisting of arsenous acid found at the San Domingo mines in Portugal. It occurs in thin planes like selenite, and is of pearly lustre. (*Dana.*)

* **clâu'-dĭ-cant,** *a.* [Lat. *claudicans*, pr. par. of *claudico* = to limp; *claudus* = lame.] Halt, limping, lame.

* **clâu'-dĭ-cāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *claudico* = to limp, to halt; *claudus* = halt, lame.] To limp, to halt. (*Bailey.*)

clâu-dĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *claudicatio*, from *claudico* = to halt, to limp.] The act or habit of halting or limping. (*Steele.*)

claught, *pret. of v.* [Clatch, *v.*] Snatched at, laid hold of.

"The carline *claught* her by the rump,
And left poor Maggie scarce a stump."
Burns: Tam O'Shanter.

claught, *s.* [Claught, *v.*] A clutch or snatch; a catching hold of. (*Scotch.*)

clau'-ĭr, *s.* [Claver.]

clâuse, * **clâwse,** *s.* [Fr. *clause*; O. Icel. *klausa*; Low Lat. *clausa*; Lat. *clausula*, from *claudo* = to shut, to enclose.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A separate and distinct portion of any document, as of an Act of Parliament, an agreement, &c.; a particular stipulation, article, or paragraph.

"If that *clause* could be carried."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

* 3. A conclusion, a finish, a close.

* 4. An inference or conclusion.

"Do not extort thy reasons from this *clause.*"
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 1.

II. *Gram.;* A complete sentence; a subdivision of a fuller sentence; so much of a sentence as contains a subject and predicate, and can be construed together.

"Constrewe ich *clause* with the culorum."
Richard Redeles, 1.

clause irritant, *s.*

Scots Law: A clause in a deed of settlement by which the acts or deeds of a proprietor contrary to the conditions of his right, become null and void. (*Bell: Scotch Law Dict.*) [Clause resolutive.]

clause resolutive, *s.*

Scots Law: A clause in a deed of settlement, by which the rights of a proprietor, rendered null and void by a clause irritant, become resolved and extinguished. [Clause irritant.] (*Bell: Scotch Law Dict.*)

clause-rolls, *s. pl.* [Close-rolls.]

"*Clause rolls* (rotuli clausi) contain all such matters of record as were committed to close writs. These rolls are preserved in the Tower."—*Jacob: Law Dictionary.*

* **clau-set,** *s.* [Closet.]

clâu'-sĭke, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The foot-rot, a disease in sheep. (*Nuttall.*)

clâu-sĭl'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *clausum* = a closed place. So named from the clausilium or movable shell plate by which the aperture of the shell is closed.]

Zool.: A genus of molluscs, family Helicidæ (Land-snails). The shell, which is fusiform, is reversed, so as to be sinistral instead of dextral; the aperture is elliptical or pyriform. The animal has a short obtuse foot; the upper tentacles are short, the lower ones very small. Recent, 386 species, from Europe, Asia, Africa, and South America; fossil, 20 species, one of the latter, if indeed it be correctly identified, from the coal measures, the rest from the Eocene onward. (*Woodward: Mollusca*, ed. Tate.)

CLAUSILIA.

* **clâus'-tẽr,** * **claus-tre,** * **clos-tre,** *s.* [Cloister.]

"Monekes thet uor *claustres* and uor stryte cellen . . . habbeth wonyinges."—*Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. 267.

* **claster-man,** * **clawwstre-mann,** *s.* One who spends his life in a cloister.

"Forr thi birrth wel *clawwstremann*,
Ounfanngenn mikell mede."
Ormulum, 6,352.

clâus'-thal-īte, *s.* [From *Clausthal*, in the Hartz Mountains, where it occurs.]

Min.: An isometric mineral of lead-grey or bluish colour and metallic lustre, and with cubical cleavage. Compos.: Selenium, 27·59

—31·42; lead, 63·92—71·81; cobalt 0—3·14; iron, 0—0·45. Found in Germany, Spain, &c. (*Dana.*)

***clâus'-tral,** ***clâus'-tĕr-al,** *a.* [Fr. *claustral*; Low Lat. *claustralis*, from Lat. *claustrum* = a cloister, *claudo* = to shut up, to enclose.]

1. Of or pertaining to a cloister or religious house.

"*Claustral* priors are such as preside over monasteries, next to the abbot or chief governour in such religious houses."—*Ayliffe*

2. Living in a cloister or religious house.

"This might better be verified of *clausterai* monks and nuns."—*Fulke: Apology* (1586), p. 19.

clâus'-u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *clausula* = a clause; *claudo* = to shut.] Containing or consisting of clauses. (*Smart.*)

***clâus'-ule,** ***clâus'-ul,** *s.* [Lat. *clausula*, from *clausus*, pa. par. of *claudo* = to shut, to enclose.] A clause or short sentence.

". . . the myddil *clausul*, closed betwixe these now reperied *clausules*, was seid to Peter and of Petres persoon."—*Bp. Pecock: Represor*, ch. iv.

***clâus'-ure,** *s.* [Lat. *clausura*, from *claudo* = to shut up.] [CLOSURE.]

1. The act of shutting up or confining.

"In some monasteries the severity of the *clausure* is hard to be borne."—*Geddes.*

2. The state of being shut up or confined; confinement.

3. An enclosure.

"At Seyne Albones mad thei gret destructioune in housing, brenning dedis and charteris; alle *clausures* of wodis thei destroyed."—*Capgrave: Chronicle* (1351).

4. A case or vessel used for holding relics, &c.; a shrine.

***clâut,** ***clâwt,** *v.t.* [CLAT.] To clean, to scrape. (*Scotch.*) (*Burns.*)

clâuts, clatts, *s. pl.* [CLAT, *v.*]

1. Two short wooden handles, in which iron teeth were fixed at right angles with the handles; used, before the introduction of machinery, by the country people, in tearing the wool asunder, so as to fit it for being spun on the little wheel.

2. An instrument for raking up weeds, rubbish, &c.

3. A heap or hoard; anything raked together.

clā'-va, *s.* [Lat. = a club, from the shape of the zoöids.]

Zool.: A genus of Hydroid Polypes, the typical one of the family Clavidæ (q.v.).

clāv-a-gĕl'-la, *s.* [From Lat. *clava* = a club; second element doubtful.]

Zool.: A genus of Molluscs, family Gastrochænidæ. The shell is oblong, the two valves flat, the left one cemented to the side of the long tubular burrow in which the animal is found. Six recent species are known, from the Mediterranean, the Pacific, and the Australian seas, and fourteen fossil, the latter from the Upper Greensand onwards.

clā-vär'-i-a, *s.* [From Lat. *clava* = . . . a club, in allusion to the form of the plant, and fem. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Bot.: A genus of Hymenomycetous Fungi. *Clavaria coralloides* contains a sweet sugary matter believed to be mannite.

clāv-a-rī'-ĕ-ī, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *clavaria* (q.v.), and masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei.*]

Bot.: A division of Hymenomycetous Fungi, growing vertically, having a superior hymenium which extends to the very apex, and is distributed equally on all sides. They grow on the ground among leaves, or on rotten wood or herbaceous stems. (*Berkeley.*)

clāv'-āte, clā-vā'-tĕd, *a.* [Lat. *clavatus* = . . . furnished with points or prickles, but by naturalists used to mean club-shaped.]

1. Knobbed; set with knobs.

"These appear plainly to have been *clavated* spikes of some kind of echinus ovarius."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

2. Club-shaped; linear at the base, but growing gradually thicker towards the end. (*Owen.*)

"In Thalictrum the filament . . . is thickest at the upper end, or *clavate*."—*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*, bk. i., ch. ii., sect. 4, § 8.

"Various names have been given to the different forms of hairs: they are *clavate* or club-shaped, gradually expanding from the base to their apex. . . ."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 58.

clā-va-tĕl'-la, *s.* [Lat. fem. dimin. of *clavatus.*] [CLAVATE.]

Zool.: A genus of Hydroid Polypes, the typical one of the family Clavatellidæ (q.v.).

clā-va-tĕl'-li-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *clavatella* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Hydroid Polypes, having capitate tentacles in whorls.

cla-vā'-tī, *s. pl.* [Lat. *clavati*, masc. pl. of *clavatus.*] [CLAVATE.]

Bot.: A family of Hymenomycetous Fungi, having the receptacles generally club-shaped.

*** clave** (1), *pret. of v.* [CLEAVE (1), *v.*]

clave (2), *pret. of v.* [CLEAVE (2), *v.*]

clāve, *s.* [CLEAVE (1), *v.*] The handle or that part of a pair of scales by which they are held up during the process of weighing anything.

*** clăv'-ĕ-çĭn,** *s.* [Fr.; Ital. *clavicembalo*, from Lat. *clavis* = a key, and *cymbalum* = a cymbal.]

Music:

1. A harpsichord.

2. The keys by means of which the *carilloneur* plays upon the bells.

† clăv'-ĕ-çĭn-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *clavecin*; *-ist.*] A performer or player on the clavecin. (*Browning: Ring and Book*, pt. i., l. 1,209.)

clavel, *s.* [CLEVY.]

clăv-ĕl-lī'-nā, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *clavella* = a little club; Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Clavellinidæ.

clāv-ĕl-lī'-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *clavellina* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Social Ascidians, reproducing both by ova and gemmation. Each individual is supported on a footstalk springing from a creeping stolon, and has the heart and respiratory and digestive organs distinct.

clăv'-ĕl-lā-tĕd, *a.* [Low Lat. *clavellatus*, from *clavella*, dim. of *clava* = a billet or log of wood.] Made with burnt tartar; a chemical term. (*Chambers.*)

clavellated ashes, *s. pl.* Potash and pearl-ash, so termed from the billets or little clubs from which they are obtained by burning. (*Ogilvie.*)

*** clav-er** (1), *s.* [CLOVER.]

"With *claver* and clereworte clede evene over."
Morte Arthure, 3,241.

clā'-vĕr (2), *s.* [CLAVER (1), *v.*]

1. Noisy, idle talk; chatter.

"Delighted with their various *claver*,
While wealth made all his wits to waver."
Ramsay: Poems; The Parrot, ii. 517.

2. A tale-bearer, a tattler.

¶ Often in the pl. (*clavers*).

clā'-vĕr (1), *v.i.* [A variant of *clatter* (q.v.).] To chatter, to talk foolishly.

"There's saxpence t' ye to buy half a mutchkin instead of *clavering* about thae auld-world stories."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxii.

*** clā'-vĕr** (2), *v.i.* [Dut. *klaveren*; Dan. *klavre.* Cf. O. Icel. *klifra* = to climb.] To climb, to clamber.

"Two kynges ware clymbande and *claverande* one hegne." *Morte Arthure*, 3,325.

clā'-vĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *claver*; *-er.*] One who talks idly. (*Scotch.*)

clā'-vĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CLAVER (1), *v.*] Chattering, gossiping, talkative.

"A long-tongued *clavering* wife."—*Scott: Old Mortality.*

*** clāve'-stŏck,** *s.* [Eng. *clave* = cleave, and *stock* (q.v.).] A chopper or instrument for cleaving wood.

"A *clavestock* and rabetstock carpenters craue."—*Tusser*, p. 38.

*** clā'-vĭ-a-rў,** *s.* [Fr. *clavier*, as if from a Lat. *clavium*, from *clavis* = a key.]

Music: An index of keys or a scale of lines and spaces. (*Webster.*)

clăv-ĭ-a-tûr', *s.* [Ger.]

Music:

1. The key-board of an organ or pianoforte.

2. Fingering. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

clăv'-ĭ-çĕps, *s.* [Lat. *clava*=club; *caput* = a head.]

Bot.: A genus of Ascomycetous Fungi, also called Cordiceps (q.v.). *Claviceps purpurea* is the Ergot of grasses. An ascomycetous fungus is one which has its fruit in small *asci* or hyaline sacs.

clăv'-ĭ-chord, clăv'-ĭ-cord, *s.* [Fr. *clavicorde*; Ital. *claviccrdio*, from Lat. *clavis* = a key, and *chorda* = a chord.]

Music: A keyed and stringed instrument, not now in use, being superseded by the pianoforte; a clarichord. [CLARICHORD.]

"Its form is that of a small pianoforte: it has no quills, jacks, or hammers. The strings are all muffled . . . and the tone is produced by little brass wedges, placed at the ends of the keys, which, when pulled down, press against the middle of the strings, acting as a bridge to each. . . . We had in 1772 the extreme pleasure of hearing the incomparable Emanuel Bach touch his favourite *clavicord* at Hamburg."—*Rees: Cyclopædia.*

clăv'-ĭ-cle, *s.* [Lat. *clavicula*, dimin. of *clavis* = a key.]

Anat.: The collar-bone. It extends transversely outwards, with an inclination backwards from the summit of the sternum to the acromion process of the scapula. It connects the upper limb with the trunk. The corresponding bone in birds is the one popularly called the Merrythought.

"The scapula and *clavicle* are the media through which the bones of the arm are united to the trunk."—*Todd and Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. vi., p. 147.

"In those animals that employ the anterior extremity only as an instrument of progressive motion there is no *clavicle*: hence this bone is absent from the skeletons of Pachydermata, Ruminantia, Solipeda, and the motions of the shoulder are only such as may be required for the flexion and extension of the limb."—*Ibid.*

clăv'-ĭ-cornș, clăv-ĭ-cŏr'-nĕs, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *clava* = . . . , a club, and *cornu* = a horn.]

Entom.: The name given by Latreille to a sub-section of the section Pentamera. The antennæ are thickened at the end, or club-shaped. There have been included under it the families Scydmænidæ, Histeridæ, Silphidæ, Scaphididæ, Nitidulidæ, Dermestidæ, and Byrrhidæ (q.v.).

clā-vĭc'-u-lar, *a.* [From Lat. *clavicul(a)* = the collar-bone, and Eng. suff. *-ar.*]

Anat.: Pertaining to the clavicle; as the clavicular artery.

"The posterior (*clavicular*) nerves pass downwards and outwards over the outer third of the clavicle."—*N. Ward*, in *Todd's Cyclopædia of Anat. and Physiol.*

*** clăv'-ĭ-cule,** *s.* [Lat. *clavicula*, dimin. either from *clavis* = a key, or *clavus* = a club.]

Conchol.: The upper portion of a spiral shell.

clăv-ĭ-çўl'-ĭn-dĕr, *s.* [Lat. *clavis* = a key; Eng. *cylinder.*]

Music:

1. An instrument in the form of tubes or cylinders of glass, invented by Chladni.

2. An instrument made of plates of glass of graduated lengths, the tone of which was produced by hammers set in motion by a key-board. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

clăv-ĭ-çўm'-bal, *s.* [Lat. *clavis* = a key, and Eng. *cymbal.*]

Music: An instrument described by Prætorius in the sixteenth century. It resembled a prostrate harp, or a great piano without legs. Its compass was four octaves, with nineteen notes in each octave. (*Knight.*)

clăv-ĭ-çў-thĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, clăv'-ĭ-çĭ-thĕr, *s.* [Lat. *clavis* = a key, and *cithara* = a lute.]

Music: An upright musical instrument of the sixteenth century, probably akin to the harpsichord. The second form occurs in Browning's "Heretic's Tragedy."

clā'-vĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *clava* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Hydroid Polypes, containing species which have the polypes claviform or fusiform with scattered tentacula. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*) [CLAVA.]

cla-vĭĕr, *s.* [Fr. *clavier.*] [CLAVIARY.]

Music: The key-board of an organ, harmonium, or pianoforte.

clăv'-ĭ-form, *s.* [Lat. *clava* = a club; *forma* = form.] Club-shaped, clavate.

***clăv'-ĭ-ġĕr** (1), *s.* [Lat. *clavis* = a key; *gero* = to carry.] One who carries the keys of any place; a warder.

"The prince of that bottomless pit, whereof they were the *clavigers*, held their bridles while they rode in procession."—*Christian Religion's Appeal to the Bar of Reason*, p. 58.

***clăv'-ĭ-ġĕr** (2), *s.* [Lat. *clava* = a club; *gero* = to carry.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who carries a club; a club-bearer.

2. *Entom.:* A genus of Coleoptera, family Pselaphidæ.

clăv-ĭġ'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *clava* = a stick, a club, and *gero* to carry.]

Nat. Science: Club-bearing.

clăv-ĭ-glĭs-săn'-dō, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: An instrument with a key-board, invented by C. W. Le Jeune, which is intended to combine the properties of the violin and harmonium — of the violin in obtaining a slide or portamento, and the harmonium in the capability of imitating the tones of various wind instruments. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

clăv'-ĭ-ōle, *s.* [Lat. *clavis* = a key, and Eng. *viol*; Ital. *viola.*]

Music: A finger-keyed viol. (*Knight.*)

clăv'-ĭ-pălps (Eng.), **clăv-ĭ-păl'-pī** (Lat.), *s. pl.* [Lat. *clava* = . . . a club, and *palpi*, pl. of Mod. Lat. *palpus* = a feeler.]

Entom.: Latreille's name for a family of Coleopterous insects, which have the terminal joint of the palpi large. The antennæ constitute a perfoliate club. Genera Erotylus, Phalacrus, &c.

***clăv'-ŏ-lĕt,** *s.* [A dimin. formed from Lat. *clava* = a club.]

Entom.: The club-shaped end of the antennæ of beetles.

clāv'-ŭ-la, *s.* [Lat. dimin. of *clava* = a club.]

Bot.: The receptacle of certain fungi.

clāv'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a nail.] The disease produced in grains of rye, &c., when they change to a brown or blackish colour by the action of the early state of the parasitical fungus *Cordiceps* (or *Claviceps*) *purpurea.* [Ergot.] (*Ogilvie.*)

clāv'-ў, clāv'-ĕl, *s.* [Fr. *claveau* = the centre-piece of an arch.] A mantel-piece.

clâw, *clawe, *clauwe, *clau, *cle, *clee, *clowe, *klee, *s.* [A.S. *clawu* (pl. *clawe*), *clá, cleá, cleó*; O. H. Ger. *chlawa, chlôa*; M. H. Ger. *klâ*; O. S. *klawa*; O. Fris. *klewe*; Dut. *klauw*; Dan. *klo*; Sw. *klo*; Ger. *klaue*, cogn. with *cleave* (q.v.).]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The sharp-hooked nail of a bird or beast.

"Claw or *cle* of a beste. *Ungula.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

". . . his haire were grown like eagles' feathers, and his nails like birds' *clawes.*"—*Dan.* iv. 33.

2. The whole foot of any animal furnished with sharp nails; the pincers or holders of a crab, lobster, &c.

"Alle beestis that hav the *clee* dyuydid."—*Wyclife: Levit.* xi. 3.

"He over him did hold his cruell *clawes*,
Threatning with greedy gripe to doe him dye."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 27.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Anything resembling the claw of a bird or beast. [Claw-hammer.]

2. The hand (used in contempt).

3. A grasp or clutch.

"What's justice to a man, or laws,
That never comes within their *claws?*"
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. iv.

B. *Bot.:* The narrow part of a petal which takes the place of the foot-stalk of a leaf, of which it is a modification.

claw-bar, *s.* A lever or crowbar with a bent bifurcated claw for drawing spikes. (*Knight.*)

claw-hammer, *s.*

1. *Carpentry:*

(1) A hammer with a bent and split peon to draw nails.

(2) A little split tool for drawing tacks.

2. *Nautical, &c.:*

(1) The bent and bifurcated end of a crowbar.

(2) A bent hook on the end of a hoisting chain; a grapnel for suspending tackle.

3. *Locksmithing:* A spur or talon projecting from a bolt or tumbler.

4. A dress coat, from the shape of the tails. (*Slang.*)

claw-wrench, *s.* A wrench having a loose pivoted jaw which binds of itself. (*Knight.*)

clâw, *clawen, *clawe (pa. tense **clew*, **clewe, clawed*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *clawian*; O. H. Ger. *klawjan*; Dut. *klaauwen*; Dan. *klöe.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To tear or scratch with the claws or nails.

"He [the cat] wol greven us alle,
Cracchen us or *clawen* us."
Langland: P. Ploweman, 306.

* 2. To scratch, to tickle.

"Right as a man is esed for to feele
For ach of hed to *clawen* hym on his heele."
Chaucer: Troilus, iv. 699.

* 3. To inflict corporal punishment on.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To pull away or off, to get rid of, to tear away.

"I am afraid we shall not easily *claw* off that name."—*South.*

* 2. To flatter, to curry favour with. [Claw-back.]

"I will *clawe* him, and saye, well might he fare!"—*Wilson: On Usury* (1571), p. 141.

* 3. To canvass strictly, to examine thoroughly, to pull to pieces.

"They for their own opinions stand fast,
Only to have them *clawed* and canvast."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. ii.

† 4. To grasp, to seize.

"But Age with his stealing steps
Hath *claw'd* me in his clutch."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

* **I.** *Lit.:* To grasp at, as though trying to seize with the claws; to clutch at.

II. *Fig.:* To clutch at, to grasp after.

¶ *Claw me and I'll claw thee:* Help or stand by me and I will stand by thee.

* *To claw away:* To rail at, to abuse, to blame.

"You thank the place where you found money; but the jade Fortune is to be *clawed away* for't, if you should lose it."—*L'Estrange.*

To claw favour: To curry favour. (*Scott.*)

To claw off:

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To revile, to blame, to rail at.

"Mr. Baxter takes great pains to unite the classical and congregational brethren, but *claws off* the episcopal party as a set of Cassandrian priests."—*Bp. Nicolson: To Mr. Yates.*

2. *Naut.:* To turn and beat to windward to avoid drifting on a lee shore.

† *To claw one's back:*

1. To flatter or court one; to curry favour with any one.

2. To promote one's interests. (*Ross.*)

To claw upon: To flatter, to court.

To claw up one's mittins: To give one the finishing stroke. (*Scott.*)

***clâw'-băck, *claw-backe,** *s. & a.* [Eng. *claw*; *back.*]

A. *As subst.:* One who claws the back; a flatterer, a sycophant; a wheedler.

"And I had *clawbackes* even at court full rife,
Which sought by outrage golden guines to winne."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 78.

B. *As adj.:* Flattering, wheedling, sycophantic.

"Like a *clawback* parasite,
Pick'd mothes from his master's cloke in sight."
Bp. Hall: Sat. vi. 1.

***clâwe,** *s.* [Claw.]

clâwed, *pa. par. & a.* [Claw, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Bearing or furnished with claws.

"Among quadrupeds, of all the *clawed*, the lion is the strongest."—*Greve: Cosmologia.*

***clâw'-ĕn,** *v.t. & i.* [Claw, *v.*]

***clâw'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *claw*; *-er.*]

1. One who claws.

* 2. A flatterer.

"All such *clawers* scratch for private ends."
Davies: Muses Teares, p. 9.

clâw'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Claw, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of tearing or scratching with the claws; the act of flattering or wheedling; flattery.

clawing-off, *s.*

Naut.: The act or process of beating to windward to avoid drifting on a lee shore.

***clâw'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *clawing*; *-ly.*] In a flattering or parasitical manner.

clâw'-kĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Knitting-machine: A feed-pawl or hand for a ratchet. (*Knight.*)

clâw'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *claw*; *-less.*] Devoid of or unprovided with claws.

*** clâwre,** *s.* [Claw, *s.*] A claw.

"With ful grymme *clawres*, that were croked and kene." *E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness*, 1696.

clâw'-sĭck, *a.* [Eng. *claw* and *sick.*] Suffering from clawsickness, or foot-rot.

clâw'-sĭck-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *clawsick*; *-ness.*] The foot-rot, a disease in cattle and sheep.

clāy, *clai, *clei, *cley, *s. & a.* [A.S. *cleg*; O. Fris. *klai*; Dan. *kleg, kleg*; Ger. & Dut. *klei.* Cogn. with *clog* and *cleave.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Any earth which possesses sufficient ductility, when kneaded up with water, to be fashioned like paste by the hand or by the potter's lathe. (*Lyell.*) Clays when burnt acquire a siliceous hardness, as in the manufacture of bricks, tiles, and earthenware. Clays which form infusible bricks are called Fire-clays.

"*Clays* are earths firmly coherent, weighty and compact, stiff, viscid, and ductile to a great degree while moist; smooth to the touch, not easily breaking between the fingers, nor readily diffusible in water; and when mixed, not readily subsiding from it."—*Hill: On Fossils.*

2. *Figuratively:*

Poetry:

(1) Earth in general; the terrestrial element.

"Why should our *clay*
Over our spirits so much sway?" *Donne.*

(2) The human body dead; a corpse.

"And, without sorrow, will this ground receive
That venerable *clay.*"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

(3) The human body alive; human nature.

"So man and man should be;
But *clay* and *clay* differs in dignity."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Min.:* Clay is composed of hydrous silicate of aluminium, usually with a mechanical admixture of sand, iron oxides, and other substances. In the earlier mineralogies clay figured under that simple name as a mineral genus with many species under it, or as a species with many varieties. Thus in the second edition of Phillips's "Mineralogy" eighteen minerals figure as kinds of clay. In the fourth edition (1837)—that by Robert Allan, F.R.S.E., &c.—these are reduced to thirteen, viz.: (1) Slate-clay or shale, (2) Adhesive Slate, (3) Polishing Slate, (4) Lithomarge, (5) Fuller's Earth, (6) Tripoli, (7) Bole, (8) Lemnian Earth, (9) Cimolite, (10) Mountain Meal, (11) Black Chalk, (12) Pipe-clay, and (13) Potter's Clay. In Dana, clay of different kinds figures simply as a synonym of various minerals. In the "British Museum Catalogue" there is a category of clays. A great many minerals have more or less of alumina in their composition; its presence may often be detected by the peculiar smell which the mineral emits when breathed upon. The colour of clay chiefly depends upon its containing the iron in a ferrous or a ferric state. Some of the dark-coloured oolitic clays contain large quantities of a bituminous matter; these clays give off a most offensive odour when burnt into bricks.

2. *Chem.:* Clay is principally hydrous silicate of aluminium, $Al_2O_3{\cdot}2SiO_2{\cdot}2H_2O$. The purest clay is called Kaolin (q.v.). Clays generally contain much free silica, also calcium carbonate, calcium sulphate, oxide of iron, magnesium carbonate, and small quantities of alkaline salts, phosphates, and iron pyrites. Fire-clay is more refractory the greater the percentage of alumina which it contains in proportion to the fluxes (alkalies,

alkaline earths, and ferrous oxide), and the smaller the quantity of the silica in proportion to the silicate of aluminium. Clay possesses the property of absorbing ammonia and organic matter, &c., from liquid sewage applied to its surface, and thus not only promotes the growth of agricultural crops, but also purifies water percolating slowly through it. For analysis of Fire-clay, see *Watts's Dict. of Chem.*, 2nd Supt., p. 335.

3. *Geol. & Palæont.:* Clay is simply mud produced by the wearing down of rocks. If a stream bring down sediment into still water, the heavier boulders fall first, the pebbles next, then gravel, after which little remains but fine silt, which makes the water look turbid for a time, but gradually settles down at the bottom, and becomes mud or clay. Clay suspended in water is precipitated by the addition of sea-water. Sterry Hunt made experiments on the water of the Mississippi. (*Chem. News*, xxx., p. 97.) Hence the deposits of mud formed at the entrance of the river into the Gulf of Mexico. When hardened into a thinly laminated rock, and perhaps coloured black by carbonaceous matter, it becomes shale. A form of it called Fire-clay exists in the coal measures just beneath each seam of coal; it constituted the vegetable soil in which the ancient forest, the remains of which have been transformed into coal, grew. Whilst sandstone is, as a rule, too porous to retain fossils uninjured, clay, shale, or anything equivalent does so admirably, and a palæontologist should give particular attention to every finely laminated stratum which he may see in any series of rocks which he proposes to examine.

¶ For *Barton clay, Kimmeridge clay, Oxford clay, Plastic clay*, &c., see these words.

B. *As adj.:* Composed of or pertaining to clay.

*** clay-brained, * clay-brayned,** *a.* Stupid, idiot.

"Why, thou *clay-brayned* guts."
Shakesp.: 1 *Hen. IV.*, ii. 4.

clay-built, *a.* Constructed of or with clay. (*Darwin.*)

clay-clot, *clei-clot, *s.* A clot or lump of clay.

*** clay-cold,** *a.* Cold and lifeless as a lump of clay.

***clay-daubed, * clai-daubed,** *a.* Daubed or smeared over with tempered clay.

clay-eater, *s.* One who habitually chews or eats a fatty clay. This practice prevails in many places throughout the world, and to some extent among the lower classes in Georgia and the Carolinas.

clay-ground, *s.* Ground or land of a clayey nature, clay-land.

clay-iron ore, *s.* The same as CLAY-IRONSTONE (q.v.).

clay-ironstone, *s.*

1. *Min. & Geol.:* A mineral or rock occurring generally in the form of bands or nodules in the carboniferous series of beds. It consists of carbonate of iron mechanically mingled with earthy matter, the metallic carbonate having been produced by the action of decaying vegetable matter on any protoxide of iron in solution with which it may have been brought in contact. (*Lyell.*) Occurs principally in the coal measures.

2. *Palæont.:* Nodules of clay-ironstone often enclose shells, encrinites, ferns, and other organisms.

clay-kiln, *s.* A kiln or stove for burning clay.

clay-land, clay-soil, *s.* Ground or land composed to a great extent of clay.

clay-loam, *s.* Clay mixed with sand, chalk, and organic matter. It is generally very fertile.

clay-marl, *s.* Marl with the argillaceous element abnormally abundant in it. It is generally white and chalky; marl is a mixture of clay and chalk.

clay-mill, *s.*

Brick-making: A pug-mill; a mill for mixing and tempering clay.

clay-pipe, *s.* The same as a TOBACCO-PIPE.

clay-pit, *s.* A pit whence clay is dug.

"Twas found in a *clay-pit*."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

clay-process, *s.* A process by which clay is substituted for plaster in making stereotyped moulds. The face of the type is forced into the clay by pressure. (*Knight.*)

clay-pulveriser, *s.* A machine for grinding dry clay to render it more homogeneous previous to pugging. (*Knight.*)

clay-screening, *a.* Screening or designed to screen clay.

Clay-screening machine: A machine for sifting pulverised clay, so as to prepare it for some of the finer ceramic manufactures. (*Knight.*)

clay-slate, *s.*

1. *Geol.:* A rock, called also Argillaceous Schist. It is often exceedingly fissile, cleaving in directions across the planes of stratification. Its colours vary from greenish or bluish-grey to a leaden hue. It is composed of indurated clay which has been subjected to great pressure. Sometimes particles of mica impart to it a shining and silky lustre. The yellow cubical mineral of metallic lustre often scattered through it is iron pyrites. A great part of it is metamorphic, but some is fossiliferous. The clay-states of Great Britain belong to the Palæozoic age.

2. *Comm.:* It is the common roofing slate, for which its fissile character renders it well adapted. It is used also for school-boys' slates. Good slates should not imbibe water, if they do so, they will soon be decomposed by the weather.

clay-stone, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

Geol.: A felstone of granular texture, and not containing any imbedded crystals. It is of igneous origin. It varies much in colour, being flesh-tinted, brown, brownish-yellow, green, &c. Formerly specimens of it were often designated, compact felspar. It constitutes the paste, matrix, or basis of the subjoined porphyry.

B. *As adj.:* Having clay-stone, &c., as its basis.

Clay-stone porphyry:

Geol.: An igneous rock consisting of clay-stone with imbedded crystals.

clāy, *v.t.* [CLAY, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To cover or dress with clay.

"This manuring lasts fifty years: then the ground must be *clayed* again."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. *Sugar-making:* To perform the operation of *claying* (q.v.).

clāy'-bănd, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *clay*, and *band.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Mining: A stratum or band with clay in its composition. Used chiefly in the compound which follows.

B. *As adj.:* Composed of such a rock.

clayband ironstone, *s.*

Mining: An earthy variety of Chalybite, constituting one of the most common ores of iron.

clāyed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CLAY, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Covered or dressed with clay.

2. *Sugar-making:* Purified by means of water percolating through a layer of clay spread over the surface. [CLAYING.]

"Syrup intended for forming *clayed* sugar must be somewhat more concentrated in the treacle; and run off into a copper cooler, capable of receiving three or four successive skippings. . . . *Clayed* sugars are sorted into different shades of colour according to the part of the cone from which they were cut. The *clayed* sugar of Cuba is called Havannah sugar. . . . *Clayed* sugar can only be made from the ripest cane-juice; for that which contains much gluten would be apt to get too much burnt by the ordinary process of boiling, to bear the claying operation."—*Ure: Dict. of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines; Sugar.*

*** clāy'-en, * cleien, * cleyene,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *clei, cley* = Eng. *clay*; Mid. Eng. adj. ending *-en.*] Composed of or built with clay.

"These that dwellen [in] *cleyene* housis."—*Wycliffe: Job* iv. 19.

clāyes, *s.* [Fr. *claie* = a hurdle.]

Fort.: Wattles made with stakes interwoven with osiers to cover lodgments; hurdles to form blinds for working parties. When reinforced with earth they become gabions. (*Knight.*)

clāy'-ĕy, * cley-i, * cley-ye, *a.* [Eng. *clay*; *-y.*]

1. Consisting of or of the nature of clay.

"The kyng yetide hem in the *cleyye* erthe."—*Wycliffe:* 3 *Kings* xii. 14.

2. Bedaubed with clay. (*Cariyle.*)

clāy'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CLAY, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of covering or dressing land with clay.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Sugar-making:* An operation by which sugar is purified.

"The *claying* now begins; which consists in applying to the smoothed surface of the sugar at the base of the cone a plaster of argillaceous earth, or tolerably tenacious loam, in a pasty state. The water diffused among the clay escapes from it by slow infiltration, and descending with like slowness through the body of the sugar, carries along with it the residuary viscid syrup, which is more soluble than the granulated particles. Whenever the first magma of clay has become dry it is replaced by a second, and this, occasionally, in its turn by a third, whereby the sugar cone gets tolerably white and clean."—*Ure: Dict. of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines; Sugar.*

2. *Mining:* The act of lining the blast-hole with clay to prevent the explosive becoming damp.

claying-bar, *s.*

Mining: A cylindrical bar for driving tenacious clay into the crevices of a blast-hole to prevent percolation of water on the charge.

claying-house, *s.*

Sugar-making: A house for the operation of claying.

"The cones remain twenty days in the *claying-house* before the sugar is taken out of them."—*Ure: Dict. of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines; Sugar.*

clāy'-ish, *a.* [Eng. *clay*; *-ish.*] Of the nature of clay; containing an admixture of clay.

"Small beer proves an unwholesome drink; perhaps, by being brewed with a thick, muddish, and *clayish* water, which the brewers covet."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

clāy'-īte, *s.* [From the Hon. J. R. Clay, U.S. Minister at Peru, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A mineral from Peru, occurring crystallised and as a crust on quartz, a sulph-arsenite of copper with sulphantimonites of copper and lead. Lustre, metallic. Hardness, 2·5. Melts before the blowpipe.

*** clayme,** *v.* & *s.* [CLAIM.]

clāy'-möre, * glāy'-möre, *s.* [Gael. *claidheamh mor* = a great sword, a broadsword. Cf. Wel. *cleddyf, cleddeu*; Lat. *gladius* = a sword.]

1. A Scottish broadsword; a two-handled sword used by the Scotch Highlanders.

2. A basket-hilted broadsword. (*Knight.*)

3. *By metonomy:* A soldier armed with a broadsword.

"His army was rapidly swollen to near double the number of *claymores* that Dundee had commanded."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

clāy-tō-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after John Clayton, who collected plants in Virginia.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Portulaceæ (Purslanes). *Claytonia perfoliata*, a North American species, is anti-scorbutic. The tuberous roots of *C. tuberosa* are eaten in Siberia.

clāy'-wēed, *s.* [Named from the partiality of the plant to clay soils.]

Bot.: A composite plant, *Tussilago Farfara.*

*** cle, * clea, * clee,** *s.* [CLAW.]

clēach'-ĭng, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] A term occurring only in the subjoined compound.

cleaching-net, *s.* A hand net with hoop and pole. (*Knight.*)

clead, cleed, *s.* [CLOTHE.] Dress.

"That canty knap, tho' in its brawest *clead*,
Goups infant proud abeen the decent mead."
Tarras: Poems, p. 4.

clēad'-ĭng, *s.* [A Scotch pron. of *clothing.*] [CLOTHING.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Dress, clothing.

". . . what's in either face or *cleading*,
Of painted things."
Ramsay: Poems, i. 80.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* The outer covering or jacket of the cylinder of a steam-engine, or of the boiler

of a locomotive; a timber casing enclosing the boiler and firebox of a locomotive; the casing of hair-felt wrapped round steam-pipes to prevent the radiation of heat. It is called also logging.

2. *Building, Eng., &c.:* Any kind of plank-covering, such as the slating-boards of a roof, the boards of a floor, the plank-lining of a pit-shaft, the planking of a copper-dam, &c. (*Ogilvie.*)

3. *Mining:* The boarding which lines a shaft or tunnel.

clēan, * **clene,** * **clane,** * **cleane,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *cláne, clene;* Wel. *glain, glan;* Ir. & Gael. *glan,* all = clear, bright; O. H. Ger. *chleini;* M. H. Ger. *kleine;* Ger. *klein* = small, fine, excellent.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Free from dirt or any filth.

"Heo wesse her fet al *clene.*"
Rob. of Glouc., p. 435.

"They make *clean* the outside of the cup and of the platter, but within they are full of extortion and excess."—*Matt.* xxiii. 25.

(2) Free from any injurious ingredient or admixture; pure, undefiled.

"His maydenes broughte bire *clene* water."
Rob. of Glou., p. 435.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Free from any defect or fault.

"Yet thy waist is strait and *clean*
As Cupid's shaft, or Hermes' rod." *Waller.*

(2) Free from any moral stain or pollution, pure, guiltless.

"What is man, that he should be *clean?*"—*Job* xv. 14.

¶ Frequently with the prep. *of.*

"Of ure sunne make us *clene.*"—*Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), p. 63.

† (3) Applied even to inanimate things.

". . . yea, the heavens are not *clean* in his sight."—*Job* xv. 15.

(4) Free from any contagious or loathsome disease.

"And Jesus put forth his hand, and touched him, saying, I will; be thou *clean.*"—*Matt.* viii. 3.

(5) Free from any mismanagement, bungling, or awkwardness; dexterous, clever.

* (6) Fair, noble, excellent.

"With the *cleenest* cumpanye that euer king ladde."
Will. of Palerne, 1,609.

† (7) Complete, perfect, total.

"Thou shalt make *clean* riddance of the corners . . ."
—*Levit.* xxiii. 22.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Printing:* Free from corrections or alterations, as a *clean* proof.

2. *Mosaic Law:*

(1) Allowed to be eaten, not defiling.

"Of every *clean* beast thou shalt take to thee by sevens, the male and his female: and of beasts that are not *clean* by two, the male and his female."—*Gen.* vii. 2.

(2) Free from any ceremonial defilement.

3. *Whale & Seal-fishing:* Having no fish or oil; empty; as, a ship returned *clean.*

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *clean, cleanly,* and *pure:* "*Clean* expresses a freedom from dirt or soil; *cleanly* the disposition or habit of being *clean.* A person who keeps himself *clean* is *cleanly;* a *cleanly* servant takes care to keep other things *clean. Clean* is employed in the proper sense only; *pure* mostly in the moral sense: the hands should be *clean;* the heart should be *pure:* it is the first requisite of good writing that it should be *clean;* it is of the first importance for the morals of youth to be kept *pure.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

B. *As adverb:*

1. Completely, entirely, without limitation or reservation.

"He was *clene* out of him selfe away."—*Gower*, i. 207.

"The earth is utterly broken down, the earth is *clean* dissolved, . . ."—*Isaiah* xxiv. 19.

2. Adroitly, dexterously, cleanly.

"Pope came off *clean* with Homer; but they say, Broome went before, and kindly swept the way."
Henley.

¶ *To make a clean breast of:*

1. To make a full and ingenuous confession of; to avow.

"She had something lay heavy on her heart, which she wished, as the emissary expressed it—*to make a clean breast of,* before she died, or lost possession of her senses."—*Scott: St. Ronan*, ch. xxxviii.

2. To tell one's mind roundly.

"To speak truth, I'm wearying to *mak a clean breast* wi' him, and to tell him o' his unnaturality to his own dochter."—*The Entail*, iii. 101.

* **clean-fingered,** *a.* Free from crime or guilt; clean-handed.

* **clean-handed,** *a.*

1. *Law:* Having clean hands in the sense described under Clean Hands, 1 *Law.*

2. *Ord. Lang.:* Free from crime, guiltless.

clean hands, *s. pl.*

1. *Law:* A maxim of equity is: "He who comes into equity must come with clean hands." This rule must be understood to refer to wilful misconduct in regard to the matter in litigation, and not to any misconduct, however gross, which is unconnected with the matter in litigation, and with which the opposite party in the cause has no concern. (*Snell: Principles of Equity.*)

2. *Fig.:* The state of not having put the hands to any criminal use; purity of action and conduct as distinguished from purity of heart.

"Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord? or who shall stand in his holy place? He that hath *clean hands* and a pure heart."—*Psalm* xxiv. 3, 4.

clean-hearted, *a.* Free from moral pollution in the heart, pure.

clean-limbed, *a.* Having well-proportioned limbs. (*Dickens.*)

clean-shanked, *a.* The same as Clean-limbed (q.v.).

clean-shaped, *a.* Well-shaped, well-proportioned.

* **clean-timbered,** *a.* Elegantly or neatly built; having a neat or well-shaped figure.

"I think, Hector was not so *clean-timber'd:* his leg is too big for Hector."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour Lost*, v. 2.

clean, *s.* [Clean, *a.*] The secundines of a cow.

clēan, *v.t.* [Clean, *a.*] To free from dirt or filth, to purify; to clear of anything offensive, injurious, or extraneous; to cleanse.

¶ *To clean out:* To exhaust of pecuniary resources. (*Slang.*)

clēaned, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Clean, *v.*]

clēan'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *clean; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who cleans anything.

2. An instrument or apparatus used for cleaning anything.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Leather manufacture:* A currier's straight two-handed knife with a blade two inches broad.

2. *Founding:* A slicker, a tool used for smoothing surfaces in sand-moulding.

3. *Carding:* The smaller of a pair of small card cylinders, called urchins, arranged round the periphery of a card-drum. The larger of the two, called the worker, takes the fibre from the card-drum and delivers it to the cleaver, which returns it to the card-drum. (*Knight.*)

clēan'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Clean, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of cleansing or freeing from filth or dirt, or any offensive, injurious, or extraneous matter.

2. The extraneous matter from which anything is freed or cleansed; the results of the act or process of cleaning.

3. The after-birth of a cow.

cleaning-machine, *s.*

Silk manufacture: A machine in which silk thread is carried from bobbins over a glass or iron guide-rod, and then drawn through a brush in order to detach from it any particles of dust or dirt which it may contain. (*Knight.*)

† **clēan'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *clean; -ish.*] Rather clean.

"A coverlid upon it with a *cleanish* look."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vi. 303.

* **clēan'-lī-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *cleanly; -ly.*] In a cleanly manner.

clĕan'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *cleanly; -ness.*]

1. The state of being free from dirt or any offensive or extraneous matter.

* 2. Neatness in person or dress.

clĕan'-lȳ, * **clen-ly,** * **clan-ly,** * **clen-liche,** * **clen-li,** * **clene-liche,** * **clan-liche,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *clænlic.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Free from dirt or filth or any offensive or extraneous matter; pure, clean.

"While his lov'd partner, boastful of her hoard,
Displays her *cleanly* platter on the board."
Goldsmith: The Traveller.

"He zayth thet hi scolle habbe *clenliche* clothinge."
Ayenbite, p. 216.

2. *Of persons:*

(1) Habitually neat in person and dress; clean, tidy.

(2) Neat and skilful.

". . . Wherein is he good, but to taste sack and drink it? wherein neat and *cleanly,* but to carve a capon and eat it?"—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

3. Cleaning, cleansing; having the property or power of cleaning or freeing from dirt or extraneous matter.

"In our fantastic climes, the fair
With *cleanly* powder dry their hair."
Prior.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Innocent, pure, free from any moral pollution.

". . . more sweetly relishing and *cleanly* joys, . . ."
—*Glanville.*

2. Adroit, clever, dexterous, artful.

"We can secure ourselves a retreat by some *cleanly* evasion."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

¶ For the difference between *cleanly* and *clean* see Clean.

B. *As adverb:* (pron. **clēan'-lȳ**).

1. In a clean manner, so as to be clean or free from dirt, neatly.

"Thai cladde hom *clenly.*"—*Destruct. of Troy*, 774.

† 2. Completely, entirely.

"So *clanliche* ouercome never I was."—*Sayn Julian*, 105.

* 3. Uprightly, innocently.

"If I do grow great, I'll leave sack and live *cleanly,* as a nobleman should."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, v. 4.

clēan'-nĕss, * **clæn-nesse,** * **clan-nes,** * **clan-nesse,** * **clen-nesse,** * **klen-nesse,** *s.* [A.S. *clænnes.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The state of being clean; freedom from dirt or any offensive, injurious, or extraneous matter.

"*A Clennes; honestas, mundicia, puritas, sinceritas.*"
—*Cathol. Anglicum* (ed. Herrtage).

† 2. The state of being free from any contagious or loathsome disease.

† **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Purity of life, innocence, freedom from moral stain or pollution.

"After the *clennesse* of myn hondis he shall ȝelde to me."—*Wycliffe: Psalm* xvii. 21.

2. Exactness, neatness, freedom from awkwardness or error.

"He minded only the clearness of his satire, and the *cleanness* of expression."—*Dryden: Juvenal.*

clēan'-sa-ble, clēan'-şĭ-ble, * **clennes-sa-bylle,** *a.* [Eng. *cleans(e); -able.*] Capable of being cleansed or purified (*lit. & fig.*).

"*Clennessabylle; expiabilis, purgabilis.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum* (ed. Herrtage).

clĕanse, * **clanse,** * **clansi,** * **clense,** * **clensen,** * **clensyn,** *v.t.* [A.S. *clænsian.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To clean, to free from dirt or any offensive or extraneous matter by washing, rubbing, sifting, &c.

"*Clensyn, Cribrare.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Thou blind Pharisee, *cleanse* first that which is within the cup and platter, . . ."—*Matt.* xxiii. 26.

2. To free from any injurious or adulterating admixture, to purify.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To free from guilt or moral pollution or stain.

"Babes bloody handes may not be *clensed.*"
Spenser: F.Q., II. ii.

* 2. To sanctify, to free from taint of defilement. [Clean, *a.*, II. 2.]

"God dede Moyses this bodeword on,
Clense this folc wel this to daiges."
Genesis & Exod., 3,453.

". . . What God hath *cleansed,* that call not thou common."—*Acts* x. 15.

*3. To free from any contagious or loathsome disease.

"*Cleanse* ye meselis."—*Wycliffe: Matt.* x. 8.

4. To purge or clear the body of noxious humours.

"And, with some sweet oblivious antidote,
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 3.

*5. To acquit.

*6. To do away guilt, to atone for, to purge.

"Not all her od'rous tears can *cleanse* her crime,
Her plant alone deforms the happy clime."
Dryden: Cinyras & Myrrha.

clĕansed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CLEANSE.]

clĕan'-sĕr, *s.* [Eng. *cleans(e); -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which cleanses.

"His comb was the *cleanser* of his head."—*Gayton: Notes on Don Quixote*, iv. 5.

2. *Med.:* A medicine which has the power of purging any foul or noxious humours; a purgative.

"If there happens an imposthume, honey, and even honey of roses, taken inwardly, is a good *cleanser*."—*Arbuthnot.*

clĕan'-şĭng, **clĕn'-şĭng, *clĕn'-şўnge, pr. par., a., & s.* [CLEANSE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of freeing from dirt or any offensive or extraneous matter.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The act of freeing from any contagious or loathsome disease.

(2) The state of being freed from any contagious or loathsome disease.

"This shall be the law of the leper in the day of his *cleansing* . . ."—*Lev.* xiv. 1.

(3) The act or process of freeing from moral pollution or stain.

*(4) The act of acquitting of a charge; an acquittal.

II. *Cowkeeping:* The coming off of the secundines of a cow.

cleansing-vat, *s.*

Brewing: A vessel in which the fermentation of beer is concluded, the yeast running out of the bung-hole, and being kept full by supply from a stone-vat. (*Knight.*)

clĕar, *cleer, *clere, *cler, *clier, *clyre, *a., adv., & s.* [O. Fr. *clair, cleir, cler*, from Lat. *clarus* = bright, clear.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Bright, luminous, free from opaqueness or cloudiness.

"On which the winged boy in colours *cleare*
Depeincted was, . . ."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 7.

(1) *Of the weather:* Serene, unclouded, bright.

"The day was *clere*, the soune hote."
Gower: ii. 253.

"*Clere* as wedur ys, bryghte. *Clarus, serenus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

(2) *Of sound:* Distinct, plain; easily and distinctly audible.

"Hark! the numbers soft and *clear*
Gently steal upon the ear."
Pope: Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

2. Pure, unmixed, free from impurities, pellucid.

"*Clere* as watur or other licour."—*Prompt. Parv.*

¶ Sometimes with the prep. *of.*

"The air is *clearer of* gross and damp exhalations."—*Temple.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Bright, handsome.

"Al hire *clere* colour comsed for to fade."
William of Palerne, 579.

2. Cheerful, serene; unclouded with passion or care.

"But soon his *clear* aspect
"Return'd, and gracious purpose thus renew'd."
Milton: Paradise Lost, viii. 333.

*3. Showy, pretty, fine.

"Him that is clothed with *cleer* clothing."—*Wycliffe: St. James* ii. 3.

4. Manifest, apparent, not dark or hidden.

"The pleasure of right reasoning is still the greater, by how much the consequences are more *clear* . . ."—*T. Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

5. Evident, indisputable, plain, undeniable.

"Remained . . . to our almighty foe
Clear victory, to our part loss and rout."
Milton: P. L., ii. 770.

6. Distinct, perspicuous, free from uncertainty or indistinctness, easily apprehended.

"We pretend to give a *clear* account how thunder and lightning is produced."—*Sir W. Temple.*

7. Prompt to understand, sharp-witted, acute.

"*Clere* of wytt and vndyrstondynge. *Perspicax.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

8. Far-seeing, acute.

9. Free from guilt or blame, innocent, guiltless, free from responsibility.

"Sauue me and mak *cler* for mi soule destourbed is."
Life of Jesus, 571.

¶ Sometimes with the prep. *from.*

"I am *clear from* the blood of this woman."—*Susanna.*

10. Free from distress, oppression, or any burden.

"The cruel corp'ral whisper'd in my ear,
Five pounds, if rightly tipt, would set me *clear*."
Gay

11. Free from defect or blemish.

12. Free from deduction, abatement, or encumbrance; net, in full.

"I often wish'd that I had *clear*,
For life, six hundred pounds a-year." *Swift.*

13. Free, open; without impediment or obstacle, unimpeded.

". . . any military exploit more serious than that of putting down a riot or of keeping a street *clear* for a procession."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

14. Open, free, with no object intervening or impeding: as, to have six inches *clear* between two things. [CLEAR, *s.* CLEARANCE.]

15. Free from debt.

16. Determined, resolute. (*Scotch.*)

17. Safe, or away from, free.

". . . on the instant they got *clear* of our ship."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 6.

*18. Unprepossessed, impartial.

"Leucippe, of whom one look, in a *clear* judgment, would have been more acceptable than all her kindness so prodigally bestowed."—*Sidney.*

*19. Complete, total.

*20. Undetected.

"A *clear* theft passed for a vertue."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 75. (*Davies.*)

*B. *As adverb:*

I. *Literally:*

*1. Brightly, clearly.

"In the sune that schines *clere*."—*Cursor Mundi*, 291.

2. Audibly, clearly.

"He cried high and *cleer*."—*Merlin*, I. ii. 261.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Clearly, plainly.

"Now *clear* I understand
What oft my steadiest thoughts have searched in vain."
Milton: P. L., xii. 376.

2. Completely, quite.

"He put his mouth to her ear, and, under pretext of a whisper, bit it *clear* off."—*L'Estrange.*

C. *As substantive:*

1. Light, clearness.

2. Clarified liquor.

3. *Carp., &c.:* Clear space between two bodies. (Only in the phrase, *in the clear.*)

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *clear, lucid, bright,* and *vivid:* "These epithets mark a gradation in their sense; the idea of light is common to them, but *clear* expresses less than *lucid, lucid* than *bright,* and *bright* than *vivid.* A mere freedom from stain or dulness constitutes *clearness,* the return of light and consequent removal of darkness constitutes *lucidity; brightness* supposes a certain strength of light; *vividness* a freshness combined with the strength, and even a degree of brilliancy. . . . These epithets may with equal propriety be applied to colour as well as to light: a *clear* colour is unmixed with any other; a *bright* colour has something striking and strong in it; a *vivid* colour something lively and fresh in it. . . . In their moral application they preserve a similar distinction: a conscience is said to be *clear* when it is free from every spot or stain; a deranged understanding may have *lucid* intervals; a *bright* intellect throws light on everything around it; a *vivid* imagination glows with every image that nature presents." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **clear-cake,** *s.* A thin cake or wafer.

"I used to call him the *clear-cake*: fat, fair, sweet, and seen through in a moment."—*Walpole: To Mann*, ii. 153. (*Davies.*)

clear-cole, *s.* [CLAIR-COLE.]

clear-dangling, *a.* Dangling clearly.

"An' awfu scythe, out-owre ae shoother,
Clear-dangling, hang."
Burns: Death and Doctor Hornbook.

clear-eye, *s.* Two menthaceous plants, (1) *Salvia Sclarea,* and (2), *S. Verbenaca.* [CLARY.]

¶ *Wild clear-eye: Salvia Verbenaca.*

clear-foundation, *s.* & *a.* See the subjoined compound.

Clear-foundation lace: A light, fine, transparent, white thread, hand-made lace. It has a diamond-shaped mesh, formed by two threads plaited to a perpendicular line. It is called also Lisle lace, from being manufactured, among other places, in the French city or town of that name.

clear-headed, *a.* Having a clear mind or understanding.

clear-lowing, *a.* Brightly burning. (*Scotch.*)

"I have gone some dozen times to Lesmahago for the *clear-lowing* coals."—*Lights and Shadows*, p. 215.

clear-pointed, *a.* Having bright points.

"Eyes not down-dropt nor over bright, but fed
With the *clear-pointed* flame of chastity."
Tennyson: Isabel, i. 18.

clear-seeing, *a.* Having a clear, sharp sight (*lit. & fig.*).

clear-shining, *a.* Shining brightly.

"Not separated with the racking clouds,
But sever'd in a pale *clear-shining* sky."
Shakesp.: 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

clear-sighted, *a.* Provident, discerning, having an acute and far-seeing mind.

"*Clear-sighted* reason wisdom's judgment leads."
Denham: Prudence, 10.

clear-sightedness, *s.* The quality of being clear-sighted; foresight, providence.

clear-starch, *v.t.* To stiffen with starch, and afterwards clear by beating with the hands.

"A tailor's widow, who washes, and can *clear-starch* his bands."—*Addison.*

clear-starched, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CLEAR-STARCH.]

clear-starcher, *s.* One whose occupation it is to clear-starch articles of dress.

"A *clear-starcher* and sempstress."—*Tatler*, No. 11.

clear-starching, *pr. par., a., & s.*

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of stiffening with starch.

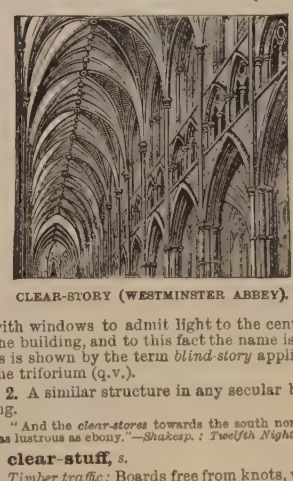
clear-stemmed, *a.* Having bright stems or trunks.

"Often, where *clear-stemm'd* platans guard
The outlet."
Tennyson: Recol. of the Arabian Nights.

clear-story, clere-story, clear-store, *s.*

Architecture:

1. The upper part of the nave, choir, and transepts of a cathedral or large church. It is above the triforium, or if there be none, immediately over the arches of the aisles, and clear of their roof. The clear-story is fitted



CLEAR-STORY (WESTMINSTER ABBEY).

with windows to admit light to the centre of the building, and to this fact the name is due, as is shown by the term *blind-story* applied to the triforium (q.v.).

2. A similar structure in any secular building.

"And the *clear-stores* towards the south north are as lustrous as ebony."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iv. 2.

clear-stuff, *s.*

Timber traffic: Boards free from knots, wane, wind-shakes, ring-hearts, dote, and sap.

clear-walled, *a.* Having bright-shining walls.

"Or in a *clear-wall'd* city on the sea."
Tennyson: The Palace of Art.

clĕar, ***clere,** ***cleryn,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *clareo* = to become bright or clear; *claro* = to make bright or clear; M. H. Ger. *klaren* (intrans.), *klæren* (trans.); Sw. *klara;* Dan. *klare;* Sp. *clarear.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To make clear or bright; to free from any opaqueness or dulness; to brighten.

"He sweeps the skies, and *clears* the cloudy North."
Dryden.

(2) To free from any mixture or extraneous matter; to classify, to cleanse.

(3) To free any place or thing from any encumbrance, embarrassment or impediment; to empty.

"Safe to the ships, he wisely *clear'd* the way."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. x., l. 573.

(4) To remove, to get rid of, any encumbrance or impediment.

"A statue lies hid in a block of marble; and the art of the statuary only *clears* away the superfluous matter, and removes the rubbish." —*Addison: Spectator.*

(5) To free from anything which obstructs the sound or sight.

"Captain Cook has compared it to a man *clearing* his throat, but certainly no European ever cleared his throat with so many hoarse, guttural, and clicking sounds."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World,* ch. x., p. 206.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To free from obscurity or doubt; to make plain or clear, to elucidate.

"*Cleryn* or make clere a thynge that ys vnknowe. *Clarifico, manifesto.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"When, in the knot of the play, no other way is left for the discovery, then let a god descend, and *clear* the business to the audience."—*Dryden.*

(2) To free from imputation of crime or guilt; to vindicate, to acquit, to justify.

"I *clere* one that was thought faulty in a mater."—*Palsgrave.*

"Somerset was much *cleared* by the death of those who were executed to make him appear faulty."—*Sir John Hayward.*

¶ With the prep. *from* before the charge or crime imputed.

"I am sure he will *clear* me *from* partiality."—*Dryden: Fables.* (Pref.)

(3) To purge of a crime, to cleanse from guilt.

". . . forgiving iniquity and transgression and sin, and that will by no means *clear* the guilty . . ."—*Exod.* xxxiv. 7.

(4) To brighten or sharpen the intellect or understanding; to sharpen.

(5) To gain without deduction or abatement, to net, to realise.

"The profit which she *cleared* on the cargo, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

(6) To quit, to satisfy a debt or charge.

"But this one mighty sum has *clear'd* the debt."
Dryden: Epistle to the Duchess of York, 23.

(7) To leap or pass over or by without touching.

II. *Technically:* [C. 1, 2, 3, 10.]

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To become bright or clear; to brighten up.

"*Cleryn* or wex bryghte as wedur. *Sereno, clareo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*2. *Fig.:* To be freed from encumbrances or embarrassment.

"He that *clears* at once, will relapse; for, finding himself out of straits, he will revert to his customs; but he that *cleareth* by degrees, induceth a habit of frugality, and gaineth as well upon his mind as upon his estate."—*Bacon: Essays.*

C. *In special phrases and compounds:*

1. *To clear a cheque:*

Comm.: To pass it through the clearing-house for payment by the bank on which it is drawn.

2. *To clear a ship:*

Comm.: (See extract).

"The act of *clearing* a vessel and her cargo consists in entering at the custom-house all particulars relating to her so far as these may be required upon arrival at, or previously to departing from, any port; as well in the payment, by the parties concerned, of such duties as may be exigible upon her cargo, &c."—*Young: Nautical Dictionary; Clearance.*

3. *To clear a ship for action; to clear for action:*

Naut.: To clear the deck, &c., of all unnecessary articles or encumbrances and to prepare for an engagement.

4. *To clear away:* To remove the remains of a meal, &c.

"Smallbones, who had been duly apprized of the whole plan, asked his master, as he *cleared away* whether he should keep the red-herring for the next day."—*Marryat: Snarleyyow,* vol. ii., ch. xiv.

5. *To clear contempt in chancery:*

* *Law:* To pay the costs which the plaintiff had incurred in prosecuting one. This was required when the defendant had been adjudged to be in contempt of court. (*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iii., ch. 27.)

6. *To clear leys:*

Soap-making: To separate the soapy jelly from the spent ley. (*Weale.*)

7. *To clear off,* v.t. & i.:

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To remove; to clear away.

(*b*) *Fig.:* To pay off; to satisfy a debt or charge.

(2) *Intrans.:* To remove oneself; to depart. (*Slang.*)

8. *To clear out,* v. t. & i.:

(1) *Trans.:* To empty; to free from internal encumbrance.

(2) *Intrans.:* To depart, to make off. (*Slang.*)

9. *To clear the deals:*

Mining: To clear a shaft or drift. (*Weale.*)

10. *To clear the land:*

Naut.: To gain such a distance from shore as to be out of danger of driving on to the land.

11. *To clear up,* v. t. & i.:

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To clear away, to make tidy after a meal, &c.

(*b*) *Fig.:* To elucidate; to make clear and plain.

"By mystical terms and ambiguous phrases, he darkens what he should *clear up.*"—*Boyle.*

(2) *Intransitive:*

Of the weather: To become bright and clear.

"Advise him to stay 'till the weather *clears up,* for you are afraid there will be rain."—*Swift: Advice to Servants; Directions to the Groom.*

clĕar, *s.* [Clear, *a.*]

Building: The full distance between any two bodies where no object intervenes, or between their nearest surfaces.

clĕar'-ăge, *s.* [Eng. *clear; -age.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of clearing or removing anything; a clearance.

2. *Tech.:* [Clearance].

clĕar'-ançe, *s.* [Clear, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of clearing away or removing anything.

* 2. Clear or net profit.

3. A clear, free, and unimpeded space between two things [II. 1].

II. *Technically:*

1. *Commerce:*

(1) The act of clearing a ship at the Custom-house. [Clear, *v.*, C. 2.]

(2) A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the Custom-house.

2. *Machines:* The distance between the piston and the cylinder-head in a steam-engine when the piston is at the end of its stroke.

clĕare, *s.* [Clear, *a.*]

Sugar-making: The filtered fluid of coarse sugar decolourised by bone-black.

clĕared, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Clear, *v.*]

clĕar'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *clear; -er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which clears or brightens; a brightener.

"Gold is a wonderful *clearer* of the understanding . . ."—*Addison.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* A tool on which the hemp for sail-maker's twine is finished.

2. *Weaving:* A rapidly revolving roller in the scribbling-machine, laid alongside the "worker."

clearer-bar, *s.* A bar in a horse hay-fork, which throws the hay out from the teeth when the rake is lifted. (*Knight.*)

clĕar -ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Clear, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of making clear.

(2) A piece or tract of land cleared of wood and prepared for cultivation. (*Colonial.*)

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The act or process of freeing from guilt or blame.

"What carefulness is wrought in you, yea, what *clearing* of yourselves, yea, what indignation."—*2 Cor.* vii. 11.

(2) The act or process of making plain or evident, explanation, elucidation.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Banking, &c.:* The adjustment of the payment due to or from each banker on cheques held by him on other bankers, or held by others on him. Also, in the case of railways, the adjustment of the sums to be paid to or by each company in respect of through traffic on or from other lines.

2. *Comm.:* The act or process of clearing a ship at the Custom-house.

3. *Silk-manufacture:* The process of removing irregularities from silk filaments before spinning, by passing them beneath a scraper, or between steel rollers. (*Knight.*)

4. *Calico-printing:* The act of washing the dye solution from the unmordanted portion of the cloth in the "madder style" of printing. (*Knight.*)

5. *Machines:* The amount of play between the meshing-teeth of cog-wheels, to avoid a jamb. (*Knight.*)

clearing-beck, *s.*

Dyeing: A vat in which cottons printed with certain colours are scoured with soap and water.

clearing-house, *s.*

Comm.: An establishment where the process of clearing is carried on. The London clearing-house for bankers was first instituted in 1775. By its means bankers obtain a settlement of all bills or cheques due for collection between one another, a cheque on the Bank of England being received or paid in settlement of all differences of account. All the cities of the United States have clearing houses, established at various dates since 1853, when the first was established in New York. [Clear, *v.*, C. 1.]

clearing-nut, *s.* The nut of *Strychnos potatorum,* which is used in India for clearing water from sediment. The natives prefer pond or river water to clear well water, but purify what they take by rubbing the inside of the unglazed earthen vessel for a minute or two with the seed of the clearing-nut. The impurities in a short time fall to the bottom, and the water becomes clear.

clearing-pan, *s.*

Sugar-manufact.: The same as Clarifier.

clearing-screw, *s.*

Weapons: A screw in some fire-arms, at right angles to the nipple, and affording a communication with the chamber. (*Knight.*)

clearing-stone, *s.*

Currriery: The fine stone on which a currier's knife receives its final whetting. (*Knight.*)

clĕar'-lĭ, *cler-li, *clere-li, *cler-liche, *clere liche, *cler ly, *clyer-lyche, *clyer-liche, *adv.* [Eng. *clear; -ly;* Mid. Eng. *cler, clere,* &c.; and *liche, li* = Eng. *-ly.*]

I. *Lit.:* Brightly, luminously.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Plainly, without impediment or hindrance.

2. Plainly, evidently, in a manner free from doubt, obscurity, or perplexity.

". . . then shalt thou see *clearly* to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye."—*Matt.* vii. 5.

3. With acuteness or discernment; in a manner free from embarrassment or entanglement.

". . . he that divideth too much, will never come out of it *clearly.*"—*Bacon: Essays.*

4. Audibly, plainly.

"The sownde was herde into the citee *clerly.*"—*Merlin,* I. ii. 207.

* 5. Without deduction or abatement.

* 6. Honestly, unreservedly, openly, without evasion or reservation.

"He asel zigge his zennes *clyerliche* and nakedliche." *Ayenbite*, p. 174.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *clearly* and *distinctly*: "That is seen *clearly* of which one has a *clear* view independent of anything else; that is seen *distinctly* which is seen so as to distinguish it from other objects." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

clĕar'-nĕss, * cler-nesse, * clere-nesse, * cler-nes, * cleer-ness, *s.* [Eng. *clear*; *-ness.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The quality of being clear or bright; brightness.

"Thei upon the walles of the town sangh the *clernesse* of the light half a myle louge."—*Merlin*, I. ii. 210.

"It may be, percolation doth not only cause *clearness* and splendour, but sweetness of savour."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

2. A lustre or splendour.

"Love, more clear than yourself, with the *clearness*, lays a night of sorrow upon me."—*Sidney.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Distinctness, plainness, freedom from obscurity or doubt.

". . . it is of the utmost importance in science to aim at perfect *clearness* in the description of all that comes, or seems to come, within the range of the intellect."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), x. 253.

* 2. Uprightness, straightforwardness, plain dealing, sincerity.

". . . *clearness* of dealing, . . ."—*Bacon.*

* 3. A freedom from blame or imputation.

4. Distinctness of tone, audibility.

5. *Of the weather:* Brightness, serenity, freedom from clouds.

"*Clerenesse* of wedyr. *Serenitas.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* 6. Glory, honour.

"I take not *clernesse* of men."—*Wycliffe: John* v. 41.

* 7. Beauty, handsomeness.

"In the *clernes* of his concubines and curious wedez." *E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness*, 1,353.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *clearness* and *perspicuity*: "*Clearness* respects our ideas, and springs from the distinction of the things themselves that are discussed; *perspicuity* respects the mode of expressing the ideas, and springs from the good qualities of style. . . . *Clearness* of intellect is a natural gift; *perspicuity* is an acquired art; although intimately connected with each other, yet it is possible to have *clearness* without *perspicuity*, and *perspicuity* without *clearness*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

clĕar-stör'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Eng. *clearstory*, and suff. *-al.*] Of, or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a clear-story.

clĕar'-wēed, *s.* [Eng. *clear*, and *weed.*] An American name for *Pilea pumila*, an urticaceous plant.

clēat, *s.* [From Provinc. Eng. *cleat* = a piece of iron worn on the shoes by country people (*Mahn*). [Clamp.] Cf. also Dut. *kloet* = a boat-hook, a pole; A.S. *clate* = a bur, a cloth-bur; Dut. *klis* and Ger. *klette* = a bur.]

1. *Carp.:* A strip of wood secured to another one to strengthen it, as a batten placed transversely on the back of several boards which are jointed or matched together.

2. *Naut.:* A belaying-piece consisting of a bar with two arms fastened to a post or stanchion by a bolt passing through its stem.

clēat, *v.t.* [Cleat, *s.*] To fasten or strengthen with a cleat.

clēav'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *cleav(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being cleft or divided.

"In the one case it is the molecules arranging themselves according to organic laws which produce a *cleavable* structure. . . ."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), xiv. 408.

clēav'-age, *s.* [Eng. *cleave*, and suff. *-age.*]

1 *Biol.:* Segmentation of the vitellus; often called egg- or yolk-cleavage.

2. *Crystallography:*

(1) The act of cleaving or splitting a crystal in a certain direction in which it is easy to do so; the state of being so cleft. This line of easy fissure, as a rule, is parallel to one or more of the faces of the crystal. Cleavage tends to reduce a mineral to the form of its primary or primitive crystal.

(2) The line along which such splitting takes place.

"In building up crystals these little atomic bricks often arrange themselves into layers which are perfectly parallel to each other, and which can be separated by mechanical means; this is called the *cleavage* of the crystal."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd. ed.), xiv. 407.

3. *Geology:*

(1) The act or capability of cleaving certain slaty rocks into an indefinite number of thin laminæ, parallel to each other but not parallel to the planes of stratification (*Lyell*); the state of being so cleft.

(2) The cleft or fissure which is thus produced. Cleavage is divided into laminar fission, or Flaggy Cleavage, coincident with bedding planes, and Slaty Cleavage, deviating from the direction of the bedding planes. Slaty Cleavage is a fissile structure in certain slaty or other rocks distinct from both stratification and joints, though in some cases liable to be mistaken for one or other of these. It most frequently occurs in clay-slate, or other argillaceous rock, next in frequency to which it is found in gneiss, mica-schist, hypogene-limestone, &c. Murchison, in his "Siluria," shows that slaty cleavage exists in the Silurian and other older rocks, and in those of Devonian age. It is not uncommon in the carboniferous rocks of Ireland, but less so in that formation generally. Slaty cleavage, or slaty texture, has been superinduced by the rock having been subjected to great pressure, which also affects any fossils which the rock may contain, squeezing and distorting them to a considerable extent. Flaggy cleavage has been produced by the regular deposition of thin layers of sediment one upon another. Slaty cleavage is seldom met with in rocks of eruptive origin, except in beds of volcanic ash, and occasionally in some of the older lavas. A structure, called Foliation, resembling laminar fission, is found in altered sedimentary rocks. It is due to the segregation of any one mineral component of the rock along a more or less regular plane, and thus differentiating the rock into a series of alternating layers of different composition.

cleavage-cavity, *s.*

Biol.: The cavity of a blastosphere (q.v.).

cleavage-cell, *s.*

Biol.: A blastomere (q.v.). Called also a cleavage-globule.

cleavage-globule, *s.* [Cleavage-cell.]

cleavage-mass, *s.*

Biol.: Any cell of a morula (q.v.).

cleavage planes, *s. pl.*

Crystallog.: Planes along which a mineral may be most easily cleft.

clēave (1), * **cleve** (1), * **clive,** * **clivyn,** * **clyve** (pa. t. *cleaved*, **clave*, **cleve*; pa. par. *cleaved*, * *cleved*), *v.i.* [A.S. *clífan*, *cleofan*; O.S. *klíbón*; Dut. *kleven*; Sw. *klibba sig* = to stick to; Dan. *klæbe*; O. H. Ger. *chleben*; Ger. *kleben*. Cf. Icel. *klífa* = to climb. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Lit.:* To stick, to adhere, to hold fast.

"Y shal make thi tunge for to *clene* to the roof of thi mouth."—*Wycliffe: Ezech.* iii. 26.

"*Cliuyn* to K. *clesc* to P. *Adhereo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"For as the girdle *cleaveth* to the loins of a man, . . ."—*Jer.* xiii. 11.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To be attached closely in love or friendship, to be devoted to.

"He schal *clyue* to his wyf."—*Wycliffe: Ephes.* v. 31.

* 2. To adhere closely to, to remain fixed fast in the mind or heart.

"The memorie is zuo *cleuiynde* ine him." *Ayenbite*, p. 107.

* 3. To unite in fitness, to agree, to suit, to be consonant.

"New honours come upon him,
Like our strange garments, *cleave* not to their mould,
But with the aid of use." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 3.

* 4. To accompany, to attend or follow.

"Moreover he will bring upon thee all the diseases of Egypt, which thou wast afraid of; and they shall *cleave* unto thee."—*Deut.* xxviii. 60.

clēave (2), * **cleve** (2), * **clefe** (pa. t * *clave*, * *clove*, * *cleſ*, * *clefe*, * *cleaved*, * *cleved*, * *claſ*, * *claf*, *cleft*; pa. par. * *cloven*, *cleft*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *cleofan* (pa. t. *cleáf*; pa. par. *clofen*); O. S. *kliobaη*; O. H. Ger. *chlioban*; Ger. *klieben*; Sw. *klyfva*; Dut. *kloven*; Icel. *kljúfa*; Dan. *klöve*. There is no connection whatever between this and the preceding word.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To split asunder with violence, to cut through, to divide forcibly.

"To Tolomew with aweord he smot,
Atwo *cleved* his scheld." *Alisaunder*, 2,230.

2. To part in any way, to divide, to separate, to open.

3. To force one's way through.

"Now, plac'd in order on their banks, they sweep
The sea's smooth face, and *cleave* the hoary deep."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. ix., l. 115-6.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To part asunder, to divide or open.

"Mony clustered clowde *clef* alle in clowtes."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 367.

2. To separate, as the parts of cohering bodies; to suffer division: to split.

"Laying the knife at right angles to its former position, the crystal *cleaves* again . . ."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), xiv. 407.

clēaved (1), *pret. of v. & pa. par.* or *a.* [Cleave (1), *v.*]

* **clēaved** (2), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Cleave (2), *v.*]

clēave'-land-ite, *s.* [Named after Dr. P. Cleaveland, the mineralogist.]

Min.: A variety of Albite, classed by Dana as lamellar albite, but made by the British Museum Catalogue actually identical with that mineral. It is found at Chesterfield, in Massachusetts.

clēav'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *cleave* (1); *-er.*]

1. That which cleaves or sticks.

2. A sucker.

clēav'-ĕr (2), * **clēv'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *cleave* (2); *-er.*]

1. One who cleaves or cuts anything asunder.

2. A butcher's instrument for cutting up the bodies of animals into joints.

* **clea-ver** (3), *s.* [Clover.]

clēav'-ĕrş, *s.* [Prop. the pl. of cleaver (1).]

Bot.: A plant, *Galium Aparine*, called cleavers or formerly "clever," from its habit of cleaving to objects with which it is brought in contact. It is called also Goose-grass. The leaves are 6—8 in a whorl, hispid, their margins and midrib near the angles of the stem very rough with reflexed prickles; the flowers are white; the bristles of the fruit are hooked. It is a long, weak, straggling British plant, which is often seen in hedges, and more rarely in corn-fields, &c. It flowers in June and July.

* **clēave'-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *cleave* (2), v., suff. *-some* (q.v.).] Apt for cleaving, dividing easily.

clēav'-ĭng (1), * **clev-ing** (1), *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Cleave (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

"Thy son's blood *cleaving* to my blade."
Shakesp.: 3 *Hen. VI.*, i. 2.

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of adhering closely; close union or attachment.

clēav'-ĭng (2), * **clev-ing** (2), *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Cleave (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of rending asunder; the act of splitting or separating.

2. The division in the human body from the *os pubis* downwards.

cleaving-knife, *s.*

Coopering: A "frow," a tool used for riving juggles into staves and clapboards.

cleaving-saw, *s.* A pit-saw, a rip-saw, as distinguished from a cross-cut saw.

clê'-chê (1), *s.* [Fr. *clêché*, *croix clêchée*, from Lat. *clavis* = a key.]

Her.: A kind of cross, charged with a similar cross of the same figure, but of the colour of the field.

CLECHE.

* **cleche** (2), *s.* [Clutch.] A claw, a talon.

*** cleche,** *v.t. & i.* [CLUTCH.]

"Sir Gawan bi the coler *clechis* the knyghte."
Anturis of Arthur, st. 48.

cleck (1), *** clek,** *v.i.* [O. Icel. *klekja*; Sw. *kläcka*; Dan. *klække.*] [CLOCK, *v.*] To hatch, to bear, to bring forth.

"Thou art best on thi wax that ever was *clekyt* or known."—*Towneley Myst.*, p. 311

*** cleck** (2), *v.t.* [CLUTCH, *v.*]

clĕck'-ĕr, *s.* [O. Eng. *cleck*, and suff. *-er.*] A sitting, or broody, hen.

clĕck'-ĭng (*Eng.*), **clĕck'-ĭn** (*Scotch*), *pr.par., a., & s.* [CLECK, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & adj.:* Hatching.

"Their house is muckle eneugh, and *clecking* time's aye canty time."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. l.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.* (*Of the form* cleckin) (*Scotch*): A brood of chickens.

2. *Fig.:* A family of children.

cleckin-time, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The time of hatching.

2. *Fig.:* The time of birth, as used of man.

cled, *pa. par.* [CLAD.] (*Scotch.*)

* *O. Scots Law:* Possessed of, provided with.

¶ (1) *Cled with a husband:* Married.

(2) *Cled with a right:* Possessed of a right. (*Balfour: Pract.*)

cled score, *a.* Twenty-one in number. (*Scotch.*)

clĕdge, *s.* [A.S. *clǽg* = clay.] [CLAY.]

Mining: The upper of two beds of Fuller's Earth in localities where these occur, as they do at Nutfield, near Reigate, in Surrey, at Deptling, near Maidstone, in Kent, and at Apsley, near Woburn, in Bedfordshire. These beds are of the Lower Greensand age.

clĕdg'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *cledg(e); -y.*] Consisting or of the nature of cledge; stiff, tenacious.

*** clee,** *s.* [CLAW.]

"As a cat wolde ete fischis
Withoute wetyng of his *clees*."
Gower, ii. 39.

cleed, cleede, *s.* [From *cleed*, v. (q.v.).] Clothes. (*Burns.*)

cleed, *v.t.* [CLOTHE.]

1. *Lit.:* To clothe. (*Scotch.*) (Used of the putting on of garments or of armour.)

"O, leeze me on my spinning wheel,
O, leeze me on my rock and reel;
Frae tap to tae that *cleeds* me bien,
And haps me fiel and warm at e'en!"
Burns: Bess and her Spinning Wheel.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To clothe. (Applied to foliage.)

"Simmer rains bring simmer flow'rs,
And leaves to *cleed* the birken bow'rs."
Fergusson: Poems, ii. 40.

(2) To seek protection from. (*Spalding.*)

cleed'-ĭng, clead'-ĭng, *s.* [CLOTHING.]

cleek, *v.t. & i.* [CLUTCH.]

1. To seize, to snatch.

2. To link arms.

"The piper loud and louder blew,
The dancers quick and quicker flew;
They reel'd, they set, they cross'd, they *cleekit*,
Till ilka carlin swat and reekit."
Burns: Tam O'Shanter.

cleek, cleick, *s.* [From *cleek*, v. (q.v.).] (*Scotch.*) A hook.

cleek'-it, *pa. par.* [CLEEK, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

*** cleepe,** *v.t. & i.* [CLEPE.]

"The Miser threw him selfe, as an Offall,
Streight at his foot in base humilitee,
And *cleeped* him his liege, to hold of him in fee."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 3.

cleep'-ie, cleep-y, *s.* [CLAP, CLIP.]

1. A severe blow; properly including the idea of the contusion caused by such a blow, or by a fall.

2. A stroke on the head.

*** cleere-eie,** *s.* [CLEAR-EYE.]

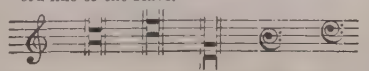
*** clees,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *clee* = claw.] The two portions of the hoof in a cloven-footed animal. (*Nuttall.*)

*** cleethe,** *v.t.* [CLOTHE.]

*** cleeve,** *s.* [CLIFF.]

clĕf, *s.* [Fr. *clef*, from Lat. *clavis*; Gr. κλαίς, κλείς (*klaïs, kleis*) = a key.]

Music: A character placed at the beginning of a stave, to show the elevation of that particular stave in the general claviary or system, and to determine the names of the notes according to their positions on the stave. There are three clefs: the G clef, generally known as the treble clef, which is placed on the second line of the treble stave; the C clef, which is used either as the alto, tenor, or (rarely) soprano clef, according to its position on the 3rd, 4th, or 1st line of the stave; and the F clef, which is either bass or barytone (rare) clef, according to its position on the 4th or 3rd line of the stave.



TREBLE CLEF. ALTO CLEF. TENOR CLEF. SOPRANO CLEF. BARYTONE CLEF. BASS CLEF.

clĕft, *pret. of v., pa. par., a., & s.* [Originally the same word as CLIFT (q.v.). (*Trench: On the Study of Words*, p. 157.)] [CLEAVE.]

A. *As pret. of verb:* (See the verb).

B. & **C.** *As pa. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

"Down his *cleft* side while fresh the blood distils."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. x., l. 596.

D. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An opening or space caused by the forcible separation of parts; a split, a crack, a fissure.

"But now the clear bright moon her zenith gains,
And, rimy without speck, extend the plains:
The deepest *cleft* the mountain's front displays."
Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

* 2. A piece split off from the main body.

* 3. Any part which is cloven or divided, especially the hoof.

". . . every beast that parteth the hoof, and cleaveth the *cleft* into two claws, . . ."—*Deut.* xiv. 6.

II. *Farriery:* A disease in horses; a crack or split on the bend of the pastern.

*** cleft-footed,** *a.* Cloven-footed.

*** cleft-graft,** *v.t.* To engraft by the process called *cleft-grafting* (q.v.).

'Filberts may be *cleft-grafted* on the common nut'
—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

*** cleft-graft-ing,** *s.* A method of engrafting by cleaving the stock of a tree and inserting in the cleft a scion or branch.

CLEFT-GRAFTING.
1. Bud. 2. Stock (of Rose and Vine).

clĕg, *s.* [Probably = the insect that sticks, from the same root as *clay* (q.v.).]

Entomology:

1. A gad-fly—any of the Tabanidæ.

2. A horse-fly—any of the Œstridæ.

cleg-stung, *a.* Stung by the gad-fly.

*** clei,** *s.* [CLAY.]

cleī-ō-mas'-tŏid, *a.* [From Gr. κλείς (*kleis*), genit. κλειδός (*kleidos*) = the clavicle (collar-bone), and Eng. *mastoid* (q.v.).]

Anat.: A name sometimes given to one constituent of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle, when this is considered to be double instead of single. The other is called the sterno-mastoid muscle. (*Quain.*)

cleik, *v.t.* [CLUTCH.]

¶ *To cleik the cunyie:* To lay hold on the money.

"And wanting to *cleik the cunyie* (that is, to hook the siller)."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xviii.

cleik, clek, *s.* [CLEIK, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) An iron hook.

(2) A hold of any object.

(3) A club with an iron head, used in golf.

2. *Fig.:* The arm.

II. *Farriery* (*pl.*): A cramp in the legs, to which horses are subject.

cleik-ў, *a.* [Scotch *cleik; -y.*] Ready to take the advantage, inclined to circumvent.

*** cleime,** *s. & v.* [CLAIM.]

cleī'-ō-phāne, *s.* [From Gr. κλείς (*kleis*) = a key; *o* connective, and φαίνω (*phainō*) = to make to appear.]

Min.: A pure white variety of Blende found in Franklin, New Jersey. (*Dana.*)

*** cleir,** *a.* [CLEAR.]

cleīs-tŏ-car'-pī, *s. pl.* [From Gr. κλειστός (*kleistos*) = that can be shut or closed, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit (*lit.*) = closed, fruited, inoperculate.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of True Mosses, in which the roundish theca ruptures the calyptra laterally without raising it up as a cap, and in which there is no operculum. They are called also Phascaceæ (q.v.).

cleīs-tŏg'-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [From Gr. κλειστός (*kleistos*) = shut; γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to engender, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: A term applied to inconspicuous flowers of a particular kind occurring on the same plant as others which are large and conspicuously coloured. The small flowers are self-fertilised at an early period, whilst in most cases the conspicuously-coloured flowers are barren; in others they are fertile, but have no more seeds than the flowers of apparently humbler type. Examples, various species of Impatiens. (*Mr. A. W. Bennett, &c.*)

*** cleith,** *v.* [CLOTHE.]

cleīth'-ral, *a.* [From Gr. κλεῖθρον (*kleithron*) = a bolt or bar for bolting a door, from κλείω (*kleiō*) = to shut, with Eng. suff. *-al.*]

Arch.: Pertaining to a covered Greek temple or cleithros (q.v.).

cleīth'-rŏs, *s.* [From Gr. κλεῖθρον (*kleithron*).] [CLEITHRAL.]

Architecture:

1. *Gen.:* An enclosed place.

2. *Spec.:* A Greek temple, the roof of which encloses it completely. (*Weale.*)

*** clek, * cleck,** *v.t.* [CLOCK, *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To hatch, to produce young by incubation. (*Scotch.*)

2. To bear, to bring forth. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To hatch, as applied to the mind; to invent. (*Scotch.*)

2. To feign, to have the appearance without the reality.

*** clek-et†,** *s.* [CLICKET.]

"A *clekett: clavis.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

*** clĕm,** *v.t. & i.* [Ger. *klemmen* = to pinch; O. H. Ger. *chlemman*; Icel. *klemma.*] [CLAM.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To starve, to famish, to cause to die of hunger.

"What will he *clem* me and my followers? Ask him an' he will *clem* me."—*B. Jonson: Poetaster.*

2. To stop a hole by compressing it, or by means of lime, clay, &c. (*Scotch.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To starve, to perish from hunger.

"Hard is the choice, when the valiant must eat their arms, or *clem*."—*B. Jonson: Every Man Out of His Humour.*

clē-măt'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *clematis* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Ranunculaceæ, consisting of species with a valvate or induplicate calyx. Type, Clematis.

clĕm'-a-tĭs, *s.* [Lat. *clematis*; Gr. κληματίς (*klēmatis*) = (1) brush-wood, faggot-wood, (2) various plants with long, lithe branches, spec. the clematis (see def.), and the periwinkle. Dimin. from κλῆμα (*klēma*) = (1) a short twig broken off, a slip, a cutting, (2) a vine twig, which the clematis resembles in its trailing habit; κλάω, (*klaō*) = to break.]

Bot.: Traveller's Joy, or Virgin's Bower, a genus of plants, order Ranunculaceæ, tribe Clematæ. Sepals, 4—6; petals, none; stamens and styles many; achenes terminated by a long, generally feathery awn. The species are numerous. *Clematis Vitalba*, the Common

Traveller's Joy or Virgin's Bower, is a climbing plant with pinnate leaflets, twining petioles and greenish-white flowers. It occurs wild in the middle and south of England. *C. Gouriana* and *C. Wightiana* are not uncommon in India, on the Western Ghauts, in the Deccan, &c., and there are other Indian species. On the continent of Europe, *C. erecta* and *C. flammula* are used by beggars to produce artificial ulcers on their limbs, whilst in America, according to Geyer, the root of a clematis is employed by the North American Indians as a stimulant to horses which fall down at their races. The scraped end of the root is held to the nostrils of the fallen animal, which begins to tremble, and then rising is conducted to water to refresh itself. Various species of clematis are found in English gardens and greenhouses.

clematis-camphor, *s.*

Chem.: When the young branches of *Clematis flammula*, &c., are distilled with water, an acid pungent liquid is obtained, which reddens the skin; when kept in closed vessels it deposits white scales and flocks of clematis-camphor.

clĕm-ą-tī'-tĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *clematit(is)*, and Eng., &c., suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_9H_{10}O_6$. A bitter substance obtained from the root of *Aristolochia Clematitis.*

clĕm-ą-tī'-tĭs, *s.* [Lat. *clematis* (q.v.), and suff. *-itis.*] A plant, *Aristolochia Clematitis.*

***clembe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [CLIMB.]

***cleme** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [CLAIM.]

***cleme** (2), *v.t.* [CLAM.]

1. To daub over, to besmear, to cover with any sticky substance.

"*Cleme* hit with clay comly withinne."—*Early Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness*, 312.

2. To spread, to besmear.

"*Cleme* upon the wounde oxe dounge aboute."—*Palladius* III., st. 125.

clĕm'-ĕn-çў, ***clĕm-ençe,** *s.* [Fr. *clémence*; Sp. *clemencia*; Ital. *clemenza*, from Lat. *clementia* = mildness, gentleness; *clemens* = mild, gentle.]

1. *Of persons:*

(1) Mildness of temper and disposition; gentleness, kindness, compassion, humanity.

"It was not the *clemency* of an ostentatious man, or of a sentimental man, or of an easy-tempered man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

(2) Mercy, a willingness to forgive, a pardon.

"It was even suspected that he sent some persons to the gibbet solely because they had applied for the royal *clemency* through channels independent of him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

† 2. *Of the elements:* Mildness, softness.

"Then in the *clemency* of upward air." *Dryden.*

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *clemency*, *lenity*, and *mercy*: "*Clemency* and *lenity* are employed only towards offenders; *mercy* towards all who are in trouble, whether from their own fault or any other cause. *Clemency* lies in the disposition; *lenity* and *mercy* in the act; the former as respects superiors in general, the latter in regard to those who are invested with civil power: a monarch displays his *clemency* by showing *mercy*; a master *lenity* by not inflicting punishment where it is deserving. *Clemency* is arbitrary on the part of the dispenser, flowing from his will independent of the object on whom it is bestowed; *lenity* and *mercy* are discretionary, they always have regard to the object and the nature of the offence, or misfortunes; *lenity* therefore often serves the purposes of discipline, and *mercy* those of justice by forgiveness, instead of punishment; but *clemency* [sometimes] defeats its end by forbearing to punish where it is needful." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

clĕm'-ent, *a.* [Lat. *clemens* = mild, gentle.]

1. *Of persons:* Mild, gentle, forgiving, compassionate.

† 2. *Of the elements:* Mild, soft.

Clĕm'-ęn-tīne, *a.* & *s.* [From the proper name Clement, which is derived from Lat. *clemens* (genit. *clementis*) = mild, calm, soft, gentle. See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to Clement of Rome (Clemens Romanus), one of the five apostolic fathers; to Clement of Alexandria (Clemens Alexandrinus); to one of the fourteen Clements who filled the Popedom; or to any other person of the same name.

"The *Clementine* Constitutions, or decrees of Clement V., were in like manner authenticated in 1317 by his successor, John XX."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, introd., § 3.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Bibliography:*

1. *Pl.* (The Clementines): Certain Christian compositions long attributed to the apostolic father, Clement of Rome, but now held to have been composed after his death, probably by one of the Ebionite sect.

2. A collection of decretals and constitutions of Pope Clement V., published in A.D. 1308. They were regarded as the seventh book of Decretals (q.v.). (See also CANON LAW.)

II. *Ch. Hist.:* The followers of Clement VII., who was held by most of the French, the Scotch, &c., to have been legitimately elected to succeed Pope Gregory XI., whilst the Italians, the English, &c., deemed him an antipope, and held that the holy father legitimately elected was Urban VI. This schism began in A.D. 1378, and ended in 1409. The scandal which it caused weakened the prestige of the Papacy, and helped the church a certain distance forward towards the Reformation. [SCHISM.]

***clĕm'-ent-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *clement*; *-ly.*] In a clement or forgiving manner, kindly, mildly.

***clemmed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CLEM, *v.*]

clĕm'-mĕl, *s.* [CALAMINE.]

clĕnch, *s.* & *v.* [CLINCH.]

clench-bolts, *s. pl.* Bolts whose pointed ends are clenched after passing through the wood, sometimes over a washer or ring. (*Knight.*)

clench-nails, *s. pl.* Nails whose pointed ends are clenched after passing through the wood.

clĕnçhed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CLINCHED.]

clĕnçh'-ĕr, *s.* [CLINCHER.]

clĕnçh'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CLINCHING.]

***clene,** *a.* [CLEAN.]

***clēne'-nĕsse,** *s.* [CLEANNESS.]

"Yeme mine licame ine *clenenesse*."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, p. 199.

***clĕng,** *v.i.* [CLING.]

"Thay clomben bi clyffez ther *clengez* the colde." *Sir Gawaine*, 2,078.

***clĕnge,** *v.t.* [CLEANSE.]

1. *Lit.:* To clean.

"His fais *clengit* the sted."—*Barbour: Bruce*, viii. 92.

2. *Law:* To exculpate, to produce proof of innocence; a forensic term corrupted from the Eng. v. *to cleanse.*

***clĕng'-ĕr, cleng-ar,** *s.* [*Clenge*; *-er.*] One employed to use means for the recovery of those affected with the plague. (*Scotch.*)

***clenk,** *v.* [CLINK.]

***clen-ly,** *a.* & *adv.* [CLEANLY.]

***clen-nes,** *s.* [CLEANNESS.]

***clense,** *v.* [CLEANSE.]

***clens-er,** *s.* [CLEANSER.]

clĕ-ō-dōr'-ą, *s.* [From Gr. Κλεοδώρα (*Kleodōra*) = the name of a Danaid and of a nymph.]

Zool.: A genus of Pteropodous Molluscs, family Hyaleidæ. It has representatives in most seas. Known recent species, twelve; fossil, four, the latter from the Miocene onward. (*Woodward*, ed. *Tate.*)

clĕ-ō'-mē, *s.* [From Gr. κλείω (*kleiō*) = to shut, with reference to the parts of the flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Capparids, tribe Cleomeæ. Sepals four, petals four, erect, generally with long claws, stamens six with long filaments, fruit a pod with many seeds, often on a long stalk. Leaves mostly digitate, with 3—7 lanceolate leaflets. The greater number of the species are from the hotter parts of America, a few are from Arabia, Persia, India, Australia, &c. The species have a pungent taste like mustard.

clĕ-ō'-mĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cleome* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of plants, order Capparidaceæ, characterised by having capsular fruit. Typical genus, Cleome (q.v.).

***clĕ-ŏn'-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cleon(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Coleoptera, with Cleonus (q.v.) for its type.

clĕ-ō'-nŭs, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles, family Curculionidæ (Weevils). The species have their black body hidden by a clothing of ash-coloured or other scales, so distributed as often to form clouded markings, or even to allow the dark background to peer through. More than 100 species are known, from Europe, Asia, and Africa. Sharpe enumerates four as British. *Cleonus sulcirostris* is common in chalky and sandy localities, and *C. nebulosus*, which resembles it, is not unfrequent in Hampshire.

***cleope,** *v.t.* & *i.* [CLEPE.]

***clēpe,** ***clep,** *s.* [CLEPE, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A call, a cry.

"With *clepes* and cries." *Surrey: Æneid*, bk. ii.

2. A name; tattle, pert loquacity. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Scotch Law:* A summons, a claim, a petition.

***clepe** (1), ***cleep,** *v.t.* [CLIP.]

***clēpe** (2), ***clepen,** ***clepenn,** ***cleope,** ***cleopien,** ***clipien,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *cleopian, clypian, clipian.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To call, to address, to summon to one's side or aid.

"I shal inwardly *clepe* the Lord."—*Wycliffe: Psalms* xvii. 4.

2. To call, to name.

"She ward with child . . . and *cleped* it Ysaac."—*Genesis and Exodus*, 1,197.

". . . he *clepeth* a calf, cauf; half, hauf; neighbour, *vocatur*, nebour; neigh, abbreviated, ne . . ."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour Lost*, v. 1.

3. *With a sentence as the object:* To cry out.

"Tha *cleopede* Hengest, 'Nimeth eoure sexes.'" *Layamon*, ii. 214.

II. *Fig.:* To call to any vocation or state of life.

"In the clepinge in which ye ben *clepid*."—*Wycliffe: Ephes.* iv. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To call to, to address a prayer or summons to.

"He *clepes* to his chamberlayn." *Sir Gawaine*, 1,810.

2. To tattle, to chatter, to prattle.

***clēp'-ĕr,** ***clep-ere,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *clepe*; *-er.*] One who calls or summons, a summoner, an invoker.

"Ne be ther *cleper* of deuels."—*Wycliffe: Deut.* xviii. 11.

clĕpht, klĕpht, *s.* [Gr. κλέπτης (*kleptēs*) = a thief.] A Greek robber or brigand.

"The Roman poet (he says) conceived that the poor Sabines were covered with gold, a Fauriel observes that the bards of modern Greece conceive of their *clephts*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. vi., § 5, vol. i., p. 218.

***clēp'-ĭng,** ***clep-inge,** ***cleop-inge,** ***clep-enge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CLEPE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of calling or summoning; a call, a summons.

"Neuere nane thinge that come to his *cleopinge*." *Layamon*, ii. 8.

2. A prayer.

"After *clepenge* and oscinge."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, ii. 11.

3. A vocation, a state of life.

"That ye walke worthily in the *clepinge* in which ye ben clepid."—*Wycliffe: Ephes.* iv. 1.

***clēppe,** *s.* [CLAP (1), *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* The clapper of a mill.

"The two cheoken beoth the two grinstones, the tunge is the *cleppe*."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 70.

2. *Fig.:* Chatter, noise.

"Kuthen heo neuere astunten hore *cleppe*."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 72.

***clēppe,** ***clēp'-pўn,** *v.t.* [CLAP.] To clink or tinkle.

"*Cleppyn* or clynchyn (clippyn or clynkyn, P.). *Tinnio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

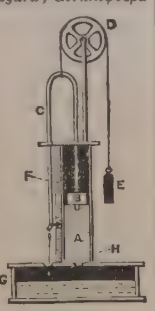
clĕp-sī'-nē, *s.* [From Gr. κλεψία (*klepsia*) = theft; κλέπτω (*kleptō*), fut. κλέψω (*klepsō*) = to steal.]

Zool.: A genus of Annelids, the typical one of the family Clepsinidæ.

clĕp-sĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *clepsine*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Annelids, order Suctoria. It coutains animals like leeches, but with bodies narrower in front, where, instead of the teeth of the leeches, there exists a proboscis capable of being protruded. The Clepsinidæ live in fresh water, creep on aquatic plants, and feed upon Lymnææ and other water-snails.

clĕp'-sy-dra, *s.* [Lat. *clepsydra*; Gr. κλεψύδρα (*klepsudra*), from κλέπτω (*kleptō*) = to steal, and ὕδωρ (*hudōr*) = water.]



CLEPSYDRA.

1. *Hor.:* An ancient contrivance for the measurement of time by the gradual discharge of water from a graduated vessel through a small opening; a water-clock. It was in use among the Egyptians, the Chaldeans, the Greeks, and the Romans.

¶ In the cut A is a vessel holding water; B a cork floating short leg of siphon; C a siphon suspended by silk cord over wheel D; E a balance weight; F a graduated scale; G a reservoir into which water drops; H a closed valve through which, when opened and apparatus turned base upwards, the water from G is re-emptied into A.

2. *Chem.:* A chemical vessel.

* 3. *Zool.:* [Aspergillum].

clĕp-tō-mā'-nĭ-ą, klĕp-tō-mā'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Fr. *cleptomanie*; Gr. κλέπτω (*kleptō*) = to steal, and μανία (*manía*) = madness.] A form of moral insanity distinguished by an irresistible propensity to stealing or pilfering.

clĕp-tō-mā'-nĭ-ăc, *a.* & *s.* [Klepto-maniac.]

* **clĕp'-ĭng, * clep-pynge,** *s.* [Clap.] The tinkling of a bell.

"*Clepyng* K. *clepppynge* or clynkynge of a bell H. clinkinge P. *Tintillacio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **cler, * clere,** *a.* [Clear.]

* **clĕre, * cleren, * cleryn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Clear, *v.*]

* **clĕre-liche, * clere-lie, * cler-liche,** *adv.* [Clearly.]

* **clĕre'-nĕs, * clĕre'-nĕsse,** *s.* [Clearness.]

clĕre'-stōr-ў, *s.* [Clear-story.]

* **clĕre'-wŏrte,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *clere* = clear, and *worte* = wort.]

Bot.: An unidentified plant.

"With claver and *clereworte* clede evene over."
Morte Arthure, 3,241.

* **clĕr'-ğĕ-al,** *a.* [O. Prov. Fr. *clergeal*; Low Lat. *clericalis*, from Lat. *clericus.*] Clergical, clerkly, scholarly.

"Oure termes ben so *clergeal* and queynte."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,679.

* **cler-geon,** *s.* [Clergion.]

* **clĕr'-ğĕsse,** *s.* [O. Fr. fem. of *clerc.*] A learned and scholarly woman.

"Morgue le fee, hir suster, that was so grete a *clergesse.*" *Merlin*, I. ii. 374.

* **clĕr'-ğĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *clerg(y)*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to the clergy; clerical.

"Constantine might have done more justly to have punished those *clergical* faults which he could not conceal, . . ."—*Milton: Animad. Rem. Def.*

* **clĕr'-ğĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Eng. *clergy*; Lat. *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To make into a clergyman; to convert to one's clerical ideas or principles.

* **clĕr'-ğĭ-ŏn, * cler-ge-on, * cler-gi-oun,** *s.* [O. Fr. *clerjon, clergeon*; Fr. *clerçon*; Sp. *clerizon*; Lat. *clericus.*] [Clergy.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A young priest, a student, a pupil.

"He hadde a *clergeon* of yonge age"
Chaucer, i. 255.

2. Applied as a term of contempt to a priest.

"Thei suld haf venged him of suilk a *clergioun* [*i.e.*, A'Becket]."—*Robert de Brunne*, p. 131.

II. *Fig.:* A brood of young birds.

"The earth . . . sendeth forth her *clergions*,
To mount and flye vp to the ayre."
Surrey: Restless Lover.

clĕr'-ğў, * clĕr'-ğĭe (*Eng.*), **clĕr'-ğў, * clar-ğie** (*Scotch*), *s.* & *a.* [In Sw. *klereci*; Ger. *kleriset*; Fr. *clergé* = the clergy, *clergie* = instruction; Norm. Fr. *clargie* = science, literature (*Kelham*); Prov. *clercia*; Sp. *clerecia*; Port. *clerezia, clerecia*; Ital. *chiericcia*; Low Lat. *clericia*; Lat. *clerici* (pl.); Gr. κληρικοί (*klērikoi*) (pl.), all from Gr. κλῆρος (*klēros*) = (1) a lot, (2) that which is assigned by lot, an allotment of land, (3) *eccl.* the clergy.] [Clerical.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Learning.

"To grit *clargie* I can not count nor clama."—*Priest Pebles.* (*Jamieson.*)

"Was not Aristotle, for all his *clergy*,
For a woman wrapt in love so marvellously,
That all his cunning he had soon forgotten."
Hawes: The Pastime of Pleasure.

* 2. A learned profession.

"Also that many of the said landlords put their second sons to learn some *clergy*, or some craft, whereby they may live honestly." —*State Papers: State of Ireland* (1515), vol. ii., p. 30.

3. The whole ministers of the Established Church or of all churches having episcopal ordination, or more rarely of the Churches of Christendom. [II.] It is opposed to *laity* (q. v.).

". . . we in like sort term the order of God's *clergie* and the spiritual power which he hath given them." *Hooker: Eccl. Pol.*, bk. v., § 77.

"The progress of the ecclesiastical authority gave birth to the memorable distinction of the laity and of the *clergy*, which had been unknown to the Greeks and Romans. The former of these appellations comprehended the body of the Christian people; the latter according to the signification of the word, was appropriated to the chosen portion that had been set apart for the service of religion."—*Gibbon: Decl. & Fall*, ch. xv.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Theology:*

(1) The chief New Testament passages to which the word clergy is ultimately traceable back are two. One is 1 Pet. v. 3, where the elders are exhorted not to be lords over God's "heritage" (Auth. Vers.), or lording it over the "charge allotted to you" (Revised Vers.). The words in the Greek are τῶν κλήρων (*tōn klērōn*), the genit. pl. of κλῆροι (*klēroi*), the same word which is used by the Greek ecclesiastical writers for clergy. In the passage in St. Peter it obviously means the whole body of believers in any particular congregation, or in the church collectively viewed as "God's heritage," or as a pastor's charge. The word "God" in the Authorised Version was, as its being spelled in italics shows, inserted by King James's translators; it is not in the original. In the second passage, Acts i. 15—26, the word κλῆρος (*klēros*) is used of the apostolate from which Judas fell, and to which Matthias was elected (verses 17, 25), and the plural κλῆροι (*klēroi*), of the lots cast to decide his election (v. 26).

(2) The verse in St. Peter [No. (1)] doubtless alludes to a multitude of Old Testament passages in which the Israelites are described as the inheritance or heritage of God (Deut. xxxii. 9, Psalms xxviii. 9, lxxviii. 71, Jer. x. 16, Joel ii. 17, &c., &c.); as also is the country of Canaan (1 Sam. xxvi. 19, 2 Sam. xxi. 3, Psalm lxviii. 9, &c., &c.). The word in these and various other passages is κληρονομία (*klēronomía*), a derivative of κλῆρος (*klēros*). Its primary etymological meaning is *lot* (see etym.), and it is used with tacit reference to the distribution to the several tribes of their respective possessions by lots (Num. xxvi. 52—56, Joshua xiv. 1—3, xv. 1, xvi. 1, &c., &c.). When the distribution took place, the Levites received no territory as a heritage, God being their inheritance (Num. xviii. 20, Deut. x. 9, xviii. 1, 2), as was also the priesthood of some of them (Joshua xviii. 7); the sacrifices of Jehovah made by fire (Joshua xiii. 14), and tithes (Num. xviii. 21—24, Deut. xiv. 28, 29). Reciprocally God claimed them as his special servants, taking them in lieu of the first-born devoted to him when the Egyptian first-born were slain (Exod. xiii. 11, 12, 13, 15, Num. iii. 12, 45, viii. 17, 18). He said of them "The Levites shall be mine." An analogy being drawn between the special position of the Levites and that of the Christian ministry as alike ordained to spiritual functions, the word κλῆροι (*klēroi*), used originally by St. Peter of all church members, became limited to their spiritual chiefs.

2. *Church History:*

(1) *In the Early Church:* St. Paul accepted scarcely anything from those to whom he ministered (Acts xx. 33, 34, and 2 Cor. xi. 9), his general practice being to support himself by tent-making (Acts xviii. 3), but he let it be understood that as a rule those who preached the gospel should live of the gospel (1 Cor. ix. 13, 14). This support enabled the pastors of the several churches at a very early period of Christianity to withdraw from secular occupations and give their whole time to their sacred calling.

(2) *In mediæval times:* Century by century almost to the time of the Reformation, or at least till about 1300 A.D., the power and influence of the clergy went on to increase. As every instance of notorious vice on the part of one discharging sacred functions weakens the order to which he belongs, whilst every case of conspicuous virtue increases it, the clergy never could have obtained the influence which they did unless at least a vast section of their number had been really spiritual men. They had other advantages of no mean kind. The only educated class [Benefit of Clergy]; members of an international society existing wherever Christianity had rooted itself; the sole administrators of the sacraments, and in confraternity with a chief believed to have the keys of the kingdom of heaven, the clergy had every opportunity of rising to transcendent power over the imagination, the consciences, and ultimately the earthly possessions of men. Availing themselves of these advantages they actually rose to a pitch of authority which perhaps no other priesthood except that of the Indian Brahmans ever rivalled. Their rule was for a time an advantage to Europe. It was knowledge ruling over ignorance, at least partial refinement holding in control lawless violence; a ladder by which the humblest could climb to great heights of society, whilst outside the church genius of humble birth was prevented from rising, being held down by the weight of feudal chains. But not even a sacred order of men are to be trusted with nearly absolute power, and at length the pretensions of the clergy converted most civil governments into their thinly disguised foes. [Guelphs, Ghibellines, &c.] Means were taken to abridge their power, each new scheme being, as Blackstone shows, ingeniously evaded, and finally their tyranny and rapacity, rather than their doctrinal views, excited a great part of Europe against them, and brought on the great revolt against their domination known as the Reformation. During the mediæval period the monastic orders were looked upon as belonging to the clergy. Abbots, priors, monks, &c., were known as the regular clergy, and bishops, deans, priests, &c., as the secular clergy.

(3) *Post-reformation times:* The civil governments on one hand, and the lay members of the several churches on the other, gained back from the clergy, in countries where the Reformation was successful, a great part of what they had lost during times of greater ignorance. For details see Reformation, Royal supremacy, &c.

3. *Eng. Law:* [Clergyman].

B. *As adj.:* (See the subjoined compound).

clergy-house, *s.* A house set apart for the clergy of a parish, either to live in or to meet and consult about parish matters.

clĕr'-ğў-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *clergy*; *-able.*]

Law: With regard to which the benefit of clergy may be pleaded, as a clergyable offence. (*Blackstone.*)

* **clĕr'-ğў-al-lў,** *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *clergeal*; *-ly.*] Skilfully, artfully.

"Clarett and *creetle clergyally* rennene with confetties fulle curious."—*Morte Arthure*, 200.

clĕr'-ğў-măn, *s.* [Eng. *clergy*; *-man.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An ordained minister of a protestant church, including the Church of England and others. [Clergy, I. 3.]

2. *Law:* A clergyman of the Church of England is exempt from the duty of serving upon juries; he cannot be arrested when officiating at divine worship; he cannot engage in any trade, or without the sanction of the bishop cultivate more than eighty acres of

land; he cannot hold municipal offices, or be a member of the House of Commons; and cannot be called to the Bar.

"The Low Church *clergymen* were a minority, and not a large minority, of their profession . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

clĕr'-ĭc, *clĕr'-ĭck, *a. & s.* [From Lat. *clericus*; Gr. κληρικός (*klērikos*) = (1) of or for an inheritance, (2) belonging to the clergy.]

A. *As adj.:* The same as CLERICAL (q.v.)

B. *As subst.:* A clergyman or clerk.

clĕr'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *cleric*; *-al.*]

1. Relating to the clergy; as, a *clerical* man, a man in orders.

2. Relating to a clerk, copyist, or writer; as a *clerical* error.

Clerical Disabilities Act:

Law: An Act passed on 9th August, 1870, for removing certain disabilities under which clergymen labour. To take its benefits it is needful to resign their clerical appointments and status, to which they cannot return again if they regret the step they have taken. It was framed to relieve certain clergymen who, from change of their theological views or other causes, felt themselves out of place in the clerical office.

Clerical Subscription Act:

Law: An act for slightly modifying the terms of subscription required from Established Church clergymen.

clĕr'-ĭ-cal-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *clerical*; *-ism.*] The advocacy of clerical claims, often of an extravagant character.

". . . the Government is allowing itself to be so influenced by *clericalism* . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, 8th Oct., 1877.

clĕr'-ĭ-cal-ĭst, *s. & a.* [Eng. *clerical*; *-ist.*]

A. *As subst.:* One who supports clericalism.

B. *As adj.:* Supporting or holding the views of clericalism.

† clĕr-ĭ-căl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *clerical*; *-ity.*] An obtrusive or excessive display of the peculiarities of a clergyman; clericalism.

"The very concentrated essence, the focus, of *clericality*."—*Fraser's Magazine*, 1877; Art. *Clericality.*

clĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *clerus* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Coleoptera, section Malacodermi. They have pectinate or clavate antennæ. Genera represented in Britain, Tillus, Opilus, Clerus, Tarsostenus, and Corynetes.

*** clĕr'-ĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [CLARIFY.]

*** clĕr'-ĭ-sў,** *s.* [Lat. *clericia.*] [CLERGY.]

1. The aggregate body of educated men.

"The artist, the scholar, and in general the *clergy*, wins its way up into these places."—*Emerson: Essays*, Ser. II., No. 4.

2. The clergy, as distinguished from the laity.

clĕrk (Eng. pron. **clark**), ***clarc, *clarke, *clærk, *clerek, *clerke, *cleric, *klerek, *klerk,** *s.* [A.S. *clerc* = a priest, from Lat. *clericus*; Gr. κληρικός (*klērikos*) = belonging to the clergy; Icel. *klerkr*; O.Fr. *clerc.*] [CLERGY.]

1. A priest, a clergyman, an ecclesiastic; one in holy orders, specially a secular priest in contradistinction to a regular one or to a monk.

¶ The clergy were first called clerks, because the judges were chosen after the Norman custom, from the clerical ranks.

"Hi belongeth more to *klerekes* than to leawede."—*Ayenbite*, p. 42.

* 2. A scholar; an educated or learned person, a man of letters.

"*Clerc* he was God ynow."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 266.

3. A student, a pupil. [ARTICLED CLERK.]

4. One employed to keep records and accounts; a writer, an amanuensis, an assistant in an office or business.

"All the *clerks* whom he could employ were too few to take down the names of the recruits."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

5. One who has charge of an office or department, subject to a higher authority as a board, corporation, &c.; a secretary.

6. In England a parish officer, whose business used to be to lead the responses in the church services and to perform other duties connected with the parish; a parish clerk.

"By the *clerks* in the rubrick of the Common-Prayer-Book, (which was first inserted in the second book of K. Edw. VI.) I suppose were meant such persons as were appointed, at the beginning of the Reformation, to attend the incumbent in his performance of the offices; and such are still in some cathedral and collegiate churches, which have *lay-clerks* to look out the lessons, name the anthem, set the psalms, and the like; of which sort I take our parish-*clerks* to be, though we have now seldom more than one to a church."—*Wheatley: Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer.*

"God save the king!—Will no man say Amen?
Am I both priest and *clerk*? well then, Amen."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv. 1.

¶ (1) *Clerk in Orders:* [1.].

(2) *Clerk of Arraigns:* An officer who assists the Clerk of Assize.

(3) *Clerks of Assize:* Officers who record the judicial decisions given by the judges on circuit.

(4) *Clerk of the House, &c.:* An officer who writes minutes of the proceedings of the House of Representatives, reads papers when called on to do so, and performs other essential duties. There is a similar official in the Senate, and in the legislative bodies of the several states, his duty being in all cases much the same. The same title is applied in minor municipal bodies, and is widely used in English legislative bodies, as the Chief Clerk of the House of Lords, &c.

(5) *Clerk of the House of Commons:* An officer who writes the minutes of the proceedings which take place in the House of Commons, reads such papers as require to be read, and discharges other important functions. At the opening of a new parliament he presides till a Speaker is chosen. The Clerk of the House of Commons has the appointment of the inferior clerks. These are the Clerk Assistant, the Second Clerk Assistant, the Principal Clerk of the Public Record Office, and Clerk of the Fees, the Principal Clerk of Committees, the Clerk of the Journals, the Principal Clerk of Private Bills, besides a number of senior and junior clerks.

(6) *Clerks of Records and Writs:* Three officers in the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court.

(7) *Clerk of the Crown:* An officer of the Chancery Department who, on the order of the respective Speakers, issues writs of summons to the peers, if the House of Lords, as well as writs for the election of the members in the House of Commons.

"The duties of Petty Bag will be undertaken by the *Clerk of the Crown* in Chancery, and to this high functionary are also to be transferred the attributes of the *Clerk* of the Patents."—*The Great Seal: Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 4, 1874.

(8) *Clerk of the Market:* An officer formerly entitled to hold a court in connexion with a market or fair, punishing misdemeanour therein, especially with regard to fraudulent weights and measures. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv. ch. 19, &c.)

(9) *Clerk of the Peace:* An officer who prepares indictments, and makes minutes at sessions of the peace.

(10) *Clerk of Warrants in Common Pleas:* An officer who registers deeds in Middlesex.

¶ Among governmental clerkships now abolished may be enumerated the offices (1) of the Clerk of Affidavits in Chancery, (2) of the Clerk of Reports in Chancery, (3) of the Clerk of the Custodies, *i.e.* of lunatics and idiots, and (4) of the Enrolments in Chancery.

¶ *Apostolic Clerks:*

Ch. Hist.: The same as JESUATES (q.v.).

Clerks of the Common Life:

Ch. Hist.: A monastic order instituted in the 15th century by Gerhard Groote or Magnus of Daventer. These were divided into the literary brethren and the unlearned brethren. (*Mosheim.*)

Regular Clerks:

Ch. Hist.: Members of various monastic orders.

Regular Clerks of St. Paul:

Ch. Hist.: The same as BARNABITES (q.v.).

Regular Clerks of St. Majoli:

Ch. Hist.: A monastic sect founded in the 16th century by Jerome Æmilianus, and approved of by Paul III. in 1540, and Pius IV. in 1543. Their special aim was to instruct the ignorant and the young. They were called also Regular Clerks of Somasquo, from the town of Somasquo, where their first general resided. (*Mosheim.*)

*** clerk-ale, * clarkes-ale,** *s.* A feast for the benefit of the parish-clerk.

"*Clerk-ales* occure in Aubrey's manuscript History of Wiltshire. "In the Easter holidays was the *clarkesale* for his private benefit and the solace of the neighbourhood."—*Warton: Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 129.

*** clerk-playis,** *s.pl.* Properly, those theatrical representations, the subjects of which were borrowed from Scripture.

"All burrowstownis, everilk man yow prayis
To mak baithyris, farseis, and *clerk-playis*."
Maitland: Poems, p. 284.

clĕrk, * clark, *v.t.* [CLERK, *s.*]

1. To act as a clerk or amanuensis; also (*U. S.*), to assist in an office, store, &c.

* 2. To compose.

"Twa lines o' Davie Lindsay wad ding a' he ever *clerkit*."—*Rob Roy*, ii. 159.

*** clĕrk'-hood, * clerk-hode,** *s.* [Eng. *clerk*; *-hood.*] The condition or position of a clerk.

"The *clerkhode* in which they weren before."—*Pecock: Repressor.*

*** clĕrk'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *clerk*; *less.*] Uneducated, untaught, ignorant.

"Like the Turk, whose military janisaries and bashaws rule all in their *clerkless* and cruel way."—*Waterhouse: Apol. for Learn.*, 1653, p. 40.

clĕrk'-lĭke, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *clerk*; *-like.*]

A. *As adj.:* Scholarly, educated.

"As you are certainly a gentlemen; thereto
Clerk-like experienced, which no less adorns
Our gentry, than our parents' noble names."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tales, i. 2.

B. *As adv.:* In a clerkly manner; cleverly.

*** clĕrk'-lĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *clerkly*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being clerkly or scholarly.

clĕrk'-lў, * clerke-ly, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *clerk*; *-ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Like a clerk; educated, scholarly.

"*Host.* Thou art *clerkly*, thou art *clerkly*, Sir John: Was there a wise woman with thee?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 5.

2. Pertaining to a clerk or to writing.

"The king praised his *clerkly* skill."—*Scott.*

B. *As adv.:* In a clever, scholarly manner.

"*Clerkely. Clericaliter.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"*Sil.* I thank you, gentle servant: 'tis very *clerkly* done."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 1.

clĕrk'-shĭp, *clercsipe, *clærcscipe, *s.* [Eng. *clerk*; *-ship.*]

* 1. The body of the clergy.

"Tha setten hes . . . ærcebiscopes that *clærcsipe* to rihten."—*Layamon*, i. 455.

* 2. Scholarship, learning, education.

3. The office or position of a clerk.

† 4. The state or condition of being in holy orders.

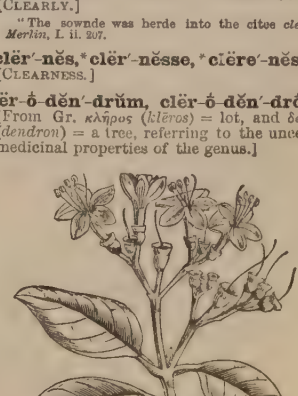
". . . and reading was no longer a competent proof of *clerkship* or being in holy orders."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 28.

*** clĕr'-lĭche, * cler-li, * cler-ly,** *adv.* [CLEARLY.]

"The sownde was herde into the citee *clerly*."—*Merlin*, I. ii. 207.

*** clĕr'-nĕs, * clĕr'-nĕsse, * clĕre'-nĕsse,** *s.* [CLEARNESS.]

clĕr-ō-dĕn'-drŭm, clĕr-ō-dĕn'-drŏn, *s* [From Gr. κλῆρος (*klēros*) = lot, and δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree, referring to the uncertain medicinal properties of the genus.]



CLERODENDRUM.

Bot.: A genus of Verbenaceæ, having a campanulate and inflated five-toothed or five-

lobed calyx, a corolla with a slender tube, and a nearly regular five-lobed corolla, with four exserted stamens. The species, which are numerous and beautiful, grow wild in India, China, Japan, Madagascar, Tropical Africa, Mexico, &c. Several are cultivated in British greenhouses. The properties of the species are somewhat astringent.

***clër'-ō-măn-çy,** *s.* [Fr. *cléromancie*, from Gr. κλῆρος (*klēros*) = a lot, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination; μαντεύομαι (*manteuomai*) = to prophesy; μάντις (*mantis*) = a prophet.] A method of divination by the casting of dice or little bones, and observing the numbers turned up. (*Crabb.*)

clër-ŏn'-ō-mỹ, *s.* [Gr. κλῆρος (*klēros*) = a lot, an inheritance; νομή (*nomē*) = a distribution, a share.] A heritage, inheritance, or patrimony.

***clër-stör'-ỹ,** *s.* [CLEAR-STORY.]

***clerte,** *s.* [CLARITY.]

clër'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. κλῆρος (*klēros*) = a mischievous insect in beehives.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleoptera, the typical one of the family Cleridæ (q.v.). The larva of *Clerus apivorus* feeds on the larvæ of the hive bee, to which it is very destructive. The perfect insect, which is hairy, is blue, with red elytra, the latter with three blue fasciæ. It is rare in England, but common on the Continent. The larva of a similar species, *C. alvearius*, also rare in this country, feeds on that of the mason-bee.

*** cler-y-fy, * cler-i-fy,** *v.t.* [CLARIFY.]

"A word to you I wold *clerify*."—*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 67.

***clese,** *v.t.* [CLOSE.]

clĕs'-tīnes, *s. pl.* [From Gr. κλειστός (*klēstos*), κλειστός (*kleistos*) = that can be shut or closed.]

Bot.: Cells containing raphides.

clĕt, * clett, * cleyt, *s.* [Eng. *cleft*.] A rock or cliff in the sea, broken off from the adjoining rocks on the shore. (*Brand.*)

***clete** (1), *** clyte, * clote,** *s.* [CLEAT.] A wedge.

"*Clyte* or *clote* or vegge (*clote* or *wegge* K.). *Cuneus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***clete** (2), *s.* [CLOT.]

***clethe,** *v.t.* [CLOTHE.]

"*Clethe: induere, operire, vestire, &c.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

"Comeliche y wol the neu *clethe*."—*Lyric Poems*, p. 37.

clēth'-ra, *s.* [From Gr. κλήθρα (*klēthra*) = the alder, which these plants somewhat resemble in their leaves.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Ericaceæ, family Andromedidæ. The species, which have generally white flowers, are fine ornamental shrubs, from two to ten feet high. Several are cultivated in English greenhouses.

***cleth-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CLOTHING.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

"*Clethyng: vestiens, amicens, induens et cetera.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

C. *As subst.:* Dress, clothing.

"A *Clethynge: amictus, vestitus, vestis, vestimentum.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

***clet-ing,** *s.* [CLOTHING.]

***clett, * cleyt,** *s.* [CLOT.]

"*Clett* (*Cleyt* A.): *Glis, lappa.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

cleûch (*ch* guttural), **cleugh,** *s.* [CLOUGH.]

1. A precipice, a rugged ascent.

"A *cleuch* thar was, quharoff a strenth thai maid
With thuortour treis, bauldly thar abaid."
Wallace, iv., 589. MS.

2. A ravine, a straight hollow between precipitous banks, or a hollow descent on the side of a hill. (*Scotch.*)

¶ It occasionally occurs as equivalent to *glen*.

"Then all the yonkers bad him yield,
Or doun the *glen* to gang;
Sum cryd the couard suld be kield,
Sum doun the *cleuch* they thraug."
Evergreen, ii. 184, st. 18.

clēve (1), **clĭf, clĭve,** *s.* [CLIFF.] In composition denotes the place to be situated on or near a hill, as Cleveland, Clifton, &c.

† cleve pink, *s.* [CLIFF-PINK.]

clēve (2), *s.* [A.S. *cleofa*.] A cell, a small chamber or cottage.

"Hwat is that lith in vre *cleue*?"—*Havelok*, 596.

*** clĕv'-ĕr, * clev-ere,** *s.* [CLEAVER (2).]

clĕv'-ĕr, *a.* [The etymology is doubtful. Wedgwood thinks the word was derived from the notion of seizing, as Latin *rapidus* from *rapio*; Scotch *gleg* = quick of perception, clever, quick in motion, expeditious, from Gaelic *glac* = to seize, to catch. The Scots has also *cleik, clek, cleuck, cluke, clook* (identical with English *clutch*) = a hook, a hold, claw, or talon; to *clek* or *cleik* = to catch, snatch, and hence *cleik, cleuch* = lively, agile, clever, dexterous, light-fingered. One is said to be *cleuch* of his fingers who lifts a thing so *cleverly* that bystanders do not observe it. (*Jamieson.*) Now the Old English had a form *cliver* = a claw or clutch, exactly corresponding to the Scotch *cleik, cluik*. Hence the Old English to *clever*, Dutch *klaveren, klevern* = to claw oneself up, climb, scramble; and hence also he believes is formed the adjective *clever* in the sense of snatching, catching, in the same way as the Scotch *cleik, cleuch*, above mentioned. Dut. *kleverig* = sticky; Low Ger. *klevisk, klefsk; klefske finger* = thievish fingers, to which everything sticks." Another derivation is that suggested by Rev. A. S. Palmer (*Leaves from a Word-hunter's Note-book*, ch. x.), which Prof. Skeat seems inclined to adopt, that it is a modification of Mid. Eng. *deliver* = nimble, active. Prof. Skeat adds that it is not unlikely that this modification has been aided by a Prov. Eng. *cliver, clever* = ready to seize.] [DELIVER, *a.*]

1. Dexterous, skilful, expert; possessing skill and talent (*of persons*).

". . . yet no country in Europe contained a greater number of *clever* and selfish politicians."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Showing skill and talent, skilful, ingenious (*of things*).

"It was the *cleverer* mockery of the two."—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

*3. Neatly made, well shaped, handsome, well proportioned.

". . . the girl was a tight *clever* wench as any was."—*Arbuthnot.*

*4. Fit, apt, proper, suitable.

5. Good-natured; possessing an agreeable disposition. (*American.*) (*Webster.*)

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *clever, skilful, expert, dexterous*, and *adroit*: "*Clever* and *skilful* are qualities of the mind; *expert, dexterous*, and *adroit*, refer to modes of physical action. *Cleverness* regards in general the readiness to comprehend; *skill* the maturity of the judgment; *expertness* a facility in the use of things; *dexterity* a mechanical facility in the performance of any work; *adroitness* the suitable movements of the body. A person is *clever* at drawing who shows a taste for it, and executes it well without much instruction; he is *skilful* in drawing if he understands it both in theory and practice; he is *expert* in the use of the bow if he can use it with expedition and effect; he is *dexterous* at any game when he goes through the manœuvres with celerity and an unerring hand; he is *adroit* if by a quick, sudden, and well-directed movement of his body, he effects the object he has in view. . . . *Cleverness* is rather a natural gift; *skill* is *cleverness* improved by practice and extended knowledge; *expertness* is the effect of long practice; *dexterity* arises from habit combined with agility; *adroitness* is a species of *dexterity* arising from a natural agility." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** clē'-vẽr,** *s.* [CLEAVER (1), *s.*]

*** clever grass,** *s.*

Bot.: Galium Aparine. It is not a grass but a monopetalous exogen.

*** clĕv'-ĕr,** *v.i.* [Dut. *klaveren, klevereu.*] To climb, to clamber.

"For sothe it is, that, on her tolter quhele
Every wight *cleverith* to his stage."
King's Quair, i. 9.

*** clĕv-ĕr-ăl'-ĭ-tỹ,** *s.* [Formed on a supposed analogy of Latin words, from *clever*.] Cleverness.

"[He] . . . had not a spark of *cleverality* in him."—*C. Bronte.* (*Ogilvie.*)

† clĕv'-ĕr-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *clever; -ish.*] Rather clever or ingenious.

clĕv'-ĕr-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *clever; -ly.*]

1. *Lit.:* In a clever manner; dexterously, ingeniously, skilfully.

"And sometimes catch them with a snap,
As *cleverly* as th' ablest trap."
Butler: Hudibras, ii. 1.

2. *Fig.:* Rather easily. (*Slang.*)

". . . the latter got the best of it, and won *cleverly* by a neck . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 23, 1881.

clĕv'-ĕr-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *clever; -ness.*] The quality of being clever or talented; skill, ingenuity, dexterity.

". . . with all his *cleverness*, he was deficient in common sense . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

*** clĕv'-ĕr-ŏŭs, * cleverus,** *a.* [Eng. *clever; -ous, -us.*] Handy, dexterous, clever.

"The bissart (buzzard) bissy but rebuik
Scho was so *cleverus* of her cluik,
His legs he might not longer bruik,
Scho held them at ane hint."
Dunbar, in Jamieson.

clĕv'-y, clĕv'-ĭs, *s.* [CLEAVE, *v.*] A draught-iron for a plough; a piece of iron bent to the form of an ox-bow, having the ends bored to receive a pin, and used to connect a whipple-tree or draught-chain to a plough.

clevis-bolt, *s.* The same as LEWIS-BOLT (q.v.).

***clew** (1), **clûe, * clewe, * clowe, * klewe** (**ew** as **û**), *s.* [A.S. *clive* = a ball of thread; Dut. *kluwen*; O. H. Ger. *chliuwa, chliuwi*; M. H. Ger. *kluwen*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A ball of thread, twine, or yarn; thread wound upon a bottom.

"Their he shuld fynd in certeyn a *clew* of yern."
Nuga Poeticæ, p. 8.

(2) Thread, twine, or yarn.

"They see small *clews* draw vastest weights along,
Not in their bulk but in their order strong."
Dryden.

2. *Fig.* (From a ball of thread or twine being used as a guide to point the way out of a labyrinth): A guide, direction, a clue.

II. *Naut.:* The lower corner of a square sail, and the after corner of a fore-and-aft sail, reaching down to the earing where the tackles and sheets are fastened.

clew-garnet, clue-garnet, *s.*

Naut.: Tackle attached to the clew of a lower square-sail, to haul it up to the yard in furling.

"The Lee *clue-garnet* and the bunt-lines fly."—*Falconer: Shipwreck*, ii. 309.

¶ *Clew-garnet-block:*

Naut.: A block with a single sheave, and strapped with two eyes, which are lashed together above the yard. (*Knight.*)

clew-lines, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Ropes for hauling up the clews of an upper square sail. (*Knight.*)

***clew** (2), **(ew** as **û),** *s.* [CLIFF, CLEVE.] A cliff.

"Pleasant schadow ouer the *clews*."
Doug.: Virgil, 19. 14.

***clew** (3), **(ew** as **û),** *s.* [CLAW.]

"Out of quiet hirnes the rout vpstertis
Of thay birdis, with bir and mony ane bray,
And in thare crukit *clewis* grippis the pray."
Doug.: Virgil, 75. 30.

clew (1), **clue (ew** as **û),** *v.t.* [CLEW, *s.*, CLUE.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To direct by a clew or clue, to point out.

"Direct and *clew* me out the way to happiness."
Beaum. and Flet.: Women Pleas'd.

2. *Naut.* (*To clew the sails*): To raise them to the yard in order to be furled; which is done by a rope fastened to the clew of a sail, called the clew-garnet. (*Harris.*)

***clew** (2), *v.t.* [CLEAVE.]

***clew** (3), *v.t.* [CLAW.]

clewed (ew as **û),** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CLEW, *v.*]

clew'-ĭng (ew as **û),** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CLEW, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act of raising the sails to the yard for the purpose of being furled.

***cley** (1), *s.* [CLAY.]

***cley** (2), *s.* [CLAW.]

***cleyme,** *s. & v.* [CLAIM.]

cley-staffe, * **cleyke-staffe,** *s.* [Prob. from Mid. Eng. *cley* = claw, and *staff*, from the curved shape of the top.] A bishop's crozier.

"*Cleystaffe* (cleyke staffe, K.H.P.). *Cambusca* (*Cambuca* C.F.)."—*Prompt. Parv.*

clī-ăn'-thŭs, *s.* [From Gr. κλέος (*kleos*) = . . . glory, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a blossom, so named on account of their glorious appearance.]

Bot.: A genus of Papilionaceous plants, sub-tribe Galegeæ. They are very elegant plants, growing in Australia, New Zealand, the Philippine Islands, &c. The flowers are crimson, scarlet, flesh-coloured, &c. Cultivated here in the borders of conservatories or against southern walls, they attain the height of eight or ten feet, but one fine species, *Clianthus puniceus*, the Parrot's Bill, a native of New Zealand, is said there to become a large tree.

clĭb'-bĕr, clŭb'-bĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Jamieson suggests a connection with *cliff, cleave.*] A wooden saddle, a pack-saddle.

"They carry their victual in straw creels called cassies,—fixed over straw flets on the horses backs with a *clubber* and straw ropes."—*P. Wick: Statist. Acc.*, x. 23.

clī'-ché, *s.* [Fr. *cliché*, from *clicher*=to stereotype, cogn. with O. Fr. *cliquer* = to clap.]

1. *Stereotyping:*

(1) A matrix, the impression or cast formed by plunging a die into metal in a state of fusion. (*Webster.*)

(2) A mode of obtaining an impression from a die or high relief, or from a forme of type, by striking the cold die with a sudden blow upon a body of metal which is just becoming solid. (*Knight.*)

(3) A copy, taken in copper, by the electrotype process, of a woodcut or forme of type. [ELECTROTYPE.]

2. *Photog.:* A negative picture.

cliche-casting, *s.* The act or process of forming a matrix.

Clīch'-ў, *s. & a.* [See def.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: Clichy, more fully Clichy-la-Garonne, a commune and village of France, four and a half miles N.W. of Paris.

B. *As adj.:* Made at Clichy, or in any way pertaining to it.

Clichy-white, *s.* A pure white-lead manufactured at Clichy.

clĭck, *v.i. & t.* [An imitative word formed from *clack* (*Skeat*); Dut. *kliken*; Fr. *cliquer.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To make or cause a slight sharp noise, to tick.

"The solemn death-watch *click'd* the hour she died;
And shrilling crickets in the chimney cried."
Gay.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To snap, to make a noise by striking together gently.

"Jove . . . at the stroke
Click'd all his marble thumbs."
Ben Jonson: Sejanus, ii. 2.

2. To cause to make a slight sharp sound.

"When merry milkmaids *click* the latch."
Tennyson: Song; The Owl, i. 2.

* 3. To snatch.

"He . . . the chalice from the altar *clicks*."—*Ward: Eng. Reform.*, iv., p. 397. (*Davies.*)

clĭck, *s. & a.* [CLICK, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A slight sharp sound, a tick.

"The *click* of [billiard] balls."—*C. Bronte: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxi.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Philol.:* A kind of articulation used by the natives of Southern Africa, consisting in the sudden withdrawal of the end or some other portion of the tongue from the part of the mouth with which it is in contact, whereby a sharp clicking sound is produced. They are four in number, and are called cerebral, palatal, dental, and lateral clicks, the latter being the noise ordinarily used in urging a horse forward. (*Webster.*)

2. *Machinery:*

(1) The detent of a ratchet-wheel falling into the spaces between the cogs as the wheel revolves in one direction, and preventing any backward movement. In larger machines, such as the capstan, it is called a pawl.

(2) A catch for a lock or bolt, a latch.

3. *Wrestling:* A peculiar movement by which one of the wrestlers sharply knocks his adversary's foot off the ground.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

click-beetle, *s.*

Entom.: Any beetle belonging to the family Elateridæ. The hinder portion of the præsternum terminates in a point, which the insect can at will fit into a cavity of the breast with the effect of enabling it, if lying on the back, to leap up with a slightly clicking sound. It is from the latter peculiarity that the name click-beetles is derived.

click-clack, *s.* Uninterrupted loquacity. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

click-pulley, *s.* A pulley with a spring click acting as a detent to restrain the sheave from running back.

click-wheel, *s.* A ratchet-wheel, one whose cogs are radial on one face and inclined on the other, so as to give a square face to the end of the click, pawl, ratchet, or detent, designed to prevent the back movement of the wheel. (*Knight.*)

clĭck'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *click*; *-er.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A tout; one who stood at the door to invite passers by to enter a shop.

2. *Boot-making:* One who cuts out the leather in the proper sizes and shapes for the various parts of the boot for which they are intended.

3. *Printing:* A compositor at the head of a companionship, who has charge of a work or works while being put in type. A part of his duty is to distribute the copy amongst the other compositors.

clĭck'-ĕt, * **clek-ett,** * **clik-et,** * **clyk-et,** * **clyk-ett,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cliquet*, from *cliquer* = to clap.]

I. *Literally:*

* 1. The knocker of a door; anything used to knock with at a door.

"He smytethe on the gardyn gate with a *clyket* of syiver that he holdethe in his hond."—*Maundeville*, p. 210.

* 2. A key of a door.

"*Clykett. Clitorium, clavicula.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*
"A *clyket* hit cleght clos hym byhynde."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 857.

* 3. The trigger of an engine.

"He gert draw the *cleket*."
Barbour: Bruce, xvii. 674.

* 4. A rattle, a clap-dish (q.v.).

5. The latch of a door.

* II. *Fig.:* The tongue. (*Cotgrave.*)

* **click-et,** * **clik-et,** *v.t.* [CLICKET, *s.*] To latch, lock, or bolt a door.

"The dore closed, keyed and *cliketted*."
Langland: P. Plowman, 3,734.

clĭck'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CLICK, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Causing or emitting a small sharp sound; ticking.

". . . I distinctly heard a *clicking* noise, similar to that produced by a toothed wheel passing under a spring catch."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. ii., p. 34.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of causing or emitting a small sharp sound or tick.

2. A tick, a small sharp sound, a click.

"While conversation, an exhausted stock
Grows drowsy as the *clicking* of a clock."
Cowper: Hope, 104.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bootmaking:* The art or process of cutting out leather in suitable shapes and sizes, for the various parts of the boot.

2. *Printing:* A term applied to the mode of getting out work by the formation of a companionship, or selected number of men, who are appointed to go on with a certain work or works. (*Ruse & Straker: Printing and its Accessories.*)

clī-dĕm'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Klidemi, an ancient Greek botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Melastomaceæ. Their native country is tropical America. Several are cultivated in English greenhouses. The fruit may be eaten.

* **clī'-ęn-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *clien(t)*; *-cy.*] The state or position of a client; clientship.

clī'-ęnt, *s.* [Fr. *client*; Ital. & Sp. *cliente*; Lat. *cliens* for *cluens* (pr. par. of *cluo*)=to hear; Gr. κλύω (*kluō*).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

* 2. Any dependent; a person under the protection and patronage of another.

"Whom that love hath under cure
As he is blinde him self, right so
He maketh his *client* blinde also."
Gower, i., 284.

3. One who applies to a barrister or solicitor for advice in matters of law, or who commits his case to the care and management of a lawyer for prosecution in a court of justice.

"There is due from the judge to the advocate some commendation, where causes are well handled; for that upholds in the *client* the reputation of his counsel."—*Bacon: Essays.*

4. The term is now loosely applied to any person who entrusts the care and management of his business to any professional or business man, or for whom such business man acts in any way.

II. *Roman Antiq.:* One who, being of a lower class, placed himself under the protection of some person of distinction and authority, who in respect to the client was called the patron. The client had to contribute to the marriage portion of his patron's daughter, if the patron were poor; and to his ransom or that of his children, if taken prisoners. He paid the costs and damages of any suit which the patron lost, and bore a part in the expenses incurred in discharging public duties or filling public offices. The patron was the legal adviser of the client; he was also his guardian and protector, and that of his children, and he defended his interests whenever wronged. Neither could give testimony against or accuse, or even give his vote against, the other.

"His *clients* and tribes-men offered to pay his fine, but before the day of the trial he went into voluntary exile."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. v., § 77, vol. ii., p. 308.

clī'-ęnt-ąge, *s.* [Eng. *client*; *-age.*]

1. A body or number of clients.

2. The system of patron and client.

3. The condition of a client.

* **clī'-ęn-tal,** *a.* [Eng. *client*; *-al.*]

1. Relating to clients, or the system of clientage.

"In order to continue the *cliental* bond, and not to break up an old and strong confederacy and thereby disperse the tribe."—*Burke: Abridg. Eng. Hist.*, ii. 7.

2. Devoted to or used by clients.

"I sat down in the *cliental* chair."—*Dickens in Ogilvie.*

3. Dependent.

* **clī'-ęnt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *client*; *-ed.*] Supplied with clients.

". . . the worst conditioned and least *clienled* petivoguers . . ."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

* **clī-ĕn'-tĕl-ąge,** *s.* [Eng. *clientel(e)*; *-age.*] A body or number of clients or dependents. (*Sismondi.*)

† **clī-ęn-tĕle',** *s.* [Fr. *clientèle*; Lat. *clientela.*]

1. The condition or position of a client; clientship.

"There's Varus holds good quarters with him;
And, under the pretence of *clientele*,
Will be admitted." *Ben Jonson.*

2. A number or body of clients.

* 3. Patronage.

"Those whose *clientele* you undertake."—*Hacket; Life of Williams*, i. 213.

* **clī'-ęnt-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *client*; *-ess.*] A female client. (*Middleton.*)

clī'-ęnt-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *client*; *-ship.*] The position or condition of a client; the state or position of being under the protection of a patron. (*Dryden.*)

clĭff (1), * **clĭf,** * **cleve,** * **clive,** * **clyffe,** * **clyve,** * **klyfe,** *s.* [A.S. *clif, cleof*; Icel., O. S., & Dut. *klif*; Dan. & Ger. *klippe*; Sw. *klippa*; A.S. *cleofan, clifan* = to cleave.] [CLEAVE, CLEFT.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A steep, precipitous rock.

"Hit clam vche a *clyffe* cubites tyttene."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 158.

"Waving his hat, the shepherd, in the vale,
Directs his winding dog the *cliffs* to scale."
Wordsworth: Evening Walks.

* 2. A shore, especially if rocky and precipitous.

"'Oon is in the west *cliff* [littore] of litel Bretayne."—*Trevisa*, i. 65.

* 3. A reef, a line of rocks in the sea.

"With wagbe or winde or dynt of *clife*."—*Cursor Mundi*, 1,855.

* 4. A cleft, a fissure, an opening.

"They made them *clyffes* in the mountaynes."—*Coverdale: Judges* vi. 2.

cliff-pink, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, *Dianthus cæsius*, which grows on Cheddar Cliffs.

clíff (2), *s.* [CLEF.]

clif for'-tĭ-a, *s.* [Named after George Clifford, a Dutch gentleman who was a lover of plants and a patron of Linnæus.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Sanguisorbaceæ. They are bushes growing in South Africa. *Cliffortia pulchella* is very pretty; the rest have little beauty. The leaves of *C. ilicifolia* are used by the Boers as an expectorant in coughs.

clĭf-for-tĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cliffortia* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of plants in the system of Von Martius, including Sanguisorbaceæ and Rosaceæ, and making Cliffortia, which has no petals, the type, in place of the highly organized and petaliferous Rosa.

† **cliff'-y,** * **cleff-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *cliff*; *-y.*] Rocky, precipitous, full of cliffs, craggy.

* **clĭft,** * **clifte,** *s.* [CLEFT.]

1. A slit or crack, a rift.

". . . I will put thee in a *clift* of the rock . . ."—*Exod.* xxxiii. 22.

"The nib, slit, or *clift* in a pen."—*Nomenclator* (1585). (*Halliwell.*)

"Clyff, *clyft*, or ryfte. *Scissura, rima.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A cliff.

"Whiles sad Celeno, sitting on a *clifte*,
A song of bale and bitter sorrow sings."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 23.

* 3. The fork of the body, the part where the thighs part.

"Doun his hond he launcheth to the *clefte*."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,727.

4. A spot of ground. (*Scotch.*)

* **clĭft,** *v.t.* [CLEFT.] To cleave, to split, to rend.

* **clĭft'-ĕd,** *a.* [CLIFT, *s.*] Broken, cleft.

"And cling, as if with claws they did enforce,
Their hold, thro' *clifted* stones, stretching and staring."
Congreve: Mourning Bride, i. 3.

* **clĭft'-y,** *a.* [Eng. *clift*; *-y.*]

"The rocks below widen considerably, and their *clifty* sides are fringed with weed."—*Penant.*

clĭ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat., &c., *Clio* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A small family of pteropodous molluscs, section Gymnosomata. There is no shell. The animals have a fusiform body, a head with tentacles, a small distinct foot, and an opistho-branchiate heart. Type Clio (q.v.). [CLIONIDÆ.]

* **clik-et,** *s.* [CLICKET.]

* **clī-măc'-tĕr,** *s.* [Gr. κλιμακτήρ (*klimaktēr*) = (1) the round of a ladder, (2) a climacteric (q.v.).] The same as CLIMACTERIC (q.v.).

? "Elder times, settling their disputes upon *climacters*, differ from one another."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

* **clī'-măc-tĕr,** *v.t.* [CLIMACTER, *s.*] To bring to the climacteric.

"Death might have taken such, her end defer'd,
Until the time she had been *climacter'd*."
Drayton: Elegies, 1,249. (*Latham.*)

* **clī-măc-tĕr'-ĭ-an,** *s.* [Eng. *climacter*; *-ian.*] One fond of a climax.

"We shall find him on many occasions a great *climacterian*."—*North: Examen*, p. 23. (*Davies.*)

clī-măc'-tĕr-ĭc, * **clī-măc'-ter-ick,** *a. & s.* [Eng., &c., *climacter*; *-ic.*]

A. *As adj.:* Critical, dangerous; pertaining to the great climacteric [B.], or to any one of lesser peril.

B. *As subst.:* One of certain periods of a man's life in which his constitution is said to undergo great changes, involving him in danger till they are over. They are multiples of 7 or of 9, as 35, 49, 81. The most perilous of these, called by way of eminence the grand climacteric, is his 63rd year—for 9 × 7 = 63. The 7th year of life is also dangerous. The grand climacteric of life is said to have been recognised by Hippocrates.

Climacteric disease:

Med.: A disease affecting both men and women, but more obvious in the former. It may be looked for about the 63rd year of age, but varies in the time of its coming according to the constitution of the individual, the limits being in the one direction 50, and in the other 75. Its most common predisposing cause is mental anxiety or suffering. The expression of the countenance alters for the worse, the pulse becomes accelerated, the flesh wastes away without obvious cause; there are sleepless nights, and wandering pains flit through the head and chest, and sleep is either deficient or brings little refreshment. After a time recovery as a rule takes place, but the countenance never recovers its former aspect, or the constitution its vigour.

* **clī-măc-tĕr'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *climacteric*; *-al.*] The same as *climacteric* (q.v.).

"One of these, an elderly man, who confessed to having passed the grand *climacterical* year (9 multiplied into 7) of 63, though he did not say precisely by how many years . . ."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 147.

* **clī-măc'-tĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *climacter*; *-y.*] The working up to a climax.

"He is an artist at disposition and *climactery*."—*North: Examen*, p. 478. (*Davies.*)

† **clī'-ma-tal,** *a.* [Eng. *climat(e)*; *-al.*] Pertaining to or dependent on climatic changes.

". . . the sixteen years selected appear to complete two *climatal* cycles."—*Ansted: The Channel Islands*, p. 183.

* **clī-ma-tăr'-chĭc,** *a.* [Gr. κλίμα (*klima*), (genit. κλίματος (*klimatos*) = a climate; ἄρχω (*archō*) = to rule, to govern.] Presiding over or regulating the climates.

clī'-mate, * **cli-mat,** * **cly-mat,** * **cly-mate,** *s.* [Gr. κλίμα (*klima*); κλίνω (*klinō*) = to cause to bend or slant. (1) The inclination or slope of ground; (2) a slope imagined by the ancients of the globe from the equator to the pole; (3) a zone or a parallel of latitude, the space between these parallels of latitude held to be synonymous with a climate.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *In the Greek sense:*

"*Climate*, a portion of the earth contained between two circles parallel to the equator."—*Phillips: The New World of Words.*

2. *In a sense intermediate between the Greek one and that presently in use:* A country, a region.

"The *climate* of Gaul [Galliarum plagam] is enclosed on every side with fences that environ it naturally."—*Holland: Reminiscences*, p. 47.

3. Characteristic condition of a country or district with regard to weather; meteorological conditions viewed as a whole. (II.)

II. *Meteorology:*

(1) *Present climate of the several parts of the world:* The most potent causes regulating climate are latitude on the one hand, and elevation above the sea level upon the other, the former cause producing perpetual snow and ice around the North and South Poles, and the latter acting with similar effect on the summits of such mountain chains as the Himalayas or the Andes. Were these the sole causes, lines of equal temperature, or, as they are technically called, Isothermal lines, would coincide with circles of latitude; instead of doing this however, they are parallel neither to the equator nor to each other. [ISOTHERMAL.] In addition to the two above-mentioned causes, must be reckoned also the position and direction of the several continents and islands, the position and depth of the seas, and the direction of currents and winds. Our own country is often tacitly assumed to be the normal climate by which all others are to be tested; in reality, being an island, whilst most of the land existing in the world is distributed in continents, its climate is one of an exceptional character. It is of the type called insular, that is, such as exists in an island in which the sea diminishes the difference in temperature between summer and winter and between night and day. The normal type of climate, that existing on continents, is called excessive; in it a great difference exists between the temperature of summer and that of winter, as well as between that of the night and that of the day. Asia and North America are the best existing examples of excessive climates. In Britain an east wind, blowing in winter over the frozen steppes of Russia, is cold and dry; a south wind in summer coming over the continent of Europe, if not even remotely from the Sahara, is hot and dry, whilst a south-west wind, bringing heat, moisture, "depressions" innumerable, and in some cases even spent cyclones from the warm surface of the Atlantic, is the parent of heat, rain, and storm.

(2) *Past climate of the several countries of the world:* There is distinct geological evidence that the climate of the world has oscillated in time past, being, in Europe and North America at least, higher at one time and at another lower than now. During the carboniferous period the vegetation and the animal life too were so uniform from the Arctic zone to the equator, that the temperature must have varied little in different latitudes, and little also between summer and winter. The temperature of the Permian is doubtful; during a portion of it there may have been a glacial period. The stony corals of the oolite naturally suggest a tropical or all but tropical climate. The temperature of the eocene was high. It slowly fell, however, during the miocene and the older pliocene, till in the upper pliocene it was for a time absolutely glacial. Since that comparatively recent geological event, it has risen to what we have it now. Sir Charles Lyell considered that bygone changes were probably produced by different distributions of land and water over the globe, a glacial period coming when a great deal of land, and that high land, was round the poles, and one of great heat when most of the land was round the equator. Mr. Croll, on the contrary, following in a direction in which Sir John Herschell led the way, believes that minute alterations on the ellipticity of the earth's orbit will produce oscillation of temperature in one direction for 10,500 years, and then in the other for the same lengthened period of time. [GLACIAL PERIOD.]

". . . the inordinately great change of *climate*, on the prodigious lapse of time, all included within this same glacial period."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. ix., p. 294.

* **clī'-mate,** *v.i.* [CLIMATE, *s.*] To inhabit, to dwell.

"*Leon.* The blessed gods
Purge all infection from our air, whilst you
Do *climate* here!"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 1.

clī-măt'-ĭc, clī-măt'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *climat(e)*; *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to a climate, dependent on or limited to a climate.

"In the extreme north of the island, the peninsula of Jaffna and the vast plains of Neura-kalawa, and the Wanny form a third *climatic* division."—*Sir J. E. Tennent: Ceylon*, pt. i., ch. ii.

clī-ma-tĭç'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *climatic*; *-ity.*] The act or process of climatizing.

clī-mā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *clim(atize)*; *-ation.*] Acclimatization. (*Hortic. Regist.*)

clī'-ma-tīze, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *climat(e)*; *-ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* The same as to *acclimatize* (q.v.).

B. *Intrans.:* To become acclimatized or accustomed to a new climate.

clī'-ma-tīzed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CLIMATIZE.]

clī-ma-tō-grăph'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *climato-graph(y)*; *-ical.*] Pertaining to or connected with climatography.

clī-ma-tŏg'-ra-phў, *s.* [Gr. κλίμα (*klima*), genit. κλίματος (*klimatos*) = a climate; and γραφή (*graphē*) = a writing, a discourse, from γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A description of or treatise on climates.

† **clī-ma-tō-lŏg'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *climatolog(y)*; *-ical.*] Of, or pertaining to, climatology.

"This . . . group . . . embraces populations actually affiliated to each other, rather than populations exhibiting the common effects of common social or *climatological* condition."—*Latham: Varieties of Man.*

clī-ma-tŏl'-ō-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *climatology*; *-ist.*] One who makes a study of and is skilled in climatology.

clī-ma-tŏl'-ō-ġў, *s.* [In Fr. *climatologie*, from Eng., &c. *climat(e)*; *o* connective, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = . . . a discourse.] The science which describes the climates of the several countries of the world now and in bygone times, and attempts to trace the phenomena observed to their causes. (For details see CLIMATE.) (*Brande.*)

* **clī'-ma-tūre,** *s.* [Fr. *climature.*] The same as CLIMATE (q.v.).

"Such harbingers preceding still the fates,
Have heaven and earth together demonstrated
Unto our *climatures* and countrymen."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

clī'-măx, *s.* [Lat. *climax*, from Gr. κλῖμαξ (*klimax*) = a ladder, a staircase, from κλίνω (*klinō*) = to bend, to slope, to incline.]

1. *Literally:*

Rhetoric: Gradation, ascent; a figure in which the sense rises gradually step by step in a series of images, each exceeding its predecessor in force or dignity.

"Some rude Richmond every age has grac'd,
Still rising in a *climax*, till the last,
Surpassing all, is not to be surpast."
Granville.

2. *Fig.:* The highest or greatest point, the extreme.

"But we have not as yet touched on the *climax* of the difficulty."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. vii., p. 238.

***climb** (*b* silent), *s.* [CLIMB, *v.*]

1. An ascent; the act of climbing or ascending. (*Sat. Review*, Feb. 17, 1883, p. 209.)

2. The place climbed or ascended.

climb (*b* silent), *** clembe, * climme, * clymyn, * clymbe, * clym, * clyme, * clemben, * climben** (pa. t. * *clam, * clumbe, * clamb, * clemde, * clomb, * clowmb, climbed*; pa. par. * *clomben, * cloumben, * clumben, * iclumben, * iclemde, climbed*), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *climban* (pa. t. *clamb*; pl. *clumbon*), *clymian*; O. H. Ger. *chlimban*; M. H. Ger. *klimmen*; Dut. *klimmen*.] [CLAMBER.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To ascend by means of the hands and feet, to clamber up, to mount with difficulty (generally with adv. *up*).

"Sche *clambe up* to the walle one night."
Perceval, 1,223.

2. To creep up or ascend by means of tendrils, or by twining the stalk or leaves round any support. (*Said of plants.*)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To ascend or rise to a higher point in any way; to mount.

"Where entrance up from Eden easiest *climbs*,
Cherubic watch . . ."
Milton: P. L., bk. xi.

* 2. To reach to, to attain.

"Bowing his head against the steepy mount
To *climb* his happiness."—*Shakesp.: Timon*, i. 1.

B. *Trans.:* To ascend by means of the hands and feet, to mount.

"The screaming peacock chased in hot pursuit,
And *climbed* the garden trellises for fruit."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn; The Student's Tale: The Falcon of Ser Federigo.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between to *arise* or *rise*, to *mount*, to *ascend*, to *climb*, and to *scale*: "The idea of going upwards is common to all these terms; *arise* is used only in the sense of simply getting up, but *rise* is employed [either in that sense or] to express a continued motion upward: a person *arises* [or *rises*] from his seat or bed; a bird *rises* in the air, the silver [quicksilver] of the barometer *rises*: the three first [first three] of these terms convey a gradation in their sense; to *arise* or *rise* denotes a motion to a less elevated height than to *mount*, and to *mount* that which is less elevated than *ascend*: a person *rises* from his seat, *mounts* a hill, and *ascends* a mountain. *Arise* and *rise* are intransitive only; the rest are likewise transitive . . . *Climb* and *scale* express a species of rising; to *climb* is to rise step by step by clinging to a certain body; to *scale* is to rise by an escalade or species of ladder employed in mounting the walls of fortified towns; trees and mountains are *climbed*; walls are *scaled*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

† climb'-a-ble (**mb** as **m**), *a.* [Eng. *climb*; *-able*.] That may be climbed or ascended.

climbed (*b* silent), *pa. par.* or *a.* [CLIMB, *v.*]

climb'-ĕr, * clym-are (*b* silent), *s.* [Mid. Eng. *clime* = Eng. *climb*; Mid. Eng. suff. *-are* = Eng. *-er*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who climbs, or ascends by means of his hands and feet.

"*Clymare. Scansor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Lowliness is young ambition's ladder,
Whereto the *climber* upward turns his face."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) *Gen.:* A plant which ascends by creeping along some support; a creeper.

". . . greatly circumscribed in their walks by *climbers* of a most luxuriant growth. . . ."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. i., bk. ii., ch. vi. (*Rich.*)

(2) *Spec.:* *Clematis Vitalba.*

2. *Ornith.* (*Pl.*): A popular name of the old order Scansores, the third division of the Insessores, or Perching Birds, which includes all those which possess the peculiarity of climbing. Most of them have two toes in front and two behind. Eight British genera belong to the Scansores.

3. *Telegraphy:* A boot provided with spurs or spikes, by means of which a person is enabled to climb telegraph-poles for purposes of repairs to the poles, wires, or insulators. An iron frame fitted with spikes, for affixing to the foot, or strapping to the leg below the knee, is often used for the same purpose, and for climbing trees.

4. *Railroad Engineering:* A driving wheel of a locomotive, having a positive grip, as by cogs or pinchers, upon a rail or rack in ascending or descending grades. (*Knight.*)

*** climb'-ĕr** (*b* silent), *v.i.* [A modification of *clamber* (q.v.).] To climb, to clamber.

"In scaling the yoongest to pluck off his beck,
Beware how ye *climber* for breaking your neck."
Tusser, ch. xlvi., st. 28.

climb'-ĭng (*b* silent), *** clym-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CLIMB, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb): *e.g.*, The *climbing* perch.

C. *As subst.:* The act of ascending or mounting by means of the hands and feet.

"*Clymynge. Scansio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** climbing-boy,** *s.* A chimney-sweeper's boy who used to be sent up chimneys to sweep them.

climbing fumitory, *s.* A plant, *Corydalis claviculata.*

climbing-iron, *s.* [CLIMBER, *s.* II. 3.]

climbing-palms, *s. pl.* A name given to palms of the genus Desmoncus.

climbing-perch, *s.*

Ichthy.: Anabas scandens. An Indian species of perch which quits the water and makes its way for considerable distances over the land. It is even said to climb trees, whence its specific name. [ANABAS.]

climbing-plants, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Plants which climb by tendrils or any similar appliances terminating at the stem. There are also *leaf-climbers* which do so by means of their sensitive leaves.

clime, *s.* [Lat. *clima.*] The same as CLIMATE (q.v.). (Chiefly poetical.)

"Yet if thy light, fair Freedom, rested there,
How rich in charms were that romantic *clime*."
Hemans: Modern Greece.

*** clime, * clyme,** *v.i.* & *t.* [CLIMB.]

*** clī-nā'-mĕn** (pl. **clī-năm'-ĭ-na**), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. κλίνω (*klinō*) = to bend, to bow.] An inclination or disposition, a bias.

"And long before the appropriation [of words to new meanings] is fixed and petrified, as it were, into the acknowledged vocabulary of the language, an insensible *clinamen* (to borrow a Lucretian word) prepares the way for it."—*The Opium Eater's Letters to a Young Man whose Education has been neglected.*

clī-năn'-thĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. κλίνη (*klinē*) = a couch, a sofa, a bier, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A receptacle which is not fleshy, and when it is surrounded by an involucre. Example, the Compositæ.

clĭnch, * clenche, * clenchyn, * clynche, *v.t.* & *i.* [Dut. *klinken* = (1) to sound, (2) to rivet; *klink* = a blow, a rivet; Sw. *klinka* (v.) = to rivet, (s.) a latch; O. H. Ger. *chlankjan, chlenken*; M. H. Ger. *klenken* = to knot together, to unite; M. H. Ger. *klinke* = a bar, a bolt (*Skeat*). Cf. O. Fr. *clenche*, Fr. *clinche* = a latch.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To rivet, to fasten firmly; to make or hold fast by bending or folding together [II.].

"*Clenchyn. Retundo, repando.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Thou hast hit the nail on the head, and I will give thee six pots for't, though I ne'er *clinch* shoe again."—*Beaum. & Fletch.: Martial Maid.*

* (2) To grasp firmly and strongly.

"Is harpe he gan *clenche*."
Geste of Kyng Horn, 1,498.

(3) To fix or set firmly together especially of the teeth or the fingers.

"When a negro his head from his victuals withdraws,
And *clenches* his teeth and thrusts out his paws,
Here's a notable engine to open his jaws."
Cowper: Sweet Meat has Sour Sauce.

"At times he beats his heaving breast
With *clenched* and convulsive fingers."
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, iv.

2. *Fig.:* To settle, to determine, to make conclusive, to confirm or establish.

"A sententious, epigrammatic form of delivering opinions has a certain effect of *clenching* a subject."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 232.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* To slightly caulk the seams round the ports with oakum in anticipation of foul weather. (*Knight.*)

2. *Mech.:* To turn over the pointed end of a nail so as to prevent its retraction.

*** B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To take a firm grasp of, to settle on anything.

"The savages held out a stick on which the birds *clinched*, and were immediately tied by a small string."—Trans. of *Buffon: Hist. of Birds*, vi. 165.

2. To lie or be fixed closely together.

"Toes that *clinch* together signe [men] covetous and luxurious."—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mancer*, p. 186.

3. To make a pun.

4. To limp, to halt, to walk lame.

"The tothir part lamed *clynschis*, and makis hir byde,
In loupis thrawin, and lynkis of hir hyde."
Doug.: Virgil, 137. 1.

clĭnch, clĕnch, *s.* [CLINCH, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act or process of securing or holding fast anything; that which serves to secure or hold fast.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A word used in an ambiguous or double meaning; a pun, a duplicity of meaning with an identity of expression.

"Here one poor word an hundred *clenches* makes,
And ductile Dulness new meanders takes."
Pope: Dunciad, bk. i. 63, 64.

(2) A halt. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* A mode of fastening large ropes, consisting of a half-hitch with the end stopped back to its part by seizings. The outer end of a hawser is bent by a clinch to the leaf of the anchor.

2. *Mech.:* The turning over and beating back the pointed end of a nail after it has passed through any material, so as to prevent its retraction.

clinch-built, *a.* Built by what is called Clincher-work (q.v.).

*** clinch-fist,** *s.* A miser, a niggardly fellow.

clinch-joint, *s.* The kind of joint made by clincher-work (q.v.).

clinch-ring, *s.* A lap-ring, or open ring in which the parts on the sides of the opening overlap each other. (*Knight.*)

clĭnched, clenched, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CLINCH, *v.*]

clĭnch'-ĕr, clĕnch'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *clinch, clench*; *-er*.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A man whose business it is to clinch or rivet.

2. That which serves to secure or hold fast anything; a cramp, a holdfast.

"The wimbles for the work Calypso found;
With those he pierced 'em, and with *clinchers* bound."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey v. 318.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A conclusive argument or statement; one which decides or ends a dispute or controversy.

* 2. A punster.

B. *Mech.:* A tool for clinching nails.

clincher-built, clinker-built, *a.* [CLINCHER-WORK.]

clincher-work, clinker-work, *s.*

1. Lap-jointed work, a mode of building in which the lower edge of each plank overlaps the next one below it, like the weather-board-

ing of a house; the shingles or slates of a roof. Clincher-work is used on boats of a lighter description, as the galley, gig, cutter, &c.

2. A mode of uniting the iron plates of vessels, tanks, or boilers, in which the edges are lapped, and secured by one row of rivets. It is distinguished from carvel-build in the respect that in the latter the edges of the plates are brought together and the joint covered by an interior lap or welt, to which the plates are secured by two rows of rivets, one to each plate. (*Knight.*)

clĭnch'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CLINCH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

"Advanc'd the bird of Jove: auspicious sight!
A milk-white fowl his *clinching* talons bore,
With care domestic pamper'd at the floor."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xv. 179-181.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act or process of securing or making fast by a clinch.

2. *Fig.:* The act of deciding or ending a controversy or dispute by a conclusive statement or argument.

II. *Naut.:* Slightly calking the seams round the ports with oakum, in anticipation of foul weather.

clinching-iron, *s.*

1. *Mech.:* A clincher.

2. *Naut.:* A caulking-iron.

***clīne, *clyne, *clynyn,** *v.i.* [O. Fr. *cliner*; Lat. *clino* = to bend, to turn.] To bend, to bow, to incline.

"*Clynyn* or declynyn. *Declino.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"With alle mekenes I *clyne* to this acorde."—*Coventry Myst.*, p. 114.

clĭng, * clinge, * clyng, * clynge, * clyngyn (pa. t. * *clang*, * *clonge*, *clung*; pa. par. **clongen*, **clungen*, * *clunge*, * *clungyn*, *clung*), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *clingan* (pa. t. *clang*; pa. par. *clungen*) = to become stiff, to wither away, to adhere; Dan. *klynge* = to adhere, to cluster.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

* 1. To wither away, to dry up, to fade or waste away.

"Whan thou clomsest for cold
Or *clyngest* for drye."
Langland: P. Plowman, 9,010.

"I *clyng*, I cluche, I croke, I couwe."
Early Eng. Poems, p. 149.

* 2. To shrink in consequence of heat; a term applied to vessels made with staves, when the staves separate from each other.

"Some make covers like barrels, with iron-hoops around them: These covers *cling*, as we say, with the summer's drought, then they drive the hoops strait, which makes them tight again."—*Maxwell: Beemaster*, p. 20.

3. To adhere closely, to hang upon by twining round or embracing.

"The broil long doubtful stood;
As two spent swimmers that do *cling* together,
And choak their art."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 2.

* 4. To rush in violently, to attack or fall upon.

"Sir Clegis *clynges* in and clekes another."
Morte Arthure, 1,864.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To adhere closely to, to be devoted to.

"Most popular consul he is grown methinks:
How the rout *cling* to him!"
Ben Jonson: Catiline, iii. 1.

2. To be tenacious of; to resign with the greatest unwillingness and regret; to hold fast to.

"The word is death! And what hath life for thee,
That thou shouldst *cling* to it thus?"
Hemans: Vespers of Palermo, i. 1.

¶ Generally followed by the prep. *to*, but sometimes by *upon*.

"With fervent love, and with a face of grief
Unutterably helpless, and a look
That seem'd to *cling upon* me, she inquir'd."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To cause to wither or pine away, to dry up.

2. To cause to adhere closely, to twine round or closely.

"I *clung* my legs as close to his side as I could."—*Swift.*

3. To embrace.

cling (1), *s.* [CLING, *v.*] The diarrhœa in sheep.

"Ovis, morbo, *the cling* dicto, correpta, fæces liquidas nigras ejecit, et confestim extenuata, morte occumbit."—*Dr. Walker: Essays on Nat. Hist.*, p. 525.

*** clĭng** (2), *s.* [Dan. *klynge* = a bunch, a cluster.]

1. A bunch, a cluster.

"The *cling* of big-swoln grapes"
Fletcher: Purple Island, c. i.

2. An embrace.

"Those closer *clings* of love, where I pertaked
Strong hopes of bliss." *Fletcher.* (*Nares.*)

clĭng'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *cling*; *-er.*] One who, or that which, clings or adheres closely (*lit.* & *fig.*).

clĭng'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CLING, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of adhering closely to.

clĭng'-man-ite, *s.* [Named in 1849 after the Hon. T. L. Clingman, Member of Congress for North Carolina.]

Min.: The same as MARGARITE (q.v.).

clĭng'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *cling*; *stone.*]

Hortic.: A variety of peach in which the pulp adheres closely to the stone of the drupaceous fruit.

clĭng'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *cling*; *-y.*] Inclined to cling, adhesive.

clĭn'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [From Gr. κλινικός (*klinikos*) = of or for a bed; κλίνη (*klinē*) = a bed.]

A. *As adjective:*

Med.: Pertaining to a bed, and especially to a sick-bed. It is used chiefly in connection with instruction communicated to medical students at the sick-beds of the hospital or other patients, but the more common word is clinical (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ch. Hist.:* A *clinical convert* (q.v.).

II. *Medical:*

1. A person confined to bed by sickness.

2. The examination of a patient confined to a sick-bed conducted by a professor in presence of his students, and for their instruction. [CLINIQUE.]

clĭn'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *clinic*; *-al.*] The same as CLINIC, *a.* (q.v.). The Clinical Society of London was founded in December, 1867.

"By his *clinical* and unnecessary observances."—*Venner: The Baths of Bathe* (1650), p. 361.

clinical convert, *s.*

Ch. Hist.: A convert baptised on his sick-bed, if not even on his death-bed.

clinical thermometer, *s.*

Surg.: A thermometer, originally with a long bulb on a bent arm. The straight portion only is attached to the index-plate, which has a range from 80° to 120°. The method of using this form was to insert the bulb in the armpit or in the mouth. A small straight form is now generally employed.

clĭn'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *clinical*; *-ly.*] In a clinical manner; by the bedside.

clĭn-ĭque, *s.* [Fr.] [CLINIC, B. II. 2.]

clĭnk (1), *** clenk, * clinke, * clinken,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Dut. *klinken* = to sound, to tinkle, to ring; Dan. *klinge* = to jingle; Sw. *klinga* = to ring, to clink; Icel. *klingja* = to ring.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To give out a short sharp tinkling sound, as when two metallic bodies are struck lightly together.

* 2. To beat smartly.

"Theis geauntes . . . with clubbes of clene stele *clenkked* in helmes."—*Morte Arthure*, 2,113.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. (*Of sounds*): To jingle, to sound.

"Smooth, soothing sounds, and sweet alternate rime,
Clinking, like change of bells, in tingle tangle chime."
Cowper: An Ode; Secundum Artem, ver. 2.

2. To perform a manual operation with alertness. (*Scotch.*)

3. To fly as a rumour. (*Scotch.*)

B. *Trans.:* To cause to give out a short sharp tinkling sound.

"I schal *clinken* you so mery a belle
That I scal waken al this compaignie."
Chaucer: C. T., 14,407.

¶ *To clink on:* To clap on. (*Scotch.*)

To clink up: To seize any object quickly and forcibly. (*Scotch.*)

*** clĭnk** (2), *** clynk,** *v.i.* & *t.* [CLINCH.]

A. *Intrans.:* To fasten, to clinch.

"For to *clynk* and for to dryfe."
Towneley Myst., p. 218.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To unite two pieces of metal by hammering. (*Scotch.*)

¶ This may belong to CLINK (1), *v.*

2. To clasp.

"She coft frae this wild tinkler core,
For new, a trencher *clinkit*."
Tarras: Poems, p. 28.

3. Used improperly, as signifying to mend, patch, or join; in reference to dress.

clĭnk, *s.* [CLINK (1), *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A sharp sound, as of two metallic bodies struck together.

"I heard the *clink* and fall of swords."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

* 2. A chink, a key-hole. [CLINKET.]

"Tho' creeping close, behind the wicket's *clink*,
Privily he peeped out thro' a chink."
Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar.

* 3. A prison.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. The jingle or assonance of rimes.

* 2. A pun, a play upon words.

* 3. A gossiping woman, a talebearer.

4. A smart stroke or blow.

5. Money. [I. 1; cf. CHINK, *s.*]

clĭnk'-ant, *a.* [CLINQUANT.]

clĭnk'-ĕr, * clinc-ar, * klinc-ard, *s.* & *a.* [Dut. & Ger. *klinker*; Dan. *klinke*, from the ringing sound given out when two pieces are struck together.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. A kind of Dutch white sun-baked brick.

"That goodly aqueduct so curiously wharfed with *klinkard* brick, which likewise paves the streets."—*Evelyn: Journal*, i. 24 (original MS. at Wotton).

" . . . curiously wharfed with *clincars* (a kind of white sunbaked brick) and of which material the spacious streets on either side are paved."—*Ibid.* (Bray's ed. of 1850).

2. Bricks run together into a mass by excessive heat in the kiln.

"Burrs and *clinkers* are such bricks as have been violently burnt, or masses of several bricks run together in the clamp or kiln."—*Gwilt: Ency. of Arch.*, § 1,824.

3. Scoria, or vitrified matter ejected from a volcano; the refuse of a furnace.

4. The scale of oxide formed in forging iron.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

clinker-bar, *s.* A bar fixed across the top of the ash-pit to support the slice used for cleaning the interstices of the bars.

*** clinker-bell,** *s.* An icicle.

clinker-built, *a.* [CLINCHER-BUILT.]

"The lugger pulled eighteen oars, was *clinker-built* and very swift, even with a full cargo."—*Marryat: Snarleyyow*, vol. ii., ch. xiii.

clinker-work, *s.* [CLINCHER-WORK.]

*** clĭnk'-ĕr,** *v.t.* [CLINKER, *s.*] To burn, to dry to a cinder.

clĭnk'-ĕred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CLINKER, *v.*]

1. Burnt to a cinder.

2. Studded with nails.

clĭnk'-ĕt, *s.* [Eng. *clink*, and dimin. suff. *-et.*] A keyhole. (*Phillips.*)

clĭnk'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CLINK, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Causing a clink or ringing sound.

2. *Fig.:* Capital, very fine, excellent. (*Slang.*)

C. *As subst.:* The act of causing or emitting a clinking noise.

"Five years! a long lease for the *clinking* of pewter."—*Shakesp.: 1 Hen. IV.*, ii. 4.

clĭnk'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *clink*; *stone.* In Ger. *klingstein.*]

Geol.: A compact rock, called also Phonolite or Phonolyte, both terms implying that it rings like iron when struck with a hammer or anything similar. Its colour is greyish-blue, its fracture rough, its composition mostly felspar. It is distinguished by its lower specific gravity from grey basalt, into

which it often passes. The base consists of zeolite with orthoclase, in which are frequently imbedded crystals of glassy felspar.

clĭnk'-ŭm-bĕll, *s.* [Eng. *clink* and *bell.*] A man who rings the church-bell. (*Scotch.*)

"Now *Clinkumbell*, wi' rattlin' tow,
Begins to jow an' croon."
Burns: The Holy Fair

clī'-nŏ-chlōre, *s.* [Gr. κλίνη (*klinē*) = a couch, a bed, from κλίνω (*klinō*) = to make to bend, and χλωρός (*chlōrōs*) = pale-green . . . greenish-yellow.]

Min.: According to Dana, partly the same as Ripidolite and partly the same as Corundophilite, but the British Museum Catalogue makes it distinct from the former of these, and constitutes it the species of which the latter is a variety.

clĭn'-ŏ-clāse, clĭn-ŏ-clā'-sīte, *s.* [Gr. κλίνη (*klinē*) = a bed, from κλίνω (*klinō*) = to make to bend; κλάω (*klaō*), fut. κλάσω (*klasō*) = to break; referring to the fact that the basal cleavage is oblique to the sides of the prism.]

Min.: A monoclinic green subtranslucent mineral, with a hardness of 2·5—3, and a sp. gr. of 4·19—4·36. The lustre is pearly on the face of the crystal, and on the rest is vitreous to resinous. Composition: Arsenic acid, 30·2; oxide of copper, 62·7; water, 7·1 = 100. In England it occurs in Cornwall and Devon; on the Continent in the Erzgebirge. (*Dana.*)

clī-nō-dī-ăg'-ŏn-ăl, *s.* & *a.* [Gr. κλίνω (*klinō*) = to bend, to incline, and Eng. *diagonal* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

Crystallog.: A diagonal or lateral axis in monoclinic crystals, forming an oblique angle with the vertical axis.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or in the same line as the clinodiagonal.

clī-nō-ĕd'-rīte, *s.* [In Ger. *clinoedrit*; Gr. κλίνη (*klinē*) = a bed, and ἕδρα (*hedra*) = a seat, a base.]

Min.: The same as TETRAHEDRITE (q.v.).

clī-nō-grăph'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. κλίνω (*klinō*) = to bend, to incline; γραφικός (*graphikos*) = pertaining to writing; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] Pertaining to a mode of projection in drawing in which the rays are assumed to fall obliquely on the plane of projection.

clī'-nŏĭd, *a.* [Gr. κλίνη (*klinē*) = a bed, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, shape.]

Anat.: Bearing a remote resemblance in form to a bed.

Clinoid processes or (more fully) *the posterior clinoid processes:*

Anat.: The angles of a lamella, called the *dorsum sellæ*, behind the pituitary fossa. (*Quain.*)

clī-nŏm'-ĕt-ĕr, *s.* [Gr. κλίνη (*klinē*) = a bed, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

I. *Math. Instru.:* An instrument used in determining the slope of cuttings and embankments. It is called also a batter-level. (*Knight.*)

2. *Carp.:* A carpenter's tool for levelling up sills and other horizontal framing timbers. (*Knight.*)

3. *Geol.:* An instrument for determining the dip of rock-strata. The ordinary form consists of a small pendulum or plummet moving on a graduated arc, of 90°, and enclosed in a flat rectangular case, which can be used as a square. It is generally attached to the compass employed in geological surveying.

clī-nō-mĕt'-rĭc, clī-nō-mĕt'-rĭ-cal, *a.* [Gr. κλίνη (*klinē*) = a bed, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure, with Eng. suff. *-ic, -ical.*]

1. Pertaining to the measurement of crystals, which have oblique angles between the axes. (*Phillips.*)

2. Ascertained by the clinometer, or in any other way pertaining to it. (*Phillips.*)

clī-nŏm'-ĕt-rў, *s.* [CLINOMETER.] The act or operation of measuring the dip of geological strata. (*Brande.*)

clī-nō-pŏd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. κλινοπόδιον (*klinopodion*), from κλίνω (*klinō*) = to make to bend, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = foot; the flower presenting a remote resemblance to the castor of a bedpost.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Labiatæ. The wild basil was formerly called *Clinopodium vulgare*, now the name given to it is *Calamintha Clinopodium.* [BASIL, CALAMINTHA.]

* **clĭn'-quant (quant** as **kant),** *a.* & *s.* [Fr.]

A. *As adj.:* Shining, resplendent, overlaid with tinsel or finery.

"To-day, the French,
All *clinquant*, all in gold, like heathen gods,
Shone down the English . . ."
Shakesp.: Hen. VIII., i. 1.

B. *As substantive:*

1. Tinsel, gaudy finery.

2. A meretricious alloy, also called yellow-copper or Dutch-gold.

clĭnt, * **klynt,** *s.* [Icel. *klettr* = a rock; Sw. & Dan. *klint.*] A hard or flinty rock; any pretty large stone of a hard kind; a rough coarse stone first thrown off in curling; clints, the shelves at the side of a river.

"So on rockes and *klyntes* they runne and dryve."—
MS. in Halliwell, p. 497.

* **clĭnt,** *v.t* [CLINCH, *v.*]

clĭn-tō'-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *clintonia*), and pl. fem. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Lobeliads, type Clintonia (q.v.).

clĭn-tō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after De Witt Clinton, a member of the United States Senate, who was born in 1769 and died in 1828. He was a promoter of the project for connecting Lake Erie and the Atlantic by a canal, and was moreover a scientific man.]

Bot.: A small genus of Lobeliads. There is no tube in the corolla, and the seed-vessel is very elongated. Two species have been introduced into British gardens from their native country, California.

clĭn'-tŏn-īte, *s.* [Named after De Witt Clinton [CLINTONIA], with suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Seybertite (q.v.), occurring in reddish-brown or copper-coloured foliated masses at Amity in the United States. It is called also Holmite and Chrysophane (q.v.).

* **clĭnt'-ў,** * **clўnt'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *clint; -y.*] Rocky, stony.

"On raggit rolkis of hard harsk quhyn stane,
With frosyn frontis cald *clynty* clewis schane."
Doug.: Virgil, 200, 45.

clī'-ō, *s.* [Lat. *Clio*; Gr. Κλειώ (*kleiō*), from κλεός (*kleos*) = . . . glory.]

1. *Classical Archæology:*

(1) One of the Muses, originally the Proclaimer, afterwards the Muse of Epic poetry and history.

(2) A sea-nymph, sister of Beroe.

2. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Cliidæ, formerly called Clionidæ (q.v.). Named after the sea nymph, and not the Muse. [1 (2).] Four recent species are known in the Arctic and Antarctic seas, in Norway and in India. *Clio borealis* is found in immense abundance in the Arctic. and *C. australis* in the Antarctic seas. They constitute a large part of the food of the whales. Eschricht estimated the microscopic pedunculated discs in its head at 360,000. Pallas called the genus clione.

3. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the eighty-fourth found. It was discovered by the astronomer Luther on August 25, 1865.

clī-on'-ą, *s.* [From Lat. *Clio* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Sponges, the typical one of the family Clionidæ (q.v.). The species inhabit branching cavities in shells, the hardest of which their spiculæ enable them to bore.

clī-ŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *clio*, gen. *clion(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zoology:*

* (1) Formerly a family of pteropodous molluscs, having Clio (called by Pallas Clione) for its type. Now it is called Cliidæ, to prevent its being confounded with No. (2) (q.v.).

(2) A family of Sponges, typical genus Cliona (q.v.). In this sense directly from Cliona.

2. *Palæont.:* Burrows like those of the Clionidæ are found from the Silurian onward, but it is not completely proved that they were made by representatives of this family.

clī-ō-sŏ'-ph-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. κλειώ (*kleiō*) = Clio, and σοφός (*sophos*) = clever, skilful.] Pertaining to a literary society. (*Ogilvie.*)

clĭp (1), * **clippen,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Icel. & Sw. *klippa*; Dan. *klippe*, all = to clip, to cut short.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) *Gen.:* To cut with a pair of shears or scissors.

"Till on the pyre I place thee; till I rear
The grassy mound, and *clip* my sacred hair."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxiii., l. 5,556.

(2) *Spec.:* To shear sheep.

"Laban was goon to the sheep that shulden be *clippid*."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xxxi. 19.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To curtail, to cut short.

"Even in London they *clip* their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the suburbs."—*Swift.*

† (2) To move rapidly.

II. *Law:* To debase or diminish coin by paring the edges.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To fly swiftly, to scud along.

"We *clip* more swift than eagles."
Quarles: Emblems, i. 13.

2. *Fig.:* To move swiftly.

"The wings of vengeance *clip* as fast."
Quarles: Emblems, iii. 12.

¶ *To clip any one's wings:* To put a check on any one's aspirations or ambition.

"Then let him, that my love shall blame,
Or *clip* Love's *wings*, or quench love's flame."
Sir J. Suckling.

* **clĭp** (2), * **clippe,** * **cluppen,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *clyppan.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To embrace, to clasp in one's arms.

"The quen hire *clipt* and keste."
William of Palerne, 3,205.

". . . then embraces his son-in-law; then again worries he his daughter, with *clipping* her . . ."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

2. To encircle, to surround.

"A snake her forehead *clips*."
Tennyson.

3. To draw up close or tight, to hold tightly or firmly.

"Withouten mast, other myke, other myrry bawelyne,
Kable other capstan to *clyppe* to her ankrez."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 418.

II. *Fig.:* To shut in, to enclose, to confine.

"Where is he living, *clipt* in with the sea,
Who calls me pupil?"
Shakesp.: 1 *Hen. IV.*, iii. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To embrace, to fondle.

"Heo *clupten*, heo custen."
Layamon, ii. 365.

clĭp (1), *s.* [CLIP (1), *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of cutting or shearing.

2. That which is cut off or shorn; a shearing.

* 3. A sheep newly shorn.

"Quod scho, My *clip*, my unspaynd lam,
With mither's milk yet in your gam."
Evergreen, ii. 20, st. 6.

II. *Fig.:* A slight blow. (*Slang.*)

clĭp (2), *s.* [CLIP (2), *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language.*

* 1. An embrace, a folding in the arms.

2. Anything which holds or fastens two things together; a spring holder for letters, papers, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. An instrument by which pots are raised by the ears. [POT-CLIP, KILP.]

"May be your pot may need my *clips*."—*Ramsay: Scotch Proverbs*, p. 52.

2. *Farming:*

(1) The whole amount of wool shorn in one season; a shearing.

(2) An instrument for pulling thistles out of standing corn.

* 3. *Old War:* Grappling-irons, used in a sea-fight, for keeping two vessels close together.

"Athir othir festynyt with *clyppys* keyn."
Wallace, x. 855. (M.S.)

4. *Machinery:*

(1) An embracing strap to connect parts together. Thus the clips of an axle connect it and the springs.

(2) An iron strap on a double or single tree

with a loop, by which either is connected to a plough-clevis, the trees to each other, or the traces to the single-tree.

(3) A projecting flange on the upper surface of a horse-shoe, which partially embraces the wall of the hoof. (*Knight.*)

5. *Fishing:* Hooks for catching hold of fish.

"Among the rocks, long iron hooks, here called *clips*, are used for catching the fish."—*P. Edenkeillie: Moray. Statist. Acc.*, viii. 557.

clip-plate, *s.*

Carriages: The axle-band of a wheel.

* **clip-houss,** *s.* [Eng. *clip* (2), *v.*, and *houss* = a house.] A house in which false money was to be condemned and clipped, that it might be no longer current.

* **clippe,** *v.t.* [Clip, *v.*]

"To *clippe: tondere, tonsitare.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

clipped, clipt, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Clip, *v.*]

clip'-per (1), * **clip-pere,** * **clyp-pare, clip-part,** *s.* [Icel. *klippari*; Sw. *klippare*; Dan. *klipper.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. *Gen.:* One who or that which clips.

† 2. *Specially:*

(1) One who shears sheep.

"He shal be lad . . . as a lomb bifor the *clippere.*"—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* liii. 7.

(2) A barber; one who shaves or cuts the hair.

"*Clyppare. Tonsor, tonsatrix.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

(3) One who clips coin.

"Of *clippers* of roungers, of suilk takes he questis."—*Langtoft*, p. 238.

". . . the king himself will be a *clipper.*"
Shakesp.: Hen. V., iv. 1.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Something excellent or unusually good in its way.

2. (*Of the form* clippart): A chatterer; a talkative woman. (*Scotch.*)

B. *Technically:*

1. *Farriery:* A machine for clipping horses.

2. *Naut.:* A fast sailer, formerly chiefly applied to the sharp-built, raking schooners of America, and latterly to Australian passenger-ships. Larger vessels now built after their model are termed clipper-built. They are low in the water and rakish. (*Smyth.*)

clipper-built, *a.* [Clipper (1), *s.*, B. 2.]

clip'-per (2), *s.* [Clip (2), *v.*] One who embraces.

clip'-pie, *s.* [From Icel. *klippari* [Clipper (1)]; Scotch suff. *-ie.*] A talkative woman. [Clippart.] (*Scotch.*)

clip'-ping (1), * **clyp-pynge,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Clip (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Cutting, shearing, or paring.

2. *Fig.:* Excellent, unusually good. (*Slang.*)

"City of London drew away a bit, and a *clipping* race followed, . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 22, 1881.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of shearing, shaving, or cutting.

"*Clyppynge. Tonsura.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

". . . and there is *clipping* of frocks and gowns, upper clothes and under, great and small; such a *clipping* and sewing, as might have been dispensed with."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt ii., bk. iv., ch. iii.

2. The act or practice of debasing coin by clipping the edges.

"For the practice of *clipping*, pernicious as it was, did not excite in the common mind a detestation resembling that with which men regard murder, arson, robbery, even theft."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

3. A piece clipt off, a shaving.

II. *Law:*

1. *Roman Law:* Clipping or defacing the coin of the realm was made treason by the Julian law.

2. *Eng. Law:* By the statute 5 Eliz. c. 11, clipping, marking, rounding, or filing the coin was made high treason. (*Blackstone*, bk. iv., ch. 6.)

* **clipping-house,** * **clippynge-howse,** *s.* A barber's shop.

"A *clippynge-howse: tonsorium, tonstrina.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

clipping-shears, *s. pl.* Shears for clipping horses.

clipping-time, * **clippingtime,** *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The time of shearing.

"Laban ferde to nimen kep
In *clippingtime* to hise sep.
Genesis and Exodus, 1,739

2. *Fig.:* The nick of time. (*Scotch.*)

"I wad liked weel, just to hae come in at the *clipping-time*, and gi'en him a lounder wi' my pike-staff . . ."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

clipping-tree, *s.* Connected with shearing, sheltering shearers. (*North of England dialect.*)

"Beneath that large old oak, which near their door
Stood,—and from the enormous breadth of shade
Chosen for the shearers covert from the sun,
Then in our rustic dialect was called
The '*Clipping Tree*,' a name which yet it bears."
Wordsworth: Michael.

* **clip'-ping** (2), * **clup-pinge,** * **clup-punge,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Clip (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of embracing.

2. An embrace.

"With *clipping* and kessing thei kaught here leue."—*William of Palerne*, 1,053.

II. *Fig.:* An enclosure, a space enclosed.

"Withynne the *clippynge* of the walles by the sea syde."—*Trevisa*, i. 179.

* **clips** (1), * **clippys,** * **clyppes,** * **clyppyce,** * **clypse,** * **clyppus,** *s.* [Eclipse.] An eclipse.

"*Clyppyce* (*clypse* K. P.) of the sonne or moyne. *Eclipsis.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Hit is but the *clyppus* of the sune.
Anture of Arthure, st. 8.

clips (2), *s. pl.* [Clip (1), *s.*] Shears. (*Scotch.*)

"For her forbears were brought in ships
Frae yont the Tweed!
A bonnier fleesh ne'er crosa'd the *clips*
Than Mailie dead."
Burns: Poor Mailie's Elegy.

* **clips,** *v.t.* [Clips (1), *s.*] To suffer an eclipse.

"The sonne is maid obscure til va quhen it *clips*, . . ."—*Compl. Scot.*, p. 87.

* **clip'-sy,** * **clip-si,** *a.* [Eng. *clips*; *-i* = *-y.*] Dark, obscure, hidden, as though eclipsed.

"Now [love] is faire and now obscure,
Now bright, now *clipsi* of manere."
Rom. of Rose, 5,351.

* **clip'-tic,** *a.* & *s.* [Ecliptic.]

clique (pron. **clēk**), *s.* [Fr.] A number of persons (generally few) associated for some questionable purpose; a party, a set, a coterie.

"The buyers of pictures and the dealers in them are now, however, so large a body that no Academical *clique* could exclude from notice works of real power."—*Times*, April 10, 1876.

cliqu-ish (pron. **clēk'-ĭsh**), *a.* [Eng. *cliqu(e)*; *-ish.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of a clique. (*Athenæum.*)

† **cliqu-ish-ness** (pron. **clēk'-ĭsh-nĕss**), *s.* [Eng. *cliquish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being cliquish.

cliqu-ism (pron. **clēk'-ĭzm**), *s.* [Eng. *cliqu(e)*; *-ism.*] The habit or tendency to form cliques or parties; party spirit.

". . . that it was penetrated and permeated by a narrow spirit of coterieism and *cliquism* . . ."—*Mr. Cartwright's Parliamentary Speech, reported in Times*, April 10, 1876.

clish'-clăsh, *v.i.* [A reduplicated form of *clash* (q.v.).] A word used to express the noise caused by the violent striking together of swords.

"The weapons *clish-clash.*"
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 481.

clish'-clăsh, *s.* [Clishclash, *v.*] Idle talk, chatter.

clish'-ma-clāv-ĕr, *s.* [Claver.] Idle conversation. (*Scotch.*)

"What farther *clishmaclaver* might been said,
What bloody wars, if Sprites had blood to shed."
Burns: The Bridge of Ayr.

clī-şī-ŏ-phyl'-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. κλισία (*klisia*) = a place for lying down, a hut; κλίνω (*klinō*) = to make to bend, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = leaf.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil corals, family Cyathophyllidæ. It is found in the Carboniferous rocks.

clīs-tĕn-tĕr-ā'-ta, *s.* [Gr. κλειστός (*kleistos*) = that can be shut, and ἔντερα (*enterα*) = the intestines.]

Zool.: An order of Brachiopoda, sometimes called Articulata, but the latter term was long in use for the Annulose sub-kingdom of animals, and is therefore ambiguous. The valves of the hinge are united by teeth along the hinge-line; the lobes of the mantle are not completely free, and the intestine ends blindly. It includes the families Terebratulidæ, Rhynconellidæ, Thecidiidæ, Spiriferidæ, Pentameridæ, Strophomenidæ, and Productidæ. The last four have no living representatives.

* **clĭs'-tĕr,** *s.* [Clyster.]

* **clit,** *a.* [Etym. unknown.] Meaning doubtful.

"For then with us the days more darkish are,
More short, cold, moyst, and stormy cloudy *clit*,
For sadness more than mirths or pleasure lit."
Mirrour for Magis.: Higgins' Induction. (*Nares.*)

* **clitch,** * **clicche,** *v.t.* [The same as *clutch* (q.v.).] To seize, to grasp, to catch.

"If any of them be athirst, he hath an earthen pot wherewith to *clitch* up water out of the running river."—*Holland: Xenophon's Cyropædia*, p. 4. (*French: On Some Def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 14.)

clīte, clīthes, clīth'-ĕr-ĕn, *s.* [Cf. A.S. *clife* = agremony, a bur.]

1. *Of the forms* clite, clithes, *and* clitheren: *Galium Aparine.*

2. *Of the forms* clite, clites, *and* clithes: The Burdock (*Arctium Lappa*).

clī-tĕl'-lŭm, *s.* [From Lat. *clitella*, pl. = a pack-saddle, a pannier.]

Zool.: The thicker part of the cylindrical body in an earth-worm. It is called also the saddle.

"The second accessory organ is that thickened part of an earth-worm which is situated between the thirtieth and the fortieth segments; it is called the *clitellum*, and when two earth-worms are disturbed the adhering *clitella* are the last parts to give way."—*Owen: Invertebrate Animals*, lect. xii.

clī-tŏr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [From Gr. κλειτορίς (*kleitoris*) = the Clitoris, which the flowers of the plant were supposed somewhat to resemble. [Clitoris.]

Bot.: A large genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Phaseoleæ, sub-tribe Clitorieæ. It consists of climbing plants with blue, purple, scarlet, pink, or white flowers. *Clitoria Ternatea* comes, as its name imports, from Ternate, one of the Molucca Islands. It has blue flowers. It is cultivated in this country, as are various other species of the genus. Its root is emetic.

clī-tŏr'-ĭ-ŏ-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *clitoria* and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Phaseoleæ, type Clitoria (q.v.).

clī'-tŏr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. κλειτορίς (*kleitoris*), perhaps from κλείω (*kleiō*) = to enclose.]

Anat.: A small elongated body concealed between the labia of the female organ of generation.

* **clit'-tĕr,** *v.i.* [A variant of *clatter* (q.v.).] To make a noise like harness, &c. (*Palsgrave.*)

clit-tĕr-clăt'-tĕr, *s.* [A reduplication of *clatter* (q.v.).] Chatter, idle talk.

"One continued *clitterclatter.*"—*Swift.*

* **clive,** *s.* [Cliff.]

* **clīve** (1), *v.i.* [Icel. *klīfa* = to climb; Sw. *klifva*; Dan. *klyve*; A.S. *clīfan* = to stick, to adhere.] [Cleave.] To climb up, to ascend.

"Zeue stapes huerby by *clifth* an hegh."—*Ayenbite*, p. 132.

* **clive** (2), *v.i.* [Cleave, *v.*]

* **clīv'-ĕr,** *a.* [A.S. *clyfer* (?).] Sharp, keen (?).

"On the clothede the neddre is col, and te devel *cliver* on sinnes."—*Bestiary*, 220.

* **clīv'-ĕr,** *s.* [A.S. *clifer.*] A claw, a talon.

"Ich habbe bile stif and stronge,
And gode *clivers* scharp and longe."
Owl and Nightingale, 209.

clī'-vĕrş, *s.* [Cleavers.]

¶ *Evergreen cliver: Rubia peregrina.*

clīves, *s.* [Clive, Cleave.] A hook with a spring to prevent its unfastening. (*Knight.*)

clīv'-ĭ-ą, clīv'-ĕ-ą, *s.* [Named after the Duchess of Northumberland.]

Bot.: A beautiful genus of African Amaryllids, with orange-yellow or reddish-yellow

flowers. Two are cultivated in British greenhouses.

clīv-ī-na, *s.* [Mod. Lat., apparently from Class. Lat. *clivus* = a hill, but why so called is not obvious. Agassiz says *Clivia* (nom. prop.)]

Entom.: A genus of insects, family Carabidæ, sub-family Scaritinæ. They have the anterior tibiæ dentated, which enables them to burrow. They live under stones on the margins of rivers and other damp places. Two are British, *Clivina fossor* and *C. collaris.*

* **clīv'-ĭng,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *clive* = cliff.] Sloping, inclining.

* **clīv'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *clivus* = a hill.] [DECLIVITY.] An inclination, whether ascending or descending; a gradient.

* **clō'-a,** *s.* [Gael. *clo* = raw cloth.] Coarse woollen cloth.

"A sort of coarse woollen cloth called *clo'*, or caddoes, the manufacture of their wives, made into short jackets and trowsers, is the common dress of the men." —*Stat. Acc.*, xvi. 160.

clō-ā'-cą (pl. **clō-ā'-çæ**), *s.* [Lat.]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. A sewer, an underground drain or conduit.

¶ The Roman Cloaca Maxima (the greatest or main sewer) is said to have been constructed, or at least commenced, under the auspices of king Tarquinius Priscus, about B.C. 588. It is still used in the drainage of Rome.

2. A privy, a house of office.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* A part of the intestine in which the intestinal, ovarian, and urinary outlets terminate. This structure exists in birds, in reptiles, in the amphibia, and in the mammalian order Monotremata. In the rotifera also the perivisceral cavity terminates in a dilatation or cloaca, which forms the common outlet for the digestive, generative, and water-vascular systems. There is a cloaca also in insects, and one also in the social ascidians. The latter is the common cavity into which the atrial chambers open.

In the embryonic development of man there is a period during which a cloaca, like that of the inferior animals, exists.

2. *Pathol.:* The opening, in cases of mortification, leading to the enclosed dead bone.

clō-ā'-cal, *a.* [Lat. *cloacalis* = pertaining to a *cloaca.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cloaca.

"The excreta are voided through a *cloacal* passage." —*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), vol. i., p. 16.

clō**ak, † cloke,** *s.* [O.Fr. *clogue, cloke, clocke;* from Low Lat. *cloca* = (1) a bell, (2) a horseman's cloak.]

1. *Lit.:* A loose wide outer garment worn over the other clothes; a mantle.

"Then give him, for a soldier meet,
A soldier's *cloak* for winding-sheet."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 33.

2. *Fig.:* A disguise, a blind, a cover; anything used as a means of concealing one's thoughts or plans.

"Not using your liberty for a *cloak* of maliciousness."—*1 Peter* ii. 16.

¶ Crabb, after showing that *cloak, mask, blind,* and *veil,* when used figuratively, are all employed in a bad sense, thus discriminates between them: "The *cloak,* as the external garment, is the most convenient of all coverings for entirely keeping concealed what we do not wish to be seen; a good outward deportment serves as a *cloak* to conceal a bad character. A *mask* only hides the face; a *mask* therefore serves to conceal only as much as words and looks can effect. A *blind* is intended to shut out the light and prevent observation; whatever, therefore, conceals the real truth, and prevents suspicion by a false exterior, is a *blind.* A *veil* prevents a person from seeing as well as being seen; whatever, therefore, obscures the mental sight acts as a *veil* to the mind's eye." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cloak-anemone, *s.*

Zool.: Adamsia palliata, commensal with crabs.

cloak-bag, *s.* A bag in which cloaks and other clothes were carried; a portmanteau, a travelling-bag.

cloak-pins, *s. pl.*

1. Large pins used to fasten a cloak.

2. The pegs affixed to a rail, on which to hang up cloaks, coats, &c.

"A huge pair of stag's antlers, which . . . served for what we vulgarly call *cloak-pins.*"—*Scott: Monastery,* ch. xiii.

cloak-room, *s.* A room or office at places of public resort, as a railway station, &c., where cloaks, small parcels, &c., can be left in charge for a time.

clō**ak, † cloke,** *v.t.* [CLOAK, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To cover or dress with a cloak.

2. *Fig.:* To hide, to conceal, to cover over.

"She by creation was, till she did fall:
Thenceforth she sought for helps to *cloke* her crime withall." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II., viii., 45.

* **cl**ō**ak'-ăġe,** *s.* [Eng. *cloak; -age.*] The act of covering with, or as with, a cloak. (*Worcester.*)

clō**aked,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CLOAK, *v.*]

* **cl**ō**ak'-ĕd-lў, * clok-yd-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *cloaked; -ly.*] In a concealed or underhand manner; secretly, not openly; as a blind or cover.

"*Clokydly* withowt thei obey very mych,
And inwerdly the most mayster wer no brych."
Songs and Carols, p. 66.

† **cl**ō**ak'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *cloak; -er.*] One who cloaks or conceals.

clō**ak'-ĭng, † clok-ing,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CLOAK, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb)

C. *As substantive:*

* **I.** *Literally:*

1. The act of covering or dressing with a cloak.

2. A rough woollen material adapted for making cloaks.

II. *Fig.:* The act of hiding or concealing.

"Such men had need to take heed of their dissemblings and *clokings.*"—*Strype: Records*, No. 36, *Epistle by Mr. Latimer.* (*Rich.*)

* **cl**ō**ate,** *s.* [CLOTE.]

* **cl**ō**ath,** *s.* [CLOTH.]

* **cl**ō**athe,** *v.t.* [CLOTHE.]

* **clob-bed, * clob-bet,** *a.* [CLUBBED.] Club-like.

"Grete *clobbet* staves." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 15,383.

† **clŏb'-bĕr,** *s.* [Gael. *clabar* = filth, dirt.] A kind of coarse paste composed of flour and pulverised cinders, used by cobblers to conceal cracks or breaks in the leather of cobbled shoes.

clŏb'-bĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *clobber; -er.*]

† 1. A cobbler who makes use of clobber to conceal defects in his work.

* 2. A cobbler or patcher, whether of clothes or boots.

clōçe, *s.* [CLOSE, *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

* **clōçh'-ard,** *s.* [Fr. *clocher,* from *cloche* = a clock.] A clock-tower, a belfry.

"King Edward the Third built, in the little sanctuary, a *clochard* of stone and timber . . ."—*Weever: Fun. Mon.*, p. 491.

clŏçh'-ar-ĕt, *s.* [Gael. *cloichran,* from *cloich* = a stone, and perhaps *rann* = a song.] The Stone-chatter, *Motacilla rubicola* (Linn.).

"The curlew or whaap, and *clocharet* are summer birds."—*P. Caputh: Perths. Statist. Acc.*, IX. 490.

* **clouche, * clowche, * cloke, * klōke,** *s.* [CLUTCH, *s.*] A claw, a talon.

"He[the cat] wol . . . crauchen us or clawen us,
And in hise *clouches* holde."
Langland: P. Plowman, 306.

clŏch'-ĕr (ch gutteral), *v.i.* [Gael. *clochar* = a wheezing in the throat.] To cough violently. (*Scotch.*)

* **clŏçh'-ĕr, * clok-erre,** *s.* [O.Fr. *clochier, clokier;* Fr. *clocher;* Low Lat. *cloccarium,* from *cloca* = a clock.] A belfry, a clock-tower.

"*Clokerre* (*clocher* P.) or belfray. *Campanile.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

clŏck (1), * **cloke, * clok, * clokke,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *clucga;* Icel. *klukka, klocka;* Sw. *klocka;* Dan. *klokke;* Wel. *cloch;* Fr. *cloche;* Dut *klok;* Ger. *glocke;* Ir. *clog;* all = a clock, a bell. The origin of the word is doubtful, but it is probably connected with *clack* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II.

"When the *clock* stroke twelf."—*Towneley Myst.*, p. 115.

"The *clock* has strucken twelve upon the bell."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 2.

* (2) A watch, especially one which strikes the hours.

* (3) The striking or strokes of a clock.

"I told the *clocks* and watch'd the wasting light."
Dryden.

* (4) *The clock of a stocking:* Flowers or figured work about the ankle, probably because used originally of bell-shaped ornaments.

"His stockings with silver *clocks* were ravished from him."—*Swift.*

(5) The balloon-like fruit of the Dandelion, *Leontodon Taraxacum.* Named from the practice of children, who playfully blow away the feathery globe to ascertain "what o'clock it is."

* 2. *Fig.:* A guide, a monitor.

"His equal had awaked them; and his honour,
Clock to itself, knew the true minute, when
Exception bid him speak, and, at this time,
His tongue obey'd his hand . . ."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 2.

¶ *O'clock* = of the clock, is used as equivalent to *by the clock;* as, *what o'clock is it?* = *what time is it by the clock?*

"What is't *o'clock?*—Upon the stroke of four."—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Horol.:* An instrument differing from a watch in not being adapted to be carried on the person, and having a motive weight or spring, a train of gearing, index hands, and figured dial, and a pulsative device to determine the rate at which the mechanism shall move.

(1) *Hist.:* The dial was an early invention for keeping time. [DIAL.] The clepsydra followed next. [CLEPSYDRA.] One of these latter instruments, that of Plato, B.C. 372, was made to sound upon organ-pipes the hour of the night when the dial could not be seen. Wheel-work set in motion by springs and weights was known in the time of Archimedes, 287—212 B.C., and applied to mechanical engines and toys. Two other appliances were needful to make a clock, viz., to join the wheels to a pointer which traversed the dial, and to contrive a mode of regulating the speed of the going-works. When these features were united to complete the mechanism of a clock is not known. About A.D. 1000 Ebu Junis, of the Saracenic University of Cordova, in Spain, had a pendulum clock to which it is thought that Gerbert, a student at that seat of learning, and afterwards Pope Sylvester II., added the escapement. In A.D. 1288, a clock was placed in the palace yard, London, and shortly after that date they began to be supplied to cathedrals, churches, palaces, town halls, &c., till at length they became numerous everywhere.

(2) *Kinds of clocks now in use:*

(*a*) A *church clock* is called in the trade a tower clock; its external appearance is familiar to everyone.

(*b*) A *chiming clock,* sometimes called a musical clock, is one in which the hours or fractions are marked by a carillon. These instruments were first made in Germany as early as A.D. 1580.

(*c*) A *regulator* is a watchmaker's clock of superior quality for regulating time-pieces.

(*d*) An *astronomical clock* is one which has a compensating pendulum, and is otherwise of marked quality; it is used in determining time when astronomical observations are being taken.

(*e*) An *electric clock* is one whose movements are regulated by electro-magnetic devices.

2. *Astron.:* [1. *Horol.*].

3. *Elect.:* [1. *Horol.*].

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

clock-alarm, *s.*

Horol.: A device in a clock, which is capable of such arrangement that when a certain hour is reached a repetitive alarm shall be struck upon a bell. (*Knight.*)

clock-calm, *s.*

Naut.: A perfect calm.

clock-case, *s.* The frame or case in which the works of a clock are contained.

† **clock-finger,** *s.* The hand of a clock.

clock-maker, *s.* One whose business or profession it is to make and repair clocks and watches.

clock-movement, *s.* & *a.*

1. *As substantive:*

Horol.: The movement of a clock.

2. *As adjective:* (See the compound).

¶ *Clock-movement hammer:* The striker of a clock which sounds the hour upon the bell or gong. (*Knight.*)

clock-pillar, *s.*

Horol.: One of the posts which connect, and at the same time hold at the precise distance apart, the plates of a clock-movement. (*Knight.*)

clock-setter, *s.* He who regulates or sets the time for clocks.

"Old time the *clock-setter*, that bald sexton time."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

clock-spring, *s.*

Horol.: A coiled steel spring in the going-barrel or the striking-barrel of a clock-wheel.

clock-stars, *s. pl.* A name for the nautical stars which, from their positions having been accurately ascertained, are used for determining time.

* **clock-stocking,** *s.* A stocking embroidered with figured work about the ankle. [CLOCK (1), *s.*, A., I. (4).]

clock-tower, *s.* A tower especially designed to hold a clock, with its quarter and half-hour bells.

clock-watch, *s.* A watch adapted to strike the hours and quarters, similarly to a clock, as distinguished from a repeater, which strikes the time only when urged to do so, as, for instance, by pushing in the stem.

clock-work, *s.*

I. *Literally:*

1. The works or movements by which a clock is set in motion and regulated.

2. Any works or machinery of a nature similar to those of a clock.

"You look like a puppet moved by *clockwork*."—*Arbuthnot.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Any delicate machinery.

2. Used to convey the idea of perfect regularity and punctuality.

"The nicest constitutions of government are often like the finest pieces of *clock-work*, . . ."—*Pope: Thoughts on Various Subjects.*

¶ *Clock-work lamp:*

Lighting: A lamp in which a clock-work mechanism pumps up a continuous supply of oil to the wick. Mechanism has even been used to light the lamp at a prearranged time.

clŏck (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A beetle.

"The Brize, the black-armed *clock*."
H. More: Life of the Soul, i. 41.

clŏck (1), *v.t.* [From *clock* (1), *s.* (q.v.).] To strike in a particular way.

¶ *To clock a bell:*

Music: An objectionable method of ringing or chiming a bell by attaching a rope to the clapper and swinging it to and fro till it touches the side of the bell, the latter being allowed to remain stationary. Many valuable bells have thus been cracked.

clŏck (2), * **clocke,** * **clok,** * **clokkyn,** * **cloyke,** *v.t.* & *t.* [A.S. *cloccan* (?); Dut. *klokken*; Dan. *klukke*; Ger. *glucken*; Lat. *glocio.*] [CLUCK.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To call as a hen, to cluck.

"*Clokkyn* as hennys K. *clocke* P. *Crispio, frigulo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* 2. To hatch eggs.

* B. *Trans.:* To call as a hen her chickens.

"So long doth the great brood-hen *clock* her chickens, as she takes them to be her's."—*Ld. Northampton: Proceed. against Garnet*, Ff. 4. b.

* **clŏck'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *clock*, v.; *-er.*] A hen sitting on eggs.

"Crib some *clocker's* chuckle brood."
Turras: Poems.

clŏck'-ĭe-dŏw, clok-ie-doo, *s.* [Etymol. doubtful.] The pearl oyster, found in rivers.

clŏck'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CLOCK, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of calling as a hen her chickens; the noise of a hen when calling her chickens.

clocking-hen, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A hen sitting on eggs.

2. *Fig.:* Used to indicate a woman past the time of child-bearing

clocking-time, clecking-time, *s.* The time or period of hatching.

"As soon's the *clockin'-time* is by,
An' the wee pouts begun to cry."
Burns: Epistle to J. Rankine.

clŏck'-lĕd-die, *s.* [Eng. *clock*; and Scotch *leddie* = lady.] Local name for the Lady-bird.

† **clŏck'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *clock*; *-less.*] Without a clock.

"*Clockless* so just to measure time's partition."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, 1st wk., 3rd day, 379.

clŏd, * **clodde,** *s.* [A later form of *clot* (q.v.). (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A lump or clot of earth or clay; as much earth or clay as coheres into one mass.

"*Clodde. Gleba.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The *clods* of the valley shall be sweet unto him, . . ."—*Job* xxi. 33.

2. A lump or mass of metal.

". . . two massy *clods* of iron and brass."
Milton: P. L., xi. 565.

3. A mass of anything formed into a single lump.

". . . swallows congealed in *clods* of a slimy substance . . ."—*Carew.*

4. The ground, the turf.

"Byzantians boast, that on the *clod*,
Where once their sultan's horse has trod,
Grows neither grass, nor shrub nor tree."
Swift.

5. A clot of blood.

6. A clew or ball of yarn.

7. A kind of flat loaf, made of coarse wheaten flour, and sometimes of the flower of pease. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Anything vile, base, or earthy, as opposed to spiritual.

"The spirit of man,
Which God inspir'd, cannot together perish
With this corporeal *clod*."
Milton: P. L., 786.

2. A clodhopper, a blockhead, a thick-skulled fellow.

"The vulgar! a scarce animated *clod*,
Ne'er pleas'd with aught above 'em."
Dryden.

B. *Butchering:* The part of the neck-piece of an ox nearest the shoulder.

† **clod-breaker,** *s.* One whose business it is to break up the clods on a field. (Applied in contempt to a farmer.)

"The old miserly *clod-breaker* . . ."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. ix.

clod-crusher, *s.* An implement for crushing large clods after ploughing.

clŏd, * **clodde,** * **clotte,** *v.i.* & *t.* [CLOD, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To form or gather into clods or lumps; to coagulate, to clot.

"Let us go find the body, and from the stream,
With lavers pure, and cleansing herbs, wash off
The *clotted* gore."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1728.

B. *Transitive:*

* 1. To cover with clods or lumps of earth.

"*Clodde* hem large, as wel thai may be wise."
Palladius, bk. xii., l. 8.

* 2. To break up the clods or lumps of clay in a field by rolling.

"To *clodde* or *clotte* land. *Occo.*"—*Huloet.*

3. To pelt with clods.

† 4. To throw violently, to hurl.

"I *cloddet* him like a stane ower the craigis."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xi.

clŏd'-dĕd, *pa. par* or *a.* [CLOD, *v.*] Gathered or formed into clods or lumps; coagulated.

"Black and *clodded* together."—*Burroughs: Physick*, 1634. (*Halliwell.*)

* **clŏd'-dĕr,** * **clod-dre,** *s.* [CLOD.] A clot or lump.

"In *cloddres* of blod his her was clunge."
Legends of Holy Rood, p. 142.

* **clŏd'-dĕr,** *v.t.* [CLOD.] To coagulate.

". . . it might not *clodder* and congeal together."—*Hall: Works*, iv. 500. (*Davies.*)

clŏd'-dĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *cloddy*; *-ness.*] The state or quality of being cloddy.

clŏd'-dĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CLOD, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of forming or gathering into clots or clods.

2. The act or process of breaking clods in ploughed land by rolling.

* **clodding-mall,** * **cloddynge-malle,** *s.* A mallet or beetle for breaking up clods.

"A *cloddynge* betyll or *malle. Occa, Occatorium.*"—*Huloet.*

† **clŏd'-dĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *clod*; *-ish.*] Boorish, doltish, coarse, clumsy.

"He began to wonder where Mr. Melton got his boots from, and glanced at his own, which, though made in St. James' Street, seemed to him to have a *cloddish* air."—*Disraeli: Coningsby*, bk. iii., ch. v.

clŏd'-dy, *a.* [Eng. *clod*; *-y.*]

† 1. *Lit.:* Full of clods or lumps; consisting wholly or largely of clods.

* 2. *Fig.:* Earthy, mean, base, worthless.

"The glorious sun,
Turning with splendour of his precious eye
The meagre *cloddy* earth to glittering gold."
Shakesp.: K. John, iii. 1.

* **clode,** *v.t.* [CLOTHE.]

clŏd'-hŏp-per, *s.* [Eng. *clod*, and *hopper* (q.v.).] A clownish, boorish fellow; an awkward rustic, a boor.

clŏd'-hŏp-pĭng, *a.* [Eng. *clod*, and *hopping* (q.v.).] Clumsy, loutish.

"A *clodhopping* messenger."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xx.

clŏd'-mĕll, *s.* [Eng. *clod*, and *mell* = mallet.] A large mallet for breaking the clods of the field, especially on clayey ground, before harrowing it. [CLODDING-MALL.]

clŏd'-pāte, *s.* [Eng. *clod*, and *pate* (q.v.).]

1. A stupid, thick-headed fellow, a dolt, a blockhead.

2. A thickhead.

". . . more logic than I expected from your *clod-pate*."—*Smollett: L. Greaves*, ch. viii. (*Davies.*)

clŏd'-pā-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *clod*, and *pated* (q.v.).] Stupid, thick-headed, doltish, blockhead.

"My *clodpated* relations spoiled the greatest genius in the world, when they bred me a mechanick."—*Arbuthnot.*

clŏd'-pŏll, *s.* [Eng. *clod*, and *poll* (q.v.).] A thick-headed fellow, a blockhead, a clodpate.

"This letter being so excellently ignorant, he will find that it comes from a *clodpoll*."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

* **cloere,** *s.* [Etym. unknown.] A prison or dungeon. (*Wharton.*)

* **clof,** * **cloff** (1), *s.* [CLOVE.]

* **cloff** (2), *s.* [CLOUGH.]

* **cloff** (3), *s.* [CLIFF, CLEVE.]

clŏf-fĭng, *s.* [Corrupted from *clove-tongue* (?).] Some species of Helleborus. [CLOVE-TONGUE.]

clŏg, * **clogge,** *v.t.* & *i.* [CLOG, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To encumber or hamper with a weight; to load, especially with anything sticky or clogging.

". . . if he were opened, and you find so much blood in his liver as will *clog* the foot of a flea, . . ."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

"The wings of birds were *clogged* with ice and snow."
Dryden.

2. To choke up so as to hinder free passage.

3. To load or encumber in any way; to hinder or obstruct.

"His majesty's ships were over-pestered and *clogged* with great ordnance, whereof there is superfluity."—*Raleigh.*

4. To form clots or lumps upon.

"And carnage *clogs* their hands, and darkness fills their eyes."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xvii., l. 449.

* 5. To weight, to weigh down, to balance.

* 6. To put on clogs, to furnish with clogs.

II. *Fig.:* To hinder, to obstruct or impede, to hamper.

"... as who would say, You'll rue the time
That *clogs* me with this answer."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 6.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To be obstructed or hindered by anything adhering or sticking.

"In working through the bone, the teeth of the saw will begin to *clog*."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

2. To coalesce, to form into a clod or clot; to become clotted or lumpy.

"Move it sometimes with a broom, that the seeds *clog* not together."—*Evelyn.*

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between to *clog*, to *load*, and to *encumber*: "*Clog* is figuratively employed for whatever impedes the motion or action of a thing, drawn from the familiar object which is used to impede the motion of animals; *load* is used for whatever occasions an excess of weight or materials. A wheel is *clogged*, or a machine is *clogged*; a fire may be *loaded* with coals, or a picture with colouring. . . . *Clog* and *encumber* have the common signification of interrupting or troubling by means of something irrelevant. Whatever is *clogged* has scarcely the liberty of moving at all; whatever is *encumbered* moves and acts but with difficulty." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

clŏg, ***clogge**, *s.* & *a.* [Scotch *clag*; A.S. *clæg* = clay; Dan. *klæg*, *kleg* = (*s.*) clay, loam; (*a.*) loamy.] [CLAY.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A trunk of a tree, a block, a log of wood.

"*Clogge. Truncus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*
"His luddokys thai lowke like walkmylne *clogges*."
Towneley Myst., p. 313.

(2) A load, a weight, an obstruction or impediment.

* (3) A wooden almanac.

2. *Fig.:* Any moral obstruction, impediment, or embarrassment.

"*Percy.* The grand conspirator, abbot of Westminster,
With *clog* of conscience, and sour melancholy."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 6.

"Thus, conscience freed from every *clog*,
Mahometans eat up the hog."
Cowper: The Love of the World Reproved.

II. *Technically:*

1. A wooden shoe.

2. The cone of *Pinus Pinea*. (*Gerard.*)

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

* **clog-almanac**, *s.* A kind of almanac or calendar made by cutting notches or marks on a clog or block of wood, brass, or bone.

clog-dance, *s.* A dance in which the performer wears clogs in order to produce a loud accompaniment to the music.

clog-dancer, *s.* One who performs clog-dances.

clog-hornpipe, *s.* A hornpipe performed by a clog-dancer.

* **clog-dog-do**, *s.* [Eng. *clog* and *dog*.] An encumbrance, a clog.

"A wife is a scurvy *clogdogdo*."—*B. Jonson: Silent Woman*, iv. 1.

clŏg'-gand, *s.* [Probably from *clog*, s., from the cattle being restrained from wandering by clogs or pieces of wood.] A term still used in Orkney to denote a particular portion of pasture-ground, whether *commonty* or enclosed, to which sheep or cattle have become attached in consequence of having been accustomed to feed there.

clŏgged, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CLOG, *v.*]

clŏg'-gĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *cloggy*; *-ness*.] The state or quality of being cloggy or clogged.

clŏg'-gĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CLOG, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of obstructing or encumbering.

2. Anything which clogs.

"But truth doth clear, unweave, and simplify,
All sacititious *cloggings*."
More: Song of the Soul, ii. iii. 25.

clŏg'-gў, *a.* [Eng. *clog*; *-y*.] Clogging; having the power or quality of clogging.

"By additaments of some such nature, some grosser and *cloggy* parts are retained . . ."—*Boyle: History of Firmness.*

* **clŏg'-hĕad**, *s.* [Ir. *clogachd* = a steeple.]

Arch.: A slender round tower attached to various churches in Ireland. (*Webster.*)

clŏi'-sŏn, *s.* [Fr.] A band used as a division; specif. one of the bands or divisions in cloisonne work.

"A thin wall or *cloison* of ivory."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvi., 850.

clŏi'-sŏn-nage, *s.* [Fr.]

1. The process or act of making cloisonné work.

2. Cloisonné work.

clŏi-sŏn'-né (é as ā), *a.* [Fr. from *cloison* = a division.]

Art: A term noting a kind of decorative work in which the outlines of the design are formed by small bands of metal fixed to a metal or porcelain background. The spaces between are filled with enamel paste of appropriate colour, and vitrified by heat, after which the surface is smoothed and polished.

cloisonné-work, *s.*

Art: Surface decoration by means of enamel figures with metal outlines.

clŏis'-tĕr, *s.* [O. Fr. *cloistre*; Fr. *cloître*; from Lat. *claustrum* = (1) an enclosure; (2) a cloister; from *clausus*, pa. par. of *claudo* = to shut.]

I. *Literally:*

1. *Eccles.:* A place of religious seclusion; an establishment for monks or nuns; a place of retirement from the world.

"Gif me than of thy good to make our *cloyster*."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,681.

"A convent rose at Clerkenwell on the site of the ancient *cloister* of Saint John."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. *Arch.:* The square space attached to a regular monastery or large church, with a peristyle or ambulatory round, and usually with a range of buildings over it. The cloister is perhaps *ex vi termini*, the central square shut in or closed by the surrounding buildings. Cloisters are usually square on the plan, having a plain wall on one side, a series of windows between the piers or columns on the opposite side, and arched over with a vaulted or ribbed ceiling. It mostly forms part of the passage of communication from the church to the chapter-house, refectory, and other parts of the establishment. In England nearly all the cathedrals, and most of the collegiate churches and abbeys, were provided with cloisters. On the continent they are commonly appended to large monasteries, and are often decorated with paintings and contain tombs. (*Gwilt.*)

"*Prince Henry.* Here it reigns for ever!
The peace of God, that passeth understanding,
Reigns in these *cloisters* and these corridors."
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, iv.

* **II.** *Fig.:* Any place in which one is shut up, specially the womb.

"As he brak not Maries *cloister* whanne that she was maad with childe."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, i. 318.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between a *cloister*, a *convent*, and a *monastery*: "The proper idea of *cloister* is that of seclusion; the proper idea of *convent* is that of community; the proper idea of a *monastery* is that of solitude. One is shut up in a *cloister*, put into a *convent*, and retires to a *monastery*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **cloister-garth**, *s.* The court, or *pré* round which the cloisters run. It is generally used as a burial-place for the members of the community.

* **clŏis'-tĕr**, *v.t.* [CLOISTER, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To shut up in a cloister or religious house; to shut up in seclusion from the world.

"And *cloister* thee in some religious house:
Our holy lives must win a new world's crown."
Shakesp.: Rich. II., v. 1.

2. *Fig.:* To withdraw or shut up from the world.

* **clŏis'-tĕr-al**, * **clŏis'-tral**, *a.* [Eng. *cloister*; *-al*.] [CLAUSTRAL.] Pertaining to a cloister; living in or confined to a cloister.

"Upon this ground many *cloisteral* men, of great learning and devotion, prefer contemplation before action."—*Walton: Angler.*

clŏis'-tĕred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CLOISTER.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Shut up or confined in a cloister; living in religious retirement from the world.

"Cold as the image sculptured fair,
(Form of some sainted patroness,)
Which *cloister'd* maids combine to dress."
Scott: The Lord of the Isles, i. 7.

* 2. Pertaining to or frequenting cloisters.

"Then be thou jocund: Ere the bat hath flown
His *cloister'd* flight." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 2.

II. *Arch.:* Built with peristyles and corridors; furnished with cloisters.

"The Greeks and Romans had commonly two *cloistered* open courts."—*Wotton: Architecture.*

clŏis'-tĕr-ĕr, * **cloys'-tĕr-ĕr**, * **cloys-trer**, *s.* [Eng. *cloister*; *-er*.] One who lives in a cloister or in religious retirement from the world; a recluse.

"But that I shal as a *cloystrer* dye."
Lydgate: Daunce, 248.

clŏis'-tĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CLOISTER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of shutting up in a cloister or secluding from the world; the act or state of living in a cloister.

* **clŏis'-tĕr-lĕss**, * **clŏys'-tĕr-lĕs**, *a.* [Eng. *cloister*; *-less*.] Without a cloister; deprived of or away from his cloister.

"A monk when he is *cloysterles*."
Chaucer: C. T.; *Prologue*, 179.

* **clŏis'-trĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *cloister*; *-ess*.] A woman who has devoted herself to religious seclusion from the world.

"Shall not behold her face at ample view;
But, like a *cloistress*, she will veiled walk."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 1.

cloit, *v.t.* [CLOUT, *v.*] To fall heavily. (*Hamilton.*) (*Scotch.*)

* **cloit**, * **cloyt**, *s.* [CLOUT.]

1. A heavy fall.

"... down she fell on her back, at full length, with a great *cloyt*."—*The Provost*, p. 203.

2. A clown, a stupid, inactive fellow. (*Jamieson.*)

cloiter, *v.i.* [From Dut. *kladden* = to stain, to blot, to dirty.] To be engaged in dirty work. (*Scotch.*)

* **cloith**, *s.* [CLOTH.]

† **cloke (1)**, *s.* & *v.* [CLOAK, *s.* & *v.*]

* **cloke (2)**, *s.* [CLUTCH.]

* **clōmb**, * **clombe**, *pret. of v.* [CLIMB.]

* **clōmb'-en**, *pa. par.* [CLIMB.]

* **clomp**, *s.* & *v.* [CLAMP.]

* **clond**, *s.* [Icel. *kland* = harm, hurt; *klanda* = to hurt, to harm.] Harm, hurt, injury.

"He makede him seluen muchel *clond*."
Layamon, ii. 68.

* **clong**, * **clonge**, *pret. of v.* [CLING.]

* **clong-en**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CLING.]

clŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Low Lat. *clonicus*, from Gr. κλόνος (*klonos*) = any violent confused motion.]

Med.: Noting tumultuary inordinate interrupted motion within the bodily frame. It is used specially of the epileptic and convulsive motions. Dr. Cullen and his followers applied the term *clonic convulsions* to what he deemed spasms characterised by involuntary alternate motions of contraction and relaxation such as may be seen in hysteria, and *tonic convulsions* to those characterised by contractions not quickly succeeded by alternate relaxations. Of this class the chief example is tetanus. This terminology is now abandoned.

"In the other form of spasm, the contractions of the affected muscles take place repeatedly, forcibly, and in quick succession; and the relaxation, of course, is as sudden and frequent. This has been named *clonic* spasm."—*Watson: Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. xxxii.

clôof, cloove, clufe, *s.* [Dan. *klov*; Icel. *klauf*.] A hoof.

clôok, cleuck, *s.* [CLAW. (*Scotch.*)

* **clôom**, *v.t.* [CLAM.] To smear over or stop up with any viscid or tenacious substance.

"Rear the hive enough to let them in, and *cloom* up the skirts, all but the door."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

† **clôop**, *s.* [A word coined to represent the sound.] The noise or "pop" of a cork when drawn from a bottle.

"The *cloop* of a cork wrenched from a bottle."—*Thackeray.*

clôor, *s.* [CLOUR.] (*Scotch.*)

clôot, clute, *s.* [Cleave.] A divided or cloven hoof. (*Scott.*)

¶ *Cloot and clout:* Every one, every bit.

*** clooth,** *s.* [Cloth.]

*** clôot'-ïe,** *s.* [Eng. *cloot*; *-ie* = *y*.] An old name for the devil. (*Scotch.*)

"O thou! whatever title suit thee,
Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick, or *Clootie*."
Burns: Address to the Deil.

*** clope,** *s.* [Clip.] A blow.

clort, *s.* [Clart.]

1. Any miry or soft substance, especially that which is adhesive and contaminating.

"*Clort*, a lump of soft clay, mire, leaven, any thing that sticks to and defiles what it is thrown upon."—*Gl. Surv. Nairn.*

2. The thick bannocks baked for the use of the peasantry.

clort'-ÿ, *a.* [Clarty.] Dirty, filthy. (*Scotch.*)

clōse, * closen, * closyn, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *clôs*, pa. par. of O. Fr. *clore* = to enclose, to shut in; from Lat. *clausus*, pa. par. of *claudo* = to shut, to shut in; O. H. Ger. *sliuzan*, *sliozan*; M. H. Ger. *sliezen*; Ger. *schliessen* = to close.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To shut, to stop up an opening.

"When I shall myn eyen *close*."
Gower, ii. 114.

"He roll'd it on the cave, and *clos'd* the gate."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. ix., 401.

2. To enclose, to encompass, to surround, to shut in.

"Crist was *closid* in stone."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, ii. 52.

¶ Frequently with the prep. *in*.

"Thei *closed* hym *in* on alle partyes."—*Merlin*, i. ii. 195.

3. To join or unite parts together, to consolidate. (With prep. *up*.)

"There being no winter yet to *close up* and unite its parts, and restore the earth to its former compactness."—*T. Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To guard, to protect, by encompassing.

* 2. To contain, to include.

"The bible in which the lawe is *closed*."
Gower, ii. 90

3. To finish, to end, to bring to a conclusion, to consummate.

4. To agree or settle on; to conclude: as, to *close* a bargain.

* 5. To include, to endow with.

"Every one
According to the gift which bounteous nature
Hath in him *clos'd*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 1.

6. To bring a matter to an end.

"When it became clear that this artifice was employed for the purpose of causing delay, the returning officer took on himself the responsibility of *closing* the books."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To shut, to unite or coalesce, to come together, as the parts of a fracture or wound.

"Tho she made his woundes *close*."
Gower, ii. 266.

"In plants, you may try the force of imagination upon the lighter motions, as upon their *closing* and opening."—*Bacon.*

2. To terminate, to end, to come to a conclusion, to conclude.

"That great day *closed* in peace; and the restored wanderer reposed safe in the palace of his ancestors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

"... and the innings *closed* ... for 224, ..."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 3, 1881.

3. To come to terms, to enter into an agreement.

II. *Fig.:* To join in a hand-to-hand fight, to grapple with.

"In yonder shout the voice of conflict roared;
The shadowy hosts are *closing* on the plain—
Now, God and St. Iago strike, for the good cause of Spain!"
Scott: The Vision of Don Roderick, ver. 20.

C. *In special phrases:*

1. *To close in with:* The same as *To close with* (q.v.).

"These governours bent all their thoughts and applications to *close in with* the people."—*Swift.*

2. *To close on* or *upon:*

(1) To shut over, to enclose.

"They, and all that appertained to them, went down alive into the pit, and the earth *closed upon* them."—*Numb.* xvi. 33.

(2) To agree or come to terms upon certain points.

(3) To grapple with, to close with, to join in a hand-to-hand fight.

3. *To close out:* To exclude.

"*Closyn owte* or schettyn owt. *Excludo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

4. *To close up:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To shut up gaps; to unite or join parts separated.

"The armourers accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers *closing* rivets up."
Shakesp.: Hen. V., iv. chorus.

(*b*) *Figuratively:*

(i) To do away with, to remove.

* (ii) To add.

"Still *closing up* truth to truth."—*Milton: Areopag.*

(2) *Intrans.:* To move closer to the next person.

"When they were a quarter of a mile from home the three placed *closed up*, and Springtide won ..."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 3, 1881.

5. *To close with:*

(1) To come to terms or agree with another.

"Intire cowardice makes thee wrong this virtuous gentlewoman, to *close with* us."—*Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV.*, ii. 4.

"He took the time when Richard was depos'd,
And high and low *with* happy Harry *clos'd*."
Dryden.

(2) To agree to or accept terms proposed, to accede to.

* (3) To agree or assent to.

* (4) To unite, to coalesce.

"This spirit, poured upon iron, lets go the water: the acid spirit is more attracted by the fixed body, and lets go the water, to *close with* the fixed body."—*Sir I. Newton: Opticks.*

(5) To grapple with, to engage in a hand-to-hand fight, to join battle.

"If I can *close with* him, I care not for his thrust."—*Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV.*, ii. 1.

6. *To close with the land:*

Naut.: To come near to the land.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between to *close* and to *shut*: "*Close* is to *shut*, frequently as the means to the end. To *close* signifies simply to put together; to *shut* signifies to put together so *close* that no opening is left. The eyes are *shut* by *closing* the eyelids; the mouth is *shut* by *closing* the lips. The idea of bringing near or joining is prominent in the signification of *close*; that of fastening or preventing admittance in the word *shut*. By the figure of metonymy, *close* may be often substituted for *shut*; as we may speak of *closing* the eyes or the mouth; *closing* a book or a door in the sense of *shutting*: but they are, notwithstanding, very distinct. Many things are *closed* which are not to be *shut*, and are *shut* which cannot be *closed*. Nothing can be *closed* but what consists of more than one part; nothing can be *shut* but what has or is supposed to have a cavity. A wound is *closed*, but cannot be *shut*; a window or a box is *shut*, but not *closed*. When both are applied to hollow bodies, *close* implies a stopping up of the whole, *shut* an occasional stoppage at the entrance. What is *closed* remains *closed*; what is *shut* may be opened. A hole in a road, or a passage through any place is *closed*; a gate, a window, or a door, is *shut*."

(2) He thus discriminates between to *close*, to *finish*, and to *conclude*: "To *close* is to bring to an end; to *finish* is to make an end: we *close* a thing by ceasing to have anything more to do with it; we *finish* it by really having no more to do to it. We *close* an account with a person with whom we mean to have no farther transactions; we *finish* the business which we have begun. It is sometimes necessary to *close* without *finishing*, but we cannot *finish* without *closing*. The want of time will compel a person to *close* his letter before he has *finished* saying all he wishes. . . . *Close* and *finish* are employed generally, and in the ordinary transactions of life; the former in speaking of times, seasons, periods, &c., the latter with regard to occupations and pursuits; *conclusion* is used particularly on moral and intellectual operations. A reign, an entertainment, an age, a year, may have its *close*; a drawing, an exercise, a piece of work, may be *finished*; a discourse, a story, an affair, a negotiation, may be *concluded*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(3) For the difference between to *close* and to *end*, see End.

clōse (1), *** clos, * cloos, * closse,** *s.* [O. Fr. *clos*.] [Close, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

(1) An enclosure, an enclosed place.

"*Cloos* or yerde. *Clausura*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"That na man hwnt, schut, nor sla dere nor rais in wtheris *closis* nor parkis, . . ."—*Parl. Ja. III. A.* 1474; *Acts Ed.* 1814, p. 107.

(2) The precinct of a cathedral.

"Studied divinity under his own eye in the *close* of Salisbury."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

(3) A boundary or circuit, a circumference.

"*Cloos* or boundys of a place. *Ceptum, ambitus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

(4) A small field enclosed.

"I have a tree, which grows here in my *close*."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 2.

(5) A court-yard beside a farm-house in which cattle are fed, and where straw, &c., is deposited. (*Scotch.*)

(6) A narrow passage or street, an alley.

"The ridge of this hill forms a continued and very magnificent street. From its sides, lanes and alleys, which are here called wynds and *closes*, extend like slanting ribs."—*Arnot: Hist. Edin.*, p. 233.

II. *Law:*

(1) A field or piece of land parted off from other land by a hedge or similar fence.

(2) The interest which one may have in a piece of ground, even though it is not actually inclosed. (*Bouvier.*) (*Webster.*)

¶ *Breach of close:*

Law: Trespass on another man's land.

clōse (2), *** clos, * cloos, * closse,** *s.* [Close, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The manner of shutting.

"The doors of plank were; their *close* exquisite,
Kept with a double key."
Chapman.

* (2) The act of joining or uniting, a union.

"By the holy *close* of lips."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v. 1.

(3) The act of grappling together, a grapple, a struggle.

"Both fill'd with dust, but starting up, the third *close* they had made,
Had not Achilles' self stood up."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The time of shutting or closing.

(2) An end, conclusion, or termination.

* (3) A pause, rest, or cessation.

"At every *close* she made, the attending throng
Replied, and bore the burden of the song."
Dryden: Flower & Leaf, 197.

II. *Music:*

(1) The end of a passage, marked by a double bar across the stave.

(2) A cadence.

clōse, * clos, * cloos, * closse, *a. & adv.* [Close, *v.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Closed, shut fast.

"Wyth yghen open and mouth ful *clos*."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems: Pearl, 152.

(2) Enclosed, shut up, confined.

"When my moder was with child
And I lay in her woumbe *clos*."
Gower, ii. 94.

(3) Having no vent or opening.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Narrow, confined, shut in.

(2) Compact, secret, not to be seen through.

"Nor could his acts too *close* a vizard wear,
To 'scape their eyes whom guilt hath taught to fear."
Dryden.

(3) Solid, dense, compact.

(4) Joined closely together, almost in contact; neighbouring; with little or no intervening distance, space, or quantity.

(*a*) *Of time:*

"Where'er my name I find,
Some dire misfortune follows *close* behind."
Pope: Eloisa to Abelard.

(*b*) *Of situation:*

"Now sit we *close* about this taper here,"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

"Plant the spring crocuses *close* to a wall."—*Mortimer.*

(*c*) *Of numbers:* Nearly equal, evenly balanced: as, a *close* division.

(*d*) *Of nature or quality:* Even, doubtful.

"This was the best race of the day, there being a very *close* contest for the first prize."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 2, 1881.

(*e*) *Of quantity or length:* Short, fine, as to cut the hair or grass close.

¶ *To cut anything very close* (*fig.*): To allow barely sufficient time or amount of anything for any act.

(5) Hand-to-hand, at close quarters.

"... almost all the wounds had been given in *close* fighting by the sword or the bayonet."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

(6) Intimate, familiar: as, *close* friends.

• (7) Viscous, tenacious, sticky, adhesive.

"This oil, which nourishes the lamp, is supposed to be of so *close* and tenacious a substance, that it may slowly evaporate."—*Bp. Wilkins.*

(8) Concise, compressed, to the point, without excess or digressions, as close reasoning.

(9) Closely resembling, nearly alike, very similar.

(10) Attentive, specially directed to any matter; free from wandering.

(11) Keeping close or strictly to a rule or standard; following strictly an example or original: as, a *close* translation or copy.

(12) To the point, apt, fit.

(13) Accurate, careful, precise, minute.

"It might have been remarked by a *close* observer."—*Sir W. Scott.* (*Webster.*)

(14) Confined, without ventilation, oppressive, stifling. (Applied to the atmosphere of a room, &c.)

(15) Secluded, closely guarded.

(16) Restricted to a few, not open to all: as, a *close* borough.

(17) Reserved, protected, restricted: as, a *close* time for fishing, &c.

"... it was agreed to apply for the use of a gun-boat to protect the river during the annual *close* time."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 6, 1881.

(18) Retired, solitary, away from society.

"He kept himself *close* because of Saul."—*Chron.* xii. 1.

(19) Secret, hidden, concealed.

"And a man lie with her carnally, and it be hid from the eyes of her husband, and be kept *close*, ..."—*Numb.* v. 13.

† (20) Trusty, trustworthy, secret, reticent, reserved.

"But he, his own affections' counsellor,
Is to himself—I will not say, how true—
But to himself so secret and so *close*,
So far from sounding and discovery."
Shakesp.: Rom. & Jul., i. 1.

* (21) Having the appearance of concealing something suspicious.

"That *close* aspect of his
Does shew the mood of a much troubled breast."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 2.

(22) Close-fisted, parsimonious, near.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* Applied to a bird represented with the wings folded closely to the body.

2. *Phonetics:* Applied to a vowel pronounced with a diminished opening of the lips.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between the adjectives *close* and *compact*: "Proximity is expressed by both these terms, the former in a general and the latter in a restricted sense. Two bodies may be *close* to each other, but a body is *compact* with regard to itself. Contact is not essential to constitute *closeness*; but a perfect adhesion of all the parts of a body is essential to produce *compactness*. Lines are *close* to each other that are separated but by a small space: things are rolled together in a *compact* form that are brought within the smallest possible space." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

B. *As adverb:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Near, close to, in proximity to.

"Behind her Death
Close following pace for pace, not mounted yet
On his purple horse." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 588.

2. Tightly, securely.

"We suppose this bag to be tied *close* about, towards the window."—*Bp. Wilkins.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. In an exact manner; closely following an original, or a rule or standard.

* 2. Secretly, closely, securely.

"Openliche nought so *cloos*."—*Trevisa*, i. 241.

3. Constantly, always, by a slight transition from the use of the term in English: as, "Do you ay get a present when you gang to see your auntie?" "Aye, *close*." (*Scotch.*)

¶ *To keep close to a point:* Not to wander from the matter or subject in question.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *close*, *near*, and *nigh*: "*Close* is more definite than *near*; houses stand *close* to each other which are almost joined; men stand *close* when they touch each other; persons are *near* each other when they can converse together. *Near* and *nigh*, which are but variations of each other in etymology, admit of little or no difference in their use; the former however is the most general. People live *near* each other who are in the same street; they live *close* to each other when their houses are adjoining. *Close* is annexed as an adjective; *near* is employed only as an adverb or preposition. We speak of *close* ranks or *close* lines; but not *near* ranks or *near* lines." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ Obvious compounds: *Close-barred, close-clasped, close-folded, close-pent, close-ranged, close-woven.*

close-banded, *a.* In close order or array; thickly ranged.

"Nor in the house, with chamber ambushes
Close-banded, durst attack me."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,113.

close-bed, *s.* A kind of wooden bed, still much used in the houses of the peasantry. (*Scotch.*)

"The *close-bed* is a frame of wood, 6 feet high, 6 feet long, and 4 feet broad. In an house of 15 feet in width, two of them set lengthwise across the house, the one touching the front, the other the back walls, an entry or passage, of three feet in width, is left betwixt the beds."—*Pennecuik: Tweedd.* (ed. 1815), N., p. 821.

* **close-bodied,** *a.* Made to fit the body closely and exactly; sitting close to the body.

"If any clergy shall appear in any *close-bodied* coat, they shall be suspended."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

close borough, *s.* A borough for which the right of returning a member to Parliament was practically in the hands of one person.

close bundle, *s.*

Bot.: A fibro-vascular bundle containing no cambium. It is opposed to an open bundle in which cambium is contained. (*Thomé.*)

close-butt, *s.*

Shipbuilding: A fayed or rabbeted joint where the parts are so closely fitted or driven as to dispense with caulking. (*Knight.*)

close-buttoned, *a.* Buttoned up tightly.

"I turn'd once more, *close-button'd*, to the storm."
Tennyson: Edwin Morris.

close-clipped, *a.* Clipped or cut close.

"Of *close-clipp'd* foliage green and tall."
Wordsworth: The White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

close communion. [Baptists.]

* **close-compacted,** *a.* In close order or array; in compact order.

"The *close-compacted* legions urg'd their way."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xiii., l. 188-9.

close corporation, *s.* One which fills up its own vacancies, the election of the members not being open to the public.

* **close-couched,** *a.* Lying secret or in ambush; concealed. (*Milton.*)

close-curtained, *a.* With curtains drawn close round; secluded, retired.

"The litter of *close-curtain'd* sleep."
Milton: Comus, 554.

close-fights, *s.* [Close-quarters.]

close-fisted, *a.* Niggardly, mean, parsimonious.

"Ibycus is a carking, griping, *close-fisted* fellow."—*Bp. Berkley: Maxims conc. Patriots.*

close-fitting, *a.* Uniting closely or intimately; closely connected.

"Let it be borne in mind how infinitely complex and *close-fitting* are the mutual relations of all organic beings to each other."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. iv., p. 80.

close-grained, *a.* Having a close grain; solid.

"To the observer on the summit of Blanc, the blue is as uniform and coherent as if it formed the surface of the most *closegrained* solid."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), vii. 152.

* **close-handed,** *a.* Niggardly, miserly, close-fisted.

"Galba was very *close-handed*: I have not read much of his liberalities."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

* **close-handedness,** *s.* The quality of being close-handed; niggardliness, parsimoniousness.

"For the Grecians let Constantinople be a witness, where, by a *close-handedness* in an instant war, the inhabitants confounded their empire and themselves."—*Archdn. Holyday: Against Disloyalty* (1661), p. 23.

close-harbour, *s.*

Naut.: One gained by labour from the element, formed by encircling a portion of water with walls and quays, except at the entrance, or by excavating the land adjacent to the sea or river, and then letting in the water. (*Smyth.*)

close harmony, *s.*

Music: Harmony produced by drawing the parts which form it closely together.

close-hauled, *a.*

Naut.: The general arrangement or trim of a ship's sails when she endeavours to progress in the nearest direction possible to the wind. In this manner of sailing the keel of square-rigged vessels commonly makes an angle of six points with the line of the wind; but cutters, luggers, and other fore-and-aft rigged vessels will sail even nearer. This point of sailing is synonymous with *on a taut bowline* and *on a wind.* (*Smyth.*)

close-head, *s.* The entry of a blind alley. (*Scotch.*)

"As for the greatness of your parts, Bartley, the folk in the *close-head* maun ken mair about them than I do, if they mak sic a report about them."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. v.

close-hooded, *a.* Having the hood drawn close over the face.

"Of dewy sunshine showering down between
The one, *close-hooded*, had the attractive grace."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn; The Student's Tale (The Falcon of Ser Federigo).

close-latticed, *a.* With lattice shut close.

"*Close-latticed* to the brooding heat."
Tennyson: Mariana in the South.

close-pack, *s.*

Naut.: The ice-floes so jammed together that boring becomes impossible, and further efforts in the meantime are rendered useless. [Pack.]

close-play, *s.*

Music: A method of fingering in lute-playing by which no fingers are removed from the instrument excepting those which it is unavoidable to withdraw. It is called also covert play. (*Barley, Lute Book; in Stainer & Barrett.*)

close-quarters, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Certain strong bulkheads or barriers of wood, also called *close-fights*, formerly stretching across a merchant-ship in several places. They were used for retreat and shelter when a ship was boarded by an adversary, and were therefore fitted with loopholes. Powder-chests were also fixed upon the deck, containing missiles which might be fired from the close-quarters upon the boarders. The old slave-ships were thus fitted, in case of the negroes rising, and flat-headed nails were cast along the deck to prevent them walking with bare feet.

At close quarters: In very close proximity, hand-to-hand; with yard-arm touching yard-arm (said of ships of war engaged); in close contact with the enemy.

close-reefed, *a.*

Naut.: A term noting that the last reefs of the topsails, or other sails set, have been taken in from stress of weather.

close-rolls, *s. pl.* [Close-writs.]

close-sciences, *s.* [*Sciences* is a corruption of *sciney*, which in turn is the word *damascena*, the old specific name of the plant, greatly altered. (*Damescena* was thought to be *Dame's scena*, hence *sciney*; close here = double.)] A plant, *Hesperis matronalis.* (*Gerard.*)

close-set, closeset, *a.* Set closely together.

"But some, from the more ancient secondary deposits, show, behind a few teeth of the above prehensile character, a *close-set* row of small lancet-shaped teeth."—*Owen: Anat. of Vertebrates.*

close-sight, *s.*

Artillery: The notch in the base-ring of a cannon, the back-sight.

close-stool, *s.* A night-stool, a chamber utensil fitted in a box for the sick.

close-string, *s.*

Arch.: A staircase in dog-legged stairs without an open newel.

close-time, *s.* Certain months of the year during which it is illegal to kill game, fish, &c. [Close, *a.*, I., 2 (17).]

"Catching perch in *close-time* out of a punt."—*Kingsley: Ravenshoe*, ch. lxiv.

* **close-tongued,** *a.* Reticent, silent.

"With *close-tongued* treason."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 770.

close-wall, *s.*
Building: An enclosing wall.

close-work, *s.*
Mining: The running of a level between two seams of coal.

close-writs, *s. pl.* Royal letters under the Great Seal for particular persons on particular business, as recorded in the *Close-rolls*, or *Rotulæ clausæ*. They are distinguished from *letters patent*, *i.e.*, open letters which are recorded in the *patent rolls*.

clōsed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Close, *v.*]

closed ducts, *s. pl.*
Bot. Ducts like spiral vessels, except that they cannot be unrolled.

closed-up, *a.* Completely closed.
"Tremblest thou, Dreamer? O love and grief!
Ye have storms that shake e'en the *closed-up* leaf!"
Hemans: The Dreamer.

clōse'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *close*; *-ly.*]
I. *Lit.:* In a close manner, tightly, securely.
"Putting the mixture into a crucible *closely* luted."
—*Boyle.*
II. *Figuratively:*
1. With little or no space intervening, nearly, in close proximity.
"Follow Fluellen *closely* at the heels."
Shakesp.: Hen. V., iv. 7.
2. Without deviation; following strictly an original.
"I hope I have translated *closely* enough. . . ."—*Dryden.*
". . . the females of almost all the species in the same genus, or even family, resemble each other much more *closely* in colour than do the males."—*Darwin: The Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. xi., vol. i., p. 410.
3. Attentively, carefully, minutely.
* 4. With secrecy or concealment, slily, not openly.
"A Spaniard, riding on the bay, sent some *closely* into the village, in the dark of the night."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

• **clōs'-ėn,** *v.t.* [Close.] To make closer.
"His friends *closen* the tie by claiming relationship to him."—*Brit. Quart. Review.* (*Ogilvie.*)

clōse'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *close*; *-ness.*]
I. *Lit.:* The state, condition, or quality of being close or closed.
"In drums, the *closeness* round about that preserveth the sound, maketh the noise come forth of the drum-hole more loud than if you should strike upon the like skin extended in the open air."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*
II. *Figuratively:*
1. Narrowness, straightness.
2. Oppressiveness; the state of being close or without ventilation.
"A gas-burner alight all night in a bedroom is apt to produce a certain *closeness* of atmosphere."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. ii., p. 291.
3. Compactness, density, solidity; as in such an expression as *closeness of texture*.
4. Retirement, seclusion from society, solitude.
5. Secrecy, privacy, reticence.
* 6. Strictness.
* 7. Parsimony, niggardliness, covetousness, stinginess.
"Irus judged, that while he could keep his poverty a secret, he should not feel it; he improved this thought into an affectation of *closeness* and covetousness."—*Addison: Spectator.*
8. Nearness, close proximity or resemblance.
". . . the number, intricacy, and *closeness* of its threads."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. iii., p. 78.
9. Connection, coherence.
10. A close adherence to a rule, standard, or original literalness, as the closeness of a translation or paraphrase.
11. Conciseness, keeping close to the point: as closeness of reasoning.

clōs'-ėr, * **clos-ere,** * **clos-ser,** * **clous-our,** *s.* [Eng. *close*; *-er.*]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. One who closes or concludes; a finisher, a terminator.
2. The act of closing or shutting, closure, ending.
"All materis now ar to tak ane peaceable *closer*."—*Acts Cha. I.* (ed. 1814), v. 334.
* 3. That which holds two things together; a clasp, a case.
"*Closere* of bokys or other lyke. *Clausura, coopertium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*
* 4. An enclosure.
"Sith I may not this *closer* kepe."
Rom. of Rose, 4,068.
"Quhrine and plene
About thare *clousouris* brayis with mony ane rare."
Doug.: Virgil, 14, 50.
II. *Technically:*
1. *Building:* (See extract).
"*Closer* [is] the last stone in the horizontal length of a wall which is of less dimensions than the rest to close the row. *Closers* in brickwork, are pieces of bricks (or bats), less or greater than half a brick, that are used to close in the end of a course of brickwork. In English as well as Flemish bond, the length of a brick being but nine inches and its width four inches and a half, in order that the vertical joints may be broken at the end of the first stretcher, a quarter brick (or bat) must be interposed to preserve the continuity of the bond: this is called a *queen-closer*. A similar preservation of the bond may be obtained by preserving a three-quarter bat at the angle in the stretching course; this is called a *king-closer*."—*Gwilt: Encyclop. of Arch.*; *Glossary.*
2. *Bootmaking:* One who closes or sews up the seams in the sides of boots.

clōs'-ėr, *comp. of a. & adv.* [Close, *a.*]
". . . as the burners are *closer* together than usual, and range over many square miles of country."—*Ansted: Hungary and Transylvania*, p. 134.

clōs'-ėst, *super. of a.* [Close, *a.*]

clōş'-ĕt, *s.* [O. Fr. *closet*; dimin. of *clos* = an enclosure, a close; pa. par. of O.Fr. *clore*; Lat. *claudo* = to shut.]
A. *Ordinary Language:*
I. *Literally:*
1. A small room for privacy and retirement; a private apartment.
"Three or four times the Earl laid the ensigns of his office on the table of the royal *closet*, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.
2. A small room, recess, or compartment, used as a repository for curiosities, works of art, &c.
"He furnishes her *closet* first, and fills
The crowded shelves with rarities of shells."
Dryden: Fables.
3. A water-closet; a privy; a house of office.
* 4. A sewer.
"He drew mony *closettis*, condittis, and sinkis fra the hight of the toun to the low partis thairof, to purge the samin of all corrupcioun and filth."—*Bellendene: T. Liv.*, p. 70.
5. A night-chair.
II. *Fig.:* Anything which encloses or includes.
"Within the *closet* of her covert brest."
Spenser: F. Q., V. v. 44.
B. *Technically:*
1. *Eccles., &c.:* A private apartment designed for the king.
* ¶ *Clerk of the Closet:* An ecclesiastic attendant on the monarch, first mentioned by Chamberlayne in his "State of England," published in 1673. His duty was to attend the Sovereign in the royal closet during divine service, and resolve any spiritual doubts which might arise in the royal mind. He was called also Confessor of the Sovereign, and was usually a bishop of the English Church.
2. *Her.:* The half of the ordinary called a bar.

* **closet-sin,** *s.* Private, secret sins, such as are committed in secret, and not openly.
"There are stage-sins, and there are *closet-sins*."—*Bp. Hall: Contemplations*, bk. iv.

clŏş'-ĕt, *v.t.* [Closet, *s.*]
* 1. To shut up, enclose, or conceal in a closet.
"The heat
Of thy great love once spread, as in an urn,
Doth *closet* up itself."
Herbert.
2. To admit or receive into a private room for consultation.
"About this time began the project for *closeting*, where the principal gentlemen of the kingdom were privately catechised by his Majesty."—*Swift.*

clŏş'-ĕt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Closet, *v.*]

clŏş'-ĕt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Closet, *v.*]
A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).
C. *As subst.:* The act or practice of receiving persons in a private room for consultation.
"That month he employed assiduously, by Petre's advice, in what was called *closeting*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.
¶ It was specially used for any one of those private conferences which James II. held with members of Parliament and other influential personages in the hope of gaining them over to support him in his projects for the remodelling of Church and State.

closh (1), *s.* [Fr. *clocher* = to limp; Lat. *cloppus*, perhaps from Gr. χωλόπους (*chōlopous*) = lame.] A disease in the feet of cattle, called also *founder* (q.v.).

* **closh** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from Dut. *klos* = a bowl.] An unlawful game, forbidden by the statute of 17 Edw. IV., cap. 3, and seems to have been the same with our *Nine-pins*; elsewhere called *Closh-cayts*. (*Blount.*)

† **clŏsh'-ĕy,** *s.* [Eng. *closh* (2); *ey.*] A pin used in marking the game of closh. (*Lytton.*)

* **clōş'-ĭ-ėr,** *s.* [Fr. *closure.*] The act of enclosing; an enclosure.
"For want of partition, *closier*, and such."
Tusser (ed. Herrtage), p. 2.

clōş'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Close.]
A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).
C. *As substantive:*
1. The act of shutting, finishing, or completing.
2. The state of being finished or terminated; the close.
"But at the *closing in* of night, then most
This dwelling charms me."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

closing-hammer, *s.*
Iron-working: A hammer used by boilermakers and iron shipbuilders for closing the seams of iron plates. (*Knight.*)

* **closs,** *s.* [Close, *s.*]

* **clos-ter** (1), *s.* [Cloister.]

* **clos-ter** (2), *s.* [Cluster.]

clŏs-tėr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. κλωστήριον (*klōstērion*) = a clue.]
Bot.: A genus of Confervoid Algæ, order Desmidiaceæ. The cells are single, elongated, attenuated towards each end, entire, mostly curved lineately or arcuate; junction of the segments marked by a pale transverse band. Rabenhorst describes fifty-two species, with numerous varieties. Many of them are British, and some so common that scarcely a drop can be taken from the bottom of a pool of clear water without specimens of them being contained in it. They are interesting to the microscopist. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

clōş'-trēş, *s. pl.* [Fr. *cloîtres*, pl. of *cloître*, from Lat. *claustrum* (pl. *claustra*, *clostra*) = a fastening, a lock, a bar, a bolt.]
Bot.: The name given by Dutrochet to the fusiform cells or fibres generally called Prosenchyma.

clōş'-ūre, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *clausura* = a shutting; *clausus* = shut, pa. par. of *claudo* = to shut.]
* **A.** *Ordinary Language:*
I. *Literally:*
1. The act of closing or shutting.
"The chink was carefully closed up; upon which *closure* there appeared not any change."—*Boyle: Spring of the Air.*
"A *closure* and contraction of the lips."—*Nature*, p. 245 (1881).
2. That within which anything is inclosed or shut; an inclosure.
". . . though I feel thou art,
Within the gentle *closure* of my breast."
Shakesp.: Sonnets, 45.
3. That by which anything is closed or shut; a seal, a clasp.
4. An enclosure; an inclosed place.
"Brekith the hedge of the *closure*."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale.*
II. *Figuratively:*
* 1. A conclusion, an end.
". . . make a mutual *closure* of our house."
Shakesp.: Titus Andron., v. 3.
* 2. An agreement, a bargain, a settlement.
3. The act of bringing any business to a close; completion.
"The *closure* of the transaction was allowed to stand over."—*Daily News*, August 15, 1878.
* 4. A game of some kind.
"The game of *closing*."—*Books of Sundry Instruments*, 1576. (*Halliwell.*)
B. *Parliamentary Rules:* The power in certain circumstances of terminating a debate in the House of Commons, whilst yet there are members willing to carry it on for an indefi-

nitely long period. The British House of Commons is the model on which all similar deliberative assemblies elsewhere have been formed; yet sooner or later every one of these has found it impossible to carry on the business brought before it unless it has assumed to itself the power of deciding when a debate has lasted long enough, and should terminate. Many years went by, and still the good sense and moderation of the successively defeated minorities in the British House of Commons rendered it unnecessary to take any steps for the curtailment of superfluous debate. Not till nearly four-fifths of the nineteenth century had run its course, was any serious desire felt on either side of the House to alter this happy state of things. Shortly before that time, however, the device of obstructing simply for obstruction's sake began to be cultivated as an art, and was brought in a brief period to high perfection. Day by day time was intentionally wasted by small minorities of the house, and oftener than once when the members wished to go home, a section of the Irish representatives forced upon them "an all-night sitting." New rules were adopted, in 1882, to overcome this difficulty. The first rule gave permission to the Speaker, or to the Chairman of a Committee of the whole house, to close debate and go on to vote on a question if, when a motion to that effect was carried by a majority, its supporters appeared to amount to 200, or, in the event of the minority being less than 40, to amount to more than 100. These rules were altered in the direction of greater stringency by the Conservatives in 1887. Whatever is under discussion, the usual form for putting the closure now is "that the question be now put," and it is voted upon without debate. The word closure has not been adopted in the Congress of the United States but similar methods of delaying business have long existed, and rules have recently been adopted in the House to overcome them. The old rules exist in the Senate, and obstruction may go on there unchecked.

***clŏt** (1), ***clate, *clotte,** *s.* [The earlier spelling of *clod* (q.v.). A.S. *clát* = a burdock, a bur; Dut. *kluit, klout* = a clod, a lump; Icel. *klót* = a ball, a knob; Sw. *klot* = a bowl, a globe; Ger. *kloss* = a clot, a clod.]

I. *Literally:*

1. *Gen.:* A coagulated mass of earth, &c.; a lump, a clod, a ball.

"Ase a *clot* of eorthe."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 172.

"Unwholesome fogs hang perpetually over the lake, and the stagnant surface is broken by *clots* of asphaltus, which are constantly bubbling up from the billows."—*Milman: Hist. of the Jews*, bk. i. (3rd ed.), vol. i. p. 17.

2. *Specially:*

(1) A semi-dried lump of blood.

"The opening itself was stopt with a *clot* of grumous blood."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

(2) A small coagulated lump, as of curdled milk.

"The white of an egg, with spirit of wine, doth bake the egg into *clots*, as if it began to poch."—*Bacon.*

*** II.** *Figuratively:*

1. A hill, a mount.

"On the hyl of Syon thet semly *clot*."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 788.

2. A dull, thick-skulled fellow; a clodhopper.

"The crafty impositions
Of subtile clerks, feats of fine understanding
To abuse *clots* and clowns with."
B. Jonson: Magnetick Lady.

clŏt (2), **clote,** *s.* [A.S. *clâte.*]

Bot.: Three plants, viz., (1) the Burdock (*Arctium Lappa*), (2) the Yellow Water-lily (*Nuphar lutea*), and (3) Colt's-foot (*Tussilago Farfara*).

clot-bur, clod-bur, *s.*

Bot.: Two plants, (1) *Arctium Lappa*, (2) *Xanthium Strumarium.*

¶ *Great Clote-bur:* The Burdock (*Arctium Lappa*).

*** clote-lefe,** *s.* The leaf of the Burdock (?).

***clŏt,** *v.i. & t.* [Clot, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To form into clots or clods; to concrete; to become lumpy.

2. To coagulate, to form into coagulated masses.

"Here mangled limbs, here brains and gore,
Lie *clotted.*"
Philips: Blenheim.

II. *Fig.:* To become gross or corrupt.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to coagulate; to make into clots.

2. To cover with clots.

*** clote, * cloote, * klote,** *s.* [A.S. *clâte.*] The same as *Clot-bur* (q.v.).

"*Cloote* and breeze shal stye on the auters of hem."—*Wycliffe: Hosea* x. 18. (*Purvey.*)

*** clot-er, * cloderyn, * cloteryn,** *v.i.* [O. Dut. *klotteren.*] To become clotted, to coagulate.

"*Cloteryn*, as blode or other lyke K. (*cloderyn* P.). *Coagulo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** clŏt-ĕred, * clothred, * clot-tered,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Cloter, *v.*] Clotted.

"The *clotered* blood for eny lechecraft corrumpith."
Chaucer: C.T., 2747.

cloth, * clath, * clathe, * cloath, * clothe, *s. & a.* [A.S. *clâdh*; Dut. *kleed*; Icel. *klædhi*; Dan. & Sw. *klæde*; Ger. *kleid.* Cf. Irish *clud* = a clout.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Any fabric woven for dress or covering, of fibrous material, whether animal or vegetable.

"In frokkes of fyn *cloth*."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 1742.

(2) A piece or pieces of such fabric applied to some particular use.

* (*a*) A sail.

"Gederen to the gyde ropes, the grete *cloth* falles."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Patience, 105.

(*b*) A covering for a table; a table-cloth.

"Hi leide bord and spradde *cloth*."—*Life of Beket*, 691.

(*c*) A canopy of state.

"The king stood up under his *cloth* of state, . . ."—*Sir John Hayward.*

(*d*) The canvas on which a picture is painted.

"Who fears a sentence, or an old man's saw,
Shall by a painted *cloth* be kept in awe."
Shakesp.: Lucrece, 244.

(*e*) *Pl.:* The coverings of a bed; bed-clothes.

"Gazing on her midnight foes,
She turn'd each way her frighted head,
Then sunk it deep beneath the *clothes*." *Prior.*

(3) Clothing, dress, apparel (obsolete except in the plural). [Clothes.]

"Thi *cloth* bi which thou were hilid fallide not for eldnesse."—*Wycliffe: Deut.* viii. 4. (*Purvey.*)

"I'll ne'er distrust my God for *cloth* and bread,
While lilies flourish, and the raven's fed."
Quarles.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The clerical profession.

"Strong appeals were made to the priesthood. Would they tamely permit so gross an insult to be offered to their *cloth*?"—*Macaulay.*

(2) The clergy.

(3) The members of any profession.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Textile Fabrics:*

(1) *Hist.:* For the rise and progress in England and elsewhere of cloth manufactures, see Calico, Cotton, Silk, and Woollen.

(2) *Present state:* For the processes used in the manufacture of cloth, see Weaving. After cloth has been woven it is subjected to the following operations: braying or scouring, burling, milling or fulling, dressing, shearing, pressing, hot-pressing, boiling, steaming, picking, fine-drawing, marking, baling, and packing. Some of these processes may be omitted, but in all cases a large number of them require to be employed.

2. *Naut.:* The cloths in a sail are the breadths of the canvas in its whole width.

3. *Law:*

¶ *Court of Green Cloth*, or *Board of Green Cloth:* [Marshalsea Court].

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

Obvious compound: *Cloth-making.*

cloth-binding, *s.*

Book-binding: The art of binding books in cloth. The material may be calico, embossed silk, or anything similar, often with gold or silver-foil ornamentation.

cloth-creaser, *s.*

Fabrics: An appliance clamped to a table or sewing-machine, and provided with a bevel-edged wheel, under which the fabric is drawn that it may be indented with a crease. (*Knight.*)

cloth-cutting, *a.* Cutting or designed to cut anything.

Cloth-cutting machine:

Fabrics: A machine for cutting cloth into strips or into shapes for making garments. Various devices have been adopted, specially knives mounted on a reciprocal platten, or a knife reciprocating vertically on a constant part, like a scroll-saw, a band-saw, a rotatory cutter, &c. (*Knight.*)

cloth-dressing, *s.* The art or business of dressing cloth.

Cloth-dressing machine:

Fabrics: A machine in which the nap of woollen cloth is raised by teasels. It is the same as a *teaseling-machine* and a *gigging-machine* (q.v.).

cloth-drying, *a.*

Cloth-drying machine:

Fabrics: A machine with heated rollers, over which cloth is passed to drive off the moisture acquired in dyeing, washing, &c.

cloth-finishing, *a.* Finishing or designed to finish.

Cloth-finishing machine:

Fabrics: A machine for teaseling and shearing cloth, raising the nap and bringing it to an even length. (*Knight.*)

cloth-folding, *a.* Folding or designed to fold.

Cloth-folding machine:

Fabrics: A machine in which wide goods are folded lengthwise, ironed, and pressed ready for baling. (*Knight.*)

cloth-hall, *s.* A hall at the great centres of the cloth trade, where manufacturers and buyers meet for the transaction of business.

cloth-lapper, *s.* One who folds cloth.

cloth-measuring, *a.* Measuring or designed to measure.

Cloth-measuring machine: A machine by which fabrics, made in great lengths, are measured off in pieces of convenient length for sale. They are called in consequence piece-goods.

cloth-paper, *s.* A coarse kind of paper used in pressing and finishing woollen cloths.

cloth-plate, *s.* The plate in a sewing-machine on which the work rests, through which the needle passes, and beneath which, as the case may be, is the looper or the lower spool or shuttle. (*Knight.*)

cloth-press, *s.* A hydrostatic press in which woollen cloths are subjected to pressure.

cloth-prover, *s.* A magnifying glass used in numbering the threads of weft in a given space of cloth. (*Ogilvie.*)

cloth-shearer, *s.* One who shears or trims cloth, and frees it from superfluous nap.

cloth-shearing, *a.* Shearing or designed to shear.

Cloth-shearing machine: A machine for cutting to an even length the filaments of wool drawn out in the process of teaseling. (*Knight.*)

cloth-smoothing, *a.* Smoothing or designed to smooth.

Cloth-smoothing machine: A device for smoothing and ironing cloth in the piece.

cloth-sponger, *s.* A device for damping cloth previous to ironing it.

cloth-stretcher, *s.* A device in which cloth is drawn through a series of frictional stretching bars, and passed over spreading rollers so as to equalise the inequalities on its surface, and enable it to be firmly and smoothly wound on the winding roll. (*Knight.*)

Cloth-tearing machine: A machine consisting of a fluted roller and knife-edges, the latter both pushing the cloth into the flutes and tearing it to pieces as it proceeds.

cloth-teaseler, *s.* A machine for raising the nap of cloth. [Teaseling-machine.]

cloth-varnishing, *a.*

Cloth-varnishing machine: A machine for varnishing or enamelling cloth.

cloth-wheel, *s.*

1. A grinding or polishing wheel, consisting of heavy cloth, sometimes felted, charged with an abrading or polishing material, such as pumice-stone, chalk, rotten-stone, crocus, putty-powder, rouge, &c.

2. A form of feed-movement in sewing-machines. It consists of a serrated-faced wheel protruding upward through the cloth-plate, and possessed of an intermittent motion. (*Knight.*)

cloth-worker, *s.* One engaged in the manufacture of cloth.

* **cloth-yard,** *s.* A measure for cloth, differing slightly from the modern yard.

Cloth-yard shaft: An arrow a cloth-yard in length.

clōthe, * clathen, * cloathe, * clede, * clethe, * clothe, * clothin, * klethe (*Eng.*), *** cleed, * cleith, * claith** (*Scotch*), (*pa. ten.* clothed, * cladde, * clade, † clad, * cle.., * clede, * clothide; *pa. par.* clothed, † clad, * cladde, * cled, * clothede, * cleide), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *cladhian*; Dut. *kleeden*; Icel. *klæðha*; Dan. *klæde*; Sw. *kläda*; Ger. *kleiden.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Immediately, to cover as with a cloth; to put clothes upon, to invest with raiment, to dress, to adorn or deck out with clothes.

"He *clothide* Joseph with a stoole of bija."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xli. 42.

2. Mediately, as of wealth or prosperity, to provide with clothes.

* 3. To put on, to wear.

"He did of all his knyghtly clothinga and *cladde* mournyng clothes."—*Relig. Antiq.*, i. 101.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To cover or invest as with clothes; to endow, to endue.

(1) *With material things:*

"Thou hast *clothed* me with skin and fleah . . ."—*Job* x. 11.

"And birds and lambs again be gay,
And blossoms *clothe* the hawthorn spray?"
Scott: Marmion; Introduction to Canto i.

(2) *With immaterial things:*

"His enemys I shal *clothe* with shonshipe."—*Wycliffe: Psalms* cxxxi. 18.

* 2. To put on, to wear as clothing.

"He *clothide* cursing as a cloth."—*Wycliffe: Psalms* cviii. 18. (*Purvey.*)

3. *Of language, style, &c.:* To give an outward appearance to, to present to view, to dress up.

"Let both use the clearest language in which they can *clothe* their thoughts."—*Watts: Improvement of the Mind.*

B. *Reflexively:*

1. *Lit.:* To put clothes on oneself, to dress oneself.

"Hy *clothen* hem with grys and ermyne."—*Alisaunder*, 4,986.

2. *Fig.:* To take upon oneself, to assume, as a dress.

"*Clotheth* you mid Godes armes."—*Ayenbite*, p. 265.

* **C.** *Intransitive:*

1. To be provided with clothes.

"The tresor of the benefice, wherof the power shulden *clothe*."—*Gower*, i. 14.

2. To wear clothes.

"Care no more to *clothe* and eat."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

clōthed, * cloathed, * clothede, * clothide, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Clothe.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Dressed, arrayed, apparelled.

"Thay were *clothede* alle in grene."—*Perceval*, 277.

". . . stood before the throne, and before the Lamb, *clothed* with white robes, and palms in their hands."—*Rev.* vii. 9.

II. *Naut.:* A mast is said to be *clothed* when the sail reaches so low down to the gratings of the hatches that no wind can blow below the sail.

clōthes, * cloaths, * clothis, * clathen, * clathes, * close, * cloisse, * cloysse (*Eng.*), **claes, claise, claithes** (*Scotch*), (*th* silent), *s.pl.* [Cloth.]

1. Covering or dress for the human body; apparel, attire, garments.

". . . too bulky to be concealed in the *clothes* of a single messenger, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. Coverings for a bed; bed-clothes.

clothes-basket, *s.* A large wicker basket for holding or carrying clothes, but especially linen.

clothes-brush, *s.* A brush for freeing clothes from dust, dirt, &c.

clothes-dryer, *s.* A frame on which clothes are suspended to dry.

clothes-horse, *s.* An apparatus which stands on legs and has cross bars on which linen is hung to dry before a fire.

"We keep no horse but a *clothes-horse*."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz.*

clothes-line, *s.* A rope or wire suspended between two posts or other supports, on which clothes are hung out to dry.

Clothes-line hook: A holdfast or bracket with a spool on which the line runs and is stretched.

Clothes-line reel: A cylinder or axle on which a clothes-line is wound, and usually journaled in a protected bracket, or under a pent-roof, secured against a building or tree.

† **clothes-man,** *s.* A man who deals in clothes, especially in old ones.

clothes-moth, *s.*

Entom.: A popular name given to several species of moths of the genus Tinea, the larvæ of which are very destructive to cloth, feathers, furs, &c.

CLOTHES-MOTH.

clothes-peg, *s.* A wooden peg used to fasten clothes when hung on a clothes-line.

clothes-pin, *s.* The same as Clothes-peg (q.v.).

clothes-press, *s.*

1. A receptacle for clothes.

2. A press in which crape, shawls, and similar clothes, or articles of dress, are flattened and creased.

clothes-pressing, *s.* The art or operation of subjecting clothes to pressure by a hydrostatic or other press.

clothes-sprinkler, *s.* A receptacle for water with perforations, through which a fine shower of water is thrown upon clothes so as to damp them previously to their being ironed.

clothes-stick, *s.* A rod by which clothes are turned, loosened, or lifted while in the wash-boiler.

clothes-tongs, *s.* A grasping tool for removing hot clothes from a boiler in washing or dyeing.

clothes-wringer, *s.* A frame having a pair of elastic rollers through which clothes are passed to squeeze out the water.

clō'-thĭ-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *clothe*; *-er.*]

1. A manufacturer of cloth, a clothmaker.

2. One who deals in cloth or clothing.

"I tell thee, Jack Cade the *clothier* means to dress the commonwealth, and turn it, and set a new nap upon it."—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Hen. VI.*, iv. 2.

3. One who dresses or fulls cloth. (*American.*) (*Webster.*)

* **clothin,** *v.t.* [Clothe.]

clō'-thĭng, * clath-ing, * cleth-ing, * cleth-inge, * cleth-yng, * cloath-ing, * cloth-yng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Clothe, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of covering or investing with a dress.

"For *clothing* me in these grave ornaments."
Shakesp.: 1 *Hen. VI.*, v. 1.

* 2. The art or science of making cloth.

". . . that they might be beneficial to his subjects by instructing them in the art of *cloathing*, . . ."—*Kay: Three Discourses*, ch. v. (*Latham.*)

¶ *Clothing of the bolsters:*

Naut.: The laying several thicknesses of worn canvas well tarred over them. [Bolster.]

3. Clothes, dress, apparel.

"In por *clothyng* the chyld was wond."
Songs & Carols, p. 42.

". . . blue and purple is their *clothing*; they are all the work of cunning men."—*Jer.* x. 9.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Steam Engine, &c.:* A covering of felt, or other non-conducting material, on the outside of a boiler or steam-chamber, to prevent radiation of heat. It is called also *cleading* and *lagging* (q.v.).

2. *Carding-machine:* Bands of leather studded with teeth of wire, which engage the fibre. (*Knight.*)

* **clōth'-lĕss, * cloth-les,** *a.* [Eng. *cloth*; *-less.*] Destitute of or without clothes.

"Seint Poul, in famyne and in thurst, and colde, and *clothles*."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale*, p. 289.

Clō'-thō, *s.* [Lat. *clotho*; Gr. κλωθώ (*klōthō*) = spinster.] [1.]

1. *Class. archæol:* One of the three Fates or Destinies who are represented by the ancient

CLOTHO.

classical writers as spinning the thread of life. She held the distaff.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of Snakes, tribe Viperina, family Viperidæ. *Clotho arietans* is the Puff-adder of the Cape of Good Hope.

3. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the ninety-seventh found. It was discovered by Tempel on Feb. 17th, 1868.

* **clŏt'-pōll, * clŏt'-pōle,** *s.* [Clodpoll.]

1. A thick-skulled, stupid fellow, a blockhead.

"*Ther.* I will see you hanged, like *clotpoles*, ere I come any more to your tents."—*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 1.

2. Applied to a head, in contempt.

"*Gui.* Where's my brother?
I have sent Cloten's *clotpoll* down the stream."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

clŏt'-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Clot, *v.*]

clotted cream, clouted cream, *s.* The thick cream which rises in clots on the surface of new milk when the latter is warmed.

* **clŏt'-tĕr,** *v.i.* [Cloter.] To coagulate, to clot, to gather or form into clots or lumps.

* **clŏt'-tĕred,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Clotter.] Clotted, coagulated.

"He dragg'd the trembling sire.
Slidd'ring thro' *clottered* blood and holy mire."
Dryden: Virgil: Æneid ii. 749.

clŏt'-tĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Clot, *v.*]

† **A.** & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of coagulating or forming into clots or lumps.

2. The act or process of breaking up clods in ploughed land.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Husbdnd.:* Hard and clotted wool in the sheep.

2. *Metal.:* The sintering or semi-fusion of ores during roasting.

clotting-mall, * clottyng-malle, *s.* A mallet or beetle for breaking up clods.

"A *clottyng malle*; *occatorium*."—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

clŏt'-ty, *a.* [Eng. *clot*; *-y.*] Full of clods or clots; full of small coagulated masses or concretions.

"Mixed with thick, *clotty*, bluish streaks."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

clō'-tūre, *s.* [Fr.] The same as closure (q.v.)

* **clŏu̇ch,** *v.t.* [Clutch.]

* **clŏud** (1), *s.* [CLUD.]

clŏud (2), * **cloude**, * **clowd**, * **clowde**, * **clod**, * **cloyd**, * **kloude**, * **clud**, *s.* [A.S. *clúd* = a round mass, a mass of rock. Cognate with *clod* and *clot* (q.v.).]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Lit.:* In the same sense as in B. 2.

"When *clouds* are seen, wise men put on their cloaks." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, ii. 3.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A mass or volume of smoke or dust resembling a cloud and obscuring the sight.

2. The dusky veins or markings in marble, precious stones, &c.

3. Anything which causes temporary darkness or obscures the sight.

"I ignite the lamp; the tube for a moment seems empty; but suddenly the beam darts through a luminous white *cloud*, which has banished the preceding darkness."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), x. 258.

4. Any temporary depression or obscurity.

"Yes, we shall meet! and haply smile at last
On all the *clouds* and conflicts of the past."
Hemans: The Abencerrage.

"Nor ask why *clouds* of sorrow shade my brow."
Cowper: Disappointment.

5. A diffused or widely-spread body; a great number or multitude.

". . . amongst a *cloud* of witnesses, . . ."—*Atterbury.*

6. A kind of light woollen shawl worn by ladies.

¶ *In the clouds:* Applied to one soaring in flights of fancy and imagination far above terrestrial things; building castles in the air.

Under a cloud: In temporary disgrace or misfortune.

"Gentlemen that are *under a cloud*."—*Fielding: Amelia*, bk. v., ch. 4.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:* Cloudberry (*Rubus chamæmorus*).

2. *Meteorology:*

(1) *Composition of clouds:* A cloud is a mass of vapour condensed into minute drops or vesicles, and differing from fog chiefly in this respect, that fogs occupy the lower whilst clouds float in the upper regions of the atmosphere. Both derive their origin from vapours which rise from the sea, from fresh water, or from the moist earth.

(2) *Different kinds of clouds:* In 1803, Mr. Luke Howard divided clouds into four principal kinds, the Cirrus, the Cumulus, the Stratus, and the Nimbus. Two of these are frequently combined: hence he added to the former list of clouds the three following — Cirro-cumulus, Cirro-stratus, and Cumulo-stratus. The Cirrus is a small fibrous or wisp-like cloud, composed of what are popularly called "Mares'-tails," so high in the heavens that they are probably frozen. Their appearance in numbers often precedes a change of weather. The Cumulus, resembling great mountains of wool, is not so high. Several large ones are often seen on a summer morning. If these diminish during the day, the probability is in favour of fine weather, but if they multiply, and become surmounted by Cirri, the indication is of approaching storm. Cumuli in winter are not so frequent or well marked. The Stratus is a large and continuous sheet of dark cloud, seeming to rest on the horizon at sunset, and often vanishing at sunrise. The Stratus is frequent in autumn and rare in spring. The foregoing three all melt into one to form the fourth, viz., the Nimbus, or rain-cloud. Its appearance is familiar to all. The Cirro-cumulus is, as its name imports, a combination of the Cumulus and the Cirrus. It consists of a series of small round masses. The sky covered with them is popularly known as a "Mackerel" sky. It is best seen in warm and dry summer weather. In the Cirro-stratus the Cirri have descended from their airy height and become horizontal. The aspect is like that of shoals of fish. The Cumulo-stratus is like a cumulus flattened at the top and overhanging its base. Its tendency is to spread, settle down into a nimbus, and ultimately disappear in rain.

(3) *Height of clouds in the sky:* The mean height of clouds in winter is from 1,300 to 1,500 yards, and in summer 3,300 to 4,400. M. D'Abbadie observed a cloud in Ethiopia only 230 yards above the ground; and when Gay Lussac ascended in a balloon to a height of 7,650 yards, there were cirri overhead apparently at a much greater elevation.

(4) *Theories of the formation and suspension of clouds:* According to Hutton, while the temperature of a stratum of air saturated with moisture diminishes in an arithmetical progression the capacity of retaining the moisture in the form of invisible vapour diminishes in a geometrical one: hence, when the temperature of a saturated stratum of air falls, the formerly invisible vapour takes the aspect of a cloud. There are various opinions as to why it floats. Halley and Saussure considered that each vesicle of water in the sky was hollow, and that consequently it floated like a balloon; a more modern view is that the vesicles are carried upwards by ascending currents of air. Clouds also which appear stationary are really descending slowly; but their lower part being dissipated by more heated strata of air, and their upper parts increased by fresh condensation, their descent is disguised so that they appear stationary. (*Ganot, &c.*)

(5) *Electricity of clouds:* As a rule the clouds are all electrified, some positively and others negatively: in some there is more, in others less, of tension.

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Cloud-break, cloud-covered, cloud-dispelling, cloud-fenced, cloud-girt.*

cloud-ascending, *a.* So high as to reach almost to the clouds.

* **cloud-born,** *a.* Born of a cloud.

"Like *cloud-born* centaurs, from the mountain's height." *Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* vii. 933.

* **cloud-built,** *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Built up or consisting of clouds.

2. *Fig.:* Visionary, imaginary, chimerical.

"And so vanished my *cloud-built* palace."—*Goldsmith.*

cloud-burst, *s.* A heavy and violent downpour of rain over a very limited area.

cloud-capt, cloud-capped, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Capped or topped with clouds; reaching to the clouds.

"The bolts that spare the mountain's side,
His *cloud-capt* eminence divide,
And spread the ruin round."
Cowper: Trans. of Horace, bk. ii., ode x.

2. *Fig.:* Dreaming as one in cloud-land.

". . . in the highest enthusiasm, amid volumes of tobacco-smoke; triumphant, *cloud-capt* without and within, the assembly broke up, each to his thoughtful pillow."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. 3.

cloud-compeller, *s.* A translation of Homer's νεφεληγερέτα (*nephelēgereta*) = cloud-driver, an epithet applied to Jupiter.

". . . the *Cloud-compeller*, overcome,
Assents to fate, . . ."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xvi., l. 556-7.

cloud-compelling, *a.* Having power over the clouds to gather or disperse them.

"Th' undaunted guard of *cloud-compelling* Jove."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. i., l. 517.

cloud-drift, *s.* Floating cloudy vapour; broken clouds, cloud-rack.

cloud-eclipsed, *a.* Eclipsed or hidden by clouds.

"Why her two suns were *cloud-eclipsed* so,
Nor why her fair cheeks over-washed with wo."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,224.

cloud-king, *s.* A being who had supreme power over the clouds and the weather.

"One of these is termed the Water-King, another the Fire-King, and a third the *Cloud-King*."—*Scott: The Erl-King.* (*From the German of Goethe.*)

* **cloud-kissing,** *a.* Situated so high as almost to reach the clouds; very lofty.

"Threatening *cloud-kissing* Ilion with annoy."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,370.

cloud-land, *s.* Dreamland; an imaginary locality conjured up in the mind, and dissipated as easily and quickly as a vapour.

". . . he firmly believed that in yonder *cloud-land* matters could be so arranged, without trespass on the miraculous, that the stream which threatened him and his flock should be caused to shrink within its proper bounds."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), ii. 33.

cloud-piercing, *a.* Reaching into the clouds.

cloud-rack, *s.* The same as CLOUD-DRIFT (q.v.).

cloud-ring, *s.* (See extract.)

"It is at some distance, from about 5° to 20°, from the Equator that hurricanes are occasionally felt in their violence. They originate in or near those hot and densely-clouded spaces, sometimes spoken of as the *cloud-ring*, where aggregated aqueous vapour is at times collected into heavy rain (partly with vivid electrical action), and a comparative vacuum is suddenly caused, towards which air rushes from on all sides."—*Lor. Ashburton: Address to the Geographical Society*, 1862.

cloud-rocked, *a.* Rocked in the clouds by the passing storm. (*Moore.*)

cloud-topt, *a.* Cloud-capt; topped or capped with clouds.

"Modred, whose magick song
Made huge Plinlimmon bow his *cloud-topt* head."
Gray: The Bard.

cloud-touching, *a.* Rising so high as to touch the clouds.

"*Cloud-touching* mountains stedfast stand."
Sandys, Ps. p. 101.

cloud-wrapt, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Enveloped in clouds.

2. *Fig.:* Wrapt up in idle dreams and fancies; abstracted.

clŏud, *v.t. & i.* [CLOUD, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To cover, obscure, or overspread with clouds.

"The moon being *clouded* presently is missed,
But little stars may hide them when they list.'
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,007.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To mark with veins; to variegate with colours or shades in a manner resembling clouds.

"The *clouded* olive's easy grain." *Pope.*

2. To overspread as with a cloud; to darken, to make gloomy or sad.

"What sullen fury *clouds* his scornful brow?"
Pope.

3. To make less bright or sharp; to dull in intellect.

"So spake he, *clouded* with his own conceit."
Tennyson: Morte d'Arthur.

† 4. To obscure so as partially to hide, or make less evident and plain.

"If men would not exhale vapours to *cloud* and darken the clearest truths, no man could miss his way to heaven for want of light."—*Decay of Piety.*

* 5. To throw into the background, to surpass.

* 6. To defame, to sully the reputation of, to libel.

"I would be not a stander-by to hear
My sovereign mistress *clouded* so."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To grow cloudy or dull, to be obscured. (*Lit. & fig.*)

* **clŏud'-āge,** *s.* [Eng. *cloud; -age.*] A mass of clouds; the state of being clouded or cloudy.

clŏud'-bĕr-rў, *s.* [Eng. *cloud; -berry.*]

Bot.: A dwarf bramble (*Rubus chamæmorus*). It has herbaceous stems and orange-yellow fruit, the latter well flavoured when fresh. The plant grows in turfy Alpine bogs.

"In some parts of the highlands of Scotland the fruit [of the *cloudberry*] is also called roebuck-berries or knot-berries, and they are perhaps the most grateful and useful kind of fruit gathered by the Scotch highlanders. On the sides and near the bases of the mountains it may be collected for several months in succession."—*Loudon: Encyclop. of Gardening*, p. 945.

clŏud'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CLOUD, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

2. *Bot.:* Having its colours unequally blended together.

clŏud'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *cloudy; -ly.*]

* 1. *Lit.:* In a cloudy manner; overspread with clouds.

2. *Fig.:* Darkly, obscurely.

"Some had rather have good discipline delivered plainly, by way of precepts, than *cloudily* enwrapped in allegories."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

clŏud'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *cloudy; -ness.*]

I. *Lit.:* The state or condition of being cloudy or obscured with clouds; a cloudy appearance.

"In two or three cases, however, a faint *cloudiness* showed itself within the tube."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), x. 249.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Gloominess, sullenness.

"That you have such a February face,
So full of frost, of storm, and *cloudiness!*"
Shakesp.: Much Ado, v. 1.

2. Dullness, want of brightness.

". . . he affirmed, that upon keeping it longer, the stone would lose more of its *cloudiness*."—*Boyle.*

† 3. Dullness of intellect.

† 4. Want of clearness or distinctness (applied to language or style).

clŏud'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CLOUD, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

1. An appearance given to silks and ribbons in the process of dyeing. (*Knight.*)

2. A diversity of colours in a yarn, recurring at regular intervals. (*Knight.*)

clŏud'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *cloud; -less.*]

1. Unclouded, free from or unobscured by clouds; bright, clear.

"Bright was the sun, the sky a *cloudless* blue."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

2. Clear, transparent, colourless.

". . . actions might have been ascribed to pure *cloudless* vapour."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), x. 249.

† **clŏud'-lĕss-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *cloudless; -ly.*] In a cloudless manner or state.

clŏud'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *cloudless; -ness.*] The quality, state, or condition of being cloudless or free from clouds.

† **clŏud'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *cloud*, and dim. suff. *-let.*] A little cloud.

"Eve's first star through fleecy *cloudlet* peeping."
Coleridge.

clŏud'-ў, * **clŏud'-ĭ,** * **clŏwd'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *cloud; -y.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Consisting or formed of clouds.

"Back from their *cloudy* realm it flies,
To float in light through softer skies."
Hemans: Caswallon's Triumph.

2. Overspread or obscured with clouds; clouded.

"*Clowdy* or fulle of clowdys. *Nubidus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

". . . it is the return of its motion from the clouds which prevents the earth's temperature on a *cloudy* night from falling so low."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), i. 8.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Variegated or marked with veins resembling a cloud.

2. Dull; wanting brightness, lustre, or transparency.

"I saw a *cloudy* diamond."—*Boyle.*

† **3.** Overcast in look, gloomy, sullen, sad.

"Clear up, fair queen, that *cloudy* countenance."
Shakesp.: Titus Andron., i. 2.

4. Obscure, difficult to understand, wanting in clearness or distinctness, confused.

". . . and his *cloudy* utterances were studied more devoutly than those of the Priestess of Delphi."—*Times*, Nov. 16, 1877.

* **cloudy stars,** *s. pl.*

Astron.: Nebulæ.

clŏ̄ugh (1), *s.* [Etym. unknown.] An allowance of two pounds in every hundredweight for the turn in the scale, that the commodity may hold out weight when sold by retail.

clŏ̄ugh (2), * **cloe,** * **clowe, cloff,** *s.* [Icel. *clofi* = a gap.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A cliff.

2. A ravine, a narrow valley.

"Into a grisly *clough* thai and that maiden yode."
Tristrem, ii. 59.

"A *clough*, or *clowgh*, is a kind of breach or valley down a slope from the side of a hill."—*Verstegan: Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*, ch. ix.

II. *Drainage:* A sluice used in returning water to a channel after depositing its sediment on the flooded land. (*Knight.*)

"*Cloues*, getties, gutters, gooltes and other fortresses."—*Act 33 Hen. VIII*, c. 33.

"A *clowe* of flodegete (A *clowe* or flodgate A.): *singlocitorium, gurgustium.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

clough-arches, *s. pl.* Crooked arches by which the water is conveyed from the upper pond into the chamber of the lock of a canal on drawing up the clough; also called *puddle-holes.*

clŏ̄ur, *v.t.* [Clour, *s.*]

1. To strike violently.

"Blyth to win aff sae wi' hale banes,
Tho' mony had *clowr'd* pows."
Ramsay: Poems, i. 260

2. To cause a tumour. (*Scotch.*)

3. To cause a dimple. (*Scotch.*)

clŏ̄ur, *s.* [Icel. *klor* = a scratch.] A wound, a stroke, a dint; the scar made by a blow; a cicatrix; a drubbing, a defeat. (*Scotch.*)

"O, deil a bit—my head can stand a guy *clour*– nae thanks to them, though, and mony to you."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxiii.

clŏ̄ured, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Clour, *v.*]

* **clouse,** *s.* [Fr. *écluse* = a sluice.] The same as *Clough* (2), *s.* (q.v.).

"Anent the slayaris of Smoltis in mylndammis *clousis*, and be nettis, thornis, and cruuis . . ."—*Acts Ja. IV.* (1503), c. 107.

clŏ̄ut, * **cloute,** * **clut,** * **clowt,** * **clowtt,** *s.* [A.S. *clút*, from Wel. *clwt*; Cornish *clut* = a piece, a patch; Ir. & Gael. *clud* = a clout, a patch; Manx *clooid* = a clout. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A piece of cloth or rag used to patch up any cloth or article of dress; a rag.

"As thah hit were a pliche *clut*."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, p. 253.

"If I were mad, I should forget my son;
Or madly think a babe of *clouts* were he."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 4.

* **2.** Swaddling-clothes.

"Ye sall fynd a chylde thar bounden
In a creke, wit *cloutes* wounden."
Metrical Homilies, p. 64.

† **3.** A patch upon a shoe, an article of dress, &c.

"A *clowte* of ledder: *pictaciuncula, pictacium, repecium.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

* **4.** A dish-cloth.

"*Scar.* O my brave emperor, this is fought indeed! Had we done so at first, we had driven them home With *clouts* about their heads."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., iv. 7.

5. An iron plate placed on an axle-tree or a ploughshare to prevent excessive wearing.

"Two ploughs and a plough chein, ij culters, iij shares With ground *cloutes* and side *cloutes*, for soile that so tares."
Tusser (ed. Herrtage), p. 36.

II. *Figuratively:*

* **1.** Shreds, small fragments.

"Clouen alle in lyttel *cloutes* the clyffez aywhere."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 965.

2. A blow, especially on the ear. (*Slang.*)

"Be my trewthe thou getyst a *clowte*."
Coventry Myst., p. 189.

B. *Technically:*

* **1.** *Archery:* The centre or bull's-eye of the butt at which archers shot, so called from having been originally made of a piece of white cloth.

"Dead!—he would have clappd i' the *clout* at twelve score; and carried you a forehand shaft a fourteen and fourteen and a half, that it would have done a man's heart good to see."—*Shakesp.: Hen. IV.*, iii. 2.

¶ Nares thinks that this meaning belongs to *Clout* (2), *s.*, and is derived from the bull's-eye having been marked with a nail or stud.

2. *Vehicles:* An iron shield or plate, placed on a piece of timber in a carriage, as, for instance, on an axle-tree, to take the rubbing and keep the wood from being worn.

¶ *To fa' clout:* To fall or come to the ground with considerable force. (*Scotch.*)

clŏ̄ut (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *clouet*, dimin. of *clou*; Fr. *clou* = a nail; Lat. *clavus.*] The same as Clout-nail (q.v.).

clout-nail, *s.*

1. A large-headed nail worn in the soles of coarse boots.

2. A nail for securing patches or iron to the axle-tree of carriages.

clŏ̄ut, * **clowtyn,** * **cloughte,** *v.t.* [A.S. *clutian.*] [Clout (1), *s.*]

* **I.** *Literally:*

1. To patch, to mend roughly with a piece of cloth, leather, or other material.

"*Clowtyn. Sarcio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The herd sat than *cloughtand* his schon."
William of Palerne, 12.

2. To cover with a cloth.

"Milk some unhappy ewe,
Whose *clouted* leg her hurt doth shew."
Spenser: Shep. Kalendar, March.

3. To tip or plate with iron, as the axle-tree of a wagon, a ploughshare, &c., to prevent excessive wearing.

"Strong exeltred cart that is *clouted* and shod."
Tusser, p. 36.

II. *Figuratively:*

* **1.** To join roughly or clumsily together.

"Many sentences of one meaning *clouted* up together."—*Ascham.*

2. To strike, to beat, to box (especially on the ear). (*Slang.*)

"If I here chyde she wolde *clowte* my cote."
Coventry Myst., p. 98.

clŏ̄ut'-ĕd (1), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Clotted.]

clŏ̄ut'-ĕd (2), * **clowt'-yd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Clout, *v.*]

1. Patched, cobbled, mended.

"*Clowtyd* as clothys. *Sartus, repeciatus. Clowtyd* as shoone or other thyngys of ledyr. *Pictaciatus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The dull swain,
Treads on it daily with his *clouted* shoon."
Milton: Comus, 635.

* **2.** Dressed poorly or beggarly.

"Bothe bihynde and eke biforne,
Clouted was she beggarly."
Rom. of Rose, 222.

clŏ̄ut'-ĕd (3), *a.* [Eng. *clout* (2), *s.*; *-ed.*] Studded with nails.

clouted shoes, *s. pl.* Shoes the soles of which are studded with clout-nails.

* **clŏ̄ut'-ĕr,** * **clŏwt'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *clout; -er.*] A patcher, a cobbler, a mender of clothes, &c.

"*Clowter* or cobelere. *Sartorius, rebrocoator. Clowter* of clothys. *Sartorius, sartor, sartrix.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **clŏ̄ut'-ĕr-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *clouter; -ly.*]

1. *Lit.:* Awkward, clumsy—as though mended by a botcher or patcher of clothes, &c.

"The single wheel plough is a very *clouterly* sort."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. *Fig.:* Clumsy, awkward, ill-composed, rough.

"Let us observe Spenser with all his rusty, obsolete words; with all his rough-hewn, *clouterly* verses; yet take him throughout, and we shall find in him a graceful and poetick majesty."—*Phillips: Theatrum Poeticum*, pref. (1675).

clŏ̄ut'-ĭng, * **clowt-inge,** * **clowt-ynge,** *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Clout, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of patching or mending with a clout.

"*Clowtinge* of clothys. *Sartura. Clowtynge* or cobblynge. *Rebroccacio. Clowtynge* of shone. *Pictacio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Fig.:* The act of striking or beating; a clout, a blow.

clŏ̄wy, *s.* [Claw.] (*Scotch.*) (*Douglas.*)

* **clōve,** *pret. of v.* [Cleave.]

"Gyon's angry blade so fierce did play
On th' other's helmet, which as Titan shone,
That quite it *clove* his plumed crest in tway."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 31.

* **clōve** (1), *s.* [Dan. *kloof*; Icel. *klofi.*] [Clough.] A cleft, a ravine, a gap, a chine.

"Quene was I somwile . . . .
Gretter than Dame Gaynour, of garson, and golde,—
Of castellis, of contreyes, of craggis, of *clowes.*"
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., i. 12.

¶ *Clove of a mill:* That which separates what are called the bridge-heads of the mill. [Cloff.]

* **clōve** (2), * **cloue,** *s.* [Claw.]

1. A claw.

"Walkis on fute, his body wymplit in
Ane felloun bustnous and grete lyoun **skyn,**
Terribil and rouch with lockersand fatty **harls,**
The quhite tuskis, the hede, and *clouys* thare **is.**"
Doug.: Virgil, 232. 3.

2. (*Pl.*) *Carp.:* An instrument of wood which closes like a vice. It is used by carpenters for holding their saws firm while they sharpen them. Perhaps this may be from some other clove.

clove-hitch, *s.*

Naut.: Two half-hitches. The first half-hitch gives the rope a turn round an object, passes the end of the rope round its standing part, and then through the bight. A repetition of the process with the slipping of the end of the rope to its standing part makes the clove-hitch. [Hitch, *s.*, II. 2.]

clove-hook, *s.*

Naut.: An iron two-part hook, the jaws overlapping, used in bending chain-sheets to the clews of sails, &c.

clōve (3) (*Eng.*), **clow, clowe** (*Scotch*), *s.* & *a.* [Sp. *clavo* = a nail, a clove, from Lat. *clavus*; Fr. *clou* = a nail. So called from the resemblance of a clove to a nail.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Of implements:* A long spike or nail.

2. *Of plants:*

(1) The dried aromatic flower-buds of *Caryophyllus aromaticus.* [Clove-tree.]

(2) The clove gillyflower. (*Scotch.*)

¶ *Oil of Cloves:* An essential oil obtained by distilling with water the buds of the clove, *Caryophyllus aromaticus.* It is a mixture of

eugenic acid, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, and a hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$ isomeric with oil of turpentine. [CARYOPHYLLUM.] It is a common remedy for toothache.

B. *As adj.:* Consisting of, resembling, or in any way pertaining to the clove or cloves.

clove-bark, *s.* The bark of *Cinnamomum Culilawan.*

clove cassia, *s.* The bark of *Dicypellium Caryophyllatum.* (*Lindley.*)

clove-gillyflower, *clow-gelofer, clove July flower, *s.* [The name *clove* is given it on account of its aromatic smell.]

Bot.: Any of the varieties of *Dianthus Caryophyllus* which have an aromatic smell, double flowers, and uniform colouring. It is called also the clove-pink (q.v.).

clove-nutmeg, *s.* The fruit of *Agathophyllum aromaticum.* It is from Madagascar. (*Lindley.*)

clove-pink, *s.* The same as CLOVE-GILLIFLOWER (q.v.).

clove-tongue, *s. Helleborus niger.* Skinner thinks the word properly *cloven-tongue.*

clove-tree, *s.*

Bot.: A tree, *Caryophyllus aromaticus,* belonging to the order Myrtaceæ. It is an evergreen, fifteen to thirty feet high, with elliptic leaves and purplish corymbose flowers. It furnishes the cloves of commerce. [CLOVE, 3.] It grows in the Molluccas, in Amboyna, and in the Antilles.

clōve (4), *s.* [A.S. *clufe* = a spike of corn, a clove of garlic.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One of the laminæ of a head of garlic.

II. *Hortic.:* The name given by gardeners to new bulbs developing in the axils of the scales of older ones, at the expense of which they grow, with the effect of ultimately destroying them.

*** clōv'-ėn** (1), *pa. par.* [CLEAVE (1), *v.*]

"In no other form, humanly speaking, would they have struck so deep into the mind and heart of man, or *clovен* to it with such inseverable tenacity."—*Milman: Hist. of Jews,* 3rd ed., pref., p. xiii.

† clōv'-ėn (2), *pa. par.* or *a.* [CLEAVE (2), *v.*]

cloven-footed, *a.*

1. *Of mammals:* Having the hoof divided in the centre. This structure exists in the Ruminantia.

"Whatsoever parteth the hoof, and is *clovenfooted,* and cheweth the cud, among the beasts, that shall ye eat."—*Lev.* xi. 3.

* 2. *Of birds:* Having the feet without webs.

"Great variety of water-fowl, both whole and *cloven-footed,* frequent the waters."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

3. *Of Satan:* Having, according to popular assumption, the feet cloven like those of a ruminant.

"The *cloven-footed* fiend is banish'd from us."—*Dryden.*

cloven-hoof, *s.* Such a divided hoof as is possessed by the ruminant animals. It being of old assumed that Satan has a cloven hoof, the expression "to show the cloven hoof" means to permit diabolical intentions to become visible.

cloven-hoofed, *a.* The same as CLOVEN-FOOTED, in the senses 1 & 3.

"There are the bisulcous or *cloven-hoofed;* as camels and beavers."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

clō'-vẽr, *claver, *clovere, *s.* [A.S. *clǽfer, clœfre;* Dut. *klaver;* Sw. *klöfver;* Dan. *klöver;* O. H. Ger. *chléo;* Ger. *klee.* Probably from A.S. *cleófan* = to cleave, from the shape of the leaf.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A trefoil, especially if used for fodder. [TRIFOLIUM.]

2. The name given to various plants more or less resembling the common trefoils.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* Many species of clover are native to the United States, and Europe has 20 or more species. Of the several kinds grown, the common red clover (*Trifolium pratense*) is a biennial, and may be sown with barley, oats, or other grain sufficiently advanced in growth not to be suffocated by it. In the second year it gives a full crop.

The white, called also Dutch clover, is a perennial, and is sown with various grasses when it is intended as permanent pasture for sheep. French clover (*Trifolium incarnatum*) is ripened early; it is only an annual. Rye-grass in small quantity is often sown along with clover. A crop of clover, if mown and carried away as hay, so impoverishes the land that it should not be repeated for some years, but if it is eaten off the land by sheep fed on oil-cake it is generally grown every four years. [ROTATION OF CROPS.]

2. *Chem.:* The addition of lime and gypsum to the soil greatly promotes the growth of clover. The ash of clover contains 24·9 potash, 3·0 soda, 12·2 magnesia, 34·9 lime, 7·35 phosphoric acid, 3·7 sulphuric acid, 1·3 silica, 1·5 peroxide of iron, 11·1 chloride of sodium. The dried plants yield 10·58 per cent of ash. Clovers contain about 80 per cent of water.

III. *In special phrases:*

1. *To live in clover:* To live luxuriously.

"Well, Laureat, was the night in *clover* spent?"
Ozell.

2. *To go from clover to rye-grass:* To exchange better for worse: (applied to second marriages).

¶ *Alsike Clover.* [Sw. *Alsike klöver,* from Alsike, about ten miles south of Upsala, in Sweden, where it grows.] The commercial name of *Trifolium hybridum.*

Bird's-foot Clover: Lotus corniculatus. [BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL.]

Bokhara Clover, Tree Clover: Melilotus vulgaris. It was formerly much recommended as a forage plant.

Broad Clover:

Agric.: Trifolium pratense.

Crimson Clover:

Agric.: Trifolium incarnatum.

Dutch Clover:

Agric.: Trifolium repens, when cultivated.

Perennial Clover: Trifolium medium. It is called also Cow-grass.

Purple Clover: The same as *Red clover* (q.v.).

Red Clover: Trifolium pratense.

White Clover: Trifolium repens.

Yellow Clover: (1) *Medicago lupulina,* (2) *Trifolium procumbens,* and (3) *Trifolium minus.*

¶ For *Cow-clover,* and a multitude of similar compounds, see the word prefixed to clover.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Clover-blossoms, clover-field, clover-flower, clover-hay.*

clover-grass, *s.*

Agric.: Trifolium pratense.

clover-hill, *s.* A hill covered with clover.

"And thick with white bells the *clover-hill* swells
High over the full-toned sea . . ."
Tennyson: The Sea-fairies.

clover-huller, *s.*

Agric. Mach.: A machine for liberating clover-seed from the hulls.

clover-seed, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* The seed of clover.

B. *As adj.:* (See the subjoined compound).

Clover-seed harvester:

Agric.: A machine, called a header, for harvesting clover-seed. It has a row of fingers between which the stalks of the clover pass, while the heads remaining above are torn off and scooped into the box of the machine.

clover-sick, *a.* An epithet applied to land in poor condition from over-cropping with clover.

clover-thrasher, *s.*

Agric. Mach.: A machine in which clover, hay, or the after-math which is cut for the seed alone, is thrashed, and the seed hulled and cleaned.

clover-weevil, *s.*

Entom.: A weevil of the genus *Apion,* feeding on the seeds of clover, &c.

clō'-vẽred, *a.* [Eng. *clover; -ed.*] Covered with or full of clover.

"Flocks thick nibbling thro' the *clover'd* vale."
Thomson: Seasons: Summer.

clōves, *s. pl.* [CLOVE (3).]

1. In the same sense as the singular.

2. A kind of liqueur strongly flavoured with cloves.

clōve'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *clove* (3), and suff. *-wort* (q.v.).]

1. *Sing.:* Two plants, viz., (1) *Geum urbanum,* (2) *Ranunculus acris.*

2. *Pl.:* One of the English names given by Lindley to the family Caryophyllaceæ, of which the Clove-gillyflower is by some reckoned the type. The other name is SILENADS (q.v.).

clōv-ō-rūb'-rĭn, *s.* [From Eng. &c., *clove,* and Lat. *ruber,* adj. (genit. *rubri*) = red.]

Chem.: A resinous body produced by the action of sulphuric acid on oil of cloves.

*** clow,** *v.* [CLAW, *v.*]

*** clow,** ***clowe** (1), *s.* [CLAW.]

*** clow,** ***clowe** (2), *s.* [CLOUGH.]

*** clowe** (3), *s.* [CLOVE.] The Clove-gillyflower (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*).

*** clowe** (4), *s.* [CLEW.]

*** clowg,** *s.* [Eng. *clog.*] A small bar of wood, fixed to the door-post, in the middle, by a screw-nail, round which it moves, so that either end of it may be turned round over the edge of the door to keep it close.

*** clowis,** *s. pl.* [CLOVE.] Small pieces of anything of a round form, hence compared to hail.

"*Clowis* of clene maill
Hoppit out as the haill."
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., iii. 8.

*** clowit,** *a.* [CLEW.] Plaited or woven.

"Vnto him syne Eneas geuin has,—
Ane habirgeoun of birnist mailyeis bricht,
Wyth gold ouergilt, *clowit* thrinfald fui ticht."
Doug.: Virgil, 136, 21.

clŏwn, *s.* [Icel. *klunni* = a clumsy, boorish fellow; North Friesic *klönne* = a clown; Sw. dialect *klunn* = a log; *kluns* = (1) a hard knob, (2) a clumsy fellow; Dan. *klunt* = a log, a blockhead. Probably connected with *clump* (q.v.). (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A rustic, a countryman (without any idea of contempt or depreciation).

"The Somersetshire *clowns,* with their scythes and the butt-ends of their muskets, faced the royal horse like old soldiers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

2. A clumsy, awkward lout.

"The *clowns,* a boist'rous, rude, ungovern'd crew,
With furious haste to the loud summons flew."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vii. 724.

II. *Fig.:* A coarse, rough, ill-bred person.

"A country squire, represented with no other vice but that of being a *clown,* and having the provincial accent."—*Swift.*

B. *Technically:*

1. *Theat.:* A buffoon or fool in a play; a mimic, a jester. The clown in our pantomimes is the direct successor of the licensed jester or mimic of the middle ages.

2. *Bot.:* Butterwort (q.v.), a herb. (*Scotch.*)

¶ For the difference between a *clown* and a *countryman,* see COUNTRYMAN.

clown's all-heal, *s.* [The name was bestowed upon the plant by Gerard, on account of "a clownish answer" which he received from a "very poore man," who had cut his leg to the bone, and healed it with this plant. Gerard offered "to heale the same for charitie, which he refused, saying that I could not heale it so well as himselfe." — *Gerard: Herbale,* 852; *Britten & Holland.*] A menthaceous plant, *Stachys palustris.* It is sometimes called also Woundwort.

clown's lungwort, *s.* (1) *Verbascum Thapsus,* (2) *Lathræa squamaria.*

clown's mustard, *s. Iberis amara.*

clown's treacle, *s.* Garlic (*Allium sativum*).

*** clŏwn,** *v.i.* [CLOWN, *s.*] To act the part of a clown, or buffoon.

"Beshrew me, he *clowns* it properly indeed."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour.*

"When Tarlton *clown'd* it in a pleasant vein."
Rowlands: Letting of Humor's Blood, &c. 1611, Epigr. 81

*** clŏwn'-ăge,** *s.* [Eng. *clown; -age.*] The behaviour or actions of a clown.

"And he to serve me thus! ingratitude.
Beyond the courseness yet of any *clownage*
Shewn to a lady!"
B. Jonson: Tale of a Tub.

*** clŏwn'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *clown; -ery.*]

1. The state or position of a clown; poverty.

"Twere as good I were reduced to *clownery*."—*Ford: Perkin Warbeck*, I. iii.

2. The behaviour of a clown; roughness, awkwardness, coarseness.

"That's a court indeed,
Not mix'd with *clowneries* us'd in common houses."
Chapman: Bussy D'Ambois

*** clŏwn'-ĭ-fȳ, * clŏwn'-ĭ-fīe,** *v.t.* [Eng. *clown*; Lat. *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To make dull or clownish.

"I wish you would not so *clownifie* your wit."—*Breton: Courtier & Countryman*, p. 7. (*Davies.*)

† clŏwn'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *clown*; *-ish.*]

I. *Lit.:* Pertaining to, or inhabited by, rustics; rural, rustic

"I come not to eat with ye, and to surfeit
In these poor *clownish* pleasures."
Beaum. & Fletch.: The Prophetess.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Coarse, awkward, rough.

"But with his *clownish* hands their tender wings
He brusheth off." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. i. 23.

2. Clumsy, ungainly, awkward in manners, uncouth; ill-bred, rough, uneducated.

"Those *clownish* squires who with difficulty managed to spell out Dyer's Letter over their ale."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

† clŏwn'-ĭsh-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *clownish*; *-ly.*] In a clownish manner, roughly, coarsely, awkwardly.

† clŏwn'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *clownish*; *-ness.*] The quality of being clownish; roughness, coarseness, ill-breeding.

*** clŏwn'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *clown*; *-ist.*] An actor of clowns' parts.

". . . humorists, *clownists*, satirists."—*Middleton: Mayor of Quinborough*, v. 1.

*** clowse, * clowys,** *s.* [Clouse, Clough.]

clŏy (1), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *cloyer* = to cloy, to choke up; a by-form of *clouer* = to nail up, to fasten; O. Fr. *clo*, *clou* = a nail; Lat. *clavus.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

*1. To stop a vent or hole by nailing up, or by inserting a nail or plug; to spike a gun.

"If the dependants thought the castle was to be abandoned they should poison the water, and *cloy* the great ordenance, that it might not afterwards stand the Turks in stead."—*Knolles*: 801. D. (*Lutham.*)

*2. To pierce or wound with any sharp weapon.

"With his cruell tuske him deadly *cloyd*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vi. 48.

3. To fill or choke up.

"The Duke's purpose was to have *cloyed* the harbour by sinking ships."—*Speed.*

4. To surfeit, to fill to loathing, to glut.

"Or *cloy* the hungry edge of appetite,
By bare imagination of a feast?"
Shakesp.: King Richard II., i. 3.

II. *Fig.:* To surfeit the mind or desire.

"He sometimes *cloys* his readers instead of satisfying them."—*Dryden.*

* **B.** *Farriery:* To prick a horse in shoeing. [Accloy.]

clŏy (2), *v.t.* [Prob. a corr. of *claw*, by confusion with *cloy* (1).] To stroke with a claw. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 4.)

clŏyed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Cloy, *v.*]

*** clŏy'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *cloy*; *-er.*] A sharper; one who intruded on the profits of younger sharpers by claiming a share.

"Then there's a *cloyer* or snap that dogs any new brother in that trade and snaps—will have half in any booty."—*Middleton & Dekker: Roaring Girl*, vi. 110.

clŏy'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Cloy (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of surfeiting or filling to loathing.

*2. The act of pricking a horse in shoeing.

* II. *Fig.:* Cheating, sharping.

"By padding, *cloying*, milling, filching, nabbing, &c."—*Poor Robin*, 1739.

*** clŏy'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *cloy*; *-less.*] Incapable of cloying the appetite.

"Epicurean cooks
"Sharpen with *cloyless* sauce his appetite."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleopatra, ii. 1.

*** clŏy'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *cloy*; *-ment.*] The act of surfeiting or glutting; the state of being surfeited; satiety.

"That suffers surfeit, *cloyment*, and revolt."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 4.

*** clŏyne,** *v.* [Etym. unknown.] To rob, to pilfer.

*** clŏyn'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *cloyn(e)*; *-er.*] A thief, a cheat, a sharper.

*** clŏyn'-ĭng,** *s.* [Cloyne, *v.*] Cheating.

"Such texts as agree not with the *cloynings* of your conjurors."—*Bale: Select Works*, p. 170. (*Davies.*)

*** cloyse** (1), *s.* & *a.* [Close.]

*** cloyse** (2), *s.* [Clothes.]

*** cloy'-some,** *a.* [Eng. *cloy*; suff. *-some* (q.v.).] Cloying, surfeiting.

*** clŏys'-tĕr,** *s.* [Cloister.]

clŭb, * clobb, * clobbe, * clubbe, *s.* [Icel. *klubba*, *klumba*; Sw. *klubba*; Dan. *klub* = a club; *klump* = a clump, a lump.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A heavy staff or stick, now generally of wood, thicker at one end than the other, and fitted to be carried in the hand.

"Haueiok hauede withe a *ciubbe*
Of hise siawen sixti and on sergaunz."
Havelok, 1,927.

2. One of the four suits at cards, representing a trefoil or clover-leaf.

¶ The *name* is a translation of the Span. *bastos* = cudgels or clubs, which is the Spanish name for the suit. The figure by which the clubs are denoted on a card is a trefoil: the Fr. name being *trèfle* = (1) trefoil, (2) a club (at cards). Cf. Dan. *klöver* = (1) clover, (2) a club (at cards); Dut. *klaver* = (1) clover, trefoil, (2) a club (at cards). (*Skeat.*)

3. A round, solid mass; a knot, used of a fashion of dressing the hair.

4. An association or number of persons combined for the promotion of some common object, whether political, social, or otherwise. The use of the word in this sense probably comes from the preceding one (3), as meaning a knot or gathering of men. Another definition, interesting at all events, is suggested by Carlyle in the extract given below.

¶ The earliest London club of any celebrity was established about the beginning of the 17th century, at the Mermaid Tavern, Friday Street. Among its members were Shakespeare, Sir Walter Raleigh, Beaumont, Fletcher, and Selden. Ben Jonson figured at another club, which met at the Devil Tavern, near Temple Bar. Of other clubs, the Literary one, established in the year 1764, had among its members Johnson, Boswell, Burke, and Goldsmith. There are numerous clubs in the cities of the United States, such as social, literary, historical, scientific, military, dramatic, mercantile, agricultural, sporting, political, &c. Some of these were of Colonial origin, and others are based on colonial institutions, but the great majority of them are of recent origin and purpose.

Towards the close of the 18th century, the French political clubs gained world-wide notoriety from the active part which they took in the first French revolution. The most celebrated was the Jacobin Club, founded at Versailles in 1789, and called originally the Breton Club. This and other political French clubs were abolished on September 4th, 1797. They were revived in 1848, but were suppressed again in 1849 and 1850.

"Bodies of Men uniting themselves by a Sacred Vow, 'Gelübde';—which word and thing have passed over to us in a singularly dwindled condition: '*Club*' we now call it; and the vow, if sacred, does not aim very high."—*Carlyle: Fred. Great*, bk. ii., ch. 6.

5. An association or society of a number of persons for the purpose of providing such of its members as may require it with a temporary residence or resort in a house maintained and reserved for the sole use of such members.

6. The house in which such an association or society of persons meet. [Club-house.]

†7. The scot, subscription, or share of expense paid or payable by each member of such an association or society.

"A fuddling couple sold ale; their humour was to drink drunk, upon their own liquor; they laid down their *club*, and this they called forcing a trade."—*L'Estrange.*

* II. *Figuratively:*

1. A combination, a union.

"He's bound to vouch them for his own,
Tho' got b' implicite generation,
And general *club* of all the nation."
Hudibras.

2. A clown, a rustic.

"Homely and playn *clubbes* of the countree."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 289.

¶ *Shepherd's Club:*

Bot.: Verbascum Thapsus.

club-compasses, *s. pl.* A pair of compasses with a bullet or cone, or one leg to set in a hole.

club-fist, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A large, heavy fist.

*2. *Fig.:* A coarse, rough, brutal fellow.

club-fisted, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Having a large, heavy fist.

2. *Fig.:* Rough, awkward.

club-foot, *s.*

1. A short deformed foot.

¶ In 1831, Dr. Stromeyer cured a gentleman of this defect by dividing the tendons of the contracted muscles with a very thin knife.

"There are three principal forms of distortion to which the foot is congenitally subject: 1. When the foot is turned inwards. . . . 2. When it is turned outwards. . . . 3. When the patient can only put the toes on the ground. Almost all the varieties of *club-foot* may be referred to one of these species."—*A. F. S. Dodd, Abnormal Conditions of the Foot*, in *Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology.*

2. A person so deformed.

club-footed, *a.* Having a club-foot.

club-grass, *s.*

1. A general name for the genus Scirpus.

2. A genus of grasses, *Corynephorus*, closely akin to, if indeed it be distinct from, *Aira*. The only known species, *Corynephorus* or *Aira canescens*, is found in England.

club-haul, *v.t.*

Naut.: To tack a ship by letting go the lee-anchor as soon as the wind is out of the sails, which brings her head to wind, and as soon as she pays off, the cable is cut and the sails trimmed: this is never had recourse to but in perilous situations, and when it is expected that the ship would otherwise miss stays.

club-headed, *a.* Having a thick club-shaped head.

"Small *clubheaded* antennæ."—*Derham.*

club-house, *s.* The house provided by a club for the accommodation of its members, in which they can meet, dine, and lodge temporarily.

"This is considered to be one of the most commodious, economical, and best managed of all the London *clubhouses*."—*P. Cunningham: Modern London.*

club-law, *s.*

1. The rule of force, the law of arms; government by force.

2. The rules and regulations by which a club is regulated.

3. A term in use in certain card-games.

club-man, clubman, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

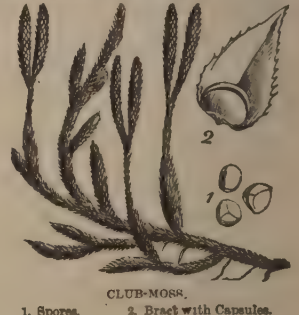
1. One who wields a club.

"Alcides, surnam'd Hercules,
The only *clubman* of his time."
Trag. of Soliman and Perseda.

2. A member of a club.

II. *Hist.* (pl. *clubmen*): Various associations of persons in the South and West of England who professed to restrain the excesses of the royal and parliamentary forces during the civil war of 1642–1649. Though nominally neutral they inclined to the king.

club-moss, clubmoss, *s.* [So called



CLUB-MOSS.
1. Spores. 2. Bract with Capsules.

because it is mossy-looking. It is not, however, a genuine moss.]

1. *Sing.:* The ordinary English name for the genus Lycopodium (q.v.), and especially for *Lycopodium clavatum*. Lycopodium is sometimes called also Snake-moss.

2. *Pl.* (*clubmosses*): The name given by Lindley to the order Lycopodiaceæ (q.v.).

club-room, *s.* A room or apartment in which a club or society meets.

"These ladies resolved to give the pictures of their deceased husbands to the *clubroom*." — *Addison: Spectator*, No. 561.

club-rush, *s.*

1. *Typha latifolia.*

2. The ordinary English name for the genus Scirpus (q.v.), and specially for *Scirpus lacustris.*

club-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Gradually thickening upwards from a very taper base; clavate, claviform.

Clubshaped (clavatus or claviformis) thickening gradually upwards from a very taper base, as the appendages of the flower of Schwenkia, or the style of Campanula and Michauxia."—*Lindley: Introduction to Botany*, bk. iii., *Terms.*

club-weed, clubbe-weed, *s.* *Centaurea nigra.*

clŭb, *v.t. & i.* [Club, *s.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Transitive:*

† 1. To beat with a club or staff.

"The rumour soon got abroad that the Bishop had been *clubbed* to death in his own shrubbery."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 14, 1880.

† 2. To gather together into a clump.

"Plants like the thistle, with inconspicuous flowerets, *club* them up together into a splendid cone of colour in order to allure the passing insect."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 24, 1881.

3. To make into or use as a club; as, *to club a musket* = to seize it by the muzzle so as to make use of it for offence as a club.

* 4. To contribute or put together for a common object; to combine.

"Was there a Chief but melted at the Sight?
A common Soldier, but who *club'd* his Mite?"
Pope: Miscellanies; A Prologue, 5—8.

II. *Intransitive:*

1. To join or combine with others for the promotion of some common object; to form a club or association.

"*Clubbing* together in committees and councils."—*Defoe: Mem. of Cavalier.*

2. To contribute or pay an equal or proportionate share of a common charge, reckoning, or expense.

"The owl, the raven, and the bat,
Club'd for a feather to his hat."
Swift.

* 3. To be joined or combined generally for any common end.

"Let sugar, wine, and cream together *club*,
To make that gentle viand, syllabub."
King.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* To drift down a current with the anchor out.

2. *Milit.:* To cause a number of men to fall into confusion by giving a wrong order, either from carelessness or inexperience.

"To bring a line of half a hundred through a thorn jungle without *clubbing* them hopelessly."—*Trevelyan: The Competition Wallah*, lett. c.

† **clŭb-ba-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *clubbable*; *-ity.*] The quality of being clubbable.

"At that stage of *clubbability* the Parisian has not, it may be presumed, yet arrived."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 17, 1879.

clŭb'-ba-ble, *a.* [Eng. *club*; *-able.*] Having such qualities as are calculated to fit any person to become a member of a club.

"To be a *clubbable* man is not, as we were saying the other day, necessarily to be possessed of all the social virtues."—*Daily News*, July 17, 1869.

clŭbbed, ***clobbed** ***clubbyd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Club, *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

* 1. Made or formed of the shape of a club; club-like, used as a club.

"When I bete my knaves,
She bringeth me the grete *clobbed* staves."
Chaucer: C. T., 13,904.

† 2. Handled or used as a club.

"With *clubbed* musquet and push of pike."—*Defoe: Mem. of Cavalier*, p. 129.

3. Clenched, as the fist.

* **II.** *Fig.:* Rough, coarse, wild.

"*Clubbyd* or boistows. *Rudis.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **clŭb'-bĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *club*; *-er.*]

1. A frequenter of clubs; a member of a club, party, or association.

2. One of a number meeting or joining in a party; an associate.

clŭb'-bĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Club, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or practice of combining or forming clubs for some common object.

2. The act of contributing an equal or proportionate share towards a common charge, reckoning, or expense.

* 3. A joining or putting together for any purpose.

"No such *clubbing* of brains could be reasonably suspected."—*Toland: Life of Harrington*, p. 16.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* A disease in plants of the Brassica tribe, in which the lower part of the stem becomes swollen and misshapen, owing to the attacks of larvæ.

2. *Naut.:* The state of drifting down a current with an anchor out.

* **clŭb'-bĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *club*; *-ish.*]

1. *Lit.:* Club-like; shaped or formed like a club.

2. *Fig.:* Rough, boorish, clownish.

"The highest trees be soonest blowen downe:
Ten kings do die before one *clubbish* clowne."
Mir. for Mag., p. 231.

* **clŭb'-bĭsh-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *clubbish*; *-ly.*] Roughly, coarsely, churlishly.

* **clŭb'-bĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *club*; *-ist.*] A clubber.

"The difference between the *clubbists* and the old adherents to the monarchy of this country is hardly worth a scuffle."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace.*

"The rising man of business and conventional *clubbist*."—*Athenæum*, Feb. 11, 1882.

clŭb'-bŏck, *s.* [Eng. *club*, and dimin. suff. *-ock.*] The Spotted Blenny, a fish: *Blennius Gunnellus*, Linn.

"Spotted blenny, or *clubbock*, *Gadus Gunnellus*."—*Glasgow, Statist. Acc.*, V. 537.

† **clŭb'-bў,** *a.* [Eng. *club*; *-y.*] Frequenting clubs.

"Thus it is that, in the present generation, has been created a type peculiar thereunto—the club-man. He is all of the club, *clubby*. He is full of club-matters, club gossip. He dabbles in club intrigues, belongs to certain club cliques, and takes part in club quarrels." —*Sala: Twice Round the Clock*, p. 226.

* **clŭb'-stĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *club*; *-ster.*] A frequenter of clubs, a boon companion.

"He was no *clubster* listed among good fellows."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 145. (*Davies.*)

* **clucche,** *v. & s.* [Clutch.]

"To *clucche* or to claw."
Langland: P. Plowman, 11,743.

clŭck, *v.i. & t.* [Clock.]

A. *Intrans.:* To utter the cry of a hen to her chickens.

"Ducklings, though hatched by a hen, if she brings them to a river, in they go, though the hen *clucks* and calls to keep them out."—*Ray: Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

B. *Trans.:* To call as a hen does her chickens.

"Thou hast never in thy life
Shew'd thy dear mother any courtesy;
When she, (poor hen!) fond of no second brood,
Has *cluck'd* thee to the wars, . . ."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 3.

clŭck'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Cluck, *v.* Clocking.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of clocking or calling, as a hen her chickens.

clucking-hen, *s.* A clocking-hen.

* **clŭd,** *s.* [Cloud.]

"Throw al the *cluddis* and the skies broun."
Douglas: Virgil, 274. 2.

* **clude, * cloud,** *s.* [A.S. *clúd* = a rock, a hill.] A cliff, a rock, a precipice.

"Wes tha *clude* swidhe neh."
Layamon, i. 81.

* **clud'-ў * clud-igh,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *clud(e)*; *-y.*] Rocky, hilly.

"I *cludigh* landdess munntess."
Ormulum, 2,734.

clûe, *s.* [Clew.]

"The size of the cranium affords a good *clue* to determine the absolute size of the brain."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. vi., p. 138.

"Speak, is't so?
If it be not, you have wound a goodly *clue*."
Shakesp.: All's Well, i. 3.

clue-garnet, *s.* [Clew-garnet.]

clue-line, *s.* [Clew-line.]

¶ *In full clue:* At full extent, fully spread.

"Spreading their diabled sailes *in the full clue*."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

clûe, *v.t.* [Clew, *v.*]

clûe'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *clue*; *-less.*] Without a clue or guide.

* **clufe,** *s.* [Claw.]

1. A hoof.

2. A claw.

"Wyth thare *clufis* can the side smyrt."
Doug.: Virgil, 455, 48.

cluk, *v.* [Cleuch.]

* **clŭm, * clumme,** *interj.* [An onomatopoetic word. Cf. Mum.] Hist, silence, hush.

"Now, pater noster, *clum*, quod Nicholay,
And *clum* quod Jon, and *clum* quod Alisoun."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,638.

* **clŭm, * clŭmb,** *pret. of v.* [Climb.]

"High, high had Phoebus *clum* the lift,
And reach'd his northern tour."
A. Scott: Poems, p. 54.

* **clum,** *v.t.* [Clump.] To handle roughly.

clŭm'-bĕr, *s.* [From the Duke of Newcastle's estate at Clumber, near Worksop, Notts, where they were bred.] A breed of red and white spaniels.

* **clumme,** *a.* [Glum.]

* **clummyn,** *pa. par.* [Climb.]

"Eneas the bank on hie
Has *clummyn*, wyde quhare behaldand the large sle."
Douglas: Virgil, 18. 39.

clŭmp, *s.* [Dut. *klomp* = a lump, a clog; Dan. *klump* = a clump, a lump; Icel. *klumba*, *klubba* = a club; Ger. *klump* = a lump, a clod. A doublet of *club.* (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A shapeless mass of wood or other matter.

"Exactly like a small *clump of beef*."—*Mrs. Carter: Letters*, iii. 21.

2. A group or cluster of trees.

"The church or chapel formed one side of a quadrangle, in the middle of which a large *clump* of bananas were growing."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. i., p. 3.

". . . literally I could not see a single Scotch fir except the old planted *clumps*."—*Ibid., Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. iii., p. 72.

II. *Fig.:* A lazy lout.

B. *Mining:* The compressed clay of coal strata.

clump-block, *s.*

Naut.: A block made thicker than an ordinary one.

clump-boot, *s.* A heavy boot for rough wear, as by navvies, sportsmen, &c.

clump-sole, *s.* A thick double sole.

clŭmp (1), *v.i.* [Clamp.] To tramp, to walk about heavily.

clŭmp (2), *v.t.* [Clump, *s.*] To put a clump-sole, or double sole, on a shoe or boot; usually in pa. par. *clumped.*

clŭmp'-ĕr, *v.t.* [Clump, *s.*] To form or gather into lumps or clumps; to collect, to clod. (*More.*)

"Vapours which now themselves consort
In several parts, and closely do conspire,
Clumper'd in balls of clouds."
More: Song of the Soul; Infin. of Worlds.

* **clŭmp'-ĕr,** *s.* [Clump, *s.*] A large lump or piece; clogs.

clŭmps, *s.* [Clump, *s.*] A thick-headed fellow, a blockhead, a numskull. (*Grose.*)

* **clŭmp'-ў,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *clump*; *-y.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* In clumps.

". . . among the *clumpy* bays."—*Leigh Hunt: Foliage*, p. 6. (*Davies.*)

2. *Fig.:* Heavy, lumpy, clumsy.

B. *As subst.:* An awkward numskull.

* **clŭmş, * clŭmse,** *a.* [Icel. *klumsa.*] Clumsy, dull, stupid.

"How *clums* and cold the vulgar wight would be."
H. More: Cupid's Conflict, st. 61. (*Davies.*)

* **clŭmsed, * clŭmsid, * clomsed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Clumsen.] Benumbed, numbed.

* **clŭm'-şen, *clomsen,** *v.i.* [Icel. *klumsa, klumsi* = to become rigid.] [Clumsy.] To be benumbed.

"Whan thow *clomsest* for cold."
Langland: P. Plowman, 9,010.

clŭm'-şĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *clumsy; -ly.*] In a clumsy manner; awkwardly, roughly.

"He dared not deceive them grossly, *clumsily*, openly, impudently . . ."—*Lord Brougham: Historical Sketches; Mr. Wilkes.*

"He walks very *clumsily* and ridiculously."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

clŭm'-şĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *clumsy; -ness.*] The quality of being clumsy; awkwardness, roughness, ungainliness.

"My letters are generally charged as double at the post-office, from their inveterate *clumsiness* of foldure."
—*Lamb: Letter to Barton.*

* **clŭms'-ĭng, *clome-syng,** *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Clumsen.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of benumbing; the state of being benumbed.

"To flytte and folde, to kepe hire from *clomesyng*."
E. Eng. Poems, p. 123.

clŭm'-şў, *a.* [A corruption of Mid. Eng. *clumsed* = benumbed.] [Clumsen, Clumsed.]

I. *Lit.:* Stiff or benumbed with cold.

". . . Returned into the camp so *clumsy* and frozen [et ita *torpentes gelu*] as scarcely they felt the joy of their victory."—*Holland: Livy*, p. 425.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of persons:* Awkward, ungainly, unhandy; without dexterity or grace.

"Now all unwelcome at his gates
The *clumsy* swains alight."
Cowper: The Yearly Distress.

2. *Of things:*

(1) *Of material things:* Shapeless, awkward, ill-made.

"These spirits, indeed, seemed *clumsy* creations, compared with those with which my own researches had made me familiar."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), xiv., 430.

(2) *Of immaterial things, as language, style, &c.:* Ill-constructed, without art or finish, rough, rude.

"Their sovereign nostrum is a *clumsy* joke
On pangs enforced with God's severest stroke."
Cowper: Retirement, 313.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *awkward* and *clumsy:* "These epithets denote what is contrary to rule and order in form or manner. Awkward respects outward deportment, *clumsy* the shape or make of the object; a person has an *awkward* gait, is *clumsy* in his whole person. *Awkwardness* is the consequence of bad education; *clumsiness* is mostly a natural defect. . . . They may be both employed figuratively in the same sense and sometimes in relation to the same objects; when speaking of *awkward* contrivances or *clumsy* contrivances, the latter expresses the idea more strongly than the former." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **clŭnch,** *v.t.* [Clench, Clinch.]

"His fist is *clunch't* with the habit of disputing."—*Earle: Microcosmographie.*

clŭnch, *s.* & *a.* [From the verb *clench* or *clinch* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An awkward lout.

II. *Mining & Building:*

1. The lower and harder beds of chalk belonging to the upper cretaceous formation. They are occasionally used for building purposes in the inside of cathedrals or in other places where they are not exposed to rough usage. They are much used in Cambridgeshire.

2. A local name used by colliers in the Midland counties, for a bed of fire-clay occurring under a coal seam. (*Weale.*)

B. *As adjective:*

1. Consisting of or derived from clunch [A.]

2. Stumpy, thickset.

"She is fat and *clunch* and heavy."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, iii. 397. (*Davies.*)

* **clunch-fist,** *s.* A miserly, niggardly person.

clunch-lime, *s.* A kind of lime in repute for water-works, found near Lewes, in Sussex.

clŭng, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [Cling.]

A. *As pret.:* (See the verb).

B. *As pa. par. & particip. adj.:* Wasted away, shrivelled, shrunk, emaciated.

* **clŭng,** *v.t. & i.* [Cling.]

A. *Trans.:* To join together, to unite, to stick together.

". . . thronged together, as if they had been *clunged* . . ."—*Holland: Translation of Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 423.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To cling, to adhere to.

2. To wither away, to dry up, to shrink away.

"Thai war sa *clungun* dri and tome."—*Cursor Mundi*, 4581.

clŭng, * clungen, * clungun, * clungyn, * klungen, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Clung, *v.*]

1. *Gen.:* Shrivelled, wasted away, shrunk.

"Pale and *clungen* was his chek,
His skin was *klungen* to the bane."
Metrical Homilies, p. 88.

2. *Spec.* (*Of the stomach*): Empty. (Used of one who has fasted long.)

* **clŭng-ĭng,** *pr. par.* or *a.* [Clung, *v.*] Clinging, adhering.

"Globes entire
Of crudled smoke, and heavy *clunging* mists."
Dr. H. More: Song of the Soul; Infinity of Worlds.

Clû'-nĭ-ăc, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *cluniacensis.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Cluny, a commune and town of France, in the department of the Saône-et-Loire, 200 miles S.S.E. of Paris, and seat of the monastery described under B.

B. *As subst.:* A monk belonging to the monastery founded at Cluny, or the order which subsequently developed from it. In 910, Guillaume (William) I., Duke of Aquitaine and Count of Auvergne, and Bern or Berno, Abbot of Gigniac, under his auspices, founded in Cluny, then a mere village, an abbey of Benedictine monks. In the 10th century, Odo, a French nobleman, being made Abbot of Cluny about 927, rendered the discipline of the monastery more strict. Many other monasteries followed the example, and the Cluniacensians became celebrated through Europe, and soon acquired great wealth and power. In the 11th century they founded a community or congregation, separate from that of the ordinary Benedictines. In the 12th century they were corrupted by the wealth they had acquired, and their discipline became greatly relaxed.

About 1077 or 1078, William, Earl of Warren, son-in-law of the Conqueror, brought Cluniac monks into England, and erected for them a house at Lewes, in Sussex. In 1525, Cardinal Wolsey dissolved four houses of Cluniacs. The monastery at Cluny itself was three times plundered by the Huguenots, and during the French revolution of 1789 it was almost entirely destroyed.

Clû-nĭ-ą-çĕn'-sĭ-ąns, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cluniacenses*, pl.] [Cluniac.] The same as Cluniacs. [Cluniac, *s.*]

clŭnk, *s.* [From the sound.] A noise such as is made when a cork is extracted from a bottle.

clŭnk, *v.i.* [From *clunk*, s. (q.v.).] To emit a hollow and interrupted sound, like that made by a cork suddenly extracted from the neck of a bottle.

* **clŭnk'-ẽr,** *s.* [Perhaps the same as *clinker* (q.v.).]

1. A tumour, a bump.

"He has a *clunker* on his croun,
Like half an orrack's egg—and yon
Undoubtedly is Duncan Drone."
Piper of Peebles, p. 18.

2. *Pl.* (*Clunkers*): Dirt hardened in clods so as to make a pavement unequal. (*Scotch.*)

* **clŭnt'-ẽr,** *v.i.* [? Clunch.] To clod or coagulate; to become lumpy.

* **clupe** (1), *v.t.* [Clepe.]

* **clupe** (2), *v.t.* [Clip.]

clû'-pĕ-ą, *s.* [Lat. = a small river fish supposed by some to be the lamprey (*Petromyzon fluviatilis*).]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, the typical one of the family Clupeidæ (q.v.). The maxillaries are arched in front, and divided into three pieces; the intermaxillaries narrow and short; the upper jaw entire; the teeth minute or wanting; the body compressed and covered with large scales. Yarrell enumerated five species as British, viz., *Clupea pilchardus* (the Pilchard, or Gipsey Herring); *C. harengus* (the Herring); *C. Leachii* (Leach's Herring); *C. sprattus* (the Sprat, Garvie Herring, or Garvie), and *C. alba* (the Whitebait), but there is reason to believe that the last so-called species is only the young of the herring.

clû'-pĕ-ĭd, *s.* [Clupeidæ.] Any fish of the family Clupeidæ (q.v.).

clû-pē'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *clupea* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy.:* The herring tribe, a family of fishes belonging to Cuvier's order Malacopterygii Abdominales. Now they are placed under the order Teleostei, and the sub-order Malacopteri. The dorsal fin is single; there is no adipose fin; the upper jaw is composed of the intermaxillary bones in the middle and the maxillaries at the sides, and the body is covered with scales. The following genera are represented in the British fauna—Clupea, Alosa, and Engraulis (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* The family had representatives as early as the chalk. [Clupeoid.]

clû'-pĕ-ĭ-form, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *clupe(a)*; *i* connect., and *-form.*] Having the form or characteristics of a herring, or of the herring family. [Clupeidæ.]

clû'-pĕ-ŏĭd, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *clupea* (q.v.), and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = . . . form, appearance.]

A. *As subst.:* A Clupeid.

"The *Clupeoids* seem also to be represented by allied forms at this comparatively early period."—*Nicholson: Palæont.* (ed. 1879), ii. 125.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the family Clupeidæ.

* **cluppe, * cluppen,** *v.t.* [Clip.]

* **clup-ping, * clup-punge,** *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Clipping.]

* **clupte,** *pret. of v.* [Clip.]

* **cluse,** *v.t.* [Close.]

"Heo *clused* in ther withinnen alle heore wintunnen."
Layamon, iii. 233.

* **cluse,** *s.* [Clouse, Clow.] A sluice, a weir.

"As me dedh water et ter mulne *cluse*."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 72.

clû'-şĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Carolus Clusius (Charles de Lécluse), who was born at Antwerp on February 18th, 1526, became one of the greatest botanists of the 16th century, and died, professor of botany at Leyden, on April 4th, 1609.]

Bot.: Balsam-tree, a genus of plants, the typical one of the order Clusiaceæ (Guttifers), and the tribe Clusieæ. The flowers are usually polygamous, calyx consisting of four imbricate permanent sepals, coloured, the outer pair smallest, often bracteate at the base. Petals 4—6, deciduous; stamens in the male flowers many and free, in the female ones few, sterile, and connected, all glutinous; stigmas 5—12, radiately peltate, glutinous; ovary surrounded by a staminiferous ring; capsule fleshy, 5—12 celled. The species are trees or shrubs, often parasitic. *Clusia rosea* is a beautiful tree growing on rocks; its fruit divides into eight portions, with scarlet seeds like those of the pomegranate. *C. alba* is an elegant tree of great thickness of trunk, yet, strange to say, parasitic upon other trees. *C. flava* resembles the former one. All these, with *C. venosa*, are found in British greenhouses. They were introduced from the warmer parts of America.

clû-şĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *clusia*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of plants, the type of the alliance Guttiferales, that term implying that they secrete "guttæ," *i.e.*, drops of resin. Lindley calls the Clusiaceæ themselves Guttifers. They have coriaceous leaves, which are simple, opposite, and without stipules, the midrib being generally prominent, and parallel veins at times running conspicuously to the margin. The flowers are symmetrical, with equilateral petals, adnate, beakless anthers, solitary, or few seeds and sessile radiating stigmas. The order consists of trees often parasitical. They are found in the tropics, their metropolis being South America; a few are from Madagascar or

from the Continent of Africa. Many secrete an acrid purgative yellow gum-resin. The gamboge of commerce is furnished by Garcinia, which is a Guttifer. The order contains four tribes: Clusieæ, Moronobeæ, Garcinieæ, and Calophylleæ. In 1845 Lindley enumerated thirty genera, and estimated the known species at 150.

clū'-şĭ-ăd, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *clusia* (q.v.), and suff. *-ad.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the genus Clusia or the order Clusiaceæ.

ß. *As subst.:* A plant belonging to one or another of these.

clū'-şĭ-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *clusia*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The typical tribe of the order Clusiaceæ (q.v.).

***clus-somed, *clus-sumed,** *a.* [Clumsed.] Benumbed.

clŭs'-tẽr, * clos-ter, * clus-tre, * clus-tyr, *s.* [A.S. *clyster, cluster*; Icel. *klastr* = a tangle, a bunch; Dan. & Sw. *klase* = a cluster.]

I. *Lit.:* A number of things of the same kind growing together, a bunch.

"*Clustyr* of grapys (*closter* P.) *Botrus, racemus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A number of similar things situated or lying in close proximity.

"This *cluster* of rocks is situated in 0°58 north latitude and 29°15 west longitude."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. i., p. 8.

* 2. A number of persons collected together; a crowd, a mob.

"How! Was it we? We loved him; but, like beasts,
And cowardly nobles, gave way to your *clusters*,
Who did hoot him out o' the city."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 6.

¶ *Clusters of Stars:*

Astron.: Examples, the Pleiades, the Hyades, the Crab-cluster, the Dumb-bell Cluster, &c.

cluster-cups, *s. pl.*

Bot.: A name for early stages of the genera Puccinia and Uromyces, because the spores are produced in clustered cup-shaped bodies.

*** cluster-grape,** *s.* See example.

"The small black grape is by some called the currant, or *cluster-grape*, which I reckon the forwardest of the black sort."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

clŭs'-tẽr, *v.i. & t.* [Cluster, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To grow in clusters or bunches.

"Great father Bacchus, to my song repair,
For *clustering* grapes are thy peculiar care."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic ii. 6.

2. *Fig.:* To gather together in clusters or companies, to congregate.

"As from some rocky cleft the shepherd sees,
Clustering in heaps on heaps, the driving bees."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. ii., l. 111-12.

B. *Trans.:* To gather or collect together into close proximity.

"These most resembling *cluster'd* stars,
Those the long milky way."
Cowper: On the Queen's Visit to London, 17th March, 1789.

*** cluster-fist,** *s.* A niggard, a miserly fellow.

clŭs'-tẽred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Cluster, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* See the verb.

"Mony *clustered* clowde clef alle in clowtez."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 267.

2. *Bot.:* Collected in parcels each of which has a roundish figure, as the flowers of Cuscuta, Adoxa, Trientalis, &c. (*Lindley.*) Called also coacervate, conglomerate, or aggregate.

clustered arch, *s.*

Arch.: Several arched ribs springing from one buttress. It exists in the Gothic order of architecture.

clustered column, *s.*

Arch.: A pier which consists of several columns or shafts clustered together.

clŭs'-tẽr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Cluster, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of forming into or of growing in clusters.

clŭs'-tẽr-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *clustering*; *-ly.*] In clusters; in the shape of clusters.

*** clŭs'-tẽr-oŭs, * clŭs'-tẽr-ŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *cluster*; *-ous.*] Clustering, thronging.

"... thee *clusterus* heerdflock." — *Stanyhurst: Virgil, Æneid*, i. 190.

† clŭs'-tẽr-ў, * clŭs'-tẽr-ĭe, *a.* [Eng. *cluster*; *-y.*] Full of or growing in clusters; resembling clusters.

"*Grappu.* Grapie, *clusterie*, full of clusters of grapes."—*Cotgrave.*

*** clŭt** (1), *s.* [Clout.]

*** clŭt** (2), *s.* [Clot, Clod.]

"Mid stave and stoone and turf and *clute!*"
Owl and Nightingale, 1164.

clŭtch, * clucche, * cluchche, * cluche, * clouche, * cloche, * cleche, * cliche (*pa. ten. * clahte * clauchte, * clachte, clutched*; *pa. par. * claucht, * claht, clutched*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *gelœccan* = to catch, to seize (*pa. ten. gelæhte*; pa. par. *gelæht*).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To seize, to grip, to hold tightly, to grasp, to hold in the hand.

"His cnes cachchez to close and *cluchches* his hommes."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems, 1,541.

* 2. To clench.

"Not that I have the power to *clutch* my hand,
When his fair angels would salute my palm."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 2.

B. *Intrans.* (with prep. *at*): To snatch or grasp.

clŭtch, * clouche, * clowche, * cloke, *s.* [Clutch, *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A snatch, a grip, a grasp.

"His cloak hangs on his shoulders much like a fiddler's;—and he feares to touch the sides on't, or give it a wispe under his arme, for feare his dirty *clutch* should grease it."—*Characters:* about 1661, 12mo.

2. The hands of a man; the paws or talons of an animal (generally in the plural).

"'Fear not!—by Heaven, he shakes as much
As partridge in the falcon's *clutch*!'"
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 6.

¶ *To fall into* or *be in the clutches of:* To be in a person's power, or at his mercy.

3. A sitting of eggs; as many eggs as are incubated at one time.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A grasp, an effort after, an attempt to gain.

"... an expiring *clutch* at popularity, on the part of a Minister, ..."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. 3.

* 2. A miser, a niggard.

B. *Mach.:* A coupling for shafting, used in transmitting motion. There are various kinds, as the cone-clutch, the disk-clutch, &c.

clŭtçhed, *pa. par. & a.* [Clutch, *v.*]

*** clŭtçh'-fĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *clutch*, and *fist.*] A niggardly person; *lit.*, a clench-fist.

clŭtçh'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Clutch, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of seizing violently in the clutches.

clûte, *s.* [Cloot.] (*Scotch.*) (*Scott.*)

clŭ'-thăl-ĭte, *s.* [From Lat. *Clota* = the Clyde, near the valley of which the mineral was found, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A variety of Analcime (q.v.), called by Dana analcite. It is a flesh-red mineral occurring in fragile vitreous crystals, in amygdaloid, at the Kilpatrick Hills in Scotland.

clŭ'-tĭe, *s.* [Clootie.] (*Scotch.*)

*** clutte,** *s.* [Clout.]

*** clŭt'-tẽr,** *s.* [O. Sw. *kluttra* = to quarrel; Wel. *cluder* = a heap, a pile.] [Clatter.]

1. A confused noise; bustle or confusion; clatter.

"Notwithstanding all the *clutter* these men have made to introduce this unbelief of witches."—*Relation of the trial of Anne Foster* (1674), p. 6.

2. A cluster, a bunch, a lump, a litter.

"He saw what a *clutter* there was with huge, overgrown pots, pans, and spits."—*L'Estrange.*

† clŭt'-tẽr, *v.t. & i.* [Clutter, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To heap or crowd together; to heap together in confusion.

"If I have not spoken of your Majesty encomiastically, your Majesty will be pleased to ascribe it to the law of a history, which *clutters* not praises together upon the first mention of a name, but rather disperses them, and weaves them, throughout the whole narration."—*L. Bacon to K. J. I. Sir T. Mathews's Lett.* (1660), p. 32

* 2. To clot or coagulate.

† **B.** *Intrans.:* To make a confused noise or bustle.

"It *clutter'd* here, it chuckled there."
Tennyson: The Goose.

clŭt'-tẽred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Clutter, *v.*]

clŭt'-tẽr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Clutter, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of causing a bustle or confusion; disorder.

2. The act of clotting or coagulating.

*** clŭt'-tẽr-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *clutter*; *-ment.*] Noise, turmoil.

"Far from the rustling *clutterments* of the tumultuous and confused world."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. xiii. (*Davies.*)

cluÿ'-tĭ-ą, *s.* [Named by Boerhaave after Augier or Outgers Cluyt, a Dutchman, who was professor of botany at Leyden, and who published a botanical work in A.D. 1634.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Phyllantheæ. The species, which are of little interest, are chiefly from the Cape of Good Hope and other parts of Africa. The capsules of *Cluytia collina*, a native of the East Indies, are poisonous. Several Cluytias are cultivated in Britain.

*** cly,** *v.t.* [Etym. unknown. Perhaps connected with *clee* = claw (q.v.).] To take, to steal. (*Slang.*)

"Let's *cly* off our peck."—*Brome: Jovial Crew*, ii.

*** clyde,** *s.* [A.S. *clítha.*] A plaister (?).

"Ther mony clyuy as *clyde* hit cleght togeder."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, l,892.

*** clyffe,** *s.* [Cliff.]

*** clykett,** *s.* [Clicket.]

*** clym,** *v.t.* [Climb.]

*** clymat,** *s.* [Climate.]

clў'-mĕn-ē, *s.* [Lat. *Clymene*; Gr. Κλυμένη (*Klumenē*), from Κλύμενος (*Klumenos*) = pertaining to the god of the nether world, κλυμενος (*klumenos*) = famous or infamous.]

1. *Class. Archæol.:* Various mythic personages: one was the mother of Atlas, Phaethon, &c.; another was a Nereid.

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the 104th found. It was discovered by Watson on September 13th, 1868.

clў-mē'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [*Clymene*, a nymph in mythol., and Lat. pl. adj. suff. *-ia.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Molluscs, family Nautilidæ. The shell is discoidal, the septa simple or slightly lobed, the siphuncle internal. Forty-five species have been found, ranging from the Silurian to the Mountain Limestone. (*Woodward*, ed. Tate.)

clymenia limestone.

* *Geol.:* An obsolete name for Upper Devonian Limestone. The Clymenia most commonly found in it is *C. linearis.*

clymenia rock.

* *Geol.:* Clymenia limestone (q.v.).

"The *Clymenia rock* of England (or the Kramenzelstein of the Rhine)."—*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. xiv.

clўp'-ĕ-ăl, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *clype(us)*; *-al.*] Pertaining to the clypeus of insects.

clўp'-ĕ-ăs-tẽr, *s.* [Lat. *clypeus* = a shield; Gr. ἀστηρ (*astēr*) = a star.]

Zool.: A genus of Echinoderms, the typical one of the family Clypeastridæ (q.v.).

clўp-ĕ-ăs'-trĭd, *s.* [Clypeastridæ.] Any individual or species of the family Clypeastridæ (q.v.).

clўp-ĕ-ăs'-trĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *clypeaster*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Echinoderms, order Echinida. They have a discoid form, with the shell thick, covered with tubercles, whence arise hair-like spines. The anus opens at the lower surface a little behind the mouth.

2. *Palæont.:* The family are known from the Cretaceous period till now.

clȳp′-ĕ-ate, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *clypeatus,* from Class. Lat. *clypeus,* properly *clipeus.*] [CLYPEUS.]

Bot.: Shield-shaped, of the form of an ancient buckler, scutate.

clȳp′-ĕ-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *clypeus* (properly *clipeus*) = a shield, and *forma* = form.]

Entom. & Zool.: Shield-shaped. Used of the large prothorax in beetles (*Owen*), or the carapace of the King-crab.

"The genus Receptaculites includes a *clypeiform* species."—*Dana: Zoophytes,* p. 700.

clȳ-pē′-ŏ-la, clȳp′-ĕ-ōle, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dim. of Lat. *clypeus* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Any one of the shield-shaped bodies that make up the fruiting spike in Equisetum (q.v.).

clȳp′-ĕ-ŏ-lāte, *a.* [CLYPEOLA.] Pertaining to, or provided with clypeoles.

clȳp′-ĕ-ōle, *s.* [CLYPEOLA.]

clȳp′-ĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a round brazen shield.]

1. *O. Law, Her., &c.:*

†(1) *Lit.:* A shield.

"In the account of the Roman military system which Livy introduces on the occasion of the Latin war, he states that the Romans originally used *clypei,* or round bucklers similar to those of the Greeks."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. ii. § 21, vol. ii., p. 432.

*(2) *Fig.:* A person of a noble family. (*Wharton.*)

2. *Entom.:* The part of the upper surface of an insect's head which joins the labrum. Kirby called it the nasus (nose).

"In the Scorpion-flies there is . . . a proboscis formed in front by the elongated *clypeus* and labrum."—*Huxley: Anat. Inv. Animals,* ch. vii., p. 425.

3. *Palæont.:* A genus of Echinoidea, family Echinobrissidæ, common in the Oolite. Example, *Clypeus sinuatus.*

¶ *Clypeus Sobieski* (the shield of Sobieski, the individual thus honoured being John Sobieski III., King of Poland):

Astron.: The name given by Hevelius to a small constellation beside Aquila.

* **clȳs′-mĭ-an,** *a.* [CLYSMIC.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of a cataclysm; cataclysmic.

clȳs′-mĭc, *a.* [From Gr. κλύσμα (*klusma*)= a liquid used for washing out a clyster.] Used in or suited for washing or cleansing.

clȳs′-tĕr, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *clyster;* Gr. κλυστήρ *klustēr*).]

A. *As substantive:*

Med.: An enema, such as tepid water or gruel, introduced into the rectum to produce evacuation of its contents during obstinate constipation, or other injections designed to make the bowels retain their contents in diarrhœa, for supplying nourishment when the teeth are closed in tetanus, or for various other purposes. Too frequently employed clysters weaken the system in place of giving it aid.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to a clyster; used in administering a clyster.

clyster-pipe, clister-pipe, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A tube or pipe used for injections; the nozzle of an enema syringe.

*2. *Fig.:* A contemptuous name for an apothecary.

"A proud, starch'd, . . . sycophantizing *clister-pipe.*"—*Life of A. Wood,* May 3, 1661. (*Davies.*)

clyster-syringe, *s.* A syringe for administering medicines upwards.

* **clȳs′-tĕr-īze,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *clystériser;* Lat. *clysterizo,* from Gr. κλυστηρίζω (*klustērizō*), κλυστήρ (*klustēr*), κλυστήριον (*klustērion*) = a clyster.] To apply a clyster (to).

clȳs′-tĕr-wīse, *adv.* [Eng. *clyster,* and *wise.*] In manner of or by way of a clyster.

"*Clysterwise* immitted into the intestines."—*Greenhill: Art of Embalming,* p. 273.

clȳth′-ra, clīt′-ra, *s.* [A word of no etymology.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleoptera (Beetles), family Chrysomelidæ. The body is cylindrical; the antennæ are short; with some joints serrated; the head almost hidden by the thorax; the first pair of legs in the male often larger than the two pairs behind them. The larvæ drag about a coriaceous tube in which they live. The Clythræ are found on trees and shrubs. Sharpe enumerates three British species. *Clythra quadripunctata* is the most common. It has ochre-coloured elytra, with four black spots, and is nearly half an inch in length. *C. tridentata* is blue-green, with pale-yellow elytra, and is slightly smaller than the last. The foreign Clythræ are numerous. Swainson and Shuckard made Clythra the type of a family, Clythridæ (q.v.).

* **clȳth′-rĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *clythra,* and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Tetramerous Beetles, akin to Chrysomelidæ, in which it is now merged. [CLYTHRA.]

Cly′-tĭe, *s.* [Lat. *Clytie.*]

1. *Class. Mythol.:* A daughter of Oceanus who was changed into a sunflower.

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the seventy-third found. It was discovered by Tuttle, on the 7th April, 1862.

clȳ′-tŭs, *s.* [From Gr. κλυτός (*klutos*) = heard, heard of, glorious.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleoptera (Beetles), family Cerambycidæ. The body is elongate and cylindrical, the thorax globular or cylindrical, the antennæ shorter than the body and filiform. *Clytus mysticus* and *C. Arietis* are common in gardens and woods near London. The former has the elytra reddish-brown at the base with three bent fasciæ about the middle, and a white patch at the apex; the latter has the thorax yellow before and behind, the scutellum yellow, and four bands of the same colour on the elytra.

* **clyve,** *v.t.* & *i.* [CLEAVE.]

¶ For words in *Cly-* not found here, see under *Cli-.*

C.M. An abbreviation for centimetre or centimetres. (*Everett: Illustrations of the Centimetre, Gramme, Second System of Units.*)

C.M. In Scotch universities for Chirurgiæ Magister (Master of Surgery).

C.M.G. Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

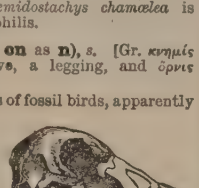
cnē′-mĭ-al (or **cn** as **n**), *a.* [Eng., &c. *cnemis; -al.*] Pertaining to the cnemis or tibia; tibial.

cnēm-ĭd-ō-stăch′-ȳs (or **cn** as **n**), *s.* [Gr. κνημίς (*knēmis*), κνημίδος (*knēmidos*) = a greave, a legging, . . . the spoke of a wheel, and στάχυς (*stachus*) = an ear of corn.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, sometimes called Microstachys, order Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Hippomaneæ. *Cnemidostachys chamælea* is used in India in syphilis.

cnēm-ĭ-or′-nĭs (or **cn** as **n**), *s.* [Gr. κνημίς (*knēmis*) = a greave, a legging, and ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil birds, apparently of the family Anatidæ, and the subfamily Anserinæ. It is a connecting link between the Geese and the Cursorial families, the latter of which it resembles in its powerful legs and its rudimentary wings. It is believed to be of Post-Tertiary age, and is found in New Zealand.



SKULL OF CNEMIORNIS.

cnē′-mĭs (or **cn** as **n**), *s.* [Gr. κνεμίς (*knēmis*), = a greave.]

Zool. & Anat.: The leg between the knee and the ankle; the shin-bone.]

cnĕ-ŏr′-ĕ-æ (or **cn** as **n**), *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cneorum* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of plants placed doubtfully under Rutaceæ.

cnĕ-ŏr′-ŭm (or **cn** as **n**), *s.* [Gr. κνέωρον (*kneōron*) = a plant like the olive.]

Bot.: Widow-wail, a genus of plants, the typical one of the tribe Cneoreæ (q.v.). They have sepals larger than and enclosing the petals, which are three or four in number, as are the stamens; a 3-4 lobed ovary, each cell with two ovules. They are low yellowish evergreen shrubs. Two species are cultivated in Britain in the open air with protection during frost.

cnēs′-tĭs (or **cn** as **n**), *s.* [From Gr. κνῆστις (*knēstis* = a knife for scraping an etching, from κνάω (*knaō*) = to scrape, to scratch, in allusion to the prickly capsules.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Connaraceæ. The species are ornamental shrubs. Three are cultivated in Britain, two have purple and one whitish-green flowers.

cnī′-çĭn (or **cn** as **n**), *s.* [From Lat. *cnic(us),* and Eng. suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: A bitter substance obtained from *Cnicus* (or *Centaurea*) *benedictus,* order Compositæ. Cnicin is nearly insoluble in cold water, readily soluble in alcohol. It crystallises in white silky needles, which dissolve in strong sulphuric acid, forming a blood-red solution. It is called also Centaurin.

cnī′-cŭs (or **cn** as **n**), *s.* [Lat. *cnicus;* Gr. κνῆκος (*knēkos*) = *Carthamus tinctorius.*]

Bot.: A genus of Composite plants. The pappus is in three rows, the outer horny and short, that immediately within it with ten long bristles, and the innermost of all with ten short bristles. Formerly the British Plume-thistles were placed within it; the Spear Plume-thistle being called *Cnicus lanceolatus,* the Creeping Plume-thistle *C. arvensis,* the Marsh Plume-thistle *C. palustris,* and the Dwarf Plume-thistle *C. acaulis.* Now these are removed to the genus Carduus (q.v.). *C. Benedictus* is a genuine Cnicus. It was formerly used as a febrifuge. It is a native of the Levant and Persia.

cnī′-da (or **cn** as **n**), *s.* [Gr. κνίδη (*knidē*) = a nettle.]

Zool.: One of the thread-cells, or Nematocysts, in the integuments of the Cœlenterata, capable of inflicting a sting like that of the nettle.

cnī′-dī-ŭm (or **cn** as **n**), *s.* [From Gr. Κνίδιος (*Knidios*) = (1) Cnidian, from Cnidos, (2) a shrub, probably the Orache.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Umbelliferæ. Several are cultivated in Britain.

cnī′-dō-blăst (or **cn** as **n**), *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cnida,* and Gr. βλαστός (*blastos*) = a germ.]

Biol.: The bud of a cnida; a budding thread-cell.

cnī′-dō-çĕll (or **cn** as **n**), *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cnida,* and Eng. *cell.*]

Anat.: A thread-cell, a cnida (q.v.).

cnī-dō-scō′-lŭs (or **cn** as **n**), *s.* [From Gr. κνίδη (*knidē*) = a nettle, and σκώλος (*skōlos*) = a thorn, a prickle.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceous plants, tribe Crotoneæ. *Cnidoscolus quinquelobus* (*Jatropha urens* of Linnæus) has hairs which sting severely. The juice of its seeds and branches is diuretic. The root of *C. herbaceus* is used in the same way as mandioc in Mexico and Carolina.

cnŏp, *s.* [KNOP.]

cnŏut′-bĕr-rȳ (**c** silent), *s.* [KNOUTBERRY.]

¶ For all other words in *Cn-,* see under *Kn-.*

co, cog, col, com, con, cor, *pref.* [From Lat. *cum;* Gr. ξυν (*xun*) = with.] *Co* is a short form for *con,* signifying together, with, in conjunction; *Col,* the form assumed by the prefix before words beginning with the letter *c; Com,* the form assumed by the prefix when followed by *b, f, m,* or *p; Con,* when the following letter is *c, d, g, j, n, q, s, t,* or *v,* and sometimes before *f; Cor,* when the following letter is *r.*

Co, *as initial letters, abbreviation and symbol.*

1. *Chem.:* The metallic element cobalt.

2. *Comm.:* An abbreviation for Company (q.v.).

* **co,** *s.* [CA.] A chough, crow, or jackdaw.

cō-ă-çĕr′-vāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *coacervatus,* pa. par. of *coacervo,* from *co* for *con,* and *acervo* = to heap up; *acervus* = a heap.] To heap or pile up, to accumulate.

"Safely stored up, and *coacervated* to preserve them."—*Howell,* bk. i., Letter 23.

cō-ą-çĕr'-vāte, *a.* [Lat. *coacervatus.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Raised into a pile, heaped up, or accumulated.

"The collocation of the spirits in bodies, whether the spirits be *coacervate* or diffused."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

2. *Bot.:* Clustered.

* **cō-ăç-ĕr-vā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *coacervatio,* from *coacervatus,* pa. par. of *coacervo.*] The act of heaping up; the state of being heaped together or accumulated.

"The fixing of it is the equal spreading of the tangible parts, and the close *coacervation* of them."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

cōạch, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *coche;* Ital. *cocchio;* Ger. *kutsche;* from Hung. *kocsi* (pron. *kō-chē*) = a coach; prob. an adj. = belonging to the village of Kocs, a place south of Komorn, between Raab and Buda. (*N.E.D.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) A railway carriage or truck. (*English.*)

(3) A spacious, enclosed vehicle, carrying four persons inside, with elevated driver's seat in front, and drawn by two horses.

2. *Fig.:* A special tutor engaged to assist in preparing students for examinations.

"Warham was studying for India with a Wancester *coach.*"—*G. Eliot: Deronda,* ch. vi. (*Davies.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Vehicles:* A large, close, four-wheeled vehicle, generally constructed to carry four passengers only in the inside, and about twelve outside; used for purposes of state, for pleasure, or for traveling; in this country generally termed a "Tally-ho."

¶ Italy, France, Spain, and Germany all claim the honour of having invented coaches. About 1282, the Queen of Charles of Anjou entered Naples in a *caretta,* which seems, in some respects, to have resembled a modern coach. It is generally believed that the first one used in England was introduced by the Earl of Arundel in 1580. They did not become common till about 1605. In the first half of this century, the greater part of the passenger traffic of this country was conveyed by coaches, and the coaching system had been carried to the very highest state of perfection when it was superseded by railways.

2. *Naut.* (*also written* couch): A sort of chamber or apartment in a large ship of war, just before the great cabin. The floor of it is formed by the aft-most part of the quarter-deck, and the roof of it by the poop; it is generally the habitation of the flag-captain. (*Smyth: Sailor's Word-book.*)

"The commanders came on board and the council sat in the *coach.*"—*Pepys.*

3. *Rowing:* A person who instructs a crew during training.

¶ For *hackney, mail,* and *stage coaches* see these words.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

¶ Obvious compounds: *Coach-builder, coach-hire, coach-house, coach-maker,* and * *coach-wright.*

coach-box, *s.* The seat on which the driver of a coach sits.

coach-currier, *s.* A tradesman who supplies the leather fittings for coaches.

coach-dog, *s.* A species of dog of a Dalmatian breed, kept to run in attendance on carriages. It is generally white, spotted with black.

* **coach-fellow,** *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A horse yoked in the same carriage with another.

"Their charriot horse, as they *coach-fellowes* were, Fed by them." *Chapman: Iliad,* x.

2. *Fig.:* A person intimately connected with another, a comrade, a mate.

". . . I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you and your *coach-fellow* Nym . . ."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives,* ii. 2.

coach-horse, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A horse used principally for drawing a coach.

* 2. *Fig.:* A coarse, rough, boorish fellow.

"Tis the swaggering *coach-horse* Anaides, that draws with him there."—*B. Jonson: Cynthia's Revels.*

coach-master, *s.* A proprietor of coaches and carriages; one who lets coaches for hire.

coach-trimmer, *s.* One who prepares the lace and other trimmings for carriages.

coach-whip, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A whip used by the driver of a coach.

2. *Naut.:* The pendant. (*Smith.*)

† **coach-whipping,** *s.* A whipping or flogging with a coach-whip.

cōạch, *v.t.* & *i.* [Coach, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Literally:*

(1) To convey or carry in a coach.

"The needy poet sticks to all he meets, *Coach'd,* carted, trod upon, now loose, now fast, And carry'd off in some dog's tail at last." *Pope: Dunciad,* iii. 291.

(2) To yoke or drive together, as horses in a coach.

"For wit ye may be *coach'd* together."—*Jonson: Every Woman in her Humour,* 1609.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) To teach, to inculcate.

"Affecting genteel fashions, *coaching* it to all quarters."—*Waterhouse: Apol. for Learning,* 1653, p. 157.

(2) To prepare for an examination; to act as a coach to.

"I *coached* him before he got his scholarship."—*G. Elliot: Dan. Deronda,* ch. xxxvii. (*Davies.*)

II. *Rowing:* To act as a coach to during the training of a crew.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

† 1. *Lit.:* To ride in a coach.

2. *Fig.:* To study or read with a coach.

II. *Rowing:* To act as a coach.

"On the return journey Mr. . . . *coached* from the saddle."—*Daily Telegraph,* Jan. 30, 1882.

cōạch'-ēe, *s.* A coachman. (*Slang.*)

cōạch'-fŭl, *s.* [Eng. *coach; -ful.*] Enough to fill a coach.

"Under the first are comprehended all those who are carried down in *coachfuls* to Westminster Hall."—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 21.

* **cōạch'-fŭl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *coachful; -ness.*] An abundance of coaches.

"Past *coachfulness* and present coachlessness."—*Dickens: Uncommercial Traveller,* ii. (*Davies.*)

cōạch'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Coach, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Pertaining to the carriage of persons or goods in coaches.

2. *Fig.:* Acting as a tutor, instructing.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act or business of carrying goods, &c., in coaches.

2. *Fig.:* The act of preparing for an examination.

* **cōạch'-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *coachless; -ness.*] Absence or want of coaches. (See extract under *coachfulness.*)

† **cōạch'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *coach,* and dim. suff. *-let.*] A little coach.

"In my little *coachlet* I could breathe freer."—*Carlyle: French Revolution,* pt. iii., bk. i., ch. viii.

cōạch'-mạn, *s.* [Eng. *coach,* and *man.*] One whose trade or profession it is to drive a coach.

cōạch'-mạn-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *coachman; -ship.*] The craft or skill of a coachman; skill in driving coaches.

"His skill in *coachmanship,* or driving chaise." *Cowper: Tirocinium,* 291.

* **cō-ăct',** * **co-act-it,** *a.* [Lat. *coactus.*] [Coact, *v.*] Forced, constrained.

"I think my Lordes exposition *coact,* in that he will admit none to haue broght forth the bread and wine, but Melchisedec allone."—*Reasoning betuix Crosraguell and J. Knox,* F. iiij, a.

* **cō-ăct'** (1), *v.t.* [Lat. *coacto* = to force, intens. of *cogo* (sup. *coactum*) = to drive together, to force; contracted from *co* = *con,* and *ago* = to drive.] To drive, to force together, to compel.

"In conclusion, both garrisons and the inhabitants . . . were *coacted* to render the city."—*Hale.*

* **cō-ăct'** (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *co* = *con* = with, together; and Eng. *act* (q.v.).] To act together or in concert; to unite.

"But, if I tell how these two did *co-act,* Shall I not lie in publishing a truth?" *Shakesp.: Troilus,* v. 2.

* **cō-ăct'-ĕd,** *a.* [Coact (1), *v.*] Forced, constrained.

* **cō-ăc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *coactio* = (1) a driving together, (2) a compelling; *coacto* = to compel, to force.] [Coact.]

1. Compulsion, force.

"Feede the flock of Christ, as much as in you lyeth; not taking care thereof by *coaction,* but willingly."—*Bishop Wootton: Christian Manuell,* D. ii., 1576.

2. A bringing or joining together.

". . . forbidding all men fyrmely to make any law of *coaction* or of separation, . . ."—*Bale: Actes of Englysh Votaries,* i. 16 (1560).

* **cō-ăc'-tĭve** (1), *a.* [Lat. *coactus,* pa. par. of *cogo* = (1) to drive together, (2) to compel.] Having a restraining or impelling power; compulsory, restrictive.

"The Levitical priests, in the old law, never arrogated unto themselves any temporal or *coactive* power."—*Raleigh.*

* **cō-ăc'-tĭve** (2), *a.* [Pref. *co* = *con* = with, together, and Eng. *active* (q.v.).] Acting together or in union.

"With what's unreal thou *coactive* art, And fellow'st nothing . . ." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale,* i. 2.

* **cō-ăc'-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *coactive* (1); *-ly.*] In a coactive manner, by compulsion or restriction. (*Bp. Bramhall.*)

* **cō-ăc-tĭv'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *coactiv(e)* (2); *-ity.*] A working or acting together; unity of action.

". . . that vital sympathy and *coactivity,* that transmits objects in their exact circumstances to the common percipient."—*More: Philosophical Writings; Preface.*

cō-ăd-ăp-tā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con* = with, together, and Eng. *adaptation* (q.v.).] Mutual adaptation or suitability.

". . . to acquire that perfection of structure and *co-adaptation* which most justly excites our admiration." —*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859); *Introd.,* p. 3.

cō-ą-dăp'-tĕd, *a.* [Pref. *co* = *con,* and Eng. *adapted* (q.v.).] Adapted to one another; mutually adapted or suited. (*Owen.*)

* **cō-ąd-hĕr'-ent,** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con,* and Eng. *adherent* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Clinging together, adhering, adherent.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An adherent, a supporter.

2. *Ship-building:* The fayed piece called bilge-keel. (*Smyth.*)

† **cō-ąd-jā'-çĕnçe,** *s.* [Pref. *co,* and Eng. *adjacence* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being coadjacent; nearness, closeness of things to each other.

"By similarity, by contrast, by *coadjacence* in space."—*Pop. Encycl.* (*Ogilvie.*)

† **cō-ąd-jā'-çent,** *a.* [Pref. *co,* and Eng. *adjacent* (q.v.).] Mutually adjacent, close to each other.

* **cō-ăd'-jŭ-mĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con;* Lat. *adjumentum,* for *adjuvimentum* = help; *adjuvo* = to help, to aid.] Mutual help or assistance.

cō-ąd-jŭst', *v.t.* [Pref. *co* = *con,* and Eng. *adjust* (q.v.).] To adjust by mutual adaptation.

cō-ąd-jŭs'-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Coadjust.]

cō-ąd-jŭst'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *coadjust; -ment.*] The act or process of coadjusting; the state of being mutually adjusted or adapted.

* **cō-ąd-jū'-tant,** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con,* and Lat. *adjutans* = helping, assisting.]

A. *As adj.:* Co-operating, assisting.

"Thracius *coadjutant,* and the roar Of fierce Euroclydon." *Philips.*

B. *As subst.:* An assistant, a co-operator.

"Oates or some of his *coadjutants.*"—*North: Examen,* p. 198.

* **cō-ăd'-jū-tā-tŏr,** *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con,* and Lat. *adjutator* = a helper.] An assistant, a coadjutor.

"I do purpose to act as a *coadjutator* to the law."—*Smollett: Lancelot Greaves,* ch. ii. (*Davies.*)

***cō-ăd-jû'-tĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Lat. *adjuto* = to help.] Mutually assisting or aiding; co-operating.

"Those higher hills to view, fair Love that stand,
Her *coadjuting* springs with much content behold."
Drayton: Polyolbion, iii.

***cō-ăd-jû'-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *co*=*con*; Lat. *adjuto* = to help; Eng. suff. *-ive.*] Co-operating; rendering mutual aid.

"There is no mischief we fall into but that we ourselves are at least a *coadjutive* cause."—*Feltham: Resolves.*

cō-ăd-jû'-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *co* = *con*, and *adjuto* = to help, to aid.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An assistant or helper; a co-operator.

"... my predecessors the poets, or their seconds or *coadjutors* the criticks."—*Dryden.*

2. One authorised, empowered, or appointed to perform the duties of another.

II. *Eccles.* (*Roman Catholic Ch.*): The assistant of a bishop or other prelate, who from age or infirmity is not able fully to do his own duty.

"A bishop that is unprofitable to his diocese ought to be deposed, and no *coadjutor* assigned him."—*Ayliffe.*

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between a *coadjutor* and an *assistant*: "A *coadjutor* is more noble than an *assistant*: the latter is mostly in a subordinate station, but the former is an equal; the latter performs menial offices in the minor concerns of life, and a subordinate part at all times; the former labours conjointly in some concern of common interest and great importance." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cō-ăd-jû'-tŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *coadjutor*; *-ship.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Co-operation; joint assistance.

"I would have tried to fix a day, to meet you at Sir R. W——s, with his permission and your *coadjutorship*."—*Pope: To Fortescue*, lettr. 34.

2. *Eccles.* (*Roman Catholic Ch.*): The position, state, or rank of an assistant to a bishop or other prelate.

***cō-ăd-jû'-trĭx, cō-ăd-jû'-trŏss,** *s.* [Lat. *co* = *con*; *adjutrix* = a female helper.] A female assistant.

"Oh! if I am ever blest with a *co-adjutress*, a directress let me rather say."—*Cœlebs*, vol. ii., p. 24.

"Bolingbroke and his *coadjutrix* insinuated that the treasurer was biassed in favour of the dissenters."—*Smollett: Hist. Eng.*, bk. i., ch. ii., § 40. (*Latham.*)

***cō-ăd'-jû-vạn-çy,** *s.* [Coadjuvant.] Mutual or concurrent help; co-operation; contribution of help. (*Browne.*)

***cō-ăd'-jû-vạnt,** *s.* & *a.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Lat. *adjuvans*, pr. par. of *adjuvo* = to help.]

A. *As substantive:*

Med.: An ingredient in a prescription designed to aid or co-operate with another.

B. *As adj.*: Assisting, helping, co-operating.

cō-ăd'-nāte, †cō-ăd'-ụ-nāte, *a.* [Lat. *coadunatus* (pa. par. of *coaduno*); from *co* = *con*, and *aduno* = to unite.] [Adunation.]

Bot.: United at the base, soldered together. (*Craig.*) The same as Connate (q.v.).

¶ Linnæus, in his attempt at a natural system of botanical classification, had an order Coadunatæ, which he made to include the Anona, the Magnolia, Thea, &c.

***cō-ăd-ụ-nā'-tion, *cō-ăd-ụ-nĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *aduna tion* (q.v.).] A bringing together of different things so as to form one body; union, consistency.

"They are sonnes of a Church where there is no *coadunation*, no authority, no govenour."—*Jeremy Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted*, § 3.

"Bodies seem to have an intrinsick principle of, or corruption from, the *coadunition* of particles endued with contrary qualities."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

cō-ăd'-ụ-nā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *coadunate*, v.; *-ive.*] Having the property of combining into one.

***cō-ạd-vĕn'-ture,** *s.* [Coadventure, *v. t.*] An adventure in which two or more take a share; a joint risk or venture.

***cō-ạd-vĕn'-ture,** *v.t.* [Coadventure, *s.*] To share in a venture or speculation.

"The prince holdeth it no disparagement to *coadventure* and put in his stake with the marchant."—*Howell: Foreign Travel*, vii.

***cō-ạd-vĕn'-tụ-rĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *coadventur(e)*; *-er.*] A fellow-adventurer; one who partakes in the same risk or venture.

"There is a worthy captain in this town, who was *coadventurer* in that expedition."—*Howell: Lett.*, iii. 61.

cō-æ'-vạl, *a.* [Coeval.]

***cō-ạf-fŏr'-ĕst,** *v.t.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *afforest* (q.v.).] To convert ground into forest, and add it to ground already afforested.

"Henry Fitz-Empresse (viz., the second) did *co-afforest* much land, . . ."—*Howell: Lett.*, iv. 16.

***cō-ā'-gen-çy,** *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *agency* (q.v.).] Joint agency; an acting in common or in partnership.

"Acting as a *co-agency* with unresisted grief."—*De Quincey: Autobiog. Sketches*, i. 32. (*Davies.*)

cō-ā'-gent, *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *agent* (q.v.).] An associate; one co-operating with another in any act or work.

"... this *coagent* of your mischiefs."
Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of Malta.

***cō-ăg'-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *co* = *con* = with, togther, and Eng. *agitate* (q.v.).] To shake, move, or agitate together. (*Blount.*)

***cō-ăg-mĕnt',** *v.t.* [Lat. *coagmento*= to join or cement together; from *co* = *con*, and *agmen* = a collected multitude moving forward, *ago* = to drive.] To collect or heap together.

***cō-ăg-mĕn-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *coagmentatio*, from *coagmento* = to join or cement together.] The act of collecting or heaping together; combination, conjunction. (*B. Jons.*)

***cō-ăg-mĕnt'-ĕd,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [Coagment.]

***cō-ăg-ụl-ạ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *coagulable*; *-ity.*] The quality of being coagulable, or capable of being coagulated.

† cō-ăg'-ụ-la-ble, *a.* [Eng. *coagul(ate)*; *-able.*] Capable of being coagulated or concreted.

"An effusion of *coagulable* material."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. iii., p. 79.

***cō-ăg'-ụ-lant,** *s.* [Lat. *coagulans*, pr. par. of *coagulo* = to coagulate, to concrete.] A substance which coagulates or produces coagulation. (*Dunglison.*)

cō-ăg'-ụ-lāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *coagulo*, from *coagulum* = a means of coagulation, from *cogo* (sup. *coactum*) = to drive together; It. *coagulare, quagliare*; Sp. *coagular*; Fr. *coaguler* and *cailler.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To curd, to clot; to change into a curd-like state.

"The mineral acids have the power of *coagulating* albumen."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., introd., p. 36.

*2. To crystallize (*Ogilvie*).

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To congeal, to thicken, to become clotted or curded.

"If the dark rays were absorbed in a high degree by the humours of the eye, the albumen of the humours might *coagulate* along the line of the rays."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., viii., 9, p. 194.

*2. To become crystallized.

"Spirit of wine commixed with milk, a third part spirit of wine, and two parts milk, *coagulateth* little, but mingleth; and the spirit swims not above."—*Bacon.*

***cō-ăg'-ụ-lāte,** *a.* [Lat. *coagulatus*, pa. par. of *coagulo.*] The same as Coagulated (q.v.).

cō-ăg'-ụ-lā-ted, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Coagulate.] Congealed, concreted, curded.

cō-ăg'-ụ-lā-tĭng, *pr. par., a.*, & *s.* [Coagulate, v.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

"So perfect is the *coagulating* power of rennet, that not a particle of caseine in milk submitted to its action will remain *uncoagulated*."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. i., p. 39.

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of congealing, clotting, or curding; the state of becoming coagulated.

cō-ăg-ụ-lā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *coagulatio*, from *coagulo* = to coagulate.]

1. The act or process of being coagulated, or of changing from a liquid to a curd-like semi-solid state, produced without evaporation and without crystallization. It differs from congestion in not being attended by a fall of temperature in the substance coagulated.

¶ *Coagulation of the blood:*

Anat. & Physiol.: When blood is drawn and allowed to stand it emits a "halitus" or exhalation, which has a faint smell. In three or four minutes a film overspreads the liquid, commencing at the circumference and gradually spreading to the centre. Two or three minutes later the lower part of the blood, in contact with the vessel, becomes solidified, and then the whole mass, only about eight or nine minutes being needful for the whole process from first to last. In about fifteen or twenty minutes a thin serum begins to exude from it, and goes on to do so for two or three days. (*Quain.*)

"Acetic acid, which will not precipitate albumen, causes the *coagulation* of caseine."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. i., p. 39.

"Fibrine is distinguished from the other proximate principles by its remarkable property of spontaneous *coagulation*."—*Ibid.*, p. 37.

*2. The process of becoming crystallized; crystallization.

3. A concretion; a body or substance formed by coagulating.

"As the substance of *coagulations* is not merely saline, nothing dissolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the same time."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

† cō-ăg'-ụ-lā-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *coagulat(us)*, pa. par. of *coagulo* = to coagulate; Eng. suff. *-ive.*] Having the power or quality of coagulating; causing coagulation or concretion; coagulating.

"To manifest the *coagulative* power, we have sometimes in a minute arrested the fluidity of new milk, and turned it into a curdled substance, . . ."—*Boyle.*

*** cō-ăg'-ụ-lā-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *coagulat(e)*; *-or.*] That which coagulates or has the power or quality of coagulating.

"*Coagulators* of the humours, are those things which expel the most fluid parts, . . ."—*Arbuthnot.*

*** cō-ăg'-ụ-lā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *coagulat(e)*; *-ory.*] Causing coagulation; coagulative.

"*Coagulatory* effects."—*Boyle.*

cō-ăg'-ụ-lŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A coagulated or concreted mass, as curd, &c.

"From the clarified juices of cauliflower, asparagus, mangel-wurzel or turnips, a *coagulum* is formed, which cannot be distinguished from the coagulated albumen of serum or the egg."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. i., p. 40.

2. Any substance or preparation which coagulates or causes coagulation; a coagulant.

II. *Med. & Chem.*: A blood-clot. Substances containing albumen, as the white of egg, are coagulated by heating.

cō-āid', *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *aid* (q.v.).] An assistant, one who joins in any act, a co-operator.

"Paris, Deïphobus, Agenor, join
(*Co-aids* and captains of the Trojan line.)"
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xiii.

co-aï'-ta, *s.* [Quata.] The French name for the Quata, a South American monkey, *Ateles paniscus*, very common in the woods of Surinam and Brazil.

co-aï'-tĭ, *s.* [Coati.]

*** coak** (1), *s.* [Coke.]

cōak (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Carpentry:*

(1) A projection of the nature of a tenon from the general face of a scarfed timber. It occupies a recess or mortise in the counterpart face of the other timber. It is called also a tabling, and the mortise a *sunk-coak.* (*Knight.*)

(2) A joggle or dowel by which pieces are united to prevent them slipping past each other, or to fasten them together. (*Knight.*)

2. *Mach.*: The hole guarded by metal in a sheave through which the pin goes.

3. *Naut.*: A small perforated triangular bit of brass inserted into the middle of the shiver (now called *sheave*) of a block, to keep it from splitting and galling by the pin whereon it turns. Called also *bush, cock*, or *cogg*, and *dowel.* (*Smyth.*)

"*Coaks*, or dowels, are fitted into the beams and knees of vessels to prevent their slipping."—*Smyth.*

cōak, *v.t.* & *i.* [Coak (2).]

Ship carp.: To perform the process of *coaking* (q.v.).

cōak'-ing, *s.* [Coak, *v.*] Uniting pieces of spar by means of tabular projections, formed by cutting away the solid of one piece into a hollow, so as to make a projection in the other fit in correctly; the butts, the pieces from drawing asunder.

cōal, * **coale,** * **col,** * **cole,** * **coole,** * **coylle,** * **coill,** * **coyle,** * **coll** (*sing.*), * **colis,** * **colys** (*pl.*), *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *col*; O. H. Ger. *chol, cholo*; M. H. Ger. *kol*; Ger. *kohle*; Dut. *kool*; Sw. *kol*; Dan. *kul*; L. Ger. *kaal.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Charcoal; a piece of wood or any other combustible, ignited and burning, or charred or extinguished. (Generally qualified by an adjective, as a *live* coal, a *burning* coal, a *dead* coal.)

"Sharp arrows of the mighty, with *coals* of juniper." —*Ps.* cxx. 4.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

¶ *Pit-coal* (Germ. *Steinkohl* = stone-coal) (*Speed, Wallis,* &c.); *Sea-coal* (*Shakesp.*); *Ship-coal* (old charters); *Carbo maris, Carbo fossilis,* &c., used as distinctive terms. [II. 1.]

¶ *To blow a coal:* To fan a quarrel.

"I do believe
You are mine enemy, and make my challenge
You shall not be my judge: for it is you
Have *blown* this *coal* betwixt my lord and me;
Which God's dew quench!"
Shakesp.: Hen. VIII., II. 4.

(1) *A cauld coal to blaw at:* A proverbial phrase still commonly used to denote any work that eventually is quite unprofitable. (*Scotch.*)

"If I had no more to look to but your reports, I would have *a cold coat to blow at.*"—*M. Bruce: Lectures,* p. 33.

(2) *Precious coals!* An exclamation of surprise. (*Nares.*)

"Let me see how the day goes (hee pulls his watch out): *precious coales,* the time is at hand . . ."—*Returne from Parnassus* (1606).

(3) *To bring over the coals.* [*To haul over the coals.*] (*Scotch.*)

"But time that tries such proticks past,
Brought me *out o'er the coals* fu' fast."
Forbes: Dominie Depos'd, p. 35.

(4) *To carry coals:* To put up with insults, to submit to any degradation. The origin of the phrase is this: that in every family the scullions, the turnspits, the carriers of wood and coals were esteemed the very lowest of menials. The latter in particular were the drudges of all the rest. (*Nares.*)

"Gregory, o' my word, we'll not *carry coals.*"—*Shakesp.: Rom. & Jul.,* i. 1.

(5) *To carry coals to Newcastle:* To do anything superfluous or unnecessary

(6) *To haul* (or *bring*) *over the coals:* To scold, to call to account.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Min.:* A carbonaceous mineral substance, black, shiny or dull, easily broken, often splintery, inflammable, and used for fuel. It is composed of carbon (75 per cent.), hydrogen, oxygen, and some nitrogen, with siliceous and other earthy impurities (ash). It consists of compressed and chemically altered vegetable matter, chiefly extinct kinds of lycopodiaceous trees. As the successive jungle-growths [Coal-measures] accumulated their stems, leaves, and spores, hydrogen and oxygen were evolved with some of the carbon. The relative proportion of carbon in the mass was increased, the woody fibre reduced in volume to one-ninth, or even one-fifteenth, of its original bulk, and the mass became black, shiny hydrocarbons, with imbedded charcoal ("mother-coal"), due to decomposition of trees lying exposed to the air, or dull black hydrocarbons, resulting from the consolidation of decomposed vegetable pulp, like soft peat.

¶ Dana divides what may be called the species, termed by him Mineral Coal, into the following varieties: (1) Anthracite, (2) Native Coke, (3) Caking Coal, (4) Non-caking Coal, (5) Cannel Coal (Parrot Coal), (6) Torbanite, (7) Brown Coal (Lignite). (8) Earthy Brown Coal, (9) Mineral Charcoal. The first variety has only 3—46 per cent. of bituminous matter, the second has none, and the rest vary in this respect.

2. *Geol.:* Geologically coal occurs as a stratified rock, interbedded with clays, ironstones, sandstones, and limestones, in what are termed coal-measures. The best coals belong to the Carboniferous series of the Palæozoic system; but much coal of later (Neozoic) ages is found in various parts of the world, though, in that case, either mixed with or passing into lignite, a far less valuable fossil fuel, because little of the hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen has been eliminated by chemical change, and thus as much as 30 per cent. of water remains in lignite, while good coal has seldom more than 5 per cent. When lateral pressure has come into operation on the coal-measures, more hydrogen (with some carbon) has been driven off, and the coal metamorphosed into anthracite, which has 90 per cent. of carbon. Some coals have become merely anthracitic. Other coals have had very much carbon ("mother-coal") in them originally. Hence the conditions producing "Steam-coal," that is, either (1) coal good for raising steam quickly, or (2) smokeless coal, suited for steam-ships. According to the decomposition of the vegetable matter, and the resulting combinations of carbon and hydrogen, fossil fuel is more or less bituminous when burnt.

3. *Comm.:* The following are the chief kinds of coal and associated carbonaceous substances used in trade and manufactures:—

(1) Highly bituminous (Gas-coals): Albertite, produced (like rock-oil, &c.) from coal by natural causes; Dysodil or Tasmanite, and "Better-bed" coal, made up of spores; Cannel, Parrot coal, Boghead coal, Torbanite—vegetable matter much altered.

(2) Common bituminous (Household coals): Caking, Coking, Cherry, Splint, and other coals—layers of charcoal ("mother-coal") and hydrocarbon.

(3) Semi-bituminous (Free-burning Steam-coals): (*a*) Charcoal, abundant in original formation; (*b*) Hydrogen and carbon partially lost by chemical changes.

(4) Anthracitic (Steam-coal, &c.): Hydrocarbon nearly all lost by change.

(5) Anthracite: All the hydrocarbon lost by pressure, &c.

(6) Coke: (*a*) Natural, and (*b*) Artificial—hydrocarbon lost by direct heat.

¶ Enormous beds of coal exist in the United States, principally of the bituminous variety, though this country possesses what are probably the largest deposits of anthracite in the world. The entire area of these coal beds is about 200,000 square miles, being 83 times as great as those of the British Islands. The quantity of coal mined in the United States is small in proportion to the size of the beds, but is annually increasing.

A mass of coal when broken splits in three directions: (1) Along the planes of bedding, commonly presenting dull black surfaces which soil the fingers. (2) Vertically across the stratification; the broken surfaces are bright and smooth, and do not soil the fingers; the direction along which these joints run is known as the "face" of the coal. (3) A third set of planes at right angles to both of the other sets, and less perfect, so that the fracture here is more irregular; this direction is called the "end" of the coal. Thus it yields blocks more or less regular in shape, and roughly resembling cubes or dies. (*Huxley: Physiography,* ch. xiv., p. 298, 3rd. ed.)

B. *As adj.:* Consisting of coal; in any way pertaining or relating to coal. (See the compounds.)

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Coal-barge, coal-fire, coal-mine, coal-sack, coal-shed.*

coal-backer, *s.* A man employed to carry coals from a ship to the wagons. (*Mayhew.*)

* **coal-basket,** *s.* A basket or scuttle for carrying coals.

coal-basin, *s.*

Geol.: A basin-shaped depression with coal-beds deposited in it. It has been almost always produced by subsidence of the strata previous to the deposition of the coal.

coal-bed, *s.*

Geol.: A bed of coal.

coal-black, * **cole-blacke,** * **cole-blak,** *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* As black as coal; jet-black.

"He hadde a bere's skin *cole-black* for old"
Chaucer: C. T., 2,144.

2. *Bot.:* Black a little verging upon blue.

coal-boring bit, *s.* A bit with an entering point and a series of cutting edges of steps of increasing radius. (*Knight.*)

* **coal-box,** *s.* A box for carrying coals to the fire; a coal-scuttle.

coal-brand, *s.* A name for smut in wheat.

coal-brass, *s.*

Mining: A popular name given to the iron pyrites found in the coal-measures. It contains no brass, but only sulphur and iron. [Iron Pyrites.]

coal-breaker, *s.* A machine for crushing lump-coal as taken from the mine. Also a building in which coal is broken, sorted and cleaned, usually situated at the mouth of a mine.

coal-breaking, *s.* & *a.* (See the compound term)

¶ *Coal-breaking jack:*

Mining: A jack or wooden wedge used for breaking down coal. Jacks are inserted in a small recess in the seam, a few feet of tubing are used to connect this with an adjacent pump, and great pressure being obtained by means of a lever, the coal is brought down in quantities. (*Knight.*)

coal-bunker, *s.*

Naut.: The closed room around the boiler and engine-room of a steam vessel for keeping the fuel. (*Knight.*)

coal-car, *s.* A freight-car designed specially for coal; a coal-truck or coal-wagon.

coal-cart, *s.* A cart used in conveying coals.

coal-chute, *s.* A spout by which coal in bunkers or elevated boxes is loaded into carts or cars. (*Knight.*)

* **coal-crimp,** *s.* A factor or middleman who sells ship-loads of coals on commission to wholesale dealers.

coal-cutting, *s.* & *a.* (See the compound term.)

Coal-cutting machine: A machine for undercutting coal seams in the mine or at the bank.

coal-drop, *s.* A broad, shallow inclined trough, down which coals are discharged into the hold of a vessel. (*Ogilvie.*)

coal-dumping, *s.* The act of loading coal or other vessels from a cart. The cart is made to descend by a rail so as to enter the vessel, when it is of course easy to discharge its contents into the hold. (*Knight.*)

coal-dust, *s.* Small fine coal, the siftings of coal.

"It has been attempted . . to make the *coal-dust* into bricks which can bear carriage."—*Austed: Short Trip in Hungary and Transylvania,* p. 194.

coal-eyed, *a.* Black-eyed.

coal-field, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang:* A bed of coal.

2. *Ord. Lang. & Geol.:* A district where coal abounds, or which is worked for coal · a number of coal mines worked.

coal-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: Gadus carbonarius, a native of the Baltic, Northern, and Mediterranean Seas. It is a coarse fish, deriving its name from the dusky pigment which tinges the skin, and which soils the fingers like moist coals. (*Baird.*)

"The *coalfish* is most decidedly a northern fish, but being a hardy species is not without a considerable range to the southward. It was the only fish found by Lord Mulgrave on the shores of Spitzbergen. . . This fish has more provincial names than any other species, some of which only refer to it when of a peculiar size. Among the Scotch islands the *coal-fish* is called sillock, piltock, cooth or kuth, harbin, cudden, sethe, sey, and grey-lord. In Edinburgh and about the Forth, the young are called podleys; at Newcastle the fry are called *coalsey* (? *coalzie*), and when twelve inches long poodlers."—*Yarrell: British Fishes.*

coal-fitter, *s.* A middleman who acts as agent in the sale of coal between the owner of a pit and the shipper.

coal-formation, *s.*

1. *Geol.:* The same as the Carboniferous formation (q.v.).

2. The same as the COAL-MEASURES.

coal-gas, *s.* A mixture of gases produced by the destructive distillation of coal at regulated temperatures. It is used in lighting streets, houses, &c., and for cooking and heating purposes. Coal-gas is colourless, and has a disagreeable smell. It is purified from H_2S by ferric hydrate, which is moistened with $FeSO_4$ and H_2SO_4 to remove ammonia. The carbon disulphide can be removed by passing it through an iron tube filled with iron turnings and heated to redness. Coal-gas consists of a mixture of hydrogen, 40 to 50 per cent., carbon-monoxide about 5 per cent., marsh gas (CH_4) about 40 per cent., which contribute nothing to the illuminating power of the gas; it depends upon the presence of heavy hydro-carbons, principally C_2H_4 ethene, ordinary gas containing about 4 per cent., and cannel gas about 8 per cent. Coal-gas also contains small quantities of acetylene, butylene, &c., and aromatic hydro-carbons, as benzene, &c. The percentage of nitrogen is very variable, and the CO_2 is nearly all removed from gas made in England. When gas is burnt a large quantity of water is formed, hence, if a gas stove is used to dry a room, there must be sufficient ventilation to carry off the aqueous vapour. The sulphur in coal-gas is converted into sulphuric acid when burnt, which greatly damages books, furniture, &c. The escape of coal-gas from pipes into the soil is very injurious to the roots of trees and shrubs. The admixture of a very small quantity of air greatly impairs the illuminating power of coal-gas. Three causes are capable of decreasing the luminosity of flames, viz.: (1) withdrawal of heat; (2) dilution; and (3) oxidation of luminous material. (See FLAME, *Watts: Dict. Chem.*, 3rd Suppt., p. 787.)

coal-gum, *s.* The dust of coal. (*Scotch.*)

coal-head, *s.*

Ornith.: The Cole-tit, or Cole-titmouse, *Parus ater;* also called Coal-mouse (q.v.).

coal-heaver, *s.* A porter employed to carry coal, and especially to discharge it from ships.

"I went to the Jerusalem Coffee House . . . I there saw my captain, who looked as much like a captain as he did like a *coal-heaver.*"—*Theodore Hook: Gilbert Gurney.*

coal-heugh, *s.* A coal-pit. (*Scotch.*)

† **coal-hod,** *s.* A scuttle to hold coals. (*Nuttall.*)

coal-hole, *s.* A hole or cellar where coals and cinders are placed.

". . . the types were flung into the *coalhole*, and covered with cinders."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

coal-hood, coally-hood, coal-hoodie, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. A name given to the Bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*, from his coal-black hood or cap.

2. The Black-headed Bunting, *Emberiza schœniclus.*

coal-house, *s.* A house in which coals are stored.

"Bonner's conscience made his palace a *coal-house*, and a dungeon."—*Junius: Sin Stigmatized*, p. 812.

coal-man, *s.* A collier.

coal-master, *s.* The proprietor of a colliery; a coal-owner.

coal-measure, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang. (Sing.):* The measure used in ascertaining the quantity of coal.

2. *Geol. (Pl.):* Strata of coal with the attendant rocks. If the great Carboniferous formation be separated into three divisions, these, in the descending order, are (1) the Coal-measures, (2) the Millstone-grit, and (3) the Mountain or Carboniferous Limestone. If by the omission of the Millstone-grit they be reduced to two, then the Coal-measures constitute, with the Mountain Limestone already mentioned, the whole Carboniferous formation. In the United States the Coal Measures attain an unusual development, equalled nowhere else in the world. The strata here are divided into two groups. One of these, the Lower or Sub-Carboniferous, corresponds to the Carboniferous limestone of England. The upper groups, comprising the Carboniferous proper, includes the Millstone-grit and the Coal Measures. According to Professor Dana, the coal-bearing area of North America is approximately as follows:

	Sq. miles.
Rhode Island area	500
Alleghany area	59,000
Michigan area	6,700
Illinois, Indiana, West Kentucky	47,000
Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas,	78,000
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	18,000
Total,	209,200

This table does not include the coal fields of the Rocky Mountains and Pacific States, nor those of Vancouver Island, which would add considerably to the sum total. It is worthy of note that Coal Measures have been detected in the Arctic regions, in several localities. The Coal Measures are largely developed in several parts of Europe, in China, and elsewhere. They are large and rich in England, in comparison with the area of the island, and to the coal produced from them is due much of the prosperity of that kingdom. The measures there comprise fresh water beds, including the Upper and the Middle Coal Measures, and Marine Beds, the Gannister Beds or Lower Coal Measures.

"The black shales of the *coal-measures* are here distilled for various mineral oils and paraffin."—*Anster Short Trip in Hungary and Transylvania*, p. 150.

coal-merchant, *s.* One who trades in coal.

coal-meter, *s.* An official appointed to measure coal.

coal-miner, *s.* One who works in a coal-mine; a collier.

coal-mining, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Adapted for or occupied in mining.

B. *As subst.:* The act or process of mining for coals.

Mining: Coal-beds usually lie at a slight slope, and, when reached from the surface by shafts, are dug out together with sufficient of the upper and under strata to allow of vertical room for the miner. At the foot of the pit long galleries (boards) are cut to the extent of the property, then cross galleries (narrows), marking out square spaces or districts (panels). These are dug away, and the coal picked out and removed; the solid intervals, gradually reduced to walls and pillars, are ultimately removed, wooden props supporting the roof until it is allowed to fall in. This is called the "pillar and stall," or "board and pillar," working, and was invented by Mr. Buddle in the beginning of this century. Formerly the coal was removed from the sides of intersecting galleries at the beginning of the mine, or the "rise end" of the seam; and great pillars were left behind comprising nearly sixty per cent. of the coal. Sometimes the hewing is begun at the "rise end" of the "winning," in a gallery all along the edge or face of the coal-seam, which is then cut gradually away, and the roof of the hollow behind is partly supported by stones and timber for roadways, and partly allowed to fall in. This is the "long-way," or "long-wall," plan. The methods and terms vary in different coal-fields. Ventilation is secured by a second shaft (engine-pit or upcast-pit), and by longitudinal divisions (brattices), making double currents, in shafts and galleries; by stoppings and trapdoors regulating the direction of the draught, and by other appliances. Mines are termed "fiery" when carburetted-hydrogen gas issues from the coal. This is frequently continuous; sometimes, when reservoirs are opened, sudden, and then, if the miner has a naked light instead of a Davy or safety lamp, the usual accidents take place.

coal-mouse, colemouse, *s.*

Ornith.: A small species of titmouse, with a black head: the Cole-tit (*Parus ater*).

coal-naphtha, *s.* An oily liquid obtained by the distillation of coal-tar. It is sold as benzole (q.v.). It is purified by agitating with caustic soda to extract the phenol and cresols; then rectified, by which it is separated into a heavy oil containing much naphthalene, and a liquid which is purified by agitation with sulphuric acid and redistilled. By fractional distillation it yields first a mixture of benzene and carbon disulphide, and olefines, &c., at 80° chiefly benzene C_6H_6, about 113° toluene, at 142° xylene, and at 170° impure cumene.

coal oil, *s.* The usual name in this country for PETROLEUM.

* **coal-pan,** * **cole-panne,** *s.* A brazier or pan for charcoal.

coal-passer, *s.* One who passes on or supplies coal to the furnace of a steam-engine.

coal-pipe, *s.*

1. The carbonized bark of a fossil plant.

2. *Mining:*

(1) The cylindrical cast of a tree formed of solid sandstone, its mass increasing gradually towards the base, and with no branches left to support it in its position. When cohesion of the external layer, which alone holds it up, is overcome by the force of gravity, the "coal-pipe" falls perpendicularly or obliquely, often crushing unhappy miners at work below. (*Lyell.*)

"These fossil stumps are not uncommon in the roofs of the coal-seams. In some places they are known to the miners as '*coal-pipes.*'"—*Dawson: Earth and Man*, 1873, ch. vi., p. 141.

(2) A very thin seam of coal.

coal-pit, *s.*

1. A coal-mine; a pit sunk in the earth for the purpose of digging out coals. [COAL-MINING.]

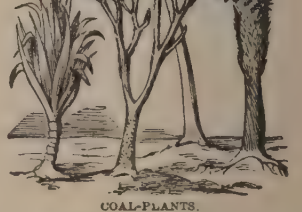
"A leaf of the polypody kind, found in the sinking of a *coal-pit.*"—*Woodward.*

2. A place where charcoal is made. (*American.*) (*Webster.*)

coal-plants, *s.pl.*

Geol.: Plants, the remains of which are found in the strata of the coal-formation, and from the stems, leaves, roots, &c., of which coal itself has been produced. Brongniart has figured upwards of 300 species. They are often in a state of high preservation, exhibiting the most delicate nervures of the leaves, and cortical markings of the stems. (*Craig*, &c.)

¶ Of the most common coal plant-remains, Stigmaria was conjectured by Prof. Brongniart and Sir William Logan to have a relation to Sigillaria, and Mr. Binney proved it to be the roots of that plant by finding the two in actual continuity. (*Q. J. Geol. Soc.* II. (1846), pt. ii., p. 370—373.) Mr. Richard Brown, of Nova



COAL-PLANTS.

Scotia, also saw a probable Sigillaria with Stigmaria roots. (*Ibid.*, 393—6.) What Sigillaria itself is has been a matter of dispute. Brongniart, Göppert, and Unger consider it as probably a cycad. Sir J. Dawson, of Montreal, thinks that this may be its affinity, or that it may be a connecting link between the Gymnosperms and the higher Acrogens. (*Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, XV. (1859), pt. i., p. 76.) Mr. Carruthers, F.R.S., &c., of the British Museum (Natural History), considers it one of the Lycopodiaceæ, and consequently an Acrogen. He places Calamites under the Equisetaceæ, and thinks that Asterophyllites, Annularia, and Sphenophyllum are the leaves of three species. Akin to it is the genus Volkmannia. It is generally agreed that Lepidodendron should be placed under the Lycopodiaceæ. Among the plants of undisputed affinity are ferns of various genera: Sphenopteris, Pecopteris, Neuropteris, Cyclopteris, &c., but with the fructification as a rule destroyed. There are also genuine Conifers in the Coal-measures which probably grew upon the hills whilst the plants previously described had their habitat on the plains. (*Carruthers: Lect. before the*

Royal Institution, on April 16, 1869. *Q. J. Geol. Soc.* XXV. (1869), pt. i., pp. 248—253.)

coal-rake, * **cole-rake,** * **colrake,** *s.* An instrument used for raking out the ashes of a furnace.

"*Colrake: trulla, verriculum.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

coal-screen, *s.* A sifter for coal. (*Knight.*)

coal-scuttle, *s.* A box or utensil for holding coals for present use.

Coal-scuttle bonnet: A bonnet so called from its resembling a coal-scuttle in shape.

"Glancing from the depths of her *coal-scuttle bonnet* . . ."—*Dickens: Nich. Nickleby,* ch. xxiii.

coal-shaft, *s.* The shaft forming the entrance to a coal-mine. [SHAFT.]

coal-ship, *s.* A ship employed in carrying coal; a collier.

"The pirate never spends his shot upon *coal-ships,* but lets fly at the rich merchant."—*Junius: Sin Stigm.,* p. 389.

coal-slack, *s.* Dust or grime of coal; fine coal.

coal-smut, *s.* The same as COAL-SLACK (q.v.).

coal-stalk, *s.*

1. A name given to the vegetable impressions found on stones in coal-mines. (*Scotch.*)

"Those impressions abound in coal countries; and are, in many places, not improperly known by the name of *Coal-stalk*"—*Ure: Hist. Rutherglen,* p. 302.

2. Extended, in its application, to the effects of recent vegetation.

coal-stone, *s.* Anthracite (q.v.)

"*Coal-stone* flames easily, and burns freely; but holds and endures the fire much longer than coal."—*Woodward.*

coal-tar, *s.* Tar produced in the destructive distillation of bituminous coal. It is a thick, sticky, dark-coloured substance, and is used in the manufacture of printer's ink, for asphalt pavements, coating ships, &c. The composition of coal-tar varies according to the temperature at which the coal is distilled, the higher the temperature the larger being the yield of solid bodies. Coal-tar when distilled first gives off gas, then water containing ammoniacal salts, then a brown light oil which, when purified, is called coal-naphtha (q.v.); at higher temperatures a yellow, heavy, fœtid oil called dead-oil (q.v.), or kreasote oil, then naphthalene (q.v.); afterwards the black residue in the retort solidifies on cooling and forms pitch, which is used to form asphalt, and a black varnish to protect iron from rust. If the distillation is continued the pitch yields a yellow substance like butter, containing anthracene, phenanthrene, fluorene, &c.; afterwards, at red heat, a bright orange powder, consisting chiefly of pyrene $C_{16}H_{10}$ and chrysene $C_{18}H_{12}$; the residue forms a hard, porous coke.

Coal-tar colours: Dyes prepared from aniline (q.v.), naphthalene, phenol (q.v.), and other compounds contained in coal-tar.

coal-tit, *s.*

Ornith.: A species of titmouse (*Parus ater*), also called *coal-head* and *coal-mouse* (q.v.).

coal-tongs, *s.pl.* A pair of tongs for grasping coal in lumps.

coal-trimmer, *s.* One who is employed to trim and stow the coal for the fires of marine steam-engines.

coal-under-candlestick, *s.* A Christmas game mentioned in the "Declaration of Popish Impostures," 1603. (*Nares.*)

coal-viewer, *s.* An overseer or superintendent of a coal-mine.

coal-washer, *s.* A machine in which coal which has been broken and assorted is finally washed. (*Knight.*)

coal-whipper, *s.* One who raises coal out of the hold of a ship.

"Here were colliers by the score and score with the *coal-whippers.*"—*Dickens.*

coal-whipping, *s.* The act or occupation of raising coals from the holds of ships.

coal-working, *s.* A place where coal is worked; a coal-mine, a colliery.

"At last we reached the *coal-workings.*"—*Anstead: Short Trip in Holland and Transylvania,* p. 124.

coal-works, *s.* A colliery, with the necessary machinery appertaining to it.

"There is a vast treasure in the old English, from whence authors may draw constant supplies; as our officers make their surest remits from the *coal-works* and the mines."—*Felton.*

coal-yard, *s.* An enclosure set apart for the deposit or sale of coal.

cōal, *v.t.* & *i.* [COAL, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To burn, char, or reduce to charcoal.

"In fetching [the wood] when it is *coaled.*"—*Carew: Survey of Scotland.*

2. To supply with coal.

"A steam-vessel is said to be *coaled* when she has received on board the necessary fuel for any voyage."—*Young: Nautical Dict.*

* 3. To write, mark, or delineate with charcoal.

"Marvailing, he *coaled* out rhimes upon the wall, near to the picture."—*Camden.*

B. *Intrans.:* To take in a supply of coals.

"A good pier has lately been built, alongside of which vessels may lie and *coal* with great facility."—*Macdonald: British Columbia and Vancouver's Island,* p. 360.

* **cōal'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *coal; -ery.*] A coal-pit, a coal-mine: now superseded by *colliery* (q.v.).

"Two fine stalactitæ were found hanging from a black stone, at a deserted vault in Benwell *coalery.*"—*Woodward.*

cō-ą-lĕs'çe, *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *coalesco* = to grow together, to coalesce, to unite: *co* = *con; alesco* (incept. of *alo*) = to nourish.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To grow together; to unite in masses or groups spontaneously.

"When vapours are raised, they hinder not the transparency of the air, being divided into parts too small to cause any reflection in their superficies; but when they begin to *coalesce,* and constitute globules, those globules become of a convenient size to reflect some colours."—*Newton.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To combine, to join, to agree.

"Mathematics and physics have been long accustomed to *coalesce.*"—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science,* 3rd ed., vol. vi., p. 110.

2. To join a party, to become one of a party.

"He had imagined that, as soon as he chose to *coalesce* with those to whom he had recently been opposed, all his followers would imitate his example."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

3. To unite in society in a more general sense; to become incorporated with.

"The Jews were incapable of *coalescing* with other nations."—*Campbell.*

* **B.** *Trans.:* To cause to unite or join.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between to *add,* to *join,* to *unite,* and to *coalesce:* "We *add* by putting a part to any body so as to form a whole; we *join* by attaching two whole bodies to each other; we *unite* by putting two bodies to or into one another, so that they become one body; things *coalesce* when their parts mingle together so as to form one substance. . . . *Adding* is opposed to subtracting or diminishing; *joining* to separating, *uniting* to dividing, and *coalescing* to falling asunder." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cō-ą-lĕs'çed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COALESCE, *v.*]

cō-ą-lĕs'-çence, *s.* [Lat. *coalescens,* pr. par. of *coalesco* = to coalesce, to unite.] The act or process of coalescing or combining; union, concretion, combination.

"Like that of salts with lemon juice,
Which does not yet like that produce
A friendly *coalescence.*"
Cowper: Friendship.

* **cō-ą-lĕs'-çen-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *coalescence; -y.*] The same as COALESCENCE (q.v.).

"By a happy diffusion and holy *coalescency.*"—*Guardian: Tears of the Church,* p. 34 (*Davies*).

† **cō-ą-lĕs'-çent,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *coalescens,* pr. par. of *coalesco* = to coalesce, to unite.]

A. *As adj.:* Growing together, uniting, combining, coalescing.

"The human and divine nature of Christ being *coalescent* into one person."—*Annot. on Glanville's Lux Orient.,* 1682, p. 159.

B. *As subst.:* One who or that which coalesces.

cō-ą-lĕs'-çĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COALESCE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of combining or growing together; coalescence.

* **cōal'-ĭ-ĕr,** * **cōall'-ĭ-ĕr,** *s.* [COLLIER.]

cōal'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COAL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of supplying or providing with coals.

2. The act of taking in a supply of coals.

* **coalise,** *v.i.* [COALESCE.]

". . . will lead *coalised* armies."—*Carlyle: Fr. Rev.,* pt. ii., bk. ii., ch. 5.

* **cō'-ą-lĭ-tĕ,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *coalitum,* sup. of *coalesco* = to coalesce, to unite.]

A. *Intrans.:* To unite, to coalesce.

"Let the friends of liberty lay aside the groundless distinctions which are employed to amuse and betray them; let them continue to *coalite.*"—*Bolingbroke: On Parties, Let.* 19.

B. *Trans.:* To unite, to cause to coalesce.

"Time has by degrees in all other places and periods blended and *coalited* the conquered with the conquerors."—*Burke: To Sir H. Langrishe.*

cō-ą-lĭ'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *coalition;* Low Lat. *coalitio,* from *coalitum,* sup. of *coalesco* = to coalesce, to unite.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A union or coalescing of separate bodies into one body or mass.

"The world is a mass of heterogeneous consistencies, and every part thereof a *coalition* of distinguishable varieties."—*Granville.*

2. *Polit.:* A combination for temporary purposes of persons, parties, or states having different interests.

¶ The administration of the Duke of Portland, which commenced on April 2, 1783, and that of the Earl of Aberdeen, which began in December, 1852, were coalition Ministries.

". . . the only effect of a *coalition* between them must have been that one of them would have become the tool of the other."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

* **cō-ą-lĭ'-tion-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *coalition; -er.*] The same as *coalitionist* (q.v.). (*Byron.*)

cō-ą-lĭ'-tion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *coalition; -ist.*] One who promotes or joins a coalition.

† **cōal'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *coal; -less.*] Wanting or destitute of coal.

* **cō-ą-lĭed',** *pa. par.* or *a.* [COALLY, *v.*]

* **cō-ą-lĭ'-ў,** *v.t.* [Pref. *co* = *con,* and Eng. *ally,* v. (q.v.).] To join or associate together.

"Such civil society can never secretly or honorably act with a total disregard to that *co-allied* religion."—*Warburton: Divine Leg.; Dedic.*

* **cō-ą-lĭ'-ў,** *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con; ally,* s. (q.v.)] An ally, a co-operator, an assistant.

cōal'-sēy, *s.* [Eng. *coal,* and Sc. *sey* = coal-fish. (*Jamieson.*)] The coal-fish (q.v.). In some places the name is restricted to the fry.

cōal'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *coal; -y.*]

1. Of or pertaining to coal, of the nature of or resembling coal.

2. Full of or discoloured by coal; black.

"Or rocky Avon, or of sedgy Lee,
Or *coaly* Tyne, or ancient hallowed Dee."
Milton: Vacation Exercise.

cōam'-ĭngs, *s. pl.* [COMBINGS.]

Naut.: Certain raised work, rather higher than the decks, about the edges of the hatch-openings of a ship, to prevent the water on deck from running down. (*Smyth.*)

"... I threw my legs over the *coamings* ..."—*Daily Telegraph,* Jan. 28, 1881.

* **cō-an-nĕx',** *v.t.* [Pref. *co* = *con,* and Eng. *annex* (q.v.).] To annex with or attach to something else.

* **coap,** *s.* [COPE.]

* **cō-ap-pēar',** *v.i.* [Pref. *co* = *con,* and Eng. *appear* (q.v.).] To appear at the same time with.

"Heaven's scornful flames and thine can never *co-appear.*"—*Quarles: Emblems.*

* **cō-ăp-prĕ-hĕnd',** *v.t.* [Pref. *co* = *con,* and Eng. *apprehend* (q.v.).] To apprehend with another, to comprehend.

"They assumed the shapes of animals common unto all eyes, and by their conjunctions and compositions were able to communicate their conceptions unto any that *co-apprehended* the syntaxis of their nature."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. v., p. 263.

* **cō-ăpt',** *v.t.* [Lat. *coapto* = to fit.] To adapt, to make fit or suitable.

* **cō-ăp-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *coaptatio,* from *coapto* = to fit or join together; from *co* = *con,* and *apto* = to adapt, to fit; *aptus* = fit.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The adaptation or adjustment of parts to each other.

"The same method makes both prose and verse beautiful, which consists in the judicious *coaptation* and ranging of the words."—*Broome.*

2. *Anat.:* A form of angular movement, in which, as in the movement of the patella on the femur, the articular surface of one bone travels over that of another so as to bring different parts of the surface successively into contact in the manner of a wheel rolling on the ground, this movement being usually accompanied by a certain amount of gliding. (*Quain.*)

cō-ăp-tā'-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.]

Surgery: An apparatus for fitting together the ends of a fractured bone, and holding them in position while the bony junction is proceeding. (*Knight.*)

* **cō-arct',** *v.t.* [Lat. *coarcto;* from *co* = *con,* and *arcto* = to draw or press close together; from *arctus* = narrow, strait; *arceo* = to shut up, to enclose.]

1. To confine, to enclose in a narrow compass; to contract, to restrain.

2. To constrain, to restrain, to confine.

"If a man *coarcts* himself to the extremity of an act, he must blame and impute it to himself, that he has thus *coarcted* or straitened himself so far."—*Aylife.*

* **cō-arc'-tāte,** *v.t.* [Coarctate, *a.*] The same as Coarct (q.v.).

"They *coarctate* the breast, and astringe the belly."—*Venner: Via Recta ad Vitam Longam,* p. 132.

cō-arc-tā'te, * **cō-arc-tā'-tĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *coarctatus,* pa. par. of *coarcto.*] [Coarct.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Pressed together; straitened, confined, shut in.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Contracted, drawn closely together.

2. *Entom.:* Compressed; greatly attenuated, especially at or towards the base.

Coarctate Metamorphosis:

Entom.: Such metamorphosis as occurs in the Diptera, in which the larva sheds its last skin before the growing legs and wings have impressed their forms upon it, and the exuvium constitutes an egg-shaped horny case, upon which there is not the least indication of the parts of the perfect insect. (*Owen.*)

* **cō-arc-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *coarctatio,* from *coarcto* = to restrain, to confine: *co* = *con,* and *arctus* = narrow, strait; *arceo* = to restrain.]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of confining, contracting, or restraining within a narrow space.

2. The state or condition of being confined or restrained.

3. The act of contracting, straitening, or narrowing; that which contracts, straitens, or narrows.

II. *Fig.:* A restraint or restriction of liberty.

"Election is opposed not only to coaction, but also to *coarctation,* or determination to one."—*Bramhall.*

* **cō-arc'-tĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Coarct.]

cō'-arc-tūre, *s.* [From Lat. *coarcto* = to press together.] The neck of a plant. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cōarse, * **course,** * **cowrse,** *a.* [Etymology doubtful. Probably it is a contraction for *in course* = in an ordinary manner; hence—ordinary, common.] [Course.]

I. *Literally:*

1. Unrefined, impure, containing impurities or baser parts.

"I feel
Of what *coarse* metal ye are moulded."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

2. Large in size or texture; composed of large or rough particles; not fine or soft.

"In cloth is to be considered wool, the matter of it, whether it be *coarse* or fine."—*Scott: Essay on Drapery,* p. 5. (1635.)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of persons:*

(1) Rude, rough, uncivil, unpolished in manners.

"Oh why were farmers made so *coarse,*
Or clergy made so fine?"
Cowper: The Yearly Distress.

(2) Inexpert, inexperienced; uninstructed in art or learning.

"Practical rules may be useful to such as are remote from advice, and to *coarse* practitioners, which they are obliged to make use of."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. *Of language, manners, &c.:* Gross, inelegant, rude, unpolished, unfinished.

". . . the libels on William's person and government were decidedly less *coarse* and rancorous during the latter half of his reign than during the earlier half."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxi.

3. *Of things generally:*

(1) Gross, rough, unrefined.

"'Tis not the *coarser* tye of human law
That binds their peace."
Thomson: Spring.

(2) Mean, disagreeable; not delicate.

"From this *coarse* mixture of terrestrial parts,
Desire and fear by turns possess their hearts."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between *coarse, rough,* and *rude*: "These epithets are equally applied to what is not polished by art. In the proper sense *coarse* refers to the composition and materials of bodies, as *coarse* bread, *coarse* meat, *coarse* cloth; *rough* respects the surface of bodies, as *rough* wood and *rough* skin; *rude* respects the make or fashion of things, as a *rude* bark, a *rude* utensil. *Coarse* is opposed to fine, *rough* to smooth, *rude* to polished. In the figurative application they are distinguished in a similar manner: *coarse* language is used by persons of naturally *coarse* feeling; *rough* language by those whose tempers are naturally or occasionally *rough; rude* language by those who are ignorant of any better." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *coarse* and *gross,* see Gross.

coarse-grained, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Having a coarse grain, as wood.

2. *Fig.:* Wanting in refinement, rude; coarse in disposition.

coarse-haired, *a.* Having coarse hair.

". . . long-haired and *coarse-haired* animals are apt to have, as is asserted, long or many horns . . ."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 12.

coarse-metal, *s.*

Metal.: A brittle non-crystalline, more or less granular vesicular bronze-coloured regulus, which contains about 33 per cent. of metallic copper. It is obtained by fusing the calcined copper pyrites with slag. Compos.: Copper, 33·7; iron, 33·6; nickel, cobalt, and manganese, 1·0; tin, 0·7; arsenic, 0·3; sulphur, 29·2; and slag mechanically mixed, 1·1.

coarse-stuff, *s.*

Plastering: The first coat of inside plasterwork. (*Knight.*)

cōarse'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *coarse; -ly.*]

1. *Lit.:* In a coarse manner; not finely or delicately.

2. *Fig.:* Roughly, rudely, inelegantly, without refinement or delicacy, grossly.

"There is a gentleman, that serves the count,
Reports but *coarsely* of her."
Shakesp.: All's Well, iii. 5.

cōarse-mīnd'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *coarse,* and *minded.*] Having a coarse, low, unrefined mind.

". . . *coarseminded* and ignorant men . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

† **cōars'-ĕn,** *v.t.* [Eng. *coarse,* and verbal suff. *-en* (q.v.).] To make coarse or wanting in delicacy or refinement. (*Graham.*)

† **cōars'-ĕned,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Coarsen, *v.*]

cōarse'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *coarse; -ness.*]

I. *Lit.:* The state or quality of being coarse or unrefined; impurity, baseness.

"First know the materials whereof the glass is made; then consider what the reason is of the *coarseness* or dearness."—*Bacon: Essays.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Roughness, rudeness, indelicacy of manners.

"Already there appears a poverty of conception, a *coarseness* and vulgarity in all the proceedings of the assembly, and of all their instructors."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

2. Grossness, indelicacy of language; want of refinement or polish.

"Friends, (pardon the *coarseness* of the illustration) as dogs in couples, should be of the same size."—*L'Estrange.*

3. Roughness, meanness of dress or food.

cō-ar-tic-u-lā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con,* and *articulation* (q.v.).]

Anat.: The uniting or articulation of bones to form a joint.

cō-ăs-sĕs'-sŏr, *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con,* and Eng. *assessor* (q.v.).] A joint assessor.

† **cō-ăs-sūme,** *v.t.* [Pref. *co* = *con,* and Eng. *assume* (q.v.).] To assume at the same time, jointly or together with others.

"Was it not enough to assume our nature, and the properties belonging to that nature, and the actions arising from those properties, but thou must *coassume* the weakness of nature, of properties, of actions?"—*Walsall: Life and Death of Christ* (1615), B. 6. b.

cōast (1), * **coist,** * **cost,** * **coste,** * **coost,** *s.* [O. Fr. *coste;* Fr. *côte* = a rib, a shore; Lat. *costa* = a rib, a side.]

* 1. A side.

(*a*) *Of a person:*

"Alle the *cost* of the knyghte he keruys doune clene."
Anturs of Arthur, st. 47.

(*b*) *Of a thing or place:*

"At the *coost* forsothe of the tabernacle that biholdith to the north."—*Wyclife: Exod.* xxxvi. 25.

* 2. Applied more loosely to the trunk of the body.

† 3. A rib of meat.

"Take a *coast* of lamb and parboil it."—*True Gentlewoman's Delight* (1676). (*Nares.*)

* 4. The frontier, limit, or border of a country.

". . . the goings out of that *coast* were at the sea: this shall be your south *coast.*"—*Josh.* xv. 4.

"Til that the see the londes *coste.*"
Gower, iii. 296.

5. That part of the border or limit of a country which is washed by the sea; the shore.

"vj dayes rydythe he by the *cost* of the feyer see."
Torrent of Port., 121.

* 6. A district, a country, a region.

"Faste thay passede ouer al the weys, they knew ful wel the *cost.*"
Sir Ferumbras. 1552.

"The Jews . . . raised persecution against Paul and Barnabas, and expelled them out of their *coasts.*"—*Acts* xiii. 50.

¶ *The coast is clear:* The road is free, the danger is over.

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Coast-fishing, coast-line, coast-man, coast-navigation.*

coast-action, *s.* The action or influence of the sea on the coasts.

". . . the beds which were then accumulated will have been destroyed by being upraised and brought within the limits of the *coast-action.*"—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. ix., p. 292.

* **coast-blockade,** *s.* A body of men formerly under the jurisdiction of the Customs, termed Preventive Service, now turned over to the control of the Admiralty, and called Coast-guards. (*Smyth: Sailors' Word-book.*)

coast-guard, *s.* A body of men of the Royal Naval Reserve for watching the sea from the coast, chiefly to prevent smuggling, but also for coast defence. Up to 1856 the Coast-guard was under the Customs Department, but in that year the force was transferred to the Admiralty, and its character and constitution altered.

coast-ice, *s.* The ice which forms along the shore of an island or a continent, in northern latitudes.

coast-road, *s.* A road following the line of the coast.

coast-sediment, *s.* Sediment left on a coast.

coast-trade, coasting-trade, *s.* Trade carried on in coasting vessels. By the Act 17 Vict c. 5, passed in 1854, the coasting-trade of Britain was thrown open to all nations.

"The people of Bridgewater, who were enriched by a thriving *coast trade,* furnished him with a small sum of money."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

coast-waitėr, *s.* A Custom-house superintendent of the landing and shipping of goods coastwise.

coast-warning, *s.* Synonymous with Storm-signal (q.v.). (*Smyth.*)

cōast (2), *s.* [A contraction of *ale-cost* (q.v.).] A plant, *Tanacetum Balsamita.* (*Lawson's Country Housewife's Garden,* 1637.) (*Britten & Holland.*)

cōast, * **coste,** * **costey,** *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *costeer, costoier, costier;* It. *costeggiare.*] [Coast, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

*1. To adjoin, to lie near or alongside.

2. To sail along the coast of any country; to sail within soundings of land.

"... *coasting* upon the South-Sea, ..."—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland.*

3. To sail or trade from port to port of the same country.

4. To slide down a hill or incline on a sled. (*U. S.*)

5. To cycle down a hill, with one's feet removed from the pedals. (*U. S.*)

***II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To approach, to draw near to, to accost.

2. To approach in meaning, to resemble, to accord, to agree.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

*1. To draw near to, to approach, to accost.

"Rises the sunne and ful clere *costez* the clowdes of the welkyn." *Sir Gawaine*, 1695.

"Who are these that *coast* us?"—*Beaum. & Fletch.: Maid of the Mill*, i. 1.

*2. To lie close or adjacent, to border on.

3. To sail or move along the coast; to follow the coast-line (*lit & fig*).

"We'll e'en turn fairly home and *coast* the other side."—*Beaum. & Fletch.: The Pilgrim.*

"Our laws, that did a boundless ocean seem,
Were *coasted* all, and fathom'd all by him."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, pt. ii. 1019-20.

¶ With the indefinite pronoun *it.*

"The greatest entertainment we found in *coasting it*, were the several prospects of woods, vineyards, meadows, and corn-fields which lie on the borders of it."—*Addison: On Italy.*

*4. To carry or conduct along a shore or coast.

"The Indians *coasted* me along the shore."—*Hakluyt.*

*5. To set or place in a certain position, or facing a certain quarter or point.

"That the trees be *coasted* as they stood before."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 471.

*6. To flank or take in flank.

"William Douglas still *coasted* the Englishmen, doing them what damage he might."—*Holinshed: Chronicles*, iii. 352.

***II.** *Fig.:* To go cautiously along; to feel.

"The king in this perceives him, how he *coasts*,
And hedges, his own way."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

***cōast'-ĕd, *coostid,** *a.* [Coast, *s.*] Situated, bordering.

cōast'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *coast; -er.*]

1. One who or that which sails along the coast.

(1) *Of persons:*

"In our small skiff we must not launch too far;
We here but *coasters*, not discov'rers are."
Dryden.

(2) *Of ships:* Vessels employed in the coasting trade, to go from port to port of the same country.

"Much of the richest merchandize which reached London was imported in *coasters* from Antwerp."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. An inhabitant of the sea-coast.

cōast'-ĭng, *costeiyng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Coast, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

"The gan I walke thorough the mede . .
The ryver syde *costeiyng.*"
Romaunt of Rose, 132.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Pertaining to the coast, or a trade carried on in coasters; sailing from port to port of the same country.

*2. *Fig.:* Accosting, conciliatory.

"O, these encounterers, so glib of tongue,
That give a *coasting* welcome ere it comes."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of sailing along or following the coast.

(2) The act of pursuing a coasting-trade.

(3) The act or sport of sliding down a hill or incline on a sled.

(4) The act of cycling down a hill with one's feet removed from the pedals.

*2. *Fig.:* Courtship.

***II.** *Gardening:* (See extract).

"*Coasting*, upon the transplanting of a tree, is when the same side of the tree is plac'd to the south-east, &c., as formerly grew that way, where it stood before."—*Phillips.*

coasting-pilot, *s.* A pilot who has become sufficiently acquainted with the nature of any particular coast to conduct a ship or fleet from one part of it to another, but only within his limits. (*Smyth: Sailor's Word-book.*)

coasting-trade, *s.* [Coast-trade.]

coasting-vessel, *s.* A vessel employed in the coasting-trade, a coaster.

cōast'-wīse, *adv.* [Eng. *coast*, and *wise.*] Along or by way of the coast. (*Hall.*)

cōat (1), ***coote, *cote, *cotte, *kote,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cote*; Fr. *cotte*, from Low Lat. *cota* = a garment, a tunic, *cottus* = a tunic; M. H. Ger. *kutte, kotte*; O. H. Ger. *choz, chozzo* = a coarse mantle; Ger. *kutte* = a cowl; It. *cotta*; Sp. & Port. *cota.* Cognate with A.S. *cóte* = a cot or cottage, the original sense being *covering.* (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. An outer garment worn by men—

*(*a*) Composed of any material, as of skins, of rings of steel, &c.

"The Lord God made to Adam and his wijf lether *cootis* (*cootis* of skynnys, *Purvey*)."—*Wyclife: Genesis* iii. 21.

"He was armed with a *coat* of mail, . . ."—*1 Sam.* xvi. 5.

(*b*) Now only of cloth or similar material.

*2. A petticoat, the dress of a small boy or of a woman.

"A friend's younger son, a child in *coats*, was not easily brought to his book."—*Locke.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The hair or fur of any beast; the natural external covering of an animal.

"You have given us milk
In luscious streams, and lent us your own *coat*
Against the winter's cold." *Thomson: Spring.*

2. Any integument, tunic, or covering; a layer of any substance covering and protecting another, as the *coats* or skins of the eye.

3. The habit or dress of any particular profession; the profession itself. (Compare the modern use of *cloth* in such expressions as in the examples.)

"Men of his *coat* should be minding their pray'rs,
And not among ladies to give themselves airs."
Swift.

¶ *A red-coat:* A soldier.

"... agreeing in scarcely anything else, were disposed to agree in aversion to the *red coats*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* [Coat-armour].

"Of England's *coat* one half is cut away."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, i. 1.

2. *Anat.:* The membranous covering of any part of the body, as the coats of the eye, of the arteries, nerves, &c.

"The eye is defended by four *coats* or skins."—*Peacham.*

3. *Naut.:* A piece of tarred canvas, put about the masts at the partners, the rudder-casing, and also round the pumps, where they go through the upper deck, in order to prevent water passing down.

4. *Building:* A layer of plaster or paint.

*5. *Games:* [Coat-card].

"Some may be *coats*, as in the cards."—*B. Jonson: New Inn.*

*6. *Military:*

(1) *Lit.: A coat of mail*, a defensive covering for the upper part of the body, composed of rings of steel interwoven.

(2) *Fig.:* Any defensive covering.

"The Poet seized it, and exclaimed,
'It is the sword of a good knight,
Though homespun was his *coat-of-mail*.'"
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn: Interlude.

¶ *To cut one's coat according to one's cloth:* To regulate one's expenses by one's income, to live according to one's means.

To pick a hole in one's coat: To find fault with, to find or point out a weak place.

To turn one's coat: To change sides.

coat-armour, *cote-armure, *coote armour, * coote armure, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. A coat of mail, armour.

"*Cote armure. Baltheus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*2. A loose vestment worn by knights over their armour; it was frequently of the richest material, and was embroidered with their armorial bearings.

"His *coote armour* was of cloth of Tars."
Chaucer: C. T., 2162.

II. *Her.:* So called because it was embroidered upon the surcoat of the wearer. It is now used for the escutcheon or shield of arms wheresoever represented. (See *Glossary of Heraldry.*)

"And painted with a liveller red
The Landlord's *coat-of-arms* again."
Longfellow: The Wayside Inn.

***coat-card, *cote-card,** *s.* [Now corrupted into Court-card (q.v.).] One of the figured cards in the pack—*i.e.*, the *king, queen*, or *knave*—so called from the coats or dresses in which they are represented.

"*Mad.* We call'd him a *coat-card*
O' the last order.
Pen. jun. What's that? a knave?
Mad. Some readings have it so; my manuscript
Doth speak it variet." *Ben Jonson: Staple of News.*

***coat-feathers, *cote fethers,** *s. pl.* Small or body feathers of a bird.

"The lesser feathers which cover the birds: their *cote fethers*."—*Nomenclator* (1585). (*Nares.*)

coat-link, *s.* A pair of buttons joined by a link for holding together the lappets of a double-breasted coat. (*Knight.*)

coat-tacks, *s. pl.*

Naut.: The peculiar nails with which the mast coats are fastened.

coat-tail, *s.* The tail or flap of a coat.

"But the baron sat down upon the glass and broke it, and cut his *coat-tails* very much."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. ii.

¶ *To sit, to gang, &c., on one's ain coat-tail:* To live, or to do anything, on one's personal expense. (*Scotch.*)

"Bot als gude he had sittin idle —
Considering what reward he gatt,
Still *on his owne cott tail he satt.*"
Leg. Bp. St. Androis: Poems (16th cent.), p. 329.

***coat** (2), *s.* [Coite.] A tax, a duty.

"Subsideis, fyftenes, tents, *coats*, taxationis or tallages, . . ."—*Acts Cha. I.* (ed. 1814), vol. v., p. 245.

***coat** (1), *v.t.* [Cote, Quote.]

cōat (2), ***cote,** *v.t.* [Coat (1), *s.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Lit.:* To cover or dress with a coat.

"She copeth the commissarie, and *coteth* his clerkes."
Langland: P. Plowman, 1,643.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To overspread, to cover with a layer of anything.

"The frame of a looking-glass was blackened, and the gilding must have been volatilized, for a smelling-bottle, which stood on the chimney-piece, was *coated* with bright metallic particles, which adhered as firmly as if they had been enamelled."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. iii., p. 62.

2. To cover, to invest (with the prep. *over*).

"A few only of his sayings have reached us, and these, as might be expected, are rather things which he had chanced to *coat over* with some sarcasm or epigram that tended to preserve them."—*Lord Brougham: Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III.; Lord North.*

B. *Chem.:* To cover retorts, &c., with a clayey substance so as to make them better suited to bear intense heat.

***coate,** *s.* [Cot.]

"She them dismissed to their contented *coates*."
Brown: Brit. Pastorals, ii. 4.

cōat'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Coat, *v.*]

1. *Ord Lang.:* (See the verb).

2. *Bot.:* Harder externally than internally. (*Lindley.*)

cōat'-ēe, *s.* [Eng. *coat*, and dimin. suff. *-ee.*] A military coat with short tails; any short-tailed coat fitting tight to the body.

"It was not gratifying to an Englishman to observe that the red *coatee* and cocked hat, the gold epaulettes and twist epaulettes of the British officer looked very ill amid all the variety of costume in which the French indulged."—*W. H. Russell: The [Crimean] War*, ch. viii.

cō'-a-tĭ-mŏn'-dĭ, *s.* [A South American word.]

Zool.: The popular name of any species or individual of the genus Nasua (q.v.), from tropical and sub-tropical America.

"The sloth appears for the first time in this edition of Gesner, and the sagoin, or ouistite, as well as what he calls the Mus Indicus alius, which Linnæus refers to the racoon, but which seems to be rather the Nasua or *Coati-mondi*."—*Hallam: Lit. of Europe*, ch. viii.

cōat'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Coat, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of covering or dressing with a coat.

(2) Material or cloth of which coats are made.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The act or process of covering with a coat or layer, as of paint, plaster, &c.

(2) A coat or layer of any substance covering another; an integument or covering.

"Here the *coating* is of a rich brown instead of a black colour, and seems to be composed of ferruginous matter alone."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. i., p. 13.

II. *Chem.:* The operation of covering retorts and similar vessels with a clayey substance, so as to make them better able to bear an intense heat.

cōat'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *coat; -less.*] Without or destitute of a coat.

"*Coatless*, shoeless and ragged."—*Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. xxi.

***cō-at-tĕst',** *v.t.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *attest* (q.v.).] To attest in conjunction with another.

***cō-ăt-tĕs-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *attestation* (q.v.).] A joint attestation or bearing witness.

***cō-âug-mĕn-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *augmentation* (q.v.).] An augmentation, an increase, an addition.

***cō-âug-mĕn'-tĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *augmented* (q.v.).] Increased, augmented.

"Virtue *coaugmented* thrives."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xiii.

cōax, * **cokes,** *v.t. & i.* [Etym. doubtful. Wedgwood says the old English *cokes* was a simpleton, a gull, probably from the French *cocasse*, one who says or does laughable or ridiculous things. To *cokes* or *coax* one then is to make a *cokes* or fool of him, to wheedle or gull him into doing something.]

A. *Trans.:* To wheedle or cajole; to persuade to any action by means of wheedling or flattery.

"The nurse had changed her note; she was muzzling and *coaxing* the child; that's a good dear, says she."—*L'Estrange.*

B. *Intrans.:* To wheedle or cajole.

"I *coax* / I wheedle! I'm above it."
Farquhar: Recruiting Officer.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between to *coax*, to *wheedle*, to *cajole* and to *favour:* "The idea of using mean arts to turn people to one's selfish purposes is common to all these terms: *coax* has something childish in it; *wheedle* and *cajole* that which is knavish; *fawn* that which is servile. The act of *coaxing* consists of urgent entreaty and whining supplication; the act of *wheedling* consists of smooth and winning entreaty; *cajoling* consists mostly of trickery and stratagem, disguised under a soft address and insinuating manners; the act of *fawning* consists of supplicant grimace and antics, such as characterise the little animal from which it derives its name: children *coax* their parents in order to obtain their wishes; the greedy and covetous *wheedle* those of an easy temper; knaves *cajole* the simple and unsuspecting; parasites *fawn* upon those who have the power to contribute to their gratifications." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cōax, * **cokes,** *s.* [Coax, *v.*]

* **1.** A dupe, a person wheedled or cajoled.

"Go! you're a brainless *coax*, a toy, a fop."
Beaum. & Flet.: Wit at Sev. Weapons.

2. One who coaxes, wheedles, or cajoles; a coaxer.

† **3.** An enticement.

"He held out by turns *coaxes* and threats."—*Marryat: Frank Mildmay*, ch. ii.

***cō-ăx-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *coaxatio*, from *coaxo* = to croak as a frog; Gr. κοάξ (*koax*); used by Aristophanes in the "Frogs," to represent the noise or croaking of frogs.] The croaking or noise of frogs.

"The importunate, harsh, and disharmonious *coaxations* of frogs."—*H. More: Myst. of Iniquity*, bk. i., ch. vi., § 16. [*French: On some Def. in our Eng. Dict.*, pp. 6, 7.]

cōaxed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Coax, *v.*]

cōax'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *coax; -er.*] One who coaxes, wheedles, or cajoles; a coax, a flatterer, a wheedler.

"*Coaxing* will do it if the right *coaxer* can be found."
—*Mrs. Centlivre: The Basset Table.*

cō-ăx'-ĭ-ăl, † **cō-ăx'-ăl,** *a.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *axial.*] Having a common axis.

cō-ăx'-ĭ-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *coaxial; -ly.*] So as to have a common axis.

cōax'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Coax, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of wheedling or cajoling.

cōax'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *coaxing; -ly.*] In a coaxing, wheedling, or cajoling manner; by means of coaxing or flattery.

"There was a rough earnest in the request, though it was put *coaxingly*."—*Lamb: Letter to Barton.*

cŏb (1), * **cobbe,** *s. & a.* [Wel. *cob* = a tuft; *cop* = a summit; *copa* = a top, tuft, or crest; Dut. *kop* = a head, a pate; Ger. *kopf* = a head; O. H. Ger. *chopp;* Ital. *coppa;* Sp. & Port. *copa.*] [Cop.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A lump or ball of anything; as of coal.

(2) A spider, from its ball-like shape.

(3) A stone or kernel of fruit.

(4) The top or head of anything. [Cop.]

(5) The spike of maize. [Corn-cob.]

(6) The hazel-nut, also called *cobnut.*

(7) A wicker-work basket for seed, &c.

(8) A harbour, probably from the use of *cobs*, or large round stones, in its formation.

"This ancient work, known by the name of the *Cob*, enclosed the only haven where, in a space of many miles, the fishermen could take refuge from the tempests of the Channel."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

(9) The black-backed gull.

* (10) The head of a herring. (*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe* [ed. *Hindley*], p. 92.)

* (11) A punishment inflicted by flogging on the buttocks.

* (12) A male swan. [Cobswan.]

* **2.** *Figuratively:*

(1) One who holds his head above others; a leader, a chief.

"Sustenyd is not by personis lowe
But *cobbis* grete this note sustene."
Occleve.

(2) A miserly, niggardly person.

"And of these all cobbing country chuffes, which make their bellies and theyr bagges theyr gods, are called rich *cobbes*."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Horses:* A stout, short-legged kind of horse, much used as a saddle-horse; probably so called from its round, punchy form.

"Such a rider as you wants a strong *cob*."—*O'Keefe: Fontainebleau.*

* **2.** *Comm.:* A Spanish coin, a dollar, worth about 4s. 8d.; current in Ireland in the seventeenth century.

"He then drew out a large leathern bag, and poured out the contents, which were silver *cobs*, upon the table."—*T. Sheridan: Life of Swift*, § 1.

3. *Building:*

(1) A mixture of clay and straw used in building walls in the West of England. [Cob-wall.]

(2) An unburnt brick.

* **4.** *Games:* The nut or ball used for throwing in the old game of Cobnut (q.v.).

5. *Poultry:* A round ball or pellet of food with which fowls are fed.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

cob-horse, *s.* [Cob, *s.*, II. 1.]

cob-house, *s.* A house built with cob-walls.

"A narrow street of *cob-houses* whitewashed and thatched."—*H. Kingsley: O. Hamlyn*, ch. vi. (*Davies.*)

cob-stone, *s.* [Cobstone.]

cob-wall, *s.* A wall built of a mixture of clay and straw. [Cob, *s.*, II. 3.]

¶ Cob-walls are generally two feet thick, and make very warm and, it is said, healthy houses. They were common in Devonshire and Cornwall, but are now disappearing.

cob-web, *s.* [Cobweb.]

cŏb (2), *s.* [Dut. & Fris. *kobbe.*] A local name for the Greater Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*), and the Common Gull (*L. canus*).

cŏb, *v.t. & i.* [Cob (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To strike or punish by flogging on the buttocks with a strap, &c.

"I was sentenced to be *cobbed* with a worsted stocking filled with wet sand."—*Marryat: Fr. Mildmay*, ch. ii.

(2) To pull the hair or ears. (*Webster.*)

2. *Fig.:* To excel, surpass.

II. *Mining:* To break ore with a hammer, to reduce its size, to enable its separation from portions of the gangue, and its assortment into grades of quality.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To strike, to cut.

"Thre thousand full-thro thrang into batell . . .
And *cobbyt* full kantly, kaghten the fild."
Destruct. of Troy, 8,283.

cŏb'-æ-a, *s.* [Named after B. Cobo, a Spanish botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Polemoniaceæ (Phloxworts). The species are fast-growing climbers, with tendrils. *Cobæa scandens*, the best known species, is from Mexico. It grows here in conservatories, or may be made to run up the front of a house with rough walls.

* **cŏb-æ-ā'-çĕ-æ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cobæa* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of plants founded by Don, but now merged in Polemoniaceæ.

cō'-bălt, *s.* [Fr. *cobalt;* Ger. *kobalt, kobolt*, from Kobold, the demon of the German mines; M. H. Ger. *kobolt* = a demon; Low Lat. *cobalus*=a mountain sprite; Gr. κόβαλος (*kobalos*) = a mischievous goblin. A name given to the ore by the miners from its being so poisonous and troublesome to them. It is found in a marcasite frequent in Saxony.]

1. *Chem.:* A metallic element, atomic weight 59, symbol Co. The metal was first obtained in an impure state by Brandt, in 1733. It occurs as speiss cobalt, or tin-white cobalt $CoAs_2$, and cobalt-glance CoAsS. Cobalt occurs in meteoric iron. The ore is first roasted to expel the arsenic, then dissolved in aqua regia, the excess of acid evaporated off; H_2S is then passed through the solution to precipitate copper, bismuth, and the remainder of the arsenic; the filtered liquid is boiled to expel the excess of H_2S, boiled with HNO_3 to convert the iron into a ferric salt; it is then supersaturated with ammonia, which precipitates the iron as $Fe_2(HO)_6$, and the cobalt and nickel remain in solution. Cobalt can be separated from nickel by Rose's process. The solution of the mixed oxides is dissolved in HCl; the solution is diluted with much water, and supersaturated with chlorine gas, which converts the cobaltous chloride $CoCl_2$ into cobaltic chloride Co_2Cl_6, while the nickel is unaltered; excess of barium carbonate $BaCO_3$ is then added, and left to stand for eighteen hours, when the cobaltic oxide is precipitated; the nickel remains in solution. The precipitate is dissolved in boiling HCl, and Na_2SO_4 is added to precipitate the barium as $BaSO_4$, and the cobalt is then precipitated as $Co(HO)_2$ by caustic soda. The metal is obtained by heating cobaltous oxalate in a covered crucible. Metallic cobalt is a hard, magnetic, ductile, reddish-grey metal, with a high melting point. Its sp. gr. is 8·9. It is not easily oxidised by the air, when pure. It is dissolved by dilute HCl or H_2SO_4 with evolution of hydrogen. Cobalt forms two oxides: Cobaltous oxide CoO and Cobaltic oxide Co_2O_3 (q.v.). The alloys of cobalt are unimportant. Zaffre is an impure oxide of cobalt prepared by roasting cobalt ores with twice their weight of sand. Smalt is prepared by fusing partially roasted cobalt ores with a mixture of powdered quartz and potassium carbonate; while hot it is poured into water and then ground to a fine powder; it is used as a pigment; this colour was known to the ancients. The cobaltous salts are the most stable in which cobalt acts as a dyad element. Cobalt compounds give a blue colour to a borax bead.

2. *Min.:* There is no native cobalt known, but many ores of the metal. *Arsenate* or *Arseniate of Cobalt* = Erythrite; *Arsenical Cobalt* = Smaltite; *Black Cobalt* = Asbolite; *Bright-white cobalt* = Cobalt-glance; *Carbonate of Cobalt* = Remingtonite; *Earthy Cobalt* = Asbolite; *Grey Cobalt* = Smaltite; *Red Cobalt* = Erythrite; *Sulphate of Cobalt* = Bieberite; *Sulphuret of Cobalt* = Syepoorite, Linnæite; *White Cobalt* = Smaltite; *Cobalt and Lead Selenite* = Tilkerodite.

¶ *Cobalt-Ammonia compounds ; Cobalt Bases : Chemistry :*

(1) Ammonia cobaltous salts are formed by the union of cobaltous salts with ammonia in excess, the air being excluded, as, $CoCl_2{\cdot}6NH_3$, rose-coloured crystals.

(2) Ammonia cobaltic salts are formed when an ammoniacal solution of cobalt is exposed to the air, as — Tetrammonio-cobaltic salts, as $Co_2Cl_6{\cdot}4NH_3$. Hexammonio-cobaltic salts, as $Co_2Cl_6{\cdot}6NH_3$. Oxy-octammonia-cobaltic (fusco-cobaltic) salts, as $Co_2OCl_4{\cdot}8NH_3$. Decammonio-cobaltic (roseo- and purpureo-cobaltic) salts, as $Co_2Cl_6{\cdot}10NH_3$. Dinitro-decammonio-cobaltic (xantho-cobaltic) salts, $Co_2(NO_2)_2Cl_4{\cdot}10NH_3$. Dodecammonio-cobaltic (luteo-cobaltic) salts, $Co_2Cl_6{\cdot}12NH_3$. (For preparation and properties of these compounds see *Watts's Dict. Chem.*, and *Suppts.*)

cobalt arsenate, *s.*

Min. : The same as Erythrine.

cobalt arsenide, *s.*

Min. : The same as Smaltite. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

cobalt-bloom, *s.*

Min. : Acicular arsenate of copper. The same as Erythrine (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*), or Erythrite (*Dana*).

cobalt-blue, *s.* Also called Cobalt-ultramarine. A fine blue pigment prepared by adding an alkaline carbonate to a solution of pure alum mixed with pure cobalt salt. The precipitate is washed and ignited. It is a compound of oxides of aluminium and cobalt. *Thénard's blue* is prepared by heating in a closed vessel freshly precipitated phosphate of cobalt, with five times its bulk of gelatinous aluminium hydrate $Al_2(HO)_6$, and heating the mixed precipitates in a closed vessel. The presence of iron or nickel gives these pigments a greenish tint.

cobalt-crust, *s.* Earthy arsenate of copper.

cobalt-glance, *s.*

Min. : An isometric brittle mineral, with cubic cleavage, occurring also massive. The hardness is 5·5, the sp. gr. 6—6·3 ; the lustre is metallic ; the colour silver-white, inclining to red, steel-grey with a violet tinge, or greyish-black, the streak being of the last-named hue. Compos. : Sulphur, 19·08 to 20·86 ; arsenic, 42·53—44·75 ; cobalt, 8·67—33·10 ; and iron, 1·63—24·99. Dana makes two varieties, (1) the ordinary, and (2) ferriferous. [Ferrocobaltite.] It is found in Cornwall, in Sweden, Norway, &c. In the British Museum Catalogue cobalt-glance figures as the accepted name of the mineral described by Dana as Cobaltite. (*Brit. Mus. Cat. of Min. ;* also *Dana : Min.*)

cobalt-green, *s.* A permanent green pigment prepared by precipitating a mixture of sulphates of cobalt and zinc, by carbonate of sodium, washing and igniting the precipitate. Also called Rinman's green.

cobalt-hygrometer, *s.* A hygrometer, made by dipping unsized paper into a solution of cobaltous chloride, sodium chloride, and a little gum-arabic. It is slightly hygroscopic, and will absorb the moisture from the atmosphere. It changes colour as follows :— Rose-red indicates rain ; pink, very damp ; bluish pink, moist ; lavender, slightly damp ; violet, dry ; blue, very dry. It may also be used to test whether a room, &c., is damp. Artificial flowers are often dipped in this solution.

cobalt-manganese, *s.*

¶ *Cobalt-manganese spar :*

Min. : The same as Rhochrosite (q.v.).

cobalt-nickel, *s.*

¶ *Cobalt-nickel pyrites :*

Min. : The same as Linnæite.

cobalt-ochre, *s.*

Min. : The red variety is the same as Erythrite ; the black one as asbolite, the latter a variety of wad. (*Dana.*) The same as Wad. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

cobalt-pyrites, *s.*

Min. : The same as Linnæite.

cobalt sulphate, *s.*

Min. : The same as Bieberite.

cobalt sulphide, *s.*

Min. : The same as Cobalt-glance (q.v.).

cobalt-ultramarine, *s.* [See Cobalt-blue.]

cobalt-vitriol, *s.*

Min. : The same as Bieberite.

cobalt-yellow, *s.* A beautiful permanent yellow pigment prepared by gradually adding a concentrated solution of potassium nitrite KNO_2 to an acid solution of cobalt nitrate. Its composition varies.

cō-băl'-tĭc, *a.* [From Eng., &c. *cobalt ; -ic.*] Having more or less of cobalt in its composition ; pertaining to cobalt.

cobaltic oxide, *s.*

Chem. : Cobaltic oxide, or sesquioxide of cobalt, Co_2O_3, is obtained as a black hydrate $Co_2(OH)_6$ by suspending cobaltous oxide in a solution of potassium hydrate and passing a stream of chlorine gas through the liquid. It is rendered anhydrous by a gentle heat. At higher temperatures it is converted into a black oxide Co_3O_4, which is insoluble in aqua regia. It is used as a pigment in enamel painting.

cobaltic salts, *s. pl.*

Chem. : Cobaltic salts are prepared by dissolving cobaltic oxide in acids. They are not important, and easily decompose. Cobalt acts as a tetrad in these compounds, the two atoms of Co being united to each other by one pair of bonds.

cō-băl-ĭ-çў'-an-īde, *s.* [Eng., &c. *cobalt; -i* connective ; and *cyanide.*] [Cobalticyanogen.]

Chem. : Cobalticyanide of potassium $K_6Co_2(CN)_{12}$ is obtained by dissolving cobaltous cyanide $Co(CN)_2$, in excess of potassium cyanide KCN and boiling it for some time. Cobalticyanide of potassium crystallises in anhydrous flattened yellow prisms, which are soluble in water ; it is not decomposed by dilute acids. It gives precipitates with most metallic salts. Cobalticyanide of cobalt is light red ; of nickel a light green-blue ; copper sky-blue ; ferrous, mercurous, manganous, silver, zinc, and stannous, white. Cobalticyanides of lead, ferric and mercuric, are soluble in water. Cobalticyanide of hydrogen, or hydrocobaltic acid $H_6Co_2(CN)_{12}$, is obtained by decomposing the copper salt by H_2S. It crystallises in colourless deliquescent needles ; its aqueous solution is not decomposed by boiling. No corresponding nickel compound has been formed, the double cyanide of nickel and potassium being decomposed by HCl.

cō-băl-ĭ-çў-ăn'-ō-gĕn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *cobalt ; -i* connective ; and *cyanogen.*] A radical contained in cobalticyanides.

cō'-băl-īne, *s.* [Eng. *cobalt ; -ine* (*Min.*).] The same as Cobalt-glance (q.v.).

cō'-băl-tīte, *s.* [Eng. &c. *cobalt*, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min. : Dana's name for a mineral, the same as Cobalt-glance (q.v.) ; see also Cobaltine.

cō'-băl-tō, *in compos.* [Eng. &c. *cobalt*, and *o* connective.]

cobalto-cyanide, *s.* [Cobalto-cyanide of Potassium.]

Cobalto-cyanide of potassium :

Chem. : $K_4Co''CN_6$, a red, deliquescent, easily decomposed substance. It can be formed by the reduction of cobaltic cyanide of potassium. (See *Watts : Dict. Chem.*)

cobalto-cyanogen, *s.* A radical contained in cobalto-cyanides.

cō'-băl-toŭs, *a.* [Eng. *cobalt*, and suff. *-ous.*] [Cobalt.]

Chem. : Belonging to cobalt.

cobaltous chloride, *s.*

Chem. : $CoCl_2$. Obtained as a blue anhydrous volatile substance by passing chlorine over metallic cobalt, also in solution by dissolving cobaltous oxide CoO in HCl ; its solution is pink, but when concentrated it turns blue. It is used as a sympathetic ink, the writing becoming blue on the paper being exposed to heat, and fading away on absorbing moisture from the air.

cobaltous nitrate, *s.*

Chem. : $Co(NO_3)_2{\cdot}3H_2O$. Prepared by dissolving CoO in nitric acid ; a red crystalline deliquescent salt, used in blowpipe reactions.

cobaltous oxide, *s.*

Chem. : CoO, obtained by igniting the hydrate $Co(OH)_2$, or the carbonate $CoCO_3$, out of contact with the air. It is a greenish-grey powder which, when heated in the air, takes up oxygen and is converted into a black mixed oxide Co_3O_4, which at a stronger heat gives off oxygen. It is used in preparing blue pigments for china painting.

cobaltous salts, *s. pl.*

Chem. : Cobaltous salts are precipitated by sulphide of ammonium as CoS (see analysis), and can be separated from other sulphides of this group, except nickel sulphide, by the insolubility of CoS in dilute HCl. Potash precipitates a blue basic salt, which turns green on exposure to the air ; on heating the precipitate it is converted into the red hydrate $Co(HO)_2$, which is insoluble in excess of RHO, but soluble in ammonia, forming a red brown solution. Small quantities of cobalt salts can be detected by adding cyanide of potassium in excess, then nitrite of potassium, and afterwards acidifying with acetic acid, an intense red cherry juice coloured liquid is formed. Cobalt salts give a blue colour to a borax bead.

cobaltous sulphate, *s.*

Chem. : $CoSo_4{\cdot}7H_2O$. Cobalt vitriol, obtained by dissolving CoO in H_2So_4. It crystallises in red rhombic prisms isomorphous with magnesium sulphate. It forms double salts.

* **cobbe,** *s. & v.* [Cob, *s. & v.*]

cŏbbed, *pa. par. & a.* [Cob, *v.*]

cobbed ore, *s.*

Cornish Mining : Ore broken with sledge-hammers out of the rock, and not put in water, it being the best ore. (*Weale.*)

cŏb'-bĕr, *s.* [Eng. *cob ; -er.*] A bruiser of tin. (*Cornish.*)

* **cŏb-bĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Cob, *v.*]

A. *As present participle :* (See the verb).

B. *As adj. :* Holding up the head above others, proud, conceited.

"Amongst those notable, famous, notorious, *cobbing* fooles."—*Withals : Dict.* (ed. 1608), p. 391.

C. *As substantive :*

1. *Ord. Lang. :* The act of beating in the manner described under the verb ; the beating thus given.

2. *Mining :* The act of breaking up ore to sort out its better portions.

cŏb'-ble (1), *s.* [Eng. *cob* (q.v.), and dimin. suff. *-le.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. A small round stone or pebble ; a boulder, used for paving streets, court-yards, &c. ; a piece or lump of coal.

"Their hands shook swords, their slings held *cobbles* round."—*Fairfax : Tasso*, xx. 29.

2. An apparatus for the amusement of children : a beam being placed across a wall, with the ends equally projecting, so that those who are placed at each end may rise and fall alternately ; a see-saw or titter-totter.

3. The amusement itself.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Metal. :* An imperfectly puddled ball which goes to pieces in the squeezer.

2. *Coal trade :* Small round coal.

"Derby, 27s. ; *cobbles*, 19s. Delivered . . ."—*Times*, Nov. 11, 1875. Advt.

cobble-stone, * **cobylstone,** * **cobyll-stone,** * **cobbylstone,** *s.*

1. Rounded stones.

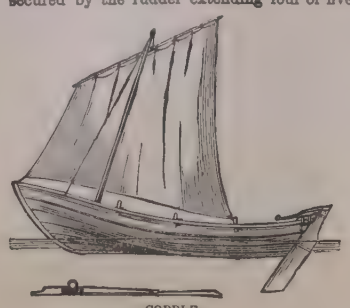
2. The stone or kernel of fruit.

"*Cobyllstone* or cherystone. *Petrilla.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

cobble-tree, *s.* The splinter-bar or swingle-tree of a plough.

cŏb'-ble (2), **cŏb'-le,** *s.* [A.S. *cuopel*, fr. Wel. *ceubal* = a ferry-boat, a skiff ; *ceuo* = to excavate, to hollow out ; boats being originally made of hollowed trees. (*Skeat.*)] A low, flat-floored boat with a square stern, used in the cod and turbot fishery, twenty feet long and

five feet broad, of about one ton burden, rowed with three pairs of oars, and furnished with a lug-sail. It is admirably constructed for encountering a heavy swell. Its stability is secured by the rudder extending four or five



COBBLE.

feet under her bottom. It belonged originally to the stormy coast of Yorkshire. There is also a small boat under the same name used by salmon fishers. (*Smyth.*)

"He has sailed the *coble* wi' me since he was ten years auld, . . ."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxi.

cŏb'-ble (3), *s.* [Etymology doubtful.)

Ornith.: A local name for the Red-throated Diver, *Colymbus septentrionalis.*

cŏb'-ble (1), *** cob-bill,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *cobler, coubler* = to couple, to join together; Lat. *copulo* = to couple; Ger. *koppeln*; Dan. *kobble.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To patch or mend clumsily, to botch. Generally used of shoes.

"If you be out, Sir, I can mend you.—Why, Sir, *cobble* you."—*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, i. 1.

2. *Fig.:* To put anything together, or do anything clumsily or awkwardly; to botch.

"Believe not that the whole universe is mere bungling and blundering, nothing effected for any purpose or design, but all ill-favouredly *cobbled* and jumbled together."—*Bentley.*

B. *Intrans.:* To act as a cobbler; to mend, patch, or botch (*lit.* & *fig.*).

"Leaves his snug shop, forsakes his store of shoes,
St. Crispin quits, and *cobbles* for the muse."
Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

† cŏb'-ble (2), *v.t.* [Cobble (1), *s.*]

1. To pave with cobble-stones.

2. To shake or move as a stone when trodden on.

3. To play at the game of *cobble* (q.v.).

cŏb'-bled (1), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Cobble (1), *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* Mended or patched.

2. *Fig.:* Clumsily or awkwardly put together; botched.

"Reject the nauseous praises of the times;
Give thy base poets back their *cobbled* rhimes."
Dryden.

*** cŏbb'-led** (2), *** cŏb'-led,** *a.* [Cobble (1), *s.*] Rounded like a pebble.

"Sir Torrent ganerid good *cobled* stonys,
Good and handsom for the nonys,
That good and round were."
Torrent of Portugal, 1300.

cŏbb'-lĕr, * cobbe-ler, * cobe-ler, * cobe-lere, * cob-ler, *s.* [Eng. *cobble* (1), v.; *-er.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A mender or patcher of shoes.

"Clowter or *cobelere*. *Sartorius, rebroccator.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Smith, *cobbler*, joiner, he that plies the shears,
All learned and all drunk."
Cowper: Task, iv. 476.

2. A mender or patcher generally; a clumsy workman.

"What trade are you?—Truly, sir, in respect of a fine workman, I am but, as you would say, a *cobbler*."—*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, i. 1.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A low-born, mean person.

"As if what we esteem in *cobblers* base
Would the high family of Brutus grace."
Dryden: Juvenal's Satires.

2. A drink much in use in the United States. It is compounded of wine, sugar, lemon, and ice, and is sucked up through a straw. [Sherry-cobbler.]

B. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* An armourer's rasp.

2. *Metal.:* A puddler who has produced an insufficiently puddled ball of iron.

3. *Weapon-making:* A bent rasp for straightening the shaft of a ramrod.

cobbler's-awl duck, *s.* A local name for the Avocet (q.v.).

cŏb'-blĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *cobbler*; *-y.*] The trade or work of a cobbler. (*Sir J. Lubbock in Pop. Sci. Monthly.* xxx. 331.)

cŏbb'-lĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Cobble (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

† B. *As adj.:* Cobbler-like, awkward, clumsy.

"Such *cobbling* verses no poetaster before ever turned out."—*Lamb: Letter to Barton.*

C. *As subst.:* The art or trade of a cobbler.

"Many underlayers, when they could not live upon their trade, have raised themselves from *cobbling* to fluxing."—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

cŏb'-bў, *a.* [Eng. *cob*; *-y.*]

1. Like a cob.

* 2. Stout, hearty; lively. (*Webster.*)

* 3. Headstrong, obstinate. (*Webster.*)

cŏb'-cōals, *s.* [Eng *cob*, and *coal.*] Round, clean coal, also called *cobbles* (q.v.).

*** cobeler, * cobelere,** *s.* [Cobbler.]

† cō-bĕl-lĭg'-ĕr-ent, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *belligerent* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Waging war in conjunction or alliance with another.

B. *As subst.:* One who joins another in waging war.

cŏb'-iron (iron *as* **ī-ŭrn),** *s.* [Eng. *cob*, and *iron.*] An andiron with a knob at the end.

"The implements of the kitchen, as spits, ranges, *cobirons*, and pots."—*Bacon: Physical Remains.*

*** cō-bĭsh'-ŏp,** *s.* [Pref. *co* = *com*, and *bishop* (q.v.).] An assistant or coadjutor bishop.

"Valerius, advanced in years, and a Grecian by birth, not qualified to preach in the Latin tongue, made use of Austin as a *cobishop*, for the benefit of the church of Hippo."—*Ayliffe.*

cŏ-bĭ'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. κωβίτις (*kōbitis*), fem. = gudgeon-like.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, family Cyprinidæ. It contains the Loaches. *Cobitis barbatula* is the Loach, Loche, or Beardie, common in streams in England. *C. tænia* is the Spined Loach or Groundling. It is much less common. [Loach.]

*** cŏb'-le** (1), *v.t.* [Cobble (1), *v.*]

*** cŏb'-le** (2), *v.t.* [Coble, *s.* 2.] To steep malt.

"Craig, p. 186 calls *aquam, et ignem pati*;—that is, killing and *cobleing*."—*Fountainhall: Decis.*, i. 25.

cŏb'-le (1), *s.* [Cobble (2), *s.*]

cŏb'-le (2), *s.* [Coble (2), *v.t.*] A place for steeping malt.

cŏb'-le (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A square seat, sometimes called a table seat, in a church. (*Scotch.*)

*** cŏb'-lĕr,** *s.* [Cobbler.]

*** cŏb'-lĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Cobbling.]

*** cŏb'-lōaf,** *s.* [Eng. *cob*, and *loaf.*]

1. *Lit.:* A word of doubtful meaning, but probably a large coarse loaf, or a loaf with many knobs.

2. *Fig.:* A coarse, rough, loutish fellow.

"*Ajax.* Cobloaf!
Ther. He would pun thee into shivers with his fist, as a sailor breaks a biscuit."
Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, ii. 1.

cŏb'-nŭt, *s.* [Eng. *cob*, and *nut.*] [Cob, *s.*, A. I. (6).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A variety of the cultivated Hazel, *Corylus Avellana*, var. *grandis.* A Hazel-nut or Master-nut.

¶ *Jamaica Cobnut:* The name given in Jamaica to the seeds of *Omphalea triandra.* It is called also Hog-nut. It requires the embryo to be extricated, otherwise it is too cathartic for food. When this is done, then, according to Mr. W. Macleay, it is delicious and wholesome.

* 2. *Games:* A game which consisted in throwing with a nut called a "cob" at a small pyramid of cobnuts, the thrower taking all which he might knock down.

"*Chastelet.* The childish game *cobnut*, or (rather) the throwing of a ball at a heape of nuts, which done the thrower takes as many as he hath hit or scattered."—*Cotgrave.*

cob-oi-schoun, cob-o-schoun, cab-o-schoun, *a.* [Cabochon.]

cō'-bŏŭrg, *s.* [Coburg.]

cobourg cloth, *s.* The same as Coburg (q.v.).

cō'-bra, cō'b-ra cap ĕl'-la, cō'b-ra ca-pĕl'-lō, cō'-bra de ca-pĕl'-lō, cō'-bra dĭ ca-pĕl'-lō, *s.* [Port. *cobra di capello* = the Snake of the Hood, *i.e.*, the Hooded Snake. *Capella* is wrong, that word in Portuguese meaning a chapel and not a hood.]

Zool.: A species of snake, the *Coluber Naja* of Linnæus, now called *Naja* or *Naia tripudians.* It belongs to the family Viperidæ. The head has nine plates behind and is broad, the neck is very expansile, covering the head like a hood, the tail round. The colour is brown above and bluish-white beneath. When the disc is dilated the hinder part of it exhibits dark markings like a pair of spectacles reversed, or rather a pair of barnacles,

COBRA.

whence it is sometimes called the Spectacle Snake. The common name is, however, the Portuguese one, *Cobra, Cobra capella, Cobra de* or *di capello*, borrowed from our predecessors in India. The Hindoos call it Nag, a word which occurs in Nagpore, a city formerly the capital of the Bhonsla dynasty of Mahrattas in Central India. It is from two to four or even six feet long, is common in India, and is so venomous that it causes the death of more people than does the tiger. Notwithstanding this, it is kept in various temples, fed with milk and sugar, and worshipped. Many cobras are killed and eaten by a small mammal, one of the Viverridæ. *Herpestis griseus*, called in India the Mungoos

cobra-monil, *s.*

Zool.: Daboia russellii, from the East Indies. Called also Russell's Viper. [Ticpolonga.]

cobra poison, *s.*

Chem.: The poison of the Cobra de Capello (*Naja tripudians*) may be obtained by pressing the parotid glands of the snake while its fangs are erected. It has been examined by A. Pedler and by A. W. Blyth. It is an amber-coloured, syrupy frothy liquid. Sp. gr. 1·046. It has a feeble acid reaction. The cobra poison contains albumen, a minute trace of fat, and a crystalline body called Cobric acid (q.v.). It dries up, on exposure to the air, to a yellow acrid pungent powder.

cō'-brŏs, *s.* [Sp.]

Comm.: A superior kind of indigo, prepared in South America.

cō'-brĭc, *a.* [Eng. *cobr(a)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or derived from, the cobra.

cobric acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid obtained by dissolving the yellow powder [Cobra poison] in water and coagulating the albumen by alcohol, filtering, the alcohol evaporated off at a gentle heat, the liquid concentrated to a small bulk and precipitated by basic acetate of lead; the precipitate is washed, and decomposed by H_2S, filtering off the lead sulphide, and evaporating. Cobric acid crystallises in needles, which are deadly poisonous; it forms about 10 per cent. of the snake poison. It forms a platinum salt, having the composition $(C_{17}H_{35}N_4O_7{\cdot}HCl)_2\,PtCl_4$. The platinum salt is much less poisonous. The addition of potassium permanganate is said to destroy the physiological activity of the poison.

cō'-brĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *cobra*, and *form.*] Resembling or connected with the cobra, having the poison-fangs grooved.

cŏb'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *cob*, and *stone.*] A rounded stone, a cobble or cobble-stone.

***cŏb'-swăn,** *s.* [Eng. *cob*, and *swan.*] The head or leading swan; a male swan.

"I am not taken
With a *cobswan*, or a high-mounting bull,
As foolish Leda and Europa were."
Ben Jonson: Catiline, ii. 1.

cō'-bŭrg, cō'-boŭrg, *s.* [From *Coburg*, in Germany.]

Fabric: A thin material of worsted and cotton, or worsted and silk, twilled on one side, for ladies' dresses; intended as a substitute for merino. (*Ogilvie.*)

cō-bŭr'-ghĭ-a, *s.* [Named after the Prince of Saxe-Coburg, afterwards King of the Belgians.]

Bot.: A genus of Amaryllidaceæ. It consists of handsome plants from South America, with scarlet, vermilion, or orange-red flowers.

cŏb'-wĕb, *cop-webbe, *s.* & *a.* [Either from Wel. *cob* = a spider, and Eng. *web*; or a shortened form of *attercop-web*, from Mid. Eng. *attercop* = a spider. (*Skeat.*)] [ATTERCOPPE.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Lit.:* The web or net of a spider.

***II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Any trap or snare; especially such as may be calculated or likely to catch the inexperienced or unwary.

"I cannot but lament thy splendid wit
Entangled in the *cobwebs* of the schools."
Cowper: The Task, bk. iv.

2. Anything light and worthless.

3. Anything that tends to overcloud or confuse the mind, as cobwebs do the outline of a room.

***B.** *As adj.:* Light, thin, flimsy, or worthless, with the implied idea of ensnaring or entrapping; deceitful.

"Break through such tender *cobweb* niceties,
That oft entangle these blind buzzing flies."
More: Philos. Poems, p. 319.

***cobweb-lawn,** *s.* A kind of very fine transparent lawn.

"Item, a charm surrounding fearfully
Your partie-per-pale picture one half drawn
In solemn cyprus, th' other *cobweb lawn.*"
B. Jonson: Epig.

***cobweb-learning,** *s.* Light, worthless learning.

"... all other knowledge is but *cobweb-learning.*"—*Howell: Letters.*

cobweb micrometer, *s.* A micrometer (q.v.) in which cobweb threads are used.

cŏb'-wĕbbed, *a.* [Eng. *cobweb*; *-ed.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Covered with or full of cobwebs.

"The *cobwebb'd* cottage, with its ragged wall
Of mouldering mud, is royalty to me."
Young: Night Thoughts, i.

2. *Bot.* (*applied to leaves, peduncles, &c.*): Covered with a thick interwoven pubescence, consisting of thin hairs like the web of a spider; arachnoid.

†cŏb-wĕb'-bĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *cobweb*; *-ery.*] Flimsy, cobwebby argument.

"Logical *cobwebbery* shrinks itself together."—*Carlyle: French Rev.*, pt. ii., bk. i., ch. 2.

†cŏb'-wĕb-bў, *a.* [Eng. *cobweb*; *-y.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Of the nature of or resembling a cobweb.

2. Covered with cobwebs; cobwebbed.

II. *Fig.:* Flimsy, light, or worthless.

cŏb'-wŏrm, *s.* [Eng. *cob*, and *worm.*] The name given by farmers to the larva of the Cockchafer (*Melolontha vulgaris*).

***coc** (1), *s.* [COCK.]

***coc** (2), *s.* [COOK.]

cō'-ca, *s.* [Sp.]

Bot. & Pharm.: The dried leaf of *Erythroxylon Coca*, a shrub, 4—8 feet high, growing wild in Peru, and cultivated there on the Andes, between 2,000 and 5,000 feet high. It constitutes a stimulant which tends to enslave those who use it to a greater extent, it is said, than opium in China or strong liquor here. It is used chiefly by the Peruvian miners, who chew its leaves mixed with the ashes of *Chenopodium quinoa*. It is said to give them great power of enduring fatigue on a scanty supply of food; thirty million pounds of the dried leaves are consumed annually. The leaves contain an alkaloid Cocaine (q.v.), a variety of tannic acid, and a waxy substance called Coca-wax $C_{33}H_{66}O_2$, which melts at 70°.

Cŏc-āgne' (*g* silent), *s.* [COCKAYNE.]

cō'-ca-ĭne, *s.* [Sp. *coca*; and suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: An alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$, extracted from the leaves of the coca plant by alcohol acidified with a small quantity of sulphuric acid. Cocaine, which is odourless, and has a bitter taste, crystallises in white monoclinic prisms, which melt at 92°, and are very soluble in ether, but only sparingly so in water. It is extensively used as a local anæsthetic in minor operations, especially, of the eye.

cō'-ca-ĭn-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *cocain(e)*; *-ism.*]

1. The habit of using cocaine as a stimulant.

2. The morbid condition induced by such habit.

cō-ca-ĭn-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *cocainiz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act or process of subjecting to the influence of cocaine.

cō'-ca-ĭn-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *cocain(e)*; *-ize.*]

1. To anæsthetize by means of cocaine.

2. To subject to the influence of cocaine; to impregnate with cocaine.

co-caĺ-lêr'-a, *s.* [Brazilian.]

Pharm.: One of the names for a decoction of *Croton perdicipes*, used in Brazil as a cure for syphilis, and as a diuretic.

† cŏc'-a-lŏn, *s.* [Gr. κόκκαλος (*kokkalos*) = a kernel.]

Entom.: A large cocoon of a weak character. (*Ogilvie.*)

*** cŏc'-a-trīçe, * cŏc'-a-trўse,** *s.* [COCKATRICE.]

cŏc-çē'-ans, *s. pl.* [Named from John Cocceius, or Coeken, who was born at Bremen, on August 9, 1603, and died, Professor of Divinity at Leyden, in 1665.]

Ch. Hist.: The followers of John Cocceius [etym.] He believed that the whole Old Testament history mirrored forth the history of our Saviour and of His Church. It was said that Cocceius finds Christ everywhere and Grotius nowhere in the Old Testament. The statement about Cocceius was correct: that regarding Grotius was not so. The followers of Cocceius were for a considerable time numerous and influential. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist., Cent. XVII., &c.*)

cŏc'-çĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *coccum*; Gr. κόκκος (*kokkos*) = a kernel, the cochineal berry, *i.e.* insect, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Homopterous insects, called by Latreille Gallinsecta, *i.e.*, Gall Insects. They have apparently but one joint to the tarsi, and it furnished with only a single claw. The males have no rostrum but two wings, which when at rest lie horizontally on the body; the females are provided with a rostrum and are wingless. The species live on trees or plants, a different species on each. Their larvæ are like oval or round scales, on which account they are sometimes called Scale Insects. Many are British. [COCCUS.]

cŏc-çĭd'-ĭ-ŭm (pl. **cŏc-çĭd'-ĭ-a**), *s.* [Gr. κοκκίς (*kokkis*), genit. κοκκίδος (*kokkidos*), dimin. of κόκκος (*kokkos*).] [COCCUS.]

Bot.: A form of conceptacle consisting of a globular tubercle with a free or confluent cellular wall, and not as a rule opening by a terminal pore. It occurs in the rose-spored Algæ.

cŏc-çĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *coccum*; Gr. κόκκος (*kokkos*) = a berry, and Lat. *fero* = to bear.] Bearing or producing berries; bacciferous.

cŏc-çī'-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *coccus* (q.v.), and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Entom.: A tribe of the sub-order Homoptera, type Coccidæ.

*** cŏc-çĭn'-ĕ-an,** *a.* [Lat. *coccineus.*] Dyed scarlet or crimson colour. (*Blount.*)

cŏc-çĭn-ĕl'-la, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *coccinum*, s. = scarlet.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, the typical one of the family Coccinellidæ. They are generally beautifully coloured, having as a rule the elytra red with white spots. Sharpe enumerates eighteen species as British. *Coccinella septempunctata* is the Common Lady-bird.

cŏc-çĭn-ĕl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *coccinella* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Beetles, tribe Trimera, *i.e.*, having apparently only three joints to the tarsi. They are so convex above, while flat below, as to resemble little hemispheres. The antennæ are clavate. The animals when taken feign death. They are known as Lady-birds, and sometimes appear in large numbers. They are not merely harmless but useful to man, feeding on the Aphides, or Plant-lice, which destroy the plants. Sharpe enumerates twelve genera and forty-one species as British.

cŏc-çĭn'-ĕl-līne, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *coccinella*, and Eng. suff. *-ine.*] Pertaining to, or characteristic of the Coccinellidæ (q.v.).

cŏc-çĭn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *coccineus, coccinus* = scarlet.]

Bot.: A genus of Cucurbitaceæ, with dicecious flowers, having five stamens united into a column; the anthers in three parcels. The fruit is oblong, and has on it ten white lines. The fruit of *Coccinia indica*, a common wild Indian species, is eaten by the natives in their curries.

cŏc'-çĭn-ĭn, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *coccus*, and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{12}O_5$. A substance obtained by fusing carmine-red with potash, and dissolving the mass in water, acidifying with sulphuric acid, agitating the filtrate with ether and evaporating. Water extracts from the residue oxalic and succinic acids, and leaves Coccinin undissolved; it crystallizes from hot alcohol in microscopic rectangular tablets, which are very soluble in dilute alkalies, forming a yellow solution which on exposure to the air turns green, violet, and purple-red.

cŏc'-çĭn-īte, *s.* [In Ger. *coccinit*, from Lat. *coccinus, coccineus*; Gr. κόκκινος (*kokkinos*) = scarlet, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A mineral of adamantine lustre and doubtful composition, occurring in reddish brown particles on selenid of mercury. (*Dana.*)

cŏc-cŏ'-rў-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. κόκκος (*kokkos*) = a kernel . . . the cochineal insect, and βρύον (*bruon*) = a mossy sea-weed, a lichen, a catkin.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Piperaceæ. *Coccobryon capense* is used at the Cape as a stomachic.

cŏc-cō-car'-pĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. κόκκος (*kokkos*) = . . . the cochineal insect; καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit, and Lat. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Algals, order Ceramiaceæ (Rose-tangles), sub-order Cryptonemeæ.

cŏc-cō-chlōr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *coccochloris*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Confervaceæ, sub-order Palmelleæ. They have the slimy substratum evident.

cŏc-cō-chlōr'-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. κόκκος (*kokkos*) = . . . the cochineal insect, and χλωρός (*chlōros*) = pale green.]

Bot.: A genus of Algals, the typical one of the family COCCOCHLORIDÆ (q.v.). There are several species spreading on the ground, in moist situations or aquatic.

cŏc-cō-çўp'-sĕl-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. κόκκος (*kokkos*) = a kernel, and κυψέλη (*kupselē*) = a hollow vessel.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonads, with a vase-like fruit. *Coccocypselum repens* is a creeper with bluish-purple berries, a native of the West Indies, but cultivated here.

cŏc-cŏg'-nĭc, *a.* [From Gr. κόκκος (*kokkos*) = a kernel, and Lat. *gnidium*, with *granum* understood = the seed of the Mezereon, from *Gnidius* = pertaining to Gnidus or Cnidus, a town of Caria, now in ruins.]

coccognic acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid contained in the seeds of *Daphne gnidium.* It crystallizes in colourless prisms.

cŏc-cŏg'-nĭn, *s.* [From Gr. κόκκος (*kokkos*) = a kernel, and Lat. *gnidium.*]

Chem.: A crystalline colourless substance $C_{20}H_{32}O_8$, contained in the seeds of *Daphne Mezereum.* It is sparingly soluble in water, and sublimes when heated.

cŏc'-cŏl-īte, *s.* [Fr. *coccolite*; from Gr. κόκκος (*kokkos*) = a berry; λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A white or green granular variety of pyroxene arranged by Dana under his variety Lime Magnesia Pyroxene or Malacolite (q.v.). The British Museum Catalogue makes it a variety of Diopside (q.v.).

cŏc'-cō-lĭth, *s.* [Gr. κόκκος (*kokkos*) = a kernel . . . the cochineal insect, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Biol. (*pl.*): The name given in 1858, by Prof. Huxley, to one of certain minute oval or globular calcareous bodies found in countless numbers in the ooze of the Atlantic, either detached or adherent to small pieces of protoplasm. They have since been dredged up from other places, and found in chalk, and, according to Guembel, in limestone of all ages. It is now generally considered that they are Unicellar Algæ.

cŏc-cō-lō'-ba, *s.* [Gr. κόκκος (*kokkos*) = a kernel . . . the cochineal berry, now known to be an insect and not a berry, and λοβός (*lobos*)=a lobe, with reference to the character of the fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Polygonaceæ. The calyx is 5-parted and ultimately becomes succulent; the corolla is wanting; the stamens are five, united by thin filaments into a ring; the styles 3; the stigma simple; the one-seeded nut being enveloped in the succulent enlarged calyx. *Coccoloba uvifera* is the Sea-side Grape, which grows on the shores of the West Indian Islands, Bermuda, and the continent of America. It has large glossy green leaves with red veins. The berries are eatable. It is an evergreen. It helps to bind together the sandy sea-coast, and protect it against the destructive effects of wind and sea. The wood is used for cabinet work. A red colouring matter in it is employed as a dye. The wood, leaves, and bark are astringent, and a decoction of them evaporated forms *Jamaica Kino.*

cŏc-cō-mĭl'-ĭ-a, cŏc-ū-mĭgl'-ĭ-a (*g* silent), *s.* [Ital.] A kind of plum growing in Calabria, the bark of which—especially of the root—is highly esteemed by the Neapolitan faculty for its virtues in intermittent fever. (*Ogilvie.*)

cŏc'-cō-nēĭs, *s.* [From Gr. κόκκος (*kokkos*) = a kernel . . . a berry, and νῆις (*nēis*) = unpractised in a thing . . . powerless, feeble (?)]

Bot.: A genus of Diatomaceæ. Various species are British, some fresh-water, others marine.

cŏc-cō-nē'-ma, *s.* [From Gr. κόκκος (*kokkos*) = a kernel . . . a berry, and νῆμα (*nēma*) = that which is spun, yarn.]

Bot.: A genus of Diatomaceæ. *Cocconema lanceolatum* and *C. cistula* are common in fresh water.

cŏc'-cōs-phēre, *s.* [Gr. κόκκος (*kokkos*) = a berry; Eng. *sphere* (q.v.).] The name given by Wallich and Huxley to a spherical mass of sarcode, or protoplasm, enclosed in a delicate calcareous envelope, and bearing coccoliths on its external surface. They are found in profusion in deep-sea ooze, or floating in tropical countries.

cŏc-cŏs'-tĕ-ŭs, *s.* [From Gr. κόκκος (*kokkos*) = a kernel . . . the berry like the cochineal insect, and ὀστέον (*osteon*) = a bone.]

Palæont.: A genus of ganoid fishes, section Placodermata, sub-order Ostracostei. They have, however, affinities, as Prof. Huxley has pointed out, to the Teleostean Siluroids, with which, perhaps, they should be placed. There is a cephalic buckler covered with small hemispherical tubercles, the notochord was persistent, but the rays of the dorsal and ventral fins, as well as the neural and hæmal spines, are ossified. The tail was heterocercal. Coccosteus is a very characteristic organism of the Old Red Sandstone, occurring at Gamrie, in Orkney, Caithness, &c. It is found also in the Eifel country and in the Hartz. The genus seems to have come into existence, however, in the Upper Silurian; species of that age having been found by M. Barrande in Bohemia.

cŏc-cō-thrâus'-tēs, *s.* [From Gr. κόκκος a kernel . . . a berry, and θραύω (*thrauō*), fut. θραύσω (*thrausō*) = to crush.]

Ornith.: Grosbeak. A genus of birds, the typical one of the sub-family Coccothraustinæ. There are two British species: *Coccothraustes vulgaris* (the Hawfinch) and *C. chloris* (the Greenfinch or Green Grosbeak). (See these English words.)

cŏc-cō-thrâus-tī'-næ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *coccothraustes* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Conirostral Birds, family Fringillidæ. It contains the Grosbeaks. As their names import, they have thick bills fitted to crush berries. They have large wings, short tails, and stout feet. [Coccothraustes.]

* **coc-cow,** *s.* [Cuckoo.]

cŏc'-cule, *s.* [Dimin. of Gr. κόκκος = . . . a berry.] (For def. see extract.)

"*Coccum*, a pericarp of dry elastic pieces, or *coccules*, as in Dictamnus, Euphorbia." — *Lindley: Introd. to Botany*, bk. i., ch. ii.

cŏc'-cu-lŭs, *s.* [Coccule.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Menispermaceæ. Sepals 6 in 2 whorls, petals 6, stamens 3 or 6, ovaries 3, 6, or more; drupes one-celled, one-seeded. The genus consists of climbing plants with small, generally white or green, dioecious flowers and heart-shaped leaves. In general the species are bitter febrifuges. *Cocculus crispus*, a twining species with tubercles or warts on the stem, found in Sumatra and the Mollucca Islands, is used by the Malays in intermittent fevers. The root of what was formerly called *Cocculus palmatus* but is now designated *Jateorhiza palmata*, found in Mozambique and Oibo, is the Calumba-root of commerce, from which a bitter is obtained. [Calumba.] A decoction of the fresh roots of *C. villosus*, with a few heads of long pepper in goat's milk, is administered by the Hindoos in rheumatism and old venereal complaints, as is a green jelly for heat of urine. An ink is made from its fruit. In Arabia a spirit is distilled from the acrid berries of *C. Cebatha.*

cocculus indicus, *s.*

Comm., &c.: A popular name given to a species of Menispermaceæ, which furnishes certain dried berries constituting an article of commerce. They are imported into this country from the East Indies. There is no botanical species with this exact name. The plant which furnishes the berries, the *Menispermum Cocculus* of Linnæus, was called by De Candolle *Cocculus suberosus*, but Wight and Arnott have since removed it from the cocculus genus, and term it *Anamirta Cocculus.* The drupe resembles a round berry, the size of a pea or larger, wrinkled externally, and with a brittle husk. The kernel is intensely bitter. It contains about one-fiftieth of its weight of a powerful bitter narcotic poison called Picrotoxin (q.v.), also bases called Menispermine $C_{18}H_{24}N_2O_2$, a crystalline base, Paramenispermine, and several organic acids, &c. *C. indicus* is a deadly poison, is used to give a bitter taste to beer, and is thrown into rivers to kill the fish. It has been used in form of ointment in certain skin diseases. The popular notion that these berries were used to increase the intoxicating properties of porter is said, on the authority of an eminent analyst, to be erroneous.

cŏc'-cŭm, *s.* [Lat. *coccum* = a berry; Gr. κόκκος (*kokkos*).] [Coccus.]

Bot.: Gærtner's name for a kind of fruit, the same as Coccus, 2 (q.v.).

cŏc'-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. κόκκος (*kokkos*) = a kernel, . . . the cochineal insect, the female of which is so like a berry that it was long mistaken for one.]

1. *Entom.:* The typical genus of the family Coccidæ (q.v.). Many species are hurtful to plants in greenhouses and elsewhere. Gardeners call them bugs. *Coccus adonidum* (the Mealy Bug) does damage in hothouses, as does *C. Testudo*. *C. Vitis* (the Vine-scale) injures vines, and *C. Hesperidum* oranges. They may be destroyed by painting the branch on which they congregate with spirits of turpentine, or fumigating them with turpentine, tobacco, or sulphur. Others, however, are of value as dyes. *C. Cacti*, found on the Cactuses, is the Cochineal Insect. [Cochineal.] *C. Ilicis*, found on *Quercus coccifera*, an evergreen oak in the south of France, furnishes a crimson dye which has long been known to mankind. *C. Polonicus* is used by the Turks as a red dye. *C. Lacca* yields lac. [Lac.]

2. *Bot.:* A shell; a carpel separating elastically from an axis common to it and other carpels. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cŏc-çÿg'-ĕ-al, *a.* [Lat. *coccyx* (genit. *coccygis*); Gr. κόκκυξ (*kokkuz*) = a cuckoo; so called from its resemblance to a cuckoo's beak.]

Anat.: Pertaining to or connected with the coccyx, as the coccygeal bones, the coccygeal artery, the anterior and posterior coccygeal nerves, &c.

coccygeal gland, *s.*

Anat.: A gland varying in size from that of a lentil to that of a small pea, occupying a hollow at the tip of the coccyx.

cŏc-çÿg'-ĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Coccygeal.]

Anat.: The muscle which retains the coccyx in its place, and prevents it from being forced backward during the expulsion of the fæces. (*Dunglison.*)

cŏc-çÿ-gō'-morph, *a.* & *s.* [Coccygomorphæ.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the Coccygomorphæ (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Coccygomorphæ.

cŏc-çÿ-gō-mor'-phæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. κόκκυξ (*kokkuz*), gen. κόκκυγος (*kokkugos*) = a cuckoo, and μορφή (*morphē*) = form.]

Zool.: In Huxley's classification, a group corresponding to the Picarian birds, without the swifts, goatsuckers, and woodpeckers.

cŏc-çÿ-gō-mor'-phĭc, *a.* [Eng. *coccygomorph*; *-ic.*] The same as coccygomorph (q.v.).

* **cŏc'-çÿn,** *s.* [Lat. *coccinum.*] A red or scarlet colour.

"The marchaundises of purpur and silk and *coccyn*." —*Wycliffe: Apocal.* xviii. 12.

cŏc-çÿs'-tēs, *s.* [From Gr. κόκκυξ (*kokkuz*)= a cuckoo.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, family Cuculidæ, sub-family Cuculinæ. *Coccystes glandarius*, the Great Spotted Cuckoo, is a native of Africa, but a straggler has been met with in Ireland.

cŏc'-çÿx, *s.* [Lat. *coccyx*; Gr. κόκκυξ (*kokkuz*) = a cuckoo, the beak of which it resembles.

Anat.: The lowermost portion of the vertebral column, consisting of four, or more rarely five or three, divided terminal vertebræ, which become more or less united into one with the advance of age. They have been called *united vertebræ.*

cŏc-çÿ'-zī-næ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *coccyzus*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Hooked-billed Cuckoos. A sub-family of birds, family Cuculidæ (Cuckoos), The nostrils are linear, the bill curved, with the margin of the upper mandible dilated; the tarsus is naked and lengthened; the tail very long and cuneated.

cŏc-çÿ'-zŭs, *s.* [From Gr. κόκκυξ (*kokkuz*) = a cuckoo.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Coccyzinæ (q.v.). The species are natives of America. *Coccyzus americanus*, the American Yellow-billed Cuckoo, has occasionally visited Britain.

* **cōch'-ĕr,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *coche* = coach; *-er.*] A coachman.

* **cŏch'-ĕr-ĭngs,** *s.* [Cosherings.]

cōch'-ĭ-nēal, *s.* [In Fr. *cochenille*; Ital. *coccinigilia*, from Lat. *coccineus* = of a scarlet colour; *coccus* = a berry, kermes (q.v.).]

1. *Comm.:* Properly the dried female of the Cochineal insect, *Coccus cacti.* [Cochineal insect.] A single pound of cochineal is supposed to contain no fewer than 70,000 distinct individuals. It is used in dyeing scarlet, and in the manufacture of scarlet and carmine, the colour being brought out and fixed by chloride of tin.

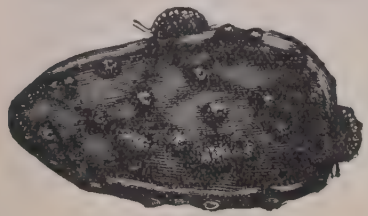
2. *Hist. & Law:* The Spaniards first discovered its value in 1518. It was introduced into Europe about 1523 and into India in 1795. Formerly there was a duty on cochineal im-

ported into England, but by 8 and 9 Vict., c. 90, passed in 1845, it was abolished.

cochineal fig, *s.* A cactus, *Opuntia cochinellifera.*

cochineal insect, *s.*

Entom.: *Coccus cacti*, the cactus insect being the *Cactus opuntia*, which grows in Mexico and other parts of Central America. *Cactus cochinillifera* is another plant on which the insect feeds. The cochineal insect has been introduced from America into Spain and Algeria.



COCHINEAL INSECT ON CACTUS.

cŏch'-lĕ-a, *s.* [Lat. *cochlea* = a snail, a snail's shell; from Gr. κόχλος (*kochlos*) = a mollusc with a spiral shell, used for dyeing purple, murex.]

1. *Mach.:* An ancient engine of a spiral form; a screw-jack.

2. *Hydraul.:* A spiral pump for raising water, introduced by Archimedes into Egypt.

3. *Anat.:* The anterior division of the internal ear. It consists of a gradually tapering spiral tube, the inner wall of which is formed by a central column or modiolus, around which it winds. (*Quain.*)

cŏch'-lĕ-an, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *cochle(a)* (q.v.), and Eng. suff. *-an.*] The same as COCHLEAR (q.v.).

cŏch-lē'-ăr, *a.* [From Lat. *cochlear* = a spoon.]

1. *Anat.:* Pertaining in any way to the cochlea (q.v.).

2. *Bot.:* (*Of æstivation*): A term used when one piece being larger than the other, and hollowed like a helmet or bowl, covers the rest, as in Aconitum, some species of personate plants, &c. (*Lindley.*)

cŏch-lē-ăr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [From Lat. *cochlear* = a spoon, which the hollowed out leaves somewhat resemble.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Cruciferæ, sub-order Pleurorhizeæ, and the tribe Alyssineæ. The seed vessel (a silicule) is oval or globose, with turgid valves, having a prominent nerve in the middle; the seeds are many, not margined, tuberculate; the calyx is patent. Two very distinct species are British: *Cochlearia Armoracia*, the Horse-radish, and *C. officinalis*, the Scurvy-grass. Two other supposed species have been added, *C. anglica* and *C. danica*, but they are properly only varieties of *C. officinalis*. The name Scurvy-grass was given because it was supposed to be of great value as an antiscorbutic. If eaten fresh it is stimulant and diuretic, but is feeble if allowed to dry before being taken.

cochlearia oil, *s.*

Chem.: The essential oil of Common Scurvy-grass, *Cochlearia officinalis*. It boils at 160°, and consists of methyl-ethyl-thio-carbimide $N \lessdot \begin{matrix} CS \\ CH(CH_3)(C_2H_5) \end{matrix}$.

cŏch-lē-ăr'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *cochlear* = a spoon, and *forma* = form, shape.]

Bot., Anat., &c.: Spoon-shaped.

Cochleariform process, processus cochleariformis:

Anat.: A small passage which lodges the *tensor tympani* muscle of the ear.

* **cŏch-lē-ăr'-ŷ,** *a.* [From Lat. *cochlearum* = a shell, a snail.] The same as COCHLEATE (q.v.).

"That at St. Dennis, near Paris, hath wreathy spires, and *cochleary* turnings about it."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

cŏch'-lē-ate, cŏch'-lē-at-ed, *a.* [Lat. *cochleatus* = spiral or screw-formed.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Circular, spiral.

2. *Bot.:* Twisted in a short spire so as to resemble the convolutions of a snail shell, as the legume of *Medicago cochleata*, or the seed of Salicornia. (*Lindley.*)

cŏch'-lē-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cochlea* (q.v.), and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Spiral like a shell-snail; cochleate. (*Derham.*)

cŏch-lĭ-dĭ-ŏ-spĕr'-māte, *a.* [Gr. κοχλίδιον (*kochlidion*) = a small snail, and σπέρμα (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot. (*Of seeds*): Concave on one side and convex on the other.

cŏch-lĭ-ŏ-dŏn'-tŏid, *a.* & *s.* [From the stem of the second element of *cochliodus*; suff. *oid.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, or characteristic of the genus Cochliodus.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the genus.

cŏch-lĭ'-ŏ-dŭs, *s.* [Gr. κόχλος (*kochlos*) = a shell-fish, and ὀδούς (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of sharks with lateral teeth, marked with sub-spiral ridges, and grooved like a univalve shell. They are found in the Carboniferous Limestone of Armagh and Bristol.

cŏch-lŏ-spĕr'-mŭm, *s.* [Gr. κόχλος (*kochlos*) = a mollusc with a spiral shell, and σπέρμα (*sperma*) = seed.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Cistaceæ. *Cochlospermum Gossypium* is an Indian tree with large and magnificent bright yellow flowers, five-lobed, and five to six inches long. Royle says that it yields the gum Kuteera, which in the N.W. provinces of India is substituted for tragacanth. A decoction of the roots of *C. insigne* is used in Brazil in internal pains, especially if these have been produced by falls or accidents; it is also given to heal abscesses. *C. tinctorium* is prescribed in amenorrhœa, besides furnishing a yellow dye. (*Lindley.*)

* **coch-oure,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *coche* = couch; *-oure* = *er.*] One who lies on a couch.

"He makyth me to swelle both flesshe and veyne,
And kepith me low lyke a *cochoure*."
Nugæ Poeticæ, p. 86.

cō-çĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [From Eng., &c., *cocoa* (1), and suff. *-inic.*] Pertaining to or derived from cocoa or the cocoa-nut.

* **cocinic acid,** *s.* [COCOA-NUT OIL.]

* **cŏ'-çĭn-ĭn,** *s.* [Eng., &c., *cocin(ic)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: A mixture of glycerides of lauric and myristic acids.

* **cŏck** (1), *s.* [Ital. *cocca*; Fr. *coche.*] The notch of an arrow.

* **cock-feather,** * **cocke-feather,** *s.*

Archery: The feather which stood upon the arrow, when it was rightly placed upon the string, perpendicularly above the cock or notch. (*Nares.*)

"The *cocke-feather* is called that which standeth above in right nocking."—*Ascham: Toxoph.*, p. 175.

cŏck (2), * **coc,** * **cocke,** * **cok,** * **cokke,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *coc*; Fr. *coq*, from Low Lat. *coccum*, an onomatopœic word occurring in the Lex Salica; Gr. κόκκυ (*kokku*) = the cry of the cuckoo or cock; Icel. *kokr*; A.S. *coc.* (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The male of the domestic fowl.

"In that lond *cokkes* croweth wel litel tofore day."—*Trevisa*, i. 339.

"Jesus said unto him, Verily I say unto thee, That this night, before the *cock* crow, thou shalt deny me thrice."—*Matt.* xxvi. 34.

(2) The male of any bird; as, A *cock*-robin.

2. *Figuratively:*

*(1) The mark at which archers shot; the prize for shooting or wrestling (probably originally a cock or bird).

"Go not to the wrastelinge ne to schotynge at *cok*."—*Babees Book*, p. 40.

(2) The mark at which curlers play.

¶ The stone which reaches as far as the mark is said to be *cock-hight*, *i.e.*, as high as the cock.

*(3) The call or cry of the male of the domestic fowl; cock-crow.

"At the fryst *cokke* roose he."—*Ypomedon*, 783.

†(4) A leader, a chief.

"Sir Andrew is the *cock* of the club since he left us."—*Addison.*

†(5) A good fellow; a brave, noble man.

"*Great.* Well said, father Honest, quoth the guide; for by this I know thou art a cock of the right kind, for thou hast said the truth."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

(6) The act of turning anything upwards; the turn given.

"He wore a broad stiff hat, cudgel-proof, with an edging three fingers deep, trussed up into the fierce trooper's *cock*."—*Guardian*, No. 143.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ornith.:*

(1) The domestic cock is *Gallus domesticus*. It has been domesticated from time immemorial, figuring on the Egyptian monuments. Some think it was derived from the *Gallus bankivus* of Java.

(2) Various fowls, more or less resembling the domestic fowl, as the Blackcock, *Tetrao tetrix.*

¶ (1) *Cock of the Rock:* The name given in Guiana to an American bird about the size of a pigeon, which though in certain respects resembling one of the Gallinaceæ is really one of the Piprinæ or Manakins, a sub-family of Ampelidæ or Chatterers. It is orange-coloured, with black on the wings and tail.

(2) *Cock of the Wood:* [CAPERCAILZIE].

2. *Horology:*

(1) A bridge piece fastened at one end to a watch plate or block, and at the other forming a bearing for a pivot of a balance or anything similar.

(2) The gnomon or style of a dial.

3. *Mechanics:*

(1) The pointer of a balance.

(2) A weathercock, a vane.

"You cataracts and hurricanes, spout
Till you have drench'd our steeples, drown'd the *cocks*."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 2.

(3) The hammer of a gun-lock. (By some authorities connected with cock (1).

"Is thy *cock* ready, and thy powder dry?"—*Marlowe: Lust's Dom.*, iii. 3.

(4) A spout to let water out at will by turning the stop; a faucet or rotary valve of various kinds, such as a blow-off cock, a stop-cock, &c.

"On opening this *cock* the mixed air and vapour rush from the experimental tube into the empty vessel."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), x. 280.

¶ The cock is the symbol of France, as the bull is of England.

¶ *To cast at the cocks:*

1. *Lit.:* To throw for a piece of money at a cock tied to a stake. The barbarous practice is now obsolete. (*Ramsay.*)

2. *Fig.:* To waste, to squander. (*Scotch.*)

Cock and key: A stop-cock.

Cock and pail: A spigot and faucet.

Cock of the walk: The chief or head of his own circle.

A cock-and-bull story: An exaggerated story.

To live like a fighting cock: To live luxuriously.

Every cock on his own dunghill: Every man is a hero in his own circle; everyone fights best when he has his friends and backers about him.

¶ *Cock* is also used as the second part of a word such as *blackcock*, *woodcock*, &c., where it has no further meaning than *bird*, irrespective of sex.

B. *As adj.:* Used in such words as *cock-robin*, *cock-sparrow*, where it is equivalent to *male.*

cock-a-bendy, *s.* An instrument for twisting ropes, consisting of a hollow piece of wood held in the hand, through which a pin runs. In consequence of this pin being turned round, the rope is twisted. The thraw-crook is of a different construction, being formed of one piece of wood only.

cock-a-bondy, *s.* A corruption of Wel. *coch a bon ddu* (= red with a black body or trunk), an artificial fly used by anglers. It does not resemble any known fly.

cock-a-hoop, *adv.* [Fr. *huppe* = a crest; *cock-a-hoop* = a crested cock: hence, a proud fellow, &c.] Proudly, exultingly.

"You'll make a mutiny among my guests!
You will set *cock-a-hoop!* you'll be the man!"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 5.

* **cock-ale,** *s.* A kind of ale in which the flesh of a cock was boiled, with other ingredients.

"Whether it be *cock-ale*, China-ale, raspberry-ale, sage-ale, . . ."—*Poor Robin*, 1738.

cock-a-pentie, *s.* One whose pride makes him live and act above his income.

cock-bead-plane, *s.* A plane for making a moulding which projects above the common surface of the timber. (*Scotch.*)

***cock-bell,** *s.* A child's toy; perhaps a rattle.

cock-bill, *adv.* [See A-COCKBILL.]

¶ *To put the yards a-cockbill:* To top them by one lift to an angle with the deck. The symbol of mourning. (*Smyth.*)

cock-bill, *v.t.* [COCK-BILL, *adv.*] To place the anchor in the position described under the adverb.

cock-bird-height, *s.* (*Scotch.*)

1. *Lit.:* Tallness only equal to that of a cock chicken.

2. *Fig.:* Elevation of spirits.

cock-brained, *a.* Rash, giddy, flighty.

"... a *cockbrained* solicitor."—*Milton: Colasterion.*

***cock-bread,** *s.* Food for game-cocks.

"You feed us with *cock-bread.*"—*Southey: Doctor,* ch. clxiv.

cock-bree, cock-broo, *s.* [Eng., &c. *cock;* Scotch *bree* (q.v.).] The same as COCK-BROTH (q.v.).

cock-broth, *s.* A broth made by boiling down a cock.

"Diet upon spoon-meats; as veal or *cockbroths* prepared with French barley."—*Harvey: On Consumptions.*

cock-crow, *cockes-crow, cock-crowing, *s.*

1. The call or cry of a cock.

2. The time at which cocks crow.

"A lute bifore the *cockes-crowe.*"—*Brket,* 1090.

"At even, or at midnight, or at the *cockcrowing,* or in the morning."—*Mark* xiii. 35.

cock-eye, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A squinting or crooked eye.

2. *Technically:*

(1) *Milling:* A cavity on the under side of the balance-rynd to receive the point of the spindle. (*Knight.*)

(2) *Saddlery:* An iron loop on the end of a trace, adapted to catch over the pin on the end of a single-tree. (*Knight.*)

cock-eyed, *a.* Having a crooked or squinting eye.

"A merry, *cock-eyed,* curious-looking sprite
Upon the instant started from the throng."
Byron: The Vision of Judgment, v. 66.

cock-fight, *s.*

1. A battle or match of cocks.

"In *cockfights,* to make one cock more hardy, and the other more cowardly."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

2. A child's game, played with the stalks of the plantain.

cock-fighter, *s.* One who sets cocks to fight, or markedly countenances another in doing so.

"... the brutal *cock-fighter,* who knows well that he can improve his breed by careful selection of the best cocks."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. iv., p. 88.

***cock-fighting,** *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Addicted to the sport of cock-fighting.

B. *As subst.:* The setting cocks to fight. It is now punishable by English law.

"All we have seen, compar'd to his experience,
Has been but cudgel-play or *cock-fighting.*"
Beaum. & Fletch.: The Captain.

¶ *To beat cock-fighting:* To surpass anything conceivable.

"The Squire fattered out: 'Well, *this beats cock-fighting.*"—*Lytton: My Novel,* bk. iii., ch. xi. (*Davies.*)

cock-foot, *s.* A plant, *Chelidonium majus,* the Greater Celandine.

cock-grass, *s.* A plant, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli,* the Yellow Rattle.

cock-head, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The herb All-heal, *Stachys palustris,* Linn.

2. *Mach.:* The upper part of a millstone spindle.

cock-headed, *a.* Giddy, rash, hasty.

cock-hedge, *s.* A quickset hedge.

cock-horse, *s. & a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. A rocking-horse for a child; a stick, having a horse's head at the end, on which children ride.

*2. Any high or tall horse. [See A-COCK-HORSE.]

***B.** *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Raised up, aloft.

"Alma, they strenuously maintain,
Sits *cockhorse* on her throne the brain."
Prior: Alma, i. 81.

2. *Fig.:* Raised in mind or feeling, proud, exultant, upstart.

"Our painted fools and *cockhorse* peasantry."—*Marlowe.*

cock-laird, *s.* A landed proprietor who cultivates his own estate. (*Scotch.*)

cock-lobster, *s.* A male lobster.

cock-loft, *s.* [Either Eng. *cock* and *loft,* from the birds roosting there, or a corruption of Mid. Eng. *cop* = top.] An upper loft, a garret.

"... and who sometimes lay hid for weeks together in *cocklofts* and cellars."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

cock-lorrel, cockie-lorrel, *s.* A generic name for a rascal. [LOREL.]

cock-master, *s.* An owner or breeder of game-cocks.

cock-match, *s.* A battle of cocks; a cock-fight.

cock-metal, *s.* An inferior alloy of two parts copper and one of lead for making cocks or faucets.

cock-nest, *s.* A nest built by some male birds for roosting, &c. (*Darwin: Origin of Species,* ch. viii.)

cock-paddle, *s.* The Lump-fish (q.v.).

"Lumpus Anglorum, Nostratibus *Cock-Paddle.*"—*Sibb. Scott,* p. 24.

cock-rose, *s.* Any wild poppy with a red flower; but most commonly the long, smooth-headed poppy. Also called *cop-rose.*

***cock-shut,** *s.* The close of the day; nightfall; the time when fowls go to roost. (Also attrib.)

"*Rat.* Thomas, the earl of Surrey and himself,
Much about *cock-shut* time, from troop to troop,
Went through the army, cheering up the soldiers."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

cock-stride, *s.* A very short distance; as much as may be included in the stride of a cock.

cock-throttled, *a.*

Vet.: An epithet for a horse whose throttle or windpipe is so long that he cannot fetch his breath so easily as other horses do.

***cock-throwing,** *s.* A sport at Shrovetide, when a cock was tied to a post and pelted with sticks, &c.

"*Cock-throwing*
Cock-a-doodle do! 'tis the bravest game."
Wit's Recreation, 1640.

cock-water, *s.*

1. *Min.:* A small stream of water brought in a pipe and used to wash ore.

*2. *Old Med.:* A remedy for consumption.

cock-weed, *s.* The name of a plant, called also Dittander, or Pepperwort.

cŏck (3), *s.* [Dan. *kok* = a heap, a pile; Icel. *kökkr* = a lump, a ball; Sw. *koka* = a clod of earth. (*Skeat.*)]

1. *Lit.:* A small conical pile of hay.

"As soon as the dew is off the ground, spread the hay again, and turn it, that it may wither on the other side; then handle it, and, if you find it dry, make it up into *cocks.*"—*Mortimer.*

2. *Fig.:* The corner or point or form of a hat.

"You see many a smart rhetorician turning his hat in his hands, moulding it into several different *cocks.*"—*Addison.*

***cŏck** (4), ***cog, *cogge,** *s.* [O. Fr. *coque;* Ital. *cocca;* Sp. *coca* = a boat.] [COCK-BOAT.]

1. A small vessel.

"Fro Carlele to the coste there thy *cogge* lengges."
Morte Arthure, 476.

2. A very small boat used on rivers, or near the shore; formerly the general name of a yawl.

"I caused my lord to leap into the *cock.*"—*Tragedy of Hoffman.*

cock-boat, *cockbote, *s.* [COCK (4), *s.*]

***cŏck** (5), *s.* [COCKLE (2), *s.*]

***cŏck** (6), ***cocke,** *s.* or *a.* [COCCYN.]

***cŏck** (7), ***cocke,** *s.* [A corruption of the name of God.] An oath.

"By *cocke* I will foxe you."—*Damon & Pythias,* O. Pl., i. 216.

cŏck (1), *v.t. & i.* [COCK (2), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To set erect, or upright; to cause to stick up.

"This is that muscle which performs the motion so often mentioned by the Latin poets, when they talk of a man's *cocking* his nose, or playing the rhinoceros."—*Addison.*

¶ Commonly with the adverb *up.*

2. To set the hat jauntily on one side of the head.

"[Dick] stroked his chin and *cocked* his hat."
Prior: Alma, i. 348.

II. *Tech.:* To raise the cock or hammer of a gun ready for firing.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To stick up, to stand up.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To strut about with head in air, to swagger about, to bluster.

"Sir Fopling is a fool so nicely writ;
The ladies would mistake him for a wit:
And when he sings, talks loud, and *cocks,* would cry,
I vow, methinks, he's pretty company." *Dryden.*

(*a*) With the pronoun *it.*

"And if they be both disposed to *cock it* throughly yet when they both be made bankrupts, then they must needs conclude a peace."—*Sir T. Smith: Oration III.: Appendix to his Life.*

(*b*) With the adverb *up.*

"... in that he was found *cocking up* against God."—*Archdeacon Arnway: Alarum,* p. 161 (1661).

(2) To train or make use of fighting cocks.

"Cries out 'gainst *cocking,* since he cannot bet."
Ben Jonson.

II. *Tech.:* To draw up the hammer of a gun ready for firing.

"A modern hero fought for modish manners;
On Hounslow's heath to rival Wellesley's fame,
Cock'd, fired, and miss'd his man—but gain'd his aim."
Byron: The Waltz.

cŏck (2), ***coke,** *v. i. & t.* [COCK (3), *s.*]

1. *Intrans.:* To set hay up in cocks or small piles.

"Canstow serven, he seide . . .
Other *coke* for my cokers?'
Langland: P. Plowman, c. vi., 12.

2. *Trans.:* To put into cocks or small heaps.

"Sike myrth in May is meetest for to make,
Or summer shade, under the *cocked* hay."
Spenser: Shep. Cal., xi.

cŏck (3), *v.t.* [CALK, *v.*] To calk a horse's shoe.

"Cautious men when they went on the roads had their horses' shoes *cocked.*"—*Trollope.*

***cŏck** (4), *v.t.* [COCKER, *v.*] To pamper, indulge, or spoil children.

***cŏck** (5), ***cocke, *cocken,** *v.i.* [Etymol. doubtful; probably from COCK (2), *s.*] To fight.

"For te *cocke* with knyf hast thou noue nede."
Rolit. Songs, p. 158.

cŏck-ā'de, *cock-arde, *s.* [Fr. *coquarde,* fem. of *coquard* = "foolishly proud, saucy, presumptuous, malaperty, undiscreetly peart, cocket, jolly, cheerful." (*Cotgrave.*) "*Coquarde, bonnet à la coquarde,* a Spanish cap, any bonnet or cap worne proudly." (*Ibid.*) From O.Fr. *coc;* Fr. *coq* = a cock, from the resemblance to a cock's-comb.] A ribbon, or knot of ribbons, or other similar material worn in the hat; more specially, a rosette of leather worn by servants on the side of their hats. In England, cockades are worn by servants of masters serving under the crown as officers in the Army or Navy, Deputy Lieutenants, &c., and are of black leather, originally the distinctive cockade of the House of Hanover. Coloured cockades mark the retinue of foreign officials. Cockades have at different times been used as party symbols. The White Cockade was assumed by the Jacobites. Cockades played an important part in the French Revolution.

cŏck-ā'-dĕd, *a.* [Eng. *cockad(e)*; *-ed.*] Wearing or provided with a cockade.

"A pamper'd spendthrift, whose fantastick air,
Well-fashion'd figure, and *cockaded* brow,
He took in change." *Young: Night Thoughts, 5.*

*** cŏck'-al, * cŏck'-âll,** *s.* [Etymol. doubtful.]

1. A game played with a sheep's pastern bones instead of dice.

"*Cockals*, which the Dutch call 'teelings,' are different from dice; for they are square with four sides, and dice have six."—*Kinder: Sanct. of Salvation* (1658), p. 368.

2. The bones used in playing the game. [HUCKLEBONES.]

*** cŏck'-a-lan, * cok-a-land, * coc-a-lasne,** *s.* [Fr. *coq-à-l'âne* = a cock-and-bull story.]

1. A disconnected or irrelevant story.

"What a *Coc à l'Asne* is this? I talk of women, and thou answerest Tennis."—*Sir Toping Flutter.*

2. Used to denote an imperfect writing.

"Excuse the rather *cockaland* then letter from him who careths not howe disformall his penn's expression be to you, to whome he is a most faithfull servant."—*Lett. Sir John Wishard, Mem. of Dr. Spottiswood*, p. 50.

cŏck-ăn'-dy, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The Puffin, *Alca arctica.* (*Scotch.*)

*** cŏck-arde',** *s.* [COCKADE.]

cŏck-a-tiel', cŏck-a-teel', *s.* [Dutch.] A dealer's name for the small cockatoos of the genus Calopsitta.

cŏck'-a-tôo, * cac-a-to, * cock-a-toon, * co-ca-to, *s.* [Fr. *kakatou, kakatoes*; Ger. *kakadu*; from the Malay *kakatúa* = a cockatoo, an onomatopoetic word.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Any species of the subfamily of birds described under No. 2.

2. *Ornith.* (*pl.* Cockatoos): The name given to the birds of the family Psittacidæ, subfamily Cacatuinæ, the same that was called by Swainson Plyctolophinæ. They have a large head, ornamented with a folding or procumbent crest, a short very broad bill with the culmen of it very much curved. The tail is lengthened and broad, the feathers not narrowed. Besides their peculiar utterance "cockatoo," from which they derive their name, screamed out harshly, they are not able to acquire more than a few words, their imitative power being but slight. They inhabit Australia and the Eastern Islands, living in woods, and feeding chiefly on seeds and fruits, which their bills are well adapted to crush. They also eat insects. The species most frequently brought to England are the Great Sulphur-crested Cockatoo, *Cacatua galerita*, and the Small Sulphur-crested Cockatoo, *C. sulphurea.* They are white with yellow crests. They become thoroughly domesticated.

"Here are also—[in the Mauritius] herons white and beautiful:—*cocatoes*, a sort of parrot, whose nature may well take name from κακὸν ὠὸν, it is so fierce and so indomitable."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 383.

cŏck'-a-trĭçe, * cŏc'-a-tryse, * kŏk'-a-trĭçe, *s.* [O. Fr. *cocatrice* = a crocodile; from Low Lat. *cocatricem*, acc. of *cocatrix* = a crocodile, a basilisk: a corruption of Low Lat. *cocodrillus* = a crocodile. "The *r* being dropped, as in Sp. *cocodrilo*, Mid. Eng. *cokedrill*, the fable that the animal was produced from a cock's egg was invented to account for the name." (*Skeat.*)] [BASILISK, CROCODILE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A basilisk, a fabulous serpent supposed to have been produced from a cock's egg hatched by a serpent. Its breath and even its look were believed to have been fatal to any who came within their influence.

"*Cocatryse. Basilicus, cocodrillus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"For, behold, I will send serpents, *cockatrices*, among you, which will not be charmed, and they shall bite you, saith the Lord."—*Jer.* viii. 17.

*2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anything venomous or deadly.

"This was the end of this little *cockatrice* of a king, that was able to destroy those that did not espy him first."—*Bacon.*

(2) A courtesan, a harlot.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* For the difference between a basilisk and an amphisien cockatrice, see BASILISK.

2. *Scrip.:* The word "cockatrice" occurs four times in the text and once in the margin of the authorised version of the Bible. In four of these passages, viz., Prov. xxiii. 32 (margin), Isa. xi. 8, lix. 5, Jer. viii. 17, the word is צִפְעֹנִי (*tsiphōnî*), and in one, viz., Isa. xiv. 29, it is צֶפַע (*tsepha*). Tsiphoni means that which is generated from a serpent, hence a serpent itself. Tsepha, which is from the same root, is a serpent's progeny. It evidently means a very venomous serpent, but it will be observed that no countenance is given in Scripture to the fable about the origin of the cockatrice, or to any other of the myths that of old clustered so thickly around that animal of now fallen fame.

Cŏck-āy'ne, * Coc-agne, *s.* [Fr. *cocagne*; O. Fr. *cocaigne*; Ital. *cucagna, cucaigna*; from *cucca* = dainties, sweetmeats; from Lat. *coquo* = to cook; from the belief that the houses in this fabulous land were covered with cakes.]

1. A fabulous or imaginary land, the home of luxury and idleness.

2. The land or home of cockneys, cockneydom.

cŏck'-çhāf-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *cock*, and *chafer* (q.v.).]

Entom.: The popular name of a lamellicorn beetle, *Melolontha vulgaris*, found in England. It crawls awkwardly on the ground, and when it flies does so heavily and with a whirring hum. The larvæ are found in dung or in decaying vegetable matter or buried in the ground.

*** cŏcke,** *s.* [COCK.]

cŏcked (1), *pa. par.* or *a.* [COCK (1), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.* (*of a hat*): Three-cornered.

cŏcked (2), *pa. par.* or *a.* [COCK (2), *v.*]

cŏck'-ĕe, *s.* [Eng., &c., *cock*, and Scotch *ee* = *eye.*] In the game of curling, the place at each end of the rink or course, whence the stones must be hurled, and which they ought to reach, generally marked by a cross, within a circle.

"Glenbuck upo' the *cockee* stood;
His merry men drew near."
Davidson: Seasons, p. 162.

*** cŏck'-ĕn,** *v.t.* [COCK (4), *v.*]

† cŏck'-ĕr (1), *** cockeryn,** *v.t.* [Etymology doubtful; probably a frequentative of *cock* or *cog* = to shake, to rock; hence = to dandle. Cf. Wel. *cocri* = to fondle; *cocr* = a coaxing, a fondling; *cocraeth* = a fondling; and Fr. *coqueliner* = to dandle, to cocker, to fondle, to pamper, to make a wanton of a child.] To pamper or indulge children; to treat with too great tenderness and care; to fondle, to spoil.

"*Cockeryn. Carifoveo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"He that will give his son sugar plums to make him learn, does but authorize his love of pleasure, and *cocker* up that propensity which he ought to subdue."—*Locke: On Education.*

† cŏck'-ĕr (2), *v.i.* [Perhaps from *cock* (1), s.; suff. *-er.*] To be in a tottering state.

cŏck'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *cock* (1), v.; *-er.*]

* 1. One who is devoted to cock-fighting.

"He was the greatest *cocker* in England."—*Steele: Conscious Lovers*, act iv.

2. A kind of spaniel trained to start woodcocks and other game.

"A little Blenheim *cocker*, one of the smallest, beautifullest and wisest of lapdogs or dogs."—*Curlyle: Miscel.*, iv. 171.

cŏck'-ĕr (2), *** cŏk-ĕr** (1), *s.* [COCK (2), *v.*] One who puts hay into cocks.

"Canstow seruen he seide . . .
Other coke for my *cokers*, other to the cart picche."
Langland: P. Plowman, c. vi. 12.

cŏck'-ĕr (3), *** coc-ur, * cok-er** (2), *** cok-yr, * cok-ar,** *s.* [A.S. *cocor, cocur*; O. Fries. *koker*; Ger. *köker*; O. H. Ger. *chochar*; Sw. *koger*; Dan. *kogger.*] A kind of coarse half-boot worn by rustics. It properly signifies gaiters and leggings, and even coarse stockings without feet, used as gaiters.

"*Cocur*, boote (*cokyr* bote H. P.) *dorea, coturnus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Now doth he inly scorne his Kendal green,
And his patch'd *cockers* now despised been."
Bp. Hall: Sat., bk. iv., § 6.

cŏck'-ĕr (4), *** cŏk'-kĕr,** *s.* [COCK (4), *v.*] A quarrelsome fellow.

"Thise *cokkers* and thise bollars."
Towneley Myst., p. 242.

cŏck'-ĕred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COCKER, *v.*]

cŏck'-ĕr-ĕl, * cokerelle, *s.* [A double dimin. of *cock*, s. (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* A young cock

"*Cokerella. Gallus, gallulus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Fig.:* A proud, high-spirited young fellow.

"What wilt thou be, young *cockerel*, when thy spurs
Are grown to sharpness?" *Dryden.*

cŏck'-ĕr-ĭe, *a.* [*Cocker* (2), v.; *-ie* = *-y.*] Unsteady in position. The same with COCKERSUM (q.v.).

cŏck'-ĕr-ĭe-nĕss, *s.* [Scotch *cockerie*; *-ness.*] The state of being cockerie.

cŏck'-ĕr-ĭng (1), *** cŏk'-ĕr-yŋge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [COCKER (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of pampering or indulging a child; indulgence, fondling.

"What discipline is this, Paræus, to nourish violent affections in youth, by *cockering* and wanton indulgencies, and to chastise them in mature age with a boyish rod of correction."—*Milton: Doct. and Disc. of Divorce.*

"*Cokerynge*, ouer greate cheryshinge."—*Prompt. Parv.*

cŏck'-ĕr-ĭng (2), *pr. par. & a.* [COCKER (2), *v.*] Tottering, threatening to tumble, especially in consequence of being placed too high.

*** cŏck'-ĕr-ĭng** (3), *s.* [COSHERINGS.] An exaction or tribute in Ireland; now reduced to chief-rents. (*Blount: Law Dict.*)

cŏck-ĕr-nŏn'-y, cŏck-ĕr-nŏn'-ĭe, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The gathering of a young woman's hair under the snood or fillet; a cap. (*Scotch.*)

"I doubt the daughter's a silly thing—an unco *cockernony* she had busked on her head . . ."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. v.

*** cŏck'-ĕr-nŭt,** *s.* [COCOA-NUT.]

cŏck'-ĕr-sŭm, *a.* [Eng. *cocker* (2), v., and suff. *sum* = *some* (q.v.).] Unsteady in position, threatening to fall over. (*Scotch.*)

*** cŏck'-ĕt,** *a.* [COQUETTE.] Pert, saucy.

"Coquette . . . a *cocket* or tatling housewife."—*Cotgrave.*

*** cŏck'-ĕt** (1), *s.* [COQUETTE.]

*** cŏck'-ĕt** (2), *** coket,** *s.* [Low Lat. *coketa*, perhaps from *concha* = a shell.]

1. A seal belonging to the King's Custom-house. (*Reg. of Writs*, fol. 192 *a.*) Also a scroll of parchment sealed and delivered by the officers of the Custom-house to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandises are customed. (*Blount: Law Dict.*) Also an office of entry in the Custom-house, &c.

"The greatest profit did arise by the *cocket* of hides; for wool and woolfells were ever of little value in this kingdom."—*Davies.*

2. A measure for bread, &c.

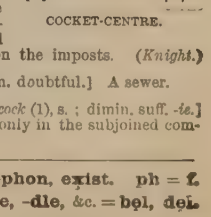
3. The second quality of bread, the finest being *wastel*, or *wastel-bread* (q.v.).

"When a quarter of wheat is sold for xli d. the wastel-bread of a farthing shall weigh vi l. and xvi s. but bread-*cocket* of a farthing, of the same corn and bultel, shall weigh more than wastel by iis. And *cocket*-bread made of corn of lower price, shall weigh more than wastel by vs. Bread made into a shinnel, shall weigh iis. less than wastel: Bread made of the whole wheat, shall weigh a *cocket* and a half; so that a *cocket* shall weigh more than a wastel by vs. Bread of treet shall weigh two wastels: and bread of common wheat shall weigh two great *cockets*."—*Blount: Law Dict.*

*** cocket-bread, * coket-bread,** *s.* [COCKET, *s.*, 3.]

cocket-centre, cocket-centering, *s.*

Arch.: Centre or centering in which head-room is left beneath the arch above the springing-line. Where passage beneath the arch is not required during the execution of the work, a cocket-centering is not needed, but the centering is constructed on a level tie-beam resting on the imposts. (*Knight.*)



COCKET-CENTRE.

cŏck'-eŷ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A sewer.

cŏck'-ĭe, *s.* [Eng. *cock* (1), s.; dimin. suff. *-ie.*] A word occurring only in the subjoined compounds.

cockie-bendie, *s.*

1. The cone of the fir-tree.

2. The name also given to the large conical buds of the plane-tree.

cŏck-ĭe-lēēk'-ĭe, cŏck-ą-lēēk'-ĭe, cŏck-ў-lēēk'-ў, *s.* [Eng., &c. *cock,* and *leek* (q.v.).] Soup made of a cock boiled with leeks.

"The poultry-yard had been put under requisition, and *cocky-leeky* and Scotch collops soon reeked in the Baillie's little parlour."—*Scott: Waverley,* ch. iii.

cŏck-ĭe-lēēr'-ĭe, *s.* [Imitated from the sound.] The sound made by a cock in crowing. (*Scotch.*)

cŏck'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *cocky; -ly.*] In a cocky, conceited, stuck-up manner.

cŏck'-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Cock (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The keeping or training game-cocks to fight; the sport of cock-fighting.

"The *cocking* holds at Derby."
Beaum. & Flet.: Monsieur Thomas.

2. *Fig.:* The act of turning anything upwards.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Shooting:*

(1) The act of drawing back the hammer of a gun ready for firing.

(2) The shooting of woodcocks.

"There ought to be noble *cocking* in these woods."—*Kingsley: Two Years Ago,* ch. xi.

2. *Carpentry:*

(1) A mode of fixing the end of a tie-beam or floor-joist to a beam, girder, or wall-plate. The same as Cogging (q.v.).

(2) Mortising. (*Knight.*)

* **cocking-cloth,** *s.* A canvas frame extended with a hole, through which a gun might be put to shoot pheasants, &c.

cŏck'-ĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Cock (3), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of putting hay into cocks, or small conical heaps.

cŏck'-ĭng (3), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Cock (3), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

"Where *cocking* dads make sawcie lads
In youth to rage, to beg in age."
Tusser: Life, p. 162.

C. *As subst.:* The act or practice of pampering or spoiling children.

* **cŏck'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *cock* (2), *s.*; *-ish.*]

I. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to a cock.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Upstart, conceited, cocky.

"A discreete father doth not by and by come upon his servant with a cudgell, for so should he make his childe *cockish,* . . ."—*Trowneese of Christian Religion,* No. 5. (*Latham.*)

* 2. Wanton, lecherous.

"*Cockish,* lustie, leacherous, salax."—*Withals: Dictionarie* (ed. 1608), p. 25.

cŏck'-ĭt (1), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Cocked.] (*Scotch.*)

"Sitting *cockit* up like a shark, . . ."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xliii.

* **cŏck'-ĭt** (2), *a.* [Fr. *coquet.*] [Coquette, Cocket, *a.*] Proud, saucy, conceited.

"*Accrester.* To wax *cockit,* grow proud."—*Cotgrave.*

cŏck'-le (1), * **cok-ll,** * **cok-kel,** * **cok-kyl,** * **cock-el,** * **cok-ylle,** * **kokil,** *s.* [A.S. *coccel* = tares, from Gael. *cogall* = tares, cockle; *cogull* = corn-cockle; Ir. *cogal* = corn-cockle. So called from choking the good seed. (*Trench: On the Study of Words,* p. 200.)]

1. *Ordinary Language:*

(1) *Lit.:* A plant, *Lychnis Githago,* formerly called *Agrostemma Githago.* Its fuller English name is Corn-cockle. It is an erect-branched plant, between one and two feet high, with linear-lanceolate leaves and large purple flowers, the segments of the ribbed calyx being much longer than the corolla. It may have been introduced into England with seed, but is now very frequent in cornfields.

"His enmye came, and sew above dernel or *cokil.*"—*Wycliffe: Matt.* xiii. 25.

* (2) *Fig.:* Anything injurious or detrimental.

"In soothing them, we nourish 'gainst our senate
The *cockle* of rebellion, insolence, sedition,
Which we ourselves have plough'd for, sow'd and scatter'd."
Shakesp.: Coriol., iii. 1.

2. *Scrip.:* The cockle of Scripture, בָּאְשָׁה (*bashah*), Job xxxi. 40, is an unidentified weed. It is from בָּאַשׁ (*baash*) = to smell unpleasantly. The Septuagint translators render it βάτος (*batos*) = a thorn. It is probably not the *Lychnis Githago.*

3. *Mining:* The mineral schorl, a variety of tourmaline, which is held to be as useless in a mine as cockle in a field of corn.

cockle-burr, *s.* An American name for Xanthium, a composite plant.

cŏck'-le (2), * **cock,** * **cokele,** * **cokel,** *s.* [Fr. *coquille;* Ital. *cochiglia;* Low Lat. *conquilium;* Lat. *conchylium;* Gr. κογχύλιον (*konchulion*) = a mussel, a cockle; κογχύλη, κόγχη (*kongchulē, kongchē*) = a mussel, a cockle.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The popular name of the shells classed by naturalists under the genus Cardium, or the family Cardiidæ. Their appearance is familiar. Forbes and Hanley enumerated thirteen species of Cardium as British. The most common one is *Cardium edule:* it is the one to which the name cockle is most frequently applied. It is found in sandy bays near low water. A small variety is met with in the brackish water of the Thames as high as Gravesend. The name is also loosely applied to some other bivalves. In the Hebrides *Mya truncata* is so called, and, more fully, the lady-cockle. It is sometimes used of the scallop, and was formerly used of the oyster.

* 2. A ringlet, a curl.

"To curl the *cockles* of her new-bought head."
Sylvester: The Decay, § 97. (*Davies.*)

* 3. A cockle-shell.

"*Gow.* Thus time we waste, and longest leagues make short;
Sail seas in *cockles,* have, and wish but for't."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iv. 4.

¶ *The Order of the Cockle:* That of St. Michael, the knights of which wore the scallop as their badge. This order was instituted by Lewis XI. of France, who began to reign A.D. 1461. The dress is thus described from a MS. inventory of the robes at Windsor Castle in the reign of Henry VIII.:—"A mantell of cloth of silver, lyned withe white satten, with scallope shelles. Item, a hoode of crymsin velvet, embraudeard with scallope shelles, lyned with crymson satten." (*Strutt: Horda Angel-cynnan,* vol. iii., p. 79. *Gl. Complaint of Scotland.*)

"The empriour makkis the ordur of knychthed of the fleise, the kyng of France makkis *the ordour of the cokkil,* the kyng of Ingland makkis the ordour of knychthede of the gartan."—*Compl. S.,* p. 281.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* [I. 1.].

2. *Heating Apparatus:*

(1) The hemispherical dome or the crown of a heating furnace.

(2) A hop-drying kiln, an oast.

(3) A large drying-stove used in a house where biscuit-ware dipped in glaze is dried preparatory to firing.

(4) The body or fireplace of an air-stove.

* **cockle-brained,** *a.* The same as Cockle-headed (q.v.).

* **cockle-demoi,** *s.* A half cockle-shell (?).

"Casting *cockle-demois* about in courtesie."
Chapman: Masque of Mid-Temple.

* **cockle-hat,** *s.* A pilgrim's hat, so called from the practice followed by palmers of wearing a cockle-shell in their hats. [Cockle-shell.]

"By his *cockle hat* and staff,
And his sandal shoon."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

* **cockle-headed,** *a.* Chuckle-headed, foolish. (*Scotch.*)

". . . but he's crack-brained and *cockleheaded* about his nipperty-tipperty poetry nonsense . . ."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxi.

cockle-kind, *s.* The species of cockles or shell-fish generally.

"The most recluse discreetly open'd find
Congenial matter in the *cockle-kind.*"
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 448.

cockle-oast, *s.* The part of the oast or hop-kiln where the fire is made up. (*Brande.*) [Cockle, *s.* II. 2.]

cockle-shell, *s.* The shell of the cockle; worn by palmers as a sign of their having performed the pilgrimage to the shrine of St. James at Compostello in Spain.

"He shows Saint James's *cockleshell,*
Of fair Montserrat, too, can tell."
Scott: Marmion, i. 23.

* **cockle-stairs,** *s.* Winding or spiral stairs.

* **cockle-stone,** *s.* A fossil cockle.

cockle-stove, *s.* The same as Cockle (2), *s.* II., 2. (2).

* **cŏck'-le** (3), *s.* [Eng. *cock* (2), s., and dimin suff. *-le.*] A young cock, a cockerel.

cŏck'-le (4), *s.* [Cockle (2), *v.*]

Mills: The instrument used in cockling the cogs of a mill.

cŏck'-le (1), *v.i.* [Cackle.] To cluck as a hen. (*Scotch.*)

cŏck'-le (2), *v.t.* [Coo, *s.*] To make a slight incision on the cogs of a mill, for directing in cutting off the ends of them, so that the whole may preserve the circular form. The instrument used is called the *cockle.*

cŏck'-le (3), *v.i. & t.* [Cockle, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To contract into wrinkles, like a cockle-shell; to pucker up.

B. *Trans.:* To wrinkle, to pucker up, to indent.

cŏck'-led, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Cockle (3), *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* Shelled, enclosed in or furnished with a shell.

"Love's feeling is more soft and sensible
Than are the tender horns of *cockled* snails."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

2. *Fig.:* Wrinkled, puckered, ribbed, like the shell of a cockle.

"Showers soon drench the camlet's *cockled* grain."
Gay.

* **cŏck'-lĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *cockle* (2), *s.*; *-er.*] One who gathers or sells cockles.

"An old fisherman, mending his nets, told me a moving story; how a brother of the trade, a *cockler* as he styled him, driving a little cart with two daughters, . . ."—*Gray: Lett. to Dr. Wharton.*

cŏck'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *cock,* and dimin. suff. *-let.*] A young cock, a cockerel.

"Main after main of *cocklets.*"—*C. Kingsley: Life,* i. 103.

* **cŏck'-lĭng** (1), *s.* [Eng. *cock* (2), s., and dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A young cock, a cockerel.

† **cŏck'-lĭng** (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Cockle, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

"A short *cockling* sea which must very soon have bulged the ship."—*Cook: Voyages,* ch. vii.

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. The act or trade of gathering or dealing in cockles.

‖ 2. The act of falling into wrinkles or puckers, as a cockling sea. (*Cook: Voyages.*)

cŏck'-loft, *s.* [Cock-loft.]

* **cŏck'-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *cockl(e)* (2), *s.*; *-y.*] Wrinkled, puckered.

cŏck'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *cock* (2), and *man.*] A sentinel. (*Scotch.*)

* **cŏck'-măţch,** *s.* [Eng. *cock,* and *match.*] A cock-fight.

"At the same time that the heads of parties preserve towards one another an outward shew of good breeding, their tools will not so much as mingle at a *cock-match.*"—*Addison.*

* **cŏck'-māte,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Nares thinks it is a corruption of *copesmate* (q.v.).] A comrade, a companion, a mate.

"Not disdaining their *cockmates.*"—*Lyly: Euphues.*

cŏck'-neў, * **coke-ney,** * **coke-nay,** * **cok-nay,** * **cok-naye,** *s.* & *a.* [Etym. doubtful. Wedgwood suggests, and Skeat adopts the suggestion, a connection with Lat. *coquina* = a kitchen. Murray breaks up M.E. *cokeney* into *coken ey* = cock's egg, and defines the word in Langland as "egg." (See A 1.)]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. A young cock (?). [See etym.]

"I have no salt bacon
Ne no *cokeney,* by Crist, coloppes for to make."
Langland: P. Plowman, 4,570.

* **2.** An effeminate person; a coxcomb.

"I am afraid this great lubber, the world, will prove a *cockney*."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iv. 1

3. A native or resident of the city of London.

"The *cockney*, travelling into the country, is surprised at many common practices of rural affairs."—*Watts.*

* **4.** A southerner; a native of the south of England.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or resembling a cockney, ignorant.

cockney-like, *a.* Like a cockney.

"Some again draw this mischief on their heads by too ceremonious and strict diet, being over precise, *cockney-like*, and curious in their observations of meats, times, . . ."—*Burton: Anat. of Melan.*, p. 73.

† **cŏck′-neў,** *v.t.* [Cockney, *s.*] To pamper, to cocker. (*Bishop Hall.*)

† **cŏck′-neў-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *cockney; -dom.*] The home or district of cockneys.

cŏck′-neў-fied, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Cockneyfy.]

† **cŏck′-neў-fў,** *v.t.* [Eng. *cockney*; Lat. *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To form with the manners or characteristics of a cockney. (*Webster.*)

† **cŏck′-neў-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *cockney; -ish.*] Pertaining to or resembling a cockney.

† **cŏck′-neў-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *cockney; -ism.*] The qualities, characteristics, idioms, or dialect of a cockney.

". . . recognized the woman's Berkshire accent beneath its coat of *Cockneyism*."—*Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xxiv.

* **cock-ou,** *s.* [Cuckoo.]

cŏck′-pĭt, *s.* [Eng. *cock*, and *pit.*

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Lit.:* A pit or enclosed area in which cock-fights were held.

"Henry the Eighth had built, close to St. James' Park, two appendages to the Palace of Whitehall, a *cockpit*, and a tennis court."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Any place or area much used for fighting; a battle-ground.

"And now have I gained the *cockpit* of the western world, and academy of arms, for many years."—*Howel: Vocal Forest.*

2. Any diminutive area or space.

"Can this *cockpit* hold
The vasty fields of France?"
Shakesp.: Henry V., i., chorus.

3. The Privy Council Office at Whitehall, so called from its occupying the site of a cockpit.

B. *Technically:*

* **1.** *Theat.:* The central portion of a theatre, now called the *pit* (q.v.).

"Lo! in a trice,
The *cock-pit*, galleries, boxes, all are full."
Digges in *Shakespeare Supp.*, i. 71.

¶ One of the London theatres, the Phœnix, in Drury Lane, was called the *Cockpit*, probably from being built on the site of a cockpit.

2. *Naut.:* The after-part of the orlop deck. It is below the water-line, and ordinarily forms the quarters for the junior officers, and in action is devoted to the surgeon and his patients.

* **cock-queene,** *s.* [Cotquean.] A female cuckold.

"Queen Juno, not a little wroth
Against her husband's crime,
By whom she was a *cockqueene* made.
Warner: Albion's England, iv.

* **cock-rel,** *s.* [Cockerel.]

cŏck-rōach, *s.* [From Sp. *cucaracha.*]

Entom.: Generally, any insect of the family Blattidæ, or, at least, of the genus Blatta; and *specially Blatta orientalis*, so common in houses, particularly in seaport towns. The Cockroach is said to have come originally from India, through the Levant. It is often called the Blackbeetle, an erroneous name, for it is not a beetle at all, but an orthopterous insect. [Orthoptera.] When the male is mature it has wings half the length of the body, while those of the female are but rudimentary. It is nocturnal in its habits. Its appetite is omnivorous. It leaves an unpleasant smell on provisions which it has been unable to devour. The eggs are deposited in horny cases, in which they are arranged with much regularity, in two rows, with a central partition, and smaller ones isolating each egg from the other. [Blatta, Blattidæ.]

cŏck′-rōse, *s.* [Eng. *cock* (1), and *rose.*] Any wild poppy with a red flower. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

* **cocks,** *s. pl.* [Cockle (2).]

cŏcks′-cŏmb (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *cock*, and *comb*, "the comb of a *cock* being a sort of ensign or token which the fool was accustomed to wear." (*Trench: English Past & Present*, pp. 177, 178.)]

I. *Literally:*

1. *Of garden plants:* A name sometimes given to *Celosia cristata.* The flowers are astringent and are prescribed in Asia in cases of diarrhœa, blennorrhœa, excessive menstrual discharges, hæmatesis, and similar disorders.

2. *Of wild plants:* (1) *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, (2) *Onobrychis sativa.*

* **II.** *Fig.:* An empty head or skull.

"About your knave's *cockscomb*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 1.

cockscomb-grass, *s.* A grass, *Cynosurus echinatus.*

cockscomb-oyster, *s.* A species of oyster, *Ostrea crista-galli.* It is found in the Indian ocean.

cockscomb-pyrites, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Marcasite. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

cŏcks′-fo͝ot, *s.* [Eng. *cock's*, and *foot.*]

1. *Aquilegia vulgaris.*

2. *Dactylis glomerata*, from its three-branched panicle. Called also orchard grass.

"If the hard stalks of the *cocksfoot* . . . had been in sufficient quantity, they would most probably have prevented the disease from attacking the sheep."—*G. Sinclair: Hortus Gramineus Woburnensis*, p. 9.

Cocksfoot grass: (1) A book name for *Dactylis glomerata*, (2) *Digitaria sanguinalis.*

cŏcks′-hĕad, *s.* [Eng. *cock's; head.*]

1. *Onobrychis sativa*, and *C. Caput-galli.*

2. *Papaver Rhœas, P. dubium*, and *P. Argemone*, three species of poppy. (*Scotch.*)

3. *Centaurea nigra.*

4. *Trifolium pratense.*

¶ *Purple Cockshead: Astragalus hypoglottis.*

* **cŏck′-shŭt,** *s.* [Cock-shut.]

cŏck′-shȳ, *s.* [Eng. *cock* (2), s., and *shy* (q.v.), from a cock having been the mark or target at which to shoot.]

1. Anything put up as a mark or target to throw at.

2. The act of throwing stones at a mark.

"Appealing to the test of a *cockshy*."—*Lord Strangford: Letters and Papers*, p. 215 (*Davies*).

cŏck′-sŏr-rel, *s.* [Eng. *cock* (2), and *sorrel* (q.v.).]

Bot.: *Rumex acetosa.*

cŏck′-spŭr, *s.* [Eng. *cock*, and *spur.*]

1. *Bot.:* Virginian hawthorn. A species of medlar. (*Miller.*)

2. *Zool.:* A small shell-fish. (*Halliwell.*)

3. *Pottery:* A small piece of pottery placed between two pieces of glazed ware in the saggar to prevent them adhering during baking.

cockspur's thorn, *s.* *Cratægus Crus-galli.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **cŏck′-stōol,** *s.* [Cucking-stool.]

cŏck′-sūre (**s** as **sh**), *a.* [Apparently from *cock*, and *sure*; but there is no evidence as to the reason.] Perfectly certain or confident, positive (*colloquial*).

"We steal, as in a castle, *cocksure*."
Shakesp.: 1 *Hen. IV.*, ii. 1.

cŏck′-sūre-nĕss (**sū** as **shū**), *s.* [Eng. *cocksure; -ness.*] The quality of being cocksure; confident certainty.

cockswain, coxswain (pron. **cŏx′-swāin** and **cŏx′-an**), *s.* [Eng. *cock* (4), s., and *swain* (q.v.).]

Naut.: One who steers a boat. After the officer in command he has charge of the crew and all belonging to the boat. He must be ready at all times with his crew to man the boat.

". . . his captain steered the boat as *cockswain*."—*Drummond: Travels through Germany, Italy, and Greece*, p. 70.

cŏck′-tāil, *s.* [Eng. *cock*, v., and *tail.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Lit.:* A half-bred horse.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A poor half-hearted fellow.

"It was in the second affair that poor little Barney showed he was a *cocktail*."—*Thackeray: The Newcomes*, ii. 152.

2. A kind of compounded drink much used in America.

"Did ye iver try a brandy *cock-tail*, Cornel?"—*Thackeray: The Newcomes*, ch. xiii.

B. *Entom.* (pl. *cocktails*): A popular name for the beetles ranked under the tribe Brachelytra, viz., the Staphylinidæ and their allies. The shortness of the elytra (wing-cases) enables them to turn up their abdomen, whence the name cocktails.

cŏck′-ŭp, *s.* [Eng. *cock*, v, and *up.*] A hat or cap turned *up* before.

¶ *Cock-up letter:*

Printing: A large letter standing above the rest in the line, and formerly, indeed occasionally even now, used for the initial letter of a book or chapter. (*Knight.*)

cŏck′-wēed, * **cocke-weede,** *s.* [Eng. *cock* (1); and *weed.*]

Botany:

1. *Lychnis Githago* (?).

2. Some *Lepidium.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

cŏc′-ў, *a.* [Eng. *cock* (1), s.; *-y.*] Conceited, stuck-up, impudent.

cocky-baby, *s.* A popular name for a plant, *Arum maculatum.*

cŏck′-ў-lēek′-ў, *s.* [Cockieleckie.]

* **cŏck′-ў-ōl-ў,** *a.* [Prob. from *cock*, and *yellow.*] Only used in the compound *cockyoly-bird* = a bird of bright plumage, a Yellow Hammer.

"The charming little *cockyoly-birds*."—*C. Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xv.

cō′-cō (1), *in compos.* [Cocoa (1).]

cō′-cō (2), *s.* [Cocoa (2).]

¶ *Le Petit Coco:* A name given in San Domingo to a tree, *Theophrasta Jussiæi*, from the pounded seeds of which bread is prepared.

cō′-cōa (1), *s.* [In Fr. *coco*, but Littré considers that the French word comes from the English one; Port. *coco*, probably a contraction of *macoco, macaco* = a kind of monkey, to the face of which the cocoa-nut, with the three scars upon one end of it, was thought to bear a resemblance.]

1. *Of the forms* cocoa *and* coco (but of these *coco* exists only in the compound *coco-nut, cocoa-nut*): The fruit of the palm described under 2. [Cocoa-nut.]

2. One of the best known and the most prized of all the palm-trees. It is the *Cocos nucifera* of botanists. [Cocos.] Its appropriate habitat is the coast of islands or continents, between 25° of Northern and the same parallel of Southern latitude; thus it abounds along the coasts of the South Sea Islands, of India, of South America, and other places. It is sometimes found inland, even to the elevation of 2,900 feet above the sea, but it does not abound or flourish away from the sea; thus while there are many millions of them along the sea-coast of India, considerable regions in the interior may be traversed without more than two or three cocoa-nuts being seen. The tree rises to the height of sixty to ninety feet. The stem is slender and marked by transverse rings, being the scars left by leaves now fallen. At Bombay and elsewhere the natives may be seen climbing up the cocoa-nut trees by means of those rings, and descending again with the fruit, their frail support against falling being a rope made into a large loop encircling their waist and the stem of the tree. Some palms have fan-shaped leaves, others are "feathery palm-trees." The cocoa-nut belongs to the latter category; its leaves, generally 12—15 in number, like gigantic ostrich-feathers, exist in a bunch or tuft at the summit of the unbranched stem. A tree produces about 80 or 100 nuts annually. The uses of the cocoa-nut tree are innumerable. For those of the

fruit, see COCOA-NUT. The juice which flows from its wounded spathes is called in India *toddy* (q.v.), and may be fermented into excellent wine, and an intoxicating liquor made from it, *arrack*. Or the sugar itself may be separated, when it is called Jaggery. The unexpanded terminal bud is a delicate article of food; the leaves are made into thatch for dwellings, or into baskets and buckets, or materials for fences, or as substitutes for paper to write on. The midrib of the leaves serves for oars: their ashes yield potash; and from the reticulated substance at their base a coarse kind of cloth is manufactured. The hard case of the stem is made into drums, besides being used in the construction of huts; the lower part is so hard as to take on a polish making it resemble agate. The root is sometimes masticated instead of the arecanut, and the fibres made in Brazil into small baskets. (*Lindley, &c.*)

"The dream is past; and thou hast found again
Thy *cocoas* and bananas, palms and yams,
And homestall thatched with leaves."
Cowper: Task, i. 640.

cocoa-nut, coco-nut, coker-nut, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang., Bot., &c.*

(1) The fruit of the palm described under No. 2. The ovary contains three ovules, but two of these are uniformly abortive. They leave three scars on one end of the fruit, one of which is so soft that it may be pricked with a pin: from this the embryo comes. The other two are hard and impenetrable. Its use for food, and the delicious beverage it contains, are universally known. The fibres which surround the rind are made into a kind of cord, called coir-rope, which, from its elasticity and strength, is well adapted for cables. See also Cocoa-nut Oil.

(2) The tree furnishing the fruit. [COCOA (1), 2.]

"The most precious inheritance of a Singhalese is his ancestral garden of *coco-nuts*. . . . In a case which was decided in the district court of Galle, within a very short period, the subject in dispute was a claim to the 2,520th part of ten *coco-nut* trees."—*Tennent: Ceylon*, pt. vii., ch. ii.

2. *Chem.:* The colourless, slightly opalescent fluid contained in the interior of the seed of *Cocus nucifera* is called the milk. It consists of 91·5 per cent. of water, 0·46 protein, ·07 fat, 6·78 non-nitrogenous extractive matter, and 1·19 ash. The ash of the kernel of the cocoa-nut contains about 43° per cent of potash, 8° soda, 4·1 lime, 9° magnesia, 13·5 chlorine, 16·9 phosphoric acid, 5° sulphuric acid, and 0·5 of silicic acid.

¶ *The double cocoa-nut:* A palm, *Lodoicea Seychellarum*.

Sea cocoa-nut: The same as Double Cocoa-nut (q.v.).

Cocoa-nut fibre: The fibre in which the cocoa-nut is enveloped.

"The beds are stuffed with *cocoa-nut fibre*, a material which is more expensive than flock."—*The Emigrants' Depôt at Blackwall*, in the *Times*, May 21, 1874.

Cocoa-nut oil:

Comm.: The fatty substance extracted from *Cocus nucifera*, &c. A whitish peculiar smelling fat, melting at 25°, and remaining liquid for some time. It easily turns rancid when exposed to the air, and consists chiefly of glycerides of caprylic acid, $C_7H_{15}COOH$, lauric acid, $C_{11}H_{23}CO{\cdot}OH$, myristic acid, $C_{13}H_{27}CO{\cdot}OH$, and palmitic acid, $C_{15}H_{31}CO{\cdot}OH$. It was formerly thought to contain cocinic acid, $C_{13}H_{28}O_2$, melting at 35°, but it has been found to be a mixture of lauric and myristic acid. Cocoa-nut fat is chiefly used in the manufacture of soap, the refuse of the nuts being formed into a cake for feeding cattle. Some of the fatty acids are said to be uncombined with glycerin. The more solid portion can be separated from the more liquid fats by pressure, and used for the manufacture of candles.

cocoa-plum, *s.* The name given in the West Indies to the fruit of *Chrysobalanus Icaco*.

cō′-cōa (2), *s.* [Corrupted from Spanish-American, &c. *cacao* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A beverage prepared from the roasted seeds of *Theobroma cacao*. Its chemical composition, according to Mr. Wanklyn, is as follows: Cocoa-butter 50 per cent., theobromin 1·5, starch 10°, albumen, fibrin, and gluten 18°, gum 8°, colouring matter 2·6, water 6°, ash 3·6, loss, &c., 0·3.

¶ Forms of cocoa are obtained at the shops as raw, roasted, and flaked nuts, and cocoa nibs. The introduction of the method of preparing these is attributed to Sir Hans Sloane. It is always prepared with other substances. The nibs are the purest form in which it is supplied to the public. Next come cocoa essence, cocoa extract, cocoatina, and chocolatine, which are the ground nibs deprived of half their fat. Then come flaked and rock cocoas, which are composed of cocoa, sugar, and arrowroot or sago. Lastly, we have the so-called soluble cocoas, which consist of 40 per cent. of ground cocoa, the remainder consisting of sugar and starch. These are sold under various names, such as homœopathic, Iceland moss, Maravilla cocoa, &c.

cocoa-butter, cacao-butter, *s.*

Chem.: A yellowish white fat, having the consistency of tallow, a weak chocolate odour, and agreeable taste. Sp. gr. ·0·96, melting point 30°C. It consists of glycerides of stearic, oleic, and probably other fatty acids. Cocoa-butter does not become rancid when kept. If pure it dissolves two parts of ether. It is also called Cocoa-fat.

cocoa-fat, *s.* [COCOA-BUTTER.]

cocoa-root, *s.* The root of *Colocadia antiquorum*. It grows in the tropics, where it is eaten. It is called also Coco.

cō-cōa-tīn′-a, *s.* [Eng., &c. *cocoa* (2), *t* euphonic, and Lat. suff. *-ina*.]

Comm.: Pure cocoa deprived of 40 to 50 per cent. of its fat. (*W. Harkness, F.C.S.*)

* **cō′-cō-drille,** *s.* [CROCODILE.]

"These *cocodrilles* ben serpentes." —*Maundeville*, p. 198.

cō′-cō-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod Lat. *cocos* (q.v.), and suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Palmaceæ (Palms). It contains some spiny and some unarmed genera. The typical genus is Cocos (q.v.).

cŏc′-ō-las, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A word occurring only in the subjoined compound.

cocolas-panter, *s.* A plant, *Rubus cæsius*.

* **co-co-loch, cock-loche,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A term of contempt or reproach. (There is no evidence for Nares's statement that it was probably the same as cockroach.)

"Than clutch thee,
Poor fly! within these eagle claws of mine,
Or draw my sword of late upon a pheasant,
A beccaficio, a *cocoloch*, as thou art."
Beaum. & Flet.: Four Plays in One.

cŏ-cōon′ (1), **cō′-cŏn,** *s. & a.* [Fr. *cocon*.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Entom., &c.:* An outer covering of silky fibre or hairs with which the pupæ or chrysalides of many insects, the silkworm for example, are protected. The term was first introduced into English entomology by Kirby. (See extract.)

"But to the artificial coverings of different kinds, whether of silk, wood, or earth, &c., which many insects of the other orders fabricate for themselves previously to assuming the pupa state, and which have been called by different writers, *pouch*, *cods*, *husks*, and *beans*, I shall continue the more definite French term *cocon*, Anglicised into *cocoon*."—*Kirby & Spence: Introd. to Entomology*, Letter ii.

¶ The making of cocoons is not confined to caterpillars of the Lepidoptera. Kirby uses the term of the silken case which spiders spin for the reception of their eggs, and the late Professor Owen did so of the structure constructed by the Rivulet Leech, *Hirudo vulgaris*, to contain its ova.

2. An egg-case of one of the lower Invertebrates.

"The eggs of the earthworm are laid in chitinous *cocoons*."—*Huxley: Anat. of the Invertebrates*, p. 195.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to an insect cocoon of the kind described under No. 1.

cocoon-state, *s.* The state of a cocoon or chrysalis, the pupa state of an insect.

"But it must not be forgotten that the males emerge from the *cocoon-state* some days before the females."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. xi., vol. i., p. 407.

† **cŏ-cōon′** (2), *s.* [Fr. *coquetoon*, prob. from a native name.]

Zool.: Catoblepas gorgon, the brindled gnu.

cŏ-cōon′, *v.i. & t.* [COCOON (1), *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To form a cocoon.

B. *Trans:* To swathe as in a cocoon.

cŏ-cōon′-ēr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *cocoon; -ery.*] A place where silkworms are kept and bred.

* **cō-cŏs,** *s.* [Latinised from *cocoa* (1) (q.v.).]

Bot.: A genus of palms, the typical one of the section Cocoeæ. Both male and female flowers exist on the same spadix. The spathe is simple, flowers sessile, sepals 3, and petals 3, stamens 6, ovary 3-celled, stigmas 3, sessile, drupe fibrous. The juice of the unripe fruit of *Cocos schizophyllus* is prescribed in Brazil in slight attacks of ophthalmia.

* **cō′-cō-wort,** *s.* [Etym. of *coco* doubtful, and suff. *-wort.*] A plant, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*.

* **cŏct,** *v.t.* [Lat. *coctum*, sup. of *coquo* = to cook.]

1. To boil, to cook.
2. To digest.

* **cŏcted,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [COCK, *v.*]

* **cŏct′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *coct; -able.*] Capable of being cooked. (*Blount*).

cŏc′-tīle, *a.* [Lat. *coctilis*, from *coctus*, pa. par. of *coquo* = to cook, to bake.] Made by baking, as a brick.

* **cŏc′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *coctio*; from *coctus*, pa. par. of *coquo* = to cook.]

1. The act or process of boiling, or exposing to heat in liquor.
2. The act or process of digestion.

"The disease is sometimes attended with expectoration from the lungs, and that is taken off by a *coction* and resolution of the feverish matter, or terminates in suppurations or a gangrene."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

* **cŏc′-tūre,** *s.* [Lat. *coctura*, from *coctus*, pa. par. of *coquo*.] The act or process of cooking, coction.

cō′-cŭm, *s.* [Prob. E. Indian.]

Bot.: Garcinia purpurea.

cocum-butter, cocum-oil, *s.* A solid greenish fat obtained from the seeds of *Garcinia purpurea*.

cō-cŭm-īgl′-ĭ-a (*g* silent), *s.* [Ital.]

Bot. & Hort.: A kind of plum (*Prunus Cocumiglia*), found wild in Calabria, the bark of which is used in the intermittent fevers of that region, being preferred to cinchona.

* **cocur,** *s.* [COKER (1), *s.*]

cō′-cūs, *s.* [Corruption of *cocos* or *cocoa* (q.v.), or the native name (?).] A term occurring only in the subjoined compound.

cocus-wood, *s.* A wood imported from the West Indies, and used for making flutes and other musical instruments. It is said to be the wood of *Brya Ebenus*, the Jamaica or American Ebony. It is not a genuine ebony, but a papilionaceous shrub or small tree.

cŏd (1), * **codde** (1), **cŏd′-fĭsh,** *s. & a.* [Etymol. doubtful. Ger. *gadde*; Lat. *gadus*.]

A. *As subst.:* A well-known fish, *Morrhua vulgaris*, found on the British coasts, on the banks of Newfoundland, and elsewhere. For the ichthyological characters see MORRHUA. They are exceedingly prolific, a single female having millions of ova. The Newfoundland fishery is of great importance, an immense number being taken every year. That on the Dogger bank and other places around our own shores is also important.

"Hake stokfyshe, haddok, *cod* and whytynge."—*Babees Book*, p. 174.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to cod-fish.

"In the Gadidæ, or cod tribe . . . almost the whole adipose tissue is concentrated in the form of oil contained in the liver."—*Pereira: Materia Medica*.

cod-bait, *s.*

1. The lug-worm (q.v.).
2. The cod-worm (q.v.).

cod-bank, *s.* A fishing-ground for cod.

cod-fish, *s.* The same as COD (1), *s.*

". . . and enormous quantities of cod, haddock, whiting, coalfish, pollack, hake, ling, torsk, and all the various flatfish, usually called by the general name of whitefish, are taken. . . . Of *codfish* alone the number taken in one day is very considerable. . . . The largest *codfish* I have a record of weighed sixty pounds, was caught in the Bristol Channel, and produced five shillings."—*Yarrell: Brit. Fishes*.

cod-fishery, *s.* A fishing-ground for cod.

"*Cod-fisheries* on their coasts are another bounteous present of Nature."—*Letters on Eng. and Fr. Nations*, ii. 345.

cod-line, *s.* An 18-thread, deep-sea fishing-line.

cod-liver oil, *s.*

Med., &c.: An oil obtained from the liver of the common Cod. There are three kinds known in commerce, viz., pale, pale-brown, and dark brown, the last possessing a very disagreeable taste and smell. Cod-liver oil was first recommended as a remedy for diseases of the lungs about the year 1833. Previous to that time, it had been used with much success in cases of chronic rheumatism. Its efficacy is ascribed by some to the presence of iodine and bromine, whilst others assert that it is due to the presence of a minute quantity of free phosphorus. Cod-liver oil is frequently adulterated with other fish-oils, especially shark-liver oil, but the latter can be easily recognised by its low specific gravity.

*** cod's-head,** *s.* A stupid fellow; an idiot.

"Such a bungling *codshead* to see no better."—*Dunton: Ladies' Dict.*

cod-sounds, *s. pl.* The swim-bladders of cod, cured and packed for market. The palates also of the fish are included as tongues and *sounds*.

cŏd (2), *** codd, * codde** (2), *s.* [A.S. *codd* = a husk, a hod; Icel. *koddi* = a cushion; Sw. *kudde;* Wel. *cwd* or *cod.*]

I. *Ordinary language:*

1. The husk, envelope, or pod in which seeds are contained.

"He coueitide to fille his wombe of the *coddis* whiche the hoggis eeten."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xv. 16.

"They let pease lie in small heaps as they are reaped, till they find the hawm and *cod* dry."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. The scrotum or bag-like integument containing the testicles (generally used in the plural); also, wrongly, the testicle.

*** 3.** A small bag of any kind.

*** 4.** A pillow.

"A *cod: cervical, pulvinar.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

"Jenny, pit the *cod* aneath my head—but it's a needless!"—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian,* ch. viii.

II. *Mech.:* The bearing of an axle.

*** cod-piece,** *s.* A part of the front of the breeches, formerly made very protuberant and conspicuous.

"*Lucio.* Why, what a ruthless thing is this in him, for the rebellion of a *cod-piece*, to take away the life of a man?"—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure,* iii. 2.

*** cod-ware,** *s.*

1. Grain contained in cods or pods, as pease, beans, &c.

"Where rie or else wheat either barlie ye sowe
Let *codware* be next therupon for to growe."
Tusser, ch. xix.

2. A pillowslip.

*** cod-worm,** *s.* The same as Caddis, or Caddis-worm (probably because the larva makes a kind of case for itself).

"He loves the mayfly, which is bred of the *cod-worm* or caddis; and these make the trout bold and lusty."—*Walton: Angler.*

*** cŏd,** *v.t. & i.* [Cod (2), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To enclose or encase in a pod or husk.

2. To shell peas, &c.

B. *Intrans.:* To bear seeds enclosed in a pod or husk.

¶ *To cod out:* Grain which has been too ripe before being cut, in the course of handling, is said *to cod out*, from its separating easily from the husk or *cod*.

cō'-da, *s.* [Ital. *coda;* Lat. *coda, cauda* = a tail.]

Music:

1. The tail of a note. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

2. The bars occasionally added to a contrapuntal movement, after the close or finish of the *canto fermo.* (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

3. The few chords or bars attached to an infinite canon to render it finite; or a few chords not in canon added to a finite canon for the sake of obtaining a more harmonious conclusion. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

4. The final episode introduced at the end of a musical composition to emphasise its close.

cŏd'-a-mĭne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *codeia* (q.v.), and *amine* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{25}NO_4$. An alkaloid which occurs in opium. It crystallizes in six-sided prisms, melting at 120°. It is soluble in alcohol and ether and boiling water; it gives a dark green colour with strong nitric acid; with ferric chloride it gives a dark green colour and precipitates ferric hydrate.

cŏd'-ber, *s.* [Eng., &c. *cod* (2), *s.*; and *ber* = *bere* (4), *s.* (q.v.).] A pillowslip.

"Item, fra Will. of Rend, 6 elne of small braid cloth, for covers to the king's *codbers*, price elne 4*s.*"—*Acct Bp. of Glasgow, Treasurer to Ja. III.,* A. 1474; *Barthwick's Rem. on Brit. Antiq.,* p. 134.

"Item iiii *codbers.*"—*Inventories,* A. 1516, p. 24.

cŏd'-crûne, *s.* [Eng. *cod* (2), *s.* = a pillow; *crune* = *croon* = a murmuring.] A curtain-lecture.

cŏd'-dĕd, * cod-dyd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Cod, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Contained in or bearing pods, leguminous.

"*Coddyd* corne (coddis P.). *Legumen.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"All *codded* grain being a destroyer of weeds, an improver of land, and a preparer of it for other crops."—*Mortimer.*

cŏd'-dĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *cod* (1), *s.*; *-er.*]

1. One who fishes for cod.

2. A boat or vessel engaged in the cod fishery.

cŏd'-dẽr (2), *s.* [Eng. *cod* (2), *s.*; *-er.*] One who gathers pease in the pods.

cŏd-der-ar, *s.* [Etymol. doubtful.] A vagrant, a vagabond.

"To cerss, vesy, & se all maner of *codderaris*, vagaboundis, & puyr boddeis."—*Aberd. Reg.,* A. 1533, v. 16.

*** cŏd'-dĭng,** *a.* [Etymol. doubtful.] Meaning doubtful, perhaps lecherous.

"That *codding* spirit had they from their mother."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronic's, v. 1.

Cŏd'-dĭng-tŏn, *s. & a.* [The name of a celebrated optician.]

Coddington lens.

Opt. Instr.: A spherical lens having a deep equatorial groove around it in the plane of a great circle perpendicular to the axis of vision. The groove is of such a depth that the stem connecting the hemispheres has a diameter equal to one-fifth of the focal length. This kind of lens was invented by Dr. Wollaston, who called it the periscopic lens. It was afterwards greatly improved by Sir David Brewster.

cŏd'-dle, cŏd'-le, *v.t.* [Etymol. doubtful.]

1. To parboil or soften by boiling.

2. To pamper, to fondle, to cocker.

cŏd'-dle, *s.* [Coddle, *v.*] One who coddles or pampers himself; an effeminate, luxurious person.

cŏd'-dy, *a.* [Eng. *cod* (2), *s.*; *-y.*] Full of cods or pods, husky.

coddy-moddy, *s.* A name applied to a gull in his first year's plumage.

"The larus, with a brown and grey back and white breast, the *coddymoddy.*"—*Hill: Hist. Animals,* p. 457.

cōde (1), *s.* [Lat. *codex, caudex* = a tablet.] A systematic collection or digest of laws, classified and simplified.

". . . the broad distinction between a *code* and a digest was that the former destroyed some existing laws and confirmed others with which new laws were blended, while the latter merely collected and stated the law as it stood. A *code* would require the sanction of legislation, a digest would not."—*Times,* April 22, 1873.

¶ (1) *Code Napoléon:*

Law: The name given to a code promulgated in France in 1804, originally under the name of Code Civile des Français, but altered to Code Napoléon when the first emperor of that name came to the French throne. The term is sometimes used in a more general sense.

(2) *Code of Justinian:* [Named after Justinian, who was born of obscure parentage in A.D. 482 or 483; became emperor at Constantinople in April, 527; by means of his able generals, Belisarius and Narses, added Italy and Africa to his empire, and died Nov. 15, 565.] A code of law drawn out under the auspices of the Emperor Justinian. In April, 529, was issued a compilation of useful laws or constitutions from Hadrian to Justinian. In December, 534, a revised code was published, and was accorded the force of law. It was called "Codex Justinianus repetitæ prælectionis." In December, 533, a commission, headed by the celebrated jurist, Trebonius, published an elaborate work called "Digestæ" (things digested) and "Pandectæ" (embracing all). This also received the force of law, and it was used to supersede the text-books of all old jurists. Just before the Digest appeared, there came first, by direction of Justinian, an abstract of the greater work. To this was given the name of "Institutiones" (Institutes). New laws subsequently enacted were published under the name of Novæ or Constitutiones Novellæ, or Authenticæ. They are often quoted as his "Novels," which word here must not be interpreted works of fiction. The expression "Code of Justinian," used in a general sense, comprehends the "Code" properly so called, the "Institutes," the "Digest," and the "Novels;" used in a more specific sense, it is confined to the first of these four. The Code of Justinian is a very essential part of the civil law.

(3) *Code of Theodosius:* [Named after Theodosius II., generally called the younger, who was born on April 10, A.D. 401, and died emperor at Constantinople on July 28, 450.] The Code of Theodosius (Codex Theodosianus) was a collection of laws published in his reign. They came forth and acquired legislative force in A.D. 438.

*** cōde** (2), *s.* [Cude.] A chrisom-cloth.

"With condul and with *code.*"
Anturs of Arthur, xviii.

*** code** (3), *s.* [Cod (3), *s.*] A pillow.

*** cōde** (4), *** coode,** *s.* [Etymol. doubtful] Cobbler's wax.

"*Code*, sowters wex (*coode* H.P.) *Ceresina* (*cerisina* P.)."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** cōde** (5), *s.* [Cud.]

*** cōde'-bĕc,** *s.* [Fr. *caudebec,* from the name of a town in Normandy.] [Caudebec.] A kind of hat.

cō-dĕ-fĕn'-dant, * cō-dĕ-fĕn'-dent, *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con,* and *defendant* (q.v.).] One who is joined with another as defendant in any cause.

"Any landlord may, by leave of the court, be made a *co-defendant* to the action."—*Blackstone,* bk. iii., ch. ii.

cō-deï'-a, cō-deï'-na, cŏ-deïne, *s.* [From Gr. κώδεια (*kōdeia*) = a poppy head.]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$ or C_1-$H_{18}(CH_3)NO_3$, methyl morphine. An alkaloid obtained by digesting opium with warm water, precipitating the meconic acid with calcium chloride, and concentrating the filtrate; the hydrochlorates of morphine and codeine crystallize out first, and may be separated by treating their aqueous solution with ammonia, which precipitates the morphine; the liquid is then evaporated, and the codeine is precipitated by caustic potash, and recrystallised from ether; it forms colourless prisms when crystallised from water, which lose their water of crystallisation at 120°; the anhydrous alkaloid melts at 150°. Codeine is a tertiary monamine; heated with soda lime it gives off methylamine, $NH_2{\cdot}CH_3$, and trimethylamine, $N(CH_3)_3$. Codeine dissolves in concentrated sulphuric acid without colour, if the solution is warmed to 150°C.; a trace of molybdic acid turns it a dirty green colour, becoming blue; and a drop of nitric acid turns it a violet-red colour.

cō-dĕt'-ta, *s.* [Ital., dimin. of *coda* (q.v.).]

Music: A few notes subjoined to the subject, though they do not really form an essential part of it, in order to lead melodiously into the counter-subject. (*Ouseley.*)

cō'-dĕx (*pl.* **cō'-dī-cēs**), *s.* [Lat. = (1) a trunk of a tree, the same as Caudex; (2) a book, a manuscript; (3) an account-book, a ledger.]

1. *Law:* A roll or volume, specially used in the subjoined compound terms.

(1) *Codex Justinianus:* [Code of Justinian].

(2) *Codex Theodosianus:* [Code of Theodosius].

2. *Bibl. Criticism:* A manuscript of any portion of the New or of the Old Testament, especially of the former. The original manuscripts of the two Testaments have been lost, and there is little hope of their recovery. In our inability to obtain them for purposes of consultation, it is needful to fall back on other copies as few removes as possible from the original. When in copying the Scriptures the

ancient transcribers detected an error committed by some one of their predecessors, they did not simply erase it, but placed it as an erratum on the margin of their copy. As further transcriptions were made fresh errata were similarly noted, till at length the margin became greatly crowded. In attempting to restore the original text great value is attached to the acquisition of any manuscripts made in one of the earlier centuries, from the power it gives one of eliminating errata belonging to subsequent periods. Manuscripts are divided into two classes: *uncials*, written in capitals and with no spaces between the words [UNCIAL], and *cursives*, written more in conformity with modern practice. The line between them should be drawn about the tenth century. In this respect the modern Biblical critic has the advantage of his predecessors. When the New Testament was rendered into English for the authorised version of the Scriptures, the Greek text used, that of Erasmus and Robt. Stephens, was based on MSS. more modern than the tenth century. Now some of much earlier date are available, prominent among which are the five noted below.

Codex A (called also *Codex Alexandrinus*): The Alexandrian, or Alexandrine, MS. of the New Testament. A MS. sent by the Patriarch of Constantinople as a present to the English king Charles I., and believed to belong to the middle of the fifth century. A correct edition of it was printed in 1860.

Codex B (called also *Codex Vaticanus*): The Vatican codex, or MS.; so named because preserved in the Vatican. A very valuable MS., belonging, it is thought, to the middle of the fourth century, if not even older. It was discovered in the latter part of the fourteenth century, but was a long time withheld from the examination of scholars. It was only in 1868 that it became practically accessible by the publication of a facsimile.

Codex C: The Ephraem manuscript, so called because some of the compositions of Ephraem the Syrian had been written over it. [PALIMPSEST.] It is supposed to be dated at least as early in the fifth century as Codex A.

Codex D: The manuscript of Beza, called after this eminent reformer, who presented it to the University of Cambridge in 1581. It is supposed to belong to the sixth century.

Codex ℵ (*Aleph*) or *Codex Sinaiticus*: [The Sinaitic codex, or manuscript; so called because Tischendorf, its discoverer, obtained it from the monastery of St. Katherine on Mount Sinai. The year of the great acquisition was 1859.] A most valuable New Testament MS., dating, it is supposed, from the middle of the fourth century. It is believed that it may have been one of the fifty copies of the Bible executed under the superintendence of Eusebius, Bishop of Cæsarea, by order of the Emperor Constantine, in A.D. 331. An edition of it was published in 1865. In 1892 a palimpsest manuscript of the Syriac Gospels was discovered by Mrs. Lewis in the same monastery. When photographed and transcribed, it proved to be of the same type as the fifth century fragments hitherto known as the Cureton Gospels.

cŏd'-fĭsh, *s.* [Eng. *cod* (1), and *fish.*] The same as COD (1), *s.* (q.v.).

cŏd'-fĭsh-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *cod* (1), s., and *fisher.*] A person or vessel engaged in fishing for cod.

† **cŏd-fĭsh'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *codfisher*; *-y.*]

1 The business or trade of fishing for cod.

2. The place where cod-fishing is carried on.

cŏdġ'-ĕr, *s.* [Etymol. doubtful; perhaps from *cod* (2), s., and hence, one eager to fill his bag or purse; or = *cadger* (q.v.).] (*Slang.*)

1. A miser; a covetous, parsimonious fellow; a hunks.

2. A curious or strange person.

cō-dĭ-æ'-ŭm, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Euphorbiaceæ. *Codiæum pictum*, sometimes called *Croton pictum* or *Croton variegatum*, is often cultivated in stoves for its beautiful red leaves. It was brought originally from the Moluccas. The root and bark of *Codiæum variegatum* are acrid, but the leaves are sweet and cooling.

* **cō'-dĭ-cal,** *a.* [Lat. *codex* (genit. *codicis*), and adj. suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a code.

cŏd'-ĭ-çĭl, *s.* [Fr. *codicille*; Lat. *codicillus* = a tablet, a codicil; a dimin. from *codex* = a tablet, a code.] A supplement or appendix to a will.

"A *codicil* is a supplement to a will, or an addition made by the person making the wills annexed to, and to be taken as part of the will itself, being for its explanation or alteration; to add something to, or to take something from, the former dispositions; or to make some alteration in the quantity of the legacies or the regulations contained in the will."—*Tomlin: Law Dictionary by Granger; Wills.*

". . . the validity of the alleged last will, with eight *codicils*, . . ."—*Times*, Nov. 18, 1875.

cŏd-ĭ-çĭl'-lar-ў, *a.* [Lat. *codicillaris* or *codicillarius* = pertaining to a codicil; *codicillus* = a codicil.] Of the nature of a codicil.

"An unfinished paper not established as *codicillary*."—*Phillimore: Reports*, vol. ii., p. 30.

cōd-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *codification.*] [CODIFY.] The act or process of reducing to a code; classifying or digesting, as laws.

"Proposed petition for *codification*. . . . Intimately connected is the subject-matter of this petition [for *codification*] with that for justice. No otherwise than by *codification* can the reform here prayed for . . . be carried into effect."—*Bentham: Justice and Codification Petitions; Advertisement.*

cōd'-ĭ-fĭed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CODIFY.]

cōd'-ĭ-fī-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *codify*; *-er.*] One who reduces to a code or digests laws, &c. (*Qu. Rev.*)

cōd'-ĭ-fў, *v.t.* [Fr. *codifier*, from Lat. *codex* = a tablet, a code, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To reduce to a code, to digest.

"I propose to *codify* this."—*Bentham: General View of a complete Code of Laws.*

cōd'-ĭ-fў-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CODIFY, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of reducing to a code; codification.

"The feeling of the times was against the *codifying* of customs . . ."—*C. H. Pearson: The Early and Middle Ages of England*, ch. xxxiii.

cŏd-ĭl'-la, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. a dimin. from Ital. *coda* (Lat. *cauda*) = a tail.]

Comm.: The coarsest parts of flax or hemp sorted apart.

* **cŏ-dille',** *s.* [Fr. *codille*; Sp. *codillo* = a joint or knee; dim. from *codo* = elbow; Lat. *cubitus.*] A term used in ombre when the game is won.

"She sees, and trembles at th' approaching ill,
Just in the jaws of ruin, and *Codille*."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iii. 91-2.

cō-dĭn'-ĭ-ac, *s.* [Ital. *cotogna* = a quince.] A marmalade of quinces. [COTONIATE.]

* **cōd'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *cod(e)*; *-ist.*] A codifier.

cō'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [From. Gr. κώδιον (*kōdion*), dimin. of κῶας (*kōas*) = a sheepskin, a fleece.]

Bot.: Sea-purse. A genus of Siphonaceæ (Confervoid Algæ). The fronds are cylindrical, flat, globular, or crust-like, composed of interlacing continuous filaments, terminating in radiating club-shaped filaments. The texture is spongy, the colour dark-green. Two British species are known. *Codium tomentosum* is found in most seas.

cŏd'-le (1), *v.t.* [CODDLE, *v.*]

* **cŏd'-le** (2), *v.t.* [Eng. *cod* (2), s.; suff. *-le.*] To make the grains fly out of the husks by thrashing.

cŏd'-le, *s.* [CODDLE, *s.*]

† **cŏd'-lĭke,** *a.* [Eng. *cod* (2), and *like.*] Like a pod or husk.

cŏd'-lĭng (1), * **cŏd'-lĭn,** * **quadlin,** *s.* [Eng. *cod* (2), s., and dim. suff. *-ling.* Cf. A.S. *cod-æppel* = a quince-pear, a quince.]

1. (*Sing.*): A kind of apple. The best known variety is the Keswick codling.

". . . how utterly he disbelieves that the several sorts, for instance a Ribstone-pippin or *Codlin*-apple, could ever have proceeded from the seeds of the same tree."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 29.

¶ In the following quotation from Shakespeare it seems to mean an unripe apple.

". . . enough for a boy; as a squash is before 'tis a pease-cod, or a *codling* when 'tis almost an apple . . ."—*Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

2. (*Pl.* Codlins, Codlings): A plant, *Epilobium hirsutum.*

¶ *Codlings and Cream*: [So called from the smell of the leaves when a little bruised.] *Epilobium hirsutum.* (*Britten and Holland.*)

codling-moth, *s.* A small moth, *Pyralis pomaria*, the larva of which feeds on the apple-tree.

cŏd'-lĭng (2), * **cod-lynge,** *s.* [Eng. *cod* (1), *s.*; dim. suff. *-ling.*] A young cod.

"The young of the cod . . . when of whiting size, are called *codlings* and skinners, and, when larger, Tumbling or Tamlin cod."—*Yarrell: British Fishes.*

cŏd'-lĭng (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Carp., Coopering, &c.: A balk sawed into lengths for staves. It is cleft or rived into staves by means of a frow and a mallet.

* **cŏd'-lĭngs,** *s. pl.* [Eng. *cod* (2), with dimin. suff. *-ling.*] Green peas. *Hot codlings* was formerly one of the street cries of London.

"In the pease-field? Has she a mind to *codlings* already?"—*Ford & Dekker: Witch of Edmonton*, ii. 1.

* **cod'-lock,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A fish, also called Clubbock (q.v.).

"The following fish are to be found in the harbour, sand-eels, clubbocks or *codlocks*."—*P. Kirkcudbright, Statist. Acct.*, xi. 13.

cō-dŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *codonia* (see def.), from Gr. κώδων (*kōdōn*) = a bell.]

Bot.: A family of Jungermanniaceæ (Scalemosses), sub-order Jungermannieæ, type Codonia, now called Fossombronia.

cō-dŏn-ŏs'-tŏm-a, *s.* [Gr. κώδων (*kōdōn*) = a bell, and στόμα (*stoma*) = mouth.]

Zool.: Allman's name for the aperture or mouth of the disc (nectocalyx) of a medusa or of the bell (gonocalyx) of a medusiform gonophore.

† **cod'-roch,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. Rustic, having the manners of the country.

2. Slovenly, dirty.

* **codulle,** *s.* [CUTTLE.]

"*Codulle, tyesche. Sepia, belligo* (*Colligo* P.)."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **cŏd'-wăre,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *cod, codde*; A.S. *codd* (*Somner*); O. Dut. *kodde* = a bag, and Eng. *ware.*] A pillow-slip.

cŏd'-wēed, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *codde* = a bag, which the head of the plant resembles, and Eng. *weed.*]

Bot.: A plant, *Centaurea nigra.*

* **cōe,** *s.* [CA.] A jackdaw or crow.

çoe-çĭl'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [CÆCILIA.]

çoe-çĭl-ĭ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [CÆCILIIDÆ.]

çoe'-cŭm, *s.* [CÆCUM.]

* **cō-ĕf'-fĭ-cą-çў,** *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *efficacy* (q.v.).] Joint efficacy or efficiency; joint action so as to produce a certain result.

"We cannot in general infer the efficacy of those stars, or *coefficacy* particular in medications."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

cō-ĕf-fĭ'-cien-çў (cien as shęn), *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *efficiency* (q.v.).] Coefficacy, cooperation.

"The managing and carrying on of this work, by the spirit's instrumental *coefficiency*, requires that they be kept together, without distinction or dissipation."—*Glanville: Scepsis.*

cō-ĕf-fĭ'-cient (cient as shęnt), *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *efficient* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Co-operating, acting in conjunction so as to produce a certain effect.

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Anything co-operating or acting in conjunction with another so as to produce a certain result.

II. *Mathematics*:

1. A number or known quantity, used as a multiplier with a known or unknown quantity; a co-factor. Thus in the expressions, 4*a*, 3*ab*, *cx*, 4 is the *numerical* coefficient of *a*, 3 of *ab*, and *c* the *literal* coefficient of *x*; *a* and *ab* may be regarded as the literal coefficients of 4 and 3 respectively.

2. The differential coefficient (q.v.).

"The *coefficient* of any generating term (in fluxions) is the quantity arising by the division of that term by the generated quantity."—*Chambers.*

† **cō-ĕf-fĭ'-cient-lў (cient as shęnt),** *adv.* [Eng. *coefficient*; *-ly.*] By means or way of cooperation or joint action.

***cōe'-horn, *cohorn,** *s.* [From the name of the inventor, Baron Coehorn, a Dutch engineer officer.]

Old Ordnance: A kind of portable brass cannon for throwing grenades.

"Two mortars and twenty-four *cohorns.*"—*Smollett: Rod. Random*, ch. xxxii.

cœl-ą-cănth, *a.* [Cœlacanthi.]

Zool.: A term applied to certain ganoid fishes from their having hollow spines.

cœl-ą-căn'-thĭ, *s. pl.* [Gr. κοῖλος (*koilos*) = hollow, and ἄκανθος (*akanthos*) = a spine.] In Professor Owen's classification, the third family of his Lepidoganoidei, the second sub-order of Ganoidean fishes. (*Prof. Owen: Palæontology*, ed. 1860.)

cœl-ą-căn'-thĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cœlacanthus* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: In the classification of Dr. Traquair, a family of Crossopterygidæ, characterised by having the pectorals obtusely lobate, the tail diphycercal, the dorsal fins two, the scales cycloidal, the air-bladder ossified. The species range from the Devonian to the Cretaceous period. [Cœlacanthi, Cœlacanthini, Cœlacanthus.]

cœl-ą-căn-thī'-nī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cœlacanthus*, and mas. pl. adj. suff. *-ini.*]

Palæont.: In Prof. Huxley's classification of the Crossopterygidæ, which, though retaining the termination *idæ* suggestive of a family, is raised to the position of a sub-order, Cœlacanthini is arranged as the sixth and last family.

cœl-ą-căn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. κοῖλος (*koilos*) = hollow, and ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a thorn, a prickle.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil fishes founded by Agassiz. It is the typical one of the family Cœlacanthidæ or Cœlacanthini (q.v.). They occur in the Carboniferous formation and in the Magnesian Limestone (Trias) of the North of England.

***cō-ĕl'-dĕr,** *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *elder* (q.v.).] An elder of the same rank or authority; a fellow-elder.

". . . He also is an elder, i.e. as others are. In the original it is συμπρεσβύτερος, *coelder.*"—*Trapp. Popery truly stated*, pt. i., § 5.

† cœl'-ĕbs, *s.* [Lat.] A batchelor.

***cō-ē-lĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *election* (q.v.).] An election at the same time; a joint election. (*Speed.*)

cœl-ĕl-mĭn'-tha, *s.* [Gr. κοῖλος (*koilos*) = hollow, ἕλμινς (*helmins*), genit ἑλμινθος (*helminthos*) = a tape-worm.]

Zool.: A name introduced by Prof. Owen for one of two leading groups or sub-classes of Entozoa, corresponding to the *Vers intestinaux cavitaires* of Cuvier. It includes the intestinal worms, which are hollow and contain an alimentary tube in the cavity of the body.

". . . The first condition characterises the *Vers intestinaux cavitaires* of Cuvier; the second the *Vers intestinaux parenchymateux* of the same naturalist. I have rendered the Cuvierian definitions of the two classes or groups of the Entozoa by the names '*Cœlelmintha*' and '*Sterelminthæ.*'"—*Owen: Compar. Anat. of Invertebrate Animals* (ed. 1843), lect. iv.

cœl-ĕl-mĭn'-thĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *cœlelmintha* (q.v.), and Eng., &c. suff. *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Cœlelmintha.

". . . more of the Pentastomata of Rudolphi appertain to the *Cœlelminthic* class of Entozoa."—*Owen: Invertebr. Anim.*, lect. v.

cœl-ĕn-tĕr-ā'-tą, *s. pl.* [From Gr. κοῖλος (*koilos*) = hollow, and ἔντερα (*entera*) = intestines, pl. of ἔντερον (*enteron*) = an intestine.]

Zool.: The name given by Frey, Leuckart, and others, to a sub-kingdom of the animal kingdom, the species of which are distinguished from those of humbler organization by possessing a hollow digestive cavity with which the hollow interior of the body freely communicates. The prehensile organs are hollow tentacles disposed in a circle round the mouth. All, or nearly all, are moreover provided with organs of offence and defence, called thread-cells or Nematocysts (q.v.). Prof. Huxley places the Cœlenterata between the Molluscoida and the Protozoa. The sub-kingdom is divided into two classes, Actinozoa and Hydrozoa (q.v.). Examples, the Corals, the Sea Anemones, the Fresh-water Hydra, &c.

cœl-ĕn'-tĕr-ate, *a.* & *s.* [Cœlenterata.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Cœlenterata (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:*

Zool.: An animal belonging to the division Cœlenterata (q.v.). One of the sub-kingdom including the Hydrozoa and Actinozoa.

"No *Cœlenterate* possesses any circulatory organs, unless the cilla which line the general cavity of the body can be regarded as such . . ."—*Huxley.*

*** cœ-lĕs'-tĭ-ąl,** *a.* [Celestial.]

cœ-lĕs'-tine, *s.* [Lat. *cœlestis* = heavenly, sky-blue; *cœlum* = heaven; so called from its colour.]

Min.: A compound of Strontian (q.v.).

Cœ'-lĕs-tine, *s.* & *a.* [Named after Pope Celestine V.]

Ch. Hist.: [Celestines.]

Cœlestine eremites, *s. pl.*

Ch. Hist.: A monastic order which arose in the 13th century, but was almost immediately suppressed.

Cœ-lĕs-tĭn'-ĭ-ans, *s. pl.* [Eng., &c. *Cœlestine* (q.v.), and suff. *-ians.*]

Ch. Hist.: The same as Celestines (q.v.).

cœl'-ĭ-ăc, cēl'-ĭ-ăc, *a.* [Lat. *cœliacus*; Gr. κοιλιακός (*koiliakos*) = pertaining to the belly; κοιλία (*koilia*) = the belly, from κοῖλος (*koilos*) = hollow.] Pertaining to the belly.

"The subtentacular and *coeliac* canals communicate with channels in the perivisceral tissue."—*Huxley: Anat. Inv. Animals*, ch. ix., p. 586.

cœliac artery, *s.* The Cœlia axis, an artery issuing from the aorta just below the diaphragm.

cœliac axis, *s.* [Cœliac Artery.]

*** cœliac passion,** *s.*

Med.: An old term for diarrhœa.

cœliac plexus, *s.*

Anat.: A plexus surrounding the cœliac axis in a kind of membranous sheath, and subdividing with the artery into coronary, hepatic, and splenic plexuses. (*Quain.*)

cœ-lĭ-ą-dĕl'-phŭs, *s.* [Gr. κοιλία (*koilia*) = the abdomen, and ἀδελφός (*adelphos*) = alike.]

Pathol.: A malformed twin, having the bodies united at the abdomen.

cœ-lĭ-ăl'-gĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. κοιλία (*koilia*) = the abdomen, and ἄλγος (*algos*) = pain.]

Pathol.: Pain in the bowels.

cœ-lĭc'-ŏl-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cœlum* = heaven, and *colo* = to worship.]

Ch. Hist.: Heaven-worshippers. A Judæo-Christian sect which arose about A.D. 354, and is traceable till about 430.

cœl-ĭ-ŏ'-dēs, *s.* [Gr. κοῖλος (*koilos*), and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Curculionidæ. Ten are British. (*Sharpe.*)

cœl'-ŏ-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. κοῖλος (*koilos*) = hollow, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Sloths (Bradypodidæ) from caves in Brazil.

cœl'-ŏ-dŏnt, *a.* [Gr. κοῖλος (*koilos*)=hollow; ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: A term applied to those lizard-like reptiles which have hollow teeth. [Pleodont.]

cœl-ŏg'-ĕn-ŷs, *s.* [Gr. κοῖλος (*koilos*) = hollow, and γένυς (*genus*) = a cheek.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Rodents, belonging to the division without clavicles. It is of the family Caviidæ. The molar teeth increase in size from the first to the last, which is one-third larger than the preceding tooth. The zygomatic arches are exceedingly large, with the effect of rendering the face very broad. *Cœlogenys Paca* is the Paca of South America. [Paca.]

2. *Palæont.:* Two species of Cœlogenys have been found in caves in Brazil, *Cœlogenys laticeps* and *C. major.*

cœl-ŏg'-ŷn-ē, *s.* [Gr. κοῖλος (*koilos*)=hollow, and γυνή (*gunē*) = a female, here used for the stigma of the plant.]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, the typical one of the family Cœlogynidæ (q.v.). The known species are between 40 and 50 in number, and are very fine.

cœl-ŏ-gўn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cœlogyne*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, sub-order Epidendreæ, type Cœlogyne.

cœ-lō'-mą-tą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *cœloma.*] [Cœlome.]

Zool.: A series or grade of Metazoa, including all but the Sponges and the Hydrozoa.

cœ-lō'-mate, *a.* & *s.* [Cœlomata.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to, or characteristic of the Cœlomata (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Cœlomata.

cœl'-ōme, cœ-lō'-mą, *s.* [From Gr. κοίλωμα (*koiloma*) = a hollow.]

Biol.: The body cavity of any of the Metazoa; the perivisceral space.

cœl-ŏ-năv-ĭ-gā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *cœlum* = heaven, and Eng. *navigation* (q.v.).] That branch of the science of navigation in which the position of a ship is ascertained by finding the zenith of a place from observations of the stars, &c. It is opposed to *geo-navigation* (q.v.).

cœl'-ŏ-spĕrm, *s.* [Gr. κοῖλος (*koilos*) = hollow, and σπέρμα (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: A plant belonging to the section Cœlospermæ (q.v.).

cœl-ŏ-spĕr'-mæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. κοῖλος (*koilos*) = hollow, and σπέρμα (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: In some classifications, a section of the Umbelliferæ in which the endosperm is hollowed out, the albumen being curved inwards from the base to the apex. The aspect presented by some seeds is that of a hemisphere channelled on one side. Example, Coriander.

cœl-ŏ-spĕr'-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. κοῖλος (*koilos*) = hollow; σπέρμα (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: Having curved seeds or cœlosperms; hollow-seeded.

"The seeds being sometimes . . . *cœlospermous* in the central flowers."—*Darwin: Orig. of Species*, ch. v.

cœ-lŏs'-tŏm-ў, *s.* [Gr. κοῖλος (*koilos*) = hollow; στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.] A defect in the pronunciation of words.

"There is another vice of speaking, yet quite contrary to the former, which the Grœcians have called *Cœlostomy*; it consists in mumbling, when a man does not open his mouth wide enough for his words."—*Art of Speaking in Public*, 1727, p. 64.

cœ'-lŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

Arch.: A soffit.

† cō-ĕm-bĕd', *v.t.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *embed* (q.v.).] To embed along with something else.

*** cō-ĕm-bŏd'-ў,** *v.t.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *embody* (q.v.).] To unite in one body.

"Father, Son, and Holy Ghost will then become *co-embodied* in this divine body."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, ii. 252.

cō-ĕmp'-tion, * cō-ĕmp'-çioun, *s.* [Lat. *coemptio*, from *coemo*: *co* = *con*, and *emo* = to buy.] The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing.

"*Coempcioun*, that is to seyn, comune achat, or bying togidere."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 18.

cœ-năn'-thĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. κοινός (*koinos*) = common, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A form of inflorescence in which the separate flowers are buried in a fleshy receptacle, as in the composite genus Dorstenia.

cœ-nĕn'-chў-mą, *s.* [Gr. κοινός (*koinos*) = common, ἔγχυμα (*enchuma*) = an infusion, ἐν (*en*) = in, into, and χέω (*cheō*) = to pour.] A secretion which serves to unite the corallites of certain compound corals.

"This intermediate skeletal layer is then termed *coenenchyma.*"—*Huxley: Anat. Inv. Animals*, ch. iii., p. 164.

cœ-nĕs-thē'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. κοινός (*koinos*) = common: and αἴσθησις (*aisthēsis*)=perception; αἰσθάνομαι (*aisthanomai*) = to perceive.] A term used to express the sensibility of the system generally, as distinguished from those

special sensations connected with separate organs, as the nose, eyes, &c.

"This division has now become general in any Germ the Vital Sense receiving from various authors various synonyms, as *cœnæsthesis, common feeling, vital feeling*, and *sense of feeling, sensu latiori*, &c. . . ."—*Sir W Hamilton: Lectures on Metaphysics*, xxvii., vol. 2, p. 157.

* **cō-ĕn-jŏy'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *enjoy* (q.v.).] To enjoy in conjunction with another, or with others.

"I wish my soul no other felicity, when she hath shaken off these rags of flesh, than to ascend to his, and *co-enjoy* the same bliss."—*Howell: Lett.*, I. vi. 7.

cō-ĕn-jŏyed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COENJOY.]

* **cō-ĕn-jŏy'-ĭng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COENJOY.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act, state, or condition of enjoying in conjunction with others.

çœn'-ō-bīte, *s.* [CENOBITE.]

çœn-ō-bĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [CENOBITIC.]

* **çœn-ō-bĭt'-ĭ-cal**, *a.* [CENOBITICAL.]

"I hold a *cœnobitical* symposium at Monkbarns."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. v.

* **çœn'-ō-by**, *s.* [Lat. *cœnobium.*] A living in common or like monks. (*Bailey.*)

çœ-nœ'-çĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. κοινός (*koinos*) = common, and οἶκος (*oikos*) = a house.] The entire dermal system of any Polyzoon. The same as POLYZOARY and POLYPIDOM (q.v.).

çœ-nō-clā'-dĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. κοινός (*koinos*) = common, and κλάδος (*klados*) = a young slip or shoot, a young branch.]

Bot.: Natural grafting produced when the branches or roots of one tree or plant come so near those of the other that they interlace and form a network. This often happens with beech-trees, wild hyacinths, &c.

çœ-nō-cō'-lĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. κοινός (*koinos*) = common, and κολεός (*koleos*) = a sheath.]

Bot.: A genus of Algals, order Oscillatoriaceæ. *Cœnocoleus Smithii* is found in boggy soil as a red mat of interlacing threads, with the separate filaments green. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

çœ-nō pĭth-ē'-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. κοινός (*koinos*) = common, and πίθηκος (*pithēkos*) = an ape.]

Palæont.: A genus of Strepsirrhine Monkeys (Monkeys with twisted or curved nostrils), of which a species, *Cœnopithecus lemuroides*, has been found in the Middle Eocene. It is the oldest monkey known.

çœn'-ō-saro, *s.* [Gr. κοινός (*koinos*) = common; σάρξ (*sarx*), genit. σαρκός (*sarkos*) = flesh.]

Zool.: That common basis of life by which the several beings included in a compound zoophyte are connected with each other. (*Allman.*) The common stem of a hydroid polypidom. (*Huxley.*)

cō-ĕn-trĭl'-hō, *s.* [Brazilian Portuguese.]

Bot.: The Brazilian name for a plant, *Xanthoxylum hiemale*, the powder of the bark of which is used as a remedy for ear-ache, whilst the wood, which is hard, is employed for building purposes.

çœn'-ūre, *s.* [Gr. κοινός (*koinos*) = common, οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

Zool.: A hydatid found in sheep; the larval form of a tape-worm. It causes the disease in sheep called staggers. It is found also in the horse, the ox, the rabbit, &c.

cō-ē'-qual (qual as **kwal)**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *cœqualis: co* = *con*; *æqualis* = equal.]

A. *As adj.:* Equal, or of the same rank and dignity with another or others.

"The whole three persons are co-eternal together, and *co-equal*."—*Athanasian Creed.*

"If once he come to be a cardinal,
He'll make his cap *co-equal* with the crown."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v 1.

B. *As subst.:* One equal or of the same rank and dignity with others.

† **cō-ē-qual'-ĭ-tў (qual** as **kwāl)**, *s.* [Lat. *cœqualitas: co* = *con*; *æqualitas* = equality.] The state or condition of being coequal with others.

"The Unity in Trinity, and the Trinity in Unity is to be worshipped: namely, on account of their perfect co-eternity and *co-equality*."—*Waterland: History of the Athanasian Creed.*

cō-ē'-qual-lў (qual as **kwal)**, *adv.* [Eng. *coequal*; *-ly.*] In a coequal manner; with joint equality.

cō-ĕr'-çe, *v.t.* [Lat. *coerceo*, from *co* = *con*, and *arceo* = to restrain, to shut up.]

1. To restrain or constrain; to keep down under penal restraint.

"Punishments are manifold, that they may *coerce* this profligate sort."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

* 2. To restrain or keep under restraint physically.

"A prisoner of war is on no account to be *coerced* with fetters."—(*Scott.*) (*Webster.*)

3. To compel, force, or constrain to any action.

* 4. To enforce by compulsion.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *to coerce* and *to restrain:* "*Coercion* is a species of restraint; we always *restrain* or intend to *restrain* when we *coerce*; but we do not always *coerce* when we *restrain*; *coercion* always comprehends the idea of force; *restraint* that of simply keeping under or back."

† **cō-ĕrç'-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *coerc(e)*; *-er.*] One who coerces.

† **cō-ĕrç'-ĭ-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *coerc(e)*; *-able.*]

1. Capable of being, or liable to be, coerced.

2. Deserving of coercion.

† **çō-ĕrç'-ĭ-ble-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *coercible*; *-ness.*] The state or condition of being coercible.

cō-ĕrç'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COERCE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of keeping under penal restraint; compulsion, coercion.

cō-ĕr'-çion, *s.* [Lat. *coercio, coertio*, from *coerceo* = to restrain, to coerce.]

1. The act of coercing or keeping under penal restraint; compulsion; the act of enforcing by compulsion.

"The *coercion* or execution of the sentence in ecclesiastical courts, is only by excommunication of the person contumacious."—*Hale: Common Law.*

2. The state or condition of being under penal restraint.

3. The power of coercing or enforcing by compulsion; coercive power.

"Government has *coercion* and animadversion upon such as neglect their duty."—*South.*

4. Government by superior force.

coercion-act, *s.* A popular name for any Act giving exceptional powers to the Executive in Ireland.

cō-ĕr'-çion-ĭst, *a. & s.* [Eng. *coercion*; *-ist.*]

A. *As adj.:* Employing or advocating coercion.

B. *As subst.:* A supporter of government by coercion, esp. in Ireland.

† **cō-ĕrç'-ĭ-tĭve**, *a. & s.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *coercitivus*, from *coerceo* = to coerce, to restrain.]

A *As adj.:* Constraining, coercing, coercive.

"*Coercitive* power in laws."—*Jeremy Taylor: Ductor Dubitantium.* (*Latham.*)

B. *As subst.:* Coercion, constraint.

"Of these, as man can take no cognizance, so he can make no *coercitive*."—*Jeremy Taylor: Sermons*, i.

coercitive force, *s.* [COERCIVE FORCE.]

cō-ĕr'-çĭve, *a. & s.* [Eng. *coerc(e)*; suff. *-ive.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having the power of coercing or constraining.

"All things on the surface spread, are bound
By their *coercive* vigour to the ground!"
Blackmore.

2. Having authority to coerce or constrain by means of penal measures.

". . . less odious to a rude nation than the *coercive* justice by which they were afterwards restrained."—*Hallam: Middle Ages*, pt. ii., ch. viii.

* **B.** *As subst.:* Power or means of coercion or constraint.

"The judge . . . hath a *coercive* for all."—*Jeremy Taylor: Sermons*, ii. (*Latham.*)

coercive force, *s.*

Magnet.: A force which offers a resistance to the separation of the north or boreal and the south or austral magnetic fluids, but which when once their separation has taken place, prevents their recombination. Hence soft iron can be magnetised instantaneously but the effect is not permanent, whereas steel is magnetised very slowly but when once the operation is complete its effects do not again pass away.

"To meet this question philosophers have been obliged to infer the existence of a special force which holds the fluids asunder. They call it *coercive force*."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., xiii. 390.

cō-ĕrç'-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *coercive*; *-ly.*] In a coercive manner; by means of coercion or compulsion. (*Burke.*)

† **cō-ĕrç'-ĭve-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *coercive*; *-ness.*] The quality of being coercive or compulsory.

"There is another element . . . the element of *coerciveness*."—*H. Spencer: Data of Ethics*, ch. vii., § 46.

cō-ĕr-ĕc'-tant, cō-ĕr-ĕc'-tĕd, *a.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *erectant, erected* (q.v.).]

Her.: An epithet applied to things set up side by side.

* **çœ-rū'-lē-an**, *a.* [CERULEAN.]

"*Cærulean* Neptune, rose and led the way."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xx., l. 173.

çœ'-rŭ-lēin, *s.* [Lat. *cærule(us)* = blue, and Eng. &c. suff. *-in*]

Chem.: A blue colouring matter existing in certain volatile oils obtained from composite plants.

çœ-rŭ-lĭg'-nōne, *s.* [Lat. *cæruleus* = blue; *lign(um)* = wood, and Eng., &c., suff. *-one.*]

Chemistry:

Cedriret, $C_{16}H_{16}O_6$ or $C_{12}H_4\langle^{(O\cdot CH_3)_4}_{(O-O)}$. A violet powder obtained in the purification of crude wood-vinegar by means of potassium dichromate, and also by the action of oxidising agents on the fraction of beech-tar boiling at 270°. It dissolves in strong sulphuric acid, forming a beautiful blue solution. It dissolves in phenol, and is reprecipitated by alcohol in steel-blue needle crystals. Cœrulignone, by the action of tin and hydrochloric acid, is reduced to a colourless compound, hydrocœrulignone, $C_{12}H_4\langle^{(O\cdot CH_3)_4}_{(OH)_2}$, which by oxidising agents is reconverted into Cœrulignone.

* **cō-ĕs-sĕn'-tial (tial** as **shal)**, *a.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *essential* (q.v.).] Partaking of the same essence or nature.

". . . we bless and magnify that *coessential* Spirit eternally proceeding from both, which is the Holy Ghost."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

* **cō-ĕs-sĕn-tial'-ĭ-tў (tial** as **shĭ-ăl)**, *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *essentiality* (q.v.).] The quality of being coessential; a partaking of the same essence or nature.

"The appellation of the Son of God . . . implies the same kind of relation to him, as that of a man to his father; that is, it implies *coessentiality* with God, . . ."—*Bp. Burgess: Sermon on the Divinity of Christ*, p. 41 (1790).

* **cō-ĕs-sĕn'-tial-lў (tial** as **shal)**, *adv.* [Eng. *coessential*; *-ly.*] In a coessential manner; by way of partaking of the same essence or nature.

* **cō-ĕs-tăb'-lish-mĕnt**, *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *establishment* (q.v.).] A joint or combined establishment.

". . . a *coestablishment* of the teachers of different sects of christians."—*Bp. of Landaff (Watson): Charge*, 1791, p. 11.

* **cō-ĕs-tā'-te**, *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *estate* (q.v.).] An estate or body of equal rank or position; a joint estate.

"A formidable prince who paid so little regard to the liberties of his *coestates* and the tranquillity of his empire."—*Smollett: Hist. Eng.*, v. 97.

* **cō-ē-tā'-nĕ-an**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *cœtaneus* = of the same age; from *co* = *con*, and *ætas* = age.]

A. *As adj.:* Of the same age; coetaneous.

"For these began
At once, and were all *coetaneous*."
Marmion: Cupid & Psyche. (*Nares.*)

B. *As subst.:* A person of the same age with another; a contemporary.

". . . *coetanean* of the late earle of Southampton."
Aubrey: Anecdotes of Sir W. Raleigh, ii. 516.

* **cō-ē-tā'-nĕ-oŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *cœtaneus: co* = *con*, and *ætas* = age.] Of the same age with another; contemporary, contemporaneous.

"Through the body every member sustains another; and all are *coetaneous*, because none can subsist alone."—*Bentley: Sermons.*

¶ Properly followed by *with*, but sometimes by *to* or *unto*.

"Eve was old as Adam, and Cain their son *coetaneous unto* both."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

***cō-ē-tā'-nē-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *coetaneous; -ly.*] Contemporaneously; of or at the same time or age.

cō-ē-tĕr'-nal, *a.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *eternal* (q.v.).] Eternal equally with another or others.

"Hail, holy Light! offspring of heaven firstborn!
Or of the Eternal *coeternal* beam."
Milton: P. L., bk. iii.

†cō-ē-tĕr'-nal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *coeternal; -ly.*] In a state of coeternity. (*Hooker.*)

***cō-ē-tĕrne',** *a.* [Lat. *coæternus.*] Coeternal.

"Thai wenen that this worlde ben maked *coeterne* with his makere."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 172.

†cō-ē-tĕr'-nĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *eternity* (q.v.).] The state or quality of being coeternal; equal eternity or eternal existence with another.

"For our belief in the Trinity, the *co-eternity* of the Son of God with his Father . . ."—*Hooker: Eccles. Pol.*, bk. i., ch. xiv., § 2.

cœur, *s.* [Fr. = a heart; Lat. *cor.*]

Her.: The heart of a shield; also called the centre or fesse point.

cō-ē'-val, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *coævus*, from *co* = *con*, and *ævum*; Gr. *αἰών* (*aiōn*) = an age, a time.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of the same age.

2. Existing from the same time or period; equal in age or antiquity.

"Where mouldering abbey walls o'erhang the glade,
And oaks *coeval* spread a mournful shade."
Cowper: Hope, 352.

(1) Followed by *with.*

"Silence, *coeval with* eternity!" *Pope.*

* (2) Followed by *to.*

". . . we have no reason to conclude that idolatrous religion was *coeval to* mankind."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *coeval* and *contemporary:* "An age is a specifically long space of time; a time is indefinite; hence the application of the terms to things in the first case and to persons in the second: the dispersion of mankind and the confusion of languages were *coeval* with the building of the tower of Babel; Addison was *cotemporary* [contemporary] with Swift and Pope." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **B.** *As subst.:* One of the same age; a contemporary.

"To have outdone all your *coevals* in wit."—*Pope.*

***cō-ē'-vŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *coævus.*] [Coæval.] Coeval.

"Supposing some other thing *coevous* to it."—*South: Sermons.*

cō-ĕx-ĕc'-u-tŏr, *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *executor* (q.v.).] One associated with another as executor under a will; a joint executor.

cō-ĕx-ĕc'-u-trĭx, *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *executrix* (q.v.).] One associated with another as executrix under a will; a joint executrix.

cō-ĕx-ĭst', *v.i.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *exist* (q.v.).] To exist at the same time as another.

"The three stars that *coexist* in heavenly constellations. . . ."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

cō-ĕx-ĭs'-tĕnçe, cō-ĕx-ĭs'-tĕn-çў, *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *existence* (q.v.).] The state or quality of being coexistent, or existing at the same time with another.

"There was *co-existence* without contact."—*Buckle: Hist. Civilization in England*, vol. ii., ch. vi.

1. Followed by *with.*

"We can demonstrate the being of God's eternal ideas, and their *coexistence with* him."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra.*

* 2. Followed by *to.*

"The measuring of any duration by some motion, depends not on the real *coexistence* of that thing *to* that motion, or any other periods of revolution."—*Locke.*

cō-ĕx-ĭs'-tent, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *existent* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Existing at the same time with another; coexisting.

"The simplest extension therefore, as that of a line, must be regarded as a certain series of *coexistent* positions . . ."—*H. Spencer: Psychology*, p. 297.

¶ Followed by *with*; rarely by *to.*

† **B.** *As subst.:* That which coexists with another.

". . . so every property of an object has an invariable *coexistent*, which he called its Form . . ."—*Mill: Logic*, bk. iii., ch. xxii., § 4.

*** cō-ĕx-ĭs-tĭm-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *existimation* (q.v.).] A union in opinions or views; unanimity or agreement.

"We are fain to make ourselves happy by consortion, opinion, or *co-existimation*."—*Sir T. Browne: Letter to a Friend*, sec. 24 (ed. 1881).

cō-ĕx-ĭs'-tĭng, *a.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *existing* (q.v.).] Coexistent; existing together or at the same time with another.

*** cō-ĕx-pănd',** *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *expand* (q.v.).] To expand or spread at the same time or equally with another.

"God is a mind *co-expanded* with and intimately pervading the material universe."—*Remarks on Cato, or Essay on Old Age*, 1773, p. 276.

***cō-ĕx-păn'-dĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Coexpand.]

*** cō-ĕx-tĕnd',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *extend* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To cause to extend or reach to the same place, time, or duration, as another.

"Every motion is, in some sort, *coextended* with the body moved."—*Grew: Cosmologia.*

B. *Intrans.:* To reach to or attain the same place, time, or duration as another.

cō-ĕx-tĕnd'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Coextend.]

cō-ĕx-tĕnd'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Coextend.]

cō-ĕx-tĕn'-sion, *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *extension* (q.v.).] The state or quality of extending to or reaching the same place, time, or duration as another.

". . . and *coextension*, as the equality of separate series of coexistent positions . . ."—*H. Spencer: Prin. of Psychology*, p. 297.

cō-ĕx-tĕn'-sĭve, *a.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *extensive* (q.v.).] Extending to the same place, time, or duration as another; coextending.

". . . coextension, as ordinarily determined by the juxtaposition of the *coextensive* objects, . . ."—*H. Spencer: Psychology*, p. 393.

¶ Followed by *with.*

"The objects of the society are *coextensive* with the true spirit of christian charity."—*Bp. Winchester (North): Serm.* (1790).

†cō-ĕx-tĕn'-sĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *coextensive; -ly.*] In a coextensive manner or degree.

†cō-ĕx-tĕn'-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *coextensive; -ness.*] The quality of being coextensive; the capability of extending equally with another. (*Bentham.*)

*** cof, * cofe, * cove, * kafe, * kof,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *cāf.*]

A. *As adj.:* Quick, active, nimble.

"Comaunded hir to be *cof* and quyk at this onez."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 623.

B. *As adv.:* Quickly, readily, soon.

"I-come sum *cofer*, sum later."—*O. E. Homilies*, p. 231.

*** cŏf-ĕr,** *s.* [Coffer.]

cŏf-ĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Coffering.] (*Weale.*)

cŏff (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The offal of pilchards. (*Webster.*) (*Local.*)

*** cŏff** (2), *** cofe,** *s.* [Coff, *v.*]

1. A merchant, a pedlar.

"Ane scroppit *cofe* quhen he begynnis."
Bannatyne: Poems, p. 170.

2. Bargain, perhaps strictly by barter or exchange.

*** cŏff,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *ceapan*; Ger. *kaufen*; Dut. *kōpen*; Icel. *kaupa.*] [Cheap, Chop.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To buy.

"I sought the fair, for honester employ,
To *coff* what bonny trinkets I mith see."
Skirref: Poems, p. 40.

2. To procure or obtain in any way, not necessarily by purchase.

"This ladie *coft* the Ladie Caristoun of heretage, and gave in marisge to her sones secund sone, callit John, and *coft* also the lands of Foulstruther. . . ."—*Blue Book of Seton, be Sir Richard Maitland of Ledington*; *V. Edin. Mag. and Rev. for Sept.*, 1810, pp. 327, 328, 330.

B. *Intrans.:* To barter, to exchange.

*** coffe,** *s.* [Cuff.]

"My cokeres and my *coffes*."
Langland: P. Plowman, 3,909.

cŏf-fē-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat.] [Coffee.]

Botany:

1. A genus of plants, order Cinchonaceæ, tribe Coffeæ, family Psychotridæ. The corolla is tubular, with four or five spreading segments, the stamens coming from its throat, the berry succulent, with two cells, each with a single seed. About forty or fifty species are known, the majority from the Western hemisphere. *Coffea arabica* is the coffee tree or shrub. It is an evergreen, with oval, shining, sharp-pointed leaves, and five-cleft white fragrant corolla with projecting stamens; the berry is first red and then purple. Though called *arabica* and abundant in Arabia, yet it is said to have been brought at first from Abyssinia. Now it is cultivated in the West Indies, Bermuda, and the hotter parts of America, as well as in many parts of the East. [Coffee.]

2. *(Pl. Coffeæ):* A section of Cinchonaceæ, containing those whose ovary has only one or two seeds in each cell, whereas the Cinchoneæ proper have a many-seeded ovary.

cŏf'-feĕ, *** cŏf-fē',** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. & Sp. *café*; Ital. *caffè.* Corrupted from Arab. *kahwa* = coffee.]

A. *As subst.:* The ground roasted seeds of *Coffea arabica.* The seeds or beans are imported into this country chiefly from the East and West Indies, but the finest quality, Mocha coffee, comes from Arabia. In the raw state the beans are destitute of flavour, but on roasting, a peculiar brown oil, caffeine, is developed, and it is this body which gives to the coffee its characteristic aroma. The most valuable constituent of coffee is caffeine, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$, an alkaloid identical with the

COFFEE-TREE.

1. Single flower. 2. Stamen. 3. Single fruit.

alkaloid theine found in tea. In the roasted bean it never exceeds 1 per cent. Taken in moderation, coffee is one of the most wholesome beverages known. It assists digestion, exhilarates the spirits, and counteracts the tendency to sleep. Coffee was not known to the Greeks and Romans but has been used from time immemorial in Abyssinia and Ethiopia. In Arabia it is known to have been used in the 15th century and throughout Asia in the 16th. It is a native of Abyssinia, Arabia, and parts of Africa. It was brought to the West Indies in 1720, and its cultivation has spread into Brazil and other parts of Central and South America. The annual production at present in various countries is: Africa, 36,000 tons; Brazil, 333,000 tons; Ceylon, 53,000 tons; Java, 90,000 tons; Manilla, 35,000 tons; West Indies, 42,000 tons; with considerable quantities in some of the Central American States, Venezuela, &c. Chicory and other substances are often used as substitutes, or adulterations. None of these substitutes contains any substance analogous to the alkaloid caffeine found in coffee. In fact their only use appears to be to give the coffee infusion a greater depth of colour. The sale of a mixture of coffee and chicory, or any substitute for chicory, is perfectly legal, provided such mixture is properly labelled. It is only when a mixture is sold as pure coffee that any admixture becomes an adulteration. Any of these substitutes when mixed with coffee can be readily identified by means of the microscope, even when present in very small quantity. (*W. Harkness, Esq., F.C.S.*)

"In A.D. 1684 Locke wrote *coffé*, showing that the word was not yet naturalized."—*Locke's Diary, given in his Life by Lord King*, p. 42. (*Trench.*)

¶ *Swedish Coffee:* The seeds of *Astragalus bœticus*, a papilionaceous plant.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to coffee.

"In the *coffee* husbandry the plants should be placed eight feet apart."—*Ure: Dict. of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

¶ Compound of obvious signification: *Coffee-cup.*

coffee-bean, *s.* The seed of the coffee-tree.

¶ *Coffee-bean tree: Gymnocladus canadensis.*

coffee-berry, *s.* The fruit of the coffee-tree.

coffee-biggin, *s.* A coffee-pot with a flannel bag or a wire strainer to contain the ground coffee through which the hot water is poured.

"I find none so good as . . the *coffee biggin* with the perforated tin strainer."—*Ure: Dict. of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

coffee-bird, *s.* The name given in Jamaica to a kind of bullfinch, *Pyrrhula violacea*, which builds its nest in coffee-trees, hence its name. (*Ogilvie.*)

coffee-bug, *s.* The name given to an insect, *Lecania coffeæ*. It is one of the Coccidæ. It is injurious to coffee-trees.

coffee-cleaning, *a.* Cleaning or designed to clean coffee.

¶ *Coffee-cleaning machine:* A machine in which the coffee grains are beaten, rubbed, brushed, and winnowed, to remove the "parchment" or thin adhering envelope of the grain, and also purge it of dust and foreign matter. This is generally done by rotating beaters, rubbing surfaces, fans, &c.

* **coffee-house,** *s.* A house of entertainment where persons are supplied with coffee and other refreshments. Formerly the chief resort of every class for purposes of conversation and information.

". . . wild rumours which flew without ceasing from *coffeehouse* to *coffeehouse* and from alebench to alebench, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

¶ Constantinople is believed to have been the first European capital in which coffee-houses were instituted, the year of their establishment there being A.D. 1554. In 1650 the first one in England was opened in Oxford. They were suppressed by Charles II. in 1675, but were soon again allowed to be re-opened.

coffee-huller, *s.* A machine to remove the husk or sac which covers the coffee grains. The machine is similar to a rice-huller. (*Knight.*)

coffee-man, *s.* One who keeps a coffee-house. (*Addison.*)

coffee-mill, *s.* A small hand-mill for grinding coffee-berries to powder. The berries are made to pass between the serrated surfaces of opposed steel disks or rollers, or between a roller and a concave.

coffee-nib, *s.* A coffee-bean.

coffee-planter, *s.* One who cultivates the coffee-plant.

coffee-planting, *s.* The cultivation of the coffee-plant.

coffee-polisher, *s.* A machine the object of which is to remove traces of mildew and stain from coffee on its arrival from the ship, or the effects of damp or heating when in store. (*Knight.*)

coffee-pot, *s.* A vessel in which coffee is infused. The chief kinds of it are (1) the Percolator (q.v.), (2) Coffee-pots in which there are arrangements for condensing the steam and the essential oil, the latter of which constitutes the aroma of the coffee, and returning them to the infusion. (*Knight.*)

coffee-pulper, *s.* A machine for treating the coffee fruit by removing the pulp and the envelope of the seeds.

coffee-roaster, *s.*

1. A metal cylinder in which the coffee-berries are roasted. The coffee-roaster is generally of a cylindrical or prismatic form, and is rotated on a horizontal axis by means of a crank. Two objects are attempted to be secured in coffee-roasters: to keep the berries moving and prevent their burning, and to keep the aroma confined as much as possible. The aroma depends on the essential oil in the berry, and the empyreumatic flavour is developed by heat: or the oil is developed in the berry in the process of decomposition. (*Knight.*)

2. One whose trade it is to prepare coffee by roasting.

coffee-room, *s.* The public room of an hotel, in which the guests dine and have their other meals.

* **coffee-sage,** *s.* A coffee-house orator. (*Churchill.*)

coffee-shop, *s.* A coffee-house.

coffee-tree, *s.* The same as COFFEE (q.v.).

cof-fein, cof-feine, *s.* [CAFFEINE.]

cŏf-fer, * cof-er, * cofre, * cofor, * cofur, * cofyr, * cofire, *s.* [O. Fr. *cofre*; Sw. & Dan. *köffert*; Low Lat. *coffrus, cofrum*; Lat. *cophinus.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A chest or box.

"And bad the sergeaunt that prively
Schulde this childe softe wynde and wrappe . . .
And carry it in a *cofre* or in his lappe."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,458.

* 2. Applied to the ark.

"Make to the a mancioun . .
A *cofer* closed of tres."
E. E. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 809.

3. A chest or box for money or valuables; a treasury.

"That the hous of God be bild up, that is, that of the kingis *cofre*, that is, of tributis . . costya be yiue to thoo men."—*Wycliffe*: 1 *Esdras* vi. 8.

"Comes to the privy *coffer* of the state."
Shakesp.: Mer. of Venice, iv. 1.

* 4. A coffin, a shrine.

"The peler elne, the *cofre* unto careyne."
Chaucer: Assembly of Foules, 177.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Inland Navigation:* A lock in a canal.

2. *Civil Engineering:*

(1) [COFFER-DAM.]

(2) A floating dock.

3. *Arch.:* A sunk panel in vaults and domes, and also in the soffite or under-side of the Corinthian and Composite cornices, and usually decorated in the centre with a flower. But the application of the term is general to any sunk panel in a ceiling or soffite. (*Gwilt.*)

4. *Fort.:* A hollow lodgment across a dry moat, from six to seven feet deep, and from sixteen to eighteen broad, the upper part being made of pieces of timber raised two foot above the level of the moat, which little elevation has hurdles laden with earth for its covering, and serves as a parapet with embrasures. (*Chambers.*)

5. *Mining:* A trough in which tin ore is broken up.

coffer-dam, *s.*

Hydraulic Engin.: A water-tight enclosure formed by piles driven into the bottom of a river and packed by clay, planks, or other stop-gap. It is used as a dam while laying bare the bottom of the river, in order to establish a foundation for a pier, abutment, or quay. (*Knight.*)

coffer-lid, * corfyrled, * cofer leyd, *s.* The lid or cover of a coffer.

"*Corfyrled* (*Cofer leyd* A.): *Arculus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

coffer-work, *s.*

Building: Rubble-work faced with stone.

cŏf-fer, *v.t.* [COFFER, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To shut up or keep in a coffer.

"The aged man that *coffers* up his gold,
Is plagued with cramps, and gouts, and painful fits."
Shakesp.: L. pe of Lucrece, 555.

2. *Arch.:* To panel a ceiling or dome with sunken panels.

cŏf'-fĕred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COFFER, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Enclosed or treasured in a coffer

2. *Arch.:* Panelled with sunken panels.

* **cŏf'-fer-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *coffer*; *-er.*]

1. One who treasures up things in a coffer; a treasurer.

"Ye fortune's *cofferers*, ye powers of wealth."
Young: Night Thoughts, ii. 550.

2. One who makes coffers or chests.

¶ *Cofferer of the King's Household:* A principal officer of his majesty's court, next under the comptroller, that, in the compting-house and elsewhere, hath a special oversight of other officers of the household, for their good demeanour in their offices. (*Cowel.*)

* **cŏf-fer-ĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *coffer*, and dimin. suff. *-et.*] A little coffer, a casket. [COFFRET.]

cŏf-fer-ĭng, cŏf-er-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [COFFER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of enclosing or keeping in a coffer.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* Panelling of a ceiling or soffite.

2. *Mining:* Securing a shaft from leaking by ramming in clay between the casing and the rock.

* **cŏf-fer-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *coffer*, and *-ship.*] The office or position of a treasurer; a treasurership.

"It is true that Ingram and his fellows are odious men, and therefore his Majesty pleased the people greatly to put him from the *cofership*."—*Sir W. Raleigh: Remains.* (*Latham.*)

cŏf-fĭn, * cŏf-fĕn, * cof-in, * cof-fyn, * cof-yn, * cof-yne, * cof-fing, *s.* [O. Fr. & Sp. *cofin*; Ital. *cofano*, from Lat. *cophinus*; Gr. κόφινος (*kophinos*) = a basket.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A basket.

"Thei token the relifes of broken gobetis tuelue *cofyns*."—*Wycliffe: Matt.* xiv. 20.

* 2. A casing, a crust.

"Make a *cofyne* as to smalle pye."
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 41.

3. The box or chest in which corpses are enclosed before being committed to the ground.

¶ Coffins were in use in Egypt at a remote period of antiquity. The embalmed body of Joseph was laid in one (Gen. l. 26). This is the only mention made of coffins in the bible; what were in use among the Jews were biers (2 Sam. iii. 31, Luke vii. 14.) Some of the Egyptian coffins were wood. There were fine sarcophagi of stone, some of which all covered with hieroglyphics are conspicuous objects in the Egyptian room of the British Museum. There were coffins of baked clay in Mesopotamia. Cedar was used in Athens for enclosing the remains of heroes, and marble and stone among the Romans. But among the classical nations the later practice at least was to burn the dead and deposit the ashes in an urn. Burial has been nearly always the practice in the British Isles, and what may be generally called a coffin has existed from the remotest time, its early form being a stone cist, while its later one is too well known to require description.

"Such was the constitution of her mind that to the religion of her nursery she could not but adhere, without examination and without doubt, till she was laid in her *coffin*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* 4. A bier.

"For mendynge of *coffen* that carrys the corsses to church, . . ."—*Churchwardens' Accts. of St. Michael's, Cornhill* (ed. Overall), p. 112. (*Davies.*)

* 5. A paper case or bag in the form of a cone, used by grocers.

"Cornet. A cornet or *coffin* of paper."—*Cotgrave.*

* 6. A seed-case or pod.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Farriery:* (See extract).

"*Coffin* of a horse, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the *coffin* bone. The *coffin* bone is a small spongy bone, inclosed in the midst of the hoof, and possessing the whole form of the foot."—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

COFFIN BONE OF A HORSE.

2. *Printing:* The wooden frame inclosing the imposing-stone.

3. *Mining:*

(1) An old exposed working.

(2) A mode of working, "open to grass," in which the bed of ore is uncovered, by casting up the ore and attle by stall-boards, from one to another, to the surface.

4. *Millwork:* One of the sockets in the eye of the runner which receives the ends of the driver. The term is applied to other depressions, especially such as are hollowed or chipped out.

¶ Obvious compounds. *Coffin-lid, coffin-maker.*

coffin-bone, *s.*
Farriery: [COFFIN, II. 1].

* **coffin-dam,** *s.* [COFFER-DAM.]

coffin-ship, *s.* A term applied to a vessel which, from overloading or unseaworthiness from any cause, is dangerous.

* **cŏf-fĭn,** *v.t.* [COFFIN, *s.*]
I. *Lit.:* To enclose in a coffin.
"My gracious silence, hail!
Wouldst thou have laugh'd, had I come *coffin'd* home." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus,* ii. 1.
II. *Figuratively:*
1. To enclose, to confine.
"Devotion is not *coffin'd* in a cell." *John Hall: Poems,* p. 59 (1646).
2. To cover with a crust, as a pie.
"*Coffined* in crust." *B. Jonson: Masque of Gipsies.*

cŏf-fĭned, *pa. par.* & *a.* [COFFIN, *v.*]

* **cof-fing** (1), *s.* [COFFIN.]

* **cof-fing** (2), *s.* [COFF, *v.*] Exchange, barter.
"To pay bot vij ñ, quia the half of the malt scat wes gevin quyt be unquhile Erle William in *cofing* for landis he gat therfor in Greinvall."—*Rentall of Orkn.,* p. 7, A. 1502.

cŏf-fĭn-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *coffin; -less.*] Without a coffin; having no coffin. (*Wilson.*)

cŏff-le, *s.* [Arab. *kafala* = a caravan.] A gang of slaves going to market. [CAUFLE.]

* **coff-re,** *s.* [COFFER.]

† **cŏf-frĕt,** *s.* [Fr. dim. of *coffre.*] A small coffer or casket.
"Among them is a rectangular *coffret,* with a flat top, of the fifth or sixth century."—*Athenæum,* Nov. 6th, 1880.

* **cŏf-ĭn,** *s.* [COFFIN, *s.*]

* **cof-li, * cof-liche, * cof-ly,** *adv.* [A.S. *cáflice.*] [COF.] Quickly, readily; with activity and quickness.
"His marschal the mayster upon calles
And comaundes hym *cofy* coferes to lance."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 1,427.

* **cō-fŏund',** *v.t.* [Pref. *co* = *con,* and Eng. *found,* v. (q.v.).] To found at the same time as another.
". . . originally *co-founded* by King Ethelbert with the Body of the Church."—*Fuller: Worthies; London,* ii. 58. (*Davies.*)

cō-fŏund'-ĕr, *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con,* and *founder* (q.v.).] A joint founder.
". . . great benefactors, or rather *cofounders* of this religious structure."—*Weever: Fun. Monum.,* p. 613.

coft, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COFF, *v.*] Bought. (*Scotch.*)

* **cofyn, * cofyne,** *s.* [COFFIN, *s.*]

***cofyr,** *s.* [COFFER.]

* **cŏg** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Wel. *coegio* = to make void, to trick; *coeg* = empty.]
A. *Transitive:*
1. To wheedle, to seduce, to draw away by flattery or coaxing.
"Chide me no more. I'll mountebank their loves,
Cog their hearts from them, . . ." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus,* iii. 2.
2. To obtrude or foist in by falsehood or deceit, to palm.
(1) With *in.*
"The outcry is, that I abuse his demonstration by a falsification, by *cogging in* the word."—*Tillot: Pref.*
(2) With *upon.*
"Fustian tragedies . . . have . . . been *cogged upon* the town for masterpieces."—*Dennis.*
3 To load or manipulate a die so that it may fall as the thrower wishes; to cheat.
"But then my study was to *cog* the dice."
Dryden: Persius, sat. iii.
B. *Intrans.:* To wheedle, to seduce, to cajole or flatter; to cheat or play false.
"Mistress Ford, I cannot *cog,* I cannot prate mistress Ford."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* iii. 3.

cŏg (2), * **coggyn,** *v.t.* [COG (1), *s.*]
I. *Literally:*
1. To furnish with cogs.
"*Coggyn* a mylle. P. *Scarioballo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*
2. The same as to CAUK (q.v.).
3. To place a stone or a piece of wood so as to prevent the wheel of a carriage from moving; as, "Ye had better *cog* the wheel, or the cart will be o'er the brae." (*Scotch.*)
* **II.** *Fig.:* To clog.

cŏg (1), * **cogge** (1), * **kog,** *s.* [The ultimate etymol. is doubtful, but the Eng. form is cognate with Dan. *kög;* Sw. *kugge.*]
1. *Mach.:* A tooth, cam, catch or lifter, which acts upon an object to move it; as in the case of a gear-wheel; the wiper on the shaft which lifts a trip-hammer, or the pestle of a stamp-mill; the projection from the arbor of a stop-motion, or from a disk in a register or feed-motion, etc. (*Knight.*)
"A *Cogge: Scurioballum.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*
2. *Carpentry:*
(1) A projecting piece on the end of a joist, which is in the nature of a tenon, and is received into a notch in a bearing timber, such as a wall-plate, the cog resting flush with the upper surface of the plate.
(2) A longitudinal tenon projecting from one of the faces of a scarf-joint, and entering a recess in the face of the other timber, to prevent lateral deflection of the scarf-joint. (*Knight.*)
3. *Mining:* One of the supports of the roof of a mine; a square of rough stones or coal.

cog and round. An old-fashioned bucket-hoist, having a cog-wheel and lantern, the latter having staves or rounds.

cog-weir, *s.* An old-time narrow frieze goods, of coarse quality. [COGWARE.]

cog-wheel, *s.*
1. *Lit.:* A wheel having teeth which work into similar ones on another wheel to impart motion thereto, or to receive it therefrom. The name—cog—shows the original mode of construction, in which cogs or pieces of wood were inserted into mortises in the face of a wheel. Wheels thus constructed are used under the names of rag or sprocket wheels, in connection with chains or lantern wheels, the latter having rounds or rundles between disks. The teeth of cog-wheels are now usually made solid with the rim, being cast therewith or cut thereupon. There are numerous varieties of cog-wheels, as a spur-wheel, a crown or contrate wheel, a bevel or mitre wheel, and the pinion (q.v.). (*Knight.*)
2. *Fig.:* The working parts of any machinery.
"The life of a peasant may be made a burden to him if he happens to offend some member of the immense army of public servants who are the *cogwheels* of the colossal machine which the Minister of the Interior can move with a touch of his pen."—*Times,* Nov. 18, 1875.

cŏg (2), **cogue, cogie,** *s.* [KEG.]
I. *Literally:*
1. A round wooden vessel made by a cooper, for holding milk, brose, liquor, &c. (*Scotch.*)
† 2. A measure, the quarter of a peck.
II. *Fig.:* An intoxicating liquor.
"The sun that brightens up the scene
Is friendship's kindly *coggie.*" *Tannahill: Poems,* p. 173.

cog-full, *s.* As much as a cog will hold.
". . . ye wadna be the waur of a *cogfu'* o' water before ye welcome your friends."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxxi.

* **cŏg** (3), *s.* [COG (1), *v.*] A trick, a cheat, a fraud.
"So letting it pass for an ordinary *cog* amongst them, a half-witted man may see there is nothing makes for them or their advantage."—*Watson: Quodlibets of Religion and State* (1602), p. 338.

* **cog-foist,** *s.* A cheat, a swindler.
"A sack to put this law-cracking *cog-foist* in instead of a pair of stocks."—*Hawkins: Eng. Dr.; Wily Beguiled,* iii. 307. (*Davies.*)

* **cŏg** (4), * **cogge** (2), *s.* [Dut. & Dan. *kog;* Icel. *kuggr* = a boat; Cornish, *coc;* Wel. *cwch;* Low Lat. *cocco, cogo.*] [COCK (4), *s.*]
1. A small vessel.
"*Coggez* with cablis cachyn to londe." *Destruct. of Troy,* 1,077.
2. A cock-boat.

* **cog-boote,** *s.* [COCKBOAT.]

* **cō'-ĝĕnçe, cō'-ĝĕn-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *cogent; -ence, -ency.*]
1. The quality of being cogent.
2. Force, strength, weight of authority, or influence.
"An argument of *cogence,* we may say,
Why such a one should keep himself away."
Cowper: Conversation.

* **cō'-ĝē-nĕr,** *s.* [CONGENER.]

* **cō-ĝē'-nĭ-ăl,** *a.* [CONGENIAL.]
"Coccaie is often cited by Rabelais, a writer of a *cogenial* cast."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry,* ii. 357.

cō'-ĝĕnt, *a.* [Lat. *cogens,* pr. par. of *cogo* = to compel.]
1. Forcible, powerful, constraining.
"The tongue whose strains were *cogent* as commands,
Revered at home, and felt in foreign lands."
Cowper: Retirement, 411.
2. Convincing, irresistible.
". . . this most *cogent* proof of a Deity."—*Bentley.*
"Proofs of the most *cogent* description could be here adduced."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), vii. 141.
¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *cogent, forcible,* and *strong:* "*Cogency* applies to reasons individually considered; *force* and *strength* to modes of reasoning or expression: *cogent* reasons impel to decisive conduct; *strong* conviction is produced by *forcible* reasoning conveyed in strong language . . ." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cō'-ĝĕnt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *cogent; -ly.*] In a cogent manner; with force or authority; forcibly, strongly, convincingly. (*Hurd.*)

* **cŏg'-ĕrs,** *s. pl.* [Said to be from Lat. *cogito* = to think.]
Hist.: A political debating club founded in 1755. They held their meetings at Cogers' Hall, a public-house in Bride Lane, Bridge Street, Blackfriars.

* **cŏg'ged** (1), *pa. par.* or *a.* [COG (1), *v.*]
A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).
B. *As adj.:* Falsified.
"Notwithstanding this *cogged* number of his provincial synods, and private decrees, . . ."—*Bp. Hall's Honour of the Married Clergy,* p. 248.

cŏgged (2), *pa. par.* or *a.* [COG (2), *v.*]

cŏg'-gĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *cog* (1), v.; *-er.*]
1. A wheedler, a flatterer, a beguiler.
2. One who cheats at dice; a sharper.
"A traveller, a gamester, and a *cogger.*"—*Harington: Epigrams,* 1,653.

cŏg'-gĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *cog* (2), v.; *-er.*]
Mining: One who builds up the roof supports or cogs.

* **cŏg'-gĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *cogger; -y.*] Fraud, deceit.
"This is a second false surmise or *coggerie* of the Jesuits to keep the ignorant in error."—*Watson: Quodlibets of Religion and State* (1602), p. 195.

Cŏg'geş-hâll, *s.* & *a.* [See def. A.]
A. *As substantive:*
Geog.: A market-town and parish in Essex.
B. *As adj.:* Made at the place described under A, or in any way pertaining to it.

Coggeshall-whites, *s. pl.*
Weaving: White baize, manufactured at Coggeshall.

cŏg'-gĭe, *s.* [A dimin. of *cog* (2), s.] A small keg or wooden vessel.
"An' I hae seen their *coggie* fou."
Burns: A Dream.

* **cŏg'-gĭng** (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [COG (1), *v.*]
A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).
C. *As subst.:* Wheedling, flattery, cajoling, cheating.
"Nay, nay, I do beseech you leave your *cogging.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Scornful Lady.

cŏg'-gĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [COG (2), *v.*]
A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).
C. *As substantive:*
1. *Mach.:* The act of furnishing with cogs; cogs.
2. *Arch.:* The same as CAULKING (q.v.).

cŏg'-gle (gle as **gel),** *s.* [Eng. *cog* (4), s., and dimin. suff. *-le.*]
1. A little boat, a cockboat.
2. A small stone, a pebble, a cobble.
"Strucken with all the might against a hard *coggle.*"—*Sanderson.* i. 207.

coggle-stone, *s.* [COGGLE (2), COBBLE-STONE.]

cŏg'-gle, cŏg'-le, *v.t.* [Prob. from *cog,* s., from the rocking of a boat.]
1. To cause anything to rock, or move from side to side, so as to seem ready to be overset.
2. To prop up, to support.

* **cŏg'-gle-dў,** *a.* [Eng. *coggle; d* connective; *-y.*] Rickety, coggly.
"Take care of that step-ladder: it is *coggledy.*"—*Miss Edgeworth: Helen,* ch. xxv. (*Davies.*)

cŏgg´-lĭng, cŏgg´-lĭn, *s.* [Coggle, *v.*] A support, a prop.

cŏgg´-lў, cŏgg´-lĭe, *a.* [Scotch *coggl(e)*; *-y.*] Shaking, tottering.

"I thought—that the sure and stedfast earth itself was grown *coggly* beneath my feet, as I mounted the pulpit."—*Annals of the Parish*, p. 193.

* **coghe,** *s. & v.* [Cough, *s. & v.*]

"*Coghe : vbi hoste.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

* **coghen,** *v.i.* [Cough.]

* **cŏg-ĭ-tą-bĭl´-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *cogitable ; -ity.*] Conceivableness ; capability of being apprehended in the thought.

cŏg´-ĭ-tą-ble, *a.* [Lat. *cogitabilis*, from *cogito* = to think over, to reflect : *co = con ; agito*, freq. of *ago* = to drive.] Capable of being thought or meditated on ; conceivable.

"But, as creation is *cogitable* by us only as a putting forth of divine power, . . ."—*Sir W. Hamilton : Discussions*, p. 593.

* **cŏg-ĭ-ta-bŭnd´,** *a.* [Lat. *cogitabundus.*] Full of thought ; meditating deeply ; thoughtful.

"An accumulation and ostentation of thoughts which is meant to be a refutation in full of all poetry less *cogitabund.*"—*L. Hunt.*

* **cŏg-ĭ-tą-bŭnd´-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *cogitabund ; -ity.*] Deep thought, meditation, or study.

cŏg´-ĭ-tāte, *v.i.* [Lat. *cogito* = to think on or reflect : *co = con ; agito*, freq. of *ago* = to drive.] To think, to reflect, to meditate.

". . . the life of the body is entertained in still *cogitating*, . . ."—*Donne : Hist. Septuagint* (1633), p. 101.

cŏg-ĭ-tā´-tion, *s.* [Lat. *cogitatio*, from *cogito* = to think, to reflect.]

1. The act or process of thinking ; meditation ; mental speculation or reflection.

" 'Our *cogitations* this way have been drawn,
These are the points,' the Wanderer said, . . ."
Wordsworth : Excursion, bk. v.

* 2. A purpose or design meditated on.

"The king, perceiving that his desires were intemperate, and his *cogitations* vast and irregular, . . ."—*Bacon : Hen. VII.*

* 3. The intellect, the mind, the reasoning powers.

"Having their *cogitations* darkened, and being strangers from the life of God, from the ignorance which is in them."—*Hooker.*

4. That which is thought or meditated on ; the subject or result of thought.

"*Chr.* Yes, but greatly against my will ; especially my inward and carnal *cogitations*, . . ."—*Bunyan : Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

* **cŏg´-ĭ-tā-tĭve,** *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *cogitativus*, from *cogito* = to think, to reflect.]

1. Having the power of thought or meditation ; pertaining to thought.

". . . some *cogitative* substance, some incorporeal inhabitant within us, which we call spirit."—*Bentley.*

2. Given up to thought or meditation.

"Being by nature somewhat more *cogitative*."—*Wotton : Lords Essex and Buckingham.*

* **cŏg-ĭ-tā-tĭv-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *cogi'ativ(e) ; -ity.*] Capacity for thought ; fitness or aptitude for thinking or meditating.

"To make mere matter do all this is to change the nature of it ; to change death into life, incapacity of thinking into *cogitativity*."—*Wallaston.* (*Latham.*)

† **cŏg´-ĭ-tā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who thinks or reflects ; a thinker.

* **cŏg´-man,** *s.* [*Cog*, s., and *man.*] A dealer in coarse cloth. (*Wright.*)

Cog-nac (pron. **cōn´-yăc**), *s.* [The name of a town in the department of Charente, France.]

1. The town named in the etymology.

2. A kind of French brandy, named after the town where it is made. It is the finest kind of brandy. [Brandy.]

cŏg´-nāte, *a. & s.* [Lat. *cognatus : co = con ; gnatus = natus*, pa. par. of *nascor* = to be born.]

A. *As adjective :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. *Lit. :* Kindred, of the same race ; allied by blood.

2. *Fig. :* Of the same or a similar nature ; kindred or allied.

"Some neuter *cognate* substantive."—*Johnson : Noctes Nottinghamicæ*, p. 82.

¶ Followed by *to.*

". . . proportionable and *cognate to* their figures, . . ."—*Howell : Letters*, lv. 50.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Roman Law :* The cognati were all those descended from the same person, whether male or female ; whilst agnati were cognate of the male sex, who traced their descent through males, and were of the same family. (*Wm. Smith.*) Wharton calls a cognate a relation by the mother's side. A cognate is related by conception ; thus a person's mother, grandmother, daughter's children, and maternal uncle and aunt are his or her cognates. Agnates (agnati or adgnati), on the contrary, are related by generation, *i.e.*, by the father's side. A man's son, brother, paternal uncle, and their children, as also his own daughter and sister, are agnated to him and are his agnates. (*Wharton.*)

2. *Philol. :* Applied to words springing from the same original root.

B. *As substantive :*

* 1. *Lit. :* One who is akin or allied by blood ; a blood-relation.

2. *Fig. :* One of a number of things allied in nature or origin.

cŏg´-nāte-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *cognate ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being cognate.

cŏg-nā´-tī, *s. pl.* [Lat.] [Cognate, *a.*, II. 1.] *Law :* Relations on the mother's side.

* **cŏg-nā´-tion,** * **cog-na-çi-oun,** *s.* [Lat. *cognatio*, from *cognatus* = a relation by blood.]

I. *Literally :*

1. Relationship by blood ; kindred, kinship.

". . . his *cognation* with the Æacides . . ."—*Sir T. Browne : Miscell. Tracts*, p. 159.

2. A relation by blood.

"Go to the loond and to my *cognacioun*."—*Wycliffe : Genesis* xxiv. 4.

II. *Fig. :* A participation in the same nature ; relation, kindred.

"He induceth us to ascribe effects unto causes of no *cognation*."—*Browne : Vulgar Errours.*

¶ 1. Followed by the prep. *with.*

". . . their mere *cognation with* each other."—*Watts : Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Followed by the prep. *to.*

". . . near *cognation to* ingratitude, . . ."—*South.*

cŏg´-nĭ-ăc (*g* silent), *s.* [Cognac.]

* **cŏg-nĭs´-çĭ-ble,** *a.* [Cognoscible.]

cŏg-nĭ-şor´, cŏg-nĭ-şōe (or *g* silent), *s.* [Cognizor, Cognizee.]

cŏg-nĭ´-tion, *s.* [Lat. *cognitio*, from *cognitus*, pa. par. of *cognosco* = to know : *co = con ; nosco* (orig. *gnosco*) = to come to know.]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. The act of knowing or becoming acquainted with ; knowledge.

2. That which is known or apprehended with the understanding.

3. Acknowledgment, recognition.

II. *Law :* Cognizance ; judicial investigation.

* **cŏg´-nĭ-tĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *cognitif.* As if from a Lat. *cognitivus*, from *cognitus*, pa. par. of *cognosco* = to know.] Having the power or quality of knowing or apprehending by the understanding.

"Unless the understanding employ and exercise its *cognitive* or apprehensive power . . ."—*South : Sermons.*

cŏg´-nĭ-zą-ble (or *g* silent), *a.* [O. Fr. *cognoissable ;* Fr. *connaissable ;* from O. Fr. *cognoistre ;* Fr. *connaître ;* Lat. *cognosco* = to know.]

1. *Ord. Lang. :* Capable of being known or apprehended with the understanding ; perceptible ; recognizable.

"No *cognizable* vestiges, no more
Than of this breath, which frames itself in words."
Wordsworth : Excursion, bk. vii.

2. *Law :* Coming within the cognizance of the law ; fit to be a subject of judicial investigation.

"Some are merely of ecclesiastical cognizance ; others of a mixed nature, such as are *cognizable* both in the ecclesiastical and secular courts."—*Ayliffe : Parergon.*

† **cŏg´-nĭ-zą-blў** (or *g* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *cognizable ; -ly.*] In a cognizable manner ; perceptibly.

cŏg´-nĭ-zançe, † **cŏn´-ŭ-şançe,** * **cŏg´-nĭ-saunçe** (Eng.), **cog-no-scance** (Scotch), (or *g* silent), *s.* [O. Fr. *cognizances ;* Fr. *connaissances*, from Low Lat. *cognoscentia*, from *cognosco* = to know.]

A. *Ordinary Language :*

I. *Literally :*

* 1. Knowledge or apprehension with the understanding.

". . . the acquisition of a distinct and precise *cognizance* of the characters of the adults of the orang and chimpanzee."—*Owen : Classif. of the Mammalia* (ed. 1859), p. 68.

"But what if light be but a sensation? and, whether or no, how else have we any *cognizance* of light?"—*Ingleby : Introd. to Metaphysics*, p. 9.

* 2. Recognition.

"Who, soon as on that knight his eye did glance,
Eftsoones of him had perfect *cognizance*."
Spenser : F. Q., II. i. 31.

3. Judicial notice or trial ; the hearing or determining of a cause judicially.

"It is worth the while, however, to consider how we may discountenance and prevent those evils which the law can take no *cognizance* of."—*L'Estrange.*

4. Knowledge of a fact.

* **II.** *Fig. :* Any mark or sign by which a thing may be known or identified.

"*Plan.* And, by my soul, this pale and angry rose,
As *cognizance* of my blood-drinking hate."
Shakesp. : 1 Henry VI., ii. 4.

B. *Technically :*

1. *Law :*

(1) The hearing or determining of a cause ; judicial notice or knowledge.

(2) An acknowledgment or confession, as an acknowledgment of a fine.

(3) The acknowledgment of the defendant, in replevin, that he took the goods, with the allegation that he did it legally, as the bailiff of another person who had a right to distrain.

(4) A claim made in answer to a suit, when the defendant, being any person or body corporate, has the franchise of holding pleas within a particular limited jurisdiction. Upon this claim of cognizance, if allowed, all proceedings shall cease in the superior court, the plaintiff being at liberty to pursue his remedy in the special jurisdiction. (*Blackstone : Comment*, bk. iii., ch. xi.)

2. *Heraldry :*

(1) A badge worn to show the particular society, master, or body to which the wearer belongs.

". . . in their livery coats, with *cognizances*, . . . made the king a bow."—*Bacon : Hist. of the Reign of Henry VII.*

(2) A coat of arms ; a crest.

". . . the *cognizance* of Richard of Gloucester."—*J. H. Jesse : Memoirs of King Richard III.*, ch. vi.

* 3. *Divinity :* An epithet applied to the Creed, and the Sacraments.

"All believing persons, and all churches congregated in the name of Christ, . . . eating of the same bread, and drinking of the same cup, are united in the same *cognizance*, and so known to be the same church."—*Bp. Pearson : Exposition of the Creed*, art. ix.

¶ *Cognizance of pleas :* A privilege granted by the king to a city or town, to hold pleas of all contracts, &c., within the liberty of the franchise.

cŏg´-nĭ-zant (or *g* silent), *a.* [O. Fr. *cognizant ;* Fr. *connaisant*, from O. Fr. *cognoistre ;* Fr. *connaître ;* Lat. *cognosco* = to know.]

1. *Ord. Lang. :* Having cognizance or knowledge of ; knowing, apprehending.

"*Cognizant* of its history, aware of the principles by which the English chiefs are marshalled, . . ."—*Brougham : Statesmen of George III.* (*Sir. S. Romilly.*)

2. *Law :* Competent to take judicial notice of any act or cause, upon which a judge is bound to act without having it proved in evidence, such as the old history of the country, the procedure of Parliament, the existence of peace or war, &c. But he is not bound to take cognizance of even the most notorious current events, or of the laws of foreign countries.

* **cŏg-nĭze´,** *v.t.* [Lat. *cognosco* = to know.] To have knowledge or perception of ; to take notice of.

"As the reasoning faculty can deal with no facts until they are *cognized* by it—as until they are *cognized* by it they are to it non-existent—it follows that in being *cognized*, that is, in becoming beliefs, they begin to exist relatively to our reason."—*Herbert Spencer : Principles of Psychology*, p. 15.

* **cŏg´-nĭ-zēe,** * **cŏg´-nĭ-sēe** (or *g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *cogniz(e) ; -ee.*]

Law : He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged. (*Cowel.*)

"And by indenture declared the uses to the *cognisee* and his heirs."—*Collinson : On Idiots*, &c., vol. i., p. 431.

* **cŏg´-nĭ-zor,** * **cog-ni-sor,** * **cog-ni-sour** (or *g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *cogniz(e) ; -or.*]

Law: He that passes or acknowledges a fine in lands or tenements to another. One that acknowledges the right of the plaintiff or cognizee in a fine; a defendant. (*Blackstone.*)

* The deforciant or *cognisour* acknowledges (*cognoscit*) the right to be in the plaintiff or *cognisee*."—*Blackstone*, bk. ii., c. 21.

cŏg-nō'-mĕn, *s.* [Lat. *cog* = *con*; *nomen* = a name.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.:* A surname; the family name amongst the Romans, being the last of the three names by which each person was distinguished.

2. *Gen.:* A title, style, or name.

* **cŏg-nŏm'-ĭn-al,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *cognomen*, genit. *cognomin(is)*; *-al.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to a cognomen or surname, of the nature or character of a surname.

"As a *cognominal* addition."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 4.

2. Having or bearing the same name.

B. *As subst.:* One who bears the same name; a namesake.

". . . nor the dog-fish at sea much more make out the dog of the land, than his *cognominal* or namesake in the heavens."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

* **cŏg-nŏm'-ĭn-ate,** *v.t.* [Lat. *cognomino*, from *cognomen* = a surname.] To name, to designate.

"This eminent man whom I *cognominated* Cyclops diphrelates."—*De Quincey: Eng. Mail Coach.* (*Davies.*)

* **cŏg-nŏm-ĭn-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *cognominatio*, from *cognomen*, genit. *cognominis.*]

1. A cognomen; a surname or family name.

2. A name given or added from any accident or cause; a title, a nickname.

"Pompey deserved the name Great: Alexander, of the same *cognomination*, was generalissimo of Greece."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

cŏg-nŏm'-ĭn-ize, *v.t.* [Lat. *cognomen*; Eng. suff. *-ize.*] To name, to call.

* **cog-no-sçançe,** *s.* [Cognizance.] A badge, in heraldry.

* **cŏg-nŏsçe',** * **cog-noss,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *cognosco*: *co* = *con*; *nosco* (orig. *gnosco*) = to come to know.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To examine, to survey.

"The general resolved in person to *cognosce* the entry into Newcastle."—*Spalding*, i. 256.

2. To adjudge, to adjudicate, to determine after an investigation; to decide, to declare.

"George Douglas's elder brother was *cognosced* nearest agnate."—*Chalmers: Mary*, i. 278.

3. To scrutinize the character of a person, or the state of a thing, with a view to a decision, or to regulate procedure.

". . . to meet, sit and *cognosce* Mr. Andrew Logie minister at Rayne, . . ."—*Spalding*, ii. 91.

II. *Scotch Law:*

1. To pronounce a person to be an idiot, or mad, by the verdict of an inquest; a forensic term.

". . . the son ought to be declared or *cognosced* an idiot by the sentence of a judge."—*Erskine: Inst.*, pp. 140, 141.

2. To survey lands with a view to a division of property.

"The saids lands being *cognossit*, meathit, mairchit, . . ."—*Contract, A.* 1634. *Memorial Dr. Wilson of Fairkirk* v. *Forbes of Cullendar*, p. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To adjudicate.

"Doth it belong to us to receive the complaints of the king's people, to *cognosce* upon his actions, or limit his pleasure?"—*Drummond: Speech, May* 2, 1639.

* **cŏg-nŏs'-çençe,** *s.* [Lat. *cognoscentia*, from *cognosco* = to know.]

1. The act or state of knowing or apprehending; knowledge, cognizance.

"And yet of that near object have no *cognoscence*."—*Dr. H. More: Song of the Soul*, iii. 2, 51.

2. A cognizance, a badge.

cognoscente (as **cŏn-yŏ-shĕn'-tē**), *pl.* **cognoscenti** (as **cŏn-yŏ-shĕn'-tī**), *s.* [Ital. *cognoscente*, *conoscente*, pr. par. of *conoscere*; Lat. *cognosco* = to know.] One who knows thoroughly or understands a subject; a connoisseur, an adept, an expert.

"Ask a person of the most refined musical taste, an absolute *cognoscente*, if you please."—*Mason: On Church Musick*, p. 77.

* **cŏg-nŏs-çĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *cognoscible*; *-ity.*] The quality of being cognoscible, or apprehended with the understanding.

"The *cognoscibility* of God is manifest in and by them."—*Barrow: Expos. of the Creed.*

* **cŏg-nŏs'-çĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *cognoscibilis*; from *cognosco* = to know.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Capable of being known or apprehended; perceptible.

"Matters intelligible and *cognoscible*."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

2. *Law:* Cognizable; liable to or proper for judicial investigation.

". . . in the high-commission we medled with no cause not *cognoscible* there. —*Archbishop Laud: Diary, &c.*, i. 333.

* **cŏg-nŏs'-çĭ-tĭve,** *a.* [Formed on the analogy of other adj. in *-ive*, from Lat. *cognosco* = to know, as if from a Lat. *cognoscitivus.*] Having the power or quality of knowing; apprehending, cognitive.

"I suppose prescience to be an act of the understanding, (as likewise all science,) which alone is *cognoscitive*."—*Bp. Barlow: Remains*, p. 573.

* **cog-nost,** *v.i.* [Cognosce.] Spoken of two or more persons who are sitting close together, conversing familiarly with an air of secrecy, and apparently plotting some mischief. (*Scotch.*)

* **cog-nos-tin,** *s.* [Cognost, *v.*] The act of sitting close together in secret conference, as above described.

cŏg-nō'-vĭt, *s.* [Lat. = he acknowledges; third pers. sing. perf. ind. of *cognosco* = to know.]

Law: An acknowledgment by a defendant in a cause that the plaintiff's case is just and true; in which case, in order to save costs, judgment is allowed to go by default, no appearance being made on behalf of the defendant.

cŏg'-stĕr, *s.* [Etymol. doubtful. Jamieson suggests Icel. *kuga* = to force.] The person who, in the act of swingling flax, first breaks it with a swing-bat, and then throws it to another.

cō-guard'-ĭ-an (*u* silent), *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *guardian* (q.v.).] One joined with another in the position of a guardian; a joint guardian.

cogue, *s.* [Cog (2), *s.*] A small wooden vessel.

"They drink it out of the *cogue*."—*Modern Account of Scotland* (1670).

cŏg'-wäre, *s.* [Eng. *cog*, *s.*; and *ware.*]

1. Goods carried in a cog.

2. A coarse, narrow, cloth-like frieze, used by the lower classes in the sixteenth century. (*Halliwell.*)

cŏg'-wood, *s.* [Eng. *cog*, and *wood.*]

Bot.: A plant, *Ceanothus Chloroxylon.*

¶ *Jamaica Cogwood: Hernandia sonora.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cō-hăb'-ĭt, *v.i.* [Lat. *cohabito* = to dwell together with: *co* = *con*, and *habito* = to dwell.]

1. *Gen.:* To live in the same place with another; to reside in company.

"The Philistines were worsted by the captivated ark, which forsaged their country more than a conquering army; they were not able to *cohabit* with that holy thing."—*South.*

2. *Spec.:* To live together as husband and wife.

"He knew her not to be his own wife, and yet had a design to *cohabit* with her as such."—*Fiddes: Sermons.*

* **cō-hăb'-ĭt-ant,** *s.* [Lat. *cohabitans*, pr. par. of *cohabito* = to live together.] One who resides in the same place with another; an inhabitant of the same place.

"The oppressed Indians protest against that heaven where the Spaniards are to be their *cohabitants*."—*Decay of Christian Piety.*

* **cō-hăb'-ĭt-ate,** *v.i.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *habitate* (q.v.).] To live together, to cohabit.

"Shall the graces of God *cohabitate* with the vices of Satan?"—*Adams: Serm.*, ii. 306.

cō-hăb-ĭt-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *cohabitatio*, from *cohabito* = to live together.]

* 1. *Gen.:* The act or state of living in the same place or together with another.

". . . to submit to rules of equality, and make laws by compact; in order to their peaceable *cohabitation*."—*Halliwell: Excellence of Moral Virtue*, p. 79.

2. *Spec.:* The act or state of living together, as husband and wife.

* **cō-hăb'-ĭt-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *cohabit*; *-er.*] One who lives with another; a cohabitant, a fellow citizen or townsman.

". . . *cohabiters* of the same region."—*Hobbes: Thucydides*, bk. iv.

cō-hăb'-ĭt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Cohabit.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of living together; cohabitation.

co-heir (pron. **cō-ăr'**), *s.* [Lat. *cohæres*: *co* = *con*; *hæres* = an heir.] One associated with others in an inheritance; a joint-heir.

co-hein-ess (pron. **cō-ăr'-ĕss**), *s.* [Eng. *co-heir*; *-ess.*] A female entitled to share in an inheritance with others; a joint-heiress.

* **cō-hĕlp'-ĕr,** *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *helper* (q.v.).] A coadjutor, a helper, a co-operator.

cō-hĕr'-ald, *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *herald* (q.v.).] A joint herald; one who acts as a herald jointly with another.

cō-hē're, *v.i.* [Lat. *cohæreo* = to stick together: *co* = *con*; *hæreo* = to stick, to adhere.]

I. *Lit.:* To stick or adhere together; to hold fast one to another, as parts of the same mass.

"Two pieces of marble, having their surface exactly plain, polite, and applied to each other in such a manner as to intercept the air, do *cohere* firmly together as one."—*Woodward.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To be consistent, to agree; to follow regularly and in due order of connection.

"They have been inserted where they best seemed to *cohere*."—*Burke: Thoughts on Scarcity*, preface.

* 2. To fit, to agree.

"Had time *cohered* with place, or place with wishing."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

cō-hĕr'-ençe, cō-hĕr'-ən-çy, *s.* [Fr. *cohérence*; Lat. *cohærentia*, from *cohæreo* = to stick together, to cohere.]

I. *Lit.:* The state or condition of bodies in which their parts cohere or are joined together from any cause; a sticking or adhering together; a union of parts.

"The pressure of the air will not explain, nor can be a cause of, the *coherence* of the particles of air themselves."—*Locke.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Connection, dependence; the relation of parts or things to each other.

2. Agreement, consistency; due connection in reasoning.

"*Coherence* of discourse, and a direct tendency of all the parts of it to the argument in hand, . . ."—*Locke: Preface to St. Paul's Epistles.*

3. Agreement or unity between members of a body or community, &c.

"The semblable *coherence* of his men's spirits and his."—*2 Henry IV.*, v. 1. 73.

cō-hĕr'-ent, *a.* [Fr. *cohérent*, Lat. *cohærens*, pr. par. of *cohæreo* = to cohere, to stick together.]

I. *Lit.:* Cohering, sticking, or adhering together; united as parts of the same mass.

"To the observer on the summit of Mount Blanc the blue is as uniform and *coherent* as if it formed the surface of the most closegrained solid, . . ."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., viii. 152.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Connected, united.

". . . I jotted down my thoughts regarding it intending afterwards, if time permitted, to work them up into a *coherent* whole."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., iii. 41, 42.

2. Consistent, agreeing; following in due order or connection, not contradictory.

* 3. *Of persons:* Consistent, logical.

"A *coherent* thinker, . . ."—*Watts: Logick.*

* 4. Agreeing, suitable, fit, convenient, accordant.

"That time and place, with this deceit so lawful, May prove *coherent*."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iii. 7.

† 5. Intelligible. (Seldom used except in the negative compound, *incoherent*, q.v.).

* **cō-hĕr-ĕn-tĭf'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *coherent*; *-i* connective; suff. *-fic*, from Lat. *facio* = to make, to cause.] Causing coherence or cohesion.

"Cohesive or *coherentific* force."—*Coleridge.*

cō-hĕr'-ent-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *coherent*; *-ly.*] In a coherent manner, connectedly, with due connection or coherence.

"None of the events follow one another *coherently*." *Buckle: Civilisation*, ch. iii.

cō-hĕr'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [COHERE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

2. *Bot.:* Fastening together; used of homogeneous parts.

* **cō-hĕr'-ĭ-tŏr,** *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *heritor* (q.v.).] A joint inheritor or heir.

* **cō-hēs-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *cohesible*; *-ity.*] The quality of being cohesible; capability of, or tendency to, cohesion; cohesiveness

* **cō-hē'-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *cohæs(us)*, pa. par. of *cohæreo* = to cohere, to stick together; and Eng. suff. *-able.*] Capable of cohesion; cohesive.

cō-hē'-sion (sion as zhŭn), *s.* [Fr. *cohésion*, from Lat. *cohæsus*, pa. par. of *cohæreo* = to cohere, to stick together.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of sticking or joining together; coherence.

"... the little polyhedra become converted into laminæ, separated from each other by surfaces of weak *cohesion*, and the infallible result will be a tendency to cleave at right angles to the line of pressure."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), xiv. 418.

2. The state or condition of cohering or sticking together.

"What cause of their *cohesion* can you find?" *Blackmore.*

* **II.** *Fig.:* Connection, dependence, relation, coherence.

"In their tender years, ideas that have no natural *cohesion* come to be united in their heads."—*Locke.*

B. *Technically:*

1. *Nat. Phil.:* The force which unites two molecules of the same nature; as, for instance, two molecules of iron or two molecules of water. It is strongly excited in solids, less strongly in liquids, and not at all in gases. It varies not merely according to the nature of different bodies, but also with the arrangement of molecules in the same body; thus the tempering of steel alters the molecular arrangement in that substance, with the effect also of altering its cohesion. Tenacity, hardness, ductility, &c., arise from modifications of cohesion. (*Ganot.*)

2. *Bot.:* The union of one organ with another, or any two parts which in their normal state are separated.

cō-hē'-sĭve, *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *cohæsivus*, from *cohæsus*, pa. par. of *cohæreo* = to cohere, to stick together.]

1. Having the tendency to cohere or stick together, or to form a mass.

"The nests are built of strong *cohesive* clay, . . ." —*Sir J. E. Tennent: Ceylon*, pt. ii., ch. vi.

2. Having the power or quality of causing to cohere or unite in a mass.

* **cō-hē'-sĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *cohesive*; *-ly.*] In a cohesive manner; by way of or with cohesion.

cō-hē'-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *cohesive*; *-ness.*]

1. *Lit.:* The quality of being cohesive; a tendency to cohere or unite into a mass, so as to resist separation.

* 2. *Fig.:* Coherence, consistency, agreement.

"... the style loses its *cohesiveness*, ..."—*Goldsmith: Essays.*

* **cō-hĭb'-ĭt,** * **co-hĭb-ĭte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *cohibitum*, sup. of *cohibeo* = to restrain: *co* = *con*; *habeo* = to have, to hold.] To restrain, to hinder.

"It was scarce possible to *cohibite* people's talk."—*North: Life of Ld. Guilford*, i. 298. (*Davies.*)

* **cō-hĭb'-ĭt-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [COHIBIT.]

* **cō-hĭb'-ĭt-ĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [COHIBIT.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of restraining or hindering; restraint, cohibition.

* **cō-hĭb-ĭ-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *cohibitio.*] [COHIBIT.] Restraint, hinderance. (*Bagwell.*)

* **cō'-hŏb-āte,** *v.t.* [Fr. *cohober*; Sp. & Port. *cohobar*, from Low Lat. *cohobo.* Probably of Arabic origin.] To return the distilled liquor to the remaining matter in the still and distil it again; to repeat the process of distillation.

"Which abstract and *cohobate* seven times."—*Greenhill: Art of Embalming*, p. 354.

* **cō-hŏb-ā'-tĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [COHOBATE.]

* **cō-hŏb-ā'-tĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [COHOBATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of repeating the process of distillation; cohobation.

cō-hŏb-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *cohobation*; Sp. *cohobacion*, from Low Lat. *cohobatio*, from *cohobo.*] The operation of distilling the same liquid continually with fresh portions of the same substance, as with flowers, leaves, &c., so that the essential oils and other volatile substances accumulate in the distillate.

"*Cohobation* is the pouring the liquor distilled from any thing back upon the remaining matter, and distilling it again."—*Locke.*

* **cō'-horn,** *s.* [COEHORN.]

cō'-hort, *s.* [Fr., Sp., & Port. *cohorte*; Lat. *cohors* (genit. *cohortis*).] [COURT.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. Any number or body of warriors.

"He ceased; and the archangelic power prepared
For swift descent: with him the *cohort* bright
Of watchful cherubim." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. xi.

"The Assyrian came down like the wolf on the fold,
And his *cohorts* were gleaming in purple and gold."
Byron: The Destruction of Sennacherib.

II. *Roman Antiq.:* A division of the Roman army, the tenth part of a legion, containing three maniples or six centuries The number of men varied with that of the legion, the ten cohorts always containing an equal number. When the legion numbered 4,000 men, the cohort consisted of 60 triarii, 120 principes, 120 hastati, and 100 velites, in all 400 men. The centurion of the first century of the first maniple of the first cohort was the guardian of the eagle or colours of the legion, and hence the first cohort was always regarded as superior in dignity to the others.

* **cō-hort',** *v.t.* [Lat. *cohortor*: *co* = *con*; *hortor* = to exhort, to encourage.] To encourage, to exhort, to cheer.

cō-hort-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *cohortatio*, from *cohortor* = to exhort, to encourage: *co* = *con*; *hortor* = to exhort.] Exhortation, encouragement by words. (*Bailey.*)

cō-hort'-a-tĭve, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *cohortativus.*] That exhorts; pertaining to cohortation; esp. in Hebrew grammar used to denote the paragogic future, which can generally be translated by prefixing *let me*, *let us* to the verb. (Used also substantively.)

cō'-hŏsh, *s.* [An American-Indian word.]

Bot.: An American name for plants of the genera Actæa and Leontice.

Blue Cohosh: Leontice thalictroides.

cō-hū'-ne, *s.* [Native name.]

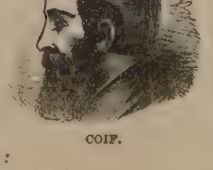
Bot.: *Attalea cohune*, a palm-tree which grows in Honduras.

cohune oil, *s.* An oil obtained from the fruit of *Attalea cohune.*

* **coi,** *a.* [COY, *a.*]

* **coie,** *v.* [COY, *v.*]

* **coif** (1), * **coife,** * **coyfe,** * **coyf,** * **coyif,** *s.* [O. Fr. *coif*, *coiffe*; Low Lat. *cofia*, *cuphia*, *cofea*, *cofa* = a cap; M. H. Ger. *kuffe*, *kuppe*; O. H. Ger. *chuppâ*, *chupphâ* = a cap worn under the helmet; cognate with M. H. Ger. *kopf*; O. H. Ger. *chuph* = a cup.]



COIF.

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A close cap or covering for the head; a cowl.

"Thou shalt putte a *coyif* into his heed." — *Wycliffe: Exod.* xxix. vi.

* **II.** *Technically:*

1. *Law:* The lawn hood or cap worn by sergeants-at-law.

"No less a man than a brother of the *coif* began his suit before he had been a twelvemonth at the Temple." —*Addison: Spectator.*

2. *Milit.:* A cap of steel worn by knights.

¶ * *Sergeant of the coif:* A title formerly given to sergeants-at-law (q.v.).

"Serjeants at law . . . are called *serjeants of the coif* from the lawn *coif* they wear on their heads under their caps when they are created."—*Jacob: Law Dict.*

coif-clad, *a.* Clad with a coif; having a coif upon the head.

"The bridal now resumed their march.
In rude, but glad procession, came
Bonneted sire and *coif*-clad dame."
Scott: The Lady of the Lake, iii. 20.

* **coif** (2), *s.* [CAVE.]

"Vndir the hingard rokkis was alsua
Ane *coif*, and tharin fresche wattir springand."
Doug.: Virgil, 18. 12.

* **coif,** *v.t.* [COIF (1), *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To cover or dress with a coif.

2. *Fig.:* To cover the head in any way.

"Whilst wanton boys of Paphos court
In myrtles hide my staff for sport,
And *coif* me, where I'm bald, with flowers."
Cooper.

II. *Law:* To call to the bar; to admit as a lawyer.

"Ready to be called to the bar and *coifed*."—*Arbuthnot: Martin Scribler.is.*

* **coifed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [COIF, *v.*]

coif-fĕt'te, *s.* [Fr. dimin. of *coiffe* = a coif (q.v.).]

Old War: A steel or iron skull-cap worn during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

coif-fûre, *s.* [Fr.] A head-dress; the mode or fashion of dressing the hair.

"I am pleas'd with the *coiffure* now in fashion, and think it shews the good sense of the valuable part of the sex."—*Addison.*

* **coigne** (1) (*g* silent), *s.* [COIN.]

* **coigne** (2), * **coign-ў** (*g* silent), *s.* [Ir. *coimde* = a custom, a tax.] A tax or assessment of food for the men of an army.

"There is also such another statute or two, which makes *coigny* and livery to be treason. . . . I doe not well know, but by ghesse, what you doe mean by these termes of *coigny* and livery. . . . I know not whether the words be English or Irish, but I suppose them to be rather auncient English, for the Irishmen can make no derivation of them. What livery is . . . we know, namely that it is an allowance of horsemeat. . . . So it is apparent, that, by the word livery is there meant horse meate, like as, by the word *coigny*, is understood man's meate; but whence the word is derived is hard to tell; some say of coyne for that they used commonly in their *coignies*, not onely to take meate, but coine also; and that taking of money was specially meant to be prohibited by that statute; but I thinke rather this word *coigny* is derived of the Irish."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

coigne (3), **coign** (*g* silent), * **coin** (1), *s.* [COIN, QUOIN.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A corner, a quarter.

"By the four opposing *coignes*,
Which the world together joins."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iii., introd.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Printing:* A wedge used to raise, level, or fasten a forme.

2. *Ordnance:* A wedge used to raise or lay a gun.

* 3. *Arch.:* A quoin, a corner-stone.

"See you yond' *coin* o' th' capitol, yond' corner stone." *Shakesp.: Coriol.*, v. 4.

* **coigne** (*g* silent), **coyn'-ĭe,** *v.i.* [COIGNE (2), *s.*] To exact tribute or taxes from; to live by extortion; to quarter a person on another forcibly.

"... their purpose was to *coynie* upon me, and to eat me out of house and home."—*Bryskett: Disc. of Civil Life*, p. 157.

* **coignye,** * **coigny,** *s.* [COIGNE (2), *s.*]

coil, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *coillir*, *cuillir*; Fr. *cueillir*; Lat. *colligo* = to collect, to gather together.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II.

* (2) To gather together, to collect.

"The lurking particles of air . . . must necessarily plump out the sides of the bladder, and so keep them turgid until the pressure of the air, that at first *coiled* them, be readmitted to do the same thing again."—*Boyle.*

* 2. *Fig.:* To ensnare, to catch, to envelop.

"... Pleasure *coil* thee in her dangerous snare."
Edwards: Canons of Criticism, sect. 34.

II. *Naut.:* To dispose a rope or cable in coils.

B. *Intrans.:* To wind itself, to form itself into a coil, as snakes or creeping plants.

"From thine own smile I snatch'd the snake,
For there it coil'd as in a brake."
Byron: Manfred, I. 1.

***coil** (1), ***coyl**, *s.* [Gael. *goil* = fume, rage, fury; O. Gael. & Ir. *goill* = war, fight; Gael. & Ir. *goil* = to boil, to rage.]

1. A noise, a confusion, a bustle or tumult.

"And still a *coil* the grasshopper did keep;
Yet all these sounds yblent inclined all to sleep."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, I. 4.

2. A number, multitude, or assembly.

"We have here a *coyl* of proper men."—*Lett. of Barnabe Goope to Lord Burghley* (May 15, 1574) (in *Notes and Queries*, March 7, 1863.)

***coil** (2), *s.* [Coll.] A cock of hay.

***coil** (3), *s.* [Coil, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

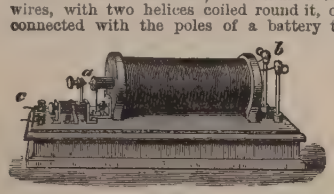
2. A series of rings into which anything pliant is coiled up, as a rope or cable, the body of a serpent, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* A certain quantity of rope laid up in a ring fashion. The manner in which all ropes are disposed of on board ship for convenience of stowage. They are laid up round, one fake over another, or by concentric turns, termed *Flemish coil*, forming but one tier, and lying flat on the deck, the end being in the middle of it, as a snake or worm coils itself. (*Smyth.*)

2. *Artill.:* One of the series of rings of metal of which some cannons are built up.

3. *Electric apparatus:* A hollow cylinder in which is a bar of soft iron, or a bundle of iron wires, with two helices coiled round it, one connected with the poles of a battery the



COIL.

a. Contact-breaker. *b.* Ends of secondary wires attached to binding-screws. *c.* Positive and negative poles connected with galvanic battery.

current of which is alternately opened and closed by a self-acting arrangement, and the other serving for the development of the induced current. It is called also an *induction coil*, or an *inductorium*. With a current of three or four of Grove's cells, it is more powerful than the most potent Leyden jar. (*Ganot.*)

coil-drag, *s.* A tool to pick up pebbles, bits of iron, &c., from the bottom of a drill-hole.

coil-plate, *s.* A plate fitted with hooks or rings to sustain the horizontal coils of a radiator, a condenser, or the like.

***coil** (4), ***coill**, *s.* [Coal.]

1. [Coal.]

"That na *coillis* be had furth of the realme."—*Acts Marie*, c. 30 (ed. 1566).

2. An instrument formerly used in boring for coal.

coiled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Coil.]

coiled-spring, *s.* A metallic spring laid up in a spiral so as to have a resiliency in the line of its axis, either by extension or condensation, as the spring may be arranged. (*Knight.*)

coil'-er, *s.* [Eng. *coil*, v.; *-er.*] One who, or that which, coils.

***coil-heuch**, *s.* [Eng. &c., *coil* = coal, and *heuch* (q.v.).] A coalpit.

"They quha sets fire in *coilheuchis*, vpon privat revenge, and despit, commits treason."—*Skene: Crimes*, Tit. 2, c. 1, § 14.

coil'-ing, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Coil, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of winding or gathering into a ring or series of rings.

2. *Naut.:* A sort of serpentine winding of a cable or other rope, that it may occupy a small space in the ship. Each of the windings of this sort is called a *fake*, and one range of *fakes* upon the same line is called a *tier*. There are generally from five to seven fakes in a tier, and three or four tiers in the whole length of the cable. The smaller ropes employed about the sails are coiled upon cleats at sea, to prevent their being entangled. (*Smyth.*)

***coil'-on**, ***coylon**, *s.* [O.Fr. *coillon, couillon;* Ital. *coglione;* Lat. *coleus.*] A testicle.

"I wold I had thy *coylons* in myn hond."
Chaucer: C. T., 14,367.

coin, ***coigne**, ***coyn**, ***coyne**, ***coynye**, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *coin* = (1) a wedge; (2) a stamp on a coin; (3) a coin; Lat. *cuneus* = a wedge.] [Coign, Quoin.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) A wedge.

(2) A corner. [Coign, Quoin.]

"And bad him hald him all priuy,
Quhill that he saw thaim cummand all
Rycht to *coynye* thar of the wall."
Barbour, xviii. 304.

* (3) A mint; a place at which money is stamped.

(4) A die used in stamping money, medals, &c.

(5) In the same sense as II. 1.

"To fore the time er gold was smite
In *coigne* that men the florein knewe."
Gower, ii. 188.

"You have made
Your holy hat be stamp'd on the king's *coin*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 3.

(6) Money generally. (*Colloquial.*)

2. *Fig.:* Any medium of payment or recompense.

"The loss of present advantage to flesh and blood is repaid in a nobler *coin*."—*Hammond: On Fundamentals.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Monet.:* A piece of metal on which certain characters are stamped by authority, giving the piece a certain legal current value.

"... a white riband to which was fastened a gold *coin*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. *Law:* By 24 and 25 Vic. c. 99, it is a felony to counterfeit coin, or impair or lighten it, or have in one's possession clippings of coin.

3. *Arch.:* A quoin.

¶ *To pay one in his own coin:* To return tit for tat; to treat a person as he has treated you.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

coin-assorter, *s.* A machine which separates different kinds of coins by size, or coins of the same kind by weight. (*Knight.*)

coin-counter, *s.* An arrangement by which the process of hand counting, piece by piece, is dispensed with. A shovel or tray has shallow depressions of a given length, width, and depth to hold so many coins of a given kind. The coins are shovelled into the tray, which is then skilfully agitated until the coins have snugly occupied all the spaces. The remainder are brushed off, and the complete quota is thrown into a scale to verify the count by weighing. (*Knight.*)

***coin-made**, ***coyne-made**, *a.* Mercenary or simoniacal.

"*Coyne-made* Pastors let the flock decay."
Davies: Muse's Tears, p. 13. (*Davies.*)

coin-weighing, *a.* Weighing or designed to weigh coin.

¶ *Coin-weighing machine:* A machine for weighing coin and assorting them according to their full or light weight. (*Knight.*)

coin, ***coigne**, ***coyne**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Coin, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To mint or stamp pieces of metal for money.

"And eke to *coigne* the money of sundry metal."
Gower, ii. 83.

2. To stamp a piece of metal, as a medal, &c.

"... this medal was really *coined* by an artificer ..."—*Bentley.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To make or acquire, as money.

"Tenants cannot *coin* rent just at quarter-day, but must gather it by degrees."—*Locke.*

2. To originate, to invent (not in a bad sense).

"Let him, that thinks of me so abjectly,
Know, that this gold must *coin* a stratagem."
Shakesp.: Tit. And., ii. 3.

"My lungs
Coin words ..." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

3. To fabricate, to invent (in a bad sense).

"Your scruples and arguments bring to my mind
A story so pat, you may think it is *coin'd*."
Cowper: Pity for Poor Africans.

B. *Intrans.:* To forge or make counterfeit money.

coin'-age, *s.* [Eng. *coin*; *-age.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act or process of coining money.

"The care of the *coinage* was committed to the inferiour magistrates ..."—*Atterbury.*

* 2. The charge or expense of coining money.

3. The coin or money coined (generally in a collective sense).

"... great crowds of people continually offering to return his *coinage* upon him."—*Swift.*

4. The aggregate amount or value of money coined in a certain period.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act of inventing or originating anything.

"Unnecessary *coinage*, as well as unnecessary revival of words, runs into affectation ..."—*Dryden: Juvenal; Dedication.*

2. An invention, a new or original production.

3. A fabrication, a forgery.

"This is the very *coinage* of your brain."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

cō-in-çīde', *v.i.* [Fr. *coïncider;* Low Lat. *coincido:* co = *con;* *incido* = to fall in, *cado* = to fall.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To fall upon or meet in the same point; to fall together or agree in position.

"If the equator and ecliptick had *coincided*, it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth useless."—*Cheyne.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To agree, to concur, to correspond or be identical with.

"The rules of right judgement and of good ratiocination often *coincide* with each other."—*Watts: Logick.*

(2) To happen at the same time.

II. *Geom.:* To fall upon the same spot;—thus, if one triangle be applied to or placed upon another triangle equal to it, the points of the one triangle are said to coincide with those of the other triangle and the sides with the sides.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between to *coincide* and to *concur:* "*Coincide* implies simply meeting at a point: *concur* running towards a point; the former seems to exclude the idea of design, the latter that of chance; two sides of different triangles *coincide* when they are applied to each other so as to fall on the same points; two powers *concur* when they both act so as to produce the same result." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cō-ĭn'-çĭ-dençe, *** cō-ĭn'-çĭ-den-çў**, *s.* [Fr. *coïncidence*, from Low Lat. *coincidens*, pr. par. of *coincido.*]

I. *Lit.:* The act or state of coinciding or falling together, or in the same point or position.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act of agreeing, corresponding, or being identical in nature or character.

"The very concurrence and *coincidence* of so many evidences ..."—*Sir M. Hale.*

¶ With *with.*

"The *coincidence* of the planes of this rotation *with* one another, ..."—*Cheyne: Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion.*

2. The state of happening at the same time as something else.

3. Anything which coincides, corresponds, or happens at the same time with another; a coinciding or corresponding combination of circumstances.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between a *coincidence* and a *concurrence* of circumstances: "A *coincidence* of circumstances is something so striking and singular that it can hardly be attributed to pure accident; a *concurrence* of circumstances, which seemed all to be formed to combine, is sometimes, notwithstanding, purely casual." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cō-ĭn'-çĭ-dent, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *coïncident*, from Low Lat. *coincidens* = falling together, pr. par. of *coincido* = to fall together.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Coinciding; meeting or falling together in the same point or position.

"These circles I viewed through a prism; and, as I went from them, they came nearer and nearer together, and at length became *coincident*."—*Newton: Opticks.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Happening at the same time, coinciding with, concurrent.

"... an artificial relation of the two coins being fixed by law, near to, but scarcely ever exactly *coincident* with, the natural one ..."—*Herschel: Astron.*, 8th ed. (1858), § 912.

* 2. Agreeing, corresponding.

"I venerate the man, whose heart is warm, Whose hands are pure, whose doctrine and whose life, *Coincident*, exhibit lucid proof That he is honest." *Cowper: Task*, ii. 374.

¶ Sometimes with *with*.

"These words of our apostle are exactly *coincident with* that controverted passage in his discourse to the Athenians."—*Bentley.*

B. *As subst.:* A circumstance or combination of circumstances happening at the same time; a coincidence.

* **cō-ĭn-çĭ-dĕnt'-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *coincident*; *-al.*] Coincident, coinciding.

cō-ĭn-çĭ-dĕnt'-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *coincidental*; *-ly.*] Coincidently, at the same time or place.

cō-ĭn'-çĭ-dent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *coincident*; *-ly.*] By way of or in manner of coincidence.

* **cō-ĭn-çĭ'-dĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *coincid(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which coincides, agrees, or corresponds.

cō-ĭn-çĭ'-dĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COINCIDE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of falling or meeting together; coincidence.

cō-ĭn-dĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *indication* (q.v.).] An agreement, coinciding, or concurrence of signs or indications.

* **coine,** *s.* [Norman.] A quince.

coined, *pa. par. & a.* [COIN, *v.*]

coĭn'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *coin*; *-er.*]

I. *Lit.:* One who coins money; one who is employed in the making of coins.

1. With due authority and legitimately.

"It is easy to find designs that never entered into the thoughts of the sculptor or the *coiner*."—*Addison: On Medals.*

2. Without authority: a counterfeiter of money; a maker of base money.

"It was impossible for the sectaries to pray together without precautions such as are employed by *coiners* and receivers of stolen goods."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

II. *Fig.:* An inventor, an originator.

"Dionysius, a Greek *coiner* of etymologies, is commended by Athenæus."—*Camden: Remains.*

* **cō-ĭn-hăb'-ĭt,** *v.t.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *inhabit* (q.v.).] To dwell together with or among.

* **cō-ĭn-hăb'-ĭt-ant,** *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *inhabitant* (q.v.).] One who lives together or in the same place with another; a cohabitant.

* **cō-ĭn-hăb'-ĭt-ĭng,** *pr. par.* or *a.* [COINHABIT.]

"A familiar and *coinhabiting* mischief." *Milton: On Divorce.*

* **cō-ĭn-hăb'-ĭt-ŏr,** *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *inhabiter*.] One who lives with another; a coinhabitant.

"Being *co-inhabitors* or world citizens together."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

† **cō-ĭn-hĕr'-ĭt-ançe,** *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *inheritance* (q.v.).] A joint inheritance; an estate inherited by two or more jointly.

† **cō-ĭn-hĕr'-ĭt-ŏr,** *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *inheritor* (q.v.).] A co-heir; a joint heir.

coĭn'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COIN, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of minting coins; coinage.

(1) With due authority and legitimately.

"... the right of *coining* ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

(2) Without authority; illegally.

* 2. *Tin-works:* The weighing and stamping the blocks of tin. (*Weale.*)

coining-press, coining apparatus, *s.* A powerful lever-screw press by which the planchet of metal is impressed with the design or legend. (*Knight.*)

"The *coining apparatus* of the Royal Mint of London is justly esteemed a masterpiece of mechanical skill and workmanship. It was erected in 1811, under the direction of the inventor, Mr. Boulton; and has since been kept in almost constant employment."—*Ure: Dict. of Arts, Manufs., and Mines; Mint.*

† **coĭn'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *coin*; *-less.*] Penniless.

"From *coinless* bards to men like you."—*Combe: Dr. Syntax, Tour* II., ch. vii.

* **coinoun,** *s.* [CONGEON.]

"Alisaundre, thou *coinoun*."—*Alisaundre*, 1718.

* **cō-ĭn'-quĭn-āte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *coinquino* = to defile: *co* = *con*; *inquino* = to defile, to pollute.]

I. *Trans.:* To pollute or defile.

"Their very speculations are expressly *coinquinated* with much in all these."—*Guide: May-Astro-Mancer*, p. 179.

II. *Intrans.:* To pollute, to defile.

"That would *coinquinate*,
That would contaminate."
Skelton: Poems, p. 199.

* **cō-ĭn-quĭn-ā'-tion,** *s.* [COINQUINATE.] The act of defilement or pollution; the state of being polluted or defiled.

"To wash thy purest Fame's *coinquination*."
Davies: Commend. Poems, p. 14.

† **cō-ĭn-stan-tā'-nĕ-ŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *instantaneous* (q.v.).] Occurring at the same instant, simultaneous.

"In the case of the prawn-like crabs, their movements were as *coinstantaneous* as in a regiment of soldiers ..."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. i., p. 17.

† **cō-ĭn-stan-tā'-nĕ-ŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *coinstantaneous*; *-ly.*] At the same instant.

"... but sometimes all on both sides of a branch, sometimes only those on one side, moved together *coinstantaneously* ..."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. ix., p. 202.

* **cō-ĭn-stan-tā'-nĕ-ŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *coinstantaneous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being coinstantaneous, or happening at the same instant.

coĭnt, * **coynt,** * **coynte,** *a.* [QUAINT.]

"All full of colour strange and *coint*."
Chaucer: Dream, l. 1,825.

* **coĭnte'-lў,** *adv.* [QUAINTLY.]

† **cō-ĭn-tĕn'se,** *a.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *intense* (q.v.).] Of equal intensity with something else.

"We can recognize changes as connatural; or the reverse: and connatural changes we can recognize as *cointense* ..."—*Herbert Spencer: Principles of Psychology*, p. 295.

† **cō-ĭn-tĕn'-sion,** *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *intension* (q.v.).] The quality, state, or condition of being of equal intensity with something else; equality of intenseness.

"Thus far we have dealt with reasoning which has for its fundamental ideas, coextension, coexistence, and connature; and which proceeds by establishing *cointension* in degree, between relations connate in kind. ... The words Tense, Tension, Intense, Intension, are already in use. Intension being synonymous with Intensity, *cointension* will be synonymous with *cointensity*; and is here used instead of it to express the parallelism with *coextension*. The propriety of calling relations more or less intense, according to the contrast between their terms, will perhaps not be at first sight apparent. All quantitative relations, however, save those of equality, involving the idea of contrast—the relation of 5 : 1 being called greater than the relation of 2 : 1, because the contrast between 5 and 1 is greater than the contrast between 2 and 1—and contrast being habitually spoken of as strong or weak; as forcible, as intense; the word Intension seems the only available one to express the degree of any relation as distinguished from its kind. And *cointension* is consequently here chosen, to indicate the equality of relations in respect of the contrast between their terms."—*Herbert Spencer: Principles of Psychology*, p. 117.

† **cō-ĭn-tĕn'-sĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *intensity* (q.v.).] The same as COINTENSION (q.v.).

* **cointise,** * **coyntice,** * **coyntyse,** * **queyntise,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cointise*.] [QUAINT.] Cunning, skill.

"Might we by *coyntise* com bi two skynnes."—*William of Palerne*, 1688.

* **coĭnt'-lў,** * **coynt-ly,** * **coynte-liche,** *adv.* [QUAINTLY.] Cunningly, skilfully, with art.

"He made hire vnder erthe a wonyng *coyntelíche*."—*Rob. of Glouces.*, p. 25.

coĭr, *s.* [Tamil *cayer*, *kayaru* = a rope.]

1. A material used for small cables, cordage, matting, &c., and consisting of the outer coating of the cocoa-nut, often weighing one or two pounds, stripped off longitudinally. Cables made of this substance are particularly elastic and buoyant, and have the peculiarity of making a curve *upwards* between the vessel and the anchor, while a hempen cable curves *downwards*.

2. Cordage, cables, &c., manufactured of the material described in 1.

coir-rope, *s.* A rope made of coir. It is nearly as strong as a rope made of hemp. Roxburgh considers it the best material for cables on account of its elasticity and strength.

* **cois,** *v.t.* [COSE.]

* **coist** (1), *s.* [COAST.]

* **coist** (2), *s.* [COST.]

* **coist** (3), *s.* [QUEST.]

* **coĭs'-tril,** *s.* [O. Fr. *coustillier* = a groom, a lad. (*Malin.*) According to others a corruption of *kestrel* = a degenerate hawk.]

1. A groom or lad employed by the esquire to carry the knight's arms, &c.

"Women, lackies, and *coisterels*."
Holinsh., iii. 272.

2. A coward, a runaway.

"He's a coward and a *coistril*, that will not drink to my niece."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 3.

* **coĭt** (1), *s.* [COAT.]

* **coĭt** (2), *s.* [QUOIT.]

"The time they wear out at *coits*, kayles, or the like idle exercises."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

* **coĭt,** *v.i.* & *t.* [COIT (2), *s.*]

1. *Intrans.:* To butt, to jostle.

"The unlatit woman the licht man will lait,
Gangis *coitand* in the curt, hornit like a gait;
Als brankand as a bole in frontis, and in vice."
Fordun: Scotichron, ii. 376.

2. *Trans.:* To throw, to pitch.

* **coite,** *s.* [COTE, QUOTA.] A rate, tax, or assessment.

"That quhair ony sic persoune deis within aige, that may nocht mak thair testamentis, the nerrest of thair kin to succeid to thaim sall haue thair gudis, without preiudice to the ordineris anent the *coite* of thaire testamentis."—*Acts Ja. V.* 1540 (ed. 1814), p. 377.

coĭt'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *s.* [QUOITING.]

cō-ĭ'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *coitio* = a coming together: *co* = *con*; *eo* (sup. *itum*) = to go.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Gen.:* The act of coming together or meeting, conjunction.

2. *Spec.:* Sexual intercourse; copulation.

II. *Astronomy:*

Coition of the Moon: Said when the moon is in the same sign and degree of the zodiac with the sun.

* **cō'-ĭ-ture,** *s.* [Lat. *coiturus* = about to meet or come together; *coeo* = to come together.] The same as COITION (q.v.).

"In *coiture* she doth conceive."
Warner: Albion's Eng., bk. i., c. 5.

cō'-ĭ-tŭs, *s.* [Lat.] Sexual congress.

cō'-ĭx, *s.* [Lat. *coix*; Gr. κόιξ (*koix*) = a kind of Ethiopian palm, *Hyphæne Coriacea*. This is not the botanical *coix*.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses, tribe Phalereæ. *Coix Lachryma* has hard, white stony seeds, called Job's tears, and sometimes used for making necklaces, bracelets, &c. They are said to be diurectic and strengthening. It is a native of the East Indies and Japan.

* **cō-jŏĭn',** *v.t.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *join* (q.v.).] To join or associate with another in the same act, duty, or office.

"Thou may'st *cojoin* with something, ..."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

cō-jūr'-ŏr, *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *juror* (q.v.).] One who swears or takes an oath on the part of another.

"The solemn forms of oaths: of a compurgator, or *cojuror*, which kind of oath was very much used by the Anglo-Saxons: The form of this oath is this: 'I swear by God, that the oath which N. swore was honest and true.'"—*Watson: View of Hickes's Thesaur. by Shelton*, p. 39.

* **cok,** *s.* [COCK.]

* **cŏk'-a-drĭll,** *s.* [CROCODILE.]

*** cok-belle,** *s.* [Cockbell.]

*** cōke** (1), *s.* [Cook.]

cōke (2), *s.* [Coak, *s.*] [Etym. unknown; perhaps a variant of *cake.*]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Chem.:* An impure form of amorphous carbon containing earthy matter and often sulphur. It is a porous substance, and floats on water till it is saturated, when it sinks; its sp. gr. is about 1·8. It is formed in the manufacture of coal-gas, being the residue left after all the gas has been distilled from the coal. As it produces an intense heat when burnt, and gives off no smoke it is much used for cooking purposes.

2. *Min.: Native coke* occurs in the Edgehill mines near Richmond in North America. It is more compact than artificial coke.

coke-furnace, *s.* A furnace in which the volatile matters are expelled from pit-coal, leaving a residual carbon which burns without flame and makes an intense heat; a coke-oven.

coke-oven, *s.* An oven in which the gas is expelled from coal, leaving the coke or carbonaceous portion. (*Knight.*)

cōke, *v.t. & i.* [Coke, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To convert into coke or charcoal; to char.

"The wood was deposited in order to its being *coked* or charred."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xviii.

B. *Intrans.:* To be converted into coke.

*** coke-belle,** *s.* [Cockbell.]

*** coke-drill,** *s.* [Crocodile.]

*** cokenay, * cokeney,** *s.* [Cockney.]

*** cok-er** (1), *** cocur, * cokre,** *s.* [A.S. *cocer, cocur;* O. H. Ger. *chochar;* Sw. *koger;* Dan. *kogger.*] [Cocker (3), *s.*] A sort of coarse boot, or gaiters.

"The harlot with haste helded to the table,
With rent *cokrez* at the kne."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 39.

*** cok-er** (2), *s.* [Probably from *cog* (4), *s.*, or *cock* (4), *s.*; suff. *-er.*] A boatman.

*** cok-er** (3), *s.* [Cocker, *s.*]

*** cok-er,** *v.* [Cocker, *v.*]

*** coker-nut,** *s.* [Cocoa-nut.]

*** cokes,** *s. & v.* [Coax.]

*** coke-wold,** *s.* [Cuckold.]

"Who hath no wyf he is no *cokewold.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 3,154.

cōk'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Coke, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or process of making coke.

2. The act or process of charring wood for charcoal.

coking-kiln, coking-oven, *s.* A chamber or kiln in which coal or wood is coked.

*** cŏk'-lĭng,** *s.* [Cockling.]

*** cok-old,** *s.* [Cuckold.]

*** cok-ow,** *s.* [Cuckoo.]

*** cokysse,** *s.* [Cookess.]

"A tapster, a *cokysse* or an ostelar's wyf."—*MS. in Halliwell.*

col, *pref.* [Lat.] The form which the prefix *con, cum,* assumes before words beginning with *l.* [Co.]

*** col,** *a.* [Cool.]

*** col** (1), *s.* [Coal.]

col (2), *s.* [Fr., prob. from Lat. *collum* = the neck; but some take it from *collis* = a hill.] An elevated mountain pass situated between two lofty summits; the highest part of a mountain pass; a mountain pass connecting two valleys, one on each side of a mountain. (Chiefly used by writers on mountaineering and Alpine geology.)

"Each of them comes in some portion of its course to a *col,* or parting ridge between the heads of glens."
—*Lyell: Antiq. of Man,* ch. xii.

*** col,** *v.* [Coll.]

col, *abbreviation.* [For etym. see def.]

Pharm.: An abbreviation for coliander, which again is a corruption of coriander. (*Prior.*)

cō'-là, kŏl'-là, *s.* [An African word.]

Bot.: A genus of Sterculiaceæ. *Cola acuminata,* sometimes called *Sterculia acuminata,* has acuminate leaves, axillary, panicled flowers, and large red seeds. The negroes use them as a condiment. They are called also Goora-nuts. Powdered, they are applied to cuts.

cola-nut, *s.* The nut of the cola-tree. In Brazil they are used for purifying water. When chewed or eaten they allay hunger, and impart the power of sustaining fatigue. Preparations of cola nuts are used in this country for maintaining muscular force.

cola-seed, *s.* The same as Cola-nut (q.v.).

*** cŏl'-a-mĕnt,** *s.* [Lat. *colo* = to strain, to filter.] A straining, a filtration.

"A lentous *colament* of earth . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

cŏl'-an-dĕr, * cŭl'-lĕn-dĕr, *s.* [From Lat. *colans,* pr. par. of *colo* = to strain; *colum* = a strainer, a sieve.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) A sieve or vessel made of wicker-work, hair, or twigs, through which liquids were strained.

"Take a thick woven osier *colander,*
Through which the pressed wines are strained clear."
May.

(2) A metal culinary utensil, having the bottom perforated with small holes, through which liquids are strained off.

"The brains from nose, and mouth, and either ear,
Came issuing forth, as through a *colander.*"
Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses xii.

2. *Fig.:* Anything acting as a strainer or sieve.

"All the viscera of the body are but as so many *colanders* to separate several juices from the blood."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

II. *Shot-casting:* A hollow hemisphere of sheet-iron, about ten inches in diameter, and perforated with holes which are free from burs. Instead of a colander, an oblong ladle is now used in some towers, the edge being scalloped to break the overflow into small streams. (*Knight.*)

colander-shovel, *s.* A shovel of wire open-work, for shovelling salt crystals out of the evaporating-pan. (*Knight.*)

cŏl-ăp'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. κολάπτης (*kolaptēs*) = a chisel; κολάπτω (*kolaptō*) = to peck with the bill, to chisel.]

Ornith.: A genus of woodpeckers, the typical one of the sub-family Colaptinæ (q.v.).

cŏl-ăp-tī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Gr. κολάπτης (*kolaptēs*), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Woodpeckers. It contains the Ground Woodpeckers, which seek their food chiefly on the ground, though sometimes, like the Picinæ, they seek for it in trees. They are found in the warmer parts both of the Eastern and the Western hemisphere.

*** cŏl'-ar,** *s.* [Collar.]

cŏl'-ar-ĭn, *s.* [Ital. *collarino.*] [Collar.]

Arch.: The little frieze of the capital of the Tuscan and Doric column placed between the astragal and the annulets. (*Weale.*) [Collarino.]

COLARIN.

cō-lā'-tion (1), *s.* [Lat. *colatus,* pa. par. of *colo* = to strain, to filter, to clarify.] The act or process of straining or filtering; colature.

*** cŏl-ā'-tion** (2), *s.* [Collation.]

† cō-lăt'-ĭ-tūde, *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con,* and *latitude* (q.v.).] The complement of the latitude, or the difference between it and ninety degrees.

". . . the *co-latitude* of the place."—*Herschel: Astronomy,* 5th ed. (1858), § 123.

*** cōl'-a-türe,** *s.* [Lat. *colatus,* pa. par. of *colo* = to strain, to filter.]

1. The act or process of straining or filtering; colation.

2. The matter strained off or filtered.

3. A strainer or filter.

"The virtue thereof may be derived to it through a *colature* of natural earth."—*Evelyn.*

cōl'-bĕr-tine, cōl'-bĕr-tēen, *s.* [From M. Colbert, superintendent of the French Royal lace manufactories in the seventeenth century.] A kind of lace.

"Instead of homespun coifs were seen
Good pinners, edg'd with *colberteen.*"
Swift: Baucis and Philemon, 140.

cŏl-çhĭç'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *colchic(um),* and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Melanthaceæ, type Colchicum (q.v.).

cŏl'-çhĭ-çēine, *s.* [Lat. *colchic(um),* e connective, and Eng. &c. suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{19}NO_5$. An organic substance isomeric with colchicine, obtained by boiling colchicine with baryta water, or with dilute sulphuric acid. It is obtained in colourless plates, melting at 155°, by recrystallisation from alcohol. Colchiceine is soluble in chloroform, alcohol and boiling water. Strong nitric acid gives a yellow colour with colchiceine, which turns violet, then again yellow; if the violet solution is diluted with water and soda added, an orange-red colour is produced; ferric chloride gives a green colour. Concentrated sulphuric acid dissolves colchiceine, forming an intense yellow solution; by the addition of a drop of nitric acid it turns violet.

cŏl'-çhĭ-çĭne, *s.* [Lat. *colchic(um),* and Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{19}NO_5$. An alkaloid which occurs in all parts of the plant *Colchicum autumnale.* Colchicine is an amorphous yellowish-white, bitter, very poisonous powder, which melts at 140° and is soluble in chloroform, water, and in alcohol; when dissolved in dilute acids or alkalies, the solutions turn yellow. Tannin appears to be the best antidote to this poison. It gives a white precipitate with mercuric chloride.

cŏl'-çhĭ-cŭm, *s.* [Lat. *colchicum;* Gr. κολχικόν (*kolchikon*). From the country anciently called *Colchis,* east of the Euxine (Black Sea), where it was said to grow abundantly.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of plants, order Melanthaceæ. The perianth is tubular, and very long, rising from a spathe, the limb campanulate, 6-partite, petaloid, the capsule 3-celled, with the cells united at the base. *C. autumnale,* the Meadow Saffron (not to be confused with *Crocus sativus,* the saffron of the dye), is found in meadows and pastures. The leaves and fruit attract little attention in spring when they are in perfection; both wither before the summer is far advanced. The flowers, on the contrary, which are pale-purple, flourish from August to October. To a superficial observer the plant looks a crocus, and in fact it has received the erroneous name of autumnal crocus; but it has six stamens, while the crocus genus has but three. The corms of the Meadow Saffron are poisonous, but much use has been made of them in medicine. [Colchicum corm, Colchicine.]

COLCHICUM.
1. Plant in flower.
2. Leaves and fruit.
3. Styles and ovary.
4. Single fruit.

2. *Pharm.:* For the pharmaceutical uses of the Meadow Saffron, see Colchicum corm. *Colchicum variegatum* is found along the

Mediterranean. Its corms constituted the "hermodactyls" of the Arabs used to soothe pains in the joints.

colchicum corm.

Pharm: *Colchici cormus*, the fresh corm of *Colchicum autumnale*, or Common Meadow Saffron, which is collected about the end of June, and stripped of its coat, sliced transversely, and dried at 150° F. The fresh corm is about the size of a chestnut flattened where it has an undeveloped bud. The dried slices are about a line thick, firm, flat, and amylaceous. The taste is bitter and acrid. Used to make extract, an acetic extract, and *Vinum colchici*. According to Garrod, Colchicum increases the flow of the bile, and diminishes the heart's action; it possesses the power of controlling the pain and inflammation in cases of gout. The seeds, *Colchici semina*, are used to form a tincture which has the same medicinal properties. They are hard, reddish brown, spherical seeds about the size of mustard-seeds.

cŏl'-cŏ-thar, *s.* [Low Lat. *calcothar vitrioli*; a word of Arabic origin, and introduced by Paracelsus.]

Chem.: Red oxide of iron, ferric oxide, Fe_2O_3. A reddish-brown powder obtained when ferrous sulphate is distilled for Nordhausen sulphuric acid; it remains in the retorts. It is used as a red pigment, and is employed to polish glass, and when finely divided by jewellers is known under the name of rouge. It is sometimes called *Croccus Martis*, and was called *caput mortuum vitrioli* by the alchemists.

"*Colcothar* is the dry substance which remains after distillation, but commonly the caput mortuum of vitriol."—*Quincy.*

cōld, * cald, * calde, * chald, * chealde, * colde, * coolde, * kalde, * kelde, *a.* & *adv.* [Old Northumbrian *cald*; A.S. *ceald*; Icel. *kaldr*; Sw. *kall*; Dan. *kold*; Dut. *koud*; Goth. *kalds*; Ger. *kalt*.] [See COOL and CHILL.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. *Of things:*

(1) Deprived of or lacking warmth or heat; not warm or hot; chill.

"A cuppe of *cold* water."—*Wycliffe: Matt* x. 42.

"... every body not absolutely *cold* emits rays of heat."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., viii. 1, p. 172.

(2) Causing the sensation of coldness; chilling.

"Must find a *colder* soil and bleaker air,
And trust for safety to a stranger's care."
Cowper: Tirocinium.

2. *Of persons:* Suffering from an absence of warmth or heat; having a sensation of coldness; chill, shivering.

"All out of work, and *cold* for action."
Shakesp.: Hen. V., i. 2.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of things:*

(1) Having cold qualities; not hot or acrid.

"*Cold* plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the sun than the hot herbs ..."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

(2) Without warmth, ardour, or intensity; unaffecting.

"... but the jest grows *cold* ..."—*Addison: On Italy.*

(3) Indifferent, unconcerned, reserved; not friendly or cordial.

"The King's *cold* look, the nobles' scorn."
Scott: The Lady of the Lake, v. 25.

"... awaited the event with *cold* indifference, ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(4) Wanting in ardour, zeal, or spirit.

"Charite of many sal waxe *calde*."—*Hampole: Pricke of Cons.*, 4,040.

(5) Received or met with indifference or coolness; unwelcomed.

"My master's suit will be but *cold*."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.

(6) Unfortunate, unlucky, sad.

"*Cold* news for me."
Shakesp.: 2 *Hen. VI.*, i. 1.

"What cheer? as *cold* as can be."
Ibid.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

(7) Chilling, dispiriting.

"Care ful *colde* that to me caght."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems: Pearl, 50.

"To thy *cold* comfort."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

(8) Hopeless, comfortless, dispirited.

"Oft it hits where hope is *coldest*."
Shakesp.: All's Well, ii. 1.

(9) Cool, deliberate, not hasty or violent.

"After this *cold* considerance sentence me.
Shakesp.: 2 *Hen IV.*, v. 2.

* (10) Unaffecting; not inspiriting, exciting or animated; spiritless, as a cold discourse.

(11) *Applied to scent or the sense of smell:*

(*a*) Not affecting the sense of smell strongly; not having a strong scent.

"She made it good
"At the hedge corner, in the *coldest* fault."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew (Introduction).

(*b*) Unaffected by the scent.

"Smell this business with a sense as *cold*
As is a dead man's nose."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

2. *Of persons:*

(1) Indifferent, unaffected by warmth, ardour, or intensity of feeling; unconcerned; without passion or zeal.

"... a *cold* and unconcerned spectator."
Burnet: Preface to the Theory of the Earth.

"The *cold* in clime are *cold* in blood."
Byron: The Giaour.

(2) Reserved, without warm or friendly feelings; cool, not cordial or friendly.

"The commissioners grew more reserved and *colder* towards each other."—*Lord Clarendon.*

(3) Chaste; without sensual passion or heat.

* (4) Cool, deliberate; unexcited, not hasty.

"Your lordship is the most *coldest* that ever turned up ace."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, fl. 3.

¶ *In cold blood:* Deliberately, without emotion, passion, or feeling.

* **B.** *As adv.:* Coldly.

"*Cold* and sickly he vented them."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., iii. 4.

cold-bed, *s.*

Metal.: A platform in a rolling-mill on which cold bars are stored.

cold-blast, *s.*

Metal.: Air forced into a smelting furnace at a natural temperature, in contradistinction to a heated blast, which is more economical, but produces an inferior quality of iron.

cold-blooded, *a.*

1. *Ordinary Language:*

Zool.: Having cold blood, applied to those animals the temperature of whose blood ranges from the freezing point to 90° Fahr., or very little above the temperature in which they live.

"In *cold-blooded* animals, however, it continues."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. 2, p. 64.

2. *Fig.*: Unfeeling, hard-hearted, cruel.

"... he had a rare skill in using honest enthusiasts as the instruments of his *coldblooded* malice."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

cold-chisel, *s.* A chisel used for cutting metals, and driven by the blows of a hammer.

"Cutting out Bars of Iron into small pieces with a *cold-chisel*."—*Dampier: Voyages*, vol. i., p. 435.

cold-cream, *s.* A cooling ointment or salve for the skin in the case of chaps, &c. It is prepared of four parts of olive-oil with one of white wax.

cold drawn, *a.* Expressed from seeds, without the application of any heat.

cold-finch, *s.* (The first element is unexplained.) The Pied Flycatcher, *Muscicapa atricapilla.*

cold-hearted, *a.* Unfeeling, callous.

"... the *coldhearted* and scoffing Grammont ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

cold-heartedly, *adv.* [Eng. *cold-hearted*; *-ly*.] In a cold-hearted, unfeeling manner; callously.

cold-heartedness, *s.* The quality of being cold-hearted; callousness.

* **cold-kind,** *a.* Uniting coldness and kindness. (*Milton: Death of a Fair Infant.*)

cold-pale, *a.* Cold and pale. (*Shakesp.*)

* **cold-roast, * cold-roste,** *s.* An expression used figuratively for anything very poor or insignificant.

"A beggerie little toune of *cold roste* in the mountaines of Sauoye."—*Udal: Apophtheg. of Erasmus*, p. 297.

* **cold-seeds,** *s. pl.*

Old Pharm.: Seeds of various Cucurbitaceæ, as the cucumber, the pumpkin, &c.

* **cold-served,** *a.*

1. *Lit.*: Served up cold.

2. *Fig.*: Dull, tedious, tiresome. (*Young.*)

cold-short, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adjective:*

Metal.: A term applied to iron which cannot be hammered in a cold state without breaking or cracking. The presence of a small quantity of phosphorus or silicon imparts this property to iron; also minute quantities of tin, antimony, or arsenic render iron cold-short.

"The ore which was used was quite *cold-short*."—*Transac. Amer. Philosoph. Society* (1373), vol. xiii., p. 14.

B. *As substantive:*

Founding: A void or seam in a casting occasioned by the too rapid congelation of the metal which failed to fill the mould perfectly.

cold shoulder, *s.* A rebuff. (Only used in the phrase, *To give a person the cold shoulder.*)

cold-shut, *a.* A term meaning that a link is closed while cold without welding.

cold-storage, *s.* Storage, in refrigerating chambers or any artificially cooled contrivance or building, of things damageable by heat.

cold-water, *s.* & *a.*

* *Cold-water ordeal:*

Old Law: An ordeal by which a common person, accused of a crime, might have his guilt or innocence established by the simple process of tying a rope round him beneath his arms and plunging him into deep water. If he sank he was deemed innocent and at once pulled up, but if he floated it was manifest that the water rejected him, which it was supposed it would not have done except he had been guilty.

Cold-water pump: A pump by which the condenser cistern is supplied with cold water.

cold-wave, *s.* The progressive moving of an area of low temperature, generally caused in this country by an outpour of cold dry air from British America; hence also called (in the South) a *norther*.

cold without, *s.* A slang expression for a glass of spirits mixed with cold water, and without sugar.

cold-white, *a.* Of a cold-looking colour, like snow.

cōld, * calde, * colde, * kelde, * chelde, *s.* [A.S. *caldu, cealdu*; O. H. Ger. *kalti*; Icel. *kaldi*.] [COLD, *a.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Absence of heat or warmth; coldness, coolness.

"As might affect the earth with *cold* and heat."
Milton.

2. A sensation of absence of heat or warmth; coldness, chilliness.

¶ Cold is simply low temperature. It is produced by nocturnal and other radiation, by the passage of a body from the solid to the liquid state, by evaporation, by the expansion of gases, and by chemical decomposition.

II. *Med.*: The popular term used to signify a condition of body characterised by one or more of the following symptoms, viz., running or discharge from the eyes and nose with a sense of fulness and oppression of these parts; a feeling of rawness or soreness of the throat with possibly some expectoration of mucus or muco-purulent matter; some difficulty of breathing and tightness of the chest, if the cold has descended into the windpipe and bronchial tubes, some diarrhœa, if the stomach and alimentary canal are affected. Besides the foregoing symptoms, which rather indicate the locality of the malady, there are also wandering pains, more or less severe, about the body, especially the back, loins, and legs; the spirits are low and depressed; there is either incapacity or unwillingness to make any exertion, and above all a general feeling, which cannot be well defined, of being out of sorts, but which has received the name of malaise.

cōld, * colde, *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *cealdian*.] [COLD, *a.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.*: To become or grow cold.

"Hwenne thi strengthe woketh, and thi nose *coldeth*."—*Old Eng. Miscell.*, p. 101.

2. *Fig.*: To grow cold, to sink in spirit.

B. *Trans.*: To make cool or cold (*lit. & fig.*).

† **cōld'-ən,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *cold*, and suff. *-en.*]

1. *Trans.:* To cool, to make cold.

2. *Intrans.:* To cool, to become cold.

cŏl-dĕn'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named by Linnæus after Cadwallader Colden, an English naturalist, who, in 1742, published a flora of New York.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Ehretiaceæ. *Coldenia procumbens* is a trailing plant with villous leaves and white flowers, found in India, chiefly in rice fields after the rains. Its dried and powdered seeds, mixed with those of fenugreek, are used in that country to promote suppuration.

cōld'-hood, * cald-hed, * kald-hed, *s.* [Eng. *cold*, *cald*, *&c.*, and *hed* = *hood.*] A state of being cold; coldness.

"Thou led us in *kaldhed* to be."—*E. E. Psalter: Ps.* lxv. 12.

cōld'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *cold*; *-ish.*] Rather cold; inclined to be cold; cool. (*Ash*).

* **cōld'-ĭsh-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *coldish*; *-ly.*] In a coldish or rather cool manner; coolly.

cōld-lў, * calde-liche, *adv.* [Eng. *cold*; *-ly.*]

I. *Lit.:* Without heat; in a cold state.

"*Caldeliche* dennet in a beastis cribbe."—*O. E. Homilies*, p. 277.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Without warmth of temper or expression; without concern; with indifference or unconcern.

"But most of the peers looked *coldly* on him . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. In a cold or spiritless manner; without warmth of feeling or expression.

". . . who could not by any possibility proffer a *coldly* correct, cut-and-dried version . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 27, 1882.

cōld'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *cold*; *-ness.*]

I. *Lit.:* A state or quality of being cold; absence or want of heat.

". . . there is no such thing as absolute *coldness* in our corner of nature."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), x. 251.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Indifference, want or absence of zeal or ardour; coolness of manner or disposition.

"I've heard of hearts unkind kind deeds
With *coldness* still returning."
Wordsworth: Simon Lee, The Old Huntsman.

2. An absence or want of kindness.

"Let ev'ry tongue its various censures chuse,
Absolve with *coldness*, or with spite accuse."
Prior.

• 3. Purity, chastity.

"The silver stream her virgin *coldness* keeps."
Pope: Windsor Forest, 205.

4. Freedom from hotness, pungency, or acridity.

cōld'-slâw, *s.* Coleslaw (q.v.)

cōle (1), * **caul,** * **col** (Eng.), **kail** (Scotch), *s.* [A.S. *cawel*, *caul*, from Lat. *caulis* = (1) a stalk, (2) a cabbage, from Gr. καυλός (*kaulos*) = a stalk, from κοῖλος (*koilos*) = hollow; O. H. Ger. *col*, *chol*; Ger. *kohl*; Dut. *kool*; Sw. *kål*; Sp. *col*; Fr. *chou.*]

Botany:

1. The name given in parts of England to the cultivated state of the rape, *Brassica Napus.* It does not form a close head like cabbage, but has sessile cordate leaves. There are two varieties, one with white and the other with yellow flowers. The latter is the hardier of the two, and is cultivated, as the former less frequently is, for its seeds, out of which an oil is expressed.

2. The name given in other parts of England to the common garden cabbage, *Brassica oleracea.*

3. The name given yet in other parts of England to the Sea-kale (*Crambe maritima*).

¶ *Dog's Cole:* [Dog.]

Red Cole: [Redcole.]

Sea Cole: [Sea].

* **cole-flower,** *s.* [Cauliflower.]

cole-rape, *s.* A name for the turnip, *Brassica rapa.*

cole-tit, *s.* [Coal-tit.]

• **cole** (2), *s.* [Coal, *s.*]

* **cole-blak,** *a.* [Coal-black.]

cole-fish, *s.* [Cole-perch.]

* **cole-mouse,** *s.* [Coal-mouse.]

cole-perch, *s.*

Ichthy.: A species of Perch, rather smaller than the Common Perch.

* **cole** (3), *s.* & *v.* [Coll.]

cōle (4), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A cant term for money. (*Scotch.*)

"Aye channerin' an' daunerin'
In eager search for *cole*."
A. Wilson: Poems (1790), p. 235.

* **cole** (5), *s.* [Coll (2), *s.*]

* **cole,** *a.* [Cool, *a.*]

"*Cole* or sum what colde."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **cole,** *v.* [Cool, *v.*]

cō'-lĕ-ą, *s.* [Named after Sir Lowry Coles, once Governor of the Mauritius, and a patron of botany.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Bignoniaceæ (Bignoniads or Trumpet-flowers). *Colea floribunda* is cultivated in greenhouses. It has large pinnate leaves and bright yellow-ochre flowers.

* **cōle'-flŏr-ĕy,** *s.* [Cauliflower.] (*Gerárd.*)

cō-lĕg'-ą-tēe', *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *legatee* (q.v.).] One who is joined as legatee with another; a joint legatee.

cōle'-hood, cōle'-hood-ĭng, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *cole* = coal, and *hood* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: The Black-cap; a bird. (*Scotch.*)

"Wae's me,—that ever I sude hae liv'd to see the *colehood* take the laverock's place . . ."—*Brownie of Bodsbeck*, i. 208.

cōle-hŭgh (*g* silent), *s.* [Coalheugh.] The shaft of a coal-pit. (*Scotch.*)

cŏl'-ēin, *s.* [From Lat. *cole(us)* (q.v.), and suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{10}O_5$, a brittle resinous colouring matter extracted by alcohol slightly acidified with sulphuric acid from the stems and leaves of *Coleus Verschaffeltii.* Colein dissolves in alcohol, forming a crimson solution which on the addition of ammonia turns purple-red, violet, indigo, chrome-green, and finally a yellow-green colour. Nitric acid converts it into a resin; sulphuric acid dissolves it, forming an orange-red solution.

cōle'-mĭe, cōal'-mĭe, *s.* [Eng. *coal.*]

Ichthy.: The Coal-fish (*Merlucius carbonarius*). When young it is called a podlie or podling; when half grown, a sede, seith, or sethe.

* **colen,** *v.t.* [Cool, *v.*]

"*Colen* her carez."
Sir Gawaine & Green Knight, 1,253.

cŏl'-ĕ-ŏ-phўll, cŏl-ĕ-ŏ-phўl'-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. κολεός (*koleos*), κολεόν (*koleon*) = a sheath, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: A sheath from which the young leaves of monocotyledons are evolved, while those of dicotyledons are naked. It is the first leaf which follows the cotyledon, and ensheaths those which subsequently come forth. It is called also Coleoptile or Coleoptilum (q.v.).

cŏl-ĕ-ŏ-phўl'-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. κολεός (*koleos*) = a sheath, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.] Having the leaves enclosed in a sheath; pertaining to, or possessed of, a coleophyll (q.v.).

† **cŏl-ĕ-ŏp'-tĕr, cŏl-ĕ-ŏp'-tĕr-ąn,** *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *coleoptera* (q.v.).]

Entomology:

1. *Sing.* (*of both forms*): A coleopterous insect, a beetle.

2. *Pl.* (*of the form* coleopteran): An English term for the order Coleoptera (q.v.).

cŏl-ĕ-ŏp'-tĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. κολεόπτερα (*koleoptera*), nom. pl. of κολεόπτερος (*koleopteros*) = sheath-winged: κολεός (*koleos*), κολεόν (*koleon*) = a sheath, a scabbard, and πτερόν (*pteron*) = a feather, . . . a bird's wing, a wing, from πτέσθαι (*ptesthai*), aor. infin. of πέτομαι (*petomai*) = to fly.]

1. *Entom.:* The name given by Aristotle, followed by all modern naturalists, to a great order of Insects, characterised by the possession of "sheathed wings." Of the four wings which the Coleoptera, like the other more highly organised insects, as a rule possess, the lower, *i.e.* the hinder pair, are membranous, and so large that when not in use they require to be folded both longitudinally and transversely. The anterior wings, which are horny or leathery in texture, are much smaller, and folding over the others, protect them as a sheath does the sword or other instrument which it contains; hence the name Coleoptera (Sheath, or Sheathed-wings). [See etym.] The head has mandibles which move horizontally for biting purposes. It possesses in addition all the accompaniments and appendages of a mandibulate mouth. [Mandibulata.] The segments of the thorax are clearly separated, the prothorax bearing the first pair of legs, whilst the mesothorax and the metathorax (see these words) sustain the two other pairs, with the elytra and wings. The metamorphosis is complete, the larvæ consisting generally of grubs with six genuine legs, and sometimes anal prolegs, the latter suggestive of the similar limbs in an ordinary caterpillar. The Coleoptera are popularly known as beetles, but everything popularly called a beetle is not a coleopterous insect. [Blatta, Cockroach.]

The Beetle order is, in the recent period, the most numerous of any, it being believed that not less than 100,000 species exist; nor has it as yet been proved to have been otherwise in geologic times. The basis of most classifications of the Coleoptera is that of Latreille, who made his principle of division the apparent joints in the tarsi, the following being the sections, in ascending order:—

Section I. Trimera: Tarsi apparently with three joints.

Section II. Tetramera: Tarsi apparently with four joints.

Section III. Heteromera: The first two pairs of tarsi with five joints, the remaining pair with four.

Section IV. Pentamera: All the tarsi with five joints.

Mr. Stephens divided them into six sections: (1) Adephaga, (2) Chilognathomorpha, (3) Helminthomorpha, (4) Anoplurimorpha, (5) Heteromera, (6) Brachelytra.

Swainson arranged them in five tribes, viz., Lamellicornes, Predatores, Malacodermes, Monilicornes, and Capricornes.

The Coleoptera pass into the Orthoptera by means of the Earwigs (Forficulidæ), which by some are placed within the latter order, whilst Kirby and others elevated them into an order of their own, Dermaptera (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* The oldest known coleopterous insects are from the Carboniferous formation. They have been called Curculioides [Curculio], and Troxites [Trox], but whether the affinities thus suggested are correct is as yet doubtful. In the Lias and Oolite, beetles are more numerous. Many also have been found in the Tertiary, chiefly in the Miocene and Pliocene beds. (*Nicholson.*)

cŏl-ĕ-ŏp'-tĕr-ąl, *a.* [Coleopterous.]

cŏl-ĕ-ŏp'-tĕr-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *coleopter(a)*; *-ist.*] One skilled in the science which treats of coleoptera. (*Hope.*)

cŏl-ĕ-ŏp'-tĕr-oŭs, cŏl-ĕ-ŏp'-tĕr-ąl, *a.* [Gr. κολεόπτερος (*koleopteros*) = sheath-winged.]

1. Having the wings enclosed in a sheath.

2. Of or belonging to the order of Coleoptera.

cŏl-ĕ-ŏp'-tĭle, cŏl-ĕ-ŏp-tĭ'-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. κολεός (*koleos*) = a sheath; πτίλον (*ptilon*) = a feather.]

Bot.: The same as Coleophyllum (q.v.).

cŏl-ĕ-ŏ-rhĭz'-ą, *s.* [Gr. κολεός (*koleos*) = a sheath, and ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot.: The name given by Mirbel to the sheath formed in some endogenous plants at the spot where the true radicle pierces the base of the embryo. In most cases the radicle, as it pierces the embryo, is covered with a cellular sheath, and gives rise to numerous fibrillæ similarly covered. Called also a root-sheath.

cō-lĕ-pĭd', *s.* [Colepidæ.] Any Infusorian of the family Colepidæ (q.v.).

cō-lĕp'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *coleps*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of ciliate Infusorians, of which Coleps is the type.

cō-lĕp-ĭ'-ną, *s. pl.* [From *coleps* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: A group of Infusoria, established by Ehrenberg for Coleps (q.v.).

cō-lĕps, *s.* [Gr. *κώληψ* (*kōlēps*) = the hollow or bend of the knee.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Colepidæ. The species, from salt and fresh water, have a spinous carapace, but no buccal setæ.

*** cŏl'-ĕr** (1), *s.* [Collar.]

*** col-er** (2), *s.* [Collier.]

"Colyere or colyfere (colliyer, H. *coler* P.). *Carbonarius.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** cŏl'-ĕr** (3), *s.* [Choler.]

*** cŏl'-ĕred, * col-erd, * col-leryde,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Collar, *v.*]

*** cŏl'-ĕr-ĭk, * col-er-yke,** *a.* [Choleric.]

"Ye ben ful *colerik* of complexioun."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,441.

cōle'-sēed, *s.* [Eng. *cole;* and *seed.*]

1. The seed of the Rape, *Brassica Napus.* It is called also Collard (q.v.).

† 2. The seed of the cabbage.

cōle'-slâw, cōld'-slâw, cōle'-slâugh (gh silent), *s.* [Dut. *koolsla.*] Sliced cabbage, dressed with pepper, salt, and vinegar, and eaten either as a salad, or cooked.

cō-lĕs-sēe', *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con,* and *lessee* (q.v.).] A joint lessee. (*Burrows.*)

cō-lĕs-sor', *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con,* and *lessor* (q.v.).] A joint lessor.

*** cōle'-staff,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *col, cole* = the neck, and *staff* (q.v.).] A strong staff or pole on which two men carried a burden between them; a stang.

"I heard since 'twas seen whole o' th' other side the downs, upon a *cole-staff,* between two huntsmen."—*Widow's Tears; O. Pl.*, vi. 225.

cŏ'-ĕs'-ŭ-la, *s.* [Latinised from Gr. *κολεός* (*koleos*) = a sheath.]

Bot.: The small membranous bag which contains the spore-case of liverworts. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

*** col-et, * cŏl'-lĕt,** *s.* [Acolyte.]

cŏl'-ĕ-ŭs, *s.* [From Gr. *κολεός* (*koleos*) = a sheath, referring to the fact that the stamens are united.]

Bot.: A genus of Labiatæ. The species are found in Asia and Africa. Several are cultivated in British greenhouses and gardens, for the beauty and variety of their foliage. They are menthaceous plants, with blue or purple flowers.

cōle'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *cole; wort.*] The common cultivated cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*). It is called also Collet.

¶ *Hare's colewort:* [A translation of one of its old names, *Brassica leporina.*] *Sonchus oleraceus.*

Sea-colewort: [Sea.]

*** cŏl'-fŏx,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. pref. *col,* expressing depreciation, contempt, and Eng. *fox.*] A crafty fox.

"A *colfox* full of sleigh iniquite."
Chaucer: Nun Prestis Tale, 398.

*** cŏl'-ĭ-an-dĕr, * col-i-an-dyr,** *s.* [Coriander.]

"*Coliandyr: colla.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

cō'-lĭ-as, cŏl'-ĭ-ăs, *s.* [Gr. Κωλιάς (*Kōlias*) = (1) a promontory of Attica, where was a temple of Aphrodite; (2) Aphrodite herself.]

Entom.: A genus of butterflies, family Papilionidæ or Rhodoceridæ. They are generally yellow, with the antennæ tending to red. *Colias Hyale* is the Pale Clouded Yellow Butterfly, which is found in England. There are two well marked varieties, one the Clouded Yellow, *C. Edusa,* really yellow, the other the Pale Clouded Yellow, already mentioned, whitish. (*Edward Newman, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.: British Moths and Butterflies.*)

cŏl'-ĭ-bĕrts, *s. pl.* [Lat. *collibertus* = a fellow freedman.]

O. Law: Tenants in socage, particularly villains manumitted and raised to the rank of freemen, doing, however, certain duties, partly of a servile character, to their lord. (*Du Cange, Wharton, &c.*)

cŏl'-ĭ-brănd, *s.* [Prob. from *coal,* and Mid. Eng. *brenne* = burn.] A contemptuous designation for a blacksmith; still occasionally used. (*Scotch.*)

col-ĭ-bri, *s.* [Fr., from Caribbean name.] A humming-bird.

"Look, Frank, that's a *colibri:* you've heard of *colibris.*"—*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. xvii. (*Davies.*)

cŏl'-ĭc, † **col-ick, * chol-ic, * chol-lick,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *colique* = "the *chollick,* a painful windinesse in the stomach or entrailes" (*Cotgrave*); Lat. *colicus;* Gr. κωλικός (*kōlikos*) = suffering in the colon; κῶλον (*kōlon*) = the intestines.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Med.:* A disease of which the primary seat is apparently the colon, and which is characterised by severe but remittent pain of the bowels with obstinate constipation, but unattended by fever. The abdominal pain is allayed by pressure, showing that it is not inflammation of the normal kind, this being, as a rule, increased by pressure. Vomiting is generally present, as is also flatus. Sydenham called the disease belly-ache. It arises from various causes, specially from spasm, obstruction, over-distension, or inverted action. One notable variety of it is known as Devonshire colic, painters' colic, and plumbers' colic. It arises from the action of lead on the human body. In medical Latin it is termed *Colica Pictonum, i.e.* the colic of the Pictones, an old tribe existing in Roman times near Poitiers or Poictou, where a severe epidemic of the form of colic produced by lead once prevailed.

2. *Anat.:* Pertaining to the colon or large intestine.

¶ There are an ileo-colic artery, a right colic artery, and a middle colic artery.

B. *As adj.:* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, colic; affecting the bowels.

"Intestine stone, and ulcer, *colick* pangs."
Milton: P. L., xi. 484.

colic-root, *s. Aletris farinosa.* A North American plant, order Hæmodoraceæ. It is intensely bitter, and being used as a tonic and stomachic, may be held to produce a beneficial effect in colic, whence its name.

cŏl'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *colic; -al.*] The same as Colic, *a.* (q.v.).

"The oppression of *colical* pains."—*Swift: Corresp.*

*** cŏl'-ĭcked,** *a.* [Eng. *colick; -ed.*] Griped; attacked with colic.

"A full meal of strong meat, in tender persons, goes off with the hurry and irritation of a purge, leaving the bowels inflated, *colicked,* or griped."—*Cheyne.*

cŏl'-ĭck-ў, *a.* [Eng. *colick* = *colic; -y.*] Pertaining to or suffering from colic.

"A *colicky* disorder, to which she is too subject."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, ii. 256.

cŏl-ĭ-cō-dĕn'-drŏn, *s.* [Gr. κωλικός (*kōlikos*) = suffering in the colon, and δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree.]

Bot.: A genus of Capparidaceæ, consisting of trees or shrubs, found in tropical America. They have clusters of flowers with four or five petals, 8—20 stamens, and a long-stalked ovary. Martius says that *Colicodendron Yeo* is dangerous to mules and horses owing to the acrid principle which it contains.

cŏl'-ĭe, cŏl'-ў, *s.* [Colius.]

Ornith.: Any bird of the family Coliidæ (q.v.).

*** colier, * kolier,** *s.* [Collier.]

cō-lĭ'-ĭ-dæ, * cŏl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *colius* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: Colies, a family of Conirostral birds with short, stout bills, short wings, and long tails, with all the toes placed forward; akin on the one hand to the Fringillidæ, and on the other to the Musophagidæ. They occur in India and Africa. At the Cape of Good Hope they are called Mousebirds, from their having soft silky grey plumage. They climb about in troops among trees. (*Dallas.*)

cŏl'-ĭn, *s.* [Fr. *Colin,* a dimin. of *Colas,* a contr. of *Nicholas, Nicolas.*]

Ornith.: The American Partridge, *Perdrix* (or *Ortyx*) *Virginianus.*

*** cŏl'-ĭ-rĭe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *colire;* Sp. *colirio;* Ital. *collirio;* Lat. *collyrium.*] An ointment or salve for sore eyes.

"Anoynte thin ighen with *colirie,* that is medicynal for yghen, maad of diuerse erbis, that thou see."—*Wycliffe: Apocal.*, iii. 18.

*** colis** (1), *s. pl.* [Coal.]

*** colis** (2), *s.* [Cullis.]

cŏl-ĭ-sē'-ŭm, *s.* [Colosseum.]

*** col-it,** *s.* [Acolyte.]

cŏl-ī'-tĭs, *s.* [Colonitis.]

cŏl'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. κολιός (*kolios*) = a kind of woodpecker.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the family Coliidæ (q.v.). [Coly.]

colk (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ornith.: The King Eider-duck.

*** cōlk** (2), *** colke,** *s.* [Dut. *kolk* = a pit, a hollow. Cf. Gael. *caoch* = empty, hollow.] A core, a kernel.

"Alle erthe by skille may likned be
Tille a round appel of a tree,
The whiche in myddes has a *colke,*
As has an eye [egg] in myddes a yolke."
Hampole: Pricke of Cons., 6,445.

*** colke,** *v.t.* [Icel. *kollr* = . . . a shaven head.] To shave, to cut the hair.

"To *colke: tondere, detondere.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

*** cŏl'-knīfe, * col-knyf,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. pref. *col,* and Eng. *knife.*] [Colfox.] A large clasp-knife.

"From alle bylle bagers with *colknyfes* that go."
Towneley Myst., p. 85.

*** cŏll** (1), *** cull,** *v.t.* [Coll, *s.*] To embrace, to clasp round the neck.

"Concupiscentia carnis *colled* me aboute the nekke."
Langland: P. Plowman, 6,604.

"So haying sayd, her twixt her armes twaine
Shee streightly strayned, and *colled* tenderly."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ii. 34.

cŏll (2), **cole,** *v.t.* [Icel. *kollr* = (1) a top, a summit, (2) a shaven head.]

1. To cut, to clip the hair.

2. To cut anything obliquely.

"There I met a handsome childe,
High-*coled* stockings and laigh-*coled* shoon,
He bore him like a king's son."
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 208.

3. To put hay into cocks.

*** cŏll** (1), *** col,** *s.* [O. Fr. *col, cou* = the neck; Lat. *collum.*]

1. The neck.

2. An embrace, a clasping round the neck

*** cŏll** (2), *** cole,** *s.* [Icel. *kollr* = a top, a summit.] A cock of hay.

"Hay—is selling from the *cole* at the rate of from 6d to 7d per stone."—*Cated. Merc.*, Sept. 6, 1823.

cŏll (3), *s.* [Etym. unknown.] A line drawn, in the amusement of curling, across the rink or course. The stone, which does not pass this line, is called a *hog,* and is thrown aside, as not being counted in the game. (*Jamieson.*)

*** cŏl-lăb-ĕ-făc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *collabefactus,* pa. par. of *collabefio,* from *co* = *con,* and *labefacio* = to cause to totter, to shake.] A destroying, wasting, or decaying. (*Blount.*)

cŏl-lăb'-ŏr-āte, *v.i.* [Pref. *col* = Lat. *cum* = with, and Lat. *laboro* = to labour, to work.] To work with another or others, esp. in artistic or literary production, or in scientific research.

cŏl-lăb'-ŏr-a-teur, cŏl-lăb'-ŏr-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Fr. *collaborateur;* Lat. *collaboro* = to work together: *co* = *con; laboro* = to work, to labour.] A fellow-worker; one associated in the same work or pursuit.

"I was only a most humble *collaborateur* with the English statesman whose duty it was to act on behalf of the government."—*Daily Telegraph*, 17th Feb., 1877.

cŏl-lăb-ŏr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *col* = Lat. *con* = *cum* = with; *laboro* = to labour.] A working together or in unison, joint work, esp. in literary or art matters.

cŏl-lăb'-ŏr-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Collaborateur.]

cŏl-la'-ĕĕn, *s.* [Gr. κόλλα (*kolla*) = glue; suff. *-een.*]

Physiol.: The constituent parts of white fibrous substance, which, on boiling, yield gelatin.

cŏl-lā'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Name not explained by its author (*Loudon*).]

Bot.: A genus of splendid plants, order Amaryllidaceæ. The roots are edible. Two species have been brought from Peru and are now cultivated in British greenhouses. The berries of *Collania dulcis* are eaten

† **cŏl-lăps'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *collaps(e); -able.*] Capable of collapsing, or of being made to collapse

cŏl-lăp'se, *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *collapsus*, pa. par. of *collabor* = to fall together, to fall in ruins : *co* = *con* ; *labor* = to glide.]

A. *Intransitive :*

1. *Lit. :* To fall together suddenly or in a heap ; to close so that the sides meet ; to shrink together.

"... liquids are exhausted, and the sides of the canals *collapse* . . ."—*Arbuthnot : On Diet.*

2. *Fig. :* To fail utterly, to come to nothing, to retire discomfited.

B. *Transitive :*

* 1. *Ord. Lang. :* To fold together, to close, to shut.

"The wings were for a moment *collapsed.*"—*Darwin : Voyage round the World*, ch. ix.

* 2. *Med. :* To prostrate, or cause a failure of the vital powers.

"They are very good for a liver *collapsed* by cold."—*Venner : Via Recta ad Vitam longam*, p. 148.

cŏl-lăp'se, *s.* [Lat. *collapsus.*] [Collapse, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. *Lit. :* A falling together suddenly or in ruins ; the closing of any hollow vess.l.

2. *Fig. :* An utter failure, a coming to nothing, a breaking down.

II. *Med. :* A general prostration or failure of the vital powers.

cŏl-lăp'sed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Collapse, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par. :* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective :*

1. *Lit. :* Closed together, shut.

2. *Fig. :* In a state of utter failure, broken down.

cŏl-lăps'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Collapse, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As subst. :* The act of falling together ; utter failure or breakdown.

† **cŏl-lăp'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *collapsio*, from *collapsus*, pa. par. of *collabor* = to fall together.] [Collapse, *v.*]

1. The act of closing together or collapsing.

2. The state or condition of being closed or collapsed.

"The mark remains in some degree visible in the *collapsion* of the skin after death."—*Russell : On Indian Serpents*, p. 7.

cŏl'-lar, * **col-ar,** * **col-er,** * **col-ere,** * **col-ler** (*Eng.*), * **col-lat,** * **col-let** (*Scotch*), *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *colier, collier ;* Lat. *collare* = a band for the neck, a collar ; Lat. *collum* = the neck ; Sp. *collar ;* Ital. *collare ;* Port. *colare.*]

A. *As substantive :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. *Literally :*

(1) Anything worn round the neck, either as a distinct and separate article of dress, or forming part of and attached to the dress. Applied—

(*a*) *In human beings :*

* (i) To the part of the armour encircling and protecting the neck.

"He smote hym with all his myght thourgh the *coler* of his haubrek."—*Merlin*, I. ii. 158.

(ii) That part of the dress, coat, shirt, &c., which encircles the neck.

"By the great force of my disease is my garment changed : it bindeth me about as the *collar* of my coat."—*Job* xxx. 18.

(iii) A band of linen worn round the neck.

"But the name of the field of battle was peculiarly given to a new species of *collar.*"—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

(*b*) *In animals :* A metal ring worn by dogs round their necks.

"*Coller* of howndys. *Mellus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Ten brace and more of greyhounds . . .
With golden muzzles all their mouths were bound,
And *collars* of the same their necks surround."
Dryden : Palamon & Arcite, iii. 50.

* (2) The neck.

"Pyt in the bylle at *coler* thou schalle."
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 25.

2. *Fig. :* Employment, as a horse in harness is in work. (*Slang.*) [III. 1.]

II. *Technically :*

1. *Architecture :*

(1) A ring or cincture.

(2) [Collar-beam.]

2. *Her. :* The ornament for the neck worn by

Collar.

the knights of any order, which serves as the badge of the order.

3. *Mach. :* A ring or round flange upon or against an object. Its purpose may be :— 1. To restrain a motion within given limits, as—(*a*) The collar or butting-ring on an axle, which limits the motion inward of the hub on the axle ; (*b*) the ring shrunk upon, or an annular projection or enlargement of a shaft or rod which keeps it from slipping endwise ; (*c*) a short sleeve on a shaft ; (*d*) the neck of a bolt. 2. To hold an object in place : as—(*a*) The plate of metal screwed down upon the stuffing-box of a steam or pump cylinder, and having a hole through which the piston passes ; (*b*) the ring inserted in a lathe puppet for holding the end of the mandrel next the chuck, in order to make the spindle run truly. (*Knight.*)

4. *Eng. & Min. :* The curb or steining around the top of a shaft to restrain the friable superficial strata and to keep loose matters from falling in. (*Knight.*)

5. *Harness :* A roll of leather stuffed with straw, etc., and having two creases to hold the hames. It is placed around the neck of the horse, fits against the shoulders, and forms the bearing against which the horse presses in drawing the load. The parts of the collar are —the withers, the after-wale, body-side, or pad, the fore-wale, or small roll, the housing, the collar-strap, and the breast-collar. (See these words.)

"Her waggon-spokes made of long spinners' legs,
The traces of the smallest spider's web,
The *collars* of the moonshine's watery beams."
Shakesp. : Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.

6. *Naut. :* An eye formed in a bight of a shroud or rope, to pass over a mast-head, to hold a dead-eye or a block, or for other analogous purposes. (*Knight.*)

7. *Coining :* A steel ring which confines a planchet and prevents lateral spreading under the pressure or blows of the coining-press. When the edge of the coin is to be lettered, the letters are sunk in the collar, which is in three pieces, confined by an outer ring. (*Knight.*)

8. *Bot. :* The ring upon the stipe of an agaric. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

9. *Zoology :*

(1) The coloured ring or circle round the necks of birds.

(2) The margin of the mantle in a mollusc. The term is also applied to any ring, however produced, round the neck, this expression "neck" being used in its widest sense.

10. *Domestic :* A quantity of brawn, &c., either from being rolled up into a round, neck-shaped mass, or because it is cut from the breast.

"There is history in words as well as etymology. Thus brawn, being made of the *collar* or breast part of the boar, is termed a *collar of brawn*. The brawn or boar begets *collar ;* which being rolled up, conveys the idea to anything else ; and eel, so dressed, takes the name of *collared* eel ; as does also *collared* beef, &c. So that everything rolled bears the name and arms of *collar.*"—*Pegge : Anecdotes of the English Language.*

III. *Special phrases :*

1. *In* (or *out of*) *collar :* In (or out of) employment.

2. *To slip the collar :* To free oneself, to escape, or disentangle oneself from any engagement or difficulty.

"Whenas the Ape him hard so much to talke
Of labour, that did from his liking balke,
He would have *slipt the coller* handsomely."
Spenser : Mother Hubberd's Tale.

3. *Against the collar :* Against or in spite of difficulties and hindrances. (All these are taken from the horse's collar.)

4. *Collar and Clamp :* The ordinary form of dock-gate hinge. Also known as *anchor and collar.*

5. *Collar of the Crus :*

Anat. : A band of fibres passing over the *crus* of the brain. [Crus.]

6. *Order of the Collar or of the Necklace :* What was afterwards called the Order of Annunciada, a heraldic order instituted in 1535 by Amadeus VI., Duke of Savoy, in honour of his predecessor, Amadeus V., a warrior who had distinguished himself in a war with the Turks. In 1720 Victor Amadeus made it the first order of the Kingdom of Sardinia, the nucleus around which the present Italian kingdom aggregated. (*Townsend.*)

B. *As adj. :* (See the compounds).

collar-awl, *s.*

Saddlery : A form in which the eye-pointed needle has been used for many years. It is used in sewing collars, the wax-end being passed through the material by its means, and drawn tightly by the hands. (*Knight.*)

collar-beam, *s.*

Building : A tie-beam uniting the breasts of a pair of rafters, to keep them from sagging or spreading. It acts as a strut, a tie, and often as a ceiling joist for a garret story. (*Knight.*)

collar-blades, *s. pl.*

Harness : Short segments of wood or metal which embrace the collar worn by a horse, and to which the traces are attached ; also called *haims* or *hames* (q.v.).

collar-block, *s.*

Saddlery : The harness-maker's block on which a collar is shaped and sewn. (*Knight.*)

collar-bone, *s.*

Anat. : The clavicle ; a bone situated on either side of the neck. The one is called the right, the other the left clavicle.

collar-button, *s.* A detachable button of metal or bone, by which a collar is attached to a shirt.

collar-check, *s.* A heavy woollen fabric made for saddlery purposes. (*Knight.*)

collar-day, *s.* A day on which the knights of various orders appear at court levees wearing their collars.

collar-harness, *s.* Harness with a collar, in contradistinction to breast-harness. (*Knight.*)

collar-launder, *s.*

Mining : A gutter or pipe attached to a lift of a pump to convey water to a cistern or any other place. (*Ogilvie.*)

collar-like, *a.* Encircling or surrounding as a collar.

"Are we to suppose that each island is surrounded by a *collar-like* submarine ledge of rock, or by a great bank of sediment ending abruptly where the reef ends."—*Darwin : Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xx., p. 471.

collar-plate, *s.* An auxiliary puppet, or midway rest in a lathe for turning long pieces. (*Knight.*)

collar-tool, *s.*

Forging : A rounding tool for the formation of collars or flanges on rods by a process of swagging. (*Knight.*)

cŏl'-lar, * **col-ar,** *v.t.* [Collar, *s.*]

A. *Ordinary Language :*

I. *Literally :*

1. To seize a person by the collar or the neck. Also to overtake in a race.

2. To put a collar on.

II. *Fig. :* To close with or challenge a person.

B. *Technically :*

1. *Cooking :* To roll up in a round, neck-like shape, and tie with string, &c.

* 2. *Hunting :* To cut up the game.

"The king *colurt* him fulle kyndely."
Avow. of Arthur, xvii.

3. *Racing :* To get even with.

* **cŏl'-lar-ăġe,** *s.* [* Fr. *collerage*, in *droict de collerage* (*Cotgrave*).] A tax or fine paid (in France) for collars of "horses or men which draw wine up and down."

cŏl'-lared, * **col-lered,** * **col-leryde,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Collar, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Having or wearing a collar.

"*Colleryde. Torquatus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"*Collered* with gold, and torettes filed round."
Chaucer: Knight's Tale.

2. Rolled up into a round body and tied with string.

II. *Her.:* The same as Gorged (q.v.).

* **cŏl-lar-ĕt',** * **col-ler-et,** *s.* [Eng. *collar;* dim. suff. *-et.*] A little collar.

cŏl'-lar-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Collar, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of seizing by the collar or by the neck.

". . . which attempts were frustrated owing to the good *collaring* of Woolframs' backs."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

2. The act of furnishing or providing with a collar.

cŏl-lar-î'-nō, *s.* [Ital.]

Arch.: That part of a column which is included between the fillet and the astragal.

* **col-lat,** * **col-let,** *s.* [Fr. *collet* = "the throat, or fore-part of the necke; also, the coller of a jerkin, &c. the cape of a cloke" (*Cotgrave*).] A collar.

"Ane *colla'* of gray must weluot pasmentit with siluer and gold. Ane clok of blak dalmes, wt ane *collat.* Item, tua *collatis* sewit of holene clayis."—*Invent. Guidis, Lady E. Ross*, A. 1578.

† **cŏl-lā'-ta-ble,** *s.* [Eng. *collat(e); -able.*] Capable of being collated. (*Coleridge.*)

cŏl-lāte', *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *collatum*, sup. of *confero* = to bring together; *fero* = to bring.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To bring two things together for the purpose of comparison; to compare.

"They could not relinquish their Judaism, and embrace Christianity, without considering, weighing, and *collating* both religions."—*South.*

2. *Spec.:* To compare critically the text of books or manuscripts in order to ascertain and note the points of difference.

". . . had been employed to *collate* the Alexandrian manuscript, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

* 3. To bestow or confer.

". . . the grace of the spirit of God, there consigned, exhibited, and *collated.*"—*Taylor: Communicant.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.:* To place in a benefice; to present to a benefice. Applied to cases where the bishop who institutes to the benefice is also the patron (followed by *to*).

". . . *collated* Amsdorf to the benefice . . ."—*Atterbury.*

2. *Printing & Bookbinding:* To gather up the sheets, examine that they are correct, and place them in order.

B. *Intrans.:* To institute or present to a benefice.

"If a patron shall neglect to present unto a benefice, void above six months, the bishop may *collate* thereunto."—*Aylife.*

cŏl-lā'-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Collate, *v.*]

cŏl-lăt'-ĕr-al, *a. & s.* [Lat. *collateralis: co* = *con; lateralis* = pertaining to a side; *latus* (genit. *lateris*) = a side.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Literally:*

(1) Side to side; adjoining; by the side of.

"In his bright radiance and *collateral* light
Must I be comforted, not in his sphere."
Shakesp.: All's Well, i. 1.

(2) Running parallel.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) Diffused or spread around.

". . . his image multiply'd
In unity defective, which requires
Collateral love . . ."
Milton: P. L., viii. 422.

(2) Indirect, subordinate; not direct or immediate.

"If by direct or by *collateral* hand
They find us touch'd, . . ."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

". . by the elimination of such as are merely *collateral.*"—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.* (1845), vol. i., p. 1. (Introd.)

(3) Auxiliary, additional, concurrent.

". . . yet the attempt may give
Collateral interest to this homely tale."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Genealogy:* Descending from a common ancestor, but in a different line or branch; opposed to *lineal* (q.v.).

2. *Law, &c.:* [Collateral issue, Collateral security].

3. *Bot.:* Standing side by side.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One descended from a common ancestor or stock, but not directly.

". . . such as are allied to him *ex latere*, commonly stiled *collaterals*, . . ."—*Ayliffe: Parergon Juris Canonici.*

2. A security given over and above the principal security.

collateral assurance, *s.* Assurance above, or additional to, the deed itself.

collateral issue, *s.*

Law:

1. An issue taken on a point not directly connected with the merits of the case.

2. An issue raised by a criminal convict, who pleads any matter allowed by law in bar of execution, as pardon, diversity of person, &c.

collateral security, *s.* Security given for the performance of any contract over and above the main security.

* **collateral warranty,** *s.*

Law: Warranty where the heir's title to land neither was nor could have been derived from the warranting ancestors, but came from a collateral; as, for instance, if where the elder brother was primarily concerned the younger one joined in the warranty. In this case the younger was considered to be collateral to the elder. [Warranty.] (*Blackstone*, bk. ii., ch. 20.)

* **cŏl-lăt-ĕr-ăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *collateral; -ity.*] The quality of being collateral; indirectness.

cŏl-lăt'-ĕr-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *collateral; -ly.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Side by side, in juxtaposition.

". . . not only when they are subordinate, but also when they are placed *collaterally.*"—*Wilkins.*

2. *Fig.:* Indirectly, not directly or immediately; in a subordinate manner or degree.

". . . the papists more directly, . . . and the fanaticks more *collaterally*, . . ."—*Dryden.*

II. *Genealogy:* Not lineally; in a collateral relation; not in a direct line.

". . . several members of his own family *collaterally* related to him."—*Coxe: Hist. House of Austria*, ch. xxv.

* **cŏl-lăt'-ĕr-al-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *collateral; -ness.*] The quality of being collateral; collaterality.

cŏl-lā'-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Collate, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of comparing two or more things, especially books or manuscripts; collation.

2. *Eccles.:* The act of presenting to or placing in a benefice.

* **cŏl-lā'-tion,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *collationner.*] [Collation, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To collate, to compare.

". . . the subscribed copy was *collationed* with the principal . . ."—*Sinclair: Suppl. Dec.*, p. 144.

B. *Intrans.:* To partake of a collation or slight meal.

cŏl-lā'-tion, * **col-a-çi-oun,** * **col-la-çi-oun,** * **col-a-çy-on,** *s.* [O. Fr. *collacion* = a discourse; Sp. *colacion;* Ital. *colazione;* Lat. *collatio* = a bringing together, from *collatus* = brought together, pa. par. of *confero* = to bring together: *con* = together; *fero* = to bring.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of bringing together.

* 2. The act of collecting or contributing; a contribution, a collection.

"Make sum *collacioun* or gedrynge of moneye."—*Wycliffe: Romans* xv. 26.

3. The act of comparing one or more copies of anything, especially books or manuscripts, with another.

"I return you your Milton, which, upon *collation*, I find to be revised and augmented in several places."—*Pope.*

4. The result of such comparison; the various readings of a book or manuscript.

* 5. A conversation, a discourse.

"Fell in-til *collatyown*
Wyth the Kyng on this manere."
Wyntown, viii. 7, 340.

"I and thou and sche have a *collacioun.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 8,199.

* 6. Reflection, consultation, meditation.

"Thanne this *collation* I make unto my selven ofte."
Gower, ii. 40.

* 7. The act of conferring or bestowing.

". . . thanks . . . for the first *collation* of these benefits, . . ."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

* 8. A discourse, treatise, or dissertation.

"In vitas patrum, that is to saye, in lyues and *colaciouns* of fadris."—*Booke of Quinte Essence*, p. 18.

9. From the fact that these *collations* or discourses were read aloud in monasteries during meal-times, the word came to be applied to the meal itself; a slight repast.

". . . a *collation* of wine and sweet-meats prepared, . . ."—*Whiston: Memoirs*, p. 272.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.:* The act of presenting to, or placing in, a benefice; an institution to a benefice by a bishop who is also the patron of the living.

"Bishops should be placed by *collation* of the king under his letters patent, . . ."—*Hayward.*

2. *Law:*

(1) The act of comparing a copy of any document with the original to ascertain its correctness.

(2) The certificate of such act having been performed.

3. *Scotch Law:* The right which an heir has of throwing the whole heritable and movable estates of the deceased into one mass, and sharing it equally with others who are of the same degree of kindred.

4. *Printing & Bookbinding:* The gathering together and examination of the sheets previous to binding.

¶ *Collation of seals:*

1. *Law:* One seal set on the same label on the reverse of another. (*Wharton.*)

2. *Archæol.:* A method of determining the genuineness of a seal by comparison with one known to be genuine.

* **cŏl-lā'-tion-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *collation; -er.*]

1. The same as Collator (q.v.).

2. One who partakes of a collation.

"All strictly facing the royal *collationers.*"—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, iii. 99. (*Davies.*)

* **cŏl-lā-tĭ'-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *collatitius* = brought together.] Done by conference or contribution of many. (*Bailey.*)

"Raised up by other men's *collatitious* liberality."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 46.

* **cŏl-lā'-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *collativus*, from *collatus*, pa. par. of *confero.*] [Collate, *v.*]

1. Able to confer or bestow.

"These words do not seem institutive or *collative* of power."—*Barrow: On the Pope's Supremacy.*

2. Passing or held by collation; applied to benefices of which the instituting bishop is himself also the patron.

cŏl-lā'-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *collatus*, pa. par. of *confero.*] [Collate, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who collates or compares a copy of anything, especially of a book or manuscript, with the original.

* 2. One who confers or bestows anything upon another.

"Well-placed benefits redound to the *collator's* honour."—*Feltham: Resolves*, ii. 16.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.:* A bishop who collates or presents to a benefice.

2. *Printing, &c.:* One who examines and compares the sheets or pages of a book, to see that they are correctly printed and paged, and in correct order.

* **cŏl-lâud',** *v.t.* [Lat. *collaudo: co* = *con; laudo* = to praise.] To praise together with others; to join in praising.

"Beasts, wild and tame, . . .
Collaud his name." *Howell: Letters*, i. 5, 11.

*** cŏl-lâud-ā´-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *collaudatio*, from *collaudo.*] United or joint praising or praise.

*** colle,** *s.* [Cowl.]

cŏl´-lēague, *s.* [Fr. *collègue;* Ital. *collega;* Sp. *colega*, from Lat. *collega* = a partner in office : *co* = *con ; lego* = to appoint or send on an embassy.]

1. *Lit.:* One who is associated with another in any office or employment ; a partner.

"... he will really play a subordinate part to his chief, and may be regarded as his assistant rather than his *colleague.*"—*The Chinese Ambassador: Daily Telegraph*, January 22, 1877.

2. *Fig.:* A companion, a partner, an associate.

"Nor must wit
Be *colleague* to religion, but be it."
Donne: Poems, p. 180.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *colleague* and *partner:* "*Colleague* is more noble than *partner:* men in the highest offices are *colleagues ;* tradesmen, mechanics, and subordinate persons are *partners ;* every Roman consul had a *colleague ;* every workman has commonly a *partner. Colleague* is used only with regard to community of office ; a *partner* is most generally used with regard to community of interest." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** cŏl-lēague´,** *v.t. & i.* [Colleague, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To join, attach, or associate in any office or act.

B. *Intrans.:* To join or combine in any office or act.

*** cŏl-leagued´ (leagued** as **lēgd),** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Colleague, *v.*]

cŏl´-league-shĭp (league as **lēg),** *s.* [Eng. *colleague ; -ship.*] The state or position of a colleague ; partnership in any office or act.

"The outward duties of a friendship, or a *colleagueship* in the same family."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

*** col-leck, * col-lecke, * col-lok,** *s.* [Collock.]

cŏl-lĕct´, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *collecter* = to gather money ; Low Lat. *collecta* = a collection of money, from Lat. *collectus* = collected, pa. par. of *colligo* = to collect : *co* = *con ; lego* = to gather, to read.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To gather together into one place ; to assemble or bring together.

"*Collect* them all together at my tent."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 1.

2. To bring into one sum ; to add together, to aggregate.

"Let a man *collect* into one sum as great a number as he pleases, . . ."—*Locke.*

*** II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To gain or infer from observation.

"The reverend care I bear unto my lord,
Made me *collect* these dangers in the duke."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

2. To infer, as a consequence ; to gather from premises, to deduce.

B. *Reflexively:* To recover oneself from surprise, to gather together one's temporarily scattered thoughts, to recover one's self-possession.

"I did in time *collect* myself. . . ."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 3.

C. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To assemble or meet together, to accumulate, to gather together.

†2. *Fig.:* To infer, to deduce.

"How great the force of erroneous persuasion is, we may *collect* from our Saviour's premonition . . ."—*Decay of Piety.*

¶ For the difference between to *collect* and to *gather*, see Gather.

cŏl´-lĕct, * col-ect, *s.* [Lat. *collecta.*] [Collect, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A collecting ; an act of collection.

"The eyghthe day he maad a *collect* [gaderyng of money, P.P."—*Wyclife:* II. *Paralip.* vii. 9.

* 2. That which is collected ; a collection.

"Of the *collectis* or gaderingis of moneys."—*Wyclife:* 1 *Cor.* xvi. 1.

II. *Eccles.:* A name given to certain brief and comprehensive prayers, found in all liturgies and public devotional offices. The origin of the term is not certain : according to some, it is from these prayers being said in the congregation or *collection* of the people ; according to others, because they are a brief and comprehensive summary of many longer petitions *collected* into one. They are of great antiquity, being mentioned by writers of the third century, and occur in the sacramentary of Gelasius, patriarch of Rome, A.D. 494. The majority of those in use in the English Church are translated from the ancient missals of Salisbury, York, Hereford, &c.

"Then let your devotion be humbly to say over proper *collects.*"—*Taylor: Guide to Devotion.*

cŏl-lĕc-tā´-nĕ-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *collectaneus* = collected.] A number of passages collected from various authors ; a miscellany or anthology. (*Brande.*)

*** cŏl-lĕc-tā´-nĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *collectaneus* = collected, from *colligo* = to collect.] Collected or gathered from various sources.

cŏl-lĕc-tā´-rĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat.] A book containing the collects. (*Rock: Church of our Fathers*, i. 439, note.)

cŏl-lĕc´-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Collect, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Gathered or brought into one.

2. *Fig.:* Cool, self-possessed, composed.

"The jury shall be quite surprized,
The prisoner quite *collected.*"
Prued: On the Year 1828.

cŏl-lĕc´-tĕd-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *collected ; -ly.*]

* 1. *Lit.:* In a collected manner ; collectively.

"The whole evolution of ages from everlasting to everlasting is so *collectedly* and presentlickly represented to God."—*More.*

† 2. *Fig.:* Coolly ; in a collected, self-possessed, or composed manner.

"Looking *collectedly* at the gambols of a demon."—*C. Bronte: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxvi.

† cŏl-lĕc´-tĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *collected ; -ness.*]

1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being collected or gathered in one ; concentration.

"The soul is of such subtlety
And close *collectedness.*"
Dr. H. More: Song of the Soul, iii. 17.

2. *Fig.:* The quality of being collected or self-possessed ; coolness, self-possession.

"Then all was stern *collectedness* and art."
Byron: Lara, ii. 4.

† cŏl-lĕc´-tĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *collect ; -able.*]

1. *Lit.:* Capable of being collected or gathered together.

". . . of which numerous examples are not *collectible* . . ."—*Boyle: Considerations on the Style of the Scriptures*, 171.

2. *Fig.:* Capable of being collected, deduced, or inferred from premises.

"Whether thereby be meant Euphrates, is not *collectible* from the following words."—*Sir T. Browne.*

cŏl-lĕc´-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Collect, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of gathering or assembling together.

collecting-bottle, *s.* A small bottle fixed at the end of a stick, used by naturalists for dipping aquatic animals from ponds, &c.

cŏl-lĕc´-tion, *s.* [Lat. *collectio*, from *colligo* = to collect.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act or process of collecting or gathering into one place.

"Concerning the *collection* for the saints, . . ."—1 *Cor.* xvi. 1.

2. That which is collected. Applied to—

(1) Money contributed or collected for alms, revenue, &c.

". . . the *collection* that Moses the servant of God laid upon Israel . . ."—2 *Chron.* xxiv. 9.

(2) A number of works of art, valuables, books, &c., collected and arranged for reference or study.

"The gallery is hung with a *collection* of pictures."—*Addison.*

(3) An accumulation or number of natural objects.

(4) Passages or articles from books, &c. ; a compilation.

(5) A number or group of people collected together ; a crowd, a mass, an assemblage.

3. That in which a number of things is collected ; a combination, an epitome.

"Fairest *collection* of thy sex's charms." *Prior.*

*** II.** *Figuratively:*

1. The act or process of deducing or inferring from premises ; deduction, induction.

"This kind of comprehension in Scripture being therefore received, still there is doubt how far we are to proceed by *collection* . . ."—*Hooker: Eccl. Polity*, bk. i., ch. xiv., § 2.

2. That which is deduced or inferred ; a deduction, conclusion, or inference.

"From many cases like, one rule of law,
These her *collections*, not the senses are."
Davies.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Excise:* A district set out for convenience of collecting taxes, duties, &c., and superintended by a collector of excise.

"Copies of every proof . . . have been most carefully compared by the officials in the Collector's offices of the undermentioned *collections.*"—*Inland Revenue Gazetteer*, p. 7.

* 2. *University:* A college examination held at the end of each term.

*** cŏl-lĕc-tĭ´-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *collectitius ;* from *colligo* = to collect.] Gathered up or collected. (*Bailey.*)

cŏl-lĕc´-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *collectif;* Lat. *collectivus*, from *colligo* = to collect.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Tending to collect, collecting.

2. Collected or gathered into one ; aggregated, accumulative.

". . . persons who had been killed in the service of their country being honoured by a *collective* eulogy, . . ."—*Lewis: Cred. Ear. Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. vi., § 2, vol. i., p. 181.

II. *Fig.:* Deducing or inferring from premises ; capable of deduction.

". . . not only by critical and *collective* reason, . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

B. *Grammar:* Expressing a collection or aggregate of individuals, though itself a singular noun.

cŏl-lĕc´-tĭve-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *collective ; -ly.*] Not singly or by units, but in the aggregate or mass ; in a body, in combination or union.

"Singly and apart many of them are subject to exception, yet *collectively* they make up a good moral evidence."—*Hale.*

*** cŏl-lĕc´-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *collective ; -ness.*] The state, quality, or condition of being in a mass ; a combination.

"The *collectiveness* and unitiveness of the Types."
H. More: Myst. of Iniquity, p. 324.

cŏl-lĕc´-tĭv-ĭsm, *s.* [Fr. *collectivisme.*]

Socialism: The theory that all the means of production, *e.g.* land and machinery, should be under the control of the State. [Socialism.]

"No very definite line of distinction between Communism and Socialism can be drawn. Generally speaking, Communism is a term for a system of common property, . . . but even by Socialists it is frequently used as practically synonymous with Socialism. *Collectivism* is a word which has recently come into vogue to express the economic basis of Socialism."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xxii. 207 (note).

cŏl-lĕc´-tĭv-ĭst, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* An advocate of Collectivism.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to, or founded on, the principles of Collectivism.

2. Believing in, or actuated by, those principles.

† cŏl-lĕc-tĭv´-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *collectiv(e) ; -ity.*] A collective body ; a union or combination into a body.

"An omnipotent and centralised political authority—call it the State, call it the *Collectivity*—call it what you like."—*Contemp. Review*, Oct., 1881, p. 600.

cŏl-lĕc´-tŏr, *s.* [Fr. *collecteur ;* Lat. *collector ;* from *colligo* = to collect.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who collects or gathers together. Applied to—

1. A compiler : one who collects scattered pieces or passages into one.

"The grandfather might be the first *collector* of them into a body."—*Hale: Common Law of England.*

2. One who collects or gathers together works of art, antiquities, books, objects of natural history, or any other special objects for study or other purposes.

"I digress into Soho to explore a bookstall. Methinks I have been thirty years a *collector.*"—*Lamb: The Superannuated Man.*

3. One authorised to collect customs, taxes, rates, duties, or contributions ; a tax gatherer.

". . . his chief *collector* of tribute . . ."—1 *Maccabees*, i. 29.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* (*Pl.*) Dense hairs clothing the surface of the style in the Compositæ, Campanulaceæ, &c. They seem intended as brushes to clear the pollen out of the cells of the anthers. In Lobelia the collectors constitute a whorl below the stigma, whilst in Goodeniaceæ they are united into a cup called the *indusium*.

† 2. *University:* A bachelor of arts at Oxford, or collecting bachelor, who was formerly appointed by the proctors to superintend certain scholastic proceedings.

3. *Excise:* An officer appointed to receive the taxes, &c., paid to the tax gatherers in each collection and transmit them to the chief office.

"The compiler is greatly indebted . . . to the Clerks of Inland Revenue in *Collectors'* Offices."—*Inland R. v. Gazetteer*, p. vi. (1874).

cŏl-lĕc′-tŏr-ate, *s.* [Eng. *collector; -ate.*]

1. The district over which the duties of a collector extend.

". . . between the first *collectorate* and the second *collectorate* existing in 1876."—*Echo*, Jan. 8, 1881.

2. The office or position of a collector; a collectorship.

cŏl-lĕc′-tŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *collector; -ship.*]

1. The office or position of a collector.

2. The office of a collector in the University of Oxford. [Collector, II. 2.]

cŏl-lĕc′-tŏr-y, * **cŏl-lĕc′-tŏr-ie,** *s.* [Eng., &c. *collector; -y, -ie.* Cf. Lat. *collectarium* = a book for registering contributions, &c.]

1. The charge of collecting money; a collectorship.

"The office of *collectory*, . . ."—*Aberd. Reg.*

2. Money collected. (*Scotch.*)

* **cŏl-lĕc′-trĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *collector*; fem. suff. *-ess.*] A female collector. (*Clarke.*)

* **cŏl-lēen,** *s.* [Ir. *cailin* = a girl.] A girl, a maid.

* **cŏl-lĕg′-a-ta-rў,** *s.* [Lat. *collegatarius* = a partaker in a bequest or legacy: *col* = *con*; *leg tarius* = a legatee; *legatium* = a legacy; *lego* = to bequeath.] A co-legatee; one to whom a legacy is left in common with one or more other persons. (*Chambers.*)

* **cŏl-lĕg-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *collegatus* = sent or appointed as a colleague or partner.] [Colleague.] The union or partnership of two or more in some enterprise or office.

"The Count of Mansfelt and Duke of Weymar were expected with their troupes to joyne with him; this *collegation* appeared terrible, . . ."—*Continuation of Knolles*, 1,478 F. (*Latham.*)

cŏl′-lĕge, *s.* [Fr. *collège*; Ital. *collegio*; Lat. *collegium*, from *colligo* = to collect.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A collection, body, or community of persons, having certain rights and privileges, and devoted to certain pursuits.

"Gather'd from all the famous *colleges*
Almost in Christendom."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

2. A number or community of persons incorporated and living in society for the purposes of study or teaching

3. The building or establishment in which such persons reside.

"His quiet observatory over the gate of Trinity *College*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

4. Any building or establishment used for purposes of higher instruction.

* 5. A course of lectures.

"Being fixed at Utrecht for study, I had two or three *colleges* of civil law under Vander Muyden."—*Life of Cuhitny.*

* 6. A debtors' prison. (*Slang.*)

***II.** *Fig.:* A number, assemblage, or swarm.

"Thick as the *college* of the bees in May."
Dryden: Flower & Leaf, 218.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Old Roman Empire:* Colleges in the sense **A.** I. 1 existed in Old Rome. A *collegium* was sometimes called also a *corpus*. [Corporate.]

2. Universities came into existence before colleges, and the original state of things may still be seen in Scotland, where the immense mass of students reside where they like. The practice of living in common is only now beginning to creep in. Nevertheless, the word college has long been used in that country in connection with the Universities, though in a vague sense. In America also the words university and college are not well discriminated. In England, on the contrary, the two words are very precisely distinguished. It is thought that colleges first arose in connection with the University of Paris about A.D. 1110 or 1215, and that from France they spread to England. Mr. Mark Pattison was of opinion that the motive and design of college foundations in connection with the English Universities may be divided chronologically into three periods. In the first of these—the 13th century—the motive was purely academical. A college was an eleemosynary institute designed to collect indigent students into a house and provide them with two meals a day whilst they attended the university exercises. Of this type the original statutes of Balliol College, Oxford, offer a pure specimen. In the second period, of which New College, Oxford, may be taken as the most developed form, the early motive is still present, but the statutes now imply a rule of life. The colleges of this type are modelled on the best precedents of the monastic institutions, only that instead of making contemplation or evangelisation the motive for associating into a community, it is the cultivation of knowledge which is made the business of life. In the third period, that of the Renaissance, learning stands out as the supreme object of the founders. Of this type Corpus Christi, A.D. 1516, and Cardinal College, now Christ Church, A.D. 1525, are typical examples. (*Mark Pattison: Acad. Organisation*, 1868.)

Till lately all members of the two older English Universities were required to belong to a college; now there are a number of students unattached. University College, King's College, &c., are affiliated to the London University, which, however, is an examining and not a teaching body; it therefore grants its degrees to anyone of merit enough to receive them, careless whether he obtained his knowledge at a college or not. Colleges for women have been recently built at several English and American Universities.

A college consists first of a head, sometimes called by that name, in other cases designated a Provost, a Master, a Rector, a Principal, or a Warden. Next in dignity follow Fellows of the college and Scholars of the college: generally these are students as well. The teaching afforded by the colleges at Oxford and Cambridge is provided by the Tutors, who appoint Lecturers with the sanction of the head of the College. The law of the college is that expressed in the will of the Founder, and some one generally possesses visitatorial powers to see that such regulations are carried out.

Prior to the Reformation the clergy regarded the colleges of Oxford, Cambridge, and other Universities as clerical corporations; the right of visitation was therefore claimed by the ordinary of the diocese. Blackstone, however, states that now they are legally viewed as civil corporations. In the United States College is often confused with University, the titles being applied somewhat indiscriminately. The Universities of Harvard and Yale, for instance, are commonly called Colleges, while many Colleges are entitled Universities.

¶ *College de Propaganda:*

Ecclesiol.: A name sometimes given to what is more fully and accurately termed Congregatio de Propaganda Fide, and popularly the Propaganda (q.v.). (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist., Index.*)

College of Arms: [Herald's College.]

College of Cardinals. [See Cardinal.]

College of Doctors' Laws: The same as *Doctors' Commons.*

College of Piety: [Translation of Lat. *Collegia Pietatis.*]

Ch. Hist.: The English rendering of the name given to certain religious meetings, in various respects resembling modern revival gatherings, established in the 17th century by the Pietistic party in the Lutheran Church. (*Mosheim.*)

college-like, *a.* Of the nature of or resembling a college; managed like a college.

"For private gentlemen and cadets there be divers academies in Paris, *college-like*."—*Howell: Instruc. For. Trav.*, p. 51.

college-pudding, *s.* A kind of small plum-pudding.

college-youths, *s. pl.* A London society of bell-ringers, formerly confined to members of the universities. It dates back to the early part of the 17th century, and is still the most flourishing of bell-ringing societies. (*Stainer & Barrett, &c.*)

* **cŏl′-lĕge,** *v.t.* [College, *s.*] To educate at a college or university. (*Scotch.*)

* **cŏl′-lĕge-nar,** * **cŏl′-lĕg-in-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *college*; suff. *-ner.*] A student at a college.

cŏl′-lĕ-ġĕr, *s.* [Eng. *collef(e); -er.*] A pupil elected on the "foundation" of a school, esp. at Eton. [Oppidan.]

". . . and was educated as a *colleger* at Eton."—*Times*, Feb. 8, 1881 (*Obituary*).

* **cŏl-lē′-ġĭ-al,** *a.* [Low Lat. *collegialis*, from *collegium.*] Of or pertaining to a college; collegiate.

"The *collegial* corporations had usurped the exclusive privilege of instruction."—*Sir W. Hamilton.*

cŏl-lē′-ġĭ-an, *s.* [Fr. *collégien.*]

1. A member of a college.

"He has his warmth of sympathy with the fellow *collegians*."—*Lamb: Letter to Southey.*

* 2. An inmate of a debtors' prison. (*Dickens: Little Dorrit*, ch. vi.)

cŏl-lē′-ġĭ-ans, cŏl-lē′-ġĭ-ants, *s. pl.* [So named because when they met in assembly or convention, which they did twice a year, it was near Leyden Colleges.]

Ch. Hist.: A sect founded in Holland in A.D. 1619, by three brothers, John James, Hadrian, and Gisbart Koddeus. They invited all to join them who desired improvement in scriptural knowledge and piety, without binding them down to any definite creed. When Socinianism was proscribed in Poland and other parts of the Continent, its adherents were obliged to join sects professing other tenets, and some became Collegiants. (*Mosheim*, &c.)

cŏl-lē′-ġĭ-ate, *a. & s.* [Lat. *collegiatus*, from *collegium.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of the nature of or containing a college; instituted or regulated after the manner of a college.

". . . the state of *collegiate* societies, . . ."—*Hooker: Preface.*

2. Pertaining to or connected with a college.

". . . *collegiate* masterships in the university, rich lectures in the city, . . ."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. iii.

¶ *A Collegiate Church:*

(1) *In England:* One which, while not being a cathedral, nevertheless possesses a college or chapter of dean, canons, and prebends. Such are Westminster Abbey and St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

(2) *In America & Scotland:* A church served by two or more clergymen jointly.

* 3. Collective.

"Conjoined and *collegiate*."—*Bacon: Essay* 39.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. A member of a college; a collegian or university man.

"Rigorous customs that forbid men to marry at set times, and in some places; as prentices, servants, *collegiates*."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 585.

2. An inmate of a debtors' prison.

"He . . . busied himself with the cases of his fellow-*collegiates*."—*North: Life of Ld. Guilford*, i. 123. (*Davies.*)

cŏl-lē′-ma, *s.* [Gr. κόλλα (*kolla*) = glue, the species being gelatinous.]

Bot.: A genus of lichens, the typical one of the order Collemaceæ (q.v.).

cŏl-lēm-ā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *collema*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of lichens, proposed by Lindley, who considered that the lichenal alliance, generally held to contain only one order, should really be divided into three: Graphidaceæ, Collemaceæ, and Parmeliaceæ. [Lichenales.] The character given of the Collemaceæ is—Nucleus bearing asci, thallus homogeneous, gelatinous, or cartilaginous. They have, he says, the thallus of an alga and the fruit of a lichen.

* **collemase,** *s.* [Colmose.]

"A *collemase*. *Alcedo*."—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

cŏl-lēm′-bŏl-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. κόλλα (*kolla*) = glue, and ἐμβολή (*embolē*) = a throwing or putting in, so called because they have a projection or mamilla enabling them to attach or glue themselves to the body on which they are standing.]

Entom.: A name proposed, in 1872, by Sir John Lubbock for one of two orders into which he divided the wingless insects, called by Latreille, Thysanura. For the other order the latter name was retained. They have a semi-masticatory or suctorial mouth, the first abdominal segment furnished with a ventral tube or suctorial organ, the last abdominal segment but one with an apparatus for leaping. They are popularly called Spring-tails. They constitute small leaping insects found in numbers when one shakes a bough over a pocket-handkerchief, or sweeps bushes with a hand-net. Sir John Lubbock divides the Collembola into the following six families: (1) Paniriidæ, (2) Smynthuridæ, (3) Degeeriadæ, (4) Podu.ridæ, (5) Lipuridæ, (6) Anouridæ, leaving under the restricted order Thysanura, the following three: (1) Japygidæ, (2) Campodeidæ, (3) Lepismidæ. The Collembola are virtually identical with the old genus Podura and the Thysanura with Lepisma.

2. *Palæont.:* Sir John Lubbock believes that the Collembola very nearly present the original form of insects, though he seems to agree with M. Brauer and Mr. Darwin that Campodea, which is ranked not under the Collembola but under the Thysanura, was the original stock whence all insects sprung, the reason being that various organs are generalized in it, which in the higher insects have become specialized, and the form of the little creature reappears again and again among the larvæ of the higher insects. He has, therefore, devoted a whole volume, with fine plates, to a description of the order. (*Sir John Lubbock: Monograph of the Collembola and Thysanura; Ray Society, London*, 1873.)

cŏl-lĕn'-chŷ-ma, *s.* [Gr. κόλλα (*kolla*) = glue, and ἐγχυμα (*enghuma*) = an infusion.]

Bot.: The cellular substance in which pollen is generated. The name was first given by Link.

cŏl-lĕn-chŷm'-ą-toŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *collenchyma, t* conn., and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Containing or pertaining to Collenchyma (q.v.).

"*Collenchymatous* cortical tissue."—*Thomé: Botany*, p. 54.

* **cŏlle-pĭx'-ie,** *s.* [*Colle* (etym. doubtful), and *pixie* (q.v.).] The Will o' the Wisp.

"To plaie the parte of Hobgoblin or *Collepixie*."—*Udal: Apophtheg. of Erasmus*, p. 128.

* **col-ler,** *s.* [Collar.]

* **collerauch,** *s.* [Colraith.]

* **cŏl'-lĕr-ĭc,** *a.* [Choleric.]

* **cŏl-lĕr'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *choleric; -al.*] Choleric; afflicted with choler.

* **col-let** (1), *s.* [Acolyte.]

cŏl'-lĕt (2), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *collum* = the neck.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A collar or anything similar worn round the neck.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Jewelry:*

(1) The part of a ring containing the bezel in which the stone is set.

(2) The flat surface which terminates the culasse or lower faceted portion of a brilliant-cut diamond. It is sometimes called the lower table or culet, and is one-fifth of the size of the upper one. (*Knight.*)

"Thou hadst been next set in the dukedom's ring,
When his worn self, like age's easy slave,
Had dropt out of the *collet* into th' grave."
Revenger's Trag., O. Pl., iv. 318.

2. *Mach.:* A small band of metal, as the ring which fastens the packing of a piston.

3. *Bot.:* The neck or line of junction between the root and the stem.

4. *Gunn.:* That part of a cannon which is between the astragal and the muzzle.

5. *Glass-making:* That part of the glass vessels which adheres to the instrument used for taking the glass from the melting pot.

collet de violon. [Fr.] The neck of a violin.

* **col-let** (3), *s.* [Collect, *s.*]

* **cŏl'-lĕt** (4), *s.* [A corruption of *colewort* (q.v.).] Colewort.

cŏl-lĕt-ĕr'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *colleteri(um)* and Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the colleterium of insects.

cŏl-lĕt-ĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat.] An organ in the females of certain insects, containing a glutinous substance which fastens the ova together.

cŏl-lĕt'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Collet, a French botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Rhamnaceæ, the species of which have small fascicled flowers and strong spines. *Colletia horrida* and one or two more species are known in British gardens.

cŏl-lĕt'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *colletic-us*, from Gr. κολλητικος (*kollētikos*) = gluey, agglutinant, from κολλάω (*kollaō*) = to glue, to cement, κόλλα (*kolla*) = glue, cement.]

A. *As adj.:* Agglutinant.

B. *As subst.:* An agglutinant.

cŏl-lĕt'-ĭ-ĭn, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *colleti(a)*, and suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: A crystallisable bitter substance obtained from *Colletia spinosa*, order Rhamnaceæ. An alcoholic tincture of this plant is used in Brazil as a remedy for intermittent fever.

cŏl-lĭc'-ų-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. *colliculus* = a little hill, dimin. of Lat. *collis* = a hill.]

Anat.: A slight eminence in any organ or part of an organ. Thus there are a *colliculus bulbi urethræ*, a *colliculus seminalis*, and a *colliculus nervi optici*. (*Quain.*)

cŏl-lī'-de, *v.i.* [Lat. *collido* = to clash or knock together: *col* = *con* = *cum* = with, together; *lædo* = to strike.]

* **A.** *Trans.:* To dash or knock violently together; to bring into collision.

". . . the outward being struck or *collided* by a solid body."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 23.

B. *Intrans.:* To dash or strike violently together; to come into collision.

"Across this space the attraction urges them. They *collide*, they recoil, they oscillate."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., i. 12.

cŏl'-lĭ-dĭne, *s.* [Gr. κόλλα (*kolla*) = glue, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = . . . appearance, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ine* (?)]

Chem.: $C_8H_{11}N$. An alkaloid which was found to occur in bone oil, in impure quinoline obtained by dry distillation of quinine, and in the naphtha obtained by distillation of bituminous shale, also by heating aqueous ammonia with ethylidene chloride, $CH_3{\cdot}CHCl_2$. It is isomeric with ethyl-phenylamine, dimethyl-phenylamine, and xylidene. Collidine is a colourless aromatic smelling oil which boils between 178° and 180°. It is a strong base, and gives white fumes when a rod dipped in strong HCl is held over it. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether, and oils. The platinum salt is orange-yellow $(C_8H_{11}N{\cdot}HCl)_2, PtCl_4$. It is insoluble in alcohol and ether.

cŏl-lī'-dĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Collide.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

". . . no longer rocking and swaying, but clashing and *colliding*."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt i., bk. iii., ch. iii.

C. *As subst.:* The act of coming into collision.

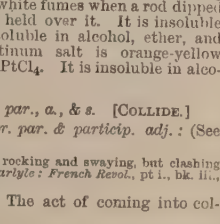
cŏl'-lie, cŏl'-lў, cŏl'-lĕy, *s.* [Prob. allied to Ir. *cuilean, coilen* = a whelp.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A general and sometimes a particular name for country curs. (*Scotch.*)

"The tither was a ploughman's *collie*,
A rhyming, ranting, roving billie,
Wha for his friend and comrade had him,
And in his freaks had Luath ca'd him,
After some dog in Highland sang."
Burns: The Twa Dogs.

2. A kind of dog, specially common in Scotland, kept principally by shepherds, and generally remarkable for sagacity.



HEAD OF COLLIE.

* **II.** *Fig.:*

1. Any one who follows another constantly, implicitly, or in the way of excessive admiration.

2. A lounger, one who hunts for a dinner. (*Jamieson.*)

* **cŏl'-lie,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Collie, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To abash, to put to silence in an argument; in allusion to a dog, who, when mastered or affronted, walks off with his tail between his feet.

2. To domineer over.

3. Used, with a considerable degree of obliquity, as signifying to entangle or bewilder.

"By the time that I had won the Forkings, I gat *collied* among the mist, . . ."—*Brownie of Bousbeck*, i. 38.

4. To wrangle, to quarrel with, as shepherds' dogs do.

B. *Intrans.:* To yield in a contest, to knock under, to give way.

collie-shangie, *s.* A quarrel, a fight.

"She bade him sit down for a hard headed loon, that was aye bringing himsell and other folk into *collie-shangies*."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxiv.

* **cŏl'-lied,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Colly, *v.*] Blackened, darkened.

"Brief as the lightning in the *collied* night."
Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream, i. 1.

cŏl'-lĭ-ĕr, * **col-er,** * **chol-i-er,** * **col-i-er,** * **coil-year,** * **col-yer,** * **col-i-yer,** * **kol-i-er,** *s.* [From *coal* (Mid. Eng. *col*), with suff. *-er*; the *i* being inserted for convenience of pronunciation, as *y* is in *lawyer, bowyer, sawyer.* (*Skeat.*)]

1. One who digs out coals; a worker in a coal-mine.

"*Colyer* or colyfere (*colliyer* H. *coler* P.). *Carbonarius*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* 2. A charcoal-burner or maker of charcoal

"*Cholliers* that cayreden col come there biside."
William of Palerne, 2,520.

3. A coal-owner, a proprietor of coal-mines.

4. A vessel employed in carrying coals from the pit to the market.

cŏl'-lĭ-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *collier; -y.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A coal-pit or mine.

* 2. The coal trade.

II. *Hist. & Law:* The first mention of collieries was in a charter granted to the burgesses of Newcastle in A.D. 1234, according them permission to dig for coal. On March 1, 1843, the employment of females in collieries, which had been regulated the year previously, was entirely abolished.

* **cŏl'-lĭ-flŏwer,** *s.* [Cauliflower.]

* **cŏl'-lĭg-ąnce,** *s.* [Lat. *colligans*, pr. par. of *colligo.*] [Colligate, *a.*] A binding together.

* **cŏl'-lĭg-āte,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *colligatus*, pa. par. of *colligo: col* = *con* = with, together; *ligo* = to bind.]

A. *As adj.:* Bound or fastened together.

B. *As subst.:* An associated organic compound. (*Rossiter.*)

cŏl'-lĭg-āte, *v.t.* [Colligate, *a.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To bind or fasten together.

". . . *colligated* and bound together in a kind of subjection and subordination to one head."—*Queen's Ch. Cust. Vindicated* (1636), p. 8.

† 2. *Inductive Phil.:* To bring together; to connect by colligation.

". . . he had discovered and *colligated* a multitude of the most wonderful . . . phenomena."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), xii. 360.

cŏl'-lĭg-ā-ted, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Colligate, *v.*]

cŏl'-lĭg-ā-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Colligate, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of binding or fastening together; colligation.

cŏl-lĭg-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *colligatio*, from *colligatus*, pa. par. of *colligo.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of binding or fastening together.

"By the *colligation* of vessels."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. *Fig.:* The act of uniting.

"The more blessed *colligation* of the kingdoms than that of the roses, we owe to your father."—*Sir H. Wotton: Panegyric to King Charles.*

II. *Inductive Phil.:* The process by which a number of isolated facts are brought together and connected.

". . . the *colligation* of facts."—*Whewell: Novum Organon Renovatum*, ch. iv., § 11.

* **cŏl-lĭg'-ĕn-ēr,** * **cŏl-lĭg'-ŷn-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *college*, and suff. *-ner*.] A cœnobite, one living in a monastery, college, or society.

"St. Augustine in his book entitled *De Operâ Monachorum*, crieth out against idle *colligeners*."—*Hutchinson: Image of God*, p. 203.

* **cŏl'-lĭg-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *colligibilis*, from *colligo*.] Capable of being collected.

"So much of the fashionablenesse of their clothes as is *colligible* from Scripture."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, bk. iv., ch. v., p. 100.

† **cŏl'-lĭm-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *collimo* = a false reading in some MSS. of Cicero and Aulus Gellius for *collineo* = to aim: *col* = *con* = *cum* = with, together; *linea* = a line.] To adjust the cross hair-wires of a telescope so as exactly to fall on the centre of the object.

cŏl'-lĭm-ā-tĭng, *a. & s.* [Collimate, *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to collimation.

B. *As subst.:* Collimation.

collimating eye-piece. An eye-piece furnished with a diagonal reflector to ascertain the error of collimation in a transit instrument.

cŏl-lĭm-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *collimat(e); -ion*] The art of levelling or directing the sight to a fixed object; optical aim; point of sight; focus.

¶ *Error of collimation:*

Optical Instruments: The amount by which an object viewed through an optical instrument is distant from the spot which it might be expected to occupy; the distance or amount by which an object deflects from the *line of collimation* (q.v.).

Line of collimation:

Optical Instruments: The line in a telescope joining the centre of the object-glass and the intersection of the fine wires or spiderwebs in its focus. This is the spot which an object placed for examination is designed by the observer to occupy.

cŏl'-lĭm-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *collimat(e)*; *-or.*] A telescope arranged and used to determine errors of collimation, both vertical and horizontal. (*Nichol.*) A collimating eye-piece has a diagonal reflector for illumination, and is used to determine the error of collimation in a transit instrument, by observing the image of a cross-wire reflected from mercury, and comparing its position in the field with that of the same wire seen directly. (*Knight.*)

* **cŏl-lĭ-mŏl'-lĭe,** *a.* [A ludicrous corruption of *melancholy*.] Melancholy.

cŏl'-lĭn, *s.* [Gr. κόλλα (*kolla*) = glue, and Eng. suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The purest form of gelatin. [Colloid.]

* **col-line,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *collis* = a hill.] A little hill, a mound, a rising ground.

"Watered parks, full of fine *collines* and ponds."—*Evelyn.*

* **cŏl-lĭn'-ĕ-ar,** *a.* [Pref. *col* = *cum* = with, together; Eng. *linear* (q.v.).] In the same or a corresponding line; forming one line.

* **cŏl-lĭn'-ĕ-āte,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *collineo* = to aim, to direct in a line with.] [Collimate.]

1. *Trans.:* To direct or place in a line with anything.

2. *Intrans.:* To lie or be situated in a line with anything.

* **cŏl-lĭn-ĕ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *collineo* = to aim.] [Collimate.] The act or process of aiming at or directing anything in an exact line with an object.

cŏl-lĭn-ĕt', *s.* [Fr.] [Flageolet.]

* **cŏl'-lĭng,** * **col-linge,** *pr. par. & s.* [Coll, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* The act of embracing; an embrace.

". . . kissing and *colling* . . ."—*The Supposes.* (*Latham.*)

* **cŏl'-lĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *colling*; *-ly.*] In a fondling manner; with embraces, caressingly.

". . . *collinglie* him kist."
Gascoigne: Works, A. 2.

* **cŏl-lĭng'-ual (ual** as **wal),** *a.* [Lat. *col* = *con* = *cum* = with, together; and *lingua* = a tongue.] Having or speaking the same language; of or pertaining to the same tongue.

cŏl-lĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [From Gr. κόλλα (*kolla*) = glue, and Eng. suff. *-inic.*]

collinic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_4O_2$, obtained by the oxidation of albumen or gelatine with chromic acid. It forms small prismatic white crystals, which melt in hot water at 97°, but not till 100° when dry. It forms neutral and basic salts. An aldehyde is said also to be formed, an oil which has not been obtained in a pure state; it is called collyl-hydride.

* **cŏl-lĭ'-qua-ble (qua** as **kwa),** *a.* [Lat. *col* = *con* = *cum* = with, together, *liquabilis* = possible to be melted; *liquo* = to melt.] Capable of being melted or dissolved; liable to melt, liquable.

"The tender consistence renders it the more *colliquable*."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

* **cŏl-lĭ'-qua-mĕnt (qua** as **kwa),** *s.* [Lat. *con* = together, and *liquamentum* = a sauce, a broth.]

1. *Gen.:* That which is melted or produced by melting.

2. *Spec.:* The first germ of the young animal in generation.

"That part of the egg, which they call the eye, and the white *colliquament*, out of which the young one is formed."—*H. More: Antidote against Atheism*, p. 160.

cŏl-lĭ'-quant (quant as **kwant),** *a.* [Lat. *con* = together, and *liquans*, pr. par. of *liquo* = to make liquid.] Having the power of making liquid, melting or dissolving. (*Bailey.*)

* **cŏl'-lĭ-quate (quate** as **kwāte),** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *con* = together, and *liquo* = to make liquid, to melt; *liquor* = to be fluid.]

A. *Trans.:* To melt, to dissolve, to render fluid, to liquefy.

"The fire melted the glass, that made a great shew, after what was *colliquated* had been removed from the fire."—*Boyle.*

B. *Intrans.:* To become liquid, to pass from the solid into the fluid state.

"Ice will dissolve in fire, and *colliquate* in water . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

cŏl'-lĭ-qua-tĕd (qua as **kwā),** *pa. par. & a.* [Colliquate.]

cŏl'-lĭ-qua-tĭng (qua as **kwā),** *pr. par. & a.* [Colliquate.]

* **cŏl-lĭ-qua'-tion (qua** as **kwā),** *s.* [Fr. *colliquation*; Lat. *colliquatio.*]

1. The act of melting.

"Glass may be made by the bare *colliquation* of the salt and earth remaining in the ashes of a burnt plant."—*Boyle.*

2. A wasting away of the solid parts of the body, with very great excretion of fluids.

"Again, as to the motions corporal, within the inclosures of bodies, whereby the effects, which were mentioned before, pass between the spirits and the tangible parts, which are arefaction, *colliquation*, concoction, maturation, etc., they are not at all handled."—*Bacon: Works* (ed. 1765), vol. i., *Nat. Hist.*, cent. i., § 98, pp. 162, 168.

* **cŏl-lĭ'-qua-tĭve (qua** as **kwą),** *a.* [Eng. *colliquat(e); -ive*; Fr. *colliquatif*, m., *colliquative*, f.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Melting, liquefying.

2. *Med.:* Producing very profuse discharges or perspiration.

"It is a consequent of a burning *colliquative* fever."—*Harvey.*

cŏl-lĭ'-qua-tĭve-ness (qua as **kwą),** *s.* [Eng. *colliquative*; *-ness.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The state or condition of melting or dissolving.

2. *Med.:* The property of wasting, or producing profuse liquid excretions.

* **cŏl-lĭ-que-făc'-tion (que** as **kwĕ),** *s.* [Lat. *colliquefactus* = made liquid, dissolved; *con* = together, and *liquefactus*, pa. par. of *liquefacio* = to make liquid; *liquo* = to be fluid or liquid; *facio* = to make.] The art of fusing, melting, or dissolving two or more substances, so as to cause them to unite together.

"After the incorporation of metals by simple *colliquefaction*, . . ."—*Bacon: Phy. Rem.*

cŏl'-lish, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Shoemaking: A tool to polish the edge of a sole. (*Knight.*)

cŏl-lĭ'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *collisio*, from *collisus*, pa. par. of *collido* = to clash together.] [Collide.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

* 1. The act of striking two bodies violently together.

". . . it is the hitting and *collision* of them that must make them strike fire."—*Bentley.*

2. The act of striking violently together; the state of being dashed together or struck violently.

"This table and mirror within,
Secure from *collision* and dust."
Cowper: Gratitude.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A state of opposition, antagonism, or interference.

"This was coming in direct *collision* with the favorite scheme of his parents."—*Prescott: Ferd. and Isabella*, vol. i., ch. 2.

2. A conflict, or combat.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Nat. Phil.:* The striking against each other of two bodies in motion. It is called also Impact (q.v.).

2. *Law:* The remedy for damage done in a collision at sea, produced by one ship running foul of another, is either by an action at law or by a suit in the Court of Admiralty. (*Wharton.*)

¶ *To be in collision*

1. *Lit.:* To collide.

"She was picked up abandoned in the New Deeps, after having been in *collision* with the Upupa (steamer) . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1881.

2. *Fig.:* To clash, to be antagonistic or opposed.

To come into collision:

1. *Lit.:* To collide or strike violently together.

"The passenger train . . . came into violent *collision* with a goods train which was being shunted from the main line."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1881.

2. *Fig.:* To become opposed, antagonistic, or interfering; to clash with.

* **cŏl-lĭ'-sĭve,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *collisivus*, from *collisus*, pa. par. of *collido*.] Causing, or attended with, a collision; clashing. (*Blackm.*)

* **cŏl-lĭt'-ĭ-gant,** *a. & s.* [Pref. *col* = *con* = *cum* = with, together; Eng. *litigant* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Disputing, wrangling, or litigating with another.

B. *As subst.:* One who disputes, wrangles, or is in litigation with another.

cŏl-lŏ-cā-lĭ'-ą, *s.* [Gr. κόλλος (*kollos*) = glue, and καλία (*kalia*) = a wooden dwelling, a hut, . . . a bird's nest.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, family Hirundinidæ (Swallows). *Collocalia esculenta* is the Edible or Esculent Swallow, or Edible-nest Swift, which receives both its Latin and its English specific name from the fact that its nest, which it constructs mainly of a glutinous secretion from the glands of its mouth, slightly intermixed with grass, hair, &c., is eatable, being regarded by the Chinese as excellent food. The bird is found not merely in China, but in the Eastern Archipelago, and on the continent of India, building gregariously in caves. There are several species.

* **cŏl'-lŏ-cāte,** *a.* [Lat. *collocatus*, pa. par. of *colloco* = to place together: *col* = *con* = *cum* = with, together; *loco* = to place; *locus* = a place.] Placed, situated, or stationed.

". . . the parts wherein that virtue is *collocate*."—*Bacon.*

* **cŏl'-lŏ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Collocate, *a.*] To place, situate, or station.

"To marshall and *collocate* in order his battailes."—*Hale.*

* **cŏl'-lŏ-cā-tĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Collocate, *v.*]

* **cŏl'-lŏ-cā-tĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Collocate, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of placing, situating, or stationing; collocation.

cŏl-lŏ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *collocatio*, from *collocatus*, pa. par. of *colloco*.] [Collocate, *a.*]

1. The act of placing, arranging, or disposing in any position; arrangement, disposition.

2. The state of being arranged or disposed in any position; arrangement, relative position or connection.

"In the *collocation* of the spirits in bodies, the *collocation* is equal or unequal . . ."—*Bacon.*

*** col-lock, * col-leck,** *s.* [Icel. *kolla.*] A pot or bowl without feet, a large pail.

"A kneadinge tube, iij *collecks*, a wynnocke, iij stands, a churne, a fleshe *collecke*."—*Invent. in Lich. mondshire Wills (Surtees Soc.)*, p. 169.

*** cŏl-lō-cū'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *collocutio*; from *collocutus*, pa. par. of *colloquor* = to speak together.] The act of speaking, conversing, or conferring together; conversation, conference.

cŏl-lŏc'-ų-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *colloquor.*] One who joins or takes part in a conversation or conference.

"Licentius, one of the *collocutors* in that dialogue."—*M. Casaubon: Of Credulity, &c.*, p. 148.

*** cŏl-lŏc'-ų-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *collocutor*; *-y.*] Conversational; in manner of a dialogue.

"We proceed to give our imitation, which is of the Amœbean or *collocutory* kind."—*Poetry of Anti-Jacobin*, p. 10. (*Davies.*)

cŏl-lō'-dĭ-ō, pref. [Collodion.]

¶ *Colodio-chloride Process:*

Photog.: A photographic printing process invented by George H. Simpson, editor of the *Photographic News*, about 1863. It consists in holding in suspension a precipitate of chloride of silver in collodion, which is flowed upon glass or paper—in a manner similar to preparing a plate for the negative process—and dried in the dark. The sensitive surface so produced blackens on exposure to light, and will consequently give a picture under a photographic negative. An excess of free nitrate of silver is necessary to impart sensitiveness; an addition of citric acid and other organic substances is used to produce the desired tints. After exposure the picture is fixed and toned as usual. (*Knight, &c.*)

cŏl-lō'-dĭ-ŏn, cŏl-lō'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. κολλώδης (*kollōdēs*) = like glue, viscous: κόλλα (*kolla*) = glue; εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Pharm.: Collodion is prepared by dissolving one ounce of pyroxylin in a mixture of thirty-six fluid ounces of ether and twelve fluid ounces of rectified spirit. The pyroxylin or gun-cotton used for making collodion is prepared by immersing one ounce of cotton wool in a mixture of five fluid ounces of sulphuric acid, and five fluid ounces of nitric acid, for three minutes, then carefully washing it with water, and drying it in a water bath; it must be kept in a well-corked bottle. It is used in photography; also in surgery to form a protecting surface to the skin. Collodion is a colourless very inflammable liquid, which dries quickly when exposed to the air, leaving a thin transparent film insoluble in water or in rectified spirit.

collodion-process, *s.*

Phot.: A process in photography invented by Archer, who first published an account of it in the *Chemist* for March, 1851. An iodized collodion is made by impregnating a solution of gun-cotton in ether, with a small quantity of iodide of potassium or cadmium. A film of the iodized collodion is spread on the glass, which is then immersed in a solution of nitrate of silver. The image is taken in the camera, developed by a weak solution of pyrogallic acid and acetic acid, or a solution of protosulphate of iron. Excess of iodide of silver is removed by hyposulphite of soda or cyanide of potassium. This gives a negative. A positive is obtained by laying the negative on prepared paper and exposing them to light. (*Knight, &c.*)

cŏl-lō'-dĭ-ŏn-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *collodion*; *-ize.*]

Phot.: To prepare, as a plate, with collodion; to treat with collodion.

cŏl-lō'-dĭ-ō-tўpe, *s.* [Eng. *collodio(n)*, and *type* (q.v.).]

Phot.: A name applied to those processes in which a film of sensitized collodion is used on a plate in obtaining an image. In the wet collodion process the plate is exposed while moist; in the dry collodion process the plate is first dried. The collodion positives are melanotypes and ambrotypes; the images are formed on the collodion, so as to be viewed by reflected or transmitted light. When viewed by reflected light they are termed ambrotypes. Collodion negatives are obtained on a film of sensitized collodion on glass. (*Knight.*)

*** cŏl-lōg'-ue** (*ue* silent), *v.t. & i.* [Prob. formed by a confusion of Lat. *colloquor*, and Eng. *colleague.*]

A. *Trans.:* To wheedle, to coax; to address coaxingly or flatteringly.

"They do apply themselves to the times, to lie, dissemble, *collogue*, . . ."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 327.

B. *Intrans.:* To converse or confer confidentially, especially with evil intentions; to plot, to scheme, to intrigue.

". . . otherwise than equivocate or *collogue* with the pope . . ."—*Milton: Prose Works*, 486. (*Latham.*)

*** cŏl-lōg'-uĭng** (*u* silent), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Collogue.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj:* Wheedling, coaxing, flattering, intriguing.

". . . here is the *colloguing* Jew's 'Domine, Domine, . . .'"—*Bishop Hall: Sermons; The Hypocrite.*

C. *As subst.:* Flattery, deceit.

"Such base flattery, parasitical fawning and *colloguing*, &c. it would ask an expert Vesalius to anatomize every member."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy* (Preface).

cŏl'-lŏid, *a. & s.* [Gr. κόλλα (*kolla*) = glue; εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.]

A. *As adj.:* Resembling or partaking of the nature of glue or jelly.

1. *Chem.:* A term applied to non-crystalline bodies that are unable to pass through a wet membrane. [Dialysis.]

2. *Geol.:* A term applied to partly amorphous minerals. (*Ogilvie.*)

B. *As substantive:*

Chem. (*pl.*): The name given by Graham to jelly-like bodies which are characterised by a remarkable sluggishness and indisposition to diffusion, or to crystallization; when pure they are nearly tasteless. The chief organic colloids are cellulose, gum, starch, dextrin, tannin, gelatin, albumen, and caramel. The following inorganic colloids are important: hydrated silica, hydrated oxides of iron, alumina, chromium, &c. Some colloids are soluble in water, as gum; others, as hydrated silica and hydrated oxides of metals, can be obtained in solution by dialysis (q.v.). Some colloids combine with water, as gelatin and tragacanth, which may be called water of gelatinization. Colloids in solution easily pass from the liquid to the gelatinous state. Colloids readily permit the diffusion of crystalline salts through them, but are perfectly impervious to colloidal substances like themselves, hence such substances afford an easy method of separating crystalline substances from colloids, and by means of dialysis, crystalline poisons are readily separated from food, &c. (*Miller: Chemical Physics, &c.*)

colloid corpuscules. A name given to small cellular bodies existing in the brain normally, and also found in certain morbid products of the body. (*Ogilvie.*)

colloid exudation.

Anat.: The same as Colloid matter (q.v.).

colloid matter.

Anat.: A transparent viscid yellowish structureless, or slightly granular, matter, resembling liquid gelatine. It occurs as a normal and a pathological product in the hypertrophied heart, in the brain and spinal cord, &c. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

cŏl-lŏid'-al, *a.* [Eng. *colloid*; *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or partaking of, the nature of colloids.

cŏl-lŏid-ăl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *colloidal*; *-ity.*] The quality of being colloidal, or of the nature of a colloid.

cŏl'-lō-mī'-ą, *s.* [Gr. κόλλα (*kolla*) = glue.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Polemoniaceæ. The species are pretty, and very easily cultivated.

cŏl'-lŏp, * col-loppe, * col-op, *s.* [Prob. connected with Ger. *klopps* = a dish of meat made tender by beating. Cf. Sw. *kalops*; O. Sw. *kollops* = slices of beef stewed. Perhaps from Dut. *kloppen* = to knock; Ger. *kloppen* = to beat; *klopfe, kloppe* = a beating; *klappen* = to clap, to strike.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A small slice of meat; a carbonade.

"*Collappe, Frixatura, carbonacium, carbonella.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Sweetbread and *collops* were with skewers prick'd About the sides." *Dryden: Fables.*

2. A piece of flesh of any kind.

"The lion is upon his death-bed: not an enemy that does not apply for a *collop* of him."—*L'Estrange.*

*** II.** *Figuratively:*

1. A piece, fragment, or portion.

"This, indeed . . . cut two good *collops* out of the crown land."—*Fuller.*

2. Used as a term of endearment, and applied to a child, as part of the parents' flesh and blood.

"Most dear'st, my *collop.*" *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

Collop-Monday, *s.* The Monday before Lent. In the North of England, fried slices of bacon were formerly eaten on this day.

cŏl-lōph'-ō-rą, *s.* [Gr. κόλλα (*kolla*) = glue, and φορέω (*phoreō*) = to bear.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Apocynaceæ, tribe Willughbeiæ. *Collophora utilis*, a South American species, yields caoutchouc.

*** col-loque,** *v.i.* [Lat. *colloquor.* Possibly only a mistake for *colloguing* (q.v.).] To converse, to chat.

"*Colloquing* in Pagan picture galleries with shovel-hatted Philistines."—*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. v.

cŏl-lō'-quĭ-ąl (**qui** as **kwĭ**), *a.* [Eng. *colloqu(y)*; *-al.*]

1. Of or pertaining to familiar conversation.

"And sweet *colloquial* pleasures are but few!" *Cowper: The Task*, bk. iv.

2. Pertaining to or used in common or familiar conversation.

cŏl-lō'-quĭ-ąl-ĭşm (**qui** as **kwĭ**), *s.* [Eng. *colloquial*; *-ism.*] A form of speech or phrase used in common or familiar conversation.

"Forgetting the slang and *colloquialisms* with which we garnish all our conversation."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, i. 295.

*** cŏl-lō-quĭ-ăl'-ĭ-tў** (**qui** as **kwĭ**), *s.* [Eng. *colloquial*; *-ity.*] The state or quality of being colloquial.

*** cŏl-lō'-quĭ-ąl-īze** (**qui** as **kwĭ**), *v.t.* [Eng. *colloquial*; *-ize.*] To make colloquial or familiar. (*Christian Obser.*)

cŏl-lō'-quĭ-ąl-lў (**qui** as **kwĭ**), *adv.* [Eng. *colloquial*; *-ly.*] By means of conversation; in colloquial conversation.

"The art of unfolding our thoughts *colloquially*."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 127.

*** cŏl'-lō-quĭst** (**qu** as **kw**), *s.* [Eng. *colloqu(y)*; *-ist.*] A collocutor; a speaker in a dialogue or conference.

"The *colloquists* in this dialogue."—*Malone: Life of Dryden.*

† cŏl'-lō-quīze (**qu** as **kw**), *v.i.* [Eng. *colloqu(y)*; *-ize.*] To converse, to keep up a conversation.

"There is no need for me to *colloquize* further."—*Charlotte Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxii.

cŏl'-lō-quy (**quy** as **kwĭ**), *s.* [Lat. *colloquium*, from *colloquor.*] A conference, conversation, or dialogue between two or more persons.

"Numa was believed to have held secret *colloquies* with the nymph Egeria."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xi., § 12, vol. i., p. 447.

¶ *The Colloquy of Poissy:*

Church & Civil Hist.: A conference held between the Huguenots and the Roman Catholics in September, 1561, in the refectory of the Benedictines at Poissy.

¶ For the difference between *colloquy* and *conversation*, see Conversation.

cŏl'-lōw, *s.* [From Eng. *coal* (q.v.).] (See extract.)

"*Collow* is the word by which they denote black grime of burnt coals, or wood."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

*** cŏl-lŭc'-tąnce,** *s.* [Lat. *colluctans*, pr. par. of *colluctor* = to struggle together: *col* = *con* = *cum* = with, together; and *luctor* = to struggle.] A struggle, resistance, or opposition of nature.

*** cŏl-lŭc'-tąn-cў,** *s.* [Eng. *colluctanc(e)*; *-y.*] The same as Colluctance (q.v.).

*** cŏl-lŭc-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *colluctatio*, from *colluctor* = to struggle together.] A struggle, opposition, or contrariety of nature.

"The thermæ, natural baths, or hot springs, do not owe their heat to any *colluctation* or effervescence of the minerals in them."—*Woodward: Naturall History.*

*** cŏl-lū'-de,** *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *colludo* = to play together: *col* = *con* = *cum* = with, together; and *ludo* = to play.]

A. *Intrans.:* To play or act together in any

plot or scheme; to connive, to conspire; to play into each other's hands.

"Quhar he hes *colludit* with vderis."—*Aberdeen Reg.* A 1525.

B. *Trans.:* To elude, to escape.

* **cŏl'-lū-dĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *collud(e); -er.*] One who joins or connives in a plot, scheme, or fraud. (*Milton.*)

cŏl-lū'-dĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COLLUDE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Fraudulent, collusive, conniving.

". . . fraudulent, *colluding*, malicious craftiness, . . ."—*Bishop Montagu: Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 159.

C. *As subst.:* The act of joining in a plot, scheme, or fraud; conspiring, connivance.

"Your goodly glozings, and time-serving *colludings* with the state."—*Montagu: Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 43.

cŏl'-lŭm, *s.* [Lat. = the neck.]

1. *Anat. & Zool.:* The neck, or any constricted part resembling the human neck.

2. *Botany:*

(1) The point of junction between the radicle and plumule.

(2) The lengthened surface of the osteolum of a lichen.

(3) The ring upon the stipe of an agaric.

3. *Entom.:* The upper part of the prothorax.

cŏl-lū'-şĭon, *s.* [Lat. *collusio*, from *colludo.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A secret agreement or understanding for a fraudulent or deceitful purpose.

"Of aught but tears—save those shed by *collusion*.
For these things may be bought at their true worth."
Byron: The Vision of Judgment, 9.

2. *Law:* (See extract).

"*Collusion* is, in our common law, a deceitful agreement or compact between two or more, for the one part to bring an action against the other to some evil purpose; as to defraud a third of his right."—*Cowel.*

cŏl-lū'-sĭve, *a.* [Lat. *colludo.*]

1. Done or planned in collusion, by secret agreement or understanding; concerted, connived at.

". . . all *collusive* and sophistical arguings . . ."—*Trapp: Popery truly stated*, pt. iii., § 2.

2. Acting in collusion.

"The ministers of justice have no opportunity to be *collusive*, . . ."—*L. Addison: Description of West Barbary.*

cŏl-lū'-sĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *collusive; -ly.*] In a collusive manner; by collusion, fraudulently; in concert.

". . . the dissenting judge was, like the plaintiff and the plaintiff's counsel, acting *collusively*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

* **cŏl-lū'-sĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *collusive; -ness.*] The quality of being collusive.

* **cŏl-lū'-sŏr-ў,** *a.* [Low Lat. *collusorius*, from Lat. *colludo.*] Acting in collusion; done or planned in collusion, or in fraudulent concert; collusive.

* **cŏl-lŭs-trā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *col* = *con* = *cum* = with, together; and *lustratio* = a shining.] A combination or union of light; a joint illustration.

". . . a certain *collustration* and conjunction of light and brightness, . . ."—*Plutarch: Morals*, v. 237.

* **cŏl-lū'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *collutus*, pa. par. of *colluo* = to wash out.]

Old Med.: A wash, a lotion.

"Therefore use *collutions* made of those things: as if they should be moderate, sooth dates sometime in water alone, and sometime with a little honey put to them. Likewise make decoctions of roses, vine buds, brambles, cipresse, the first buds of pomegranate flowers, siliqua, roots of mulberie, soure apple, and sorbus."—*Barrough: Method of Physick*, 1624. (*Nares.*)

cŏl-lū-tŏr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *colluo* = to wash out.]

Med.: A wash for the mouth, a gargle. (*Dunglison.*)

* **cŏl-lū-vĭ-ăr'-ĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Low Lat., from Class. Lat. *colluvio, colluvies* = washings, filth.] An opening formed at intervals in the channel of an aqueduct for ventilating it and cleaning away any foul deposit left by the waters. (*Weale.*)

* **cŏl-lū'-vĭ-ēş,** *s.* [Lat.] Filth, a mixed mass of refuse. (*Dunglison.*)

* **cŏl'-lў** (1), **cŏl'-lōw,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *col* = coal; suff. *-y.*] The smut, grime, or soot of coal or burnt wood.

"Besmeared with soot, *colly*, perfumed with opopanax."—*Burton: On Melancholy.*

cŏl'-lў (2), *s.* [COLLIE.]

* **cŏl'-lў,** *v.t.* [COLLY (1), *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To besmear with soot or grime of coal; to begrime.

"Thou hast not *collied* thy face enough"
B. Jonson: Poetaster.

2. *Fig.:* To darken, to make black or dark.

"Brief as the lightning in the *collied* night,
That, in a spleen, unfolds both heav'n and earth;
And, ere a man hath pow'r to say, behold,
The jaws of darkness do devour it up."
Shakesp.: Mids. Night Dream, i. 1.

* **cŏl'-lў-bĭst,** *s.* [Gr. κολλυβίστης (*kollubistēs*), from κόλλυβος (*kollubos*) = a small coin.] A money-changer.

"See now how his eyes sparkle with holy anger, and dart forth beams of indignation, in the faces of these guilty *collybists*; see how his hands deale strokes and ruin."—*Bp. Hall: Cont. Christ's Procession to the Temple.*

* **cŏl'-lў-flŏw-ĕr,** *s.* [CAULIFLOWER.]

cŏl'-lўl, *s.* [Gr. κόλλα (*kolla*) = glue, and ὕλη (*hule*) = . . . matter as a principle of being.]

Chem.: The chemical principle in glue.

collyl-hydride, *s.* [COLLINIC ACID.]

* **Cŏl'-lўr-ĭd'-ĭ-an,** *s. & a.* [Gr. κολλυρίδια (*kolluridia*) = little cakes.]

A. *As substantive:*

Ch. Hist.: One of a heretical sect that arose towards the close of the fourth century. The sect consisted chiefly of women, who met on a certain day of the year to render divine honours to the Virgin Mary as to a goddess, eating the cakes which they offered in her name.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the sect described under A.

¶ It is said that the members of this sect were immigrants from Thrace and Scythia. Whilst pagans they had been accustomed to offer similar cakes to Venus or Astarte.

cŏl'-lўr-īte, *s.* [Gr. κολλύριον (*kollurion*) = (1) an eye-salve, (2) a fine clay in which a seal can be impressed; Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Allophane. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*) A clay-like white mineral, with a glimmering lustre, a greasy feel, and adhering to the tongue. Compos.: Silica, 14·14; alumina, 48·02; water, 37·84. Sometimes the proportions are different. It occurs in England in the Upper Chalk at Hove, near Brighton; on the Continent, in the Pyrenees, in Hungary and Saxony.

cŏl-lўr-ĭ-tēş, *s.* [Gr. κολλυρίτης (*kolluritēs*) = a roll, or loaf of coarse bread.]

Palæont.: A genus of Echinoderms, the typical one of the family Collyritidæ (q.v.).

cŏl-lўr-ĭt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *collyrites* (genit. *collyritis*), and suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Irregular Echinoids. They are found in the Jurassic and Cretaceous rocks.

* **cŏl-lўr'-ĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. κολλύριον (*kollurion*) = an eye-salve . . . a fine clay on which a seal can be impressed.]

1. *Medicine:*

(1) An eye-salve, or ointment for the eyes; an eye-wash.

(2) A preparation of medicine, in a solid state, made up in a cylindrical roll, so as to be introduced into some of the openings of the body, as the anus, nostrils, &c.

2. *Min.:* The name given by the Greeks to Samian earth. [KAOLINITE.]

Cŏl'-mar, *s.* [The name of a town in Alsace.]

1. *As a proper name:* The town named in the etymology.

2. A sort of pear.

cŏl'-mĕ-nēr, *s.* [O. Eng. *col-me-near* = hug me close. It was so called from the flowers being formed in so compact a cluster. (*Prior.*)] A variety of *Dianthus barbatus.* [TOLMENIER.]

* **cŏl'-mĭe,** * **col-my,** * **col-o-my,** *a.* [Prob. the same as COLLY, *v.* (q.v.).] [COLMIE, *s.*] Black, begrimed.

"He lokede him abute with his *colmie* snute."
King Horn, 1081.

* **cŏl'-mĭe,** *s.* [COLEMIE.] A full-grown coalfish. (*Scotch.*)

* **col-mose,** * **col-maus,** *s.* [A.S. *colmase.*] The Coal-tit or Coal-mouse. The word appears to be also used for the Sea-mew. [COAL-MOUSE.]

"In Lagenia is a pond there be seen *colmaus* plusa.
Caxton: Descript. Eng., p. 54.

* **cŏl-ō'-bĭ-ŭm** (*Lat.*), * **col-obe** (*Eng.*), *s.* [Gr. κολοβός (*kolobos*) = docked, stunted.]

Ecclesiastical:

1. The sleeveless dress of a monk.

2. An episcopal garment, like the tunic, but without sleeves.

3. A dress worn by a king at his coronation, and similar to the ecclesiastical dalmatic. (*Ogilvie.*)

COLOBIUM.

cŏl'-ō-bŏ-mā, *s.* [Gr.]

Med.: A maimed or mutilated organ.

cŏl'-ō-bŭs, *s.* [Gr. κολοβός (*kolobos*) = docked, stunted, curtal; of animals, short-horned, short-eared, . . . maimed, mutilated, from Gr. κόλος (*kolos*) = docked, stunted.]

Zool.: A genus of monkeys, family Semnopithecidæ. The facial angle is from 40° to 45°, the muzzle short, the face naked, with cheek pouches, the hands are destitute of a thumb, and callosities are on the buttocks. The species inhabit the forests of Sierra Leone and other parts of Western Africa. *Colobus polycomos* is called by the negroes the king of the monkeys owing to the beauty of its colours, it having a jet-black body with a white tail, a brown face and a yellow and black hood or pelerine.

cŏl'-ō-cā'-şĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *colocasia, colocasium*; Gr. κολοκασία (*kolokasia*), κολοκάσιον (*kolokasion*) = the Egyptian bean, *Nymphæa lotus* and *Nelumbium speciosum* (two water-lilies), also the Colocasia of modern botanists (*Colocasia antiquorum*). See def.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Araceæ. The spadix has a clavate or pointed top destitute of stamens, whilst on the closely allied genus Caladium, the summit of the spadix is covered with stamens, though the extreme apex ultimately becomes bare. The leaves of the Colocasia are peltate, the stem herbaceous, the juice milky, the rootstocks tuberous. India is the original seat of the genus, though species are now cultivated in most hot countries. The rootstocks of *Colocasia himalensis* form a chief portion of the food of some hill tribes. *C. antiquorum*, called by Linnæus *Arum Colocasia*, the best known species, is cultivated in India, Egypt, &c., for its leaves, which though acrid are boiled till they are wholesome, and eaten as spinach. It has been introduced into British greenhouses. The stems and the tubers of *C. indica* are eaten in Brazil. The rootstocks of *C. esculenta macrorhiza*, called "tara" or "kopeh" in the South Sea Islands, are used as food. The leaves of *C. esculenta* have a quivering motion at uncertain intervals every day. Lecoq, who first observed this, attributes it to the incessant pulsation of the imprisoned sap.

cŏl'-ō-çўnth, *s.* [Lat. *colocynthis*; Gr. κολοκυνθίς (*kolokunthis*).]

Bot.: The name given to the bitter cucumber, *Citrullus colocynthis*, called also *Cucumis colocynthis.* It has unisexual flowers with five stamens, a 3—6 celled ovary, and a cucumber-like fruit with many seeds. It grows in India, Syria, including Palestine, &c.

¶ *Himalayan colocynth: Citrullus* (*Cucumis*) *Pseudo-colocynthis.*

"*Colocynth* is supposed to be the plant termed in the Old Testament (2 Kings, iv. 39) the wild vine (literally the vine of the field), whose fruit the sacred historian calls Pakkoth, a word which in our translation is rendered wild gourd. . . . *Colocynth* was employed by the Greeks at a very early period. Hippocrates employed κολοκυνθὶς ἄγρια (Cucurbita sylvestris, or wild gourd) only in pessaries for bringing on menstruation. Dioscorides gives a good description of *colocynth*. . . . By digesting the watery extract of *colocynth* in alcohol, and evaporating the tincture, we obtain a mass . . . to which the name of *colocynthin* has been applied."—*Pereira: Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

colocynth pulps.

Pharm.: *Colocynthidis pulpa.* The dried decorticated fruit, freed from seeds, of *Citrullus* (*Cucumis*) *colocynthis.* The pulp is light and spongy, whitish-yellow, with an intensely bitter taste, used in the form of extract, and to form pills. It is a drastic purgative.

cŏl-ŏ-çynth′-eĭn, *s.* [Eng. *colocynth; -ein.*] [COLOCYNTHIN.]

cŏl-ŏ-çynth′-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *colocynth,* and suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: A bitter substance, said to be a glucoside, $C_{56}H_{84}O_{23}$, contained in colocynth. It crystallises in white bitter crystals, which are soluble in water, alcohol, and in ether. When boiled with dilute sulphuric acid it yields 7·7 per cent. of sugar, and a resinous mass which is called colocynthein.

Cō-lō′gne (*g* silent), *s.* & *a.* [Eng., &c. *Cologne;* Ger. *Köln,* a contraction of Lat. *colonia,* in its Roman name, *Agrippina Colonia.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Geog.:* A fortified city of West Germany, having one of the finest cathedrals in Europe.

2. *Ord. Lang.:* The same as *Cologne-water* (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Found or made at Cologne, or in any other way pertaining to it.

Cologne-earth, *s.*

Painting: A native pigment similar to the Vandyke brown in its uses and properties as a colour. (*Weale.*)

Cologne-water, *s.* [EAU-DE-COLOGNE.]

cŏl′-ŏ-līte, *s.* [Gr. κόλον (*kolon*) = the colon, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Palæont.: A fossil worm-like body found in the lithographic slate of Solenhofen, and described by Count Münster as Lumbricaria, but considered by Agassiz to be the petrified intestines of fishes, or the contents of those intestines, retaining the form of the tortuous tube in which they were lodged. (*Buckland: Geol. & Min.,* i., 199, 200.)

Cō-lŏm′-bĭ-an, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Colombia, a republic in South America (area, 504,773 square miles; population, about 3,878,000).

B. *As subst.:* An inhabitant or native of Colombia.

cōl-ŏm′-bĭc, *a.* [Eng. *colomb(o),* and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or existing in calumba.

colombic acid, calumbic acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid which occurs in colombo-root, *Jateorrhiza Calumba,* $C_{21}H_{22}O_6{\cdot}H_2O$. The alcoholic extract of the root is treated with lime-water, and the solution is decomposed by hydrochloric acid. Colombic acid is precipitated as white flakes, insoluble in water but soluble in alcohol; the alcoholic solution gives a white precipitate with plumbic acetate.

cōl-ŏm′-bĭn, *s.* [CALUMBINE.]

Chem.: A bitter substance contained in colombo-root, obtained by treating the extract with ether. It crystallises in colourless prisms, which have a strong bitter taste, and dissolves in concentrated sulphuric acid, forming a yellow solution which afterwards becomes red; on adding water a rust-coloured precipitate is formed.

cō′-lŏn (1), *s.* [Gr. κῶλον (*kōlon*) = a member.]

1. *Gram.:* A point (:) used to make a pause greater than that of a comma or a semicolon, and less than that of a period. Its use is not very exactly fixed; being confounded by most with the semicolon. It was used, before punctuation was refined, to mark almost any sense less than a period. To apply it properly, we should place it, perhaps, only where the sense is continued without dependence of grammar or construction; as, *I love him, I despise him: I have long ceased to trust, but shall never forbear to succour him.*

2. *Palæography* (pl. **cō′-lą**): A clause or group of clauses written as a line, or taken as a standard of measure in ancient MSS. or texts. (*N.E.D.*)

cō′-lŏn (2), *s.* [Gr. κόλον (*kolon*) = food, the colon.]

1. *Anat.:* The greatest and widest of all the intestines, about eight or nine hands' breadth long. It begins where the ilium ends, in the cavity of the os ilium on the right side; from thence ascending by the kidney on the same side, it passes under the concave side of the liver, to which it is sometimes tied, as likewise to the gall-bladder, which tinges it yellow in that place: then it runs under the bottom of the stomach to the spleen in the left side, to which it is also knit: from thence it turns down to the left kidney; and thence passing, in form of an S, it terminates at the upper part of the os sacrum in the rectum. (*Quincy.*)

"The contents of the *colon* are of a sour, fetid, acid smell in rabbits."—*Floyer: On the Humours.*

2. *Entom.:* The second portion of the intestines. It is generally wider than the first part. (*Huxley: Anat. Invert.,* p. 409.)

• **cŏl′-ŏne,** *s.* [Lat. *colonus.*] A clown, a rustic. [CLOWN.]

"A country *colone* toil and moil."
Burton: Anat. Melanch. Dem. to the Reader.

colonel (pron. **kŭr′-nęl**), • **colonell,** • **coronel,** • **coronell,** *s.* [Fr. *colonel*: O. Fr. *colonnel,* from Ital. *colonello* = (1) a little column, (2) a colonel, the leader of the company at the head of the regiment, from *colonna* = a column; Lat. *columna.*] The chief commander of a regiment; a field officer of the highest rank next to the general officers.

"The chiefest help must be the care of the *colonel,* that hath the government of all his garrison."—*Spenser: On Ireland.*

¶ Formerly pron. **cŏl′-ŏ-nĕl.**

"Captain, or *Colonel,* or knight at arms."
Milton: Sonnet viii.

See also example under COLONEL, *v.*

• **cŏl′-ŏ-nĕl,** *v.i.* [COLONEL, *s.*] To act or take the part of a colonel; to act as a military adventurer.

"Then did Sir Knight abandon dwelling,
And out he rode a-*colonelling*!"
Butler: Hudibras.

colonelcy (pron. **kŭr-nęl-çy**), *s.* [Eng. *colonel; -cy.*] The rank, office, or commission of a colonel.

". . . Sir Arthur obtained . . ." the *colonelcy* of the 33rd regiment of the line. . . ."—*Gleig: Translation of Brialmont's Life of Wellington,* p. 157.

• **cŏl′-ŏ-nĕl′-lĭńg,** *pr. par.* or *s.* [COLONEL, *v.*]

colonelship (pron. **kŭr′-nęl-shĭp**), *s.* [Eng. *colonel; -ship.*]

1. The same as COLONELCY (q.v.).

• 2. The feelings or manners of a colonel.

"While he continued a subaltern, he complained against the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet, in a few minutes after he had received his commission for a regiment, he confessed that *colonelship* was coming fast upon him."—*Swift.*

• **cŏl′-ŏn-ĕr,** *s.* [Lat. *colonus.*] A colonist, a countryman or farmer.

"[A certain tract of land] they made over to *coloners* and new inhabitants."—*Holland: Camden,* p. 138. (*Davies.*)

cōl-ō′-nĭ-ąl, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *colonia* = a colony.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a colony.

B. *As substantive:*

1. An inhabitant of a colony.

2. (*Contemptuously*): A colonial bishop, specially one who has resigned his see abroad and returned permanently to England.

colonial bishoprics. There are fifty-one colonial bishoprics, the first established being that of Nova Scotia in 1787. Colonial bishops can exercise all episcopal functions in Great Britain except jurisdiction.

colonial office. The office where business connected with the government of the Colonies is carried on. A Secretary of State for the Colonies was first appointed in 1768. In 1782 the title was abolished again and the Colonies placed under the Home Secretary, and in 1801 the Secretary for War. In 1854 the original arrangement was reverted to, and there have been Colonial Secretaries ever since.

† **cōl-ō′-nĭ-ąl-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *colonial; -ism.*] An idiom, phrase, or habit peculiar to or characteristic of colonials.

cōl-ō′-nĭ-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *colonial; -ly.*] By colonists, in the colonies, or in one of them.

"Lawyers, as fortified posts are *colonially* called . . ."
—*Times,* April 5, 1879; *Pietermaritzburg Corresp.*

cōl-ŏn′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *colonicalis,* from *colonus.*] Of or pertaining to farming or husbandry.

"*Colonical* services were those, which were done by the ceoris and socmen . . . to their lords."—*Spelman.*

cōl′-ŏn-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *colon(y); -ist.*]

1. One who is a member of a colonizing expedition; a colonizer.

"The *colonists* carry out with them a knowledge of agriculture and of other useful arts, . . ."—*A. Smith: Wealth of Nations,* iv. 7.

2. A member or inhabitant of a colony; a settler in a colony.

cōl-ŏn-ī′-tĭs, cō-lī′-tĭs, *s.* [Eng *colon* (2) (q.v.), and Gr. suff. ιτις (*itis*) = denoting inflammation.]

Med.: Inflammation of the colon, called by French writers, *colitis.* Dysentery (q.v.).

cōl-ŏn-īz′-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *colonize; able.*] That may be colonized.

cōl-ŏn-ĭ-zā′-tion, cōl-ŏn-ĭ-ząā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *coloniz(e); -ation.*] The act of colonizing, or founding colonies; the state of being colonized.

". . . our growth by *colonization,* and by conquest, . . ."—*Burke: On the Cause of Discontents.*

† **cōl-ŏn-ī-zā′-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *colonization; -ist.*] A supporter of colonization; especially, in America, a favourer of the colonization of Africa by emigrants from the coloured population of the United States. (*Webster.*)

cōl′-ŏn-īze, cōl′-ŏn-īşe, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *coloniser,* from *colonie.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To found or plant a colony in; to settle in; to people with colonists.

"Druina hath advantage by acquest of islands, which she *colonizeth* and fortifieth daily."—*Howel: Vocal Forest.*

2. To migrate to and settle in.

B. *Intrans.:* To found or plant colonies.

cōl′-ŏn-īzed, cōl-ŏn-īşed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COLONIZE.]

cōl′-ŏn-ī-zĕr, cōl′-ŏn-ī-ąĕr, *s.* [Eng. *coloniz(e); -er.*] One who colonizes or settles in a colony. (*Chambers.*)

cōl′-ŏn-ī-zĭńg, cōl′-ŏn-ī-ąĭńg, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COLONIZE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of planting colonies; colonization.

". . . the progress of her *colonizing* might have been attended with the same benefit . . ."—*Robertson: Hist. America.*

cōl-ŏn-nā′de, *s.* [Fr.; Ital. *colonnata;* Sp. *colunada,* from Fr. *colonne;* Ital. *colonna,* from Lat. *columna* = a column.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. In the same sense as B.

"Not distant far, a length of *colonnade*
Invites us." *Cowper: The Task,* bk. i.

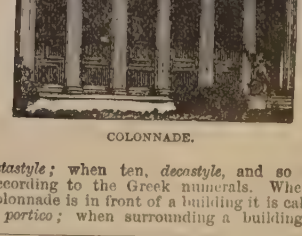
2. A series or range of pillars.

"For you my *colonnades* extend their wings."
Pope.

II. *Fig.:* A series or row of objects resembling pillars.

"The poplars are felled, farewell to the shade,
And the whispering sound of the cool *colonnade.*"
Cowper: The Poplar Field.

B. *Arch.:* A range of columns. If the columns are four in number it is *tetrastyle;* if six in number, *hexastyle;* when there are eight,



COLONNADE.

octastyle; when ten, *decastyle,* and so on, according to the Greek numerals. When a colonnade is in front of a building it is called a *portico;* when surrounding a building, a

peristyle; and when double or more, *polystyle.* (See these words.) The colonnade is, moreover, designated according to the nature of the intercolumniations introduced as follows—*pycnostyle,* when the space between the columns is one diameter and a half of the column; *systyle,* when it is of two diameters; *eustyle,* when of two diameters and a quarter; *diastyle,* when three; and *arœostyle,* when four. (*Gwilt.*)

¶ A *colonnade* differs from an *arcade* in this respect, that the columns of the former support straight architraves instead of arches. (*Gloss. Arch.*)

cŏl-ŏn-nād′-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *colonnad(e); -ed.*] Furnished with a colonnade.

cŏ-lŏnne′, *s.* [Fr. = a column.] One of the three rows of twelve figures each marked on a roulette-table.

cŏl-ŏn-nĕtte′, *s.* [Fr.] A little column.

"The façade . . . with its multiple *colonnettes* and pilasters."—*C. C. Perkins: Italian Sculpture,* p. 187.

cŏl′-ŏn-ȳ, *s.* [Fr. *colonie;* Ital. & Lat. *colonia,* from Lat. *colonus,* from *colo* = to till, to cultivate.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A body or number of persons sent out from the mother-country to colonize and settle in some distant land, and remaining subject to the jurisdiction of the parent state.

"Osiris, or the Bacchus of the ancients, is reported to have civilized the Indians, planting *colonies,* and building cities."—*Archæthnot: On Coins.*

2. The district or part of a country colonized.

"In fact, however, the Revolution found Ireland emancipated from the dominion of the English *colony.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

II. *Fig.:* A number or body of living creatures or plants living or growing together.

"New herds of beasts he sends, the plains to share;
New *colonies* of birds, to people air."
Dryden: 1st Bk. of Ovid's Metamorphoses, 94-5.

B. *Technically:*

I. *History:*

1. *Phenician Colonies:* Ere yet the Latin word existed, or at least had acquired the meaning of colony, nations whose territory was too small for their population, sent forth some of their numbers to occupy other regions. The great maritime nation of antiquity, the Phenicians, were also early colonisers. Tyre was called by Isaiah "the daughter of Zidon," ch. xxiii. 12, by which is meant that Tyre was originally a Sidonian colony. Tyre in turn founded various settlements, such as Carthage, Gades (Cadiz), and others.

2. *Grecian Colonies:* Almost every Greek state and tribe sent forth colonies; the whole west of Asia Minor and the adjacent islands were studded with them, as was Southern Italy; besides these, the Corinthians founded Syracuse in Sicily, and the Phocæans Marseilles in Southern France. It is, however, worthy of remark that κολωνία (*kolōnia*), in Greek, primarily meant a grave, and not a colony, and when, in the Acts of the Apostles (xvi. 12), it is used in the latter sense, it is only as a Greek method of writing the Roman word.

3. *Roman Colonies:* The Phenician and Greek colonies were small states independent of the mother country; the Roman colonies, however, were subject to the parent government. They were of two kinds—citizen or civil colonies, with a plough upon their coins, and military colonies, with warlike ensigns on theirs.

4. *Modern European Colonies:* In founding colonies, as in so much more, Italy led the way, Pisa, Genoa, and Venice having done so in mediæval times. Spain and Portugal followed next, the former in America, the Philippine Islands, &c., the latter chiefly in the East Indies and in Brazil. Holland succeeded Portugal in the East Indies, and occupied the Cape of Good Hope, taken from it during the Napoleonic war. France has been unfortunate in its colonies, many of which are now under the sway of the English ruler. The British colonial empire is the most magnificent the world has ever seen or will see. New England settled by the Puritans, Pennsylvania by the Quakers, and Virginia by the Cavaliers, became the nucleus of the great colony which, becoming independent in 1776, has developed into the United States, now more populous by some 30 millions than the mother country, and occupying an area of about 3,556,650 square miles. The Dominion of Canada, aggregated around the territory surrendered by the French in 1763, has an area of about 3,620,510 square miles, while the whole British possessions in America have about 4,350,000. The area of Europe, on the other hand, is about 3,768,000 square miles. Australia, all of which is claimed by Great Britain, is believed to have about 2,967,500 square miles. Adding New Zealand and other settlements in the Pacific, this is brought up to about 3,181,344. The area of the Cape Colony and the adjacent more or less settled territories is at least 240,110 square miles; the English African possessions about 270,000. Guiana in South America has an area of about 100,000 square miles. The United States have no colonies, and have avoided a colonial policy.

II. *Law:* Colonies were obtained (1) by conquest, (2) by cession under treaty, (3) by occupancy, (4) or by hereditary descent. In the first two cases the colony retains its own laws till they are altered by the Sovereign or Council, subordinate however to Parliament. In the third case the colony, which is of the type called a plantation, is under such English laws as are applicable to a community of this type. In the fourth case, the laws previously existing are in force till modified by Parliament. The larger colonies are now very nearly independent. The Home authorities appoint their governors, but they have legislatures of their own, which sometimes exert their power in taxing manufactured goods imported from the mother country, and they are encouraged to raise troops and trust to them for defence in ordinary emergencies.

III. *Botany:* A group of fungi or algæ (generally unicellular), produced by division from a parent cell, and forming groups or chains.

IV. *Zool.:* An aggregate of individuals, such as a polypidom; used generally of the Actinozoa, Hydroida, and Polyzoa, but frequently employed of the social or compound Ascidians, of which Botryllus and Clavellina are examples. [TUNICATA.]

V. *Geol.:* A phenomenon to which attention was called by M. Barrande, the eminent Bohemian palæontologist, and which has been defined as the co-existence of two general faunas, which considered in their entirety are nevertheless distinct. The Lower and Upper Silurian rocks have different assemblages of fossils. In examining Lower Silurian strata Barrande found that certain Upper Silurian fossils made their appearance in particular beds, then vanished, then reappeared again some beds higher in the series, but which still were Lower Silurian. It is a canon of geology that no species which once becomes everywhere extinct is ever again reintroduced. Barrande is therefore of opinion that an Upper Silurian sea, with groups of characteristic fossils, existed in one part of Europe while a Lower Silurian one had not departed from Bohemia. The barrier between the two was occasionally broken down to a partial extent, allowing the escape of a few species from the one to the other. Further investigation has shown that Barrande's instances are fallacious, and due to inversions of strata.

* **cŏl′-ŏn-ȳ,** *v.t.* [COLONY, *s.*] To colonize.

cŏl′-ŏ-phāne, *s.* [Fr. *colophane.*] [COLOPHONIA.]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$. A yellow amorphous resin, soluble in alcohol, which occurs in icica-resin, obtained from trees belonging to the order Terebinthaceæ growing in Guiana.

cŏl-ŏph′-ăn-ȳ, *s.* [COLOPHONY.]

cŏl′-ŏ-phēne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *coloph(ony),* and suff. *-ene* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{32}$ = diterebene. An aromatic hydrocarbon, formed by the action of strong sulphuric acid on turpentine oil. It boils at 310°.

cŏl-ŏ-phĭl′-ēne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *coloph(ony); il* (?), and suff. *-ene* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{32}$. A hydrocarbon obtained by saturating colophene with hydrochloric acid gas, and distilling the indigo-coloured product with baryta.

cŏl-ŏ-phŏl′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *coloph(ony); alcoh(ol),* and suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or derived from, colophony.

colopholic acid, *s.*

Chem.: The constituent of colophony least soluble in alcohol.

cŏl′-ŏ-phŏn, *s.* [Gr. κολοφών (*kolophōn*) = the top, the summit.]

Bibliog.: A device or inscription giving the printer's name, place of printing, and date, formerly commonly printed at the end of books.

"But the same practice continued when the *colophon,* or final description, fell into disuse, . . ."—*De Morgan: On the Difficulty of correct Description of Books.*

* **cŏl-ŏ-phō′-nĭ-a,** *s.* [In Fr. *colophone, colophane;* Prov. *colophonia;* Sp. & Ital. *colofonia,* from Gr. κολοφωνια (*kolophōnia*) = resin, from the town of Colophon in Asia Minor.]

1. The gum derived from the genus of plants described under 2.

2. An obsolete name for the genus now called Canarium (q.v.). *Colophonia mauritiana,* the plant which furnished the resin, is now called *Canarium commune.*

* **cŏl-ŏ-phŏn′-ĭ-an,** *a.* [Eng *colophon*; *-ian.*]

Bibliog.: Pertaining to the colophon of a book. (*Cudworth.*)

cŏl-ŏ-phŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng *colophon(y)* (q.v.), and suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to, existing in, or derived from colophony.

colophonic acid, *s.*

Chem.: A name given to the resinous acids pinic, pimaric, sylvic, and colopholic, which are present in colophony. Some chemists state that the acid is chiefly abietic acid.

cŏl-ŏph′-ŏn-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *colophon(y),* and suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{22}O_3$. By washing old essence of resin with water, and evaporating the wash water, colophonin hydrate is obtained, $C_{10}H_{22}O_3{\cdot}H_2O$, in large colourless crystals, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It gives a green colour with acids.

cŏl-ŏph′-ŏn-īte, *s.* [From Eng. *colophony* = a resin; Gr. κολοφώνιος (*kolophōnios*) = from Colophon in Ionia.]

Min.: A variety of coarse granular brownish yellow or reddish brown garnet, resinous in lustre, like colophony, and usually with iridescent hues. It is found at Arendal in Norway. (*Dana & Phillips.*)

cŏl-ŏ-phŏn′-ōne, *s.* [Eng. *colophon(y),* and suff. *-one.*]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{18}O$. An oil obtained by the dry distillation of colophony. It is a colourless refractive liquid, boiling at 97°.

cŏl-ŏph′-ŏn-ȳ, *s.* [COLOPHONIA.]

Chem.: The resinous substance which remains when turpentine or pure resin is heated till the water and volatile oil is expelled. It is a mixture of several resinous isomeric acids, $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$. They are probably formed by the oxidation of turpentine oil, thus $2C_{10}H_{16} + O_2 = C_{20}H_{30}O_2 + H_2O$. Colophony varies in colour from light yellow to brown, according to the heat at which it has been prepared. It softens at 70° and melts at 135°; at higher temperatures it gives off volatile oils, and yields colopholic acid. When distilled in iron retorts it gives off gases, and a yellow strong smelling liquid distils over, called essence of rosin, which yields by fractional distillation colophonone, and then an optically indifferent camphene, boiling at 160°, and afterwards a viscid fluorescent oil, called rosin oil, which, when treated with quicklime, has the formula $C_{30}H_{40}O$. Colophony is used for making varnishes and cements, in preparing ointments, and as a reducing agent in the soldering of metals, for adulterating soap, and for rubbing the bows of violins. Colophony distilled with lime in retorts gives off gases of the paraffin series, also propylene, amylene, acetone, and a substance having the formula $C_5H_{10}O$. When colophony is distilled with superheated steam at a comparatively low temperature, benzene is produced in considerable quantity, and at a higher temperature, toluene. Colophony, oxidised in a retort by one part nitric acid and two parts water, yields isophthalic and tremellitic acids. The syrupy mother liquid, treated with fusing nitric acid, yields a crystalline mass of terebic acid. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

cŏl-ō-quĭn'-tĭ-da, *cŏl'-ō-quĭnt, *s.* [Sp. & Ital. *coloquintida*; Fr. *coloquint*, from Gr. κολοκυνθις (*kolokunthis*), genit. κολοκυνθιδος (*kolokunthidos*).] The Colocynth (q.v.).

cŏl'-ŏr, cŏl'-ūr, *col-ur, *cul-ur, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *couleur*; Sp. and Port. *color*; Ital. *colore*, from Lat. *color*.]

¶ The form *color* prevails in America, and the form *colour* is universally used in Great Britain. The same variation obtains in the spelling of words of like form, such as *vapor, honor, behavior*, &c.

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Any one of the primary lines seen in the spectrum, or a combination of a part or all of the same. [II. 1.]

(2) That quality of bodies by virtue of which (by absorbing certain rays of light and reflecting or emitting others) they present different appearances in respect of hue or tint to the eye.

(3) The complexion or hue of the face; the appearance of freshness or blood in the face.

(4) The material pigments used for coloring.

(5) Any tint or hue, as distinguished from black or white; in botany, any hue except green.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A representation, character, or description; an outward cover or form.

"... to put false *colors* upon things, to call good evil and evil good, ..."—*Swift.*

(2) A pretence, an excuse, a false show or appearance, a subterfuge.

"Thus malice under the *color* of justice is had."
Gower, i. 62.

(3) An excuse or palliation of a fault; a cover.

"But yet we want a *color* for his death."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

(4) A character, a kind or species.

"Boys and women are, for the most part, cattle of this *color*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

*(5) The face.

(6) A color used as the badge of any party or side; as college *colors*. [II. 7 (2).]

(7) Applied euphemistically to members of those races of mankind whose skin is of a dark color; as people of *color* (negroes).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Optics:* Color in optics is viewed chiefly in connection with the solar spectrum. When the white line which reaches us from the sun passes from one medium into another, the phenomenon of dispersion takes place, that is, the light is decomposed into several colors. They are generally stated to be seven in number, viz., violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, and red. As these may be produced when light is transmitted through a prism, they are generally called prismatic colors. They are not all equally refrangible, the violet being the most so and the orange the least. On the theory of Sir Isaac Newton, who was the first to decompose white light by the prism and again recompose it, bodies decompose light also by reflection, and their color depends on their reflecting power for the different simple colors. Those which reflect all colors in the proportion in which they exist in the spectrum are white; those which reflect none are black. Between these two limits there are infinite numbers of tints, according to the greater or less extent to which bodies reflect some colors and absorb others. On this theory, or hypothesis, bodies have no color in themselves, but these are produced by the kind of light which they reflect. (*Ganot.*) Some colors are complementary to each other. [Complementary.] A simple color is one which cannot be decomposed.

2. *Bot.:* The tissue of plants is for the most part colorless, of a silvery white, or an exceedingly pale yellow. The cause of the subsequent color is the action of the solar light which produces chlorophyll (q.v.). When no abnormal causes are present to alter its action, this makes the epidermis of every part of the plant, except that of the flower, green. When plants naturally green become variegated it is generally a diseased state, though capable of being transmitted to the posterity of the plant.

The researches of De Candolle have shown that there are two series of colors in plants, a cyanic and a xanthic one. The former is called, by Schuübler and Frank, the oxidized series, and the latter the deoxidized one. Under the cyanic series of colors are to be ranked red, orange-red, orange-yellow, yellow, yellow-green, then green, occurring specially in the leaves of plants, stands as a connecting link between the two series, whilst under the xanthic series are to be placed blue-green, blue, blue-violet, violet-red, and red. [Coloring matter.] Prof. Dickie, of Aberdeen, has traced beautiful relations between form and color in the corollas of plants. [Corolla.]

Bischoff, Lindley, &c., considered that there are, in botanical terminology, eight principal colors, under which all others may be arranged —white, gray, black, brown, yellow, green, blue, and red. For subdivisions of these see the words themselves. Note, however, should be taken of the fact that the adjective *colored* has a special botanical signification inconsistent with this arrangement. [Colored, *Bot.*]

3. *Painting:* The coloring pigments used by painters.

4. *Dyeing:* Colors used in dyeing are of two kinds—*adjective colors*, those which require the use of a mordant, and *substantive colors*, in which no mordant is required.

5. *Phren.:* That faculty which is supposed to give the power of perceiving and appreciating colors and their various shades.

6. *Music:*

(1) A term variously employed in mediæval treatises on music to represent: a repetition of a sound in part music (repetitio ejusdem vocis); purity of tone (pulchritudo soni); a movement of the voice from the part (florificatio vocis); an alteration of rhythm by different voices (idem sonus repetitus in tempore diverso a diversis vocibus); a discord purposely introduced for the sake of variety (aliquando unus eorum ponitur in discordantiam propter *calorem* musicæ). Some have gathered from the definition—"Repetitio diversæ vocis est idem sonus repetitus in tempore diverso a diversis vocibus," that a musical *canon* is meant to be described.

(2) Now, the melodic, harmonic, and rhythmic effects giving specific character to a musical composition.

(3) The colored lines first used for the purpose of rendering *neumes* more intelligible. "Quamvis perfecta sit positura neumarum, cæca omnino est et nihil valet sine adjunctione literarum vel *colorum*" (*Guido*). [Clef, Notation.]

7. *Military:*

*(1) The cognizance or insignia of a knight.

(2) The flag, ensign, or standard of an army, fleet, or regiment (only in the plural).

¶ The plural form is occasionally (and very questionably) used with a singular article.

"An author compares a ragged coin to a tattered *colors*."—*Addison.*

¶ *To fear no colors:* Properly a military expression = to fear no enemy; hence, to have no fear.

"*Cl.* He that is well hanged in this world, needs *fear no colors*." *Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

8. *Printing:* Ink of any shade.

9. *Law:*

(1) An appearance or *primâ facie* right, or appearance of title, furnishing a reasonable ground for action.

(2) A probable but really false plea, the design of which was to draw the decision of the case from the jury to the judge, by making the point so be decided to appear to be one of law and not of fact. (*Ogilvie.*)

¶ *Color of office:*

Law: An act unjustly done through the countenance of an office, which is given as a colorable pretext for it when its real origin is corruption.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *color, hue*, and *tint:* "*Color* is here the generic term; *hue* and *tint* are but modes of *color*; the former of which expresses a faint or blended *color*; the latter a shade of *color*. Betwixt the *colors* of black and brown, as of all other leading *colors*, there are various *hues* and *tints*, by the due intermixture of which natural objects are rendered beautiful." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

color-bearer, *s.* One who carries the flag or colors (of a regiment, &c.).

color-blind, *a.* Affected with, or suffering from, color-blindness.

color-blindness, *s.* A peculiar defect of sight in which those who are affected are incapable of distinguishing different colors. Some see everything either to be light or dark, and have no conception of any other colors. This condition is, however, happily rare. Others, again, cannot distinguish either the primary colors from each other or from the secondary, confounding red with blue, blue with green, &c. It is calculated that about 4 per cent. of males and 5 per cent. of females of the people of the United States and Europe suffer from some form of this defect. An English chemist named Dalton, who suffered from color-blindness, was the first (1794) to draw attention to it, and hence the affection is frequently called Daltonism. [Daltonism.]

color-box, *s.* A box for holding artists' colors, brushes, &c.; also, a vessel holding the colors employed in printing calicoes; a device for combining designated spectral colors in specific proportion.

color-chest, *s.* On shipboard, a receptacle for the various signal flags.

color-de-roy, *s.* [Fr. *couleur de roy* = "in old time, purple; now the bright tawny" (*Cotgrave*).]

"Ane gown of *colour-de-roy* . . ."—*Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1543, v. 18.

color-doctor, *s.*

(1) A roller of gun-metal or steel pressed against the face of the engraved roll for calico-printing, and receiving a tremulous motion to slightly abrade the copper surface and enable it to hold the color more effectually.

(2) A sharp-edged ruler of gun-metal presented at a tangent upon the engraved cylinder of the calico-printing machine. The doctor acts as a wiper to hold back superfluous color, and has a slight reciprocating motion in contact with the surface of the cylinder. A lint-doctor on the other or delivery side of the roller removes fibres of cotton from the cylinder. [Ductor.]

color-guard, *s.*

Military: A detachment whose duty it is to guard the colors. In the U. S. Army the regimental color-guard consists of one sergeant, who is the color-bearer, and two experienced soldiers selected by the colonel.

color-line, *s.* A distinction more or less closely drawn between the white and black races as to social relations, &c. (*U. S.*)

color-man, *s.* One who prepares and deals in artists' colors, brushes, &c. (*English.*)

color-plate, *s.* An engraved plate from which is printed one of the colors making up a combination in imitation of lithography; generally produced by the half-tone process.

color-printing, *s.* Printing by a succession of colors, or by various colors occupying parts of the sheet. There are various modes. One of the latest is as follows: The reds, yellows, and blues are separately photographed by a secret process; from these negatives three plates are made by the half-tone method, and upon printing from them successively the subject is reproduced in all its original hues by the blending of these three primary colors. [Chromatic Printing.].

color-sergeant, *s.*

Milit.: The sergeant appointed to carry or guard the colors. [Color-guard.]

color-top, *s.* A top painted in various colors so as to show, in its rotation, the effect of their combination.

color-wheel, *s.* A wheel constructed with disks bearing various colors, which, being rotated, displays the effect of combined colors.

cŏl'-ŏr, cŏl'-ūr, *coloryn, *colo-wren, *v.t.* & *i.* [Color, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To give a new color, hue, or tint to; to cause to assume any color or tint; to change the color of; to tinge, to paint, to dye.

2. *Figuratively:*

*(1) To palliate or excuse; to conceal.

"He *colors* the falsehood of Æneas by an express command from Jupiter to forsake the queen."—*Dryden: Dedication to Æneid.*

(2) To make plausible or specious.

"We have scarce heard of an insurrection that was not *colored* with grievances of the highest kind, . . ." —*Addison: Freeholder.*

(3) To dress up or present under fair colors or appearances.

". . . but they must not be permitted to *color* our reports, or to influence our acceptance of reports of occurrences in external nature."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), lii. 48

(4) To modify in tone or character; as, one's opinions are *colored* by his environments.

***II.** *Old English law:*

¶ *To color a stranger's goods:* To allow a foreigner to enter goods at the custom-house in a freeman's name, so that the foreigner pays but single duty, when he ought to pay double. (*Phillips.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To assume a new color; to become colored.

2. To blush (often followed by the adverb *up*).

cŏl'-ŏr-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *color*; *-able.*]

1. That may be colored.

2. Specious, plausible; apparent and not real.

3. Appearing just and true, but not yet so proven.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *colorable, specious, plausible, feasible,* and *ostensible:* "What is *colorable* has an aspect or face upon it that lulls suspicion and affords satisfaction; what is *specious* has a fair outside when contrasted with that which it may possibly conceal; what is *ostensible* is that which presents such an appearance as may serve for an indication of something real; what is *plausible* is that which meets the understanding merely through the ear; that which is *feasible* recommends itself from its intrinsic value rather than from any representation given of it. A pretence is *colorable* when it has the *color* of truth impressed upon it; it is *specious* when its fallacy is easily discernible through the thin guise it wears; a motive is *ostensible* which is the one soonest to be discovered; an excuse is *plausible* when the well-connected narrative of the maker impresses a belief of its justice; an account is *feasible* which contains nothing improbable or singular." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *A colorable alteration:*

Common law: One made for the purpose of evading a law. It is used chiefly in connection with the law of copyright.

cŏl-ŏr-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* The state of being colorable.

cŏl'-ŏr-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *colorable*; *-ness.*] The quality of being colorable; plausibleness, speciousness.

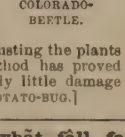
cŏl'-ŏr-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *colorab(le)*; *-ly.*] In a colorable or specious manner; plausibly, speciously; apparently and not really.

Cŏl-ŏr-ą'-dō, *s.* [Sp. = *red.*]

Geog.: A territory of the United States which was separated from Utah and Kansas and organized as a distinct territory in 1861. It was admitted as a State in 1876. Its capital is Denver. Colorado is one of the most important mining States in the Union, producing both gold and silver in large and increasing quantities.

Colorado-beetle, *s.*

Entom.: A beetle first described by Thomas Say, in 1824, from specimens found by him near the Upper Missouri. He called it *Doryphora decemlineata.* The genus Doryphora had been previously founded by Illiger. It comes from Gr. δορυφόρος (*doruphoros*) = spear-bearing, the reference being to the fact that in these insects the mesosternum is advanced to a point like a horn. The genus is American, and is placed under the Chrysomelidæ. The larva of the species distinguished as *decemlineata* feeds greedily on the potato, an having attracted notice in Colorado for its ravages among the crops of that esculent in the territory, it moved eastward year by year, till in 1874 it had reached the Atlantic sea-board. Between 1874 and 1876 Canada was ravaged. It is destroyed by dusting the plants with Paris green, which method has proved so effective that comparatively little damage is now done by this pest. [Potato-bug.]



COLORADO-BEETLE.

cŏl'-ŏr-ąnt, *s.* Any material or dye used in coloring.

***cŏl'-ŏr-āte,** *a.* [Lat. *coloratus*, pa. par. of *coloro* = to color; *color* = color.] Colored, dyed, marked, or stained with a color.

cŏl-ŏr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *coloratus*, pa. par. of *coloro* = to color.]

*1. The act of coloring or marking with any color.

2. The state of being colored.

3. Special character of colored markings; arrangement of color.

"The females of these nine species resemble each other in their general type of *coloration.*"—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. xi., vol. i., p. 388.

cŏl-ŏr-ā'-tion-ąl, *adv.* Depending upon or relating to coloration.

cŏl'-ŏr-ā-türe, cŏl'-ŏr-â-tūr, *s.* [Low Lat. *coloratura*, from Lat. *coloro* = to color.]

Music: Coloring; the use of variations, trills, &c., intended to assist the harmony, and corresponding to the use of various shades and gradations of colors in producing a beautiful effect to the eye.

cŏl'-ŏred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Color, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Tinted, marked with color.

"The *colored* are coarser juiced, . . ."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

(2) Marked by any color except black or white.

(3) Permeated with color throughout (as opposed to a substance colored only on its exterior); as, *colored* glass.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Dressed up or presented under fair colors or appearance.

"Livy's description of the reception given at Rome to the Latin demand, though highly *colored* is quite consistent with probability."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xiii., pt. ii., § 21, vol. ii., p. 429.

(2) Specious, plausible, exaggerated.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Applied to a leaf, calyx, &c., to express the presence of any color except green.

2. *Ethnol.:* Applied to the members of the darker-skinned races of mankind, especially to the negro.

¶ In the United States it was formerly the custom to refer to mulattoes, &c., as *colored* people, and to full-blooded negroes as blacks; it is now customary to apply the term *colored* to full-blooded negroes as well as to those having mixed blood.

colored fires, *s. pl.* Compositions, generally based on powder or its components, used in pyrotechny for making various ornamental fire-works, known as *lances, stars, lights, wheel-fires, sun-fires,* &c.

colored glass, *s.* A glass used to interpose between the light and its illuminated field; used as a signal for railways and ships; also in lighthouses to give a marked peculiarity to the light by which it may be recognized; also for purposes of display.

colored light, *s.* A pyrotechnic display or signal for effect or preconcerted purpose. One formula for its composition is as follows:—(1) White light: 8 parts saltpetre, 2 parts sulphur, 2 parts antimony. (2) Red light: 20 parts nitrate of strontia, 5 parts chlorate of potash, 6½ parts sulphur, 1 part charcoal. (3) Blue light: 9 parts chlorate of potash, 3 parts sulphur, 3 parts mountain blue (carbonate of copper). (4) Yellow light: 24 parts nitrate of soda, 8 parts antimony, 6 parts sulphur, 1 part charcoal. (5) Green light: 20 parts nitrate of baryta, 18 parts chlorate of potash, 10 parts sulphur. (6) Violet light: 4 parts nitrate of strontia, 9 parts chlorate of potash, 5 parts sulphur, 1 part carbonate of copper, 1 part calomel. (*Knight.*)

cŏl'-ŏr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *color*; *-er.*] One who colors or paints, a colorist.

cŏl-ŏr-ĭf'-ĭc, *cŏl-ŏr-ĭf'-ĭck, *a.* [Lat. *colorificus*: *color* = color; *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.]

1. Having the power or quality of producing colors, dyes, tints, or hues.

2. Pertaining to the sense of color or the production of color.

cŏl-ŏr-ĭm'-ĕt-ĕr, *s.* [Lat. *color*; Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring the depth of color in a liquid by comparison with a standard liquid of the same tint, the latter being placed in a glass tube parallel to a similar tube containing the liquid or dye to be tested.

cŏl'-ŏr-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *color*, and suff. *-in.*] A name formerly given to impure alizarin obtained from madder.

cŏl'-ŏr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Color, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb.)

B. *As adj.:* Giving or changing color.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of giving or changing the color of anything.

(2) The color applied; the tints or colors collectively.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The act of dressing up under fair colors or appearances; the giving a specious or plausible appearance to anything.

(2) Palliation or excuse.

(3) Distinguishing characteristics.

II. *Painting:*

1. The art of applying colors properly.

2. The colors employed.

3. The distinctive effect of the colors.

coloring matter, *s.*

1. *Art:* Any substance employed to give a color or tinge to another.

2. *Nature:* The matter, the presence of which in animals, plants, or minerals, imparts the colors which any of these severally possess. Mr. H. C. Sorby, a British naturalist, considers that he has detected in the leaves of various plants some dozen of coloring matters which he ranges in five groups: a Chlorophyll, a Xanthophyll, an Erythrophyll, a Chrysotannin, and a Phaiophyll group.

cŏl'-ŏr-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *color*; *-ist.*]

1. *Lit.:* One skilled in the proper employment of colors in painting; a painter.

"Titian, Paul Veronese,, Van Dyck, and the rest of the good *coloristi*, . . ."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

2. *Fig.:* A writer who possesses the power of graphic delineation.

cŏl-ŏr-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* Coloration.

†**cŏl'-ŏr-īze,** *v.t.* To color; to apply color.

cŏl'-ŏr-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *color*; *-less.*]

1. *Lit.:* Without color or tinge; transparent.

"Pellucid, *colorless* glass of water, . . ."—*Bentley.*

2. *Fig.:* Without any distinctive feature, mark, or characteristic; bald, tame. (Applied especially to language or style.)

†**cŏl'-ŏr-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *colorless*; *-ness.*] The quality of being colorless; transparency, baldness, tameness. (*Boyle.*)

cŏl-ŏr-ŏl'-ŏ-ġў, *s.* [Eng. *color*; suff. *-ology.*] The art and science of colors and coloring.

†**cŏl-ŏr-phō'-bĭ-ą,** *s.* [Eng. *color*; Gr. *phŏbos* = fear.] An unusual term denoting a dread of or dislike for colored people. (*U. S.*)

cŏl'-ŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *color*; *-y.*]

1. Fond of colors.

"Too volatile and versatile—too flowery and *colory.*" —*C. Bronte: Villette*, ch. xxviii.

2. Having a high color; as in the face.

3. Having or producing a desirable color; as certain qualities of coffee or hops.

***cŏl-ŏss',** ***cŏl-ŏs'se,** *s.* [Colossus.]

"Not to mention the walls and palace of Babylon, the pyramids of Egypt, or *colosse* of Rhodes."—*Sir W. Temple.*

cŏl-ŏs'-sąl, *a.* [Lat. *coloss(us)*, and Eng. suff. *-al.*]

1. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to a colossus; like a colossus; giant-like, gigantic, huge, stupendous.

". . . she had already reared her vast and mysterious Pyramids, commenced the *colossal* temples of Memphis, Heliopolis, and other cities . . ."—*Milman: Hist. Jews* (3rd ed.), bk. ii., vol. i., p. 83.

2. *Fig.:* Applied to anything of a very unusual extent or importance, as a colossal undertaking.

*** cŏl-ŏs-sē'-an,** *a.* [Lat. *colosseus.*] The same as COLOSSAL (q.v.).

"Among others he mentions the *colossean* statue of Juno."—*Harris.*

cŏl-ŏs-sē'-ŭm, cŏl-ĭ-sē'-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *colosseum*, neut. of *colosseus*=colossal, gigantic; Gr. κολοσσιαίος (*kolossiaios*), from κολοσσός (*kolossos*).]

1. The name given to the amphitheatre in Rome, begun by Vespasian, and finished by

COLOSSEUM.

Titus in A.D. 80. In plan it was an ellipse, the measurement being, length 620 ft., breadth 513 ft. Its height was 160 ft. [AMPHITHEATRE.]

2. A building in the Regent's Park, London, commenced in 1824. It was used chiefly for panoramas, but not succeeding well, was sold in 1874 that it might be demolished and large mansions erected on its site.

Colossian (as **Cō-lŏsh'-an**) (1), *a.* & *s.* [Eng. & Lat. *Colosse*; Lat. *Colossæ, Colossæ*; Gr. Κολοσσαί (*Kolossai*), Κολασσαί (*Kolassai*) (see def.); ĭ connective; suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to Colosse or Colossai, a city or town on the Lycus, a tributary of the Meander. It was in the immediate vicinity of Laodicea and Hierapolis. In the first century of the Christian era it was declining as the two other cities rose.

B. *As subst.:* An inhabitant of Colosse. (Used generally in the plural.)

¶ *Epistle to the Colossians:*

Scripture Canon: An epistle addressed by St. Paul to the Church of Colosse. Its genuineness and authenticity are amply supported by quotations from it in the writings of Irenæus, Clement of Alexandria, and Tertullian, besides allusions to it by Justin Martyr and Theophilus of Antioch. Most modern critics are in its favour, the chief exceptions being Mayerhoff and Baur. The epistle was written probably at Rome, in or near the year A.D. 62, though some have thought it was penned earlier, and at Cæsarea. The Church at Colosse seems to have had as its founder Epaphras, a native of the place (Col. i. 7, iv. 12, 13), who is probably a different person from the Epaphroditus of Philip. ii. 25. Epaphras having carried Paul at Rome intelligence regarding the state of the Colossian Church (i. 8), Paul penned the present epistle, despatching it by the hands of Tychicus (iv. 7, 8), who carried also with him that to the Ephesians (Eph. vi. 21). Onesimus at the same time was returning with a message to his master, Philemon, who lived at Colosse (Philem. 10, Col. iv. 9). There is a striking resemblance between many passages in the epistle to the Colossians and that to the Ephesians, but there are differences too. The epistle to the Colossians appears to have been penned first, and that to the Ephesians a few days later.

The Colossian Church seems to have been mainly Gentile (i. 25—27, ii. 11—13, iii. 5—7), but at the time when the apostle wrote it was troubled by converts from Judaism, who sought to impose the yoke of ceremonial observance on their Gentile brethren (ii. 10—17), in addition to which doctrines were advocated by the same or by other individuals regarding angels and such supernatural beings, in which may be discerned the germ of gnosticism (ii 18—23). These opinions St. Paul earnestly combats, contending for Christian liberty and for the supreme dignity of Christ. According to Eusebius, Colosse was destroyed by an earthquake the year succeeding that in which this epistle was written.

† Colossian (as **Cō-lŏsh'-an**) (2), *a.* & *s.* [From Lat. *colossus* (q.v.); ĭ connective, and Eng. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to a colossus, colossean.

B. *As subst.:* A native of Rhodes, the island on which the celebrated colossus stood.

*** cŏl-ŏs'-sĭc, * cŏl-ŏs'-sick,** *a.* [Lat. *coloss(us)*, and Eng. suff. *-ic.*]

1. *Lit.:* Colossal, gigantic, stupendous.

"Yet differ not from those *colossick* statues."
Chapman: Trag. of Bussy D'Ambois.

2. *Fig.:* Exceeding great.

"To your *colossic* greatness."
Ford: 'Tis Pity, iv. 1.

cŏl-ŏs-sŏch'-ĕ-lys, *s.* [Lat. *colossus*; Gr. κολοσσός (*kolossos*) = a colossus, and Lat. *chelys*; Gr. χέλυς (*chelus*) = a tortoise.]

Palæont.: A genus of Testudinidæ (Land Tortoises), founded on the *Colossochelys Atlas*, a gigantic species, the remains of which were found by Dr. Falconer and Sir Proby Cautley in the Upper Miocene (?) or Pliocene (?) deposits of the Sewalik hills of the Sub-himalayan range in India. It is believed to have been twelve to fourteen feet long, and perhaps survived to the human period.

cŏl-ŏs'-sŭs (pl. **colossi** and **colossuses**), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. κολοσσός (*kolossos*).] A statue of gigantic size, especially applied to a statue of Apollo, said to have been of so gigantic a size that its legs extended across the mouth of the harbour at Rhodes, and that ships could sail between them. It was considered one of the seven wonders of the world.

"*Cas.* Why, man, he doth bestride the narrow world,
Like a *Colossus*, . . ."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

*** colossus-wise,** *adv.* Like a colossus, with legs stretched out, astride.

". . . stands *colossus-wise*, waving his beam."
Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress., v. 5.

cŏl-ŏs'-trŭm, *s.* [Lat. † *colostrum, colostra.*]

1. *Physiol.:* The first liquid secreted by the mammary glands. The milk of mammalia secreted in the first few days after parturition, before the access of milk fever. It differs from ordinary milk by containing a larger amount of solid constituents, and large quantities of fat, casein, and milk sugar.

2. *Chemistry, &c.:* A mixture of turpentine with the yolk of an egg.

cŏl-pĕn'-chў-ma, *s.* [Gr. κόλπος (*kolpos*) = (1) the bosom, (2) the bosom-like fold of a garment; ἔγχυμα (*enchuma*) = an infusion.]

Bot.: Tissue composed of wavy or sinuous cells. It occurs in the epidermis of some plants. [PARENCHYMA.]

*** cŏl'-phĕg,** *v.t.* [Appar. a corruption of *colaphize* (q.v.).] To box, to cudgel.

"Away, jackanapes, els I wyll *colpheg* you by and by."
Damon & Pith., O. Pl., i. 209.

cŏl-pī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. κόλπος (*kolpos*)=the bosom, the womb; suff. *-itis.*]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the vagina.

cŏl'-pō-çēle, *s.* [Gr. κόλπος (*kolpos*) = the bosom; κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Med.: The same as ELYTROCELE (q.v.). (*Ogilvie.*)

cŏl-pō'-da, *s.* [Abbreviated from Mod. Lat.] [COLPODEA.]

Zool.: A genus of Infusoria, the typical one of the family Colpodea or Colpodina (q.v.). *Colpodea cucullus* is common in infusions of hay, and there are other species.

cŏl-pō'-dē-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. κολπώδης (*kolpōdēs*) = embosomed, embayed: κόλπος (*kolpos*) = bosom, and εἶδος = form.]

Zool.: A family of Infusoria, founded by Ehrenberg, the same as Colpodina (q.v.).

cŏl-pō-dī'-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *colpoda*, and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: A family of Infusoria, placed by Claparède and Lachmann as the sixth of the order Ciliata. There are cilia over the body, but rows of buccal cilia around the mouth are wanting. [COLPODA, COLPODEA.]

*** col-pon,** *s.* [CULPON.]

cŏl-pôon', *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A Cape shrub, *Fusanus compressus.* It is of the order Santalaceæ.

colpoon tree, *s.* *Cassine Colpoon*, a tree called Lapelhout, or Ladlewood, at the Cape of Good Hope, of which it is a native. It belongs to the order Celastraceæ.

cŏl'-pŏrt-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Fr. *col* = the neck, and Eng. *portage* (q.v.).] [COLPORTEUR.] The practice of distributing religious tracts and books by means of colporteurs.

cŏl'-pŏr-teur, * cŏl'-pŏr-tĕr, *s.* [Fr., from *col* = the neck, and *porter*; Lat. *porto* = to carry.]

1. *In France:* A hawker, a pedlar.

2. *In England:* One who is engaged by a religious society or association to travel about and distribute or sell religious books, tracts, &c.—in the latter case at reduced prices.

*** cŏl'-prŏph-ĕt,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. pref. *col-*, expressing depreciation, contempt, and Eng. *prophet.*] A false prophet.

cōl'-rāke, *s.* [COALRAKE.]

*** cŏl'-rĭk,** *a.* [CHOLERIC.]

"*Colrik* mid ire and mid discord."—*Ayenbite*, p. 157.

*** cŏl'-sie,** *a.* [COSY.]

"God never thought that so great a sin in them as when Israel was *colsie* at hame."—*W. Guthrie: Serm.*, p. 24.

*** cŏl'-staff,** *s.* [COLESTAFF.]

"Instead of bills, with *colstaves* come."
B. Jonson: Tale of a Tub, iii. 2.

cōlt, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *colt.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The young of the horse, generally applied to the male, the female being a filly.

"Hopes were held out to him that his life would be spared if he could run a race with one of the *colts* of the marsh."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* (2) Applied to the young of the camel.

"Camels fulle with *coltis* thretti."—*Wyclife: Genesis*, xxxii. 15.

* (3) Applied to the young of the ass.

". . . a *colt* the foal of an ass."—*Zech.* ix. 9.

* (4) Applied to a young fowl.

"A chicken, *colt* or yoong bride, *pullus*."—*Baret: Alvearie.*

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) A young inexperienced fellow.

"Ay, that's a *colt*, indeed; for he doth nothing but talk of his horse."—*Shakesp.: Merch. of Venice*, i. 2.

* (2) A cheat.

"By which C. Verres, like a cunning *colt* often holpe himself at a pinch."—*Sanderson: Works*, ii. 224. (*Davies.*)

(3) A rope's end knotted and used for punishment.

II. *Sports:* A young player at cricket; one who plays for the first time for his county.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

colt-evil, *s.*

Veter.: A swelling in the sheath, a disease to which young colts are liable.

colt-herb, *s.* A plant, *Tussilago Furfura.* [COLT'S-FOOT.]

colt-like, *a.* Like a colt, frisky.

"With *colt-like* whinny and with hoggish whine."
Tennyson: St. Simeon Stylites.

colt's-foot, coltsfoot, *s.* [Named from the shape of the leaf.] A composite plant, *Tussilago Furfura.* For the characteristics of the genus see TUSSILAGO. The species now named is cordate, angular, toothed, downy beneath. The flowers are yellow, and come forth in March and April, before the leaves appear. It is abundant in Britain in moist and clayey soils. The leaves have been used medicinally as an infusion, or have been smoked like tobacco for the cure of asthma. Their down makes good tinder.

¶ *Sweet Coltsfoot:* An American name for the genus Nardosma. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

Water Coltsfoot: *Nuphar lutea.*

colt's-tail, *s.*

Bot.: Fleabane (q.v.).

colt's-tooth, coltstooth, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* An imperfect or superfluous tooth in young horses.

* 2. *Fig.:* A wanton disposition; a love of youthful pleasure.

"Well said, lord Sands;
Your *colt's-tooth* is not cast yet?
—No, my lord; nor shall not, while I have a stump."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 3.

¶ *To have a colt's-tooth:* To be fond of youthful pleasures; to be wanton.

* **cōlt** (1), *v.i.* & *t.* [Colt, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To frisk about, to frolic about; to run at large.

"As soon as they were out of sight by themselves, they shook off their bridles, and began to *colt* anew."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to conceive.

"Never talk on 't;
She hath been *colted* by him."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 4.

2. To befool, to cheat.

"What a plague mean ye to *colt* me thus?"—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 2.

3. To thrash or beat with a rope's end.

cōlt (2), *v.i.* [Etym. unknown.] To crack, to give way.

cōl-tĕr, * **col-tour,** *s.* [Coulter.]

"A *colter* glowende in him he thraste."
Mapes: Poems, p. 388.

† **cōlt'-ĭsh,** * **colt-ische,** * **colt-issch,** *a.* [Eng. *colt; -ish.*] Having the tricks of a colt; wanton, frisky.

"*Coltische. Pullinus.*"—*Huloet.*
"Man's *coltish* disposition asks the thong."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 360.

* **cōlt'-ĭsh-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *coltish; -ly.*] In a coltish manner; wantonly.

"Pegasus still reares himself on high,
And *coltishly* doth kick the cloudes in sky."
Certain Devises, &c. presented to her Majestie, 1587.

* **cōlt'-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *coltish; -ness.*] Wantonness, friskiness.

* **cōlt'-staff,** *s.* [Colestaff.]

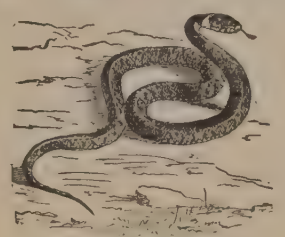
† **cōlt'-zą,** *s.* [Colza.]

cŏl'-ų-bĕr, *s.* [Lat. = a serpent, a snake.]

Zoology:

* 1. A Linnæan genus, equivalent to the modern family Colubridæ (q.v.).

2. The type-genus of the family Colubridæ. The ventral shields are broad; the plates under the tail forming a double row. The flattened head bears nine large plates; the teeth are nearly equal, and there are no poison fangs. The species are numerous, and some of them beautifully coloured; all are harmless. The common snake of Britain (*Tropidonotus natrix*) was formerly called *Coluber natrix*. *C. austriacus* is common in Germany and France. *Coluber* or *Boscanion constrictor*, the Black Snake, is common in Carolina.



TROPIDONOTUS NATRIX.

cŏl'-ų-brĭd, cŏl'-ų-bride, *s.* [Colubridæ.] Any snake of the family Colubridæ (q.v.).

cŏl-ū'-brĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *coluber* (genit. *colubri*), and suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Serpents belonging to the sub-order Colubrina (q.v.). The head is generally shielded, the nostrils apical, lateral open, the belly covered with broad band-like shields, the vent without any, the tail conical and tapering. Typical genus Coluber (q.v.).

cŏ-lū'-brĭ-form, *a.* [Colubriformes.] Belonging to, or characteristic of, the Colubriformes (q.v.).

"Innocuous *colubriform* snakes."—*Cassell's Nat Hist.* (ed. Duncan), iv. 324.

cŏ-lū-brĭ-for'-mēs, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *coluber* (genit. *colubri*), and Lat. *forma* = shape.]

Zool.: The same as Colubrina.

cŏl-ų-brī'-nạ (1), *s. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *colubrinus* = like a serpent.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Ophidians (Serpents). They have strong jaws, with long maxillary bones and solid conical teeth, sometimes interspersed with imperforate fangs, fixed immovably in the mouth. The sub-order may be divided thus:—

Section I. Innocua maxillary bones armed only with solid teeth. The snakes of this section are innocuous. Families: (1) Colubridæ, (2) Boidæ, and (3) Tortricidæ.

Section II. Maxillary bones having solid teeth, mixed with long grooved fangs. Subsection 1. Venenosa. Fangs placed at the anterior part of the maxillary bones, with the solid teeth behind them. Undoubtedly venomous. Families: (1) Elapidæ, and (2) Hydrophidæ. Sub-section 2. Suspecta. Fangs situated at the back of the jaw, behind the common teeth. Suspected to be venomous. Families: (1) Homalopsidæ, (2) Dipsadidæ, and (3) Dendrophidæ.

cŏl-ų-brī'-nạ (2), *s.* [Lat. *colubrina* = a plant, called also bryonia and dracontia. This is not the modern botanical use of the word.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Rhamnaceæ. *Colubrina fermentum*, a native of Guinea, is called Fermented Snake-wood. Its bitter bark is said to bring on fermentation in the liquors into which it is thrown.

cŏl'-ų-brīne, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *colubrinus.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Gen.:* Relating to a serpent.

2. *Spec.:* Belonging to, or characteristic of, the sub-order Colubrina (q.v.).

"The *Naja Haje*, a venomous *Colubrine* Snake."—*Nicholson: Zool.*, p. 520.

¶ *Colubrine Snakes:*

Zool.: Ophidians of the sub-order Colubrina (q.v.), especially of Section I.

"The three most important groups of the existing Ophidians are the *Colubrine Snakes*, the Constricting Snakes, and the Viperine Snakes."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 199.

B. *As subst.:* A Colubrine snake.

"A small number of innocuous *Colubrines* are immigrants from the East Indies."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed 9th), xx. 473.

* **cō'-lŭm,** *s.* [Lat. = a strainer, a colander, a net of wicker-work for catching fish; or Gr. κῶλον (*kōlon*) = a limb, a member.]

Bot.: The placenta of a seed-vessel.

cŏ-lŭm'-bạ (1), *s.* [Lat. = a dove, a pigeon, probably the same as *palumbes* = the wild pigeon.]

1. *Ornith.:* The type-genus of the sub-family Columbinæ and the family Columbidæ. Bill moderate, base of the upper mandible covered with soft skin, in which the nostrils are pierced; wings long, broad, rather pointed; tail of twelve feathers, nearly even. Three species are wild in Britain: (1) *C. palumbus*, the Ring-dove, Wood-pigeon, Queest, or Cushat; (2) *C. œnas*, the Stock-dove; and (3) *C. livia*, the Rock-dove. *C. livia* is the parent of the numerous breeds of pigeons which now seem so distinct from each other. For the record of elaborate investigations regarding the apparent origin of the great diversity of colour, and even of form, see Darwin's *Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication, Origin of Species*, &c.

2. *Astron:* [Columba Noachi.]

* 3. *Eccles.:* A dove-shaped vessel of precious metal in which the Eucharist was often kept in churches in the Middle Ages.

Columba Noachi, *s.*

Astron: A small southern constellation formed by Halley. It is close to the hind feet of Canis Major.

cŏ-lŭm'-bạ (2), **cŏ-lŏm'-bạ, cŏ-lŭm'-bo, cą-lŭm'-bạ,** *s.* [Calumba.]

* **cŏl-ŭm-bā'-ę̆-ī,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *columba* = a dove, and masc. pl. adj. suff. *-acei.*]

1. *Ornith.:* An old sub-order of Rasores. [Columbæ.]

cŏl-ŭm-bā'-ę̆ous, *a.* [Lat. *columba* = a dove, and Eng. suff. *-aceous.*] Pertaining to the Columbacei, or any bird of the sub-order.

"In the Miocene period occur the remains of both Gallinaceous and *Columbaceous* birds."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 268.

cŏ-lŭm'-bæ, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *columba* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: An order of Birds, containing the doves and pigeons, sometimes including, but more frequently excluding, the dodo and sand-grouse. They are distinguished by their strong wings and sustained flight. Their toes are four, viz., three before and one behind, the former never united towards their base by a membrane; the hallux is on the same level in the other toes. The species are monogamous, and pair for life. The young are helpless at birth. Authors are not agreed as to the number of families, some reckoning two, others five.

2. *Palæont.:* Remains of the Columbæ are found in the Miocene.

cŏl-ŭm-bār'-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Columbarium.]

cŏl-ŭm-bār'-ĭ-ŭm (*pl.* **cŏl-ŭm-bār'-ĭ-ą**), *s.* [Lat. = a pigeon-house. See def.]

1. *Rom. Arch.* (*sing.*): A place of interment in use among the Romans, so called because the urns containing the ashes of the dead were placed in rows of holes or recesses like those of a dovecot.

2. *Arch.:* A hole left in a wall for the insertion of the ends of a timber; named from its resemblance to a niche in a pigeon-house. (*Knight.*)

* **cŏl'-ŭm-bār-ў,** *s.* [Lat. *columbarium.*] A pigeon-house.

"The earth of *columbaries*, or dovehouses, is much desired in the artifice of saltpetre."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

* **cŏl'-ŭmbe,** *s.* [Lat. *columba* = a pigeon, a dove.] An ornament resembling a dove in form.

"Item an uche of gold like a flour the lis of diamantis, & thre bedis of gold, a *colum'e* of golde, & twa rubeis."—*Collect. of Inventories*, A. 1488, p. 5.

* **cŏl'-ŭmbe,** *a.* [Fr. *colombin* = "dove-colour; or the stuffe whereof 'tis made." (*Cotgrave.*)] A kind of violet colour.

"Ane rest of *columbe* taffeteis contenin nyne ellis."—*Inventories*, A. 1561, p. 159.

cŏl-ŭm-bĕl'-ą, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *columba* = a dove.]

Zool.: A genus of Molluscs, family Buccinidæ. They are small pretty-marked shells, with a long narrow aperture, a thickened and dentated outer lip, a crenulated inner one, a small lamellar operculum. Recent species known, 205, fossil 8. The former are from the subtropical and tropical parts of the Old and New Worlds; the latter from the Tertiary. (*S. P. Woodward*, ed. *Tate.*)

Cŏ-lŭm'-bĭ-ą, *s.* [After Columbus, the discoverer.] A name sometimes given to the United States.

* **cŏl-ŭm'-bĭ-ad,** *s.* [From *Columbia*, a name given to the United States.]

Ordnance: A species of heavy cannon, invented by Colonel Bomford, of the U.S. Army, and used in the war of 1812. It combined certain qualities of the gun, howitzer, and mortar.

Cŏl-ŭm'-bĭ-an, *a.* [From *Columbia*, a name sometimes given to the United States, after Columbus, the discoverer of America.] Of or pertaining to the United States or America.

Columbian-press, *s.* A hand printing-press, in which power is gained by a combination of levers.

cŏl-ŭm'-bĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *columb(ium)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*]

Chem.: Pertaining to or derived from columbium.

cŏ-lŭm'-bĭd, *s.* [Columbidæ.] Any bird of the family Columbidæ (q.v.).

cŏl-ŭm'-bĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *columba*, † *columbus* = a dove, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of birds, typical of the order Columbæ. The bill is moderate and compressed, having at its base a soft skin in which the nostrils are placed. The feet have three divided toes before and one behind. There are about 300 species, almost universally distributed in temperate and tropical regions. [Columba.]

cŏl-ŭm′-bĭer, col-om-bier, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A size of drawing-paper measuring 34½ × 23 inches, and weighing 100 lbs. to the ream.

cŏl-ŭm-ĭf′-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *columbium*; *-f-* connective; Class Lat. *fero* = to bear, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing or producing columbium (q.v.).

cŏl-ŭm-bĭ′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *columb(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: The type sub-family of Columbidæ, containing the true pigeons.

cŏl′-ŭm-bine (1), *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. & Prov. *colombin*; Ital. *colombino* = B. 1, from Lat. *columbinus* = (1) pertaining to a dove, (2) dove-coloured.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Pertaining to a dove or pigeon.

2. Belonging to, or characteristic of, the Columbæ (q.v.).

3. Dove-coloured, the colour of the throat of many pigeons.

II. *Fig.:* Dove-like; with the character attributed to the dove.

"It is not possible to join serpentine wisdom with *columbine* innocency except men know exactly all the conditions of the serpent."—*Bacon.* (*Latham.*)

B. *As substantive:*

1. A popular name for *Aquilegia vulgaris* or other species of the genus Aquilegia. The common columbine has drooping purplish-blue

COLUMBINE.

1. Single petal. 2. Blossom and leaves.

flowers with five flat sepals; five petals, with long spurs, often curved; five follicles, the root-leaves twice or thrice ternate, the others singly ternate. It occurs occasionally apparently wild in Britain though possibly it may have escaped from gardens. [AQUILEGIA.]

2. *Verbena officinalis.*

"[Called] of some pigeon's grasse or *columbine*, because pigeons are delighted to be amongst it."—*Gerard: Herbal*, p. 581.

¶ (1) *Feathered Columbine: Thalictrum aquilegifolium.*

(2) *Tufted Columbine:* The same as *Feathered Columbine* (q.v.).

cŏl′-ŭm-bine (2), *s.* [Ital. *colombina* = a little dove, from Lat. *columba* = a dove; used also as a term of endearment.]

Drama: A female character in the Italian comedy, the daughter of Cassandra and the mythic Harlequin. The chief female dancer in the English pantomime.

cō-lŭm′-bīte, *s.* [Mod. Lat. &c., *columbium* (q.v.), and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic, opaque, brittle mineral: hardness, 6; sp. gr., 5·4—6·5; lustre submetallic; colour, various shades of black, somewhat iridescent. Compos.: Columbic acid, 52—80; tantalic acid, 22—31; protoxide of iron, 13—18; protoxide of manganese, 0·2—0·7, &c. Occurs in Greenland, Finland, Bavaria, Connecticut, &c. It is called also NIOBITE (q.v.). Baierite, Torrelite, Greenlandite, and Dianite are the same as Columbite. (*Dana.*)

cŏl-ŭm′-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [COLUMBITE.] A name given to the metallic element Niobium (q.v.).

cŏl-ŭm′-bō, *s.* [CALUMBA, COLUMBA.]

† cŏl′-ŭ-mĕl, cŏl-ŭ-mĕl′-la, *s.* [Lat. = a small column, a pillar, dimin. of *columna* = a column, a pillar.]

I. *Ord. Lang.* (*Of the form* columel): A column.

"We have in a distinct *columel* assigned the places of their habitation."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ch. xv.

II. *Tech.* (*Of the form* columella):

1. *Anatomy:*

(1) *Human Anat.:* [COLUMELLA COCHLEÆ.]

(2) *Compar. Anat.:* The bone of the ear present in several Amphibia and most Sauropsida, which answers to the stapes in Mammalia. (*Huxley.*)

2. *Zoology:*

(1) (*Conchol.*): The central pillar around which a spiral shell is wound. (*Owen.*)

(2) *Of Actinozoa* or *Corals:* The central axis or pillar found in the centre of the visceral chamber of many corals. It is an axial rod-like structure.

3. *Botany:*

(1) The axis, where such exists, from which the valves separate in a dehiscent fruit. (*Lindley.*)

(2) The axis over which the spore cases of some ferns, such as Trichomanes, are arranged. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

(3) The axis occupying the centre of a sporangium in the fructification of a moss. (*Lindley.*) Something similar is found in a few Hepaticæ.

(4) A central pillar or projection within the sporangium of Mucor and some similar fungals.

columella cochleæ.

Anat.: The central pillar or axis around which the tube and lamina of the ear spirally turn. It is called also the modiolus.

† cŏl-ŭ-mĕl′-lar, *a.* [Lat. *columell(a)*, and Eng. suff. *-ar.*] Of or pertaining to the uvula or columella.

cŏl-ŭ-mĕl′-lĭ-a, *s.* [Named by Jacquin after Lucius Junius Moderatus Columella, a celebrated Spanish writer on agriculture, born B.C. 42.]

Bot.: A genus of epigynous exogens, the typical and only one of the order Columelliaceæ (q.v.).

cŏl-ŭ-mĕl-lĭ-ā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *columellia* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Columelliads, an order of Cinchonal Exogens, with epipetalous stamens, sinuous anthers bursting longitudinally, and unsymmetrical flowers. Only genus, Columellia; species three, from Mexico and Peru. They have yellow flowers, sessile in the dichotomies of the branches.

cŏl-ŭ-mĕl′-lĭ-ads, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *columellia* (q.v.), and Eng. pl. suff. *-ads.*]

Bot.: The English book-name given by Lindley and others to the order Columelliaceæ (q.v.).

† cŏl-ŭ-mĕl′-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *columella* = a little pillar, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the shape or form of a columella or little column.

cŏl′-ŭmn (*n* silent), *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *columna* = a column, a pillar; Fr. *colonne*; Ital. *colonna*; Sp. & Port. *coluna, columna.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

"Some of the old Greek *columns* and altars were brought from the ruins of Apollo's temple at Delos."—*Peacham.*

2. *Fig.:* Anything resembling or supposed to resemble a column, in pressing vertically on its base.

". . . an angel, who, at last, in sight
Of both my parents, all in flames ascended
From off the altar where an offering burn'd,
As in a fiery *column* charioting
His godlike presence."
Milton: Samson Agonistes.

"The whole weight of any *column* of the atmosphere, . . ."—*Bentley.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A pillar, shaft, or solid body of considerably greater length than thickness, standing upright, and generally serving to support some superincumbent mass. It is the principal part in the ancient orders of architecture. There are five orders of architecture, each having its own proper style of column. [ARCHITECTURE.] The Grecian-Doric has no base, and in some other respects differs from the Roman-Doric, which is an imitation of it. It was short, powerful, and massive, and very simple in character. Its height was between seven and eight diameters. The Ionic column was distinguished by its volutes, and was nine diameters in height. The Corinthian, which was ten diameters high, was adorned with leaves, &c., and was noted for its lightness and richness of decoration. Of these the Doric and Ionic were the earliest and oftenest employed in Greek architecture. The Corinthian was preferred by the Romans. The parts of a column are: (1) the plinth, (2) the torus, (3) the shaft, (4) the astragal, (5) the neck, (6) the ovato, (7) the abacus (see these words). Above these rose the entablature.

COLUMN.

2. *Anat.:* The name given to various pillar-like structures of the bodily frame. Thus the *posterior vesicular column* is the name given by Clarke to a compact group of large cells occupying the inner half of the cervix in the posterior cornu in the spinal cord. (*Quain.*)

¶ Column is the English rendering of *columna*, and columns of *columnæ*, which are used as anatomical terms. [COLUMNA, COLUMNÆ.]

3. *Zoology:*

(1) The cylindrical body of a Sea-anemone.

(2) The jointed stem or peduncle of a stalked crinoid. The axis of a crinoid which, when the fleshy envelope is removed, separates into a multitude of joints or pieces.

4. *Bot.:* A solid body into which the filaments in some plants, such as Stapelia, Stylidium, and Rafflesia, are combined. In the Orchids, Richard called the column a gynostemium. (*Lindley.*)

5. *Military:*

(1) A body of troops in deep files and narrow front, opposed to *line*, which is extended in front and thin in depth.

(2) A body of troops, irrespective of the manner of formation.

"But the clan, deprived of the leader whom it adored, and aware that he had withdrawn himself in ill humour, was no longer the same terrible *column* which had a few days before kept so well the vow to perish or to conquer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

6. *Nautical:* (See extract).

"A *column* means any number of ships in a distinct group, whether in line—ahead, abreast or otherwise. . . . A *column* is said to be in line ahead when the ships are in one line ahead of each other. A *column* is said to be in line abreast when the ships are ranged in one line abeam of each other."—*Manual of Naval Evolutions; Defin.*, pp. 30-1. (1874.)

7. *Printing, Writing, &c.:* A perpendicular set of lines separated from another set by a line or blank space; as, A *column* of print, a *column* of figures, &c.

8. *Distilling:* A vessel containing a vertical series of chambers used in stills for continuous distillation. (*Knight.*)

9. *Calico-printing:* The name of a certain description of steam apparatus by which steam is applied to cloths topically treated with a mixture of dye-extracts and mordants, in order to fix the colours. (*Knight.*)

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

column-lathe, *s.* A dentist's or watchmaker's lathe on a vertical extensible post to accommodate an operator in a sitting or standing posture. (*Knight.*)

column-like, *a.* Like or resembling a column.

column-orders, *s. pl.*

Archit.: An epithet applied to the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders of architecture, from the important part filled in them by the different styles of columns.

column-rule, *s.*

Printing: The name given to pieces of brass of different thicknesses, made type-high, and used to separate columns of type.

cŏl-ŭm′-næ (pl. **cŏl-ŭm′-næ**), *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Arch.:* A column (q.v.).

2. *Anat., &c.:* Applied to various parts of the body, which more or less resemble a column in shape or appearance. [COLUMN, A. II. 2, *Anat.*]

cŏl-ŭm′-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. = columns, pl. of *columna* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Various columnar or pillar-shaped structures. Thus there are *Columnæ Bertini, Columnæ carneæ, Columnæ recti,* and *Columnæ rugarum.*

columnæ carneæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. = fleshy columns.]

Anat.: Certain muscular bundles connected with the ventricles of the heart. (*Quain.*)

". . . end as one sort of *columnæ carneæ* in the ventricles by union with the chordæ tendineæ."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.,* vol. i., ch. vii., p. 165.

* **cŏl-ŭm′-nal,** *a.* [Eng. *column; -al.*] Columnar, like a column.

"No crag overhanging, nor *columnal* rock."
Southey: Thalaba, xii. 11.

cŏl-ŭm′-nar, *a.* [Lat. *columnaris,* from *columna.*]

1. *Ordinary Language:*

(1) Shaped or formed like a column, formed in columns.

(2) Pertaining to a column or columns.

"White *columnar* spar, out of a stone-pit."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

2. *Bot., &c.:* Resembling a column in form, as the combined stamens of most Malvaceæ.

* **cŏl-ŭm-nār′-ĭ-an,** *a.* [Lat. *columnari(s),* and Eng. suff. *-an.*] The same as COLUMNAR (q.v.).

† **cŏl-ŭm′-nar-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *columnar; -ish.*] Shaped somewhat like a column.

* **cŏl-ŭm-năr′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *columnari(s),* and Eng. suff. *-ity.*] The quality of being columnar.

cŏl-ŭm′-nĕ-a, *s.* [Named after Fabius Columna, of the noble family of Colonna in Italy.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Gesneraceæ, tribe Gesnereæ. The flowers of *Columnea scandens,* a species which grows in the West Indies, but has been introduced into British greenhouses, secrete a large quantity of honey.

† **cŏl′-ŭmned** (*n* silent), *a.* [Eng. *column; -ed.*]

1. Furnished or adorned with columns.

"The gorges, opening wide apart, reveal
Troas and Ilion's *column'd* citadel."
Tennyson: Œnone.

2. Divided into columns.

† **cŏl-ŭm-nĭ-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *columni(a);* *i* connective; and Eng. suff. *-ation.*]

Arch.: The employment or arrangement of columns in a design. (*Gwilt.*)

cŏl-ŭm-nĭf′-ĕr-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *columna* = a column, and *fero* = to bear.]

Bot.: An order in the natural system of Linnæus as distinguished from his artificial one. He included under it most Mallow-worts, also Camellia, Mentzelia, &c.

cŏl ŭm-nĭf′-ĕr ŏŭs, *a.* [COLUMNIFERÆ.]

Bot.: Having the filaments of the stamens united into a column, as in the Mallows.

cŏl-ŭm′-nў-la, *s.* [Lat. *columnella,* dim. of *columna* = a column.] A little column, used esp. in anatomy.

† **cō-lūre′,** *s.* [Lat. *coluri,* pl.; Gr. κόλουροι (*kolouroi*) (see def.), κόλουρος (*kolouros*) = dock-tailed, stump-tailed, truncated; κόλος (*kolos*) = docked, stunted, οὐρά (*oura*) = tail.]

Astronomy:

1. *Sing.:* One of the two colures [2.], viz., the equinoctial colure, the solstitial colure.

2. *Pl.:* Two great circles passing through the equinoctial points and cutting each other at right angles at the poles. The term colure, which was used by the ancients, being unnecessary, is not much employed.

* **cō′-lŭs,** *s.* [Gr. κόλος (*kolos*) = an unknown quadruped.]

Zool.: A lapsed synonym of SAIGA (q.v.).

cō-lū′-tē-a, *s.* [Class. Lat. *colutea;* Gr. κολουτέα (*koloutea*) = a pod-bearing tree mentioned by Theophrastus.]

Bot.: A genus of Papilionaceous plants, sub-tribe Galegeæ. *Colutea arborescens* is the Bladder Senna, the leaves of which are used for adulterating the blunt-leaved Senna of the druggists.

* **col-ver,** *s.* [CULVER.]

cŏl-vĭl′-lĕ-a, *s.* [Named after Sir Charles Colville, formerly Governor of the Mauritius.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous trees, sub-order Cæsalpinieæ. *Colvillea racemosa* is a splendid tree forty or fifty feet high, with scarlet flowers, a native of Madagascar.

cŏl′-ў, *s.* [COLIE.]

cŏl-ў-dī′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *colydium* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Pentamerous Beetles.

cŏl-ў′-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [The form seems that of a diminutive. Agassiz considers the root to be Gr. κολεός (*koleos*) = a sheath.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles, the typical one of the family Colydiidæ. One species is British, *Colydium elongatum.*

cŏl-ўm-bē′-tēs, *s.* [Gr. κολυμβητής (*kolumbētēs*) = a diver, a swimmer.]

Entom.: A genus of water-beetles, family Dytiscidæ. Eight species are found in Britain.

cŏl-ўm′-bĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *colymbus,* and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

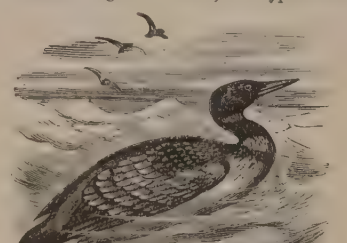
Ornith.: A family of Pygopodes (q.v.). The beak is somewhat long, conical, and pointed. There is sometimes a crest on the head, the wings are short, and the hinder toe is distinct. The feet are placed far back, so that the bird has to stand erect. Most are marine; others frequent estuaries, and even fresh water, especially in severe weather. The family sometimes includes the Grebes, but is more generally restricted to the genus Colymbus (q.v.).

† **cŏl-ўm-bī′-næ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *colymbus,* and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of birds, the typical one of the family Colymbidæ.

cŏl-ўm′-bŭs, *s.* [Gr. κόλυμβως (*kolumbōs*) = a diver, a swimmer.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, the typical one



COLYMBUS.

of the family Colymbidæ. *Colymbus glacialis* is the northern diver or loon.

cŏl′-zą, *s.* [Fr.] *Brassica Napus,* var. *oleifera.*

colza oil, *s.* Oil from its seeds. Used for burning in lamps.

cŏm-, *pref. in compos.* [Lat. *cum* = with.] The form assumed by the Latin prefix before words beginning with *b, p,* or *m,* and sometimes before *f.* [CO, CON.]

* **com,** *s.* [COME.] A coming, an arrival, an advent.

"Blyssyd be that swete blome,
That shalle save us at his *com.*"
Towneley Myst., p. 52.

* **com,** *pret. of v.* [COME.]

cō′-mą (1), *s.* [Gr. κῶμα (*kōma*) = deep slumber; κοιμάω (*koimaō*) = to lull or hush to sleep, to put to sleep; cognate with κεῖμαι (*keimai*) = to lie, to lie outstretched.]

Med.: A morbid state which, if considered a distinct disease, is a milder form of apoplexy but which may be properly regarded as a symptom rather than an idiopathic affection. It is characterised by a morbid condition of the brain, producing loss of sensation and voluntary motion, so that the patient seems as if in a deep sleep. It constitutes the most pronounced state of torpor which can occur, the succession being as follows: When a patient is so overcome by lassitude that he tends perpetually to sleep, is incapable of muscular exertion, and cannot, except when excited, give attention to what is passing around, his state is called *lethargy;* when a mechanical stimulus, such as that of pricking or pinching him, will restore him to partial consciousness, it is *carus;* when not even this will rouse him, it is *coma.* The cerebral functions are suspended in coma, and the nervous and sanguiferous systems deranged. There are two well-marked types of it, one in which the pulse is oppressed, irregular, and slow; and the other in which it is strong, with a hot skin and other marks of febrile inflammation. When coma is intense it passes into apoplexy (q.v.).

"The condensation of the substance of the hemispheres, which is produced by an apoplectic clot or by the effusion of some other foreign matter, prevents a similar consent of action, and thus gives rise to the phenomena of *coma,* in which all mental nervous actions are destroyed or suspended."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.,* vol. i., ch. ii., p. 368.

cō′-mą (2), *s.* [Lat. = hair, foliage, grass.]

1. *Astronomy:*

(1) *Gen.:* Anything more or less hair-like. [COMA BERENICES.]

(2) *Spec.:* A certain hair-like appearance seen surrounding the nucleus, considered as the head, of a comet when the spectator stands between it and the sun.

2. *Botany:*

(1) The assemblage of branches constituting the head of a forest tree.

(2) A series of empty bracts terminating the inflorescence of some plants.

(3) The tuft of hairs terminating certain seeds as, for example, the long hairs collected about the extremity of the cotton and some other plants. These have been sometimes improperly called the pappus. [COMOSE.]

3. *Micros.:* The blurred appearance round the edges of an object, due to spherical aberration.

Coma Bérenices, *s.* [BERENICE'S HAIR.]

cō′-mal (1), *a.* [Eng. *coma* (1); *-al.*]

Med.: Proceeding from, or pertaining to, coma (q.v.).

cō′-mal (2), *a.* [Eng. *coma* (2); *-al.*] Hair-like.

* **cō-mart′,** *s.* [? Pref. *co* = *con,* and *mart* (q.v.). More probably a misprint for *cov'nant,* which is the reading found in the first folio.] A treaty or agreement.

"By the same *comart,*
And carriage of the articles design'd,
His fell to Hamlet." *Shakesp.: Ham.,* i. 1.

cŏm′-ar-ŭm, *s.* [From Lat. *comaron;* Gr. κόμαρος (*komaros*) = the strawberry-tree (*Arbutus unedo*).]

Bot.: An old genus of plants belonging to the order Rosaceæ or Roseworts, and now absorbed in Potentilla (q.v.) [MARSH CINQUEFOIL.]

cō′-māte, *a.* [Lat. *comatus* = hairy, pa. par. of *como* = to cover with hair; *coma* = hair.]

1. Surrounded by coma; having a hairy appendage like a tail.

"How *comate,* crinite, caudate stars are fram'd."
Fairfax: Tasso, xiv. 44.

2. *Bot.:* Comose (q.v.).

3. *Entom.:* Covered, more or less, on the upper surface with long flexible hairs.

† **cō-māte′,** *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con,* and *mate* (q.v.)] A companion, associate, or partner; a fellow-mate.

"And thy name, stranger?—Is Olinthus, the *comate* in the prison, as the trial."—*Sir E. L. Bulwer: Last Days of Pompeii,* bk. i., ch. xvi.

cō′-mą-tōse, cō′-mą-toŭs, *a.* [Fr. *comateux;* Lat. *coma;* Gr. κῶμα (*kōma*) = sleep, lethargy.] [COMA (1), *s.*] In a state of, or pertaining to, coma; lethargic, drowsy.

"Our best castor is from Russia; the great and principal use whereof, is in hysterical and *comatose* cases."—*Grew.*

cŏm′-ăt′-ŭ-la, *s.* [Lat. *comatulus* = having hair neatly or luxuriantly curled; dimin. of *comatus* = hairy; *coma* = hair.]

Zool.: A genus of Echinoderms, the typical one of the family Comatulidæ. One species, *Comatula* (or *Antedon*) *rosea*, is found in the British seas. Its young are so unlike the mature animal that they were placed in a distinct family and called *Pentacrinus europæus*.

cō-măt'-ū-lĭd, *s.* [Comatulidæ.] Any individual of the Comatulidæ (q.v.).

cŏm-a-tū'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *comatula*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Echinoderms, order Crinoidea. They are called Hair-stars and Feather-stars. They are fixed by a stalk when young, but are free when of mature age, differing in this respect from the Encrinidæ or Sea-lilies, which were attached by stalks at every period of their existence. They have both the mouth and anus on the lower or ventral surface, possess ten slender arms and slender-jointed cirri, enabling them to creep about at the bottom of the sea. Species have been found in most parts of the world. [Comatula.]

2. *Palæont.:* Free Crinoids, like the modern Comatulæ, appear first apparently in the Jurassic rocks.

*** com-aund, * com-awnd, * com-awn-dyn,** *s. & v.* [Command.]

"*Comawndyn* or byddyn. *Mando.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

cŏmb (1), *s.* [Combe.]

cōmb (2) (*b* silent), *** camb, * combe** (2), *** coomb** (1), *** kambe, * komb** (*Eng.*), *** kame, * kayme** (*Scotch*), *s. & a.* [A.S. *camb* = a comb, a crest; Dan. & Dut. *kam*; Icel. *kambr*; Sw. *kam*; O. H. Ger. *kambo, champe*; M. H. Ger. *kamp*; Ger. *kamm*.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A toothed instrument used for separating, arranging, or dressing the hair; also an ornamental toothed contrivance used by ladies for keeping the hair in its place when dressed.

"And fair Ligea's golden *comb*,
Wherewith she sits on diamond rocks,
Sleeking her soft alluring locks."
Milton: Comus, 880-2.

2. The top or crest of a bird, especially of a cock.

"*Combe* or other lyke of byrdys."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"High was his *comb*, and coral-red withal,
With dents embattled like a castle wall."
Dryden: The Cock and Fox.

* 3. The crest or top of a wave.

*4. A ridge of earth or land, an embankment.

"If that folc hem wulde deren,
The dikes *comb* hem wulde weren."
Story of Genesis & Exodus, 2,563.

5. The waxen hexagonal cavities in which bees lodge their honey.

"A *coomb* of hony."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xxiv. 22.

". . . when the bee doth leave her *comb*."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

¶ The comb of a bee is composed, as stated above, of hexagonal cells, of which there are two tiers, the cells in which are placed end to end, so that the three plates of wax, which serve as the bottom of the cell in the one tier, constitute also the top of the corresponding one in the other. The mathematical problem in "maxima and minima," how to construct the greatest number of cells within the smallest possible room, and with the least expenditure of material, is solved. This the natural theologians and the older naturalists were accustomed to adduce, as one of an infinite number of proofs, that design and a Designer were displayed in nature. [Design.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* A small piece of timber under the lower part of the beak-head, for the fore-tack to be hauled to—in some vessels, instead of a bumkin: it has the same use in bringing the fore-tack on board that the chess-tree has to the main tack. (*Smyth.*)

2. *Milit.:* The projecting piece on the top of the cock of a gun-lock which affords the thumb a convenient hold for drawing it back.

3. *Wool-dressing, &c.:*

(1) A rake-shaped implement, consisting of a head with two or three rows of tapering steel teeth, the rows being of different lengths. The tool is used in combing long-stapled wool for worsted goods. The combs are used in pairs. Short-stapled wool is carded.

(2) The serrated doffing-knife which removes the fleece from the doffing-cylinder of a carding-machine. (*Knight.*)

4. *Hat-making:* The former on which a fleece of fibre is taken up and hardened into a bat. Probably from cone, the usual shape. (*Knight.*)

5. *Mechanics:*

(1) A steel tool with teeth corresponding to those of a screw, and used for chasing screws on work which is rotated in a lathe. [Chaser.]

(2) The notched scale of a wire-micrometer.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Comb-case, comb-maker, comb-making.*

comb-broach, *s.* The tooth of a comb, with which wool is dressed.

comb-brush, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A brush for cleaning combs.

* 2. *Fig.:* A ladies'-maid.

". . . with whom she had lived for some time in the capacity of a *comb-brush*."—*Fielding: Tom Jones*, bk. xvii., ch. viii.

comb-cutter, *s.* One who makes combs.

Comb-cutter's saw: Usually a double saw, in which two blades are affixed to one stock, one projecting beyond the other, and the less salient acting as a spacer to start the next kerf. Another comb-cutter's saw has an adjustable slip, which acts as a gauge for depth of kerf. [Comb-saw.]

*** comb-feat,** *s.* A thrashing or beating.

"Come hither, I must show thee a new trick, and handsomely give thee the *comb-feat*."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. ii., ch. vi. (*Davies.*)

comb-frame, *s.* A four-square removable frame like a slate-frame, placed in a hive to be filled with honeycomb. (*Knight.*)

comb-pot, *s.* A stove at which the combs are warmed in the operation of preparing long-stapled wool for worsted.

comb-saw, *s.* The hand-saw of the comb-cutter is called a stadda, and has two blades, one deeper than the other; a gauge on the saw-blade determines the depth of cut. Some of the saws are serrated on each edge. The blades are made of thick steel, and are ground away on the edges as thin as the notches of the comb. They have about twenty points to the inch. Between the blades is a thin slip or tongue of metal, called a languet, which determines and preserves the interval. (*Knight.*)

comb-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Pectinate, pinnatifid, but with the segments very numerous, close, and narrow, like the tooth of a comb. Example, the leaf of *Lavandula dentata*.

cŏmb (3), **coomb** (2), *s.* [A.S. *cumb* (?) (*Bosworth*). A corruption of Fr. *comble*=(*s.*) a heaping, (*a.*) heaped up, quite full; from Lat. *cumulatus*, pa. par. of *cumulo* = to heap up. (*Skeat.*)] A dry measure containing four bushels.

"In the fourteenth century, Sir John Cullum observes, a harvestman had fourpence a day, which enabled him to buy a *comb* of wheat; but to buy a *comb* of wheat a man must now (1784) work ten or twelve days."—*Hallam: View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii., ch. ix.

comb (4), *s.* [Colmie.] A coal-fish of the fifth year. (*Scotch.*)

cōmb (*b* silent), *** kembe, * keme, * kemyn,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *cemban*; Icel. *kemba*; O. H. Ger. *chempen*; M. H. Ger. *kemben, kemmen*.] [Comb (2), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To dress, arrange, or adjust the hair with a comb.

"*Kemyn* here. *Como.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"One of them *combed* his flowing wig . . . "—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. *Comm.:* To cleanse and arrange wool, to card.

"*Keme* wulle or othere lyke. *Pectino.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"As clotherer kemben hir wolle."—*Langland: P. Ploweman*, 5,631.

¶ *To comb the cat:*

Naut.: To adjust the tails of the cat by running the fingers between them.

To comb one's head: To give one a thrashing.

"A wife who will *comb your head* for you."—*Lytton: What Will He Do with It*, bk. iv., ch. xvi.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To form into a crest, to roll over (as waves).

*** cŏm'-bą-çy,** *s.* [Combat.] A combat or fight.

"By *combacy* to winne or lose."—*Warner: Albion's England*, bk. iv.

cŏm'-bat, *v.i. & t.* [O. Fr. *combatre*; Fr. *combattre*: *com* = with, and *battre* = to beat or strike, from Lat. *batuo*; Ital. *combattere*; Sp. *combatir*; Port. *combater*.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To contend, to engage or fight with, to struggle against physically, to meet in opposition or enmity.

"No more to *combat* and to bleed."
Byron: Mazeppa, i.

2. *Fig.:* To struggle or resist mentally.

"His face still *combating* with tears and smiles."
Shakesp.: Rich. II., v. 2.

B. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To oppose, to struggle or contend against, to engage with physically.

"When he the ambitious Norway *combated*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

2. *Fig.:* To oppose, struggle, or contend against mentally or by argument.

". . . held himself equally bound to *combat* religious errors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

cŏm'-băt, *s.* [Combat, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* An engagement, contest, or conflict; a struggle with or opposition to any person or thing.

2. *Fig.:* A mental struggle.

"The noble *combat* that, 'twixt joy and sorrow, was fought in Paulina!"—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Military:*

(1) A duel, an engagement between two armed persons; now generally spoken of as a *single combat*.

"And I accept the *combat* willingly."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, i. 3.

(2) A skirmish, an engagement between two opposing forces of small numbers.

2. *Law:* [For *trial by single combat*, see Battle, B. 1.]

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *combat* and *oppose*: "*Combat* is properly a species of *opposing*: one always *opposes* in *combating*, though not *vice versâ* . . . a person's positions are *combated*, his interests or his measures are *opposed*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *combat* and *battle*, see Battle; for that between *combat* and *conflict*, see Conflict.

† cŏm'-bat-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *combat*; *-able*.] That may be combated or disputed; disputable. (*Todd.*)

cŏm'-bat-ant, *a. & s.* [Fr. *combattant*, pr. par. of *combattre*.] [Combat, *v.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Engaged in combat, fighting, bearing arms, antagonistic.

"Their valours are not yet so *combatant*,
Or truly antagonistick."
B. Jonson: Magn. Lady.

2. *Her.:* Applied to beasts borne on a coat of arms face to face, as in the attitude of fighting.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* One who fights or engages in battle or single combat; a soldier.

"Sound, trumpets; and set forward, combatants."—*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i. 2.

2. *Fig.:* One who contends for matters of opinion or belief; an advocate or champion of a cause.

"When any of those *combatants* strips his terms of ambiguity, I shall think him a champion for knowledge."—*Locke.*

¶ With *for* before the thing defended.

"Men become *combatants for* those opinions."—*Locke.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *combatant* and *champion*: "A *combatant* fights for himself and for victory; a *champion* fights either for another, or in another's cause. The word *combatant* has always relation to some actual engagement; *champion* may be employed for one ready to be engaged, or in the habits of being engaged. The *combatants* in the Olympic games used to contend for a prize; the Roman gladiators were *combatants*

who fought for their lives: when knight errantry was in fashion, there were *champions* of all descriptions . . . The mere act of fighting constitutes the *combatant:* the act of standing up in another's defence at a personal risk constitutes the *champion* . . ." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏm'-bat-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMBAT, *v.*]

† **cŏm'-bat-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *combat; -er.*] One who contends or opposes; a combatant.

cŏm'-bat-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COMBAT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of opposing, resisting, or struggling against.

cŏm'-bat-ĭve, *a.* [Eng. *combat;* suff. *-ive.*] Inclined to combating or opposing, pugnacious.

"This he puts upon you in his fine *combative* manner. . . ."—*Lamb: Letter to Wordsworth.*

cŏm'-bat-ĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *combative; -ness.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality of being combative or disposed to quarrel.

2. *Phren.:* One of the affective propensities. The organ of it is fixed on the hinder part of the head, one half of it just to the left of the upper margin of the right ear, the other half on the corresponding spot to the right of the left ear.

* **cŏm'-bat-ĭze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *combat; -ize.*] To combat, to fight.

"Tell Callimede I'll *combatize* with her."
Timon; Old Play (ed. Dyce), p. 50.

cŏmbe, cŏmb, *s.* [A.S. *comb, cumb* = a valley; Fr. *combe;* Prov. & Sp. *comba;* Wel. *cwym, cyman, cymydd, cymoedd.* See def.] [COMB (1), *s.*] A hollow between two hills, a dale, a dingle, a valley, a ravine. Used—

† 1. As an independent word.

". . . in sounding *combe* and plain."
W. Browne: Britannia's Pastorals.

2. As part of a compound word in many geographical names in the south-west of England, as Babbicombe, Ilfracombe.

cōmbed (*b* silent), *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMB, *v.*, KEMPT.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Furnished with a comb or crest.

cōmb'-ĕr (1) (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *comb; -er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who combs.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Commerce:*

(1) One who combs or cards wool.

(2) A machine for combing or carding wool.

2. *Nautical:*

(1) A heavy surge breaking on a beach, a long curling wave.

(2) A ledge around the well or passenger portion of a sail-boat to keep back spray and waves which "comb" over the deck.

cŏm'-bĕr (2), *s.* [Corn. dialect.]

Ichthy.: A local name for *Serranus cabrilla* and for *Labrus maculatus,* common on the southern and south-western coast.

* **cŏm'-bĕr** (3), *s.* [CUMBER, *s.*]

* **com-ber,** * **com-bren,** *v.t.* [CUMBER, *v.*]

* **cŏm'-bĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [CUMBROUS.]

† **cŏm-bīn'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *combin(e); -able.*] Capable of combining or of being combined.

"Pleasures are very *combinable* both with business and study."—*Lord Chesterfield.*

† **cŏm-bīn'-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *combinable; -ness.*] The quality of being combinable or capable of combination.

cŏm-bī'-nant, *s.* [Late Lat. *combinans,* genit. *combinantis,* pres. par. of *combino* = to combine.]

Math.: A co-variant which remains unaltered when each quantic is replaced by a linear function of all the quantics. (*Cayley.*)

* **cŏm'-bĭn-āte,** *a.* [Lat. *combinatus,* pa. par. of *combino* = to combine (q.v.).] Betrothed, united, espoused.

cŏm-bĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Late Lat. *combinatio;* Fr. *combinaison.*] [COMBINE, *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act or process of combining or uniting two or more substances or bodies.

"Resolution of compound bodies by fire, does not so much enrich mankind as it divides the bodies; as upon the score of its making new compounds by new *combinations*."—*Boyle.*

2. The state or condition of being combined; union, commixture.

". . . from the moment of their first *combination*, . . ."—*Hooker.*

3. The result of the act or process of combining; a combined body or mass.

4. A union, association, or league of persons or states for a certain purpose; a confederacy (generally used in a bad sense, as a cabal).

"Rome, by her warlike policy, was perpetually exposing herself to serious reverses, to vindictive attacks, and to formidable *combinations* of injured neighbours."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. i., § 13, vol. ii., p. 47.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act or process of combining ideas in the mind.

"They never suffer any ideas to be joined in their understandings, in any other or stronger *combination* than what their own nature and correspondence give them."—*Locke.*

2. The state or condition of being mentally combined or associated.

"Ingratitude is always in *combination* with pride and hard-heartedness."—*South.*

B. *Technically:*

1. *Arith., Algebra, &c.:* The different collections which may be made of certain given quantities without regard to the order in which they are arranged in each collection. The term is almost always mentioned in conjunction with permutations in which there is regard to the order of the quantities, and a department of arithmetic is technically called Permutations and Combinations. If *a, b,* and *c* be three quantities to be taken two together, there will be three possible combinations, that is, ways of arranging them in pairs, without allowing *b* to stand before *a,* or *c* before the two letters which precede it in the alphabet. These combinations will be *ab, ac,* and *bc.* But there can be six permutations of the same three letters; *i.e.,* six distinct pairs of them if permission be granted to put them in any order one pleases, viz., *ab, ba, ac, ca, bc, cb.* [PERMUTATION.]

2. *Chem.:* The act of uniting by means of chemical affinity; the state of being so united. There are two kinds of chemical combination, that by weight and that by volume. In a large number of instances the law relating to combination by weight is as follows:—When two bodies, A and B, are capable of uniting, the several quantities of B, which combine with a given or constant quantity of A, stand to one another in very simple ratios. [MULTIPLE (*Chem.*), EQUIVALENT, ATOMIC.] With regard to gases combining by volume, the law is that the combining volumes of all elementary gases are equal, excepting those of phosphorus and arsenic, which are only half those of the other elements in the gaseous state, and those of mercury and cadmium, which are double those of the other elements. (*Fownes.*)

". . . we have theu what is called a chemical *combination*."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), i. 10.

3. *Law:* A term defined as an "assembly of workmen met to perpetrate unlawful acts." From the time of Edward I., the law attempted to regulate the price of labour, and prohibit the workmen from combining. By 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 15, combinations to raise wages became severely punishable. These laws were repealed in 1825. Still, most of the objects aimed at by workmen's combinations were held to be in "restraint of trade," and therefore illegal, but at present trade unions are considered legitimate combinations, even if their action should in any case be deemed in restraint of trade. Interference with the freedom of action of those workmen who do not join them is not permitted; in all other respects they are free. Similar restraining laws were early passed in the United States; but they have been repealed, and workmen are quite free to combine. The only restriction is against violence.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *combination, conspiracy, cabal,* and *plot:* "An association for a bad purpose is the idea common to all these terms, and peculiar to *combination.* A *combination* may be either secret or open, but secrecy forms a necessary part in the signification of the other terms; a *cabal* is secret as to its end; a *plot* and *conspiracy* are secret, both as to the means and the end. *Combination* is the close adherence of many for their mutual defence in obtaining of demands, or resisting of claims. A *cabal* is the intrigue of a party or faction, formed by cunning practices in order to give a turn to the course of things to its own advantage: the natural and ruling idea in *cabal* is that of assembling a number, and manœuvring secretly with address. A *plot* is a clandestine union of some persons for the purpose of mischief: the ruling idea in a *plot* is that of a complicated enterprise formed in secret, by two or more persons. A *conspiracy* is a general intelligence among persons united in sentiment to effect some serious change: the ruling and natural idea in this word is that of unanimity and concert in the prosecution of a plan. A *combination* is seldom of so serious a nature as a *cabal,* or a *plot,* though always objectionable; a *combination* may have many or few." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

combination-attachment, *s.*

Sewing-machine: A device to be attached to the sewing-machine proper, and by which two or more distinct classes of work may be performed, such as marking, folding, and creasing a tuck; a guide, hemmer, corder, and quilter.

combination-fuse, *s.* A fuse combining the principles of time and percussion, so that if the time-fuse fails to explode the shell after the proper interval, the percussion device will produce this effect when the shell strikes. (*Knight.*)

combination laws, *s. pl.*

Law: Laws relating to combinations of masters and workmen. [COMBINATION, B. 3.]

combination pedal, *s.*

Music: A pedal acting upon the wind supply instead of upon the draw-stops of an organ.

combination-room, *s.* The room in which the fellows of the different colleges in the University of Cambridge meet after dinner for dessert and conversation. It corresponds to the common-room of Oxford and Dublin.

cŏm-bĭ-nā'-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *combination; -al.*] Pertaining to combination.

combinational tone.

Music: A third tone produced when two musical notes are sounded together. It is called also the *grave harmonic* and the differential tone. (*Rossiter.*)

* **cŏm'-bĭn-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Formed as if from a Late Lat. *combinativus,* from *combino.*] Tending to or apt to combine. (*Brit. Crit.*)

* **cŏm-bĭn-ā'-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat *combinatorius.*] The same as COMBINATIVE (q.v.).

* **cŏm-bīnd',** *v.t.* [Pref. *com,* and *bind* (q.v.).] To bind together.

"It . . . their wills *combinds*."
G. Markham: Trag. Sir R. Grinvile, p. 51. (*Davies.*)

cŏm-bīne', * **com-bin-en,** * **com-byn-yn,** *v.t. & i.* [Late Lat. *combino* = to join or unite two things together: *com* = *cum;* and *bini* = two by two; Fr. *combiner;* Sp. & Port. *combinar;* Ital. *combinare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To join or unite together; to cause to coalesce.

"*Combynyn* or copulyn. *Combino, copulo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"And earthly sounds, though sweet and well *combined*."
Cowper: Progress of Error.

2. To link or unite; to join in union.

"*Combine* your hearts in one, . . ."
Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 2.

3. To accord, to agree, to settle by agreement or compact.

"And all *combin'd,* save what thou must *combine*
By holy marriage."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.

4. To associate together.

"Yet it were well if none but the dunces of society were *combined* to render the possession of an author ridiculous or unhappy."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning,* ch. x.

II. *Grammar:* To unite or join ideas or words; the opposite to *analyse.*

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To unite, to join together, to coalesce.

"So sweet did harp and voice *combine*."
Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 14.

2. To associate, to confederate; to be joined or united in friendship or plans.

"*Combine* together 'gainst their enemy."
Shakesp.: King Lear, v. 1.

II. *Chem.:* To unite together by means of chemical affinity. [COMBINATION, *Chem.*]

¶ For the difference between *combine* and *connect*, see CONNECT.

cŏm-bīne′, *s.* (U.S.) First used in New York at the trial of an alderman for bribery in 1886. A secret combination to effect certain ends by underhand methods; a trust to raise prices or obstruct trade.

cŏm-bīn′ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMBINE, *v.*]

* **cŏm-bīn′-ĕd-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *combined*; *-ly.*] In a united manner; in combination or concert.

"The flesh, the world, the devil, all *combinedly* are so many fierce adversaries, . . ."—*Barrow: Sermons*, ii. 30.

* **cŏm-bīne′-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *combine*; *-ment.*] Combination, association in interests.

"Having no firme *combinements* to chayne them together in their publique dangers."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 2. (*Davies.*)

cŏm-bīn′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *combin(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which combines or unites.

"Maintaining this so excellent *combiner* of all virtues, humility."—*W. Montagu: Dev. Ess.*, P. II. (1636), p. 186.

cŏmb′-ĭng (*b* silent), *pr. par.*, *a.*, *& s.* [COMB, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of dressing or cleaning the hair with a comb.

2. That which is removed by the act or process of combing, as the *combings* of wool.

* **3.** False or borrowed hair covering or combed over the baldness of the head.

". . . the deformity of their hair is usually supplied by borders and *combings* . . ."—*Jeremy Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 44.

II. *Wool-dressing:* An operation in the worsted, or long-wool manufacture, for straightening and disentangling wool. It is a similar operation to the carding of short wool. (*Knight.*)

cŏmb′-ĭngş (*b* silent), *s.* [COAMINGS.]

cŏm-bī′-nĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, *& s.* [COMBINE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

"It is *combining* fire with smoke."
Cowper: Friendship.

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of uniting or mixing; combination.

* **com-ble**, *v.i. & t.* [Perhaps a variant of *cumbren* = cumber.] [ACOMELYD, COMELID.]

A. *Intrans.:* To become stiff or cramped.

"Throgh kund I *comble* an kelde."
Eur. Eng. Poems, &c., p. 149.

B. *Trans.:* To encumber, to load, to oppress.

"You dayly and howerly soe *comble* me with not only expressions, but allsoe deeds of your worthyness and goodness."—*Letter dated* 1672, *Peyys' Diary*, v. 269.

* **com-ble**, * **cum-ble**, *s.* [Lat. *cumulus* = a heap, a mound.] A top or summit.

"In Philip the seconds time the Spanish monarchy come to its highest *cumble*, by the conquest of Portugall, wherby the East Indies, sundry islands in the Atlantic Sea, and divers places in Barbary, were added to the crown of Spain."—*Howell: Familiar Letters*, 1650.

* **cŏm′-brançe**, * **com-branse**, * **com-braunce**, * **cum-branse**, *s.* [ENCUMBRANCE.] An encumbrance, an injury, a hurt.

"In the contrare kark and *combraunce* huge."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 4.

* **com-bre**, *v.t. & i.* [CUMBER.]

cŏm-brĕt-ā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *combretum* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Myrobalans, an order of exogens, alliance Myrtales. It consists of trees or shrubs with alternate or opposite entire dotless leaves, destitute of stipules. The flowers are on axillary or terminal spikes. The calyx is adherent, with a 4—5 lobed deciduous limb. The petals, where they exist, rise from the orifice of the calyx. The stamens are generally twice as many as the segments of the calyx; the ovary one-celled, 2—4 pendulous ovules, style 1, stigma simple. The order is divided into three tribes: Terminaleæ, Combreteæ and Gyrocarpeæ (q.v.). The Myrobalans are found within the tropics of Asia, Africa, and America.

cŏm-brĕt-ā′-çē-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *combretace(æ)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the order of Combretaceæ (q.v.).

cŏm-brĕt′-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *combretum*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Combretaceæ, having a corolla and plaited cotyledons.

cŏm-brē′-tŭm, *s.* [Lat. *combretum* = a kind of rush, *Juncus maximus*. This is not at all akin to the botanical *combretum.*]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Combretaceæ and the tribe Combreteæ. It consists of climbing plants with beautiful clusters of crimson, purple, or white flowers. Several are found in Sierra Leone. They are stove plants in England. Gum exudes from *Combretum alternifolium.*

* **cŏm-bre-wŏrld**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *combre* = cumber, and *world* (q.v.).] An encumbrance to the world or on the earth. (*Chaucer.*)

Comb's-mass, *s.* [For *Colm's-Mass*, *i.e.*, the Mass of the celebrated St. Columba, Abbot of Iona. According to Camerarius, the day appropriated in the calendar to his memory is the 2nd of May.] The designation generally given to the term of Whitsunday in Caithness. (*Jamieson.*)

* **cŏm-bū′re**, *v.t.* [Lat. *comburo.*] To turn completely or thoroughly.

* **cŏm-bŭr-jĕss**, *s.* [Fr. *combourgeois.*] A fellow-citizen.

"Roger McNaught, &c. produceit a procuratorie and commissioun gevin to thame, and to Williame Mauld, and Hew Broun thair *comburgessis*."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1596, ed. 1814, p. 114.

* **cŏm-bŭr′-ghĕr**, * **cŏm-bŭr′-gĕr**, *s.* [Pref. *com* = *con*, and *burgher* (q.v.).] A fellow-burgher.

"If Jaffa merchants now *comburgers* seem
With Portugals, and Portugals with them."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, 42. (*Latham.*)

* **cŏm-bŭr′-ghĕr-shĭp**, *s.* [Eng. *com burgher*; *-ship.*] The state, condition, or position of a fellow-citizen.

"By all respects of our *comburgership*."
Sylvester: Du Bartas.

* **cŏm′-bŭr-mĕnt**, *s.* [CUMBERMENT.]

"He saide that Ammon was of powere,
To kepe hire fro *comburment*."
Alisaunder, 471.

* **cŏm-bŭst′**, *a.* [Lat. *combustus*, pa. par. of *comburo* = to burn up.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Burnt up; calcined.

"*Combust* materes and coagulate."
Chaucer: Canon's Yeoman's Prol., 12,739.

2. *Astron.:* Situated so near to the sun as to be obscured or eclipsed by his light; applied to the moon and planets when not further than eight and a half degrees from the sun.

"That he be not retrograd ne *combust*."—*Chaucer: Astrolabe*, p. 19.

* **cŏm-bŭst′**, *v.t.* [COMBUST, *a.*]

1. *Lit.:* To burn up, to calcine.

2. *Fig.:* To kindle, to excite, to stir up.

". . . (in which case all Germany was *combusted* with great troubles) . . ."—*Time's Storehouse*, 251-2.

† **cŏm′-bŭst-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Eng. *combustible*; *-ity.*] The quality of being combustible; capability of taking or being set on fire; inflammability. (*Digby*).

cŏm-bŭst′-ĭ-ble, *a. & s.* [Fr. *combustible*, from Lat. *combustus*, pa. par. of *comburo* = to burn up.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Capable of being set on fire, inflammable; susceptible of fire.

". . . the vast mass of *combustible* matter . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* **II.** *Fig.:* Easily excited in temper; irascible, hot-tempered.

"Finding sedition ascendant, he [Junius] has been able to advance it,—finding the nation *combustible*, he has been able to inflame it."—*Johnson: Thoughts on the late Transactions respecting Falkland's Islands.*

B. *As subst.:* Any substance capable of being set on fire, any inflammable material.

". . . wood, coal, turf, or like common *combustibles*."
—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 197.

cŏm-bŭst′-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *combustible*; *-ness.*] Combustibility, inflammability; aptness or readiness to take fire.

cŏm-bŭst′-ĭŏn (i as y), *s.* [Fr. & Sp. *combustion*; Ital. *combustione*; Lat. *combustionem*, acc. of *combustio* = a burning, consuming, from *combustum*, supine of *comburo* = to burn up, to consume; *con* = together, and *buro*, same as *uro* = to burn.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of burning, the state of being burned.

"Magnesium wire flattened, or tarnished magnesium ribbon, also bursts into splendid *combustion*."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), viii. 7, p. 191.

¶ *Spontaneous combustion:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Combustion occurring without any means taken on the part of man to produce it.

2. *Med.:* A combustion of the human body produced by occult internal causes, which is alleged to have occurred several times, most of the cases being females given to indulging largely in alcohol, besides being advanced in life, and either very fat or very lean. Set on fire accidentally by a coal or candle, or even a spark, their trunk is stated to have burnt with great rapidity, leaving behind a residuum of fat, oily ashes, with a very fetid odour, and containing a very penetrating soot. The alcohol with which it is assumed that their organs were saturated, electricity, phosphoretted hydrogen, or other inflammable gas set free by the decomposition of the structures have been assigned as possible causes, but the subject requires well-ascertained modern facts and fresh scientific elucidation. Most chemists believe the combustion of the human body in the way described an impossibility. (*Ayrton: Cycl. Pract. Med.*, i. 447—454, &c.)

* **cŏm-bŭst′-ĭ-ŏŭs**, *a.* [Eng. *combust*; *-ous.*] Combustible, inflammable.

"Subject and servile to all discontents,
As dry *combustious* matter is to fire."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis.

* **cŏm-bŭst′-ĭve**, *a.* [Eng. *combust*; *-ive.*] Causing combustion, burning, or inflaming.

"Their beams and influences begin to grow malign, fiery, and *combustive*."—*Bp. Gauden: Hieraspistes*, 1653, p. 20.

* **cŏm-bŭst′-ŭ-ŏŭs**, *a.* [COMBUSTIOUS.]

1. *Lit.:* Combustible; capable of being burnt.

2. *Fig.:* In an excited state.

". . . not a little mooved that matters should be thus *combustuous* in the Indies, . . ."—*Time's Storehouse*, 922, 2. (*Latham.*)

cŏme, * **comen**, * **cume**, * **cumen**, * **kum** (pa. ten. * *come*, *came*, * *cum*, * *com*, * *cam*, * *kam*, * *keme*; pa. par. * *comen*, *come*, * *cumen*, * *comun*, * *cum*, * *i-comen*, * *y-come*, * *i-cumen*), *v.i.* [A.S. *cuman* (pa. ten. *cam*; pa. par. *cumen*); Dut. *komen*; Icel. *koma*; Dan. *komme*; Sw. *komma*; Goth. *kwiman*; O. H. Ger. *queman*; M. H. Ger. *komen*; Ger. *kommen.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To move from a distant to a place nearer to the speaker, to approach, to move towards.

"*Cum* to me, mi leofmon."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 98.

(1) *Of material things:*

"Trembling in heart, and looking pale and wan,
Her cause of *comming* she to tell began."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 49.

(2) *Of immaterial things:*

"Hope never *comes*
That *comes* to all; but torture without end."
Milton: P. L., i. 66.

2. To draw near, to approach.

"Something wicked this way *comes*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

3. To move towards another person or place; used always in respect of the place or person towards which the motion is intended, and not in respect to that left.

"The messengers *kamen* to the kyng."—*Robert of Brunne*, p. 168.

4. To issue, to proceed.

"Behold, my son, which *came* forth of my bowels, seeketh my life."—2 *Samuel* xvi 11.

5. To have just done or finished some act.

"David said unto Uriah, *Camest* thou not from thy journey?"—2 *Samuel* xi. 10.

6. To go with another to any place; to go in company.

"*Come* unto these yellow sands."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

7. To return, to arrive back.

"And it was told Solomon that Shimei had gone from Jerusalem to Gath, and was *come* again."—1 *Kings* ii. 41.

8. *Of time, the seasons, &c.*

(1) To approach, to draw near.

"The time *cometh*, that whosoever killeth you will think that he doeth God service."—*John* xvi. 2.

(2) To arrive.

"Somer is *comen* and winter gon."
O. Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 197.

9. To appear, to advance or move into view, as the colour *comes* into the cheeks.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To advance or proceed from one state or stage to another.

". . . once the skirmish was like to *come* to a just battle."—*Knolles.*

2. To be brought into any state or condition, whether better or worse.

"I know one that said it was time enough to repent when we *come* to die."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. ii.

3. To attain to or arrive at a character, state, or condition; to become (followed by *to*).

"Nor is it well, nor can it *come to* good."
Cowper: The Task, bk. i.

* 4. To become.

"So *came* I a widow."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 3.

5. To arrive at, attain to, or acquire a habit or character.

"They would quickly *come* to have a natural abhorrence for that which they found made them slighted."—*Locke.*

6. To happen, to fall out, to result; to follow as a consequence or as a result of some act, line of conduct, or event.

"How *comes* that?"—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, ii. 1.

7. To spring from, to result, to arise.

"Muchel *kumeth* of lutel."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 296.

8. To befall, to happen, to occur.

"Let me alone that I may speak, and let *come* on me what will."—*Job* xiii. 13.

9. To return to a former state or condition.

"Golden lads and girls all must
Like chimney-sweepers *come* to dust."
Shakesp.: Cymb., iv. 2.

10. To be born.

"That child that is *cum*
De virgine Maria." *Songs & Carols*, p. 19.

11. To be descended from.

"Though he were *komen* of no ken, but of kende cherls." *William of Palerne*, 513.

* 12. To bud, to sprout, to shoot. [B. 2.]

"It is reported, that if you lay good store of kernels of grapes about the root of a vine, it will make the vine *come* earlier, and prosper better."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

13. Used as an auxiliary, with the meaning of *begin*, and eventually simply of *do*.

"A vuhel *com* flon."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, p. 81.

"Ther *com* go a lite childe."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry; St. Cuthbert*, l. 14.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Dairy:* Butter is said to *come* in the process of churning, when it begins to appear.

"Then butter does refuse to *come*."
Butler: Hudibras.

2. *Brewing:* To sprout as malt does.

"In the *coming* or sprouting of malt, as it must not *come* too little, so it must not *come* too much."—*Mortimer.*

3. *Scrip.:* Applied to the coming or advent of Our Lord upon earth.

". . . when he shall *come* in his own glory, and in his Father's, and of the holy angels."—*Luke* ix. 26.

C. *In special phrases:*

1. *To come about:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) To fall out, to result, to come to pass (generally used impersonally).

"How *comes* it *about*, that, for above sixty years, affairs have been placed in the hands of new men."—*Swift.*

* (*b*) To change sides, to turn over from one party to another.

"They are *come about*, and won to the true side."
Ben Jonson.

(2) *Naut.:* To change, to chop round.

"The wind *came about*, and settled in the West for many days."—*Bacon: New Atlantis.*

* 2. *To come abroad:* To become known, to be published.

". . . neither any thing hid, that shall not be known and *come abroad*."—*Luke* viii. 17.

3. *To come across:* To happen on, to meet with accidentally.

¶ *To come across the mind:* To occur to one's mind or thoughts.

4. *To come after:*

(1) To follow.[2]

"If any man will *come after* me, let him deny himself. . . ."—*Matt.* xvi. 24.

(2) To come in search of, or in order to obtain.

5. *To come again:* To return, to be restored to a former state.

". . . and when he had drunk, his spirit *came again*, and he revived."—*Judges* xv. 19.

"His flesh *came again*, like unto the flesh of a little child."—2 *Kings* v. 14.

6. *To come at:*

* (1) *Lit.:* To arrive at, to reach.

". . . could not *come at* him . . ."—*Luke* viii. 19.

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) To obtain, to gain.

". . . always prize those most who are hardest to *come at*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 99.

(*b*) To arrive at, to obtain.

"In order to *come at* a true knowledge of ourselves, . . ."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 399.

7. *To come away:*

(1) To move away from, to part from.

(2) To become parted or separated from, to fall away or off from the main body.

(3) To germinate, to sprout.

8. *To come between:*

(1) *Lit.:* To intervene.

(2) *Fig.:* To estrange, to cause a difference or estrangement.

9. *To come by:*

(1) *Lit.:* To pass by or beside.

(2) *Fig.:* To obtain, to gain, to succeed in obtaining, to acquire.

"Love is like a child,
That longs for every thing that he can *come by*."
Shakesp.: Two Gent., iii. 1.

10. *To come down:*

(1) *Lit.:* To descend.

* (2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) To be humbled or abased.

"Your principalities shall *come down*."—*Jer.* xiii. 18.

(*b*) To pay.

"See how he can *come down*."—*Johnston: Chryseal.*, l. 139.

¶ *To come down in the world:* To be reduced in circumstances.

To come down with: To pay over.

"Little did he foresee when he said, 'All is but dust,' how soon he would *come down with* his own."—*Dickens. (Ogilvie.)*

11. *To come forth:*

(1) *Lit.:* To move out of any place; to advance.

(2) *Fig.:* To be published, to be made public.

"Some of the cotemporans . . . will suffer their labours to *come forth*."—*North: Examen*, p. 187.

12. *To come forward:*

(1) *Lit.:* To move forward or to the front.

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) To put oneself forward, to present oneself.

(*b*) To make progress, to advance, to progress.

13. *To come from:*

(1) To be descended from, to come of.

(2) To arise, to spring, to result, or to be derived from.

(3) To be spoken or written by.

14. *To come home:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To return home.

(*b*) *Fig.:* To press a person very closely, to affect him nearly.

(2) *Naut.:* Of an anchor, which becomes loosened from the ground, and will not hold.

"When you cast out it still *came home*."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

15. *To come in:*

(1) *Literally:*

(*a*) To enter.

"What, are you there? *come in*, and give some help."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, v. 1.

(*b*) To arrive at its destination.

"At what time our second fleet, which kept the narrow seas, was *come in* and joined to our main fleet."—*Bacon.*

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) To be brought into use or fashion; to become fashionable.

"Silken garments did not *come in* till late, . . ."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

† (*b*) To be part of a composition; to enter into as an ingredient.

"A generous contempt of that in which too many men place their happiness, must *come in* to heighten his character."—*Atterbury.*

* (*c*) To give in, to comply, to yield, or to acquiesce.

"If the arch-rebel Tyrone . . . should offer to *come in* and submit himself to her majesty, . . ."—*Spencer: On Ireland.*

(*d*) To arrive at the goal.

(*e*) To assume power, to enter into office; as, A Conservative government *came in*.

(*f*) To accrue as income or revenue.

"I had rather be mad with him that, when he had nothing, thought all the ships that came into the harbour his; than with you that, when you have so much *coming in*, think you have nothing."—*Suckling.*

(*g*) To be given or handed over, to be got or gained.

"If fairings *come* thus plentifully *in*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour Lost, v. 2.

¶ *To come in one's way:*

(1) To be an obstacle or stumbling-block to anyone.

(2) To occur to one's mind.

16. *To come in for:* The same as *to come into:* to obtain, to get.

"If thinking is essential to matter, stocks and stones will *come in for* their share of privilege."—*Collier: On Thought.*

17. *To come in sight:* To become visible.

* 18. *To come in unto:* To have sexual connection with.

"Judah *came in unto* her and she conceived."—*Gen.* xxxviii. 16.

19. *To come in to:*

* (1) To join or assist, to bear help to.

". . . the lord Audley, with whom their leaders had before secret intelligence, *came in to* them . . ."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

* (2) To comply with, to agree to, to acquiesce in.

"The fame of their virtues will make men ready to *come into* every thing that is done for the publick good."—*Atterbury.*

(3) To receive, to obtain.

¶ *To come into one's head:* To occur to one's mind.

To come into play or *operation:* To be brought into use or employment.

20. *To come near:*

(1) To be nearly equal to, to approach in quality.

"The whole atchieved with such admirable invention, that nothing ancient or modern seems to *come near* it."—*Temple.*

* (2) To touch to the quick.

"Am I *come near* you now."—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, i. 5.

21. *To come of:*

(1) To be descended from; to spring from as a descendant.

"*Of* Priam's royal race my mother *came*."
Dryden: Æneid.

(2) To proceed or result, as the effect from a cause.

"Will you please, Sir, be gone;
I told you what would *come of* this."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

(3) To arise, to spring, or to be derived from.

22. *To come off:*

(1) *Lit:* To part from, to fall away from, to come away.

(2) *Figuratively:*

* (*a*) To escape, to get off free.

"I knew the foul enchanter, though disguis'd,
Enter'd the very lime-twigs of his spells,
And yet *came off*." *Milton: Comus*, 645.

(*b*) To end an affair or business.

". . . the English, upon all encounters, have *come off* with honour and the better."—*Bacon.*

(*c*) To take place.

"The affair *came off* yesterday afternoon in the Bois du Vesinet."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1881.

* (*d*) To deviate from, to depart from a rule or standard.

"The figure of a bell partaketh of the pyramis, but yet *coming off* and dilating more suddenly."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

* (*e*) To pay over.

"We hear you are full of crowns,
Will you *come off*, Sir?" *Massinger.*

* (*f*) To stand out in relief; to appear.

"This *comes off* well and excellent."—*Shakesp.: Timon*, i. 1.

¶ *To come off by:* To suffer, to meet with, to experience.

"We must expect *to come off by* the worst before we obtain the final conquest."—*Calamy.*

To come off from: To leave off, to forbear, to cease.

"To *come off from* these grave disquisitions, I would clear the point by one instance more."—*Felton: On the Classics.*

23. *To come on:*

(1) *Lit.:* To move forward or nearer, to approach (especially in a hostile manner).

"The great ordnance once discharged, the armies *came* fast *on*, and joined battle."—*Knolles: Hist. Turks.*

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) To take place, to begin.

(*b*) To thrive, to prosper, to fare, to progress.

"It should seem by the experiments, both of the malt and of the roses, that they will *come* far faster *on* in water than in earth . . ."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

(*c*) To supervene.

"They mend their pace as night *comes on*."
Granville.

¶ In the imperative it is used frequently to convey a challenge, and also an invitation to move on with or accompany the speaker.

"Rhymer, *come on*, and do the worst you can."
Dryden.

24. *To come out:*

(1) *Lit.:* To move from within to outside.

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) To become publicly known; to be discovered or published.

"It is indeed *come out* at last, that we are to look on the saints as inferior deities."—*Stillingfleet.*

(*b*) To be published, without any idea of previous concealment.

"Before his book *came out*, I had undertaken the answer of several others."—*Stillingfleet.*

(*c*) To emerge from or outstrip a number of others.

". . . where Vista and Sweetbread *came out*, and the former, getting the best of the race, won cleverly by three parts of a length . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 17, 1881.

(*d*) To be brought out or introduced into society, to make a *début*.

"She is not *come out*, you know: but she is to *come out* next year."—*Miss Burney: Cecilia*, bk vi., ch. ii.

(*e*) To show oneself in any character.

† (*f*) To result.

"The weight of the denarius, or the seventh of a Roman ounce, *comes out* sixty-two grains and four-sevenths."—*Arbuthnot.*

(*g*) To bud, to put out leaves.

(*h*) To come to an end, to finish.

(*i*) To take a position or rank in an examination.

(*j*) To result or turn out well; to give a good result.

"They take a favourable photographic effect, or, to use the technical term, *come out* well."—*Vogel: Chemistry of Light and Photog.*, ch. xv.

¶ *To come out of:* To proceed from.

". . . Can there any good thing *come out of* Nazareth?"—*John* i. 46.

To come out with: To give vent to.

"Those great masters of chymical arcana must be provoked, before they will *come out with* them."—*Boyle.*

25. *To come over:*

(1) *Lit.:* To pass from one place or position to another, to cross over.

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) To change sides or parties.

* (*b*) To rise in distillation.

"Perhaps also the phlegmatick liquor, that is wont *to come over* in this analysis, may, at least as to part of it, be produced by the operation of the fire."—*Boyle.*

* (*c*) To repeat an act.

* (*d*) To surpass, to excel, to get the better of.

"No man living shall *come over* it."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, v. 2.

* (*e*) To taunt, to challenge.

"How he *comes o'er* us with our wilder days."
Shakesp.: Hen. V, i. 2.

¶ *To come over to:* To join, to take part with.

"A man, in changing his side, not only makes himself hated by those he left, but is seldom heartily esteemed by those he *comes over to*."—*Addison: Spect.*

26. *To come round:*

(1) *Lit.:* To move round a place or spot.

"I was *come round* about the hill,
And todlin down on Willie's mill."
Burns: Death and Dr. Hornbook.

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) To cheat, to trick.

(*b*) To come to pass, to arrive.

(*c*) To revive, to recover oneself.

(*d*) To become better in health, to recover strength.

27. *To come short of:* To fail in respect of, to be insufficient or inadequate; to fail to reach a standard.

"To attain
The height and depth of Thy eternal ways
All human thoughts *come short*, Supreme of things!"
Milton: P. L., viii. 414.

28. *To come to:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To arrive at a place.

(*b*) *Figuratively:*

(i) To attain to, to succeed in getting, to gain.

"He being *come to* the estate, keeps a busy family."—*Locke.*

(ii) To amount or be equivalent to.

". . . which *comes to* the same at last, . ."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

(iii) To amount to, to reach a sum, to cost.

". . . the very customs *came to* as much as both the price of the corn and the freight together."—*Knolles: Hist. Turks.*

(iv) To become.

"Trust me, I am exceeding weary.—Is it *come to* that?"—*Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV.*, ii. 2.

(v) To reach a certain state or condition.

"His sons *come to* honour, and he knoweth it not."—*Job* xiv. 21.

* (vi) To agree, to comply, to consent.

"What is this, if my parson will not *come to*?"
Swift.

(vii) To revive, to recover oneself.

(2) *Naut.:* To turn the head of the ship nearer the wind.

29. *To come to blows:* To fall out, to fight.

30. *To come to the front:* To come forward.

31. *To come to grief:* To meet with misfortune.

32. *To come to the hammer:* To be sold by auction.

33. *To come to-hand:* To be received.

34. *To come to life:* To revive, to come to.

35. *To come to light:* To be discovered.

36. *To come to nature:*

Metallurgy (*of the properly malleable iron*): To separate from the unmalleable and impure mass of ore with which it was in combination. (*Percy, in Weale.*)

37. *To come to oneself:* To recover one's senses; to revive, either mentally or physically.

38. *To come to pass:* To happen, to fall out.

39. *To come to the point:* To address oneself to the matter in hand, with circumlocution.

40. *To come to the scratch:* To engage any enemy or obstacle.

41. *To come to a standstill:* To stop.

42. *To come to terms:* To agree on terms or conditions, to accord.

43. *To come to an understanding:* To enter into an agreement.

44. *To come up:*

(1) *Lit.:* To move from a lower to a higher place or position.

(2) *Figuratively:*

* (*a*) To be promoted.

(*b*) To approach, to come close to.

(*c*) To shoot up, to spring up.

"Over-wet, at sowing-time, with us breedeth much dearth, insomuch as the corn never *cometh up*."—*Bacon.*

* (*d*) To become public or fashionable.

(*e*) To be brought forward, to arise; as, The question *came up*.

45. *To come up to:*

(1) To approach, to come to one's side.

(2) To amount to, to approach.

"He prepares for a surrender, asserting that all these will not *come up to* near the quantity requisite."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

46. *To come up with:* To overtake.

47. *To come upon:* To invade, to attack, to fall on, to befall, to come to.

¶ *To come:* In futurity; to happen hereafter.

"In times *to come*,
My waves shall wash the walls of mighty Rome."
Dryden.

¶ *Come your ways:* A vulgarism still in use, especially in the north of England: come along or come hither.

"Look to't, I charge you; *come your ways*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

come-down, *s.* A fall or abasement.

"That was rather a *come-down*."—*Reade: Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lii.

* **come-off,** *s.* A means of escape.

"We do not want this *come-off*."—*Gretlman.*

come-outer, *s.* One who comes out or withdraws from a regular church or other organisation under the pretence of its being corrupt; a radical reformer.

"I am a Christian man of the sect called *Come-outers*."—*Haliburton.*

cŏme, *imper. of v.* [Come.] Used—

1. As a particle of exhortation or incitement.

"Yet, *come* a little,—
Wishers were ever fools:—O, *come, come, come*."
Shakesp.: Ant. and Cleop., iv. 13.

2. As equivalent to *when it shall come*.

"*Come* Candlemas, nine years ago she died." *Gay.*

* **come,** *s.* [Come, *v.*] A sprout.

"That the malt is sufficiently well dried, you may know both by the taste, and also by the falling off of the *come* or sprout."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

cŏ'-mê, *conj.* [It.] As.

come prima, *phrase.* [Ital.]
Mus.: As at first. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

come sta, *phrase.* [Ital.]
Mus.: As it stands. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

† **cŏme-ăt-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** † **cŏm-ăt-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *comeatable; -ity.*] Accessibility, attainability.

"The shape, the construction, *comatability* and convenience of all the parts."—*Sterne: Trist. Shandy*, i. 212.

† **cŏme-ăt'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *come; at; -able.*] Possible to come at; capable of access, attainable, accessible.

"The Trinity Audit ale is not *come-at-able*."
Barham: Ingoldsby Leg.; St. Dunstan.

* **cō-mĕd'-dle,** *v.t.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *meddle* (q.v.).] To mix, to mingle, to temper.

"Whose blood and judgement are so well *comeddled*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2. (Quartos.)

¶ The folios read *comingled* (q.v.).

cŏm-ē-dĭ-an, * **cŏm-ē'-dĭ-ent,** *s.* [Fr. *comédien*; from Lat. *comœdus*; Gr. κωμῳδός (*kōmōdos*).]

1. One who plays or acts parts in a comedy.

"The world is a stage; every man an actor, and plaies his part here, either in a comedie, or tragedie. The good man is a *comedian* which (however he begins) ends merrily; but the wicked man acts a tragedie and therefore ever ends in horrour."—*Bishop.*

† 2. A player or actor generally.

". . . an adventurer of versatile parts, sharper, coiner, false witness, sham bail, dancing master, buffoon, poet, *comedian*." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

† 3. A writer of comedies.

"Scaliger willeth us to admire Plautus as a *comedian*, but Terence as a pure and elegant speaker."—*Peacham: Of Poetry.*

* **cŏ-mē'-dic,** *a.* [Eng. *comed(y); -ic.*] Pertaining to or having the nature of comedy.

"Our best *comedic* dramas."—*Quart. Rev.* (*Ogilvie.*)

cŏm'-ĕd-ў, * **cŏm'-mĕd-ў,** *s.* [Fr. *comédie*; Lat. *comœdia*; from Gr. κωμῳδία (*kōmōdia*): κώμος (*kōmos*) = a banquet, a festal procession, and ᾠδή (*ōdē*) = an ode, a song.] A dramatic representation of a light and amusing nature, in which are satirised pleasantly the weaknesses or manners of society and the ludicrous incidents of life.

"Here was *commedy*, a song of gestes firste ifounde."
Trevisa, i. 315.

"I have not attempted anything of a pastoral *comedy*, because, I think, the taste of our age will not relish a poem of that sort."—*Pope: Letter to H. Cromwell*, July 2, 1706.

¶ Comedy took its origin in the Dionysian festivals, with those who led the phallic songs of the band of revellers (κώμος) who, at the vintage festivals, gave expression to the exuberant joy and merriment by parading about, dressed up, and singing jovial songs in honour of Dionysus. These songs were frequently interspersed with extemporised jokes at the expense of the bystanders. Comedy first assumed a regular shape amongst the Dorians. The first attempts at it amongst the Athenians were made by Susarion, a native of Megara, about B.C. 578. Epicharmus first gave comedy a new form and introduced a regular plot. That branch of the Attic drama known as the *Old Comedy* begins properly with Cratinus. It lasted from B.C. 458 to B.C. 404. The later pieces of Aristophanes belong to *Middle Comedy*. The chorus in a comedy consisted of twenty-four. [Chorus.] *Middle Comedy* lasted from B.C. 404 to B.C. 340, and the *New Comedy* till B.C. 260. *Middle Comedy* found its materials in satirising classes of people instead of individuals. *New Comedy* answers to the comedy

of the present day. The most distinguished of Roman comic writers were Plautus and Terence, whose plots were mainly derived from their Greek predecessors.

*** comel, * comele,** *s.* [CUMEL.]

"Childric com of *comela.*"—*Layamon,* ii. 454.

*** comelid,** *a.* [ACOMELYD.] Numbed, stiffened, enervated with cold.

"Coumforte ye *comelid* hondis."
Wycliffe: Isa. xxxvi. 3.

cŏme'-lĭ-ĕr, *comp. of a.* [COMELY.]

*** cŏme'-lĭ-hood, * come-li-heed, * comly-hede,** *s.* [Eng. *comely;* and suff. *hede, heed* = hood.] Beauty, comeliness, grace.

"I sigh yet never creature
Of *comlyhe* ne ud of feture
Be licke her in comparison."
Gower, ii. 214.

cŏme'-lĭ-lȳ, * cŏm'-lȳ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *comely; -ly.*] In a comely, becoming, or agreeable manner.

"Without other apparel than that which was requisite to cover *comelily* that which modesty wills and ever would have concealed."—*Shelton: Don Quixote,* bk. ii., ch. 3.

cŏme'-lĭ-nĕss, * cŏm'-lȳ-nĕsse, *s.* [Eng. *comely; -ness.*] The quality of being comely; grace, beauty, dignity, neatness, fitness.

"*Comlynesse,* or seemelynesse. *Decencia, elegancia.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"True *comeliness,* which nothing can impair,
Dwells in the mind; all else is vanity and glare."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 33.

*** cŏm'e-lĭng, * com-lyng, * come-lyng, * comme-lyng, * cum-ling, * cum-lyng, * cum-lynge, * cume-ling, * kome-lyng, * kume-ling,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *com, cum* = come; suff. *-ling;* O. H. Ger. *chumeling, chomeling* = a strauger.] A stranger, a foreigner.

"A *Cumlynge: Aduena.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*
"I am a *commelyng* towarde the,
And pilgrim als alle my faders was."
Hampole: Pricke of Cons., 1,384.

*** cŏme'-lĭng-nĕss, * cum-lyng-nes,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *comeling,* &c.; *-ness.*] Exile, strangeness.

"I shal lede out hem fro the loond of her *cumlyngnes.*"—*Wycliffe: Ezek.* xx. 38.

cŏme'-lȳ, * com-lich, * com-li, * come-liche, * cume-lich, * cum-lich, * comly, * comelely, * comlili, * comlyly, * comelili, *a. & adv.* [A.S. *cymlic;* from *cyme* = suitable, becoming; and *lic* = like.]

A. *As adj.:* (Of all the above forms).

1. *Of persons:* Graceful, handsome, dignified, agreeable and pleasing in looks.

"A sober sad and *comely* courteous Dame."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ii. 14.

2. *Of things:* Becoming, decent, dignified, according to propriety.

". . . the *comely* tear
Steals o'er the cheek . . ."
Thomson: The Seasons; Winter.

B. *As adv.* (Of the forms * *comely,* * *comelely,* * *comlili,* * *comlyly,* * *comelili*): Becomingly, decently; in a dignified and becoming manner.

"Dispose thee to regne *comelili.*"—*Wycliffe: 1 Kings,* ii. 7. (P.)

"To ride *comely,* to play at all weapons, to dance *comely,* be very necessary for a courtly gentleman."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*

¶ For the difference between *comely* and *becoming,* see BECOMING; for that between *comely* and *graceful,* see GRACEFUL.

*** comely-distant,** *a.* At a becoming distance.

"And *comely-distant* sits he by her side."
Shakesp.: A Lover's Complaint.

*** cŏm'-ĕn,** *a.* [COMMON, *a.*]

*** cŏm'-ĕn,** *v.i.* [COME, *v.*]

*** cŏm'-ĕn,** *pa. par.* [COME, *v.*]

cŏm-ĕn'-am-ate, *s.* [Eng. *comenam(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of comenamic acid.

cŏm-ẹn-ăm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *comen(ic),* and *amic.*]

comenamic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6(NH_2)H_3O_4+H_2O$. An acid obtained by boiling comenic acid with excess of ammonia, and recrystallizing from hot water. It forms salts, and gives a deep purple colour with ferric salts. Boiled with potash it yields ammonia and comenate of potassium.

cŏm'-ĕn-ate, *s.* [Eng. *comen(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of comenic acid.

*** comend,** *v.t.* [COMMEND.]

cō-mĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Perhaps from *meconic,* by altering the position of the letters (?)]

comenic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_4O_5$. Obtained by heating meconic acid to 120°; also by boiling meconic acid with hydrochloric acid. Comenic acid crystallizes in light yellow prisms slightly soluble in boiling water, insoluble in absolute alcohol. It is readily oxidised by nitric acid into carbonic and oxalic acids. Comenic acid is dibasic; it forms crystalline salts, and gives a deep red colour with ferric sulphate.

*** com-e-ning,** *s.* [COMMUNING.]

*** com-en-ty,** *s.* [COMMONTY.]

"Servauntes in courte that have governaunce of the *comenty* in ony wyse . . ."—*Doct. of Good Servauntes,* p. 6.

cŏ-mĕph'-ŏr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. κόμη (*komē*) = hair, and φορός (*phoros*) = bearing, carrying.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, family Gobiidæ. The only species lives in the lake of Baikal, and is driven ashore dead in numbers after storms. It is about a foot long, and of a greasy feel. The fishermen do not eat it but press it for oil. (*Eng. Cycl.*)

cŏm'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *com(e); -er.*]

1. One who comes, arrives, or approaches. (Now seldom used except in composition; as, *A first-comer, a last-comer,* a *new-comer,* &c.)

"But spring, a new *comer,*
A spring rich and strange."
Tennyson: Nothing will Die.

"House and heart are open for a friend; the passage is easy, and not only admits, but even invites, the *comer.*"—*South.*

2. A visitor.

"Yourself, renowned prince, then stood as fair
As any *comer* I have look'd on yet."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.

*** cŏm'-ẽr-sŏme,** *a.* [CUMBERSOME.]

cō'-mēs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Music:* The answer to the *Dux* or subject. [FUGUE.] (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

2. *Her., &c.:* A count.

3. *Anatomy:*

(1) (*Sing.*): *Comes,* in the sense of companion, is used for various structures associated with others. Thus there is a *comes nervi ischiadici,* and a *comes nervi phrenici.*

(2) The pl. *Comites* (companions) is used in a similar sense. Thus the deep set of veins accompanying the arteries are called *venæ comites vel satellites arteriarum.* (*Quain.*)

cō-mĕ-spĕr'-mą, *s.* [Gr. κόμη (*komē*) = hair, and σπέρμα (*sperma*) = a seed, in allusion to the tuft of hair at the end of the seed.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, family Polygalaceæ. They are natives of Australia. Three species, one blue the others purple, have been introduced into Britain.

*** com-ĕss-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *comessatio, comissatio,* from *comissor* = to revel, to banquet; Gr. κωμάζω (*kōmazō*), from κῶμος (*kōmos*) = a banquet, a revel.] Banqueting, feasting, revelry.

"The world is apt upon all occasions to fall upon unnecessary *comessation* and compotations."—*Hales: Serm. at the Close of his Rem.,* p. 30

† **cŏm-ĕs'-tĭ-ble,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *comestible,* from Lat. *comesum, comestum,* sup. of *comedo* = to eat up: *com* = *con,* and *edo* = to eat.]

A. *As adj.:* Fit or suitable to be eaten; eatable.

"His markets [were] the best ordered for prices of *comestible* ware . . ."—*Wotton: Rem.,* p. 346.

B. *As subst.:* Anything fit to be eaten; an eatable. (Generally in the plural.)

"*Comestibles* vary from the most substantial to the most light."—*Simpson: Handbook of Dining,* p. 5.

cŏm'-ĕt, * com-ete, *s.* [O. Fr. *comete;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *cometa,* from Lat. *cometa;* Gr. κομήτης (*komētēs*) = (*a.*) hairy, long-haired; (*s.*) a comet; from κόμη (*komē*) = hair.]

1. *Astronomy:*

(1) *Definition:* A luminous heavenly body which, in general, consists of a nucleus or "head" with, or less frequently without, a tail, the whole moving in the heavens, first towards, then around, and finally away again from the sun, like a planet at one part of its elliptic orbit.

(2) *Hist.:* Comets have in every age excited attention, and, till recently, have inspired terror, at least in ignorant minds. Milton expressed the general belief in the lines:—

"Satan stood . . . and like a *comet* burned,
That fires the length of Ophiuchus huge
In th' artick sky, and from his horrid hair
Shakes pestilence and war."
Milton: P. L., ii. 708.

Josephus enumerates as one of the omens foreboding the destruction of Jerusalem, "a star resembling a sword which stood over the city, and a comet that continued a whole year." (*Wars of the Jews,* bk. vi., ch. v., § 3.)

From these notions science had to grope its way forward. Aristotle thought comets igneous vapours not higher than our own atmosphere. Seneca gave forth the happy hypothesis that they were a kind of planets. Tycho Brahe, about 1577, showed that a certain comet was at a greater distance from the earth than the moon. Hevelius, in 1668, ascertained that the orbit of a comet was concave and not a straight line, the latter erroneous view having been held by Tycho Brahe, already mentioned, and Kepler. Doerfel (1681) believed comets to move in parabolas. In 1682, Halley proved the comet, subsequently called after him, to be periodic in its returns. In 1704, Sir Isaac Newton proved comets to obey the law of gravitation, and held that in all probability they moved in elliptic orbits. For more modern discoveries, see 3.

(3) *Present state of knowledge and opinion:* More than 600 comets, according to Mr. Hind, have been taken note of, but about 17,500,000 are believed to exist in connexion with the solar system. The head or nucleus is much less solid than it seems. Thus, in 1832, Sir John Herschel saw a group of stars only of the 16th magnitude, almost through the centre of Biela's comet. When such a body might be expected to exercise gravitation its influence is too small to be perceptible. Regarding orbit, the comets may be divided into two very distinct classes: First, those whose orbits are so long that they are usually regarded as parabolas, and second, those whose orbit and period are both short. Of the latter class, about twelve or fifteen are known. The first seem to have come to us from outside space; the second set, originally belonging to the former, to have had their direction changed so as to produce their present short elliptic orbits by the action on them of some planet. (*Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1879), p. 272.) For the chief comets of the latter type, see ¶ at the end of this article. In 1866, Professor Schiaparelli, of Milan, discovered that the orbit of Tuttle's comet, the third which had appeared in 1862, was nearly identical with that of the August meteors, and Tempel's comet, the first of 1866, with that of the November meteor stream. In consequence of this discovery, Prof. P. G. Tait, F.R.S.E., published the view that the sudden development of tails many millions of miles in length, the occurrence of comets with many tails, and the observed fact that there is no definite relation of direction between a comet's tail and its solar radius vector, may be accounted for on the supposition that a comet is a cloud of small masses, such as stones and fragments of meteoric iron, shining by reflected light alone, except where these masses impinge on each other, or on other matter circulating around the sun, and thus produce luminous gases along with considerable modifications of their relative motion. The differences of motion of the meteoric fragments relatively to the earth, present appearances analogous to those of a flock of sea-birds flying in one plane, and only becoming as a long streak when the plane of the flock passes approximately through the spectator's eye. The so called envelopes surrounding them are compared with the curling wreaths of tobacco smoke emitted from a pipe. On the 24th June, 1881, Wm. Huggins, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., examined the bright comet then in the sky with the spectroscope. Assuming this to be similarly composed to other comets, he came to the conclusion that part of their light is reflected sunlight and part original light, and further that carbon is present in the cometary matter. The comet of 1882 was shown to contain sodium and iron, in addition to carbon.

¶ Among the best known periodic comets are—

(1) *Biela's Comet:* [Named after M. Biela, an

Austrian officer, who discovered it at Prague on the 27th or 28th February, 1826.] A comet which has a periodic time of about 6½ years or 138 weeks. It returned in September, 1832, again in 1839, then in 1845; when, between December 19, 1845, and January 13, 1846, it separated into two comets, which went off in company, coming back together in 1852, since which time they have returned no more. But it has been discovered that when, towards the end of November, the earth intersects the lost double comet's path, there is a display of meteors. This was notably seen on Nov. 30, 1867, and on Nov. 27, 1872. Biela's is called also Gambart's Comet.

(2) *Donati's Comet:* [Named after Dr Donati of Florence.] A comet discovered by Donati on 2nd June, 1858. Periodic time about 2,000 years.

(3) *Encke's Comet:* [Named after Johann Franz Encke, Director of the Observatory at Berlin.] A comet, the periodicity of which was detected by Encke in 1819. He proved it identical with Mechain and Messier's comet of 1786, with Herschel's of 1795, and Pons's of 1805. It appeared again in 1822, 1828, and at such intervals as to show that its periodic time is 3·29 years, or 1,210 days. A recent appearance was on August 20, 1881. Its orbit is everywhere nearer the sun than that of Jupiter.

(4) *Halley's Comet:* [Named after the celebrated Edmund Halley, the friend of Newton, and, from 1720 to 1741–2, Astronomer-royal.] A comet, the first whose periodic time was ascertained. It is about 75 years. It was identical with the comets of 1456, 1531, and 1607, and appeared again in 1759 and 1835. It is next due in 1910. It is sometimes called Apian's Comet.

*** 2. The name of an old game of cards.**

"What say you to a poule at *comet* at my house?"
Southerne: Maid's L. Prayer.

comet-finder, *s.*

Astron. Instru.: A comet-seeker (q.v.)

comet-like, *adv.* Like or in the same manner as a comet.

"I am a maid,
My lord, that ne'er before invited eyes,
But have been gazed on, *comet-like.*"
Shakesp.: Prince of Tyre, v. 1.

comet-seeker, *s.*

Astron. Instru.: A cheap equatorial with coarsely divided circles and a large field in comparison to its aperture, thus enabling it to take in at one glance a considerable portion of the heavens. It is called also a comet-finder.

comet-wine, *s.* Wine made in a comet-year, and supposed to be, on that account, of superior flavour.

comet-year, *s.* A year in which one of the important comets has appeared.

cŏm´-ĕt-ăr´-Ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *cometa* = a comet.]

Astron.: An instrument designed and intended to represent the revolution of a comet round the sun.

cŏm´-ĕt-ar-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *cométaire;* Lat. *cometa* = a comet.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Relating or pertaining to a comet.

"The division of Biela's comet into two distinct parts suggests several interesting questions in *cometary* physics."—*Prof. Kirkwood; Brit Assoc. Rep.,* 1871, pt. i., p. 49.

2. Of the nature of a comet.

"Let us fill a hollow sphere of this diameter with *cometary* matter and make it our unit of measure."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), vii. 151.

B. *As subst.:* The same as Cometarium (q.v.).

cŏm´-ĕt´-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *comet; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to a comet; cometary.

† **cŏm´-ĕt-ŏg´-raph-ĕr,** *s.* [Gr. κομήτης (*komētēs*) = a comet, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to discourse.] One who writes on or describes the nature of comets.

"These elements appear to have escaped the notice of recent *cometographers,* . . ."—*Chambers: Astron.,* p. 337.

cŏm´-ĕt-ŏg´-raph-ў, *s.* [Fr. *cométographie,* from Gr. κομήτης (*komētēs*) = a comet, and γράφη (*graphē*) = a writing, a discourse; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A discourse on or description of comets.

cŏm´-ĕ-toĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *comet,* and suff. *-oid,* from Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

A. *As adj.:* Resembling a comet in form.

B. *As subst.:* A name proposed by Professor Kirkwood, of Indiana University, U.S., for certain luminous meteors.

"The motions of some luminous meteors (or *cometoids,* as perhaps they might be called)."—*Prof. Kirkwood,* quoted in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* for 1871, pt. i., p. 49.

† **cŏm´-ĕt-ŏl´-ŏg-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *comet,* Gr. κομήτης (*komētēs*), and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] A discourse or treatise on comets; that branch of astronomy which deals with comets.

cŏm´-fĭt, * **con-fite,** * **con-fyte,** *s.* [O. Fr. *confit,* from *confire* = to preserve, to pickle; Lat. *conficio* = to put together, to prepare: *con* = together, and *ficio* = to make; Ital. *confetto;* Sp. *confite;* Port. *confeito.*]

* **1.** A dry sweetmeat; any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar and dried. (*Johnson.*)

"Compostes and *confites.*"—*Babees Book,* p. 121.

2. A caraway-seed, a coriander-seed, or other seed, coated with sugar.

"And turns to *comfits* by his arts,
To make me relish for desserts." *Hudibras.*

comfit-box, *s.* A box for carrying comfits. They were much in use in France during the reign of Henry III. of that country, A.D. 1574 to 1589. (The elder Disraeli, in *Townsend's Dates.*)

comfit-maker, *s.* A confectioner.

* **cŏm´-fĭt,** *v.t.* [Comfit, *s.*] To preserve dry with sugar.

"The fruit that does so quickly waste,
Men scarce can see it, much less taste,
Thou *comfitest* in streets to make it last."
Cowley.

* **cŏm´-fĭt-ure,** *s.* [O. Fr. *confiture.*] [Comfit, *s.*] A comfit, a confection.

"From country grass to *comfitures* of court."
Donne.

cŏm´-fort, * **con-for-ten,** * **cum-forth,** * **coun-forth,** * **con-forti,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *conforter;* Low Lat. *conforto* = to make strong: *con* = together, fully; *fortis* = strong; Sp. & Port. *confortar;* Ital. *confortare.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

* **I.** *Literally:*

1. To make strong; to strengthen; to restore to strength.

"And the child waxed and was *counforted.*"—*Wycliffe: Luke* i. 80.

". . . and he *coumfortide* hym with nailes that it shulde not be moued."—*Isaiah* xli. 7.

2. To reinforce; to bring material aid to.

II. *Figuratively:*

* **1.** To strengthen, to confirm, to add weight or authority to.

"The evidence of God's own testimony . . . doth not a little *comfort* and confirm the same."—*Hooker.*

2. To strengthen the mind; to cheer or encourage in time of danger or difficulty.

"*Comfort* ye, *comfort* ye my people, saith your God."—*Isaiah* xl. 1.

3. To console, to cheer, to solace in time of trouble or anxiety.

"It does not appear that one of the flatterers or buffoons whom he had enriched out of the plunder of his victims came to *comfort* him in the day of trouble."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

* **4.** To place in a state of comfort.

". . . but now he is *comforted,* and thou art tormented."—*Luke* xvi. 25.

* **B.** *Law:* To afford aid or countenance as an accessory after the fact; to abet.

¶ For the difference between *comfort* and *cheer,* see Cheer; for that between *comfort* and *console,* see Console.

cŏm´-fort, * **com-forthe,** * **con-fort,** * **com-ford,** * **coum-forde,** * **coun-fort,** * **cum-ford,** *s.* [O. Fr. *confort, cunfort;* O. Sp., Ital., & Port. *conforto;* Sp. *confuerto.*] [Comfort, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** Support, assistance, strength, or relief afforded in time of weakness, oppression, or danger. [II.]

". . . the God of all *comfort* . . ."—*2 Cor.* i. 3.

"I spy *comfort;* I cry bail."
Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., iii. 2.

2. Consolation; encouragement afforded in time of affliction or trouble; solace, cheering.

"Lythez me kyndely your *coumforde.*"
E. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Pearl,* 369.

"And, in thy need, such *comfort* come to thee."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.,* i 4.

3. A state of quiet and pleasant enjoyment; freedom from trouble, pain, or disquiet.

". . . that he thought more of their *comfort* than of his own . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

4. That which enables one to enjoy such quietness and freedom from trouble, pain, or disquiet; luxuries. (Generally used in the pl.)

"None of the parochial clergy were so abundantly supplied with *comforts* as the favourite orator of a great assembly of nonconformists in the City."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.

5. That which affords consolation, strength, or solace in time of trouble, affliction, or danger.

"Let, I pray thee, thy merciful kindness be for my *comfort,* . . ."—*Psalm* cxix. 76.

6. A wadded or padded quilt or counterpane. (*American.*) (*Webster.*)

*** II.** *Law:* Support, assistance, or countenance; such as an accessory affords to the actual perpetrator of any crime.

". . . any hand or partaking in the aid or *comfort* of Perkins, or the Cornishmen."—*Bacon.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *comfort* and *pleasure:* ". . . the grand feature of *comfort* is substantiality: that of *pleasure* is warmth. *Pleasure* is quickly succeeded by pain. . . . *Comfort* is that portion of *pleasure* which seems to be exempt from this disadvantage . . . *Comfort* must be sought for at home: *pleasure* is pursued abroad." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **comfort-killing,** *a.* Destroying all sources of comfort or encouragement; disquieting, discouraging.

"O *comfort-killing* night, image of hell!"
Shakesp.: Tarquin and Lucrece.

cŏm´-fŏr-ta-ble, * **con-for-ta-ble,** * **com-for-ta-byll,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *confortable,* from *conforter.*] [Comfort, *v.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Of persons:*

* **1.** Strong; strengthened; full of strength or vigour of body or mind.

"In the feld a knyght right *confortable.*"
Generydes, 2,212.

"Thy conceit is nearer death than thy powers; for my sake be *comfortable,* hold death awhile at the arm's end."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It,* ii. 6. (*Trench.*)

2. In a state of, or admitting of, comfort; cheerful, free from disquiet, trouble, or pain.

"His *comfortable* temper has forsook him;
He is much out of health, and keeps his chamber."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iii. 4.

* **3.** Affording strength or support to the mind or body; strengthening, supporting.

"Be *comfortable* to my mother, your mistress."
Shakesp.: All's Well, i. 1.

II. *Of things:*

1. Affording consolation or encouragement in time of trouble or affliction; cheering, consoling.

"Kind words, and *comfortable,* lost on me."
Cowper: Trans. of the Latin Poems of Milton; On the Death of Damon.

2. Attended with, or procuring a state of, quiet enjoyment and comfort.

". . . a *comfortable* provision made for their subsistence."—*Dryden: Fables; Dedication.*

* **3.** Free from trouble or anxiety.

"What can promise him a *comfortable* appearance before his dreadful judge?"—*South.*

B. *As subst.:* A heavy wadded or padded quilt or counterpane; a comfort. (*American.*)

cŏm´-fŏr-ta-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *comfortable; -ness.*]

1. The quality of being comforting or cheering.

". . . the pleasantness of the grape; the *comfortableness* of the wine."—*Wallis: Serm. at Oxf.* 1682, p. 5.

2. The quality of being comfortable or in a state of comfort; cheerfulness.

"Quiet serenity and *comfortableness* usually attends a virtuous course of life."—*Goodman: Wint. Ev. Conf.,* p. ii.

cŏm´-fŏr-ta-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *comfortabl(e); -y.*]

1. In a comfortable manner; so as to comfort or cheer; encouragingly, cheeringly.

". . . speak *comfortably* unto thy servants . . ."—*2 Sam.* xix. 7.

2. In a state of comfort; with cheerfulness.

". . . hope *comfortably* and cheerfully for God's performance."—*Hammond.*

* **cŏm´-fŏr-tā-tĭve,** *a.* & *s.* [Formed as if from Lat. *confortativus,* from *conforto.*]

A. *As adj.:* Comforting, cheering, encouraging.

"The odour and smell of wine is very *comfortative* . . . and is exceeding lively and piercing."—*Time's Storehouse,* p. 388. (*Latham.*)

B. *As subst.:* Anything comforting or strengthening.

"The two hundred crowns in gold . . . as a *comfortative.*"—*Jarvis: Don Quixote*, pt. ii., bk. iv., ch. v.

cŏm'-fŏr-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMFORT, *v.*]

Ch. Hist.: The rendering of Consolati, one of two divisions made in the mediæval sect called Cathari (the Pure). The other division was termed Associated or Confederated (fœderati). (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xii., pt. ii., ch. v., § 6.)

cŏm'-fŏr-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *comfort* + *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of persons:* One who comforts, cheers, or consoles; one who affords encouragement or support in time of trouble and distress.

"Miserable *comforters* are ye all."—*Job* xvi. 2.

2. *Of things:*

(1) A knitted woollen scarf, long and narrow.

(2) A thick wadded or padded quilt or counterpane; a comfort.

II. *Theol. & Scrip.* (*The Comforter*): The Holy Ghost, the Third Person of the Trinity (John xvi. 7, &c.) [PARACLETE.]

* **cŏm'-fŏrt-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *comfort; ful(l).*] Full of comfort or encouragement; comforting, cheering. (*Huloet.*)

cŏm'-fŏrt-ĭng, * **con-fort-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [COMFORT, *v.*]

A. *As present participle:*

* 1. Making strong, strengthening.

"And there appeared an angel unto Him from heaven *comforting* him."—*Luke* xxii. 43. (*French.*)

2. Consoling, cheering, encouraging.

B. *As adj.:* Cheering, consoling, encouraging; strengthening.

"*Comforting* repose."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, v. 1.

C. *As subst.:* The act of strengthening, cheering, or consoling; solace, consolation, support, or encouragement.

"*Comfortyng*—alegement, allegeonce."—*Palsgrave.*

cŏm'-fŏrt-lĕss, * **com-forte-les,** *a.* [Eng. *comfort; -less.*]

I. *Of persons:* Without comfort or encouragement; uncheered and unsolaced; disconsolate.

"Torn from th' embraces of his tender wife,
Sole, and all *comfortless*, he wastes away."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xv. 380.

2. *Of things:* Cheerless; having no power to comfort, cheer, or encourage.

"The floor was neither dry nor neat, the hearth
Was *comfortless.*"
Wordsworth: The Excursion, bk. i.

* **cŏm'-fŏrt-lĕss-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *comfortless; -ly.*] In a comfortless, cheerless state or manner; cheerlessly.

† **cŏm'-fŏrt-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *comfortless; -ness.*]

1. *Of persons:* The quality of being comfortless, or uncheered and unsolaced.

2. *Of things:* The quality of being without power of cheering or comforting; cheerlessness.

* **cŏm'-fŏrt-rĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *comfort(er); fem. suff. -ress.*] A female comforter or consoler.

"To be your *comfortress*, and to preserve you."
B. Jonson: Fox.

cŏm'-frey, cŏm'-frў, * **căm'-phĕr-ie,** * **cŭm'-phŏr-ў,** * **cowmfory,** *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *confirie*, prob. from Lat. *con-*

COMMON COMFREY.

1. Flower leaf. 2. Flower. 3. Flower laid open.

ferva = healing; *conferveo* = (1) to boil together, (2) to heal. So named for its supposed healing qualities.]

* 1. A daisy.

2. *Symphytum officinale*, or, less frequently, any other species of the genus. [SYMPHYTUM.]

¶ (1) *Common Comfrey: Symphytum officinale.* Its stem is winged above, the leaves, which are ovate-lanceolate, very decurrent. The stem is 2—3 feet high, branched above. The flowers are in pairs, secund, and drooping. The corolla is large, yellowish-white, often purple. The plant is frequent in Britain on the banks of rivers or in watery places generally. It flowers in May and June. It was formerly regarded as a vulnerary. Its roots are highly mucilaginous, their taste sweetish with some astringency. The leaves gathered while young may be used as a substitute for spinage, and some people of unrefined taste eat the young shoots after blanching them by forcing them to grow through heaps of earth.

(2) *Middle Comfrey: Ajuga reptans.*

(3) *Saracen's Comfrey: Senecio saracenicus.*

(4) *Spotted Comfrey: Pulmonaria officinalis.*

(5) *Tuberous Comfrey: Symphytum tuberosum.* This is a smaller plant, has a tuberous rootstock, simple stems, only slightly decurrent leaves, the upper ones in pairs. It is common in Scotland, but less frequent in England.

comfrey-consound, *s.* *Symphytum officinale.*

cŏm'-ĭc, *a. & s.* [Lat. *comicus*; Gr. κωμικός (*kōmikos*) = belonging to comedy; κῶμος (*kōmos*) = a banquet, a revel; Fr. *comique.*] [COMEDY.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to comedy, as distinguished from tragedy; writing comedy.

"But the very quintessence of that spirit will be found in the *comic* drama."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

† 2. Ludicrous; exciting laughter or mirth, droll, comical.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. A comedian, an actor in comedy.

". . . Cave Underhill, who has been a *comic* for three generations."—*Steele: Tatler*, No. 22.

2. A writer of comedy.

"As the *comic* saith, his mind was in the kitchen."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. i., ch. 20.

cŏm'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *comic; -al.*]

1. Comic; of or relating to comedy, as distinguished from tragedy; appropriate or suitable for comedy.

"They deny it to be tragical, because its catastrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted *comical.*"—*Gay.*

2. Ludicrous, laughable, droll, exciting laughter or mirth.

". . . the familiar stile and pleasing way of relating *comical* adventures of that nature."—*Dryden: Fables*; Preface.

cŏm-ĭc-ăl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *comical; -ity.*] The quality of being comical; comicalness, ludicrousness. (*Daniel O'Connell.*)

cŏm'-ĭc-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *comical; -ly.*]

* 1. In a manner proper to or befitting comedy.

"In this tragicomedy of love to act several parts, some satirically, some *comically*, . . ."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 416.

2. In a ludicrous or laughable manner; so as to excite laughter or mirth.

"This, I confess, is *comically* spoken."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 570.

† **cŏm'-ĭc-ăl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *comical; -ness.*] The quality of being comical or ludicrous; comicality, ludicrousness.

cŏm'-ĭ-cō, *in comp.* [Lat. *comicus.*] Comical, partaking of the nature of comedy; as, *Comico-tragic* = partaking of the nature of both comedy and tragedy; *comico-tragical*, &c.

* **cŏm'-ĭc-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *comic; -ry.*] The quality or power of exciting mirth; comicality.

* **com-in,** * **com-yn,** * **com-yne,** *s.* [CUMMIN.]

cŏm'-ĭng (1), * **com-inge,** * **com-ynge, cum-ing,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [COME (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Arriving, approaching.

"His sense returning with the *coming* breeze."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xv., l. 971.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Future, to come

"Which may the like in *coming* ages breed,"
Roscommon.

* 2. Willing, ready, fond.

"How easy every labour it pursues,
How *coming* to the poet ev'ry muse!"
Pope: Horace.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Gen.:* An arrival, approach, or access.

2. *Spec.:* The second advent of our Lord.

coming-in, *s.*

I. *Literally:*

1. *Gen.:* An entering, entrance, or arrival.

"The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy *coming in* from this time forth, and even for evermore."—*Psalm* lxxi. 8.

* 2. An entrance; a passage or means of entering.

". . . and the fashion thereof, and the goings out thereof, and the *comings in* thereof, and all the forms thereof, . . ."—*Exod.* xliii. 11.

* II. *Figuratively:*

1. Revenue; that which comes in as income or revenue.

"What are thy rents? what are thy *comings-in?*"
Shakesp.: Hen. V., iv. 1.

2. An introduction or beginning.

"The *coming-in* of this mischief was sore and grievous to the people."—*2 Maccab.* v. 3.

3. Obedience, submission, compliance; act of yielding.

"On my life,
We need not fear his *coming in.*"
Massinger: D. of Milan.

coming-on, *s.*

1. An approach or advent.

"Nor dark and many-folded clouds foretell
The *coming-on* of storms."
Longfellow: An April Day.

2. Growth, improvement, increase.

cŏm'-ĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [COME (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of sprouting as barley.

"In the *coming* or sprouting of malt, . . ."—*Mortimer.*

* **cō-mĭn'-gle,** *v.t.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *mingle* (q.v.).] To mix, mingle, temper.

"Whose blood and judgement are so well *comingled.*"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

¶ The Quartos read *comeddled* (q.v.).

cō-mĭn'-glĭng, *pr. par. & s.* [COMINGLE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of mingling or mixing; a mixture.

* **com-ings,** *s.* [COAMINGS.]

cŏm'-îq'ue, *s.* [Fr.] A comic actor or singer.

* **cŏm'-ĭs-sā'-tion,** *s.* [COMESSATION.]

* **cŏm'-ĭt-ant,** *a.* [Lat. *comitans*, pr. par. of *comitor* = to accompany.] Accompanying, attending, concomitant.

* **cŏm'-ĭt-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *comitatus*, pa. par. of *comitor* = to accompany; *comes* = a companion.] To accompany.

"With Pallas young the king associated,
Achates kinde Æneas *comitated.*"
Translation of Virgil by Vicars (1632).

cŏm'-ĭ-tā-tŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat.] A county.

Posse comitatus: [POSSE.]

cŏm'-ĭ-tēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. pl. of *comes* (q.v.).]

cŏm'-ĭ-tĭa (tia as shĭ-a), *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *comitium*, the Roman voting-place, from *coneo* (*comire*) = to come or meet together.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.:* The ordinary and legal assemblies of the Roman citizens for the passing of laws, election of magistrates and officers, &c.

* 2. (Used as sing.): An assembly. (*Ben Jonson: Staple of News*, v. 1.)

† **cŏm-ĭ'-tĭ-ăl (t as sh),** *a.* [Lat. *comitialis*, from *comitia* (q.v.).] Of or relating to the comitia or assemblies of the Roman citizens.

* **comitial-ill,** *s.* The epilepsy; so named from the fact that if anyone were seized with it during the comitia, the meeting was broken up, the omen being considered bad.

"And Megrim growes to the *Comitial-ill.*"
Sylvester: The Furies, p. 583. (*Davies.*)

cŏm'-ĭ'-tĭ-ŭm (t as sh), *s.* [COMITIA.]

Rom. Antiq.: The place for the assembling of the Roman citizens. It was near the Forum, of which it was sometimes reckoned part.

"It stands in the *Comitium*
Plain for all folk to see."
Macaulay: Horatius, lxvi.

† **cŏm'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *comitas,* from *comis* = affable, friendly.] Affability, good-breeding, courtesy, civility, mildness and suavity of manners or disposition.

"... it is not so much a matter of *comity* or courtesy ..."—*Story: Conflict of Laws,* § 32.

¶ *Comity of Nations:*

Internat. Law: The courtesy on the part of one nation which allows the laws of another one to be recognised within its limits, if they are not found prejudicial to the public interests. The English courts of law tacitly acknowledge the statutes in force in other countries, unless in any case there be an Act of Parliament forbidding them to do so.

* **com-liche,** * **cŏm'-lȳ,** * **com-lyche,** *a. & adv.* [COMELY.]

"Kysse me now *comly*."—*Gawain and the Green Knight,* 1794.

* **com-li-li,** * **com-ly-ly,** *adv.* [COMELILY.]

cŏm'-ma, *s.* [Lat. *comma* = a clause of a sentence; Gr. **κόμμα** (*komma*) = (1) that which is struck; (2) a comma; **κόπτω** (*koptō*) = to hew, to strike.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. In the same sense as B. I.

* 2. A clause, a category.

"In the Moresco catalogue of crimes, adultery and fornication are found in the first *comma*."—*L. Addison: Description of West Barbary,* p. 171.

* **II.** *Fig.:* Any short pause or delay; a slight hindrance or block.

"... no levell'd malice
Infects one *comma* in the course I hold."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 1.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Punctuation:* A mark or character (,) denoting the shortest pause in reading and the smallest division of a sentence, written or printed.

2. *Music:* The small interval between a major and a minor tone, that is between a tone whose ratio is 8 : 9 and one whose ratio is 9 : 10. The ratio of a comma is therefore 80 : 81. A Pythagorean comma is the difference between the note produced by taking 7 octaves upwards and 12 fifths. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

COMMA.

3. *Entom.:* A name given to a butterfly, *Grapta Comma album,* from the white mark like a comma on the underside of the wing.

comma-bacillus, *s.* A curved-shaped bacillus discovered by Koch, and said to be the cause of cholera.

* **cŏm'-ma,** *v.t.* [COMMA, *s.*] To insert commas in, to punctuate with commas. (*N.E.D.*)

* **cŏm-măç'-ēr-āte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *com,* and *macerate* (q.v.).] To make lean.

"In continual *commacerating* him with dread and terror."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

cŏm-ma'nd, * **com-and,** * **com-ande,** * **com-aund,** * **com-aunde,** * **com-maunde,** * **com-mawnde,** * **cum-aund,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *comander;* Lat. *commendo* = (1) to give in charge, to commend, (2) to command; Fr. *commander;* Sp. *comandar;* Ital. *comandare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. *Of persons:*

(1) To order with authority; to give orders to; to govern.

"Nothing to praise, to teach, or to *command!*"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

¶ Frequently with two objects.

"To him which all me may *comaunde.*"
Gower, i. 2.

(2) To hold in subjection, to have under one's authority.

(3) To be a leader of; to lead or direct, as a general does his army.

"Those he *commands* move only in *command,*
Nothing in love." *Shakesp.: Macbeth,* v. 2.

* (4) To order a person to be removed to or put in some place.

"To close prison he *commanded* her."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Ver., iii. 1.

2. *Of things:* To order or direct to be done; to require (opposed to *forbid* and *prohibit*).

"Thus did Noah; according to all that God *commanded* him, so did he."—*Gen.* vi. 22.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To demand, to claim, to call for.

"Thus the history of this, perhaps the only unmingled, race which can boast of high antiquity, leads us through every gradation of society, and brings us into contact with almost every nation which *commands* our interest in the ancient world ..."—*Milman: Hist. of Jews* (3rd ed.), bk. i., vol. i., p. 2.

2. To have the right or power of demanding or ordering; to call for.

"The theme though humble, yet august and proud
The occasion—for the Fair *commands* the song."
Cowper: Task, i. 7.

* 3. To have at one's disposal or service.

"It is in mine authority to *command* the keys of all the posterns." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale,* i. 2.

* 4. To force, to compel.

"As doth a sail *command* an argosy
To stem the waves."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 6.

5. To be in such a position as to have power to prevent access to, or passage by, any place.

6. To overlook, to possess a view over.

"*Commanding* the rich scenes beneath,
The windings of the Forth and Teith,
And all the vales between that lie,
Till Stirling's turrets melt the sky."
Scott: The Lady of the Lake, v. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To order; to give orders.

"The emperour *comandede* anone
After the childe for to goon."
Seven Sages, 548.

¶ Sometimes followed by *on* or *upon.*

"Let your highness *command upon* me."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 1.

2. To exercise supreme authority.

"If [Cæsar] had been there to *command.*"
Shakesp.: All's Well, iii. 6.

II. *Fig.:* To see, to range.

"... far and wide his eye *commands.*"
Milton: P. L., iii.

cŏm-ma'nd, *s.* [COMMAND, *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The right or power of commanding; a position of authority; control, leadership.

"Every man under his *command* became familiar with his looks ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xv.

2. An order given with authority; a mandate.

"God so commanded, and left that *command.*"
Milton: P. L., ix. 651.

* 3. Despotism, exercise of authority.

"*Command* and force may often create, but can never cure, an aversion ..."—*Locke: On Education.*

II. *Figuratively:*

† 1. Power, authority.

"But were it not that high *command*
Spake in his eye, ..."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 9.

2. The act or power of keeping in restraint or control.

"... his perfect *command* of all his faculties ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

3. Restraint or control.

4. Influence or power over the mind.

"He assumed an absolute *command* over his readers."—*Dryden.*

* 5. The power of overlooking or commanding any place by reason of local position.

"The steepy stand,
Which overlooks the vale with wide *command.*"
Dryden: Æneid.

* **B.** *Mil. & Naval:* A body of troops, naval or military, under the command of, and headed by, a particular officer.

"Four shall quickly draw out my *command.*"
Shakesp.: Coriol., i. 6.

¶ *Word of Command:*

Mil.: The word or words in which any order is expressed.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *command, precept, injunction,* and *order:* "A *command* is imperative; it is the strongest exercise of authority: *order* is instructive; it is an expression of the wishes: an *injunction* is decisive; it is a greater exercise of authority than *order,* and less than *command:* a *precept* is a moral law; it is binding on the conscience. The three former of these are personal in their application; the latter is general: a *command,* an *order,* and an *injunction,* must be addressed to some particular individual: a *precept* is addressed to all. *Command* and *order* exclusively flow from the will of the speaker in the ordinary concerns of life; *injunction* has more regard to the conduct of the person addressed; *precept* is altogether founded on the moral obligations of men to each other. A *command* is just or unjust; an *order* is prudent or imprudent; an *injunction* is mild or severe; a *precept* is general or particular. *Command* and *order* are affirmative; *injunction* or *precept* are either affirmative or negative: the *command* and the *order* oblige us to do a thing; the *injunction* and *precept* oblige us to do it, or leave it undone." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

command-night, *s.*

Theat.: A night on which a certain play is performed at the command of some person high in authority or influence.

† **cŏm-mand'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *command; -able.*] Capable or apt to be commanded.

"Rendering our bodies, senses, and thoughts, vigorous and *commandable.*"—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra,* p. 122 (*Latham.*)

† **cŏm-mand'-an-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *commandan(t); -cy.*] The rank, position, or office of a commandant.

† **commandancy-general,** *s.* The rank, position, or office of a commandant-general.

cŏm-man-dant', *s.* [Fr. *commandant,* pr. par. of *commander* = to command.] A commander; the governor or commanding officer of a place.

"The *commandant* cautioned us, as a friend, against returning to the cavern."—*Smollett: Tr. of Gil Blas.*

† **cŏm-man-dant'-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *commandant; -ship.*] The rank, position, or office of a commandant; a commandancy.

* **cŏm-mand'-a-tŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Pref. *co* = *con,* and *mandatory* (q.v.).] Having power or authority to command, authoritative.

"How *commandatory* the apostolical authority was, is best discernible by the Apostle's mandates ..."—*Bp. Morton: Episcopacy Asserted,* p. 73.

cŏm-mand'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMMAND, *v.*]

* **cŏm-mand'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *commanded; -ness.*] The state or condition of being commanded or under command. (*Hammond.*)

cŏm-măn-dēer', *v.t.* [Not a genuine Dutch word, but Eng. *command,* with a Dut. suff. *-eer* (?)]

S. African Eng.: To seize by military or other authority, to force temporarily or otherwise into military service.

"The night previously the Boers had *commandeered* the natives, Bushmen and Hottentots, and compelled them to fight."—*Times,* Feb. 1, 1881: *Transvaal Correspondent.*

cŏm-mand'-ēr, * **com-mawnd-our,** *s.* [Eng. *command; -er.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. *Gen.:* One who commands, gives orders, or is in authority.

"*Commawndour. Preceptor, mandator.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Spec.:* A general or leader of a body of men.

"I will rather sue to be despised, than to deceive so good a *commander,* ..."—*Shakesp.: Othello,* ii. 3.

II. *Fig.:* One who possesses or exercises mental influence.

"Lord of my life, *commander* of my thoughts."
Shakesp.: Titus And., iv. 4.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Navy:*

(1) An officer ranking next above a lieutenant. He formerly ranked with a major, but now with a lieutenant-colonel in the army, but junior of that rank.

(2) A large wooden mallet or beetle, used specially in the sails and rigging lofts, as anything of metal would injure the ropes or canvas.

* 2. *Surg.:* An instrument or apparatus used as a rest or cradle for a fractured limb. (*Wiseman.*)

* 3. *Engineering:* A heavy mallet or beetle used in paving.

"A *commander*, which is of wood with a handle, wherewith stakes are driven into the ground; a rammer."—*Nomenclator*, 1585.

4. *Hat-making:* A string on the outside of the conical hat-body, pressed upon it down the sides of the block, to bring the body to the cylindrical form. (*Knight.*)

5. *Orders of Knighthood, &c.:* A dignitary of an order, in whom was vested the administration of a commandery (q.v.).

commander-in-chief, *s.* The supreme commander of the united forces of any country. In the United States the President is Commander-in-Chief. In England the Commander-in-Chief is the head of a department of the military administration. He has private and military secretaries, whilst in continual communication with him to carry out his instructions are the adjutant-general and his subordinates, the quartermaster-general also with his, and other officers. He acts, under the Secretary of State for War, as the head of the army, and when military operations are undertaken on a sufficiently large scale to require his presence, is charged with the duty of commanding the army in the field, though, as a matter of fact, this very rarely occurs.

cŏm-mand'-ĕr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *commander; -ship.*] The rank, position, or office of a commander. (*Eccl. Rev.*)

cŏm-mand'-ĕr-ў, cŏm-mand'-rў, *s.* [Fr. *commanderie*, from Low Lat. *commanderia.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Command, authority.

2. The office, rank, or dignity of a commander.

3. A district under the administration of a governor or commander.

"The country is divided into four *commanderies* under so many governors."—*Brougham.*

II. *Technically:*

1: *Orders of Knighthood:*

(1) Amongst the Knights Templars, Hospitallers, &c., a district under the administration and control of a member of the order, called the commander or preceptor, who received the income of the estates within that district, expending part for his own use, and accounting for the rest. In England more especially applied to a manor belonging to the Knights Hospitallers or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

"These establishments formed at the same time branches, . . . On the first creation of these [branch] establishments, they were denominated Preceptories; the superior being called the preceptor; but eventually the name became changed to that of *commandery*, by which they were always afterwards known. The council reserved to themselves the power of at any time recalling a commander from his post, and substituting another in his place, at their pleasure; he being merely considered as the steward of their property. Time, however, gradually wrought a great change in the relative position which the commanders held to the council; and, eventually, a nomination to a *commandery* came to be considered in the light of a legal acquisition, subject only to the payment of a certain amount of annual tribute to the public treasury, which tribute received the name of Responsions."—*Major Porter: Hist. Knights of Malta*, vol. i., ch. ii.

(2) A house, technically called a cell, for collecting the demesne rents of a commandery, and serving also as a home for veteran members of the order. (*Ogilvie.*)

2. *Relig. Orders:* As those of St. Bernard and St. Anthony. A district under the authority of a dignitary called a commander. (*Ogilvie.*)

cŏm-mand'-ĭng, * **cŏm-maund'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Command, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Giving or entitled to give commands; in authority, authoritative.

". . . the *commanding* officer is to place soldiers in the house."—*Memorandum* in *Brialmont's Life of Wellington*, iii. 29.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Overlooking, overtopping; lofty.

"From some *commanding* eminence . . ."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

2. Controlling, managing; authoritative.

". . . control of one *commanding* mind. . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

C. *As subst.:* A command, an order.

"Upon his *commaunding*
Min herte is well the more glad."
Gower, i. 3.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *commanding, imperative, imperious,* and *authoritative:* "*Commanding* is either good or bad according to circumstances; a *commanding* voice is necessary for one who has to command; but a *commanding* air is offensive when it is affected: *imperative* is applied to things, and used in an indifferent sense: *imperious* is used for persons or things in the bad sense: any direction is *imperative* which comes in the shape of a command, and circumstances are likewise *imperative*, which act with the force of a *command*; persons are *imperious* who exercise their power oppressively; in this manner underlings in office are *imperious*; necessity is *imperious* when it leaves us no choice in our conduct. *Authoritative* is mostly applied to persons or things, personal in the good sense only; magistrates are called upon to assume an *authoritative* air when they meet with any resistance." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

commanding-ground, *s.*

Mil.: A rising ground which overlooks any post or strong place. There are three sorts of it: a Front Commanding-ground which faces the place, a Reverse Commanding-ground which takes it in the rear, and an Enfilade Commanding-ground which enables all the line of it to be swept by shot. (*James.*)

* **cŏm-mand'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *commanding; -ly.*] In a commanding manner; authoritatively.

"His practices are so *commandingly* exemplary, . . ."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 566.

cŏm-mand-ĭ-tāire', *s.* [Fr.] A sleeping partner in a joint-stock company, who is only liable to the extent of the capital he invests; a partner in a limited liability company. (*Ogilvie.*)

cŏm-mand-ĭte', *s.* [Fr.] A partnership in which one may advance capital without taking an active part in the management of the business, and be exempt from responsibility for more than he puts into it; limited liability. (*J. S. Mill*, in *Ogilvie.*)

* **cŏm-mand'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *command; -less.*]

1. *Lit.:* Not holding a command.

2. *Fig.:* Unrestrained, ungovernable.

cŏm-mand'-mĕnt, * **com-ande-ment,** * **com-mande-ment,** * **com-mand-i-ment,** * **com-maunde-ment,** * **cum-maunde-ment,** *s.* [Fr. *commandement*; Ital. *comandamento*, from Low Lat. *commandamentum.*] [Command, *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An order, command, or mandate.

"Se sergant dede thes lordes *commandement*.
Old Eng. Miscell. (ed. Morris), p. 83.

2. *Plur.:* In the same sense as B. I.

* 3. Authority, power, command.

"To stonde at his *commaundement*."
Gower: i. 6.

"And therefore put I on the countenance
Of stern *commandment*."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

B. *Technically:*

I. *Scrip.:* Any precept of the Decalogue given by God to Moses from Mount Sinai.

"His *commaundementes* are ten."
Towneley Myst., p. 50.

II. *Law:*

1. Order, direction.

2. The offence of inducing another person to violate the law. (*Wharton.*)

¶ *Ten Commandments:*

1. The Decalogue (q.v.).

2. The ten fingers or nails of the hands. (*Slang.*)

"Could I come near your beauty with my nails,
I'd set my *ten commandments* in your face."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 3.

* **cŏm-mand'-rĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *commander; -ess.*] A female commander or governor; a woman invested with authority.

"Be you *commandress* therefore, princess, queen."
Fairfax.

* **cŏm-mar'k,** *s.* [O. Fr. *comarque*; Sp. *comarca*; from Low Lat. *commarca, comarcha, communcha*: *com* = *con*, and *marca, marcha* = a boundary, a limit; Ger. *mark.*] [Marches.] A boundary or frontier between two countries or districts; a border.

"He was indeed an Andalusian, and of the *commark* of S. Lucar's, . . ."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, i. 2.

† **cŏm-ma-tĕr'-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Pref. *com* = *con*, and *material* (q.v.).] Consisting or composed of the same material as another.

"The beaks in birds are *commaterial* with teeth."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

* **cŏm-ma-tĕr-ĭ-ăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *commaterial; -ity.*] The state or condition of being commaterial or of the same material as another.

* **cŏm-măt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Comma.] Consisting of or containing short clauses, or sentences; brief, concise. (*Beck.*)

* **cŏm'-ma-tĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *comma*; *t* connective; suff. *-ism.*] Briefness, conciseness. (*Bp. Horsley.*)

cŏm-meas'-ur-ą-ble (meas'-ur as mĕzh'-ur), *a.* [Pref. *com* = *con*, and *measurable* (q.v.).] Commensurate; capable of the same measurement; equal.

"She being now removed by death, a *commeasurable* grief took as full possession of him as joy had done."—*Walton: Life of Donne.*

* **cŏm-meas-ure (measure** as **mĕzh'-ur),** *v.t.* [Lat., &c., pref. *com* = *con*, and Eng. *measure* (q.v.).]

1. To measure by comparison or superposition.

". . . that a thing should be fitly *commeasured* by one place, and yet be almost infinite."—*Bishop Hall: No Peace with Rome*, § 18.

2. To equal.

". . . until endurance grow
Sinew'd with action, and the full-grown will,
Circled thro' all experiences, pure law,
Commeasure perfect freedom."
Tennyson: Œnone.

* **cŏm'-mĕ-ąte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *commeatum*, sup. of *commeo*: *con* = *cum* = with, together; *meo* = to go.] To travel or go in company. (*Money Masters all things* (1698), p. 107.)

cŏm-mĕ-lī'-ną, *s.* [Named after John and Gaspar Commelyn, or Commelin, Dutch botanists.]

Bot.: A genus of endogens, the typical one of the order Commelinaceæ. They have one of the three petals different from the rest, if, indeed, it is not even wanting. The fleshy rhizomes of *Commelyna cœlestis, C. tuberosa, C. augustifolia*, and *C. striata* may be eaten when cooked, containing as they do much starch and mucilage. *C. Rumphii* is used in India as an emmenagogue, and *C. medica* in China as a remedy in cough, asthma, pleurisy, strangury, and dysentery. (*Lindley, &c.*)

cŏm-mĕ-lĭ-nā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *commelina*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Spiderworts. An order of endogens, alliance Xyridales. They are herbaceous plants, with flat narrow leaves, usually sheathing at the base three herbaceous sepals, three coloured petals, six or fewer hypogynous stamens, a three-celled few-seeded ovary, one style, one stigma, a two or three-celled capsular fruit. The species are found in the East and West Indies, New Holland, Africa, &c. None are European.

† **cŏm-mĕm'-ŏr-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *commemorabilis*, from *commemoro.*] [Commemorate.] Memorable; deserving of being commemorated, or remembered. (*Richardson.*)

cŏm-mĕm'-ŏr-ąte, *v.t.* [Lat. *commemoratus*, pa. par. of *commemoro* = to call to mind: *com* = *con*; *memoro* = to mention; *memor* = mindful.] To call to or keep in remembrance by some solemn act; to celebrate the memory of any person or event with honour and solemnity.

"Such is the divine mercy which we now *commemorate* . . ."—*Fiddes.*

¶ For the difference between *commemorate* and *celebrate*, see Celebrate.

cŏm-mĕm'-ŏr-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Commemorate, *v.*]

cŏm-mĕm'-ŏr-ā-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Commemorate, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of celebrating; commemoration.

cŏm-mĕm-ŏr-ā'-tion, *s. & a.* [Lat. *commemoratio*, from *commemoratus*, pa. par. of *commemoro.*] [Commemorate, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Gen.:* The act of commemorating or celebrating the memory of any person or event with honour and solemnity.

"Now, this appetite for *commemoration* does not fix itself upon what is imaginary."—*Gladstone: Stud. on Homer*, vol. i., sect. iii., p. 24.

2. *Spec.:* At Oxford the annual act of solemnly commemorating the memory of all benefactors to the University. On this day the prize compositions are recited and honorary degrees conferred upon distinguished persons; also called *Encænia*.

B. *As adj.:* In such phrases as *Commemoration-hall, Commemoration-week*, &c.

cŏm-mĕm´-ŏr-ā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *commemorat(e)*, and suff. *-ive.*] Tending or intended to commemorate; commemorating.

"... celebrated a *commemorative* passover."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus* (Trans. 1846), § 121.

¶ Frequently with *of* before the thing or person commemorated.

"... a tablet with an inscription *commemorative of* his victory."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. v., § 8, vol. i., p. 148.

***cŏm-mĕm´-ŏr-ā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *commemoratus*, pa. par. of *commemoro.*] One who commemorates.

cŏm-mĕm´-ŏr-ā-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *commemoratorius*, from *commemoratus.*] [COMMEMORATE, *v.*] Commemorative; serving or intended to commemorate.

"The succeeding paschal sacrifices, though *commemoratory* of the first, ..."—*Hooper: On Lent*, p. 271.

***cŏm´-mĕn,** *pa. par.* [COME.]

"And *commen* to his reskew, ere his bitter bane."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 29.

cŏm-mĕn´çe, *com-ençen, *com-sen, *cum-sen, *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *commencer;* Ital. *cominciare*, from a Low Lat. * *cominitio: com* = *con; initio* = to begin; Lat. *initium* = a beginning.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To begin, to take its beginning or origin; to start, to originate.

"His heaven *commences* ere the world be past."
Goldsmith: The Deserted Village.

2. To begin an act; to enter upon a life of action or conduct; to assume a character.

"That other *comede* to carp."
William of Palerne, 832.

*** II.** *Tech.:* To take a degree at the University.

B. *Trans.:* To give a beginning or origin to; to start or originate, to enter upon.

"Most shallowly did you these arms *commence.*"
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

¶ For the difference between *commence* and *begin*, see BEGIN.

cŏm-mĕn´çed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMMENCE.]

cŏm-mĕnçe´-mĕnt, *cŏm-mĕnse´-mĕnt, *s.* [O. Fr. *commencement.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The beginning, origin, or start of anything.

"... the third day from the *commencement* of the creation."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

† 2. The first instance of anything.

"This was the *commencement* of the miracles of ure loruerde." *O. Eng. Miscell.* (ed. Morris), p. 30.

II. *Tech.:* The day when degrees are conferred upon graduates from the several universities, colleges, and other higher schools of the United States, and of other countries

"In Oxford this solennitie is called an Act, but in Cambridge they use the French word *Commensement.*"—*Harrison: Descript. Eng.* (ed. Furnivall), i. 75.

cŏm-mĕn´-çĕr, *s.* [Eng. *commenc(e); -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who commences, begins, or originates anything.

* 2. *Tech.:* One who takes his degree at Cambridge.

cŏm-mĕn´-çĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COMMENCE.]

commencing-hammer, *s.* The hammer of the gold-beater which he first uses after the quartiers are placed in a packet with interleaves of vellum. It weighs six or seven pounds, and has a slightly convex face four inches in diameter. (*Knight.*)

cŏm-mĕnd´, * com-aund, * com-end, * com-endyn, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *commendo*, from *com* = *con*, and *mando* = to commit, to enjoin, to entrust.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To commit or deliver to one's charge; to entrust.

2. To send to, to present.

"These draw the chariot which Latinus sends,
And the rich present to the prince *commends.*"
Dryden: Virgil: Æneid vii. 392.

3. To recommend; to represent as deserving of notice, regard, or favour.

"Something to blame, and something to *commend.*"
Pope: Epist., iii. 22.

4. To deliver up in confidence.

"To thee I do *commend* my watchful soul"
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

5. To recommend or bring to one's remembrance or kind feelings; to greet.

"*Comendyn* or gretyn or preysyn."—*Prompt. Parv.*

6. To submit or display for favourable notice or commendation.

"... to give the young ladies an occasion of entertaining the French king with vocal musick, and of *commending* their own voices."—*Dryden: Def.*

7. To praise, approve, or recommend.

"Thou oughtest wel to be *comended.*"—*Gower*, ii. 62.

"Who is Silvia? What is she,
That all our swains *commend* her?"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iv. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To praise, to approve.

"One, over eager to *commend,*
Crowned it with injudicious praise."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn; Int.

*** cŏm-mĕnd´** (1), *s.* [COMMENT, *s.*]

"I haue also ane schorte *commend* compyld,
To expone straunge historiis and termes wylde."
Doug.: Virgil, 483, 44.

*** cŏm-mĕnd´** (2), *s.* [COMMEND, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Commendation, approval, praise.

"They might haue said to the Apostle. Well, thou professest a great loue towards vs, and giuest vs a goode *commend*, ..."—*Rollock: On 1 Thessal.*, p. 100.

2. A message of affection or kind feeling.

"Tell her I send to her my kind *commends.*"
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 1.

II. *Eccles.:* A benefice held *in commendam.* [COMMENDAM.]

"Ane kiurik of parisch kyrkis cuplit with *commendis.*"—*Doug.: Virgil*, 239, a. 11.

cŏm-mĕnd´-ą-ble, or **cŏm´-mĕnd-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *commendabilis;* Ital. *comendabile*, from Lat. *commendo.*] [COMMEND, *v.*]

1. Worthy of commendation or praise; laudable, praiseworthy.

"... not only comely, but *commendable.*"—*Bacon: Advice to Villiers.*

* 2. Bestowing praise or commendation, approving.

"And power, unto itself most *commendable.*"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 7.

cŏm-mĕnd´-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *commendable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being commendable.

"He considers very graciously the *commendableness* of your submission ..."—*Tennison: Letters to Burnet, Life of Burnet.*

cŏm-mĕnd´-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *commendab(le); -ly.*] In a commendable manner; laudably, praiseworthily.

"... *commendably* labouring in their vocation."—*Carew. Survey of Cornwall.*

cŏm-mĕn´-dăm, *s.* [Properly, *in commendam* = in trust or charge; Low Lat. *commenda* = a trust, a charge; Lat. *commendo* = to entrust, to enjoin.]

Ecclesiastical:

1. A benefice which, being void, is given in charge to some duly qualified clerk until it has been filled by the appointment thereto of a priest. *Commendams* were seldom granted to any except bishops, when their bishopries were of small value, and on promotion they devolved into the hands of the crown.

(1) With the full form.

(2) Without the prep. *in.*

"The Queen of her grace, when she admitted any to the small bishopricks, usually granted them *commendams* withal, to enable them to live in port agreeable to their calling."—*Strype: Annals of Reform.*

2. The holding of a benefice in trust until a duly qualified clerk is appointed to it. By the Act 6 & 7, William IV., the holding of livings *in commendam* was abolished.

3. The entrusting the revenue, &c., of a benefice to a layman for a specific time and purpose.

cŏm-mĕnd´-ą-tą-rў, *s. & a.* [Low Lat. *commendatorius;* Sp. *comendatorio;* Fr. *commendataire;* Ital. *commendatario;* from Lat. *commendatus*, pa. par. of *commendo* = to entrust, to enjoin.] [COMMENDATORY.]

A. *As subst.:* One who holds a benefice *in commendam.*

B. *As adjective:*

1. Holding a benefice or living *in commendam.*

2. Held *in commendam.*

cŏm-mĕn-dā´-tion, *s.* [Lat. *commendatio*, from *commendo* = to entrust, to enjoin.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of entrusting or delivering anything in charge or trust to another.

† 2. The act of recommending or commending to the favourable notice of anyone; recommendation.

"The choice of them should be by the *commendation* of the great officers ..."—*Bacon.*

3. A greeting, a presentation of compliments; a message of goodwill or affection.

"Mrs. Page has her hearty *commendations* to you too."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, ii. 2.

4. The act of praising or approving.

5. Approval, praise.

"... so could not you find a fitter subject of *commendation.*"—*Sidney.*

6. A ground or reason for praise or approbation.

"Good-nature is the most godlike *commendation* of a man."—*Dryden: Juvenal* (*Dedication*).

* **II.** *Eccles.:* A prayer in which catechumens, penitents, and persons at the point of death were solemnly commended to the mercy of God. [COMMENDATORY, A. II. 1.]

*** cŏm´-mĕnd-ā-tŏr,** *s.* [Low Lat. *commendator;* Sp. *comendador;* Ital. *commendatore;* from Lat. *commendo* = to entrust, to enjoin.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A commander, commandant, or governor.

2. *Eccles.:* One who holds a benefice *in commendam.*

"The other was of Bisham in Berkshire, made by Barlow, ... that was *commendator* of it, ..."—*Burnet: Hist. of the Ref.*, i. 3.

cŏm-mĕnd´-ą-tŏr-ў, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *commendatorius*, from *commendatus*, pa. par. of *commendo* = to entrust, to enjoin.] [COMMENDATARY.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Commending, approving, praising.

"... if all the house of lords writ *commendatory* verses on me."—*Pope.*

2. Commending, recommending, or introducing to the favourable notice of another. [COMMENDATORY-LETTER.]

"It ... is like perpetual letters *commendatory*, to have good forms ..."—*Bacon: Essays.*

* **II.** *Ecclesiastical:*

1. Holding a benefice *in commendam.*

"The estates possessed by bishops and canons and *commendatory* abbots."—*Burke: Fr. Revol.*

2. Held *in commendam.*

"The bishopricks and the great *commendatory* abbies ... held by that order."—*Burke: Fr. Revol.*

3. Containing a prayer in favour of a person; commending to God.

"Between seven and eight o'clock the rattle began, the *commendatory* prayer was said for him, ..."—*Bishop Burnet: History of his own Time.*

* **B.** *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A commander or commandant; a governor.

2. A recommendation, eulogy, or commendation; approval.

"... as if Cicero had spoke *commendatories* of Antony or made panegyricks upon Catiline."—*South: Serm.*, viii. 189.

II. *Eccles.:* One who holds a benefice *in commendam.*

"Under the title of Bishop of Gloucester, and *Commendatory* of the Cathedral Church of Bristol."—*Strype: Annals of Ref.*

commendatory-letter, *s.* A letter given by clergymen to members of their congregation on their removing to another parish or country, commending them to the spiritual care of the bishop of their new diocese, or the minister of their new parish.

cŏm-mĕnd´-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMMEND, *v.*]

cŏm-mĕnd´-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *commend; -er.*] One who commends, approves, or recommends.

"Such a concurrence of two extremes, by most of the same *commenders* and disprovers."—*Wotton.*

*** cŏm-mĕnd´-ĕr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *commender;* fem. suff. *-ess.*] A female praiser or approver. (*Cotgrave.*)

cŏm-mĕnd'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COMMEND, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As subst. :* The act of recommending, pruising, or approving ; commendation.

* **cŏm-mĕnd'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *commend ; -ment.*] Commendation, recommendation.

"Insinuate yourself responsible and equivalent now to my *commendment*."—*B. Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, iv. 3.

* **cŏm-mĕn'-dō,** *s.* [Lat. *commendo* = to approve, to recommend.] A recommendation.

"By these *commendoes* he gets patients."—*Venner : Via Recta*, p. 361.

cŏm-mĕns'-ăl, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *commensalis* = partaking at the same table : Lat. *com* = *con*, and *mensa* = a table.]

A. *As adjective :*

1. *Ord. Lang. :* Partaking of food at the same table with another.

2. *Zool. :* A term used in regard to an animal living like the messmate of another, *i.e.*, sharing the food of his host without being parasitic upon him. [COMMENSALISM.]

B. *As substantive :*

1. *Ord. Lang. :* One who partakes of food at the same table with another ; a guest.

"The guests of the great King of Heaven, and the *commensals* of the Lord Jesus."—*Bp. Hall : Remains*, p. 294.

2. *Biol. :* One of two organisms that live together, but not at each other's expense.

cŏm-mĕns'-ăl-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *commensal ; -ism.*]

1. *Ord. Lang. :* Commensality (q.v.).

2. *Zool. :* The term used by Van Beneden to describe the union which sometimes exists between non-parasitic animals, as when an actinia fixes itself on the back of a crab. [COMMENSAL.]

* **cŏm-mĕn-săl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *commensal ; -ity.*] The act or practice of partaking of food at the same table ; fellowship in eating.

* **cŏm-mĕn-sā'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *commensatio :* Lat. *com* = *con*, and *mensa* = a table.] The same as COMMENSALITY (q.v.).

"When Daniel would not pollute himself with the diet of the Babylonians, he probably declined pagan *commensation*."—*Browne : Miscel. Tracts*, p. 15.

cŏm-mĕns-ū-rą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *commensurabilité.*] [COMMENSURABLE.]

Math. : The quality of being commensurable, or having a common measure. Used of two numbers.

cŏm-mĕns'-ū-rą-ble, *a.* [Fr. *commensurable ;* Lat. *com*, the same as *con*, and *mensurabilis* = measurable, from *mensura* = a measuring, a measure.]

Math. : A term applied to two magnitudes which have a common measure. For instance, 49 and 63 are commensurable numbers, for they have a number, 7, which is their common measure, that is, which will divide both of them without leaving a fraction in either case, thus $\frac{49}{7} = 7$, $\frac{63}{7} = 9$. 47 and 62, on the contrary, are incommensurable : there is no number higher than unity which can exactly divide them both.

cŏm-mĕns'-ū-rą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *commensurable ; -ness.*] Commensurability ; proportion.

"There is no *commensurableness* between this object and a created understanding, yet there is a congruity and connaturality."—*Hale : Origin of Mankind.*

cŏm-mĕns'-ū-rą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *commensurabl(e) ; -y.*] So as to be commensurable ; in a commensurable manner.

cŏm-mĕns'-ū-rąte, *a.* [COMMENSURATE, *v.*]

1. Capable of being reduced to a common measure, commensurable.

"... some organ equally *commensurate* to soul and body."—*Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. Having the same measure or extent ; equal, proportional.

"When shall we return to a sound conception of the right to property—namely, as being official, implying and demanding the performance of *commensurate* duties?"—*Coleridge : Table Talk.*

(1) With the prep. *to.*

(2) With the prep. *with.*

"... are intensely *commensurate with* the force of the primary stimulus."—*Todd & Bowman : Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 331.

* **cŏm-mĕns'-ū-rąte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *commensuratus*, pa. par. of *commensuro* = to measure with another thing : *com* = *con ; mensuro* = to measure.] To measure in comparison with something else, to reduce to a common measure or standard.

"In *commensurating* the forms of absolution to the degrees of preparation and necessity."—*Fuller : Moderation of the Church of Eng.*, p. 319.

cŏm-mĕns'-ū-rā-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMMENSURATE, *v.*]

cŏm-mĕns'-ū-rąte-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *commensurate ; -ly.*]

1. In a commensurable manner ; in a manner capable of being reduced to a common measure or standard.

2. With equal measure or extent ; proportionately, equally.

"We are constrained to make the day serve to measure the year as well as we can, though not *commensurately* to each year . . ."—*Holder : On Time.*

cŏm-mĕns'-ū-rąte-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *commensurate ; -ness.*] The quality or condition of being commensurate.

"Rhetorick being but an organical or instrumental art, in order chiefly to persuasion or delight, its rules ought to be estimated by their tendency and *commensurateness* to its end."—*Boyle : Considerations on the Style of the Holy Scrip.*, p. 165. (*Latham.*)

* **cŏm-mĕns'-ū-rā-tĭng,** *pr. par.* or *a.* [COMMENSURATE, *v.*]

* **cŏm-mĕns-ū-rā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr. *commensuration*, from Lat. *commensuratus*, pa. par. of *commensuro.*] [COMMENSURATE, *v.*]

1. The act or process of reducing to a common measure or standard.

2. The quality or state of being commensurate or proportionate.

". . . so that, it seemeth, there must be a *commensuration* or proportion between the body moved and the force to make it move well."—*Bacon : Nat. Hist.*

cŏm-mĕnt', **cŏm'-mĕnt,** *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *commenter*, from Lat. *commentor* = to reflect upon, to explain, from *commentus*, pa. par. of *comminiscor* = to devise, to invent ; It. *commentare ;* Port. *commentar ;* Sp. *comentar.*]

A. *Intransitive :*

1. To make remarks or observations upon any subject, to criticize, to remark.

"Say that thou didst forsake me for some fault,
And I will *comment* upon that offence."
Shakesp. : Sonnet 89.

2. To write notes or annotations upon an author in order to illustrate his meaning, to criticize, to expound, to explain.

"They have contented themselves only to *comment* upon those texts, . . ."—*Temple.*

* **B.** *Transitive :*

1. To feign, to devise, to contrive.

"But, wheresoever they *comment* the same,
They all consent that ye begotten were
And born here in this world."
Spenser : F. Q., VI. vii. 53.

2. To annotate, to illustrate by notes or criticism, to explain or expound.

"This was the text *commented* by Chrysostom."—*Reeves : Collat. of Psalms*, p. 18.

cŏm'-mĕnt, *s.* [COMMENT, *v.*]

I. *Literally :*

1. A remark, observation, or criticism.

"Forgive the *comment*, that my passion made."
Shakesp. : King John, iv. 2.

2. A note or annotation upon an author, intended to illustrate and explain his meaning ; criticism.

"All the volumes of philosophy,
With all their *comments*, . . ."
Prior.

II. *Fig. :* Anything serving as an illustration or explanation.

"Proper gestures, and vehement exertions of the voice, are a kind of *comment* to what he utters."—*Addison : Spectator.*

cŏm-mĕnt-ăr'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat.] A note-book, a book of memoranda.

"These are called by the general name of *commentarii* and *libri pontificum*."—*Lewis : Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. v., § 12, vol. i., p. 169.

cŏm'-mĕnt-ą-rў, *s.* [In Fr. *commentaire ;* Sp. *comentario ;* Port. & Ital. *commentario ;* all from Lat. *commentarius, commentarium* = (1) a note-book, a memorandum, (2) a sketch, memoirs, a commentary, (3) (*in law*) a brief.] [COMMENT.]

† **1.** A sketch, memoirs. Used almost exclusively in the expression "Cæsar's Commentaries," which is a rendering of the expression "Cæsaris Commentarii," chosen by their immortal author to designate the records he made first of his Gallic, and then of his Civil War.

2. A series of explanatory notes on the whole of a work or on a detached portion of it, chiefly the first of these. *Used—*

(1) Of notes on any important book.

(2) Of notes on sacred Scripture, or any book of the canon. [COMMENTATOR.]

* **cŏm'-mĕnt-ą-rў,** *v.t. & i.* [COMMENTARY, *s.*]

A. *Trans. :* To write comments or a commentary upon, to annotate or expound.

B. *Intrans. :* To make comments.

* **cŏm'-mĕnt-ąte,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *commentatus*, pa. par. of *commentor.*] [COMMENT, *v.*]

A. *Trans. :* To comment on or annotate ; to expound, to explain, to criticize.

B. *Intrans. :* To make comments or notes, to comment.

"*Commentate* upon it, and return it enriched."—*Lamb : Letter to Coleridge.*

cŏm'-mĕnt-ā-tĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [COMMENTATE.]

* **cŏm-mĕnt-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *commentatio*, from *commentatus*, pa. par. of *commentor.*]

1. The act or process of commenting or annotating.

2. A comment or commentary ; explanation, criticism.

* **cŏm-mĕn'-ą-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *commentat(e) ; -ive.*] Commenting, commentating ; full of or of the nature of a commentary.

cŏm'-mĕnt-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *commentator*, from *commentatus*, pa. par. of *commentor.*] [COMMENT, *v.*]

1. *Gen. :* One who writes comments or a commentary ; an annotator, an expounder.

"No *commentator* can more ably pass
O'er a learn'd, unintelligible place."
Pope : Satires, vii. 101.

2. *Spec. :* An expositor of Scripture or any portion of it.

¶ Every preacher is to a certain extent a commentator ; thus, St. Peter, in his address on the day of Pentecost, commented on Psalm xvi. 10 (see Acts ii. 27, &c.), and St. Paul, in the synagogue at Antioch, in Pisidia, did so on Psalms ii. 7., xvi. 10, and Hab. i. 5 (see Acts xiii. 33—41). But the first commentator, more specifically so called, seems to have been Pantænus, the master of the Alexandrian School in the second century. Others who attempted to explain either the whole or part of the Scripture were Clemens Alexandrinus, Justin Martyr, Theophilus of Antioch, in the second century ; Origen, Hippolytus, Victorinus, Methodius, in the third ; Jerome, Hilary, Eusebius, Diodorus of Tarsus, Rufinus, Ephrem Syrus, Theodore of Heraclea, Chrysostom, Athanasius, and Didymus, in the fourth. Every subsequent century had its commentators ; it would be difficult, and require too much space to attempt to enumerate those of the present one. Matthew Henry's "Exposition of the Old and New Testaments," of which the portion from Genesis to the end of Acts had been completed when the author died, on June 22nd, 1714, the rest having been added by other writers, is practical rather than critical ; from its high spiritual tone it has gained a place, which no other commentary has, in the affections of pious people throughout the land. Since that time the critical study of the Scriptures has greatly advanced, and numerous distinguished commentators have arisen, both in this and in other countries.

* **cŏm-mĕn-tā-tŏr'-ĭ-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *commentator ; -ial.*] Of or pertaining to the composition of commentaries ; suitable or fit for a commentator.

". . . a *commentatorial* spirit, mysticism, and dogmatism."—*Whewell : On the Philosophy of Discovery.*

† **cŏm'-mĕn-tā-tŏr-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *commentator ; -ship.*] The office or position of a commentator.

† **cŏm'-mĕnt'-ĕr** or **cŏm'-mĕnt-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *comment ; -er.*] One who comments or annotates ; a commentator.

"Then begin men to aspire to the second prizes, to be a profound interpreter and *commenter*."—*Bacon : Works* (ed. 1765), vol. i., *Inter. of Nat.*, ch. vi., p. 378.

cŏm'-mĕnt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COMMENT, *v.*]

* **cŏm'-mĕnt-ĭ-tor,** *s.* [A word formed as from Lat. *com* = *con*, and *mentior* = to lie, with a play on *commentator*.] A lying commentator. (Special coinage.)

". . . no commentators, but commenters, nay rather *commentiters!*"—*Dippers Dipt*, p. 227. (*Latham.*)

* **cŏm-mĕn-tĭ'-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *commentitius*, from *commentor* = to devise.] Fanciful, imaginary, fictitious.

"It is easy to draw a parallelism between that ancient and this modern nothing, and make good its resemblance to that *commentitious* inanity."—*Glanville: Scepsis.*

* **cŏm'-mĕn-tўe,** *s.* [COMMUNITY.]

"Assembled there, duke, earle [lorde], and baron,
And *commentye* of all the regyon."
Hardyng: Chronicle, p. 121 (ed. 1812).

* **com-mer,** *s.* [COMER.]

cŏm'-mĕrçe, *s.* [Fr. *commerce*; Ital. & Port. *commercio*; Sp. *comercio*, from Lat. *commercium*: *com* = *con*, and *merx* (genit. *mercis*) = merchandise; *mercor* = to trade.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Lit.:* Trade, traffic; the exchange of articles for each other or for money. [B. 1.]

"Where has *commerce* such a mart,
So rich, so thronged, so drained, and so supplied,
As London?"
Cowper: Task, i. 719.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Social intercourse or dealings.

". . . his *commerce* with the world had been small."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

2. Sexual or carnal intercourse.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Commerce:*

(1) *Definition:* When the word is used with an extended meaning, it signifies mutual exchange, buying and selling whether abroad or at home; but in a more specific or limited sense it denotes intercourse or transactions of the character now described with foreign nations or with the colonies; mutual exchange or buying and selling at home being designated not commerce but trade.

(2) *Hist.:* The Phenicians, whose primitive seat was at Sidon and their next at Tyre, were the great commercial nation of the old world. Tyre was called "the crowning city whose merchants are princes, whose traffickers are the honourable of the earth." (Isa. xxiii. 8.) How varied were the articles in which they traded, a chapter of Ezekiel, of peculiar historic value, tells (Ezek. xxvii). It was written about 588 B.C. The Greeks with all their intellect, and the Romans with their unparalleled opportunities, did not show remarkable aptitude for commerce, nor was their success high.

In the middle ages, the Venetians, the Pisans, the Genoese, the Hanse or Hanseatic towns and Flanders, either successively or in some cases two or more together, took the lead in commerce. The great impulse communicated by the discovery of America brought first the Spaniards and Portuguese, then the Dutch, and finally the British upon the scene. Even before this time London had become a large emporium of trade. William Fitz Stephens, speaking of the traffic in the reign of Henry II., says:—

"Arabia's gold, Saba's spice and incense;
Scythia's keen weapons, and the oil of palm
From Babylon's deep soil; Nile's precious gems,
China's bright shining silks, and Gallic wines,
Norway's warm peltry, and the Russian sables,
All here abound . . ."

The tranquil and economic reign of Queen Elizabeth gave an impulse to commerce, and before the 16th century had closed, the English engrossed, by an exclusive privilege, the commerce of Russia; they explored the sea of Spitzbergen for a passage to the markets of the East; they took an active part in the trade of the Mediterranean, and they excited the jealousy of the Hanse Towns by their operations in Germany and the continent of Europe. Other cities than London were now engaging in foreign trade, the merchants of Bristol doing so with the Canary Islands, and those of Plymouth with the coasts of Guinea and Brazil. Our traffic with India created the Anglo-Indian empire, and it again favourably reacted on the commerce which had given it birth.

(3) *Modern Commerce:* In the United States an enormous commerce has developed, conducted largely through the port of New York, and to a considerable extent through those of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and others. It is made up in somewhat similar proportions of articles exported and imported. Prof. Leone Levi, in his "History of British Commerce," expresses the view that the foundations of modern British Commerce were laid deeply and successfully between the end of the seven years' war (1763) and the depth of the French Revolution (1792). The mechanical skill of Lewis Paul, Lawrence Earnshaw, Hargreaves, Arkwright, and Crompton, improved the cotton machinery and gave the manufacturing supremacy to Britain. This giving an article to sell abroad, enabled much that was useful to be imported. A similar development took place with the woollen industry [WOOLLEN], and the iron manufacture [IRON MANUFACTURE.]

(4) *Law:* Anciently in a stricter and even yet in a looser sense, the King is arbiter of commerce. Theoretically he has the power to establish public markets and fares, with the tolls thereunto belonging, to regulate weights and measures, and to give currency to particular designations of coins. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 7.)

¶ *Chamber of Commerce:* A society of merchants and others meeting at intervals to discuss matters connected with commerce. The first is said to have arisen at Marseilles in the 14th century. One was established in Glasgow in 1783, one in Edinburgh in 1785, and one in Manchester in 1820.

2. *Games:* The name of a game at cards.

* **cŏm'-mĕrçe** (sometimes, in poetry (?), with accent on second syllable), *v.i.* [COMMERCE, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To trade; to engage in traffic with others.

2. *Fig.:* To have social intercourse; to mix socially with.

"From all men, and *commercing* with himself,
He lost the sense that handles daily life."
Tennyson: Walking to the Mail.

* **cŏm'-mĕrçe-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *commerce*; *-less.*] Without or destitute of commerce.

† **cŏm'-mĕr-çēr,** *s.* [Eng. *commerc(e)*; *-er.*] One who traffics or holds intercourse with another. (*Nuttall.*)

cŏm-mĕr'-cial (**cial** as **shal**), *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *commercial*, from Lat. *commercium.*]

1. Pertaining to, or connected with, commerce; relating to trade or traffic.

"The old tie, they said, had been parental: the new tie was purely *commercial*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Carrying on commerce or trade; engaged in traffic.

3. Used in or for commerce.

"Where Humber pours his rich *commercial* stream."
Cowper: A Tale Founded on a Fact.

commercial law.

Law: Lex Mercatoria: The law regulating commercial transactions between the merchants belonging to different countries or merchants generally. It is derived from the custom of merchants, from international law, from the different maritime codes of ancient Europe, and from the imperial code of Rome. In Britain its first great exponent was Lord Mansfield. A modern work of high authority is Prof. Leone Levi's "Commercial Law," published 1850—52.

commercial-letter, *s.* A size of writing paper, 11 x 17 inches or (*small commercial*) 10½ x 16½ inches. (*U. S.*)

commercial-paper, *s.* Negotiable paper given in due course of business.

commercial-room, *s.* A room at hotels reserved for the use of commercial travellers.

commercial traveller. An agent employed by wholesale firms to travel about the country soliciting orders.

commercial treaties. Treaties made between two nations for the promotion of commerce between them. The first treaty of commerce into which England is known to have entered was one with the Flemings in 1272; another followed with Portugal and Spain in 1308. The celebrated commercial treaty with France, which was negotiated between Mr. Richard Cobden, the great Free-trader, representing England, and Napoleon III., as autocrat of France, was signed on January 23rd, 1860; it produced great advantages to both countries. Numerous commercial treaties have been made between the United States and countries having commercial relations with this land. Of these the most interesting are the treaties made under the Reciprocity clause of the McKinley Act, with the republics of Central and South America, some of the West India Islands, and some countries of Europe. Under these treaties free trade in certain articles was established between the countries concerned, the free imports to the United States being confined to coffee, sugar, and hides.

cŏm-mĕr'-cial-ĭşm (**cial** as **shal**), *s.* [Eng. *commercial*; *-ism.*] A trading spirit (with a depreciatory meaning).

"To carry the buy-cheap-and-sell-dear *commercialism*, in which he had been brought up, into every act of life."—*Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. xxxix. (*Davies.*)

cŏm-mĕr'-cial-ĭst (**cial** as **shal**), *s.* One actuated by commercialism.

cŏm-mĕr'-cial-lў (**cial** as **shal**), *adv.* [Eng. *commercial*; *-ly.*] In a commercial manner; from a commercial point of view; as regards commerce. (*Burke.*)

* **cŏm-mĕr'-ci-āte** (**ci** as **shĭ**), *v.i.* [Eng. *commerc(e)*; *i* connective; *-ate.*] To have intercourse or dealings with.

"Not only to limit and direct their energy and efficiency, but to *commerciate* with other animals."—*Cheyne: Philosoph. Prin. of Nat. Relig.*, disc. i.

* **cŏm-mĕre',** *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *commater*; *com* = *con*; *mater* = mother.] A godmother; a gossip. [GAMMER.]

* **cŏm'-mĕr-oŭse,** *a.* [CUMBROUS.]

* **com-meve,** *v.t.* [COMMOVE.]

cŏm'-mĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. κόμμι (*kommí*) = gum.] [GUM.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Hippomaneæ. *Commia cochinchinensis* is a small tree with the male flowers amentaceous, the female ones racemose. It yields a resinous gum possessed of emetic and purgative properties. It is used in Cochin China, and some other parts of the East, in cases of dropsy.

* **cŏm'-mĭ-grāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *commigratus*, pa. par. of *commigro* = to migrate together: *com* = *con*, and *migro* = to migrate, to remove.] To migrate or remove from one country to another, in company with others or in a body.

cŏm-mĭ-grā'-tion, *s.* [COMMIGRATE.] The act of migrating or removing from one country to another in company with others or in a body.

"Both the inhabitants of that, and of our world, lost all memory of their *commigration* hence."—*Woodward: Natural History.*

* **cŏm-mĭl'-ĭt-ant,** *s.* [Lat. *commilitans*, pr. par. of *commilito* = to fight or serve with another: *com* = *con*, and *milito* = to be a soldier; *miles* = a soldier.] A fellow-soldier; one who serves under the same flag with another.

"His martial compeer then, and brave *commilitant*."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 18.

* **cŏm'-mĭn-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *comminatus*, pa. par. of *comminor* = to threaten.] To threaten to utter in a threatening manner.

"I cannot agree to this anathema, though *comminated* by such a favourite . . ."—*Hardinge: Second Essence of Malone* (1801), p. 55.

cŏm-mĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *commination*; Lat. *comminatio*, from *comminatus*, pa. par. of *comminor.*]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* The act of threatening or denouncing vengeance; a threat.

". . . to fence them not only by precept and *commination*, . . ."—*Decay of Piety.*

2. *Eccles.:* A solemn recital of God's commandments and a "Denouncing of God's anger and judgments against sinners," appointed to be used in the Church of England on Ash-Wednesday and such other times as the ordinary may direct. It was introduced at the Reformation as a substitute for the ceremony of sprinkling the head and making the sign of the cross with ashes on Ash-Wednesday. [ASH-WEDNESDAY.]

† **cŏm'-mĭn'-ą-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Fr. *comminatoire*, from Lat. *comminatus*, pa. par. of *comminor.*] Containing or uttering threats or denunciations of vengeance.

"On two or three *commanatory* terms,
Would run their fears to any hole of shelter.
B. Jonson: Magnetick Lady.

cŏm-mĭn'-gle (**gle** as **gel**), *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat., &c., pref. *com* = *con*, and Eng. *mingle* (q.v.).]

† **A.** *Trans.:* To mingle or mix together into one body; to unite or blend intimately. [COMINGLE.]

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To unite one with another; to coalesce; to become united or blended.

"Dissolutions of gum tragacanth and oil of sweet almonds do not *commingle*. . . ."—*Bacon: Physical Remains.*

cŏm-mĭn'-gled (gled as **gĕld),** *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMMINGLE.]

cŏm-mĭn'-glĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COMMINGLE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or process of mixing or causing to unite or coalesce.

2. The act or process of coalescing or uniting.

". . . pre-occupation has probably played an important part in checking the *commingling* of species. . . ."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. xii., p. 403.

* **cŏm-mĭn'-ū-āte,** *v.t.* [COMMINUTE.] To grind, to reduce to a fine or small state; to pulverize.

"It will *comminuate* things of so hard a substance that no mill can break."—*Smith: Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 104.

cŏm-mĭn-ū'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *comminu(te); -able.*] Capable of being ground to powder or pulverized; susceptible of pulverization.

cŏm'-mĭn-ūte, *v.t.* [Lat. *comminutum*, supine of *comminutus*, pa. par. of *comminuo* = to make small, to crumble to pieces: *com* or *con* = together, and *minuo* = to make smaller; *minus* = less.] To break, crumble, or pound into minute fragments. (*Pennant.*)

* **cŏm'-mĭn-ūte,** *a.* [Lat. *comminutus.*] [COMMINUTE, *v.*] Reduced to a fine powder, ground down, pulverized.

cŏm'-mĭn-ū-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMMINUTE, *v.*] The phrase "comminuted shells" is sometimes used in geological and other descriptions for shells broken into small fragments on some sea-beach, or a similar place, before being embedded in a stratum. In surgery a "comminuted fracture" is the fracture of a bone into a number of pieces.

cŏm'-mĭn-ū-tĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [COMMINUTE, *v.*]

cŏm-mĭn-ū'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *comminution*; Prov. *comminucio*; Lat. *comminutus*, pa. par. of *comminuo.*] [COMMINUTE.] The act of dividing anything into very small particles; the state of being so divided. (*Bentley.*) In surgery, a comminuted fracture.

cŏm-mĭs'-ĕr-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *com* = *cum*, with, and Eng. *miserable* (q.v.).]

†1. Worthy of commiseration or pity; pitiable; exciting sorrow and sympathy.

*2. Full of pity or compassion; compassionate.

". . . it is the guiltiness of blood of many *commiserable* persons."—*Bacon: Essays.*

cŏm-mĭs'-ĕr-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *commiseratus*, pa. par. of *commiseror* = to excite pity: *com* = *con*, and *miseror* = to lament, to pity; *miser* = wretched, miserable.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To pity, to have compassion upon; to compassionate, to feel for.

"Then we must those, who groan beneath the weight
Of age, disease, or want, *commiserate.*" *Denham.*

*2. To be sorry for, to regret.

"We should *commiserate* our mutual ignorance, . . ."—*Locke.*

B. *Intrans.:* To sympathise (followed by *with*).

cŏm-mĭs'-ĕr-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMMISERATE.]

cŏm-mĭs'-ĕr-ā-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COMMISERATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of pitying or having compassion upon; commiseration.

cŏm-mĭs-ĕr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *commisération*, from Lat. *commiseratus*, pa. par. of *commiseror.*] [COMMISERATE.] The act of commiserating or feeling pity, compassion, or sorrow for the pains or troubles of others. (*Hooker.*)

* **cŏm-mĭs'-ĕr-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *commiserat(e); -ive.*] Commiserating; full of or expressing commiseration or sympathy; pitying, sympathizing.

". . . if thou wert thus *commiserative* upon earth, art thou lesse in heaven?"—*Bp. Hall: Christ among the Gergesens.* (*Latham.*)

* **cŏm-mĭs'-ĕr-ā-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *commiserative; -ly.*] In a compassionate or sympathizing manner; with sympathy or compassion.

". . . whose weakness he assists no otherwise than *commiseratively.*"—*Overbury: Characters.*

cŏm-mĭs'-ĕr-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *commiserat(e); -or.*] One who commiserates or sympathizes with another. (*Brown: Chr. Mor.*)

† **cŏm-mĭs-sär'-ĭ-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *commissary; -al.*] Pertaining or relating to a commissary.

† **cŏm-mĭs-sär'-ĭ-ăt,** *s.* [Fr. *commissariat*; Ital. *comisariato, commessariato*; Sp. *comisariato*, from Low Lat. *commissarius.*] [COMMISSARY.]

I. *Military:*

1. That department of the service to which belongs the duty of providing food and stores for the soldiers.

"The bad provisions furnished by the *Commissariat* aggravated the maladies generated by the air."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. The office or duties of a commissary; commissaryship.

II. *Scots Law:* The jurisdiction of a commissary.

cŏm'-mĭs-sar-ў, *s.* [In Fr. *commissaire*; Prov. *commissari, commessari*; Sp. *comisario*; Port. and Ital. *commissario*, all from Low Lat. *commissarius* = a commissary, from *commissus*, pa. par. of *committo* = to commit (q.v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who is sent to execute, fill office, or discharge some duty in lieu of a superior.

"The *commissaries* of police ran about the city, knocked at the doors, and called the people up to illuminate."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccl.:* A church officer who supplies the bishop's place in the remote parts of his diocese.

2. *Mil.:* Various officers are so called. The term is most frequently applied to the civil officer appointed to inspect the musters' stores and provisions of the army. During war an unlimited number of commissaries may be appointed, each charged with some special department of duty.

commissary-court, *s.*

Scots Law:

1. A court which was established in Edinburgh in the 16th century to take over the duties with regard to wills, marriages, &c., discharged in mediæval times by the bishops' commissaries. At first it was supreme; then the Court of Session encroached upon its functions, and finally, in 1836, it was abolished.

2. A county court, presided over by a sheriff, which decrees and confirms executors to persons leaving personal property in Scotland. It has its seat in Edinburgh, its functionaries being a commissary, two depute-commissaries, a commissary clerk, a depute-clerk, and a macer.

cŏm'-mĭs-sar-ў-shĭp, * **cŏm'-mĭs-sar-ĭ-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *commissary; -ship.*] The office or position of a commissary.

"A *commissariship* is not grantable for life, so as to bind the succeeding bishop, though it should be confirmed by the dean and chapter."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

* **com-misse,** *a.* [Fr. *commis.*] Entrusted or given in charge.

commisse-clothes, *s. pl.* The clothes provided for soldiers at the expense of the government they serve. (*Scotch.*)

* **com-mis-ser,** *s.* [Fr. *commissaire.*] A commissary of an army. (*Scotch.*)

cŏm-mĭ'-ssion (ssion as **shŏn)** (1), *s.* [Fr. *commission* = a commission, charge, or order; Ital. *commissione*; Sp. *comision*; from Lat. *commissio* = (1) an act, (2) a commission or charge; *commissus*, pa. par. of *committo* = to commit.] [COMMIT.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. The act of committing, delivering, or entrusting anything to a person.

". . . he joins *commission* with instruction: by one he conveys power, by the other knowledge."—*South.*

2. The act of committing any act (especially a crime); a perpetration.

"Every *commission* of sin . . ."—*South: Sermons.*

3. A warrant or authority empowering or authorizing the person or persons named in it to hold any office or execute any act or duty.

"O, sir, 'tis better to be brief than tedious:—
Let him see our *commission* . . ."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 4.

4. A duty, office, or charge entrusted to any person or persons.

". . . such *commission* from above
I have received, to answer thy desire
Of knowledge within bounds . . ."
Milton: P. L., viii.

5. A work entrusted to any person to be carried out.

"The new work . . . a public *commission*, is of full life size."—*Athenæum*, Feb. 25, 1882.

6. The instructions given to any person or persons for the carrying out of any business or charge.

"The two ambassadors departed together, but with very different *commissions*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

7. A number of persons associated in any duty or office by a warrant or commission; commissioners.

You are of the *commission*; sit you too."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 6.

"He had submitted to the ascendency of a great captain: but he cared as little as any Whig for a royal *commission*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

8. The state of being entrusted or given in charge to any person or persons by a warrant or commission, the ordinary authority being in abeyance.

". . . the Treasury was put into *commission*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

9. The sum of money paid to a factor or agent for his services; generally calculated by way of percentage on the value of the matters negotiated or disposed of by him; a percentage, an allowance.

". . . to negotiate business for themselves and their correspondents on *commission*."—*Mortimer: Commercial Dictionary.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mil.:* The warrant, signed by the sovereign, conferring his rank and authority upon an officer in the army.

2. *Navy:* Warrant or authority to a navy officer to take out a ship for active service.

¶ *Commission of anticipation:* A commission, under the Great Seal, to collect a subsidy before the day. (*Blount.*)

Commission of array: A commission, composed of officers, sent into the several counties to muster and array, or set in military order, the inhabitants.

Commission of association: A commission, under the Great Seal, to associate two or more learned persons with the several justices in the several circuits and counties in Wales. (*Blount.*)

Commission of bankruptcy: A court or commission appointed to take cognizance of all cases of bankruptcy, and to secure the proper administration of the estate.

Commission of lunacy: A commission appointed to enquire into the alleged lunacy of any person.

Commission of the peace:

Law: A commission issued under the Great Seal for the appointment of Justices of the Peace.

Commission of rebellion (otherwise called a *Writ of rebellion*) issues when a man (after proclamation issued out of the Chancery or Exchequer, and made by the sheriff, to present himself under pain of his allegiance to the court by a certain day) appears not. And this commission is directed by way of command to certain persons, three, two or one of them, to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, the party as a rebel, or contemner of the king's laws, wheresoever they find him within the kingdom, and bring, or cause him to be brought, to the court upon a day therein assigned. (*Blount.*)

To put a ship in commission:

Navy: To give a warrant or commission to an officer to take a ship out for active service.

commission-agent, *s.* The same as COMMISSION-MERCHANT (q.v.).

commission-day, *s.* The opening day of the Assizes. (*Wharton.*)

commission-merchant, *s.* One who acts as agent or factor for others, receiving a certain agreed rate per cent. as his commission or reward.

***cŏm-mĭ'-ssion (ssion** as **shŏn)** (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of *chemise*, or *camise* (q.v.).] A cant name for a shirt.

"As from our beds we doe oft cast our eyes,
Cleane linnen yeelds a shirt before we rise
Which is a garment shifting in condition
And in the canting tongue is a *commission*.
In weale or woe, in joy or dangerous drifts,
A shirt will put a man unto his shifts."
Taylor: Workes, 1630.

cŏm-mĭ'-ssion (ssion as **shŏn),** *v.t.* [Commission (1), *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To authorize or empower; to charge or entrust with the execution of any duty or act.

"I am now *commissioned* to tell you, that Mr. Craggs will expect you . . ."—*Pope: Letter to Fenton.*

*2. To send out or depute on any duty with a commission or charge.

". . . a chosen band
He first *commissions* to the Latian land."
Dryden: Æneid.

3. To engage or hire for a certain purpose or object.

"No goddess she *commission'd* to the field,
Like Pallas dreadful with her sable shield."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. v., l. 409-10.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mil.:* To confer the rank of an officer by means of a commission.

2. *Navy:* To issue a commission for a ship; to send out for active service.

". . . the Diamond, which is to be *commissioned* shortly for service . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 1, 1881.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *commission*, to *authorise*, and to *empower*: "*Commissioning* passes mostly between equals; the performance of *commissions* is an act of civility; *authorizing* and *empowering* are as often directed to inferiors, they are frequently acts of justice and necessity. Friends give each other *commissions*; servants and subordinate persons are sometimes *authorized* to act in the name of their employers; magistrates *empower* the officers of justice to apprehend individuals or enter houses. We are *commissioned* by persons only; we are *authorized* sometimes by circumstances; we are *empowered* by law." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏm-mĭ'-ssion-āire (ssion as **shŏn),** *s.* [Fr.] A messenger, belonging to a body or corps enrolled in London, whose business is to carry messages or execute commissions.

¶ The Society of Commissionaires was founded in February, 1859, by Captain Edward Walter, and consisted originally of soldiers wounded in the Crimean war or in the Indian mutinies. (*Haydn, &c.*)

***cŏm-mĭ'-ssion-al, *cŏm-mĭ'-ssion-ą-rў (ssion** as **shŏn),** *a.* [Eng. *commission*; *-al*, *-ary.*] Appointed by a commission or warrant; commissioning.

"By virtue of the king's letters *commissional*."—*Le Neve: Lives of Abps.*, i. 201.

***cŏm-mĭ'-ssion-āte (ssion** as **shŏn),** *v.t.* [Eng. *commission*; *-ate.*] To commission or authorize by warrant; to empower, to depute.

". . . so also were the apostles solemnly *commissionated* by him to preach . . ."—*Decay of Piety.*

cŏm-mĭ'-ssioned (ssioned shŏnd), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Commission, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

"By a former age *commissioned* as apostles to our own." *Longfellow: Nuremberg.*

B. *As adj.:* Appointed by or bearing a commission.

"Or sing'st thou rather under force
Of some divine command,
Commission'd to presage a course
Of happier days at hand?"
Cowper: To the Nightingale.

cŏm-mĭ'-ssion-ēr (ssion as **shŏn),** *s.* [Fr. *commissionnaire.*]

1. One who is appointed to fulfil any office or duty by a commission or warrant granted by some duly qualified authority.

". . . none of the *commissioners* had the front to pronounce that such a man could properly be made the head of a great college."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. A person charged, usually along with others, with the superintendence and duties of any branch of the public service, as the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, the Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses, &c.

"Herbert was First *Commissioner* of the Admiralty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

cŏm-mĭ'-ssion-ēr-shĭp (ssion as **shŏn),** *s.* [Eng. *commissioner*; *-ship.*] The rank, position, or office of a commissioner.

"Those *commissionerships*, assistant secretaryships chief clerkships, . . . would have been bestowed on members of Parliament . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

cŏm-mĭ'-ssion-ĭng (ssion as **shŏn),** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Commission, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of giving a commission to.

***cŏm-mĭs'-sĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *commiss(ion)*; *-ive.*] Of the nature of or involving commission or perpetration.

†cŏm-mĭs'-sų-ral, *a.* [Eng. *commissur(e)*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a commissure; connecting together; belonging to a line or part by which other parts are connected together.

"The *commissural* fibres of the optic tracts."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. viii., p. 219.

cŏm'-mĭs-sūre, *s.* [Lat. *commissura* = a joining together, a band, a knot, a joint, or seam, from *committo.*] [Commit.]

1. *Anat.:* The point of junction of two sides of anything separated, or of two similar organs meeting at that part. Thus

CORPUS CALLOSUM, OR GREAT COMMISSURE OF BRAIN.

there are commissures at each end of the eyelids uniting them, and one at each side of the mouth connecting the lips. The commissures of the body, which are most frequently mentioned by distinctive appellations, may be arranged in three categories:—

(1) *Commissures of the brain:*

"Certain systems of fibres exist in the cerebrum, which seem very evidently to unite portions of the same, or of opposite hemispheres. The most obvious of these *commissures* are the *corpus callosum*, the *anterior commissure*, the *posterior commissure*, the *soft commissure*, the *superior longitudinal commissure*, and the *fornix*. All, except the two last, are transverse, and unite parts of the hemispheres of opposite sides."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. x., p. 284.

(*a*) *Anterior commissure, anterior cerebral commissure,* or *white commissure:*

Anat.: A round bundle of white fibres placed immediately in front of the anterior pillars of the fornix, and crossing between the corpora striata of the cerebrum. It marks the anterior boundary of the ventricle.

"The *anterior commissure* is a remarkable bundle of transverse fibres which passes from one hemisphere to the other."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. x., p. 285.

(*b*) *Great commissure:*

Anat.: A large commissure connecting the centres of the two hemispheres of the cerebrum. It is called also the *corpus callosum.* (*Quain.*)

(*c*) *Great transverse commissure of the cerebellum:* For def. see extract.

"The fibres of the pons are always developed in the direct ratio of the hemispheres of the cerebellum . . . Hence these fibres must be regarded as especially belonging to the cerebellum, and as serving, whatever other office they may perform, to connect the hemispheres of opposite sides. They constitute, therefore, the *great transverse commissure of the cerebellum*, and are to the hemispheres of that organ what the corpus callosum is to those of the brain."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. x., p. 274.

(*d*) *Grey* or *Gray Commissure:* The same as *Middle commissure* (q.v.).

"The *gray commissure*."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. x., p. 256.

(*e*) *Middle or soft commissure:* A soft pale-grey layer or bridge, consisting of vesicular matter with nerve tubes which stretch from one optic thalamus to the other, dividing the third ventricle into a superior and an inferior portion. As it comprises vesicular matter, it is not a commissure in the same sense as the others which contain none. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., pp. 278, 285, 286.)

(*f*) *Posterior commissure:* A cord of transverse fibres situated beneath the base of the pineal body, and mostly connected with the posterior extremity of each thalamus. (*Ibid.*, p. 278.)

"The *posterior commissure* crosses the posterior extremity of the third ventricle, and passes transversely between the optic thalami."—*Todd and Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 285.

(*g*) *Soft commissure:* The same as *Middle commissure* (q.v.).

(*h*) *Superior longitudinal commissure:*

Anat.: A commissure enclosed in the internal convolution overhanging the corpus callosum. (*Ibid.*, p. 286.)

(*i*) *White commissure:* [See No. 1.]

". . . its floor is formed by the *white commissure*, which has a cribriform appearance, from being perforated by numerous blood-vessels."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. x., p. 206.

(2) *Commissures of the spinal cord:*

(*a*) *Anterior white commissure of the spinal cord:*

Anat.: A transverse portion of white substance connecting the opposite sides of the anterior median fissure of the spinal cord.

(*b*) *Posterior grey commissure of the spinal cord:*

Anat.: A transverse portion of grey matter connecting the opposite sides of the posterior median fissure in the spinal cord.

(3) *Optic commissure:*

Anat.: A place, called the chiasma, where the optic nerves of two opposite sides meet each other and partially decussate. The optic commissure is constituted by the union of the two optic tracts in front of the *tuber cinereum.*

2. *Zool.:* In senses analogous to the anatomical ones.

3. *Bot.:* The cohering faces of two carpels, as in the Umbelliferæ.

4. *Masonry:* The joint between two courses.

cŏm-mĭt', *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *committo: com* = *con*; *mitto* = to send; Fr. *commettre*; Sp. & Port. *cometer.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To entrust, to give over in charge or in trust.

"That good thing which was *committed* unto thee keep . . ."—*2 Tim.* i. 14.

(2) To put in or consign to any place [II. 1].

"At least I'll dig a hole within the ground,
And to the trusty earth *commit* the sound."
Dryden: Satire of Persius, l. 242-3.

*(3) To commission; to appoint or depute.

*(4) To put or bring together in hostility or for a contest. (A Latinism.)

". . . seasonably *commit* the opponent with the respondent like a long practised moderator."—*More: Divine Dial.*

*(5) To join or put together in any way: hence to mix up or confound.

". . . not to scan
With Midas' ears, *committing* short and long."
Milton: Sonnets, xiii.

(6) To perpetrate or be guilty of any crime or offence.

". . . 'tis just to own
The fault *committed* . . ."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xxii., l. 168-9.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To bind, to pledge; to place in the position or condition of one pledged or bound to any particular act or line of action (generally used reflexively).

". . . may in some companies be slightly mentioned without *committing* the speaker."—*Miss Aikin: To Dr. Channing* (1830).

(2) To bind, to restrain, to confine.

"So, though my ankle she has quitted,
My heart continues still *committed*."
Butler: Hudibras.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* To send to prison; to imprison.

(1) *Absolutely:*

"I gave bold way to my authority,
And did *commit* you."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV., v. 2

(2) With the words *to prison*, &c.

"Commitment signifies the act of *committing* or sending of a person *to prison* by a warrant or order on account of some offence committed or suspected to have been committed by him."—*Burn: Justice of Peace.*

2. *Parl.:* To refer or entrust a bill to a committee for consideration and report.

"It was resolved by fifty-one votes to forty that the bill should be *committed* . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

B. *Reflexively:*

1. The same as A. 2 (1).

2. To make a mistake or blunder.

C. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To commit adultery or fornication.

2. To commit a person to prison.

¶ *To commit to memory:* To learn, so as to retain in the memory.

"They who are desirous to *commit to memory*, might have ease."—*2 Maccabees* ii. 25.

¶ For the difference between to *commit* and to *consign*, see CONSIGN.

cŏm-mĭt′-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *commit; -ment.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of entrusting or delivering to one's charge or care.

2. The doing or committing of an act; perpetration, commission.

". . . he so grievously offended God in the *commitment*."—*Lord Clarendon: Essays of Repentance.*

3. An engagement or contract to which one has committed or bound oneself.

". . . the *commitments* of the Money Market are sufficiently numerous . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 8, 1877.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:*

(1) The act of committing to prison.

(2) The state of being committed to prison.

(3) A warrant or order of committal.

2. *Polit., &c.:* The act of committing a bill, &c., or sending it for consideration before a committee. [COMMIT, *v.*, A. II. 2.]

". . . this petition worthy, not only of receiving, but of voting to a *commitment*, after it had been advocated, and moved for, by some honourable and learned gentlemen of the house."—*Milton: Animadv. upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

† cŏm-mĭt′-ta-ble, *a.* [Eng. *commit; -able.*] Capable of being committed. Also spelt *committible* (q.v.).

". . . sin *committable* by man, . . ."—*South: Serm.*, vii. 215.

cŏm-mĭt′-tal, *s.* [Eng. *commit; -al.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of committing or perpetrating any act.

* 2. A pledge; that by which one binds oneself.

II. *Law:* The act of committing to prison.

cŏm-mĭt′-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMMIT.]

cŏm-mĭt′-tee, *s.* [Eng. *commit*, and suff. *-ee.*] One or more persons elected or deputed to examine, consider, and report on any matter or business.

"The *committee* of the captives had audience granted them in the senate-house by the Dictator."—*Holland: Livy* (1600), p. 468. (*Trench.*)

¶ (1) *A Committee of a lunatic or idiot:*

Law: A person to whom the care of an idiot or lunatic, or of an idiot's or lunatic's estate, is committed by the Court of Chancery.

"The lord chancellor usually commits the care of his person to some friend, who is then called his *committee*. . . . The heir is generally made the manager or *committee* of the estate."—*Sir W. Blackstone.*

¶ In this sense the accent is on the last syllable.

(2) *A Committee of the whole House:*

Parl.: A term used when a legislative body resolves itself into a committee to consider any bill or matter, in which case the speaker leaves the chair, which is taken by one of the members, called the Chairman of Committee. While in Committee a member is allowed to speak more than once on any point.

(3) *The Committee of Council:*

Law: An abbreviation of Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

(4) *The Committee of Public Safety:* [A rendering of the French term, *Comité de Salut public.*]

Hist.: The name given to a committee of members of the French National Convention during the first revolution. When the National Convention, about the end of 1792, abolished monarchy and proclaimed a republic, it divided the executive government among several committees, paramount over which was the Committee of Public Safety, appointed on 6th April, 1793. When the Girondists were overthrown by the Revolution of 31st May, 1793, and the Jacobins, or the party of the Mountain, gained supreme power, the powers of the Committee of Public Safety were enlarged. It was the rule of this tyrannical and sanguinary committee which is known as the Reign of Terror. Robespierre was its animating spirit, next to whom stood Couthon and St. Just. The execution of these three men on the 10th Thermidor (July 28th, 1794) was a lesson to the more extreme party in the committee, which did not again perpetrate the same excesses as before, and it is considered as having terminated the Reign of Terror. In March, 1871, the Communists established a similar committee in Paris, which fell in May of the same year. [COMMUNE.]

¶ Obvious compounds: *Committee-man, committee-room.*

cŏm-mĭt′-tĕe-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *committee; -ship.*] The office or position of a committee.

"Trusted with *committeeships* and other gainful offices."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. i.

cŏm-mĭt′-tent, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *committens*, pr. par. of *committo.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Committing, entrusting, or giving in charge.

† **B.** *As subst.:* One who commits anything to the charge of another.

"He signed another treaty on behalf of his *committents*."—*Sir P. Colquhoun, in Biograph*, iii. p. 15 (1806).

cŏm-mĭt′-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *commit; -er.*]

† 1. *Gen.:* One who commits; a perpetrator, a doer.

". . . a deriver of the whole guilt to himself, yet so as to leave the *committer* as full of guilt as before."—*South.*

* 2. *Spec.:* One who commits adultery.

3. One who entrusts or delivers anything in charge.

* **cŏm-mĭt′-tĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *commit; -able.*] Capable of or liable to be committed. (*Browne.*)

cŏm-mĭt′-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COMMIT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

". . . knowledge on the part of the *committing* magistrate that the prisoner would be subject to restriction unnecessarily . . ."—*Burn: Justice of Peace; Commitment.*

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of perpetrating or doing; commission.

2. The act of entrusting or delivering in charge.

II. *Law:* The act of sending to prison.

cŏm-mĭt′-tŏr, *s.* [COMMITTER.]

* **cŏm-mĭx′, * com-myx,** *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *com* = *con*, and *mix* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To mix or blend together; to unite into a single mass.

"And with the sire's and son's *commix* thy blood."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xxii., l. 238.

B. *Intrans.:* To mix or coalesce with, to unite with.

". . . to *commix*
With winds that sailors rail at."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

* **cŏm-mĭxed, * cŏm-mĭxt′, * cŏm-mỹxt′, * com-yxt,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMMIX.]

"Stering stones *commyxt* with moold and flynt."
Palladius: On Husbondrie, ii. 21.

* **cŏm-mĭx′-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [COMMIX, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or process of mixing or incorporating together.

2. The act of coalescing or forming into a single mass.

* **cŏm-mĭ′-xion (xion as cshŭn),** *s.* [Eng. *commix; -ion.*] A mixture, a commixtion.

". . . when two similary souls do blend in their *commixions*."—*Juntus: Sinne stigmatized*, p. 834 (1639).

* **cŏm-mĭx′-tĭ-ŏn, * com-yx-ti-oun,** *s.* [O. Fr. *commistion*; Lat. *commistio*, from *commisceo* = to mix together: *com* = *con*; *misceo* = to mix.]

1. The act or process of commixing or incorporating; incorporation.

"By *comyxtioun* and mellynge firste with Danes and afterward with Normans."—*Trevisa*, ii. 159.

2. The state or condition of being commixed; mixture.

". . . there being a *commixtion* of both in the whole, rather than adaptation or cement of the one unto the other."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

† **cŏm-mĭx′-ture,** *s.* [Lat. *commixtura*, from *com* = *con*, and *mixtura* = a mixing, a mixture; *commixtum*, sup. of *commisceo* = to mix together: *com* = *cum* = together; *misceo* = to mix.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of mixing or incorporating together; mixing, mingling, commixtion.

"In the *commixture* of any thing that is more oily or sweet, . . ."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

2. The mass resulting from the act or process of commixing; a mixture; a compound.

"All the circumstances and respect of religion and state intermixed together in their *commixture*, . . ."—*Wotton.*

II. *Scots Law:* A method of acquiring property by blending different substances belonging to different proprietors. (*Erskine.*) (*Webster.*)

cŏm′-mŏd-āte, *s.* [Lat. *commodatum* = a thing lent, a loan; neut. of *commodatus*, pa. par. of *commodo* = to lend.]

Scots Law: A free loan.

* **cŏm-mŏd-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *commodatio*, from *commodus* = fit, useful.] Adaptation, adaptness, fitness, or appropriateness.

cŏm-mō′de, *s.* [Fr.]

* 1. A kind of lady's head-dress in use in the time of William and Mary.

COMMODE.

"A *commode* is a frame of wire, two or three stories high, fitted for the head, or covered with tiffany or other thin silks."—*Ladies' Dict.* (1694).

2. A chest of drawers; a bureau; a night-stool.

"Old *commodes* of rudely carved oak, a discoloured glass in a japan frame, a ponderous arm-chair of Elizabethan fashion, ..."—*Bulwer: Eugene Aram*, bk. iv., ch. x.

* 3. A prostitute, a procuress.

* **cŏm-mōde′,** *a.* [Lat. *commodus.*] Advantageous, useful, convenient, accommodating.

"So, sir, am I not very *commode* to you?"
Cibber: Provoked Husband, iv.

* **cŏm-mō′de-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *commode; -ly.*] Conveniently.

"It will fall in very *commodely* between my parties."—*Walpole: Letters*, ii. 103. (*Davies.*)

cŏm-mō′-dĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Low Lat. *commodiosus*; Lat. *commodus: com* = *con*; *modus* = a measure, a mode.]

1. Suitable, fit, advantageous, useful; suited to its purpose.

"There in *commodious* shelter may we rest."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

2. Roomy, not narrow or confined.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *commodious* and *convenient:* "Both these terms convey the idea of what is calculated for the pleasure of a person. *Commodious* regards the physical condition, and *convenience* the mental feelings. That is *commodious* which suits one's bodily ease; that is *convenient* which suits one's purpose. A house, a chair, is *commodious;* a time, an opportunity, a season, or the arrival of any person, is *convenient.* A noise *incommodes;* the staying or going of a person may *inconvenience.* A person wishes to sit *commodiously*, and to be *conveniently* situated for witnessing any spectacle." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏm-mō′-dĭ-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *commodious; -ly.*]

1. In a commodious manner, conveniently, comfortably.

"We need not fear
To pass *commodiously* this life."
Milton: P. L., x. 1,088.

2. Suitably; in a manner adapted to a particular purpose.

cŏm-mō-dĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *commodious; -ness.*]

1. The quality of being commodious; convenience, fitness, suitability.

"Of cities, the greatness and riches increase according to the *commodiousness* of their situation . . ."—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. Roominess.

cŏm-mŏd'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *commodité*; Sp. *comodidad*; Port. *commodidade*; Ital. *comodità*; from Lat. *commoditas*, from *commodus* = convenient, fit.]

*1. Advantage, profit, accommodation, convenience.

"Till this advantage, this vile drawing biass,
This sway of motion, this *commodity*."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 2.

¶ *A commodity of time:* A convenient occasion or opportunity. (*Sidney.*)

2. Anything which affords advantage or convenience.

"It had been difficult to make such a mole where they had not so natural a *commodity* as the earth of Puzzuols. . . ."—*Addison: On Italy.*

3. Wares, merchandise, goods; anything movable which is or can be bought and sold.

"While he governed, no prohibition, no duty, impeded the transit of *commodities* from any part of the island to any other."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

†4. A parcel or bale of goods.

"Now Jove in his next *commodity* of hair, send thee a beard." *Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 1.

*5. A prostitute.

"My lord, when shall we go to Cheapside, and take up *commodities* upon our bills?"—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iv. 7.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *commodity, goods, merchandize,* and *wares*: "*Commodity* is employed only for articles of the first necessity; it is the source of comfort and object of industry: *goods* is applied to every thing belonging to tradesmen, for which there is a stipulated value; they are sold retail, and are the proper objects of trade: *merchandize* applies to what belongs to merchants; it is the object of commerce: *wares* are manufactured, and may be either *goods* or *merchandize*: a country has its *commodities*; a shopkeeper his *goods*; a merchant his *merchandize*; a manufacturer his *wares*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏm'-mŏ-dŏre, *s.* [Probably a corruption of Sp. *commendador* = commander: in Fr. (from Eng.) † *commodore.*]

Nautical:

1. In the United States a commodore ranks higher than a captain and lower than a rear-admiral. In England he commands a few ships when detached from the fleet.

2. A title given in courtesy to the president of a yachting club, the senior captain of a line of merchant vessels, and the senior captain of three or more ships of war when cruising together.

3. The leading vessel of a fleet of merchantmen, from which the others take their course.

***cŏm-mŏd-ụ-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *commodulatio*, from *com* = *con*, and *modulor* = to modulate; *modulus* = a little measure, dimin. of *modus* = a measure.] Agreement, proportion.

". . . that symmetry, and *commodulation*, as Vitruvius calls it."—*Hakewill: On Providence*, p. 190.

***cŏm-mŏlgne** (*g* silent), *s.* [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *commonachus*: *com* = *con*, and *monachus* = a monk.] A monk belonging to the same establishment.

"Ioffred Abbot of Crowland, with one Gilbert his *commoigne*, and III other monks . . ."—*Selden: On Drayton's Polyolb.*, § 11.

***cŏm-mō-lĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *com* = *con*, and *molitio* = a grinding; *molo* = to grind.] A grinding together.

"Supply the use of teeth by *commolition*, grinding, and compressing of their proper aliment."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxii.

cŏm'-mŏn, *com-mun, *com-mune, *com-on, *com-oun, *com-un, *com-owne, *com-yn, *a., adv., & s.* [Fr. *commun*; Sp. *comun*; Ital. *comune*; from Lat. *communis*, from *com* = *cum*, and *munis* = obliging.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. General; pertaining or relating to all in general.

"Spain and Holland . . . were reconciled by the nearness of the *common* danger."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ Frequently with the prep. *to* before the person or thing affected.

". . . temptation . . . such as is *common to* man . . ."—*1 Cor.* x. 13.

2. Serving for the use, purposes, or advantage of all; generally useful or serviceable.

"May mix our ashes in one *common* grave."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxiii., l. 108.

3. Having no fixed or determinate owner or master; open or free to all.

"*Commune* things or comunabletes weren blysful."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 13.

"And all that believed were together, and had all things *common*."—*Acts* ii. 44.

4. Frequent, usual, often met with; occurring frequently or ordinarily; not rare or scarce—thus it becomes the distinguishing name of some of the best known varieties of plants.

". . . the species which are most *common*, that is abound most in individuals, . . ."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. ii., p. 53.

5. Of inferior character or quality.

(1) *Of persons:*

(*a*) Mean, poor, of low birth.

"The *common* people are sometimes inconstant; for they are human beings."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

(*b*) (Applied to a woman): A prostitute.

(2) *Of things:*

(*a*) Low, base, valueless, mean.

"Thou pale and *common* drudge 'tween man and man."
Shakesp.: Merch. of Ven., iii. 2.

(*b*) Obscene, lewd.

"Use their abuses in *common* houses."—*Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas.*, ii. 1.

(*c*) *In Scripture:* Unclean.

"But the voice answered me again from heaven, What God hath cleansed, that call not thou *common*."—*Acts* xi. 9.

6. Public.

"Set me in the *common* stocks."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 5.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Grammar:*

(1) *Applied to nouns:* Capable of being applied to all the individuals of a class, being *common* to them all, and not restricted in its application to any one or more in particular. It is opposed to *Proper* (q.v.).

(2) *Applied to gender:* Nouns which admit of being applied, without inflexion, to things of either sex, as *bird, friend, parent,* &c., are said to be of the *common* gender.

*(3) *Applied to Latin and Greek verbs:* Having both active and passive meaning.

2. *Classic Prosody:* That may be short or long at will.

3. *Logic:* Applied to *terms* or *names*, in opposition to *individual, singular,* or *proper*. "*Common-terms*, therefore, are called 'predicables,' (viz. affirmatively-predicable,) from their capability of being affirmed of others: a singular-term, on the contrary, may be the subject of a proposition, but never the predicate, unless it be of a negative proposition: (as, e.g., the first-born of Isaac was not Jacob); or, unless the subject and predicate be only two expressions for the same individual object, as in some of the above instances." (*Whately: Elements of Logic*, bk. i., § 6.)

4. *Anat.:* In the same sense as A. 1.

¶ *Nerves of common sensation:* For def. see extract.

"The distinction which has been made between *nerves* of *common* and of special *sensation*, is indicated by the fact, that while a stimulus to the former causes pain, that to the latter gives rise to a peculiar or special sensation, as of light, sound, or taste."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. ix., p. 233.

4. *Music:* [COMMON-CHORD, COMMON-TIME.]

B. *As adv.:* Commonly, more than common = more than is common.

"I am more than *common* tall."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 3.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

†1. The generality, what is usual or common.

"Your son
Will . . . exceed the *common*."
Shakesp.: Coriol., iv. 1.

*2. The community at large, the commons (q.v.). [COMMUNE, *s.*]

"Now for to speke of the *comune*."—*Gower*, i. 20.

3. An open and (generally) unenclosed space, the use of which is not restricted to any individual, but is free to the public, or to a certain number, as, "The Commons," in Boston. Park is a similar public space.

¶ Commons, where not necessary for the health and recreation of the people, are a wasteful method of using land; it produces less than if it were divided among different individuals. As population, therefore, increased, inclosures became necessary if the people were to be properly fed. Laws made for its purpose were favourable to the lord of the manor. By the statute of Merton and other subsequent enactments (20 Hen. III. c. 4, 29 Geo. II. c. 36, and 31 Geo. II. c. 41) he might inclose as much of the waste as he pleased for tillage or for wood ground provided he left common sufficient for such as were entitled thereto. A multitude of other Inclosure Acts followed, commencing with 41 Geo. III. c. 109, and running down to 31 and 32 Vict. c. 89. Under these, in 1845, Commissioners, called Inclosure Commissioners, were appointed. [INCLOSURES.] It was calculated in 1685 that of 37,000,000 acres of land existing in England, about 18,000,000, or nearly the half, were moorland, forest, and fen. Up till 1845 about 10,000,000 more acres were inclosed, bringing the total aggregate to 28,000,000; more than 1,000,000 have since been dealt with in a similar way.

But within recent years a reaction against inclosure has set in among the inhabitants of the great cities and towns, to whom open spaces within accessible distance are essential for health and recreation. Nowhere has this necessity been more felt than in London, and in 1866 an Act was passed for the improvement, protection, and management of the commons near the metropolis, while in 1878, the Metropolitan Board of Works were authorised to secure commons where opportunity offered near the metropolis. The great wooded common, known as Epping Forest, gained from the lords of the manors and others by a decision of the Master of the Rolls on 10th Nov., 1874, was transferred to the Corporation of the City of London, who had been the successful litigants, and after an arbitrator had settled all claims, Queen Victoria dedicated it on the 6th May, 1882, to the use of the people for ever.

"Hounslow Heath, on the great Western Road, and Finchley *Common*, on the great Northern Road, were perhaps the most celebrated of these spots."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

II. *Law:* The right of enjoying any privilege in common with others; a community of interest or right. This may be of many kinds, as, *common of custom* = the right to take wood for fuel or repairs; *common of estovers* = the right of taking wood for fuel or for domestic purposes; *common of pasture* = the right of turning out a certain number of cattle to pasture on certain common lands: it is usually of three kinds—*appendant* (when the right is supposed to have belonged to the house from time immemorial, because the house was within the manor), *appurtenant* (when the right has become annexed to the house either by gift or purchase, or in some other way), and *in gross* (when the right belongs to a person to turn out on the common, and does not belong to any house or land); *common of piscary* = a right of fishing in waters belonging to another; and *common of turbary* = the right of digging turf on the lands of another.

¶ *Free common over the vicinage* is when the wastes of the manor join, and there is no fence between them, the beasts of the common of one manor being allowed to stray on the wastes of the other manor.

D. *In special phrases:*

1. *Above the common:* Superior to the generality, better than usual.

2. *Brethren of the Common Lot:*

Ch. Hist.: One of the names given to the Brethren of Social Life, a sect which arose in the 14th century. [SOCIAL.]

3. *By common:* Extraordinary, unusual, out of the common. (*Scotch.*)

4. *Disturbance of common:* [DISTURBANCE.]

5. *In common:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) To be enjoyed or participated in equally with another or others.

". . . children or servants could not cut the meat which their father or master had provided for them *in common*, . . ."—*Locke.*

(*b*) Affecting or characterizing equally, or to an equal degree.

". . . they had nothing but their Whiggism *in common*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

(*c*) Equally, commonly, indiscriminately.

"Love alle cristene creatures
In commune, ech man other."
Langland: P. Plowman, 6,830.

(*d*) Followed by the prep. *with* before the person or thing equally affected.

"... having that *in common with* dictionaries, ..." —*Arbuthnot: Tables of Ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

(2) *Law:*

(*a*) Holding or participating in any right equally with others.

"Tenants *in common* are such as hold by several and distinct titles, but by unity of possession."—*Blackstone.*

(*b*) Held in community with others.

"Estates may be held in four different ways; in severalty, in joint tenancy, in coparcenary, and *in common*."—*Blackstone.*

*6. *In the common of:* In debt or under an obligation to.

7. *Out of the common:* Extraordinary, uncommon, unusual. (Generally used in a commendatory sense.)

8. *Tenants in common:*

Law: Tenants who hold by several and distinct titles but by unity of possession.

9. *To make common cause with:* To join or league oneself with; to make the cause of another one's own.

10. *To quite a common* or *comoun:* To requite, to settle accounts with one, to repay. (Generally in a bad sense.) (*Scotch.*)

¶ A thing is said to be *good one's common* when one is under great obligations to do it; to be *ill one's common*, when one, from the peculiar obligations he lies under, ought to act a very different part. (*Scotch.*)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *common, ordinary, mean,* and *vulgar:* "Familiar use renders things *common, vulgar,* and *ordinary;* but what is *mean* is so of itself: the *common, vulgar,* and *ordinary,* are therefore frequently, though not always, *mean;* and on the contrary what is *mean* is not always *common, vulgar,* or *ordinary;* consequently, in the primitive sense of these words, the first three are not strictly synonymous with the last: monsters are *common* in Africa; *vulgar* reports are little to be relied on. . . . *Common* is opposed to rare and refined: *vulgar* to polite and cultivated: *ordinary* to the distinguished: *mean* to the noble; a *common* mind busies itself with *common* objects; *vulgar* habits are easily contracted from a slight intercourse with *vulgar* people; an *ordinary* person is seldom associated with elevation of character; and a *mean* appearance is a certain mark of a degraded condition, if not of a degraded mind." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

common assurances.

Law: The legal evidences assuring one that his property has been transferred to him. This may be done by deed, by record, by special custom, or by devise through means of a will, not operative till after the testator's death.

common bail, *s.*

Law: [BAIL.]

***common bar,** *s.*

Law: A bar to an action for trespass, produced by the allegation that the place on which he was alleged to have trespassed was his own. It was called also *Bar at large* and *Blank bar.* (*Wharton.*)

common barretor. [BARRETOR.]

common barretry.

Law: [BARRETRY.]

common bench, *s.*

Law: The same as COMMON PLEAS.

¶ *Court of Common Bench:* The same as the *Court of Common Pleas.* It was so called because the suits of common people were there tried.

common centring, *s.*

Building: Such as is constructed without trusses, but having a tie-beam at its ends. Also that employed in straight vaults.

common-chord, *s.*

Music: A note accompanied by its major or minor 3rd and perfect 5th. [HARMONY.] In thorough bass, the figure 3, a sharp, flat or natural, as the case may be, or the absence of any letter, character, or figure, denotes the common chord of the bass note. When there is more than one chord on the same bass note, the common chord is figured $\frac{5}{3}$. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

common-council, *s.*

1. The governing body of a city, corporate town or borough, empowered to make rules and regulations for the due administration of municipal affairs.

In this country, its composition is variable. Thus the name may be applied to the single body (as a board of aldermen), or to the aggregate bodies in which this power is vested, or again to the lower branch of the legislative body; as in Philadelphia, where the title is restricted to the second of the two city councils, the first being termed the Select Council (q.v.).

2. A meeting of such governing body.

common-councilman, *s.* A member of the common-council of a city or corporate town.

common-count, *s.* [COUNT.]

common-crier, *s.* A public or town crier.

common-divisor, *s.* [COMMON-MEASURE.]

common-fine, *s.*

Law: A small sum of money paid to the lords by the residents in certain leets. (*Wharton.*)

***common-hackneyed,** *a.* Made common by excessive familiarity.

"Had I so lavish of my presence been,
So *common-hackney'd* in the eyes of men."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

***common-house,** *s.* A meeting-place, a rendezvous.

"Look you be at the *common-house* to-morrow."—*Locrine*, ii. 2.

common informer.

Law: [INFORMER.]

common intendment or intent. [INTENDMENT.]

common-joists, *s. pl.* Joists in single naked flooring to which the boards are fixed. Such joists are also called *boarding-joists,* and should not exceed one foot apart.

common jury, *s.* A jury retained by the sheriff, according to the directions of the statute 3 Geo. II., c. 25, to try not one case but all that are for trial at that assize. [JURY.]

common-law, *s.* The unwritten law, consisting of those customs and usages which have, by long prescription and immemorial usage, obtained the binding force of laws. It is distinguished from *statute-law* (q.v.), which derives its authority from acts of Parliament.

common-lawyer, *s.* One skilled in or practising common-law.

"Canonists, civilians, and *common-lawyers* do all admit this distinction."—*Spelman.*

common-measure, *s.*

Arith.: The measure of two numbers. Thus 2 is a measure of 6 and 24, that is, it can divide each of them without a remainder, thus—

$\frac{6}{2} = 3$, $\frac{24}{2} = 12$.

¶ *Greatest common measure:* The largest number which will divide two others without leaving a remainder. Thus 4 is the greatest common measure of 12 and 16, for $\frac{12}{4} = 3$, $\frac{16}{4} = 4$. If any greater number than 4 be used as the divisor there will be a remainder, thus $\frac{12}{6} = 2$, but $\frac{16}{6} = 2\frac{4}{6}$.

common multiple, *s.* [MULTIPLE.]

common nuisance.

Law: [NUISANCE.]

common people, *s. pl.* The artizans and labourers, the manual labourers.

"King in his Natural and Political Conclusions roughly estimated the *common people* of England at 880,000 families. Of these families 440,000, according to him, ate animal food twice a week. The remaining 440,000 ate it not at all, or at most not oftener than once a week."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

common petiole, *s.*

Bot.: The principal leaf-stalk in a compound leaf. The others are called partial leaf-stalks. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

† common pitch, *s.*

Arch.: A term applied to a roof in which the length of the rafters is about three-fourths of the entire span.

common-place, *a.* & *s.* [COMMONPLACE.]

"Thou unassuming *common-place*
Of nature with that homely face,
And yet with something of a grace."
Wordsworth: To the Daisy.

common-placed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMMONPLACE, *v.*]

Common-Pleas, *s.* The king's court long held in Westminster Hall, but anciently movable. Gwin observes that until after the granting of the *Magna Charta,* there were but two courts, the Exchequer and the King's Bench, so called because it followed the king; but, upon the grant of that charter, the Court of *Common Pleas* was erected and settled at Westminster. All civil causes, both real and personal, were formerly tried in this court, according to the strict laws of the realm; and Fortescue represents it as the only court for real causes. Courts of Common Pleas exist in the several states of the American Union, their jurisdiction being confined to civil cases, in distinction to the courts of criminal jurisdiction.

Common-Prayer, *s.*

*1. Public worship.

2. The liturgy or form of public prayer prescribed to be used in the services of the Church of England.

¶ *Book of Common-Prayer:* [PRAYER.]

common-rafter, *s.* One in a roof to which the boarding or lathing is attached.

common receptacle.

Bot.: The surface from which the inflorescence springs in composite or similar plants. It may be flattened out into a capitulum, or swollen into a more or less hemispherical hypanthodium, or separate flowers may be buried in the fleshy receptacle, in which case it becomes a cænanthium as in Dorstenia.

common recovery.

Law: [RECOVERY.]

common reservoir.

Elect.: A name applied to the earth, because, being a good conductor of electricity, it draws it off from every electrified conductor which is not insulated, and tends, unless other causes operate with counteracting effect, to diffuse the electricity thus obtained through the whole extent of the globe.

common-roofing, *s.* A roofing which consists of common rafters only, which bridge over the purlieus in a strongly framed roof.

common salt, *s.*

Chem.: Chloride of sodium (q.v.). See also SALT.

common seal, *s.* A seal used by a corporation as a symbol of their being incorporated.

common-sense, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Originally signified a common internal sense, and what may be perhaps termed a collective sense, formed by the union of the five special ones, which were supposed to meet at some point in the body, as the radii of a circle converge to and unite in its centre.

"That there is some particular or restrained seat of the *common sense* is an opinion that even old philosophers and physicians are agreed upon. And it is an ordinary comparison amongst them that the external senses and the *common sense,* considered together, are like a circle with five lines drawn from the circumference to the centre. Wherefore, as it has been obvious for them to find out particular organs for the external senses, so they have also attempted to assign some distinct part of the body to be an organ of the *common sense;* that is to say, as they discovered sight to be seated in the eye, hearing in the ear, smelling in the nose, &c., so they conceived that there is some part of the body wherein seeing, hearing and all other perceptions meet together, as the lines of a circle in the centre; and that there the soul does also judge and discern of the difference of the objects of the outward senses."—*Henry More: Immortality of the Soul,* vol. iii., ch. 13. (*Trench.*)

2. The modicum of sense or understanding possessed by people in general; the power supposed to be possessed by people in general of deciding simple questions accurately; the common judgment of mankind.

"His aim was mischief, and his zeal pretence,
His speech rebellion against *common sense*."
Cowper: Hope.

II. *Mental phil.:* When Berkeley, carrying out the system of idealism, had shown that on the principle which is laid down, the existence of the material world could not be proved, and Hume carried Berkeley's scepticism to a yet greater length, the Rev. Dr. Reid, Prof. of Mental Philosophy in King's College, Aberdeen, built up a system designed to be antagonistic to this sceptical one, in what he called common-sense. The first principles of belief which all ordinary men, not idiots or lunatics, accept undoubtingly, were assumed to be axiomatic, and became the foundation of a system of mental philosophy. Dugald Stewart, holding essentially the same views as Reid, thought the term common-sense an unhappy one, and substituted for it "the fundamental laws of human belief."

B. *As adjective:*

Of a view, &c.: Such a one as an ordinary person of sound judgment would take.

common-sergeant, *s.* A judicial officer appointed by the Corporation of London as an assistant to the Recorder.

common sewer, *s.* A sewer through which the whole sewage of a city, town, or village passes.

common-time, *s.*

Music: Time with two beats in a bar or any multiple of two beats in a bar. The beats may be of the value of any note or rest or compound of notes and rests, providing the sum required by the time sign be exactly contained in each bar. Common time is of two kinds, simple and compound. Simple common time is that which includes four beats in a bar, or any division of that number, or square of the number or its divisions. The signs used to express simple common time are the following: $\frac{2}{1}$, $\frac{2}{2}$, $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{4}{8}$, and the characters C and C. In these signs the upper figure denotes the quantity of notes required in the bar, and the lower figure the quality of the notes. Compound common-time is expressed by the signs $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{6}{8}$, $\frac{9}{8}$, such signs meaning two or four beats of three crotchets or quavers to each beat. [TIME.] (*Stainer and Barrett.*)

common vouchee, *s.*

Law: [VOUCHEE.]

*** cŏm'-mŏn, * com-oun, * com-oune, * com-une,** *v.t. & i.* [COMMON, *a.*; COMMUNE, *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make common, to give a part in, to share, to communicate.

"Such as I haue seie and irad in dyuerse bookes, I gadere and . . . *comoun* to othere men."—*Trevisa*, i. 19.

2. To discuss.

"Where no reson may be *comuned*."—*Gower*, i. 68.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To converse, talk, commune.

"*Comoune* or talke with another in cumpany, or felawshepe. *Communico*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"With suche hem liketh to *comune*."—*Gower*, i. 64.

2. To have a common right or share with others.

3. To participate in, to share in.

"Laertes, I must *common* with your grief."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 5.

* 4. To board or live in community.

"In those places it is probable they not only lived, but also *commuted* together upon such provisions as were provided for them at the direction of their president."—*Wheatley: Schools of the Prophets; Serm.* (*Oxford*, 1721), p. 13.

cŏm'-mŏn-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *common; -able.*]

* 1. *Of land:* Held in common. (*Bacon.*)

2. *Of animals:* Such as are needful for the ploughing or manuring of land, such as horses, oxen, cows, and sheep. (*Blackstone.*)

cŏm'-mŏn-ąġe, *s.* [Eng. *common; -age.*]

1. *Gen.:* A right of using anything in common with others.

2. *Spec.:* The right of pasturing cattle on a common.

"They have wronged poor people of their *commonage*, which of right belonged to them."—*Fuller: Holy State*, p. 286.

3. The commonalty, or body of commoners, collectively.

cŏm'-mŏn-ąl-tў, * cŏm-mŏn-ąl'-ĭ-tў, * com-on-al-te, * com-mun-al-i-te, * com-yn-al-te, *s.* [Fr. *communauté*, from Low Lat. *communalitas*, from Lat. *communis* = common.]

* 1. A commonwealth, a community.

"To the vse and profit of the seyd *comynalte*."—*Eng. Gilds*, p. 380.

† 2. The Commons.

"*Cit.* Against him first; he's a very dog to the *commonalty*."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 1.

* 3. Community, common ownership or participation.

"And melancholy Fear subdued by Faith;
Of blessed consolations in distress;
Of moral strength, and intellectual power;
Of joy in widest *commonalty* spread."
Wordsworth: Recluse.

* 4. The generality, the bulk of mankind, people in general.

"I myself too will use the secret acknowledgment of the *commonalty*, bearing record of the God of gods."—*Hooker.*

5. The common people of England or any other country; commoners as opposed to the nobility.

"The civil state consists of the nobility and the *commonalty*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 12.

*** cŏm'-mŏn-ąnçe,** *s.* [Eng. *common*, and suff. *-ance.*]

Law: The body of commoners or tenants who have the right of common.

cŏm'-mŏn-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *common; -er.*]

I. *Of common ground:*

* 1. *Lit.:* One who shares with others a right to common ground.

"Much good land might be gained from forests and chases . . . and from other commonable places, so as always there be a due care taken that the poor *commoners* have no injury by such improvement."—*Bacon.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *Gen.:* One who shares anything with another. (*Fuller.*)

* (2) *Spec.:* A prostitute. (*Shakesp.*)

II. *Of the House of Commons:* A member of the House of Commons.

III. *Of social rank:* One of the commonalty, one who even if titled does not belong to the peerage.

IV. *Of University rank:* A student in Oxford University who is not dependent for support on the foundation of any college, but pays his way independently.

*** cŏm'-mŏn-ĕr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *commoner; -ess.*] The wife of a commoner.

"Peers, commoners and counsel, peeresses, *commoneresses*, and the numerous indefinites crowded every part."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, v. 197.

*** cŏm'-mŏn-ĭńg, * com-en-inge, * com-owninge, * comynyng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [COMMON, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

"As thes kynges in counsell were *comynyng* togedur."—*Destr. of Troy*, 12,046.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Intercourse, dealing, conversation. [COMMUNING.]

2. Communion, participation.

"Wher it is not the *comeninge* of Cristis blode?"—*Wyclife: 1 Cor.* x. 16.

II. *Law:* Commonage, the right of pasturage on a common.

*** cŏm-mŏn'-ĭsh,** *v.t.* [Lat. pref. *com*, and Eng. *monish* (q.v.).] To warn, to admonish. (*Whitaker, Disp. on Script.*, p. 661.)

cŏm'-mŏn-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *common; -ish.*] Rather common.

*** cŏm-mŏn-ĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *commonitio*, from *commoneo* = to warn, to admonish.] A warning, advice, or monition.

*** cŏm-mŏn'-ĭ-tĭve,** *a.* [Formed by analogy as if from a Lat. *commonitivus*, from *commoneo* = to admonish, to warn.] Containing admonition or warning; monitory.

"Whose cross was only commemorative, and *commonitive*, . . ."—*Bp. Hall: Rem.*, p. 14.

*** cŏm-mŏn'-ĭ-tŏr-ў,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *commonitorius*, from *commoneo* = to warn, to admonish.]

A. *As adj.:* Warning, admonishing, commonitive.

B. *As subst.:* A monition, a warning, an admonition. (*Whitaker: Disp. on Scrip.*, p. 8.)

cŏm'-mŏn-lў, * com-mune-liche, * com-oun-li, * com-un-lich, * com-yn-liche, *adv.* [Eng. *common; -ly.*]

* 1. In common, alike.

"God that ous made alle *comunliche* to his anlikenesse."—*Ayenbite*, p. 145.

* 2. In common, familiarly, intimately, sociably.

"And with great joy into that city wend,
As *commonly* as friend does with his friend."
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 56.

3. Generally, frequently, usually, widely, freely.

"That man, it was *commonly* said, has never wanted, and never will want, an expedient."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

4. Poorly, meanly.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *commonly, frequently, usually*, and *generally*: "What is *commonly* done is an action *common* to all; what is *generally* done is the action of the greatest part; what is *frequently* done is either the action of many, or an action many times repeated by the same person; what is *usually* done is done regularly by one or many. *Commonly* is opposed to rarely; *generally* and *frequently* to occasionally or seldom; *usually* to casually; men *commonly* judge of others by themselves; those who judge by the mere exterior are *generally* deceived; but notwithstanding every precaution, one is *frequently* exposed to gross frauds; a man of business *usually* repairs to his counting-house every day at a certain hour." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏm'-mŏn-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *common; -ness.*]

* 1. The state or quality of being common or shared in common; equal participation.

"Nor can the *commonness* of the guilt obviate the censure, . . ."—*Government of the Tongue.*

2. The state or quality of being of frequent occurrence; frequency.

3. The quality of being common or well-known; triteness, commonplaceness.

"Blot out that maxim, *res nolunt diu male administrari*: the *commonness* makes me not know who is the author . . ."—*Swift.*

4. The state or quality of being of a common character; meanness.

cŏm'-mŏn-plāçe, *s. & a.* [Eng. *common*, and *place.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. An ordinary or common topic or subject; a general idea.

* 2. A commonplace-book.

"This being read both in his [Peter Martyr's] *commonplaces*, and on the first to the Corinthians."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

3. An ordinary or common remark (in a contemptuous sense); a platitude, a truism.

"He learned by rote those *commonplaces* which all sects repeat so fluently when they are enduring oppression, and forget so easily when they are able to retaliate it."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

B. *As adj.:* Common, ordinary, trivial, trite.

"Every fool, who slatterns away his whole time in nothings, utters some trite *commonplace* sentence, to prove the value and fleetness of time."—*Lord Chesterfield: Letters.*

commonplace-book, *s.* A book in which short extracts or things to be remembered are arranged under general heads.

"I turned to my *commonplace-book*, and found his case under the word 'coquette.'"—*Tatler.*

*** cŏm'-mŏn-plāçe,** *v. t. & i.* [COMMONPLACE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To reduce to or range under general heads.

"I do not apprehend any difficulty in collecting and *commonplacing* an universal history from the historians."—*Felton.*

B. *Intrans.:* To make use of or indulge in commonplaces or platitudes.

"For the good that comes of particular and select committees and commissions, I need not *commonplace*, for your majesty hath found the good of them."—*Bacon: Works; To King James*, vi. 251. (*Latham.*)

† cŏm-mŏn-plāçe'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *commonplace; -ness.*] The quality of being commonplace or common; ordinariness.

"Our Vicar . . . happens to be rather drowsy and even depressing in the monotony of his *commonplaceness*."—*Black: Adventures of Phaeton*, ch. xix.

cŏm'-mŏns, *s. pl.* [From *common*, adj., and *s*, the sign of the pl.]

* 1. The people who had a right to sit or a right to vote for representatives in the House of Commons.

"The *commons* consist of all such men of property in the kingdom as have not seats in the House of Lords, every one of which has a voice in parliament,

either personally or by his representatives."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 2. (See also the example under 2.)

2. All who are under the rank of peers without reference to their voting privileges.

"The word *commons* in its present ordinary signification comprises all the people who are under the rank of peers, without any regard to property, but upon a future occasion I shall endeavour to prove that in its original signification it was confined to those only who had a right to sit or a right to vote for representatives in the house of commons."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 2, (note).

3. The House of Commons.

4. A ration or allowance of food.

¶ *To be on "short commons"*: To be scantily provided.

¶ (1) *Doctors' Commons:* [DOCTORS' COMMONS.]

(2) *House of Commons:*

(*a*) *Definition:* That one of the two Houses of Parliament which consists of representatives duly elected according to law in prescribed numbers by the burgh, county, and university constituencies of the United Kingdom. The name Commons is given to its members to distinguish them from the peers of the United Kingdom who sit in the House of Lords.

(*b*) *History:* The earliest traces of the House of Commons are in A.D. 1265. The year previously (on May 12, 1264), Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, who was of French origin but brother-in-law to King Henry III., defeated his sovereign at the Battle of Lewes, and made him prisoner. In 1265 the victor issued writs in the King's name requiring each sheriff of a county to return to a parliament which he proposed to hold, two knights for the shire under his jurisdiction, two citizens for each city within its limits, and two burgesses for each borough. A parliament of lords and other dignitaries had existed previously; county representatives may occasionally have sat almost from the commencement of the 13th century, and an assembly of knights and burgesses, nicknamed the Mad Parliament, had met in A.D. 1258, but no writs are extant before De Montfort's, summoning the representatives of cities and boroughs to attend. The Parliament thus called together met in London on the 22nd January, 1265, but on the 4th August De Montfort was slain at the battle of Evesham, and the royal government restored. The victory was obtained for the king mainly through the military ability of Prince Edward, afterwards King Edward I., who, at least as early as 1294, *i.e.*, the 22nd year of his reign, himself called together a parliament of the De Montfort type. The borough representatives were 246, those from the counties or shires 74. Under Edward III. these numbers had altered to 282 and 74. Each place represented sent two members, without reference to its population. There was universal suffrage; members required no property qualification, and were paid. In the eighth year of Henry VI. the county franchise was narrowed in its operation, no one now being allowed to vote unless he possessed freehold worth 40 shillings, a sum the purchasing power of which would have been about the equivalent of £12 at the beginning of the 18th century, and £20 at the commencement of the 19th. The Act 23 Hen. VI. c. 14, made it an indispensable qualification for election as a member of Parliament that the person should be a knight, or eligible to be one, by which was meant that he should have a freehold of £40 a year. James I., by his royal prerogative, conferred two members on the University of Oxford and the same number on that of Cambridge. All along till the revolution of 1688, efforts were made insidiously to reduce, or, if not, then at least to damage, the burgh representation. But in 1694, the 6 and 7 William and Mary, c. 2, enacted that Parliaments in future should be triennial, an alteration which much tended to render the House of Commons independent of the royal authority. A similar Act had been passed in 1641, but repealed in 1664. The Act 9 Queen Anne, c. 5, established a landed property qualification for members, whether for counties or boroughs, and by the 1st George I., passed in 1716, the Septennial Act was established which made the legal duration of a parliament seven instead of three years. It is still in force. At the beginning of the 18th century, England and Wales had 513 members of Parliament. The union with Scotland in 1707 added 30 county and 15 borough members to the House of Commons, that with Ireland on January 1, 1801, 64 for counties, 35 for cities, and one for Dublin University. This made up the entire representation of the United Kingdom to 658, a number which has since been nominally preserved, though the suspension of writs in individual constituencies for proved flagrant bribery has occasionally slightly reduced the number. For the sweeping changes of the distribution of political power produced in 1832 and 1867 by the transference of members from small and decaying places to important and rising burghs or sections of counties, see REFORM BILLS.

(*c*) *Present state:* A parliament cannot spring into life by any effort of its own: it requires to be summoned by the Sovereign. During an interregnum a Convention Parliament, sometimes called simply a Convention, can do so, and has done it twice in English history, once in 1660, the other time in 1688. [CONVENTION.] The persons entitled to appear as members of the House of Commons and of Parliament are those who have been elected by the registered electors of the several parliamentary constituencies, and have taken an oath or made an affirmation of loyalty, &c., in the normal way.

The House of Commons is presided over by a Speaker. [SPEAKER.] The first one, called Peter De La Mere, was elected in A.D. 1377. Most of the important legislation which emanates from the Imperial Parliament has its origin in the House of Commons. For the several stages through which a bill proposing some legislative change must pass before becoming law, see BILL and ACT. For the privileges of Members of Parliament, see MEMBERS. By the Septennial Act [1.] a Parliament which has escaped what may be termed a violent end, dies a natural death in seven years. [SEPTENNIAL.] A general election of representatives to serve in the new House of Commons, then takes place [ELECTION], and when a new Parliament assembles, the House of Lords, as an essential part of the complex machinery, is also summoned to meet. But few parliaments die a natural death. When the Ministry is defeated on what they deem a vital point, and they are of opinion that the country agrees with them and not with their adversaries, the Sovereign generally receives and acts upon the advice to dissolve Parliament, an act which formally submits to the judgment of the constituencies the disputed point which caused the ministerial crisis. [DISSOLUTION.] When a parliament only adjourns, on resuming its sittings, it takes up its business where it was left off, but when prorogued the Session is held to be at an end, and most of the business has to begin anew. [ADJOURNMENT, PARLIAMENT, PROROGATION.]

* **cŏm'-mŏn-strāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *commonstratus*, pa. par. of *commonstro* = to point out.] To teach, to demonstrate.

"*Commonstrate.* To teach."—*Cockeram*, 1626.

* **cŏm'-mŏn-tie, * com-moun-tie, * com-oun-te, * com-une-te,** *s.* [COMMUNITY.]

1. A community.

"The knyghtis of the *comuneta*."—*Depos. of Rich. II.*, p. 28.

2. The common people, the commons.

"The *comounte* may not stey up into the hil of Synay."—*Wycliffe: Exod.* xix. 23.

3. A common. (*Scotch.*)

4. Community, common possession. (*Acts Ja. VI.*)

5. A right of pasturage in common with others. (*Scotch.*)

6. Jurisdiction or territory. (*Scotch.*)

† **cŏm'-mŏn-wēal, cŏm'-mŏn wēal,** *s.* [Eng. *common*, and *weal.*]

1. (*As two independent words*): The common good.

2. (*The two words united into one*): The same as COMMONWEALTH, 2. (1.).

cŏm'-mŏn-wĕalth, cŏm-mŏn wĕalth, *s.* [Eng. *common*, and *wealth.*]

1. *Gen.* (*Of both forms*): The state or prosperity of a country without any reference to the form of government under which it may be at the time.

"... not barely to advantage his constituents but the *common wealth*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. ii.

2. *Spec.* (*Of the form commonwealth*):

(1) *In the abstract:* The republican form of government.

(2) *In the concrete:* The period in the history of England during which the Parliamentary army and the Protector Oliver Cromwell exercised the power of government. King Charles I. was beheaded on January 30th, 1649; but if the commencement of the Commonwealth be deferred to the time when Oliver Cromwell became Protector, then its beginning was not till December 16th, 1653. It received an all but fatal blow by the death of its great chief, September 3rd, 1658. On April 22nd, 1659, Richard Cromwell, his incompetent son and successor, resigned, and on May 29th, 1660, Charles II. was restored to the throne.

commonwealth's-man, *s.* One who favoured or supported the government established by Oliver Cromwell after the execution of Charles I.

"... the son of a *commonwealthman* of the same name, ..."—*Johnson: Life of Parnell.*

cŏm'-mŏr-ançe, * cŏm'-mŏr-an-çy, *s.* [Lat. *commorans*, pr. par. of *commoror* = to dwell, to live.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A residence or abode; a dwelling-place.

"... the province where he has his abode and *commorancy*."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

2. *American Law:* Residence temporarily or for a short time. (*Webster.*)

cŏm'-mŏr-ant, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *commorans.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Dwelling or residing.

"The abbot may demand and recover his monk, that is *commorant* and residing in another monastery."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

† 2. *American Law:* Inhabiting or occupying temporarily. (*Webster.*)

* **B.** *As subst.:* A resident, a dweller.

"I never heard a respondent better hunted in all my time that I was a *commorant* in Cambridge."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 32.

* **cŏm-mŏr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *commoratio*, from *commoror* = to dwell, to reside.] The act of residing or living, residence.

"Was it that they met not with so fit an opportunity of his *commoration* amongst them?"—*Bp. Hall: Elisha Healing the Waters.*

* **cŏm-mŏr'-i-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *commoriens*, pr. par. of *commorior* = to die together: *com* = *cum* = with; *morior* = to die; *mors* = death.] Dying together with or at the same time as another. (*Sir G. Buck.*)

* **cŏm-mor'se,** *s.* [Lat. *commorsus*, pa. par. of *commordeo* = to bite, to gnaw.] Remorse, pity.

"Yet doth calamity attract *commorse*."—*Daniel: Civil Wars*, bk. i.

cŏm'-mŏth-ĕr, *s.* [See def.] A corrupted pron. of GODMOTHER (q.v.). [COMMERE, GAMMER.]

* **cŏm-mō'-tion,** *v.i.* [COMMOTION, *s.*] To move about, to be disturbed.

"He felt it *commotion* a little and upbraid him."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

cŏm-mō'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *commotio*, from *commotus*, pa. par. of *commoveo* = to move, to excite.]

1. A disturbance, a tumult; public agitation or disorder; an insurrection, rising, or rebellion.

"... that they had made *commotions* and divisions in the town, ..."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. A movement or disturbance; violent agitation or excitement.

(1) *Of material things:*

"... that he would allay the *commotions* of the water, ..."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

"We on the earth's surface live night and day in the midst of æthereal *commotion*."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), i. 8.

(2) *Of the mind, &c.:*

"Some strange *commotion*
Is in his brain; he bites his lips, and starts."
Shakesp.: Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *commotion* and *disturbance*: "There is mostly a *commotion* where there is a *disturbance*; but there is frequently no *disturbance* where there is a *commotion*: *commotion* respects the physical movement; *disturbance* the mental agitation. *Commotion* is said only of large bodies of men, and is occasioned only by something extraordinary; *disturbance* may be said of a few, or even of a single individual. whatever occasions a bustle, awakens general inquiry, and sets people or things in motion, excites a *commotion*; whatever interrupts the peace and quiet of one or many produces a *disturbance*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***cŏm-mō'-tion-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *commotion*; *-er.*] One who causes or takes part in a commotion.

"A dangerous *commotioner*, that in so great and populous a city as London is, could draw but those same two fellows!"—*Bacon: Observ. on a Libel* in 1592.

***cŏm-mō'-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *commot(us)*, pa. par. of *commoveo* = to move, to excite; and suff. *-ive.*] Turbulent, disturbed.

"The Lea's *commotive* and inconstant flowing."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, day 3, week 1. (*Latham*)

***cŏm-môve', *com-meve, *com-moeve,** *v.t.* [Lat. *commoveo* = to move, to excite: *com* = together; *moveo* = to move.]

I. *Lit.*: To move, to disturb, to set in motion, to agitate.

"A shrill tempestuous wind,
Which doth disturb the mind,
And like wild waves all our designs *commove*."
Drummond: Flowers of Sion, No. 20.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To move, to incite, to urge.

"This *commeveth* me to spek."
Chaucer: Troilus, 1,797.

2. To disturb or agitate the mind, to excite.

"Jupiter . . . which was *commeved* of this thing."
Gower, iii. 205.

3. To move, to persuade.

"He [Orpheus] *commoeuede* the helle."
Chaucer: Boethius, p. 107.

***cŏm-môved,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMMOVE.]

cŏm-môv'-ĭng, *com-moev-yng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [COMMOVE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of moving or setting in motion.

"The rage ne the manace of the *commoevyng* or chasyng vpwarde hete fro the botme."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 12.

***cŏm'-mŭn, *com-un,** *a.* [COMMON, *a.*]

cŏm'-mu-nal, *a.* [Fr. *communal*, from Low Lat. *communalis.*] [COMMON.] Of or pertaining to a commune. (*Quar. Rev.*)

†cŏm'-mu-nal-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *communal*; *-ism.*] The theory or system of government by communes, as in France.

cŏm-mū'-na-lĭsts, *s. pl.* [Fr. *communalistes.*]

1. The name given in certain religious societies to the members of their community.

2. The same as COMMUNISTS (q.v.). (*Haydn.*)

cŏm'-mu-nard, *s.* [Fr.] A supporter of government by communes: esp. a supporter of the Paris Commune of 1871.

cŏm'-mūne, *com-muny, *com-unyn, *com-une, *com-oune, *com-owne, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *communier*; Lat. *communico* = to share, to communicate; *communis* = common.]

***A.** *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To share.

"Hi nele ne him ne his thinges *comnuny* mid othren."
Ayenbite, p. 102.

"*Comunyn* or make comowne. *Communico.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To impart, to communicate, to publish.

"Men of Creta . . . *communede* it into other londes aboute."—*Trevisa*, i. 311.

II. *Eccles.*: To administer the Holy Communion to.

"Late us be contrite, confessid, and *communid*."—*Gesta Romanorum*, p. 260.

B. *Intransitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

***1.** To have intercourse or dealings with.

"For foule meselrie he *comond* with no man."
Langwȝt, p. 140.

2. To converse, to debate.

". . . I will *commune* with thee from above the mercyseat, . . ."—*Exod.* xxv. 22.

"Or, with what peace, and joy, and love,
She *communes* with her God!"
Cowper: Retirement.

†II. *Eccles.*: To receive the Holy Communion; to communicate.

***cŏm'-mūne,** *a.* & *adv.* [COMMON, *a.* & *adv.*]

"Vile Caytive, vassall of dread and despayre,
Unworthie of the *commune* breathed ayre."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 7.

cŏm'-mūne (1), *s.* [COMMUNE, *v.*] Familiar intercourse, friendly conversation.

cŏm'-mūne (2), *s.* [Fr. *commune*, from *commun* = the commonalty. In Prov. *comuna, comunia*; Ital *comuna.*]

I. *In France*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

***** (1) *Under the feudal regime*: A body of burgesses in a town which had received a charter granting it municipal government.

(2) *Subsequently*:

(*a*) Any assemblage of villagers or others united by common interests and under the same local government; a parish, a district.

(*b*) The commonalty, as opposed to the nobility.

2. *History*:

(1) The municipality of Paris, which, during the most sanguinary period of the first French Revolution, was the mouthpiece of the more ferocious revolutionaries. Under the old regime, power had been in the hands of the privileged classes, the king, the nobles, the higher ecclesiastics and other dignitaries, and their tyranny caused the revolution. Men of genius, chiefly from the middle classes, led the uprising at its commencement, and constituted the Girondist party, which, to gain the victory over the upper class, encouraged or even fomented revolts among the masses of the Parisian populace. The policy was successful for its primary object, but the demoniac spirit they had raised they could not again lay, and ultimately it was fatal to themselves. When, in 1792, it was believed that Austria and Prussia, which had invaded France, designed to force again on the nation the emigrant aristocrats thirsting for vengeance, the Legislative Assembly enacted that whenever it passed a vote that the country was in danger, every municipality should sit permanently. All ranks should arm, and those of them called to serve out of their native place should receive pay. The vote "The country is in danger" actually having taken place, the Municipality of Paris, which met at the Hotel de Ville, and had been formally constituted there on the 21st of May, 1791, began to sit in permanence. Subordinate councils were formed in each of the districts or sections of the city. These subordinate sections sent commissaries to the leading municipality, who, in place of aiding the old members in their deliberations, simply expelled them and usurped the power which they had wielded. Thus was constituted the celebrated Commune under whose auspices the Tuileries were captured, the Legislative Assembly and the Convention themselves domineered over, the Jacobin and other clubs of extreme politicians put in possession of all power in Paris and France, massacres of remorseless cruelty perpetrated, and the Reign of Terror inaugurated. Robespierre, Marat, and Danton became its leading spirits. Of this triumvirate Marat was assassinated on July 13, 1793, Danton guillotined on April 5, 1794; and when on July 28 Robespierre shared the same fate, having been captured the day before at the Hotel de Ville, the head-quarters of the Commune, the illegitimate domination of the latter came to an end, and Paris was soon afterwards, for safety's sake, divided into twelve municipalities instead of one.

(2) On March 18, 1871, an insurrection in Paris overthrew the Government, and an organisation, taking the name and prepared to carry out the traditions of the old revolutionary commune, was proclaimed on the 28th. Among its notable, not to say notorious deeds, were the burning of the Tuileries, the Hotel de Ville, and some other public buildings of historic interest. Four days afterwards, or on May 28, 1871, Paris was taken by storm, the commune fell, and many of the communards were either executed or transported.

***II.** *In England*: The common people, the commons.

"He counseiled the kynge
His *commune* to louye."
Langland: P. Ploweman, 2,570.

cŏm'-mu-nẽr, *com-on-er, *cum-un-er, *s.* [COMMONER.]

***1.** A partaker, a participator.

"*Cumuner* of that glorye."—*Wycliffe*: 1 *Peter* v. 1.

***2.** A commoner.

†3. One who communes or converses with another.

cŏm-mūn-ĭ-ca-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *communicabilité*; Lat. *communicabilitas*, from *communis* = common.] The quality or condition of being communicable; that can be communicated or imparted.

". . . the fecundity and *communicability* of itself, . . ."—*Bishop Pearson: Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

cŏm-mūn'-ĭ-ca-ble, *a.* [Fr. *communicable*; Lat. *communicabilis*, from *communis* = common.]

1. Capable or admitting of being communicated to or shared with others (with the prep. *to* or *unto.*)

". . . a power of ecclesiastical dominion, *communicable*, as we think, *unto* persons not ecclesiastical, . . ."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity; Pref.*, ch. vii., § 6.

2. Capable of being communicated by contagion or infection.

"A virulent disease . . . means one which is *communicable* by contagion or infection."—*Echo*, Jan. 4, 1882.

3. Capable of being communicated or recounted.

"*To* none *communicable* in earth or heav'n."
Milton: Paradise Lost, vii. 124.

***4.** Communicative, affable.

"Be *communicable* with your friends."—*B. Jonson: Epicœne.*

cŏm-mūn'-ĭ-ca-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *communicable*; *-ness.*] The quality or condition of being communicable; communicability.

***cŏm-mūn'-ĭ-ca-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *communicab(le)*; *-ly.*] By way of communication.

cŏm-mūn'-ĭ-cant, *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *communicant*, from Lat. *communicans*, pr. par. of *communico* = to make common, to share with others, to impart, to communicate; from *communis* = shared together, common to several or to all.]

A. *As adj.*: Communicating, imparting. (*Coleridge.*)

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who holds communication with another or with others.

". . . any such favorers, receiuers, *communicants*, and defendours."—*Foxe: Martyrs*; *Rich. II. to the Vice-Chancellor.*

II. *Eccles.*: One who partakes of the Lord's supper, or who is held by proper ecclesiastical authority to be entitled to partake of it.

". . . the faithfull *communicants* in receiving the blessed sacrament."—*Foxe: Martyrs.*

cŏm-mūn'-ĭ-cāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *communico* = to share, to communicate; *communis* = common.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To share or impart to others a share or participation in anything in one's power or possession.

(1) *Absolutely*:

"Feeds sparingly, *communicates* his store."
Cowper: Hope.

***** (2) Followed by the prep. *with* before the person or persons to whom the communication is made.

". . . would *communicate* his secrets *with* none . . ."—*Bacon.*

(3) Followed by the prep. *to* or *unto.*

". . . all they would *communicate to* their hearers."—*Watts.*

2. To impart or share the knowledge of any fact; to reveal, to acquaint with. (Followed by the prep. *to.*)

"His majesty frankly promised, that he could not, in any degree, *communicate to* any person . . ."—*Clarendon.*

***3.** To make common or familiar; to mix with.

"He *communicated* himself through a very wide extent of acquaintance."—*Life of Garth.*

***4.** To share or bear a part of.

"To thousands that *communicate* our loss."
B. Jonson: Sejanus.

5. To impart disease or infection to others.

***II.** *Ecclesiastical*:

1. To recognize as a member of a church or religious body.

"She can pronounce him pardoned, or, which is all one, she may *communicate* him."—*Jeremy Taylor: Worthy Communicant*, 316. (*Latham.*)

2. To administer the sacrament or rite of the Holy Communion to.

***3.** To receive (as the elements in the Eucharist).

B. *Intransitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To share what is in one's power or possession with others, especially in the way of charity or alms.

(1) *Absolutely*:

"But to do good and to *communicate* forget not . . ."—*Heb.* xiii. 16.

(2) With the prep. *to* or *unto.*

2. To have something in common; to be connected.

"The posterior *communicating* artery is an anastomatic vessel, which passes backwards along the inner margin of the middle lobe on the base of the brain, and *communicates* with the posterior cerebral artery."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. x., p. 293.

* 3. To share or participate.

(1) *Of the person:* With the prep. *with* before the person with whom anything is shared or participated in.

(2) *Of the thing shared in:*

(*a*) With the prep. *in* before the thing participated in.

"... may possibly not *communicate in* their sin ..."—*Jeremy Taylor: Ductor Dubitantium.* (*Latham.*)

(*b*) With the prep. *of.*

* 4. To act or work in common.

"Thou *communicatest* with dreams."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

5. To consult with or inform any person by letter; to correspond.

II. *Eccles.:* To partake of the Holy Communion.

"... that whom the law of the realm doth punish unless they *communicate*, ..."—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol.*, bk. v., ch. lxviii., § 7.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to communicate* and *to impart:* "*Imparting* is a species of *communicating*; one always *communicates* in *imparting*, but not *vice versâ*. Whatever can be enjoyed in common with others is *communicated*; whatever can be shared by another is *imparted:* what one knows or thinks is *communicated*, or made commonly known; what one feels is *imparted* and participated in: intelligence is *communicated*; secrets or sorrows are *imparted:* those who always *communicate* all they hear, sometimes *communicate* more than they really know; it is the characteristic of friendship to allow her votaries to *impart* their joys and sorrows to each other. A person may *communicate* what belongs to another, as well as that which is his own; but he *imparts* that only which concerns or belongs to himself: an openness of temper leads some men to *communicate* their intentions as soon as they are formed; loquacity impels others to *communicate* whatever is told them: a generosity of temper leads some men to *impart* their substance for the relief of their fellow creatures; a desire for sympathy leads others to *impart* their sentiments. There is a great pleasure in *communicating* good intelligence, and in *imparting* good advice." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏm-mūn'-ĭ-cā-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMMUNICATE.]

cŏm-mūn'-ĭ-cā-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COMMUNICATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of material union:* The state of communicating with something else, as by a channel opening into another one.

2. *Of union not material:*

(1) The act of sharing with or imparting to others a share of anything in one's power or possession.

(2) The act of informing or consulting by letter, a corresponding with.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* In the same sense as C. I. 1.

¶ There are an anterior and posterior communicating artery in the brain. There is also one of the palm. (*Quain.*)

2. *Eccles.:* The act of taking the Holy Communion.

communicating doors, *s. pl.*

Building: Doors forming the means of communication between two rooms, and, when opened, allowing the two to form one apartment.

cŏm-mūn-ĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *communication*; Lat. *communicatio*, from *communico* = to share, to communicate.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of sharing or imparting a share of anything.

(1) *Of material things.*

"*Communication* of small-pox to the fœtus in utero."—*Cyclop. Pract. Med.*, iii. 745.

(2) *Of things immaterial.*

"Both together serve completely for the reception and *communication* of learned knowledge."—*Holder: Elements of Speech.*

2. A passage or way by means of or through which access is obtained from one place to another.

"... the *communication* it has both with Asia and Europe."—*Arbuthnot.*

3. The interchange or communicating of knowledge or information, by word or letter.

"... the *communication* necessary among all who have the management of affairs."—*Swift.*

4. A conference, consultation, conversation, or correspondence.

"William would bid no higher than a pardon. At length the *communications* were broken off."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* 5. Intercourse, dealing, commerce.

"... evil *communications* corrupt good manners."—1 *Cor.* xv. 33.

6. Information or intelligence imparted or communicated, news.

"The discomfiture of the Whigs was completed by a *communication* from the King."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* **II.** *Fig.:* Sexual intercourse.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Military:*

(1) The line or means of communicating which a general keeps up between the scene of operations and the base, and by means of which intelligence, supplies, &c., are enabled to be safely and freely transmitted.

"... were in constant *communication* with one another."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

(2) The act of consulting or treating as to terms of agreement for peace, &c.

2. *Fort.:* A trench made to preserve a safe means of access and correspondence between two posts or fortresses, or at a siege between two approaches.

3. *Eccles.:* The receiving or participation of the Holy Communion.

4. *Rhetoric:* (See extract).

"*Communication*, another secondary trope, takes place when a speaker or writer assumes his hearer or reader as a partner in his sentiments and discourse, saying We, instead of I or Ye. This trope may be a sign of the writer's or speaker's modesty, and of the respect he bears to his readers or hearers. As this trope puts many for one, it may be considered as a sort of synecdoche."—*Beattie: Elements of Moral Science*, § 865. (*Latham.*)

5. *Mech.:* That act of a moving body by which it communicates motion, or transfers its own motion to another body.

"Thus the sensation of light reduces itself to the *communication* of motion."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), viii. 2, p. 177.

* 6. *Law:* A discourse between several parties without coming to an agreement, upon which no action can be grounded.

communication valves, *s. pl.*

Mach.: The valves in a steam-pipe which connects two boilers to an engine, for cutting off the communication between either boiler and the engine.

cŏm-mūn'-ĭ-cā-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *communicatif*, from Low Lat. *communicativus*, from *communicatus*, pa. par. of *communico* = to share, to communicate.] Ready or disposed to communicate or share with others, willing to make things known or common; free, open, not reserved.

"We have paid for our want of prudence, and determine for the future to be less *communicative*."—*Swift & Pope.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *communicative* and *free:* "A *communicative* temper leads to the breach of all confidence; a *free* temper leads to violation of all decency: *communicativeness* of disposition produces much mischief; *freedom* of speech and behaviour occasions much offence. *Communicativeness* is the excess of sincerity; it offends by revealing what it ought to conceal: *freedom* is the abuse of sincerity; it offends by speaking what it ought not to think." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏm-mūn'-ĭ-cā-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *communicative*; *-ly.*] By way of communication or community, as having a common character.

"... then must the name be collectively and *communicatively* taken."—*Milton: Prose Works*, 316.

cŏm-mūn'-ĭ-cā-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *communicative*; *-ness.*] The quality of being communicative; willingness to communicate, impart to, or share with others; openness, freeness. (*Hammond.*)

cŏm-mūn'-ĭ-cā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *communicator*, from *communico* = to share, to communicate.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who communicates or imparts, an informant.

2. *Mech.:* A means of communicating between two places; specially a contrivance enabling passengers in a railway carriage to communicate with the guard in cases of danger or accident.

* **cŏm-mūn'-ĭ-cā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Low Lat. *communicatorius*, from Lat. *communicator*,] Imparting or conveying knowledge or information.

"... canonical and *communicatory* letters. ..."—*Barrow: Discourse on the Unity of the Church.*

cŏm-mūn'-ĭng, * com-un-ynge, * com-yn-ynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COMMUNE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

"Ye hav don wel, *comunynge* to my tribulacioun."—*Wycliffe: Philip.* iv. 14

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. The act of sharing or communicating.

† 2. The act of consulting, conversing, or talking with another.

"And the Lord went his way, as soon as he had left *communing* with Abraham ..."—*Gen.* xviii. 33.

* 3. The act of receiving the Holy Communion.

"That is i-callid holly *comunynge*, that is aftir penaunce."—*Gesta Romanorum* (ed. Herrtage), p. 195.

cŏm-mūn'-ĭ-ŏn, * com-mun-yone, *s.* [O. Fr. *communion*; Sp. *comunion*; Ital. *comunione*; Lat. *communio*, from *communis*.] [COMMON, *a.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of communicating or sharing.

* 2. Fellowship, partnership; participation in things; community of goods.

"Not that this *communion* of goods seems ever to have been applicable, even in the earliest ages, to ought but the substance of the thing ..."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. i.

* 3. Converse, communing, interchange of thought.

"They eat, they drink: and in *communion* sweet."
Milton: P. L., v.

4. Intercourse, dealing.

"The Israelites had never any *communion* or affairs with the Ethiopians."—*Raleigh.*

* 5. An act performed publicly or in common.

"... they served and praised God by *communion*, and in publick manner."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Scrip.:* The appropriate rendering of the word κοινωνία (*koinōnia*) in 1 Cor. x. 16. The revisers retain the word communion, but place in the margin, "participation in." It seems to have a double reference: (1) Participation in "The cup of blessing which we bless, is it not a communion of [participation in] the blood of Christ: the bread which we break, is it not a communion of [participation in] the body of Christ." (2) The unity of those who participate: "... seeing that we who are many are one bread, one body, for we all partake of the one bread." In the margin: "Seeing that there is one bread, we, who are many, are one body."

2. *Theology:*

(1) The act of partaking with others of the sacramental symbols in the Lord's Supper. For the first three centuries the communion was administered every Lord's Day; then it became more infrequent, and before long was limited to Easter, Whitsunday, and Christmas. Many neglecting it even on these days, the Council of Lateran, in 1215, ordered all Catholics to communicate at least once a year, naming Easter as the time, an injunction which the Council of Trent confirmed. For the first seven centuries the practice was somewhat general of mixing water with the wine to symbolise the mystic union between Christ and the communicant's soul. Originally both bread and wine were administered, but in 1096, Pope Urban II. sanctioned the practice of omitting the wine when the communicant was a layman. This method the Council of Constance enjoined in 1414. It has since remained in force in the Church of Rome, but at the Reformation communion in both kinds, as it is often termed, was restored to the laity. The communion service of the Church of England was adopted in 1552.

(2) The community of belief, and theoretically at least, of Christian affection, existing among those who partake together of the Lord's Supper. *Communio* is used in this sense in

the canons of the Council of Elvira, A.D. 313. From this use of the Latin word is derived the practice of calling the several denominations, Communions, as the Lutheran Communion, the Wesleyan Methodist Communion, the Congregational Communion, &c.

communion service, *s.*

Eccles.: The service, whether liturgic or of any other kind, adopted in a church when the Holy Communion is celebrated. [COMMUNION, II. 1.]

communion table, *s.*

Eccles.: The table, often called in the English church the altar, used in connection with the administration of the Holy Communion.

*** cŏm-mūn'-ĭ-ŏn-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *communion*; *-ist.*] One who belongs to the same communion.

cŏm'-mụn-ĭzm, *s.* [Fr. *communisme.*]

1. A socialistic reconstruction of the body politic on the plan of abolishing private property, and transferring everything formerly possessed by individuals to the State, which then charges itself with the task of assigning work to each of the citizens, and dividing the profits among each. Communism of a certain modified type was advocated in Britain by Robert Owen in his "New View of Society," published in 1813. He attempted, without the assistance of any government, to found a society on the new model on the banks of the Wabash, in 1825, but the attempt failed. The United States have been the seat of numerous other communistic societies, including the Separatist Community, at Zoar, Ohio; the Harmony Society, near Pittsburgh; the Dunkers, at Ephrata, Pennsylvania; the Brook Farm Community, the Community of the Perfectionists, the Shakers, and others. The last named is in successful operation. St. Simon, Fourier, and Proudhon have been its leaders in France, and it seems working as a great unseen force in Germany and Russia. But no communistic society has yet been successful, though, in many cases, co-operative schemes have achieved the ends designed by their founders. [COMMUNITY, SOCIALISM.]

2. Support of the Parisian commune in its procedure at two periods of revolution. [COMMUNE (2).]

cŏm'-mụ-nĭst, *s.* [Fr. *communiste.*] One who supports the theory or practice of communism. [COMMUNISM.]

"... there were among them, millenarians, *communists.*"—*Milman: Hist. of Latin Christianity*, bk. xiii., ch. xi.

cŏm-mụ-nĭs'-tĭc, *a.* [Eng. *communist*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, communism.

"And every one would probably assume beforehand that, if so strange a mode of legislation existed anywhere, it could issue only in enactments of a purely *communistic* kind."—*Saturday Review*, Oct. 8, 1864.

† cŏm-mụ-nĭs'-tĭ-cạl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *communistical*; *-ly.* In accordance with the principles or teaching of communism.

cŏm-mūn'-ĭ-tў, * com-oun-te, * com-une-te, *s.* [O. Fr. *communité*; Ital. *comunità*; Sp. *comunidad*; Port. *comunidade*, from Lat. *communitas*, from *communis* = common.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being enjoyed in common by two or more persons or other animated beings; identity of interests or privileges; common ownership.

2. The commonwealth; the members of a body politic having equal rights and privileges, civil and political, and united by common interests.

"A strong line of demarcation must therefore be drawn between the soldiers and the rest of the *community.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. The members of any society united by certain rules and regulations.

4. A number or body of any living beings associated for purposes of society or defence.

"Creatures that in *communities* exist."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

* 5. The commons; the common people.

"Toward the plain of Salisbery, where as the *comcunte* of the peple sholde assemble."—*Merlin*, iii. 574.

* 6. Frequency, commonness.

"As, sick and blunted with *community*,
Afford no extraordinary gaze."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

7. Common character.

"The essential *community* of nature between organic growth and inorganic growth . . ."—*Herbert Spencer: Data of Biology*, § 43.

". . . that *community* of descent is the hidden bond which naturalists have been unconsciously seeking . . ."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. xiii., p. 420.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.: Arms of Community* are those borne by cities, towns, universities, colleges, abbeys, guilds, mercantile companies, &c.

2. *Socialism: Community of goods*, that is, the holding all goods in common, and the abolition of individual ownership, is advocated by many who wish to reconstruct society on a socialistic basis. It is believed to have existed in the early ages of the world, and in the first part of the apostolic age of Christianity. The view requires modification in both cases. In the first, Blackstone is of opinion that what existed in the earliest ages was a transient right of private property, that is, that one who first began to use anything acquired a brief right of proprietorship in it, which lapsed when he ceased to use it any longer. At the first rise of Christianity a near approach was made to the establishment of community of goods in the church, to cast what one had into the common treasury being the rule, to which there was scarcely an exception (Acts ii. 44, 45; iv. 32). But from Acts v. 4 we learn that this rule was not enjoined upon any one; each was free to retain his property for his own use if he pleased. [CHURCH HISTORY, COMMUNISM.]

cŏm-mūt-ạ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *commutable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being commutable; interchangeability.

"When both are substantives, the *commutability* of terms of this kind is complete."—*Dr. R. G. Latham: Logic as applied to Language.*

cŏm-mūt'-ạ-blе, *a.* [Lat. *commutabilis*, from *commuto* = to exchange: *com* = with; *muto* = to change.] Capable of being commuted, or of being exchanged for other things; interchangeable.

"But here the predicate and subject are not *commutable.*"—*Whately: Elements of Logic.*

cŏm-mụ-tā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *commutation*, from Lat. *commutatio* = an exchange; *commuto* = to exchange.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A changing or altering from one state to another.

". . . in a word, so great is the *commutation*, that the soul then hated only that which now only it loves, . . ."—*South: Serm.*

* 2. Exchange; the act of giving and receiving one thing for another.

". . . that there be some method and means of *commutation*, as that of money."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

* 3. A ransom.

"The law of God had allowed an evasion, that is, by way of *commutation* or redemption."—*Brown.*

4. A sum of money or other equivalent given in exchange for something else.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.: The angle of commutation* is the angular distance between the sun's true place from the earth, and the place of a planet reduced to the ecliptic.

2. *Rhetoric:* A figure of speech whereby a complete transposition of the words in the sentence takes place; as, "I do not live that I may eat, but I eat that I may live." In Gr. ἀντιμεταβόλη (*antimetabolē*).

3. *Law:*

(1) The substitution of a punishment less in degree for one greater in degree.

(2) The giving one thing in exchange or equivalent for another, as the exchange of tithes for a rent-charge.

¶ *Commutation of Tithes:* [TITHE.]

cŏm-mū'-tạ-tĭve, cŏm'-mụ-tā-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *commutatif*, as if from a Lat. *commutativus*, from *commutatus*, pa. par. of *commuto.*] Of or pertaining to exchange.

"*Commutative* justice requires that every man should have his own."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, i. 7.

¶ *A commutative contract:*

Law: One in which each of the contracting parties gives and receives an equivalent. (*Wharton.*)

cŏm-mū'-tạ-tĭve-lў, cŏm-mụ-tā'-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *commutative*; *-ly.*] In respect of or by way of exchange. (*Browne.*)

cŏm-mụ-tā'-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *commutatus*, pa. par. of *commuto* = to exchange.]

Elect.: An instrument which periodically interrupts an electric current. It is sometimes used as a name for a device for throwing into a circuit a greater or less amount of the force of a battery; and occasionally for a device for directing a current into several circuits in succession, the current being through only one circuit at a time. It seems to be used in the above senses by various standard electricians, but they all agree in one point in their use of it; *i.e.* that there is *change*, either of direction, strength, or circuit of the current. (*Knight.*)

cŏm-mūte', *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *commuto* = to exchange: *com* = with; *muto* = to change.]

A. *Transitive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. To exchange; to give or place one thing in exchange for another.

"This will *commute* our tasks . . ."—*Decay of Piety.*

2. To buy off or atone for one obligation by another.

"Some *commute* swearing for whoring: as if forbearance of the one were a dispensation for the other."—*L'Estrange.*

3. To pay for in gross less than would be paid for each separate item combined; as, To *commute* the passage for a year (*American*, corresponding to our taking a season-ticket).

II. *Law:*

1. To change a punishment to one of a less degree of severity.

". . . that her sentence should be *commuted* from burning to beheading."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. To give one thing as an exchange or equivalent for another, as to *commute* tithes for a rent-charge.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To effect a commutation; to serve as an exchange or substitute.

"Those institutions, which God designed for means to further men in holiness, they look upon as a privilege to serve instead of it, and to *commute* for it."—*South: Serm.*

2. To make an arrangement to pay in gross, especially in travelling (*American*); as we say, To take a season-ticket.

commuted-current, *s.*

Elect.: A current the direction of which is changed by a commutator.

cŏm-mūt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMMUTE.]

cŏm-mūt'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *commut(e)*; *-er.*] One who commutes; especially one who commutes the charge of travelling for a period.

cŏm-mūt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COMMUTE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of exchanging or substituting; commutation.

* **cŏm-mū'-tụ-ạl,** *a.* [Pref. *com* = with, together, and *mutual* (q.v.).] Mutual, reciprocal, reciprocating.

"*Commutual* death the fate of war confounds,
Each adverse battle gor'd with equal wounds."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xiii., l. 85-6.

"Since love our hearts, and Hymen did our hands,
Unite *commutual* in most sacred bands."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

† cŏm-mū-tụ-ăl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *commutual*; *-ity.*] Mutual or reciprocal union.

"In fond *commutuality* of soul."
Tennant: Anster Fair, vi. 59.

* **cŏm-mĭxt',** *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMMIX.] Mixed, mingled.

"*Commyxt* thou most hem se with drie dounge."
Palladius: Husbandrie, iii. 3.

cŏm-ŏ-clā'-dĭ-ạ, *s.* [Gr. κόμη (*komē*) = hair, and κλάδος (*klados*) = a branch. So named because the branches are tufted at the top of the tree.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Anacardiaceæ. *Comocadia integrifolia* is a handsome tree with an erect trunk, few branches, smooth pinnate leaves, numerous flowers and deep red, shining, eatable fruit. The wood is hard, of a fine grain, and reddish. If *C. dentata*, which is a native of Cuba, be ever so slightly wounded, it emits a strong smell of dung, whence the natives are afraid to sleep under its shade.

*** cō-mŏg'-ra-phie,** *s.* [Gr. κώμη (*kōmē*) = a village; combining form -γραφια (*graphia*) = description; γράφω (*graphō*) = to describe.] A description of a village. (Special coinage.)

"Condemn not this our *comographie* or description of a country-town as too low and narrow a subject."—*Fuller: Hist. Waltham Abbey*, p. 17.

***cŏm-ō'-sæ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. fem. pl. of *comosus* = hairy, with much or long hair.]

Bot.: An order instituted by Linnæus in his attempt at a Natural System of Botany. He included under it Spiræa, Filipendula, Aruncus, &c. These are now placed under the Spiræidæ, a family of the order Rosaceæ.

cŏm-ō'-se, *a.* [Lat. *comosus* = hairy; *coma*, from Gr. κόμη (*komē*) = hair.]

Bot.: Ending in hairs; furnished with hairs, as the seeds of the willow.

COMOSE.
1. Seed of Willow.
2. Seed of Milkweed.

***com-oun, *com-owne,** *a.* [COMMON, *a.*]

***com-oune,** *v.* [COMMUNE, *v.*]

***com-pace,** *s.* & *v.* [COMPASS.]

***com-pace-ment,** *s.* [COMPASSMENT.]

"Bi a coynt *compacement* caste sche sone
How bold ghe might hire bere."
William of Palerne, 1,961.

***cŏm-pā'-çĭ-ĕnt,** *a.* [Lat. *compatiens: com* = with; *patiens* = suffering, enduring; *patior* = to bear, to suffer.] Sympathising, helping in trouble.

"Be ye *compacient*."—*Wycliffe: 1 Pet.* iii. 8.

***cŏm'-păck,** *v.t.* [Pref. *com*, and Eng. *pack* (q.v.).] To pack closely together.

"Th' art of man not only can *compack*
Features and forms that life and nature lack."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, week 1, day 6.

cŏm-păct' (1), *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *compacte*; Lat. *compactus*, pa. par. of *compingo* = to join or put together: *com* = together; *pango* = to fasten, to fix.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

*** 1.** Joined, held, or fastened together.

"In one hand Pan has a pipe of seven reeds, *compact* with wax together."—*Peacham.*

*** 2.** Composed, consisting.

"A wand'ring fire,
Compact of unctuous vapour, . . ."
Milton: P. L., ix. 635.

"This ponderous heel of perforated hide
Compact, . . ."
Cowper: On Finding the Heel of a Shoe.

3. Closely united; firm, dense, solid, close.

"In the *compacter* parts of bone . . ."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. iii., p. 76.

II. *Figuratively:*

† **1.** Closely joined, concise, brief, pithy, sententious.

"Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive, close, and *compact*, we must study the utmost force of our language."—*Felton.*

*** 2.** Made up of, greatly addicted to.

"*Duke S.* If he, *compact* of jars, grow musical,
We shall have shortly discord in the spheres."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

*** B.** *As subst.:* Frame, figure, structure.

"He was of a mean or low *compact*."—*Sir G. Buck.*

cŏm'-păct (2), *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *compactum* = an agreement, from *compactus*, pa. par. of *compaciscor* = to agree with: *com* = *cum* = with; *paciscor* = to make an agreement.]

A. *As subst.:* An agreement between two or more persons; a covenant, a bargain, an understanding.

". . . he was restrained, by prudence as well as by conscience and honour, from breaking the *compact* . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

¶ The accent was originally on the last syllable.

"Did slay this Fortinbras; who, by a seal'd *compact*,
Well ratified by law and heraldry,
Did forfeit, with his life, all those his lands."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

¶ Blackstone thus distinguishes between a *law* or *rule*, and a *compact* or *agreement*: "'It [law] is also called a *rule* to distinguish it from a *compact* or *agreement*, for a *compact* is a promise proceeding from us, *law* is a command directed to us. The language of a *compact* is, 'I will or will not do this;' that of a *law* is, 'thou shalt or shalt not do it.' It is true there is an obligation which a *compact* carries with it, equal in point of conscience to that of a *law*; but then the original of the obligation is different. In *compacts* we ourselves determine and promise what shall be done before we are obliged to do it; in *laws* we are obliged to act without ourselves determining or promising anything at all. Upon these accounts law is defined to be a *rule*." (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., introd., § 2.)

*** B.** *As adj.:* In league or confederacy; leagued.

"Thou pernicious woman,
Compact with her that's gone, . . ."
Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., v. 1.

cŏm-păct', *v.t. & i.* [COMPACT (1), *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To consolidate, to join together firmly and closely.

"Now the bright sun *compacts* the precious stone."
Blackmore: Creation.

2. To join firmly and fitly as in a system.

II. *Fig.:* To strengthen, to add weight or strength to.

"And thereto add such reasons of your own,
As may *compact* it more."
Shakesp.: King Lear, i. 4.

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To enter into a league or agreement; to be leagued or confederate with; to agree with.

"Saturne resolued to destroy his male children, either hauing so *compacted* with his brother Titan, or . . ."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 225.

cŏm-păct'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMPACT, *v.*]

*** cŏm-păct'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *compacted*; *-ly.*] In a compact, brief, or concise manner; concisely.

"And so *compactedly* express
All lovers pleasing wretchedness."
Lovelace: Luc., p. 80.

*** cŏm-păct'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *compacted*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being compact or firmly and closely united; firmness, solidity, density.

". . . which *compactedness* and hardness is a demonstration that nothing could be produced by them."—*Cheyne.*

*** cŏm-păct'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *compact* (2), s., and suff. *-er.*] One who enters into a compact.

cŏm-păct'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *compact*; *-able.*] Capable of being compacted or pressed closely together. (*Cockeram.*)

*** cŏm-păct'-ĭle,** *a.* [Lat. *compactilis*, from *compactus*, pa. par. of *compingo*.] Fastened or joined firmly together by pressure. [COMPACT (1), *a.*]

"These were made up after all ways of art, *compactile*, subtile, plectile."—*Sir T. Browne: Tracts*, No. 2.

cŏm-păct'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COMPACT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of rendering solid or dense.

*** cŏm-păc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *compactio*, from *compactus*, pa. par. of *compingo*.] [COMPACT (1), *a.*]

1. The act of making compact, solid, or dense.

2. The state of being compact; solidity, density, compactness.

cŏm-păct'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *compact* (1), a.; *-ly.*] In a compact manner, closely, densely (*lit. & fig.*). (*Rous, Psalm* cxxii.)

cŏm-păct'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *compact* (1), a.; *-ness.*] The quality or condition of being compact; closeness, denseness, firmness, close union.

"The rest, by reason of the *compactness* of terrestrial matter, cannot make its way to wells."—*Woodward.*

*** cŏm-păct'-ūre,** *s.* [Lat. *compactura*, from *compactus*, pa. par. of *compingo*.] [COMPACT (1), *a.*]

1. The manner or act of putting together closely and firmly; compaction.

"Stirring the whole *compacture* of the rest."
Brewer: Lingua, iii. 6.

2. The state of being closely and firmly united; structure, framing.

*** cŏm-pāge',** *s.* [A sing. form erroneously coined from *compages* (q.v.).]

"The *compage* of all physical truth is not so closely jointed, but opposition may find intrusion."—*Sir T. Browne: Christian Morals*, ii. 3.

*** cŏm-pā'-gēs,** *s. sing. & plur.* [Lat., from *compingo* = to put together, to frame.] A framework or system of many parts united; a structure. [COMPACT (1), *a.*]

". . . there is no one word to express the *compages* of the superiour and inferiour bodies, which we call mundus. . . ."—*Mede: Paraphrase and Exposition of the Prophesie of St. Peter concerning Christ's Second Coming* (1642), p. 11.

*** cŏm-păg'-ĭn-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *compagino.*] To join or unite together parts of a system or structure.

"The side pieces which combine and *compaginate* the whole frame."—*Mountague.*

cŏm-păg-ĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *compaginatio*, from *compagino* = to join together; *compago* (genit. *compaginis*) = a joining together.] [COMPACT (1), *a.*] A framing or joining together; framework.

"The intire or broken *compagination* of the magnetical fabrick under it."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

*** cŏm-pāign'-a-ble** (*g* silent), *a.* [O. Fr.] Companionable, affable, amiable, sociable. [COMPANIONABLE.]

***cŏm-pāign-ĭe** (*g* silent), ***com-paign-ye,** *s.* [COMPANY.]

*** com-pain-oun,** *s.* [COMPANION.]

*** cŏm'-pan-a-ble,** *a.* [O. Fr. *compaignable.*] Companionable, affable, sociable. (*Chaucer.*)

*** cŏm'-pan-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *companable* = coinpanionable, and suff. *-ness.*] The quality of being companionable; affability, amiableness, sociability.

"His eyes full of merry simplicity, his words of hearty *companableness*."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

*** cŏm'-pan-āge,** *s.* [Low Lat. *companagium: com* =, *cum* = with; *panis* = bread.] Anything eaten with bread as a relish; all kinds of food except bread and drink. (*Spelman, &c.*)

"Some Tenants of the Manner of Feskerton in Com. Nott. when they performed their Boons or Work-dayes to their Lord, had three boon Loaves with *Companage* allowed them."—*Blount: Law Dict.*

"These few litil fishes that thei hadden to *compauage*."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, i. 19.

*** cŏm-păn'-ĭ-a-ble, * com-pan-y-a-ble, * cum-pan-y-a-ble,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *cumpany*; Eng. *company*; and *-able.*] Companionable, sociable; possessing the qualities of a good companion.

"*Companyable*, or felawble, or felawly. *Socialis*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Towards his queen he was nothing uxorious, but *companiable* and respective."—*Bacon: Hen. VII.*

*** cŏm-păn'-ĭ-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *companiable*; *-ness.*] The quality of being companionable; sociability, agreeableness. (*Hall.*)

*** cŏm'-pan-ĭed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* Accompanied, attended. [COMPANY, *v.*]

cŏm-păn'-ĭ-ŏn, * com-pain-oun, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *compaing, compainon, companion*; Fr. *compagnon*; Sp. *compañon*; Ital. *compagno.*] [COMPANY, *s.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Originally, an attendant occupying a position of inferiority, not one of equality, to the person whose "companion" he was.

"I scorn you, scurvy *companion*."—*Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV.*, ii. 4.

¶ An approach to this meaning still exists in the use of the word companion in such advertisements as—"Wanted, a companion to a lady." The paymistress and the lady paid can scarcely be considered as on a footing of equality, though the term companion does not now convey a contemptuous meaning as it once did.

"Arise, my knights o' the battle; I create you
Companions to our person, . . ."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 3.

(2) One who keeps company or associates with another on terms of equality; an associate, a comrade.

"No sweet *companion* near with whom to mourn."
Prior.

(3) One who shares the fortunes or lot of another.

". . . my brother and *companion* in labour, . . ."—*Phil.* ii. 25.

¶ With the prep. *of* before the thing shared in.

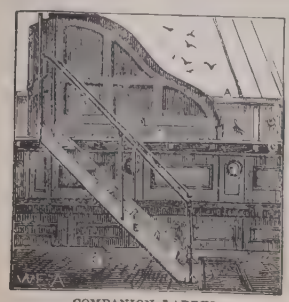
"Which would be all his solace and revenge,
Thee once to gain *companion of* his woe."
Milton: P. L., vi. 903.

2. *Fig.:* Applied to immaterial things, as one's thoughts or reflections, quiet, &c.; an accompaniment.

"How now, my lord? why do you keep alone?
Of sorriest fancies your *companions* make?"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* The framing and sash-lights upon the quarter-deck or round-house, through which light passes to the cabins and decks



COMPANION LADDER.

A. The Bulwark. B. Movable Companion. C. Upper Deck. E. Companion Ladder. F. Hatchway Combing. D. Cabin below.

below, and a sort of wooden hood placed over the entrance or staircase of the master's cabin in small ships. Flush-decked ships are generally fitted with movable companions, to keep the rain or water from descending, which are unshipped when the capstan is required.

2. *Her.:* A term applied to the lowest grade of knights of certain orders; as, A companion of the Bath.

B. *As adj.:* Accompanying, associated.

"Iodine, the *companion* element of bromine . . ."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), viii. 5, p. 184.

*** companion-friend,** *s.* A close and intimate friend, one in constant fellowship.

". . . Well, my *companion-friends*,
If this but answer to my just belief,
I'll well remember you."
Shakesp.: Pericles, v. 1.

companion-ladder, *s.*

Naut.: The ladder by which the officers ascend to, and descend from, the quarter-deck.

companion-stairs, *s. pl.*

Naut.: The same as COMPANION-WAY (q.v.).

companion-way, *s.*

Naut.: The staircase, porch, or berthing of the ladder-way to the cabin.

*** cŏm-păn'-ĭ-ŏn,** *v.t.* [COMPANION, *s.*]

1. To accompany, to attend on.

2. To qualify or fit as a companion.

"*Companion* me with my mistress."—*Shakesp.: Ant. and Cleop.*, i. 2.

cŏm-păn'-ĭ-ŏn-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *companion*; *-able.*] [COMPANABLE, COMPANIABLE.] Fit to be a companion; endowed with the qualities of a good companion; sociable, agreeable.

"He had a more *companionable* wit, and swayed more among the good fellows."—*Clarendon.*

*** cŏm-păn'-ĭ-ŏn-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *companionable*; *-ness.*] The quality of being companionable; sociability, agreeableness.

cŏm-păn'-ĭ-ŏn-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *companionab(le)*; *-ly.*] In a companionable or sociable manner, agreeably.

". . . I live *companionably* with my children."—*Lord Clarendon: Tracts*, 289. (*Latham.*)

*** cŏm-păn'-ĭ-ŏned,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMPANION, *v.*] Accompanied, attended.

† cŏm-păn'-ĭ-ŏn-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *companion*; *-less.*] Without a companion; solitary, alone.

"And I, the last, go forth *companionless*."
Tennyson: Morte D'Arthur.

*** cŏm-păn'-ĭ-ŏn-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *companion*; *-ry.*] Companionship, fellowship, society.

"He drinkes vntil he be drunken, why should not I drink vntill I be drunken? *Companionry* is wondrous good. I should do as others do."—*Rollock: On 1 Thes.*, p. 252.

cŏm-păn'-ĭ-ŏn-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *companion*; *-ship.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Company, association, fellowship.

". . . studiously withdrawing from the eye
Of all *companionship*, . . ."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. 6.

*** 2.** A company, a train.

"Alcibiades, and some twenty horse,
All of *companionship*."
Shakesp.: Timon, i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* The quality or position of a knight companion of certain orders.

2. *Printing:* A number of compositors engaged in setting up any particular work, under the management of a clicker.

cŏm'-pan-ў, * com-pan-ee, * com-paign-ie, * com-paign-ye, * com-pan-ie, * com-pan-ye, * com-payn-ye, *s.* [O. Fr. *compaignie, compaignie*; Fr. *compagnie*; Ital. *compagnia*; Sp. *compañia*; Port. *companhia*, from Low Lat. *companiem*, accus. of *companies* = a taking of meals together, a company; *companis* = a company taking meals together: Lat. *com* = *cum* = with; *panis* = bread.] [COMPANAGE.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Fellowship, association, society; the act or state of being a companion.

"There nas noon that lyste ben his foo,
But dide him al honour and *companye*."
Chaucer: Leg. Good Wom. Prolp, 40.

"As he thereon stood gazing, he might see
The blessed Angels to and fro descend
From highest heven in gladsome *companee*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 56.

2. A companion, an associate.

"Alone, withen eni *compaignye*."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,204.

3. A number of persons associated together—

(1) For any business or object: a band, a troop, a body.

"Thys was a uayr *compaynye*."
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 200.

". . . it was long dangerous for men to travel this road otherwise than in *companies*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

(2) For entertainment or pleasure: guests, visitors.

"Win bigan to failli to that like *compaygni*."
Kindh. Jesu, 1726.

(3) As attendants, companions, associates, or supporters of any person.

"Go, carry Sir John Falstaff to the Fleet;
Take all his *company* along with him."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Persons of good position or breeding; society.

"A gentleman who quoted Horace or Terence was considered in good *company* as a pompous pedant."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. A person possessing the qualities of a sociable and agreeable companion.

* 3. Sexual intercourse.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Commerce:*

(1) A number of persons legally associated for the performance of any duty or the carrying on of any business. The profits are divided amongst the members or shareholders in proportion to the amount of capital invested.

¶ When the persons combining together for commercial enterprise are but few, the association is generally called a copartnery; but when many are thus united the name given is company. Thus no one ever thought of applying the term copartnery [COPARTNERY] to the late East India Company, or the Hudson's Bay Company. One division of companies is into exclusive or joint stock companies on the one hand, and open and regulated companies on the other. [JOINT STOCK.] In the former the enterprise is carried on by means of money previously raised by the sale of shares in the company to intending shareholders. The directors or those whom they employ manage the business; the shareholders do not trade with their part of the stock, but remain passive, except that they annually vote approval or the reverse of what has been done. Joint stock companies are divided into those of unlimited and those of limited liability. If a company of the former type fail, every shareholder is personally liable to the extent of all that he possesses for the debts which may have been incurred, with the expense of winding up. In a limited liability company again he is responsible only for any portion of his shares for which the money has not yet been called up.

"But there were some who held that our commerce with India would be best carried on by means of what is called a regulated *Company*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

(2) The partners in any firm whose names do not appear in the title or style of the firm; in this use the word is generally contracted to *Co.*

(3) A society, corporation, or guild for the promotion and protection of the interests of any trade.

¶ *Civic Companies or Corporations, specially those of London:*

(1) *Hist.:* Trade guilds are mentioned in some laws regulating the City of London which were made under King Athelstan in A.D. 939. Some centuries later, when the towns began to shake off the fetters of feudal oppression, the citizens or burgesses were divided into various trades or guilds which were made corporations, and had the political privileges accorded them of electing magistrates, and ultimately even members of parliament. These guilds either legitimately obtained or usurped the power of enacting bye-laws regulating the admission of new members, allowing none to enter them except they had first served a regular apprenticeship to the trade they desired to practice, and prohibiting any one not a member of their body from carrying on his trade within a corporate town. In France similar corporations long prevailed, and with abuses beyond any existing in England; but the whole system was swept out of existence by the first French Revolution.

The United States never established trade corporations, and in 1816, Albert Gallatin, Esq., Secretary to the Treasury of that Republic, boasted that "Industry is in every respect free and unfettered; every species of trade, commerce, profession, and manufacture, being equally open to all without requiring any regular apprenticeship, admission, or licence." At home the privileges of the trade companies were found oppressive, and some of their franchises were taken from them, so that at last they remained little more than charitable societies.

(2) *Present state:* London, the great seat of the old guilds now mentioned, has seventy-six of them still existing. They are known as the London City Livery Companies. To these there must be added three which have no livery, making seventy-nine in all. Some have ceased to exist. Among these is the Longbow Stringmakers' Company, but the Bowyers (*i.e.* Bowmakers) still continue. £25 is the sum which one must pay to be admitted to their livery. Twelve companies being regarded as higher in dignity than the others have the title "Honourable" prefixed to their designation. The following are the names with the dates at which they are believed to have first arisen:—1. The Mercers (A.D. 1393). 2. The Grocers (1345). 3. The Drapers (1439). 4. The United Fishmongers (1536). 5. The Goldsmiths (1327). 6. The Skinners (1327). 7. The Merchant Taylors (1416). 8. The Haberdashers (1447). 9. The Salters (1558). 10. The Ironmongers (1462). 11. The Vintners (1436). 12. The Clothworkers (1482).

For the political privileges of the Livery Companies, see CORPORATION. No correct knowledge is possessed of the revenues of the Companies. In 1869 it was stated at £99,027 from endowments, besides a sum unstated from other sources. Many believe that Parliament has the right to divert to more profitable uses the funds not now employed for the purpose for which they were originally raised; others take quite the opposite view, believing the money in question a kind of private property. A struggle between these antagonistic views is certain to occur.

2. *Mil.:* The smallest command of a captain of infantry. In the United States an infantry battalion consists of two or more companies, each officered by a captain, a first and a second lieutenant, five sergeants, and four corporals. In times of war a full company consists of 101 men and officers; in times of peace of 3 commissioned officers and 54 men. It is formed in two ranks. In England it forms one-eighth of a war battalion, and has little independent action; on the Continent the company, which is one-fourth of the war battalion, acts almost independently. In England the war strength of a company is 120, and the captain is unmounted; in the Continental armies it is 250. In Germany it is formed in three ranks, and the captain is mounted.

3. *Nautical:*

(1) The officers and crew of a ship.

*(2) A fleet.

4. *Theat.:* The entire body of actors engaged at a theatre.

C. *In special phrases:*

1. *To bear company, * to bere compaignye:* To accompany, to join in any act.

"Yife we to Orpheus his wijf *to bere* hym *compaignye.*"—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 107.

"Admitted to that equal sky,
His faithful dog shall *bear* him *company.*"
Pope: Ess ty on Man, i. 112.

*2. *To hold one company:* To give oneself as a companion to another.

"*To holde hym* on the morwe *compaignie* a diner."
Chaucer: Troilus, ii. 1,486.

3. *To keep company:* To associate with as a companion.

"Who *keeps* her *company?*"—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 2.

4. *To keep company with:* To court or woo. (*Colloquial.*)

company-keeper, *s.*

1. A person who, or a thing which, keeps company with one.

"He overtook me some days before I came so far as hither, and would be my *company-keeper.*"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. One who is fond of going into company; a reveller, a rake.

"At the age of sixteen I became a *company-keeper.*"—*Memoirs of P. P., Clerk of this Parish.* (*Davies.*)

* **cŏm'-pan-ĭ,** *v.t. & i.* [COMPANY, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To accompany, to attend as a companion; to be associated with.

"Rage *companies* our hate, and grief our love."
Prior.

B. *Intransitive* (*followed by* with):

1. To keep company, to associate.

"Wherefore of these men which have *companied* with us all the time that the Lord Jesus went in and out among us."—*Acts* i. 21.

2. To frequent gay company.

3. To have sexual intercourse.

* **cŏm'-pan-ĭ-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [COMPANY, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of accompanying or associating with.

2. *Fig.:* Sexual intercourse.

cŏm'-par-a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *comparable;* Lat. *comparabilis*, from *comparo* = to compare (q.v.).] Worthy of being compared or of comparison.

¶ 1. With the prep. *with.*

"A man *comparable with* any of the captains of that age, an excellent soldier both by sea and land."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turks.*

2. With the prep. *to* or *unto.*

cŏm'-par-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *comparable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being comparable or worthy of comparison.

cŏm'-par-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *comparab(le); -ly.*] In a manner or degree worthy of comparison.

"There could no form for such a royal use be *comparably* imagined, like that of the foresaid nation."—*Wotton: Architecture.*

cŏm'-par-āte, *s.* [Lat. *comparata*, neut. pl. of *comparatus*, pa. par. of *comparo* = to compare.]

Logic: One of two things compared to one another; it is opposed to *disparate* (q.v.).

* **cŏm-par-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *comparatio*, from *comparatus*, pa. par. of *comparo* = to compare.]

1. The act of preparing or making preparation; provision, preparation.

2. The act of comparing; comparison.

† **cŏm-păr-a-tĭ'-val,** *a.* [Eng. *comparativ(e); -al.*] Of or pertaining to the comparative degree.

"... the *comparatival* form."—*Key: Philological Essays* (1868), p. 35.

cŏm-păr'-a-tĭve, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *comparatif* (m.), *comparative* (f.); Prov. *comparatiu;* Sp., Port., and Ital. *comparativo*, all from Lat. *comparativus* = suitable for, or pertaining to, comparison; comparative, in gram., see def., from *comparo.*] [COMPARE.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Suitable for, or pertaining to, comparison; that may be compared or is so.

"The ancestors of the Jews and the Jews themselves, pass through every stage of *comparative* civilization."—*Milman: Hist. Jews* (3rd ed.), pref., vol. i., p. xxxv.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* Involving or pertaining to the second of the three degrees of comparison; that in which only two persons or things are viewed together. It is formed by adding *er* to the positive, when this can be done without injuring euphony, as strong, stronger; large, large(e)*r.* When the positive ends in *y* the *y* is changed into *i* before *er* is appended, as silly, sillier, goodly, goodlier. When this method of forming the degree of comparison would injure euphony, *more* is put before the word without being united to it, and *er* is not appended, as positive, faithful; comparative, *more* faithful.

2. *Science:* When human anatomy had been brought a certain distance towards perfection, attention was given to the anatomy of the superior animals, Cuvier leading the way. The corresponding parts of the several animals being naturally compared together with the view of tracing their resemblances and their variations, the science was called Comparative Anatomy. The same method was tried next, and with good results, on philology, and the science of comparative philology arose. It was then extended to mythology, and finally to the religions of the world.

B. *As substantive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. A rival; one who is equal or aspires to be such.

"Gerard ever was
His full *comparative.*"
Beaum. & Fletch.: Four Plays in One.

2. One who makes comparisons; a scoffer, a giber.

"... every beardless vain *comparative.*"
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

II. *Gram.:* The comparative degree; an adjective in the comparative degree.

comparative anatomy. [ANATOMY.]

comparative anatomist. [ANATOMIST.]

comparative mythology. [MYTHOLOGY.]

comparative philology. [PHILOLOGY.]

comparative religion. [RELIGION.]

cŏm-păr'-a-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *comparative; -ly.*] According to or in respect of comparison; in a state of comparison; not positively or absolutely; relatively.

"In all cases it was the transference of motion from the æther to the *comparatively* quiescent molecules of the gas or vapour."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), viii., xiv., p. 207.

cŏm-păr'-a-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *comparative; -ness.*] The quality of being comparative.

cŏm-păr'-a-tĭv-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *comparativ(e); -ist.*] One who carries on investigations by means of comparison.

cŏm'-pa-rā-tŏr, *s.* [Pr.] An instrument for accurately comparing the length of nearly equal measures. This is generally effected by two microscopes fitted with filar micrometers, and the slide, which carries the two measures to be compared, is so arranged that it moves them exactly behind one another in the micrometer line, and there retains them. In another form the expansion of metal by heat is employed as a test. The name is also given to an apparatus for testing colour.

cŏm-păr'e (1), *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *comparer;* Ital. *comparare;* Sp. & Port. *comparar*, from Lat. *comparo: com* = *cum* = together, with; and *paro* = to prepare.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To bring together; to procure, prepare, or provide.

"But both from backe and belly still did spare,
To fill his bags, and richesse to *compare.*"
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 28.

2. To bring together two or more things for the purpose of estimating their relative qualities or powers by comparison.

"They . . . *comparing* themselves among themselves, are not wise."—2 *Cor.* x. 12.

(1) With the prep. *with.*

"If he *compares* this translation *with* the original, he . . ."—*Addison: Spectator.*

* (2) With the prep. *to* or *unto.*

"... to *compare* one, two, and three, *to* six, . . ."
—*Locke.*

3. To represent one thing by comparison or similitude to another; to liken.

(1) With the prep. *to* or *unto.*

"Solon *compared* the people *unto* the sea, and orators and counsellors to the winds . . ."—*Bacon: Apophthegms.*

* (2) With the prep. *with.*

"... or *with* what comparison shall we *compare* it?"—*Mark* iv. 30.

II. *Grammar:* To inflect according to the degrees of quantity or quality; *to* state the comparative and superlative forms of. [COMPARISON.]

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To admit or be worthy of comparison with anything else; to be like or equal.

"As no culture or graffer will exalt the French wines to *compare* with the wines of Greece, Canaries, and Montefiasco . . ."—*Transactions of the Royal Society*, i. 144.

* 2. To think oneself equal or comparable to another.

"I will not *compare* with an old man."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 3.

3. To vie, to emulate.

"Nature could not with his art *compare,*
Were she to work."
Dryden: Pygmalion & the Statue.

* 4. To make a comparison.

"O Richard! York is too far gone with grief,
Or else he never would *compare* between."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

¶ *To compare notes:* To exchange opinions or views; to compare the results of enquiry or investigation.

* **cŏm-păre'** (2), *v.t.* [COMPEIR, *v.*] To appear plain, to be manifest.

"The treasoun agains thaim *comparit*—that he wes condampnit to de."—*Bellend.: T. Liv.*, p. 90.

* **com-pare,** *a.* [Lat. *compar: com* = *cum* = with; *par* = equal.] Equal, comparable.

"Schew—that thare is na horsmen *compare* to youre horsmen, nor yit na futemen *compare* to your futemen."—*Bellend.: T. Liv.*, p. 362.

cŏm-păre', *s.* [COMPARE, *v.*]

† 1. The state or quality of being compared or worthy of comparison; fitness to enter into comparison.

"The field's chief flower, sweet above *compare.*"
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis.

* 2. An illustration by comparison; similitude, simile, comparison.

"Full of protest, of oath, and big *compare.*"
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 2.

cŏm-păr'ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMPARE, *v.*]

† **cŏm-păr'-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *compar(e); -er.*] One who compares or makes a comparison between different things.

"It was the *comparer's* purpose to discover Mr. Whitefield's enthusiasms."—*Bp. Lavington: Enthusiasm of Meth. and Pap. compared.*

cŏm-păr'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COMPARE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of making a comparison; comparison.

"In the *comparing*, we maye not looke that all should answere in equalitie."—*Abp. Cranmer to Bp. Gardiner*, p. 409.

cŏm-păr'-ĭ-sŏn, * **com-par-ĭ-soun,** † **com-par-y-son,** * **com-par-y-soun,** *s.* [O. Fr. *comparaisun, compareson;* Lat. *comparatio* = a bringing together, comparison, from *comparo* = to bring together: pref. *com* = *cum* = with; *paro* = to prepare.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of comparing, or bringing two or more things together for the purpose of estimating their relative qualities or properties.

"And have thy joys
Lost nothing by *comparison* with ours?"
Cowper: The Task, bk. i.

"One of these alleys, called, and, by *comparison*, justly called, Broad Lane, is about ten feet wide."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. A quality or state of things admitting of being compared, as: "there is no *comparison* between them."
Cowper: The Task, bk. i.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* The act or process of comparing an adjective or adverb; the state of being compared.

2. *Rhet.:* A figure by which two things are compared together with respect to some quality or property common to both.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *comparison* and *contrast:* "Likeness in the quality and difference in the degree are requisite for a *comparison;* likeness in the degree and opposition in the quality are requisite for a *contrast:* things of the same colour are *compared;* those of an opposite colour are *contrasted:* a

comparison is made between two shades of red; a *contrast* between black and white. *Comparison* is of a practical utility, it serves to ascertain the true relation of objects; *contrast* is of utility among poets, it serves to heighten the effect of opposite qualities: things are large or small by *comparison*; they are magnified or diminished by *contrast*: the value of a coin is best learnt by *comparing* it with another of the same metal; the generosity of one person is most strongly felt when *contrasted* with the meanness of another." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

For the difference between *comparison* and *simile*, see SIMILE.

***cŏm-păr'-ĭ-sŏn, *com-par-i-soun, *com-par-i-sun, *com-par-y-soun,** *v.t. & i.* [COMPARISON, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To compare.

"Thus *comparisunez* Kryst the kyndom of hevenne To this frelich feste."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 161.

2. To make like, to construct after a model.

"To sum of bestes he it *comparisoune*."—*Wycliffe: Wisdom*, xiii. 14.

B. *Intrans.:* To try conclusions, to meet, to come together, to join in battle.

"Yif thou tristest in thi vertues, come doun to vs into the feeld and there *comparysoun* we togidre."—*Wycliffe: Maccab.*, x. 71.

***cŏm-part',** *v.t.* [Fr. & Sp. *compartir*; Ital. *compartire*; Low Lat. *compartio*, from Lat. *com* = *cum* = with, and *partior* = to share, to divide; *pars* = a part, a share.] To divide or distribute a general design into its various constituent parts. (*Wotton.*)

***cŏm-part',** *s.* [COMPART, *v.*] A part, piece, or subdivision.

". . . yet remain unseparable, as being *comparts* of the same substance."—*Scott: Practic. Disc.*, xxii.

***cŏm-part'-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMPART, *v.*]

***cŏm-part'-ĭ-mĕnt,** *s.* [COMPARTMENT.]

"The circumference is divided into twelve *compartiments*, each containing a complete picture."—*Pope.*

***cŏm-part'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [COMPART, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of dividing a design into its various constituent parts; compartition.

"I make haste to the casting and *comparting* of the whole work."—*Sir H. Wotton: Elements of Architecture.*

***cŏm-par-tĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *compartitio*, from *compartio* = to share, to divide; from Lat. *com* = *cum* = with, *partior* = to share, to divide.]

1. The act of comparting or dividing a general design, as the ground-plot of an edifice, into its various constituent parts.

"I will come to the *compartition*, by which the authours of this art understand a graceful and useful distribution of the whole ground plot, . . ."—*Sir H. Wotton: Elements of Architecture.*

2. The several subdivisions or parts marked out or separated; a compartment.

"Their temples and amphitheatres needed no *compartitions*."—*Wotton: Architecture.*

cŏm-part'-mĕnt, *cŏm-part'-ĭ-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr. *compartiment*; Ital. & Sp. *compartimento*, from Low Lat. *compartimentum*, from *compartio* = to divide, to share.] [COMPART, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A division, or one of the separate parts into which anything is divided.

"The square will make you ready for all manner of *compartments*, bases, pedestals, and buildings."—*Peacham: Compleat Gentleman.*

2. A portion of a carriage, room, &c., partially separated or shut off from the remaining portion.

"As there was only one male passenger in the *compartment*, and he apparently asleep, the door was closed, and the train again started."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 7th, 1881.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naval Arch.:* One of the separate portions into which the hold of a ship is divided by strong watertight bulkheads.

"The danger of serious damage . . . was reduced to a minimum by minutely subdividing the internal space into watertight *compartments* . . ."—*Brit. Quart. Rev.*, 1873, p. 105.

2. *Arch.:* One portion of an edifice, as one arch is the compartment of an arcade.

3. *Her.:* The partitions and quarterings of the escutcheon according to the number of coats in it.

***4.** *Painting:* A regular orderly disposition of figures about any picture, map, or draught.

***5.** *Hortic.:* A bed, or border, composed of several different figures arranged with symmetry to adorn a parterre.

compartment-bulkheads, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Most of the iron ships have adopted the Chinese plan of dividing the hold athwartship by strong watertight bulkheads into compartments, so that a leak in any one of them does not communicate with the others, thus strengthening a vessel, besides adding to its security. Compartment-bulkheads were first directed to be fitted, under the superintendence of Commander Belcher, in H.M. ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, at Chatham, for Arctic service, in 1835.

compartment-ceiling, *s.* One divided into panels, which are usually surrounded by mouldings. (*Gwilt.*)

compartment-tiles, *s. pl.* An arrangement of varnished red and white tiles on a roof. (*Gwilt.*)

***cŏm-part'-nĕr,** *s.* [Pref. *com* = Lat. *cum* = with; Eng. *partner* (q.v.).] A partner, a sharer, a co-partner. (*Pearson.*)

***cŏm-part'-nĕr-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *compartner*; *-ship.*] Co-partnership, partnership.

"My wife's *compartnership*, my Kate's, my life's."
Ford: Perkin Warbeck, iv. 3.

cŏm'-pass, *com-pas, *cum-pas, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *compas*; Sp. *compas*; Port. *compasso, compaço*; Ital. *compasso*; Low Lat. *compassus* = a circle, from Lat. *com* = *cum* = with, and *passus* = a pace, a step.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

† (1) A circle. [To FETCH A COMPASS.]

"Alle satte atte mete in *compas* aboute."
Chaucer: The Cokes Tale of Gamelyn, l. 628.

***** (2) A going round, a circular way or course.

"A street was in round . . . and bar in to the soler of the temple by *compas*."—*Wycliffe: Ezech.* xli. 7.

† (3) An enclosing line, circuit, or circumference; a space enclosed in a circle.

"[Rome] now on sev'n high hills triumphant reigns, And in that *compass* all the world contains."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic ii. 784.

***** (4) Space, room, limit, area.

"Ten mile *compas* al aboute."—*Cursor Mundi*, 2,275.

(5) Extent.

"No less than the *compass* of twelve books . . ."—*Pope: Essay on Homer's Battles.*

2. *Figuratively:*

***** (1) A circuit or course.

"My life is run its *compass*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 3.

(2) Space or limits of time.

". . . within the *compass* of one year, . . ."—*Atterbury.*

(3) Due limits or bounds; moderation.

"Nothing is likelier to keep a man within *compass*, . . ."—*Locke.*

***** (4) Form, appearance, shape.

"He watz the fayrest of *compas* & colour & costes."
Sir Gawayne, 943.

(5) Reach, capacity, extent.

". . . past the *compass* of my wits."
Shakesp.: Romeo, iv. 1.

***** (6) A going about, or by roundabout means, to effect anything; stratagem.

"Fortune . . . caches furthe his colde wirdis with *cumpas* to ende."
Destr. of Troy, 2,710.

***** (7) Craft, cunning, art.

"Ther stont a trone . . .
With *cumpas* ithrowen and with gin i-do."
Castel of Love, 739.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* A circumscribing instrument, or one for describing arcs or measurers' lines.

2. *Music:* The range or power of the voice or of any musical instrument; the extent of notes or sounds possible to be expressed by it.

"Through all the *compass* of the notes it ran,
The diapason closing full in man."
Dryden: Ode on St Cecilia's Day.

3. *Magnetism:* An instrument for determining horizontal direction by means of a poised magnetic needle. There are many kinds of it; the best known is the mariner's compass. [4.]

4. *Naut.:* The mariner's compass, which is a declination compass used in guiding the course of a ship. It is generally enclosed in a box, which again is placed in another and larger one, the latter termed the binnacle, the appropriate situation of which is the deck in the after part of the vessel. The magnetised needle, which is the essential part of the mariner's compass, is fixed to the lower part of a card, which may be made of ordinary cardboard, of a leaf of mica, or anything similar. By this arrangement, which is the most convenient one, the card revolves with the needle. It is marked not merely with the four cardinal points, but with various minuter divisions so as to constitute 32 in all. To keep the compass in a horizontal position, notwithstanding the rolling of the ship, it is supported on gimbals. In an iron or steel vessel there is a deviation of the north and south line from the magnetic meridian, owing to the permanent magnetism of such a vessel. This is compensated for by placing a permanent steel magnet in the neighbourhood of the compass, which exerts an equal and opposite couple to that due to the ship. It is believed that the mariner's compass was in use in China first on land and then, after an interval, to guide ships on the sea. The name of its inventor has not been preserved. Nor is it known who introduced it into Europe, or when. Guyot de Provins, a French poet, who in A.D. 1190 wrote a satire called "La Bible," speaks of it, but having been a crusader he may have seen it in the East. If it had reached the West, it was scarcely known when he wrote, but about 1250 it began to be appreciated, and soon after came into general use.

¶ *Azimuth Compass:* [AZIMUTH.]

Declination Compass: An instrument intended to measure the magnetic declination of a place, when its astronomical meridian is known.

Inclination Compass: An instrument for measuring the magnetic inclination, or dip.

Mariner's Compass: The same as COMPASS, II. 4 (q.v.).

Prismatic Compass: The same as AZIMUTH COMPASS (q.v.).

Sine Compass:

Elect.: A form of galvanometer for measuring powerful currents.

Tangent Compass:

Elect.: An instrument for measuring the intensity of a voltaic current in which a small needle is placed. The intensity of such a current being proportional to the angle of deflection, the instrument ascertains this deflection, after which its corresponding value is obtained from a table of tangents, and thus the intensity of the current is measured.

***III.** *In special phrases and compounds:*

1. *In compass, *in cumpas:*

(1) *Lit.:* Around, round about. [A. I. 1.]

"Biholdynge hem aboute that saten *in cumpas* of hym."—*Wycliffe: Mark* iii. 34.

(2) *Fig.:* Within due limits or bounds; with due moderation.

2. *Within compass:* The same as *in compass* (2).

***3.** *To fetch a compass:* To go round in a circle, to form a circle or circular line.

"And the border shall *fetch a compass* from Azmon unto the river of Egypt, . . ."—*Numb.* xxxiv. 5.

¶ The expression translated in Acts xxvii. 13, "fetched a compass," appears in the revised version as "made a circuit."

***4.** *To keep compass:* To keep within bounds or moderation.

". . . undertaking for him, that he should *keep compass* . . ."—*King James: Witty Apothegms* (1669).

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

compass-bar, *s.* A fixed iron ring in the furnace for extracting silver from lead, which supports the cupel-hearth in the reverberatory, where the process is carried on.

compass-bearings, *s. pl.* Bearings taken by the compass.

compass-board, *s.* The hole-board of the loom for fancy weaving. It is an upright board through which the neck-twines pass.

compass-box, *s.* The box or case in which a compass is kept.

compass-brick, *s.* A brick with a curved face, suitable for wells and other circular work. (*Knight.*)

compass-card, *s.* The card of a mariner's compass on which the points are drawn. It is usually attached to the needle, and is read

with reference to a mark which represents the ship's head. (*Knight.*)

compass-dials, *s. pl.*

Mech.: Small dials fitted into boxes for the pocket, to show the hour of the day by the needle, that indicates how to set it right; for by turning the dial about, the cock or style stands directly over the needle. (*Crabb.*)

compass-headed, *a.*

O. Arch.: Circular. (*Weale.*)

compass-joint, *s.* A form of joint usual in compasses in which one leg has a circular disc or two, clamped between other discs belonging to the fellow leg. (*Knight.*)

compass-needle, *s.* The polarized bar which is suspended so as to assume a direction resulting from the earth's magnetism. There are several ways of suspending the needle. [MARINER'S COMPASS, DIP-COMPASS, MAGNETOMETER.] (*Knight.*)

compass of the figure 8. A double calipers, measuring with one pair of branches and giving the measure with the other. [CALIPERS.]

compass-plane, *s.* A plane with a curved face, used to work on concave surfaces.

compass-plant, *s.*

Botany:

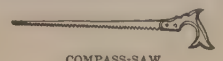
1. *Silphium laciniatum*, a plant of the order Compositæ. It is called compass-plant because it presents the edges of its radical leaves nearly due north and south, whilst their faces are turned east and west. It grows on the Western American prairies. The two sides of the leaves are nearly the same in structure, and bear stomata.

2. *Lactuca scariola*, a European lettuce, having the leaves similarly disposed.

compass-roof, *s.*

Arch.: A bent rafter or curb roof.

compass-saw, *s.* A saw with a narrow blade, adapted to run in a circle of moderate radius. By a rotation of the hand it is constantly swerved, and its kerf allows it some



COMPASS-SAW.

play, so that it cuts in a curve. It is usually thick enough on the cutting-edge to run without any set. The blade is an inch wide next to the handle, tapers to one quarter inch at the point, and has five teeth to the inch. Otherwise known as a Fret-saw, Lock-saw, or Key-hole saw. (*Knight.*)

"The *compass-saw* should not have its teeth set, as other saws have; but the edge of it should be made so broad, and the back so thin, that it may easily follow the broad edge. Its office is to cut a round; and therefore the edge must be made broad, and the back thin, that the back may have a wide kerf to turn in." —*Moxon.*

compass-timber, *s.* Timber naturally crooked, curved, or arched, used for ships' frames, to secure deck-beams to the frames, &c.

compass-window, *s.*

Arch.: A circular, bay, or oriel window.

*** compass-wise,** *** compas-wyse,** *adv.* In manner of a circle.

"A serpent great did slyde, with circles seuen of mighty alse
Along the graue he drew with foldinge reuen in *compas-wyse.*" *Phaer.: Virgill. Æneidos*, bk. v.

cŏm'-pass, *** com-pas,** *** cum-pass,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *compasser*; Sp. *compasar*; Port. *compassar*; Ital. *compassare.*] [COMPASS, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*** 1.** *Literally:*

(1) To go round or about.

"He *cumpassida* alle the cuntreis of Egipt."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xli. 16. (*Purvey.*)

"Old Corineus *compassed* thrice the crew."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 327.

(2) To encircle, to surround, to environ; to enclose or embrace; to besiege, to beleaguer or block up.

(*a*) Absolutely.

"The *compast* the knight, closit hym within."
Destr. of Troy, 10,292.

(*b*) Followed by the adverb *about.*

". . . and they came by night, and *compassed* the city *about.*"—2 *Kings* vi. 14.

(*c*) Followed by the adverb *in.*

"And they *compassed* him *in*, and laid wait for him . . ."—*Judges* xvi. 2.

(*d*) Followed by the adverbs *around* or *round.*

"Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and *compass* thee *round*, and keep thee in on every side." —*Luke* xix. 43.

"Observe the crowds that *compass* him *around.*"
Dryden: Virgil.

(*e*) Followed by the adverbs *round about.*

(3) To enclose with a wall.

". . . and *compassed* about Ophel, and raised it up a very great height, . . ."—2 *Chron.* xxxiii. 14.

(4) To include, to contain.

"Which have her cercles by hem selve
Compassed in the zodiaque."
Gower, iii. 108.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To obtain, to succeed in, to bring about.

"But that the one thing needful for *compassing* this end was, that the people of England should second the efforts of an insignificant corporation."—*Huxley: Lay Sermons* (5th ed.), i. 3.

***** (2) To plot, to imagine, to contrive; to revolve in the mind. (Obsolete except in the legal use; II.)

"The fals blode *compassed* tene and trayn."
Langtoft, p. 303.

***** (3) To design, to plan.

***** (4) To comprehend, to seize in the mind, to apprehend.

". . . a thing too large to be *compassed*, and too hard to be mastered, without brains and study, . . ." —*South.*

***** (5) To seize, to attack.

". . . that he himself also is *compassed* with infirmity."—*Heb.* v. 2.

***** (6) To surround, to attend closely on, to accompany.

"Now all the blessings
Of a glad father *compass* thee about."
Shakesp.: Tempest, v. 1.

***** (7) To invest, to beset, to surround hostilely.

"When waves of death *compass* me."—*Ps.* xviii. 4.

***** (8) To surround, to encircle.

". . . with favour *compass* as a shield."—*Ps.* v. 12.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* To enter into a plot or design, or to take measures for the carrying out of any criminal act, especially in the phrase *to compass the death* of any person.

2. *Naval Arch.:* To bend timber into a curve for the building of ships. [COMPASS-TIMBER.]

*** B.** *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To go round or in a circle.

"To *compas; girare, circinare et cetera: vbi* to go a-bowte."—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

2. *Fig.:* To plot, to plan or intend.

"He *compassed* in his thought
To maken hir a schamful deth to deye."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,011.

*** cŏm'-pass-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *compass; -able.*] Capable of being compassed (*lit. & fig.*). (*Burke.*)

cŏm'-passed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMPASS, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

*** B.** *As adj.:* Circular, rounded.

*** compassed-window,** *s.*

Arch.: The same as COMPASS-WINDOW (q.v.).

*** cŏm'-pass-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *compass*, v.; *-er.*] One who compasses or plots.

cŏm'-pass-ĕs, *s. pl.* [COMPASS, *s.*] A two-legged instrument for measuring distances, or for describing arcs or circles. The compass was a common implement among the carpenters and masons of ancient times. (*Knight.*)

cŏm'-pass-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COMPASS, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*** 1.** *Lit.:* The act of going round, encircling, or enclosing.

"The gardyn was by mesuryng
Right even and square in *compassing.*"
Rom. of Rose, 1,349.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The act of planning or contriving. [II. 1.]

"Ther saw I furst the derk ymaginyng
Of felony, and al the *compassyng.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 1,997.

***** (2) A plan, a design.

"Many subtile *compassinges*
As rabewyres and pynacles."
Chaucer: House of Fame, bk. iii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* The act of plotting or entering into a design for the carrying out of any criminal act. Specially used of plotting the death of the king, which is treason. To provide weapons or ammunition for the purpose of killing the king, or to consult how the deed may be done, or to conspire to imprison him by force, are all held to be a violation of the law, which forbids the compassing of the king's death, and are high treason.

"Let us next see what is a *compassing* or imagining the death of the king, &c. There are synonymous terms; the word compass signifying the purpose or design of the mind or will, and not, as in common speech, the carrying such design to effect."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 6.

2. *Naval Arch.:* The act of bending timber into a curve for the building of ships. [COMPASS-TIMBER.]

cŏm-pă'-ssion (ssion as shŏn), com-pa-ssioun, *s.* [O. Fr. *compassion*; Sp. *compasion*; Ital. *compassione*, from Lat. *compassio* = sympathy, from *compassus*, pa. par. of *compatior* = to suffer or sympathise with: *com* = *cum* = together; *patior* = to suffer.]

1. *Sing.:* The act or state of sympathising with the sufferings, troubles, or misfortunes of another; pity, commiseration, sympathy.

"*Compassion* is that species of affection, which is excited, either by the actual distress of its object, or by some impending calamity which appears inevitable. The etymology of the word expresses this idea with strict propriety; as it signifies suffering with the object."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, § 3.

*** 2.** *Pl.:* An act of mercy or pity.

"Shew mercy and *compassions* every man to his brother."—*Zech.* vii. 9.

¶ For the difference between *compassion*, *pity*, and *sympathy*, see the latter words.

*** cŏm-pă'-ssion (ssion as shŏn),** *v.t.* [COMPASSION, *s.*] To have compassion on; to pity, to compassionate.

"O heavens! can you hear a good man groan,
And not relent, or not *compassion* him?"
Shakesp.: Tit. Andron., iv. 1.

*** cŏm-pă'-ssion-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *compassion*; *-able.*]

1. Deserving of or calling for compassion, pity, or mercy; pitiable.

"The judge should tender the party's case as *compassionable*, and desire that he may be delivered from the evil . . ."—*Barrow: Serm.*, i. 282.

2. Feeling compassion or sympathy; compassionate.

cŏm-pă'-ssion-ate, *a. & s.* [Eng. *compassion*, and suff. *-ate.*]

A. *As adjective:*

*** 1.** Liable to the same feelings or affections; sympathetic.

"I think this reason is nearest truth, that the nose is most *compassionate* with this part."—*Donne: Problems*, xi.

*** 2.** Exciting compassion or pity; pitiable.

"It boots thee not to be *compassionate.*"
Shakesp.: Rich. II., i. 3.

"Your case is truly a *compassionate* one."—*Colman: Eng. Merchant*, v. 1.

3. Feeling compassion or pity; tender-hearted, merciful; inclined to compassion or sympathy for others.

"A kind of change came in my fate,
My keepers grew *compassionate.*"
Byron: The Prisoner of Chillon, xi.

*** B.** *As subst.:* One who feels pity or compassion for another. (*W. Watson: Decacordon* (1602), p. 190.)

cŏm-pă'-ssion-āte, *v.t.* [COMPASSIONATE, *a.*] To have compassion on, to pity, commiserate, or sympathize with.

"*Compassionates* my pains, and pities me!
What is compassion, when 'tis void of love?"
Addison: Cato.

*** cŏm-pă'-ssion-ā-tĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMPASSIONATE, *v.*]

cŏm-pă'-ssion-āte-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *compassionate*; *-ly.*] In a compassionate or sympathizing manner; mercifully, pityingly. (*Sharp.*)

*** cŏm-pă'-ssion-āte-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *compassionate*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being compassionate.

cŏm-pă'-ssion-ā-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COMPASSIONATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of feeling compassion, pity, or sympathy; compassion.

*** cŏm-păˊ-ssion-at-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *compassionat(e); -ive.*] Feeling compassion; compassionate.

"Nor would he have permitted his *compassionative* nature to imagine it belonged to God's mercy to change its condition in those that are damned, from pain to happiness."—*Sir K. Digby: Observations on Browne's Religio Medici.* (*Latham.*)

*** cŏm ◉păˊ-ssioned (ssion as shŭn),** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Compassion, *v.*]

*** cŏmˊ-pass-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *compass; -less.*] Having no compass. (*Knowles* in *Webster.*)

*** cŏmˊ-pass-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *compass; -ly.*] In proportion, fittingly, skilfully.

". . . who made all *compassly*."—*Sylvester: The Lawe*, p. 540. (*Davies.*)

*** cŏmˊ-pass-mĕnt, * com-pace-ment, * com-passe-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *compass; -ment.*] A contrivance, plan, or compassing.

"Through whos *compassement* and guile
Ful many a man hath lost his while."
Gower, i. 237.

cŏmˊ-past, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Compass, *v.*]

"The yeare begins his *compast* course anew."
Spenser: Sonnet, 62.

cŏm-pa-tĕrnˊ-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Low Lat. *compaternitas*, from Lat. *com* = *cum* = with, and *paternitas* = the relation of a father; *pater* = a father.] The state or position of a godfather.

"Gossipred, or *compaternity*, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity; and a juror that was gossip to either of the parties might, in former times, have been challenged as not indifferent by our law."—*Davies: State of Ireland.*

cŏm-păt-ĭ-bĭlˊ-ĭ-tў, *com-pet-i-bil-i-ty, *s.* [Fr. *compatibilité*; Ital. *compatibilità.*] The quality of being compatible, consistency; congruity, harmony with, compatibleness.

". . . the *compatibility* and concurrence of such properties in one thing, . . ."—*Burrow*, vol. ii., serm. 9.

cŏmˊ-păt-ĭ-ble, * com-pet-i-ble, *a.* [Fr. & Sp. *compatible*; Port. *compativel*; Ital. *compatibile*; Low Lat. *compatibilis*, from Lat. *compatior* = to suffer together; wrongly taken by some as altered from *competible* (q.v.); from *competo* = to go or come together, . . . to strive for: *com* = together, and *peto* = to go to, . . . to seek. Puttenham in 1589 ranked this word among those then quite recently introduced into the language.] Consistent with, congruous, in harmony with, suitable, fit, agreeable to.

". . . such qualities as are by nature the most *compatible*; valour with anger, meekness with piety, and prudence with dissimulation."—*Broome.*

(1) *Rarely* (followed by *to*):

"The object of the will is such a good as is *compatible* to an intellectual nature."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

(2) *Generally* (followed by *with*):

". . . and scarce *compatible with* his state at home."—*Baker: Edw. III.*, an. 1347.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *compatible* and *consistent*: "*Compatibility* has a principal reference to plans and measures; *consistency* to character, conduct, and station. Every thing is *compatible* with a plan which does not interrupt its prosecution; everything is *consistent* with a person's station by which it is neither degraded nor elevated. It is not *compatible* with the good discipline of a school to allow of foreign interference; it is not *consistent* with the elevated and dignified character of a clergyman to engage in the ordinary pursuits of other men." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏmˊ-păt-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *compatible; -ness.*] The quality of being compatible; consistency, congruity, harmony, fitness, agreement.

cŏmˊ-păt-ĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *compatib(le); -ly.*] In a compatible manner, consistently, congruously, harmoniously, in agreement with.

*** cŏm-păˊ-tient (tient as shent),** *a.* [Lat. *compatiens* = suffering together, pr. par. of *compatior*, from *com* = together, and *patior* = to suffer.] Suffering together, compassionate. [Compacient.]

"The same *compatient* and commorient fates and times."—*Sir G. Buck: History of King Richard III.*

† cŏm-pătˊ-rĭ-ŏt, *s. & a.* [In Fr. *compatriote.*]

A. *As subst.:* One of the same country.

B. *As adj.:* Belonging to the same country.

". . . some honour'd chief
Of his *compatriot* villagers . . ."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

*** cŏm-pătˊ-rĭ-ŏt-ĭsm,** *s.* [Pref. *com*, and *patriotism* (q.v.).] The condition or state of being a compatriot, or of the same country.

*** com-payn-ie, * com-payn-ye,** *s.* [Company.]

"Gret *compaynye* of hey men in Engelond."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 370.

cŏm-pēarˊ, *v.i.* [Lat. *compareo* = to be perfectly apparent, to appear, to be visible: *con*, and *pareo* = to appear, to come forth.]

Scots Law: To put in an appearance in a court of law; to appear either in person or by means of a counsel. (*Stirling.*)

cŏm-pēarˊ-ąnce, *s.* [Scotch *compear; -ance.*]

Scots Law: The act of putting in an appearance in a court of law. (*Balcanquhal.*)

cŏm-pēarˊ-ant, *s.* [Scotch *compear*, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ant.*] The same as Compearer (q.v.).

cŏm-pēarˊ-ĕr, *s.* [Scotch *compear*, and Eng. suff. *-er.*]

Scots Law: One who compears in a law court, specially if he do so spontaneously, to request that he shall be allowed to constitute himself a party to a suit as it affects his interest.

cŏm-pēˊer, * com-per, * cum-per, *s.* [O. Fr. *compeer, compair*; Lat. *compar*, from *com* = *cum* = with, and *par* = equal.] A companion, a comrade, a mate; one equal in age or position; an equal.

"A gentil pardoner of Roncival, his frend and his *compeer*." *Chaucer: C. T.*, prol. 672.

"Yon thorn—perchance whose prickly spears
Have fenced him for three hundred years,
While fell around his green *compeers* . . ."
Scott: Marmion, introd. to canto ii.

*** cŏm-pēˊer,** *v.t.* [Compeer, *s.*] To equal, to match, to mate.

"In my rights,
By me invested, he *compeers* the best."
Shakesp.: King Lear, v. 3.

*** com-peer,** *v.t.* [Compear, *v.*]

*** com-peir,** *v.t.* [Compear, *v.*]

*** com-peir-ance,** *s.* [Compearance, *s.*]

*** com-peir-ant,** *s.* [Compearant, *s.*]

cŏm-pĕlˊ, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *compellir*; Sp. *compelir*; Port. *compellir*, from Lat. *compello* = to drive together, to compel: *com* = *cum* = with, together, and *pello* = to drive.]

1. To force, to constrain, to drive, to oblige to do any act.

(1) With an infinitive expressing the act.

". . . him they *compelled* to bear his cross."—*Mark* xxvii. 32.

(2) With the prep. *to* and a noun to express the act.

"*Compell'd* to flight, they scatter wide."
Scott: The Lord of the Isles, vi. 23.

(3) With the act not expressed.

"He refused, and said, I will not eat: but his servants, together with the woman, *compelled* him."—1 *Samuel* xxvii. 23.

2. To cause or bring to pass under compulsion, to force, to exact.

"The Crown had power to *compel* the attendance of witnesses."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

* 3. To take by force, to seize, to ravish from.

". . . commissions which *compel* from each
The sixth part of his substance, . . ."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

* 4. To overpower, to seize.

"But easy sleep their weary limbs *compell'd*."
Dryden.

* 5. To gather close together into a body.

"Now friendly mix'd, and in one troop *compell'd*."
Dryden.

* 6. To rule over, to have power or authority over.

"The powers that I *compel*
Shall throw thee hence."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, v. 650.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *compel*, to *force*, to *oblige*, and to *necessitate*: "*Compulsion* and *force* act much more directly and positively than *oblige* or *necessitate*; and the latter indicates more of physical strength than the former. We are *compelled* by outward or inward motives; we are *obliged* more by motives than any thing else; we are *forced* sometimes by circumstances, though oftener by plain strength; we are *necessitated* solely by circumstances. An adversary is *compelled* to yield who resigns from despair of victory; he is *forced* to yield if he stand in fear of his life; he is *obliged* to yield if he cannot withstand the entreaties of his friends; he is *necessitated* to yield if he want the strength to continue. An obstinate person must be *compelled* to give up his point; a turbulent and disorderly man must be *forced* to go where the officers of justice choose to lead him; an unreasonable person must be *obliged* to satisfy a just demand; we are all occasionally *necessitated* to do that which is not agreeable to us." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** cŏm-pĕlˊ-la-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *compel; -able.*] Capable of being compelled or constrained; liable to, or capable of, compulsion.

"Now in the state of Israel under kings, was there any earthly power by which those kings were *compellable* to any thing, or any subject allowed to resist them in any case whatsoever."—*Hobbes: De Corpore Politico*, pt. ii., p. 79.

*** cŏm-pĕlˊ-la-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *compellab(le); -ly.*] By way of compulsion.

*** cŏm-pĕlˊ-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *compello.*] To address, to speak to.

*** cŏm-pĕl-lāˊ-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *compellatio*, from *compello* (1st conj.) = to accost, from *compello* (3rd conj.) = to drive together.] The mode or style of salutation or address; appellation.

"The peculiar *compellation* of the kings in France is by 'sire,' which is nothing else but father."—*Temple.*

*** cŏm-pĕlˊ-la-tĭve,** *s.* [Lat. *compello* = to accost, to address.]

Gram.: An appellative, an appellation.

*** cŏm-pĕlˊ-la-tōr-ў,** *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *compellatorius*, from *compello* = to compel.] Compulsatory, compulsory.

". . . a king and a queen to be constrained by process *compellatory* to appear in any court, . . ."—*Cavendish: Life of Cardinal Wolsey.*

cŏm-pĕlˊled, *pa. par. & a.* [Compel, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

*** B.** *As adj.:* Enforced, involuntary.

". . . finding ourselves too slow of sale, we put on a *compelled* valour . . ."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 7.

cŏm-pĕlˊ-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *compel; -er.*] One who compels or constrains another to any act.

". . . what trust can the *compeller* have of the compelled?"—*Strype: Life of Sir T. Smith; On the Queen's Marriage.*

cŏm-pĕlˊ-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Compel, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Exercising power or authority; resistless.

C. *As subst.:* The act of forcing or constraining; compulsion, constraint.

*** cŏm-pĕlˊ-lĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *compelling; -ly.*] By way of compulsion; compulsorily.

"Not evidently, *compellingly* necessarily."—*Taylor: Real Presence*, s. 2.

*** com-pend,** *s.* [Compendium.]

"Fix in memory the discourses, and abstract them into brief *compends*."—*Watts: Improv. of the Mind.*

*** cŏm-pĕn-dĭ-ărˊ-ĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *compendiarius* = of the nature of a compendium, abridged.] Abridged, brief, concise, compendious. (*Bailey.*)

*** cŏm-pĕndˊ-ĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *compendiatum*, sup. of *compendio* = to abridge.] To collect together or contain briefly or concisely, to epitomize.

"It concludeth in the last with that which concludeth and *compendiateth* all blessing, peace upon Israel."—*Bp. of London: Vine Palatine* (1614), p. 2.

cŏm-pĕn-dĭ-ŏsˊ-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Lat. *compendios(us)*; *i* connective, and Eng. suff. *-ty.*] The same as Compendiousness (q.v.).

cŏm-pĕnˊ-dĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Prov. *compendios*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *compendioso*, from Lat. *compendiosus* = (1) advantageous, (2) abridged.]

1. *Of a book, &c.:* Abridged, summarised, in brief compass.

". . . thre thinges be required in the oration of a man hauying autoritie, that it be *compendious*, sententious and delectable."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, ii. 2.

2. *Of anything:*

(1) Summed up in short compass.

"For God is love—*compendious* whole
Of all the blessings of a soul."
Byrom: Love of God.

* (2) Summary; direct, not circuitous in the method of operation.

cŏm-pĕn'-dĭ-oŭs-lȳ, * **cŏm-pĕn'-dĭ-oŭse-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *compendious*; *-ly.*] In a compendious manner, in brief compass, with brevity, shortly.

"The state or condition of matter, before the world was a making, is *compendiously* expressed by the word chaos."—*Bentley.*

cŏm-pĕn'-dĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *compendious*; *-ness.*] The quality of being compendious; brevity, shortness.

"The inviting easiness and *compendiousness* of this assertion, should dazzle the eyes."—*Bentley: Serm.*

cŏm-pĕn'-dĭ-ŭm (pl. **compendia**), *s.* [Lat. *compendium* = a hanging together, a laying up, a storing, . . . an abridgment, from *com* (*con*) = together, and *pendo* = to cause to hang; Fr. *compendium*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *compendio.*] An abridgment.

1. *Singular:*

"After we are grown well acquainted with a short system, or *compendium* of a science, . . . it is then proper to read a larger regular treatise on that subject."—*Watts: On the Mind.*

† 2. *Plural:*

". . . was principally studied in Livy or in the classical *compendia* of Florus and Eutropius and in Plutarch's Lives."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. i., § i., vol. i., p. 1.

* **cŏm-pĕn'-sa-ble,** *a.* [O. Fr. & Sp. *compensable.*] Able to be compensated. (*Johnson.*)

cŏm'-pĕn-sāte, cŏm-pĕn'-sāte, *v.t. & i.* [From Lat. *compensatum*, sup. of *compenso* = to weigh together, to weigh one thing against another, freq. of *compendo* = to weigh together: *com* = together, and *pendo* = to cause to hang down, to weigh.] [Compense.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To pay the proper price for, to give adequate remuneration for services rendered, or an equivalent for losses sustained; to recompense, to pay.

". . . I should at least secure my own,
And be in part *compensated.*"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

2. *Fig.:* To furnish an equivalent for, to counterbalance, to make a sufficient set-off against.

"The pleasures of life do not *compensate* the miseries."—*Prior.*

¶ *By* is placed before that which is received in payment, and *for* precedes that for which the equivalent is given.

". . . animated beings, ill *compensated* by the faint light of the satellites."—*Herschel: Astron.* (5th ed., 1858), § 522 b.

". . . hints are thrown out of claims to territorial extension to *compensate* for the injury."—*Times*, Nov. 16, 1877.

B. *Intrans.:* To supply an equivalent, to make amends, atonement, or set-off. (Followed by *for.*)

". . . but that blemish . . . was one for which no merit could *compensate* . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

cŏm'-pĕn-sā-tĕd, cŏm-pĕn'-sā-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Compensate, *v.t.*]

cŏm'-pĕn-sā-tĭng, cŏm-pĕn'-sā-tĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Compensate.]

¶ *Compensating strips:* [The same as Compensation Strips (q.v.)]

cŏm-pĕn-sā'-tion, *s. & a.* [Fr. *compensation*; Sp. *compensacion*; Port. *compensação*; Ital. *compensazione*, from Lat. *compensatio.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

† 1. The act of rendering an equivalent for.

2. That which constitutes an equivalent for something else.

(1) *Lit.:* That which is given or received as an equivalent for services rendered, losses sustained, sufferings endured, or in payment of a debt; amends, remuneration, payment, recompense.

". . . partly as a *compensation* for their recent losses."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

(2) *Fig.:* That which balances or is an equivalent for something else, or makes good a deficiency.

II. *Law:*

1. *Gen.:* The same as A. I. (1).

2. *Spec.:* A stoppage or set-off. When one is sued for a debt, it is competent for him, partially or wholly, to bar the claim, by alleging that he is the plaintiff's creditor for services rendered or money lent. If the sum claimed from the plaintiff is found to be the exact equivalent of that for which he sues, the two are held to compensate or balance each other; if, on the contrary, it be less, it diminishes by so much the prosecutor's claim. If, however, the defendant feel that he owes the plaintiff more than that individual is indebted to him, he is required at the outset to pay into court the smaller sum for which he admits himself to be responsible. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. xx.)

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *compensation, satisfaction, amends, remuneration, recompense, requital,* and *reward.* "The first three of these terms are employed to express a return for some evil; *remuneration, recompense,* and *requital,* a return for some good; *reward,* a return for either good or evil. A *compensation* is something real; it is made for some positive injury sustained; justice requires that it should be equal in value, if not like in kind, to that which is lost or injured: a *satisfaction* may be imaginary, both as to the injury and the return; it is given for personal injuries, and depends on the disposition of the person to be *satisfied*: *amends* is real, but not always made for injuries done to others, as for offences committed by ourselves. Sufferers ought to have a *compensation* for the injuries they have sustained through our means, but there are injuries, particularly those which wound the feelings, for which there can be no *compensation*: tenacious and quarrelsome people demand *satisfaction*; their offended pride is not *satisfied* without the humiliation of their adversary: an *amends* is honourable which serves to repair a fault; the best *amends* which an offending person can make is to acknowledge his error, and avoid a repetition . . . *Compensation* is made for bodily labour and menial offices; *remuneration* for mental exertions, for literary, civil, or political offices . . . A *recompence* is voluntary, both as to the service and the return; it is an act of generosity . . . *Requital* is a return for a kindness; the making it is an act of gratitude; the omission of it wounds the feelings: it sometimes [though not often] happens that the only *requital* which our kind action obtains, is the animosity of the person served." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

compensation balance, *s.*

Hor.: A balance-wheel for a watch or chronometer, so constructed as to make isochronal (equal time) beats, notwithstanding changes of temperature. (*Knight.*)

compensation pendulum, *s.*

Hor.: A pendulum constructed of two different metals, as brass and iron, which so work against each other, that the expansion of the one downwards is counteracted by that of the other upwards. By this arrangement the pendulum does not vary in length, and consequently in frequency of vibration, whatever the temperature may be. *Arnold's compensation balance-wheel* for chronometers and watches is constructed on a similar principle.

compensation strips, *s. pl.* Two blades of copper and iron soldered together and fixed to the rod of a pendulum, the copper rod, which is the more expansible, being below the iron. As the temperature falls, the pendulum rod becomes shorter, but the strips, if in their normal state horizontal, now curve with the convex portion upwards. If again the temperature rises, the pendulum ball descends, but the strips, which now curve with their convexity downward, make a compensation for this. Both in the former case and in that now described, the centre of oscillation of the pendulum is not disturbed. Compensation strips are called also *compensating* strips. (*Ganot: Physics*, transl. by Atkinson, § 271.)

cŏm-pĕn'-sā-tĭve, *a. & s.* [From Lat. *compensat(us)*, pa. par. of *compenso*; and Eng. suff. *-ive*, from Lat. *-ivus.*]

A. *As adj.:* Compensating, making good a loss.

B. *As subst.:* That which acts in a compensatory way; an equivalent.

cŏm'-pĕn-sā-tŏr, *s.* [Mod. Lat.]

I. *Gen.:* That which acts in a compensatory way; that which acts as an equivalent for something else.

II. *Specially:*

1. *Iron Bridges, &c.:* Appliances used in iron bridges and similar structures with the view of giving the metal room to expand with heat. (*Gardner.*)

2. *Naut.:* An iron plate placed near the compass on board iron vessels to neutralize the effect of the local attraction upon the needle. (*Knight.*)

3. *Gas-making:* A device to equalize the action of the exhauster which withdraws the gas from the retorts. (*Knight.*)

cŏm-pĕn'-sa-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. & Lat. *compensator*, and Eng. suff. *-y*; Fr. *compensatoire.*]

1. Making good a loss or paying a debt.

2. Counterbalancing, countervailing, furnishing an equivalent for.

". . . the *compensatory* lengthening of the preceding word."—*Beames: Compar. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India* (1872), vol. i., ch. iv., p. 282.

* **cŏm-pĕn'se,** *v.t.* [Fr. *compenser*; Sp. & Port. *compensar*; Ital. *compensare*, from Lat. *compenso.*] To compensate, to recompense, to counterbalance. [Now it has given place to Compensate (q.v.).]

"It seemeth, the weight of the quicksilver doth not *compense* the weight of a stone, more than the weight of the aqua-fortis."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

cŏm'-pĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The name given in Orkney to the Father-lasher (*Cottus bubalis*), a well-known fish.

* **cŏm-pĕr-ĕn'-dĭn-āte,** *v.* [Lat. *comperendino* = to cite a defendant to a new trial to be held on the third day afterwards; *perendinus* = after to-morrow.] To delay, to hold back.

* **cŏm-pĕr-ĕn-dĭn-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *comperendinatio* = the putting a trial off until the third day.] Delay, dilatoriness. (*Bailey.*)

* **cŏm-pĕr-tŏr'-ĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Lat. *compertum*, sup. of *comperio* = to bring up, to find out: *com* = with, and *aperio* = (1) to uncover, to lay bare; (2) to open.]

Civil Law: A judicial request made by delegates or commissioners to find out and establish the truth of a cause. (*Parish Antiq.*, 575.)

cŏm-pēte', *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *competo* = to go together, . . . to seek together: *com* = together, and *peto* = to go to, . . . to seek.]

I. *Intransitive:*

1. To seek together, or to seek what another is also striving at the same time to obtain. (Used of persons, of the inferior animals, or of things inanimate.)

". . . it would undoubtedly be exposed to different conditions of life in the different islands, for it would have to *compete* with different sets of organisms."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. xii., p. 401.

2. To claim equality with.

† **II.** *Trans.:* To engage in competition for anything.

cŏm'-pĕ-tençe, cŏm'-pĕ-tęn-çȳ, *s.* [Dan. *competence*; Ger. *kompetenz*; Fr. *compétence*; Sp. & Port. *competencia*; Ital. *competenza*; Lat. *competentia* = a meeting together, agreement, symmetry, from *competo.*] [Compete.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Gen.:* Sufficiency.

"Something of speech is to be indulged to common civility, more to intimacies, and a *competency* to those recreative discourses which maintain the cheerfulness of society."—*Government of the Tongue.*

2. *Spec.:* Adequate pecuniary support, remote at once from want and from superfluity.

"He obtained from the royal bounty a modest *competence*; and he desired no more."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. *Law:*

1. *Of persons:*

(1) Legal ability or permission by law to act in a certain capacity. Thus the competence of a judge or a court to try a cause means that the cause is fairly within the jurisdiction of the judge or court, and the competence of a witness to give evidence means his legal capacity to do so. This depends on his not being challenged as infamous in character or personally interested in the case. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 23.)

(2) Legal capacity to do any act, as to make a will. It depends on age, soundness of mind, &c.

2. *Of evidence:* Admissibility.

cŏm'-pĕ-tent, * **cŏm'-pĕ-tĕnte,** *a.* [Dan. *competent*; Ger. *kompetent*; Fr. *compétent*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *competente*, from Lat. *competens*, pr. par. of *competo.*] [Compete.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Suitable, fit.

*2. Proportionate, adequate.

"... the distance must be *competent*."—*Bacon.*

3. *Of things:* Sufficient, able to produce certain effects.

"... whether those extremely small particles are *competent* to scatter all the waves in the same proportion."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), vii. 143.

4. *Of persons:* Qualified for any purpose or office; having physical, mental, or moral ability to do certain things or to occupy a certain place.

"Her father was perfectly *competent* to take care of himself."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

"... the *competent* mathematician of that day could predict what is now occurring in our own."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), iii. 64.

II. *Law:*

1. *Of evidence:* Admissible in a law court.

2. *Of persons:* Legally qualified to do any particular thing or to fill any specified office.

"And he was *competent* whose purse was so."
Cowper: Task, ii. 742.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *competent*, *fitted*, and *qualified*: "*Competency* mostly respects the mental endowments and attainments; *fitness* the disposition and character; *qualification* the artificial acquirements or natural qualities. A person is *competent* to undertake an office; *fitted* or *qualified* to fill a situation. Familiarity with any subject, aided by strong mental endowments, gives *competency*; suitable habits and temper constitute the *fitness*; acquaintance with the business to be done, and expertness in the mode of performing it, constitute the *qualification*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏm-pĕ-tĕn'-tēş, *s. pl.* [Lat. *competentes*, pl. of *competens*, pr. par. of *competo*.] [COMPETE.]

Ch. Hist.: An order of catechumens in the early Christian Church who were candidates for immediate baptism.

cŏm'-pĕ-tent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *competent*; *-ly.*] In a competent manner, perfectly, suitably, proportionately.

"The flesh is either *competently* dry . . . or moyst and excrementitial."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 92.

*** cŏm-pĕt'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [From Lat. *competo* = to seek together.] Suitable to, consistent with, able to be predicated of, applicable to.

(1) Followed by *with:*

"It is not *competible with* the grace of God so much as to incline any man to do evil."—*Hammond.*

(2) Followed by *to:*

"The duration of eternity is such as is only *competible to* the Eternal God."—*Sir M. Hale.*

¶ Its place has been taken by COMPATIBLE (q.v.).

*** cŏm-pĕt'-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *competible*; *-ness.*] Suitableness, fitness. [COMPATIBLENESS.]

cŏm-pē'-tĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [COMPETE.]

"... would increase immensely in numbers, were it not for other *competing* species . . ."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. vi., p. 175.

cŏm-pĕ-tĭ'-tion, *s.* [Sp. *competicion*; Port. *competição*; from Lat. *competitio* = (1) an agreement, (2) a judicial demand, from *competo*.] [COMPETE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of endeavouring to gain what another attempts to gain at the same time, and which as a rule only one can enjoy.

"To scenes where *competition*, envy, strife,
Beget no thunder-clouds to trouble life."
Cowper: The Valediction.

¶ (1) *Competition* was formerly followed at times by *to:*

"... *competition to* the crown."—*Bacon.*

(2) Now *for* is used of the object striven for, and *to* or *amongst* of those who strive.

"... might well have been an object of *competition to* sovereigns . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

¶ An *open* competition for an appointment is a competition open to any one fulfilling certain qualifications who thinks fit to present himself. It is opposed to the more limited competition which takes place when only nominees of some person or office can enter.

2. The state of existing in permanent rivalry with another person or with another species. It may be used of all animated beings.

"For it should be remembered that the *competition* will generally be most severe between those forms which are most nearly related to each other in habits, constitution, and structure."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. iv., p. 121.

II. *Polit. Econ.:* The struggle which each one makes for his own interest against that of others. A shopman, for instance, tries to draw customers around him by underselling his rivals. Such competition tends to fix the price of articles as low as the law of supply and demand will permit. When there is no adulteration, use of short weights, or other fraud, it is of great benefit to the public.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *competition*, *emulation*, and *rivalry*: "*Competition* expresses the relation of a competitor, or the act of seeking the same object; *emulation* expresses a disposition of the mind towards particular objects; *rivalry* expresses both the relation and the disposition of a rival. *Emulation* is to *competition* as the motive to the action; *emulation* produces *competitors*, but it may exist without it: they have the same marks to distinguish them from *rivalry*. *Competition* and *emulation* have honour for their basis; *rivalry* is but a desire for selfish gratification. A *competitor* strives to surpass by honest means; he cannot succeed so well by any other: a *rival* is not bound by any principle; he seeks to supplant by whatever means seem to promise success. An unfair *competitor* and a generous *rival* are equally unusual and inconsistent. *Competition* animates to exertion; *rivalry* provokes hatred: *competition* seeks to merit success; *rivalry* is contented with obtaining it." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏm-pĕt'-ĭ-tĭve, *a.* [From Lat. *competitus*, pa. par. of *competo* = to seek together; and Eng. suff. *-ive.*] Pertaining to competition, involving competition. (*H. Martineau.*)

¶ Not an old word, but now firmly rooted in the language.

cŏm-pĕt'-ĭ-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *competitive*; *-ly.*] By means of competition.

cŏm-pĕt'-ĭ-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *competitive*; *-ness.*] The quality of being competitive.

cŏm-pĕt'-ĭ-tŏr, *s.* [Fr. *compétiteur*; Ital. *competitore*, from Lat. *competitor.*] [COMPETE.]

*** 1.** An associate, one struggling not against but in alliance with another.

"And every hour more *competitors*
Flock to the rebels, and their power grows strong."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

2. A person who competes; one who engages in a struggle mental, physical, or both with a rival, to become the sole possessor of some desirable object at which both aim.

"... some of his servants were in correspondence with his *competitor* . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

¶ It may be used also of animals or of species severally.

"... the number of species of all kinds, and therefore of *competitors*, decreases northwards."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. iii., p. 69.

*** cŏm-pĕt'-ĭ-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng., &c. *competitor*; *-y.*]

1. Engaged in competition.

2. Involving competition, pertaining to competition.

"This work was written as a *competitory* treatise."—*Faber: Difficulties of Infidelity*, pref.

*** cŏm-pĕt'-ĭt-rĕss,** *s.* [Eng., &c. *competitor*, and fem. suff. *-ess.*] A female competitor, a competitrix (*lit. & fig.*).

"The two famous flourishing Universities, Oxford and Cambridge; with whom the Grecian Athens itself was no fit *competitress*."—*Hieragonisticon, or Corah's Doom* (1672), p. 136.

*** cŏm-pĕt'-ĭ-trĭx,** *s.* [Lat.] A female competitor, a competitress.

"Queen Anne, being now without *competitrix* for her title, . . ."—*Ld. Herbert: Hist. of Henry VIII.*

cŏm-pĭ-lā'-tion, *s.* [Sw. & Ger. *kompilation*; Dan. & Fr. *compilation*; Sp. *compilacion*; Port. *compilação*; Ital. *compilazione*, from Lat. *compilatio* = a raking together, a pillaging, a plundering.] [COMPILE.]

1. The act of compiling.

2. A book without original research, the materials for the composition of which have been drawn from various authors.

"... signs his performances for readers of a more refined appetite, fall into the hands of a devourer of *compilations*, what can he expect but contempt and confusion!"—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, i., introd.

† cŏm'-pĭ-lā-tŏr, * cŏm'-pĭ-lā-toŭr, *s.* [Sw. *kompilatör*; Ger. *kompilator*; Fr. *compilateur*; Port. *compilador*; Ital. *compilatore*, from Lat. *compilator* = a plunderer of literary or other property.] The same as COMPILER (q.v.).

cŏm-pīle, * **cŏm-pўle,** *v.t.* [Sw. *kompilera*; Dan. *compilere*; Ger. *kompiliren*; Fr. *compiler*; Sp. & Port. *compilar*; Ital. *compilare*, from Lat. *compilo* = to rob, to plunder.]

* **1.** *Gen.:* To put any thing or things together. Especially—

(1) *Of a wall or building:* To put together, to build, to construct.

"He did intend
A brazen wall in compass to *compyle*
About Cairmardin."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iii. 10.

(2) To combine; to frame by means of combination.

"So great perfections did in her *compile*,
Sith that in salvage forests she did dwell."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vi. 1.

"Monsters *compiled* and complicated of divers parents."—*Donne: Devotions*, p. 68.

2. *Spec.* (*of books or anything similar*):

* (1) To compose without its being implied that what is thus produced emanated originally from others.

"Longaville
Did never sonnet for her sake *compile*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour Lost, iv. 3.

(2) To bring together or collect facts or literary extracts from various authors, trusting to the accuracy of their research instead of making investigations of one's own.

*** cŏm-pīle',** *s.* [COMPILE, *v.*] Accumulation. (*N.E.D.*)

cŏm-pī'led, *pa. par.* & *a.* [COMPILE.]

† cŏm-pī'le-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *compile*; *-ment.*] The act of compiling, piling, or heaping together; the state of being compiled.

"There is a moral as well as a natural or artificial *compilement*."—*Wotton: On Education.*

cŏm-pī'-lĕr, * cŏm-pў'-lar, * com-py-lour, *s.* [Eng. *compil(e)*; *-er.*] One who composes a book of literary materials derived from various authors without original research.

"Some painful *compilers*, who will study old language, . . ."—*Swift.*

cŏm-pī'-lĭng, *pr. par.* [COMPILE.]

*** cŏm-pĭn'ge,** *v.t.* [Lat. *compingo* = to fix together: *com* = *cum* = with, and *pingo* = to fasten, to fix.] To compress, to shut up.

"... into what straights has it been *compinged*."
—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy.*

cŏm'-pĭ-tăl, *a.* [COMPITALIA.]

Roman Antiquities:

1. Pertaining to cross roads, or to the shrines of the gods at street corners in ancient Rome.

2. Pertaining to the Compitalia.

cŏm-pĭ-tā'-lĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Lat., from *compitalis* = pertaining to cross roads; *compitum* = a place where two or more roads meet.]

Roman Festivals: A movable festival in honour of the Lares, held at Rome about the beginning of January, at a place where several roads met. Originally human sacrifices were offered, but after the expulsion of the Tarquins these were exchanged, at the instance of Junius Brutus, for offerings of garlic and poppy-heads.

"... at the same time, he institutes the *Compitalia*—certain annual sacrifices offered by every householder at chapels of the lares, in which the ministration was to be performed by slaves, a religious ceremony which was still celebrated in this form at the time of Dionysius."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xi., § 26, vol. i., p. 487.

*** cŏm-plā'-çĕnçe, cŏm-plā'-çĕn-çў,** *s.* [In Sp. & Port. *complacencia*; Ital. *complacenza*; Low Lat. *complacentia*, from Class. Lat. *complaceo* = to be pleasing to more persons than one: *com* = together, and *placeo* = to please. [COMPLAISANCE.] Heylin, in 1656, marked *complacency* with unusual words, but it has now thoroughly established itself in the language.]

I. *Subjectively:*

1. Tranquil satisfaction of mind or heart.

"Nor in their ways *complacence* find."
Milton: P. L., viii. 638.

"... with that sort of interest and *complacency* with which men observe a curious experiment in science."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. The manifestation to another of the inward satisfaction which his or her character or conduct excites; civility, courtesy, goodwill, softness of speech or of manners towards one.

". . . his rudeness and want of *complacency*."—*Clarendon.*

"Yet still with looks in mild *complacence* drest."
Cowper: Verses to the Memory of Dr. Lloyd.

***II.** *Objectively:* A being, person, or thing producing such satisfaction.

"O Thou,
My sole *complacence*, well thou know'st how dear
To me are all my works." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 276.

cŏm-plā'-çent, *a.* [Ital. *complacente;* Lat. *complacens*, pr. par. of *complaceo.*] [COMPLACENCE.] Possessed of a tranquil satisfaction, satisfied.

*** cŏm-plą-çĕn'-tiąl (ti as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *complacent;* ‡ connective; and suff. *-al.*] Causing satisfaction or pleasure.

"The more high and excellent operations of *complacential* love."—*Baxter: Life and Times* (1696), p. 7.

*** cŏm-plą-çĕn'-tiąl-lў (ti as sh),** *adv.* [Eng. *complacential; -ly.*] In a manner to cause pleasure; in an accommodating way.

cŏm-plā'-çŏnt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *complacent; -ly.*] In a complacent or satisfied manner.

cŏm-plāin', * com-playne, * com-pleigne, * com-plein, * com-pleyne, *v.i. & t.* [O. Fr. *complaindre*, from Low Lat. *complango* = to bewail: *com* = *cum* = with, and *plango* = to bewail; Ital. *compiangere*; O. Sp. *complañir.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To express grief or pain; to mention with sorrow joined to some slight resentment, to murmur.

(1) Absolutely.

"Thus weyende she *compleigneth.*" *Gower*, i. 74.

(2) With the cause expressed—

*****(*a*) By the prep. *for.*

"Wherefore doth a living man *complain*, a man *for* the punishment of his sins?"—*Lamentations* iii. 39.

(*b*) By the prep. *of.*

". . . he continued to *complain* bitterly *of* the ingratitude . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

*****(*c*) By the prep. *on.*

"That I, like thee, *on* Friday might *complain.*"
Dryden: Cock & Fox, 697.

(*d*) By a clause introduced by the conj. *that.*

". . . gently *complained that* no private roof, however friendly, gave the wanderer so warm a welcome . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. To inform against, to accuse.

"Now master Shallow, you'll *complain of* me to the council?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 1.

†3. To ail; to suffer from some complaint. (*Colloquial.*)

"Wounded soldier! if *complaining*,
Sleep nae here and catch your death!"
Macneill: Wraes of War, p. 3.

***B.** *Reflexive:* To address or turn in complaint.

"Where then, alas! may I *complain* myself?"
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 2.

***C.** *Trans.:* To mourn or lament over; to bewail.

"They returned and *complayned* here grete losse."
Merlin, I. ii. 24.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to complain, to lament,* and *to regret:* "We *complain* of our ill health, of our inconveniences, or of troublesome circumstances; we *lament* our inability to serve another; we *regret* the absence of one whom we love. Selfish people have the most to *complain* of, as they demand most of others, and are most liable to be disappointed; anxious people are the most liable to *lament*, as they feel every thing strongly; the best regulated mind may have occasion to *regret* some circumstances which give pain to the tender affections of the heart."

He thus discriminates between *to complain, to murmur,* and *to repine:* "The idea of expressing displeasure or dissatisfaction is common to these terms. *Complaint* is not so loud as *murmuring*, but more so than *repining*. We *complain* or *murmur* by some audible method; we may *repine* secretly. *Complaints* are always addressed to some one; *murmurs* and *repinings* are often addressed only to one's self. *Complaints* are made of whatever creates uneasiness, without regard to the source from which they flow; *murmurings* are a species of *complaints* made only of that which is done by others for our inconvenience; when used in relation to persons, *complaint* is the act of a superior; *murmuring* that of an inferior; *repining* is always used in relation to the general disposition of things." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** cŏm-plāin',** *s.* [COMPLAIN, *v.*] A complaint.

". . . promise of her lone *complain.*"
Keats: Lamia.

*** cŏm-plāin'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *complain; -able.*] Subject to complaint; liable to or deserving of being complained of.

". . . superstition is the less *complainable.*"—*Feltham: Resol.*, ii. 36.

cŏm-plāin'-ąnt, *s.* [Fr. *complaignant*, pr. par. of *complaindre* = to complain.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who complains or makes complaint.

"Congreve and this author are the most eager *complainants* of the dispute."—*Collier: Defence.*

II. *Law:*

1. One who enters a complaint or commences a criminal prosecution against another; a prosecutor.

2. One who enters a civil action against another; a plaintiff.

cŏm-plāin'-ēr, * com-playn-our, * com-playn-er, *s.* [Eng. *complain; -er.*] One who complains, a complainant.

"Speechless *complainer*, I will learn thy thought."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii. 2.

*** cŏm-plāin'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *complain; -ful(l).*] Full of complaints, complaintful.

cŏm-plāin'-ĭng, * com-playn-ing, * com-pleign-inge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COMPLAIN, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making or uttering a complaint; bewailing, lamenting; the act of accusing or charging; a complaint.

"And the complaynour has been founde in his *complayning* so verye shameless false, that he hathe been answered that he was to easely dealt with, and hadde wrong that he was no worse serued."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 906.

† **cŏm-plāin'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *complaining; -ly.*] In a complaining manner.

cŏm-plāint', * com-playnte, * com-pleint, * com-pleinte, * com-pleynte, *s.* [Fr. *complainte.*] [COMPLAIN, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of complaining, or of giving utterance or expression to grief, regret, or resentment; a murmuring.

"Tho was *compleinte* on every side."
Gower, i. 111.

2. The cause or ground of complaining.

"The *complaint* of the electors of England was that now, in 1692, they were unfairly represented."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

3. An expression of grief, regret, or resentment.

4. A remonstrance or murmuring against the conduct of another. [II.]

"Full of vexation, come I with *complaint*
Against my child."
Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream, i. 1.

5. A bodily illness or cause of complaint; a disease or malady.

". . . his *complaints* had been aggravated by a severe attack of smallpox."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

II. *Law:* A formal allegation or charge against any person or persons for some injury or crime committed; an information.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *complaint* and *accusation:* "Both these terms are employed in regard to the conduct of others, but the *complaint* is mostly made in matters that personally affect the complainant; the *accusation* is made of matters in general, but especially those of a moral nature. A *complaint* is made for the sake of obtaining redress: an *accusation* is made for the purpose of ascertaining the fact or bringing to punishment. A *complaint* may be frivolous; an *accusation* false." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** cŏm-plāint'-fûl, * com-playnt-full,** *a.* [Eng. *complaint; -ful(l).*] Full of complaints; complaining, querulous.

"*Complayntfull*, or full of complayntes. *Querulus.*"—*Huloet.*

cŏm-plā'-ąnçe, * cŏm'-plāi-ąnçe, *s.* [Fr.] [COMPLACENCE.] A disposition characterized by a desire to please, oblige, or gratify; courtesy, civility.

"A fifth law of nature is *complaisance*; that is to say, That every man strive to accommodate himself to the rest."—*Hobbes: Of Man*, pt. i., ch. xv.

¶ Generally followed by the prep. *to.*

"In *complaisance to* all the fools in town."
Young: Love of Fame, Sat. 6.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *complaisance, condescension,* and *deference:* "*Complaisance* is the act of an equal; *deference* that of an inferior; *condescension* that of a superior *Complaisance* is due from one well-bred person to another; *deference* is due to all superiors in age, knowledge, or station, whom one approaches; *condescension* is due from all superiors to such as are dependant on them for comfort and enjoyment." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏm'-plāiș-ąnt, *a.* [Fr.] [COMPLACENT.] Soft, gentlemanly, benevolent, polite. (*Sharp.*)

cŏm'-plāiș-ąnt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *complaisant; -ly.*] In a complaisant manner; with complaisance, courtesy, or civility.

"In plenty starving, tantaliz'd in state,
And *complaisantly* help'd to all I hate."
Pope: Moral Essays; Ep. iv., 163-4.

*** cŏm'-plāiș-ąnt-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *complaisant; -ness.*] The quality of being complaisant; complaisance, civility.

*** cŏm'-plān-ąte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *complanatum*, sup. of *complano* = to make smooth or level.] [PLANE.] To make level, smooth, or even; to level.

"Made short and *complanated.*"—*Derham: Phys. Theol.*, bk. v., ch. 2.

*** cŏm'-plān-ąte,** *a.* [Lat. *complanatus*, pa. par. of *complano* = to make smooth or level.] Made level, smooth, or even; levelled, flattened.

*** cŏm'-plān-ā-tĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMPLANATE, *v.*]

cŏm'-plān-ā-tĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [COMPLANATE, *v.*]

*** cŏm-plāne',** *v.t.* [Lat. *complano* = to make smooth or level.] To level, to make even or smooth.

*** cŏm-plā'ned,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMPLANE, *v.*]

*** cŏm-plăn-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *complantatio*, from *complanto* = to plant together.] [PLANT.] A planting together.

*** cŏm-plēa'se,** *v.t.* [Pref. *com* = *cum* = with; and Eng. *please* (q.v.).] To gratify (with reflex pron. = to delight in).

*** cŏm-plē'at,** *** cŏm-plēet',** *a. & v.* [COMPLETE, *a. & v.*]

*** cŏm-plēat'-lў, * cŏm-plēet'-lў,** *adv.* [COMPLETELY.]

*** cŏm-plĕct',** *v.t.* [Lat. *complecto*: *com* = *cum* = with, together; *plecto* = to weave.] To weave or knit together.

"Infinitely *complected* tissues of meditation."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. 8.

*** cŏm-plĕct'-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMPLECT.]

*** cŏm-plĕc'-tion,** *s.* [COMPLEXION.]

*** cŏm-pleigne (pleigne** as **plān), * com-pleine,** *v.* [COMPLAIN.]

"I gan my wo *compleigne.*" *Gower*, i. 45.

*** com-pleign-inge,** *pr. par. & s.* [COMPLAINING.]

"With many a woful *compleyninge.*"
Gower, i. 327.

*** cŏm-pleint' (pleint** as **plānt), * com-pleinte,** *s.* [COMPLAINT.]

"Her name is murmur and *compleinte.*"
Gower, i. 87.

*** cŏm'-plĕisshe,** *v.t.* [COMPLISH.]

"For to *compleisshe* my grete desire."
Merlin, I. ii. 78.

cŏm'-plĕ-mĕnt, *s.* [Ger. *komplement, kompliment;* Fr. *complément;* Prov. *complement;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *complemento;* Lat. *complementum*, from *compleo* = to fill full, to fill up.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Anything necessary to be added to make a person or thing complete.

". . . the reader must not imagine to himself the ordinary *complement* and appurtenances of that character—such as moroseness, illiberality, or stinted hospitalities."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 109.

"The above results constitute a kind of *complement* to his discoveries."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), viii., 8, p. 192.

* 2. The same as COMPLIMENT (q.v.).

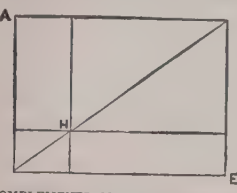
II. *Technically:*

1. *Geom.:* Any magnitude which, with another one, makes up a given magnitude.

¶ (1) *The complement of an arc:* The arc by which it falls short of a quadrant.

(2) *The complement of an angle:* The angle by which it falls short of a right angle.

(3) *The complements of the parallelograms above the diameter of a parallelogram:* The two parallelograms which touch the diagonal only at a single point and are adjacent to the other



COMPLEMENTS OF PARALLELOGRAM.

two through which the diameter runs. In the fig. A H and H E are the complements of the parallelograms about the diameter of the parallelogram engraved. (See various figures in *Euclid*, bk. ii.)

2. *Decimals:* The arithmetical complement of a number is the one by which it falls short of the next higher decimal denomination.

3. *Logarithms:*

The complement of a logarithm: The number by which it falls short of 10.

4. *Fortification:*

Complement of the curtain: That part on its inner side which makes the demigorge.

5. *Music:* The interval which must be added to any other interval, so that the whole shall be equal to an octave, *e.g.*, the complement of a third is a sixth, of a fourth a fifth, and so on. The intervals are always considered as overlapping. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

cŏm'-plē-mĕnt, *v.t. & i.* [COMPLEMENT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

† 1. To supplement, to fill up or supply a deficiency.

"... proposes to *complement* the above work."—*Academy*, Oct. 1, 1881.

* 2. To compliment (q.v.).

"And he that call'd Arsinoe's Ηρας ἴον Juno's violet, kept all the letters of the name right, and *complemented* the lady ingeniously."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To pass compliments.

"[When ye come to church] ye must not stand looking about, and *complementing* with one another: nor suffer so much as your thoughts to be running after your worldly affairs."—*Bp. Beveridge*, vol. ii., Ser. 118.

cŏm-plē-mĕnt'-ăl, * **cŏm-plē-mĕn'-tăll,** *a.* [Eng. *complement; -al.*]

1. Complementary; supplying or filling up a deficiency, acting as a complement; completing.

* 2. Accomplished.

"Would I expresse a *complementall* youth."
Randolph: Muses Looking-Glasse (1643.)

* 3. The same as COMPLIMENTARY (q.v.).

"With her was *complemental* flattery
With silver tongue."
Beaumont: Psyche, viii. 192.

complemental air. About 100 cubic inches of air for which there is room in the chest, and which may be inspired by a special effort. (*Rossiter.*)

complemental males. Short-lived rudimentary males, that pair with hermaphrodite animals. They occur in the Cirripedes, and are in some cases parasitic.

"But in some genera the larvæ become developed either into hermaphrodites having the ordinary structure, or into what I have called *complemental males.*"—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. xiii., p. 441.

* **cŏm-plē-mĕnt'-ăl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *complemental; -ness.*] The quality of being complemental; complimenting.

"*Complimentalness*, as opposed to plainness, . . ."—*Hammond: Works*, vol ii., p. 292.

cŏm-plē-mĕnt'-ā-rў, *a. & s.* [Fr. *complémentaire.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Complemental; serving to fill up a deficiency.

"Tensions are now stored up, but vis viva is lost, to be again restored at the expense of the *complementary* force on the opposite side of the curve."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), i. 22.

* 2. Complimentary.

* **B.** *As subst.:* One skilled in passing compliments.

". . . the most skilful and cunning *complementaries* alive."—*B. Jonson: Cynthia's Revels.*

complementary colours, *s. pl.* (See extract.)

"If the eye has received a strong impression from a coloured object, the spectrum exhibits the *complementary colour*. . . . By the *complementary colour* is meant that which would be required to make white, or colourless, light when mixed with the original. As red, blue, and yellow are the primary or elementary colours, red is the complement of green (which is composed of yellow and blue); blue is the complement of orange (red and yellow); and yellow of purple (red and blue); and vice versâ of all instances."—*Carpenter: Principles of Human Physiology*, § 893 & Note.

* **cŏm'-plēne,** *s.* [COMPLINE.]

* **complene song,** *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The hymn or chant sung at compline.

2. *Fig.:* An evening song.

"The larkis discendis from the skyis hicht,
Singand hir *complene song* eftir hir gise,
To tak hir rest, at matyne houre to ryse."
Doug.: Virgil, 449, 39.

* **cŏm'-plĕssh-ĕn,** *v.t.* [COMPLISH.]

"Hym that shall it *complesshen.*"
Merlin, I. ii. 62.

cŏm-plē'te, * **cŏm-plēa'te,** * **cŏm-plēet',** *a. & adv.* [Fr. *complet*, from Lat. *completus*, pa. par. of *compleo* = to fill up, to fulfil: *com* = *cum* = with, together, fully; *pleo* = to fill.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Fulfilled, perfectly finished; having been brought to, or having reached its full.

"The fourthe day *complete* fro none to none
Whan that the highe messe was ydone
In halle sat this January and May."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,767.

¶ Frequently, but of course improperly, compared with *more* or *most.*

"The assistance of the legislative power would be necessary to make it *more complete.*"—*Swift.*

2. *Fig.:* Perfect, free from deficiencies, failings, or shortcomings.

"These rules will render Thee a king *complete.*"
Milton: P. R., iv. 283.

"These words produced a *complete* change of feeling."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot. Of a flower:* Having the two sexes, stamens, and pistils contained in a double perianth.

2. *Entom.: Of the head of an annelide:* Composed of five rings: the labial, oral, frontal, sincipital, and occipital.

* **B.** *As adv.:* Perfectly, completely.

"The royall bodie yet he left unspoild, religion charmed
The act of spoyle; and all in fire, he burn'd him *compleate* arm'd."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, bk. vi.

¶ Blair thus discriminates between *entire* and *complete:* "A thing is *entire* by wanting none of its parts; *complete* by wanting none of the appendages that belong to it. A man may have an *entire* house to himself, and yet not have one *complete* apartment." (*Blair: Lect. on Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres* (1817), vol. i., p. 230.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *complete, perfect,* and *finished:* "That is *complete* which has no deficiency: that is *perfect* which has positive excellence; and that is *finished* which has no omission in it." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

For the difference between *complete* and *whole*, see WHOLE.

cŏm-plē'te, * **cŏm-plēat',** *v.t.* [In Fr. *compléter.*] [COMPLETE, *a.*]

1. To bring to a state of perfection, to perfect, to fulfil, to accomplish; to carry out to the complete end.

2. To finish, to bring to an end, to perform.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *complete*, to *finish*, and to *terminate:* "We *complete* what is undertaken by continuing to labour at it; we *finish* what is begun in a state of forwardness by putting the last hand to it; we *terminate* what ought not to last by bringing it to a close. So that the characteristic idea of *completing* is the conducting a thing to its final period; that of *finishing*, the arrival at that period; and that of *terminating* the cessation of a thing. *Completing* has properly relation to permanent works only, whether mechanical or intellectual; we desire a thing to be *completed* from a curiosity to see it in its entire state. To *finish* is employed for passing occupations; we wish a thing *finished* from an anxiety to proceed to something else, or a dislike to the thing in which we are engaged. *Terminating* respects discussions, differences, and disputes. Light minds undertake many things without *completing* any." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏm-plēt'-ĕd, * **cŏm-plēat'-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMPLETE, *v.*]

† **cŏm-plēt'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *completed; -ness.*] The quality or state of being complete or perfect; perfection, completeness.

cŏm-plēte'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *complete; -ly.*] Fully, perfectly, to completion. (*Hall.*)

† **cŏm-plēte'-mĕnt,** * **cŏm-plēat'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Fr. *complétement.*] The act or process of completing or perfecting; completion, perfecting.

"And allow me your patience, if it be not already tired with this long epistle, to give you from the best authors, the origine, the antiquity, the growth, the change, and the *compleatment* of satire among the Romans."—*Dryden: Juvenal*, Dedication.

cŏm-plēte'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *complete; -ness.*] The quality or state of being complete or perfect; perfection.

"Charles and Clarendon were almost terrified at the *completeness* of their own success."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

† **cŏm-plēt'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *complet(e); -er.*] One who or that which completes or perfects; a finisher.

cŏm-plēt'-ĭng, * **cŏm-plēat'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [COMPLETE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of completing; completion.

"Some sad drops
Wept at *completing* of the mortal sin."
Milton: P. L., ix. 1,003.

cŏm-plē'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *completio* = a filling up, a fulfilling; *completus* = filled up, fulfilled; *compleo* = to fill up, to fulfil.]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act or process of completing or bringing to perfection; fulfilment.

"... may be congratulated on the *completion* of the enterprise, ..."—*Times*, Nov., 1876.

2. The state of being complete or perfect; completeness, realization, accomplishment.

"... predictions, receiving their *completion* in Christ."—*South.*

II. *Fig.:* The utmost height or perfection.

"... the utmost *completion* of an ill character to bear a malevolence to the best men."—*Pope.*

¶ For the difference between *completion* and *consummation*, see CONSUMMATION.

* **cŏm-plēt'-ĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *complétif;* Ital. & Sp. *completivo*, from Lat. *completus*, pa. par. of *compleo* = to fill up, to fulfil.] [COMPLETE, *a.*] Completing or perfecting.

"... the *completive* power of the tense here mentioned."—*Harris: Hermes*, i., § 7.

* **cŏm-plēt'-ŏr-ў,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *complet(e); -ory*, as if from Lat. *completorius*, from *completus* = complete.]

A. *As adj.:* Completive, completing, perfecting; serving to complete, perfect, or accomplish.

"His crucifixion we may contemplate, as qualified with divers notable adjuncts; namely, as *completory* of ancient presignifications and predictions."—*Barrow: Serm.*, ii. 357.

B. *As substantive:*

1. Anything which serves to complete, perfect, fulfil, or accomplish.

2. The same as COMPLINE (q.v.)

"There was such an office with the Jews likewise, called the close, from the shutting up of the day and its service; a kind of *completory*. . . ."—*Hooper: On Lent*, p. 345.

cŏm'-plĕx, *a. & s.* [Fr. *complexe*, from Lat. *complexus*, pa. par. of *complecto* = to knit or fold together: *com* = *cum* = with, together; *plecto* = to weave, to knit, to twist.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Composed of several parts or components; composite.

"... not a simple but a *complex* force, resulting from the separate attractions of all its parts."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, 5th ed. (1858), § 238.

2. *Fig.:* Involved, complicated, intricate.

"Let us now take a more *complex* case."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. iv., p. 91.

"If the phenomena, under observation, be *complex*, we must analyze them with a view to ascertain the simpler ones, of which they are composed."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.* (1845), vol. i., introd., p. 1.

B. *As subst.:* A collection or collecting together; an aggregation.

"This constitutes a sort of *complex* to the segments above named, and may be compared to a railway terminus, at which several lines meet and cross each other."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. x., p. 260.

* **cŏm'-plĕxed,** *a.* [Eng. *complex; -ed.*] Complex, involved, intricate.

"To express *complexed* significations, they took a liberty to compound and piece together creatures of allowable forms into mixtures inexistent."—*Brown.*

* **cŏm-plĕx'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *complexed; -ness.*] The state or quality of being complex, involved, or intricate; complication.

". . . the *complexedness* of these moral ideas, . . ."—*Locke.*

cŏm-plex-ion (plexion as **plĕck'-shŏn),** * **cŏm-plĕc'-tion,** * **com-plec-ti-oun,** * **com-plex-ci-on,** * **com-plex-i-oun,** *s.* [Ger. *komplexion*; Fr. *complexion*; Ital. *complessione*, from Lat. *complexio* = (1) an embracing; (2) an appearance, a complexion.] [COMPLEX, *a.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

* 1. The act of embracing; an embrace, an enclosing.

* 2. The natural disposition of the body; the bodily or mental temperament, character, or constitution.

"I remember to have read in some philosopher (I believe in Tom Brown's works) that, let a man's character, sentiments, or *complexion*, be what they will, he can find company in London . . ."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, i.

3. The colour or hue of the skin, especially of the face; the aspect or looks.

"Tall was her stature, her *complexion* dark."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

¶ Rarely, the red colour of the face.

"What see you in those papers, that you lose
So much *complexion?*"
Shakesp.: Hen. V., ii. 2.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. A number of things combined or united; a combination, a complex.

". . . the *completion* of all good perfective of our natures, and our entire and satisfying enjoyment of it."—*Hopkins: Works*, p. 334, Ser. 2.

2. The state or quality of being complex; complexity.

". . . it is properly called a simple syllogism, since the *complexion* does not belong to the syllogistick form of it."—*Watts.*

3. The colour or outward appearance of anything material.

"Men judge by the *complexion* of the sky."
Shakesp.: Rich. II., iii. 2.

4. The nature, general appearance, or character.

"The diction is to follow the images, and to take its colour from the *complexion* of the thoughts."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey; Postscript.*

5. The mental or moral qualities or character.

"Writers indulgent to the peculiarities of their *complexion*."—*Burke: Lett. to Member of Nat. Assembly.*

B. *Ethn.:* In the same sense as A. I. 2. Dr. Prichard arranges the complexions of the several varieties of man under three types:—

(1) The Melanocomous or Black-haired type. It varies greatly in the depth of its hue, from the intense black of the negro, through the dark red of the American Indian to the brownish yellow colour, improperly called olive, of the Eastern Asiatic, its extreme being the slightly dark tinge of the black-haired individuals or tribes of Europe.

(2) The Xanthous, or Yellow-haired type. The hair, nominally yellow, may also be light brown, auburn, or red. The skin is fair, the eyes blue or grey. The majority of the Teutonic race, including the English, are of this type. It may spring up anywhere among the Black-haired races of men, and does so when these are subjected for generations to cold. Thus there are fair-haired blue-eyed Jews, Afghans, &c.

(3) The Leucous or Albino, with the absence of colouring matter in the hair and eyes, the former being fleecy white, the latter pink. It exists sporadically in hot countries, among the dark-haired races of mankind, and is a morbid rather than a healthy state of the bodily frame. A strictly analogous change is seen in several of the lower animals. [ALBINO.]

* **cŏm-plĕx-ion (plexion** as **plĕck'-shŏn),** *v.t.* [COMPLEXION, *s.*] To endow or endue or characterize with a complexion.

"Charity is a virtue that best agrees with coldest natures, and such as are *complexioned* for humility."—*Sir T. Browne: Religio Medici.*

* **cŏm-plex'-ion-ą-blў (plexion** as **plĕck'-shŏn),** *adv.* [Apparently from an adj. *complexionable*, which is not found, but probably a misprint for *complexionally* (q.v.).] In the way of constitution or temperament; constitutionally.

"Heads that are disposed unto schism, and *complexionably* propense to innovation, are naturally disposed for a community . . ."—*Sir T. Browne: Religio Medici.*

* **cŏm-plex'-ion-ąl (plexion** as **plĕck'-shŏn),** *a.* [Eng. *complexion; -al.*] Of, pertaining to, or dependent on the complexion or temperament of mind or body.

"Men and other animals receive different tinctures from *complexional* efflorescencies, . . ."—*Brown.*

* **cŏm-plex'-ion-ąl-lў (plexion** as **plĕck'-shŏn),** *adv.* [Eng. *complexional; -ly.*] In way of complexion or temperament; constitutionally. (*Browne.*)

* **cŏm-plex'-ion-ąr-ў (plexion** as **plĕck'-shŏn),** *a.* [Eng. *complexion; -ary.*] Of or pertaining to the complexion; complexional.

". . . this *complexionary* art and use of adorning, . . ."—*Bp. Taylor: Artif. Handsom.*, p. 38.

cŏm-plex'-ioned (plexioned as **plĕck'-shŏnd),** *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMPLEXION, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* Having a complexion (generally with a descriptive adjective or adverb).

". . . abundance of ruddy *complexioned* children."—*Pope: Letter to a Lady.*

2. *Fig.:* Having a colour or outward appearance.

"Scarce ended they this song, but Avon's winding stream,
By Warwick, entertains the high-*complexion'd* Leam."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 13.

† **cŏm-plex'-ion-lĕss (plexion** as **plĕck'-shŏn),** *a.* [Eng. *complexion; less.*] Having no complexion; colourless.

"Those four male personages, although *complexionless* and eyebrowless."—*Dickens: Uncomm. Traveller*, xxv.

cŏm-plĕx'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *complexité.*] [COMPLEX, *a.*] The quality or state of being complex or complicated; intricacy, complication.

". . . I can see no limit to the amount of change, to the beauty and infinite *complexity* of the coadaptations between all organic beings."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. iv., p. 109.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *complexity, complication,* and *intricacy*: "*Complexity* expresses the abstract quality or state; *complication* the act: they both convey less than *intricacy; intricate* is that which is very *complicated. Complexity* arises from a multitude of objects, and the nature of these objects; *complication* from an involvement of objects; and *intricacy* from a winding and confused involution. What is *complex* must be decomposed; what is *complicated* must be developed; what is *intricate* must be unravelled. A proposition is *complex; affairs* are *complicated;* the law is *intricate. Complexity* puzzles; *complication* confounds; *intricacy* bewilders." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **cŏm'-plĕx-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *complex; -ly.*] In a complex, involved, or intricate manner; intricately, not simply.

". . . as it is increased and so *complexly* corruption of nature . . ."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. iii., pt. i., p. 382.

* **cŏm'-plĕx-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *complex; -ness.*] The state or quality of being complex; intricacy, complexity. (*A. Smith.*)

* **cŏm-plĕx'-ūre,** *s.* [Eng. *complex; -ure.*] The involution or complication of one thing with others.

". . . we reduce our love to that degree of implicity which is compatible with this our *complexure.*"—*W. Mountague: Devout Essayes*, pt. i., treat. 14, § 3—8. (*Rich.*)

cŏm-plĕx'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a surrounding, encompassing, encircling, embracing, from *complexus*, perf. par. of *complector* = to fold, or twine together, to clasp around: *con* = together, and the root *plec* = a fold.]

complexus muscle, *s.*

Anat.: A muscle inserted into the large internal impression between the two curved lines of the occipital bone. Above its middle it is partly intersected by a tendon sometimes described separately as the *biventer cervicis.* (*Quain.*)

* **com-pleyne,** *v.* [COMPLAIN.]

* **com-pleynte,** *s.* [COMPLAINT.]

"Sobbynge in hire *compleynte.*"—*Chaucer: Troilus*, iv. 714.

* **com-pli,** *s.* [COMPLINE.]

"The monekes songe *compli.*" *Beket*, 2,073.

cŏm-plī'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *comply; -able.*]

* 1. Accommodating, complaisant, apt or disposed to compliance; compliant.

"It is not the joining of another body will remove loneliness, but the uniting of another *compliable* mind."—*Milton: Doct. and Discip. of Divorce.*

2. Capable of being complied or agreed with.

"The Jews, by their own interpretations, had made their religion *compliable*, and accommodated to their passions."—*Jortin: Christ. Relig.*, disc., i.

cŏm-plī'-ąnce, *s.* [Eng. *comply; -ance.*] [COMPLY.]

1. A disposition to comply with or assent to the wishes of others; complaisance.

"I read your looks, and see *compliance* there."
Goldsmith: An Oratorio, ii.

2. The act of complying or agreeing with the wishes of others; submission, agreement, assent.

(1) Absolutely.

"What *compliances* will remove dissension, . . ."—*Swift.*

* (2) Followed by the prep. *to.*

"I am far from excusing that *compliances* . . . to his destruction."—*King Charles.*

(3) Followed by the prep. *with.*

". . . his ready *compliance* with the wishes of his people."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

* 3. Agreement, suitability, accord (followed by the prep. *to*).

". . . in *compliance* to their characters . . ."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey: Postscript.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *compliance, conformity, yielding,* and *submission*: "*Compliance* and *conformity* are voluntary; *yielding* and *submission* are involuntary. *Compliance* is an act of the inclination; *conformity* an act of the judgment: *compliance* is altogether optional; we *comply* with a thing or not at pleasure: *conformity* is binding on the conscience; it relates to matters in which there is a right and a wrong. *Compliance* and *conformity* are produced by no external action on the mind; they flow spontaneously from the will and understanding: *yielding* is altogether the result of foreign agency." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **cŏm-plī'-an-cў,** *s.* [Eng. *compliance; -cy.*] A disposition or inclination to comply with the wishes of others.

"His whole bearing betokened *compliancy*, . . ."—*Goldsmith: Essays.*

cŏm-plī'-ant, * **cŏm-plў'-ant,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *comply; -ant.*] [COMPLY.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Yielding, bending, giving way, pliant.

"Nectarine fruits which the *compliant* boughs
Yielded them sidelong as they sat."
Milton: P. L., iv. 331.

2. Complaisant, agreeable, agreeing or accommodative, complying.

". . . she was chaste and loving, fruitful and discreet, humble and pleasant, witty and *compliant*, rich and fair . . ."—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. iii., Ser. 8.

3. Assenting, agreeing.

". . . to shew how *compliant* he was to the humours of the princes . . ."—*Burnet: Hist. of Reformation* (1509).

* **B.** *As subst.:* One who, or that which, complies, agrees, or assents.

"Being a *compliant* with the Papists."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, VI. v. 5. (*Davies.*)

cŏm-plī'-ant-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *compliant; -ly.*] In a compliant, complaisant, or obliging manner. (*Richardson.*)

* **cŏm'-plĭ-cą-cўŏn,** *s.* [Lat. *complicatio.*] [COMPLICATION.] Complication, complex nature.

"Among the earliest tools of any *complicacy* which a man of letters gets to handle are his class-books."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iii. (*Davies.*)

cŏm'-plĭc-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *complicatus*, pa. par. of *complico* = to knit or twist together: *com* = *cum* = with; *plico* = to twist, to knit; Fr. *compliquer;* Sp. & Port. *complicar.*]

* **I.** *Literally:*

1. To twist or knit together; to entangle, involve, or interweave.

(1) *Of material things:*

"Commotion in the parts may make them apply themselves one to another, or *complicate* and dispose them after the manner requisite to make them stick."—*Boyle: Hist. of Firmness.*

(2) *Of immaterial things:*

"The movements of the perihelia, and variations of excentricity of the planetary orbits, are interlaced and *complicated* together in the same manner and nearly by the same laws as the variations of their nodes . . ."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (5th ed., 1858), § 700.

2. To roll up.

"Is not this scroul, or Book here said to be *complicated* or rolled up, or togetner? '—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mancer*, p. 10.

3. To form or make up by complication.

". . . are *complicated* of various simple ideas, . . ." —*Locke.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To unite, to join, to associate.

"When the disease is *complicated* with other diseases, . . ."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

2. To render complex or involved, so as to cause confusion or difficulty in judgment.

"For our hearts deceive us, our purposes are *complicated*, and we know not which end is principally intended, . . ."—*Bp. Taylor: On Repent.*, ch. iii., § 5.

cŏm'-plĭc-ate, *a.* [Lat. *complicatus.*] [COMPLICATE, *v.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Composed of several parts interwoven or complicated, complex.

2. *Fig.:* Involved, complex, complicated.

II. *Bot.:* Folded up upon itself.

cŏm'-plĭc-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMPLICATE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Composed of several parts interwoven or united.

2. *Fig.:* Involved, intricate.

* **cŏm'-plĭc-ate-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *complicate; -ly.*] In a complicated manner. (*Boyle.*)

* **cŏm'-plĭc-ate-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *complicate; -ness.*] The state or quality of being complicated; complication, intricacy.

". . . and every several object full of subdivided multiplicity and *complicateness*."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

cŏm'-plĭc-ā-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COMPLICATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of interweaving, involving, or entangling (*lit. & fig.*).

cŏm-plĭc-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *complication*; Lat. *complicatio*, from *complicatus*, pa. par. of *complico.*] [COMPLICATE, *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

* **I.** *Literally:*

1. The act or process of interweaving two or more things.

2. The state of being complicated or interwoven.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act of rendering involved, entangled, or intricate.

2. The state of being complicated; involved or intricate perplexity.

". . . full of perplexity and *complications*, . . ."—*Wilkins.*

3. An integral composed of several things involved or entangled.

"At the treasury there was a *complication* of jealousies and quarrels."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

4. A quarrel, a falling out, a dispute, a difference.

"It is desirable for all Europe that whatever is calculated to bring about *complications* should be kept in check."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 26, 1881.

B. *Med.:* A disease co-existent with and modifying the effects and symptoms of another, though not necessarily connected with it.

* **cŏm'-plĭc-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *complicat(e); -ive.*] Tending to complicate or make entangled.

* **cŏm'-plĭce,** *s.* [Fr., Sp., Port., & Ital. *complice*, from Lat. *complex* (genit. *complicis*) = connected, confederate.] [COMPLEX, *a.*] An accomplice, associate, or confederate. [ACCOMPLICE.]

"Not then by Wycliffe might be shown,
How his pride startled at the tone
In which his *complice*, fierce and free,
Asserted guilt's equality."
Scott: Rokeby, 1. 20.

cŏm-plĭç'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *complicité.*] The state, condition, or quality of being an accomplice. (*J. P. Adams.*)

cŏm-plī'ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMPLY, *v.*]

† **cŏm-plī'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *comply; -er.*]

1. One who complies or assents.

"Suppose a hundred new employments were erected on purpose to gratify *compliers*, an insupportable difficulty would remain."—*Swift.*

2. One of a compliant disposition.

cŏm'-plĭ-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr. *compliment*; Ital. *complimento*, from Lat. *complementum.*] [COMPLEMENT, *s.*]

* **1.** The same as COMPLEMENT (q.v.).

2. An expression or act of civility, admiration, respect, or regard. There is an inclination to regard the word as containing an element of hypocrisy, falseness, or insincerity.

". . . the King had scarcely ever failed to receive the *compliments* of his faithful Lords and Commons on the fifth of November, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

"Virtue indeed meets many a rhyming friend,
And many a *compliment* politely penned."
Cowper: Table Talk, 731.

cŏm'-plĭ-mĕnt, *v.t. & i.* [COMPLIMENT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To address with compliments; to flatter, to praise.

(1) Absolutely.

(2) Followed by the prep. *on* governing the matter praised.

"He likes to be *complimented on* this subject."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

(3) Followed by the prep. *for.*

". . . a person *complimented* him *for* never being afraid, . . ."—*Pope: Letter to the Duke of Buckingham* (1715).

* **2.** To make a present to, to present.

"I hope Mr. Tickell has not *complimented* you with what fees are due to him for your patent . . ."—*Swift: To Dr. Sheridan*, June 29, 1725.

† **B.** *Intrans.:* To bandy compliments.

"I make the interlocutors upon occasion *compliment* with one another."—*Boyle.*

cŏm-plĭ-mĕnt'-al, *a.* [Eng. *compliment; -al.*]

* **1.** The same as COMPLEMENTAL (q.v.).

2. Complimentary, flattering.

"Languages for the most part, in terms of art and erudition, retain their original poverty, and rather grow rich and abundant in *complimental* phrases, and such froth."—*Wotton.*

* **cŏm-plĭ-mĕnt'-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *complimental; -ly.*] In the manner or nature of a compliment.

"This speech has been condemned as avaricious: Eustathius judges it spoken artfully and *complimentally*."—*Broome.*

* **cŏm'-plĭ-mĕnt'-al-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *complimental; -ness.*] The quality or state of being complimental.

"*Complimentalness*, as opposed to plainness, must signifie giving titles of civility that really do not belong to those to whom they are thus given."—*Hammond: Workes*, ii. 292.

cŏm-plĭ-mĕnt'-ą-rў, *a.* [Eng. *compliment; -ary.*]

1. *Of persons:* Using or passing compliments; civil, flattering.

2. *Of things:* Expressive of regard or praise; complimental.

"If you make use of those common and *complimentary* phrases."
Longfellow: The Courtship of Miles Standish, vi.

* **cŏm-plĭ-mĕnt'-ą-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *compliment*, and suff. *-ative*; as if from a Lat. adj. in *-ativus.*] Complimentary. (*Boswell.*)

cŏm'-plĭ-mĕnt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMPLIMENT, *v.*]

† **cŏm'-plĭ-mĕnt-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *compliment; -er.*] One who pays compliments; a complimentary person.

cŏm'-plĭ-mĕnt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COMPLIMENT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or habit of paying compliments.

cŏm'-plĭne, * cŏm'-plĭn, * com-pli, * cum-plie, * com-plyn, *s.* [O. Fr. *complin*, an adj. form from *complie*; Fr. *complies*, from Low Lat. *completa*, fem. of Lat. *completus* = finished.] [COMPLETE.]

Eccles.: The last part of the daily office in the Roman Church, said immediately after vespers, and sometimes as a public service.

"At pryme and at *complyn*."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

* **cŏm'-plĭsh, * com-pleisshe, * com-plessh, * com-plyssen, * com-plysshe,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *complir*; Sp. *cumplir*; Ital. *compiere*, from Lat. *compleo* = to fill up, to fulfil.] [ACCOMPLISH, COMPLETE.]

1. To fulfil, to accomplish, to complete, to perfect.

"That now when he had done the thing he sought,
And as he would, *complisht* and compast all."
Mir. for Mag., p. 446.

2. To fill up.

"He . . . must also *complysshe* the voyde place at the table."—*Merlin*, I. ii. 61.

* **cŏm'-plĭsh-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [COMPLISH.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of accomplishing; accomplishment.

* **cŏm'-plĭsh-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *complish; -ment.*] Accomplishment, fulfilment. (*More.*)

* **cŏm-plō're,** *v.i.* [Lat. *comploro: com* = *cum* = with, and *ploro* = to weep.] To weep or lament together with others. (*Cockeram.*)

* **cŏm'-plŏt,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *complicitum* = woven or joined together.] A plot, a confederacy in crime, a conspiracy. [COMPLICATE.]

"*Tam.* Farewell, Andronicus: Revenge now goes
To lay a *complot* to betray thy foes."
Shakesp.: Titus Andron., v. 2.

* **cŏm-plŏt',** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *comploter.*] [COMPLOT, *s.*]

1. *Trans.:* To plot, to plan or contrive together.

"To plot, contrive, or *complot* any ill,
'Gainst us, our state, our subjects, or our land."
Shakesp.: Rich. II., i. 3.

2. *Intrans.:* To plot or conspire together.

"Having *complotted* with the Duke of Norfolk."—*Bacon: Observations on a Libel in* 1592.

* **cŏm-plŏt'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *complot; -ment.*] A design, a plot, a plan, a conspiracy.

"What was the cause of their multiplied, variated *complotments* against her like the monsters in Africk, every day almost a n w conspiracy!"—*Dean King: Serm.* (5 Nov., 1608).

* **cŏm-plŏt'-tĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMPLOT, *v.*]

"All the treasons for these eighteen years
Complotted and contrived in this land."
Shakesp.: Rich. II., i. 1.

* **cŏm-plŏt'-tĕr, * com-plot-tor,** *s.* [Eng. *complot; -er.*] One who plots or conspires with others; a conspirator or confederate.

"Jocasta too, no longer now my sister,
Is found *complotter* in the horrid deed."
Dryden & Lee: Œdipus.

* **cŏm-plŏt'-tĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [COMPLOT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

"A few lines after, we find them *complotting* together, . . ."—*Pope.*

C. *As subst.:* The act of plotting, planning, or conspiring together.

* **cŏm-plŏt'-tĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *complotting; -ly.*] By means or in nature of a plot or conspiracy.

Cŏm-plû-tĕn'-sĭ-an, *a.* [Lat. *Complutensis*, from *Complutum*, the name given by the Romans to Alcala de Henares, a city on the Henares in New Castile, or Castille, seventeen miles E.N.E. of Madrid.] Pertaining to the place described in the etym. (q.v.).

Complutensian Bible, *s.* The same as COMPLUTENSIAN POLYGLOT (q.v.).

Complutensian polyglot, *s.*

Bibliog. & Bib. Criticism: A polyglot made by seven scholars under the auspices and at the expense of Cardinal Ximenes. It was begun in 1502, and finished in 1517, but was not actually published till 1522. It consists of six folio volumes. In the Old Testament, on the left hand page, are the Hebrew original, the Latin Vulgate, and the Greek Septuagint; and on the right hand page, the Vulgate, the Septuagint, with Latin translation above, and the Hebrew, with primitives belonging to that language on the outer margin. At the lower part of the page are two columns used for a Chaldee paraphrase, and a Latin translation. The Greek Testament, constituting part of the Complutensian Polyglot, was the first complete edition of that part of Scripture printed.

cŏm-plû'-vĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *compluo* = to rain upon. *com* = *cum* = with, together; *pluo* = to rain.]

Arch.: The interval between the roofs of porticoes, which surround the cavædium.

The rain was admitted through this opening, and fell upon the area below.

cŏm-plȳ', *v.t.* & *i.* [Ital. *complire* = to fill up, to fulfil; Sp. *complir*; Lat. *compleo* = to fill, to accomplish. The word has undoubtedly been confused with *ply* and *pliant*, but is not really connected with them. (*Skeat.*)] [COMPLETE.]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

1. To fulfil, to satisfy, to accomplish.

"My power cannot *comply* my promise;
My father's so averse from granting my
Request concerning thee."
Chapman: Revenge for Honour (1654).

2. To embrace, to bind, to encircle. [In this case plainly taken as from Lat. *complico*: *com* = *cum* = together; *plico* = to weave, to twist.]

"Witty Ovid by
Whom faire Corinna sits, and doth *comply*
With yvorie wrists his laureat head."
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 221.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To assent or agree with; to yield or give way to; to consent or conform.

(1) Absolutely.

"He that *complies* against his will
Is of his own opinion still!" *Hudibras.*

"Those who were determined to *comply* with the Act of Parliament . . . they *complied* simply to save their benefices."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

(2) With the prep. *with*. (For example see preceding quotation.)

* (3) With the prep. *to*.

*2. To be courteous or complaisant (with prep. *with*).

"He did *comply with* his dug."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

* 3. To correspond, to be adapted or accommodated, to fit.

"He made his wish with his estate *comply*;
Joyful to live, yet not afraid to die." *Prior.*

* **com-ply-ant,** *a.* [COMPLIANT.]

* **com-plyce,** *s.* [COMPLICE.]

cŏm-plȳ'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COMPLY, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Compliant, agreeable.

"But the Commons were in a less *complying* mood."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. vi.

C. *As subst.:* The act of agreeing or assenting; compliance.

* **com-plyn,** *s.* [COMPLINE.]

* **com-plyss-en, * com-plysshe,** *v.t.* [COMPLISH.]

* **cŏm'-pō** (1), *s.* & *a.* [A curtailed form of *composition* (q.v.).]

1. *Building:* An artificial kind of cement used for covering brickwork.

2. *Naut.:* The monthly wages paid to a ship's company.

cŏm'-pō (2), *s.* [A curtailed form of *compound* (q.v.).] A compound, a mixture, a combination.

"I wonder whether I'm meant to be a footman, or a groom, or a gamekeeper, or a seedsman. I looks like a sort of *compo* of every one on 'em."—*Dickens: Pickwick Papers*, ch. xii.

cŏm-pŏn'-dĕr-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *compondero* = to weigh together: *com* = *cum* = with, together; *pondero* = to weigh, *pondus* = a weight.] To weigh together. (*Cockeram.*)

* **cŏm-pō'ne, * com-poune, * com-powne,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *compono.*] [COMPOSE, COMPOUND, *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To settle, to calm, to quiet, to compose.

"Gif the external reverence, quhilk thou bearest till a man, bee of sik force, that it will make thee to *compone* thy gesture, and refraine thy tongue."—*Bruce: Eleven Serm.* (1591), sig. S, 2 a.

2. To arrange, to settle.

"We desired his ho. to devise what cardinal should be most convenyent to be sent as legate in that mater, to procede jointly or severally with your gr. who might have a good pretence for *componyng* peace betwen princes."—*Strype: Records; The King's Ambassadors to Wolsey*, No. 23.

3. To compose, to indite.

"How Tullius his rhetorique *componeth*."
Gower, iii. 138.

4. To mix, to combine, to compound.

"Thus saugh I fals and sothe *compouned*."
Chaucer: Hous of Fame, 1,018.

B. *Intrans.:* To compound, to come to an agreement.

"If we be not willing to *compone*."—*Baillie: Letters*, ii. 163.

* **cŏm-pō'ne,** *a.* [COMPONE, *v.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Composed, compounded, made up of.

2. *Her.:* [COMPONY].

* **cŏm-pō'ned** (*Eng.*), **com-pon-it** (*Scotch*), *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMPONE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The same as COMPOUND, *a.* (q.v.).

2. *Her.:* [COMPONY].

* **cŏm-pō'n-ĕn-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *component*; *-ency.*] Composition, structure, nature. [COMPOSE.]

"What has been observed of the *componency* of the lightning."—*Warburton: Julian's Attempt*, bk. ii.

cŏm-pō'n-ĕnt, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *componens*, pr. par. of *compono.*] [COMPOSE.]

A. *As adj.:* Serving to make up a compound body; composing, constituting.

"The *component* fluids may be figured as meeting an amount of friction, . . . which prevents them gilding over the atoms of the poker."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), xiii. 400.

¶ *Component Forces:*

Nat. Phil.: Forces resolvable into two or more forces operating together. Their joint action constitutes a force called the resultant.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A constituent part or element.

"A signification different from that which the *components* have in their simple state."—*Johnson: Preface to his Dictionary.*

2. (Pl.): Component forces (q.v.).

cŏm-pō-nĕnt'-al, *a.* [Eng. *component*; *-al.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a component part, or constituent. (*G. H. Lewes: Problems of Life, &c.*, i. 90.)

* **cŏm-pŏn-ĭ'-tion, * com-pon-i-ti-oune,** *s.* [COMPONE, *v.*] A composition or settlement for a debt or injury.

"It wes allegit be the said James that the said George lord Setoun had . . . maid *componitioune* for the gudis spuilyeit fra him wt vtheris persounis."—*Act. Audit.*, A. 1491, p. 152.

* **cŏm-pŏn'-ĭ-tŏr, * com-pon-i-tour,** *s.* [Eng. *compon(e)*, and Lat suff. *-itor.*] An umpire; one chosen to settle a difference between others, as having a power of arbitration.

". . . to stand, abide, & underly the consale, sentence, & deliuerance of . . . jugis, arbitouris, arbitratouris, & amiable *componitouris*, equally chosin betuix the saidis partlis."—*Act. Audit.*, A. 1493, p. 176.

cŏm-pō'-nў, cŏm-pō'-né (é as ў), *a.* [COMPONE, *v.*]

Her.: An epithet applied to a border, bend, &c., composed of a row of squares consisting of metals and colours.

Compony counter compony:

Her.: Similarly arranged in two rows.

cŏm-pŏr't, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *comporter*; Port. *comportar*; Ital. *comportare*, from Lat. *comporto* = to carry together: *com* = *cum* = with, and *porto* = to carry.]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To bear with, to endure.

"The malcontented sort,
That never can the present state *comport*,
But would as often change as they change will."
Daniel.

2. *Fig.:* To involve, to be connected with, to concern.

"Or what respects he the negociating
Matters *comporting* emperie and state."
Drayton: Moses, his Birth and Miracles, bk. i.

B. *Reflexive:* To behave, conduct, or bear one's self.

"It is impossible to imagine how each order of fibre should *comport* itself with reference to the other two, so that their actions may not interfere."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. ii., p. 325.

"At years of discretion, and *comport* yourself at this rantipole rate!"—*Congreve: Way of the World.*

* **C.** *Intransitive:* (Followed by the prep. *with*).

1. To endure, to bear with.

"Shall we not meekly *comport with* an infirmity?"—*Barrow: Works*, i. 484.

2. To agree, to suit, to correspond.

"How ill this dulness doth *comport with* greatness!"
Beaumont & Fletcher: The Prophetess.

* **cŏm'-pŏrt,** *s.* [COMPORT, *v.*] Behaviour, conduct, bearing, deportment.

". . . our *comport* and conversation in and after it."—*Taylor: Worthy Communicant.*

* **cŏm-pŏrt'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *comport*; *-able.*] Consistent, suitable; capable of agreement.

* **cŏm-pŏrt'-ançe, * cŏm-pŏrt'-aunçe,** *s.* [Eng. *comport*; *-ance.*] Behaviour, conduct, manner of bearing, deportment.

"Goodly *comportaunce* each to other beare."
Spenser: F.Q., II. i. 29.

* **cŏm-pŏr-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *comportatio*, from *comporto* = to carry together: *com* = *cum* = with, and *porto* = to carry.] A collection or assemblage.

"Here is a collection and *comportation* of Agur's wise sayings."—*Bp. Richardson: On the Old Test.* (1655), p. 303.

* **cŏm-pŏr'-tĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMPORT, *v.*]

* **cŏm-pŏr'-tĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [COMPORT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Comportment.

* **cŏm-pŏrt'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Fr. *comportement.*] Behaviour, conduct, deportment, bearing.

". . . her serious and devout *comportment* on these solemn occasions, . . ."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

cŏm'-pŏs, *a.* [Lat., from *com* = *cum* = with, and *potis* = able, capable.] Master of. Only used in the phrase *compos mentis* = master of or in one's right mind or senses; accountable for one's actions.

* **cŏm-pō'-şal,** *s.* [Eng. *compos(e)*; *-al.*] The act of settling, adjusting, or quieting. (*Jackson.*)

com-po-sant, *s.* [CORPOSANT.]

"Presently what looked to be a *compoisant* . . . hovered in the blackness on the starboard bow."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 7, 1882.

cŏm-pōşe', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *composer* = to compound, to make, to frame, &c.; not directly from Lat. *compositum*, sup. of *compono* = to place together, to frame, but from Lat. *com* = *cum* = with, and *pauso* = to stop, to stay, to pause. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To frame, make, or construct by putting together several parts so as to form one united mass; to put together, to make up.

(2) To constitute by forming constituent parts of a compound mass; to form a part of.

"It flows over a bed of pebbles, like those which *compose* the beach and the surrounding plains."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. ix., p. 177.

(3) To set in order, to arrange, to dispose.

"For soon as I was well *composed*,
Then came the maid and it was closed."
Cowper: The Retired Cat.

(4) To dispose, to regulate, to arrange, to put or make up into any form.

". . . more crabbed and hideous; *composing* and dressing it at a looking-glasse, . . ."—*Holland: Suetonius*, p. 146.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To form or make up of several parts combined.

"Zeal ought to be *composed* of the highest degrees of all pious affections."—*Sprat.*

(2) To put together by mental labour; to originate; to be the author of; to write.

"Yet did my soul the sense *compose*,
And through your lips my heart did speak."
Carew: An Hymeneal Dialogue.

(3) To dispose, to arrange, to put in a proper state or disposition.

"The whole army seemed well *composed* to obtain that by their swords, which they could not by their pen."—*Clarendon.*

* (4) To adjust, arrange, settle, or accommodate.

"How in safety best we may
Compose our present evils." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 281.

(5) To settle down, to apply to any object or purpose, by freeing from agitation or any disturbing influence.

"We beseech thee to *compose* her thoughts."—*Swift.*

(6) To calm, soothe, quiet, or tranquillize.

"But, all at once, thy fury to *compose*,
The kings of Greece, an awful band, arose."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. vii., l. 122-4.

(7) To fashion.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* To produce, as a piece of music by combining notes or sounds according to the laws of harmony and melody, so as to form a harmonious whole.

2. *Printing:*

(1) To place or arrange in proper order, as the types in the composing-stick.

"The compositor was Mr. Manning, a decent sensible man, who had *composed* about one half of his [Johnson's] Dictionary, when in Mr. Strahan's printing-house."—*Boswell: Life of Johnson.*

(2) To set up in type (as manuscript).

3. *Art:* To arrange the component details of a picture. Often used intransitively, as when a subject is said to *compose* well, or badly.

B. *Reflexive:*

* **1.** To dispose, arrange, adjust, or place in order.

2. To quiet, to calm, to tranquillize, to set at rest.

"The mind, being thus disquieted, may not be able easily to *compose* and settle itself to prayer."—*Duppa: Rules for Devotion.*

C. *Intransitive:*

1. To become calm or tranquillized; to settle down.

2. To make up differences, to come to an agreement.

"If we *compose* well here."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 2.

3. To practise composition.

cŏm-pōsed', *pa. par. & a.* [COMPOSE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

I. Ordinary Language:

* **1.** *Literally:*

(1) Put or brought together.

"Sonnets, whose *composed* rimes."
Shakesp.: Two Gent., iii. 2.

(2) Compound, compounded, composite.

2. *Fig.:* Calm, even, tranquil, sedate.

"Why mention other thoughts unmeet
For vision so *composed* and sweet?"
Wordsworth: The White Doe of Rylstone, i.

II. *Her.: Arms composed* are the addition by a gentleman to his own armorial bearings of a portion of those borne by his wife. The practice is now obsolete, the device of marshalling the arms of one's wife with his own having rendered its continuance unnecessary. (*Gloss. of Heraldry.*)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *composed* and *sedate:* "*Composed* respects the air and looks externally, and the spirits internally; *sedate* relates to the deportment or carriage externally, and the fixedness of the purpose internally: *composed* is opposed to ruffled or hurried, *sedate* to buoyant or volatile."

cŏm-pōs'-ĕd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *composed; -ly.*] In a composed, quiet, or calm manner; quietly. (*Clarendon.*)

cŏm-pōs'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *composed; -ness.*] The quality or state of being quiet, tranquil, or calm; tranquillity, quiet.

"The anarchy lasted, with some short intervals of *composedness*, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

cŏm-pōs'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *compos(e); -er.*]

I. *Literally:*

* **1.** *Gen.:* One who composes or puts together; a maker, an arranger, a framer.

"To be the *composers*, contrivers, or assistants, in concluding of any ecclesiastical law."—*Bishop (Williams) of Oxory: Rights of Kings* (1662), p. 43.

2. *Specially:*

* (1) An author or compiler of books, &c.

(2) A writer or author of music; (in a special sense), an arranger or compiler of music for pantomimes and similar entertainments.

* (3) *In Printing:* A compositor.

"The beginning of such a work will be very difficult, as also the procuring of a sufficient *composer* and corrector for the Eastern languages."—*Archbp. Laud: To the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford* (1637).

II. *Fig.:* One who, or that which, soothes or calms; one who adjusts differences.

"Ye murmuring streams that in meanders roll,
The sweet *composers* of the pensive soul!"
Gay: The Fan.

cŏm-pōs'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COMPOSE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

I. Literally:

1. Forming a constituent part or element of a compound body.

2. Forming, making, or framing.

II. *Fig.:* Soothing, calming (applied especially to medicines).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of forming, making, or bringing together as a composer.

". . . papers of his own *composing*, . . ."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. v.

2. *Fig.:* The act of soothing, calming, or quieting.

composing-frame, *s.*

Printing: The stand on which the printer's cases rest. (*Knight.*)

composing-machine, *s.*

Printing: A machine in which type are set up. [TYPE-SETTING MACHINE.]

composing-room, *s.* A room or apartment in which anything is composed or put together; specially, in printing, the room in which compositors work.

". . . a library of perhaps three hundred volumes, which seemed to consecrate the room as the poet's study and *composing room* . . ."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 137.

composing-rule, *s.*

Printing: A rule, generally of brass, used by compositors to facilitate composition. It is of the length of the line to be composed, the types being arranged in front of it.

composing-stand, *s.*

Printing: The same as COMPOSING-FRAME (q.v.).

composing-stick, *s.*

Printing: The instrument in which compositors arrange the types in lines previous to their being put on a galley to be made up into columns or pages. Though called a stick, it is generally made not of wood, as its name implies, but of iron, steel, or sometimes of brass.

cŏm-pŏs'-ĭ-tæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. nomin. pl. fem. of *compositus*, the pa. par. of *compono* = to put, place, or lay together: *com* = *con*, and *pono* = to put, to place. It is used here as an adj. with Lat. *plantæ* (= plants), understood.]

Bot.: An order of plants, founded in 1751 by Linnæus, and adopted in 1763 by Adanson. It contains many plants separated from others by characters so obvious that it still stands with essentially the same limits as those assigned it in the infancy of botany. Lindley altered the name of the order to Asteraceæ. For its characters see ASTERACEÆ. De Candolle, Lindley, &c., divided it thus—Sub-order 1, Tubulifloræ: Tribe (1) Vernoniaceæ, (2) Eupatoriaceæ, (3) Asteroideæ, (4) Senecioideæ, (5) Cynareæ. Sub-order 2, Labiatifloræ: Tribe (1) Mutisiaceæ, (2) Nassauviaceæ. Sub-order 3, Ligulifloræ: Tribe Cichoraceæ. The eight tribes now mentioned were first properly discriminated by Lessing, who showed that each had a different stigma.

*** cŏm-pŏs'-ĭt-al, * cŏm-pŏs'-ĭt-all,** *s.* [Eng. *composit(e); -al.*] Composition.

"Lives centrall
Can frame themselves a right *compositall*,
While as they sitten soft in the sweet rays
Or vitall vest of the lives generall."
More: On the Soul, pt. ii., ch. iv., § 9.

cŏm'-pŏs-ĭte, *a. & s.* [Lat. *compositus*, pa. par. of *compono* = to put together, to compose.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. Ord. Lang.: Made up of several distinct constituent parts or elements; compound, not simple.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* [COMPOSITE ORDER.]

2. *Botany:*

(1) *Of leaves:* The same as COMPOUND (q.v.).

(2) *Of inflorescence:* The same as COMPOUND (q.v.).

3. *Arith.:* A term applied to such numbers as can be measured exactly by a number greater than unity, as 10 by 2 or 5; 4 is therefore the lowest composite number.

4. *Ship-building:* Constructed partly of wood and partly of iron; having an iron framework with a wooden skin.

"Her Majesty's ship Grappler, 4, *composite* gun vessel, was inspected at Plymouth on Tuesday."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 27, 1881.

5. *Rail.:* [COMPOSITE-CARRIAGE.]

B. *As substantive:*

I. Ord. Lang.: Anything made up or compounded of several elements; a composition, a compound, a combination.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* A composite candle.

2. *Bot.:* (*Pl.* Composites): The English name given by Lindley to his great order Asteraceæ [ASTERACEÆ], which included all the plants by many other botanists called Compositæ (q.v.).

composite arch, *s.*

Arch.: A pointed or lance arch.

composite candle, *s.*

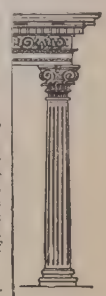
Comm.: A candle prepared of a mixture of tallow and wax.

composite carriage, *s.*

Rail.: A carriage composed of compartments of different classes.

composite order, *s.*

Arch.: The last of the five orders of architecture, so called because it is a composition of parts of the other four, having the volutes of the Ionic, the quarter-round of the Tuscan and Doric, and the row of leaves of the Corinthian.



COMPOSITE COLUMN.

composite portraits, *s. pl.*

Photog.: Portraits obtained by combining together several others. Mr. Francis Galton, in 1877–8, thus combined from two to nine such portraits, with the result of obtaining a normal one superior to any of those of which it was composed.

cŏm-pō-sĭ'-tion, * compo-sicion, * compositioun, * composycion, *s.* [O. Fr. *composicion; composition;* Fr. *composition;* Sp. *composicion;* Ital. *composizione*, from Lat. *compositio*, from *compositus*, pa. par. of *compono.*] [COMPOSE.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act or process of forming or framing a compound body by putting together several parts or elements.

2. The state of being compounded or made up of several constituent parts or elements.

"The mind of Talbot, as you did mistake
The outward *composition* of his body."
Shakesp.: 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

3. A mass or compound body formed or made up by the putting or bringing together of several constituent parts or elements; a compound, a combination.

"In the time of the Yncas reign of Peru, no *composition* was allowed by the laws to be used in point of medicine, but only simples proper to each disease."—*Temple.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act or process of making up or constructing by the putting together of several distinct parts.

"Judging from the example of modern times, we should infer that the *composition* of national annals, in a continuous form, would precede the *composition* of any family history."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. vi., § 3, vol. i., p. 197.

2. That which is constructed by the putting or bringing together of several distinct parts, as a composition in literature or music. [B. 5, 9.]

". . . and which was admitted, even by the malecontents, to be an able and plausible *composition*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

"The *compositions* introduced comprised an Introduction and Allegro . . ."—*Athenæum*, Feb. 2., 1882.

† **3.** The state of being compounded or combined; union, conjunction.

* **4.** The act of adjusting, regulating, or arranging; adjustment, regulation, ordering.

". . . the invention of matter, election of words, *composition* of gesture, look, pronunciation, motion, . . ."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

* **5.** Adjustment, regulation, arrangement, or settlement of difficulties, &c. [B. 4.]

". . . going upon *composition* and agreement amongst themselves."—*Hooker.*

* **6.** A compact, agreement, or arrangement; the terms on which differences are settled.

"Thei token the possession
After the *composicion*
Amonge themselfe."
Gower: Con. A., Prol.

"*Rosse.* That now
Sweno, the Norways' king, craves *composition:*
Nor would we deign him burial of his men
Till he disbursed, at Saint Colme's inch,
Ten thousand dollars to our general use."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 2.

* 7. Consistency, congruity, accord.

"There is no *composition* in these news,
That gives them credit."
Shakesp.: Othello, I. 3.

* 8. The constitution, temperament, or disposition.

"O, how that name befits my *composition*."
Shakesp.: Richard II., II. 1.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The arrangement of columns, piers, pilasters, doors, &c., in a building in such a manner as to set off the whole to the best advantage.

2. *Art:*

(1) The arrangement of different figures in a picture

"The disposition in a picture is an assembling of many parts; is also called the *composition*, . . ."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

(2) A picture or work of art.

3. *Law:*

(1) Admission to membership in a society. (*Scotch.*)

"The *compositioun* of ane gild burges."—*Aberd. Reg.*

(2) An amicable arrangement of a law suit.

4. *Bankruptcy:*

(1) The adjustment or satisfaction of a debt or other obligation by an agreement or compromise entered into between the parties.

"Persons who have been once cleared by *composition* with their creditors, or bankruptcy, and afterwards become bankrupts again, unless they pay full fifteen shillings in the pound, are only thereby indemnified as to the confinement of their bodies."—*Sir W. Blackstone.*

(2) The money or other consideration paid by way of such adjustment or satisfaction.

5. *Grammar:*

(1) The act or art of arranging words, sentences, and ideas, so as to produce a literary piece.

(2) The words, sentences, and ideas so arranged.

". . . and as they were a practical business-like people, it is equally natural that their earliest prose *composition* should have been the report of a speech delivered in the Senate."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. vi., § 1, vol. i., p. 190.

(3) The act of forming compound words.

* 6. *Logic:* A synthetical mode of investigation or exposition.

7. *Building:* An artificial kind of cement used for covering brickwork. [Compo.]

8. *Printing:* The setting up of type.

9. *Music:*

(1) The art of composing music, guided by scientific rules.

(2) A piece of music, for voices or instruments, or a combination of both effects, constructed according to the rules of art. [A. II. 2.]

(3) A mechanical arrangement on the organ by which certain combinations of stops may be employed or not, at the wish of the performer, upon his opening or closing a valve, or by using a pedal which acts upon the sliders. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

10. *Bot.:* A term used by Lindley as synonymous with ramification. He applies it to the branching of stems of the veins of leaves, &c.

¶ (1) *Composition of motion:* Various motions acting in a combined manner, so as to form a motion compounded of the action of each.

(2) *Composition of proportion:*

Math.: The substitution in a series of four proportionals of the sum of the first and second for the first, and of the third and fourth for the fourth: thus if a : b : : c : d, then by composition, a + b : b : : c + d : d.

(3) *Composition of ratios:* [Compound ratio.]

(4) *Composition of tithes:* An agreement made between the owner of lands and the parson or vicar, with the consent of the ordinary and patron, that such lands should for the future be discharged from payment of tithes because of some land or other real equivalent given for them to the parson. It being believed that the church lost by such compositions, the 13 Eliz. c. 10 rendered the practice illegal. But 2 & 3 Wm. IV. c. 100 made all compositions of tithes which had been made or confirmed by a court of equity legal and binding.

(5) *Composition of velocities:* Forces acting together in the same direction to produce a certain velocity in the body on which they act. They are to one another in the same ratio as the velocities which they communicate to the same body. (*Ganot.*)

(6) *Deeds of composition:* Deeds relating to the debts of a bankrupt and the acceptances by the creditors of a greater or less portion of their claim in lieu of the whole.

composition candle, *s.* [Composite Candle.]

composition cloth, *s.* A waterproof material made from long flax.

composition metal, *s.* A kind of brass, composed of copper, zinc, &c., used for the sheathing of ships.

* **composition-money,** *s.* The same as Composition, B. 3 (2).

". . . and the countye of Longfoorde 947, which in the whole make 5267 plowlandes, of which the *composition* monye will amounte likewise to five thousand, . . ."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

* **cŏm-pŏz′-ĭ-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *compositivus*, from *compositus*, pa. par. of *compono*.] [Compose.]

1. Having the power or quality of compounding or combining.

2. Compounded, combined.

cŏm-pŏz′-ĭ-tŏr, * **cŏm-pŏz′-ĭ-tŭr,** *s.* [Lat., from *compositus*, pa. par. of *compono*.] [Compose.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One who composes or frames things.

2. *Fig.:* One who adjusts, arranges, or accommodates differences, &c.

"As gud nychtbur,
And as freyndsome *compositur*."
Barbour: Bruce, I. 88.

II. *Printing:* A workman who ranges and adjusts the types in the composing-stick, and prepares them in page and forme for printing.

† **cŏm-pŏz′-ĭ-tŏus,** *a.* [Lat. *compositus*, pa. par. of *compono*.] Belonging to the Compositæ.

". . . the difference between the outer and inner flowers in some *Compositous* and Umbelliferous plants."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 144.

* **cŏm-pŏz′-ĭ-tūre,** *s.* [Low Lat. *compositura*, from Lat. *compositus*, pa. par. of *compono*.] [Compose.]

1. The act of composing, framing, or putting together.

2. A composition, compound, or combination.

* **cŏm-pōz′-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *compose*, and suff. *-ive*.] Composing, soothing, quieting.

* **cŏm-pŏs-sĕs′-sŏr,** *s.* [Pref. *com* = with, together; and Eng. *possessor* (q.v.).] A joint possessor or owner. (*Sherwood.*)

* **cŏm-pŏs-sĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *compossible*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being compossible; possibility of co-existence. (*Scott.*)

* **cŏm′-pŏs-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *com* = with, together; and Eng. *possible* (q.v.).] Capable or admitting of co-existence with another.

". . . an intelligent, *compossible*, consistent thing, and not define it by repugnancies."—*Chillingworth: Rel. of Prot.*, vi., § 7.

cŏm′-pōst, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *compost*; Ital. *composto*, from Lat. *compositum* = a compound, neut. of *compositus*, pa. par. of *compono*.] [Compose.]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Compounded, compound.

"In every thing *compost*
Each part of all essence its centreity
Keeps to itself, . . ."
More: Song of the Soul, pt. ii., bk. iii., ch. ii.

B. *As substantive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A mixture, combination, or compound of any kind.

"*Compostes* and confites."—*Babees Bokc*, p. 121.

2. *Fig.:* A compound or mixture, a combination.

". . . *compost* of more bitter than sweet . . ."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. iv., p. 534.

II. *Farming:* A mixture or compound of various substances to be used as manure for enriching the ground.

"Avoid what is to come,
And do not spread the *compost* on the weeds,
To make them ranker."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 4.

† **cŏm′-pōst,** *v.t.* [Compost, *s.*] To treat with compost, to manure, to plaster.

"By . . . forbearing to *compost* the earth, watermint turneth into field-mint."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

* **cŏm-pōs′-tĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Compost, *v.*]

† **cŏm′-pōst-ĭng,** *s.* [Compost, *v.*] The act or process of manuring land.

* **cŏm-pŏs′-tūre,** *s.* [Lat. *compostura*, from *compositus*, pa. par. of *compono*.] [Compose.]

1. Composition, formation, nature.

2. Compost, manure.

"A *composture* stol'n from general excrement."—*Shakesp.: Timon*, iv. 3.

† **cŏm-pŏş′-ŭ-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *compose*; *-u* connective, and suff. *-ist*.] A composer. (*Nuttall.*)

cŏm-pōş′-ūre, *s.* [Eng. *compos*; *-ure*; cf. composture.]

* **I.** *Literally:*

1. The act or process of composing or constructing.

2. That which is composed or constructed; a compound or combination.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. The act or process of arranging, adjusting, or putting together.

* 2. The state of being arranged or put together.

". . . such a *composure* of letters, such a word, is intended to signify such a certain thing."—*Holder: On Elements of Speech.*

* 3. The act or process of composing or inditing.

* 4. A piece written or composed; a composition.

"But with a respect to the present age, nothing more conduces to make these *composures* natural, . . ."—*Pope: Pastorals; Discourse.*

* 5. The form arising from a disposition or arrangement of the several parts.

"In *composure* of his face,
Liv'd a fair but manly grace." *Crashaw.*

* 6. A natural disposition, frame, or temperament.

". . . a kind of congenial *composure*, . . ."—*Wotton.*

* 7. Adjustment, condition, state.

". . . the outward form and *composure* of the body."—*Duppa.*

* 8. An agreement, composition, arrangement, or settlement of differences.

"That all may see, who hate us, how we seek
Peace and *composure*, . . ."
Milton: P. L., vi. 558.

9. Tranquillity, calmness, sedateness, quiet of mind.

". . . died with stoical *composure*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

¶ For the difference between *composure* and *sedateness*, see Composed.

* **cŏm′-pŏt,** *s.* [Fr. *compot*.] An almanack or calendar. [Compotus.]

* **cŏm-pō-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *compotatio*, from *com* = *cum* = with; *potatio* = a drinking; *poto* = to drink.] The act of drinking together; a symposium.

"Sharpe, in his 'History of the Kings of England,' says:—'Our ancestors were formerly famous for *compotation*: their liquor was ale, and one method of amusing themselves in this way was the peg tankard.'"—*Longfellow: Golden Legend* (Note).

* **cŏm′-pō-tā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who drinks in company with another.

"I shall yet think it a diminution to my happiness, to miss of half our companions and *compotators* of syllabub."—*Pope: Lettr. to Mr. Knight.*

* **cŏm′-pōte,** *s.* [Fr. *compote*.] A preparation of fruit boiled in syrup.

* **cŏm-pōt′-ŏr,** *s.* The same as Compotator (q.v.), of which it is a contracted form.

* **cŏm-pōt′-ŭs,** *s.* [Lat., from *compto* = to count, to calculate.] An almanack, a calendar, an inventory. [Compot.]

cŏm-pŏŭnd′, * **com-ponen,** * **com-pounen,** * **com-powne,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *compono*, from *com* = *cum* = with, and *pono* = to place; Ital. *componere*; Sp. *componer*; Port. *compor*. The *d* is excrescent. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To form or make up into one mass by the combination of several constituent parts or elements.

"Whosoever *compoundeth* any like it, or whosoever putteth any of it upon a stranger, shall even be cut off from his people."—*Exod.* xxx. 33.

(2) To combine, to mix up several ingredients.

(3) To mix (followed by the prep. *with*).

"*Compounded* it *with* dust, whereto 'tis kin."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 2.

(4) To compose, to form a constituent part or element of.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To combine, to mingle, or to associate together, to blend.

". . . and *compounding* all the materials of fury, havoc, and desolation, into one black cloud. . . ."—*Burke: Speech on the Case of the Nabob of Arcot.*

(2) To compose, to make up, to form.

"To have his pomp, and all what state *compounds*,
But only painted, like his varnish'd friends."
Shakesp.: Timon, iv. 2.

(3) To arrange, to adjust, to settle, as differences, &c.

"I pray, my lords, let me *compound* this strife."
Shakesp.: 2 *Hen. VI.*, ii. 1.

* (4) To write, to compile, to be author of.

"Lucian's attempt in *compounding* his new dialogue."—*Hurd.: Manner of Writing Dialogues*, Pref.

(5) To compromise, to excuse, to make a composition for. [A. II. 2 (1).]

"*Compound* for sins they are inclin'd to,
By damning those they have no mind to."
Butler: Hudibras, c. i., pt. i., l. 215-16.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* To form into one word by combination of two or more.

2. *Law:*

(1) To discharge or satisfy, as a debt or obligation by the payment of a less sum than is strictly due; to make or accept a composition for. [Composition, B. 3.]

"Shall I, ye gods! he cries, my debts *compound*?"
Gay.

(2) *To compound a felony:* To forbear prosecution for any consideration. It was formerly held to make the person compounding an accessory; now it is punishable by fine and imprisonment. By 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 29, to advertise a reward for stolen goods, or print such an advertisement furnished by another, subjects one to a penalty of £50. One who prosecutes on account of a wrong done to himself can withdraw from the prosecution. [Theft-bote.]

(3) *To compound an information:* The offence of revealing a crime and commencing a prosecution against the offender, not with the intention of going on but to be paid, or in popular phrase be "squared," for desisting. This is a punishable offence. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 10.) A penal action by a common informer cannot be compounded except by leave of the court.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To come to terms by abatements on both sides; to agree.

"Paracelsus and his admirers have *compounded* with the Galenists. . . ."—*Sir W. Temple.*

* 2. To bargain, to make terms or arrangements; especially, at the Universities, to compound for fees by paying down a lump sum.

"Here 's a fellow will help you to-morrow: *compound* with him by the year."—*Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas.*, iv. 2.

3. To settle by a compromise; to discharge or satisfy an obligation by compromise or mutual arrangement.

"They were, at last, glad to *compound* for his bare commitment to the Tower."—*Clarendon.*

* 4. To determine, to agree or decide.

"We here deliver,
Subscribed by the consuls and patricians,
Together with the seal o' th' senate, what
We have *compounded* on."
Shakesp.: Coriol., v. 5.

5. To give out, to fail (as a horse in a race). (*Slang.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* To discharge or satisfy a debt or obligation by the payment of a sum agreed upon which is less than is strictly due (followed by *for* before the debt or obligation compounded, and *with* before the persons with whom the composition is made).

2. *Med.:* To mix up drugs according to the prescription of a physician.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *compound* and to *compose:* "*Compound* is used only in the physical sense; *compose* in the proper or moral sense: words are *compounded* by making two or more into one; sentences are *composed* by putting words together so as to make sense." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏm'-pound (1), *a. & s.* [Compound, *v.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Composed or compounded of two or more elements, parts, or ingredients: composite, not simple.

II. *Bot.:* Composed of or divided into two or more others. [Compound flower, Compound leaf, &c.]

B. *As subst.:* Any thing which is composed or compounded of two or more elements, parts, or ingredients; the result of composition; a combination.

". . . and the secondary *compounds* are found to be excreted from the system by means of particular organs."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. i., p. 45.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *compound* and *complex:* "The *compound* consists of similar and whole bodies put together; the *complex* consists of various parts linked together: adhesion is sufficient to constitute a *compound*; involution is necessary for the *complex*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

compound acids, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Colligated acids.

compound addition, *s.* [Addition.]

compound animal, *s.* An animal which, originally simple, develops into a few or many others, which retain physical connection with the parent instead of being sooner or later detached in the normal way. A loose expression for the Polyzoa and some of the Tunicata.

"Our conception of a *compound animal*, where in some respects the individuality of each is not completed."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. ix., p. 203.

compound arch, *s.*

Arch.: An arch which has the archivolt moulded or formed into a series of square recesses and angles, and practically consisting of a number of concentric archways successively placed within and behind each other.

compound ascidians, *s. pl.*

Zool.: A division of Ascidians in which the structure is essentially that of the solitary ascidians, except that the viscera are somewhat differently disposed, the cavity being longer and narrower, and the entire animal, when viewed singly, more vermiform. (*Owen.*)

compound axle, *s.*

Mech.: One consisting of two parts joined by a sleeve or other locking device. [Axle.] (*Knight.*)

compound battery, *s.*

Elect.: A Voltaic battery, consisting of several pairs of plates, which develop a cumulative effect. [Galvanic Battery.] (*Knight.*)

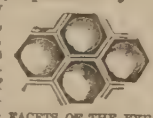
† **compound corymb,** *s.*

Bot. (*Of inflorescence*): The same as Fascicle (q.v.).

compound division, *s.* [Division.]

compound eyes, *s. pl.*

1. *Entom.:* Two large eyes possessed by insects, besides which they may also have simple eyes, as may be seen in the bee, &c. The compound eyes consist of numerous hexagonal facets, the lenses of which combine the characters of both crystalline and vitreous humours. The house-fly has 4,000 such facets; the dragon-fly 12,000; and the little Mordella beetles 25,000.



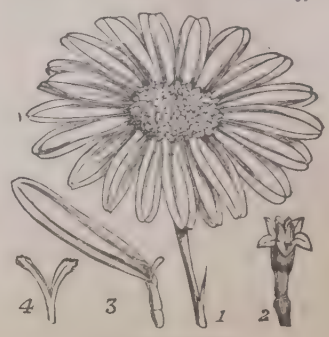
FACETS OF THE EYE OF A FLY.

2. *Zool.:* The higher Crustacea have eyes somewhat resembling those of insects.

compound flowers, *s. pl.*

1. *Gen.:* Any kind of inflorescence in which there are florets surrounded by an involucre.

2. *Spec.:* The flower heads of Compositæ. They are small flowers collected into a head, fixed in a depressed axis, and surrounded by an involucre of floral leaves or bracts. To the unbotanical eye, some of them, the daisy for instance, look like simple flowers, but what are taken for the white or pink-tipped white petals are the florets of the ray, and



COMPOUND FLOWER.

1. Flower. 2. Floret from disk. 3. Floret from ray. 4. Style.

what are held to be the stamens and pistils are the florets of the disk. [Compositæ.]

compound fraction, *s.* [Fraction.]

compound fracture, *s.*

Surgery:

1. A fracture in which a bone is broken in more parts than one, or in which two bones joined together, as, for instance, the radius and the ulna, are both broken.

2. A fracture in which the external integuments are penetrated by the end of the fractured bone, as distinguished from one in which the bone only is broken, the surrounding parts sustaining no injury.

compound householder, *s.*

Law, Suffrage, &c.: A householder whose landlord by agreement pays the rates for him, under the Small Tenements Act of 1851. Under the Reform Act of 1867, a great diversity of opinion existed on the subject. It was decided that the compound householder should not have a vote; but by Goschen's Rating Assessment Act of 1869, a vote was conferred on him.

compound interest, *s.* [Interest.]

compound intervals, *s. pl.*

Music: Intervals greater than an octave, as opposed to simple intervals, which are less than an octave.

compound larceny, *s.*

Law: Such as has all the properties of simple larceny, but is accompanied with either one or both of the aggravations of a taking from one's house or person. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 17.)

compound leaf, *s.*

Botany:

1. A leaf in which the petiole branches, each branch terminating in a perfect leaf, generally called a leaflet.

2. A leaf, the divisions of which are articulated with the petiole. This latter definition is by many considered better than the former one, as with it simple and compound leaves rarely exist in the same natural assemblage, while if definition 1 be adopted they often do. If definition 1 be adopted the leaf of the orange is a winged simple leaf, but if 2 be preferred it is, as theoretically it ought to be, a compound one.

compound membranes, *s. pl.* (For definition see extract.)

"Under the title *compound membranes* we include those expansions which form the external integument of the body and are continued into the various internal passages which, by their involutions, contribute to form the various secreting organs or glands . . . they constitute the skin and mucous membranes with the various glandular organs which open upon their surface. Hairs and nails, being hardened cuticle, are justly regarded as appendages to the former."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. i., p. 47.

compound microscope, *s.*

Micros.: A microscope made up of a combination of lenses arranged in a tube. [Microscope.]

compound motion, *s.* [Motion.]

compound numbers, *s. pl.*

Algebra: Such numbers as can be divided by some other number besides unity without leaving a remainder, as 12, which can be divided by 2, 3, 4, and 6.

compound pier, *s.* A clustered column.

compound polype, *s.*

Zool.: A polype consisting of a multitude of individuals associated together into a single organism, what may be called the young, produced by gemmation, remaining adherent to the parent, very much as branches remain connected with the trunk of the tree which sent them forth. The Sertulariæ, the Flustræ, the Corals which form reefs, &c., belong to this division of zoophytes. (*Owen, &c.*)

compound quantities, *s. pl.*

1. *Algebra:* Such quantities as are joined by the signs + or −, or are expressed by more letters than one.

2. *Arith.:* Quantities consisting of more denominations than one, as pounds, shillings, and pence; pounds, ounces, &c., whence the several operations of division, subtraction, &c., of such quantities are known as *compound division, compound subtraction,* &c.

compound radical, *s.*

Chem.: A radical which operates as if it were but single, while analysis shows it to be really composed of two. Example, Cyanogen.

compound rail, *s.*

Engin.: A rail made of several portions with a longitudinal joint, avoiding the transverse joint across the rail whereby the jarring is occasioned; a continuous rail. Also applied to several forms of rails which consist of a number of portions bolted or keyed together. (*Knight.*)

compound ratio, *s.* The ratio of the product of the antecedents of two or more ratios to the product of the consequents: thus if 3 : 6 : : 4 : 12, then 12 : 72 is the compound ratio.

compound rest, *s.*

Mech.: The tool-carrier of an engine-lathe, moved longitudinally (along the work) by the leading-screw, actuated by the feed; and transversely (to or from the work), by its own feed-screw. (*Knight.*)

compound screw, *s.*

Mech.: Two or more screws on the same axis. When the pitch of the respective screws varies, it forms a differential screw; when they run in different directions, it is a right and left screw.

compound spike, *s.*

Bot. (*Of inflorescence*): A spike consisting of small secondary spikelets.

compound spirits, *s. pl.* Rectified spirits to which has been added one or more flavouring ingredients. They are called also compounds. The chief compounds are gin, British brandy, and British rum. Cordials and liqueurs, such as curaçoa, lovage, cherry brandy, Noyeau, rum shrub, &c., are also denominated compounds. These are prepared by adding to clean rectified spirit various essences or oils, and sweetening with sugar or syrup. Sweetened compounds usually contain from 20 to 35 per cent. of proof spirit. (*W. Harkness, F.C.S.*)

compound steam-engine, *s.*

Mech.: A form of steam-engine originally patented by Hornblower in 1781, in which steam at a relatively greater pressure was allowed to expand in a small cylinder, and then, escaping into a larger cylinder, to expand itself against a larger piston. Compound engines are of two classes, which may be called combined and independent compound engines. The former are those in which the cylinders are near each other, and the pistons commence their respective strokes simultaneously or nearly so, the steam expanding from one cylinder direct to the other through as small a passage as convenient. To this class belong most land engines, and the compound marine with cranks at about 130°. (*Knight.*)

compound stops, *s. pl.*

Music: Organ stops having more than one rank of pipes. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

compound times, *s. pl.*

Music: Times in which the bar is divided into two or more groups of notes, *e.g.*, $\frac{6}{8}$, which consists of two groups of three notes; $\frac{9}{8}$, which consists of three groups of three notes, &c. Compound times are classified as duple or triple, according to the number of groups in each bar, not according to the number of notes in each group; *e.g.*, $\frac{6}{8}$ is a duple time, $\frac{9}{8}$ a triple time, $\frac{12}{8}$ (four groups of three) a duple time, &c. The principal accent falls on the first note in each bar, and a subordinate accent on the first note of each group.

compound umbel, *s.*

Bot. (*Of inflorescence*): A kind of inflorescence in which the umbel divides into two or more smaller umbels, as in Heracleum. The umbel thus dividing is called the *universal* one, and the others the *partial* umbels.

compound word, *s.*

Gram.: A word composed of two or more words, according to certain rules.

cŏm′-pound (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; a corruption of Port. *campanha* = a yard, a court, or, more probably, of Malay *campong* = an inclosure.] A term applied in India to the yard or enclosed space surrounding a dwelling.

† **cŏm-pound′-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *compound; -able.*] Capable or admitting of being compounded.

"A penalty . . . *compoundable* for a term of imprisonment."—*Dickens: Uncom. Traveller,* ch. xii. (*Davies.*)

cŏm-pound′-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Compound, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adj.:* Compound, composite.

cŏm-pound′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *compound; -er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who compounds in any of the ordinary senses of the verb.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Polit.:* A compound householder.

2. *Law:* One who compounds a felony.

3. *Med.:* One who compounds drugs according to a prescription.

4. *Univ.:* One who paid more than the ordinary fees for his degrees.

"Fitzjames, Dean of Wells, was adorned with the degree of B.A., wearing then the gown and habit of a *compounder;* that is, one who compounds, or pays double or treble fees for his degree, which is usually done by rich dignitaries."—*Wood: Fasti,* an. 1544.

5. *Eng. Hist.:* A Jacobite who, though wishing to bring back James II., yet desired to "compound," or make an arrangement with him as to the conditions on which he was to be restored to the throne.

"The Jacobite party had, from the first, been divided into two sections, which, three or four years after the revolution, began to be known as the *Compounders* and the Noncompounders."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xx.

cŏm-pound′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Compound, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act or process of forming into a mass, by combination or mixture.

". . . the *compounding* of matter from elementary atoms and the influence of the act of combination on radiation and absorption were considered and experimentally illustrated."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), viii. 16, p. 214.

(2) The act or state of composing or forming one of the constituent parts or elements of a compound body.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The act of adjusting or arranging difficulties.

(2) The act of entering into an agreement or compromise.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Grammar:* The act of forming one word by the combination of two or more.

2. *Law:*

(1) The act of compromising or making a composition for debts, &c.

(2) The act of receiving a consideration to forbear prosecuting in a case of felony.

3. *Med.:* The act or practice of mixing drugs according to a prescription.

* **cŏm-pŏun′-drĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *compounder;* fem. suff. *-ess.*] A female compounder or adjuster.

"To be the arbitratrix and *compoundress* of quarrell."—*Howell: Vocal Forest,* p. 9.

* **cŏm-pŏun′e,** * **com-powne,** *v.* [Compone, Compound, *v.*]

"Dyuerse membris *compounen* a body."
Chaucer: Boethius, p. 93.

* **cŏm-pŏwned′,** * **com-pown-et,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Compone, Compound, *v.*]

cŏm-pra-dŏr′, *s.* [Port. = a buyer.] A native trading manager for European merchants or residents in China; an agent.

* **cŏm′-prāise,** * **com-prase,** *v.t.* [Pref. *com* = with, together, and Eng. *praise* (q.v.).] To estimate, to value.

"And in thar mynd *comprasyt* hys kyn."
Douglas: Virgil.

* **cŏm-prĕ-cā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *comprecatio,* from *comprecor: com* = *cum* = with, together; *precor* = to pray.] A prayer or praying with others; united prayer.

"Next to deprecation against evil may succeed *comprecation* for that which is good."—*Bp. Wilkins: Discourse on Prayer,* ch. 17.

cŏm-prĕ-hĕnd′, * **com-pre-hende,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *comprehendo;* from *com* = *cum* = together, and *prehendo* = to seize, to grasp; Fr. *comprendre;* Ital. *comprendere;* Sp. *comprender;* Port. *comprehender.*] [Apprehend.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

* 1. To grasp, to seize.

"For heauen he measureth wyth his spanne, and the whole worlde he *comprehendeth* under his thre fingers."—*Bale: Image,* pt. i.

2. To include.

"The more liberal the terms of comprehension, the greater was the alarm of every separatist who knew that he could, in no case, be *comprehended.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To contain, to comprise, to include, to imply.

"The virtues required in the heroic poem . . . are *comprehended* all in this one word, Discretion."—*Hobbes: Virtues of an Heroic Poem.*

2. To grasp or seize in the mind, to apprehend, to understand, to imagine.

B. *Intrans.:* To understand, to apprehend, to grasp or contain with the understanding; to imagine.

"Of thinges that ben made more subtilly
Than they can in hir lewednesse *comprehend.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 10,537.

¶ For the difference between *to comprehend* and *to comprise,* see Comprise; for that between *comprehend* and *conceive,* see Conceive.

cŏm-prĕ-hĕnd′-ĕd, *pa. par* or *a.* [Comprehend, *v.*]

cŏm-prĕ-hĕnd′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *comprehend; -er.*] One who comprehends or grasps in the mind. (*Cudworth.*)

cŏm-prĕ-hĕnd′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Comprehend, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of grasping or seizing with the understanding.

† **cŏm-prĕ-hĕn-sĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *comprehensible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being comprehensible.

cŏm-prĕ-hĕn′-sĭ-ble, * **cŏm-prĕ-hĕn′-sў-ble,** *a.* [Fr. *compréhensible;* from Lat. *comprehensibilis,* from *comprehensus,* pa. par. of *comprehendo.*]

I. *Lit.:* Capable of being grasped, contained, included, or bounded in.

"He is not *comprehensyble* nor circumscribed no where."—*Sir T. More: Workes,* p. 121.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Capable of being included, implied, or comprised.

2. Capable of being comprehended or grasped in the mind; intelligible.

* **cŏm-prĕ-hĕn′-sĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *comprehensible; -ness.*] The quality of being comprehensible; comprehensibility. (*More.*)

***cŏm-prĕ-hĕn'-sĭ-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *comprehensib(le)*; *-ly.*]

1. In a comprehensible or intelligible manner; so as to be comprehended or understood.

2. Comprehensively, with wide significance; significantly.

"The words wisdom and righteous are commonly used very *comprehensibly*, so as to signify all religion and virtue."—*Tillotson.*

cŏm-prĕ-hĕn'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *comprehensio*, from *comprehensus*, pa. par. of *comprehendo* = to comprehend (q.v.).]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

*1. The act of grasping, seizing, or containing.

2. Inclusion, the act of comprising.

"Not a single proposition tending to a *Comprehension* had been even discussed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

"The same considerations which had induced Nottingham to support a *comprehension* made *comprehension* an object of dread and aversion to a large body . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

*3. A summary, epitome, or collection.

"Though not a catalogue . . . a *comprehension* of them."—*Chillingworth.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act or process of grasping or seizing with the understanding.

2. That faculty by which ideas are grasped or seized with the understanding; intelligence, capacity of intellect.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Logic:* Those attributes which make up the notion expressed by a general term.

2. *Rhet.:* A figure of speech by which a part is put for the whole, the whole for a part, or a definite number for an indefinite.

¶ *Comprehension Scheme:*

Hist.: A scheme for comprehending within the English Church the Puritan as well as the Anglican party. An effort was made in this direction in 1689. A bill for altering some points in the liturgy to which exception was taken by the Nonconformists passed the House of Lords in 1689. But Convocation, when summoned at the instance of the House of Commons to discuss the scheme, ended by rejecting it. An attempt of the same kind made in Scotland in 1678 had been equally unsuccessful.

cŏm-prĕ-hĕn'-sĭve, *a.* [Fr. *compréhensif*, as if from a Lat. *comprehensivus*, from *comprehensus*, pa. par. of *comprehendo.*]

1. Extending widely; including or comprehending many things; extensive, wide, compendious.

"Reverend and wise, whose *comprehensive* view
At once the present and the future knew."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xxiv., l. 518-19.

2. Having the power of grasping many things with the understanding; quick, acute, sharp of intellect.

"In truth, he united all the qualities of a great Judge, an intellect *comprehensive*, quick and acute, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *comprehensive* and *extensive*: "*Comprehensive* respects quantity, *extensive* regards space: that is *comprehensive* that *comprehends* much, that is *extensive* that *extends* into a wide field: a *comprehensive* view of a subject includes all branches of it; an *extensive* view of a subject enters into minute details: the *comprehensive* is associated with the concise; the *extensive* with the diffuse: it requires a capacious mind to take a *comprehensive* survey of any subject; it is possible for a superficial thinker to enter very *extensively* into some parts, while he passes over others. *Comprehensive* is employed only with regard to intellectual objects; *extensive* is used both in the proper or the improper sense: the signification of a word is *comprehensive*, or the powers of the mind are *comprehensive*: a plain is *extensive*, or a field of inquiry is *extensive.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏm-prĕ-hĕn'-sĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *comprehensive*; *-ly.*] In a comprehensive manner; widely, extensively, compendiously.

"The law itself, *comprehensively* taken."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. iii., pt. i., p. 90.

cŏm-prĕ-hĕn'-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *comprehensive*; *-ness.*] The quality of being comprehensive.

1. Variety.

"Compare the beauty and *comprehensiveness* of legends on ancient coins."—*Addison: On Ancient Medals.*

2. Extent, wideness of range and significance.

*** cŏm-prĕ-hĕn'-sŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *comprehensus*, pa. par. of *comprehendo.*]

Old Divinity: One who is proficient, or who has attained to a full and perfect knowledge of the truth.

". . . thou art yet a traveller, they [the saints in heaven] *comprehensors* . . ."—*Bp. Hall: Soul's Farewell to Earth.*

*** com-prend',** *v.* [See def.] An old variant of comprehend (q.v.). (*Chaucer.*)

*** cŏm'-prĕs-bў-tĕr,** *s.* [Pref. *com* = with, together, and Eng. *presbyter* (q.v.).] One who is joined or associated with others in office as a presbyter; a fellow-priest.

"Cyprian in many places . . . speaking of presbyters, calls them his *compresbyters.*"—*Milton: Of Reformation*, bk. i.

*** cŏm-prĕs-bў-tĕr'-ĭ-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *compresbyter*; *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a compresbyter; common to any priest with others.

cŏm-prĕss', *v.t.* [From Low Lat. *compresso* = oppress: *com* = *cum* = with, and *presso* = to press, from *pressus*, pa. par. of *premo* = to press. Or from pref. *com* = with, together, and Eng. *press* (q.v.) (*Skeat*). Sp. *comprimir*; Ital. *comprimere.*]

I. *Lit.:* To squeeze or press together material things; to force, press, or drive into a narrow compass; to bring within smaller limits.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To reduce or bring within narrower limits, to narrow. (Of immaterial things.)

"And his whole figure breathed intelligence
Time had *compress'd* the freshness of his cheek
Into a narrower circle of deep red."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

*2. To have carnal intercourse with, to embrace.

*3. To restrain, to keep down.

"The adverse winds in leathern bags he brac'd,
Compress'd their force, . . ."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. x., l. 19, 20.

4. To reduce within narrower limits, to abridge, to make concise. (Applied to language, writings, &c.)

"The same strength of expression, though more *compressed*, runs through his historical harangues, . . ."—*Melmoth: Pliny*, bk. i., Let. 16.

*5. To reduce.

"*Compress* the sum into its solid worth."
Cowper: Conversation, 20.

cŏm'-prĕss, *s.* [Fr. *compresse.*]

1. *Surg.:* A pad of folded soft linen, used with a bandage to preserve a due pressure on a wound.

"I applied an interciplent about the ankle and upper part of the foot, and by *compress* and bandage dressed it up."—*Wiseman.*

2. *Mach.:* A machine for re-pressing cotton bales.

cŏm-prĕssed', com-prest, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Compress, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Pressed together, condensed, narrowed.

II. *Bot.* (*Of a seed*): Flattened lengthwise, as distinguished from depressed, which means flattened vertically. The legume of the garden pea is compressed.

compressed-air, *a.* & *s.*

Compressed-air Engine:

Mech.: An engine driven by the elastic force of compressed air. Its construction is usually like that of a steam-engine, the force of the expanding air being exerted against a piston in a cylinder. (*Knight.*)

cŏm-prĕs-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *compressible*; *-ity.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or condition of being compressible; capability of compression.

2. *Nat. Phil.:* The property in virtue of which the volume of a body may be diminished by pressure. It is produced by its porosity. The most compressible bodies are gases, which may be reduced in this way to 10, 20, or even 100 times as little space as they previously occupied. If, however, very great pressure be applied, the tendency is for the gas to become fluid. Liquids were long thought to be incompressible, which is not accurate. Solids vary greatly in compressibility; india-rubber, cork, ivory balls, &c., are very compressible. (*Ganot.*)

cŏm-prĕs'-sĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr. *compressible.*] Capable of being compressed or forced into a narrower compass, or within narrower limits; admitting of compression.

"It is light, porous, *compressible.*"—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. viii., p. 113.

*** cŏm-prĕs'-sĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *compressible*; *-ness.*] The same as Compressibility (q.v.).

cŏm-prĕs'-sĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Compress, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adj.:* Having the quality or power of forcing into narrower space or limits

". . . in all cases the distortion is such as required for its production a *compressing* force acting at right angles to the planes of cleavage."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed), xiv. 412.

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of exercising compression; compression.

compressing-machine, *s.* A machine for making compressed bullets. (*Knight.*)

cŏm-prĕ'-ssion (ssion as shŏn), *s.* [Lat. *compressio*, from *compressus*, pa. par. of *comprimo.*]

1. *Lit.:* The act of compressing or forcing into a narrower compass, or within narrower limits.

2. *Fig.:* The condensation or compressing of language or thought.

"Involution of argument and *compression* of thought."—*Idler*, No. 70.

compression-casting, *s.* A mode of casting bronzes, &c., in moulds of potters' clay under a pressure which causes the metal to flow into the delicate tracery left by the pattern. The work approaches nearly the work of the graver and chisel. It is especially used in casting house-builders' hardware, letters and numbers for houses, stamps, &c. (*Knight.*)

compression-cock, *s.* One containing an india-rubber tube which collapses on the pressure of the end of a screw-plug turned by the key. (*Knight.*)

cŏm-prĕs'-sĭve, *a.* [Fr. *compressif.*]

*1. Forced, compulsory.

"Considering the brushiness and angulosity of the parts of the air, a more than ordinary motion or *compressive* rest may very well prove painful to the soul, and disharmonious to her touch."—*More: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. iii., ch. i.

† 2. Having the power or quality of compressing.

". . . and whereunto all the blood of the body by the *compressive* motion of the veins, doth naturally tend, as to its ultimate hold."—*Smith: Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 236.

cŏm-prĕs'-sŏr, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Class. Lat. *compressus*, pa. par. of *comprimo* = to compress.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who, or that which compresses.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Surg.:* An instrument to compress the femoral artery; a substitute for a tourniquet.

2. *Nautical:*

(1) A lever arm to press on the chain-cable and keep it from veering away too fast.

(2) A device for compressing a gun-carriage to its slide or platform during recoil; the carriage is again set free for running up. (*Knight.*)

3. *Microscopy:* A device to flatten microscopic objects under examination, in order to make out their structure; a compressorium. Compressors for the microscope are of various kinds; as, *lever*, *reversible cell*, *parallel plate*, *Wenham's*, &c. Sometimes a little box is constructed for the purpose, or by the handle of a mounted needle pressure may be applied to the thin glass covering the object to be compressed.

4. *Pneumatics:* A machine for compressing air. See Air-pump, Compressed-air Engine, Air-compressing Machine.

5. *Anat.:* That which compresses anything. Thus there are a *Compressor hemisphærium bulbi*, and a *compressor naris.* Where there are more than one the pl. *compressores* is used.

cŏm-prĕs-sōr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat.] The same as Compressor II. 3 (q.v.).

". . . to steep it in weak acetic acid, and then to thin it out under the *compressorium.*"—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. vii., p. 168.

cŏm-prĕs'-sūre, *s.* [Pref. *com* = together, and *pressure* (q.v.).] The act of compressing; compression, pressure. (*Digby.*)

***cŏm-prīest',** *s.* [Pref. *com* = together, and *priest* (q.v.).] A fellow-priest.

"... deferring to chastise his lewd and insolent *compriests*."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

***cŏm'-prĭm-ĭt,** *v.t.* [Lat. *comprimo* = to press together.] To subdue, to restrain, to keep down.

"Hee is a physitian to other men's affections, as to his own, by *comprimitting* such passions as runne into an insurrection, ..."—*Ford: Line of Life* (1620).

***cŏm-prĭnt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *com* = together, and *print* (q.v.).]

1. To print together or at the same time.

2. To print together; it is commonly taken, in law, for the deceitful printing of another's copy, or book, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor. (*Phillips: World of Words.*)

***cŏm'-prĭnt,** *s.* [Comprint, *v.*]

1. The act of printing a surreptitious copy of the book of another; piracy of a book.

2. A surreptitious or pirated copy of a book.

cŏm-prīş'-al, *s.* [Eng. *compris(e)*; *-al.*]

1. The act or process of comprising.

*2. An epitome, compendium, or summary.

"Slandering is a complication, a *comprisal* and sum of all wickedness."—*Barrow: Serm.*, i. 254.

cŏm-prīze', ***com-pryse,** *v.t.* [Fr. *compris*, pa. par. of *comprendre* = to comprehend (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To embrace, to contain, to include, to comprehend.

"... and so on down to the sixth or seventh, which *comprise* the smallest stars visible to the naked eye, ..."—*Herschel: Astron.* (5th ed., 1858), § 778.

*2. *Fig.:* To plot, to plan, to contrive.

"... there was done a cruell iustice in the cittye of Burdeaux, done and *comprised* by Sir Thomas Fhelton, ..."—*Berners: Froissart's Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. 318.

II. *Scotch Law:* To attach the estate of another for debt.

"Cause the said cattell to be *comprised*."—*Skene: Reg. Majest.*, p. 87.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to comprise*, *to comprehend*, *to contain*, *to embrace*, and *to include*: "Persons or things *comprise* or *include*; things only *comprehend*, *embrace*, and *contain*: a person *comprises* a certain quantity of matter within a given space; he *includes* one thing within another: an author *comprises* his work within a certain number of volumes, and *includes* in it a variety of interesting particulars. When things are spoken of, *comprise*, *comprehend*, and *embrace* have regard to the aggregate value, quantity, or extent; *include* or *contain* to the individual thing which forms a part. *Comprise* and *contain* are used either in the proper or the figurative sense; *comprehend*, *embrace*, and *include*, in the figurative sense only: a stock *comprises* a variety of articles; a library *comprises* a variety of books; the whole is *comprised* within a small compass: rules *comprehend* a number of particulars; laws *comprehend* a number of cases; countries *comprehend* a certain number of districts or divisions; terms *comprehend* a certain meaning: a discourse *embraces* a variety of topics; a plan, project, scheme, or system, *embraces* a variety of objects: a house *contains* a number of persons; a city *contains* a number of houses; a book *contains* much useful matter; a society *contains* very many individuals; it *includes* none but of a certain class." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***com-prise,** *s.* [Pref. *com*, and *prise* = price (q.v.).] Price, value.

"Thus fame then lyfe is of far more *comprise*."—*Whetstone: Promos & Cassandra*, O. Pl. i. 52.

cŏm-prīzed' (*Eng.*), ***com-prys-it** (*Scotch*), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Comprise, *v.*]

cŏm-prīz'-ĕr, ***com-prys-er,** ***com-prys-our,** *s.* [Eng. *compris(e)*; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who comprises.

2. *Scotch Law:* One who attaches the estate of another for debt.

"Thairby the *compryser* hes right to the mailles, dewties, and proffittes of the landis, ..."—*Acts Ja. VI.* (ed. 1814), p. 609.

cŏm-prīz'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Comprise, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of including, containing or comprehending.

2. *Scotch Law:* The act of attaching the estate of another for debt.

***cŏm-prĭv'-ăte,** ***com-prĭv-at,** *a.* [Pref. *com*, and *private* = privy (?).] Privy, accessory.

"... war *comprivat* to thair oathis to stand at the sentence, ..."—*Pitscottie* (ed. 1814), p. 35.

***cŏm'-prŏ-bāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *comprobatum*, sup. of *comprobo*: *com* = *cum* = with, together; *probo* = to prove, to try.] To prove in conjunction with other things; to join or aid in proving.

"... do *comprobate* with Holye Scripture, that God is the fountaine of sapience."—*Sir T. Elyot: Gov.*, fol. 199.

***cŏm'-prŏ-bāte,** *a.* [Lat. *comprobatus*, pa. par. of *comprobo* = to try, to prove.] Proved, approved. (*Sir T. More.*)

***cŏm-prŏ-bā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *comprobatio*, from *comprobo.*]

1. Proof, confirmation, attestation.

"As we trust ye that be the heads and rulers [of the University of Oxford] for the *comprobation* and declaration of particular good minds, ye will not faile to do accordingly, and so by your diligence to be shew'd hereafter, to redeem the errors and delaies past."—*Burnet: Rec.; Lat. of Hen. VIII.*, No. 17, bk. iii., pt. iii.

2. United approbation, assent, consent.

"... the *comprobation* of the best and most famous learned men and vniuersities, and also by the assent of the whole realme."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 981.

***cŏm-prŏ-dūce',** *v.t.* [Pref. *com*, and *produce* (q.v.).] To produce at the same time.

"Was it *comproduced* or concreated with them?"—*Jackson: On Creed*, bk. vi.

cŏm'-prŏm-īse, *s.* [Fr. *compromis*, pa. par. of *compromettre*; Lat. *compromitto* = to promise or enter into an engagement with another; Sp. *compromiso*; Ital. *compromesso*; Port. *compromisso.*]

*1. An agreement entered into between two parties to refer a matter in dispute to arbitration, and to abide by the decision of the arbitrator.

2. An agreement or bargain between persons in controversy to settle their differences by mutual concessions.

"Melville succeeded in effecting a *compromise*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

"Then *Compromise* had place, and Scrutiny
Became stone blind; Precedence went in truck."
Cowper: The Task, bk. ii.

¶ *The compromise of Breda or of Flanders:*

Hist.: A petition sent forth at a meeting of Flemish nobles held at Breda in January, 1566. It was designed to deprecate the cruelty of the Spaniards, then in conflict with their revolted provinces in the Netherlands. It was presented to the Regent Margaret, sister of Philip II., but she rejected its prayer.

cŏm'-prŏm-īse, *v.t.* & *i.* [Compromise, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. To bind by a mutual agreement or compact.

2. To adjust or settle a difference by mutual concessions.

"With much difficulty, the dispute was *compromised*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

3. To place in a position of difficulty or danger; to commit to or involve in any hazard; to place one's life, honour, or reputation in a position of jeopardy.

"His doings would seriously *compromise* him."—*L. Oliphant: Journey to Katmandu*, ch. x., p. 119.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To accord, to agree.

"When Laban and himself were *compromised*,
That all the eanlings which were streak'd and pied
Should fall as Jacob's hire."
Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven., i. 3.

cŏm'-prŏm-īsed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Compromise, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Settled or arranged by mutual concessions.

2. Committed to or implicated in any hazard or enterprise; placed in a position of danger, as regards life, honour, or reputation.

cŏm'-prŏm-ī-sĕr, *s.* [Eng. *compromis(e)*; *-er.*] One who compromises or enters into a compromise.

cŏm'-prŏm-ī-sĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Compromise, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of entering into or effecting a compromise.

***cŏm-prŏm-ĭ'-ssion,** ***cŏm-prŏm-ĭ'-ssion (ssion as shŏn),** *s.* [Lat. *compromissio*, from *compromissus*, pa. par. of *compromitto.*] A compromise, a bargain, a compact.

"And the thirde is a *compromyssion* to be made of such partys, as either themperour or the Frenche kyng have in the Duchie of Mylain, into the Poope's hands *per viam depositi*."—*Strype: Records; Wolsey to Sec. Pace*, No. 12.

***cŏm-prŏm-īs-sōr'-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Lat. *compromissarius.*] Of or pertaining to a compromise.

***cŏm-prŏm'-ĭt,** *s.* [Lat. *compromitto.*] A compromise. [Compromise, *s.*]

"Thar was *compromittis* maid for concord to be hade betuix the erlis of Angus & Arane, thar kyne & freyndis."—*Acts Ja. V.*, 1525 (ed. 1814), p. 298.

cŏm-prŏm'-ĭt, com-prom-yt, *v.t.* & *i.* [Compromit, *s.*]

***A.** *Transitive:*

1. To compromise, to bind, to pledge.

"*Compromytting* themselves in the name of all their countrey, to abide and performe all such sentence ..."—*Sir T. Elyot: Gov.*, fol. 151.

2. To entrust, to commit (with the prep. *in*).

"Also the same lord cardinal, at many times when any houses of religion have been void, he hath sent his officers thither, and with crafty persuasions hath induced them to *compromit* their election *in* him."—*State Trials; Card. Wolsey*, an. 1529.

B. *Intransitive:*

Scotch Law: To enter into a compromise.

cŏm-prŏm'-ĭt-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Compromit, *v.*]

cŏm-prŏm'-ĭt'-tĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Compromit, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of entering into or effecting a compromise.

***cŏm-prŏ-vĭn'-cial,** ***cŏm-prŏ-vĭn'-ciall (cial as shal),** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *com*, and *provincial* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the same province.

"He the six Islands, *comprovinciall*
In auncient times unto great Britainee,
Shall to the same reduce, ..."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iii. 32.

B. *As subst.:* A bishop belonging to the same province, or under the same archiepiscopal jurisdiction.

"At the consecration of an archbishop, all his *comprovincials* ought to give their attendance."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

cŏmp-sŏg'-na-tha, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *compsognath(us)* (q.v.), and suff. *-a.*]

Palæont.: A sub-order of the reptilian order Ornithoscelida. Type, Compsognathus (q.v.).

cŏmp-sŏg'-na-thĭd, *s.* [Compsognathidæ.] Any Dinosaur of the family Compsognathidæ.

cŏmp-sŏg-năth'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *compsognath(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Ornithoscelida (q.v.), equivalent to the Compsognatha (q.v.).

cŏmp-sŏg'-na-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. κομψός (*kompsos*) = elegant, and γναθος (*gnathos*) = the jaw.]

Palæont.: A genus of Dinosaurian reptiles found in the Lithographic Slate of Solenhofen, which is of Upper Oolite age. It is founded upon the *Compsognathus longipes*, a small reptile with toothed jaws about two feet long, but which is interesting because of its affinities to birds. It resembled them, not merely in its long neck, slight head, and small forelimbs, but in its long hind-limbs, enabling it, in the opinion of Prof. Huxley, to walk in an erect or semi-erect position. The occurrence of a reptile so bird-like, and some other facts pointing in the same direction, have suggested a doubt whether the Connecticut footprints, long regarded as avian, may not have been those of erect walking Dinosaurian reptiles.

***cŏmpt,** ***compte,** *s.* [Fr. *compte*, from Lat. *computus.*] An account, computation, or reckoning. [Count.]

"Ther nys *compte* ne mesure."
Rom. of Rose, 5,023.

***compt-book,** *s.* An account-book.

*** cŏmpt, * compten,** *v.t.* [Fr. *compter;* Lat. *computo.*] To count, to number, to reckon. [Count, *v.*]

"All that *compteth* she at nought."
Gower, i. 95.

*** cŏmpt,** *a.* [Lat. *comptus*, from *como* = to dress the hair; *coma* = the hair.] Neat, spruce, trim.

"*Mondinet:* A neat, spruce, *compt* fellow."—*Cotgrave.*

*** cŏmpt'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Comptible.]

*** cŏmpte,** *s.* [Compt, *s.*]

*** cŏmp'-tĕr,** *s.* [Counter.]

1. A counter.

"Then from the *compter* he takes down the file
And with prescriptions lights the solemn pile."
Garth: The Dispensary, c. 3.

2. A piece of metal used in counting; a counter.

*** compter-cloth, * compter-clayth,** *s.* A counterpane.

"Ane compter rowndell, *compter clayth*,—with twa langfallilis."—*Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1535, V. 16.

*** cŏmpt'-ĭ-ble, * cŏmpt'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Fr. *comptable.*]

1. Accountable, responsible, subject.

"Whereat the archbishop making delayes, not well contented at the matter, he was so called vpon, that eyther he should be *comptable* to the king for the money, or else he should incurre presant daunger."—*Grafton: Hen. II.*, an. 3.

2. Able to be counted.

3. Sensitive.

"Good beauties, let me sustain my scorn; I am very *comptible* even to the least sinister usage."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

*** cŏmp'-tĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Counting.]

*** compting-house,** *s.* [Counting-house.]

*** cŏmpt'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *compt; -less.*] Countless. [Countless.]

"A *compt-less* flock, a flock so great (indeed)
As of a Shepheard sent from heav'n had need."
Du Bartas: The Magnificence, bk. ii.

*** cŏmpt'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *compt; -ly.*] Neatly, sprucely; trimly. (*Sherwood.*)

*** cŏmpt'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *compt; -ness.*] Neatness, spruceness. (*Sherwood.*)

comptoir (as **cŏnt-wär'**), *s.* [Fr.]

1. A counter.

2. A counting-house.

cŏmp-tŏn'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Henry Compton, Bishop of London, who introduced many exotic plants.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Myricaceæ (Galeworts). Benzoic and tannic acid, with a resinous matter, occur in the aromatic bark of *Comptonia asplenifolia*. It is astringent and tonic, and is used in the United States as a domestic remedy in cases of diarrhœa.

cŏmp'-tŏn-ĭte, *s.* [Named after Lord Compton.]

Min.: A variety of Thomsonite. It occurs also radiated, or in long circular crystals, constituting right rectangular prisms, or is found amorphous. It is transparent or translucent, of a snowy white colour, and vitreous in lustre. It occurs in the lavas of Mount Somma in Italy.

cŏmp'-trōl (mp as **n),** *s. & v.* [Control.]

cŏmp-trōl'-lĕr (mp as **n),** *s.* [Controller.]

*** 1.** One who regulates or controls.

"Nor he, the great *comptroller* of the sky."
Dryden: Æneid.

2. An officer whose duty it is to examine and certify public accounts.

"We shall be late else; which I would not be,
For I was spoke to, with Sir Henry Guildford,
This night to be *comptrollers*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 3.

cŏmp-trōl'-lĕr-shĭp (mp as **n),** *s.* [Eng. *comptroller; -ship.*]

1. The office or position of a comptroller.

*** 2.** Superintendence, regulation.

"The gayle for stannery-causes is annexed to the *comptrollership*."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

*** cŏm-pŭl'-są-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *compulso*, intens. of *compello* = to compel.] Compulsory, coactive, exercising compulsion.

¶ This is the reading of the Folios in the passage from Hamlet i. 1 in which the Quartos read *compulsatory.*

*** cŏm-pŭl'-są-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *compulsative; -ly.*] By compulsion or force; compulsorily. (*Richardson: Clarissa.*)

*** cŏm-pŭl'-są-tŏr-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *compulsatory; -ly.*] The same as Compulsatively.

*** cŏm-pŭl'-są-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *compulsatorius*, from *compulso.*]

1. Compulsory; exercising compulsion.

2. Caused by compulsion or force; forced.

"Which is no other,
But to recover from us by strong hand,
And terms *compulsatory*, those foresaid lands
So by his father lost."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

*** cŏm-pŭlse',** *v.t.* [Lat. *compulso*, intens. of *compello* = to drive together, to collect; *com* = *cum* = together, and *pello* = to drive.] To compel; to force or drive by compulsion.

"Many parents constrain their sons and daughters to marry where they love not, and some are beaten and *compulsed*."—*Latimer*, i. 170.

† cŏm-pŭlsed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Compulse.]

"She rends her woes, shivers them in *compulsed* abhorrence."—*C. Brontë: Villette*, ch. xxiii.

cŏm-pŭl'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *compulsio*, from *compulso.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of compelling or forcing to do something; force, constraint; application of an irresistible force.

"For she knows nought of *compulsion*, and only conviction desireth."
Longfellow: The Children of the Lord's Supper.

2. The state or condition of being compelled or subjected to force or violence.

II. *Law:* The state of being forced to do a criminal act against one's will. Either physical or moral compulsion exculpates one in the eye of the law, only the former *in foro conscientiæ*. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 2, &c.)

*** cŏm-pŭl'-sĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *compuls(e); -ive.*] Having the power or quality of exercising compulsion or force; compulsory, forcible.

"*Oth.* Never, Iago. Like to the Pontic sea,
Whose icy current and *compulsive* course
Ne'er feels retiring ebb,
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

*** cŏm-pŭl'-sĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *compulsive; -ly.*] By the exercise of compulsion or force; compulsorily.

". . . to forbid divorce *compulsively*, is not only against nature, but against law."—*Milton: Doct. of Divorce.*

*** cŏm-pŭl'-sĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *compulsive; -ness.*] The quality of being compulsive or acting by compulsion or force.

cŏm-pŭl'-sŏr-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *compulsory; -ly.*] In a compulsory or forcible manner; by means of compulsion or force. (*Bacon.*)

cŏm-pŭl'-sŏr-ў, *a. & s.* [Lat. *compulsorius*, from *compulso*, intens. of *compello.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having the power of compelling or of exercising compulsion or force.

". . . the exercise of jurisdiction or any *compulsory* power over them . . ."—*Jeremy Taylor: Liberty of Prophesying*, § 7.

2. Caused by compulsion, enforced, necessitated.

"Kindly it would be taken to comply with a patent, although not *compulsory*."—*Swift.*

*** B.** *As subst.:* Anything which compels; a compulsive measure, compulsion.

"They that of theyr owne good wyll do these, haue no nede to be pricked foorth with *compulsories* of the lawe, for them theyr owne innocencie maketh free from it."—*Udal.: Gul.* c. 5.

*** cŏm-pŭnct',** *v.t.* [Compunct, *a.*] To prick or strike with compunction or remorse.

"They weren *compunct* in herte."—*Wycliffe: Deeds*, ii. 37.

*** cŏm-pŭnct',** *a.* [Lat. *compunctus*, pa. par. of *compungo* = to prick, to sting.] [Compunction.] Struck, pricked, or stung with compunction or remorse.

"Many feeling their hearts *compunct*, and prickt, with reading of them. . . ."—*Beware of M. Jewel* (1566), fol. 149, b.

*** cŏm-pŭnc'-tĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Compunct, *v.*]

cŏm-pŭnc'-tion, * com-punc-ci-oun, *s.* [O. Fr. *compunction;* Fr. *componction*, from Low Lat. *compunctio*, from *compunctus*, pa. par. of *compungo* = to sting, to prick: *com* = *cum* = with, together; *pungo* = to prick.]

*** 1.** *Lit.:* A pricking, a stimulation, an irritation.

"This is that acid and piercing spirit, which, with such activity and *compunction*, invadeth the brains and nostrils . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. *Fig.:* A pricking of the heart; sharp, poignant grief, remorse, contrition; the sting or prick of conscience.

"Haue yee *compunccioun*."—*Wycliffe: Psalm* iv. 5.

"Montgomery no sooner heard of this wonderful work of grace than he too began to experience *compunction*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

cŏm-pŭnc'-tion-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *compunction; -less.*] Free from or without compunction. (*Dr. Allen.*)

cŏm-pŭnc'-tious, *a.* [Eng. *compunct; -ious.*] Causing or attended with compunction or remorse.

"That no *compunctious* visitings of nature
Shake my fell purpose, . . ."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 5.

*** cŏm-pŭnc'-tious-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *compunctious; -ly.*] With feelings of compunction; regretfully, remorsefully. (*Dr. Allen.*)

*** cŏm-pŭnc'-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *compunct; -ive.*]

1. Causing remorse or compunction.

2. Inclined to or feeling compunction; penitent.

"O give me all faith, and all charity, and a spirit highly *compunctive*, highly industrious, . . ."—*Bp. Taylor: On Repentance; A Prayer*, ch. v., § 6.

*** cŏm-pū'-pĭl,** *s.* [Pref. *com*, and *pupil* (q.v.).] A fellow-pupil.

". . . his sometime *compupil* in Cambridge that married him, . . ."—*Walton: Life of Donne.*

cŏm-pŭr-gā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *compurgatio*, from *compurgo* = to join in purging or clearing: *com* = *cum* = with; *purgo* = to purge, to clear.] The process or practice of justifying or bearing witness to the veracity of any man by the sworn testimony of others.

*** cŏm'-pŭr-gā-tŏr, * com-pur-ga-tour,** *s.* [Low Lat. *compurgator*, from *compurgo;* Ital. *compurgatore;* Sp. *compurgar, compurgador;* Fr. *compurgateur.*]

1. *Old Law:*

(1) *Civil Law:* One who on oath bears testimony to the veracity or innocence of another.

"The solemn forms of oaths: of a *compurgator*, or cojuror, which kind of oath was very much used by the Anglo-Saxons: The form of this oath is this: 'I swear by God, that the oath which N. swore was honest and true.'"—*W. Wotton: View of Hickes' Thesaurus, by Shelton*, p. 59.

¶ The *compurgatores* mentioned in Anglo-Saxon records are supposed to be the origin of jurymen, and the system of compurgation that of trial by jury.

(2) *Eccl. Law:* In the Ecclesiastical Court of the Bishop a person who had been burnt in the hand, after having pleaded his clergy, had twelve compurgators who swore that they believed his allegation that he was innocent, even though he might have been convicted in the secular court on the clearest evidence, or had confessed himself guilty. The effect of the compurgation was to set him again free. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 28.)

2. *Gen.:* One who bears testimony to the veracity of another.

"The next quarry, or chalk-pit, will give abundant attestation: these are so obvious, that I need not be far to seek for a *compurgator*."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

cŏm-pū'-tą-ble, *a.* [Lat. *computabilis*, from *computo.*] [Compute.] Capable of being computed or reckoned.

"If, instead of twenty-four letters, there were twenty-four millions, as those twenty-four millions are a finite number, so would all combinations thereof be finite, though not easily *computable* by arithmetick."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

*** cŏm'-pu-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *computatum*, sup. of *computo.*] [Compute, *v.*] To compute or reckon, to account.

"Consisting of sundry strange nations, *computated* in all to be fifty-two thousand foote."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 4. (*Davies.*)

cŏm-pu-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *computatio*, from *computo.*] [Compute, *v.*]

1. The act or process of computing, reckoning, or estimating; calculation, estimation.

". . . and, from a bag
All white with flour, the dole of village dames,
He drew his scraps and fragments, one by one;
And scann'd them with a fix'd and serious look
Of idle *computation*."
Wordsworth: Old Cumberland Beggar.

2. The sum or amount computed or reckoned.

"We pass for women of fifty: many additional years are thrown into female *computations* of this nature."—*Addison: Guardian.*

*** cŏm′-pu-tā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] A computer, a reckoner.

"The intense heat . . . is proved by *computators* . . . to be more than equal to that of red-hot iron."—*Sterne: Trist. Shandy*, i. 153. (*Davies.*)

cŏm-pūte′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *computo* = to compute, to reckon: *com* = *cum* = together; *puto* = to think, to consider; Sp. *computar*; Ital. *computare.*] [COUNT.]

A. *Trans.:* To count, to reckon, to calculate, to number.

1. *By a mathematical process:*

". . . that the yeares Moses there speakes of, are not to be *computed* as ours, . . ."—*Hakewill: Apologie*, p. 156.

2. *Mentally:*

"And to an inch *compute* the station
Twixt judgment and imagination."
Prior: Alma, iii.

B. *Intrans.:* To reckon, to calculate, to estimate.

"Where they did *compute* by weeks, . . ."—*Holder: On Time.*

*** cŏm-pūte′,** *s.* [Fr. *comput*; Lat. *computus*, from *computo.*]

1. The act or process of calculating, computing, or reckoning.

"Thirdly; the *compute* may be unjust not only in the strict acception, of a few dales or hours, . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. The result of an act of calculation or computation.

". . . aberring several ways from the true and just *compute* . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

cŏm-pū′-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMPUTE, *v.*]

cŏm-pū′-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *comput(e)*; *-er.*] One who computes or reckons; a calculator, accountant, or reckoner. (*Brown.*)

cŏm-pū′-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COMPUTE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of calculating, reckoning, or counting.

*** cŏm-pū′-tĭst,** *s.* [Fr. *computiste.*] A reckoner, computer, or calculator; an accountant.

"The treasurer was a wise man, and a strict *computist*."—*Wotton.*

*** cŏm-pū′-tō,** *s.* [Lat. *compotus* = a reckoning.]

Law: A writ to compel a bailiff, receiver, or accountant, to deliver up his accounts. It was abolished in 1852. (*Wharton.*)

cŏm′-rade, * came-rade, * come-rade, * cum-rade, *s.* [Sp. *camarada* = a company, society; Fr. *camerade* = a chamberful, a company; Sp. *camara*; Lat. *camera* = a chamber.]

* 1. One who lives in the same chamber; a chamber-fellow, a chum.

"Rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse
To be a *comrade* with the wolf and owl."
Shakesp.: King Lear, ii. 4.

2. A companion, associate, or mate, especially in arms.

"To be his chosen *comrade*. Many a time,
On holidays, we wander'd through the woods,
A pair of random travellers we sate."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

"The fugitives spread a panic among their *comrades* in the rear, who had charge of the ammunition."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

comrade-battery, *s.* One of a pair of joint batteries. (*Knight.*)

cŏm′-rade-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *comrade*; *-ship.*] The character, state, or position of a comrade; partnership, close intimacy.

"One of them [acquaintanceships] ripened into *comradeship* and friendship for him."—*Carlyle: Life of Sterling*, pt. ii., ch. v.

*** cŏm′-rōgue,** *s.* [Pref. *com*, and *rogue* (q.v.).] A fellow-rogue.

"You may seek them
In Bridewell, or the hole; here are none of your *comrogues*."
Massinger: City Madam, iv. 1.

cŏms, cômes, cômes, *s. pl.* [A corruption of *culms*, from Lat. *culmus* = a stalk or stem, especially of grain.]

1. *Brewing:* Malt-dust, the refuse which falls from malt in drying. It consists of the points of the radicles killed by kiln-drying and detached by the process of turning. They are called also Chives.

2. *Agric.:* Malt-dust is a good manure.

*** comsee, * comsen, * cumse,** *v.* [COMMENCE.]

"That other *comsed* to carp."
William of Palerne, 832.

*** coms-ing,** *s.* [COMMENCING.]

"Frain *comsing* to theude."
William of Palerne, 4,868.

*** comte,** *s.* [FR.] A count.

Cŏm′-tĭ-an (m as ṁ), *a.* [See def.] Pertaining to Auguste Comte (1798–1857), or to positive philosophy.

Cŏm′-tĭşm (Cŏm as Cŏṁ), *s.* [Fr. *Comte*; and Eng. suff. *-ism.*] The philosophy of M. Auguste Comte. It represents mankind as tending to pass through three mental stages—(1) a religious, (2) a metaphysical, and (3) a positive or scientific stage. [COMTIAN, POSITIVISM.]

Cŏm′-tĭst (m as ṁ), *a.* & *s.* [Fr. (*Auguste*) *Comte*; *-ist.*]

A. *As adj.:* Comtian (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* A follower of Comte; a Positivist.

*** comune,** *v.* [COMMUNE.]

*** com-un-ty,** *s.* [COMMONTY.]

*** com-yn,** *a.* [COMMON.]

*** com-ynge,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [COMING.]

*** com-yx,** *v.* [COMMIX.]

cŏn- (1), *prep.* [Lat.] The form which the Lat. prep. *cum* assumes in composition before all consonants, except the labials, *b*, *p*, and *m*, and sometimes *f*.

cŏn (2), *prep.* [Ital.]

Music: With; *e.g.*, *con amore* = with affection; *con moto* = with spirited movement; *con sordini* = with the mutes on; *con affetto* = with tenderness; *con spirito* = with spirit, &c. (*Stainer & Barrett, &c.*)

cŏn, *adv.* & *s.* [A curtailed form of the Lat. *contra* = against.]

A. *As adv.:* Against, in opposition.

¶ *Pro and con:* For and against. The arguments on either side of a question are called the arguments *pro* and *con*.

B. *As substantive:*

1. An argument in opposition to any statement or question.

2. One who argues against or opposes anything.

cŏn (1), *** conne, * konne,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *cunnan* = to know.] [CAN, *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To know, to understand.

"Made hem *conne* and knowe
Alle kynne languages."
Langland: P. Plowman, 13,360.

2. To guide or steer a ship.

"I could *con* or fight a ship as well as ever."—*T. Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. viii.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be able.

"Tho thet *conneth* the writinge onderstonde."
Ayenbite, p. 249.

¶ *To con thanks, to con thonke:* To be grateful.

"Y *con* the gret *thonke*."
William of Palerne, 297.

"Yet *thanks* I must you *con*,
That you are thieves profess'd . . ."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

cŏn (2), *** cun,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *cunnian* = to try, to explore; O.H. Ger. *chunnen.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To try, to seek to find the nature of, to test.

"Ne wollde het nœfre *cunnenn*."
Ormulum, 831.

2. To study, to examine, to commit to memory.

"Oft he *cons* the prayer of death,
To the nations preaches doom."
Scott: The Bridal of Triermain, iii. 21.

¶ Generally with the adv. *over*.

3. To glance slightly over, to peruse.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To test, to try, to examine into.

"He smeihte and *cunnede* therof."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 214.

*** cŏn′-ą-ble, * con-a-bill,** *a.* [A contracted form of *covenable* (q.v.).]

1. Fit, proper.

"*Conable*, accordynge. *Competens*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Possible, attainable.

"— Quha taiss purpos sekyrly,—
With thi it be *conabill* thing,
Bot he mar be wnhappy,
He sall eschew it in party."
Barbour, iii. 290.

cŏn′-ā-cre (cre as kĕr), *v.t.* [Pref. *con* and *acre* (q.v.).] To underlet a portion of a farm for a single crop.

cŏn′-ā-cre (cre as kĕr), *s.* & *a.* [CONACRE, *v.*]

A. *As subst.:* The system or practice of underletting a portion of a farm for a single crop; the payment of wages in land, the rent being worked out in labour at a money valuation. (*Wharton, &c.*)

"Even those who work as casual labourers for the cottiers, or for such large farmers as are found in the country, are usually paid, not in money, but by permission to cultivate for the season, a piece of ground which is generally delivered to them by the farmer ready manured, and is known by the name of *conacre*."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, vol. i. bk. ii., c. 9, § 4, p. 383 (4th ed.).

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the system of conacre.

"This bit of arable land is let to the surrounding tenants on the *conacre* principle—that is the holders are not even yearly tenants, but have the land let to them for the crop."—*Daily News*, Nov. 11, 1880.

cŏn′-ā-cre-ĭng (cre as kĕr), *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONACRE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or practice of letting land under the conacre system.

"And then there is '*conacreing*,' which is the subletting, at enormous rents, of their ground by small tenants to their still smaller brethren."—*Echo*, Sept. 28, 1869.

cŏn′-ā-crĕr, *s.* [Eng. *conacr(e)*; *-er.*] One who hires land under the conacre system.

". . . the *conacrers*, being too poor to buy manure, frequently burn the surface of the ground and so impoverish it for years . . ."—*Echo*, Sept. 28, 1869.

*** cōn′-ăl-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *cone*; *-ly.*] Conewise, in form of a cone.

*** con-and, * con-ant,** *s.* [A contracted form of *covenant* (q.v.).]

"That this *conant* were holden stable and streite."—*Langtoft*, p. 139.

*** con-and,** *pr. par.* & *a.* [CON (1), *v.*; CUNNING.] Knowing, skilful.

"A Sytyk he wes of natyowne,
Conand in all discretyowne."
Wyntown, ii. 9, 34.

cō-năn′-thĕr-ą, *s.* [Lat. *conus*; Gr. κῶνος (*kōnos*) = a cone, and Mod. Lat. *anthera* = an anther; Class. Lat. = a medicine composed of flowers; Gr. ἀνθηρός (*anthēros*) = flowering, blooming; ἀνθέω (*anthĕō*) = to blossom, to bloom; ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower. So called because the anthers are united into a cone.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Conantheræ, of which latter it is the type. It consists of Chilian bulbous plants with blue flowers.

cō-năn′-thĕr-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *conanthera*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Liliaceæ, typical genus Conanthera (q.v.).

*** cŏn-ar′-gu-ĕr,** *s.* [Pref. *con* and *arguer* (q.v.).] One who argues with or against another; an opponent in an argument.

"This method put the *con-arguers* and objectors straight into the middle of the plot."—*North: Examen*, p. 234. (*Davies.*)

cō-năr′-ĭ-ăl, *a.* [Eng., &c. *conari(um)*; *-al.*] Pertaining to the conarium or pineal body of the brain.

cŏn′-ą-rīte, *s.* [From Gr. κόναρος (*konaros*) = evergreen; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A fragile mineral, of yellowish or green colour, occurring in small grains and crystals. Hardness, 2·5—3; sp. gr., 2·459—2·619. Composition: Silica, 43·6; alumina, 4·6; protoxide of nickel, 35·8; water, 11·1, with smaller quantities of sesquioxide of iron, phosphoric and arsenic acids, &c. Occurs in the Saxon Voigtland. (*Dana.*)

cŏ-nār′-ĭ-ŭm, * cŏ-nār′-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. κωνάριον (*kōnarion*), dimin. from κῶνος (*kōnos*) = a cone.] The pineal gland, probably the vestige of a lost eye. [UNPAIRED EYE.]

"We touched also upon the *Conarion*."
H. More: App. to Antidote, p. 204.

cŏn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *conatio,* from *conor* = to attempt, to try.]

Phil.: The faculty of voluntary agency.

"The last of the three classes of mental phænomenon, that of *Conation,* in other words, of Desire and Will, is barely commented upon in the last pages of Sir W. Hamilton's last lecture."—*Mill: Exam. of Sir W. Hamilton's Philos.,* p. 488.

† **cŏn'-a-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *conat(us)* = an attempt, from *conor* = to attempt; Eng. suff. *-ive.*] Pertaining to an attempt or endeavour; attempting, endeavouring.

"The exertive or *conative* powers."—*Sir W. Hamilton.* (*Webster,* ed. Goodrich & Porter.)

* **cō-năt'-ŭr-al,** *a.* [Connatural.]

* **cŏn-ā'-tŭs,** *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An attempt or endeavour.

2. *Nat. Phil.:* The tendency of a body towards any particular point, or in any direction.

"The Parenchyma . . . hath therby a continual *Conatus* to dilate itself."—*Grew: Anat. of Plants,* p. 125.

* **cŏn-căm'-ĕr-āte,** *v t.* [Lat. *concameratum,* sup. of *concamero* = to arch over: *con* = *cum* = with, together; *camero* = to arch over; *camera* = a vault, an arch.]

1. To arch or vault over; to cover with a concave roof, to hollow out into a concave form.

2. To divide into chambers or cells.

". . . are divided longitudinally and also *concamerated* by numerous incomplete transverse partitions."—*Woodward: Mollusca,* pt. ii., p. 330.

* **cŏn-căm'-ĕr-ā-tĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Concamerate, *v.*]

* **cŏn-căm-ĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *concameratio,* from *concamero* = to vault or arch over.] An arch, a vault.

". . . and accordingly, we see fire more easily bend, by the *concameration* of an oven, . . ."—*Digby: Of Bodies,* ch. iv.

* **cŏn-căp'-tĭve,** *s.* [Lat. *concaptivus: con* = *cum* = with, together; *captivus* = a captive.] A fellow-captive or prisoner.

"Myself and my fellow-prisoners, *concaptives* in the Lord."—*Ridley: Works,* p. 356.

cŏn-căt'-ĕn-ate, *a.* [Lat. *concatenatus.*]

* 1. *Lit.:* Chained together.

"At most they're but *concatenate* beasts."—*Sir O. Sedley: Works,* i. 18.

2. *Fig.:* Linked together.

"The elements be so *concatenate.*"
Poem in Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum.

* **cŏn-căt'-ĕn-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *concatenatus,* pa. par. of *concateno* = to chain together: *con* = *cum* = with, together; *cateno* = to chain; *catena* = a chain.]

1. *Lit.:* To join or link together with a chain; to chain together.

2. *Fig.:* To join or link together in a successive series, as things dependent on and following from each other.

"This all things friendly will *concatenate.*"
More: On the Soul, pt. ii., bk. iii., ch. iv., § 7.

cŏn-căt'-ĕn-ā-ted, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Concatenate, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

". . . from the functions no longer being *concatenated* in mutual dependence."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.,* vol. i., ch. vii., p. 188.

B. *As adj.:* Linked or united as parts of a series.

". . . to make ratiocinations and both cogent and *concatenated* inferences about these things."—*Boyle: Works,* vol. v., p. 517.

cŏn-căt'-ĕn-ā-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Concatenate, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of linking or joining together; concatenation.

cŏn-căt-ĕn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *concatenatio,* from *concateno* = to link or chain together.] A series of links; a succession of things in a series, dependent on or following from each other.

". . . all the *concatenation* of and character of movements impelled by reason through the will . . ."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.,* vol. i., ch. vii., p. 199.

* **cŏn-cāuş'-al,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *concaus(e); -al.*]

A. *As adj.:* Acting as a cause in conjunction with others.

"Of these Causes they hold some to be Continent or Solitary, others *Con-causal.*"—*Stanley: Hist. Philos.,* p. 512.

B. *As subst.:* A concause or joint cause.

"The consequent and *concausals* are reduced to necessity."—*Stanley: Hist. Philos.,* p. 512.

* **cŏn-cāuşe',** *s.* [Pref. *con,* and *cause* (q.v.).] A joint cause

". . . making it in effect the only true cause of all the rest; and all the rest to be rather as instruments unto it, than *concauses* with it."—*Fotherby: Atheom.,* p. 223.

* **cŏn-cā-vā'-tion,** *s.* [As if from a Lat. *concavatio,* from *concavus* = hollow.] The act of making concave. (*Bailey.*)

cŏn'-cāve, *a. & s.* [Fr. *concave;* Prov. *concau;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *concavo;* from Lat. *concavus* = hollowed out, arched, curved: *con* = with, fully, and *cavus* = hollow, hollowed.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

". . . Tyber trembled underneath his banks,
To hear the replication of your sounds
Made in his *concave* shores."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 1.

* 2. *Fig.:* Morally hollow, insincere.

"I do think him as *concave* as a covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It,* iii. 4.

II. *Geom., Optics, &c.:* Having a curve or surface hollow on one side, that side being the one turned to the spectator's eye. It is opposed to Convex (q.v.). It is used specially of lenses and mirrors curved in this way. [Lens, Mirror.]

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Anything hollow with the hollow part fronting the spectator's eye. *Spec.,* the vault of heaven.

"The bending *concave* form'd an arch before."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. v. 899.

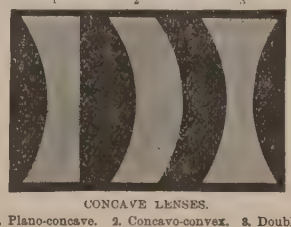
II. *Mech.:* The curved bed or breasting in which a cylinder works, as in the thrasher.

concave brick, *s.*

Brick-making: A brick used in turning arches or curves; a compass-brick.

concave lens, *s.*

Optics: A lens hollow or depressed in the middle. It is of three kinds (1) a plano-concave lens, in which one side is plane or flat, and the other hollow, (2) a concavo-convex lens, in



CONCAVE LENSES.

1. Plano-concave. 2. Concavo-convex. 3. Double concave.

which one side is hollow or concave and the other raised or convex, and (3) a double concave lens, in which there is a hollow or depression on both sides. Spectacles with doubly concave glasses of equal concavity on each side are used for near-sighted persons.

concave mirror, *s.*

Optics: A hollow mirror. Its effect is to reflect the rays of light, concentrating them on a particular focus, as does a doubly convex lens.

concave plane, *s.*

Carp.: A compass-plane for smoothing curved surfaces.

* **cŏn'-cāve,** *v.t.* [Concave, *a.*] To make concave or hollow. (*Seward.*)

cŏn'-cāved, *pa. par. & a.* [Concave, *v.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

II. *Her.:* (See example).

"*Concaved,* ordinaries, &c., when bowed in the form of an arch, are sometimes so termed."—*Glossary of Heraldry.*

cŏn'-cāve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *concave; -ness.*] Hollowness, concavity.

cŏn'-cā-vĭng, *pr. par.* [Concave, *v.*]

cŏn-căv'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *concavité;* Prov. *concavitat;* Sp. *concavidad;* Port. *concavidade;* from Lat. *concavitatem,* accus. of *concavitas.*] The state of being concave, concaveness, hollowness.

cŏn-cā'-vō, *in compos.* [Lat., from *concavus.*] [Concave.] The first term in two compounds which follow.

concavo-concave, *a.*

Geom., Optics, &c.: Concave on both sides.

concavo-convex, *a.*

Geom., Optics, &c.: On one side convex, on the other concave.

"I procured another *concavo-convex* plate of glass, ground on both sides."—*Newton.*

Concavo-convex File: A file with curved faces, respectively concave and convex, made by cutting a flat file and then bending it into shape between dies. The mode is the invention of Sir John Robison, President of the Scottish Society of Arts, and is designed to enable the convex side to be cut like a flat file by a chisel which reaches across the edge, instead of by cutting numerous courses, which usually cover the convex surfaces of files.

Concavo-convex Lens. [Concave Lens.]

* **cŏn-cā'-voŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *concavus.*] The same as Concave, *a.* (q.v.).

"The *concavous* part of the liver was called."—*Archbishop Potter: Antiquities of Greece,* bk. i., ch. xiv.

* **cŏn-cā'-voŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *concavous; -ly.*] Hollow on the side presented to the eye; presenting the aspect of a hollow sphere.

"The dolphin that carrieth Arion is *concavously* inverted, and hath its spine depressed."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. v., ch. ii.

cŏn-çeal', * **con-çel-en,** * **con-çeil-en,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *concelo: con* = *cum* = with, together, and *celo* = to hide.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To hide or cover from sight or observation.

". . . neither shalt thou spare, neither shalt thou *conceal* him."—*Deut.* xiii. 8.

2. To keep secret or hidden; to keep back from publicity or utterance.

"This malady, I well could mark,
Sprung from some direful cause and dark;
But still he kept its source *concealed.*"
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 19.

¶ With *from* before the person kept in ignorance.

"Hit shal not *from* yow be *concelled.*"
Merlin, iii. 548.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To hide or keep back from publicity or knowledge; to keep close, not to divulge.

"Thou hast to me *conceled*
That my lorde hath with other deled."
Gower, ii. 282.

* 2. To be or remain hidden or secret.

"The thing wont *conceal.*"—*Ferrier: Marriage* (1818), vol. ii., p. 214.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between to *conceal,* to *dissemble,* and to *disguise:* "To *conceal* is simply to abstain from making known what we wish to keep secret; to *dissemble* and *disguise* signify to *conceal,* by assuming some false appearance: we *conceal* facts; we *dissemble* feelings; we *disguise* sentiments. Caution only is requisite in *concealing:* it may be effected by simple silence; art and address must be employed in *dissembling:* it mingles falsehood with all its proceedings; labour and cunning are requisite in *disguising:* it has nothing but falsehood in all its movements."

(2) He thus discriminates between to *conceal,* to *hide,* and to *secrete:* "*Concealing* has simply the idea of not letting come to observation; *hiding* that of putting under cover; *secreting* that of setting at a distance or in unfrequented places. Whatever is not seen is *concealed,* but whatever is *hidden* or *secreted* is intentionally put out of sight: a person *conceals* himself behind a hedge; he *hides* his treasures in the earth; he *secretes* what he has stolen under his cloak. *Conceal* is more general than either *hide* or *secrete:* all things are *concealed* which are *hidden* or *secreted,* but are not always *hidden* or *secreted* when they are *concealed.* Both mental and corporeal objects are *concealed;* corporeal objects mostly and sometimes mental ones are *hidden;* corporeal objects only are *secreted:* we *conceal* in the mind whatever we do not make known; that is *hidden* which may not be discovered or cannot be discerned; that is *secreted* which may not be seen. Facts are *concealed,* truths are *hidden,* goods are *secreted.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **cŏn-çeal'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *conceal; -able.*] Capable of being concealed, hidden, or kept close or secret. (*Browne: Vulg. Er.,* bk. i., ch. ii.)

***cŏn-çēale′**, *v.t.* [CONCEIL, *v.*] To conciliate, to reconcile.

"Thus man to God, earth to *conceale* to heaven.
In time's full terme, by him the Sonne was given."
More: True Crucifixe, p. 18.

cŏn-çēaled′, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONCEAL, *v.*]

¶ *Concealed Lands:* Lands which had been concealed from the commissioners for the dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII.

"Concealers are such as finde out *lands concealed*, that is, such lands as are secretly detained from the King by common persons, having nothing to shew for them."—*Les Termes de la Ley.*

***cŏn-çēal′-ĕd-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *concealed*; *-ly.*] In a secret or concealed manner; secretly, not openly. (*More.*)

***cŏn-çēal′-ĕd-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *concealed*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being concealed or hidden; secrecy, privacy.

cŏn-çēal′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *conceal*; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which conceals or keeps secret.

*2. *Old Law:* One who gave information respecting "concealed lands" or "concealments;" an informer.

"By the others she restrained a most ravenous sort of men, whom they call *concealers*, by revoking their commission, and forcing them to restore what they had taken. For these *concealers*, being appointed to inquire whether any lands belonging to the Crown were concealed by private men, had begun, with sacrilegious avarice, to seize upon lands given in times past by our devout fore-fathers to parish churches and hospitals; as also upon bells and the leaden roofs of churches."—*Camden: History of Elizabeth*, bk. i., p. 186 (1688).

***cŏn-çēal′-ĕr-ĕss**, ***cŏn-çēal′-ĕr-ĕsse**, *s.* [Eng. *concealer*; *-ess.*] A woman that conceals or hides.

"*Receleresse.* A *concealeresse.*"—*Cotgrave.*

cŏn-çēal′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONCEAL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of covering, hiding, or keeping secret; concealment.

"All ingenuous *concealings* or amendings, of what is originally or casually amiss, . . ."—*Bp. Taylor: Artif. Hands.*, p. 163.

¶ *Concealing a birth* is a legal misdemeanour, concealment of title-deeds to land or of wills a felony.

***cŏn-çēal′-mĕnt**, ***cŏn-çēle′-mĕnt**, ***con-sail-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *conceal*; *-ment.* Cf. Ital. *celamento.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of hiding, concealing, or keeping close.

"Few own such sentiments: yet this *concealment* derives rather from the fear of man than of any Being above."—*Glanville.*

2. The state of being concealed or hidden; secrecy, privacy.

"If you know aught which does behove my knowledge
Thereof to be inform'd, imprison it not
In ignorant *concealment.*"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

3. A hiding-place, or place where anything is kept out of sight or secret; a retreat, cover, or shelter.

"Commit their feeble offspring; the cleft tree
Offers its kind *concealment* to a few."
Thomson: Spring.

*4. Secret knowledge; mystery.

"Exceedingly well read, and profited
In strange *concealments.*"
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, iii. 1.

II. *Law:*

1. A suppression, or keeping back of matters material to the issue.

*2. The holding of land against the king's rights, by a person without proper title.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *concealment* and *secrecy*:—"*Concealment* has to do with what concerns others; *secrecy* with that which concerns ourselves: what is *concealed* is kept from the observation of others; what is *secret* is known only to ourselves: there may frequently be *concealment* without *secrecy*, although there cannot be *secrecy* without *concealment*: *concealment* is frequently practised to the detriment of others; *secrecy* is always adopted for our own advantage or gratification: *concealment* is serviceable in the commission of crimes; *secrecy* in the execution of schemes: many crimes are committed with impunity when the perpetrators are protected by *concealment*; the best concerted plans are often frustrated for want of observing *secrecy.*"

cŏn-çēde′, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *concedo*: *con* = *cum* = with, together; *cedo* = to yield.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To yield, to give up, to surrender.

"The first is, *petitio principii*, which fallacie is committed, where that is assumed as a principle, to prove another thing, which is not *conceded* as true itself."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. iv.

2. To admit, to grant, to allow to pass undisputed.

"If this be *conceded*—and I do not see how Mr. Mozley can avoid the concession—it destroys the necessity of inferring Christ's divinity from his miracles."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), iii. 53.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To grant, to admit, to allow.

"We *concede* that self-love is the strongest and most natural love of man . . ."—*Hewyt: Serm.* (1658), p. 93.

*2. To give way, to make concessions.

". . . I wished you to *concede* to America, at a time when she prayed concession at our feet."—*Burke: Speech at Bristol previous to the Election.*

cŏn-çēd′-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [CONCEDE, *v.*]

***cŏn-çē′-dençe**, *s.* [Lat. *concedens*, pr. par. of *concedo.*] A conceding, yielding, or giving way; a concession.

"All I had to apprehend was, that a daughter, so reluctantly carried off, would offer terms to her father, and would be accepted upon a mutual *concedence.*"—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vol. iii., let. 19. (*Davies.*)

***cŏn-çē′-dent**, *a.* [Lat. *concedens.*] Conceding, yielding, or giving way.

cŏn-çē′-dĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONCEDE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of yielding or admitting; concession.

***con-çeil**, ***con-çeill**, *v.t.* [Lat. *concilio.*] To conciliate, to reconcile, to accommodate.

". . . sua lang as the samyn rancour continewis with thame, and thay nawayis *concilliit* with thair saidis nychtbouris, . . ."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1598 (ed. 1814), p. 173.

***con-çeil-lit**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONCEIL, *v.*]

cŏn-çēit′, ***con-çeipt**, *s.* [O. Fr. *concept*, *conceit*, pa. par. of *concevoir* = to conceive; Ital. *concetto*; Sp. *concepto*, from Lat. *conceptus*, pa. par. of *concipio* = to conceive: *con* = together; *capio* = to take, to receive.] [CONCEPTION, CONCEIVE.]

* 1. That which is conceived or imagined in the mind; a conception.

(1) An opinion or judgment.

". . . wise in his own *conceit* . . ."—*Prov.* xxviii. 11.

(2) A thought, an idea.

"Dangerous *conceits* are, in their natures, poisons."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

(3) A purpose or intent.

* 2. The power or faculty of imagining or conceiving in the mind; imagination, fancy, apprehension.

"I shall be found of a quick *conceit* in judgment. . . ."—*Wisdom* viii. 11.

* 3. A liking or estimation; an opinion.

"I shall not fail t' approve the fair *conceit*
The king hath of you."
Shakesp.: Hen. VIII., ii. 3.

* 4. Affection or regard.

"He began partly by conjecture and partly by chance to take a *conceit* of him."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 18.

* 5. A person or thing to which one takes a fancy or regard.

* 6. A feeling of the mind or heart, especially sorrow or grief.

"He toske such a *conceit* a these misfortunes . . . that wilfullie he starved himselfe."—*Holinshed: Chron.*, vol. iii., p. 13, § 4.

* 7. A fancy, whim, or notion taken upon slight or fanciful grounds.

"He, while he labour'd to be thought a god
Immortall, tooke a melancholique, odde
Conceipt, and into burning Aetna leap'd."
B. Jonson: Horace; Art of Poetrie.

* 8. A quaint, fanciful, or witty notion, thought, or turn of expression.

". . . the conversation of gallant knights and gay courtiers of mine own order and capacity, whose *conceits* are bright and vivid as the lightning, . . ."—*Scott: Monastery*, ch. xvi.

¶ As thoughts which their author deems happily conceived are often far-fetched, the word *conceit* is not now a term of unmixed commendation.

"No quaint *conceits*, no pedantic quotations from Talmudists and scholiasts, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* 9. A quaint, fantastic, or grotesque figure or ornament.

"He wolde gladlye se *conseytes* and fantesies at his table, . . ."—*Berners: Froissart's Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. xxvi.

10. Undue, excessive, or opinionative estimation of oneself; self-pride.

"Geology propounds many a hard question to its students—questions quite hard and difficult enough to keep down their *conceit*, unless, indeed, very largely developed. —*H. Miller: First Impression of England and its People*, ch. x.

* 11. Perhaps extraction, birth (from *conceive*, A. 1).

"I know you are a gentleman of good *conceit.*"
Shakesp.: As You Like It, v. 2.

* 12. A style, pattern, or design.

"Most delicate carriages, and of very liberal *conceit.*"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

¶ *In conceit with:* In agreement or concord with.

"If he were *in conceite wyth* the kynge's grace, then he flattered and perswaded, & corrupt some with giftes, . . ."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 368.

". . . forming zigzags and enclosing spaces of a great variety of shape and size, *in conceit with* the longitudinal stripes."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. vii., p. 154.

Out of conceit with: No longer fond of or inclined to.

To put one out of conceit with: To draw their affections or inclinations away from; to dissatisfy with.

"What hath chiefly put me *out of conceipt with* this moving manner, is the frequent disappointment."—*Swift.*

To take the conceit out of one: To lower his pride, to humble.

"The meanest of these persons was able to have '*taken the conceit* out of Dr. Whittaker and all his tribe."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 118.

***cŏn-çēit′**, *v.t. & i.* [CONCEIT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To conceive, to imagine, to fancy, to suppose; to judge or estimate.

"My credit now stands on such slippery ground,
That one of two bad ways you must *conceit* me."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

2. To take or have a liking for; to be disposed towards.

B. *Intrans.:* To imagine, to fancy, to conceive, to form a notion, to guess.

"That the goodness of the Lord being infinite, the effects thereof should be so narrow and finite as men commonly *conceit.*"—*Dr. H. More: Div. Dialogues.*

". . . for 'tis too coarse and slovenly to *conceit*, that these are charted on them."—*Annot. on Bp. Rust's Disc. of Truth* (1682), p. 235.

cŏn-çēit′-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [CONCEIT, *s.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

* 1. Endowed with conceit or quick apprehension; intelligent, quick, imaginative.

"Which the *conceited* painter drew so proud,
As heaven (it seem'd) to kiss the turrets bow'd."
Shakesp.: Tarquin & Lucrece.

* 2. Witty, playful, inclined to jest, merry.

* 3. Fanciful, ingenious, fantastic.

"A *conceited* chair to sleep in with the legs stretched out."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, i. 115.

"Oft did she heave her napkin to her eyne
Which had on it *conceited* characters."
Shakesp.: A Lover's Complaint.

* 4. Fancied, existing only in the imagination.

"But there were many *conceited* gods: it may be this belonged to some Idol, as Peor to Baal, and Ekron to Baalzebub: ho, these were all dead gods; this is the Living God."—*T. Adams: Serm.* (1618), p. 4.

5. Full of conceit; inordinately vain or proud of oneself or of some quality or attribute; opinionated, egotistical.

¶ With *of* before the subject of conceit.

"The reasons are these: First, there is no other civilised nation which is so *conceited of* its own institutions, and of all its modes of public action, as England is . . ."—*J. S. Mill: England and Ireland.*

* 6. Fastidious, nice.

7. Flighty, silly. (*Provincial.*)

"If he be so *conceited* and so fond
To entertain a shadow."
Daniell: Hymen's Triumph, ii. 4.

* 8. Patterned, designed.

"Three liberal *conceited* carriages."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

cŏn-çēit′-ĕd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *conceited*; *-ly.*]

* 1. In a manner happily conceived; wittily.

* 2. In a fanciful or whimsical fashion; fancifully, whimsically.

"*Conceitedly* dress her, . . ."
Donne: Poems, p. 118.

3. In a conceited, vain, or self-proud manner.

cŏn-çēit′-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *conceited*; *-ness.*]

* 1. Quickness of apprehension, cleverness, wit.

† 2. Vanity, pride, conceit.

*** cŏn-çēit′-ĕr, * cŏn-çēipt′-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *conceit; -er.*] A deviser, a contriver.

"Sweete *conceipters* of musicke."
Greene: Menaphon, p. 23. (*Davies.*)

*** cŏn-çēit′-fŭl, * cŏn-çēit′-fūll, * cŏn-çēipt′-fūll,** *a.* [Eng. *conceit; -ful.*]

1. Quick of apprehension.

"Which well avising, streight she gan to cast
In her *conceipfull* mynd. . . ."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. xii. 16.

2. Full of conceits, whimsical, fanciful

"To be fantastick in young men is *conceitfull* distemperature, and a witty madness."—*Donne: Paradoxes*, p. 21.

*** cŏn-çēit′-fŭl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *conceitful; -ly.*] Intelligently, cleverly.

"More *conceitfully* or completely translated out of their Latin into English."—*Bolton: Trans. of Florus; Epist. Dedic.*

*** cŏn-çēit′-ĭńg,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Conceit, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A conception or fancy, an idea.

". . . our unwary *conceiting* that things are in their own natures after the same fashion . . ."—*Digby: Of Bodies*, c. 1.

*** cŏn-çēit′-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *conceit; -ist.*] One fond of conceits. Used specially of a painter who makes odd combinations of colours.

". . . as a *conceitist* it hath laid on so many colours, that the counterfeit is more various than the patterne."—*Feltham: Resolves*, i. 55.

*** cŏn-çēit′-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *conceit; -ive.*] Full of conceits. (*North: Plutarch.*)

*** cŏn-çēit′-lĕss, * cŏn-çēit′-lĕsse,** *a.* [Eng. *conceit; -less.*]

1. Without quick apprehension; dull, stupid.

"Think'st thou I am so shallow, so *conceitless*,
To be seduced by thy flattery."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Ver., iv. 2.

2. Without knowledge or thought; thoughtless, careless.

"But witherward he draw, he *conceitlesse*
Was, he nat knew to what place he was bent."
Browne: The Shepheard's Pipe, Ecl. 1.

*** cŏn-çēit′-ų-ŏŭs, * cŏn-çēipt′-ų-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *conceit; -uous.*] Full of conceits or jokes; merry, lively.

"He at the wine was so pleasant and *conceiptuous*."
—*T. Newton*: Trans. *Lemnie's Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 8.

*** cŏn-çēit′-ў, * cŏn-çēat′-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *conceit; -y.*]

1. Conceited.

"He's no without a share of common sense, though siblins a wee *conceity* of himsel."—*The Steam-boat*, p. 339.

2. Indicating affectation or self-conceit.

". . . *conceaty* dressing and decking of the body, . . ."
—*Durham: Ten Command.; To the Reader*, d. 2, a.

cŏn-çēiv-ą-bĭl′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *conceiv(e); ability.*] The quality of being conceivable or capable of conception; conceivableness.

cŏn-çēiv′-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *conceiv(e); -able.*]

1. Capable of being conceived, imagined, or thought.

". . . the active young or larvæ might easily be rendered by natural selection different to any *conceivable* extent from their parents."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. xiii., p. 448.

2. Capable of being understood or believed.

"It is not *conceivable* that it should be indeed that very person, whose shape and voice it assumed."—*Atterbury: Serm.*

cŏn-çēiv′-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *conceivable; -ness.*] The quality of being conceivable.

cŏn-çēiv′-ą-blў, *** cŏn-çēav′-ą-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *conceivab(le); -ly.*] In a manner admitting of conception or belief. (*Browne.*)

cŏn-çēive′, * cŏn-çēave′, * cŏn-çēve′, * con-çeyve, * con-çeyffe, * con-sayve, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *concever*; Fr. *concevoir*; Ital. *concepere*; Sp. *concebir*; Port. *conceber*, from Lat. *concipio* = to conceive: *con* = *cum* = with, together; *capio* = to take, to receive.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To receive into or form in the womb and breed.

"For she did print your royal father off,
Conceiving you."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 1.

"Begetting and *conceiving* all that's base."
Cowper: Progress of Error.

* 2. To make pregnant (with the prep. *of*).

"The king hath declared that he did not get the child of which she is *conceived* at this time."—*Pepys: Diary*, 30th July, 1667.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To receive, to catch, to admit.

"Wherof his lord
A sikenesse *conceived* hath of dedly sorwe."
Gower, i. 250.

* 2. To include or comprehend.

"This preyere . . . *conceves* alle the gode that a man schuld aske of God."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, iii. 442.

3. To form as an idea or conception in the mind; to imagine.

"Never had he committed a greater error than when he had *conceived* the hope that the hearts of the clergy were to be won . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

4. To understand, to comprehend.

"'I *conceive* you—I *conceive* you. I will be in prompt readiness,' said the Duke."—*Scott: Peveril*, ch. xliv.

5. To imagine or suppose as possible.

". . . truly surprising, nor can I *conceive* the reason for so strange an action."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, iii.

* 6. To plot or plan, to devise.

"This man *conceived* the duke's death; but what was the motive of that felonious conception, is in the clouds."—*Wotton.*

7. To think, to estimate, to form an opinion of.

". . . you will hardly *conceive* him to have been bred in the same climate."—*Swift.*

* **B.** *Reflexively:* To behave, to conduct.

"How they *conceyved* heom in fyghtis."
Alisaunder, 2,204.

C. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To become pregnant.

"Thenne schal Sara *consayve*."—*E. Eng. Allit. Poems: Cleanness*, 649.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To come to perfection or fulness.

"Then when lust hath *conceived*, it bringeth forth sin . . ."—*James* i. 15.

2. To form an idea, conception, or thought in the mind.

"*Conceive* of things clearly and distinctly in their own natures; *conceive* of things completely in all their parts . . ."—*Watts: Logick.*

3. To imagine, to suppose, to have an idea.

"Thei *conseyveden* that bi this schulde Crist fully hele hym."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, i. 29.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to conceive, to apprehend, to imagine*, and *to suppose*: "*Conceive*, in the strict sense of the word, is the generic, the others the specific terms: since in *apprehending*, *imagining*, and *supposing*, we always *conceive* or form an idea, but not *vice versâ*; the difference consists in the mode and object of the action: we *conceive* of things as proper or improper, and just or unjust, right or wrong, good or bad, this is an act of the judgment; we *apprehend* the meaning of another, this is by the power of simple perception, or of combination and reflection; we *suppose* or *imagine* that which has happened or may happen."

He thus discriminates between *to conceive, to comprehend*, and *to understand*: "*Conception* is the simplest operation of the three; when we *conceive* we may have but one idea, when we *understand* or *comprehend* we have all the ideas which the subject is capable of presenting. We cannot *understand* or *comprehend* without *conceiving*; but we may often *conceive* that which we neither *understand* nor *comprehend*. That which we cannot *conceive* is to us nothing; but the *conception* of it gives it an existence, at least in our minds; but *understanding* and *comprehending* is not essential to the belief of a thing's existence. So long as we have reasons sufficient to *conceive* a thing as possible or probable, it is not necessary either to *understand* or *comprehend* them in order to authorize our belief. The mysteries of our holy religion are objects of *conception* but not of *comprehension*. We *conceive* that a thing may be done without *understanding* how it is done; we *conceive* that a thing may exist without *comprehending* the nature of its existence. We *conceive* clearly, *understand* fully, *comprehend* minutely. *Conception* is a species of invention; it is the fruit of the mind's operation within itself. *Understanding* and *comprehension* are employed solely on external objects; we *understand* and *comprehend* that which actually exists before us, and presents itself to our observation. *Conceiving* is the office of the imagination, as well as the judgment; *understanding* and *comprehension* are the office of the reasoning faculties exclusively." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏn-çēived′, * cŏn-çēaved′, * cŏn-çēved′, * con-çeyved, *pa. par. & a.* [Conceive, *v.*]

"Of his old love *conceav'd* in secret brest,
Resolved to pursue his former quest."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ix. 17.

*** cŏn-çēive′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *conceive; -ment.*] A thought, a purpose.

"Rob me of the true ability
Of my desired *conceivements*."
Heywood: Golden Age, iii. 1.

cŏn-çēiv′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *conceiv(e); -er.*]

1. *Lit.:* She who conceives in the womb.

2. *Fig.:* One who conceives, forms, or imagines anything in the mind.

"Though hereof prudent symbols and pious allegories be made by wiser *conceivers*, yet common heads will fly unto superstitious applications." —*Browne. Vulgar Errours.*

cŏn-çēiv′-ĭńg, * con-ceyv-yng, * con-ceyv-ynge, * con-seiv-ing, * con-ceyv-ende, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Conceive, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

"The Lord fro the *conceyuende* wombe clepede me."
—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* xlix. 1.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act or power of receiving into and forming in the womb; conception.

"The Lord . . . gaue *conceyuyng* to Rebecca."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xxv. 21.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The act of forming, imagining, or apprehending in the mind.

". . . the power of knowing or *conceiving*."—*Hobbes: Human Nature*, ch. i.

(2) Apprehension, understanding.

"Strikes life into my speech, and shews much more
His own *conceiving*." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 3.

*** cŏn-çēiv′-ĭńg-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *conceiving; -ly.*] Intelligently, so as to be understood.

"Deliver her judgement *conceivingly* of most persons."—*Braithwait: Eng. Gentlewoman*, Epist. Dedic.

*** cŏn-çĕl′-ĕ-brāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *concelebratum*, sup. of *concelebro*: *con* = *cum* = with, together; *celebro* = to celebrate (q.v.).] To celebrate together or in union with others; to join in celebrating.

"Wherein the wives of Amnites solemnly
Concelebrate their high feasts Bacchanal."
Holland: Camden, ii. 231.

*** con-çel-ise,** *v.t.* [Mid. Eng. *concel(e)* = conceal; suff. *-ize.*] To conceal.

*** con-çel-is-yng,** *s.* [Concelise, *v.*] Concealment.

"And quhat persone that makis our soverane lord certificatioun or knawlege quhat personis that ar arte or parte of the said *concelisyng* of the said tressour, to haf sufficient reward and remuneracioun . . ."—*Inventories*, pp. 17, 18.

*** cŏn-çĕ-mĕnt′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *con*, and *cement* (q.v.).] To cement together.

"The world is but a more magnificent building, all the stones are gradually *concemented*, and there is none that subsists alone." — *Feltham: Resolves. (Latham.)*

*** cŏn-çĕnt′,** *s.* [Lat. *concentus* = a concert, harmony: *con* = *cum* = with, together; *cantus* = a singing, a song; *cano* = to sing.]

1. *Lit.:* A concert of voices; harmony or concord of sound.

"All which together song full chearefully
A lay of loves delight with sweet *concent*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xii. 5.

2. *Fig.:* Concord, agreement, accord, consistency.

"'Tis in *concent* to his own principles, . . ."—*Atterbury.*

*** cŏn-çĕnt′-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *concent; -ed.*] Harmonised, made in accord or concord. (*Spenser.*)

*** cŏn-çĕnt′-ĕr,** *s.* & *v.* [Concentre.]

cŏn-çĕnt′-ĕred, cŏn-çĕn′-tred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Concentre, *v.*]

cŏn-çĕnt′-ĕr-ĭńg, * cŏn-çĕn′-trĭńg, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Concentre, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of being concentred, concentration (*lit.* & *fig.*).

"That admirable *concentring* of infinite things in the Divine Providence." — *Jeremy Taylor: Great Exemplar*, sect. vi. § 2.

***con-cĕnt'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *concent; -ful(l).*] Full of harmony or concord; harmonious, accordant.

"Geometry, in giving unto every one his proper form and figure; and musick, in joining them in so *concentful* an harmony, each c.' them with one another." —*Fotherby: Atheom.*, p. 295.

***con-cĕn'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *concentio* = a singing together: *con* = together; *cano* = to sing.] A singing together; harmony, accord, concord.

"Seeing then the whole course of nature is but a song, or a kind of singing, a melodious *concention* both of the Creator and the creature."—*H. Sydenham: Sermons* (1637), p. 19.

con-cĕn'-tral-ĭ-zā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *con*, and Eng. *centralization* (q.v.).] (See extract.)

"Employing the word *concentralization* to express the degree of the drawing together as we come back toward the centre from an outward position, we may say that *concentralization* proceeds inversely as the squares of the distances."—*Poe: Eureka*, p. 148.

***con-cĕnt'-rate,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *concentratus*, from a verb *concentro.*] Concentrated.

"That will be
All paradise *concentrate* in a minute."
Beddoes: Second Brother, iii. 2.

con'-cĕn-trāte, *v.t. & i.* [CONCENTRATE, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To bring or lead to a common focus or centre; to condense, to combine.

"In the experiments here referred to, glass lenses were employed to *concentrate* the rays."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd. ed.), viii. 5, p. 185.

(2) To gather or mass at one point, as to concentrate troops at a certain point.

2. *Fig.:* To centre, to direct or fix on a central point or object.

". . . the king was ashamed to *concentrate* his strength on a woman."—*C. H. Pearson: The Early and Middle Ages of England*, ch. xxviii.

II. *Chem., &c.:* To condense, or reduce to a greater density.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To meet or come together at a certain point.

2. *Fig.:* To meet, to be concentrated or directed.

"That the images and beams of things may meet and *concentrate*."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learning* (Pref.).

con-cĕn'-trā-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [CONCENTRATE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Gathered or brought to a centre or focus.

2. *Fig.:* Directed at or fixed on a certain point or object.

II. *Chem., &c.:* Condensed, reduced to a greater density.

con-cĕn'-trā-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONCENTRATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of gathering to a centre; concentration, condensation.

con-cĕn-trā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *concentration.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act or process of concentrating or gathering together to one centre or focus.

"All circular bodies, that receive a *concentration* of the light, must be shadowed in a circular manner."—*Peacham: Compleat Gentleman.*

2. The state of being concentrated.

"*Concentration* is when two or more atomes touch by reception and intrusion of one into another: which is the closest and firmest mixture of all."—*Grew: Anat. of Plants*, lect. 1.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act of concentrating the thoughts or mind on a single object or point.

". . . which demand no intense *concentration* of thought, and lead to no profound mathematical researches."—*Herschel: Nat. Phil.*, p. 299.

2. A compression or condensation.

"The forty [pictures] were a multiplication of one, and the four a *concentration* of forty."—*Ruskin: Mod. Painters*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. iii., § 22.

B. *Chem.:* A process which has for its object to increase the amount of a dissolved substance in a liquid, relatively to the quantity of the solvent, without adding any more of the dissolved substance itself. When the solvent is volatile this object is effected by evaporation, as when water, alcohol, or ether is expelled from a solution by heat, by exposure to the air, or *in vacuo*. If the dissolved substance is more volatile than the solvent, the concentration is effected by distillation, the more concentrated liquid being then found in the distillate, as in the rectification of hydrated alcohol and of volatile oils dissolved in water. In the case of aqueous liquids, concentration is sometimes effected by freezing out the water; in this manner a strong solution of salt may be obtained from sea water; strong spirit from vinous liquids, &c. A similar principle is applied to the separation of silver from lead. The argentiferous lead is melted and left to cool till about two-thirds of the mass is solidified. This consists of nearly pure lead, the portion which still remains liquid being an alloy richer in silver than the original mass. By repeating this operation several times the alloy at last becomes sufficiently rich in silver to be treated by cupellation. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*, vol. i., p. 1107.)

con-cĕn'-trā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *concentrat(e); -ive.*]

1. Able to concentrate or fix the mind on one point or subject.

"It was his *concentrative* habit of mind and his stirring temperament which brought him into this course of action."—*Kinglake: Invas. of the Crimea*, i. 443.

2. Serving to concentrate, concentrating.

con-cĕn'-trā-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *concentrative; -ness.*]

Phrenol.: The power of concentration; the faculty of fixing the attention or thoughts on any one subject or point.

"I possessed, even as a child, an unusual share of what phrenologists call *concentrativeness*. The power of absorption, of self-forgetfulness, was at the same time a source of delight and a torment."—*Bayard Taylor: Home and Abroad* (2nd ser.), vii., p. 435.

con'-cĕn-trā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *concentrat(e); -or.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which concentrates.

2. *Min.:* An apparatus for the separation of dry, comminuted ore, according to the gravity of its particles, by exposing a falling sheet of ore-dust to intermittent puffs of air. (*Knight.*)

***con-cĕn'-tre, *con-cĕn'-tĕr,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *concentrer;* Lat. *con* = *cum* = with, together; *centrum* = a centre.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To bring together to one point; to concentrate.

"In thee *concentring* all their precious beams
Of sacred influence!" *Milton: P.L.*, ix. 106.

2. To fix intently or steadily on any object or point.

"The having of part less to animate, will serve to *concentre* the spirits, . . ."—*Dr. H. More: Decay of Christian Piety.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To tend to or meet together in a common centre; to have a common centre.

". . . the sides afterwards join so closely, and the points *concentre* so exactly, that the pillars appear one entire piece."—*Sir H. Wotton.*

2. *Fig.:* To coincide, to unite.

"All these are like so many lines drawn from several objects, that some may relate to him, and *concentre* in him."—*Hale.*

con-cĕn'-tred, *pa. par. & a.* [CONCENTRE.]

"The wretch *concentred* all in self."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 1.

con-cĕn'-trĭc, con-cĕn'-trĭc-al, *con-cĕn'-trĭck, *a.* [Eng. *concentre; -ic, -ical.*]

1. *Geom.:* Having the same centre. A geometric term used specially of circles.

"The manner of its concretion is by *concentrical* rings, like those of an onion about the first kernel."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

*2. *Fig.* (*of persons*): Having the same centres of thought or affection.

"If, as in water stirr'd, more circles be
Produc'd by one, love such additions take;
Those, like so many spheres, but one heav'n make;
For they are all *concentrick* unto thee." *Donne.*

concentric circles, *s.pl.* Circles having the same centre, but, of course, different lengths of radii.

concentric engine, *s.* A name for the rotary-engine (q.v.).

concentric operculum, *s.*

Zool. (*of a univalve shell*): An operculum which increases equally all round, and has its nucleus central or subcentral. Examples—Paludina and Ampullaria. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

*** con-cĕn'-trĭc-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *concentrical; -ly.*] So as to possess the same centre.

*** con-cĕn'-trĭc-āte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *concentric; -ate.*] To concentrate. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"Let them knit and *concentricate* their beams."—*Culverwell: Light of Nations*, 100. (*Latham.*)

con-cĕn-trĭç'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *concentric;* and suff. *-ity.*] The quality of being concentric.

*** con-cĕn'-trĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONCENTERING.]

*** con-cĕn'-tu-al,** *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *concentualis*, from *concentus.*] [CONCENT.] Harmonious, accordant; in harmony or concord.

". . . this consummate or *concentual* song of the ninth sphere, . . ."—*Warton: Notes on Milton's Poems.*

*** con'-cĕpt,** *s.* [Lat. *conceptum* = a thing conceived; neut. of *conceptus*, pa. par. of *concipio* = to conceive.] A conception, a mental representation of any thing.

"What is true of our *concept* of creation holds of our *concept* of annihilation."—*Sir W. Hamilton: Discussions on Philosophy and Literature*, p. 592.

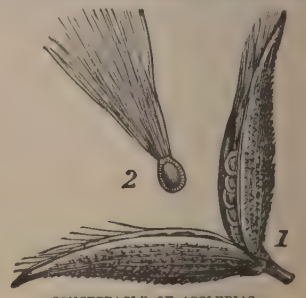
con-cĕp'-ta-cle, con-cĕp-tăc'-u-lŭm, *s.* [Lat. *conceptaculum* = that which receives something, a receptacle; *concipio* (*-cepi, -ceptum*) = to take to one's self, to receive; *con* = *cum* = together, and *capio* = to take.]

I. *Of the form* conceptaculum:

Botany:

1. The name given by Linnæus, in his *Philosophia Botanica*, to a fruit having a single valve opening longitudinally on one side, and distinct from the seeds.

2. The name given by Lindley to a two-celled many-seeded superior fruit separating



CONCEPTACLE OF ASCLEPIAS.
1. Conceptacle. 2. Seed.

into two portions, the seeds of which do not adhere as in the follicle to the placenta, but are separate from it, lying loosely in the cavity of the cell. Example—Asclepias, the fruit of which is generally called a follicle; in fact, the two are essentially the same.

II. *Of the form* conceptacle:

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* That in which anything is contained, a vessel.

"There is at this day resident, in that huge *conceptacle*, water enough to effect such a deluge."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*, Pref.

2. *Botany:*

(1) A capsular form of fructification in the Florideæ and Fucoideæ; they are contradistinguished from tetrasperms, i.e. from algal fruit ultimately dividing into four bodies.

(2) A special organ on the surface or in the interior of a receptacle containing the organs of reproduction, as well as their accessories. It is not the same as a spore-case, which is itself one of the accessories described. (*Treas. of Bot.*) In Pyrenomycetous Fungi they are small flask-shaped receptacles, usually opening outwards by a small orifice, the simple internal cavity being almost completely filled up by the soft hymenium. They are called also *perithecia*. In the Rhizocarpeæ they are sometimes denominated sporocarps. They exist also in the Marchantiaceæ. (*Thomé*, &c.)

(3) The term is sometimes used in the same sense as I. 2.

cŏn-çĕp-tĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *conceptible; -ity.*] The quality of being conceptible or conceivable.

"There is there more of *conceptibility* and cognoscibility."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 639.

cŏn-çĕp'-tĭ-ble, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *conceptibilis*, from *conceptus*, pa. par. of *concipio* = to conceive.] Capable of being conceived, conceivable, intelligible.

". . . most suitable and easily *conceptible* by us, because apparent in his works."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

cŏn-çĕp'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *conception*; Sp. *concepcion*; Port. *concepção*; Ital. *concezione*; Prov. & Lat. *conceptio*, from *conceptus*, pa. par. of *concipio* = to conceive.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of conceiving.

(1) *Lit.:* The act or state of becoming quick with child. [II. 1.]

(2) *Fig.:* The first origin of anything.

"For all is perfect that God works on earth,
And he that gives *conception* aids the birth."
Cowper: Conversation.

2. The state of being conceived. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

3. That which is conceived. (*Fig. only.*)

(1) Anything conceived in the mind; an idea, perception, purpose, thought. [II. 2.]

". . . 'tis a thing impossible to frame
Conceptions equal to the soul's desires."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

* (2) Conceit, an affected sentiment.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Phys.:* The first formation of the embryo of an animal; the first animation of the ovum at the moment when it escapes from the ovarium, passing through the Fallopian tube to the uterus.

2. *Mental Phil.:*

(1) The cognition of classes, as distinguished from individuals; that special application of abstraction, comparison, and attention which elaborates what logicians call notions or concepts; the act of the mind in producing concepts or notions.

(2) The notions or concepts so produced; the "general" or "abstract ideas" of Locke; the "abstract general notions" of Hamilton. These are properly expressed by common terms, and constitute the object of study in pure or formal logic. The number of attributes embraced in a concept or notion constitutes its intension, comprehension, or logical content, and this determines its area or sphere of applicability, that is, its extension or logical extent. These two quantities exist in an inverse ratio to one another. The maximum of the extent of a conception or notion is the minimum of the content, and the maximum of the content is the minimum of the extent. On this single maxim Pure or Formal Logic has been based. (*Kant, Sir Wm. Hamilton, Prof. Campbell Fraser*, Edinburgh University.)

Dugald Stewart used conception as equivalent to reproductive imagination, and Reid used it as convertible with imagining, understanding, or comprehending.

"*Imagining* should not be confounded with *conceiving*, &c., though some philosophers, as Gassendi, have not attended to the distinction. The words, *conception, concept, notion*, should be limited to what cannot be represented in the imagination, as the thought suggested by a general term. The Leibnitzians call this *symbolical* in contrast to *intuitive* knowledge. This is the sense in which *conceptio* and *conceptus* have been usually and correctly employed. Mr. Stewart, on the other hand, arbitrarily limits *conception* to the reproduction, in imagination, of an object of sense as actually perceived."—*Sir Wm. Hamilton's Note on Reid, The Intellectual Powers*, p. 360.

"The term *conception*, which means a taking up in bundles and grasping into unity, ought to have been left to denote, what it previously was, and only properly could be, applied to express—the notions we have of classes of objects, in other words, what have been called our *general ideas*."—*Sir Wm. Hamilton: Metaphysics*, p. 262, vol. ii.

". . . abstract *conceptions* are impossible."—*Herbert Spencer* (2nd ed.), vol. ii., p. 525, § 487.

3. *Theol. & Ch. Hist.:* [Immaculate].

* **cŏn-çĕp'-tion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *conception; -al.*] Of or pertaining to conception.

* **cŏn-çĕp'-tion-al-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *conceptional; -ist.*] A conceptualist.

cŏn-çĕp'-tion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *conception; -ist.*] A conceptualist.

"The born *conceptionists*, the spiritual children of Aristotle."—*Coleridge: Marginalia; quoted in Blackwood's Magazine*, Jan., 1882, p. 123.

* **cŏn-çĕp'-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *concept(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ious.*] Apt or quick to conceive; pregnant, fruitful.

". . . thy fertile and *conceptious* womb."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 2.

cŏn-çĕp'-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *concept(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ive.*]

* 1. *Lit.:* Having the power or quality of conceiving, fruitful.

2. *Fig.:* Having the power or faculty of conceiving mentally.

"Now there is nothing in this process which necessarily eludes the *conceptive* or imagining power of the purely human mind."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), vi. 117.

cŏn-çĕp'-tu-ą-lĭsm, *s.* [Lat. *conceptus*, and Eng. suff. *-al; -ism.*]

Metaph. & Hist.: The distinctive speculative opinion, or opinions, of the conceptualists.

"The close of all Albert the Great's intense labours, of his enormous assemblage of the opinions of the philosophers of all ages, and his efforts to harmonize them with the high Christian theology, is a kind of eclecticism, an unreconciled realism, *conceptualism*, nominalism, with many of the difficulties of each."—*Milman: Hist. of Lat. Christianity*, bk. xiv., ch. iii.

Cŏn-çĕp'-tu-ą-lĭst, *s. & a.* [Eng. *conceptual(ism); -ist.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Metaph. & Hist. (*pl.*): A metaphysical sect—if, indeed, it had coherence enough to be called a sect—which arose in the Middle Ages during the disputes between the Nominalists and the Realists. It sought to occupy an intermediate position between the two contending parties, but it approximated much more nearly to the Nominalists than to the Realists; perhaps, indeed, it was not really distinct from the former. The Realists held that general ideas, such as genus, species, &c., called in the language of the schoolmen universals, are real existences, at least in the Divine mind; the Nominalists, on the contrary, contended that they were mere names or words, while the Conceptualists held that they were not only names but mental conceptions or ideas. The Conceptualists were not able to make their voice very audible in Mediæval times amid the din of battle between the greater combatants, but the eminent metaphysician Locke held views essentially conceptualist.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the tenets of the metaphysicians described under A.

"St. Thomas, like his predecessor, Albert, on the great question of universals, is eclectic; neither absolutely realist, *conceptualist*, nor nominalist."—*Milman: Hist. of Lat. Christianity*, bk. xiv., ch. iii.

cŏn-çĕrn', * **cŏn-çĕrne',** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *concerner*; Ital. *concernere*; Sp. *concernir*, from Lat. *concerno* = (1) to mix, to mingle; (2) to concern, to regard: *con* = *cum* = with; *cerno* to separate, to observe, to discriminate.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To relate or belong to; to have to do with.

"Officious fool! that needs must meddling be
In business, that *concerns* not thee!"
Cowley: The Shortness of Life, &c.

2. To affect or be of interest to temporarily; to interest.

"Associated with the stars that most *concern* us."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), i. 5.

3. To be of importance to; to affect the interests of.

"It much *concerns* a preacher first to learn
The genius of his audience, and their turn."
Dodsley: The Art of Preaching.

4. To affect with sorrow, grief, or anxiety; to make anxious or uneasy. (Seldom used except in the pa. par.)

* 5. To suit, to be agreeable or convenient to.

"To sound your name it not *concerned* me."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., ii. 2.

B. *Reflex.:* To give oneself trouble or anxiety about anything; to interest.

"I ought not to have *concern'd* myself with speculations which belong to the profession."—*Dryden.*

* **C.** *Intransitive:*

1. To relate, to belong, to appertain.

2. To be of importance.

"Deliver this paper into the royal hand of the king: it may *concern* much."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour Lost*, iv. 2.

* 3. To import.

"What doth *concern* your coming?"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

cŏn-çĕrn', *s.* [Concern, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which affects or is of interest or importance to a person.

"'Tis all mankind's *concern* that he should live."
Dryden.

2. An affair, a business, a matter.

"Religion is no trifling *concern*, . . ."—*Rogers.*

3. Importance, moment, weight.

"Mysterious secrets of a high *concern*."
Roscommon.

4. Anxiety, regard, interest in or care for any person or thing, solicitude.

"Why all this *concern* for the poor?"—*Swift.*

5. Anxiety or solicitude of mind, care, uneasiness.

"Thy maidens, grieved themselves at my *concern*."
Cowper: On the Receipt of my Mother's Picture.

6. A relation. [Concerns.]

II. *Commerce:*

1. A business establishment.

2. Those interested as partners in a business; a firm.

¶ *To feel* or *have a concern in* or *for:* To be or feel interested in.

* **cŏn-çĕrn'-ąnçe,** *s.* [Eng. *concern; -ance.*] Import, importance.

"Frequent coming to God in prayer, acknowledged by Christ, and with the *concernance* of those things which we may ask and obtain by prayer, &c."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. i., p. 74.

* **cŏn-çĕr'-nan-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *concernanc(e); -y.*] Import, concern, business.

"The *concernancy*, sir? why do we wrap the gentleman in our more rawer breath?"—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

cŏn-çĕr'ned, *pa. par. & a.* [Concern, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Interested, involved, connected.

2. Anxious or solicitous; affected with anxiety, care, or solicitude for; interested in.

* **II.** *Fig.:* Intoxicated, affected with drink.

"A little, as you see, *concerned* with liquor."
Taylor: Philip Van Artevelde, II. iii. 3.

* **cŏn-çĕrn'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *concerned; -ly.*] In a concerned manner; with concern, anxiety, or solicitude.

"Not taking the alarm so *concernedly*."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, iii. 266 (ed. 1857).

* **cŏn-çĕrn'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *concerned; -ness.*] The quality of being concerned, interested, or anxious; solicitude, anxiety.

". . . with as much earnestness and *concernedness* as an hungry beggar begs alms at our door."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. ii.

* **cŏn-çĕr-nēe',** *s.* [Eng. *concern; -ee.*] One who is concerned or interested in any matter.

"The next and best of all preceding equalization was that which the *concernees* of each county made."—*Sir W. Petty; Polit. Anat.*, p. 60.

* **cŏn-çĕrn'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *concern; -er.*] One who has an especial concern or interest in any matter; one who is concerned.

"He was
As great with them as their *concerners*."
Mayne: City Match, i. 1.

cŏn-çĕrn'-ĭng, * **cŏn-çĕrn'-ĭng,** * **cŏn-çĕrn'-ĭngе,** *pr. par., a., s., & prep.* [Concern, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Affecting the interests, important.

"I made it one of my motives to go into Ireland, and one of my *concerningest* businesses there, to get this lease assigned over in trust to yourself and Roger Ball."—*Boyle: Life; Works*, vol. i., p. 53.

* **C.** *As subst.:* A matter of concern, interest, or importance.

"Would from a paddock, from a bat, a gib,
Such dear *concernings* hide? who would do so?"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 3.

D. *As prep.:* As regards, relating to, with regard or relation to.

"*Concerning* thy testimonies, I have known of old that thou hast founded them for ever."—*Psalm* cxix. 152.

* **cŏn-çĕrn'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *concerning; -ly.*] In a concerned or anxious manner, concernedly. (*Pearson.*)

cŏn-çĕrn'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *concern; -ment.*]

* 1. That which interests or concerns a person.

"Leaving our great *concernment* to the last."
Denham.

* 2. An affair, concern, or business; a matter.

"It is good to be very staunch and cautious of talking about other men and their *concernments*, in way of passing characters on them, or descanting upon their proceedings . . ."—*Barrow: Serm.*, p. 85.

† 3. Importance, moment, or weight; consequence.

". . . matters of great *concernment* to mankind."—*Boyle.*

* 4. Relation, concern, interest; a bearing upon the interests of any one.

"Sir, 'tis of near *concernment*, and imports
No less than the king's life and honour."
Denham: Sophy.

* 5. Intercourse, business, concern.

"The great *concernment* of men is with men, one amongst another."—*Locke.*

* 6. Interference, interposition, meddling.

"He married a daughter to the earl, without any other approbation of her father, or *concernment* in it, than suffering him and her to come into his presence."—*Clarendon.*

7. Relation, connection.

8. Anxiety, solicitude, care.

"But while they are so eager to destroy the fame of others, their ambition is manifest in their *concernment* . . ."—*Dryden: All for Love*, Pref.

***cŏn-çĕrnṣ'**, *s. pl.* [CONCERN, *s.*] A term used to denote relations, whether by blood or marriage. (*Scotch.*)

"At the end of seven years,—if they had been children when they were taken away, they appeared to their nearest relations (in the Scottish language *concerns*), and declared to them their state, whether they were pleased with the condition of fairies, or wished to be restored to that of men."—*Edin. Mag.* (Oct. 1818), p. 330.

cŏn-çĕrt', ***con-sort**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *concerter*; Ital. *concertare*, from Lat. *consertus* = joined together, pa. par. of *consero*: *con* = *cum* = with, together; *sero* = to join, to connect. (*Skeat.*)] [CONSORT.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To plan or devise in conjunction with others; to plot.

"The two rogues, having *concerted* their plan, parted company."—*De Foe: Memoirs of Colonel Jack.*

2. To plan or devise; to arrange, not necessarily after consultation with others.

". . . a commander had more trouble to *concert* his defence before the people, . . ."—*Burke: Vindication of Natural Society.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To plan, to arrange after consultation or agreement.

"All these *consorted* to goe to Goa together, and I determined to goe with them."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. i., pt. i., p. 322.

2. To act in conjunction or in harmony with.

cŏn'-çĕrt, ***con-sort**, *s.* [Fr. *concert*; Ital. *concerto*; Sp. *concierto*.] [CONCERT, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Agreement or accord of two or more persons or parties in any design or act; harmony or accordance of plan or ideas.

"London set the example of *concert* and of exertion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. Harmony, concord.

"Let us, in *concert*, to the season sing,
Civic and sylvan heralds of the spring!"
Cowper: Transl. Lat. Poems of Milton; Approach of Spring.

* 3. An accordance or harmonious union of sounds.

"And keep in tune with heav'n, till God ere long
To his celestial *concert* us unite."
Milton: Solemn Music.

II. *Music:* An entertainment in which a number of persons or instruments, or both, take part.

¶ *A concert* or *consort of viols* in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries was a quartet or other number of stringed instruments performing in concert. (*Grove.*)

¶ Concerts of music to which the public are admitted by payment are of comparatively recent origin in the history of music. The advertisement of the first London concert runs as follows: "These are to give notice, that at Mr. John Barrister's house (now called the Musick School), over against the 'George' Tavern, in White Fryers, this present Monday, will be music performed by excellent masters, beginning precisely at 4 of the clock in the afternoon, and every afternoon for the future, precisely at the same hour."—*London Gazette*, Dec. 30th, 1672. (*Stainer & Barrett.*) The first concerts known to have taken place were performed at Vicenza by the Filarmonici in 1565. There was a subscription concert at Oxford in 1665. The first in London was the one mentioned by Stainer and Barrett as taking place in 1672, but they did not become an institution of the metropolis till the rise of the Academy of Ancient Music in 1719. [ORATORIO.]

concert-pitch, *s.*

1. *Literally:*

Music: A term for the pitch formerly used at concerts, a trifle higher than the ordinary pitch, for the sake of giving additional brilliancy.

2. *Fig.:* The exact or proper degree of exactness or correctness.

concert-room, *s.* A room in which concerts are given.

cŏn-çĕr-tan'-tē (ç as ch), *s.* [Ital.] A term applied in the eighteenth century to orchestral compositions in which there were special parts for solo instruments, and occasionally to compositions for solo instruments without the orchestra. It is now generally used as an adjective, indicating certain prominent solo parts in an orchestral composition, which are spoken of as "concertante parts." (*Grove.*)

***cŏn-çĕr-tā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *concertatio*, from *concerto* = to strive together: *con* = *cum* = with; *certo* = to strive.] A striving or contending; strife, contention, contest.

". . . the law of arms and *concertations* in games or the like . . ."—*Goodwin: Works*, III. ii. 303.

***cŏn-çĕr'-tā-tĭve**, *a.* [Lat. *concertativus*, from *concerto* = to strive together.] Quarrelsome, contentious. (*Bailey.*)

cŏn-çĕrt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONCERT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Agreed on, mutually planned or devised.

". . . two of the party proceeded with *concerted* signals to show whether it was fresh water."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. viii., p. 170.

2. *Music:* Applied to a composition arranged in parts for several voices or instruments, as a trio, quartet, &c.

"The term Sonata was formerly applied to short *concerted* pieces for three or four stringed instruments."—*Ouseley: Musical Form*, ch. xi., p. 54.

***cŏn-çĕrt'-ĕr**, ***cŏn-çĕrt'-ŏr**, ***con-sort-er**, *s.* [Eng. *concert*; *-er.*] One who concerts, plots, or plans with others; a deviser, a planner, a plotter.

". . . their coadjutors, counsellors, *consorters*, procurers, abetters, and maintainers."—*Burnet: Records; A Commission, &c., against Heretics*, No. 82, pt. ii., bk. ii.

cŏn-çĕr-tī'-nạ, *s.* [Ger.]

Music: A portable instrument of the seraphine family, having a key-board at each end, with expansible bellows between the two. The sound is produced by the pressure of air from the bellows on free metallic reeds. There are two varieties, the English and the German.

cŏn-çĕrt'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CONCERT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of planning or devising by consultation or agreement with others.

cŏn-çẽr-tī'-nŏ (or ç as ch), *s.* [Ital.]

1. The principal instrument in a concerto as *violino concertino.*

2. The diminutive of concerto. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

***cŏn-çĕr'-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *concert*; *-ion.*] The act of concerting or planning; adjustment.

cŏn-çĕrt'-meĭst-ĕr, *s.* [Ger.] The leader of the band, the conductor. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

***cŏn-çĕrt'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *concert*; *-ment.*] The act of concerting, planning, or contriving; concertion. (*R. Pollok.*)

cŏn-çẽr'-tō (or pron. **cŏn-çhãre'-tō**), *s.* [Ital.]

1. A concert.

2. A composition for the display of the qualities of some especial instrument, accompanied by others of a similar or dissimilar character. A concerto may be for a solo violin, or violoncello with an accompaniment for strings, or wind; or it may be for a pianoforte, violin, or any wind instrument, and a full band. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

¶ The word is at the present time usually applied to a composition for a solo instrument accompanied by full orchestra, as opposed to a sonata, in which the soloist is unaccompanied by other instruments, or only supported by the pianoforte. In earlier times the term had a much wider application.

"The full *concerto* swells upon your ear."
Cowper: Progress of Error.

† **cŏn-çĕs'-sĭ-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *concess(us)*, and Eng. suff. *-able.*] Capable of being conceded, granted, or yielded.

"It was built upon one of the most *concessible* postulatums in Nature."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, vi. 167.

cŏn-cĕss'-ĭon (ss as sh), *s.* [Fr. *concession*; Lat. *concessio*, from *concessus*, pa. par. of *concedo* = to yield.] [CONCEDE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of conceding, granting, or yielding in reply to a request or demand.

2. Anything conceded, granted, or yielded in reply to a request or demand.

"So ended, and for ever, the hope that the Church of England might be induced to make some *concession* to the scruples of the nonconformists."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. *Spec.:* A privilege or right granted by any government for the carrying out of any public works, or by a patentee for the use of his invention.

"*Concessions* for the colonies and for foreign countries of the valuable patent rights under both of these systems, . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 3rd, 1881.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Her.* (*Arms of Concession* or *Augmentation of Honour*): [AUGMENTATION].

2. *Logic:* The granting, yielding, or admitting of a point.

"This is therefore a *concession*, that he doth in his own conscience believe the Scriptures to be sufficiently plain, at least in all necessary points, even to ordinary understandings."—*Sharpe*, vol. viii., ser. 4.

cŏn-çĕss'-ĭon-āire (ss as sh), *s.* [Fr. *concessionnaire.*] One who receives or holds a concession for the construction of public works, &c.

***cŏn-çĕss'-ĭon-ạ-rў** (ss as sh), *a.* [Fr. *concessionnaire.*] Granted as a concession or indulgence; conceded.

† **cŏn-çĕss'-ĭon-ĕr** (ss as sh), *s.* [Fr. *concessionnaire.*] One desirous of obtaining a concession for the construction of public works, &c.

"The *concessioner*, so far, has had three separate bodies of men to bribe."—*Contemp. Review*, March, 1880, p. 367.

***cŏn-çĕss'-ĭon-ĭst** (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *concession*; *-ist.*] One who concedes or grants a concession.

"How, then, may this be effected? By conciliation, exclaims the whole host of confederated *concessionists*."—*Southey: Quart. Rev.*, vol. xxxviii., p. 548.

***cŏn-çĕs'-sĭve**, *a.* [Lat. *concessivus*, from *concessus*, pa. par. of *concedo* = to concede, to yield.] Conceding; implying concession.

***cŏn-çĕs'-sĭve-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *concessive*; *-ly.*] By way of concession or yielding.

***cŏn-çĕs'-sŏr-ў**, *a.* [As from a Lat. *concessorius*, from *concessus*, pa. par. of *concedo* = to concede, to yield.] Permissive.

"These laws are not prohibitive, but *concessory*."—*Jeremy Taylor: Ductor Dubitantium*, ii. 31. (*Latham.*)

***cŏn-çĕte'**, *s.* [CONCEIT.]

† **cŏn-çĕt'-tĭsm**, *s.* [Eng. *concett(o)*; *-ism.*] The use of conceits or affected phrases.

"If mere *concettism* be a part of poetry, Quarles is as great a poet as Cowley or George Herbert."—*Kingsley: Miscell.*, ii. 129.

***cŏn-çĕt'-tō** (pl. **cŏn-çĕt'-tī**) (ç as ch), *s.* [Ital.] A conceit, a quaintness; an affected phrase.

"The shepherds have their *concetti* and their antitheses."—*Ld. Chesterfield.*

cŏn-çē-vē'-bạ, *s.* [Native name Latinised (?).]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Acalypheæ. The seeds of *Conceveiba guianensis* are said to be delicious.

***con-ceyffe**, *v.t.* [CONCEIVE.]

*** con-ceyt-ate,** *s.* [A corruption from *conception* (q.v.).] Conception, conceiving.

"This is the sext monethe of hyr *conceytate*."—*Towneley Myst.*, p. 75.

*** con-ceyte,** *s.* [Conceit.]

"*Conceyte. Conceptus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** con-ceyve,** *v.t.* [Conceive.]

*** con-ceyv-ynge,** *s.* [Conceiving.]

"*Conceyvynge. Concepcio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

cŏnch, *s.* [Fr. *conque*; Prov. *conca, concha*; Sp. & Ital. *concа*; Port. & Lat. *concha*; Gr. κόγχη (*kongchē*); Sansc. *cankka.*] [Concha.]

TRITON BLOWING CONCH.

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A marine shell.

(1) Bivalve:

(*a*) *In a general sense:*

"He furnishes her closet first, and fills
The crowded shelves with rarities of shells:
Adds orient pearls, which from the *conchs* he drew."
Dryden: Fables.

(*b*) *Spec.: Strombus gigas.*

(2) Univalve.

2. *Fig.:* A nickname for an inhabitant of the Bahama islands, or some other West Indian Islands, in allusion to the abundance of conch shells there. (*Ogilvie.*)

II. *Arch.:* [Concha.]

cŏn'-cha, *s.* [Lat. *concha* = a shell-fish, a cockle, spec. a pearl-oyster (both of these are bivalve); the shell of a snail, or of the Triton's trumpet of that form (these are univalve). But the Gr. κόγχη (*konchē*) = a mussel or cockle, is limited to bivalves. Cognate with Lat. *cochlea* (q.v.).]

1. *Anat.:* The largest and deepest concavity in the external ear. It is situated a little below the centre of the organ; surrounds the entrance to the external auditory passage, and is divided at its upper and anterior part by a bridge, which is the beginning of the helix. (*Quain.*)

2. *Arch.:* A term for the concave ribless surface of a vault; the dome of an apse; an apse.

*** cŏn-chā'-çĕ-æ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *concha*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Zool.: In De Blainville's arrangement a family of Molluscs, comprehending among other genera Cardium, Donax, Tellina, Mactra, &c. The first, third, and fourth of these are now the types of distinct families, and Donax is ranked under the Tellinidæ. The term Conchaceæ is, therefore, no longer required, and has ceased to be used.

cŏnch-ĭ-cŏl-ī-tēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *concha* = a shell; *colo* = to abide or dwell; and suff. *-ites* (*Palæont.*).]

Palæont.: A genus of Annelids, order Tubicola. They are found on Silurian shells.

cŏnch'-ĭ-fĕr, *s.* [Lat. *concha* = a conch, and *fero* = to bear.]

Zoology:

1. *Sing.:* A mollusc of the class Conchifera (q.v.).

"*Conchifers* [are] shell-fish; usually restricted to those with bivalve shells."—*Owen: Comp. Anat.*, gloss.

2. *Pl.:* The English designation of the class Conchifera (q.v.).

cŏnch-ĭf'-ĕr-a, *s.* [Lat. *concha* = a conch, *i* connective, and *fero* = to bear.]

1. *Zool.:* Lamarck's designation now generally adopted for the great class of Mollusca containing the species which possess ordinary bivalve shells. Cuvier arranged the Conchifera with Salpa and other naked molluscs into a class Acephala—*i.e.*, Headless Animals—so called because they have no apparent head, but a mere mouth concealed in the bottom or between the folds of their mantle. He placed them in an order Acephala Testacea, distinguishing their shelless associates as Acephala Nuda. From their possessing four branchial lamellæ or leaflets, De Blainville called them Lamellibranchiata, a name still much in use; it is the designation Professor Huxley retains for the class. Their body is included within a mantle or pallium, formed by a prolongation of the dorsal integuments; there is a well-developed heart, generally with two auricles and one ventricle, or with one of each or even two of each. Some have a conspicuous foot. They have bivalve shells of the normal type, which as a rule have the right and left valves nearly of the same size and shape, and both more or less inequilateral, the anterior being much shorter than the posterior side. This distinguishes them from the Brachiopoda, in which the bivalve shells are as a rule unequal in size, but each singly equilateral. [Brachiopoda.] The valves of a Conchifer are bound together by an elastic ligament, and are jointed by a hinge furnished with interlocking teeth. Near each hinge is an umbo, *i.e.*, a boss or beak, which was the point whence the growth of the shell originally took place. The length of a valve is measured from the anterior to the posterior side, its breadth from the dorsal margin to the base, its thickness from the centre of the closed valves. Bivalve shells are said to be shut when the valves fit exactly, and gaping when they cannot be completely shut; the outer side has often ribs radiating from the umbo to the margin or concentric ridges. Inside the margin of the shell on which the ligament and teeth are situated is the hinge-line. The adductor muscles, the foot and byssus, the siphons, and the mantle, all leave muscular impressions.

2. *Palæont.:* Fossil bivalves are found in most sedimentary rocks. They are somewhat rare in the earlier formations, but go on to increase through the Secondary and Tertiary Periods, reaching their maximum in the present seas. They are seven times more numerous in the Newer Tertiary than in the oldest geological systems. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

cŏn-chĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *concha* (q.v.), *i* connective, *fero* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing a shell. (*Pen. Cycl.*)

cŏn'-chĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *concha* (q.v.), and *forma* = form, shape.]

Bot.: Shaped like a single valve of a bivalve shell. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

† **cŏn-chĭl'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Conchylious.]

cŏn'-chĭn-ine, *s.* [An alteration in the relative positions of the letters constituting the word *Cinchonine* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Also called Quinidine, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$, an organic base isomeric with quinine, occurring in cinchona-bark. It crystallises in bitter colourless prisms, soluble in dilute sulphuric acid, the solution showing blue fluorescence, and its alcoholic solution giving a green colour with chlorine water and ammonia.

cŏnch'-ĭ-ŏ-lĭn, *s.* [Gr. κογχίον (*kongchion*), dim. of κόγχη (*kongchē*) = a muscle or a cockle; *l* euphonic, and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: An organic substance obtained from shells of molluscs by removing the calcium carbonate with hydrochloric acid. It is insoluble in water, and does not form gelatine when boiled with water. It contains 50 per cent. of carbon, 6 of hydrogen, and about 16 per cent. of nitrogen. By long boiling with dilute sulphuric acid it yields leucin.

*** cŏnch'-īte,** *s.* [Fr. *conchite*; Gr. κόγχη (*kongchē*) = a conch (q.v.), and suff. *-ite* (*Paleont.*) (q.v.).] A fossil "conch," or similar shell. [Conch.] The modern palæontologist does not need the term; he attempts, generally with success, to ascertain the genus and species of any fossil shell he may find, or, if it is new to science, gives it a name.

cŏnch-ĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *conchit(e)*; *-ic.*] Composed of or largely containing shells.

cŏnch-ŏ-dĕr'-ma, *s.* [Gr. κόγχη (*kongchē*) = a mussel or a cockle, and δέρμα (*derma*) = skin.]

Zool.: A genus of Cirripeds, family Lepadidæ. *Conchoderma aurita* of Darwin, *Lepas aurita* of Linnæus, is common in all seas, and is frequently met with on the bottom of ships returning to this country from abroad.

cŏnch-œ'-çĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. κόγχη (*kongchē*) = a muscle or cockle; οἶκος (*oikos*) = a house, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ia.*]

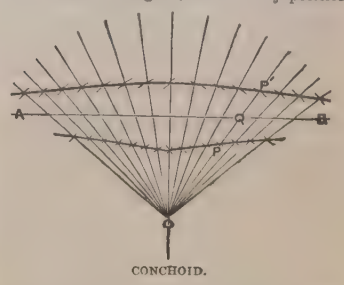
Zool.: A genus of Entomostracans, the typical and only known one of the family Conchœciadæ (q.v.). *Conchœcia obtusata* is found in Shetland. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

cŏnch-œ-çĭ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *conchœcia*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Entomostracans, order Ostracoda. The inferior antennæ are two-branched, with one of the branches rudimentary, and immovable feet two pairs; posterior ones rudimentary; eyes none. [Conchœcia.] (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

cŏnch'-ŏĭd, *s.* [Ger., Fr., & Port. *conchoide*; Gr. κογχοειδής (*kongchoeidēs*) = of the mussel kind; κόγχη (*kongchē*) = a shell; and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Geom.: A curve discovered by Nicomedes in the second century A.D., and used by him for the finding of two mean proportionals. If a straight line always passes through a fixed point O, and a point Q, fixed into the revolving line, always moves along the line A B, then any point P in the revolving line always at the same distance from Q will trace out a conchoid. And, since the length Q P can in any position



CONCHOID.

of the revolving line be measured either towards or from O, it is evident that, corresponding to any given length assigned to Q P, two conchoids can be described, one above and the other below the line A B. These are known as the superior and inferior conchoids. Moreover, with a given point O and a given straight line A B, any number of pairs of different conchoids can be described by varying the length Q P. Moreover, the shapes of all such curves will vary according to the length of Q P. Thus, if Q P is less than the perpendicular from O on A B, the shape is as given in the adjoining figure, and the isolated point O is also a point on the curve.

cŏnch-ŏĭ'-dal, *a.* [Eng. *conchoid*; *-al.*]

Min.: Presenting a surface more or less like the surface of a shell. Used of the fracture of minerals when they so break as to present on one fragment a concave surface like that of the interior of a bivalve shell, and on the other a convex one, like its exterior. There are varieties of it—viz., imperfectly, and again perfectly, large, small, and flat conchoidal. (*Phillips.*)

cŏnch-ŏ-lŏg'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Gr. κόγχη (*kongchē*) = a shell-fish; λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse; and Eng. suff. *-ical* (q.v.).] Relating to or in any way connected with conchology.

cŏnch-ŏl'-ŏ-ġist, *s.* [Eng. *conchol(ogy)*; *-ist.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who studies or is versed in conchology.

2. *Zool.:* A name given to the carrier shells, from their often attaching shells to the margins of their whorls as they grow. (*Ogilvie.*)

cŏnch-ŏl'-ŏ-ġy, *s.* [Gr. κόγχη (*kongchē*) = a muscle or cockle, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The science of shells. Two well-marked stages in its development are traceable. At first shells were studied without any reference to the animals of which they constituted the hard framework or skeleton. Subsequently the study took a wider scope, and for the first time became worthy of being called a science, when the animals and their shells were viewed as parts of one common whole. When shells were looked upon as little more than ornamental objects, those who studied conchology were not generally of a high order of intellect; but since the rise of geology and the discovery that of all fossils shells are able to furnish the most definite information regarding the several strata, and consequently regarding the history of bygone time, scientific minds of the very first class have given keen attention to shells. Some of these belonging to land animals, others to those

inhabiting fresh water, and the great majority to those which are marine, the fossil shells in a stratum constantly enable the geologist to ascertain whether a stratum is the remains of a land surface, or a deposit from fresh water, or the bed of a sea. Particular genera and species flourish at certain fixed depths, and when the geologist finds analogous fossil shells, he is able, startling as it may appear, within certain limits to sound the depths at particular spots of a primeval and now long departed sea.

When shells, and shells alone, were studied, conchology was a not unsuitable name, except that the termination *-ology* suggested that the investigation was more scientific than in most cases it really was. When the animals came to be carefully examined, M. de Blainville proposed for this deeper study the name Malacozoology—*i.e.*, the study of the softer animals—viz., Molluscs; this has been since abbreviated into Malacology. As each of the terms Conchology and Malacology refers to only half the inquiry, we have avoided both, and, unless in exceptional cases, described Molluscs and their shells under the heading Zoology.

† **cŏnch-ŏm'-ĕt-ĕr,** *s.* [Gr. *κόγχη* (*kongchē*) =. . . a shell, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring shells.

* **conch-ons,** *s.* [Conscience.] (*Halliwell.*)

cŏnch-ō-spīr'-al, *a.* [Eng. *conch*, *o* connective, and *spiral.*] Spiral as a univalve shell.

cŏnch'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *κογχη* (*kongchē*).] [Concha.]

Anatomy:

1. The cranium.
2. The cavity or socket of the eye.

† **cŏnch-ȳl-ā'-çē-oŭs, cŏnch-ȳl-ĭ-ā'-çē-ŭs,** *a.* [From Lat. *conchylium;* Gr. *κογχύλιον* (*kongchulion*) = (1) a mussel or cockle, (2) any bivalve shell; dimin. of *κόγχυλη* (*kongchulē*) = the shell called *murex* (q.v.).] Pertaining to shells, resembling shells.

† **cŏnch-ȳl-ĭ-ŏl'-ō-ĝĭst,** *s.* [Fr. *conchyliologiste.*] The same as Conchologist (q.v.).

† **cŏnch-ȳl-ĭ-ŏl'-ō-ĝy,** *s.* [Fr. *conchyliologie.*] The same as Conchology (q.v.).

cŏnch-ȳl-ĭ-ŏm'-ĕ-try, *s.* [Gr. *κογχύλιον* (*kongchulion*) [Conchyliaceous]; and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] The measurement of shells, and specially of their curves.

† **cŏnch-ȳl'-ĭ-oŭs,** † **cŏnch-īl'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [From Lat. *conchylium;* Gr. *κογχύλιον* (*kongchulion*), and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Pertaining to shells. (*Smart.*)

cŏn'-çĭ-ā-tōr, *s.* [Ital. *conciatore*, from *conciare* = to adjust, to regulate, from Lat. *comtus* = neat, pa. par. of *como* = to dress, to comb; Low Lat. *concio* = (1) to adorn, (2) to adjust accounts.]

Glass-making: The person who weighs and proportions the salt on ashes and sand, and who works and tempers them. (*Webster.*)

cŏn'-çĭ-ĕrge, *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *consierge*, from Low Lat. *consergius:* said to be *con* = *cum* = with, together; *cerco*, *circo* = to go round, from *circum* = round.] [Search.]

* 1. A keeper or governor of a fortress or castle.

2. A porter, a door-keeper, a janitor.

"He is known and re-known by the *concierges*, by the judges, by the greater part of the senate, . . ."—*Sir G. Buck: Hist. of Rich. III.*, p. 99.

* **cŏn-çĭl'-ĭ-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *conciliabilis.*] Capable of being reconciled or accorded with anything.

"Nor doth he put away adulterously who complains of causes rooted in immutable nature, utter unfitness, utter disconformity, not *conciliable*, because not to be amended without a miracle."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

* **cŏn-çĭl'-ĭ-ą-ble,** * **cŏn-çĭl'-ĭ-ą-bŭle,** *s.* [Fr. *conciliabule;* Lat. *conciliabulum*, from *concilium* = an assembly.] [Council.] A small or private religious meeting, a conventicle.

"Some have sought the truth in the conventicles and *conciliables* of hereticks and sectaries . . ."—*Bacon: Of Controv. of the Ch. of England.*

* **cŏn-çĭl'-ĭ-ąr,** *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *conciliaris*, from *concilium* = a council, a meeting.] Relating or pertaining to a council or meeting.

"In effect the emperor was president, though not as a judge in spiritual matters, yet as an orderer of the *conciliar* transactions."—*Barrow: Of the Pope's Supremacy.*

* **cŏn-çĭl'-ĭ-ąr-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *conciliar;* *-ly.*] By or in accordance with a council. (*Barrow.*)

* **cŏn-çĭl'-ĭ-ąr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *conciliar;* *-y.*] Pertaining to or issued by a council or general assembly.

"By their authority the *conciliary* definitions pass'd into law."—*Jeremy Taylor: Ductor Dubitantium*, ii. 205.

cŏn-çĭl'-ĭ-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *conciliatus*, pa. par. of *concilio* = to reconcile, to conciliate, from *concilium* = an assembly, a union.] [Council.]

* 1. To assure, confirm, or make stronger.

"It is not long agoo seuce some kinges gaue their daughters to forein kinges in maryage to *conciliate* amitie, . . ."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel*, c. 11.

2. To win or gain over to one's side from a state of hostility or indifference; to win the regard or goodwill of.

"Her affability had *conciliated* many who had been repelled by his freezing looks and short answers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *conciliate* and *reconcile:* "*Conciliate* and *reconcile* are both employed in the sense of uniting men's affections, but under different circumstances. The *conciliator* gets the good will and affections for himself; the *reconciler* unites the affections of two persons to each other. The *conciliator* may either gain new affections, or regain those which are lost; the *reconciler* always renews affections which have been once lost. The best means of *conciliating* esteem is by *reconciling* all that are at variance. *Conciliate* is mostly employed for men in public stations; *reconcile* is indifferently employed for those in public or private stations. Men in power have sometimes the happy opportunity of *conciliating* the good will of those who are most averse to their authority, and thus *reconciling* them to measures which would otherwise be odious. Kindness and condescension serve to *conciliate;* a friendly influence, or a well-timed exercise of authority, is often successfully exerted in *reconciling.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏn-çĭl'-ĭ-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Conciliate, *v.*]

cŏn-çĭl'-ĭ-āt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Conciliate, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Gaining over to one's side; winning, conciliatory, of engaging manners.

". . . the more pliant and *conciliating* method of Cicero."—*Burd: On Sincerity in the Commercial World*, dial. 1.

C. *As subst.:* The act of gaining over to one's side; conciliation.

cŏn-çĭl-ĭ-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *conciliatio*, from *concilio* = to conciliate.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of conciliating or gaining over to harmony or goodwill; reconciliation.

". . . *conciliation* of some good between our said good brother and the French king."—*Strype: Memorials; Queen Mary*, an. 1558.

2. The state of being conciliated or reconciled.

"The house has gone farther; it has declared *conciliation* admissible, previous to any submission on the part of America."—*Burke: On Conciliation with America.*

II. *Law:* By an Act passed on 15th August, 1867, Councils of Conciliation, to adjust differences between masters and their workmen, may be established by license of the Secretary of State. (*Haydn.*)

† **cŏn-çĭl'-ĭ-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *concilia(te);* *-ive.*] Tending to or having the power or property of conciliating; conciliatory. (*Coleridge.*)

cŏn-çĭl'-ĭ-ā-tōr, *s.* [Lat., from *concilio* = to conciliate, to reconcile.]

1. One who conciliates or makes peace between parties.

"He thought it would be his great honour to be the *conciliator* of Christendom."—*Bishop Hacket: Life of Archbishop Williams*, pt. i., p. 103.

2. One who reconciles matters at variance or discrepancy.

cŏn-çĭl'-ĭ-ā-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *conciliator;* *-y.*] Tending to or having the effect of conciliating; friendly, reconciling.

"Even Howe thought it advisable to hold *conciliatory* language."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

* **cŏn-çĭn'-nāte,** *a.* [Lat. *concinnatus*, pa. par. of *concinno* = to make neat; *concinnus* = neat.] Neat, elegant, apt.

". . . a manne of ripe iudgement in electinge and chosynge *concinnate* termes, and apte and eloquente woordes."—*Hall: Henry VII.*, an. 5.

* **cŏn-çĭn'-nāte,** *v.t.* [Concinnate, *a.*] To refine, to mix properly.

"Cato setteth down a receit to trim and *concinnate* wine . . ."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xiv., ch. 20.

* **cŏn-çĭn-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *concinnatio* = a making neat; *concinnus* = neat.] A making neat, decent, or perfect.

". . . the building, *concinnation*, and perfecting of the saints."—*Bishop Reynolds: On the Passions*, p. 77.

* **cŏn'-çĭnne,** *a.* [Lat. *concinnus.*] Neat, elegant, becoming.

"Beauty consists in a sweet variety of colours, and in a *concinne* disposition of different parts."—*Addams: Works*, i. 898.

cŏn-çĭn'-nĭ-tȳ, * **cŏn-çĭn'-nĭ-tĭe,** *s.* [Lat. *concinnitas* = neatness, from *concinnus* = neat.] Neatness, fitness, harmony of parts. *Used—*

1. *Of speech, language, &c.:*

"Cicero, who supposed figures to be named of the Grecian schemates, called them *concinnitie*, that is, properness, aptness, featness, also conformations, formes, and fashions; comprising all ornaments of speech under one name."—*Peacham: Garden of Eloquence*, bk. i. (1577).

2. *Of a building:*

"The college call'd Amarodoch in Fez—which has been so amply celebrated for the *concinnity* of its building."—*L. Addison: Western Barbary*, p. 138.

* **cŏn-çĭn'-noŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *concinnus* = neat.] Neat, becoming, agreeable, pleasant.

* **cŏn-çion,** * **con-çi-oun,** *s.* [Lat. *concio: con* = *cum* = with, together; *cieo* = to call, to summon.]

1. A meeting, an assembly, a convocation.

"In public *concion* and in writing sealed."—*Foxe, &c.: Acts*, p. 272.

2. An address made to an assembly.

"He commandit baith the pepill to compere to his *concioun*."—*Bellend.: T. Liv.*, p. 50.

* **cŏn'-çion-ąr-ȳ,** *a.* [Lat. *concionarius.*] The same as Concionatory (q.v.).

* **cŏn'-çion-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat *concionatus*, pa. par. of *concionor.*] To preach.

* **cŏn'-cion-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *concionat(e);* *-ive.*] Of or pertaining to preaching.

cŏn'-çĭ-ō-nā-tōr, *s.* [Lat. = a haranguer of the people, a demagogue, an agitator.]

1. A preacher.

2. A common councilman, a freeman. (*Wharton.*)

cŏn'-çĭ-ŏn-ą-tōr-ȳ, *a.* [Lat. *concionatorius, contionatorius.*] Used in public assemblies or at preachings.

". . . their *concionatory* invectives."—*Howel.*

* **cŏn-çĭp'-ĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *concipiens*, pr. par. of *concipio* = to conceive.] Conceiving.

"By puffs *concipient* some in ether flit."
J. & H. Smith: Rejected Addresses, p. 140.

cŏn-çīse', *a.* [Fr. *concis* (m.), *concise* (f.); Lat. *concisus* = cut short, brief, pa. par. of *concido* = to cut short, to abridge: *con* = *cum* = with, together; *cædo* = to cut.] Short, brief, condensed, and comprehensive; terse, succinct, not diffuse (used of language, style, &c.).

". . . the same Spartan, calmly dressing his hair, and uttering his *concise* jests, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

cŏn-çīse'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *concise;* *-ly.*] In a concise manner or style; briefly, shortly, succinctly, tersely.

"Ulysses here speaks very *concisely*, and he may seem to break abruptly into the subject."—*Broome: On the Odyssey.*

cŏn-çīse'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *concise;* *-ness.*] The quality of being concise; brevity, terseness, succinctness.

". . . the noble *conciseness* of those ancient legends . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

cŏn-çĭ'-şion, *s.* [Fr. & Sp. *concision;* Port. *concisão;* Ital. *concisione;* Prov. *concisio.* From Lat. *concisionem,* accus. of *concisio* (rhet.) = the separating of a clause into two divisions; *concisus* = divided, pa. par. of *concido* = to cut up, to cut to pieces, to destroy: *con* and *cædo* = to cause to fall, to hew, to cut; *cado* = to fall.]

† 1. *Of style:* Conciseness.

2. *Of sects, factions, or factious individuals:*

(1) *Scripture:* The rendering given both in the Authorised and in the Revised versions of the New Testament to κατατομήν (*katatomēn*) in Philip. iii. 2, a term contemptuously applied by St. Paul to the Judaising teachers in the Philippian Church, who insisted on the necessity of the Christians, Jews and Gentiles, being circumcised. His argument is: The circumcision which they recommend you, having now lost its spiritual significance, I contemptuously call concision—*i.e.*, a mangling of the body; we are the true circumcision, we have that of the heart and not that of the body.

(2) *Fig.:* A contemptuous term applied in controversy to schisms produced by dissatisfied persons in the Church. (*South.*)

***cŏn-çĭ'-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *concitatio,* from *concito* = to disturb: *con* = *cum* = with, together; *cito* = to stir.] The act of stirring up, exciting, or setting in motion. (*Browne.*)

***cŏn-çite,** *v.t.* [Lat. *concito* = to disturb, to stir up.] To disturb, to stir up, to excite or set in motion. (*Cotgrave.*)

***cŏn-çĭ'-tĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Concite.]

***cŏn-çi'-tĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Concite.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of disturbing, stirring up, or setting in motion; concitation.

***cŏn-çĭt'-ĭ-zen,** *s.* [Pref. *con* and *citizen* (q.v.). In Fr. *concitoyen.*] A fellow-citizen.

"For what is it to me by whom I suffer evil of one and the same kinde and degree, whether it be by a neighbour, or a stranger, or a foreigner or a *con-citizen.*" —*Knox: Hist. Reformation;* Pref.

***cŏn-cla-mā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *conclamatio,* from *conclamo* = to cry out.] The act of shouting together; a united or general outcry or shout.

cŏn'-clāve, *s.* [Fr., Sp., Port., & Ital. *conclave;* Prov. *conclavi;* Lat. *conclave* = a room, dining-hall, cabinet, closet, stall, or coop that may be locked up: *con* here the same as *cum* = with, and *clavis* = a key.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of places:* The cells described under II.

2. *Of persons:*

(1) *Lit.:* The cardinals confined within such cells for the election of a pope.

"It was said of a cardinal, by reason of his apparent likelihood to step into St. Peter's chair, that in two *conclaves* he went in pope and came out again cardinal." —*South: Serm.*

(2) *Fig.:* A close or secret assembly—

(*a*) *Of men:*

"If busy men
In sober *conclave* met, to weave a web
Of amity, whose living threads should stretch
Beyond the seas, and to the farthest pole."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

† (*b*) *Of animals:*

"Like wolves before the levin flame,
When, 'mid their howling *conclave* driven,
Hath glanced the thunderbolt of heaven."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 33.

(*c*) *Of the heathen gods:*

"Forthwith a *conclave* of the godhead meets,
Where Juno in the shining senate sits." *Garth.*

II. *Eccles.:* For the two senses in which the term conclave is used, see I. 1, 2. Pope Nicolaus II., in the eleventh century, and Alexander III., in the twelfth, having limited the right of electing a pope to the college of cardinals, in 1268, on the death of Clement IV., the electors could not for nearly three years agree upon a successor; and in 1271 the magistrates, acting on the advice of St. Bonaventura, locked them up till they could agree, which confinement made them do before long. The success of the scheme led to its becoming a settled institution, and it still continues. The appropriate place for shutting up the cardinal electors is a range of small cells in the Vatican, or some other pontifical palace, though a conclave may be held elsewhere; thus Pius VII. was elected at Venice. Formerly the practice was to limit the electors to a single dish at dinner and the same at supper if they did not agree within three days, and to a small allowance of bread, water, and wine, if the eighth day saw their deliberations still unfinished. Gregory XV. regulated the conclave by a bull issued in 1621, and Urban VI. by one sent forth in 1625.

cŏn-clā'-vĭst, *s.* [Fr. *conclaviste;* Ital. & Mod. Lat. *conclavista.*]

Eccles.: An ecclesiastic acting as secretary and servant to a cardinal, and shut up with him in the same building during the time that the conclave continues.

***cŏn-clĭm-āte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *con,* and *climate* (q.v.).] To inure or accustom to a climate; to acclimatize.

cŏn-clūde', * **con-clud-en,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *concludo* = to shut up together: *con* = *cum* = with, together; *claudo* = to shut; Fr. *conclure;* Ital. *conchiudere;* Sp. & Port. *concluir.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To shut up or in, to enclose.

"The very person of Christ therefore, for ever and the self-same, was only, touching bodily substance, *concluded* within the grave."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity,* bk. v., § 52.

2. To end, to terminate, to finish, to close.

"And schortly to *concluden* al his wo."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,360.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To include, to comprehend, to embrace.

"God hath *concluded* them all in unbelief, . . ."—*Romans* xi. 32.

2. To determine, to arrange, to settle.

"*Riv.* Is it *concluded* he shall be protector?
Q. Eliz. It is determined, not *concluded* yet."
Shakesp.: Richard III., I. 3.

* 3. To oblige, to bind down.

"He never refused to be *concluded* by the authority of one legally summoned."—*Atterbury.*

* 4. To hinder, to obstruct.

"This open thing which is befalle
Concludeth him by suche a way."
Gower, i. 185.

* 5. To gather as a consequence from reasoning; to infer, to come to a conclusion as to anything; to reckon.

". . . no man can *conclude* God's love or hatred to any person, by any thing that befals him."—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

* 6. To refute, confute, or convince by argument.

"In all those temptations Christ *concluded* the fiend."—*Foxe: Acts, &c.,* p. 602.

* 7. To prove, to demonstrate.

". . . in the ende as it shal appeare, he *concludeth* nothinge."—*Jewell: Replie to M. Hardinge,* p. 496.

* 8. To decide, to consider as proved.

"But no frail man, however great or high,
Can be *concluded* blest before he die."
Addison: Ovid.

* 9. To acknowledge as true or correct, to admit.

"Reprove my allegation, if you can;
Or else *conclude* my words effectual."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.,* iii. 1.

10. *Law:* To prevent from. (*Wharton.*)

* **B.** *Reflexive:* To preclude, to shut out.

C. *Intransitive:*

1. To finish, to make an end, to come to a conclusion.

". . . and so her death *concludes.*"
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.,* v. 4.

2. To leave off speaking or writing.

¶ *To conclude:* In short, in fine; to be brief.

". . . and, *to conclude,* they are lying knaves."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado,* v. 1.

3. To determine, to come to a decision, to make up one's mind.

"I will *conclude* to hate her, . . ."
Shakesp.: Cymbel., iii. 5.

* 4. To come to a decision or determination; to arrange, to decide, to agree.

". . . *conclude* and be agreed."
Shakesp.: Rich. II., i. 1.

¶ Sometimes followed by the prep. *on.*

"Suffolk *concluded on* the articles."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.,* i. 1.

5. To collect by reasoning, to gather, to infer.

". . . the world will *conclude* I had a guilty conscience."—*Arbuthnot: History of John Bull.*

* 6. To form an opinion or decision (with *of* or *upon*).

"Can we *conclude upon* Luther's instability. . . ."—*Atterbury.*

¶ For the difference between *to conclude* and *to close,* see Close; for that between *to conclude upon* and *to decide,* see Decide.

cŏn-clū'-dĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Conclude.]

* **cŏn-clū'-dençe,** * **cŏn-clū'-den-çy,** *s.* [Lat. *concludens,* pr. par. of *concludo.*] A logical deduction, consequence, or inference; a conclusion. (*Hale.*)

* **cŏn-clū'-dent,** *a.* [Lat. *concludens.*] Involving or containing a logical deduction, consequence, or inference; conclusive. (*Bacon.*)

* **cŏn-clū'-dĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *conclud(e);* *-er.*] One who concludes, infers, or determines.

cŏn-clū'-dĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Conclude.]

A. *As pr. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Closing, ending, final.

* 2. Conclusive.

"We'll tell when 'tis enough,
Or if it wants the nice *concluding* bout."
King.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of finishing, ending, or bringing to a close.

2. The act of arranging, determining on, or agreeing.

* 3. An inference, deduction, or consequence.

concluding line, *s.* A small line leading through the centre of the steps of a rope or Jacob's ladder. (*Weale.*)

* **cŏn-clū'-dĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *concluding;* *-ly.*] Conclusively; beyond doubt or controversion. (*Digby.*)

* **cŏn-clū'-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *conclusus,* pa. par. of *concludo* = to conclude.] Admitting of proof; determinable; capable of being inferred or demonstrated.

"'Tis as certainly *concludible* from God's prescience, . . ."—*Hammond.*

cŏn-clū'-şion, * **con-clu-ci-oun,** * **con-clu-si-oun,** * **con-clu-sy-on,** *s.* [Fr. *conclusion;* Ital. *conclusione;* Sp. *conclusion,* from Lat. *conclusio,* from *conclusus,* pa. par. of *concludo.*] [Conclude.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The end, finish, close, termination, or last part.

"A tale that in *conclusion* saith . . ."
Gower, i. 23.

"The *conclusion* shall be crowned with your enjoying her."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives,* iii. 5.

2. A final decision or determination.

"Ways of peaceable *conclusion* there are but these two certain . . ."—*Hooker.*

3. An inference or deduction; a judgment or opinion.

"Then doth the wit
Build fond *conclusions* on those idle grounds."
Davies.

4. The consequence or result of reasoning, thought, or experiment.

"If the *conclusions* arrived at in the preceding examination of the early Roman annals are sound . . ." —*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ch. xiv., § 19, vol. ii., p. 554.

5. A resolution, determination, or resolve.

* 6. A problem, a question.

"He wolde his wittes plie
To sett some *conclusion,* which shulde be confusion
Unto this knight."
Gower, i. 146.

* 7. An experiment.

"That mother tries a merciless *conclusion*
Who having two sweet babes, when death takes one
Will slay the other, and be nurse to none."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,160.

¶ *To try conclusions:* To make experiment or essay of anything.

"*To try conclusions,* in the basket creep,
And break your own neck down."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

* 8. An attempt, an object.

"Yit schuld he fayle of his *conclusioun.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 6,011.

* 9. Silence, quiet, peace.

"Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes
And still *conclusion,* shall acquire no honour,
Demuring upon me."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., iv. 13.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Logic:* The inferential proposition of a syllogism, as compared or contrasted with the premises; the consequence or inference.

". . . it will be found that every *conclusion* is deduced, in reality, from two other propositions . . ." —*Whately: Logic,* bk. i., § 2.

¶ *In conclusion:* Finally, in fine.

2. *Law:*

(1) The end of a pleading, conveyance. (*Wharton.*)

(2) A binding act. (*Wharton.*)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *conclusion*, *inference*, and *deduction*: "A *conclusion* is full and decisive; an *inference* is partial and indecisive; a *conclusion* leaves the mind in no doubt or hesitation; it puts a stop to all farther [further] reasoning: *inferences* are special *conclusions* from particular circumstances; they serve as links in the chain of reasoning. *Conclusions* are drawn from real facts; *inferences* are drawn from the appearances of things; *deductions* only from arguments or assertions. *Conclusions* are practical; *inferences* ratiocinative; *deductions* are final. We *conclude* from a person's conduct or declarations what he intends to do or leave undone; we *infer* from the appearance of the clouds, or the thickness of the atmosphere, that there will be a heavy fall of rain or snow; we *deduce* from a combination of facts, *inferences*, and assertions that a story is fabricated." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***cŏn-clū'-şion-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *conclusion*; *-al.*] Concluding, final.

"Such separations of initiatory dedications, as well as *conclusional* separations, are made with wine."—*Hooper: On Lent*, p. 278.

cŏn-clū'-sĭve, *a.* [Fr. *conclusif*; Ital. & Sp. *conclusivo*, from Lat. *conclusus*, pa. par. of *concludo* = to conclude.]

I. *Ord. Language:*

***1.** Concluding, final, at the end, forming a conclusion.

"With two *conclusive* poems."—*R. Brathwayt: Nature's Embassie*, 1621. (*Index.*)

2. Decisive, final; determining or bringing to a close any question, argument, or difference; not admitting of controversion or dispute; unanswerable.

"... has been clearly exhibited in the *conclusive* discussion of the subject by Mr. Grote, in his History of Greece."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ch. ix., § 3, vol. i., p. 301.

II. *Logic:* Following as a regular consequence.

"Those that are not men of art, not knowing the true forms of syllogism, cannot know whether they are made in right and *conclusive* modes and figures."—*Locke.*

¶ *Conclusive evidence* (*Law*): Evidence of which from its very nature the law admits of no controversy or contradiction.

Conclusive presumption: An inference or presumption which no proof, however strong, can be admitted to contradict or invalidate.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *conclusive*, *decisive*, and *convincing*: "It is necessary to be *conclusive* when we deliberate, and *decisive* when we command. What is *conclusive* puts an end to all discussion, and determines the judgment; what is *decisive* puts an end to all wavering, and determines the will. Negotiators have sometimes an interest in not speaking *conclusively*; commanders can never retain their authority without speaking *decisively*: *conclusive* when compared to *convincing* is general; the latter is particular; an argument is *convincing*, a chain of reasoning *conclusive*. There may be much that is *convincing*, where there is nothing *conclusive*: a proof may be *convincing* of a particular circumstance; but *conclusive* evidence will bear upon the main question." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *conclusive* and *final*, see FINAL.

cŏn-clū'-sĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *conclusive*; *-ly.*] In a conclusive or decisive manner, decisively, unanswerably. (*Burke.*)

cŏn-clū'-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *conclusive*; *-ness.*] The quality of being conclusive or decisive; decisiveness.

"... their strength and *conclusiveness* may appear supererogatory."—*Tyndall: Prag. of Science* (3rd ed.), Pref., vi.

***cŏn-clū'-sŏr-ў,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *conclusorius*, from *conclusus*, pa. par. of *concludo*.] Tending to conclude; conclusive, decisive.

***cŏn-cō-ăg'-ų-late,** *v.t.* [Pref. *con* and *coagulate* (q.v.).] To coagulate, curdle, or congeal one thing with another.

"They do but coagulate themselves, without *concoagulating* with them any water."—*Boyle: Hist. Firm.*

***cŏn-cō-ăg'-ų-lā-tĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONCOAGULATE.]

cŏn-cō-ăg'-ų-lā-tĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CONCOAGULATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of coagulating one thing with another; the state of being concoagulated.

***cŏn-cō-ăg-ų-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *con* and *coagulation* (q.v.).] A coagulation of two or more bodies into one mass; crystallization of different salts in one menstruum.

"... a *concoagulation* of the corpuscles of a dissolved metal with those of the menstruum, ..."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. iii., p. 58.

cŏn-cŏct', *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *concoctus*, pa. par. of *concoquo* = (1) to boil together, (2) to think over: *con* = *cum* = with, together; *coquo* = to cook.]

A. *Transitive:*

*** I.** *Literally:*

1. To digest in the stomach, so as to convert into nourishment.

2. To cook, to prepare.

3. To purify or sublime by heat or a chemical process.

"Sulphurous and nitrous foam
They found, they mingled, and with subtle art
Concocted." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 514.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To digest mentally.

2. To bear, to sustain the weight of.

"... he was a man of a feeble stomach, unable to *concoct* any great fortune, ..."—*Hayward.*

***3.** To prepare, to provide.

"*Concocts* rich juice, though deluges descend."
Grainger: The Sugar Cane, bk. 1.

4. To ripen.

"... fruits and grains are half a year in *concocting*, whereas leaves are out and perfect in a month."—*Bacon.*

5. To make up, to plot or devise, to plan, to invent.

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To digest, to turn into nourishment.

"For cold maketh appetite, but naturall heate *concocteth* or boyleth."—*Sir T. Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. ii.

cŏn-cŏc'-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONCOCT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

***1.** Digested (*lit. & fig.*).

2. Cooked, prepared.

3. Made up, invented, plotted, or planned.

***4.** Perfected.

"Whose high *concocted* venom through the veins
A rapid lightning darts." *Thomson: Summer.*

cŏn-cŏc'-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *concoct*; *-er.*]

***1.** *Lit.:* One who prepares food; one of the organs of digestion by which food is converted into nourishment.

2. *Fig.:* One who concocts any plan, idea, or scheme; a planner, plotter, or inventor.

"... this private *concocter* of malecontent, ..."—*Milton: An Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

***cŏn-cŏc'-tĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *concoct*; *-able.*] Capable of digestion, digestible.

cŏn-cŏc'-tĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CONCOCT.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

***1.** *Lit.:* The act of digesting, concoction.

2. *Fig.:* The act of planning, plotting, or inventing; concoction.

cŏn-cŏc'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *concoction*; Lat. *concoctio*, from *concoctus*, pa. par. of *concoquo*.] [CONCOCT.]

I. *Literally:*

***1.** The act of digesting; digestion in the stomach.

"Again, as to the motions corporal, within the inclosures of bodies, whereby the effects, which were mentioned before, pass between the spirits and the tangible parts, which are arefaction, colliquation, *concoction*, maturation, etc., they are not at all handled."—*Bacon: Works* (ed. 1765), vol. i.; *Nat. Hist.*, cent. i., § 98, pp. 162-3.

2. Maturation, ripening; a bringing to perfection or maturity.

"This hard rolling is between *concoction* and a simple maturation."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act of making up or preparing a compound body or preparation.

2. A compound or preparation.

***3.** Mental digestion; meditation or rumination.

4. The act of inventing, plotting, or planning.

***5.** A plan, plot, design, or conception.

"This was an errour in the first *concoction*, and therefore never to be mended in the second or the third."—*Dryden: Pref. to Œdipus.*

***cŏn-cŏc'-tive,** *a.* [Eng. *concoct*; *-ive.*]

1. Having the power or quality of concocting; digestive.

"With keen despatch
Of real hunger, and *concoctive* heat
To transubstantiate." *Milton. P. L.*, v. 437.

2. Ripening or tending to ripen or mature.

cŏn-cŏl'-ŏr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *concolor*, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Of the same or similar colour.

"Disc of thorax and elytral humeri *concolorous*."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, 1873, vol. xiii., p. 93.

cŏn-cŏl'-ŏŭr, *a.* [Lat. *concolor*, from *con* = *cum* = with, together; and *color* = a colour; Ital. *concolore*.] Of one or the same colour; without variety of colour; self-coloured, not marked with a different colour.

"In *concolour* animals, and such as are confined unto the same colour, we measure not their beauty thereby; for if a crow or black bird grow white we account it more pretty."—*Browne.*

cŏn-cŏm'-ĭ-tăn-çe, cŏn-cŏm'-ĭ-tan-çў, *s.* [Fr. *concomitance*; Lat. *concomitantia*, neut. pl. pr. par. of *concomito* = to attend, to accompany: *con* = *cum* = with; *comito* = to attend, to accompany: *comes* = a companion.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An accompaniment or association; the act or state of accompanying or being concomitant.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Theol.:* The doctrine of concomitance holds that Christ's body exists entire under each element.

2. *Logic:* A collateral argument.

"To argue from a *concomitancy* to a causality, is not infallibly conclusive."—*Glanville: Scepsis.*

***cŏn-cŏm-ĭ-tā'-nĕ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *concomitan(t)*; *-eous.*] The same as CONCOMITANT (q.v.).

cŏn-cŏm'-ĭ-tant, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *concomitant*, from Lat. *concomitans*, pr. par. of *concomitor*.]

A. *As adj.:* Accompanying or associated with; existing in conjunction with, concurrent.

"It has pleased our wise Creator to annex to several objects, as also to several of our thoughts, a *concomitant* pleasure ..."—*Locke.*

B. *As subst.:* One who or that which accompanies or is associated or connected with another.

***1.** *Of persons:* A companion, an associate.

"He made him the chief *concomitant* of his hair apparent, ..."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 212.

2. *Of things:*

"... the inseparable *concomitants* of prosperity and glory."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

***cŏn-cŏm'-ĭ-tant-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *concomitant*; *-ly.*] In company or association with others; concurrently. (*Walpole.*)

***cŏn-cŏm'-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *concomitatus*, pa. par. of *concomitor* = to attend, to accompany: *con* = *cum* = with; *comes* = a companion.] To attend on, to accompany, to be connected or associated with.

"This simple bloody spectation of the lungs, is differenced from that which *concomitates* a pleurisy."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

***cŏn-cŏm-ĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *concomitatus*, pa. par. of *concomitor*.]

Theol.: The same as CONCOMITANCE, II. 1 (q.v.).

cŏn'-cord, * coñ-corde, *s.* [Fr. *concorde*; Sp. & Ital. *concordia*, from Lat. *concordia*: *con* = *cum* = with, together; *cor* (gen. *cordis*) = the heart, the mind.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Agreement, harmony, accord, peace, or union.

"Methinks that there abides in thee
Some *concord* with humanity."
Wordsworth: To the Daisy, No. 2.

2. A treaty, peace, or league between nations; a compact or covenant.

"It appeareth by the *concord* made between Henry and Roderick the Irish king."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

3. Harmony, consonance. [II. 3.]

"*Concord* of sweet sounds."
Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven., v. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* The agreement of one word with another, as of a verb with its subject in person and number; of an adjective with its noun in gender, number, and case.

"Have those who have writ about declensions, *concords*, and syntaxes, lost their labour?"—*Locke.*

* 2. *Old Law:*

(1) An agreement made between two or more persons upon a trespass committed, by way of satisfaction for the damage done.

(2) An agreement between the parties to a fine of land, in reference to the manner in which it should pass. [FINE.] (*Burrill.*)

"Hence, as I take it, the *concord* is called a fine levied."—*North: Life of Ld. Guilford*, i. 204.

3. *Music:* A combination of notes which requires no further combination following it or preceding it to make it satisfactory to the ear. The concords are perfect fifths, perfect fourths, major and minor thirds, and major and minor sixths, and such combinations of them with the octave and one another as do not entail other intervals. (*Grove.*)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *concord* and *harmony:* "*Concord* is generally employed for the union of wills and affections: *harmony* respects the aptitude of minds to coalesce. There may be *concord* without *harmony*, and *harmony* without *concord*. Persons may live in *concord* who are at a distance from each other: but *harmony* is mostly employed for those who are in close connexion, and obliged to co-operate." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***cŏn-cord'**, *v.t. & i.* [CONCORD, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To reconcile, arrange, or set at one; to bring into harmony or accord.

"The French agents plied it to *concord* conditions for the royal marriage."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i., p. 212.

B. *Intrans.:* To agree; to be in harmony or accord.

". . . many of their old friends and associates, ready to *concord* with them in any desperate measure."—*Lord Clarendon's Life*, ii. 199.

cŏn-cord'-a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *concordabilis*, from *concors* = accordant, in harmony.]

1. Accordant, agreeing; in accordance or agreement.

"For in cronike of time ago
I fynde a tale *concordable*."
Gower: Confessio Amantis, bk. ii.

2. Harmonious, peaceful, quiet.

***cŏn-cord'-a-blў**, *adv.* [Eng. *concordab(le)*; *-ly.*] In concord, harmony, or agreement; agreeably.

". . . that religion, which they do both *concordably* teach, . . ."—*Rogers: On the 39 Articles* (1629); Ded.

cŏn-cord'-ance, ***cŏn-cord'-aunce**, *s.* [Fr. *concordance;* Sp. & Port. *concordancia;* Ital. *concordanza;* Low Lat. *concordantia*, from Class. Lat. *concordans*, pr. par. of *concordo* = to be of one mind, to agree together, to harmonize: *con* = together, and *cor* (gen. *cordis*) = the heart.]

*** I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Agreement.

1. Followed by *with*.

". . . this letter being such a *concordance with* those instructions, . . ."—*Strype: Memorials*, an. 1588.

2. Followed by *of*.

". . . their reigns any way helpful to the *concordance of* times, foregoing or succeeding."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. iii., ch. i., § 4.

II. *Technically:*

***** 1. *Gram.:* The agreement of words with each other; as, for instance, the agreement in gender, number, and case, of an adjective with the substantive which it qualifies. [CONCORD, *s.*, II., 1.]

"After three *concordances* learned, let the master read unto him the epistles of Cicero."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*

2. *Biblical Study:* A book of reference in which all the words existing in a particular version of the Bible are arranged alphabetically—part of the verse being extracted with each, so that if one remember a notable word in any part of the Bible he may find, with scarcely any expenditure of time, where it occurs. A similar work may be constructed to enable students to find where each Hebrew word occurs in the Old Testament, or each Greek one in the New Testament or in the Septuagint. The first known Concordance of the Bible in any language was that of St. Anthony of Padua, who was born in 1195, and died in 1231. His work was called *Concordantiæ Morales*, and was of the Latin Vulgate. It formed the basis of a more elaborate concordance, also of the Vulgate, that of Hugo de Santo Caro, better known as Cardinal Hugo. This was published in A.D. 1244. The first Hebrew concordance was that of Rabbi Mordecai Nathan, commenced in 1438 and finished in 1448. The first Greek concordance to the New Testament was that of Xystus Betuleius, whose real name was Birck: it came forth in A.D. 1546. The first English concordance to the New Testament was that of Thomas Gybson, before A.D. 1540: the first to the whole English version of the Bible that of Marbeck, A.D. 1550. These, of course, preceded the appearance in A.D. 1611 of the authorised version of the Bible. The elaborate and well-known work of Cruden appeared first in 1737.

3. *Literature:* In the same sense as 2, except that the work is constructed to facilitate reference to some other book than the Bible. The first known concordance to Shakespeare was that of Ayscough, in 1790. Mrs. Cowden Clarke's elaborate and most useful work first appeared in 1847. A concordance to Milton was published in Madras in 1856 and 1857, and one to Tennyson in London in 1870.

*** cŏn-cord'-an-çў**, *s.* [Eng. *concordanc(e); -y.*] Agreement, concord, accord. (*Mountagu.*)

*** cŏn-cord'-ant**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *concordans.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. In concord, harmony, or accord; harmonious, agreeing, correspondent.

2. Followed by the prep. *to:*

". . . employed in points *concordant to* their natures, professions, and arts, . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

B. *As subst.:* That which is in concord, agreement, or accord; concordance; that which accords or brings into concord or agreement.

"Why I did thinke so, I gave my reasons by speciall reciting many *concordants* inter partes."—*R. Mountagu: Appeale to Cæsar*, p. 84.

*** cŏn-cord'-ant-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *concordant; -ly.*] In a concordant manner, harmoniously, in agreement.

"They hope to lodge *concordantly* together an idol and an ephod."—*W. Mountagu: Dev. Ess.*, p. 174.

cŏn-cor'-dăt, *** cŏn-cor'-dāte**, *s.* [Fr. *concordat;* Low Lat. *concordatum*, from Lat. *concordo* = to be of one mind.] [CONCORDANCE.]

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: A compact, a convention, or an agreement entered into between the Pope and a sovereign prince or a government for regulating the affairs of the Church within the kingdom. A concordat between Pope Calixtus II. and the Emperor Henry V. of Germany was agreed upon in 1122, which terminated the fierce controversy about investitures, and still to a certain extent regulates the affairs of the Roman Catholic Church in Germany. In 1516 a concordat took place between Pope Leo X. and Francis I., King of France, by which the Chapters were deprived of the right which they had formerly enjoyed of electing the bishops of the several sees. After much delay and royal importunity the French Parliament reluctantly registered this surrender of privilege on March 15, 1518. Omitting less interesting concordats, a celebrated one took place on July 15, 1801, between Pope Pius VII., acting through Cardinal Consalvi, and Napoleon Bonaparte, then first consul. This engagement re-established the Papal authority in France, but not within its former limits; for it placed the clergy, in temporal and even in some spiritual matters, under the jurisdiction of the civil power. Other concordats with the French government were on January 25, 1813, and Nov. 22, 1817. On August 18, 1835, a concordat concluded between Pope Pius IX. and the Emperor Francis Joseph I. of Austria considerably increased the legal power of the Papacy in that empire; but, exciting much dissatisfaction, it was virtually abolished in 1868. There have been concordats with various other Roman Catholic governments.

". . . a barren, ambiguous, delusive *concordat* had baffled the peremptory demand of Germany for a reformation of the church in its head and in its members."—*Milman: Hist. Latin Christianity*, bk. xiv., ch. vii.

*** cŏn-cord'-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *concord; -er.*] One who promotes concord; a reconciler, a peacemaker.

"The blest *concorder* that made warres to cease."
Taylor: Workes, 1630.

cŏn-cor'-dĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. = concord, . . . an intimate friend.]

Astron.: An asteroid, the fifty-eighth found. It was discovered by the astronomer Luther, on the 24th March, 1860.

*** cŏn-cord'-ĭ-al**, *a.* [Eng. *concord;* connective; *-al.*] Harmonious, concordant

"United into one with a *concordial* mixture."—*W. Irving: Bracebridge Hall*, p. 151.

*** cŏn-cord'-ĭng**, *a.* [Eng. *concord; -ing.*] Reconciling, bringing into harmony or accord; accordant.

"By this *concording* judgment . . ."—*Southey: Roderick*, xxii.

*** cŏn-cord'-ĭ-ŏŭs**, *a.* [Eng. *concord; -ous.*] Harmonious, concordant.

"The calling of a comfortable and *concordious* parliament."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 109. (*Davies.*)

cŏn-cord'-ĭ-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *concordious; -ly.*] Harmoniously, pleasantly.

"The business was *concordiously* despatched."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 32. (*Davies.*)

*** cŏn-cord'-ĭst**, *s.* [Eng. *concord; -ist.*] The writer or compiler of a concordance. (*Ch. Obs.*)

*** cŏn'-cord-lў**, *** cŏn'-cord-lĭe**, *adv.* [Eng. *concord; -ly.*] In concord or accord; by agreement; harmoniously.

"Let them forethinke and deliberat togither prudentlie, and what they deliberat wiselie, let them accomplish *concordlie*, not iarring nor swaruing one from the other."—*Fox: Martyrs; Epistle of Gregorie*, p. 106.

*** cŏn-cor'-pŏr-al**, *a.* [Pref. *con*, and *corporal* (q.v.).] Having or pertaining to the same body. (*Bailey.*)

*** cŏn-cor'-pŏr-āte**, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *concorporo*, from *con* = *cum* = with, and *corpus* (genit. *corporis*) = a body.]

A. *Trans.:* To unite into one body or mass; to embody, to incorporate.

"When we *concorporate* the sign with the signification, . . ."—*Taylor: Worthy Communicant.*

B. *Intrans.:* To become united or incorporated into one body or mass.

cŏn-cor'-pŏr-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONCORPORATE.]

*** cŏn-cor'-pŏr-ā-tĭng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONCORPORATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of uniting or incorporating into one mass or body; concorporation.

*** cŏn-cor-pŏr-ā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *concorporatio*, from *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *corpus* = a body.] The act of concorporating; the state of being concorporated.

"That one centre, which the soul is hight,
Which knows this world by the close unitie,
Concorporation with the mundane spright."
More: On the Soul, bk. ii., c. i., s. 26.

*** cŏn-cŏr-rŭpt'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *con*, and *corrupt* (q.v.).] To corrupt together or at the same time.

"His foule contagion *concorrupted* all
His fellow-creatures."
Sylvester: Tobacco Battered, 4.

cŏn'-cŏurse (*Eng.*), *** cŏn'-cŭrse** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Fr. *concours;* Ital. *concorso;* Sp *concurso*, from Lat. *concursus* = a running together, from *concurro* = to run together; *con* = *cum* = with, together; *curro* = to run.]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of running or meeting together violently; a rush, charge, or onset.

"*Concourse* in arms, fierce faces threat'ning war."
Milton: P. L., ii. 541.

2. The act or process of running to or meeting together in one place; a confluence, a gathering.

"Do all the nightly guards,
The city's watches, with the people's fears,
The *concourse* of all good men, strike thee nothing?
Ben Jonson: Catiline, iv. 2.

***** 3. The point of intersection of two bodies or lines; a point of junction.

"So soon as the upper glass is laid upon the lower, so as to touch it at one end, and to touch the drop at the other end, . . . the drop will begin to move towards the *concourse* of the glasses, . . ."—*Newton.*

4. A number of persons met together in one place, a gathering, an assembly.

*** II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Concurrence, co-operation.

"No creature can move, or act, or do anything, without the *concourse* and co-operation of God."—*Bishop Sherlock: Discourse on Providence*, ch. ii.

2. Agreement, concurrence, approbation.

"That if either the lords of Council or Commissioners for the Peace shall require their *concurse* at house of abroad, by sending commissioners with theirs to his Majesty and Parliament for that effect,—the Assembly grants full power to them, not only to concurre, . . ."—*Act Ass.* (1641), p. 147.

* **cŏn'-crē-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *concreatus*, pa. par. of *concreo*: *con* = with, together; *creo* = to create; Ital. *concreare*; Fr. *concréer*.] To create at the same time or together with others.

cŏn'-crē-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONCREATE.]

* **con-crede,** *v.t.* [Lat. *concredo*.] [CONCREDIT.] To entrust.

"To defraud the trust *concreded* to him by the Parliament."—*Sir H. Chobnley's Revolt* (1643), p. 4.

* **cŏn-crĕd'-ĭt,** *v.t.* [Lat. *concreditum*, sup. of *concredo* = to entrust.] To entrust, to commit, to give in charge

"The which reason may well be applied to excuse every Christian from swearing, who is a most high priest to the Most High God, and hath the most celestial and important matters *concredited* to him."—*Barrow: Sermons*, i. 15.

* **cŏn-crĕm-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *concrematio*: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *crematio* = a burning, from *cremo* = to burn.] [CREMATION.] The act of burning several things together or at the same time. (*Bailey.*)

* **cŏn'-crē-mĕnt,** *s.* [Lat. *concrementum*, from *concresco* = to grow together: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *cresco* = to grow.] A growing together; a mass formed by concretion; a collection.

"There is the cohesion of the matter into a more loose consistency, like clay, and thereby it is prepared to the *concrement* of a pebble or flint."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

* **cŏn-crĕs'-çençe,** *s.* [Lat. *concrescens*, pr. par. of *concresco*.] The act of gathering or forming into a mass by the growing together or coalescing of separate parts.

"Seeing it is neither a substance perfect, nor inchoate, how any other substance should thence take *concrescence*, hath not been taught."—*Raleigh: History of the World.*

* **cŏn-crĕs'-çĭ-ble,** *a.* [Fr. *concrescible*; Ital. *concrescibile*, from Lat. *concresco*.] Capable of gathering or forming into a mass by coalescence; capable of congealing.

"They formed a . . . fixed *concrescible* oil."—*Fourcroy. Trans.* (*Webster.*)

* **cŏn-crĕs'-çĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *concresco(o)*; Eng. suff. *-ive.*] Growing together, or gathering into a mass; coalescing. (*Ec. Rev.*)

cŏn'-crēte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *concretus*, pa. par. of *concresco* = to grow together: *con* = together, and *cresco* = to grow.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To grow together, to coalesce into one mass.

(1) Followed by *with:*

"The mineral . . . matter, thus *concreting* with the crystalline, . . ."—*Woodward.*

(2) *Absolutely:*

". . . the salt *concretes* in regular figures . ."—*Newton.*

2. To coagulate.

"The blood . . . could not be made to *concrete*, . . ."—*Arbuthnot.*

B. *Trans.:* To form by concretion; to form by the union of previously separate particles.

"That there are in our inferiour world divers bodies, that are *concreted* out of others, is beyond all dispute: we see it in the meteors."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

cŏn'-crēte, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *concret* (m.), *concrète* (f.); Sp., Port., & Ital. *concreto*, all from Lat. *concretus*.] [CONCRETE, *v.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Grown together, formed by the union of many particles into one mass.

"The first *concrete* state, or consistent surface, of the chaos, must be of the same figure as the last liquid state."—*Burnet.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Logic:*

† (1) *Of names:* Standing for a thing—as John, sea, table—as distinguished from standing for an attribute of a thing—as whiteness, old age. This is the sense in which the schoolmen used the logical term *concretus*. (*J. S. Mill: Logic*, bk. i., ch. ii., § 4.)

(2) Special, as opposed to general. John Stuart Mill considers that the practice of using the word concrete in this sense, and abstract in the sense of resulting from abstraction or generalization, has grown up in modern times, being either introduced by Locke or at least having gained currency from his example. Mr. Mill himself avoids it, and employs the word concrete in his Logic only in sense 1 (q.v.). (*J. S. Mill: Logic*, bk. i., ch. ii., § 4.)

2. *Arith., Math., &c.* (*Of numbers and quantities*): Stated to be of certain persons or things as opposed to an abstract number. Thus in the expressions, 6 quires of paper, or 1,000 soldiers, 6 and 1,000 are concrete numbers, but 4, 2, 27, are abstract.

"Thus the *Concrete* process is special, and the Abstract is general. The character of the *Concrete* is experimental, physical, phenomenal, while the Abstract is purely logical, rational. The *Concrete* part of every mathematical question is necessarily founded on consideration of the external world, while the Abstract part consists of a series of logical deductions."—*Martineau: Comte's Positive Philosophy*, bk. i., ch. i., p. 41.

3. *The Physical Sciences* (*Of a Science*): Having as its subject of investigation the description and classification of particular objects as opposed to a science having for its aims the investigation of laws. Thus, zoology and geology are mainly concrete sciences; pure mathematics is an abstract one.

4. *Gram.* (*Of words*): Referring to something special, and hence resolvable into two words. Thus, *to love* is concrete; it can be resolved into (1) the state of being or existing, and (2) into the state of spreading that existence temporarily or permanently as the state of love. But the verb *to be* is solely abstract.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A mass formed by the union of parts or particles previously separated. [CONCRETION.]

2. *Building:* A composition used for the foundations of large buildings, or for securing stability or freedom from damp. It is composed of lime, coarse gravel and sand in various proportions, mixed up thoroughly with water.

cŏn'-crē-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [CONCRETE, *v.t.*]

cŏn'-crēte-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *concrete*; *-ly.*] In a concrete manner; the opposite of abstractly, or, as it was formerly called by some, abstractedly. (*Cudworth.*)

cŏn'-crēte-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *concrete*; *-ness.*]

1. *Gen.:* The quality of being concrete.

2. *Spec.:* Coagulation; the condensation of fluids into a more or less solid mass.

cŏn-crĕt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *concret(e)*; *-er.*]

Sugar-boiling: An apparatus for concentrating syrup, by allowing it to flow in a boiling condition over the surface of a heated pan, and then subjecting it to the heat of a copper cylinder revolving over a fire, and having an internal hotblast. The syrup in a concentrated condition is discharged at the lower end. (*Knight.*)

cŏn'-crē-tĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [CONCRETE, *v.*]

cŏn-crē'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *concrétion*; Prov. *concrecio*; Ital. *concrezione*, from Lat. *concretio* = a uniting, condensing, or congealing.] [CONCRETE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of concreting or growing together.

"Some plants, upon the top of the sea, are supposed to grow of some *concretion* of slime from the water, where the sea stirreth little."—*Bacon: Natural Hist.*

2. The mass thus formed.

"Heat, in general, doth not resolve and attenuate the juices of a human body; for too great heat will produce *concretions*."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

II. *Geol.:* Either a mechanical aggregation or a chemical union of particles of calcareous or other material producing spherical, oval, or less regularly formed balls in argillaceous or other strata. Such nodules have frequently a shell or other organism constituting the nucleus around which the aggregation or union has taken place. [CONCRETIONARY DEPOSITS.]

† **cŏn-crē'-tion-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *concretion*; *-al.*] Pertaining to concretions, containing concretions, concretionary. (*Brande.*)

cŏn-crē'-tion-ăr-ў, *a.* [Fr. *concrétionnaire.*] Characterised by, or containing, concretions.

"Among the most remarkable examples of *concretionary* structure . . ."—*Lyell: Manual of Geol.*, ch. iv.

concretionary deposits.

Geol.: Strata are not arranged primarily by their mechanical structure, but by the succession of life which they contain. No epoch, great or small, is therefore called that of concretionary deposits, but these exist more or less, here and there, in all parts of the system. The more notable concretions are those described by Prof. Sedgwick as existing in the magnesian limestone of the north of England, which in some places is so studded with them that it looks like a great pile of cannon balls fitted for ordnance of different calibres, with which are commingled smaller shot, some no larger than a pea. (*Lyell, &c.*)

* **cŏn-crē'-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *concret(e)*; *-ive.*] Producing or tending to produce concretions.

"When wood and other bodies petrify, we do not ascribe their induration to cold, but unto salinous spirit, or *concretive* juices."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

* **cŏn-crē'-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *concretive*; *-ly.*]

* 1. Concretely, as opposed to abstractly.

". . . whereby it is urged, that although baptism take away the guilt as *concretively* redounding to the person, yet the simple abstracted guilt, as to the nature remains . . ."—*Bp. Taylor: Polem. Disc.*, p. 907. *Bp. Rochester's Let.*

2. In a concretive manner; so as to form concretions.

* **cŏn-crē'-tūre,** *s.* [Eng. *concret(e)*; *-ure.*] A concretion. (*Johnson.*)

* **cŏn-crew (ew as ū),** *v.i.* [Pref. *con*, and *crew* (q.v.).] To grow or gather together; to unite.

"And his faire lockes, that wont with ointment sweet
To be embaulm'd, and sweat out dainty dew,
He let to grow and grisely to *concrew*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV viii. 40.

* **cŏn-crĭm-ĭn-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *concriminatio*: *con* = *cum* = with, together; *criminatio* = a charging, accusing.] [CRIMINATION.] A joint accusation. (*Maunder.*)

* **cŏn-cū'-bĭn-ą-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *concubin(e)*; *-acy.*] The same as CONCUBINAGE (q.v.).

cŏn-cū'-bĭn-ąġe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *concubinatus*.] [CONCUBINE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or state of living with one of the opposite sex without being legally married.

2. *Law & Hist.:* Concubinage was tolerated among the patriarchs (Gen. xxv. 6) and by the Mosaic law (Exod. xxi. 9—12, Deut. xx. 14), and was largely practised by Solomon (1 Kings xi. 3). It was tolerated also among most if not all other Oriental nations, as well as among the Greeks and the Romans to the time of Constantine. The last-named emperor, justly believing that Christianity allowed only marriage and not concubinage (Mark xix. 4, 5; 1 Cor. vii. 1; 1 Tim. iii. 2), rendered the practice illegal. The clergy of the 3rd, 10th, 11th, and other centuries were charged with what is often called concubinage, but in many cases the relations between celibate clergy and monks on the one hand and women living in their houses were not what is generally understood by concubinage. The law of England sanctions only proper marriage: it gives no countenance to concubinage. But on the Continent, morganatic or left-handed marriages sometimes contracted by royal personages are essentially the same as the concubinage of the old Romans. [MORGANATIC.]

* **cŏn-cū'-bĭn-ăl,** *a.* [Lat. *concubinalis.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of concubinage.

* **cŏn-cū-bĭn-ăr'-ĭ-ąn,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *concubinary*; *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or living in concubinage.

". . . the married and *concubinarian*, as well as looser clergy."—*Milman: Hist. Latin Christianity*, bk. xiv., ch. i.

B. *As subst.:* One who practises concubinage.

* **cŏn-cū'-bĭn-ą-rў,** *a.* & *s.* [Ital. *concubinario* = one living in concubinage.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or relating to concubinage.

2. Living in concubinage.

"The said John, which in the open councells had grievously condemned all the *concubinary* priests, was taken hir life in the same crime."—*Bishop Hall: Honour of married Clergy*, iii. 15.

B. *As subst.:* One living in concubinage.

* **cŏn-cū'-bĭn-ąte,** *s.* [Lat. *concubinatus*; Ital. *concubinato*.] The condition or position of a concubine; concubinage.

"Holy marriage in all men is preferred before unclean *concubinate* in any."—*Bp. Taylor: Dis. from Popery*, iii. § 3.

cŏn'-cu-bine, * **cŏn'-cu-bўn,** *s.* [Fr. *concubine*; Lat. *concubinus* (m.), *concubina* (f.), from *concubo* = to lie together: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *cubo* = to lie.]

* 1. Originally of the common gender, being applied to a person of either sex living in concubinage.

"The Lady Anne did falsely and traiterously procure divers of the King's daily and familiar servants to be her adulterers and *concubines*."—*Indictment of Anne Boleyn.* (*Trench: Select Glossary*, pp. 44, 45.)

2. A woman who cohabits with a man without being lawfully married to him.

3. A lawful wife, but of inferior rank or condition. Such were Hagar and Keturah, the concubines of Abraham.

* **cŏn-cū'-bĭn-ĭze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *concubin(e)*; *-ize.*] To take or adopt as a concubine.

* **cŏn'-cŭl-cate,** *v.t.* [Lat. *conculcatus*, pa. par. of *conculco* = to tread together: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *calco* = to tread; *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = the heel.] To tread down, to trample under foot (*lit. & fig.*).

"But he (that notwithstanding) groweth from evil to worse, oppressing and *conculcating* the church and sanctuary of God."—*Fox: Martyrs; Becket's Letter to the Pope*, p. 197.

* **cŏn'-cŭl-cā-tĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Conculcate.]

* **cŏn'-cŭl-cā-tĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Conculcate.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of trampling or treading under foot; conculcation.

* **cŏn-cŭl-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *conculcatio*, from *conculcatus*, pa. par. of *conculco.*] [Conculcate.] The act of trampling or treading on.

"The *conculcation* of the outward Court is [? of] the Temple by the Gentiles."—*Henry More: Mystery of Iniquity*, bk. ii., ch. 12, § 1. (*Trench: On some def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 16.)

* **cŏn-cŭm'-bĕn-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *concumbens*, pr. par. of *concumbo* = to lie with or together; *con* = *cum* = with, together; *cumbo* = to lie.] A living together as man and wife; cohabitation.

cŏn-cū'-pĭs-çençe, *s.* [Fr. *concupiscence*; Lat. *concupiscentia*, from *concupisco* = to desire strongly: *con* = *cum* = with, together; *upio* = to desire.] An unlawful, improper, or excessive libidinous desire; lust, lechery.

"Our wonted ornaments now soil'd and stain'd,
And in our faces evident the signs
Of foul *concupiscence* . . ."
Milton: P. L., ix. 1,077.

* **cŏn-cū'-pĭs-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *concupiscens*, pr. par. of *concupisco.*] Addicted to unlawful or excessive libidinous desires; lustful, lecherous.

"The *concupiscent* clown is overdone." —*Lamb: Letter to Coleridge.*

* **cŏn-cū-pĭs-çĕn'-tiąl,** * **cŏn-cū-pĭs-çĕn'-tiąll** (**ti** as **sh**), *a.* [Eng. *concupiscent*; *-ial.*] Relating or pertaining to concupiscence or lustful desires.

"I thought you had quenched those *concupiscentiall* flames."—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 134.

* **cŏn-cū-pĭs-çĕn'-tious,** *a.* [Eng. *concupiscent*; *-ious.*] The same as Concupiscent (q.v.).

"We were carnal, *concupiscentious*, idle, unthankful, unclean."—*Foxe: Martyrs*, iii. 252.

* **cŏn-cū'-pĭs-çĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *concupiscibilis*, from *concupisco.*]

1. Concupiscent; entertaining or provoking lustful desires, lecherous.

"The vile conclusion
I now begin with grief and shame to utter:
He would not, but by gift of my chaste body
To his *concupiscible* intemperate lust,
Release my brother . . ."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

2. Exciting the desire or wish for anything.

"Now there being a double object for the will of man to work upon, good and evil, there is likewise a double faculty considerable in it; the one we call a *concupiscible*, the other an irascible faculty; by the one we follow that which is good, by the other we run from that which is evil."—*Bp. Beveridge*, vol. ii., Ser. 137.

3. To be desired, desirable.

"Never did thy eyes behold . . . anything in this world more *concupiscible* than widow Wadman."—*Sterne: Tristr. Shandy*, v. 47.

* **cŏn-cū'-pĭs-çĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *concupiscible*; *-ness.*] Concupiscence, lustful desires, lechery.

* **cŏn'-cu-pў,** *s.* [A corruption of *concupiscence* (q.v.).] Concupiscence; unlawful or lustful desires, lechery.

"He'll tickle it for his *concupy*."
Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress., v. 2.

cŏn-cŭr', ***con-curre,** *v.i.* [Lat. *concurro* = to run together: *con* = *cum* = with, together; *curro* = to run. In Fr. *concourir*; Ital. *concorrere*; Sp. *concurrir.*]

* **I.** *Literally:*

1. To run together; to meet in battle.

"Anone they fierce encountring both *concurr'd*
With grisely looks, and faces like their fates."
Hughes: Arthur, K. 3 b.

2. To meet or come together at one point; to coincide.

II. *Figuratively:*

† 1. To join together, to unite; to meet together.

"Judgment and genius so *concur* in thee."
Congreve: To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

* 2. To be conjoined or added to.

". . . if fair probabilities of reason *concur* with it, this argument hath all the strength it can have."—*Tillotson.*

† 3. To join or agree in any action; to act jointly.

4. To contribute or help in any common object or plan.

"Who more than Peleus shone in wealth and power?
What stars *concurring* bless'd his natal hour?"
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxiv. 673-4.

¶ *With the prep.* to *before the effect contributed to:*

"Extremes in nature equal good produce,
Extremes in man *concur* to general use."
Pope: Moral Essays, iii. 162.

5. To agree, to assent.

(1) *Absolutely:*

". . . the concurrence of the Lords was asked: the Lords *concurred* . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

(2) *With the prep.* in *before that which is agreed to:*

"Tories and Whigs had *concurred*, or had affected to *concur*, in paying honour to Walker . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

(3) *With the prep.* with:

"It is not evil simply to *concur with* the heathens either in opinion or action . . ."—*Hooker.*

¶ For the difference between *to concur* and *to coincide*, see Coincide.

* **cŏn'-cŭr-bite,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cucurbite*; Ital. & Lat. *cucurbita.*] The same as Cucurbit (q.v.).

"Viols, croslets and sublimatories,
Concurbites, and alembikes eeke."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,721.

* **con-cur-raunt,** *pr. par.* or *a.* [Concurrent.]

cŏn-cŭr'-rençe, *s.* [Fr. *concurrence*, from Lat. *concurrentia*, from *concurrens*, pr. par. of *concurro* = to run together.]

1. A meeting or joining together; union or conjunction.

"We have no other measure but our own ideas, with the *concurrence* of other probable reasons, to persuade us."—*Locke.*

* 2. A happening together, a conjunction.

3. A combination or coincidence.

"He views our behaviour in every *concurrence* of affairs, . . ."—*Addison: Spectator.*

4. A joining or uniting together in a manner contributing to the furtherance of any object; assistance, co-operation.

"Those things which are made of God himselfe immediately by himselfe, without the *concurrence* of second causes, . . ."—*Hakewill: Apologie*, p. 13.

¶ *Followed by the prep.* to *before the effect or object helped:*

". . . the necessity of the divine *concurrence to* it."—*Rogers.*

5. Agreement, assent, consent.

(1) *Absolutely:*

". . . the formal *concurrence* of the Northern clergy . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

(2) *With the prep.* in *before the matter agreed to:*

"Their *concurrence* in persuasion, about some material points belonging to the same polity, is not strange."—*Hooker: Eccles. Pol., Preface.*

* **cŏn-cŭr'-rĕn-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *concurrenc(e)*; *-y.*]

1. Concurrence, agreement, consent.

"All of them (the last excepted) were dejected by King James without any *concurrency* of the Duke."—*Cabbala to his Sacred Majestie.*

2. A union of power, rights or claims, joint power or authority.

"A bishop might have officers, if there was a *concurrency* of jurisdiction between him and the archdeacon."—*Aylife.*

cŏn-cŭr'-rent, *a. & s.* [Fr. *concurrent*, from Lat. *concurrens*, pr. par. of *concurro.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Existing or happening at the same time (with the prep. *with*):

"Such are the changes which science recognises in the wire itself, as *concurrent* with the visual changes taking place in the eye."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd. ed.), viii. 3, p. 176.

2. Acting in union or conjunction; contributing to the same effect or result; in agreement.

". . . and this by the *concurrent* evidence of our best palæontologists seems frequently to be the case."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. x., p. 333.

* 3. Conjoined, united, associated, concomitant.

"There is no difference between the *concurrent* echo and the iterant, but the quickness or slowness of the return."—*Bacon.*

4. Possessing joint or equal authority or claims.

* 5. Agreeing, consenting.

". . . the king's *concurrent* assent . . ."—*Prynne: Treachery and Disloyalty of Papists.*

* **B.** *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of persons:*

(1) An opponent, an adversary.

"One of them named Columbus, fortuned to folle his *concurrent*, howbeit hee had gotten before some small hurt."—*Holland: Suetonius*, p. 149.

(2) A competitor, a rival.

2. *Of things:*

(1) Anything which concurs or contributes in causing any effect; a contributory cause.

(2) An equal or joint right or claim.

"To all affairs of importance there are three necessary *concurrents*, without which they can never be dispatched; time, industry, and faculties."—*Decay of Piety.*

II. *Chron.*: The solitary day in an ordinary year, one of the two in a leap year, constituting the excess above 52 weeks—52 × 7 = 364 days. It is so called because it concurs with the solar cycle, the course of which it follows.

concurrent endowment.

Law & Ecclesiol.: The endowment of all religious sects which will accept endowment, so as to make a nearer approach to religious equality than if only one religious denomination were endowed. Politicians sometimes call it "levelling up," and oppose it to disestablishment and disendowment, termed "levelling down."

concurrent jurisdiction.

Law: The jurisdiction of various courts, any one of which, at the option of the suitor, has authority to try his case.

cŏn-cŭr'-rent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *concurrent*; *-ly.*]

* 1. In concurrence or union with.

"They did not vote these special and precise means *concurrently* with the voice of God."—*W. Mountayn: Dev. Ess.* (1648), p. 301.

2. At the same time, contemporaneously.

* **cŏn-cŭr'-rent-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *concurrent*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being concurrent; concurrence. (*Scott.*)

cŏn-cŭr'-rĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Concur.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Coincident, uniting.

2. Agreeing.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or state of meeting together, coinciding or contributing to any cause.

2. The act of agreeing or assenting; agreement, assent, concurrence.

concurring figure.

Geom.: One which, being laid over another, corresponds with it exactly in every part.

* **cŏn'-cŭrse,** *s.* [Concourse.]

* **cŏn-cŭr'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *concursio*, from *concursus*, pa. par. of *concurro.*] A running, charging, or meeting together hostilely. (*Bentley.*)

* **cŏn-cŭss',** *v.t.* [Lat. *concussus*, pa. par. of *concutio* = to shake or agitate violently.] [Concussion.] To shake or agitate violently.

* **cŏn-cŭs-sā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *concussus*, pa. par. of *concutio* = to shake violently.] A violent shock or agitation (*lit. & fig.*).

". . . he feels any vehement *concussations* of government."—*Bp. Hall: Rem.*, p. 68.

cŏn-cŭssed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Concuss, *v.*]

cŏn-cŭss'-ĭŏn (ss as sh), *s.* [Lat. *concussio*, from *concussus*, pa. par. of *concutio* = to shake violently: *con* = *cum* = with, together; *quatio* = to shake.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act or process of shaking or agitating.

"E'en the oak
Thrives by the rude *concussion* of the storm."
Cowper: Task, i. 373.

2. The state of being shaken or agitated; an agitation or shock.

"The strong *concussion* on the heaving tide
Roll'd back the vessel to the island's side."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. ix., l. 571-2.

3. The act or state of being dashed or knocked violently against another body.

II. *Figuratively:*

† 1. A shock.

"... a *concussion* to those props of our vanity, our strength and youth, ..."—*Pope: Letter to Steele* (1712).

* 2. The act of obtaining money by threats or violence; extortion.

"And then *concussion*, rapine, pilleries,
Their catalogue of accusations fill."
Daniel: Civ. Wars, iv. 75.

B. *Technically:*

¶ (1) *Concussion of the brain:*

Med.: A shaking of the brain produced by a sudden shock or any similar cause, and generally resulting in at least temporary insensibility. Sometimes recovery takes place in a few minutes, the sufferer—as the writer, from experience gained when thrown from a horse, can testify—first seeing everything inky black, then dark red, then pink, after which the landscape returns. In severer cases insensibility may remain for days instead of minutes, coma at first being deep, then less profound, and finally passing away, inflammatory action in some cases supervening on the previous depression. In the worst cases the coma is never removed, but is succeeded by the yet deeper sleep of death. In many cases there is difficulty in distinguishing between concussion of the brain, in which the organ is congested but not permanently injured, and compression of the brain, produced by extravasation of blood upon the surface.

(2) *Concussion of the spine:*

Med.: Injury, temporary or permanent, to the spine, produced by a sudden shock.

concussion-bellows, *s.*

Music: A self-acting reservoir for regulating the supply of wind to an organ.

concussion-fuze, *s.* A fuze ignited by the concussion of a shell when it strikes.

* **cŏn-cŭss'-ĭŏn-ą-rў (ss as sh),** *s.* [Eng. *concussion*; *-ary.*] One who obtains or demands money or property with threats or violence.

"A wicked magistrate, and publicke *concussionary* or extortioner, by giving a piece of bread to dogs barking at him, so to stop their mouths, may thus salve his thefts, and other depredations of his vile life."—*Time's Storehouse*, 231.

* **cŏn-cŭs'-sĭve,** *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *concussivus*, from *concussus*, pa. par. of *concutio*. [Concussion.] Having the power or quality of shaking or agitating.

* **cŏn-cū'-tĭ-ĕnt (ti as shĭ),** *a.* [Lat. *concutiens*, pr. par. of *concutio*.] [Concussion.] Dashing or meeting together violently.

"Like two *concutient* cannon-balls."—*Thackeray: Virginians*, ch. xl.

* **cŏnd,** *v.* [Condue.]

cŏn-dą-mĭn'-ē-ą, *s.* [Named after Charles-Marie la Condamine, a French explorer and astronomer, who was born January 20, 1701, and died Feb. 4, 1774.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Cinchonaceæ, family Hedyotidæ. *Condaminea corymbosa*, a native of the Peruvian Andes, has a valuable fever bark. It is not, however, equal to Cinchona, for the adulteration of which it is said to be used. *C. tinctoria*, which grows in South America, is a dye plant.

* **cŏn-dē'-ẹen-cў,** *s.* [Lat. *condecentia.*] A fitness, suitableness, or appropriateness.

"A *condecency* or suitableness unto his Righteousness."—*Owen: On Hebrews*, i. 77.

* **cŏn-dē'-ẹent-lў,** *adv.* [Formed as if from an adj. *condecent*, with suff. *-ly.*] Fitly, appropriately.

"Fitly, *condecently*, answerably, becomingly."—*Vines: Lord's Supper* (1677), p. 293.

* **cŏn-dĕc'-ŏr-āte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *con*, and *decorate* (q.v.).] To join or assist in decorating.

"Many choice and fragrant gardens also *condecorate* her, which together make a combined beauty, though seemingly separate."—*Herbert: Travels*, 1638.

* **con-del,** *s.* [Candle.]

cŏn-dĕmn' (1), (*n* silent), *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *condamner*; Ital. *condannare*; Sp. & Port. *condenar*; Lat. *condemno*, from *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *damno* = to condemn, to damn.] [Damn.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To find or pronounce guilty or criminal; to give judgment, sentence, or doom against.

"After many examinations, at last they *condemned* him [Tyndall] by virtue of the emperour's decree made in the assembly at Ausbrough, ..."—*Tyndall; Life by Fox.*

* (*a*) *With the prep.* of *before the matter of which one is found guilty.*

(*b*) *With the prep.* to *before the penalty or punishment awarded.*

"The son of man shall be betrayed unto the scribes, and they shall *condemn* him *to* death."—*Matt.* xx. 18.

(2) To fine (followed by the prep. *in* before the penalty or fine).

"And the king of Egypt put him down at Jerusalem, and *condemned* the land *in* an hundred talents of silver."—*2 Chron.* xxxvi. 3.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To censure, blame, reprove, or find fault with.

"Then she the senses checks, which oft do err,
* * * * *
And oft she doth *condemn* what they prefer."
Davies: Immortality of the Soul, s. 1.

(2) To bear witness or evidence against; to convict.

"The righteous that is dead shall *condemn* the ungodly which are living."—*Wisdom*, iv. 16.

(3) To declare or pronounce to be unfit for use, to reject; to cause to be forfeited.

II. *Theol.:* To sentence to the penalty designed as the appropriate punishment of the unbeliever and the impenitent sinner. [Condemnation, II.]

"... he that believeth not is *condemned* already, because he hath not believed in the name of the only begotten Son of God."—*John* iii. 18.

B. *Intrans.:* To pronounce guilty or criminal; to give sentence against

"Considered as a judge, it *condemns* where it ought to absolve, and pronounces absolution where it ought to *condemn*."—*Fiddes: Sermons.*

¶ For the difference between *to condemn* and *to blame* see Blame; for that between *to condemn* and *to reprobate*, see Reprobate.

cŏn-dĕmn' (2), (*n* silent), *v.t.* [Probably the same as *condemn* (1). Or Fr. *condamner une porte, fenêtre.*] To block up in such a manner as to prevent all entrance or passage. (*Scotch.*)

"The Frenchmen—maned artaillie on the colledge steiple, and also vpoun the wallis of the abbey kirk; and *condemned* all the close and wall heidis that war within the castle: that no man that was within the castle durst move throw the close, nor pas to the wall headis."—*Piscottie's Cron.*, p. 488.

* **cŏn-dĕm'-ną-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *condemn*; *-able.*] Liable or deserving to be condemned; culpable, blamable.

"He commands to deface the print of a cauldron in ashes; which strictly to observe were *condemnable* superstition."—*Brown.*

cŏn-dĕm-nā'-tion, * **con-demp-na-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *condemnatio*, from *condemno* = to condemn (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of condemning or pronouncing guilty or criminal.

"When Christ asked the woman, 'Hath no man condemned thee?' he certainly spoke, and was understood by the woman to speak, of a legal and judicial *condemnation*; otherwise, her answer, 'No man, Lord,' was not true. In every other sense of *condemnation*, as blame, censure, reproof, private judgment, and the like, many had condemned her ..."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. iii., pt. iii.

2. The state or condition of being condemned.

"There is therefore now no *condemnation* to them ..."—*Rom.* viii. 1.

3. The punishment or penalty inflicted.

"The *condempnation* or punishment, is either to reduce hym that erreth into the traine of vertue, or to preserue a multitude fro domage, ..."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. ii., ch. 9.

4. The ground or reasons of being condemned.

5. The act of blaming, censuring, or finding fault. (See example under 1.)

II. *Theol.:* The act of God in condemning the unbelieving and impenitent sinner; the state of being so condemned; the penalty inflicted. That penalty is described in Scripture in such fearful terms as these: "Then shall he say also unto them on the left hand, Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels ..." (Matt. xxv. 41.)

† **cŏn-dĕm'-ną-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Formed as if from Lat. *condemnatorius*, from *condemnatus*, pa. par. of *condemno* = to condemn.] Condemning; containing or involving a sentence of condemnation.

"... the first *condemnatory* sentence, ..."—*Government of the Tongue.*

cŏn-dĕmned' (*n* silent), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Condemn.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Pronounced guilty or criminal; doomed.

2. Used for or appropriated to persons condemned to death.

"The visiting justices have access to the *condemned* cell, and upon their order it is understood the relatives of the unfortunate man will be admitted ..."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 11th, 1881.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Pronounced unfit; sentenced to forfeiture or rejection.

* 2. Damned, abandoned.

"*Condemned* villain, I do apprehend thee."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 3.

* **cŏn-dĕm'-nĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *condemned*; *-ly.*] In a manner deserving blame or condemnation.

"He that hath wisdome to be truly religious, cannot be *condemnedly* a fool."—*Feltham*, pt. i., Res. 49.

cŏn-dĕmn'-ẽr (*n* silent), *s.* [Eng. *condemn*; *-er.*] One who condemns; a censurer, blamer, or censor.

"Some few are the only refusers and *condemners* of this catholick practice."—*Taylor: Worthy Communn.*

cŏn-dĕmn'-ĭng (*n* silent), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Condemn.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of passing a sentence of condemnation; condemnation; the state of being condemned.

"... though to thy own *condemning*."
Milton: Samson Agonistes.

cŏn-dĕn-są-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *condensable*; *-ity.*] The quality of being condensable; capability of being condensed or compressed.

cŏn-dĕn'-są-ble, *a.* [Eng. *condense*; *-able.*] Capable or admitting of being condensed or compressed.

"This agent meets with resistance in the moveable; and not being in the utmost extremity of denaity, but *condensable* yet further, every resistance works something upon the mover to condense it."—*Digby: On the Soul.*

* **cŏn-dĕn'-sāte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Condensate, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To condense; to compress into a closer form.

"They say a little critical learning makes one proud; if there were more, it would *condensate* and compact itself into less room."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 611.

B. *Intrans.:* To become condensed.

* **cŏn-dĕn'-sāte,** *a.* [Lat. *condensatus*, pa. par. of *condenso* = to make thick, to condense: *con* = *cum* = with, together; *denso* = to make thick; *densus* = thick, dense.] Condensed, made thicker and closer, compressed.

* **cŏn'-dĕn-sā-tĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Condensate, *v.*]

* **cŏn'-dĕn-sā-tĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Condensate, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of condensing; condensation.

cŏn-dĕn-sā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *condensation*; Sp. *condensacion*; Port. *condensação*, all from Lat. *condensatio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of condensing; the state of being condensed; the act of bringing or the

state of being brought into smaller bulk, but with a proportionate increase of gravity; consolidation.

"... is decidedly not a star, but nebula of the same general character with the rest in a state of extreme *condensation*."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, 5th ed. (1858), 374.

2. *Fig.:* The condensing of language, conciseness, brevity.

"He [Goldsmith] was a great and perhaps an unequalled master of the arts of selection and *condensation*."—*Macaulay.*

II. *Chem. & Physics:* The reduction of anything to another and denser form, as of a vapour or gas to a liquid, or a liquid to a solid.

¶ (1) *Condensation of gases or vapours:*

Chem. & Physics: The passage of gases or vapours from the aeriform to the liquid state. It is sometimes called also the liquefaction of vapours. It may be due to one of three causes: cooling, compression, or chemical affinity. Before the first or second of these causes can operate, the vapour must be saturated. Various salts also condense vapours by means of chemical affinity. When vapours are condensed their latent heat becomes free. (*Ganot.*)

(2) *Condensation of liquids:*

Chem. & Physics: The reduction of a liquid to smaller bulk, with a proportionate increase in the specific gravity.

cŏn'-dĕn-sa-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *condensatif* (m.), *condensative* (f.); Sp. & Port. *condensativo.*] Having the property of condensing.

cŏn-dĕnse', *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *condenser;* Sp. & Port. *condensar;* Ital. *condensare,* from Lat. *condenso* = to make dense; *condensus* = very close together: *con* = fully, and *densus* = thick, dense.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.* (*of material things*): To render more dense by any process which brings the parts or particles more closely together.

"For them the rocks dissolved into a flood,
The dews *condensed* into angelic food."
Cowper: Expostulation.

2. *Fig.* (*of things not material*): To render denser, more compact or solid, to concentrate.

"... the Greeks their onset dare,
Condense their powers, and wait the coming war."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xi., l. 275-6.

II. *Chem. & Physics:* To reduce into another and denser form, as to reduce a gas into a liquid or a liquid into a solid. [Condensation.]

B. *Intrans.:* To become more dense, thicker, or more compact, as to pass from a gaseous into a liquid or from a liquid into a more or less solid state.

"All vapours, when they begin to *condense* and coalesce into small parcels, ..."—*Newton: Opticks.*

cŏn-dĕnse', *a.* [Ital. *condenso,* from Lat. *condensus* = very dense.] Condensed, very dense or simply dense, highly compact or simply compact.

"They might be separated without consociating into the huge *condense* bodies of planets."—*Bentley: Sermons.*

cŏn-dĕnsed', *pa. par. & a.* [Condense, *v.*]

condensed beer, *s.* Beer reduced in bulk by condensation. A patent for doing so was taken out in 1875 by P. E. Lockwood. (*Haydn.*)

condensed milk, *s.* Milk reduced greatly in bulk and rendered proportionately denser. M. Gail Borden, residing in the vicinity of New York, in 1849 invented a process for the condensation of milk, which since 1866 has been carried out extensively in Britain.

condensed wave, *s.*

Acoustics: A very limited length within a tube in which alone the air is condensed by a piston moving a short distance from its place within the tube. (*Ganot.*)

condensed wort, *s.* Wort greatly reduced in bulk and proportionately increased in specific gravity.

† **cŏn-dĕn'-sĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *condensed; -ness.*] The quality of being compressed or condensed (*lit. & fig.*).

"This *condensedness*, this intensity in Cordelia's temperament and utterance, is equally displayed in what she says of a gentle and tender kind."—*Cowden Clarke: Shakesp. Characters*, p 173.

cŏn-dĕn'-sĕr, *s.* [Eng. *condens(e); -er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which condenses.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Steam-engine:* An apparatus for reducing to a liquid form the steam in front of the piston, so as to obtain a partial vacuum at that point, and thus utilize the natural pressure of the atmosphere. Watt invented the *injection condenser* and the *separate condenser.* The *surface condenser* has a series of flat chambers or tubes, usually the latter, in which the steam is cooled by a body of water surrounding the tubes. Distilled water for ships' use is obtained by the condensation of steam in a surface condenser. (*Knight.*)

2. *Distilling:* The still-condenser is an apparatus generally made of the worm-tub form; the coil containing the alcoholic vapour traversing a tub which receives a constant accession of cold water, condensing the vapour in the coil. The liquid escapes at a cock below. (*Knight.*)

3. *Metal.:* An apartment in which metallic or deleterious gaseous fumes are condensed to prevent their escape into, and contamination of, the atmosphere. The device consists of a prolonged duct for the fumes, with showers of water to condense the arsenical, sulphurous, and other fugitive volatile matters. It also serves an economical purpose in saving fugitive fumes of lead, zinc, mercury, sulphur, antimony, &c. (*Knight.*)

4. *Gas-making:* An apparatus in which the crude gas from the retort is cooled, and the ammoniacal liquor and tar extracted from it. (*Knight.*)

5. *Sugar manufacture:* The Degrand (Derosne) condenser consists of a vertical series of convoluted steam-pipes, over which trickles the sugar-cane juice from the defecator. (*Knight.*)

6. *Wool manufacture:* A device for compacting the narrow slivers from a carding-machine so as to bring them into the condition of slubs. (*Knight.*)

7. *Dentistry:* A tool for packing foil for plugging teeth. (*Knight.*)

8. *Pneumat.:* An air-pump for filling a chamber with air or gas at a pressure above the atmospheric. (*Knight.*)

9. *Optics:* A lens to gather and concentrate the rays collected by the mirror and direct them upon the object. (*Knight.*)

"If now the focus be carefully adjusted and the achromatic *condenser* be employed for the purpose of defining the outline with the utmost precision ..."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat*, vol. i., ch. 7, p. 154.

10. *Electricity:*

(1) An instrument for concentrating electricity by the effect of induction. It usually consists of a confolded sheet of tin-foil, whose layers are separated by a thin sheet having a non-conducting surface.

(2) With induction apparatus, a device for absorption or suppression of the extra current, induced by the rapid breaks in the main current.

(3) An instrument in which an electric spark passes between the poles in a closed glass cylinder, so as to be employed in burning metals in an atmosphere of any given tenuity or specific chemical character, to obtain the spectra of metals or gases free from accidental characteristics of the general atmosphere for the time being. (*Knight.*)

cŏn-dĕn'-sĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Condense, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

"... but the *condensing* molecules have not yet coalesced to particles sufficiently large to reflect sensibly the waves of light."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), x. 272.

C. *As subst.:* The act of rendering more dense; the state of being rendered more dense.

"... the cold approacheth, and by *condensing*, drives the vapours into clouds or drops, ..."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, c. 3. Note 1.

condensing force, *s.*

Elect.: The relation in frictional electricity between the whole charge which the collecting plate can take while under the influence of the second plate to that which it would take if alone; the relation of the total quantity of electricity on the collecting plate to that which remains free. (*Ganot.*)

condensing plate, *s.*

Elect.: One of two plates used for experimenting on frictional electricity, the other being called the collecting plate. (*Ganot: Physics*, transl. by *Atkinson*, § 663.)

condensing pump, *s.* An apparatus for compressing air or any other gas. It consists essentially of a piston moving in a cylinder or receiver, with a valve on its upper side, opening or closing as the piston ascends or descends. It is used chiefly for charging liquids with gases. (*Ganot.*)

condensing syringe, *s.* A syringe whose valves are so arranged as to take air above and condense it below the piston, so as to condense air into any chamber to which the foot of the syringe is secured. (*Knight.*)

* **cŏn-dĕn'-sĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *condense,* a.; *i* connective; and suff. *-ty.*]

1. *Lit.:* The state of being condensed; density.

† 2. *Fig.:* Brevity, conciseness.

"For the sake of *condensity* we have cancelled the portion of manuscript containing them."—*Cowden Clarke: Shakesp. Charact.*, p. 157.

cŏn'-dĕr, *s.* [Eng. * *cond* (q.v.); *-er.*]

1. A man posted on a height to give notice of the approach of shoals of fish.

"*Conders* ... stand upon high places near the sea coast, at the time of herring fishing, to make signs to the fishers which way the shole passeth, which may better appear to such as stand upon some high cliff, by a kind of blue colour that the fish causeth in the water, than to those in the ships. These be likewise called *huers*, by likelihood of the French *huyer, exclamare*, and balkers."—*Cowel.*

2. *Naut.:* One who gives directions to the helmsman of a ship how to steer.

* **cŏn-dĕs-çençe',** *s.* [A contr. form of *condescendence* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Condescendence, affability.

"Which passage I find cited by Cressie's Answer to Dr. Pierce, adding thus, See the *condescence* of this great king."—*Fuller: Moderat. of the Ch. of Eng.*, p. 440.

2. *Scots Law:* That part of a law case in which the plaintiff or pursuer sets forth his case.

cŏn-dĕs-çĕnd', * **con-dis-cend,** * **con-dys-cend,** *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *condescendre,* from Lat. *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *descendo* = to come down, to descend.]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To agree, to acquiesce or assent.

"The committee of estates at Edinburgh ... *condescended* with the lairds of Invercauld, for a certain sum of money, ..."—*Spalding*, i. 291.

2. To stoop, yield, submit, or become subject.

"Can they think me so broken, so debas'd,
With corporal servitude, that my mind ever
Will *condescend* to such absurd commands?"
Milton: Sams. Agon., 1337.

3. To stoop or lower one's self voluntarily to terms of equality with an inferior; to be affable or courteous.

"... *condescend* to men of low estate."—*Rom.* xii. 16.

4. To vouchsafe, deign, or agree to anything.

"When solitary Nature *condescends*
To mimic Time's forlorn humanities."
Wordsworth: Miscell. Sonnets.

* 5. To specify, to particularise (followed by the prep. *upon*). (*Scotch.*)

"Men do not *condescend upon* what would satisfy them ..."—*Guthrie's Trial*, p. 71.

* 6. To fix one's thoughts or affections; to settle.

"And whan that he on hire was *condescended*,
Him thought his chois it might not bin amended."
Chaucer: The Marchantes Tale, 9,479.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To agree, to arrange, to bargain.

"For keeping the proportion due by the burghs, it is *condescended*, that ..."—*Information*, A. 1649, *Spalding*, i. 208.

† **cŏn-dĕs-çĕn'-dençe,** *s.* [Fr. *condescendance;* Ital. *condescendenza,* from Low Lat. *condescendentia,* from *condescendo.*]

1. A voluntary submission or giving way to an inferior; condescension.

"... St. Paul's *condescendence* to the capacities he wrote unto, ..."—*W. Mountagus: Devout Essays*, p. 31. (1648.)

2. A specification of particulars.

"'I'll take a day to see and answer ever, article of your *condescendence*, and then I'll hold you to confess or deny, as accords."—*Scott: Heart of Midloth.*, ch. v.

***cŏn-dĕs-çĕn'-dĕn-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *condescendenc(e)*; *-y.*] Condescension, courtesy, affability.

"The respect and *condescendency* which you have already shown me is that, for which I can never make any suitable return."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. vi., p. 610. *Lett. from Dr. Avery.*

cŏn-dĕs-çĕn'-dĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CONDESCEND.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Courteous, kind.

"A man, whom marks of *condescending* grace
Teach, while they flatter him, his proper place."
Cowper: Retirement.

2. Specifying, particularising.

"That universal conviction, if I may call it so, is not general, . . . but it is particular and *condescending*, . . ."—*Guthrie's Trial*, p. 97.

***C.** *As subst.:* Condescension.

"This queen of most familiar *condescendings* is content to be our every week's prospect."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 525.

cŏn-dĕs-çĕn'-dĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *condescending*; *-ly.*] In a condescending manner; by way of voluntary yielding or submission; courteously. (*Hen. More.*)

cŏn-dĕs-çĕn'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *condescensio.*] A voluntary descending or lowering one's self from a position of higher rank or dignity to an equality with an inferior; courtesy, affability, déference.

"At the same time he neglected no art of *condescension* by which the love of the multitude could be conciliated."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ For the difference between *condescension* and *complaisance* see COMPLAISANCE.

***cŏn-dĕs-çĕn'-sĭve,** *a.* [Ital. *condescensivo.*] Inclined to condescension; condescending, courteous, affable.

". . . if we consider the *condescensive* tenderness, . . ."—*Barrow*, vol. i., Ser. 8.

***cŏn-dĕs-çĕnt',** *s.* [CONDESCEND.] An act of condescension or courtesy.

"Some worthy person that can deny himself in stooping to such a *condescent*."—*Worthington, to Hartlib* (1661), Ep. 17.

***con-det, *con-dyt,** *s.* [CONDUCT, *s.*] A safe-conduct, a passport.

"Set on his clok a takyn for to se,
The Lyoun in wax that suld his *condet* be."
Wallace, xi. 912. MS.

***con-dethe,** *s.* [CONDUIT.]

"Withe *condethes* fulle curious."
Morte Arthure, 200.

***con-dict,** *s.* [CONDUIT.]

cŏn-dĭc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *condictio* = (1) the proclamation of a festival, (2) in the jurists, a demand of restitution; *condico* = to speak with: *con* = together, and *dico* = to say.]

Law: A repetition. (*Wharton.*)

cŏn-dĭd'-dle, *v.t.* [Pref. *con-*, and *diddle.*] To purloin. (Halliwell gives it as a Devonshire word.) (*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. iv.)

cŏn-dĭgn' (*g* silent), *a.* [O. Fr. *condigne*; Lat. *condignus.*]

*1. Worthy, adequate. (*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, fo. 76.)

2. Worthy, well deserved or merited; suitable (particularly used with the word punishment.) (*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.)

cŏn-dĭg'-nĭ-tȳ, *s.* [O. Fr. *condignité*, from Lat. *condignus.*]

1. Merit, deserving, deserts (chiefly used by theologians).

"Such a worthiness of *condignity*, and proper merit of the heavenly glory, cannot be found in any the best, most perfect, and excellent of created beings."—*Bp. Bull: Works*, i. 364.

2. Equal merit or dignity.

***cŏn-dĭgn'-lȳ** (*g* silent), ***con-dygne-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *condign*; *-ly.*]

1. Worthily, deservedly, by merit.

2. In a condign or merited manner; deservedly.

***cŏn-dĭgn'-nĕss** (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *condign*; *-ness.*] The quality of being according to merits or deserts; suitableness.

cŏn'-dĭ-mĕnt, *s.* [Lat. *condimentum*, from *condio* = to pickle, to preserve, to season.] A seasoning or sauce; anything used to excite the appetite by communicating a pungent taste to food with which it is mixed. The principal condiments are salt, mustard, pepper, vinegar, pickles, horse-raddish, curry-powder, nutmegs, cloves, &c. Many of these not only assist digestion, but, by tempting the palate, increase the amount of food consumed, and thus stimulate a flagging appetite. Condiments must, however, be used with moderation, or their action on the digestive organs may become injurious.

cŏn-dĭ-mĕnt'-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or like a condiment; appetizing.

***con-dis-cend, *con-dy-cend,** *v.* [CONDESCEND.]

***cŏn-dis-çĭ'-ple,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *condiscipulus*: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *discipulus* = a disciple (q.v.).] A fellow-disciple; a learner or pupil in the same school, a schoolfellow.

"A *condisciple* of his, or one that had been, hearing so much of the man, went to him."—*Merio Casaubon: Of Credulity and Incredulity*, p. 149.

***con-dise,** *s. pl.* [CONDUIT.]

"Myrthe had done come through *condise*."
Rom. of Rose.

***con-dite,** *s.* [CONDUCT, CONDUIT.]

"Saue *condite* vs gyue."—*Langtaft*, p. 290.

***con-dite** (1), *v.t.* [CONDUCT, *v.*]

"Ye schall offer them to *condite* out of the londe."—*Merlin*, I. ii. 50.

***cŏn'-dite** (2), *v.t.* [CONDITE, *a.*]

1. *Lit.:* To season, pickle, or preserve with spices, salts, &c.

"The most innocent of them are but like *condited* or pickled mushrooms, . . ."—*Taylor: Rule of Living Holy.*

2. *Fig.:* To preserve the memory of.

"A good fame is the best odour, and a good name is a precious ointment which will *condite* our bodies best, and preserve our memories to all eternity."—*Paradoxical Assertions*, p. 44 (1659).

***cŏn'-dite,** *a.* [Lat. *conditus*, pa. par. of *condio* = to pickle, to preserve, to season.] Preserved, seasoned, or pickled.

"Scoltzij would fain have them use all summer the *condite* flowers of succory, strawberry water, &c."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.*, p. 402.

***cŏn-dī'-tĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONDITE, *v.*]

***cŏn-dīte'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *condite*; *-ment.*]

1. *Lit.:* A condiment; a composition of conserves, powders, and spices in the form of an electuary. (*Bailey.*)

2. *Fig.:* A mingling or mixture; a flavour, a taste.

"A scholar can have no taste of natural philosophy, without some *conditement* of the mathematicks."—*Bishop Hacket: Life of Archbp. Williams*, pt. i., p. 10.

***cŏn-dī'-tĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CONDITE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of preserving, pickling, or seasoning.

"Much after the same manner as the sugar doth, in the *conditing* of pears, quinces, and the like."—*Grew: Museum.*

cŏn-dĭ'-tion, *con-di-ci-on, *s.* [Fr. *condition*; Sp. *condicion*; from Lat. *condicio* (and at a later period *conditio*) = a compact, a bargain; cf. *condico* = to talk a thing over, from *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *dico* = to say.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality, state, circumstances, or external characteristics of anything.

"Yhe hafe herd me specify the *condicions* of purgatory."—*Hampole*, 3,954.

*2. An attribute, property, or accident.

"It seemed to us a *condition* and property of Divine Powers and Beings, to be hidden and unseen to others."—*Bacon.*

*3. Mental or moral qualities, properties, or attributes; character, temperament, temper.

"I cannot believe that in her; she is full of most blessed *condition*."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

*4. Manners, conduct, or behaviour; mode of life.

"And it is oftentymes seen that dyuers, whiche before they came in autorite, were of good & virtuous *condicions*, being in their prosperitie were vtterly changed, . . ."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

5. The circumstances or position of things under which anything is done or exists.

"It seems pretty clear that organic beings must be exposed during several generations to the new *conditions* of life to cause any appreciable amount of variation . . ."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1st), ch. iv., p. 7.

6. The state, position, rank, or circumstances in life.

"The king himself met with many entertainments, at the charge of particular men, which had been rarely practised till then by the persons of the best *condition*."—*Clarendon.*

7. The state of preservation, health, or existence; plight, quality. [III., 4, 5.]

8. That on which anything depends; a pre-existing state of things requisite in order that something else may take effect.

9. A stipulation, article of agreement; terms of a covenant or bargain.

*10. A writing containing the articles or terms of an agreement; a compact, a bond.

". . . such sum or sums as are
Express'd in the *condition*, . . ."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:*

(1) A restraint annexed to anything, by conforming to which one will gain advantage, and by departing from which he will suffer loss.

(2) Anything contingent on an occurrence which may or may not take place.

¶ Conditions are of many kinds, as conditions precedent, subsequent, inherent, collateral, &c. For these see the special phrases under III., and the words with which condition is coupled.

2. *Math.:* [III., 3].

3. *Vet.:* [III., 4, 5].

III. *In special phrases & compounds:*

1. *Condition in deed:*

Law: A condition expressly mentioned in that special one on performance of which the estate can be held, and on breach of which the grantee can claim it back again.

2. *Conditions of sale:*

Law: The terms under which property is offered for sale; also the instrument containing these terms.

3. *Equation of conditions:*

Math.: Certain equations in the integral calculus, $\frac{a}{c} = \frac{b}{k}$ useful in ascertaining whether a proposed fluxion will admit of finite integration or a finite fluent. (*Crabb.*)

4. *In condition:*

Vet.: In a good state of health, strength, and training.

5. *Out of condition:*

Vet.: Not in a good state of health, strength, and training.

condition powder, *s.*

Vet.: A tonic mixture administered to horses and cattle. Its action is chiefly as a stomachic.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *condition* and *station*: "*Condition* has most relation to the circumstances, education, birth, and the like; *station* refers rather to the rank, occupation, or mode of life which one pursues. Riches suddenly acquired are calculated to make a man forget his original *condition*, and to render him negligent of the duties of his *station*. The *condition* of men in reality is often so different from what it appears, that it is extremely difficult to form an estimate of what they are, or what they have been. It is the folly of the present day, that every man is unwilling to keep the *station* which has been assigned to him by Providence: the rage for equality destroys every just distinction in society; the low aspire to be, in appearance, at least, equal with their superiors; and those in elevated *stations* do not hesitate to put themselves on a level with their inferiors." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

For the difference between *condition* and *situation*, see SITUATION.

cŏn-dĭ'-tion, *con-dy-cyon, *v.t.* & *i.* [CONDITION, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. To agree on, to contract, to stipulate or bargain.

"It was *conditioned* between Saturn and Titan, that Saturn should put to death all his male children."—*Raleigh: History.*

*2. To impose or invest with conditions.

†3. To bring into and keep in a good state of health.

"The value of its *conditioning* qualities when mixed with ordinary feed."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 7th, 188".

II. *U. S. Colleges:* To put under conditions; to require to pass a new examination as a condition of remaining in the class or college as a student in some branch of study in which he has failed. (*Webster.*)

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To come to or agree on terms.

"Small towns, which stand stiff, 'till great shot Enforce them by war's law, *condition* not."
Donne.

2. To stipulate, to bargain.

"Here he tymeth and *condycyoneth* with God whiche approueth nothyng."—*Bale: Apologie*, fol. 59.

cŏn-dĭ'-tion-ăl, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *conditionalis*, from *conditio.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Containing, implying, or depending on certain conditions; made with limitations or reservations; not absolute.

"For the use we have his express commandment, for the effect his *conditional* promise . . ."—*Hooker.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* There may be conditional legacies, conditional pardons, &c.

2. *Gram.:* Expressing a condition or dependent clause.

"Hypothetical, *conditional*, concessive, and exceptive conjunctions seem in general to require a subjunctive mood after them."—*Bishop Louth: English Grammar.*

3. *Logic:* Expressing a condition or supposition.

"All hypothetical propositions, therefore, though disjunctive in form, are *conditional* in meaning; and the words hypothetical and *conditional* may be, as indeed they generally are, used synonymously."—*J. S. Mill: System of Logic*, I. iv., § 3.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A limitation, reservation, or condition.

"This case seemes somewhat an hard case, both in respect of the *conditionall*, and in respect of the other wordes But for the *conditionall* it seemeth the judges of that time . . . thought it was a dangerous thing to admit *ifs* and *ands*, to qualifie words of treason . . ."—*Bacon: Hen. VII.*, p. 134.

¶ (1) *Conditional fee:*

Law: A fee restrained to particular heirs exclusive of others, and which, on the failure of those to whom it was limited, reverted to the feudal grantee.

(2) *Conditional limitation:*

Law: A limitation which allows a stranger to come into possession of an estate on fulfilment of certain conditions. Of old this was illegal, but now it is permitted and is frequent.

***cŏn-dĭ-tion-ăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *conditional; -ity.*] The quality or state of being conditional or limited; limitation by certain events.

"And as this clear proposal of the promises may inspirit our endeavours, so is the *conditionality* most efficacious to necessitate and engage them."—*Decay of Piety.*

cŏn-dĭ'-tion-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *conditional; -ly.*] By way of, or subject to, certain conditions or limitations; not absolutely or positively.

". . . liberty and reason are *conditionally* resigned by every poor man in every society . . ."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, ii.

***cŏn-dĭ'-tion-ar-ў,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *condition; -ary.*]

A. *As adj.:* Conditional; not absolute or positive.

B. *As subst.:* A condition or limitation.

"Would God in mercy dispense with it as a *conditionary*, . . ."—*Norris.*

*** cŏn-dĭ'-tion-ate,** *a.* [Low Lat. *conditionatus*, pa. par. of *conditiono*, from Lat. *conditio.*] Arranged on, or subject to, certain conditions or terms; conditional.

"That which is mistaken to be particular and absolute, duly understood, is general, but *conditionate*; and belongs to none who shall not perform the condition."—*Hammond.*

*** cŏn-dĭ'-tion-āte,** *v.t.* [Conditionate, *a.*]

1. To qualify, to regulate.

". . . the two ideas *conditionate* one another."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus*, transl. (1866), § 148.

2. To put under conditions.

"That ivy ariseth but where it may be supported, we cannot ascribe the same unto any science therein, which suspends and *conditionates* its eruption."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*

*** cŏn-dĭ'-tion-āt-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Conditionate, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A putting under conditions, an arrangement, a condition.

"Were these arts or acts any whit the better for these cautionings and *conditionatings* so pre-required?"—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-mancer*, p. 114.

cŏn-dĭ'-tioned, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Condition, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As participial adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having qualities of a certain kind, good or bad. Generally preceded by an adverb indicating what these qualities are. They may be with or without a hyphen; as, best *conditioned*, ill-*conditioned*.

"The dearest friend to me, the kindest man,
The best *conditioned*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

2. *Metaphysics:*

(1) Having conditions or relations. (Chiefly used as the opposite to *unconditioned* = absolute.)

"The mind is astricted to think in certain forms; and under these thought is possible only in the *conditioned* interval between two *unconditioned* contradictory extremes or poles, each of which is altogether inconceivable, but of which, on the principle of the excluded middle, the one or the other is necessarily true."—*Sir W. Hamilton: Discussions on Philosophy and Literature*, p. 591.

(2) Construction (with the definite article, substantival).

"The field is thus open for the last theory, which would analyse the judgment of causality into the form of the mental law of the *conditioned*."—*Sir W. Hamilton: Discussions on Philosophy and Literature*, p. 591.

*** cŏn-dĭ'-tion-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Condition, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of arranging, stipulating, or bargaining.

*** cŏn-dĭ'-tion-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *condition; -ly.*] According to, or subject to, certain conditions or limitations; conditionally.

"And though she give but thus *conditionly*."
Sidney: Astr. and Stella.

*** con-di-tor, * con-di-tour,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *condit(e)* = conduct; *-or, -our* = *er.*] A conductor, a guide, a leader.

"These foure . . . that were maistris of the hoste and *conditoures*."—*Merlin*, iii. 549.

*** cŏn'-dĭ-tŏr-ў,** *s.* [Lat. *conditorium*, from *conditus*, pa. par. of *condo* = (1) to put together, (2) to hide.] A place or repository for concealing things; a hiding-place.

*** cŏn-dĭ-tūre',** *s.* [Lat. *conditura*, from *condio* = to pickle, preserve.] A condiment, a seasoning.

"Halec or Alec was a *conditure*."—*Browne: Tracts*, No. 4.

*** cŏn'-dle,** *s.* [Candle.]

"Tapres make and *cendle* lyhte."
Relig. Antiq., i. 263.

† cŏn-dō'-la-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *condol(e); -atory.*] Expressing or tending to condolence or sympathy; sympathizing. (*Smart.*)

cŏn-dōle', *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *condoleo* = to grieve with: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *doleo* = to grieve; *dolor* = grief; Fr. *condouloir*; Ital. *condolere*; Sp. *condoler.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To mourn, to grieve, to lament.

". . . this made him again recall the vanity of his sleeping to his remembrance; and thus he began again to *condole* with himself."—*Bunyan: The Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. To mourn, grieve, or lament with another; to sympathize or commiserate.

"Your friends would have cause to rejoice, rather than *condole* with you."—*Sir W. Temple.*

B. *Trans.:* To lament over or bewail with another.

*** cŏn-dōle'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *condole; -ment.*]

1. The act of condoling or sympathizing with another.

". . . an address of *condolement* for the loss of his queen, . . ."—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 390.

2. Grief, mourning, or sorrow; lamentation.

"To do obsequious sorrow: But to persevere
In obstinate *condolement*, . . ."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

cŏn-dō'-lence, * cŏn-dōle'-ance, *s.* [Fr. *condolance*, from Lat. *condolens*, pr. par. of *condoleo.*] The expression of grief or sorrow for the troubles or misfortunes of others; sympathy.

". . . a special mission of *condolence* and congratulation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

¶ For the difference between *condolence* and *sympathy*, see Sympathy.

cŏn-dō'-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *condol(e); -er.*] One who condoles or sympathizes with the sorrow of another.

cŏn-dō'-lĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Condole.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Sympathizing.

"A lover is more *condoling*."
Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream, i. 2.

C. *As subst.:* The act of expressing sympathy with another; condolence.

"Why should I think that all that devout multitude, which so lately cried Hosanna in the streets, did not also bear their part in these public *condolings*."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; The Crucifixion.*

cŏn-dō-nā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *condonatio*, from *condono* =. . . to pardon: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *dono* = to give; *donum* = a gift.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of condoning, forgiving, or pardoning.

2. *Law:* The forgiving by a husband of his wife, or by a wife of her husband, for any breach of marital duty, with an implied understanding or condition that it shall not be repeated

cŏn-dōne', *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *condono* = to forgive.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To forgive, to pardon.

"In the numerous cases where a fine appears as a composition for a breach of law, we are not to assume that every offence might be *condoned* for a certain sum in money. . . ."—*C. H. Pearson: The Early and Middle Ages of England*, ch. xxxiii.

2. Used loosely in the sense of atone or compensate for.

"There was a certain vague earnestness of belief about him which qualified and *condoned* the shrewd and sometimes jocular looks of his father."—*Black: Madcap Violet*, ch. xxxiii.

II. *Law:* To forgive or overlook a breach of marital duty.

† **B.** *Intrans.:* To atone or compensate for.

cŏn'-dor, *s.* [Sp., &c., *condor*, from Inca (Peruvian Indian) *cuntur* = the bird defined below.]

Ornith.: A magnificent vulture, *Sarcoramphus* or *Sarcorhamphus gryphus*, which floats with outstretched and motionless wings in airy circles on the higher parts of the Andes, reaching at times the tremendous elevation of 21,000 ft. above the sea-level. The older travellers, as was their wont, exaggerated its size, strength, and ferocity, and it figured as the Western counterpart of the mythical roc described by the Arabs, and by some credited with the ability "to trusse an elephant." Humboldt and Bonpland dissipated these illusions. The former great naturalist met with none the expansion of whose wings exceeded 9 ft. Some of 11 ft. have been said to be met with, and one of 14 ft. Humboldt found that a male condor, the expanse of whose wings was 9 ft., measured 3 ft. 3 in. from the tip of the bill to the extremity of the tail. The male condor has a comb on its head. Both sexes have a ruff round their necks. Their bodies are usually deep black, with a tinge of grey; the wing coverts in the males are white, a [illegible]t at the tips; the legs are bluish grey. [illegible] to say, children are reputed to be in no danger from it, though two condors will attack the vicuña, the heifer, and even the puma. The species is found in most parts of the Andes, especially in Peru and Chili. There is one in the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park—a sorry bird compared with the mythic condor of pre-scientific times.

cŏn-dŏt-tĭ-ē'-rē (pl. **cŏn-dŏt-tĭ-ē'-rĭ**), *s.* [Ital. = a captain, a carrier, a mercenary leader, from *condotta* = conduct, command, prudence, wisdom, carriage. Cognate with the Lat. and Eng. word *conductor.*]

Hist., &c.: A soldier of fortune, a military leader, who sold his own sword and those of his followers to the highest bidder, regardless of the justice of the cause for which he and they fought.

¶ It was in Italy that the practice began of employing condottieri. In 1225 Genoa engaged 200 of them, led by the Duke of Savoy; and in 1282 Florence hired 500 French, and other States followed the example. The practice received a great impulse about the

beginning of the fourteenth century, when the petty Italian princes and republics began to commute the military services which their subjects had hitherto rendered for money, for both a military void was thus created and means were obtained to fill it by engaging condottieri. In 1342 the cities formed a league to suppress them. But there was occupation for them outside Italy. Large bodies of them took part in the war between Edward III. of England and France, and when the peace of Bretigny, in 1360, terminated their occupation, they fought and plundered on their own account, becoming a terrible scourge to France. They were called free companies, or simply companies or free lances, and numbered about 40,000 fighting men, all heavily armed cavalry. Finally they were transferred to Castile, on their way levying a contribution on the Pope at Avignon. They were an insatiably rapacious race, and so faithless that they were feared by friends as well as foes. They had no scruple about any amount of cruelty, but finding ultimately that it was more advantageous to avoid slaying their foes and simply to capture them unhurt with the view of demanding a heavy ransom, they aimed at making their battles bloodless. Sir John Hawkwood, an Englishman buried at Florence in 1393 with great honour by the citizens, is held to have been one of the last condottieri properly so called.

cŏn'-drŏd-īte, *s.* [CHONDRODITE.]

cŏn-dūçe', *v.t. & t.* [Lat. *conduco* = to lead together: *con* = *cum* = with; *duco* = to lead; Sp. *conducir*; Fr. *conduire*; Port. *conduzir*; Ital. *conducere, condurre.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To contribute to or promote a result; to further, to tend to; to advance or promote (followed by *to, unto,* or *toward*).

"He was sensible how much such an union would *conduce* to the happiness of both . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* 2. To lead, to guide.

"As if works could no way *conduce* into the attaining of salvation but by way of merit and desert, . . ."—*Mede: Works*, bk. i., dis. 40.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To lead, to conduct, to guide, to accompany.

"He was sent to *conduce* hither the princess Henrietta Maria."—*Wotton.*

2. To hire, to engage.

"Als be the persuasion of flattereris, he *conduced* many wicked tyrrantis out of all countries to depend vpon him."—*Pitscottie: Cron.* i. 18.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *conduce* and to *contribute:* "To *conduce* signifies to serve the full purpose; to *contribute* signifies only to be a subordinate instrument: the former is always taken in a good sense, the latter in a bad or good sense. Exercise *conduces* to the health; it *contributes* to give vigour to the frame. Nothing *conduces* more to the wellbeing of any community than a spirit of subordination among all ranks and classes. A want of firmness and vigilance in the government or magistrates *contributes* greatly to the spread of disaffection and rebellion. Schemes of ambition never *conduce* to tranquillity of mind. A single failure may *contribute* sometimes to involve a person in perpetual trouble." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **cŏn-dūçe'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *conduce; -ment.*] The act of conducing; tendency, disposition, drift.

"The *conducement* of all this is but cabalistical."—*Gregory: Works*, p. 68.

* **cŏn-dū'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *conducens,* pr. par. of *conduco.*] Conducing, contributing, helping, or tending.

". . . any other act fitting or *conducent* to the good success of this business."—*Abp. Laud: Hist. of his Chanc. at Ox.*, p. 131.

* **cŏn-dū'-çĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *conduc(e); -er.*] One who hires or engages. (*Scotch.*)

". . . he that is hyrit sall render agane to the *conducer* the haill hyre that he was *conducit* for, . . ."—*Balfour: Pract.*, p. 617.

* **cŏn-dū-çĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *conducibl(e); -ity.*] The quality of being conducible; capability of being conduced or turned.

"Duties, as deriving their obligation from their *conducibility* to the promoting of our chief end . . ."—*Wilkins: Of Nat. Relig.*, bk. i., ch. xiv.

cŏn-dū'-çĭ-blе, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *conducibilis,* from *conduco.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having the power or quality of conducing; tending, contributing, furthering, conducive.

"To both, the medium which is most propitious and *conducible*, is air."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

* **B.** *As subst.:* Anything which conduces, promotes, or tends to an end.

"Those motions of generations and corruptions, and of the *conducibles thereunto*, are wisely and admirably ordered and contemporated by the rector of all things."—*Hale.*

* **cŏn-dū'-çĭ-blе-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *conducible; -ness.*] The quality of being conducible; conducibility. (*More.*)

† **cŏn-dū'-çĭ-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *conducibl(e); -y.*] In a manner tending to conduce, further, or promote.

cŏn-dū'-çĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONDUCE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Furthering, promoting, or tending to; conducive.

". . . all other appendages, *conducing* to convenience or pleasure, . . ."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. i., ch. v.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or condition of furthering, promoting, or tending to.

"I have taken [muche travaile] for the *conducing* and setting forthe of good amitie & peace betwene your highnes and her son."—*State Papers; Wolsey to Henry VIII.*, anno 1527.

* 2. The act of hiring or engaging; hire.

"For the *conducing* & vaging of ane hundreth men of weir."—*Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1548, V. 20.

cŏn-dū'-çĭve, *a.* [Eng. *conduc(e); -ive.*] Having the power or quality of conducing, furthering, or promoting; tending to further or promote.

"An action, however *conducive* to the good of our country, . . ."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

† **cŏn-dū'-çĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *conducive; -ness.*] The quality of being conducive; tendency to further or promote.

"I mention some examples of the *conduciveness* of the smallness of a body's parts to its fluidity."—*Boyle.*

cŏn'-dŭct, *s.* [Low Lat. *conductus* = a guard, an escort; Lat. *conductus,* pa. par. of *conduco* = to lead with, to conduct: *con* = *cum* = with, and *duco* = to lead; *dux* = a leader, a guide; Fr. *conduite;* Sp. *conducto.*]

* **I.** *Literally:*

1. The act of leading or conducting; guidance.

"And follow me, that will to some provision
Give thee quick *conduct.*"
Shakesp.: King Lear, iii. 4.

2. The act or science of leading an army; generalship.

"*Conduct* of armies is a prince's art." *Waller.*

3. A guide or leader.

"Come, gentlemen, I will be your *conduct.*"—*B. Jonson: Every Man out of His Humour.*

4. A convoy, guard, or escort.

"His majesty,
Tendering my person's safety, hath appointed
This *conduct* to convey me to the Tower."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

5. A warrant or security for one's safe passage; a safe-conduct (q.v.).

". . . all merchants of what nation soeuer, shall haue safe *conduct* to pass and repass with their merchandize into England."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. i., p. 129.

* 6. That which leads, carries, or conveys anything; a conduit, a channel.

"Likewise by the sayd cisterne there is drinke conueyed thorow certaine pipes and *conducts*, . . ."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. i., p. 61.

* 7. Conduct-money (q.v.).

"Not he who takes up armes for cote and *conduct.*"—*Milton: Areopag.*, p. 50.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. Management, direction.

"Young men, in the *conduct* and manage of actions."—*Bacon.*

* 2. Sharpness, cleverness, or skill in the management of matters.

"Is unable to comprehend how an extreme want of *conduct* and discretion can consist with the abilities I have allowed him."—*Letters of Junius*, No. 54.

3. Behaviour, mode of action, deportment.

"All these difficulties were increased by the *conduct* of Shrewsbury."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* 4. Regularity or exactness of life; exact behaviour.

"Though all regard for reputation is not quite laid aside, it is so low, that very few think virtue and *conduct* of absolute necessity for preserving it."—*Swift.*

* 5. A channel, passage, or means of communication.

"God is the fountain of honour, and the *conduct*, by which he conveys it to the sons of men, are virtuous and generous practices."—*South*, vol. i., Serm. 5.

* **conduct-money,** *s.*

1. *Hist.:* An exaction levied by Charles I. to pay the travelling expenses of his troops.

"Allow him coat and *conduct-money.*"—*Butler: Characters: The Herald.*

2. *Law:* Money paid to a witness for his travelling expenses. (*Wharton.*)

¶ For the difference between *conduct* and *behaviour*, see BEHAVIOUR.

* **con-duct',** *pa. par., a., & s.* [CONDUCE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adj.:* Hired.

C. *As substantive:*

1. One who is hired, a workman.

2. A chaplain, a hired priest. The term is still applied at Eton to the chaplains who conduct Divine service.

cŏn-dŭct', *v.t. & i.* [CONDUCT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To lead, guide, direct, or accompany on the way.

"And Judah came to Gilgal, to go to meet the king, to *conduct* the king over Jordan."—*2 Sam.* xix. 15.

(2) To usher in, to lead or bring to one's presence with ceremony.

"Pray receive them nobly, and *conduct* them
Into our presence." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 4.

* (3) To lead, direct, or head, as an army.

"Cortes himself *conducted* the third and smallest division."—*Robertson: History of America.*

2. *Fig.:* To manage, to direct, to control, to regulate.

"Having explained the general scheme and formation of the argument, I may be permitted to subjoin a brief account of the manner of *conducting* it."—*Paley: Horæ Paulinæ*, ch. i.

3. *Music:* To lead, to direct, as a choir or orchestra.

4. *Physics:* To carry, to convey, as heat, &c.

B. *Reflexive:* To carry oneself, to behave, to act.

C. *Intransitive:*

1. *Phys.:* To act as a conductor of heat, &c.

"Carbon, in general, *conducts* better or worse according to the manner in which it has been prepared."—*De la Rue: Treatise on Electricity*, pt. i., ch. i.; translation.

2. *Music:* To act as conductor of a choir or orchestra in the performance of a musical composition.

"We need not stay to applaud the orchestra for excellent work. Mr. Willing for judicious use of the organ, or Sir Michael Costa for *conducting*, which was a model of clearness, firmness, and tact."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 14, 1881.

3. *Fig.:* To behave, to conduct one's self, to act. (*American.*) (*Webster.*)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *conduct*, to *guide*, and to *lead:* "The first two of these terms convey, according to their real import, an idea of superior intelligence, which is not implied by the latter: on the other hand, this includes an idea of credit and ascendency altogether unknown to the others. We *conduct* or *guide* those who do not know the road; we *lead* those who either cannot or will not go alone. In the literal sense it is the head that *conducts*, the eye that *guides*, and the hand that *leads*. One *conducts* a lawsuit; one *guides* a traveller; one *leads* an infant. In the figurative sense the understanding *conducts;* rule *guides;* the will or influence *leads*. Intelligence ought to *conduct* us in business; politeness ought to *guide* our behaviour in company; taste may *lead* us in the choice of pleasures. We are *conducted* in a certain course, that we may do what is proper to be done; we are *guided* in a certain route, that we may not go astray; we are *led* into society from a sociable temper. A general *conducts* an army according to his knowledge and experience; he is himself *guided* in what he does by fixed rules; he *leads* his army into the field of battle by the word of command. The pilot *conducts* the vessel; the steersman *guides* it: the coachman *guides* his horses on the road: he *leads* them into the stable." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

He thus discriminates between to *conduct*, to *manage*, and to *direct:* "*Conducting* requires most wisdom and knowledge; *managing* most action; *direction* most authority. A lawyer *conducts* the cause entrusted to him; a steward *manages* the mercantile concerns for his em-

ployer; a superintendent *directs* the movements of all the subordinate agents. *Conducting* is always applied to affairs of the first importance; *management* is a term of familiar use to characterize familiar employment; *direction* makes up in authority what it wants in importance; it falls but little short of the word *conduct*. A *conductor* conceives and plans; a *manager* acts or executes; a *director* commands." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏn-dŭc'-tą, *s.* [Sp.] A train or convoy of valuable freight. (*Webster.*)

cŏn-dŭc'-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Conduct, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Guided, led, directed.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Managed, carried out.

(2) Behaved, having manners of a certain kind. Used in compounds; as, *well-conducted, badly-conducted.*

II. *Physics:* Applied to heat conveyed from one body to another by conduction.

"*Conducted* heat may be derived from either dry or moist substances, and its effects vary somewhat as it comes from the one or the other of these sources."—*Pereira: Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, pt. 14.

cŏn-dŭc-tĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *conduct*, and suff. *-ability*; Fr. *conductibilité.*]

Physics:

1. *Properly:* Ability to be conducted. (Used of heat or electricity.) Not the same as Conductivity (q.v.).

2. Sometimes, though less properly, used in the same sense as *conductivity, i.e.*, for the ability to conduct. (Used of heat or electricity.)

cŏn-dŭc'-tĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr. *conductible.*]

Physics:

1. *Properly:* Able or suited to be conducted. (Used of heat or electricity.)

2. *Less Properly:* Capable of conducting. (Used of heat or electricity.)

cŏn-dŭc'-tĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Conduct, *v.*]

conducting cells, *s. pl.*

Bot.: For definition see extract.

"In many Vascular Cryptogams, Gymnosperms and Monocotyledons, as well as in a few Dicotyledons, rows of vascular cells are found in places where from the analogy of other plants one would expect to find vessels, the partition-walls not having become absorbed. Such structures compose what is called a conducting tissue, and the separate cells are not called vascular, but *conducting cells.*"—*Thomé: Botany* (transl. by Bennett), 3rd ed. (1879), p. 48.

conducting tissue, *s.*

Bot.: Tissue composed of *conducting cells* (q.v.).

cŏn-dŭc'-tion, * con-duc-ti-oun, * con-duc-ti-oune, *s.* [Lat. *conductio* = a bringing together, a hiring; *conduco* = to bring together, to hire.] [Conduct.]

* **A.** *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of leading or guiding.

"Hoab the son of Raguel the Midianite who assisted the Israelites, in their *conduction* thro' the wilderness of Pharan."—*Ralegh: Hist. World*, bk. I., ch. viii., § 14.

2. The act of hiring or engaging for wages.

"Tuechyng the *conductioun* & feyng of the menstrallis, . . ."—*Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1538, v. 16.

Figuratively:

1. The act of training up or educating; training, education.

"Every man has his beginning and *conduction.*"—*B. Jonson: Case is altered.*

2. Skill, experience, capacity, especially in warfare.

"Then grew the fame of Sertorius to be so great, that even in Rome itself he was thought to be the noblest captain, and of best *conduction* of any man in his time."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 493.

B. *Physics:*

1. The passage of heat through any body, or of electricity over its entire surface.

"We shall first consider the transmission of heat by *conduction.*"—*Ganot* (trans. by Atkinson): 3rd ed., § 345.

2. The property possessed by certain bodies of transmitting heat through them or electricity over their entire surface.

cŏn-dŭc-tĭ'-tious, *a.* [Lat. *conductitius*, from *conduco* = . . . to hire.] Hired, serving for wages.

"The persons were neither titularies nor perpetual curates, but entirely *conductitious*, and removable at pleasure."—*Ayliffe.*

cŏn-dŭc'-tive, *a.* [Eng. *conduct*; *-ive.*]

Physics: Having the power or quality of conducting.

cŏn-dŭc-tĭv'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *conductiv(e)*; *i* connective; and suff. *-ty.*]

1. *Heat:* The power of conducting or transmitting heat from particle to particle of a body, so as to pass through its mass. [Conductor.]

"*Conductivity* is the quantity of heat that passes in unit time, through unit area of a plate whose thickness is unity, when its opposite faces differ in temperature by one degree."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (ed. 1875), ch. ix., p. 42.

2. *Elect.:* The property of acquiring and propagating over the whole extent of its surface the electricity derived from any electrified body with which it may be brought in contact. [Conductor.]

"The *conductivity* of a given wire or conductor is the reciprocal of its resistance."—*Jenkin: Electricity and Magnetism*, ch. xvi., § 4.

¶ (1) *Conductibility* and *conductivity* are sometimes used as synonymous terms, but if etymology be regarded the first of these should be used in a passive sense, and the second in an active one.

(2) With regard to electric currents conductivity and resistance are the opposites of each other.

cŏn-dŭc'-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., Prov., Sp., & Port. *conductor*; Fr. *conducteur.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A guide, a leader.

". . . that he may be our *conductor* the rest of the way."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. A chief or leader of an army; a general, a commander.

"Who is *conductor* of his people?"
Shakesp.: King Lear, iv. 7.

* 3. A guide, director, or manager.

"None will deny him to have been the chief *conductor.*"—*Addison.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Railway and coach traffic:* The official who has charge of an omnibus, street-car, or railroad train, whether for passengers or freight.

¶ In England the official in charge of a railway passenger train is known as a guard (q.v.).

2. *Music:*

(1) A director or leader of an orchestra or chorus. It is supposed that a leader or a fugleman was employed by the Assyrians, to regulate the rhythm of the songs or dances; he was armed with two sticks, one of which he beat against the other, and so marked the time or accent. (*Stainer and Barrett.*)

(2) The inventor or leader of a chime or change in bell-ringing. (*Stainer and Barrett.*)

* 3. *Surg.:* (For definition see extract).

"*Conductor*, in surgery, [is] an instrument the use of which is to direct the knife in certain operations. It is more commonly called a director."—*Hooper: Med. Dict.*

4. *Heat:* Anything which is capable of transmitting heat through its mass from particle to particle.

(1) *Bad conductor:* A body which transmits heat slowly and imperfectly. A blanket is a bad conductor of heat: used for a covering at night it prevents the heat generated by the person sleeping from escaping into the external atmosphere; employed to roll up ice it impedes the passage of the warmer external air to the congealed body, and keeps the latter from soon melting. The resins, glass, wood, and especially liquids and gases are other bad conductors of heat.

(2) *Good conductor:* A body which readily transmits heat through it. The metals are high in this respect, the leading ones being arranged in the following order:—(*a*) (highest) platinum, (*b*) silver, (*c*) copper, (*d*) iron, (*e*) zinc, (*f*) tin, (*g*) lead.

5. *Elect.:* A body which acquires and propagates electricity over its whole surface when brought in contact with an electrified body. As in the case of heat, there are *good* and *bad conductors* of electricity. Metals are good conductors, and in the following order:—(*a*) (highest) silver, (*b*) copper, (*c*) gold, (*d*) aluminium, (*e*) sodium, (*f*) zinc, (*g*) cadmium, (*h*) potassium, (*i*) platinum, (*j*) iron, (*k*) tin, (*l*) lead, (*m*) German silver, (*n*) antimony, (*o*) mercury, (*p*) bismuth. Liquids, on the contrary, are bad conductors of electricity.

¶ *Equivalent conductors of electricity:* Conductors which offer an equal resistance to the passage of an electric current, and which might be substituted for each other in any voltaic circuit without altering its intensity. (*Ganot.*)

cŏn-dŭc'-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *conductor*; *-y.*] Having the power or quality of conducting; conductive.

† **cŏn-dŭc'-trĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *conductor*; *-ess.*] A woman who conducts; a female guide, a directress.

"A good housewife, and a very prudent and diligent *conductress* of her family."—*Johnson: Letter to Mrs. Thrale*, 1773.

* **cŏn-dūe,** * **coundue,** *v.t.* [Fr. *conduire.*] [Conduct, *v.*] To conduct, to guide.

"*Coundue* hym by the downes."—*Gawaine*, 1971.

cŏn'-dŭit, * con-dit, * con-dite, * con-duyt, * con-dythe, * con-duyte, * con-dyt, * con-dute, * cun-dyth, *s.* [O. Fr *conduict*; Fr. *conduit*; Sp. *conducto*; Port. *conducta*; Ital. *condotto*; Low Lat. & Lat. *conductus*, from *conduco* = to lead, to conduct.] [Conduct.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

* 1. The act of conducting or guiding; guidance.

"The messengers went, *conduto* he did them haue."—*Langtoft*, p. 260.

2. In the same sense as B.

* **II.** *Fig.:* A channel, a passage.

"And all the *conduits* of my blood froze up."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

B. *Engineer.:* A channel, canal, or pipe, usually under ground, for the conveyance of water, electrical wires, &c.

"In channels or in *condites* of leed."
Palladius, ix. 24.

¶ Conduits were formerly used in London and elsewhere for the conveyance of water. There were several of them in the Metropolis. The Great Conduit in West Cheap, the first leaden cistern in the city, was commenced in 1285, and the Little Conduit in 1442. A conduit at Holborn Cross, commenced in 1498, was repaired in 1577 by Mr. Wm. Lamb, whose achievement is still commemorated in the name Lambsconduit Street, given to a thoroughfare opposite to the Foundling Hospital in Guilford Street. (*Haydn, &c.*)

". . . balls, dinners, gutters running with ale, and *conduits* spouting claret."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch xi.

* **cŏn'-dŭit,** *v.t.* [Conduit, *s.*; Conduct, *v.*] To conduct, to lead as in a conduit.

"This corruption, even to this day, is still *conduited* to his undone posterity."—*Fellitham: Resolves*, ii.

cŏn-dūp'-lĭ-cant, *a.* [Lat. *conduplicans* (genit. *conduplicantis*), pr. par. of *conduplico* = to double.]

Bot.: Doubled up, folded together, as when the leaflets of a compound leaf are applied to the faces of each other.

* **cŏn-dūp'-lĭ-cāte,** *a.* [Lat. *conduplicatus*, pa. par. of *conduplico* = to double: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *duplico* = to double; *duplex* = double.] [Duplicate.]

Bot. (*of vernation, æstivation, &c.*): Having its sides applied parallel to each other's faces. It is used specially of leaves folded from the middle, so that one half is applied by its upper surface to the other half, as in the oak, the almond-tree, or the magnolia.

* **cŏn-dūp'-lĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Conduplicate, *a.*] To double or fold over, to duplicate. (*Cockeram.*)

cŏn-dūp'-lĭ-cā-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Conduplicate, *v.*]

cŏn-dūp-lĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *conduplicatio*, from *conduplicatus*, pa. par. of *conduplico.*] [Conduplicate, *a.*]

1. *Gen.:* The act or process of doubling or folding over; a duplicate, a doubling.

2. *Bot.:* A form of æstivation in which the sides of an organ are applied to each other face to face.

cŏn-dūr-ăn'-gō, *s.* [A North American Indian word.]

Phar.: The dried stems and bark of *Gonolobus Condurango* (q.v.). This substance has

been tried as a remedy for cancer, but was found of no use. (*Garrod: Materia Medica.*)

cŏn-dŭr'-rīte, *s.* [Named from the Condurrow mine near Helstone in Cornwall, where it is found; with suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Domeykite. It is black and soft, soiling the fingers. Sometimes it is formed of Domeykite with arsenite of copper and sulphide of the same metal. The arsenic in its composition causes it to give forth an alliaceous odour when heated on charcoal before the blowpipe.

* **con-dut, *con-dute, *con-duyte,** *s.* [Conduct, Conduit.]

cŏn'-dȳ-lar, *a.* [Modelled as if from a Mod. Lat. *condylaris.*] Containing, or in any way pertaining to, condyles.

"The *condylar* portions or ex-occipitals bear the articulating condyles on their lower part, close to the margin of the foramen magnum in its anterior half." —*Quain: Anat.* (8th ed.), i. 33.

¶ Among the bones of the head there are an anterior and a posterior condylar foramen.

¶ *Condylar surfaces of the tibia:*

Anat.: Two slightly concave articular surfaces which sustain the femur.

cŏn'-dȳle, *s.* [Lat. *condylus*, from Gr. κόνδυλος (*kondulos*) = the knob formed by a bent hand; a knuckle.]

Anatomy:

1. *Human:* An eminence bearing a flattened articular surface.

¶ The term has been variously applied by anatomists, but the foregoing is the meaning most frequently assigned to it. (*Quain.*)

¶ There are condyles of the femur, of the humerus, of the lower jaw, and of the occipital bone.

2. *Compar.:* The corresponding parts in the lower vertebrata. It is used of the surface by which one bone articulates with another, and especially of the articulate surface or surfaces by which the skull articulates with the vertebral column. (*Nicholson.*)

cŏn-dȳl'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *condylium*; Gr. κονδύλιον (*kondulion*), dimin. of κόνδυλος (*kondulos*).] [Condyle.]

Bot.: The antherid of a chara. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cŏn'-dȳ-lōid, *a.* [Gr. κόνδυλος (*kondulos*) = . . . a knob, a knuckle, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Having the appearance of a condyle.

cŏn'-dȳ-lōpe, *s.* [See def.] The same as Condyloped and Condylopod (q.v.).

cŏn-dȳ'-lō-pĕd, *s.* [Lat. *condylus* and *pes* (genit. *pedis*).] The same as Condylopod (q.v.).

cŏn-dȳl'-ō-pŏds, cŏn-dȳ-lŏp'-ō-da, *s. pl.* [Gr. κόνδυλος (*kondulos*) = a knob, a knuckle, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool.: The articulate animals with jointed legs, such as the spiders and the crabs.

cŏn-dȳ-lūr'-ą, *s.* [Gr. κόνδυλος (*kondulos*) = a knob, a knuckle, and οὐρά (*oura*) = the tail. So named from an assemblage of small cartilaginous filaments, somewhat resembling a star in appearance, which La Faille erroneously represented as being on the tail, whereas they really are upon the nose.]

Zool.: A genus of Talpidæ (Moles). The species which are called Star-noses are from North America; *Condylura macroura*, from the region of the Columbia river, being the best known. [*Star-nosed Mole.*]

cōne, *s.* [In Sw. *kon*; Wel. *con*; Fr. *cône*; Port. *cone*; Sp. & Ital. *cono*; Lat. *conus*; Gr. κῶνος (*kōnos*) = . . . a mathematical cone, . . . a pine-cone, from the Sansc. root *co* = to bring to a point.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 6.

2. Anything shaped more or less like a mathematical cone.

"Now had Night measur'd with her shadowy *cone* Half way up hill this vast sublunar vault." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 776.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geom.:* A solid figure described by the revolution of a right-angled triangle about one of the sides containing the right angle, which side remains fixed. If the fixed side be equal to the other side containing the right angle, the cone is called a *right-angled cone*; if it be less than the other side, an *obtuse-angled*, and, if greater, an *acute-angled cone*. The axis of a cone is the fixed straight line about which the triangle revolves. The base of a cone is the circle described by that side containing the right angle which revolves. Similar cones are those which have their axes and the diameters of their bases proportionals. (*Euclid.*)

2. *Optics:* A pencil of rays of light emanating from a point and diverging as they proceed on their course.

3. *Astron.:* A conical-shaped shadow projected by a planet on the other side from that on which it is illuminated by the sun.

4. *Geol.:* A conical mound or hill produced by the showering down around the orifice of eruption of scoriæ, dust, and the various other materials ejected. Many hundreds of such cones may be seen in France in the ancient provinces of Auvergne, Velay, and Vivarais, arranged in chains of hills. Sometimes such a cone becomes truncated by a portion of the volcano falling in during an eruption. Papandayang, in Java, did so in 1772, and a volcano in Alaska in 1786. (*Lyell.*) There are numerous volcanic cones in America, and it is claimed that some of the largest volcanic mountains, such as Orizaba, in Mexico, have been entirely built up by the deposition of material hurled from a steadily rising crater.

5. *Zoology:*

(1) The English name of any shell of the large tropical molluscous genus Conus (q.v.). The name also of any animal of that genus.

(2) *Pl.* (*cones*)*:* The English name of the Conidæ, a family of Gasteropodous mollusca.

6. *Bot.:* A kind of anthocarpous or collective fruit, called also *Strobilus*, shaped somewhat like a mathematical cone, and consisting of an ament, the carpella of which are (scale-like) spread open, and bear naked seeds. Sometimes these scales are thin with little cohesion, but frequently they are woody and cohere into a single tuberculated mass. A modification of it is the *Galbulus*, which is globular, and has the heads of the carpella much enlarged. The fruit of the Scotch Fir (*Pinus sylvestris*) is a genuine cone, whilst the Juniper is a *galbulus*, with fleshy coherent carpella. It used to be considered as a spike in which the rachis and bracts have become partially lignified, or in which the bracts are membranous. But more recent investigations have shown that it is not a collection of flowers, but an assemblage of seeds, fruit, or pseudo-carp resulting from a single flower. The top furnishes an instance of a true *strobilus* or cone with membranous bracts. (*Alfred W. Bennett, F.L.S., &c.*)

"The *cones* dependent, long and smooth, growing from the top of the branch."—*Evelyn.*

7. *Gun-making:* The vent-plug which is screwed into the barrel of a fire-arm. The outer end is the *nipple* for receiving the percussion-cap. (*Knight.*)

¶ *Purple Cone:*

Bot.: A plant, one of the Echinaceæ, order Compositæ. (*American.*)

cone-bit, *s.* A boring-bit of conical form. (*Knight.*)

cone-compasses, *s. pl.* A pair of compasses with a cone or bullet on one leg, to set in a hole; bullet-compasses. (*Knight.*)

cone-flower, *s.* A plant, genus Rudbeckia, order Compositæ.

cone-gear, *s.* A mode of transmitting motion, consisting of two cones rolling together. (*Knight.*)

cone-head, *s.*

Hortic.: The name given by gardeners to Strobilanthes, a genus of Acanthaceæ.

cone-in-cone, *a.* Resembling a series of hollow cones, each inserted in the one next exceeding it in size. This structure is occasionally found in coal, limestone, &c., and is probably due to pressure acting on concretions in course of formation.

cone-joint, *s.* A joint formed by a double cone of iron inserted into the ends of the pipes to be joined, and tightened by screw-bolts. (*Knight.*)

cone-plate, *s.*

Mech.: A strong plate of cast iron fixed vertically to the bed of a lathe, with a conical hole in it, to form a support for the end of a shaft which it is required to bore. (*Weale.*)

cone-pulley, *s.*

1. An arrangement for varying the speed of the bobbin in spinning-machines, giving them a gradually decreasing velocity as the roving is wound thereon, so as to keep an equal strain on the roving. The lower pulley is driven with a uniform speed, and communicates motion to the other by a band which is slipped towards the larger end of the upper roller as the roving gradually fills the bobbin.

2. *Mach.* A pulley with several faces of varying diameter, so as to obtain varying speeds of the mandrel; a *speed*-pulley. (*Knight.*)

cone-shaped, *a.* Shaped like a cone; conical.

cone-shell, *s.* The English name of Conus, the typical genus of the molluscous family Conidæ (q.v.).

cone-valve, *s.* A hollow valve having a conical, perforated face, through which water is discharged when the valve rises, without impinging directly upon the valve-face or seat. (*Knight.*)

Cone-vise coupling: A mode of connecting the ends of shafting, consisting of an outer sleeve and two inner sleeves. (*Knight.*)

cone-wheel, *s.* A wheel with several applications: (1) Two frustums are in apposition, one having teeth on its face and the other a spirally arranged row of studs. The toothed wheel at its small end acts upon studs on the larger portion of the opposite wheel and conversely. The effect is to confer a regular variability of rotation to the stud-wheel from a regular rotation of the driving-frustum. (2) The frustum, being driven by the motor, communicates motion to the wheel above it. This is not intermittent or variable, but is adjustable. The nearer the upper wheel is to the base of the cone, the faster will it rotate, and conversely. (*Knight.*)

cōn-ĕn'-chȳ-ma, *s.* [Gr. κώνος (*kōnos*) = a cone, and ἔγχυμα (*engchuma*) = an infusion.]

Bot.: The tissue, made up of conical cells, in the hairs of some plants.

conepate, conepatl, *s.* [Mexican.] The name given in Mexico to the Skunk (*Mephitis Americana*), an animal of the Mustelidæ or Weasel family.

cō-nĕs'-sī, *s.* & *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] The name given in Great Britain, but not by the natives of India, to the bark described below.

conessi bark, *s.* A kind of bark obtained from an Indian plant, *Wrightia antidysenterica*, of the order Apocynacæ. It is a valuable astringent and febrifuge. In Malabar it is called Palapatta. (*Lindley.*)

* **coneveth,** *s.* [Conveth.]

cō'-nĕy, cō'-nȳ, *s.* [Cony.]

coney-fish, *s.* [Cony-fish.]

† **cŏn'-fāb,** *s.* [A contraction of *confabulation* (q.v.).] Familiar talk or conversation; chat, gossip.

"He made me follow him into the library that we might continue our *confab* without interruption."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 179.

* **cŏn'-fāb,** *v.i.* [Confab, *s.*] To chat familiarly or easily; to confabulate.

"Mr. Thrale and I were dressing, and as usual *confabbing*."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 190.

* **cŏn-fāb'-ū-lar,** *a.* [Confabulate.] Pertaining to or connected with confabulation.

† **cŏn-fāb'-ū-lāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *confabulatus*, pa. par. of *confabulor* = to talk together: *con* = *cum* = with, and *fabulor* = to talk; *fabula* = a tale, a narrative.] To talk familiarly together; to chat, to gossip, to prattle.

"I shall not ask Jean Jaques Rousseau If birds *confabulate* or no." *Cowper: Pairing Time Anticipated.*

† **cŏn-fāb-ū-lā'-tion,** *s* [Lat. *confabulatio*, from *confabulatus*, pa. par. of *confabulor*.] The act of talking familiarly; easy, careless conversation; chat, gossip.

"Friends' *confabulations* are comfortable at all times, . . ."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 289.

*** cŏn-făb'-ŭ-lā-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *confabulat(e)*; *-or.*] One who engages in familiar talk with another.

"The knot of *confabulators*."—*Lytton.*

*** cŏn-făb'-ŭ-lā-tŏr-ĭe, * cŏn-făb'-ŭ-lā-tŏr-ĭe,** *a.* [Eng. *confabulat(e)*, and suff. *-ory*; as if from a Lat. *confabulatorius*, from *confabulor.*] Pertaining or relating to confabulation.

". . . a *confabulatorie* epitaph."—*Weever: Funeral Mon.*, p. 577.

*** cŏn-fa-mĭl'-ĭ-ar,** *a.* [Low Lat. *confamiliaris*: *con* = *cum* = with, together; *familiaris* = familiar (q.v.).] Very intimate or familiar.

". . . some of them were more *confamiliar* and analogous to some of our transactions, than others."—*Glanville: Pre-exist. of Souls*, p. 80.

*** cŏn-făr-ĭ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *confari* = to speak together.] A talking together, a discussion.

"Satisfied with the *confariation* of reasonable men."—*Gaule: Magastromancer*, p. 91.

*** cŏn-făr-rĕ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *confarreatio*, from *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *farreus* = of or pertaining to corn; *far* = corn, spelt.]

Roman Antiq.: The solemnization of matrimony among the Romans by the ceremony of the bridegroom and bride tasting of a cake made of flour, salt, and water in the presence of the high priest and not less than ten witnesses.

"The ceremony used at the solemnization of a marriage was called *confarreation*, . . ."—*Brand: Popular Antiquities.*

*** cŏn-făt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *con*, and *fated* (q.v.).] Fated or decreed by fate at the same time with something else.

". . . when a sick man is fated to recover, it is *confated* that he shall send for a physician."—*Search: Freewill, Foreknowledge, and Fate*, p. 223.

*** cŏn'-fĕct,** *a.* [Lat. *confectus.*] Made up, compounded.

"The substance or matter, which is holy chrism *confect* (as they say) and made of oil-olive and balm."—*Rogers: 39 Articles*, p. 253. (1607.)

*** cŏn-fĕct',** *v.t.* [Lat. *confectum*, sup. of *conficio* = to prepare: *con* = *cum* = with, and *facio* = to make; Fr. *confire.*] [Comfit.]

* 1. To make up together; to compound, to mingle or mix (*lit. & fig.*).

"And yet those dainties of my joyes,
Are still *confected* with some feares."
Stirling: Aurora, s. 6.

2. To make up or prepare, as sweetmeats or preserves; to preserve with sugar.

"Nor roses-oil from Naples, Capua,
Saffron *confected* in Cilicia."
W. Brown: Britannia's Pastorals, i. 2.

*** cŏn'-fĕct,** *s.* [Lat. *confectum*, neut. of *confectus*, pa. par. of *conficio.*] A sweetmeat, now corrupted into Comfit (q.v.).

"At supper eat a pippin roasted, and sweetened with sugar of roses and carraway *confects*."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

*** cŏn-fĕct'-ar-ў,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *confect*; *-ary.*]

I. *As adj.*: Made up of various parts or ingredients (*lit. & fig.*).

"*Confectary* implieties and hopefull conclusions."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. 10

II. *As subst.*: A compound, a result, a supplement.

"To which third I shall add this fourth, as a necessary and manifest *confectary* thereof."—*Glanville: Saducismus Triumphatus*, pt. i., p. 92.

cŏn-fĕc'-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Confect, *v.*]

*** cŏn-fĕc'-tĭng,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [Confect, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

B. *As subst.*: The act or process of compounding or mixing, or of preserving with sugar.

"They doe not observe the *confecting* of the ointment."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 998.

cŏn-fĕc'-tion, * con-fec-cioun, *s.* [Lat. *confectio*, from *confectus*, pa. par. of *conficio.*] [Confect.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

* 1. A composition, mixture, or compound of several ingredients or materials.

"Given his mistress that *confection*
Which I gave him for cordial."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

2. A sweetmeat or preparation of fruit preserved in sugar.

"*Confections* and fruits of numberless sweets and flavours."—*Addison.*

3. A ready-made article of dress, generally of a light and elegant character, for women.

II. *Pharm.*: Compounds prepared with sugar or honey. Also called Electuaries, or Conserves.

confection-pan, *s.* A pan for making comfits or other confections which require to be rolled upon one another while being dried by heat. (*Knight.*)

*** cŏn-fĕc'-tion-ar-ў,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *confection*; *-ary.*]

A. *As adj.*: Prepared or preserved as a confection.

"The biscuit, or *confectionary* plum."
Cowper: My Mother's Picture.

B. *As substantive*:

1. A confectioner.

"And he will take your daughters to be *confectionaries*, and to be cooks, . . ."—*1 Sam.* viii. 13.

2. A store-place for sweetmeats, &c.

"Here, Ladies, are the keys of the stores: of the *confectionary* . . "—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, vol. ii., let. 19.

cŏn-fĕc'-tion-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *confection*; *-er.*]

* 1. One who compounds or mixes ingredients.

"Cauldia Neopolitana was *confectioner* of unguenta."—*Heywoode: Gunaikeion*, bk. viii.

2. One whose trade it is to prepare or sell confections, sweetmeats, &c.

"*Confectioners* make much use of whites of eggs."—*Boyle.*

cŏn-fĕc'-tion-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *confection*; *-ery.*]

1. Sweetmeats or preserves generally; confections, candies, &c., or anything sold by a confectioner. These are prepared either from cane-sugar, glucose, or honey, flavoured with essences, and in most cases coloured with various colouring matters. Some of the colours used are harmless, such as cochineal, carmine, saffron, &c.; but others are poisonous, such as the bright greens containing arsenic and copper, chrome yellow, Prussian blue, &c., and should be avoided. Highly coloured confectionery, unless guaranteed pure, should always be looked on with more or less of suspicion.

2. A place where sweetmeats, confections, &c., are sold; a confectioner's shop.

*** cŏn'-fĕc-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *confect*; *-ory.*] Of or pertaining to the art or trade of a confectioner.

". . . the wanton might
Of *confectory* art, . . ."
Beaumont: Psyche, iv. 127.

*** con-fec-tour, * cŏn-fĕc'-tūre,** *s.* [Fr. *confiture.*] A confect, a sweetmeat, a confection.

". . . bot alswa of droggis, *confectouris* and spicels, . . ."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1581 (ed. 1814), p. 221.

*** cŏn-fĕd'-ĕr,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A contr. form of *confederate* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To confederate, to unite by a league, to associate.

". . . whether they will *confeder* themselfs with and other outward prynce." —*Burnet: Rec.* No. 31, *Prop. to the King's Council.*

B. *Intrans.*: To join with, to associate oneself to.

"So for purpose she thought it very good
With former foes in friendship to *confeder*."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 337.

cŏn-fĕd'-ĕr-ar-ў, *s.* [Eng. *confederat(e)*; *-y.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A league or compact by which several persons engage to support each other; a union, an engagement, a treaty.

"Judas sent them to Rome, to make a league of amity and *confederacy* with them."—*1 Maccabees* viii. 17.

2. A number of persons, parties, or states, confederated for mutual aid and support; a league, a confederation, a coalition.

". . . two rival *confederacies* of statesmen, a *confederacy* zealous for authority and antiquity, and a *confederacy* zealous for liberty and progress."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

II. *Law*: A combination or conspiracy of two or more persons to carry out any illegal act.

cŏn-fĕd'-ĕr-āte, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *confœderatus*, pa. par. of *confœdero* = to join or ally by treaty, from *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *fœdero* = to make a treaty; *fœdus* = a treaty; Fr. *confédérer.*]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: United, joined, or associated by a league, compact, or treaty.

". . . all the powers
Of earth and hell *confederate* . . ."
Cowper: The Task, bk. v.

2. *Fig.*: Allied, united, in league.

"My heart is not *confederate* with my hand."
Shakesp.: Rich II., v. 3.

II. *Hist.*: Pertaining to the Confederate States or their cause.

¶ *Confederate States of North America*:

Hist.: The name assumed by the Southern or Slave-holding States which in 1860 and 1861 seceded from the United States of America, maintaining their separation by war, and supporting for a time with great heroism, but not with ultimate success, their attempt at separation. From the first slavery had flourished in the Southern States of the Union, while, speaking broadly, the North had been free from the transcendent evil, and year by year contained an increasing number of abolitionists, eager for its extinction everywhere. Up till 1860 the South had voting power sufficient to elect men of democratic or Southern views to the United States Presidential chair, but in November, 1860, a nominee of the "republican" North, Abraham Lincoln, was legally elected chief ruler. The South feared that he would use his influence against the "domestic institution" which it cherished, and rejected all his protestations that he would strictly conform to the law. On the 20th December South Carolina led the way in secession, followed by Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, part of Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina. These took the name of the Confederate States of North America, whilst their opponents called themselves Federals. The secessionists on February 9th, 1861, elected Jefferson Davis their President, the rest tacitly acquiescing in the decision. On April 13th Fort Sumter, near Charleston, was taken by the South Carolinians, and a challenge thus thrown down to the North, which, being accepted, commenced a sanguinary war. On the 21st July the first great battle, that of Bull Run, took place. After the surrender of General Lee to General Grant, on April 9th, 1865, the Confederate cause became hopeless, and peace was soon afterwards restored. The war has resulted in the abolition of slavery throughout the United States.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Gen.*: One joined or associated with another for mutual aid and support in any enterprise; an ally, an associate.

(1) *In a good or at least doubtful sense*:

"For this cause all the *confederates* beynge assembled by the Lacedemonyans for thys matter, they were contente that the peace should be concluded."—*Nicolt: Thucydides*, fol. 131.

(2) *In a bad sense*: An accomplice.

". . . he found some of his *confederates* in gaol."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. *Spec.* (*pl.*): The members of those states of the American Union which supported slavery.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *confederate* and *accomplice*: "Both these terms imply a partner in some proceeding, but they differ as to the nature of the proceeding: in the former case it may be lawful or unlawful; in the latter unlawful only. In this latter sense a *confederate* is a partner in a plot or secret association; an *accomplice* is a partner in some active violation of the laws. Guy Fawkes retained his resolution, till the last extremity, not to reveal the names of his *confederates*: it is the common refuge of all robbers and desperate characters to betray their *accomplices* in order to screen themselves from punishment." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏn-fĕd'-ĕr-āte, *v.t.* & *t.* [Confederate, *a.*]

* **A.** *Intrans.*: To join together in a league or confederation; to unite for purposes of mutual aid and support; to league.

". . . the chief of the German Protestants that *confederated* with France. . . ."—*Strype: Memorials; Edw. VI.*, an. 1552.

† **B.** *Trans.*: To join in a league or compact, to ally, to unite.

"With these the Piercies them *confederate*."
Daniel.

cŏn-fĕd'-ĕr-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Confederate, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

2. *Hist.:* Murdock's translation of the Lat. word *Fœderati*, applied to a sub-division of the congregations among the Manichæans and the Cathari. They were not so strictly bound down as the "Comforted" (*Consolati*), but promised before death to enter into the latter class. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, ed. Murdock, cent. xii., pt. ii., ch. 5, § 6.)

cŏn-fĕd'-ĕr-ā-tĕr, *s.* [CONFEDERATOR.]

cŏn-fĕd'-ĕr-ā-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONFEDERATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of entering into a confederacy or alliance; confederation.

"It is a *confederating* with him to whom the sacrifice is offered."—*Atterbury.*

cŏn-fĕd-ĕr-ā'-tion, * **con-fed-er-a-cyon,** *s.* [Fr. *confédération*; Lat. *confœderatio*, from *confœderatus*, pa. par. of *confœdero*.]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of confederating; a league, compact, or alliance between several parties for purposes of mutual aid and support.

"The three princes enter into some strict league and *confederation* amongst themselves."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

2. Those who enter into a league or confederacy; confederates.

II. *Fig.:* A union, or united body.

"It is not a single star, but like a constellation, and particularly as the Pleiades, where one of the seven hath almost no light or visibility, though knit in the same *confederation* with those which half the world do at one time see."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk iii., ch. 6.

¶ (1) *Confederation of the Rhine:*

Hist.: A confederacy of states in the vicinity of the Rhine, aggregated round France, the founder being Napoleon I., who constituted it on July 12, 1806. It soon afterwards consisted of France, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, and Westphalia, with various smaller states. The nominal capital was Frankfort on the Maine, though of course its policy was directed from Paris. It fell after the abdication of Napoleon in 1814. In 1815 it was succeeded by the Germanic Confederation (q.v.).

(2) *Germanic Confederation:*

Hist.: A confederation of the German states instituted in 1815, and continuing till the 1st of January, 1871, when it was superseded by the German Empire.

(3) *Swiss Confederation:*

Polit., Geog., & Hist.: A confederation of the 22 Swiss cantons. Up till 1848 Switzerland constituted a league of semi-independent states, but in the year 1848 it became a "bundesstaat," or united confederacy, and has continued to be so till the present time. The present constitution received national sanction by a vote of the people on April 19, 1874, and came into force on May 29 of the same year. It vests the supreme legislative and executive authority in a Federal Assembly consisting of two houses—a state council and a national one—the first with 44 members, the latter 135. Every citizen of the republic above twenty years old may vote, and there is a general election every three years. (*Fred. Martin: Statesman's Year-Book.*)

* **cŏn-fĕd'-ĕr-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *confederat(e)*; *-ive.*] Of the nature of or pertaining to a confederation.

"The *Confederative* States composed of Monarchical Governments."—*Daily News*, July 22, 1868.

cŏn-fĕd'-ĕr-ā-tŏr, * **con-fed-er-a-tour,** *s.* [Eng. *confederat(e)*; *-or*, *-our.*] One who enters into a confederacy; a confederate, an ally.

"The one halfe the *confederators* shall and may employ."—*Grafton: Chronicle.*

* **cŏn-fĕd'-ĕr-ā-tў,** * **cŏn-fĕd'-ĕr-ā-tĭe,** *s.* [Eng. *confederat(e)*; *-y.*] A confederacy or confederation. (*Nicoll: Thucydides.*)

* **cŏn-fĕd'-ĕred,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONFEDER, *v.*]

con-feised, *a.* [CONFUSED.] (*Scotch.*)

cŏn-fĕr', * **con-ferre,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *confero* = to bring together: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *fero* = to bring, to bear; Fr. *conférir*; Sp. *conferir*; Ital. *conferire.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To bring together for the purposes of comparison; to discuss, to compare, to examine.

"The captaine generall assembling the masters together once euery week . . . to *conferre* all the obseruations, and notes of the said ships, . . ."—*Hacluyt: Voyages*, vol. i., p. 226.

* 2. To apply, to turn, to direct.

"*Conferre* all thy studie, all thy time, all thy treasure to the atteining of ye sacred and sincere knowledge of diuinitie."—*Lyly: Euphues*, p. 112.

3. To bestow, to grant as a permanent gift or possession.

"Thou *conferrest* the benefits, and he receives them . . ."—*Arbuthnot: History of John Bull.*

(*a*) Followed by *on* or *upon* before the recipient.

"Rest to the limbs, and quiet I *confer*
On troubled minds." *Waller.*

* (*b*) Sometimes followed by *to.*

"Everything seems to have some beneficial tendency, according to which it *confers* somewhat *to* the need . . . of the principal creatures."—*Barrow: Sermons*, i. 4.

* (*c*) With two objects.

"We should *confer*
These Trojans their due fate and death."
Chapman: Iliad, ii. 307.

* 4. To contribute, to help, to conduce, to tend.

"The closeness and compactness of the parts resting together, doth much *confer* to the strength of the union."—*Glanville.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To meet together for the purpose of comparing thoughts, ideas, or plans; to discuss, to converse, to consult, to compare views. (Followed by *with* before the person consulted, and *of* before the matter considered.)

". . . he is now ready to discuss the conditions of peace; and with that view he has *conferred with* his colleagues."—*Times*, Nov. 13, 1876.

2. To contribute, to help, to conduce.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to confer* and *to bestow:* "*Conferring* is an act of authority; *bestowing* that of charity or generosity. Princes and men in power *confer*; people in a private station *bestow.* Honours, dignities, privileges, and rank, are the things *conferred*; favours, kindnesses, and pecuniary relief, are the things *bestowed.* Merit, favour, interest, caprice, or intrigue, gives rise to *conferring*; necessity, solicitation, and private affection, lead to *bestowing.* England affords more than one instance in which the highest honours of the state have been *conferred* on persons of distinguished merit, though not of elevated birth: it is the characteristic of Christianity, that it inspires its followers with a desire of *bestowing* their goods on the poor and necessitous. It is not easy to *confer* a favour on the unthankful: the value of a kindness is greatly enhanced by the manner in which it is *bestowed.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

† **cŏn-fĕr-ēe',** *s.* [Eng. *confer*; *-ee.*]

1. One with whom a person confers, discusses, or consults.

2. [CONFEREE.]

cŏn'-fĕr-ençe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *conferens*, pr. par. of *confero* = to bring together.] [CONFER.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of comparing or collating two or more things together; comparison, collation.

"The *conference* of these two places, containing so excellent a piece of learning as this, expressed by so worthy a wit as Tully's was, must needs bring on pleasure to him that maketh a true account of learning."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*

* 2. The act of considering; discussing or considering mentally.

"Read the place, and ye shall take both pleasure and profit in *conference* of it."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster*, bk. ii.

3. The act of comparing views, ideas, or plans; discussion, consultation; interchange of views.

"Reading maketh a full man: *conference* a ready man."—*Bacon: Essays*, No. 50.

* 4. Analogy or agreement.

"John Knox does not meit the heid of my particklе quhair I do mark the *conferrence* betuix the phrase of the scriptures alledged be vs baith."—*Reasoning, Crosraguell & J. Knox*, F. 18, a. 19, b.

5. A meeting or gathering for the purpose of conferring or comparing views and ideas; or for the settlement and adjustment of differences.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Diplomacy:* A meeting of the representatives of different powers for the purpose of adjusting differences. For details see example.

"It would tend to uniformity of expression in this great debate if you would state that the business of a *Conference* is a Protocol,—that of a Congress, a Treaty. Many hon. members have spoken of a *Conference* who, I am sure, would be surprised to hear that the way of peace is by a Congress."—*Times*, Feb. 2, 1878.

2. *Parliamentary usage:* A meeting of two branches of a legislature, by their committees, to consider and adjust differences respecting bills, &c. (*Webster.*) If a bill is in dispute between the two Houses of the American Congress, the House which at the moment is in possession of the bill asks for the conference. The other House then fixes the time and place. If a "simple conference" fail to adjust matters, a "free conference" follows, and it is customary to ask for one if two of the ordinary kind have failed. Afterwards all, till the difficulty is removed, must be free.

3. *Law:* A meeting between a barrister or other advocate and a solicitor to consult about the case of the client for whom they are acting.

4. *Ecclesiology:*

(1) A meeting of the ministers of any Church for the consideration and regulation of church matters.

"Soon after his return from America, he had commenced the Annual *Conference* of Preachers, . . ."—*Newman: Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. i., § 1.

(*a*) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

(*b*) *Spec.:* An annual gathering of the ministers, now with a certain number of lay representatives of the several Wesleyan Methodist congregations, to deliberate upon the affairs of the religious denomination to which they belong. [METHODISM.]

(2) A meeting not held at stated intervals, but arranged to adjust some difference which may exist between Churches or sections of Churches.

¶ Many conferences have taken place abroad between Churches or parties in Churches. Thus there were conferences between Lutherans and Roman Catholics at Ratisbon in A.D. 1601; one in 1685 between John Claude, of the French Reformed Church, and James Bénigne Bossuet, a Roman Catholic; and one at Thorn in 1645, with the view of reconciling the Lutherans and the Reformed Churches; but the conference to which the name is most frequently applied in England was that at Hampton Court.

¶ *Hampton Court Conference:*

Ch. Hist.: A conference between King James I. of England, immediately after his accession to the Southern throne, and the representatives of the Anglican and the Puritan parties in the Church. In October, 1603, the king appointed the conference. Its first meeting was held at Hampton Court on the 14th of January, 1604, James on that day receiving the Anglicans. The second day, January 16th, the Puritans were admitted to make their statement and discuss it with their opponents. The third day, January 18th, the bishops and deans were called in to settle with the king what alterations should be made in the regulations of the Church. Then the Puritans were called in to have the decision intimated to them, and the conference closed.

¶ For the difference between *conference* and *conversation*, see CONVERSATION.

* **cŏn'-fĕr-ençe,** *v.i.* [CONFERENCE, *s.*] To confer, to consult together. (*Webster.*)

* **cŏn'-fĕr-ęn-çĭng,** *s.* [CONFERENCE, *v.*] Consultation, conferring, conference.

"There was of course long *conferencing*, long consulting."—*Carlyle: Fred. Great*, bk. xii., ch. 11.

* **cŏn-fĕr-ĕn'-tial (ti as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *conferenc(e)*; *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a conference or discussion.

* **cŏn-fĕr'-mĕnt (1),** *s.* [Eng. *conferm* = confirm; *-ment.*] Confirmation.

"He made ac *confermentt* to Westmynstre of eche thynge."—*Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 349.

cŏn-fĕr'-mĕnt (2), *s.* [Eng. *confer*; *-ment.*] The act of conferring, granting, or bestowing; as, the conferment of degrees at the universities.

* **cŏn-fĕr'-ra-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *confer*; *-able.*] Capable of being conferred.

"It qualifies a gentleman for any *conferrable* honour."—*Waterhous: Arms and Armory*, p. 94.

cŏn-fĕrred', *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONFER.]

cŏn'-fĕr-rēe, *s.* [Eng. *confer ; -ee.*] One on whom anything is conferred.

† **cŏn-fĕr'-rĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *confer ; -er.*]

1. One who confers, consults, or converses with another.

2. One who confers or bestows ; a granter.

"It is an important one: because several persons, as *conferrers* or receivers, have found their pleasure or account in it."—*Richardson: Pamela*, let. xxxii.

cŏn-fĕr'-rĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Confer.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive :*

1. The act of comparing two or more things together ; comparison.

"A careful comparing and *conferring* of one scripture with another."—*Bishop Hall : Cases of Conscience.*

2. The act of consulting or discussing together ; conference.

3. The act of bestowing or granting.

† **cŏn-fĕr-rû'-mĭn-ā-tĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *conferruminatus*, pa. par. of *conferrumino* = to cement together : *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *ferrumen* = cement ; *ferrum* = iron.]

Bot. : Closely united or joined, so as to be undistinguishable.

"Embryo . . . with its cotyledons and radicals distinguishable or *conferruminated* into a solid mass."—*Lindley : Nat. Syst. Bot.*, p. 63.

cŏn'-fĕr'-vạ, *s.* [In Fr. *conferve*. From Lat. *conferva* = a kind of aquatic plant, from *conferveo* = (1) to seethe, to boil together ; (2) to heal, to grow together, which these plants were supposed to do : *con* = together, and *ferveo* = to boil.]

Bot. : A genus of Algals, the typical one of the sub-order Conferveæ and the order Confervaceæ. The species consist of unbranched filaments, composed of cylindrical or moniliform cells with starch granules. Most of the species are marine, though a few are freshwater. Rabenhorst describes thirty in all.

cŏn-fĕr-vā'-ṣē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *conferva* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot. : An order of flowerless plants, alliance Algales. They are vesicular, filamentary, or membranous bodies, multiplied by zoospores generated in the interior at the expense of the green matter. They are water-plants, generally green, but occasionally olive, violet, and red ; most of them are found in fresh-water, attached or floating, some in salt-water, and a few in both. The Confervaceæ bear the lichens Cœnogonium and Cystocoleus.

cŏn-fĕr'-vā'-ṣē-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *conferv(a)* ; Eng. suff. *-aceous.*] Belonging to the Confervæ.

cŏn-fĕr'-vạl, *a. & s.* [From Lat. *conferva*, and adj. suff. *-ālis.*]

A. *As adj. :* Belonging to the Confervæ.

B. *As substantive :*

Bot. (pl., *Confervals*): Plants of the order Confervaceæ.

"Henry has examined the *Confervals* in the springs of Vichy, Neris, and Vaux, and found small quantities of an iodide in each."—*Lindley : Veg. King.*, 3rd ed. (1853), p. 18.

cŏn-fĕr'-vĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *conferv(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot. : A sub-order of Algals, order Confervaceæ (q.v.). The cellules resemble joints, arranged in a net, or more frequently in simple or branched threads separate or combined by common slime. It is divided into four tribes—(1) Hydrodictideæ, (2) Zygnemideæ, (3) Confervideæ, (4) Chætophorideæ.

cŏn-fĕr'-vī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *conferv(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot. : A tribe of Algals, the typical one of the sub-order Confervæ (q.v.). The cells are tubular, united by their truncated extremities into free simple or branched threads.

cŏn-fĕr'-vīte, *s.* [Lat. *conferv(a)* ; Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Palæont. : A genus of fossil plants. [Confervites.]

cŏn-fĕr-vī'-tēṣ, *s.* [Lat. *conferv(a)* ; Eng. suff. *-ites* (*Palæont.*) (q.v.).]

Palæont. : A genus, if not even a higher category, of fossil plants, supposed to be akin to Conferva. They are found in the Chalk of Bornholm and the South of England, in the Greensand of Maidstone, and in the Chalk-Marl of Hamsey. (*Mantell.*)

cŏn-fĕr'-vŏĭd, *a. & s.* [Lat. *conferva* ; Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance, form.]

A. *As adj. :* Having the appearance of or like the Confervas.

"Covered over with a parasitic *confervoid* growth."—*Macmillan : Page of Nature*, p. 133.

B. *As subst.* (*pl.*) : An English name for Algals resembling Confervas or belonging to the order Confervaceæ.

"The Chlorospores or *Confervoids*, the lowest order of the Algæ."—*Griffith & Henfrey : Micrograph. Dict.* (ed. 1875), p. 188.

cŏn-fĕr-vŏĭ'-dĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Eng. *confervoid*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot. : An order of Algals, the same as Confervaceæ (q.v.).

* **cŏn-fĕr-ў, * cown-fer-y,** *s.* [An Anglo-Norman word.] The Daisy (*Bellis perennis*).

"Dayay, flowre. *Consolida minor et major dicitur Confery* (*Cownfery*, K.)."—*Prompt. Parv.* (ed. 1865), p. 112.

cŏn-fĕss', *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *confesser ;* Ital. *confessare ;* Sp. & Port. *confesar*, from Lat. *confessus*, pa. par. of *confiteor* = to confess : *con* = *cum* = with, together ; *fateor* = to confess, to acknowledge.]

A. *Transitive :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. To own, acknowledge, or admit ; to make acknowledgment or avowal, as of a crime, fault, or debt.

"Hold, Peter, hold ! I *confess*, I *confess* treason."
Shakesp. : 2 Henry VI., ii. 3.

2. To admit, to concede, to yield, to grant.

"If that the king
Have any way your good deserts forgot,
Which he *confesseth* to be manifold."
Shakesp. : 1 Henry IV., iv. 3.

3. To recognize or acknowledge the presence or superiority of.

"Th' affrighted gods *confess'd* their awful lord."
Pope : Homer's Iliad, bk. i., l. 529.

4. To own, to acknowledge, to avow, to recognize ; not to deny.

"Whosoever shall *confess* me before men, him will I *confess* also before my Father which is in heaven."—*Matt.* x. 32.

5. To declare one's adhesion to or belief in.

". . . yet if they pray toward this place, and *confess* thy name, . . ."—*2 Chron.* vi. 26.

6. To prove, manifest, show, or attest the existence of.

"Goddess (he cried), these glorious arms, that shine
With matchless art, *confess* the hand divine."
Pope : Homer ; Iliad xix. 26.

7. To manifest, to declare, to exhibit.

"Behind she stood, and by the golden hair
Achilles seiz'd : to him alone *confess'd*."
Pope : Homer's Iliad, bk. i., l. 264-65.

II. *Ecclesiastical :*

1. *Of the penitent :* To make known or disclose (as a sin) to a priest with a view to obtain absolution. [B. 2.]

"If our sin be only against God, yet to *confess* it to his minister may be of good use."—*Wake : Preparation for Death.*

2. *Of the priest :* To hear the confession of a penitent.

"I have *confessed* her."—*Shakesp. : Measure for Measure*, v.

B. *Reflexively :*

1. *Gen. :* To make known or disclose ; to acknowledge or avow.

"But she hir wolde not *confesse*,
Whan thei hir asken, what she was."
Gower : Con. A., bk. ii.

2. *Spec. :* To make known or disclose the state of the conscience to a priest ; to make confession.

"Our beautiful votary took the opportunity of *confessing* herself to this celebrated father."—*Addison : Spectator.*

¶ With *of* before the matter confessed.

"*Confess* thee freely *of* thy sin."
Shakesp. : Othello, v. 2.

C. *Intransitive :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. To make a confession, avowal, or acknowledgment of sins, faults, &c.

"Now when Ezra had prayed, and when he had *confessed*, . . ."—*Ezra* x. 1.

2. To acknowledge, to avow, to admit, to own.

"Our foes themselues *confest* they bought full deere,
The hote pursute which they attempted there."
Gascoigne : The Fruites of Warre.

3. Followed by a clause.

"Josephus says that Antiochus Epiphanes, as he was dying *confessed* that he suffered for the injuries which he had done to the Jews."—*Jortin : On the Christian Religion*, Dis. i.

4. Used loosely in the sense of admit, state, allow grant.

"I must *confess* I was most pleased with a beautiful prospect that none of them have mentioned."—*Addison : On Italy.*

II. *Technically :*

1. *Ecclesiastical :*

(1) *Of the penitent :* To make confession to a priest.

"I should *confess* to you."
Shakesp. : Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1.

* (2) *Of the priest :* To hear or receive the confession of a penitent.

"Youre covent coveiteth
To *confesse* and to burye
Rather than to baptize barnes."
Langland : P. Plowman, 6,724.

2. *Law :* [Confess and Avoid].

To confess and avoid :

Law : To admit one has done what is alleged against him, but to show that there was nothing illegal in his action. (*Blackstone.*)

¶ *To make a bottle confess :* To drain it to the last drop by pouring or dripping. (*Scotch.*)

* **cŏn-fĕs'-sạl,** *s.* [Eng. *confess ; -al.*] Confession.

"It is good that it be justified by *confessal* and avoidance."—*Puttenham : Arte of Eng. Poesie*, bk. iii., ch. xix.

* **cŏn-fĕs'-sant,** *s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *confesser.*] One who makes confession to a priest.

"The posture of the *confessant*, and the priest in confession."—*Bacon : Apophthegms.*

* **cŏn-fĕs'-sar-ў,** *s.* [Low Lat. *confessarius.*] One who hears confessions ; a confessor.

"To reveal it, as treacherous *confessaries*."—*Bp. Hall : Serm., Works*, ii. 289.

cŏn-fĕssed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Confess.]

A. *As pa. par. :* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adj. :* Admitted, evident.

cŏn-fĕs'-sĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *confessed ; -ly.*] Avowedly ; in an acknowledged manner.

cŏn-fĕs'-sẽr, *s.* [Eng. *confess ; -er.*] One who confesses or makes a confession.

cŏn-fĕs'-sĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Confess.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As subst. :* The act of making confession.

cŏn-fĕss'-ĭŏn (ss as sh), * con-fes-si-oun, *s.* [Lat. *confessio*, from *confessus*, pa. par. of *confiteor* : *con* = *cum* = with, fully ; *fateor* = to confess.]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. The acknowledgment of any crime, fault, or action committed. [II.]

2. The acknowledgment of the truth or accuracy of any statement.

"Lord Beaconsfield's own speech contained many undesigned *confessions* of this truth. . . ."—*Times*, Nov. 11, 1876.

3. A profession, a declaration, an avowal.

II. *Technically :*

* 1. *Law :* The acknowledgment of a debt by the debtor before a justice ; also the pleading guilty to an indictment.

2. *Eccles. :* [Sacramental Confession.]

". . . all that could be urged in favour of transubstantiation and auricular *confession*."—*Macaulay ; Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

III. *Special phrases and compounds :*

1. *Auricular confession :* [Auricular. See also *Sacramental confession* in this article.]

2. *Confession and avoidance* (*Law*): A term used when a plaintiff in his replication to a defendant's plea confesses the truth of the facts in the plea ; but at the same time introduces some new matter or distinction consistent with the plaintiff's former declaration.

3. *Confession of action :*

Law : The confession that an action against one—as, for instance, to recover a debt—is to a certain extent just, and the payment into court of the amount which one admits to be due. (*Blackstone.*)

4. *Confession of faith :*

Theol. & Ch. Hist. : A statement in a carefully composed and well-tested series of propositions of the tenets held by the church or religious party adhering to such confession.

Numerous confessions have been put forth, and among others the following :—

(1) *The Confession of Augsburg:* [Augsburg Confession].

(2) *The Westminster Confession:* A confession of faith drawn up by what was called an Assembly of Divines, but which had also some laymen among its members, sitting by authority of the Parliament between A.D. 1643 and 1647. Ninety-seven were English and nine, with two "scribes," Scotch commissioners. The place of meeting was Henry VII.'s Chapel at Westminster. The confession of faith was agreed to in 1643, and was designed to be the standard of belief for the whole kingdom, England as well as Scotland. In the former country, however, it was never cordially accepted by the nation; in the latter it was so received. It was ratified by the Scottish General Assembly on August 27, 1647, and by the Parliament of the northern kingdom on February 7, 1649, as it was once more under William and Mary, on June 7, 1690. Its tenets were essentially those of the Reformed Churches in general. It is still the chief symbolic book of the Evangelical Presbyteran Churches in Britain and America, though explanations or qualifications of the teaching on one or two points are permitted in some of the churches.

¶ The Thirty-nine Articles are a confession of faith in all but the name. [Articles.]

5. *Confession of indictment:*

Law: A confession by an accused person that he is guilty of the offence with which he is charged. (*Blackstone.*)

6. *Sacramental Confession:*

Theology & Church History:

(1) *Def.:* "The habitual and detailed confession of sins to a priest, with a view of receiving priestly absolution, and of so becoming better prepared for a faithful and true partaking of the Holy Communion, and of attaining to a higher standard of true spiritual life." (*Bp. of Gloucester & Bristol*, quoted in *Times*, Oct. 27, 1877.)

(2) *Hist.:* Originally notorious offenders were required to confess their sins publicly before the congregation. There existed also an ancient practice of voluntary confession in public of private offences and secret sins. In the fifth century Pope Leo the Great gave permission to confess the latter kind of sins in private to a priest appointed for the purpose. This was the origin of sacramental confession, which soon after became an institution, though confession to a priest was optional till the thirteenth century, when Innocent III., at the fourth Council of Lateran, A.D. 1215, rendered it compulsory. It has since continued to be practised in the Roman Catholic Church, and efforts have been made by the Ritualistic party to reintroduce it into the Church of England. It has no place in the standards of the English Church, and has been repudiated by the vast majority of its adherents, whether clerical or lay. Hooker thus speaks of it: "I dare boldly affirm that for many hundred years after Christ, the Fathers held no such opinion; they did not gather by our Saviour's words (John xx. 23) any such necessity of seeking the priest's absolution by secret and (as they now term it) sacramental confession. Public confession they thought necessary by way of discipline, not private confession as in the nature of a sacrament necessary." (*Hooker: Eccles. Pol.*, vi., c. 436.)

*** confession-chair,** *s.* A confessional.

*** cŏn-fĕs-sion-āire′,** *s.* [O. Fr.] A penitent; one who has made confession.

"Like an absolved *confessionnaire*, wipes off as he goes along one score, to begin another."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, ii. 153.

cŏn-fĕss′-iŏn-ăl (ss as **sh),** *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. & Ital. *confessionale*, from Lat. *confessus*, pa. par. of *confiteor.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to confessions of faith, as "confessional books."

B. *As subst.:* The seat on which a priest sits to hear the confessions of penitents; a confession chair.

"The *confessional* where he daily studies with cold and scientific attention the morbid anatomy of guilty consciences."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

*** cŏn-fĕss′-iŏn-ăl-ĭst (ss** as **sh),** *s.* [Eng. *confessional; -ist.*] A confessor. (*Boucher.*)

cŏn-fĕss′-iŏn-ā-rў (ss as **sh),** *a.* & *s.* [Low Lat. *confessionarium*, from Lat. *confessus.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to confession; of the nature of a confession.

"They make a kind of *confessionary* litany to themselves."—*Bp. Prideaux: Euchol.* (1656), p. 220.

B. *As subst.:* A confessional.

"Improperly termed *confessionaries* or confessionals."—*Archæol.*, x. 299. (1792.)

cŏn-fĕss′-iŏn-ĭst (ss as **sh),** *s.* [Eng. *confession; -ist.*] One adhering to a certain confession; one professing a certain faith.

". . . the Protestant and Romish *confessionists*."—*Mountagu: App. to Cæsar;* Ded.

cŏn-fĕs′-sŏr, * con-fes-sour, *s.* [Lat., from *confessus*, pa. par. of *confiteor.*] [Confess.]

† **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* One who confesses any fault or crime.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ch. Hist.:* The name given by the early Christians to one who manfully faced death rather than deny or conceal the Christian faith, but who had not his life actually taken away. If he were put to death he was a martyr and not a confessor. Both were exceedingly honourable titles, but the martyr was the higher of the two. (In this sense often pron. **cŏn′-fĕs-sŏr.)**

". . . some *confessors*, who had manfully refused to save themselves from torments and death by throwing frankincense on the altar of Jupiter, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. *Eccles.:* A priest who officially hears confessions and prescribes penance to penitents, or grants them absolution.

¶ *Confessor of the Sovereign:* The title of a dignitary called also *Clerk of the Closet* (q.v.).

cŏn-fĕs′-sŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *confessor; -ship.*] The office or position of a confessor.

*** cŏn-fĕst′,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Confess.]

A. *As pa. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adj.:* Acknowledged, admitted, not concealed or disputed; open.

"Since the perfidious author stands *confest!*"
Rowe: Royal Convert.

*** cŏn-fĕst′-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *confest; -ly.*] Confessedly, admittedly, avowedly, openly; with acknowledgment.

"They address to that principle which is *confestly* predominant in our nature."—*Decay of Piety.*

*** cŏn-fĭ′-cient (cient** as **ṣhent),** *a.* [Lat. *conficiens*, pr. par. of *conficio* = to confound, to effect.] That which causes or effects; effective. (*Bailey.*)

cŏn′-fĭ-dant (m.), **cŏn′-fĭ-dante** (f.), *s.* [Fr. *confident* (m.), *confidente* (f.); O. Fr. *confidant* (m.), *confidante* (f.).] [Confident.] One who is entrusted with private secrets, especially one trusted in affairs of love; a bosom friend.

"Quick with the tale, and ready with the lie—
The genial *confidante*, and general spy."
Byron: A Sketch.

cŏn-fīde′, *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *confido: con* = *cum* = with, together, fully, and *fido* = to trust; *fidus* = faithful, trustworthy; Fr. *confier.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To have trust, confidence, or reliance in or upon; to rely, to trust, to believe.

"That I should fear, not sociably mild,
As Raphael, that I should much *confide*."
Milton: P. L., bk. xi.

¶ With *in* before that in which trust or confidence is placed.

"*Confiding in* our want of worth, he stands."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. ix., l. 58-60.

B. *Trans.:* To entrust or give in charge to another; to commit, to acknowledge.

". . . it had been *confided* to two eminent men, . . ."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to confide* and *to trust:* "Both these verbs express a reliance on the fidelity of another, but *confide* is to *trust* as the species to the genus; we always *trust* when we *confide*, but not *vice versâ*. We *confide* to a person that which is of the greatest importance to ourselves; we *trust* to him whenever we rest on his word for anything. We need rely only on a person's integrity when we *trust* to him, but we rely also on his abilities and mental qualifications when we place *confidence;* it is an extraordinary *trust*, founded on a powerful conviction in a person's favour. *Confidence* frequently supposes something secret as well as personal; *trust* respects only the personal interest. A king *confides* in his ministers and generals for the due execution of his plans, and the administration of the laws; one friend *confides* in another when he discloses to him all his private concerns: a merchant *trusts* to his clerks when he employs them in his business; individuals *trust* each other with portions of their property. A breach of *trust* evinces a want of that common principle which keeps human society together; but a breach of *confidence* betrays a more than ordinary share of baseness and depravity." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏn-fī′-dĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Confide.]

cŏn′-fī-dĕnce, * cŏn-fī-dens, *s.* [Fr. *confidence, confiance;* Ital. *confidenza, confidanza;* Sp. *confidencia, confianza*, from Lat. *confidentia*, from *confidens*, pr. par. of *confido* = to confide: *con* = *cum* = with, together, fully, and *fido* = to trust; *fidus* = faithful, trustworthy.]

1. The act of confiding in or placing firm trust or reliance on any person or thing; trust, belief.

". . . the Cardinal Benedict, who enjoyed his full and unlimited *confidence*."—*Milman: Hist. Latin Christianity*, bk. ix., ch. vii.

¶ It is now followed by *in*, but formerly *of* was also used.

"Society is built on trust, and trust upon *confidence of* one another's integrity."—*South.*

2. Firm trust or reliance on oneself or one's powers or abilities; boldness.

"His times being rather prosperous than calm, had raised his *confidence* by success."—*Bacon: Hen. VII.*

3. Excessive trust or belief in oneself, boldness, assurance, conceit.

". . . their *confidence*, for the most part, riseth from too much credit given to their own wits, . . ."—*Hooker: Dedication.*

* 4. That in which reliance or trust is placed; a ground of trust or reliance.

"What *confidence* is this wherein thou trustest?"—*2 Kings* xviii. 19.

* 5. A state or condition of close intimacy or trust.

"Such a citizen who lived afterwards in great *confidence* with Cæsar."—*Middleton: Cicero*, i. 244.

6. The quality of being worthy to be confided in or relied on; trustworthiness.

"He was met by ministers of *confidence*, commissioned to seize the offices of government."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, iv. 134.

* 7. A confidential talk or conversation; a conference.

"The next time we have *confidence*."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, i. 4.

8. A feeling of security or trust.

"Beloved, if our heart condemn us not, then have we *confidence* towards God."—*1 John* iii. 21.

¶ For the difference between *confidence* and *hope* see Hope.

cŏn′-fĭ-dent, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *confidens*, pr. par. of *confido* = to confide.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Assured, sure, secure; having full confidence or trust.

"To build our altar, *confident*, and bold."
Cowper: Conversation.

(1) Followed by a clause.

"I am *confident*, that very much may be done towards the improvement of philosophy."—*Boyle.*

(2) Followed by *of.*

"Defying earth, and *confident* of heaven."
Byron: Lara, ii. 8.

(3) Followed by *in.*

2. Self-reliant, bold, courageous.

"Achilles answered; all thou knowest, speake and be *confident*."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, bk. i.

3. Over-bold or full of assurance; presumptuous, conceited.

"A wise man feareth, but the fool rageth, and is *confident*."—*Proverbs* xiv. 16.

4. Positive or dogmatic in conversation.

† 5. Trusting, without suspicion.

"Rome, be as just and gracious unto me,
As I am *confident* and kind to thee."
Shakesp.: Tit. And., i. 1.

* 6. Trustworthy, confidential.

"I had given notice to a companion of mine, a *confident* servant of my master's."—*Mabbe: The Rogue* (1623), pt. i., p. 178.

* 7. Giving reason or grounds for confidence.

"The cause was more *confident* than the event was prosperous."—*Taylor.*

* **B.** *As subst.:* [Confidant].

"If ever it comes to this, that a man can say of his *confident*, he would have deceived me, he has said enough."—*South.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *confident, dogmatical,* and *positive:* "The first two of these words denote an habitual or permanent state of mind; the latter either a partial or an habitual temper. There is much of *confidence* in *dogmatism* and *positivity,* but it expresses more than either. *Confidence* implies a general reliance on one's abilities in whatever we undertake; *dogmatism* implies a reliance on the truth of our opinions; *positivity* a reliance on the truth of our assertions. A *confident* man is always ready to act, as he is sure of succeeding; a *dogmatical* man is always ready to speak, as he is sure of being heard; a *positive* man is determined to maintain what he has asserted, as he is convinced that he has made no mistake. *Confidence* is opposed to diffidence; *dogmatism* to scepticism; *positivity* to hesitation. A *confident* man mostly fails for want of using the necessary means to ensure success; a *dogmatical* man is mostly in error, because he substitutes his own partial opinions for such as are established; a *positive* man is mostly deceived, because he trusts more to his own senses and memory than he ought. Self-knowledge is the most effectual cure for *self-confidence;* an acquaintance with men and things tends to lessen *dogmatism;* the experience of having been deceived one's self, and the observation that others are perpetually liable to be deceived, ought to check the folly of being *positive* as to any event or circumstance that is past." *(Crabb: Eng. Synon.)*

cŏn-fĭ-dĕn'-tiăl (ti as sh), *a.* [Fr. *confidentiel,* from Lat. *confidens.*]

1. *Of persons:* Trustworthy; entrusted or worthy of being entrusted with matters of secrecy; trusted in; treated with confidence.

"... such were the qualities which made the widow of a buffoon first the *confidential* friend, and then the spouse, of the proudest and most powerful of European kings."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.

2. *Of things:*

(1) Told or communicated in confidence; secret, private.

"... we made two *confidential* communications ...."—*Burke: Reg. Peace,* Let. 3.

(2) Carried on in confidence; relating to private or secret matters.

"I am desirous to begin a *confidential* correspondence with you."—*Lord Chesterfield.*

cŏn-fĭ-dĕn'-tiăl-lў (ti as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *confidential; -ly.*] In a confidential manner; in confidence or trust; privately.

cŏn'-fĭ-dent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *confident; -ly.*]

1. In a confident or assured manner; with confidence, trust, or a feeling of security.

"Where Duty bids, he *confidently* steers."
Cowper: A Reflection; Horace, bk. ii., Ode x.

2. With confidence or assurance; boldly, courageously.

"... the author's presumption, in so *confidently* predicting immortality to his performance."—*Warburton: Divine Legation,* bk. iii., § 3.

3. With excessive confidence or assurance; positively, dogmatically.

"Every fool may believe, and pronounce *confidently;* but wise men will conclude firmly."—*South.*

* **cŏn'-fĭ-dent-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *confident; -ness.*] The quality of being confident; confidence, assurance. *(Bailey.)*

† **cŏn-fī'-dĕr (1),** *s.* [Eng. *confid(e); -er.*] One who confides, trusts, or has confidence in another.

* **cŏn-fĭd'-ẽr (2), cŏn-fĕd'-ẽr,** *a.* [Confeder.] Confederate, allied.

"Agatis this may not sufferit be,
Latinis *consider* with Troianis and Enee.
Doug.: Virgil, 317, 12.

cŏn-fī'-dĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Confide, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Giving or committing in trust.

"And whom?—the gracious, the *confiding* hand."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. 5.

2. Trusting; having confidence, trust, or reliance.

3. Over-trustful, credulous, unsuspicious.

"He had a *confiding* wife, and he treated her as *confiding* wives only are treated."—*Thackeray: Vanity Fair.*

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of giving or committing in trust.

2. The act of communicating in confidence.

3. The act or state of having trust or confidence in.

cŏn-fī'-dĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *confiding; -ly.*] In a confiding manner; with confidence, confidently.

"A priest ... who had *confidingly* accompanied them, acted as interpreter."—*J. Grant; Inventors, &c.,* in *Cassell's Tech. Ed.,* pt. ii., p. 326.

* **cŏn-fī'-dĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *confiding; -ness.*] The quality of being confiding or confident.

"He had the freshness, the simplicity, the *confidingness,* the liveliness of boyhood."—*Mill: Dissert. and Discuss.* (*Bentham*), i. 392.

* **cŏn-fĭg'-ụ-rate,** *v.t.* [Lat. *configuratus,* pa. par. of *configuro: con* = *cum* = with, together, and *figuro* = to form, to figure; *figura* = a figure.] To assume a harmonious or concordant shape; to take form or position, as the parts of a complex structure.

"Where pyramids to pyramids relate,
And the whole fabrick doth *configurate.*"
Jordan: Poems (before 1650).

cŏn-fĭg-ụ-rā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *configuration;* Lat. *configuratio,* from *configuratus,* pa. par. of *configuro.*]

† 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The form, shape, or position of parts of any thing in relation to each other.

"Chili must formerly have resembled the latter country in the *configuration* of its land and water."—*Darwin: Voy. round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xii., p. 255.

* 2. *Astrol.:* The relative position of the planets; the face of the horoscope according to the relative aspects of the planets at any time.

"The aspects, conjunctions, and *configurations,* of the stars ..."—*Sir T. Browne: Christian Morals,* ii. 9.

* **configure (cŏn-fĭg'-gẽr),** *v.t.* [Fr. *configurer;* Lat. *configuro.*] To dispose or arrange into any shape or form; to fashion, shape, or frame after a model.

"Mother earth brought forth legs, arms, and other members of the body, scatter'd and distinct, at their full growth; which coming together, cementing, and so *configuring* themselves into human shape, made lusty men."—*Bentley: Sermons.*

* **configured (cŏn-fĭg'-gẽrd),** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Configure.]

* **configuring (cŏn-fĭg'-ẽr-ĭng),** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Configure.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of shaping or forming after a model; configuration.

cŏn-fī'-na-ble, *a.* [Eng. *confin(e); -able.*] Capable of being confined, restricted, or limited.

"There is infinite virtue in the Almighty, not *confinable* to any limits."—*Bp. Hall: Rem.,* p. 90.

cŏn'-fīne or † **cŏn-fīne',** *s. & a.* [Confine, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A common boundary, frontier, border, or limit (generally used in the plural).

"On the *confines* of the city and the Temple had been founded, in the thirteenth century, a House of Carmelite Friars, ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

* 2. A neighbour; or perhaps bordering or neighbouring territory.

"Now, neighbour *confines,* purge you of your scum."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

* 3. A place of confinement.

"*Ham.* A goodly one; in which there are many *confines,* wards, and dungeons; Denmark being one of the worst."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* ii. 2.

* **II.** *Fig.:* A boundary, limit, or extreme.

"*Reg.* O, sir, you are old,
Nature in you stands on the very verge
Of her *confine:* you should be ruled, and led
By some discretion, that discerns your state."
Shakesp.: King Lear, ii. 4.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Neighbouring, bordering upon, adjoining.

¶ For the difference between *confines* and *border,* see Border.

cŏn-fīne', *v.t. & t.* [Fr *confiner* = to confine, to abbut or bound upon ... to lay out bounds unto; also, to confine, to relegate (*Cotgrave*); Fr. *confin* = near, neighbouring, from Lat. *confinis: con* = *cum* = with, together; *finis* = a boundary (*Skeat*).]

* **A.** *Intransitive:*

1. To border (upon), to touch (on); to have a common boundary, frontier, or limit.

(1) With the prep. *with.*

"Half lost, I seek
What readiest path leads where your gloomy bounds
Confine with heav'n." *Milton: P. L.,* ii. 977.

(2) With the prep. *on.*

"Full in the midst of this created space,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and skies, there stands a place
Confining on all three." *Dryden.*

2. To restrict or limit oneself.

"Children, permitted the freedom of both hands, do oft times *confine* unto the left, and are not without great difficulty restrain'd from it."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

* 1. To form a boundary or frontier to, to bound, to limit.

2. To shut up, to restrict, to keep within bounds.

"The third is a mixture of the two former, where the pupils are restrained, but not *confined* ...."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning,* ch. xiii.

* 3. To drive beyond the confines or borders; to banish, to expel.

"We, by the help
Of these his people, have *confin'd* him hence."
Heywood: Golden Age, 1611.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To keep within limits, to restrict, to limit.

"If the gout continue, I *confine* myself wholly to the milk diet."—*Temple.*

* 2. To bring to an end, to conclude, to limit.

3. To restrict or limit in application or reference.

"Looking to the cases which I have collected of cross-bred animals closely resembling one parent, the resemblances seem chiefly *confined* to characters almost monstrous in their nature."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. viii., p. 276.

¶ *To be confined:*

Medical:

1. To be in child-bed; to bear a child.

2. To be constipated.

¶ For the difference between *to confine* and *to bound* see Bound.

cŏn-fīned', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Confine, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Shut up, restrained within limits, imprisoned.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Restricted, circumscribed, not extensive.

"Considering the small size of these islands, we feel the more astonished at the number of their aboriginal beings, and at their *confined* range."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xvii., p. 377.

(2) Restricted in application or reference.

II. *Medical:*

1. Brought to bed of a child.

2. Constipated.

¶ For the difference between *confined* and *contracted,* see Contracted.

* **cŏn-fī'-nĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *confined; -ness.*] The state or quality of being confined, limited, or restricted.

"... the imperfection of his views, and the *confinedness* of his powers."—*Hoadly: Letters signed Britannicus,* Let. 53.

† **cŏn-fīne'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *confine; -less.*] Without limit or boundary; unbounded, unlimited.

"Will seem as pure as snow; and the poor state
Esteem him as a lamb, being compared
With my *confineless* harms."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

cŏn-fīne'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *confine; -ment.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of confining, shutting up, or restraining.

"As to the numbers who are under restraint, people do not seem so much surprised at the *confinement* of some, as the liberty of others."—*Addison.*

2. The state of being confined, shut up, or imprisoned.

"The poor man, ready to faint with grief and fear, was conducted by the officers of the House to a place of *confinement.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xix.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *confinement, captivity,* and *imprisonment:* "*Confinement* is the generic, the other two specific terms. *Confinement* and *imprisonment* both imply the abridgment of one's personal freedom, but the former specifies no cause which the latter does. We may be *confined* in a

room for ill health, or *confined* in any place by way of punishment; but we are never *imprisoned* but in some specific place appointed for the *confinement* of offenders, and always on some supposed offence. . . . *Confinement* is so general a term, as to be applied to animals and even inanimate objects; *imprisonment* and *captivity* are applied in the proper sense to persons only, but they admit of a figurative application. The poor stray brutes, who are found trespassing on unlawful ground, are doomed to a wretched *confinement*, rendered still more hard and intolerable by the want of food: the *confinement* of plants within too narrow a space will stop their growth for want of air." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act of restricting, limiting, or confining.

2. A restraint, limit, or restriction.

"The mind hates restraint, and is apt to fancy itself under *confinement* when the sight is pent up."—*Addison.*

B. *Med.:* Childbed, parturition, lying in.

cŏn-fī'-nēr, * **cŏn'-fī-nēr,** *s.* [Eng. *confin(e); -er.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. * One who lives upon the borders or confines of another country; a borderer.

"The senate hath stirr'd up the *confiners*,
And gentlemen of Italy . . ."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

2. One who or that which confines, restrains, or limits a boundary or limit.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. A connecting link, a connection.

"The participles or *confiners* between plants and living creatures are such as have no local motion: such as oysters."—*Bacon.*

2. Anything closely allied; a close or near neighbour.

". . . they are such neighbours and *confiners* in art, . . ."—*Wotton.*

3. Anything which restrains, limits, or restricts.

cŏn'-fīneş, *s. pl.* [Confine, *s.*]

cŏn-fī'-nĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Confine, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of putting in confinement, restricting, or limiting.

* **cŏn-fĭn'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *confinitas*, from *confinis* = neighbouring, bordering.] [Confine, *v.*] The quality of being bordering or neighbouring; nearness, neighbourhood, contiguity.

cŏn-fĭrm', * **con-ferme,** * **con-fermen,** * **con-fermi,** * **con-fermy,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *confermer*; Fr. *confirmer*; Sp. & Port. *confirmar*; Ital. *confermare*, from Lat. *confirmo* = to strengthen, to confirm: *con* = *cum* = with, together, fully, and *firmo* = to strengthen; *firmus* = strong, firm.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To make stronger or firmer; to strengthen.

". . . *confirm* the feeble knees."—*Isaiah* xxxv. 3.

2. To ratify, to settle, to establish.

"The gode olde lawes he *confermede* vaste."—*Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 522.

3. To render valid by a formal assent.

"That treaty, so prejudicial, ought to have been remitted rather than *confirmed*."—*Swift.*

4. To render certain or beyond doubt by fresh evidence; to bear witness to.

"Your eyes shall witness and *confirm* my tale,
Our youth how dextrous, and how fleet our sail."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. vii., l. 417, 418.

5. To strengthen, assure, or encourage in resolution, purpose, or opinion.

"But on I must:
Fate leads me; I will follow—There you read
What may *confirm* you."
Ford: The Witch of Edmonton, i. 2.

6. To fix firmly in, to radicate.

II. *Ecclesiastical:*

1. To administer the rite of confirmation to. [Confirmation.]

"Ich signt the with signe of croys,
And with the creme of hele *confermi*."
Shoreham, p. 15.

2. (*Script. Lang.*): To appoint, choose out, or set apart for a special purpose or end.

"For thou hast *confirmed* to thyself thy people Israel to be a people unto thee . . "—2 *Sam.* vii. 24.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To affirm, to maintain, to declare.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *confirm* and to *corroborate*: "The idea of strengthening is common to these terms, but under different circumstances: *confirm* is used generally; *corroborate* only in particular instances. What *confirms* serves to *confirm* the mind of others; what *corroborates* strengthens one's self: a testimony may be *confirmed* or *corroborated*; but the thing *confirms*, the person *corroborates*: when the truth of a person's assertions is called in question, it is fortunate for him when circumstances present themselves that *confirm* the truth of what he has said, or if he have respectable friends to *corroborate* his testimony." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

He also discriminates between *to confirm* and *to establish*: "The idea of strengthening is common to these as to the former terms, but with a different application: *confirm* respects the state of a person's mind, and whatever acts upon the mind; *establish* is employed with regard to whatever is external: a report is *confirmed*; a reputation is *established*: a person is *confirmed* in the persuasion or belief of any truth or circumstance; a thing is *established* in the public estimation. The mind seeks its own means of *confirming* itself; things are *established* either by time or authority: no person should be hasty in giving credit to reports that are not fully *confirmed*, nor in giving support to measures that are not *established* upon the surest grounds; a reciprocity of good offices serves to *confirm* an alliance, or a good understanding between people and nations; interest or reciprocal affection serves to *establish* an intercourse between individuals, which has, perhaps, been casually commenced." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏn-fĭrm'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *confirm; -able.*] Capable of being confirmed, made certain or assured.

"It may receive a spurious inmate, as is *confirmable* by many examples."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

* **cŏn-fĭrm'-ąnce,** *s.* [Lat. *confirmans*, pr. par. of *confirmo.*] Confirmation, assurance, encouragement.

"For their *confirmance*, I will therefore now
Slepe in our black barke."
Chapman: Homer's Odyssey, bk. iii.

cŏn-fĭr-mā'-tion, * **cŏn-fĭr-mā'-çĭ-ōn,** *s.* [Fr. *confirmation*; Prov. *cofermatio, confirmation*; Sp. *confirmacion*; Port. *confirmação*; Ital. *confermazione*: all from Lat. *confirmatio* (acc. *confirmationem*).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of confirming anything or any person.

(1) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

"Their blood is shed
In *confirmation* of the noblest claim."
Cowper: The Task, bk. v.

(2) *Spec.:* Evidence in support of a doctrine or a statement; proof.

"The arguments brought by Christ for the *confirmation* of his doctrine, were in themselves sufficient."—*South.*

2. The state of being confirmed.

". . . and in the defence and *confirmation* of the gospel, ye all . . ."—*Phil.* i. 7.

3. That which strengthens anything, as the evidence adduced in support of a doctrine or statement.

"Trifles light as air
Are to the jealous *confirmations* strong
As proofs of holy writ . . ."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ecclesiol. & History:*

(1) *Def.:* The act of confirming a child, a young person, or anyone, by the imposition of a Bishop's hands. For further details see (3).

(2) *Hist.:* The passages adduced in support of this rite are Heb. vi. 1, Acts viii. 14—17, xix. 5, 6, especially the first of the three. Confirmation was originally administered as the concluding part of the baptismal ceremony, whether the baptised person were an adult or an infant. Some think the practice was general by the year A.D. 190. The primitive practice in this respect still continues in the Greek Church. Chrism, or sacred ointment, was used at least from the time of Tertullian, in the 2nd century. The unction was the first part of the ceremony; the second was the consignation, or signing with the sign of the cross; and the third was the imposition of the bishop's hands, with the invocation of the Holy Ghost. In the Church of Rome, Confirmation is one of the seven sacraments, the formula used being, "I sign thee with the sign of the cross, and confirm thee with the chrism of salvation, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." The opposition by the Protestants in the 16th century to the administration of Confirmation to infants made the Council of Trent postpone it to the seventh year of a child's age.

(3) *Present Practice in the Church of England:* The Liturgy in one place has this heading: "The Order of Confirmation, or laying on of hands upon those that are baptised, and come to years of discretion." When godfathers and godmothers present a child of tender years for baptism, the demand is made by the officiating clergyman, "Dost thou, in the name of this child, renounce the devil and all his works, the vain pomp and glory of the world, with all covetous desires of the same, and the carnal desires of the flesh, so that thou wilt not follow nor be led by them?" To this the reply is made, "I renounce them all." At the conclusion of the Baptismal Service the godfathers and godmothers are exhorted to take care that the child be brought to the bishop to be confirmed as soon as it can say the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments, besides having been instructed in the Church Catechism. When these qualifications have been attained, and a suitable age reached, their names are sent to the bishop, who, if satisfied with them, administers to them publicly, with others, the rite of Confirmation. On their part they are held to confirm and ratify in their own persons the engagements made in their behalf, whilst yet they were infants, by their godfathers and godmothers. After questions put and answered, and prayer offered, the Bishop lays his hand on the head of each one to be confirmed, with prayer, and then with the pronouncing of a blessing. None, it is ordered, are to be admitted to the Holy Communion unless they have either been confirmed or are desirous of being so.

2. *Law:*

(1) *Eccles. Law:* The ratification by an Archbishop of the election of a Bishop by a Dean and Chapter. Originally the Archbishop had real power to decline to confirm such a case, but for about 200 years back he has had no liberty of refusing to do his part; nor have the Dean and Chapter been free to refuse to elect the individual recommended to them in the *Congé d'élire* (*q.v.*).

(2) *Conveyancing:* A kind of conveyance by which a voidable though not a void estate is made "unavoidable" and valid, or a particular estate increased. This can be done by the insertion of the words "ratified and confirmed," with which are generally associated, for further security's sake, the other words "given and granted."

cŏn-fĭrm'-ą-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *confirmatif*; Ital. *confermativo*, from Lat. *confirmatus*, pa. par. of *confirmo.*] Having the power of, or tendency to, confirm or strengthen; corroborative.

cŏn-fĭrm'-ą-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *confirmative; -ly.*] In a confirming manner; so as to confirm.

* **cŏn-fĭr-mā'-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *confirmo.*] One who or that which confirms or attests; a confirmer.

"There wants herein the definitive *confirmator*, and test of things uncertain, the sense of man "—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

cŏn-fĭrm'-ą-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *confirmator; -y.*]

1. Confirming, containing, or adducing confirmation or corroboration.

"All this illustration, all this *confirmatory* proof, is wanting to the Roman history during the first four and a-half centuries of the city."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. vi., § 5, vol. i., p. 237.

* 2. Relating or pertaining to the rite of confirmation.

"It is not improbable, that they [the disciples] had in their eye the *confirmatory* usage in the synagogues, . . ."—*Bishop Compton: Episcopalia*, p. 35. (1686.)

cŏn-fĭrmed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Confirm, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Strengthened, made firm.

". . . he has such a *confirmed* countenance."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 3.

2. Assured, settled beyond doubt, established.

"Of approved valour and *confirm'd* honesty."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, ii. 1.

3. Assented to, ratified, established.

4. Perfect, fully developed, fixed.

"In vain I spurn at my *confirm'd* despite."
Shakesp.: Tarquin and Lucrece, 1,026.

5. Beyond hope of recovery or help; as, A *confirmed* invalid.

"These affecting hallucinations terrified them, lest they should settle into a *confirmed* loss of reason . . ."
—*Sir E. L. Bulwer: Eugene Aram*, bk. vii., ch. xxxiii.

II. *Eccles.:* Having received the rite of confirmation (q.v.).

*** cŏn-fĭrm'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *confirmed; -ly.*]

1. So as to confirm; in a manner to bring confirmation.

2. In a confirmed or assured manner; assuredly.

*** cŏn-fĭrm'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *confirmed; -ness.*] The state or quality of being confirmed or firmly fixed.

"If the difficulty arise from the *confirmedness* of habit, every resistance weakens the habit, abates the difficulty."—*Decay of Piety.*

*** cŏn-fĭrm-ēe',** *s.* [Eng. *confirm; -ee.*] One to whom anything is confirmed. (*Ash.*)

*** cŏn-fĭrme'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *confirm; -ment.*] Confirmation.

"That one wasche men over the fant
After *confirmement.*" *Shoreham*, p. 15.

† cŏn-fĭrm'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *confirm; -er.*] He who or that which confirms or attests; one who ratifies or gives confirmation to.

"Be these sad sighs *confirmers* of thy words?
Then speak again."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

cŏn-fĭrm'-ĭng, * con-ferm-ynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Confirm, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of confirming, attesting, or ratifying anything.

2. *Eccles.:* Confirmation.

"*Confermynge* his a sacrement." *Shoreham*, p. 13.

cŏn-fĭrm'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *confirming; -ly.*] So as to confirm, ratify, or give confirmation to; in a confirming or corroborative manner.

". . . the vow that they used in her rites, somewhat *confirmingly* alluded."—*B. Jonson: Part of the King's Entertainment.*

*** cŏn-fĭrm'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [A blunder of Mrs. Quickly for *infirmity.*] An infirmity.

". . . you cannot one bear with another's *confirmities.*"—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

*** cŏn'-fĭs-ca-ble,** *a.* [Fr.] Able to be confiscated; liable to confiscation.

cŏn'-fĭs-cāte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *confiscatus*, pa. par. of *confisco* = to put in a coffer or chest: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *fiscus* = (1) a wicker basket, (2) a purse, (3) the public treasury.] [Confisk.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To seize as forfeited to the public treasury.

"By this plebiscite, says Livy, the fortunes of a large part of the patricians would have been *confiscated.*"—*Lewis: Cred. Ear. Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. iv., § 68, vol. ii., p. 292.

* 2. To deprive of goods as forfeited.

"He was committed unto ward, and breaking prison, was *confiscated* and proclaimed traytor."—*Heylin: Hist. Presbyt.*, p. 331.

B. *Intrans.:* To seize the goods of persons as forfeited.

"During their short ascendency they had done nothing but slay, and burn, and pillage, and demolish, and attaint and *confiscate.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

*** cŏn-fĭs'-cāte,** *a.* [Lat. *confiscatus*, pa. par. of *confisco.*] Confiscated; forfeited to the public treasury.

"First pay me for the nursing of thy sons;
And let it be *confiscate* all, so soon
As I have received it."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

cŏn'-fĭs-cā-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Confiscate, *v.*]

cŏn'-fĭs-cā-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Confiscate, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of seizing as forfeited; confiscation.

cŏn-fĭs-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *confiscatio*, from *confiscatus*, pa. par. of *confisco.*]

1. *Lit.:* The act of seizing as forfeited to the public treasury.

". . . to banishment, or to *confiscation* of goods, . . ."
—*Ezra* vii. 26.

2. *Fig.:* Robbery, plunder.

". . . special taxation, laid on a small class which happens to be rich, unpopular, and defenceless, is really *confiscation*, and must ultimately impoverish rather than enrich the State."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

cŏn'-fĭs-cā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.]

1. One who confiscates.

"I see the *confiscators* begin with bishops and chapters, and monasteries . . ."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

* 2. A farmer or administrator of confiscated property.

"They were overrun by publicans, farmers of the taxes, agents, *confiscators*, usurers, bankers, . . ."—*Burke: Abridg. Eng. Hist.*, i. 3.

*** cŏn-fĭs-cā'-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *confiscator; -y.*] Pertaining to or attended with confiscation.

"The grounds, reasons, and principles of those terrible, *confiscatory*, and exterminating periods."—*Burke: Letter to R. Burke, Esq.*

*** con-fisk, * con-fiske, * con-fyske,** *v.t.* [Fr. *confisquer*, from Lat. *confisco.*] To confiscate.

"He slew mony of all the riche men in his cuntre, for na othir cans, bot allanerly to *confiske* thair guddis."—*Bellend.: Cron.*, B. v., c. 1.

*** con-fisked,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Confisk.]

*** cŏn'-fĭt, * cŏn'-fĕt, * con-fyte,** *s.* [Comfit, Confect.] A comfit, confect, or sweetmeat.

"Would you not use me scurvily again, and give me possets with purging *confets* in't?"—*Beaum. and Flet.: Scornful Lady.*

*** cŏn'-fĭ-tent,** *s.* [Lat. *confitens*, pr. par. of *confiteor* = to confess.] One who confesses; a penitent.

"A wide difference there is between a meer *confitent* and a true penitent."—*Decay of Piety.*

*** cŏn'-fĭ-tūre,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *confectura*, from *conficio* = to make up.]

1. The making or preparation of comfits.

2. A comfit, a confection, a sweetmeat.

"It is certain, that there be some houses wherein *confitures* and pies will gather mould more than in others."—*Bacon.*

*** confiture-house,** *s.* A confectioner's shop or room.

"We contain a *confiture house*, where we make all sweetmeats, dry and moist, and divers pleasant wines."—*Bacon.*

*** cŏn-fĭx',** *v.t.* [Lat. *confixus*, pa. par. of *configo* = to fasten together: *con* = *cum* = with, together; *figo* = to fasten.] To fasten or fix firmly.

"Or else for ever be *confixed* here,
A marble monument!"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

*** cŏn-fĭxed',** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Confix.]

*** cŏn-fĭx'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Confix.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of fastening or fixing down firmly.

*** cŏn-fĭx'-ūre,** *s.* [Lat. *confixus*, pa. par. of *configo.*] The act of fastening or fixing firmly.

"How subject are we to embrace this earth, even while it wounds us by this *confixure* of ourselves to it!"—*W. Mountagu: Dev. Ess.*, P. II. (1654), p. 55.

*** cŏn-flā'-grant,** *a.* [Lat. *conflagrans*, pr. par. of *conflagro.*] Burning together; involved in a common fire.

". . . then raise
From the *conflagrant* mass, purged and refined,
New heavens, new earth, . . ."
Milton: P. L., bk. xii.

*** cŏn'-flą-grāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *conflagratus*, pa. par. of *conflagro.*] To burn up utterly, to consume.

"*Conflagrating* the poor man himself into ashes and caput mortuum."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iv. 144.

cŏn-flą-grā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *conflagratio*, from *conflagro* = to burn together: *con* = *cum* = with, together; *flagro* = to burn.]

1. *Lit.:* A general burning, a fire on a large scale, and extending to many things.

". . . the lituus of Romulus was found unhurt in the ashes of the Casa Romuli after the *conflagration.*"—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. v., § 83, vol. ii., p. 355

* 2. *Fig.:* A general disturbance, such as an insurrection, a war.

*** cŏn'-flą-grā-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *conflagrat(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ive.*] Tending to or causing a conflagration.

*** cŏn'-flāte,** *a.* [Lat. *conflatus*, pa. par. of *conflo* = to blow together: *con* = *cum* = with, together; *flo* = to blow.] Disturbed, agitated.

"Methought no ladie else so high renownd
That might haue causde me change my *conflate* minde." *Mirrour for Magistrates*, p. 24.

*** cŏn-flāte',** *v.t.* [Lat. *conflatus*, pa. par. of *conflo* = to blow together, to fuse, to melt.] To fuse or weld together, to join.

"The States-General, created and *conflated* by the passionate effort of the whole nation, is there as a thing high and lifted up."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. i., bk. v., ch. i.

*** cŏn-flā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *conflatio*, from *conflatus.*]

1. The act or process of casting metals.

2. The act of blowing many instruments at the same time.

"The sweetest harmony is, when every part or instrument is not heard by itself, but a *conflation* of them all."—*Bacon.*

*** cŏn-flĕx'-ūre,** *s.* [Lat. *conflexura*, from *conflexus*, pa. par. of *conflecto* = to bend.] A bending or turning.

cŏn'-flĭct, *s.* [O. Fr. *conflict*; Fr. *conflit*; Sp. *conflicto*; Ital. *conflitto*, from Lat. *conflictus*, pa. par. of *confligo* = to dash together: *con* = *cum* = with, together; *fligo* = to strike.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A violent collision or meeting of two substances.

"Pour dephlegmed spirit of vinegar upon salt of tartar, and there will be such a *conflict* or ebullition, . . ."
—*Boyle.*

2. A contest, struggle, or battle; an engagement.

"And ouer & besyde these foure pryncipall batayllles, Vortimerus had wt the Saxons dyuers other *conflictus*, . . ."—*Fabyan*, vol. i., c. 88.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A struggle or contention for superiority.

". . . it would have been wise in him to avoid any *conflict* with his people."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

2. A struggle or contest generally.

". . . his habits by no means fitted him for the *conflicts* of active life."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

3. A mental strife or struggle; agony, pang.

"For he durst not make them priuie of his *conflicte*, sith they were yet but weake."—*Udal: Matth.*, ch. xxvi.

* 4. An effort, struggle, or exertion.

"If he attempt this great change, with what labour and *conflict* must he accomplish it?"—*Rogers.*

* 5. Disturbance, lack of order or rule.

"Also where there is lack of order, nedes muste be perpetuall *conflycte*."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. i., ch. i.

¶ *Conflict of laws:*

Law: Variance between the laws of two countries, one that of the plaintiff, and the other that of the defendant. This occasionally arises in cases of marriage between the subjects of different rulers.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *conflict, combat*, and *contest:* "A *conflict* has more of violence in it than a *combat*, and a *combat* than a *contest*. A *conflict* and *combat*, in the proper sense, are always attended with a personal attack; *contest* consists mostly of a striving for some common object. A *conflict* is mostly sanguinary and desperate; it arises from the undisciplined operations of the bad passions, animosity and brutal rage; it seldom ends in anything but destruction: a *combat* is often a matter of art and a trial of skill; it may be obstinate and lasting, though not arising from any personal resentment, and mostly terminates with the triumph of one party and the defeat of the other: a *contest* is interested and personal; it may often give rise to angry and even malignant sentiments, but is not necessarily associated with any bad passion; it ends in the advancement of one to the injury of the other. . . . Violent passions have their *conflicts;* ordinary desires their *combats;* motives their *contests:* it is the poet's part to describe the *conflicts* between pride and passion, rage and despair, in the breast of the disappointed lover; reason will

seldom come off victorious in its *combat* with ambition, avarice, a love of pleasure, or any predominant desire, unless aided by religion: where there is a *contest* between the desire of following one's will and a sense of propriety, the voice of a prudent friend may be heard and heeded." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

conflict-cry, *s.* A battle-cry.

"Then loudly rose the *conflict-cry*,
And Douglas's brave heart swelled high."
Scott: The Lord of the Isles, vi. 18.

cŏn-flĭct′, *v.i.* [CONFLICT, *s.*]

* **I.** *Literally:*

1. To dash or strike together; to come into collision.

"You shall hear under the earth a horrible thundering of fire and water *conflicting* together."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

2. To strive or contend with; to struggle, engage, or fight.

"First when to get Marfisa he had thought,
He had *conflicted* more then twice or thrise."
Harrington: Orlando, bk. xxvi., s. 74.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To contend or strive in argument or mentally.

"And this consideration doth so effectually support him under all the difficulties that he hath to *conflict* with, . . ."—*Sharp*, vol. i., Ser. 5

2. To differ or disagree; to show a discrepancy—commonly used in the pr. par. (q.v.).

* **cŏn-flĭc-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *conflictatio.*] A conflicting or contending together; a conflict or struggle.

"And sturdy *conflictation*
Of struggling winds, . . ."
More: On the Soul, pt. ii., bk. iii., ch. 2.

cŏn-flĭc′-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONFLICT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

* 1. Dashing or striking against other bodies.

"Lash'd into foam, the fierce *conflicting* brine
Seems o'er a thousand raging waves to burn."
Thomson.

2. Contending, struggling; engaged in strife or contest.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Opposing, contending.

"On the other hand, Electra torne with sundry *conflicting* passions, . . ."—*Hurd: Notes on the Art of Poetry.*

2. Disagreeing; presenting points of difference or discrepancy; irreconcilable, contradictory.

"The first campaign . . . (of which we have *conflicting* accounts), . . ."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. ii., § 32, vol. ii., pp. 463-64.

* **cŏn-flĭc′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *conflictus.*] A conflict, a struggle.

cŏn-flĭc′-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *conflict; -ive.*] Tending to conflict; conflicting.

* **cŏn-flĭc′-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *conflict; -ory.*] Conflicting, opposing.

* **cŏn-flōw′,** *v.i.* [Pref. *con*, and *flow* (q.v.).] To flow or flock together.

"Brooks *conflowing* thither on every side."—*Holland.*

* **cŏn-flōw′-ĭng,** *pr. par.* or *a.* [CONFLOW.]

* **cŏn-flŭc′-tion,** *s.* [CONFLUXION.]

* **cŏn-flŭc′-tu-āte,** *v.i.* [Pref. *con*, and *fluctuate* (q.v.).] To flow together.

cŏn′-flu-ĕnce, *s.* [Lat. *confluentia*, from *confluo* = to flow together: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *fluo* = to flow.]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of flowing together; the joining of two or more streams into one.

2. A place where two or more streams flow together or join into one; a point of junction.

"Nimrod, who usurped dominion over the rest, sat down in the very *confluence* of all those rivers which watered Paradise."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World.*

"Bagdat is beneath the *confluence* of Tigris and Euphrates."—*Brerewood: On Languages.*

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. The act of flocking or crowding together to one spot; an assembling.

"Some come to make merry, because of the *confluence* of all sorts."—*Bacon.*

2. A concurrence, collection, or union.

". . . which shall be made up of the *confluence*, perfection, and perpetuity of all true joys."—*Boyle.*

3. A number of persons collected in one spot; a multitude; an assembly.

"[He] was with much honour and high entertainement in sight of a great *confluence* of people, . . ."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. i., p. 287.

cŏn′-flū-ent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *confluens*, pr. par. of *confluo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Flowing together; uniting into a single stream or channel.

"These *confluent* streams make some great river's head,
By stores still melting and descending fed."
Blackmore.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Uniting, concurring, blending, or combining into one.

(2) Rich, affluent.

"Th' inhabitants in flocks and herds are wondrous *confluent*." *Chapman: Il.*, ix. 57.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Cohering; having the contiguous parts fastened together; gradually united so as to form one body.

2. *Medical:*

(1) Running together, uniting or blending.

(2) Attended with confluent pustules. (Used of small-pox.) [SMALL-POX.]

"I have seen many of the very worst cases of *confluent* small-pox after typical vaccination and re-vaccination, . . ."—*Echo*, Nov. 15, 1881.

3. *Anat.:* Applied to bones, which, originally separate, become coherent or united.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. The place or spot where two or more streams unite.

". . . passing over the river Anio, encamped neere the *confluent*, where both streames meet together."—*Holland: Liv.*, p. 21.

2. One of two or more streams which unite or flow together; a tributary.

* **cŏn′-flŭx,** *s.* [Lat. *confluxio*, from *confluo.*]

I. *Lit.:* A flowing together or uniting of two or more streams.

"Grow in the veins of actions highest rear'd,
As knots, by the *conflux* of meeting sap."
Shakesp.: Troil. and Cress., i. 3.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A flowing or flocking together of persons; a concourse, a confluence.

"He quickly, by the general *conflux* and concourse of the whole people, streightened his quarters."—*Clarendon.*

2. A meeting or assemblage of people; a crowd, a multitude.

* "To the gates cast round thine eye, and see
What *conflux* issuing forth, or entr'ing in."
Milton: P. R., iv.

3. A concurrence or union.

* **cŏn-flŭx-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *confluxible; -ity.*] The quality of being confluxible; the tendency of fluids to run or flow together.

". . . by the gravity of most, if not of all bodies here below, and the *confluxibility* of liquors and other fluids."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. v., p. 228.

* **cŏn-flŭx′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *conflux; -able.*] Having a tendency to run or flow together.

* **cŏn-flŭx′-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *confluxible; -ness.*] The same as CONFLUXIBILITY (q.v.).

* **cŏn-flŭx′-ĭon (x as ksh),** *s.* [Lat. *confluxio.*] A flowing or uniting together.

"As when some one peculiar quality
Doth so possess a man, that it doth draw
All his affects, his spirits and his powers,
In their *confluxions*, all to run one way."
B. Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour, Introd.

cŏn-fōc′-al, *a.* [Pref. *con* = with, together, and *focal* (q.v.).]

Math.: Having the same focus.

cŏn-fō-lĕn′-ṣīte, *s.* [From Confolens, in the department of Charente, at St. Jean de Cole, near Thiviers, in France; with suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A pale rose-red variety of Montmorillonite from Confolens (etym.). (*Dana.*)

* **cŏn-form′,** * **con-forme,** *a. & adv.* [Fr. *conforme*; Lat. *conformis*, from *con* = with, together, and *forma* = form, shape.]

A. *As adjective:*

Bot., &c.: Of the same form or shape, similar, corresponding.

B. *As adv.:* Conformably, agreeably, in conformance.

"That the schireff—charge thame to find souirte *conforme* to the said acte."—*Acts Ja. V.*, 1535 (ed. 1814), p. 344.

cŏn-form′, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *conformer*; Sp. *conformar*; Ital. *conformare*, from Lat. *conformo* = to make of the same shape or form: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *forma* = a form, a shape.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To make of or reduce to the same form, shape, appearance, or character as something else.

"The apostles did *conform* the Christians, as much as might be, according to the pattern of the Jews."—*Hooker.*

¶ Followed by *to* or *unto.*

"He of a dragon toke the forme,
As he which wolde him all *conform*
To that she sigh in sweven or this."
Gower, iii. 70.

2. To accommodate, to adapt.

"And to my humble seat *conform* myself."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 3.

3. To bring into harmony, or conformity, to harmonize.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To unite, to join.

"When elements to elements *conform*."
Byron: Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, iii. 74.

2. To comply with, assent to, or obey; to yield; to be in harmony or accord with. (Generally followed by *to*, but occasionally by *with.*)

"The stubborn arms (by Jove's command dispos'd)
Conform'd spontaneous, and around him clos'd."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xvii., l. 247-48.

"He would *conform* to the letter of his instructions . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

II. *Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.:* To consent personally to worship in the Church of England according to the forms legally in use there.

† **cŏn-form-ą-bĭl′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *conformable; -ity.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality of being conformable.

2. *Geol.:* The parallelism of the planes of two strata or series of strata which are in contact with each other. [CONFORMABLE.]

cŏn-form′-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *conform; -able.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. That may or can be formed or fashioned like something else.

2. Having the same form or shape; corresponding, similar.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Agreeing or corresponding in character, nature, opinions, &c.; according. (Generally followed by *to.*)

"And we find that with these circumstances, their salts are always so [figured]: and always *conformable* to themselves."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. i., ch. iii.

¶ Sometimes followed by *with.*

". . . perfectly *conformable with* that character we find of her."—*Addison: Spectator.*

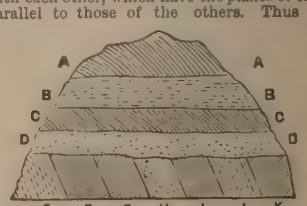
2. Compliant, conforming, agreeable.

"Such delusions are reformed by a *conformable* devotion. . . ."—*Sprat.*

¶ With *to.*

"I have been to you a true and humble wife,
At all times *to* your will *conformable*."
Shakesp.: Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

B. *Geol.:* A term used of strata in contact with each other, which have the planes of each parallel to those of the others. Thus the



CONFORMABLE AND UNCONFORMABLE STRATA

strata A, B, C, D are conformable with each other, but they rest unconformably on E, F, G, H, I, J, K, &c. The conformability of strata, as a rule, indicates that the record of the leading geological changes between the deposition of the lowest and that of the highest of such conformable strata, speaking broadly, is complete; but a great lapse of time, of which no record has been preserved, at least at this spot, has taken place where unconformability occurs. The former is a book with the pages consecutive; the latter is one with a great

many leaves at one place torn out. A vast lapse of time occurred between the deposition of E and D, during which the lower strata were lifted up to the high angle at which they now stand; there was a much briefer period between the deposition of D and A.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *conformable, agreeable,* and *suitable:* "The decisions of a judge must be strictly *conformable* to the letter of the law; he is seldom at liberty to consult his views of equity: the decision of a partisan is always *agreeable* to the temper of his party: the style of a writer should be *suitable* to his subject. *Conformable* is most commonly employed for matters of temporary moment; *agreeable* and *suitable* are mostly said of things which are of constant value: we make things *conformable* by an act of discretion; they are *agreeable* or *suitable* by their own nature; a treaty of peace is made *conformable* to the preliminaries; a legislator must take care to frame laws *agreeably* to the Divine law; it is of no small importance for every man to act *suitably* to the character he has assumed." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

† **cŏn-form'-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *conformable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being conformable; conformability.

cŏn-form'-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *conformable(e); -y.*]

1. In a conformable manner; agreeably, suitably, correspondingly.

"So a man observe the agreement of his own imaginations, and talk *conformably*, it is all certainty."—*Locke.*

2. Generally followed by *to*, but sometimes by *with*.

". . . their acting *conformably to* the law and nature of God."—*Bp. Beveridge*, vol. i., Serm. 39.

* **cŏn-form'-ance,** *s.* [Lat. *conformans*, pr. par. of *conformo.*] Conformity.

* **cŏn-form'-ant,** *a.* [Lat. *conformans*, pr. par. of *conformo.*] Conformable, in conformity.

"Herein is divinity *conformant* unto philosophy."—*Sir T. Browne: Religio Medici*, 16. (MS.) (*Latham.*)

* **cŏn-form'-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *conformatus*, pa. par. of *conformo.*] Having the same form, shape, or appearance.

cŏn-for-mā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *conformatio*, from *conformatus*, pa. par. of *conformo.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of forming, shaping, or fashioning anything according to a model or pattern.

2. The relative form, shape, or fashion, or the particular texture or structure of the parts of a complex body.

". . . a structure and *conformation* of the earth, . . ."—*Woodward: Natural History.*

"In the Hebrew poetry, as I before remarked, there may be observed a certain *conformation* of the sentences, . . ."—*Lowth*, pt. i., Lect. 3.

II. *Fig.:* The act of making suitable, agreeable, or in conformity with anything.

". . . the *conformation* of our hearts and lives to the duties of true religion and morality, . . ."—*Watts.*

¶ For the difference between *conformation* and *form*, see FORM.

cŏn-formed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONFORM, *v.*]

† **cŏn-form'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *conform; -er.*] One who conforms or assents to; a complier, a conformist (either absolutely or followed by *to.*)

". . . the church of England, and of *conformers* unto the said doctrine of that church."—*Mountagu: Ap. to Cæs.*, p. 187.

cŏn-form'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONFORM, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Gen.:* Agreeable, corresponding, in conformity.

2. *Spec.:* Complying with or conforming to the form of worship of the Church of England.

C. *As subst.:* The act of making corresponding or agreeable; conformity.

cŏn-form'-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *conform* (v.), and suff. *-ist.*]

1. *Ecclesiol. & Ord. Lang.:* One who conforms to the worship, and presumably to the doctrine of the Church of England, as opposed to a Nonconformist or Dissenter.

"In that year began the long struggle between two great parties of *conformists*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. *Ch. Hist.:* The name arose among the exiles who fled to Holland, Frankfort, Geneva, and other places, in or about the year 1554, to shelter themselves from the fury of the Marian persecution. Some of these exiles conducted public worship according to the liturgy established by Edward VI., which retained various rites and ceremonies which the Genevan Church had abolished. Those who did so were called Conformists, whilst those who desired to assimilate their worship to that used under the auspices of Calvin, at Geneva, were called Nonconformists. The names, especially the latter one, are still in use. [1.]

* **cŏn-form'-ĭ-tan,** *s.* [Eng. *conformit(y); -an.*] A conformist.

"Protestant nor Puritan, *Conformitan* or Non-Conformitan."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 8.

cŏn-form'-ĭ-tў, * **cŏn-for-mў-tïe,** *s.* [Fr. *conformité;* Prov. *conformitat;* Sp. *conformidad;* Port. *conformidade;* Ital. *conformità*, from Mod. Lat. *conformitas* (genit. *conformitatis*), from Class. Lat. *conformis.*] [CONFORM, *a.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The state of bearing a resemblance to any person or thing; resemblance, similitude; agreement, congruity.

"Agreement therefore, or *conformity*, is only to be relied upon so far as we can exclude these several suppositions."—*Paley: Horæ Paulinæ*, ch. i.

". . . seinge they might not enduce the kynge to noone *conformytie* or agreenēt, to resume his lawfull wyfe, . . ."—*Fabyan*, c. 243.

It may be used—

(1) With no preposition after it.

"Created, as thou art, to nobler end
Holy and pure, *conformity* divine."
Milton: P. L., bk. xi.

Or (2) followed by *to.*

"We cannot be otherwise happy but by our *conformity to* God."—*Tillotson.*

But (3) most frequently it is followed by *with.*

". . . he would not attempt to force either nation into *conformity with* the opinion of the other."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ecclesiology & Church History:*

(1) The act of conforming to the worship of the Established Church.

(2) The whole body of those who do so viewed as an abstract existence.

2. *Law:* Submission to the order of a court. [*Bill of Conformity.*]

¶ *Bill of Conformity:* A bill filed in Chancery by an executor or administrator, who, finding the affairs of the deceased person involved, wishes them to be wound up under the direction of that section of the High Court of Judicature. To a decision given by such an authority both he and the creditors are of course compelled to "conform."

* **cŏn-form'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *conform; -ly.*] Conformably; in conformity with.

* **con-fort,** * **con-fort-en,** *v.t.* [COMFORT, *v.*]

"Who can *conforten* nowe youre hertes werre?"—*Chaucer: Troilus*, v. 234.

* **con-fort,** * **coun-fort,** *s.* [COMFORT, *s.*]

"Be of gode *counfort* and good lyvynge."—*Merlin*, I. ii. 13.

* **con-fort-a-ble,** *a.* [COMFORTABLE.]

"A knyght right *confortable*."—*Generydes*, 2,212.

* **cŏn-for-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *confortatio*, from Lat. *confortatus*, pa. par. of *confortor* = to be strong.] [COMFORT.] A strengthening or giving strength.

"For corroboration and *confortation*, take such bodies as are of astringent quality, without manifest cold."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

* **con-for-ta-tive,** * **con-for-ta-tife,** *a.* [Lat. *confortatus.*] Strengthening.

"It must be wyne *confortatife* that shuld be geven to the sēke."—*Gesta Romanorum.* (ed. Herrtage), p. 338.

cŏn-fŏŭnd', * **con-founde,** * **con-fund,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *confondre;* Sp. & Port. *confundir;* Ital. *confondere*, from Lat. *confundo* = to pour together, to mix, to confound: *con* = *cum* = with, together; *fundo* = to pour.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To mingle or mix things together so as to cause confusion.

"Let us go down, and there *confound* their language, that they may not understand one another's speech."—*Genesis* xi. 7.

2. To confuse or throw into confusion or perplexity.

"The knightes wittes to *confounde*."—*Gower*, i. 146.

3. To frighten, to terrify, to amaze, to stupefy, to astound.

"So spake the Son of God; and Satan stood
A while as mute, *confounded* what to say."
Milton: P. R., iii. 2.

4. To throw into confusion or disorder, to ruin, to overwhelm.

". . . gold *confound* you howsoe'er! Amen."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 3.

5. To defeat, to baffle, to put to confusion, to discomfit.

". . . fortune, just at this moment, put it in his power to *confound* his adversaries . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

6. To put to shame, to abash, to shame, to confute.

"But Saul increased the more in strength, and *confounded* the Jews which dwelt at Damascus, proving that this is very Christ."—*Acts* ix. 22.

7. To confuse two things together; erroneously to take or mistake one thing for another.

"From truth and reason; do not, then, *confound*
One with the other, but reject them both."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

* 8. To waste, to consume uselessly.

"He did *confound* the best part of an hour."
Shakesp.: 1 *Hen. IV.*, i. 3.

9. Used colloquially as a mild curse.

". . . implore heaven to *confound* him . . . if he did not take good care of their interests."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To throw into confusion, to destroy.

"The shaft *confounds*,
Not that it wounds,
But tickles still the sore."
Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress., iii. 1.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to confound* and *to confuse:* "*Confound* has an active sense; *confuse* a neuter or reflective sense: a person *confounds* one thing with another; objects become *confused*, or a person *confuses* himself: it is a common error among ignorant people to *confound* names, and among children to have their ideas *confused* on commencing a new study." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *to confound* and *to baffle*, see BAFFLE.

cŏn-fŏŭnd'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [CONFOUND.]

A. *As pa. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Thrown into confusion.

". . . *confounded* Chaos roar'd,
And felt tenfold confusion in their fall."
Milton: P. L., bk. vi.

2. Perplexed, abashed, confused, stupefied, or astounded.

"Or stonish'd as night-wanderers often are,
Their light blown out in some mistrustful wood
Even so *confounded* in the dark she lay."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis.

3. Used as a strong term of disapprobation or dislike.

"Sir, I have heard another story,
He was a most *confounded* Tory."
Swift: On his Death.

cŏn-fŏŭnd'-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *confounded; -ly.*] Exceedingly, greatly, to excess (with a strong suggestion of disapprobation or dislike).

"You are *confoundedly* given to squirting up and down, and chattering."—*L'Estrange.*

* **cŏn-fŏŭnd'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *confounded; -ness.*] The quality or state of being confounded or put to confusion.

"Of the same strain is their witty descant of my *confoundedness*."—*Milton: Animad. Rem. Def.*

cŏn-fŏŭnd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *confound; -er.*]

1. One who confounds, puts to confusion, or discomfits.

"Hateful *confounders* both of blood and laws."
Daniel: The Complaint of Rosamond.

2. One who confuses or mistakes two things.

"The *confounder* of our church with Charenton-Temple, is now at leisure to finish and polish those precious manuscripts, . . ."—*Dean Martin: Letters*, p. 71 (1660).

cŏn-fŏŭnd'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONFOUND, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of confusing or putting to confusion; a mistake, a confusion.

* **cŏn-frăct',** *a.* [Low Lat. *confractus*, from Lat. *con* = *cum* = with, together, fully; *fractus* = broken, pa. par. of *frango* = to break.] Broken up.

"The body being into dust *confract*,
The spright diffus'd, spread by dispersion."
More: On the Soul, pt. iii., c. i., s. 9.

* **cŏn-frăc'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *confractio*, from Lat. *con* = *cum* = with, together, fully, and *fractio* = a breaking, a fracture; *frango* = to break.] A breaking up.

"The *confraction* of the spirits, grating them with a galling jar."—*Feltham: On Ecclesiastes*, p. 352.

* **cŏn-fra-gōse',** *a.* [Lat. *confragosus.*] Broken, rocky, craggy.

". . . the precipice whereoff is equal to y^e^ most *confragose* cataracts of the Alpes, the river gliding betweene them at an extraordinary depth."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, June 27, 1654.

* **cŏn-frāir'-ў,** *s.* [Fr. *confrérie.*] A confraternity, a brotherhood.

"The *confrairies* are fraternities of devotees who inlist themselves under the banners of particular saints."—*Smollett: France & Italy*, Lett. 27.

* **cŏn-frā'-tẽr,** *s.* [Lat.] A confrere, a member of the same brotherhood, confraternity, or religious order.

"Gild-brother, a *confrater*, one that is a brother or *confrere* of the gild."—*Verstegan: Rest. of Decayed Intelligence*, ch. vii.

cŏn-fra-tẽr'-nĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *confraternité*; Low Lat. *confraternitas*, from Lat. *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *fraternitas* = brotherhood; *frater* = a brother; Sp. *confraternitad*; Ital. *confraternità.*] A brotherhood; a society of men associated for a certain purpose, especially a religious order or brotherhood.

"We find days appointed to be kept, and a *confraternity* established for that purpose, with the laws of it."—*Stillingfleet.*

* **cŏn-frĭc-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *confricatio*, from *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *fricatio* = a rubbing, *frico* = to rub.] The act or process of rubbing together; friction.

"It hath been reported, that ivy hath grown out of a stag's horn; which they suppose did rather come from a *confrication* of the horn upon the ivy, than from the horn itself."—*Bacon.*

* **cŏn-frĭẽr', cŏn'-frère,** * **cŏn-frĭ-ạr,** *s.* [Fr. *confrère*, from Lat. *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *frater* = a brother.] A companion or associate; a member of the same brotherhood, confraternity, or religious order; a colleague.

"It was enacted, that none of the brethren or *confriers* of the said religion within this realm of England, and land of Ireland, should be called Knights of Rhodes."—*Weever.*

* **cŏn-frĭg'-ẽr-āte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *con*, intensive, and *frigerate* (q.v.).] To make very cold; to congeal.

"The cold sire His wounds *confrigerates.*"
Davies: Holy Roode, p. 16.

cŏn-frŏnt', *v.t. & t.* [Fr. *confronter*; Sp. & Port. *confrontar*; Ital. *confrontare*, from Low Lat. *confronto* = to assign bounds to, or from Lat. pref. *con* = *cum* = with, together, and Fr. *front* = Lat. *frons* = front. (*Skeat.*)]

* **A.** *Intrans.:* To border, to adjoin, to have a common frontier or boundary.

"It *confronteth* on the North side upon part of Galatia."—*Holland: Pliny*, I. 113.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To stand or place oneself front to front with another; to face.

"He spoke, and then *confronts* the bull"
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid v. 687.

2. To place oneself in opposition to another; to oppose.

"And with new life *confront* her heartless enemies."
P. Fletcher: The Purple Island, c. 11.

"It was impossible at once to *confront* the might of France and to trample on the liberties of England."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

3. To set one thing face to face with another for comparison or examination; to contrast, to compare.

"When I *confront* a medal with a verse, I only shew you the same design executed by different hands."—*Addison: On Medals.*

4. To oppose one evidence to another.

"We began to lay his unkindness unto him; he seeing himself *confronted* by so many, went not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood."—*Sidney.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to confront* and *to face:* "Witnesses are *confronted*; a person *faces* danger, or *faces* an enemy: when people give contrary evidence it is sometimes necessary, in extra judicial matters, to *confront* them, in order to arrive at the truth; the best test which a man can give of his courage, is to evince his readiness for *facing* his enemy whenever the occasion requires." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **cŏn-frŏnt',** *s.* [Confront, *v.*]

1. An opposition or confronting.

"A *confront* no less outrageous than if they had given him battel."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 127.

2. A boundary, a confine.

* **cŏn-frŏnt-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from *confronter* = to confront.]

1. *Lit.:* The act of bringing together face to face.

2. *Fig.:* The act of bringing together for comparison, examination, or contrast.

"The argument would require a great number of comparisons, *confrontations*, and combinations to find out the connection between the two manners of architecture."—*Swinburne: Spain*, Lett. 44.

cŏn-frŏnt'-ê, *a.* [Fr., from *confronter* = to confront.]

Her.: An epithet in blazoning, signifying facing one another, or full-faced.

CONFRONTE.

cŏn-frŏnt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Confront.]

cŏn-frŏnt'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *confront*; *-er.*] One who confronts or places himself in direct opposition.

"It hath bene observed that princes, listening verbally to the sutes and requests of their subjects, have mette with bold and insolent *confronters.*"—*Time's Storehouse*, 961. (*Latham.*)

cŏn-frŏnt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Confront.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

* 1. Bordering, adjoining, having a common frontier.

". . . the most barbarous Arabians of the desert were and are the *confronting*, and next people of all other unto it."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. i., ch. x., § 3.

2. Standing or placed face to face, or in direct opposition.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of placing oneself face to face with or in direct opposition to anything.

2. The act of bringing things together for comparison, examination, or contrast.

* **cŏn-frŏnt'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *confront; -ment.*]

1. The act of bringing together or placing face to face.

2. The state of being placed face to face or in direct opposition.

Cŏn-fū'-cian, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *Confucius*, the name given by the Jesuits to K'ung-foo-tsze, the great philosopher and ethical teacher of China.] [Confucianism.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to Confucius (see etymology).

". . . to prevent the use of idolatry in the *Confucian* religion of China."—*Prof. Legge: Religions of China* (1880), p. 22.

† **B.** *As subst.:* A follower of Confucius, a Confucianist.

". . . nor have the *Confucians* ever represented the Great First Cause under any image or personification whatever."—*Penny Cyc.*, vii. 447.

Cŏn-fū'-cian-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Confucian* (q.v.), and suff. *-ism.*]

Ethics, Comp. Religion, Hist., &c.: The system of belief and practice taught by Confucius. The proper Chinese name of this distinguished man was K'ung-foo-tsze, meaning the master K'ung. According to Mr. Legge, professor of the Chinese language and literature in Oxford University, he was born of very good family, in the year B.C. 551, in Lû, one of the Chinese feudal states, covering a considerable part of what is now the province of Shantung. He married at nineteen; became a teacher in his twenty-second year; grew distinguished about B.C. 517 (*i.e.*, when he was thirty-four), his disciples amounting to thousands; had temporarily to leave Lû in B.C. 516, owing to civil commotion; in B.C. 500, when he was fifty-one, became chief magistrate of the town of Chung-tû, wonderfully reforming the place; was subsequently made superintendent of works, and afterwards minister of crime in the state of Lû, but had to resign these appointments through the jealousy of the neighbouring states; long wandered up and down, teaching and exerting great influence; returned to Lû, but not to his previous offices, in B.C. 483, and died in B.C. 478, aged about seventy-three. Five books are said to have been compiled by Confucius, and four by his disciples; the former are looked upon with the same veneration as the canonical Scriptures among ourselves, the latter also are sacred.

Confucius was highly distinguished as a teacher of ethics. He formulated the golden rule, which is not found in its condensed expression in the old Chinese classics. Tsze-kung having on one occasion asked him if there was one word which would serve as a rule of conduct for all the life, he replied, "Is not reciprocity such a word? What you do not want done to yourself do not do to others." But when Lâo-tsze, who was his contemporary, being born in B.C. 601, enunciated the still more advanced morality of returning good for evil, Confucius, being consulted on the subject by one of his disciples, rejected it, saying, "What then will you return for good? Recompense injury with justice, and return good for good."

Confucius attached very great importance to obedience on the part of children to their parents, and to veneration on the part of people in general to their ancestors. The extension of the same doctrine led to his regarding all society in each kingdom as a great family, in all circumstances owing passive obedience to its sovereign. This tenet of Confucius has rendered his system highly popular with the successive Emperors of China and the Chinese dignitaries generally.

By most persons Confucianism is viewed simply as a system of ethics and of politics. Prof. Legge is of opinion that it is a great error to fail in regarding it also as a religion. Confucius professed to revere the Chinese faith, and to revive or advocate it, instead of setting it aside. That ancient belief was at first monotheistic, but in process of time it had become corrupted by a subordinate worship of multitudinous spirits on the one hand and by superstitious divination on the other. Prof. Legge, therefore, regards the term Confucianism as covering first of all the ancient religion of China and then the views of the great philosopher himself in illustration or modification of its teachings, as when there are comprehended under Christianity the doctrines of the Old Testament as well as the New. He worshipped T'ien, Heaven, but Heaven used by metonomy for God. At the same time there was a more specific word for God, Tî (Lordship or Government), more fully Shang Tî (Supreme Lordship or Government), which he might have employed, but ignored. During the thousand years which preceded the twenty-third century B.C. there had been instituted a worship of God for all the people, the officiator being the king; also a worship of ancestors by all, or at least by heads of families for themselves and their households. Substitution had no place in the religious sacrifices. A part of filial piety was the worship of parents; that of forefathers generally was also enjoined, prayers being offered to the dead. Nothing is stated explicitly about the state of the departed. Future retribution is in this life. As a religion Confucianism is better adapted to the more thoughtful of the Chinese than to the common people, the latter feeling more attached to Booddhism [Booddhism] or Tâoism [Taoism], though commixtures of the several faiths frequently occur. (*Prof. Legge: Religions of China* (1880), lect. i., ii., *Confucianism, &c.*)

Cŏn-fū'-cian-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *Confucian; -ist.*] An adherent of Confucianism (q.v.). (Also used attributively.)

". . . the Heaven of the *Confucianist's* worship . . ."—*Edinb. Rev.*, Oct., 1877.

* **con-fus,** *a.* [Fr., pa. par. of *confondre.*] Confused, amazed, astounded. [Confuse.]

"Pandare . . . so *confus* that he nyste what to seye."
Chaucer: Troilus, iv. 828.

* **cŏn-fū-ṣạ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *confusable*; *-ity.*] Capability of or liability to confusion.

* **cŏn-fū'-ṣạ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *confus(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being confused; liable to be confounded.

cŏn-fūse', *v.t.* [Lat. *confusus*, pa. par. of *confundo* = to pour together, to mix, to confuse.] [Confound.]

1. To mix or mingle together, so as to render indistinguishable; to jumble up, to confound.

"At length an universal hubbub wild,
Of stunning sounds and voices all *confus'd.*"
Milton: P. L., ii. 951.

2. To put into confusion or disorder; to disorganize.

"Thus roving on
In *confus'd* march forlorn, . . ."
Milton · P. L., ii. 615.

3. To abash, to shame, to confound.

". . . wherof Loys, of Trauchen, who had alwayes before excused the duke, was so *confused*, that he wold no more returne agayne into Brabant, but dyed of sorowe in France."—*Berners: Froiss. Cron.*, vol. i., ch. xxxviii.

4. To obscure or render difficult or doubtful of meaning or explanation.

". . . our ideas of their intimate essences and causes are very *confused* and obscure."—*Watts: Logick.*

5. To perplex, to astound, to amaze, to astonish, to disconcert, to confound.

"The want of arrangement and connexion *confuses* the reader."—*Whately: Elements of Rhet.*

6. To confound one thing with another; to mistake one for another.

¶ For the difference between *to confuse* and *to confound*, see CONFOUND.

***cŏn-fūse'**, *a.* [Fr. *confus*; Lat. *confusus*, pa. par. of *confundo*.]

1. Confused, mixed up.

2. In confusion, disorderly.

3. Confounded, perplexed, amazed, disconcerted.

cŏn-fūsed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONFUSE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Mixed up, jumbled together.

2. Put into confusion, disorderly, disorganized.

3. Abashed, disconcerted, astounded.

"*Confus'd*, inactive, or surpris'd with fear;
But, fond of glory, with severe delight."
Pope: Iliad, iv. 257.

4. Obscure, unintelligible, indistinct.

¶ For the difference between *confused* and *indistinct*, see INDISTINCT.

cŏn-fū'-zĕd-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *confused*; *-ly.*]

1. In a confused or mixed state or manner.

"The inner court with horror, noise, and tears
Confusedly fill'd . . ." *Denham.*

2. In a confused mass.

"He asks himself, what will be the effect of pressure upon a mass containing such plates *confusedly* mixed up in it."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), xiv. 416.

3. In a confused or disorderly manner.

"Some fall to earth, and some *confus'dly* fly."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xxiv., l. 619.

4. In a confused, obscure, or indistinct manner.

"He *confusedly* and obscurely delivered his opinion."
—*Clarendon.*

5. Irregularly, improperly, without due care or exactness.

"The propriety of thoughts and words, which are the hidden beauties of a play, are but *confusedly* judged in the vehemence of action."—*Dryden.*

***cŏn-fū'-zĕd-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *confused*; *-ness.*] The state or quality of being confused; confusion.

"Till I saw those eyes, I was but a lump, a chaos of *confusedness* dwelt in me."—*Beaum. & Flet.: The Elder Brother*, iii. 5.

***cŏn-fūse'-lĭ**, *adv.* [Eng. *confuse*; *-ly.*]

1. In a confused or disorderly manner; confusedly.

2. Indistinctly, obscurely.

"As when a name lodg'd in the memory,
But yet through time almost obliterate,
Confusely hovers near the phantasie."
More: On the Soul, pt. ii., bk. ii., c. iii., s. 11.

cŏn-fū'-zĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CONFUSE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adj.:* Causing confusion, disorder, or perplexity.

C. *As subst.:* The act of confounding or causing confusion.

cŏn-fū'-zĭon, ***con-fu-zi-oun**, ***con-fu-syon**, *s.* [Fr. & Sp. *confusion*; Ital. *confusione*, from Lat. *confusio*, from *confusus*, pa. par. of *confundo*.] [CONFOUND.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of confounding or confusing; a mixing or mingling together of things so as to be indistinguishable.

"As the proud tow'r, whose points the clouds did hit,
By tongues' *confusion* was to ruin brought."
Davies.

2. The state of being confused or mixed up together.

3. Disorder, tumult.

"At length, after much wrangling, and amidst great *confusion*, a vote was taken . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. The act of confounding, perplexing, or astonishing.

5. Perplexity, astonishment.

"*Confusion* dwelt in ev'ry face,
And fear in ev'ry heart." *Spectator.*

*6. That which causes ruin or destruction.

"Thou slye devourer and *confusyon* of gentil women."
Leg. Good Wom.: Ypsiph, 2.

*7. Ruin, destruction, overthrow.

"As by the strength of their illusion
Shall draw him on to his *confusion*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 5.

8. Obscurity, indistinctness of style or meaning.

"On the other hand, the legendary style is marked by copiousness and *confusion*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. i., § i., vol. ii., p. 360.

9. The act of mistaking or confounding one thing for another.

"The *confusion* of two different ideas, . . ."—*Locke.*

10. The state of being confounded with or mistaken for another thing.

II. *Law:*

1. *Eng. Law:* The intermixture of the goods of two or more persons so that their respective shares cannot be distinguished.

2. *French Law:* The extinction of a debt by the creditor becoming heir of the debtor, or the debtor heir of the creditor, or in some similar way.

¶ *The year of confusion:* The year 46 B.C., in which the calendar was reformed by Julius Cæsar. [CALENDAR.]

". . . it was necessary to enact that the previous year (46 B. C.) should consist of 445 days, a circumstance which obtained it the epithet of 'the year of *confusion*.'"—*Herschel: Astronomy*, 5th ed. (1858), § 918.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *confusion* and *disorder*: "*Confusion* is to *disorder* as the species to the genus: *confusion* supposes the absence of all order; *disorder* the derangement of order: there is always *disorder* in *confusion*, but not always *confusion* in *disorder*: a routed army, or a tumultuous mob, will be in *confusion* and will create *confusion*; a whisper or an ill-timed motion of an individual constitutes *disorder* in a school, or in an army that is drawn up." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***cŏn-fū'-şĭve**, *a.* [Lat. *confus(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ive.*] Confusing, confounding; tending to or causing confusion.

"The sound of dashing floods, and dashing arms,
And neighing steeds, *confusive* struck mine ear."
Warton: Ect. 4.

***cŏn-fū'-şĭve-lĭ**, *adv.* [Eng. *confusive*; *-ly.*] In confusion, confusedly, wildly.

"Pel-mel and *confusively* dispersed over the land."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii., ii. 89.

†cŏn-fūt'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *confut(e)*; *-able.*] Possible to be confuted, disproved, or shown to be false.

"At the last day, that inquisitor shall not present to God a bundle of calumnies, or *confutable* accusations, . . ."—*Brown.*

***cŏn-fū'-tant, cŏn'-fu-tant**, *s.* [Lat. *confutans*, pr. par. of *confuto* = to confute.] One who confutes, disproves, or shows the falseness of anything.

"Now that the *confutant* may also know as he desires, what force of teaching there is sometimes in laughter."—*Milton: Apology for Smectym.*

cŏn-fu-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *confutatio*, from *confutatus*, pa. par. of *confuto* = to confute.] The act or process of confuting, disproving, or showing the falseness of anything.

"Form'd for the *confutation* of the fool."
Cowper: The Task, bk. v.

***cŏn-fū'-ta-tĭve**, *a.* [Lat. *confutat(us)*, pa. par. of *confuto*; Eng. suff. *-ive.*] Adapted to or having the power or quality of confuting or disproving.

"Albinus, in his fifth section, divides Plato's Dialogues into classes. Not into two general ones of exoteric and esoteric; but into the more minute, and different, of natural, moral, dialectic, *confutative*, civil, explorative, obstetrick, and subversive."—*Warburton: P. S. to Remarks on Tillard.*

***cŏn-fūte'**, *s.* [CONFUTE, *v.*] Confutation.

"False below *confute*."—*Sir T. Browne.*

cŏn-fūte', *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *confuter*; Sp. *confutar*; Ital. *confutare*, from Lat. *confuto*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To convince or overthrow in argument; to convict. (*Used of persons.*)

". . . to oppress the sect which they could not *confute*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. To refute, disprove, or prove to be false or erroneous. (*Used of things.*)

"If his reasons bee light, and more good may be done in *confuting* his, than in confirming our owne . . ."—*Wilson: Art of Rhetorike*, p. 114.

*3. To nullify, to render of none effect or futile.

B. *Intrans.:* To refute in argument.

"He could on either side dispute;
Or, *Confute*, change hands, and still *confute*."
Hudibras.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to confute*, *to refute*, *to disprove*, and *to oppugn*: "To *confute* respects what is argumentative; *refute* what is personal; *disprove* whatever is represented or related; *oppugn* what is held or maintained. An argument is *confuted* by proving its fallacy; a charge is *refuted* by proving one's innocence; an assertion is *disproved* by proving that it is false; a doctrine is *oppugned* by a course of reasoning. Paradoxes may be easily *confuted*; calumnies may be easily *refuted*; the marvellous and incredible stories of travellers may be easily *disproved*; heresies and sceptical notions ought to be *oppugned*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏn-fū'-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONFUTE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Overcome in argument.

2. Disproved, refuted; shown to be false or erroneous.

***cŏn-fūte'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *confute*; *-ment.*] The act or process of confuting; confutation.

"An opinion held by some of the best among reformed writers without scandal or *confutement*."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

cŏn-fū'-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *confut(e)*; *-er.*] One who confutes or overcomes in argument.

"We have promised that their own dearest doctors and divines should be their *confuters*."—*Bp. Morton: Episc. Asserted*, p. 102.

cŏn-fū'-tĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CONFUTE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Confutation, disproof.

cong, *s.* [Lat. *congius*.]

Med.: An abbreviation for *congius* = a gallon.

cŏn-gé' (**gé** as **jā**), *** cŏn-gée'**, *** cŏn-gē'**, *** cŏn-gle**, *s.* [Fr. = leave.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A bow, a courtesy before taking leave, or at other times.

". . . as they came up with him, he made them a very low *congée*, and they also gave him a compliment."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. Leave, departure, farewell.

"And unto her her *congee* came to take."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vi. 42.

II. *Arch.:* A moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto, which serves to separate two members from one another: such is that which joins the shaft of the column to the cincture. (*Chambers.*)

¶ *To give any one his or her congee:* To get rid of him or her.

"But the truth was, that she was occupied with a great number of other thoughts. Should she pay off old Briggs and *give her her congé*?"—*Thackeray: Vanity Fair.*

congé d'élire, *** congé d'eslire**, *s.* [Fr. *congé d'élire*; Norm. Fr. *congé d'eslire* = leave to elect.]

1. *Law, Ecclesiol., &c.:* Leave given by means of a writ or license to a dean and chapter to elect a bishop when the see to which they belong is vacant. The tendency in Churches has almost always been to claim the liberty to elect their pastors without interference from the civil power; that power, on the contrary, has always, when it could, desired to exercise a determining voice in such elections. During the Middle Ages a protracted struggle on the subject took place between the successive Popes on the one hand, and the civil rulers on the other for the right to nominate bishops. The contest broke out in the eleventh century. In the twelfth, the civil power being temporarily worsted in the contest, the dean and chapter, between A.D. 1125 and 1145, in most places gained the power of electing their bishop. In England the Constitutions of Clarendon in 1164 accorded them this right or privilege,

but retained for the sovereign the liberty of confirming the election, and the right was confirmed by Magna Charta in 1215. By 25 Henry VIII., passed in A.D. 1535, when a vacancy arises in an archbishopric or in a bishopric the king sends the dean and chapter a *congé d'élire*, accompanied by a missive directing them whom to choose. If they delay their choice more than twelve days, or select some one else than the individual named in the missive, they become liable to a *præmunire*.

2. *Fig.:* A nominal but not a real permission to choose.

"A woman, when she has made her own choice, for form's sake, sends a *congé d'élire* to her friends."—*Spectator*, No. 475.

*** conge, * con-gie,** *v.t. & i.* [Conge, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To give leave or permission to depart.

"Howe Laomedon the king of Troie,
Whiche ought well haue made hiin ioie,
Whan thei to rest a while hym preyde
Out of his londe he them *congeyde*."
Gower: Con. A., bk. v.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To bow, to salute.

"This side and that side *congeing* to the crowd."
Dryden: Duke of Guise, i. 1.

2. To take leave.

". . . I have *congied* with the duke, done my adieu with his nearest; buried a wife, mourned for her . . ."
—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iv. 3.

cŏn'-gĕ-a, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: A genus of Verbenaceæ. *Congea villosa*, the leaves of which have a slimy, heavy, disagreeable smell, is used by the natives of India in fomentations.

cŏn'-gĕ-a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *congé* = leave, and Eng. suff. *-able*.]

Law: Done by permission of the legislature; which may be legitimately done.

cŏn-gēal', * **cŏn-gēale',** * **cŏn-gēle',** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *congeler*; Prov., Sp., & Port. *congelar*; Ital. *congelare*, from Lat. *congelo* = to cause to freeze up: *con* = together, and *gelo* = to cause to freeze; *gelu* = icy coldness, frost.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To cause to freeze, to convert from a liquid to a solid state.

"Here no hungry winter *congeals* our blood like the rivers." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, pt. ii., 3.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To make to feel or run cold without actually causing to freeze.

"Seeing too much sadness hath *congeal'd* your blood,
And melancholy is the nurse of frenzy."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, Induct., ii.

(2) To prevent from appearing liquid; to hold back from dripping in a liquid manner.

"'Tis said, at times the sullen tear would start,
But Pride *congeal'd* the drop within his ee."
Byron: Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, i. 6.

(3) Kept from the fervour of passion.

"This precious Margarite that thou seruest, sheweth it self discended by nobley of vertue, from his heauenliche dewe, nourished and *congeled* in mekenesse, that mother of all vertues."—*Chaucer: Testament of Loue*, bk. ii.

B. *Intrans.:* To freeze, to pass from the liquid into the solid state through the operation of cold.

"When water *congeals*, the surface of the ice is smooth and level, as the surface of the water was before."—*Burnet: Theory.*

cŏn-gēal'-a-ble, * **cŏn-gēl'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *congeal*; *-able*.] Able to be congealed or frozen.

*** cŏn-gēal'-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *congealable*; *-ness*.] The quality of being congealable.

"Not here to repeat what we formerly delivered of the easy *congealableness* of oil of aniseed. . . ."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 497.

*** cŏn-gēal'-a-tĭve,** * **cŏn-gēl'-a-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *congeal*; *-ative*.] Tending to congeal; congealing.

"Aire too cold is of a *congelative* power."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 3.

cŏn-gēaled', *pa. par. & a.* [Congeal, *v.t.*]

cŏn-gēal'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *congealed*; *-ness*.] The state of being congealed.

cŏn-gēal'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [Congeal.]

† **cŏn-gēal'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *congeal*; *-ment*.] That which is congealed. Specially, the clot of blood produced by the partial congelation of the vital fluid.

". . . whilst they with joyful tears
Wash the *congealment* from your wounds, and kiss
The honour'd gashes whole."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., iv. 8.

* **cŏn-gēe'** (1), *s.* [Conge.]

cŏn'-gēe (2), *s.* [Mahratta *kangee* = rice-water, starch.]

congee-water, *s.* Water in which rice has been boiled. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

* **cŏn-gēl'-a-ble,** *a.* [Congealable.]

* **cŏn'-gĕl-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *congelatus*.] Congealed. (*Halliwell.*)

cŏn-gĕl-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *congelation*; Prov. *congelacio*; Sp. *congelacion*; Port. *congelação*; Ital. *congelazione*, from Lat. *congelatio* (genit. *congelationis*).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of causing to congeal or freeze, or of rendering solid.

"The capillary tubes are obstructed either by outward compression or *congelation* of the fluid."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

2. The state of being congealed, frozen, or rendered solid.

"Many waters and springs will never freeze: and many parts in rivers and lakes, where there are mineral eruptions, will still persist without *congelation*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

3. A congealed mass, a concretion.

II. *Nat. Phil., Chem., &c.:* The passage of a body from the liquid to the solid state. Two known laws regulate the phenomenon: 1st, Every body under the same pressure solidifies at a fixed temperature, which is the same as that of fusion. 2nd, From the commencement to the end of the solidification the temperature of a liquid remains constant. Some fats are exceptions to the first rule.

Many liquids, viz., alcohol, ether, &c., have not been seen solidified. Most, however, can be reduced to this state. In ordinary cases liquids becoming solid occupy less space than they did before congelation took place, but water is a notable exception. It expands about 10 per cent. at the moment of passing into ice, hence when frozen in the crevices of rocks it tends to rend them asunder. Frequently a liquid, on becoming solid, crystallises; water occasionally does so. [Snow crystals.] (*Ganot.*)

* **cŏn-gēl'-a-tĭve,** *a.* [Congealative.]

* **cŏn-gēle',** *v.* [Congeal.]

* **cŏn-gĕm-ĭ-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *congeminatio*, from *congemino* = to double, to duplicate; *geminus* = a twin.] The act or process of doubling or duplicating.

cŏn'-gĕ-nĕr, *s.* [Lat. (as adj.) = of the same race, (as subst.) = a joint son-in-law.]

† 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A person of the same race as another, or an animal or plant akin to another.

2. *Biol.:* An animal or plant of the same genus as another, using the term genus in a strictly scientific sense.

"It runs (in contradistinction to hopping), but not quite so quickly as some of its *congeners*."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. iii., p. 56.

* **cŏn-gĕn'-ĕr-a-çy,** *s.* [Lat. *congener*; *a* connective; and Eng. suff. *-cy*.] Similarity, affinity, community of origin.

"That they are ranged neither according to the merit, nor *congeneracy*, of their conditions."—*More: Expos. Seven Ch.*, p. 172.

* **cŏn-gĕn'-ĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *congeneratus*, pa. par. of *congenero* = to beget or produce at the same time.] To produce, to originate.

"That which did *congenerate* the colour is fitted with whiteness, . . ."—*Cudworth: Morality*, bk. i., ch. iii.

cŏn-gĕn-ĕr'-ĭc, cŏn-gĕn-ĕr'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Lat. *congener* (genit. *congeneris*), and Eng. suff. *-ic*, *-ical*.] [Congenerous, II.]

"In the Stork and *congeneric* birds."—*Todd: Cyclop. Anat.*, i. 288.

* **cŏn-gĕn'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *congener*; *-ous*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Of the same origin, kind, or nature; allied.

"In this place we should introduce the wolf, a *congenerous* animal, . . ."—*Pennant: British Zoology; The Wolf.*

¶ With the prep. *to*.

". . . *congenerous to* this are those names of εἰμαρμενη, &c. . . ."—*More: App. to Def. of Phil. Cabbala*, p. 119.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* Concurring in the same action (said of muscles).

2. *Nat. Hist.:* Belonging to the same or an allied genus; congeneric (q.v.).

* **cŏn-gĕn-ĕr-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *congenerous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being congenerous or of the same origin.

"Rational means, and persuasive arguments, whose force and strength must lye in their *congenerousness* and suitableness with the ancient ideas and inscriptions of truth upon our souls."—*Halliwell: Melampronœa*, p. 84 (1677).

cŏn-gē'-nĭ-al, *a.* [Pref. *con*, and *genial* (q.v.).]

1. Partaking of the same kind, nature, or origin; allied, cognate.

"Welcome kindred Glooms!
Congenial Horrors, hail!"
Thomson: The Seasons; Winter.

2. Naturally adapted or suited.

". . . a clemency and moderation which were by no means *congenial* to his disposition."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

3. Partaking of the same natural characteristics; sympathetic.

"But, as two voyces in one song embrace,
Fletcher's keen tribble, and deep Beaumont's base,
Two, full, *congenial* souls . . ."
Berkenhead: On the Collection of Fletcher's Works.

4. Agreeable, pleasant.

"The *congenial* sound of the cathedral bell hovering above them all."—*Dickens: David Copperfield*, p. 170.

cŏn-gē-nĭ-ăl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *congenial*; *-ity*.] The quality of being congenial, or partaking of the same nature or kind.

". . . by the analogy, which painting holds with the sister arts, and consequently by the common *congeniality*, which they all bear to our nature."—*Sir J. Reynolds*, Dis. 15.

* **cŏn-gē'-nĭ-al-īze,** *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *congenial*; *-ize*.]

A. *Intrans.:* To partake of the same nature or feelings; to sympathize.

B. *Trans.:* To make congenial.

* **cŏn-gē'-nĭ-al-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *congenial*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being congenial; congeniality.

* **cŏn-gē'-nĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Congenial.] Of the same nature or character; allied, akin, similar.

* **cŏn-gĕn'-ĭt,** * **cŏn-gĕn'-ĭte,** *a.* [Lat. *congenitus* = born together, with: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *genitus* = born.] Born or coming into existence at the same time with something else; connate.

"Many conclusions . . . seem, upon this account, to be *congenite* with us."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

cŏn-gĕn'-ĭ-tal, *a.* [Lat. *congenit(us)*; Eng. suff. *-al*.] Born with one; constitutional; dating from birth; natural.

"Morbid change or *congenital* defect."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. ii., p. 373.

cŏn-gĕn'-ĭ-tal-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *congenital*; *-ly*.] Constitutionally; from birth.

* **cŏn'-gĕon,** *s.* [O. N. F. * *cangiun*, from *cambiônem*, accus. of Late Lat. *cambio*. (*N.E.D.*)]

1. A changeling; a half-witted person, an imbecile.

2. A dwarf; a deformed person.

3. A contemptuous term for a child; a term of dislike or abuse.

cŏn'-gĕr (1), * **con-gar,** * **con-gur,** * **cong-gyre,** * **con-gyr,** * **cun-ger,** * **cun-gyre,** * **cun-gur,** * **kun-ger,** *s.* [Fr. *congre*; Sp. *congrio*; Port. *congro*; Ital. *gongro*, all from Lat. *conger*, *congrus*; Gr. γόγγρος (*gonggros*) = a sea-eel. See the def.]

1. *Lit.:* A large sea-eel, *Conger vulgaris* of Cuvier, *Muræna Conger* of Linnæus. It is of the family Muræniдæ. It is 5, 6, or, in rare cases, even 10 feet long. Its upper parts are brown-white, and the lower dirty-white; the lateral line spotted with white, the dorsal and anal fins white margined with black. It is common on the coast of Britain and of other European countries. A smaller species, *Conger myrus*, is found in the Mediterranean.

"*Congar*, fyssche. *Congre.*"—*Palsgrave.*

† 2. *Fig.:* A term of abuse applied to a person.

"Hang yourself, you muddy *conger*, hang yourself!"
—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

conger-eel, *s.* The same as CONGER (1).

***cŏn'-gẽr** (2), *** con-gre, * con-gers,** *s.* [Of doubtful etymol. The Fr. *congres* has been suggested, as has the English *conger* (1).] A society of booksellers.

cŏn-gẽr'-ĭ-ēs, *s.* [Lat., from *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *gero* = to bear, to carry.] A collection or heap of particles or bodies; a combination.

"In the earliest period at which the skeleton can be detected among the other tissues of the embryo, it is found to consist only of a *congeries* of cells, constituting the simplest form of cartilage."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. v., p. 115.

***cŏn-gĕst',** *s.* [CONGEST, *v.*] A heap, an accumulation.

cŏn-gĕst', *v.t.* [Lat. *congestus*, pa. par. of *congero* = to heap together, to collect: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *gero* = to bear, to carry.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To heap together, to accumulate, to gather.

"It shewed his bounty and magnificence in *congesting* matter for building the temple, as gold, silver, brass, &c."—*Sir W. Raleigh: Maxims of State.*

2. *Fig.:* To bring or gather together; to summarize, to combine.

II. *Med.:* To cause an abnormal accumulation of blood within (the capillary vessels).

cŏn-gĕst'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONGEST, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

*** I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Heaped together, accumulated, piled up.

". . . there stood a mound
Of earth *congested*, wall'd, and trench'd around."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xx., l. 174, 175.

2. *Fig.:* Accumulated, combined.

"That thou at last severely must account;
To what will thy *congested* guilt amount?"
Blackmore: Creation, bk. viii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Med.:* A term used of the capillary vessels when they are distended with an abnormally large quantity of blood.

"If the arteries are . . . brightly injected, the part may be described simply as *congested*."—*Quain: Med. Dict.*, p. 256.

2. *Bot.:* Crowded very closely.

*** cŏn-gĕst'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *congest*; *-able.*] Capable of being heaped up or accumulated.

cŏn-gĕst'-ĭŏn (**i** as **y**), *s.* [Fr. *congestion*; Sp. *congestion*; Port. *congestão*, all from Lat. *congestio* (genit. *congestionis*) = a heaping up, an accumulation.] [CONGEST.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A heaping up, an accumulation or gathering together, the formation of a mass.

"So is the opinion of some divines, that, until after the flood were no mountains, but that by *congestion* of sand, earth, and such stuff as we now see hills strangely fraughted with, in the waters they were first cast up."—*Selden: On Drayton's Polyolbion*, s. 9.

2. *Med.:* An abnormal accumulation of blood in the capillary vessels, speedily producing a disordered function of the capillaries themselves. It is of two kinds—active and passive. In the former a current of blood greater than usual is determined towards the capillaries, which, not being able to give it proper vital resistance, yield to it, and become distended and weakened by its presence. In the latter the bloodvessels themselves are in an excited state, this excitement drawing to them the blood, with which they soon become engorged. The tendency of congestion unchecked for a time is to pass into inflammation of the organs affected.

cŏn-gĕs'-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *congest*; *-ive.*]

Med.: Having a tendency to, or of the nature of, congestion.

"The excessive use of which [narcotics] occasions all the symptoms of *congestive* apoplexy and even extravasation."—*Copland: Dict. Pract. Med.*; *Apoplexy.*

*** cŏn'-jĭ-a-rỹ,** *** cŏn'-jĭ-a-rĭe,** *s.* [Lat. *congiarium*, from *congius* = a measure of a gallon; Fr. *congiaire*; Ital. *congiario.*]

1. A largess or present made by the Roman Emperors to the people: originally of corn or wine measured out in a congius, but later of money.

"We see on them the emperor and general officers, standing as they distributed a *congiary* to the soldiers or people."—*Addison.*

2. A coin struck in commemoration of the Roman congiaria. (*Ogilvie.*)

con-gie, *s.* [CONGEE (2), *s.*] Indian boiled rice. (*Nuttall.*)

cŏn'-jĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Med.: A liquid measure containing one gallon. [CONG.]

*** cŏn-glăç'-ĭ-āte,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *conglaciatus*, pa. par. of *conglacio* = to freeze together: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *glacio* = to freeze; *glacies* = ice.]

A. *Intrans.:* To turn to ice, to freeze, to congeal.

"No other doth properly *conglaciate* but water . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

B. *Trans.:* To freeze, to convert into ice.

*** cŏn-glăç-ĭ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *conglaciatio*, from *conglacio* = to freeze.]

1. The act or process of turning into ice.

". . . it was a subject very unfit for proper *conglaciation*."—*Brown.*

2. A frost.

". . . deluges, draughts; heates; *conglaciations*, &c."—*Bacon: On Learning, by G. Watts.*

cŏn'-glō-bāte, * cŏn-glō'-bāte, *a.* [Lat. *conglobatus*, pa. par. of *conglobo* = to gather into a ball, to make round like a ball: *con* = *cum* = together, and *globo* = to make into a ball; *globus* = a ball, a globe.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Massed together, and united into a ball or sphere. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Heaven's gifts, which do like falling stars appear
Scatter'd in æther; all, as in their sphere,
Were fix'd, *conglobate* in his soul . . ."
Dryden: Death of Lord Hastings.

¶ In the foregoing example, it will be observed, the pronunciation is *cŏnglō'bate.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.* (*Of a flower head*): Forming a rounded ball. Example, the flowers of Echinops.

2. *Anat.:* [CONGLOBATE GLANDS.]

conglobate glands, *s. pl.*

Anat.: A name for what are more commonly called the lymphatic glands, and by modern French writers the lymphatic ganglions.

*** cŏn'-glō-bāte, * cŏn-glō'-bāte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [CONGLOBATE, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To form into a solid ball or mass.

2. *Fig.:* To gather together, to summarize or epitomize.

". . . how many particular features and discriminations will be compressed and *conglobated* into one gross and general idea."—*Johnson: Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*

B. *Intrans.:* To become formed into a solid ball or mass.

"This may after *conglobate* into the form of an egg."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

*** cŏn-glō-bā'-tĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONGLOBATE, *v.*]

*** cŏn'-glō-bāte-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *conglobate*; *-ly.*] In a spherical form.

*** cŏn-glō-bā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *conglobatio*, from *conglobo* = to form into a ball or round mass.] The act or process of forming into a round body; a round body or mass.

"In this spawn are discerned many specks, or little *conglobations*, which in time become black."—*Brown.*

*** cŏn-glōbe',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *conglobo*: *con* = *cum* = with, together; *globus* = a ball, a sphere.]

A. *Trans.:* To form into a spherical body or mass; to gather together into a ball.

"Then founded, then *conglobed*
Like things to like; the rest to several place
Disparted." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 239.

B. *Intrans.:* To form into a spherical body or mass; to coalesce.

"Tho' something like moisture *conglobes* in my eye,
Let no one misdeem me disloyal."
Burns: Poetical Address to Mr. William Tytler.

*** cŏn-glōbed',** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONGLOBE, *v.*]

*** cŏn-glō'-bĭng,** *pr. par.* [CONGLOBE.]

*** cŏn-glōb'-ŭ-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *con*, and *globulus* = a little globe, a globule.] To make into a little heap.

"Swallows certainly sleep all the winter. A number of them *conglobulate* together, by flying round and round, and then all in a heap throw themselves under water, and lye in the bed of a river."—*Johnson: In Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

¶ The statement made in the foregoing example is an exploded error: swallows migrate previous to winter, and do not hybernate under water.

cŏn-glŏm'-ẽr-āte, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *conglomeratus*, pa. par. of *conglomero* = to roll together, to wind up, to conglomerate: *con* = together, and *glomero* = to form into a ball; *glomus* (genit. *glomeris*) = a ball or clue of yarn or thread.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.* (*Of textile fibres, other fibres, glands, or anything similar*): Collected or gathered into a ball. [CONGLOMERATE GLANDS.]

"Fluids are separated in the liver, and the other conglobate and *conglomerate* glands."—*Cheyne: Phil. Prin.*

2. *Fig.* (*Of light*): Concentrated into a focus.

"The beams of light, when they are multiplied and *conglomerate*, generate heat."—*Bacon: Works; Nat. Hist.*, cent. iii., § 267.

II. *Bot.:* Clustered.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Geol.:* Pebbles, gravel, or any similar collection of rounded water-worn fragments of rocks, the whole bound together by a silicious, calcareous, or argillaceous cement. It is sometimes called also pudding-stone, from the similarity which it has to a pudding, formed say of raisins or other fruit imbedded in a paste. The pebbles or gravel came originally from some previously-existing rock or rocks: they may have been derived from various sources, each of course having had a history of its own before becoming fixed in the conglomerate. By reading that history the geologist is able to trace the direction of currents of water, &c., and recompose lost chapters, or parts of chapters, in the history of the earth. A conglomerate resembles a breccia, but in a breccia the imbedded fragments are angular, while in a conglomerate they are rounded. Conglomerates occur more or less in all the great formations. There is a notable one subordinate to the Old Red Sandstone, and another—the dolomitic conglomerate of Bristol—in the Lower New Red Sandstone. They exist in all parts of the world and are made up of greatly varied materials, usually of some hard rock such as quartz. Conglomerates are named according to the character of their contained pebbles, as quartz conglomerate, limestone conglomerate, granite conglomerate, &c. They are made up of various sized, round, water-worn stones, cemented together by calcareous ferruginous, or silicious substances, or by simple compression. They are evidently beach deposits, made up of compacted gravel. Most of the rivers between Toulon and Genoa, along the vale of the Maritime Alps, are now forming strata of conglomerate and sand.

¶ *Dolomitic Conglomerate of Bristol:* A conglomerate in which pebbles are cemented together in a red or yellow base of dolomite or magnesian limestone. It is of the Permian age. It is found near Bristol, and in other parts near the Severn. Some of the fragments of the older rocks imbedded in it being angular, there might be temptation to call it a breccia, but more being rounded conglomerate is the more appropriate name. Two amphibian genera—Thecodontosaurus and Palæosaurus—occur in the stratum.

¶ For the difference between a conglomerate and an agglomerate see AGGLOMERATE.

2. *Anatomy:*

Conglomerate glands: Compound glands, chiefly of the racemose class. Examples—the pancreas, the salivary, lachrymal, and mammary glands, Brunner's glands, and most of the small glands that open into the mouth, the fauces, and the windpipe. (*Quain.*)

cŏn-glŏm'-ẽr-āte, *v.t.* [CONGLOMERATE, *a.*] To gather into a ball, to bring together, to collect into a heap.

"*Conglomerated* into solid night,
And darkness, almost to be felt, . . ."
Thompson: Sickness, bk. ii.

cŏn-glŏm'-ẽr-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [CONGLOMERATE, *v.*]

cŏn-glŏm'-ẽr-ā-tĭng, *pr. par.* [CONGLOMERATE.]

cŏn-glŏm-ẽr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *conglomération*; Port. *conglomeração*, both from Lat. *conglomeratio*=a crowding together, an assembly.]

1. The collection of material substances into a mass, heap, or ball.

2. Intermixture.

"The multiplication and *conglomeration* of sounds doth generate rarefaction of the air."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

cŏn'-glû-tĭn, *s.* [Lat. *con* = *cum* = with, together; *gluten* = gum.]

Chem.: A name given to the legumin of almonds and of lupines.

cŏn-glû'-tĭn-ant, *a. & s.* [Fr. *conglutinant*, from Lat. *conglutinans* (genit. *conglutinantis*), pr. par. of *conglutino* = to glue, to cement, to join together: *con* = together, and *glutino* = to glue; *gluten* and *glutinum* = glue.]

A. *As adj.:* Glueing or cementing things together.

B. *As substantive:*

Med. & Surg.: A medical appliance which glues the opposite sides of open wounds together, and then promotes their healing.

cŏn-glû'-tĭn-āte, *a.* [Lat. *conglutinatus*, pa. par. of *conglutino* = to glue together.] [Conglutinant.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Glued, cemented, or united together. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"All these together *conglutinate*, and effectually executed, maketh a perfect definition of justice."—*Sir T. Elyot: Gov.*, fol. 149.

2. *Bot.:* Glued together, instead of being united organically.

cŏn-glû'-tĭn-ātе, *v.t. & i.* [Conglutinate, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To glue or cement together, to cause to adhere together.

"Mathiolus relates that in many the bones having been well set . . . have had their broken parts *conglutinated* within three or four days."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. ii., p. 195.

B. *Intrans.:* To coalesce, to unite together by the intervention of glue or cement.

cŏn-glû'-tĭn-ā-tęd, *pa. par. & a.* [Conglutinate, *v.t.*]

cŏn-glû-tĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *conglutination*; Sp. *conglutinacion*; Port. *conglutinação*; Ital. *conglutinazione*, all from Lat. *conglutinatio.*]

1. *Gen.:* A glueing or cementing together.

2. *Spec.:* The reunion of the severed parts of a wound.

cŏn-glû'-tĭn-ą-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *conglutinatif* (m.), *conglutinative* (f.).] Having the power of uniting wounds; conglutinant.

cŏn-glû'-tĭn-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *conglutinat(e)*, and suff. *-or.*] That which has the power of uniting broken bones, the opposite sides of wounds, &c.

"The osteocolla is recommended as a *conglutinator* of broken bones."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

* **cŏn-glû'-tĭn-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *conglutinosus*, from *conglutino.*] Conglutinative, conglutinant.

* **cŏn-glû'-tĭn-ŏŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *conglutinous*; *-ly.*] In a conglutinate manner, closely.

"The matter of it hangeth so *conglutinously* together."—*Swan.*

Cŏn'-gō, *s.* [A West African word.]

1. A river, also called the Zaire or Moienzi Enzaddi, in the west of Africa.

2. A kingdom or district in the west of Africa, about lat. 6° s., one of four constituting the wider territory described under [3].

3. The whole of Western Africa between lat. 0° 44′ s. and lat. 15° 40′ s., including the kingdom or districts of Loango, Congo proper [2], Angola, and Benguela.

4. A negro from the Congo.

Congo monkey, *s.*

Zool.: Mycetes palliatus, a black howling monkey.

Congo snake, *s.*

Zool.: The name given by American negroes to various species of the Amphibian genus *Amphiuma*, probably from its blackish colour.

cŏn'-gou, * **cŏn'-gō,** *s.* [A corruption of *kong-hú* (Amoy dialect); Chinese *kung-fú* = labourer's tea, or tea on which labour has been bestowed.] A tea classified by the districts from which the several descriptions come. Ningchows, Oonfas, Oopacks, and Kientucks, are called by the London brokers "Blackish-leaf kinds." These are all grown in districts near Hankow. Kysows, Chingwos, and Paklings are called "Reddish-leaf kinds," and are grown in districts near Foochow. A small quantity of Congou called "New make" is grown in the district of Tayshan, near Canton. The flavour of each description is distinctive, arising partly from soil and climate, and partly from mode of curing. Congou is picked as first, second, and third crop, and is prepared by slowly drying the leaf over charcoal fires, and subsequently assorting carefully, so that the leaf is nearly uniform throughout the chop. A chop (an undefined quantity ranging from 200 to 700 chests of about 100lbs. net) is the tea of one or more gardens heaped together, and cured together, having exactly the same appearance and flavour throughout. Two-thirds of the whole import of tea into the United Kingdom consists of Congou.

* **con-graf-fet,** *a.* [An erroneous form of O. Fr. *cirographé*, pa. par. of *cirographer* = to register, to engross. (*N.E.D.*)] Registered, engrossed.

"That foreward . . . in Godes court is *congraffet*."
Castel off Loue, l. 1055.

* **cŏn-grăt'-ų-lą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *congratula(te)*; *-able.*] Fit or deserving to be congratulated; worthy of congratulation.

cŏn-grăt'-ų-lant, *a.* [Lat. *congratulans*, pr. par. of *congratulor* = to congratulate (q.v.).] Congratulating, expressing joy or pleasure.

"Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting peers,
Raised from their dark divan, and with like joy
Congratulant approach'd him, . . ."
Milton: P. L., x.

cŏn-grăt'-ų-lāte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *congratulatus*, pa. par. of *congratulor*, from *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *gratulor* = to wish joy; *gratus* = pleasing.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To declare that we share one's joy; to sympathise with the good fortune of another; to compliment or wish joy to on any happy event; to felicitate.

". . . shaking hands and *congratulating* each other in the adjoining gallery."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

¶ It is generally followed by *on* before the subject of congratulation.

"You *congratulate* me *on* the prosperous situation of my affairs . . ."—*Melmoth: Cicero*, bk. ii., lett. 2.

* 2. To welcome, to express joy or pleasure at.

"They *congratulate* our return, as if we had been with Phipps or Banks."—*Johnson: Lett. to Mrs. Thrale*, Nov. 12, 1773.

* ¶ Followed by *to* before the object congratulated.

"An ecclesiastical union within yourselves, I am rather ready to *congratulate to* you."—*Sprat: Serm.*

B. *Intrans.:* To express one's congratulations; to declare one's pleasure or joy.

"A stranger's purpose in these lays
Is to *congratulate* and not to praise."
Cowper: An Epist. to an Afflicted Protestant Lady in France.

¶ * 1. Followed by *for* before the subject of congratulation.

"The inhabitants of Burdeaux hearing of the erle's arrival, sent to him messengers in the darke night thanking and *congratulating* for his thither commyng."—*Hall: Hen. VI.*, an. 36.

* 2. Followed by *to* before the object congratulated.

"The subjects of England may *congratulate to* themselves, that the nature of our government, and the clemency of our king, secure us."—*Dryden: Pref. to Aurengzebe.*

* 3. Followed by *with* before the object congratulated.

"I cannot but *congratulate with* my country, which hath outdone all Europe in advancing conversation."—*Swift.*

¶ For the difference between *to congratulate* and *to felicitate*, see Felicitate.

cŏn-grăt'-ų-lā-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Congratulate.]

cŏn-grăt'-ų-lā-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Congratulate.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of expressing joy in participation with another.

cŏn-grăt-ų-lā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *congratulatio*, from *congratulor* = to congratulate (q.v.).]

1. The act of congratulating or expressing sympathy in participation with another.

"While with *congratulations* and with prayers
He entertained the Angel unawares."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn; The Sicilian's Tale.

2. The form in which sympathetic joy or pleasure is expressed.

"With slacken'd footsteps I advanced, and soon
A glad *congratulation* we exchanged."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

cŏn-grăt'-ų-lā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who congratulates

"Nothing more fortunately auspicious could happen to us, at our first entrance upon the government, than such a *congratulator*."—*Milton: Lett. of State.*

cŏn-grăt'-ų-lā-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *congratulator*; *-y.*] Expressing sympathetic joy or pleasure for the good fortune of another; congratulating.

"Making his way through a crowd of friends, who all wanted to give him a *congratulatory* shake of the hand at once, . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 16, 1881.

cŏn-grē-dĭ-ent, *s.* [Lat. *congrediens*, pr. par. of *congredior* = to come together.] A component part. (*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, vi. 201.)

cŏn-grēe, *v.i.* [O. Fr. *congréer*, from Low Lat. *congreo*, from Lat. *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *gratus* = pleasing.] To agree together.

* **cŏn-grēe'-ĭng,** *pr. par.* or *a.* [Congree, *v.*]

"*Congreeing* in a full and natural close."
Shakesp.: Hen. V., i. 2.

* **cŏn-grēet',** *v.i.* [Pref. *con*, and *greet* (q.v.).] To greet, to salute reciprocally.

"Since then my office hath so far prevail'd
That, face to face and royal eye to eye,
You have *congreeted* . . ."
Shakesp.: Hen. V., v. 2.

cŏn'-grĕ-gāte, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *congréger*; Ital. *congregare*; Sp. *congregar*, from Lat. *congrego* = to flock together: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *grex* (genit. *gregis*) = a flock.]

† **A.** *Transitive:*

1. *Of persons:* To collect or bring together into one place or assembly; to assemble.

". . . in which place they determined to *congregate* and gather a new armye . . ."—*Hall: Hen. VI.*, an. 38.

2. *Of things:* To gather or collect together, to unite, to mass.

"Heat *congregates* homogeneal bodies, and separates heterogeneal ones."—*Newton: Opticks.*

B. *Intrans.:* To meet or collect together, to assemble, to gather.

"That intense patriotism which is peculiar to the members of societies *congregated* within a narrow space . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* **cŏn'-grĕ-gāte,** *a.* [Lat. *congregatus*, pa. par. of *congrego.*] [Congregate, *v.*]

1. *Of persons:* Collected or gathered together; assembled.

"Who now, in th' highest sky,
Was placed in his principall estate,
With all the gods about him *congregate*."
Spenser: F. Q., VII. vi. 19.

2. *Of things:* Compact, united in a mass.

"Where the matter is most *congregate*, the cold is the greater."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

cŏn'-grĕ-gā-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Congregate, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Of persons:* Collected or assembled together.

"From these the *congregated* troops obey."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. ii., l. 1,006.

2. *Of things:* Gathered into one mass or body.

". . . the great receptacle
Of *congregated* waters. He call'd seas."
Milton: P. L., bk. vii.

cŏn'-grĕ-gā-tĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Congregate, *v.*]

cŏn-grĕ-gā'-tion, * **cŏn-grĕ-gā'-ti-oune,** * **cŏn-grĕ-gā'-çi-on,** *s.* [Fr. *congrégation*; Sp. *congregacion*; Port. *congregação*; Ital. *congregazione*; Prov. *congregatio*; Lat. *congregatio* (genit. *congregationis*) = a flocking or herding together, society, association; *congrego* = to collect into a flock or herd: *con* = together, and *grego* = to gather into a flock or herd, to collect *grex* (genit. *gregis*) = a flock or herd.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of collecting together into a flock or herd, or simply of collecting.

"The means of reduction by the fire, is but by *congregation* of homogeneal parts."—*Bacon.*

† 2. The state of being collected.

3. Persons or things collected together; a mass.

(1) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

". . . this brave o'erhanging firmament . . . appears no other thing to me than a foul and pestilent *congregation* of vapours."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

(2) *Spec.:* A Christian assembly gathered together in a church, chapel, tent, the open air, or any other place to worship God.

"If those preachers who abound in epiphonemas would look about them, they would find part of their *congregation* out of countenance, and the other asleep. —*Swift.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Jewish Hist.:* The Jews gathered together—

(1) In the wilderness during the journey to Canaan.

"And the whole *congregation* of the Children of Israel murmured against Moses and Aaron in the wilderness."—*Exod.* xvi. 2.

(2) At other places and times.

". . . Joshua read not before all the *congregation* of Israel, with the women, and the little ones, and the strangers that were conversant among them."—*Joshua* viii. 35.

2. *Scottish History:*

(1) The Congregation, or the Congregation of Christ, was the designation which the Scottish Reformers assumed during the reign of Queen Mary. The term is supposed to have been taken from the language of the first Scottish National Covenant, that subscribed at Edinburgh on 3rd Dec., 1557, in which the word congregation occurs eight times. (*Hetherington: Hist. Ch. Scotland.*)

"We sall mantein thame, nurische thame, and defend thame, the haill *Congregatioun of Christ*, and everye member thairof, at our haill poweris, and wairing of our lyves.—Unto the quhilk holy Word, and *Congregatioun*, we do joyn us; and also dois renunce and forsaik the Congregatioun of Sathan, with all the superstitiounis, abominationis, and idolatrie thairof."—*Knox: Hist.*, p. 101.

(2) The term is sometimes used in a more restricted sense, denoting one part of the body of Protestants, as distinguished from another, according to local situation. (*Jamieson.*)

"At Perthe the last day of Mail, the yeir of God 1559, the *Congregatioun* of the West Country, with the *Congregatioun* of Fyfe, Perthe, Dundie, Angus, Mernis and Montruis, being conveinit in the toun of Perthe,—ar confedderat—to concurre and assist togither, &c."—*Knox: Hist.*, p. 138.

¶ *Lords of the Congregation,* * *Lordis of the Congregatioun:* The noblemen and other chief subscribers to the covenant or bond described under (1).

"The saidis *Lordis of the Congregatioun*, and all the members thairof, sall remain obedient subjectis to our Soverane Lord and Ladyis authoritie, . . ."—*Articles agreed on at Leith. Knox: Hist.*, p. 153. (*Jamieson.*)

3. *Roman Catholic Church:*

(1) A board of ecclesiastics meeting as commissioners at Rome, both for regulative and for administrative purposes, and generally under the presidency of a cardinal. Of such congregations there are 15 for spiritual and 6 for temporal purposes. The Pope can veto their decisions, but does not do so except for weighty reasons. The most notable is the Congregation de propagandâ fide. [PROPAGANDA.]

(2) A group of monasteries of the same order, united for some special purpose, as the Congregation of Cluny, of St. Maur, &c.

4. *Universities:* The Congregation of the University of Oxford is an assemblage of certain official persons and the resident Masters of Arts. Its principal business is the granting of degrees. There are similarly constituted bodies in the Universities of Cambridge and Dublin.

cŏn-grĕ-gā'-tion-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *congregation; -al.*]

1. *Gen.:* Pertaining to a congregation.

2. *Spec.:* Pertaining to the denomination of the Congregationalists (q.v.).

¶ The word was first used by the divines of the Westminster Assembly. (*Collection of Scarce Tracts*, ed. by Sir W. Scott, vii. 91.)

congregational music.

Music: Music in which the people or congregation take part, as opposed to that which is sung by the trained choir alone. The plain-song of the Responses, Creeds, and of the Lord's Prayer, and the melody of psalm and hymn tunes are congregational music; but services and anthems are specially set aside for performance by the choir, acting as it were as the skilled representatives of the listening and meditating people. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

¶ *The Congregational Union of England and Wales:*

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: A union was formed in 1831 among the Congregational Churches for mutual sympathy, counsel, and co-operation. In 1833 a declaration of faith, order, and discipline was published. By its constitution and laws, adopted in October 1871, "The Union recognizes the right of every individual Church to administer its affairs free from external control, and shall not in any case assume legislative authority, or become a court of appeal." It consists of Representative Members, Honorary Members, and Associates. It holds two meetings every year—one, called the Annual Assembly, in London, in May; and the other, called the Autumnal Assembly, in autumn, in some other city or town of England or Wales.

Cŏn-grĕ-gā-tion-ăl-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *congregational; -ism.*] The tenets of the Congregationalists (q.v.). Viewing these under the two heads of doctrine and Church government, the former does not essentially differ from that of the other Protestant denominations or from that of the Evangelical party in the Church of England. It is not in doctrine but in government that their peculiarity consists. They believe that every congregation has independent powers of self-government, uncontrolled by any Bishop, or Presbytery, or other external ecclesiastical authority. They recognize a ministry, have deacons as subordinate rulers in the congregation, but allow the congregation itself to decide who are fit to join its ranks, and to act with judicial power in cases of discipline.

Cŏn-grĕ-gā'-tion-ăl-ĭst, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *congregational; -ist.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining in any way to Congregationalism, or to the adherents of that form of Church government.

B. *As substantive:*

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist. (*pl.*):

(1) *Def., &c.:* The adherents of the form of Church government called Congregationalism or Independency, or the members of the religious denomination in which these views have been carried out. They are often termed Independents, the latter name referring to the fact that their several Churches are independent of each other, and in spiritual matters of the civil power; and the term Congregationalists makes it prominent that separate congregations have self-government to an extent which they do not possess in some other religious bodies.

(2) *Ch. Hist.:* Congregationalists in general believe their form of Church government to be of Divine authority, and to have been that of the Apostolic Churches. The adherents of Episcopacy and of Presbyterianism, &c., on the contrary, reject this view, and put in similar claims for their own systems.

Among the sects which from the 13th century separated from the dominant Church, some doubtless had no closer bond than that of fraternal sympathy between different congregations. To descend to more modern times, the tenets of Robert Brown [BROWNISM] were essentially those of modern Congregationalism. He was born about the middle of the 16th century, and was a near relative of the Lord Treasurer Cecil. He was first a preacher, then a schoolmaster, and afterwards a lecturer. From about 1585 he inveighed with fiery vehemence against the corruption, and to a certain extent against the constitution, of the Established Church, his philippics being varied by thirty-two successive imprisonments, some of them in cells where he could not see his hand at noonday. Notwithstanding all efforts to intimidate him, he succeeded about 1593 in setting up a congregation in London. Those in favor of his doctrines were then estimated at 20,000 in number. After a time many of them, with Mr. Brown himself, were obliged to remove to Holland, where several Churches were set up. There they were free to act according to their convictions, but falling into divisions among themselves, they so disgusted their leader that he returned to England, conformed to the Established Church which he had so vehemently and persistently denounced, and became rector of a church in Northamptonshire; was negligent in the discharge of his duty, if not even dissolute in life, and died in 1630, in prison, where he had been confined, not for the sake of conscience, but for striking a constable.

Among the Churches in Holland one was founded at Leyden, by Jacobs and Brown, in 1616. Mr. John Robinson soon after became minister of the Church. He modified the Brownist tenets, rendering them less extreme, and is by many regarded as the real founder of Independency. In his "*Apologia pro Exulibus Anglis, qui Brownistæ vulgo appellantur,*" published at Leyden in 1619, the Latin word *independenter* (= independently) occurs, which may have been the origin of the word Independents as applied to men of his faith. It did not, however, come into use till between 1640 and 1642. It occurs in the title of a work, "Apologetical Narrative of the Independents," published in 1644. In 1616 Henry Jacobs returned to England from Holland and founded a meeting-house. It was the first unequivocal Independent or Congregational church in England. In 1620 a part of Mr. Robinson's congregation at Leyden removed to Plymouth, in New England. They were followed by others of the same denomination, as well as by persecuted Puritans generally all through the 17th century. There the foundations of the Independency or Congregationalism of the New World were laid deep and broad.

In Mr. Robinson's modification of the Brownist doctrines a single ruling officer, or elder, replaced the body of elders which had been devised by Barrowe as a governing body, restoring to the congregation that control of its own affairs which Barrowe's device had partly taken away. As thus constituted the Mayflower community practically governed itself under the judicious counsel of its elder. The Salem colonists, who came over nine years later, were not Independents, but the method of church government in vogue at Plymouth seemed to them so suitable to their requirements, far removed, as they were, from their English brethren, that they adopted it, and formed themselves into an Independent Church, which they made Congregational by taking the right hand of fellowship from Governor Bradford and his fellow delegates from Plymouth. The colonists who followed quickly fell into line with their predecessors, and Congregationalism became the ruling church method in New England, though with a certain element of aristocracy which was not eliminated until after the Revolution, when the Church became purely and fully democratic in doctrine and government.

American Congregationalists to-day recognize the right, and hold it to be the duty, of believers who are so situated that they can conveniently worship and work together, to organize themselves by mutual covenant as a church. This organization becomes Congregational through its public admission to their fraternity by the neighboring Congregational churches. Each such church has a pastor and deacons as officers and a working committee, chosen by the congregation for the purpose of laying out and making efficient the work of the church. There is communion of the churches, and there may be advice and admonition, under extraordinary circumstances, and ecclesiastical councils may be held for such purposes, the welcoming of any new church or pastor to fellowship being done by the council. The council does not exist among English Congregationalists. The Congregational churches of the United States have been united, since 1871, into a National Council, which meets every third year. It is made up of delegates from the churches and communicants of the whole land. Congregationalism spread slowly in the United States, it having scarcely extended beyond the boundaries of New England by 1800, the members who moved to new localities generally becoming Presbyterians. Since the Civil War there has been a marked change in these particulars, and Congregationalism has spread with much rapidity, its churches now existing in every part of the land. It possesses a considerable number of missionary and other associations and theological seminaries, and is in a condition of encouraging growth.

* **cŏn-grĕ-gā'-tion-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *congregation; -er.*] A congregationalist.

"He would neither be for the Consistorians nor *Congregationers.*"—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 197.

cŏn'-grĕss, *s.* [Fr. *congrès;* Sp. *congreso;* Port. & Ital. *congresso*, all from Lat. *congressus* = a friendly meeting, a conference . . . a contest, a fight.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A friendly meeting for discussion, a conference.

(1) *Lit.:* A meeting for the settlement of affairs of a difficult or delicate character between nations. [II., 1.]

"The general found himself merely the president of a *congress* of petty kings."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(2) *Fig.:* A gathering, an assemblage.

† 2. A shock between two or more persons or things; a fight, a contest, a combat.

"Here Pallas urges on, and Lausus there;
Their *congress* in the field great Jove withstands,
Both doom'd to fall, but fall by greater hands."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid x. 616.

"From these laws may be deduced the rules of the *congresses* and reflections of two bodies."—*Cheyne: Philosophical Principles.*

II. *History, Political Geography, &c.:*

1. In the same sense as I. 1 (q.v.).

2. The legislature of the United States, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. Whilst yet the British settlers in North America were colonists only, occasions arose when it was needful for them to co-operate for the attainment of particular ends. They did so in 1745 for the capture of the French fortified port of Louisbourg in Cape Breton, and in 1754 for holding a conference with the Indian tribes north of New York. The War of Independence made the union of the scattered colonies closer and more permanent, and the governing body then established developed into the present Congress. The American Congress must assemble at least once a year, the day of meeting being the first Monday of December. The Senate consists of two members from each state. They are chosen by the legislature of each state for six years, one third of them elected biennially. The Vice-President is *ex officio* President of the Senate. The numbers of the House of Representatives are apportioned to the several states according to population; they are elected for two years. All money bills must originate in this House, which corresponds to the House of Commons in England

¶ Among modern congresses may be mentioned that of Münster, A.D. 1643—1648, which put an end to the Thirty Years' war; that of Ryswick, in 1697, at which peace was signed between England, France, Holland, Germany, and Spain; that of Utrecht, in 1713, signed between the Ministers of England, France, and Spain, the Emperor Charles VI., however, holding out. Coming to more modern times, a congress of sovereigns, or their representatives, was held at Vienna to arrange about the resettlement of Europe after the great disturbance of ancient landmarks produced by the wars of the first Napoleon. A congress was held at Berlin between June 13 and July 13, 1878, the British representatives being Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury, to submit to the judgment and decision of Europe the results of the Russo-Turkish war. At this congress our country obtained the permission to hold under the Porte the island of Cyprus, to be used as a place of arms whence Turkey might be defended if war again broke out.

congress-man, *s.* A member of the United States Congress.

* **cŏn-grĕss',** *v.i.* [Congress, *s.*] To meet or come together; to assemble.

"The valetudinarians who *congress* every winter at Nice."—*Mrs. Gore.*

* **cŏn-grĕss'-ĭŏn (ss as sh),** *s.* [Lat. *congressio*, from *congressus*, pa. par. of *congredior*.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A meeting or collecting together.

2. Sexual intercourse.

". . . legitimate the *congression*, even when there is hazard to have a diseased child begotten, . . ."—*Jeremy Taylor: Ductor Dubitantium*, i. 290.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A collision, a dispute.

"I must conscionably make *congression* with such."—*Chapman: Comments on Iliad*, I. (*Davies.*)

2. Comparison.

"Many men, excellently learned, have already discoursed largely of the truth of Christianity, and approved by a direct and close *congression* with other religions, that all the reason of the world appears to stand on the christian side."—*Jeremy Taylor: Ductor Dubitantium*, i. 123. (*Latham.*)

cŏn-grĕss'-ĭŏn-ăl (ss as sh), *a.* [Eng. *congression*; *-al.*] Pertaining to a congress, especially to the Congress of the United States.

cŏn-grĕs'-sīve, *a.* [Eng. *congress*; *-ive.*] Meeting, coming together, encountering, copulating.

". . . if of disjoyned and *congressive* generation, there is no male or female in them at all."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

cŏn'-grēve, *s & a* [Named after Sir Wm. Congreve, the second baronet of that name, who was born in Middlesex May 20, 1772, invented in 1808 the rocket called after him, and died May 14, 1828.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The invention mentioned in the etymology.

2. A lucifer match.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or invented by him.

congreve-match, *s.* A kind of lucifer match.

congreve-rocket, *s.* [Rocket.]

* **cŏn-grûe',** *v.i.* [Lat. *congruo* = to agree together, to correspond.] To agree, to correspond, to be consistent.

"Put into parts doth keep in one consent;
Congruing in a full and natural close,
Like music." *Shakesp.: Hen. V.*, i. 2.

* **cŏn-grûe,** * **con-gru,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *congruus.*] Fit, suitable, consistent.

"*Congru: Congruus.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

* **cŏn'-grụ-ençe,** * **cŏn'-grụ-ẹn-çie,** * **cŏn'-grụ-ẹn-çy,** *s.* [O. Fr. *congruence*; Lat. *congruentia*, from *congruens*, pr. par. of *congruo.*]

1. Agreement, consistency, suitability, correspondence.

"The philosophick cabbala and the text have a marvellous fit and easy *congruency* in this place."—*More: Conj. Cab.* (1653), p. 236.

2. Propriety.

"Infidels may haue this attrition . . . and yet shall it not folowe of *congruence*, that they must receiue grace, and also remission of their sinnes."—*Barnes: Workes*, p. 273.

* **cŏn'-grụ-ẹnt,** *a.* [Fr. *congruent*; Lat. *congruens*, pr. par. of *congruo.*] Agreeing, correspondent, suitable.

"These planes were so separated as to move upon a common side of the *congruent* squares, as an axis."—*Cheyne: Philosophical Principles.*

* **cŏn'-grụ-ẹnt-lỹ,** * **con-gru-ent-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *congruent*; *-ly.*] Fitly, suitably, with consistence or propriety.

"Right conueniently
And full *congruentlye*
As nature could diuise."
Skelton: Boke of Philip Sparow.

coñ-grûĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Fr. *congruité*; Port. *congruidade*; Ital. *congruità*, all from Low Lat. *congruitas.*] [Congruous.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Suitableness, adaptedness, agreement.

"There is, at least, moral *congruity* between the outward goodness and the inner life. . . ."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), lii. 49.

2. Fitness, pertinence, point.

"A whole sentence may fail of its *congruity* by wanting one particle."—*Sidney.*

3. Consistency, consequence of argument, reason.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geom.* (*Of lines, figures, &c.*): Correspondence, coincidence in every part of two figures, two lines, &c., the one laid over the other.

¶ *In congruity:* Thus coincident.

2. *Theol.* (*Of Divine grace*): Efficacy, so exerted that while leaving the will free, it still does not fail to influence it in an essentially effective manner spiritually and morally.

* **cŏn'-grụ-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *congru(ε)*; *-ly.*] Fitly, consistently.

"*Congruly: congrue, adverbium.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

* **cŏn'-grụ-mẽnt,** *s.* [Eng. *congru(ε)*; *-ment.*] Fitness, accord, harmony.

"The *congrument* and harmonious fitting of periods in a sentence, hath almost the fastening and force of knitting and connexion."—*Ben Jonson: Discovery.*

* **cŏn'-grụ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Fr. *congru*; Sp. & Port. *congruo*; Ital. *congruo*, all from Lat. *congruus* = agreeing, fit, suitable; *congruo* = to run, come, or meet together: *con* = together, and *gruo* (the old form of *ruo*) = to run.]

1. (Followed by *to*):

(1) Agreeable, suitable, or accordant to; consistent with.

"The existence of God is so many ways manifest, and the obedience we owe him so *congruous* to the light of reason, that a great part of mankind give testimony to the law of nature."—*Locke.*

(2) Proportioned to, commensurate with.

2. (*Standing alone, that with which accordancy is predicated being implied instead of being expressed*): Fit, rational.

"Motives that address themselves to our reason, are fittest to be employed upon reasonable creatures: it is no ways *congruous*, that God should be always frightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth."—*Atterbury.*

* **cŏn'-grụ-ŏŭs-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *congruous*; *-ly.*] Accordantly, suitably, fitly, in agreement or correspondence with.

"This conjecture is to be regarded, because, *congruously* unto it, one having warmed the bladder, found it then lighter than the opposite weight."—*Boyle: Spring of the Air.*

* **cŏn'-grụ-ŏŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *congruous*; *-ness.*] The quality of being congruous to anything, suitability or fitness to, accordancy with.

* **cŏn-gŭst'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *con*, and *gustable* (q.v.).] Having the same taste or flavour.

"Wines *congustable* with those of Spain."—*Howell: Lett.*, No. lv.

* **cŏn'-gў,** *s.* [Conge.]

"Sir William, with a low *congy*, saluted him . . ."—*Armin: Nest of Ninnies* (1608).

* **con-gye,** *v.t.* [Coin.] To coin, to stamp.

"He had in pois [treasure] *congyeit* and *oncongyeit* of mony & gold, . . ."—*Aberd. Reg.*

cŏn'-hў-drĭne, *s.* [Lat. *con(ium)*; Eng. *hydr(ate)*; and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_8H_{17}NO$. An alkaloid, which is contained in the flowers and ripe seeds of hemlock, *Conium maculatum.* It is obtained along with conine and ammonia, by exhausting the flowers or the seeds with hot water, acidulated with sulphuric acid, supersaturating with hydrate of potassium, and distilling. The distillate is neutralised with sulphuric acid, and evaporated on a water-bath, then absolute alcohol is added, which precipitates ammonia sulphate. The solution is then evaporated to remove the alcohol, then supersaturated with concentrated potash, and shaken with ether. The brownish-red ethereal solution is separated and evaporated on a water-bath, heated to 100°, and distilled in a stream of hydrogen in an oil-bath. The conine is purified by neutralising with hydrochloric acid and recrystallizing from alcohol. Conhydrine remains in the retort, and on heating sublimes in the upper part and neck of the retort. It is purified by crystallization from ether. Conhydrine crystallizes in pearly iridescent laminæ, which melt at 120°, and boil at 225°. By the action of phosphoric anhydride, P_2O_5, it is converted into conine. It is a narcotic, but less powerful than conine. Conhydrine sulphate crystallizes in flat prisms, readily soluble in water.

cō'-nĭ-ą (1), *s.* [Conine.]

cō'-nĭ-ą (2), *s.* [From Gr. κῶνος (*kōnos*) = a cone.]

Zool.: A genus of Cirripeds.

cŏn'-ĭc, * **cŏn'-ĭck,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *conique*; Sp. & Port. *cónico*; Ital. *conico*; Gr. κωνικός (*kōnikos*) = conical, from κῶνος (*kōnos*) = a cone.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Shaped more or less like a mathematical cone. [Cone.]

"Tow'ring firs in *conick* forms arise,
And with a pointed spear divide the skies."
Prior: Solomon, i.

"Elidon is a high hill, terminating in three *conical* summits, . . ."—*Scott: Eve of St. John*, Note.

II. *Geom.:* Pertaining to the mathematical figure called a cone. [Cone.]

B. *As subst.:* A conic section. (*Brande.*)

conic nodes, *s. pl.*

Geom.: A mathematical term occurring in calculation regarding cubic surfaces represented by a common apex of two cones. (*Rossiter.*)

conic sections, *s. pl.*

Geometry, Algebra, & History:

1. *Geom.:* That part of geometry which treats of the parabola, the ellipse, and the hyperbola, produced by sections of a right cone, made in three different ways. If a right cone be cut by a plane parallel to a plane which touches the cone along the slant side, the resultant figure will be a parabola; if the section be made through both slant sides, it will be an ellipse; and if one side be cut through by a plane which, produced backwards, cuts the other side likewise produced the section constitutes a hyperbola. Two other geometric figures can be produced when a cone is cut by a plane. If the plane cut

from the apex down vertically to the base, a triangle is produced, whilst if it do so parallel to the base a circle is the resultant; but conventionally a triangle and a circle are excluded from the list of "conic sections," the term being limited to the three figures first mentioned.

2. *Alg.:* Algebraically viewed, conic sections are curves of the second degree—*i.e.*, the curves belonging to such equations between co-ordinates are of the second degree.

3. *Hist. of Geom.:* The Greeks studied conic sections about the time of Plato, B.C. 390. About B.C. 330 Aristæus wrote a treatise on them, and Apollonius eight books on the subject about B.C. 240. But in the hands of the Greek geometricians no special interest was known to attach to conic sections. Their value was not perceived till Galileo discovered that projectiles move in parabolic curves, and Kepler that planets do so in elliptical orbits. Now conic sections are regarded as an indispensable part of the higher geometry, with continual application to natural philosophy.

cŏn′-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *conic; -al.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The same as CONIC, *a.* (q.v.).

2. *Bot.:* Having the figure of a true cone, as the prickles of some roses or the root of the carrot. (*Lindley.*)

conical-gearing, *s.* An arrangement of gearing in which a pair of cogged cones transmit through interposed pinions motion of the required speed.

conical-pendulum, *s.*

1. A pendulum of a conical shape, suspended by a wire, and moving in a circular path in a horizontal plane. [PENDULUM.]

2. A term sometimes applied to the rotating ball governor. (*Knight.*)

conical-points, *s. pl.*

Turnery: The cones fixed in the pillars for supporting the body to be turned; that on the right hand is called the fore centre, and that on the left the back centre. (*Weale.*)

conical projection, *s.*

Geom.: A method of projecting a part of a sphere upon a plane. A cone is formed which touches a sphere in a small circle, and the several points of the sphere are then projected upon the cone by lines drawn through the centre. This being done, the parts adjacent to the small circle of contact will be found projected into figures very like the originals. In Flamsteed's projection the degrees of latitude are made equal, which is very nearly accurate; and the parallels of latitude are perpendicular to the vertical right line into which the middle longitude circle is thrown. The proportions in length between the meridians of longitude and the parallels of latitude are made everywhere the same as on the actual globe. This plan, slightly modified, was adopted by the French.

conical-pulley, *s.*

Mach.: A kind of pulley used in cotton machinery, where a gradually increasing or decreasing speed is required. [CONE-PULLEY.]

conical-valve, *s.* A form of valve for water and steam-engines. (*Knight.*)

conical-wheel, *s.* A wheel shaped like a frustum of a cone, and used in many ways: as a roller for turning curves in moving heavy bodies; the cone-pulleys are forms of wheels for changing speed; used in spinning-machines and lathe-heads; the fusee is a conical-wheel with a spiral track for the chain. (*Knight.*)

cŏn-ĭ-căl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *conical; -ity.*] Conicalness.

cŏn′-ĭ-cal-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *conical; -ly.*] In the form of a cone.

"... a watering pot, shaped *conically*, or like a sugar-loaf, ..."—*Boyle: Spring of the Air.*

cŏn′-ĭ-cal-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *conical; -ness.*] The quality of being conical.

cō-nī-chăl′-çīte, *s.* [Ger. *konichalcit*, from Gr. κονία (*konia*) = dust . . . lime-powder, and χαλκός (*chalkos*) = copper.]

Min.: A green, malachite-looking, brittle mineral. Hardness, 4·5; sp. gr., 4·123. It is composed of arsenic acid, 20·68; phosphoric acid, 8·81; sesquioxide of vanadium, 1·78; oxide of copper, 31·76; lime, 21·36; and water, 5·61. Found in Andalusia, in Spain. (*Dana.*)

cŏn′-ĭ-çĭne, *s.* The same as CONINE (q.v.).

† **cŏn-ĭ′-çĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *conic; -ity.*] The quality of being conical; conicalness.

cŏn′-ĭ-cō, *in compos.* [Gr. κωνικός (*kōnikos*) = cone-shaped.] Shaped to a certain extent like a cone, but presenting still greater resemblance to a figure indicated in the second word of the compound.

conico-cylindrical, *a.* Nearly cylindrical, but yet tapering at one end, so as to form part of a long cone.

conico-hemispherical, *a.* Essentially hemispherical, but with resemblances to a short cone.

conico-subulate, *a.*

Bot., &c.: Awl-shaped, but to a certain extent resembling a cone.

† **cŏn-ĭc-ō′-văte,** *a.* [Eng. *conic*, and *ovate.*]

Nat. Science, &c.: Ovate—*i.e.*, egg-shaped—but to a certain extent resembling a short cone.

cŏn′-ĭcs, *s.* [CONIC.] The department of mathematics called conic sections, or the curves described under it. [CONIC SECTIONS.]

cō′-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *conus;* and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* Cones, a family of gasteropodous molluscs, order Siphonostomata. The shell is inversely conical, with a long and narrow aperture; the outer lip notched at or near the suture; and operculum minute. The animal has an oblong truncated foot, with a pore in the middle; the tentacles far apart, eyes on the tentacles, the gills two, long lingual teeth in pairs. They are very predatory, and bite when touched. Genera—Conus, Pleurotoma, and Cithara.

2. *Palæont.:* The Conidæ commence in the Cretaceous rocks, are numerous in the Tertiaries, and reach their maximum in the present seas.

cō-nĭd′-ĭ-ō-phōre, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *conidia;* Gr. φέρω (*pherō*) = to bear.]

Bot.: One of the branches in fungi which bear conidia.

cō-nĭd′-ĭ-ŭm (pl. **cō-nĭd′-ĭ-ą**), *s.* [Mod. Lat. dimin. of *conus* = a little cone.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.* (*Conidium*): The gonidium of a lichen, one of the green spherical cells in the thallus of a lichen constituting the distinctive mark between that order of plants and Fungi.

2. *Pl.* (*Conidia*): Certain small reproductive cells on the spawn, mycelium, and other parts of certain fungi occurring in addition to their ordinary fructification.

cō′-nĭ-fĕr, *s.* [Lat. *conus* = a cone, and *fero* = to bear.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.:* A tree or shrub of the order Coniferæ (q.v.).

2. *Pl.* (*Conifers*): The English name given by Lindley to his order Pinaceæ, generally called Coniferæ (q.v.).

cō-nĭf′-ĕr-æ, *s. pl.* [CONIFER.]

1. *Bot.:* An order of plants, one of those recognised in 1751, in the infancy of botany, by Linnæus. Jussieu in 1789 adopted the name. Lindley altered it to Pinaceæ, but retained the term Conifers as its English equivalent. Formerly he called them Conaceæ. They belong to the class or sub-class of Gymnosperms. They are fine trees or shrubs abounding in resin. Leaves linear, acerose, or lanceolate, entire at the margin, often fascicled. Inflorescence amentaceous, each floret with one stamen or a few united; ovary spread open: it arises from the axil of a membranous bract; ovule naked in pairs or several inverted. Fruit, a cone [CONE]; embryo with two or many cotyledons. Lindley divides it into two suborders, (1) Abieteæ, with the ovules inverted and the pollen oval, curved; and (2) Cupressæ, with the ovules erect and the pollen spheroidal. Sometimes the Taxineæ (Yews) figure as a third, but Lindley makes them a distinct order, and calls them Taxaceæ (Taxads). Nearly 200 species are known. They are most useful to man, supplying timber, with oil, resin, and turpentine. They are diffused over the world. Their appropriate habitat is in temperate climates; when in the tropics it is generally high on the mountainsides.

2. *Palæont.:* The wood of the Coniferæ may be distinguished from those of ordinary dicotyledons by the absence of proper ducts in the woody layers, and by the presence of large areolar discs on the walls of the wood cells. The wood of the Yew (*Taxus baccata*), and the Douglas Fir (*Abies Douglasii*), are exceptions to this rule. On the other hand, the Winteræ, which are not coniferous, but belong to the Magnoliads, have similar circular disks. When by the chemistry of nature wood is silicified, these areolar discs are at least as visible under the microscope as in recent coniferous wood; and when they occur in fossil stems, or fragments of stems, these are presumably the remains of Coniferæ. The ducts or glands also aid in distinguishing genera. When in double rows they are placed side by side in the European pines and firs, but are arranged alternately in the Araucarias. The Coniferæ commence at least as early as the Devonian. They are well represented in the Carboniferous rocks, being associated there with the higher Acrogens. They flourish through the Secondary period, and on to present times. The Carboniferous Conifers may have been taxoid (Yew-like), though the genus Pinites also occurs. The species in the Secondary rocks were more akin to the Araucaria of our gardens than to ordinary pines.

cō-nĭf′-ĕr-ĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c., *conifer; -in.*]

Chem.: A glucoside occurring in the cambium of coniferous woods (*Abies excelsa, Pinus Strobus, Larix europœa*, &c.). It forms needle-shaped crystals, $C_{16}H_{22}O_8{\cdot}2H_2O$, which effloresce in dry air, give off water at 100°, and melt at 185°: soluble in hot water, and slightly soluble in alcohol. With strong sulphuric acid coniferin gives a violet colour, turning red; on diluting the sulphuric acid solution a blue resin is deposited. Coniferin boiled with dilute acids is converted into a resin and glucose.

cō-nĭf-ĕr-ŏl, *s.* [Eng., &c., *conifer;* Lat. *ol(eum).*]

Chem.: Coniferyl alcohol, $C_{10}H_{12}O_3$, or $C_6H_3\begin{cases}OCH_3\\OH\\C_3H_4{\cdot}OH.\end{cases}$ A substance isomeric with ethyl vanillin, is formed along with glucose by the action of emulsion and water on coniferin. Coniferol forms white prismatic crystals, melting at 74°, soluble in ether, and forming a red solution with sulphuric acid. If dissolved by alkalies and reprecipitated by acids, it is thrown down as an amorphous white powder, which turns brown. Crystallised coniferol exposed to the air smells like vanilla; by oxidation and agitation with ether it yields vanillin.

cō-nĭf′-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. & Eng. *conifer*, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Cone-bearing. Used specially of trees and shrubs belonging to the order Coniferæ, though what are technically "cones" are not confined to this order; and the berries of some genera, Junipers for instance, formed internally on the model of a cone, look to the uninitiated quite different.

"*Coniferous* wood exhibits a peculiar structure which cannot be mistaken, and which is formed in no other set of plants."—*Carruthers: Gymnospermatous Fruits, from Sec. Rocks of Britain.*

cō-nĭf′-ĕr-ȳl, *s.* [CONIFEROL.]

cō′-nī-form, *a.* [Lat. *conus* = a cone, and *forma* = form.] Conical in shape.

* **conig,** *s.* [CONY, CONYNG.]

"Have we nowther *conig* ne cat, that thai ne er etin."—*Minot*, p. 37.

cō′-nī-ine, *s.* [CONINE.]

cō′-nĭm-ą, *s.* [The native name.] A resin used for making pastilles. Also called Incense Resin, or Gum Hyawa; it is obtained from the Incense-tree, *Icica heptaphylla.* It contains an essential oil and a resin.

cō′-nĭ-mēne, *s* [Mod. Lat. *conim(a)*, and suff. *-ene.*]

Chem.: C_5H_8. The essential oil, obtained by distilling incense resin with a large quantity of water. By fractional distillation, and purifi-

cation with metallic sodium, an oil was obtained which boiled at 264°. Conimene is a colourless mobile liquid, nearly insoluble in water, mixing with alcohol, ether, and benzene; it has a pleasant aromatic odour, and burns with a smoky flame.

cō'-nīne, *s.* [Lat. *conium* = hemlock, and Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

1. *Chem.:* $C_8H_{18}N$. Also called Coniine, Cicutine, Conia. An alkaloid contained along with Conhydrine (q.v.) in hemlock, *Conium maculatum*. Conine is a limpid, oily liquid, boiling at about 168°. It has a penetrating, repulsive suffocating odour, something like that of mice, and is a violent poison. It is slightly soluble in water, giving an alkaline reaction; it is very soluble in alcohol and ether. It is inflammable, burning with a bright smoky flame; on exposure to the air it turns brown, and finally into a resinous mass. Oxidised with chromic acid, it yields normal butyric acid; treated with excess of acid, conine is decomposed into a resin and a salt of ammonia. Conine forms a crystalline mass of needles when acted on by bromine vapour. Conine is a secondary monamine, $NH·(C_8H_{14})''$. Nitrous anhydride passed into pure Conine, and water then added, yields azoic hydrine. Hydrochloric acid gas colours dry conine red and then blue, but if moist forms crystals. A modification of conine has been prepared synthetically; by heating butyric aldehyde with alcoholic ammonia, and distilling the dibutyraldine $C_8H_{17}NO$ which is formed, a volatile oil is obtained which has the odour and physiological properties of conine. It differs in giving a greenish-blue colour with hydrochloric acid; it precipitates silver oxide more slowly, and has no action on polarised light.

2. *Pharm.:* The action of conine is to paralyse the voluntary muscles and to act on terminations of the motor nerves, producing paralysis of the respiratory muscles and death by asphyxia. The leaves of *Conium maculatum* are used to prepare extract of Hemlock (*Extractum Conii*), which is used to form pills, and as an inhalation. Preparations of Conium are used to allay muscular spasm in chorea, &c., also to alleviate cancer; the inhalation to relieve cough in bronchitis, pertussis, and phthisis.

***con-ing,** *s.* [Cony, Conyng.]

"Item, ane bed maid of ane uther pece of tapestrie of the huntar of *Coninghis*.—Item, ane tapestrie of the huntar of *coninghis*, . . ."—*Inventories*, A. 1561, pp. 142, 145.

***con-ing,** *a.* & *s.* [Cunning.]

***cŏn-ĭn'-quĭn-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *con* = *cum* = with, together; *inquinatus*, pa. par. of *inquinor* = to pollute, to defile.] To pollute together, or at the same time.

"Though sinnes sores it oft *coninquinate*."—*Davies: Holy Rood*, p. 28. (*Davies.*)

cŏn'-ĭ-ō-çȳst, *s.* [Gr. κόνις (*konis*) = dust, and κύστις (*kustis*) = a bladder.]

Bot.: Harvey's name for the oögonium of the Vaucheriæ.

cŏn-ĭ-ō-mȳ-çē'-tēs, *s. pl.* [Gr. κόνις (*konis*) = dust, and μύκης (*mukēs*), genit. μύκητος (*mukētos*) = a mushroom.]

Bot.: An order of Fungi, consisting of genera in which the spores predominate over the receptacle. It contains numerous species which infest living plants. It is divided into six sub-orders—(1) Sphæronemei, (2) Melanconiei, (3) Phragmotrichacei, (4) Torulacei, (5) Pucciniæi, (6) Cæomacei.

cŏn-ĭ-ō-mȳ-çē'-toŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *coniomycet(es)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, the Coniomycetes (q.v.).

cŏn-ĭ-ŏp'-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. κόνις (*konis*) = dust, and πτερίς (*pteris*) = a fern.]

Palæont.: A fossil fern, *Coniopteris murrayana*, is from the great Oolite.

cŏn ĭ ō-spĕr'-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. κόνις (*konis*) = dust, σπέρμα (*sperma*) = seed, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.] Having dust-like spores.

cŏn-ĭ-ō-thă-lăm'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. κόνις (*konis*) = dust, and θάλαμος (*thalamos*) = an inner room . . . a bedroom.]

Bot.: A tribe of Lichens. They have the shields open, the nucleus breaking up into naked spores.

cŏn-ĭ-ō-thē'-çæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. κόνις (*konis*) = dust, and Lat. *thecæ*, pl. of *theca* = that in which anything is enclosed, an envelope.]

Bot.: Anther-cells.

*** conioun,** *s.* [Congeon.] An expression or term of contempt.

"Thou gabbest, *conioun*."—*Arthour & Merlin*, 1,071.

† **cō-nĭ-rŏs'-tĕr,** *s.* [Conirostres.]

Ornith.: A member of the suborder or tribe Conirostres (q.v.).

cō-nĭ-rŏs'-tral, *a.* [Lat. *conus*, and *rostrum*; and Eng. suff. *-al*.] [Conirostres.] Having a conical beak or conical beaks; pertaining to the Conirostres (q.v.).

cō-nĭ-rŏs'-trēs, cō-nĭ-rŏs'-træ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *conus* = a cone, and *rostrum* = the beak or bill of a bird.]

Ornith.: A suborder, tribe, or division of Insessores (Perchers). They have a conical beak or bill, short and very thick at the base; in some whole, in others it is longer and thinner. The tip is generally entire, or if there is a notch it is small. This adapts the bird for feeding on grain, though some of them also eat insects. Cuvier says that in proportion to the thickness of their bill is the exclusiveness with which they feed upon seeds. There are eight families: (1) Buceridæ (Hornbills), (2) Musophagidæ (Plantain-eaters), (3) Opisthocomidæ (Hoatzins), (4) Coliidæ (Colies), (5) Corvidæ (Crows), (6) Paradiseidæ (Birds of Paradise), (7) Sturnidæ (Starlings), and (8) Fringillidæ (Finches). By another classification it includes (1) Bucerotidæ (Hornbills), (2) Sturnidæ (Starlings), (3) Corvidæ (Crows), (4) Loxiidæ (Crossbills), and (5) Fringillidæ (Finches and Larks).

HEAD OF GREAT HORNBILL (A CONIROSTRAL BIRD).

*** cŏn'-ĭ-sançe,** *** cŏn'-ĭ-sąunçe,** *s.* [Cognisance.]

"Fortune . . . makith men too leese her *conisaunce*." *Rom. of Rose*, 5,466.

*** cŏn'-ĭ-sŏr,** *s.* [Cognisor.]

cō'-nīte, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *conites*; Ger. *konit*, from Gr. κονία (*konia*) = dust . . . lime-powder, stucco, and suff. *-ites* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Dolomite, *Dolomitic magnesite*. It is of a flesh-red colour. Compos.: Carbonate of lime, 27·53—28; carbonate of magnesia, 67·4—67·97; carbonate of iron, 3·5—5·05. It is found in Iceland.

cō-nī'-ŭm, *s.* [Latinized from Gr. κώνειον (*kōneion*) = (1) "hemlock," the *cicuta* (q.v.), (2) hemlock-juice. (*Theophrastus, Liddell & Scott.*) This again is from κώνος (*kōnos*) = a cone . . . a top, which the giddiness of one poisoned by it suggests. (*Hooker & Arnott.*)]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Umbelliferous plants, family Smyrnidæ. The fruit, which is broadly

CONIUM

1. Single Flower. 2. Petal. 3. Fruit. 4. Transverse section of Fruit.

ovate, has five prominent waved or crenate ribs, without vittæ; the calyx teeth are obsolete, the petals obcordate; the general involucre of few leaves, the partial one with three, all on one side. *Conium maculatum* is the Common Hemlock, the term *maculatum* referring to the spots or purple blotches on the stem. There is a fusiform biennial root. The leaves are tripinnate, the leaflets pinnatifid, with acute and often cut segments. When bruised, the leaves smell very unpleasantly. The flowers are greenish-white. They appear in June and July. The plant is two to four, five, or more feet high. It is common in waste places, by roadsides, and under walls in Britain. It occurs also in Eastern Asia. It is a good anodyne and a valuable medicine in scirrhus, scrofulous tumours, dropsy, and epilepsy. Taken in undue quantities it produces giddiness, dimness of sight, nausea, and paralysis of the limbs. It is not, however, nearly so poisonous as the Water Hemlock, *Cicuta virosa*. It seems to have been the Cicuta and not the Conium which was used to poison Socrates. [Hemlock.] Still the conium is highly dangerous. The extract which renders it so is called Conia (q.v.).

2. *Pharmacy:*

(1) *Conii Folia:* Hemlock leaves, the fresh leaves and young branches of Spotted Hemlock, *Conium maculatum;* also the leaves, separated from the branches and carefully dried, gathered from wild British plants when the fruit begins to form. The leaf rubbed with a solution of potash gives out strongly the odour of conia. Preparations: *Cataplasma Conii, Extractum Conii, Succus Conii.*

(2) *Conii Fructus:* The dried ripe fruit of *Conium maculatum*. Preparation: *Tinctura Conii.*

*** cŏn-jĕct',** *a.* [Lat. *conjectus*, pa. par. of *conjicio*.] Thrown or cast together.

"*Conject* and cast into everlasting damnation."—*Bacon.*

*** cŏn-jĕct',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *conjectum*, sup. of *conjicio* = to throw together: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *jacio* = to throw.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To heap or throw together.

"Particular calumnies—congested and *conjected* at a mass upon the church of England."—*Mountagu: App. to Cæsar* (1625), p. 298.

2. To conjecture, to guess at, to divine.

"Madam, the reason of these vehement tearmes,
Cyrus doth neither know, nor can *conject*."
Wars of Cyrus (4to), E, bk. I., 1,894.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To plot, to plan, to devise.

"Him that one bateth, hate we all
And *coniect* how to doen him fall."
Rom. of the Rose.

2. To conjecture, to guess.

"I entreat you then,
From one that but imperfectly *conjects*,
Your wisdom would not build yourself a trouble."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

*** cŏn-jĕc'-tēr,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Conjecture.]

"Nether shall oure delyuerance come so to pass, nor by siche meanis as we *coniecter*."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. x.

*** cŏn-jĕc'-tĭng,** *** cŏn-jĕc'-tȳnge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Conject, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of conjecturing or guessing.

"He shal take *coniectynge* or suspicioun."—*Wycliffe: Ezek.* xxi. 19.

*** cŏn-jĕct'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *conject; -ment.*] A plotting or planning.

"By false disceivable *coniectments* of mans beguilings."—*Chaucer: Test. of Love*, bk. ii.

*** cŏn-jĕc'-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *conjicio*.] [Conject.] One who guesses, conjectures, or divines.

"For so *conjectors* would obtrude,
And from thy painted skin conclude." *Swift.*

cŏn-jĕc'-tu-ra-ble, *a.* [Eng. *conjectur(e); -able.*] Possible to be conjectured, guessed, or divined.

cŏn-jĕc'-tu-ral, *a.* [Eng. *conjectur(e); -al.*]

1. Depending upon conjecture or guesswork.

"Who or what such Editor may be, must remain *conjectural*, . . ."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. ii.

2. Said or done upon conjecture or guesswork.

"Who thrives and who declines; side factions and give out
Conjectural marriages . . ."
Shakesp.: Coriol., i. 1.

***cŏn-jĕc'-tu-ral-ist,** *s.* [Eng. *conjectural; -ist.*] One much given to conjecturing or guessing; a conjecturer.

***cŏn-jĕc-tu-răl'-i-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *conjectural; -ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being conjectural or depending upon conjecture.

2. That which is conjectural or depending upon conjecture; a conjecture or guess.

"... taken themselves unto probabilities, and the *conjecturality* of philosophy."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

cŏn-jĕc'-tu-ral-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *conjectural; -ly.*] In a conjectural manner; by conjecture or guesswork.

"We cannot therefore trace the account of Polybius, even *conjecturally*, to any trustworthy source."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. v., § 83, vol. ii., p. 349.

cŏn-jĕc'-ture, *s.* [Fr. *conjecture* = a guess, from Lat. *conjectura*, fem. of *conjecturus*, fut. part. of *conjicio* = to throw together; Sp. *conjetura*; Ital. *congettura.*] [Conject, *v.*]

* 1. The act of placing together for comparison.

2. The act of conjecturing, guessing, or inferring.

"... and this is called again *conjecture* of the past, or presumption of the fact."—*Hobbes: Hum. Nat.*, ch. v.

3. A guess, surmise, or inference.

"But these are false, or little else but dreams, *Conjectures*, fancies, built on nothing firm."
Milton: P. R., bk. iv.

* 4. An opinion, judgment, notion, conception, or idea formed.

"Now entertain *conjecture* of a time."
Shakesp.: Hen. V., iv. (chorus), 1.

* 5. Suspicion, doubt.

"... strew
Dangerous *conjectures* in ill-breeding minds."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

* 6. A plot, a plan.

"In that *conjecture* for the conquest of Portugal."—*Heylyn: Cosmog.*, Pref.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *conjecture, supposition*, and *surmise:* "All these terms convey an idea of something in the mind independent of the reality; but *conjecture* is founded less on rational inference than *supposition*; and *surmise* less than either: any circumstance, however trivial, may give rise to a *conjecture*; some reasons are requisite to produce a *supposition*; a particular state of feeling or train of thinking may of itself create a *surmise* . . . We may with propriety say that a *conjecture* is idle; a *supposition* false; a *surmise* fanciful." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏn-jĕc'-ture, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *conjecturer*; Ital. *congetturare.*] [Conjecture, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To put or bring together for the purpose of comparison; to compare.

2. To guess, to infer, to surmise, to divine.

"You shal perceiue the treasons false of Greeks, and of this one
Coniecture all." *Phaer.: Virgill; Æneidos*, bk. ii.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To form an opinion, judgment, or idea from comparison; to infer.

"What those things were which some among the Corinthians built upon the foundation of Christianity, whereby they endanger'd their salvation, we may probably *conjecture* by what the apostle reproves in his epistle, . . ."—*Tillotson*, vol. i., ser. 9.

2. To guess, to surmise.

"When we look upon such things as equally may or may not be, human reason can then, at the best, but *conjecture* what will be."—*South.*

¶ For the difference between *to conjecture* and *to guess*, see Guess.

cŏn-jĕc'-tured, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Conjecture, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Surmised, inferred, guessed at.

cŏn-jĕc'-tu-rĕr, *s.* [Eng. *conjectur(e); -er.*] One who forms conjectures or inferences; a guesser, a diviner.

cŏn-jĕc'-tu-rĭng, *cŏn-jĕc'-tu-rўng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Conjecture, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or habit of forming conjectures or guesses; conjecture.

* 2. An explanation or interpretation.

"Shewe to me the sweuen and the *conjecturyng* or menyng thereof."—*Wycliffe: Daniel*, ii. 5.

*** con-jie,** *s.* [Conge.]

*** con-job-ble,** *v.t.* [Pref. *con*, and Eng. *jobble*, a humorous frequent from *job.*] To concert, to lay heads together about.

"What would a body think of a minister that should *conjobble* matters of state with tumblers, and confer politicks with tinkers?"—*L Estrange.*

cŏn-jŏin', * **con-joigne,** * **con-joyne,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *con*, and *join* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To join together into one, to unite.

"... the toes being all *conjoyned* with membranes ..."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. vi., ch. i., note 3.

* 2. To unite or join together in matrimony.

"... this day to be *conjoin'd*
In the state of honourable marriage."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, v. 4.

* 3. To associate, to connect, to join closely.

"And the cause, why the poete *conioyneth* experience and memorye together ..."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. ii., ch. xxii.

B. *Intrans.:* To unite, to join.

"My life is lost, if you *conioyne* not both in one."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 93.

cŏn-jŏined', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Conjoin.]

*** cŏn-jŏin'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *conjoined; -ly.*] Conjointly, in union or association.

"The which also undoubtedly, although not so *conjoinedly* as in his epistle, he assures in his gospel."—*Barrow: Works*, ii. 493. (*Latham.*)

*** cŏn-jŏin'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *conjoin; -er.*] He who or that which conjoins or connects.

cŏn-jŏin'-ĭng, * con-joyn-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Conjoin.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of joining or uniting together.

"... his ambassade for the *conioyning* of this new affinitie, ..."—*Grafton: Edw. IV.*, an 4.

2. The act of joining or coming together into union; union, meeting.

¶ *Conjoining of processes:*

Scots Law: The conjoining, so that they may be discussed together, of two separate processes before the Court of Session which relate to the same subject and have the same plaintiffs and defendants. This is done, when requisite, by the Lord Ordinary of the Court.

cŏn-jŏint', * cŏn-jŏinte', *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *conjoint*, from Lat. *conjunctus*, pa. par. of *conjungo* = to join together: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *jungo* = to join.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Conjoined, united, connected, or associated.

"She and the sun with influence *conjoint*
Wield the huge axle of the whirling earth."
Glover: On Sir Isaac Newton.

2. Acting conjointly or in connection; co-operating.

"... the *conjoint* action of these two kinds of nervous matter."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. x., p. 239.

II. *Astrol.:* In conjunction. [Conjunction.]

B. *As subst.* (*pl. Conjoints*): Persons married to each other. (*Wharton.*)

*** conjoint degrees,** *s. pl.*

Music: Two notes which immediately follow each other in the order of the scale; as ut and re. (*Bailey.*)

conjoint tetrachords, *s. pl.*

Music: Two tetrachords or fourths, where the same note is the highest of one and the lowest of the other. (*Webster.*)

cŏn-jŏint'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *conjoint; -ly.*] In union, connection, or association; together.

*** cŏn-jŏint'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *conjoint; -ness.*] The quality or state of being conjoint, or in union.

*** cŏn-jūb'-i-lant,** *a.* [Pref. *con*, and *jubilant* (q.v.).] Rejoicing, or singing together for joy.

"They stand, those walls of Zion,
Conjubilant with song." *Neale.*

*** cŏn'-ju-gą-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *conjugatio.*] [Conjugation.] Marriage; the married state.

"Not onely in their Papal Celibacy, but in their primitive and later *conjugacy*."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 355. (*Davies.*)

cŏn'-ju-gal, *a.* [Lat. *conjugalis*, from *conjux* (genit. *conjugis*) = a wife or husband: *con* = *cum* = with, together; *jungo* = to join.] Of or pertaining to matrimony or married life; matrimonial, connubial.

"... he, she knew, would intermix
Grateful digressions, and solve high dispute
With *conjugal* caresses ..."
Milton: P. L., bk. viii.

¶ *Conjugal rights:*

Law: The legal right which a husband has to his wife's society and affection, and a wife to her husband's. In cases of separation, or "subtraction of conjugal rights," an action lies for their restoration, as far as these depend on human law.

*** cŏn-ju-găl'-i-tў,** *s.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *conjugalitas*, from *conjugalis.*] [Conjugal.] Conjugal condition.

"... should preserve it in love and reason, and difference it from a brute *conjugality*."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

*** cŏn-jū'-gal-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *conjugal; -ly.*] In a conjugal manner; connubially, matrimonially.

cŏn-ju-gā'-tæ, *s. pl.* [Fem. plural of *conjugatus.*] [Conjugate.]

Bot.: In some classifications a tribe of Algæ containing those in which reproduction takes place by conjugation. [Conjugation II., 1.] The Zygnemeæ, the Mesocarpeæ, the Desmideæ, &c., belong to this division. They are allied to the Confervaceæ.

cŏn'-ju-gāte, *v.t.* [Conjugate, *a.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To join together, to unite closely, to connect in marriage.

"... power and occasion to *conjugate* at pleasure the Norman and the Saxon houses."—*Sir H. Wotton: Kings of England.*

2. *Gram.:* To inflect or decline verbs through their various voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons.

cŏn'-ju-gāte, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *conjugatus*, pa. par. of *conjugo* = to join together: *con* = together, and *jugo* = to bind to lathes or rails; *jugum* = a yoke.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Geom. & Optics:* So related as to be interchangeable. [Conjugate axes, Mirrors, Points, Lines, &c.]

2. *Bot.:* Paired. Used spec. of the petiole of a pinnate leaf when it bears one pair of leaflets.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Logic:* A term applied to a word having the same derivation as another, and therefore generally resembling it in meaning.

2. *Chem.:* A conjugate compound.

¶ (1) *Conjugate axes:*

Geom.: Two axes so related as to be interchangeable in position.

(2) *Conjugate compounds:*

Chem.: [Conjugated].

(3) *Conjugate mirrors:*

Optics: Mirrors, the relative positions of which might be interchanged without altering the result.

¶ *The experiment of the conjugate mirrors:* Pictet and Saussure placed two such mirrors about four or five yards apart with their axes coinciding. In the focus of one they placed a wire basket, containing a red-hot ball, while in the focus of the other was a piece of gun-cotton or phosphorus. The effect was to ignite the inflammable body; whereas if placed above or below the focus it did not take fire. This demonstrated the existence of foci in connexion with mirrors, whilst exhibiting also the laws of reflection. (*Ganot.*)

(4) *Conjugate points, lines, &c.:*

Geom.: Two points, lines, &c., are said to be conjugate when their relative positions might be interchanged without any alteration in the language used in describing that property or those properties of theirs to which reference is being made. To this a writer in the *Penny Cyclopædia* points out that there is an apparent exception—viz., the conjugate point of a curve, by which is meant a single point lying by itself, the co-ordinates of which satisfy the equations of the curve without its actually being on the continuous branch of that curve. To abolish this anomaly of language he proposes to call the latter case the conjunct instead of the conjugate point of a curve, or to term it an evanescent oval.

cŏn'-ju-gā-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Conjugate.]

*** conjugated compounds,** *s. pl.*

Chem.: Also called copulated compounds. A term introduced in 1839, by the French chemists Laurent and Gerhardt, to designate "all such compounds as are formed by the direct union of two bodies, with elimination of water, and are capable of reproducing the original bodies by again taking up the elements of water." The term is now out of use.

cŏn'-jŭ-gā-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONJUGATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Gram.: The act of inflecting a verb; conjugation.

conjugating cells, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Two cells in some Mucoriæi; one at the top of each of two club-shaped bodies, as pressed to one another by their ends, and containing protoplasm. The conjugating cell at the end of each becomes separated from the rest, after which the partition-wall between them disappears, and they unite into a reproductive cell called the zygospore. (*Thomé.*)

cŏn-jŭ-gā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *conjugatio* = a joining together, from *conjugatus*, pa. par. of *conjugo* = to join together: *con* = *cum* = with, together; *jugum* = a yoke; *jungo* = to join.]

*** I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of uniting or joining things together.

"The general and indefinite contemplations and notions of the elements, and their *conjugations*, are to be set aside, . . ."—*Bacon.*

2. A combination, a mixture.

". . . various mixtures and *conjugations* of atoms . . ."—*Bentley: Sermons.*

3. A union or assemblage.

"The supper of the Lord is the most sacred, mysterious, and useful *conjugation* of secret and holy things and duties."—*Jeremy Taylor.*

4. A union or joining together in matrimony.

"Attested, glad, his approbation
Of an immediate *conjugation.*"
Couper: Patring-time Anticipated.

5. A pair, a couple.

". . . the sixth *conjugation* or pair of nerves."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Grammar:*

(1) The inflection of a verb.

"Have those who have writ so much about declensions and *conjugations*, about concords and syntaxes, lost their labour, and been learned to no purpose?"—*Locke.*

(2) The act of conjugating or inflecting a verb.

(3) A number or class of verbs conjugated alike.

¶ There are in English two conjugations, an old or strong one, and a new or weak one, according to the method of forming the past tense. In the former it is expressed by vowel-change only, as *shake, shook;* in the latter by the addition to the verbal root of the syllable *d* or its euphonic substitute *t*, as *love, loved.* Weak verbs sometimes have a change of vowel, as *buy, bough-t, teach, taugh-t*, though they generally form the past tense and past participle by the addition of *-ed*, or (when the infinitive ends in *e*) *-(e)d.*

2. *Biol. & Phys.:* A process occurring among some of the lower plants and animals, in which the substance of two distinct organisms comes into contact, and becomes fused into a single mass or "zygoite." Always in plants, and sometimes in animals, it is connected with reproduction. Among the former it has been met with in the following algal groups: Zygnemaceæ, Desmidiaceæ, Diatomaceæ, and Palmellaceæ; and among the Fungi, in genera which contain some of the plants giving rise to mildew. In the animal kingdom conjugation is produced by the more or less complete fusion of two, three, four, or more individuals. Example: *Podophyra pyrum*, an infusorian. The process is called also zygosis (q.v.). (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

"In the simplest cellular plants, in which every cell appears to possess the same endowments, so that there is no kind of specialization of function, the generative act consists in the *conjugation* of two of the ordinary cells, between which no difference can be traced."—*Dr. Carpenter: Prin. Human Phys.*, § 955.

cŏn-jŭ-gā'-tion-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *conjugation; -al.*] Pertaining to a conjugation.

". . . this *conjugational* characteristic does not appear in the verbal noun."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. i. (1872), ch. iv., p. 328.

cŏn-jŭ-gā'-tō, *in compos.* [Lat. *conjugat(us)*, and connective *o.*] Conjugate (details being supplied by the word to which it is prefixed).

conjugato-palmate, *a.*

Bot. (*Of a leaf*): Having two divisions, each of them palmate.

conjugato-pinnate, *a.*

Bot. (*Of a leaf*): Having two divisions, each of them pinnate.

*** cŏn-jū'-gĭ-ăl,** *a.* [Lat. *conjugialis*, from *conjugium* = a union, a marriage.] Conjugal.

"*Conjugial* for conjugal, though allowed by a few Latin examples is a pedantry on Swedenborg's part."—*Kingsley: Lett. & Mem.*, ii. 259.

*** cŏn'-jŭnct, * cŏn-jŭnct',** *a. & s.* [Lat. *conjunctus*, pa. par. of *conjungo* = to join together.] [CONJOINT.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Conjoint; joined or connected closely together; in union.

"It pleas'd the king his master to strike at me:
When he, *conjunct*, and flatt'ring his displeasure,
Tript me behind." *Shakesp.: King Lear*, ii. 2.

2. Joint, associate.

". . . *conjunct* plenipotentiary with himself, . . ."—*Burnet: Own Time*, an. 1709.

II. *Music:*

1. Noting one of the Greek systems of music.

2. Conjunct motion, a succession of sounds proceeding by single degrees. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

B. *As subst.:* A conjunction, an association, a combination.

conjunct-fee, *s.*

Scots Law: A right of property granted in common to husband and wife.

"That the said schireff—charge thame to find the said souirte—vnder the pane of wanting of the proffett of all sik ward landis, *conjunctfee* or liffrentis."—*Acts Ja. V.*, 1535 (ed. 1814), p. 344.

cŏn-jŭnc'-tion, * con-iunc-ci-on, * con-iun-ci-on, *s.* [Fr. *conjonction*; Port. *conjunção*; Ital. *congiunzione*; Prov. & Ital. *congiunctio*, from Lat. *conjunctus.*] [CONJUNCT.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of conjoining together, the state of being conjoined; union, association, league; that which conjoins.

"We will unite the white rose and the red:
Smile heaven upon this fair *conjunction*,
That long hath frown'd upon their enmity!"
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.* (*Of three heavenly bodies*): The state of being in apparent union with each other. One distinction is between *equatorial* and *ecliptic conjunction.* Two heavenly bodies are said to be in *equatorial* conjunction, or, more briefly, in conjunction with respect to a third, when they have the same right ascension measured on the equator of the third. Similarly, they are in *ecliptic* conjunction with respect to it when they have the same longitude measured on the ecliptic of the third. Both conjunctions take place during the eclipse of the sun, though at different moments, unless the eclipse be exactly central. Another division is into a *superior* and an *inferior* conjunction. In the case of one of the inferior planets (Mercury and Venus) its conjunctions with the sun are the points of nearest approach to it, the *inferior* conjunction occurring when the planet passes between the earth and the sun, and the former when it does so behind the great luminary. The conjunction of a superior planet occurs when it is in the same line as the earth, on the same side of the sun. Planets may also have conjunctions with each other. As Professor Airy points out, the periodic times of Jupiter and Saturn being to each other in the proportion of 2 to 5, and their axes being moreover different, conjunctions between them will successively take place at different parts of their orbits. For about 450 years one planet makes the other move more quickly than its normal rate, and then for 450 more slowly than it, things reverting to what they were at the beginning after 900 years. The extreme perturbation will be 1° behind at one time, and 1° before at another, that is, 2° in all. *Apparent* conjunction supposes the spectator on the surface of the earth, *true* conjunction imagines him to be looking from its centre.

". . . the duration of the month, as marked by the revolution of the moon round the earth, and its return to *conjunction* with the sun, . . ."—*Lewis: Astron. of the Ancients* (ed. 1862), ch. i., § 5, p. 22.

2. *Gram.:* A part of speech joining together sentences, parts of sentences, and single words; as, "Judah was his sanctuary, *and* Israel his dominion" (Ps. cxiv. 2); "The sea saw it, *and* fled" (ver. 3); "Still waters, *but* deep." The conjunction does not, like the preposition, alter the case of the noun or pronoun following it; as, He *and* I. There are two classes of conjunctions, *coordinating* and *subordinating* conjunctions, the former joining coordinate clauses and the latter uniting subordinating or dependent clauses to the principal clause of a sentence. (*Bain: Higher Eng. Gram.*)

cŏn-jŭnc'-tion-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *conjunction; -al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a conjunction.

cŏn-jŭnc'-tion-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *conjunctional; -ly.*] In manner of a conjunction, as a conjunction.

cŏn-jŭnc'-tī-vă, *s.* [From Lat. *conjunctivus* = connecting, conjunctive.]

Anat.: A mucous membrane lining the inner surface of the eyelids, and constituting a pellucid covering on the surface of the eyeball. The former is called the palpebral, and the latter the ocular part. In the ocular part a sclerotic and a corneal portion may be distinguished. The conjunctiva is called also the conjunctival membrane. (*Quain.*)

cŏn-jŭnc-tī'-văl, *a.* [Lat. *conjunctiv(us)*; suff. *-alis.*]

*** 1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Conjunctive, joining, connecting.

2. *Anat.:* Pertaining to the conjunctiva.

conjunctival membrane, *s.*

Anat.: The same as CONJUNCTIVA (q.v.).

cŏn-jŭnc'-tive, *a.* [Fr. *conjonctif*; Sp. *conjuntivo*; Port. *conjunctivo, conjuntivo*, all from Lat. *conjunctivus* = connecting, conjunctive.]

*** 1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Closely united, connected, not apart.

"She's so *conjunctive* to my life and soul,
That, as the star moves not but in his sphere,
I could not but by her."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 7.

2. *Gram.:* Connecting together as a conjunction.

"Though all conjunctions conjoin sentences, yet, with respect to the sense, some are *conjunctive*, and some disjunctive."—*Harris: Hermes*, ii. 2.

¶ *Conjunctive mood:*

Gram.: The mood following a conjunction. It is sometimes called the subjunctive mood, but the latter term is more strictly applied only when the verb is in a subordinate sentence.

*** cŏn-jŭnc'-tive-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *conjunctive; -ly.*]

1. In conjunction; together.

2. Inclusively.

*** cŏn-jŭnc'-tive-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *conjunctive; -ness.*] The quality of being conjunctive or uniting together.

cŏn-jŭnct'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *conjunct; -ly.*] In conjunction or union; conjointly, together, not apart.

¶ *Conjunctly and severally:*

Scots Law: A phrase used when two or more persons are bound to the performance of any obligation jointly and severally, so that each is responsible for the full performance.

cŏn-jŭnc'-ture, *s.* [Fr. *conjoncture*, from Lat. *conjunctura* = a joining, from *conjunctus*, pa. par. of *conjungo.*]

*** I.** *Literally:*

1. The act of joining or uniting together.

2. A mode of union or connexion.

"He is quick to perceive the motions of articulation, and *conjunctures* of letters in words."—*Holder: Elements of Speech.*

3. A union by marriage.

4. A meeting.

"Send us in good time a joyful *conjuncture*."—*Howel: Letters*, p. 31.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A combination.

"I never met with a more unhappy *conjuncture* of affairs than in the business of that earl."—*King Charles.*

2. A combination of circumstances; a critical moment.

"A *conjuncture* singularly auspicious, . . ." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

* 3. A correspondence, agreement, or consistency.

"I was willing to grant to presbytery what with reason it can pretend to, in a *conjuncture* with episcopacy."—*King Charles.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *conjuncture* and *crisis:* "Both these terms are employed to express a period of time marked by the state of affairs. A *conjuncture* is a joining or combination of corresponding circumstances tending towards the same end: a *crisis* is the high-wrought state of any affair which immediately precedes a change: a *conjuncture* may be favourable, a *crisis* alarming. An able statesman seizes the *conjuncture* which promises to suit his purpose, for the introduction of a favourite measure: the abilities, firmness, and perseverance of Alfred the Great, at one important *crisis* of his reign, saved England from destruction." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** cŏn-ju-rā'-tion, * con-jur-a-ci-oun,** *s.* [Fr. & Sp. *conjuracion;* Port. *conjuracão;* Ital. *congiurazione,* from Lat. *conjuratio,* from *conjuro* = to swear together, to conspire: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *juro* = to swear.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

†**1.** A conspiracy, a plot.

"Consentyng of a *coniuracioun* maked ageins hym." *Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 18.

2. The act of conjuring or invoking supernatural aid; the use of magic arts; incantation.

". . . what drugs, what charms,
What *conjuration* and what mighty magic, . . .
I won his daughter." *Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

3. A magic spell or form of words; a charm.

". . . the belief that the demon by which he was possessed, could retain his hold before a form of *conjuration.*"—*Strauss: Life of Jesus* (1st ed., 1846), vol. ii., § 92, p. 252.

4. A solemn adjuration or appeal.

"Mock not my senseless *conjuration*, lords:
This earth shall have a feeling and these stones."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.

¶ With *upon* before the person or thing invoked or appealed to.

"If ever . . . the prophet Jeremy . . . did so earnestly ask God this question, with a *conjuration upon* his justice, saying, Lord, thou art just when I argue with thee . . ."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, Treat. 16.

II. *Law:* Blackstone makes witchcraft, conjuration, enchantment, and sorcery synonymous terms. See the ¶ for the distinction drawn between them by Cowel.

¶ According to Cowel, the difference between *conjuration, witchcraft, sorcery,* and *enchantment* was supposed to be, that a person using the first endeavoured by prayers and invocations to compel the devil to say or do what he commanded him, whilst the practice of *witchcraft* dealt with the Evil One or with a familiar spirit in a conciliatory manner, offering blood or other gifts; the one, in short, tried to coerce the foul fiend, while the other coaxed him. In *sorcery* again there was a personal conference with the demon, whilst in *enchantment* there was no more than the use of such charms as medicines, or certain words, no apparition taking place or being expected. For the penalties formerly inflicted upon offenders for these imaginary crimes see specially WITCHCRAFT.

*** cŏn-jŭr'-a-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *conjuro.*] A conspirator.

"Both these Williams before rehersed were rather taken of suspicion and lelowale, because they were nere of bloud to the *coniurators*, then for any proued offence or crime."—*Grafton: Hen. VII.*, an. 29.

cŏn-jüre', cŏn'-jure, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *conjurer;* Sp. *conjurar;* Ital. *congiurare,* from Lat. *conjuro* = to swear together, to conspire: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *juro* = to swear; *jus* (genit. *juris*) = law, right.]

A. *With the accent on the last syllable:*

I. *Transitive:*

1. To plot, to plan, to conspire.

2. To adjure or beseech earnestly; to call upon or appeal by a sacred name or in a solemn form.

"And I *conjure* thee, Demon elf,
By Him whom demons fear,
To show us whence thou art thyself,
And what thy errand here."
Scott: The Lady of the Lake, iv. 14.

3. To bind by a solemn oath or form.

"[He] in proud rebellious arms
Drew after him the third part of heaven's sons,
Conjur'd against the Highest."
Milton: P. L., ii. 691.

*** II.** *Intransitive:*

1. To conspire, to plot.

"When those 'gainst states and kingdomes do *conjure*,
Who then can thinke their hedlong ruine to recure:"
Spenser: F. Q., V. x. 2.

2. To make a solemn appeal or adjuration.

"Then *coniurt* the kuyght and on Cryst callus."
Anturs of Arthur, xi.

B. *With the accent on the first syllable:*

I. *Transitive:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To affect by the use of supernatural aid; to enchant, to charm, to exorcise.

"See,
Magic of bounty! All these spirits thy power
Hath *conjured* to attend."
Shakesp.: Timon, i. 1.

(2) To raise up or produce by magic arts.

"What black magician *conjures* up this fiend,
To stop devoted charitable deeds?"
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 2.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To cause or give rise to anything by any art, as though by magic.

"You *conjure* from the breast of civil peace
Such bold hostility."
Shakesp.: 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

(2) To bring into existence without any reason or grounds.

(*a*) With *up.*

"You have *conjured up* persons that exist nowhere else but on old coins."—*Addison: Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

(*b*) With *out.*

"And in lyke manner of the leapers thou canst proue nothing: thou canst neuer *coniure out* confession thence, . . ."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 15.

(3) To effect anything by conjuring or tricks.

II. *Intransitive:*

1. To practise charms or enchantments; to make use of magic or supernatural arts.

2. To juggle; to act as a conjurer.

"I'll *conjure* you, I'll fortune-tell you."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

3. To make use of art or artifice; to use anything as a charm.

"Somers and Shrewsbury were of opinion that the only way to avert such a misfortune was to *conjure* with the name of the most virtuous of all the martyrs of English liberty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

*** cŏn-jŭr'-e,** *s.* [CONJURE, *v.*] Conjuration, magic, enchantment.

"And gan out of hir cofer take
Hyra thought an heuenly figure,
Whiche all by charme, and by *conjure*
Was wrought." *Gower: C. A.*, bk. v.

cŏn-jŭr'-ed, cŏn'-jŭred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONJURE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *With the accent on the second syllable:*

1. Conspired, confederate.

"They bind themselves with the *conjured* bands."
Surrey: Virgile; Eneis, bk. ii.

2. Appealed to solemnly; adjured.

II. *With the accent on the first syllable:*

*** 1.** Perjured.

". . . the realme once had given thair oath of fidelitie; for, in so doing, they sould be compelled, als ane *conjured* people, to chuse ane other in his place."—*Fitzcottie: Cron.*, p. 156.

2. Caused by conjuring or tricks.

*** cŏn-jŭre'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *conjure; -ment.*]

1. The act of adjuring or appealing to solemnly; adjuration.

"I should not be induced but by your earnest intreaties and serious *conjurements.*"—*Milton: Of Education.*

2. The act of exorcising; exorcism.

"The thrydde hys i-cleped *conjurement*
Agenys the foule thynge."
Shoreham, p. 45.

cŏn'-ju-rĕr, cŏn-jŭr'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *conjur(e); -er.*]

I. *With the accent on the second syllable:* One who adjures or appeals solemnly.

II. *With the accent on the first syllable:*

1. One who practises magic, or supernatural arts.

"Good Doctor Pinch, you are a *conjurer;*
Establish him in his true sense again."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 4.

2. One who practises conjuring or sleight of hand; a juggler.

"From the account the loser brings,
The *conj'rer* knows who stole the things."
Prior.

3. A clever fellow.

"Though ants are very knowing, I don't take them to be *conjurers;* and therefore they could not guess that I had put some corn in that room."—*Addison.*

¶ *Conjurer of Chalgrave's Fern.* [So named from the external resemblance of the heaps of protospores to the fructification of ferns.]

Bot.: A name given by Relhan, in his "Flora of Cambridgeshire," to a fungal — *Puccinia anemones.* (*Berkeley,* in *Treas. of Bot.*)

cŏn-jŭr'-ĭng, cŏn'-jŭr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONJURE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:*

I. *With the accent on the second syllable:* Adjuring, appealing solemnly, beseeching.

II. *With the accent on the first syllable:* Making use of magic or supernatural aid; enchanting, charming.

"Each family or tribe has a wizard or *conjuring* doctor, whose office we could never clearly ascertain."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. x., pp. 214-15.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *With the accent on the second syllable:* The act of adjuring; adjuration.

II. *With the accent on the first syllable:*

1. The use of magic or supernatural arts; enchantment.

"Geometry they have thought *conjuring.*"—*Hobbes: Of Man*, pt. i., ch. v.

2. Jugglery; sleight of hand.

*** cŏn-jŭr'-ĭ-sŏn, * con-jur-y-soun, * con-jour-i-son,** *s.* [O. Fr. *conjureisun,* from Lat. *conjuratio.*]

1. A conspiracy.

"There is maad a strong *coniurysoun.*"—*Wycliffe: 2 Kings* xv. 12.

2. Conjuring, enchantment, magic.

"With charms and with *conjurisons.*"—*Alisaunder*, 81.

cŏn-jŭr'-ŏr, * con-jur-our, *s.* [Eng. *conjur(e); -or.*]

Law: One bound with others by a common oath.

"And hereupon certain men, June 5, were commissionated to proceed to further examination of those *conjurours* . . ."—*Strype: Mem. Q. Mary*, i. 555.

*** conn,** *v.* [CAN, CON.]

conn, *s.* [CONN, *v.*]

Naut.: The post taken by the person who cons or directs the steering of a vessel.

"The quarter-master at the *conn.*"
M. Scott: Cruise of the Midge.

*** con-nach, * con-noch,** *v.t.* [Prob. from *connoch,* s. (q.v.).]

1. To abuse, to destroy in what way soever.

"The lads in order tak their seat;—
They stech and *connoch* sae the meat,
Their teeth mak mair than tongue haste."
Pennecuik: Poems, ii. 61.

2. To waste.

"I canna say I had any cause to wish the body ill,—only he *connach'd* a hantle o' tobacco."—*Journal from London*, p. 2.

¶ Meat is said to be *connach'd,* when it is out of season for being eaten, when it has been too long kept. (*Jamieson.*)

*** con-nand,** *s.* [CONAND, COVENANT.]

"Wndyr that King quhilk he befor had maid.
To Bruce sen syne he kepit na *connand.*"
Wallace, viii. (1342).

cŏn-na-rā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *connarus,* and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Connarads, an order of hypogynous exogens, alliance Rutales. They are trees or shrubs, sometimes climbing. The leaves are compound, not dotted, alternate, exstipulate; the flowers in terminal or axillary racemes or panicles, with bracts; calyx, 5-partite, regular, persistent; petals, 5; stamens, 10, the five opposite to the petals shorter than the others; carpels solitary or several, each with a separate style or stigma; ovules sessile, collateral, ascending. Fruit dehiscent, follicular; seeds erect, in pairs or solitary. The species are tropical and mostly American. Some Omphalobiums have an entable aril and oily seeds. *O. Lamberti* produces the zebra-wood of the cabinet-makers. *Eurycoma longifolia,* called in Malacca *Punowur,* is said to be a valuable febrifuge.

cŏn'-nar-ăds, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *connarus;* and Eng. pl. suff. *-ads.*]

Bot.: The English book-name for the plant-order Connaraceæ (q.v.).

cŏn'-nar-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. κόνναρος (*konnaros*) = an evergreen, thorny tree, like Celastrus. This is not the modern botanical Connarus.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Con-

naraceæ. It consists of small trees, natives some of the East Indies, others of the tropical parts of South America. Three have been introduced into British greenhouses.

* **cŏn-năs'-çĕnçe,** *s.* [Lat. *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *nascentia* = a being born; *nascor* = to be born.]

1. The production of two or more things at the same time; a being produced or born together.

2. A growing or uniting together.

"Symphysis denotes a *connascence*, or growing together."—*Wiseman.*

* **cŏn-năs'-çĕn-çy,** *s.* [Connascence.] The same as Connascence (q.v.).

"Christians have baptized these geminous births and double *connascencies*, as containing in them a distinction of soul."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

* **cŏn-năs'-çĕnt,** *a.* [Lat. *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *nascens* = being born.] Born or produced together or at the same time.

cŏn'-nāte, *a.* [Lat. *connatus* = born at the same time, connate, innate, from *con* = together, and *natus* = born.]

† **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Born with another, born at the same birth. (*Johnson.*)

2. *Fig.:* Of the same origin with.

"Many, who deny all *connate* notions in the speculative intellect, do yet admit them in this."—*South.*

II. *Botany:*

1. (*Of leaves*): Having the bases of two opposite leaves united together.

Connate.

1. Connate leaf. 2. Perfoliate Honeysuckle.

¶ *Connate* is not the same as *perfoliate*, the latter term implying that the stem runs through the base of a single leaf, the lobes of which unite around it.

2. (*Of botanical structures in general*): Having parts originally distinct now united together.

† **connate-perfoliate, † connate perfoliate,** *a.* A term sometimes used when two opposite leaves grow together at the base; but connate is enough to designate this peculiarity.

"(*Lonicera*) *Caprifolium* . . . leaves deciduous, glabrous, obtuse, upper ones *connate perfoliate*, . . ."—*Hooker & Arnott: British Flora*, 7th ed. (1855), p. 193.

* **cŏn-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *connatio*, from *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *natus* = born.] The state of being united or connected by birth; natural connection.

cŏn-nā'-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *con*, and *native* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

"*Connative pietie.*" *Vicard's Virgil*, 1632. (*Halliwell: Contrib. to Lexicog.*)

B. *As subst.:* A fellow-countryman.

"Sith their *connative* 'tis connaturall."
Sylvester: Tobacco Battered, 40.

* **cŏn-năt'-ū-ral,** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *con*, and *natural* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Naturally united; connected or united by birth; inborn.

"More than heroic! this to be, nor yet
Have sense of one *connatural* wish, nor yet
Deserve the least return of human thanks."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

2. Partaking of the same nature.

"But is there yet no other way, besides
These painful passages, how we may come
To death, and mix with our *connatural* dust?"
Milton: P. L., xi. 527.

3. Born in the same place; connected. (See example under Connative, B.)

B. *As subst.:* That which is naturally connected or of the same nature.

". . . the earth, which is the region and country of its *connaturalls*."—*Bacon: On Learning, by G. Watts*, bk. vii., ch. i.

* **cŏn-năt-ū-răl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *con*, and *naturality* (q.v.).] The state or quality of partaking of the same nature; natural connection or alliance.

"There is a *connaturality* and congruity between that knowledge and those habits, and that future estate of the soul."—*Hale.*

* **cŏn-năt'-ū-ral-īze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *con*, and *naturalize* (q.v.).] To make of, or bring to the same nature or character; to adapt or accommodate.

". . . you could *connaturalize* your midnight revels to your temper."—*Scott: Christ. Life*, i. 4.

* **cŏn-năt'-ū-ral-īzed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Connaturalize.]

* **cŏn-năt'-ū-ral-ız-ĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Connaturalize.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of making of the same nature or character.

* **cŏn-năt'-ū-ral-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *connatural*; *-ly.*] In a manner according to nature; naturally; by the act of nature.

"Some common notions seem *connaturally* engraven in the soul, . . ."—*Hale.*

* **cŏn-năt'-ū-ral-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *connatural*; *-ness.*] The state of being connatural or of the same nature or character; connaturality.

"Such is the *connaturalness* of our corruptions, except we looked for an account hereafter."—*Pearson: On the Creed.*

† **cŏn-nā'-tūre,** *s.* [Pref. *con*, and *nature* (q.v.).] Connaturality; natural union, connection, or similarity.

"*Connature* was defined as Likeness in kind between either two changes in consciousness, or two states of consciousness."—*Herbert Spencer: Elements of Psychology*, § 94.

* **conne,** *v.* [Con, Can, *v.*]

cŏn-nĕct', *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *connecto* = to fasten or tie together: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *necto* = to bind, to tie.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To join, link, or fasten together; to unite.

"The corpuscles that constitute the quicksilver will be so *connected* to one another, . . ."—*Boyle.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To unite or link together by some bond, relation, or association.

"The natural order of the *connecting* ideas must direct the syllogisms . . ."—*Locke.*

2. To form into or join in a series; to link together.

3. To associate with anything as a cause or result.

"That there may have been some historical ground, resting on a faithful official tradition, for *connecting* the name of Servius with an arrangement of the census, is possible . . ."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1858), ch. xi., § 28, vol. i., p. 501.

4. To join or unite by marriage (generally used in the pa. par.)

B. *Reflex.:* To join or associate oneself with another, or in any business.

C. *Intrans.:* To unite, join with, or cohere; to have a close relation or association with.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to connect*, *to combine*, and *to unite*: "The idea of being put together is common to these terms, but with different degrees of proximity. *Connected* is more remote than *combined*, and this than *united*. What is *connected* and *combined* remains distinct, but what is *united* loses all individuality. Things the most dissimilar may be *connected* or *combined*; things of the same kind only can be *united*. Things or persons are *connected* more or less remotely by some common property or circumstance that serves as a tie; they are *combined* by a species of juncture; they are *united* by a coalition: houses are *connected* by means of a common passage; the armies of two nations are *combined*; two armies of the same nation are *united*. Trade, marriage, or general intercourse, create a *connection* between individuals; co-operation or similarity of tendency are grounds for *combination*; entire accordance leads to a *union*. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏn-nĕc'-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Connect.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* United, linked, or fastened together.

"Onward methinks, and diligently slow,
The firm *connected* bulwark seems to grow."
Goldsmith: The Traveller.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Joined or united by some bond or association.

2. United or linked together in a series; consistent, coherent.

3. United by marriage.

4. Concerned or interested in.

"I call him ours; for, be assured, I cannot separate myself from any thing with which you are *connected*."—*Melmoth: Cicero*, bk. xii., lett. 11.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *connected* and *related*: "*Connexion* marks affinity in an indefinite manner; *relation* in a specific manner. A *connexion* may be either close or remote: a relation direct or indirect. What is *connected* has some common principle on which it depends; what is *related* has some likeness with the object to which it is *related*, it is a part of some whole." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏn-nĕc'-tĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *connected*; *-ly.*] In a connected manner; by connection; continuously.

cŏn-nĕc'-tĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *connected*; *-ness.*] The quality of being connected or following in due order.

cŏn-nĕc'-tĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Connect, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Serving to connect or link two things together.

". . . we have no right to expect . . . to discover directly *connecting* links between them. . . ."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. xiv., pp. 462-3.

C. *As substantive:* The act or process of uniting or linking two things together; connection.

connecting-link, *s.* A link which has a movable section by which it may be made an intermediate connection between two links of a broken chain. (*Knight.*)

connecting rod, *s.*

Machinery:

1. The rod connecting the piston-rod or cross-head of a locomotive engine with the crank of the driving-wheel axle.

2. The coupling-rod which connects driving-wheels on the same side of a locomotive.

3. The rod connecting the cross-head of a beam-engine with that end of the working beam which plays over the cylinder. (*Knight.*)

cŏn-nĕc'-tion, cŏn-nĕx'-ion (nection or nexion as nĕk-shŭn), *s.* [Fr. *connexion*; Ital. *connessione*, from Lat. *connexio* = a joining together, from *connexus*, pa. par. of *connecto* = to join or link together.] [Connect.]

1. The act of uniting, joining, or linking together.

"So much good method and *connection* may
Improve the common and the plainest things."
Roscommon: Horace; Art of Poetry.

2. That which unites, joins, or links two things together; a bond, a union.

3. The state or condition of being connected or united; kinship, association, alliance.

"My heart, which by a secret harmony
Still moves with thine, join'd in *connexion* sweet."
Milton: P. L., x.

4. A relationship, as the *connection* of cause and effect.

5. One who is brought into a state of relationship by marriage.

6. Sexual intercourse.

7. Character, surroundings; all matters connected with any person.

". . . whose names, faces, *connections*, and characters were perfectly known to him . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

8. An intimacy, a friendship, an association.

"There form *connexions*, but acquire no friend."
Cowper: Task, bk. ii.

9. A party or number of persons of the same views or principles.

"He had long been at the head of a strong parliamentary *connection*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

10. A religious body.

11. A number of customers or clients; a business.

¶ *In this connection:* In connection with this subject. (*American.*) (*Webster.*)

¶ For the difference between *connexion* and *intercourse*, see INTERCOURSE.

cŏn'-nĕct-ĭ-văl, *a.* [Eng. *connectiv(e); -al.*] *Bot.:* Of or pertaining to the connective.

cŏn-nĕc'-tĭve, *a. & s.* [Eng. *connect*, and suff. *-ive;* Fr. *connectif* (m.), *connective* (f.).]

A. *As adj.:* Having or involving a connection with; connexive.

"There are times when prepositions totally lose their *connective* nature, being converted into adverbs. . . ."—*Harris: Hermes*, ii. 3.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Any thing producing or characterized by connection.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The part or body intervening between the two lobes of an anther, and holding them together. It is analogous to the midrib of a leaf. It is usually continuous with the filament, and terminates exactly at the apex of the anther; but in some plants, like the Compositæ, it is articulated with its apex; in others it is lengthened far beyond it in a crest, horn, or cup-shaped body; and yet in others it falls so far short as to make the anther look bifid.

† 2. *Gram.:* Any part of speech connecting words or sentences. The preposition and the conjunction fall under the definition.

"*Connectives*, according as they connect either sentences or words, are called by the different names of conjunctions or prepositions."—*Harris: Hermes*, ii. 2.

connective tissue, *s.*

1. *Anat.:* A substance consisting of two kinds of fibres, more or less amorphous matter, and peculiar corpuscles. By means of its fibres it connects different parts of the body together, besides covering, investing, and supporting different organs. The corpuscles seem designed to aid in the nutrition and repair of tissues. It is divided into the areolar, the fibrous, and the elastic tissues (q.v.). (*Quain.*)

2. *Chem.:* A substance chemically allied to cartilage, which occurs as areolar connective tissue, and as compact forming the basis of tendons, ligaments, &c. Boiled with water it yields a solution of gelatine. In concentrated acetic acid it swells up and becomes transparent, but does not dissolve till water is added and heat applied. By dilute acetic acid it is rendered transparent, and thus the other structures are rendered more visible.

cŏn-nĕc'-tĭve-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *connective; -ly.*] By connection; in conjunction or union; conjointly; connectedly.

cŏn-nĕc'-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* He who or that which connects or links together.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Nat. Phil.:* A flexible tube used for connecting or joining together the ends of glass tubes in pneumatic experiments.

2. *Elect.:* A name for a device for holding two parts of a conductor, as the two wires for instance, in intimate contact. It is generally called a *binding-screw* or a *clamp.*

3. *Rail. Eng.:* A car-coupling.

cŏn'-nel-lite, *s.* [Named after Mr. Connel, who analysed it in 1847.]

Min.: A translucent mineral, with acicular or hexagonal prismatic crystals. Its lustre is vitreous, its colour fine blue. It is considered to be a compound of a sulphate and a chloride of copper. (*Dana.*)

cŏn'-nĕ-mŏn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The fruit of *Cucumis Conomon*, cultivated everywhere in Japan. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

***con-ner,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *conroyer* = to curry.] To curry, to dress.

"They worke the lether before it is well *conned*, in great hinder and skaith of the Kinges lieges."—*Chalmerlan Air*, c. 22.

†con-ner, *s.* [Eng. *con; -er.*] One who cons or studies at anything.

***cŏn-nĕx',** *v.t.* [Lat. *connexus*, pa. par. of *connecto.*] [CONNECT.] To connect or link together, to join.

"Those birds who are taught some words or sentences, cannot *connex* their words or sentences in coherence . . ."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

*** cŏn'-nĕx,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *connexus*, pa. par. of *connecto.*]

A. *As adj.:* Connected, joined, linked.

"For as it is an aphorism most true, so is it also very closely *connex* with piety and religion . . ."—*More: Philosophick Cabbala*, App. c. 8.

B. *As subst.:* A connection, an associate, a confederate.

". . . all their incidentes cyrcumstaunces, dependentes and *connexes*, that touchen hym and hys persone."—*Hall: Hen. V.*, an. 4.

*** cŏn-nĕxed',** *a.* [Eng. *connex; -ed.*] Connected, coherent, consistent.

*** cŏn-nĕx'-ĭng, * cŏn-nĕx'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONNEX, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of connecting or linking together; connection.

". . . the *connexyng* & ioyngyng the one to the other . . ."—*Hall: Hen. V.*, an. 8.

cŏn-nĕx'-ion (nexion as nĕk-shŭn), *s.* [CONNECTION.]

*** cŏn-nĕx'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *connex; -ive.*] Having the power or quality of connecting; conjunctive.

*** cŏn-nĭc-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *con*=*cum*=with, together, and *nicto* = to wink.] The act of winking, a wink.

cŏn'-nĭng, *a. & s.* [CUNNING.]

cŏn'-nĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CON, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of directing the helmsman in steering a vessel.

conning-tower, *s.*

Navy: A heavily-armored compartment in the military mast or elsewhere on a battleship or cruiser, from which the commanding officer makes observation through peep holes.

cŏn-nĭv'-ançe, *s.* [Eng. *conniv(e); -ance.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of winking; a wink.

2. *Fig.:* Voluntary or intentional neglect or omission to see any fault; passive co-operation, especially in a crime.

II. *Law:* Consent, express or tacit, on the part of a husband in the adultery of a wife, or of a wife in that of her husband. When this is proved, the person thus conniving is not entitled to obtain the dissolution of the marriage.

cŏn-nīve', *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *conniver* = to wink at, to tolerate, from Lat. *conniveo* = (1) to wink, (2) to connive.]

A. *Intransitive:*

* **I.** *Lit.:* To wink.

"This artist is to teach them how to nod judiciously, to *connive* with either eye."—*Spectator.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Voluntarily to omit or neglect to see or prevent any wrong or fault; tacit approval or consent.

". . . the one violates, and the other *connives*."—*Decay of Piety.*

(1) Followed by *at.*

"To *connive at* some scandalous pecuniary transactions which took place between his master and the Court of Versailles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

* (2) Followed by *on.*

"Pray you *connive on* my weak tenderness."
Massinger: The Picture, iii. 2.

* 2. To tamper, to meddle, to interfere (Followed by *with.*)

"Nor were they ever intended to be *connived with* in the least syllable."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 178.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To connive at, to overlook.

"Divorces were not *connived* only, but with eye open allowed."—*Milton.*

*** cŏn-nī'-vençe, * cŏn-nī'-vęn-çў,** *s.* [CONNIVANCE.]

cŏn-nī'-vent, *a.* [Lat. *connivens*, pr. par. of *conniveo.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Conniving, overlooking; voluntarily or designedly inattentive.

"His [God's] legal justice cannot be so fickle and so variable, sometimes like a devouring fire, and by and by *connivent* in the embers, . . ."—*Milton: Doctrine, &c. of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Converging; having a gradually inward inclination; having the points turned in, so arched as to meet above. Many petals are connivent.

2. *Anat.:* Applied to the folds of the lining membrane of canals, which serve to retard, without obstructing, the passage of the contents of such canals.

cŏn-nī'-vĕr, *s.* [Eng. *conniv(e); -er.*] One who connives or winks at anything.

". . . consenters; commenders; *conniers;* concealers; not hinderers; each of these will be found guilty before God's tribunal."—*Junius: Sin Stigm.* (1639), p. 825.

cŏn-nī'-vĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONNIVE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of overlooking or winking at any fault or crime; connivance.

*** cŏn-nix-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *con* = *cum* = with, together; *nix* = snow.] A swallowing up in or covering with snow.

"I thought last night was the general *connixation*."—*Walpole: Letters*, ii. 337.

con-noch, *s.* [Gael. *connach* = murrain.] A disease.

"The coch and the *connoch*, the colick and the cald."—*Polw. Watt's Coll.*, iii. 13.

cŏn-nōis-seŭr', *s.* [Fr., from *connaître* = to know; Lat. *cognosco.*] One well skilled in any art; an adept, a judge, a critic of the fine arts; a skilful or clever person.

". . . the sheep are placed on a table and are studied like a picture by a *connoisseur*."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 31.

cŏn-nōis-seŭr'-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *connoisseur; -ship.*] The position or skill of a connoisseur; critical judgment.

"How well his *connoisseurship* understands
The graceful bend, and the voluptuous swell."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 53.

cŏn'-nŏr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A fish, *Crenilabrus melops.* It is called also the Gilthead and the Golden Maid. It is found in the British seas. [CRENILABRUS.]

cŏn'-nō-tāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *con* = together, and *notatus*, pr. par. of *noto* = to mark, to distinguish by a mark; *nota* = a mark.] To note along with anything else; to designate something besides itself.

"God's foreseeing doth not include or *connotate* predetermining, any more than I decree with my intellect."—*Hammond.*

cŏn'-nō-tā-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [CONNOTATE.]

cŏn'-nō-tā-tĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [CONNOTATE.]

cŏn-nō-tā'-tion, * cŏn-nō-tā'-ci-on, *s.* [Lat. *con* = together, and *notatio* = a marking, a noting, from *noto* = to note, to mark.] The act of noting one thing together with something else; implication of something besides itself.

cŏn-nō'-ta-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *connotat(e); -ive.*]

Logic (Of terms): Denoting a subject and implying an attribute. (*John S. Mill.*)

¶ By a subject, in the foregoing definition, is to be understood anything which possesses attributes. White, long, and virtuous are connotative. Thus white has for its subject things, and implies that they have the attribute whiteness. But John is not connotative: it refers to a subject only, without mention of attributes. Nor is whiteness connotative: it relates to an attribute only. It is opposed to connotative, and sometimes but improperly called abstract. A non-connotative term is one which signifies a subject only or an attribute only. John and whiteness (already mentioned) are non-connotative. Connotative names have also been called DENOMINATIVE (q.v.). (*J. S. Mill: Logic* (2nd ed.), bk. i., ch. ii., § 5.)

cŏn-nōte', *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *con* = together, and *noto* = to watch, to distinguish by means of a mark.]

A. *Transitive:*

† 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To note along with some thing else; to imply, to betoken.

"Good, in the general notion of it, *connotes* also a certain suitableness of it to some other thing."—*South.*

2. *Logic:* To note a subject directly and an attribute indirectly.

"The name therefore is said to signify the subjects directly, the attributes indirectly: it denotes the subjects, and implies, or involves, or indicates, or as we shall say henceforth *connotes* the attributes."—*John S. Mill: Logic* (2nd ed.), bk. i., ch. ii., § 5.

B. *Intrans.:* To have a meaning in connection with another word.

cŏn-nō′-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [CONNOTE.]

cŏn-nō′-tĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [CONNOTE.]

cŏn-nū′-bĭ-ăl, *a.* [Lat. *connubialis* = of or relating to marriage; *connubium* = marriage.] Of or relating to matrimony; nuptial, matrimonial.

"Alone Ulysses drew the vital air;
And I alone the bed *connubial* grac'd."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xvi., l. 126-7.

† **cŏn-nū-bĭ-ăl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *connubialitas*, from *connubialis* = pertaining to matrimony, connubial.]

1. Actions or words such as might pass between married people.

"With a view of stopping some *connubialities* which had begun to pass between Mr. and Mrs. Browdie."—*Dickens: Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. xi.

2. Matrimony.

"I think he's the victim of *connubiality*."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xx.

cŏn-nū′-bĭ-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *connubial*; *-ly.*] In a connubial manner; after the manner of married people.

† **cŏn-nū′-mĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *connumero* = to number with, to reckon among: *con* = together, and *numero* = to number; *numerus* = a number.] To number or reckon along with anything else. (*Cudworth.*)

* **cŏn-nūm-ĕr-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *con*, and *numeration* (q.v.).] A counting together.

"How could he otherwise have missed the opportunity of insisting upon the *connumeration* of the three persons, . . ."—*Forson to Travis*, p. 225.

* **cŏn′-nu-sance,** *s.* [O. Fr. *connoisance*; Fr. *connaissance.*] Cognisance, knowledge.

* **cŏn′-nu-sant,** *a.* [Fr. *connaissant*, pr. par. of *connaître* = to know.] Cognisant, having knowledge.

"If *connusant* of the blockade."—*Browne* (in *Webster*).

* **con-nu-sor,** *s.* [COGNIZOR.]

cŏn-nu-trĭ′-tious, *a.* [Pref. *con*, and *nutritious* (q.v.).] Nourishing together; jointly nourishing or nutritious.

con-ny, *a.* [CANNY.]

* **con-ny,** *s.* [CONY.]

cō-nŏ-car′-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. κῶνος (*kōnos*) = a cone, and καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart.]

Palæont.: A genus of molluscs, family Cardiidæ. The shell is trigonal, conical, and gaping. Thirty species are known in North America and Europe. They range from the Upper Silurian to the Carboniferous period.

cō′-nō-carp, *s.* [Gr. κῶνος (*kōnos*) = a cone, and καρπός (*karpós*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A fruit in which the seeds are arranged around a conical axis. Example, the strawberry.

cō-nō-car′-poŭs, *a.* [Eng. *conocarp*; *-ous.*]

Bot.: Bearing conocarps.

cō-nō-car′-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. κῶνος (*kōnos*) = a cone, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Combretaceæ. The bark of *Conocarpus racemosa* is used at Rio Janeiro for tanning. Some species of the genus furnish excellent timber.

cō-nō-çĕ-phăl′-ī-tēş, *s.* [Gr. κῶνος (*kōnos*) = a cone, κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head, and suff. *-ites* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the Conocephalitidæ (q.v.).

cō-nō-çĕph-ą-lĭt′-ĭ-dæ, * **cō-nō-çĕ-phăl′-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *conocephalites*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Trilobites. The glabella is narrow in front, the tail moderately developed, the thoracic rings fewer than in the Paradoxidæ, to which they are closely akin.

cō′-nō-dŏnts, *s. pl.* [Gr. κῶνος (*kōnos*) = a cone, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: Certain minute bodies which, broadly speaking, seem like conical teeth, but vary much in form. They were first discovered by Pander in the Silurian and Devonian rocks of Russia. They have since been found in the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous rocks of Britain and of North America, if not even as high as the Upper Trias. Pander, and more recently Prof. Newberry, consider them the teeth of fishes, the latter gentleman believing them to have belonged to cyclostomatous fishes like our modern lampreys and hag-fishes. Prof. Owen considered them akin to the spines, hooklets, or denticles of naked molluscs and annelids, and other views have been expressed. (*Nicholson.*)

cō-nō-hŏr′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. κῶνος (*kōnos*) = a cone, and ὅρος (*horos*) = boundary, limit.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Violaceæ. The leaves of *Conohoria Lobolobo* are used in Brazil for spinach. When boiled it is mucilaginous.

cō′-nōid, *s. & a.* [Gr. κῶνος (*kōnos*) = a cone, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = shape.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geom.: A solid, the surface of which is traced out by the revolution of a conic section about its axis. If the revolving body be a parabola, the resulting conoid is a parabolic conoid or paraboloid; if an ellipse, it is an elliptic conoid or spheroid; and if a hyperbola, it is a hyperbolic conoid or hyperboloid.

B. *As adj.:* Resembling a cone.

"The tympanum is not capable of tension as a drum: there remains another way, by drawing it to the centre into a *conoid* form."—*Holder: Elements of Speech.*

¶ *Conoid ligament:*

Anat.: A ligament constituting part of the concavo-clavicular one of the shoulder-bone.

cō-nōĭ′-dąl, *a.* [Eng. *conoid*; *-al.*]

Bot., &c.: Resembling a cone, but not one truly. Example, the calyx of *Silene conoidea.*

"The thorax is a *conoidal* cavity, slightly flattened on its anterior aspect."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. vi., p. 142.

* **cō-nōĭ′-dĭc,** * **cō-nōĭ′-dĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *conoid*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] The same as CONOIDAL (q.v.).

* **cō-nŏm-ĭn-ē′,** *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *nominee* (q.v.).] A joint nominee.

"They, therefore, looked about to find a *co-nominee* in the most utterly disreputable person who was duly qualified."—*Sketches from Cambridge*, p. 124. (1865.)

Cō′-nŏn-ītes, *s. pl.* [Named after Conon, Bishop of Tarsus in the sixth century.]

Ch. Hist.: A sect of Tritheists founded by the Conon mentioned in the etymology. The Tritheists were divided into Philoponites and Cononites, who differed in some matters regarding the resurrection of the body, the Cononites maintaining that the matter only, and not the form of the body, was corruptible, and to be resuscitated, while the Philoponites thought both would be so. [PHILOPONITES.] (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. vi., pt. ii., ch. v., § 10.)

cō-nŏp′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. κώνωψ (*kōnōps*) = a gnat or mosquito, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Diptera with a distinct proboscis, the last joints of the antennæ forming a short style; the wings perfect, with the cubital vein simple, the halteres uncovered. Type, Conops (q.v.).

cō′-nŏps, *s.* [Gr. κώνωψ (*kōnōps*) = a gnat or mosquito. This is not the modern genus Conops.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Conopidæ (q.v.). They have oblong, prominent eyes, a long, stiff proboscis, geniculate at the base, and arched above, the abdomen rather long and arched. The species frequent flowers, the larvæ being parasitic on the humble-bee. The species are found in England, the European continent, Australia, &c.

cō-nō-spĕr′-mĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *conospermium*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Proteaceæ, sub-order Nucamentaceæ.

cō-nō-spĕr′-mŭm, *s.* [Gr. κῶνος (*kōnos*) = a cone, and σπέρμα (*sperma*) = seed.]

Bot.: A genus of proteaceous plants, the typical one of the tribe Conospermidæ, with a four-cleft calyx, four stamens, a filiform style, and a free, oblique stigma. The fruit is a nut with a single silky seed. About forty species are known, nearly all from the temperate parts of Australia.

cō-nō-stȳ′-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *conostyles* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Hæmodoraceæ, having a long, woolly perianth.

cō-nō-stȳ′-lĭs, *s.* [Gr. κῶνος (*kōnos*) = a cone, and στῦλος (*stulos*) = a pillar, a style.]

Bot.: A genus of Hæmodoraceæ, the typical one of the tribe Conostyleæ (q.v.). They are from Australia.

cŏn-ŏv′-ŭl-ŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., formed from Lat. *conus* = a cone, and Mod. Lat. *ovulum*, dimin. of Lat. *ovum* = an egg.]

Zool.: A genus of molluscs, family Auriculidæ. The shell is obtusely cone-shaped, smooth, with a short flat-whorled spire, a long narrow aperture, the lip denticulated within. They exist in salt marshes on the sea-shore. Some are British. There are fossil species also in the Eocene. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

* **con-quace,** * **con-quese,** *s.* [CONQUACE, *v.*]

1. Conquest.

"Fra tyme that he had semblyt his barnage,
And herd tell weyle Scotland stude in sic cace,
He thocht till hym to mak it playn *conquace*."
Wallace, i. 60. (*MS.*)

2. Acquisition by purchase, as opposed to inheritance.

"The *conquese* of any frie man, . . ."—*Quon. Attach.*, c. 97.

* **con-quace,** * **con-ques,** * **con-quess,** *v.t.* [Fr. *conquis*, pa. par. of *conquérir* = to conquer.] [CONQUEST.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To conquer, to acquire by conquest.

"To Bruce sen syne he kepit na connand;
He said, he wald nocht go and *conquess* land
Till othir men; and thus the cass befel."
Wallace, viii. 1,343.

2. To acquire, to procure, to gain in any way, to win.

"And he yone vther Quintus Metellus
Full grete honour sall *conques* vnto us."
Doug.: Virgil, 195, 46.

II. *Scots Law:* To purchase with money or by means of one's own industry.

"The husband may not augment his wife's dowarie, with lands *conquessed* be him after the marriage."—*Reg. Maj. Index.*

* **cŏn-quăd′-rāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *con*, and *quadrate* (q.v.).] To bring into a square. (*Ash.*)

* **cŏn-quăs′-sāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *conquassatus*, pa. par. of *conquasso* = to shake often or severely: *con* = together, and *quasso* = to shake repeatedly or violently; *quassus* = shaken; *quatio* = to shake.] To shake, to agitate.

"Vomits do violently *conquassate* the lungs."—*Harvey.*

* **cŏn-quăs′-sā-tĕd,** *pa. par. & a.* [CONQUASSATE.]

* **cŏn-quăs′-sā-tĭng,** *pr. par. & a.* [CONQUASSATE.]

* **cŏn-quăs-sā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *conquassatio.*] The act of shaking or agitating; the state of being shaken or agitated.

cŏn′-quer (quer as kĕr), * **con-quere,** * **con-quer-y,** * **cun-cwear-i,** * **con-quire,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *conquerre*, *conquerre* = to conquer; Fr. *conquerir*; Sp. *conquerir*; Ital. *conquidere*; Lat. *conquiro* = (1) to seek, to search for, (2) to conquer, to vanquish, to overcome: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *quæro* = to seek.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To win or gain by conquest; to obtain possession of or authority over by superior strength.

"He *conquered* al the reyne of Femynye."
Chaucer: C. T., 868.

* 2. To acquire or gain in any way, to win, to earn.

"Every gode cristene man . . . scholde peynen him with all his strengthe for to *conquere* oure righte heritage."—*Maundeville*, p. 3.

3. To take possession of or gain by art or otherwise.

"By degrees the virtues and charms of Mary *conquered* the first place in her husband's affection."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

4. To vanquish, to overcome by superior might.

"Thē *conquired* Greate Alexander the Medis & begane yᵉ third monarchie, . . ."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel*, Argument.

5. To subdue, to overcome, to surmount.

"'Twas fit,
Who *conquer'd* nature, should preside o'er wit."
Pope: Ess. on Criticism, 652.

* **6.** To succeed in anything, to manage, to attain to.

"If thou with quaynttyse *conquere* hit, I quyte the thy mede."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 1,632.

"Loue asketh pees and euer shall:
And who that fighteth most withall,
Shall lest *conquere* of his emprise."
Gower: Con. A., bk. iii.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be victorious, to overcome, to gain the victory.

"Each o'er its rival's ground extending,
Alternate *conquering*, shifting, bleeding."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 5.

* **2.** To attain, to succeed.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *conquer*, to *vanquish*, to *subdue*, to *overcome*, and to *surmount:* "Persons or things are *conquered* or *subdued;* persons only are *vanquished*. An enemy or a country is *conquered;* a foe is *vanquished;* people are *subdued* . . . one may be *vanquished* in a single battle; one is *subdued* only by the most violent and persevering measures. William the First *conquered* England by *vanquishing* his rival Harold; after which he completely *subdued* the English. *Vanquish* is used only in the proper sense; *conquer* and *subdue* are likewise employed figuratively, in which sense they are analogous to *overcome* and *surmount*. That is *conquered* and *subdued* which is in the mind; that is *overcome* and *surmounted* which is either internal or external. We *conquer* and *overcome* what makes no great resistance; we *subdue* and *surmount* what is violent and strong in its opposition; dislikes, attachments, and feelings in general, either for or against, are *conquered;* unruly and tumultuous passions are to be *subdued;* a man *conquers* himself; he *subdues* his spirit." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

† **cŏn'-quer-a-ble (quer** as **kĕr),** *a.* [Eng. *conquer; -able.*] Able or liable to be conquered, overcome, or subdued.

* **cŏn'-quer-a-ble-nĕss (quer** as **kĕr),** *s.* [Eng. *conquerable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being conquerable or capable of being overcome.

cŏn'-quered (quered as **kĕrd),** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Conquer.]

* **cŏn'-quer-ĕss,** * **cŏn'-quer-ĕsse (quer** as **kĕr),** *s.* [Eng. *conquer; -ess.*] A female conqueror.

"Your beautie of itselfe is *conqueresse*."
Phœnix's Nest (1593), p. 39.

cŏn'-quer-ĭng (quer as **kĕr),** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Conquer.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of overcoming, subduing, or vanquishing.

† **cŏn'-quer-ĭng-lў (quer** as **kĕr),** *adv.* [Eng. *conquering; -ly.*] In a conquering or overpowering manner; victoriously.

* **cŏn'-quer-lĕsse (quer** as **kĕr),** *a.* [Eng. *conquer; -less.*] Not capable of being conquered; invincible.

"Which seeming *conquerlesse* did conquests lend."
G. Markham: Sir R. Grinuile, 57. (*Davies.*)

* **cŏn'-quer-mĕnt (quer** as **kĕr),** *s.* [Eng. *conquer; -ment.*] A conquest, a victory.

"The nuns of new-won Cales his bounet lent
In lieu of their so kind a *conquerment*."
Bp. Hall, bk. iii., sat. 7.

cŏn'-quer-ŏr (quer as **kĕr),** * **con-quer-our,** * **con-quer-ur,** * **con-quir-er,** *s.* [O. Fr. *conquereur;* Sp. *conquerídor.*]

1. One who gains or acquires anything by conquest.

"As *conquerour* of vche a cost he cayser watz halte."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 1,322.

2. One who acquires or gains in any war.

"For to be a *conquerour* of worldes good."
Gower, i. 322.

3. One who overcomes or subdues; a victor, a vanquisher.

"Increasing commerce and reviving art
Renew the quarrel on the *conqueror's* part."
Cowper: On Heroism.

¶ The epithet is especially applied to William of Normandy, who conquered England in 1066. According to some William is improperly called the Conqueror; for, though victorious in battle, he had to come under an engagement to observe the laws of the realm before obtaining the crown. But this is not uncommon with conquerors. Speaking of what we usually call, though somewhat improperly, the right of conquest, Blackstone says that it is "a right allowed by the law of nations, if not by that of nature; but which in reason and civil polity can mean nothing more than that, in order to put an end to hostilities, a compact is either expressly or tacitly made between the conqueror and the conquered that, if they will acknowledge the victor for their master, he will treat them for the future as subjects and not as enemies." (*Blackstone: Comment.*, introd., § 4.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *conqueror* and *victor:* "A *conqueror* is always supposed to add something to his possessions; a *victor* gains nothing but the superiority: there is no *conquest* where there is not something gotten; there is no *victory* where there is no contest: all *conquerors* are not *victors*, nor all *victors conquerors:* those who take possession of other men's lands by force of arms make a *conquest;* those who excel in any trial of skill are the *victors*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **cŏn'-quer-ŏŭs (quer** as **kĕr),** *a.* [Eng. *conquer; -ous.*] Conquering, victorious.

"The *conquerous* horsse unluckie and unmindfull of his gaines."—*Fleminge: Virgil, Georgick III.*, p. 53.

* **con-ques,** * **con-quess,** *v.t.* [Conquace, *v.*]

* **con-quese,** *s.* [Conquace, *s.*]

* **cŏn-quĕst,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *conquesten.*] To conquer, to subdue.

"Nabugodenozar makes much ioye,
Nov he the kyng hatz *conquest*."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 1,304.

cŏn'-quĕst, *s.* [O. Fr. *conquest;* Fr. *conquête*, from Lat. *conquisitum*, neut. pa. par. of *conquiro;* Sp. & Ital. *conquiste.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of conquering, subduing, or acquiring by force.

2. The act of subduing, conquering, or surmounting by mental strength.

"The last and hardest *conquest* of the mind."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xiii., l. 354.

* **3.** The act or process of acquiring or gaining in any way; acquisition.

4. That which is acquired or gained by victory or force.

"Tru he was and wise and kind,
O thair *conquest* he toke the tend."
Cursor Mundi, 2,539.

5. The act of gaining the affections of any person.

"Wrinkles, or a small stoop in the shoulders, nay, even gray hairs, are no objection to making new *conquests*."—*M. W. Montague: Lett.*, No. 11.

6. A person whose affections are gained.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hist.:* The term "the Conquest" is applied to a revolution in British history following on the defeat of Harold II. by William, Duke of Normandy, in 1066, which reduced the Saxons for a century and more to the position of a subject and oppressed race, land, power, everything having been transferred to the Normans. [Conqueror.]

2. *Feudal & Scots Law:* (See extract).

"What we call purchase, *perquisitio*, the feudists called *conquest*, *conquaestus*, or *conquisitio*: both denoting any means of acquiring an estate out of the common course of inheritance. And this is still the proper phrase in the law of Scotland: as it was among the Norman jurists, who styled the first purchaser (that is he who brought the estate into the family who at present owns it) the *conquestor* or *conquaestor*. Which seems to be all that was meant by the appellation which was given to William the Norman."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. ii., ch. xv.

* **con-quest-or,** * **con-quest-our,** *s.* [Eng. *conquest; -or.*] A conqueror, a victor.

* **con-quire,** *v.t.* [Conquer.]

* **con-quir-er,** *s.* [Conqueror.]

* **cŏn-quĭ-sĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *conquisitio*, from *conquisitus*, pa. par. of *conquiro.*] The act of seeking for in order to make a collection; a collecting or buying up.

"I do not see them making meanes for the procurement of some cunning artificers, nor for the *conquisition* of some costly marbles, and cedars, . . ."—*Bishop Hall: Elisha Raising the Iron.* (*Latham.*)

cŏn-rĕc'-tŏr, *s.* [Pref. *con*, and Eng. *rector* (q.v.).] An associate rector; a second master of a German gymnasium. (*N.E.D.*)

"The zealous *conrector* . . . desirous to make his gymnasium as much like a University as possible."—*Carlyle: Richter*, iii. 17.

* **con-rey,** *s.* [O. Fr. *conrei, conroi.*] A troop, a company.

"Ther formast *conrey* ther bakkis togidere sette
Ther speres poynt ouer poynt."
R. de Brunne, p. 304.

* **cŏn'-sā-cre,** *v.t.* [Pref. *con*, and *sacre* (q.v.).] To consecrate, to dedicate.

"Stoutly *consacring*
Their lives and soules to God, in suffering."
Sylvester: Du Bartas; Triumph of Faith, iii. 5.

* **cŏn sā'-crĕd,** *a.* [Consacre, *v.*] Consecrated, dedicated.

"There was a Peach-tree growing there amid
God-Camosh Temple, to him *consecred*."
Sylvester: Du Bartas; Maiden's Blush, 672.

* **con-sail,** *v.t.* [Counsel, *v.*]

* **cŏn-săn-guĭn'-ĕ-al,** *a.* [Lat. *consanguinalis* = of the same blood.] The same as Consanguineous (q.v.).

* **cŏn-săn'-guined,** *a.* [Lat. *con* = *cum* = with, together; *sanguis* (genit. *sanguinis*) = blood; Eng. suff. *-ed.*] Related by blood.

cŏn-săn-guĭn'-ĕ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *consanguineus*, from *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *sanguineus* = full of blood, bloody; *sanguis* (genit. *sanguinis*) = blood.] Of the same blood; related by birth; descended from a common ancestor; near of kin.

"Am not I *consanguineous?* am I not of her blood?"
—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

cŏn-săn-guĭn'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Lat. *consanguinitas*, from *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *sanguis* = blood.] The quality or state of being related by blood; nearness of kin; descent from a common ancestor.

". . . connected by *consanguinity* or affinity with several others, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

¶ Consanguinity is of two kinds, lineal and collateral. Lineal subsists among persons who descend in what may be called a straight line from a common ancestor: thus grandfather, father, son, grandson, great grandson have lineal consanguinity. Collateral consanguinity is when there is descent from a common ancestor, but not in a direct line: as grandfather, father, his brother, son of the first, &c., &c. Here the line is not direct. If A. has two sons, each of whom has children, these children are related to each other by consanguinity. *Consanguinity*, which is of Latin origin, is nearly the same as *kindred*, which is Anglo-Saxon.

cŏn-sar'-çĭn-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *consarcinatus*, pa. par. of *consarcino*, to patch together.] To patch, to botch.

* **cŏn-sar-çĭn-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *consarcin(ate); -ation.*] The act of piecing or patching together; patchwork.

* **con-schaft,** * **con-schaift,** *s.* [Jamieson suggests Flem. *kundschap.*] Knowledge, intimation, information.

"He must also direct parties on all quarters of horsemen to get intelligence, and *conschaift* of his enemie, lest unawares he should be surprised." — *Monro: Exped.*, P. i., p. 9.

cŏn-sĭençe (sc as **sh),** * **con-cience,** * **con-sciens,** * **con-scyence,** * **kun-scence,** *s.* [Fr. *conscience;* Lat. *conscientia* = (1) a joint knowledge, a being privy to, a witnessing; or, by metonomy, the persons who are privy to anything; (2) consciousness, knowledge, feeling; (3) the moral sense, conscience, from *consciens*, pr. par. of *conscio* = to be conscious (of wrong); *conscius* = one cognisant of: *con* = together, and *scio* = to know, to understand, to perceive.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of mental states or operations:*

(1) Consciousness, knowledge of our personal existence and of the mental state existing within us or the outward action being performed by us at the time.

"Her virtue, and the *conscience* of her worth,
That would be wooed, and not unsought be won."
Milton: P. L., bk. viii.

(2) Inmost thought or feeling, real sentiments. [¶ (1).]

"Dost thou in *conscience* think,—tell me, Æmilia,—
That there be women do abuse their husbands
In such gross kind?" *Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 3.

(3) Reason, sense, common-sense, understanding.

"Why dost thou weep? Canst thou the *conscience* lack,
To think I shall lack friends?"
Shakesp.: Timon, ii. 2.

2. *Of moral feeling:*

(1) The moral sense. As the etymology indicates, it signifies "knowledge along with"—but whether with a thing, or a person or Being, it is difficult to determine. South makes it with a thing. He says, in his sermons: "Conscience, according to the very notation of it, importing a double or joint knowledge; to wit, one of a divine law or rule, and the other of a man's own action; and so is properly the application of a general law to a particular instance of practice." (*South.*) It may, however, be along with God. Paul uses it in this sense in Rom. ix. i. [II. 1.]

"... a *conscience* which indeed too often failed to restrain him from doing wrong, but which never failed to punish him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

(2) The decision or the impulse of conscience, morality.

* (3) A point of conscience, in sense 2 (1).

"We must make a *conscience* in keeping the just laws of superiours."—*Taylor: Holy Living.*

¶ (1) *A bad conscience:* A reproving conscience, a conscience which at the moment is reproaching one for a fault or crime.

(2) *A good conscience:* An approving conscience, a conscience which at the moment is producing delight in the heart on account of some good deed recently done.

(3) *A seared conscience:* A conscience which by being habitually disregarded has now lost its sensitiveness, as flesh, when its nerves have been destroyed by being cauterised, ceases to feel. The phrase is founded on 1 Tim. iv. 2, "... having their conscience seared with a hot iron."

(4) *A tender conscience:* A conscience which is very sensitive to moral considerations. It is the exact opposite of a seared conscience.

"A preliminary question, which perplexed *tender consciences*, was submitted to the Bishops."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

(5) *In all conscience:* In all reason, in truth, really, truly.

"... many of his travelling experiences were sufficiently exciting *in all conscience*."—*Times*, Jan. 20, 1877.

(6) *In conscience:* Nearly the same as *in all conscience*, but not quite so strong an expression.

"What you require cannot, *in conscience*, be deferred beyond this time."—*Milton.*

(7) *Out of all conscience:* Unconscionable, unreasonable.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mental Phil. & Ethics:* The moral sense, the internal monitor which signifies approval when we do well, and inflicts more or less acute and lasting pain when we act sinfully. It is generally held to be the Vicegerent of God, or, as Byron calls it, the Oracle of God, letting us know what the Divine judgment on our conduct is; but here the difficulty arises, that the indications of the conscience are often wrong. Saul was conscientious when he took part in the cruel martyrdom of Stephen and subsequently persecuted the Christians, but, in popular phrase, his conscience was not enlightened. This suggests that conscience is not a simple but a complex part of our nature. In its decisions there mingles first an operation of fallible intellect judging of conduct, then follows an emotional part generating the satisfaction or the dissatisfaction produced by that judgment. In this case the emotional part would be the Vicegerent of God, and unerring, such mistakes of reasoning as might be committed being those of the intellect. Moral sensibility may be blunted by neglect of the monitions of conscience, till at length it scarcely operates, the state being reached in which, to use Scripture phraseology, "the conscience is seared as with a hot iron." [I. 2 (1)(3).]

2. *Mech.:* A plate resting against the drill-head and enabling the pressure of the breast or hand to be brought upon the drill; a pallette. (*Knight.*)

¶ *Courts of Conscience:*

Law: Courts of request established by the London Common Council to be used for the recovery of small debts. They arose at least as early as A.D. 1517; they were superseded by County Courts, established in 1846 by 9 and 10 Vict. c. 95.

conscience clause, *s.*

Law & Education: A clause designed to protect the conscience of a child or of the parents from being subjected to religious teaching of which the latter disapprove. It was first introduced into the Endowed Schools Act of 1860, which had to do with secondary education. With regard to primary or elementary education, the State, in aiding denominational schools by money either raised by rates or taken from the imperial exchequer, both the one and the other obtained from persons belonging to all the denominations in the country or no denomination at all, considered that when there was one school in a parish for the education of both Church and Dissenting children, the latter should be exempted from any religious teaching to which their parents objected, as well as from attendance at the Established church. In November, 1863, accordingly the Committee of Council on Education extended the conscience clause, borrowed from the endowed, to elementary schools of the kind described in this article. Many of the clergy were much opposed to it, but it held its place and was introduced as an essential provision into the great Education Act of 1870.

conscience-money, *s.* Money forwarded, as a rule anonymously, to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for unpaid income-tax. In most cases the sender intentionally underestimated his income when filling in his return on the subject, but subsequently repented. It amounts to some thousand pounds a year.

conscience-proof, *a.* Proof against the monitions and the reproofs of conscience.

conscience-scrupled, *a.* Conscientious.

"*Conscience-scrupled* or spiced. *Scrupulus.*"—*Huloet.*

conscience-smitten, *a.* Smitten by conscience on account of some misdeed.

cŏn'-sciençed (sc as sh), *a. in compos.* [Conscience.] Having a conscience of the kind indicated by the word prefixed to it.

"Though *soft-conscienced* men can be content to say it was for his country, he did it to please his mother."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, I. i.

cŏn'-sciençe-less (sc as sh), *a.* [Eng. *conscience*, and suff. *-less.*] Without conscience, disregarding the moral law, or the dictates of conscience.

"Even *conscienceless* and wicked patrons."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity*, bk. viii., § 24.

† **cŏn-scient (scient as shyĕnt),** *a.* [Lat. *consciens*, pr. par. of *conscio* = to know along with: *con* = together, and *scio* to know.] Conscious.

"As if he were *conscient* to himself, that he had played his part well upon the stage."—*Bacon: On Learning.*

* **cŏn-sciĕn'-tion-al (scien as shĭ-ĕn),** *a.* [Formed from Eng. *conscience*, on analogy of other adjectives.] Conscientious, depending on the conscience.

"And so let it rest ... a *conscientionall*, accidentall event."—*Gaule: Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 103.

cŏn-scien'-tious (scien as shĭ-ĕn, and **tious as shus),** *a.* [Fr. *conscientieux* (m.), *conscienciеuse* (f.); Lat. *conscientia.*] [Conscience.]

1. *Subjectively:* Regulating one's conduct by conscience; scrupulously moral.

"It is seldom that a man enrolls himself in a proscribed body from any but *conscientious* motives."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. *Objectively:* Inspired by conscience.

"For faithful we must call them, bearing
That soul of *conscientious* daring."
Wordsworth: The White Doe of Rylstone, canto ii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *conscientious* and *scrupulous*: "*Conscientious* is to *scrupulous* as a whole to a part. A *conscientious* man is so altogether; a *scrupulous* man may have only particular *scruples:* the one is therefore always taken in a good sense; and the other at least in an indifferent, if not a bad sense. A *conscientious* man does nothing to offend his *conscience;* but a *scrupulous* man has often his *scruples* on trifling or minor points: the Pharisees were *scrupulous* without being *conscientious:* we must therefore strive to be *conscientious* without being over *scrupulous.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏn-scien'-tious-lў (scien as shĭ-ĕn, and **tious as shus),** *adv.* [Eng. *conscientious; -ly.*] In a conscientious manner, under, or as if under, the operation of conscience.

1. *Of man.*

"The views adopted by the author in early days he still *conscientiously* maintains."—*Milman: Hist. of Jews*, 3rd ed., Pref., vol. i., pp. v., vi.

† 2. *Of the inferior animals.*

"... another monkey sitting by '*conscientiously*' examines its fur and extracts every thorn or burr."—*Darwin: The Descent of Man* (1871), pt. i., ch. iii., vol. i., p. 75.

cŏn-scien'-tious-nĕss (scien as shĭ-ĕn, and **tious as shus),** *s.* [Eng. *conscientious; -ness.*] The quality of being conscientious; tenderness of conscience.

cŏn'-scion-a-ble (scion as shŭn), *a.* [A contr. of *conscienceable.*] Governed or regulated by conscience; reasonable, just. (Seldom now used except in the negative compound *unconscionable.*)

"*Conscionable*, or hauynge a good conscience. *Religiosus.*"—*Huloet.*

* **cŏn'-scion-a-ble-nĕss (scion as shŭn),** *s.* [Eng. *conscionable; -ness.*] The quality of being conscionable; reasonableness, justness.

cŏn'-scion-a-blў, * **cŏn'-scion-a-blie (scion as shŭn)** *adv.* [Eng. *conscionab(le); -ly.*] In a conscionable, reasonable, or just manner; according to conscience. (Seldom used except in the negative compound *unconscionably.*)

"*Conscionably*, or wyth a good conscience. *Religiose.*"—*Huloet.*

cŏn'-scious (scious as shŭs), *a.* [Lat. *conscius* = aware, cognizant of, privy to: *con* = together, and *scio* = to know.]

I. *Subjectively:*

1. Feeling or aware of one's own existence. Used—

(1) *Gen.:* Of the normal state of man or any other being so endowed.

"Matter hath no life nor perception, and is not *conscious* of its own existence."—*Bentley: Sermons.*

(2) *Spec.:* In speaking of one diseased or injured, when it is opposed to unconscious.

2. Feeling or aware by means of sensation of anything at the moment affecting that existence.

(1) Formerly it was sometimes followed by *to.*

"Æneas only, *conscious* to the sign,
Presag'd th' event." *Dryden: Virgil; Æn.* viii. 701.

(2) Now *of* is the appropriate word.

(3) Or a clause of a sentence may follow, introduced by *that.*

"... a tenderness which he was *conscious that* he had not merited."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

(4) Or it may be used reflexively.

"The queen had been solicitous with the king on his behalf, being *conscious to herself* that he had been encouraged by her."—*Clarendon.*

(5) Or it may stand alone.

"Thou well deserv'st an alienated son,
Unless thy *conscious* heart acknowledge—none."
Cowper: Tirocinium.

II. *Objectively:* Known by means of internal feeling, as "conscious guilt."

¶ For the difference between *to be conscious* and *to feel*, see Feel.

cŏn'-scious-lў (scious as shŭs), *a.* [Eng. *conscious; -ly.*] In a conscious manner, with more or less of attention to one's state, feelings, thoughts, or actions.

"... a fine young man of twenty, but who was *consciously* dying of asthma."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 129.

cŏn'-scious-nĕss (scious as shŭs), *s.* [Eng. *conscious; -ness.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *In a strict sense:*

(1) *Gen.:* Internal feeling; the state of being aware of one's sensations.

(2) *Spec.:* Internal, more or less remorseless, feeling of guilt, or pleasurable feeling of innocence.

"The *consciousness* of wrong brought with it the *consciousness* of weakness."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.* (1858), 2nd ed., vol. iii., ch. xvii., p. 488.

2. *In a loose sense:* Memory, remembrance.

¶ *Consciousness* may be followed by *of* [see 1 (2), ex.], or by a clause of a sentence introduced by *that;* or it may be reflexive.

"Such ideas, no doubt, they would have had, had not their *consciousness to themselves* of their ignorance of them kept them from so idle an attempt."—*Locke.*

II. *Mental. Phil.:* The power, faculty, or mental state of being aware of one's own existence, condition at the moment, thoughts, feelings, and actions.

cŏn'-sci-ŭn-cle (sci as shĭ), *s.* [A contemptuous diminutive of Eng., &c. *conscience*, the suffix from Lat. dimin. in *-unculus.*] An over-scrupulous conscience.

"Their rubrics are filled with punctilios, not for consciences but *consciuncles*."—*Hacket: Williams.*

*** cŏn-scrībe'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *conscribo.*] To enroll, to enlist, to levy by conscription.

"The armie (which was not small) was *conscribed*, and come together to Harflete, . . ."—*Hall : Edward IV., The ninth Yere.* (Rich.)

cŏn'-scrĭpt, * cŏn'-scrĭpte, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *conscriptus*, pa. par. of *conscribo* = to write together, to enroll : *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *scribo* = to write.]

A. *As adj.* : Enrolled, registered, or written down.

¶ The Senators of Rome were styled *Patres Conscripti*; properly, *Patres et Conscripti.* (See extract.)

"Such as were chosen into the senate by Brutus, after the expulsion of Tarquin the Proud, to supply the place of those whom that king had slain were called *Conscripti*, i.e., persons *written* or enrolled together with the old senators, who alone were properly styled *patres.*"—*Adam : Rom. Antiq.*

B. *As subst.* : A person enrolled in an army by conscription. (See instance under *Conscription.*)

cŏn-scrĭp'-tion, * con-scrip-ci-oun, *s.* [Lat. *conscriptio* = a registering, an enrolling, from *conscriptus*, pa. par. of *conscribo* = to write together, to enrol.]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.* : A writing down, enrolling, or registering.

"Thei maden the *conscripcioun* of the wedloc."—*Wycliffe : Tobit*, vii. 16.

2. *Mil.* : A compulsory enlisting or levying of soldiers.

"In 1798 General Jourdan presented to the Council of Five Hundred a project of a law for a new mode of recruiting, under the name of *conscription.*"—*National Cyclopædia of Useful Knowledge.*

¶ The word *conscription* was first used in connection with recruiting in France, though the same system was in force among the old Romans. In France it was enacted as a law on September 5, 1798, and, according to Alison, more than 4,000,000 Frenchmen were thus taken from their proper employments between 1792 and 1813. In the American war of secession, 1861—1865, there was a conscription carried out, though the armies of the North were very largely recruited by voluntary enlistment. It is the common method of recruiting armies in Europe, except in Great Britain, where a different military system prevails, and where it is not deemed necessary to make soldiers of the whole male population.

cŏn'-sĕ-crāte, *v.t.* [From Lat. *consecratus*, pa. par. of *consecro* = to make holy, to dedicate as sacred to a deity : *con* (intens.), and *sacro* = to set apart as sacred ; *sacer* (m.), *sacra* (f.), *sacrum* (neut.) = sacred.]

I. *Ordinary Language* :

1. *Of setting apart* :

(1) To set apart as sacred, to devote to the true God or to some false deity. (Used of persons [II. 1], of money, of times, of anything.)

"And Micah *consecrated* the Levite ; and the young man became his priest, . . ."—*Judges* xvii. 12.

"He shall *consecrate* unto the Lord the days of his separation, . . ."—*Num.* vi. 12.

(2) To devote to a sacred or high purpose.

". . . the Sabbath, and other days *consecrated* to religious duty, . . ."—*Scott : The Chase.*

2. *Of rendering holy* :

* (1) *Of a person* : To canonize.

(2) *Of a thing* : To hallow, to make interesting in a high degree through the associations connected with it.

"A kiss can *consecrate* the ground,
Where mated hearts are mutual bound."
Campbell : Hallowed Ground.

II. *Technically* :

* **1.** *Roman Antiq.* : To deify. (Used of an emperor.)

2. *Ecclesiology* :

* (1) *Of a saint* : To canonize.

(2) *Of a bishop* : With solemn ceremonies to set him apart to the sacred office which he is to fill.

¶ For the difference between *to consecrate* and *to dedicate*, see DEDICATE.

cŏn'-sĕ-crāte, *a.* [Lat. *consecratus.*] [CONSECRATE, *v.*] Consecrated.

"To a mysteriously consorted pair
This place is *consecrate* ; to death and life."
Wordsworth : Excursion, bk. v.

cŏn'-sĕ-crā-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [CONSECRATE, *v.*]

*** cŏn'-sĕ-crā-tĕd-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *consecrated* ; *-ness.*] The state of being consecrated.

cŏn'-sĕ-crā-tĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [CONSECRATE, *v.*]

cŏn-sĕ-crā-tion, * con-se-cra-ci-oun, * con-se-cra-cyon, *s.* [Fr. *consécration* ; Prov. *consecracion* ; Sp. *consagracion* ; Ital. *consecrazione*, all from Lat. *consecratio* = (1) religious dedication, (2) deification, especially of the Roman emperors, (3) a magical incantation.] [CONSECRATE, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language* :

1. The act of consecrating ; the state of being consecrated.

"And thou shalt take the breast of the ram of Aaron's *consecration*, and wave it for a wave offering before the Lord . . ."—*Exod.* xxix. 26.

* **2.** Things consecrated.

". . . of *consecrations*, as I commanded, saying, Aaron and his sons shall eat it."—*Lev.* viii. 31.

II. *Technically* :

1. *Ethnic Customs* : Consecration of animals, priests, temples, &c., to the several divinities worshipped was and is common among the ethnic or pagan nations in all parts of the world.

2. *Roman Antiq.* : When the Roman emperors had the word *consecratio* applied to them, it meant that they were deified and held to be entitled from that time forward to receive divine honours.

3. *Jewish Antiq.* : At the exodus from Egypt the firstborn males in Israel, whether of man or beast, were sanctified to God—*i.e.*, consecrated or devoted to Him—the beasts to be sacrificed, the children to be redeemed (Exod. xiii. 2, 12, 15). In lieu of these firstborn sons the Levites became specially God's (Num. iii. 12, 13, 45 ; viii. 13—18). Aaron and his sons were anointed and consecrated to the priestly office (Num. iii. 3). For details of the ceremonies observed see Lev. viii. The tabernacle was "anointed" and "sanctified" (Num. vii. 1) ; the first temple and its furniture dedicated (1 Kings vii. 51, viii.), as was the second (Ezra vi. 16) ; so also was the wall of Jerusalem (Neh. xii. 27), and all these were consecrations under other names.

4. *Christian Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.* : Consecration may be resolved into two elements : (1) the dedication of persons or things to the service of God with appropriate ceremonies, (2) the formal declaration that in consequence of belonging to God they are now sacred ; for, as South well remarks, "we must know that consecration makes not a place sacred, but only solemnly declares it so ; the gift of the owner to God makes it God's, and consequently sacred." The term is used—

(1) *Of persons* :

(*a*) *Spec.* : Of the consecrating of bishops, priests, and deacons. In the Liturgy one of the headings is, "The form and manner of making, ordaining and consecrating of Bishops, Priests and Deacons ;" and the thirty-sixth of the Thirty-nine Articles is entitled, "Of consecrating of Ministers."

(*b*) (*In the Church of Rome*) : The canonization of a saint.

(2) *Of things* : It is used specially of the consecrating of churches. It was not till Christianity had existed for some little time that separate buildings were erected for Divine worship, ordinary rooms at first being used for the meetings of the faithful (Acts i. 13). When separate churches were built, some simple rite of consecration was almost sure to follow at once ; the ceremonies gradually became more numerous and striking, till, when Constantine established Christianity, they became splendid and imposing. They are still so in the Church of Rome, and to a less extent in the Church of England. The elements in the Holy Communion are also consecrated.

5. *Law* : When in England a church is consecrated by a bishop none but the worship of the Established Church can be permitted within its walls or precincts. Till lately, when a burial-ground was consecrated, none but the clergyman of the parish or his delegate could officiate within it ; but the Burials Act of 1880 in certain cases removed the restriction. [BURIAL, A. II. 2.]

¶ There is a distinction between *consecration, ordination*, and *dedication*. The first is applied to persons or things, the second to persons only, the last to things. The term "consecration" is used of kings and bishops, the term ordination of ordinary clergymen or ministers ; while dedication is used of temples, altars, &c.

cŏn'-sĕ-crā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who consecrates any person or dedicates any temple, altar, money, &c.

"Whether it be not against the notion of a sacrament, that the *consecrator* alone should partake of it."—*Atterbury.*

cŏn'-sĕ-crā-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *consecrator* ; *-y.*] Used in consecration.

"His words of consecration, which you yourself in your letter do rightly term true *consecratory* words, . . ."—*Bp. Morton : Discharge*, p. 69.

*** cŏn-sĕc-tān'-ĕ-oŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *consectaneus*, from *consequor* = to follow.] Following or deducible as a matter of course.

*** cŏn-sĕc'-tar-ў**, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *consectarius* = following logically, consequent.]

A. *As adj.* : Consequent, following by natural sequence ; consequential in a logical sense.

"From the inconsistent and contrary determinations thereof, *consectary* impieties and conclusions may arise."—*Browne.*

B. *As subst.* : Sequence, consequence ; deduction from premises, corollary.

*** cŏn'-sĕ-cūte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *consecutus*, pa. par. of *consequor.*] To follow after, to reach, to attain.

". . . if ye finding the disposision of things in more direct state, had *consecuted* all your pursuits and desires."—*Burnet : Records*, bk. ii., No. 23.

*** cŏn-sĕ-cū'-tion, * cŏn-sĕ-cū'-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *consecutio*, from *consecutus*, pa. par. of *consequor.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.* : A succession, a sequence.

"In a quick *consecution* of the colours, the impression of every colour remains in the sensorium."—*Newton : Optics.*

II. *Technically* :

1. *Logic* : A following, a consequence, an inference or natural deduction, a chain or concatenation of deductions or propositions.

2. *Astronomy* :

The Month of Consecution : The lunar month.

cŏn-sĕc'-ū-tive, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *consécutif* (m.), *consécutive* (f.) ; Sp., Port., & Ital. *consecutivo*, from Lat. *consecutus*, pa. par. of *consequor* = to follow after : *con* = together, and *sequor* = to follow.]

A. *As adj.* : Following, successive, uninterrupted, without interval or break.

1. *Standing alone* :

"In the structure and order of the poem, not only the greater parts are properly *consecutive*, . . ."—*Johnson : Life of Blackmore.*

* **2.** Followed by *to* :

"This is seeming to comprehend only the actions of a man, *consecutive* to volition."—*Locke.*

B. *As substantive* :

Music (*Pl.*) : A forbidden progression of parallel fifths or octaves.

consecutive poles, *s. pl.*

Magnetism : Secondary poles formed at various parts of a magnetic bar. These, though feeble in their influence, yet tend to disturb the attraction and repulsion of the real poles.

consecutive symptoms, *s. pl.*

Med. : Symptoms near the beginning or end of a disease, but not connected with it very directly.

cŏn-sĕc'-ū-tive-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *consecutive* ; *-ly.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.* : In a consecutive manner, so as to follow something else.

II. *Logic* :

1. Consequently, as opposed to antecedently.

2. In a manner to indicate that it is an effect, as opposed to causally or effectively.

cŏn-sĕc'-ū-tive-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *consecutive* ; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being consecutive—*i.e.*, of following after something else. (Used chiefly of argument.)

*** con-seil**, *v.* [COUNSEL, *v.*]

"Biyeonde the watere he *conseilede* is desciples."—*Leben Jesu*, 561.

*** con-seil** (1), *s.* [COUNSEL, *s.*]

"Hi nomen *conseil* betwene hoim."—*O. Eng. Miscel.*, p. 26.

*** con-seil** (2), *s.* [COUNCIL, *s.*]

* **cŏn-sĕm'-ĭn-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *conseminatus*, pa. par. of *consemino* = to sow together : *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *semino* = to sow ; *semen* (genit. *seminis*) = a seed.] To sow different seeds together. (*Bailey.*)

* **cŏn-sĕn-ĕs'-çençe,** * **cŏn-sĕn-ĕsç'-ẹn-çy,** *s.* [Lat. *consenescens*, pr. par. of *consenesco* = to grow old together : *con* = *cum* = with, together ; *senesco* = to grow old ; *senex* an old man.] A growing old, a decay from old age.

"It will not be amiss a little to consider the old argument for the world's dissolution, and that is, its daily *consenescence* and decay."—*Ray : Three Discourses*, ch. v., § 1.

* **con-sense,** * **kun-scence,** *s.* [Lat. *consensus.*]

1. Consciousness, inward perception.

2. Consent.

"Mid *kunscence* of heorte."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 228.

* **cŏn-sĕn'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *consensio*, from *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *sensio* = a feeling ; *sentio* = to feel.] A feeling together, or in sympathy ; agreement, accord.

". . . one greater individual animal, with one mind and understanding, and a vital *consension* of the whole body."—*Bentley.*

cŏn-sĕn'-su-al, *a.* [Lat. *consensu(s)*, and Eng. suff. *-al.*]

1. *Law :* Existing by consent.

". . . such living apart must be a *consensual* severance, *pro tanto*, of the nuptial bond."—*Law Times*, in *Daily News*, Nov. 20, 1880.

2. *Physiol. :* Excited, caused by, or dependent upon sensation.

"These motions . . . belong to the class which the Physiologist terms . . . *consensual*."—*Carpenter : Mental Physiol.*, bk. i., ch. ii.

¶ *Consensual contract.*

Law : Marriage. (*Wharton.*)

cŏn-sĕn'-sŭs, *s.* [Lat., from *consentio* = to think together.] A general agreement or concurrence.

"The theory . . . seems to me untenable in spite of the *consensus* of eminent critics."—*Farrar : St. Paul*, ii. 91.

cŏn-sĕnt', * **con-sente** (1), *s.* [Consent, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. The state of being of one mind or feeling with another ; agreement or sympathy in feeling or thought.

"The fighting winds would stop there and admire,
Learning *consent* and concord from his lyre."
Cowley : Davideis.

* 2. A connection, a tie, intercourse.

"What *consent* to the temple of God with mawmetis ?"—*Wyclife : 2 Cor.* vi.

3. Voluntary compliance or agreement with any person or thing ; concurrence, acquiescence.

"The generous Greeks their joint *consent* declare,
The priest to reverence, and release the fair."
Pope : Homer's Iliad, bk. i., l. 490-1.

* 4. A tendency, inclination, or joint operation towards one point or object.

"From union, order, full *consent* of things."
Pope : Ess. on Man, iii., 296.

* 5. A correspondence, coherence, or agreement of parts or qualities.

"Whose power hath a true *consent*
With planet or with element."
Milton : Il Penseroso.

* 6. Advice, voice, counsel.

"By my *consent*, we'll even let them alone."
Shakesp. : 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

II. *Path. :* The perception one part has of another, by means of some fibres, and nerves common to them both ; and thus the stone in the bladder, by vellicating the fibres there, will affect and draw them so into spasms, as to affect the bowels in the same manner by the intermediation of nervous threads, and cause a colick ; and extend their twitches sometimes to the stomach, and occasion vomitings. (*Quincy.*)

¶ *With one consent :* Unanimously, with one accord.

* **consent-rule,** *s.*

Law : A legal instrument in which a defendant in an action for ejectment stated why he defended, and confessed to the fictitious lease, entry, and ouster, as well as to the being in possession. (*Wharton.*)

cŏn-sĕnt (2), *s.* [Concent.]

cŏn-sĕnt', * **con-cent,** * **con-senti,** * **kun-sent-en,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr., Sp , & Port. *consentir*, from Lat. *consentio* = to feel together, to assent : *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *sentio* = to feel.]

A. *Intransitive :*

* 1. To feel, think, or be of the same mind with another.

". . . all your writers do *consent* that ipse is he . . ."—*Shakesp. : As You Like It*, v. 1.

2. To concur, to agree, to assent, to yield, to give way.

". . . the Ministry,—for that word may now with propriety be used,—readily *consented*."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

(*a*) With *to* or *unto.*

"And Saul was *consenting unto* his death."—*Acts* viii. 1.

* (*b*) With *with.*

"When thou sawest a thief, then thou *consentedst with* him. . . ."—*Psalm* l. 18.

† (*c*) With *in.*

"Did you and he *consent in* Cassio's death ?"
Shakesp. : Othello, v. 2.

* 3. To cooperate towards the same end.

* **B.** *Reflexive :* To bring to agree.

"Tho he him *consentede* to the uondinge."—*Ayenbite*, p. 249.

C. *Trans. :* To agree or consent to ; to submit, to admit.

"Interpreters . . . will not *consent* it to be a true story."—*Milton.*

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *to consent*, *to allow*, and *to permit :* "The idea of determining the conduct of others by some authorized act of one's own is common to these terms, but under various circumstances. They express either the act of an equal or a superior. As the act of an equal we *consent* to that in which we have an interest ; we *permit* or *allow* what is for the accommodation of others : we *allow* by abstaining to oppose ; we *permit* by a direct expression of our will ; contracts are formed by the *consent* of the parties who are interested. The proprietor of an estate *permits* his friends to sport on his grounds ; he *allows* of a passage through his premises. It is sometimes prudent to *consent* ; complaisant to *permit* ; good natured or weak to *allow*. When applied to superiors, *consent* is an act of private authority ; *permit* and *allow* are acts of private or public authority : in the first case, *consent* respects matters of serious importance ; *permit* and *allow* regard those of an indifferent nature : a parent *consents* to the establishment of his children ; he *permits* them to read certain books ; he *allows* them to converse with him familiarly." (*Crabb : Eng. Synon.*)

† **cŏn-sĕn-ta-nē'-ĭ-ty,** *s.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *consentaneitas*, from *consentaneus.*] The being of one mind or consent ; mutual agreement.

". . . the *consentaneity* or even privity of Prussia."—*Times*, Jan. 18, 1856.

† **cŏn-sĕn-tā'-nĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *consentaneus* = agreeing, of the same mind, from *consentio.*] Consistent, agreeable, harmonious, accordant ; in harmony or accord.

"The *consentaneous* action of symmetrical parts."—*Todd & Bowman : Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. ii., p. 390.

¶ Followed by the preps. *to*, *unto*, or *with.*

"In the picture of Abraham sacrificing his son, Isaac is described a little boy, which is not *consentaneous unto* the circumstance of the text."—*Browne : Vulgar Errours.*

† **cŏn-sĕn-tā'-nĕ-oŭs-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *consentaneous ; -ly.*] Agreeably, consistently ; in a harmonious or accordant manner.

¶ Followed by the preps. *to*, *unto*, or *with.*

"Paracelsus did not always write so *consentaneously to* himself, . . ."—*Boyle.*

* **cŏn-sĕn-tā'-nĕ-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *consentaneous ; -ness.*] The quality of being consentaneous ; harmony, accord, consistence.

* **cŏn-sĕnt'-ant,** *a.* [Fr., pr. par. of *consentir* = to consent, to agree.] Consenting or assenting.

"The remenant were anhanged more or lesse,
That were *consentant* of this cursednesse."
Chaucer : Doctor's Tale, 12,210.

cŏn-sĕnt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *consent ; -er.*] One who consents or assents.

cŏn-sĕn'-tient (ti as sh), *a.* [Lat. *consentiens*, pr. par. of *consentio* = to consent.] Agreeing or consenting in opinion ; of the same mind or feelings ; unanimous.

"The authority due to the *consentient* judgment and practice of the universal church."—*Oxford : Reasons against the Covenant.*

* **cŏn-sĕn'-tient-ly (ti as sh),** *adv.* [Eng. *consentient ; -ly.*] With one consent or accord.

"Cordially and *consentiently* he still adhered to the Catholick Conformity and Unity."—*Gauden : Tears of the Church*, p. 4. (*Davies.*)

cŏn-sĕnt'-ĭng, * **con-sent-inge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Consent, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par. :* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adj. :* Assenting in opinion ; of the same mind, complying.

C. *As subst. :* The act of agreeing, acquiescing, or assenting ; consent.

* **cŏn-sĕnt'-ĭng-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *consenting ; -ly.*] In a consenting manner ; with consent or concurrence.

* **cŏn-sĕnt'-mĕnt,** * **con-sente-men,** *s.* [Eng. *consent ; -ment.*] Consent, concurrence, acquiescence.

cŏn'-sĕ-quençe, *s.* [Fr. *conséquence ;* Lat. *consequentia*, from *consequens*, pr. par. of *consequor* = to follow with.]

A. *Ordinary Language :*

I. *Literally :*

1. That which follows as the result or effect of any cause.

". . . you see the *consequence* of such neglect."—*Goldsmith : Essays*, iii.

2. A concatenation or conseqution of causes and effects.

". . . must by necessary *consequence*, bring in sorrow too."—*South.*

3. That which produces an effect.

II. *Figuratively :*

1. Importance ; having an influence or effect upon ; moment.

"The place of the perihelion of a planet's orbit is of little *consequence* to its well-being . . ."—*Herschel : Astronomy*, 5th ed. (1858), p. 701.

2. Rank, consideration, importance.

"Beware of too sublime a sense
Of your own worth and *consequence*."
Cowper : Moral to Poem of Retired Cat.

3. Pride, conceit, vanity.

B. *Technically :*

I. *Logic :*

1. A deduction, a conclusion, an inference drawn from preceding propositions.

"This once believed, 'twere logic misapplied
To prove a *consequence* by none denied."
Cowper : Tirocinium.

2. The last proposition of a syllogism.

"Can syllogism set things right ?
No, majors soon with minors fight ;
Or, both in friendly consort join'd,
The *consequence* limps false behind." *Prior.*

II. *Games (Pl.) :* The name of a child's game, somewhat like cross-readings.

"Playing at cards or *consequences*."—*Miss Austen : Sense and Sensibility*, ch. xxiii.

¶ (1) *By consequence :* Consequently, as a necessary result or effect.

(2) *In consequence of :* By reason of, through.

"*In consequence of* which, your welcome boon
Did not arrive till yesterday at noon."
Cowper : To Mrs. Newton.

(3) *Of consequence :* Consequently, as a necessary result or effect.

"A contagion more epidemical, and, *of consequence*, more fatal."—*Swift : Against Punning.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *consequence* and *result :* "*Consequences* flow of themselves from the nature of things ; *results* are drawn. *Consequences* proceed from actions in general ; results proceed from particular efforts and attempts. *Consequences* are good or bad ; *results* are successful or unsuccessful. We endeavour to avert *consequences* which threaten to be bad ; we endeavour to produce *results* that are according to our wishes. Not to foresee the *consequences* which are foreseen by others, evinces a more than ordinary share of indiscretion and infatuation. To calculate on a favourable *result* from an ill-judged and ill-executed enterprise, only proves a consistent blindness in the projector." (*Crabb : Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *consequence* and *effect*, see Effect ; for that between *consequence* and *event*, see Event ; for that between *consequence* and *importance*, see Importance.

* **cŏn'-sĕ-quençe,** *v.i.* [Consequence, *s.*] To draw inferences or conclusions.

". . . a methodical and school-like way of defining and *consequencing*, . . ."—*Milton : Tetrachordon.*

* **cŏn'-sĕ-quençe-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *consequence ; -less.*] Without results or effect.

"This is no slight, no *consequenceless* evil."—*Ruskin : Lamps*, ch. vi., § 3.

***cŏn'-sĕ-quẹn-çy, *cŏn'-sĕ-quẹn-çie,** *s.* [Eng. *consequenc(e); -y.*] The same as CONSEQUENCE (q.v.).

cŏn'-sĕ-quent, *cŏn'-sĕ-quente, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. & Prov. *conséquent;* Sp. *consecuent;* Port. & Ital. *consequente,* all from Lat. *consequens* (genit. *consequentis*), pr. par. of *consequor* = to follow.]

A. *As adjective:*

Logic & Ord. Lang.: Following as a natural or as a logical sequence from.

† (1) Followed by *to.*

"... the right was *consequent to,* and built on, an act perfectly personal."—*Locke.*

(2) Followed by *on* or *upon.*

"... agriculture, a pursuit from which they have been gradually driven by the vexations *consequent on* their strange scruple about paying tithe."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iv.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Logic & Ord. Lang.:* A consequence; that which follows as a logical sequence from premises, or as an effect from a cause.

"They were ill paid, and they were ill governed; which is always a *consequent* of ill payment."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

2. *Math.:* The second term in a ratio, the first being called the antecedent. In the ratio A : B, B is the consequent and A the antecedent.

cŏn-sĕ-quĕn'-tial, *a.* [Eng. *consequent; -ial.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Following as a consequence, deduction, or inference.

"And clear the *consequential* sorrows,
Love-gifts of carnival signoras."
Burns: The Twa Dogs.

2. Having a logical connection; conclusive.

"Though these kind of arguments may seem obscure; yet, upon a due consideration of them, they are highly *consequential* and concludent to my purpose."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. Of consequence, rank, or importance; important.

"Every great, rich, and *consequential* man, who has not the wisdom to hold his tongue, must enjoy his privilege of talking."—*Memoirs of Cumberland,* i. 133. (*Latham.*)

2. Full of consequence or self-importance; conceited, proud.

"It may be observed, that Goldsmith was sometimes content to be treated with an easy familiarity, but upon occasions would be *consequential* and important."—*Boswell: Life of Johnson,* ii. 97.

¶ *Consequential injury:*

Law: An injury inflicted, not by a direct act, but as the indirect result of one.

***cŏn-sĕ-quĕn-ti-ăl'-ĭ-tў (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [Eng. *consequential; -ity.*] Self-importance, conceit. (*Mrs. Gore: Castles in the Air,* ch. vi.)

cŏn-sĕ-quĕn'-tial-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *consequential; -ly.*]

* **I.** *Literally:*

1. By consequence or true deduction; consequently; connectedly, logically.

"... he may not have the faculty of writing *consequentially,* and expressing his meaning."—*Addison: Whig Examiner.*

2. As a consequence, not directly but eventually.

"This relation is so necessary, that God himself can not discharge a rational creature from it; although *consequentially* indeed he may do so, ..."—*South.*

3. Consecutively, continuously; in a series.

"Were a man a king in his dreams, and a beggar awake, and dreaut *consequentially,* and in continued unbroken schemes, would he be in reality a king or a beggar?"—*Addison.*

II. *Fig.:* In a consequential, self-important, or conceited manner.

"He adjusts his cravat *consequentially.*"—*R. H. Peake: Court and City,* iv. 1.

***cŏn-sĕ-quĕn'-tial-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *consequential; -ness.*]

1. *Lit.:* The quality of being in regular consecutive order or series.

2. *Fig.:* Self-importance, consequence, or conceit.

"With petulant *consequentialness* elate."
Southey: To Alan Cunningham.

cŏn'-sĕ-quent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *consequent; -ly.*]

* 1. Following in due order; consecutively; in order.

"... and *consequently* sets down the manner how ..."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night,* iii. 4.

2. In consequence, as a consequence, necessarily.

"It seems that the prisoners who were first arraigned did not sever in their challenges, and were *consequently* tried together."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xx.

¶ For the difference between *consequently* and *therefore,* see THEREFORE.

***cŏn'-sĕ-quent-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *consequent; -ness.*] A logical and regular consecution or connection of propositions.

"Let them examine the *consequentness* of the whole body of the doctrine I deliver."—*Digby: On the Soul;* Ded.

***cŏn'-sĕ-quĕst,** *s.* [A corruption of *consequence* (q.v.).] Consequence.

"And so by the *consequest* we shall be clansid."
Gesta Romanorum (ed. Herrtage), p. 70.

***cŏn-sĕr'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *consertio,* from *conséro* = to join together: *con* = *cum* = with, together; *séro* = to sow.] A junction, adaptation, or fitting together.

"What order, beauty, motion, distance, size,
Consertion of design, how exquisite."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix.

cŏn-sĕr'-va-ble, *a.* [Eng. *conserv(e); -able.*] Capable of being kept, maintained, or preserved.

***cŏn-sĕr'-va-çy,** *s.* [Lat. *conservatio.*] The same as CONSERVANCY (q.v.).

"The *conservacy* of the Thames belongs to the City."—*Howell: Londinopolis,* p. 17.

cŏn-sĕr'-van-çy, *s.* [Lat. *conservans,* pr. par. of *conservo.*] A commission or court having jurisdiction over rivers, to regulate the fisheries, navigation, &c. Thus there is a Conservancy of the Thames.

***cŏn-sĕr'-vant,** *a.* [Lat. *conservans,* pr. par. of *conservo.*] Preserving, maintaining, or supporting.

cŏn-sĕr-vā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *conservatio,* from *conservatus,* pa. par. of *conservo* = to preserve, to maintain.]

1. The act of preserving, maintaining, supporting, or protecting; protection, preservation.

2. Preservation or protection from decay (*lit. & fig.*).

"In addition to this power of propagation, organised bodies enjoy one of *conservation* and reproduction."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.,* vol. i., introd., p. 10.

¶ *Conservation of energy,* † *force,* or *vis viva.*

Nat. Phil.: The general principle that energy communicated to a body or system of bodies is never lost: it is merely distributed and continues to exist as potential energy, as motion or as heat. Faraday directed attention to the subject, Grove elaborately treated it, and it now stands as one of the axioms of physics. It is sometimes called correlation of forces. [CORRELATION.]

"We, moreover, speak of the *conservation of energy* instead of the *conservation of force.*"—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd. ed.), i. 23.

cŏn-sĕr-vā'-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *conservation; -al.*] Tending to conserve. (*Nuttall.*)

cŏn-sĕr'-va-tĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *conservat(ive); -ism.*] The political tenets advocated by the Conservatives—viz., the preservation of the present British constitution and the institutions of the country, especially the monarchy, the House of Lords, the Established Church of England, and, as a buttress to it, that of Scotland. There may be also a religious conservatism, a doctrinal conservatism, an ecclesiastical conservatism, &c.

cŏn-sĕr'-va-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *conservatif* (m.), *conservative* (f.); Sp., Port., & Ital. *conservativo.*] [CONSERVE.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Gen.:* Tending to preserve from loss, waste or injury.

"The spherical figure, as to all heavenly bodies, so it agreeth to light, as the most perfect and *conservative* of all others."—*Peacham.*

2. *Spec.:* Desirous of preserving the existing institutions of the country, or, if any of them must needs be altered, then keeping the changes within the narrowest possible limits. [B.]

"The movement against the last king of the House of Stuart was in England *conservative,* in Scotland destructive."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Singular:*

(1) *Gen.:* A person or Being who conserves or preserves anything; a preserver.

"The Holy Spirit is the great *conservative* of the new life."—*Jeremy Taylor: Of Confirmation,* fol. 32.

(2) *Spec.:* One belonging to the party described under 2, or holding similar convictions in any other state.

2. *Pl.* (*Conservatives*): One of the two great political parties in England and the British empire. In every society which has ever existed one large section of the community has been led by mental constitution, by its position in society, or by other causes, to deprecate change, unless where the necessity for it can be proved by irrefragable evidence. Others, from the same causes, tend to become a party of movement, and on much less proof of its necessity than that which the first would deem sufficient, advocate change and what they deem reform. Though both parties are needful to the healthy political life of the country, yet each is disposed to regard the other as its mortal foe. Each has a central organization, besides an immense number of local societies scattered over the country. The prominent spirits of each party are never long at rest, but seek every opportunity of advocating their views. Perhaps one-eighth of the community have pronounced political views, and are able to explain why they hold them; the remainder constitute an inert mass of no strong political convictions, but this swaying first to one side and then to the other, successively puts each party in power. The national obligations entered into by the one are scrupulously respected by the other, even though it may at first have opposed their being formed. Both these parties consented for many years to be known only by nicknames, which caricatured their failings—the party which, speaking broadly, resisted change being stigmatized by the nickname Tory, and that which advocated it by Whig. Neither term was of English origin: the term Tory [TORY] came originally from Ireland, and Whig [WHIG] from Scotland. It was inevitable that sooner or later these names should be exchanged for others of a more complimentary character, and accordingly the "Tories" called themselves "Conservatives," and the "Whigs" assumed the title of "Liberals." For the first employment of the term, see *Conservative Party.* It was suggested that their opponents were the Destructive party, but the name was unjust and was soon forgotten. Lord Beaconsfield attempted to revert to the old name Tory, but his followers did not take kindly to it, and the word was left to his opponents to use. Constitutionalist was also proposed as a substitute for it, but the use of that new term did not long continue.

The first French revolution being in the earlier stages everywhere welcomed with enthusiasm by the party of progress, the reign of terror so discredited that party that it placed power in the hands of the Conservatives for about forty years. The strong Liberal movement which produced the first Reform Bill terminated its rule for the time. Since then it has been in office for the following periods: Under Sir Robert Peel, from December 26, 1834, to April 18, 1835, and again from September 6, 1841, to July 6, 1846; under the Earl of Derby from February 27, 1852, to December 28 of the same year; from February 25, 1858, to June 18, 1859; and again from July 6, 1866, to February 27, 1868; under Benjamin Disraeli, afterwards Lord Beaconsfield, from February 27, 1868, to December 27 of the same year; and from February 21, 1874, to April 28, 1880; under the Marquis of Salisbury, from June 24, 1885, to February 6, 1886, and from August 3, 1886, to August 16, 1892, when Mr. Gladstone took office. [CONSERVATISM.]

¶ (1) *Conservative Club:* A club founded in London in 1840. The mansion in St. James Street which it occupies was opened on February 10, 1845.

(2) *Conservative party:*

Political Hist.: The name given by Mr. John Wilson Croker in 1830 to the great party in the State previously known as the Tory party. [B, 2.] [See also TORY.]

"... we are now, as we always have been, decidedly and conscientiously attached to what is called the Tory, and which might with more propriety be called the *Conservative, party.*"—*Qu. Rev.,* vol. xliii., No. 85 (Jan. 1830), p. 276.

cŏn-sĕr'-va-tŏr, cŏn'-sĕr-vā-tŏr, *con-ser-va-tour, *s.* [Lat. *conservator.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Any person appointed to conserve, preserve, or watch over anything.

"Like *conservators* of the public health."
Cowper: Conversation.

II. *Law:*

1. In the same sense as I.

"... the Severn Board of *Conservators*, ..."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1881.

2. A standing arbitrator appointed to adjust differences which may arise between two parties.

3. *Old Scots Law of Comm.:* An officer appointed under the Scottish Act, 1503, to reside at Campvere, in the Netherlands, and settle cases arising among the Scottish merchants carrying on their business there. On the erection of the Court of Session in 1532, it claimed a cumulative jurisdiction in causes cognisable by the conservator. He was sometimes called the *Conservator of the Staple.*

¶ (1) *Conservators of the Peace:*

Law & Hist.: Officers appointed by the common law to see that the peace is kept. They were originally of two kinds. Those who held other offices than this, and aided in keeping the peace in virtue of their possessing such offices. To this category belonged the King, the Lord Chancellor, the High Constable, and other dignitaries. A second kind were those who had no other function. In 1360 they received the power of trying felonies, and obtained the name of Justices of the Peace. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 9.)

(2) *Conservator of the Staple:* [CONSERVATOR, II. 3].

(3) *Conservators of Truce and Safe Conducts:*

Law & Hist.: Officers appointed at every seaport to hear and decide on charges regarding the breaking of truces and safe conducts, or abetting and receiving the truce-breakers. By 2 Hen. V. 1, c. 6, such offences were made treason.

cŏn-sĕr'-va-tŏr-y, *a. & s.* [Fr. *conservatoire* (a. & s.); Sp. *conservatorio* (a.); Port. *conservatorio* = a conservatory; Ital. *conservatorio* = a workhouse, a nunnery; Low Lat. *conservatorius* (a.), *conservatorium* (s.).]

A. *As adj.:* Tending to preserve anything from loss, decay, or injury.

"She transmits a souvrain and *conservatory* influence through all the members."—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 143.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ordinary Language:*

(1) A place where anything is kept to preserve it from loss or injury.

"A *conservatory* of snow and ice, such as they use for delicacy to cool wine in summer."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

(2) Any glazed building. (This is the signification 2 (1), (2), used in a looser sense.)

2. *Horticulture:*

(1) *Properly:* A building, generally of brick, containing shelves for rows of pots; as its etymology implies, it is designed to conserve or protect plants which can be put in the open air in summer, but require protection from the rigour of our climate in winter.

(2) A glass house for plants at any season of the year.

cŏn-sĕr'-va-trĭx, *s.* [Lat.] A female conservator.

cŏn-sĕrve', *v.t.* [Lat. *conservo: con* = *cum* = with, together, and *servo* = to keep.]

1. *Gen.:* To preserve or protect from injury or loss.

"They will be able to *conserve* their properties unchanged . . ."—*Newton: Optics.*

2. *Specially:*

(1) To preserve or candy fruit; to make conserves.

* (2) To compound.

"And it was dyed in mummy which the skilful
Conserved of maidens' hearts."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

cŏn'-sĕrve, *s.* [CONSERVE, *v.*]

* 1. A preservative.

"The firste which is the *conserve*
And keper of the remenaunt."
Gower, iii. 86.

* 2. The act of compounding or preserving.

"Phisique of is *conserve*
Maketh many a restauracion."
Gower, iii. 22.

* 3. A conservatory or place where anything is kept.

"... set the pots into your *conserve*, and keep them dry."—*Evelyn's Kalendar.*

* 4. A compound, a preparation.

"They'll fetch you *conserve* from the hip
And lay it softly on your lip."
Drayton: Nymph., 2.

5. A sweetmeat; fruit preserved or candied.

"I shall . . . study broths, plaisters, and *conserves*, till from a fine lady I become a notable woman."—*Tatler*, No. 53.

cŏn-sĕrved', *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONSERVE, *v.*]

* **cŏn-sĕr'-vĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *conserv(e); -er.*]

1. *Gen.:* One who preserves or keeps from injury or loss; a preserver.

"In the Eastern regions there seems to have been a general custom of the priests having been the perpetual *conservers* of knowledge and story."—*Temple.*

2. *Spec.:* One who makes conserves.

cŏn-sĕr'-vĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONSERVE, *v.*]

* **A.** & **B.** *As pr. par. & partcip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Gen.:* The act of preserving or keeping from loss or injury.

2. *Spec.:* The act or art of making conserves.

* **cŏn-sĕss'-ĭon (ss as sh),** *s.* [Lat. *consessio*, from *consideo* = to sit together: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *sedeo* = to sit.] A sitting together. (*Bailey.*)

* **cŏn-sĕs'-sŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *consideo.*] One who sits together with others; an assessor. (*Bailey.*)

* **con-seyl,** *s.* [COUNSEL, *s.*]

"He was queyute of *conseyl* and speche."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 412.

* **con-seyl,** * **con-seyly,** *v.t.* [COUNSEL, *v.*]

cŏn-sĭd'-ĕr, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *considérer*; Sp. & Port. *considerar*; Ital. *considerare*, from Lat. *considero* = to observe, to consider, to contemplate; prop. to observe the stars: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *sidus* (genit. *sideris*) = a star.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To think or ponder upon; to contemplate, to reflect or fix one's thoughts on.

"Remember the days of old, *consider* the years of many generations . . ."—*Deut.* xxxii. 7.

2. To examine, to inspect.

"Is man no more than this? *Consider* him well."—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, iii. 4.

3. To have regard or respect to; to take into account.

"It seems necessary, in the choice of persons for greater employments, to *consider* their bodies as well as their minds, . . ."—*Temple.*

4. To look upon as of importance.

"... more united at home, and more *considered* abroad, ..."—*Sir W. Temple: To the Lord Treasurer*, Feb. 21, 1678.

5. To look upon in a certain light; to estimate, to regard, to view.

"Mr. Montague was too aspiring to stoop to anything below the height he was in, and that he least *considered* profit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

¶ Followed by *as.*

"... two leaders, either of whom might, with some show of reason, claim to be *considered as* the representative of the absent chief."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* 6. To estimate at its proper value; to requite, to reward.

"... take away with thee the very services thou hast done; which if I have not enough *considered* ... to be more thankful to thee shall be my study."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 1.

7. To look upon with pity or sympathy.

"*Consider* mine affliction, and deliver me ..."—*Psalm* cxix. 153.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To reflect, to ponder, to deliberate or think seriously.

"*Consider* whose thou art ..."
Ford: Perkin Warbeck, i. 2.

2. To deliberate.

(*a*) Followed by *of.*

"Widow, we will *consider of* your suit.
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

(*b*) Used in a sort of reflexive sense.

"... you ought to *consider* with yourselves ..."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

3. To examine or enquire.

"Twere to *consider* too curiously, to *consider* so."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 1.

4. To hesitate, to doubt, to waver.

"Twas rage alone,
Which burning upwards, in succession dries
The tears that stood *considering* in her eyes."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses viii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to consider* and *to regard:* "There is most caution in *considering*; most attention in *regarding*. The circumstances, situation, advantages, disadvantages, and the like, are objects of *consideration*; personal character, abilities, and qualities, are objects of *regard*. A want of *consideration* leads a person to form a very unfair judgment of others; a want of *regard* makes them *regardless* of their comfort, convenience, and respectability. We ought to have a *consideration* for all who are in our service, not to demand more of them than what we may reasonably expect; we ought at all times to have a *regard* for our own credit and respectability, among those who are witnesses of our conduct." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **cŏn-sĭd-ĕr-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *considerable; -ity.*] The quality of being considerable or capable of being considered.

cŏn-sĭd'-ĕr-a-ble, *a. & s.* [Fr. *considérable.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Worthy or capable of being considered; worth consideration.

"It is *considerable*, that some urns have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps were burning."—*Wilkins.*

* 2. Deserving of notice; noteworthy.

"The Author thought them *considerable* enough to address them to his Prince . . ."—*Pope: Horace*, bk. ii., ep. i.

† 3. Important; of consequence or weight; influential.

"... escorted by many of the most *considerable* gentlemen of the western counties, ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

4. Of some size, amount, or quality; moderately large or great.

"The weight of France, therefore, though still very *considerable*, has relatively diminished."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A matter or point worthy of consideration.

"For the sense there are two *considerables*; the motion made on the brain, and the soul's act consequent thereupon, which we call animadversion."—*Glanvill: Van. of Dogm.*, ch. viii.

* **cŏn-sĭd'-ĕr-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *considerable; -ness.*] The quality of being worthy of consideration.

(1) In importance, moment, or weight.

"Nor doth all the glory that riseth out of them, to him, rise up to a *considerableness* in comparison of what shall, and doth, out of us . . ."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. ii., pt. iv., p. 95.

(2) In size, extent, or amount.

"... to the smallness of the worth of their livings, and to the *considerableness* of income they yield the impropriation."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. i., p. 168. *App. to the Life.*

cŏn-sĭd'-ĕr-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *considerab(le); -ly.*]

1. In a manner or degree deserving of consideration.

"I desire no sort of favour so much, as that of serving you more *considerably* than I have been yet able to do."—*Pope.*

2. Greatly; to a great extent.

"In regard to ducks and rabbits, the breeds of which differ *considerably* from each other in structure."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 19.

* **cŏn-sĭd'-ĕr-ąnce,** *s.* [Eng. *consider; -ance.*] Consideration, reflection, or deliberation.

"After this cold *considerance*, sentence me."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 2.

cŏn-sĭd'-ĕr-ąte, *a.* [Lat. *consideratus*, pa. par. of *considero.*]

* 1. Thoughtful; given to consideration and reflection; serious.

"The expediency, in the present juncture, may appear to every *considerate* man."—*Addison.*

* 2. Serious, sober, expressive of thought or reflection.

"Beau mark'd my unsuccessful pains
With fix'd *considerate* face."
Cowper: Dog and Water Lily.

* 3. Quiet, calm, careful.

"I went the next day secretly, unto a high decayed piece of a turret, upon the wall over the haven, to take a *considerate* view thereof."—*Sir H. Blount: Voyage to the Levant*, p. 106.

* 4. Having a regard to or consideration for; regardful (followed by the preposition *of*).

"Though they will do nothing for virtue, yet they may be presumed more *considerate* of praise."—*Dr. H. More: Decay of Christian Piety.*

5. Characterized by a consideration for the feelings or situation of others; thoughtful.

"It will be the business of a just and refined nature to be sincere and *considerate* at the same time."—*Helps: Friends in Council*, i. 15.

¶ For the difference between *considerate* and *thoughtful*, see THOUGHTFUL.

cŏn-sĭd'-ĕr-ąte-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *considerate; -ly.*]

* 1. After due consideration or reflection; not hastily or rashly; seriously.

2. With consideration or regard for the feelings of others.

***cŏn-sĭd'-ĕr-ąte-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *considerate* ; *-ness.*]

1. The quality of being considerate, prudent, or thoughtful.

2. The quality of having a consideration or regard for the feelings of others.

"Your *considerateness* and bounty will make you faithful ones [attendants] wherever you go."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vol. iii., let. xxxiii.

cŏn-sĭd-ĕr-ā'-tion, *con-syd-er-a-cyon, *s.* [Fr. *considération* ; Ital. *considerazione* ; from Lat. *consideratio*, from *considero* = to consider (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. The act of considering, reflecting, or seriously deliberating on.

2. Careful attention, thought, or deliberation ; care, prudence.

"These facts are in perfect accordance with another fact which seems to deserve *consideration*."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. Contemplation or meditation. (Followed by the preposition *of*.)

"Moses, having his mind fixed upon him who is invisible, acted more from the *consideration of* him whom he could not see, than of him whom he saw to be highly displeased with him . . ."—*Stillingfleet*, vol. iii., ser. 1.

4. An examination, enquiry, or investigation into anything.

5. The result of examination, deliberation, or meditation ; reflections, thoughts.

". . . a little tract entitled '*Considerations* on the Choice of a Speaker' . . ."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

6. Thought, regard, attention, or respect for the feelings or opinions of others.

". . . unless the House should, out of *consideration* for him, be disposed to retain them."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

7. A respectful expression of regard.

8. That which is considered or reflected on ; a motive or ground of action or conduct.

"The *consideration*, in regard whereof the law forbiddeth these things, was not because those nations did use them."—*Hooker.*

9. A point or matter to be considered or taken into account.

". . . by what *considerations* the applicability of the principle is bounded."—*J. S. Mill : Polit. Econ.* (1848), vol. i., bk. ii., ch. ii., § 1, p. 255.

10. The ground or reason for a conclusion.

"Not led by any commandment, yet moved with such *considerations* as have been before set down."—*Hooker.*

11. A claim to notice or regard ; importance, worth, consequence.

". . . peers of high *consideration* . . ."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

12. A reward, recompense, or payment for any act done.

"We are provident enough not to part with any thing serviceable to our bodies under a good *consideration*, but make little account of our souls."—*Ray : On the Creation.*

13. An equivalent.

"Foreigners can never take our bills for payment, though they might pass as valuable *considerations* among your own people."—*Locke.*

II. *Law :* (See extract).

"*Consideration* is the material cause of a contract, without which no contract bindeth. It is either expressed, as if a man bargain to give twenty shillings for a horse ; or else implied, as when a man comes into an inn, and taking both meat and lodging for himself and his horse, without bargaining with the host, if he discharge not the house, the host may stay his horse."—*Cowel.*

¶ 1. *To take into consideration :*

(1) To consider, to reflect on, to weigh.

(2) To pay attention or regard to as a matter deserving of consideration.

". . . they took into *consideration* another matter of high importance."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. *In consideration of :* Considering, taking into account.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *consideration* and *reflection* : "*Consideration* is employed for practical purposes ; *reflection* for matters of speculation or moral improvement. Common objects call for *consideration* : the workings of the mind itself, or objects purely spiritual, occupy *reflection*."

(2) He thus discriminates between *consideration* and *reason* : "*Considerations* influence our actions ; they are a species of motives : *reason* determines our belief or our conduct. *Considerations* are restrictive or negative ; *reasons* are positive. We may have powerful *considerations* for forbearing to act, and powerful *reasons* for adopting one line of conduct in preference to another. *Considerations* are almost always personal, affecting either our own interest or that of others ; *reasons* are general, and vary according to the nature of the subject. No *consideration* of profit or advantage should induce a person to forfeit his word. The *reasons* which men assign for their conduct are often as absurd as they are false." (*Crabb : Eng. Synon.*)

cŏn-sĭd'-ĕr-ą-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *considerat(e)* ; *-ive.*] Given or inclined to reflection ; thoughtful, contemplative.

***cŏn-sĭd'-ĕr-ą-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who considers or reflects ; a considerer.

". . . thinking *considerators* . . ."—*Brown : Chr. Mor.*, i. 30.

cŏn-sĭd'-ĕred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Consider.]

A. *As pa. par. :* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective :*

1. Reflected on ; devoted to reflection.

"And at our more *consider'd* time we'll read,
Answer, and think upon this business."
Shakesp. : Hamlet, ii. 2.

2. Thought of, estimated, looked upon.

¶ *All things considered :* After a careful weighing of and reflecting on all the circumstances of any case.

cŏn-sĭd'-ĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *consider* ; *-er.*] One who is given to consideration and reflection.

cŏn-sĭd'-ĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., s., & prep.* or *conj.* [Consider.]

A. *As pr. par. :* (See the verb).

B. *As adj. :* Reflective, reasoning.

". . . yet after so long a tract of time, the scripture must, by *considering* men, be confest to speak not only properly, but often politely and elegantly to the present age."—*Dr. H. More : Government of the Tongue*, sec. ii., § 12.

C. *As subst. :* The act of taking into consideration ; reflecting or seriously thinking ; consideration.

". . . I am afraid,
His thinkings are below the moon, not worth
His serious *considering*."
Shakesp. : Henry VIII., iii. 2.

D. *As prep. or conj. :* Taking into consideration, making allowance for.

"It is not possible to act otherwise, *considering* the weakness of our nature."—*Spectator.*

¶ *A considering cap :* A state or appearance of consideration, meditation, or reflection.

"Now I'll put on my *considering cap*."—*Beaum. and Flet. : Loyal Subject.*

***cŏn-sĭd'-ĕr-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *considering* ; *-ly.*] In a serious manner ; with deep thought or consideration ; without haste or rashness.

". . . read them *consideringly* over. . . ."—*Whole Duty of Man : Heads of Self-Exam.*

cŏn-sīgn' (*g* silent), *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *consigner* ; Ital. *consegnare* ; Sp. *consignar*, from Lat. *consigno* = to seal, to attest : *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *signo* = to seal ; *signum* = a seal.]

A. *Transitive :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. *Literally :*

* (1) To sign or mark with a sign.

". . . *consigning* them with holy chrism, . . ."—*Strype : Records*, No. 88, *Judgment of Buckmaster.*

* (2) To confirm, to assure.

"For my father hath *consigned* and confirmed me with his assured testimonie, . . ."—*Tyndall : Workes*, p. 457.

(3) To hand over, to deliver formally or by deed.

"Men, by free gift, *consign* over a place to the Divine worship."—*South.*

(4) To commit, to transfer.

"Hopeless as they who, far at sea,
By the cold moon have just *consign'd*
The corse of one, loved tenderly,
To the bleak flood they leave behind."
Moore : Lalla Rookh ; Fire Worshippers.

(5) To yield, to give up, to surrender, to resign.

"At last,
The clouds *consign* their treasures to the fields."
Thomson : Spring, 171-2.

2. *Figuratively :*

* (1) To stamp, mark, or impress.

"*Consign* my spirit with great fear."—*Bp. Taylor.*

(2) To commit.

"The four evangelists *consigned* to writing that history."—*Addison.*

(3) To give in charge, to entrust.

"Atrides, parting for the Trojan war,
Consign'd the youthful consort to his care."
Pope : Odyssey.

* (4) To appropriate, to apply to a certain purpose, to assign.

"The French commander *consigned* it to the use for which it was intended by the donor."—*Dryden : Fables : Dedic.*

(5) To condemn, to give up to a certain state.

". . . put their seals to the packet which *consigns* every new-born effort to oblivion."—*Goldsmith : The Bee*, No. v. ; *Of Reverie.*

II. *Technically :*

* 1. *Eccles. :* To mark or sign with the sign of the cross.

"In baptism we are admitted to the kingdom of Christ, presented unto him, *consigned* with his sacrament."—*Bp. Taylor : Great Exemplar*, pt. i., Dis. 6.

2. *Comm. :* To hand over or entrust to an agent goods for disposal or superintendence.

*** B.** *Intransitive :*

1. To consent, to agree.

". . . a maid yet rosed over with the virgin crimson of modesty, . . . It were . . . a hard condition for a maid to *consign* to."—*Shakesp. : Henry V.*, v. 2.

2. To yield, to submit, to give way.

"All lovers young, all lovers must
Consign to thee, and come to dust."
Shakesp. : Song in Cymbeline.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *consign*, to *commit*, and to *entrust* : "The idea of transferring from one's self to the care of another is common to these terms. What is *consigned* is either given absolutely away from one's self, or only conditionally for one's own purpose : what is *committed* or *entrusted* is given conditionally. A person *consigns* his property over to another by a deed in law ; a merchant *consigns* his goods to another, to dispose of them for his advantage ; he *commits* the management of his business to his clerks, and *entrusts* them with the care of his property. *Consign* expresses a more positive measure than *commit*, and *commit* than *entrust*. When a child is *consigned* to the care of another, it is an unconditional surrender of one's trust into the hands of another ; but any person may be *committed* to the care of another with various limitations ; and when he is *entrusted* to his care, it is both a partial and temporary matter, referring mostly to his personal safety, and that only for a limited time." (*Crabb : Eng. Synon.*)

***cŏn-sĭg'-ną-tar-ў,** *s.* [Lat. *consignatus*, pa. par. of *consigno*.] One to whom goods are consigned or entrusted ; a consignee.

cŏn-sĭg-nā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *consignation* ; from Lat. *consignatio*, from *consignatus*, pa. par. of *consigno*.]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

* 1. The act of marking or signing with any sign.

". . . with the *consignation*, with the cream, imposition of hands of the prelats, be the signes."—*Strype : Records*, No. 88 ; *Judgment of Stokesly.*

* 2. The act of ratifying, affirming, or confirming, as though by affixing a seal ; confirmation, ratification.

"If we find that we increase in duty, then we may look upon the tradition of the holy sacramental symbols as a direct *consignation* of pardon."—*Taylor : Worthy Communicant.*

3. The act of consigning, committing, or delivering over.

"As the hope of salvation is a good disposition towards it, so is despair a certain *consignation* to eternal ruin."—*Taylor.*

4. A sign, indication, or mark.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Comm. :* The act of consigning goods to an agent for sale or disposal ; consignment.

2. *Civil & Scots Law :* The act of depositing in the hands of a third person a sum of money about which there is a dispute.

***cŏn-sĭg'-ną-türe,** *s.* [Pref. *con*, and Eng. *signature* (q.v.).] A joint signature ; a full and complete ratification.

coñ-sig-ne (signe as sēn-yę), *s.* [Fr.]

Military :

1. A watchword or countersign given to a sentinel.

2. A person required to keep within certain bounds.

cŏn-sīgned' (*g* silent), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Consign.]

A. *As pa. par. :* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. Committed, delivered, handed over.

2. Given in charge, entrusted.

3. Assigned, appropriated, given over.

II. *Comm.:* Entrusted or delivered to an agent for sale or disposal. (See extract under CONSIGNEE.)

cŏn-sīgn-ēe' (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *consign; -ee.*] One to whom goods are entrusted or consigned for sale or disposal; an agent, a factor.

"Consigned goods are supposed in general to be the property of him by whom they are consigned (who is called the consignor), but to be at the disposal of him to whom they are consigned, who is called the *consignee.*"—*Mortimer: Commercial Dictionary.*

cŏn-sīgn'-ĕr, cŏn-sign-or' (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *consign; -er, -or.*] He who consigns or entrusts goods to another for sale or disposal. (See extract under CONSIGNEE.)

* **cŏn-sĭg-nĭf'-ĭ-cant,** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *con,* and Eng. *significant* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Having a joint or common signification.

"But I find not one of those words or any *consignificant* or equivalent to them, in all our Saxon laws."—*Spelman: Of Feuds and Tenures,* pt. ii., p. 7.

B. *As subst.:* A word having the same meaning as another; a synonym.

* **cŏn-sĭg-nĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *con,* and Eng. *signification* (q.v.).] A joint or common signification.

"He calls the additional denoting of time, by a truly philosophic word, a *consignification.*"—*Harris: Philolog. Inq.*

* **cŏn-sĭg-nĭf'-ĭc-a-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *con,* and Eng. *significative* (q.v.).] Having a joint or common signification; synonymous.

* **cŏn-sĭg'-nĭ-fy,** *v.t.* [Pref. *con,* and Eng. *signify* (q.v.).] To mark or denote in union with something else.

"The cypher . . . only serves . . . to connote and *consignify,* and to change the value of the figures, . . ."—*Tooke: Diversions of Purley,* vol. i., p. 305.

cŏn-sīgn'-ĭng (*g* silent), *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONSIGN.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of entrusting goods to another for sale or disposal; consignment.

cŏn-sīgn'-mĕnt (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *consign; -ment.*]

1. The act of consigning or entrusting goods to another for sale or disposal.

". . . to increase your *consignments* of this valuable branch of national commerce, . . ."—*Burke: Report of a Com. on the Affairs of India.*

2. The writing by which anything is consigned or entrusted.

3. That which is consigned; goods entrusted to an agent or factor for sale or disposal.

4. It is commonly used for a batch of goods received for sale, not necessarily upon trust or as by an agent.

* **cŏn-sĭl'-ĭ-ar-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *consiliarius,* from *consilium.*] Having the character of a counsel.

cŏn-sĭl'-ĭ-ençe, *s.* [Lat. *consiliens,* pr. par. of *consilio* = to leap together: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *salio* = to leap.] The act of concurring or coinciding; coincidence.

"This is what Dr. Whewell expressively terms the *consilience* of inductions."—*Herschel: Astron.,* 3rd ed. (1850), p. 4, note.

† **cŏn-sĭl'-ĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *consiliens.*] Coinciding, concurring.

"The *consilient* testimony in their favour."—*Garbett: Bampton Lect.,* viii.

* **cŏn-sĭ'-mĭ-lar,** *a.* [Pref. *con,* and Eng. *similar* (q.v.).] Having a common likeness.

* **cŏn-sĭ'-mĭ-lar-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *consimilar; -y.*] Similar, having like qualities or appearance.

"The flood *consimilary* ducts receive. . . ."
Brooke: Universal Beauty, bk. iii.

* **cŏn-sĭ-mĭ'-lĭ-tude,** *s.* [Pref. *con,* and Eng. *similitude* (q.v.).] A common likeness or resemblance.

* **cŏn-sĭ-mĭ'-lĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *consimilitas,* from *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *similitas* = likeness; *similis* = like.] The same as CONSIMILITUDE (q.v.).

cŏn-sĭst', *v.i.* [Fr. *consister,* from Lat. *consisto* = to stand firm: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *sisto* = to stand.]

* 1. To stand together; to remain fixed.

"It is against the nature of water, being a flexible and ponderous body, to *consist* and stay itself."—*Brerewood: On Languages.*

* 2. To hold together, to exist.

"He is before all things, and by him all things *consist.*"—*Colossians* i. 17.

* 3. To have concurrent existence, to coexist.

"Necessity and election cannot *consist* together in the same act."—*Bramhall: Against Hobbes.*

4. To be composed or made up, to be comprised. (With the prep. *of.*)

". . . the Editor has ventured to add a Second Part, *consisting of* a kind of cento . . ."—*Scott: Thomas the Rhymer.*

5. To be comprised of, to be contained, to depend on. (Followed by *in.*)

"If their purgation did *consist in* words."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 3.

* 6. To be based, to stand, to insist or claim. (Followed by *on.*)

"Welcome is peace, if he *on* peace *consist.*"
Shakesp.: Pericles, i. 4.

* 7. To hold together; to be consistent, agreeable, or in accord; to harmonize, to accord.

"This was a *consisting* story."—*Bp. Burnett.*

¶ Followed by *with.*

"His majesty would be willing to consent to any thing that could *consist with* his conscience and honour."—*Clarendon.*

cŏn-sĭst'-ençe, cŏn-sĭst'-ęn-çў, *s.* [Lat. *consistentia,* from *consistens,* pr. par. of *consisto.*] [CONSIST.]

1. A holding together; the act of remaining or existing in a fixed or permanent state.

2. A state of rest in things capable of growth or motion.

"Even there [in the heaven] I find a change, of motion, of face, of quality; motion whether by *consistence* or retrogradation . . ."—*Seasonable Sermons,* p. 2.

3. A substance, form; firmness of character or nature.

"His friendship is of a noble make, and a lasting *consistency.*"—*South: Sermons.*

4. The quality of being durable or lasting; persistence, durability.

"The first can only refer to that sort of preliminary meeting of the representatives of the six Powers which seems to gain more and more *consistency,* and from which Turkey would be excluded."—*Times,* Nov. 18, 1876.

* 5. A substance or material.

"Nigh founder'd on he fares,
Treading the crude *consistence,* half on foot,
Half flying."
Milton: P. L., bk. ii.

6. A degree of denseness or rarity.

"Let the expressed juices be boiled into the *consistence* of a syrup."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

* 7. A combination, a combined or united body.

"The Church of God, as meaning the whole *consistence* of orders and members."—*Milton,* in *Ogilvie.*

8. The state or quality of being consistent, harmonious, or in accord with itself or other things; agreement, accord, harmony.

"That *consistency* of behaviour, whereby he inflexibly pursues those measures which appear the most just and equitable."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

¶ Followed by *with.*

". . . the *consistency* of popery, *with* the civil and religious liberties of this nation, . . ."—*Hoadly: Letters signed Britannicus,* Let. 64.

cŏn-sĭst'-ent, *a.* [Lat. *consistens,* pr. par. of *consisto.*]

* 1. Holding together; firm, solid, not fluid. (*Lit. & fig.*)

2. In consistence or harmony; congruous, harmonious, not contradictory (followed by *with*).

"A great part of their politicks others do not think *consistent with* honour to practice."—*Addison: On Italy.*

3. Acting up to one's professions.

"It was hardly possible to be at once a *consistent* Quaker and a courtier: but it was utterly impossible to be at once a *consistent* Quaker and a conspirator."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xv.

¶ For the difference between *consistent* and *compatible,* see COMPATIBLE; for that between *consistent* and *consonant,* see CONSONANT.

cŏn-sĭst'-ent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *consistent; -ly.*]

1. In a consistent manner; agreeably, harmoniously.

2. According to, or in consistence with, one's professions.

cŏn-sĭst'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [CONSIST, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

* **B.** *As adjective:*

1. Having consistence.

". . . *consisting* bodies."—*Bacon: Nat. and Experimental History.*

2. Comprised, contained, or depending on.

"Though in and of him there be much *consisting.*"
Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

3. Consistent.

"You could not help bestowing more that is *consisting* with the fortune of a private man."—*Dryden.*

cŏn-sĭs-tŏr'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Eng. *consistory; -al.*] Of or pertaining to a consistory or ecclesiastical court.

". . . the *Consistorial* Courts, . . ."—*Lord Brougham: Historical Sketches; Lord Mansfield.*

¶ *Consistorial Court (Scotland):* A term applied to the Commissary Court (now abolished), which took the place of the more ancient bishop's court. (*Ogilvie.*)

* **cŏn-sĭs-tŏr'-ĭ-an,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *consistory; -an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Presbyterian; relating to Presbyterian church government. (Used by a seventeenth century controversialist contemptuously.)

"You fall next on the *consistorian* schismatics; for so you call Presbyterians."—*Milton: Notes on Dr. Griffith's Serm.*

B. *As subst.:* A member of a consistory.

cŏn'-sĭs-tŏr-ў, * **con-sis-tor-ie,** * **con-stor-ie,** *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *consistorium* = a place of assembly, from *consisto* = to stand together.] [CONSIST.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

Ecclesiastical:

1. The court of every bishop of the Christian Church for the consideration and decision of ecclesiastical causes arising within the diocese. In England the consistory is held by the bishop's chancellor, or commissary, and by archdeacons or their officials, either in the cathedral or other convenient place in the diocese. (*Burns: Eccles. Law.*)

"This false judge, as telleth us the storie,
As he was wont, sat in his *consistorie*
And yaf his domes upon sondry cas."
Chaucer: The Doctoures Tale, 12,998.

2. *In the Roman Catholic Church:* The highest council of state in the Papal government; the assembly of cardinals.

"By a commission from the *consistory,*
Yea the whole *consist'ry* of Rome."
Shakesp.: Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

3. An assembly or council of ministers and elders of any church to settle matters connected with that church or body.

". . . confiscated property bequeathed to Protestant *consistories.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. vi.

* II. *Figuratively:*

1. A solemn assembly or meeting.

"To council summons all his mighty peers,
Within thick clouds, and dark, tenfold involved,
A gloomy *consistory.*"
Milton: P. L., i. 62.

2. A council or court.

"My other self, my counsel's *consistory,*
My oracle."
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 2.

B. *As adj.:* Of the nature of or pertaining to an ecclesiastical court; consistorial.

consistory court, *s.*

Law & Eccles.: [CONSISTORY, A. I. 1.].

* **cŏn-sĭs'-tūre,** *s.* [Eng. *consist; -ure.*] Consistency.

"Trees proof against weapons . . . being of a *consisture* so hard."—*Evelyn: Silva,* p. 490.

* **cŏn-sīte',** *v.* [Lat. *consitus,* pa. par. of *consero* = to sow together.] To sow or plant together, to unite.

* **cŏn-sĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *consitio,* gen. *consitionis,* from *consitus,* pa. par. of *consero,* to sow together.] A sowing or planting together. (*Coles.*)

cŏn-sō-brĭ'-nal, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *consobrinalis.*] Pertaining to a cousin; having the relation of a cousin. (*J. Hannay: Singleton Fontenoy,* bk. iv., ch. vii.)

* **cŏn-sō'-ci-ate (ci as shi),** *s.* [Lat. *consociatus,* pa. par. of *consocio: con* = *cum* = with, together, and *socio* = to join, to associate.] An associate, a confederate, an accomplice.

"Partridge and Stanhope were condemned as *consociates* in the conspiracy of Somerset."—*Hayward.*

* **cŏn-sō'-ci-ąte (ci as shi),** *v.t. & i.* [CONSOCIATE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To unite or join together, to associate.

"Generally the best outward shapes are also the likeliest to be *consociated* with good inward faculties."—*Wotton: On Education.*

2. To bring into communication or connection.

"Ships, besides the transporting of riches and rarities from place to place, *consociate* the most remote regions of the earth . . ."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p.102.

3. To cement, to hold together.

"The ancient philosophers always brought in a supernatural principle to unite and *consociate* the parts of the chaos."—*Burnet*

II. *American Church:* To convene a consociation of pastors and delegates of different churches for consultation and advice.

B. *Intransitive:*

*I. *Ord. Lang.:* To coalesce, to join or unite together.

"If they cohered, yet by the next conflict with other atoms they might be separated again, without ever *consociating* into the huge condense bodies of planets."—*Bentley: Serm.*, vii.

II. *American Church:* To meet in a consociation.

***con-sō'-çi-ā-tĕd** (or **çi** as **shĭ**), *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONSOCIATE, *v.*]

***con-sō'-çi-ā-tĭng** (or **çi** as **shĭ**), *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONSOCIATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of joining or uniting together.

2. The act of associating or joining with others.

con-sō-çi-ā'-tion (or **çi** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Lat. *consociatio*, from *consociatus*, pa. par. of *consocio.*]

*I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An alliance, union, or conjunction.

". . . a *consociation* of offices . . ."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

2. Intimacy, close companionship or association.

"By so long and so various *consociation* with a prince, . . ."—*Watton.*

II. *Ecclesiol.:* A union or fellowship of churches, by means of the pastors and delegates. A meeting of the pastors and delegates of different churches for consultation and mutual aid and support in ecclesiastical matters. Used—

1. In a general sense.

"Nor does there appear in the first century that *consociation* of the churches of the same province which gave rise to councils and to metropolitans."—*Mosheim: Church Hist.* (ed. Murdock), cent. i., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 14.

2. In the American churches.

***con-sō-çi-ā'-tion-al** (or **çi** as **shĭ**), *a.* [Eng. *consociation*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a consociation.

***con-sō-çi'-ĕt-y, *con-sō-çi'-ĕt-ĭe,** *s.* [Pref. *con*, and Eng. *society* (q.v.).] Association.

"By mutuall *consociete*."—*Heywood: Dialogues*, No. II.

†**con-sŏl'**, *s.* [CONSOLS.]

con-sōl'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *consol(e)*; *-able.*] Able to be consoled; admitting of consolation.

"A long, long weeping, not *consolable*."
Tennyson: Merlin & Vivien, 705.

***con'-sŏl-āte**, *a.* [Lat. *consolatus*, pa. par. of *consolor.*]

1. Consolatory, cheering.

"The most *consolate* thing in the world to me."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vii. 40. (*Davies.*)

2. Consoled, comforted.

"He cometh to thee, to make thee *consolate*."—*Quarles: Emblems*, bk. v., No. 15.

***con'-sŏl-āte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *consolatus*, pa. par. of *consolor* = to console (q.v.).] To console, to comfort, to cheer.

"That pitiful rumour may report my flight,
To *consolate* thine ear."
Shakesp.: All's Well, iii. 2.

con-sŏl-ā'-tion, *con-sŏl-ā'-çion, *s.* [Fr. *consolation*; Ital. *consolazione*, from Lat. *consolatio*, from *consolor* = to console: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *solor* = to comfort.]

1. The act of consoling, cheering, or comforting.

"Thynkest thou it a small thynge of the *consolacions* of God?"—*Bible* (1551); *Job*, ch. xv.

2. That which consoles, cheers, or comforts; a source or cause of comfort.

"Hear diligently my speech, and let this be your *consolations*."—*Job* xxi. 2.

3. A state of comparative comfort and happiness.

"For we have great joy and *consolation* in thy love, . . ."—*Philem.* i. 7.

***con'-sŏl-ā-tŏr**, *s.* [Lat.] A comforter, a consoler, a cheerer.

"A kind of officers termed *consolators* of the sick."—*Johnson: Note on Tempest.*

***con-sŏl'-ą-tŏr-ў**, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *consolatorius.*]

A. *As subst.:* Anything which consoles, comforts, or cheers; a consolation.

B. *As adj.:* Consoling, comforting, cheering; containing or tending to consolation or comfort.

"Letters . . . objurgatory, *consolatory*, monitory, or congratulatory."—*Howell: Letters*, I. i. 1.

***con-sŏl'-ą-trĭx**, *s.* [Lat.] A female consoler.

"Love, the *consolatrix*, met him again."—*Mrs. Oliphant: Salem Chapel*, ch. xxvi.

***con-solde**, *s.* [CONSOUND.]

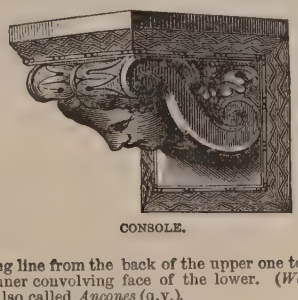
con-sōle', *v.t.* [Fr. *consoler*, from Lat. *consolor*: *con* = *cum* = with, together, fully; *solor* = to cheer, to comfort.] To comfort or cheer the mind in time of trouble or distress; to alleviate grief or sorrow; to soothe, to solace.

"Mr. Pope retired with some chagrin to Twickenham, but *consoled* himself and his friend with this sarcastic reflexion—'We shall take our degree together in fame, whatever we do at the university.'"—*Warburton: Life, by Hurd.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *console*, to *comfort*, and to *solace*: "*Console* and *solace* denote the relieving of pain; *comfort* marks the communication of positive pleasure. We *console* others with words; we *console* or *solace* ourselves with reflections; we *comfort* by words or deeds. *Console* is used on more important occasions than *solace*. We *console* our friends when they meet with afflictions; we *solace* ourselves when we meet with disasters; we *comfort* those who stand in need of comfort." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

con'-sōle, *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Archit.:* A bracket or truss, mostly with scrolls or volutes at the two ends, of unequal size and contrasted, but connected by a flowing line from the back of the upper one to the inner convolving face of the lower. (*Weale.*) Also called *Ancones* (q.v.).



CONSOLE.

2. *Furnit.:* A pier-table or bracket.

"Showing me the beautiful books and ornaments on the *consoles* and chiffonieres."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xiii.

console-table, *s.* [CONSOLE, *s.*, 2.]

con-sōled', *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONSOLE, *v.*]

con-sōl'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *consol(e)*; *-er.*] One who consoles, cheers, or comforts.

"And, as she looked around, she saw how Death, the *consoler*,
Laying his hand upon many a heart, had healed it for ever."
Longfellow: Evangeline, pt. ii., v. 5.

con-sŏl'-ĭd-ąnt, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *consolidans*, pr. par. of *consolido* = to condense, to consolidate (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Having the power or quality of consolidating; especially applied to a medicine, having the tendency to unite and close up wounds.

B. *As subst.:* That which has the power or quality of consolidating; especially used of a medicine having the quality of closing up wounds.

con-sŏl'-ĭ-dāte, *v.t. & i.* [In Fr. *consolider.* [CONSOLIDATE, *a.*] The word is explained in the glossary to Philemon Holland's translation of Pliny's Natural History, 1601, as if then of recent introduction into the English tongue.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To make solid, to form into a solid and compact mass, to compress, to harden, to solidify.

"The word may be rendered, either he stretched, or he fixed and *consolidated*, the earth above the waters."—*Burnet: Theory.*

2. *Figuratively:*

*(1) To strengthen; to render firm or steady.

". . . wherby knowledge is ratyfied, and (as I mought saye) *consolidate*."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. iii., ch. xxv.

(2) To unite closely and firmly; to bring into close union.

"So long as he was compelled to act he would endeavour to *consolidate* the Empire by every justifiable means."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 29, 1881.

(3) To mass together.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Legal:*

(1) To combine two benefices in one.

(2) To combine two or more actions into one.

2. *Parl.:* To combine or unite two or more bills in one.

*3. *Surg.:* To unite or close the lips of a wound, or the parts of a broken bone.

4. *Funds:* To unite several items of revenue under one head. [CONSOL.]

". . . a great variety of taxes and surpluses of taxes and duties which were at that year *consolidated*."—*Rees: Cyclopædia; Funds.*

B. *Intrans.:* To become solid; to form into a solid and compact body, to solidify.

"In hurts and ulcers of the head, dryness maketh them more apt to *consolidate*."—*Bacon: Nat. History.*

con-sŏl'-ĭ-dāte, *a.* [Lat. *consolidatus*, pa. par. of *consolido*: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *solido* = to make solid; *solidus* = solid, compact.]

*1. *Lit.:* Formed into a solid and compact mass; solidified, hardened.

". . . the brawnes and sinewes of his thighs not fully *consolidate*."—*Sir T. Elyot: Gov.*, fol. 58.

†2. *Fig.:* Firmly fixed or united; combined.

"Tho all experience past became
Consolidate in mind and frame."
Tennyson: Two Voices.

con-sŏl'-ĭ-dā-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONSOLIDATE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Solidified; formed into a solid and compact mass; hardened.

"Take, then, a mass of partially *consolidated* mud, . . ."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), xiv. 417-8.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Brought into union; combined.

". . . the equality manifestly becomes as predicable of the *consolidated* states as it was of the serial states."—*Herbert Spencer: Principles of Psychology*, p. 300.

(2) In close union and connection; compact.

"The Germans believe that, as they have only their own *consolidated* and easily traversed country to defend . . ."—*Times*, Nov. 11, 1876.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Parl.:* Applied to two or more bills combined into one.

2. *Funds:* Applied to two or more sources of revenue combined in one. [CONSOLS.]

3. *Law:* Applied to two or more actions combined into one.

¶ *The Consolidated Fund:*

National Exchequer: A fund so called because it was consolidated out of three others—the aggregate, the general, and the South Sea funds. It was first formed in 1786. By 56 Geo. III., c. 98 there was amalgamated with it the Irish Exchequer. On Jan. 5, 1816, it became as it now is, the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom.

con-sŏl'-ĭ-dā-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONSOLIDATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of making solid or compact.

2. The act or process of becoming solid or hardened.

II. *Law, &c.:* The act of combining two or more actions, bills, &c., into one.

¶ *Consolidating of actions:*

Law: The joining of two or more actions in one. This may be done by order of a judge, when two or more actions are brought by the same plaintiff, against the same defendant, at the same time, for a cause of prosecution which might have been tried in a single action.

cŏn-sŏl-ĭ-dā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *consolidatio*, from *consolidatus*, pa. par. of *consolido*.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of consolidating or forming into a solid and compact mass.

"The *consolidation* of the marble, and of the stone, did not fall out at random."—*Woodward: Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

2. The state of being consolidated or formed into a solid and compact mass; solidification.

"In an able and elaborate essay published in 1835, Prof. Sedgwick proposed the theory that cleavage is due to the action of crystalline or polar forces subsequent to the *consolidation* of the rock."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), xiv. 410.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. A ratifying or confirmation.

"He first offered a league to Henry the Seventh, and for *consolidation* thereof his daughter Margaret."—*Lord Herbert of Cherbury: Hist. of Henry VIII.*, p. 11.

2. A strengthening or rendering firm.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Geol.:* The rendering of strata harder and more stony. [A. I. 1.] As a rule the older rocks are more consolidated and therefore more stony than those of comparatively modern date, but there are numerous exceptions to this rule. Some, such as calcareous and silicious deposits, were hard from the first. Among those which were originally soft, the solidifying causes were the pressure of superincumbent rocks, heat, the infiltration of a calcareous, ferruginous, or silicious cement, &c. (*Lyell: Princip. of Geol., &c.*, ch. xii.)

2. *Law:*

(1) The combining of two or more actions in one.

"Application may be made on the part of the defendants in these several actions for a judge's order to stay all the actions except one. This is called consolidating the actions, and the order by which it is effected, the *Consolidation* Rule."—*Arnold.*

* (2) The combining of two benefices in one.

(3) The uniting the possession or profit of land with the property.

(4) (*Scots Law*): The reunion of the property with the superiority, after they have been feudally disjoined. (*Ogilvie.*)

3. *Parl.:* The combining of two or more bills in one. Various Acts of Parliament have been passed to consolidate into one several others previously existing. Thus, in 1845 there were passed a Land Clauses Consolidation Act and a Railway Clauses Consolidation Act.

"It was some surprize to me to find myself translated all on a sudden into this bill against the directors under the new-fashioned term of *consolidation*."—*Hon. J. Aislabie: Before House of Lords*, July 19, 1721.

4. *Funds:* The combining of two or more sources of revenue in one.

cŏn-sŏl'-ĭ-dā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *consolidat(e)*; *-ive.*] Having the power or quality of consolidating.

* **cŏn-sŏl'-ĭ-dā-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *consolidat(e)*; *-or.*] One who consolidates.

"Harmonists and *consolidators* force it into the crucible."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 6, 1877, p. 426.

cŏn-sōl'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONSOLE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Comforting, cheering.

C. *As subst.:* The act of comforting or cheering; consolation.

cŏn-sōl'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *consoling*; *-ly.*] In a consoling or comforting manner; by way of consolation.

cŏn-sōls', *s. pl.* [Abbreviation for *consolidated annuities.*]

English Exchequer: The consolidated annuities, constituting part of the British funded debt. By the Act 25 George II., passed in 1731, various perpetual and lottery annuities bearing 3 per cent. interest were consolidated together, and became the nucleus of the consols. Their value fluctuates perpetually, but within narrow limits; they are generally not much below par. By the National Debt (Conversion) Act, 1888, the interest was reduced to 2¾ per cent., and provision made for a further reduction (in 1905) to 2½ per cent.

cŏn-sŏm-mē', *s.* [Fr.] A broth or soup made by boiling meat and vegetables to a jelly.

cŏn'-sŏn-ançe, * **cŏn'-sŏn-an-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *consonantia*, from *consonans*, pr. par. of *consono* = to sound together, to agree in sound: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *sono* = to sound; *sonus* = a sound.] [SOUND, *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Accord or agreement of sound.

"And winds and waters flow'd
In *consonance*. Such were those prime of days."
Thomson: Spring, 270.

2. Rhyme or agreement in sound.

". . . the ode is finished before the ear has learned its measures, and consequently before it can receive pleasure from their *consonance* and recurrence."—*Johnson: Life of Gray.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Consistency, agreement, harmony, accord.

"As in every thing else, beauty and favour is composed and framed (as it were) of many members meeting and concurring in one, and all together at the same time, and that by a certaine simmetry, *consonance*, and harmony."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 50.

(*a*) Followed by *with*.

"The optic nerve responds, as it were, to the waves *with* which it is in *consonance*."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), viii., 9., p. 196.

* (*b*) Followed by *to*.

"I have set down this, to shew the perfect *consonancy* of our persecuted church *to* the doctrine of scripture and antiquity."—*Hammond: On Fundamentals.*

* 2. Concord, close union, friendship.

". . . by the rights of our fellowship, by the *consonancy* of our youth, by the obligation of our ever-preserved love, . . ."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

B. *Music:* A combination of notes which can sound together without the harshness which is produced by beats disturbing the smooth flow of the sound. (*Grove: Dict. of Music.*)

cŏn'-sŏ-nant, * **con-so-naunte,** *a., adv., & s.* [Lat. *consonans*, pr par. of *consono.*] [CONSONANCE.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Agreeing or according in sound; having like sounds.

". . . often intermingled with perfect or *consonant* rhymes."—*Hallam: Lit. of Middle Ages*, pt. i., ch. iii.

* (2) Consisting of consonants, consonantal.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Agreeing, consistent, congruous; in harmony.

* (*a*) Followed by *with*.

"That where much is given there shall be much required, is a thing *consonant with* natural equity."—*Decay of Piety.*

(*b*) Followed by *to*.

". . . it is much *consonant to* the law of God, as a thing willed, not commanded."—*Burnet: Records*, bk. iii., No. 21.

* (2) Sympathetic.

II. *Music:* Composed of consonances.

B. *As adv.:* Agreeably, consistently, in accord.

"Christe sayeth *consonaunte* to the same."—*Latimer: 6th Sermon.*

C. *As substantive:*

Gram.: A letter which cannot be sounded, or but imperfectly, by itself—that is, without the conjunction of a vowel. Consonants are divided into *liquids*, *mutes*, and *sibilants*. (See these words.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *consonant*, *accordant*, and *consistent*: "*Consonant* is employed in matters of representation; *accordant* in matters of opinion or sentiment; *consistent* in matters of conduct. A particular passage is *consonant* with the whole tenor of the Scriptures; a particular account is *accordant* with all one hears and sees on a subject; a person's conduct is not *consistent* with his station. *Consonant* is opposed to dissonant, *accordant* to discordant, *consistent* to inconsistent. . . . *Consonance* mostly serves to prove the truth of anything, but *dissonance* does not prove its falsehood until it amounts to direct *discordance* or *inconsistency*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

consonant interval.

Music: [INTERVAL]. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

cŏn'-sŏ-nan-tal, *a.* [Eng. *consonant*; *-al.*]

1. Of the nature of a consonant.

"The *consonantal* sounds *b* and *d* begin no Greek word."—*Marsh: Lect. on Eng. Lang.*, p. 469.

2. Pertaining to or connected with consonants.

". . . cases where, from *consonantal* corruptions, a short vowel has to be lengthened."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. i. (1872), ch. iii., p. 157.

cŏn-sŏ-năn'-tal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *consonantal*; *-ly.*] By a consonant.

† **cŏn-sŏ-năn'-tĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *consonant*; *-ic.*] Relating to or partaking of the nature of a consonant; consonantal.

"*Consonantic* bases, or, of the vocalic, those which end in *u* (*v*), a vowel of a decided *consonantic* quality, are most apt to preserve the inflections in their unaltered form."—*Chambers: Encycl.* (*Ogilvie.*)

* **cŏn'-sŏ-nant-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *consonant*; *-ly.*] In a consistent manner; consistently, agreeably.

* **cŏn'-sŏ-nant-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *consonant*; *-ness.*] The quality of being consonant; consistency, accord.

* **cŏn'-sŏn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *consonus* = sounding together, agreeing: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *sonus* = a sound.] Agreeing in sound; accordant, concordant, harmonious.

* **cŏn-sŏ'-pĭ-ātе,** *v.t.* [CONSOPITE.] An erroneous formation; cf. *expediate.*

* **cŏn-sŏ-pĭ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [CONSOPIATE.] An erroneous formation or a mis-writing for consopition (q.v.).

"A total abstinence from intemperance or business, is no more philosophy, than a total *consopiation* of the senses is repose."—*Pope: Lett. to Digby*, Aug. 12, 1724.

* **cŏn'-sŏ-pīte,** *v.t.* [CONSOPITE, *a.*] To lull to sleep, to quiet, to compose.

"The masculine faculties of the soul were for a while well slaked and *consopited*."—*More: Cong. Cabb.* (1653), p. 68.

* **cŏn'-sŏ-pīte,** *a.* [Lat. *consopitus*, pa. par. of *consopio* = to lull to sleep.] Lulled to sleep, quieted, composed.

"I have the barking of bold sense confuted;
Its clamorous tongue thus being *consopite*."
More: Song of the Soul, iii. 48.

* **cŏn-sŏ-pĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *consopitio*, from *consopio.*] A lulling to sleep, a quieting or composing.

cŏn sor-dĭ'-nî, *phrase.* [Ital.]

Music:

1. With the mutes on.

2. With the soft pedal at the pianoforte held down. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

cŏn'-sort, *s.* [Lat. *consors* = a partner: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *sors* (genit. *sortis*, = a lot.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. One who shares the lot or fortunes of another; a companion, an associate.

". . . on the whole most dangerous as a *consort*, and least dangerous when showing hostile colours."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. The partner of one's bed; a wife or husband.

"And thy loved *consort* on the dangerous tide
Of life long since has anchor'd by thy side."
Cowper: On Receipt of my Mother's Picture out of Norfolk.

3. A mate, a partner.

". . . the snow-white gander, invariably accompanied by his darker *consort*, . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. ix., p. 200.

* 4. An assembly, a meeting, a consultation.

"In one *consort* there sat
Cruel revenge, and rancʼrous despite,
Disloyal treason, and heart-burning hate."
Spenser: F. Q., II., vii. 22.

* 5. A group or company.

"Great boats which divide themselves into divers companies, five or six boats in a *consort*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. i., pt. i., p. 478.

* 6. A company, a fellowship.

". . . wilt thou be of our *consort*?"
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Ver., iv. 1.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A companion, a fit associate.

"Such as I seek, fit to participate
All rational delight, wherein the brute
Cannot be human *consort* . . ."
Milton: P. L., bk. viii.

2. Union, concurrence, combination, or association.

"Take it singly, and it carries an air of levity; but, in *consort* with the rest, has a meaning quite different."—*Atterbury.*

3. Used catachrestically for concert (q.v.).

(1) A number of instruments playing in harmony together.

"A *consort* of musick in a banquet of wine, is as a signet of carbuncle set in gold." —*Ecclus.* xxxii. 5.

(2) Harmony.

"Visit by night your lady's chamber-window
With some sweet *consort*."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Ver., iii. 2. (Folio ed., 1623.)

B. *Technically:*

1. *Polit.* (*Queen Consort*): The wife of a king, as distinguished from a Queen Regnant or Queen Dowager. (*Prince Consort*): The husband of a queen.

"Mary, being not merely *Queen Consort*, but also Queen Regnant, was inaugurated in all things like a King."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. *Naut.*: A vessel keeping company with another.

3. *Music:*

* (1) A consort of viols was a complete set, the number contained in a chest, usually six. [CHEST OF VIOLS.]

(2) The sounds produced by the union of instrumental tone. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

cŏn-sort′, *v.i.* & *t.* [CONSORT, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To associate, to keep company, to share one's lot or fortunes.

"However, I with thee have fix'd my lot,
Certain to undergo like doom: if death
Consort with thee, death is to me as life."
Milton: P. L., bk. ix.

* 2. To agree, to arrange.

"All these *consorted* to goe to Goa together, and I determined to goe with them."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. i., pt. i., p. 222.

B. *Reflexive:* To associate or join oneself, to mix.

"He begins to *consort* himself with men, and thinks himself one."—*Locke: Thoughts on Education.*

* **C.** *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To match, to unite, to associate, to join.

"So forth they pas, a well *consorted* payre,
Till that at length with Archimage they meet."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 11.

2. To associate with.

"And they
Consorted other deities, replete with passions."
Chapman: Iliad, viii. 385.

3. To unite or join in harmony.

"*Consort* both heart and lute, and twist a song
Pleasant and long." *Herbert.*

4. To accompany, to attend, to escort.

"Thou, wretched boy, that didst *consort* him here,
Shalt with him hence."
Shakesp.: Rom. & Jul., iii. 1.

II. *Fig.:* To attend, to accompany.

"Sweet health and fair desires *consort* your grace!"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, ii. 1.

* **cŏn-sort′-ą-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *consort*; *-able.*]

1. Suitable or fit to be associated with.

2. Fit to be compared or ranked with; comparable.

"He was *consortable* to Charles Brandon, under Henry VIII. who was equal to him."—*Wotton.*

cŏn-sort′-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONSORT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Joined, associated, united, leagued.

". . . Collatine and his *consorted* lords."
Shakesp.: The Rape of Lucrece, 1,609.

* 2. Joined in marriage, united.

"He, with his *consorted* Eve,
The story heard attentive. . . ."
Milton: P. L., bk. viii.

* 3. In harmony or accord.

"Sundry *consorted* instruments they held in their arms."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

* **cŏn-sort′-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *consort*; *-er.*] A confederate, an accomplice, a companion, an abettor.

"All and every their coadjutors, counsellors, *consorters*, procurers, abetters and maintainers."—*Burnet: Records*, pt. ii., bk. ii., No. 32.

* **cŏn-sor-tĭer**, *s.* [Eng. *consort* = concert, and suff. *-ier.*] One who takes part in a concert.

"His lordship had not been long master of the viol, and a sure *consortier*, but he turned composer."—*North: Life of Ld. Guilford*, ii. 273. (*Davies.*)

cŏn-sort′-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CONSORT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of associating or keeping company with.

* **con-sor′-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *consortio*, from *consors.*] Fellowship, companionship, association.

". . . study thou conversation, and be critical in thy *consortion*."—*Sir T. Browne: Christian Morals*, ii. 9.

cŏn′-sor-tĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *consort*; *-ism.*]

Biol.: Physiological partnership, or vital association, between organisms of different kinds; symbiosis. It is loosely employed in the sense of mutualism or commensalism (q.v.), and more strictly to denote such intimate relationship as exists according to some authorities in the fungoid and algoid elements in Lichens, or between the unicellular algæ formerly known as "yellow cells," and the majority of the Radiolarians. It has been said that the colour of the fresh-water Sponge and of the green Hydra is due to the presence of symbiotic algæ; but this view is strongly combated by Prof. E. Ray Lankester, who asserts that it is really due to chlorophyll bodies, which have been found also in higher organisms, as in some Worms. Some green Protozoa, *e.g.*, *Stentor polymorphus*, *Coleps viridis*, and *Ophrydium viride*, have also colourless forms, and this has given rise to doubt whether the colour in the green forms is due to chlorophyll bodies or to the presence of symbiotic green algæ.

* **cŏn′-sort-shĭp**, *s.* [Eng. *consort*; *-ship.*] The condition or position of a consort; fellowship, partnership, companionship.

"Thus, consulting wisely with the state of times, and the child's disposition and abilities of conjoining, must the parent either keep his virgin, or labour for the provision of a meet *consortship*."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Consc.*, iv. 1.

* **cŏn-sŏund′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *con*, and Eng. *sound* (q.v.).] To make sound, to heal.

cŏn-sŏund′, * **con-soud**, **con-solde**, *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *consoude*; Ital. *consolida*; Lat. *consolida* = comfrey, from *consolido* = to consolidate, so named from its healing qualities.] [CONSOLIDATE.]

Botany:

1. *Of the form* Consolde: The name given in the middle ages to several plants. The Greater Consolde was *Symphytum officinale*, the middle one is thought by some to have been *Spiræa Ulmaria*, but Britten and Holland make it *Ajuga reptans*; the smaller one is the Daisy, *Bellis perennis*.

2. *Of the forms* Consound *and* Consoud: Various plants.

¶ (1) *Comfrey Consound: Symphytum officinale.*

(2) *King's Consound: Delphinium Consolida.*

(3) *Less Consound: Bellis perennis.*

(4) *Middle Consound: Ajuga reptans.*

(5) *Saracen's Consound: Senecio saracenicus.*

* **cŏn-spĕ-çĭf′-ĭc**, *a.* [Pref. *con-*, and Eng. *specific* (q.v.).] Belonging to the same species. (*Athenæum*, Feb. 24, 1883, p. 250.)

* **cŏn-spĕct′-a-ble**, *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *conspectabilis*, from *conspectus*, pa. par. of *conspicio.*] Able or easy to be seen, conspicuous.

* **cŏn-spĕc′-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *conspectio*, from *conspectus*, pa. par. of *conspicio.*] A beholding or looking at.

* **cŏn-spĕc-tū′-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *conspectuitas*, from *conspectus* = sight; *conspicio* = to see, to behold.] The organs of vision; faculty of sight.

* **cŏn-spĕc′-tŭs**, *s.* [Lat.] A general sketch or outline of a subject; an abstract, a synopsis, a prospectus.

* **cŏn-spĕr′-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *conspersio*, from *conspersus*, pa. par. of *conspergo* = to sprinkle about: *con* = *cum* = with, together, fully, and *spargo* = to scatter, to sprinkle.] The act of sprinkling; aspersion.

"The *conspersion* and washing the door posts with the blood of the Lamb."—*Jer. Taylor: Great Exemplar*, 142. (*Latham.*)

cŏn-spĭc-ū′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *conspicuitas*, from *conspicuus.*] The quality of being conspicuous; conspicuousness, brightness.

". . . nidnight may vie for *conspicuity* with noon."
—*Glanville: Scepsis.*

cŏn-spĭc′-ų-ŭs, *a.* [Lat. *conspicuus*, from *conspicio* = to see clearly: *con* = *cum* = with, together, fully, and *spicio* = to see.]

I. *Literally:*

1. Plain or obvious to the sight; visible at a long distance.

"The morn, *conspicuous* on her golden throne."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. x., l. 646.

2. Notable, attracting the eye.

"*Conspicuous* by her veil and hood,
Signing the Cross, the Abbess stood."
Scott: Marmion, ii. 11.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Attracting the mental eye; notable, famous, eminent.

"To make thy virtues or thy faults *conspicuous*."
Addison: Cato.

2. Above the ordinary; extraordinary.

". . . the *conspicuous* example of courage set by their generals, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

cŏn-spĭc′-ų-ŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *conspicuous*; *-ly.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. In a manner obvious or plain to the eye; manifestly, plainly.

"*Conspicuously* station'd, one fair plant,
A tall and shining holly, . . ."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

2. In a manner calculated to attract the eye.

II. *Fig.:* Eminently, notably, remarkably.

"These methods may be preserved *conspicuously*, and entirely distinct."—*Watts: Logick.*

cŏn-spĭc′-ų-ŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *conspicuous*; *-ness.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The quality or condition of being open or obvious to the sight.

". . . that twilight, which is requisite to their *conspicuousness*."—*Boyle: Prodm. Essay.*

2. The quality of being attracting to the eye

"If we take the colours of the female goldfinch, bullfinch, or blackbird, as a standard of the degree of *conspicuousness*, which is not highly dangerous to the sitting female, . . ."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. xv., vol. ii., p. 169.

II. *Fig.:* Eminence, fame, notoriety.

". . . and finding in themselves strong desires of *conspicuousness*, with small abilities to attain it, . . ."
—*Boyle: Works*, vol. ii., p. 303.

cŏn-spĭr′-ą-çў, * **cŏn-spĭr′-ą-çĭe**, * **con-spyr-a-cy**, *s.* [Lat. *conspiratio.*] [CONSPIRATION.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Lit.*: A combination of two or more persons for the carrying out of some illegal purpose or the perpetration of some crime; a plot.

* II. *Figuratively:*

1. A concurrence or general tendency of things to one end or event.

"When the time now came that misery was ripe for him, there was a *conspiracy* in all heavenly and earthly things, to frame fit occasions to lead him unto it."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

2. A combination.

"So is the *conspiracy* of her several graces held best together to make one perfect figure of beauty."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

B. *Law*: A secret agreement or combination between two or more persons to commit any unlawful act that may prejudice any third person, as in the case of subjects conspiring against their sovereign, workmen against their masters, &c. Specifically a combining falsely and maliciously to indict, or to procure the indicting or conviction of any innocent person of felony. Every act of conspiracy is a misdemeanour at common law.

* **cŏn-spĭr′-ant**, *a.* [Fr. *conspirant*; Lat. *conspirans*, pr. par. of *conspiro* = to blow together, to accord: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *spiro* = to breathe.] Engaged in a conspiracy; conspiring, plotting.

"*Conspirant* 'gainst this high-illustrious prince."
Shakesp.: King Lear, v. 3.

* **cŏn-spĭ-rā′-tion**, * **cŏn-spĭr-ā′-çĭ-on**, * **con-spir-a-ci-oun**, *s.* [Fr. *conspiration*; Lat. *conspiratio*, from *conspiro.*]

1. An agreement or combination, a conspiracy.

"Whanne his seruauntis by *conspiracioun* had sworyn."—*Wyclife: 2 Paralip.* xxxiii. 24.

2. A concurrence or agreement in tendency to any result.

". . . were it not that the *conspiration* of interest were too potent for the diversity of judgment."—*Decay of Piety.*

3. Harmony, accord, agreement.

". . . what an harmony and *conspiration* there is betwixt all these laws, . . ."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. i., p. 210.

cŏn-spĭr′-ą-tŏr, * **con-spir-a-tour**, * **con-spyr-a-tour**, *s.* [Lat., from *conspiro.*] One who engages in a conspiracy; one who combines or conspires with others to commit any unlawful act.

*** cŏn-spĭr'-a-trĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *conspirat(or)*, and fem. suff. *-ress.*] A female conspirator.

"In place of the cool *conspiratress* . . . there stood by his side a passionate woman."—*Maurice Dering* (1864), vol. ii., p. 91.

*** cŏn-spīre,** *s.* (CONSPIRE, *v.*] A conspiracy, an agreement, a compact.

"By a generall *conspire* to know no woman themselves and disable all others also."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, p. 136.

cŏn-spīre', *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *conspirer*; Ital. *conspirare*, from Lat. *conspiro* = to blow together, to accord.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To engage in a conspiracy, to commit any unlawful act, to plot, to concert a crime, to hatch a treason.

". . . swearing allegiance to a King against whom they were *conspiring*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To agree together, to concur, to have a common tendency, to suit, to fit.

"Begin, ye captive bands, and strike the lyre,
The time, the theme, the place, and all *conspire*."
Goldsmith: An Oratorio, ii.

¶ Followed by *to*.

"Two poets, (poets by report
Not oft so well agree,)
Sweet harmonist of Flora's court!
Conspire to honour thee."
Cowper: Lines Addressed to Dr. Darwin.

(2) To join or unite with.

". . . we must know whether the external force *conspires* with or opposes the internal forces of the body itself."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), v. 97.

II. *Law:* To combine or enter into a conspiracy to commit any unlawful act to the prejudice of a third person. Specifically to combine falsely and maliciously to procure the indicting or conviction of an innocent person of felony.

*** B.** *Trans.:* To plot, to combine for, to plan.

"Thus smooth he ended, yet his death *conspir'd*."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xvi., l. 464.

*** cŏn-spīre'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *conspire*; *-ment.*] A conspiracy, a plot.

"But suche a false *conspirement*
Though it be prive for a throwe,
God wolde not it were vnknowe."
Gower: l. 216.

† cŏn-spīr'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *conspir(e)*; *-er.*] One who conspires, a conspirator.

cŏn-spīr'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONSPIRE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Plotting, combining in a conspiracy or common plan; united in a plot.

"From north, from south, from east, from west,
Conspiring nations come."
Goldsmith: An Oratorio, ii.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Uttered or breathed simultaneously; united.

". . . the *conspiring* voice
Of routed armies, when the field is won."
Waller: Battle of the Summer Islands, 3.

(2) United or agreeing in a common tendency, concurring.

". . . *conspiring* changes may accumulate on the orbit of one planet . . ."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (5th ed., 1858), § 701.

II. *Mech.:* Applied to powers which act in a direction not opposite to each other; co-operating.

C. *As subst.:* The act of entering into a conspiracy; plotting.

"Allay their rage and mutinous *conspiring*."
Fletcher: Purple Island, iv. 25.

*** cŏn-spīr'-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *conspiring*; *-ly.*]

1. *Lit.:* By way of conspiracy or combination.

"Either violently without mutual consent for urgent reasons, or *conspiringly* by plot of lust or cunning malice."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

2. *Fig.:* In agreement or accord; concurringly, unitedly.

". . . these three joined and confederated, as it were, are *conspiringly* propitious and favourable to us."—*Barrow*, ii. 490.

*** cŏn-spĭs'-sāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *conspissatus*, pa. par. of *conspisso*.] To make thick or viscous, to thicken.

"For that which doth *conspissate* active is."
H. More: Infinity of Worlds, st. 14. (*Davies.*)

*** cŏn-spĭs-sā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *conspissatio*, from *conspissatus*, pa. par. of *conspisso* = to make thick: *con* = *cum* = with, together, fully, and *spisso* = to thicken; *spissus* = thick.] The act of making thick or viscous; thickness.

"With taste and colour by natural *conspissation*
Of things dissever'd."
Ancient Poem in Ashmole's Theat. Chem., p. 176.

*** cŏn'-spūr-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *conspurco.*] To defile, to pollute. (*Cockeram.*)

*** cŏn-spūr-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *conspurcatio*, from *conspurco* = to pollute: *con* = *cum* = with, together, fully, and *spurco* = to make foul, to pollute.] The act of defiling or polluting; defilement, pollution.

*** cŏn-sta-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *constabl(e)*; *-ity.*] The office of a constable.

"His *constability* ceases immediately after the ceremony is over."—*Misson: Travels in Eng.*, p. 128. (*Davies.*)

cŏn'-sta-ble, * con-es-ta-ble, *s.* [Dan. *constabel*; Sw. *konstapel*; Dut. *konnetabel*; Fr. *connétable*; O. Fr. & Prov. *conestable*; Sp. *condestable*; Port. *condestavel*; Ital. *conestabile*; Low Lat. *conestabulus*, from Lat. *comes stabuli* = (lit.) count of the stable.] [I. 1, (1).]

I. *Formerly:*

1. *On the Continent:*

(1) *In the Roman empire during the latter part of its existence:* The *comes stabuli*, the functionary from which the mediæval constable developed, had (as his name imported) charge of the stables with the horses housed therein. He was not a plebeian groom, but a high functionary, who might now be called Master of the Horse. The English word *constable* has not, as far as we know, been applied to him in this rudimentary stage of his development.

(2) *In France and some other continental countries during mediæval times:* Under the early French kings the *comes stabuli*, now transformed into the "*conestable*," was a high functionary of government. He was commander-in-chief of the army, which then depended for success a good deal upon horsemen; was judge of military offences, and regulated all matters of chivalry. Such was the position of the first celebrated, and then notorious military leader, known to the French as the Conestable, and in English history as the Constable, de Bourbon, who fell in his daring attack on the city of Rome on May 5, 1527. In 1627, the office, which his possession of it had rendered immortal in history, was abolished. Napoleon I. revived it, but it was finally brought to an end on the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty.

". . . had, since the eleventh century, given to France a long and splendid succession of Constables and Marshals."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. *In England:* The office of the constable crossed the Channel with the Norman conquerors, the dignitary who filled it being called Lord High Constable. The functions were the same as those of his French brother. As chief judge of the Court of Chivalry he encroached on the jurisdiction of other legal functionaries, and his power in this direction had to be abridged, which it was by the statute 13 Richard II., c. 2. The office of the High Constable, though carrying with it what may be called the Commander-in-chiefship of the army, was hereditary, being attached to certain manors. It was therefore held successively by the Bohuns, Earls of Hereford and Essex, with their heirs, the Staffords, and the Dukes of Buckingham. In 1514, Henry VIII. discharged the manors of the burden of furnishing hereditary commanders to the army as an indirect means of dismissing the commanders themselves. When, in 1522, the then existing Duke of Buckingham was attainted for high treason, the manors themselves were confiscated to the Crown.

II. *Now:* The constable of English common law was early introduced in the American colonies, and now exists throughout the United States, though the office has lost many of its former functions in the cities, where it is in great part replaced by the police. In boroughs, townships, &c., the constable still constitutes the executive officer of the law, he having the power in some states, to pursue and arrest any criminal or breaker of the public peace, while everywhere it is his function to execute the orders of the magistrate. In England, constables are of two kinds, high and petty constables. The function of the latter is to preserve the peace.

"This attempt to revive the license of the Attic Stage was soon brought to a close by the appearance of a strong body of *constables* who carried off the actors to prison."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

¶ *Special constables* are respectable citizens sworn in to aid the regular police force to keep order on occasions of special danger. [CHARTIST.]

III. A large glass, the contents of which one is obliged to drink, if in company he did not *drink fair*; that is, did not drink as much as the rest of the company. (*Scotch.*)

¶ *To outrun the constable, to overrun the constable:* To spend more than one can afford; to live beyond one's means.

*** cŏn-stăb'-lēr-ȳ, * cŏn-sta'-blēr-ĭe, * con-sta-bil-rie,** *s.* [O. Ital. *conestaboleria.*] [CONSTABLE.]

1. The office, position, or duties of a guardian or constable.

"Ye will take the *constabilrie* of myn housholde and of all the lordship of my loude after me."—*Merlin*, I. ii. 373.

2. The body collectively of constables.

3. The jurisdiction or district of a constable.

"In this parish are seven *constableries* and townships."—*Burton: Monast. Ebor.*, 1758, p. 434.

*** cŏn'-sta-ble-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *constable*; *-ship.*] The office or position of a constable.

"This keepership is annexed to the *constableship* of the castle, and that granted out in lease."—*Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

*** con-sta-bless, * con-sta-blesse,** *s.* [Eng. *constabl(e)*; *-ess.*] A female guardian or governor.

"Dame Hermegild, *constablesse* of that place."
Chaucer: Man of Law's Tale, 4,953.

*** cŏn'-sta-ble-wĭck,** *s.* [Eng. *constable*; *-wick* (q.v.).] The district under the jurisdiction of a constable, or over which his authority extends.

"If directed to the constable of D. he is not bound to execute the warrant out of the precincts of his *constablewick*."—*Hale: Hist. Pl. of the Cr.*, ch. 1.

cŏn-stăb'-ū-lā-rȳ, *a.* & *s.* [Low Lat. *constabularius*; from *constabulus* = *constable* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or consisting of constables; relating to the office of a constable.

B. *As subst.:* The body of constables in any town, district, or country.

*** cŏn-stăb'-ū-lā-tŏr-ȳ,** *s.* [Low Lat. *constabularius.*] A constablery; the jurisdiction or district of a constable.

*** cŏn'-stançe,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *constantia.*] Constancy.

"And telle hire *constance*, and hire besinesse."
Chaucer: The Clerkes Tale, 3,584.

cŏn'-stan-çȳ, *s.* [Lat. *constantia*; Sp. & Port. *constancia*; Ital. *constanza*, from Lat. *constans* = constant (q.v.).]

*** 1.** The quality of being constant; immutability, unalterable continuance, stability, fixedness.

"The laws of God himself no man will ever deny to be of a different constitution from the former, in respect of the one's *constancy*, and the mutability of the other."—*Hooker.*

*** 2.** An unvaried and unchanging state; consistency.

"*Constancy* of character is what is chiefly valued and sought for by naturalists."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. i., ch. vii., vol. i., p. 214.

† 3. Resolution, firmness of mind, steady determination; a fixedness of purpose, perseverance.

". . . compared you to those Greeks and Romans, whose *constancy* in suffering pain, and whose resolution in pursuit of a generous end, you would rather imitate than boast of."—*Pope: Letter to Blount* (1717).

4. Fidelity, faithful attachment.

5. Endurance of affection; permanence of love or friendship.

"While innocence without disguise,
And *constancy* sincere."
Cowper: The Dove.

6. Consistency, steadiness, stability.

". . . integrity, *constancy*, or any of the virtues of the noble family of Truth."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

*** 7.** Certainty, reality.

"But all the story of the night told over,
More witnesseth than fancy's images
And grows to something of great *constancy*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 1.

8. Frequency.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *constancy*, *stability*, *firmness*, and *steadiness*: "*Constancy* respects the affections; *stability* the opinions; *steadiness* the action or the motives of action; *firmness* the purpose or

resolution. *Constancy* prevents from changing, and furnishes the mind with resources against weariness or disgust of the same object; it preserves and supports an attachment under every change of circumstances: *stability* prevents from varying, it bears up the mind against the movements of levity or curiosity, which a diversity of objects might produce: *steadiness* prevents from deviating; it enables the mind to bear up against the influence of humour, which temperament or outward circumstances might produce; it fixes on one course and keeps to it: *firmness* prevents from yielding; it gives the mind strength against all the attacks to which it may be exposed; it makes a resistance, and comes off triumphant." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏn'-stant, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *constant;* Ital. *constante;* from Lat. *constans*, pr. par. of *consto* = to stand firm: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *sto* = to stand.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** *Lit.:* Remaining or continuing firm or fixed; not fluid.

"If you take highly rectified spirit of wine, and dephlegmed spirit of urine, and mix them, you may turn these two fluid liquors into a *constant* body."—*Boyle: History of Firmness.*

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) Unvaried or unvarying, unchanging, durable.

"The world's a scene of changes, and to be *Constant*, in nature were inconstancy."
Cowley.

* (2) Firm, steady, or determined in mind; unshaken or unmoved in purpose or opinion; persevering.

"The lord privy seal found the woman, in her examination, *constant* in her former sayings."—*Lord Herbert of Cherbury: Hist. Henry VIII.*, p. 472.

(3) Unchanging, continuous, unceasing.

"Onward its course the present keeps,
Onward the *constant* current sweeps."
Longfellow: Coplas de Manrique (Translation).

(4) Firm and steadfast in affection; not fickle or changeable.

". . . they yet remained *constant* friends."—*Sidney.*

* (5) Grave, important.

"I am no more mad than you are: make the trial of it in any *constant* question."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iv. 2.

† (6) Certain, sure, firmly attached or adhering. (Followed by *to.*)

"He shewed his firm adherence to religion, as modelled by our national constitution; and was *constant to* its offices in devotion, both in publick and in his family."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

* (7) Evident, acknowledged, obvious, beyond doubt or question. (Lat. *constat.*)

"It is *constant*, without any dispute, that if they had fallen on these provinces in the beginning of this month, Charleroy, Neville, Louvaine, &c., would have cost them neither time nor danger."—*Sir W. Temple: Works*, ii. 35.

(8) Frequent, continual.

II. *Math. & Physics:* Unvarying or unchanging. (See the compounds.)

B. *As substantive:*

Math. & Physics: That which is not subject to change, that which remains invariable.

¶ (1) *Arbitrary* or *indeterminate constant:*

Math.: A constant to which any value may be assigned at pleasure. Thus in the algebraic equation $ax + 4 = 1 - my$, n and m, the coefficients of a and y respectively, may have any arbitrary value assigned them that one chooses.

(2) *Constant of aberration, of friction, &c.:*

Physics, Astron., &c.: A constant by the determination of which the aberration, friction, or anything varying within equally narrow limits may at any moment be determined.

(3) *Determinate constant:*

Math.: One which cannot be so altered; one which remains invariable, as the ratio between the radius and the circumference of a circle.

(4) *Indeterminate constant:* [*Arbitrary constant*].

(5) *Variation of constants:*

Math.: This strange expression, which seems a contradiction in terms, means that what is theoretically a constant, and would be so if no other force operated, is made variable by the action of such a force. If, for instance, the orbit of a planet were a constant, a perturbation of its course in that orbit might and would be effected by a planet being in its vicinity as it passed a certain point; the constant would then for a time become a variant.

¶ For the difference between *constant* and *continual*, see CONTINUAL; for that between *constant* and *durable*, see DURABLE.

constant battery, *s.*

Elect.: An electric battery with two liquids. It is called constant because its action remains unimpaired for a considerable time. Daniell's Grove's, Bunsen's, and other batteries are of this type.

constant currents, *s. pl.*

Elect.: Currents of electricity produced by such batteries. They do not soon lose their force.

constant forces, *s. pl.*

Physics: Such as remain invariable or unchanging.

constant quantities, *s. pl.*

Math.: Such as remain invariable or unchanging while others increase or decrease.

constant white, *s.*

Pigments: Sulphate of baryta. When well prepared and free from acid, it is one of the best whites for water-colour painting, being of superior body in water, though not in oil. It is called also *permanent white* and *barytic white.* (*Weale.*)

cŏn-stăn'-tia (tia as sha), *s.* [So named from the farms of Constantia at the Cape.] A kind of wine imported from the Cape of Good Hope, renowned as the best liqueur wine after Tokay. The vines were originally brought from Shiraz, in Persia. (*Ogilvie, &c.*)

"The famous *Constantia* wine is the product of two contiguous farms of that name at the base of the Table Mountain, between eight and nine miles from Cape Town."—*Mc Culloch: Dict. Commerce.*

Cŏn-stăn-tĭ-nō-pŏl'-ĭ-tan, *a.* [Lat. *Constantinopolitanus* = belonging to Constantinople, so called after the Roman Emperor Constantine, who changed the original name of the city, Byzantium, to Constantinople = the city of Constantine; Gr. πολίς (*polis*) = a city.] Of or pertaining to Constantinople or its inhabitants.

cŏn'-stant-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *constant; -ly.*]

* **1.** With firmness, constancy, steadiness, or perseverance.

"And last of all he was called before the bishoppes in a common assemblye at London, where he so *constantly* defended himselfe . . ."—*Frith: Workes; Life*, p. 3.

* **2.** Patiently, firmly.

"Does our nephew
Bear his restraint so *constantly*, as you
Deliver it?"
Massinger: Grand Duke of Florence.

3. Continually, frequently.

". . . was *constantly* desolated by bands of Scottish marauders."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

cŏn'-stăt, *s.* [Lat. = it is evident or acknowledged; 3rd pers. sing. pr. indic. of *consto* = (1) to stand firm, (2) to be established or certain.]

1. *Literally:*

Law:

(1) A certificate given out of the Court of Exchequer to a person who wishes to plead or move for a discharge of anything in that court. It is so called because the effect of it is to make appear upon the record what respects the matter in question.

(2) The name given to an exemplification under the Great Seal of the enrolment of any letter patent. (*Crabb.*)

* **2.** *Fig.:* A certificate, an assurance; sure evidence.

"We have a *constat* for his British nativity."—*Fuller: Worthies*, iii. 493.

* **cŏn'-stĕl-lāte,** *v.t.* & *t.* [Lat. *con*, and *stellatus*, pa. par. of *stello* = to cover or set with stars; *stella* = a star.]

A. *Intrans.:* To join in lustre; to shine with combined radiance or splendour.

"The several things which engage our affections do, in a transcendent manner, shine forth and *constellate* in God."—*Boyle.*

B. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To set or adorn with stars.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To unite in one combined radiance or splendour, as stars.

"He who is solicitous for his own improvement must . . . select from every tribe of mortals their characteristical virtues, and *constellate* in himself the scattered graces . . ."—*Rambler*, No. 201.

(2) To ennoble, to illumine, to enlighten.

". . . those that *constellate*, if I may so speak, an heroic mind."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. v., p. 561.

(3) To doom, to fate.

"I am at the best but a porter *constellated* to carry up and down the world a vile carcass."—*W. de Britaine. Humane Prudence* (1686), p. 91.

* **cŏn'-stĕl-lā-tĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONSTELLATE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Clustered like stars.

2. Starlike, star-shaped.

"The *constellated* flower [daisy] that never sets."
Shelley: The Question.

3. Doomed, fated.

cŏn-stĕl-lā'-tion, * cŏn-stĕl-lā'-çion, * con-stel-la-cioun, *s.* [Ger. *konstellation;* Fr. *constellation;* Sp. *constelacion;* Port. *constellaçao;* Ital. *constellazione*, all from Lat. *constellatio* (genit. *constellationis*): *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *stella* = a star.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the astronomical sense. [II. 1, 2.]

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) A planet or star; fortune.

"To be bore, other bygete in suche *constellacioun*."
Langland: P. Plowman.

* (2) Fate, destiny.

"It is *constellacion*, which causeth all that a man doeth."
Gower, i. 21.

(3) Illuminations or fireworks.

". . . they now, in honour of the victorious champion of their faith, lighted up the canals of Amsterdam with showers of splendid *constellations*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

(4) An assemblage of splendours or excellences.

II. *Astronomy:*

* **1.** *Originally:* The relative positions of the several planets at a given moment.

2. *Now:* A number of fixed stars, grouped, for more easy identification, within the limits of an imaginary figure, supposed to be traced upon the vault of heaven. Eighty-three constellations are recognised by modern astronomers. The ancients had forty-eight, of which forty-seven are still accepted, the remaining one, Antinous, being now included in Aquila. Hevelius, of Dantzic, a distinguished astronomer, who flourished in the seventeenth century, intercalated nine others; and finally Lacaille, who prosecuted astronomical researches in the southern hemisphere, from 1751 to 1755, under the auspices of the French Government, found it needful to add twenty-seven more, mostly in regions of the sky which the ancients never beheld. The eighty-three recognised constellations may be grouped as follows:—

(1) The twenty ancient northern constellations:

1. Andromeda, *Eng. name*, Andromeda; 2. Aquila, the Eagle; 3. Auriga, the Charioteer; 4. Bootes, Bootes; 5. Cassiopea, Cassiopea; 6. Cepheus, Cepheus; 7. Corona borealis, the Northern Crown; 8. Cygnus, the Swan; 9. Delphinus, the Dolphin; 10. Draco, the Dragon; 11. Equuleus, Equuleus; 12. Hercules, Hercules; 13. Lyra, the Lyre; 14. Ophiuchus or Serpentarius, the Serpent-bearer; 15. Pegasus, the Flying Horse; 16. Perseus, Perseus; 17. Sagitta, the Arrow; 18. Triangulum, the Triangle; 19. Ursa Major, the Great Bear; 20. Ursa Minor, the Little Bear.

(2) The twelve ancient zodiacal constellations:

1. Aries, the Ram; 2. Taurus, the Bull; 3. Gemini, the Twins; 4. Cancer, the Crab; 5. Leo, the Lion; 6. Virgo, the Virgin; 7. Libra, the Balance; 8. Scorpio, the Scorpion; 9. Sagittarius, the Archer; 10. Capricornus, the Goat; 11. Aquarius, the Water-bearer; 12. Pisces, the Fishes.

(3) The fifteen ancient southern constellations:

1. Ara, the Altar; 2. Argo Navis, the ship Argo; 3. Canis Major, the Great Dog; 4. Canis Minor, the Little Dog; 5. Centaurus, the Centaur; 6. Cetus, the Whale; 7. Corona Australis, the Southern Crown; 8. Corvus, the Crow; 9. Crater, the Cup; 10. Eridanus, Eridanus; 11. Hydra, the Hydra; 12. Lepus, the Hare; 13. Lupus, the Wolf; 14. Orion, Orion; 15. Piscis Australis, the Southern Fish.

(4) The nine introduced by Hevelius:

1. Camelopardus, the Giraffe; 2. Canes Venatici, the Hunting Dogs; 3. Coma Berenices, Berenice's Hair; 4. Lacerta, the Lizard; 5. Leo Minor, the Lesser Lion; 6. Lynx, the Lynx; 7. Monoceros, the Unicorn; 8. Sextans, the Sextant; 9. Vulpecula, the Fox.

(5) Lacaille's twenty-seven southern constellations as revised:

1. Antlia Pneumatica (abbreviated into Antlia), the Air-pump; 2. Apparatus, *vel* Officina, Sculptoris (Sculp-

tor), the Sculptor's Workshop; 3. Apus, the Bird of Paradise; 4. Cela Sculptoris (Cælum), the Sculptor's Tools; 5. Chameleon, the Chameleon; 6. Circinus, the Compass; 7. Columba, the Dove; 8. Crux, or *Crux australis*, the Southern Cross; 9. Dorado, the Sword-fish; 10. Equuleus Pictorius (Pictor), the Painter's Easel; 11. Fornax, the Furnace; 12. Grus, the Crane; 13. Horologium, the Clock; 14. Hydrus, the Water Snake; 15. Indus, the Indian; 16. Microscopium, the Microscope; 17. Mons Mensæ (Mensa), the Table Mountain; 18. Musca, the Bee; 19. Norma, the Rule; 20. Octans, the Octant; 21. Pavo, the Peacock; 22. Phœnix, the Phœnix; 23. Piscis Volans (Volans), the Flying Fish; 24. Reticulum, the Net; 25. Telescopium, the Telescope; 26. Toucan, the Toucan; 27. Triangulum Australe, the Southern Triangle.

[See all these words in their several places.] The several stars are designated by Greek letters, as α Lyræ, γ Persei. The more important have also distinctive names, as Arcturus = α Bootis; Aldebaran = α Tauri; Bellatrix = γ Orionis.

***con-stĕr'**, *v.t.* & *i.* [CONSTRUE.]

1. *Trans.:* To construe, to explain.

2. *Intrans.:* To conjecture.

"*Conster* what this is, and tel not;
For I am fast sworne, I may not."
Wyat: A Riddle of a Gift given by a Ladie.

***con-ster-le, *con-stry, *con-stree**, *s.* [CONSISTORY.]

"They satte ordinarlie at St. Androus, in the Old Colledge church, (the place where the *constree* did sit formerlie)."—*Lamont: Diary*, p. 55.

cŏn'-stĕr-nāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *consternatus*, pa. par. of *consterno* = to terrify, to affright, from Fr. *consterner*.] To strike with consternation.

"The king of Astopia and the Palatine were strangely *consternated* at this association."—*The Pagan Prince*, 1690. (*Nares.*)

cŏn-stĕr-nā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *consternation*; Sp. *consternacion*; Port. *consternação*; Ital. *consternazione*, from Lat. *consternatio* (genit. *consternationis*) = consternation; *consterno* = to strew over, to bestrew: *con* = together, and *sterno* = . . . to strew.] Such a combination of surprise, wonder, and terror as to literally or figuratively prostrate the individual thus affected.

". . . the chiefs around,
In silence wrapp'd, in *consternation* drown'd,
Attend the stern reply."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. ix., l. 556-8.

*** cŏn-stille'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *con*, and Eng. *still* (q.v.).] To distill, to drop,

"Som drope of thi grace adowne to me *constille*."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 82.

cŏn'-stĭ-pāte, *v.t.* [In Fr. *constiper*; Ital. *costipare*; Sp. *constipar*, from Lat. *constipo* = to press or crowd closely together: *con* = together, and *stipo* = to press, to crowd.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To crowd together into a narrow compass; to thicken, to condense.

"There might arise some vertiginous motions or whirlpools in the matter of the chaos, whereby the atoms might be thrust and crowded to the middle of those whirlpools, and there *constipate* one another into great solid globes."—*Bentley.*

2. In the same sense as II. (q.v.).

II. *Medicine:*

* 1. *Gen.:* To obstruct by filling up capillary or other passages.

"It is not probable that any aliment should have the quality of intirely *constipating* or shutting up the capillary vessels."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

2. *Spec.:* To render costive, to bind. [CONSTIPATION.]

"Omitting honey, which is laxative, and the powder of some loadstones in this, doth rather *constipate* and bind than purge and loosen the belly."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

cŏn'-stĭ-pā-tĕd, *pa. pa.* & *a.* [CONSTIPATE.]

cŏn-stĭ-pā'-tĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [CONSTIPATE.]

cŏn-stĭ-pā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *constipation*; Prov. *constipacio*; Sp. *constipacion*; Port. *constipação*; Ital. *constipazione*, all from Lat. *constipatio* = a crowding together.] [CONSTIPATE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of crowding anything into smaller space; the state of being so crowded; condensation.

"This worketh by the detention of the spirits, and *constipation* of the tangible parts."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist*

2. In the same sense as II. (q.v.).

II. *Med.:* An undue retention of the fæces or their imperfect evacuation. When the morbid affection is but slight it is of little moment. In most cases, however, there is headache, more rarely vertigo; while if the disease be protracted and severe, colic, hæmorrhoids, cutaneous eruptions, hysteria, epilepsy, or even ileus or enteritis, the last two fatal diseases, may be the result. In many cases constipation is from a torpid condition of the liver, or loss of tone in the muscular coat of the alimentary canal, which in some cases is moreover distended by flatus. In many cases it is produced by the eating of an undue quantity of food, or of food that is indigestible. It is continually present in those who lead a sedentary life. Purgatives may temporarily remove a confined state of the bowels, but without abundant exercise in the open air no permanent cure can be expected.

*** con-stir**, *v.t.* [CONSTER, CONSTRUE.]

*** con-stir rere**, *s.* [CONSTRUER.]

"*. . . a constrirere: expositor, expositrix, constructor, constructrix.*"—*Catholicon Anglicum.*

*** con-sti-tue**, *v.t.* [Fr. *constituer.*] [CONSTITUTE, *v.*] To constitute or appoint.

"Thair being ane gift and dispositioun of the said chaplanries—to the provest, baillies, counsaill and comitie of Glasgw, makand aude *constituande* thame patronis of the samyn, . . ."—*Acts, Ja. VI.*, 1594 (ed. 1814), p. 73.

cŏn-stĭt'-ū-ĕn-çў, *s.* [Eng. *constituen(t); -cy.*] A body of voters who have the privilege of electing members of parliament. There are borough, county, and university constituencies. [REPRESENTATION.] Also used generally of any body of supporters.

cŏn-stĭt'-ū-ĕnt, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *constituant*; Sp. *constituyente*; Port. *constituente*, all from Lat. *constituens* (genit. *constituentis*), pr. par. of *constituo* = to set or put together: *con* = together, and *statuo* = to cause to stand, to set up.]

A. *As adj.:* Constituting, making, composing, elemental. *Used—*

(1) *Of things material:*

"It is impossible that the figures and sizes of its *constituent* particles should be so justly adapted as to touch one another in every point."—*Bentley: Serm.*

". . . the *constituent* atoms of a compound, . . ."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), viii., p. 213.

(2) *Of persons individually or collectively.*

"For the *constituent* bodies were generally delighted with the bill . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

¶ *Constituent Assembly of France:*

Hist.: The same as *National Assembly* (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:*

† 1. A being, person, or thing which constitutes, forms, or produces anything.

"Their first composure and origination requires a higher and nobler *constituent* than chance."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

2. That of which anything is made up. *Used—*

(1) When atoms of matters or aggregations of anything merely physical constitute the body.

"Mr. Sorby finds plates of mica to be also a *constituent* of slate-rock."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), xiv. 416.

"We know how to bring these *constituents* together, and to cause them to form water."—*Ibid.*, i. 9.

(2) When persons constitute the body.

(*a*) *Sing.:* One who appoints an agent.

(*b*) *Pl.* (*Spec.*)*:* Parliamentary electors.

". . . to appeal from the representatives to the *constituents* . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

cŏn'-stĭ-tūte, *v.t.* [Lat. *constitutus*, pa. par. of *constituo* = to cause to stand together, to establish: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *statuo* = to place, to settle; Fr. *constituer*; Sp. *constituir*; Ital. *constituire.*]

1. To establish, enact, or appoint; to found, to settle.

"We must obey laws appointed and *constituted* by lawful authority, not against the law of God."—*Taylor: Holy Living.*

* 2. To set up, to establish, to give existence to, to found.

"This Brutus had three sonnes, who *constituted* three kingdoms."—*Stow: Memorable Antiquities.*

3. To make up or compose; to give existence, form, or character to.

"The different forms of bones, when united according to various mechanical contrivances, *constitute* the skeleton."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. vi., p. 126.

4. To appoint, establish, or depute to an office.

"Me didst Thou *constitute* a priest of thine."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

5. A term generally used in Scotland to denote the opening of an ecclesiastical court with prayer by him who presides in it. It is said to be *constituted with prayer by the Moderator.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to constitute, to appoint*, and *to depute:* "The act of choosing some person or persons for an office, is comprehended under all these terms: *constitute* is a more solemn act than *appoint*, and this than *depute:* to *constitute* is the act of a body; to *appoint* and *depute*, either of a body or an individual: a community *constitutes* any one their leader; a monarch *appoints* his ministers; an assembly *deputes* some of its members. To *constitute* implies the act of making as well as choosing; the office as well as the person is new; in *appointing*, the person but not the office is new. A person may be *constituted* arbiter or judge as circumstances may require; a successor is *appointed*, but not *constituted*. Whoever is *constituted* is invested with supreme authority derived from the highest sources of human power, common consent; whoever is *appointed* derives his authority from the authority of others, and has, consequently, but limited power; no individual can *appoint* another with authority equal to his own; whoever is *deputed* has private and not public authority: his office is partial, often confined to the particular transaction of an individual, or a body of individuals." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *to constitute* and *to form*, see FORM.

*** cŏn'-stĭ-tūte**, *s.* [Lat. *constitutum*, neut. pa. par. of *constituo* = to establish.] [CONSTITUENT.] That which is established or appointed; an established law.

"A man that will not obay the king's *constitute*."
Preston: Trag. of Cambises (about 1561).

cŏn'-stĭ-tū-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONSTITUTE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Appointed, established, enacted.

2. Composed, made up.

3. Naturally framed.

cŏn'-stĭ-tū-tĕr, * con-stĭ-tu-tour, *s.* [Eng. *constitut(e); -er.*] One who or that which constitutes, appoints, or establishes.

cŏn'-stĭ-tū-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONSTITUTE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of appointing, establishing, or composing.

2. The act or process of forming or framing; composition.

cŏn-stĭ-tū'-tion, * con-sty-tu-cy-one, * con-stĭ-tu-cĭ-on, *s.* [Fr. *constitution*; Sp. *constitucion*; Ital. *constituzione*, from Lat. *constitutio*, from *constitutus*, pa. par. of *constituo* = to establish, to constitute.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of constituting, making up, or forming.

"*Constytucyone. Constitucio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The act of constituting, establishing, or enacting; enactment, establishment.

3. An established form of government; a system of law and customs. [II. 1.]

4. Any particular law, rule, or regulation; an established custom; an institution or usage. [II. 2.]

5. The manner or nature of composing or making up a compound; the principles according to which compounds are made.

"Throughout this discourse the main stress has been laid on chemical *constitution*."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), ix. 239.

6. The state or nature of being; the particular texture of the component parts; the natural qualities of any compound material body.

". . . the physical *constitution* of the sun."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (5th ed., 1858), § 385.

* 7. A corporeal frame.

"Amongst many bad effects of this oily *constitution*, there is one advantage; such who arrive to age are not subject to stricture of fibres."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

8. The temper or disposition of the body in relation to health or disease; natural strength of the body.

". . . a young man in *constitution*, in appearance, and in manners."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

9. A disposition or temper of mind; mental qualities.

"He cannot limit himself to the contemplation of it alone, but endeavours to ascertain its position in a series to which the *constitution* of his mind assures him it must belong."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), xiii. 377.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Political Economy, Government, &c.* In this sense the word Constitution is popularly used with great vagueness. In the United States it indicates a written body of laws adopted by a convention, and constituting a fundamental instrument to which all legislation must conform. The United States as a whole, and each State as a unit, have constitutions of this character, which can be changed only in the manner of their adoption, and amended only under certain stringent regulations. The Constitution of the British Kingdom, on the contrary, is unwritten, and is in a state of constant change, it being essentially formed by the body of parliamentary law, and the rules and methods of governmental procedure which have grown up through centuries, and the fundamental postulates of which are as stable as those of the Constitution of the United States.

In this country such an instrument was made necessary by the weakness of the bond between the states formed by the Articles of Confederation, an instrument originated during the Revolutionary struggle, and which in a few years after its close proved so ill suited to hold the separate units of the country together, that it became evident that either a stronger tie of union must be made or the States would fall asunder. These "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union" may be looked upon as the first Constitution of the United States. The Convention which formed the existing Constitution met on May 14, 1787, and was made up of the wisest and ablest of the statesmen which the country then possessed, and some of whom have never been surpassed for political wisdom and sagacity. It continued in session until the autumn of that year, and produced an instrument which has ever since been the admiration of legislators, and which Mr. Gladstone describes as the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man, yet which was, in many of its leading provisions, the result of a compromise between conflicting opinions, and when first promulgated satisfied no state and few persons. The instrument has strengthened with its age, and has served the nation admirably through more than a century of its existence, with the aid of a few amendments adopted to meet new conditions, or to supply omissions in the original instrument. Of the government formed by it the Supreme Court, which constitutes the Judiciary Department, is the greatest innovation. This great court stands alone in the governmental devices of nations, and has proved of the highest utility as a controlling power over the legislative department, which it prevents from setting aside in any sense the principles of the Constitution.

The several States have closely followed the general government in adopting a written constitution for each, with the same device of adjustment in a series of State Supreme Courts. These state constitutions have been modified and replaced from time to time, as the old instruments proved imperfect, the great State of New York, for instance, having within the last few years perfected the formation of a new constitution.

Other meanings have been given to the word Constitution. In the uprisings of the people of Continental Europe in 1848 constitutions were demanded, the instrument sought being a solemn compact between the people and their despotic rulers, which would have the effect to take from the Sovereign some of the power which he had usurped, and return it to its original source, the hands of the people.

"If this [the freedom and independency of parliament] be shaken, our *constitution* totters. If it be quite removed,—our *constitution* falls into ruin. That noble fabric, the pride of Britain, the envy of her neighbours, raised by the labour of so many centuries, repaired at the expense of so many millions, and cemented by such a profusion of blood; that noble fabric, I say, which was able to resist the united efforts of so many races of giants, may be demolished by a race of pigmies."—*Bolingbroke: Dissertation upon Parties.*

2. *Ecclesiology:*

Apostolic Constitutions: Ordinances for the discipline of the Church, particularly the apostolical constitutions and a collection of regulations attributed to the Apostles, and supposed to have been collected by St. Clement, whose name they bear. Their authenticity has been greatly questioned.

"*Constitution*, properly speaking in the sense of the civil law, is that law which is made and ordained by some king or emperor; yet the canonists, by adding the word sacred to it, make it to signify the same as an ecclesiastical canon." — *Aylife: Parergon Juris Canonici.*

3. *Scots Law:*

Decree of Constitution: A decree by which the extent of a debt or obligation is ascertained. The term is generally applied to those decrees which are requisite to found a title in the person of the creditor in the event of the death of the debtor or the original creditor. (*Ogilvie.*)

¶ *Constitutions of Clarendon:*

Ch. & Civil Hist.: Constitutions, in the sense of laws or regulations, made at a Council held at Clarendon, near Salisbury, on January 25, 1164. They were designed to define the boundary-line between civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and did so in a sense favourable to the civil power. On this account Thomas a Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, refused to sign them, and excommunicated many of the ecclesiastics who had done so. This led to the feud between him and the civil government which ultimately caused his assassination, on December 29, 1170.

¶ For the difference between *constitution* and *government*, see GOVERNMENT.

cŏn-stĭ-tū'-tion-ăl, *a. & s.* [Fr. *constitutionnel*, from *constitution.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or relating to a constitution or established form of government.

". . . the perilous *Constitutional* crisis which seemed inevitable at the close of last week."—*Times*, Nov. 13, 1876.

2. Founded on or consistent with an established form of government; legal, according to law.

"A nation which held so strictly to legal and *constitutional* precedent, in the administration of public affairs, . . ."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. iii., § 7, vol i., p. 83.

3. Inbred in the constitution; radical, connate, natural; affecting the constitution.

"It is not probable that any *constitutional* illness will be communicated with the small-pox by inoculation."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

4. Beneficial to or done for the sake of the constitution.

B. *As subst.:* A walk or other exercise taken for the benefit of bodily health. (*Colloquial.*)

cŏn-stĭ-tū'-tion-ăl-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *constitutional; -ism.*] The theory or principles on which a constitution is based.

"The aim of this form of government is to keep a middle path, so as to annihilate despotism and slavery on the one hand, and, on the other, to arrest the development of democratic ideas. Such is evidently the principle of *constitutionalism*, . . ."—*S. Edwards: Polish Captivity*, ii. 30.

cŏn-stĭ-tū'-tion-ăl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *constitutional; -ist.*]

1. *Ord. Lang. (Gen.):* Any one who defends the constitution of his country, or is said by the political party to which he belongs to do so

2. *Eng. Hist. (Spec.):* A name assumed by the Conservatives, with a few Whigs, in August, 1867. It never took root as a distinct party name, and, after being employed for two or three years, gradually died away.

† **cŏn-stĭ-tū-tion-ăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *constitutionnalité.*]

1. The quality or state of being constitutional or consistent with an established form of government; legality.

"In place of that you have got into your idle pedantries, *constitutionalities*, bottomless cavillings and questionings about written laws for my coming here."—*Carlyle.*

2. The quality or state of being constitutional or inherent in the body naturally.

† **cŏn-stĭ-tū'-tion-ăl-ize,** *v.i.* [Eng. *constitutional; -ize.*] To take a constitutional, or a walk for the benefit of the health.

cŏn-stĭ-tū'-tion-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *constitutional; -ly.*]

1. In accordance or consistently with an established form of government; legally.

". . . nothing would induce them to acknowledge that an assembly of lords and gentlemen, who had come together without authority from the Great Seal, was *constitutionally* a Parliament."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. In accordance with the constitution or natural disposition of the body; naturally.

"He was a man of quick and vigorous parts, but *constitutionally* prone to insolence . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

3. With a view to benefit the health.

* **cŏn-stĭ-tū'-tion-ă-ry,** *a.* [Eng. *constitution; -ary.*] The same as CONSTITUTIONAL (q.v.).

* **cŏn-stĭ-tū'-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *constitution; -ist.*]

1. *Ord. Lang. (Gen.):* One who adheres to or supports the constitution; a constitutionalist.

"Nothing can be more reasonable than to admit the nominal division of *Constitutionists*, and Anti-constitutionists."—*Bolingbroke: On Parties*, L. 19.

2. *Ch. Hist. (Spec.):* A name given to those who accepted the decision of Pope Clement XI., as indicated in the Bull Unigenitus, that 101 propositions in the Commentary of Quesnel were heretical. They were called also Acceptants. They consisted of the Jesuits and their allies; the Jansenists were on the other side, and were called Appellants and Recusants.

cŏn'-stĭ-tū-tĭve, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *constitutivus*, from *constitutus*, pa. par. of *constituo*; Ital. & Sp. *constitutivo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Having the power or quality of constituting, framing, or producing anything; elemental, productive, composing.

". . . neither naturally *constitutive* nor merely destructive, . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. Having the power to enact, constitute, or establish.

II. *Logic, &c.:* Predicating that something *à priori* determines how something else must or is to be; the opposite of *regulative* (q.v.).

* **cŏn'-stĭ-tū-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *constitutive; -ly.*] In a constitutive manner.

† **cŏn'-stĭ-tū-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who or that which constitutes or composes; a constituent.

". . . elocution is only an assistant, but not a *constitutor*, of eloquence."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. viii.; *On Eloquence.*

cŏn-strāin', ***con-streign,** ***constrei-nen,** ***constreynen,** ***constreynyn,** *v.t.* [O.Fr. *constraindre*, from Lat. *constringo* = to bind together, to fetter: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *stringo* = to draw tight; Fr. *contraindre*; Ital. *constrignere, constringere*; Sp. *constreñir*; Port. *constringir.*]

* **I.** *Literally:*

1. To bring into a narrow compass, to compress, to shrink.

"Sumtyme sche *constreynede* and schronk hir seluen lyke to the comune mesure of men."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 5.

2. To restrain, hinder, or keep down by force.

"My sire in caves *constrains* the winds."
Dryden.

3. To bind, to tie.

"With their rich belts their captive arms *constrains.*" *Pope: Homer's Iliad*, bk. xxi., l. 36.

4. To confine, to press, to clasp, to hold tightly.

"And with sweet kisses in her arms *constrains.*"
Dryden.

5. To imprison, to shut up, to confine.

"*Constrain'd* him in a bird, and made him fly
With party-colour'd plumes, a chatt'ring pye."
Dryden.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To bind, to constringe.

"When winter frosts *constrain* the field with cold."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic ii. 430.

2. To restrain, to withhold, to keep back or down.

". . . overweak to resist the first inclination of evil; or after, when it became habitual, to *constrain* it."—*Raleigh.*

3. To force, to compel; to urge with irresistible power.

"*Constreynyn. Compello, cogo, coarceo, arto, urgeo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

". . . whom a strong sense of duty had *constrained* to take a step of awful importance."—*Macaulay: Hist Eng.*, ch. vii.

* 4. To necessitate, to compel.

"When to his lust Ægysthus gave the rein,
Did fate or we th' adult'rous act *constrain?*"
Pope: Homer; Odyssey i. 46.

* 5. To urge on.

". . . the spirit within me *constraineth* me."—*Job* xxxii. 18.

* 6. To ravish, to force, to violate, to do violence to.

* 7. To produce in opposition to nature.

". . . *constrained* blemishes."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop, iii. 13.

cŏn-strāin′-a-ble, *a.* [O. Fr. *constraignable*; Fr. *contraignable.*] Capable of being constrained; liable to constraint. (*Hooker.*)

cŏn-strāined′, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Constrain.]

A. *As pa. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

* 1. Reduced by force or compulsion.

2. Forced, compelled; acting under compulsion and not voluntarily.

3. Done under compulsion; not voluntary, forced.

† cŏn-strāin′-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *constrained*; *-ly.*] By compulsion or constraint; forcibly, compulsorily.

"... we did *constrainedly* those things, for which conscience was pretended."—*Hooker.*

cŏn-strāin′-ẽr, * **con-streyn-er,** *s.* [Eng. *constrain*; *-er.*] One who constrains, forces, or applies compulsion to anything; a ruler.

"To the maystris of werkis and to the *constreyneris* of the people."—*Wycliffe: Exod.* v. 6.

cŏn-strāin′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Constrain.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of compelling or forcing; constraint.

***cŏn-strāin′-ĭng-lў,** * **con-streign-yng-li,** *adv.* [Eng. *constraining*; *-ly.*] In a constraining or compulsory manner; by compulsion or constraint.

"Pureuynge not *constreignyngli* but wilfulli."—*Wycliffe:* 1 *Pet.* v. 2.

cŏn-strāint′, * **con-streint,** * **con-streynte,** *s.* [O. Fr. *constraint*, pa. par. of *constraindre.*]

* 1. The act of constraining, compelling, or forcing; the exercise of compulsion or force.

"... the age and inclination of the person is to be considered, and *constraint* always to be avoided ..."—*Locke: Of Education*, § 202.

* 2. Confinement, restraint.

"Through long *enprisonment* and hard *constraint.*"
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 2.

3. Compulsion, force; a compelling force or power; necessity.

"And, serving God herself through mere *constraint.*"
Cowper: Conversation.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *constraint* and *restraint:* "*Constraint* respects the movements of the body only; *restraint* those of the mind, and the outward actions: when they both refer to the outward actions, we say a person's behaviour is *constrained*; his feelings are *restrained:* he is *constrained* to act or not to act, or to act in a certain manner; he is *restrained* from acting at all, if not from feeling: the conduct is *constrained* by certain prescribed rules, by discipline and order; it is *restrained* by particular motives: whoever learns a mechanical exercise is *constrained* to move his body in a certain direction; the fear of detection often *restrains* persons from the commission of vices more than any sense of their enormity. The behaviour of children must be more *constrained* in the presence of their superiors than when they are by themselves: the angry passions should at all times be *restrained.*"

(2) He thus discriminates between *constraint* and *compulsion:* "There is much of binding in *constraint*; of violence in *compulsion: constraint* prevents from acting agreeably to the will; *compulsion* forces to act contrary to the will: a soldier in the ranks moves with much *constraint*, and is often subject to much *compulsion* to make him move as is desired. *Constraint* may arise from outward circumstances; *compulsion* is always produced by some active agent: the forms of civil society lay a proper *constraint* upon the behaviour of men so as to render them agreeable to each other; the arm of the civil power must ever be ready to compel those who will not submit without *compulsion:* in the moments of relaxation, the actions of children should be as free from *constraint* as possible, which is one means of lessening the necessity for *compulsion* when they are called to the performance of their duty." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***cŏn-strāint′-ive,** *a.* [Eng. *constraint*; *-ive.*] Having the power or quality of constraining; compelling, compulsory.

"Not through any constraining necessity, or *constraintive* vow, ..."—*Carew: Surv. of Cornwall.*

*** con-strewe,** *v.t.* [Construe.]

"Thei the concluciouu *constrewe* ne couthe."—*Depos. of Richard II.*, p. 29.

cŏn-strĭct′, *v.t.* [From Lat. *constrictus*, pa. par. of *constringo.*] [Constringe.]

Physiol., &c.: To render narrower without the application of external pressure.

"... they are always arranged as membranous organs enclosing a cavity which their contraction serves to *constrict.*"—*Todd & Bowman; Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. vii., p. 150.

cŏn-strĭc′-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Constrict.]

cŏn-strĭc′-tĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Constrict.]

constricting snakes, *s. pl.*

Zool.: One of the three great divisions of Snakes or Serpents, the others being the Colubrine and the Viperine Snakes. The Boas and Pythons belong to this section of the Ophidians.

cŏn-strĭc′-tion, *s.* [Fr. *constriction*; Prov. *constriccio*; Sp. *constriccion*; Port. *constricção*; Ital. *costrizione*, all from Lat. *constrictio* (genit. *constrictionis*) = a binding or drawing together; *constrictus*, pa. par. of *constringo.*] [Constringe.]

Anat. & Physiol.: A binding together; compression, contraction, astringency.

¶ *Constriction* binds by means of the physiological operation of the vessel acted upon; *compression* is produced by external force. Thus, the constriction of part of the throat may take place by the reduction through quinsy of the width of the aperture; while a wounded artery is compressed by a bandage tied around it.

cŏn-strĭc′-tĭve, * **con-stric-tife,** *a.* [Lat. *constrictivus.*] Binding, contracting, astringent.

cŏn-strĭc′-tŏr, *s.* [Mod. Lat. & Eng., from Lat. *constrictus* = compressed, contracted, pa. par. of *constringo* = to bind together.] [Constringe.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The second word in the term *Boa Constrictor*, which was originally the Latin scientific name of a great American serpent. Now, however, the public have quite learned the term, and extended it to the Asiatic Pythons, or, indeed, to any large snake. [Boa Constrictor.] The term Constrictor implies that the Boa so designated compresses, contracts, or even crushes any unfortunate animal or human being which it has succeeded in encircling within its deadly folds.

2. *Anat.:* Any muscle which compresses or contracts a tube, vessel, or organ in the body. Thus the pharyngeal wall is invested by an *inferior*, a *middle*, and a *superior constrictor.* There are also a *constrictor isthmi faucium* and a *constrictor urethræ.* (*Quain.*)

***cŏn-strĭnġe′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *constringo* = to bind tightly: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *stringo* = to draw tight.]

1. To bind tightly; to contract, to draw together.

"The dreadful spout,
Which shipmen do the hurricano call,
Constring'd in mass by the almighty sun."
Shakesp.: Troil. and Cress., v. 2.

2. To contract, to cause to shrink.

"Strong liquors, especially inflammatory spirits, intoxicate, *constringe*, harden the fibres, and coagulate the fluids."—*Arbuthnot.*

cŏn-strĭnġed′, *pa. par.* [Constringe.]

cŏn-strĭn′-ġĕnt, *a.* [Fr. *constringent*, from Lat. *constringens*, pr. par. of *constringo.*] [Constringe.] Having the quality of binding or contracting.

cŏn-strĭn′-ġĭng, *pr par.* & *a.* [Constringe.]

cŏn-strŭct′, *v.t.* [Lat. *constructus*, pa. par. of *construo* = to put together, to construct: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *struo* = to heap, to pile; *strues* = a heap; Fr. *construire*; Sp. & Port. *construir*; Ital. *costruire.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To build up, to frame, to form; to put together the component parts of a material structure.

"... he was pleased to *construct* this vast fabrick."—*Boyle: Usefulness of Natural Philosophy.*

2. To put together; to arrange.

"... all celestial objects be ascertained, and maps and globes *constructed.*"—*Herschel: Astronomy* (8th ed., 1858), § 296.

II. *Fig.:* To form or fabricate by the mind; to make up.

"The thought occurred to him that he might *construct* a story, ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

cŏn-strŭc′-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Construct.]

cŏn-strŭc′-tẽr, *s.* [Eng. *construct*; *-er.*] One who constructs, frames, or puts together.

cŏn-strŭc′-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Construct.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of putting together, framing, or arranging; construction.

cŏn-strŭc′-tion, * **con-struc-ci-oun,** * **con-struc-cy-on,** *s.* [Fr. *construction*; Lat. *constructio* = a putting together, a building, from *constructus*, pa. par. of *construo.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The art of constructing, building, framing, or putting together; erection.

"The Normans of this period ... were very imperfectly acquainted with the principles of *construction.*"—*Parker: Gothic Arch.*, pt. i., ch. iii., p. 49.

2. The form or manner of building; structure, conformation.

"The ways were made of several layers of flat stones and flint: the *construction* was a little various, ..."—*Arbuthnot.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act or process of forming or fabricating in the mind.

2. The manner in which anything is constructed or arranged by the mind.

* 3. Judgment or mental representation.

"It cannot, therefore, unto reasonable *constructions* seem strange, ..."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

* 4. The act of construing, interpreting, or explaining by a proper arrangement of terms.

"John Cornwalle, a maister of grammer, chaunged the lore in grainer scole and *construccioun* of Frenssche into Englische."—*Trevisa*, ii. 161.

5. The act of mentally interpreting or putting a meaning on.

"For this play at this time, is only in
The merciful *construction* of good women."
Shakesp.: Hen. VIII., epilogue.

6. A sense or meaning attributed to words or actions; an explanation or interpretation.

"Under your hard *construction* must I sit."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 1.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* The syntactical arrangement and connection of the words in a sentence.

"Some particles constantly, and others in certain *constructions*, have the sense of a whole sentence contained in them."—*Locke.*

2. *Geom.:* The act or manner of constructing a figure by the drawing of such lines as may be necessary for the demonstration of any problem; also the additional figure so drawn.

¶ Sometimes the expression that a problem is solved by construction means no more than that it is solved by geometric instead of algebraic methods.

3. *Mathematics:*

Construction of an equation:

(1) The drawing of such lines and figures as will represent geometrically the quantities in the equation and their relations to each other.

(2) A term sometimes used when the roots of an equation are given, and it is required that the solution shall be found from these. This is the exact opposite of the process usually adopted in dealing with equations.

4. *Naut.:* The method or process of ascertaining a ship's way by means of trigonometrical problems and diagrams. (*Ogilvie.*)

5. *Legal & Parliamentary:* The interpretation of the words of an act, a will, a deed, or anything similar.

"In the *construction*, for the purposes of this Act, of the Acts hereinafter incorporated, the expression 'The Special Act' shall mean the Public Health Act, 1848."—*Local Government Act*, 1858, vii.

¶ (1) *Court of Construction:*

Law: The Court of Chancery, now the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice. When the Probate Court or Division decides that an instrument is a will, that of Chancery can, in certain circumstances, decide that for specified reasons it is invalid.

(2) *To bear a construction:* To allow of a certain explanation or interpretation.

". . . facts which had been proved would *bear two constructions*. . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

(3) *To put a construction on* or *upon:* To interpret or explain in a certain way.

* **cŏn-strŭc'-tion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *construction; -al.*] Pertaining to or deduced from construction or interpretation; constructive.

cŏn-strŭc'-tion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *construction; -ist.*] One who puts a construction upon the law, legal documents, &c. Generally limited by an adjective; as *strict, severe, broad,* &c.

cŏn-strŭc'-tive, *a.* [Fr. *constructif.*]

1. Having ability or power to construct or form.

"The *constructive* fingers of Watt, Fulton, Arkwright."—*Emerson: Essays*, Series I., No. 1, p. 36.

2. Relating to construction or forming; as, Constructive accounts.

3. Derived from or depending on construction or interpretation; not directly expressed.

"It was not possible to make it look even like a *constructive* treason."—*Burnet: Hist. of his Own Time* (1682).

¶ (1) *Constructive notice:*

Law: Evidence of facts which render it highly probable that notice must have been given.

(2) *Constructive total loss:*

Marine Insurance: The assumption that the total loss of the ship or goods insured is so certain, if it has not occurred already, that the insurer is willing to take the amount of the insurance and relinquish all right to the property insured, even if, after all, it should happen to be recovered uninjured.

(3) *Constructive treason:*

Law: An attempt to prove by forced or unnatural construction of statutes that certain offences are treason, though the law does not plainly call them so. Under arbitrary rulers this was a weapon used with dangerous effect against liberty.

(4) *Constructive trust:*

Law: A trust which may be assumed to exist, though no actual mention of it be made.

(5) *Constructive uses:*

Law: Implied, as distinguished from express or resulting, uses in the transfer of property. [Use, *s.*]

* **cŏn-strŭc'-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *constructive; -ly.*] By construction; by inference or deduction.

cŏn-strŭc'-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *constructive; -ness.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A tendency to form or construct.

2. *Phrenol.:* A faculty supposed to give the power of or skill in construction; constructive ability.

* **cŏn-strŭc'-tŏr,** *s.* [Constructer.]

* **cŏn-strŭc'-tūre,** *s.* [Pref. *con*, and Eng. *structure* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An edifice or fabric; the whole structure or mass.

"They shall the earth's *constructure* closely bind,
And to the centre keep the parts confin'd."
Blackmore.

2. *Scots Law:* A mode of industrial accession whereby, if a house be repaired with the materials of another, the materials accrue to the owner of the house, full reparation, however, being due to the owner of the materials. (*Ogilvie.*)

cŏn'-strûe, * **con-strewe,** * **con-struyn,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *construo* = (1) to heap together, to build, (2) to construe: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *struo* = to heap; *strues* = a heap; Fr. *construire.*] [Construct, Conster.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To apply the rules of syntax to; to arrange words in their natural order, so as to show the exact meaning.

"Clerkus that were confessours. couple hem togeders
To *construe* this clause." *P. Plowman*, p. 71.

2. To translate, to reduce from one language to another.

"Lete thy confessour syre kyng. *construe* this in Englisch." *P. Plowman*, p. 71.

3. To interpret, to explain; to put a construction upon.

". . . the Courts were enjoined to *construe* this Act largely and beneficially for the suppressing of dissent and for the encouraging of informers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

B. *Intrans.:* To apply the rules of syntax to; to explain grammatically.

"In alle the grameres scoles of Engelond children lernth Frenssche and *construeth* and lerneth an Englische."—*Trevisa*, ii. 161.

cŏn'-strûed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Construe.]

cŏn'-strû-ĕr, * **con-stru-are,** *s.* [Eng. *constru(e); -er.*] One who construes.

"*Construare. Constructor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

cŏn'-strû-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Construe, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of applying the rules of syntax to; interpreting or explaining grammatically.

* **con-stult,** *v.i.* [Pref. *con*, and Lat. *stultus* = foolish.] To be or become as great a fool as another.

* **cŏn'-stū-prāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *constupratus*, pa. par. of *constupro: con* = *cum* = with, together, and *stupro* = to ravish.] To violate, to ravish, to debauch.

* **cŏn'-stū-prā-tĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Constuprate.]

* **cŏn-stū-prā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *constupratus.*] The act of violating or debauching; violation, defilement.

cŏn-sŭ-ā'-lĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Lat., from *Consus* = a name of Neptune. According to Festus he was the god of counsel.]

Roman Archæol.: Games in honour of Consus [see etym.], celebrated by the Romans on the twelfth day of the kalends of September, *i.e.*, on the 18th of August. These were the games at which the Romans carried off the Sabine women who had come as spectators; indeed, it is said that it was to facilitate the perpetration of this lawless act of rapine that Romulus resolved to observe the games. They were afterwards called Circenses, from being celebrated in the circus.

* **cŏn-sŭb-jĕct',** *v.t.* [Pref. *con*, and Eng. *subject*, v. (q.v.).] To make subject in conjunction with others.

"They would *consubject* themselves with those of Juda and Benjamin."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. ii., ch. xix., § 6.

cŏn-sŭb-sĭst', *v.i.* [Lat. *con* = together, and *subsisto* = to stand still, to remain standing: *sub* = under, and *sisto* = to cause to stand.] To subsist or exist together.

cŏn-sŭb-sĭs'-tĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [Consubsist.]

cŏn-sŭb-stăn'-tĭal (ti as **sh),** * **con-sub-stan-tiall,** *a.* [Fr. *consubstantiel;* Sp. & Port. *consubstancial;* Ital. *consustanziale;* Lat. *consubstantialis: con* = *cum* = with, together, and *substantialis* = pertaining to the same essence or substance, substantial, from *substantia* = that of which a thing consists; the being, essence, or substance of any thing or of any being.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of the same nature.

"Or as in spring-time from one sappy twig,
There sprouts another *consubstantiall* sprig."
Du Bartas: The sixth Day of the first Week.

2. *Theol., Logic, &c.:* Having the same substance or essence, coessential.

¶ When the Arian controversy ran high in the Church, and with the view of settling it Constantine was induced to summon the General Council of Nice in 325, the Council pronounced in favour of the Athanasian view that the Second Person of the Trinity is ὁμοούσιος (*homoousios*) with the Father. [Homoousios.] To this the corresponding Latin term was *consubstantialis.* The Greek and Roman Churches, as well as those of England and Scotland with the leading Continental Protestant Churches, still adopt this view; thus the second of the Thirty-nine Articles commences, "The Son, which is the Word of the Father, begotten from everlasting of the Father, the very and eternal God and *of one substance with the Father* . . ." Similarly the Westminster Confession of Faith—the standard of the proper Presbyterian Churches—teaches that "In the unity of the Godhead there be three persons *of one substance* . . ." (ch. ii. § 3).

"The Lord our God is but one God; in which indivisible unity, notwithstanding we adore the Father, as being altogether of himself, we glorify that *consubstantial* Word, which is the Son . . ."—*Hooker.*

† **cŏn-sŭb-stăn'-tĭal-ĭsm (ti** as **sh),** *s.* [Eng. *consubstantial; -ism.*]

Theol.: The same as Consubstantiation (q.v.).

cŏn-sŭb-stăn'-tĭal-ĭst (ti as **sh),** *s.* [Eng. *consubstantial; -ist.*]

Theol.: One who holds the doctrine of consubstantiation.

cŏn-sŭb-stăn-tĭ-ăl'-ĭ-tў (ti as **shĭ),** *s.* [Fr. *consubstantialité;* Sp. *consubstancialidad;* Port. *consubstancialidade.*] [Consubstantial.] Co-existence in the same substance; participation in the same nature. (Used chiefly in connection with the doctrine of the Trinity.)

"I replied, 'Neither is the *Consubstantiality*,' the Homoüsion of Nicæa, ' to be found in the Scriptures, but in the Holy Fathers, . . .'"—*Newman: Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. v., § 3.

cŏn-sŭb-stăn'-tĭal-lў (ti as **sh),** *adv.* [Eng. *consubstantial; -ly.*] In a consubstantial manner, so as to possess identity of substance or nature.

cŏn-sŭb-stăn'-tĭ-āte (ti as **shĭ),** *v.t. & i.* [Consubstantiate, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To cause to unite in one common substance or nature.

"That so by 'putting his finger into the print of the nails and thrusting his hand into his side,' he [St. Thomas] might almost *consubstantiate* and unite himself unto his Saviour, . . ."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 684.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To unite in one common substance or nature.

2. To hold the doctrine of consubstantiation (q.v.).

cŏn-sŭb-stăn'-tĭ-āte (ti as **shĭ),** *a.* [Pref. *con* = *cum* = with, together, and Eng. *substantiate* (q.v.).] Of the same substance or nature with, participating in a common nature.

"We must love her, [the wife,] that is thus *consubstantiate* with us."—*Feltham: Serm. on St. Luke*, xiv 20.

cŏn-sŭb-stăn'-tĭ-ā-tĕd (ti as **shĭ),** *pa. par. & a.* [Consubstantiate, *v.*]

cŏn-sŭb-stăn'-tĭ-ā-tĭng (ti as **shĭ),** *pr. par. & a.* [Consubstantiate, *v.*]

cŏn-sŭb-stăn-tĭ-ā'-tion (ti as **shĭ),** *s.* [Fr. *consubstantiation;* Port. *consubstanciação,* from Lat. *con* = together, and *substantia* = substance.] [Consubstantiate.]

† **1.** *Ord. Lang. & Logic:* Union of two or more substances together.

2. *Theology & Church History:*

(1) *Theol.:* The doctrine that in the Holy Eucharist the real body and blood of Christ are present along with the bread and wine. The doctrine of Transubstantiation is that when the words of consecration are pronounced by the priest the bread and wine are changed into the body and blood of Christ, and consequently cease to exist in their original substance. The doctrine of Consubstantiation, on the contrary, is that after consecration they continue to exist in their original substance, but that along with them the actual body and blood of Christ exist and are partaken of by the communicants.

(2) *Ch. Hist.:* It is believed that the first to promulgate the doctrine of Consubstantiation was John, surnamed Pungens Asinus, a doctor of Paris, at the end of the thirteenth century. Luther either adopted or thought it out anew for himself, and it will for ever be identified with his name. It was adopted also by Melanchthon and most of the other North German reformers, except Carlstadt, and became the creed of the Lutheran Church. It is taught in the tenth article of the Augsburg Confession, which asserts that the real body and blood of Christ are truly present in the Eucharist, under the elements of the bread and wine, and are distributed and received. Ulrich Zwingle, and subsequently Calvin, with most of the other Swiss and South German reformers, on the contrary, considered that the sacramental elements were merely symbolic of the body and blood of Christ, which were not corporeally present in the Eucharist. Bitterness of feeling arose between the combatants on the respective sides, and efforts to reconcile them failed. The doctrine of consubstantiation is still held as a fundamental tenet by the Lutheran Churches. It is sometimes called Impanation (q.v.).

***cŏn-suē-tūde** (uē as wē), *s.* [Lat. *consuetudo*, from *consuetus*, pa. par. of *consuesco* = to be accustomed.] Custom, usage, habit.

"Whanne the kyng hadde setten vpon his chayer after the *consuetude*."—*Wycliffe*: 1 *Kings* xx. 25.

***cŏn-suē-tūd-ĭn-ăl** (uē as wē), *a.* [Low Lat. *consuetudinalis* = of or pertaining to custom.] According to custom or usage; customary, usual.

***cŏn-suē-tūd-ĭn-ăr-ў** (uē as wē), *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *consuetudo*, genit. *consuetudin(is)*; and Eng. suff. *-ary.*]

A. *As adj.*: According to custom or usage; customary.

". . . genuine remnants of their early jurisprudence, and of antique *consuetudinary* law, . . ."—*Lewis*: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. v., § 5, vol. i., p. 141.

B. *As subst.*: [Lat. *consuetudinarium*].

Eccles.: A ritual of monastic forms and customs.

"An account of a *consuetudinary* of the abbey of St. Edmund's Bury."—*Baker*: *MSS. Catalogue by Masters, Camb.* 1696.

cŏn'-sŭl, *s.* [Lat. *consul*, in old inscriptions *consol*, and once *cosol*. Remote etym. doubtful, generally derived from *consulo* = to deliberate; but the *sol* of the old form *consol* has been considered to be the root *sol* of *solium* = a seat, the *sed* of *sella* = a seat, chair, or stool, and the *sed* of *sedeo* = to sit. In this case *consuls* would be those who sit together.]

1. *Roman History*:

(1) *Properly* (*Pl.*, Consuls): Two supreme magistrates, with equal authority, elected annually in ancient Rome from the time of the expulsion of the kings and the commencement of the republic (A.U.C. 244; B.C. 509). They were called at first *prætors* (prætors), *imperatores* (commanders), and *judices* (judges); but ultimately the name *consules* (consuls) prevailed over these designations. The annual meeting or assembly of the Roman citizens for their election was called by the plural term *comitia*, from the *comitium*, a place in or near the forum, where the elections were held. They continued, with a few exceptional elections, during the whole period of the republic, and were so important in the State, that the successive years were distinguished by the consuls who had held office during each of them. At first none but patricians could hold the dignity, but in B.C. 366 a plebeian was elected one of the consuls, and in B.C. 172 two. The consulate nominally continued under the empire, but was little more than a titular dignity. Tiberius transferred the power of electing consuls from the people to the senate. Afterwards their number was augmented. The last consul at Rome was Decimus Theodorus Paulinus in A.D. 536; the last at Constantinople, Basilius junior in A.D. 541.

(2) A senator (of Venice).

"Many of the *consuls* rais'd and met
Are at the duke's already."
Shakesp.: *Othello*, i. 2.

2. *French Hist.*: One of three supreme magistrates in France, designated first, second, and third consul, who held office between 1799 and 1804. Napoleon Bonaparte was the first consul, and his power soon absorbed that of the rest. [Consulate, 2.]

3. *Comm.*: An officer appointed by the government of his country to reside in a specified foreign land, with the view of promoting the mercantile interests of the nation in whose service he is engaged. On arriving at his destination, or on his being appointed a consul—if he be a native of the land in which he is accredited, he shows his credentials to the government of the region in which he is to reside, and obtains an exequatur [Exequatur] sanctioning his appointment, and according him all the rights and privileges enjoyed by his predecessors. He annually or more frequently reports to his government the state of commerce in the region where his opportunities of observation lie. The office of consul in this sense seems to have arisen in Italy about the middle of the twelfth century, and by the sixteenth had spread over Europe.

consul-general, *s.* A consul of higher official dignity than ordinary, who has jurisdiction over ordinary consuls or at more places than the one in which he ordinarily resides; a chief consul.

cŏn'-sŭl-ăge, *s.* [Eng. *consul*; *-age.*]

Commerce:

* 1. A consulate or consulship.

"At Council we debated the businesse of the *consulage* of Leghorn."—*Evelyn*: *Diary*, Nov. 8, 1672. (*Davies.*)

2. A duty or tax paid by merchants for the expense of protecting their goods by means of a consul in a foreign country.

cŏn'-sŭ-lar, *a.* [Sp. & Port. *consular*; Fr. *consulaire*; Ital. *consolare*, from Lat. *consularis.*]

1. Pertaining to a consul.

". . . the men of *consular* dignity, . . ."—*Lewis*: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. v., § 81, vol. ii., p. 327.

2. Having been consul. [A consular man.]

¶ *A consular man*:

Roman Archæol.: One who has been consul.

". . . Macrobius *a consular man*."—*Bacon*: *Works* (ed. 1765), vol. i., pref., p. 529.

consular tribunes, *s. pl.*

Roman Archæol.: Military tribunes with the same power as consuls would have possessed. They were the highest officers of the State from A.U.C. 310 (B.C. 443) to A.U.C. 388 (B.C. 365). [Tribune.]

cŏn-sū-late, *s.* [Fr. *consulat*; Sp. & Port. *consulado*; Ital. *consolato*, all from Lat. *consulatus* = the consulship.]

1. *Roman Archæol.*: The office of a consul, a consulship.

"Bearing the honorable offices of preture and *consulate* . . ."—*Holland*: *Suetonius*, p. 180.

2. *French Hist.*: The office of a consul in the political sense. A consulate was established in France on November 10, 1799. On December 24 a first, second, and third consul were appointed, Napoleon Bonaparte being the first consul, whose term of office was extended on August 4, 1802, so as to be for life. But on May 18, 1804, the consulate gave way to the empire, the first consul being transformed into the emperor.

3. *Commerce*:

(1) The office of a commercial consul of England or any other country.

(2) The residence of a consul.

cŏn'-sŭl-ship, *s.* [Eng. *consul*, and suff. *-ship.*] The office or dignity of a consul, especially in the original or Roman sense of that word.

"How many stand for *consulships*?"—*Shakesp.*: *Coriolanus*, ii. 2.

cŏn-sŭlt', *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *consulter*, from Lat. *consulto*, a frequent. form of *consulo* = to consult, to consider.]

A. *Intrans.*: To deliberate, to take counsel together.

"But the chief priests *consulted* that they might put Lazarus also to death."—*John* xii. 10.

(1) Followed by *with* before the persons consulted.

"He sent for his bosom friends, *with* whom he most confidently *consulted*, . . ."—*Clarendon.*

(2) Followed by *for* before the persons for whose benefit the consultation is held.

". . . three hundred and twenty men sat *consulting* always *for* the people."—1 *Mac.* viii. 15.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To ask advice or seek counsel from.

"The Lord President probably expected that he should be *consulted* before they were given away . . ."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. To refer to, to examine; as, to consult a book.

3. To have regard to, to act with a view to, to respect, to consider.

"Be just, *consult* my glory, and forbear."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xvi., l. 115.

* 4. To plan, to plot, to contrive, to devise.

"O my people, remember now what Balak king of Moab *consulted*, . . ."—*Micah* vi. 5.

* 5. To bring about by counsel or contrivance, to contrive.

"Thou hast *consulted* shame to thy house by cutting off many people."—*Habakkuk*, ii. 10.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to consult* and *to deliberate*: "*Consultations* always require two persons at least; *deliberations* require many, or only a man's self: an individual may *consult* with one or many; assemblies commonly *deliberate*: advice and information are given and received in *consultations*; doubts, difficulties, and objections, are started and removed in *deliberations*. We communicate and hear when we *consult*; we pause and hesitate when we *deliberate*: those who have to co-operate must frequently *consult* together; those who have serious measures to decide upon must coolly *deliberate*." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

***cŏn-sŭlt',** *s.* [Lat. *consultum* = a decree or decision, neut. sing. of *consultus*, pa. par. of *consulo.*]

1. The act of consulting or deliberating together, a consultation.

"After short silence then
And summons read, the great *consult* began."
Milton: *P. L.*, bk. i.

2. The result of consultation or deliberation; a decision or determination.

". . . the council broke;
And all their grave *consults* dissolv'd in smoke."
Dryden: *Fables.*

3. A number of persons met for consultation or deliberation; a council.

"A *consult* of coquets below
Was call'd, to rig him out a beau." *Swift.*

4. A person consulted.

"'Bon,' cried the *consult*, 'a happy prognostic.'"—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 543. (*Davies.*)

5. Agreement, concert.

". . . march t' oppose the faction in *consult*
With dying Dorax."
Dryden: *Don Sebastian*, iv. 1.

***cŏn-sŭlt'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *consult*; *-able.*] Able or ready to be consulted.

"I have got my . . . collection stuck on tablets and put in *consultable* order."—*E. Forbes*: *In Memoriâ of Wilson and Geikie*, ch. xii., p. 422 (July 18, 1847).

***cŏn-sŭlt'-ar-ў,** *a.* [Low Lat. *consultarius.*] Formed on or resulting from consultation.

¶ *Consultary response*:

Law: The opinion of a court on a special case. (*Wharton.*)

cŏn-sŭl-tā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *consultatio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of consulting or deliberating; deliberation.

"The subject of those *consultations*, . . ."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. The act of referring to or examining; a reference to.

"By the *consultation* of books, . . ."—*Rambler*, No. 87.

* 3. A number of persons met to consult together; a council; a meeting of experts to consider a point or case.

"A *consultation* was called, wherein he advised a salivation."—*Wiseman*: *Of Abscesses.*

II. *Law*: (See extract).

"*Consultatio* is a writ, whereby a cause, being formerly removed by prohibition from the ecclesiastical court, or court Christian, to the king's court, is returned thither again; for the judges of the king's court, if, upon comparing the libel with the suggestion of the party, they do find the suggestion false, or not proved and therefore the cause to be wrongfully called from the court Christian; then, upon this *consultation* or deliberation, decree it to be returned again."—*Cowel.*

cŏn-sŭlt'-at-ĭve, *a.* [Lat. *consultat(us)*, pa. par. of *consulto*; Eng. suff. *-ive.*] Pertaining to consultation or deliberation; having the power or right of consulting and giving advice or decisions. It is opposed to Executive (q.v.).

cŏn-sŭlt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Consult, *v.*]

cŏn-sŭlt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *consult*; *-er.*] One who consults or seeks advice or information.

¶ Followed by *with* before the person or thing consulted.

"There shall not be found among you a charmer, or a *consulter with* familiar spirits, or a wizard."—*Deut.* xviii. 11.

cŏn-sŭlt'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Consult, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective*:

1. Seeking advice or information.

2. Imparting, or capable of imparting, advice: as, a *consulting* barrister, a *consulting* physician.

"The death of Dr. Luke, F.R.S., hon. *consulting* surgeon to the hospital, was also noted, . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1881.

3. Pertaining to or used for consultations; as, a *consulting* room.

C. *As subst.*: The act of deliberating or consulting together; consultation.

***cŏn-sŭlt'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *consult*; *-ive.*] Determined by consultation, deliberate, consultative.

"He that remains in the grace of God, sins not by any deliberative, *consultive*, knowing act."—*Bp. Taylor.*

***cŏn-sŭlt'-ĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *consultive; -ly.*] Of deliberate purpose, deliberately.

"Therefore *consultively* I overslip it."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

cŏn-sūm'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *consum(e); -able.*] Capable of being consumed; susceptible of consumption or total destruction; fit for consumption.

cŏn-sūme', *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *consumer*; Sp. *consumir*; Ital. *consumare*, from Lat. *consumo* = to take up wholly, to consume: *con-* *cum* = with, together, fully, and *sumo* = to take.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To destroy, as by decomposition, waste, or fire.

"And the fire of God came down from heaven, and *consumed* him and his fifty."—2 *Kings* i. 12.

2. To bring to utter ruin, to destroy, to exterminate.

"Separate yourselves from among this congregation, that I may *consume* them in a moment."—*Numb.* xvi. 21.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To use up, to absorb, to utilize.

"When, therefore, writers on the conservation of energy speak of tensions being '*consumed*' and '*generated*,' they do not mean thereby that old attractions have been annihilated."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), i. 28.

2. To devour, to eat up greedily.

". . . onely the stomache lay idle and *consumed* all."—*Camden: Remains; Wise Speeches.*

3. To wear away, to waste, to cause to disappear.

"His flesh is *consumed* away, . . ."—*Job* xxxiii. 21.

* 4. To spend, to pass.

"Thus in soft anguish she *consumes* the day."
Thomson: Spring.

5. To waste, to dissipate, to squander.

6. To wear away mentally.

"I bring *consuming* sorrow to thine age."
Shakesp.: Titus Andron., iii. 1.

"Som man *consumyd* with hate and fals envye."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 159.

* **B.** *Reflex.:* To waste, to spend.

". . . thou *consumest* thyself in single life?"
Shakesp.: Sonnets, ix. 2.

C. *Intrans.:* To waste away slowly, to wear away; to be exhausted, to disappear. (Generally followed by *away.*)

"Their flesh shall *consume away* while they stand upon their feet, and their eyes shall *consume away* in their holes, and their tongue shall *consume away* in their mouth."—*Zech.* xiv. 12.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to consume, to destroy,* and *to waste:* "The idea of bringing that to nothing which has been something is common to all these terms. What is *consumed* is lost for any future purpose; what is *destroyed* is rendered unfit for any purpose whatever: *consume* may therefore be to *destroy* as the means to the end; things are often *destroyed* by being *consumed:* when food is *consumed* it serves the intended purpose; but when it is *destroyed* it serves no purpose, and is likewise unfit for any. When iron is *consumed* by rust, or the body by disease, or a house by the flames, the things in these cases are literally destroyed by *consumption:* on the other hand, when life or health is taken away, and when things are either worn or torn so as to be useless, they are *destroyed.* In the figurative signification it is synonymous with *waste:* the former implies a reducing to nothing; the latter conveys also the idea of misuse: to *waste* is to *consume* uselessly: much time is *consumed* in complaining, which might be employed in remedying the evils complained of; idlers *waste* their time because they do not properly estimate its value: those who *consume* their strength and their resources in fruitless endeavours to effect what is impracticable, are unfitted for doing what might be beneficial to themselves." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏn-sūmed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Consume.]

***cŏn-sūm'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *consumed; -ly.* Or perhaps a corruption of *consummately* (q.v.).] Very much, greatly, excessively.

". . . they laughed *consumedly*."—*Byron: Vision of Judgment*; Preface.

***cŏn-sūme'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *consume; -less.*] Unconsumable, indestructible.

"How the purple waves
Scald their *consumeless* bodies."
Quarles: Emblems, iii. 14. (*Davies.*)

cŏn-sūm'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *consum(e); -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who consumes, uses up, wastes, or destroys.

2. *Polit. Econ.:* One who uses, and in using destroys, the value of an article produced.

cŏn-sūm'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Consume.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of using up, wasting, or destroying; consumption.

cŏn'-sŭm-mar, cŏn-sụ-ma, khan'-sa-mah, *s.* [Hind. *khánsámán.*] A house steward, a butler.

cŏn'-sŭm-māte, *v.t.* [Consummate, *a.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To bring to completion; to perfect, to finish, to complete; to raise to the highest pitch or point.

"To *consummate* this business happily."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 7.

2. *Law:* To perfect, as a marriage, by subsequent cohabitation.

cŏn-sŭm'-mate, *a. & adv.* [Lat. *consummatus*, pa. par. of *consummo* = to finish, to complete: *con* = *cum* = with, together, wholly, and *summus* = the highest, the greatest.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Complete, perfect.

". . . earth in her rich attire
Consummate, lovely smiled . . ."
Milton: P. L., bk. vii.

2. Perfect, of the highest degree or quality.

(1) *Of persons:*

"Form'd by the care of that *consummate* sage,
In early bloom, an oracle of age."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. iv., l. 283-4.

(2) *Of things:*

". . . both the attack and the defence would be conducted with *consummate* ability."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

II. *Law:*

Consummate tenant by courtesy: A husband who, upon his wife's death, becomes entitled to hold her lands in fee simple or fee tail, of which she was seized during her marriage for his own life, provided he has had issue capable of inheriting. (*Ogilvie.*)

B. *As adverb:* Consummately.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *consummate* and *complete:* "As epithets, *consummate* is employed only in a bad sense, and *complete* either in a good or bad sense: those who are regarded as *complete* fools are not unfrequently *consummate* knaves: the theatre is not the only place for witnessing a farce; human life affords many of various descriptions; among the number of which we may reckon those as *complete* in their kind, which are acted at elections, where *consummate* folly and *consummate* hypocrisy are practised by turns [?]." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏn'-sŭm-mā-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Consummate, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Completed, perfected, finished.

II. *Law:* Perfected, as a marriage by cohabitation.

cŏn-sŭm'-mate-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *consummate; -ly.*] In a consummate manner; in the highest degree of perfection; perfectly, completely.

† cŏn'-sŭm-mā-tĕr, * cŏn'-sŭm-mā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *consummat(e); -er.*] One who consummates, completes, or perfects anything.

"Looking on the author of faith, and the *consummator* Jesus."—*Rheims New Test.*; *Heb.* xii. 2.

cŏn'-sŭm-mā-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Consummate, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of perfecting or completing; consummation.

cŏn-sŭm-mā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *consommation*; Lat. *consummatio*, from *consummatus*, pa. par. of *consummo.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Lit.:* The act of consummating, completing, or perfecting; the end or completion.

". . . from its original to its *consummation*."—*Addison: Spectator.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The end of the present system of things; the end of the world.

2. Death; the end of life.

"Or if, by Thy decree,
The *consummation* that will come by stealth
Be yet far distant, let Thy Word prevail."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

3. A result, an end, an event.

"A happy *consummation!* an accord
Sweet, perfect, to be wish'd for! . . ."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

B. *Law:*

Consummation of marriage: The completion or perfecting of connubial relation by sexual intercourse.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *consummation* and *completion:* "The arrival at a conclusion is comprehended in both these terms, but they differ principally in application; wishes are *consummated;* plans are *completed:* we often flatter ourselves that the *completion* of all our plans will be the *consummation* of all our wishes, and thus expose ourselves to grievous disappointments: the *consummation* of the nuptial ceremony is not always the *consummation* of hopes and joys; it is frequently the beginning of misery and disappointment: we often sacrifice much to the *completion* of a purpose which we afterwards find not worth the labour of attaining." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** cŏn'-sŭm-mā-tŏr,** *s.* [Consummater.]

*** cŏn-sŭm'-mā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *consummator; -y.*] That consummates, completes, or perfects; consummating.

"There is an introductory and a *consummatory* blessedneasse."—*Donne: Seventy-four Sermons* (1620), fol. 751.

*** cŏn'-sŭmpt** (*p* silent), *a. & s.* [Lat. *consumptus*, pa. par. of *consumo.*]

A. *As adj.:* Consumed, destroyed, expended.

"It is nat geuen to knowe hem that ben dede and *consumpt*."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 60.

B. *As subst.:* Consumption.

cŏn-sŭmp'-tion, * cŏn-sŭmp'-ci-on (*p* silent), *s.* [Fr. *consomption*; Sp. *consuncion*; Ital. *consunzione*, from Lat. *consumptio* = a consuming; from *consumptus*, pa. par. of *consumo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of consuming, destroying, or dissipating; destruction.

2. The state or process of being consumed, or of gradual waste and decay.

"I can get no remedy against this *consumption* of the purse . . ."—*Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV.*, i. 2.

3. The process of using up or utilising. [II. 1.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Political Economy:*

(1) The utilisation or expenditure of the products of industry.

(2) The amount or quantity of industrial products expended or utilised.

"Every new advance of the price to the *consumer* is a new incentive to him to retrench the quality of his *consumption* . . ."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, Let. 3.

2. *Medicine:*

(1) *Hist.:* A disease called by the Greeks φθίσις (*phthisis*) = a decline, a decay, a wasting away, from φθίω (*phthiō*) = to decay, to dwindle. The Romans retained the Greek word *phthisis*, though they had also a word of their own, *consumptio:* from the Latin came the English word Consumption. [Etym.]. Phthisis in medicine became a genus, with the proper meaning of wasting away, and under it were reckoned various species, as *Phthisis pulmonalis, P. hepatica, &c.* Consumption also is a genus, with at least two species, one the *Pulmonary* and the other the *Mesenteric* form.

(2) *Symptoms, &c.:* Consumption is popularly supposed to be produced by a neglected cold, inflammation of the lungs, or the breaking of a blood-vessel. In most cases these are the effects of the disease, not its causes. Its remote origin is often hereditary tendency or constitutional proclivity. In the former case the skin in childhood has a pale pasty look, the upper lip is large, and the cheeks full. If the complexion be dark the colour is sallow; if fair, it is unnaturally white, with large conspicuous veins: those who are fair being sometimes very beautiful, those who are dark generally the reverse. The circulation in both cases is languid, and the strength as a rule small. There is generally mental precocity in the fair, whilst there are often dulness and stupidity in the dark. Sooner

or later "tubercle" is deposited at the apex of one of the lungs, just beneath the shoulder-bone. [TUBERCLE.] The irritation which it causes produces a dry cough, soon followed by more or less difficulty of breathing. Expectoration next takes place when the cough comes, the matter ejected being, in the earliest stage, frothy-like saliva, then with specks of opaque matter, then wholly tenacious, and at times streaked with blood. The original tubercles are now breaking, but others are commencing, the disease travelling downwards till it pervades the whole lobe of the lung, after which a similar process tends to begin in the remaining lung. Long before this, however, the whole constitution has sympathised with the local injury. There are hectic fever, night perspirations, emaciation, and other symptoms, till the scene is closed by œdema of the lower limbs, aphthæ (small ulcers) in the mouth, mild delirium, and death. The mean duration of the disease from the first deposition of tubercle is twenty-three months, but in more than one-half the cases the fatal result takes place within nine months and often within four. There are various types of it, specially an acute, a chronic, and a latent type. It exists in all countries of the world, but not equally in all. Certain climatic conditions seem highly useful in the treatment of consumption, such as those of the mountains of Colorado and of North Carolina, with other districts of the United States, the eastern section of the Cape of Good Hope, parts of India, Australia, and New Zealand and other localities. In many countries consumption causes one-fifth or more of all the deaths that occur The mortality is greatest between the ages of twenty and forty.

That this disease is produced by bacilli is now widely held by medical men, and there has been considerable discussion as to whether or not it is contagious. Though this question has not been satisfactorily settled, definite measures of precaution against contagion are being taken in some of our cities. Tuberculous cows are being killed to prevent the communication of the disease by means of milk, and steps have been taken to prevent contagion by the dried sputum of patients, which has been found to be full of bacilli.

¶ (1) *Mesenteric consumption:* [MARASMUS].

(2) *Pulmonary Consumption:* [II. 2].

"The stoppage of women's courses, if not looked to, sets them into a *consumption*, dropsy, or other disease."—*Harvey.*

¶ For the difference between *consumption* and *decay*, see DECAY.

*** cŏn-sŭmp'-tion-ăl** (*p* silent), *a.* [Eng. *consumption; -al.*] Consumptive; pertaining to consumption.

*** cŏn-sŭmp'-tion-ar-ў** (*p* silent), *a.* [Eng. *consumption; -ary.*] Inclined to consumption; consumptive.

"His wife being *consumptionary*, . . ."—*Bp. Gauden: Life of Bp. Brownrigg*, 1660, p. 206.

*** cŏn-sŭmp'-tion-ĕr** (*p* silent), *s.* [Eng. *consumption; -er.*] A consumer.

". . . the *consumptioner* is, in a manner, double taxed."—*Davenant: Essays on Trade*, I. 153. (*Latham.*)

*** cŏn-sŭmp'-tion-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *consumption; -ish.*] Consumptive.

"This *consumptionish* body seemed unfit for such performances."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, bk. v., p. 175.

*** cŏn-sŭmp'-tion-ŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *consumption; -ous.*] Consumptive.

"Sensible of the *consumptionous* state of his body."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, bk. viii., p. 17.

cŏn-sŭmp'-tĭve (*p* silent), *a.* [Fr. *consomptif.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Consuming, destructive, wasteful, dissipating.

"A long *consumptive* war . . ."—*Addison: Present State of the War.*

¶ Followed by *of.*

"It [prayer] is not at all *consumptive of* our time."—*Sharp: Works*, vol. i., Ser. 15.

* 2. Capable of being consumed; consumable.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Polit. Econ.:* Pertaining or relating to the consumption of industrial products and articles of commerce.

"There is a steady *consumptive* demand for hops of all descriptions. . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 1, 1881.

2. *Med.:* In danger of, if not even affected with, consumption.

"By an exact regimen a *consumptive* person may hold out for years."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

*** cŏn-sŭmp'-tĭve-lў** (*p* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *consumptive; -ly.*] In a manner tending towards consumption.

*** cŏn-sŭmp'-tĭve-nĕss** (*p* silent), *s.* [Eng. *consumptive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being consumptive; a tendency to consumption.

*** cŏn-sŭmp'-tu-ŏŭs** (*p* silent), *a.* [Lat. *consumptu(s)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Consumptive, decaying, wearing away.

"No wonder if the whole constitution of Religion grow weak, ricketty, and *consumptuous*."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 262.

*** cŏn-sū'-tile,** *a.* [Lat. *consutilis*, from *consuo* = to sew together.] Sewed or stitched together.

*** cŏn-sўm'-path-īze,** *v.i.* [Pref. *con*, and Eng. *sympathize* (q.v.).] To sympathize, to unite or join in feeling.

"Do thy affections *consympathize* I"—*Timon* (*Old Play*), ii. 1.

cŏn-tā-bĕs'-çençe, *s.* [From Lat. *contabesco* = to waste away gradually.]

Bot.: An abnormal condition of the stamens in which they are defective. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

*** cŏn-tăb'-ŭ-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *contabulatum*, sup. of *contabulo* = to floor with boards: *con* = *cum* = with, together; *tabula* = a board, a plank.] To floor with boards.

cŏn-tăb'-ŭ-lā-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONTABULATE.]

*** cŏn-tăb-ŭ-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *contabulatio*, from *contabulo.*] The act or process of flooring with boards; a boarding, a flooring.

*** con-tack, * con-tak,** *s.* [CONTEK.]

cŏn'-tăct, *s.* [Fr. *contact*; Sp. *contacto*; Ital. *contatto*, from Lat. *contactus* = a touching on all sides, pa. par. of *contingo*: *con* = *cum* = with, together, fully, and *tango* = to touch.]

I. *Literally:*

1. Touch, close union or junction of one body with another.

"The Platonists hold, that the spirit of the lover doth pass into the spirits of the person loved, which causeth the desire of return into the body; whereupon followeth that appetite of *contact* and conjunction."—*Bacon: Natural and Experimental History.*

† 2. The act or power of touching.

"They [the basking sharks] will permit a boat to follow them, without accelerating their motion till it comes almost within *contact*."—*Pennant: British Zoology: Basking Shark.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Close union or connection.

"The history of astronomy has numerous points of *contact* with the general history of mankind."—*Lewis: Astron. of Ancients* (1862), ch. i., § 1, p. 2.

2. Society or communication in business; connection.

". . . and none of the many diplomatists with whom he has been brought into *contact* . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 15, 1881.

III. *Special phrases and compounds:*

1. *Angle of contact:*

Math.: The angle made by a curved line and the tangent to it at the point of contact.

2. *Contact action:*

Chem.: The same as CATALYSIS (q.v.).

3. *Contact of the first order:*

Math.: Contact of two curves in a point for which they have the same coefficient of the first order.

4. *Contact of the second order:*

Math.: Contact of two curves in a point for which they have the same differential coefficient of the first order, and the same differential coefficient of the second order. (*Ogilvie.*)

5. *Point of contact:*

Math.: The point in which two lines, planes, or bodies touch each other.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *contact* and *touch*: "The former expresses a state, and referring to two bodies actually in that state: the latter on the other hand implying the abstract act of *touching*: we speak of things coming or being in *contact*, but not of the *contact* instead of the *touch* of a thing: the poison which comes from the poison-tree is so powerful in its nature, that it is not necessary to come in *contact* with it in order to feel its baneful influence; some insects are armed with stings so inconceivably sharp, that the smallest *touch* possible is sufficient to produce a puncture into the flesh." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

contact-level, *s.* An adaptation of the spirit level used by certain instrument-makers for the production of exact divisions of scales, and generally for the determination of minute differences of length. (*Knight.*)

† **cŏn-tăc'-tĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *contact; -ical.*] Pertaining to or implying contact; contactual.

*** cŏn-tăc'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *contact; -ion*, as if from a Lat. *contactio*, from *contactus.*] The act of touching; contact, touch, juncture.

*** cŏn-tăc'-tu-al,** *a.* [Lat. *contactu(s)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining to or implying contact.

cŏn-tā'-gĭon, *s.* [Fr. *contagion*; Sp. *contagio, contagion*; Port. *contagião, contagio*; Ital. *contagio, contagione*, all from Lat. *contagio* = a touching, contact, touch; *contingo* = to touch, to lay hold of: *con* = together, and *tango* = to touch.]

1. *Med. & Ord. Lang.:*

(1) The communication of a disease by contact with the person labouring under it, as distinguished from infection, used to signify its transmission by means of the air without actual personal contact with the diseased person. But sometimes the word contagion is used in both of these senses, and is divided into *immediate* or *contactical* contagion, that produced by actual contact, and *mediate* or *remote* contagion, communicated by the air. Infection is used in a more extensive sense, to include also miasmata or other causes of diseases not coming from human beings, but rising from marshes or from any other source. Some make the two words contagion and infection strictly synonymous.

(2) The poisonous matter communicated by contact of some kind.

* (3) Venom, poison.

"I'll touch my point with this *contagion*."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 7.

2. *Ord. Lang. & Fig.:*

(1) The communication by other people of anything deleterious to the mind or heart.

"Nor will the goodness of intention excuse the scandal and *contagion* of example."—*King Charles.*

(2) The deleterious influence exerted.

"There, in his commerce with the liveried herd,
Lurks the *contagion* chiefly to be fear'd."
Cowper: Tirocinium.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *contagion* and *infection*: "Some things act more properly by *contagion*, others by *infection*: the more powerful diseases, as the plague or yellow fever, are communicated by *contagion*; they are therefore denominated *contagious*; the less virulent disorders, as fevers, consumptions, and the like, are termed *infectious*, as they are communicated by the less rapid process of *infection*: the air is *contagious* or *infectious* according to the same rule of distinction; when heavily overcharged with noxious vapours and deadly disease, it is justly entitled *contagious*, but in ordinary cases *infectious*. In the figurative sense, vice is for the same obvious reason termed *contagious*; and bad principles are denominated *infectious*: some young people, who are fortunate enough to shun the *contagion* of bad society, are, perhaps, caught by the *infection* of bad principles, acting as a slow poison on the moral constitution." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** cŏn-tā'-gĭoned,** *a.* [Eng. *contagion; -ed.*] Affected by contagion.

cŏn-tā'-gĭon-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *contagion; -ist.*]

Med. Hist.: One who holds the view that certain diseases, the evidence regarding the transmission of which from those affected to others is doubtful, are really contagious.

cŏn-tā'-gĭoŭs, * con-ta-geous, * con-ta-gyows, *a.* [Fr. *contagieux*; Sp., Port., and Ital. *contagioso*, all from Lat. *contagiosus.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. *Med.* (*Of a disease*): Communicable by contact. [CONTAGION.]

2. *Of air, of flies, &c.:* Communicating or transmitting contagion.

"After the whiche reyne ensued so great excedynge nombre and multytude of flyes, the whiche were to the people so noyous and *contageous*, that they slewe moche people."—*Fabyan*, vol. i., ch. xix.

II. *Fig.:* Communicating anything from one to another or to others.

¶ (1) *Contagious Diseases Acts:* Acts passed from 1865 to 1868 to prevent the spread of venereal disease in garrison towns. Though a Royal Commission and a Select Committee reported in favour of these Acts, public feeling against them was so strong that in 1883 they were repealed.

(2) *Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts:* Acts passed for the protection of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and swine, from certain contagious diseases, and enforced by orders issued from time to time by the Privy Council, which also regulates the landing and slaughter of foreign cattle.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *contagious, epidemical,* and *pestilential:* "The *contagious* applies to that which is capable of being caught, and ought not, therefore, to be touched; the *epidemical* to that which is already caught or circulated, and requires, therefore, to be stopped; the *pestilential* to that which may breed an evil, and is, therefore, to be removed: diseases are *contagious* or *epidemical;* the air or breath is *pestilential.* They may all be applied morally or figuratively in the same sense. We endeavour to shun a *contagious* disorder, that it may not come near us; we endeavour to purify a *pestilential* air, that it may not be inhaled to our injury: we endeavour to provide against *epidemical* disorders, that they may not spread any farther. Vicious example is *contagious:* certain follies or vices of fashion are *epidemical;* the breath of infidelity is *pestilential.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏn-tā′-ġĭoŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *contagious; -ly.*] In a contagious manner, so as to communicate contagion or anything else capable of being transmitted from one to another.

"There is nothing which spreads more *contagiously* from teacher to pupil than elevation of sentiment."—*J. S. Mill: Inaug. Address at St. Andrew's,* 1867, p. 37.

cŏn-tā′-ġĭoŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *contagious; -ness.*] The quality of being contagious.

"Those corpuscles, that impregnate the Ægyptian air upon the swelling of the Nile, are able to put a speedy stop, not only to the *contagiousness,* but to the malignity of the plague, . . ."—*Boyle: Works,* vol. v., p. 66.

***cŏn-tā′-ġĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Lat.] The same as CONTAGION (q.v.).

". . . no *contagium* of measles, nor any *contagium* of scarlet-fever, nor any *contagium* of small-pox . . ."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), xi. 312.

***con-ta-gy,** *s.* [Lat. *contagium.*] A contagious complaint.

". . . and after folowed a *contagy* and a fowle stenche."—*Fabyan: Chron.,* pt. vii., ch. ccxxiii., p. 249.

cŏn-tāin′, *con-tayne, *con-tene, *con-teini, *con-teyne, *con-tienen, *kun-teyne, *con-teynyn, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *contenir;* Sp. *contener;* Ital. *contenere,* from Lat. *continео* = to contain: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *teneo* = to hold.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To hold within fixed limits, as in a vessel.

"*Conteynyn,* hauyn or kepyn wit-inuyn K. Kepe within F. *Continео.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

". . . heaven and the heaven of heavens cannot *contain* thee . . ."—2 *Chron.* vi. 18.

2. To be capable of holding; to have capacity for.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To restrain, to hold or keep within bounds.

". . . lawes are afterwardes to be made for keeping and *conteyning* it . . ."—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland.*

2. To comprehend, to comprise, to include.

"Wherefore also it is *contained* in the scripture, . . ."—1 *Pet.* ii. 6.

3. To be equivalent to, to comprehend.

"A cubite of gemetrie *conteyneth* sixe comoun cubites."—*Trevisa,* ii. 235.

* 4. To fill up, to amount to.

"Som epistel . . . that walde, as seith myn auctour well *contene* neigh half this boke."—*Chaucer: Troilus,* iii. 463.

* 5. To comprise, to make up a number, to include.

"Shrewes, whiche that *contienen* the more partie of men."—*Chaucer: Boethius,* p. 116.

6. To include, to be accompanied or attended by.

"Bygynnyng of mans lyf . . .
Contenes mykel wrechednes."
Hampole: Pricke of Conse., 439.

B. *Reflexive:*

1. To restrain or retain oneself, to keep quiet or calm.

"*Contain* thyself, good friend."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, ii. 2.

* 2. To conduct, bear, or carry oneself.

"Hon hii ssolde hom *conteini* the wule the bataile ilaste." *Rob. of Glouc.,* p. 547.

* **C.** *Intransitive:*

1. To restrain oneself, to keep quiet or calm.

". . . as he read, he wept and trembled; and not being able longer to *contain,* . . ."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. i.

2. *Spec.:* To live in continence or chastity.

"But if they cannot *contain,* let them marry . . ."—1 *Cor.* vii. 9.

3. To conduct or bear oneself; to act.

"That komeli knight *kunteyned* on his stede."
William of Palerne, 3,300.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to contain* and *to hold:* "These terms agree in sense, but differ in application; the former is by comparison noble, the latter is ignoble in its use; *hold* is employed only for the material contents of hollow bodies; *contain* is employed for the moral or spiritual contents: in familiar discourse a cask is said to *hold,* but in more polished language it is said to *contain* a certain number of gallons. A coach *holds* or *contains* a given number of persons; a room *holds* a given quantity of furniture; a house or city *contains* its inhabitants." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *to contain* and *to comprise,* see COMPRISE.

cŏn-tāin′-ă-ble, *a.* [Eng. *contain; -able.*] Capable of being contained.

***cŏn-tāin′-ant,** *s.* [Fr. *contenant,* pr. par. of *contenir.*] One who or that which contains, a container.

cŏn-tāined′, *pa. par.* & *a.* [CONTAIN.]

cŏn-tāin′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *contain; -er.*] One who or that which contains.

"And you, fair eyes, *containers* of my bliss."
Daniel: Complaint of Rosamond.

cŏn-tāin′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONTAIN.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or state of holding, including, or comprehending.

* 2. That which is contained; contents. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline,* v. 5.)

***cŏn-tāin′-mĕnt, *con-tein-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *contain; -ment.*]

1. Substance.

"Twenty pounds a month, a vast sum . . . enough to shatter the *conteinment* of a rich man's estate."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.,* IX. iv. 9. (*Davies.*)

2. Competence (?).

"Let us now see if there be not a good means of virtuous *contairment,* as well in the days of peace as of warre."—*Time's Storehouse.* (*Latham.*)

***cŏn-tāi′nt,** *s.* [CONTENT, *s.*] Extent, size.

"". . . called a sea from the large *containt* thereof."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight,* bk. iii., ch. ix., p. 395.

cŏn-tăm′-ĭn-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *contaminatus,* pa. par. of *contamino* = to defile; *contamen* = contagion.] [CONTACT.] To defile, to sully, to pollute; to corrupt, to tarnish. (Generally used figuratively.)

". . . shall we now
Contaminate our fingers with base bribes?"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to contaminate, to pollute, to defile,* and *to taint:* "*Contaminate* is not so strong an expression as *defile* or *pollute;* but it is stronger than *taint;* these terms are used in the sense of injuring purity: *corrupt* has the idea of destroying it. Whatever is impure *contaminates,* what is gross and vile in the natural sense *defiles,* and in the moral sense *pollutes;* what is contagious or infectious *corrupts;* and what is *corrupted* may *taint* other things. Improper conversation or reading *contaminates* the mind of youth; lewdness and obscenity *defile* the body and *pollute* the mind; loose company *corrupts* the morals; the coming in contact with a *corrupted* body is sufficient to give a *taint.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***cŏn-tăm′-ĭn-āte,** *a.* [Lat. *contaminatus.*] Contaminated, defiled, polluted.

"The sons of ideots, of ignoble birth,
Contaminate, and viler than the earth."
Sandys: Paraphr. of Job, p. 42.

cŏn-tăm′-ĭn-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONTAMINATE, *v.*]

cŏn-tăm′-ĭn-ā-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONTAMINATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of polluting, defiling, or tarnishing.

cŏn-tăm-ĭn-ā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *contaminatio,* from *contaminatus.*]

1. The act of contaminating, polluting, or defiling.

2. That which pollutes, defiles, or contaminates.

cŏn-tăm′-ĭn-ā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *contaminat(e); -ive.*] Having a tendency to contaminate or pollute.

cŏn-tăń′-gō, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps only a slang word; but cf. Sp. *contante* = ready money.]

Stock Exchange: The commission on "continuances," *i.e.,* for carrying over transactions from the settling day to the one which succeeds it—viz., the account day—when the money due is actually paid.

***con-tas, *con-tasse,** *s.* [COUNTESS.]

***con-tec-cour,** *s.* [CONTEKER.]

***con-teck,** *s.* & *v.* [CONTEK.]

***con-teck-our,** *s.* [CONTEKER.]

***cŏn-tĕc′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *contectus,* pa. par. of *contego* = to cover: *con* = *cum* = with, together, fully, and *tego* = to cover.] The act of covering; a cover. (*Browne: Tracts.*)

***con-tek, *con-tak, *con-teck, *con-tecke, *con-teke,** *s.* [Norm. Fr. *contek* = a quarrel, resistance; *contequier* = to touch; the second element apparently corresponds to the second element in *at-tach, at-tack.*]

1. Quarrel, dissension, contention.

"A *contak: vbi stryfe.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

"*Contek* bigan bituene hom."—*Rob. of Glouc.,* p. 509.

2. Disgrace, contumely.

"Thei token this kyngis seruauntis, and punishiden with *conteke,* and killiden hem."—*Wycliffe: Select Works,* i. 49.

***con-tek,** * **con-teck,** *v.i.* [CONTEK, *s.*] To quarrel, to dispute, to disagree.

***con-tek-er, *con-teck-our, *con-tek-our, *con-tec-cour,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *contek; -er, -our.*] A quarrelsome person.

***cŏn-tĕm′-ĕr-āte,** *a.* [Lat. *contemeratus,* pa. par. of *contemero* = to defile: *con* = *cum* = with, together, fully; *temero* = to treat rashly, to defile.] Defiled, contaminated, polluted, violated.

cŏn-tĕmn′ (*n* silent), ***con-temne, *con-tempne,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *contemner;* Ital. *contemnere,* from Lat. *contemno* = to despise: *con* = *cum* = with, together, wholly; *temno* = to despise.]

1. To despise, to view with contempt or disdain; to scorn.

"She that asks
Her dear five hundred friends *contemns* them all."
Cowper: The Task, bk. ii.

2. To slight, to reject, to neglect.

"Because they rebelled against the words of God, and *contemned* the counsel of the most High . . ."—*Ps.* cvii. 11.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to contemn, to despise, to disdain,* and *to scorn:* "*Contempt,* as applied to persons, is not incompatible with a Christian temper when justly provoked by their character; but *despising* is distinctly forbidden and seldom warranted. Yet it is not so much our business to *contemn* others as to *contemn* that which is *contemptible;* but we are not equally at liberty to *despise* the person, or any thing belonging to the person, of another. Whatever springs from the freewill of another may be a subject of *contempt;* but the casualties of fortune or the gifts of Providence, which are alike independent of personal merit, should never expose a person to be *despised.* We may, however, *contemn* a person for his impotent malice, or *despise* him for his meanness. Persons are not *scorned* or *disdained,* but they may be treated with *scorn* or *disdain;* they are both improper expressions of *contempt* or *despite; scorn* marks the sentiment of a little

vain mind; *disdain* of a haughty and perverted mind. A beautiful woman looks with *scorn* on her whom she *despises* for the want of this natural gift. The wealthy man treats with *disdain* him whom he *despises* for his poverty." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **con-tem-nand-lie,** *adv.* [North Eng. & Scotch *contemnand*, pr. par. of *contemn*; *-ly.*] Contemptuously, in contempt of a law or order.

cŏn-tĕmned' (*n* silent), *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONTEMN.]

* **cŏn-tĕmn'-ĕd-lў** (*n* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *contemned*; *-ly.*] In a despicable or contemptible manner; despicably.

"For if from high degree
Hee suddenly do slide to live *contemnedly*
With the vile vulgar sort."
Sylvester: Paradox against Liberty, 309.

cŏn-tĕmn'-ĕr (*n* silent), * **con-tempn-er,** *s.* [Eng. *contemn*; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who contemns or despises; a scorner.

* 2. *Law:* One who has committed contempt of court. (*Wharton.*)

cŏn tĕmn'-ĭng (*n* silent), *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONTEMN.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of despising or scorning; contempt.

"Security is the bane of good successe; it is no *contemning* of a foyled enemy . . ."—*Bp. Hall: Cont. Ahab & Benhadad.*

† **cŏn-tĕmn'-ĭng-lў** (*n* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *contemning*; *-ly.*] In a scornful manner; with contempt or scorn; contemptuously.

con-temp-ci-on, *s.* [CONTEMPTION.]

* **cŏn-tĕm'-pĕr,** *v.t.* [Lat. *contempero* = to temper, to moderate.] To temper or moderate; to reduce to a lower degree by mixture; to allay, to soften.

"The leaves qualify and *contemper* the heat, and hinder the evaporation of moisture."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

* **cŏn-tĕm'-pĕr-a-mĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *con*, and Eng. *temperament* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being tempered or moderated; temperament.

"There is nearly an equal *contemperament* of the warmth of our bodies to that of the hottest part of the atmosphere."—*Derham.*

* **cŏn-tĕm'-pĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *contemperatus*, pa. par. of *contempero.*] To contemper, to moderate, to soften, to reduce.

"The mighty Nile and Niger do not only moisten and *contemperate* the air, but refresh and humectate the earth."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

* **cŏn-tĕm-pĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *contemperatus*, pa. par. of *contempero.*]

1. The act of moderating, softening, or reducing in degree by a mixture of something of an opposite nature or tendency.

"The use of air, without which there is no continuation in life, is not nutrition, but the *contemperation* of fervour in the heart."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. Adapting, regulating, or suiting.

". . . the *contemperation* of affairs to the civil constitutions of cities and provinces, . . ."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. ii., p. 59.

3. Relative or proportionate mixture; proportion.

"There is not greater variety in men's faces, and in the *contemperations* of their natural humours, than there is in their phantasies."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

* **cŏn-tĕm'-pĕr-ā-ture,** *s.* [Pref. *con*, and Eng. *temperature* (q.v.).] Contemperament, relative or proportionate mixture.

". . . the different *contemperature* of the elements, . . ."—*South*, vol. ix., Ser. 9.

* **cŏn-tĕm'-plant,** *a.* [Fr., pr. par. of *contempler.*] Meditative, contemplative.

"*Contemplant* Spirits! ye that hover o'er . . ."
Coleridge: Religious Musings. (*Davies.*)

cŏn-tĕm'-plāte, or **cŏn'-tĕm-plāte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *contemplatus*, pa. par. of *contemplor* = to observe; first used of the augurs who attended the temples of the gods: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *templum* = a temple, a space marked out for the observation of auguries; Fr. *contempler.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To look at, to view, to observe.

"Till, growing with its growth, we thus dilate
Our spirits to the size of that they *contemplate.*"
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 158.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To look at or observe from various points of view; to study, to meditate or reflect deeply on.

"There is not much difficulty in confining the mind to *contemplate* what we have a great desire to know."—*Watts.*

2. To have in view, to purpose, to intend, to design.

3. To look for, to expect.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To meditate or reflect deeply, to study, to ponder.

(1) Followed by *over* before the subject meditated on.

"Sapor had an heaven of glass, which he trod upon, *contemplating over* the same as if he had been Jupiter."—*Peacham.*

(2) Followed by *on.*

"How can I consider what belongs to myself, when I have been so long *contemplating on* you."—*Dryden: Juvenal*, Pref.

2. To look for, to expect, to purpose.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to contemplate*, *to meditate*, and *to muse:* "We *contemplate* what is present or before our eyes; we *meditate* on what is past or absent. The heavens and all the works of the Creator are objects of *contemplation*; the ways of Providence are fit subjects for *meditation*. One *muses* on the events or circumstances which have been just passing. We may *contemplate* and *meditate* for the future, but never *muse*. In this case the two former terms have the sense of contriving or purposing: what is *contemplated* to be done is thought of more indistinctly than when it is *meditated* to be done; many things are had in *contemplation* which are never seriously *meditated* upon: between *contemplating* and *meditating* there is oftener a greater distance than between *meditating* and executing. *Meditating* is a permanent and serious action; *musing* is partial and unimportant: *meditation* is a religious duty, it cannot be neglected without injury to a person's spiritual improvement; *musing* is a temporary employment of the mind on the ordinary concerns of life, as they happen to excite an interest for the time." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏn'-tĕm-plā-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONTEMPLATE.]

* **con-tem-pla-tif,** * **con-tem-pla-tife,** *a.* [CONTEMPLATIVE.]

cŏn'-tĕm-plā-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONTEMPLATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of meditating or reflecting; contemplation, meditation.

cŏn-tĕm-plā'-tion, * **con-tem-pla-ci-on,** * **con-tem-pla-ci-oun,** *s.* [Fr. *contemplation*; Sp. *contemplacion*; Ital. *contemplazione*, from Lat. *contemplatio*, from *contemplatus*, pa. par. of *contemplor.*] [CONTEMPLATE.]

I. *Lit.:* The act of looking at or viewing; a sight, a view.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act or process of contemplating or reflecting deeply; meditation, reflection, deep thought or study.

"Soared on some wild fantastic theme,
Of faithful love, or ceaseless Spring,
Till *Contemplation's* wearied wing
The enthusiast could no more sustain,
And sad he sunk to earth again."
Scott: Rokeby, i. 25.

* 2. Suggestion, mediation, plan.

"The soldiers . . . at the *contemplation* of a certeine ladie there amongst them, were licensed by the king to depart without armour or weapon."—*Holinshed: Chron.*, vol. iii., p. 570.

3. Holy meditation; the exercise of the soul or mind in meditating on sacred things.

"I have . . . breathed a secret vow
To live in prayer and *contemplation.*"
Shakesp.: Mer. of Venice, iii. 4.

4. The results of meditation or study; reflections, thoughts.

5. The act of purposing, designing, or looking forward to anything.

6. The faculty of study.

"There are two functions, *contemplation*, and practice, . . ."—*South.*

¶ *To have in contemplation:* To have under consideration; to purpose, to design, to expect, to intend.

* **cŏn-tĕm'-plāt-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *contemplat(e)*; *-ist.*] One who contemplates or meditates; a contemplator.

cŏn-tĕm'-pla-tĭve, * **con-tem-plat-if,** * **con-temp-lat-ife,** * **con-tem-plat-yf,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *contemplatif*; Lat. *contemplativus*, from *contemplatus*, pa. par. of *contemplor.*] [CONTEMPLATE.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Given to contemplation, thought, or meditation; meditative, reflective.

"The mind *contemplative*, . . ."
Cowper: Task, bk. iv.

* ¶ Followed by *of.*

"He stands erect, conscious and *contemplative of* the benefaction."—*Guardian*, No. 175. (*Latham.*)

2. Employed in or given up to study; studious.

"*Contemplative* men . . ."—*Grew: Cosmologia.*

* 3. Of the nature of contemplation; thoughtful, deep.

". . . the Psalmes and *contemplatife* meditacious, . . ."—*Udal: Luke*, Pref.

4. Possessing the power or faculty of thought or reflection.

". . . the *contemplative* faculty of man."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

* **II.** *Old Divinity:*

Contemplative life: One of spiritual service to God, as distinguished from *active life*, one of bodily service.

"*Contemplatyf lyf* or actyf lyf cryst wolde men wrought he."—*Langland: P. Plowman*, bk. vi. 251.

B. *As substantive:*

Ch. Hist.: A religious, of either sex, devoted to contemplation and prayer.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *contemplative* and *musing:* "*Contemplative* and *musing*, as epithets, have a strong analogy to each other. *Contemplative* is a habit of the mind; *musing* is a particular state of the mind. A person may have a *contemplative* turn, or be in a *musing* mood." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏn-tĕm'-pla-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *contemplative*; *-ly.*] In a contemplative or thoughtful manner; with contemplation or meditation; attentively.

† **cŏn-tĕm'-pla-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *contemplative*; *-ness.*] The quality or condition of being contemplative; meditation, thoughtfulness.

cŏn-tĕm'-plā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *contemplatus*, pa. par. of *contemplor.*] One given to contemplation, meditation, or study; a student, a meditator.

¶ Followed by *of.*

". . . a *contemplator of* truth, . . ."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. iv., p. 642.

* **cŏn-tĕm'-ple,** *v.t.* [Fr. *contempler.*] [CONTEMPLATE.] To contemplate.

* **con-temp-nal-y,** *adv.* [Eng. *contemn*; *-ly.*] Contemptuously.

cŏn-tĕm-pŏr-ā-nē'-ĭt-ў, *s.* [Lat. *contemporane(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ity.*] The quality or state of being contemporaneous.

". . . inserted in this place to show the *contemporaneity* of the two last and principal parts."—*Hurd: Works*, vol. v., Ser. 10, N. x.

cŏn-tĕm-pŏ-rā'-nĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *contemporaneus*, from *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *tempus* (genit. *temporis*) = time.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Existing, acting, or occurring at the same time; contemporary.

"Hence, if prolonged movements of approximately *contemporaneous* subsidence are generally widely extensive, as I am strongly inclined to believe from my examination of the Coral Reefs of the great oceans, . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xvi., p. 345.

¶ Followed by *with.*

"The great age of Jewish philosophy . . . had been *contemporaneous with* the later Spanish school of Arabic philosophy."—*Milman: Latin Christianity*, bk. xiv., ch. iii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hist.:* The term is sometimes used of persons existing at the same time, but not of the same age; the whole life of the one in such a case is not contemporaneous with the whole life of the other, but only a part of it is so.

2. *Geol.:* Formerly strata found partly with identical, partly with allied fossils, were held to be exactly contemporary, though

widely separated on the earth's surface; now the same facts are used to establish the contrary conclusion. If each species came into existence at a certain spot on the earth's surface, from which it gradually spread in various directions, it cannot have reached a remote region till some considerable time after its birth. Two strata, then, widely separated in the world, containing some species common to both, are contemporaneous in this sense, that they were formed while that species lived; but the stratum near its birthplace is older than the one to which it spread after it had already multiplied greatly and rooted itself successively in all the intervening regions, wherever a place appropriate for its habitation could be found.

cŏn-tĕm-pō-rā'-nē-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *contemporaneous; -ly.*] At the same time with some other event; simultaneously.

"... a history written *contemporaneously* with the events, ..."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. iii., § 8, vol. i., p. 84.

cŏn-tĕm-pō-rā'-nē-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *contemporaneous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being contemporaneous; contemporaneity.

* **cŏn-tĕm'-pō-ra-rĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *contemporary; -ness.*] The quality or state of being contemporary; contemporaneousness.

cŏn-tĕm'-pō-ra-rў, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *temporarius* = of or pertaining to time; *tempus* (genit. *temporis*) = time.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Living at the same time, contemporaneous.

"... framed by *contemporary* historians."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xiv., § 1, vol. ii., p. 488.

2. Done or caused by persons living at the same time; belonging to the same times.

"None is founded on any ascertainable *contemporary* evidence ..."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. viii., § 2, vol. i., p. 277.

(1) Followed by *with.*

"Michael Drayton, *contemporary with* Shakspeare, ..."—*Pennant: British Zoology; the Horse.*

* (2) Followed by *to.*

"Albert Durer was *contemporary to* Lucas."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

3. Existing at the same point of time.

"... bring ages past and future together, and make them *contemporary*."—*Locke.*

* 4. Of the same age, coeval.

"A grove born with him self he sees,
And loves his old *contemporary* trees."
Cowley.

B. *As subst.:* One who lives or flourishes at the same time as another.

"... his *contemporaries* were not mistaken in considering him as a man of parts and vivacity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ It is commonly used by writers in newspapers and periodicals of other papers or periodicals published at the same time.

* **cŏn-tĕm'-pō-rīze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *con*, Lat. *tempus*, genit. *temporis* = time, and suff. *-ize.*] To make contemporary; to place in the same time or age.

"The indifferency of their existences, *contemporised* into our actions, admits a farther consideration."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

* **cŏn-tĕm'-pō-rīzed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONTEMPORIZE.]

* **cŏn-tĕm'-pō-rīz-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONTEMPORIZE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making contemporary.

cŏn-tĕmpt', * **con-tempte,** * **con-tempt** (*p* silent), *s.* [O. Fr. *contempt*, from Lat. *contemptus* = scorn, contempt, from *contemptus*, pa. par. of *contemno.*] [CONTEMN.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of contemning or despising others; scorn, disdain.

"... criminal *contempt* of public feeling, ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

2. The state or condition of being despised or scorned; shame, disgrace.

"Men so the world shall love, religion hate,
That all true zeal shall in *contempt* be brought."
Stirling: Dooms-Day; The Second Houre.

* 3. An insult, an act expressive of contempt or disdain.

"After my fancy had run over the most obvious and common calamities which men of mean fortunes are liable to, it descended to these little insults and *contempts*, ..."—*Spectator*, No. 150.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* An act of disobedience to the rules, orders, or regulations of a court or legislative assembly; a failure to carry out the order of a court; disorderly conduct or language tending to disturb the proceedings of any court or legislative assembly. Contempt, when committed outside the court itself, is punishable by an attachment; when inside, which is of course a more aggravated offence than the former, it is punishable summarily by fine or imprisonment. Contempt of the sovereign's person is also a penal offence. A similar manifestation towards the government was once penal too, but every successive administration now expects much abuse from politicians of opposite politics to its own, and never thinks of bringing them to justice.

2. *Parliamentary law and usage:* Contempt of either House of Congress can be punished by the House insulted, which has the power of committing the offender.

* **cŏn-tĕmpt'-fŭl** (*p* silent), *a.* [Eng. *contempt; -ful(l).*] Deserving of contempt or scorn; contemptible.

* **cŏn-tĕmp-tĭ-bĭl'-ĭt-ў** (*p* silent), *s.* [Eng. *contemptible; -ity.*] The quality or condition of being held in or considered worthy of contempt; despicableness.

"The *contemptibility* and vanity of this effeminate argument ..."—*Speed: Edward II.*, bk. ix., ch. xi.

cŏn-tĕmpt'-ĭ-ble (*p* silent), *a.* [Lat. *contemptibilis*, from *contemptus.*]

1. Worthy of contempt or scorn; despicable, mean.

"Besides, how vile, *contemptible*, ridiculous."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,361.

2. Despised, scorned.

"The loss of a faithful creature is something, though of ever so *contemptible* a one ..."—*Pope: Letter to H. Cromwell* (1709).

* 3. Feeling or expressing contempt; scornful, contemptuous

"If she should make tender of her love, 'tis very possible he'll scorn it; for the man ... hath a *contemptible* spirit."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, ii. 3.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *contemptible, pitiful*, and *despicable:* "A person may be *contemptible* for his vanity or weakness; but he is *despicable* for his servility and baseness of character; he is *pitiful* for his want of manliness and becoming spirit. A lie is at all times *contemptible;* it is *despicable* when it is told for purposes of gain or private interest; it is *pitiful* when accompanied with indications of unmanly fear. It is *contemptible* to take credit to one's self for the good action one has not performed; it is *despicable* to charge another with the faults which we ourselves have committed; it is *pitiful* to offend others, and then attempt to screen ourselves from their resentment under any shelter which offers. It is *contemptible* for a man in a superior station to borrow of his inferiors; it is *despicable* in him to forfeit his word; it is *pitiful* in him to attempt to conceal by artifice." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *contemptible* and *contemptuous*, see CONTEMPTUOUS.

cŏn-tĕmpt'-ĭ-ble-nĕss (*p* silent), *s.* [Eng. *contemptible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being contemptible or worthy of scorn and contempt; meanness, vileness, baseness.

"Who, by a steady practice of virtue, come to discern the *contemptibleness* of baits wherewith he allures us."—*Decay of Piety.*

cŏn-tĕmpt'-ĭ-blў (*p* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *contemptib(le); -ly.*] In a contemptible or despicable manner; meanly, basely.

* **cŏn-tĕmp'-tion,** * **con-temp-ci-on,** *s.* [Lat. *contemptio*, from *contemptus.*]

1. An act of contempt, an insult.

"He 'maid thairfore his aith to reuenge this proud *contemption* done to Caratak."—*Bellend. Cron. F.* 33.

2. Contempt of or disobedience to a court of law.

cŏn-tĕmp'-tu-oŭs (*p* silent), *a.* [Lat. *contemptu(s)*, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

1. Acting in a manner expressive of contempt or scorn; scornful, disdainful.

"Some much averse I found, and wond'rous harsh,
Contemptuous, proud, set on revenge and spite."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,462.

2. Done or said in a manner expressive of contempt or scorn.

"... assailed with savage invective and *contemptuous* sarcasm."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* 3. Despised, contemned.

"Last of all, the *contemptuous* Samarican."—*Vocacyon of Johan Bale* (1553). (*Davies.*)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *contemptible* and *contemptuous:* "*Contemptible* is applied to the thing deserving contempt: *contemptuous* to that which is expressive of contempt. Persons, or what is done by persons, may be *contemptible* or *contemptuous;* but a thing is only *contemptible.* A production is *contemptible;* a sneer or look is *contemptuous.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏn-tĕmp'-tu-oŭs-lў (*p* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *contemptuous; -ly.*] In a manner expressive of contempt or scorn; scornfully, disdainfully; with scorn, contempt, or disdain.

"But his objections were *contemptuously* overruled."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

* **cŏn-tĕmp'-tu-oŭs-nĕss** (*p* silent), *s.* [Eng. *contemptuous; -ness.*] A disposition or tendency towards contempt or disdain; insolence, scornfulness, haughtiness.

* **cŏn'-tĕn-ançe,** * **con-ten-anse,** * **con-ten-aunce,** *s.* [COUNTENANCE, *s.*]

* **con-ten-ci-on,** *s.* [CONTENTION.]

cŏn-tĕnd', *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *contendre;* Sp. & Port. *contender*, from Lat. *contendo: con* = *cum* = with, together, and *tendo* = to stretch.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To struggle, to strive in opposition.

(*a*) *Absolutely:*

"His wonders and his praises do *contend*
Which should be thine or his."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 3.

(*b*) With the prep. *with.*

"Dundee rode forward for the purpose of surveying the force *with* which he was to *contend*, ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(*c*) With the prep. *against.*

"In ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy valour."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 5.

2. To exert oneself or strive in defence or support of anything. (With *for.*)

"... and exhort you that ye should earnestly *contend for* the faith which was once delivered unto the saints."—*Jude*, 3.

3. To strive in debate; to dispute or argue; to support an opinion or statement.

(*a*) With *for* before the opinion, &c., supported.

"The question which our author would *contend for*, ..."—*Locke.*

(*b*) With *about* before the matter in dispute.

"He will find that many things he fiercely *contended about* were trivial."—*Decay of Piety.*

* 4. To reprove, to chide, to find fault.

"Thus *contended* I with the rulers."—*Nehem.* xiii. 11.

* 5. To exert oneself.

"Arise, *contend* thou before the mountains, and let the hills hear thy voice."—*Micah* vi. 1.

* 6. To use power or strength upon; to punish.

"... behold, the Lord God called to *contend* by fire, and it devoured the great deep, and did eat up a part."—*Amos* vii. 4.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To contend or struggle for; to dispute, to contest.

"Their airy limbs in sports they exercise,
And on the green *contend* the wrestler's prize."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 874.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *contend*, to *contest*, and to *dispute:* "*Contend* is to *contest* as the genus to the species. To *contest* is a species of *contending;* we cannot *contest* without *contending*, although we may *contend* without *contesting.* To *contend* is confined to the idea of setting one's self up against another; *contest* and *dispute* must include some object *contested* or *disputed. Contend* is applied to all matters, either of personal interest or speculative opinion; *contest* always to the former; *dispute* mostly to the latter. Individuals or distinct bodies *contend;* nations *contest.* During the present long and eventful *contest* between England and France, the English have *contended* with their enemies as successfully by land as by sea. Trifling matters may give rise to *contending;* serious points only are *contested. Contentions* are always conducted personally, and in general verbally; *contests* are carried on in different manners according to the nature of the object. The parties themselves

mostly decide *contentions;* but *contested* matters mostly depend upon others to decide."

(2) He thus discriminates between to *contend*, to *strive*, and to *vie:* "*Contending* requires two parties: *strive* either one or two. There is no *contending* where there is not an opposition; but a person may *strive* by himself. *Contend* and *strive* differ in the object as well as the mode: we *contend* for a prize; we *strive* for the mastery: we *contend* verbally; but we never *strive* without an actual effort, and labour more or less severe. We may *contend* with a person at a distance; but *striving* requires the opponent, when there is one, to be present. Opponents in matters of opinion *contend* for what they conceive to be the truth; sometimes they *contend* for trifles: combatants *strive* to overcome their adversaries, either by dint of superior skill or strength. *Contend* is frequently used in a figurative sense, in application to things; *strive* very seldom. We *contend* with difficulties; and in the spiritual application, we may be said to *strive* with the spirit. *Vie* has more of *striving* than *contending* in it; we *strive* to excel when we *vie*, but we do not *strive* with any one; there is no personal collision or opposition: those we *vie* with may be as ignorant of our persons as our intentions. *Vying* is an act of no moment, but *contending* and *striving* are always serious actions: neighbours often *vie* with each other in the finery and grandeur of their house, dress, and equipage." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏn-tĕnd'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONTEND.]

* **cŏn-tĕnd'-ĕnt,** *s.* [Lat. *contendens*, pr. par. of *contendo.*] One who contends with another; an opponent, an antagonist, a combatant.

"In all notable changes and revolutions, the *contendents* have been still made a prey to the third party." —*L'Estrange.*

cŏn-tĕnd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *contend; -er.*] One who contends.

cŏn-tĕnd'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONTEND.]

A. *As pr. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Striving, struggling for mastery or superiority; opposing.

"... the characters of the leaders of the *contending* parties."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. iv., § 5, vol. i., p. 126.

2. Opposed, clashing.

C. *As subst.:* The act of struggling or striving; contention.

"... there must be great struglings and labour, with earnest *contendings*, if ever you intend to be saved."—*Hopkins*, Ser. 14.

* **cŏn-tĕn'-drĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *contender; -ess.*] A female contender.

"The all-of-gold-made-laughter-louing dame,
Left odorous Cyprus; and for Troy became
A swift *contendress.*"
Chapman: Homer; Hymn to Venus.

* **con-tene,** *v.t.* [CONTAIN.]

1. To contain.

2. To behave; to bear, conduct, or carry one's self.

"Ye ber honour, price, and riches;
Fredome, welth, and blythnes;
Gyff ye *contene* yow manlily."
Barbour: Bruce, xii. 277. (MS.)

cŏn-tĕn'-ĕ-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *con*, and Eng. *tenement* (q.v.).]

Law: That which is connected or held together with a tenement or other thing holden: as a certain amount of land adjacent to a dwelling and necessary to the reputable enjoyment of the dwelling; an appurtenance.

* **con-ten-eu,** *s.* [Fr. *contenu.*] Tenor, design, tendency.

"The sentens and *conteneu* of thyr said cheptours of the bibil. . . ."—*Compt. Scotland*, p. 35.

* **con-ten-ing,** * **con-ten-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONTENE, CONTAINING.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or state of containing.

2. Behaviour, demeanour.

"Our all the ost than yeld the king;
And beheld to thair *contenyng.*"
Barbour: Bruce, xi. 241.

3. Military discipline; generalship.

"And haff his spyis on the King,
To knaw alwayis his *contenyng.*"
Barbour: Bruce, vii. 287.

cŏn-tĕnt', *a.* [Fr. *content;* Sp. & Ital. *contento*, from Lat. *contentus*, pa. par. of *contineo.*] [CONTAIN.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Satisfied, so as not to repine or grumble; easy in mind, at rest; not demanding more.

"Who is *content* is happy."—*Locke.*

¶ Followed by *with.*

"The Commons were not *content with* addressing the throne."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv

2. Satisfied, so as not to oppose; willing, ready, agreed.

"And Naaman said, Be *content*, take two talents." —*2 Kings*, v. 23.

3. Pleased, willing.

"... they could be *content*
To visit other places."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 1.

II. *Legis.:* The term used in the House of Lords to express assent to any motion.

cŏn-tĕnt', *v.t.* [Fr. *contenter.*] [CONTENT, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To satisfy, to appease, to meet one's wishes, to stop complaint.

2. To gratify, to please.

"And so Pilate, willing to *content* the people, released Barabbas unto them, . . ."—*Mark* xv. 15.

3. To fulfil one's expectations or hopes.

4. To pay, to satisfy a debt, to requite.

"Come the next Sabbath, and I will *content* you."
Shakesp.: Rich. III., iii. 2.

¶ *To content and pay:* To pay in full; to pay to the satisfaction of the creditor.

". . . Johne of Muncreif of that ilk—sall *content & pay* to Michel of Balfoure . . ."—*Act. Dom. Conc. A.* 1480, p. 72.

B. *Reflexively:*

1. To satisfy one's self, to feel satisfied or contented, to put up with.

"Carstairs was forced to *content* himself with the substance of power, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* 2. To compose one's self, to keep one's temper or be at ease or without care. (Used in the imperative only.)

"O, *content* thee."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 5.

cŏn'-tĕnt or **cŏn-tĕnt',** * **con-taint,** *s.* [Lat. *contentus*, pa. par. of *contineo* = to hold in, to contain.] [CONTAIN, CONTENT, *a.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

* **I.** *Literally:*

1. Capacity or power of containing.

"This island had then fifteen hundred strong ships of great *content.*"—*Bacon.*

* 2. Extent, size.

"... the geometrical *content*, figure, and situation of all the lands of a kingdom, . . ."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality.*

3. That which is contained or included. (Now only in the plural.)

(1) Within material limits.

"Scarce had he gone when a young lad came by,
And, as the purse lay just before his eye,
He took it up; and finding its *content*,
Secur'd the treasure, and away he went."
Byrom: Moses's Vision.

(2) In a book, writing, speech, &c.

"I shall prove these writings not counterfeits, but authentick; and the *contents* true, and worthy of a divine original."—*Grew: Cosmologia.*

4. Composition, component parts.

"Scarcely any thing can be determined of the particular *contents* of any single mass of ore by mere inspection."—*Woodward.*

5. A table or list of what is contained in a book or writing.

¶ *Table of contents:* The same as A. I. 5.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Satisfaction, contentedness, moderate happiness; ease or rest of mind; freedom from repining, grumbling, or discontent.

"Not deck'd with diamonds and Indian stones,
Nor to be seen: my crown is called *content.*"
Shakesp.: 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

2. That which is the condition of happiness or satisfaction.

(1) A wish, a desire.

"... so will I
In England work your grace's full *content.*"
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

(2) Resignation, meekness.

"His face, though full of cares, yet show'd *content.*"
Shakesp.: Lucrece, 1,503.

3. Happiness, joy.

"Such is the fulness of my heart's *content.*"
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

* 4. Acquiescence; agreement or satisfaction with a thing unexamined.

"Their praise is still—the stile is excellent;
The sense they humbly take upon *content.*"
Pope: Epistles.

¶ *To one's heart's content:* To full and complete satisfaction.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Geom.:* The area or quantity of space or matter contained within certain limits. *Superficial contents*, the area or surface included within certain lines; *cubical contents* or *solid contents*, the number of solid or cubic units contained in a space: as so many cubic inches, feet, yards, volume. (*Ogilvie, &c.*)

2. *Customs:* A paper delivered to the searcher by the master of a vessel before she is cleared outwards, describing the vessel's destination, and detailing the goods shipped, with other particulars. This content has to be compared with the cockets and the indorsements and clearances thereon.

3. *Legis.:* A member of the House of Lords who votes *content*, that is, an assent to any motion.

"Supposing the number of *contents* and not *contents* strictly equal in numbers and consequence, . . ." —*Burke: Speech on the Act of Uniformity.*

* **cŏn-tĕnt-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *contentatio*, from *contento* = to content, to satisfy.]

1. Satisfaction, content.

"I seek no better warrant than my own conscience, nor no greater pleasure than mine own *contentation.*" —*Sidney.*

2. Apparently used incorrectly for contention.

"There is no weak *contentation* between these, and the labour is hard to reconcile them."—*Adams: Works*, i. 454. (*Davies.*)

cŏn-tĕnt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONTENT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Satisfied, easy in mind; moderately happy; content.

(1) Followed by *with.*

"Barbarossa, in hope by sufferance to obtain another kingdom, seemed *contented with* the answer."—*Knolles: Hist.*

(2) Followed by a clause.

"Dream not of other worlds,
Contented that thus far has been reveal'd,
Not of earth only, but of highest heaven."
Milton: P. L., bk. viii.

¶ Shakespeare used the word absolutely, in the sense of agreed, content.

"Well *contented.*"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 3.

2. Acquiescing, satisfied, willing, agreed.

"Are you *contented* to resign the crown?"
Shakesp.: Rich. II., iv. 1.

* 3. Composed, at ease.

"But be *contented* . . ."
Shakesp.: Sonnets, lxxiv. 1.

cŏn-tĕnt'-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *contented; -ly.*] In a contented or satisfied manner; with content or satisfaction.

cŏn-tĕnt'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *contented; -ness.*] The quality or state of being contented; satisfaction, contentment.

* **cŏn-tĕnt'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *content; -ful(l).*] Full of contentment or satisfaction; perfectly contented.

". . . *contentful* submission to God's disposal of things, . . ."—*Barrow: Serm.*, iii., S. 6.

* **cŏn-tĕnt'-fûl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *contentful; -ness.*] Contentment, satisfaction, content.

"Because of the *contentfulness* of our errand."—*Pepys: Diary*, July 24, 1665. (*Davies.*)

cŏn-tĕn'-tion, * **cŏn-tĕn'-çĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [O. Fr. & Sp. *contencion;* Fr. *contention*, from Lat. *contentio*, from *contentus*, pa. par. of *contendo* = to contend (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of contending, striving, or struggling for anything; an endeavour, an effort.

"This is an end, which at first view appears worthy our utmost *contention* to obtain."—*Rogers.*

2. A quarrel, strife, or contest.

"The lot causeth *contentions* to cease, and parteth between the mighty."—*Prov.* xviii. 18.

3. A strife or contest of words; controversy, debate.

"On the morrow the *contention* was renewed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

4. Emulation; eagerness or struggling to excel; friendly rivalry.

"No quarrel, but a slight *contention.*"
Shakesp.: 3 Hen. VI., i. 2.

* 5. Zeal, ardour, eagerness.

"Your own earnestness and *contention* to effect what you are about, . . ."—*Holder.*

6. A point argued, supported, or contended for.

"His *contention* was that God was not honoured by idleness and ineptity."—*Rev. Brooke Lambert*, in *Times*, Oct. 12, 1877; *Church Congress.*

II. *Law:* A point contended for, or the arguments used in support of it.

cŏn-tĕn′-tious, *a.* [Fr. *contentieux.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Given or disposed to contention or debate; quarrelsome.

"In wretched interchange of wrong for wrong
'Midst a *contentious* world, striving where none are strong." *Byron: Childe Harold*, iii. 69.

2. Relating to or involving contention or strife; characterized by contention.

". . . the more cheerful, though not less *contentious*, regions of political men . . ."—*Brougham: Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III.*; *Mr. Burke.*

*** II.** *Law:* Having power to decide points of controversy, or relating to points of controversy.

¶ 1. *Contentious business:*

Law: Business in which a plaintiff and defendant contend against each other, as opposed to business unopposed.

2. *Contentious jurisdiction:*

Law: Jurisdiction in cases of dispute—that is, when a plaintiff and defendant contend against each other. This is opposed to non-contentious jurisdiction—i.e., that in which there is no contest.

"I pass by such ecclesiastical courts, as having only what is called a voluntary and not a *contentious jurisdiction* . . ."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. v.

† cŏn-tĕn′-tioŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *contentious*; *-ly.*] In a contentious, quarrelsome, or perverse manner.

† cŏn-tĕn′-tioŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *contentious*; *-ness.*] The quality of being contentious; quarrelsomeness, perverseness.

*** cŏn-tĕnt′-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *content*; *-ive.*] Producing or tending to produce content.

"When we had taken a full and *contentive* view of this sweet citty, . . ."—*MS. Landad.*, 213. (*Halliwell: Contrib. to Lexicog.*)

*** cŏn-tĕnt′-lĕss, cŏn′-tĕnt-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *content*; *-less.*] Discontented, dissatisfied.

". . . best state, *contentless*,
Hath a distracted and most wretched being."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

*** cŏn-tĕnt′-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *content*; *-ly.*] Contentedly, with contentment.

cŏn-tĕnt′-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr. *contentement*; Ital. *contentamento*; Sp. *contentamiento.*]

1. The state or condition of being contented or satisfied.

"To make that calm *contentment* mine,
Which virtue knows, or seems to know."
Byron: Hours of Idleness.

2. Pleasure, gratification.

"At Paris the prince spent one whole day, to give his mind some *contentment* in viewing of a famous city."—*Wotton.*

*** 3.** That which affords content, satisfaction, or gratification.

". . . it may disrelish all the *contentments*, and contemn all the crosses, which this world can afford me."—*Bishop Hall: Soliloquies*, 57.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *contentment* and *satisfaction*: "*Contentment* lies in ourselves; *satisfaction* is derived from external objects. . . . The *contented* man has always enough; the *satisfied* man receives enough. The *contented* man will not be *dissatisfied*; but he who looks for *satisfaction* will never be *contented*. *Contentment* is the absence of pain; *satisfaction* is positive pleasure. *Contentment* is accompanied with the enjoyment of what one has; *satisfaction* is often quickly followed with the alloy of wanting more. A *contented* man can never be miserable; a *satisfied* man can scarcely be long happy." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏn′-tĕnts, cŏn-tĕnts′, *s. pl.* [Content, *s.*]

*** cŏn-tĕn′-u-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *continue*; *-ment.*] Continuing, continuation.

"The sad impressions which our civil wars have left in their estates, in some to the shaking of their *contenument*." — *Fuller: Worthies; Yorkshire*, ii. 523. (*Davies.*)

*** cŏn′-tĕr, * contars,** *a.* [Lat. *contra* = against, opposite.] [Contrabe, Counter, *a.*] Cross, athwart.

conter-tree, *s.* A cross bar of wood; a stick attached by a piece of rope to a door, and resting on the wall on each side, thus keeping the door shut from without.

¶ (1) *A conter:* To the contrary.

(2) *In contars:* In opposition to, in spite of.

*** cŏn′-tĕr,** *v.t.* [Conter, *a.*] To contradict, to thwart, to oppose.

*** cŏn-tĕr-ĭ′-tion,** *s.* [An erroneous formation for *contrition* (q.v.).] A rubbing or striking together; friction.

cŏn-tĕr-măsh′-oŭs, con-tra-ma-shous, *a.* [A corruption of *contumacious* (q.v.).] Perverse, contumacious. (*Scotch.*)

*** cŏn-tĕr′-mĭn-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *con*, and Eng. *terminable* (q.v.).] Having the same bounds or limits; conterminous.

". . . love and life are not *conterminable*, . . ."—*Sir H. Wotton: Letters.*

cŏn-tĕr′-mĭn-al, *a.* [Low Lat. *conterminalis.*] The same as Conterminous (q.v.).

*** cŏn-tĕr′-mĭn-ant,** *a.* [Lat. *conterminans*, pr. par. of *contermino.*] Having the same bounds or limits; conterminous.

"Her suburban and *conterminant* fabrickes."—*Howell: Vocall Forrest*, 43. (*Latham.*)

*** cŏn-tĕr′-mĭn-āte,** *a.* [Lat. *conterminatus*, pa. par. of *contermino* = to border upon, to have the same bounds: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *terminus* = a boundary.] Having the same bounds; conterminous.

". . . a strength of empire fix'd
Conterminate with heaven."
Ben Jonson: Masques at Court.

cŏn-tĕr′-mĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *conterminus*, from *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *terminus* = a boundary.] Having the same bounds or limits; bordering upon, contiguous.

*** con-ter-myt,** *pa. par.* [Fr. *contremettre.*] Firmly set against.

"The Duk said, Gyff ye, Schir, *contermyt* be,
To mowff you more it afferis nocht for me."
Wallace, vi. 674.

*** cŏn-tĕr-rā′-nĕ-an, * cŏn-tĕr-rā′-nĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *conterraneus*: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *terraneus* = belonging to a country; *terra* = a country.] Of or belonging to the same country.

". . . if women were not *conterranean* and mingled with men, angels would descend and dwell among us."—*Howell: Lett.*, iv. 7.

*** con-tesse,** *s.* [Countess.]

*** cŏn-tĕs-sĕr-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *contesseratio* = a contract of friendship by means of *tesserœ*, or small tablets or tokens, which were broken by two friends, each retaining a part, by which they or their descendants might at any time be recognized.]

1. A combination, union, or assemblage.

". . . describe that person of his, which afforded so unusual a *contesseration* of elegancies, and set of rarities to the beholder."—*B. Oley: Life of G. Herbert* (1671), sign. O. 5.

2. A union; a bond or connection.

". . . a *contesseration* of charity among all Christians."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. i., p. 124.

cŏn-tĕst′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *contester* = "to contest, call or take to witnesse, . . . also to brabble, argue, debate" (*Cotgrave*); Lat. *contestor* = to call to witness: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *testor* = to bear witness; *testis* = a witness.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To contend about; to make a subject of contention.

2. To struggle or strive earnestly for; to endeavour to defend or maintain.

3. To dispute, call in question, oppose, or controvert; to contend against.

"Yet these each other's power so strong *contest*,
That either seems destructive of the rest."
Goldsmith: The Traveller.

II. *Law:* To defend a suit or cause; to resist or dispute a claim.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To strive, to contend; to engage in strife or contention.

". . . thinking to speed better by submission than by *contesting*, . . ."—*Stow: Edward VI.*, an. 1550.

¶ Followed by *with.*

"The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of *contesting with* it, when there are hopes of victory."—*Burnet.*

2. To vie, to emulate.

". . . and do *contest*
As hotly and as nobly *with* thy love
As ever in ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy valour."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 5.

¶ For the difference between *to contest* and *to contend*, see Contend.

cŏn′-tĕst, *s.* [Contest, *v.*]

1. A struggle, a fight, a battle, a combat.

2. A strife of words, a brawl, an altercation.

"Leave all noisy *contests*, all immodest clamours, and brawling language."—*Watts.*

3. A struggle in debate, a dispute, a controversy.

". . . it was fully expected that the *contest* there would be long and fierce . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ For the difference between *contest* and *conflict*, see Conflict.

† cŏn-tĕst′-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *contest*; *-able.*] That may be contested or disputed; disputable.

*** cŏn-tĕst′-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *contestable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being contestable or disputable.

*** cŏn-tĕst′-ant,** *s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *contester.*] One who contests; a disputer, a controverter.

*** cŏn-tĕst-ā′-tion (1),** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *contestatio* = a joining in witness; *contestor* = to join in witness.] A giving of evidence jointly; joint evidence.

". . . a solemn *contestation* ratified on the part of God, . . ."—*Barrow: Serm.*, ii., S. 34.

*** cŏn-tĕst-ā′-tion (2),** *s.* [Eng. *contest*; *-ation.*] A contest, a debate, a strife.

"Your wife and brother
Made wars upon me; and their *contestation*
Was theme for you, you were the word of war."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleop., ii. 2.

cŏn-tĕst′-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *contest*; *-ed.*]

1. Fought or struggled for in actual combat.

"'Twas thou, bold Hector! whose resistless hand
First seiz'd a ship on that *contested* strand."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xv., l. 854-5.

2. Contended for, disputed, fought out.

"In four out of the six *contested* wards the Land League candidates were rejected, . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1881.

cŏn-tĕst′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Contest, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substan.:* The act of contending, struggling, or disputing; contest.

*** cŏn-tĕst′-ĭng-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *contesting*; *-ly.*] In a contending manner.

*** cŏn-tĕst′-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *contest*; *-less.*] Incapable of being contested or controverted; incontestable.

"But now 'tis truth *contestless*." *A. Hill.*

*** cŏn-tĕx′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *contexo* = to weave together: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *texo* = to weave.] To weave together; to unite by interposition or intermixture of parts.

"Nature may *contex* a plant, though that be a perfectly mixt concrete, without having all the elements previously presented to her to compound it of."—*Boyle.*

cŏn′-tĕxt, *s.* [Fr. *contexte.*] [Context, *a.*]

1. Texture; a connected discourse or writing, taken as a whole.

"That book within whose sacred *context* all wisdom is infolded."—*Milton: Church Government* (Pref.).

2. The parts of a writing or discourse connected in meaning with, or immediately preceding or following, some other part quoted or referred to.

"Manifest from the *context*." — *Hammond: On Fundamentals.*

*** cŏn-tĕxt′,** *a.* [Lat. *contextus*, pa. par. of *contexo* = to weave together.] [Context.] Woven or knit together; close, firm.

*** cŏn-tĕxt′,** *v.t.* [Context, *a.*] To bind together, to unite.

"This were to unglew the whole world's frame which is *contexted* only by commerce and contracts."—*Junius: Sin Stigmat.* (1639), p. 776.

cŏn-tĕx′-tu-al, *a.* [Lat. *contextus*, and Eng. suff. *-al.*] [Context.]

1. Connected with the context (q.v.).

2. Literal.

*** cŏn-tĕxt′-u-ral,** *a.* [Eng. *contextur(e)*; *-al.*] Producing contexture; weaving, binding, or uniting together.

"Again, the *contextural* expressions are of the self-same nature."—*Smith: Portrait. of Old Age*, p. 182.

cŏn-tĕx′-türe, *s.* [Lat. *contextura*, from *contexo* = to weave together.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A weaving or framing together. The disposition or arrangement of parts; their constitution, system, or composition; the manner in which the component parts of any compound body are arranged.

"The firm *contexture* of the whole is provided for."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. iii., p. 78.

"The framing his conceptions and thoughts, by the sequel and *contexture* of the names of things into affirmations, negations, and other forms of speech."—*Hobbes: Leviathan*, pt. i., ch. ii.

II. *Scots Law:* Constructure (q.v.).

† **cŏn-tĕx'-tured,** *a.* [Eng. *contextur(e)*; *-ed.*] Woven or formed in texture; composed, arranged, disposed.

"A garment of Flesh (or of senses) *contextured* in the loom of Heaven."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. x.

* **cŏn'-tĭ-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *conticen-s*, pr. par. of *conticeo* = to keep silent: *con* = *cum* = with, together, wholly, and *taceo* = to be silent.] Silent.

"The servants have left the room, the guests sit *conticent*."—*Thackeray: Virginians*, ch. li. (*Davies.*)

* **cŏn-tĭg-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *contignatio*, from *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *tignum* = a beam, a rafter.]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of framing or putting together a fabric of wood.

2. A fabric of wood framed and put together; a contexture of beams; a story.

". . . several stories or *contignations*, . . ."—*Wotton: Reliquiæ*, p. 26.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act or process of uniting closely or weaving together.

"Their own buildings . . . were without any party-wall, and linked by *contignation* into the edifice of France."—*Burke.*

2. Any immaterial framework or fabric.

". . . when they have the full sight of heaven above them they cannot climb up into it, they cannot possibly see that whole glorious *contignation* . . ."—*Bp. Hall: The Free Prisoner.*

* **cŏn-tĭg'-ū-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *contigu(us)*, and Eng. suff. *-ate.*] Contiguous, touching.

". . . the two extremities are *contiguate*, yea and continuate."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 817.

* **con-ti-gue,** *a.* [Fr. *contigu.*] Contiguous.

cŏn-tĭ-gū'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *contiguité*; Sp. *contiguidad*; Port. *contiguidade*; Ital. *contiguità*, all from Lat. *contiguus.*] [CONTIGUOUS.]

1. *Ordinary Language:*

(1) Contact with, or (more loosely) immediate proximity to, nearness in place.

"*Contiguity* or adjacency in private . . . possession."—*Bacon: Fable of Perseus.*

(2) Continuous connection; continuity.

"Oh for a lodge in some vast wilderness
Some boundless *contiguity* of shade."
Cowper: The Task, bk. ii.

2. *Mental Phil.:* Proximity either in place or in time. These are two of the most potent of the influences which produce association of ideas.

"To me there appear to be only three principles of connexion among ideas, namely, resemblance, *contiguity* in time or place, and cause and effect."—*Hume: Human Understanding*, § 3.

cŏn-tĭg'-u-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *contiguus*, from *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *tango* = to touch; Ital. & Sp. *contiguo*; Fr. *contigu.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Meeting so as to touch; adjoining, touching, close together, connected.

". . . the two halfs of the paper did not appear fully divided from one another, but seemed *contiguous* at one of their angles."—*Newton: Opticks.*

¶ Followed by *with.*

"Water, being *contiguous with* air, cooleth it, but moisteneth it not."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

2. Used more loosely in the sense of neighbouring, close, near.

"He sees his little lot the lot of all:
Sees no *contiguous* palace rear its head."
Goldsmith: The Traveller.

*3. Connected in order of time, successive.

"The favours of our beneficent Saviour were at the least *contiguous*. No sooner hath hee raised the centurion's servant from his bed, then hee raises the widowe's son from his beere."—*Bp. Hall: Cont.*; *The Widowe's Sonne Raised*

*4. Connected as cause and effect; closely related.

"But the fancy is determined by habit to pass from the idea of fire to that of melted lead, on account of our having always perceived them *contiguous* and successive . . ."—*Beattie: Essay on Truth*, pt. ii., ch. ii., § 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Med.:* Arising from contiguity.

2. *Geometry:*

Contiguous angles: [ADJACENT ANGLES].

† **cŏn-tĭg'-ū-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *contiguous*; *-ly.*] In a contiguous manner; without any intervening space; closely; so as to touch.

† **cŏn-tĭg'-ū-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *contiguous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being contiguous; contiguity, close union, adjacency.

cŏn'-tĭ-nençe, cŏn'-tĭ-nen-çў, * **con-ti-nen-cie,** * **con ty-nence,** *s.* [Fr. *continence*; Sp. & Port. *continencia*; Ital. *continenza*, from Lat. *continentia*, from *contineo* = to hold together, to restrain: *con* = *cum* = with, together; *teneo* = to hold.]

1. Self-restraint; self-command.

"He knew what to say; he knew also when to leave off, a *continence* which is practised by few writers."—*Dryden: Fables*, Pref.

2. A moderation or self-restraint in the indulgence of sexual enjoyment.

"To justice, *continence* and nobility;
But let desert in pure election shine."
Shakesp.: Titus Andron., i. 1.

3. A forbearance from lawful pleasure.

"Content, without lawful venery, is *continence* without unlawful, chastity."—*Grew: Cosmologia.*

4. Chastity.

". . . greater *continencie* is found among thē than among Christen men."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 755.

*5. A continued course; a due succession; continuity.

"Answers ought to be made before the same judge before whom the depositions were produced, lest the *continence* of the course should be divided . . ."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

¶ For the difference between *continence* and *chastity*, see CHASTITY.

cŏn'-tĭn-ent, * **con-tyn-ent,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *continent*, a. & s.; Sp. *continente*, s. & a.; Port. *continente*, s.; Ital. *continente*, a., from Lat. *continens* = (1) holding together; (2) bordering upon, adjacent (when used of a continent *terra* is to be supplied), pr. par. of *contineo* = to hold together: *con* = together, and *teneo* = to hold tightly; to hold.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Subjectively:*

(1) *Reflexively (not in form, but in sense):* Restraining one's self from indulgence in unlawful, or from over-indulgence in lawful, pleasures.

". . . sobre, iust, hooli, *contynent*."—*Wycliffe: Tyte*, i.

(2) *Half reflexively:* Having, possessing, or acquiring that within the mind which exerts restraint upon one's desires.

"I pray you, have a *continent* forbearance till the speed of his rage goes slower . . ."—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, i. 2.

2. *Objectively:* Exercising, from a source external to one's self, restraint upon one; opposing, resisting.

". . . my desire
All *continent* impediments would o'erbear
That did oppose my will."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

II. *Geography, &c.*

† 1. Continuous with.

"The north-east part of Asia, if not *continent* with the west side of America, . . ."—*Brerewood: On Languages.*

*2. Continental; enclosed within a continent or continents (in the sense B.).

". . . the mayne and *continent* land of the whole world."—*Grafton: Briteyn*, pt. iv.

B. *As substantive:*

*I. *Ord. Lang. (Gen.):* That which contains any material thing, any person, or any abstract conception.

"I did not say that the Book of Articles only was the *continent* of the Church of England's publick doctrine."—*Archbishop Laud: Conference with Fisher*, p. 50.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geog.:* A vast tract of land so much detached from the rest of the land in the world as to render it expedient to give it a distinctive name. There are generally said to be four continents: Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, to which some add a fifth, Australia. The division is, to a certain extent, arbitrary. Europe is not detached from Asia, but is continuous with it for about two thousand miles; whilst, on the contrary, North and South America are so dissevered that they should have received separate names, and figured as two continents instead of one. If Africa be taken as the type of a continent, then a continent differs from an island in not being wholly detached from the continents adjacent to it; but if America be regarded as the type of a continent, then a continent differs from an island only in being larger. Really, Europe, Asia, and Africa together constitute one island, by far the largest in the world; America a second, the next largest; and Australia another, the third largest; their size renders them worthy of being called continents.

2. *Geol.:* In essentially the same sense as B. I. 1. As the action of water tends to wash away all land and deposit it beneath the waves of the sea, whilst igneous agency, operating through volcanoes and earthquakes, and generally in the vicinity of the ocean, tends to heave it up, it is evident that if a sufficient length of time be given the continents will change their places, and they have done so in time past. This, to a certain extent, was understood by the ancient philosophers.

"The face of places, and their forms, decay.
And that is solid earth, that once was sea:
Seas, in their turn, retreating from the shore,
Make solid land what ocean was before;
And far from strands are shells of fishes found
And rusty anchors fix'd on mountain ground."
Dryden: Trans. from Ovid's Metamorphoses: The Pythagorean Philosophy.

Murchison considered that the original continents had been mostly submerged. Lyell founded his hypothesis, designed to explain the changes of climate in bygone geologic periods, by supposing successive gradual redistributions of sea and land quite different from those now prevailing. [CLIMATE.] Prof. Edward Forbes considered it probable that a "great Miocene land," by which he meant a land consisting of Miocene beds, subsequently upheaved, extended into the Atlantic far past the Azores, Great Britain, Ireland, and Spain, being parts of it. (*Mem. Geol. Surv. Great Brit.*, vol. i.; *Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, vol. iii., pt. i., pp. lv.—lxviii.) Still, what may be called the nuclei of existing continents have existed since a remote geological period, though they have been submerged from time to time.

cŏn-tĭn-ĕnt'-al, *a.* [Eng. *continent*; *-al*; Fr. *continental.*] Pertaining to a continent, esp. to the continent of Europe.

"The union of two great monarchies under one head would doubtless be opposed by a *continental* coalition."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ *Continental system:*

Hist.: A project planned, and to a certain extent carried temporarily into effect, of cutting off Britain from all connexion with the Continent of Europe, with the view, if possible, of striking a mortal blow at her maritime and commercial supremacy. The first mention of it occurs in the armistice of Foligno, February 18, 1801, but it was not thoroughly developed till the issue of the Berlin Decree, November 19, 1806. This placed the British islands in a state of blockade [BLOCKADE, II.], forbade all commerce with them, made all goods coming from Britain or its colonies contraband, ordered all letters to or from it to be opened, and all British subjects to be arrested. All the Continental nations to which Napoleon could dictate were forced to carry out his system whether they liked it or no. Britain retaliated by successive Orders in Council, and finally the restiveness of the nations under the insupportable inconvenience produced by the decrees, not merely caused their practical abandonment, but aided in a considerable degree in producing the fall of Napoleon.

† **cŏn-tĭn-ĕn'-tal-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *continental*; *-ist.*] One who lives on, or is a native of, a continent.

"Robinson Crusoe and Peter Wilkins could only have been written by islanders. No *continentalist* could have conceived either tale."—*Coleridge: Table Talk*, p. 309.

cŏn'-tĭn-ent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *continent*; *-ly.*] In a continent manner; chastely.

* **cŏn'-tĭn-ent-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *continent*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being continent; self-command, self-control.

* **cŏn-tĭnge',** *v.i.* [Lat. *contingo* = (1) to touch, (2) to happen.] [CONTIGUOUS.] To touch, to reach, to happen, to fall out.

cŏn-tĭn'-ĝĕnçe, *s.* [Lat. *contingens*, pr. par. of *contingo* = (1) to touch, (2) to happen.]

*1. The state of being close or nearly connected; close union or connection.

"... loving respect through *contingence* of blood ..."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 1; *Selden's Notes.*

2. A chance or fortuitous occurrence; any possible or probable event.

cŏn-tĭn′-ĝĕn-cy, *s.* [Eng. *contingenc(e)*; *-y.*]

* 1. The act of reaching to or touching.

"... he came to L. the point of *contingency*, ..."—*Gregory: Posthuma*, p. 39 (1650).

* 2. The quality or state of being contingent or fortuitous; accident, possibility.

"... the *contingency* in events, ..."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

3. A contingence, a chance or possible occurrence.

"Above *contingency* and time,
Stable as earth, as heaven sublime."
Blacklock: To Doctor Downman.

"... this, as previously shewn, depends on various complex *contingencies*."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. viii., vol. i., p. 278.

* 4. An adjunct or accessory.

"*Contingencies* of pomp ..."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

¶ *Contingency with a double aspect:*

Law: Provision with regard to a landed estate for two contingencies, viz., that a certain event will happen, and that on the other hand it will not happen. This prevents the intentions being frustrated in either case.

cŏn-tĭn′-ĝent, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *contingent;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *contingente*, all from Lat. *contingens*, pr. par. of *contingo* = to touch, to take hold of, to seize: *con* = together; and *tango* = to touch.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Dependent on an uncertain issue, of doubtful occurrence, which may or may not happen.

"... things of their own nature *contingent* and mutable ..."—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol.*, bk. v., ch. xlviii., § 4.

2. *Logic:* Applied to the matter of a proposition when the terms of it partly agree, and partly disagree.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Anything which may or may not happen, anything of uncertain event.

"By *contingents* we are to understand those things which come to pass without any human forecast."—*Grew: Cosmologia.*

2. *Mil.:* The proportionate number of soldiers which a country or an individual of high rank is bound or engages to furnish towards a common enterprise; a quota of soldiers or other fighting men.

¶ (1) *A contingent legacy:*

Law: A legacy depending on a condition and lapsing if the condition be not fulfilled or the uncertain event fail to happen, as when a legacy is left to one provided he reach twenty-one years of age. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 32.)

(2) *Contingent remainder:*

Law: A remainder in which the estate either is to pass to an uncertain person or is to depend on a dubious event. It is called also an *executory remainder.* (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 11.)

(3) *Contingent uses:*

Law: Uses depending upon a contingency. There must be a person seized to such uses when the contingency happens, else the use will be permanently destroyed. They are called also *springing uses.* (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.)

* **cŏn-tĭn′-ĝent-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *contingent; -ly.*] Accidentally, fortuitously; not according to any settled rule or law.

"There could have been no prophecies, but only predictions, which were *contingently* true or false."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*, iv. 6.

* **cŏn-tĭn′-ĝent-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *contingent; -ness.*] The quality or state of being accidental, or dependent on chance.

* **cŏn-tĭn′-ų-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *continu(e); -able.*] That may be continued.

cŏn-tĭn′-ų-al, * **con-tin-u-el,** * **con-tin-u-ele,** * **con-tyn-u-el,** *a.* [Fr. *continuel*, from Lat. *continuus* = holding together, unbroken: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *teneo* = to hold.]

1. Unbroken, incessant, unceasing, proceeding without interruption or cessation.

"Where in bright train *continual* wonders rise."
Thomson: Spring.

2. Constant, unvarying.

"With Poins, and other his *continual* followers."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

3. Perpetual.

¶ * (1) *Continual claim:*

Law: A claim to land repeated at intervals, none of them exceeding a year and a day. It was used when possession could not be taken without hazard. It was abolished by 3 & 4 Wm. IV. c. 27 § 11.

(2) *Continual proportionals:*

Math.: Quantities or magnitudes in continued proportion (q.v.).

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *continual* and *continued:* "Both these terms mark length of duration, but the former admits of a certain degree of interruption, which the latter does not. What is *continual* may have frequent pauses; what is *continued* ceases only to terminate. Rains are *continual;* noises in a tumultuous street are *continual:* the bass in music is said to be *continued;* the mirth of a drunken party is one *continued* noise. *Continual* interruptions abate the vigour of application and create disgust: in countries situated near the poles, there is one *continued* darkness for the space of five or six months; during which time the inhabitants are obliged to leave the place. *Continual* respects the duration of actions only; *continued* is likewise applied to the extent or course of things: rumours are *continual;* talking, walking, running, and the like, is *continual;* but a line, a series, a scene, or a stream of water, is *continued.*"

(2) He thus discriminates between *constant, continual,* and *perpetual:* "What is *continual* admits of no interruption: what is *perpetual* admits of no termination. There may be an end to that which is *continual,* and there may be intervals in that which is *perpetual.* Rains are *continual* in the tropical climates at certain seasons; complaints among the lower orders are *perpetual,* but they are frequently without foundation. There is a *continual* passing and repassing in the streets of the metropolis during the day; the world, and all that it contains, are subject to *perpetual* change. *Constant,* like *continual,* admits of no interruption; but it may cease altogether. *Continual* respects the outward circumstances and events; *constant* the temper of mind." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏn-tĭn′-ų-al-lў, * **con-tin-u-al-liche,** * **con-tin-u-el-y,** * **con-tyn-u-el-liche,** *adv.* [Eng. *continual; -ly.*]

1. Without a pause; uninterruptedly.

"He reigned theryne *continualliche* thritty yere."
Trevisa, ii. 99.

2. Without ceasing; incessantly.

"Alle manere of melody ...
Was *continuely* therein sownand."
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 8,913.

3. Used loosely for frequently, often, constantly.

* **cŏn-tĭn′-ų-al-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *continual; -ness.*] The quality of being continual; continuance, permanence.

cŏn-tĭn′-ų-ąnce, * **cŏn-tĭn′-ų-ąunce,** *s.* [Lat. *continuans*, pr. par. of *continuo* = to join together, to continue.] [CONTINUAL.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of holding or keeping together; resistance to separation of parts; continuity.

"Wool, tow, cotton, and raw silk, have, besides the desire of *continuance* in regard to the tenuity of their thread, a greediness of moisture."—*Bacon.*

2. Uninterrupted succession.

"The brute immediately regards his own preservation, or the *continuance* of his species."—*Addison: Spectator.*

3. Permanence or constancy in one state.

4. Lastingness, duration.

"... great plagues, and of long *continuance*, ..."—*Deut.* xxviii. 59.

5. Perseverance, unceasing action.

"... patient *continuance* in well-doing, ..."—*Rom.* ii. 7.

6. Perseverance or constancy in conduct; fixedness of purpose or resolution.

"*Continuance*, is a stedfast and constaunt abiding in a purposed and well aduised matter, not yeelding to any man in quarell of the right."—*Wilson: The Arte of Rhetorike*, p. 36.

7. Progress of time.

"In thy book all my members were written, which in *continuance* were fashioned."—*Ps.* cxxxix. 16.

8. Abode or continuing in one place.

"... cloy'd
With long *continuance* in a settled place."
Shakesp.: 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

9. Permanence.

"This forenamed maid hath yet in her the *continuance* of her first affection ..."—*Shakesp: Meas. for Meas.*, iii. 1.

II. *Law:*

1. *English:* The naming of a day to which a trial, not concluded, will be adjourned. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 21.)

¶ *Notice of trial by continuance:* Notice by a prosecutor or plaintiff, who is not ready to proceed, that he wishes the trial to be adjourned by continuance to some other sitting in place of allowing it to be fallen from. (*Wharton.*)

2. *United States:* The deferring of a trial or suit from one stated term of the court to another. (*Webster.*)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *continuance, continuation,* and *duration:* "*Continuance* and *duration* are both employed for time; things may be of long *continuance,* or of long *duration:* but *continuance* is used only with regard to the conduct of men; *duration* with regard to the existence of every thing. Whatever is occasionally done, and soon to be ended, is not for a *continuance;* whatever is made, and soon destroyed, is not of long *duration;* there are many excellent institutions in England which promise to be of no less *continuance* than of utility. *Duration* is with us a relative term; things are of long or short *duration:* by comparison, the *duration* of the world and all sublunary objects is nothing in regard to eternity." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **cŏn-tĭn′-ų-ąte,** *v.t.* [CONTINUATE, *a.*] To join closely together.

* **cŏn-tĭn′-ų-ąte,** *a.* [Lat. *continuatus.*]

1. Closely or immediately united.

"... while it is *continuate* and undivided, ..."—*Peacham.*

¶ Followed by *with.*

"... our very flesh and bones should be made *continuate with* his."—*Hooker.*

2. Uninterrupted, unbroken, continual.

"... an untirable and *continuate* goodness."
Shakesp.: Timon, i. 1.

* **cŏn-tĭn′-u-ā-tĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONTINUATE, *v.*]

* **cŏn-tĭn′-ų-ąte-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *continuate; -ly.*] Continuously, uninterruptedly; with continuity.

* **cŏn-tĭn′-ų-ąte-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *continuate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being continuate; freedom from interruption; continuity.

* **cŏn-tĭn′-ų-ā-tĭng,** *a.* [CONTINUATE, *v.*] Joining, connecting, uniting.

cŏn-tĭn-ų-ā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *continuatio*, from *continuo.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of continuing or carrying on without interruption or cessation.

"... for the purpose of preventing the *continuation* of the royal line."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. That which is carried on; an extension.

"... I could send you either the Miscellany, or my *continuation* of the version of Statius."—*Pope: Letter to H. Cromwell*, March 7, 1709.

3. An extension or prolongation; as, the *continuation* of a line.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. A restraint or keeping together; moderation.

"And it is no wonder, if the *continuation* and natural composure of the spirits be rest and ease to the soul."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. ii., ch. x.

* 2. A prorogation. (*Scotch.*)

3. (*Pl.*): A euphemism for gaiters, as a kind of continuation of "short clothes" or knee breeches; afterwards applied to trousers. (*Slang.*)

"A sleek man ... in drab shorts and *continuations*."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz.*

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *continuation, continuity,* and *continuing:* "*Continuation* is the act of *continuing; continuity* is the quality of *continuing:* the former is employed in the figurative sense for the duration of events and actions; the latter in the physical sense for the adhesion of the component parts of the bodies. The *continuation* of a history up to the existing period of the writer is the work of every age, if not of every year: there are bodies of so little *continuity* that they will crumble to pieces on the slightest touch."

(2) For the difference between *continuation* and *continuance*, see CONTINUANCE.

*** cŏn-tĭn'-ụ-ā-tĭve,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *continuat(e)*; *-ive.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having permanence or duration; continuous, permanent.

2. Continuing or extending.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Logic:* That which contains the idea of continuance, permanence, or duration.

"To these may be added *continuatives*: as, Rome remains to this day . . ."—*Watts: Logick.*

2. *Gram.:* A word which serves to connect two sentences, or to continue a sentence.

"*Continuatives* . . . consolidate sentences into one *continuous* whole, . . ."—*Harris: Hermes*, bk. ii.

ŏn-tĭn'-ụ-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *continuat(e)*; *-or.*]

* 1. One who continues or keeps up the uninterrupted succession of a series.

2. One who continues or carries on the work of another; a continuer.

cŏn-tĭn'-ụe, * con-tyn-ue, * con-tune, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *continuer*; Sp. *continuar*; Ital. *continuare*, from Lat. *continuo* = to continue, to last.] [CONTINUAL.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To join together, to unite, to connect.

"The use of the navel is to *continue* the infant unto the mother, . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. To carry on without interruption.

". . . the series of a constant *continued* succession is lost . . ."—*Locke.*

3. To protract, extend, or lengthen; to draw out.

"The dark abyss, whose boiling gulph
Tamely endur'd a bridge of wond'rous length,
From hell *continued*, reaching th' utmost orb
Of this frail world." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. ii.

4. To carry on the work of another; to complete.

". . . our humble author will *continue* the story . . ."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, Epilogue.

* 5. To delay.

* 6. To prorogue. (*Scotch.*)

7. To extend or protract in duration; not to suffer to cease.

"O *continue* thy lovingkindness unto them that know thee; and thy righteousness to the upright in heart."—*Ps.* xxxvi. 10.

8. To persevere or persist in, to keep up, not to cease or leave off.

"You know how to make yourself happy, by only *continuing* such a life as you have been long accustomed to lead."—*Pope.*

9. To retain or suffer to remain; not to get rid of.

* 10. To allow to live, to prolong the life of.

"And how shall we *continue* Claudio?"
Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., iv. 3.

II. *Geom.:* To extend or protract a line beyond a certain point; to produce.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To remain in the same state, position, or place.

". . . the multitude . . . *continue* with me now three days, and have nothing to eat . . ."—*Matt.* xv. 32.

2. To endure; to last or be durable.

". . . thy kingdom shall not *continue* . . ."—1 *Sam.* xiii. 14.

3. To persevere or persist, not to omit or cease.

". . . they *continued* not in my covenant, . . ."—*Heb.* viii. 9.

4. Not to leave off.

". . . they *continued* to occupy their old positions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

5. To remain in connection with, not to leave or forsake.

"They went out from us, but they were not of us; for if they had been of us, they would no doubt have *continued* with us . . ."—1 *John* ii. 19.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *to continue, to remain,* and *to stay:* "The idea of confining one's self to something is common to all these terms; but *continue* applies often to the sameness of action, and *remain* to the sameness of place or situation; the former has most of the active sense in it, and expresses a state of action; the latter is altogether neuter, and expresses a state of rest. We speak of *continuing* a certain course, of *continuing* to do, or *continuing* to be any thing; but of *remaining* in a position, in a house, in a town, in a condition, and the like. There is more of will in *continuing*; more of necessity and circumstances in *remaining*. A person *continues* in office as long as he can perform it with satisfaction to himself, and his employers: a sentinel *remains* at his post or station. *Continue* is opposed to cease; *remain* is opposed to go. Things *continue* in motion; they *remain* stationary. *Remain* and *stay* are both perfectly neuter in their sense, but *remain* is employed for either persons or things: *stay* for persons only. *Remain* is often involuntary, if not compulsory: *stay* is altogether voluntary."

(2) He thus discriminates between *to continue, to persevere, to persist, to pursue,* and *to prosecute:* "The idea of not laying aside is common to these terms, which is the sense of *continue* without any other addition; the other terms, which are all species of *continuing*, include likewise some collateral idea which distinguishes them from the first, as well as from each other. *Continue* is comparable with *persevere* and *persist* in the neuter sense; with *pursue* and *prosecute* in the active sense. To *continue* is simply to do as one has done hitherto; to *persevere* is to *continue* without wishing to change, or from a positive desire to attain an object; to *persist* is to *continue* from a determination or will not to cease. The act of *continuing*, therefore, specifies no characteristic of the agent; that of *persevering* or *persisting* marks a direct temper of mind; the former is always used in a good sense, the latter in an indifferent or bad sense. *Continue*, when compared with *persevere* or *persist*, is always coupled with modes of action; but in comparison with *pursue* or *prosecute*, it is always followed by some object: we *continue* to do, *persevere*, or *persist* in doing something: but we *continue*, *pursue*, or *prosecute* some object which we wish to bring to perfection by additional labour. *Continue* is equally indefinite, as in the former case; *pursue* and *prosecute* both comprehend collateral ideas respecting the disposition of the agent, and the nature of the object; to *continue* is to go on with a thing as it has been begun; to *pursue* and *prosecute* is to *continue* by some prescribed rule, or in some particular manner: a work is *continued*; a plan, measure, or line of conduct is *pursued*; an undertaking or a design is *prosecuted*: we may *continue* the work of another in order to supply a deficiency; we may *pursue* a plan that emanates either from ourselves or another; we *prosecute* our own work only in order to obtain some peculiar object: *continue*, therefore, expresses less than *pursue*, and this less than *prosecute*: the history of England has been *continued* down to the present period by different writers; Smollett has *pursued* the same plan as Hume, in the *continuation* of his history; Captain Cook *prosecuted* his work of discovery in three several voyages. We *continue* the conversation which has been interrupted; we *pursue* the subject which has engaged our attention; we *pursue* a journey after a certain length of stay; we *prosecute* any particular journey which is important either on account of its difficulties or its object." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏn-tĭn'-ụed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [CONTINUE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Produced, extended, or lengthened.

2. Carried on uninterruptedly; continuous.

". . . those points which at the present time are undergoing rapid change by *continued* selection, are also eminently liable to variation."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. v., p. 152.

¶ (1) *Continued base, continued bass:*

Music: [FIGURED BASS].

(2) *Continued fever:*

Med.: A fever which neither intermits nor remits. [FEVER.]

(3) *Continued fractions:*

Arith. & Alg.: A series of fractions of which the first has a fraction in the denominator, which fraction has again a fraction in the denominator, and so onward—if need be, on to infinity. They are used in solving numerical equations and problems on indeterminate analysis. $2\frac{1}{4-\frac{1}{2}}$ is a continued fraction.

(4) *Continued proportion:*

Arith. & Alg.: Proportion in which the consequent of the first ratio becomes the antecedent of the second, the consequent of the second the antecedent of the third, and so on; as, 3 : 6 :: 6 : 12 :: 12 : 24, &c.

*** cŏn-tĭn'-ụed-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *continued*; *-ly.*] Without cessation or interruption; uninterruptedly, continuously.

*** cŏn-tĭn'-ụ-ęl,** *a.* [CONTINUAL.]

*** cŏn-tĭn'-ụ-ęl-lў, * con-tin-u-el-liche,** *adv.* [CONTINUALLY.]

cŏn-tĭn'-ụ-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *continu(e)*; *-er.*]

† 1. One who continues or carries on the work of another; a continuator.

† 2. One who continues, perseveres, or persists in any act or conduct.

". . . indulgent *continuers* in sin."—*Hammond*, § 64.

* 3. One who has the quality of durability or permanence.

"I would my horse had the speed of your tongue, and so good a *continuer*."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, i. 1.

* 4. One who causes continuance, durability, or permanence.

". . . the first founder, sustainer, and *continuer* . . ."—*Dr. H. More: Exposition of the Seven Churches*, p. 170.

cŏn-tĭn'-ụ-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONTINUE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Remaining in the same state.

* 2. Permanent, lasting, durable, abiding.

"For here have we no *continuing* city, but we seek one to come."—*Heb.* xiii. 14.

* 3. Unceasing, continual.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of producing, extending, or protracting.

2. The act or state of remaining in the same place or condition.

*** cŏn-tĭn'-ụ-ĭng-lў, * con-tyn-u-yng-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *continuing*; *-ly.*] Uninterruptedly; without cessation or interruption.

cŏn-tĭn-ū'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *continuité*; Prov. *continuitat*; Sp. *continuidad*; Ital. *continuità*, all from Lat. *continuitas* = a connected series, a continuation.] [CONTINUOUS.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Uninterrupted connexion; union, without a break or interval.

2. *Technically:*

(1) *Med.:* Uninterrupted cohesion of the texture of any organ or part of the body.

"The solid parts may be contracted by dissolving their *continuity*; for a fibre, cut through, contracts itself."—*Arbuthnot.*

"*Continuity* of texture disposes, as is well known, to the extension of a diseased state, originating at some point. So also does contiguity."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. xii., p. 394.

(2) *Geol.* (*Chiefly of time*): In the same sense as 1. The doctrine that there never has been a universal destruction of animal or vegetable life in bygone geologic times, and that the gaps which now occur between strata are only local, and if they appear universal, are produced not by such catastrophes as the older geologists imagined to account for them, but by deficiencies in our knowledge. Two great breaks were once supposed to exist—one between the Permian and the Triassic, which separated the palæozoic from the mesozoic or secondary rocks, and the other between the Chalk and the Eocene, separating the mesozoic and the cainozoic or tertiary. Both still exist, but intermediate rocks, called the Lignitic series, 4,000 ft. thick, have been found in America, partially filling the latter gap. It is believed that were all the existent strata, including those under the modern oceans, known, and all which have been destroyed by denudation replaced, the first and all other gaps would disappear. The doctrine of geological continuity is essential to Darwinism, but it can be and is held also by the advocates of successive separate creations. (*Nicholson, &c.*)

". . . to discuss the question of what may be called geological *continuity*."—*Nicholson: Palæont.* (2nd ed.), ii. 46.

¶ *Solution of continuity:*

Med.: (See extract).

"That texture or cohesion of the parts of an animal body, upon the destruction of which there is said to be a *solution of continuity*."—*Quincy.*

¶ For the difference between *continuity* and *continuation*, see CONTINUATION.

cŏn-tĭn'-ụ-ō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Continued.

cŏn-tĭn'-ụ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *continuus.*] [CONTINUAL.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Joined together, connected; with no intervening space.

". . . for I believe that many perfectly defined species have been formed on strictly *continuous* areas . . ."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. iv., p. 174.

2. Continual, unceasing.

"Though he behold it not, he can hear its *continuous* murmur." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, pt. ii. 1.

3. Unbroken, uninterrupted.

". . . they were detached notices and morsels of evidence, but not a *continuous* narrative. . ."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. i., § 2, vol. ii., p. 361.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) *Of inflorescence, the pinnæ of leaves, &c.:* Uninterrupted, symmetric or normal in form through its whole length. The inflorescence of most plants is continuous, so are the pinnæ of most pinnate leaves. The opposite of continuous is interrupted (q.v.).

(2) *Of stems:* Not jointed. It is opposed to articulated. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

2. *Philol.:* (See extract).

"The most natural primary division of the consonants is into those which require a total stoppage of the breath at the moment previous to their being pronounced, and which, therefore, cannot be prolonged; and those in pronouncing which the interruption is partial, and which can, like the vowel sounds, be prolonged *ad libitum*. The former have received the designation of explosive, and the latter of *continuous*." —*Dr. Carpenter: Prin. of Human Physiol.*, § 941.

continuous bearings, *s. pl.*

Railway Engin.: Sleepers laid longitudinally under the metals of a railway, instead of across the way.

continuous break, *s.*

Railway Engin.: A kind of break which when set in action affects the wheels of the whole train, and not only of the carriage in which it is worked.

continuous-current, *s.*

Elect.: Same as DIRECT CURRENT.

continuous impost, *s.*

Arch.: The mouldings of an arch continued along the pillar that supports it, and down to the ground, without any member to mark the impost point—that is, the point at which the arch and pillar meet.

continuous rail, *s.* A rail made in sections with a longitudinal vertical joint, and the sections laid together, breaking joint.

cŏn-tĭn′-ū-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *continuous; -ly.*] In a continuous manner; without break or interruption.

† **cŏn-tĭn′-ū-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *continuous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being continuous; continuity.

* **con-tir-mont,** *adv.* [Fr. *contremont.*] Against the hill; upwards; the contrary way.

cŏnt′-line, *s.* [Perhaps Eng. *cant; line.*]

1. *Nautical:* The space between the bilges of casks which are stowed alongside of each other.

2. *Rope-making:* The space between the strands on the outside of a rope. In worming, this space is filled up with spun yarn or small rope, which brings the rope so treated to a nearly cylindrical shape, either to strengthen it or to render the surface smooth and fair for serving or parcelling. (*Knight.*)

cŏn-tor′-nĭ-āte, cŏn-tor-nĭ-a′-tō, *s.* [Ital. *contorniato*, pa. par. of *contorniare, contornare* = to make a circuit or furrow; *contorno* = a circuit or furrow.]

Numis.: A name applied to a medal or medallion of bronze, having a furrow on both sides, supposed to have been struck in the days of Constantine the Great and his successors, and to have been used as a ticket for admission to the public games of Rome and Constantinople. (Used also attributively.)

cŏn-tor′-sion, *s.* [CONTORTION.]

* **cŏn-tort,** *v.t.* [Lat. *contortus*, pa. par. of *contorqueo* = to writhe or twist together: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *torqueo* = to twist.] To twist, writhe, or curl, to bend.

"The vertebral arteries are variously *contorted*." —*Ray.*

* **cŏn-tort′-æ, cŏn-tor′-tī,** *s. pl.* [Fem. & masc. pl. of Lat. *contortus.*] [CONTORT, *v.*]

Bot.: The names given by Linnæus to the twenty-ninth of his natural order of plants; that containing Vinca, Asclepias, &c. They were applied on account of the contorted æstivation of some of these plants.

cŏn-tort′-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONTORT.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Twisted, curled.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Applied to a corolla which has the edge of one petal lying obliquely over the next, or to the portions of a leaf or to leaves similarly folded.

2. *Geol.:* Applied to strata which are curved

CONTORTED STRATA.

or twisted about as if by lateral pressure while in a soft state.

cŏn-tor′-tī, *s. pl.* [CONTORTÆ.]

cŏn-tor′-tion, * **con-tor-sion,** *s.* [Fr. *contorsion;* Lat. *contortio*, from *contortus*, pa. par. of *contorqueo.*] [CONTORT.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of twisting, bending, or curving.

". . . disruption they would be in danger of, upon a great and sudden stretch or *contortion*." —*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. A twist, bending, or flexure, a writhing movement.

"How can she acquire those hundred graces and motions, and airs, the *contortions* of every muscular motion in the face?"—*Swift.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Med.:* Partial dislocation of a limb or member of the body.

2. *Bot.:* Any unnatural twisting of the branches or other organ.

† **cŏn-tor′-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *contortion; -ist.*] One who practises the twisting or bending of the body in various contortions.

* **cŏn-tor′-tious,** *a.* [Eng. *contort; -ious.*] Twisted, bent, curved; affected by contortions.

* **cŏn-tor′-tious-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *contortious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being twisted, bent, or contorted.

* **cŏn-tort′-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *contort; -ive.*] Expressive of contortion.

cŏn-tor-tū′-plĭ-cate, *a.* [Lat. *contortu(s)* = twisted, and *plicatus* = folded, pa. par. of *plico* = to fold.]

Bot.: Applied to a leaf, &c., turned back on itself.

cŏn-tour′, *s.* [Fr.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The outline or defining line of any figure or body.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fine Arts:* A line or lines representing the outline of a figure.

"Titian's colouring and *contours* . . ."—*Drummond: Travels*, p. 64 (1754).

2. *Fortif.:* The horizontal outline of works of defence. When the conformation of the ground or works is described by contours or horizontal sections, these sections are taken at some fixed vertical interval from each other suited to the scale of the drawing or the subject in hand, and the distances of the surface at each interval above or below some assumed plane of comparison are given in figures at the most convenient places on the plan. (*Ogilvie, &c.*)

3. *Surv.:* The outline of the surface of the ground with regard to its undulations.

¶ (1) *Natural contour:* The form of the ground surface with respect to its undulations.

(2) *Line of contour:* A horizontal plane intersecting a portion of ground.

contour lines, *s. pl.*

Civil Engineering: Lines on a map or plan of a survey of a district joining the several levels together.

* **con-tourb,** *v.t.* [CONTURB.]

cŏn-tour-nē′, *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: Applied to a beast represented standing, passant, courant, &c., with its face to the sinister side of the escutcheon.

cŏn-tour′-nĭ-ā-tĕd, *a.* [CONTORNIATE.]

Numis.: Applied to medals, &c., having the edges appearing as though they had been turned in a lathe.

cŏn′-tra, *prep.* [Lat.] A Latin preposition meaning *against* or *opposite*, used largely in composition in English, to denote opposition, resistance, or contrariety. In compound words in music it signifies an octave below, *e.g.: Contra-gamba*, a 16 ft. gamba; *contra-basso*, a double bass; *contra-fagotto*, a double bassoon, &c. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

contra-dance, *s.* [Fr. *contredanse;* Sp. *contradanza.*] A kind of dance in which the partners are ranged face to face or in opposite lines to each other. It is frequently corrupted, both in speech and writing, into *country-dance.*

contra-rotation, *s.* [Lat. *contra*, and Eng. *rotation* (q.v.).] Circular motion in a direction contrary to some other circular motion.

cŏn′-tra-bănd, *a.* & *s.* [Ital. *contrabbando* = contrary to proclamation; Fr. *contrebande.*] [BAN.]

A. *As adj.:* Prohibited, unlawful, illegal; excluded or forbidden by proclamation or law.

". . . many false helps, and *contraband* wares of beauty, . . ."—*Spectator*, No. 83.

¶ *Contraband goods, Contraband of war:* (See extract).

"When two nations are engaged in war, if there be any foreign article or articles necessary for the defence or subsistence of either of them, and without which it would be difficult for it to carry on the contest, the other may legitimately exert every means in its power to prevent its opponent being supplied with such article or articles. All writers of authority on international law admit this principle; and lay it down that a nation which should furnish a belligerent with articles *contraband* of war—that is, with supplies of warlike stores or any article required for the prosecution of the war—would forfeit her neutral character, and that the other belligerent would be warranted in preventing such succours from being sent and confiscating them as lawful prize."—*McCulloch: Commercial Dictionary.*

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. Illegal or prohibited traffic.

2. Contraband goods, articles forbidden to be imported or exported.

* **cŏn′-tra-bănd,** *v.t.* [CONTRABAND, *a.*]

1. To declare contraband; to prohibit, to forbid.

"The law severely *contrabands*
Our taking business off men's hands."
Butler: Hudibras.

2. To deal in contraband articles; to smuggle, to import or export illegally.

* **cŏn′-tra-bănd-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *contraband; -ed.*] Smuggled.

"Christian shippes . . . are there also searched for concealed slaves and goods *contrabanded*."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 87. (*Davies.*)

* **cŏn′-tra-bănd-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *contraband; -ism.*] Traffic in contraband or prohibited goods; smuggling.

cŏn′-tra-bănd-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *contraband; -ist.*] One who deals in contraband goods; a smuggler.

cŏn-tra-băss′-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *contrabass(o); -ist.*] A double-bass player. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

cŏn-tra-băs′-sō, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: The same as DOUBLE-BASS (q.v.).

* **cŏn-tra-cŏn′-scient (scient as shent),** *a.* [Lat. *contra*, and Eng. *conscient* (q.v.).] Repugnant to conscience.

"The most reprobate wretch doth commit some *contraconscient* iniquities."—*Adams: Works*, i. 249 (*Davies.*)

cŏn-tract′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *contractus*, pa. par. of *contraho* = to draw together, to contract: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *traho* = to draw.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To draw together into a less compass, to lessen, to make smaller.

"But when contending chiefs block up the throne,
Contracting regal power to stretch their own."
Goldsmith: The Traveller.

(2) To draw the parts of anything together; to bring close.

"Aches *contract* and starve your supple joints!"
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 1.

* (3) To collect or bring together; to draw, to procure.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To lessen, to diminish in extent or compass.

"In all things desuetude does *contract* and narrow our faculties."—*Government of the Tongue.*

(2) To epitomize, to abridge.

"Why love among the virtues is not known;
It is, that love *contracts* them all in one."
Donne.

(3) To shorten, to abbreviate.

(4) To procure, to bring or draw together; to incur.

"He that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an actual fault."
Dryden: Juvenal.

(5) To gain, to acquire.

"Unhappily he had, during the siege in which he had so highly distinguished himself, *contracted* a passion for war . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

(6) To incur, to become liable for.

*(7) To bargain or stipulate on.

"Here are the articles of *contracted* peace."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 1.

*(8) To agree on, to conclude, to arrange.

"We haue *contracted* an inviolable amitie, peace and league with the aforesaid queene."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. i., p. 143.

*(9) To affiance, to betroth.

"Enough then for your wonder. But, come on,
Contract us, 'fore these witnesses."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

*(10) To give in the names of a man and woman to be called by banns. [CONTRACT, *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

II. *Gram.:* To shorten by omitting one or more letters or syllables.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To become contracted or diminished in compass or extent.

"This power of *contracting*, in obedience to a stimulus, is characteristic of muscle."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. i., p. 55.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To become lessened, diminished, or abridged.

". . . the belief in continuous miracles, which long prevailed in the whole Church, which is even yet loudly cherished, though in a still *contracting* part of it."—*Milman: Hist. of Jews* (3rd ed.), vol. i., p. xviii., pref.

*2. To stipulate, to bargain.

"On him thy grace did liberty bestow;
But first *contracted*, that, if ever found . . .
His head should pay the forfeit."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, ii. 276.

3. To bargain, to agree to do any act or work or to supply any articles for a settled reward.

4. Frequently followed by *for* before the act to be done or the article to be supplied.

"The value of all things *contracted for*, . . ."—*Hobbes: Leviathan*, pt. i., ch. xv.

*5. To bind oneself by betrothal; to affiance oneself.

"Although the young folks can *contract* against their parents' will."—*Jeremy Taylor.*

* **cŏn-trăct′**, *a.* [Lat. *contractus.*] Betrothed, affianced.

"For first he was *contract* to Lady Lucy."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

cŏn-trăct, *s.* [CONTRACT, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A formal agreement by which two or more persons contract to do or abstain from doing certain acts; a compact, a bargain.

". . . bound together by a formal *contract*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. The writing or deed by which an agreement is entered into, and in which the terms and conditions of the bargain are entered.

"Then the people of Israel began to write in their instruments and *contracts*, in the first year of Simon."—1 *Maccabees*, xiii. 42.

4. The act of affiancing or betrothing.

"Fear no evil, my friend, and to-night may no shadow of sorrow
Fall on this house and hearth; for this is the night of the *contract*." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 2.

5. The application made to the clerk of a parish by an unmarried man, accompanied by witnesses, to have his name and that of his sweetheart enregistered, in order to the proclamation of the banns. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Law:*

1. An agreement entered into between two or more persons with a lawful consideration or cause, whereby each person binds himself to do or abstain from doing certain acts.

". . . every man should know what his *contracts* meant and what his property was worth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. An undertaking to do a certain work or supply certain articles for a specified consideration. (Frequently followed by *for.*)

III. *Special phrases and compounds:*

1. *Contract of benevolence:*

Law: A contract made for the benefit of only one of the contracting parties.

2. *Contracts of record:* Such as judgments, recognizances, and statutes of staple.

3. *Contracts of speciality:* Such as are under seal, as deeds and bonds.

4. *Nominate contracts:*

Scots Law: Loan, commodate, deposit, pledge, sale, permutation, location, society, and mandate. Contracts not distinguished by special names are termed *innominate*, all of which are obligatory on the contracting parties from their date. (*Ogilvie.*)

5. *Simple contracts:* Contracts by parole.

* **cŏn-trăc-tā′-tion,** *s.* [CONTRECTATION.]

cŏn-trăct′-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [CONTRACT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Compressed or lessened in compass or extent.

"A *contracted* muscle has no power of extending itself."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. vii., p. 182.

2. Shrunken, knitted.

"To him the Angel with *contracted* brow."
Milton: P. L., viii. 560.

3. Affianced, betrothed.

". . . inquire me out *contracted* bachelors, such as had been asked twice on the banns . . ."—*Shakesp.:* 1 *Hen. IV.*, iv. 2.

4. Bargained or agreed on.

5. Incurred, as a debt.

6. Mean, narrow, selfish; as, a man of a *contracted* mind.

II. *Gram.:* Shortened by the omission of one or more letters or syllables.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *contracted*, *confined*, and *narrow*: "*Contraction* arises from the inherent state of the object; *confined* is produced by some external agent; a limb is *contracted* from disease; it is *confined* by a chain: we speak morally of the *contracted* span of a man's life, and the *confined* view which he takes of a subject. *Contracted* and *confined* respect the operations of things; *narrow* their qualities or accidents: whatever is *contracted* or *confined* is more or less *narrow*; but many things are *narrow* which have never been *contracted* or *confined*; what is *narrow* is therefore more positively so than either *contracted* or *confined*; a *contracted* mind has but few objects on which it dwells to the exclusion of others; a *confined* education is *confined* to few points of knowledge or information; a *narrow* soul is hemmed in by a single selfish passion." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

contracted vein, *s.*

Hydraul.: A term denoting the diminution which takes place in the diameter of a stream of water issuing from a vessel at a short distance from the discharging aperture, owing to the particles nearest the periphery experiencing greater attrition than the rest, and being thus retarded. (*Ogilvie.*)

* **cŏn-trăct′-ĕd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *contracted*; *-ly.*] In a contracted manner; as though contracted; not fully.

* **cŏn-trăct′-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *contracted*; *-ness.*]

I. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being contracted; contraction.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Meanness, narrowness, selfishness.

2. Brevity, shortness, conciseness.

". . . brevity, or *contractedness* of speech in prayer. . ."—*South*, vol. ii., ser. 4.

† **cŏn-trăct-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *contractible*; *-ity.*] The quality of being contractible; possibility or capability of being contracted.

† **cŏn-trăct′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *contract*; *-able.*] Capable of being contracted; admitting of contraction.

"Small air bladders, dilatable and *contractible*, . . ."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

† **cŏn-trăct′-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *contractible*; *-ness.*] The quality of being contractible; contractibility, contractility.

cŏn-trăct′-ile, *a.* [Fr. *contractile*; Sp. *contractil.*] Having the power of contracting or shortening itself.

contractile force, *s.*

Physics: A force by which a body, from heat or other cause, recedes into smaller dimensions from those which it previously occupied. The property is taken advantage of when, before the tire of a wheel is put on the circumference of a wheel, it is made red hot, that, when cooled, it may grasp the wheel with exceeding force. Iron bars screwed when hot into walls which have bulged will in cooling force them back into their place.

contractile tissue, *s.*

Anat.: Any tissue of which the property is, in certain circumstances, to contract, muscular tissue. [CONTRACTILITY.]

". . . those depressing causes which usually put a stop to the action of *contractile tissue*."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. ii., p. 66.

contractile vesicles or **vacuoles,** *s. pl.*

Zool.: Certain clear spaces in the Protozoa which alternately contract and dilate. They are thus marked off from the permanent and food vacuoles.

cŏn-trăct-ĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *contractil(e)*; *-ity*; Fr. *contractilité.*] Capability of contracting.

"A muscle when stimulated shortens itself, and therefore it is said to possess the property of *contractility*."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. i., p. 55.

¶ *Vital contractility:*

Anat.: The property which a muscle has during life to contract or shorten itself under the operation of the will, or by mechanical, electric, or other stimulus. It continues for a short time after death. It is sometimes called irritability, but in this case that word is used in a limited sense.

cŏn-trăct′-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, *& s.* [CONTRACT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Shortening, diminishing; causing contraction.

2. Entering into a contract; stipulating, agreeing.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of shortening or diminishing; contraction.

2. The act of incurring or drawing upon oneself.

3. The act of entering into a contract.

cŏn-trăc′-tion, *s.* [Fr. *contraction*; Prov. *contraccio*; Sp. *contraccion*; Port. *contracção*; Ital. *contrazione*, all from Lat. *contractio.*] [CONTRACT, *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of contracting, shortening, or narrowing into smaller dimensions. (Used of things material or immaterial.)

2. The state of being so contracted.

3. That which is contracted; an abbreviation.

II. *Fig.:* A contracting or betrothal, a contract.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Nat. Phil.:* The nearer approach to each other of the molecules of a body with the effect of diminishing its bulk and increasing its density. [CONTRACTILE FORCE.]

2. *Surg.:* A permanent alteration in parts of the human frame, as in the limbs, &c. Contraction is often feigned by malingering soldiers, sailors, and mendicants, to escape work.

3. *Gram.:* The reduction of two vowels, two syllables, or anything similar, to one.

contraction-rule, *s.*

Metal.: A rule in excess of standard measurement used by pattern-makers, to allow for the contraction of the cast metal in cooling. (*Knight.*)

*** cŏn-trăct'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *contract; -ive.*] Having the quality or power of contracting.

"The heart, as said, from its *contractive* cave
On the left side, ejects the bounding wave."
Blackmore: The Creation, bk. vi.

*** cŏn-trăct'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *contract; -ly.*] Contractedly; by contraction.

cŏn-trăct'-ŏr, *s.* [Lat.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Generally:*

(1) One of the parties to a contract or bargain.

". . . chiefe *contractors* in euery treatie and amitie concluded, . . ."—*Grafton: Edw. IV.*, an. 9.

(2) One who contracts, incurs, or draws anything upon himself.

2. *Spec.:* One who enters into a contract for the carrying out of any work, or the supply of any materials or goods for a stipulated consideration.

II. *Law:* In the same senses as I.

¶ By 22 Geo. III. c. 45, § 1, passed in 1782, Government contractors are disqualified from sitting in the House of Commons.

contradanse, *s.* [Contra-dance.]

cŏn-trą-dĭct', *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *contradictus*, pa. par. of *contradico* = to speak against, to contradict: *contra* = against, and *dico* = to speak.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To oppose in words; to gainsay; to deny the truth of any statement or assertion; to assert the opposite to any statement.

"Dear Duff, I prithee, *contradict* thyself,
And say it is not so."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 3.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To oppose, to be contrary to.

"Are worthiest of the mind's regard; with these
The future cannot *contradict* the past."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

2. To oppose, to hinder, to resist.

"When was the hour
I ever *contradicted* your desire
Or made it not mine too?"
Shakesp.: Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To oppose in words, to deny or gainsay.

". . . they were filled with envy, and spake against those things which were spoken by Paul, *contradicting* and blaspheming."—*Acts* xiii. 45.

* 2. *Fig.:* To be opposed or contrary to.

"Yet more there be, who doubt His ways not just,
As to His own edicts found *contradicting*."
Milton: Samson Agonistes.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to contradict, to deny*, and *to oppose*: "*Contradict* and *deny* are performed by words only; *oppose* either by words or actions: we *contradict* an assertion, *deny* a fact, *oppose* a person or his opinions; we may *contradict* ourselves or others; we *oppose* others only; if liars have not excellent memories they are sure to *contradict* themselves on a close examination; those who *oppose* others should be careful not to do it from a spirit of opposition. *Contradict* is likewise used in denying what is laid to one's charge; but we may *deny* without *contradicting*, in answer to a question: *contradiction* respects indifferent matters; *denying* is always used in matters of immediate interest." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏn-trą-dĭct'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Contradict.]

cŏn-trą-dĭct'-ĕr, * cŏn-trą-dĭct'-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *contradict; -er.*] One who contradicts, opposes, or gainsays; an opposer.

cŏn-trą-dĭct'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Contradict.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of gainsaying, denying, or opposing; contradiction.

cŏn-trą-dĭc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *contradictio*, from *contradictus.*] [Contradict.]

I. *Lit.:* The act of opposing in words; a gainsaying or denial of any statement or assertion.

"The mark, at which my juster aim I take,
Is *contradiction* for his own dear sake."
Cowper: Conversation.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. Opposition by words or acts.

". . . consider him that endured such *contradiction* of sinners against himself, . . ."—*Heb.* xii. 3.

2. Inconsistency, incongruity, or disagreement with itself.

"Can he make deathless death? That were
Strange *contradiction*, . . ."
Milton: P. L., x. 798.

* 3. Direct contrariety or opposition, repugnancy.

"Laws human must be made without *contradiction* unto any positive law in scripture."—*Hooker.*

4. One who or that which is inconsistent with itself.

"And yet in both rejoicing; man unblest;
Of *contradictions* infinite the slave."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

¶ *A contradiction in terms:* An expression involving an inconsistency, a statement one part of which contradicts the other; as, "an honest thief," "a square circle."

*** cŏn-trą-dĭc'-tion-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *contradiction; -al.*] Contradicting, opposing, contradictory.

". . . the boisterous and *contradictional* hand of a temporal, earthly, and corporeal spirituality . . ."—*Milton: Of Ref. in England.*

*** cŏn-trą-dĭc'-tious,** *a.* [Eng. *contradict; -ious.*]

1. Opposed; inconsistent with, or opposite to, anything.

". . . *contradictious* to the attributes of God, . . ."—*Collier.*

2. Filled with contradictions or inconsistencies.

". . . so party-coloured and *contradictious*, . . ."—*Collier.*

3. Given or inclined to contradiction; cavilling.

"Bondet was argumentative, *contradictious*, and irascible."—*Bishop of Killala: Narrative*, p. 54.

*** cŏn-trą-dĭc'-tious-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *contradictious; -ness.*]

1. Inconsistency or incongruity; contrariety with itself.

"This opinion was, for its absurdity and *contradictiousness*, unworthy of the refined spirit of Plato."—*Norris.*

2. A disposition to contradict or oppose; cavilling.

". . . *contradictiousness* is repugnant to conception."—*Cudworth: Intel. Syst.*, p. 719.

*** cŏn-trą-dĭct'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *contradict; -ive.*] Contradictory, opposed to or inconsistent with.

*** cŏn-trą-dĭct'-ĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *contradictive; -ly.*] In a contradictive manner; by contradiction; inconsistently.

*** cŏn-trą-dĭc'-tŏr,** *s.* [Contradicter.]

cŏn-trą-dĭc'-tŏr-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *contradictory; -ly.*] In a contradictory or inconsistent manner; inconsistently.

*** cŏn-trą-dĭc'-tŏr-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *contradictory; -ness.*] The quality of being contradictory or inconsistent; contradiction, inconsistency.

". . . confounding himself by the *contradictoriness* of his own ideas."—*Whitaker: On Gibbon*, ch. lx.

*** cŏn-trą-dĭc-tŏr'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *contradictory; -ous.*] Contradictory.

"This is therefore a *contradictorious* humour in you . . ."—*State Trials; Lieut. Col. J. Lilburne*, an. 1649.

*** cŏn-trą-dĭc-tŏr'-ĭ-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *contradictorious; -ly.*] In a contradictory manner; contradictorily.

cŏn-trą-dĭc'-tŏr-ў, *a. & s.* [Eng. *contradictor; -y.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Opposed, inconsistent, or contradicting.

"The Jews hold, that in case two rabbies should happen to contradict one another, they were yet bound to believe the *contradictory* assertions of both."—*South: Sermons.*

* 2. Inclined or given to contradiction.

II. *Logic:* Involving contradiction, applied to two propositions, differing from each other in quantity and quality, both of which cannot, and one of which must be, true. [¶]

¶ *Contradictory propositions:*

Logic: Propositions of which one is universal, and the other, which is not so, denies not the whole of the assertion made by the first, but only a portion of it. It is thus briefly stated: Some A's are not B's. If the first proposition asserts that snow falls in every country in winter, a contradictory proposition denies only the universality of the statement, but admits it to be true in a more limited degree. In other words, it admits that snow falls in winter in many cases, but denies that it does so in all. Contradictory differ from Contrary propositions. [Contrary propositions.]

B. *As subst.:* A proposition which is in the fullest degree contradictory to another.

". . . to make the same thing to be determined to one, and to be not determined to one, which are *contradictories*."—*Bramhall: Answer to Hobbes.*

cŏn-trą-dĭs-tĭnct', *a.* [Lat. *contra*, and Eng. *distinct* (q.v.).] Distinguished by opposite qualities.

". . . the several *contradistinct* parts of the body, . . ."—*Smith: Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 183.

cŏn-trą-dĭs-tĭnc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *contra*, and Eng. *distinction* (q.v.).] The quality of being contradistinct or of opposite qualities.

". . . we may come to the distinct knowledge of what is meant by imagination, in *contradistinction* to some other powers."—*Glanville: Scepsis.*

cŏn-trą-dĭs-tĭnct'-ĭve, *a. & s.* [Lat. *contra*, and Eng. *distinctive* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Characterized by contradistinction or opposite qualities.

"The diversity between the *contradistinctive* pronouns and the enclitic, . . ."—*Harris: Herm.*, i. 5.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A mark of contradistinction.

cŏn-trą-dĭs-tĭn'-guĭsh, *v.t.* [Lat. *contra*, and Eng. *distinguish.*] To distinguish by a quality not merely differential from, but the opposite of that possessed by the other.

cŏn-trą-dĭs-tĭn'-guĭshed, *pa. par. & a.* [Contradistinguish, *v.*]

cŏn-trą-dĭs-tĭn'-guĭsh-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [Contradistinguish, *v.*]

*** cŏn-trą-făc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *contra* = against, and *factio* = a making, a doing; *factus* = made, pa. par. of *facio* = to make.] A counterfeiting. (*Blount.*)

*** con-tra-fait, * con-tra-fit,** *v.t.* [Counterfeit, *v.*]

1. To counterfeit, to pretend.

2. To imitate.

*** cŏn-trą-fiss'-ure (fiss** as **fĭsh),** *s.* [Lat. *contra* = against, and Eng. *fissure*, from Lat. *fissura.*]

Anat.: For def. see extract.

"Contusions, when great, do usually produce a fissure or crack of the scull, either in the same part where the blow was inflicted, and then it is called fissure; or in the contrary part, in which case it obtains the name of *contrafissure*."—*Wiseman.*

cŏn-trą-har-mŏn'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Lat. *contra*, and Eng. *harmonical.*] The opposite of harmonical.

¶ *Contra-harmonical proportion:*

Math.: Proportion in which the difference between the first and second terms is to the difference between the second and third as the third is to the first. Thus *a*, *b*, and *c* are in contra-harmonical proportion if $a - b : b - c :: c : a$. The three numbers 5, 15, and 10 are in contra-harmonic proportion, for $5 \backsim 15 : 15 \backsim 10 :: 10 : 5$; *i.e.*, $10 : 5 :: 10 : 5$.

*** cŏn'-trą-hĕnt,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *contrahens*, pr. par. of *contraho* = to contract.] [Contract.]

I. *As adj.:* Contracting, covenanting.

II. *As subst.:* One who contracts or covenants; a contracting party.

*** con-trai-man,** *s.* [Countryman.]

*** cŏn-trą-ĭn'-dĭ-cant,** *s.* [Lat. *contra*, and Eng. *indicant* (q.v.).] A symptom which forbids to treat a subject or matter as a disease in the usual manner.

"Throughout it was full of *contraindicants*."—*Burke.*

*** cŏn-trą-ĭn'-dĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *contra*, and Eng. *indicate* (q.v.).] To indicate or point out

some peculiar method of treatment, contrary to what the general tenor of the malady requires.

***cŏn-trą-ĭn'-dĭ-cāt-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONTRAINDICATE.]

***cŏn-trą-ĭn'-dĭ-cāt-ĭng,** *pr. par.* & *a.* [CONTRAINDICATE.]

***cŏn-trą-ĭn-dĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *contra*, and Eng. *indication* (q.v.).] An indication or symptom which forbids to treat a disease in the usual manner; a contraindicant.

***cŏn-trăir,** ***con-trare,** *prep.* [CONTRARE, CONTRARY.] Contrary to, in opposition.

"... ane lyk quarrell to thame all *contrair* quhatsumevir man within or without the realme."—*Pitscottie: Cron.*, p. 95.

¶ *In contrare:* Against, in opposition to.

In our contrare: Against or in opposition to us.

"We declared our state to the king our husband, certifying him how miserably he would be handled, in case he permitted thir lords to prevail *in our contrare*."—*Letters Queen Mary; Keith's Hist.*, p. 333.

In the contrair: To the contrary.

"He was schamfullie hanged,—notwithstanding the kingis commandement *in the contrair*."—*Pitscottie: Cron.*, p. 96.

***cŏn-träire',** *v.t.* [Fr. *contrarier*.] To cross, to thwart.

cŏn-trą-jĕr'-vą, *s.* [CONTRAYERVA.]

cŏn-tral'-tō, *a.* & *s.* [Ital.]

Music:

1. The voice of deepest tone in females. It is of a quality allied to the tenor voice in men, and the usual compass is within two octaves. The best notes of the range are between G or A flat below the treble stave, and treble C or D. [ALTO, COUNTERTENOR.] (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

2. One who sings in a contralto voice.

3. The part written and arranged for a contralto voice.

***cŏn'-trą-mūre,** *s.* [Fr. *contremur*.]

Fort.: An out-wall built about the main-wall of a city or fortification. [COUNTERMURE.]

***cŏn-trą-năt'-ų-rąl,** *a.* [Lat. *contra*, and Eng. *natural* (q.v.).] Against or opposed to nature; unnatural.

"... to be determined and tied up, either by itself, or from abroad, is violent and *contranatural*."—*Bp. Rust: Disc. on Truth*, § 6.

***cŏn-trą-nī'-tęn-cў,** *s.* [Lat. *contra* = against, and *nitens*, pr par. of *nitor* = to strive.] A resisting against pressure; resistance, reaction. (*Bailey.*)

***cŏn-trą-pōsę',** *v.t.* [Lat. *contra* = against, and *positus*, pa. par. of *pono* = to place.] To put or place against, in opposition to, or contrary to.

"We may manifestly see *contraposed* death and life, justice and injustice, ..."—*Salkeld: Treat. of Paradise* (1617), p. 233.

***cŏn-trą-pō-sĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *contra* = against, and Eng. *position* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A putting or setting against, contrary to, or in opposition.

"Many other things might here be alleged to shew how exact and exquisite an antithesis and *contraposition* there is between the apostles and cardinals."—*Potter: Interpretation of the Number* 666, p. 91.

2. *Logic:* Conversion in particular negative propositions, effected by separating the word *not* from the copula and attaching it to the predicate. Thus in the particular negative proposition "Some who possess wealth are not happy," not happy, instead of happy, may be made the predicate, in which case the proposition will become a particular affirmative equivalent to the following, "There are people who can be wealthy without being happy."

"But it has been already shown that the conversion by 'contraposition,' [by 'negation'] will enable us to reduce these two moods, ostensively."—*Whately: Elements of Logic*, bk. ii., ch. iii., § 7.

cŏn-trąp-pŭn'-tō, *s.* [Ital.] Counterpoint.

cŏn-trą-pŭnt'-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *counterpoint*; *-al*.]

Music: Pertaining to counterpoint.

***cŏn-trą-pŭnt'-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *contrapuntal*; *-ly*.] In a contrapuntal manner.

"Certain parts of the 'Te Deum' are treated *contrapuntally* with success, ..."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 27, 1882.

cŏn-trą-pŭnt'-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *counterpoint*; *-ist*.]

Music: One who is skilled in counterpoint.

"... a learned *contrapuntist*, ..."—*Mason: On Church Music*, p. 209.

cŏn-tr'ar'-cō, *s.* [Ital.] False or incorrect bowing on the violin, &c. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

***cŏn-trą-rĕg-ų-lăr'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *contra* = against, and Eng. *regularity* (q.v.).] An opposition or contrariety to rule.

"... it is not so properly an irregularity as a *contraregularity*."—*Norris*

***cŏn-trą-rē-mŏn'-strant,** *s.* [Lat. *contra* = against, and Eng. *remonstrant* (q.v.).]

1. *Gen.:* One who remonstrates in opposition or answer to a remonstrant.

"As for their plea, that they came to defend their opinion no otherwise then the *contra-remonstrants* did for theirs, it was replyed, first that they did the synod wrong to make this distinction of *contra-remonstrants* and remonstrants; for in the synod there was no *contra-remonstrant*, and no man was call'd thither under that name, whereas they in their letters came under the name of remonstrants."—*Hales: To Sir D. Carlton* (1618.)

2. *Specially* (*Plural*):

Ch. Hist.: A name given in Holland in the 17th century to the Calvinists who presented a petition termed the "Counter-remonstrance" to the "Remonstrance" sent to the States of Holland and West Friesland in 1610 by the Arminians. The latter were called Remonstrants. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, 17th cent., section ii., pt. ii., ch. iii., § 1.)

***cŏn-träir'-ĭ-ąnt,** *a.* [Fr., pr. par. of *contrarier* = to oppose, to be contrary to.]

Law: Opposed, contradictory, inconsistent.

"The very depositions of witnesses themselves being false, various, *contrariant*, single, inconcludent."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

***cŏn-träir'-ĭ-ant-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *contrariant*; *-ly*.] In a contradictory manner; contrarily. (*Coleridge.*)

***cŏn-träir'-ie,** *v.t.* [CONTRARY.] To oppose, to thwart.

"Our country law *contrari'd* that desire,
To which our loves so wholly did incline."
Harrington: Orlando, bk. xiii., § 9.

***cŏn-träir'-ĭ-ęnde,** *a.* [CONTRARIANT.] Contrary, opposing.

***cŏn-träir'-ĭ-ęnt,** *s.* [Fr. *contrariant*, pr. par. of *contrarier* = to oppose.]

Eng. Hist.: The name given to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and the barons who took part with him against Edward II., because in respect of their great power it was not fit to call them rebels or traitors. (*Ogilvie.*)

cŏn'-trą-rięs, *s. pl.* [CONTRARY, *s.*]

Logic: Propositions which are contradictory to and destroy each other, but of which the falsehood of one does not establish the truth of the other.

"If two universals differ in quality, they are *contraries*; as, 'every vine is a tree, no vine is a tree.'"—*Watts: Logick.*

cŏn-trą-rī'-ĕt-ў, *s.* [Lat. *contrarietas*, from *contra* = against.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The state of being contrary or opposed.

"There is nothing more common than *contrariety* of opinions ..."—*Locke.*

2. Repugnance, disagreement, opposition.

"He which will perfectly recover a sick, and restore a diseased, body unto health, must not endeavour so much to bring it to a state of simple *contrariety*, as of fit proportion in *contrariety* unto those evils which are to be cured."—*Hooker.*

3. A repugnant or opposed quality; an inconsistency.

"All that I have I give thee; and then see
All *contrarieties* unite in thee."
Cowper: Translations: The Nativity.

4. A proposition inconsistent with or opposed to another.

"He will be here, and yet he is not here:
How can these *contrarieties* agree?"
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, ii. 3.

II. *Metaphys.:* An associative principle of the mind, whereby the presence of cold, for instance, raises the idea of heat, hunger of eating, &c.

cŏn'-trą-rĭ-lў, ***con-trą-rĭ-ll,** ***con-trą-rĭ-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *contrary*; *-ly*.]

1. In a manner contrary or opposed to something.

"... all this *contrarily* to the laws of specifick gravity, ..."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. In contrary or different directions; variously.

3. Perversely. (*Slang.*)

† cŏn'-trą-rĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *contrary*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being contrary; opposition, contrariety, inconsistency.

2. Perverseness. (*Slang.*)

cŏn-trăr'-ĭ-oŭs, ***cŏn-trăr'-ĭ-ŭs,** ***con-trą-ry-ous,** *a.* [O. Fr. *contralius*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *contrarioso*.] Opposite; repugnant the one to the other.

"Euer he was couetous, Proud of herte and *contrarius*."—*Old Eng. Miscell.*, p. 226.

cŏn-trăr'-ĭ-oŭs-lў, *** con-trą-ry-ous-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *contrarious*; *-ly*.] In a contrary manner; oppositely, contrarily.

"... many things, having full reference
To one consent, may work *contrariously*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

***cŏn-trăr'-ĭ-oŭs-tў,** *** con-trą-rĭ-ous-tie,** *s.* [Eng. *contrarious*; *-ty*.] Contrariety, opposition.

*** cŏn-trăr'-ĭ-sôme** (*Eng.*), ***cŏn-trăr'-ĭ-sŭm** (*Scotch*), *a.* [Eng. &c. *contrary*, and *some* (q.v.).] Perverse, obstinate.

cŏn'-trą-rĭ-wīse, *adv.* [Eng. *contrary*, and *wise* (q.v.).]

1. In a contrary or opposite manner; on the contrary

"Not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing: but *contrariwise* blessing ..."—1 *Peter*, iii. 9.

2. Conversely.

"Every thing that acts upon the fluids, must, at the same time, act upon the solids, and *contrariwise*."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

cŏn'-trą-rў, ***cŏn-trăr'-ў,** ***con-trą-rie, *con-trą-rye,** ***con-trăir, *con-trare, *con-treyre,** *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [Fr. *contraire*; Prov. *contrari*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *contrario*, all from Lat. *contrarius* = lying over against; *contra* = over against.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Lying over against, opposite.

1. In opposition to. *Used*—

(1) *Of things material, as also of things immaterial and abstract:*

"... the wind was *contrary*."—*Matt.* xiv. 24.

(2) *Of persons:*

(*a*) At the present moment in opposition to.

"And if ye walk *contrary* unto me, and will not hearken unto me; I will bring seven times more plagues upon you according to your sins."—*Lev.* xxvi. 21.

(*b*) Disposed habitually to oppose; wayward, perverse, froward.

2. Opposite, different, excluding something else.

"Whom when the Lady saw so faire a wight
All ignorant of her *contrary* sex."
Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 47.

¶ Opposites complete while contraries exclude one another. Thus sweet and sour are opposites, sweet and bitter are contraries. (*Trench: On the Study of Words.*)

II. *Logic:* [*Contrary propositions*].

B. *As adv.:* Contrarily, in opposition.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A thing opposed or opposite to another one.

"No *contraries* hold more antipathy
Than I and such a knave."
Shakesp.: King Lear, ii. 2.

¶ (1) *On the contrary:* On the other hand.

"He pleaded still not guilty ...
...
The king's attorney *on the contrary*
Urged on the examinations, proofs, confessions,
Of divers witnesses ..."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 1.

(2) *The contrary:* The opposite of a motion put from the chair, that if any are opposed to it they may have an opportunity of giving visible expression to their views.

(3) *To the contrary:* To an opposite purpose.

"They did it, not for want of instruction *to the contrary*."—*Stillingfleet.*

II. *Logic & Ord. Lang.:* A proposition contrary to some other one.

"The instances brought by our author are but slender proofs of a right to civil power and dominion in the first-born, and do rather shew the *contrary*."—*Locke.*

¶ (1) *Contrary motion:* Melodies or chords proceeding in opposite directions. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

(2) *Contrary propositions:*

Logic: Propositions which contradict every supposable case of each other. The two pro-

positions, "every A is B," and "no A is B," are contrary propositions. If it be asserted by one that every star is shining, and this be met by the counter-assertion that no star is shining, the two statements are contrary propositions.

(3) *Contrary terms:*

Logic: Terms more opposed to each other than any of the same class, as black and white, rich and poor.

contrary-minded, *a.* Of a different mind or opinion.

***cŏn'-trą-rў, *con-tra-rien, *con-tra-rye,** *v.i.* [CONTRARY, *a.* & *s.*] To act contrarily to, to oppose.

"When I came to court, I was advised not to *contrary* the king."—*Latimer.*

cŏn-trăst', *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *contraster* = to strive, to contend against; Low Lat. *contrasto* = to stand opposed to, to oppose: Lat. *contra* = against, and *sto* = to stand.]

A. *Intrans.:* To exist or to be placed in opposition to something else so as to show more clearly the difference or unlikeness between the two things; to exhibit the excellence of one thing compared with another.

"The joints which divide the sandstone *contrast* finely with the divisional planes which separate the basalt into pillars."—*Lyell.*

*** B.** *Reflex.:* To be of such a quality, or to be so placed, that each of two things shall show clearly the difference in quality, extent, &c., between it and the other; to put in contrast.

"The figures . . . must *contrast* each other by their several positions."—*Dryden.*

C. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To put in contrast; to place so that the differences or dissimilitudes of two things may be clearly shown.

". . . *contrasting* the present with the past, . . ."—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 31, 1881.

2. *Fig.:* Mentally to compare the different qualities or extents of two things.

cŏn'-trăst, *con-tras-to, *s.* [Fr. *contraste;* Ital. *contrasto.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of placing two things in such a position as to show clearly and markedly the differences or dissimilitudes between them; to exhibit differences of quality or extent by juxtaposition.

"But stoop, and place the prospect of the soul
In sober *contrast* with reality."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

2. The state of being so opposed or placed, physically or mentally, as to exhibit clearly and vividly differences of quality or extent; opposition, variety, or contrariety in quality.

"How the poor brute's condition, forced to run
Its course of suffering in the public road,
Sad *contrast!* all too often smote his heart
With unavailing pity."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

***3.** Opposition.

"He married Matilda . . . but not without *contrast* and trouble."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.,* p. 26. (*Davies.*)

***4.** The state of being opposed or in opposition, disagreement.

"There was such a *contrasto* 'twixt the cardinals."—*Howell: Lett.,* I. vi. 8.

II. *Art:* Opposition of varied forms in colour or sculpture, which, by their juxtaposition, bring out more vividly the characteristic peculiarities or features of each other.

¶ For the difference between *contrast* and *comparison,* see COMPARISON.

cŏn-trăst'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONTRAST, *v.*]

*** cŏn-trą-stĭm'-u-lant,** *s.* [Lat. *contra,* and Eng. *stimulant* (q.v.).]

Med.: A medicine or preparation intended to counteract the effects of a stimulant.

cŏn-trăst'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONTRAST, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of placing in contrast; contrast.

*** cŏn-trą-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Sp. *contratacion* = a contract.] A contract, an agreement.

*** contratation-house,** *s.* A house where contracts and bargains are made for the promotion of trade.

"Touching the Constitutions and Orders of the *contratation-house* of the West Indies in Sevil."—*Howel: Letters,* p. 123.

cŏn'-trāte, *a.* [Lat. *contra* = against, opposite.] Having cogs or teeth placed contrary to those of common wheels, or projecting parallel to the axis.

contrate-wheel, *s.*

Hor.: A crown-wheel or face-wheel in a watch. Also known as the fourth wheel. Its cogs project perpendicularly to the plane of the wheel. It gave a name to the old vertical or verge movement, in clocks and watches, where a crown-wheel is placed in engagement with the pinion on the arbor of the escape-wheel, in order to bring into horizontal position in the clock the arbors of all except the escape-wheel. The anchor pallet has put the contrate-wheel out of use in clock escapements, and the lever and other movements have superseded the old vertical movement in watches. (*Knight.*)

cŏn'-trą-tĕn-ŏr, *s.* [COUNTER-TENOR.]

"In his [Dr. Croft's] time there was a very fine *contra-tenor* in the Royal Chapel, . . ."—*Mason: On Church Musick,* p. 136.

cŏn-trą-văl-lā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *contra,* and *vallation* (q.v.); Fr. *contrevallation;* Sp. *contravalacion;* Port. *contravallação;* Ital. *contravallazione.*]

Fort.: A trench defended by a parapet, constructed by a force besieging a place, and designed to protect themselves and intercept sallies of the besieged.

". . . the lines of *contravallation* which General Gourko is rapidly constructing . . ."—*Times,* Oct. 27, 1877.

cŏn-trą-va-peŭr', *s.* [Fr.]

Loco. Engin.: A French invention, a partial substitute for brakes. It consists in injecting a small stream of water from the boiler into the exhaust-pipes or passages before and during the reversal, so as to bring a counter-pressure of steam upon the piston. (*Knight.*)

cŏn-trą-vēne', * **con-tro-vene,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *contrevenir;* Lat. *contravenio* = to come against: *contra* = against, and *venio* = to come.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To come in opposition to or conflict with; to oppose, to obstruct, to hinder.

". . . it is to *contravene,* to thwart, and overthrow, what in us lies, . . ."—*Hoadly: Letters signed Britannicus,* &c., Let. 94.

2. To transgress, to violate, to break; to act in opposition to.

". . . those who have said and heard mass, and otherwise *contravened* the acts of parliament made against idolatrous papistry, . . ."—*State Trials; John Ogilvie,* an. 1615.

***3.** To incur, to become subjected to. (*Scotch.*)

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To act in opposition to or so as to violate any law or order.

". . . certification of those that *contravened,* . . ."—*Spotswood: Church of Scotland,* an. 1605, bk. vi.

cŏn-trą-vēned', *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONTRAVENE.]

cŏn-trą-vēn'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *contraven(e);* *-er.*] One who contravenes, violates, or transgresses a law or order.

". . . the *contravener* of any act of parliament . . ."—*State Trials; Sir Robert Spotswood,* an. 1645.

cŏn-trą-vēn'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONTRAVENE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of violating or transgressing any law or order; contravention.

cŏn-trą-vĕn'-tion, *s.* [Fr.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of opposing, thwarting, or being in conflict with; opposition.

". . . they must of necessity be spent in *contraventions* to the laws of the land."—*Swift.*

2. The act of violating or transgressing any law or order; violation.

". . . he had, in the very presence chamber, positively refused to draw warrants in *contravention* of Acts of Parliament . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xv.

II. *Scots Law:*

1. *Gen.:* An act done in violation of a legal obligation. (*Bell: Scotch Law Dict.*)

2. *Specially:*

(1) An act done by an heir of entail in opposition to the deed of entail. (*Bell.*)

(2) An action founded on the breach of law-borrows. (*Bell.*)

*** cŏn-trą-vĕr'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *contra* = against, opposite; *versio* = a turning.] [VERSION.] The act of turning to the opposite side or direction; antistrophe.

"The second stanza was called the antistrophe from the *contraversion* of the chorus. . . ."—*Congreve: On Pindaric Ode.*

*** cŏn'-trą-vĕr-sў,** *s.* [CONTROVERSY.]

cŏn-trą-yĕr'-vą, *s.* [Fr. *contraveryva;* Sp. *contrayerva, contrayerba;* Port. *contraherva;* Low Lat. *contrayerva;* from *contra* = against, and *yerva, yerba, herva,* the same as Class Lat. *herba* = a herb. Literally a counter-herb, i.e., an antidote to poison.]

Pharm.: The root of *Dorstenia Contrayerva,* a genus of Moraceæ (Mulberries). It has a stimulant and tonic rhizome.

contrayerva-root, *s.* The rhizome of the Contrayerva (q.v.).

"No Indian is so savage but that he knows the use of his tobacco and *contra-yerva.*"—*Bp. Hall: Works,* viii. 167.

*** contre, * con-tree, * con-trey,** *s.* [COUNTRY.]

"To quat *contre* sum that thou wend."—*Cursor Mundi,* 1,149.

cŏn'-tre, *adv.* [Fr., from Lat. *contra.*]

Her.: An epithet applied, in composition, to several bearings on account of their cutting the shields in a contrary and opposite manner: thus we have *contre-bends, contre-chevron, contre-pale,* &c., when there are two ordinaries of the same nature opposite to each other, so that colour is opposed to metal, and metal to colour.

contre-dance, *s.* [CONTRA-DANCE.]

cŏn'-tre-băsse, *s.* [CONTRABASSO.]

*** con-tre-coup,** *s.* [Fr. *contre* = against; *coup* = a stroke.] Opposition; a repulse in the pursuit of anything.

*** cŏn-trĕc-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *contrectatio* = a handling: *con* = with, together; *tracto* = to handle.] The act of touching or handling.

"The greatest danger of all is in the *contrectation* and touching of their hands."—*Ferrand: Love Melancholy* (1640), p. 254.

*** con-tre-fait-ure,** *s.* [O. Fr.] [COUNTERFEIT.] The act of counterfeiting; a sham, a deceit.

"Al his *contrefaiture* is colour of sinne and bost."—*Polit. Songs and Poems,* p. 336.

*** con-tre-fete, * con-tre-feten, * coun-tre-fete,** *v.t.* [COUNTERFEIT.]

*** cŏn-trĕm'-ble,** *v.i.* [Pref. *con,* and Eng. *tremble* (q.v.).] To tremble or shake at the same time or together.

"And from all grounds the soyle *contrembling* shook, . . ."
Phaer: Virgill; Æneidos, bk. x., p. 227.

cŏn'-tre-temps (temps as tan), *s.* [Fr.] Anything which occurs at an unlucky or unfortunate moment; an embarrassing event.

*** con-tre-vaile,** *v.i.* [COUNTERVAIL.]

*** con-treve,** *v.* [CONTRIVE.]

*** con-tre-vore,** *s.* [O. Fr. *troveure;* Ital. *trovatura.*] A contrivance, a plan.

"Here now a *contreuore* . . ."—*R. de Brunne,* p. 334.

*** cŏn-trĭb'-u-tą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *contribut(e);* *-able.*] That can be contributed.

*** cŏn-trĭb'-u-tą-rў,** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *con,* and Eng. *tributary* (q.v.).] [CONTRIBUTORY.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Paying tribute to the same lord; a joint tributary.

2. *Fig.:* Joined in contributing, co-operating, conjoint; contributing to the same purpose or end.

"Yea, the whole mathematicks must be *contributary.*"—*Glanvill: Scepsis.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who pays tribute to the same lord; a joint tributary or contributor.

2. A confederate.

"Pandrasus and his *contributaries.*"—*Locrine,* i. 1.

cŏn-trĭb'-ute, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *contributus,* pa. par. of *contribuo: con* = *cum* = with, together, and *tribuo* = to pay.]

A. *Trans.:* To give in common with others; to pay a share; to give or grant to a common stock or for a common purpose.

"His master *contributed* a great sum of money to the Jesuits' church, . . ."—*Addison: On Italy.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To give a share to a common stock or purpose.

2. *Fig.:* To give or use one's power or influence for any object; to assist or bear a share in any design.

"These men also *contributed* to obstruct the progress of wisdom."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. ii.

¶ For the difference between *to contribute* and *to conduce*, see CONDUCE.

cŏn-trĭb′-ū-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONTRIBUTE.]

cŏn-trĭb′-ū-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *contribut(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which contributes to any common purpose or end.

". . . they were all *contributers* to it."—*Forbes.*

cŏn-trĭb′-ū-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONTRIBUTE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of giving to a common stock, or of lending one's influence or power to carry out any object.

cŏn trĭ-bū′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *contributio*, from *contributus*; Fr. *contribution.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of giving to a common stock or for a common purpose.

"It hath pleased them of Macedonia, to make a certain *contribution* for the poor saints."—*Rom.* xv. 26.

2. That which is contributed by several terms to a common stock or for a common purpose; a subscription.

"A street, built out of the *contributions* of the charitable, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. An article supplied to a magazine, review, &c.

II. *Fig.:* The act of lending one's influence or aid for the carrying out of any object; a helping or aiding towards any result.

". . . Aristotle's actual *contributions* to the physical sciences . . ."—*Whewell: Philos. of Discovery.*

B. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* A payment made by one of several having a common interest of his share of any loss incurred, or of any amount paid or to be paid for the common good. Especially the amount assessed on each of several owners of a vessel to equalise the loss incurred in sacrifices made for the common safety in sea voyages to avoid capture or loss.

¶ *Suit for contribution:* A suit brought by any one of several parties having a common interest, who has contributed his share of a loss or a liability, to compel the others to contribute their respective shares.

2. *Mil.:* An imposition or tax levied upon a country in the power of an enemy for the support of their troops.

"The people 'twixt Philippi and this ground
Do stand but in a forced affection;
For they have grudged us *contribution*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

¶ For the difference between *contribution* and *tax*, see TAX.

cŏn-trĭ-bū′-tion-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *contribution*; *-al.*] Pertaining to or furnishing contributions; contributive.

† **cŏn-trĭb′-ū-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *contribut(e)*; *-ive.*] Having the power or quality of contributing to any purpose or result; contributing, assisting, promoting.

". . . highly *contributive* to the same end."—*Decay of Piety.*

cŏn-trĭb′-ū-tŏr, * **con-tryb-ut-our,** *s.* [Lat.]

* **1.** One who pays tribute to a lord in conjunction with others; a joint tributary.

"I vnderstande that certayn barbarous or estrangers, be *contrybutours* vnto the Syracusians."—*Nicoll: Thucydides*, fol. 155.

2. One who contributes a share to any common fund; one who aids or promotes any common purpose or end in conjunction with others.

"I promised we would be *contributors*
And bear his charge of wooing, whatsoe'er."
Shakesp.: Tam. of Shrew, i. 2.

3. Anything which tends to produce or further any result.

"A grand *contributor* to our dissensions is passion."—*Dr. H. More: Decay of Christian Piety.*

4. One who supplies articles or papers to a newspaper, review, &c.

"Let therefore the next friendly *contributor*, whosoever he be, observe the cautions of Swift, and write secretly in his own chamber, . . ."—*Rambler*, No. 56.

cŏn-trĭb′-ū-tŏr-ў, * **con-trib-ut-or-ye,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *contributor*; *-y.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Paying tribute to the same lord; contributary.

2. Contributing to any common fund or stock.

3. Contributing to, promoting or tending to promote any result in conjunction with others; contributive, promoting, aiding.

"Like bonfires of *contributory* wood,
Every man's look shew'd, fed with others' spirit."
Chapman: Bussy D'Ambois.

B. *As subst.:* One who in conjunction with others contributes to any design or end; one who gives a share to any common scheme or plan.

". . . every one of them to be *contributories* according to their goods and lands, . . ."—*Strype: Memorials; Commission dated May*, 1551.

* **cŏn-trĭst′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *contristo.*] [See next word.] To sadden, to make sorrowful.

"To deject and *contrist* myself."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, ii. 198.

* **cŏn-trĭs′-tāte,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *contristatus*, pa. par. of *contristo* = to make sad: *con* = *cum* = with, together, fully, and *tristis* = sad, sorrowful.]

I. *Trans.:* To sadden, to make sorrowful or melancholy.

"Let me never more *contristate* thy Holy Spirit."—*Spiritual Conquest.*

II. *Intrans.:* To cause sorrow or sadness.

". . . somewhat they do *contristate*, but very little."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

* **cŏn-trĭs-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *contristatio*, from *contristatus.*]

1. The act of making sad or sorrowful; saddening.

2. The state or condition of being sad or sorrowful; sadness, melancholy, grief.

". . . which they may do by a kind of sadness and *contristation* of the spirits, . . ."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

cŏn′-trīte, * **con-tryt,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *contritus* = perfectly bruised, pa. par. of *contero*: *con* = *cum* = with, thoroughly, and *tero* = to rub, to bruise; Fr. *contrit*; Ital., Sp., & Port. *contrito.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* **1.** *Lit.:* Thoroughly bruised or worn.

2. *Fig.:* Deeply sorry for sin; thoroughly penitent. [CONTRITION.]

". . . him that is poor and of a *contrite* spirit, . . ."—*Isaiah* lxvi. 2.

B. *As subst.:* One who is thoroughly penitent, feeling a deep sorrow for his sin, and an earnest desire to please God.

"Such *contrites* intend and desire absolution, though they have it not."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. vi., § 366. (*Latham.*)

cŏn′-trīte-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *contrite*; *-ly.*] In a contrite manner or spirit; with contrition or penitence.

† **cŏn′-trīte-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *contrite*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being contrite; contrition, penitence.

cŏn-trĭ′-tion, * **con-tri-cion,** * **con-tri-cioun,** * **con-try-cyon,** * **con-trys-syoun,** *s.* [Fr. *contrition*; Sp. *contricion*; Ital. *contrizione*, all from Lat. *contritio*, from *contritus*, pa. par. of *contero* = to rub or bruise thoroughly.] [CONTRITE.]

* **1.** *Lit.:* The act of rubbing or bruising thoroughly.

". . . reducible into powder by *contrition*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. *Fig.:* Deep and heartfelt sorrow for sin, with an earnest desire to please God; repentance, penitence.

"Deep and agonizing sobs,
That half are passion, half *contrition*."
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, ii.

cŏn-trĭ′-tion-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *contrition*; *-al.*] Of the nature of, or proceeding from contrition.

* **cŏn-trĭt′-ū-rāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *con* = *cum* = with, and Eng. *triturate* (q.v.).] To reduce to small particles by friction, to pulverize.

† **cŏn-trīv′-ă-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *contriv(e)*; *-able.*] Possible to be contrived, designed, planned, or invented.

cŏn-trīv′-ąnce, *s.* [Eng. *contriv(e)*; *-ance.*]

1. The act of contriving, designing, or planning anything for a particular purpose.

". . . one, whose bold *contrivance* and skill."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

2. A disposition of parts, an arrangement, plan, or design.

"*Contrivance* intricate express'd with ease,
Where unassisted sight no beauty sees."
Cowper: Retirement.

3. A device, plan, or scheme contrived for an end; an apparatus.

". . . and apart from this, they have a motive to labour more assiduously, and adopt *contrivances* for making their labour more effectual."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.* (1848), vol. i., bk. i., ch. viii., § 2, p. 143.

4. An artifice, plot, or scheme.

"There might be a feint, a *contrivance* in the matter, to draw him into some secret ambush."—*Atterbury.*

¶ For the difference between *contrivance* and *device*, see DEVICE.

cŏn-trīve′ (1), * **con-treve,** * **con-troeve,** * **con-trove,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *controver* = to find out, *trover* = to find; Fr. *trouver*; Ital. *trovare*, from Lat. *turbo* = to move, to seek for.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To design or plan in the mind; to invent, to excogitate, to devise.

"Be them that new gyses *controves*."
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 1,561.

* **2.** To examine thoroughly.

"Some, more acute, and more industrious still,
Contrive creation . . ." *Cowper: Task*, bk. iii.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To devise means for an end, to manage; to succeed in a design.

". . . persons who, under pretence of promoting the union, might really be *contriving* only to prolong the interregnum."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* **2.** To plot, to scheme, to form designs.

". . . have you with these *contrived*
To bait me?"
Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream, iii. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to contrive, to devise*, and *to invent*: "To *contrive* and *devise* do not express so much as to *invent*: we *contrive* and *devise* in small matters; we *invent* in those of greater moment. *Contriving* and *devising* respect the manner of doing things; *inventing* comprehends the action and the thing itself; the former are but the new fashioning of things that already exist; the latter is, as it were, the creation of something new: to *contrive* and *devise* are intentional actions, the result of a specific effort: *invention* naturally arises from the exertion of an inherent power; we require thought and combination to *contrive* or *devise*; ingenuity is the faculty which is exerted in *inventing*. *Contriving* requires even less exercise of the thoughts than *devising*: we *contrive* on familiar and common occasions; we *devise* in seasons of difficulty and trial. A *contrivance* is simple and obvious to a plain understanding; a *device* is complex and far-fetched; it requires a ready conception and a degree of art."

* **cŏn-trīv′e** (2), *v.t.* [Apparently from Lat. *contrivi*, pret. of *contero* = to pass, to spend.] To wear away, to pass, to spend, to employ (as time). (*N.E.D.*)

"Coyllus *contrived* (*contrivit*) all his youthe in the service of their wars."—*Trans. of Polydore Vergil* (*Camden Soc.*), i. 81.

¶ In the following it may be *contrive* (1).

"Please ye we may *contrive* this afternoon,
And quaff carouses to our mistress' health."
Shakesp.: Tam. of Shrew, i. 2.

* **cŏn-trīve′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *contrive*; *-ment.*]

1. A design, a plan, a plot.

"The king being not only active to meet their *contrivements*, but had some advantage upon them."—*Sir G. Buck: Hist. King Richard III.*, p. 43.

2. Contrivance, arrangement, disposition.

". . . the admirable *contrivement* and artifice of this great fabrick of the universe."—*Glanville: Preexistence of Souls*, p. 176.

cŏn-trīv′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *contriv(e)*; *-er.*] One who contrives, plans, or designs anything; a planner, a designer.

"The first artificer of death, the shrewd
Contriver, who first sweated at the forge."
Cowper: Task, bk. v.

cŏn-trīv′-ĭng, * **con-trov-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONTRIVE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of planning, plotting, or designing; contrivance.

"... One that slept in the *contriving* of lust, and waked to do it ..."—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, iii. 4.

2. Art, skill.

"For of his owne *controunyge*
He find magik, and taught it forth."
Gower: Con. A., bk. vi.

3. A plot, a scheme.

"Of that fals *controueyng* gaf thei jugement."
R. de Brunne, p. 255.

cŏn-trōl', * **con-troul,** * **con-trole,** *s.* [A contraction of *counter-roll, counter-roll,* from Fr. *contrôle;* O. Fr. *contre-rôle* = a duplicate register, a check : *contre* = against, and *rôle* = a roll, from Lat. *rotulus.*]

I. *Lit.:* A duplicate register, account, or book kept by one officer to act as a check on another.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A check, a restraint.

"... for the most part without any checke or *con trole.*"—*Bakewill: Apologie*, p. 1.

2. Authority, superintendence, or power over; command.

"... the House of Commons should exercise a *con trol* over all the departments of the executive administration."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

* **3.** One who exercises restraint or authority; a ruler.

"Then formed to be instruments, not *controls.*"—*Burke: French Revol.*, p. 34.

¶ (1) *Board of Control:* A board consisting of six members, established by Mr. Pitt, in 1784, for the control and legislation of India. It was abolished in 1858 on the transference of the government of India to the Crown.

The monopoly of Eastern trade granted to the old East India Company was designed simply for commercial purposes: the Government, in granting it a charter, had no conception that they were calling into existence what was ultimately to become one of the greatest military empires of the world. Nor was the Company itself aware of this: its intentions were pacific, but having to establish depôts of goods under the jurisdiction of native despots, who were accustomed, under some flimsy pretext, to help themselves to whatever in their dominions they coveted—subordinate despots following the evil example of their superiors—the agents of the Company, if they were not to be plundered wholesale, required to take some steps for their own defence. Beginning in a humble way and with reluctance to interfere for their interest in native politics, they soon found themselves in possession, first of detached territories, and ultimately of empire. When this unexpected state of things happened, it was deemed more needful than ever for the Home Government to keep a certain control over their proceedings, especially as the necessity for some of the numerous wars in which "the Company's forces" were engaged was not obvious in England. Hence the establishment of the Board of Control, which, gradually increasing its power at the expense of the Company, was often the real author of acts for which the Company were blamed. Thus the first Afghan war was forced upon the Company by the Board of Control with the sanction of the Cabinet, the Company protesting in vain against what was done. When the war was unsuccessful, and was held in other ways to have sullied the fair fame of Britain, the Company were then popularly held to have originated the hostilities commenced against their will. The mutinies and war of 1857 and 1858 having destroyed the Company's reputation and annihilated its power, the double government was abolished, the functions of the Board of Control were altered, and the Secretary of State for India, with the whole Cabinet, became the supreme government of India.

* (2) *Control Department of the British Army: Mil.:* Formerly a department of the British army which is now sub-divided into the Commissariat and Transport departments. The name was abolished by order on December, 11, 1875.

cŏn-trōl', * **con-troule,** * **cŏn-trōll'**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Control, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To check by a duplicate register or account.

II. *Figuratively:*

* **1.** To confute or convict by counter-statements.

"The Duke of Milan
And his more braver daughter could *control* thee."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

2. To exercise a check or restraint upon; to restrain, to check.

"Rash heat perhaps a moment might *control,*
Not break, the settled temper of thy soul."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxiii., l. 687-88.

3. To exercise control over; to keep under, to govern.

"Taught to command the fire, *control* the flood."
Pope: Essay on Man, iii. 220.

4. To hinder.

"Nothing can affection's course *control.*"
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 500.

5. To be superior to, to overpower.

"His art is of such power,
It would *control* my dam's god, Setebos."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To exercise control or restraint; to check, to rule.

"O dearest Andrew, says the humble droll,
Henceforth may I obey, and thou *control.*"
Prior: Merry Andrew.

* **cŏn-trōle'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Controlment.]

cŏn-trōl'-la-ble, cŏn-trōl'-a-ble, * **con-troul-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *control; -able.*] Capable of being controlled, or kept in restraint or check; subject or amenable to command.

"... *controllable* by reason."—*South.*

cŏn-trōlled', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Control, *v.*]

cŏn-trōl'-lĕr, * **con-troul-er,** * **conter-roler,** *s.* [Eng. *control; -er.*] [Comptroller.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A comptroller.

2. One who exercises control, authority, or restraint; a ruler, a governor, a director.

"... who will bee kinge's felowes, yea and *controulers*, sauing they only?"—*Barnes: Workes*, p. 186.

3. *Spec.:* An officer or overseer appointed to verify the accounts of other officers. (*Wharton.*)

4. With the matter expressed in which control is exercised.

"The great *controller* of our fate,
Deign'd to be man, and liv'd in low estate."
Dryden.

* **5.** A censurer or detractor.

"Saucy *controller* of our private steps!"
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

II. *Naut.:* A cast-iron block having depressions on its upper surface adapted to fit the links of the cable which passes over the block on its way from the locker to the hawse-hole. (*Knight.*)

cŏn-trōl'-lĕr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *controller; -ship.*] The office, position, or rank of a controller. [Comptrollership.]

cŏn-trōl'-lĭng, * **con-troul-ling,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Control, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or power of exercising control or authority.

"... the checking and *controulling* of our vicious inclinations."—*Tillotson*, vol. i., ser. 28.

cŏn-trōl'-mĕnt, **cŏn-trōll'-mĕnt,** * **comp-trol-ment,** * **con-trole-ment,** * **con-troul-ment,** * **counterrolment,** *s.* [Eng. *control; -ment.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Control, regulation, authority, or superintendence over.

"... the charge and *comptrolment* of all suche as were next to hys bodye."—*Hall: Hen. VII.*, an. 8.

* **2.** The state of being under control or restraint.

"... you may do it without *controlment.*"—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 3.

* **3.** Opposition, confutation.

"Were it reason that we should suffer the same to pass without *controlment*, ..."—*Hooker.*

* **4.** Resistance, hostility.

"Here have we war for war and blood for blood,
Controlment for *controlment* ..."
Shakesp.: King John, i. 1.

* **II.** *Legal:* A check.

* **cŏn-trōve',** *v.t.* [Contrive (1).]

* **cŏn'-trō-vēne,** *v.t.* [Contravene.]

* **cŏn-trō-vĕrs'-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *controvers(e); -al.*]

1. Turning different ways.

"The temple of Janus, with his two *controversal* faces, ..."—*Milton: Areopagitica*, 394. (*Latham.*)

2. Controversial.

"I may perhaps have taken some pains in studying *controversal* divinity."—*Boyle: Love of God*, p. 122.

* **cŏn-trō-vĕrs'-a-rў,** *a.* [Eng. *controvers(e); -ary.*] Controversial.

"These *controversary* points ..."—*Bp. Hall: To his Dioc., Works*, ii. 370.

* **cŏn'-trō-vĕrse,** *s.* & *v.t.* [Controversy.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A controversy, a dispute.

"For he the appeal of innocence derides,
And with his sword the *controverse* decides."
Sandys: Paraph. of Job, p. 15.

2. A question in dispute or controversy.

"The *controverse* of life and death
Is arbitrated by his breath."
Sandys: Ps., p. 106.

B. *As verb:* To dispute, to controvert.

* **cŏn'-trō-vĕrsed,** *a.* [Controverse, *v.*]

cŏn'-trō-vēr-sĕr, cŏn'-trō-vēr-sŏr, *s.* [Eng. *controvers(e); -er, -or.*] A disputant, a controvertor; one who controverts any statement, or who engages in controversy.

cŏn-trō-vĕr'-sial (sial as shal), *a.* [Eng. *controversy; -al.* Pertaining to controversy; given or inclined to controversy.

"... whole libraries of *controversial* books."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

cŏn-trō-vĕr'-sial-ĭst (sial as shal), *s.* [Eng. *controversial; -ist.*] One given or inclined to controversy; a controverser, a disputant.

"... the distress of those *controversialists* ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

cŏn-trō-vĕr'-sial-lў (sial as shal), *adv.* [Eng. *controversial; -ly.*] In a controversial manner; by way of controversy.

* **cŏn'-trō-vĕr-sĭ-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *controversy; -less.*] Not admitting of controversy or dispute; undoubted, questionless.

* **cŏn-trō-vĕr'-sion,** *s.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *controversio*, from *controversor* = to dispute, to engage in controversy.]

1. The act of controverting or disputing (*Hooker.*)

2. A matter in dispute, a controversy.

"... the decision of the *controversion* ..."—*Spotswood: Church of Scotland*, bk. ii., an. 1279.

cŏn'-trō-vĕrs-ŏr, *s.* [Controverser.]

cŏn'-trō-vĕr-sў, * **con'-tra-ver-sy,** *s.* [Fr. *controverse;* Prov., Sp., Port., & Ital. *controversia*, from Lat. *controversia* = (1) a turning against an attack, (2) a civil lawsuit, (3) a debate, a dispute, a quarrel; *controversus* = disputed; *controversor* = to be at variance: *contro* (the same as *contra*) = against, and *versus*, pa. par. of *verto* = to turn.]

* **1.** Opposition, resolute resistance.

"The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With lusty sinews, throwing it aside
And stemming it with hearts of *controversy.*"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

† **2.** A lawsuit.

"... when any man that had a *controversy* came to the king for judgment, then Absalom called unto him, ..."—*2 Sam.* xv. 2.

† **3.** (*Chiefly Scripture*): A cause of variance, a quarrel, a strife.

"The Lord hath also a *controversy* with Judah ..." *Hosea* xii. 2.

4. A debate, a dispute, as a rule in writing; one conducted orally being generally called a dispute or an altercation.

"... *controversies* engendered *controversies* ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

* **controversy-writer,** *s.* A controversial writer.

"Their schoolmen, casuists, and *controversy-writers* ..."—*Bp. Barlow: Rem.*, p. 159.

cŏn'-trō-vĕrt, *v.t.* [Lat. *contra* = against, *verto* = to turn.]

1. To dispute, to oppose in reasoning, to argue about; to call in question or deny the correctness or justness of any statement or conclusion.

"If any person shall think fit to *controvert* them, he may do it very safely for me."—*Cheyne: Philo. Prin.*

* **2.** To contend about, to make a question or point of contention.

"... the mode of its government was *controverted* between the republican and tyrannical parties, ..."—*Burke: A Vindication of Natural Society.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to controvert* and *to dispute:* "To *controvert* has regard to speculative points; to *dispute* respects matters of fact: there is more of opposition in *controversy;* more of doubt in *disputing:* a sophist *controverts;* a sceptic *disputes:* the plainest and sublimest truths of the Gospel

have been all *controverted* in their turn by the self-sufficient inquirer; the authenticity of the Bible itself has been *disputed* by some few individuals; the existence of a God by still fewer." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏn'-trō-vĕrt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONTROVERT.]

†**cŏn'-trō-vĕrt ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *controvert; -er.*] One who controverts or disputes; a disputant, a controversialist.

†**cŏn-trō-vĕrt'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *controvert; -able.*] That may or can be disputed; admitting of question or dispute; disputable.

". . . many *controvertible* truths, . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

cŏn-trō-vĕrt'-ĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *controvertib(le); -ly.*] In a controvertible or disputable manner; in a manner open to doubt or dispute.

cŏn-trō-vĕrt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONTROVERT.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of calling in question or disputing; controversy, dispute.

***cŏn-trō-vĕrt'-ĭst,** *s* [Eng. *controvert; -ist.*] A controversialist; one given to or skilled in controversy.

". . . this prince of *controvertists.*"—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

***cŏn-trō-vĕrt-ĭst'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *controvertist; -ical.*] Controversial.

"In *controvertistical* debates there was no appeal from reason to the sword."—*Gent. Instructed,* p. 360. (*Davies.*)

***cŏn-trû'-çĭ-dāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *contrucidatus,* pa. par. of *contrucido* = to cut to pieces.] To wound, to murder, to kill. (*Blount.*)

***cŏn-trûde',** *v.t.* [Lat. *contrudo.*] [CONTRUSION.] To compress; to crowd together.

***cŏn-trû'-şion,** *s.* [Lat. *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *trudo* = to press, to squeeze.] A pressing or squeezing together.

"The pressure or *contrusion* of the particles of the water against one another."—*Boyle: Works,* vol. iii., p. 617.

***cŏn-trûth',** *v.t.* [Pref. *con* = *cum* = with, together, and Eng. *truth* (q.v.).] To agree in truth; to accord. (Special coinage.)

"All the holy doctrines of Divine Scripture do . . . *contruth* with each other."—*Hall: Works,* viii. 552.

***cŏn-tu-bĕr'-năl,** ***cŏn-tu-bĕr'-nĭ-ăl,** *a.* [Lat. *contubernalis* = a companion in the field: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *taberna* = a tent.] Lodging or messing together; living in comradeship.

"They ben *contubernial* with the Lord."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale.*

***cŏn-tu-bĕr'-nĭ-ăl-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *contubernial; -li* = *ly.*] In manner of comrades or companions. (*Chaucer: Parson's Tale,* ed. *Morris,* p. 332.)

***cŏn'-tu-māçe,** *v.t.* [Fr. *contumacer.*] [CONTUMACIOUS.] To declare guilty of contumacy.

"No bishop was called nor *contumaced,* except the pretended bishop of Ross."—*Spalding,* i. 313.

***cŏn'-tu-māçe,** *s.* [Fr. *contumace.*] [CONTUMACIOUS.] Contumacy; also a legal term for declaring a person contumacious.

cŏn-tu-mā'-cious, *a.* [Lat. *contumax,* from *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *tumeo* = to swell.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Perverse, obstinate, stubborn; disobedient to authority.

". . . the *contumacious* resistance which they were in the habit of offering . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xviii.

II. *Law:* Disobedient to the orders of a court; in contempt.

"If he were *contumacious,* he might be excommunicated, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. vi.

cŏn-tu-mā'-cious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *contumacious; -ly.*] In a contumacious, stubborn, perverse, or disobedient manner.

cŏn-tu-mā'-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *contumacious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being contumacious; obstinacy, perverseness, stubbornness; contumacy.

"The difficulty and *contumaciousness* of cure."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

***cŏn-tu-măç'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Formed by analogy, as if from a Lat. *contumacitas.*] Contumacy.

"Such a fund of *contumacity* . . ."—*Carlyle: Miscell.,* iv. 80.

cŏn'-tu-mą-çў, *s.* [Lat. *contumacia,* from *contumax.*] [CONTUMACIOUS.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Perverseness, obstinacy, or stubbornness in opposition to lawful authority.

"Such acts
Of *contumacy* will provoke the Highest."
Milton: P. L., x. 1,026.

II. *Law:* Wilful contempt of and disobedience to the orders or summons of a legally constituted court. It is punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

". . . the party's *contumacies* and disobedience."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *contumacy* and *rebellion:* "Resistance to lawful authority is the common idea included in the signification of both these terms, but *contumacy* does not express so much as *rebellion:* the *contumacious* resist only occasionally; the *rebel* resists systematically: the *contumacious* stand only on certain points and oppose the individual; the *rebel* sets himself up against the authority itself; the *contumacious* thwart and contradict, they never resort to open violence; the *rebel* acts only by main force; *contumacy* shelters itself under the plea of equity and justice: *rebellion* sets all law and order at defiance." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***cŏn'-tu-măx,** *a.* [Lat.] Contumacious.

"He hes bene *contumax,* . . ."—*Acts Chas. I.* (ed. 1814), vi. 185.

cŏn-tu-mē'-lĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *contumeliosus,* from *contumelia* = contumely (q.v.).]

1. Reproachful, contemptuous, insolent, taunting.

"With scoffs and scorns and *contumelious* taunts."
Shakesp.: 1 Hen. VI., i. 4.

2. Making use of contemptuous or abusive language or conduct; rude, insolent, abusive.

"There is yet another sort of *contumelious* persons, . . ."—*Government of the Tongue.*

3. Disgraceful, shameful, ignominious.

"As it is in the highest degree injurious to them, so is it *contumelious* to him."—*Decay of Piety.*

* 4. Dishonouring.

"Giving our holy virgins to the stain
Of *contumelious,* beastly, mad-brain'd war."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 1.

cŏn-tu-mē'-lĭ-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *contumelious; -ly.*]

1. Reproachfully, contemptuously, tauntingly, insolently.

"Past measure *contumeliously,* this crew
Fare through thy house."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey, bk. i.

* 2. In a disgraceful or shameful manner.

"Fie, lords! that you, being supreme magistrates,
Thus *contumeliously* should break the peace!"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 3.

cŏn-tu-mē'-lĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *contumelious; -ness.*]

1. Rudeness, insolence, contempt.

2. Disgrace, contumely.

cŏn'-tu-mĕ-lў, *s.* [Fr. *contumélie,* from Lat. *contumelia* = an insult, abuse.]

1. Rudeness, insolence, contemptuousness, taunting.

"Why should any man be troubled at the *contumelies* of those whose judgment deserves not to be valued?"—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. Disgrace, shame, ignominy.

". . . his arms were torn with *contumely* out of the Heralds' Book . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

***cŏn-tū'-mu-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *contumulatus,* pa. par. of *contumulo* = to bury: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *tumulus* = a mound, a tomb.] To bury together, or in the same tomb or grave.

"And then *contumulate* both man and wife."
Old Poem in Ashmole's Theat. Chem., p. 178.

***cŏn-tū-mu-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *contumulatio,* from *contumulo.*] The act of burying together, or in the same grave.

***cŏn-tŭnd',** *v.t.* [Lat. *contundo.*] [CONTUSION.] To beat together, to bruise.

"His muscles were so extended and *contunded* that he was not corpus mobile."—*Gayton: Notes on D. Quix.,* iii. 3.

***cŏn-tūne',** *v.* [A variant of *continue* (q.v.). According to Tyrwhitt it was used *metri gratia.*]

"It is of Love, as of Fortune,
That chaungeth oft and nill *contune.*" *Chaucer.*

***cŏn-tūse',** *v.t.* [Lat. *contusus,* pa. par. of *contundo.*] [CONTUSION.]

1. To beat together, to bruise, to pound, to bray.

". . . roots, barks, and seeds, *contused* together, and mingled with other earth, . . ."—*Bacon.*

2. To bruise without breaking.

"The ligature *contuses* the lips in cutting them. . . ."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

cŏn-tūsed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONTUSE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Bruised, beaten up, pounded, or brayed.

2. *Surg.:* Applied to a wound in which the flesh is bruised, but the skin not broken.

cŏn-tūs'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONTUSE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of bruising, pounding, or beating together; contusion.

cŏn-tū'-şion, *s.* [Lat. *contusio,* from *contusus,* pa. par. of *contundo* = to beat together: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *tundo* = to beat, to bruise.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of beating together, bruising, or pounding.

2. The act or process of reducing to powder by beating.

"Take a piece of glass, and reduce it to powder, it acquiring by *contusion* a multitude of minute surfaces, . . ."—*Boyle: Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

3. The state or condition of being beaten up or bruised.

4. In the same sense as II.

"The bones, in sharp colds, wax brittle; and all *contusions,* in hard weather, are more difficult to cure."—*Bacon.*

II. *Surg.:* A bruise.

***cŏn-tū'-sĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *contus(e); -ive.*] Bruising.

"Shield from *contusive* rocks her timber limbs."
Poetry of Anti-Jacobin, p. 156.

cō-nū-lăr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *conulus* = a little cone, dimin. of *conus* = a cone (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of shells referred, though doubtfully, to the pteropodous family Hyaleidæ. Forty species are known, extending from the Silurian to the Carboniferous rocks (*Tate*). *Conularia elongata* is frequent in Ireland, and *C. Sowerbyi* in Wenlock limestone in England.

cŏ-nŭn'-drŭm (pl. **conundrums**), *s.* [Etym. uncertain. Skeat suggests that it is a corruption of Lat. *conandum* = a thing to be attempted or tried. Murray thinks that it originated in some (Oxford) University joke.] A riddle, the answer to which contains a pun.

* 1. A term of abuse. (*Nashe: Saffron Walden.*)

2. A whim, a crotchet. (*Ben Jonson: Fox,* v. 2.)

"Mean time he smoaks, and laughs at merry tale,
Or pun ambiguous, or *conundrum* quaint."
Philips.

cō'-nŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a cone (q.v.).]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of gasteropodous molluscs, the typical one of the family Conidæ (q.v.). The shell is inversely conical, with a long narrow aperture, a notched outer lip, and a minute lamellar operculum. The animal has an oblong truncated foot, a long head with two widely-separated tentacles, supporting eyes. The species, which are called cone-shells, are found in all tropical seas. 371 recent species are known, and 84 fossil, the latter from the chalk onwards. *Conus gloria maris* has fetched £50. (*Woodward,* ed. *Tate.*)

2. *Anat.:* Any conical structure. Thus a part of the right or anterior ventricle is called the *Conus arteriosus,* and a portion of the spinal cord *Conus medullaris.* (*Quain.*)

***cŏn'-ų-ą-ble,** *a.* [A corruption of *cognisable* (q.v.).] Cognizable; liable or proper to be tried or judged.

"He is a judge of one of those courts, where matrimonial causes are *conusable.*"—*Bishop Barlow: Remains,* p. 365.

***cŏn'-ų-şançe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *connoissance;* **Fr.** *connaissance.*] Cognizance, knowledge, notice.

***cŏn'-ų-şant,** *a.* [O.Fr. *connoissant;* Fr. *connaissant.*] The same as *cognizant* (q.v.).

***cŏn'-ų-şŏr,** *s.* [COGNIZOR.]

*** cŏn'-văl, * cŏn'-vāle,** *s.* [Lat. *convallis* = a deep valley; cf. *convallium, Lilium convallium* = the lily of the valley.] A deep valley.

*** conval-lily,** *s.* The lily of the valley —*Convallaria majalis.* [CONVALLARIA.]

*** cŏn-vạ-lĕsçe',** *v.i.* [Lat. *convalesco* = to grow strong: *con* = *cum* = with, together; *valesco*, incept. of *valeo* = to be strong.] To become convalescent, to recover strength after sickness.

*** cŏn-vạ-lĕsçed',** *a.* [Eng. *convalesc(e)*; *-ed.*] Recovering strength after illness; convalescent.

cŏn-vạ-lĕs'-çĕnçe, † cŏn-vạ-lĕs'-çen-çў, *s.* [Fr. *convalescence*; Prov. *convalescencia*; Sp. *convalecencia*; Port. *convalecença, convalescença*; Ital. *convalescenza*, all from Lat. *convalescentia.*] [CONVALESCENT.]

1. *Lit.:* The state of recovering from sickness; the time during which such an advance towards health is in process of taking place.

† 2. *Fig.:* It has been used of the spirits rather than of bodily health.

"... she recover'd her spirits to a reasonable *convalescence*."—*Clarendon: History*, vol. ii., p. 278.

cŏn-vạ-lĕs'-çent, *a. & s.* [Fr. *convalescent*; Sp. *convaleciente*; Port. *convalecente*; Ital. *convalescente*, all from Lat. *convalescens*, pr. par. of *convalesco* = to regain health, to grow strong, to get better.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Of persons:* Gaining health, becoming better, gradually advancing towards health.

2. *Of things:*

(1) Associated with a state of returning health; possessed by a person in process of being restored to health.

"Sandauce late in *convalescent* charms
Fresh as a May-blown rose, ..."
Glover: Athenaid, bk. xxv.

(2) Designed for the benefit of patients recovering from disease. [¶ (1).]

B. *As subst.:* A person in process of recovering from sickness.

¶ (1) *Convalescent Home or Hospital:* A home or hospital for the reception of patients recovering from disease.

(2) *Convalescent ward:* A ward devoted to patients recovering from disease.

cŏn-vạ-lĕs'-çent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *convalescent*; *-ly.*] In a convalescent state, with returning health and vigour.

cŏn-vạ-lĕs'-çĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [CONVALESCE.]

cŏn-văl-la-măr'-ĕt-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *convall(aria)* (q.v.); Lat. *amar(us)* = bitter, and Gr. ῥητίνη (*rhētinē*) = resin.]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{36}O_8$. A substance formed by the action of acids and alkalies on convallamarin. It forms crystalline spangles, which melt into a resinous mass.

cŏn-văl-la-măr'-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *convallaria* (q.v.), and Lat. *amarus* = bitter.]

Chem.: $C_{23}H_{44}O_{12}$. A bitter substance contained along with convallarin in *Convallaria majalis*. It is obtained by diluting and filtering the mother liquid from which the convallarin has separated, then digesting with animal charcoal, precipitating with tannic acid, and separating the tannic acid with oxide of lead. Convallamarin is a white bitter powder, easily soluble in water and in alcohol, nearly insoluble in ether. By heating the aqueous solution with dilute sulphuric acid the convallamarin is resolved into sugar, water, and convallamaretin. Nitric acid colours convallamarin yellow; strong sulphuric acid colours it violet.

cŏn-văl-lăr'-ĕt-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *convallar(ia)*, and Gr. ῥητίνη (*rhētinē*) = resin.]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{26}O_8$. A yellowish-white crystalline substance, produced along with sugar, by boiling convallarin with dilute sulphuric acid.

cŏn-vạl-lăr'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Class. Lat. *convallis* = a deep valley, a valley enclosed on all sides, in allusion to the place where the typical "Convallaria" grows.]

Botany:

Lily of the Valley: A genus of plants, order Liliaceæ, tribe Asparageæ. The only British species is *Convallaria majalis*, the sweet-scented Lily of the Valley. It has two ovate lanceolate radical leaves, a semi-cylindrical scape with racemes of very pure white fragrant flowers, with the divisions of the perianth recurved at the tips. The berries, which are globose, are red. It is found in woods and coppices, especially in a light soil, with some frequency in England, but is rarely indigenous at all in Scotland. [CONVAL.] There is a red-flowered and a double variety in gardens.

cŏn-văl'-lăr-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *convallar(ia)*; Eng. suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{34}H_{62}O_{11}$. Obtained by collecting the plant *Convallaria majalis* during flowering time, and drying and pulverising it; it is then exhausted with alcohol, sp.gr. 0.84, the tincture precipitated by subacetate of lead, the lead removed from the filtrate by H_2S gas, convallarin separating out on evaporation. It crystallises in colourless crystals, which are insoluble in ether, readily soluble in alcohol, and which have an irritating taste; the solution in water froths when agitated.

cŏn-vạ-nĕsçe', *v.i.* [Lat. *con* = *cum* = together, with, and *vanesco* = to vanish.]

Math.: To disappear by running together, as the summits of solid angles (said of the edge of a polyhedron).

cŏn-vạ-nĕs'-çĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *convanesce*; *-ible.*] That may, or does convanesce. The convanescible edge of a polyhedron is the edge that disappears when the two summits it joins run together.

*** con-veane,** *v.* [CONVENE, *v.*]

cŏn-vĕct'-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *convectus.*] [CONVECTION.] Carried by convection.

cŏn-vĕc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *convectio*, from *convectus*, pa. par. of *conveho* = to carry.] [CONVEY.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of carrying or conveying from one place to another.

II. *Nat. Phil.:* The mode by which heat is propagated through liquids. This is by the portion heated becoming lighter than the rest, and ascending to the surface, a colder one descending to take its place. (*Ganot.*)

cŏn-vĕc'-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *convect(us)*, and Eng. suff. *-ive.*] Arising from or caused by convection.

cŏn-vĕc'-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *convective*; *-ly.*] By means of convection; as heat communicated convectively.

*** con-veen,** *s.* [CONVENE.] A meeting, a convention.

"To bid him come to our *conveen*."
W. Beattie: Tales, p. 5.

*** con-veie,** *v.t.* [CONVEY.]

*** con-veine,** *v.i.* [CONVENE.]

*** cŏn-vĕl',** *v.t.* [Lat. *convello* = to pull up, to tear.] To confute, to disprove, to set aside, to nullify. (*Scotch.*)

*** cŏn-vĕl'-lent,** *a.* [Lat. *convellens*, pr. par. of *convello* = to pull up by the roots.] Tending to tear or pull up.

"... the ends of the fragment are fixed, and will not yield to the *convellent* force."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. vii., p. 181.

*** cŏn-vĕn'-ạ-ble,** or *** cŏn'-vĕ-nạ-ble,** *a.* [Fr. *convenable*].

I. *Lit.:* Capable of being convened or brought together.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Fitting, suitable, consistent, convenient, or proper.

"... *convenable* remedies."—*Time's Storehouse*, p. 180.

¶ Followed by *for.*

"It is as *convenable for* us to speake of the exercise of disciplines, as of those which concerne the earth?"—*Time's Storehouse*, 54, 2.

2. Accordant, agreeable, or consistent. (Followed by *with.*)

"... with his word his work is *convenable*."
Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar: September.

cŏn-vēne', *** con-veane,** *** con-veen, * con-veine,** *v.i. & t.* [Fr. & Sp. *convenir*; Ital. *convenire*, from Lat. *convenio* = to come together: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *venio* = to come.]

A. *Intransitive:*

† I. *Literally:*

1. To come together, to meet, to associate, to join.

"Faint, underneath, the household fowls *convene*."
Thomson: The Seasons: Summer.

2. To come together so as to unite into one.

"... they *convene* into a liquor."—*Boyle.*

3. *Spec.:* To meet together for the transaction of any public business.

"There are settled periods of their *convening*, ..."—*Locke.*

*** II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To agree, to accord, to be consistent. (*Scotch.*)

"The halines of the doctrine *conveinis* not to the conuenticle of the Caluinistes."—*Hamilton: Facile Traictise*, p. 141.

2. To be suitable or fitting.

"Barking can *conneane* but to living and sensitiue creatures ..."—*Forbes: Eubulus*, p. 111.

B. *Transitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To call together or summon to a meeting, to convoke.

"You are *convened* this day, ..."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 4.

2. *Legal:* To summon to appear before a court.

"By the papal canon law, clerks, in criminal and civil causes, cannot be *convened* before any but an ecclesiastical judge."—*Ayliffe.*

cŏn-vēned', *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONVENE.]

*** cŏn-vē-nēe',** *s.* [Eng. *conven(e)*; *-ee.*] One who is convened or summoned to a meeting with others.

cŏn-vēn'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *conven(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who meets with others at any place for a particular business.

"I do reverence the *conveners* for their places, worth, and learning ..."—*Mountagu: App. to Cæsar*, p. 70.

2. One who convenes or calls together a meeting.

3. *Scot.:* The chairman or president of a body or committee.

cŏn-vē'-nĭ-ençe, cŏn-vē'-nĭ-ęn-çў, *s.* [Lat. *convenientia*, from *conveniens.*] [CONVENIENT.]

1. The state or quality of being convenient.

(1) Fitness, propriety, appropriateness.

"*Conveniency* is, when a thing or action is so fitted to the circumstances, and the circumstances to it, that thereby it becomes a thing convenient."—*Perkins.*

(2) Commodiousness, ease, freedom from difficulties.

"... it eats up all
That gives society its beauty, strength,
Convenience, and security, and use."
Cowper: The Task, bk. ii.

(3) Comfort, ease.

"Thus first necessity invented stools,
Convenience next suggested elbow chairs."
Cowper: The Task, bk. i.

(4) Accommodation.

"... he built a stately covered crosse in the market-place, for the glory of God, and *conveniency* of the poor people, ..."—*Fuller: Worthies: London.*

2. Fitness of time or place.

"... with all brief and plain *conveniency*
Let me have judgement."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

† 3. A suitable or convenient time.

4. Anything which is a cause or source of comfort, help, or accommodation; a tool, a utensil, a vehicle, &c.

"A pocket perspective, and several other little *conveniences*."—*Swift: Gulliver's Travels.*

cŏn-vē'-nĭ-ęnt, *a.* [Lat. *conveniens*, pr. par. of *convenio* = to come together.] [CONVENE.]

*** 1.** Fitting, becoming.

"... foolish talking, nor jesting, which are not *convenient* ..."—*Ephes.* v. 4.

2. Suitable, appropriate.

"The least and most trivial episodes, or under actions, are either necessary or *convenient* ..."—*Dryden: Dedication to the Æneid.*

(1) Followed by *for* before the person or thing suited.

"... feed me with food *convenient for* me."—*Prov.* xxx. 8.

*(2) Followed by *to.*

"There are some arts that are peculiarly *convenient to* some particular nations."—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

3. Commodious; affording convenience or accommodation.

4. Useful, advantageous, handy; frequently used in the sense of easily or readily assumed or laid aside at will.

"But change of opinion is a resource too *convenient* in Courts ..."—*Moore: Lalla Rookh; The Light of the Harem.*

5. Opportune.

"When I have a *convenient* season I will call thee unto me."—*Acts* xxiv. 25.

6. At hand, close by. (*Colloquial.*)

"Heretics used to be brought thither *convenient* for burning."—*Thackeray*, in *Ogilvie.*

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *convenient* and *suitable*: "*Convenient* regards the circumstances of the individual; *suitable* respects the established opinions of mankind, and is closely connected with moral propriety: nothing is *convenient* which does not favour one's purpose: nothing is *suitable* which does not suit the person, place, and thing: whoever has anything to ask of another must take a *convenient* opportunity in order to ensure success; his address on such an occasion would be very *unsuitable*, if he affected to claim as a right what he ought to solicit as a favour." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *convenient* and *commodious*, see COMMODIOUS.

cŏn-vē'-nĭ-ĕnt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *convenient; -ly.*]

1. Fitly, suitably, appropriately.

2. With proper arrangement or adaptation,

3. Commodiously, with ease, without trouble or discomfort.

*** cŏn-vē'-nĭ-ĕnt-nĕss, * cŏn-vē'-nĭ-ĕnt-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *convenient; -ness.*] The quality of being convenient; convenience, fitness.

cŏn-vēn'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONVENE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of coming together to a meeting.

2. The act of summoning or calling together.

"No man was better pleased with the *convening* of this parliament than myself."—*King Charles.*

cŏn'-vĕnt, * co-vent, *s.* & *a.* [Mod. Fr. *couvent*; O. Fr. *couent*; Prov. *convent, conven, coven* = accord, convention; *covent, coven* = a convent, an assembly; Sp., Port., & Ital. *convento*, all from Lat. *conventus* = a coming together; an assembly of Roman citizens in the provinces, where the governor administered justice and transacted other business.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Gen.:* A coming together, a meeting.

"A usual ceremony at their *convents* or meetings."—*Ben Jonson.*

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

3. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ecclesiology:*

(1) The fraternity or sisterhood of an abbey or priory; a community of religious persons, whether monks or nuns. At first those who withdrew to the desert lived solitarily [EREMITES]; the gathering together into a community of all those solitaries who could be brought to tolerate the restraint of a society regulated by rule was a later movement. [CŒNOBITE.]

"Lodged in the abbey; where the reverend abbot,
With all his *convent*, honourably received him."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 2.

(2) The house in which the community described under (1) dwells; a monastery or a nunnery.

". . . yon mountains hide
The little *convent* of Saint Bride."
Scott: The Lord of the Isles, iv. 15.

2. *Hist.:* It is said that the first convent in England was erected by Eadbald at Folkestone in 630, and the first in Scotland at Coldingham in 670. They were numerous during the Middle Ages. Henry VIII. suppressed them, confiscating their revenues. By the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829 their erection in the United Kingdom was prohibited, but the Act was from the first so much of a dead letter that they were established in various places with no protest from the community in general. For a long time convents in Britain were founded by the Church of Rome only, but in 1875 one was opened at Bournemouth under the auspices of the Ritualist party in the Establishment. They exist somewhat widely in the United States and have, on more than one occasion, been attacked by mobs, but are ordinarily undisturbed.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to a convent, specially in the sense of A. II. 1 (2).

¶ The obsolete form *Covent* still lingers in the name Covent Garden. (See etym.)

¶ For the difference between *convent* and *cloister*, see CLOISTER.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Convent bell* (*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, iv. 21), *convent bread* (*Wordsworth: White Doe*, i.), *convent-cell* (*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, vi. 6), *convent-gloom* (*Ibid.*, v. 9), *convent-wall* (*Longfellow: Dante*).

* **convent-loaf,** *s.* Fine manchet-bread. [MANCHET.]

cŏn-vĕnt', *v.t. & i.* [From Lat. *conventum*, supine of *convenio* = to come together: *con-* = together, and *venio* = to come.]

A. *Transitive:*

† 1. To call together.

2. To summon before a judge.

"To-morrow morning to the council-board
He be *convented*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 1.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To meet, to assemble.

2. To concur.

"All our surgeons
Convent in their behoof."
Beaum. & Fletch.: Two Noble Kinsmen.

3. To serve for a purpose, to be convenient.

cŏn-vĕn'-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [CONVENT, *v.*]

*** cŏn-vĕnt'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *convent; -ical.*] Pertaining to or derived from a convent or monastery.

"The gardener . . . had mortgaged a month of his *conventical* wages."—*Sterne: Trist. Shandy*, v. 115.

cŏn-vĕn'-tĭ-cle, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *conventicule*; Sp. & Port. *conventiculo*; Ital. *conventicolo*, all from Lat. *conventiculum* = a small assemblage, from *conventus.*] [CONVENT, *s.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

† 1. *Gen.:* A small gathering, an assembly (with or without contempt).

"They are commanded to abstain from all *conventicles* of men whatever."—*Ayliffe.*

2. *Spec.:* A small gathering for religious worship. The word was applied to the schools of Wycliffe. Afterwards it was used of Dissenters from the Establishment in Queen Elizabeth's time, but it did not come into great prominence till the passing of the Uniformity Act in 1662. Then Conventicles was employed as a term of contempt for the gatherings of Nonconformists in England and of Covenanters in Scotland, who remained in separation from the established Churches of their respective countries. [CONVENTICLE ACT.]

". . . to leave unrepealed the Act which made it death to attend a Presbyterian *conventicle*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ *Conventicle Acts:*

Law & Hist.: Various Acts designed to punish those who conducted or frequented conventicles. By 35 Eliz., c. 1, passed in 1593, any persons attending such places were to be imprisoned till they conformed. If they did not conform within three months they were to abjure the realm, and if they would not do this, or if after abjuration they returned to the country again, they were to be hanged. By the Conventicle Act, 16 Chas. II., c. 4, passed in 1664, it was enacted that whenever five persons more than the inmates of the house where a conventicle was held attended it, every one of them was liable to a penalty of £5 or three months' imprisonment for the first offence, twice as much for the second, and a fine of £100 or transportation for seven years for the third. The penalties were modified by the 22 Chas. II., c. 1, passed in 1670, and the Act itself repealed by the Toleration Act, 1 Will. & Mary, c. 18, § 1, passed May 24, 1689. Similar enactments were in force in Scotland at the same period. (*Townsend, &c.*)

*** cŏn-vĕn'-tĭ-cle,** *v.i.* [From *conventicle*, s. (q.v.).] To partake of the nature of a conventicle; to be connected with a conventicle.

cŏn-vĕn'-tĭ-clĕr, *s.* [Eng. *conventicl(e); -er.*] A supporter or frequenter of conventicles.

*** cŏn-vĕn'-tĭ-clĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *conventicl(e); -ing.*] Belonging to or partaking of the nature of a conventicle.

". . . private, blind, *conventicling* schools . . ."—*South: Sermons*, v. 46.

cŏn-vĕnt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONVENT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par., & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of meeting or of summoning together to a meeting.

". . . the *conuenting* together of this councell . . ."—*State Trials: The Conclusion of John Wickliffe.*

cŏn-vĕn'-tion, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *convention*; Prov. & Sp. *convencion*; Port. *convenção*; Ital. *convenzione*, all from Lat. *conventio* (genit. *conventionis*) = (1) an assembly, a meeting, (2) an agreement, a compact, from *conventus*, ps. par. of *convenio.*] [CONVENE.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of coming together or assembling; the state of being assembled.

2. Those who there meet.

"A *convention* of socialists which proclaims all property to be robbery."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

3. The act of coming together under the operation of natural law; the state of being brought together.

"The *conventions*, or associations, of several particles of matter into bodies of any certain denomination."—*Boyle.*

4. A formal engagement between two or more powers, parties, or individuals.

5. General agreement; tacit consent.

"A useful *convention* . . . restricted the use of these phonograms."—*J. Taylor: Alphabet*, i. 65.

6. A rule or collection of rules based on common consent.

II. *Technically:*

1. *History and Law:* The assemblage of Conventions has been very common in the history of the United States, alike on great and on small occasions. They were frequently called during the disturbances in public feeling which preceded the Revolutionary War. Of later conventions the most important was that which formed the Constitution of the United States. Following its example, the Constitutions of the several states have been similarly formed in conventions, and they have been called on various other occasions, as in the Southern States in the period preceding the Civil War.

In Great Britain there have been Parliamentary Conventions during times of national crisis or revolution, assembled without waiting for the royal writ or sanction. Such a convention has assumed powers beyond those of an ordinary Parliament, throwing aside precedent, and reconstructing or modifying the political machinery. Such a convention was that called by General Monk, which restored Charles II. to the throne; also that which bestowed the throne of England on William of Orange.

2. *French Hist.:* The term applied to what was more fully named The National Convention, which succeeded the National Legislative Assembly on September 21, 1792, and was dissolved October 26, 1795. It commenced by abolishing royalty and proclaiming a republic, it altered the calendar, was sanguinary in its measures, and was at feud with Europe.

3. *Diplomacy, Hist., &c.:* An agreement previous to the conclusion of a treaty. Thus there have been conventions with America, France, &c., about the extradition of fugitives from justice.

4. *Mil.:* A treaty or engagement entered into by the commanders of two armies opposed to each other in a campaign, as to the terms on which a truce or temporary cessation of hostilities may be made between them.

B. *As adj.:* Partaking of the nature of such a convention as that described under A. II. 1.

convention-parliament, convention parliament, *s.* A parliament which is transformed into a convention, or *vice versâ.*

". . . the *convention-parliament* which restored King Charles the Second . . ."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. ii.

cŏn-vĕn'-tion-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *convention; -al.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Agreed on by compact, or under certain conditions and stipulations.

2. Arising from or founded on custom or use, and sanctioned by general agreement or concurrence.

"Poetry and elocution of every sort make use of signs, but those signs are arbitrary and *conventional.*"—*Sir J. Reynolds*, Dis. 10.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fine Arts:* Depending on, or following tradition and accepted models, irrespective of the true principles of art.

"It [Christian painting] was rigidly traditional, *conventional*, hierarchical."—*Milman: Lat. Christ.*, bk. xiv., ch. x.

*2. *Old Law:* Depending on or arising from the mutual agreement of the several parties.

"*Conventional* services reserved by tenures upon grants, made out of the crown or knights' service."—*Hale: Common Law.*

¶ (1) *Conventional estates:* Those freeholds, not of inheritance, or estates for life, which are created by the express acts of the parties, in contradistinction to those which are legal, and arise from the operation and construction of law. (*Blackstone & Wharton.*)

(2) *Conventional obligations:* Obligations arising from the special agreement of the parties, in contradistinction to natural or legal obligations.

cŏn-vĕn'-tion-ăl-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *conventional; -ism.*]

1. Any conventional character, system, form, or ceremony; anything depending upon conventional rules and precedents.

"... strengthening *conventionalism* into irresistible law."—*Milman: Latin Christianity*, bk. xiv., ch. x.

2. An adherence to conventional rules and precedents; conventionality.

"... the knowledge thus acquired led to a nobler *conventionalism* of treatment ..."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 19, 1882.

*cŏn-vĕn'-tion-ăl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *conventional; -ist.*]

1. One bound by or adhering to a convention or treaty.

2. One given to conventionality.

cŏn-vĕn-tion-ăl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *conventional; -ity.*] A conventional system, habit, form, or rule; adherence to conventional rules or precedents; conventionalism.

"... breaks up a whole legion of *conventionalities.*"—*Lamb: Letter to Coleridge.*

†cŏn-vĕn'-tion-ăl-ize, *v.t.* [Eng. *conventional; -ize.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To make conventional; to bring under the influence of conventional rules.

2. *Fine Arts:* To represent in accordance with conventional rules.

"Both [leaves and figures] are *conventionalized* on the same principle."—*Ruskin.*

cŏn-vĕn'-tion-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *conventional; -ly.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* In a conventional manner; by tacit agreement; in accordance with the rules or ways of society.

"I should have replied to this question by something *conventionally* vague and polite."—*C. Bronte: Jane Eyre*, ch. xiv.

2. *Fine Arts:* In accordance with conventional rules or precedents; according to tradition or accepted models.

cŏn-vĕn'-tion-a-rȳ, *a.* [Eng. *convention; -ary.*] Acting under or bound by a convention or express agreement or contract.

"The ordinary covenants of most *conventionary* tenants are, to pay due capon and due harvest journeys."—*Carew: Survey.*

*cŏn-vĕn'-tion-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *convention; -er.*] One who belongs to or joins in a convention.

*cŏn-vĕn'-tion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *convention; -ist.*] One who enters into a convention, covenant, or contract.

*cŏn-vĕnt'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *convent; -ment.*] A convention, bargain, or contract.

"... prejudicial or hurtful to our ancient amities and *conventments* already concluded, ..."—*Sir T. Wyatt*, App. No. 9. *By the King.*

cŏn-vĕn'-tu-ăl, *con-ven-tu-alle, *a. & s.* [Fr. *conventuel.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to a convent or monastery; monastic.

"The oldest of whom had never seen a *conventual* garb."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A member of a convent or monastery; a monk, a nun; one of the Conventual brethren, ¶ (1).

"And some questiõ hath arise in the order of Saint Francise, betweene the obseruauntes and y^e *conventuelles.*"—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 875.

¶ (1) *Conventual Brethren:*

Ch. Hist.: A large section of the Franciscan Order, consisting of all laxer members who consented, upon the permission of the pontiffs, somewhat to modify the severe discipline of the founder. The other sections were called the Brethren of the Observation, or the Regular Observantines. They were much more strict. In 1368 they were permitted by the general of their order to separate from the Conventual Brethren and form a distinct organisation. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xiv., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 34.)

(2) *Conventual church:* A church attached to or belonging to a convent or monastery.

"Of vast cathedral or *conventual church*,
Their vigils kept."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

Conventual mass: The mass said daily for the community of a religious house, all the members of which are bound to be present at the celebration.

cŏn-vĕrġe', *v.t. & i.* [Fr. & Sp. *converger;* Port. *convergir*, from Low Lat. *convergo:* Class. Lat. *con* = together, and *vergo* = 1. (*t.*) to cause to turn, to incline; 2. (*i.*) to incline or be inclined.]

† **A.** *Trans.:* To cause to appear from different directions, and, if continued sufficiently far, to meet.

"Placing a concave silvered mirror behind the electric light I *converge* its rays to a focus of dazzling brilliancy."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd. ed.), ix. 232.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Of things material:* To approach, and, if continued sufficiently far, to meet.

"Ensweeping first
The lower skies, they all at once *converge*
High to the crown of heaven."
Thomson: Autumn.

2. *Of things immaterial:* To approach.

"... subsequently, as suggested by Vogt, they *converged* in character. —*Darwin: The Descent of Man* (1871), pt. i., ch. vii., vol. i., p. 230.

cŏn-vĕr'-ġĕnçe, †**cŏn-vĕr'-ġĕn-çȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *convergence;* Sp. & Port. *convergencia;* Ital. *convergenza*, all from Low Lat. *convergentia.*] [Convergent.] The quality of converging or tending to meet in a point.

"... the *convergency* or divergency of the rays ..." —*Berkeley: New Theory of Vision*, § 35.

cŏn-vĕr'-ġĕnt, *a.* [Fr. *convergent;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *convergente*, all from Low Lat. *convergens* (genit. *convergentis*), pr. par. of *convergo.*] [Converge.]

I. *Ord Lang.:* Tending towards a point; tending to approach each other. (Used of things material or immaterial.)

"... directing its *convergent* curves to heaven."—*Hallam: Lit. of Europe*, pt. i., ch. iii., § 59.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Alg. & Arith.:* A term applied to certain series or numbers. A convergent series of terms or of numbers is one which, continued ever so far, will not amount to a certain given number. If 3 be the given number, then such a series as $3+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{17}+\frac{1}{81}$ is convergent, for all the fractions together will never amount to 3. It is opposed to a divergent series of terms or numbers, which being infinitely continued will sooner or later amount to the given number. [Divergent.]

2. *Optics, &c.:* A term used specially (1) of rays of light which, being continued, will meet in a focus; (2) of a lens which will make the rays thus meet in a focus.

cŏn-vĕr-ġĕn'-tī, *in compos.* [From Low Lat. *convergens* (genit. *convergentis*) = converging.]

Bot.: A term used only in the subjoined compound.

convergenti-nervose, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *convergenti-nervosus.*]

Bot.: A term applied by Link to such endogenous leaves as have the primary nerves or veins more or less convergent.

cŏn-vĕr'-ġĭ-nĕrved, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *convergi-nervis.*]

Bot.: A term used when the ribs of a leaf describe a curve and meet at a point. It is called also curve-ribbed.

cŏn-vĕr'-ġĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [Converge, *v.*]

1. *Ord Lang.:* (See the verb).

2. *Bot.:* Connivent, having a gradually inward direction, as in many petals.

cŏn-vĕrs'-ą-ble, *cŏn-vĕrs'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *convers(e); -able.*] Fit or qualified for conversation; free in talk; agreeable, communicative, sociable.

"While young, humane, *conversable*, and kind."
Cowper: To Warren Hastings.

*cŏn-vĕrs'-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *conversable; -ness.*] The quality of being conversable; agreeableness in conversation, sociability.

"Because of their learning, freedom, and *conversableness.*"—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, iii. 251.

*cŏn-vĕrs'-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *conversable); -ly.*]

1. In conversation, as a language.

"... speaks it [the pristine Greek] *conversably.*"—*Howell*, bk. i., § 1, Lett. 27.

2. In a conversable manner; with agreeable and sociable manners.

*cŏn'-vĕrs-ąnçe, *cŏn'-vĕrs-ąn-çȳ, *s.* [Eng. *convers(e); -ance, -ancy.*] The state or quality of being conversant; a habit of familiarity; familiar intercourse or intimacy.

cŏn'-vĕrs-ąnt, *cŏn'-vĕrs-ąunt, *cŏn'-vĕrs-ąunte,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *conversant*, pr. par. of *converser.*] [Converse, *v.*]

A. *As adjective:*

*1. Living or residing; having one's abode; resident.

"... in the cities Bethsaida & Corozaim, must he be brought up & be *conversaunt.*"—*Strype: Discourse of Antichrist.*

*2. Associating or keeping company; living in a state of intimacy and familiarity; closely connected, intimate, familiar.

"*Conversaunte*, to be: *conversor. Frequentor, Vtor.*"—*Huloet.*

(1) Followed by *among.*

"... the strangers that were *conversant among* them."—*Joshua* viii. 35.

(2) Followed by *with.*

"... we were *conversant with* them, ..."—*1 Sam.* xxv. 15.

3. Having a knowledge of anything acquired by study, familiarity, intimacy, or long association; well acquainted.

(1) Followed by *with.*

"*Conversant* only *with* the ways of men."
Cowper: Retirement.

*(2) Followed by *in.*

"... *conversant in* general services, ..."—*Shakesp. i Cymbeline*, iv. 1.

4. Having relation or converse with; connected, concerned, or occupied.

*(1) Followed by *in.*

†(2) Followed by *about.*

"... our actions are *conversant about* things beset with many circumstances, ..."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. i., ch. ii.

* **B.** *As subst.:* One who converses with another.

*cŏn'-vĕrs-ant-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *conversant; -ly.*]

1. By way of conversation.

2. In a conversant or familiar manner.

cŏn-vĕr-sā'-tion, *cŏn-vĕr-sā'-çĭ-ŏn,* *cŏn-vĕr-sā'-çĭ-oun,** *s.* [Fr. *conversation;* Ital. *conversazione;* Sp. *conversacion*, from Lat. *conversatio*, from *conversor.* [Converse, *s.*]

*1. The act or state of residing or sojourning in any place; residence, dwelling.

*2. Commerce, intercourse, dealing, traffic.

"... all traffike and mutuall *conuersation* ..."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. i., p. 174.

*3. Close intimacy or familiarity; intimate fellowship or intercourse with persons.

"The knowledge of men and manners, the freedom of habitudes, and *conversation* with the best company."—*Dryden.*

*4. Intimate knowledge gained by long study or acquaintance; a practical knowledge of things.

(1) Followed by *in.*

"... long experience in business and much *conversation in* books, ..."—*Bacon.*

(2) Followed by *with.*

"By experience and *conversation with* these bodies, ..."—*Woodward.*

*5. Intercourse with one of the opposite sex; connection.

*6. Behaviour or manner of life, conduct, deportment, habits.

"Let your *conversation* be as it becometh the gospel."—*Phil.* i. 27.

7. The act of conversing; familiar or intimate talk.

"What I mentioned some time ago in *conversation*, was not a new thought, ..."—*Swift.*

8. The subject on which persons converse.

*9. A conversazione.

"Lady Pomfret had a charming *conversation* once a week."—*Walpole: Lett.*, i. 171. (*Davies.*)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *conversation, dialogue, colloquy*, and *conference.* "A *conversation* is always something actually

held between two persons; a *dialogue* is mostly fictitious, and written as if spoken; any number of persons may take part in a *conversation*; but a *dialogue* always refers to the two persons who are expressly engaged: a *conversation* may be desultory, in which each takes his part at pleasure; a *dialogue* is formal, in which there will always be reply and rejoinder: a *conversation* may be carried on by any signs besides words, which are addressed personally to the individual present; a *dialogue* must always consist of express words: a prince holds frequent *conversations* with his ministers on affairs of state; Cicero wrote *dialogues* on the nature of the gods, and many later writers have adopted the *dialogue* form as a vehicle for conveying their sentiments: a *conference* is a species of *conversation*; a *colloquy* is a species of *dialogue*; a *conversation* is indefinite as to the subject, or the parties engaged in it; a *conference* is confined to particular subjects and descriptions of persons; a *conversation* is mostly occasional: a *conference* is always specifically appointed: a *conversation* is mostly on indifferent matters; a *conference* is mostly on national or public concerns: we have a *conversation* as friends: we have a *conference* as ministers of state." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

conversation-tube, *s.* A speaking-tube (q.v.).

cŏn-vĕr-sā'-tion-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *conversation*; *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to conversation; done in conversation.

"... easy, confidential *conversational* abandon, ..." —*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. xix.

cŏn-vĕr-sā'-tion-ăl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *conversational*; *-ist.*] One who has superior powers of conversation.

***cŏn-vĕr-sā'-tioned,** *a.* [Eng. *conversation*; *-ed.*] Of a certain manner, behaviour, or deportment; mannered, conducted.

"Till she be better *conversationed*." *Beaum. & Fletch.: The Captain.*

***cŏn-vĕr-sā'-tion-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *conversation*; *-ism.*] An idioin or phrase used in conversation; a colloquialism.

cŏn-vĕr-sā'-tion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *conversation*; *-ist.*] One who has high powers of conversation.

"Kit-Cat, the famous *conversationist*." *Byron: Don Juan*, xiii. 47.

***cŏn-vĕrs'-ăt-ĭve,** *a.* [Formed by analogy from Lat. *conversor.*] [Converse, *a.*] Relating to public life and society; not contemplative; sociable.

"... she chose to endue him with *conversative* qualities of youth."—*Wotton: Life of Duke of Buckingham.*

cŏn-vĕr-sa-zi-ō'-nē (**zi** as **tsi**), *s.* [Ital.] A meeting of company for conversation, especially upon literary and scientific subjects.

"... a *conversazione*, a sort of assembly at the principal people's houses, ..."—*Gray: Letters to his Mother* (1740).

¶ In the plural it retains the Italian form.

"These *conversazioni* [at Florence] resemble our card-assemblies ..."—*Drummond: Travels* (1754), p. 41.

cŏn-vĕrse', *v.i.* [Fr. *converser*; Sp. *conversar*; Ital. *conversare*; Lat. *conversor* = to associate with: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *versor* = to be occupied.]

* 1. To live or dwell in a place; to reside.

"*Conuersand* in the cite of Bethsayda."—*Rampole: Prikke of Cons.*, 4,197.

* 2. To live, to associate, to be familiar with. (*Of persons.*)

"... the sentiments of a person with whom he *conversed*, ..."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

* 3. To be familiar or well acquainted with from long intercourse or study. (*Of things.*)

"Men then come to be furnished with fewer or more simple ideas from without, according as the objects they *converse* with afford greater or less variety."—*Locke.*

4. To hold intercourse with, to commune.

"Tis, by comparison, an easy task
Earth to despise; but, to *converse* with Heaven—
This is not easy."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

* 5. To have dealings, traffic, or intercourse with.

"... they may friendly *conuerse* & exercise mutual traffick together."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. i., p. 159.

* 6. To have sexual intercourse.

7. To convey the thoughts reciprocally by means of language; to talk.

"Much less can bird with beast, or fish with fowl,
So well *converse*." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 395.

8. To discourse easily and familiarly together; to chat.

¶ It is followed by *with* before the person conversed with, and by *on* before the subject talked of.

"We had *conversed* so often *on* that subject, ..."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

* **cŏn'-vĕrse** (1), * **cŏn-vĕrse',** *s.* [Converse, *v.*]

1. Intercourse, association, close and intimate connection, familiarity.

"... a terrestrial *converse* ..."—*Glanville: Apollonia.*

2. Conversation; free and easy interchange of thoughts.

"Gen'rous *converse*, a soul exempt from pride." *Pope: Essay on Crit.*, 641.

3. Information.

"Much *converse* do I find in thee." *Wordsworth: To a Butterfly.*

4. A point in conversation.

"His lectures of repartes, *converse*, regales, and a hundred more unintelligible toperies."—*The Reformation* (1673).

cŏn'-vĕrse (2), *a. & s.* [Lat. *conversus*, pa. par. of *converto* = to turn about: *con* = *cum* = with, fully, and *verto* = to turn.]

A. *As adj.:* Turned round, opposite.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. One who has been converted, a convert.

"He comaundide that alle *conuersis* fro hethenesse to the lawe of Israel schulden be gaderid."—*Wycliffe: Paralip.*, xxii. 2. (*Purvey.*)

2. The opposite; the counterpart, the complement; the reverse, the contrary.

"It is not true (says he) but the *converse* of the proposition is true in the utmost latitude, ..."—*Warburton: Div. Leg.*, pref. to ed. of 1758.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geom.:* (See extract).

"A proposition is said to be the *converse* of another, when, after drawing a conclusion from something first proposed, we proceed to suppose what had been before concluded, and to draw from it what had been supposed. Thus, if two sides of a triangle be equal, the angles opposite to those sides are also equal: the *converse* of the proposition is, that if two angles of a triangle be equal, the sides opposite to those angles are also equal."—*Chambers.*

2. *Logic:* A proposition that has been converted. [Conversion, ¶ 5.]

"The truth of any proposition implies that of its illative *converse*."—*Whately: Elem. of Logic*, bk. ii., ch. iii., § 5.

* **cŏn-vĕrsed',** *a.* [Eng. *convers(e)*; *-ed.*] Turned back, reversed.

"Bedlo without the *e*, what is it but Oldeb *conversed*?"—*Poe: Tale of Ragged Mountains.*

cŏn'-vĕrse-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *converse*; *-ly.*] The cases being changed the one for the other; in reverse order, in a contrary order; reciprocally.

"A thing is not seen because it is visible, but *conversely*, visible because it is seen."—*Jowett: Plato* (ed. 2nd), i. 325. (*N.E.D.*)

cŏn-vĕrs'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *convers(e)*; *-er.*] One who converses; a talker.

* **cŏn-vĕrs'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *convers(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being converted or made converse.

¶ For the difference between *conversible* and *facetious*, see Facetious.

cŏn-vĕrs'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Converse, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. Intercourse, dealing, association, or familiarity.

"... all our *conversings* with others, ..."—*Dr. H. More: Whole Duty of Man*, § 16.

2. Conversation, talk.

cŏn-vĕr'-sion, * **con-ver-syon,** *s.* [Fr. & Sp. *conversion*; Ital. *conversione*; Lat. *conversio* = a turning round, from *conversus*, pa. par. of *converto*.] [Converse, *a.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of turning or changing from one state into another; transmutation, change.

"Artificial *conversion* of water into ice, ..."—*Bacon.*

2. The state of being turned or changed from one state into another; change of function.

"In considering transitions of organs, it is so important to bear in mind the probability of *conversion* from one function to another, ..."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. vi., p. 191.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act of changing or turning from one mode of life, religion, or belief to another. [B. 5.]

2. The state or condition of being changed or turned from one mode of life or religion to another.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* The act of appropriating to private use, as in trover and conversion.

"Or bring my action of *conversion*
And trover for my goods."
Butler: Hudibras, iii. 3.

2. *Ship-building:*

(1) The change of a vessel from one class to another by a reduction in size, alteration of rig, &c.

(2) The cutting—usually with the saw—of logs of timber into pieces nearly of the shape required.

3. *Logic:* The process by which the converse of a proposition is obtained.

"*Conversion* is the changing or altering of words in a proposition, ..."—*Wilson: The Arte of Logike*, fol. 21.

4. *Military:*

(1) A change of front.

(2) The alteration of a muzzle-loading gun or rifle to breech-loading.

5. *Script. & Theol.:* The word *conversion* occurs only once in the Bible, but portions of the verb *to convert* occur eleven times, and the substantive *convert* once. *Conversion* is the rendering of the Greek word ἐπιστροφήν (*epistrophēn*) = literally (1) a turning about, (2) a turning towards. *Conversio* in Latin, and *conversion* in English, are the exactly correspondent words in those languages. The meaning is that a large number of the Gentiles had "turned about" so as to leave behind them their belief in the imaginary divinities of their countrymen and direct their faces towards Christianity, a spiritual and moral renovation attending their change of belief. The verb *to convert* is used of a change wrought upon a sinner's heart when he was turned from his sins to God without any change in his nominal religious professions; before and after his change of heart he remained an avowed adherent of Judaism (Psalm li. 13). Of such a change of heart the "law of the Lord" is an instrument or means (Psalm xix.), or the instrumentality may be human (James v. 19, 20). The change is attended by repentance and forgiveness (Acts iii. 19). It makes the character child-like, and none but those who have undergone this change shall enter the kingdom of heaven (Matt. xviii. 3). There are synonymous words of the same meaning; as, for instance, *turn* in Jer. xxxi. 18, where, for the production of the spiritual change described, the intervention of the Divine Being is considered to be needful, and is sought in prayer (Jer. xxxi. 18). This is the continual teaching of the New Testament (John vi. 44, xvi. 7—11; Acts ii. 26). Many theologians call the Divinely-produced spiritual change now indicated *conversion*. The 17th Article of the Church of England, while not using the term, clearly describes the idea embodied under it in the following words:—"Wherefore they which be endued with so excellent a benefit of God be called according to God's purpose by his Spirit working in due season; they through Grace obey the calling: they be justified freely: they be made the Sons of God by adoption: they be made like the image of his only begotten Son Jesus Christ: they walk religiously in good works, and at length, by God's mercy, they attain to everlasting felicity." The teaching of the Westminster Confession of Faith is conveyed in less concise language, but the meaning is in all respects the same. And with these the teachings of most Protestant confessions agree.

¶ (1) *By conversion:* [Lat. *convertendo*].

Math.: A term used when, there being four proportionals, it is inferred that the first is to its excess above the second as the third to its excess above the fourth.

(2) *Centre of conversion:*

Mech.: The point in a body about which it turns as a centre when a force is applied to any part of it, or unequal forces to its different parts. (*Ogilvie.*)

(3) *Conversion of equations:*

Alg.: The reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.

(4) *Conversion of proportions:*

Math.: When it is inferred of four proportionals that the first is to its excess over the second as the third is to its excess over the fourth: that is, if $a : b :: c : d$, then by conversion of proportions $a : a-b :: c : c-d$.

(5) *Conversion of propositions:*

Logic: A changing of the subject into the place of the predicate.

† **cŏn-vĕr'-sion-ĭst,** *a.* [Eng. *conversion; -ist.*] Of or pertaining to conversion; converting.

"The New Testament has, of course, been frequently translated, chiefly for *conversionist* purposes."—*Academy*, Oct. 29, 1881, p. 330.

* **cŏn-vĕrs'-ĭve** (1), *a.* [Eng. *convers(e)*, v.; *-ive.*] Conversable, sociable, agreeable.

". . . one deficient in the *conversive* quality of man."—*Fellthum: Resolves*, ii. 75.

* **cŏn-vĕrs'-ĭve** (2), *a.* [Eng. *convers(e)*, a.; *-ive.*]

1. *Passive:* Capable of being converted or changed; convertible.

2. *Active* (*Hebrew Grammar*): A term applied to the Hebrew letter vau when it is employed to change the future into the tense of narration.

cŏn-vĕrt', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. & Sp. *convertir;* Ital. *convertere;* Lat. *converto* = to turn about: *con* = *cum* = with, fully, and *verto* = to turn.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To change physically from one state to another, to transmute, to transform.

"If the whole atmosphere was *converted* into water, . . ."—*Burnet.*

*(2) To change from one position to another, to turn, to move.

(3) To change into another kind of force or power equivalent in amount to the first.

"Chemical affinity, it is said, can be *converted* into heat and light."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), i. 11.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To change in character from one state to another.

(2) To give in exchange for some equivalent; as, To *convert* land into money.

(3) To change in manner, conduct, religion, or mode of life. [II. 5.]

"Augustine is *converted* by St. Ambrose's sermon, when he came to it on no such design."—*Hammond.*

(4) To cause to turn from any course, direction, or tendency.

"He which *converteth* the sinner from the errour of his way, shall save a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of sins."—*James* v. 20.

(5) To turn from one use or destination to another.

(6) To divert from the proper or legitimate use; to appropriate. [II. 2.]

"He acquitted himself not like an honest man; for he *converted* the prizes to his own use."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

*(7) To change or turn from one language into another; to translate, to render.

"Which story [Berenice] then presently celebrated by Callimachus, in a most elegant poeme, Catullus more elegantly *converted*."—*B. Jonson.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Logic:* To change one proposition into another, so that what was the subject of the first becomes the predicate of the second.

2. *Law:* To appropriate to private use. [I. 2, (6).]

3. *Ship-building:* To alter in size, character, or rig.

4. *Mil.:* To alter a muzzle-loading gun or rifle to breech-loading.

"Some cast-iron smooth-bore guns are still *converted* for the Government."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. ii., p. 218.

5. *Theol.:* To produce in an individual the spiritual change described under Conversion, B. 6.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To turn round.

"Thesu *conuertid* and . . . seith to hem."—*Wycliffe: John* i. 38.

2. To be turned or directed.

"The public hope
And eye to thee *converting.*"
Thomson: Winter, 39.

3. To be converted or changed; to suffer or undergo a change or transmutation.

(*a*) *Of material things:*

"They rub out of it a red dust which *converteth* into worms, . . ."—*Sandys: Travels.*

(*b*) *Of immaterial things:*

"The love of wicked men *converts* to fear."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 1.

cŏn'-vĕrt, *s.* & *a.* [Convert, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who is converted or brought over from one opinion or practice to another.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Theol.:* One who is converted from one religion to another, especially from any false religion to Christianity.

"The Jesuits did not persuade the *converts* to lay aside the use of images."—*Stillingfleet: Defence of Discourse on Rom. Idol.*

* **2.** *Eccles.:* A lay member of a religious order; one who has turned from the world to religion in adult life, as distinguished from those brought up from childhood in a religious house.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Converted to the true religion.

". . . circumcising the *convert* Gentiles, . . ."—*Locke: Galatians*, ch. ii., note 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *convert* and *proselyte:* "*Convert* is more extensive in its sense and application than *proselyte: convert* in its full sense includes every change of opinion, without respect to the subject; *proselyte* in its strict sense refers only to changes from one religion to another. . . . *Conversion* is a more voluntary act than *proselytism;* it emanates entirely from the mind of the agent, independent of foreign influence; it extends not merely to the abstract or speculative opinions of the individual, but to the whole current of his feelings and spring of his actions: it is the *conversion* of the heart and soul. *Proselytism* is an outward act, which need not extend beyond the conformity of one's words and actions to a certain rule: *convert* is therefore always taken in a good sense; it bears on the face of it the stamp of sincerity: *proselyte* is a term of more ambiguous meaning; the *proselyte* is often the creature and tool of a party; there may be many *proselytes* where there are no *converts.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏn-vĕrt'-ĕd, *a.* [Convert, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Changed from one state to another, transmuted, transformed.

2. *Fig.:* Changed in manners, religion, or opinions. [II. 2.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ship-building:* Changed from one class to another by an alteration in size, character, or rig.

2. *Mil.:* Applied to a gun or rifle changed from a muzzle-loader to a breech-loader.

3. *Theol.:* Having undergone the spiritual change described under Conversion, B. 6 (q.v.).

cŏn'-vĕrt-ĕnd, *s.* [Lat. *convertendus* = to be converted.]

Logic: Sir W. Hamilton's name for a proposition to be converted.

cŏn-vĕrt'-ĕr, cŏn-vĕrt'-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *convert; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Gen.:* One who or that which changes or converts anything from one state to another.

2. *Spec.:* One who converts others to the true religion.

". . . the zealous *converters* of souls, . . ."—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i., ser. 1.

II. *Steel-making:* An iron retort in which molten iron is exposed to a blast of air, the oxygen of which burns out the carbon and some other impurities of the iron; a subsequent addition to the charge makes a further chemical change, and the result is a grade of steel. It is used in the Bessemer process. (*Knight.*)

cŏn-vĕrt-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *convertible; -ity.*]

1. The quality of being convertible; capability of being converted.

"The *convertibility* of natural forces consists solely in transformations of dynamic into potential, and of potential into dynamic energy, which are incessantly going on."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), i. 28.

2. Capability of being exchanged for other things.

cŏn-vĕrt'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *convert; -able.*]

1. Capable of being converted or changed from one state into another.

"Minerals are not *convertible* into another species, . . ."—*Harvey.*

2. Capable of being applied to any use.

". . . what were the written memorials, *convertible* to the use of the historian."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. iv., § 7, vol. i., p. 182.

3. So exactly correspondent in character or power that one may be used for another; capable of being logically converted; equivalent.

". . . the law, and the opinion of the judge, are not always *convertible* terms, . . ."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, vol. i., introd., § 3.

¶ Followed by *with* before that with which anything so exactly corresponds.

". . . the specifick essence, to which our name belongs, and is *convertible with* it."—*Locke.*

4. Interchangeable; capable of being changed one for the other; as, *b*, *p*, and *f* are convertible letters.

5. Capable of being exchanged for anything else.

* **cŏn-vĕrt'-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *convertible; -ness.*] The quality of being convertible; convertibility.

cŏn-vĕrt'-ĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *convertib(le); -ly.*] By conversion or interchange; interchangeably, reciprocally.

cŏn-vĕrt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Convert, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of changing from one state to another; conversion.

2. *Fig.:* The act of changing in opinion, religion, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ship-building:* The changing in class of a vessel by alteration in size, character, or rig.

2. *Mil.:* The act or process of changing a muzzle-loading gun or rifle into breech-loading.

3. *Theol.:* The same as Conversion, B. 6 (q.v.)

converting-furnace, *s.* A furnace for converting wrought-iron into steel. The process is as follows: The bars of iron are cut by shears to the required length and are placed in layers in a flat, narrow furnace, with intervening layers of pounded charcoal. Above the alternate strata of iron and charcoal is a covering of ferruginous earth. The mass being heated, the carbon is in some way absorbed by the iron, which is converted into steel. This is known as Cementation (q.v.). The resulting blister steel, so called from the blisters formed by bubbles of gas which were eliminated during the process of conversion, is then cut up, reheated and hammered, and becomes shear steel. Blister steel, cut up, heated in crucibles, poured into moulds, and the ingots hammered into shape, becomes cast-steel. (*Knight.*)

* **cŏn-vĕrt'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *convert; -ist.*] A convert.

* **cŏn'-vĕrt-ĭte,** *s.* [Eng. *convert; -ite.*] A convert. (*Shakesp.: King John*, v. 1.)

* **con-veth, * cone-vethe, * cun-veth, * cune-vethe,** *s.* [Ir. *coinmeadh*, from *condmed* = billeting.] A burden upon land in Scotland under the Celtic kings. (*N.E.D.*) (See extract.)

"*Conveth* . . . came to signify a night's meal or refection given by the occupiers of the land to their superior when passing through his territory."—*Skene: Celtic Scotland*, iii. 232.

cŏn'-vĕx, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *convexe;* Sp. *convexo;* Port. *convexo;* Ital. *convesso*, all from Lat. *convexus* = (as subst.) a periphery, (as adj.) carried round, rounded off, vaulted, from *conveho* = to carry or bring together: *con* = together, and *veho* = to carry, to convey.]

A. *As adj.:* Curved in such a way that the projecting portion is in the direction of the spectator's eye. It is opposed to *concave* (q.v.). It is used of a lens, of the surface of a sphere, &c.

"The *convex* or outbowed side of a vessell will hold nothing."—*Bp. Hall: An Holy Panegyricke.*

B. *As subst.:* A body swelling externally into a curve. (Used of a lens, of the surface of a globe, of a shield, &c.)

"Ten zones of brass its ample brim surround;
And twice ten bosses the bright *convex* crown'd."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xi., l. 45, 46.

* **cŏn'-vĕxed,** *a.* [Eng. *convex; -ed.*] Made of a convex form.

cŏn-vĕx′-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *convexed; -ly.*] In a convex form.

† **cŏn-vĕx′-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *convexed; -ness.*] The quality of being convexed or convex, convexness, convexity.

cŏn-vĕx′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *convexité;* Sp. *convexidad;* Port. *convexidade;* Ital. *convessità,* all from Lat. *convexitas.*] [Convex.] The quality of being convex; curvature, the projecting being in the direction of the spectator's eye.

"... the very *convexity* of the earth."—*Bentley.*

cŏn′-vĕx-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *convex; -ly.*] In a convex form.

"*Convexly* conical."—*Grew: Museum.*

cŏn′-vĕx-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *convex; -ness.*] The quality of being convex, convexity.

cŏn-vĕx′-ō, *in compos.* [Eng., &c. *convex,* and *o* connective.] Convex.

convexo-concave, *a.* Convex on one side and concave on the other, like a watch-glass. A lens of this form is called also a meniscus.

"These are the phenomena of thick *convexo-concave* plates of glass, ..."—*Newton.*

† **convexo-convex,** *a.* Convex on both sides. The same as Doubly convex.

† **convexo-plane,** *a.* Convex on one side and plane on the other. The same as Plano-convex.

cŏn-vêy′, * **con-vaye,** * **con-veie,** * **con-veyen,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *conveier, convoier;* Ital. *convoiare, convogliare;* Sp. *convoyar,* from Low Lat. *convio* = to accompany on a road: Lat. *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *via* = a road.] [Convoy.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To carry, to transport from one place to another.

"Those galleons . . . had never *conveyed* so precious a freight from the West Indies to Seville."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xx.

(2) To remove secretly.

"... there was one *conveyed* out of my house yesterday in this basket ..."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* iv. 2.

(3) To cause to pass by any channel; as, To *convey* water by pipes.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) To conduct or escort a person on his way.

"The kynge hym *conveyed* and gretly hym honoured."
Merlin, I. ii. 64.

* (2) To steal, to carry off. (*Slang.*)

"'*Convey,*' the wise it call."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, i. 3.

* (3) To pass or hand on to another, to transfer. [II.]

"A divine natural right could not be *conveyed* down, ..."—*Locke.*

(4) To cause to pass from one place to another; to transmit; to act as a medium in carrying from one place to another; as, The air *conveys* sound.

"And mists in spreading streams *convey*
More fresh the fumes of new-shorn hay."
Warton: On the Approach of Summer, Ode 11.

(5) To impart, to communicate.

"It is the province of the historian, for instance, to *convey* information by means of language, ..."—*Whately: Elements of Logic,* bk. ii., ch. i., § 2.

(6) To act as a medium in communicating or imparting anything; as, Words *convey* ideas.

"... there appears not to be any ideas in the mind, before the senses have *conveyed* any in, ..."—*Locke.*

† (7) To introduce, to cause to enter.

"Others *convey* themselves into the mind by more senses than one."—*Locke.*

(8) To give rise to, to cause; as, To *convey* an impression.

* (9) To manage with privacy or secrecy.

"I will ... *convey* the business as I shall find means, ..."—*Shakesp.: King Lear,* i. 2.

II. *Law:* To transfer property; to pass a title to anything from one person to another by deed, assignment, or otherwise.

* **B.** *Reflex.:* To conduct one's self, to behave, to manage.

"Hugh Capet ...
Conveyd himself as heir to the Lady Lingare."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

C. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To act as a thief, to steal.

2. To give rise to an impression, belief, or opinion; to suggest, to imply.

¶ For the difference between *to convey* and *to bear,* see Bear.

* **con-vey,** *s.* [Convoy.] A convoy, an escort.

† **cŏn-vêy′-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *convey; -able.*] Capable of being conveyed or transferred; transferable.

cŏn-vêy′-ançe, * **con-vei-ance,** * **con-veigh-aunce,** * **con-vey-aunce,** *s.* [Eng. *convey; -ance.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of conveying, carrying, or transporting anything from one place to another; carriage, transference.

"Madest quick *conveyance* with her good aunt Anne."
Shakesp: Richard III., iv. 4.

2. The act of causing to pass from one place to another by any channel.

"... the *conueighaunce* of more water to the citee."—*Fabyan,* vol. ii., an. 1547.

3. The means, instrument, or vehicle in which anything is conveyed or transported from one place to another; a carriage.

"... bethink you of some *conveyance* ..."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives,* iii. 3.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act of conveying or transmitting by a medium from one place to another.

"... tradition is no infallible way of *conveyance* ..."—*Stillingfleet,* vol. iv., Ser. 2.

* 2. The act of transmitting, handing down, or passing on anything; transmission. [B.]

"... the descending and *conveyance* down of Adam's monarchical power, ..."—*Locke.*

3. A means or way for carriage or transportation.

"Following the river downward, there is *conveyance* into the countries named in the text."—*Raleigh: Hist. World.*

† 4. The act or process of imparting or communicating.

"... the best and safest *conveyance* of the memory of events to posterity."—*Warburton: Divine Legation,* bk. vi., § 5.

† 5. The medium or channel by which anything is conveyed or communicated.

* 6. Secret or cunning management or conduct.

* 7. Jugglery, trickery.

"Can they not juggle, and with slight,
Conveyance play with wrong and right?"
Butler: Hudibras.

B. *Law:*

1. The act of transferring property; the passing a title to anything from one person to another by deed, assignment, &c.

2. The writing or document by which property is conveyed.

cŏn-vêy′-anç-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *conveyanc(e); -er.*] A lawyer whose profession it is to draw up deeds for the conveyance of property.

"... by fraud of *conveyancers.*"—*Sir W. Temple: Introd. Hist. England.*

cŏn-vêy′-anç-ĭng, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *convey-anc(e); -ing.*]

A. *As adj.:* Applied to a lawyer who draws up conveyances, as opposed to one who practises in the courts.

B. *As subst.:* The act or profession of drawing up conveyances or deeds for the conveying of property; of investigating the title of the vendors of any property, and of drawing deeds and contracts for the definition and protection of the rights or liabilities of individuals.

cŏn-vêyed′, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Convey.]

cŏn-vêy′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *convey; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who conveys or carries anything from one person or place to another.

2. One who transmits or causes anything to pass from one place to another.

"The *conveyers* of waters ..."—*Brerewood: On Languages.*

† 3. Any medium or channel for the conveyance or transmission of anything.

"... those organs of the body which are the immediate *conveyers* of all our ideas."—*Law: Enquiry,* ch. i.

* 4. A thief, a robber.

* 5. An impostor, a juggler, a cheat.

"What say ye of this crafty *conueyer?* ..."—*Tyndall: Workes,* p. 128.

II. *Mech.:* A mechanical means of carrying objects.

cŏn-vêy′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Convey, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of carrying or transmitting anything from one place to another; conveyance.

* **cŏn-vĭ′-çĭ-ate,** *v.i.* [Lat. *conviciatus,* pa. par. of *convicior* = to abuse, to clamour at.] To clamour, to raise a clamour or outcry, to rail, to revile, to abuse.

"... it is an easy thing for men so resolved, to *conviciate,* instead of accusing."—*State Trials: Abp. Laud,* an. 1640-4.

* **cŏn-vĭ-çĭn′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *con,* and Eng. *vicinity* (q.v.).] The quality of being neighbouring; neighbourhood, vicinity.

"... the *convicinity* and contiguity of the two parishes."—*Wotton: Hist. of Riddington,* p 18.

* **cŏn-vĭ′-cious,** * **con-vi-cyous,** *a.* [Lat. *convici(um)* = abuse, reproach; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Reproachful, abusive.

"... these *convicious* words,—papist, or papistical, heretike, scismatike, or sacramentarie, ..."—*Queen Elizabeth: Injunctions, &c.,* an. 1559.

cŏn-vĭct′, * **con-vyct,** *v.t.* [Lat. *convictus,* pa. par. of *convinco.*] [Convince.]

1. To prove guilty in a court of law, to detect, to bring a charge home to a person.

"Two only of the Merry Boys, as they were called, were *convicted* ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

2. To find a verdict of guilty against any person after the hearing of evidence.

"The jury *convicted* the whole of the accused, ..."—*Daily Telegraph,* Jan. 12, 1882.

¶ It is now followed by *of* before the crime charged, but formerly *for* was also used. Rarely followed by an infinitive.

"... we had been *convicted* to have undertaken so many tollefull paines and perels ..."—*Holland: Ammianus,* p. 91.

* 3. To convince of sin; to cause the conscience to prick any one.

"And they which heard it, being *convicted* by their own conscience, went out one by one."—*John* viii. 9.

† 4. To prove, to demonstrate, to show clearly by proof or evidence.

"And free from bias, must approve the choice
Convicts a man fanatic in the extreme."
Cowper: Conversation.

* 5. To confute, to prove false.

* 6. To doom to death or destruction.

"A whole armado of *convicted* sail."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 4.

* 7. To doom or sentence to any penalty.

"... *convict* to eternal damnation by the law, ..."—*Tyndall: Workes,* p. 380.

* **cŏn-vĭct′,** * **con-vycte,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Lat. *convictus,* pa. par. of *convinco.*] [Convince.] Convicted, found guilty.

"By the civil law, a person *convict,* or confessing his own crime, cannot appeal."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

¶ *A convict recusant:* One that hath been legally presented, indicted, and convict for refusing to come to Church to hear the Common prayer, according to the statutes. (*Blount.*)

cŏn′-vĭct, *s.* [Convict, *v.*]

* 1. A verdict of a jury finding a prisoner guilty; a conviction.

"... the pretendit *convict,* decreit, & dome gevin in the Justice court ..."—*Acts Mary,* 1567 (ed. 1814), pp. 566, 577.

2. A person found guilty of a crime; a convicted criminal.

"... the civil law allows a certain space of time both to the *convict* and to persons confessing, ..."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

3. A criminal undergoing penal servitude.

¶ For the difference between *convict* and *criminal,* see Criminal.

cŏn-vĭct′-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Convict, *v.*]

* 1. Convinced, persuaded.

2. Found guilty, condemned.

* **cŏn-vĭct′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *convict; -able.*] Capable of being convicted. (*Ash.*)

cŏn-vĭct′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Convict, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of proving or declaring guilty of any charge; conviction.

cŏn-vĭc′-tion, *s.* [Fr. *conviction;* Sp. *conviccion;* Ital. *convinzione;* Lat. *convictio,* from *convictus,* pa. par. of *convinco.*] [Convict.]

1. The act of finding guilty of any crime before any legal tribunal.

"*Conviction* to the serpent none belongs."
Milton: P. L., x 82.

2. The act or process of convincing or fully persuading.

"Doubt we his presence, when he now appears?
Then hear *conviction*."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xxiii., l. 72-3.

3. The state of being found guilty of any crime by a legal tribunal.

". . . *conviction* may accrue two ways . . ."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iv., ch. xxvii.

4. A record or list of cases or persons in which verdicts of guilty have been found by a legal tribunal.

5. The state of being convinced or fully persuaded.

"And Blanche's song *conviction* brought.'
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 26.

6. A strong belief or persuasion resting on what appears to be indisputable grounds.

"And did you presently fall under the power of this *conviction*?"—*Bunyan: P.P.*, pt. i.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *conviction* and *persuasion*: "What *convinces* binds; what *persuades* attracts. We *convince* by arguments; it is the understanding which determines: we are *persuaded* by entreaties and personal influence; it is the imagination or will which decides. Our *conviction* respects solely matters of belief or faith; our *persuasion* respects matters of belief or practice: we are *convinced* that a thing is true or false; we are *persuaded* that it is either right or wrong, advantageous or the contrary. A person will have half effected a thing who is *convinced* that it is in his power to effect it; he will be easily *persuaded* to do that which favours his own interests. *Conviction* respects our most important duties; *persuasion* is applied to matters of indifference. The first step to true repentance is a thorough *conviction* of the enormity of sin." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

† **cŏn-vĭct′-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *convict*; *-ism.*] The convict system; the system of transportation of convicts to penal settlements.

"The evils of *convictism*."—*W. Howitt.*

* **cŏn-vĭct′-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *convict*; *-ive.*] Having the power or quality of convincing; persuasive, convincing.

". . . the most close and *convictive* method that may be."—*Dr. H. More: Antidote against Idolatry*: Pref.

* **cŏn-vĭct′-ĭve-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *convictive*; *-ly.*] In a convictive or convincing manner; convincingly.

* **cŏn-vĭct′-ĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *convictive*; *-ness.*] The quality of being convictive or convincing; the power of convincing.

cŏn-vĭnçe′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *convinco* = to overcome by proof: *con* = *cum* = with, fully, and *vinco* = to conquer; Ital. *convincere*; Sp. *convencer*; Fr. *convaincre.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To overcome, to subdue, to master.

* **2.** To exceed, to surpass, to defeat.

* **3.** To convict, to prove guilty of, to bring a charge home to any one.

"Which of you *convinceth* me of sin?"—*John* viii. 46.

* **4.** To confute; to prove the falsity of any statement or proposition.

". . . he *convinced* the texte of Scripture whiche Satan had falsely cyted, . . ."—*Udal: Luke*, ch. 3.

* **5.** To demonstrate or prove to conviction; to evince, to manifest.

"The holy suit which fain it would *convince*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

6. To persuade to conviction; to compel any one by reasoning to acknowledge a contested point.

"Such proofs . . . as might enable them to *convince* others."—*Atterbury*, vol. iii., serm. 7.

(1) Followed by *of.*

". . . I have all this while been endeavouring to *convince* men *of*. . . ."—*Tillotson.*

(2) Followed by a clause.

"Such marks . . . as may *convince* them that it is truly divine."—*Hurd: Works*, vol. vi., serm. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

* **1.** To carry conviction, to afford proof.

"Now you look finely indeed. Win! this cap does *convince*."—*Ben Jonson: Barth. Fair*, i. 1.

2. To persuade to conviction, to satisfy the mind by evidence.

cŏn-vĭnçed′, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Convince.]

* **cŏn-vĭnçe′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *convince*; *-ment.*] The act of convincing; conviction.

cŏn-vĭnç′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *convinc(e)*; *-er.*]

* **1.** One who or that which manifests or proves.

"The divine light now was only a *convincer* of his miscarriages."—*More: Moral Cabbala*, ch. iii.

2. One who convinces or persuades.

* **cŏn-vĭnç′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *convinc(e)*; *-able.*]

1. Capable of being convinced or persuaded; open to conviction.

2. Capable of being refuted or disproved; refutable.

". . . what uncertainties, and also *convincible* falsities, . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

cŏn-vĭnç′-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *convinc(e)*; *-ing.*]

1. Persuading, satisfying; carrying conviction; conclusive.

"To give them such *convincing* proofs."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, ch. ii.

* **2.** Confuting or disproving; refuting.

¶ For the difference between *convincing* and *conclusive*, see Conclusive.

cŏn-vĭnç′-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *convincing*; *-ly.*] In a convincing or convictive manner; so as to produce conviction.

† **cŏn-vĭnç′-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *convincing*; *-ness.*] The quality of being convincing; the power of producing conviction.

* **cŏn-vĭ′-tious,** *a.* [Convicious.]

* **cŏn-vĭv′-al,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *convivalis.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a feast, festive, convivial. [Convive.]

"The same was a *convival* dish."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxv.

B. *As subst.:* A guest. (*Sandys: Travels*, p. 78.) (*Davies.*)

* **cŏn-vīve′,** *v.i.* [Lat. *convivo* = (1) to live together, (2) to feast together: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *vivo* = to live.] To feast together, to be convivial. (*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, iv. 5.)

* **cŏn′-vive,** *s.* [Lat. *conviva* = a guest.] A guest at a banquet.

"The ravished *convives*' tongues it courted."
Beaumont: Psyche, c. x., § 211.

cŏn-vĭv′-ĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *convivialis*, from *convivium* = a banquet.]

1. *Of things:* Relating or pertaining to a feast, festive, social.

"Which feasts, *convivial* meetings we did name."
Denham.

2. *Of persons:* Jovial, merry.

"Your social and *convivial* spirit . . ."—*Dr. Newton.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *convivial* and *social*: "The prominent idea in *convivial* is that of sensual indulgence; the prominent idea in *social* is that of enjoyment from an intercourse with society. *Convivial* is a species of the *social*; it is the *social* in matters of festivity. What is *convivial* is *social*, but what is *social* is something more; the former is excelled by the latter as much as the body is excelled by the mind. We speak of *convivial* meetings, *convivial* enjoyments or the *convivial* board; but *social* intercourse, *social* pleasure, *social* amusements, and the like." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **cŏn-vĭv′-ĭ-al-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *convivial*; *-ist.*] A person of convivial habits or disposition.

cŏn-vĭv-ĭ-ăl′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *convivialitas*, from *convivialis.*]

1. A disposition to convivial habits.

". . . he sacrificed too much to *conviviality* . . ."—*Cowper: The Cock fighter's Garland.*

2. The mirth or merriment indulged in at convivial gatherings.

"These extemporaneous entertainments were often productive of greater *conviviality*."—*Malone: Life of Sir J. Reynolds*, p. 51.

† **cŏn′-vŏ-cāte,** *v.t.* [From Lat. *convocatum*, the supine of *convoco* = to convoke, to call together: *con* = together, and *voco* = to call.] To call together, to assemble.

"That authority, which . . . did at that time *convocate* councils."—*Taylor: Liberty of Prophesying*, § 6.

cŏn-vŏ-cā′-tion, *s.* [Fr. *convocation*; Prov. *convocatio*; Sp. *convocacion*; Port. *convocação*; Ital. *convocazione*, all from Lat. *convocatio* (genit. *convocationis*) = a calling together.] [Convoke.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of calling together, the state of being called together.

2. That which is called together, a meeting, an assembly.

(1) *Lit.* (*Of persons*):

". . . societies, lodges, *convocations*, and meetings without number."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, i.

(2) *Fig.* (*Of the inferior animals, or any thing*):

"Not where he eats, but where he is eaten: a certain *convocation* of politic worms are e'en at him."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Jewish archæol.:* A stated festival or any other day on which the people were divinely summoned together. On those days, as a rule, no servile work was done.

". . . concerning the feasts of the Lord, which ye shall proclaim to be holy *convocations*, . . ."—*Lev.* xxiii. 2

2. *Eccles.:* An assembly of the clergy. Specially the name given to either of two such gatherings, the one termed the Convocation of Canterbury, or simply Convocation, the other the Convocation of York. The Convocation in the 16th century having recognised that the king's majesty justly and rightfully is and ought to be the supreme earthly head of the Church of England, the king in that capacity has the prerogative of calling convocation together, which is done at the commencement of each session of Parliament. To a certain extent, the Convocation of Canterbury is itself framed on the Parliamentary model. It has two Houses, the Upper one (representing the Lords), consisting solely of bishops presided over by the Archbishop; the Lower one, the deans, the archdeacons, and proctors (the last-named officers being designed to represent the inferior clergy, and to present an analogy to the House of Commons). The Convocation of York less closely resembles Parliament, for it has only a single house. In mediæval times, Convocation was a much greater power than now. When the clergy of all degrees managed to exempt themselves from the general taxation of the country levied in the ordinary way, Convocation was required to assess the clerical body for the expenses of the civil government, and some have contended that this was originally its only function. Others, however, have been assigned to it, especially the enactment of canon law, and the examination and censure of heretical books or individuals. By 25 Henry VIII., c. 19, Convocation was prohibited from making any canon or ordinance which was opposed to the king's prerogative, or to the laws, customs, and statutes of the realm. By 16 & 17 Charles II., c. 1, passed in 1665, the clergy as well as the laity were required to pay their quota of taxes together, and the former were discharged from all obligation regarding the subsidies levied by Convocation. In 1716, the remaining privileges were taken away, and for a long time afterwards it remained almost in a state of suspended animation, being no sooner called together at the commencement of each session of Parliament then it was prorogued before it could do any business. In 1854, an effort began to revive Convocation and give it real power of dealing with ecclesiastical matters, but both parties in Parliament are opposed to such a revolution. However, in February, 1872, they allowed the clergy to deliberate on alterations in the liturgy, and embodied them in an Act on 5th of March of the same year.

3. *Tin-mining:* The same as Convocators (q.v.).

cŏn-vŏ-cā′-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *convocation*; *-al.*] Pertaining to a convocation in general, or in particular to the ecclesiastical synod so designated. [Convocation, II. 2.]

* **cŏn-vŏ-cā′-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *convocation*; *-ist.*] One who supports convocation; an advocate for the revival of the powers of Convocation.

cŏn′-vŏ-cā-tōrş, *s. pl.* [Lat.] The parliament of tinners. All Stannary laws are enacted by the several convocations. (*Weale.*)

cŏn-vōke′, *v.t.* [Fr. *convoquer*; Prov., Sp., & Port. *convocar*; Ital. *convocare*, from Lat. *convoco* = to call together, to summon: from *con* = *cum* = together, and *voco* = to call, to invite.] To call or summon together, to assemble. Used—

1. *Lit.* (*Of persons*):

"Writs *convoking* a Parliament."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, xii.

2. *Fig.* (*Of things*): (*Wordsworth: Excursion.*)

¶ *To convoke* is to call together by authority, to summon; *to invite* is simply to request.

cŏn-vōked', *pa. par. & a.* [CONVOKE, *v.*]

cŏn-vō'-kĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [CONVOKE, *v.*]

cŏn'-vŏ-lūte, cŏn'-vŏ-lū-tĕd, *a. & s.* [Lat. *convolutus*, pa. par. of *convolvo* = to roll together, to roll round.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Rolled together, rolled round.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.* (*Of petals, leaves, &c.*): Wholly rolled up in another of the same kind. [CONVOLUTIVE.]

2. *Zool.:* In the same sense. (Used of bones, membranes, &c.)

¶ *Convolute vernation:*

Bot.: Vernation in which one margin is rolled up towards the midrib, as in grasses and bananas.

B. *As subst.:* That which is rolled up, as in a ball. (*De Quincey: System of the Heavens.*)

cŏn-vŏ-lū'-tion, *s.* [From Lat. *convolutus*, pa. par. of *convolvo*.] [CONVOLVE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of rolling anything upon itself or round; the state of being so rolled.

> "O'er the calm sky, in *convolution* swift,
> The feather'd eddy floats . . ."
> *Thomson: Autumn.*

2. The twists or folds of anything rolled about itself or round.

II. *Anat.* (*Pl.*): Numerous smooth and tortuous eminences on the surface of the cerebral hemispheres, marked off from each other by deep furrows. The former are sometimes called gyri, and the latter are named anfractuosities or sulci. As a rule the depth of a convolution exceeds its thickness. The dividing fissures are about half an inch deep. Each has received a name; thus there are the angular, the marginal, the supra-marginal, the hippocampal, and various other convolutions.

> "Their skulls are smaller, and the *convolutions* of the brain are less complex than in normal men."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. i., ch. iv., vol. i., p. 121.

cŏn'-vŏ-lū-tĭve, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *convolutivus*.] *Bot.:* The same as CONVOLUTE (q.v.).

cŏn-vŏlve', *v.t.* [From Lat. *convolvo* = to roll together: *con* = together, and *volvo* = to roll.] To roll together.

> "Huge trunks! and each particular trunk a growth
> Of intertwisted fibres serpentine
> Upcoiling, and inveterately *convolved*."
> *Wordsworth: Yew-trees.*

cŏn-vŏlved', *pa. par. & a.* [CONVOLVE.]

cŏn-vŏlv'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [CONVOLVE.]

cŏn-vŏlv-ū-lā'-cĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *convolvulus* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: An order of perigynous exogens, placed by Lindley in his alliance Solanales. The species are generally twining and milky plants, though some are erect bushes. The leaves are often undivided. There are no stipules. Inflorescence axillary or terminal; the partial peduncles, when any exist, generally in the form of two bracts. Corolla, monopetalous, deciduous; the limb five-lobed, plaited; stamens five; ovary simple, with two or four cells, rarely with one; ovules few, erect; style one, generally divided at the top into as many segments as the cells of the ovary; capsule one to four celled, succulent or capsular. Very common in all parts of the tropics, rarer in cold countries. The roots abound in a milky juice, which is strongly purgative. It is the active principle in Jalap (*Convolvulus Jalapa*), Scammony (*C. Scammonia*), &c. [CONVOLVULUS, JALAP, SCAMMONY.] *Batatas edulis* is the Sweet Potato. [BATATAS.] There are two tribes or sections of the order: Convolvuleæ, with the carpels consolidated, and Dichondreæ, with them distinct. There are forty-six genera known and nearly 700 species. Two British genera, Convolvulus and Calystegia (q.v.); species three.

cŏn-vŏlv-ū-lā'-cĕ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *convolvulace(æ)* (q.v.), and Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Pertaining to the order Convolvulaceæ, and especially to its typical genus Convolvulus.

cŏn-vŏlv'-ū-lĭc, *a.* [Lat. *convolvul(us)* (q.v.), and Eng. suff. *-ic*.]

convolvulic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{31}H_{54}O_{16}$. An organic acid obtained by boiling convolvulin with baryta water, then precipitating the excess of baryta with dilute sulphuric acid, removing the excess of sulphuric acid by lead carbonate, and finally removing the lead by H_2S gas. Convolvulic acid is a white amorphous bitter powder, readily soluble in water and in alcohol, insoluble in ether. Its aqueous solution is acid, and it forms salts called convolvulates. By boiling with dilute sulphuric acid, it yields sugar and convolvulinol. It is also called rhodeoretic acid.

cŏn-vŏlv'-ū-lĭn, *s.* [Lat. *convolvul(us)*, and Eng. suff. *-in* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{31}H_{50}O_{16}$. Also called rhodeoretin. A colourless transparent resin contained in the rhizome of the officinal jalap root. Convolvulin is prepared by exhausting the root of *Convolvulus orizabensis* with boiling water, then drying and pulverising it, and treating it with twice its weight of ninety per cent. alcohol, mixing the alcoholic extract with water till it begins to show turbidity; then treating the liquid twice with animal charcoal, distilling the alcohol from the filtrate, repeatedly treating the residual pulverised resin (amounting to between ten and fifteen per cent. of the root) with ether; dissolving the residue in the smallest possible quantity of absolute alcohol, and precipitating with ether till the precipitate is quite free from resin soluble in ether. The residue is pure convolvulin. Convolvulin is tasteless and inodorous, nearly insoluble in water. When dry it melts at 150°, forming a yellow transparent liquid; it burns with a smoky flame. Finely divided convolvulin dissolves in aqueous alkalies, and is converted into convolvulic acid. When dissolved in alcohol it is decomposed by hydrochloric acid, yielding convolvulinol and glucose. It dissolves in strong sulphuric acid, forming a carmine colour, which afterwards turns brown and deposits a dark brown substance. Convolvulin is the active principle of jalap-resin. It exerts a very strong purgative action even in doses of a few grains. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*, vol. ii., p. 15.)

cŏn-vŏlv'-ū-lĭn-ŏl, *s.* [Eng. *convolvulin*, and Lat. *ol(eum)*.]

Chem.: Convolvulinolic acid, rhoderetinol $(C_{13}H_{24}O_3)_2+H_2O$. Obtained by the action of dilute acids or of emulsin on convolvulic acid. It forms white inodorous needle crystals, which have a biting bitter taste, slightly soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol; it melts at 39°. It volatilises when heated on platinum foil; the vapours cause coughing. It is oxidised by concentrated nitric acid into oxalic and ipomæic acids. Strong sulphuric acid colours it first yellow, then amaranth-red. It dissolves in alkalies, and parts with water, becoming $C_{13}H_{24}O_3$, which is considered to be the true acid; it melts at 42°. It forms salts, called convolvulinolates.

cŏn-vŏlv-ū-lĭn-ŏl'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *convolvul(us)*, suff. *-in* (? *Chem.*), in combination with Eng. *oleic*, from Lat. *oleum* = oil (?).]

Chem.: A term used only in the subjoined compound.

convolvulinolic acid, *s.*

Chem.: A chemical substance obtained by the action of acids or alkalies on resinous glucosides contained in the root of Jalap, *Convolvulus Schiedanus*, and of *C. orizabensis*.

cŏn-vŏlv'-ū-lŭs (pl. *convolvuli*), *s.* [Lat. = (1) a caterpillar which rolls itself up in a leaf, (2) the Bindweed. Spec. *Convolvulus sepium*.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Convolvulaceæ and the tribe Convolvuleæ. The calyx is without bracts, the corolla funnel-shaped, the capsule two-celled, each cell with two seeds. There are two British species. One is *Convolvulus arvensis:* it has a root running deeply into the ground, rendering the plant difficult of extirpation; sagittate leaves, with acute lobes; the peduncles usually single-flowered, with minute bracts distant from the flowers, which are somewhat small and pale rose-coloured. It is common in fields and hedges, especially where the soil is light. The other is *C. Soldanella*, the Sea-side Convolvulus or Bindweed. It has reniform fleshy leaves, and large rose-coloured flowers. It has been sometimes placed in the genus Calystegia. The British species are purgative; so also is the foreign *C. macrocarpus*. *C. dissectus* abounds in prussic acid, and is one of the plants used in the preparation of the liquor called noyau.

cŏn-vōy', * **con-vey**, *v.t.* [A doublet of *convey* (q.v.). Fr. *convoyer*; Ital. *convogliare*; Sp. *convoyar*.]

1. To accompany on a journey by land or sea for the sake of defence or safety; to escort.

> "That through the fear of the Algerines,
> *Convoys* those lazy brigantines."
> *Longfellow: The Golden Legend*, v.

2. To accompany, to attend.

> "Whilst angels him *convoy* and saints attend."
> *Stirling: Doomsday.*

* 3. To convey, impart, or communicate.

> "In *convoying* this truth of my understanding."—*Milton: Church Government.*

* 4. To accomplish, to manage, especially by artful means. (*Scotch.*)

cŏn'-vōy, *s. & a.* [CONVOY, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of convoying or escorting on a journey.

> "He would give order to fetch the silver with good and safe *convoy*."—*Hacluyt: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 181.

2. The act of attending on or accompanying.

> "Your *convoy* makes the dangerous way secure."
> *Dryden: Aurengzebe.*

3. A protecting force accompanying or escorting any person or persons, goods, ships, &c., for purposes of defence; an escort, a guard. [II. 1, 2.]

> ". . . the men of war which formed the *convoy*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

* 4. The company at a wedding that goes to meet the bride. (*Scotch.*)

5. The person or persons, goods, &c., convoyed; used also to signify the whole force, including the protected as well as the protectors.

6. Guidance, conduct.

> "They deemed it hopeless to avoid
> The *convoy* of their dangerous guide."
> *Scott: Marmion*, v. 13.

* 7. The act of conveying or transporting anything; conveyance, carriage.

> ". . . his passport shall be made
> And crowns for *convoy* put into his purse."
> *Shakesp.: Hen. V.*, iv. 3.

* 8. A channel or means of conveyance.

> ". . . not knowing the *convoy* of it, . . ."—*Baillie: Lett.* i. 427.

* 9. Conduct, mien, behaviour, carriage.

> "Quhen I saw hir sa trimlye dance;
> Hir good *convoy* and conteuance."
> *Dunbar: Maitland Poems*, p. 96.

* 10. Artful or prudent management; finesse.

> "Then the earle Douglas, be whois moyane and *convoy* all the court was guydit, . . ."—*Pitscottie: Cron.*, p. 49.

* 11. A trick, a cheat, a juggle.

> "Bot how, alace, as ye shall heir,
> Betrayed thame bayth with a tryme *convoy*."
> *Bp. St. Androis: Poems* (16 cent.), p. 311.

¶ *A Scots convoy:* Accompanying one to the door, or "o'er the doorstane."

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* Ships of war sent to accompany merchantmen in time of war, and, if possible, prevent them from being captured or sunk by the enemy.

2. *Mil.:* A body of troops accompanying ammunition, provisions, or other valuables liable to be captured by the enemy.

3. *Vehicles:* The drag applied to the wheels of carriages to check their velocity in going down hills.

B. *As adj.:* Acting as an escort or protecting force on a journey.

> "*Convoy* ships accompany their merchants, . . ."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy*; Pref.

* **cŏn-vōy'-ançe**, *s.* [Eng. *convoy*; *-ance*.] Art, finesse, skilful or artful management.

cŏn-vōyed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONVOY, *v.*]

cŏn-vōy'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONVOY, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of accompanying as a protection on a journey; escorting, protecting, attending.

> "I aim at the *convoying* of you up to your Eton."—*Reliq. Wotton*, p. 483.

cŏn-vŭlse', *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *convulsus*, pa. par. of *convello* = to pluck up, to dislocate, to convulse : *con* = *cum* = with, altogether, and *vello* = to pluck.]

A. *Transitive :*

I. *Literally :*

1. To cause a shrinking or contracting motion in the sinews or muscular parts of the body ; to affect with convulsions.

> "His head grows fever'd, and his pulse
> The quick successive throbs *convulse*."
> *Byron : The Siege of Corinth.*

2. To shake, to agitate.

II. *Figuratively :*

1. To cause a kind of convulsed feeling.

2. To shake violently, to agitate greatly.

> ". . . a question which would, in our age, *convulse* the whole frame of society."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* **B.** *Intrans. :* To suffer from or be thrown into convulsions.

> "Nor to prescribe when nerves *convulse*."
> *Green : The Spleen.*

cŏn-vŭlsed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONVULSE.]

cŏn-vŭls'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CONVULSE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As subst. :* The act of affecting with or throwing into convulsions.

cŏn-vŭl'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *convulsio*, from *convulsus*, pa. par. of *convello*.] [CONVULSE.]

A. *Ordinary Language :*

I. *Literally :*

1. In the same sense as B.

> "*Convulsions* dire
> Seized him, that self-same night . . ."
> *Wordsworth : Excursion*, bk. vii.

* 2. A violent shaking.

> "Those two massive pillars
> With horrible *convulsion* to and fro
> He tugg'd." *Milton : Samson Agonistes.*

II. *Fig. :* A violent agitation or disturbance ; commotion.

> ". . . the same *convulsions* of state, . . ."—*Temple.*

B. *Med. :* A diseased action of the muscular tissues of a greater or less portion of the body, characterized by violent muscular contractions with alternate relaxations. Such action of the muscles is, however, impossible unless nervous influence be first transmitted to them by the brain and nerves, and it is in these latter that the seat of the disease lies. As is natural, infants and young children, females, and men of the temperament called nervous, are most susceptible of convulsions. Hence one species of this genus of disease is called Infantile and another Puerperal Convulsions, the former affecting infants, the latter appearing in women towards the conclusion of pregnancy or immediately after childbirth. Convulsions have been divided into *tonic* convulsions, in which the contractions are of some duration and are not quickly succeeded by alternate relaxations, and *clonic* convulsions, in which the contraction is briefer and relaxation comes more quickly. Of the former tetanus is an example, and of the latter hysteria. Some have restricted the term convulsion to those of a tonic character. When the alternate contractions and relaxations are but slight, and very quickly succeed each other, the affection is called tremor. Convulsions specially affect the voluntary muscles, in this differing from spasm, which is applied chiefly, though not exclusively, to similar action of the muscles called involuntary. They may be local, affecting only certain muscles of the eyes, the face, the throat, the thorax, or they may be general over the body. They may be idiopathic or symptomatic of other diseases. They may arise from congestion of the brain or from its deficient nutriment, or from mechanical irritation or injury of nerves. Slight convulsions are, in many cases, unattended with danger, whilst those which are severe are dangerous in a high degree.

cŏn-vŭl'-sion-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *convulsion ; -al.*] Pertaining or relating to a convulsion or to convulsions.

cŏn-vŭl'-sion-ar-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *convulsion*, and suff. *-ary ;* Fr. *convulsionnaire.*]

A. *As adj. :* Pertaining to convulsions, convulsive.

> ". . . *convulsionary* struggles . . ."—*Scott.*

† **B.** *As substantive :*

1. *Ord. Lang. :* One affected by convulsions.

2. *Ch. Hist. :* The same as CONVULSIONISTS (q.v.).

Cŏn-vŭl'-sion-ĭsts, *s. pl.* [Eng. *convulsion*, and suff. *-ists ;* Fr. *convulsionnistes.*]

1. *Ch. Hist. :* The name given to a section of the Jansenists who arose in France in 1730. They were accustomed to throw themselves upon the ground and go into convulsions. Three years afterwards an order was sent forth for their imprisonment. [CONVULSIONARY, B. 2.]

2. *Geol. :* (See extract).

> "The *Convulsionists*, or believers in the paramount efficacy of subterranean movement."—*A. Geikie*, in *Macmillan's Mag.*, July, 1881, p. 229.

cŏn-vŭl'-sĭve, *a.* [Fr. *convulsif* (m.), *convulsive* (f.) ; Sp., Port., & Ital. *convulsivo*, all from Lat. *convulsus*, pa. par. of *convello* = to tear up, to pluck up, to wrench off : *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *vello* = to pluck, to pull.] Pertaining to convulsions, produced by convulsions, alternately contracting and relaxing the muscles.

1. *Ord. Lang. :* In a loose sense.

> "But ask thou not if Happiness be there,
> If the loud laugh disguise *convulsive* throe,
> Or if the brow the heart's true livery wear."
> *Scott : The Lord of the Isles*, ii. 1.

2. *Med. :* In the strict sense. [CONVULSION.]

> "*Convulsive* affections have been classed by most nosologists among the neuroses or nervous diseases."—*A Crawford, in Cyclop. Pract. Med.*, i. 466.

cŏn-vŭl'-sĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *convulsive ; -ly.*] In a convulsive manner.

cō'-nў, **cō'-nĕy**, * **cŏn'-ў**, * **cŏn'-eў**, * **co-ni**, * **con-ni**, * **co-nig**, * **co-ning**, * **co-nyng**, * **co-nynge**, *s.* [Sw. *kanin ;* Dan. *kanin ;* Dut. *konijn ;* Ger. *kaninchen*, dimin. of *kanin ;* Gael. *coinean ;* Wel. *cwningen ;* Norm. Fr. *conille, coning ;* O. Fr. *conil, connil, conin, connin, connit ;* Prov. *conil ;* Sp. *conejo ;* Port. *coelho ;* Ital. *coniglio*, from Lat. *cuniculus* = a rabbit, a coney.]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. A rabbit (q.v.). The term is still in use in Acts of Parliament and legal proceedings ; and to a less extent in country districts, where it is generally applied to a wild rabbit.

> "Where earth-delving *conies* keep."
> *Shakesp. : Venus and Adonis*, 687.

* 2. A rabbit skin ; the fur of the rabbit, formerly used for lining and trimming garments.

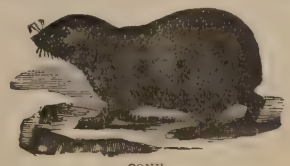
* 3. A term of endearment (cf. *duck, lamb, mouse*, &c.).

* 4. A gull, a flat. (*Slang.*) [CONY-CATCHER.]

II. *Technically :*

* 1. *Her. :* A rabbit borne as a charge.

2. *Scrip. :* The rendering of the Hebrew word שָׁפָן (*shaphan*), occurring in Lev. xi. 5 ; Deut. xiv. 7 ; Psalm civ. 18 ; and Prov. xxx. 26. The animal thus named is described as chewing the cud, but as not being cloven-footed ; as being "exceeding wise," but in dimensions "little upon earth" (Prov. xxx. 24) ; as making its house in the rocks, where, however, a whole colony of them taken collectively are only a feeble folk. The animal referred to is what Bruce calls the Ashkoko,



CONY.

Ganam, and Wabber. It had long been known to exist in the countries adjacent to Palestine, but it was not till March 30, 1843, that it was found within the limits of the Holy Land, among the rocks near the Convent of Mar Saba, on the side of a ravine in the continuation of the Kedron. The Shaphan is *Procavia syriaca* (= * *Hyrax syriacus*). It has short ears, a pointed snout, small black naked feet, and no tail.

> "The high hills are a refuge for the wild goats ; and the rocks for the *conies*."—*Ps.* civ. 18.

cony-burrow, *s.* A rabbit-hole.

cony-fish, coney-fish, *s.* The Burbot, *Lota vulgaris*, one of the Gadidæ. The name cony-fish is given because it lurks in holes like a rabbit. [LOTA.]

cony-wool, *s.* The "wool" or fur of rabbits ; it is used in the manufacture of hats.

* **cō'-nў-cătçh**, *v.t.* [Eng. *cony*, and *catch.*] A cant term for to cheat. (Also absolutely.)

> "Take heed, Signior Baptista, lest you be *cony-catched* in this business."—*Shakesp. : Taming of the Shrew*, v. 1.

* **cō'-nў-cătçh-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *conycatch ; -er.*] A sharper.

* **cŏn'-ў-gĕr**, * **cŏn'-ў-ger**, *s.* [O. Fr. *coninière*, from Lat. *cunicularia.*] A rabbit warren. (The term still survives in place-names, *e.g. Conygore Hill*, in Dorsetshire.)

cŏn'-ўl-ēne, *s.* [Lat. *con(ium) ; -yl ; -ene.*]

Chem. : C_8H_{14}. A hydrocarbon formed by the action of phosphoric anhydride on azoconhydrine when heated to 90°. Conylene is a yellowish oil, having a pungent, disagreeable odour, boiling at 120°. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. Bromine unites with it, forming $C_8H_{14}Br_2$.

cō-nў'-zą, *s.* [Lat. *conyza ;* Gr. κόνυζα (*konuza*) = a strong smelling plant, Fleabane, called by Linnæus *Conyza squamosa*, now *Inula Conyza.*]

Bot. : A genus of Composite plants, the type of the division Conyzeæ, and the sub-division Euconyzeæ. *Conyza camphorata* and *C. marilandica* give out a strong smell of camphor.

cō-nў'-zĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *conyza* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot. : A sub-tribe of Composite plants, tribe Asteroideæ.

* **côo** (1), *s.* [A.S. *ceá.*] [CA (3), *s.*] A jackdaw or a chough.

> "*Coo*, byrde, or schowhe. *Monedula, nodula.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

côo (2), *s.* [Onomatopœic.] The characteristic noise made by pigeons or doves.

> "The trumpeter and laugher, as their names express, utter a very different *coo* from the other breeds."—*Darwin : Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 21.

côo, *v.i.* & *t.* [Coo (2), *s.*]

A. *Intransitive :*

1. *Lit. :* To make a noise, such as that made by a dove or pigeon.

> "The stock-dove only through the forest *coos*."
> *Thomson : Summer.*

2. *Fig. :* To act in a loving way towards any one ; to show affection.

> "Rhyming or wooing now,
> Billing or *cooing* now."
> *Byron : To Thomas Moore.*

B. *Trans. :* To utter or express by cooing. (*Scott : Lady of the Lake*, iii. 2.)

* **cood**, *s.* [CUD.]

* **cood**, *a.* [CUDE.]

cood-ie, cud-ie, *s.* [Icel. *kutr* = a cask for liquor.] A small tub ; a wooden vessel with an upright handle.

> "Nor kept I servants, tales to tell,
> But toom'd my *coodies* a' mysell."
> *Ramsay : Poems*, i. 304.

côof, cufe, *s.* [CHUFF.]

1. A blockhead, a ninny. (*Scotch.*)

> "I started, mutt'ring, blockhead ! *coof !*"
> *Burns : The Vision.*

2. A busybody.

> "The rest seem *coofs* compar'd with my dear Pate."
> *Ramsay : Poems*, ii. 80.

côo'-ĭe, *s.* [A word imitated from the sound.] The cry of the aboriginal Australian natives.

côo'-ĭe, *v.i.* [COOIE, *s.*] To call or cry out like the Australian aborigines.

côo'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Coo, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive :*

1. *Lit. :* The cry or note of pigeons or doves.

> "Whirr of wings in the drowsy air, and the *cooing* of pigeons." *Longfellow : Evangeline*, i. 2.

† 2. *Fig. :* A fondling, an allurement ; an invitation.

> "Let not the *cooings* of the world allure thee."
> *Young : The Complaint*, Night 8.

cook (1), * **coke**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *coquo ;* Ger. *kochen ;* Dan. *koge ;* Dut. *kooken.*] [COOK, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To prepare food for the table, by boiling, roasting, &c.; to dress meat, vegetables, &c.

"The fattest stag I ever *cook'd*."
Massinger: A New Way to Pay Old Debts, i. 2.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To dress or prepare for any purpose.

"Hanging is the word, sir: if you be ready for that, you are well *cooked*."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 4.

2. To dress up or prepare so as to present a false or fraudulent appearance or result; to tamper with, to garble, to falsify.

"The accounts had been *cooked* so as to deceive him."—*Diary of Right Hon. Geo. Rose* (ed. Vernon Harcourt), ii. 13.

3. To ruin, to spoil; to take away the chances of.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To perform the office or duties of a cook.

2. To undergo the process of cooking.

To cook one's goose: To kill; to spoil one's chances of success.

• **cook** (2), *v.i.* [Imitated from the voice of the bird.] To make a sound like a cuckoo.

"Let constant cuckows *cook* on every side."
The Silkwormes, 1,599.

cook (3), **couk,** *v.i.* [Of uncertain etymology.]

1. To appear and disappear by fits and starts.

"Whyles *cookit* underneath the braes,
Below the spreading hazle."
Burns: Hallowe'en.

2. To hide one's self.

"All closs under the cloud of nicht thou *coukka*."
Kennedy: Evergreen, ii. 73, st. 32.

3. To cry *cook*, as children do in the game of hide-and-seek.

cook (4), **cooke,** *v.t.* [Icel. *koka* = to gulp; *kok* = the gullet.] To take a long drink of any liquid.

• **cook** (5), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To throw. (*Grose.*)

cook (1), * **cooke,** * **coke,** *s.* [A.S. *cóc*, from Lat. *coquus*.] One who prepares food for the table by boiling, roasting, &c.

". . . one mistress Quickly is . . . his *cook*, . . ."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 2.

cook (2), *s.* [Cook (2), *v.*] The sound made by the cuckoo.

cook (3), **cooke,** *s.* [Cook (4), *v.*] A long draught of any liquid, a gulp. (*Scotch.*)

". . . I'll get a *cooke* o' the air o' heaven again."—*Perils of Man*, ii. 101.

cooked, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Cook (1), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Prepared or dressed for the table.

2. *Fig.:* Prepared so as to present a false or fraudulent appearance; garbled, falsified.

cooke'-ite, *s.* [Named after Mr. Cooke, an American mineralogist.]

Min.: A white or yellowish-green flexible mineral, occurring in minute scales, and in slender, sometimes vermicularly bent, six-sided prisms. The hardness is 2·5, the sp. gr. 2·7. Its lustre on the planes of cleavage is pearly. Compos.: Silica, 34·93; alumina, 44·91; lithia, 2·82; potassa, 2·57; and water, 13·41, with a trace of oxide of iron. It is found in the State of Maine. (*Dana.*)

• **cooke'-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *cook*; *-ly.*] Like a cook; with the art or skill of a cook.

cook'-er, *s.* [Eng. *cook* (1), *v.*; *-er.*] One who, or that which, cooks. (*N.E.D.*)

1. A cooking-stove; a vessel in which food is cooked.

2. An article of food that cooks well.

3. One who dresses up or manipulates accounts.

4. A finisher. (*Slang.*)

cook'-er-y, * **cok-er-ie,** *s.* [Eng. *cook*; *-ery.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of dressing food for the table.

"So rare a dish,
Which needs, being recking hot, no *cookery*."
Beaumont: Psyche, c. 9, s. 67.

2. The art or occupation of a cook; the art of dressing and preparing food for the table.

"The most exquisite *cookery* of France."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

* 3. A dainty or tasty dish.

"*Cookeries* were provided in order to tempt his palate."—*North: Life of Ld. Guilford*, ii. 205. (*Davies.*)

4. A place where food is cooked or sold; a kitchen, a cook-shop.

"The pie made and baked at the prison *cookery*."—*Dickens: Pickwick Papers*, ch. xliv.

II. *Fig.:* The act of dressing anything up, as news, accounts, &c., so as to present a false appearance; garbling, tampering with.

"That art of *cookery*, which our brother newsmongers so much excell in."—*Tatler*, No. 11.

cook'-house, *s.* [Eng. *cook*, and *house.*]

Naut.: The galley; an erection on a ship's deck containing the caboose or cooking apparatus.

cook'-i-a, *s.* [Named after the immortal navigator Capt. James Cook, who was born of humble parentage at Marton, six miles from Stockton-on-Tees, on Oct. 27, 1728, and was killed at Owhyhee, in the Sandwich Islands, Feb. 14, 1779.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Aurantiaceæ; that to which the orange belongs. It consists of small trees with unequally pinnate leaves. *Cookia punctata* bears an eatable fruit called Wampee, about the size of a pigeon's egg. It is esteemed as food in China and the Indian Archipelago. There are other species of the same genus, known also by the name of Wampee.

cook'-ie, cook'-y, *s.* [Dut. *koekje* = a little cake, dimin. of *koek* = a cake.] A kind of small sweet-bread for eating at tea. (*Scotch.*)

"Muckle obliged to ye for your *cookies*, Mrs. Shortcake."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

cook'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Cook (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of dressing or preparing food for the table by boiling, roasting, &c.

2. The art or science of a cook.

II. *Fig.:* The act of dressing up or falsifying accounts, &c., so as to present a false or fraudulent appearance or result.

cooking-range, *s.* An arrangement for cooking purposes, in which the grate, oven, boiler, &c., are ranged in a row, and set in brickwork within the fireplace.

cooking-stove, *s.* A structure, usually of iron, containing a fuel-chamber and ovens, with holes into which pots may be set to boil the contents. (*Knight.*)

* **cook'-maid,** *s.* [Eng. *cook*, and *maid.*] A maid or female servant who prepares food for the table by cooking.

". . . Sisly, the *cook-maid*, . . ."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. VIII.

cook'-room, *s.* [Eng. *cook*, and *room.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A kitchen.

2. *Naut.:* The galley of a ship; a room in which the food is prepared for the crew; a cookhouse.

". . . in all their ships the *cook-rooms* are built in their forecastles, . . ."—*Raleigh: Essays.*

cook'-shop, * **cook's shop,** *s.* [Orig. two words.] An eating-house.

† **cook'-y** (1), *s.* [Eng. *cook*; suff. *-y.*] A female cook.

cook'-y (2), *s.* [Cookie.]

côol (1), * **cole** (1), * **coole,** * **coule,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *cól*; Dut. *koel*; Dan. *køl*, *kölig* = cool, chilly; Icel. *kul* = a cold breeze; Sw. *kylig*; Ger. *kühl* = cool.] [Cold.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Slightly or moderately cold; of a temperature between hot and cold.

"Coolde (*Cole* or summwhat colde P.). *Algidus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Cooling; affording a degree of coolness.

"To rest thy weary person in the shadow *coole*?"
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 63.

3. Not retaining or causing heat; light.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of persons:*

(1) Not excited by passion or feeling; not ardent or eager; quiet, unexcited, deliberate, self-possessed, calm.

(2) Slightly cold or reserved in manner; chilling, frigid.

(3) Impudent, presuming. (*Colloquial.*)

2. *Of things:*

(1) Presenting an appearance of coolness.

* (2) Dispirited, downcast.

"Then comford he caght in his *cole* hert.
Destr. of Troy, 9,254.

(3) Deliberate; not done or determined on hastily.

(4) Manifesting coolness or frigidity of feeling; repellent.

(5) Impudent, presuming. (*Colloquial.*)

¶ (1) *A cool card:* An impudent, self-possessed fellow, whom nothing can put out of countenance. (*Slang.*)

(2) Used of money; implying a large sum. (*Dickens: Great Expectations*, ch. lvii.)

B. *As subst.:* Coolness; moderate temperature.

"They that wolde ride in the *cole* of the mornynge."—*Merlin*, I. ii. 191.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *cool*, *cold*, and *frigid:* "In the natural sense, *cool* is simply the absence of warmth; *cold* and *frigid* are positively contrary to warmth; the former in regard to objects in general, the latter to moral objects: in the physical sense the analogy is strictly preserved. With regard to the passions, *cool* designates a freedom from agitation, which is a desirable quality. *Coolness* in a time of danger, and *coolness* in an argument, are alike commendable. As *cool* and *cold* respect the affections, the *cool* is opposed to the friendly, the *cold* to the warm-hearted, the *frigid* to the animated; the former is but a degree of the latter. A reception is said to be *cool*; an embrace to be *cold*; a sentiment *frigid*. *Coolness* is an enemy to social enjoyments; *coldness* is an enemy to every moral virtue; *frigidity* destroys all force of character. *Coolness* is engendered by circumstances; it supposes the previous existence of warmth; *coldness* lies often in the temperament, or is engendered by habit; it is always something vicious; *frigidity* is occasional, and is always a defect. Trifling differences produce *coolness* sometimes between the best friends: trade sometimes engenders a *cold* calculating temper in some minds: those who are remarkable for apathy will often express themselves with *frigid* indifference on the most important subjects." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *cool* and *dispassionate*, see Dispassionate.

• **cool-cup,** *s.* A cooling beverage.

† **cool-headed,** *a.* Deliberate, calm, self-possessed; not hasty or easily excited.

"The old, *coolheaded*, general law, . . ."—*Burke: Lett. to the Sher. of Bristol.*

cool-tankard, *s.* A cooling beverage composed of ale, wine, lemon-juice, spices, and borage or other herbs.

cool-wort (1), *s.*

Bot.: In America the popular name of a saxifragaceous plant, *Tiarella cordifolia*, the properties of which are diuretic and tonic. It is prepared by the Shakers. (*Ogilvie.*)

côol (2), * **cole** (2), * **coyle,** *s.* [Cole, Kail.]

cool-wort (2), *s.* [Colewort.]

* **cool** (3), * **cole** (3), *s.* [Coal.]

côol, * **colen,** * **colyn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *cólian* = to be or become cool; O. S. *kólón*; M. H. Ger. *kuolen*; Dut. *koelen.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To make cool, to allay or moderate heat; to reduce to a temperature between hot and cold.

"*Colyn* or kelyn. *Frigefacio*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To afford coolness or shelter from the heat.

"Ye shady beeches, and ye *cooling* streams."
Pope: Pastorals, Summer, 18.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of things:* To moderate or calm excitement, passion, or zeal; to quiet, to calm, to appease, to allay.

". . . it might have *cooled* their zeal."—*Swift.*

† 2. *Of persons:* To calm, to moderate the excitement or ardour of.

"The Yorke shire menne, beyng glad of this small victory, were well *cooled* . . ."—*Hall: Edw. IV.*, an. 8.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To become cool; to grow less hot; to lose heat.

"Come, who is next? Our liquor here *cools*."—*Ben Jonson.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of persons:* To become less impassioned or ardent; to become cool or reserved in manner; to calm down.

"Thou hast described
A hot friend *cooling* . . ."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 2.

2. *Of things:* To moderate, to be appeased or calmed; to lose strength or force.

"Whatever loyalty the nation had anciently felt to the royal house had *cooled* during the long absence of two sovereigns."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

côôled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Cool, *v.*]

côôl'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *cool; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Anything which cools or abates heat. [II. 1.]

2. *Fig.:* Anything which allays excitement, passion, or zeal.

3. A lock-up or prison. (*Slang.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Med.:* A medicine or preparation intended to abate heat or excitement in the blood.

2. *Brewing:* A large vat, relatively broad and shallow, in which the beer is cooled. Mechanical appliances are sometimes used to expedite the process. (*Knight.*)

3. *Domestic:*

(1) An ice-chest or safe for viands in hot weather.

(2) A tin vessel with lid, faucet, and non-conducting jacket, for containing ice-water. (*Knight.*)

4. *Sugar-making:* A trough in which condensed cane-juice from kettles or vacuum-pans is placed to crystallize. (*Knight.*)

côo'-lie, côo'-lў (pl. *coolies*), *s.* [Mahratta, &c., *kolee* (*koli*) = a fisherman, a hunter, a particular caste. (*Molesworth.*) Hind. *kuli* = a labourer. There is also an aboriginal tribe called *Coles* in the north of Orissa.] Originally a name derived from an Indian hill or jungle aboriginal tribe, members of which occasionally took service with Europeans in India as labourers or porters; hence a labourer in or from India, or from any part of the East. Thus there are Chinese "coolies" in Demarara, the West Indies, and elsewhere. (Till lately Anglo-Indian, now used as an English word.)

côol'-in, *s.* [Etymology not apparent.] A sport of great antiquity still retained in the Highlands of Scotland. (See a description in Jamieson.)

"The bread and cheese of the *Coolin* are next divided and eaten . . ."—*Clan-Albin*, i. 122-3.

côol'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Cool, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of making cool.

2. The act or state of becoming cool or of losing heat.

cooling-board, *s.* A board on which a corpse is laid previous to its being placed in the coffin. (*U. S.*)

cooling card, *s.* A phrase probably borrowed from primero, or some other game in which money was staked upon a card. A card so decisive as to cool the courage of the adversary. Hence, *fig.*, something to damp or overwhelm the hopes of an expectant. (*Nares.*)

"There all is marr'd; there lies a *cooling card*."
Shakesp.: 1 *Hen. VI.*, v. 3.

cooling-floor, *s.* A large shallow tank in which wort is cooled. (*Knight.*)

coolis, *s.* [Cullice.]

côol'-ish, *a.* [Eng. *cool; -ish.*] Rather cool.

". . . the nights began to grow a little *coolish* at this time of the year."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, i.

côol'-lў, *adv. & a.* [Eng. *cool; -ly.*]

A. *As adverb:*

I. *Literally:*

1. In a cool manner or state; without heat or sharp cold.

2. Lightly; not so as to cause heat.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. In a cool, calm, or deliberate manner; without heat, passion, or ardour; deliberately, calmly.

"Motives that address themselves *coolly* to our reason, . . ."—*Atterbury.*

2. In a cool or rather cold manner; without warmth or cordiality.

3. In a cool or impudent manner; with effrontery.

". . . a matter which the authorities of Liege *coolly* declared to be not at all their business, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Somewhat cool; coolish.

"Keeping my sheep among the *coolly* shade."
Spenser: Colin Clout, 58.

côol'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *cool; -ness.*]

I. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being cool; a gentle cold; a moderate degree of temperature between hot and cold.

"The fragrant air its *coolness* still retains."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Calmness, deliberation; freedom from excitement or haste.

". . . we have the expertness and *coolness* of veterans."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Frigidity, want of cordiality in manner or disposition; indifference.

". . . *coolness* had arisen between us."—*Melmoth: Cicero*, bk. i., lett. iv.

3. Extreme self-possession bordering on insolence; unabashed impudence; effrontery.

* **côol'-rĭfe,** * **cooll-riff,** *a.* [Cauldrife.]

1. *Lit.:* Cool, cold; feeling a tendency to cold.

"And fain, fain was she of the *coollriff* shade."
Ross: Helenore, p. 27.

2. *Fig.:* Cool, cold, indifferent.

* **côol'-stŏck,** *s.* [Eng. *cole*, as in colewort (?), and *stock.*] Colewort. (*Wright.*)

* **coolth,** *s.* [Eng. *cool*, and suff. *-th.* Cf. *warmth.*] Coolness.

". . . seated themselves out of doors . . . for *coolth* and chat."—*Madame D'Arblay: Diary*, ii. 77.

côo'-lў, *s.* [Coolie.]

côom (1), *s.* [Etym. uncertain.]

1. The wooden frame used in building the arch of a bridge; centering.

". . . the frame, or *coom*, on which it was raised, . . ."—*P. Inverek: Loth. Statist. Acc.*, xvii. 8.

2. The lid of a coffin, from its being arched.

coom-ceil'd, *a.* A term applied to a garret-room, of which the *ceiling* receives its peculiar form from that of the rafters and crossbeams, within which the lath and plaster extend so as to form a sort of arch. (*Scotch.*)

côom (2), *s.* [Fr. *écume* = foam, dross.]

* 1. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth. (*Philips.*)

2. A term applied to refuse matters, such as soot, smoke-black, coal-dust, the mould which forms on some liquids, the drip of journal-boxes, naves of wheels, &c. (*Knight.*)

3. The dust which falls from large coals. (*Scotch.*)

¶ *Smiddy coom:* The ashes of a blacksmith's furnace.

côomb (1), **cōmb** (*b* silent), * **coome,** *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *comble* = a heaping, from Lat. *cumulus* = a heap; *cumulo* = to heap up. (*Skeat.*)] A measure for corn, containing four bushels or half a quarter.

côomb (2), **côombe** (*b* silent), **combe,** *s.* [Wel. *cwm* (pron. *koom*) = a hollow between two hills, a dale; Corn. *cum*; Ir. *cumar* = a valley. (*Skeat.*)] A valley between hills, a dell, a dale; in the south of Scotland, the bosom of a hill, having a semicircular form.

"The dark cock bayed above the *coomb*."
Queen's Wake, p. 228.

* **coome,** *s.* [Coomb (1), *s.*]

côom'-ĭe, *s.* [A West African word.] A large present, in place of customs' duty, demanded by the kings and chiefs on the Bonny and other South African rivers, from supercargoes of ships, for the permission to trade with the natives. (*Ogilvie.*)

côom'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *coom* (2), *s.*; *-y.*] Begrimed with the dust of coals, soot, &c.

". . . my fingers are *coomy*."—*The Entrail*, ii. 22.

côon, *s.* [An abbreviation of *racoon* (q.v.).] A racoon.

¶ *A gone coon:* A person hopelessly lost or ruined. (*American Slang.*)

"If you start in any business with an empty pocket, you are a *gone coon*."—*Reade: Never Too Late to Mend*, ch. xxxvi.

côon'-dą, côon'-dĭ, *s.* [A Senegal word (?).]

coonda-oil, coondi-oil, *s.* The oil of *Carapa guineensis*, a tree of the order Meliaceæ, growing in Senegal. It is closely akin to *C. guianensis*, from Guiana, which yields the Carap or Crab oil. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

côop (1), *s.* [Cop.] A small heap or mound.

côop (2), * **cupe, coup,** *s.* [A.S. *cỹpa* = a basket; Dut. *kuip* = a tub; Ger. *kufe* = a coop, a tub; Icel. *kúpa* = a cup, a bowl, a basin; O. H. Ger. *chuofa*; M. H. Ger. *kuofe*, from Lat. *cupa*; Fr. *cuve* = a tub, a vat. Cf. Gr. *κύπη* (*kupē*) = a hole, a hut. (*Skeat.*)]

1. A cage or pen for birds formed of a box of boards grated, barred, or wired on one side. It is generally used to keep fowls in while being fattened, or while travelling.

"The cask, the *coop*, the floated cord."
Cowper: The Castaway.

† 2. A cage or pen for animals.

3. A barrel or cask for liquor.

4. An apparatus made of wicker-work used for catching fish.

5. A coop-cart (q.v.).

"*Coops* an' carts were unco rare."
Piper of Peebles, p. 5.

coop-cart, coup-cart, cowp-cart, *s.* A close cart for manure, liquids, &c.

côop, *v.t.* [Coop, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To confine in a coop; to shut up in a pen.

2. To cooper; to hoop round.

"He *coopit* a coggie for our gudwife,
And, heigho! but he *coopit* it braw."
Jacobite Relics, ii. 84.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To confine or shut up in a narrow compass; to crowd. (Generally followed by *up in* or *up within.*)

"The Commons, who were *cooped up in* a narrow space, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. To cramp, to confine, to narrow.

"The contempt of all other knowledge, . . . *coops* the understanding up within narrow bounds, . . ."—*Locke.*

côoped, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Coop, *v.*]

côop-ée', *s.* [Fr. *coupé.*] A step or movement in dancing. [Coupee.]

côop'-ẽr, * **coup'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *coop*, v.; *-er.* M. Ger. *küfer*; Dut. *kuiper.*]

1. One whose trade it is to make and repair casks, barrels, tubs, &c.

"The *couper's* house is heelde by hooping fattes."
Gascoigne: The Fruites of Warre.

¶ The London coopers were incorporated into a guild or company in A.D. 1501.

2. A popular name for a beverage composed of stout and porter in equal proportions. The name is said to be derived from the custom at breweries of allowing the coopers each day a certain quantity of stout and porter, which they were in the habit of mixing before drinking.

¶ The *tight-cooper*, as also the *wet-cooper*, makes casks for holding liquid, and is the representative of the first inventor. The *dry-cooper* makes casks for goods not in a liquid state, such as flour, rice, dried fruits, soda, &c. The *white-cooper* makes butter casks, tubs, pails, and churns, and combines in some measure the skill and knowledge of his two elder brothers. A *cooper-in-general* is seldom a skilled workman, but a jobber and mender of other men's work. (*Weale.*)

cooper's hammer, *s.* A hammer with a narrow peen, whose length is in the plane of the motion of the hammer; used for battering and flaring an iron hoop to fit the bulge of a cask. Also called a flue-hammer.

cooper's plane, *s.* A long plane set in slanting position, sole upward, upon which staves are jointed. A jointer. Planes and

shaves are or may be used in smoothing the work. (*Knight.*)

ccoper's wood, *s.*

Bot.: Alphitonia excelsa, one of the Rhamnads.

côop'-ẽr, *v.t. & i.* [COOPER, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To operate on in the manner of a cooper.

B. *Intrans.:* To follow the trade or occupation of a cooper; to make and repair casks, barrels, tubs, &c.

côop'-ẽr-ąğe, *s.* [Eng. *cooper; -age.*]

1. The trade or business of a cooper; the coopering of casks, &c.

2. A place where the trade or business of a cooper is carried on; a place for the manufacture and repairs of casks, barrels, &c.

"Warehouses, soap-walks, *cooperages*, &c."—*Defoe: Tour through Great Britain*, i. 26. (*Davies.*)

3. The price paid for work done by a cooper.

* **cō-ŏp'-ẽr-ant,** *a. & s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *coopérer* = to work together, as if from a Lat. *coopero: co* = *con* = with, together, and *opero* = to work; *opus* = work.]

A. *As adj.:* Operating or working together with; cooperating.

"Bounded and conditioned by *cooperant* Reason, . . ."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), viii. 130-1.

B. *As subst.:* A cooperating agent; one who or that which cooperates with another for a common end.

". . . no cause thereof nor *cooperant* thereto."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 383.

cō-ŏp'-ẽr-āte, *v.i.* [Pref. *co* = *con* = with, and Lat. *operatus*, pa. par. of *operor* = to work; *opus* = work; Ital. *cooperare;* Sp. *cooperar;* Fr. *coopérer.*]

1. *Of persons:* To act or operate conjointly with others for a common end; to labour in conjunction for the promotion of the common advantage.

". . . whose hard fate it has been to *cooperate* with Spaniards . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

2. *Of things:* To concur or unite in producing the same effect, or in promoting the same object. (Generally followed by *with* before the person or thing assisted.)

"Nature and habit *cooperating* . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

* (*a*) Followed by *to* before the end in view.

(*b*) Followed by *in.*

3. To contribute to.

"Bring all your lutes and harps of heav'n and earth; Whate'er *cooperates* to the common mirth."
Crashaw: The Name above every Name.

cō-ŏp'-ẽr-āt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COOPERATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of labouring together with others for a common end; cooperation.

cō-ŏp-ẽr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *cooperatio;* Fr. *coopération;* Sp. *cooperacion.*] [COOPERATE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of persons:* The act of labouring together with others for a common end; conjoint or concurrent labour or efforts.

". . . zealous and strenuous *cooperation*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. *Of things:* Concurrence in producing the same effect or in promoting the common advantage.

II. *Political Economy:*

1. *Definition:* The combined action of numbers of persons. It is of two kinds: *simple* cooperation, when several individuals help each other in the same employment, and *complex* cooperation, when they do so in different employments.

2. *Hist.:* The pioneer of cooperation in Britain and America was Robert Owen. For some details of his views and work see COMMUNISM. Though his great philanthropic projects failed, yet they suggested cooperation. Not that the idea was really new; it had been practised to a limited extent in most countries. It is a form of partnership. It may be of two kinds, cooperation in production and cooperation in distribution. During the French revolution of 1848, the Constituent Assembly voted the equivalent of £120,000 sterling to encourage cooperation, a commission being appointed to distribute the sum among workmen desirous of rising to the level of capitalists. About 300 cooperative societies at once sprung into existence, 100 of them in Paris, the rest in the provinces, all of which became extinct within twenty years, except, it is believed, about twenty. Most of the twenty, however, rose to prosperity, as did others to a larger extent which had not obtained government assistance. The movement spread to Germany, but few of the cooperative societies there are for production. The Rochdale Cotton Mill was founded in 1856, and in 1864 the Wholesale Society was established at Manchester, and that at Glasgow was founded some five years later. In 1873 the Cooperative Union was organized, and the annual production by societies connected with it is estimated at over £5,000,000. The Wholesale Society (for the two are practically one institution) has depôts in Ireland and America, and on the Continent. It possesses a small fleet of steamers, and carries on boot and shoe and cloth factories and soap works. Cooperation in distribution is designed to save the retail profits by dispensing with the middlemen. Rochdale is, as Mr. Holyoake words it, the "Mecca of cooperation." In 1844 a few flannel-weavers clubbed together their small subscriptions and founded a small cooperative store. It has risen to great prosperity, and its success has led to the establishment of a multitude of other stores of a like nature. In the United States cooperation has made less progress than in Britain, and there is nothing here to compare in importance with the famous Rochdale experiment. There has been a large development of mutual insurance, and the building and loan societies of Philadelphia form another example of cooperative action. Cooperative distribution has attained no marked success, and cooperative production still less. Profit-sharing is the nearest approach to this principle in manufacturing concerns.

cō-ŏp'-ẽr-āt-ĭve, *a.* [Pref. *co*, and Eng. *operative* (q.v.).] Labouring conjointly or concurrently with others for a common end, or the promotion of the common advantage.

"The same hath reason made so agreeable, so obeysant, so frendly, and *cooperative*."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 522.

cooperative society, *s.* A society designed for cooperative purposes. [COOPERATION.]

cooperative stores, *s. pl.* [STORES. See also COOPERATION.]

cō-ŏp'-ẽr-āt-ŏr, *s.* [Lat. *cooperator;* Fr. *coopérateur;* Sp. *cooperador;* Ital. *cooperatore.*] [COOPERATE.] One who labours with another for a common end, or the promotion of the common advantage.

côop'-ẽr-ĭng, *a. & s.* [Eng. *cooper; -ing.*]

A. *As adj.:* Following the trade or occupation of a cooper.

B. *As subst.:* The trade or occupation of a cooper; the art or business of manufacturing and repairing casks, barrels, tubs, &c., and all kinds of circular or elliptic wooden vessels bound together by hoops.

cō-ŏp-ẽr-tō'-rĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

Arch.: The roof of a building. (*Weale.*)

† **côop'-ẽr-ў,** * **côo'-pẽr-ĭe,** *s. & a.* [Eng. *cooper; -y.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The trade or occupation of a cooper.

2. A place where cooper's work is done; a cooperage.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the trade of a cooper; of the nature of cooper's work.

". . . steepe the wheat within certaine *cooperie* vessels made of wood, . . ."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xviii., ch. vii.

† **cō-ŏpt',** *v.t.* [Fr. *coopter*, from Lat. *coopto* = to elect into a body.] To elect into any body; to cooptate.

* **cō-ŏp'-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *cooptatus*, pa. par. of *coopto* = to elect into a body: *co* = *con* = with, together, and *opto* = to choose.] To choose or elect into any body. (*Cockeram.*)

cō-ŏp-tā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *cooptation;* Ital. *cooptazione;* Sp. *cooptacion*, from Lat. *cooptatio* = an electing into a body; *coopto* = to elect into a body.]

* **1.** The act of choosing or selecting; choice, selection.

"In the first election and *cooptation* of a friend, . . ."—*Howel: Letters*, bk. i., § 5, Lett. 20.

2. The act of electing or assuming into a body or office by the members of that body, as, for example, when a person is elected fellow of a college or society by the existing body of fellows.

". . . two were chosen by suffrage, and three by *cooptation*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.*

* **cō-or-dāin',** *v.t.* [Pref. *co* = *con* = with, and Eng. *ordain* (q.v.).] To ordain or appoint together or at the same time.

* **cō-or'-dĭn-ąnce,** *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *ordinance* (q.v.).] A joint ordinance.

cō-or'-dĭn-ąte, *a. & s.* [Pref. *co* = *con;* Lat. *ordinatus*, pa. par. of *ordino* = to arrange in order or rank; *ordo* = an order.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Holding the same rank; not subordinate; of equal rank or authority.

"Whether there was one Supreme Governor of the whole world, or many *coordinate* powers, presiding over each country, climate or particular place."—*Law: Theory of Religion*, pt. ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Biol.:* Of the same order, of the same rank; not subordinate the one to the other, but standing on the same level.

"The *coordinate*, like other movements of the voluntary muscles, are liable to be influenced by passions and affections of the mind."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. vii., p. 196.

2. *Law & Gram.:* A term used in the explanation of clauses doubtful in their meaning when these occur in Acts of Parliament. If two clauses are equally governed by a third one, the two are said to be coordinate to each other, or simply coordinate.

¶ *Coordinate* in this sense is opposed to *subordinate*, which is the term used when, of two clauses, one is grammatically governed by another. (*Wharton.*)

B. *As substantive:*

Geom., &c. (*Pl.*)*:* Two lines, generally at right angles to each other, employed to fix the place of any point. Thus on a globe parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude are coordinates, which, taken together, fix, with nearly mathematical accuracy, the position of any place on the globe, and would do so with perfect exactness were it a strictly geometrical figure. It is not essential that the angles made by two coordinates be right angles, though right angles are most commonly employed as most convenient for use.

¶ The reason why the term coordinate was given is that if various points in a curve be fixed by such lines the several points of the curve may be treated in order. Descartes first introduced the method of fixing the position of a point or series of points in the way just described. It is now continually in use. One division is into Rectilinear and Polar Coordinates, each of which may be in a plane or in space (that is, not in a given plane).

cō-or'-dĭn-āte, *v.t.* [COORDINATE, *a.*] To make coordinate; to arrange in proper orders and classes; to adjust, to harmonize.

"The different parts of each being must be *coordinated* in such a manner as to render the total being possible."—*Watts.*

cō-or'-dĭn-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COORDINATE, *v.*]

cō-or'-dĭn-āte-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *coordinate; -ly.*] In a coordinate manner or degree; without subordination; in the same rank, relation, or degree.

cō-or'-dĭn-āte-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *coordinate; -ness.*] The state or quality of being coordinate, or of the same degree or rank; equality of rank or authority.

cō-or'-dĭn-āt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COORDINATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of making coordinate; coordination.

cō-or-dĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Ital. *coordinazione;* Sp. *coordinacion.*]

1. The act of making coordinate, or bringing into a state of equality of degree or rank; the act of arranging in due rank and order.

"The *coordination* of muscular movement by the cerebellum."—*Carpenter*, in *Webster.*

2. The state or quality of being coordinate or of equal rank and authority.

"...a rare *coordination* of power..."—*Howel: Pre-eminence of Parliament.*

cō-or′-dĭn-āt-ĭve, *a.* [Eng. *coordinat(e); -ive.*]

Gram.: Expressing coordination.

coos-er, *s.* [Courser.] A stallion. (*Scotch.*)

***coo-sin,** *a. & s.* [Cousin.]

cō-ŏs′-sĭ-fied, *a.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *ossified* (q.v.).] Ossified together; converted into bone; uniting separate portions together.

"The sacrum is not completely preserved, three *cōssified* centra remain."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, vol. xiii., p. 199 (1873).

coost, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [Cast, *v.*] Cast. (*Scotch.*)

"They hae *coost* up my kindred to Rob to me already..."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

***coost,** *s.* [Coast.]

***cooste,** *s.* [Cost (1), *s.*] Costmary.

"*Cooste*, herbe. *Costus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***coos-tre,** *s.* [Costere.]

côot, ***coote (1),** ***cote (1),** *s.* [Dut. *koet*; Wel. *cwtiar* = a bob-tailed hen, from *cwta* = short, docked; *cwtan* = to dock, and *iar* = a hen; *cwtiad*, *cwtyn* = a plover; Gael. *cut* = a bob-tail, *cutach* = short, docked. (*Skeat.*)]

1. *Ornithology:*

(1) A British wading bird, *Fulica atra*, belonging to the family Rallidæ, and the subfamily Gallinulinæ (Water Hens). The head and neck are deep black, the upper parts slaty black, those beneath bluish ash, the bill and frontal plate white, the former with a slightly roseate hue, iris crimson, feet ash-coloured with greenish tinge below the knee, above it yellow or greenish red. It occurs in Britain,

COOT.

but is more abundant in Holland and France. It is found also in Germany, Switzerland, and throughout Europe. It has been seen also in Japan. Its appropriate habitat is in rushy sheets of water. The nest, built early in the spring, is made of rushes, grasses, &c. It deposits from seven to ten eggs of a brownish white colour, spotted with dark brown. It remains in this country in winter in sheets of water near the sea, the mud flats at Southampton being one of its favourite places of resort.

"*Coote*, byrde. *Mergus, fullica.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

(2) The Guillemot. (*Scotch.*)

2. A simpleton, a silly fellow. (*Provincial.*)

***coote (2),** ***cote (2),** *s.* [Cot (1), *s.*]

"*Coote*, lytylle howse."—*Prompt. Parv.*

coothay, *s.* [Native Indian name.]

Fabric: A striped satin made in India. (*Knight.*)

côoth′-ĭe, *a.* [Couth.] Kind, affectionate. (*Scotch.*)

"And see that ye be *coothie* till her."—*Daff: Poems*, p. 100.

côot′-ĭe, côot′-ў, *a.* [Eng. *coot*; *-ie*, *-y.*] A term applied to those fowls whose legs are clad with feathers.

"Rejoice, ye birring paitricks a';
Ye *cootie* moorcocks, crousely craw."
Burns: Tam Samson's Elegy.

côot′-ĭe, *s.* [Coodie.]

1. A wooden kitchen dish.

2. A bucket shaped like a barrel.

cŏp (1), *s.* A policeman (*U. S. slang*).

cŏp (2), ***coppe,** *s.* [A.S. *copp*; Dut. *kop*; O. H. Ger. *choph*; Icel. *koppr*; Dan. *kop*; Sw. *kopp.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The top or summit of anything; the extreme point. *Used*—

(1) Of a hill, a house, a tree, &c.

"Thei . . . ledde him to the *cop* of the hil."—*Wycliffe: Luke*, iv. 29.

(2) Of the head of a man.

"Bi the *coppe* he hinn nam."—*Layamon*, i. 80.

2. A tuft on the heads of birds, a crest.

3. A blow. (*Slang.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fort.:* A merlon or portion of a battlement.

2. *Spinning:*

(1) The conical ball of thread wound upon a spindle or tube in a spinning-machine, and removable by slipping therefrom. Also called *coppin* (q.v.).

(2) A tube, also known as a *quill* (q.v.), for winding silk upon in given lengths for market, a substitute for skeins. Being hollow it may be placed on the spindle or skewer of any winding-machine. The silk end is secured in a slot, as in the case of spools. (*Knight.*)

cŏp (3), *s.* [A contraction for Eng. *copper* (?).] A term occurring only in the following compound.

cop-rose, *s.* A poppy, *Papaver Rhœas.* It is called also *Copper-rose* (q.v.).

***cŏp (1),** *v.t.* [Cop (2), *s.*] To throw at the head.

"I could have *cop't* them at their pates."
Bloomfield: The Horkey. (*Davies.*)

cŏp (2), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from O. Fr. *caper* = to seize.] To catch. (*Slang.*)

cō-pā′-hēne, *s.* [Copaiba oil.]

cō-pa-hĭl′-ēne, *s.* [Copaiba oil.]

cŏp-aĭ′-ba, cō-paĭ′-va, ca-pĭ′-vĭ, *s.* [Fr. *copahu*; Sp. *copayba*, from Port. (Brazilian Indian?) *copaiba.*]

Pharm.: The balsam or oleo-resin obtained from incisions made in the trunk of *Copaifera multijuga* and other species of Copaifera (q.v.). Copaiba is about the consistence of olive oil, light in colour and transparent, with a peculiar odour, and an acrid aromatic taste; it is perfectly soluble in an equal volume of benzene; it does not become gelatinous when heated to 270° Fahr., and is not fluorescent. It contains a resin, Copaivic acid, and an essential oil, Copaiba oil. It dissolves one-fourth of its weight of magnesia carbonate when heated, and remains transparent; it is said that a small quantity of water contained in the balsam first combines with the magnesia, forming a hydrate which is soluble in the resin. Copaiba acts as a stimulant on the mucous membranes, especially on the genito-urinary organs. It is also a powerful diuretic.

copaiba balsam, *s.* An oily resin of an amber colour; it is used as a vehicle in oil-painting, and also as a varnish. (*Weale.*)

copaiba oil, *s.*

Chem.: A colourless transparent, mobile, peculiar smelling oil, obtained by distilling Copaiba with water, and drying over calcium chloride and rectifying. It boils at 260°. Its optical rotatory power is 34·18° to the left. It becomes brown and viscid by continued boiling. Chlorine colours it yellow-green, then blue, and then white crystals separate out. Nitric acid heated with it turns it into a resin. When distilled with calcium hypochlorite it yields chloroform. When hydrochloric acid gas is passed into copaiba oil, it precipitates a crystalline hydrochlorate, called also Hydrochlorate of Copahene or Copaivene ($C_{15}H_{24}$·3HCl), which is obtained by recrystallisation from alcohol in transparent prisms, which melt at 77°, and are insoluble in water and cold alcohol, but easily soluble in ether. A liquid substance is formed at the same time, which is called Hydrochlorate of Copahilene. It is a black viscid oil, soluble in alcohol and ether.

copaiba resin, *s.* [Copaivic acid.]

cŏp-aĭ′-fĕ-ra, *s.* [Eng. *copai(ba)*; Lat. *fero* = to bear, to produce.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous plants, sub-order Cæsalpinieæ, tribe Cynometreæ. It has sometimes been placed amongst the Amyridaceæ. The calyx is 4-partite, the petals 0, the stamens 10, declinate. The ovary has two ovules, but the two-valved fruit is only one-seeded. Leaves alternate; pinnated leaflets, sometimes dotted. Inflorescence in axillary and terminal spikes. *C. Jacquini* or *officinalis* furnishes the West Indian Copaiva balsam. *C. Langsdorffi* and *C. coriacea*, with various other species, are said to furnish the Copaiva balsam of Brazil. *C. pubiflora* and *bracteata*, Guiana trees, furnish a very tough timber, called Purple Heart, well fitted to resist the discharges of artillery.

cŏp-aĭ′-va, *s.* [Copaiba.]

cŏp-aĭ′-vēne, *s.* [Copaiba oil.]

cŏp-aĭ′-vĭc, *a.* [Eng. *copaiv(a)*; and suff. *-ic.*]

copaivic acid, *s.*

Chem.: Also called Copahuvic acid. A crystalline resin, which exists in Copaiba balsam. It is separated by dissolving the resins which remain after the oil has been distilled off in aqueous ammonia, and leaving the solution to evaporate in a cool place. It is purified by washing with ether and re-crystallising from alcohol. Copaivic acid forms colourless rhombic crystals, soluble in strong alcohol, which are decomposed on heating. It is to have the formula $C_{20}H_{32}O_2$.

cō-păl′, *s.* [Sp. *copal*, from Mexican *copalli* = resin.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Chem.:* A resin produced by a plant, *Rhus copallinum*, which grows in Mexico. It is obtained in rounded, nearly transparent, masses; is brittle in texture and colourless, or slightly yellow. It is slightly soluble in alcohol and essential oils, and is made into varnish by mixing in a melted state with oils. Compos.: Carbon, 78 to 80·5; hydrogen, 8·7 to 10·5; oxygen, 9 to 10·7 per cent.

¶ (1) *Brazilian copal:* "Copal" flowing from several species of Hymenæa, and from *Trachylobium Martianum.*

(2) *Indian copal:* A resin obtained from *Vateria indica.* It is called in England *Gum animi.*

(3) *Madagascar copal: Hymenœa verrucosa.*

(4) *Mexican copal: Hymenœa Conibaril.*

2. *Min.:* A mineral called fossil copal, copaline, or copalite. [Copalite.]

copal varnish, *s.* A varnish made from copal. It is durable and brilliant, and may be used in the manufacture of philosophical instruments.

cō-păl′-çhê, *s.* [Mexican.]

copalche bark, *s.* The name given to two kinds of bark resembling Cascarilla (q.v.). They are the Brazilian and the Mexican Copalche bark. The former is from *Strychnos pseudo-quina*, and the latter from *Croton pseudo-china.*

cō′-pal-ĭne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *copal*; and suff. *-ine.*]

Min.: The same as Copalite (q.v.).

cō′-pal-ĭte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *copal*; and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A combustible mineral of a yellow, gray, or brown colour. It resembles copal in hardness, colour, lustre, transparency, and in the difficulty with which it is dissolved in alcohol. Compos.: Carbon, 85·7; hydrogen, 11·4; oxygen, 2·9 = 100. It is found in the London clay of Highgate, on which account it is sometimes called Highgate resin. It is found also in the East Indies. Copalite is called also copaline and fossil copal.

cŏp-ăm′-rў, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *cop* = cup, and *amry* = *ambry* (q.v.).] A press or closet for keeping cups, &c.

"A langsald bed, a *copamry*, & ane schuring."—*Aberd. Reg.*

***cō-par′-çen-a-rў,** ***cō-par′-çen-a-rĭe,** *s.* [Eng. *coparcener*; *-y.*] Joint succession or inheritance in any estate; a partnership in heirship.

"In descent to all the daughters in *co-parcenary* . . ."—*Hale: History of Common Law.*

***cō-par′-çen-ēr,** ***cō-par′-çĭn-ēr,** *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *parcener* (q.v.).] One who has part or share with another; a coheir to an estate; a copartner.

"These coheirs are then called *coparceners*; or, for brevity, parceners only."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

***cō-par'-çĕn-ȳ, *cō-par'-çĕn-ĭe,** *s.* [A shortened form of *coparcenary* (q.v.).] An equal share, as of copartners; coparcenary. (*Phillips.*)

"They were to hold the same in *co-parcenie* with the French Protestants."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, VIII. ii. 48. (*Davies.*)

***cō-part',** *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *part* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To share or participate in.

"Wretched to be, when none *coparts* our grief."—*Webster.*

B. *Intrans.:* To sympathise.

". . . will you *copart* with me in this my dejectedness?"—*Heywood: Royall King.*

***cō-part'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Compartment.] A compartment.

† cō-part'-nĕr, *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *partner* (q.v.).]

1. One who has a share with others in any business or common stock; one concerned jointly with others in carrying on any enterprise; a partner or associate in any transaction.

". . . *copartner* with the soul in creation, redemption, sanctification, . . ."—*Hall: Serm. at Exeter.*

2. One who shares or participates in. (Followed by *of.*)

". . . make those whom he addresses *copartners* of his thoughts."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), vii. 129-30.

cō-part'-nĕr-shĭp, *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *partnership* (q.v.).]

1. The state of being copartner or of having an equal or joint share with others in any business or affair; partnership.

". . . close *copartnership* in Government."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, lett. 4.

* 2. Joint succession or inheritance of an estate; joint heirship; coparcenary.

". . . the daughters equally succeeded to their father as in *copartnership*."—*Hale.*

† 3. Those who are copartners in any business or concern.

***cō-part'-nĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *copartner*; *-y.*] The state of being a copartner; copartnership.

***cō'-pa-tāin,** *a.* [A word of uncertain origin, and only found in the passage here quoted. The etymology of the first part of the word is probably Mid. Eng. *cop* = top, summit.] Probably high-raised, peaked, or pointed.

¶ *A copatain hat:* A sugar-loaf hat. [Copple-tank.]

"A silken doublet! a velvet hose! a scarlet cloak! and *a copatain hat!*"—*Shakesp.: Tam. of Shrew*, v. 1.

† cō-păt'-rĭ-ŏt, *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *patriot* (q.v.).] A joint patriot.

cŏp-āy'-vạ, *s.* [Copaiba.]

***cope** (1), *s.* [Cup.]

cōpe (2), ***coope, *kope,** *s.* [The same word as Cap and Cape (q.v.).]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Any covering for the head. [Cap.]

2. A cloak, a cape.

"In kirtles and in *copes* riche
They weren clothed." *Gower*, ii. 46.

† 3. The top or summit of anything. [Cop.]

"Wrapt in dense cloud from base to *cope*."
Tennyson: The Two Voices.

*** II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Anything spread over or covering the head, as a cloud.

"This his . . . her reiny *cope* did upon."
Gower, ii. 101.

2. The arch or canopy of heaven.

". . . nor only Paradise,
In this commotion, but the starry *cope*
Of heaven perhaps, . . ."
Milton: P. L., bk. iv.

3. The roof of a house, and hence the house itself.

"All these things that are contain'd
Within this goodly *cope*, both most and least."
Spenser.

4. The arch over a doorway.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.:* An ecclesiastical vestment resembling a cloak. It takes its name from the *cappa* or hood, which was originally a very necessary and highly ornamental appendage. It is made of various materials: silk, satin, velvet, cloth, &c., of different colours, and richly embroidered. It is fastened across the breast by a jewelled clasp. When laid out flat it is in shape an exact semicircle. It is worn in the Roman Catholic Church by clergy of all ranks. As distinguished from the chasuble (q.v.) it is a processional vestment, while the chasuble is Eucharistic. The cope is one of the vestments worn in Ritualistic churches, but it was decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in the case of Hibbert *v.* Purchas, 1871, that "the cope is to be worn in ministering the Holy Communion on high feast days in cathedrals and collegiate churches, and the surplice in all other ministrations."

COPES.

2. *Founding:* The top part of a mould; the lower is the drag. [Flask.]

3. *Old Law:* A custom or tribute due to the king, or lord of the soil, out of the lead mines in the Wapentake of Wirksworth in Com. Derby. (*Blount: Law Dict.*)

"Egress and Regress to the Kings High-way,
The Miners have; and Lot and *Cope* they pay."
Manlove: Lib. & Customs of Wirksworth (1653).

4. *Arch.:* A crown, arch, or arched lintel. [Coping.]

cope-chisel, *s.* A chisel adapted for cutting grooves.

***cope** (3), *s.* [Cope (3), *v.*]

1. A bargain or exchange.

"To make a *cope* for dearth of hay."—*Greene: Friar Bacon*, p. 157.

2. An encounter, a hostile meeting.

". . . theyr horses refused at the *cope*, . . ."—*Berners: Froissart's Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. clxviii.

¶ *To gain cope:* To attain equality with.

"We should *gain cope* of them and outrun them."—*Adams: Works*, i. 350.

***cope** (4), *s.* [Etym. doubtful: perhaps akin to *cope* (2), s.] A coffin.

". . . it was thocht best . . . to give him grit salt yneuche, a *cope* of leid, and a nuck in the bottome of the Sey-tour, . . ."—*Knox: Hist.*, p. 65.

cōpe (1), *v.t. & i.* [Cope (2), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

*** 1.** To dress in or cover with a cope.

"Thei *copyd* hym as a frere."
Pierce Ploughman's Crede, p. 36.

† 2. To roof or arch over.

"A very large bridge, that is all made of wood, and *coped* over head."—*Addison: On Italy.*

*** B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To bend or arch over; to form an arch.

". . . bending downe and *coping* toward the earth, . . ."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxv., ch. xiii.

2. To jut out, as a wall. (*Weale.*)

***cope** (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *couper* = to cut.] To divide, to share.

cōpe (3), ***copen, *coupe,** *v.t. & i.* [Dut. *koopen*; O. H. Ger. *chouſon*; Goth. *kaupon*; O. S. *kópán, kopian*; Ger. *kopen*; Sw. *köpa*; Dan. *kjöbe:* cognate with A.S. *ceápian* = to cheapen; *ceáp* = a bargain. (*Skeat.*)] [Cheap, Chop.]

*** A.** *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To buy, to bargain for.

"Master, what will you *copen* or by?"
Lydgate: London Lickpeny, st. vii.

2. To pay as a price for, to repay.

"Three thousand ducats, due unto the Jew,
We freely *cope* your courteous pains withal."
Shakesp.: Mer. of Venice, iv. 1.

*** II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To have commerce with.

2. To meet, to encounter, to engage.

"And here's a lord,—come knights from east to west,
And cull their flower, Ajax shall *cope* the best."
Shakesp.: Troil. & Cres., ii. 3.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To have to do with, to meet or deal with.

". . . thou art e'en as just a man
As e'er my conversation *coped* withal."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

2. To engage with as an enemy; to struggle, to contend; to enter into a hostile contest. (Followed by *with* before the opponent.)

"If our free passage they contest;
Cope thou *with* two, I'll match the rest."
Scott: The Lord of the Isles, iii. 18

3. To oppose or contend with successfully; to be a match for.

"Their generals have not been able to *cope* with the troops of Athens."—*Addison: Whig Examiner.*

cō'-pĕck, kō'-pĕck, *s.* [Russian.] A Russian coin, the hundredth part of a rouble (q.v.), and worth about a farthing.

cōped, * copede, *a.* [Cope (2), *s.*] [Copped.]

1. Dressed in or wearing a cope.

"Cam yn thus *copede* at a court there ich dwellede."
—*Piers Ploughman's Crede*, p. 409.

2. Furnished with a coping.

*** cōpe'-man,** *s.* [Dut. *koopman.*] [Chapman.] A merchant, a dealer. [Copesman.]

"A merchant or *cope-man.*"—*Verstegan: Rest. of Dec. Intelt.*, ch. vii.

cŏp'-ĕ-pŏd, *s.* [Copepoda.]

Zool.: Any individual of the Copepoda (q.v.).

"Both marine and fresh water *Copepods* are known."
—*Nicholson: Zool.* (5th ed.), p. 278.

cō-pĕp'-ō-dạ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *κώπη* (*kōpē*) = a handle, an oar, and *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot.]

1. *Zool.:* An order of Crustacea, ranked under the sub-class Entomostraca and the legion Lophyropoda. They are animals of small size, the body divided into two segments, viz., a cephalothorax and an abdomen. There are two pairs of antennæ, two pairs of footjaws, and five pairs of ordinary feet furnished with bristles and adapted for swimming. There is a jointed tail with a tuft of bristles at its extremity. Some are found in fresh water, others are marine. Prof. Huxley says that in addition to the species placed under Copepoda by Latreille and Milne Edwards, the order contains some of the Epizoa or Ichthyophthira. There are two families, the Cyclopidæ, which have but a single eye; and the Cetochilidæ, which have two eyes.

2. *Palæont.:* No certain proof has yet been obtained that the Copepoda occur fossil.

cō-pĕp'-ō-dạn, cō-pĕp'-ō-dŏŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *copepod(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, the Copepoda (q.v.). The first form is also used substantively.

*** cō'-pĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *cope* (3), v.; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A dealer; now only surviving in this sense in the compound *horse-coper* (q.v.).

2. *Lead-mining:* One who contracts to raise lead ore at a fixed rate.

Cŏ-pĕr'-nĭ-cạn, *a.* [Pertaining to Copernicus, the Latinised form of Copernik or Zopernic, a Roman Catholic ecclesiastic, a canon of Thorn, in Prussia. He was born in 1472 or 1473, and died on May 23, 1543.] Pertaining to the celebrated astronomer, Copernicus. [See etymol.]

¶ (1) *Copernican hypothesis:*

Astron.: The view regarding the solar system promulgated by Copernicus, and which he was careful for ecclesiastical reasons to call a hypothesis instead of a theory. Pope Pius VII., in the early part of the nineteenth century, having promised a repeal of the Papal edict against the Copernican system, no offence was afterwards taken at Rome if the Roman Catholic professors called the Copernican views a theory, which they had not before been permitted to do, having been required to employ the term hypothesis. (*Lyell: Princip. of Geol.*, bk. i., ch. iv.)

(2) *Copernican system:*

Astron.: The system of astronomy promulgated by Copernicus, which in most of its essential features was identical with that now accepted. Previous to his time the system in vogue was the Ptolemaic one as modified by Tycho Brahe. Both of these

eminent men had placed the earth in the centre of their system, and made the sun and the planets to revolve around it. Copernicus took the great step forward of placing the sun in the centre, and reducing the earth to the comparatively humble position of a planet. The places which he assigned to the planets were essentially correct, but he failed to explain accurately the laws which regulated their movements. He supposed that they must be united to the central body — the sun — by bars, like Ptolemy's epicycles. It was not till Kepler and Newton had made two other great movements forward that the mechanism of the heavens came to be understood. There is injustice to these men when the term Copernican system is held to embrace discoveries made subsequent to the time of Copernicus. (*Prof. Airy, &c.*)

(3) *Copernican theory:*

Astron.: The theory or explanation given by Copernicus of the solar system. [Copernican hypothesis.]

cŏp-ĕr-nĭ′-çĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Copernicus.] [Copernican.]

Bot.: A genus of palms, tribe Corypheæ, family Sabalidæ. About six species are known, all from tropical America. *Copernicia cerifera* is the Wax-palm, called Carnauba in Brazil. [Wax-palm.]

*** coperone, * coporne, * coperoun, * coperun,** *s.* [O. Fr. *couperon, cuperun* = a summit; *coupron* is still used in Guernsey.] The top or summit, the apex.

"*Coporne*, or coporour of thynge (*coperone* K. H. *coperun* P.). *Capitellum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** coperose,** *s.* [Copperas.]

"*Coperose, Vitriola.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

cōpeş′-māte, *s.* [Eng. *cope* (3), v., and *mate* (q.v.).] One who has dealings or intercourse with another; a partner, an associate. [Cope-man.]

"Misshapen Time, *copesmate* of ugly Night."
Shakesp.: Tarquin and Lucrece, 925.

cōpe′-stŏne, *s.* [Eng. *cope* (2), s., and *stone.*] A head or top-stone; coping.

*** cop-ful,** *s.* [Cupful.]

cŏph′-ĭn-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *κώφινος* (*kōphinos*) = a basket.]

Palæont.: The name given to certain pyramidal impressions in the Silurian rocks, which may have been produced by the stems of encrinites swaying about while the rocks were as yet only micaceous mud. (*Ogilvie*, ed. *Annandale.*)

cō-phō′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *κώφωσις* (*kōphōsis*) = (1) dumbness, (2) deafness.]

Med.: Deafness.

*** cŏp′-hŏ̂us,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *cop* = cup, and *hous* = house.] A place for keeping cups, &c.

"... In the *cophous*, in the keiping of William Douchale, ..."—*Inventories*, A. 1542, p. 73.

cō′-pĭ-a-pīte, *s.* [Named from Copiapo, a volcano, a river, a town, and a district of Northern Chili.]

Min.: A yellow, translucent pearly mineral, consisting of a loose aggregation of granular scales. Hardness, 1·5; sp.gr., 2·14. Compos.: Sulphuric acid, 42·7; sesquioxide of iron, 34·2; water, 23·1 = 100. It was known to the ancients, and was till lately called Misy. It results from the decomposition of iron pyrites. It is found at Goslar in the Hartz, and at Copiapo, in Chili. (*Dana.*)

*** cō′-pĭe, * cō′-pỹ,** *s.* [O. Fr. *copie*; Lat. *copia* = plenty.] [Copy.]

1. Plenty, abundance.

"This Spayne ... hath grete *copy* and plente of castelles."—*Trevisa*, i. 301.

2. A copy.

"Bad him the *copie* bere."—*Langtoft*, p. 293.

3. (*Pl.*): An army, forces (Lat. *copiæ*).

"Thus the knyghtes and squyers turned theyr *copies* on both parties."—*Berners: Froissart's Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cexcix.

cŏp′-ĭed, * co-py-yd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Copy, *v.*]

"*Copyyd. Copiatus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

cŏp′-ĭ-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *copy*; *-er.*]

1. One who copies or transcribes an original; a copyist.

"... *copiers* and transcribers."—*Addison: On Coins.*

2. One who imitates or plagiarizes the style or words of another.

"Without invention a painter is but a *copier*, ..."
Dryden: Dufresnoy.

3. One who follows or imitates an example set by others.

"Our schismaticks in England were the *copiers* of rebellion."—*Dryden: Vindic. of Duke of Guise.*

cōp′-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Cope (3), *s.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of engaging or encountering with.

cōp′-ĭng (2), *s.* [Eng. *cope*; *-ing.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

"... from the foundation unto the *coping.*"—1 *Kings* vii. 9.

2. *Fig.:* Any covering resembling the top course of a wall.

"... crowned by a strong *coping* of wax."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. vii., p. 231.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Masonry:* The top or projecting course on the top of a wall. It should be throated—that is, grooved or channelled underneath, so that the rain should not run down the wall, but drip from the edge.

2. *Ship-building:* The turning the ends of iron lodging-knees so as to hook into the

COPING.

A. Coping (Iron Lodging-knee.) B. The Inner Side of a Ship between Decks. C. The Beams. D. A Port.

beams, and thus ease the strain off the necks of the bolts when the vessel rolls. (*Ogilvie.*)

¶ (1) *A coping over:* A projecting work, bevelled on its underside.

(2) *Flat or parallel coping:* A coping used upon inclined surfaces, as gables, parapets of houses, tops of garden walls, &c.

(3) *Feather-edged coping:* Bedded level and sloping on top.

(4) *Saddle-back coping:* A coping with a curved or doubly inclined top.

coping-stone, *s.* One of the stones forming the coping of a wall, &c.

cō′-pĭ-oŭs, * co-pi-ouse, * co-pi-owse, * co-py-ous, *a.* [O. Fr. *copieux*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *copioso*, from Lat. *copiosus* = plentiful, from *copia* = plenty: *co* = *con* = with, together; *ops* (genit. *opis*) = wealth.]

1. Plentiful, abundant, in abundant quantity.

"... the zealous brethren furnished *copious* matter of ridicule."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

*** 2.** Large in numbers or extent; ample.

"Loo! a *copyous* oost in to metyng to them."—*Wyclife*: 1 *Macc.* xvi. 5.

*** 3.** Fruitful; furnishing anything in abundance; producing freely or largely.

"*Copiouse* or plentevous."—*Prompt. Parv.*

4. Furnishing abundance of matter for consideration, thought, or reflection; extensive, wide, comprehensive.

"... so *copious*, that the study of a whole life cannot exhaust it."—*Sharp: Works*, vol. i., Ser. 3.

5. Fluent, rich in thoughts or language.

"... ever easy, flowing, *copious*, clear, and harmonious."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, Postscript.

6. *Of language, &c.:* Fluent, abundant, varied, rich.

cō′-pĭ-oŭs-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *copious*; *-ly.*]

1. Plentifully, abundantly, freely; in great quantities.

2. Fully, amply, at large; widely, diffusely.

cō′-pĭ-oŭs-nĕss, * cō′-pĭ-oŭs-nĕssę, *s.* [Eng. *copious*; *-ness.*]

1. Plenty, abundance, a large quantity or supply.

*** 2.** Wideness of extent, fulness.

3. Fluency, richness, or fulness of thought or language.

"His usual *copiousness* and force of language."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. Diffusiveness of style in treating of any subject.

*** cŏp′-ist,** *s.* [Eng. *copy*(*y*); *-ist.*]

1. A copier, a transcriber, a copyist.

"He was not ab'e to repair the *copist's* omissions."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 467.

2. One who imitates.

cō-plān′-ar, *a.* [Pref. *co-*, Eng. *plane*, and suff. *-ar.*] Acting or situated in the same plane.

"*Coplanar* with two of the normals at the point."—*Salmon: Geometry of Three Dimensions* (ed. 1874), p. 442.

*** cŏp′-land,** *s.* [Eng. *cop*, s., and *land.*] A piece of land terminating in an acute angle.

*** cō-plant′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *co* = *con*; and Eng. *plant* (q.v.).] To plant at the same time, or in the same place with something else.

*** cop′-mā-kĕr,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *cop* = cup, and Eng. *maker.*] A cup-maker.

"*Hic cipharius*, a *copmaker.*"—*Wright: Vocab.*, p. 213.

*** cop-nien,** *v.t.* [A.S. *copnian.*] To expect, to look for.

cō-pōl′-ar, *a.* [Pref. *co-*, and Eng. *polar* (q.v.).] Having the same pole.

*** coporne,** *s.* [Coperone.]

*** cō-pōr′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Lat. *portio* = a portion, a share.] An equal portion.

"Myselfe will beare a part, *coportion* of your packe."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. ii. 47.

† cŏp′-ŏs, *s.* [Gr. *κόπος* (*kopos*) = (1) a striking, beating, (2) toil, trouble, suffering.]

Med.: Lassitude, fatigue. (*Parr.*)

*** cŏp-ŏ̂ut′,** *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *cop* = cup, and Eng. *out.*] To the bottom of the cup, right out. (Cf. Carouse.)

"Syne all the nobillis therof dranke about,
(I will not say that ilk man playit *copout.*)"
Doug.: Virgil, 36, 51.

*** coppe** (1), *s.* [Cop, *s.*]

*** coppe** (2), *s.* [Cup.]

*** cŏpped, * coppid, * coppyd, * copt,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *coppe* = cop; *-ed.*]

1. Rising to a peak or point, sugar-loaf like, pointed. Applied—

(*a*) To natural objects.

"Where was a lytle *coppyd* hyll, ..."—*Fabyan*, vol. i., ch. cxxiii.

(*b*) To artificial objects.

"With high *copt* hattes, and feathers flaunt a flaunt."
Gascoigne: The Steele Glas.

2. Crested.

"*Coppid* as a lark."—*MS. in Halliwell*, p. 269.

*** cŏppe′-hŏ̂use,** *s.* [Cophous.] Anciently, a tool-house. (*Weale.*)

cop-pel, *s.* [Cupel.]

*** cop-peled,** *a.* [Coppled.]

cŏp′-pĕr (1), *** co-per, * co-purre, * co-pyr,** *s. & a.* [Sw. *koppar*; Dan. *kobber*; Dut. *koper*; Ger. *kupfer*; O. H. Ger. *kuphar*; Gael. *copar*; Wel. *copr*; Fr. *cuivre*; Sp. & Port. *cobre*, all from Lat. of the third cent. A.D. *cuprum*, a contr. for *cyprium æs* = copper ore from Cyprus, Lat. *Cyprus*, Gr. Κύπρος (*kupross*) = the well-known island, which anciently had celebrated copper mines.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Gen.:* The metal described under II. 1 (2).

2. *Specially:*

(1) A coin of copper—a penny, a halfpenny, or a farthing.

(2) A vessel or utensil, esp. a large vessel for cooking or washing. Such were originally of copper, but are now more frequently made of iron. In the pl. the term is applied to the large cooking boilers on board ship.

"They boiled it in a *copper* to the half."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* A dyad metallic element. Symbol, Cu; atomic weight, 63·5; sp. gr., 8·95; melting point, 1,091° C. Copper is a red, malleable, ductile, tenacious metal, which sometimes occurs native. It does not decompose water at red heat, nor oxidise in dry air; at red heat it oxidises to a black oxide. Heated with strong sulphuric acid, So_2 is liberated

and cupric sulphate formed. It is easily dissolved by nitric acid, No_2 being given off and cupric nitrate formed. Copper forms several alloys. Brass is an alloy of two-thirds copper and one-third zinc; bronze, gun-metal, and bell-metal are alloys of copper with tin. Copper forms sets of compounds, the cuprous and cupric salts. [CUPRIC, CUPROUS, and their compounds.] Copper pyrites is a cuproso-ferric sulphide. Copper arsenite, or Scheele's green, is used as a pigment for wall papers, &c.; it is very poisonous. Compounds of copper with ammonia are known. Copper salts are detected by giving in an acid solution a black precipitate with H_2S. By giving a blue precipitate with KHO it becomes black on boiling. When a piece of clean steel is placed in a solution, copper is deposited on it. Ammonia gives a blue precipitate, which dissolves in excess, forming a dark-blue solution. Potassium ferrocyanide gives a red-brown precipitate of ferrocyanide of copper, which is soluble in ammonia, forming a blue solution. All salts of copper are poisonous. Verdigris is an acetate of copper, often formed by cooking food in copper vessels.

2. *Alchem.:* Copper was represented by the alchemists by the same sign as the planet Venus, both the metal and the goddess being associated with the island of Cyprus.

3. *Min.:* A ductile and malleable isometric mineral, often in twin crystals, with the composition face octahedral, or a double six-sided pyramid, or filiform and arborescent. Hardness, 2·5—3; sp. gr., 8—8·9 or more; colour, copper-red; streak metallic, fracture hackly. Compos.: Copper, pure or with a slight admixture of silver, bismuth, &c. It is found in beds and veins, chiefly near volcanic dykes, in serpentine, &c., or loose in the soil. It occurs abundantly in the United States, particularly in Michigan, the mines at Calumet, on Lake Superior, in that state, being the richest in the world. This country is the largest producer of copper.

¶ Antimonial Copper = Chalcostibite; three Arsenates of Copper are Trichalcite, Olivenite, and Liroconite; Arsenical Copper = Domeykite; Black Copper = Melaconite; Blue Copper = Azurite; Carbonate of Copper = Malachite; Chlorid of Copper = Atacamite and Tallingite; Chromate of Lead and Copper = Vauquelinite; Emerald Copper = Dioptase; Grey Copper = Tetrahedrite; Indigo Copper = Covellite; Muriate of Copper = Atacamite; Oxychlorid of Copper = Atacamite; Oxide of Copper, the red variety = Cuprite, the black one = Melaconite; Phosphate of Copper = (1) Libethenite, (2) Pseudomalachite; Purple Copper = Bornite; Pyritous Copper = Chalcopyrite; Red Copper = Cuprite; Selenid of Lead = Berzelianite; Selenid of Copper and Lead = Zargite; Silicate of Copper = Dioptase; Sulphate of Copper = Chalcanthite; Sulphato-chloride of Copper = Connellite; Sulphuret of Copper = (1) Chalcocite, (2) Bornite, (3) Chalcopyrite, (4) Covellite; Vanadate of Copper = Volborthite; Variegated Copper = Bornite, and Vitreous Copper = Chalcocite.

4. *Naut.:* [A. I. 1 (2).]

5. *Archæol., Hist., &c.:* Copper has been known since prehistoric times. There may have been a copper age before that of bronze. [BRONZE.] The latter compound metal, an alloy of copper and tin, was known long before brass, an alloy of copper and zinc, had been made. The word copper occurs once in the Old Testament (Ezra viii. 27), but what is in many places called brass should have been rendered copper. [BRASS.] Copper was in use in ancient Assyria. The classical nations were familiar with it. The Greeks brought it from Cyprus, the mines being at Tamassus, near Famagosta. Copper mines were first opened in England in A.D. 1189, but not very successfully till A.D. 1689.

6. *Entom. (Pl.):* [COPPER-BUTTERFLY.]

7. *Soap-making:* The boiling-pan.

¶ (1) *Hot coppers:* Parched throat and mouth from the effects of drink. (*Slang.*)

(2) *To catch copper:* To come to grief. (*Slang.*)

"Go to, no more, Barber, least copper you catch."
Whetstone: Promos & Cassandra.

(3) *To cool one's coppers:* To quench one's thirst, esp. after excessive drinking. (*Slang.*) (*Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. iii.)

B. *As adjective:*

1. Having copper in its composition, pertaining to copper; made of copper.

2. Red and metallic in aspect, coppery.

"In a hot and copper sky." *Coleridge: Anc. Mar.*

copper arsenate, *s.*

Min.: A name which has been applied to (1) Olivenite, (2) Euchroite, (3) Erinite, (4) Cornwallite, (5) Clinoclase, (6) Chalcophyllite, and (7) Liroconite.

copper arsenide, *s.*

Min.: A name which has been applied to (1) Domeykite (q.v.), and (2) Whitneyite (q.v.).

copper-belly, *s.*

Zool.: The name of an American serpent, *Coluber erythrogaster.*

copper-bit, *s.* A pointed piece of copper, riveted to an iron shank and provided with a wooden handle. It is used for soldering. If not previously tinned, it is heated to a dull red in a charcoal fire; hastily filed to a clean metallic surface; then rubbed immediately upon a lump of sal-ammoniac, and next upon a copper or tin plate, upon which a few drops of solder have been placed. This will completely coat the tool, which may be wiped clean with a piece of tow, and will then be ready for use. (*Knight.*)

copper blende, *s.*

Min.: The same as TENNANTITE (q.v.).

copper-bottomed, *a.*

Naut.: Sheathed below with copper. The process began with the ships of the navy in 1761, and was completed for the then existing vessels by 1780. (*Haydn.*)

copper butterflies, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The English name of the small butterflies belonging to the family Lycænidæ, and specially to its typical genus Lycæna. They are really of copper colour, and have an onisciform larva. One species is common in Britain. [LYCÆNA.]

copper-cap, *s.* The copper capsule, charged with a fulminate and placed on the nipple of a fire-arm, to explode the charge when the hammer falls. (*Knight.*)

copper-captain, *s.* One who calls himself a captain without any claim to the title; a pseudo-captain.

copper carbonate, *s.*

Min.: The same as MALACHITE or CHESSYLITE (q.v.).

copper-coloured, *a.* Red, with more or less of metallic lustre; or simply reddish like the metal, but without its lustre.

copper-faced, *a.*

Type: Having a face of copper upon a shank of type-metal. (*Knight.*)

copper-fastened, *a.*

Shipbuilding: Having the planks, etc., fastened with copper bolts, in contradistinction to iron; the latter being liable to rust, especially in contact with oak and by exposure to wet. (*Knight.*)

copper froth, *s.*

Min.: The same as TYROLITE (q.v.).

copper-glance, *s.*

Min.: The same as CHALCOCITE (q.v.).

copper-green, *s.*

Min.: The same as CHRYSOCOLLA (q.v.).

copper-head, *s.*

1. *Trigonocephalus contortrix,* a venomous American snake, which gives no warning of its attack.

* 2. (*Pl.*): A name given to those in the Northern States, during the War of Secession in 1861–65, who favoured the South.

copper-iron, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

Elect.: A couple of the two metals for use in a voltaic battery.

B. *As adj.:* Consisting of copper and iron.

". . . the electromotive force of a *copper-iron* couple . . ."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (1878), ch. xi., p. 75.

copper-manganese, *s.*

Min.: A variety of CREDNERITE (q.v.).

copper-mica, *s.*

Min.: The same as CHALCOPHYLLITE (q.v.).

copper-nickel, *s.*

Min.: The same as NICKELINE or NICCOLITE (q.v.).

copper-nose, *s.* A red nose produced by the skin disease called *acne rosacea,* by intoxicating liquors, &c. (*Shakesp.*)

copper ore, *s.*

Min.: The same as MELACONITE (q.v.).

¶ Blue Copper ore is = Azurite; Emerald Copper ore = Dioptase; Green Copper ore = Malachite; Octahedral Copper ore = Cuprite; Velvet Copper ore = Cyanotrichite; and Yellow Copper ore = Chalcopyrite.

copper-oxide, *s.*

Min.: A name which has been applied to (1) Melaconite, and (2) Cuprite.

copper-phosphate, *s.*

Min.: A name which has been applied to (1) Libethenite, (2) Tagilite, and (3) Phosphorocalcite.

copper-plate, *a.* & *s.* [COPPERPLATE.]

copper pyrites, *s. sing.* & *pl.*

Min.: The same as CHALCOPYRITE (q.v.).

copper-rose, *s. Papaver Rhæas.*

copper selenide, *s.*

Min.: The same as BERZELIANITE (q.v.).

copper silicate, *s.*

Min.: A name which has been given to (1) CHRYSOCOLLA, and (2) DIOPTASE.

copper-spot, *s.*

Entom.: A predatory beetle, *Calosoma calidum,* found in Canada. It has rows of copper-coloured dots on its otherwise black elytra.

copper suboxide, *s.*

Min.: The same as CUPRITE (q.v.).

copper sulphate, *s.*

Min.: The same as CHALCANTHITE (q.v.).

copper sulphide, *s.*

Min.: The same as COPPER-GLANCE (q.v.).

copper-underwing, *s.*

Entom.: A moth of the family Amphipyridæ. (*Stainton.*)

copper uranite, *s.*

Min.: The same as CUPROURANITE and TORBERNITE (q.v.).

copper vitriol, *s.*

Min.: The same as CHALCANTHITE (q.v.).

copper-wire, * copper wyre, *s.* Wire drawn out of copper, which is a very ductile metal.

copper-work, *s.*

1. A place where vessels, &c., are manufactured from copper.

2. Work wrought in copper.

copper-zinc, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A mixture of copper and zinc.

2. *Elect.:* A couple so formed, first introduced by Dr. J. H. Gladstone and Mr. A. Tribe, in 1872, has been used with effect in voltaic batteries. (*Haydn.*)

B. *As adj.:* Consisting of copper and zinc.

* **cŏp'-pĕr** (2), *s.* [Mid. Eng. *cop* = cup, and suff. *-er.*] A cup-bearer. (*Pul. of Hon.*, iii. 58.)

cŏp'-pĕr (3), *s.* [Prob. from *cop* (2), v.] A policeman. (*Slang.*)

cŏp'-pĕr, *v.t.* [COPPER, *s.*] To sheathe or cover with sheets or a deposition of copper.

cŏp'-pēr-as, * coperose, * coppresse, * copras, *s.* [O. Fr. *couperose, coperose;* Ital. *copparosa;* Sp. *caparrosa, caparros;* Port. *caparosa.* Supposed by Diez to be from Lat. *cupri rosa* = copper-rose. Murray thinks it is from Low Lat. (*aqua*) *cuprosa;* cf. Ger. Kupferwasser = copperas.]

Min.: The same as MELANTERITE (q.v.).

¶ Dana has a copperas group of minerals in which he includes the ordinary vitriols. The minerals comprised under it are Melanterite,

Pisanite, Goslarite, Bieberite, Morenosite, and Chalcanthite.

¶ (1) *Blue copperas:*

Chem., Metal., &c.: Sulphate of copper.

(2) *Green copperas:*

Chem., Metal., &c.: Sulphate of iron.

(3) *White copperas:*

(*a*) *Min.:* The same as COQUIMBITE (q.v.).

(*b*) *Chem., Metal., &c.:* Sulphate of zinc.

(4) *Yellow copperas:*

Min.: The same as COPIAPITE (q.v.).

cop'-pĕr-a-sīne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *copperas,* and suff. *-ine* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Jarosite (q.v.). It was described by Shepard as a hydrous, cuprous, and ferrous sulphate, occurring at New Haven, in the United States.

cŏp'-pĕred, *a.* [Eng. *copper; -ed.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Made or consisting of copper.

2. Coated or sheathed with copper.

II. *Fig.:* Of a red or copper colour.

cŏp'-pĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COPPER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of coating or sheathing with copper.

2. A copper coating or sheathing.

cŏp'-pĕr-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *copper; -ish.*] Partaking of the nature of or containing copper; resembling copper.

"... a large vein of *copperish* sulphur."—*Robinson: Nat. Hist. of Cumb. and Westm.* (1709).

cŏp'-pĕr-plāte, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *copper,* and *plate.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A sheet or plate of copper on which a design is engraved. In copper-plate engraving the lines are etched, or cut by a graver in a plate; then filled in with an ink; the surface of the plate wiped clean; the paper laid upon the surface of the plate, and both run through a roller-press, by which the ink is transferred to the paper.

2. An impression or print on paper from an engraved copperplate.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the art of engraving on copper.

¶ *Copperplate Printing-press:* A press for obtaining impressions from sunken engravings; that is, those in which the design is cut into the copper or steel plate, in contradistinction to such as have the design salient, as in wood-engravings, where the part which is not designed to print is cut away. [COPPER-PLATE.] (*Knight.*)

cŏp'-pĕr-smĭth, *s.* [Eng. *copper,* and *smith.*] A worker in copper; a maker of copper utensils.

"Alexander the *coppersmith* did me much evil . . ." —*2 Tim.* iv. 14.

cŏp'-pĕr-wŏrm, *s.* [Eng. *copper,* and *worm.*]

1. A mollusc, *Teredo navalis.* [TEREDO.]

2. A moth that fretteth garments. (*Johnson.*)

3. A worm breeding in one's hand. (*Ainsworth.*)

cŏp'-pĕr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *copper; -y.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining to or containing copper.

"... *coppery* particles brought with the water out of the neighbouring copper-mines."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

2. Made of copper.

3. Resembling copper in any of its qualities of colour, taste, &c.

"Their skin is of a dirty *coppery* red colour."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. x., p. 205.

II. *Bot.:* Brownish-red, with a metallic lustre. (*Lindley.*)

cŏp'-pĭce, * **co-pice,** *s.* [O. Fr. *copeis, copeau* = wood newly cut, *coper* = to cut; Fr. *couper;* Low Lat. *copecia* = underwood, *copo* = to cut, *colpus* = a blow, from Lat. *colaphus;* Gr. κόλαφος (*kolaphos*) = a blow (*Skeat.*)] A small wood composed of brushwood or other wood of short growth, and cut down periodically for fuel or other purposes; a thicket of brushwood. *Copse,* which is now the commoner form, is a corruption of *coppice.* [COPPY, COPSE.]

"Each *coppice* dwarf of varied show."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 3.

cŏp'-pĭced, *a.* [Eng. *coppic(e); -ed.*] Containing coppices or copses.

* **cop-pil-ling,** *s.* [Eng. *coppel* = *cupel,* and suff. *-ing.*] The act or process of refining in a cupel.

"In the *coppilling* of a fixed metal."—*Howell: Parley of Beasts,* p. 148.

* **cop-pin,** *a.* [Apparently from Mid. Eng. *cop* = top.] Raised up.

cŏp'-pĭn, *s.* [COP, *s.*]

Spinning: The same as COP (q.v.).

cŏp'-pĭng, *a.* [COPPIN, *s.*] Pertaining to the coppin or cop.

copping-plate, *s.*

Spinning: The copping-rail of a throstle-machine.

copping-rail, *s.* The rail or bar upon which the bobbins rest in the bobbin-and-fly or the throstle machine, and by whose up and down motion the rooving or yarn is evenly distributed. (*Knight.*)

cŏp-pĭn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Latinised from the proper name Coppin.]

Zool.: A genus of Hydroid Polypes, the typical one of the family Coppiniidæ (q.v.). *Coppinia arcta,* which is greenish-yellow, encrusts the stems of other zoophytes. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

cŏp-pĭn-ĭ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *coppinia;* and suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Hydroid Polypes, sub-order Thecaphora.

* **cŏp'-ple** (1), *s.* [CUPEL.]

* **cŏp'-ple** (2), *s.* [Mid. Eng. *cop* = a top, and dimin. suff. *-le.*] A little hill or peak.

"... it is a low Cape, and vpon it is a *copple* not very high, ..."—*Hackluyt: Voyages,* vol. iii., p. 606.

* **copple-crown,** *s.* A crested crown or head.

"Like the *copple crown*
The lapwing has." *Randolph: Amynt.,* ii. 3.

* **copple-tank,** * **coppin-tank,** *s.* A high-peaked, sugarloaf hat. [COPATAIN.]

"... their great *coppin-tankes,* and doctours hattes."—*Bee-hive of Rom. Ch.,* I. 7 b.

* **copple-tanked,** * **coptankt,** *a.* High-peaked, sugarloaf.

"Upon their heads they ware felt hats, *copple-tanked,* ..."—*Comines, by Danet.,* B, 5 b.

* **cŏp'-pled,** * **cŏp'-pĕled,** *a.* [Eng. *copple; -ed.*] Rising to a peak or point; pointed, sugarloaf.

cŏp'-ple-dŭst, *s.* [Eng. *copple* = cupel, and *dust.*] [CUPELDUST.]

1. Powder used in the refining of metals.

"... powder of steel, or *copple-dust,* ..."—*Bacon.*

2. The grosser parts separated by the cupel.

cŏp'-ple-stŏne, *s.* [COBBLE-STONE.]

* **coppresse,** * **copras,** *s.* [COPPERAS.]

* **copps,** *s.* [COPSE.]

* **copps-wood,** *s.* [COPSEWOOD.]

* **cŏp'-pў,** *s.* An old form of coppice (q.v.).

cŏp'-ra, *s.* [Fr. *copre;* from a native Indian word.] The dried kernel of the cocoa-nut after the oil has been expressed. It is used in India as an ingredient in curry.

* **cō-prĕs'-bў-tĕr,** *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con,* and Eng. *presbyter* (q.v.).] A clergyman belonging to the same presbytery as another.

cŏp'-rĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *copris* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: In some classifications a family of Lamellicorn Beetles, though Swainson reduced them to a series of genera placed under his sub-family Scarabeinæ. They have convex bodies, large heads, with the clypeus projecting all round it, the males with projections on the head and thorax. They make large deep holes beneath dry dung. They are found throughout the world. Some are of large size. These are chiefly from tropical Africa and the East Indies.

cŏp'-rĭs, *s.* [From Gr. κόπρισις (*koprisis*) = a dunging, a manuring; κοπρίζω (*koprizō*) = to dung, to manure. Cf. also κοπριών (*koprión*) = a dung beetle, all from κόπρος (*kopros*) = dung.]

Entom.: A genus of Lamellicorn Beetles, the typical one of the family Copridæ (q.v.). One species, *Copris lunaris,* is found in Britain. It is black in colour. It extends through all Europe.

cŏp'-rŏ-līte, *s.* [Gr. κόπρος (*kopros*) = dung, and λιθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

1. *Palæont.:* The dung of various animals found fossil, and sometimes so perfect as to indicate, not merely what the several species fed upon, but also the dimensions, form, and structure of their stomach and of their intestinal canal. On the shore at Lyme Regis they lie thickly in some parts of the Lias like potatoes on the ground; they abound also in the estuary of the Severn. They tend to occur in all formations, specially where vertebrates are found. Some are of fishes, some of reptiles, and magnificent coprolites originating from the hyena were found in Kirkdale Cavern and other places. (*Buckland: Geol. & Min.,* &c.)

2. *Min.:* Dana gives as a synonym of the coprolites described under 1, Phosphatic nodules, and associates them, but as a distinct species, with Apatite (q.v.). But some phosphatic nodules once believed to be coprolitic, such as those of the Upper Greensand, though apparently of organic origin, are not now believed to be the dung of any animal.

cŏp-rŏl-ĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *coprolit(e); -ic.*] Composed of or containing coprolites; of the nature of or resembling coprolites.

"Then, as additional evidence of the predaceous habits of these fish, there are the *coprolitic* bodies . . ."—*Murchison: Siluria,* ch. ix.

co-prŏph'-a-gans, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *coprophag(i)* (q.v.), and Eng. pl. suff. *-ans.*]

Entom.: A book-name for the Lamellicorn Beetles called by Latreille Coprophagi (q.v.).

co-prŏph'-a-gī, *s. pl.* [Gr. κόπρος (*kopros*) = dung, and the root φαγ (*phag*) = to eat.]

Entom.: Latreille's name for a large section of Lamellicorn Beetles. It contains the dung-feeding Scarabs. Latreille included under it the genera Ateuchus (that which contains the sacred beetle of the old Egyptians), Copris, Onitis, Onthophagus, and Aphodius. (*Latreille: Nat. Hist.,* year 12, x. 82, &c.)

co-prŏph'-a-gŏŭs, *a.* [Gr. κόπρος (*kopros*) = dung, φαγ (*phag*) = to eat; and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Feeding on dung. (A term applied to several insects.)

* **cop-roun,** *s.* [COPERONE.] The apex or pinnacle of a tower.

"Fayre fylyolez . . . with comon *coprounes.*"—*Gawaine,* 796.

* **cŏps,** * **cŏspe,** *s.* [A.S.]

1. A fetter, a shackle.

"*Manica,* hand-*cops.*"—*Wright's Vocab.,* p. 96.

2. A hasp or catch of a door.

"*Pessellum,* a lytel loh of tre, a haspe, a *cospe,* a sclott."—*Prompt. Parv.*

cŏpse, * **copps,** *s.* [A corruption of *coppice* (q.v.).] A coppice, a shrubbery; a wood composed of brushwood or trees cut down periodically for fuel or other purposes. The trees generally planted in copses are ash, oak, chestnut, birch, and willow.

"Onward, amid the *copse* 'gan peep
A narrow inlet still and deep."
Scott: The Lady of the Lake, i. 18.

* **cŏpse,** *v.t.* [COPSE, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To trim or cut down periodically.

"By *copsing* the starveling . . ."—*Evelyn: Forest Trees,* ch. iii.

2. To enclose or preserve underwood.

"The neglect of *copsing* wood . . ."—*Swift: Address to Parliament.*

II. *Fig.:* To enclose or fence in.

"Nature itself hath *copsed* and bounded us in."
Faviudon: Sermons.

cŏpse'-wood, * **copps-wood,** *s.* [Eng. *copse,* and *wood.*] Underwood, brushwood; the trees, &c., in a copse.

". . . the side of every hill where the *copsewood* grew thick."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

cŏp′-spĭn-nĕr, *s.* [Wel. *cop* = a spider; Eng. *spinner.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A spider.

2. *Weaving:* A machine comprehending the qualities of the mule and throstle in one frame.

* **cŏps′-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *cops(e)*; *-y.*]

1. Containing or covered with copsewood.

"Among the reeds and *copsy* banks."—*Dyer: The Fleece*, bk. ii.

2. Surrounded or enclosed by copses.

"To *copsy* villages on either side."—*Dyer: The Fleece*, bk. ii.

cŏp′-sȳ-chŏs, *s.* [Gr. κόψιχος (*kopsichos*) = a blackbird.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, sub-family Erythacinæ, or Robins. *Copsychus saularis* is called by the natives of Ceylon the Dayal, and by the English the Magpie Robin. It occurs also in India, where the rich natives set them to fight. (*Dallas.*)

Cŏpt (Egyptian pronunciation, **gŭbt** or **gĭbt**), *s.* [Arab. *Kubt, Kibt.* Said to have been derived from *Kupt* (*Coptos*), a city in Upper Egypt, now *Ckoofi* or *Goofi*, to which the Christians sometimes fled during persecution by the Romans. But Renaudot shows that this derivation is not satisfactory. The Rev. Dr. John Wilson considers that the Arab *Gubt* or *Gibt* is simply Gr. Αἴγυπτος (*Aiguptos*) = Egypt. (*Dr. Wilson: Lands of the Bible*, ii., 519.)]

1. *Ch. Hist. & Ecclesiol.:* One belonging to the Coptic Church (q.v.).

2. *Ethnol.:* One of the old Egyptian race, though perhaps with a dash of Greek, Nubian, or Abyssinian blood.

* **cop-tankt,** *a.* [COPPLE-TANKED.] High-peaked, conical.

"A *coptankt* hat, made on a Flemish block."—*Gasc. Workes*, N, 8 b.

Cŏp′-tĭc, *a. & s.* [Eng., &c. *Copt* (q.v.), and suff. *-ic.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the people called Copts, or to their sect.

B. *As subst.:* The language spoken by the Copts formerly or now, unless where Arabic has displaced their native tongue. [COPTIC LANGUAGE.]

¶ (1) *Coptic Church:*

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: The remnants of the once numerous Church of Egypt—that which had the celebrated school at Alexandria. It broke off from the body Catholic in the embracing the Monophysite doctrine, viz., that not two natures, but only one, existed in Christ [MONOPHYSITES], a view from which it has never since departed. When Jacob Baradæus formed a slightly modified Monophysite sect, most of the Egyptian Christians became Jacobites. Being tyrannised over by the Greeks, they cheerfully submitted to the Mohammedans, under Amru ben Elaas, in A.D. 638, and aided him, in 640, to take Alexandria. Since then they have been trodden under foot by the Mohammedans. About 250,000 Copts still exist in Egypt, mostly in its upper province. They have a patriarch, bishops, presbyters, archdeacons, deacons, sub-deacons, lectors, cantors, and exorcists. They have two regular convents—those of St. Anthony and St. Paul, with a number of secondary monasteries.

(2) *Coptic language:* The language not of the old Egyptians who built the pyramids and covered monuments and temples with hieroglyphics, but of their successors subsequent to the introduction of Christianity. Theirs bore to the old Egyptian language a relation like that of the Italian to the Latin—*i.e.*, the nucleus came from the old language, but there was an increasing ingress of foreign words. It continued till the tenth century, when it was in large measure superseded by Arabic. By the seventeenth it had ceased to be spoken, and existed only as a written dialect. Whilst it lived three dialects were recognised—the Sahidic, in Upper Egypt; the Bahiric or Memphitic, in Lower Egypt; and the Bashmuric, in the Delta.

cŏp′-tĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *copt(is)*; Eng. suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: A colourless alkaloid which occurs along with berberine in the root of *Coptis trifolia.* Coptine dissolves in sulphuric acid, the solution becoming purple-red when heated; it gives a crystalline precipitate with a solution of mercuric potassium iodide.

cŏp′-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. κόπτω (*koptō*) = to cut; so named from the divisions of the leaves.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Ranunculaceæ, tribe Helleboreæ, sepals 5 or 6, coloured petaloid, petals small cucullate, capsules 6—10 on long stalks, 4—6 seeded. *Coptis trifolia*, Gold-thread, is a bitter, given in the United States as a cure for aphthous affections of the mouth in children. It yields a yellow dye. The plant is not confined to America, but grows also in Norway, Siberia, Kamtchatka, &c.

cŏp′-ū-la (pl. **copulæ**), *s.* [Lat. = a band or link.] [COUPLE.]

1. *Gram.:* That word in a sentence which acts as a link between the subject and the predicate.

2. *Logic:* That word which acts as a link between the subject and the predicate of a proposition; as, Men *are* mortal: *are* is the copula linking the predicate "mortal" to the subject "men."

3. *Music:* [COUPLER].

4. *Law:* Corporal consummation of marriage. (*Wharton.*)

* **cŏp′-ū-lāte,** *a.* [Lat. *copulatus*, pa. par. of *copulo* = to join: *co* = *con*, and a verb *apere* (only found in the pa. par. *aptus*) = to join, to fit.] Joined or associated with something else.

". . . the force of custom, *copulate*, and conjoined . . ."—*Bacon: Essays.*

cŏp′-ū-lāte, *v.t. & i.* [COPULATE, *a.*]

* **A.** *Trans.:* To join or associate together; to couple together.

B. *Intrans.:* To have sexual intercourse; to couple.

cŏp′-ū-lā-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COPULATE, *v.*]

¶ *Copulated acids:*

Chem.: Acids in which the base and the acid are more intimately mixed than in other acids. The same as CONJUGATED ACIDS (q.v.).

cŏp′-ū-lā-tĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, *& s.* [COPULATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of sexual intercourse; copulation.

cŏp-ū-lā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *copulatio*, from *copulatus.*]

* 1. The act of joining or coupling together.

". . . the *copulation* of monosyllables."—*Puttenham: Arte of Poesie.*

2. Sexual intercourse; coition.

cŏp′-ū-lāt-ĭve, *a. & s.* [Eng. *copulat(e)*; *-ive.*]

A. *As adj.:* Serving to unite or link two things together.

". . . join'd with them by the *copulative* καὶ, . . ." —*Locke: Gal.* vi. 11—18, N. 16.

¶ (1) *Copulative conjunction:*

Gram.: One which links together two or more subjects or predicates in an affirmative or negative proposition; as, Riches *and* honour come of thee.

(2) *Copulative propositions:*

Logic: (See extract).

"*Copulative* propositions are those which have more subjects or predicates connected by affirmative or negative conjunctions; as riches *and* honours are temptations to pride; Cæsar conquered the Gauls *and* the Britons; neither gold *nor* jewels can purchase immortality."—*Watts: Logick.*

B. *As substantive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Connection, conjunction by marriage.

"They understand polygamy to be a conjunction of divers *copulatives* in number, . . ."—*Ricaut: State of the Greek Church*, p. 307.

2. One desirous of copulation.

II. *Gram.:* A copulative conjunction.

". . . he dysserneth nothing betwene *copulatiues* and disiunctiues."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 943.

cŏp′-ū-lāt-ĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *copulative*; *-ly.*] In a copulative manner; by means of a copulative.

cŏp′-ū-lā-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *copulat(e)*; *-ory.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Copulative, uniting.

2. *Physiol.:* Pertaining to copulation; applied to the accessory generative organs.

* **cŏp′-wĕb-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. * *copweb* = cobweb; *-less.*] Without or free from cobwebs.

"Built with *copwebless* beams."—*Fuller: Worthies: Westminster*, ii. 103. (*Davies.*)

cŏp′-ȳ, * **cŏp′-ĭe,** *s.* [Fr. *copie* = a copy of a writing; also store, abundance (*Cotgrave*); Lat. *copia* = plenty, abundance.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Originally in the Latin sense abundance, plenty, copiousness.

". . . we may use the same liberty in our English versions out of Hebrew or Greek, for that *copy* or store that He hath given us."—*The Translators of the Hault Version of the Bible to the Reader* (A.D. 1611). (*Trench: Select Glossary*, pp. 44-5.)

* 2. Fluency or copiousness of language.

"He shal not onely atteyne plentie of the tonges called *copie*, . . ."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governovr*, bk. i., ch. x.

3. The multiplication of copies of a book or any writing or document, being the way to obtain abundance of it; a transcript.

". . . the *copy* should deviate from the original."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. An exercise in writing executed or to be executed after a pattern or model. [COPY-BOOK.]

5. Anything made in imitation of another; as a copy of a painting, engraving, statue, &c.

"Originals and *copies* much the same."
Bramston.

6. An original or model of which an imitation is or has to be made; a pattern.

"Let him first learn to write, after a *copy*, . . ."—*Holder: Elements of Speech.*

7. An individual book, one of many books exactly the same.

"My *copy* once belonged to Pope."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, § 59.

* 8. (*Pl.*): An army, forces.

* **II.** *Fig.:* An example to be imitated; a model, a pattern.

"Such a man
Might be a *copy* to these younger times."
Shakesp.: All's Well, i. 2.

B. *Technically:*

* 1. *Law:*

(1) A legal instrument or form of tenure by which property is held. [COPYHOLD.]

"By *copy* all thy living lies to me."—*Greene: Friar Bacon*, p. 170.

(2) Copyhold property.

"What widow's *copy* or what orphan's legacy would have safe from us?"—*Andrewes: Serm.*, v. 27. (*Davies.*)

2. *Printing:* Written matter ready for or given to a compositor to be set up in type.

". . . I would not deface your *copy* for the future, and only mark the repetitions . . ."—*Pope: Letters; To H. Cromwell*, Nov. 25, 1707.

3. *Stationery:* A size of writing-paper measuring 20 × 16 inches.

¶ * (1) *Copy of countenance:* A flam or humbug.

"If this application for my advice is not a *copy of your countenance*."—*Foote: The Author*, ii. (*Davies.*)

(2) *To set a copy:* To write in an exercise-book a copy for a learner to imitate.

"We took him *setting* of boys' *copies*."—*Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI.*, iv. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *copy*, *model*, *pattern*, and *specimen*: "A *copy* and a *model* may be both employed either as an original work or as a work formed after an original. In the former sense, *copy* is used in relation to impressions, manuscripts, or writings, which are made to be *copied* by the printer, the writer, or the engraver: *model* is used in every other case, whether in morality or the arts: the proof will seldom be faulty when the copy is clear and correct. There can be no good writing formed after a bad *copy*; no human being has ever presented us with a perfect *model* of virtue. In the second sense *copy* is used for painting, and *model* for relief. The *copy* ought to be faithful, the *model* ought to be just; the former should delineate exactly what is delineated by the original; the latter should adhere to the precise rules of proportion observed in the original. The pictures of Raphael do not lose their attractions even in bad *copies*: the simple *models* of antiquity often equal in value originals of modern conception. *Pattern* and *specimen* approach nearest to *model* in signification: the idea of guidance or direction is prominent in them. The *model* always serves to guide in the execution of a work; the *pattern* serves either to regulate the work, or

simply to determine the choice; the *specimen* helps only to form the opinion." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

copy-book, *s.* An exercise-book in writing, in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate.

copy-head, *s.* The words or sentence written or printed on the top lines of copy-books as models in writing-exercises.

"Instruction to be given on the *copy-head* which is being done by the class."—*Fearon: School Inspection*, p. 40.

* **copy-money,** *s.* Money paid for copy or for literary work. (*Boswell.*)

cŏp'-ў, * **cŏp'-ĭ-ęn,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *copier*; Sp. & Port. *copiar*; Ital. *copiare*, from Lat. *copia.*] [COPY, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To transcribe or write out any document after an original; to make a copy of a writing or document. (Frequently with the adverb *out.*)

"My Lord Melun, let this be *copied out*,
And keep it safe for our remembrance."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

2. To imitate, to make or construct anything in imitation of an original.

". . . never fail, when they *copy*, to follow the bad as well as the good things."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

3. To imitate the style, language, or manner of another; to plagiarize.

II. *Fig.:* To imitate in manners, character, or life; to endeavour to resemble; to follow a pattern or model. (Frequently followed by the adverb *out.*)

"Set the examples, and their souls inflame
To *copy out* their great forefather's fame."
Dryden: King Arthur.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To do anything in imitation of an original or pattern; to make a copy.

(1) Followed by *from* before the thing copied.

"When a painter *copies from* the life, . . ."—*Dryden.*

(2) Followed by *after.*

"Several of our countrymen . . . seem very often to have *copied after* it in their dramatick writings, . . ."—*Addison: Spectator.*

2. To write down or transcribe the words, figures, &c., of another, with the intention of fraudulently passing them off for one's own.

"The temptation presents itself to those slower or careless members of the class to *copy* from their quicker class-fellows."—*Fearon: School Inspection*, p. 56.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *to copy* and *to transcribe*: "To *copy* respects the matter; to *transcribe* respects simply the act of writing. What is *copied* must be taken immediately from the original, with which it must exactly correspond; what is *transcribed* may be taken from the *copy*, but not necessarily in an entire state. Things are *copied* for the sake of getting the contents; they are often *transcribed* for the sake of clearness and fair writing. A *copier* should be very exact; a *transcriber* should be a good writer. Lawyers *copy* deeds, and have them afterwards frequently *transcribed* as occasion requires." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *to copy* and *to imitate*, see IMITATE.

* **cŏp'-ўed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [COPIED.]

cŏp'-ў-ĕr, *s.* [COPIER.]

cŏp'-ў-hōld, *s. & a.* [Eng. *copy*, and *hold.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Law:

1. (See extract).

"A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to shew but the copy of the rolls made by the steward of his lord's court. . . . This is called a base tenure, because it holds at the will of the lord; yet not simply, but according to the custom of the manor . . . These customs of manors vary, in one point or other, almost in every manor. Some *copy-holds* are finable, and some certain: that which is finable, the lord rates at what fine or income he pleases, when the tenant is admitted into it; that which is certain, is a kind of inheritance, and called in many places customary; because the tenant dying, and the hold being void, the next of blood paying the customary fine, as two shillings for an acre, or so, cannot be denied his admission."—*Cowel.*

2. Property held by such tenure.

B. *As adjective:*

Law: Held under the tenure described in A. 1.

". . . all his *copy-hold* lands."—*Addison.*

¶ (1) *Copyhold Commissioners:* The tithe commissioners acting to carry out the Copyhold Act.

(2) *Copyhold Inclosure Commissioners:* A board formerly existing, but now joined with the tithe commissioners. (*Wharton, &c.*)

cŏp'-ў-hōld-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *copyhold*; *-er.*]

1. *Law:* One who holds land by the tenure of copyhold.

¶ Till the passing of the Act 6 Geo. IV., c. 50, § 1, copyholders were incapable of sitting on juries; and till 2 and 3 Wm. IV., c. 45, § 19 (the Reform Bill) became law, they were not allowed to vote at county elections of members of Parliament. Then those the annual value of whose copyhold was £10 obtained the privilege. Copyholds being the remains of feudal slavery, the tendency of recent legislation has been to sweep away vexatious restrictions upon the free action of copyholders, and Act 21 and 22 Vict., c. 94, which came into operation on Oct. 1, 1858, was designed to facilitate the enfranchisement of copyholds.

2. *Printing:* A clasp to hold copy while being set up; also a person who holds copy for a proof-reader.

cŏp'-ў-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COPY, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of making a copy of or transcribing an original; imitation of a pattern or model.

2. The act of transcribing the words, figures, &c., of another, with the intention of fraudulently passing them off as one's own.

copying-book, *s.* A book composed of thin blank paper for use in a copying-press (q.v.).

copying-clerk, *s.* A clerk employed to make copies of letters and other documents.

copying-ink, *s.* Ink of a viscid character specially prepared for use in a copying-press.

copying-instrument, *s.* A tracing instrument, or one for multiplying by manifold process. A silhouette-machine is one for giving, on a reduced scale, the outline of a shadow-portrait. A photograph is used for copying drawings on a changed scale.

copying-paper, *s.* Thin, unsized paper, used damp, for taking impressions from writings in a copying-press. (*Knight.*)

copying-press, *s.* A machine for taking a copy of a writing by pressure. The usual system is to write with an ink having a somewhat viscid character, and to expose the written page to pressure in contact with a leaf of bibulous paper. (*Knight.*)

copying-telegraph, *s.* An apparatus for automatic telegraphy known as Bonelli's telegraph. The apparatus consists of a dispatching instrument and a receiver at the respective ends of the line. (*Knight.*)

cŏp'-ў-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *copy*; *-ist.*]

1. One who copies or transcribes an original; a copier.

2. One who imitates in any way; one who follows a pattern or model; an imitator.

"Colossal *copyist* of deformity."
Byron: Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, iv. 162.

cŏp'-ў-rĭght (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *copy*, and *right.*]

Ord. Lang. & Law: The exclusive privilege possessed for a certain time by an author, his heirs or assigns, of printing, reprinting, publishing, and selling his original literary or artistic productions. In the United States authors, publishers, &c., can secure copyright for twenty-eight years; and the author, if living, or his widow or children, can then secure an extension of the copyright for fourteen years, making the final limit forty-two years. In Great Britain the first copyright law, that of 1710, fixed the time of copyright at fourteen years. In 1814 it was extended to twenty-eight years, and did not lapse then till the author's death, if he still lived. By a later act the copyright was extended to forty-two years, with the additional proviso that it should not lapse till seven years after the author's death.

International copyright has long existed between some European countries, but was not established between the United States and other countries till 1891, despite the fact that the injustice and immorality of the existing system had long been generally recognized. The existing law went into effect July 1, 1891, with the provision that its benefits must be reciprocal, and also that the work on which copyright was sought must be manufactured within the United States. This provision was adopted for the benefit of American printers, and is not acceptable to authors. International copyright now exists between the United States and several other countries, and will, no doubt, become more general.

cŏp'-ў-rīght (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [COPYRIGHT, *s.*] To secure the copyright of a book, &c., by fulfilling certain formalities.

coquelicot, coquelico (pron. **kōk'-lĭ-cō**), *s.* [Fr.]

1. The Wild Poppy or Red Corn-rose.

2. The colour of the Wild Poppy, a reddish-orange colour.

* **cō-quet'** (**quet** as **kĕt**), *s.* [COQUETTE.]

* **cō-quet'** (**quet** as **kĕt**), *v.t. & i.* [Fr. "*coqueter* = to swagger or strowte like a cock on his owne dung-hill" (*Cotgrave*); from *coq* = a cock.]

A. *Trans.:* To entertain or ply with compliments and love-making; to pretend to make love to; to flirt with.

"You are *coquetting* a maid of honour, my lord, . . ."—*Swift.*

B. *Intrans.:* To endeavour through vanity to attract lovers, or at least admirers; to act the coquette; to flirt.

"I saw *coquetting* t' other night,
In publick, with that odious knight."
Swift: Cadenus & Vanessa.

cō'-quet-rў, cō'-quet-trў (**quet** as **kĕt**), *s.* [Fr. *coqueterie.*] The acting the coquette; an endeavour, prompted by vanity, to attract lovers, or at least admirers; flirtation.

". . . female companions, without a dash of *coquetry*, . . ."—*Addison: Spectator.*

cō-quet'-tą (**quet** as **kĕt**), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A term occurring only in the subjoined compound.

coquetta bark, *s.*

Pharm.: A name given to fibrous Carthagena bark, from *Cinchona lancifolia*, which grows in New Granada. It occurs in quills or flattened orange-coloured pieces; its powder is orange; it contains quinine, much quinidine, also some cinchonine. (*Garrod: Mat. Medica.*)

cō-quette' (**quette** as **kĕt**), * **cō-quet',** *s. & a.* [Fr., from *coqueter* = to coquet (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.:* Originally applied to men as well as to women; now restricted to the latter. One who, prompted by vanity, endeavours by art to gain lovers, or at least admirers; a vain flirt, a jilt, one who lays herself out for admiration.

". . . the loveliest *coquette* in the brilliant Whitehall of the Restoration."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Coquettish; full of or characterized by coquetry.

"*Coquet* and coy at once her air."
Congreve: Amoret.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *coquette* and *jilt*: ". . . one may be a *coquet* without being a *jilt*. *Coquetry* is contented with employing little arts to excite notice; *jilting* extends to the violation of truth and honour, in order to awaken a passion which it afterwards disappoints. Vanity is the mainspring by which *coquets* and *jilts* are impelled to action, but the former indulges her propensity mostly at her own expense only; but the latter does no less injury to the peace of others than she does to her own reputation." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cō-quet'-tĕd (**quet** as **kĕt**), *pa. par.* [COQUET, *v.*]

cō-quet'-tĭng (**quet** as **kĕt**), *pr. par., a., & s.* [COQUET, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The conduct or habits of a coquette; coquetry.

co-quet′-tĭsh (quet as kĕt), *a.* [Eng. *coquett(e)*; *-ish.*] Of or pertaining to a coquette; acting like a coquette; vain, flirting, light.

". . . a veil or handkerchief, twisted round in a *coquettish* manner, . . ."—*Swinburne: Trav. through Spain.*

cō-quet′-tĭsh-lў (quet as kĕt), *adv.* [Eng. *coquettish*; *-ly.*] In a coquettish manner.

cō-quĭl′-la, *s.* [Port. *coquilho* = a little cocoa-nut (?).] (For definition see the compound.)

coquilla-nuts, *s. pl.* The seeds of *Attalea funifera*, a Brazilian palm-tree. They are three to four inches long and very hard, and are used for various purposes in turnery, especially for making the handles of umbrellas, of doors, &c.

cō-quĭm′-bīte, *s.* [Ger. *coquimbit*, from Coquimbo, a department or province of Chili in which it occurs.]

Min.: A hexagonal mineral with a hardness of 2—2·5, a sp. gr. of 2—2·1, a white, yellow, brown, or slightly violet colour, and an astringent taste. Compos.: Sulphuric acid, 42·7; sesquioxide of iron, 28·5; water, 28·8 = 100. (*Dana.*)

cō′-quĭ-tō, *s.* [Spanish, dim. of coco (q.v.).]

Bot.: A palm, *Jubœa spectabilis.*

cor (1), *s.* [Fr.] A horn.

¶ (1) *Cor de chasse:* A hunting horn. (*Fr.*)

(2) *Cor de vaches:* Cow-horn, used in many places abroad to call the cattle home, and formerly employed in England to rouse the labourers to their work. (*Fr.*) (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

† cor (2), *s.* [Lat.] The heart.

† ¶ (1) *Cor Caroli* (the Heart of Charles):

Astron.: A name given by Halley, in memory of Charles I., to a star of the third, or intermediate between the second and third, magnitude, situated on the neck of the Lower Dog in the constellation *Canes Venatici* (the Hunting Dogs). When symbolically drawn, it was represented as a heart surmounted by a crown.

(2) *Cor Hydræ* (the Hydra's Heart):

Astron.: The star better known by the name of α Hydræ.

(3) *Cor Leonis* (the Lion's Heart):

Astron.: The name of the star α Leonis, generally known as Regulus, the bright star in the zodiacal constellation Leo, the Lion.

(4) *Cor Serpentis* (the Serpent's Heart):

Astron.: The star Unukalkay, also called α Serpentis.

cor (3), *s.* [Heb. כֹּר (*kor*), from כָּרַר (*karar*) = to assume the form of a circle or sphere, to be round. Cor therefore is so called from the circular form of the vessel in which the measurement was made.] A Hebrew measure of capacity, containing 11⅛ bushels; a homer or omer. Cor occurs in Ezek. xlv. 14. In the original it is found also in 1 Kings iv. 22, v. 11; 2 Chron. ii. 10, xxvii. 5; Ezra vii. 22, being always translated "measure." The Hebrew cor (*kor*) has had assigned it as its Greek equivalent κόρος (*koros*), which occurs in Luke xvi. 7, where it is rendered measures.

"Concerning the ordinance of oil, the bath of oil, ye shall offer the tenth part of a bath out of the *cor*, which is an homer of ten baths; for ten baths are an homer."—*Ezek.* xlv. 14.

cŏr-a-çĭ′-dæ, *s. pl.* [Coraciidæ.]

cŏr-ā′-çĭ-as, *s.* [Gr. κοραξίας (*koraxias*) = like a raven or a crow; Lat. *corax* (genit. *coracis*); Gr. κόραξ (*korax*), genit. κόρακος (*korakos*) = a raven or crow.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Coraciidæ and the sub-family Coraciinæ (q.v.). *Coracias garrula* is the common Roller. It has the head, neck, breast, and belly various shades of verditer-blue changing to pale green, the shoulders azure-blue, the back reddish-brown, the rump purple, the primaries of the wings dark bluish-black with a lighter edge, the tail-feathers greenish-blue, the outer ones tinged with black. The length is about thirteen inches. The common Roller is found throughout Europe, but its special habitation is in Africa. It has been occasionally killed in Britain, as a visitant from the South. Its favourite habitats are forests of oak and birch.

cŏr-a-çĭ′-ĭ-dæ, cŏr-a-çĭ′-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *coracias*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Rollers; a family of fissirostral birds, though presenting some considerable affinity also to both the conirostral and dentirostral tribes. They have a long bill, broad at the base and compressed towards the tip, and slightly hooked and notched. There are four sub-families: Momotinæ, the Motmots; Todinæ, the Todies; Eurylaiminæ, the Broad-bills; and the Coraciinæ or Rollers proper.

cŏr-a-çĭ-ĭ′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *coracias*, and pl. suff. *inæ.*]

Ornithology:

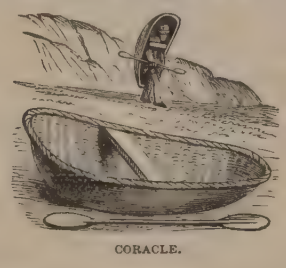
† 1. Fruit Crows. In Swainson's classification of birds, a sub-family of Corvidæ (Crows) having for its type Coracina (q.v.). The term is not now much used, as being liable to be confounded with [2] (q.v.).

2. True Rollers, the typical sub-family of Coraciidæ (q.v.), of which Coracias is the type.

cŏr′-a-çīte, *s.* [From Lat. *corax* (genit. *coracis*) = a raven or crow; so named from its pitchy blackness.]

Min.: A variety of uraninite. Hardness, 4·5; sp. gr., 4·38. It is believed to be pitchblende mixed with some gummite. It is found on the north shore of Lake Superior in a vein two inches wide, occurring near the junction of trap and syenite.

cŏr′-a-cle, *s.* [Wel. *corwgl*, *cwrwgl*, dim. of *corwg* = a trunk, a carcase; *cwrwg* = a frame or boat.] A kind of boat in use amongst



CORACLE.

fishermen, from the earliest times, in Wales and parts of Ireland, and composed of a frame of wickerwork covered with leather or oiled cloth. It is light, and capable of being carried on the shoulders by one man.

". . . rude *coracles* of wickerwork covered with the skins of horses, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

cŏr′-a-cō, *in compos. only.* [Gr. (in compos.) κορακο (*korako*), as in κορακο-ειδής (*korako-eidēs*) = like a raven; κόραξ (*korax*), genit. κόρακος (*korakos*) = a raven or crow.]

Anat.: Hooked like the extremity of a crow's bill, as the *coraco-acromial*, *clavicular* and *humeral* ligaments, and the *coraco-brachialis* muscle.

cŏr′-a-cōĭd, *a. & s.* [Gr. κορακώδης (*korakōdēs*), κορακο-ειδής (*korako-eidēs*) = like a raven, of the raven kind: κόραξ (*korax*), genit. κόρακος (*korakos*) = a raven or crow, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Hook-like, in this respect resembling the extremity of a crow or raven's bill; as the *coracoid* process of the scapula.

2. Pertaining to the coracoid process or bone.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Human Anat.:* The coracoid process.

2. *Compar. Anat.:* A separate bone, which in birds, reptiles, and monotremes enters into the composition of the pectoral arch, though in most mammals it is reduced to a mere process of the scapula. (*Nicholson.*)

coracoid bone, *s.* The same as Coracoid, *s.* (q.v.).

coracoid process, *s.* A short hook separated by a strong groove from the edge of the glenoid. (*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, vol. xiii., p. 199, 1873).

* **cor′-ą̄ge,** *s.* [Courage.]

* **cor′-ą̄ge,** *v.t.* [Courage.] To encourage, to cheer.] (*Heywood.*)

* **cor-a-geus,** *a.* [Courageous.]

* **cor-a′-ğĭō,** *s.* [Ital.] Courage.

"Bravely, *coragio!*"
Shakesp.: All's Well, ii. 5.

* **cor-a-gous, * coraious,** *a.* [Courageous.]

cor′-ąl, * co-rale, * co-rall, * co-ralle, *s. & a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *corallum*, *corallium*; Gr. κοράλλιον (*korallion*) = coral; Fr. *corail*; Ital. *corallo*; Sp. *coral.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

"Thousands of years in Indian seas
That *coral* grew, by slow degrees."
Longfellow: To a Child.

2. A piece of the substance described in II. hung round the necks of infants for them to bite with their gums whilst teething.

"A spoiled child—he threw his *coral* and bells at my head."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xix.

II. *Geology:*

1. *Gen.:* The calcareous polypidom or skeleton of Polypes or Zoophytes. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

2. *Spec.:* The polypidom or skeleton of the species belonging to the genus Corallium (q.v.). (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

¶ (1) *Black Corals:*

Zool.: Corals of the sub-order Zoantharia Sclerobasica, and the family Antipathidæ. They are composite animals, consisting of a number of polypes united by a thin fleshy cœnosarc, either simple or supported by an axis or sclerobase. The corallum or skeleton is horny and not calcareous.

(2) *Cup Corals:*

Zool.: A name for the family Cyathophyllidæ (q.v.).

(3) *Organ Coral:*

Zool.: Tubipora musica.

(4) *Red Coral* (*Corallium rubrum*):

Zool.: The red coral of commerce is brought from the Mediterranean, where it lives chiefly at depths of five or six fathoms, though it has been found at 120 or more fathoms. [Corallium.]

B. *As adjective:*

1. Made of coral.

"Or genii twine beneath the deep
Their *coral* tomb."
Campbell: Hallowed Ground.

2. Consisting of or full of coral.

". . . caused the death of those *coral*-groves."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xx., p. 461.

3. Of the colour of coral; red or pink.

"A *coral* lip of hue."
Turberville: Praise of his Love.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Coral-paven, coral-producing, coral-structure.*

coral berry, *s.*

Bot.: An American name for *Symphoricarpus vulgaris.*

coral insect, *s.* The inaccurate name given by many popular writers and speakers to the little animals which, aggregated in countless multitudes, rear the vast coral reefs so frequent in the tropics. These animals are, however, of lower organisation than insects. They should be called coral polypes, or coral zoophytes, or coral builders, or coral animals, but never coral insects. [Actinozoa.]

coral island, *s.* An island made in large measure of coral. Bermuda is an instance of the kind.

coral islet, *s.* An islet formed by corals.

". . . low, insignificant *coral-islets* . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xx., p. 460.

coral-mud, *s.* The mud produced by the decomposition of coral. It is carried some

distance out to sea by currents. Lieutenant Nelson showed that the mud thus derived from the Bermudian coral reefs was undistinguishable in appearance from chalk.

"... the lagoon ... is nearly filled up with *coral-mud*."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xx., p. 461.

coral polype, *s.* An anthozoon.

coral rag, *s.*

Geol.: A limestone of middle Oolitic age, so called because it consists in parts of continuous beds of fossil coral, for the most part retaining the position in which they grew at the bottom of the sea. Sometimes the mass is fifteen feet thick. Leading genera: Caryophyllia, Agaricia, and Astrea. The coral rag extends through the calcareous hills of the north-west of Berkshire and the north of Wiltshire, recurring at Scarborough in Yorkshire.

coral-reef, coral reef, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang. & Geol.:* A reef consisting to a considerable extent, though not exclusively, of coral. The stony skeletons of zoophytes form large masses of limestone, and these, with shells, fragments of echini, &c., become cemented together by carbonate of lime, derived probably from the decomposition of dead corals. Sometimes there are masses of limestone with the very fracture of some of the secondary limestone; these could have been derived only from chemical precipitation. Mr. Darwin divides coral reefs into three kinds—(1) the annular or lagoon reef, generally called an atoll, (2) the encircling or barrier reef, and (3) the fringing or skirting reef. The first two are found only where subsidence is in progress. For the construction of the first see ATOLL. An encircling reef, that is one encircling an island at some distance from the shore, is found in an area of subsidence where the central mountain or high land has not yet disappeared beneath the ocean. Allow time enough, with the continuance meanwhile of the present conditions, and the encircling reef will become an atoll. A barrier reef—the best known example of which is one running parallel to the north-east coast of Australia for 1,000 miles, 350 of them without a break, is a portion of what, if complete, would be an encircling reef. A fringing reef, close to the shore of a volcanic island, again is produced by the elevation of the area, which converted into dry land the narrow channel by which it was at one time separated from the shore. The Dangerous and Society Archipelagoes are areas of subsidence with atolls, as, it may be presumed, is the case with the Bermuda Islands, the only specimen in the Atlantic of an atoll. The great Australian barrier reef has already been mentioned. The New Hebrides, Solomon Island, and New Ireland afford examples of fringing reefs. Slow upheaval is in progress in that portion of the Pacific.

2. *Palæont.:* The reefs of Palæozoic times, if they be worthy of the name of reefs, were built up by Rugose Corals. From the Mesozoic times till now the chief reef-builders have been the families Astreidæ, Poritidæ, and Madreporidæ, the Oculinidæ and Fungia taking a lesser share in the work. Coral reefs are evidences of the proximity of land.

¶ *Coral-reef region:* The region where reef-bearing corals live. It extends only about 1,800 miles on each side from the equator, except in the case of Bermuda, which lies in the hot waters of the Gulf Stream; 66° or more is the temperature of the sea beneath which corals will not live.

coral-root, *s.*

Botany:

1. The book-name for the genus Corallorhiza, of which it is the literal translation.

2. *Dentaria bulbifera.*

coral snakes, *s. pl.* Snakes of the genus Elaps. They occur in America. [ELAPS.]

"... the first *coral-snake* which I saw ..."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. xii., vol. ii., p. 31.

coral-tree, *s.* A name for Erythrina, a leguminous genus. The species occur in the tropics. The resemblance to red coral is in their blood-red flowers.

coral-wood, *s.* The wood of an unidentified American shrub which, yellow at first, is ultimately of coral red colour. It is susceptible of a fine polish.

coral-zone, *s.*

Zool.: A sea-zone in which corals abound.

¶ *Deep-sea coral-zone:*

Zool.: A zone from 50—100 fathoms deep, the fourth and last zone from the shore recognised by MM. Audouin and Milne-Edwards, M. Sars, and Prof. E. Forbes. The largest corals, such as Oculina and Primnoa, occur in it. The shells, Crania, Dentalium, &c., are mostly small and destitute of bright colours, but some are geologically antique.

* **cŏr'-ăl,** *v.t.* [CORAL, *s.*] To make red like coral.

cŏr-ăl-lā'-ceous (ce as shŭ), *a.* [Eng. *coral*, and adj. suff. *-aceous.*] Like or pertaining of the nature of coral.

cŏr-ăl-lär'-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Lat. *corallum*, and pl. neut. adj. suff. *aria.*]

Zool.: The name given by Milne-Edwards to coral polypes.

* **cŏr'-ălled,** *a.* [Eng. *coral; -ed.*] Furnished or covered with coral.

cŏr'-ăl-lĕt, *s.* [Dimin. of Eng. *coral.*]

Zool.: The coralline of a single polype in a compound mass.

cŏr-ăl-lĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *corallum* = coral, *fer(o)* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Producing or containing coral.

cŏr'-ăl-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *corallum* = coral, and *forma* = form, appearance.]

Bot.: Resembling coral in form; branching and forked.

cŏr-ăl-lĭg'-ĕn-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. κοράλλιον (*korallion*) = coral, and γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to beget, to engender, the causal of γίγνομαι (*gignomai*) = to come into being.]

Zool.: An order of Actinozoa. (*Huxley.*) It contains the coral-forming Polypes.

cŏr-ăl-lĭg'-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *coralligena* (q.v.), and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Zool.: Producing a coralline. (*Nicholson.*)

¶ *Coralligenous Zoophytes:*

Zool.: An English name for the Madreporaria (q.v.).

cŏr-ăl-lĭg'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *corallum* = coral, *ger(o)* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] The same as CORALLIFEROUS (q.v.).

cŏr'-ăl-lĭn, *s.* [Lat. *corall(um)* = coral, and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A red dye, prepared by the action of sulphuric and oxalic acids on phenol. It is also called aurin (q.v.) and rosolic acid (q.v.).

cŏr-ăl-lī'-ną, *s.* [Lat. *corallinus* = coral (*Med.*), from Lat. *corallum*; Gr. κοράλλιον (*korallion*) = coral.]

Zool.: A genus of Algæ, the typical one of the family Corallinaceæ (q.v.). They are stony in structure, and resemble corals, except that there are no animals projecting from the orifices of canals. *Corallina officinalis* is common on the British coast. It consists of a branched tuft of annulated filaments evenly coated with carbonate of lime. This can be removed by the application of vinegar or dilute muriatic acid, after which the plant can be sliced and examined like other Algæ. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

cŏr-ăl-lĭn-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *corallina*, s. = a coralline, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*] [CORALLINA.]

Bot.: Florideous Algæ. A family of Florideæ, consisting of rigid articulated or crustaceous seaweeds, mostly calcareous. When fresh they are purple, but become milk-white after exposure. The tetraspores are tufted, contained in oval or spherical conceptacles, with a terminal pore. The Corallinaceæ were formerly believed to belong to the animal kingdom, and were placed with the Zoophytes.

cŏr'-ăl-line, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *corallinus*, from *corallum.*]

A. *As adj.:* Consisting of or containing coral; of the nature of or resembling coral.

"... in particular the *coralline* matter, ..."—*Woodward.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Zoology:*

† (1) *Loosely & inaccurately:* A name for Corallina and its allies, then believed to be of an animal nature, and extended also so as to include the Bryozoa, Sertulariæ, and other zoophytes. Such was the use of the word by Ellis, and it is not yet extinct.

(2) *Properly:* The florideous algæ included under the family Corallinaceæ (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* Corallines being calcareous are capable, when they become decomposed, of forming extensive accumulations of lime.

3. *Colours:* The same as CORALLINE COLOUR (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Coralline colour:* An orange-red colour prepared by the action of ammonia, at about 300° Fahr., upon rosolic acid. (*Ogilvie*, ed. *Annandale.*)

(2) *Coralline Crag:*

Geol.: A division of the Suffolk Crag, distinguished superficially by its white colour from the Red Crag, which constitutes the other division of the same series of beds. In the county where it has been best studied it is seldom more than twenty feet thick. It belongs to the Older Pliocene formation. The mollusca are very numerous, about sixty per cent. being recent species. The water in which it was deposited seems to have been deep and tranquil.

† (3) *Coralline deposits:*

Geol.: A name sometimes given to strata in large measure consisting of coral, and to presently existing reefs mainly the work of coral polypes. Whilst, however, the word deposit is quite accurate in such terms as "fluviatile deposits," "lacustrine deposits," &c., it is but partially correct when used of the construction of coral reefs. [CORAL REEFS.]

(4) *Coralline zone:*

Zool.: The third zone from the shore in the division of the sea-bed made by MM. Audouin, Milne-Edwards, M. Sars, and Prof. Edward Forbes. It extends from fifteen or twenty-five to thirty-five or fifty fathoms in depth. Horny Zoophytes abound in it; also various predatory genera of gasteropodous molluscs, such as Buccinum, Fusus, Natica, &c., with vegetable feeders, as Fissurella and Chemnitzia. There are also many bivalves of the genera Astarte, Venus, Arca, Nucula, Corbula, &c. The chief vegetable production is the Nullipore. (*S. P. Woodward: Mollusca.*)

cŏr-ăl-lī'-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *corallina*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: In Lindley's classification a tribe of the order Ceramiaceæ (Rose-tangles), and the sub-order Rhodomeleæ. Type, Corallina.

cŏr'-ăl-lĭn-ĕrz, *s.* [Eng., &c. *coralline*; Ger. *korallina*, and *erz* = ore, metal.]

Min.: A curved lamellar mineral, the same as HEPATIC CINNABAR, a variety of Cinnabar. It is found in Idria.

† **cŏr'-ăl-lĭn-īte,** *s.* [Eng., &c. *corallin(e)*; *-ite* (*Palæont.*) (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A fossil coralline.

* **cŏ'-rą-līte,** *s.* [Eng. *coral*; *-ite.*]

1. *Palæont.:* A fossil polypedon of a coral.

2. *Zool.:* The corallum secreted by an Actinozoon, which consists of a single polype, or the portion of a composite corallum secreted by an individual polype. (*Nicholson.*)

cŏr-ăl'-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *coralium*; Gr. κοράλλιον (*korallion*) = coral.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Polypes, order Anthozoa. The sclerobasis, which is red and calcareous, is unjointed, but is branched. The canal system is filled with a nutrient fluid containing corpuscles and known as the "milk." The skeleton of *Corallium rubrum* is the Red Coral of commerce. [CORAL.]

2. *Palæont.:* It occurs in the Miocene, and has been supposed to have existed in the Jurassic and Cretaceous rocks.

cŏr'-ăl-loĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. κοράλλιον (*korallion*) = coral, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

A. *As adj.:* Resembling coral.

"The ... columnar, *coralloid* bodies, that are composed of plates set lengthways of the body, and passing from the surface to the axis of it."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

B. *As substantive:*

* **1.** *Zool.:* An animal resembling a coral. Used of various Bryozoa.

* **2.** *Geol.:* The Coral Crag. (*Ogilvie*, ed. *Annandale.*)

cŏr'-al-lōĭd'-al, *a.* [Eng. *coralloid; -al.*] Coralloid.

"With many *coralloidal* concretions."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

cŏr'-al-lō-rhī'-za, *s.* [Gr. κοράλλιον (*korallion*) = coral, and ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids with converging sepals, the lip of the corolla inferior, the spur adnate, with the ovary free; the pollen masses four, oblique to each other. *Corallorhiza innata* is the Spurless Corallorhiza. The root consists of thick interwoven fleshy fibres; the stem, greenish-white in colour, is 6—12 inches high, with small scale-like sheathing leaves; the lip of the corolla is oblong, its colour is white. It is found in parts of Scotland in marshy woods, or more rarely in sand: flowering in July.

cŏr-al-lō-rhī'-zī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. or Gr. *corallorhiza*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Malaxeæ. Type Corallorhiza.

cŏr-ăl'-lŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

Zool.: The hard structure deposited in or by the tissues of an actinozoon, commonly called a coral. (*Nicholson.*) [CORAL.]

cŏr'-al-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *coral*, and suff. *-wort*, so named from the appearance of the rhizome.]

Bot.: A book-name for *Dentaria bulbifera.*

cör-ăm jû'-dĭ-çē, *phrase.* [Lat. *coram* = in presence of; *judice* (abl. of *judex*) = a judge.] Before or in presence of a judge.

cör-ăm nō'-bĭs, *phrase.* [Lat. *coram*, and *nobis* (abl. of *nos*) = us.] Before us, in our presence.

cör-ăm non jû'-dĭ-çē, *phrase.* [Lat. *coram; non* = not; *judice* (abl. of *judex*) = a judge.] Before one who has no jurisdiction.

cör-ăm par'-ĭ-bŭs, *phrase.* [Lat. *coram*, and *paribus* (abl. pl. of *par* = equal).]

Law: Before one's peers.

* **coran,** *s.* [CURRANT.]

* **coran-tree,** *s.* A currant-tree.

"The borders of which grass-plots are *coran-trees*."—*Survey of Manor of Wimbledon*, 1649. (*Davies.*)

coranich, cronach, corrinoch, corynoch, correnoth, *s.* [Gael. and Irish.]

1. A dirge or lamentation for the dead.

"Cryand for yow the cairfull *Corrinoch*."
Papingo: Lindsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 208.

2. An alarm or war-cry.

"Be he the *Correnoth* had done schout."
Bannatyne: Poems, p. 30.

3. A proclamation of outlawry.

"The loud *Corrinoch* then did me exile."
Duncan Laider: MS. Warton, Hist. E. P., ii. 278.

* **cor-ant** (1), *s.* [CURRANT.]

* **cŏ-răntʹ** (2), * **cŏ-răn'-tō,** * **cŏr-răn'-tō,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *courant*, pr. par. of *courir* = to run, to skip; Ital. *correre.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A swift and lively dance.

"... dancing a *coranto* with him on the heath ..."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iii.

2. A newspaper or gazette, surviving now in the title *Courant* still given to some papers.

"*Corants*, avisos, correspondences."—*B. Jonson.*

B. *As adj.:* Swift, rapid.

"But away rid I, sir; put my horse to a *coranto pace*, ..."—*Middleton: More Dis., Anc. Dr.*, iv. 411.

cŏr'-ăx (pl. *coraces*), *s.* [Lat. *corax*; Gr. κόραξ (*korax*) = a raven, a crow. Named from the resemblance to a crow's beak.]

Palæont.: A provisional genus formed to include a certain form of extinct sharks' teeth, one of several types of teeth belonging to these fishes, found in the Cretaceous and earlier Tertiary deposits.

corb (1), *s.* [Lat. *corbis* = a basket.] A basket used for raising coal in collieries.

corb (2), *s.* [An abbreviation of *corban* (q.v.).]

corb (3), *s.* [An abbreviation of *corbel* (q.v.).] A corbel.

"It was a bridge ybuilt in goodly wise
With curious *corbes* and pendants graven faire."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. x. 6.

cŏr'-băn, *s.* [Gr. κορβᾶν (*korban*), which is a Greek transliteration of Heb. קָרְבָּן (*qorban*) = a gift, offering, or oblation to God.] Used specially of offerings given in fulfilment of a vow. In the Old Testament corban occurs in the original in Lev. ii. 1, 4, 12, 14; vii. 13, 38; ix. 7, 15; Num. v. 15; vii. 10, 11; ix. 13; xviii. 9; xxxi. 50; Ezek. xx. 28; xl. 43. It is not found except in these three books, but an analogous word with the same meaning, קָרְבָּן (*qurban*), is in Neh. x. 35, and xiii. 31.

"... It is *Corban*, that is to say, a gift, ..."—*Mark* vii. 11. (Cf. also Matt. xv. 4—6.)

¶ The meaning is more clearly brought out in the Revised Version, "... but ye say, If a man shall say, Given *to God*; ye no longer suffer him to do aught for his father or mother, making void the word of God by your tradition which ye have delivered." The persons denounced, being deficient in natural affection, sought a method of escaping from the duty of supporting their poor aged parents. They made a pretended dedication to God of the money which should have been used for the purpose; and those who hoped to profit by the transaction approved of the deed.

* **corbe,** * **courbe,** *a.* [Fr. *courbe.*] Crooked.

* **corbed** (*Eng.*), * **corbit** (*Scotch*), *a.* [Eng. *corb(e); -ed.*] Crooked in disposition, crabbed.

"Canker'd, cursed creature, crabbit, *corbit*, kittle."
Maitland's Satyr: Watson's Coll., ii. 54.

cor'-bēl, *s.* [Fr. *corbeille*, from Lat. *corbicula*, dimin. of *corbis* = a basket.]

1. *Arch.:* A sculptured basket with carved flowers and fruits.

2. *Fortif.:* A small basket filled with earth and set upon parapets, to shelter men from the fire of besiegers.

cor'-bĕl (1), * **cor-ball,** * **cor-bil,** *s.* [O. Fr. *corbel*, from Low Lat. *corbella* = a little basket; Lat. *corbis* = a basket, a pannier; Ital. *corbella*; Fr. *corbeau.*]

CORBEL.

Arch.: A form of bracket used in Gothic architecture for the purpose of supporting the ends of timbers, arches, parapets, floors, cornices, &c. It consists of a projecting block of stone, usually carved in a fantastic manner, and having a receding face. (*Knight.*)

"The *corbells* were carved grotesque and grim."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 9.

corbel-piece, *s.*

Arch.: A bolster, a wooden supporting-piece, a bracket, a corbel.

corbel-steps, *s. pl.*

Arch.: Steps up the side of a gable, found in old houses in Flanders, Holland, &c.

corball-stones, *s. pl.* Corbels or corbel-steps.

"The stone wall at Lundy, with the *corball stones* att the tope of it, ..."—*Lamont: Diary*, p. 174.

corbel-table, *s.*

Arch.: A cornice supported by corbels.

* **cor'-bĕl** (2), * **cor-byal,** *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *corvus* = a crow.] A crow, a raven.

"The *corbeles* fee." *Gawaine*, 1,355.

cor'-bĕl, *v.t.* [CORBEL (1), *s.*]

1. To support on corbels.

2. To dilate by projecting every member of a series beyond the one under it. Any construction which is carried by corbels so as to stand beyond the face of the wall is said to be corbelled out. (*Gloss. of Archit.*)

cor'-bĕlled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CORBEL, *v.*]

corbes, *s.* [CORB (3).]

cor'-bĕt, cor'-bĕtt, *s.* [O. Fr. *corbet.*]

Arch.: A niche for an image.

"As *corbetz*, ful of imageries."
Chaucer: Hous of Fame, iii. 213.

cor-bĭc'-ŭ-lą, *s.* [Lat. = a little basket, dimin. of *corbis* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A sub-genus of conchiferous Molluscs placed under the genus Cyrena (q.v.). The shell is orbicular, concentrically furrowed, the lateral teeth elongated, transversely striated, the epidermis of the shell polished. They occur in the mud of rivers and in mangrove swamps. Recent species, 130; fossil, 105, the latter from the Wealden onward. *Corbicula consobrina* is found recent from Egypt to China, and fossil in the Pliocene of England, Belgium, and Sicily. (*S. P. Woodward: Mollusca*, ed. *Tate.*)

* **cor-bin,** * **cor-bun,** *s.* [O. Fr. *corbin* = a crow, a raven.] A crow or raven.

"Thet is the deofles *corbin* of helle."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 84.

cŏr'-bis, *s.* [Lat. *corbis* = a basket.]

Zool.: A genus of conchiferous Molluscs, family Lucinidæ. It has an oval, ventricose, subequilateral, concentrically sculptured shell, the margins denticulated within, two huge teeth and two lateral teeth in each valve, and a simple pallial line. Five recent species are known and eighty fossil, the latter from the Lias onward till now. (*Woodward: Mollusca*, ed. *Tate.*)

* **cor-bit,** *a.* [CORBED.]

cor-bond, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

Mining: An irregular mass of copper from the lode.

cor-bu-lär'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *corbula* = a little basket, and n. pl. suff. *-aria.* Named from the shape of the nectary.]

Bot.: A genus of Amaryllidaceæ. The species are generally called Hoop-petticoats. They are found in the south of Europe. The best-known species is *Corbularia Bulbocodium*, the Common Hoop-petticoats; it has pale yellow flowers.

cor'-bỹ, cor'-bie, *s.* [Fr. *corbeau*; Lat. *corvus* = a crow.] A raven or crow.

"... and thae *corbies* dinna gather without they smell carrion."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xviii.

corbie messenger, corbie's messenger, *s.* One who is long upon his errand, or who, like the raven sent from the Ark, returns not again.

"... his Majesty alledging that I was *Corbie's Messenger*."—*Melvil: Mem.*, p. 170.

corbie-oats, *s.* A species of black oaks.

corbie-steps, *s. pl.*

Arch.: A corruption of *corbel-steps* (q.v.). From this corruption, and the fact that *corbie* is in Scotch a raven or crow, has arisen the still further corruption of *crow-steps*, a term which has been actually explained by some as derived from the fact that crows are fond of sitting on them!

* **cor-byal,** *s.* [CORBEL (2), *s.*] A crow, a raven.

"Colored as the cole, *corbyal* vntrwe."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 456.

* **cor-chat,** *s.* [CROTCHET.]

Music: A crotchet.

"But scho can nevir the *corchat* cleif,
For harshnes of hir carlich throt."
Dunbar: Bannatyne Poems, p. 64, st. 4.

cor'-chŏ-rŭs, *s.* [Lat. *corchorus*; Gr. κόρχορος (*korchoros*) = a sorry vegetable growing wild; Pimpernel or Jews' Mallow.]

Bot.: A genus of hypogynous exogens, order Tiliaceæ, sub-order Tileæ, family Grewidæ. The species are herbs or small shrubs. Leaves simple, flowers single or in clusters, inserted opposite to the leaves; sepals, five deciduous; petals, five; stamens, many; style, one; stigmas, five. Fruit capsular or pod-like, separating into five divisions. About fifty species are known. The leaves of *Corchorus olitorius* are used in Egypt and the adjacent countries as a potherb. From the fact that the Jews thus employ them they are sometimes called Jews' Mallow. Fishing-lines and nets, "gunny," i.e., rice bags, and "tat," a coarse kind of linen, have long been made in India from *C. capsularis*, but it is much

more recently that this and the former species have been used to furnish jute (q.v.). The negroes in the West Indies use *C. siliquosus* to make besoms, and its leaves as a substitute for tea.

cor′-cu-lŭm (*Lat.*), † **cor′-cle,** † **cor′-cule** (*Eng.*), *s.* [Lat. = a little heart, dimin. of *cor* = the heart.]

Botany:

1. The embryo.

2. The small axis of growth in such dicotyledonous embryos as the walnut. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cord (1), * **coorde,** * **corde** (1), *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. & Fr. *corde;* Ital. *corda,* from Low Lat. *corda* = a cord; Lat. *chorda;* Gr. χορδή (*chordē*) = the string of a musical instrument. Thus *cord* and *chord* are but different forms of the same word.] [CHORD.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A small rope or string composed of several strands or twists.

"The arms of the prisoner were bound behind him with a silken *cord* . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

(2) In the same sense as II. 3. (*Colloquial.*)

(3) (*Pl.*): A suit of clothes made of corduroy.

*(4) A large sinew.

"*Cordes* or greate sinnowes of the bodye. *Tendines, tendones.*"—*Huloet.*

2. *Fig.:* Any thing which acts as a bond morally in the same way that a cord does physically; a moral tie, restraint, or attraction.

". . . he shall be holden with the *cords* of his sins."—*Prov.* v. 22.

II. *Technically:*

*1. *Music:* The string of a musical instrument, now written *chord* (q.v.).

2. *Veterinary* (*Pl.*): A contraction of the muscles of the neck; a disease of horses.

"The *cords,* & the ccut-evil, the clasps & the cleiks."—*Polwart: Flyting,* p. 13.

3. *Timber:* A measure or quantity of wood, so called from having been originally measured with a cord of a certain length. It is a pile 8 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet broad, and contains 128 cubic feet.

". . . exclusive of the very large growth of pine timber on the estate, there are 1,250,000 *cords* of various other woods . . ."—*Daily Telegraph,* Jan. 9, 1882.

4. *Fabrics:* The same as CORDUROY (q.v.).

5. *Weaving:* The space of the design-paper confined by two vertical lines; also, the string which connects the neck-twines at the leaf. (*Knight.*)

6. *Anat.:* [SPINAL CORD].

"Having so far determined the functions of the entire *cord.*"—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.,* vol. i., ch. ii., p. 316.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Made of small rope or string.

2. Made of corduroy.

¶ Obvious compound: *Cord-maker.*

Cord-covering machine: A machine in which a cord receives a covering of thread or silk; when this is plaited on it constitutes braiding. (*Knight.*)

cord-dryer, *s.* A machine for drying sized or dyed cords, webbing-tapes, &c.

cord-grass, *s.* [Prior says that it was so named by Turner, because he saw the natives of East Friesland thatch their houses with ropes made of it. (*Britten & Holland.*)] A grass, *Spartina stricta.*

cord-moss, *s.*

Bot.: Funaria hygometrica.

cord-wood, *s.* Wood piled up ready to be sold by the cord. In Scotland, wood conveyed to market on board of vessels, as distinguished from wood floated down a river.

* **cord** (2), * **corde** (2), *s.* [A contraction of *accord* (q.v.).] Accord, agreement.

"By word and *cord.*"—*Alisaunder,* 411.

cord (1), *v.t.* [CORD (1), *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To fasten round or tie with a cord.

2. To make or construct of cords.

"And with a *corded* ladder fetch her downe."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Ver., iii. 1.

† **II.** *Timber:* To pile up wood for measurement or sale by the cord.

* **cord** (2), * **corde,** *v.i.* [A contraction of *accord,* v. (q.v.).] To accord, to agree.

"The word mot *corde* with the thing werkyng."
Chaucer: C. T., 17,142.

cord′-āge, *s.* [Fr.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A quantity of ropes or cords; ropes or cords collectively.

". . . *cordage* and other parts of shipping."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

† 2. A strand of a rope.

"And the rope, with its twisted *cordage* three,
Denoteth the Scriptural Trinity."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, ii.

3. The ropes or rigging of a ship.

"Our *cordage* torn, decay'd our vessels lie."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. ii., l. 163.

† **II.** *Fig.:* Anything resembling a quantity of cords, as the tendrils of a vine, &c.

"Hanging loose from their spars in a motionless calm in the tropics
Stood a cluster of trees, with tangled *cordage* of grape-vines."
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 3.

cor-dā-ī′-tēs, *s.* [Named after Corda, a distinguished fossil botanist; with Gr. suff. -ιτης (*-ītēs*).]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil vegetables, either a gymnosperm or a lycopodiaceous plant. It has broad, striated, parallel veined leaves. It is found both in the Devonian and in the Carboniferous rocks. Some have thought that the small fruit called, from its form, Cardiocarpon, belongs to Cordaites, but this is doubtful.

cord′-al, *s.* [Fr. *cordaille.*]

Her.: A string of the mantle or robe of estate, composed of silk and gold threads, twisted like a cord, and having a tassel at the end.

cord-āle, *s.* [Fr. *cordaille.*] The cordage or tackling of a ship.

"Ane anker & tua *cordalis.*"—*Aberd. Reg. A.* (1548), v. 20.

cor′-dāte, cor′-dāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *cor* (genit. *cordis*) = the heart; and Eng. adj. suff. *-ate, -ated.*]

Botany, Zoology, &c.:

† 1. (*Of the form* cordated): Heart-shaped, applied to plane or to solid bodies [2].

"The young birds vary in having on their breasts transverse bars instead of *cordated* spots."—*Pennant: Brit. Zool.; Gentil Falcon.*

2. Heart-shaped, having two round lobes at the base, the whole resembling the heart in a pack of cards. It is used of plane surfaces, and is now discriminated from Cordiform (q.v.).

cor′-dāte-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *cordate; -ly.*] In a cordate manner or form.

cor-dā′-tō, *in compos.* [Lat. *cordatus.*] [CORDATE.]

cordato-hastate, *a.*

Bot.: Between hastate (*i.e.*, spear-shaped) and cordate, but nearer the former.

cordato-ovate, *a.*

Bot.: Between ovate (*i.e.*, egg-shaped) and cordate, but nearer the former.

cordato-sagittate, *a.*

Bot.: Between sagittate (*i.e.*, of the form of an arrow-head) and cordate, but nearer the former.

cord′-ĕd (1), *pa. par.* or *a.* [CORD (1), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Tied or fastened with cords.

2. Made or composed of cords.

3. Piled up for sale by the cord.

4. Grooved or furrowed, as corduroy.

II. *Her.:* Bound or wound round with cords.

* **cord′-ĕd** (2), *pa. par.* or *a.* [CORD (2), *v.*]

corded fabric, *s.*

1. A fabric having a pile which is cut in ribs in the direction of the length of the warp, as corduroy.

2. A fabric having alternate larger and smaller threads, either in the weft or the warp, so as to give a ribbed or corded surface. (*Knight.*)

* **cordelier,** *s.* [Fr. "*cordelière* = knotted cord-worke in embroidery" (*Cotgrave*).] For def. see etym.

cordeleris knottis, *s. pl.* An ornament in embroidery anciently worn by ladies in Scotland.

". . . a breid of claith of gold and ane uther of silvir, and upoun the silver *cordeleris knottis* of gold."—*Inventories, A.* 1561, p. 133.

cor′-dĕl-ĭer, *s.* [Fr. *cordelier,* from *cordelière* = the cord which he wore; from O. Fr. *cordel,* Fr. *cordeau* = a cord, a girdle.]

1. *Ch. Hist. & Ecclesiol.* (*pl.*): A fraternity of monks belonging to the order of St. Francis. They arose in the 13th century. They wore a brown or black habit with a mantle and hood of the same colour, and around their waist a cord of three knots. [Etym.] They are called also Friars Minor, and were the strictest branch of the Franciscans. They are mentioned in the *Romaunt of the Rose.* [FRANCISCANS.]

"And who to assist but a grave *cordelier.*"
Prior: The Thief and Cordelier.

2. *Civil Hist.* (*pl.*): A political club which during the first French revolution met in a chapel which had been built by the Cordeliers [1.] It was formed in December, 1790, Danton being its first president. It took part in executing all the violent measures to which the extreme revolutionists had recourse, and in some cases was the first public body to demand them. It was dissolved in 1794, and several of its members executed.

3. *Rope-making:* A machine for rope-making invented by Mr. Cartwright. (*Rossiter.*)

cor′-dĕl-ĭng, cor′-dĕl-lĭng, *a.* [Fr. *cordeler* = to twist.] Twisting.

cord-ĕlle′, *s.* [Fr., dimin. of *corde* = a cord.]

1. A cord or tassel.

2. A tow-rope of a barge, &c.

"By oars, sails, setting-poles, the *cordelle,* . . ."—*Flint, in Webster.*

* **corde′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *corde* (2), v.; *-ment.*] Agreement, concord, harmony.

"A *cordement: concordia, concordancia.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

cord′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *cord; -er.*]

Sewing-machine: A device for laying cords between fabrics, or cords or braids on the surface of a fabric.

* **cor-de-van,** * **cor-de-wane,** * **cor de-wayne,** * **cor-do-wan,** *s.* & *a.* [CORDWAIN.]

A. *As subst.:* Spanish leather from Cordova.

"His schoon of *cordewane.*"
Chaucer: The Tale of Sir Thopas, 15,143.

B. *As adj.:* Made of Spanish leather.

cor′-dĭ-ą, *s.* [Named by Plumier after E. Cordus, a German botanist of the sixteenth century.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Cordiaceæ (q.v.). The corolla, which is funnel-shaped or campanulate, has a flat 5—7 cleft limb; the stamens are 5; the style bifid, with 4 stigmas; the ovary 3—4 celled; drupe 1 or 3 celled, only 1 perfect; seed 1. The fruit is succulent, mucilaginous, and emollient. That of *Cordia Myxa* and *C. latifolia* is eaten by the natives of India, as are the drupes of *C. abyssinica* by the Abyssinians, who call it wanzey or vanzey. The wood of *C. Myxa* is said to have furnished the wood from which the Egyptians made their mummy cases. The bark is a mild tonic. *C. Rumphii* has a brown black-veined wood smelling of musk, and *C. Gerasacanthus,* the "Spanish elm" of the West Indies, has also a wood of economic value. About 200 species of cordia are known. [CORDIACEÆ.]

cor-dĭ-ā′-cĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cordia,* and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order or sub-order of perigynous exogens, alliance Solanales. It is most closely akin to the Boraginaceæ, and next to the Convolvulaceæ. It consists of trees with alternate harsh scabrous exstipulate leaves; calyx inferior 4—5 toothed; corolla monopetalous 4—7 cleft; stamens 4—5; ovary 4—8 celled, each with 1 pendulous ovule. Fruit, a drupe 4—8 celled. The species are found in the tropics of both hemispheres, in South America straggling into more temperate latitudes. In 1845, Lindley enumerated eleven genera, and estimated the known species at

180. But 200 species of Cordia itself are now known. Mr. Carruthers, F.R.S., makes the Cordiaceæ a sub-order of Boraginaceæ.

cor'-dĭ-ăl, * **cor'-dĭ-all,** *a. & s.* [Fr. & Sp.; Ital. *cordiale;* Low Lat. *cordialis* = pertaining to the heart, from Lat. *cor* (genit. *cordis*) = the heart.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Cheering or comforting the heart; reviving, invigorative, restorative.

"He only took *cordial* waters, in which we infused sometimes purgatives."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

2. Proceeding from the heart; sincere, earnest, hearty.

". . . gave them on almost every occasion a *cordial* support."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

3. Warm, affectionate, hearty, sincere, without hypocrisy.

"That our most bitter foes (so much depends
On men of name) are turned to *cordial* friends."
Churchill: The Candidate.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Anything which tends to cheer or comfort the spirits.

"O *cordial* delicious! O soother of pain!"
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, iv.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* An aromatized and sweetened spirit, employed as a beverage.

2. *Medicine:*

(1) A medicine which increases the force of the heart, or strengthens the circulation.

(2) A medicine given to restore or increase the strength, to revive the spirits, and generally to cheer and comfort a person in a state of depression.

"Many Restoratives, of vertues rare,
And costly *Cordialles* she did apply."
Spenser: F. Q., III. v. 50.

¶ For the difference between *cordial* and *hearty*, see HEARTY.

cor-dĭ-ăl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *cordialité;* Sp. *cordialidad*, from Low Lat. *cordialitas*, from *cordialis* = pertaining to the heart; Lat. *cor* = the heart.]

* 1. Relation to or connection with the heart.

". . . respects of *cordiality*, or reference unto the heart. . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. iv.

2. Warmth of feeling; sincere affection; geniality, heartiness, kind feeling.

". . . it is rank absurdity in politics to expect any *cordiality* between them. . . ."—*Anecdotes of the Life of Bp. Watson*, vol. i., p. 212.

* **cor'-dĭ-ăl-īze,** *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *cordial; -ize.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make into a cordial.

2. To make cordial or warm in feeling or manner; to render genial or hearty.

B. *Intrans.:* To become cordial or warm in feeling or manner; to feel or show cordiality.

* **cor'-dĭ-ăl-īzed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CORDIALIZE.]

cor'-dĭ-ăl-īz-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CORDIALIZE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of making cordial in feelings or manner.

2. The state of being cordial.

cor'-dĭ-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *cordial; -ly.*] In a cordial manner; from the heart; heartily, sincerely, warmly; with cordiality, heartiness, and goodwill.

"On all large questions of European policy they *cordially* agreed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

† **cor'-dĭ-ăl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *cordial; -ness.*] The quality or state of being cordial; cordiality.

cor'-dĭ-çĕps, cor'-dȳ-çĕps, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. κορδύλη (*kordulē*) = a club, from the shape, and Lat. *-ceps*, connected with *caput* = a head.]

Bot.: A genus of Ascomycetous Fungi (Sphæriacei). Some species grow upon decaying leaves and branches or plants affected by ergot, but the majority are parasitic on living insects. A wasp in the West Indies is thus attacked, and the caterpillar of a New Zealand Ghost-moth (Hepialus). [CLAVICEPS.]

cor'-dĭ-ĕr-ĭte, *s.* [Named after Cordier, who, in 1809, described it, though not for the first time, giving it the name of Dichroite.]

Min.: The same as Iolite (*Dana*); the same as Dichroite (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*): these two being but different names of the same mineral.

cord'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *cor.* (genit. *cordis*) = the heart, and *forma* = form.]

1. *Bot.:* Of the shape of a heart; heart-shaped, cordate; applied particularly to organs which have a certain thickness, as the embryo of *Trapa natans*, the capsule of *Polygala vulgaris.* (*Balfour.*) The more common term *cordate* is reserved for similar structure in a plane body.

2. *Anat.:* In the same sense as 1.

¶ *Cordiform tendon of the diaphragm:*

Anat.: A strong tendon constituting the upper part of the diaphragm. It is called also the central or the trefoil tendon of the diaphragm. (*Quain.*)

* **cor-dĭ-lĕre,** *s.* [CORDELIER.]

cor-dĭl'-ląs, *s.* [Sp.]

Fabric: A kind of kersey.

cor-dĭl-lĕ'-rą, *s.* [Sp. = a chain or long elevated ridge of mountains, from O. Sp. *cordilla* = a gut; Ital. *cordella;* Fr. *cordelle*, dimin. from Lat. *chorda* = a string, a cord (q.v.).] A ridge or chain of mountains, especially applied to the range of the Andes in South America.

* **cord'-ĭn-ĕr,** *s.* [CORDWAINER.]

cord'-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [CORD (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of tieing or fastening with a cord or rope.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Timber-trade:* The piling up wood for sale by the cord.

2. *Dress:* Cord covered with thread or silk, and used for braiding.

"Lesson 8. Finishing Bodices, Finishes for Skirts, *Cordings*, and Bound Hems."—*Times*, Nov. 4, 1875. (*Advt.*)

3. *Weaving:* The cording of a loom is the arrangement of the heddles so that they move in such clusters and times as may be required for the production of the pattern. [DRAFT.] A set of heddles connected with a given shaft is called a leaf. Each shaft is connected by a cord to the treadle whereby it is moved. (*Knight.*)

* **cord'-ĭng** (2), * **cord-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CORD (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Agreement, concord, harmony.

"*Cordynge* in sang: *concentus.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

cord'-lēafs, *s. pl.* [Eng. *cord* (1); *leafs.*]

Bot.: A name sometimes given to the Restiaceæ, called by Lindley Restiads. (*Lindley: Veg. King.*, p. 105.)

cor'-dŏn, *s.* [Fr., Sp., & Ital. *cordone*, from Lat. *chorda* = a cord (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A ribbon or cord worn as the badge of any order.

". . . all lay brethren and sisters that did weare St. Francis's *cordon.*"—*Sir E. Sandys: State of Religion.*

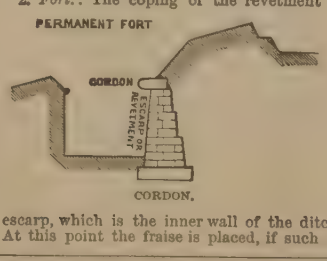
* 2. A string or wreath.

". . . small *cordonis* of silvir and blew silk."—*Inventories* (A. 1578), p. 219.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The edge of a stone on the outside of a building.

2. *Fort.:* The coping of the revetment or



CORDON.

escarp, which is the inner wall of the ditch. At this point the fraise is placed, if such be used. The cordon projects a foot beyond the face of the escarp or revetment. (*Knight.*)

3. *Mil.:* A line or series of sentries or military posts guarding any particular place to prevent ingress or egress without authority.

4. *Sanitary:* A line or series of watchers round any infected district or place to cut off communication and prevent the egress of any person or animal likely to spread the disease.

5. *Heraldry:*

(1) A ribbon worn across the breast by knights of the first class of any order.

(2) A tasselled lace or string of a mantle on state or installation robes.

* **cor-don-ĭt,** *a.* [Fr. *cordonné* = twisted, plaited.] Wreathed.

"Item sevin quaiffis of claith of silvir, *cordonit* with blak silk, . . ."—*Inventories* (A. 1561), p. 148.

cor'-dō-vąn, * **cor-do-wan,** * **corduane,** *s. & a.* [CORDWAIN.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A native of Cordova.

* 2. Spanish leather from Cordova.

"No Roman perfumes, buffs or *cordovans.*"
Howell: Lett. Poem to the King (1641).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to Cordova.

* 2. Made of Spanish leather.

". . . I will send you the *cordovan* pockets and gloves . . ."—*Howell: Familiar Letters* (1650).

cor-dū-roy', *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Said to be Fr. *corde du roy* = the king's cord.]

Fabric: A stout, ribbed, cotton fustian, made with a pile, so cut as to leave a surface ridged in the direction of the warp.

"Clad in a tight suit of *corduroy.*"—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xii.

corduroy-road, *s.* A road formed of poles laid transversely and in contact. It is used as a mud bridge in swampy places. (*American.*)

cord'-wāin, * **corde-wan,** * **corde-wane,** * **cordvane,** * **cor-do-van,** * **cord-wane,** * **cor-den,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cordouan;* Sp. *cordoban;* Port. *cordovão*, from *Cordova* or *Cordoba*, a town in Spain, where it is manufactured.] Spanish leather, originally of goatskin, but now frequently of split horse-hides. It is finished as a black morocco.

"*Cordwane*, ledyr. *Aluta.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

cord'-wāin-ĕr, * **cordiner,** * **corde-wayner,** * **corduener,** * **cordwaner,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cordouanier, cordoanier;* Fr. *cordonnier;* Ital. *cordovaniere.*] [CORDWAIN.] Originally a worker in cordwain or Spanish leather; now, a shoemaker generally.

"*Cordwaner. Alutarius.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

¶ The Cordwainers were incorporated A.D. 1410.

* **cord'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *cord; -y.*] Of the nature of, or composed of, cord.

cor-dȳ-lī'-nē, *s.* [Gr. κορδύλη (*kordulē*) = a club, a cudgel, so named from the shape of the stem; and suff. *-ινη* (*-inē*).]

Bot.: A genus of Liliacæ, tribe Asparageæ. *Cordyline Ti*, called also *Dracæna terminalis*, is eaten in the Sandwich Islands. The flowers of *C. reflexa* are said to be emmenagogue. (*Lindley.*)

cor-dȳ-lŏph'-ŏr-ą, *s.* [Gr. κορδύλη (*kordulē*) = a club, a cudgel; and φορέω (*phoreō*) = to bear.]

Zool.: A genus of Hydrozoa, family Clavidæ, with one species, *C. lacustris*, the only compound form from fresh water, originally marine, but now fairly common in the London Docks, the Regent's Canal, the Dee, and the rivers of East Anglia.

cōre (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *cor, cuer;* Fr. *cœur;* Ital. *cuore*, from Lat. *cor* = the heart.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

* 1. The heart.

"Give me that man
That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him
In my heart's *core.*" *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2

2. The heart or innermost part of anything

"*Core* of frute *Arula.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. An internal foundation or basis.

"[. . . this hypothesis is sure to be dissipated if it possess not a *core* of truth."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), vii. 166

2. The innermost or deepest part of any thing; the essence.

"As I approach the *core* of my heart's grief."
Byron: Manfred, ii. 2.

* 3. A centre or central part.

"In the *core* of the square she raised a tower of a furlong high."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World.*

B. *Technically:*

1. *Arch. & Masonry:* The inner portion or filling of a wall.

2. *Founding:*

(1) An internal mould which forms the interior of a cylinder, tube, pipe, faucet, or other hollow casting. It is made of various proportions of new sand, loam, and horse-dung. It requires to be thoroughly dried, and when containing horse-dung must be burned to a red-heat, to consume the straw. This makes it porous and of a brick-red colour. The core is made in a core-box, and has projecting portions, known as core-prints, which rest in the prints of the mould. The model from which the object is cast is solid, and makes an impression, partly in the cope and partly in the drag. When the pattern is removed, the core is laid in its place, the projecting portions resting in the recesses made by the prints of the pattern. Touching the loam of the mould at no other point, it occupies, in the case of a pipe, a central position in the space which is to be run full of metal. When the metal has been poured around it and then cooled, the core is broken out, leaving the casting hollow. Simple cores are those which do not prevent the delivery of the cope and drag, that is, which have no undercut portion which would prevent the portions of the flask from being parted in the usual way.

(2) A central piece occupying an axial position within a circular aperture at which clay or lead exudes in the process of making earthenware or leaden pipes. The core gives the inside shape to the pipe. (*Knight.*)

3. *Surgery:* The heart or innermost part of an ulcer or boil.

"Launce the sore,
And cut the head; for, till the *core* be found,
The secret vice is fed, and gathers ground."
Dryden: Virgil.

4. *Veterinary:* A disease in sheep caused by worms in the liver.

5. *Submarine Telegraphy:* The conducting wires in the heart of the cable. They are twisted in a spiral strand and covered with several layers of gutta-percha, between each of which is a coating of Chatterton's compound—a mixture of tar, resin, and gutta-percha. (*Ganot.*)

6. *Electro-magnetism:* A solid bar of iron around which a helix or spiral is wound.

"[. . . the *cores* of electro-magnets."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units*, ch. x., p. 60.

7. *Rope-making:* The central strand around which four other strands are twisted in a shroud hawser-laid rope.

8. *Hydr. Eng.:* A wall or structure absolutely impervious to water, placed in an embankment or dike to prevent the percolation of water, which may penetrate the porous material of which the remainder of the dike is composed. The core may be of puddle or a wall laid in hydraulic cement. (*Knight.*)

core-bar, *s.* The bar or spindle which supports the core of a shell.

core-box, *s.* A divisible box in which clay is rammed to form cores.

CORE-BOX PLANE.

Core-box plane: A peculiar form of plane which has a cutting tooth projecting below the sole, to plough grooves in the parts of a core-box. It is commonly known among carpenters as "the old woman's tooth."

core-print, *s.* A projecting piece on a pattern for moulding, to form a hole in the mould to receive the end of the core by which it is sustained in the mould in proper position relatively to the object cast. (*Knight.*)

core-valve, *s.* A plug-valve which has a rotary reciprocation in a cylindrical or hollow conical seat, occupying about the same relative position to its seat as the core of a faucet does to the casting itself.

* **cōre** (2), *s.* [Fr. *corps* = body, or a form of choir (q.v.).]

1. A body.

2. A party, clan, or company.

"[. . . he was in a *core* of people, . . ."—*Bacon: Hen. VII.*, p. 17.

¶ *In core:* In company or concert.

"Dukes, and geese, and hens, *in core*
Rais'd their discordant voices."
D. Anderson: Poems, p. 81, 84.

core (3), *s.* [Chore, Char.]

Mining: The turn or shift, that is, the number of hours during which each party of miners work at a time, generally six to eight hours.

core (1), *v.t.* [Core (1), *s.*] To remove the core from an apple or other fruit.

core (2), *v.t.* [Probably a corruption of *cure* (q.v.).] To roll herrings in salt and prepare them for drying.

* **cŏ-rĕct',** *v.t.* [Correct.]

* **cŏ-rĕct'-ĭve,** *a. & s.* [Corrective.]

cŏ-rĕc'-tōme, cŏ-rē'-tōme, *s.* [Gr. κόρη (*korē*) = the pupil of the eye, and ἐκτομή (*ektomē*) = a cutting out.] An instrument for cutting through the iris to form an artificial pupil; an iridectome (q.v.).

* **cŏ-rĕc'-tŏr,** *s.* [Corrector.]

cored, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Core, *v.*]

* **cō-rē'-gent,** *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *regent* (q.v.).] A joint ruler or governor.

"Joseph was . . . *co-regent* of Hungary and Bohemia."—*Wraxall: Berlin*, ii. 485.

cō-rĕg'-ŏn-ŭs, *s.* [Of uncertain etym.]

Ichthy.: A genus of abdominal fishes, family Salmonidæ. The teeth are very small or wanting, the scales very large, the height or front of the first dorsal greater than its breadth. Yarrell enumerates four British species—(1) *Coregonus fera*, the Gwyniad of Wales, the Schilly of Ullswater, where it abounds; (2) *C. willughbii*, the Vendace; (3) *C. lacepedii*, the Powan; and (4) *C. Pollan*, the Pollan. There are many American species, popularly known as whitefish.

cŏr-ē-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. κόρις (*koris*) = a bug, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of bugs, the same as Coreodea (q.v.).

* **cō-rēign'-ĕr** (*g* silent), *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *reigner* (q.v.).] One who reigns jointly with another.

"[. . . the co-governours and *co-reigners* with the Supreme God."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 246.

cō-rē-lā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *relation* (q.v.).] Corresponding relation.

cō-rĕl'-ą-tĭve, *a.* [Correlative.]

† **cŏre'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *core*; *-less.*]

1. *Lit.:* Having no core.

2. *Fig.:* Weak, without pith or stamina.

"I am gone in years . . . *coreless* and sapless."
Taylor: Isaac Comnenus, ii. 1.

cō-rē-lĭ'-gĭŏn-ĭst, *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *religionist* (q.v.).] One of the same religion.

"[. . . their object seems to have been to help their *co-religionists* . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 4, 1882.

cō-rē'-mą, *s.* [Gr. κόρημα (*korēma*) = . . . a besom, a broom, so called from the habit of the plant.]

Bot.: A genus of Empetraceæ. The only known species, *Corema alba*, is called the Portugal Crakeberry.

cŏr-ĕ-ō'-dĕ-ą, *s.* [Gr. κόρις (*koris*) = a bug, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Entom.: A sub-tribe of Hemipterous Insects. They have four-jointed antennæ high on the head, scutellum small and triangular, many nervures in the hemelytral membrane. Found in hot and in temperate climates, some of the species inhabiting the former being large and of grotesque form. The British species are small. (*Dallas.*) [Corisia.]

cŏr-ĕ-ŏp-sĭd'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *coreopsis* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Composite plants, tribe Senecionideæ. Genera, Coreopsis, Helianthus, &c.

cŏr-ĕ-ŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. κόρις (*koris*) = a bug, and ὄψις (*opsis*) = appearance, aspect. Named from the resemblance which its two-horned pappus has to the antennæ of a bug or other insect.]

Bot.: A genus of Composite plants, the type of the sub-tribe Coreopsideæ (q.v.). The seeds are flat on one side and convex on the other. The species are American, but several are cultivated in European gardens. The flowers of *Coreopsis verticillata* are used in the United States to dye cloth red.

cŏr'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *cor(e)*; *-er.*] An instrument for extracting the core from the fruit.

cŏr'-ĕ-sēs, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: Dark-red broad discoid bodies found beneath the epicarp of grapes. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **coresur,** *s.* [Courser.]

cō-rĕ-spŏnd'-ent, *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *respondent* (q.v.).]

Law: One who is made a joint respondent with another in a suit; especially in the Divorce Court, a man who is charged by the plaintiff with adultery with his wife, and made a party to the suit for dissolution of marriage.

* **coresy,** *s.* [Corsy, Corrosive, *s.*]

cŏr-ē-thrŏ-stў'-lĭs, *s.* [Gr. κόρηθρον (*korēthron*) = a broom, in allusion to the very hairy style.]

Bot.: A genus of Byttneriaceæ, tribe Lasiopetaleæ. The genus consists of Australian bushes. *Corethrostylis bracteata* is a common bush, with pink flowers and bracts of the same colour, sometimes seen in greenhouses.

corf, * **corfe,** *s.* [Lat. *corbis* = a basket.] [Corb.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A basket used in carrying coals; a corb, a corve.

* 2. A basket of any kind.

"Ane *corf* full of apillis, . . ."—*Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1543, V. 18.

* 3. Basket-work in silver.

"Item, twa round tablettis of gold within ane *corf* of silver wyre."—*Inventories* (A. 1542), pp. 62, 63.

* 4. A measure or quantity of fish.

"Ane thousand *corf keyling* in peyll."—*Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1541, V. 17.

* 5. A temporary dwelling, a shed.

"And with that wird intill a *corf* he crap,
Fra hair weddir, and frostis, him to hap."
Bannatyne Poems, p. 114.

II. *Mining:*

1. A basket to carry coal or ore; a corve.

2. A square frame of wood to carry coals on.

3. A sled or low-wheeled wagon in a mine, to convey coal or ore from the miners to the bottom of the shaft. (*Knight.*)

* **corf-house,** * **corfe-house,** * **corff-house,** *s.* A house or shed erected for the purpose of curing salmon and to keep the nets in during the close season.

"To be Let,—The salmon-fishings in the river Awe, near Oban, in Argyleshire, —— with the *corf-houses*, sheds, &c. belonging thereto."—*Edin. Even. Courant*, April 21, 1804.

* **corf,** *v.t.* [Corf, *s.*] To prepare fish by boiling them in salt and water.

Cor'-fĭ-ōte, Cor'-fūte, *s.* [From Corfu, one of the Ionian Islands.] An inhabitant or native of Corfu.

* **corft,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Corf, *v.*]

cŏr'-ĭ-ą-çĕ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *coriaceus*, from *corium* = leather.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Consisting or made of leather.

2. Of a substance resembling leather; tough.

"[. . . thence perhaps spissitude and *coriaceous* concretions."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

II. *Bot.:* Stiff like leather or parchment. Example, the leaves of the box or of the holly.

cŏr-ĭ-ą-mўr'-tĭn, *s.* [Lat. *coria(ria)*; *myrt(ifolia)*; and suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{36}H_{36}O_{10}$. The active principle of *Coriaria myrtifolia* (q.v.). It crystallises in white, bitter, rhomboidal prisms, melting at 220°, slightly soluble in water, easily soluble in boiling alcohol and ether.

cŏr-ĭ-ăn'-dẽr, * coliaundre, *s.* [Dan. *coriander*; Sw., Dut., & Ger. *koriander*; Fr. *coriandre*; Ital. *coriandro, coriandolo,* all from Lat. *coriandrum* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Bot.:* An umbelliferous plant, *Coriandrum sativum.* It has an erect, leafy stem, the lower leaves bipinnate, the upper more divided, the uppermost of all nearly setaceous. Fruit globose, nearly undivided, with ten obscure lines or ribs. It is occasionally found in the South of England in fields and waste places, but is not truly indigenous to Britain. It has escaped from cultivation. It is a native of Southern Europe and the Levant.

"And *coriander* last to these succeeds,
That hangs on slightest threads her trembling seeds."
Cowper: Translations from Virgil; The Salad.

2. *Scrip.:* The word occurs in Exod. xvi. 31, and Numb. xi. 7. It is the rendering of the Hebrew word גַּד (*gad*), and the translation is probably correct, for Celsus says that γοιὸ (*goid*) is coriander.

"... it was like *coriander* seed, white ..."—*Exod.* xvi. 31.

*** coriander-seed,** *s.* A jocular term for money.

"... the spankers, spur-royals, rose-nobles, and other *coriander seed* with which she was quilted all over."—*Ozell: Rabelais,* bk. iv., ch. ix., p. 123.

cŏr-ĭ-ăn'-drĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *coriandrum,* and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of plants belonging to the order Apiaceæ (Umbellifers).

cŏr-ĭ-ăn'-drŭm, *s.* [Lat. = coriander, from Gr. κορίαννον (*koriannon*) = the plant coriander or its seed.]

1. *Bot.:* Coriander, a genus of umbelliferous plants, the type of the family Coriandridæ. No general involucre, partial involucres on one side; petals obcordate, with an inflated point, the outer ones radiant; carpels closely cohering; the ribs obsolete, interstices prominent without vittæ. *Coriandrum sativum* is the Coriander (q.v.).

2. *Pharm.: Coriandri fructus,* the dried ripe fruit of *Coriandrum sativum.* It is globular, nearly as large as white pepper, beaked, finely ribbed, yellowish-brown, having an agreeable aromatic odour and taste. Coriander is a stimulant, aromatic carminative. It is used in the preparation of Confectio Sennæ, Misturæ Gentianæ, Sympus Rhei, Tinctura Rhei, and Tinctura Sennæ. When distilled with water, bruised coriander fruit yields yellow oil, which is a mixture of several oils; the coriander oil is aromatic, and has the same therapeutic properties as the seeds.

cŏr-ĭ-ăr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *coriarius* = leathery, from *corium* = skin, hide, leather.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of hypogynous exogens, consisting of shrubs with opposite branches, or, in some cases, having on each side one principal branch and two secondary ones. Leaves opposite ribbed, entire; inflorescence terminal and axillary racemes; calyx campanulate, five-parted; petals five, smaller than the lobes of the calyx, fleshy, keeled; stamens ten; carpels five or six, arranged around a thickish gynobase; stigmas five; ovules solitary pendulous; fruit crustaceous. Found in Europe, South America, Nepaul in Asia, and New Zealand. *Coriaria myrtifolia* and *ruscifolia* are used to dye black. Their fruit and leaves are poisonous. The latter have been used to adulterate senna, and with fatal effect. The fruit of *C. nepalensis* is eaten. The *C. sarmentosa* of New Zealand has poisonous seeds, but the pulp is less deleterious, or perhaps even harmless.

2. *Chem.:* A greenish-red substance, contained in *Coriaria ruscifolia.* It is very poisonous.

cŏr-ĭ-ăr-ĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *coriaria,* and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of hypogynous exogens, formed to include the solitary and anomalous genus Coriaria.

cŏr-ĭ-ăr'-ĭ-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *coriaria,* and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of plants formed to include Coriaria. (*Lindley.*) By some it is elevated into an order, Coriariaceæ (q.v.).

cŏr'-ĭd-ĭn, *s.* [Lat. *corium* = leather, *d* connective, and Eng. suff. *-in* (*Chem.*); or Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) . . . appearance (?), and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{15}N$. A base occurring in coal oil and in tobacco smoke. It is a colourless liquid, having a smell like new leather. Coridin boils at 211°. It gives a yellow-red colour with bleaching powder, which is destroyed by acids.

*** cŏr'-ĭ-ẽr, * coriour, * coryowre,** *s.* [Currier.]

"*Coryowre. Coriarius, ardo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** cŏr'-ĭge,** *v.t.* [Lat. *corrigo.*] [Correct, *a.*] To correct, to set right, to chastise.

"Any man myght thinke that the maners of shrewes ben *coriged* and chastised by vengeaunce, . . ."—*Chaucer: Boecius,* bk. iv.

cŏr'-ĭn, *s.* [An African negro word.]

Zool.: A species of gazelle, or perhaps only a variety of the common one.

*** cŏ-rĭn'-dŏn,** *s.* [Various Mod. Indian languages *corund,* from Sansc. *kururinda* = the rubyic cinnabar.]

Min.: An old name for a mineral genus, containing sapphire, corundum, and emery.

Cŏr'-ĭnth, *s.* [Lat. *Corinthus;* Gr. Κόρινθος (*korinthos*), a famous city of Greece, situated on the isthmus of the same name. It was noted for the licentiousness and extravagance of its inhabitants, and also for its public buildings.]

I. *Literally:*

1. The city named in the etymology.

* 2. A currant (q.v.).

"Now will the *corinths,* now the rasps supply
Delicious draughts." *J. Philips: Cider,* ii.

* II. *Fig.:* A bawdy-house.

*** Cŏ-rĭn'-thĭ-ăc,** *a.* [Eng. *Corinth; -iac.*] Of or pertaining to Corinth; Corinthian.

Cŏ-rĭn'-thĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Corinth; -ian.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to Corinth.

2. *Fig.:* Licentious, dissipated, wild.

"... all her young *Corinthian* laity, ..."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnn.*

II. *Arch.:* A term applied to an order of architecture. It is the most delicate and elaborate of all the orders. Like the Ionic, from which, indeed, it differs little, it consists of stylobate, column, and entablature. The stylobate is more ornate. The proportions are more slender, and the individual parts more rich and elegant. The column is fluted. The capital has generally the form of an expanded calyx, and is ornamented with acanthus leaves and scrolls. The column is ten diameters in height. The abacus is square.

"Behind these figures are large columns of the *Corinthian* order, adorned with fruit and flowers."—*Dry.*

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A native of Corinth.

* 2. *Fig.:* A debauchee; a licentious character; a wencher.

"... a *Corinthian,* a lad of mettle, a good boy, ..."—*Shakesp.: 1 Hen. IV.,* ii. 4.

II. *Scripture canon:*

St. Paul's First and Second Epistles to the Corinthians: Two well-known epistles forming part of the New Testament.

(1) *Corinth and its Church:* Corinth was a celebrated city, situated on the isthmus separating the Peloponnesus from the mainland of Greece, and with a lofty and extensive citadel, the Acrocorinthus, keeping watch over the security of the plain below. The Isthmian games were held in the vicinity. Commerce had made the city wealthy, and wealth had rendered it corrupt. Courtesans swarmed in it everywhere, and the Greek verb κορινθιάζομαι (*korinthiazomai*) meant to commit impurity of a gross kind. Some improvement had taken place since the old Greek city had given way to the Roman one founded by Julius Cæsar; but still the moral reputation of the place was low. It, however, stood high intellectually. Two visits of the Apostle paid to Corinth are described in the Acts of the Apostles. During the first of these residences in Corinth, which continued for about eighteen months, from A.D. 51 to A.D. 53, he founded the Christian Church there, the majority of the converts being Gentiles (Acts xviii. 1—18). Afterwards the eloquent Apollos took up the work (Acts xix. 1). The second recorded visit from St. Paul to Greece, doubtless including Corinth, continued three months (Acts xx. 3); but an unrecorded visit seems also to have been made (2 Cor. xii. 14, xiii. 1). There is some reason to believe that there may also have been an epistle, now lost, earlier than the two which form part of the canon (1 Cor. v. 9).

(2) *The two canonical epistles to the Corinthians:* The external and internal evidence that these two epistles emanated from St. Paul is so strong that it convinced even the sceptical mind of Dr. Ferdinand Christian Baur, who, allowing only four of the epistles attributed to St. Paul to have been really his, placed the two to the Corinthians among the four. The four were Galatians, 1 and 2 Corinthians, and Romans, and the order in which they are now given is that in which, in his view, they were issued at first. The probable date of the two epistles to the Corinthians is A.D. 57; the first having been written from Ephesus (1 Cor. xvi. 8), and the second a few months later, from Macedonia (2 Cor. i. 16, viii. 1, ix. 4, xi. 9). The subtlety of the Greek mind and other causes had produced divisions in the Church of Corinth, and four parties had arisen, one of Paul, one of Apollos, one of Cephas, and one of Christ. The first doubtless believed in the high apostolic dignity of St. Paul, and being mainly Gentile, approved of his casting off the burdensome yoke of Judaism. The party of Cephas, consisting of Judaizing Christians, depreciated the authority of St. Paul, representing his call to the apostleship as late in time and abnormal in character. The party of Apollos was probably in its essence Pauline, but with more of that wisdom of the world which Paul had ignored at Corinth (1 Cor. i. 18—24). The party of Christ may have begun by professing to rise above all sects and ended by becoming itself sectarian. Besides these parties and the lack of Christian love which they produced, there were other matters for censure. A case of incest had been discovered, yet the perpetrator of the offence had been allowed to remain in the Church. Grave irregularities had also arisen in connexion with the Holy Communion. There was serious error too in doctrine, the future resurrection of the dead being called in question by some. The Apostle in the First Epistle combats these errors with great eloquence and power. In his Second Epistle he welcomes back to the fold the now penitent delinquent whose expulsion he had counselled, and anew vindicates his apostolic authority.

Corinthian brass, *s.* An alloy of gold, silver, and copper, so called from the fact that at the burning of Corinth many statues made of these metals were melted together. (*Weale.*) [Brass.]

*** coriour,** *s.* [Currier.]

cŏ'-rĭs, *s.* [Gr. κόρις (*koris*) = a bug . . . a plant—a kind of St. John's-wort. This is not the modern botanical genus Coris.]

Bot.: A genus of perigynous exogens; order Primulaceæ, family Primulidæ. It is a branched herbaceous shrub, with alternate linear coriaceous leaves; flowers in dense terminal spiked racemes, and globose capsules with five valves and five seeds *Coris monspeliensis,* dried and reduced to powder, was used by the Spanish monks as a vulnerary. It has also been given in syphilis.

cŏr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = leather.]

* 1. A kind of body armour, composed of scales or small plates of leather, worn by the Roman soldiers.

2. *Anat. & Zool.:* The *cutis vera,* or true skin, the innermost layer of the skin in mammals. It is defended by the non-vascular cuticle. It is composed of interlaced connective tissue with blood-vessels and lymphatics. Its thickness is from a quarter of a line to a line and a half.

*** cō-rī'-val, * cor-rī'-val,** *s. & a.* [Pref. *co* = *con,* and Eng. *rival* (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.:* A competitor, a rival in any pursuit or object.

"... a competitor and *corival* with the king for the hearts and alienations of the people."—*Bacon: Charge at the Sess. for the Verge.*

B. *As adj.:* Rivalling, emulating; acting as a rival or competitor.

***cō-rī'-val, *cor-rī'-val,** *v.t.* [CORIVAL, *s.*] To rival, to emulate.

". . . where's then the saucy boat
Whose weak untimber'd sides but even now
Co-rivall'd greatness?"
Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress., i. 3.

***cō-rī'-val-rў, *cor-rī'-val-rў,** *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *rivalry* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being a corival with another; rivalry, emulation.

". . . this idolatrous *corrivalry*, . . ."—*More: Expos. of the Seven Churches* (1669), Pref.

***cō-rī'-val-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *corival*; *-ship.*] Rivalry, corivalry.

". . . the *corrivalship* of Shagad his false friend, . . ."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 149.

***cō-rī'-val-tў, *corrivaltie,** *s.* [Eng. *co-rival*; *-ty.*] Corivalry, competition.

". . . a *corrivaltie* with the written word."—*Bp. Hall: The Old Religion*, ch. xvi., § 9.

***cō-rīve',** *v.i.* [For *corival* (q.v.).] To be a rival or competitor with another.

"It lesser greeueth he should grudge
That I with him *co-rive*."
Warner: Albion's England, bk. iii., ch. xvi.

cork (1), ***corke,** *s.* & *a.* [Sp. *corcho*; Dut. *kurk*; Dan. & Sw. *kork* = cork, from Lat. *cortex* = bark.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II.

(2) A small stopper for a bottle or cask, made of the substance described in II.

"Prior had passed his boyhood in drawing *corks* at a tavern, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

(3) The float used by anglers.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A cant term for an overseer, a steward. (*Scotch.*)

(2) A name given by operative weavers to the agents of manufacturers. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany & Commerce:*

(1) *Spec.:* The outer layer of bark of the Cork Oak (*Quercus Suber*). It is a very elastic tissue consisting of thin-walled nearly cubical cells. It does not peel off, but often contains long clefts. It forms a protection to the subjacent cells from injurious influences.

(2) *Gen.:* The suberous layer of the bark of other trees when greatly developed.

2. *Chem.:* Cork twice boiled with alcohol about 10 per cent. dissolved. The extract deposited Cerin, $C_{17}H_{28}O$, a white substance melting at 100°, then an amorphous acid melting at 86°, called decacrylic acid, $C_{10}HgO_2$; afterwards, on further evaporation, a fatty substance melting at 150° was deposited, called eulysin, $C_{24}H_{36}O_3$. The remainder of the liquid, evaporated to dryness, left a mass which, repeatedly boiled with water, yielded to that liquid a tannic acid, separating from the aqueous solution in dark red flocks. Its solution forms with gelatine a yellow, with tartar emetic a brown, precipitate, and reduces an ammoniacal silver solution in the cold. Potash and ammonia colour its solution red, baryta water gives a dark coloured precipitate. The calcium salt has the formula $(C_{27}H_{21}O_{17})_2Ca + 8H_2O$. The aqueous extract when further evaporated deposited a red-brown precipitate called corticic acid. The portion insoluble in water of the residue obtained by evaporating the original alcoholic extract had nearly the appearance of the original cork substance; it dissolved easily and almost completely in boiling alcohol, and partly separated on cooling as a jelly. Its alcoholic solution evaporated on paper, and penetrated the paper like fat. The portion of cork insoluble in alcohol is called suberin, which is a modified form of cellulose. Cork oxidised with nitric acid yields oxalic, suberic, and ceric acids. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*, &c.)

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or made of cork.

"When you fish, thus,—use a large *cork*-float, . . ."—*Walton: Angler*, pt. i., ch. xii.

¶ *Mountain cork:*

Min.: A variety of asbestos light enough to swim on water. It is found in veins in serpentine. It occurs in Scotland, Norway, Saxony, Spain, &c.

*** cork-brained, * corkebraind,** *a.* Empty, or light-headed.

"Why you shall see an upstart *corkebraind* Jacke
Will beare five hundred akers on his backe."
J. Taylor: Works.

*** cork-brains,** *s.* An empty or light-headed fellow.

". . . some giddy-headed *corkbrains* . . ."—*Taylor: Workes* (1630). (*Nares.*)

cork-clasp, *s.* A wire attached to the neck of a bottle, and holding down the cork. (*Knight.*)

cork-cutter, *s.*

1. One whose trade is the cutting of cork for various purposes.

2. A machine for cutting corks for bottles.

Cork-cutter's knife: A knife with a very thin and sharp blade about six inches long and tapering, with a truncated end. It is constantly whetted upon the board from which rises the stake on which the cork rests during cutting. (*Knight.*)

cork-faucet, *s.* A faucet adapted to be inserted through a cork, to draw the contents of a bottle. [BOTTLE-FAUCET.] (*Knight.*)

cork-jacket, *s.* A jacket lined with cork for the purpose of sustaining the wearer on the surface of the water.

cork-machine, *s.* A machine which produces a cleanly cut cork, usually of cylindrical form, the tapering form being afterwards given by pressure. The knife of the machine cuts a perfect arc; the machine drops the cork into one receptacle and the shavings into another, and the hone instantly sharpens the knife for farther work. (*Knight.*)

cork-press, *s.* A press in which a cork, previously wetted, is rendered elastic, to enable it the more readily to enter the neck of a bottle. In one form, the cork is placed between the serrated surfaces of the concave and the eccentric cam, and pressed to a less or greater extent by a partial rotation of the latter. Another form is a lever press with jaws.

cork-pull, *s.* A substitute for a corkscrew, having hooks or fangs which clasp a cork when in the bottle and draw it thence. The jaws, while collapsed by the slide, are passed through the neck of the bottle, and, being opened, are then clasped around the cork by the motion of the slide, and the cork with its retractor is drawn from the bottle. (*Knight.*)

cork-tissues, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The vegetable tissues of which cork is composed. (See the extract.)

"In direct contrast to the generating tissues are the healing-tissues, suberous tissues or *cork-tissues* . . . Two kinds of the tissue are distinguished, true cork or suber, and periderm . . ."—*Thomé: Bot.* (transl. by *Bennett*, 1879), p. 43.

cork-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The tree, *Quercus Suber*, from which cork is derived. It grows in Spain through the whole extent of the Tierra Caliente, but is most abundant in Catalonia and Valencia.

cork-wood, *s.*

Bot.: Anona palustris.

¶ (1) *New South Wales Cork-wood: Duboisia myoporoides.*

(2) *West Indian Cork-wood: Ochroma Lagopus.*

cork (2), **cor'-kĭn, kor-ker,** *s.* [Gael. *corcar* = the *Lichen tartareus* (*Lightfoot*); *corcuir* = a purple or red dye (*Shaw*); Norw. *korkje* = a corruption of an Arabic word into one more familiar (*Prior*).]

Bot.: Two lichens: (1) *Lecanora tartarea* (Scotch Highlands), (2) *Roccella tinctoria.*

cork (3), *s.* [A corruption of *calk.*] [CALKIN.] A calkin; a nail, or a number of nails, driven into a horse's shoe to prevent his slipping on frosty ground or ice.

cork (1), *v.t.* [CORK, *s.*]

* 1. To make of or fit with cork.

"*Crepidatus.* He that weareth a *corked* shoe or slipper."—*Huloet.*

2. To stop bottles, casks, &c., with cork stoppers.

". . . a bottle in it well *corked*, . . ."—*Anson: Voy. round the World*, bk. ii., ch. xiii.

3. To blacken anything with a burnt cork.

cork (2), *v.t.* [CORK (3), *s.*] To shoe a horse with sharp points. (*Nuttall.*)

corked, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CORK, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Made of or fitted with cork.

2. Stopped with a cork stopper.

3. Blackened with a burnt cork.

4. (*Applied to wine*): Having acquired a taste or flavour of the cork.

*** corkes,** *s.* [CORKIR.] The old name for the *Lichen omphalodes.*

cork'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CORK, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive.*

I. *Ordinary Language.*

1. The act of fastening or stopping with a cork.

2. The act of blackening with a burnt cork.

3. The state of acquiring a flavour of the cork. (Applied to wine.)

II. *Engin.:* The upturned edge of a shelf or of an iron wall-anchor, &c., inserted into the wall, to prevent its slipping out.

corking-machine, *s.* A machine for driving corks into bottles.

*** corking-pin,** *s.* A pin of the largest size, such as were used to fasten up a lady's hair.

"As cock-chafers with *corking-pin*
The school boy stabs to make them spin."
Lloyd: A Familiar Letter of Rhymes.

*** corkin-preen,** *s.* A corking-pin. (*Scotch.*)

"And warsle for a *corkin preen*;
Syne to the yill a' quaffin."
Davidson: Seasons, p. 16.

*** cork-ir,** *s.* [Gael. *corcar.*]

Bot.: A kind of lichen, *Lichen omphalodes*, now called Cudbear in Scotland. Also called Corkes (q.v.).

". . . stones somewhat like these on which the *Corkir* grows; but the *Corkir* is white, . . ."—*Martin: W. Isl.*, p. 135.

cork'-lĭng, *s.* [Eng. *cork*, and suff. *-ling.*]

Ichthy.: A fish, *Crenilabrus multidentatus.* It is found occasionally in the British seas. [CRENILABRUS.]

cork'-screw (ew as û), *s.* A screw apparatus for extracting corks from bottles.

† **cork'-screw (ew as û),** *v.t.* [CORKSCREW, *s.*] To direct or push forward in a wriggling fashion.

"Mr. Bantam *cork-screwed* his way through the crowd."—*Dickens: Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxxv.

corkscrew-stairs, *s.* A winding stairs with a solid newel.

cork'-wĭng, *s.* [Eng. *cork*, and *wing.*]

Ichthy.: A fish, *Crenilabrus norvegicus.* It is called also the Goldfinny and the Goldsinny. [CRENILABRUS.]

cork'-ў, * cork'-ĭe, *a.* [Eng. *cork*; *-y.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Consisting, or of the nature, of cork.

". . . the suberous or *corky* layer."—*R. Brown: Manual of Bot.* (ed. 1874), p. 93.

2. Having acquired a flavour of cork; corked.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Shrivelled up, withered.

"Bind fast his *corky* arms."
Shakesp.: King Lear, iii. 7.

2. Empty or light-headed, volatile, superficial.

"Sic *corkie* gowks in rhymin' strains
Maun now-a-days gae craze their brains."
A. Scott: Poems (1811), p. 57.

*** corky-headed, * corkie-headit,** *a.* Empty or light-headed.

*** corky-noddle,** *s.* An empty-headed fellow.

*** cor-lew,** *s.* [CURLEW.]

"Of cranes, of pekokes, of *corlewes*."—*Trevisa*, i. 335.

corm, cor'-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. κορμός (*kormos*) = the trunk of a tree, a log, and κείρω (*keirō*) = to cut short.]

Bot.: The dilated base of the stem in monocotyledonous plants which intervenes between

the roots and the first buds, and forms the reproductive portion of the stem of such plants, when they are not caulescent. It consists of cellular tissue traversed by bundles of vessels and pleurenchyma. It has been described as a much-shortened rhizome, consisting of a few undeveloped internodes. It differs from a bulb in being solid, and from a tuber in its oval figure. Examples: the so-called "root" of the Arum or that of the Crocus. (*Lindley.*)

CORM OF CROCUS.

cor'-mō-gĕns, cor-mŏg'-ĕn-ēe, *s. pl.* [Gr. κορμός (*kormos*), and γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to engender, to generate.]

Bot.: The same as CORMOPHYTES (q.v.).

cor-mŏph'-ȳ-tạ, cor'-mō-phȳtes, *s. pl.* [Gr. κορμός (*kormos*) [CORM], and φυτόν (*phuton*) = a plant.]

Bot.: One of Endlicher's primary divisions of the vegetable kingdom, the other being the Thallophyta. Under this head are ranged all the flowering plants, and the higher vascular cryptogams.

cor'-mō-rant, *cormerawnte, *cormi-rande, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *cormoran*; Fr. *cormorant*; Sp. *cuervo marino*; Port. *corvo-marinho*, from Lat. *corvus marinus* = the sea-crow: *corvus* = crow, and *marinus* = pertaining to the sea; *mare* = the sea. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* A glutton.

II. *Ornith.:* The name of the sea-bird called *Phalacrocorax Carbo* and other species of the same genus. The genus Phalacrocorax belongs to the family Pelecanidæ. The Common Cormorant has the top of the head, the neck, breast, lower parts, and rump lustrous greenish-black, a whitish collar under the throat, the feathers of the upper part of the back and wings ashy brown, bordered by a large band of glossy greenish-black; the iris is green, the feet black. Length 27—29 in. The cormorant is the κόραξ (*korax*) of Aristotle. It is found in both hemispheres. In Europe it is more frequent in the north than elsewhere. It occurs in Britain. It feeds on fishes, and with voracious appetite. It builds generally on rocky shores and islands, or more rarely on trees. Four other species of the genus are found in Europe. An Asiatic one, the Fishing Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax Sinensis*, is domesticated in China, where it is used for catching fish. According to Mr. Fortune, a string is tied round its neck to prevent it swallowing the fishes which it catches. Not able to make away with them for its own sustenance, it with much docility brings them on board a boat to its master. [PHALACROCORAX.]

"'Mid stormy vapours ever driving by,
Where ospreys, *cormorants*, and herons cry."
Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.

***B.** *As adj.:* Rapacious, greedy, all-devouring.

". . . what else dear that is consumed
In hot digestion of this *cormorant* war."
Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress., ii. 2.

cor'-mŭs, *s.* [CORM.]

***cor-muse,** *s.* [CORNEMUSE.]

"*Cormuse*, pype. *Cormusa.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

corn (1), ***coren, *corne, *cowrne, *koren,** *s.* [A word common to all the Teutonic languages. A.S. *corn*; Dut. *koren*; Ger., Dan., & Sw. *korn*; O. H. Ger. *chorn*; Goth. *kaurn*; Lat. *granum*. *Grain* and *kernel* are kin words.]

1. The seeds of cereal or farinaceous plants. In England it is used widely for oats, wheat, rye, or barley; while in Scotland the term is applied principally to oats, and in the United States to maize.

"The miller should not stele him half a pecke
Of *corn* by sleighte, ne by force hem reve."
Chaucer: The Reves Tale, v. 4008-9.

2. The plants which produce corn, including the stalks, ears, and seeds, while unreaped or unthrashed; a crop of cereals.

"Therfore preye ye lord of the ripe *corn* that he sende work-men into his ripe *corn*."—*Wycliffe: Matt.*, ch. ix.

¶ In this sense it was formerly used in the plural.

"The *cornes* maad into handfullis ben gederyd into beernes."—*Wycliffe: Genesis*, xli. 47.

3. A single seed or grain of a cereal plant.

"A *corn* of whete fullinge into the erthe."—*Wycliffe: John* xii. 24.

4. A single seed or grain of any plant or fruit. [PEPPER-CORN.]

"*Cornys* than he gaf him thrin,
The quilk of the appeltree he nam."
Cursor Mundi, 1,366.

5. A grain or particle of a hard substance.

"Not a *corn* of powder left to bless us."—*Beaum. & Fletcher.*

¶ In these three senses it is still used in the plural.

¶ (1) *Black Corn:* A book-name for Melampyrum, of which it is a translation.

(2) *Broom Corn:* A grass, *Sorghum Dora*. The name *Broom* is given because the panicles of the plant are made into brooms. The designation *Corn* is added because the seeds are used for feeding poultry. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

(3) *Caffre Corn: Sorghum saccharatum* (?).

(4) *Goose Corn:* (1) A rush, *Juncus squamosus*, (2) *Bromus mollis*. (*Scotch.*)

(5) *Guinea Corn: Sorghum vulgare.*

(6) *Indian Corn:* Maize, *Zea Mays*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

¶ Obvious compounds: *Corn-basket, corn-bin, corn-field, corn-heap, corn-land, corn-merchant.*

***corn-badger, *corn-bodger,** *s.* A dealer in corn. [BADGER.]

corn-beef, corned-beef, *s.* Beef pickled or preserved with salt in grains; salted beef.

corn-bells, *s. pl.* The campanulate flowers of *Nidularia campanulata* (*Merret Pinax*, 1666), or the plant itself. (*Britten & Holland.*)

corn-berries, *s. pl.* The berries of *Vaccinium Oxycoccos*, or the plant itself.

corn-bind, *s.* A name for (1) *Convolvulus arvensis*, (2) *C. sepium*, (3) *Polygonum Convolvulus.*

corn-binks, *s.* A plant, *Centaurea Cyanus.*

corn-bottle, *s.* A name for a plant, *Centaurea Cyanus.*

corn-bread, *s.* In the United States, a kind of bread made from Indian corn or maize.

corn-bugloss, *s.* A name for *Lycopsis arvensis.*

corn-cake, *s.* A cake chiefly composed of maize.

Corn-cake cutter: A stamp or form which cuts corn-cakes from the sheet of dough; or a machine having a roller carrying said forms and cutting into shapes the sheet of dough, which is spread upon the table passing beneath. (*Knight.*)

corn-cale, *s.* *Sinapis arvensis.* (*Withering.*)

corn-campion, *s.* *Agrostemma* (*Lychnis*) *Githago.*

corn-cart, *s.* A kind of open spoked cart.

corn-centaury, *s.* A name for *Centaurea Cyanus.*

corn-chandler, *s.* One who deals in corn, especially by retail.

corn-cob, *s.* The woody, chaff-covered spike on which the grains of maize grow.

corn-cockle, *s.* The common name of *Agrostemma* (*Lychnis*) *Githago.* When its seeds become mixed with those of the grain among which they grow, and are ground with them, it is said the effect is to render the grain unwholesome.

corn-coverer, *s.* A plough or pair of ploughs to run alongside a row of dropped corn and throw earth upon the seed. Sometimes followed by a roller on the same stock to compact the earth.

corn-crake, *s.* [CORNCRAKE.]

corn-crib, *s.* A granary for corn, having openings between the slats forming the sides, to enable the crib to admit air and season the corn without moulding. (*Knight.*)

corn-crowfoot, *s.* The common book-name for *Ranunculus arvensis.*

corn-cultivator, *s.* A plough for cultivating corn in hills or drills. [CULTIVATOR.]

corn-cutter (1), *s.* A machine for reaping corn.

corn-dodger, *s.* A kind of cake made of Indian corn, wrapped in an envelope of husks or paper, and baked very hard under the embers. (*American.*)

corn-drill, *s.* A planter for sowing corn in rows. The corn-planter, properly speaking, places the seed in hills in a row. When the rows are checked, so called, the corn may be worked one way and then across, and so on. Corn in drills can be tended but one way. (*Knight.*) [CORN-PLANTER.]

corn-exchange, *s.* A market for corn; a place where farmers and corn-factors meet for the exhibition of samples and the sale and purchase of corn.

¶ The London Corn-Exchange was commenced in 1747. The present building was opened in 1828.

corn-factor, *s.* One who deals in corn wholesale; a corn-merchant.

corn-flag, *s.* The popular name of the genus Gladiolus (q.v.).

***corn-floor,** *s.* A floor or prepared place for threshing corn.

". . . thou hast loved a reward upon every *corn-floor*."—*Hosea* ix. 1.

corn-flour, *s.* The meal of Indian corn ground very fine.

corn-flower, *s.* [CORNFLOWER.]

corn-fly, *s.*

Entom., Agric., &c.:

1. A name given to *Chlorops tæniopus*, and other species of the same genus of Muscidæ. The larva produces the disease called gout in wheat.

2. A name given to species of Oscinis, also ranked under the Muscidæ.

corn-grater, *s.* A roughened surface for rasping green corn from the cob.

corn-harp, *s.* An instrument made of wire for freeing grain from the seeds of weeds. (*Scotch.*)

corn-harvester, *s.* A machine for cutting corn in the field; sometimes delivering the corn in shocks, sometimes merely laying it in gavels upon the ground, or in a cradle on the machine, from whence it is taken by hand and shocked. (*Knight.*)

corn honewort, *s.* A book-name for *Petroselinum segetum.*

corn-huller, *s.* A machine for removing the hull or cuticle from grains of corn without powdering them.

corn-husk, *s.* The husk or external covering of corn. (See the compound.)

Corn-husk splitter: A machine to tear husks into long shreds for stuffing for mattresses, &c. (*Knight.*)

corn-husker, *s.* A machine for taking the ear of corn out of its enveloping sheath of leaves. Some machines operate upon the corn in the field to husk it off the stalk; in others, the ear is simply jerked from the stalk, and the machine tears off the husks from the ears. (*Knight.*)

corn-husking, *s.* An assemblage of friends and neighbours at the house of a farmer to assist him in stripping the husks or shucks from his Indian corn. It is also known as corn-shucking. (*American.*) (*Ogilvie.*)

corn-juice, *s.* A name given to whiskey. (*American.*)

corn-knife, *s.*

1. *Mod. American:* A blade about 20 in. long, attached by a tang to a handle, and used for cutting standing corn. It resembles the cane-knife or machete, and is used for a similar purpose. (*Knight.*)

2. *Ant. Roman:* A knife as shown in the illustration used in vineyards, and also in

ANCIENT ROMAN CORN-KNIFE. (*Secularis dolabrata.*)

cornfields for cutting roots of trees, &c. (*Adams: Roman Antiquities.*)

corn-laws, *s.pl.*

Law, Polit. Econ., & Hist.: Laws designed to regulate the price of corn. Three distinct phases of opinion on the subject, each carried out by legislation, have occurred in the history of the Corn Laws:—

(1) *Period I.:* The exportation of corn was forbidden, while its importation was freely allowed. It must have been produced cheaply; had it not been so, its high price, with the expense superadded of carriage to the continent, would, without legislation, have prevented its sale there. Exportation seems to have been illegal, unless by royal licence, till the passing, in A.D. 1360–1, of the Act Edward III., c. 20, allowed grain to be sent to Calais and other special places, where it was for the advantage of the king that his corn should be forwarded. The Act 17 Richard II., c. 7, passed in 1394, gave liberty of exportation, 4 Henry VI., c. 2, limiting the permission to the times when wheat was 6s. 8d. per quarter, and barley 3s. By the Act 3 Edward IV., c. 2, passed in 1463, the importation of foreign grain was for the first time prohibited, unless when wheat exceeded 6s. 8d. per quarter, and rye 4s. There was vacillating legislation during the succeeding reigns, one phase of things being the Act 1 William and Mary, c. 12, passed in 1689, which granted a bounty on the exportation of wheat when the selling price at home was not more than 48s. per quarter, with similar bounties on other descriptions of grain. All along from the time of Queen Elizabeth, more or less of legislative interference with the free transit of grain from one part of England to another had taken place. In 1815 the bounty system was swept away, and no further interference took place with the free export of grain. Up till about A.D. 1789, England was a country which produced more grain than it needed, exporting the surplus.

(2) *Period II.:* During this period the legislature did its best, in the interest of the landowning class, to prevent the free importation of foreign grain. The first restrictive Act was in 1463 [Period I.], and existed at the same time as other Acts interfering with the export of grain. By 13 Geo. III., c. 43, passed in 1773, importation might take place upon payment of 6d. per quarter when the price of wheat rose above 48s., and the exportation when it fell to 44s. In 1791 the 48s. was raised to 54s.; the duty when wheat was between 50s. and 54s. was 2s. 6d.; and when below 50s., 24s. 3d. Other Acts followed in 1801, 1804, and 1816, till at length a sliding scale was introduced in 1828, by 9 Geo. IV., c. 38. By this enactment grain could at any time be imported on payment of a duty, diminishing as the home price of grain increased.

(3) *Period III.:* On March 15, 1838, Mr. Villiers, seconded by Mr. William Molesworth, attacked the Corn Laws in the House of Commons, but was defeated by an overwhelming majority. The same year Mr. Cobden urged the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to petition Parliament against the Corn Laws, and the Anti Corn-Law League was brought into existence, Messrs. Cobden and Bright being very prominent members. On March 12, 1839, Mr. Villiers again brought the subject before the House of Commons, losing the vote this time only by 295 to 342. A similar motion in the House of Lords failed by 24 to 224. Just before the fall of the Whig Ministry in 1841, Lord John Russell was in favour of a small fixed duty on the importation of corn, while Sir Robert Peel retained attachment to the sliding scale. A large majority (360 to 269) of the House of Commons sided with Peel, August 27, 1841, in the decisive vote which overthrew the Whig government, and on Feb. 9, 1842, he proposed a new sliding scale, which ultimately became law. [Sliding scale.] In the recess between the Parliamentary sessions of 1845 and 1846, the failure of the potato crop, and the consequent famine in Ireland, brought the subject of the Corn Laws again to the foreground. Sir Robert Peel saw that they could not longer be maintained. Men were dying of hunger, and the Corn Laws made bread artificially dear. Lord Stanley (afterwards the premier, Lord Derby) and other Conservatives could not be brought to concur with Sir Robert Peel in undertaking the necessary change. The Queen was therefore advised to send for Lord John Russell, and did so, but he failed to form a Cabinet. Sir Robert Peel therefore returned to office, and on Jan. 27, 1846, proposed a Bill abolishing the Corn Laws, which received the Royal assent on June 26, 1846. It is the Act 10 and 11 Vict., c. 46. A small remnant of duty, 1s. per quarter, left by Peel, was swept away on June 24, 1869. The working-classes of the towns may be trusted to prevent any revival of laws the effect of which would be to make their bread dearer, for the benefit of one or two classes in the community wealthier than themselves.

corn-lift, *s.* An apparatus for raising sacks of corn to the upper floors of a warehouse or granary.

corn-marigold, † **corn-marygold,** *s.* The popular name of *Chrysanthemum segetum.*

corn-market, *s.* A market or place for the sale and purchase of corn.

* **corn-master,** *s.* One who grows corn for sale.

"A great collier, a great *corn-master*, and a great leadman."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Riches.*

corn-meter, *s.* A public officer appointed to measure corn.

corn-mill, *s.* A farm or plantation mill, usually of iron both as to its runner and the concave, and used for rough-grinding corn on the cob for stock. (*Knight.*)

corn-mint, *s.*

† 1. *Calamintha Acinos.* (*Turner.*)

2. *Mentha arvensis.*

corn-moth, *s.* A small moth, *Tinea granella*, the larva of which attacks corn in granaries.

corn-mustard, *s.* A name for *Sinapis arvensis.*

corn-parsley, *s.* A popular name for *Sison Amomum.* The same as Stone-parsley (q.v.).

* **corn-pipe,** * **corne-pipe,** *s.* A kind of musical pipe made by slitting a stalk of corn.

". . . the third playit on ane trump, the feyrd on ane *corne pipe*, . . ."—*Compl. Scotland*, p. 101.

corn-planter, *s.* A machine for dropping corn in hills, previously opening the ground for the reception of the seed, and subsequently throwing back the earth and rolling it flat.

corn-plough, *s.* A shovel-plough, double-shovel, or other form of plough for tending crops planted in hills. [Cultivator.]

corn-popper, *s.* A wire basket in which pop-corn is heated till the hull cracks open and allows the starchy follicles to expand. (*Knight.*)

corn-poppy, *s.*

1. A book-name for *Papaver Rhœas.*

2. *Rosa arvensis.*

corn-rent, *s.* Rent paid in corn instead of money, the amount varying according to the fluctuations in the price of corn. In many parts of Scotland corn-rents are thus paid.

* **corn-rig,** *s.* A ridge or strip of growing grain.

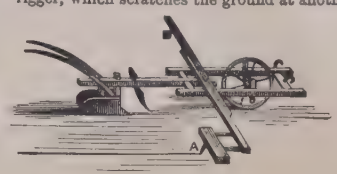
"Hid in a *corn-rig* at no great distance."—*Barham: Ingoldsby Legends: Jarvis' Wig.*

"Oh, *corn-rigs* and rye-rigs,
Oh, *corn-rigs* are bonny."
Burns: Rigs o' Barley.

corn-rose, *s.* (1) *Papaver Rhœas*, (2) *Rosa arvensis.*

corn-row, *s.* A row for corn. (See the compound.)

Corn-row marker: A sled with a gauged width between the runners for marking out rows in which to plant corn. It has an outrigger, which scratches the ground at another



CORN-ROW MARKER.

A. Tooth marking breadth of ridge.
B. Cross-poll or slider.

gauged distance, as a guide for the next trip. The process is repeated at right angles to the former markings, and the intersections of the marks are the places for dropping the seed. (*Knight.*)

corn sallet, corn-salad, *s.* [*Sallet* is simply a corruption of *salad.*] Lamb's Lettuce, *Valerianella olitoria.*

corn sawfly, *s.* A hymenopterous insect, family Tenthredinidæ. The eggs are deposited on the stalks of wheat and rye, to which they are very destructive.

corn-sheller, *s.* An instrument for rubbing the grains from the cob, made in various forms.

corn-shock, * **corneshock,** *s.* A shock or sheaf of corn.

"*Corneshocks* snidged with blasterous hurling of south wynd whizling."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid, bk. ii.

Corn-shock tyer: An implement for straining a band around a shock of corn, to facilitate tying. The pin is thrust into the shock, and one end of the band fastened to one part, while the other end of the band is wound upon the axis.

Corn-shocking machine: A machine for cutting corn in the field and binding it into shocks.

corn-shucking, *s.* (See Corn-husking).

corn-snake, *s.* A snake, *Coluber guttatus*, from the Southern States of America. (*Webster.*)

corn speedwell, *s.* (1) *Veronica hederifolia*; (2) *V. arvensis.*

corn-stalk, *s.* A stalk of corn.

Corn-stalk cutter: A machine for gathering the dry corn-stalks of a previous year's crop into rows, and cutting them into short pieces, so that they may be covered in by the plough. The hooks, attached to hanging-posts, are in the advance, and are maintained in position by certain devices. Their duty is to straighten out the corn-stalks parallel with the line of motion of the machine. The rotating cutter-wheel has its bearings in a vertically adjustable frame. (*Knight.*)

corn-starch, *s.* Starch or flour made from Indian corn.

corn-thistle, *s.* A name for *Carduus arvensis.*

corn-thrips, *s.*

Entom.: A minute insect, *Thrips cerealium.* It is of the order Physopoda. It often does damage to the wheat crop by gnawing either the ear or the tender stem.

* **corn-van,** *s.* A machine for winnowing corn.

corn-violet, *s.* The popular name of *Campanula hybrida.*

corn-weevil, *s.*

Entom.: A weevil, *Calandra granaria*, the larva of which feeds on corn in granaries. [Calandra.]

corn (2), *s.* [Fr. *corne* = a horn, from Low Lat. *corna* = a horn, a projection; Lat. *cornu* = a horn.] A horny excrescence on the foot or hand. A corn at first is only a thickening of the skin produced by pressure over a projecting portion of bone. Afterwards there is a

tendency for a bursa to arise. This sometimes deposits pus and suppurates, producing much pain. Corns may be divided into soft, which are generally situated between the toes, and hard, on more exposed parts of the foot.

¶ A bunion differs from a corn in affecting a larger part of the skin, and in always having a bursa, which as a rule inflames and suppurates.

"He first that useful secret did explain,
That pricking *corns* foretold the gath'ring rain."
Gay: Pastorals.

corn-cutter (2), *s.* A chiropodist.

"I committed him into the hands of . . . my own *corn-cutter* . . ."—*Tatler*, No. 103.

corn-plaster, *s.* A plaster worn to prevent a boot from pressing on a corn.

corn, *v.t.* [Corn, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To pickle or preserve with salt in grains.

* 2. To granulate or reduce to corns or grains.

". . . I made a small sieve of parchment, which I pricked full of holes with a small iron made hot, and this was to *corn* it."—*Dampier: Voyage*, an. 1688.

3. To feed with corn.

"When thou was *corn'd*, and I was mellow,
We took the road, ay like swallow."
Burns: Auld Mare.

II. *Fig.:* To make intoxicated.

cor-nā'-ce-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cornus* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Cornels, an order of epigynous exogens, alliance Umbellales. They are mostly trees or shrubs with opposite exstipulate leaves, capitate, umbellate, or corymbose flowers, with four sepals, four stamens, a filiform style, a simple stigma, a two-celled drupe, with a solitary pendulous seed in each. They are found in Europe, Asia, and America. [Cornus.] In 1844 Lindley enumerated nine genera, and estimated the known species at forty.

cor-nā'-ce-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cornus*, and Eng. suff. *-aceous.*] Pertaining to the cornus or cornel.

* **corn'-ăge,** *s.* [Low Lat. *cornagium*, from Lat. *cornu* = a horn.]

Old Law: A feudal service, being a form of rent fixed by the number of horned cattle. (*N.E.D.*) Dr. Murray shows that the usual explanation—tenure by blowing a horn to give warning of the approach of an enemy—is erroneous.

* **cornaline,** *s.* [Cornelian.]

* **cor-nall,** *s.* [Coronel (1), *s.*]

* **cor'-na-mūte,** *s.* [Cornemuse.] A hornpipe, a bagpipe.

* **cornardye,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cornardie.*] Folly, stupidity.

"The uour *cornardyes* thet amerreth the contraye."
—*Ayenbite*, p. 130.

† **cor-nā'-tion,** *s.* [A corruption of *carnation* (q.v.).] *Dianthus Caryophyllus.* [Carnation.]

corn'-bind, *s.* [Corn-bind.]

corn'-blāde, *s.* [Eng. *corn*, and *blade.*] An American name for the leaf of the Maize, *Zea Mays.* (*Webster.*)

corn'-brāsh, *s.* [Eng. *corn*, and *brash* (q.v.).]

Geol.: The upper portion of the Lower Oolite. It consists of clays and calcareous sandstones, which pass downwards into the Forest Marble, as at Bradford, or into beds of clay. It contains many echinodermata and conchiferous shells, but few belemnites.

† **corn'-clăd,** *a.* [Eng. *corn*, and *clad.*] Clad or covered with corn; bearing corn.

corn'-crāke, *s.* [Eng. *corn*, and *crake* (q.v.), from the cry of the bird.]

1. *Ornith.:* A bird, *Crex pratensis*, perpetually heard in the proper season in cornfields uttering the cry "Crek, crek," from which it derives its name, but so skilful in hiding itself from prying spectators that it is rarely that the actual bird itself is seen. It is a wader of the family Rallidæ, and the sub-family Rallinæ. The feathers of the upper parts are blackish-brown, ash-coloured on the sides, and reddish at the tip; the wing coverts rusty-red; the throat and belly white; the breast olive-ash; the sides reddish, striped with white. It is migratory, coming to us about the beginning of May, and making a nest of slender flags or grasses on the ground or on small hillocks. It leaves for the continent in October. It feeds on grasshoppers, worms, snails, insects, grain, &c.

2. *Farming:* A hand-rattle, used to frighten birds from sown seed or growing corn; denominated, it is supposed, from its harsh sound as resembling the cry of the rail. (*Jamieson.*)

corne, *s.* [From Lat. *cornus* (q.v.).]

corne-tree, *s.* *Cornus sanguinea.* [Cornel, Cornus.]

cor'-nĕ-ă, *s.* [Lat. fem. sing. of *corneus* = horny, from *cornu* = a horn.]

Anat.: The transparent forepart of the external coat of the eye, called cornea from its horny structure. Its fuller name is *Cornea pellucida*, the term *pellucida* referring to its transparency. This distinguishes it from the *Cornea opaca* or sclerotic coat. It lets light into the interior of the eyeball. Its forepart is circular or nearly so, the arc being about one-sixth of the circumference of the sphere to which it belongs. Its curvature having a smaller radius than the sclerotic, it projects beyond that membrane, and is more convex in youth than in advanced age. (*Quain.*) [Long-sightedness, Near-sightedness.]

¶ (1) *Cornea opaca:* [Lat., lit. = the opaque horny body].

Anat.: The same as the Sclerotic coat (q.v.).

(2) *Cornea pellucida:* [Lat., lit. = the transparent horny body].

Anat.: The same as Cornea (q.v.).

corned (*Eng.*), **cornit, cornyt** (*Scotch*), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Corn, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Pickled or preserved with salt.

* 2. Provided with corn.

". . . first, thai ar bettir *cornyt* than thai war fernyere, and thair innemys war *cornyt*."—*Acts Ja. II., A.* 1456 (ed. 1814), p. 45, c. 2.

II. *Fig.:* Intoxicated. (*American Slang.*)

corned beef, *s.* The same as Corn-beef (q.v.).

"He might fill himself with the *corned beef* and the carrots . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* **cor-neill,** *s.* [Carnelian.] A carnelian stone.

"Item, ane ring with ane *corneill*."—*Inventories* (A. 1542), p. 67.

cŏr'-nĕ-īne, *s.* [Lat. *corneus* = of horn, horny.]

Geol.: A rock resembling diabase, but without distinct grains. It breaks with a smooth flint-like fracture. It is the same as Aphanyte (q.v.). (*Dana.*)

cor'-nel (1), *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *cornaille*, from Low Lat. *corniola* = a cornel-berry, from Lat. *cornus*, from *cornu* = a horn, in reference to the hardness of the wood; Ital. *corniolo* = a cornel-tree, *corniola* = a cornel, a cornelian cherry.]

A. *As substantive:*

Botany:

1. *Sing.:* A tree, *Cornus sanguinea.* For its botanical characters see Cornus. It is called the Corne-tree, the Female Cornel, Prickwood, Dogberry-tree, Dogwood-tree, Hounds-tree, Gaten, and Gaten-tree. Its seeds furnish lamp-oil.

"Meanwhile the goddess in disdain bestows
The mast and acorn, brutal food, and strews
The fruits of *cornel*, as their feast, around."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. x., l. 282-4.

2. *Pl.* (Cornels): The English name given by Lindley to the botanical order Cornaceæ (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Made of the wood of the tree described under A.

"And, foremost of the train, his *cornel* spear
Ulysses wav'd, to rouse the savage war."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xix., l. 509, 510.

¶ (1) *Dwarf Cornel:* A common book-name for *Cornus suecica.*

(2) *Female Cornel:* The Dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea.*

(3) *Wild Cornel:* *Cornus sanguinea.*

cornel-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The Cornel. [Cornel (1), A. 1.]

cor'-nel (2), *s.* [A corruption of *corn.*]

cornel-sallet, *s.* A corruption of Corn-salad (q.v.).

* **cor-nē'-lĭ-ăn** (1), *s.* [Ital. *cornalina* = the carnelian.]

Min.: The same as Carnelian (q.v.).

cor-nē'-lĭ-ăn (2), *s.* [From Lat. *cornus* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A cornel cherry, *Cornus mas* or *mascula.* [Cornus.] It has little clusters of yellow starry flowers studding its naked branches in early spring. It was formerly cultivated for the sake of its fruit, which is like a small plum, very sour till over-ripe, but then becoming more grateful to the palate, being only sub-acid. The Turks use it as an ingredient in sherbet. The fruit and leaves were formerly employed as astringents. It is sometimes called also the Male Cornel (q.v.).

cornelian cherry, *s.* The edible fruit of the Cornel-tree (q.v.).

cornelian-tree, *s.* The same as the Cornelian cherry (q.v.).

* **cor-nell,** * **cor-nol,** *s.* [Carnel.] A battlement.

"At yche *cornell* of the castell was crushyng of weppon." *Destruction of Troy*, 4,752.

* **cor'-nĕl-lĭng,** *s.* [Carnelian.] A carnelian stone.

"A string of *cornellingis* sett in gold ennamelit with quheit and tua perll betuix every *corneling*, contening xxxviii *cornellingis*, and xxvii couple of perll."—*Inventories* (A. 1578), p. 268.

corne'-mūse, *s.* [Fr., from *corne* = a horn; O. Fr. *muse* = a pipe; Ital., Sp., & Port. *cornamusa.*]

* 1. A pipe or flute.

"With *cornemuse* and shalmele."
Gower, iii. 358.

2. The French and Italian name for the bagpipe. (*Grove.*)

* **cor'-nĕ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *corneus*, from *cornu* = a horn.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Horny; of a substance resembling or having the qualities of horn; hard.

2. *Bot., Zool., &c.:* Horny, hard, and very close in texture, but capable of being cut without difficulty, the parts cut off being brittle, as the albumen of many plants. (*Lindley, &c.*)

¶ *Corneous lead:*

Min.: The same as Phosgenite (q.v.).

cor'-nĕr, * **cor-nyer,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *cornière*, from Low Lat. *corneria* = an angle, a corner, from Low Lat. *corna* = a corner, closely connected with Lat. *cornu* = a horn; Wel. *cornel*; Irish *cearn* = a corn.] [Horn.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) An angle; the point where two converging lines or surfaces meet.

"Three aspens at three *corners* of a square."
Wordsworth: Hart Leap Well, ii.

(2) The space included between any two converging lines.

(3) The edge or extremity, even though not angular.

". . . neither shalt thou mar the *corners* of thy beard."—*Lev* xix. 27.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Any remote, out-of-the-way, or secret place.

". . . this thing was not done in a *corner*."—*Acts* xxvi. 26.

(2) Used indefinitely for any part; a nook; the very furthest part.

"I turn'd and tried each *corner* of my bed,
To find if sleep were there; but sleep was lost."
Dryden.

(3) A direction or point.

"Sits the wind in that *corner*?"—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, ii. 3.

(4) A position of great difficulty or embarrassment.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbinding:*

(1) A leather corner-covering to a half-bound book.

(2) A triangular tool used in gold or blind tooling.

2. *Comm.:* A combination to buy up all the available supply of any commodity, so that the speculative sellers may be unable to fulfil their engagements except by buying of the *cornerman* at his own price. [CORNERMAN.]

"A *corner* properly speaking may be called a secondary not a primary speculation."—*Daily News*, Sept. 28, 1881.

¶ (1) *The Corner:* In betting slang a name for Tattersall's betting-rooms at Hyde Park Corner.

(2) *To drive into a corner:* To place in a position of great difficulty or embarrassment.

(3) *To put in* (or *to*) *a corner:*

(*a*) The same as *to drive into a corner* (q.v.).

(*b*) To assume authority or precedency over in a house.

". . . he entered in his dwelling house, and not only *put* her *to a corner*, but also staid there three or four months. . . ."—*Foord: Suppl.*, Dec., p. 464.

B. *As adj.:* Situated at or in a corner; forming a corner.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *corner* and *angle:* "*Corner* properly implies the outer extreme point of any solid body; *angle*, on the contrary, the inner extremity produced by the meeting of two right lines. When speaking therefore of solid bodies, *corner* and *angle* may be both employed: but in regard to simple right lines, the word *angle* only is applicable." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **corner-cap,** *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A square cap.

"A little old man . . . in a *corner-cap*, by his habit seeming to be a divine."—*Breton: A Mad World*, p. 8. (*Davies.*)

2. *Fig.:* The completion, the chief ornament, the keystone.

"Thou makest the triumviry, the *corner-cap* of society." *Shakesp.: Love's Labours Lost*, iv. 3.

corner-chisel, *s.* A chisel with two edges projecting rectangularly from a corner, used for cutting the corners of mortises.

* **corner-creeper,** *s.* One who skulks about in corners.

"Spider-catcher, *corner-creeper*, C. E. pseudo-catholike priest."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of Married Clergy.*

corner-drill, *s.* The same as ANGLE-BRACE (q.v.).

corner-gate, *s.* A gate situated at a corner.

". . . from the gate of Ephraim to the *corner gate*, four hundred cubits."—2 *Chron.* xxv. 23.

* **corner-miching,** *a.* Skulking.

"Our *corner-miching* priests."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 134.

corner-punch, *s.*

Mach.: An angular punch for cleaning out corners.

corner-saw, *s.* A saw for removing the corners of a block, giving it an octagonal shape. The saw-mandrel is mounted in a head which traverses on ways parallel to the trough in which the block is placed. The block is slid in the trough, bringing it against the saw, and taking off the corners in succession. It is one of the series of block-making machines. (*Knight.*)

corner-stone, corner stone, *s.*

Architecture & Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.:* The stone situated at the most important angle of an edifice, and presumably at the foundation rather than the top of the building. The strength of buildings lies not in their sides, but in their angles, which hold the sides compactly together; and the most important part of the angle of a building is its lower part on which the solid angular portion above rests.

2. *Fig.* (*Scripture*):

(1) *Of the earth poetically viewed as resting upon foundations:* The most important support of the earth.

". . . or who laid the *corner stone* thereof . . ."—*Job* xxxviii. 6.

(2) *Of virtuous daughters:* The ornament and support of a household.

". . . that our daughters may be as *corner stones*, polished after the similitude of a palace."—*Ps.* cxliv. 12.

(3) *Of the Church invisible viewed as a spiritual building:* The Divine Redeemer viewed as the foundation on which His Church rests, and without which the edifice would fall to pieces.

". . . Jesus Christ himself being the chief *corner stone*."—*Ephes.* ii. 20.

¶ Cf. also Ps. cxviii. 22: "The stone which the builders refused is become the head-stone of the corner"—and Mark xii. 10, 11; Luke xx. 17; Acts iv. 11.

corner-tooth, *s.* The outermost incisor in each jaw of a horse.

"*Corner-teeth* of a Horse, are the four teeth between the middling teeth and the tushes, two above and two below, on each side of the jaw, which shoot when the horse is four years and a half old."—*Farrier's Dict.*

corner-wise, * corner-wyse, *adv.* Diagonally; with the corner in front; not square.

"*Corner wyse. Angulatim.*"—*Huloet.*

† **cor'-nĕr,** *v.t.* [CORNER, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To drive into a corner or an angle.

2. *Fig.:* To drive into a corner, and so into a position of great difficulty.

II. *Comm.:* To buy up all the available supply of any commodity, so as to drive the speculative sellers into a corner; to act as a cornerman (q.v.).

† **cor'-nĕr-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *corner; -able.*] Capable of being bought up by a cornerman (q.v.).

"Useful articles of daily consumption are, perhaps, *cornerable*, but only at enormous outlay and risk, unless speculative buying and selling have already gone great lengths with them."—*Daily News*, Sept. 28, 1881.

* **corn-ere,** *s.* [Eng. *corn*, and *ere* = ear.] An ear of corn.

"The sweuene of the seuene *corneres*."—*Trevisa*, ii. 305.

cor'-nĕred, *a.* [Eng. *corner; -ed.*]

1. *Lit.:* Having corners; angular.

". . . square like a castle, or *corner'd* like a triangle, or round like a tower."—*Austin: Hæc Homo*, p. 75.

¶ Generally used in compounds; as, *Three-cornered, four-cornered*, &c.

2. *Fig.:* Driven up into a corner; placed in a position of great difficulty.

* **cornered-cap,** *s.* A corner-cap.

"Square or four *cornered-capps*."—*Strype: Life of Parker; App.*, No. 40.

† **cor'-nĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *corner; -er.*] A cornerman (q.v.).

"Is the *cornerer* either morally or legally a worse man than the cornered?"—*Daily News*, Sept. 28, 1881.

cor'-nĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CORNER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of driving or putting in a corner.

2. *Comm.:* The buying up of any article, so as to place the speculative sellers of it in a corner. [CORNERMAN.]

"Probably no one unconnected with a very speculative kind of trade absolutely approves of or defends '*cornering*."—*Daily News*, Sept. 28, 1881.

† **cor'-nĕr-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *corner; -less.*] Having no corners or angles; not angular.

"Thrust into straight corners of poor wit
Thee, who art *cornerless* and infinite."
Donne: Transl. of Psalms.

cor'-nĕr-man, cor'-nĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *corner; man, -er.*] One who buys up as much as possible of any commodity, so that the speculative sellers of it, when the time comes to deliver, cannot fulfil their engagements, except by buying of the cornerman at his price, and are thus driven into a corner.

"Some one has taken liberties with the market by speculatively selling what he has not got; and the *cornerman* comes in and plays Prince Hal and Poins by spoiling the spoiler."—*Daily News*, Sept. 28, 1881.

cor'-nĕt, * cor'-nĕtt, * cor'-nĕtte, *s.* [Fr. *cornet, cornette* = a little horn, dimin. of *corne* = a horn; Sp. & Port. *cornete;* Ital. *cornetto.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. A little horn.

2. A musical instrument formerly used in war, or for signalling, proclamations, &c. [II. 1.]

3. A cornet-à-piston (q.v.)

4. A square cap anciently worn by doctors of divinity.

5. A kind of lady's head-dress, so called from two projections resembling horns.

6. A cap of paper used by retailers for inclosing small wares.

7. A little piece, a bit.

"He taketh the assay with *cornetts* of trencher bread."—*Leland: Inthron. of Abp. Nevill*, vi. 9.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:*

(1) An obsolete reed wind-instrument not unlike a hautboy, but larger and of a coarser quality of tone. In this country they were of three kinds, treble, tenor, and bass. The tubes gradually increased in diameter from the mouthpiece to the end, and their outline was gently curved, hence the Italian name *cornetto curvo*. In Germany, as in England, they were once in common use for sacred and secular purposes. They were often made of wood neatly covered with dark leather. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

(2) A cornet-stop (q.v.).

2. *Farriery:*

(1) (See extract.)

"*Cornet* of a Horse, is the lowest part of his pastern that runs round the coffin, and is distinguished by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof."—*Farrier's Dict.*

(2) An instrument for blood-letting; a fleam.

* **3.** *Military:*

(1) A company or troop of horse, so called from a cornet-player being attached to each.

(2) The officer who carried the colours in a troop of horse, corresponding to the ensign in infantry. The title is now disused, being superseded by that of second lieutenant.

". . . every *cornet* of cavalry envied the grace and dignity with which the veteran appeared in Hyde Park on his charger at the head of his regiment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

(3) The ensign or colours of a troop of cavalry.

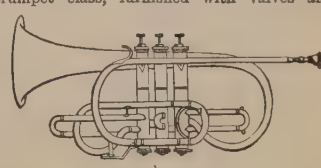
". . . the beiring of all his hienes banneris, standartis, *cornettis*, pinsuillis, handschenyeis, . . ."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1600 (ed. 1814), p. 244.

4. *Surg.:* An auricular instrument, which does not protrude beyond the external ear. It is used in cases of obstruction of the *meatus auditorius* by reason of contraction, or the presence of polypi, and is made of gold or silver.

5. *Chem.:* A paper head, in form of a cone, used to cover a vessel.

cornet-à-piston, *s.*

Music: A metallic wind-instrument of the trumpet class, furnished with valves and



CORNET-À-PISTON.

stoppers. It was formerly called a cornopean. Its quality is midway between that of the bugle and the trumpet. It is frequently used in orchestras where a trumpet is not obtainable, but it has not been much employed in the scores of classical music.

cornet-stop, *s.*

Music: A name which has been given to several kinds of organ stops.

* **cor'-nĕt,** *v.i.* [CORNET, *s.*] To play on the cornet.

"Here's a whole chorus of Sylvans at hand *cornetting* and wripping th' toe."—*Chapman: Wilddowes Teares*, iii. (*Davies.*)

cor'-nĕt-çy, *s.* [Eng. *cornet; -cy.*] The rank, position, or appointment of a cornet.

". . . a *cornetcy* of horse his first and only commission . . ."—*Ld. Chesterfield.*

* **cor'-nĕt-ĕr, * cor-net-tier, * cor-net-ter,** *s.* [Fr. *cornetier*, from *corne* = a horn.] A blower or player of the cornet.

". . . the rabble of trumpetters, *cornetters*, and other musicians, . . ."—*Hakewill: On Providence.*

cor-nĕtte', *s.* [Fr.]

Metal.: The little tube of gold left when the alloy of silver and gold taken from the cupel

is rolled and boiled in nitric acid to remove the former metal. (*Ogilvie.*)

cor′-nĕ-ūle, *s.* [Fr. *cornéule*, dimin. of *corné* (m.), *cornée* (f.) = horned; Lat. *cornu* = a horn.] [CORNEOUS.]

Entom.: One of the minute transparent segments defending the compound eyes of insects. (*Owen.*)

cor′-nĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., = horny (?).]

Mining: A kind of tin ore found in black columns, with irregular sides and terminating in prisms. (*Weale.*)

corn′-fĭeld, corn-field, *s.* [Eng. *corn*, and *field*.] A field in which corn is growing; corn or arable land.

"... a wide expanse of *cornfield*, orchard and meadow. . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

corn′-flŏw-ẹr, *s.* [Eng. *corn*, and *flower*.]

1. *Formerly* (*Gen.*): Various plants occurring in corn.

"There be certain *corn-flowers*, which come seldom or never in other places, unless they be set, but only amongst corn . . ."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

2. *Now* (*Spec.*): (1) *Centaurea Cyanus*, (2) *Papaver Rhœas*.

¶ (1) *Golden Cornflower: Chrysanthemum segetum.*

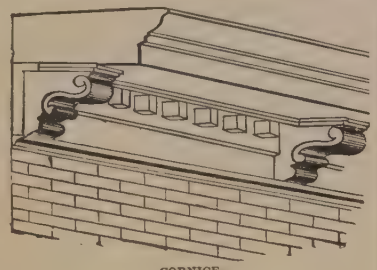
(2) *Yellow Cornflower:* The same as (1) (q.v.).

cor′-nĭc, *a.* [From Lat. *corn(us)* (q.v.), and Eng., &c., suff. *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from the tree Cornel.

cornic acid, *s.* The same as CORNIN (q.v.).

cor′-nĭçe, * **cor-nish,** *s.* [O. Fr. & Ital. *cornice*; Fr. *corniche*, from Low Lat. *cornix* (genit. *cornicis*) = a border, from Gr. *κορωνίς* (*korōnis*) = a wreath, a cornice, *κορώνη* (*korōnē*) = a crown.]

Arch.: The highest projection of a wall or column; any moulded projection which



CORNICE.

crowns or finishes the part to which it is attached. When plain it is called a *coping* (q.v.).

"*Cornice* or frieze, with bossy sculptures graven." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. i.

cornice-pole, *s.* A pole carried along the tops of windows, on which run rings, to which are attached the curtains.

cornice-ring, *s.*

Ordnance: The ring which lies next to the trunnion ring.

* **cor′-nĭ-cle,** *s.* [Lat. *corniculum*, dimin. of *cornu* = a horn.] A little horn.

cor-nĭc′-ụ-la, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *corniculum* = a little horn, dimin. of *cornu* = a horn.]

Anat.: Any small projections like diminutive horns. Two such exist upon the hyoid bone besides two cornua or horns. There are also cornicula of the larynx.

cor-nĭc-ụ-lā′-rĭ-ạ, *s.* [Lat. *cornicularius* = a soldier who led the wing of a small division of troops.]

Bot.: A genus of Lichens, tribe Parmeliaceæ. The species are rigid tufted plants, occurring on the ground or on high mountains.

* **cor-nĭc′-ụ-lāte,** *a.* [Lat. *corniculatus*, from *cornu* = a horn.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Horned, crescent-shaped.

"Venus moon-like grows *corniculate*."—*H. More.*

2. *Bot.:* (See extract).

"*Corniculate* plants are such as produce many distinct and horned pods; and *corniculate* flowers are such hollow flowers as have on their upper part a kind of spur, or little horn."—*Chambers.*

* **cor-nĭc′-ụ-lēre,** *s.* [Lat. *cornicularius* = an officer who led the wing of a small body of troops.]

1. A lieutenant or assistant to a superior officer.

2. An assistant or secretary to a magistrate.

* **cor-nĭf′-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *cornu* = a horn, and *facio* = to make.] Productive of horn; making horn.

* **cor-nĭf-ĭ-cā′-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *cornific*; *-ation*.] The formation of horn.

"The habit of *cornification* is more likely to have been formed nearer home."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. cxxviii. (*Davies.*)

cor′-nĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *corniformis*, from *cornu* = a horn, and *forma* = form, shape.] Horn-shaped.

* **cor-nĭg′-ẽr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *corniger*, from *cornu* = a horn, and *gero* = to carry, to bear.] Bearing horns; horned.

"Nature, in other *cornigerous* animals, hath placed the horns higher, . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

cor′-nĭn, *s.* [Lat. *corn(us)* = a cornel-tree; and Eng. suff. *-in* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A crystalline bitter substance extracted from the root of *Cornus florida*. The bark of this tree is used in North America as a febrifuge. It is also called cornic acid.

corn′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CORN, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of preserving or pickling with brine.

2. *Powder-making:* The act or process of granulating powder.

corning-house, *s.*

Powder-making: The house or building in which the corning or granulating of powder is carried on.

"From the mill the powder is brought to the *corning-house*."—*Hist. of Gunpowder, Sprat's Hist.; R. S.*, p. 281.

Corn′-ĭsh, * **Corn-yshe,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Corn(wall)*; and suff. *-ish*.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Cornwall.

"... the *Cornish*, Irish, and many of the Armorick words."—*Richards: Welsh Dict.*, Pref.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The language anciently spoken in Cornwall; it was a dialect of the Celtic. It survived as a spoken language up to the present century. Its literary remains are scanty.

* 2. An inhabitant or native of Cornwall.

"The *Cornish* have entirely lost the original language of their country."—*Richards: Welsh Dict.*, Pref.

Cornish-boiler, *s.* The cylindrical-flue boiler of Smeaton, who did so much to increase the economy of working steam.

Cornish-chough, * **Cornyshe-chowghe,** *s.*

Ornith.: A bird, *Fregilus graculus*, one of the Corvidæ (Crows). Its bill and legs are of a fine orange colour; the feathers of the back are glossy black; its tongue is long, and its claws, which are black in colour, large hooked. It catches up bits of lighted sticks, and is occasionally the originator of fires. It is found in Cornwall and in the other southern counties of England, also in the Alps and in Greece.

"*Cornyshe chowghe* or crowe. *Pyracoraz.*"—*Huloet.*

Cornish-diamond, *s.* A variety of transparent quartz.

"Hengeston Hill . . . produces a great plenty of *Cornish-diamonds*." — *Defoe: Tour through Great Britain*, ii. 5.

Cornish-engine, *s.* A form of single-acting condensing steam-engine used especially in the copper and tin mines of Cornwall, but also used as a pumping-engine for water-supply in very many places. Steam, being admitted above the piston at the commencement of the stroke, follows the piston to the point of cut-off; the remainder of the stroke is completed by the combined aid of expansion and the momentum acquired by the mass of material set in motion by the first impulse of the steam. On the completion of the stroke, the steam is allowed to pass freely from one side of the piston to the other, producing an equilibrium of effect during the out-stroke. Before the piston arrives at the point of commencement again, the equilibrium-valve is closed, shutting in a quantity of steam before it. By means of this cushioning, which is subject to the nicest adjustment, the loss from clearance and steam-ports is rendered practically nothing, if the steam so compressed be equal to the initial pressure. (*Knight.*)

Cornish heath, *s.* [So named from its abundance in Cornwall.] A heath, *Erica vagans*.

Cornish-hug, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* (See extract).

"A *Cornish hug* is a term used in wrestling, when one has an adversary on his breast, and holds him there."—*Chambers.*

* 2. *Fig.:* A treacherous throw or injury done by a pretended friend. (*Fuller.*)

Cornish moneywort, *s.* *Sibthorpia europæa*.

* **cor-nish,** *s.* [CORNICE.] A cornice.

"Ten small pillars . . . sustaining the *cornish*."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 166.

corn′-ĭshed, *a.* [Eng. *cornish*; *-ed*.]

Her.: Adorned with a cornice or moulding.

* **corn′-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *corn(et)*; *-ist*.] A performer on the cornet or horn.

corn′-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *corn*; *-less*.] Destitute of or unprovided with corn.

"... the *cornless* state of the parson's stable."—*Lytton: Pelham*, ch. lxiv. (*Davies.*)

corn′-mūse, *s.* [CORNEMUSE.]

cor-nō′-pē-ạn, *s.* [Lat. *cornu* = a horn; Gr. *παιάν* (*paian*) = a hymn, a war-song.]

Music: [CORNET-À-PISTON].

cor-nō′-vĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cornov(a)*, and Eng. suff. *-in*.]

Chem.: A resin soluble in alcohol and ether, obtained from the bark of *Corot Cornova*, a tree growing in the East Indies.

corn′-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *corn*, and *stone*.]

Geology:

1. An earthy limestone of Devonian age, often mottled red and green, existing in Hereford, Salop, and the South of Wales. In places it exists only in small concretionary lumps, but at others it expands into large sub-crystalline masses. Fish remains are found in it in Herefordshire, Brecknockshire, and Shropshire, and on the Moray Frith. (*Murchison: Siluria.*)

2. An earthy concretionary limestone in the Permian rocks, undistinguishable externally from No. 1, but quite different in age, being much more recent.

cor′-nū, *s.* [Lat. = a horn.]

Science, &c.: A horn, or anything more or less horn-shaped.

cornu-ammonis, *s.* [The horn of Ammon, i.e., of Jupiter Ammon, the horns on whose head the fossil cephalopod so-called was supposed to resemble.]

1. *Geol.:* An old name for the fossil shells belonging to the genus Ammonites or the family Ammonitidæ (q.v.).

2. *Anat.:* A name for the *hippocampus major* or *pes hippocampi* of the brain. [CORNUA.]

cor′-nụ-ạ, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *cornu* = a horn.]

1. *Anat. & Zool.:* Horns, or horn-like processes on any part of the body or the framework more or less comparable to horns. They are larger than cornicula (q.v.). There are cornua of the coccyx, of the hyoid bone, of the fascia lata, &c. (*Quain.*)

2. *Bot.:* Horn-like processes in the corona of certain plants. [CORNU.]

* **cor-nū′-bĭ-an-īte,** *s.* [Lat. *Cornubia* = Cornwall, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Geol.: A hard and laminated purple or dark blue rock found in the west of Cornwall. Dana considers it identical with Felsite (q.v.).

cor-nụ-cō′-pĭ-ạ, cor-nụ-cō′-pĭ-æ, *s.* [Lat. = the horn of plenty: *cornu* = a horn; *copia* = plenty.]

1. *Antiq.* (*Of the two forms*): The horn of plenty; a horn wreathed and filled to overflowing with flowers, fruit, corn, &c. It was

the symbol of plenty, peace, and concord. It was fabled to have been a gift from Jupiter to his nurse, the goat Amalthæa. It was a frequent attribute of Ceres.

"A *cornucopia* fill'd her weaker hand,
Charg'd with the various offspring of the land,
Fruit, flowers, and corn."
Hughes: The Triumph of Peace.

2. *Bot.* (*Of the form* Cornucopiæ): A genus of grasses, tribe Phalereæ. Only known species, the *Cornucopiæ cucullata* (the Horn of Plenty Grass), often cultivated here in gardens. It is a native of Greece and Asia Minor.

cor-nu-lī'-tēs, *s.* [Lat. *cornu* = a horn, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Palæont.: A genus of Silurian Annelids, order Tubicola. *Cornulites serpularius* is a cosmopolite Silurian fossil, ranging from Sweden to North America, and ascending from a low position in the Llandeilo formation to the very summit of the Ludlow rocks. Murchison considered it a fossil very distinctive of the Silurian formation. (*Murchison: Siluria.*)

cor'-nŭs, *s.* [Lat. *cornus, cornum* = (1) a cornel-cherry, a dogwood tree, (2) a javelin made of cornel-wood; from *cornu* = a horn, the name being given on account of the hardness of the wood.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Cornaceæ (q.v.). Calyx, four-toothed; petals, four superior; stamens, four. Fruit, drupaceous, two-celled, two-seeded. The Dogwood of the United States (*cornus florida*) is a small tree of very ornamental appearance, bearing whitish flowers surrounded by large white bracts, which appear in early spring before the leaves. In winter it bears scarlet berries. The wood is white, fine grained, and useful for inlaying. The barks of *Cornus florida*, *C. sericea*, and *C. circinata* are used in the United States as substitutes for Peruvian bark in intermittent fevers; the young branches of the first-named plant stripped of their bark and rubbed with their ends against the teeth make them very white, while the Indians extract a scarlet colour from the bark of the fibrous roots. *C. officinalis* is cultivated in Japan, where its fruits are an ingredient in the fever drinks of the country. (For the Cornel and the Cornelian cherry, see these words.)

The Common Dogwood of Europe (*C. sanguinea*) is beautiful in autumn from the redness of its foliage. The wood makes the best charcoal for gunpowder, and is very hard, being made into skewers, cogs for wheels, &c. In past times it was used for making arrows. It is about five or six feet high, with straight branches. The Dwarf Cornel (*C. suecica*) is a herbaceous plant about six inches high, whose berries are said to be tonic, and to have the power of increasing the appetite. It is a creeping plant, growing in alpine pastures in Scotland and Northumberland.

2. *Palæo-botany:* It is believed that the genus Cornus has been found in the Cretaceous rocks of the United States.

cor-nu-spīr'-a, *s.* [Lat. *cornu* = a horn, and *spira* = a coil, twist, or spire.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A foraminifer with an unchambered spiral, suggestive of the form of the Gasteropodous genus Planorbis. It came into existence only in the Tertiary, and still exists in the North Atlantic about 530 fathoms deep.

* **cor-nūte',** *v.t.* [Cornute, *a.*] To bestow horns upon, to make a cuckold of, to cuckold.

"You are most shamefully, most sinfully, most scornfully *cornuted*."—*Ford: Love's Sacrifice*, iv. 1.

cor-nūte', *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *cornutus* = horned; *cornu* = a horn.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Bearing horns; horned.

* 2. *Fig.:* Cuckolded.

II. *Bot.:* Horn-shaped, horned; terminating in a process like a horn, as the fruit of *Trapa bicornis*.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A cuckold.

* **cor-nūt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *cornut(e); -ed.*]

1. *Lit.:* Bearing horns, horned.

2. *Fig.:* Cuckolded.

"*Cornuted* aldermen, and hen-peck'd squires."
Somerville: The Bowling-Green.

* **cor-nū'-tō,** *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *cornutus* = horned, *cornu* = a horn.] A cuckold, one who wears the horns.

". . . the peaking *cornuto* her husband, . . ."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 5.

* **cor-nū'-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *cornut(e); -or.*] One who cuckolds another; a cuckold-maker.

"Defiles his bed and proves his own *cornutor*."
Jordan: Poems, bk. ii.

corn'-wāin, *s.* [Eng. *corn*, and *wain.*] A corn-wagon.

". . . a loaded *cornwain* presseth its sheaves."—*Bp. Horsley: Biblical Criticism*, vol. iv., p. 320.

Corn'-wall (1), *s.* [From *Cornubia*, the old Latin name of the county; Wel. *Kernu* = Cornwall: Wel. *kern, corn* = a horn, and A.S. *Wealas* = the Britons.]

Geog.: A county of England, constituting the south-west extremity of the island. It is from about 70 to 81 miles long by 42 broad.

corn'-wall (2), *s.* [A corruption of *cornel* (2), *i.e.*, of *corn.*] Cornwall-sallet. [Cornel-sallet, Corn-sallet.]

corn'-wal-līte, *s.* [Ger. *cornwallit*, from Eng. *Cornwall* (q.v.), where it occurs, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A green amorphous mineral, with a hardness of 4·5, and a sp. gr. of 4·16. Compos.: Arsenic acid, 30·22; phosphoric acid, 2·15; oxide of copper, 54·55; and water, 13·02. Found in olivenite in Cornwall. (*Dana.*)

corn'-wēed, *s.* [Eng. *corn*, and *weed.*] *Biserrula pelecinus.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

† **corn'-ȳ** (1), *a.* [Eng. *corn* (1), *s.*; *-y.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Producing corn or grain.

2. Furnished with grains of corn.

". . . bringing home the *corny* ear."
Prior: Solomon; Knowledge.

3. Consisting, or of the nature, of corn.

"The summer's *corny* crowne."
Sir P. Sidney: Ps. lxxiv.

4. Made or produced from corn or malt.

"Now I have dronke a draught of *corny* ale."
Chaucer: The Pardoneres Tale, 12,390.

II. *Fig.:* Intoxicated. (*Slang.*)

* **cor-nȳ** (2), *a.* [Eng. *corn* (2), *s.*; *-y.*] Of the nature or appearance of horn; corneous.

cŏr'-ŏ-cŏre, *s.* [Malay (?) or some other language from the Eastern Islands.]

Naut.: A type of vessel used in the Eastern Archipelago. It is of various forms. A corocore of the Moluccas is a masted vessel 50—60 ft. long, matted over for about four-fifths of this distance. That in use in Celebes has a raised apparatus projecting beyond the gunwale and the stern to accommodate a second tier of rowers. The crew sometimes number sixty men, and the vessel is not unfrequently employed for piratical purposes. (*Ogilvie.*)

* **cŏr'-ŏ-dȳ,** * **cŏr'-rŏ-dȳ,** *s.* [Low Lat. *corrodium, corredium, conredium*; Ital. *corredo*; O. Fr. *conroi* = furniture, provision. The ultimate source of the word is not clear, but is probably Lat. *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *rodo* = to gnaw, to eat.]

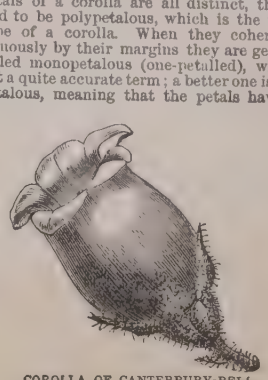
Old Law: A sum of money, or allowance of meat, drink, and clothing, due to the king from an abbey, or other house of religion, whereof he is founder, towards the reasonable sustenance of such a one of his servants, or vadelets, as he thinks good to bestow it on. The difference between a corody and a pension seems to be, that a corody is allowed towards the maintenance of any of the king's servants in an abbey; a pension is given to one of the king's chaplains for his better maintenance, till he may be provided of a benefice. (*Blount.*)

† **cŏ-rŏl',** *s.* [Corolla.]

Bot.: An anglicised form of Lat. *corolla* (q.v.).

cŏ-rŏl'-la, *s.* [Lat. = a little crown, wreath, or garland; dimin. of *corona* = a crown, a wreath or garland.]

Bot.: The inner whorl of two series of floral envelopes, occurring in the more highly developed plants. It is situated within the outer of these envelopes called the calyx, and exteriorly to the stamens and pistils. In all cases its divisions, which are called petals, alternate with those of the calyx. They are generally coloured—*i.e.*, in botanical language, they are some other colour than green. The corolla is, as a rule, larger than the calyx, but in some plants this is not the case. When the petals of a corolla are all distinct, they are said to be polypetalous, which is the normal type of a corolla. When they cohere continuously by their margins they are generally called monopetalous (one-petalled), which is not a quite accurate term; a better one is gamopetalous, meaning that the petals have in a



COROLLA OF CANTERBURY-BELL.

certain sense contracted what may be poetically called a marriage union. For the several forms of corollas see Monopetalous, Polypetalous; see also Petal. The petals of a corolla are really only modifications of leaves. The corolla is not essential to the reproduction of a plant. It shades the productive organs inside it from injury, and, in some cases, by secreting honey attracts bees and other insects to aid in their fertilisation.

cŏr-ŏl-lā'-çē-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *corolla*, and suff. *-aceus.*] Pertaining to a corolla.

". . . a *corollaceous* covering."—*Lee.*

cŏr'-ŏl-la-rȳ or **cŏ-rŏl'-la-rȳ,** * **cŏ'-rŏl-ar-ie,** * **cŏ'-rŏl-ar-ȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *corollaire*; Ital. *corollario*; Lat. *corollarium* = a present of a crown or garland; *corolla* = a little crown, dimin. of *corona* = a crown.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

* 1. A present of a crown or a wreath.

"A *corolarie* or mede of coroune."
Chaucer: Boethius, p. 91.

2. In the same sense as B. 1.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. An appendix, a supplement.

"A *corollary* to this preface, in which I have done justice to others."—*Dryden: Fables.* (Pref.)

2. A consequence, a result.

"It is but a natural *corollary* that we enforce our vigilance against it."—*Government of the Tongue.*

* 3. Surplus, excess.

"Now come, my Ariel, bring a *corollary*,
Rather than want a spirit: appear, and pertly."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

† 4. Any adjunct.

"What they call liberty and its *corollaries*."—*J. A. Froude*, in *Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 20, 1882.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Math.:* An inference, deduction, or consequence which follows from what is directly demonstrated in a proposition.

2. *Law:* A collateral consequence.

† **cŏr'-ŏl-lāte, cŏr'-ŏll-ā-tĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *corolla*, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ate.*]

1. Like a corolla.

2. Having a corolla.

† **cŏr'-ŏl-lęt,** *s.* [A dimin. of Fr. *corolle* = a corolla.]

Bot.: The corolla of a floret in an aggregated flower.

cŏ-rŏl-lĭ-flŏr'-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *corolla* (q.v.), *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower, and fem. pl. suff. *-æ.*]

Bot.: A division or subdivision of Exogens, in which the petals are united into a hypogynous corolla or not attached to the calyx. It was first introduced by Decandolle in the edition of his "Théorie," published in 1819. He included under it such orders as Sapotaceæ, Ebenaceæ, Oleineæ, Apocyneæ, Gentianeæ, Convolvulaceæ, Labiatæ, &c. It may be divided into two series—a Hypogynous one, in which the stamens are free from the corolla,

and an Epipetalous one, in which they are inserted upon the corolla.

† cŏr′-ŏl-līne, *a.* [Eng. *coroll(a); -ine.*]

Bot.: Of or pertaining to a corolla.

"On the parts of the flower coloured hairs occur which have been called *corolline.*"—*Balfour: Bot.*, § 61.

† cŏ-rŏl′-list, *s.* [Eng. *coroll(a); -ist.*]

Bot.: One who classifies plants according to their corollas.

"The botanical world was divided into factions of *corollists* and fruticists."—*Earle: Eng. Plant Names*, p. xxxvii.

cŏ-rŏl′-lūle, cŏr-ŏl′-ŭ-lą, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *corolla* (q.v.).]

Botany:

1. *Gen.:* A small corolla.

2. *Spec.:* The corolla of a floret in a composite flower.

Cŏr-ŏ-măn′-dęl, *s. & a.* [A corruption of Tamil Telugu, &c. *Cholamandala*, from *Chola*, the name of a dynasty of kings, and *mandal* = region.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: The territory along the western shore of the Bay of Bengal, from the mouth of the Krishna to Point Calimere.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining in any way to the region described under A.

† Coromandel-wood, *s.* A name sometimes given to any fine wood of the genus Diospyros, brought from the Coromandel coast.

cŏ-rō′-ną, *s.* [Lat. = a garland, wreath, or crown.]

1. *Roman Archæol.:* A garland or crown given as the reward of bravery. The highest of these honorary decorations was the civic crown (*corona civica*), given to one who had saved the life of a Roman citizen. To one who first mounted a rampart or entered the enemy's camp the *corona vallaris* or *castrensis* was given. On one who first scaled the walls of a city in an assault the *corona muralis* was bestowed; and on one who first boarded a ship belonging to the enemy the *corona navalis*

2. *Architecture:*

(1) A broad projecting face, forming the principal member of a cornice. The soffit is throated, so as to form a drip edge.

(2) A circle or crown suspended from a roof, especially of churches, to hold tapers; called also *corona lucis.* Sometimes it is constructed with tiers of circlets rising pyramidically.

3. *Bot.:* A whorl of leaf-like or filiform organs, often brightly-coloured, intervening between the perianth and the stamens, sometimes attached to the former and sometimes to the latter. In the Narcissus it is coherent and bell-shaped; in the Passion-flower it consists of brightly-coloured hairs; in Lychnis it is a small coronet at the base of the rotate lamina of the corolla; in Lamium it is a circle of leaves; in various Boraginaceæ it consists of five scales; while in Parnassia it appears in the form of five leaves, their apex studded with 9—5 glandular bodies. (*Thomé.*)

4. *Anat.:* Anything crown-shaped. Thus the collection of radiating fibres in each hemisphere of the brain is called the *corona radiata.* Mayo termed it the fibrous cone.

5. *Astron.:* Either of two constellations. ¶¶ (1), (2).]

6. *Optics:*

(1) *Gen.:* An appearance like a halo surrounding the heavenly bodies.

(2) *Spec.:* A halo surrounding the moon when she is seen projected against the sun's disc in a total eclipse of the latter luminary. It has been supposed to be the atmosphere of the sun, which at other times is invisible.

"The *corona* depicted on the photographic plate was vastly different from the *corona* seen by the eye, . . ."—*The Transit of Venus*, in *Times*, April 20, 1875.

¶ (1) *Corona australis* (the Southern Crown):

Astron.: A southern constellation near Centaurus. It is an ancient constellation first mentioned by Ptolemy.

(2) *Corona borealis* (the Northern Crown):

Astron.: An ancient northern constellation, situated between Bootes and Hercules.

(3) *Corona lucis:*

Arch.: The same as Corona, 2 (2).

cŏr′-ŏ-nach, cor′-ą-nĭch (ch guttural), *s.* [Gael. *corronach.*] A dirge, a funeral lamentation.

". . . and next morning, their wives and daughters came, clapping their hands, and crying the *coronach*, and shrieking, and carried away the dead bodies . . ."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xv.

cŏ-rō′-nal or **cŏr′-ŏ-nal,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *coronal*; Lat. *coronalis*, from *corona* = a crown.]

A. *As adjective:* (Of both forms).

1. Of or pertaining to a corona, in any of the senses of the word.

". . . we should have obtained a detailed spectrum of the *coronal* atmosphere and chromosphere . . ."—*The Transit of Venus*, in *Times*, April 20, 1875.

2. Of or pertaining to the crown of the head.

". . . a round tubercle between the sagittal and *coronal* suture."—*Wiseman.*

* 3. Pertaining to the crown or to a coronation.

"The law and his *coronal* oath require this undeniable assent."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes*, ch. vi.

B. *As substantive:* **(cŏr′-ŏ-nal).**

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A wreath, a crown.

"Those boys with their green *coronal*."
Wordsworth: Idle Shepherd-boys.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The first suture of the skull.

* 2. *Tournaments:* A tilting spear. [Coronel (1), *s.*]

¶ *Coronal suture:*

Anat.: A suture connecting the frontal and the two parietal bones. It is called also the fronto-parietal suture.

* **cŏ-rō′-nal-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *coronal*; *-ly.*] In a coronal manner; in a circle.

"The oil was poured *coronally* or circularly upon the head of kings."—*Browne: Garden of Cyrus*, ch. i.

cŏr-ŏ-nā′-męn, *s.* [Lat. = a garland or wreath.]

Zool.: The superior margin of a hoof; the coronet.

cŏr-ŏ-nār′-ĭ-æ, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of *coronarius* = pertaining to a wreath or garland, from *corona* (q.v.).]

Bot.: An order in Linnæus's Natural System. He included under it Ornithogalum, Scilla, &c.

cŏr-ŏ-nār-ĭ-ŏ′-æ, *s. pl.* [Coronariæ.]

Bot.: The name given by Mr. Bentham to one of the four great series into which he divides the Endogens, the others being Epigynæ, Nudifloræ, and Glumales. The Coronarieæ, ranked second in the series, have flowers with a double, usually petaloid, perianth; and a superior ovary almost always syncarpous.

cŏr′-ŏ-nąr-ў, *a. & s.* [Fr. *coronaire*; Lat. *coronarius*, from *corona* = a crown, a wreath.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to or situated on the head as a crown; resembling or representing a crown.

"The *coronary* thorns did pierce his tender and sacred temples."—*Bp. Pearson: On the Creed.*

2. *Anat.:* Resembling a crown or circlet; an epithet applied to certain arteries, ligaments, veins, &c.

B. *As substantive:*

Veter.: A small bone in the foot of a horse.

coronary arteries, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two arteries springing from the aorta before it leaves the pericardium, whose function is to supply the substance of the heart with blood.

"The substance of the heart itself is most certainly made and nourished by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the *coronary arteries.*"—*Bentley: Sermons.*

coronary ligament, *s.*

Anat.: For def. see extract.

". . . the round ligament called the *coronary ligament* of the radius."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. vi., p. 137.

coronary vein, *s.*

Anat.: A vein running in a groove of considerable depth in a transverse direction, and separating the auricles from the ventricles of the heart. It ends in the right auricle. (*Todd & Bowman.*)

coronary vessels, *s. pl.* Certain vessels which furnish the substance of the heart with blood.

cŏr′-ŏ-nāte, *a.* [Lat. *coronatus*, from *corona* = a crown.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* Having or wearing a crown; crowned.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Furnished with a coronet. A term sometimes used of the pappus of some composite plants, as, for instance, the Tansy, *Tanacetum vulgare.*

2. *Zool.* (*Of spiral shells*): Having the whorls surrounded by a row of spines or tubercles, as in some species of Voluta, Conus, Mitra, &c. In this sense it is more frequently written Coronated.

cŏr′-ŏn-ā-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *coronat(e); -ed.*] The same as Coronate (q.v.).

cŏr-ŏn-ā′-tion (1), *** co-ro-na-cy-on,** *s. & a.* [Low Lat. *coronatio*, from *corona* = a crown; Ital. *coronazione*; Sp. *coronacion. Corona* in Latin does not mean the royal crown, but, like the Gr. στέφανος (*stephanos*), is only such a "crown" or garland as the victors at the Olympic games and other men subjects gained and were allowed to wear. (*Trench: Synonyms of the New Testament*, § 86.)] [Crown.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The act or ceremony of solemnly crowning a king, at which he is invested with the insignia of royalty.

"Corownynge or *coronacyon. Coronacio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

". . . the most splendid *coronation* that had ever been known."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* 2. The pomp or assembly attending at the ceremony of crowning a king.

"In pensive thought recal the fancied scene,
See *coronations* rise on ev'ry green."
Pope: Epistles, v. 34.

¶ The ceremony was in use among the Jews (2 Kings xi. 11, 12), and from them probably the Christian nations borrowed it at first. It is frequently mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle. English sovereigns are still crowned. For the oath they have first to swear see Coronation oath.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or connected with the ceremony of coronation.

". . . a cough, sir, which I caught with ringing in the king's affairs upon his *coronation*-day, sir."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

coronation oath, *s.* The oath taken by a king at his coronation.

¶ For the words of the oath taken by English rulers, which remain as they were in Blackstone's time, see the extract:—

"The coronation oath is conceived in the following terms:—

The Archbishop or Bishop shall say, Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this kingdom of England and the dominions thereto belonging according to the statutes in parliament agreed on and the laws and customs of the same?

The King or Queen shall say, I solemnly promise so to do.

Archbishop or Bishop. Will you to your power cause law and justice, in mercy, to be executed in all your judgments?

King or Queen. I will.

Archbishop or Bishop. Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the laws of God, the true possession of the gospel and the protestant reformed religion established by the law? And will you preserve unto the bishops and clergy of this realm, and to the churches committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law do or shall appertain unto them, or any of them?

King or Queen. All this I promise to do.

After this the *King or Queen*, laying his or her hand upon the holy gospels, shall say, The things which I have here promised I will perform and keep, so help me God: and then shall kiss the book."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. vi.

¶ By the Act of Union, 5 Anne, c. 8, the sovereign subscribes an oath also to preserve the Protestant and Presbyterian Church Government in Scotland before ruling over that land.

coronation stone, *s.*

Archæol. & Hist.: A stone on which the sovereign is crowned. It is fixed under the seat of the oaken coronation chair. It is a historic fact that, prior to A.D. 1296, it lay in the abbey of Scone in Perthshire, and that the Scotch had for a long period been accustomed to crown their kings upon it. In 1296, however, it was taken by Edward I., and an engagement made in 1328, in the treaty of Northampton, to give it back was not kept. It seems historic too that it had been first placed in the abbey of Scone in A.D. 805, the Scotch having brought it originally from Ireland. But when an effort is made to identify it with the stone which the patriarch Jacob rolled for a pillow at Luz or Bethel (Gen.

xxviii. 11, 18, 22) the region of myth has been reached and history left far behind.

cŏr-ŏn-ā′-tion (2), *s.* [A corruption of *carnation* (q.v.).] *Dianthus Caryophyllus.*

* **cŏ-rōne,** *v.t.* [Crown.] To crown.

"Salomon was *corond* kyng."—*Legend of Holy Rood*, p. 79.

cŏ-rō′-nē (1), *s.* [Gr. κορώνη (*korōnē*) = (1) a crow, (2) anything bent or curved like a crow's bill.]

Anat.: The acute process of the lower jawbone, so named from a fancied resemblance to a crow's bill.

* **co-rōne** (2), * **co-rowne,** *s.* [Crown.]

"Than lieth the mede in the *corone*."
Chaucer: Boethius, p. 119.

cŏr′-ŏn-el (1), * **cor-nall,** *s.* [A dimin. from Lat. *corona.*]

1. The iron head of a tilting-spear, constructed so as to be sufficient to unhorse without wounding a knight. Though properly of iron, it was occasionally, when intended for practice or pleasure only, made of wood. It terminated in three points, thus remotely resembling a crown, whence it received its name.

"*Cornall*, and amplate and grapers."—*Fosbroke.*

2. A tilting-spear.

"With *coronals* stef and stelde."—*Lybeaus Disconus*, 919.

* **coronel** (2), *s.* [Colonel.]

cŏr-ŏ-nĕl′-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat. dimin. from Class. Lat. *corona* = a crown.]

Zool.: A genus of Ophidians, the typical one of the family Coronellidæ (q.v.). *Coronella austriaca* is common on the continent.

cŏr-ŏ-nĕl′-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *coronella*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Ophidians, sub-order Colubrina. They are broad snakes, flat beneath, with the shields of the head regular. [Coronella.]

* **co-rone-ment,** * **co-ron-ment,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *corone* = crown; and suff. *-ment.*] A coronation or crowning.

"Whan the folk had bien at the *coronment*."
Robert de Brunne, p. 73.

cŏr′-ŏ-nĕr, *s.* [Low Lat. *coronator*, from *corona.*]

Law: A functionary whose name *coroner*—anciently *coronator*, from Lat. *corona* = a crown—implies that he has principally to do with ¸eas of the crown or in which at least the crown is concerned. His office is very ancient, mention being made of it in A.D. 925. His court is a court of record in which, after sight of the body of one who has died in prison, or so suddenly that suspicions of violence may be excited, a jury summoned for the purpose pronounces a decision as to the cause of death. "Accidental death" is a frequent verdict, but there are cases in which it is "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown," or an individual is named. In this the proceedings under the auspices of the coroner prepare the way for a criminal prosecution. He also officiates as a sheriff's substitute when the sheriff himself is interested in a suit, and cannot therefore act in it himself. The office is an elective one in the United States.

coroner's court, *s.*

Law: A court of record in which a coroner discharges his appropriate functions.

coroner's inquest, *s.* An investigation into the cause of death, held by a coroner, usually with the aid of a jury.

* **cŏr′-ŏ-nĕt** (1), *s.* [Cornet.]

cŏr′-ŏ-nĕt (2), *s.* [Ital. *coronetta*, dimin. from Lat. *corona* = a crown.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A small crown or circle of gold, or of gold and precious stones.

". . . 'twas not a crown neither, 'twas one of these *coronets* . . ."—*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

2. *Fig.:* Nobility, noble birth or high descent.

"Kind hearts are more than *coronets*."
Tennyson: Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* An inferior kind of crown worn by the nobility. The coronet of the Prince of Wales consists of a circlet of gold, on the edge four crosses *pattée* or between as many fleurs-de-lis; and from the centre crosses rises an arch surmounted by an orb and cross. The coronet of a duke is adorned with strawberry

DUKE'S COBONET.

leaves; that of a marquis with leaves and pearls interposed; that of an earl has the pearls raised above the leaves; a viscount's coronet is surrounded with pearls only, as is also that of a baron; but in the case of the latter the number is restricted to four.

2. *Archæol.:* An ornamental head-dress.

3. *Tournament:* A coronel or head of a tilting-spear. [Coronel (1), *s.*]

4. *Veterinary:* The lower part of the pastern of a horse that runs round the coffin, and is distinguished by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof.

5. *Bot.:* Hairs arranged in a form like that of a coronet. Ex., those at the apex of a ripe seed of Epilobium. (*Thomé.*)

* **cŏr′-ŏ-nĕt,** *v.t.* [Coronet, *s.*] To adorn or deck, as with a coronet.

"The simple lily braid
That *coronets* her temples."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 5.

cŏr′-ŏ-net-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *coronet; -ed.*] Wearing or entitled to wear a coronet; of noble birth.

cŏ-rōn′-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *corona* = a crown, and *forma* = form, appearance.] Having the form or appearance of a crown.

cŏr-ŏ-nĭl′-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat. dimin. of Class. Lat. *corona* = a crown.]

Bot.: A genus of Leguminosæ, the type of the sub-tribe Coronilleæ (q.v.). It has unequally pinnated leaves and long tapering legumes, separating at last into one-seeded joints. *Coronilla Emerus* is called Scorpion Senna. It is a small bush with bright yellow flowers, growing in many parts of Europe. Its leaves are cathartic, like those of the true senna, but less powerful in their action. Other cathartic species are *C. varia*, from Southern Europe, *C. globosa*, and *C. iberica*; but the juice of *C. varia* is poisonous. Various others are cultivated as ornamental plants.

cŏr-ŏ-nĭl′-lē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *coronill(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of leguminous plants, tribe Heydsareæ.

cŏr′-ŏn-ŏĭd, *a.* [From Gr. κορώνη (*korōnē*) = a crow . . . anything hooked or curved . . . the apophysis of a bone, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Anat.: Hooked or curved at the tip, as various portions of the skeleton are. Thus there is a coronoid fossa of the humerus, a coronoid process of the lower jaw, and another of the ulna.

"The olecranar and *coronoid* fossæ are confluent."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* (1878), vol. xiii., p. 203.

cŏr′-ŏn-ūle, *s.* [A dimin. from Lat. *corona* = a crown, a garland.]

Botany:

1. *Gen.:* The little crown or coronet of downy tuft on a seed.

2. *Spec.:* A small body resembling a calyx, crowning the nucule in the genus Chara.

* **coroune,** * **corowne,** * **corune,** *s.* & *v.* [Crown.]

cŏ-rō′-zō, *s.* & *a.* [Native name of the palm.] For definition see etymology.

corozo-nut, *s.*

Bot.: The seed of a palm, *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, a native of tropical America, the hardened albumen of which is used by turners under the name of vegetable ivory. Called also Ivory-nut.

cor′-pŏr-a, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *corpus* (genit. *corporis*) = a body.]

Anat.: Bodies. Thus there are *Corpora albicantia*, *corpora Arantii*, *corpora cavernosa*, *corpora geniculata*, *corpora mammillaria*, *corpora quadrigemina*, and *corpora striata.* [Corpus.]

¶ *Corpora of moveables:*

Scots Law: Movables which may be seen and felt, as furniture, corn, &c., in contradistinction to a debt or anything similar.

cor′-pŏr-al (1), *s.* [Corrupted from Fr. *caporal*; Ital. *caporale*, from Ital. *capo* = head, chief, from Lat. *caput* = head.]

Military:

* 1. *Formerly:* A kind of brigade-major, who commanded skirmishing parties detached from the other forces. This was the meaning of the word in the reigns of Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth.

2. *Now:* A petty non-commissioned officer ranking immediately under a sergeant, and just above the ordinary rank and file. He has charge of one of the squads of the company, places and relieves sentinels, and keeps good order in the guard. He receives the word of the inferior rounds that pass by his guard. There are generally three or four corporals in each company.

"The cruel *corp'ral* whisper'd in my ear,
Five pounds, if rightly tipt, would set me clear."
Gay.

¶ (1) *Corporal of a ship:* An officer that hath the charge of setting the watches and sentries, and relieving them; who sees that all the soldiers and sailors keep their arms neat and clean, and teaches them how to use them. He has a mate under him. (*Harris.*)

* (2) *Lance corporal:*

Milit.: One who acts as corporal previously to his obtaining the full appointment to that grade. Meanwhile his pay is only that of a private.

cor′-pŏr-al, * **cor′-pŏ-ral,** *a.* [O. Fr. *corporal*; Fr. *corporel*; Lat. *corporalis* = pertaining to a body, from *corpus* (genit. *corporis*) = a body.]

1. Bodily; pertaining to or connected with the body.

". . . the creditor had over him all the rights of a slave-master with respect to *corporal* coercion and punishment."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. ii., § 38, vol. ii., p. 479.

2. Material, corporeal; not spiritual; having a body or substance.

". . . what seem'd *corporal* melted,
As breath, into the wind."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 3.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *corporal*, *corporeal*, and *bodily*:—"*Corporal*, *corporeal*, and *bodily*, as their origin bespeaks, have all relation to the same object, the *body*; but the two former are employed to signify relating or appertaining to the body; the latter to denote containing or forming part of the body. Hence we say *corporal* punishment, *bodily* vigour or strength, *corporeal* substances: the Godhead *bodily*, the *corporeal* frame, *bodily* exertion . . . *corporeal* is distinguished from spiritual, *bodily* from mental." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cor′-pŏr-al (2), * **corporalle,** * **corporas** (*Eng.*), **cor-pŏ-ra′-lē** (*Lat.*), *s.* [O. Fr. *corporal*; Ital. *corporale*; Low Lat. *corporale*, from Lat. *corporale* (*pallium*) = a cloak or coverlet for the body.] [Corporal, *a.*]

Eccles.: The fine linen cloth on which the elements of the Eucharist are placed during consecration. [Corporas.]

". . . this squier had with hym the patent and *corporal*."—*Berners: Froissart's Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cc.

¶ *A corporal oath:* An oath taken by any person with his hand on the corporal or corporas.

cor-pŏr-a′-lē, *s.* [Corporal (2), *s.*]

* **cor-pŏ-răl′-ĭ-tў,** * **cor-po-ral-ty,** *s.* [Eng. *corporal; -ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being embodied or of possessing a body; material or corporal existence, as opposed to spirituality.

"While she so many strokes heaps in excesse,
That fond grosse phansie quite for to suppresse
Of the soule *corporality*."
More: On the Soul, pt. ii., bk. ii., ch. iii., § 29.

2. A corporation, guild, or confraternity.

". . . a *corporality* of griffin-like promoters and appe ritors?"—*Milton: Of Reformation.*

* **cor′-pŏ-ral-lў,** * **cor-po-ral-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *corporal; -ly.*]

1. In a manner pertaining to or affecting the body.

2. In a material or substantial manner; not spiritually.

"... altho Christ be not *corporally* in the outward and visible signs, yet he is *corporally* in the persons that duly receive them ..."—*Sharp*, vol. vii., Ser. 15.

† **cor'-pŏr-al-ship,** *s.* [Eng. *corporal* (1), s., and suff. *-ship.*] The office, rank, or position of a corporal.

* **cor'-pŏr-al-tў,** *s.* [CORPORALITY.]

* **cor'-pŏr-as, * corperaus, * corporaus, * corporasse,** *s.* [O. Fr. *corporaux*, pl. of *corporal* = pertaining to the body, from Lat. *corporalis.*] [CORPORAL (2), *s.*]

Eccles.: The corporal or eucharist-cloth.

"*Corporasse*, or corporalle. *Corporale.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"... copes, *corporasses*, chesibles, &c"—*Bale: On the Revel.*, k. 6. b.

* **corporas-cloth,** *s.* The corporas.

"... the palls and *corporas-cloths.*"—*Dering: On the Hebrews*, ch. v.

cor'-pŏr-ātе, *a.* [Lat. *corporatus* = shaped or formed into a body, from *corpus* = a body.]

1. United in a body, community, or corporation; legally competent to transact business as an individual; having a corporation; incorporated.

"The municipal or *corporate* towns in Italy were governed by magistrates of their own, ..."—*Melmoth: Cicero*, bk. ii., Let. 5, N. 9.

2. Of or pertaining to a united body; of the nature of a corporation or union of individuals.

"... a strong *corporate* cohesion and *corporate* work."—*Times*, Nov. 16, 1877.

3. Belonging to a corporation or corporate body; as, *Corporate* property.

* **4.** General, united, unanimous.

"They answer, in a joint and *corporate* voice."
Shakesp.: Timon, ii. 2.

5. Forming a body made up of individuals.

"A crayfish is only a *corporate* unity made up of innumerable partially independent individuals."—*Huxley: Crayfish*, p. 128.

¶ (1) *Corporate county:*

Law: A city or town with more or less territory annexed to it, to which has been granted the privilege of being a county in itself, instead of being comprised within another county. Such are London, York, Bristol, Norwich, &c. [COUNTY-BOROUGH.]

(2) *Corporate name:* The name given to a corporation when it is elected. By this name only must it sue and be sued.

* **cor'-pŏr-ātе,** *v.t.* & *i.* [CORPORATE, *a.*]

1. *Trans:* To incorporate, embody, or unite.

"... alleaged to be *corporated* in my person."—*Stow: Henry VIII.*, an. 1545.

2. *Intrans.:* To unite, to become incorporated with.

"Though she [the soul] *corporate*
With no world yet, by a just Nemesis
Kept off from all ... "
More: Song of the Soul, III. ii. 19.

* **cor'-pŏr-ātе-lў,** * **cor'-pŏ-rāt-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *corporate*; *-ly.*]

1. As regards the body; bodily.

"... he founded the abbey of Feuersham in Kent, where he nowe *corporatly* restyth."—*Fabyan*, vol. i., ch. cexxxiii.

2. In a corporate manner or capacity.

* **cor'-pŏr-ātе-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *corporate*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of a body corporate.

cor-pŏr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *corporation*; Sp. *corporacion*, from Lat. *corporatio*, from *corporatus.*] [CORPORATE, *a.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. A united body or community.

"Ten thousand men she doth together draw.
And of them all one *corporation* make."
Davies: Immortality of the Soul, st. 8.

2. The stomach of a man. (*Colloquial.*)

II. *Law:* A corporate body legally empowered to act as a single individual, and having a common seal. A corporation may be either *aggregate* or *sole. Corporations aggregate* consist of two or more persons legally incorporated in a society, which is kept up by a succession of members, either in perpetuity or until the corporation is dissolved by Act of Legislature, by the death of all the members, or by the surrender of the charters, franchises, &c. Of this class are the corporations of boroughs, consisting of a mayor, aldermen, and burgesses; the corporation of a cathedral, consisting of the dean and chapter; the shareholders of a bank or insurance company, &c. A *corporation sole* consists of a single individual and his successors, and is thus perpetuated. Corporations are also divided into *lay* and *spiritual. Lay* corporations include those of boroughs, public companies, &c. (known as *civil* corporations), and those of universities, colleges, hospitals, &c. (known as *eleemosynary* corporations). *Spiritual* corporations include bishops, cathedral chapters, &c. Corporations were originally, and to some extent still are, established by prescription, as bishops, chapters, &c., by letters patent or charters of incorporation from the sovereign, or by Act of Legislature; but any body of persons trading in company can now, under certain regulations and restrictions, acquire for themselves the character of a corporation, enabling them to sue and be sued, and to do all legal acts as one individual.

"... the efforts of an insignificant *corporation*, ..."
Huxley: Lay Sermons (5th ed.), l. 3.

Corporation Act, *s.*

Law: The Act 13 Chas. II., § 2, c. i., passed in 1661, under which no person was allowed to hold any office in any city or corporation in England unless he had within the twelve months preceding received the Sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England. It is generally coupled with the Test Act, passed on March 29, 1673, under the name of the Test and Corporation Acts. Both were repealed on May 9, 1828, public opinion having for some time previously been so much against them that their operation was annually suspended by a Bill of Indemnity.

"... leave was given to bring in a bill repealing the *Corporation Act*, which had been passed by the Cavalier Parliament soon after the Restoration, and which contained a clause requiring all municipal magistrates to receive the sacrament according to the forms of the Church of England."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

* **cor'-pŏr-ā-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *corporat(e)*; *-or.*] A member of a corporation or corporate body.

* **cor'-pŏr-ā-tūre,** *s.* [Eng. *corporat(e)*; *-ure.*]

1. The state or condition of being embodied; corporality.

2. Bodily existence or nature.

"For whose *corporature*, lenéaments of body, behaviour of manners, and conditions of mind, she must trust to others, ..."—*Strype: Life of Sir T. Smith.* App. No. 4.

cor'-pŏr-ăy, *s.* [CORPORAS.]

cor-pŏr'-ĕ-al, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *corporal.*] [CORPORAL, *a.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the body; bodily, as opposed to mental, &c.

"His vital presence—his *corporeal* mould?"
Wordsworth: Laodamia.

2. Having a body.

"... a great observer of the nature of devils, holds they are *corporeall*, ..."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 40.

3. Material, substantial; opposed to spiritual.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

Eccles.: A corporal or corporas cloth.

"The *corporeals* sole and unshapliche."—*Reliq. Antiquæ*, i. 129.

¶ (1) *Corporeal hereditaments:* A legal title for land in its widest acceptation.

(2) *Corporeal rights:* Such rights as are appreciable by the senses of seeing and handling, as opposed to incorporeal rights, such as obligations of all kinds.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *corporeal* and *material*:—"*Corporeal* is properly a species of *material:* whatever is *corporeal* is *material*, but not *vice versâ. Corporeal* respects animate bodies; *material* is used for every thing which can act on the senses, animate or inanimate. The world contains *corporeal* beings, and consists of *material* substances." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *corporeal* and *corporal*, see CORPORAL.

cor-pŏr'-ĕ-al-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *corporeal*; *-ism.*] The principles or tenets of a corporealist; materialism.

"... from the principles of *corporealism* itself to evince that there can be no corporeal deity after this manner."—*Cudworth: Intell. System.*

* **cor-pŏr'-ĕ-al-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *corporeal*; *-ist.*] A materialist; one who denies the existence of spiritual substances.

"Some *corporealists* and mechanics vainly pretended to make a world without a God."—*Bp. Berkeley: Siris*, § 259.

* **cor-pŏr-ĕ-ăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *corporeal*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being corporeal, or of having a body and substance.

* **cor-pŏr'-ĕ-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *corporeal*; *-ly.*] In a corporeal or bodily manner or form; bodily, in body.

"... not *corporeally*, but spiritually."—*Bp. Richardson: On the Old Test.* (1655), p. 251.

* **cor-pŏr'-ĕ-al-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *corporeal*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being corporeal; corporeality.

* **cor-pŏr-ē-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *corporéité*, from Low Lat. *corporeitas.*] Corporeality, materiality; the quality or state of having a material body and substance.

"The one attributed *corporeity* to God, and the other shape and figure."—*Stillingfleet.*

* **cor-pŏr'-ē-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *corporeus*, from *corpus* = a body.]

1. Having a body; bodily, corporeal.

"... not able to conceive God to be any thing but a *corporeous* substance."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. iv., p. 461.

2. Of or pertaining to the body; earthly, not spiritual.

"The affections being more gross and *corporeous* ..."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. iv., p. 630.

* **cor-pŏr-ĭf-ĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from *corporifier.*] The act of corporifying or giving a bodily form and nature to. [CORPORIFY.]

* **cor-pŏr'-ĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Fr. *corporifier*; Sp. *corporificar*, from Lat. *corpus* (genit. *corporis*) = a body, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To embody or endow with a bodily form or nature.

"... the spirit of the world *corporified.*"—*Boyle: Works*, i. 496.

cor'-pŏ-sant, *s.* [Sp. *cuerpo* = a body, and *santo* = holy; Ital. & O. Sp. *corpo santo.*]

Naut.: A name given by sailors to a luminous electric body often observed on dark stormy nights skipping about the masts and rigging of a ship.

corps (*ps* silent), *s.* & *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *corpus* = a body. Originally the same word as *corpse* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. A body; the human frame.

"Cold numbness streight bereaves
Her *corps* of sense, and th' air her soul receives."
Denham.

2. A body (used contemptuously); a carcass.

"... scorns his brittle *corps*, and seems asham d
He's not all spirit." *Dryden: Don Sebastian.*

3. A corpse, a dead body.

"On a tombe is all the faire above,
And under is the *corps*, ..."
Chaucer: The Squieres Tale, 10,832.

4. The body, as distinguished from the soul.

"Betwene the *corps* and the spirit."
Gower, ii. 85.

5. A body of men; a company, a party.

"I immediately returned back to join my little *corps.*"—*Melmoth*, bk. xiv., lett. xvii.

6. A body or code of laws.

"... the whole *corps* of the law?"—*Bacon: Union of England & Scotland.*

II. *Technically:*

* **1.** *Eccles.:* The land with which a prebend or other ecclesiastical office is endowed.

"He added ... the *corps* of a good prebend in the church of Salisbury."—*Heylin: Life of Laud*, p. 130.

2. *Mil.:* A body of troops; a division of an army.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining in any way to a body or corps.

corps d'armée, *s.* [Fr.] One of the largest divisions of an army in the field.

corps de garde, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang. (Mil.):* A post or station occupied by a body of men on guard; also the body of men on guard.

"... we were fain to take shelter in the *corps de guard*, ..."—*Brown: Travels* (1685), p. 49.

* **2.** *Fig.:* Any post of duty or guard.

"False pastors, whom a man shall find rather in their beds, or at table, or in the stews, or any where else than in their *corps de gard.*"—*Harmar: Tr. of Beza's Serm.* (1587), p. 334.

corps diplomatique, *s.* [Fr.] The whole body of ministers or diplomatists at any court.

corps-present, *s.* A mortuary or funeral gift to the church, in recompense, as was pretended, for anything that had been omitted or withheld by the deceased.

"The uppermost Claith, *corps-present*, Clerk-maile, the Pasche-offering, . . ."—*First Buik of Discipline*, ch. viii., § 2.

corps volant, *s.* [Fr., lit. = a flying body.]

Mil.: A body of men intended for rapid movements.

corpse, ***corse,** *s.* & *a.* [Corps.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** The body, living or dead.

"But naked, without needfull vestiments
To clad his *corpse* with meete habiliments.'
Spenser: F. Q., VI. iv. 4.

"Behold, they were all dead *corpses*."—2 *Kings* xix. 35.

2. The dead body of a human being.

". . . came and took up his *corpse*, and laid it in a tomb."—*Mark* vi. 29.

* **3.** A human being (used in contempt).

"To stuff this maw, this vast unhide-bound *corpse*."
Milton: P. L., x. 601.

II. *Law:* Stealing a body for the purpose of dissection, or with any other object, is a punishable offence; so also is refusal, on the part of one whose duty it is to inter it, to give it the rites of sepulture.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

¶ For the difference between *corpse* and *body*, see Body.

corpse-candle, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A candle kept burning round the coffin containing a corpse up to the time of its interment.

2. *Fig.:* A local name for the *ignis fatuus* or Will-o'-the-Wisp (q.v.).

corpse-cooler, *s.* A temporary coffin or shell in which a body is laid to delay the natural decay by exposure to an artificially cooled atmosphere. (*Knight.*)

corpse-gate, *s.* The same as Lich-gate (q.v.).

corpse-light, *s.* The *ignis fatuus* or Will-o'-the-Wisp, also called corpse-candle (q.v.).

"The *corpse-lights* dance—they're gone, and now . . .
No more is given to gifted eye!"
Scott: Glenfinlas.

corpse-sheet, *s.* A shroud or winding-sheet.

". . . she wears her *corpse-sheet* drawn weel up . . ."
—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian.*

corps-let, *s.* [Corslet.] A corslet.

"Makes thereof a *corpslet* or a jacke."—*Hudson: Judith*, i. 369.

cor'-pu-lençe, cor'-pu-len-çy, *s.* [Fr. *corpulence*; Lat. *corpulentia*, from *corpus* = a body.]

* **1.** Corporeality; the quality of having a body and substantial form.

". . . men phansie God μεθ' ὕλης with matter and *corpulency* . . ."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. iv., serm. 7.

2. Excessive fatness or bulkiness of body; fleshiness, obesity.

"Her age and *corpulency* rendered all attempts of that sort impossible."—*Melmoth: Pliny to Tacitus*, bk. vi., lett. xx.

* **3.** Thickness, grossness, density, or opaqueness.

". . . the heavinesse and *corpulency* of the water, . . ."
—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

¶ One of the most notable cases known of corpulence was that of Daniel Lambert, who being weighed a few days before his death, in 1809, was found to be 739 lbs., or 52 st. 11 lbs. Corpulence is often constitutional, and not simply dependent on the quantity or character of the food consumed. The latter, however, have a powerful influence. In 1863 Mr. Banting published a pamphlet recommending to the over stout abstinence from sugar and substances containing much starch, a regimen which he considered had enabled him to diminish his own inordinate stoutness.

cor'-pu-lent, *a.* [Fr. *corpulent*; Sp., Ital., & Port. *corpulento*; Lat. *corpulentus*, from *corpus* = a body.]

I. *Literally:*

* **1.** Corporeal; possessing a body and material form.

* **2.** Pertaining to the body; carnal.

". . . to elevate our fancies, to make it possible to think any thing pleasure, which is not *corpulent* and carnal."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. iv., serm. vii.

3. Excessively fat, fleshy, bulky, obese.

". . . I was very *corpulent* and heauy . . ."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. i., p. 112.

* **4.** Solid, dense, thick, opaque.

"The overmuch perspicuity of the stone may seem more *corpulent*."—*Holland.*

* **II.** *Fig.:* Dense, obscure, wanting in clearness.

"We say it is a fleshy stile, when there is much periphrasis, and circuit of words; and when, with more than enough, it grows fat and *corpulent*."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *corpulent*, *stout*, and *lusty*: "*Corpulent* respects the fleshy state of the body; *stout* respects also the state of the muscles and bones: *corpulence* is therefore an incidental property; *stoutness* is a natural property: *corpulence* may come upon us according to circumstances; *stoutness* is the natural make of the body which is born with us. *Corpulence* and *lustiness* are both occasioned by the state of the health; but the former may arise from disease; the latter is always the consequence of good health; *corpulence* consists of an undue proportion of fat; *lustiness* consists of a due and full proportion of all the solids in the body." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cor'-pu-lent-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *corpulent*; *-ly.*] In a corpulent manner.

cor'-pŭs, *s.* [Lat., pl. *corpora.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A body.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The mass of anything. Thus *corpus lignewm*, or *corpus lignosum*, is the mass of the woody tissue in a plant. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

2. *Anat.:* In the same sense as 1. Various parts of the mechanism of the bodily frame are so called. Thus there are, *Corpus callosum*, *corpus ciliare*, *corpus dentutum*, *corpus fimbriatum*, *corpus Highmorianum*, *corpus luteum*, and *corpus spongiosum urethræ*, &c.

corpus callosum, *s.* [Lat. = the firm body.]

Anat.: The great transverse commissure of the cerebral hemispheres in man and the mammalia.

Corpus Christi, *s.* [Lat. = the body of Christ.] For def. see etym.

¶ There is a Corpus Christi College at Cambridge which was founded about A.D. 1351, and another at Oxford founded in A.D. 1546.

¶ (1) *Corpus Christi Day:*

Ecclesiol.: The day on which the festival of Corpus Christi is kept.

(2) *Festival of Corpus Christi:*

Ecclesiol.: A festival in the Church of Rome in honour of the body of Christ, alleged, after transubstantiation has been effected, to be corporally present in the Eucharist. It was first celebrated at Liège, in A.D. 1241, by the Canons of St. Martin. It was recommended in a bull issued by Pope Urban IV. between 1262 and 1264, and confirmed and enjoined by the Council of Vienne in 1311 or 1312. The French call it *la Fête-Dieu*. It is observed on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday. The rejection of transubstantiation by the English Church at the Reformation naturally carried with it the abolition within its pale of the Corpus Christi festival.

"At plays of *Corpus Christi* oft was seen."
Longfellow: The Theologian's Tale; Torquemada.

corpus delicti, *s.*

Law: The substance of the crime alleged, with the attendant circumstances as specified in the libel.

corpus juris canonici, *s.*

Law: The body or code of canon law.

corpus juris civilis, *s.*

Law: The body or code of civil law.

* **cor'-pu-sançe,** *s.* [Corposant.]

cor-pŭs'-cle (cle as **çel),** *s.* [Lat. *corpusculum* (pl. *corpuscula*) = a little body, dimin. of *corpus* (q.v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A little body of anything.

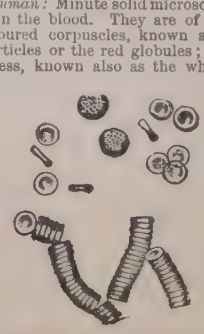
". . . the little *corpuscles* that compose and distinguish different bodies?"—*Watts: Logick.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Nat. Phil.:* In the same sense as [I.]

2. *Anatomy:*

(1) *Human:* Minute solid microscopic bodies found in the blood. They are of two kinds, (1) Coloured corpuscles, known also as the red particles or the red globules; and (2) the colourless, known also as the white or pale



CORPUSCLES OF HUMAN BLOOD.

corpuscles. The former are the more numerous. The coloured corpuscles are not really globular; they are flattened or discoidal, the outline being circular. On the sides constituting the disks there is sometimes a concavity. Their average size is from $\frac{1}{3500}$ to $\frac{1}{3200}$ of an inch in diameter, their breadth $\frac{1}{4}$ of that amount.

(2) *Compar.:* In most mammals the corpuscles are like those of man. In the camel, however, they are elliptical in outline. In birds, reptiles, and most fishes they are oval disks with a central elevation on each side. Those of the invertebrata are, as a rule, not coloured, the annelids alone being an exception. They are, as a rule, disk-shaped, with a circular or an oblong outline. (*Quain.*)

3. *Botany:*

Plural:

(1) Certain cells forming within the embryo sac in the Coniferæ. Each of these corpuscles in its turn produces in its interior a rosette of cells, generally four in number, with which the pollen tube comes in contact. The name corpuscle in this sense was given by the great botanist Robert Brown.

(2) The spore cases of certain fungals.

¶ (1) *Touch corpuscles* (*Corpuscula tactus*):

Anat.: Certain corpuscles found in the skin of the hand and foot, and one or two other parts, designed to make those parts more sensitive in touch. They were discovered by R. Wagner and Meissner. (*Quain.*)

(2) *Vermiform corpuscles:*

Bot.: Spiral vessels in a contracted, strangled, or distorted condition. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cor-pŭs'-cu-lar, *a.* [Fr. *corpusculaire*, from Lat. *corpusculum.*] [Corpuscle.] Pertaining to a corpuscle or small body.

"The mechanical or *corpuscular* philosophy, though peradventure the eldest, as well as the best in the world, had lain dead for many ages in contempt and oblivion."—*Bentley.*

¶ † (1) *Corpuscular philosophy:* The philosophy which attributes all phenomena to the action of bodies on each other. It is called also the *Corpuscularian philosophy* (q.v.).

(2) *Corpuscular theory or hypothesis of light:*

Nat. Phil.: The theory or hypothesis which represents light as an imponderable substance consisting of molecules of extreme tenacity, emitted in straight lines with almost infinite velocity from luminous bodies. It is called also the *Emission theory*. It had the powerful support of Sir Isaac Newton, but the Undulatory theory or hypothesis, the rival of the former one, is that now generally accepted.

cor-pŭs-cu-lär'-i-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *corpusculu*(*a*); Eng., &c. suff. *-arian.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or relating to minute bodies or corpuscles, or to the corpuscular philosophy (q.v.).

"As to natural philosophy, I do not expect to see any principles proposed, more comprehensive and intelligible than the *corpuscularian* or mechanical."—*Boyle.*

2. Supporting the corpuscular philosophy.

"Some *corpuscularian* philosophers of the last age." —*Berkeley: Siris*, § 232.

B. *As subst.:* An adherent of the corpuscular philosophy.

"He [Newton] seems to have made a greater progress, than all the sects of *corpuscularians* together had done before him."—*Bp. Berkeley: Siris*, § 245.

¶ *Corpuscularian philosophy:* [CORPUSCULAR PHILOSOPHY].

cor-pŭs-cu-lăr'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *corpuscular*; *-ity.*] The state of being corpuscular.

cor-pŭs'-cu-lā-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *corpuscul(e)*, and suff. *-ated.*]

Anat. & Zool.: Containing corpuscles, as the blood, &c.

† **cor-pŭs'-cule**, *s.* [CORPUSCLE.]

cor-pŭs'-cu-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *corpuscul(um)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Corpuscular.

". . . the finest cocoons may envelope doomed *corpusculous* moths."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), xi. 307.

corn, cor-mele, cor-meille, *s.* [Gael. *caer-meal* = the Heathpea.] *Lathyrus macrorhizus* (Highlands of Scotland, &c.).

* **cŏr'-ra-cle**, *s.* [CORACLE.]

* **cŏr-rāde'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *corrado*, from *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *rado* = to rub.]

1. *Lit.:* To rub or wear into; to wear away by frequent friction.

2. *Fig.:* To wear out, to consume.

"Wealth *corraded* by corruption."—*Dr. R. Clarke*, in *Ogilvie.*

cŏr-rād'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CORRADE.]

† **cŏr-rā'-dĭ-ăl**, *a.* [Lat. *cor* = *con* = with, together; *radius* = a ray.] Radiating to or from the same point.

cŏr-rā'-dĭ-āte, *v.t.* [Lat., Eng., &c. *corr*, the same as *con* = together, and Eng. *radiate.*]

Optics (*Of rays of light*): To concentrate in one focus.

cŏr-rā-dĭ-ā'-tion, *s.* [From Eng. *corradiat(e)*; *-ion.*]

Optics (*Of rays of light*): The act of concentrating in one focus.

". . . a *corradiation*, and conjunction of beams."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

cŏr-rād'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CORRADE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of wearing away or consuming by frequent friction, &c.

cŏr-ral', *s.* [Sp., from *corro* = a circle; Port. *curral* = a cattle-pen.]

1. A pen or enclosure for cattle, horses, &c.

2. An enclosed space formed of wagons as a means of defence for emigrants while passing through Indian territory.

3. A pen or enclosure for capturing elephants.

cŏr-ral', *v.t.* [CORRAL, *s.*]

1. To shut up into a corral.

2. To form into a corral.

cŏr-rē'-a, cor-ræ'-a, *s.* [Named after Joseph Correa da Serra, a distinguished Portuguese botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Rutaceæ, tribe Boroniеæ. The leaves are simple, dotted, and downy; the calyx is cup-shaped, nearly entire; the petals four, reddish or greenish; the stamens eight. The leaves of *Correa alba* and other species of the same genus are used in their native country, Australia, as a substitute for tea. They are sometimes called Native Fuschias, from a slight resemblance they have to that genus of plants. Some are known in British greenhouses.

* **cŏr-rec-ci-on, * cor-rec-ci-oun**, *s.* [CORRECTION.]

cŏr-rĕct', *a.* [Fr. *correct*; Sp. *correcto*; Ital. *corretto*, from Lat. *correctus*, pa. par. of *corrigo* = to set straight or right: *con* = *cum* = with, together, fully, and *rego* = to rule, to direct.]

1. Set right; free from fault or imperfection, or according to a fixed standard or rule.

2. True, exact; in accordance with facts.

3. According to propriety.

4. Accurate, faultless.

"Always use the most *correct* editions . . ."—*Felton.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *correct* and *accurate*: "*Correct* is equivalent to corrected or set to rights: *accurate* implies properly done with care, or by the application of care. *Correct* is negative in its sense; *accurate* is positive: it is sufficient to be free from fault to be *correct*; it must contain every minute particular to be *accurate*. Information is *correct* which contains nothing but facts; it is *accurate* when it contains a vast number of details. What is *incorrect* is allied to falsehood; what is *inaccurate* is general and indefinite." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏr-rĕct', * **cor-recte, * cor-ette**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *corriger*; Sp. *corregir*; Port. *corrigir*; Ital. *correggere.*] [CORRECT, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To set straight or right what is wrong; to amend. *Used*—

(1) *Of faults of character or conduct:*

"Of ilka . . . lered man that my default here *correcte* can."—*Hampole: Pricke of Cons.*, 9,595.

(2) *Of faults in writing, style, language, &c.:*

"He employed himself in *correcting* the great work on jurisprudence . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. To set a person right when he has made a mistake; to point out a mistake or error to.

* 3. To make amends for a fault committed; to accommodate a difference.

* 4. To set right or remedy the effects of anything hurtful.

"It defendeth the humors from putrefaction, and *correcteth* those that are putrefied."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 133.

5. To obviate, counteract, or qualify the effects of one ingredient by the mixture or addition of another.

". . . its quality of relaxing may be *corrected* by boiling . . ."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

† 6. To counteract the results or effects of any habit, act, or pursuit by occasional interchange with another.

"It was his manner to intermix his literary pursuits in such sort as to make the lighter relieve the more serious; and those again, in their turn, temper and *correct* the other."—*Hurd: Life of Warburton.*

7. To punish for faults committed; to chastise, to place under discipline.

"For whom the Lord loveth he *correcteth* . . ."—*Prov.* iii. 12.

II. *Printing:* To revise a proof; to point out by certain marks any words or letters which may require correction; also to alter the type where a wrong letter, &c. has been used.

B. *Reflex.:* To recall words used in error.

† **C.** *Intransitive:*

1. To make corrections or amendments.

". . . I *corrected*, because it was as pleasant to me to *correct* as to write."—*Pope: Homer*, Pref.

2. To chastise, to punish.

". . . some, like magistrates, *correct* at home." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, i. 2

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to correct*, *to rectify*, and *to reform*: "*Correct* respects ourselves or others; *rectify* has regard to one's self only. *Correct* is either an act of authority or discretion; *rectify* is an act of discretion only. What is *corrected* may vary in its magnitude or importance, and consequently may require more or less trouble; what is *rectified* is always of a nature to be altered without great injury or effort. Habitual or individual faults are *corrected*; individual mistakes are *rectified*. A person *corrects* himself or another of a bad habit in speaking or pronouncing; he *rectifies* any error in his accounts. Mistakes in writing must be *corrected* for the advantage of the scholar; mistakes in pecuniary transactions cannot be too soon *rectified* for the satisfaction of all parties. *Reform* like *rectify* is used only for one's self when it respects personal actions; but *reform* and *correct* are likewise employed for matters of general interest. *Correct* in neither case amounts to the same as *reform*. A person *corrects* himself of particular habits; he *reforms* his whole life: what is *corrected* undergoes a change, more or less slight; what is *reformed* assumes a new form and becomes a new thing. *Correction* is always advisable; it is the removal of an evil: *reform* is equally so as it respects a man's own conduct; but as it respects public matters, it is altogether of a questionable nature; a man cannot begin too soon to *reform* himself, nor too late to attempt *reforming* the constitutions of society. The abuses of government may always be advantageously *corrected* by the judicious hand of a wise minister: *reforms* in a state are always attended with a certain evil, and promise but an uncertain good; they are never recommended but by the young, the thoughtless, the busy, or the interested." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏr-rĕct'-a-ble, † cor-rĕct'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *correct*; *-able.*] Capable of being corrected; that may or can be corrected.

"The coldnesse and windinesse, easily *correctable* with spice . . ."—*Fuller: Worthies; Gloucestershire.*

cŏr-rĕct'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CORRECT, *v.*]

cŏr-rĕct'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CORRECT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of making corrections or amendments; the act of chastising or punishing.

2. *Printing:* The revising of a proof; the pointing out by means of certain marks any words or letters which require correction; also the altering of the type when a wrong letter, &c. has been used.

correcting-plate, *s.* [MAGNETIC COMPENSATOR.]

† **cŏr-rĕct'-ĭng-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *correcting*; *-ly.*] In a correcting manner or tone.

"Matthew Moon, mem, said Henry Fray, *correctingly*."—*T. Hardy: Far from the Madding Crowd*, ch. x.

cŏr-rĕc'-tion, * cor-rec-ci-on, * cor-rec-ci-oun, *s.* [Fr. *correction*; Ital. *correzione*; Sp. *correccion*, from Lat. *correctio*, from *correctus.*] [CORRECT, *a.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of setting straight or right according to a standard; amendment, improvement.

(1) *Of faults of conduct or action:*

(2) *Of faults of writing, style, language, &c.:*

"Another poet, in another age, may take the same liberty with my writings; if, at least, they live long enough to deserve *correction*."—*Dryden: Fables*, Pref.

2. The amendment or corrected words substituted for those considered faulty.

"*Corrections* or improvements should be adjoined, by way of note or commentary, in their proper places."—*Watts.*

3. The act of reproving or of pointing out faults or mistakes for amendment; animadversion, criticism.

"I speke hem alle under *correccion*
Of you." *Chaucer: Troilus*, iii. 1,233.

4. The act of chastising, punishing, or placing under discipline; chastisement.

"Take him to prison, officer:
Correction and instruction must both work."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 2.

5. The chastisement, punishment, or discipline suffered for faults committed.

"He goeth . . . as a fool to the *correction* of the stocks."—*Prov.* vii. 22.

6. The counteracting, obviating, or qualifying of the hurtful effects of any ingredient by the admixture or addition of another.

7. That which serves or tends to correct the qualities or effects of any ingredient; a corrective.

II. *Printing:* The correcting of a proof; the altering of wrong type.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *correction*, *discipline*, and *punishment*: "Children are the peculiar subjects of *correction*; *discipline* and *punishment* are confined to no age. A wise parent *corrects* his child; a master maintains *discipline* in his school; a general preserves *discipline* in his army. Whoever commits a fault is liable to be *punished* by those who have authority over him; if he commits a crime he subjects himself to be *punished* by law. *Correction* and *discipline* are mostly exercised by means of chastisement, for which they are often employed as a substitute; *punishment* is inflicted in any way that gives pain. *Correction* and *discipline* are both of them personal acts of authority exercised by superiors over inferiors, but the former is mostly employed by one individual over another; the latter has regard to a number who are the subjects of it directly or indirectly; *punishment* has no relation whatever to the agent by which the action is per-

formed; it may proceed alike from persons or things. A parent who spares the due *correction* of his child, or a master who does not use a proper *discipline* in his school, will alike be *punished* by the insubordination and irregularities of those over whom they have a control." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *House of correction:* A gaol, a penitentiary.

cŏr-rĕc′-tion-al, *a.* [Fr. *correctionnel*, from Low Lat. *correctionalis*, from *correctio.*] Intended for or tending to correction.

* **cŏr-rĕc′-tion-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *correction*; *-er.*] One who has been in a house of correction; a gaol-bird.

"... you filthy famished *correctioner*. ..."—*Shakesp.*: *2 Hen. IV.*, v. 4.

cŏr-rĕct′-ĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *correctif*; Ital. *correttivo*; Sp. *correctivo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Intended to correct or punish what is wrong.

2. Having the quality or tendency to correct the effects of anything hurtful or noxious.

"Mulberries are pectoral, *corrective* of bilious alkali."—*Arbuthnot.*

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. A correctory, punishment, or penalty for any wrong done.

2. Anything having the quality or tendency to correct the effects of anything hurtful or noxious; an antidote.

"Some *corrective* to its evil ..."—*Burke: French Revol.*

* 3. A limitation, restraint, or restriction.

"... with certain *correctives* and exceptions, ..."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

cŏr-rĕct′-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *corrective*; *-ly.*] In a corrective or correcting manner.

"The unconsummate blow should back again *Correctively* admonish his own pate."
Browning: Ring & Book, ix. 423.

cŏr-rĕct′-ĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *corrective*; *-ness.*] The quality of being corrective.

cŏr-rĕct′-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *correct*; *-ly.*]

1. In a correct manner, exactly, according to a fixed rule or standard; in exact accordance with an original or copy.

"... speak as properly and as *correctly* as most gentlemen ..."—*Locke: On Education.*

2. In accordance with propriety.

3. In accordance with truth and accuracy.

cŏr-rĕct′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *correct*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality of being correct or in exact accordance with rules or a fixed standard; exactness, faultlessness; strict accordance with propriety.

"In another nature it would have hardened into mere '*correctness*' of conduct ..."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), xii. 350.

2. Accuracy, truth.

3. Conformity or accord with the rules of art or taste.

cŏr-rĕct′-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *correct*; *-or.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which sets straight or right, or corrects what is wrong.

"... an universal reformer and *corrector* of abuses. ..."—*Swift.*

2. One who or that which amends, corrects, or alters by reproof, criticism, or chastisement.

"Time! the *corrector* where our judgments err."
Byron: Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, iv. 130.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Med.:* An ingredient in a composition, or a drug calculated to counteract or obviate the effects of anything hurtful or noxious; an antidote, a corrective.

"... turpentines are *correctors* of quicksilver, by destroying its fluxility, and making it capable of mixture."—*Quincy.*

2. *Printing:*

(1) One who corrects or revises a proof; a printer's reader.

"I remember a person, who, by his style and literature, seems to have been the *corrector* of a hedge-press in Little-Britain, proceeding gradually to an author."—*Swift.*

(2) Also the workman who corrects the type.

3. *Telegraphy:* A contrivance intended to correct any defect in the type-wheel of a printing telegraph-machine.

"The type-wheel might be slightly out of position, and thus would not print the letter clearly. A wheel with wedge-shaped teeth, known as a *corrector*, is therefore mounted on the same axis as the type-wheel."—*J. M. Wigner*, in *Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. ii., p. 234.

¶ *Corrector of the Staple:*

Old Law: An officer of the Staple who recorded the bargains of merchants made there. (*Kersey.*)

cŏr-rĕct′-ŏr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *corrector*; *-y.*]

A. *As adj.:* Corrective; having the power or quality of correcting.

B. *As subst.:* Anything which corrects or amends what is wrong, or counteracts the effects of anything hurtful or noxious; a corrective.

"Pepper is the best *correctory* for it."—*Venner: Via Recta ad Vitam Longam*, p. 93.

† **cŏr-rĕct′-rĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *corrector*; *-ess.*] A female who corrects.

cŏr-rĕ′-gĭ-dor, *s.* [Sp., lit. = one who corrects, from *corregir* = to correct.] In Spain, the chief magistrate of a town. In Portugal, a magistrate possessing administrative, but no governing, power. (*Ogilvie.*)

"This noise was occasioned by the arrival of the *corregidor*, ..."—*Smollett: Gil Blas.*

* **cor-rel,** * **cor-rl,** *s.* [Gael.] The low side of a hill, or a hollow between hills, where the game lies.

"Fleet foot on the *correl*."
Scott: The Lady of the Lake, iii. 16.

cŏr-rel, *s.* [Corral.]

* **cŏr′-rĕ-lāte,** *s.* [Correlate, *v.*] One who is reciprocally related to another, as father and son.

"These two are necessarily connected as any two *correlates* whatever."—*Clarke: On the Evidences; Answer to Lett.* 6.

cŏr′-rĕ-lāte, *v.i.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *relate* (q.v.).] To have a reciprocal relation; to be reciprocally related.

"... with the hair the horns are *correlated*."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. vi., p. 198.

cŏr′-rĕ-lāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Correlate.]

cŏr-rĕ-lā′-tion, *s.* [From Eng. *correlat(e)*, and suff. *-ion*; or from Lat., Eng., &c. *cor*, the same as *con*, and Eng. *relation.*]

Of two or more things: The state of being so related to each other that one cannot be altered without the others also undergoing change.

"In monstrosities, the *correlations* between quite distinct parts are very curious."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 11.

¶ (1) *Correlation of growth:*

Biol.: (For definition see extract).

"*Correlation of growth*—I mean by this expression that the whole organisation is tied together during its growth and development, that when slight variations in any one part occur, and are accumulated through natural selection, other parts become modified."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. v., p. 143.

(2) *Correlation of the physical forces:*

Nat. Phil.: The doctrine that all the forces of nature, heat, light, electricity, magnetism, chemical affinity, and motion are convertible into each other. This view was promulgated in 1842 by Mr. Grove, afterwards Sir W. Grove, F.R.S. The first edition of his work on the Correlation of the Physical Forces appeared in 1846, the fifth in 1867. The doctrine is now accepted as a postulate in natural philosophy.

cŏr-rĕl′-a-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *relative* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Reciprocally connected or related, so that the existence of one in a particular state depends on the existence of the other; correlated.

"Father and son, husband and wife, and such other *correlative* terms, seem nearly to belong one to another."—*South.*

B. *As subst.:* One who or that which is correlated to another; a correlate.

"The signe and the thinge signified bee *correlatiues*."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. iii.

cŏr-rĕl′-a-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *correlative*; *-ly.*] In a correlative manner or relation.

"Our Saviour is a king three manner of wayes, and so *correlatively* hath three distinct several kingdoms."—*Hales: Rem. Sermons, John* xviii. 36.

cŏr-rĕl′-a-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *correlative*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being correlative or reciprocally related.

* **cŏr-rĕ-lĭ′-gĭon-ĭst,** *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *religionist* (q.v.).] One of the same religious persuasion; a member of the same church.

"To secure an election to the council of their *correligionists*."—*Sir. W. Hamilton.*

* **cor-rept,** *a.* [Lat. *correptus*, pa. par. of *corripio* = to reproach.] Reproachful, abusive.

"These *correpț* and corrupt extasies or extravagancies."—*Gauden: Teares of the Church*, p. 212. (*Davies.*)

* **cŏr-rĕp′-tion,** * **cor-rep-ci-oun,** *s.* [Lat. *correptio*, from *correptus*, pa. par. of *corripio* = to reproach.] Reproach, reproof, reprehension, abuse.

"He hadde *correpcioun* or reprouyng of his woodnesse."—*Wycliffe: 2 Peter* ii. 16.

cŏr-rĕ-spŏnd′, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *correspondre*; Sp. *corresponder*; Ital. *corrispondere*; Low Lat. *correspondeo*, from Lat. *cor* = *con* = with, together, and *respondeo* = to answer.] [Respond.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To answer or be correspondent to; to agree, to fit, to suit, to be adapted to; to be congruous or answerable.

(1) *Absolutely:*

"Have also tasted, and have also found
The effects to *correspond* ..."
Milton: P. L., bk. ix.

(2) Followed by the prep. *to.*

"It may be doubted whether any real polity that ever existed has exactly *corresponded to* the pure idea of that polity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

(3) Followed by the prep. *with.*

"The days ... will not justly *correspond with* any artificial or mechanical equal measures of time."—*Holder: On Time.*

2. To keep up a correspondence with; to communicate by letters sent and received.

(1) *Absolutely:*

"I am not aware when I began to *correspond*."—*T. Edward*, in *Life by Smiles*, ch. xiv.

(2) With the prep. *with.*

"They freely *correspond with* their fellow-zoologists."—*Smiles: Life of a Scotch Naturalist*, ch. xv.

* 3. To hold intercourse or communion.

"To *correspond* with heaven."
Milton: P. L., bk. vii.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To answer to, to agree with or be suitable to.

"These kinges shuld geue vnto these chosen and lerned men their new names *corresponding* their vertews and offices."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. i.

cŏr-rĕ-spŏnd′-ençe, † **cor-rĕ-spŏnd′-ęn-cў,** *s.* [Fr. *correspondance*; Sp. *correspondencia*; Ital. *corrispondenza*, from Low. Lat. *correspondentia*, from *correspondeo* = to correspond (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of both forms:* Agreement, mutual adaptation or suitability of one thing to another; accord, congruity.

"... a similitude and *correspondency* between the event and the transaction which prefigured it, ..."—*Warburton: The Divine Legation*, bk. vi. Note K.

2. *Now only of the form* correspondence:

(1) Intercourse by means of letters sent and received.

"... to open a formal publick *correspondence* with the actual government of a foreign nation, ..."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

(2) The letters sent and received by correspondents.

"In that *correspondence* William is all himself."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

* (3) Friendly intercourse; interchange of friendly offices and civilities.

"... holding also good *correspondence* with the other great men in the state."—*Bacon.*

II. *Fine Arts:* The mutual adaptation and agreement of the several parts of a design.

cŏr-rĕ-spŏnd′-ent, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *correspondant*; Sp. *correspondiente*; Ital. *corrispondente*, from Low Lat. *correspondens*, pr. par. of *correspondeo* = to correspond (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Agreeing, answerable, congruous; in accord or agreement with another.

(1) *Absolutely:*

"As fast the *correspondent* passions rise,
As varied, and as high ..."
Thomson: Autumn.

(2) Followed by the prep. *to.*

"... whose maners also and conuersation being *correspondent to* the same."—*Fox: Life of Tyndale.*

(3) Followed by the prep. *with.*

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Obedient, conformable in behaviour.

"I will be *correspondent* to command."
Shakesp.: *Tempest*, i. 2.

2. Willing, ready.

"A curl'd knob of embracing snakes that kiss
His *correspondent* cheeks."
Crashaw: Sospetto d'Herode, bk. i.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Gen.:* One who corresponds, or with whom an intercourse is kept up, by means of letters sent and received; one in regular correspondence with another.

"... Mary of Modena wished to send to her *correspondents* in London some highly important despatches."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. *Spec.:* One who is engaged to transmit regularly news to a newspaper.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *correspondent, answerable,* and *suitable:* "*Correspondent* supposes a greater agreement than *answerable,* and *answerable* requires a greater agreement than *suitable.* Things that *correspond* must be alike in size, shape, colour, and every minute particular: those that *answer* must be fitted for the same purpose; those that *suit* must have nothing disproportionate or discordant. . . . Actions are said not to *correspond* with professions; the success of an undertaking does not *answer* the expectation; particular measures do not *suit* the purpose of individuals." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** cŏr-rĕ-spŏnd'-ĕnt-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *correspondent; -ly.*] In a correspondent, answerable, or congruous manner; correspondingly.

"He terms the episcopal power of excommunication, the apostolical rod; and *correspondently* he calls Damasus, a bishop, his shepherd; and himself, a presbyter, his sheep."—*Bp. Morton: Episc. Asserted*, p. 28.

*** cŏr-rĕ-spŏnd'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *correspond; -er.*] One who corresponds; a correspondent.

cŏr-rĕ-spŏnd'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Correspond.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or state of being correspondent or in accord; answerable, correspondent.

2. The act of holding intercourse or communicating by means of letters sent and received; correspondence.

¶ (1) *A corresponding member of a society:* One residing at a distance, who corresponds with the society on special subjects, but does not take any part in its management.

(2) *Corresponding Society of London:*

Hist.: A society formed in London, in 1791, to reform the representation of the people and spread liberal opinions, then very distasteful to the government of the day, owing to the excesses perpetrated in the name of liberty by the French revolutionists. In October, 1794, some of its members were tried, the celebrated Horne Tooke among others; but they were acquitted. In 1795 and 1796 its meetings were declared treasonable, and in 1798 one of its members was executed as a traitor, which he protested he was not.

cŏr-rĕ-spŏnd'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *corresponding; -ly.*] In a corresponding manner, conformably, answerably, agreeably.

"... the lines *correspondingly* lettered in figure."—*Cassell's Tech. Ed.*, pt. vi., p. 349.

*** cŏr-rĕ-spŏns'-ĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *responsive* (q.v.).] Corresponding; answerable, conformable.

"And Antenorides, with massy staples
And *correspondence* and fulfilling bolts,
Sperr up the sons of Troy."
Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress., Prol.

cŏr-rĕ-spŏns'-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *corresponsive; -ly.*] In a corresponding, answerable, or conformable manner.

cŏr-rĭ, *s.* [Correi.] A hollow recess in a mountain, open only on one side.

"The graves of the slain are still to be seen in that little *corri*, or bottom on the opposite side of the burn."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xvi.

cŏr'-rĭ-dor, *s.* [Fr. *corridor* = a curtaine in fortification (*Cotgrave*); Ital. *corridore* = (1) a runner, (2) a long gallery; *correre* = to run, from Lat. *curro* (*Skeat*).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

"He passed the portal—cross'd the *corridor*."
Byron: The Corsair, i. 14.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A gallery or open communication to the different apartments of a house.

2. *Fortif.:* The covered way forming a walk around the whole of the work.

*** cŏr'-rĭge, * cor-ĭge,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *corrigier;* Fr. *corriger;* Sp. *coriegir,* from Low Lat. *corrigo* = to correct.] [Correct, *a.*] To correct, to chastise, to punish.

"That the maneres of shrewes ben *coriged* and chastised by veniaunce."—*Chaucer: Bathius*, p. 125.

cŏr-rĭ-gĕn-da (*pl.*), † **cor-rĭ-gĕn'-dŭm** (*sing.*), *s.* [Lat.] Faults or errors in a book needing correction.

*** cŏr'-rĭ-gent,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *corrigens,* pr. par. of *corrigo.*] [Correct, *a.*]

A. *As adjective:*

Med.: Correcting, corrective.

B. *As substantive:*

Med.: A corrective or correctory.

*** cŏr-rĭ-gĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *corrigible; -ity.*] Corrigibleness.

*** cŏr-rĭg'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Low Lat. *corrigibilis,* from Lat. *corrigo.*] [Correct, *a.*]

1. Having power or authority to correct; corrective.

"... the power and *corrigible* authority of this lies in our wills."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

2. Capable of being set straight or right; capable of correction or emendation.

3. Capable of being morally set right or reformed.

"A satyr should expose nothing but what is *corrigible*."—*Spectator*, No. 209.

4. Punishable; open or liable to punishment or chastisement.

"He was taken up very short, and adjudged *corrigible* for such presumptuous language."—*Howel: Voc. Forest.*

5. Submissive to correction; docile.

"His *corrigible* neck, his face subdued
To penetrative shame ..."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., iv. 14.

*** cŏr-rĭg'-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *corrigible; -ness.*] The quality of being corrigible; corrigibility.

cŏr-rĭg-ĭ-ō'-la, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *corrigia* = a shoe-tie, a shoe-latchet, from *corrigo* = to straighten, to make straight, to correct. So called from its long pliant stems.]

Bot.: Strapwort. A genus of hypogynous exogens, order Illecebraceæ (Knotworts). Calyx, 5-partite permanent; petals, 5 oblong, about as long as the calyx; stamens, 5;

CORRIGIOLA.

styles, 3; fruit, indehiscent one-seeded. *Corrigia littoralis* (Sand Strapwort) is found, though rarely, on the sea-coasts of Devon and Cornwall. Three or four other species are known either from America or from Africa.

*** cŏr-rī'-văl,** *a. & s.* [Co-rival.]

A. *As adj.:* Rivalling, emulous, in rivalry with, having rivalling claims.

"... a power equal and *corrival* with that of God."—*Bp. Fleetwood: Ess. on Miracles.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who is in rivalry with another; a competitor.

"So he that doth redeem her thence might wear
Without *corrival* all her dignities."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 3.

2. A companion, a comrade.

"And many moe *corrivals* and dear men
Of estimation and command in arms."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 4.

cŏr-rī'-văl, *v.i. & t.* [Co-rival, *a.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To rival, emulate, or enter into rivalry with.

"But with the Sunne *corrivalling* in light."
Fitz-geffry: Blessed Birthday, p. 46.

B. *Trans.:* To rival or emulate.

*** cŏr-rī-văl'-ĭ-tў, * cor-rī'-văl-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *corrival; -ity.*] Co-rivalry.

"... a *corrivality* and oppostition to Christ, ..."—*Bp. Hall: Christ and Cæsar.*

*** cŏr'-rī-văl-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *corrival; -ry.*] Rivalry, competition, emulation.

*** cŏr'-rī-văl-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *corrival; -ship.*] Corrivalry.

"By the *corrivalship* of Shagad his false friend, Rustan was destroyed."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 149.

*** cŏr'-rĭ-vāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *corrivatus,* pa. par. of *corrivo* = to draw off into one: *co* = *con* = with, together, and *rivus* = a brook, a stream.] To draw water from or run several streams into one.

"Rare devices to *corrivate* waters."
Burton: Anat. of Mel., p. 276.

*** cŏr-rĭ-vā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *corrivatus,* from *corrivatus,* pa. par. of *corrivo.*] The act or process of drawing water from several streams into one.

"*Corrivations* of waters to moisten and refresh barren grounds."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.*, To the Reader.

cŏr-rŏb'-ŏr-ant, *a. & s.* [Lat. *corroborans,* pr. par. of *corroboro* = to strengthen: *con* = *cum* = with, fully, and *robur* = strength.]

A. *As adj.:* Strengthening, corroborating.

"... refrigerant, *corroborant*, and aperient."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Anything which supports or strengthens.

"The brain with its proper *corroborants*, especially with sweet odours, and with music."—*Southey: Doctor*, ch. ccxvii.

2. *Med.:* A medicine or preparation to strengthen the body; a tonic.

cŏr-rŏb'-ŏr-āte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *corroboratus,* pa. par. of *corroboro* [Corroborant]; Fr. *corroborer;* Ital. *corroborare;* Sp. *corroborar.*]

A. *Transitive:*

***I.** *Lit.:* To strengthen; to make strong or give additional strength to.

"Astringents, both hot and cold, which *corroborate* the parts, ..."—*Bacon: Works* (ed. 1765), vol. i., *Medic. Rem.*, p. 427.

II. *Figuratively:*

***1.** To strengthen, to give additional strength to, to increase in strength or vigour.

"Our Saviour himself when in his agony was *corroborated* by an angel."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. v., ch. iv.

2. To confirm, to establish, to make more certain or sure; to bear additional witness to.

"... to confirme and *corroborate* his sayinges."—*Barnes: Works; Life*, p. 3.

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To strengthen, to give additional strength.

"Joy amidst ills *corroborates*, exalts."
Young: The Complaint, Night 9.

¶ For the difference between *to corroborate* and *to confirm,* see Confirm.

cŏr-rŏb'-ŏr-āte, *a.* [Corroborate, *v.*] Strengthened, made stronger.

"His heart is fracted and *corroborate*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 1.

cŏr-rŏb'-ŏr-āt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Corroborate, *v.*]

*** cŏr-rŏb'-ŏr-āt-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *corroborat(e); -er.*] One who or that which corroborates.

"... a wonderful *corroborater* of the stomach."—*Evelyn: Acetaria.*

*** cŏr-rŏb'-ŏr-āt-ĭck,** *s.* [Eng. *corroborat(e); -ic.*] A strengthener, a corroborant.

"Tis an excellent *corroboratick* to strengthen the loins."—*T. Brown: Works*, ii. 186. (*Davies.*)

cŏr-rŏb'-ŏr-āt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Corroborate, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

***1.** *Lit.:* The act or process of strengthening or making stronger.

2. *Fig.:* The act of confirming, establishing, or bearing additional witness to anything; corroboration.

cŏr-rŏb-ŏr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *corroboration;* Sp. *corroboracion;* Ital. *corroborazione,* from Lat. *corroboro.*]

*I. *Lit.:* The act or process of strengthening or corroborating the body when weak; strengthening.

II. *Figuratively:*

*1. The act of confirming, establishing, or making more certain.

"The lady herself procured a bull, for the better *corroboration* of the marriage."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

2. That which confirms, establishes, or strengthens a statement, &c.

cŏr-rŏb'-ŏr-ā-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *corroboratif,* from Lat. *corroboro.*]

A. *As adjective:*

*1. *Lit.:* Having the power or quality of strengthening the body when weak.

2. *Fig.:* Tending to corroborate, confirm, or establish a statement, doctrine, &c.

". . . wit and humour are *corroborative* of religion, and promotive to true faith."—*Shaftesbury: Characteristics,* vol. iii., Misc. 2.

¶ Generally followed by *of,* but occasionally by *to.*

". . . a thing consonant to and *corroborative to* their religion . . ."—*Hobbes: Leviathan,* pt. iv., ch. xlvi.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine or preparation to strengthen the body when weak; a corroborant.

"In the cure of an ulcer . . . you are to mix *corroboratives* of an astringent faculty . . ."—*Wiseman: Surg.*

cŏr-rŏb'-ŏr-ā-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *corroboratorius,* from *corroboratus,* pa. par. of *corroboro.*] Strengthening or tending to strengthen; confirmatory, corroborative.

cŏr-rŏb-ŏ-rēe', cor-rŏb'-ŏ-rў, *s.* [A native word.] The war-dance of the aboriginal Australians.

cŏr-rŏb'-ŏ-rў-ĭng, *a.* [CORROBOREE.] Designed for a place of rendezvous.

". . . the *Menura Alberti* scratches for itself shallow holes, or, as they are called by the natives, *corroborying* places, where it is believed both sexes assemble."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. xiv., vol. ii., pp. 101-2.

cŏr-rōde', *v.t.* [Fr. *corroder,* from Lat. *corrodo* = to gnaw, to bite: *cor* = *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *rodo* = to gnaw.]

I. *Literally:*

1. To eat away by degrees; to consume or wear away gradually; to destroy by corrosion.

". . . irregularly *corroded* like iron by rust."—*Cook: Voyage,* vol. ii., bk. iii., ch. ix.

*2. To consume or dissolve gradually in any way.

"Fishes, which neither chew their meat, nor grind it in their stomachs, do by a dissolvent liquor there provided, *corrode* and reduce it into a chylus."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To consume or wear away by slow degrees; to prey upon.

". . . sad reflection and *corroding* care."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. iv., l. 400.

*2. To poison, to embitter, to blight.

Should jealousy its venom once diffuse,
Corroding every thought, and blasting all
Love's paradise." *Thomson: Spring.*

cŏr-rō'-dĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CORRODE.]

***cŏr-rō'-dent,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *corrodens,* pr. par. of *corrodo* = to corrode (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Having the quality or power of corroding; corrosive.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* Anything which has the quality or power of corroding; a corrosive.

2. *Fig.:* Anything which consumes or wears away by degrees.

". . . a *corrodent* and a lenient, compunction and consolation."—*Bp. of London: Vine Palatine* (1614), p. 17.

cŏr-rō-dĕn'-tĭ-a (ti as shĭ), *s. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *corrodens,* pr. par. of *corrodo* = to gnaw to pieces: *cor* = *con* = together, and *rodo* = to gnaw.]

Entom.: A division or tribe of Orthoptera, containing as its type the Termitidæ, the family of insects to which the destructive white ants belong. (*Huxley.*)

***cŏr-rō'-dĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [CORRODE.] To corrode or eat away by degrees.

***cŏr-rō-dĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *corrodible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being corrodible; corrosibleness.

†**cŏr-rō'-dĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *corrod(e); -able.*] Capable of being corroded; liable to corrosion.

". . . *corrodible* by waters, . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

cŏr-rō'-dĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CORRODE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of consuming away by corrosion; the state of being corroded.

cŏr'-rō-dў, *s.* [CORODY.]

***cŏr'-rō-gāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *corrogo,* from *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *rogo* = to ask.] To demand at the same time; to bring together.

"Why an hypothesis . . . should be absurdly imagined and arrogantly *corrogated* for the planting of error and falsehood."—*Gaule: Mag. Astro-Mancer,* p. 107.

***cŏr'-rŏl,** *v.t.* [CORAL, *v.*] To make red like coral; to redden.

"The immortall Sunne
Corrols his cheeke to see those rites not done."
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 231.

***cŏr-rōs-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *corrosible; -ity.*] The quality of being corrosible; corrodibility.

"*Corrosibility* being the quality, that answers corrosiveness, . . ."—*Boyle: Works,* ii. 183.

***cŏr-rōs'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *corrosus,* pa. par. of *corrodo* = to corrode (q.v.), and Eng. suff. *-able.*] Capable of being corroded; liable to corrosion; corrodible.

***cŏr-rōs'-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *corrosible; -ness.*] The quality of being corrosible; corrosibility.

cŏr-rō'-zion, *s.* [Fr. & Sp. *corrosion;* Ital. *corrosione,* from Low Lat. *corrosio,* from Lat. *corrosus,* pa. par. of *corrodo* = to corrode (q.v.).]

I. *Literally:*

1. The action or process of eating or consuming away by degrees, as metals are gradually eaten away by acids.

". . . a greater reaister of *corrosion.*"—*Boyle: Works,* vol. ii., p. 188.

2. The state of being so eaten or consumed away by degrees.

". . . enter the cavities, and less accessible parts of the body, without *corrosion.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

II. *Fig.:* The act or process of wearing or consuming away by degrees, as by fretting, anxiety, care, &c.

"A fretful temper will divide
The closest knot that may be tied,
By ceaseless sharp *corrosion.*"
Cowper: Friendship.

cŏr-rō'-sĭve, * cor-ros-yve, * coresie, * corsive, * corsey, * corzie, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *corrosif;* Sp. & Port. *corrosivo,* from Lat. *corrosus,* pa. par. of *corrodo.*]

A. *As adj.* (*Of the forms* corrosive *and* corrosyve):

1. *Lit.:* Having the quality or power of eating or consuming away by degrees, as acids do metals.

"Ye floods! descend; ye winds! confirming, blow;
Nor outward tempest nor *corrosive* time."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. iv.

2. *Fig.:* Consuming or wearing away by degrees, as by melting, anxiety, care, &c.; fretting, vexing.

"In that *corrosive* secrecy which gnaws
The heart to show the effect, but not the cause?"
Byron: Lara, i. 16.

B. *As subst.* (*Of all forms*):

1. *Lit.:* Any substance which has the quality or power of corroding or dissolving bodies.

"The rough file grates; yet useful is its touch,
As sharp *corrosives* to the schirrous flesh."
Jago: Edge-Hill, bk. iii.

2. *Fig.:* Anything which wears or consumes away the mind by degrees, as care, anxiety, fretting, &c.

"Away! though parting be a fretful *corrosive,*
It is applied to a deathful wound."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

corrosive sublimate, *s.*

Phar.: Also called Mercuric Chloride, $HgCl_2$, Bichloride of Mercury, Perchloride of Mercury. Prepared by heating mercuric sulphate with dry sodium chloride; the mercuric chloride sublimes as a white transparent crystalline mass. Sp. gr., 5·43. It is dissolvable in about twenty parts of cold water, and very soluble in alcohol and ether. It precipitates albumen, hence white of egg is an antidote. It is very poisonous, and is used to preserve both animal and vegetable substances. It is used in pharmacy as Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi, and as Lotio Hydrargyri Flava when mixed with lime. Corrosive sublimate is a powerful irritant, and is used externally in skin diseases. [MERCURY.]

***cŏr-rō'-sĭve,** *v.t.* [CORROSIVE, *a.*] To wear or consume away by degrees; to fret away.

". . . thy conscience *corrosiv'd* with grief."
Drayton: The Barons' Wars.

***cŏr-rō'-sĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *corrosive; -ly.*]

1. With a corrosive action; so as to corrode.

2. Like a corrosive.

"At first it tasted somewhat *corrosively.*"—*Boyle: On Saltpetre.*

†**cŏr-rō'-sĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *corrosive; -ness.*] The quality of being corrosive; corroding, eating away by degrees.

"Saltpetre betrays upon the tongue no heat nor *corrosiveness* at all, . . ."—*Boyle: On Saltpetre.*

***cŏr-rō-sĭv'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *corrosiv(e); -ity.*] Corrosiveness.

***cŏr'-rў-gant,** *a.* [Lat. *corrugans,* pr. par. of *corrugo.*] [CORRUGATE, *a.*] Having the power of contracting into wrinkles or furrows.

***cŏr'-rў-gāte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [CORRUGATE, *a.*]

1. *Trans.:* To wrinkle, to contract into wrinkles or furrows; to press into wrinkles or folds. [CORRUGATED IRON.]

"Salt exciteth the appetite by *corrugating* the mouth of the stomach."—*Venner: Via Recta,* p. 129.

2. *Intrans.:* To wrinkle or contract the skin.

". . . cold and dryness do both of them contract and *corrugate.*"—*Bacon: Natural History.*

***cŏr'-rў-gāte,** *a.* [Lat. *corrugatus,* pa. par. of *corrugo* = to wrinkle: *cor* = *con* = with, together, and *rugo* = to wrinkle; *ruga* = a wrinkle.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Wrinkled, contracted into wrinkles or furrows.

"Extended views a narrow mind extend:
Push out its *corrugate,* expansive make."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 1,364.

2. *Zool. & Bot.:* Applied to surfaces which rise and fall in parallel angles, more or less acute.

cŏr'-rў-gā-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CORRUGATE, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

2. *Bot.:* Wrinkled, folded up in every direction. Example, the petals of poppies.

corrugated iron, *s.* Sheet-metal pressed into wrinkles or folds, so as to give it greater stiffness. It is used in many ways—as sheathing, house-covering, roofing, &c.

cŏr'-rў-gā-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CORRUGATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of contracting or pressing into wrinkles or folds.

corrugating-machine, *s.* A machine for corrugating sheet-metal. It may be either in the shape of a rolling-mill, with a series of parallel grooves alternating with parallel elevations cut in the circumference of the central roll, and counterpart grooves and elevations formed in the upper and lower roll; or the corrugation may be effected by simple pressure between dies. (*Knight.*)

***cŏr-rў-gā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *corrugatus,* pa. par. of *corrugo.*] A contraction into wrinkles or folds; a wrinkle.

". . . the *corrugation* or violent agitation of fibres, . . ."—*Floyer: On the Humours.*

cŏr'-rў-gā-tĭve, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *corrugativus,* from Class. Lat. *corrugatus.*] [CORRUGATE.]

Bot.: The same as CORRUGATED (q.v.).

cŏr'-rў-gā-tŏr, *s.* [Fr. *corrugateur,* from Lat. *corrugatus.*]

Anat.: Producer of wrinkles or folds.

¶ *Corrugator supercilii:* [Lat. = wrinkler of the eyebrow.] A small, deeply-coloured muscle placed at the inner side of the eyebrow. (*Quain.*)

* **cor-ruge,** *v.t.* [Lat. *corrugo* = to wrinkle.] To frown, to wrinkle. (*Cockeram.*)

* **cŏr′-ru-ġent,** *a.* [Lat. *corrugans*, pr. par. of *corrugo.*] Wrinkling, drawing or contracting into wrinkles.

corrugent muscle, *s.* [CORRUGATOR.]

* **cŏr-rŭmp′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Fr.] Corruptible.

"Descending so, till it be *corrumpable.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 2,749.

* **cŏr-rŭmp′-çi-on,** * **cor-rump-ci-oun,** *s.* [O. Fr. *corrumpre*; Lat. *corrumpo* = to corrupt.] [CORRUPT, *a.*] A corruption.

"Alle *corrumpciouns* that we here se."
Hampole: Fricke of Cons., 6,362

* **cŏr-rŭmpe,** * **cor-umpe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *corrumpre*; Lat. *corrumpo* = to corrupt (q.v.).]

1. *Trans.:* To corrupt.

"Yuele apechis *corumpen*, or distroyen goode thewis."—*Wyclife*: 1 *Cor.* xv. 33.

2. *Intrans.:* To become corrupt or bad.

"It mot nedis dien and *corrumpe* togidre."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 96.

* **cŏr-rŭp′-çi-on,** *s.* [CORRUPTION.]

* **cŏr-rûpe′,** *v.t.* [CORRUPT, *v.*]

"To *corrupe: corrumpere.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

cŏr-rŭpt′, *v.t.* & *i.* [CORRUPT, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To decompose; to turn or change from a sound to a putrescent state; to make or cause to become putrid; to putrefy.

2. To cause to emit a putrid or fetid smell.

". . . the land was *corrupted* by reason of the swarm of flies."—*Exod.* viii. 24.

3. To make impure or unwholesome.

"As the dead carcasses of unburied men
That do *corrupt* my air, I banish you."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 3.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To defile, vitiate, or infect; to debase or pervert.

". . . evil communications *corrupt* good manners."—1 *Cor.* xv. 33.

2. To seduce, to lead astray, to defile, to debauch.

3. To seduce or entice to any line of conduct by promises or bribes.

"The prisoners then tried to cajole or to *corrupt* Billop."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

4. To destroy or impair by alterations, additions, or innovations; to introduce errors or imperfections into; to falsify.

* **B.** *Reflex.:* To follow a corrupt line of conduct; to become corrupt.

". . . thy people which thou hast brought forth out of Egypt have *corrupted* themselves . . ."—*Deut.* ix. 12.

C. *Intransitive:*

1. To cause corruption; to wear away, to destroy or decompose.

"Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth *corrupt*, . . ."—*Matt.* vi. 19.

2. To become corrupt or putrid; to putrefy, to suffer decomposition.

"The aptness or propension of air or water to *corrupt* or putrefy."—*Bacon.*

¶ For the difference between *to corrupt* and *to contaminate*, see CONTAMINATE.

cŏr-rŭpt′, * **cŏ-rŭpt′,** *a.* [Lat. *corruptus*, pa. par. of *corrumpo* = to corrupt: *cor* = *cum* = with, altogether, and *rumpo* = to break.]

I. *Literally:*

1. Putrid, decomposed, unsound, fetid.

"We be alle engendrit of vile and *corrupt* matiere."
Chaucer: Parson's Tale, p. 287.

2. Tainted, spoiled, impure.

"Who with such *corrupt* and pestilent bread would feed them."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turkes.*

3. Unsound, diseased.

". . . neither doth a *corrupt* tree bring forth good fruit."—*Luke* vi. 43.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Depraved, perverted, tainted with wickedness or vice.

"*Corrupt* was all this world for glotonie."
Chaucer: Pardoner's Tale, 12,438.

2. Ready or willing to receive bribes; devoid of uprightness or integrity.

"The chief judges of the realm were *corrupt*, cruel, and timid."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. Debased or vitiated by additions, alterations, or innovations.

4. Infected or vitiated with errors; incorrect, not genuine.

"The passage is evidently *corrupt*."—*S. J. Herrtage: Note to Song of Roland*, 792.

¶ *Corrupt practices:*

Law: Bribery direct or indirect in connection with an election. Sir Henry James's Corrupt Practices Act, passed in 1883, by the penalties and disabilities it imposed, struck a very severe blow at bribery in connection with parliamentary elections. In 1884 a similar act was directed against corrupt practices at municipal elections.

cŏr-rŭpt′-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CORRUPT, *v.*]

cŏr-rŭpt′-ĕr, * **cor-rŭpt′-ŏr,** * **cor-rupt-our,** *s.* [Eng. *corrupt*; *-er.*]

* **I.** *Literally:*

1. Anything which corrupts or makes putrid.

2. Anything which corrupts or becomes putrid or decomposed.

". . . they are brass and iron; they are all *corrupters.*"—*Jer.* vi. 28.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. One who corrupts, seduces, or leads astray; a seducer, a briber.

"She should haue bene broght into an high mountaine, and there throne down headlonges, her *corruptour* being biheaded."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. i.

2. One who debases, vitiates, or perverts by additions, alterations, or innovations.

". . . I am indeed not her fool, but her *corrupter* of words."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 1.

* **cŏr-rŭpt′-fŭl,** * **cŏr-rŭpt′-fûll,** *a.* [Eng. *corrupt*; *-ful.*] Corrupting, corrupt.

"For she by force is still fro me detayned,
And with *corruptfull* bribes is to untruth mistrayned."
Spenser: F. Q., V. xi. 54.

† **cŏr-rŭpt-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *corruptibilité*; Sp. *corruptibilidad*, from Lat. *corruptibilitas*, from *corruptibilis* = corruptible (q.v.).] The quality or state of being corruptible. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The frequency of elections has a tendency . . . not to lessen *corruptibility.*"—*Burke: Duration of Parliaments.*

cŏr-rŭpt′-ĭ-ble, * **cor-rupt-y-ble,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. & Sp., from Lat. *corruptibilis*, from *corruptus* = corrupt (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Capable of being made corrupt, decomposed, or putrefied.

"The several parts of which the world consists being in their nature *corruptible*, . . ."—*Tillotson.*

2. Subject or liable to corruption and decay.

"It biboueth this *corruptible* thing to clothe uncorruption."—*Wyclife*: 1 *Cor.* xv. 53.

II. *Fig.:* That may be corrupted morally.

". . . that which is not *corruptible*, even the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, . . ."—1 *Peter* iii. 4.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Any body or substance capable of or liable to corruption and decay.

"This *corruptible* must put on incorruption."—1 *Cor.* xv. 53.

2. *Ch. Hist.* (Pl., *Corruptibles*): The sect called in Latin Corrupticolæ (q.v.).

† **cŏr-rŭpt′-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *corruptible*; *-ness.*] The quality of being corruptible; corruptibility.

* **cŏr-rŭpt′-ĭ-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *corruptib(le)*; *-ly.*] In a corruptible manner; so as to be corrupted or vitiated.

"It is too late; the life of all his blood
Is touch'd *corruptibly*, . . ."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 7.

Cŏr-rŭp-tĭc′-ŏl-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *corruptus* = corrupted, *i* connective, and *colo* = to cultivate, to worship.]

Ch. Hist.: A Christian monophysite sect in the sixth century, who maintained that the body of Christ was corruptible. From some of them, and particularly from Themistius, a deacon of Alexandria, and Theodosius, a bishop of that city, sprung the Agnoetæ, who affirmed that whilst all things were known to the Divine nature in Christ, some things were unknown to His human nature. These views are generally held in the modern Churches, but a peculiar point about the Agnoetæ was that they combined with those opinions the other one, that Christ had but a single nature.

cŏr-rŭpt′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CORRUPT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Lit.:* The state or process of becoming corrupt or putrid.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act of seducing or leading astray from the path of integrity.

2. The act of making corrupt by alterations or additions

". . . their innumerable *corruptings* of the Fathers' writings. . . ."—*Bp. Taylor: Diss. from Popery*, ch. i.

cŏr-rŭp′-tion, * **cor-rup-ci-on,** * **cor-rup-ci-oun,** * **co-rup-ci-on,** *s.* [Fr. *corruption*; Sp. *corrupcion*; Port. *corrupção*, from Lat. *corruptio*, from *corruptus*, pa. par. of *corrumpo.*] [CORRUPT, *a.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of corrupting, decomposing, or making putrid.

2. The state of being corrupted, decomposed, or putrid; putrefaction, decomposition.

"I have said to *corruption*, Thou art my father, . . ."—*Job* xvii. 14.

3. Putrid or corrupt matter.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act of corrupting morally; debasing, depraving, perversion from the path of integrity.

". . . *corruption* continued to be practised, with scarcely any intermission, by a long succession of statesmen, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. The state of being morally corrupt; depravity, deterioration of morals or character; debasement.

". . . the *corruption* that is in the world through lust."—2 *Pet.* i. 4.

* 3. A misrepresentation or defamation.

"To keep mine honour from *corruption*."
Shakesp.: Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

4. Anything morally corrupting or infectious.

". . . sin gathering head
Shall break into *corruption* . . ."
Shakesp.: Rich. II., v. 1.

5. A deterioration or debasement of language.

". . . *corruption* of other languages, . . ."—*Raleigh: Hist.*

6. A corrupt reading or version.

* **B.** *Law:* Impurity of blood arising from the attainder for treason or felony, by reason of which any person is disabled from inheriting lands from an ancestor, or from transmitting them to others.

"*Corruption* of blood can be removed only by act of parliament."—*Blackstone.*

¶ For the difference between *corruption* and *depravity*, see DEPRAVITY.

* **cŏr-rŭp′-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *corruption*; *-ist.*] A defender or supporter of corruption. (*Sidney Smith.*)

† **cŏr-rŭpt′-ĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *corruptif*; Sp. *corruptivo*; Ital. *corrutivo*, from Lat. *corruptivus*, from *corruptus* = corrupt (q.v.).]

1. Having the quality or power of corrupting, tainting, or vitiating. (*Lit. & fig.*).

"It should be endued with an acid ferment, or some *corruptive* quality, . . ."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. Corruptible; liable to or susceptible of corruption.

"In their *corruptive* mutations into plants, . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

* **cŏr-rŭpt′-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *corrupt*; *-less.*] Free from or not liable to corruption; undecaying.

"All around
The borders with *corruptless* myrrh are crown'd."
Dryden: Ovid; Metam., bk. xv.

cŏr-rŭpt′-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *corrupt*; *-ly.*]

1. In a corrupt, vicious, or depraved manner; viciously, perversely, wrongfully.

"We have dealt very *corruptly* against thee, . . ."—*Nehem.* i. 7.

2. By means of corruption; through corrupting influences, as bribery.

"O, that estates, degrees and offices
Were not derived *corruptly*, . . ."
Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven., ii. 9.

* 3. Improperly, wrongly, against right or reason.

"Alas! Master Pole, what lack of learning & prudence was this, so *corruptly* to judge the matter . . ."—*Strype: Records; Starky to Pole*, No. 8.

4. So as to cause corruption, debasement, or loss of correctness.

"We have *corruptly* contracted most names, both of men and places."—*Camden: Remains*

cŏr-rŭpt'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *corrupt; -ness.*]

I. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being corrupt, decomposed, or putrid; putrefaction, putrescence.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A state of moral corruption, depravity, or impurity.

2. Debasement, impurity, or incorrectness.

† **cŏr-rŭpt'-rĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *corrupt*, and fem. suff. *-ress.*] A woman who corrupts.

"Thou studied old *corruptress*, tye thy tongue up."
Beaum. & Fletch.: Wife for a Month.

* **cŏr-rŭpt'-rĭçe,** *s.* [Lat. *corruptrix.*] A corruptress.

". . . the *corruptrice* of states and manners both."
—Holland: Ammianus, p. 266.

* **cŏr-rў,** *v.t.* [CURRY.] To curry.

"To *corry* a hors: *strigilare.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

* **cors** (1), * **coors,** *s.* [CORPS, CORPSE.]

* **cors** (2), * **corss,** *s.* [CROSS, *s.*]

1. A cross, specially the Holy Rood.

2. A crucifix.

"Item a bane [bone] coffre, & in it a great *cors* of gold . . ."—*Inventories*, p. 12.

3. A market-place.

4. Money, from the figure of a cross on the reverse of the English silver pennies, &c.

" My purs is [maid] of sic ane skin,
Thair will na *corses* byd it within."
Dunbar: Bannatyne Poems, p. 68.

5. The designation of the signal formerly sent round for convening the inhabitants of Orkney.

* **cors,** * **corss,** * **corse,** *v.t.* [CROSS, *v.*]

1. To lay one thing across another.

2. To cross over, to go across.

3. To thwart, to oppose.

cor'-sa, *s.* [Lat.]

Arch.: The name given by Vitruvius to a flatband or square fascia whose height is more than its projecture. (*Weale.*)

cor'-sage, *s.* [Fr.] The body or upper part of a lady's dress.

* **cor'-sāint,** * **cor-sant,** * **cor-saunt,** * **cor-saynt,** * **cor-seint,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cors* = a body, and *saint* = holy.] The (dead) body of a saint.

"Knowestow aught a *corsaint* that men calle Truthe?"
Langland: P. Ploweman, 3,567.

cor'-sāir, *s.* [Fr. *corsaire*, from Prov. *corsari*, from Prov. & Ital. *corsa* = a course, a cruise, from Lat. *cursus.* (*Skeat.*)]

1. A pirate; one who cruises about with an armed vessel, seizing and plundering merchant-vessels, without any commission or authority from any government. (Also attributively.)

" Joining a *corsair's* crew,
O'er the dark sea I flew."
Longfellow: The Skeleton in Armour.

2. A pirate's vessel.

"Barbary *corsairs* . . . infested the coast of the Mediterranean."—*Prescott*, in *Webster.*

cor'-sak, * **cor'-sac,** *s.* [A native word.]

Zool.: An animal, *Vulpes, Canis*, or *Cynalopex corsac*, belonging to the family Canidæ. It is a native of Tartary.

* **cor'-sa-rў,** *s.* [CORSAIR.] A corsair.

"Amongst this crue of *corsaries.*"—*Howell: Dodona's Grove*, p. 83. (*Davies.*)

* **cors'-bŏl,** *s.* [Scotch *cors* = cross, and *bol* = bow.] A cross-bow.

"And ye soldartis compangyons of veyr, mak reddy your *corsbollis*, handbollis, fyir speyris."—*Compl. Scot.*, p. 64.

corse, *s.* [CORPS, CORPSE.]

* 1. A body.

" A ramping Lyon rushed suddeinly,
Hunting full greedy after salvage blood.
Soone as the royall virgin he did spy,
With gaping mouth at her ran greedily,
To haue attonce devourd her tender *corse.*"
Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 5.

† 2. A dead body, a corpse. (Only used in poetry.)

"A volley, thrice repeated o'er the *corse*
Let down into the hollow of that grave."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

corse-encumbered, *a.* Encumbered with corpses.

* **corse-present,** *s.* The same as CORPSE-PRESENT (q.v.).

* **corse,** *v.t. & i.* [CURSE.]

* **cor-seint,** * **cor-saynt,** *s.* [CORSAINT.]

corse'-lĕt, * **corce-let,** * **cors'-lĕt,** *s.* [Fr., a double dimin. of O. Fr. *cors*; Lat. *corpus* = a body; Ital. *corsaletto.*]

1. *Old War:* A light cuirass or armour worn to protect the front of the body.

"Many a scar of former fight
Lurk'd beneath his *corselet* bright."
Byron: The Siege of Corinth, bk. xiv.

CORSELET.

2. *Entom.:* The thorax; the part of the body to which the wings and legs are attached.

corselet-band, *s.* The strap or band used for tightening up the corselet and keeping it securely in its place.

"Drew saddle-girth and *corslet-band.*"
Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 27.

* **corse'-lĕt,** * **cors'-lĕt,** *v.t.* [CORSELET, *s.*] To surround or girt with, or as with, a corselet.

" Her arms,
Able to lock Jove from a synod, shall
By warranting moon light *corslet* thee."
Beaum. & Fletch.: Two Noble Kinsmen.

* **cors-er,** * **cors-ere,** *s.* [COURSER.]

cor'-sĕt, * **cor-sete,** * **cor-sette,** *s.* [Fr. dimin. of O. Fr. *cors* = a body; Ital. *corsetto*; Low Lat. *corsettus*, from *corpus* = a body.] A boddice, stays. A tight-fitting article of dress, worn principally by women, to give shape to and support the body. Its shape is preserved by strips of steel or whalebone bent to the required form.

* **cor'-sĕt,** *v.t.* [CORSET, *s.*] To dress or surround with a corset.]

† **cor'-sĕt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *corset; -ed.*] Dressed in or wearing a corset.

* **cors-gard,** *s.* [Fr. *corps de garde* = a court of gard in a camp or fort. (*Cotgrave.*)] A house, a place of residence or refuge.

"Within my own garison and *corsgard.*"—*A. Melville: Lett. in Life*, ii. 330.

Cor'-sĭc-an, *a.* [From Lat., Eng., &c. *Corsic(a)*, and Eng. suff. *-an.*] Pertaining to Corsica, an island in the Mediterranean, immediately north of Sardinia.

¶ *Corsican moss:*

(1) *Bot.:* An algal, *Plocaria Helminthocorton*, a native of the Mediterranean.

(2) *Phar.:* It had formerly a considerable reputation as a vermifuge.

cor'-sĭ-lўte, *s.* [Lat., Eng., &c. *Corsica*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: The name given by Pinkerton to a variety of Smaragdite.

* **cor'-sĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *corsy; -ness.*] [Corpulence, fatness.

"The lesse *corsinesse* a man hath, the more of reason."—*Golding* in *N.E.D.*

* **cor-sĭve,** *a. & s.* [A contraction of *corrosive* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Corrosive, biting, wearing away.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* A corrosive.

2. *Fig.:* Anything which consumes or wears away by degrees.

" And that same bitter *corsive*, which did eat
Her tender heart and made refraine from meat."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ix. 14.

cors'-lĕt, *s.* [CORSELET.]

cors'-lĕt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *corslet; -ed.*] Wearing or armed with a corselet.

cor-snēd', *s.* [A.S. *corsnǽd*, from *cor, cer* = a choice, and *snǽd* = a bit, a piece.]

A.S. Laws: A sort of ordeal, in which the person accused was obliged to place in his mouth an ounce of bread or cheese previously execrated by the priest. If he ate it freely and without any injury, he was accounted innocent; if, on the contrary, he could not swallow it, or swallowed it with difficulty, he was considered guilty. The consecrated bread was used for this purpose in Christian times.

¶ *Corsned bread:* The bread used for the purpose described under CORSNED (q.v.).

* **cors'-ў,** * **corsyfe,** * **corssy,** *a.* [O. Fr. *corsu* = gross, fleshy, corpulent. (*Cotgrave.*)] Fat, corpulent.

"*Corsy* (*Corsy* man or woman or beest, A.); *corpulentus.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

corsy-belly, *s.* A shirt for a child, open before; an infant's first shirt. (*Scotch.*)

* **cort** (1), * **corte,** * **curt,** *s.* [COURT.]

* **cort** (2), *s.* [QUART.]

* **cort-stop,** *s.* [Scotch *cort* = quart, and Eng. *stoup* (q.v.).] A vessel which held a quart.

* **cort** (3), *s.* [Prob. from Fr. *quart*, as being the fourth part of a denier or penny.] A species of French coin, formerly current in Scotland.

". . . deneris of Franss, mailyis, *cortis*, mitis, . . ."
—Acts Ja. III., 1469 (ed. 1814), p. 97.

* **cor-tais,** * **cor-tays,** * **cor-tayse,** * **cor-teys,** * **cor-toys,** * **cor-taisie,** * **cor-taysye,** *s. & a.* [COURTESY, COURTEOUS.]

* **cortaisliche,** * **cortaysly,** * **corteys-liche,** *adv.* [COURTEOUSLY.]

cŏr'-tan-ĭne, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps from Lat. *cort(ex)* = bark; Eng. *tan(nin)*; and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: An organic base, $C_{12}H_{13}NO_3+H_2O$, obtained by the action of oxidising agents on narcotine. It melts at 120°.

cor-tĕ̂ge', *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *corteggio*, from *corte* = a court.] A train of attendants; a procession.

* **cor'-tęl,** * **cor-tyl,** *s.* [KIRTLE.]

" Her *cortel* of self sute schene."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems: Pearl, 208.

cor-tĕ-pī-nĭ-tăn'-nĭc, *a.* [Lat. *cortex* = bark; *pinus* = a pine; and Eng. *tannic* (q.v.).]

cortepinitannic acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid extracted by alcohol from the bark of the Scotch Fir, *Pinus sylvestris.* It is a red powder having the formula $C_8H_8O_4$. Its aqueous solution gives an intense green colour with ferric chloride, and a precipitate with lead acetate $(C_8H_7O_4)'_2Pb''$.

* **cor'-tĕr,** *s.* [QUARTER.]

1. A quarter.

2. A cake, so called because marked with a cross.

Cor'-tęs, *s.* [Sp. & Port. *corte* = a court.] The states or legislative assemblies of the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, composed of the nobility, clergy, and representatives of cities. They thus correspond in some measure to our Houses of Parliament.

". . . the ancient Spanish *cortes* having been the same with the English parliament, . . ."—*Geddes: View of the Cortes; Tracts* (1730), i. 318.

cor'-tĕx (pl. **cor'-tĭ-çēs),** *s.* [Lat. = the bark, rind, or outer covering of plants.]

1. *Botany:*

(1) The bark of a plant (etym.).

(2) The peridium of certain fungals.

(3) A thin, usually transparent, but close outer layer of tissue in heteromerous lichens. (*Thomé.*)

2. *Zool. & Anat.:* An outer rind on any tissue or structure of the animal or human frame.

". . . fibrous matter, surrounded by a layer of vesicular, which forms a rind or *cortex* to it."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. viii., p. 226.

cor'-tĭc-al, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *corticalis*, from Class. Lat. *cortex* (genit. *corticis*) = bark.]

Bot., Zool., &c.: Belonging to the outer part of a plant or animal. External as opposed to medullary.

cortical integument, *s.*

Bot.: The bark or false bark of endogens.

cortical layer, *s.*

Zool.: The layer of consistent sarcode which in the Infusoria encloses the chyme mass, and is surrounded by the cuticle. It is called also the parenchyma of the body. (*Nicholson.*)

cortical stratum, *s.*

Bot.: The superficial layer of tissue in the thallus of a lichen. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cortical tissue, *s.*

Bot.: A tissue in the stem of dicotyledonous plants just beneath the epidermis. It is often separated into two portions, an outer and an inner cortex. (*Thomé.*)

cor-ti-cär'-i-a, *s.* [Lat. *cortex* (genit. *corticis*) = bark, and fem. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Entom.: A genus of beetles, family Lathridiidæ. Sharp, in 1871, enumerated 14 British species.

* **cor-ti-cā'-ta,** *s. pl.* [Lat., neut. pl. of *corticatus* = covered with bark.]

Zool.: "Barked corals," corals with bark. A name sometimes applied to corals possessing a fixed calcareous or horny axis of some solidity, from which the fleshy portions project like branches from the stem of a tree. They are now ranked under Zoantharia and Alcyonaria.

cor'-ti-cāte, † **cor'-ti-cā-tĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *corticatus* = covered with bark.]

Bot.: Coated; harder externally than internally.

"This animal is a kind of lizard, a quadruped *corticated*, . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

cor-tĭç'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *cortex* (genit. *corticis*) = . . . cork.]

corticic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{10}O_8$. An acid found in the alcoholic extract from cork. An amorphous cinnamon-coloured powder, which is precipitated by water from the alcoholic extract. It dissolves in alkalies, forming a deep-red solution.

cor-tĭç'-ĭ-fĕr, *s.* [Lat. *cortex* (genit. *corticis*) = cork, and *fero* = to bear.] One of the Corticata or barked corals.

cor-tĭç-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cortex* (genit. *corticis*) = bark, and *fero* = to bear.] Producing bark.

cor-tĭç'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *cortex* (genit. *corticis*) = bark, and *forma* = form, appearance.] Of the form or appearance of bark.

cŏr'-ti-çĭn, *s.* [Lat. *cortex* (genit. *corticis*) = bark, and Eng. suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: An amorphous, tasteless, inodorous powder obtained from the bark of the Aspen, *Populus tremula.* It is easily soluble in alcohol and in acetic acid, and is precipitated by water or sulphuric acid.

cor'-ti-cōşe, *a.* [Lat. *corticosus* = full of bark.] Full of bark, abounding in bark, corticous.

cor'-ti-coŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cortex* (genit. *corticis*) = bark, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] The same as Corticose (q.v.).

cor-tî'-lê, *s.* [Ital., from Low Lat. *cortile, curtile.*]

Architecture:

1. A small court surrounded or inclosed by the appurtenances of a building. It was an important feature in the architecture of the early Christian churches or basilicas, and was usually square in plan.

2. The court-yard or area of a dwelling-house.

cor-tī'-na, *s.* [Lat. = a round vessel, a kettle, a cauldron.]

Bot.: That portion of the velum in a fungal which adheres to the margin of the pollen when the latter is in fragments. (*Lindley.*) The filamentous ring of some Agarics. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cor-tĭn-ăr'-ĭ-oŭs, *s.* [Lat. *cortin(a)* (q.v.), and Eng. suff. *-arious,* from Lat. suff. *-arius.*]

Bot.: The same as Cortinate (q.v.).

cor-tĭn-ăr'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *cortin(a)*, and suff. *-arius.*]

Bot.: A genus of fungals, closely akin to Agaricus. They have a spider-like web, and bright red-brown spores. The species are numerous.

cor'-tĭ-nāte, *s.* [Lat. *cortin(a)*, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ate.*]

Bot.: Having a structure like that of a cobweb; cortinarious.

* **cor-tine,** * **cor-tyn,** *s.* [Curtain.]

"Cast up the *cortyne.*"

Chaucer: C. T., 6,831.

cor-tū'-şa, *s.* [Named after J. A. Cortusus, Professor of Botany at Padua.]

Bot.: A genus of Primulaceæ, containing but one known species, a plant from the northern and alpine parts of the eastern hemisphere. The radical leaves have long petioles. Inflorescence umbelliferous, the flowers with a tubular 10-toothed calyx; a corolla with a short tube; 5 stamens; and a 5-celled capsule dehiscent from the apex, and giving forth many seeds.

cor-tū'-şal, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *cortus(a)*, and Eng., &c. suff. *-al.*]

Bot.: Pertaining to the genus Cortusa, or having it for a type.

¶ *Cortusal Alliance:* [Cortusales].

cor-tū-sā'-lēş, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cortusa* (q.v.), and pl. suff. *-ales.*]

Bot. (*The Cortusal Alliance*): An alliance of perigynous exogens, containing the orders Hydrophyllaceæ, Plumbaginaceæ, Plantaginaceæ, Primulaceæ, and Myrsinaceæ. The flowers are generally dichlamydeous, monopetalous, and symmetrical; the placenta free and central; the embryo lying amid much albumen. (*Lindley.*)

cŏ-rŭn-dĕl'-līte, *s.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *corundum*; diminu. suff. *-ell*; and *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as Margarite (q.v.).

cŏ-rŭn-dŏph'-ȳl-līte, co-rŭn-dŏph'-ĭ-līte, *s.* [Dana, who gives the form *corundophilite,* derives it from Lat., &c. *corundum,* and Gr. φίλος (*philos*) = a friend. The *British Museum Catalogue* alters this to *corundophyllite,* which would be from Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Min.: A variety of Clinochlore (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*). Dana, on the contrary, considers Clinochlore as properly separating into two minerals, one of which is Corundophilite. It is a monoclinic mineral crystal, being in double hexagonal prisms. The hardness is 2·5; the sp. gr. 2·9; the colour green; the lustre of the cleavage faces somewhat pearly. Compos.: Silica, 24·0—25·06; alumina, 25·9—30·7; protoxide of iron, 14·8—16·5; magnesia, 16·4—22·7; and water, 10·6—11·9. It has strong double refraction.

cŏ-rŭn'-dŭm, * **co-rĭn'-dŏn,** * **co-rĭ-vĭn'-dŭm,** * **co-rĭ-vĕn'-dŭm,** *s.* [Hindust., &c. *karund.*]

Mineralogy:

1. *Gen.:* A rhombohedral transparent or translucent mineral, very tough when compact. Its hardness is 9, its sp. gr. 3·9—4·16. Its lustre is generally vitreous; its colours blue, red, yellow, brown, grey, or nearly white; its streak in all cases colourless. It consists of pure alumina—*i.e.*, oxygen, 46·6, and aluminum, 53·4 = 100. Chemically viewed, it is aluminum-oxide, Al_2O_3. There are three varieties of it—Sapphire, Corundum proper, and Emery. (See these words.)

2. *Spec.* (*Corundum proper*): It includes the species of the genus which are dark in colour and only translucent. But its hues may be light blue, grey, brown, or black. It is found in many localities in the Apalachian Mountain System of the United States.

* **cŏ-rŭs'-cant,** *a.* [Lat. *coruscans,* pr. par. of *corusco* = to gleam, to glitter.] Gleaming, glittering in flashes; flashing.

"His praises are like those *coruscant* beams."—*Howell*, bk. iv., let. 49.

* **cŏr'-ŭs-cāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *coruscatus*, pa. par. of *corusco* = to gleam, to glitter, to flash.] To gleam, to glitter in flashes, to flash.

". . . more *coruscating* and enlightening than any other matter, . . ."—*Greenhill: Art of Embalming*, p. 331.

cŏr-ŭs-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *coruscatio,* from *coruscatus,* pa. par. of *corusco.*]

1. *Lit.:* A flash, a sudden gleam or burst of light in the clouds or atmosphere; a brilliant radiation.

"We see that lightnings and *coruscations*, which are near at hand, yield no sound."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

2. *Fig.:* A brilliant display of intellectual power or wit.

"There are beautiful *coruscations* of fancy."—*Hallam.*

corve, *s.* [Corf.]

* **cor-vée',** *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *corvada, corroada, corroata, corrogata,* from Lat. *corrogo* = to ask together: *cor* = *cum* = with, together; and *rogo* = to ask.]

Feudal Law: An obligation on the tenants or inhabitants of certain districts to perform certain services for their lord, such as the maintenance of roads, &c. Extended so as to include the forced labour of the fellaheen in Egypt. Applied also to the labour thus exacted.

cor'-vęn, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Carve.]

corvĕş, *s. pl.* [Corf.]

cor-vĕtte', * **cor'-vĕt,** *s.* [Fr. *corvette;* Port. & Sp. *corveta;* Lat. *corbita* = a slow-sailing vessel; *corbis* = a basket.]

Naut.: A man-of-war, having a flush deck, and carrying from eighteen to twenty-six guns in one tier. It ranks next below a frigate (q.v.).

". . . a *corvette*, as he called it, of Calais, which hath been taken by the English."—*Sidney: State-Papers, Lett.* (1636), vol. ii. 436.

cor-vĕt'-tō (1), *s.* [Corvette.]

cor-vĕt'-tō (2), *s.* [Ital.]

Manege: A curvet (q.v.).

"You must draw the horse in his career with his manage, and turn, doing the *corvetto* and leaping."—*Peacham: On Drawing.*

cor'-vĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *corv(us)*, and suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of conirostral birds containing the crows and their allies. The bill is strong, more or less compressed; the upper mandible to a certain extent curved, the tip notched; the nostrils are covered with stiff bristle-like feathers pointing forward. They can walk, run, or fly with equal ease. Their nest is of sticks, lined with soft materials. They may be divided into five sub-families: (1) Streperinæ, or Piping Crows; (2) Garrulinæ, or Jays; (3) Callæatinæ, or Tree Crows; (4) Corvinæ, or True Crows; and (5) Pyrrhocoracinæ. (See these words.)

cor-vī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *corvus* (q.v.), Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: The typical sub-family of the Corvidæ (q.v.). British genera are Corvus (Crow), Pica (Magpie), Garrulus (Jay), and Nucifraga (Nutcracker) (q.v.).

cor'-vine, *a.* [Lat. *corvinus* = pertaining to the raven.] Pertaining to any of the crows.

* **cor'-vō-rant,** *s.* [See def.] An obsolete form of cormorant (q.v.), due to erroneous derivation.

"The shags being our *corvorant* or water-crow."—*Cooke: Voyages*, vol. vi., bk. iv., ch. ii.

cor'-vŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a raven . . . the constellation Corvus.]

1. *Ornith.:* The typical genus of the sub-family Corvinæ and the family Corvidæ. The bill is straight, large, compressed, convex, and curved towards the point; the nostrils are open; the fourth quill of the wings the longest; the tail even-rounded or rectilinear. There are many species of the genus, and they are scattered over the world. There are five in Britain: (1) *Corvus corax,* the Raven; (2) *C. corone,* the Carrion Crow; (3) *C. cornix,* the Hooded Crow or Royston Crow; (4) *C. frugilegus,* the Rook; and (5) *C. monedula,* the Jackdaw. The common Crow of India is *C. splendens.* [Crow, Raven, Rook, &c.]

2. *Palæont.:* Representatives of the genus Corvus occur from the Miocene onward.

3. *Astron.:* One of the fifteen ancient southern constellations. Sometimes it is combined with Hydra, another of the fifteen, and figures as Hydra and Corvus. Yet another, viz., Crater, the Cup, has been superadded, but this is obsolete.

cor'-vy, *s.* [Fr. *courbeau* = a certaine warlike instrument. (*Cotgrave.*)] A hooked or crooked iron used to pull down buildings or walls in a siege.

"Here croked *Coruies*, flieing brydges tall,
Their scathfull Scorpions, that ruynes the wall."
Hudson: Judith, p. 33.

cŏr'-ў-bănt (pl. †*corybants* (Eng.), *corybantes* (Lat.), *s.* [Gr. κορύβας (*korubas*), genit. κορύβαντος (*korubantos*).] A priest of the goddess Cybele, in Phrygia, whose rites were accompanied with wild music, dancing, &c.

***cŏr'-ў-bănt'-ĭ-ăsm,** *s.* [Eng. *corybant*; *i* connective; and suff. *-asm.*]

Med.: A kind of frenzy in which the patient is affected with fantastic visions and want of sleep. (*Dunglison.*)

cŏr-ў-băn'-tĭc, ***cŏr-ў-băn'-tĭck,** *a.* [Gr. κορυβαντικός (*korubantikos*) = pertaining to the Corybantes.]

1. *Lit.:* Of or relating to the Corybantes or their rites.

2. *Fig.:* Mad, frenzied, frantic.

cŏ-rў'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *corycium* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Ophreæ.

cŏ-rў'-çĭ-ŭm, *s.* [From Gr. κόρυς (*korus*) = a helmet, which the flower somewhat resembles. (*Loudon, Paxton,* &c.) Is it not rather from κώρυκιον (*kōrukion*), dimin. of κώρυκος (*kōrukos*) = a leathern sack or wallet for provisions?]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, the typical one of the family Ophreæ. It has saccate petals, and the lateral sepals connate. Nine or ten species are known, all from the Cape of Good Hope.

***cŏr-ў-dā'-lĭ-ą,** *s.* [Corydalis.]

Chem.: The same as Corydaline (q.v.).

cŏr-ўd'-ą-līne, †**cŏr-ўd-ą-lĭ'-ną,** *s.* [Mod. Lat. *corydalis* (q.v.), and suff. *-ine, -ina* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A weak organic base, $C_{18}H_{19}NO_4$. Corydaline occurs in the roots of *Corydalis bulbosa*, *C. fabacea*, and *Aristolochia cava*. The root is exhausted with water containing hydrochloric acid, the solution precipitated by sodium carbonate, the precipitate dried and treated with alcohol, and the solution allowed to crystallize. Corydaline crystallizes in colourless needles, which melt at 130°. Nitric acid converts it into a red-brown resin. Corydaline is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, forming a bitter solution. Concentrated sulphuric acid dissolves it, following a dark orange solution.

cŏr-ўd'-ą-lĭs, *s.* [From Gr. κορυδαλλίς (*korudallis*) = the crested lark, the spur of which those of the fumitories somewhat resemble.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Fumariaceæ, tribe Fumarieæ. There are four petals, one of them gibbous and spurred at the base; the ovary has many ovules; the pod is two-valved, compressed, many-seeded, the seeds with a crest. *Corydalis claviculata*, the White Climbing Corydalis, is indigenous to Britain, especially on the walls and roofs of houses in the Highlands of Scotland. It has long, very slender, much-branched stems, pinnate leaves, the petioles ending in tendrils; the flowers small, pale yellow, almost white. *C. solida* and *lutea* are not indigenous to Britain, though they have here and there escaped from gardens. The tubers of *C. tuberosa* contain a peculiar alkali called Corydaline (q.v.). *C. bulbosa* has an aromatic tuber very bitter, and at the same time somewhat astringent and acrid. It was formerly used as a substitute for the Birthworts in expelling intestinal worms and as an emmenagogue.

¶ *Climbing Corydalis:*

(1) *Corydalis claviculata.* [Corydalis.]

(2) An American name for Adlumia. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cŏr-ўl-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *corylus* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Mastworts. An order of diclinous exogens, alliance Quernales. It consists of trees and shrubs with alternate, simple, exstipulate leaves, often with the veins running straight from the midrib to the margin. Male flowers amentaceous, with 5 to 20 stamens; female having the ovary crowned by the rudiments of an adherent calyx, seated within a coriaceous involucre called a cupule; ovary with two or more cells; ovules pendulous or peltate. Among the genera are Carpinus (Hornbeam), Corylus (Hazel), Fagus (Beech), Castanea (Chestnut), and Quercus (Oak). Found in the temperate parts of the Old and New Worlds. In the tropics they grow chiefly on mountains. In 1844 Lindley enumerated eight genera, and estimated the species at 265.

cŏr-ў-lŏph-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *corylophus*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of pentamerous beetles. Type, Corylophus.

cŏr-ўl'-ŏph-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. κόρυς (*korus*) = a helmet, and λόφος (*lophos*) = the back of the neck, . . . a crest.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles, the typical one of the family Corylophidæ. Sharp enumerates two British species.

cŏr'-ўl-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *corylus;* Gr. κόρυλος (*korulos*), from κόρυς (*korus*) = a helmet, the fruit appearing as if covered with one.]

1. *Bot.:* The Hazel-nut. A genus of trees, the typical one of the order Corylaceæ. The barren flowers are in a cylindrical catkin, the scales 3-cleft, the middle lobe covering the two side ones; stamens three, with one-celled anthers. Fertile flowers 1 or 2 together, within a minute involucre of 2 to 3 cohering, lacerated, hairy scales, the whole constituting a short catkin; stigmas two, filiform; nut invested with the enlarged united scales of the involucre. *Corylus Avellana* is the Common Hazel-nut or Hazel (q.v.).

2. *Palæo-botany:* A species of Corylus is found in the Miocene.

cŏr'-ўmb, ***cŏr-ўm'-bŭs,** *s.* [Lat. *corymbus* = a cluster of ivy berries, or of fruit or flowers; Gr. κόρυμβος (*korumbos*) = the uppermost point, head, or end.]

Botany:

*1. In Pliny what is now called a capitulum. This is not the corymb of modern botanists.

"Amongst the ancient botanists, it was used to express the bunches or clusters of berries of ivy; amongst modern botanists, it is used for a compounded discous flower, whose seeds are not pappous, or do not fly away in down; such are the flowers of daises, and common marygold."—*Quincy.*

2. A kind of inflorescence, akin to the raceme in having stalked flowers, but differing

CORYMB, ELDER TREE.

in having the lower pedicels so long that their flowers are elevated to the same level as those of the upper ones. Examples, the Wallflower, the Elder, &c.

† ¶ *Compound Corymb:*

Bot.: A corymb the expansion of which is centrifugal instead of centripetal, *i.e.*, it commences at the centre instead of the circumference. A branched corymb, each of whose divisions is corymbose, is more generally called a Fascicle (q.v.).

***cŏr-ўm'-bĭ-āte, cŏr-ўm'-bĭ-āt-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *corymbus*, *i* connective, and suff. *-ate, -ated.*] Garnished with branches [bunches (?)] of berries. (*Johnson.*)

cŏr-ўm-bĭf'-ĕr-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. fem. pl. of *corymbifer* = bearing clusters of ivy berries, from *corymbus* [Corymb], and *fero* = to bear.]

Bot.: The name given in 1789 by Jussieu to the sub-order of Composite plants afterwards called Asteraceæ. It is one of three sub-orders of Composites, the others being Cynarocephalæ and Cichoraceæ.

cŏr-ўm-bĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *corymbus* = . . . a corymb; *fero* = to bear; and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Bearing fruit or berries on branches. (*Johnson.*)

2. *Bot.:* Bearing corymbs.

cŏr-ўm-bĭ'-tēs, *s.* [Lat. *corymbites;* Gr. κορυμβίτης (*korumbitēs*) = a plant, *Euphorbia platyphyllos.*]

Entom.: A genus of Elateridæ. Ten species are found in Britain. (*Sharpe.*)

cŏr-ўm'-bōse, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *corymbosus*, from Lat. *corymbus* [Corymb], and suff. *-osus.*]

Bot.: Pertaining to or consisting of the inflorescence called a corymb, or having a structure resembling it. Thus there may be a corymbose panicle, and even the branches in a plant may be corymbose.

¶ *Corymbose raceme:*

Bot.: A corymb elongated to a raceme. Ex., the Candy-tuft, *Iberis.*

†**cŏr-ўm-bōse'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *corymbose; -ly.*]

Bot.: In a corymbose manner.

†**cŏr-ўm'-boŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *corymb; -ous.*]

Bot.: The same as Corymbose (q.v.).

†**cŏr-ўm'-bu-lōse,** *a.* [Dimin. of *corymbus*, and Eng. suff. *-ose*, from Lat. *-osus.*]

Bot.: Having, containing, or consisting of a small corymb.

***cŏr-ўm'-bu-loŭs,** *a.* [Dimin. of Lat. *corymbus*, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: The same as Corymbulose (q.v.).

cŏ-rў'-nē, *s.* [Gr. κορύνη (*korunē*) = a club. So named because the tentacles are sometimes club-shaped.]

Zool.: A family of marine Hydroid Polypes, the typical one of the family Corynidæ.

cŏr-ў-nē'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. κορυνήτης (*korunētēs*) = a club-bearer, a mace-bearer.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Cleridæ. Four species are found in Britain. (*Sharpe.*)

cŏr-ў-nō'-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. κορύνη (*korunē*) = a club, and Lat. neut. suff. *-um.*]

Bot.: A genus of coniomycetous fungals, growing on dead twigs. It has dark naked spores radiating from a receptacle.

cŏr'-ўn-ĭd, *s.* [Gr. κορύνη (*korunē*) = a club, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Zool.: A member of the order Corynida (q.v.).

"More recently a supposed *Corynid* called Palæocoryne has been described from the Carboniferous rocks of Scotland."—*Nicholson: Zool.*, ch. xii.

cŏr-ўn'-ĭ-dą, *s. pl.* [Corynid.]

1. *Zool.:* An order of Hydrozoa, sub-class Hydroida. The animal is simple, consisting of a single polypite; or if compound, then of several polypites, united by a common flesh or cœnosarc. The reproductive organs are in the form of gynophores. They are sometimes called also Tubularida or Pipe Corallines.

2. *Palæont.:* They occur fossil in various formations.

cŏr-ўn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *coryn(e)*, and suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of marine Hydroid Polypes, in which the animals are naked or have only the rudiments of a polypidom. They are now generally elevated into an order, Corynida (q.v.).

cŏr-ўn-ĭd'-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. κορύνη (*korunē*) = a club, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form: dimin. of κορύνη (*korunē*).]

Bot.: Processes stuck into the margin of the germinating leaf of ferns and containing spiral threads.

cŏr'-ўn-ite, *s.* [Gr. κορύνη (*korunē*) = a club, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An isometric mineral crystallizing in octahedrons, with convex faces or globularly. The hardness is 4·5—5; the sp. gr. 5·9—6·; the lustre metallic; the colour silvery white, or on a fresh fracture steel-grey. Compos.: Arsenic, 37·83; antimony, 13·45; sulphur, 17·19; nickel, 28·86; and iron, 1·98. Found in Carinthia. (*Dana.*)

cŏr-ўn-ō-car'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. κορύνη (*korunē*) = a club, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of trees, order Myrsinaceæ. They have entire smooth leaves and clusters of white flowers. They are natives of New Zealand. The fruits of *Corynocarpus vulgaris* are used in that country in times of scarcity, but the seeds, unless steamed and otherwise treated, are poisonous.

cŏr'-ŷ-pha, *s.* [Gr. κορυφή (*koruphē*) = the top, because the leaves are only at the summit of the tree.]

Bot.: A genus of palms, the type of the tribe Coryphææ (q.v.). They have fan-shaped leaves, perfect flowers on branching bracteate spikes, three petals, six stamens, and a one-seed berried fruit. About five species are known, all from tropical Asia. *Corypha umbra culifera* is the Talipot-tree. [TALIPOT.]

cŏr-ŷ-phæ'-na, *s.* [Gr. κορύφαινα (*koruphaina*) = a fish, the same as ἵππουρος (*hippouros*) = horsetail, *i.e.*, the *Coryphæna hippuris* described below.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Scomberidæ, or by some it is made the type of a family Coryphænidæ (q.v.). The head is greatly elevated, and the palate and jaws both furnished with teeth. *Coryphæna hippuris* and several other species

CORYPHÆNA HIPPURIS.

are found in the Mediterranean and the adjacent parts of the Atlantic. They pursue the flying fish. The first-named species is the one of the two animals called the Dolphin. It has beautiful metallic tints, looking golden while in the water. It is about five feet long.

cŏr-ŷ-phæn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *coryphæna* (q.v.), and suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of spiny-finned fishes. They have a dorsal fin running along the whole length of the back; the ventral fins are small or wanting; the dorsal and anal fins are generally high. All the species are marine. [CORYPHÆNA.]

cŏr-ŷ-phē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *coryph(a)*, and suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Palms, of which the type is Corypha. It is divided into two families, Sabalidæ and Phœnicidæ.

cŏr'-ŷ-phée', *s.* [Fr.] A ballet-dancer. [CORYPHEUS.]

cŏr-ŷ-phē'-ŭs, cŏr-ŷ-phæ'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. κορυφαίος (*koruphaios*) = (*a.*) at the top or head, (*s.*) the leader of the chorus in the Attic drama; κορυφή (*koruphē*) = a head.]

1. *Lit.:* The leader of a chorus or company in a play.

* 2. *Fig.:* The leader of any party.

"That noted *coryphæus* (Dr. John Owen) of the Independent faction."—*South: Serm.* v. 49.

¶ In the University of Oxford the Assistant of the Choragus or Master of Musical Praxis is called the Coryphæus or Præcentor.

cŏ-rŷph'-ŏ-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. χορυφή (*choruphē*) = a point, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of ungulate mammals, the typical one of the family Coryphodontidæ. The genus was founded by Prof. Owen on fragmentary materials. He showed its resemblance to the Tapirs. From the ampler remains obtained in North America, Marsh has proved that there were five toes. This necessitates the removal of the genus from the Tapiridæ. Found in the Eocene of Europe and North America.

cŏ-rŷph-ŏ-dŏn'-tĭ-dæ, *s.pl.* [Mod. Lat. *coryphodon* (genit. *coryphodontis*), and suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of ungulate mammals. Only known genus, Coryphodon (q.v.).

cŏ-rŷs'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. κορυστής (*korustēs*) = a helmed man, an armed warrior.]

Zool.: A genus of Brachyurous (Short-tailed) Crustaceans. The chelæ (*i.e.*, the anterior feet) are in the males about twice as long as the body; in the females they are not remarkably long.

cŏ-rŷs'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *corystes* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Brachyurous Crustaceans. Type Corystes (q.v.).

cŏr-ŷ-thā'-ĭx, *s.* [Gr. κορυθάϊξ (*koruthaix*)= a helmet shaking with waving plume: κόρυς (*korus*) a helmet, and αἴσσω (*aissō*) = to move quickly, to dart.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, family Musophagidæ. It contains the Touracos. They are African birds with a green body, and the quill feathers of the wings and tail violet or red.

cŏ-rȳ'-za, *s.* [Lat. *coryza*; Gr. κόρυζα (*koruza*), from κόρση (*korsē*) = the side of the head.]

Med.: A "cold in the head," with running at the nose, defluxion of phlegm, &c.

cŏs (1), † **coss,** *s.* [Mahratta, &c.] A measure of distance in India, averaging about two English miles. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

Cŏs (2), *s.* [The name of an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Turkey.]

cos-lettuce, *s.*

Bot.: A curly variety of lettuce introduced from the island of Cos.

* **cŏs** (3), * **cosse,** * **kosse,** *s.* [A.S. *cos.*] A kiss, an embrace. [KISS.]

"A suete *cos* of thy mouth."
Lyric Poems, p. 92.

cŏs'-al-īte, *s.* [Named from Cosala, in the province of Sinaloa, in Mexico, where it is found.]

Min.: A soft and brittle mineral of a metallic lustre and a lead-grey colour, consisting of sulphur 16·10, bismuth 42·25, and lead 41·65. (*Dana.*) The British Museum Catalogue makes it the same as REZBANYITE (q.v.).

* **cosche** (1), * **cosh,** *s.* [COSSHE.]

^ **cosche** (2), *s.* [Fr. *coche.*] A coach.

"In *coschis* traynd with slander."—*Hume: Chron. S. P.*, iii. 382.

cŏs-çĭn'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. κοσκίνιον (*koskinion*), dimin. of κόσκινον (*koskinon*) = a sieve.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Menispermaceæ. An infusion of the wood and bark of *Coscinium indicum* is regarded as furnishing an excellent stomachic. *C. fenestratum* is used in Ceylon as a tonic and diuretic. It is called Weni-vel.

cŏs-çĭn-ŏ-dĭs'-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. κόσκινον (*koskinon*)=a sieve, and δίσκος (*diskos*)= a quoit.]

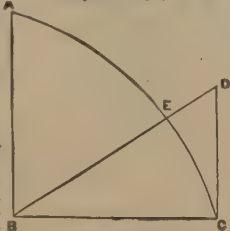
Bot.: A genus of Diatomaceæ, with free frustules and areolar valves, beautiful to the view. About forty-one species are known, four of them British. Others are fossil in Virginia, Bermuda, &c., in recent rocks. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

* **cŏs-çĭn-ŏ-măn'-çy,** * **cŏs-kĭn-ŏ-măn'-çy,** *s.* [Gr. κόσκινον (*koskinon*) = a sieve, and μαντεία (*manteia*)=prophecy, divination.] A kind of divination effected by means of a sieve, which was either suspended or fixed on the point of a pair of shears. The diviner then uttered a certain formula, and repeated the names of any persons suspected of a crime. If the sieve moved at the mention of any name, that person was considered as guilty.

* **cose,** * **coiss,** * **coss,** * **coyse,** *v.t.* [Perhaps a corruption of *choose* (q.v.).] To exchange, to give or take in barter.

"The traist Alethes
With him hes helmes *corit*, and gaif him his."
Douglas: Virgil, 286. 33.

cō-sē'-cant, *s.*



COSECANT.

[Eng. *co*, a contraction for complement first introduced by Gunter, and *secant* (q.v.).]

Geom.: The secant of the complement of an arc or angle —*i.e.*, the secant of the arc or angle necessary to make the cosecant the other one up to 90°. Let A C be a quadrant, then the arcs A E and E C are complements of each other; so also are the angles A B E and E B C. Let C D be a tangent to the quadrant or the circle of which it constitutes a part, then B D is the secant of the arc E C or the angle E B C, and the cosecant of the arc E A or the angle E B A.

cō-seĭs'-mal, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *co* = together, and Gr. σεισμός (*seismos*) = an earthquake.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the line described under B.

B. *As subst.:* The line in which a wave shell" reaches the earth at the same time. (*Rossiter.*) [SEISMOLOGY.]

* **cŏş'-ęn,** *a.* & *s.* [COZEN, COUSIN.]

cŏş'-ęn-age (age as ĭğ), *s.* [COSINAGE, COZENAGE.]

cŏş'-ęn-ĭng, *s.* [COZENING.]

* **cō-sĕn'-tĭ-ent (ti as shĭ),** *a.* [Pref. *co* = *cum* = with, together, and Eng. *sentient* (q.v.).] Perceiving with or together.

* **coseri,** *s.* [Scotch *coiss, cose* = to bargain, and suff. *-ri* = *-ry.*] Bargaining, traffic.

"To carpe of *coseri*, whene captyfis ere takyne."
Morte Arthure, 1,582.

cō'-şeў, cō'-şў, *a.* & *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *As adj.:* Snug, comfortable, warm.

B. *As subst.:* A padded covering for a teapot, put over it to retain the heat.

* **cosh,** *s.* [COSSHE.]

* **cosh,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] [COSEY.]

1. Snug, comfortable.

2. Intimate, well acquainted.

* **coshe,** *s.* [COACH.]

cŏsh'-ĕr, *v.t.* [Ir. *cosair* = a feast, a banquet.]

1. *Ord. Lang:* To treat kindly; to welcome, to make comfortable.

"Such a worthy guest to *cosher*."
Irish Hudibras. (*Nares.*)

2. *Old Irish Feudal Law:* To levy certain taxes on; to demand coshering from.

* **cŏsh'-ĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *cosher; -er.*] One who practised coshering.

". . . idle *cosherers* who claimed to be descended from good Irish families."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

cŏsh'-ĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COSHER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Old Irish Feudal Law: A custom whereby the lord was entitled to exact from his tenant food and lodging for himself and his followers at the tenant's house. It was in connection with this practice of coshering, to which the political circumstances of Ireland from time to time gave an unhappy stimulus, that the word Tory arose. [TORY.]

". . . many of the native aristocracy whose lives had been spent in *cohering* or marauding."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

* **cŏsh'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *cosher; -y.*] The same as COSHERING (q.v.).

* **cŏsh'-lў,** *adv.* [Scotch *cosh*, and Eng. suff. *-ly.*] Snugly, comfortably, cosily.

* **cosie,** *s.* [CASSIE.]

* **cō-şĭ-ĕr,** * **cō'-şĭ-ĕr,** *s.* [Fr. *coudre* (pa. par. *cousu*) = to patch, to sew: Lat. *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *suo* = to sew.] A botcher, a patcher, a cobbler.

". . . ye squeak out your *coziers'* catches . . ."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

* **cō-sĭg-nĭf'-ĭ-cā-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *significative* (q.v.).] Having the same signification or meaning. (*Cockeram.*)

cō-sĭg'-nĭ-tą-rў, cō-sĭg'-nĭ-tōr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *signitory* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Signing any document, especially a treaty, in conjunction with another.

B. *As subst.:* One who signs any document, especially a treaty, in conjunction with others.

cō'-şĭ-lў, * **cō'-şĭe-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *cosy; -ly.*] Snugly, comfortably.

"Cantly and *costely* I lie."
Ramsay: Poems, i. 74.

* **cosin,** * **cosyn,** *s.* & *a.* [COUSIN.]

***cŏs′ĭn ąġe, *coos′-ĕn-ąġe, *cos-yn-ąġe,** *s.* [Fr. *cousinage* = kindred.] [Cousin.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Kindred, relationship; the condition of being related as cousins.

"Not for no *cosynage* ne alliaunce."
Chaucer: C. T., 14,550.

2. Relations, connections.

"Alle hys bretheren, and al his *cosynage*."—*Wyclife: Exod.* i. 6.

3. A nation, race, or family.

"In thee shal be blissyd alle *cosynages* of the erthe."—*Wyclife: Genesis* xii. 3.

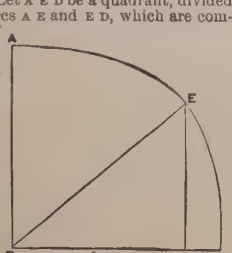
II. *Law:*

1. Kindred or relationship by blood.

2. A writ to recover possession of any estates for the rightful heir from a stranger who has entered and abated, after the death of the tresail, or the grandfather's grandfather, or other collateral relation.

cō′-sīne, *s.* [Eng. *co*, a contraction for *complement*, and *sine*.]

Geom.: The sine of the complement of an arc or angle. Let A E D be a quadrant, divided into the two arcs A E and E D, which are complements of each other; then E C, which is the sine of the arc E D, is the cosine of A E. E C is the sine also of the angle E B C, and the cosine of A B E.



COSINE.

¶ *Law of the cosine:*

Physics: The law that the intensity of oblique rays is proportional to the cosine of the angle which these rays form with the normal to the surface. MM. Desains and De la Provostaye have shown that it is true only within very narrow limits—viz., only with bodies like lampblack, destitute of reflecting power. (*Ganot.*)

¶ The law of the cosine cannot, therefore, be rendered available exactly to measure the diminution in the intensity of radiant heat for each degree that the sun declines. As stated, the law is true only of bodies destitute of reflective power where the solar rays are not.

***cŏs′-ĭng-nāçe,** *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *cousinage*.]

1. A relation by blood. (*Scotch.*)

2. A granddaughter or niece. (*Scotch.*)

cŏs-mär′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. κοσμάριον (*kosmarion*, dimin. of κόσμος (*kosmos*).]

Bot.: A genus of Desmidiaceæ. It has single cells, constructed in the middle. Rabenhorst describes seventy-seven European species, several of which are British. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

cŏs-mĕt′-ĭc, *cŏs-mĕt′-ĭck, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *cosmétique*, from Gr. κοσμητικός (*kosmētikos*) = skilled in decoration, from κοσμέω (*kosmeō*) = to decorate, to adorn: κόσμος (*kosmos*) = order, beauty.]

* **A.** *As adjective:*

1. Skilled in dressing or adorning the hair, skin, &c.

"One of this useful profession [a barber], this order of *cosmetick* philosophers."—*Tatler*, No. 34.

2. Pertaining to or used for the dressing or adorning of the hair, skin, &c.

"I was never permitted to sleep till I had passed through the *cosmetick* discipline."—*Johnson: Rambler*, No. 130.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* Any preparation used to make and preserve the skin soft, clear, and white; an artificial help to beautify the complexion.

¶ Many cosmetics, though improving the complexion for the moment, injure it at last. The best of them is a poor substitute for that beauty which fresh air, exercise, temperance, regularity of habits, contentment, and piety tend to produce.

"The oil of the cashew is used as a *cosmetick* by the ladies to remove freckles and sun-burning."—*Granger: The Sugar-Cane*, 137 (Note).

* 2. *Fig.:* Anything which will preserve the clearness, openness, or frankness of the countenance.

"No better *cosmeticks* than a severe temperance and purity, modesty and humility, a gracious temper and calmness of spirit . . ."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

* **cŏs-mĕt′-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *cosmetic*; *-al.*] Used for beautifying, adorning, or improving.

". . . the *cosmetical* (but to my aims truly vital) parts of it."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. vi., p. 77.

cŏs′-mĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. κόσμιος (*kosmios*) = well ordered, from κόσμος (*kosmos*) = order.]

Entom.: A genus of moths, the typical one of the family Cosmidæ (q.v.). There are four British species. *Cosmia trapezina* is a greyish ochreous or reddish ochreous moth, abundant everywhere. The larva is fond of other caterpillars. (*Stainton.*)

cŏs′-mĭc, cŏs′-mĭc-ąl, *a.* [Gr. κοσμικός (*kosmikos*) = of the world or universe, from κόσμος (*kosmos*) (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) *Gen.:* Pertaining to the universe, or to the laws through which its beautiful order is maintained.

(2) *Specially:*

(*a*) Pertaining to this earth.

(*b*) Pertaining to the solar system of which it constitutes a part.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Beautifully ordered

(2) Requiring for its development a great space of time.

II. *Astron.:* Rising or setting with the sun, as opposed to acronycal.

¶ *Cosmic speed:*

Astron.: Speed like that of the planets, meteors, or such other heavenly bodies. (*Ogilvie*, ed. *Annandale.*)

cŏs′-mĭc-ąl-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *cosmical*; *-ly.*]

Astron.: With the sun; not acronycally. (Used of a star which rises or sets with the sun.)

cŏs-mī′-ĭ-dæ, *cŏs′-mĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cosmia*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Moths, sub-section Noctuina. The wings are of moderate size; the antennæ generally simple; the abdomen smooth, slender in the male; anterior wings rather pointed at the tip; wings in repose forming a very inclined roof; larva elongate, bright coloured, rather flattened beneath; living between the united leaves of trees. Genera, Cosmia and Tethea. Only eight British species. (*Stainton.*)

* **cŏs′-mō-crăt,** *s.* [Gr. κόσμος (*kosmos*) = the world, and κρατέω (*krateō*) = to rule, to govern.] A prince of this world.

"You will not think, great *cosmocrat* . . ."
Southey: The Devil's Walk.

cŏs-mŏg′-ŏn-ąl, *a.* [Gr. κοσμογόνος (*kosmogonos*) = creating the world, and Eng., &c. suff. *-al.*] Relating to cosmogony, relating to the commencement of the world; cosmogonical.

cŏs-mŏ-gŏn′-ĭc, cŏs-mŏ-gŏn′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Gr. κοσμογόνος (*kosmogonos*) = creating the world.] Relating to cosmogony (q.v.).

cŏs-mŏg′-ŏn-ĭst, *s.* [Ger. *kosmogonist*, from Gr. κοσμογονία (*kosmogonia*).] [Cosmogony.] One who speculates on the origin of the world.

". . . *cosmogonists* were not at all restricted in building their systems to the agency of known causes."—*Lyell: Princip. of Geol.*, ch. iii.

cŏs-mŏg′-ŏn-ў, *s.* [Fr. *cosmogonie*; Sp. & Port. *cosmogonia*, all from Gr. κοσμογονία (*kosmogonia*) = the creation or origin of the world: κόσμος (*kosmos*) = order, . . . the world [Cosmos], and γόνος (*gonos*) = that which is begotten, a child, . . . a begetting; γίγνομαι (*gignomai*) = to be produced, to become; root γένω (*genō*) or γεν (*gen*), Sans. *gán.*] The origin or creation of the world; an investigation or dissertation regarding it.

¶ Cosmogony and geology, though having certain relations to each other, are still distinct, cosmogony inquiring into the first origin of things, and geology commencing at a period when, that origin having taken place, successive events in the earth's history began to leave behind them memorials from which their character might be more or less clearly reasoned out. Various epochs may be traced in its history.

(1) *Ancient Cosmogony unmodified by the Bible:* The subject more or less occupied speculative minds in most ancient countries, and a work formally named κοσμογονία (*kosmogonia*) was published by a Greek poet and philosopher, Parmenides, believed to have written about 503 B.C. A prevalent opinion among the most ancient theologians—Egyptian, Hindoo, Greek, and Roman—was that the world was created by the Supreme Being. Various philosophers, on the contrary, whose attachment to the creed of their respective countries was but nominal, believed in the eternity of the world. The acceptance of this latter tenet did not necessarily exclude belief in a Supreme Being. Thus Plato held at the same time that there was a Supreme Intelligence, and that matter was eternal. Though not created by the Supreme Being, He operated on it and fashioned it according to His will. Successive creations and catastrophes of the world were held to have occurred, and its ultimate destruction or renovation by fire was also expected.

(2) *Jewish & Christian Cosmogony:* The doctrine of the eternity of matter disappeared wherever the new phase of belief arose, for the teaching of the Old Testament was precise: "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth" (Gen. i. 1). See also the whole of Gen. i., with Exod. xx. 11.

(3) *Jewish & Christian Cosmogony blended with independent speculation:* While geology was in its infancy, it gave its strength to cosmogonical inquiry, with the result of generating controversies which continued century after century. They were terminated, not by the settlement of the question in dispute, but by the wise resolve of those engaged in it, or at least of the higher minds among them, to confine their inquiries, at least for a time, to geological facts, and reconstruct, as far as it was practicable, the past history of the globe, before speculating as to its origin. Metaphysicians like Kant took up the abandoned field, but without notable result.

(4) *Semi-scientific Cosmogony:* Geologists have shown some tendency to return to cosmological speculation, with the aid of the vastly increased number of facts which the investigations of the last half century have accumulated. The revival of the nebular hypothesis of La Place was a return to cosmogonical speculation. [Nebular hypothesis.] The efforts made by Sir William Thomson (afterwards Lord Kelvin), Prof. Tait, and others, to ascertain by a study of the sun what fund of bygone time geologists can draw upon, also fall within the province of cosmogony.

cŏs-mŏg′-raph-ĕr, *s.* [Gr. κοσμογράφος (*kosmographos* [Cosmographic], and Eng. suff. *-er.*] One who describes the broader features of the world without descending to details; one who studies or writes on cosmography (q.v.).

"The *cosmographers*, which first discovered and described the roundness of the earth."—*Robert Bacon: Fitum Labyrinth.*, § 7.

cŏs-mŏ-grăph′-ĭc, cŏs-mŏ-grăph′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Fr. *cosmographique*, from Gr. κοσμογράφος (*kosmographos*) = describing the world, and Eng. suff. *-ic*, *-ical.*] Describing the world; pertaining to cosmography.

cŏs-mŏ-grăph′-ĭc-ąl-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *cosmographical*; *-ly.*] In a cosmographical manner; in a manner tending to describe the world.

cŏs-mŏg′-raph-ў, *s.* [Fr. *cosmographie*, from Gr. κοσμογραφία (*kosmographia*) = a description of the world: κόσμος (*kosmos*) = order, . . . the world or universe, and γραφή (*graphē*) = delineation, description.] A description of the system of the universe, or of this world, without descending to details except as these illustrate general principles. Thus a statement as to the uniform angle or direction at which the pole of the earth is slanted in every part of its orbit ought to be stated under cosmography, since it is the essential fact on which the alternation of the seasons depends; but that Ceylon is an island at the southern apex of the Indian peninsula is a mere detail properly relegated to geography. When, again, the causes of the appearances described under cosmography are investigated, the science becomes Cosmology (q.v.). These distinctions have often been ignored by writers on "cosmography," whose works in some cases have differed little from treatises on geography.

***cŏs'-mō-lābe,** *s.* [Gr. *κόσμος* (*kosmos*) = the world, and *λαβ* (*lab*), the root of *λαμβάνω* (*lambano*) = to take.]

Astron.: An instrument for taking the angles between the heavenly bodies and their height. It was called also a Pantacosm, and was nearly the same as the Astrolabe.

cŏs-mŏl'-a-try, *s.* [Gr. *κόσμος* (*kosmos*) = the world, and *λατρεία* (*latreia*) = (1) the state of a hired workman, service, servitude, (2) divine worship; *λατρεύω* (*latreuō*) = to work for hire or pay; *λάτρις* (*latris*) = a workman for hire, a hired servant.] The worship of the world. In some cases it might rest on a foundation of pantheistic belief.

cŏs-mō-lŏg'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *cosmolog(y)*; *-ical.*] Relating to cosmology (q.v.).

cŏs-mŏl'-ō-gĭst, *s.* [Eng. *cosmolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who studies cosmology.

cŏs-mŏl'-ō-gy, *s.* [Fr. *cosmologie*; Gr. *κόσμολογία* (*kosmologia*) (*Littré*, not in *Liddell & Scott*): *κόσμος* (*kosmos*) = the world, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = . . . a discourse.] The science which investigates the causes by which the beautiful order of the universe, the solar system, or the earth has been produced, as distinct from Cosmography and Cosmogony (q.v.). Sir Charles Lyell considers Cosmology and Cosmogony identical, and they are at least closely akin. If cosmology investigates the secondary causes by which the present order of the universe is maintained, and these, as there is evidence to show, have been operative for at least an indefinite period during the past, a study of these causes is to a certain extent a study of the manner in which the genesis of the world took place.

"Cosmogony, *Cosmology*. Words synonymous in meaning, applied to speculations respecting the first origin or mode of creation of the earth . . ."—*Lyell: Princip. of Geol.*; *Glossary*

cŏs-mŏm'-ĕt-rў, *s.* [Gr. *κόσμος* (*kosmos*) = the world, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] The science which measures the world. But as the world in the sense of the universe is limitless, and therefore unmeasurable, it must be the earth, the solar system, or the known parts of the universe which alone can be measured or estimated.

cŏs-mō-plăs'-tĭc, *** cŏs-mō-plăs'-tĭck,** *a.* [Gr. *κόσμος* (*kosmos*) = the world, and Eng. *plastic.*] Pertaining to a plastic, spermatic, or formative principle alleged to be operative in the universe; or holding the metaphysical or cosmological tenet that such a principle was at work.

"The opinion of Seneca signifies little in this case, he being no better than a *cosmoplastick* athiest, i.e., he made a certain plastick or spermatick nature, devoid of all animality or conscious intellectuality, to be the highest principle in the universe."—*Hallywell: Melampr.* (1681), p. 84.

cŏs-mō-pŏl'-ĭ-tan, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *κόσμος* (*kosmos*) = the world; *πολίτης* (*politēs*) = a citizen; and Eng. suff. *-an.*] [Cosmopolite.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Feeling at home in any part of the world; free from any national prejudices; pertaining to or resembling a cosmopolite.

2. Common to all the world; not restricted to any particular country or race; universally spread.

"The Cheiroptera are *cosmopolitan.*"—*Prof. Owen.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. A cosmopolite; one who is at home in any part of the world.

*2. A worldling; one who cares for no country but only for himself.

cŏs-mō-pŏl'-ĭ-tan-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *cosmopolitan*; *-ism.*] The quality of being cosmopolitan; cosmopolitism.

". . . some Englishmen, not wholly given over to that vice of *cosmopolitanism* . . ."—*Times*, Nov. 16, 1877.

cŏs-mŏp'-ŏl-ĭte (Eng.), *** cŏs-mō-pō'-lĭ-tēs** (Gr.), *s.* [Gr. *κοσμοπολίτης* (*kosmopolitēs*) = a citizen of the world: *κόσμος* (*kosmos*) = the world, and *πολίτης* (*politēs*) = a citizen.] A citizen of the world; one who is cosmopolitan in feelings and character, being free from any national prejudices; one who is at home in any part of the world.

"I came tumbling out into the world a pure cadet, a true *cosmopolite*: not born to land, lease, house or office."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 6, lett. 60.

***cŏs-mō-pō-lĭt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Gr. *κόσμος* (*kosmos*) = the world, and Eng. *political* (q.v.).] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cosmopolite; cosmopolitan.

". . . to meditate of the *cosmopolitical* government thereof."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 6.

† cŏs-mŏp'-ō-lĭt-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *cosmopolit(e)*; *-ism.*] The quality of being a cosmopolite; the character of a cosmopolite; the state or condition of a citizen of the world; cosmopolitanism.

"Indulgent to human nature in general, and loving it, but not with German *cosmopolitism.*"—*Miss Edgeworth: Patronage*, ch. xiv. (*Davies.*)

cŏs-mō-ra'-ma, *s.* [Gr. *κόσμος* (*kosmos*) = the world, and *ὅραμα* (*horama*) = that which is seen, a view; *ὁράω* (*horaō*) = seen.] A series or collection of views of various parts of the world, laid horizontally upon a semicircular table, and reflected by diagonal mirrors to the lenses at which the eye of the spectator is successively applied. The pictures are illuminated by hidden lamps.

"The temples and saloons, and *cosmoramas* . . ."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Vauxhall.*

cŏs-mō-răm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., Mod. Gr., &c. *cosmoram(a)*, and Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to a cosmorama (q.v.).

cŏs'-mŏs, *s.* [Gr. = (1) order, (2) an ornament, (3) a ruler, (4) the world or universe from its perfect order and arrangement, as opposed to chaos. Probably from *κομέω* (*komeō*) = to take care of, to attend to.]

1. *Ancient Phil.:* The term *κόσμος* (*kosmos*) in the fourth sense [Etym.] appears first in the philosophy of Pythagoras. His followers Philolaos, Callicratidas, and others adopted the word, as did the philosophic poets Xenophanes, Parmenides, and Empedocles. From them it passed to the natural philosophers, with whom it became a current word. The Stoics used it for the *anima mundi* or soul of the world. With regard to extent it had several senses: (1) the earth, (2) the firmament, (3) the region in which the stars are fixed or apparently move; in the Alexandrian Greek, the known world. (*Liddell & Scott.*)

2. *Modern Science:* The universe, or as much of it as may be known by man. It is a sublime word, and useful when one competent for the task—if any man really is competent—attempts to sum up what is known, not of the earth merely, but of the solar system and the limitless expanse in which are the fixed stars. Thus a celebrated book in which the great naturalist Alexander von Humboldt in his old age massed together his stores of knowledge of nature, was called "Humboldt's Cosmos."

cŏs'-mō-sphere, *s.* [Gr. *κόσμος* (*kosmos*) = . . . the world, and *σφαῖρα* (*sphaira*) = a ball.]

Astronomical Instrument: An instrument for representing, though of necessity very imperfectly, the relative position of this earth with regard to the stellar "firmament." For the earth stands a terrestrial globe, for the stellar "vault" a hollow glass sphere, within which the before-mentioned globe is placed. But the firmament or vault is an infinite expanse between which and the diminutive earth there is absolute incommensurability.

cŏs-mō-thĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *κοσμοθέτης* (*kosmothetēs*) = regulator of the world: *κόσμος* (*kosmos*) =. . . the world; *θετής* (*thetēs*) = one who places; *τίθημι* (*tithēmi*) = to place; and Eng. suff. *-ic.*]

Metaph. (*Of persons*): Believing in the existence of matter, but at the same time denying that the external world has any existence except in our own mental conception. (*Sir Wm. Hamilton.*)

† cō-sō'-vĕ-rĕign (*g* silent), *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *sovereign* (q.v.).] A joint sovereign; one reigning jointly with another; a king or queen consort.

"Sophia . . . was joined with them as regent, under the title of *co-sovereign.*"—*Broughum.*

cŏss (1), *s.* [Cos.]

*** cŏss** (2), *s.* [Ital. *cosa* = a thing.] Only used in the phrase *rule of coss*, an old term for algebra. (*Digby.*) [Cossic.]

*** coss,** *v.t.* [Cose, Coiss.]

Cŏs'-săck, *s.* [Russ. *kosak*; Turk. *kazâk* = a robber.] One of a race of people now forming part of Russia, and living in the south of that empire, about the river Don, &c. They form an important element in the Russian army, being used as light cavalry on account of their exceeding skill in horsemanship.

cŏs'-sas, *s. pl.* [Native East Indian word.]

Fabric: A kind of plain Indian muslin.

cŏs'-seĭne, *s.* [Abyssinian, &c. *kousso*, and suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: An organic base said to exist in kousso, the remedy for tapeworm.

*** cŏs'-sĕt,** *s.* & *a.* [Perhaps from Ital. *cassuccio*, *cassiccio* = a tame lamb bred up by hand in a house, from *casa* = a cottage. (*Florio.*)] [Cosh.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* A lamb brought up by hand; a pet lamb.

"I shall give thee yon *cosset* for thy payne."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; *Nov.*

2. *Fig.:* A pet of any kind; a spoilt child.

"I am for the *cosset*, his charge."—*Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair*, i. 1.

B. *As adj.:* Brought up by hand; petted.

"The *cosset* lamb is learned to butt."—*Breton: Fantastickes* (*Davies.*)

cŏs'-sĕt, *v.t.* [Cosset, *s.*] To nurse, to pamper, to fondle, to pet.

"I have been *cosseting* this little beast up."—*H. Kingsley: G. Hamlyn*, ch. xxvi. (*Davies.*)

*** cosshe,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A cottage, a little house, a cot.

"Coote, lytylle howse (*cosh* K., *cosche* H., *cosshe* P.)."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** cŏs'-sĭc,** *** cŏs'-sĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *coss* (2), *s.*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of algebra; algebraical.

"The art of numbers *cossical.*"—*Digby.*

*** cŏs'-sĭng,** *s.* [Cose.] Bargaining, exchange, traffic.

*** cŏss-nĕnt,** *** cos-nent,** *a.* & *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

I. *As adj.:* Without food or wages.

"I dinna—wish you to work *cosnent* wark, that is, without meat or wage."—*Sir A. Wylie*, ii. 169.

II. *As subst.:* Work for which wages are paid with victuals. (*Scotch.*)

cŏs-sō'-nŭs, *s.* [From Lat. *cossus* (q.v.). Cf. Fr. *cosson*; Sp. *gusano* = a worm.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles, family Curculionidæ or Weevils. They have short somewhat thick elytra, with a large oval club, a rather long rostrum, thickened at the apex, and elongate elytra. Sharp enumerates only one British species, *Cossonus linearis.* It is about a quarter of an inch long, and is black or brown in colour, with punctate striate elytra. It is found in Boleti and trees. At least sixteen foreign species are known.

cŏs'-sŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a kind of larva, found under the bark of trees, supposed by some to be that of the stag-beetle, *Lucanus cervus.* This is not the modern genus Cossus.]

Entom.: A genus of Nocturnal Lepidoptera, family Hepialidæ or Ghost-moths. They have long slender half serrate antennæ, a small head, and the upper wings longer than the lower ones. The larvæ feed on wood, the pupa is enclosed in a cocoon. *Cossus ligniperda* is the Goat-moth, so called because its larvæ emit a disagreeable smell, as the goat does. It is a large moth, the expansion of its wings being about 3 in. to 3½ in.; the upper pair grey mottled with white, and having moreover black bands; the lower ones brownish ash; the body brownish grey, with silvery lines. The ground colour of the larva is yellow; it is pink above, with the head and the first segment of the body black. It takes three years to come to maturity. It feeds on old pollard willow-trees, as well as on the poplar, the oak, and the aspen.

cŏs'-sўph-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *κόσσυφος* (*kossuphos*) = (1) a singing-bird, like our blackbird, (2) a sea-fish, (3) a breed of poultry.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, section Heteromera, sub-section Taxicornes. The sides of the thorax and elytra are flattened. They occur in the south of Europe and north of Africa. None are British.

*** cost** (1), *** cooste,** *s.* [Sp., Port., & Ital. *costa*, from Lat. *costus.*]

Ord. Lang. & Bot.: Tanacetum Balsamita. [COSTMARY. See also ALE-COST and COAST.]

"*Coste* herbe. *Costus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* ¶ *English cost:*

Among the Anglo-Saxons: Tanacetum vulgare (*Britten & Holland.*)

cost (2), * **coste** (1), * **coust,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cost, coust;* Ger., Dut., Sw., & Dan. *kost;* Sp. *costo, costa;* Ital. *costo;* O. H. Ger. *chosta.*] [COST, *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The price, value, or amount paid or charged for any commodity bought or taken in barter.

"In the *cost* of wheat there has been very little change."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii

2. Expense, charge; money expended on the carrying out of anything.

"He schal hau a soper at your althers *cost.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 801.

* 3. Value, worth.

"Hueran me zet ofte grat *cost.*"—*Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. 176.

4. The sustenance given to a servant, as distinct from money; as, I got so much money in wages, besides my *cost.* (*Scotch.*)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The penalty paid for any act committed, or any duty omitted.

2. Loss, detriment, injury, pain, or trouble.

"I know thy trains
Though dearly to my *cost*, thy gins, and toyls."
Milton: Samson Agonistes.

* 3. Luxury, sumptuousness, great expense.

"Let foreign princes vainly boast
The rude effects of pride, and *cost.*" *Waller.*

B. *Law:*

1. (*Generally in plural*): The amount of charges incurred by the gainer in a suit, and awarded against and to be paid by the party losing.

2. *Scots Law:* Duty payable in kind, as distinguished from that paid in money.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *cost, expense, price,* and *charge:* "The *cost* is what a thing *costs* or occasions to be laid out; the *expense* is that which is actually laid out; the *price* is that which a thing may fetch or cause to be laid out; the *charge* is that which is required to be laid out. As a *cost* commonly comprehends an *expense*, the terms are on various occasions used indifferently for each other: we speak of counting the *cost* or counting the *expense* of doing anything; at a great *cost* or at a great *expense:* on the other hand, of venturing to do a thing to one's *cost*, of growing wise at other people's *expense.* The *cost* and the *price* have respect to the thing and its supposed value: the *expense* and the *charge* depend on the option of the persons. The *cost* of a thing must precede the *price*, and the *expense* must succeed the *charge;* we can never set a price on anything until we have ascertained what it has *cost* us; nor can we know or defray the *expense* until the *charge* be made. There may, however, frequently be a *price* where there is no *cost*, and *vice versâ;* there may also be an *expense* where there is no *charge;* but there cannot be a *charge* without an *expense. Costs* in a suit often exceed in value and amount the thing contended for: the *price* of things depends on their relative value in the eyes of others: what *costs* nothing sometimes fetches a high *price;* and other things cannot obtain a *price* equal to the first *cost. Expenses* vary with modes of living and men's desires; whoever wants much, or wants that which is not easily obtained, will have many *expenses* to defray; when the *charges* are exorbitant the *expenses* must necessarily bear a proportion. Between the epithets *costly* and *expensive* there is the same distinction. Whatever is *costly* is naturally *expensive* but not *vice versâ.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cost-book, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

Mining: A book in which a number of adventurers who have obtained, for a stipulated payment in ore or in money, the right to work a lode or mine enter their names, the shares which each of their number has in the adventure, and the proceedings which take place at their several meetings.

B. *As adj.:* Possessing or using such a book.

¶ *Cost-book mining company:* A mining company registered on such a model or scheme.

cost-free, *a.* Free of cost or charge.

† **cost-sheet,** *s.* A table or statement showing the cost or expenditure on any undertaking.

cost (3), * **coste** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *coste;* Lat. *costa.*] [COAST.]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. A rib or side.

"Betwixt the *costs* of a ship."—*Ben Jonson: Staple of News.*

2. A country, a region, a district.

"Alle the *costes* aboute."—*P. Plowman*, 1,058.

3. A coast or shore.

"By the *cost* of the feyer see."
Torrent of Portugal, 121.

II. *Her.:* An ordinary which contains a fourth part of the bend, when only one is borne; when borne by couples it is called *cottise* (q.v.).

* **cost** (4), * **coste** (3), *s* [A.S. *cost*=a manner, a means; O. Icel. *kostr;* O. H. Ger *chost, kost.*]

1. A contrivance, a plan.

"Nis ther *cost* nan other."—*Layamon*, ii. 151.

2. A trick.

"He haueth thes deofles *costes.*"
O. Eng. Homilies, p. 29.

cost, * **costen,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *coster, couster;* Fr. *coûter;* Ger. & Dut. *kosten;* Dan. *koste;* Sw. *kosta;* Ital. *costare*, from Lat. *consto* = to stand together, to cost.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To stand at; to require to be paid, expended, or laid out for.

". . . neither will I offer burnt offerings unto the Lord my God of that which doth *cost* me nothing."—2 *Sam.* xxiv. 24.

* 2. To be at a cost or charge for; to pay for.

"*Coste* in hem that thei schaue her heedis."—*Wycliffe: Acts* xxi. 24.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To require or demand an expenditure of, as of time, trouble, &c.

"And this slight discontent, men say,
Cost blood upon another day."
Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 28.

2. To be the cause of, to give rise to.

". . . will require the art of a writer, and *cost* him many a pang."—*Dryden.*

B. *Intrans.:* To be bought for; to be had at a price.

¶ *To cost dear:* To require or cause the outlay or expenditure of a large amount, whether of money, time, trouble, or pain.

cŏs'-ta (pl., *costæ*), *s.* [Lat. = a rib.]

1. *Anatomy:*

(1) *Human (Generally in plural):* The ribs. In man they number twelve on each side. [RIB.]

¶ *Costæ of the Scapula*, i.e., *of the Shoulder-blade:* Three borders to the scapula, (1) the superior, (2) the external, axillary, or inferior, and (3) the internal or posterior border. (*Quain.*)

(2) *Comparative:*

(*a*) *Of Vertebrates:* The ribs.

(*b*) *Of Crinoids:* The rows of plates which succeed the inferior or basal portion of the cup.

(3) *Of corals:* The vertical ridges on the outer surface of the theca; they mark the position of the septa within. (*Nicholson.*)

2. *Bot.:* The midrib of a leaf.

cost'-ăge, * **coust-age,** * **kost-age,** *s.* [O. Fr. *costage;* Low Lat. *costagium*, from Lat. *consto* = to cost.] Expense, charge, cost.

"A man may goon with lytel *costage*, and schortte tyme."—*Maundeville*, p. 126.

cŏs'-tal, *a.* [Lat. *cost(a);* Eng. suff. *-al.*]

Anat.: Pertaining to or connected with the costæ or ribs.

¶ (1) *Costal cartilages:* The cartilages which unite the ribs to the sternum.

(2) *Costal ribs:* Developed ribs in the chelonia.

* **cost'-ard,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Dr. Murray suggests O. Fr. *coste* = a rib, and Eng. suff. *-ard*, supporting his opinion by quotations showing that the costard was an apple with prominent ribs or ridges.]

1. *Lit.:* An apple of a large size.

"*Costard*, appulle. *Quiriarium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Fig.:* A head.

"Take him over the *costard* with the hilts of thy sword, . . ."—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 4.

* **costard-boy,** † **coster-boy,** *s.* A young costermonger

". . . laying down the law to a group of *coster-boys.*"—*C. Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xxiv.

* **costard-mongar,** * **costard-monger,** * **costerd-monger,** *s.* [COSTERMONGER.]

cŏs'-tāte, † **cŏs'-tā-tĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *costatus.*]

Bot.: Having a midrib.

cŏs-tā'-tō, *in compos.* [Lat. = *costatus.*] Costate.

costato-venose, *a.*

Bot.: Having the parallel side-veins of a feather-veined leaf much stouter than those which intervene.

cŏs-tean', *v.i.* [Corn. *cothas* = to find, and *stean* = tin. (*Jago.*)]

Mining: To seek for metallic lodes by sinking small pits.

costean-pit, *s.*

Mining: A shallow pit sunk into the solid rock in order to trace or find out tin by costeaning. (*Ogilvie.*)

cŏs-tēan'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COSTEAN.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Mining: The system or process of seeking for lodes by sinking small pits into the solid rock. Cross-galleries are driven from one pit to another so as to intersect any veins between the two. The system is confined to parts of Cornwall.

* **costeie,** *v.t.* [COAST.]

* **coste'-lĕt,** * **coste-lett,** *s.* [O. Fr. *costelette.*] A cutlet. [CUTLET.]

"He could . . . broil *costelett's* or roast an egg."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 270. (*Davies.*)

cŏst-ĕl'-lāte, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *costella*, dimin. of *costa* = a rib.]

Bot.: Finely ribbed or costate.

* **cŏst'-ĕr** (1), *s.* [Low Lat. *costura*, the same as *cultura*, from *cultus*, pa. par. of *colo* = to cultivate.] A piece of arable land. (*Scotch.*)

"Item, ane *coster* of land with the pertinentis, in the territorie off Stanypethe."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1621 (ed. 1814), p. 646.

cŏs'-tĕr (2), *s.* Abbreviation for costermonger (q.v.)

* **cos-terd** (1), *s.* [COSTARD.]

* **cos-terd** (2), * **cos-tere,** *s.* [Low Lat.] A curtain, a hanging.

"Coostre (*costere*, H.) of an halle. *Subauleum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

cŏst'-ĕr-mŏn-gĕr, * **costard-monger,** * **costerd-monger,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *costard, costerd* = an apple, and *monger* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. A seller of or dealer in apples and other fruit.

"*Costardmongar, fruyctier.*"—*Palsgrave.*

2. A hawker selling or dealing in any kind of vegetables, fruit, &c.

". . . he'll rail like a rude *costermonger.*"
Beaum. & Fletcher: The Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Mean, petty, mercenary.

". . . these *costermonger* times . . ."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, i. 2.

* **cost'-ĕ-vŏus,** *a.* [O. Fr. *costeous.*] Costly, expensive, sumptuous.

"In the *costeuous* toumbe of his fadirs."—*Wycliffe: 2 Paralip.*, xxxv. 24.

* **cost'-fûl,** * **costvolle,** *a.* [Eng. *cost*, and *ful(l).*]

1. Costly, dear, expensive.

"Mid uayre robes and *costuolle.*"—*Ayenbite*, p. 229.

2. Dangerous, trying, anxious.

"Longe weige and *costful* he thor fond."
Genesis & Exodus, 3,873.

* **cost'-ĭ-lў,** *a.* [COSTLY.]

* **cost'-ĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [COSTUOUS.]

cō-stĭp'-ụ-lā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., &c. *co*, and Lat., Eng., &c. *stipulator.*]

Law: One who promises conjointly with another.

cŏs'-tĭve, *a.* [O. Fr. *costevé*, from Lat. *constipatus*, pa. par. of *constipo* = to constipate (q.v.).]

I. *Literally:*

1. Constipated; bound in the body; having the excrements obstructed, or the motions of the bowels too slow.

2. Causing constipation or costiveness; binding.

"Eggs roasted hard be *costive*."
Drant: Horace, bk. ii., sat. 4.

*** II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Close, tightly united, impermeable.

"Clay in dry seasons is *costive*, . . ."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. Reserved, close, reticent; not free in speech or manners.

"He that courts others' ears may use designs,
Be coy and *costive*." *Brome: Epistles.*

3. Not ready or quick of thought; slow, thick.

"Sometimes to *costive* brains
A couplet costs exceeding pains."
Lloyd: On Rhyme.

† cŏs'-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *costive; -ly.*] In a costive manner; with costiveness.

cŏs'-tĭve-nĕss, * costifnes, *s.* [Eng. *costive; -ness.*]

I. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being costive or constipated; constipation; an obstruction or morbid slowness in evacuation from the bowels.

"*Costiveness* has ill effects, and is hard to be dealt with by physick; purging medicines rather increasing than removing the evil."—*Locke: On Education.*

*** II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Slowness or want of readiness of expression.

"The same *costiveness* in publick elocution . . ."—*Wakefield.*

2. Reserve; stiffness or coldness of manner.

cost'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *cost; -less.*] Free of cost or expense; costing nothing.

". . . all sorts of *costless* piety . . ."—*Barrow: Serm.* 31.

*** cost-lew, * coste-lewe, * cost-lewe,** *a.* [Costly.]

1. Costly, expensive, dear.

"Ther is also *costlewe* furring in her gownes."
Chaucer: Parson's Tale, p. 296.

2. Luxurious, spending much money.

"They . . . beeth more *costlewe* in mete and in drynke."—*Trevisa*, ii. 167.

cost'-lĭ-nĕss, * cost'-lĭ-nĕsse, *s.* [Eng. *costly; -ness.*]

1. The quality of being costly, expensive, or dear.

"Nor have the frugaller sons of fortune any reason to object the *costliness* . . ."—*Glanville: Sceptis.*

* 2. Extravagance, wastefulness, lavishness in spending money.

"Some law would bee made . . . to bridle and measure women's *costlinesse*."—*Vives: Instruction of a Christian Woman*, T. 8.

cost'-lў, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *cost; -ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Expensive, dear, of a high price or value, sumptuous.

"The rooms with *costly* tapestry were hung,
Where was inwoven many a gentle tale."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 36.

2. Involving heavy expenses.

". . . the *costly* and useless settlement of Tangier . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* 3. Richly adorned, gorgeous, brilliant.

"To show how *costly* summer was at hand."
Shakesp.: Merch. of Venice, ii. 9.

B. *As adv.:* In a costly or expensive manner; at great expense, gorgeously, sumptuously.

"Painting thy outward walls so *costly* gay?"
Shakesp.: Sonnets, cxlvi. 4.

¶ For the difference between *costly* and *valuable*, see Valuable.

¶ Obvious compound: *Costly-made* (*Tennyson*).

cŏst'-ma-rў, *s.* [Lat. *costus* (q.v.), *costum*, and Eng., &c. *Mary*, referring to the Virgin Mary.]

Ord. Lang. & Bot.: Pyrethrum Tanacetum, sometimes called *Balsamita vulgaris.*

*** cost-nen,** *v.t.* [A.S. *costnian.*] To cost.

"Ase mocke *costnede* the on ase the other."
Ayenbite, p. 145.

*** cost-nĭng, * cost-ninge,** *s.* [A.S. *costnung.*]

1. Temptation.

". . . he led us noht into *costnunge* . . ."—*Old Eng. Homilies*, p. 67.

2. Cost, expense.

"Time and *costninge* uor to lyernl."
Ayenbite, p. 151.

cŏs'-tō, *in compos.* [From Lat. *costa* = a rib, pl. *costæ* = ribs.] Pertaining to a rib.

"The articulations of the ribs may be divided into three sets, *costo*-central, *costo*-transverse, and *costo*-sternal."—*Quain: Anat.* (8th ed.), i. 140.

costo-central, *a.* Pertaining to the centre of the end of a rib.

¶ *Costo-central articulation:*

Anat.: An articulation which in general unites the head of a rib with the bodies of two vertebræ by two distinct synovial joints. (*Quain.*)

costo-clavicular, *a.* Pertaining to the ribs and to the clavicle or collar-bone.

¶ *Costo-clavicular ligament:*

Anat.: A ligament attached by one end to the cartilage of the first rib, near its sternal extremity, and by the other to the clavicle. It is called also the rhomboid ligament. (*Quain.*)

costo-coracoid, *a.* Pertaining to the coracoid process and to the ribs.

¶ (1) *Costo-coracoid membrane:*

Anat.: A membrane extending from the coracoid process to the clavicle, and giving firm attachment to the subclavius muscle.

(2) *Costo-coracoid ligament:*

Anat.: The strong lower margin of the costo-coracoid membrane.

costo-scapular, *a.*

Anat.: Pertaining to the ribs and to the shoulder-blade.

¶ *Costo-scapular muscles:*

Anat.: Two muscles connected with the ribs and the shoulder-blades.

costo-sternal, *a.*

Anat.: Pertaining to the ribs and to the sternum or breast-bone. There are costo-sternal articulations.

costo-transverse, *a.*

Anat.: Connected transversely with the ribs. There is a costo-transverse articulation.

costo-xiphoid, *a.* [Xiphoid is from Gr. ξίφος (*xiphos*) = a sword, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Anat.: Connected with the ribs, and bearing some resemblance in shape to a sword. There are costo-xiphoid ligaments.

cŏs'-trel, * costred, * costrell, * cos-trelle, * costril, *s.* [Wel. *costrel*; Low Lat. *costrellus.*] A vessel made of leather, wood, or earthenware, and used by labourers during harvest-time to contain their drink.

"An earthen vessel called a *costrel*, . . ."—*Yorkshire Philosophical Society.* (*Descriptive Account of the Antiquities.*)

costs, *s. pl.* [Cost (2), *s.* B. 1.]

cŏs'-tūme (1), *s.* [Fr. *costume*, from Ital. *costume*, from Low Lat. *costuma*, a contracted form of *consuetudinem*, acc. of *consuetudo* = custom. *Costume* and *custom* are thus doublets.] [Custom, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The customary style of dress of a particular nation, class, or rank.

". . . his usual practice of departing from national costume."—*Douce: Illustr. of Shakesp.*, ii. 270.

* 2. *Art & Literat.:* The style in which persons are represented as regards dress and other accessories, and agreement and suitability to particular classes, periods, places, and customs.

"Sergius Paulus wears a crown of laurel: this is hardly reconcileable to strict propriety, and the *costume* of which Raffaele was in general a good observer."—*Sir J. Reynolds: Disc.* No. 12.

*** cŏs'-tūme** (2), *s.* [Custom.]

† cŏs'-tūmed, *a.* [Eng. *costum(e); -ed.*] Wearing a particular costume; dressed, arrayed.

"They were all *costumed* in black."—*C. Bronte: Jane Eyre*, ch. xvii.

cŏs-tūm'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *costum(e); -er.*] One who prepares or provides costumes for theatres, fancy-balls, &c.

cŏs-tūm'-ĭ-ēr, *s.* [Fr.] A costumer.

*** cost'-ų-oūs, * costyous, * costyouse,** *a.* [O. Fr. *costeous.*] Costly, expensive, sumptuous.

"*Costuous. Sumptuosus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

cŏs'-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. *costum* = an Oriental aromatic plant, *Costus speciosus* (*Smith's Lat. Dict.*); Gr. κόστος (*kostos*), κόστον (*koston*) = a root used as spice, like pepper (*Theophrastus*) (*Liddell & Scott*). [See def.] Sans. *kuschtha*; Arab. *kost*, *kust* (from Sans.).]

1. *Pharmacy:*

(1) *Anciently:* The root of Aplotaxis, formerly called *Aucklandia Costus.*

(2) *Now:* The roots of an Arabian plant supposed to be allied to *Cardopatum corymbosum.* The name *costus* in this sense is specially used in shops on the Continent.

2. *Bot.:* A genus of endogens, order Zingiberaceæ. The roots are tuberous, the leaves more or less fleshy, the flowers in spikes with conspicuous bracts; the calyx is tubular and 3-cleft, the tube of the corolla funnel-shaped, the filaments petaloid. It contains various plants of much beauty, growing in the tropics, but which have been introduced into this country as stove plants. The roots of *Costus speciosus* are used in India and elsewhere as a preserve.

*** costyous,** *a.* [Costuous.]

*** cō-sŭf'-fĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *sufferer* (q.v.).] A fellow-sufferer.

"Should as *cosufferers* commiserate."
Wycherly: Prol. to Love in a Wood.

*** cō-sų-prēme',** *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *supreme* (q.v.).] One who is supreme jointly with another; a sharer in supremacy.

"To the phœnix and the dove,
Co-supremes and stars of love."
Shakesp.: The Passionate Pilgrim. (*Verses among the additional Poems to Chester's Love's Martyr*, 1601.)

cō-surе'-tў (sure as shŭr), *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *surety* (q.v.).] One who is surety jointly with another; a joint surety.

cō'-ў, cō'-şie, *a.* [Cosey.] Warm and comfortable; snug.

". . . their old sluttish proverb 'The clartier the cosier.'"—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxvi.

cŏt (1), *** cote** (1), *** cott** (1), *s.* [A.S. *cot, cote*; Icel. & Dut. *kot*; M. H. Ger. *kote*; Low Lat. *cota.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A little house, a cottage, a hut.

"Within some pious pastor's humble *cot*."
Cowper: Tirocinium.

2. A sheep-fold. [Cote (1), *s.*]

"*Ovile*, schepp-*cott*."—*Wright's Vocab.*, p. 237.

3. A crib or small bed for a child to sleep in.

4. A bedstead.

5. A leathern cover or stall for a sore finger.

*** II.** *Fig.:* Applied to the body as the house of the soul.

"In the little house or *cote* of the body."—*Verstegan: Restit.*, ch. viii.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* A hammock.

2. *Philol.:* As a termination of the names of places it signifies a small house or place.

*** cŏt** (2), *** cote** (2), *s.* [Coat, *s.*]

*** cŏt** (3), *** cott** (2), *s.* [A contract. form of *Cotquean* (q.v.).]

*** cŏt** (4), *s.* [A contract. form of *Cosset* (q.v.).]

*** cŏt** (5), *** cott** (3), *s.* [Ir. *cot*; Wel. *cwt.*] A small roughly-made boat, a cock-boat; a dug-out.

"They call, in Ireland, *cots*, things like boats, but very unshapely, being nothing but square pieces of timber made hollow."—*G. Boate: Nat. Hist. of Ireland*, p. 64.

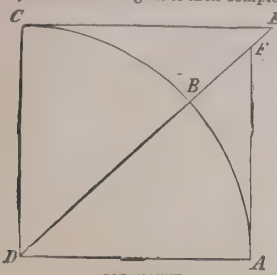
cŏt (6), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a contracted form of *cotton* (q.v.).] A sort of refuse wool.

*** cŏt,** *v.i.* [Cot (1), *s.*] To live or cohabit with one. (*Scotch.*)

cō-tăn'-ġent, *s.* [*Co* = a contraction of Eng. *complement*; and *tangent.*]

Geom. (*Of a given arc or angle*): The tangent of the complement of that arc or angle. Let A B C be a quadrant divided into the two arcs A B and B C, the former measuring the angle A D B, the latter measuring the angle B D C; then A F

is the cotangent of the arc B C and the angle B D C, for it is the tangent of their complements



COTANGENT.

A B and A D B. Similarly C E is the cotangent of A B and A D B, for it is the tangent of their complements B C and B D C.

cō-tar-năm'-ĭc, *a.* [COTARNINE.]

cotarnamic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{13}NO_4$. An acid formed by the action of aqueous hydrochloric acid on Cotarnine, at a temperature of 140°. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

cō-tar'-nĭc, *a.* [Transposition of the letters of Eng. *narcotic.*]

Chem.: A word occurring only in the sub-joined compound.

cotarnic acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid, $C_{11}H_{12}O_5$, formed along with nitrate of methylanine by the action of nitric acid on Cotarnine. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

cō-tar'-nīne, *s.* [Transposition of the letters of Eng., &c., *narcotine* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{13}NO_3$. An organic base found in opium. It is a white crystalline, bitter, very soluble, slightly alkaline substance. It forms a salt with HCl. Cotarnine, gently heated with very dilute nitric acid, is converted into methylanine nitrate, and a bibasic acid, *Cotarnic acid*, $C_{11}H_{12}O_5$.

cŏte (1), *s.* [COT (1), *s.*]

1. A cottage, a cot.

2. A sheepfold.

"By this river-side, in the meadows, there were *cotes* and folds for sheep, . . ."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. ii.

3. Used largely in compounds in the sense of a fold, a house, a hut, a retreat or resting-place, as in the following examples:—

"*Porcaria*, swyn-*cote*."—*Wright's Vocab.*, p. 204.

"*Gallinarium*, hen-*cote*."—*Ibid.* Dove-*cote*, &c.

4. A place where salt is made.

"A Salte *cote: salina, est locus ubi fit sal*."—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

*** cote** (2), *s.* [COAT, *s.*]

*** cote-armur, * cote-armure,** *s.* [COAT-ARMOUR.]

"*Cote armure. Baltheus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** cote** (3), *s.* [COOT.]

"*Cote, mergus.*"—*Wright's Vol. of Vocab.*, p. 189.

*** cote** (4), *s.* [QUOTA.] A rate.

*** cote** (1), *v.t.* [COAT, *v.*]

*** cōte** (2), *v.t.* [QUOTE.] To quote or cite.

"The text is throughout *coted* in the margin."—*Udal*, Pref.

*** cōte** (3), *v.t.* [Fr. *cotoyer* = to pass by the side of.] To pass by.

". . . we *coted* them on the way . . ."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

*** cōt'-ed** (1), *pa. par.* or *a.* [COATED.]

*** cōt'-ed** (2), *pa. par.* or *a.* [QUOTED.]

*** cōte'-lar, * cotelere,** *s.* [O.Fr. *coutelier.*] A cutler.

"*Cotelere. Cultellarius.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** cō-tĕm'-pō-ran,** *s.* [Lat. *contemporaneus.*] A contemporary.

"Some of the *cotemporans* . . . will suffer their labours to come forth."—*North: Examen*, p. 187.

cō-tĕm-pō-rā'-nĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *temporaneous* (q.v.).] Living or existing at the same time; contemporaneous.

cō-tĕm-pō-rā'-nĕ-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *co-temporaneous*; *-ly.*] At the same time with another; contemporaneously.

cō-tĕm'-pō-ra-rў, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *temporary* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Existing at the same time; contemporary.

". . . to a rational man, *cotemporary* with the first voucher. . . ."—*Locke.*

B. *As subst.:* One who lives at the same time with another; a contemporary.

"We now find so much artifice amongst those our *cotemporaries*, . . ."—*Sprat: Hist. R. S.*, p. 81.

¶ For the difference between *cotemporary* and *coeval*, see COEVAL.

† cō-tĕn'-ant, *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *tenant* (q.v.).] A tenant in common with another or others; a joint tenant.

*** cŏt'-ĕr-al,** *s.* [A dimin. from *cotter* (q.v.).] [COTTEREL.] An elastic piece of thin split iron put through a bolt to prevent it from losing hold, as the end opens after passing through the orifice.

coterel, *s.* [O. Fr. *couterelle.*] A Kentish name for a tumulus (q.v.). (*Defoe: Tour*, i. 153.)

cō'-tĕr-ie, *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *coterie, cotterie*, from Low Lat. *coteria* = a tenure of land by cottars who clubbed together; *cota* = a cot.] A set or circle of friends who associate and meet together for social and friendly intercourse; a clique. (*Lovibond: On a Very Fine Lady.*)

† cō'-tĕr-ie-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *coterie*; *-ism.*] A habit or tendency to form coteries or cliques. (See example under CLIQUEISM.)

cō-tĕrm'-ĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *terminous* (q.v.).] Bordering, touching, conterminous.

cŏt'-gāre, *s.* [Eng. *cot* (6) = refuse wool, and Prov. Eng. *gare* = accoutrements.] [GARE.] Refuse wool. (*Goodrich & Porter*, &c.)

*** coth, * cothe,** *s.* [A.S. *cith, cotha, cother.*] A swoon, a faint.

cothie, *a.* [COSY.]

cothiely, *adv.* [COSILY.]

cō'-thŏn, *s.* [Gr. κώθων (*kōthōn*), the name given to the inner harbour at Corinth.] A quay, dock, or wharf.

† cō'-thŭrn, *s.* [Lat. *cothurnus.*] The same as COTHURNUS (q.v.). (*E. B. Browning: Wine of Cyprus.*)

*** cō-thŭrn'-āte, * cō-thŭrn'-āt-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *cothurnatus* = (1) wearing buskins; (2) tragic; *cothurnus* = a buskin.]

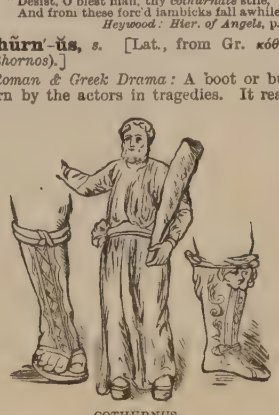
1. *Lit.:* Wearing buskins.

2. *Fig.:* Tragic, solemn.

"Desist, O bleat man, thy *cothurnate* stile,
And from these forc'd iambicks fall awhile."
Heywood: Hier. of Angels, p. 348.

cō-thŭrn'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. κόθορνος (*kothornos*).]

Roman & Greek Drama: A boot or buskin worn by the actors in tragedies. It reached



COTHURNUS

half way up the leg, and sometimes almost to the knees, and had a very thick sole for the purpose of increasing the apparent stature of the performer. The actors in comedies wore a thin slipper called *soccus*, and hence *cothurnus* and *soccus* were employed figuratively to denote tragedy and comedy respectively. In English the word "sock" has been occasionally used to signify comedy. [SOCK.]

*** cō-tĭc'-ŭ-lăr,** *a.* [Lat. *coticula*, dimin. of *cos* (genit. *cotis*) = a whetstone.] Pertaining to a whetstone; of the nature of or suitable for a whetstone.

cō-tī'-dal, *a.* [Lat., Eng., &c. *co* = together, the same, and Eng. *tidal.*] Having the tides at the same moment of time.

¶ *Cotidal lines:*

Physical Geog., &c.: Imaginary lines marked on the surface of the globe, indicating where the tides are in the same state at the same time.

*** cō-tĭ'-dĭ-an, * cō-tĭ'-dĭ-ęn,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr., Sp., & Ital. *cotidiano, quotidiano*, from Lat. *quotidianus, cotidianus* = daily.] [QUOTIDIAN.]

A. *As adj.:* Occurring or recurring daily; especially applied to a fever the paroxysms of which recur every day.

"To hele the feuere *cotidian*."—*Boke of Quinte Essence*, p. 21.

B. *As subst.:* Anything which occurs or recurs daily; especially a fever the paroxysms of which recur every day.

"*Cotidien* ne quartayne, it is nat so ful of payne."
Rom. of Rose, 2,401.

cō-tîl-lon (lon as yon), co-tîl'-lĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Fr. = a petticoat, dimin. of *cotte* = a coat, a frock.]

1. A woollen fabric in black and white for ladies' skirts.

2. A kind of dance in which eight performers take part; also an elaborate French dance consisting of a number of figures.

". . . the poet of the 'Excursion' sprawled upon the ice like a cow dancing a *cotillon*."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 77.

3. The tune for such dance.

cō-tĭn'-gą, *s.* [A Brazilian word (?).]

Ornith.: A genus of Ampelidæ (Chatterers). They have beautiful plumage. They are found in South America.

cotise, *s.* [COTTISE.]

cŏt'-lănd, *s.* [Eng. *cot* (1), *s.*, and *land.*] A piece of land allotted or belonging to a cottage.

cŏt'-lănd-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *cotland*; *-er.*] A cottager who keeps a horse for ploughing his small piece of land.

*** cŏt'-loft,** *a.* [A corruption of *cockloft* (q.v.).] A cockloft, a garret.

"Houses indeed like *cotlofts*."—*Fuller: Holy State*, I. xiv. 2. (*Davies.*)

*** cŏt'-lyf,** *s.* [A.S. *cotlif.*] A cot, a little house.

"Wo is him that vuel wif bryngeth to his *cotlyf*."—*O. E. Miscell.* (ed. Morris), p. 116.

cŏt'-man, *s.* [Eng. *cot*, and *man.*] A cottager.

". . . a *cotman* on the farm, . . ."—*Caled. Merc.*, Nov. 20, 1823.

co-to bark, *s.* [From the native name of the tree.] An officinal bark obtained from Bolivia. It is used as a remedy in cases of diarrhœa, and also to check excessive perspiration.

cŏt'-ō-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *coto*; *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{20}O_8$. A crystalline substance contained in coto-bark, which is used in South America as a substitute for quinine. Cotoïn forms yellowish-white crystals, which melt at 124°. Concentrated nitric acid dissolves it, forming a blood-red solution.

cŏ-tōn-ĕ-ăs'-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. *cotonius* = pertaining to the quince *cydonia*; Gr. Κυδώνιον (*kudōnion*) [supply μῆλον (*mēlon*)] = the quince; Κυδώνιος (*kudōnios*) = Cydonian, pertaining to Cydonia in Crete; and Lat. dimin. suff. *-aster*, here denoting resemblance.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Pomaceæ. The flowers are polygamous, the calyx turbinate, with five short teeth; petals, five, small, erect; stamens erect, as long as the teeth of the calyx; fruit turbinate, its nuts adhering to the inside of the calyx, but not united in the centre of the fruit. *Cotoneaster vulgaris*, the Common Cotoneaster, is said to be wild at the limestone cliffs of Ormeshead in Caernarvonshire. Several varieties of it are cultivated in gardens. Other species are

from the European continent, from India, &c.; some of them also have been introduced into Britain. *C. Uva Ursi* and *microphylla* have prussic acid in their seeds.

***cŏ-tŏn'-ĭ-āte,** *s.* [Lat. *cotone(um)*=a quince, and Eng. suff. *-ate.*] [COTONEASTER.] A conserve or preserve made of quinces.

"The *cotoniate* or marmalade made of Quinces."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 156.

*** cotoun,** *s.* [COTTON.]

***cŏt'-quēan, *oot-queane, *cott-quean,** *s.* [Eng. *cot* (1), and *quean.*]

* 1. A housewife of the agricultural class.

2. A woman of coarse manners; a masculine woman; a bold hussy.

"Scold like a *cotquean*, that's your profession."—*Ford: 'Tis Pity*, I. 2.

3. A man who busies himself about things which belong properly to women.

"Go, you *cot-quean*, go,
Get you to bed . . ."
Shakesp.: Rom. & Jul., Iv. 4.

*** cŏt-quēan'-ĭt-ỹe, * cŏt-quēan'-ĭt-ie,** *s.* [Eng. *cotquean; -ity.*] The conduct, manners, or habits of a cotquean.

"We will thunder thee in pieces for thy *cotqueanitie*."—*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, Iv. 4.

cō-trŭs-tēe', *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *trustee* (q.v.).] One who is trustee in conjunction with another; a joint trustee.

cŏt'-sĕt-lănd, *s.* [A.S. *cot-sæta* = one who held a cot with land by labour tenure.] Cotland (q.v.).

cŏts'-wōld, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *cote* = a sheepfold, &c., and *wold* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The name of a wold or range of hills in Gloucestershire, famous for the sheep bred there.

2. One of the breed of sheep remarkable for the length of their wool, and originally bred on the Cotswold hills.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the hills named in A. 1.; as, *Cotswold* sheep.

cŏtt (1), *s.* [COT (1), *s.*]

*** cott** (2), *** cote,** *s.* [COOT.] A bald coot.

"*Hic mergus*, a *cott*."—*Wright: Vocabularies*, p. 221.

*** cŏtt** (3), *s.* [A contract. form of *cotquean* (q.v.).]

*** cŏtt** (4), *s.* [COT (5), *s.*]

cŏt'-ta-bŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *κότταβος* (*kottábos*).]

Gr. Antig.: A game much in vogue at the drinking-parties of young men at Athens. It was played in various ways, the main feature in each case being the throwing of small quantities of wine from the drinking-vessel either into a basin or at a number of little boats floating in a basin. From the successful performance of this feat, good fortune, especially in love affairs, was augured.

cŏt'-tą̄ge, * cot-age, *s.* & *a.* [From *cot* (1), s., with Fr. term *-age.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Formerly:* A small, mean house; a cot, a hut.

"Duellyng in a pore *cotage*."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,308.

2. *Now:* Any small residence, especially in the suburbs of a large town, the idea of meanness having given place to that of neatness and compactness.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* Originally a small house with no land attached to it. Such erections were discouraged by 31 Elizabeth, c. 7. No one was allowed to erect a cottage unless four acres of freehold land were attached to it; and no owner or occupier of a cottage was to allow more families than one to inhabit it. The Act did not apply to towns or maritime places, or to miners, keepers of parks, &c. It was repealed in 1775 by 15 George III., c. 32.

2. *Music:* A cottage piano (q.v.).

"Uprights, Grands, Obliques, and ordinary *Cottages*, new and second-hand, . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, Mar. 4, 1882. (Advt.)

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

cottage allotment, *s.* A small piece of ground allotted free to a labourer, and generally attached to his cottage, to be cultivated by him for his private use and benefit.

¶ A quarter of an acre is about the proper quantity for a labourer whose family is of average size.

cottage-chair, *s.* A form of chair adapted for comfort rather than show, and capable of being carried on to the lawn, on picnics, &c.; a folding chair.

cottage-ground, *s.* A piece of ground attached to a cottage.

"Here, under this dark sycamore, and view
These plots of *cottage-ground*, these orchard tufts."
Wordsworth: On Re-visiting the Banks of the Wye.

cottage-hind, *s.* A cottager. (*Thomson.*)

cottage hospital, *s.* A hospital which, if large, is built not as one edifice, but as a series of what are called cottages, but really are houses of substantial size. Sir James Simpson showed that the mortality was less than when there was a single large house. When St. Thomas's Hospital was re-built on the south side of the Thames, facing the Houses of Parliament, between 1868 and 1871, a partial concession was made to the cottage hospital principle, which at that time was strongly advocated by Dr. Horace Swete and others.

cottage-piano, *s.* A small upright piano.

cŏt'-tą̄ged, *a.* [Eng. *cottag(e); -ed.*] Built over or provided with cottages.

"Leads to her bridge, rude church, and *cottaged* grounds." *Wordsworth: Evening Walk.*

*** cŏt'-tą̄ge-lỹ,** *a.* [Eng. *cottage; -ly.*] Suitable to a cottage; poor, simple.

"A dry morsel, a thread-bare coat, a *cottagely* condition."—*Bp. Gaudon: Hieraspistes* (1653), p. 40.

cŏt'-tą̄g-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *cottag(e); -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who lives in a cottage.

"You *cottager*, who weaves at her own door,
Pillow and bobbins all her little store."
Cowper: Truth.

2. *Law:* One who lives on a common without paying rent, and without any land of his own.

"The husbandu. n and plowmen be but as their work-folks and labou rers; or else mere *cottagers*, which are but housed beggars."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

cŏt'-tą-īte, *s.* [Ger. *cottait.*]

Min.: A greyish-white sub-variety of orthoclase, occurring in twin crystals in granite in Carlsbad, in Bohemia.

cŏt'-tẽr (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Machinery:

1. A key; a wedge-shaped piece driven between the gibs in attaching a strap-head to a connecting-rod and tightening the brasses of a bearing. [KEY.]

2. A key inserted into a link which has been passed through another link of a chain. A broken chain is thus temporarily mended. This mode is adopted in fastening a log on the sled, and generally in securing an object by a chain when the whole length of the latter is not required. The hook at the end of the chain usually forms the cotter, and it is much better than making a running noose of the chain in the link, as the latter is difficult to unfasten, while the cotter can be slipped or driven out, leaving all free. A toggle.

3. A wedge which is driven alongside the end of the tongue in the mortise of the sled-roller, tightening the latter against the gib. [GIB.] (*Knight.*)

cotter-drill, *s.* A drill for boring slots; it or the work having a lateral motion after its depth is attained. (*Knight.*)

cotter-file, *s.* A narrow file with straight sides, used in filing grooves for cotters, keys, or wedges. (*Knight.*)

cotter-plates, *s. pl.*

Founding: The flanges or lips of a mould-box.

cŏt'-tẽr (2), **cot-tar, cŏt'-tĭ-ẽr,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *cot* (1), s.; *-er, -ar, -ter.*]

A. *As subst.:* An inhabitant of a cottage; a cottager. Persons of this class possess a cottage and small garden or piece of ground, the rent of which they are bound to pay to a landlord or a farmer by labour for a certain number of days, or at certain seasons in each year.

"The toil-worn *Cotter* frae his labour goes."
Burns: The Cotter's Saturday Night.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compound).

cotter-tenure, cottier-tenure, *s.* A system of tenure in which the amount of rent, &c., is put up to competition in each year, the result being excessive competition and exorbitant rents. Cotter-tenure is defined to be a tenancy of a cottage with not more than half an acre of ground attached, and rented at not more than £5 a year.

cŏt'-tẽr-ell, * cŏt-ter-ill, *s.* [A dimin. from *cotter* (1), *s.*] A small cotter.

cŏt'-tẽr-īte, *s.* [Named by Prof. Harkness after Miss Cotter, a local beauty of Mallow, in Ireland.]

Min.: A beautiful pearly variety of quartz. (*Mr. Thos. Davis, F.G.S.*)

cŏt'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cottus* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of spiny-finned fishes. Type, Cottus.

*** cŏt'-tĭ-ẽr,** *s.* [COTTER (2), *s.*]

cottier tenancy, *s.* [COTTER-TENURE.]

cŏt'-tĭ-ẽr-ĭṣm, *s.* [Eng. *cottier; -ism.*] Cotter-tenure.

"Long leases are in no way to be relied on for getting rid of *cottier-ism*."—*J. S. Mill.*

cŏt'-tĭse, *s.* [Fr. *côte*, from Lat. *costa* = a rib.]

Her.: The same as COST (3), *s.* (q.v.).

cŏt'-tĭsed, *a.* [Eng. *cottis(e); -ed.*]

Her.: A term applied to bends, fesses, &c., when borne between two cottises.

cŏt'-tle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A part of a mould used by pewterers in the formation of their ware. (*Ogilvie.*)

cŏt-tŏn, * cotin, * cotoun, * cotune, * cotyn, * kotyn (or pron. **cŏtn**), *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *coton*, from Arab. *qutn, qutun* = cotton; Sp. *coton* = cotton-cloth, *algodon* = cotton; Ital. *cotone*; Port. *cotão.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The fibrous portion of the fruit of a plant or plants belonging to the genus Gossypium, or any one of similar structure.

"The species are, 1. Shrubby *cotton*. 2. The most excellent American *cotton*, with a greenish seed. 3. Annual shrubby *cotton*, of the island of Providence. 4. The tree *cotton*. 5. Tree *cotton*, with a yellow flower."—*Miller.*

2. Cloth made of cotton.

"Cheap *cottons* and woollens . . . probably find themselves shut out of the market, . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 25, 1882.

3. Cotton-thread.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The appropriate name of any plant belonging to the genus Gossypium, and specially of *Gossypium herbaceum, G. religiosum, G. barbadense, G. indicum*, and *G. arboreum.* [COTTON-TREE, GOSSYPIUM.]

¶ (1) *Corkwood cotton:* The name given in Trinidad to the down of *Ochroma Lagopus.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

(2) *Lavender cotton:* A name given to a kind of southernwood, *Abrotonum feminea*, the leaves of which are covered with hairy pubescence.

(3) *Natal cotton:* A textile material resembling true cotton, derived from the pods of a species of Batatas. It is of the order Solanaceæ, and the same genus as the Sweet Potato. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

(4) *Petty cotton:* A general name for Gnaphalium and other woolly composite plants.

* (5) *Philosophic cotton:*

O. Chem.: Flowers of zinc which resemble cotton.

(6) *Wild cotton:* The species of Eriophorum. [COTTON-GRASS.]

2. *Hist., Comm., Manufact., &c.:*

(1) *Definition:* The fibres or filamentous matter produced by the surface of the seeds in various species of Gossypium [II. 1], and filling up the cavity of the seed-vessel.

(2) *Hist.:* Herodotus refers to the cotton-plant or plants, which he describes as growing in India, its fibres being there manufactured into cloth. So do Theophrastus and Aristobulus, one of Alexander's generals. Pliny four times mentions cotton. The Arabs had cotton goods in the time of Mohammed, about A.D. 627, and the manufacture was introduced by his followers from Africa into

THE COTTON-PLANT.
1. Plant in Flower. 2. Pod. 3. Flower.

Spain, whence in the fourteenth century it spread to Italy, and ultimately to the whole of Europe. It is mentioned as one of the "commoditees" imported into England by the Januays (Genoese) in the "Libel of English Policie" (1436), and even earlier in a "Compotus of Bolton Abbey," dated 1290, there is an item, "Sapo et *cotoun* ad candelam, xvij.s 1d." Cotton stuffs were first made by machinery by Louis Paul, between A.D. 1736 and 1740. They now constitute one of the leading staples of manufacture, alike in the large manufacturing cities of the United States and of England.

Columbus found the cotton-plant wild in Hispaniola, in other West India Islands, and in South America. The Mexicans were soon after found to be clothed chiefly in cotton. Cotton-seed was brought into England from the Levant, thence it was taken to the Bahama Islands, and in 1786 to Georgia. The first cotton-mill in America was erected at Beverly, Massachusetts, in 1788. The raw cotton required for the necessities of manufacture is raised in the Southern States, and converted into textile fabrics in the Northern and Southern States. The principal supply of Europe also comes from this country.

The production of cotton in the United States is over 7,000,000 bales annually; in the East Indies, 2,500,000 bales, China, 1,500,000 bales, &c. The consumption in the United States is about 3,000,000 bales; in Great Britain about 4,000,000, &c. Oil is produced from the seed.

B. *As adj.:* Made of cotton.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Cotton-goods, cotton-manufactory, cotton-manufacturer.*

cotton-bale, *s.* A bale of cotton.

¶ *Cotton-bale tie:* A device for fastening the ends of the hoops by which cotton-bales are kept in a compact state.

cotton-brush chopper, *s.* A machine with revolving knives to cut up the old dried cotton-stalks, to prepare the land for ploughing for another crop. (*Knight.*)

cotton-chopper, *s.* An implement which is drawn over a drilled row of cotton-plants, and chops gaps in the row so as to leave the plants in bunches or hills. The machine is supported on two wheels, and has a plough to run on each side of the row. Motion is communicated from the rotary axle by bevel-wheels to a revolving head having oblique cutters, which chop gaps in the row of plants as the machine progresses. (*Knight.*)

cotton-cleaner, *s.* A machine for separating the dust and dirt from cotton. This is performed by a scutching and blowing action, the tussocks of cotton being torn asunder and opened, allowing the dirt to fall out. The heavier portions fall through gratings, and the lighter are carried off through air-ducts by means of exhaust-fans. (*Knight.*)

cotton-elevator, *s.* An arrangement in a cotton-mill of a tube with air-blast or spiked straps for carrying cotton to the upper stories

cotton-famine, *s*

Hist., &c.: The name given to the failure of the cotton supply to the Lancashire and other cotton-mills which took place whilst the ports of the Southern States of America were blockaded by the fleets of the North during the war between the Federals and Confederates, which continued from early in 1861 to 1865. When that great struggle began, nearly all the raw cotton required for manufacturing purposes had been supplied by America; when importation from that quarter failed, a stimulus was given to the cultivation of the cotton-plant in India and other countries. In India much cotton had from time immemorial been grown in Berar, a portion of the Nizam's dominions pledged to the Anglo-Indian government in security for a debt. One remote result of the famine has been to break the partial monopoly of cotton previously possessed by America, and increase at once the amount and the certainty of the supply.

cotton-gin, *s.* A device, originally invented by Whitney, 1794, in which lint is picked from the seed by means of saw-teeth projecting through slits in the side of the chamber in which the seed-cotton is placed.

cotton-grass, *s.* A name given to the species of the genus Eriophorum, because of their fruit being clothed at the base with a silky or cotton-like substance. It really belongs, not to the grasses, but to the sedges (Cyperaceæ). There are several British species; the most common is *Eriophorum angustifolium*, the Narrow-

COTTON-GRASS.

leaved Cotton-grass, which is common in turf-bogs and moors. Paper and the wicks of candles have been made of its cotton, and pillows stuffed with the same material. The leaves were formerly used in diarrhœa, and the spongy pith of the stem for the removal of tape-worm.

cotton-hook, *s.* A claw with a handle, by which cotton-bales are moved in loading and shipping. (*Knight.*)

cotton-lord, *s.* A very rich cotton-manufacturer.

cotton-machines, *s. pl.* Machines of various kinds for carrying out the several processes in the cleaning, arranging, and weaving of cotton. [COTTON-CLEANER, COTTON-GIN, &c.]

cotton-mill, *s.* A factory or establishment for the manufacture of cotton-goods.

cotton paper, *s.* We are indebted for cotton paper to the Arabians, and it is surmised that they learned it of nations still east of them. The use of cotton for this purpose was probably derived from China. Its first use in Europe was among the Saracens in Spain, and cannot be traced back beyond the tenth century. It preceded the use of flax fibre for that purpose. The paper of Xativa, a city of Valencia, was famous in the twelfth century. (*Knight.*) [PAPER.]

cotton-picker, *s.*

1. A machine for scutching cotton to tear apart the matted masses and clean it. [COTTON-CLEANER.]

2. A machine for picking cotton from the bolls of the plant. One form consists of a travelling toothed belt, which catches the cotton fibre and drags it into a receptacle. (*Knight.*)

cotton-plant, *s.* The name given to various species of Gossypium, a genus of the order Malvaceæ. It has the calyx cup-shaped, with five short teeth, the whole surrounded by an involucre cordate at the base, and above separating into three broad deeply-cut segments. The petals are 5; the stamens, which are many, are monadelphous; the ovary, 3–5-celled; the fruit, a 3–5-celled capsule; the seeds numerous, covered with cotton (q.v.). The genus has representatives in both hemispheres. How many species exist is difficult to determine. They have been unduly multiplied in books. Some one or other is cultivated everywhere, from the equator to 36° N., and the same of S. latitude. In the United States the species cultivated is *Gossypium barbadense*. There are two well-marked varieties: (1) The Sea-island, or Long Staple Cotton, introduced from the Bahamas in 1785, grown on the coast of Georgia and South Carolina, and on the adjacent islands; and (2) the Upland, Georgian, Bowed, or Short Staple Cotton, which grows in the Southern States generally. The former is the finer; the latter constitutes the bulk of the American cotton. Indian cotton is furnished by *G. herbaceum*. It grows in Persia, the Levant, Egypt, the south of Europe, &c. It is called Surats, from Surat, on the west coast of India, whence much of it is exported. The cotton of Brazil, Peru, and other parts of South America is derived from *G. peruvianum*. Cotton from the last two species is short staple.

cotton-press, *s.* A press in which cotton is baled for transportation and storage. There are various forms of cotton-presses, known as the screw, toggle, beater, revolving, hydraulic, portable, double-acting, windlass, rack-and-pinion, re-pressing, and rolling-pressure presses. See under those heads respectively. The old form of press was the screw, which ascended vertically from the follower and worked in a nut in the upper cross-beam. It was rotated by a sweep. (*Knight.*)

cotton-printing, *s.* The art of staining woven fabrics of cotton with various figures and colours. (*Weale.*)

cotton-rose, *s.* A common name for the composite genus Filago.

cotton-rush, *s.* Eriophorum. [COTTON-GRASS.]

cotton-sedge, *s.* The same as COTTON-RUSH (q.v.). (*Bentham.*)

cotton-seed, *s.* The seed of the cotton-plant.

¶ (1) *Cotton-seed cleaner:* A machine for tearing the remaining fibre from the cotton-seed, or one which so far compacts the fibre upon the seed that the latter will roll upon itself without making a mat, and so become fitted to be sown by an ordinary machine. (*Knight.*)

(2) *Cotton-seed huller:* A machine by which the hull of the cotton-seed is rasped off and sifted from the farinaceous and oily matters, which are utilized for their oil and the refuse for manure. (*Knight.*)

(3) *Cotton-seed mill:* A mill for grinding the seed of cotton, either for manure or for obtaining from the meal the oil, either by pressure or the more usual mode of treatment by bisulphide of carbon (Sim's process) or hydrocarbon. (*Knight.*)

(4) *Cotton-seed oil:* The oil expressed from the seed of the cotton plant. (*Weale.*)

(5) *Cotton-seed planter:* A planter in which the feed-motions are positive, as the seed adheres by the interlacing of its fibres, and requires to be torn apart and driven down the chute to the ground. (*Knight.*)

cotton-spinning, *a.* Engaged in spinning cotton. (Used of machines or of persons.)

"'Go,' shrill'd the *cotton-spinning* chorus; 'him I choked.'" *Tennyson: Edwin Morris.*

cotton-thistle, *s.*

Bot.: The usual book-name given to Onopordum, a genus of composite plants with 4-ribbed glabrous achenes; pilose, rough, sessile pappa; a honeycombed receptacle; a tumid involucre with spreading spindle scales, and anthers caudate at the base with subulate appendages at the apex. The Common Cotton-thistle is *Onopordum Acanthium.* It is a tall plant, four to six feet high, with very spinous wings, a globose involucre, and purple flowers. It is found in England and less frequently in Scotland, in waste ground, on roadsides, &c. It is sometimes cultivated in Scotland as the Scotch Thistle.

cotton thread, *s.* Cotton thread for sewing is made by laying together two or more yarns of equal quality and twisting them. Previous to the doubling and twisting, the yarn is passed through a trough containing a thin solution of starch. The twist is given in an opposite direction to that applied by the spinning-machine, as in the case of organzine silk. (*Knight.*)

cotton-topper, *s.* A machine which passes along and prunes the row of growing cotton-plants, in order to curb their rampant luxuriance. (*Knight.*)

cotton-tree, *s.*

1. The name given to a Sterculiad, *Bombax pentandrum,* growing in India. The bark is said to be emetic, and the gum, mixed with spices, is given in certain stages of bowel complaints.

2. (*Pl.*): The order Bombaceæ (q.v.).

cotton-waste, *s.* Coarse or refuse cotton, used largely in cleaning machinery, &c.

cotton-weed, *s.* A name given to Gnaphalium and some other allied genera of composite plants. (*Gerard.*)

cotton-wood, *s.* An American name for two species of Poplar, *Populus monilifera* and *P. angulata.*

cotton-wool, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

Comm.: Cotton consists of the hairs of the seed of various species of Gossypium. It can be distinguished under the microscope by appearing, when dry, as a flat band with thickened borders, while liber cells, as linen, remain cylindrical, and taper to a point at each end. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*) Cotton-wool is used for making gun-cotton.

"If this be so, then disease can be warded off by carefully prepared filters of *cotton-wool.*"—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), xi. 334.

B. *As adj.:* Made or consisting of raw cotton.

"If a physician wishes to hold back from the lungs of his patient, or from his own, the germs or virus by which contagious disease is propagated, he will employ a *cotton-wool* respirator."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), xi. 334.

cot'-ton (1), (pron. **cŏtn**), *v.i.* [Cotton, *s.*] To rise with a nap.

"It *cottons* well: it cannot choose but bear
A pretty nap." *Family of Love.*

cot'-ton (2) (pron. **cŏtn**), * **cotten,** *v.i.* [Wel. *cytuno* = to agree, to consent. (*Skeat.*)] To enter into a state of close intimacy, to unite or associate closely with; to agree, to coincide.

"That first with midst, and middst with laste
Maye *cotten* and agree."
Drant: Horace (1567), sig. A. v. back.

cot'-ton-āde (cotton as **cŏtn),** *s.* [Eng. *cotton; -ade.*]

Fabric: A stout thick fabric made of cotton; cotton check.

* **cot'-ton-ar-ў (cotton** as **cŏtn),** *a.* [Eng. *cotton; -ary.*] Pertaining to or made of cotton.

"*Cottonary* and woolly pillows."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

cot'-ton-ēe (cotton as **cŏtn),** *s.* [A dimin. from *cotton* (q.v.).]

Fabric: A Turkish fabric of cotton and silk satinet.

* **cot'-ton-īze (cotton** as **cŏtn),** *v.t.* [Eng. *cotton; -ize.*] To cause to resemble cotton; to treat as cotton.

cot'-ton-īz-ĭng (cotton as **cŏtn),** *pr. par.* or *a.* [Cottonize.]

cottonizing fibre, *s.* A process of disintegrating fibre, adopted with flax, hemp, jute, cane, &c., so as to reduce them to a short staple resembling cotton, which can be worked on cotton-machinery. (*Knight.*)

cot-ton-ŏc'-ra-cў (cotton as **cŏtn),** *s.* [Formed from *cotton* (q.v.), on the analogy of *aristocracy,* &c.] The leading members of the cotton trade collectively.

* **cot'-ton-oŭs (cotton** as **cŏtn),** *a.* [Eng. *cotton; -ous.*]

1. Downy or nappy; covered with a down or nap.

2. Soft as cotton.

cot'-ton-ў (cotton as **cŏtn),** *a.* [Eng. *cotton; -y.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Having a nap or down resembling cotton.

2. Of the nature of or resembling cotton.

"Oaks bear also a knur full of a *cottony* matter . . ."—*Evelyn,* i. 3.

II. *Fig.:* Soft as cotton, downy.

cŏt-tō̆wn, cot-tar-town, *s.* [Eng. *cotter,* and *town.*] A village inhabited by cotters.

cŏt'-trel, *s.* [Cotterel.] A hook and trammel for suspending a cooking-vessel.

cŏt'-tŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cottus,* from Gr. κόττος (*kottos*) = . . . a river fish, probably the Bull-head, *Cottos gobio* (see def.); from κόττη (*kottē*), κοττίς (*kottis*) = the cerebellum.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, by some made the type of a family Cottidæ, by others placed under the Triglidæ or Gurnards. The head is large, depressed, furnished with spines or tubercles; there are teeth in front of the vomer and in both jaws, none on the palatines; there are two dorsal fins; the anal fin is small; the body is without scales; the branchiostegous rays six. *Cottus gobio* the Bull-head or Miller's Thumb, abounds through the greater part of Europe and Northern Asia. It is seldom over 3 or 4 inches long. Its flesh is delicate, and reddish when boiled, like the salmon. *C. scorpio,* the Sea Scorpion or Father Lasher, is a common marine form, sometimes found in rivers.

cŏt'-u-la, *s.* [Lat. *cotula, cotyla;* Gr. κοτύλη (*kotulē*).]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants, the type of the tribe Cotuleæ. None are English, but *Cotula coronopifolia* is found in Continental Europe.

cŏt-ū'-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cotul(a),* and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composite plants, tribe Senecionideæ.

cŏ-tŭr'-nīte, *s.* [Named after Dr. Cotugno, of Naples.]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral of white colour or streak, of adamantine lustre, and a sp. gr. of 5·2, yet so soft that it may be scratched by the nail. It consists of chlorine 25·5, and lead 74·5. It is found in the crater of Mount Vesuvius, and in the lava which has flowed therefrom. (*Dana.*)

cŏ-tŭr'-nĭx, *s.* [Lat. = a quail.]

Ornith.: A genus of gallinaceous birds, family Perdicidæ (Partridges). It differs from the genus Perdix in not having a bare space behind the eyes. *Coturnix dactylisonans* is the Common Quail. [Quail.] It is a summer visitor to Britain.

† **cō'-tū-tŏr,** *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con,* and Eng. *tutor* (q.v.).] A joint tutor or guardian.

cŏt'-ў-la, cŏt'-ў-lē, *s.* [Lat. *cotyla, cotula;* Gr. κοτύλη (*kotulē*) = anything hollow; a small vessel, a cup.]

1. *Anat.:* The cavity of one bone which receives the end of another so as to constitute an articulation.

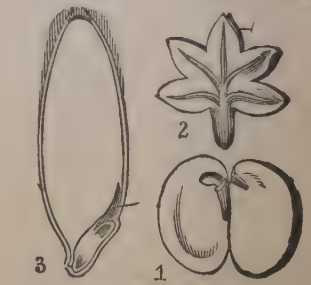
2. *Zool.:* One of the suctorial cups or disks of the arms of a cuttle-fish, constituting a sucker by which the animal attaches itself to other objects, or other objects to itself.

cŏt-ў-lē'-dŏn, *s.* [Lat. *cotyledon;* Gr. κοτυληδών (*kotulēdōn*) = a cup-shaped hollow, a plant, probably *Cotyledon umbilicus* (I. 1); from κοτύλη (*kotulē*) = a cup.]

I. *Botany:*

1. A genus of plants, order Crassulaceæ. Calyx, 5-partite; petals, united into a tubular or campanulate corolla; stamens ten, inserted in the tube of the corolla. *Cotyledon umbilicus* is a succulent plant with peltate, mostly radical leaves, and a simple raceme of pendulous cylindrical flowers of a yellowish-green colour. It is from six to twelve inches high, and is found in Britain on rocks, walls, and old buildings, especially in sub-alpine districts.

2. The first leaf, or one of the first two leaves, developed in a plant. In exogens two such leaves are present in the embryo of every plant, while in endogens there is one. In exogens the two cotyledons are always opposite; in endogens the second leaf developed is alternate with the first. On these distinctions or their absence have been founded three primary divisions of the Vegetable Kingdom,



COTYLEDON.

1. Pea. 2. Lime-tree.
3. Monocotyledon oat (section of seed).

viz., Dicotyledons, Monocotyledons, and Acotyledons. Sometimes, though rarely, there are more than two cotyledons: thus the Boraginaceæ and the Brassicaceæ have four, and the Coniferæ ten, twelve, or even fifteen; hence the term Polycotyledons has been used. In some cases they are absent; at other times they cohere instead of unfolding.

II. *Anat.:* One of the tufted patches of a ruminant placenta. (*Huxley.*)

† **cŏt-ў-lē'-dŏn-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *cotyledon; -al.*]

Bot.: Of, pertaining to, or resembling a cotyledon.

cŏt-ў-lē'-dŏn-ă-rў, *a.* [Eng. *cotyledon; -ary.*]

Zool.: Having a cotyledon; tufted.

¶ *Cotyledonary placenta:*

Compar. Anat.: A placenta in which the fœtal villi are gathered into cotyledons or bunches as in ruminant mammals.

cŏt-ў-lē'-dŏn-oŭs, *a.* [Lat., &c. *cotyledon,* and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Pertaining to a cotyledon, possessing a cotyledon or cotyledons; as, *Cotyledonous* plants.

cŏt-ў-lī'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *cotyla, cotula;* Gr. κοτύλη (*kotulē*).] [Cotyle.]

Bot. (*Of a corolla*): Hollow, resembling a cup or dish; rotate, but with an erect limb.

cŏt'-ў-lŏĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. κοτύλη (*kotulē*) = a cup, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Anat.: Cup-shaped.

"The acetabulum is a *cotyloid* or cup-shaped cavity."—*Quain: Anat.* (6th ed.), i. 103.

¶ (1) *Cotyloid cavity of a joint:*

Anat.: A deeper joint-cavity, as distinguished from a glenoid or shallower one.

". . . the glenoid and *cotyloid* cavities of the shoulder and hip joints."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.,* vol. i., ch. iv., p. 95.

(2) *Cotyloid ligament:*

Anat.: A thick fibro-cartilaginous ring round the margin of the acetabulum of the hip-joint. (*Quain.*)

cŏt-ў-lŏph'-ō-ra, *s. pl.* [Gr. κοτύλη (*kotulē*) = anything hollow, a cup, &c., and φορος (*phoros*) = bearing, carrying.]

Compar. Anat. & Zool.: Mammals with cotyledonary placenta. This is found in the ruminant families Bovidæ (Oxen) and Cervidæ (Stags), while it does not exist in the Camelidæ (Camels) and the Tragulidæ (Chevrotains).

cô̂u-ăg'-ga, *s.* [Quagga.]

* **couard,** *s.* [Coward.]

cô̂uch (1), * **couchen,** * **cowchyn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *colcher, coucher;* Ital. *corcare,* from Lat.

colloco = to arrange, to set : *col* = *con* = with, together, and *loco* = to place ; *locus* = a place.]

A. *Transitive :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. *Literally :*

(1) *Gen. :* To arrange or set together in any place ; to lay or dispose.

"*Couchyn* or leyne thinges togedyr. *Colloco.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

(2) *Spec. :* To lay or repose on a bed or couch.

"But where unbruised youth with unstuff'd brain
Doth *couch* his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign."
Shakesp. : Romeo, ii. 3.

(3) To lay or deposit in a bed or layer ; to bed.

"It is at this day in use at Gaza, to *couch* potsherds, or vessels of earth, in their walls, . . ."—*Bacon : Nat. Hist*

(4) To conceal, to hide away.

"In the seler of Juppiter ther ben *couched* two tunnes."
Chaucer : Boethius, p. 35.

(5) To cause to cower or hide.

"This said, he shakes aloft his Roman blade,
Which, like a falcon towering in the skies,
Coucheth the fowl below with his wings' shade."
Shakesp : Tarquin & Lucrece, 505-7.

2. *Figuratively :*

(1) To include, to comprise, to involve, to express.

"That great argument for a future state, which St. Paul hath *couched* in the words I have read to you."—*Atterbury : Sermons.*

* (2) To conceal, to include or involve secretly.

"There is all this, and more, that lies naturally *couched* under this allegory."—*L'Estrange.*

* (3) To arrange, to settle.

"The emperor's ban was already formally *couched*, and ready to put to the print."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 521.

(4) To combine.

"Come then, my friend, I'll change my style,
And *couch* instruction with a smile."
Cotton : Death and the Rake.

* (5) To set.

"His coote armour was of a cloth of Tars,
Couched of perlys whyte, round and grete."
Chaucer : C. T., 2,162.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Old War, &c. :* To set or fix the spear in its rest.

"But he stooped his head, and *couched* his spear,
And spurred his steed to full career."
Scott : The Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 5.

2. *Surg. :* To practise an operation by which, when the crystalline lens of the eye has been rendered opaque by cataract, a needle is inserted through the coats of the eye, and the lens is pushed down to the lower part of the vitreous humour, so as no longer to stand in the axis of vision and impede the passage of the light.

3. *Malting :* To spread out steeped barley upon the floor to allow of its germinating, and so becoming malt.

"If the weather be warm, we immediately *couch* malt about a foot thick . . ."—*Mortimer : Husbandry.*

4. *Paper-making :* To take the flake of imperfectly compacted pulp from the mould or apron on which it has been formed. With hand-laid paper this is the business of the coucher, who receives the mould from the dipper and couches the sheet upon a felt. In paper-machinery the operation is performed by a roller called the couching-roller. (*Knight.*)

* **B.** *Reflexively :*

1. To lay or place one's self in as small a compass as possible.

". . . the waters *couch* themselves, as close as may be, to the centre of this globe, in a spherical convexity."—*Burnet : Theory of the Earth.*

2. To hide, to conceal.

3. To dispose to rest.

"There benethe thei *couchen* hem."
Maundeville, p. 63.

* **C.** *Intransitive :*

1. To lie down, especially upon a couch, the ground, &c.

". . . others on the grass
Couch'd, and now fill'd with pasture, gazing sat."
Milton : P. L., bk. iv.

2. To lie, to sleep.

"If I court moe women, you'll *couch* with moe men."
Shakesp. : Othello, iv. 3. (Song.)

3. To crouch, to bend, to give way, to stoop.

"Issachar is a strong ass *couching* down between two burdens."—*Gen.* xlix. 14.

4. To lie in concealment ; to hide, to crouch.

"Where Bertram *couched* like hunted deer."
Scott : Rokeby, iii. 6.

5. To be laid, disposed, or spread out.

". . . Blessed of the Lord be his land, . . . for the dew, and for the deep that *coucheth* beneath."—*Deut.* xxxiii. 13.

† **cŏu̇ch** (2), *v.t.* [A contr. of *couch-grass* (q.v.).] To clear land of couch-grass, weeds, &c.

cŏu̇ch (1), * **couche,** * **cowche,** *s.* [O. Fr. *colche, couche.*] [Couch (1), *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. A bed, or any place of rest.

"Who, when such good can be obtain'd would strive
To reconcile his manhood to a *couch*."
Wordsworth : Excursion, bk. iv.

2. A bedroom, a bed-chamber.

"Whan thou shalt preye, entre in to thi *couche*, and the dore schet, preye thi fadir."—*Wycliffe : Matt.* vi. 6.

3. A sofa, a piece of furniture on which it is customary to repose or recline dressed.

4. The lair of a wild beast.

"Then myghte noghte his *cowche* kenne."
Avowing of K. Arthur, st. 12.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Malting :* The heap of steeped barley on the floor where the grains undergo germination, effecting the change into malt. The operation of couching takes about fourteen days, and the subsequent kiln-drying, which arrests germination, takes two days.

"This heap is called by maltsters a *couch*, or bed, of raw malt."—*Mortimer : Husbandry.*

* 2. *Naut. :* [Coach, *s.*, A. II. 2].

3. *Painting, &c. :*

(1) A layer or coat of paint or varnish on the canvas or panel intended to be painted on.

(2) A coat of gold or silver-leaf on any surface intended to be gilded or silvered over.

4. *Arch. :* A course or layer of sand. (*Crabb.*)

* **couch-fellow,** *s.* A bed-fellow ; a very close and intimate companion.

cŏu̇ch (2), **witch, twĭtch, quĭtch, quĭch, quick,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *quick* = living, from the difficulty of eradicating.] The same as Couch-grass (q.v.).

"Immediately after harvest *couch* lies near the surface."—*J. Wrighton, in Cassell's Technical Educator*, vol. ii., p. 331.

couch-grass, witch-grass, twitch-grass, quitch-grass, quich-grass, quick-grass, *s.*

1. A grass, *Triticum repens*, sometimes called in books Creeping Wheat-grass. It has long spikes, the spikelets with four to eight flowers ;

1. Couch-grass. 2. Floret.

the glumes, which are awned or the reverse, having five to seven ribs. It is very common in fields and waste places. When occurring as a weed in cornfields, its long creeping root renders it difficult of extirpation.

"The *couchgrass*, for the first year, insensibly robs most plants in sandy grounds apt to graze."—*Mortimer : Husbandry.*

2. *Holcus mollis.*

3. *Poa pratensis.*

4. *Avena elatior.*

¶ (1) *Black Couch : Alopecurus agrestis.*

(2) *White Couch-grass : Triticum repens.* [Couch-grass.]

couch-wheat, *s.* [Eng. *couch*, and *wheat.*] *Triticum repens.* [Couch-grass.]

* **cŏu̇ch'-an-çy̆,** *s.* [Fr. *couchant*, pr. par. of *coucher* = to lie down.] The act or state of lying down ; repose.

cŏu̇ch'-ant, *a.* [Fr., pr. par. of *coucher.*]

* **A.** *Ordinary Language :*

I. *Literally :*

1. Lying down in repose ; reposing, squatting.

"Why thus the milk-white doe is found
Couchant beside that lonely mound."
Wordsworth : White Doe of Rylstone, i.

2. Lying hid or in waiting.

"Then as a tiger who by chance has spied
In some purlieu two gentle fawns at play,
Straight crouches close, then rising, changes oft
His *couchant* watch, . . ."
Milton : P. L., bk. iv.

II. *Fig. :* Lying concealed ; crouching, fearful.

"Oh then when pious consuls bore the sway !
When *couchant* vice all pale and trembling lay !"
Dryden : Juvenal, sat. 11.

B. *Her. :* Applied to animals represented as lying down, but having the head raised.

Couchant.

¶ *Levant and couchant* (*lit.*, rising up and lying down) : An epithet applied to animals which have been on the land of another long enough to lie down and rise up again ; such time being held to include a day and a night at the least.

cô-u̇-çhê', *a.* [Fr.]

1. *Her. :* An epithet applied to anything lying along, as a *chevron couché*, a chevron lying sideways.

2. *Carp. :* A piece of timber laid flat under the foot of a prop or stay.

cŏu̇çhed, * **coucht,** * **cowched,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Couch, *v.*]

* **cô̇u̇ch-ê̆e',** *s.* [Fr. *couchée* = bedtime.] A visit paid at night, as opposed to a *levee.*

"None of her sylvan subjects made their court ;
Levees and *couchees* pass'd without resort."
Dryden.

cŏu̇ch'-ẽr (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *collectier*, from Lat. *collectarius*, neut. *collectarium*, from *colligo* = to collect, to bring together.]

1. *Old Law* (*From the masc.*) : A factor or agent who continued in some place or country for traffic. (*Blount.*)

2. *Ecclesiastical* (*From the neut.*) :

(1) A general book in which any religious house or corporation register their particular acts. (*Blount.*)

(2) A book of collects or short prayers.

"Inventories . . . of grayles, *couchers*, legends, &c."—*Injunct. of Q. Elizabeth*, 1559.

cŏu̇ch'-ẽr (2), * **coucheour,** *s.* [Eng. *couch* ; *-er.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language :*

1. *Literally :*

(1) One who couches or lies hid ; a croucher.

(2) A jeweller or setter of jewels.

"Carpentours, coteleres, *coucheours* fyn."
Destruct. of Troy, 1,597.

2. *Fig. :* A coward ; a lazy fellow who would sooner lie at home than exert himself.

". . . he will not keep the house, nor sit at the fireside with *couchers*."—*Rutherford : Lett.*, F. I., ep. 65.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Surg. :* One who couches cataracts in the eye.

2. *Paper-making :* The workman who couches a sheet of paper. [Couch, *v.*, A. II. 4.]

cŏu̇ch'-ĭng (1), * **couwch-ing,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Couch (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. The act of lying down, crouching, or reposing.

2. A bow, a bending down before in reverence or humility.

"These *couchings* and these lowly courtesies
Might fire the blood of ordinary men."
Shakesp. : Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Malting :* The spreading steeped barley on the malting-floor to produce germination.

2. *Surg. :* The act or process of removing a cataract from the eye by means of a couching-needle.

* 3. *Old War, &c. :* The act of laying a lance in rest.

couching-instrument, *s.*

Surg. : A couching-needle (q.v.).

couching-needle, *s.*

Surg.: A needle specially prepared for the operation of couching a cataract.

couching-place, *s.* A bed, a place of rest or repose.

cŏu̯ch'-ĭng (2), *s.* [COUCH (2), *v.*] The act or process of clearing land from couch-grass, weeds, &c.

† **cŏu̯ch'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *couch; -less.*] Having no couch or place of repose.

cŏu-dée', *s.* [Fr. *coudée* = a cubit; *coude* = an elbow.] A cubit; the length from the elbow to the fingers.

cŏu-ĕp'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Carib *couepi.*]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Chrysobalanacæ. It has twenty, forty, or more stamens arising from one side only of the calyx-tube. More than twelve species are known, all small trees, from South America. The fruit of *Couepia chrysocalyx* is eaten by the Indians of the Amazon. The wood of *C. guianensis,* a large tree sixty feet high, is durable and heavy. The Indians use its bark in the manufacture of their pottery. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **cŏu-fie,** *s.* [A.S. *ceofl;* Lat. *corbis.*] A basket.

"In lepes and in *coufles.*"—*Rob. of Glouc.,* p. 265.

cŏu'-gar, cŏu'-gu-ar, cŏu'-gŏu-ar, *s.* [From Brazilian *cuguacu ara.*]

Zool.: The name given in Brazil to the Puma, formerly called the American Lion, and now the American Panther. It extended formerly throughout a great part of both South and North America; but it has been destroyed through a great part of the latter, except its most westerly portions. It is the *Felis concolor* or the *Puma concolor* of naturalists. [PUMA.]

cough (pron **kof**), * **coghe,** * **coughe,** * **cowe,** * **cowghe,** *s.* & *a.* [Dut. *kuch.*] [COUGH, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Med. & Ord. Lang.:* A spasmodic effort, attended with noise, to expel from the air passages of the lungs some foreign body or irritating matter, which else would injure the delicate respiratory apparatus. Properly speaking it is not a disease; it is the effort of nature to remove what, if it be allowed to remain, may generate one; or it may be the symptoms of a disease of the lungs, the liver, the stomach, or the intestines; or may be produced by the over-excitability of the system in the nervous temperament. At the same time, when itself violent, it may produce morbid effects. Physiologically viewed a cough acts thus: some irritation produced by the passage through the air tubes of intensely cold air, or some other cause, affects their lining membrane, the capillary vessels of which become distended with blood. As these become thickened and tumified, the aperture for the passage of air is diminished and oppression ensues, the effect being greater if the venous rather than the arterial capillaries are the seat of the congestion. The secretion of mucus now exceeds what it would be in a state of perfect health, and the mucus itself becomes depraved in quality and is itself a fresh cause of obstruction. A cough comes to the relief of the patient. The violent expiration of air expels the matter causing the obstruction, and as the proper stimulus to the capillaries is that produced by arterial blood, this, which is always driven from the lung during expiration, removes the congestion in the capillaries, and at least temporarily relieves the system.

2. *Veterinary:* Also called the husk; a disease incident to young bullocks when their windpipes are choked with tape-worms.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to cough; designed for use in cough, &c.

cough-wort, *s.* A plant, *Tussilago Farfara.* (*Culpepper.*)

cough (pron. **kof**), * **coghe,** * **coughen,** * **cowghen,** * **cowghyn,** * **cowhyn,** * **kowhe,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Dut. *kugchen* = to cough; Ger. *keuchen, keichen* = to pant, probably an onomatopœic word taken from the sound of coughing; this is seen clearly when the *gh* has a guttural pronunciation, as in the North of England.]

A. *Intrans.:* To be affected with a cough; to make a violent effort to clear from the lungs any irritating or obstructing matter

". . . thou hast quarrelled with a man for *coughing* in the street. . "—*Shakesp. Rom. & Jul.,* iii. 1.

B. *Trans.:* To expel from the lungs, &c, by means of a cough.

". . be discharged by expectoration, . . be *coughed* up, and spit out by the mouth."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

cough'-ĕr (cough as **kof),** *s.* [Eng. *cough; -er.*] One who coughs or is affected with a cough.

cough'-ĭng (cough as **kof),** *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [COUGH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of attempting to expel from the air passages leading or belonging to the lungs any irritating matter by which respiration may at the time be impeded. [COUGH.]

cŏug'-năr, *s.* [Malay.] A three-masted Malay vessel, decked or undecked, and rigged with square sails.

* **cŏu-hāge,** *s.* [COWHAGE.]

could, *pret. of v.* [CAN, *v.*]

* **coule,** * **cowle,** *s.* [Low Lat. *cuvella.*] A vessel.

"*Cowle,* vesselle. *Tina.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

cŏu-leē', *s.* [Fr. *couler* = to flow.]

1. A stream of lava.

2. A channel worn by running water. (*Amer.*)

cŏu-lĕur, *s.* [FR.] [COLOUR.]

couleur-de-rose, *s.* [Fr. = colour of rose.] Used figuratively to express a perfectly satisfactory or agreeable aspect of affairs.

cŏu-lĭsse', *s.* [Fr., from *couler* = to flow.] [CULLIS.]

1. *Arch.:* A grooved piece of timber.

2. *Hydraulic Engin.:* A pair of battens, or a groove in which a sluice-gate moves up and down.

3. *Theatre:* A side-scene in a theatre, or the space included between the side-scenes.

cŏul-oir' (oir as **wâr),** *s.* [Fr. = a strainer, from *couler;* Lat. *colo* = to flow, to strain.]

1. An ascending gorge or gully; esp. near a mountain summit.

2. *Hydraulic Engin.:* A dredging-machine used in the construction of canals, &c.

cŏu-lŏmb' (b silent), *s.* [Named in honour of C. A. de Coulomb, a celebrated French physicist (1736–1806).] The unit of electrical quantity. [UNIT, 4 (i).]

* **coulpe,** * **culpe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *culpe,* from Lat. *culpa* = fault.] Blame, fault.

"Baptisme that we resceyven, which bynymeth us the *culpe.*"—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale,* p 288.

cōul'-tĕr, † **col-ter,** * **cul-ter,** * **col-tour,** * **coul-tre,** * **cul-tour,** * **cul-tre,** *s.* [A.S. *culter,* from Lat. *culter;* Fr. *coutre.*] An iron blade or knife inserted into the beam of a plough, for cutting the ground and facilitating the operation of the furrow-slice by the ploughshare.

"Yet they had a file for the mattocks, and for the *coulters.*"—1 *Sam.* xiii. 21.

coulter-neb, *s.*

Ornith.: The Puffin, *Fratercula arctica,* from the shape of its beak. [PUFFIN.]

cŏû-măr'-ĕm-ĭne, *s.* [Eng. *coumar(in),* and *-amine.*]

Chem.: $C_9H_5(NH_2)O_2$. An organic base prepared by the action of iron filings and acetic acid on nitro-coumarine. It crystallises in orange needles insoluble in ether, soluble in hot alcohol and in boiling water. It melts at 170°. It forms a crystalline salt with hydrochloric acid.

cŏû-măr'-ĭc, *a.* [COUMAROUNA.] Pertaining to coumarin (q.v.).

coumaric acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_8O_3$ or $C_6H_4(OH)—CH=CH—CO·OH$, also called oxy-cinnamic acid. Obtained by the action of potash on coumarin. It crystallises in colourless plates, which melt at 190°. Its salts are mostly soluble in water.

cŏû-măr-ĭl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *coumarin; il* the same as *yl* (?) (q.v.), and suff *-ic.*] Derived from coumarin.

coumarilic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_6O_3$. A monobasic acid obtained by boiling monobrom-coumarin with potash solution, and decomposing the potassium salt with hydrochloric acid. It crystallises from hot water in colourless needles, which are soluble in alcohol, melting at 193°.

cŏû'-măr-ĭn, † **cŏû'-măr-ine,** *s.* [COUMAROUNA.]

1 *Chem.:* $C_9H_6O_2$, or $C_6H_4<\begin{matrix}CH=CH\\|\\O—CO.\end{matrix}$

Coumarin occurs in the Tonka-bean, the fruit of *Coumarouna odorata,* in small white crystals, between the seed-coating and the kernel; also in Woodruff, *Asperula odorata,* and in the leaves and flowers of Sweet-scented Vernal Grass, *Anthoxanthum odoratum,* and other plants. It has been prepared synthetically by heating salicylic sodium aldehydes with acetic anhydride, sodium acetate being produced at the same time. Coumarin is extracted from the Tonka-bean by strong alcohol; it crystallises in colourless rectangular plates, melting at 67°. It is nearly insoluble in water, has an aromatic odour and a burning taste, and is soluble in alcohol and ether. Bromine and chlorine unite with coumarin, forming $C_9H_6O_2Br_2$ and $C_9H_6O_2Cl_2$, crystalline substances. Cold nitric acid converts coumarin into nitro-coumarin, $C_9H_5(NO_2)O_2$, but when heated converts it into picric acid. When boiled with strong caustic potash solution it is dissolved, and is reprecipitated by acids. Coumarin melted with solid caustic potash yields salicylate of potassium.

2. *Cheese Manufacture:* The coumarin existing in *Melilotus cæruleus* imparts to Swiss Chapziger cheese its peculiar odour.

cŏû-măr-ōû'-na, *s.* [From *Coumarou,* the name among the Indians of French Guiana; Fr. *Coumaroun.*]

Bot.: An old genus of Papilionaceous plants, now called *Dipteryx* (q.v.). [COUMARIN.]

cŏûn'-çĭl, * **cŏûn'-sęl,** * **con-sail,** * **con-sayle,** * **coun-ceil,** * **coun-ceill,** * **coun-seil,** *s.* [O. Fr. *concile;* Ital. & Sp. *concilio* = a council, from Lat. *concilium* = a meeting, an assembly: *con* = *cum* = with, together; *calo* = to call. The word is frequently found confounded with *counsel* (q.v.), with which it had originally no connection.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A number of persons met together for deliberation, consultation, and advice; especially a number of persons selected for their experience or eminence to act as advisers in the administration of any government, or of any branch of a government. [PRIVY COUNCIL, and see ¶ 7.]

"An old lord of the *council* rated me the other day in the street about you, sir, . . ."—*Shakesp.:* 1 *Hen. IV.,* i. 2.

2. The act of consulting and deliberating together; consultation, deliberation.

"Then the Pharisees went out, and held a *council* against him, how they might destroy him."—*Matt.* xii. 14.

3. The place where a council meets for deliberation and advice; a council-chamber.

II. *Fig.:* The faculty or qualifications necessary for counsel and deliberation; deliberative or consultative talent, judgment.

"O great in action and in *council* wise!"
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. iv., l. 411.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Polit.:* The higher branch of the legislature in some States of America and the English colonies; generally called a legislative council.

2. *Ch. Hist.:* An ecclesiastical assembly, attended by the representatives of Churches scattered over a wide area—a province at least, but, in a large number of instances, the world—the objects of the gathering being the discussion, and if possible the settlement, of questions then agitating the Churches. Church councils, to a certain extent, are modelled upon the gathering of the Apostles and Elders at Jerusalem to discuss the question what Jewish ceremonies, if any, should be imposed upon Gentile converts to Christianity (Acts xv. 1—29). This was essentially a council, but the

technical view is that councils, properly so called, did not arise till the second century. At first they were provincial, but in the fourth general or œcumenical councils began to be held. The word œcumenical was derived from Gr. οἰκουμενικός (*oikoumenikos*), meaning of or from the whole world, and this again was from οἰκουμένη (*oikoumenē*), the inhabited world. During the time that the Church was developing itself into the form which it was destined to retain during mediæval times, seven œcumenical councils were held. The first met at Nice in A.D. 325. It condemned Arianism, and gave its sanction to the doctrine of the Trinity in Unity, which is still the creed of the Roman Catholic, of the Greek, and of the Protestant Churches. The second—that of Constantinople, A.D. 381—condemned the elder Apollinaris, or Apollinarius, and his followers, who believed that the Divine nature, in Christ, did the office of a rational human soul, and that God the Word, a sensitive soul, and a body, constituted his person. The third—that of Ephesus, A.D. 431—condemned Nestorius, who was alleged to have made Christ consist of two persons, whilst the council held that the Divine Saviour had two natures in one person. The fourth—that of Chalcedon, A.D. 451—condemned Eutyches, who maintained that there was only one nature in Christ, that of the Word, which became incarnate. The decisions of these first four councils are still accepted by nearly the whole of Christendom. Those of the fifth (the second at Constantinople, held in 553), the sixth (also at the same place, A.D. 680), and the seventh (that at Trullo, A.D. 691) have met with only partial acceptance.

The most important council of modern times, that held at Trent from A.D. 1545 to 1563, was not œcumenical, for its authority was not accepted by the Greek Church or by the Protestant reformers. It was, however, highly important, defining with precision the doctrines held by the Roman Catholic Church on all important points, and specially on those attacked by the Protestants.

A more recent council was that held at Rome in 1869 and 1870, which promulgated the infallibility of the Pope as head of the Church. Among Protestant councils may be mentioned the Pan-Anglican Synod, which met at Lambeth Palace in 1867, and was attended by Anglican bishops from England, from the Colonies, and from America. The Pan-Presbyterian Congress, which was held at Edinburgh in 1877, and a subsequent meeting in America were councils of the scattered Churches of that denomination.

¶ (1) *Common Council:* [COMMON COUNCIL].

(2) *Council of War:* A council composed of a number of officers of high rank and great experience, called together by a commander-in-chief or admiral of a fleet to deliberate and advise in circumstances of difficulty or danger.

(3) *Council of a University (Scot.):* The governing body of a university, consisting of the Chancellor, Rector, Principal, Assessors, Professors, Masters-of-Arts, Doctors, &c.

(4) *Lords of Council and Session (Scot.):* The judges of the College of Justice in Edinburgh.

(5) *Books of Council and Session (Scot.):* The books or records of the College of Justice in Edinburgh.

(6) *Councils of conciliation:*

Law: Councils designed to adjust differences between masters and workmen. By the Act 30 & 31 Vict., c. 105, passed in 1867, these may be established by licence of the Secretary of State.

(7) *Councils of the King:* These Blackstone considers to be, (1) the High Court of Parliament, (2) the Peers of the realm, who by their high birth are hereditary counsellors of the Crown, (3) the judges of the courts of law, who give the sovereign counsel chiefly on legal matters, but (4) and chief of all, the Privy Council, called by way of eminence the Council. [PRIVY COUNCIL.]

† council-board, *s.*

1. A council-table.

> "And even that day, at *council board*,
> Unapt to sooth his sovereign's mood,
> Against the war had Angus stood,
> And chafed his royal Lord."
> *Scott: Marmion*, v. 14.

2. A meeting of a council; a council.

council-chamber, *s.* The room or apartment in which a council meets.

> "The *council-chamber* for debate,
> And all the rest are rooms of state."
> *Pope. Upon the Duke of Marlborough's House at Woodstock.*

*** council-house, * counsel-house,** *s.* A council-chamber.

> "Studied so long, sat in the *council-house*."
> *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, i. 1.

council-man, *s.* One of the members of a council.

*** council-post,** *s.* A special messenger for despatches.

council-room, *s.* A council-chamber

> "The bishops were repeatedly sent out into the antechamber, and repeatedly called back into the *council room*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

council-table, *s.* The table in a council-chamber at which the council sits.

> "Wherewith he wont at Heaven's high *council-table*
> To sit the midst of Trinal Unity."
> *Milton: Ode Nativ.*, st. 2.

*** cŏun'-çĭl-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *council*; *-ist.*] One who is well read in the history and proceedings of ecclesiastical councils.

> "... I will in three months be an expert *councilist*."
> —*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus.*

cŏun'-çĭl-lŏr, * counceller, * conseilere, * conseiller, * consuler, * counsailour, * counseilour, * counseyler, * kunsil-er, *s.* [O. Fr. *conseilier, conseillier.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A member of a council of any kind.

> "... he was immediately sworn in a Privy *Councillor* and Lord Keeper."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

*** 2.** An adviser.

> "With Antiphus, and Halitherses sage,
> His father's *councillors*, revered for age."
> *Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xvii., l. 80-1.

II. *Municipal:* A dignitary in a municipality inferior to an alderman.

¶ *Privy Councillor:* [PRIVY].

*** cō-ŭn-dĕr-stănd'-ĭng,** *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *understanding* (q.v.).] A joint or mutual understanding.

> "... a reciprocal knowledge and *co-understanding* of the art 'twixt the parties."—*Howell: Lett.*, ii. 71.

*** cō-ūne',** *v.t.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Lat. *unus* = one.] To make one, to unite closely.

> "[They] are in man one and *couned* together."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., Res. 95.

*** coungeir,** *v.t.* [CONJURE.]

*** cō-ŭ-nīte',** *v.t.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *unite* (q.v.).] To join or unite closely together.

> "Ahad these three in one doth *co-unite*."
> *More: Song of the Soul*, I. i. 39.

*** cō-ŭ-nīte',** *a.* [CO-UNITE, *v.*] United or joined closely with another.

> "She [the soul] . . .
> Should be more perfectly there *co-unite*."
> *More: Song of the Soul*, III. iii. 17.

*** coun-sail-ful,** *a.* [COUNSELFUL.]

cŏun'-sĕl, * consail, * conseil, * consel, * conseyl, * cowncel, * counseile, * cunsaile, *s.* [O. Fr. *conseil, cunseil, consel*, from Lat. *consilium* = advice, deliberation; *consulo* = to consult; Ital. *consiglio*; Sp. *conselho.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A consultation, a meeting for the interchange of views.

> "... all the chief priests and elders of the people took *counsel* against Jesus to put him to death ..."—*Matt.* xxvii. 1.

2. Advice, opinion given after deliberation or consultation; direction.

> "And Absalom and all the men of Israel said, The *counsel* of Hushai the Archite is better than the *counsel* of Ahithophel."—*2 Sam.* xvii. 14.

*** 3.** A conversation, an argument, a discussion.

> "The apostles . . . wonder that he wolde suych *conseil* drawe mid a womman that sunfol was."—*Leben Jesu*, 340.

*** 4.** A deliberation or examination into events.

> "They all confess, therefore, in the working of that first cause, that *counsel* is used, reason followed, and a way observed."—*Hooker.*

*** 5.** The faculty or habit of deliberation; prudence, foresight, care.

> "O how comely is the wisdom of old men, and understanding and *counsel* to men of honour."—*Ecclus.* xxv. 5.

*** 6.** A design, an intent, a plan, a purpose, a scheme.

> "... the *counsels* of the wicked are deceit."—*Prov.* xii. 5.

7. A secret; a private matter or opinion.

> "Thilke lord to whom no *counseil* may be hid."
> *Gower*, i. 9.

† 8. Confidence; a confidential position.

> "For who hath stood in the *counsel* of the Lord, and hath perceived and heard his word?"—*Jer.* xxiii. 18.

*** 9.** A council (here confused with *council*, q.v.).

> "The *counceil* saide . . .
> That they be nought excused so."
> *Gower*, i. 76.

*** 10.** A councillor.

> "His two brothers, his eight *councels*, and the flower of the nobility."—*Howel: Letters*, p. 117.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Script.:* The will and purpose of God as revealed in His word.

> "I have not shunned to declare to you all the *counsel* of God."—*Acts* xx. 27.

2. *Law:* A counsellor advocate in a trial; also the whole number of advocates engaged on any side collectively. In the United States lawyers who act as legal advisers in reference to any matter demanding legal knowledge and judgment are called counsel, whether or not the matter is brought into court. The title covers all cases of legal consultation.

> "The king found his *counsel* as refractory as his judges."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

*** counsel-keeper,** *s.* One to whom, or a book to which, secrets are entrusted; a confidant.

> "And, look, whether the fiery Trigon, his man, be not lisping to his master's old tables, his note-book, his *counsel-keeper*."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV*, ii. 4.

*** counsel-keeping,** *a.* Keeping secret; preserving secrecy.

> "When with a happy storm they were surprised
> And curtain'd with a *counsel-keeping* cave."
> *Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, ii. 3.

cŏun'-sĕl, * consailli, * conseil, * conseyly, * counsele, * counseillen, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *consillier, conseiller*; Ital. *consigliare*; Port. *conselhar*; Sp. *consejar*, from Lat. *consilior* = to advise; *consilium* = advice.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To advise, to give advice or counsel to a person.

> "Not Lemuel's mother with more care
> Did *counsel* or instruct her heir."
> *Waller: Epist. on Sir. G. Speke.*

2. To advise or recommend any act or course of action.

> "He *counsels* a divorce . . ."
> *Shakesp.: Hen. VIII.*, ii. 2.

*** B.** *Reflex.:* To deliberate or take counsel with one's self.

> "Ich wole ther uppe *consailli* me."—*Life of Beket*, 548.

*** C.** *Intrans.:* To deliberate, to consult, to take counsel.

> "Alle com to Carlele to *conseil* how were best."
> *Robert de Brunne*, p. 316.

*** cŏun'-sĕl-fŭl, * coun-sail-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *counsel*; *-ful*(*l*).] Able or fitted to give counsel; prudent, foreseeing.

> "The deane and college of the right *counsailful* facultie of decrees."—*Hall: Henry VIII.*, anno 8.

*** cŏun'-sĕl-la-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *counsel*; *-able.*]

1. Willing to receive or follow counsel; open to advice.

> "Very few men were more *counsellable* than he."—*Clarendon: Hist.*, i. 344.

2. Fit or proper to be advised or recommended; advisable.

> "Made it very *counsellable* to suspend a present obedience."—*Clarendon: Hist.*, ii. 662.

cŏun'-sĕlled, * coun-seled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COUNSEL, *v.*]

cŏun'-sĕl-lĭng, * coun-seyl-ing, *pr. par., a., & s* [COUNSEL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of giving counsel or advice

2. The act of advising or recommending any course of action.

cŏun'-sĕl-lŏr, * counceller, * councelour, * consailour, * conseilere, * consuler, * counseller, * counseiller, * ccunseilor, * conseyler, *s.* [O. Fr. *conseillier, conseillier*; Ital. *consigliere*; Port. *conselheiro*; Sp. *consejero*, from Lat. *consiliarius*, from *consilium* = advice.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. One who gives counsel or advice, an adviser.

* **2.** A member of a council.

* **3.** A confidant, a bosom friend.

"With such old *counsellors* they did advise."
Waller.

* **4.** A consul (q.v.).

"Thilke dignitee that men clepith the emperie of *consulers*." *Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 54.

† **II.** *Fig.:* Anything from which one derives counsel, advice, or instruction; a monitor, a guide.

"Thy testimonies also are my delight and my *counsellors*."—*Ps.* cxix. 24.

B. *Law:* One who gives counsel in legal matters; an advocate, a counsel.

coun'-sĕl-lŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *counsellor*; *-ship.*] The office or post of a counsellor.

"Of the great offices and officers of the kingdom, the most part are such as cannot well be severed from the *counsellorship*."—*Bacon: Advice to Villiers.*

* **coun-seyl-ing,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [COUNSELLING.]

cŏunt, * **cowntyn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *counter*, *conter*; Sp. & Port. *contar*; Fr. *conter*, from Lat. *computo* = to reckon, to compute (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To reckon up in numbers, to compute, to tell or number one by one.

"In a journey of forty miles Avaux *counted* only three miserable cabins."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. To keep up or preserve a reckoning or account.

"Some people in America *counted* their years by the coming of certain birds amongst them . . ."—*Locke.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To esteem, account, or reckon; to consider, to look upon in a certain light, character, or value.

"He *countes* hym a cow, that wats a kyng ryche."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 1,685.

2. To ascribe or impute; to reckon or place to an account.

"And he believed in the Lord; and he *counted* it to him for righteousness."—*Gen.* xv. 6.

3. To charge or set down to, to lay to the account or charge of.

"All the impossibilities, which poets *Count* to extravagance of loose description."
Rowe: Ambitious Stepmother.

* **4.** To take notice of, to pay attention or regard to.

". . . I'll *count* his favours."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To reckon or calculate in numbers.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To possess a certain value or carry a certain weight.

(2) To reckon, calculate, depend, or rely. (Followed by *on* or *upon.*)

"I think it a great errour to *count upon* the genius of a nation, as a standing argument in all ages."—*Swift.*

* (3) To take account or note. (Followed by *of.*)

". . . no man *counts of* her beauty."—*Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Ver.*, ii. 1.

* **II.** *Law:* To plead or argue a case in court.

¶ (1) *To count out:* An expression used in the British House of Commons when the Speaker, having had his attention called to the number of members present, counts them, and finding less than forty present in the House, declares the House adjourned.

(2) *To count kin with one* (*Scotch*): To compare one's pedigree with that of another.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *to calculate*, *to reckon*, *to compute*, and *to count*: ". . . to *calculate* is the generic term; the rest denote modes of *calculating*: to *calculate* denotes any numerical operation in general, but is particularly applicable to the abstract science of figures; the astronomer *calculates* the motions of the heavenly bodies; the mathematician makes algebraic *calculations*: to *reckon* is to enumerate and set down things in detail; *reckoning* is applicable to the ordinary business of life; tradesmen keep their accounts by *reckoning* . . . To *compute* is to come at the result by *calculation* . . . historians and chronologists *compute* the times of particular events by comparing them with those of other known events . . . To *count* is as much as to take account of, and when used as a mode of calculation it signifies the same as to *reckon* one by one; as to *count* one by one, to *count* the hours or minutes . . . These words are all employed in application to moral objects to denote the estimate which the word takes of things. To *calculate* is to look to future events and their probable consequences . . . to *compute* is to look to that which is past and what results from any past event . . . to *reckon* is either to look at that which is present and to set an estimate upon it, or to look to that which is future as something desirable . . . To *count* is to look on the thing that is present and to set a value upon it according to circumstances . . ."—(*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏunt (1), * **counte** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *conte*, *cunte*; Ital. *conto*, from Lat. *computus.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A reckoning or numbering; the act of counting.

". . . by my *count*,
I was your mother much upon these years."
Shakesp.: Rom. & Jul., i. 3.

* **2.** A number, reckoning, or calculation.

"Two thousand mark bi *counte*."
Robert de Brunne, p. 136.

* **3.** An account. (*Scotch.*)

* **II.** *Fig.:* Account, reckoning, or estimation.

B. *Law:*

* **1.** The declaration or statement of a plaintiff's case, with the circumstances of time and place, when and where an injury was committed, when these are requisite. (*Blackstone.*)

2. A separate or particular charge in an indictment; a particular statement in a declaration of complaint or in pleading.

¶ (1) *A count out:* In parliamentary language applied to those occasions on which the House of Commons adjourns in consequence of a quorum of forty members not being present. [COUNT, *v.*]

(2) *Out of count, Out of all count:* Incalculable, infinite.

count-wheel, *s.*

Hor.: A wheel with peripheral notches, whose intervals are spaces whose proportions are 1, 2, 3, up to 12. The wheel governs the striking so far as to regulate the number of blows. The knife-edge detent being lifted out of a notch, the hammer vibrates so long as the edge rests on the portion of the wheel between the notches. These spaces are graduated in length, so as to allow the hammer to make 1, 2, 3, &c., vibrations up to 12, when it has completed a revolution and begins again. Seventy-eight blows are struck in a complete revolution. It is superseded in some clocks by the rack and snail, invented by Tompion. (*Knight.*)

cŏunt (2), * **counte** (2), * **countee** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *conte*, *comte*, from Lat. *comes* (genit. *comitis*) = a companion; so called because the person who received the appellation *comes* was chosen companion to his sovereign or chief. The term *comes* was borrowed from the later Roman empire.] A foreign title of rank, corresponding to the English earl.

count-cardinal, *s.* A count who is also a cardinal.

". . . but our *count-cardinal*
Has done this, and 'tis well . . ."
Shakesp.: Hen. VIII., i. 1.

count-confect, *s.* A nobleman made of sweetness and flattery.

"Princes and counties! Surely, a princely testimony, a goodly *count-confect*; a sweet gallant, surely!"
—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, iv. 1.

count palatine, *s.*

1. Under the Merovingian kings the Count Palatine (Count of the Palace) was a high judicial officer with supreme authority over cases that came directly under the sovereign's cognizance. Later the title was given to powerful lords, who held over their provinces powers similar to those held by the original counts palatine. Such provinces were called palatinates or counties palatine.

2. *In England:* The chief or head of a county. He exercised almost royal prerogatives within his own jurisdiction, held his own courts and appointed his own judges and officers. All writs and other legal processes could only be issued or enforced in his name. Three Counts Palatine existed in England: the Duke of Lancaster, the Earl of Chester, and the Bishop of Durham. The dignity of the first is now vested in the sovereign; that of the second in the Prince of Wales for the time being, and that of the third is now attached to the Crown. [COUNTY, PALATINATE.]

* **3.** *German Empire:* The name given to the rulers of two German or Bavarian states, known respectively as the Upper and Lower, or Rhenish, Palatinates.

* **cŏunt'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *count*, and *-able.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Able or possible to be counted or reckoned.

2. Accountable.

"We are *countable* at the day of judgment."—*Sanderson: Serm.*, ii. 49.

II. *Fig.:* Fit or worthy to be reckoned or considered; comparable.

"The evils which you desire to be recounted are very many, and almost *countable* with those which were hidden in the basket of Pandora."—*Spenser: Ireland.*

* **counte** (3), * **countee** (2), *s.* [COUNTY.]

cŏunt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COUNT, *v.*]

* **cŏuntee** (3), *s.* [COUNT (2), *s.*]

cŏun'-tĕn-ance, * **con-ten-ance,** * **con-ten-anse,** * **con-ten-aunce,** * **con-tin-aunce,** * **coun-ten-aunce,** * **coun-ten-aunse,** * **kun-ten-aunce,** *s.* [O. Fr. *contenance*, *cuntenance*; Sp. *contenensa*; Ital. *continenza*, from Lat. *continentia* = . . . gesture, behaviour, demeanour, from *contineo* = to hold in, to conduct: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *teneo* = to hold.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

* **1.** Air, look, expression, or appearance of the face.

"With clipping and kessing and *contenaunce* kende."
William of Palerne, 4,900.

2. The face, the features.

* **3.** A grimace.

"Wan the Amerel hath iherd hym telle,
Contenance made he fers and felle."
Sir Ferumbras, 5,747.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Calmness or composure of look.

"The two great maxims of any great man at court are, always to keep his *countenance* . . ."—*Swift.*

2. Confidence or assurance of mien.

"We will not make your *countenance* to fail by the answer ye shall receive."—*Bacon: New Atlantis.*

3. Kindness or good-will; an appearance of encouragement.

". . . how great an advantage it is to a man to have the *countenance* of the governor of his province"—*Melmoth: Cicero*, bk. i., lett. 13.

4. Patronage, support, or favour.

". . . France should bind herself to give no help or *countenance*, directly or indirectly . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

5. Support, corroboration, or confirmation.

". . . in our day the hypothesis of Kant and Laplace receives the independent *countenance* of spectrum analysis, . . ."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), vii. 159.

* **6.** An outward appearance or show of looks, whether real or pretended.

"The election being over, he made *countenance* of great discontent thereat."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*

* **7.** External appearance or show.

"Apparailed hem thereafter,
In *contenaunce* of clothyng comen disgised."
Langland: P. Plowman, B. prol. 20.

* **B.** *Law:* Credit or estimation.

¶ (1) *To keep one's countenance:* To continue calm or composed, without showing any signs of emotion or passion of any kind.

". . . kept his *countenance* all days of his life . . ."—*Massinger: The Lover's Melancholy*, i. 2.

(2) *To keep one in countenance:* To support the confidence of another by one's presence or assistance.

(3) *In countenance:* In favour or confidence; confident, assured.

(4) *Out of countenance:* Out of favour or confidence; abashed, dismayed, cast down.

"When Cain, upon the non-acceptance of his offering, was *out of countenance* . . ."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

cŏun'-tĕn-ance, * **cŏun'-tĕn-aunce,** *v.t.* [COUNTENANCE, *s.*]

1. To favour, to patronise, to support, to show encouragement to.

". . . William, in return, gave his promise not to *countenance* any attempt against the government of France."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

2. To support, to corroborate, to confirm.

". . . we know of no fact *countenancing* the belief . . ."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 26.

3. Used frequently in the sense of permitting, allowing; not exactly supporting or encouraging, nor yet opposing.

***4.** To make a show or appearance of; to pretend.

"Which to these ladies love did *countenance*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ii. 16.

***5.** To act suitably to, or in keeping with, anything; to keep up an appearance of.

"Malcolm! Banquo!
As from your graves rise up, and walk like sprites,
To *countenance* this horror!"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 3.

***6.** To grace, to honour.

". . . you must meet my master to *countenance* my mistress."—*Shakesp.: Taming of Shrew*, iv. 1.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to countenance, to sanction*, and *to support*: "Persons are *countenanced*; things are *sanctioned*; persons or things are *supported*: persons are *countenanced* in their proceedings by the apparent approbation of others; measures are *sanctioned* by the consent or approbation of others; measures or persons are *supported* by every means which may forward the object. There is most of encouragement in *countenancing*; it consists of some outward demonstration of regard or good will towards the person: there is most of authority in *sanctioning*; it is the lending of a name, an authority, or an influence, in order to strengthen and confirm the thing: there is most of assistance and co-operation in *support*; it is the employment of means to an end. Superiors only can *countenance* or *sanction*; persons in all conditions may *support*: those who *countenance* evil doers give a *sanction* to their evil deeds; those who *support* either an individual or a cause ought to be satisfied that they are entitled to *support*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

coun'-ten-anced, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COUNTENANCE, *v.*]

coun'-ten-anc-er, *s.* [Eng. *countenanc(e); -er.*] One who countenances, supports, or encourages another.

"Are you her Grace's *countenancer*, lady?"—*Beaum. & Fletch.: Honest Man's Fortune*, iv. 1.

coun'-ten-anc-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COUNTENANCE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of encouraging, supporting, or aiding another.

"The *countenancing* of the rich man against the poor."—*Strype: Memor. Edw. VI.*, anno 1553.

coun'-er (1), *** count-ere, * cownt-ere, * count-ure, * count-our, * cownt-owre,** *s.* [O. Fr. *conteor*; Fr. *conteur*; Lat. *computator* = a reckoner; O. Fr. *comptuoir*; Fr. *comptoir*; Low Lat. *computatorium* = a place for reckoning.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. One who counts, reckons up, or calculates; a calculator, a reckoner.

"*Countere. Computarius.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A learner of arithmetic. (*Scotch.*)

3. Anything made of metal, ivory, bone, &c., used as a means of reckoning or of keeping an account, as in games.

"What, for a *counter*, would I do but good?"
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

4. False or counterfeit coins.

". . . a bag of *counters* made out of old kettles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

***5.** Used contemptuously for money.

"When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous,
To lock such rascal *counters* from his friends."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

***6.** A table or board on which money is counted; a money-changer's table.

7. A long narrow table or board on which goods are displayed, weighed, or measured.

"It was not safe to exhibit such publications openly on a *counter*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

***8.** A counting-house.

"Ful fast his *countour* dore he schette."
Chaucer: C. T., 14,496.

† II. *Figuratively:*

1. Anything by which a reckoning or calculation is or can be made.

"The outward and visible phenomena are with us the *counters* of the intellect. . . ."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), ch. ix., p. 257.

2. A thing of little or no importance, a trifle.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* An apparatus attached to a steam-engine, printing-press, or other machine, for the purpose of counting the revolutions or pulsations, as the case may be.

***2.** *Old Law:* The name given to certain prisons in London and Southwark. [COMPTER.] Of these two were in London: one in the Poultry, the other in Wood-street; one was in Southwark.

"To both the *Counters*, wher they have releast
Sundrie indebted prisoners."
Play of Sir Thomas More.

*** counter-house, * countour-hous,** *s.* A counting-house.

"Into his *countour-hous* goth he."
Chaucer: C. T., 14,488.

counter-jumper, *s.* A slang or contemptuous epithet for an assistant in a shop; especially a draper's assistant.

"It seems free enough to every *counter-jumper* in the town."—*C. Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. x.

coun'-ter (2), *pref., adv., a., & s.* [Fr. *contre*; Lat. *contra* = against.] [CONTRA.]

A. *As pref.:* A prefix largely used in composition to express counteraction or opposition. It is used with verbs, adjectives, or nouns.

B. *As adverb:*

1. In an opposite direction, contrary, in opposition. (With verbs of motion.)

". . . *running counter* to all the rules of virtue."—*Locke.*

***2.** Wrongly, in a wrong direction; contrarily to right.

"How cheerfully on the false trail they cry!
O, this is *counter*, you false Danish dogs!"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

***3.** In contrary ways or directions.

". . . it is plain the will and the desire run *counter*."—*Locke.*

***4.** Directly against; in or at the face.

". . . they never throw *counter*, but at the back of the flyer."—*Scudy's Journal.*

C. *As adjective:*

1. Return; in return or answer.

". . . the *counter* question of Jesus."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus; Trans.* (1846), § 131.

2. Adverse, opposite, opposing.

"Innumerable facts attesting the *counter* principle."—*Isaac Taylor.*

D. *As substantive:*

1. *Ship-building:* That part of a ship's stern which overhangs the stern-post. The counter-

COUNTER.

A. Hull of a Vessel showing Counter-timbers.

timbers spring from the wing-transom, which extends across between the fashion-pieces, crossing in front of the stern-post, near its head. At the top of the counter-timbers is the taffrail. (*Knight.*)

2. *Mining:* A cross vein.

3. *Bootmaking:* The back part of a boot or shoe, around the heel of the wearer, and to which the boot-heel is attached. (*Knight.*)

4. *Music:* The same as COUNTER-TENOR (q. v.).

counter-agent, *s.* Anything that acts in opposition or counteracts.

counter-approaches, *s. pl.*

Fort.: A line of trenches thrown up by the besieged to hinder the approach of the besiegers.

¶ *Line of counter-approach:* A line of trenches made by the besieged to the right and left of their covered way in order to sweep the besiegers' works.

counter-attired, *a.*

Her.: Applied to the double horns of animals when borne two in one way and two in another in opposite directions.

counter-attraction, *s.* Anything which acts in opposition or contrary to any attraction.

". . . a variety of *counter-attractions* that diminish their effect."—*Shenstone.*

counter-attractive, *a.* Acting as a counter-attraction.

counter-battery, *s.*

Fort.: A battery at the crest of a glacis, to silence the fire of the besiegers, and cover the storming party. (*Knight.*)

counter-beam, *s.*

Printing: A beam connected to the platen by two or more rods, through the medium of which the reciprocating motion is communicated to the platen. (*Knight.*)

counter-bond, *s.* A bond or security of indemnification to secure one who has himself given security for another. (*Quarles: Emblems. Halliwell: Cont. to Lexicog.*)

counter-brace, *s.*

Naut.: The brace of the foretopsail to leeward.

counter-brace, *v.t.*

Naut.: To brace the yards in opposite directions.

counter-breastwork, *s.*

Fort.: Works constructed to intercept those of the enemy.

*** counter-buff,** *s.* A blow in return.

"When they give the Romanists one buff, they receive two *counter-buffs*."—*Milton: Prelat. Episcopacy*, p. 27.

*** counter-charm,** *s.* Anything which can dissolve or neutralize the effects of a charm.

*** counter-charm,** *v.t.* To dissolve or neutralize the effects of a charm.

counter-chevronné, *a.*

Her.: Chevronny divided palewise (said of the field). Often used as equal to chevronné.

counter-compony, counter-compone, *a.*

Her.: Applied to a border, bend, or other ordinary which is composed of two rows of checkers, of alternate metals and colours.

counter-couchant, *a.*

Her.: Applied to animals borne couchant, and with their heads in opposite directions.

counter-courant, *a.*

Her.: Applied to animals borne courant, and with their heads in opposite directions.

counter-curse, *s.* Reciprocal cursing.

"With cruel *counter-curses* and angry anathemas."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 407.

counter-deed, *s.* A private or secret deed, invalidating, annulling, or altering a public deed.

counter-die, *s.*

Engraving: The upper die or stamp.

counter-drain, *s.*

Hydraulic Engineering: A drain at the foot of a canal or dike embankment, to catch and carry off the water. (*Knight.*)

counter-embattled, *a.*

Her.: Applied to an ordinary which is embattled on both sides. [EMBATTLED.]

counter-ermine, *s.*

Her.: The contrary to ermine, being a black field with white spots. [ERMINE.]

counter-evidence, *s.* Evidence or testimony to contradict or invalidate that given by a previous witness.

". . . there is no *counterevidence*, nor any witness, that appears against it."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

counter-extension, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or state of extending in an opposite direction.

2. *Surg.:* A method of reducing a fracture by extension in the opposite direction.

¶ *Counter-extension apparatus:*

Surg.: An apparatus for retaining firmly the upper part of a limb while extension is practised upon the lower, in cases of fracture of the femur or the neck of the trochanter major, to enable the bony parts to unite without a shortening of the limb.

counter-faller, *s.*

Cotton-manufacture: In the mule-spinner, a counterweighted wire, which is depressed when the faller-wire lowers the row of yarns to wind them on the cop. Its duty is to balance the threads after they are depressed by the faller-wire, and to straighten them when loose. (*Knight.*)

counter-flory, *a.*

Her.: An epithet denoting that the flowers with which an ordinary is adorned stand opposite to each other.

counter-force, *s.* An opposing or counteracting force or power.

"A *counter-force* conflicting with increase of population."—*J. S. Mill*, in *Ogilvie.*

counter-fugues, *s. pl.*

Music: Fugues proceeding the one contrary to the other.

counter-gate, *s.* Some known place in Windsor. Probably, a gate which went out by the counterguard of the castle, consequently by the fosse, or ditch.

"I love to walk by the *Counter-gate.*"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

counter-influence, *v.t.* To affect by an opposing or counteracting influence.

"This malignant temper—is *counter-influenced* by those more meek and auspicious ones."—*Scott: Chr. Life*, i. 3.

counter-influenced, *a.* Affected by an opposing or counteracting influence.

counter-influencing, *a.* Exerting an opposing or counteracting influence upon.

counter-irritant, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Acting as a counter-irritant.

B. *As substantive:*

Med.: An irritant application to the external parts of the body designed to diminish, counteract, or remove some other irritation or inflammation then existing. Such are rubefacients, perpetual blisters, issues of setons, cauterising agents, &c.

counter-irritate, *v.t.*

Med.: To act as a counter-irritant; to produce a secondary or artificial disease with a view to relieve the primary disease.

counter-irritation, *s.*

Med.: The effect produced by a counter-irritant; the use of a counter-irritant. Any irritation artificially established with the view of diminishing, counteracting, or removing some other irritation or inflammation existing in the body.

counter-lath, *s.*

Carp.: A lath in tiling placed between every two gauged ones.

* **counter-make,** *v.t.* To make contrary to what anything has been before.

"He . . . began to make and unmake and *counter-make* a many lines and dashes upon the cloth . . ."—*Copley: Wits, Fits, and Fancies*, 1614.

counter-motion, *s.* A contrary, opposing, or counteracting motion; movement in an opposite direction.

"If any of the returning spirits should happen to fall foul upon others which are outward bound, these *countermotions* would overset them, . . ."—*Collier.*

counter-move, *v.t. & i.* To move in an opposite or contrary direction.

counter-movement, *s.* A movement in an opposite or contrary direction; a counter-motion.

* **counter-natural,** *a.* Opposite or contrary to nature; contra-natural.

"A consumption is a *counternatural* hectick extenuation of the body."—*Harvey: On Consumptions.*

counter-negotiations, *s. pl.* Negotiations opened or carried on in opposition to previous negotiations.

counter-opening, *s.* An opening or vent on the opposite or contrary side, or in a different place.

". . . mark the place for a *counteropening.*"—*Sharp: Surgery.*

counter-parole, *s.*

Mil.: A word given in time of danger as a countersign.

counter-pole, *s.* The opposite pole, the antipodes.

"The very *counter-pole* to the luxurious posture of dinner."—*De Quincey: Roman Meals.* (*Davies.*)

counter-ponderate, *v.t.* To weigh against, to counterbalance.

counter-potence, *s.*

Her.: An epithet denoting that the pieces called potences are set the one opposite the other.

counter-puff, *s.* An opposing or contrary breeze.

"With *counter-puffs* of sundry winds that blow."
Sylvester: The Fathers, 246. (*Davies.*)

counter-punch, *s.*

Chasing: A punch which supports the metal beneath while the hammer is applied above, and may be the means of expanding a dented place by outward pressure while blows are given on the outer surface around the spot thus supported. (*Knight.*)

counter-quartered, *a.*

Her.: An epithet employed to denote that each quarter of an escutcheon is again quartered.

counter-rails, *s. pl.*

Ship-building: The ornamental moulding across a square stern at the termination of the counter.

* **counter-refer,** *v.t.* To refer back.

"They *counter-refer* to each other."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 102. (*Davies.*)

counter-revolution, *s.* A revolution designed to upset one which has already succeeded, and to restore the former state of things.

"Undoubtedly a French statesman could not but wish for a *counterrevolution* in England."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

counter-revolutionary, *a.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a counter-revolution.

counter-revolutionist, *s.* One who is in favour of a counter-revolution.

counter-round, *s.*

Mil.: A patrol of officers visiting and inspecting the rounds or sentinels.

"To walk the round and *counter-round* with his fellow-inspectors."—*Milton: Areopagitica.*

counter-salient, *a.*

Her.: Applied to beasts borne salient in opposite directions.

counter-scale, *s.* A counterbalance or counterpoise.

"To compare their university to yours, were to cast New-Inne in *counter-scale* with Christ-Church colledge, . . ."—*Howell: Familiar Letters*, 1650. (*Nares.*)

counter-sea, *s.* A cross-sea, one running against the wind.

"With surging billows and *counter-seas.*"—*Holland: Camden*, ii. 60. (*Davies.*)

* **counter-secure,** *v.t.* To make secure or give additional security or warrant to.

". . . giving that pledge from the throne, and engaging parliament to *countersecure* it?"—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace.*

counter-security, *s.* Security given as a counter-bond (q.v.).

* **counter-service,** *s.* Reciprocal or mutual service.

"Without some pact of *counter-services.*"—*Sylvester: The Trophies*, 716. (*Davies.*)

counter-shaft, *s.* An opposite and parallel shaft driven by band or gearing from the former one.

counter-signature, *s.* The name of an official countersigned on a document.

counter-slope, *s.* An overhanging slope.

counter-statement, *s.* A statement made in opposition or contradiction to another.

* **counter-strive,** *v.i.* To strive against or in opposition to.

counter-surety, *s.* The same as COUNTER-BOND (q.v.).

counter-swallowtail, *s.*

Fort.: An outwork in the form of a single tenaille, with a wide gorge. (*Knight.*)

counter-thrust, *s.* A thrust or blow in return for another.

counter-timber, *s.*

Ship-building: One of the timbers in that part of a ship's stern which overhangs the stern-post. (*Knight.*)

counter trade-winds, *s. pl.*

Meteorol. & Physical Geog.: Winds blowing in the reverse direction to the trade-winds. They are in a region further north in the northern hemisphere, and further south in the southern one, than the winds to which they are counter.

counter-trench, *s.*

Fort.: A trench made by the garrison to intercept that of the besiegers. (*Knight.*)

counter-tripping, counter-trippant, *a.*

Her.: Applied to animals borne trippant in opposite directions.

counter-type, *s.* A corresponding type; an analogue.

counter-vair, counter-vairy, *s.*

Her.: A variety of vair (q.v.), in which the cups or bells are arranged base to base and point to point.

counter-vault, *s.*

Masonry: An inverted arch or vault.

counter-weight, *s.* A counter-balancing weight; a counterpoise.

* **cŏunt'-ĕr** (3), * **cownt-ir, * cownt-yr,** *s.* [An abbreviated form of *encounter* (q.v.).]

1. An encounter, a meeting.

"With kindly *counter* under Mimick shade."
Spenser: Teares of the Muses, 207.

2. A division of an army engaged in a battle.

cŏunt'-ĕr, * count-ur, *v.i. & t.* [COUNTER (2), *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* To encounter or meet in opposition; to engage.

"When they *counter* upon one quarry."—*Albumazar*, v. 1. (*Davies.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Boxing:* To return a blow while guarding one.

"His left hand *countered* provokingly."—*C. Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xiv.

* 2. *Music:* To sing in harmony.

"*Countryn* songe (in songe P.). *Occento.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

B. *Trans.:* To oppose, to encounter, to meet.

"His answer *countered* every design of the interrogations."—*North: Examen*, p. 246. (*Davies.*)

cŏunt-ĕr-ăct', *v.t.* [Pref. *counter*, and *act* (q.v.).] To act in opposition to anything so as to hinder or destroy its effect; to act as an antidote to.

", . . one half of their ability was employed in *counteracting* the other half."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

cŏunt-ĕr-ăct'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COUNTERACT.]

cŏunt-ĕr-ăct'-ĭng, * con-tra-act-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COUNTERACT.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Acting or working in opposite directions.

"These have no antagonist grinders, nor *contra-acting* milstones."—*Smith: Portrait of Old Age*, p. 83.

2. *Fig.:* Acting in an opposite direction so as to counteract the effects of anything.

C. *As subst.:* Counteraction.

cŏun-tĕr-ăc'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *counter,* and *action.*] Action in opposition to anything so as to hinder or annul its effect; a counteracting influence.

"... no leap could take place, were it not by a *counteraction* of the law [of gravitation]."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 115.

cŏun-tĕr-ăc'-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *counter,* and *active.*]

A. *As adj.:* Tending to counteract; having the power or quality of counteracting.

† **B.** *As subst.:* Anything which tends to counteract, or has the power or quality of counteracting.

"Poetry is also, in its highest types, the best *counteractive* to materialism."—*Brit. Quart. Review,* 1873, p. 188.

† **cŏun-tĕr-ăc'-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *counteractive; -ly.*] In a counteracting manner; so as to counteract.

cŏun-tĕr-băl'-ançe, *v.t.* [Pref. *counter,* and *balance.*]

1. *Lit.:* To weigh or act against with an equal weight or effect; to countervail, to balance.

"The remaining air was not able to *counterbalance* the mercurial cylinder."—*Boyle.*

2. *Fig.:* To be an equivalent to, to balance.

"The abstract beauty and advantage of this principle seem to be *counterbalanced* in practice by some unknown cause, . . ."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (5th ed., 1858), § 198.

cŏun-tĕr-băl'-ançe, *s.* [Counterbalance, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A weight acting in an opposite direction, and balancing another; a counterpoise.

2. *Fig.:* An equivalent or counterbalancing power.

"But peaceful kings, o'er martial people set,
Each other's poise and *counterbalance* are."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis.

II. *Machinery:*

1. A weight in a driver or fly-wheel to overcome a dead point, or balance the weight of some object whose gravity affects the opposite side of the wheel.

2. A suspended weight to counterpoise the weight of a drawbridge, crane-jib, bob, or working-beam. (*Knight.*)

cŏun-tĕr-băl'-ançed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Counterbalance, *v.*]

cŏun-tĕr-băl'-ançe-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Counterbalance, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The balancing any weight or power by an equal weight or power acting in an opposite direction.

* **cŏun'-tĕr-băn̆d,** *a.* [Contraband.] Contraband, illegal, illicit.

"You carry on no *counterband* trade."—*Walpole: Lett. to Mann,* iii. 309. (*Davies.*)

* **cŏun'-tĕr-băn̆d-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *counterband; -ed.*] Contraband.

"Let them be staved or forfeited like *counterbanded* goods."—*Dryden: Pref. to Fables.* (*Davies.*)

* **cŏun'-tĕr-bāne,** *s.* [Pref. *counter,* and *bane.*] An antidote.

"Strong *counterbane.*" *Sylvester: Eden,* 228.

* **cŏun'-tĕr-bī-ąs,** *v.t.* [Pref. *counter,* and *bias.*] To bias or prejudice against, to set against.

"Which so *counterbiassed* that king's judgement against Presbytery."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church,* p. 604. (*Davies.*)

* **cŏun-tĕr-brāve,** *s.* [Pref. *counter,* and *brave.*] A boast or challenge against another.

"Make th' enemy yield with these our *counterbraves.*"
Chapman: Iliad, xvi. 580. (*Davies.*)

* **cŏun'-tĕr-bŭff,** *v.t.* [Pref. *counter,* and *buff,* v.] To strike or drive in a direction opposite to a former or existing impulse; to repulse, to drive back.

"... then shoots amain,
Till *counterbuff'd* she stops, and sleeps again."
Dryden.

* **cŏun'-tĕr-bŭff,** *s.* [Counterbuff, *v.*] A stroke or impulse in a direction opposite to a former or existing impulse; a blow which drives back.

"He at the second gave him such a *counterbuff,* that because Phalantus was not to be driven from the saddle, the saddle with broken girths was driven from the horse."—*Sidney.*

* **cŏun'-tĕr-bŭffed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Counterbuff, *v.*]

* **cŏun'-tĕr-cast,** *s.* [Pref. *counter,* and *cast,* s.] An antagonistic or opposing device.

"He gan devize this *counter-cast* of slight."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. iii. 16.

* **cŏun'-tĕr-cast-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *counter* (1), s., and *caster.*] A bookkeeper, a caster-up of accounts, a reckoner.

* **cŏun'-tĕr-çhānge,** *s.* [Pref. *counter,* and *change.*] An exchange or reciprocation.

* **cŏun'-tĕr-çhānge,** *v.t.* [Counterchange, *s.*] To exchange, to give and receive, to alternate, to mark in alternate patches.

"Witch-elms, that *counterchange* the floor
Of this flat lawn with dusk and bright."
Tennyson: In Mem. lxxxix.

* **cŏun'-tĕr-çhānged,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Counterchange, *v.*]

* **A.** *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Exchanged, reciprocated, alternated.

2. *Her.:* A term used to imply that the field is of two tinctures, metal and colour: that part of the charge which lies in the metal being of colour, and that part which lies in the colour being metal.

* **cŏun'-tĕr-çhānġ-ĭng,** *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Counterchange, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of exchanging or alternating.

cŏun'-tĕr-çharġe, *s.* [Pref. *counter,* and *charge,* s.] A charge brought in opposition or contradiction to another.

* **cŏun'-tĕr-çharm,** *s.* [Pref. *counter,* and *charm.*] Anything which counteracts the effect of a charm; an antidote or counteractive to a charm.

"Now, touch'd by *counter-charms,* they change again."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. x., l. 463.

* **cŏun'-tĕr-çharm,** *v.t.* [Pref. *counter,* and *charm,* v.] To counteract or destroy the effects of a charm, or anything acting as a charm.

"Like a spell it was to keep us invulnerable, and so *countercharm* all our crimes, . . ."—*Decay of Piety.*

* **cŏun'-tĕr-çharmed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Countercharm, *v.*]

* **cŏun'-tĕr-çhĕck,** *v.t.* [Pref. *counter,* and *check,* v.] To oppose, to check by an opposing power.

cŏun'-tĕr-çhĕck, *s.* [Countercheck, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A check or repulse.

"Who painfully with much expedient march
Have brought a *countercheck* before your gates,
To save unscratch'd your city's threatened cheeks."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

2. A reproof, a rebuff, an answer to a check.

"... many things perplex
With motions, checks, and *counterchecks.*"
Tennyson: The Two Voices.

II. *Carp.:* A countercheck-plane (q.v.).

countercheck-plane, *s.*

Carp.: A plane for working out the groove which unites the two sashes of a window in the middle. (*Knight.*)

cŏun'-tĕr-çhĕcked, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Countercheck, *v.*]

cŏun'-tĕr-çhĕck-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.*

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of checking, repulsing, or censuring.

* **cŏun'-tĕr-cŏup,** *v.t.* [Fr. *contrecoup.*] To overcome, to surmount, to repulse, to overturn, to destroy. (*Scotch.*)

cŏun'-tĕr-cŭr-rent, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *counter,* and *current.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Running or flowing in an opposite direction.

B. *As subst.:* A current running or flowing in an opposite direction.

* **cŏun'-tĕr-dĭs-tĭnc'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *counter,* and *distinction.*] The same as Contradistinction (q.v.).

"I call it moral, in *counterdistinction* to philosophical or physical."—*More: Conject. Cabb.,* p. 195.

* **cŏun'-tĕr-drâw,** *v.t.* [Pref. *counter,* and *draw.*] To copy a design by means of tracing-cloth or paper, or other transparent material; to trace.

* **cŏun'-tĕr-drâw-ĭng,** *pr. par.,* **a.,** & **s.** [Counterdraw, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or art of copying a design by means of any transparent material.

cŏun'-tĕr-drâwn, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Counterdraw.]

cŏun-tĕr-ĕx-tĕnd', *v.t.* [Pref. *counter,* and *extend.*] To extend in an opposite direction.

"... a *counter-extending* band attached to the bedhead ..."—*Knight: Dict. Mechanics* (s.v. *counter-extension.*)

* **coun-ter-fayte-ly,** *adv.* [Counterfeitly.]

cŏun'-tĕr-feĭt, * **con-tre-fete,** * **con-ter-fete,** * **coun-ter-fete,** * **coun-tre-fete,** * **coun-ter-fayt,** * **coun-ter-fate,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Ital. *contraffare;* O. Sp. *contrafucer;* Sp. *contrahacer.*] [Counterfeit, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To imitate, to mimic.

"And *countrefet* hym as an ape."
Chaucer: Hous of Fame, iii. 121.

2. To imitate or copy with intent to pass off the copy or imitation as original and genuine; to forge.

3. To put on a semblance of, to imitate or assume the appearance of; to copy, to feign.

"He *counterfeited* childish fear,
And shrieked, and shed full many a tear."
Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 11.

II. *Law:* To forge money, to imitate in base or counterfeit metal. To counterfeit the coin of the realm is felony [Coin]; to counterfeit the Great Seal is high-treason.

"... persons beyond sea had of late attempted to *counterfeit* testons, shillings, groats, and other the king's coin of silver, ..."—*Strype: Memorials; Edw. VI.,* an. 1548.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To deceive, to carry on a deception, to act a part, to feign.

"Ah, sirrah, a body would think this was well *counterfeited!* I pray you, tell your brother how well I *counterfeited.*"—*Shakesp.: As You Like It,* iv. 3.

¶ For the difference between *to counterfeit* and *to imitate,* see Imitate.

cŏun'-tĕr-feĭt, * **coun-ter-fayte,** * **coun-ter-fet,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *contrefait,* pa. par. of *contrefaire* = to counterfeit, from Lat. *contra* = against, and *facio* = to make; so to make anything that it fits exactly against another.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Made in imitation of something else, with intent to be passed off as original and genuine; forged, spurious, fictitious, not genuine.

"And tooke out the woolfe in his *counterfeit* cote,
And let out the sheepes blood at his throte."
Spenser: Shepheard's Calendar; Sept.

* 2. Resembling, presenting the appearance or likeness of.

"The *counterfeit* presentment of two brothers."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

3. Assuming an appearance or semblance of something not genuine; false, deceitful, hypocritical.

(1) *Of persons:*

"... an arrant *counterfeit* rascal ..."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.,* iii. 6.

(2) *Of things:*

"... they are busied about a *counterfeit* assurance ..."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew,* iv. 4.

* 4. Deformed, abnormal, monstrous. (*Merlin* (*E.E.T.S.*), iii. 635.)

II. *Law:* Forged, spurious, not genuine; made of base or spurious metal.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. One who counterfeits or personates another; an impostor, a cheat, a hypocrite.

"A drunken Christian and a Jewish Christian being at tearmes of brabble, the drunkard call'd the *counterfait* a drunken companion, and the *counterfaite* called him a Jew."—*Copley: Wits, Fits, and Fancies,* 1614.

2. An imitation, copy, or likeness of anything; a portrait, a counterpart.

"That even Nature selfe envide the same,
And grudg'd to see the *counterfet* should shame
The thing it selfe . . ."
Spenser: F. Q., III. viii. 5.

3. An imitation or copy of anything made with the intent of passing it off as original or genuine.

"One who does not value real glory will not value its *counterfeit*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

4. Anything which falsely assumes the appearance or semblance of something else; a spurious, false, or deceitful imitation or feigned semblance of anything.

". . . I am no *counterfeit*: to die, is to be a *counterfeit*; for he is but the *counterfeit* of a man who hath not the life of a man . . ."—*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry IV.*, v. 4.

5. False or spurious coin.

". . . never call a true piece of gold a *counterfeit* . . ."—*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

* II. *Law*: One who obtains money or goods by counterfeit letters or orders.

coûn'-tẽr-feĭt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COUNTERFEIT, *v.*]

coûn'-tẽr-feĭt-ẽr, * coun-ter-fet-ter, * coun-ter-fayt-or, *s.* [Eng. *counterfeit*; *-er*.]

1. One who counterfeits, forges, or makes an imitation or copy of anything with the intent of passing off the copy as original and genuine; a forger, a coiner.

"Henry the Second altered the coin, which was corrupted by *counterfeiters*, . . ."—*Camden.*

* 2. One who assumes characters; an actor, a mimic.

". . . no man hath sene a better *counterfaytor* or player in any comedie or tragedie."—*Hall: Edw. IV.*, an. 14.

3. One who assumes a false appearance or semblance; one who, with deceitful or fraudulent motives, assumes a character which is not his own.

coûn'-tẽr-feĭt-ĭng, * coun-ter-fayt-yng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [COUNTERFEIT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of imitating or copying anything with the intent of fraudulently passing off the copy as original and genuine.

2. The assumption of a false character or appearance; deceit, hypocrisy.

"Lying and *counterfeiting* my soul abhorreth . . ."—*State Trials; Earls of Essex & Southampton*, an. 1600.

3. A spurious imitation.

"Neither is Thomas Cardinal's life any thyng save a *counterfaytyng* of Saint Thomas of Canterbury."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 361.

† **coûn'-tẽr-feĭt-lў, * coun-ter-fayte-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *counterfeit*; *-ly.*] In a spurious, false, or deceitful manner; not genuinely, falsely, fictitiously.

". . . I will practise the insinuating nod and be off to them most *counterfeitly* . . ."—*Shakesp.*: *Coriol.*, ii. 3.

† **coûn'-tẽr-feĭt-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *counterfeit*; *-ness.*] The quality of being counterfeit; spuriousness, falseness.

"A reply to which came out afterwards, shewing the *counterfeitness* of Dr. Anthony's Aurum Potabile, Oxon. 1623."—*Ward: Gresham Prof.*, p. 265.

* **coûn'-tẽr-feĭt-rĕss, * coûn'-tẽr-feĭt-rĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *counterfeiter*; *-ess.*] A female who counterfeits.

". . . dame nature, the *counterfeitresse* of the celestiall workemen, . . ."—*Holinshed: Ireland*, ch. ii.

* **coûn'-tẽr-feĭt-ûre, * con-tre-fait-ure,** *s.* [O. Fr. *contrefaiture.*] Counterfeiting, simulation.

"Al his *contrefaiture* is colour of sinne and bost."
Polit. Songs (ed. Wright), p. 336.

* **coûn'-tẽr-fẽr-mĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *ferment.*] A ferment opposed to a ferment.

"What unnatural motions and *counterferments* must a medley of intemperance produce in the body!"—*Addison: Spectator.*

* **coûn-tẽr-fē'-sạnce, * coun-ter-fei-sance, * count-er-fes-aunce,** *s.* [Fr. *contrefaisance*, from *contrefaire.*]

1. The act of counterfeiting or imitating with a fraudulent intent; forgery; coining.

2. The fraudulent assumption of a false character or appearance.

"Of fowle Duessa, when her borrowed light
Is laid away, and *counterfesaunce* knowne."
Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 49.

3. An imitation, a copy, a likeness.

"This goodly *counterfesaunce* he did frame."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iv. 27.

* **coun-ter-fet,** *v.t.* & *i.* [COUNTERFEIT, *v.*]

* **coun-ter-fet,** *a.* [COUNTERFEIT, *a.*]

* **coun-ter-fet-ter,** *s.* [COUNTERFEITER.]

coûn'-tẽr-fōĭl, *s.* [Pref. *counter*; and Eng. *foil*, from Lat. *folium* = a leaf.]

1. That portion of the tally formerly struck in the exchequer, which was kept by an officer of that court; the other portion, called the stock, being delivered to the lender of the money as his voucher for the amount lent. [COUNTERSTOCK.]

2. A portion of a document, permanently attached in a book, to which is attached another portion, such as a bank cheque or draft, easily detached for handing over to a second party. On the counterfoil, or part retained by the drawer of the document, are written the date and other particulars of the portion handed over.

coûn'-tẽr-fôrt, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *fort.*]

1. *Masonry*: A pier or buttress bonded as a revetment to the back of a retaining wall, to support and also tie the wall, such as the scarp of a fort, to the bank in the rear. The buttress is sometimes on the face. When arches are turned between counterforts, it is called a counter-arched revetment. (*Knight.*)

2. A spur or projecting part of a mountain.

coûn'-tẽr-gāuġe, coûn'-tẽr-gāġe, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *gauge.*]

Carp.: An adjustable, double-pointed gauge for transferring the measurement of a mortise to the end of a stick where a tenon is to be made, or *vice versâ*. (*Knight.*)

coûn'-tẽr-guard, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *guard.*]

Fort.: A rampart in advance of a bastion and having faces parallel thereto. (*Knight.*)

coûn'-tẽr-ĭng, * cown-ter-ynge, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [COUNTER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of encountering; an encounter.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Boxing*: The giving and receiving of a blow at the same time.

* 2. *Music*: Singing in parts, or in harmony.

"*Counterynge* yn songe. *Concentus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **coûn'-tẽr-lēague,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Pref. *counter*, and *league*, v.]

A. *Intrans.*: To league or confederate against others.

"This king . . . *counterleagues* with all the princes he could draw in."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 163.

B. *Trans.*: To form a league or confederation against.

"Lest they should take the alarm and *counterleague* it."—*North: Examen*, p. 21. (*Davies.*)

* **coûn'-tẽr-lĕt,** *s.* [Pref. *counter*; *-let.*] An obstacle, a hindrance (?).

"To tread this maze, not free from *counterlet*."
Norden: Labyrinth of Man's Life.

* **coûn-tẽr-lī-brā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *libration.*]

Astron.: Libration in an opposite direction. [LIBRATION.]

"It [a clock] shall shew—all the comprehensible motions of the heavens, and *counterlibration* of the earth, according to Copernicus."—*M. of Worcester: Cent. of Invent.*, § 23.

coûn'-tẽr-lĭght (*gh* silent), *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *light.*]

Paint.: A light striking from an opposite direction on a painting, so as to make it appear to a disadvantage.

* **coûn'-tẽr-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *counter* (1), s.; *-ly.*] Belonging to or fit for a compter or prison.

"Ye stale, *counterly* villain."
Preston: K. Cambises. (*Davies.*)

coûn'-tẽr-man, *s.* [Eng. *counter* (1), s., and *man.*] An assistant in a shop who attends at the counter to sell goods.

coûn-tẽr-mănd', *v.t.* [Fr. *contremander*, from *contre* = against, and *mander* = to order.]

1. To give an order opposite or in contradiction to a previous one; to annul a previous order and give a counter-order; to revoke, to recall.

* 2. To contradict, to oppose.

"For us to alter any thing, is to lift up ourselves against God, and, as it were, to *countermand* him."—*Hooker*

* 3. To forbid, to prohibit.

"Avicen *countermands* letting blood in cholerick bodies, . . ."—*Harvey.*

coûn'-tẽr-mănd, *s.* [Fr. *contremand.*] An order contrary to and annulling a previous order; the revoking of an order already given. [COUNTERMAND, *v.*]

"Some tardy cripple bore the *countermand*,
That came too lag to see him buried."
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, ii. 1.

† **coûn-tẽr-măn'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *countermand*; *-able.*] Possible to be countermanded; that may be revoked or repealed.

coûn-tẽr-mănd'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COUNTERMAND, *v.*]

coûn-tẽr-mănd'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [COUNTERMAND, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of revoking a previous order by giving one contrary or opposite to it.

coûn'-tẽr-marçh, *v.i.* [COUNTERMARCH, *s.*]

Mil.: To march in a direction opposite to that in which one has been moving.

"The two armies marched and *countermarched*, drew near and receded."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

coûn'-tẽr-marçh, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *march.*]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Lit.*: In the same sense as B.

* **II.** *Figuratively*:

1. A movement in a direction opposite to that in which one has been going; retrocession.

". . . the tumults, marches, and *countermarches* of the animal spirits?"—*Collier: On Thought.*

2. A change or alteration of conduct; a change of measures.

"They make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by such *countermarches* and retractions, as we do not willingly impute to wisdom."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

B. *Military*:

1. A march or movement in a direction opposite to that in which men have been marching.

2. A movement such as to change the face of the wings of a battalion, those on the right now occupying the left and *vice versâ*, and those in the rear now occupying the front.

coûn'-tẽr-marçh-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [COUNTERMARCH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of marching in a direction opposite to that in which men have been marching.

"Mackay, meanwhile, wasted some weeks in marching, in *countermarching*, and in indecisive skirmishing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

coûn'-tẽr-mark, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *mark.*]

1. *Commerce*:

(1) An additional mark or sign placed upon goods, either for more certain identification, or in the case of goods belonging to more than one person, that they may not be opened except in the presence of all the owners.

(2) The mark or stamp of the Goldsmiths' Company, added to that of the artificer to show the standard of the metal.

2. *Farriery*: An artificial mark or hollow made in the teeth of an aged horse with the purpose of disguising his age and making him appear younger.

3. *Numis.*: A mark stamped upon a coin or medal after it has been struck, to show either a change in value or that it has been taken from an enemy.

coûn'-tẽr-mark, *v.t.* [COUNTERMARK, *s.*]

1. *Comm., &c.*: To mark with an additional stamp or sign.

2. *Farriery*: (For def. see extract).

"A horse is said to be *countermarked*, when his corner teeth are artificially made hollow, a false mark being made in the hollow place, in imitation of the eye of a bean, to conceal the horse's age."—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

cŏun'-tĕr-mīne, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *mine.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Lit.:* In the same sense as B.

* II. *Figuratively:*

1. Any means of opposing or counteracting.

"... knowing no *countermine* against contempt but terror. ..."—*Sidney.*

2. A stratagem or contrivance to frustrate any project.

"The matter being brought to a trial of skill, the *countermine* was only an act of self-preservation."—*L'Estrange.*

B. *Fort.:* A mine by the besieged, to meet an approach, destroy an offensive position, or intercept a mine of the attacking party.

"After this they mined the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the mouths; but the citizens made a *countermine*, ..."—*Hayward.*

cŏun'-tĕr-mīne, *v.t.* [COUNTERMINE, *s.*]

1. *Literally:*

Fort.: To drive a mine to meet another made by the enemy.

* 2. *Fig.:* To counteract, frustrate, or defeat in any way by secret measures.

"Thus infallibly it must be, if God do not miraculously *countermine* us, and do more for us than we can do against ourselves."—*Decay of Piety.*

cŏun'-tĕr-mīned, *pr. par.* or *a.* [COUNTERMINE, *v.*]

cŏun'-tĕr-mĭn-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COUNTERMINE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act or operation of driving a mine to meet another made by the enemy.

2. *Fig.:* The act of frustrating, defeating, or counteracting any project.

cŏun'-tĕr-mō-tĭve, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *motive.*] An opposing or counteracting motive.

* **cŏun'-tĕr-mūre,** *s.* [Fr. *contremur.*]

1. *Fort.:* A wall built up behind another wall, to take its place if carried.

"... the *countermure*, new built against the breach, standing upon a lower ground, it seldom touched."—*Knolles.*

2. *Masonry:* The facing of a wall.

* **cŏun'-tĕr-mūre,** *v.t.* [COUNTERMURE, *s.*]

Fort.: To fortify by building one wall behind another.

"They are plac'd in those imperial heights,
Where, *countermur'd* with walls of diamond,
I find the place impregnable."
Kyd: Spanish Trag.

cŏun'-tĕr-mūred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COUNTERMURE, *v.*]

* **cŏun'-tĕr-nŏĭse,** *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *noise.*] A noise which counteracts or overpowers another noise.

"They endeavoured ... by a *counternoise* of revellings and riotous excesses, to drown the softer whispers of their conscience."—*Calamy: Sermons.*

* **cŏun'-tĕr-pāce,** *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *pace.*] A step or movement in opposition to any course.

"When the least *counterpaces* are made to these resolutions, it will then be time enough for our malecontents."—*Swift.*

* **cŏun'-tĕr-pāine,** *s.* [COUNTERPANE (2), *s.*]

cŏun'-tĕr-pāled, *a.* [Pref. *counter*, and *paled.*]

Her.: An epithet applied to an escutcheon divided into an equal number of pieces palewise by a line fesswise, the tinctures above and below the fessline being counterchanged.

cŏun'-tĕr-pāne (1), * **cŏun'-tĕr-pŏint** (1), *s.* [The first form is altered from the second; *pane* (1) (q.v.). The O. Fr. *contrepoinct* is a corruption of *coutrepointe* or *coutepointe* (where *coutre* is a variant, from Lat. *culcitra*, of O. Fr. *coute*, *quieute*, *queute* = a quilt), from Low Lat. *culcita puncta* = a counterpane, lit. = a stitched quilt.] A coverlet for a bed, a quilt.

"On which a tissue *counterpane* was cast,
Arachne's web the same did not surpass."
Drayton: The Barons' Wars, bk. vi.

* **cŏun'-tĕr-pāne** (2), * **coun-ter-paine,** *s.* [O. Fr. *contrepan* = a pledge or gage: *contre* = against; *pan* = a pledge, a pawn. Thus the word is a compound of *counter* and *pawn*, not of *counter* and *pane.* (*Skeat.*)] One part of a deed or indenture; a counterpart. [PAWN.]

"Read, scribe; give me the *counter-pane.*"
B. Jonson: Bartholomew Fair: The Induction.

cŏun'-tĕr-part, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *part.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A correspondent part; a part which answers to another; a duplicate, a copy.

2. Anything exactly corresponding or answering to another; a fac-simile.

"What the child is to the man,
Its *counterpart* in miniature."
Longfellow: The Building of the Ship.

3. Anything which exactly fits another, as a seal and the impression.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. One who is exactly like another in person, character, or position.

2. One who has exactly those qualities which are wanting in another; one's opposite.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* One of two corresponding copies of an instrument; a duplicate. (Used especially of leases.)

2. *Music:* The complement of any part; that part which is to be used in connection with another, as the bass is the counterpart of the treble.

cŏun'-tĕr-păs-sant, *a.* [Pref. *counter*, and *passant.*]

Her.: An epithet applied to animals borne passant in different directions.

* **coun-ter-peise,** * **coun-ter-pese,** *v.t.* [COUNTERPOISE, *v.*]

"To *counterpeise* the balaunce."—*Gower*, iii. 135.

* **coun-ter-pese,** *s.* [COUNTERPOISE, *s.*]

cŏun-tĕr-pĕ-tĭ'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *petition.*] A petition presented in opposition to another.

* **cŏun-tĕr-pĕ-tĭ'-tion,** *v.i.* [COUNTERPETITION, *s.*] To present a petition in opposition to another.

"The gentlemen and others of Yorkshire, who had *counterpetitioned*, ... were voted betrayers of the liberties of the people, ..."—*Reresby: Mem.*, p. 102.

cŏun'-tĕr-plēa, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *plea.*]

Law: A replication to a plea.

* **cŏun'-tĕr-plēad,** *v.i.* [Pref. *counter*, and *plead.*] To plead in opposition; to enter counterpleas.

"... did strive
And *counterplead* for the prerogative."
Sylvester: The Decay, 261. (*Davies.*)

* **cŏun'-tĕr-plēte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *counter*, and Mid. Eng. *plete* = plead.] To counterplead, to plead in opposition to or against.

"Love ne wol nat *countrepleted* be
In ryght ne wrong."
Chaucer: Leg. Good Women, prol. 476.

* **cŏun'-tĕr-plŏt,** *v.t.* [COUNTERPLOT, *s.*] To devise a plot to counteract or frustrate another; to meet plot by plot.

"Every plot had been *counterplotted.*"—*De Quincey.*

† **cŏun'-tĕr-plŏt,** *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *plot.*] A plot or stratagem devised to counteract or frustrate another.

"The wolf that had a plot upon the kid, was confounded by a *counterplot* of the kid's upon the wolf ..."—*L'Estrange.*

cŏun'-tĕr-plŏt-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COUNTERPLOT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of plotting against another; a secret or cunning plot.

"A third reason that God's displeasure so implacably burns against this sin is, because it is evidently a *counterplotting* of God."—*South: Serm.*, ix. 200.

* **cŏun'-tĕr-pŏint** (1), *s.* [COUNTERPANE (1), *s.*] A counterpane, a quilt, a coverlet for a bed, &c.

"... his bed all covered with the clothes and hid with the sheets and *counterpoint.*"—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, vol. iv., ch. xxix.

cŏun'-tĕr-pŏint (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *contrepoinct* = a ground or plain song, in musick (*Cotgrave*); Fr. *contrepoint*: *contre* = against, and *point* = a point; Ital. *contrapunto*, from Lat. *contra* = against, opposite, and *punctum* = a point.]

* **A.** *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Lit.:* An opposite point; a point exactly opposite another.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. An opposite state or position.

"They fell suddenly into the very *counterpoint* of justifying bestiality."—*Sandys: State of Religion.*

2. A point of difference, a contrast.

"Here M. Hardinge by *counterpointes*, and by sundrie circumstances of difference, compareth the state of the primitiue churche, and his churche of Rome together."—*Jewell: A Replie to M. Hardinge*, p. 203.

B. *Music:* The term "counterpoint" in its broadest sense may be defined as "the art of adding one or more parts to a given melody;" in its more limited sense as, "the art of harmonising a theme by adding parts which shall be in themselves melodious." The terms subject, melody, canto fermo, and theme are synonymous. Counterpoint is simple or double. There are five species of simple counterpoint:—(1) When the added part is note against note of the subject; (2) when the added part is two notes to one of the subject; (3) when the added part is four notes to one of the subject; (4) when the added part is in syncopation to each note of the subject; (5) when the added part is free, or has a florid accompaniment to each note of the subject. Counterpoints triple and quadruple, as their names show, are the due construction of three or four melodies respectively, in such a manner that they can be interchangeable without involving the infringement of the laws of musical grammar. (*Stainer and Barrett.*)

cŏun'-tĕr-pŏint-é', *a.* [Fr. *contrepointé.*]

Her.: An epithet applied to two chevrons which meet with their points in the centre of the escutcheon or opposite to each other.

COUNTERPOINTÉ.

cŏun'-tĕr-pŏise, * **con-tre-peise,** * **con-tre-pese,** *v.t.* [Fr. *contrepeser*; Port. *contrapezar*; Sp. *contrapesar*; Ital. *contrappesare.*] [COUNTERPOISE, *s.*]

I. *Lit.:* To weigh equally with, to counterbalance, to be equiponderant with.

"The force and the distance of weights *counterpoising* one another, ought to be reciprocal."—*Digby: On the Soul.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To counterbalance; to act with equal weight, power, or effect against anything.

"So many freeholders of English will be able to beard and to *counterpoise* the rest."—*Spenser: On Ireland.*

* 2. To be an equivalent or a set-off for; to compensate.

"The lives of those which we have lost in fight
Be *counterpoised* with such a petty sum!"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 1.

cŏun'-tĕr-pŏise, * **coun-ter-pois,** * **coun-tre-pese,** *s.* [O. Fr. *contrepois*; Fr. *contrepoids*: *contre* = against, and *poids* = a weight; Sp. *contrapeso*; Port. *contrapezo*; Ital. *contrappeso.*] [POISE.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A weight acting in opposition and equal to another weight; a counterbalancing weight.

"... we put a metalline *counterpoise* into the opposite scale."—*Boyle: Spring of the Air.*

2. The state of being kept in equilibrium by an equal weight acting in opposition: equipoise.

"The Eternal, to prevent such horrid fray,
Hung forth in Heaven his golden scales ...
Wherein all things created first he weighed,
The pendulous round earth, with balanc'd air
In *counterpoise.*" *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 1,001.

II. *Figuratively:*

† 1. An equal force or power acting in opposition; a counterbalancing force or power. (Followed by *to.*)

"The second nobles are a *counterpoise* to the highest nobility, that they grow not too potent."—*Bacon.*

* 2. An equal power or fortune.

"And tell her she is thine: to whom I promise
A *counterpoise*, if not to thy estate
A balance more replete."
Shakesp.: All's Well, ii. 3.

B. *Manége:* The equilibrium or balance of the body in his seat, which a horseman acquires by practice.

coûn'-tẽr-poĭsed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COUNTERPOISE, *v.*]

coûn'-tẽr-poĭs-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COUNTERPOISE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As subst. :* The act of counterbalancing by an equal weight or power acting in opposition; counterpoise.

coûn'-tẽr-pŏi-sŏn, *s.* [Pref. *counter,* and *poison.*] A poison administered to counteract the effects of another poison; an antidote.

"*Counterpoisons* must be adapted to the cause . . ." —*Arbuthnot.*

* **coûn'-tẽr-prăc-tĭce,** *s.* [Pref. *counter,* and *practice.*] A practice or line of conduct followed in opposition to another.

"Against the stroke of Providence, all *counterpractices* are vain."—*Proceedings against Garnet* (1606), C c c. 2. b.

* **coûn'-tẽr-prĕs-sure (sure** as **shûr),** *s.* [Pref. *counter,* and *pressure.*] A force or pressure acting in opposition to another; a counterpoise.

"That so the *counterpressure* ev'ry way,
Of equal vigour, might their motions stay."
Blackmore.

coûn'-tẽr-prŏj-ĕct, *s.* [Pref. *counter,* and *project.*] A project or scheme proposed in opposition to or in place of another.

". . . the obligation . . . was struck out of the *counterproject* by the Dutch."—*Swift.*

coûn'-tẽr-prôof, *s.* [Pref. *counter,* and *proof.*]

Engraving : A proof taken by transfer from a proof just printed, to furnish the engraver with a copy, non-reversed, of his plate.

coûn'-tẽr-prôve, *v.t.* [Pref. *counter,* and *prove.*]

Engraving : To take a counterproof of an engraving.

coûn'-tẽr-pŭsh, *v.t.* [Pref. *counter,* and *push,* s.] To oppose, to push against. (*Sylvester : The Decay,* 961.)

* **coûn'-tẽr-rōll,** *s.* [Pref. *counter,* and *roll.*] [CONTROL, *s.*]

Old Law : A counterpart or duplicate of rolls relating to inquests, appeals, &c., kept by one officer as a check upon another.

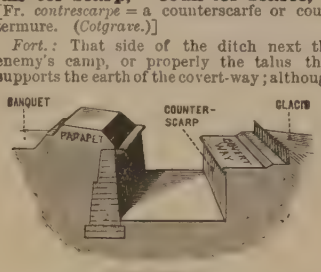
† **coûn'-tẽr-rōll,** *v.t.* [CONTROL, *v.*] To keep a check upon, to control, to check.

* **coûn'-tẽr-rōl-mĕnt,** *s.* [CONTROLMENT.] A control, a check.

"This manner of exercising of this office, hath many testimonies, interchangeable warrants, and *counterrolments,* . . ."—*Bacon.*

coûn'-tẽr-scarp, * **coun-ter-scarfe,** *s.* [Fr. *contrescarpe* = a counterscarfe or countermure. (*Cotgrave.*)]

Fort. : That side of the ditch next the enemy's camp, or properly the talus that supports the earth of the covert-way; although



COUNTERSCARP.

by this term is often understood the whole covert-way, with its parapet and glacis: and so it is to be understood when it is said the enemy lodged themselves on the counterscarp. (*Harris.*)

". . . the English grenadiers, overwhelmed by numbers, were, with great loss, driven back to the *counterscarp.*"—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

* **coûn'-tẽr-scŭf-fle,** *s.* [Pref. *counter,* and *scuffle.*] A scuffle or struggle in opposition or antagonism.

"They meet with several wicked and abominable suggestions, and a terrible *counterscuffle* between them and their lusts."—*Hewyt : Serm.* (1658), p. 97.

coûn-tẽr-sēal', *v.t.* [Pref. *counter,* and *seal.*] To seal or ratify with another or others.

". . . you shall bear
A better witness back than words, which we,
On like conditions, will have *counter-seal'd.*"
Shakesp. : Coriol., v. 3.

* **coûn-tẽr-sēaled',** *pa. par.* or *a.* [COUNTERSEAL.]

* **coûn-tẽr-sēal'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [COUNTERSEAL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As subst. :* The act of sealing or ratifying with others.

* **coûn'-tẽr-sĕnse,** *s.* [Fr. *contresens.*] An opposite sense or meaning.

"There are some words now in French, which are turned to a *countersense.*"—*Howell : Lett.,* iv. 19.

* **coûn'-tẽr-sĕt,** *v.t.* [Pref. *counter,* and *set.*] To match or parallel.

"But thyselfe thy selfe canst *counterset.*"—*Davies : Humour's Heaven ; H. Cox to Davies,* p. 5. (*Davies.*)

coûn-tẽr-sīgn' (*g* silent), *v.t.* [Fr. *contresigner* = to subsign (*Cotgrave*): *contre* = against, opposite, and *signer* = to sign.] To sign or subscribe a document in an official capacity, as evidence of the correctness of the contents and the genuineness of the original signatures; to sign in addition, to attest.

"It further declares that each of his acts shall be *countersigned* by a Minister."—*Times,* Nov. 16, 1877.

coûn'-tẽr-sīgn (*g* silent), *s.* [COUNTERSIGN, *v.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang. :* The signature of an official to a document, attesting its authenticity; a countersignature.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Law :* The signature of a secretary or other subordinate officer to any writing signed by the principal or superior to vouch for the authenticity of it.

2. *Mil. :* A secret word, signal, or sentence given to soldiers on guard, without which no one is to be allowed by them to pass.

† **coûn'-tẽr-sĭg-nal,** *s.* [Pref. *counter,* and *signal.*] A signal designed to answer or correspond to another; a countersign.

coûn-tẽr-sīgned' (*g* silent), *pa. par.* or *a.* [COUNTERSIGN, *v.*]

coûn-tẽr-sīgn'-ĭng (*g* silent), *pr. par., a., & s.* [COUNTERSIGN, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As subst. :* The act of officially attesting the signature of a superior to a document.

coûn-tẽr-sĭnk', *v.t.* [Pref. *counter,* and *sink.*]

1. To form or chamfer by drilling or turning.

2. To set a screw or bolt flush with the surface, by making an enlarged or chamfered hole to receive the head.

coûn'-tẽr-sĭnk, *s.* [COUNTERSINK, *v.*]

Mechanics :

1. An enlargement of a hole to receive the head of a screw or bolt.

2. A tool for making a countersink depression. Countersinks for wood have one cutter in the conic surface, and have the cutting edge more remote from the axis of the cone than any other part of the surface. Countersinks for brass have eleven or twelve cutters round the conic surface, so that the horizontal section represents a circular saw. These are called rose-countersinks. The conic angle at the vertex is about 90°. Countersinks for iron have two cutting edges, forming an obtuse angle. (*Weale.*)

countersink-bit, *s.* A boring-tool having a conical or cylindrical cutter, which makes a depression to suit the head of a screw.

coûn-tẽr-sĭnk'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COUNTERSINK, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As subst. :* The act or process of making countersinks.

* **coûn'-tẽr-snarl,** *s.* [Pref. *counter,* and *snarl.*] A snarl in reply.

". . . but if he bristle up himself, and stand to it, give but a *counter-snarl,* there's not a dog dares meddle with him . . ."—*Burton : Anat. of Mel.,* p. 364.

* **coûn'-tẽr-stăt-ūte,** *s.* [Pref. *counter,* and *statute.*] A statute or ordinance made in opposition.

"His own antinomy or *counterstatute.*"—*Milton : Doct. and Disc. of Divorce.*

* **coûn'-tẽr-stĕp,** *s.* [Pref. *counter,* and *step.*] A step or movement in opposition or contrariety.

coûn'-tẽr-stŏck, *s.* [Pref. *counter,* and *stock.*] The same as COUNTERFOIL, I.

coûn'-tẽr-strōke, *s.* [Pref. *counter,* and *stroke.*] A stroke or blow in response or return.

coûn'-tẽr-sŭb-jĕct, *s.* [Pref. *counter,* and *subject.*]

Music : When the subject of a fugue has been proposed by one voice, it is usual for the answer, which is taken up by another voice, to be accompanied by the former with a counterpoint sufficiently recognisable as a definite subject to take its part in the development of the fugue, and this is called the countersubject. (*Grove.*) [FUGUE.]

* **coûn'-tẽr-sŭnk,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [COUNTERSINK, *v.*]

¶ (1) *Countersunk-headed bolt :* A bolt having a bevelled head, which is let into a corresponding cavity in one of the pieces which it binds together.

(2) *Countersunk nail :* A nail with a conical head like a wood-screw. (*Knight.*)

* **coûn'-tẽr-sŭnk,** *s.* [COUNTERSINK, *s.*]

* **coûn'-tẽr-swāy,** *s.* [Pref. *counter,* and *sway.*] An opposing or contrary power or influence.

". . . a *counterweay* of restraint curbing their wild exorbitance . . ."—*Milton : Doct. and Disc. of Divorce.*

coûn'-tẽr-tăl-lў, *s.* [Pref. *counter,* and *tally.*] A tally or voucher corresponding to another.

* **coûn'-tẽr-tāste,** *s.* [Pref. *counter,* and *taste.*] An opposite or false taste.

"There is a kind of *countertaste* founded on surprise and curiosity, which maintains a sort of rivalship with the true."—*Shenstone.*

coûn'-tẽr-tĕn-ŏr, *a. & s.* [Fr. *contreteneur ;* Ital. *contratenore : contra* = against, opposite to, and *tenore* = a tenor.]

A. *As adjective :*

Music : The older name for alto (q.v.).

". . . a few friends with *countertenor* voices."—*Swift.*

B. *As substantive :*

Music : An alto voice.

countertenor-clef, *s.*

Music : The C clef placed upon the third line of the stave for the use of countertenor or alto voices, the viola, &c.

* **coûn'-tẽr-tīde,** *s.* [Pref. *counter,* and *tide.*] An opposite tide.

"Such were our *countertides* at land, . . ." *Dryden.*

* **coûn'-tẽr-tīme,** *s.* [Pref. *counter,* and *time.* Fr. *contretemps.*]

1. *Literally :*

Manége : The defence or resistance of a horse, that interrupts his cadence, and the measure of his manége. (*Farrier's Dict.*)

2. *Fig. :* An opposition or defence.

"Let cheerfulness on happy fortune wait,
And give not thus the *countertime* to fate."
Dryden : Aurengzebe.

* **coûn'-tẽr-tûrn,** *s.* [Pref. *counter,* and *turn.*] In plays, the crisis or catastrophe.

". . . the *counterturn,* which destroys that expectation, embroils the action in new difficulties, and leaves you far distant from that hope in which it found you." —*Dryden : On Dramatick Poesy.*

coûn-tẽr-vāil', * **coun-ter-vaile,** * **coun-tre-vaile,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *contrevaloir : contre* = against, and *valoir* = to be of power, to avail.]

I. *Lit. :* To act against with equal power or force; to counterbalance; to equal.

"The outward streams, which descend, must be of so much force as to *countervail* all that weight whereby the ascending side does exceed the other. —*Wilkins : Invention.*

II. *Figuratively :*

1. To counterbalance or be equivalent to in force or power; to match.

". . . the profit at last will hardly *countervail* the inconveniences that go along with it."—*L'Estrange.*

2. To compensate.

"... the enemy could not *countervail* the king's damage. *Esth.* vii. 4.

*** coun'-ter-vail,** *s.* [COUNTERVAIL, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* An equal or counterbalancing weight, power, or force.

2. *Fig.:* An equivalent, compensation, or requital.

"Surely the present pleasure of a sinful act is a poor *countervail* for the bitterness of the review, which begins where the action ends, and lasts for ever."—*South: Sermons.*

coun-ter-vailed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [COUNTERVAIL, *v.*]

coun-ter-vail'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COUNTERVAIL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or quality of counterbalancing, compensating, or being equivalent to; a countervail.

countervailing-duty, *s.*

Comm.: A duty charged on articles imported from certain specified places to equalise the charges on those imported from elsewhere or manufactured at home.

coun-ter-val-la'-tion, *s.* [CONTRAVALLATION.]

Fort.: Lines or earthworks round a fortress to repel sorties.

*** coun'-ter-view (iew as ū),** *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *view.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Lit.:* A position or posture opposite to or facing another.

"Within the gates of hell sat Sin and Death
In *counterview* within the gates."
Milton: P. L., bk. x.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. An opposite view, idea, or side of a question.

"M. Peisse has ably advocated the *counterview* in his preface and appendix."—*Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Contrast or opposition; illustration by contrast.

"I have drawn some lines of Linger's character, on purpose to place it in *counterview* or contrast with that of the other company."—*Swift.*

B. *Painting:* A contrast or situation in which two things illustrate or set off each other. (*Weale.*)

*** coun-ter-vote',** *v.t.* [Pref. *counter*, and *vote.*] To vote against or in opposition to, to outvote.

"The law in our minds being *countervoted* by the law in our members."—*Scott: Chr. Life*, I. iii.

*** coun-ter-wait',** *** coun-ter-wayte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *counter*, and *wait.*] To watch for, to guard against.

"Thanne schal ye evermore *counterwayte* embushementz and alle esplaille."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus*, p. 165.

*** coun-ter-weigh' (weigh as wā),** *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *counter*, and *weigh.*]

1. *Trans.:* To counterbalance, to countervail.

2. *Intrans.:* To be equivalent, to counterbalance.

"If wrights had ten fellowships of St. John's, it would not *counterweigh* with the loss of this occasion."—*Ascham: Letter to Raven.*

*** coun-ter-wheel',** *v.t.* [Pref. *counter*, and *wheel.*] To wheel, turn, or direct in an opposite direction.

"Whose shoots the wary Heron beat
With a well *counterwheel'd* retreat."
Lovelace: Luc. P., p. 23.

coun-ter-wheel'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COUNTERWHEEL.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of turning or directing in an opposite direction.

*** coun'-ter-wind,** *** coun'-ter-winde,** *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *wind.*] An opposing or contrary wind.

"Like as a ship, that through the ocean wyde
Directs her course unto one certaine coast,
Is met of many a *counter-winde* and tyde."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. xii. 1.

*** coun-ter-work',** *v.t.* [Pref. *counter*, and *work.*] To work against, to counteract, to obstruct by opposing operations.

"But heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole:
That *counterworks* each folly and caprice."
Pope: Essay on Man, ii. 238-9.

coun-ter-work'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COUNTERWORK, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of working against or counteracting; counteraction, hindrance.

coun'-ter-works, *s. pl.* [Pref. *counter*, and *works.*]

Fort.: Works undertaken for the purpose of destroying or rendering useless those of the enemy.

coun-ter-wrought (wrought as rât), *pa. par.* or *a.* [COUNTERWORK, *v.*]

coun'-tess, *** contas,** *** contasse,** *** countas,** *** countes,** *** countese,** *** cometas,** *** comytiss,** *** cuntasse,** *s.* [O. Fr. *contesse, cuntesse;* Ital. *contessa;* Sp. & Port. *condessa*, from Low Lat. *comitissa, comitassa*, from Lat. *comes* = a companion.] [COUNT (2), *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The wife of a count (in foreign nobility) or of an earl (in the English peerage).

"Both *contasse* and qwene."—*Degrevant* (1845).

"The Roman counts who displaced the Saxon Earls, who ruled each over a shire, were of equal rank with the noblemen of the conquered race whom they supplanted, and *Countess* now stands for the wife of an Earl, the Saxon designation being obsolete."—*Trench: On the Study of Words*, p. 206.

2. *Building:* A size of slate, 20 in. by 10 in.

coun'-ties, *s. pl.* [COUNTY.]

coun'-ting, *** count-yng,** *** cownt-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [COUNT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of calculating, reckoning, or estimating; calculation, numeration.

"*Countynge. Computacio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

counting-house, *** cowntynge hows,** *s.*

Comm., &c.: The house or office in which a merchant, &c., keeps his books and transacts his business.

"*Countynge hows. Computoria.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

¶ *Counting-house of the King's Household:* An old name for what is now known as the Board of Green Cloth.

*** counting-room,** *s.* A counting-house.

coun'-tless, *a.* [Eng. *count; -less.*] Innumerable, that cannot be counted, beyond calculation.

"Grouse, if not destroyed at some period of their lives, would increase in *countless* numbers."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. iv., p. 84.

*** coun'-tor * count-our, * cownt-owre,** *s.* [Eng. *count*, and Mid. Eng. *-our* = *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An accountant, a bookkeeper, a treasurer.

"Adam of Arderne was is chef *countour.*"
Rob. of Glouc., p. 538.

2. A counter, a tally.

"They . . . took tresours
Gold and silver and *countours.*"
Richard Cœur de Lion, 1,940.

3. A counting-house, a place of account.

"*Countowre. Complicatorium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

II. *Law:* A sergeant-at-law whom a man retains to defend his cause and speak for him. (*Wharton.*)

*** countour-hous,** *s.* A counting-house.

"Into his *countour-hous* goth he."
Chaucer: C. T., 14,488.

*** coun-tre-taille,** *s.* [O. Fr.] A counter-tally (q.v.).

coun'-tri-fied, *a.* [Eng. *countrify; -ed.*]

1. Having the appearance or characteristics of the country; rural.

"Well to be sure it must be own'd
It is a charming spot of ground;
So sweet a distance for a ride,
And all about so *countrified.*"
Lloyd: The Cit's Country Box.

2. Having the manners of the country; simple, rustic, unpolished.

"... the inhabitants are likely to be as *countrified* as persons living at a greater distance from town."—*Grose: Local Proverbs.*

coun'-tri-fy, *v.t.* [Eng. *country*, and suff. *-fy* (q.v.).]

1. To make or alter so as to have a rural or countrified appearance.

2. To make to have the manners or habits of the country.

coun'-try, *** con-trai,** *** con-traye,** *** con-tre,** *** con-tree,** *** con-treye,** *** cun-tre,** *** kon-tre,** *** kun-tre,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *contrée;* Ital. *contrada*, from Low Lat. *contrata, contrada* = country, region.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A particular tract of land, region, kingdom, or state.

"In *countries* some must rule, some must obey, . . ."
—*Sir J. Cheke: The Hurt of Sedition.*

2. (*With a possessive pronoun*): That particular land or region in which one was born or lives; one's native land.

". . . Return unto thy *country*, and to thy kindred, . . ."—*Gen.* xxxii. 9.

3. A particular sub-division of a region, kingdom, or state; a county, a district.

"And when he was come to the other side into the *country* of the Gergesenes, . . ."—*Matt.* viii. 28.

4. That part of any region or district which lies away from cities or courts; rural districts or parts.

"God made the *country*, and man made the town."
Cowper: Task, bk. ii.

5. That part of any region or district which lies about the spot where a person lives or is staying; the neighbouring district or parts.

"Send out more horses; skirr the *country* round;
Hang those that talk of fear."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 3.

6. The inhabitants of any region or kingdom collectively.

"For all the *country* in a general voice
Cried hate upon him."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen IV., iv. 1.

7. The electors or constituencies of a state collectively.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* A jury of one's countrymen; as in the phrases, To be tried by one's *country;* to put oneself on one's *country.*

2. *Fort.:* The region outside of a fort down to which the glacis slopes.

3. *Mining:* The rock or strata in which a metallic lode is found.

4. *Cricket:* The places of the more distant fieldmen.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the country or rural districts; rustic, rural. (Opposed to *city* or *town.*)

"Come, we'll a'en to our *country* seat repair,
The native home of innocence and love."
Norris.

2. Of, pertaining or peculiar to, one's own country. (Opposed to *foreign.*)

"She laughing the cruel tyrant to scorn, spake in her *country* language."—*2 Maccabees* vii. 27.

3. Unpolished, rude, simple, rustic, ignorant.

"We make a *country* man dumb, whom we will not allow to speak but by the rules of grammar."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

¶ (1) *To appeal to the country:*

Parl.: Said when the Government dissolves Parliament on any question, leaving it to the country (*i.e.*, the electors) to decide for or against.

(2) *To put oneself on one's country:*

Law: To plead not guilty to an indictment, to stand one's trial before a jury.

". . . an outlaw who yielded himself within the year was entitled to plead Not Guilty, and to *put himself on his country.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Country-folk, country-girl, country-village.*

*** country-base,** *s.* The game of prisoner's-base or prison-base.

*** country-dance,** *s.* [Eng. *country*, and *dance.*] A rustic dance in which the partners are ranged in lines opposite to each other. (Not the same as *contre-dance*, though possibly the name may have been derived from the same source.)

"He had introduced the English *country dance* to the knowledge of the Dutch ladies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

country-fool, *s.* A stupid country lout, a boor.

"I find no other difference than this, betwixt the common town-wits, and the downright *country-fools*, . . ."—*Pope: Letter to H. Cromwell*, Oct. 26, 1705.

country-gentleman, *s.* A gentleman resident and having considerable property in the country.

country-house, *s.* A house in the country. (Generally used in opposition to a *town* or *business* house.)

country-party, *s.*

1. *Gen.:* The agricultural interest in a state.

2. *Spec.:* A party formed in the reign of Charles II., soon after the Triple Alliance, and revived when James II. increased the army and violated the Test Act in 1685, and again, in 1698, under William III.

"Already had been formed in the Parliament a strong connection known by the name of the *Country Party*. That party included all the public men who leaned towards Puritanism and Republicanism, and many who, though attached to the Church and to hereditary monarchy, had been driven into opposition by dread of Popery, by dread of France, and by disgust at the extravagance, dissoluteness, and faithlessness of the court."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

country-pepper, *s.* [So called from its very pungent flavour.] A plant, *Sedum acre.*

country-seat, *s.* A country residence or house.

"Oh, could I see my *Country Seat!*"
Pope: Satires, vi. 128.

country-woman, *s.*

1. A woman living in the country.

2. A female native or inhabitant of a particular country.

"What *country-woman!*
Here of these shores?" *Shakesp.: Pericles*, v. 1.

3. A female born in the same country as another.

coŭn'-trў-fў, *v.t.* [Countrify.]

coŭn'-trў-man, * **con-trai-man,** *s.* [Eng. *country*, and *man.*]

1. One who lives in the country, as opposed to a townsman; a rustic.

2. A farmer, a husbandman.

"*Contraimen* to chepinge com mid moche god."
Saint Swithin, 56

3. A native or inhabitant of any particular country or region.

"What *countryman*, I pray?—Of Mantua."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 2.

4. One born or living in the same country as another.

". . . people proud of the genius and success of their great *countryman*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *countryman*, *peasant*, *swain*, *hind*, *rustic*, and *clown*: "All these terms are applied as epithets to persons, and principally to such as live in the *country*; the terms *countryman* and *peasant* are taken in an indifferent sense, and may comprehend persons of different descriptions; they designate nothing more than habitual residence in the *country*: the other terms are employed for the lower orders of *countrymen*, but with collateral ideas favourable or unfavourable annexed to them: *swain*, *hind*, both convey the idea of innocence in a humble station, and are therefore always employed in poetry in a good sense: the *rustic* and *clown* both convey the idea of that uncouth rudeness and ignorance which is in reality found among the lowest orders of *countrymen*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *Countryman's Treacle:* An old name for *Ruta graveolens.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

coŭn'-trў-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *country*; *-ship.*] Nationality. (*Verstegan.*)

coŭn'-tў, * **counte,** * **countee,** * **countie,** * **countye,** *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *comitatus*, from *comes* = a companion, a count. In the Saxon times, one created an earl received a shire to govern. When the Normans took possession of the land these Saxon earls were displaced by noblemen of similar rank who had come across with the Conqueror, and who from being his companions were called *comites.* These each ruled a shire (*comitatus*), and from the Latin designation *comitatus* the English word county ultimately came. (*Trench: On the Study of Words*, pp. 206–7).] [Count.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A county, a shire; or, more specifically, the Roman name of what in Saxon times had been called a shire.

"Every *county*, every town, every family, was in agitation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ Most of the states in this country are divided into counties, each of which has its own local government and officers.

* 2. An earldom.

* 3. A count, an earl, a lord.

"Princes and *counties!* Surely, a princely testimony, a goodly count, *County* Comfect; a sweet gallant, surely!"—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, iv. 1.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a county.

county-borough, *s.* Any borough instituted by the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888, and therein defined as "a borough which on June 1, 1888, either had a population of not less than 50,000, or was a county of itself." [County corporate.] Such boroughs are, for the purposes of the Act, administrative counties.

county corporate, *s.* An English city or town which has the privilege of becoming in itself a county, having sheriffs and other magistrates of its own. The cities are twelve, viz.: London, Chester, Bristol, Coventry, Canterbury, Exeter, Gloucester, Litchfield, Lincoln, Norwich, Worcester, and York. The towns five, viz.: Kingston-upon-Hull, Nottingham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Poole, and Southampton.

county-court, *s.* One of a number of tribunals established by statute in the British Kingdom, to supply the place of a great variety of inferior tribunals, called Courts of Requests or Courts of Conscience. They were originally intended solely for the recovery of any debts or demands not exceeding £50, but have no jurisdiction in cases where title comes in question. Actions, however, involving sums exceeding £50 may, by consent of the parties, be tried in the County Courts.

county-palatine, *s.* [*Palatine* is from Lat. *palatinus* = pertaining to the imperial palace, imperial.] An English county with what may be called royal privileges or rights. From time immemorial this was the case with Chester and Durham, to which Edward III. by creation added Lancaster. The Counties-palatine are now in the hands of the Crown, their separate jurisdiction being controlled by the Courts in London.

county-rate, *s.* A rate levied upon the ratepayers of a county for the purpose of meeting such expenses as are chargeable upon the whole county, *e.g.*, the repair and maintenance of public roads, bridges, &c.

county-sessions, *s. pl.* The general quarter-sessions of the peace for each county.

county-town, *s.* The chief town of any county.

coûp (*p* silent) (1), * **caupe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *colp*, *cop*; Fr. *coup*; Ital. *colpo*; Low Lat. *colpus*; Lat. *colaphus* = a blow.]

1. A stroke, a blow.

"The kyng with the *caupe* caste to the ground."
Destruct. of Troy, 1,237.

2. A trick, a cheat, a snare.

3. A success in a horse-race, especially when it has been effected with cunning or sharpness. (*Slang.*)

¶ The word occurs in several French phrases, which have become more or less adopted into our language.

(1) *Coup d'état:*

(*a*) *Gen.:* A decisive stroke or exercise of power to alter the constitution of a country by force, and without or against the consent of the people.

(*b*) *Spec.* (*French Hist.*): A revolution suddenly commenced and effected on December 2, 1851, by Prince Louis Napoleon, then President of the French Republic. Being of opinion that a plot against him was about to be attempted and would succeed unless he took the initiative, he dissolved the legislative assembly, established universal suffrage, and arranged that the election of a president for ten years should take place, and a senate be constituted. About 180 members of the dissolved assembly having attempted to meet were arrested, and on the two subsequent days sanguinary conflicts took place in the streets of Paris between the partisans of Napoleon and the more resolute upholders of the old arrangements. The former were victorious, and from the ten years' presidency to the empire the transition was easy.

(2) *Coup de grâce:* The finishing stroke.

(3) *Coup de main:*

Mil.: A sudden assault or attack.

"It seems it could only have been carried by a *coup de main*, which unluckily failed."—*Guthrie: India within the Ganges.*

(4) *Coup d'œil:*

(*a*) *Ord. Lang.:* A general view; the effect produced on the mind by a rapid survey.

"Only figure to yourself a vast semicircular basin, full of fine blue sea, and vessels of all sorts and sizes, &c. This is the first *coup d'œil*, and is almost all I am yet able to give you an account of."—*Gray: Lett. to West, from Genoa*, 1739.

(*b*) *Mil.:* The talent or faculty of taking in and appreciating at a glance the advantages, disadvantages, or capabilities of any position for defence or offence.

(5) *Coup de soleil:* A sunstroke (q.v.).

(6) *To run a coup:*

Billiards: Said when a player's ball runs into a pocket without having touched either of the other balls.

coûp (2), **cowp,** *s.* [Coup (1), *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of overturning, upsetting, or emptying.

2. The state of being overturned or upset; a fall.

"Stand by the gait: lat se if I can loup.
I mon run fast in dreid I get a *cowp.*"
Lyndsay: S. P. Repr., ii. 158.

II. *Min.:* A sudden break in the stratum of coals.

"The coal in this district is full of irregularities, styled by the workmen *coups*, and hitches, and dykes."—*P. Campsie: Stirlings. Statist. Acc.*, xv. 329.

¶ *Free coup:* The right or privilege of shooting rubbish in any place.

coûp (3), *s.* [Coup (2), *v.*]

1. Exchange, barter, traffic.

2. A good bargain.

3. A number of people (generally in contempt).

coûp (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Cf. Sw. *guppa* = to tilt up; Ger. *kippen* = to turn over.]

I. *Trans.:* To upset, to overthrow, to overturn. (*Scotch.*)

". . . Od, I trust they'll no *coup* us . . ."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xlviii.

II. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To be overturned or upset.

"The whirling stream will make our boat to *coup*,
Therefore let's passe the bridge by Wallace' loup."
Muses Threnodie, p. 136.

2. *Fig.:* To fail in business; to become bankrupt.

¶ (1) *To coup carls:* To tumble head over heels.

(2) *To coup the crans:* To go to wreck, like a pot on the fire when the cran upon which it stood is upset. (*Scotch.*)

". . . rather than their kirk should *coup the crans*, as others had done elsewhere."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xix.

(3) *To coup the creels:*

(*a*) To tumble head over heels. (*Scotch.*)

(*b*) To die.

coûp (2), *v.t.* [Cope.] To buy, particularly horses; also to truck or barter.

". . . rade through the country *couping* and selling a' that they gat. . . ."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xxvii.

* **coûp** (3), * **cowpe,** * **caup,** * **kaup,** *v.i.* [O. Fr. *colper*; Fr. *couper*; Ital. *colpire.*] To come to blows, to strike, to engage in fight. [Coup (1), *s.*]

"He keppit hym kenely and [thai] *coupid* togedur."
Destruct. of Troy, 7,231.

* **coupar,** *s.* [Couper (2), *s.*]

* **coupe** (1), * **cowpe** (1), *s.* [Coop.] A hen-coop.

"The fals fox camme unto oure *coupe*."—*Reliq. Antiq.*, i. 4.

* **coupe** (2), * **cowpe** (2), *s.* [Cup.]

côu-pê', *s.* [Fr.]

1. A four-wheeled close carriage, with a single inside seat and a perch for the driver.

2. The front or rear compartment of a diligence, or the end compartment of a railway carriage, with seats on one side only.

côuped, *a.* [Fr. *couper* = to cut.] [Coup (3), *v.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Cut, slashed; ornamented with cuts.

"Withoute *couped* shone."
Torrent of Portugal, 1,192.

2. *Her.:* An epithet applied to beasts in coats of arms which have the head or any limb cut clean off from the trunk.

Couped.

côu-pêe', *s.* [Fr.] A motion or movement in dancing, when one leg is a little bent and raised from the ground, and with the other a forward motion is made.

***côu-pêe'**, *v.t.* [COUPEE, *s.*] To make a coupee, to cut or bow as in dancing.

"Rather than she not learn to *coupee*."—*D'Urfey: Collin's Walk*, ch. iii. (*Davies.*)

côupe'-gŏrge, *s.* [Fr. = cut throat.]

Mil.: A position such that the troops occupying it cannot escape, but must either surrender or be cut to pieces.

***côu-pĕlle'**, *s.* [Fr.]

Old Mil.: A shovel of tin or copper used in the artillery to fill the cartridges with gunpowder.

côup'-ĕr (1), **cŏp'-pĕr**, *s.* [COP (2), *s.*]

Spinning: A lever on the upper part of the loom to raise the harness.

***côu'-pĕr** (2), ***coupar**, ***cowpare**, ***cowper** (1), *s.* [COOPER.]

"*Coupare. Cuparius.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

coûp'-ĕr (3), **cop-er**, ***cowp-er** (2), *s.* [COUP (2), *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* A dealer, a trafficker.

"The horse which our *coupers* had bought at Morton fair, were arrested many of them by the Mayor of Newcastle."—*Baillie: Lett.*, i. 85.

2. *Fig.:* One who traffics in or makes merchandise of souls.

". . . these *soul-coupers* and traffickers shew not the way of salvation."—*Rutherford: Lett.*, P. iii., ep. 66.

couper-word, *s.* The first word in demanding boot in a bargain; especially applied to horse-dealers.

coûp'-ĭng (1), ***coup-yng** (1), *s.* [COUP (2), *v.*] Traffic, bargaining, barter.

***côup'-ing** (2), ***coup-yng** (2), *s.* [COUP (3), *v.*] A fighting, an encounter, an engagement.

"So kenly thei acuntred at the *coupyng* togadere."
William of Palerne, 3,602.

†coŭp'-la-ble, *a.* [Eng. *coupl(e); -able.*] Able or fit to be coupled together.

coŭp'-le, ***cowpull**, ***cupple**, ***cow-pylle**, *s.* [O. Fr. *cople;* Fr. *couple;* Ital. *coppia*, from Lat. *copula* = a band, a couple: *co* = *con* = *cum* = with, together; * *apo* = to join.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which serves to join or couple two things together; a bond, a coupler. [II. 1.]

"He made the hows with cedre *couplis*."—*Wyclife: 3 Kings* vi. 10.

2. A brace or tie which holds two dogs together.

"It is in some sort with friends as it is with dogs in *couples;* they should be of the same size and humour."—*L'Estrange.*

3. A pair or brace; two of the same kind or class considered together.

(1) *Generally:*

". . . behold, Ziba the servant of Mephibosheth met him, with a *couple* of asses saddled, . . ."—*1 Sam.* xvi. 1.

(2) *Spec.:* A male and a female of any species; but more especially of the human kind when married or betrothed.

"So shall all the *couples* three,
Ever true in loving be."
Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream, v. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Building:* One of a pair of rafters or spars in a roof, joined at the point of meeting at the top, and held together at the bottom by a tie.

2. *Physics:* Two equal parallel forces acting towards contrary parts—*i.e.*, in contrary directions. They cannot be balanced by any single force whatever. (*Ganot.*)

¶ The work done by a couple in turning a body through any angle is the product of the couple by the angle. There is an identity of dimensions between work and couple. (*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units*, ed. 1875, ch. i., p. 6.)

3. *Magnetism:* The magnetic action of the earth acting on a magnetized needle. It is called a terrestrial magnetic couple.

4. *Voltaic Elect.:* A pair of plates forming a battery, or a part of one; two metals in metallic contact and a conducting liquid in which they are placed. It is sometimes called a simple voltaic element. When the metals are not in contact the couple is said to be open, and when they are connected it is said to be closed.

5. *Thermo-electrics:* Two metals soldered together, the two ends of which can be joined by a conductor. Then there may be a bismuth-copper couple, a bismuth-antimony conductor, &c.

6. *Astron.:* A double star. It is of two kinds, an optical and a physical couple. [¶ (4), (5).]

¶ (1) *Magnetic couple:* [COUPLE, II. 3].

(2) *Mechanical couple:* [II. 2].

(3) *Moment of couple:* The product of a force by a length. If M stands for mass, L for length, and T for time, then moment of couple is = $\frac{ML^2}{T^2}$. (*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units*, ed. 1875, ch. i., p. 5.)

(4) *Optical couple:*

Astron. & Optics: A double star, of which the two constituents have no apparent mutual relation, except that they look to the eye in proximity to each other.

(5) *Physical couple:*

Astron.: A double star, of which the two constituents have a mutual relation to each other in addition to the optical one.

(6) *Thermo-electric couple:* [II. 5].

(7) *Voltaic couple:* [II. 4].

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *couple, brace*, and *pair:* "*Couples* and *braces* are made by *coupling* and *bracing; pairs* are either so of themselves, or are made so by others: *couples* and *braces* always require a junction in order to make them complete; *pairs* require similarity only to make them what they are: *couples* are joined by a foreign tie; *braces* are produced by a peculiar mode of junction with the objects themselves. *Couple* and *pair* are said of persons or things; *brace* in particular cases, only of animals or things, except in the burlesque style, where it may be applied to persons. When used for persons, the word *couple* has relation to the marriage tie; the word *pair* to the association or the moral union: the former term is therefore more appropriate when speaking of those who are soon to be married, or have just entered that state; the latter when speaking of those who are already fixed in that state."

*** couple-beggar**, *s.* A term applied in Ireland to a suspended priest.

"No *couple-beggar* in the land
E'er join'd such numbers hand in hand."
Swift.

couple-close, *s.*

1. *Arch.:* Couples; a pair of rafters or spars for a roof.

2. *Her.:* An epithet applied to an ordinary inclosing the chevron by couples. (Written also *couple-closs.*)

coŭp'-le, ***cow-plyn**, ***ku-ple**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *copler, cupler;* Fr. *coupler;* Ital. *copulare;* Ger. *koppelen;* Dan. *koble*, from Lat. *copulo* = to join together; *copula* = a band, a couple.] [COUPLE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To tie, bind, or join together.

(1) *Generally:*

"And they shall be *coupled* together . . ."—*Exod.* xxvi. 24.

(2) *Spec.:* To unite in marriage.

"The great Antiochus
* * *
Was *coupled* to a noble quene."
Gower: Con. A., bk. viii.

2. To attach dogs together with a couple or brace.

"Thise cacheres that couthe, *cowpled* hor houndez."
Sir Gawaine, 1139.

* 3. To add or join one thing to another.

"Wo that ioynen hous to hous and feeld to feeld *coupleth*."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* v. 8.

4. To unite or join closely together; to consolidate, as the several parts of a body.

"For Christ is the head, whereby the whole bodie being compacted and *coupled* by euery ioynt of gouernment, . . ."—*Whitgift: Defence*, p. 469.

5. To connect or associate.

"With whom also Ezekiel *coupleth* Gomer and all his bands of the north quarters."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. i., ch. viii., § 4.

6. To connect mentally.

7. To connect by a copula.

". . . which consequence is signified by *coupling* them together with the word *is*."—*Hobbes: King. Darkness*, ch. xlvi.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To pair, to copulate.

"Waters in Africa, being rare, divers sorts of beasts come from several parts to drink; and so being refreshed, fall to *couple*, and many times with several kinds."—*Bacon.*

coŭp'-led, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COUPLE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Joined, tied, united.

* 2. *Fig.:* United in rhyme; rhyming.

"The noble hater of degenerate rhyme
Shook off the chains and built his verse sublime
A monument too high for *couplet* sounds to climb."
Watts: Adventurous Muse.

coupled columns, *s. pl.*

Arch.: Columns arranged in pairs, where the nature of the openings, doors, windows, or niches precludes the usual intercolumnar distance. In this case two sistylos intercolumniations are used, the column which would otherwise occupy the middle of the space being brought to the distance of only half a diameter from the extreme column. This species has been called ærosistylos. (*Weale, &c.*)

***coŭp'-le-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *couple; -ment.*]

1. The act of coupling; the state of being coupled or joined.

". . . thys conjunction and *couplement* of matrimonie, . . ."—*Grafton: Hen. VII.*, an. 27.

2. A couple, a pair.

"I wish you the peace of mind, most royal *couplement!*"—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

coŭp'-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *coupl(e); -er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which couples or ties together.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* A connection between the corresponding keys of different banks or ranks of keys, so that they act together when one is played upon. When a key of the lower bank is touched, it actuates the one above; but the action is not reciprocal. The coupler is thrown into action by a draw-stop or pedal. Octaves in the same bank are sometimes coupled, to avoid the necessity of striking octaves by stretching the hands. Similarly, the great-organ may be coupled with the choir-organ or the swell. (*Knight.*)

2. *Foundry:* The ring which slips upon the handles of a crucible tongs, or a nipping-tool of any kind. Also called *reins.* (*Knight.*)

coŭp'-leş, *s. pl.* [COUPLE, *s.*]

Carp.: Rafters framed together in pairs by a tie, which is generally fixed above the feet of the rafters.

¶ *Main couples:* The roof-trusses. (*Knight.*)

***coŭp'-lĕt**, *v.t.* [COUPLET, *s.*] To write couplets.

"*Couplet* it as much as your worship pleases."—*Jarvis: Don Quixote*, pt. ii., bk. iv., ch. xvi. (*Davies.*)

coŭp'-lĕt, ***cup-let**, *s. & a.* [Fr., dimin. of *couple.*] [COUPLE, *s.*]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Gen.:* A couple or pair; a brace.

". . . we'll whisper o'er a *couplet* or two of most sage saws."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

2. *Spec.:* Two lines or verses of a poem, especially if rhyming together; a couple or pair of rhymes.

"When he can in one *couplet* fix
More sense than I can do in six." *Swift.*

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or of the nature of a couplet; consisting of or written in couplets.

"I have always found the *couplet* verse most easy . . . for there the work is sooner at an end, every two lines concluding the labour of the poet."—*Dryden: Annus Mirab., Account of the Poem.*

coŭp'-lĭng, ***cowp-lyng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COUPLE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of joining, uniting, or tieing together.

2. The act of uniting in marriage.

3. Anything which couples or unites; a coupler.

4. The state of being coupled or united.

"The fier and ayre agreed, and to this *cowplyng* gaue their light."
Phaer: Virgill; Æneidos, bk. iv.

5. The pairing of male and female.

". . . the promiscuous *couplings* of males and females of several species."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* A couple.

"Even to the artificers and builders gave they it, to buy hewn stone, and timber for *couplings*, . . ."—*2 Chron.*: xxxiv. 11.

2. *Mach.:* A device for uniting adjacent parts or objects. An arrangement by which the parts of a machine may be connected or disconnected at pleasure, or by which a machine may be disengaged from, or re-engaged with, a revolving wheel or shaft, through which it receives motion from a steam-engine, water-wheel, or other prime mover. (*Weale, &c.*)

¶ There are innumerable varieties of couplings, such as *chain-coupling, clutch, expansion-coupling, rod-coupling, shank-coupling,* &c., which will be found described under their respective heads.

3. *Music:* A device by which the corresponding keys of different banks of keys are coupled together, so as to act together when one is played on; a couple.

4. *Railway Engineering:* One of the chains or rods which connect the several carriages of a train.

5. *Mill-work:* The connection of two or more shafts together, when it is necessary to convey motion further than would be possible by one shaft.

coupling-box, *s.*

Mach.: A metallic box into which the ends of the two shafts are fastened, to couple them in line. (*Knight.*)

coupling-link, *s.*

Mach.: An open or split link for connecting two objects, or forming a detachable section in a chain. (*Knight.*)

coupling-pin, *s.*

Vehicle: A bolt which fastens the hind hounds to the coupling-pole, which is attached to the fore-gears by the king-bolt. (*Knight.*)

coupling-pole, *s.*

Vehicle: A pole connecting the fore and hind gear of a wagon. (*Knight.*)

coupling-strap, *s.* A strap connected to the off bit-ring of the off horse, thence through the near bit-ring, and leading back to the harness of the near horse. Used with artillery horses, and also for restive horses in ordinary service.

côu'-pŏn, * **cou-pin,** * **cow-pon,** *s.* [Fr., from *couper* = to cut.]

1. A fragment, a piece cut off, a bit.

"Gin I winna gi'e you a helpin'haun' myse'l' tae rive him in *coupins* lith, lim, an' spawl."—*Saint Patrick*, iii. 31 i.

2. A part to be detached, or cut out, from a ticket, paper, or the like.

3. *Banking:* A warrant or certificate for the periodical payment of interest on bonds issued for any term of years. The interest being payable in different cases quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly, as many coupons are attached to each bond as represent the total number of such payments as are to be made, with the date of payment printed on each. When a payment of interest becomes due at any particular date the holder of the bond detaches the corresponding coupon and presents it for payment at the specified banking-house or office.

4. *Travelling:* One of a series of tickets enabling the holder to perform a certain journey or tour, each coupon which represents a certain portion of the journey to be given up on completion of that portion.

côu-pūre', *s.* [Fr., from *couper* = to cut.]

Fort.: A passage cut through the glacis in the re-entering angle of the covered way, to facilitate sallies by the besieged. They are sometimes made through the lower curtain, to let boats into a little haven built in the re-entering angle of the counterscarp of the outworks. (*Knight.*)

cŏur, *v.i.* [Cower.] To cower, to stoop, to bend down, to submit.

"But here my muse her wing maun *cour*,
Sic flights are far beyond her pow'r."
Burns: Tam O'Shanter.

cŏur'-ăġe, * **cor-age,** *s.* [O. Fr. *corage*; Fr. *courage*; Ital. *corragio*; Sp. *corage*; Port. *coragem*, from Lat. *coraticum*, from *cor* = the heart.]

* **1.** The disposition of the mind; inclination.

"I'd such a *courage* to do him good."
Shakesp.: Timon, iii. 3.

* **2.** A heartfelt desire, wish, or longing.

"Swiche a *corage*
Hadde this knight to ben a wedded man."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,130.

3. Bravery, boldness, daring, intrepidity.

". . . he was regarded by his party, and by the world in general, as a man of *courage* and honour."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* **4.** Encouragement.

"To the *courage* of such as would this realme any ways evil."—*State Trials* (*Rp. Gardiner*), 1551.

¶ Now only used in the singular, but the plural was formerly not uncommon.

"So priketh hem nature in here *corages*."
Chaucer: C. T., 10.

¶ *The courage of one's opinions:* Fearlessness in expressing one's opinions on any subject, even when unpopular or unpalatable.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *courage, fortitude,* and *resolution:* "*Courage* respects action, *fortitude* respects passion: a man has *courage* to meet danger, and *fortitude* to endure pain. *Courage* is that power of the mind which bears up against the evil that is in prospect; *fortitude* is that power which endures the pain that is felt: the man of *courage* goes with the same coolness to the mouth of the cannon, as the man of *fortitude* undergoes the amputation of a limb. *Courage* seems to be more of a manly virtue; *fortitude* is more distinguishable as a feminine virtue: the former is at least most adapted to the male sex, who are called upon to act, and the latter to the females, who are obliged to endure: a man without *courage* would be as ill prepared to discharge his duty in his intercourse with the world, as a woman without *fortitude* would be to support herself under the complicated trials of body and mind with which she is liable to be assailed. *Resolution* is a minor species of *courage;* it is *courage* in the minor concerns of life; *courage* comprehends under it a spirit to advance; *resolution* simply marks the will not to recede . . .; *courage* always supposes some danger to be encountered: *resolution* may be exerted in merely encountering opposition and difficulty . . ." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *courage* and *bravery,* see Bravery.

* **cŏur'-ăġe,** *v.t.* [Courage, *s.*] To encourage, to embolden or strengthen in spirit; to animate.

"Moreouer charge Josua: and *courage* him and bolden him."—*Deut.* iii. 28. (1551.)

cŏur'-ăġed, *a.* [Eng. *courag(e); -ed.*] Having or endowed with spirit, disposition, or courage.

"He who so is most like stomacked vnto a woman, nor lusty *couraged*."—*Vives: Instruct. of a Christ. Woman*, bk. ii., ch. v.

¶ Obsolete except in the compound *high-couraged.*

* **cŏur'-ăġe-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *courage; -ment.*] Encouragement.

"From Sov'raigne's weaknesse taking *courragement*."
Davies: Microcosmos, p. 62. (*Davies.*)

cŏu-rā'-ġeŏŭs, * **co-ra-geus,** * **co-ra-gious,** * **co-ra-gous,** * **co-ra-ious,** * **coraiows,** * **curaiows,** * **kuraious,** *a.* [O. Fr. *corageus;* Ital. *coraggioso;* Sp. *corajoso;* Fr. *courageux.*] [Courage.] Endowed with or exhibiting courage; brave, fearless, intrepid.

". . . the character of a *courageous* but prodigal and effeminate coxcomb."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

cŏu-rā'-ġeŏŭs-lў, * **couragyously,** *adv.* [Eng. *courageous; -ly.*] In a courageous manner; with courage, bravery, or intrepidity.

"He had only to face calumny *courageously*, and it would vanish."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

cŏu-rā'-ġeŏŭs-nĕss, * **cŏu-rā'-ġeŏŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *courageous; -ness.*] The quality of being courageous; bravery, intrepidity, spirit.

". . . the manliness and the *courageousness* that they had to fight for their country, . . ."—*2 Mac.* xiv. 18.

† **cour'-akle,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] "A plant—cauliculus." (*Wright.*)

¶ Cauliculus is not a plant or a genus of plants, but is used to describe peculiarities of botanical structure in various orders. [Cauliculus.]

côu-rant', * **co-ran-to,** * **cou-ran-to,** * **cou-rante,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *courir* = to run.]

A. *As adj.* (*Of the form* courant)*:*

Her.: An epithet applied to any beast represented as running.

B. *As subst.* (*Of all forms*)*:*

1. *Ordinary Language:*

(1) A newspaper, a gazette.

* (2) A courier.

"The shameless reports . . . and certificates by *courants* from foreign parts."—*Hart. Miscell.*, iv. 37.

2. *Mus.:* [Coranto].

3. A cord, a string. (*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xix., ch. i.)

côu-rap', *s.* [Cf. Mahratta *khuroos, kharûs;* Hind. *kharish* = the itch.]

Med.: A kind of skin disease occurring in the East Indies. An eruption comes out on the surface of the body, and affects specially the groin, the face, the breast, and the armpits.

* **courb,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *courber.*]

I. *Intrans.:* To bend, to stoop, to be submissive.

"Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,
Yea, *courb* and woo for leave to do him good."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

II. *Trans.:* To cause to bend or bow.

* **courb,** * **courbe,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *corb, courb;* Ital. *corvo,* from Lat. *curvus.*] [Curve.]

A. *As adj.:* Curved, rounded.

"Her neck is short, her shoulders *courb*."
Gower: Conf. Am., i. 99.

B. *As subst.:* A crook, a hump.

"He had a *courbe* upon the back."
Gower, ii. 150.

côur'-ba-ril, *s.* [From a South American word.] A resinous exudation from a South American tree, *Hymenæa Courbaril,* used in varnishing. Also called Anime (q.v.).

* **côurbed,** * **coorbyd,** *a.* [Coube, *v.*] Rounded, bent.

"Som man *coorbyd*, som man goth uprihte."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 150.

* **courch,** * **courche,** * **curch,** * **courchef,** *s.* [Fr. *couvrechef*=a cap, a headdress, from *couvrir* = to cover; *chef* = the head.] [Coverchief, Kerchief.] A covering for the head, a kerchief.

"A roussat goun of her awn scho him gaif
Apon his weyd, at couryt all the layff.
A soudly *courche* our hed and nek leit fall."
Wallace, i. 241.

* **côure** (1), *v.t.* [Cover.] To cover, to shelter.

"Where finding life not yet dislodged quight,
He much rejoyst, and *courd* it tenderly,
As chicken newly hatcht, from dreaded destiny."
Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 9.

* **côure** (2), *v.i.* [Fr. *couver.*] To cower, to stoop, to bend. [Cower.]

"They *coure* so over the coles, theyr eyes be bleard with smooke."—*Gammer Gurton's Needle.* (O. Pl., ii. 9.)

* **cour-few,** * **cour-fewe,** * **cur-fu,** * **cur-fur,** *s.* [Curfew.]

"Abowten *courfew* tyme or litel more."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,645.

cŏur'-ĭ-ĕr, * **cour-ri-er,** * **cur-rour,** *s.* [Fr., from *courir;* Lat. *curro* = to run; Ital. *corriere;* Sp. *correo.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A messenger sent in great haste; an express.

"This thing the wary Bassa well perceiving, by speedy *couriers* advertised Solyman of the enemy's purpose, . . ."—*Knolles: History.*

* **2.** A message sent in haste.

"He addressed aforehand his letters and *courriers* to the chiefe of the Barchine faction."—*Holland: Livy*, p. 398.

3. A servant accompanying any one or more persons while travelling, whose duty it is to make all the necessary arrangements as to hotels, means of conveyance, luggage, &c.

4. A title sometimes given to a newspaper or news letter; a gazette.

* **II.** *Fig.:* The wind.

"Upon the sightless *couriers* of the air,
Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 7.

B. *Ornith.:* The name given by Swainson and others to Tachydromus, a genus of Plovers (Charadriidæ).

cọu-rŏnne', *s.* [Fr. = a crown.]

Music: The name for the sign of a pause, 𝄐.

couronne-des-tasses, *s.* [Fr. = a circle or crown of cups.]

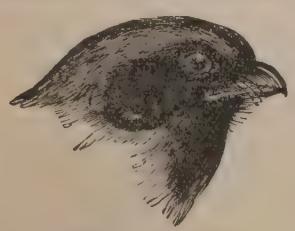
Galvanism: A kind of battery, the first improvement on the simple voltaic pile. A series of cups are arranged in a circle, very much as pearls or jewels might be around a crown. Each of these cups is filled with salt-water, dilute sulphuric acid, or other suitable liquid. Immersed in each are two plates, the one of copper or of silver, the other of zinc. The copper or silver of each of the cups is connected with the zinc of the next one. When a wire is led from the silver or copper of the last cup to the zinc of the first one, a voltaic current is formed, through which the electricity passes. The *couronne des tasses* was invented by Volta himself. It has long since been superseded by batteries of various kinds. [Battery, B. III. 4.]

côur-ôu-côu, *s.* [An imitation of the plaintive cry of the birds so named.]

Ornithology:

1. *Sing.:* Any bird belonging to the family described under 2.

2. *Pl.:* The Trogonidæ, a family of fissirostral birds. The bill is short, strong,



HEAD OF COUROUCOU.

triangular; the tips, and generally the margins, toothed. The wings are short and rounded, the tail often long, tarsi more or less feathery. The Courroucous are beautiful birds with bright, often metallic, plumage. South America is their metropolis, but they are found also more or less in the tropical parts of both worlds. They frequent dense forests, and lay their eggs in hollow trees. [Trogonidæ.]

coû-roû-pî-ta, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Lecythidaceæ. *Couroupita guianensis* is the Cannon-ball tree (q.v.).

***cöurs-a-ble, *curs-a-ble,** *a.* [Fr.] Current, valid, in force.

"... breuis of diuisioun, or ony vther *coursable* breuis of our souuerain lordis chapell to the quhilkis thai haf consentit before thaim."—*Act Audit.* A. 1473, p. 67.

***cöurs'-a-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *coursab(le); -ly.*] In regular course, habitually. (*N.E.D.*)

cöurse, *cours, *coursse, *cource, cowrse, *s.* [Fr. *cours, course;* Sp. & Port. *curso;* Ital. *corso,* from Lat. *cursus* = a running, a race; *curro* = to run.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of running; a rush, a charge.

"Dyomede the derfe drofe to the qwene
With a *course* of his caple."
Destr. of Troy, 10,878.

2. The act of passing from one place to another; progress, passage.

"And when we had finished our *course* from Tyre, we came to Ptolemais, ..."—*Acts* xxi. 7.

3. The track or line followed or passed over.

"(As in a map the voyager his *course*)
The windings of my way through many years."
Cowper: Task, bk. vi.

4. The direction or line of a stream, a road, &c.

"Mak waters to ryn ogayn thair cours."
Hampole: Pricke of Consc., 4,318.

5. A complete revolution, or the period occupied in a revolution of the moon, or of the earth round the sun.

"No longer space thereto he did desire,
But till the horned moone three *courses* did expire."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vi. 43.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The continued progress or process of anything; gradation from one stage to another.

"The *course* of true love never did run smooth."
Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream, i. 1.

* 2. The order of succession, sequence, turn, order.

"And he sent them to Lebanon, ten thousand a month by *courses* . . ."—1 *Kings* v. 14.

3. A systematic or regulated order or succession of motion.

"Day and night,
Seed time and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
Shall hold their *course.*" *Milton: P. L.,* xi. 900.

4. A stated and orderly mode of procedure or transaction.

"Why, my lord of York commends the plot and the general *course* of the action."—*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.,* ii. 3.

5. A line, direction, or order of progress.

". . . it has not directed the *course* of its descent and conveyance, . . ."—*Locke.*

6. A line or mode of thought or action; conduct, behaviour.

". . . I infer that he was heal'd
By perseverance in the *course* prescribed."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

7. A method or manner of life or conduct; habits.

"His addiction was to *courses* vain,
His companies unletter'd, rude and shallow."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 1.

8. The natural bent or disposition.

"It is best to leave nature to her *course,* who is the sovereign physician in most diseases."—*Temple.*

9. Study, occupation.

"A *course* of learning and ingenious studies."
Shakesp.: Taming of Shrew, i. 1.

10. The dishes placed upon the table at one time.

"Vnethe watz the fyrst *cource* in the court kyndely serued." *Gawaine,* 134.

11. Ordinary, every-day occurrence; as, A matter of *course.*

12. Used as expressing something which must be done or said, but not from the heart; hence, form, emptiness.

"Men talk as if they believed in God, but they live as if they thought there was none; their vows and promises are no more than words of *course.*"—*L'Estrange.*

B. *Technically:*

1. *Sports:*

(1) *Racing, Athletics, &c.:* The ground or distance marked out for a race.

(2) *Coursing:* A single chase after a hare by one greyhound or by a brace.

". . . Deborah's cleverness landed her victorious in both *courses.*"—*Field,* Jan. 28, 1882, p. 113.

2. *Masonry:* One row or tier of bricks or stones in a wall. A *plinth-course* is a lower, projecting, square-faced course; a *blocking-course* is one laid on top of the cornice; a *bonding-course,* one in which the stones lie with their length across the wall; a *heading-course,* one being all headers; a *stretching-course,* one consisting of stretchers; a *springing-course,* one upon which an arch rests; and a *string-course,* a projecting course in a wall. Rows of slates, tiles, and shingles are also termed *courses.* The *barge-course* is one projecting over the gable of a building. (*Knight.*)

3. *Music:* A set of strings of the same tone placed alongside, and struck one, two, or three at a time, according to the strength of sound desired. The adjustment in a piano is made by the soft pedal, which shifts the bank of keys. (*Knight.*)

4. *File-cutting:* A row of parallel teeth on the face of a file. One course makes a single-cut file. A course crossing the former at right angles constitutes it a double-cut file. Eight courses of cuts are required for a square file, double-cut on each side. On the half-round files for gulleting saws as many as twenty-three courses are required for the convex side, and only two for the straight side. (*Knight.*)

5. *Mining:* The direction of a vein or lode. (*Knight.*)

* 6. *Tilting:* The charge of two mounted knights in the lists.

"But this hot knight was cooled with a fall, which, at the third *course,* he received of Phalantus."—*Sidney.*

7. *Nautical:*

(1) That point of the compass towards which a ship is steering; the destination.

(2) (*Pl.*): The sails which hang from a ship's lower yards; the foresail is called the fore-course, and the mainsail the main-course. When a ship sails under the mainsail and the foresail only, she is said to sail "under a pair of her *courses.*"

"To the *courses* we have devised studding-sails, sprit-sails, and top-sails."—*Raleigh: Essays.*

8. *Medicine:*

(1) The menstrual flux, the menses; catamenia.

"The stoppage of women's *courses,* if not suddenly looked to, sets them undoubtedly into a consumption, dropsy, or some other dangerous disease."—*Harvey: On Consumptions.*

(2) A continued and methodical line of treatment in the administration of medicine, &c.

"The glands did resolve during her *course* of physick, and she continueth very well to this day."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

9. *University and Scholastic:* A series or certain number, as of lectures, readings, &c.

¶ (1) *Course of crops:*

Farming: The rotation of crops.

(2) *Course of exchange:*

Comm.: The current rate of exchange between two places.

(3) *Course of the face of an arch:*

Arch.: The face of the arch-stones which have their joints radiating to the centre. (*Ogilvie.*)

(4) *In course:*

(*a*) The same as *of course.* (*Vulgar.*)

(*b*) In due order.

*(5) *By course, be course:* The same as *of course.*

"Moche sorowe . . . when thaire kyng was kylt, how *be course* felle." *Destruc. of Troy,* 1,342.

(6) *Of course:*

(*a*) Of consequence, naturally.

"With a mind unprepossessed by doctors and commentators of any sect, whose reasonings, interpretation, and language, which I have been used to, will *of course* make all chime that way . . ."—*Locke.*

(*b*) By settled rule, according to precedent, without doubt or gainsaying.

"Neither shall I be so far wanting to myself, as not to desire a patent, granted *of course* to all useful projectors."—*Swift.*

(7) *To sail under a pair of her courses:* [B. 7 (2)].

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *course, race,* and *passage:* "We pursue whatever *course* we think proper; we run the *race* that is set before us. *Course* is taken absolutely by itself; *race* is considered in relation to others: a man pursues a certain *course* according to discretion; he runs a *race* with another by way of competition. *Course* has a more particular reference to the space that is gone over; *race* includes in it more particularly the idea of the mode of going: we speak of going in, or pursuing a particular *course;* but always of running a *race. Course* may be used in connexion with the object passed over or not: *passage* is seldom employed but in the direct connexion. *Course* and *passage* are used for inanimate as well as animate objects: *race* is used for those only which are animate." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** course-a-park,** *s.* A country game of some sort; perhaps kiss-in-the-ring.

"At *course-a-park,* without all doubt,
He should have first been taken out
By all the maids i' th' town."
Wit's Recreation.

cöurse (1), *v.t. & i.* [Course, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

*** I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. To run after, to chase, to hunt, to pursue.

"But when we came on shore, and had *coursed* them twice about the island, they tooke the sea . . ."—*Hacklugt: Voyages,* vol. iii., p. 114.

2. To cause to run, to put to speed.

"When they have an appetite
To venery, let them not drink nor eat,
And *course* them oft, and tire them in the heat."
May: Virgil.

3. To run through or over, to traverse.

"The bounding steed *courses* the dusty plain."
Pope.

* 4. To chase or drive with blows; to cudgel, to beat with a stick.

"That mighty iron man
Them sorely vext, and *courst,* and overran."
Spenser: F. Q., V., iv. 44.

II. *Sports:* To hunt (as game) with hounds; spec. to hunt (as hares) with greyhound, by sight, not by scent.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To run, to move quickly; to rove about.

". . . swift as quicksilver it *courses* through
The natural gates and alleys of the body."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

* 2. *Fig.:* To move or discourse hastily.

"We spoke of other things; we *coursed* about
The subject most at heart more near and near."
Tennyson: The Gardener's Daughter.

II. *Sports:* To chase hares with greyhounds; to practise coursing.

"The meet was the Trawl Boat, and we *coursed* over the famous moss . . ."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

* **cŏurse** (2), *v.t.* [Probably an abbreviated form of *discourse* (q.v.).] To argue or dispute in the schools at Oxford.

cŏursed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COURSE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Laid in courses or regular rows.

coursed masonry, *s.* A kind of masonry distinguished from *pierre perdue*, in which the stone is cast in at random to make a foundation, as in the Plymouth and other breakwaters, the Rip-raps, &c. Coursed masonry consists of blocks lying on their beds in courses. When laid beneath the surface of the water, they are directed by operators in the diving-bell, as practised by Smeaton at Ramsgate Harbour.

"The whole structure is of the same irregularly *coursed masonry*."—*Anderson: Scot. in Early Christ. Times* (1881), p. 35.

¶ *Coursed-rubble masonry* is laid in courses with occasional headers; the side joints are not necessarily vertical, nor the stones in a course of an even thickness. (*Knight.*)

cŏurs'-ĕr (1), * **corsour,** * **coursere,** * **cowrcer,** * **curser,** *s.* [O. Fr. *corsier, coursier;* Ital. *corsiere;* Lat. *cursorius*, from *curro* = to run.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A swift horse, especially one ridden in war; a charger, a racer. (Obsolete except in poetry.)

"To ride upon a strong *courser*."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, iii. 138.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Sports:* One who is given to or practises coursing; one who keeps greyhounds for coursing.

"A more popular *courser* . . . we have not in the country, . . ."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

2. *Ornithology:*

(1) *Gen.:* Any bird of the sub-family Cursorinæ (q.v.)

(2) *Spec.:* The Cream-coloured Courser, *Cursorius europæus*, a "wading" bird with a rather short bill, long scutellated legs, and no hind toe. It is found on the sandy wastes of Africa, whence it extends to the south of Europe, a few stragglers reaching even England.

courser-breeding, *s.* Noted for the rearing of good horses.

"Of all that Ithaca's rough hills contain,
And all wide Elis' *courser-breeding* plain."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xxi., 373-74.

* **cŏurs'-ĕr** (2), *s.* [Probably an abbreviated form of *discourser* (q.v.).] An arguer or disputant.

"He was accounted a noted sophister, and remarkable *courser* in the public schools."—*Ath. A. Wood.*

cŏurs'-ĕş, *s.* [COURSE, *s.*, B. 7, (2).]

* **cŏur'-cў,** * **cŏur'-sў,** *s.* [Ital. *corsia.*]

Naut.: A raised passage over the rowing benches in a galley.

cŏurs'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COURSE (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Running, hunting, racing.

II. *Sports:*

1. Given to or fond of coursing.

2. Used or adapted for coursing.

". . . one of the finest *coursing* grounds in the United Kingdom."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

3. Held for the purpose of coursing; as, A *coursing* meeting.

C. *As subst.:* The sport or practice of hunting hares with greyhounds.

"Splendid weather ushered in the opening day's *coursing*, . . ."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

coursing-joint, *s.*

Masonry: The mortar-joint between two courses of bricks or stones. (*Knight.*)

* **cour-si-tor,** *s.* [CURSITOR.]

cŏurt, * **cort,** * **corte,** * **courte,** * **cowrte,** * **curt,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cort, curt;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *corte;* Dut. *koert*, from Low Lat. *cortis, curtis* = a courtyard, a palace, from Lat. *cors, chors*, or *cohors* (genit. *cortis*, &c.) = an enclosed space. Cf. Gr. χόρτος (*chortos*) = an enclosure.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. An enclosed uncovered space or area, either surrounding wholly or in part any house, or itself surrounded by buildings.

". . . the *courts* of the house of our God."—*Ps.* xxxv. 2.

2. A narrow street or alley in a town.

"Some *courts* and alleys which a few hours before had been alive with hurrying feet."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. A building enclosed within walls; a castle, a fortified place.

"*Curt* Lincolne and Berkele, and other *courtes* also
Were . . . a fure ido." *Rob. of Glouc.*, p. 546.

4. A palace; the residence of a sovereign.

"The Princesses, who had accompanied him, held their *court* within the fortress."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

5. In the same sense as B. 1.

6. The persons collectively who compose the retinue of a sovereign.

"Her *court* was pure; her life serene."
Tennyson: To the Queen.

7. A meeting of the members of a corporation or chartered body.

8. A lodge or branch of certain legally enrolled orders or societies.

9. A meeting of the members of such lodge or branch.

10. Any meeting or body having any jurisdiction. [COURT-BARON, COURT-LEET.]

* 11. The soldiers composing a guard. [COURT OF GUARD.]

II. *Fig.:* The act or art of endeavouring to please by flattery or attention; insinuating attempts to gain favour.

"A peasant to his lord paid yearly *court*."
Cowper: The Cottager and his Landlord. (Transl.)

B. *Technically:*

Law:

1. The hall or chamber in which justice is judicially administered.

2. The judges or other persons legally assembled for the hearing and determination of any cause, civil, ecclesiastical, military, or naval.

3. The sitting or meeting of persons legally appointed for the judicial determination of any cause.

¶ (1) *Court of Conscience:* [*Court of Requests*].

(2) *Court of Enquiry:* A court appointed to enquire into and report on some military matter. The Court of Enquiry does not give a decision, but reports the evidence to the highest authority.

(3) *Court of guard:*

(*a*) The guard-room of a castle or fortress.

"Visit your *courts of guard*, view your munition."
Beaum. & Fletch.: Beggar's Bush.

(*b*) The soldiers composing a guard.

"Environed round with a *court of guard* about her."—*Parthenia Sacra* (1633), p. 18.

* (4) *Court of High Commission:*

Law: A Court which was established in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and exercised powers like those which during the reign of Henry VIII. had been entrusted to Lord Cromwell. The judges had the power of arresting suspected persons, imprisoning, torturing them, and causing them to accuse their confederates or their friends. They could impose new articles of faith, and impose them on recalcitrant consciences by compulsion of the severest and most odious kind.

*(5) *Court of Honour:* A court of chivalry, of which the lord high constable was judge. It was a continuation of what in the time of Henry IV. was called *Curia militaris*, Military Court.

(6) *Court of Justice:* A generic term for a court of whatever name or character designed for the administration of justice.

* (7) *Courts of Love:* Courts established in France and Germany in the twelfth century to decide on matters relating to love.

*(8) *Court of Requests:*

Law: A Court, or series of Courts, instituted under Henry VII., in 1493, for the recovery of small debts. It was superseded in 1847 by the County Courts (q.v.). Courts of Requests were sometimes called Courts of Conscience.

". . . Westminster Hall and the *Court of Requests*."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

(9) *Court of Session:*

Law: The Supreme Court in Scotland. It was instituted in 1532 by James V., the number of judges being fixed at fourteen, and a president. In 1830 these were reduced to the lord president, the lord justice-clerk, and eleven ordinary judges. Each is addressed as lord. The procedure of the court was amended in 1868. There lies an appeal from its decisions to the House of Lords.

(10) *Courts of Survey:*

Law: Petty Courts established in certain ports to hear appeals in cases relating to unseaworthy ships.

¶ For the difference between *court* and *homage* see HOMAGE.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Court-bred, court-dress, court-gate, court-suit.*

* **court-amour,** *s.* A court intrigue. (*Milton.*)

court-badge, *s.* A badge or emblem of an office at Court.

"'Twas no *Court-badge*, great Scriv'ner! fir'd thy brain." *Pope: Moral Essays*, Epistle iii., 145.

court-baron, *s.* The Court of a Manor. It is usually holden by the steward, and is of two natures: the one, a customary court, appertaining entirely to the copyholders, in which their estates are transferred by surrender and admittance; the other, a court of common law, held before the tenants who owe service to the manor, the steward being rather the registrar than the judge. Its most important business was to determine, by writ of right, all controversies relating to the right of lands within the manor, but this writ having been abolished, its jurisdiction in this respect no longer exists. The court-baron may still hold plea of any personal actions where the debt or damage does not amount to forty shillings. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. ii.)

court-breeding, *s.* The quality or condition of being bred or brought up at court.

"*Court-breeding*, and his perpetual conversation with flatterers, was but a bad school."—*Milton: Eikonoclastes.*

* **court-bubble,** *s.* A contemptuous appellation for a flimsy and hollow courtier, made by the smile and unmade by the frown of a king.

"You are no men, but masquers;
Shapes, shadows, and the signs of men; *court-bubbles*,
That every breath or breaks, or blows away."
Beaum. & Fletch.: Elder Brother.

court-card, *s.* [A corruption of *coat-card* (q.v.).] One of the picture-cards in a pack of playing cards; that is, the king, queen, and knave in each suit.

court-chaplain, *s.* The chaplain to the sovereign: a royal chaplain.

"The maids of honour have been fully convinced by a famous *court-chaplain*."—*Swift.*

* **court-chimney,** * **court-chimnie,** *s.* Probably a stove of some kind.

". . . no fire, but a little *court chimnie* in their owne chamber."—*Greene: Quip, &c., Harl. Misc.*, v. 414, repr.

* **court-contempt,** *s.* Such disdain as would be felt by a courtier for one of lower rank or position.

". . . receives not thy nose court-odour from me? reflect I not on thy baseness *court-contempt*?"—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

* **court-craft,** *s.* The artifices or plottings of courtiers; court intrigue.

* **court-cup,** *s.* (See extract.)

"Let it dry in an ashen dish, otherwise call'd a *court-cup*, and let it stand in the dish till it be dry, and it will be like a saucer."—*True Gentlewoman's Delight*, 1676. (*Nares.*)

* **court-cupboard,** *s.* A kind of movable closet or cupboard in which plate and other valuables were arranged.

"Away with the joint-stools, remove the *court-cupboard*, look to the plate."—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, i. 5.

court-day, *s.* Any day on which a court of justice sits.

"The judge took time to deliberate, and the next *court-day* he spoke."—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

court-dress, *s.* A kind of costume which people are required to wear when they attend a royal levee or drawing-room. Till 1869 it was a survival at court of the ordi-

nary dress worn by gentlemen in the times of the Georges. In 1869 it was somewhat modernised by the lord chamberlain.

*** court-dresser,** *s.* A flatterer.

"This *court-dresser*, fancy."—*Locke.*

court-element, *s.* Flattery. (*Milton: Eikonoklastes*, ch. xvii.)

court-fashion, *s.* That which is in fashion with or favoured by the Court.

"Christianity being the *court-fashion*, none would be out of it."—*Fuller: Holy War*, p. 207.

court-favour, *s.* The favour or benefits bestowed by a sovereign on his subjects.

"We part with the blessings of both worlds for pleasures, *court-favours*, and commissions, . . ."—*L'Estrange.*

court-fool, *s.* A jester formerly kept by sovereigns in their retinue for their amusement.

court-guide, *s.* A directory containing the names, titles, and addresses of the aristocracy.

*** court-hand,** *s.* The style of handwriting used in records and judicial proceedings.

"Nay, he can make obligations, and write *court-hand*."—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry VI.*, iv. 2.

*** court holy-water,** *s.* A proverbial expression for flattery.

"O nuncle, *court holy-water* in a dry house is better than this rain-water out o' door."—*Shakesp.*: *King Lear*, iii. 2.

court-house, *s.* A house or building containing the room or rooms used by any court.

*** court-lady,** *s.* A lady in attendance at court.

"The same study, long continued, is as intolerable to them, as the appearing long in the same clothes or fashion is to a *court-lady*."—*Locke.*

court-lands, *s. pl.* Lands kept in demesne or for the use of the lord and his family.

court-leet, *s.*

1. *Formerly:* The local criminal court, where all petty offences were dealt with and punished.

2. *Now:* A court of record held once a year before the steward of any particular hundred, lordship, or manor.

court-life, *s.* Such a life as is the normal one at courts; the life of a courtier.

court-like, *a.* Fit for or becoming a court; elegant, polished.

"Our English tongue is . . . as *courtlike* as the French, and as amorous as the Italian."—*Camden: Remains.*

*** court-man,** *s.* A courtier.

"For, brother min, take of me this motif,
I have now ben a *court-man* all my lif."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,366.

court-marshal, *s.* One who acts as marshal in any court.

court-martial, *s.*

Mil. & Naval: A court held for the trial of military or naval offenders. It is composed of officers, none of whom, in the case of the trial of an officer, must be of inferior rank to the prisoner. Courts-martial are of three kinds: General, district, and garrison; the first being for the trial of the most serious charges, the last for minor offences against discipline. Courts-martial are convened by the commanding-officer under the authority of acts passed for the maintenance of discipline in army and navy.

". . . never again to subject his people to the jurisdiction of *courts martial*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

court-night, *s.*

1. A night when royalty attend a theatre in state.

". . . the three first nights (notwithstanding two of them were *court-nights*) were distinguished by very full audiences of the first Quality."—*Pope: Letter to Congreve* (1714-5).

2. A night on which a court of any society or order is held.

*** court-noll, * courtnole,** *s.* Meaning doubtful: perhaps a hanger-on at court.

"Now every lowt must have his son a *courtnoll*."—*Greene: Quip, &c.*

court-party, *s.* That party which favours the court. It is essentially the same as the Conservative party, the court in every country being the great focus of resistance to organic, if not even to more moderate, change. [COUNTRY-PARTY.]

*** court-pie,** *s.* [COURTEPY.]

court-plaster, *s.* Silk surfaced with a solution of balsam of benzoin.

court-rolls, *s. pl.* The rolls or records of a court.

*** court-water,** *s.* Flattery. [COURT HOLY-WATER.]

"First trims the head of his master's humour, and then sprinkles it with *court-water*."—*Adams: Works*, i. 503. (*Davies.*)

court-word, *s.* A courtly or elegant word or expression.

"Advocate's the *court-word* for a pheasant; say you have none."—*Shakesp.*: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

court-yard, *s.* A court or open area round or attached to a house.

"In the *court-yard* of the castle, bound with many an iron band,
Stands the mighty linden planted by Queen Cunigunde's hand." *Longfellow: Nuremberg.*

cŏurt, *v.t. & i.* [COURT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To seek the favour of, to endeavour to ingratiate oneself with; to pay court to.

"By one person, however, Portland was still assiduously *courted* . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. To endeavour to gain the affections of, to woo.

3. To seek by address, to solicit.

4. To invite, to allure, to attract.

"Down which a well-worn pathway *courted* us
To one green wicket in a privet hedge."
Tennyson: The Gardener's Daughter.

5. To seek after, to try to gain.

"Before the hut the dame her spindle twirl'd,
Courting the sunbeam as she plied her toil."
Scott: The Lord of the Isles, v. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To play the courtier, to adopt the manners or habits of the court.

"If noblemen will have their sons *court* it too soon, and be more in fashion than the rest, the fault shall be their own, not mine."—*Abp. Laud: Rem. Chanc. of Oxford*, p. 61.

2. To seek the affections of any one, to woo.

"Ev'n now, when silent scorn is all they gain,
A thousand *court* you, though they *court* in vain."
Pope.

*** cour-taud, * cor-taud, * cor-thal,** *s.* [Fr. *courthaud* = short and fat, squat.]

Music: An ancient instrument of the bassoon kind. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

*** court-by,** *s.* [COURTEPY.]

cŏurt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COURT, *v.*]

cŏurt'-ĕ-ŏŭs, * cortais, * cortays, * cortayse, * corteis, * corteys, * courtious, * curtais, * curtase, * curteis, * curtese, * curteous, * curteys, * kurtes, * curtious, *a.* [O. Fr. *cortois*, *curteis*, from *cort*, *curt* = a court; Sp. & Port. *cortes*; Ital. *cortese.*]

1. *Of persons:* Polite; having court-like or polished manners; well-bred.

"Billop, though *courteous*, was inflexible."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. *Of things:* Characterised by courtesy or politeness; polite, kind.

"Bystanders whom His Majesty recognised often came in for a *courteous* word."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *courteous*, *complaisant*, and *courtly*: "*Courteousness* displays itself in the address and the manners; *complaisance* in direct good offices: *courteousness* is most suitable for strangers; *complaisance* for friends or the nearest relatives: among well-bred men, and men of rank, it is an invariable rule to address each other *courteously* on all occasions whenever they meet, whether acquainted or otherwise . . . *Courtly*, though derived from the same word as *courteous*, is in some degree opposed to it in point of sense; it denotes a likeness to a *court*, but not a likeness which is favourable: *courtly* is to *courteous* as the form to the reality; the *courtly* consists of the exterior only, the latter of the exterior combined with the spirit; the former therefore seems to convey the idea of insincerity when contrasted with the latter, which must necessarily suppose the contrary: a *courtly* demeanour, or a *courtier* like demeanour may be suitable on certain occasions; but a *courteous* demeanour is always desirable. *Courtly* may likewise be employed in relation to things; but *courteous* has always respect to persons: we may speak of a *courtly* style, or *courtly* grandeur; but we always speak of *courteous* behaviour, *courteous* language, and the like." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏurt'-ĕ-ŏŭs-lȳ, * cortaisliche, * cortaisly, * cortaysly, * corteisly, * corteysliche, * corteislie, * courteisely, * curtaysly, *adv.* [Eng. *courteous*; *-ly.*] In a courteous, polite, or kind manner; with politeness or courtesy.

"Alone the Palmer passed it by,
Though Selby pressed him *courteously*."
Scott: Marmion, i. 30.

cŏurt'-ĕ-ŏŭs-nĕss, * cŏurt'-ĭ-ŏŭs-nĕsse, *s.* [Eng. *courteous*; *-ness.*] The quality of being courteous; courtesy, politeness.

". . . they muste moue and allure all menne with *courtiousnesse*, lentleneese and beneficialneese . . ."—*Udal: Matt.* v.

*** courtepy, * courtby, * court-pie,** *s.* [Dut. *kort* = short, *pije* = a coarse cloth; Goth. *paida* = a coat. The word *pije* is still retained in *pea*-jacket (q.v.).] A short cloak or jacket, a gabardine.

"Ful thredbare was his overest *courtepy*."
Chaucer: C. T., 292.

cŏurt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *court*; *-er.*] [COURTIER.]

1. One who pays court or attention to another; a wooer.

2. One who endeavours to obtain a favour by paying court; one who endeavours to please.

"Queen Elizabeth, the greatest *courter* of her people, . . ."—*An Answer to Baxter* (4to, Lond., sans date), p. 28.

cŏurt'-ĕ-zan, cŏurt'-ĕ-zan, *s.* [Fr. *courtisan*; Ital. *cortigiano.* The word in its second meaning is from a fem. form.]

* 1. A courtier, esp. a member of the Court of Rome.

"By the wolf, no doubt, was meant the Pope, but the fox was resembled to the prelates, *courtesans*, priests, and the rest of the spirituality."—*Foxe: Book of Martyrs* (ed. 1641), vol. i., p. 611.

2. *Orig.*: A woman attached to a court; *now*, a mistress, prostitute, a woman of the town.

"Accused to have dressed her like a *courtezan*."—*Boyle: Occas. Reflections; Last Section*, Reflect. 1.

cŏurt'-ĕ-zan-shĭp, cŏurt'-ĕ-zan-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *courtezan*; *-ship.*] The character, condition, or arts of a courtezan.

cŏurt'-ĕ-sȳ, * cortaysye, * corteysye, * courtesee, * courtesie, * curteisie, * curtesie, * kurteisie, *s.* [O.Fr. *cortoisie*, *curteisie*, *courtesie*; Fr. *courtoisie*; Port. *cortezia*; Sp. & Ital. *cortesia.*] [COURTEOUS, CURTSEY.]

1. Courteousness of manners; politeness, elegance, civility, good-breeding.

". . . he conversed with great *courtesy* and sprightliness . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Kindness, complaisance, affability.

"I pray you of your *curtesie*."
Chaucer: C.T., 719.

3. An act of politeness or civility; a courteous action or behaviour.

"Sweet looks, by human kindness bred!
And seemliness complete, that sways
Thy *courtesies*, about thee plays."
Wordsworth: To a Highland Girl.

4. Indulgence, favour, as opposed to right. [COURTESY-TITLE.]

5. A movement of reverence or respect; a curtsey, a bow. (Now confined to women.)

"The elephant hath joints, but none for *courtesy*: his legs are legs for necessity, not for flexure."—*Shakesp.*: *Troil. & Cress.*, ii. 3.

¶ (1) *By courtesy:* By common consent, as a matter of courtesy, not of absolute right.

(2) *Courtesy* or *curtesy of England:* A tenure by which, if a man marry an inheritrix, that is, a woman seised of land, and getteth a child of her that comes alive into the world, though both the child and his wife die forthwith, yet, if she were in possession, shall he keep the land during his life, and is called tenant *per legem Angliæ*, or by the *courtesy of England.* (*Cowel.*)

(3) *Courtesy of Scotland:*

Scots Law: A similar right to (2), but existing in Scotland.

(4) *To make courtesy:* To raise scruples.

"Aristippus *made* no *courtesie* in the matter."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 69.

courtesy-title, *s.* A title assumed by or given to any person by common consent, as an act of courtesy or respect, not of absolute right. Thus, the eldest son of a duke is allowed the courtesy-title of marquis; the eldest son of a marquis, that of earl; the eldest son of an earl, that of viscount, &c. The younger sons of peers above the rank of viscount are allowed the courtesy-title of lord, and the daughters of lady.

* **cŏurt'-ĕ-sy,** * **cŏurt'-sy,** *v.i.* & *t.* [COURTESY, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To act with courtesy, reverence, or respect.

"... the petty traffickers,
That *courtesy* to them, do them reverence."
Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven., i. 1. (Quartos.)

2. To make a movement of reverence or respect; to curtsey, to bow. (Now confined to women.)

"If I should meet her in my way,
We hardly *court'sy* to each other." *Prior.*

B. *Transitive:*

1. To act courteously towards, to court.

"The prince politickly *courtisied* him with all favours."—*Sir R. Williams: Act of the L. Countries* (1618), p. 5.

2. To make a bow or curtsey to.

"He wayte my opportunitie,
to meete him in the ways,
To leade him home, to *curtsey* him,
and cap him when he stayes."
Drant.: Horace, bk. i., Sat. 9.

* **cŏurt'-ĕ-sy-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [COURTESY, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of acting with reverence or respect towards; curtseying.

cŏurt'-ĭ-ĕr, * **court-e-our,** *s.* [Eng. *court; -ier.*]

1. One who is in attendance at the court of a prince.

"This *courtier* got a frigate, and that a company; a third, the pardon of a rich offender; a fourth, a lease of crown land on easy terms."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. One who solicits the favour of another by acts of attention or flattery; one who courts another.

"There was not among all our princes a greater *courtier* of the people than Richard III. ..."—*Suckling.*

courtier-like, *a.* Like or becoming a courtier.

* **cŏurt'-ĭ-ĕr-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *courtier; -ism.*] The manners or behaviour of a courtier.

"The perked-up *courtierism*, and pretentious nullity of many here."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iv. 196. (*Davies.*)

* **cŏur'-tĭ-ĕr-y,** *s.* [Eng. *courtier; -y.*] The manners or actions of a courtier; courtier-like behaviour.

"In this garb he savours
Little of the nicety,
In the sprucer *courtiery*."
B. Jonson: Entertainments.

* **cŏurt'-ĭn,** *s.* [O.Fr. *curtin* = a kitchen-garden.] A yard for holding straw; a farmyard.

"A set of farm buildings is called a stead or steading; the straw-yard is the *courtin*."—*Agr. Surv. Berwicks.*, p. 305.

* **cour-tine,** *s.* [CURTAIN.]

cŏurt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COURT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Given to courting or wooing.

"One bird after another thus performs for hours together, but only during the *courting*-season."—*Darwin: The Descent of Man* (ed. 1871), pt. ii., ch. xiii., vol. ii., p. 62.

C. *As subst.:* The act of seeking the affections of another; wooing.

"For he is practiz'd well in policie
And thereto doth his *courting* most apply."
Spenser: Mother Hubberd's Tale.

* **cŏurt'-lĕdge,** *s.* [A corruption of *curtilage* (q.v.).] An appendage to a house, a curtilage.

"A rambling *courtledge* of barns and walls."—*C. Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. xiv.

* **cŏurt'-lĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *courtly; -ness.*] Courteous or courtly behaviour; elegance, grace, good-breeding.

"The slightest part that you excel in, is *courtliness*."—*Lord Digby to Sir Kenelm Digby.*

* **cŏurt'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *court*, and dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A contemptuous epithet for a courtier.

"Indeed, I must declare myselfe to you no profest *courtling* ..."—*B. Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, v. 4.

cŏurt'-lĭ-y, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *court; -ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to a court.

"Ellen, I am no *courtly* lord."
Scott: The Lady of the Lake, iv. 19.

2. Polished, elegant, polite, well-bred, cautious, graceful.

(1) *Of persons:* (*Longfellow: The Student's Tale*).

(2) *Of things:* (*Pope: Donne's Satires*, iv. 48).

* **B.** *As adv.:* As befits a court or a courtier; elegantly, gracefully.

"They can produce nothing so *courtly* writ, ..."—*Dryden: On Dramatick Poetry.*

¶ For the difference between *courtly* and *courteous* see COURTEOUS.

cŏurt'-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *court; -ship.*]

* 1. The act of paying court to any one for the purpose of obtaining a favour; court, attention.

"He paid his *courtship* with the crowd,
As far as modest pride allow'd." *Swift.*

* 2. Courtly manners or behaviour; politeness, good-breeding, civility, elegance.

"Trim gallants, full of *courtship* and of state."
Shakesp.: Love's Lab. Lost, v. 2.

* 3. Court artifice, policy, finesse, address.

† 4. The act of seeking after anything.

"In vain from side to side he throws
His form, in *courtship* of repose."
Byron: The Siege of Corinth, xiii.

5. The act of soliciting in marriage, wooing, courting.

(1) *Of man:*

"Be merry, and employ your chiefest thoughts
To *courtship* ...
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 8.

(2) *Of the lower animals, &c.:*

"The *courtship* of butterflies is a prolonged affair."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. xi.

coury, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of catechu obtained by evaporating a decoction of the nuts of *Areca catechu*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **cous-cot,** * **cows-cott,** *s.* [CUSHAT.] The Woodpigeon or Wood-quest.

"*Hic palumbus*, a *cowscott*."—*Wright: Vocab.*, p. 221.

cous-cous, *s.* [A native word.] A favourite dish in Western Africa composed of millet-flour, flesh, and the leaves of the baobab; called also lalo.

* **cou-sen-age,** *s.* [COSENAGE.]

coû'-şĕr-ạn-īte, coû'-zĕr-ạn-īte, *s.* [From Couserans, an old name of the department of Ariège in France.]

Min.: A variety of Dipyre. It crystallizes in square prisms of a black colour, or white and black, and is often soft and fragile. (*Dana.*)

cou-sin (pron. **cŭz'n),** * **cosin,** * **cosine,** * **cosyn,** * **coosyn,** * **cosyne,** * **cosyng,** * **cousine,** * **kosyne,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *cosin*; Fr. *cousin*; Ital. *cugino*; Lat. *consobrinus* = the child of a mother's sister, a relative, a cousin: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *sobrinus* = a cousin-german on the mother's side.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. A relation, a relative, more remotely connected than a brother or sister; a kinsman or kinswoman. It is used of a niece, a nephew, a brother-in-law, and a grandchild by Shakespeare.

2. The son or daughter of an uncle or aunt.

3. A title used by a sovereign in addressing a nobleman.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Allied, akin.

"The wordes moste ben *cosin* to the dede."
Chaucer: C. T.; Prol., 719.

¶ (1) *To call cousin:* To claim relationship. (*Congreve: Way of the World*, i. 5.)

(2) *To have no cousin:* To have no equal. (*Heywood: The Four P's.*)

cousin-german, *s.* A first cousin; a cousin in the first generation.

"Thou art, great lord, my father's sister's son,
A *cousin-german* to great Priam's seed."
Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress., iv. 5.

* **cousin-age** (pron. **cŭz'n-ạj),** * **cos-yn-age,** * **cos-yn-nage,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cosinage, cusinage, cousinage.*]

1. Relationship, kin.

"Fleischli *cosynnage* shulde not lette us to do this."—*Wyclife: Select Works*, i. 376.

2. A relation, a kinsman.

"Alle hys bretheren and al his *cosynage*."—*Wyclife: Exod.* i. 6.

3. A nation, a race, a people.

"In thee shal be blissyd alle *cosynages* of the erthe."—*Wyclife: Gen.* xii. 3.

* **cousin-ance (cousin** as **cŭz'n),** * **cous-ign-ance,** *s.* [Eng. *cousin; -ance.*] A relation by blood, a kinsman.

* **cousin-ĕss (cousin** as **cŭz'n),** * **cou-sign-es,** *s.* [Eng. *cousin; -ess.*] A female cousin.

"... a man abuseing his *cousignes*, his fathers brothers daughter sevin yeiris, ..."—*General Assembly*, A. 1565. *Keith's Hist.*, p. 543.

* **cousin-hood (cousin** as **cŭz'n),** *s.* [Eng. *cousin; -hood.*]

1. Relationship, kinship.

2. Relations, kinsfolk. (*Macaulay.*)

cousin-lĭ-y (cousin as **cŭz'n),** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *cousin; -ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to cousins.

"... these *cousinly* names."—*Crabbe.*

2. Like or befitting cousins; friendly.

"In a quiet *cousinly* walk." *Praed.*

B. *As adv.:* In a manner like or becoming a cousin.

* **cousin-rĕd (cousin** as **cŭz'n),** *s.* [Eng. *cousin; -red.*] Consanguinity, kindred.

"'There is some *cousinred* between us, doubtless,' said the Baillie."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxiv.

* **cousin-rў (cousin** as **cuz'n),** *s.* Kindred. (*Carlyle: Cromwell*, i. 21.)

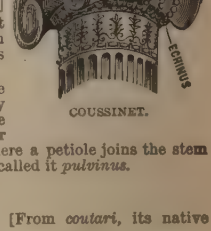
† **côus'-lŏp,** *s.* [COWSLIP.]

côus'-sĭ-nĕt, *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Architecture:*

(1) The impost stone on the top of a pier. [CUSHION.]

(2) The ornament in an Ionic column between the abacus and echinus.



COUSSINET.

2. *Bot.:* The name given by Decandolle to the protuberance or gibbosity seen where a petiole joins the stem of a plant. Link called it *pulvinus*.

* **cout,** *s.* [COLT.]

côu-tăr'-ĕ-ạ, *s.* [From *coutari*, its native name in Guiana.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Cinchonaceæ, family Cinchonidæ. *Coutarea speciosa* of Aublet, now called *Portlandia hexandra*, furnishes the French Guiana bark, which has properties like those of Cinchona.

* **coutch,** *v.i.* [COUCH.]

"Stiff as ane burd that stud on athir sydis,
Stuffit and *coutchit* full of irne and lede."
Douglas: Virgil, 141, 11.

* **côu'-teau (teau** as **tō),** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *cultellus* = a little knife; *culter* = a knife.] A short knife or dagger.

* **cou-tel,** *s.* [Lat. *cultellus.*] The same as COUTEAU (q.v.).

* **couth,** * **couthe,** *pret. of v.* [CAN.]

"For he was wys, and *couthe* sone aspye
Of every servaunt, which that served here."
Chaucer: The Knightes Tale, l. 1,422-3.

* **couth,** * **couthe, couthie, couthy,** *a.* [A.S. *cuth.*]

1. Well-known, famous.

"Pergamea I nemyt it, but bade,
Our folkis than that warren blith and glad,
Of this *couth* surname our new cietè,
Exhort I to graith hous, and leif in lee."
Douglas: Virgil, 71, 50.

2. Affable, agreeable in conversation, familiar.

"Nor will North Britain yield for couth
Of silky thing, and fellows *couth*
To ony but her sister South."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 419.

3. Loving, affectionate, kind.

4. Comfortable, agreeable.

"A maukie gown, of our ain kintra growth,
Did mak them very braw, and unco *couth*."
Galloway: Poems, p. 182.

***côuth'-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *couthy*; *-ly.*] Kindly, familiarly, comfortably, agreeably.

"In by they come, and hailist her *couthily*."
Ross: Helenore, p. 76.

***côuth'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *couthy*; *-ness.*] Familiarity, agreeableness, kindness.

***côuth'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng *couth*; *-less.*] Cold, unkind.

"Their fause, unmeaning, *couthless* praise,
Wad gar ane think their votaries
Were perfect saunts."
Macaulay: Poems, p. 114.

côuth'-ў, *a.* [COUTH, *a.*]

côu-vade', *s.* [Fr., from *couver* = to hatch.]

Anthrop.: The custom, still prevalent among some races of low culture, especially in the Eastern Archipelago, that the father, when a child is born to him, should take to his bed, and be nursed as the mother is, in such cases, among civilised peoples.

côux'-ĭ-a, *s.* [From its name in the region near the Orinoco, its native country.]

Zool.: A black-bearded American monkey, *Pithecia Satanas*.

côu'-zĕr-ạn-īte, *s.* [COUSERANITE.]

***covand, *covande, *covaunde,** *s.* [A contracted form of *covenant* (q.v.).] A covenant, an agreement.

"Alle my *covandys* holden shalle be."—*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 185.

cōve (1), *** couve,** *s.* [A.S. *cófa* = a chamber; Icel. *kofi* = a hut or shed; Ger. *koben* = a cabin; Sw. *kofwa.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small creek, inlet, or bay sheltered from the wind.

". . . we hal'd our ship into a small sandy *cove*, at a spring tide, as far as she would float."—*Dampier: Voyages*, an. 1688.

2. A nook, a sheltered corner.

". . . the summits and gloomy *coves* of Helvellyn."—*De Quincey's Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii. (note), p. 30.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Architecture:*

(1) A hollow forming a member of some cornice-mouldings or ceiling-ornamentation.

(2) The concavity of an arch or ceiling.

2. *Ship-building:* An arched moulding at the foot of the taffrail. An elliptical moulding sprung over it is called the *arch* of the cove. (*Knight.*)

cove-bracketing, *s.*

Arch.: The wooden skeleton or framework of a cove; the bracketing of a coved ceiling.

cōve (2), *s.* [A word borrowed from the Romany or gipsy dialect, *cova* = a thing; *covo* = that man; *covi* = that woman.] A man, a fellow, a person. (*Slang.*)

† cōve (1), *v.t.* [COVE (1), *s.*] To arch over, to form a coved ceiling to.

cōve (2), *** couve,** *v.t.* [Fr. *couver*; Ital. *covare*; Lat. *cubo.*] To brood on, to hatch.

cōved, *a.* [Eng. *cov(e)*; *-ed.*] Forming an arch; made with coves.

"The mosques and other buildings of the Arabians are rounded into domes and *coved* roofs."—*Swinbourne: Trav. through Spain*, l. 44.

coved ceiling, *s.*

Arch.: A ceiling with a hollow of about a quarter-circle running round the room, situated above the cornice, and dying into the flat central portion. (*Knight.*)

cŏv'-ęl-līne, cŏv'-ęl-līte, *s.* [Named after Covelli, who discovered specimens of it in the lavas of Mount Vesuvius, though the mineral, under another name, had been previously known; and suff. *-ine*, *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An opaque mineral, generally massive or spheroidal; when crystalline, which it rarely is, hexagonal. Hardness, 1·5 — 2; sp. gr., 4·6. Lustre of crystals submetallic, inclining to resinous, with the cleavage face somewhat pearly. Colour, indigo blue. Compos.: Sulphur, 32 — 34·3; copper, 64·56 — 66; iron, 0 — 1·14. There are two varieties, Cantonite and Alisonite (q.v.). It is found in various parts of the European continent, and in America, in Georgia, Bolivia, &c. (*Dana.*)

*** cŏv'-ĕn-ạ-ble,** *a.* [O. Fr.]

1. Suitable, fit, appropriate, agreeable.

"When a *covenable* day was fallen, Eroude in his birthe day made a soper to the princes, &c."—*Wycliffe: Mark* vi.

2. Agreeing, in accord.

"The witnessingis weren [not *couenable.*"—*Wycliffe: Mark* xiv. 56.

*** cŏv'-ĕn-ạ-ble-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *covenable*; *-ness.*] Fitness, suitability, appropriateness.

"To alle nede time is and *couenablenesse.*"—*Wycliffe: Eccles.* viii. 6.

*** cŏv'-ĕn-ạ-ble-tў, * cŏv'-ĕn-ạ-ble-tĕ,** *s.* [Eng. *covenable*; *-ty.*] An opportunity, a fit or suitable time or place.

"Fro that tyme he soughte *covenablete* for to bitake hym."—*Wycliffe: Matt.* xxvi. 16.

cŏv'-ĕn-ạ-blў, * cŏv'-ĕn-ạ-blĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *covenab(le)*; *-ly.*]

1. Fitly, properly, agreeably.

"He shall bere llym, toward owre lord the kyng and his people, in the same office wele and *covenably.*"—*Indenture of 1462, Archæol.*, xv. 177.

2. Conveniently.

"He soughte how he schulde bitraye him *couenably.*"—*Wycliffe: Mark* xiv. 11.

cŏv'-ĕn-ant, *cosvenande, *covenaunt, *convenant, *covent, *covande, *covaunde, *s.* [O. Fr. *convenant, covenant*; Ital. *convenente*, from Lat. *convenio* = to come together.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An agreement or compact on certain terms.

". . . but for that oure *covent*
To pray for yow is ay so diligent."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,557-8.

"Gather my saints together unto me; those that have made a *covenant* with me by sacrifice."—*Psalm* l. 5.

2. A stipulation, a condition. [II. 1.]

"If we conclude a peace it shall be with such strict and severe *covenants.*"—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.*, v. 4.

* 3. A writing or document containing the terms of an agreement or contract between two or more persons.

"I shall but lend my diamond till your return: let there be *covenants* drawn between 's . . ."—*Shakesp.: Cymb.*, i. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* A clause in an agreement whereby either party may stipulate for the truth of certain facts, or may bind himself to perform or give something to the other. If the covenantor covenants for himself and his heirs, it is then a *covenant real*, and descends upon the heirs, who are bound to perform it, provided they have assets by descent, but not otherwise; if he covenants also for his executors and administrators, his personal assets as well as his real are likewise pledged for the performance of the covenant. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. xvii.)

2. *Scrip., Theol., &c.:* An engagement entered into between Jehovah and some other being or person.

(1) *Scrip.:* A vast number of passages in the Old Testament, and a few in the New, speak of covenants. There was one with Noah, as the representative, after the Deluge, of all mankind existing or who should subsequently be born: nay, as the representative also of the inferior animated creatures (Gen. vi. 18, ix. 9—17). An "everlasting covenant" was made with Abraham and his posterity (xvii. 4, 7, 9), of which circumcision was the token (10—14). It was renewed to Isaac and his posterity (xvii. 19). The covenant was in force while the Israelites were a nation. The Sabbath was part of it (Exod. xxxi. 16). The two tables of stone on which the moral law was written were tables of it (Deut. ix. 11). The priesthood entered into it (Num. xxv. 13; Neh. xiii. 29). It was renewed to David (2 Sam. xxiii. 5). Private individuals, male and female, were bound by it—departing from God they violated his covenant (Psalm l. 16; Prov. ii. 17). That covenant the Israelites broke (Jer. xxxi. 32). These are the chief of the Old Testament covenants.

In the New, the Christian dispensation is considered as a covenant (Heb. viii. 13), the covenant of promise (Eph. ii. 12), of which Jesus is the mediator (Heb. xii. 24). There is reason to believe that for Testaments, in the expression Old and New Testaments, Covenants should be substituted, and the heading of the two portions of Sacred Scripture should be The Old and New Covenants.

(2) *Theol.:* Two covenants are especially recognised by evangelical writers, the *Covenant of works* and the *Covenant of grace* (q.v.).

(3) *Ch. Hist.:* Cocceius, in the 17th century, carried the idea of Divine covenants more thoroughly than had before been done through his whole system of theology. Calvinists have done so to a greater extent than Arminians.

¶ (*a*) *Covenant of grace* or *of redemption:*

Theol.: A covenant of a twofold character: on the one hand, being between the Eternal Father and the Eternal Son, the former engaging, in consideration of the mission to earth and especially the atoning death of the Eternal Son, to grant salvation to those who should believe in the Redeemer. On the other hand, it was a covenant with men that, on their believing, they should receive eternal redemption through the blood of Christ.

(*b*) *Covenant of redemption:*

Theol.: [*Covenant of grace*].

(*c*) *Covenant of works:*

Theol.: A Divine engagement formed with Adam, the parent of our race. Its condition was, Obey and live for ever: disobey and die (Gen. ii. 16, 17). It is believed that it was made for him as representing all who should ultimately spring from him, and that his fall made them no less than him liable to death.

3. *Scottish, Ch., & Civil Hist.:* Four bonds of agreement signed by those who believed that the religious views and the political settlement which they advocated were in danger of being crushed, and therefore pledged themselves to support them notwithstanding any peril which might arise.

(1) The first covenant was signed at Edinburgh on Dec. 3, 1557, by the Earls of Argyle, Glencairn, and Morton, Archibald Lord of Lorn, John Erskine of Dun, with many of the lesser barons and influential country gentlemen. [CONGREGATION.] It was designed to aid in carrying out the Protestant Reformation in the face of all resistance which might be offered to it by the Church of Rome.

(2) The second covenant was subscribed at Perth on May 31, 1559, by the Earls of Argyle and Glencairn, Lord James Stewart, the Lords Boyd and Ochiltree, and Matthew Campbell of Terringland. Its object was the same as that of the former one.

(3) The National Covenant was signed on Feb. 28, 1638, the first name appended being that of the aged Earl of Sutherland. The covenant was signed first in Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, and then as it lay spread out upon a tombstone in the adjacent graveyard. The people, the great majority of whom were Presbyterian, had by a vote and resolution rid themselves the year before of episcopacy, and knew that their only hope of ultimate success lay in union.

(4) The Solemn League and Covenant, written by the Rev. Alexander Henderson, accepted by the Scottish General Assembly on August 17, 1643, and subsequently by the Convention of Estates. It was then sent to London, where, on Sept. 25, it was subscribed by the English Parliament and the Westminster Assembly of Divines. It was designed to be a league between England and Scotland under the revolutionary leaders then dominant, and to establish in England no less than in Scotland the Presbyterian in lieu of the Episcopal Church.

This is the covenant most frequently alluded to by Sir Walter Scott in his novels. [COVENANTER.] When Scotland declared for Charles II. against Oliver Cromwell, the young king, previous to landing in 1650, subscribed the covenant. In 1661 the Scottish Parliament passed an Act absolving the lieges from the obligation, and prohibiting its renewal without their special warrant and approbation.

* ¶ *Writ of Covenant:*

Conveyancing: A writ which a person who was in process of purchasing land by means of a "fine" sued for as one step in the complex process. By this writ it was stated contrary to the actual fact that the vendor had covenanted to sell the lands to the purchaser, and failed to keep his agreement, on which account the writ to compel him to do so was sought. When such an action was brought, the king, by ancient prerogative, claimed a noble for every five marks of land sued for,

which came to one-tenth of the annual value. (*Blackstone : Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 21.)

¶ The Writ of Covenant was abolished by 3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 27, § 36. (*Wharton.*)

cŏv'-ĕn-ant, * cov-en-aunt, *v.t. & i.* [COVENANT, *s.*]

* **A.** *Trans.:* To grant or agree to by covenant.

"I shal recorde of my *covenaunt* of pees that Y *covenantide* with you."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* ix. 15.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To enter into a covenant, to bargain, to agree, to contract, to bind oneself by a covenant.

"Jupiter *covenanted* with him, that it should be not or cold, wet or dry, calm or windy, as the tenant should direct."—*L'Estrange.*

2. To enter into an agreement on certain terms.

"And they *covenanted* with him for thirty pieces of silver."—*Mat.* xxvi. 15.

*** covenant, * covenawnt,** *a.* [O. Fr. *convenant, covenant*, pr. par. of *convenir.*] In agreement or accord.

"He semyth *covenawnt* and trewe."
Bone Florence, 944.

cŏv'-ĕn-ant-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COVENANT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Secured by a covenant.

"And spread the sacred treasures of the breast
Upon the lap of *covenanted* rest!"
Cowper: Conversation.

2. Bound by a covenant into which a person or a body has entered.

"Patronage had been abolished by a *Covenanted* Parliament in 1649, and restored by a Royalist Parliament in 1661."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

cŏv-ĕn-ant-ēē', *s.* [Eng. *covenant; -ee.*] The party to a covenant to or for whom the covenant is made.

"All covenants are dischargeable by the *covenantee*, . . ."—*Hobbes: De Corpore Politico*, pt. i., ch. ii.

cŏv'-ĕn-ant-ĕr, cŏv'-ĕn-ant-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *covenant; -er, -or.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who enters into a covenant; a party to a covenant or contract.

"A covenant to do any action at a certain time or place is then dissolved by the *covenanter*, . . ."—*Hobbes: De Corpore Politico*, pt. i., ch. ii.

II. *Ch. & Civil Hist.:* A subscriber of or an adherent to any of the four covenants described under COVENANT, II. 2 (1), (2), (3), and (4), and especially the last two. When the third or National Covenant was signed, it was pretty apparent that civil war would be the result of the deed, and preparations for it were made both by Charles I. and by the Covenanters. On Jan. 1, 1640, the latter took post upon Dunse Law to the number at first of 12,000, and after a little of 24,000. Next year they entered England, made a treaty with the English parliament, and aided them in the civil war against the king. On the fall of Charles they entered into the Solemn League and Covenant, designed to promote uniformity of belief both in England and Scotland on the basis of a Presbyterian establishment, but very partial success attended the scheme. Being monarchical rather than republican, they sympathised with Charles II. against the Commonwealth, and on his subscribing the covenant on August 16, 1650, fought an obstinate battle for him at Worcester on Sept. 3, 1651, which resulted in their defeat and a "crowning mercy" for their antagonist Oliver Cromwell. In 1661, when the English and Scotch nations concurred in restoring Charles II., that monarch renounced the covenant, his prior subscription to which had been insincere. Parliament declared the covenant illegal, and ordered it to be burnt. Many in consequence renounced it, or quietly allowed the fact that they had ever signed it to lapse in oblivion; but the more resolute spirits held to what they had done, and no severity on the part of the government could turn them aside from their purpose. Oftener than once they were in arms against the government. In November, 1666, they were dispersed with loss at Rullion Green in the Pentland Hills. On June 1, 1679, they defeated Claverhouse, the "Bonnie Dundee" of song, at Drumclog, but were themselves totally routed by the Earl of Monmouth at Bothwell Bridge on the 22nd of the same month and year; many of the prisoners taken being tortured and then subsequently executed. For a time the noted Richard Cameron was their leader, on which account they are often called Cameronians (q.v.). He, with about twenty others well armed, entered the little town of Sanquhar, in Dumfriesshire, on June 22, 1680, and formally proclaimed the deposition of "Charles Stuart," meaning the king, but he was killed in a skirmish at Airdsmoss, in Ayrshire, on July 20. For their subsequent history see CAMERONIANS, also REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.

cŏv'-ĕn-ant-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COVENANT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Entering into a covenant or contract.

C. *As subst.:* The act of entering into a covenant or contract.

cŏv'-ĕn-ant-or', *s.* [COVENANTER.]

*** covenous, * covinous,** *a.* [Eng. *covin(e); -ous.*] Fraudulent, deceitful, collusive.

". . . these inordinate and *covenous* leases of lands, . . ."—*Bacon: Office of Alienation.*

*** cŏv'-ĕnt,** *s.* [O. Fr.]

1. A meeting, an assembling together.

"If ther shal entre into youre *couent*, or gedaryng togydere, a man."—*Wycliffe: James* ii. 2.

2. Society, company.

"Thou hast defended me fro the *couent* of warieris."—*Wycliffe: Ps.* xliii. 3.

3. A convent, a monastery.

"Their monasteries, *covents*, hospitals, &c."—*Rale: On the Revelation* (1850), i. 8.

¶ The form still survives in *Covent*-garden, formerly the garden of a convent or monastery.

Cŏv'-ĕn-trў, *s.* [A.S. *cofantreo*, from *Cwent* [CUNE], the ancient name of a little river which runs past the town, and *-ree* or *-ry* = a river (*Somner*). According to others, a corruption of *Convent-garden*, from a spacious convent founded, according to Leland, by Cnut, and destroyed by Edric in 1016. In 1044 Earl Leofric, with his wife, the lady Godiva, founded at Coventry a magnificent Benedictine monastery (*Charnock, &c.*).] The name of a town in Warwickshire.

¶ *To send any one to Coventry:* A phrase signifying to refuse to have any communication or intercourse with any one, to take no notice of him, to exclude him from society. The origin of the phrase is not very clear. Several explanations have been given, of which the most plausible is that the citizens of Coventry had, at one time, so great a dislike to soldiers, that any woman seen speaking to one was at once shut out from society, no intercourse whatever being allowed between the garrison and the townspeople: hence any soldier sent to Coventry was shut out from all social intercourse.

Coventry bells, *s.* The bells or bell-shaped corollas of *Campanula Medium*, or that plant itself. It is called also CANTERBURY BELLS (q.v.).

Coventry blue, *s.* Blue thread, much used for working or embroidering upon linen. The preparation of it was formerly one of the staples of Coventry.

"I have lost my thimble and a skein of *Coventry blue.*" *B. Jonson: Gipsies Metam.*

Coventry rapes, *s.* [From Lat. *rapum sylvestre.*] The same as COVENTRY BELLS. (*Lyte.*)

cŏv'-ĕr (1), *** coover, * covere** (1), *** covyr** (1), *** keoverie, * kever** (1), *** kevere** (1), *** kevyr** (1), *** kuvere** (1), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *covrir*; Fr. *couvrir*; Ital. *coprire*; Sp. & Port. *cubrir*, from Lat. *cooperio: co* = *con* = altogether, fully, and *operio* = to shut, to hide.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To overspread, to overlie.

". . . a cloud *covered* the mount."—*Exod.* xxiv. 15.

2. To overspread with anything.

"Go to thy fellows, bid them *cover* the table, serve in the meat, and we will come in to dinner."—*Shakesp.: Merch. of Venice*, iii. 5.

3. To extend over.

"Drown'd in his own blood Goliah lay
And *cover'd* half the plain."
Cowley: The Davideis, bk. ii.

4. To overspread with some intervening object so as to conceal from sight.

"In life's cool vale let my low scene be laid,
Cover me, gods, with Tempe's thickest shade."
Cowley.

5. To hide or conceal from sight.

"The shielde of Pallas
With which he *covereth* sauf his face."
Gower, i. 86.

6. To clothe.

"Cotis of kynde hem *kevere* all aboughte."—*Depos. of Richard II.*, p. 16.

7. To wear or put on a covering for the head.

"That king had conferred the honour of grandee upon him, which was of no other advantage or signification to him, than to be *covered* in the presence of that king."—*Dryden.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To conceal from sight by intervening.

2. To clothe or invest.

"All that beauty that doth *cover* thee."
Shakesp.: Sonnets, xxii. 5.

3. To gain or acquire. (Generally used reflexively, and with the prep. *with*; as, He *covered* himself with glory.)

4. To disguise, hide, or keep back; to keep secret, not to disclose.

"He that *covereth* his sins shall not prosper . . ."—*Prov.* xxviii. 13.

5. To hide from notice; to disguise.

"Raillery and wit serve only to *cover* nonsense with shame. . . ."—*Watts.*

6. To remove from remembrance, to forget, to forgive.

". . . whose synnes ben *keuerid* or hid."—*Wycliffe: Rom.* iv. 7.

7. To conceal or save from punishment.

". . . charity shall *cover* the multitude of sins."—*1 Pet.* iv. 8.

8. To shelter, protect, or defend.

"The shady trees *cover* him . . ."—*Job* xl. 22.

9. To shelter or protect from pursuit or danger, to screen, to shield. [B.]

10. To overwhelm.

"And the waters *covered* their enemies: there was not one of them left."—*Psalm* cvi. 11.

11. To incubate or brood on.

". . . whilst the hen is *covering* her eggs, the male generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough within her hearing, . . ."—*Addison: Spectator.*

12. To copulate with a female, usually of the lower animals.

13. To comprehend, embrace, or include.

14. To be equivalent or sufficient, to suffice for.

15. To pass over; as, to cover the ground or distance.

16. To take exact aim at; as, He *covered* him with his rifle.

17. To have range or command over; to command.

"I slowly and gradually raised the pistol . . . till it fairly *covered* his head."—*French: Recl. of Irish Life*, ch. xi.

B. *Military:*

(1) To shelter or protect troops in their retreat.

(2) To stand exactly behind another man.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to cover* and *to hide:* "To *cover* is to *hide* as the means to an end: we commonly *hide* by *covering:* but we may easily *cover* without *hiding*, as also *hide* without *covering*. The ruling idea in the word *cover* is that of throwing or putting something over a body: in the word *hide* is that of keeping carefully to one's self, from the observation of others. . . . There are many things which decency as well as health require to be *covered;* and others which from their very nature must always be *hidden*. Houses must be *covered* with roofs, and bodies with clothing; the earth contains many treasures, which in all probability will always be *hidden.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** cŏv'-ĕr** (2), *** covere** (2), *** covyr** (2), *** kever** (2), *** kevere** (2), *** kevyr** (2), *** kuvere** (2), *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *cobrer, coubrer*; Port. & Sp. *cobrar*; Lat. *recupero.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To recover, to regain, to receive back or again.

"I scholde *covere* agayn my syght."
Seven Sages, 357.

2. To win, to gain.

"*Keuered* hem casteles."
Alisaunder: Frag., 234.

3. To heal, to cure.

"The kynge delyuered hem leches to *couer* their woundes."—*Merlin*, iii. 574.

4. To rescue.

"That wold *keuyn* the owte of kare."
Amadace, xl.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To recover, to be healed or cured.

"Uch wighh that it wist wend he ne schuld *keuer.*"
William of Palerne, 1,458.

2. To escape, to hurry.

"William at last *kaured* . . . out of the kene prese."
William of Palerne, 3,624.

cŏv'-ĕr, *s.* [COVER (1), *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Anything which is laid or placed on another so as to cover it.

2. The outside covering of a book.

"Finally closing his book, with a bang of the ponderous *cover*."
Longfellow: The Courtship of Miles Standish, ii.

† 3. An envelope.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Anything which serves to conceal or screen.

"Sarsfield set forth, under *cover* of the night, with a strong body of horse and dragoons."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. A superficial covering or appearance; a pretence, a veil.

"The truth and reason of things may be artificially and effectually insinuated, under the *cover* either of a real fact or of a supposed one."—*L'Estrange.*

3. A shelter, a defence, either from an enemy or the weather.

". . . his army was under *cover*, . . ."—*Clarendon.*

4. The articles necessary for the use of one person at table.

5. In the same sense as **B. 1.**

B. *Technically:*

1. *Sport:* A thicket, underwood, or brush, kept up for the preservation of game.

2. *Building:* That portion of a slate, tile, or shingle which is hidden by the overlap of the course above. The exposed part is the margin. (*Knight.*)

3. *Machinery:*

(1) The cap-head or end-plate of a cylinder.

(2) A lid or hatch for a coal-hole, cistern, or vault-opening.

(3) A turret or cupola on a kitchen or boiling-house, pierced at the sides to let out steam or smoke.

4. *Steam-engine:* The lap of a slide-valve. [LAP.] (*Knight.*)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *cover*, *shelter*, and *screen*: "*Cover* is literally applied to many particular things which are employed in *covering*; but in the general sense which makes it analogous to the other terms, it includes the idea of concealing: *shelter* comprehends that of protecting from some immediate or impending evil: *screen* includes that of warding off some trouble. A *cover* always supposes something which can extend over the whole surface of a body: a *shelter* or a *screen* may merely interpose to a sufficient extent to serve the intended purpose. Military operations are sometimes carried on under *cover* of the night: a bay is a convenient *shelter* for vessels against the violence of the winds: a chair may be used as a *screen* to prevent the violent action of the heat, or the external air. In the moral sense a fair reputation is sometimes made the *cover* for the commission of gross irregularities in secret. When a person feels himself unable to withstand the attacks of his enemies, he seeks a *shelter* under the sanctity and authority of a great name. Bad men sometimes use wealth and power as a *screen* from the punishment which is due to their offences." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **cover-chef,** *s.* [COVERCHIEF.]

cover-point, *s.*

Cricket: A fielder stationed a little to the rear and right of point. [POINT.]

* **cover-shame,** *s.*

1. *Gen.:* An outward appearance or show to conceal infamy.

"Does he put on holy garments for a *cover-shame* of lewdness?"—*Dryden: Spanish Friar.*

2. *Spec.:* A kind of Juniper—*Juniperus Sabina*. The term Cover-shame is given from the criminal use of the plant in procuring abortion. (*Britten & Holland.*)

* **cover-slut,** *s.* An apron or pinafore; hence, anything used as a cover for sluttishness.

". . . I hope she will never, in any rags and *cover-sluts* of infamy, be seen at such an exhibition."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace.*

cover-way, *s.* [COVERED-WAY.]

* **cŏv-ĕr-ą-tour,** * **coverature,** *s.* [Fr. *couverture.*] A coverlet for a bed, a counterpane.

"Item, four *coveratouris* of greene taffatiis skikkit."—*Inventories*, anno 1539, p. 45.

* **cŏv'-ĕr-çhĭēf,** * **coverchef,** * **kever-chef,** * **courchef,** *s.* [O.Fr. *cuevrechief*; Fr. *couvrechef* = a kerchief, from *couvrir* = to cover, and *chef* = the head.] A covering for the head, a kerchief. [KERCHIEF.]

"Her *coverchiefs* weren ful fine of ground,
That on the Sonday were upon her head."
Chaucer: C. T., Prol.

* **cŏv'-ĕr-cle,** * **cov-er-kyll,** * **cower-kylle,** *s.* [Fr. *couvercle*; Ital. *coperchio*, from Lat. *cooperculum.*] A small cover, covering, or lid.

"Except we take the onycha of that perfume for the *covercle* of a shell-fish, called unguis odoratus."—*Sir T. Brown: Miscell. Tracts*, p. 11.

cŏv'-ĕred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COVER, *v.*]

covered-way, covert way, *s.*

1. *Fort.:* A sunken area around a fortification, of which the glacis forms the parapet. A *banquette* on the interior slope of the glacis affords a place for the garrison to stand on while delivering a grazing fire over the *glacis*. (*Knight.*)

"One of the greatest difficulties in a siege is to make a lodgment on the *covert-way*, . . ."—*Harris.*

2. *Arch.:* A recess or internal angle left in roofing to receive the covering.

cŏv'-ĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *cover*; *-er.*] One who or that which covers; a cover or covering.

"They shall make haste to the wall thereof, and the defence [in the margin, covering, or *coverer*,] shall be prepared."—*Nahum* ii. 5.

cŏv'-ĕr-ĭng (1), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [COVER (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Anything which serves as a cover to another; a lid, a case, a wrapper.

"The women took and spread a *covering* over the well's mouth."—*2 Sam.* xvii. 19.

2. Clothes or dress.

"They cause the naked to lodge without clothing, that they have no *covering* in the cold."—*Job* xxiv. 7.

3. Anything which covers, hides, or conceals from, or shuts out the view; a screen.

"Thick clouds are a *covering* to him, that he seeth not . . ."—*Job* xxii. 14.

II. *Bookbinding:* The clothing of the sides and back of a book with cloth, muslin, leather, paper, or other material. The cover ready for the contents is a *case*. (*Knight.*)

covering leaves, *s.pl.*

Bot.: Leaves which cover or protect other parts of the plant. They include bud-scales, bracts of all kinds, and scale or cataphyllary leaves. (*Thomé.*)

covering-strap, *s.*

Iron Ship-building: A plate beneath the two meeting-plates in a strake, to which they are riveted and by which they are connected. (*Knight.*)

* **cŏv'-ĕr-ĭng** (2), * **couryng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [COVER (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Recovering, recovery.

cŏv'-ĕr-lĕt, * **cov-er-lett,** * **couv-er-lyte,** * **cov-er-lyght, cov-er-lid,** *s.* [Fr. *couvre-lit*, from *couvrir* = to cover, and *lit* = a bed.] A counterpane or outer covering for a bed.

"*Coverlyte*, clothe. *Cuopertorium*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The poor supplied the place of rich stuffs with blankets and *coverlids*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

* **cŏv'-ĕr-pāne,** *s.* [COUNTERPANE.] A covering or coverlet.

"All to be covered with a *cover-pane* of diaper of fyne sylke."—*Leland: The Inthronization of Abp. Nevill.*

cō-vĕrsed', *a.* [Pref. *co*, signifying complement, and *versed* (q.v.).]

coversed sine, *s.*

Geom. (*Of a particular angle*): The difference between its sine and unity. Let A be an angle, then the coversed sine of A is = 1 — Sin. A.

cŏv'-ĕrt, * **cov-erte,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *covert, cuvert*; Fr. *couvert*, pa. par of *couvrir* = to cover.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Covered, sheltered, not open or exposed.

"You are of either side the green to plant a *covert* alley, upon carpenter's work, . . ."—*Bacon.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Secret, private, not open or professed; disguised, private.

"And honest merit stands on slippery ground,
Where *covert* guile and artifice abound."
Cowper: Charity.

* (2) Private, not public.

"How *covert* matters may be best disclosed,
And open perils surest answered."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 1.

* (3) Mysterious, dark, not open or plain.

"To speke in wordes so *coverte*." *Gower*, ii. 55.

* (4) Retired, in privacy.

"Gladly wolde I knowen all,
And hold me *covert* alway."
Gower, i. 327.

* (5) Retired, private, sheltered.

"This *covert* nook reports not of his hand."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

II. *Law:* Under cover or protection, applied to the state of a woman sheltered by marriage under her husband.

"Instead of her being under *covert* baron, to be under *covert* feme myself! to have my body disabled, and my head fortified!"—*Dryden: Spanish Friar.*

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) Any covering or cover.

'This woman slepte withowtyn alle *coverte*."—*Coventry Myst.*, p. 140.

(2) Any cover or sheltering place; a shelter, a defence.

"Little, alas! was left my wretched share,
Except a house, a *covert* from the air."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xiv., l. 240-1.

(3) A thicket, a shady place.

"Of *covert* close, where scarce a speck of day."
Thomson: Spring, 517.

(4) A place of refuge or retreat; a hiding-place.

"And track to his *covert* the captive on shore."
Byron: Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, ii. 73.

2. *Fig.:* Secrecy, privacy.

"Whiche axeth nought to ben apert,
But in silence and in *covert*
Desireth for to be beshaded."
Gower, ii. 109.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Sports:* A place affording shelter for wild animals or game.

"For these places be nothing els but *couerts* or boroughes, wherein if any one search diligently, he may find game at pleasure."—*Wilson: The Arte of Logic*, 37.

2. *Zool.* (*Pl.*): The feathers which cover the bases of the quills of the wings or tails of birds.

covert-baron, *s.* The condition of a married woman.

covert-way, *s.* [COVERED-WAY.]

* **cŏv'-ĕrt-lĕss,** * **cŏv'-ĕrt-lĕsse,** *a.* [Eng. *covert*; *-less.*] Without a cover or covering, uncovered, open, unsheltered.

". . . rested day and night wet and weatherbeaten in our *couertlesse* boate, . . ."—*Hacklwyt: Voyages*, vol. iii., p. 674.

cŏv'-ĕrt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *covert*; *-ly.*] In a covert or hidden manner; secretly, privately, not openly.

"A title found, which *covertly* did bear
All-working pow'r under another style."
Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. vi.

† **cŏv'-ĕrt-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *covert*; *-ness.*] The quality of being covert; secrecy, privacy.

cŏv'-ĕrt-ūre, * **covertor,** * **covertour,** * **covertoure,** *s.* [O. Fr. *coverture*; Fr. *couverture*; Sp. & Port. *cobertura*; Ital. *copritura*; Low Lat. *coopertura*, from *cooperio* = to cover.]

* **A.** *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A coverlet.

"Cortynes of clene sylk, with cler golde hemmes, and *couertores* ful curious."—*Gawaine*, 853.

2. A covering, a roof.

"He made the *couertour* of the tabernacle of skynnes of wethers."—*Wycliffe: Exod.* xxxvi. 19.

3. A shelter, a cover, a defence.

". . . protected by walls, or other like *coverture*."—*Woodward.*

4. A hiding-place, a covert.

"So angle we for Beatrice; who even now
Is couched in the woodbine *coverture*."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, iii. 1.

5. A thicket, a shady or thickly-planted place.

"Far off, and where the lemon grove
In closest *coverture* upsprung."
Tennyson: Recol. of the Arabian Nights.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Secrecy, concealment, privacy, cover.

"... in night's *coverture*."
Shakesp.: 3 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

2. Disguise, cover.

"Through *coverture* of his fallas."—*Gower*, i. 63.

B. *Law:* The state or position of a married woman, who is looked upon as *in potestate viri*, or under the cover or authority of her husband, and who cannot, therefore, enter into any contract to the prejudice of herself or her husband, without his allowance or confirmation.

"The infancy of king Edward VI. and the *coverture* of queen Mary, ..."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

cŏv'-ĕt, * **coveit**, * **coveite**, * **covayte**, * **coveyt**, * **coweytyn**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *covoiter, coveiter*; Fr. *convoiter*; Ital. *cubitare*, formed as if from a Lat. *cupidito*, from *cupidus* = eager, desirous. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To desire or wish for earnestly, to long for (in a good sense).

"*Covet* earnestly the best gifts."—1 *Cor.* xii. 31.

2. To desire inordinately; to long for that which it is forbidden to seek or to possess; to lust after.

"England, he said, *covets* no cities and no provinces."—*Times*, Nov. 11th, 1876.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To desire earnestly, to be eager for.

"Youre eldres *coueiteden* to hau don awey that dignitee."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 51.

2. To have an inordinate desire or longing.

"That which I have, than, *coveting* for more,
Be cast from possibility of all."
Shakesp.: 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

* **cŏv'-ĕt-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *covet*; *-able.*] Fit or proper to be coveted; to be wished for or coveted.

cŏv'-ĕt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Covet, *v.*]

cŏv'-ĕt-ĕr, * **cov-eyt-er**, *s.* [Eng. *covet*; *-er.*] One who covets.

"We ben not *coueyteris* of yuelis."—*Wycliffe*: 1 *Cor.* x. 6.

cŏv'-ĕt-ĭng, * **coveityng**, * **covetynge**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Covet, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or habit of desiring or longing for eagerly or inordinately.

"That place is clepid the sepulcris of *couetynge*."—*Wycliffe: Numb.* xi. 34.

* **cŏv'-ĕt-ĭng-lĭ**, *adv.* [Eng. *coveting*; *-ly.*] In a covetous manner; with an eager or inordinate desire.

"Most *covetingly* ready."—*B. Jonson: Cynth. Revels.*

* **cŏv'-ĕt-ĭse**, * **covaitis**, * **coveitise**, * **covaytise**, * **coveytise**, * **covetyse**, *s.* [O. Fr. *coveitise*; Sp. *codicia*; Ital. *cupidigia, cupidezza*; Low Lat. *cupiditia*; Lat. *cupiditas*, from *cupidus* = eager, covetous; *cupio* = to desire earnestly.]

1. An earnest desire or longing for anything.

"Ther is an holy *couaytise* and an holy enuye."
Ayenbite, p. 137.

2. Covetousness, avarice, inordinate desire.

"Whose greedy lust did lacke in greatest store;
Whose need had end, but no end *covetise*;
Whose welth was want, whose plenty made him pore."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 29.

cŏv'-ĕt-ŭs, * **covatous**, * **covaytous**, * **coveitous**, * **covetouse**, * **coveytouse**, *a.* [O. Fr. *coveitus, covoitous*; Fr. *convoiteux*; Ital. *cubitoso.*]

1. Eagerly desirous or anxious to gain or possess.

"*Covetous* only of a virtuous praise;
His life a lesson to the land he sways."
Cowper: Table Talk.

2. Inordinately desirous of; lusting after.

"The cruel nation, *covetous* of prey,
Stain'd with my blood th' inhospitable coast."
Dryden: Æneid.

3. *Spec.:* Excessively eager for money; avaricious.

"Let never so much probability hang on one side of a *covetous* man's reasoning, and money on the other, it is easy to foresee which will outweigh."—*Locke.*

† **cŏv'-ĕt-ŭs-lĭ**, *adv.* [Eng. *covetous*; *-ly.*] In a covetous manner; with an inordinately eager desire to obtain; avariciously.

cŏv'-ĕt-ŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *covetous*; *-ness.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality of being covetous; an inordinate desire for money; avarice.

"They might have pardoned his *covetousness* ..."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. An eager longing or desire for anything; eagerness.

"When workmen strive to do better than well,
They do confound their skill in *covetousness*."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 2.

II. *Theol.:* The desire for what is not one's own, whether it be money, other property, or anything else of a desirable kind. In Mahratta, *lobh* (covetousness) is often used for lust or concupiscence rather than avarice, and in some Scripture passages (as Ephes. v. 5) the meaning seems to be the same.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *covetousness, cupidity*, and *avarice*: "All these terms are employed to express an illicit desire after objects of gratification; but *covetousness* is applied to property in general; *cupidity* and *avarice* only to money or possessions. A child may display its *covetousness* in regard to the playthings which fall in its way; a man shows his *cupidity* in regard to the gains that fall in his way; we should therefore be careful to check the *covetous* disposition in early life, lest it show itself in the more hateful character of *cupidity* in advanced years. *Covetousness* is the natural disposition for having or getting; *cupidity* is the acquired disposition. As the love of appropriation is an innate characteristic in man, that of accumulating or wanting to accumulate, which constitutes *covetousness*, will show itself, in some persons, among the first indications of character: where the prospect of amassing great wealth is set before a man, as in the case of a governor of a distant province, it will evince great virtue in him, if his *cupidity* be not excited. The *covetous* man seeks to add to what he has; the *avaricious* man only strives to retain what he has: the *covetous* man sacrifices others to indulge himself; the *avaricious* man will sometimes sacrifice himself to indulge others; for generosity, which is opposed to *covetousness*, is sometimes associated with *avarice*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŏ-vĕt'-ta, *s.* [See Cove (1), *s.*] A plane used for moulding framework, called also a quarter-round. (*Knight.*)

cŏv'-ey (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *covee*; Fr. *couvée*, from O. Fr. *cover*; Fr. *couver* = to hatch, to brood; Lat. *cubo* = to lie down.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A hatch; an old bird with her young.

2. A small flock or number of birds feeding together.

"These birds do not go in *coveys*. ..."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. iii., p. 45.

¶ Now generally confined to partridges.

* **II.** *Fig.:* A pair, a number, a set.

"There would be no walking in a shady wood, without springing a *covey* of toasts."—*Addison: Guardian.*

cŏv'-ey (2), *s.* [Contr. of Muscovy. (*Skinner.*)] A geraniaceous plant, *Erodium moschatum.*

¶ *Sweet covey:* The same as Covey (q.v.).

* **cŏv'-ey-tĭse**, *s.* [Covetise.]

† **cŏv'-ĭn**, * **cov-ine**, * **cov-yne**, *s.* [O. Fr. *covine*, from Lat. *convenio* = to come together, to agree.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A trick, treachery, scheming, artifice. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 605.)

2. *Law:* An agreement or collusion between two or more persons to the prejudice or hurt of another.

covin-tree, *s.* Scott, in a note to *Quentin Durward*, ch. iii., where the word occurs, says that the large tree in front of Scottish castles was sometimes so called. Davies suggests it may be from Lat. *convento*, since it was at the covin-tree that the laird received guests, and thither he accompanied them on their departure.

cōv'-ĭng, *s.* [Cove, *v.*]

1. The overhang of the upper portions of a building beyond the limits of the ground-plan.

2. The splayed reveals or inclined jambs on the sides of a fireplace. These jambs were square in the old English fireplaces. In some of the Louvre fireplaces the jambs have an angle of about 45°. These were probably erected about 1750, by Gabriel, under the orders of M. de Mavigny. Gauger had previously (1715) given to the coving a parabolic

COVING.

curve. Count Rumford invented or adopted the inclined coving, having an angle of 135° with the fire-back, to radiate heat into the room. (*Knight.*)

* **cŏv'-ĭn-ŏŭs**, *a.* [Eng. *covin*; *-ous.*] Fraudulent, deceitful.

cŏw (1), * **cou**, * **cu**, * **ku** (pl. * *ky*, * *kie*, * *kye*, * *kine*, * *kuyn*, * *kin*, *cows*), *s. & a.* [A.S. *cu* (pl. *cy*). Cogn. with Dut. *koe*; Icel. *kýr*; Sw. & Dan. *ko*; O. H. Ger. *chuo, chuoa*; M. H. Ger. *kuo, ku*; Ger. *kuh*; O. Ir. & Gael. *bó*, all = a cow; Lat. *bos*; Gr. βοῦς (*bous*) = an ox.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as **II. 1, 2.**

† 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A coward.

(2) A coarse, awkward woman.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* The female of the bovine species called the Ox, *Bos taurus*, of which the bull is the male. Like other domestic animals it has run into numerous varieties, and its primitive uniformity has given rise to manifold diversity. Nor is it in colour alone that it has altered. It has done so in form, besides which there are horned and hornless oxen. The period of gestation of the cow is nine months, and the normal number of her offspring at a birth only one. [Bos, Cattle.]

2. *Farming, Dairy Operations, &c.:* "A perfect cow," says an old writer, "should have black eyes, large clean horns, a long thin skin, a large deep belly, strong muscular thighs, round legs, broad feet, short joints, &c., white large udder with four teats." Speaking broadly this is correct; but in the choice of a cow attention should be given primarily to the nature of the pasture into which it is to be turned. The Darwinian principle of natural selection with the survival of the fittest has adapted cattle of different sizes and qualities to different parts of the country; little active Highland cattle thriving on the scanty herbage found high up the mountain-side, and large heavy slow-going cattle of luxurious proclivities falling off unless they are allowed to revel amid the rank vegetation of river-sides and meadows. The latter furnish the greatest quantity of milk. To preserve them in health, plenty of fresh air, artificial food when natural supply runs short, shelter in winter and in bad weather, and forbearance to force medicine upon them when it is not needed, are the chief requisites. Apart from breeding purposes, cows are specially kept in this country to furnish milk. For details see that word.

3. *Mining:*

(1) A wooden wedge to jam against the barrel of a gin or crab, to keep it from revolving.

(2) A rude shed erected over the mouth of a coal-pit.

4. *Mach.:* A kind of self-acting brake formerly used on inclined planes; a trailer.

B. *As adj.:* Female, the term being used not merely for the female of the species described under A, but for that of any of the larger herbivorous mammals. It is opposed to *bull*, adj., in the sense of male or masculine. [Cow-calf.]

* **cow-babe**, *s.* A coward.

cow-baillie, *s.*

1. The male servant on a farm who lays provender before the cows, and keeps them clean. Sometimes applied in contempt to a ploughman who is slovenly and dirty.

2. A ludicrous designation for a cow-herd, one whose magistratical authority does not extend beyond his drove.

cow-basil, *s.* *Saponaria vaccaria.*

cow-beck, *s.* A mixture of hair and wool for hats.

cow-bird, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. A popular name for the American Yellow-billed Cuckoo, *Coccyzus americanus*, founded on the note of the bird, which resembles the word "cow" often repeated. It is a migratory bird, coming from the south to the United States and to Canada in April and May, and returning in autumn. Called also the Cow-bunting and the Cattle-bird.

2. *Molothrus pecoris.* [MOLOTHRUS.]

3. A local name for the Yellow Wagtail (*Motacilla rati*).

cow-blakes, *s. pl.* Dried cow-dung used as fuel.

cow-boy, *s.*

1. A boy who looks after cows.

2. A man employed in the care of cattle on a ranch. (*Amer.*)

3. A local Irish name for the Ring-ouzel (q.v.).

4. (*Pl.*): A name given to a band of marauders who, during the American War of Independence, infested the neutral ground between the two sides, and plundered the Revolutionists.

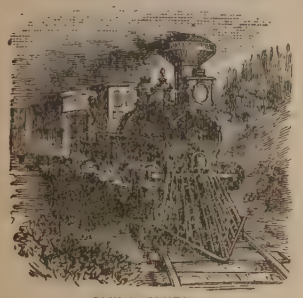
cow-bunting, *s.* [COW-BIRD (1).]

cow-cakes, *s.* Wild Parsnip. The *Heracleum sphondylium* of Linn. is called the Cow-parsnip. But this seems rather to be the *Pastinaca sylvestris.* (*Jamieson.*)

cow-calf, *s.* A female calf, as contradistinguished from a bull-calf, which is a male one.

cow-carl, *s.* A bugbear, one who intimidates others.

cow-catcher, *s.* An inclined frame, used



COW-CATCHER.

principally in America, placed in front of a locomotive to throw obstructions from the track.

cow-chervil, *s.* A name for *Anthriscus sylvestris*, called also Cow-parsley, &c.

cow-clog weed, *s.* *Heracleum sphondylium.*

cow-clover, *s.* (1) *Trifolium pratense*, (2) *T. medium.*

cow-cracker, *s.* *Silene inflata.* (*Scotch.*)

cow-craik, *s.* A mist with an easterly wind. (*Scotch.*)

cow-cress, *s.* *Lepidium campestre.*

* **cow-dab,** *s.* The same as COWSHED (q.v.).

cow-fat, *s.* The Red Valerian, *Centranthus ruber.*

cow-feeder, *s.* A dairyman who sells milk; one who keeps cows, feeding them for their milk in the meantime, and to be sold when this fails. (*Scotch.*)

cow-fish, *s.*

1. A name commonly applied in Orkney to *Mactra lutraria*, *Mya arenaria*, or any other large oval shell-fish.

2. The Manatee. (*Wallace: Travels on the Amazon.*)

3. Loosely applied to smaller cetaceans, as dolphins or porpoises.

4. *Ostracion quadricorne*, a tropical fish, from the horn-like spines over the eyes.

cow-foot, *s.* *Senecio Jacobæa.*

cow-grass, *s.* Various plants, none of them real grasses. Spec., (1) *Trifolium medium*, (2) *T. pratense*, particularly the cultivated variety of it, *T. pratense perenne*: these two plants are papilionaceous. (3) *Polygonum aviculare*, one of the Buckwheats.

* **cow-hearted,** *a.* Cowardly.

cow-heave, *s.* *Tussilago Farfara.*

cow-heel, *s.* The foot of a cow or ox stewed to a jelly; the dish so prepared.

cow-herb, *s.* *Saponaria vaccaria.*

cow-herd, * **couherde,** * **kouherd,** * **kowherde,** *s.* One who attends to cattle.

cow-hide, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. The hide of a cow; leather made of the hide of a cow.

2. A kind of whip made of a cow's hide.

B. *As adj.:* Made of leather tanned from a cow's hide.

cow-hide, *v.t.* [Eng. *cow*, and *hide.*] To thrash with a whip of cow's hide.

cow-horn, *s.* The horn of a cow.

¶ *Cow-horn forceps:* A dentist's instrument for extracting molars. That for the upper jaw has one hooked prong like a cow's horn, the other prong being gouge-shaped. The cow-horn forceps for the lower molars has two curved prongs, which hook between the pairs of side-roots of the molar. (*Knight.*)

cow-house, *s.* A house or shed in which cows are kept.

cow-hubby, *s.* A cow-herd.

"He gaif till bir ane aple-ruby,
Grainerce, quod scho, my kind *cowhubby.*"
Evergreen, ii. 21.

cow-ill, *s.* Any disease to which a cow is subject. (*Scott.*)

cow-keep, *s.* *Heracleum sphondylium.*

cow-keeper, *s.* One who keeps cows; a dairyman.

"... here's my master, Victorian, yesterday a *cow-keeper*, and to-day a gentleman ..."—*Longfellow: The Spanish Student*, i. 2.

cow-keeping, *s.* The business of keeping cows for dairy purposes; dairy-farming.

cow-lady, *s.* The insect now called a ladycow, or ladybird. [COCCINELLA.]

"A paire of buskins they did bring
Of the *cow-ladyes* coral wing."
Musarum Deliciæ, 1656. (*Nares.*)

* **cow-leech,** *s.* One who professes to cure the diseases of cows.

***cow-leech,** *v.i.* To profess to understand the treatment of the diseases of cows.

* **cow-leeching,** *s.* The profession of a cow-leech.

cow-lick, *s.* A tuft of hair on the human forehead, so named from its being turned back as if licked by a cow.

cow-man, *s.* A man who attends to cows.

* **cow-meat,** *s.* Fodder, pasture.

cow-mumble, *s.* Two umbelliferous plants, (1) *Anthriscus sylvestris*, (2) *Heracleum sphondylium.*

cow-paps, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The teats of a cow.

2. *Fig.:* The name given by the fishermen to *Alcyonium digitatum*, an Asteroid Polype. [ALCYONIUM.]

cow-parsley, *s.* (1) *Anthriscus sylvestris* (*Chærophyllum sylvestre*), (2) *Heracleum Panaces.*

cow-parsnip, *s.* [So called because the plant is good fodder for cows. (*Turner.*)] *Heracleum sphondylium*, or any other species of the genus.

cow-pat, *s.* Cow-dung.

† **cow-pea,** *s.* *Trifolium medium.* It is called also *Cow-grass*, &c., but is neither a pea nor a grass: it is a trefoil or clover. [CLOVER, TRIFOLIUM.]

cow-pen, *s.* A pen or shed for cows.

cow-plant, *s.* Any plant of the asclepiadaceous genus *Gymnema*, and specially *G. lactiferum*, which grows in Ceylon. It is called by the natives Kiriaghuna, and yields a milk used for food.

cow-quakers, *s.* The same as COW-QUAKES, 1.

cow-quakes, *s.*

1. *Bot.:* (1) Quaking-grass, *Briza media*; (2) **Spergula arvensis.*

2. *Veter.:* An infection of cattle, &c.

cow-rattle, *s.* (1) *Lychnis vespertina*; (2) *Silene inflata.*

cows-and-calves, cows and calves, *s. pl.* The flowers of *Arum maculatum.*

cow's lungwort, *s.* A common name for the mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*).

cow's-mouth, *s.* The Cowslip, *Primula veris.* (*Scotch.*)

cow-stone, *s.* A local popular name for a boulder of the greensand formation. (*Ogilvie.*)

cow-strippling, cow-stropple, *s.* The Primrose.

cow-thistle, *s.* A doubtful plant mentioned in Mascal's *Government of Cattle* (1662).

"Like a mare that were knapping on a *cow-thistle.*"—*Breton: I Pray You*, p. 6 (*Davies*).

cow-tree, *s.*

1. Various milky trees. Specially, a large tree, *Brosimum Galactodendron*, sometimes called *Galactodendron utile.* It belongs to the order Artocarpaceæ. It has oblong-pointed rough leaves, ten inches long, alternate with each other, with parallel ribs running laterally from the mid-rib. When wounded it emits a highly nutritious milky juice with an agreeable balsamic smell. It is chemically akin to cow's milk. According to Humboldt, it grows only on the Cordilleras of the coast of Caracas, where it is called Palo de Vaca, or Arbol de Leche. The negroes and other poor natives of the region fatten upon its milk.

2. The Hya-Hya, *Tabernæmontana utilis*, found in South America.

3. *Ficus Saussureana*, and other Fici (Figs).

4. *Clusia Galactodendron.*

cow-troopial, *s.* [COW-BUNTING.]

cow-weed, *s.* *Chærophyllum sylvestre.*

cow-wheat, *s.* The common name for the personated genus Melampyrum, of which several species exist in Britain, the most abundant being the Common Yellow Cow-wheat (*Melampyrum pratense*). It grows in Epping Forest and many other places.

cow-wort, *s.* A plant, *Geum urbanum.*

cŏw (2), *s.* [COWL.] A cowl.

cŏw (3), *s.* [Cow, *v.*]

1. A scarecrow, a bugbear.

"To Southron still a fearfull grievous *cow.*"
Hamilton: Wallace, bk. viii., p. 190.

2. A hobgoblin. (*Scotch.*)

cŏw, *v.t.* [Icel. *kúga* = to cow.]

1. To intimidate, to abash, to terrify, to deprive of spirit, to dishearten.

"... the disastrous event of the battle of Beachy Head had not *cowed*, but exasperated the people, ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

*2. To upbraid, to rate, to scold.

*3. To excel, to exceed, to surpass.

cŏw'-ăġe, *s.* [COWHAGE.]

cŏw'-an (1), *s.* [? Gael. *cobhan* = box, ark. (*N.E.D.*)] A fishing-boat.

"... thirty large *cowans* or fisher-boats, ..."—*Wodrow: Hist.*, ii. 535.

cŏw'-an (2), *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

1. A term of contempt, applied to one who does the work of a mason, but has not been regularly bred to it.

2. Also used to denote one who builds dry walls, otherwise denominated a *dry-diker*.

"A boat carpenter, joiner, *cowan*, (or builder of stone without mortar,) get 1s. at the minimum, and good maintenance."—*P. Morven, Argyles. Statist. Acc.*, x. 207, N.

3. ¶ One who is not a Freemason.

4. A sneak, an inquisitive person. (*Slang Dict.*)

cŏw'-ard, *couard, *couerd, *s.* & *a.* [O.Fr. *couard*, from Ital. *codardo*, from Lat. *cauda* = a tail. The word thus means either an animal that drops his tail between his legs or one that turns tail. Wedgwood points out that the hare is called "le coward, ou le court cow," in the terms of hunting in Reliq. Antiq., i. 153, and prefers to consider the original meaning to have been bobtailed. (*Skeat, &c.*)]

A. *As subst.:* A poltroon; one utterly devoid of spirit or courage; a timid, fearful person.

"... the fury of a *coward* maddened by strong drink into momentary hardihood."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Cowardly, mean, pusillanimous.

"... Why, why, ye *coward* train,
These fears, this flight? ye fear, and fly in vain."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, vi. 239-40.

2. *Her.:* An epithet applied to animals represented with the tail between the legs.

† **coward-like,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *coward*, and *like*.]

A. *As adj.:* Like a coward; timid, spiritless.

B. *As adv.:* In a cowardly manner; like a coward.

"... extreme fear can neither fight nor fly.
But *coward-like* with trembling terror die."
Shakesp: Tarquin and Lucrece.

* **cŏw'-ard, *cou-ard,** *v.t.* [Coward, *s.*] To make coward; to intimidate.

"That hath so *cowarded* and chased your blood
Out of appearance?" *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 2.

cŏw'-ard-īçe, *s.* [Fr. *couardise*; Ital. *codardigia.*] Extreme timidity; utter lack of spirit or courage.

"Again moderation was despised as *cowardice*, or execrated as treachery."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* **cŏw'-ard-ie, *cou-ard-ie, *cow-ard-y, *cow-ard-ye,** *s.* [O.Fr. *couardie, cuardie*; Ital. *codardia*; Sp. & Port. *cobardia.*] Cowardice, timidity.

"*Cowardy* it torneth into hardiesse."—*Gower:* iii. 147.

* **cŏw'-ard-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Coward, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making coward or depriving of spirit.

* **cow-ard-ize,** *s.* [Cowardice.]

* **cŏw'-ard-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *coward*; *-ize.*] To make cowardly.

"Wickedness naturally tends to dishearten and *cowardize* men."—*Scott: Serm. before the Artill. Comp.*, 1680.

* **cŏw'-ard-īzed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Cowardize, *v.*]

* **cŏw'-ard-īz-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Cowardize.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making cowardly.

cŏw'-ard-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *cowardly*; *-ness.*] The quality of being cowardly; cowardice, timidity, pusillanimity.

cŏw'-ard-lў, *cow-ard-lye, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *coward*; *-ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Of persons:* Timid, pusillanimous, craven, faint-hearted, spiritless.

"Worst traitor of them all is he,
A traitor dark and *cowardly*."
Wordsworth: The White Doe of Rylstone, v.

2. *Of things:* Befitting a coward; mean, despicable, dastardly.

"... he was set upon with *cowardly* malignity by whole rows of small men ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

* **B.** *As adv.:* Like a coward; in a cowardly manner.

"Against spirituall foes, yields by and by,
Or from the fielde most *cowardly* doth fly:"
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 1.

* **cŏw'-ard-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *coward*; *-ness.*] Cowardliness, cowardice.

"... for myne vntrewthe and false *cowardnes* many a one sholde be put into full greate reprefe."—*State Trials; Wm. Thorpe*, an. 14.

* **cŏw'-ard-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *coward*; *-ous.*] Cowardly, timid, faint-hearted.

* **cow-ard-ree, *cow-ard-ry,** *s.* [Eng. *coward*; *-ry, -ree.*] Cowardice, cowardliness.

"Truly I think, he vain is my beleife.
Of Goddish race some offspring should he be:
Cowardry hates hartes swarmed out of kind."
Surrey: Virgile; Æneis, bk. iv.

* **cŏw'-ard-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *coward*; *-ship.*] The qualities or character of a coward; cowardice, cowardliness.

"... leaving his friend here in necessity, and denying him; for his *cowardship*, ask Fabian."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

cŏw'-bāne, *s.* [Eng. *cow*, and *bane.*] So called because early in the spring, when it grows in the water, cows often eat it and are killed by it. (*Withering.*)]

1. An umbelliferous plant, *Cicuta virosa.*

2. An American name for Archemora. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cŏw'-bĕll, *s.* [Eng. *cow*, and *bell.*]

Bot.: Silene inflata. (*Scotch.*)

cŏw'-bĕr-rў, *s.* [Eng. *cow*, and *berry.*] (1) *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*, (2) *Comarum palustre.* So called because in parts of Scotland, if not elsewhere, the fruits of the plant are used to rub the inside of milk pails to thicken the milk. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **cowde,** *pret. of v.* [Can, Could.]

* **cowdie,** *s.* [Cowrie.]

cowdie-pine, *s.* [Cowrie-pine.]

* **cowdothe,** *s.* [Perhaps connected with A.S. *codh* = sickness.] Some kind of epidemic.

"Ther was tua yeirs before this tyme [A. 1582] ane grate vniversal seiknes through the maist part of Scotland: vncertaine quhat seiknes it wes, for the doctors could not tell, for ther wes no remeid for it; and the comons called it *Cowdothe*."—*Marjoreybanks: Annals*, p. 37.

cŏwed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Cow, *v.*]

cŏw'-ĕr, *cour, *v.i.* & *t.* [Icel. *kúra* = to lie quiet; Sw. *kura* = to doze, to roost; Dan. *kure* = to lie still; Icel. *kyrr*; Dan. *qværr* = quiet, still. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To stoop, to bend, to squat, to crouch.

"Some sterner virtues o'er the mountain's breast
May sit, like falcons *cowering* on the nest."
Goldsmith: The Traveller.

2. To shrink, to quail, to give way.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To cherish with care.

"Where finding life not yet dislodged quite,
He much rejoic'd, and *cour'd* it tenderly,
As chicken newly hatcht, from dreaded destiny."
Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 9.

¶ In this instance the word may possibly belong to *cover.* [Cover (1), *v.*]

cŏw'-ĕred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Cower.]

cŏw'-ĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Cower.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of crouching, squatting, or stooping.

* **cŏw'-găng,** *s.* [Eng. *cow*; and *gang*, found in *oxgang* (q.v.).] A common for pasturing cows.

"From the south end of Wurtheringham *cowgang* to Wurtheringham haven."—*Inquisition*, 1588.

cŏw'-hạġe, *s.* [Cowitch.]

* **cŏw'-hĕard** (1), *s.* [Cow-herd.]

* **cŏw'-hĕard** (2), *a.* & *s.* [Coward.]

* **cowighe,** *s.* [Cough.]

cŏw'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Cow, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of terrifying, intimidating, or depriving of spirit.

"Ye hae gi'en Drumshogle a bonny *cowin'*, whan his capernoitie's no oure the bizzin' yet wi' the sight of the Loch fairies that war speelin' ainang the rokes."—*Saint Patrick*, iii. 42.

* **cŏw'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *cow*; *-ish.*] Timid, faint-hearted, cowardly, dastardly.

"It is the *cowish* terror of his spirit,
That dares not undertake ..."
Shakesp.: King Lear, iv. 2.

cŏw'-ĭsh, *s.* [Native name (?).]

Bot.: A plant, a native of South America.

cŏw'-ĭtch, cŏw-ạġe, cŏw'-hạġe, *s.* [Hind. *kiwanch*; Beng. *kúshi.*]

1. The stinging hairs of the plant described under 2, or any species akin to it, as *Mucuna urens, M. monosperma*, &c. They are used as a mechanical anthelmintic.

2. The name of a papilionaceous plant, *Mucuna pruriens.* It is a twining annual, with pendulous racemes of dark-coloured flowers, which appear in India in the rainy season. The legume, which is shaped like the letter S, is clothed with stinging hairs. These are easily detached and stick on the skin, producing intolerable itching. The legume, when young, can be boiled and eaten like kidney-beans.

* **cŏw'-kĭn,** *s.* [Fr. *coquin.*] A beggar, a needy wretch.

"*Cowkins*, benseis, and culroun kevels."
Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 109.

cowl (1), *** cowle** (1), *** couel, * cuvel, * kouel,** *s.* [A.S. *cufle*; Icel. *kufl, kofl*, cognate with Lat. *cucullus* = a hood; Ital. *cuculla*; Sp. *cogulle.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. In the same sense as II. 2.

* **3.** *By metonymy:* A monk.

"Bluff Harry broke into the spence
And turn'd the *cowls* adrift."
Tennyson: The Talking Oak, 47, 48.

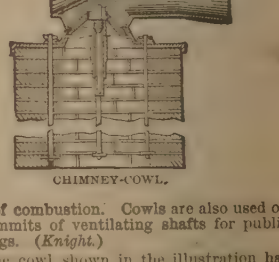
II. *Technically:*

1. A hood, especially one worn by a monk.

COWL (A HOOD).

"And slow up the dim aisle afar,
With sable *cowl* and scapular."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 31.

2. *Building:* A chimney-cap made to turn around by the wind, or provided with ducts by which the wind is made an accessory in educting the smoke and other volatile products of combustion. Cowls are also used on the summits of ventilating shafts for public buildings. (*Knight.*)



CHIMNEY-COWL.

¶ The cowl shown in the illustration has the spindle stepped in a socket, its collar revolving in flanges upon the upper side of the cup-plate, which is anchored to the brickwork of the chimney.

3. *Locom. Engin.:* A wire cap or cage on the top of a locomotive smoke-stack. (*Knight.*)

*** cowl** (2), *** cowle** (2), *** colle,** *s.* [Low Lat. *cuvella*; O. Fr. *cuvel, cuveau*; Lat. *cupa* = a vat, a butt.] A vessel for carrying water borne on a pole between two persons.

*** cowl-staff,** *s.* The pole or staff on which a cowl (2), is supported when being carried by two persons.

"Go take up these clothes here, quickly; where's the *cowl-staff*?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

cowled, *a.* [Cowl (1), *s.*] Wearing or furnished with a cowl.

"Far the glimmering tapers shed
Faint light on the *cowled* head."
Longfellow: Hymn of the Moravian Nuns of Bethlehem.

cow-like, *a.* [Eng. *cow*, and *like.*] Like those of a cow.

"With *cow-like* udders, and with oxlike eyes."
Pope: Dunciad, ii. 164.

cown-er, *s.* [Etymol. unknown. Perhaps only a misprint or mistake for *counter.*] [Counter (2), D. 1.] The arched part of a ship's stern.

*** cown-tir,** *s.* [Counter (3), *s.*] Rencountre.

"Schir Jhon the Grayme, quhen he the *cowntir* saw,
On thaim he raid, and stud bot litill aw."
Wallace, v. 923. (MS.)

*** co-work',** *v.i.* [Pref. *co* = *con* = with, together, and Eng. *work* (q.v.).] To work or cooperate with another.

". . . the power of God *co-working* within us."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. iv., pt. iii., p. 113.

† co-work'-er, *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con* = with, together, and Eng. *worker* (q.v.).] One who works or cooperates with another; a co-operator.

"In all acquired gifts, or habits, . . . we are properly . . . *co-workers* with God."—*South: Serm.*, iii., S. xi.

cowp, *s.* [Coop, *s.*] A basket for catching fish. (*Scotch.*)

"Fische—ar distroyit be *cowpis*, narrow massis, nettis, prynis, set in riuers."—*Acts Ja. III.*, 1469, c. 45. (Ed. 1566.)

cow-pen, *s.* [Eng. *cow*, and *pen.*] A pen or fold in which a cow is confined.

cowpen-bird, *s.* A bird, *Molothrus pectoris*, so called from attending continually upon cows, with the view of picking up insects and seeds left in their litter. It is found in North America. It belongs to the sub-family Icterinæ.

*** cowpendoch,** *s.* [Colpindach.] A young cow.

Cow-per-s glands, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Anat.: Two glands lying beneath and opening into the urethra in male mammals. They were discovered by William Cowper, the anatomist (1666–1709).

cow-pock, *s.* [Eng. *cow*, and *pock.*]

Med.: A single pock or vesicle of the eruptive disease called cowpox (q.v.).

*** cowpon,** *s.* [Culpon.] A fragment.

"Quhen thai cleik fra us twa *couponis* of our Crede, tyme is to speak."—*N. Winyet's Quest. Keith's Hist.*, App., p. 227.

cow-pox, *s.* [Eng. *cow*, and *pox.*]

Medical:

† 1. *Gen.:* Any disease producing pox upon the udder or other parts of a cow. Edward Jenner discovered that there were several of these.

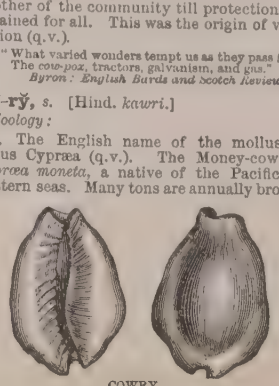
2. *Spec.:* That particular cutaneous disease affecting the udder of the cow, which, being transferred to the human frame, either gives an immunity from small-pox or diminishes its violence. That this is its effect had long been a popular belief among the dairy milkers in Gloucestershire, and when, prior to 1770, Jenner was an apprentice to Mr. Ludlow, an eminent surgeon at Sudbury, near Bristol, a young woman who came into the shop where he was, to ask advice, hearing small-pox mentioned, said with decision, "I cannot take that disease, for I have had cowpox." Jenner mused upon the statement, and spoke of it to scientific men, who all treated it with ridicule. Continued investigation, however, satisfied him of its truth, and about 1780 he struck out the brilliant thought that it might be practicable to propagate cowpox as a preservative against small-pox, by inoculating some human being from the cow, and from that person transferring the matter to another and another of the community till protection was obtained for all. This was the origin of vaccination (q.v.).

"What varied wonders tempt us as they pass!
The *cow-pox*, tractors, galvanism, and gas."
Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

cow-ry, *s.* [Hind. *kawri.*]

Zoology:

1. The English name of the molluscous genus Cypræa (q.v.). The Money-cowry is *Cypræa moneta*, a native of the Pacific and Eastern seas. Many tons are annually brought



COWRY.

to Britain, whence they are again taken as money to be used in commercial transactions with the tribes of Western Africa. There is another species, *Cypræa annulus*, used locally among the Eastern Islands for the same purpose.

2. *Pl.* (*Cowries*): The English name of the molluscous family Cypræidæ (q.v.).

*** cowschot, * cowshot,** *s.* [Cushat.] The Wood-pigeon.

*** cow-shed,** *s.* [Eng. *cow*, and *shed.*]

1. A shed for cows.

2. Cow dung.

"Blind as a beetle that . . . at last in *cowsheds* fall . . ."—*Chapman: Humerous dayes mirth*, p. 96. (*Davies.*)

cow-slip, cow's-lip, * cowslap, * cowslypp, * cowislip, * cowslop, * cowslope, * cowslek, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *cúslyppe, cúsloppe.* The original meaning of the word is not clear. Skeat suggests *cú* = cow, and *slyppe* or *sloppe* = a slop, a piece of dung.]

A. *As substantive:*

Bot.: A well-known plant, *Primula veris*, of the same genus as the Primrose, *P. vulgaris*, the Oxslip, *P. elatior*, &c. The two last are very much akin. The first and second widely differ in appearance, but statements from time to time appear that they have been found growing from the same root, in which case they would not be two species, but varieties of one. To naturalists believing in the separate creation and subsequent immutability in essential character of each species, this would be an important fact; but Darwinians would regard it as of little moment. They would probably derive the Primrose, Cowslip, Oxlip, &c., from a now extinct primulaceous plant more generalised than any of these. The Cowslip has ovate-crenate, toothed, and wrinkled leaves, with the flowers in an umbellate scape. It is common in clayey soils in England, but is rarer in Scotland. The flowers are sedative and diaphoretic. They make a pleasant soporific wine. In the United States the name Cowslip has been applied to a plant of different genus, the *Dodecatheon Meadia*, a handsome spring flower. It is sometimes called Shooting Star.

"The flowery May, who, from her green lap, throws
The yellow *cowslip*, and the pale primrose."
Milton: On May Morning.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Gen.:* In any way pertaining to the plant described under A.

2. *Specially:*

(1) Made of the Cowslip [A.].

"Well, for the future I'll drown all high thoughts in the Lethe of *cowslip* wine . . ."—*Pope: Letter to H. Cromwell*, May 10, 1708.

(2) Like the Cowslip [A.] in colour; yellow.

"These yellow *cowslip* cheeks,
Are gone, are gone:
Lovers, make moan!"
Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream, v. 1.

¶ (1) *American Cowslip:* Any plant of the genus Dodecatheon.

(2) *Bedlam Cowslip, Cowslip of Bedlam: Pulmonaria officinalis.*

(3) *Bugloss Cowslip: Pulmonaria officinalis.*

(4) *Cowslip of Bedlam:* [*Bedlam Cowslip*].

(5) *Cowslip of Jerusalem:* [*Jerusalem Cowslip*].

(6) *Cowslip Primrose: Primula veris.*

(7) *French Cowslip: Primula auricula.*

(8) *Great Cowslip: Primula elatior.*

(9) *Jerusalem Cowslip, Cowslip of Jerusalem: Pulmonaria officinalis.*

(10) *Mountain Cowslip: Primula auricula.*

(11) *Our Lady's Cowslip: Gagea lutea.*

(12) *Virginian Cowslip: Mertensia* (*Pulmonaria*) *virginica.*

*** cow-slipped,** *a.* [Eng. *cowslip*; *-ed.*] Decked or adorned with cowslips.

"Brakes and *cowslipped* lawns." *Keats.*

cowt, cowte, *s.* [Colt.] A colt. (*Scotch.*)

". . . it was a' about a bit grey *cowt*, wasna worth ten punds sterling . . ."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxv.

*** cow-ther,** *s.* [A corruption of *cower* (q.v.).] To cower, to crouch.

"Plautus in his 'Rudens' bringeth in fishermen *cowthring* and quaking."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

*** cox,** *s.* [A contr. of *coxcomb.*] A coxcomb.

cŏx'-a, *s.* [Lat. = (1) the hip, (2) the hip-bone.]

1. *Anat.:* The hip, the haunch; used also of the ischium and the coccyx.

2. *Zool.:* The joint by which the leg is connected with the body in Insects, Arachnidans, and Crustaceans.

cŏx'-al, *a.* [Eng. *cox(a)*; *-al.*] Pertaining to the coxa (in either sense).

† cŏx-ăl'-ġĭ-a, *s.* [Fr. *coxalgie*, from Lat. *coxa* (q.v.), and Gr. ἄλγος (*algos*) = pain.]

Med.: Pain of the haunch.

cŏx'-cŏmb (*b* silent), *** cockes-come,** *s.* [A corruption of *cock's comb* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The comb or crest resembling that of a cock, which jesters formerly wore in their caps.

". . if thou follow him, thou must needs wear my *coxcomb*."—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, i. 4.

COXCOMB.

* 2. A species of silver lace frayed out at the edges.

"His light grey frock with a silver edging of *coxcomb*."—*Johnston: Chrysal.*, ch. xi. (*Davies.*)

* 3. The head.

". . . and has given Sir Toby a bloody *coxcomb* too. . ."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

4. A fop, a dandy; a vain empty-headed fellow.

"With some unmeaning *coxcomb* at your side,
Condemn the prattler for his idle pains."
Cowper: Retirement.

II. *Bot.:* [Cockscomb].

*** cŏx-cŏmb'-ĭc-al** (*b* silent), *** cox-com-ic-al,** *a.* [Eng. *coxcomb*; *-ical.*] Like or befitting a coxcomb; coxcombly, foppish.

"Studded all over in *coxcombical* fashion with little brass nails."—*Irving.*

*** cŏx-cŏmb'-ĭc-al-ly** (*b* silent), *** cŏx-com'-ic-al-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *coxcombical*; *-ly.*] Like a coxcomb, foppishly.

"But this *coxcombically* mingling
Of rhymes, . . ." *Byron: Remarks.*

*** cŏx-cŏmb'-ĭt-y** (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *coxcomb*; *-ity.*] A coxcombical figure or idea.

"Inferior masters paint *coxcombities* that had no relation to universal modes of thought or action."—*G. Knight: Once upon a Time* (1854), ii. 140.

*** cŏx'-cŏmb-ly** (*b* silent), *a.* [Eng. *coxcomb*; *-ly.*] Like a coxcomb; coxcombical.

"My looks terrify them, you *coxcombly* ass, you!"
Beaum. and Flet.: Maid's Tragedy.

*** cŏx'-cŏmb-ry** (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *coxcomb*; *-ry.*] The manners of a coxcomb; foppishness, dandyism.

"Of *coxcombry's* worst coxcombs e'en the pink
Are preferable to these shreds of paper."
Byron: Beppo, lxxv.

*** cŏx-cŏm'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Coxcombical.] Foppish, coxcombly.

*** cŏx-cŏm-ĭc-ăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *coxcomical*; *-ity.*] Coxcombry, foppishness.

cŏx'-swāin, * cŏck'-swāin, * coxon, *s.* [Cockswain.]

coy, * **coye,** *a.* [O. Fr. *coi, coit,* from Lat. *quietus* = quiet (q.v.).]

I. *Of persons:*

1. Modest, shy, reserved, bashful.

"Like a coy maiden, Ease, when courted most,
Farthest retires . . ."
Cowper: The Task, bk. i.

2. Disdainful.

"Twas told me you were rough and *coy* and sullen,
And now I find report a very liar."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

II. *Of things:*

1. Soft, gentle.

". . . enforced hate,
Instead of love's *coy* touch, shall rudely tear thee."
Shakesp.: Lucrece, 669.

2. Dictated by or arising from modesty or shyness.

"Begin, and somewhat loudly sweep the string;
Hence with denial vain, and *coy* excuse."
Milton: Lycidas.

* 3. Difficult to find.

"To which the mind resorts, in chase of terms,
Though apt, yet *coy,* and difficult to win."
Cowper: The Task, bk. ii.

* **coy-bred,** *a.* Naturally shy or modest.

"A *coy-bred* Cumbrian lass."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, 30.

* **cóy** (1), *v.i.* & *t.* [Coy, *a.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To disdain, to be unwilling.

"If he *coy'd*
To hear Cominius speak, I'll keep at home."
Shakesp.: Coriol., v. 1.

2. To be shy, modest, or bashful; to behave coyly.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To quiet, to soothe.

"I *coye,* I stylle or apayse."—*Palsgrave.*

2. To stroke with the hand, to caress.

"Pleasure is like a dog, which being *coyed* and stroaked follows us at the heels."—*Bp. Hall: Contemplation,* 23.

3. To woo, to court.

"As when he *coyde*
The closed nunne in towre."
Turberville: To a late Friend.

* **cóy** (2), *v.t.* [A shortened form of *decoy* (q.v.).] To decoy, to allure, to entice.

"I'll mountebank their loves,
Coy their hearts from them, and come home beloved
Of all the trades in Rome."
Shakesp.: Coriol., iii. 2.

* **cóy,** *s.* [A shortened form of *decoy* (q.v.).] A decoy, an allurement.

"To try a conclusion, I have most fortunately made their pages our *coyes,* by the influence of a white powder."—*Lady Alimony,* iii., sub fin. (*Nares.*)

* **coy-duck,** * **coy-duk,** *s.* A decoy duck.

"No man ever lost by keeping a *coy-duck.*"—*Hacket: Life of Williams,* ii. 43.

* **cóy'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Coy (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Flattery, caressing, alluring, petting.

"Makes by much *coying* the child so untoward."
Drayton: Ode to Cupid.

* **cóy'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *coy; -ish.*] Rather coy, shy, or modest; bashful.

"He tooke her in his arms, as yet so *coyish* to be kist."—*Warner: Albion's England* (1597).

cóy'-lȳ, * **cóy'-leÿ,** *adv.* [Eng. *coy; -ly.*] In a coy, bashful, or modest manner; bashfully.

"This said, his hand he *coyly* snatch'd away
From forth Antinous' hand."
Chapman: Odyssey.

cóy'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *coy; -ness.*] The quality of being coy; modesty, reserve, bashfulness, shyness.

"When the kind nymph would *coyness* feign,
And hides but to be found again."
Dryden.

* **coynt,** *a.* [Coint, Quaint.]

cóy'-pû, cóy'-pôu, *s.* [The native name of the animal in South America.]

Zool.: A mammal (*Myopotamus coypu*), formerly regarded as of the family Castoridæ (Beavers), but now placed among the Octodontidæ. It is smaller than the Beaver, but has somewhat similar habits. The hind feet are webbed and the tail long and rounded. The skin is valuable, and hundreds of thousands have been imported from South America, of which the Coypu is a native.

". . . we look to the waters, and we do not find the beaver or musk-rat, but the *coypu* and capybara, rodents of the American type."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. xi., p. 349.

* **cóy'-strĕl,** *s.* [Coistril.]

1. A degenerate hawk.

"The musquet and the *coystrel* were too weak,
Too fierce the falcon."
Dryden: Hind and Panther.

2. A faint-hearted, mean fellow; a poltroon.

". . . He's a coward, and a *coystril,* that will not drink to my niece, . . ."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night,* i. 3.

* **cŏz,** *s.* [A contracted form of *cousin* (q.v.).]

1. A cousin.

2. Used for other relationships—as nephew (*Shakesp.: King John,* iii. 3), uncle (*Shakesp.: Two Gent.,* i. 5), brother-in-law (*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.,* iii. 1), &c. [Cousin, A. 1.]

3. Used by princes in addressing other princes, or noblemen.

"Be merry, *coz;* since sudden sorrow
Serves to say thus, Some good thing comes to-morrow."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 2.

† **cōze,** * **cose,** *v.i.* [Cosy.] To be snug or cosy.

"As the sailors *cose* round the fire."—*C. Kingsley: Two Years Ago,* ch. iii. (*Davies.*)

* **coze,** *s.* [Cosy.] A snug chat.

"Where they might have a comfortable *coze.*"—*Miss Austen: Mansfield Park,* ch. xxvi.

cŏz'-ĕn, * **couz-en,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *cousiner* = to claim relationship with anyone for ulterior purposes.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To deceive.

"He had *cozened* the world by fine phrases, and by a show of moral goodness . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvii.

2. To cheat, to defraud.

"Cousins indeed, and by their uncle *cozened*
Of comfort." *Shakesp.: Rich. III.,* iv. 4.
(*Trench: English Past and Present,* p. 179.)

3. To beguile, to entice.

"Not any longer be flattered or *couzened* in a slow security."—*Hammond: Works,* iv. 559.

B. *Intrans.:* To cheat, to defraud, to deceive.

"Some cogging, *cozening* slave."
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 2.

¶ *To make a cozen of one:* To deceive him (?).

"Cassander . . . dissembled his griefe, although hee were glad to see things happen out so well, and determined with himselfe to make a *cozen* of his young nepew, untill hee had bought wit with the price of woe."—*Lylie: Euphues.*

* **cŏz'-ĕn-ăġe,** * **cous-en-age,** * **couz-en-age,** *s.* [Eng. *cozen; -age.*]

1. The act of cozening, cheating, or defrauding.

"This schoolmaster taught them the art of getting, either by violence, *cozenage,* flattery, lying, or by putting on a guise of religion . . ."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. i.

2. A trick, a fraud, a deceit.

"There's no such thing as that we beauty call,
It is meer *cozenage* all." *Suckling.*

cŏz'-ĕned, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Cozen.]

cŏz'-ĕn-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *cozen; -er.*] One who cozens; a cheat, a defrauder.

"O, the devil take such *cozeners!*"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 3.

cŏz'-ĕn-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Cozen.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Cozenage, cheating, deceiving.

cō'-zĭe, *a.* [Cosy.] Snug; warm and comfortable.

". . . some are *cozie* i' the neuk."
Burns: The Holy Fair.

* **cōz'-ĭ-ĕr,** *s.* [Probably Sp. *coser* = to sew.] A botcher, a cobbler.

"Do you make an alehouse of my lady's house, that ye squeak out your *coziers'* catches, without any mitigation or remorse of voice?"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night,* ii. 3.

* **cō'-zĭ-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *cozy; -ly.*] Snugly, comfortably.

* **cŏz'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *coz,* and dim. suff. *-ling.*] A little cousin.

"Down to the cousins and *cozlings.*"
Hood: Miss Kilmansegg.

* **co'-zy,** *a.* [Cosy.]

* **cozze,** *s.* [Etym. unknown.] Some kind of fish.

"The cod and *cozze* that greedy are to bite."—*Dennys: Secrets of Angling.* (*Eng. Garner,* i. 166.) (*Davies.*)

Cr.

1. *Chem.:* The symbol for the metallic element Chromium.

2. *Book-keeping:* Used as an abbreviation for creditor.

crâb (1), * **crăbbe** (1), *s.* [A.S. *crabba,* cogn. with Icel. *krabbi;* Sw. *krabba;* Dan. & Ger. *krabbe;* Dut. *krab.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

"*Crabs* delight in soft and delicate places."—*Holland: Plinie,* bk. ix., ch. xxxi.

¶ *To catch a crab:*

Rowing: To come forward for the stroke without properly lowering the hands, whereby the blade of the oar is caught in the water.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zoology:*

(1) *Gen.:* A rendering of Lat. *cancer,* a genus under which Linnæus included the whole order of Decapod Crustaceans. [Brachyura.]

(2) *Spec.:* A crustacean of the restricted genus Cancer, of which the type is the Eatable Crab of our coasts. [¶ (1).]

2. *Astron.:* The zodiacal constellation Cancer (q.v.).

"He somewhat loseth of his heat and light,
When once the *Crab* behind his back he sees."
Spenser: Epithalamion.

3. *Machinery:*

(1) A winch on a movable frame with power-gearing, used in connection with derricks and other non-permanent hoisting-machines. The larger gear-wheel is on the shaft of the roller, and is rotated by the spur-pinion and hand-cranks.

(2) A form of windlass for hauling ships into dock.

(3) A machine used in ropewalks to stretch the yarn.

(4) A claw for temporarily anchoring to the ground a portable machine. (*Knight.*)

¶ (1) *Eatable Crab: Cancer Pagurus.* Its form is familiar to all, but the colours seen are those produced by boiling. In its natural state it is reddish-brown above, whitish beneath, the legs deep red, the claws deep shining black. It sometimes weighs 10 or 12 lbs., whence it has been called the Great Crab. Immense numbers are caught annually around the oceanic coasts. It undergoes a metamorphosis, the so-called genus Zoea being an early stage of its development. [Cancer.]

(2) *Great Crab:* The same as *Eatable Crab* (q.v.).

(3) *Hermit Crab.* [Hermit Crab.]

(4) *Shore Crab: Carcinus mœnas.*

(5) *Spider Crab:* The genus Maia (q.v.).

crab-catcher, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Any person who or machine which catches crabs.

2. *Ornith.: Herodius virescens,* a bird of the Heron family, which feeds specially on crabs. It is indigenous to Jamaica.

crab clusters, *s. pl.*

Astron.: Certain clusters of stars in the constellation Taurus.

† **crab-computing,** *a.* An epithet coined by Cowper, and used in satire of some of the microscopical investigations of the eminent Leuwenhoeck, especially those dealing with the number of ova produced and carried by a female crab.

"The propagated myriads spread so fast,
Even Leuwenhoeck himself would stand aghast,
Employ'd to calculate the enormous sum,
And own his *crab-computing* powers o'ercome."
Cowper: Progress of Error.

crab-eater, *s.*

Ornith.: The name given to two small herons occurring in the mountainous parts of France. These are (1) *Ardea minuta,* (2) *A. danubialis.*

crab-grass, *s.*

Bot.: A name sometimes given to the genus Digitaria, more generally called Finger-grass.

crab-lobster, *s.* Porcellana, a genus of Crustaceans. Tribe, Anomura.

crab-louse, *s.* A kind of louse, *Phthirius inguinalis,* found in certain cases on the human body, to which it closely adheres.

crab-oil, *s.* A corruption of Carap-oil. [Carap.]

crab's claw, *s.*

1. The claw of a crab. Such claws were formerly used as absorbents.

2. A plant, *Stratiotes aloides.*

crab's eye, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* One of the eyes of a crab.

B. *As adj.:* Resembling the eye of a crab.

¶ *Crab's eye Lichen: Lecanora pallescens.* It is used for dyeing purposes.

crab's eyes, *s. pl.*

1. (*Pl.*): In the literal sense.

2. Concretions formed in the stomach of the Cray-fish, *Astacus fluviatilis.* They were formerly looked on as alkaline, absorbent, and somewhat diuretic.

"Several persons had, in vain, endeavoured to store themselves with *crabs-eyes.*"—*Boyle.*

3. The seeds of *Abrus precatorius.*

* **crab-snouted,** *a.* Crab-faced.

". . . those *crabsnowted* beastes."
A. Neuytt: Verses pref. to Gorge's Eglogs. (*Davies.*)

crab-yaws, *s.*

Med.: A disease occurring in the West Indies. It consists of an ulcer on the sole of the foot with hard callous lips.

crăb (2), * **crabbe** (2), *s.* & *a.* [Sw. *krabbäple.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II.

"*Crabbe*, appulle or trute. *Macianum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

(2) A stick or cudgel made of the wood of the crab-tree.

"Out bolts her husband with a fine taper *crab* in his hand."—*Garrick: The Lying Valet* (1741), ii. 2.

2. *Fig.:* A peevish, morose, or sour-tempered person.

II. *Bot.:* The same as the CRAB-APPLE (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Queensland Crab: Petalostigma quadriloculoris.*

(2) *Siberian Crab:* (*a*) *Pyrus baccata,* (*b*) *P. prunifolia.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or consisting of the fruit or fruit-tree described under A.

"Better gleanings their worn soil can boast
Than the *crab* vintage of the neighb'ring coast."
Dryden.

crab-apple, *s.* A wild apple, *Pyrus Malus.* The leaves are ovate, acute, and serrate; the flowers in a sessile umbel; the styles combined below; the fruit globose, austere to the taste. Verjuice is made from it. The Crab-apple is found widely through America and Europe. It is the origin of the Garden Apple, the mellow character of which is attributable to cultivation.

* **crab-faced,** *a.* Having a sour, disagreeable look.

"A *crab-faced* mistress."
Beaumont & Fletcher.

crab-grass, *s. Salicornia herbacea.*

crab-stock, *s. Pyrus Malus.* (*Wright.*)

crab-tree, * **crab-tre,** *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.: Pyrus Malus.* [CRAB-APPLE.]

2. *Fig.:* A person crabbed or sour in temper.

"The *crab-tree* porter of the Guild Hall gates."—*Bp. Hall: Satires.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

B. *As adjective:*

1. Made of the wood of the Crab-tree.

"So when he arose, he getteth him a grievous *crab-tree* cudgel, . . ."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. i.

2. Derived from the Crab-tree. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"Was graft with *crab-tree* slip; whose fruit thou art,
And never of the Nevills' noble race."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 2.

crăb (3), *s.* [Corrupted from *carapa* (q.v.).] The oil obtained from *Carapa guianensis.*

crab-wood, *s.* The timber of *Carapa guianensis.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

crăb, *v.t.* & *i.* [CRAB (2), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make sour or morose; to provoke, to incense.

"'Tis easy to observe how age or sickness sours and *crabs* our nature."—*Glanville: Pre-exist. of Souls,* p. 33.

2. To run down, to depreciate.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To fret, to be peevish or sour-tempered.

"For be thay courtas, thay will quyt me;
And gif thay *crab,* beir I quytclaime it."
Bannatyne Poems, p. 210.

crăb'-bĕd, *a.* [Eng. *crab* (2), *s.*; *-ed.*]

I. *Of persons:*

1. Peevish, morose, sour-tempered, cynical.

"*Crabbed* age and youth
Cannot live together."
Shakesp.: The Passionate Pilgrim, v.

2. Difficult to understand; perplexing, obscure.

"Whate'er the *crabbed'st* author hath,
He understood b' implicit faith."
Butler: Hudibras.

II. *Of things:*

1. Disagreeable, unpleasant, harsh.

"How charming is divine philosophy!
Not harsh, and *crabbed,* as dull fools suppose."
Milton: Comus.

2. Difficult, intricate, obscure.

"The arwes of thy *crabbed* eloquence
Shal perce his brest."
Chaucer: The Clerkes Tale, 979.

† **crăb'-bĕd-lў,** * **crabbedlie,** * **crăbd'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *crabbed; -ly.*]

1. Peevishly, morosely.

2. In a crabbed or difficult manner; perplexingly.

". . . have in such medleie or checkerwise so *crabbedlie* iumbled them both togither, as commonlie the inhabitants of the meaner sort speak neither good English nor good Irish."—*Holinshed: Ireland,* ch i.

† **crăb'-bĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *crabbed; -ness.*]

1. Sourness of taste.

2. Peevishness, moroseness, sourness of temper.

". . . the very same forwardnesse and *crabbedness* of visage. . . ."—*Holland: Livius,* p. 86.

3. Intricacy, difficulty, obscureness.

"The mathematics with their *crabbedness* and intricacy, could not deter you, . . ."—*Howell,* bk. i., § 1, let. 9.

† **crăb'-bĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng *crab; -ery.*] A resort or breeding-place of crabs.

"Mud-banks, which the inhabitants call Cangrejales, or *crabberies,* from the number of small crabs."—*Darwin: Voyage of a Nat.,* ch. iv.

* **crăb'-bĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *crab; -ish.*] Rather sour or cross.

"The whips of the most *crabbish* Satyristes."—*Decker: Seven Deadly Sinnes,* ch. iv. (*Davies.*)

crăb'-bĭt, *a.* [Eng. *crab* (2), *s.*; Scotch adj. suff. *-it* = Eng. *-ed.*] Crabbed, fretful, peevish.

"Or lee-langs nights, wi' *crabbit* leuks,
Pore owre the devil's pictur'd beuks."
Burns: The Twa Dogs.

* **crăb'-bў,** *a.* [Eng. *crab* (2), *s.*; *-y.*] Crabbed, difficult, obscure.

"Persius is *crabby,* because ancient . . ."—*Marston: Scourge of Villany.*

* **crăbd'-lў,** *adv.* [CRABBEDLY.]

"Fall not crosse and *crabdly* forth."—*R. Brathwayt: Nature's Embassie,* p. 290.

* **crā'-bĕr,** *s.* [Fr. (*raton*), *crabier.*] The aquatic vole (*Arvicola amphibia*), commonly called the water-rat.

"Otters, the cormorant, and the *craber,* which some call the water-rat."—*Walton: Angler.*

crā'-brō, *s.* [Lat. = a hornet (*Vespa crabro*).]

Entom.: A genus of fossorial hymenoptera, the typical one of the family Crabronidæ. They are yellow and black insects, very active in their habits, frequenting the flowers of the Umbelliferæ, the leaves of other plants, or palings, to surprise and carry off flies or similar insects for the sustenance of their larvæ. Their cells are often made in rotten posts. *Crabro cephalotes* is more than half an inch long.

crā-brŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *crabro* (genit. *crabronis* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of hymenopterous insects; section Aculeata, sub-section Fossores. Antennæ short, generally thickened towards the apex; head large, and looks nearly square when viewed from above; the body elliptical, joined to the thorax by a peduncle.

* **crăb'-sĭ-dle,** *v.i.* [Eng. *crab* (1), and *sidle,* v.] To go sideways like a crab. (*Southey: Letters,* i. 105.)

* **cracche,** * **cracchyn,** * **cratche,** *v.t.* [M. H. Ger. *kratzen.*] [SCRATCH.]

1. To scratch. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

2. To snatch, to save.

"Ne myghte me *cracche* fro helle."
Langland: P. Plowman, 6,865.

* **cracchyng,** * **cracchyng,** * **cratching,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRACCHE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of scratching or tearing.

"*Cracchyng* of cheekes, rendyng eek of here."
Chaucer: The Knightes Tale, 2,836.

* **crached,** *a.* [Fr. *écrasé.*] Infirm, broken down.

". . . contynuyng my jorneys towardes your highnes, withe suche diligence, as myn olde and *crached* body may endure."—*State Papers,* i 278. (*Nares.*)

crăç'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *crax* (genit. *cracis*) (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: The Curassows, a family of Gallinaceous birds. The bill is of moderate size, and arched at the tip, the wings are short and rounded, the tail long and very broad compared with the proportionate breadth of the body; the hind toe is on the same level as the others. Genera, Crax, Penelope, Ourax, &c. They are found in Central and Southern America, and are apparently the American representatives of the Phasianidæ (Pheasants) of the Eastern world.

crăck, * **crak,** * **crake,** * **craken,** * **crakke,** * **crakkyn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *cracian,* an imitative word. Cogn. with Dut. *kraken, krakken;* Ger. *krachen.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To break or cause to part into chinks; to cause to become partially severed.

2. To break in pieces; to cause to open.

"*Crakkyn* or schyllen nothys. *Excortico, enucleo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

3. To rend, break, or injure in any way.

"I had rather *crack* my sinews, break my back,
Than you should such dishonour undergo,
While I sit lazy by."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 1.

4. To cause to give out a sharp, sudden noise; as, To *crack* a whip.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To dissolve, to break, to destroy.

"Against the Roman state; whose course will on
The way it takes, *cracking* ten thousand curbs."
Shakesp.: Coriol., i. 1.

* 2. To break with grief.

"The tackle of my heart is *cracked.*"
Shakesp.: King John, v. 5.

3. To craze, to destroy the intellect.

"He thought none poets till their brains were *crackt*"
Roscommon.

4. To utter or do anything smartly or quickly.

"Sir Balsam now, he lives like other folks:
He takes his chirping pint, he *cracks* his jokes."
Pope: Moral Ess., iii. 358.

* 5. To utter boastfully or blusteringly.

"He *crakked* boost and swor it was nat so."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,999.

6. To open and drink.

"You'll *crack* a quart together! Ha, will you not?"
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

* 7. To weaken, to impair, to destroy.

"Or (not to *crack* the wind of the poor phrase,
Wronging it thus,) you'll tender me a fool."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

¶ (1) *To crack a crib:* To break into a house as burglars. (*Slang.*)

(2) *To crack anything up:* To extol highly; to puff.

(3) *To crack credit:* To lose character and confidence in any respect; primarily applied to the loss of credit in mercantile concerns.

"By Solomon's record, shee that gadeth abroad cannot bee well thought of: with Wisedome shee hath *cracked* her *credit.*"—*Z. Boyd: Last Battell,* p. 970.

(4) *To crack tryst:* To break an engagement.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To burst or open into chinks; to break partially asunder; to exhibit cracks.

"The mirror *crack'd* from side to side."
Tennyson: The Lady of Shalott

2. To break or fly in pieces; to be broken.

"Must here the burden fall from off my back?
Must here the strings that bound it to me *crack?*"
Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. i.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To break, to burst.

"My heart is ready to *crack,* . . ."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives,* ii. 2.

* 2. To come to ruin, to be ruined, to fail.

"The credit not only of banks, but of exchequers, *cracks* when little comes in, and much goes out."—*Dryden.*

* 3. To boast; to talk boastfully or blusteringly; to bluster.

"Ye sell the beir's skin on his back,—
Quhen ye have done, its tyme to *crack.*"
Cherrie and Slae, st. 47.

¶ Followed by *of* before that which is boasted of.

"And Ethiope *of* their sweet complexion, *crack:*
Dark needs no candles now, for dark is light."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

4. To talk freely and familiarly; to chat.

"Gae warm ye, and *crack* with our dame,—
The priest stood close, the miller *cracked*."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 522, 24.

5. To utter or give out a sharp noise.

"I will board her, though she chide as loud
As thunder, when the clouds in autumn *crack*."
Shakesp.: Tam. of Shrew, i. 2.

6. To break, to change. (Applied to the changing of voices at puberty.)

¶ (1) *To crack on about:* To boast, to bluster.

(2) *To crack up:*

(*a*) To break up, to fail, to come to ruin.

(*b*) To praise or extol. (*Slang.*)

¶ For the difference between *to crack* and *to break* see BREAK.

crăck, *crak, *crake, *crakke, *krakke, *s.* & *a.* [From the verb. Fr. *crac;* O. H. Ger. *chrac.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A sudden disruption by which the parts are separated, but only a little way from each other.

(2) The chink, fissure, or opening made by disruption.

"At length it would *crack* in many places; and those *cracks*, as they dilated, would appear of a pretty good, but yet obscure and dark, sky-colour."—*Newton: Optics.*

(3) A sharp sudden sound or report, as of a body falling or bursting.

"*Crakke* or dyn. *Sonitus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

(4) A sharp blow.

2. *Figuratively:*

*(1) A breach or disruption.

". . . my fortunes against any lay worth naming, this *crack* of your love shall grow stronger than it was before."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

*(2) Craziness of intellect.

*(3) A man crazed; a crack-brained person.

". . . but cannot get the parliament to listen to me, who look upon me as a *crack* and a projector."—*Addison.*

*(4) A boast, boasting, bluster.

"This to correct, they schow with mony *crakkis*,
But littil effect of speir or battar ax."
Dunbar: Bannatyne Poems, p. 43, st. 8.

*(5) Chat, familiar conversation.

"Nae langsyne, fan our auld fouks were laid,
And taking their ain *crack* into their bed."
Ross: Helenore, p. 20.

*(6) An idle report or rumour.

"A' *cracks* are not to be trow'd."—*Ramsay: Scotch Proverbs*, p. 12.

*(7) A boaster.

(8) One who is first-rate in any pursuit or pastime.

*(9) A fault, a failing, a sin.

"I cannot
Believe this *crack* to be in my dread mistress."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

*(10) The change of voice at puberty.

"Our voices have got the mannish *crack*."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

*(11) A prostitute.

*(12) A pert, lively boy.

"'Tis a noble child, a *crack*, madam."
Shakesp.: Coriol., i. 3.

(13) An instant.

"Ye ne'er heard o' the highlandman and the gauger, I'll no be a *crack* o' tellin it."—*Saxon & Gael.*, i. 37.

(14) A first-rater (esp. of race-horses).

¶ *In a crack:* At once, in a moment.

"Poor Jack Tackle's grimly ghost was vanish'd *in a crack*."
Lewis: Sailor's Tale.

II. *Veterinary:* A disease in the heels of horses.

B. *As adjective:*

* **1.** Boastful.

* **2.** Crack-brained.

3. Excellent, superior, first-rate.

". . . a *crack* small-bore shot, . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 13, 1882.

crack-brained, *a.* Crazy, cracked.

". . . the ill-grounded sophisms of those *crack-brained* fellows."—*Arbuthnot & Pope.*

*** crack-hemp,** *s.* The same as CRACK-ROPE (q.v.).

"Come hither, *crack-hemp*."
Shakesp.: Tam. of the Shrew, v. 1.

*** crack-rope,** *s.* One who deserves hanging.

*** crack-skull,** *s.* A crack-brained person.

*** crack-tryst,** *s.* One who does not fulfil an engagement to meet with another.

crack-willow, *s.* *Salix fragilis.*

crăcked, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CRACK, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Burst, split; having cracks.

"Lewis, who charitably bestowed on his ally an old *cracked* piece of cannon to be coined into crowns and shillings."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Crazy, of weak intellect.

"He was a man of *crack'd brain*, . . ."—*Camden: Elizabeth*, an. 1594.

* **2.** Of bad reputation.

crăck'-ĕr, * crak'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *crack; -er.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Lit.:* One who or that which cracks.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A boaster.

"What *cracker* is this same that deafs our ears
With this abundance of superfluous breath?"
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

* **2.** A sharp, witty saying; a *jeu d'esprit.*

"'Twill heat the braine, kindle my imagination, I shall talke nothing but *crackers*, and fire-works, to-night."—*B. Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour*, v. 4.

3. A lie. (*Colloquial.*)

4. A breakdown, a smash. (*Slang.*)

5. One of the "poor whites" of the southern States of the American Union.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Pyrotech.:* A form of explosive fire-work. Marcus Græcus, in the eighth century, speaks of a composition of sulphur, charcoal, and saltpetre, which he said might be made to imitate thunder by folding some of it up in a cover and tying it tightly. This was a cracker.

"The bladder, at its breaking, gave a great report, almost like a *cracker*."—*Boyle.*

2. *Baking:* A thin, hard biscuit. (*Amer.*; used also in the North of England.)

"There is a dado full three feet high of biscuit or *cracker* boxes."—*The Century Mag.*, Aug., 1882, p. 483.

3. *Mach.:* One of the deeply grooved iron cylinders which revolve in pairs and grind the tough, raw caoutchouc, which has been previously cut in pieces by a circular knife.

crăck'-ĭng, * crak'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRACK, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Lit.:* The act of breaking or splitting partially.

"Each pulse beats high, and each nerve strains,
Even to the *cracking*."
Churchill: The Ghost, bk. iv.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Failure, breach.

2. Boasting, bluster.

". . . let us learne to know ourselves, our frailty and weaknesse, without any *craking* or boasting of our own good deeds and merits."—*Homilies: Of the Misery of Man*, pt. ii.

3. The act of conversing in a lively manner; gossip.

crăck'-le, *v.i.* & *t.* [A freq. from *crack* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To make short, sharp, and rapid cracks; to decrepitate.

"While hisses on my hearth the pulpy pear,
And blackening chestnuts start and *crackle* there."
Cowper: On the Death of Damon (Transl.).

* **2.** *Music:* A direction in lute playing, thus explained by "Maister" Thomas Mace, 1676: "To *crackle* such three-part stops is only to divide each stop, with your thumb and two fingers, so as not to loose time, but give each crotchet its due quantity." [ARPEGGIO.] (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

* **B.** *Trans.:* To crack, to break. (*Cibber: Non-juror*, i.)

crăck'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *crack*, s.; *-less.*] Whole, flawless. (*Davies: Sir T. Overbury's Wife*, p. 6.)

crăck'-lĭng, * crack-linge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRACKLE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Giving out short, sharp, and rapid cracks; decrepitating.

† **II.** *Fig.:* Sharp, witty, sparkling.

". . . the unholy cursing and the *crackling* wit of the Rochesters and Sedleys."—*Huxley: Lay Sermons* (5th ed.), i. 3.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The giving out of short, sharp, and rapid cracks; decrepitation. (*Eccles.* vii. 6.)

2. The browned and scored skin or rind of roast pork.

3. A kind of dog-biscuit made of tallow refuse, &c.

* **4.** A sharp witty saying; a *jeu d'esprit.*

"Those little *cracklings* of mirth."—*Steele: Spectator*, No 382.

5. (*Pl.*): The refuse of tallow.

crăck'-nĕl, * crake-nell, *s.* [Said to be altered from Fr. *craquelin.*] A light, crisp biscuit, curved or hollowed in shape.

"A lytle cake in maner of a *crakenell*, or bysket."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. 17.

crăcks'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *crack*, v., and *man.*] A burglar.

***crăck'-ў, *crăck'-ĭe,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *crack; -y.*]

A. *As adj.:* Talkative, often denoting the effect of being elevated.

B. *As subst.:* A small, low, three-legged stool having a hole in the middle of the seat, by means of which it is lifted, used in cottages. Often *crackie-stool.*

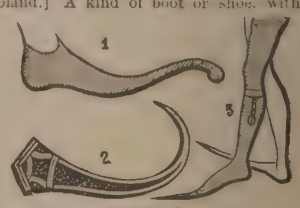
Crăc-ō'-vĭ-ăn, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to Cracow in Poland.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Cracow.

crā-cō-vĭ-ĕnne', *s.* [Fr. = Cracovian.] *Music:* [POLACCA].

Crăc'-ōwe, *s.* [From Cracow, a city in Poland.] A kind of boot or shoe, with extremely long pointed toes; they were introduced from Cracow.



CRACOWE.
1. From Sloane MS. 2. Toe of Cracowe 6 in. long. 3. From Royal MS. (Temp. Rich. II.)

*** crāde,** *s.* [CRATE.] A crate or wicker-basket for glass or crockery.

". . . on their shoulders carry'd *crades*,
With glasses in the same."
The Pleasant History of Jack Horner. (*Nares.*)

crā'-dle, * cradel, * oradele, * cradil, * credel, * credille, * credyll, * credylle, * kradell, *s.* [A.S. *cradol*, of uncertain etymol; cf. O.H.G. *chratto*, M.H.G. *kratte*, Ger. *krätze* = basket.] [CRATE.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A baby's bed or cot, oscillating on rockers or swung upon pivots. The ancient Greeks used cradles, and called them by names indicating their forms, such as little bed, boat, &c. Baby cradles were used by the Romans. They are also mentioned by Theocritus. The cradle of Henry V. of England swung between two posts.

"The *cradle* that received thee at thy birth."
Cowper: Expostulation.

* **2.** A crate. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The place of birth or early nurture.

2. Infancy; the time when children sleep in cradles.

". . . being ever from their *cradles* bred together, . . ."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 1.

B. *Technical:*

1. *Surgery:*

(1) A thin shell or case of wood, acting as a splint for a broken bone or dislocated limb.

(2) A framework which supports the bedclothes above an injured limb.

2. *Pottery:* A frame on which loam-moulds are placed in an oven to be burned, after the spindle is withdrawn.

3. *Hydraul. Engin.:* The frame in which a ship lies on the ways, and which accompanies her in launching; or, the frame in which a vessel lies on a way or slip, or in a canal-lift. A cradle was used in very early times in crossing the Isthmus of Corinth, from the Corinthian to the Cenchrean Sea. The place was called the *Diolcos*, or drawing-place, and was five miles in length. This crossing-place was again used during the maritime warfare between the Genoese and the Turks. In its simple form, the cradle consists of three longitudinal timbers united by ribs or cross-pieces. This is floated beneath the ship, which is lashed thereto by cables. The cradle and its burden are then floated to the inclined ways or slip, up which it is hauled, being supported by rollers which intervene between the timbers of the cradle and those of the slip. (*Knight.*)

4. *Metal.:* A rocking apparatus, used in collecting gold from soil and sand by agitating the auriferous earth in water. The earth is shovelled into the sieve, and washed through its meshes by water, which also carries off the lighter earthy particles in suspension. The coarser matters, which do not pass the meshes of the sieve, are thrown out and the operation repeated. After a large quantity of earth has been thus disposed of, the contents of the cradle are washed in a pan and the gold obtained from the settlings. (*Knight.*)

5. *Engraving:* A tool used by mezzotint-engravers. It consists of a steel plate with a proper tang and handle, and has angular grooves on its under surface, so that when the rounded end is obliquely ground, it will form a row of points by which a multitude of burrs are raised upon a plate. This is the mode of proceeding in mezzotint-engraving (q.v.), the cradle being rocked backwards and forwards, and retreating, making a zigzag series of burrs. This is crossed at right angles, and then several times diagonally, until the whole surface of the plate is roughened, so as to hold the ink of the copper-plate printer. The burnisher and scraper remove the burr in parts, according to the desired graduation of lights. (*Knight.*)

6. *Mining:* A suspended scaffold used by miners.

7. *Carp.:* The rough framework or bracketing forming ribbing for vaulted ceilings and arches intended to be covered with plaster.

8. *Husbandry:*

(1) A set of fingers projecting from a post which is mortised into the snath of a grain-scythe.

(2) A grain-scythe.

9. *Nautical:*

(1) An apparatus or machine for shipping horses.

(2) The basket or apparatus in which, when a line has been made fast to a vessel in distress, the sailors, &c., are brought to land.

10. *Architecture:*

(1) The centering for a bridge, culvert, &c.

(2) A square depression or sinking in each interval between the modillions of the Corinthian cornice, and in other parts. (*Crabbe.*)

11. *Games:* The same as CAT'S-CRADLE (q.v.).

12. *Old Armour:* The part of the stock of a cross-bow on which the missile rests.

cradle-babe, *s.* An infant.

"As mild and gentle as the *cradle-babe.*"
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.*, iii. 2.

*** cradle-band, * crædelbonde, * credelbonde, * credylbonde, * credilbande,** *s.* Swaddling clothes.

"A *credilbande: fascia, fasciola, instita.*"—*Cathol. Anglic.*

*** cradle-bairn, * cradelbarn, * kradelbarne,** *s.* An infant, a cradle-babe.

"He . . . made hem rowte
Als he weren *kradelbarne.*"
Havelok, l. 911.

cradle-chimlay, *s.* The name given to the large grate, of an oblong form, open at all sides for the emission of the heat, which is used in what is called a "round-about fireside;" denominated from its resemblance to a cradle.

cradle-clothes, *s. pl.* The bed-clothes belonging to a cradle.

"O could it be prov'd
That some night-tripping fairy had exchang'd,
In *cradle-clothes*, our children, where they lay."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, i. 1.

cradle-hills, *s. pl.* Small hillocks formed by fallen trunks of trees. (*American.*)

cradle-scythe, *s.*

Agric.: A broad scythe to be fitted in a grain-cradle, as distinguished from a grass or mowing scythe.

*** cradle-song, * credille sange,** *s.* A lullaby.

"A *credille sange: fascennine.*"—*Cathol. Anglic.*

*** cradle-time,** *s.* Childhood, infancy.

"Hercules, whose famous acts . . .
Whereof the first but not the least
In *cradle-time* befell."
Warner: Albion's Eng., bk. i., ch. iii.

cradle-vault, *s.*

Arch.: A cylindrical vault.

crā'-dle, *v.t. & i.* [CRADLE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

*** I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To lay or place in a cradle; to rock to sleep.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To nurture, to bring up, to rear from infancy.

"He that hath been *cradled* in majesty, will not leave the throne to play with beggars."—*Glanville: Apollonius.*

(2) To put or lay to rest.

"Though clasp'd and *cradled* in his nurse's arms."
Cowper: Hope.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* To cut and lay with a cradle, as grain.

2. *Hydraul. Engin.:* To transport a vessel by means of a cradle.

"At a number of places in Lombardy and Venetia the locks are insufficient or absent, and boats are *cradled* and transported over the grade."—*Knight: Dict. of Mech.*

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To lie or lodge as in a cradle.

"Husks wherein the acorn *cradled.*"
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

crā'-dled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CRADLE, *v.*]

crā'-dlĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRADLE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of laying or rocking in a cradle.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The bringing up or nurturing from infancy.

(2) Infancy.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Coopering:* Cutting a cask in two lengthwise, in order to allow it to pass through a doorway or hatchway, the parts being afterwards united and re-hooped.

2. *Carpentry:*

(1) The framework in arched or coved ceilings to which the laths are nailed.

(2) The framework to which the entablature of a wooden shop-front is fastened.

cræme, crame, cream, creame, *s.* [Dut. *kraam.*=a booth, a stall; Ger. *krämer*=a stall-keeper.]

1. A merchant's booth; a wooden shop; or a tent where goods are sold. (*Scotch.*)

". . . if they make any merchandise privily in a shop or *crame*, or come to the mercate-place, when there is no publick mercate."—*Acts Sed.* Feb. 29, 1692.

2. A pack or bundle of goods for sale.

"Ane pedder is called an marchand, or creamer, quha bearis ane pack or *creame* upon his back; quha are called beimaris of the puddill be the Scottes-men of the realme of Polonia."—*Skene: Verb. Sign.*

cræme-ware, cream-ware, *s.* Articles sold by such as keep booths or stalls.

". . . booths or shops, where they sell—several sorts of *cream-ware*, as linen, muslin, &c."—*Braun: Descr. Zetland*, p. 131.

cræm-er, cramer, creamer, *s.* [Scotch *cræm(e); -er.*] A huckster, a pedlar.

cræm-er-ie, cramery, creamerie, *s.* [Scotch *cræmer; -ie* = *-y.*] Merchandise, such as is sold by a huckster or pedlar.

craft (1), *** cræft, * craffte, * creft,** *s.* [A.S. *cræft*; Icel. *kraptr, kraftr*; Sw., Dan., & Ger. *kraft* = strength.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Art, dexterity, skill.

"A poem is the work of the poet; poesy is his skill or *craft* of making, the very fiction itself of the work."—*Ben Jonson.*

2. Art, dexterity, or skill applied to bad purposes; artifice, cunning.

". . . a man in whom *craft* and profligacy were united . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. A manual act or occupation; a trade, an employment.

"For since the birth of time, throughout all ages and nations,
Has the *craft* of the smith been held in repute by the people." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 1.

4. The members of a particular trade.

"And because he was of the same *craft* he abode with them, . . ."—*Acts* xviii. 3.

5. Specially applied with the definite article to the body or brotherhood of Freemasons.

6. A corporation, a guild.

"His *craft*, the blacksmiths, first ava,
Led the procession, twa and twa."
Mayne: Siller Gun, p. 22.

II. *Naut.:* A vessel.

"Built for freight, and yet for speed,
A beautiful and gallant *craft.*"
Longfellow: The Building of the Ship.

craft (2), *s.* [CROFT.] A field near a house. (In old husbandry.) (*Scotch.*)

"Or, faith! I fear, that wi' the geese,
I shortly boost to pasture
I' the *craft* some day."
Burns: A Dream.

*** craft, * crafte, * crefte,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *cræftan, gecræftan.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To use craft, arts, or artifice; to act craftily.

"To say, Beseech you, cease.—You have made fair hands,
You, and your crafts! you have *crafted* fair!"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 6.

B. *Trans.:* To gain or win by craft.

"Onnethe *creft* eny that stat."—*Shoreham*, p. 1.

crafter, *s.* [CROFTER.]

*** craft'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *craft; -ful(l).*] Cunning, artful, crafty.

*** craft'-fŭl-lў * craftfullich,** *adv.* [Eng. *craftful; -ly.*] Cunningly, cleverly, with art or skill.

"The best clark of al this tun
Craftfullich makid this bastun."
Relig. Antiq., ii. 176.

craft'-ĭ-lў, * craftilich, *a. & adv.* [M. H. Ger. *krafteliche.*]

*** A.** *As adj.:* Cunning, skilful, clever.

"He was a clerk, that wrothete this *craftilich* werk."—*Relig. Antiq.*, ii. 176.

B. *As adv.:* With craft or cunning; cunningly, dexterously, artfully.

". . . had, for that cause, *craftily* persuaded Soyman to take in hand the unfortunate Persian war."—*Knolles.*

craft'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *crafty; -ness.*] Cunning, art, craft, artfulness, stratagem.

". . . He taketh the wise in their own *craftiness.*"—1 *Cor.* iii. 19.

*** craft'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *craft; -less.*] Free from craft or art; artless.

". . . helpless, *craftless*, and innocent people."—*Bp. Taylor: Holy Living; On Covetousness*, § 6.

crafts'-man, * craftmon, * craftysman, *s.* [Eng. *craft*, and *man.*] A man skilled in any particular craft, trade, or occupation; an artizan, a mechanic.

crafts'-man-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *craftsman; -ship.*] The work of a craftsman or skilled artizan.

". . . magnificent *craftsmanship.*"—*Ruskin.*

*** crafts'-mas-tĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *craft*, and *master.*] One skilled in any craft; a master of his craft or trade.

"There is art in pride: a man might as soon learn a trade. Those who were not brought up to it, seldom prove their *craftsmaster.*"—*Collier: On Pride.*

craft'-ў, * crafti, * crefti, *a.* [A.S. *craftig*; Icel. *kröptugr*; O. H. Ger. *chreftig, kreftig*; Dan. *kraftig.*]

1. Belonging to or indicating craft, knowledge, or skill. (There was at first no insinuation of crookedness.)

"This ryche *crafty* tabernacle."
Lydgate: Book of Troye.

2. Possessing skill or dexterity; skilled, skilful.

"He was a noble *crafti* man of trees."—*Wycliffe: Exod.* xxxviii. 23.

3. Indicating or characterised by craft, art, or cunning.

4. Artful, cunning, wily, sly.

"Which simple votaries shall on trust receive,
While *craftier* feign belief, till they believe."
Moore: Lalla Rookh; The Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

crăg (1), *cragge, *s.* [Wel. *craig;* Gael. *creag.*]

1. A rough, steep rock; a rugged, broken cliff.

2. The rugged protuberances or prominences of rocks.

"From *crag* to *crag* the signal flew."
**Scott: The Lady of the Lake,* v. 2.

crag-and-tail, crag and tail, *s.*

Geol.: A crag, rock, or hill, with a precipitous face on one side and with an accumulation of boulders, gravel, mud, or similar detrital matter on the other. Many of the hills in Central Scotland are of this type. For instance, the Castle Rock at Edinburgh, with its steep western face, is a "crag," and the eastward slope of the High Street and Canongate constitutes the "tail."

crag-built, *a.* Built on a crag.

crag-covered, *a.* Covered with steep, broken cliffs.

"But still I perceive an emotion the same
As I felt, when a boy, on the *crag-covered* wild."
Byron: Hours of Idleness; When I Roved a Young Highlander.

crag-platform, *s.* A standing place on a crag.

"A huge *crag-platform,* smooth as burnished brass,
I chose." *Tennyson: The Palace of Art.*

crăg (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A south-country word for a small beer vessel.

"Then you'll have brewed if I don't fail
A very pretty *crag* of ale."
Horner: Fleas' Burlesque, 1,732. (*Halliwell: Contrib. to Lexicog.*)

crăg (3), **craig, *cragge,** *s.* [Dut. *kraag;* Ger. *kragen.*]

1. The neck, the throat.

"Bearen the *cragge* so stiffe and so state."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender, ix.

2. The small end of a neck of mutton; the scrag (q.v.).

crăg (4), *s.* [Provinc. Eng. *crag,* a term used in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex to designate masses of shelly sand used to fertilize soils deficient in calcareous matter. (*Lyell.*)]

Geol.: Three series of British beds, all of Pleiocene age; the uppermost, the Norwich Crag, being newer, and the Red Crag and White or Coralline Crag being older Pleiocene. Of the latter age is a series of foreign beds called Antwerp Crag. The following series is in a descending order:

1. *The Norwich, Fluvio-Marine,* or *Mammaliferous Crag:* The first name is given because it is found chiefly in the neighbourhood of Norwich. It consists of incoherent sand, loam, and gravel, exposed on both sides of the Yare. These must have been deposited originally in an estuary; for the organic remains are partly land, partly fluviatile, and partly marine. Characteristic mammalian remains are the *Mastodon arvernensis* and the *Elephas meridionalis.* Of 124 marine shells, Mr. Searles Wood considers that 18 are extinct. Arctic shells are rarer than in the beds above.

2. *The Red Crag of Suffolk and Essex, &c.:* It is the highest of the older Pleiocene strata. It rarely exceeds 20 ft. in thickness. Excluding 25 species of molluscs derived from other beds, there are, according to Mr. Searles Wood, 256 known species of shells in the Red Crag, of which 65 or 25 per cent. are extinct.

3. *The White, Lower* or *Coralline Crag:* It is limited in extent, ranging only about 20 in. in length by 3 in. or 4 in. in breadth, between the rivers Stour and Alde in Suffolk. It is calcareous in composition, often consisting of comminuted shells and remains of bryozoa. From the abundance of the latter it is called Coralline Crag, but this is somewhat of a misnomer, for bryozoa are not real corals. Mr. Searles Wood considers that 350 species of mollusca have been found in it, of which 110, or 31 per cent., seem to be extinct.

¶ Corresponding in age to 2 and 3 is the Antwerp Crag, found near the city after which it is called and along the Scheldt.

4. *The Black Crag:* The lowest part of the Antwerp Crag, more ancient than any of the British crag beds, and approaching the point of junction with the Upper Miocene. (*Lyell.*)

cragge, *s.* [Crag (1), *s.*]

crăg'-gĕd, *craggid, *craggyd, *a.* [Eng. *crag; -ed.*]

† 1. Full of crags or steep, broken rocks; craggy.

"On a huge hill,
Cragged and steep, truth stands." *Crashaw.*

* 2. Covered with knots or lumps; knotted.

"As knave wyth this *craggyd* knad hym kylled."
Coventry Myst., p. 384.

crăg'-gĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *cragged; -ness.*] The quality or state of being cragged; cragginess.

"The *craggedness* or steepness of that mountain maketh many parts of it in a manner inaccessible."—*Brerewood.*

crăg'-gĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *craggy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being craggy or abounding in crags.

"The *cragginess* and steepness of places up and down."—*Howell: Instruct. for Foraine Travel,* p. 182.

crăg'-gў, *a.* [Eng. *crag; -y.*] Full of or abounding with crags or steep, broken rocks and cliffs.

"The rest was *craggy* cliff, that overhung
Still as it rose, impossible to climb."
Milton: P. L., bk. iv.

crăgs'-man, craigsman, *s.* [Eng. *crag* (1), *s.,* and *man.*] One whose occupation, partly at least, is to climb crags and cliffs for the purpose of taking wild birds and their eggs; one skilled in climbing cliffs.

"I am more of a *cragsman* than to mind fire or water."—*Scott: The Pirate,* ch. iv.

crai-fish, *s.* [Crayfish.]

craig (1), *s.* [Crag (1), *s.*]

craigsman, *s.* [Cragsman.]

crāig (2), *s.* [Crag (3), *s.*] The neck, the throat.

". . . as I hae dealt a' my life in halters, I think na muckle o' putting my *craig* in peril of a St. Johnstone's tippet."—*Scott: Waverley,* ch. xxxix.

craig-claith, craig-cloth, *s.* A neck-cloth.

"Item, tuenty *craig-cloths* and cravatts for men, quhairof three gravatts laced."—*Depred. on the Clan Campbell,* p. 114.

craigh-ling, *a.* [An imitat. word.] Coughing.

"I'll hae the auld *craighling* scoot afore the Lords. The first cost was nuair than five and twenty guineas."—*The Entail,* i. 118.

crāik, *v.i.* [Craik (1), *s.*]

1. To cry like a hen; to clock.

"The cry was so ugly of elfs, apes, and owles,
That geese and gaisling cryes and *craiks.*"
Polwart: Watson's Coll., iii. 21-2.

2. To croak; to emit a hoarse sound.

"A pyet,—after alighting on a tree in his yeard, *craiks* as is usuall with them; he being at dinner,—takes out his gun and fires at her, . . ."—*Law: Memorials,* p. 230.

crāik (1), *s.* [Crake (2), *s.*]

crāik (2), *s.* [Carrick.]

crāil, *s.* [Creel.]

crail-capon, *s.* A haddock dried without being split. (*Scotch.*)

"To augment his drowth, each to his jawa
A good *Crail capon* holds, at which he rugs and gnaws."
Anster Fair, C. ii., st. 20.

*** craim** (1), *s.* [Cream.]

*** craim** (2), *s.* [Cræme.]

*** crake** (1), *s.* [Crack, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A boast.

"Leasings, backbitings, and vain-glorious *crakes.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 10.

2. *Old Ordn.:* A kind of great gun or cannon.

"The tothyr, *crakys* war off wer,
That thai befor herd neuir er."
Barbour, xix. 399.

crāke (2), *s.* [Imitated from the cry of the bird.] A bird; the corncrake (q.v.).

crake-berry, *s. Empetrum nigrum.*

¶ *Portuguese Crakeberry: Corema alba.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

crāke, *v.i.* & *t.* [Crack, v.]

I. *Intrans.:* To boast, to bluster, to crack.

"Then she is mortal born, how so ye *crake.*"
Spenser: F. Q., VII. vii. 50.

¶ Followed by *of* before that which is boasted of.

"Each man may *crake of* that which was his owne."
Mir. for Mag., p. 297.

II. *Transitive:*

1. To boast of, to vaunt, to puff.

"But I write more than thou canst *crake* or cry."
Owen: Epigrams Englished, 1677.

2. To utter boastfully or vauntingly.

"To whom the boaster, that all knights did blot,
With proud disdain did scornefull answer make:—
And further did uncomely speeches *crake.*"
Spenser: F. Q., V. iii. 14.

*** crāk'-ęl,** *v.i.* [Crackle, *v.*]

*** crā'-kẽr** (1), *s.* [Cracker.] A boaster, a braggart.

"Ne yet great *crakers* were ever great fighters."
Damon and Pithias, sign. E. iiij.

crā'-kẽr (2), *s.* [Eng. *crake* (2), *s.; -er.*] The Corncrake.

"The land-fowls produced here are hawks extraordinary good, eagles, plovers, crows, wreus, stonechaker, *craker,* cuckoo."—*Martin: St. Kilda,* p. 26.

crăm, *cremmyn, *cromme, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *crammian.* Cogn. with Icel. *kremja* = to squeeze; Sw. *krama;* Dan. *kramme.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To stuff, press, or push in, so as to fill to overflowing; to crowd.

"Suffer us to famish, and their store-houses *crammed* with grain . . ."—*Shakesp.: Coriol.* i. 1.

2. To fill with food beyond satiety; to stuff.

"I am sure children would be freer from diseases, if they were not *crammed* so much . . ."—*Locke.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To thrust, to force.

"In another printed paper it is roundly expressed, that he will *cram* his brass down our throats."—*Swift.*

2. To puff out, to stuff.

". . . *Cram* us with praise, and make us
As fat as tame things."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

3. To coach or prepare a pupil for an examination, by endeavouring to force into him in a short time sufficient superficial knowledge of the subjects required to enable him to pass.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To stuff one's self with food; to eat beyond satiety.

"Gluttony . . . with besotted base ingratitude
Crams, and blasphemes his feeder."
Milton: Comus, 772.

2. *Fig.:* To endeavour to force into one's self in a short time a sufficient knowledge of certain subjects to enable oneself to pass an examination.

"It was no use telling the Civil Service candidates they must not *cram.*"—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 27, 1881.

crăm, *s.* [Cram, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The system of cramming for an examination; a coaching.

2. A crammer, a coach.

"It was a great thing on one side to be a good *cram* and on the other to take the *cram* well."—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 27, 1881.

3. A lie. (*Slang.*)

II. *Weaving:* A warp having more than two threads in each dent or split of the reed.

crăm'-bē (1), *s.* [Lat. *crambe;* Gr. κράμβη (*krambē*) = cabbage, cole, kale.]

Bot.: A genus of cruciferous plants, family Raphanidæ. The plant is without valves, the upper joint globose, deciduous, bearing one pendulous seed upon a seed from the bottom of the cell, the lower joint resembling a pedicel. *Crambe maritima* is the Sea Kale. It is a glabrous plant with roundish, sinuated, waved, and toothed glaucous leaves and white flowers. It grows, though not very commonly, on sea-coasts or sandy or stony places in Britain. When cultivated and blanched, it is an excellent culinary vegetable. *C. tatarica* is the Tatar Kenyer or Tartar-bread of the Hungarians. It is eaten by them, peeled and sliced, with oil, vinegar, or salt, or sometimes is boiled.

crăm'-bĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *crambus* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, the typical one of the group Crambides (q.v.). It consists of small moths, the wings of which appear ample during flight, but which when they are at rest are so closely folded around the body as to make the insect look almost tubular, and hide it from all but careful eyes. They may be called grass-moths, for they frequent every variety of grassy places, flying from the ground at every step which the observer takes. They appear from May to September. Thirty-three

British species are known. (*Stainton*, &c.) [CRAMBUS.]

crăm'-bī-dĕs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *crambus* (q.v.), and masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ides.*]

Entom.: A group of Moths, tribe Pyralidina. There are four families: (1) Eudoreidæ, (2) Galleridæ, (3) Phycidæ, (4) Crambidæ. (*Stainton.*)

crăm'-lĭng, *a.* [A corruption of *scrambling.*] (For definition see etymology.)

crambling-rocket, *s.* A name given to (1) *Sisymbrium officinale*, (2) *Reseda lutea.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

***crăm'-bō, *crăm'-bŏ** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A game in which one person names a word, to which another endeavours to find a rhyme.

"Where every jovial tinker, for his chink,
May cry, mine host, to *crambe!* Give us drink."
Ben Jonson: The New Inn, i. 1.

2. A word rhyming with another suggested.

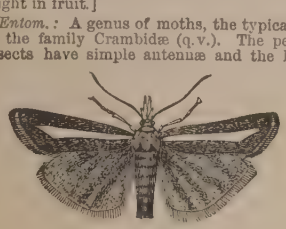
II. *Fig.:* A joke, a game.

crambo-clink, crambo-jingle, *s.* Rhymes, doggerel verses.

"A' ye wha live by *crambo-clink.*"
Burns: On a Scotch Bard.

crăm'-bŭs, *s.* [Gr. κράμβος (*krambos*), as adj. = dry, parched, shrivelled; as subst. = a blight in fruit.]

Entom.: A genus of moths, the typical one of the family Crambidæ (q.v.). The perfect insects have simple antennæ and the labial



CRAMBUS RADIELLUS.

palpi so long as to constitute a beak in front of the head. The larvæ, which have sixteen legs, feed amongst moss in silken galleries. Twenty-seven British species are known. (*Stainton.*)

crăm'med, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CRAM, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Stuffed, filled to repletion.

2. *Fig.:* Coached up for an examination.

"The political and permanent officials of the country might be divided into two classes—the *crammed* and the crammers."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 27, 1881.

crăm'-mĕr, *s.* [Eng. *cram*; *-er.*]

1. *Lit.:* One who crams or fills himself or anything to repletion.

2. *Fig.:* A contemptuous term applied by opponents to those private tutors who prepare students for competitive examinations.

"What was demanded was that these studies should be rescued from '*crammers.*' But what was a '*crammer*'? A professor was a person whose pay came to him irrespective of his exertions. A '*crammer*' was a teacher whose pay depended wholly on his exertions."—*Mr. Sidgwick: University Intelligence, Oxford*, in *Times*, May 30, 1877.

crăm-mĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRAM, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of stuffing or filling anything to repletion.

2. The act of stuffing or eating to satiety.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The system or act of coaching for an examination.

2. The act of preparing for an examination with an examiner.

***crăm'-ōi-sy̆, *cramoisie, *crammasy, *crammesy,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *cramoisi.*]

A. *As adj.:* Crimson.

"Item ane gowne of *crammasy* satyne heich nekkit with ane small vane of *crammasy* velvot lynit all through with *crammasy* velvot without hornis."—*Inventories, A.* (1539), p. 33.

B. *As subst.:* Crimson cloth.

"In *crammesy* clede and granit violate."
Doug.: Virgil, 399, 20.

crămp, *crampe, *s. & a.* [O.H.Ger. *chrampho*; O. Fr. *crampe*; Sw. *kramp*; Dan. *krampe.*] [CLAMP.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Fig.:* A restraint, a hindrance, a restriction, a shackle.

"How does it grate upon his thankless ear
Crippling his pleasures with the *cramp* of fear!"
Cowper: Truth.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Med.:* A spasmodic contraction of some limb or muscle of the body, attended with pain and numbness. [SPASM.]

2. *Masonry:* A bar of iron with bent ends, used to unite adjacent blocks of stone in situations where they are exposed to wrenching, as in piers, wharves, lighthouses, breakwaters, &c. The stones in the Coliseum of Vespasian were united by bronze cramps. (*Knight.*) It is sometimes called also a CRAMPERN (q.v.).

3. *Carpentry:*

(1) A rectangular frame with a tightening screw, by which carpenters compress the joints of framework, as in making doors and other panel-work, and for other purposes. Its purpose is somewhat similar to that of a clamp.

(2) A bench-hook or holdfast.

4. *Boot-making:* A piece of board, shaped like the front of a boot, over which leather is bent to form the upper of a boot or shoe. (*Knight.*) [CRIMP.]

5. *Falconry:* A disease to which hawks are subject from cold, which affects their wings.

B. *As adj.:* Difficult, knotty, obscure, crabbed.

cramp-bark, *s.* The popular name given in the United States to *Viburnum oxycoccus*, an antispasmodic plant.

cramp-bone, *s.* The patella of a sheep, so called from its supposed efficacy in preserving the bearer from cramp.

cramp-drill, *s.* A portable drill having a cutting and a feeding motion. In one example the feed-screw is in the lower member of the cramp-frame, and in the other one it is in the upper portion and forms a sleeve around the drill-spindle which rotates within it. (*Knight.*)

cramp-fish, cramp fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: A name for a kind of Ray, the *Torpedo vulgaris*, capable of giving a shock tending to produce numbness in the part of the human body through which it is sent. It is called also the Old British Torpedo, the Numb-fish, the Wrymouth, the Electric Ray, and the Cramp Ray. (*Yarrell.*)

cramp-iron, *s.*

Masonry: An iron binding two stones together in a course. It has usually turned-over ends which penetrate the respective ashlars. [CRAMPERN.]

cramp-joint, *s.* One in which the parts are bound together by locking-bars.

cramp-ray, cramp ray, *s.* The same as CRAMP-FISH (q.v.).

cramp ring, *s.* A ring worn as a preservative against cramp. Such rings were solemnly consecrated or blessed by the kings of England on Good-Friday.

"I, Robert Moth, this tenth of our king,
Give to thee, Joan Potluck, my biggest *cramp ring.*"
Ordinary (O. Pl.), x. 250.

cramp-stone, *s.* A stone carried about as a preservative against cramp. Such stones are said to have been first used about the middle of the eleventh century.

"A *cramp-stone*, as I take it,
Were very useful." *Massinger: The Picture*, v. 1.

crămp, *v.t.* [CRAMP, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To affect with cramp.

"When the contracted limbs were *cramp'd* . . ."
Dryden: Virgil.

2. To bind, fasten, or confine with cramp-irons.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To confine, to narrow down.

"There shall each post share and trim,
Stretch, *cramp*, or lop the verse's limb."
Cowper: An Ode; Secundum Artem, 1.

2. To hinder or restrain in growth, progress, or action.

"He who serves has still restraints of dread upon his spirits, which, even in the midst of action, *cramps* and ties up his activity."—*South: Sermons.*

3. To bind or unite together.

"The diversified but connected fabrick of universal justice is well *cramped* and bolted together in all its parts . . ."—*Burke: Speech at Bristol* (1780).

crămped, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CRAMP, *v.*]

crămp'-ĕrn, *s.* [Eng. *cramp*, and *iron.*] The same as CRAMP, *s.*, II. 2 (q.v.), and CRAMP-IRON (q.v.).

crămp'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRAMP, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of fastening or holding with cramp-irons.

***crămp'-ĭsh, *craumpysshe,** *v.t.* [Eng. *cramp.*] To cramp, to contract.

"She . . . *crampisheth* her limmes crokedly."
Chaucer: Queen Anelida, 174.

crămp'-ĭt, *cramp-bit, *s.* [Gael. *cramp-aid.*]

1. A cramping-iron. (*Scotch.*)

2. An iron made to fit the sole of the shoe, with small spikes in it, for keeping the foot firm on ice or slippery ground.

"With *crampets* on our feet, and clubs in hand."
Muses Threnodie, p. 149.

3. The cramp-iron of a scabbard.

"On the scabbard are placed four round plates of silver overgilt, two of them near to the *crampit* are enambled blew, . . ."—*Inventories*, p. 341.

4. An iron spike driven in a wall for supporting any thing.

5. The iron guard at the end of a staff.

crămp'-ŏn, crăm-pôon', *s.* [Fr. *crampon.*]

1. *Bot.:* An adventitious root, serving as a fulcrum or support.

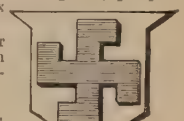
2. *Mech.:* A clutch formed like a pair of calipers, used in raising objects.

"Man with his *crampons* and harping-irons can draw ashore the great Leviathan."—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 7.

3. *Mil.:* Iron spikes worn on the boots, to assist the foothold in climbing the slopes of earthworks.

crămp-ŏn'-ĕe, *a.* [Fr. *cramponné*, pa. par. of *cramponner* = to fix with a cramp.]

Her.: An epithet for a cross that has at each end a cramp or crampoon.



CRAMPONÉE.

crăm-pôon', *s.* [CRAMPON.]

†crămp'-y̆, *a.* [Eng. *cramp*; *-y.*]

1. Suffering from or afflicted with cramp.

2. Causing or producing cramp.

crăn, crane, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A sufficient quantity of unsalted herrings to fill a barrel. (*Scotch.*)

"They both fished and bought the herring fresh from the country people, at the great price of from 9*s.* to 12*s.* per *crane* (which is the full of a barrel of green fish) as taken out of the net."—*P. Reg. Lewis Stutist. Acc.*, xix. 282. (*Jamieson.*)

***crān'-ăġe,** *s.* [Low Lat. *cranagium.*]

1. A liberty to use a crane for drawing up wares from the vessels, at any creek of the sea or wharf, unto the land, and to make profit of it. It signifies also the money paid and taken for the same. (*Cowel.*)

2. Money paid for the use of a crane.

"To this objection it might serve for a full answer, that there are other duties then customs and subsidies due upon the landing of wares; for example, wharfage, *cranage*, scavage, and such like."—*State Trials: The great Cause of Impositions*, an. 1606.

crăn'-bĕr-rў, †crāne-bĕr-rў, *s.* [Eng. *crane*, and *berry.*] Names of similar import are found in many European languages.

I. *Singular:*

1. (*Of the form* cranberry):

(1) A plant, *Vaccinium Oxycoccos*, having also the book-name of the Marsh Whortleberry.

It has a filiform stem, ovate evergreen leaves, glaucous beneath, their margin revolute and entire; a terminal single-flowered peduncle, a four-parted revolute corolla, and a berry of a bright roseate hue. It is found in peat bogs, especially those where sphagnum grows. The berries are often made in tarts, for which they are well adapted. The deeply-divided revolute segments of the corolla have led Richard and other botanists to separate the species from Vaccinium and call it *Oxycoccos palustris*.

(2) *Vaccinium Vitis-idæa* (north-east of Scotland).

(3) *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi* (chiefly in Aberdeenshire).

2. (*Of the form* cranberry. Used in Sutherlandshire) : The same as I. 1, (1).

¶ (1) *American Cranberry : Vaccinium macrocarpum*, or *Oxycoccos macrocarpus*, or *macrocarpa*. It is found through a great part of North America. The berries are exported to England.

(2) *Tasmanian Cranberry :* An epacrid (*Astroloma humifusum*). It has scarlet blossoms and a green, whitish, or slightly reddish fruit, about the size of a currant; this consists of a viscid, apple-flavoured pulp, enclosing a large seed.

II. *Pl. (Cranberries) :*

Bot. : The name given by Lindley to the order Vacciniaceæ (q.v.).

cranberry-gatherer, *s.* An implement shaped like a rake, and adapted to catch below the berries on the stalk, and collect them in a bag or box attached to the rake-head. (*American.*) (*Knight.*)

cranberry tart, *s.* A tart made of cranberries. [CRANBERRY, I. 1. (1).]

*** crănçe** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *cren* = a breach, cleft.] A crack or chink in the wall through which the wind blows.

çrănçe (2), *s.* [O.Fr. *crans.*]

1. *Naut. :* Any boom iron, but particularly an iron cap attached to the outer end of a bowsprit, through which the jib-boom passes.

2. *Fabric :* Probably some stuff made of hair.

"xx fyve ellis & 3 of tanne [tawney] *cranse*, fyve ellis & a half of rowand tanne, iiij ellis & 3 of mellais that is rycht gud."—*Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1535, v. 15.

*** crănçh,** *v.t.* [CRAUNCH.]

". . . but she can *cranch*
A sack of small coal . . ."
B. Jonson : Magn. Lady.

*** crăñck, * crănk,** *a.* [CRANK, *a.*] Lively, active, spirited.

crāne (1), *s.* [A.S. *cran, crano, cræn*; Sw. *krana, trane*; Dan. *trane* (the bird), *krane* (the machine); Dut. & Low Ger. *kraan*; H. Ger. *kranich*; Corn., Wel., & Arm. *garan*; Fr. *grue*; Sp. *grua, grulla*; Port. *grou*; Ital. *grua, gru*; Lat. *grus*; Gr. γέρανος (*geranos*) = (1) a crane (the bird); (2) a crane for lifting weights . . . from the root *geran.*]

1. *Ornithology & Ordinary Language :*

(1) *Sing. :* Any bird of the genus Grus, or the family Gruidæ (q.v.). The Common Crane is *Grus cinerea*. The tip of the bill is horn-coloured, its middle part greenish-black, the base reddish. The top of the head, which is naked, is of a red colour; the plumage in general is an ashy grey; the throat, neck, and occiput darker; the feet black—length 3 feet 8 in. to 3 feet 10 in. It is a grallatorial bird, frequenting marshes, but has certain affinities to the Rasores. It is a migratory bird, in winter living in India, Egypt, and other warm countries of the old world, and in summer migrating to the north. In these passages it flies, generally by night, high in air, in a large wedge-formed flock, led by a single leader, or in long lines, and with discordant cries. These movements attracted the notice of the ancient classic writers. The crane was once common in the fenny parts of England, now it is rare. Where it breeds, which is in the north of Europe and Siberia, the nest is among rushes, or even on the walls of unfrequented houses. The eggs, two in number, are pale bluish-green, with brown markings. [GRUS, GRUIDÆ.]

"Like a *crane*, or a swallow, so did I chatter."—*Isa.* xxxviii. 14.

(2) *Pl. :* The birds of the genus Grus, or the sub-family Gruinæ, or the family Gruidæ (q.v.).

"The marshes of Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire were covered during some months of every year by immense clouds of *cranes*."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.* ch. iii.

"That small infantry warr'd on by *cranes*."
Milton.

2. *Astron. :* A small southern constellation, one of the twenty-seven introduced by Lacaille. It figures as Grus, the Crane.

3. *Mech. :* A machine for hoisting and lowering heavy weights. It consists of a vertical post or frame, which is rotatable on its axis, and a jib or projecting arm over which the chain or rope passes on its way from the winch at the foot of the post to the load to be lifted.

"In case the mould about it be so ponderous as not to be removed by any ordinary force, you may then raise it with a *crane*."—*Mortimer.*

"Then commerce brought into the publick walk
The busy merchant, the big warehouse built,
Rais'd the strong *crane*." *Thomson : Autumn.*

¶ The projecting arm or beam of a crane is the *jib*. The *post* and *jib* collectively are sometimes known as the *gibbet*. The diagonal is the *stay*.

4. *Nautical :*

(1) A forked post to support a boom or spare spar on deck.

(2) A projecting bracket to support spars, &c.

5. *Engin. :* An overhanging tube for supplying a tender with water; a water-crane.

6. *Lapid. :* A contrivance to hold a stone, and present it to the slicer of the lapidary. It consists of a clamp which moves horizontally, having its bearings on a vertical post rising from the bench of the lapidary. A weighted string is attached to the lever-arm, and keeps the stone constantly pressed up against the slicer. [SLICER.]

7. *Comm. :* A machine for weighing goods, on the principle of the crane.

8. *Domestic :* An iron arm or beam fixed to the back of a fireplace, and used for suspending pots, kettles, &c., on.

9. *Dist. :* A siphon, or bent tube, used for drawing liquors out of a cask.

* 10. *Old War :* A kind of balista, or catapult, used for discharging large stones, in ancient warfare.

¶ (1) *Crowned Cranes :*

Ornith. (*Pl.*) : The African Cranes of the genus Balearica.

(2) *Derrick Crane :*

Machin. : A form of crane having spars for jib and post. [DERRICK.]

(3) *Gigantic Cranes :*

Ornith. : A book-name for the Adjutants, which are not of the family Gruidæ, but are Ardeidæ (Herons) of the sub-family Ciconinæ (Storks).

(4) *Numidian Crane :*

Ornith. : The Demoiselle (*Anthropoides virgo*).

(5) *Stanley Cranes :*

Ornith., &c. : East Indian cranes of the genus Anthropoides.

(6) *True Cranes :*

Ornith. : A book-name for the sub-family Gruinæ.

crane-fly, *s.*

1. *Sing. :* Any two-winged fly of the genus Tipula or the family Tipulidæ.

2. *Pl.* (*Crane-flies*) : The genus Tipula or the family Tipulidæ. The typical species is what is popularly known as Daddy Long-legs.

crane-like, *a.* Like a crane; long-necked.

crane-necked, *a.* Long-necked.

". . . one of those purse-mouthed, *crane-necked*, clean-brushed, pacific individuals, . . ." : *Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. iii.

crane's-bill, *s.* [CRANESBILL.]

crāne (2), *s.* [CRAN.] (*Scotch.*)

crāne, *v.i.* & *t.* [CRANE, *s.*]

A. *Intrans. :* To stretch out one's neck like a crane; to stare.

*** B.** *Trans. :* To raise, to lift.

"What engines, what instruments are used in *craning* up a soul sunk below the centre to the highest heaven."—*Bates*, vol. iv., ser. 9.

crāneș'-bill, crane's-bill, *s.* [Eng. *crane's*, and *bill.*]

I. *Bot., &c. :*

1. *Sing.* (*Of the two forms*) : A general English name for the species of Geranium.

CRANE'S-BILL.

"Is there any blue half so pure, and deep, and tender, as that of the large *crane's-bill*, the *Geranium pratense* of the botanists?"—*Black : Advent. of a Phaëton*, ch. xx. (*Davies.*)

2. *Pl.* (*Of the form* Cranesbills) : The name given by Lindley to the order Geraniaceæ (q.v.).

¶ *Crowfoot Crane's-bill :* [So called from the form of the leaves]. *Geranium pratense.*

II. *Surg.* (*Of the form* Crane's-bill) : A pair of long-nosed pincers.

crăñg, *s.* [Dut. *kreng* = a carcass.] The carcass of a whale.

*** crañ'-gle,** *v.t.* [CRANKLE, CRINKLE.] To twist, to curl.

"It grew a serpent fell with head and taile;
Which *crangling* crept, and ranne from trod to trod
In many a knot." *Du Bartas.* (*Nares.*)

crăñg'-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. κραγγών (*krangōn*) = a shrimp, a prawn, or some similar animal.]

Zool. : A genus of Crustaceans. *C. vulgaris* is the Common Shrimp.

crăñg-ŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *crangon*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. : A family of macrourous (long-tailed) Crustaceans. The internal antennæ are inserted in the same line as the external ones, the first joint of the latter having a large oval or triangular appendage. The front pair of feet are terminated by a monodactylous hand or subcheliform extremity. [CRANGON.]

crā'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Low Lat. *cranium* (q.v.).] [CRANIUM.]

Zool. : A genus of Molluscs, the typical one of the family Craniadæ. The shell is smooth or radiately striated, the umbo of the dorsal valve subcentral; that of the ventral valve subcentral, marginal, or prominent and cap-like, with an obscure triangular area traversed by a central line. Five recent species are known from Spitzbergen, Britain, the Mediterranean, India, and New South Wales; thirty-seven fossil have been found from the Lower Silurian onward till now. The range of the former is to 150 fathoms. (*Woodward*, ed. *Tate.*)

† crą-nĭ'-ą-dæ, crą-nĭ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *crania*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. : A family of Molluscs, class Brachiopoda. The shell, which is punctate, is orbicular, calcareous, and hingeless, attached by the umbo or by the whole breadth of the ventral valve, rarely free; the dorsal valve is limpet-like, the disk with four large muscular impressions, and digitated vascular ones. Only known genus, Crania (q.v.).

crā'-nĭ-ąl, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *cranialis*, from *cranium* (q.v.), and suff. *-alis.*] Pertaining or relating to the cranium (q.v.). Thus there are a cranial cavity, a cranial flexus, cranial arteries, nerves, ganglia, and sinuses.

crā-nĭch'-ĭ-dæ (*ch* guttural), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cranichis* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot. : A family of Orchids, tribe Neotteæ.

crā'-nĭch-ĭs (*ch* guttural), *s.* [Gr. κράνος (*kranos*) = a helmet, which the flower somewhat resembles, and ιχις (*ichis*), an arbitrarily formed suffix (?).]

Bot. : A genus of Orchids, the typical one of the family Cranichidæ (q.v.). The flowers

are inconspicuous. The genus is somewhat large. The species are natives of America.

crą-nĭ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [CRANIADÆ.]

crā'-nĭ-ō, *in compos.* [Lat. *cranium*); *o* connective.] Pertaining or related to the cranium and also to some other part.

cranio-facial, *a.* Pertaining to the cranium and to the face. Thus there is a cranio-facial axis formed by certain bones.

cranio-vertebral, *a.*

Anat.: Pertaining or relating to the cranium and to the vertebræ.

† crā-nĭ-ŏg'-nō-mỹ, *s.* [Gr. κρανίον (*kranion*) = the skull, and γνώμη (*gnōmē*) = the means of knowing, a mark, a token, . . . the organ by which one perceives or knows, the mind, . . . judgment, opinion.] The science founded on knowledge of the peculiarities of the cranium in different individuals or races.

crā'-nĭ-ōĭd, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *crania* (q.v.), and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = . . . form.]

Zool.: Resembling the molluscs of the genus Crania; pertaining to the family Craniadæ.

"The Orbiculoid and *Craniold* groups . . . afford some characteristic species."—*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. viii.

crā-nĭ-ō-lär'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Dimin. of Low Lat. *cranium* = a skull, which the capsules somewhat resemble, and fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Bot.: A genus of Pedaliads, tribe Pedaleæ. The fleshy sweet root of *Craniolaria annua*, a West Indian plant, when dry is said to be a bitter cooling medicine. Moreover, it is preserved in sugar as a delicacy.

crān-ĭ-ŏl-ŏg'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *craniolog(y)*; *-ical.*] Pertaining or relating to the science of craniology (q.v.).

"The choicest *craniological* treasures obtained from the different reigns of that vast empire."—*The Reader*, June 2nd, 1866, p. 542.

crā-nĭ-ŏl'-ŏg-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *craniolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who studies the science of craniology (q.v.).

crā-nĭ-ŏl'-ŏg-ỹ, *s.* [Fr. *craniologie*; Gr. κρανίον (*kranion*) = the skull, and λόγος (*logos*) = . . . a discourse.] A scientific study of the cranium, or the sum of the knowledge acquired by such study. The examination of the cranium is an essential part of anatomy, altogether independent of the inferences with regard to the mental proclivities which may be deduced from it. The comparison of different crania is also essential to ethnology and archæology.

crā-nĭ-ŏm'-ĕt-ĕr, *s.* [Gr. κρανίον (*kranion*) = the skull, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring the sizes of skulls. Dr. Morton gives the following as the average result of numerous measurements of skulls:—

European	87	cubic inches.
Malay	85	,, ,,
Negro	83	,, ,,
Mongol	82	,, ,,
Ancient Egyptian	80	,, ,,
American	79	,, ,,
Ancient Peruvian	75 to 79	,, ,,

Professor Huxley says that the most capacious European skull has a capacity of 114 cubic inches; the smallest, 55 inches. Schaaffhausen finds Hindoo skulls of 46 cubic inches.

crā-nĭ-ō-mĕt'-rĭ-cąl, *a.* [Eng. *craniometr(y)*; *-ical.*] Pertaining to craniometry (q.v.).

crā-nĭ-ŏm'-ĕt-rỹ, *s.* [Fr. *craniométrie.*] [CRANIOMETER.] The measurement of the cranium.

"In connexion with the author's own special study of *craniometry*."—*Athenæum*, March 4, 1882.

crā-nĭ-ŏs'-cŏp-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *cranioscop(y)*; *-ist.*] One proficient in, or at least who studies cranioscopy (q.v.).

crā-nĭ-ŏs'-cŏp-ỹ, *s.* [Fr. *cranioscopie*; Gr. κρανίον (*kranion*) = the skull, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to look at or after a thing.] The examination of the shape of the cranium; phrenology.

crā'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Low Lat., from Gr. κρανίον (*kranion*) = the skull.]

Anat.: The bony or cartilaginous case containing the brain. The cranium and the face taken together constitute the skull. In shape it is spheroidal, a form which offers the greatest resistance to external violence. This strength is increased by the compound structure of the cranial bones, which, as a rule, are in two tables, the one external, the other internal. The cranium is composed of eight bones: one, the occipital bone, two parietal, one frontal, and two temporal bones,

CRANIUM.

o. Occipital. *p.* Parietal. *f.* Frontal.
t. Temporal. *s.* Sphenoid. *e.* Ethmoid.

with the sphenoid and the ethmoid bones. The principal part of the vault of the cranium is formed by the parietal bones, which rest upon the wings of the sphenoid and upon the temporal bones: these so overlap the lower parts of the parietal bones, as to prevent them starting out; in fact, they operate in the same way as the tie-beams in the roofs of houses.

"That substances and modes of every kind
Are mere impressions on the passive mind;
And he that splits his *cranium*, breaks at most
A fancied head against a fancied post."
Cowper: Anti-Thelyphthora.

crăńk, * cranke, *s.* [An original English root, of which other languages have only less distinct traces: the original form was *krank* = to bend, to twist. Cf. Dut. *kronkel* = a rumple, a wrinkle; *kronkeln* = to rumple, to wrinkle, to bend, to turn, to wind. (*Skeat.*)] [CRANK, *a.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Lit.* (*Of a material body, as a planet, &c.*):

1. A turn, winding, or revolution.

"So likewise grim Sir Saturne oft doth spare
His sterne aspect, and calme his crabbed lookes.
So many turning *cranks* these have, so many crookes."
Spenser: F. Q., VII. vii. 52.

2. In the same senses as B.

*** II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Any turn, revolution, or vicissitude.

2. Any conceit formed by twisting or changing in any manner the form or meaning of a word; a pun.

3. (*U. S.*) A person whose mental faculties have been wrongly twisted or bent in one particular respect or particular respects; a mild monomaniac; hence any eccentric individual.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Machinery:*

(1) An arm (called the web) at right angles to an axis, by which motion is imparted thereto or received therefrom. The crank on the axis of a grindstone or a fanning-mill is a familiar instance. The crank is also a valued device in converting a rotary into a reciprocating motion, or conversely. An example of the former is found in the saw-mill; of the latter, in the steam-engine. Watt is the inventor of the latter application of it. The crank was first used in connection with steam-navigation by William Symington, in 1802, on his second steam-boat, the "Charlotte Dundas." The crank was fixed on the paddle-shaft of the stern-wheel which impelled the vessel, and was worked from the piston-rod by means of a connecting-rod. Since then the crank has superseded the sun-and-planet wheel motion and all other devices for producing rotary motion in the steam-engine. The bell-crank, so called from its frequent use in bell-hanging, is only used to change the direction of a reciprocating motion. A two-throw or three-throw crank-shaft is one having so many cranks set at different angles on the shaft.

(2) A contrivance used for labour in prisons, consisting of a small wheel, like the paddle-wheel of a steamer, which the prisoner has to turn with a handle in a box more or less filled with gravel.

2. *Naut.:* Iron braces which support the lanterns on the poop-quarters.

3. *Mining:* That part of the axle of the fly which is bent into three knees, or right angles, and three projecting parts; one of the parts is parallel to the axis, and has the upper part of the crank-hook collared round it. (*Weale.*)

crăńk, * cranck, * cranke, *a.* & *s.* [Icel. *krankr* = sick, ill; Dut. & Ger. *krank.*] [CRANK, *s.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

***** 1. Sick, ill.

2. In a shaky or loose condition; cranky.

"In the case of the Austrian Empire the *crank* machinery of the double government would augment all the difficulties and enfeeble every effort of the State."—*Times*, Nov. 11, 1876.

***** 3. Lively, merry, brisk, active, sprightly.

"He, who was a litle before bedred and caried lyke a dead karkas on fower mannes shoulders, was now *cranke* and lustie."—*Udal: Mark* ii.

***** 4. Strong, mighty.

"Towered the Great Harry, *crank* and tall."
Longfellow: The Building of the Ship.

† 5. Peevish, morose, sour-tempered, cranky.

II. *Naut.:* Liable to upset; an epithet for a vessel when she cannot bear her sail, or when her floor is so narrow that she cannot be brought on the ground without danger.

"In plying down the river, the Resolution was found to be very *crank*, which made it necessary to put into Sheerness in order to remove this evil, by making some alteration in her upper works."—*Cook: Voyage*, vol. iii., bk. i., ch. i.

B. *As subst.:* A sick person.

". . . some notable examples of such counterfeit *cranks*, and every village almost will yeeld abundant testimonies amongst us; we have Dunmerars, Abraham-men," &c.—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 159.

crank-axle, *s.*

1. *Vehicles:* An axle bent down between the wheels, in order to lower the bed of the waggon and make loading more easy.

2. *Steam-engine:* The driving-axle to which are connected the piston-rods of a locomotive engine. In America they are connected to wrists on the drive-wheels.

crank-bird, *s.* A local name for the Lesser Spotted Woodpecker (*Picus minor*). From the cry, which is said to resemble the creaking of a windlass.

crank-brace, *s.* The usual form of brace, which has a bent shank by which it is rotated.

crank-hatches, *s. pl.* Hatches for covering the cranks of the engines within steamboats.

crank-hook, *s.* The bar connecting the treadle and crank in the common foot-lathe.

crank-pin, *s.* A pin connecting the ends of a double crank or projecting from the end of a single crank. In either case it is for the attachment of a pitman or connecting-rod.

crank-puller, *s.* A machine for pulling the crank off an axle or shaft. (*Knight.*)

crank-shaft, *s.* A shaft driven by a crank, such as that of the grindstone.

crank-wheel, *s.* A wheel having a wrist to which a pitman or connecting-rod is attached, and acting as a crank, while the peripheral portion may act as a fly-wheel, or may constitute a pulley or a traction-wheel. (*Knight.*)

*** crăńk,** *v.i.* & *t.* [CRANK, *a.*]

1. *Intrans.:* To run in and out, to wind and turn, to dodge.

"He *cranks* and crosses with a thousand doublea."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis.

2. *Trans.:* To shackle; to apply the hob or ham-shackle to a horse.

"As for the reward of presumption, it is in Scotland to be *crankit* before and kicked behind."—*Perils of Man*, i. 267.

crăńked, *a.* [Eng. *crank*; *-ed.*] Having a bend or turn.

cranked tool, *s.*

Iron-turning: A tool which is made to embrace the rest, by which it is prevented from slipping away from the work. A pin is inserted in one of the holes in the rest, to prevent the escape of the tool sideways. The direct penetration is obtained by depressing the handle; the lateral motion by rotating the tool by its transverse handle, which may be a hand-vice temporarily screwed upon the shaft, or a shoulder-rest handle. (*Knight.*)

crăńk'-ĭńg, *pr. par.* or *a.* [CRANK, *v.*]

*** crăń'-kle,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A freq. form from *crank*, v. (q.v.).]

1. *Trans.:* To break into turns or angles; to bend, to wind.

"Old Vaga's stream,
Forc'd by the sudden shock, her wonted track
Forsook, and drew her humid train aslope,
Crankling her banks." *Philips: Cider*, bk. i.

2. *Intrans.*: To bend, to turn, to twist, to wind.

"Now on along the *crankling* path do keep,
Then by a rock turns up another way."
Drayton: The Barons' Wars, bk. vi.

*** crăń'-kle,** *s.* [CRANKLE, *v.*] A bend, a turn, a twist, a winding; an angular prominence.

*** crăń'-kled,** *a.* [Eng. *crankl(e); -ed.*] Bent, twisted, turned.

*** crăń'-klĭńg,** *pr. par.* or *a.* [CRANKLE, *v.*] Twisting, bending, turning, winding.

"Meander, who is said so intricate to be,
Hath not so many turns, nor *crankling* nooks as she."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, § 7.

crăńk'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *crank; -ness.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Health, vigour.

2. *Naut.:* A disposition to overset.

*** crăńk'-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *crank; -ous.*] Fretful, irritable, captious, cranky.

"This while she's been in *crankous* mood,
Her lost Militia fir'd her bluid."
Burns: Earnest Cry and Prayer.

crăńk'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *crank; -y.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Irritable, whimsical, fidgetty.

"What a *cranky* old brute."—*H. Kingsley: Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xxvii.

2. *Naut.:* Liable to be overset; crank.

† crăn'-nĭed, *a.* [Eng. *cranny; -ed.*] Full of crannies or chinks.

crăn'-nŏg, † crăn'-nŏge, *s.* [Ir.]

Archæol.: A fortified lake dwelling, of which many occur in Ireland. They are supposed to have been formed about the ninth or tenth century.

"The *crannogs* or lake dwellings."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 30, 1880, p. 564.

crăn'-nў, * crany, *s.* [Fr. *cran* = a notch; Lat. *crena.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A crevice, a chink, a small or narrow opening or fissure; a corner, a hole.

2. *Glass-making:* A tool for forming the necks of glass bottles.

crăn'-nў, *a.* [Etym. doubtful. Probably connected with *crank* (q.v.).] Pleasant, brisk, jovial.

*** crăn'-nў,** *v.i.* [CRANNY, *s.*]

1. To be or become full of crannies or chinks, to crack, to open.

"The ground did *cranny* everywhere."—*Golding.*

2. To haunt or frequent crannies; to pass through crannies.

*** crăn'-nўed, * crannyd,** *a.* [CRANNIED.]

cran-reuch, *s.* [Gael. *crantarach.*] Hoar-frost.

"To thole the winter's sleety dribble,
An' *cranreuch* cauld!"
Burns: To a Mouse.

crăn-tar'-ą, crăn-tar'-ra, *s.* [Gael., from *crann* = cross, and *tair* = shame. So called because to neglect it was regarded as shameful.] The fiery cross sent round to summon the Highlanders to rise.

*** crănts, * crance,** *s.* [Ger. *krans*; Sw. & Dut. *krans*; O. Dut. *krants.*] A garland, a wreath.

"Yet here she is allow'd her virgin *crants*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 1.

crăp (1), *v.t.* [Flem. *kroppen.*] To stuff, to fill.

*** crăp** (2), *v.t.* [CROP.] To crop, to lop.

"Fu' vogie, an' fu' blythe to *crap*
The winsome flow'rs frae Nature's lap."
Ferguson: Poems, ii. 32.

crăp (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Buckwheat, *Polygonum Fagopyrum.*

crăp (2), *s.* [CROP.]

1. A crop. (*Scotch.*)

2. The top of anything.

¶ *Crap and root:* Wholly, entirely, every bit.

"And ye may mind, I tauld you *crap and root*
Fan I came here." *Ross: Helenore*, p. 30.

crap-leather, *s.* Leather made from thin cow-hides. Used for pumps and light shoes.

*** crăp-âude, * crapawte, * crepawde, * crepawnde,** *s.* [O. Fr. *crapaut*; Fr. *crapaud* = a toad.] The stone chelonitis, or toad-stone (q.v.). [BUFONITE.]

"*Crapaude*, a precious name—*crapaudine*."—*Palsgrave.*

crăp'-âu-dĭne, *s.* & *a.* [Fr.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Arch.:* A pivot.

2. *Farriery:* An ulcer on the coronet of a horse.

B. *As adjective:*

Arch.: Moving or turning on pivots top and bottom (applied to doors).

crāpe, *s.* [Fr. *crêpe*; O. Fr. *crespe* = curled, frizzled, crisp; Lat. *crispus* = crisp (q.v.).]

Fabric: A gauzy fabric made of raw silk, and woven without crossing. Uncoloured, or gaily dyed, it is a rich shawl-stuff. Coloured black and crimped, it is a mourning-goods. Smooth crape is used in ecclesiastical habits of a certain order, not quite so elevated as the cambric lawn of a bishop. Silk intended for crisp crape is more twisted than that for the smooth. The twist of the thread, especially that of the warp, is what gives the wrinkled appearance to the goods when taken out of the loom. Aërophanes and gauze are goods of a similar description, either white or coloured. Crape is said to have been made by Ste. Badour, Queen of France, A.D. 680. It was first made at Boulogne. (*Knight.*)

crape-fish, *s.* Codfish salted and pressed hard.

crape-morette, *s.*

Fabric: A gauzy woollen fabric of fine texture, the warp being light and open, and the weft relatively heavy and fleecy. Made either white or coloured.

*** crāpe,** *v.t.* [Fr. *créper.*] [CRAPE, *s.*] To frizzle, to curl, to form into ringlets.

"The hour . . . for curling and *craping* the hair."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, iii. 29. (*Davies.*)

crāped, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CRAPE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Dressed in crape.

crāp'-ĭńg, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRAPE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of frizzling, curling, or crinkling.

craping-machine, *s.* A machine by which silk is craped, *i.e.*, crinkled.

*** crăp'-le,** *s.* [A variant of *grapple* (q.v.).] A claw. [CRAPPLE.]

"Soone as they did the monstrous Scorpion view
With ugly *craples* crawling in their way."
Spenser: F. Q., V. viii. 40.

crăp'-nel, *s.* [A variant of *grapnel* (q.v.).] A grapnel, hook, or drag.

*** crappe** (*pl.* *** crappes),** *s.* [Low Lat. *crappa.*] Refuse corn, chaff.

"*Crappe* or gropys of corne. *Acus, criballum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

crăp'-pĭt, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CRAP (1), *v.*]

crappit-heads, *s. pl.* The heads of haddocks stuffed with a pudding made of the roe, oatmeal, and spiceries; formerly a common accompaniment of fish and sauce in Scotland. (*Jamieson.*)

*** crap'-ple,** *v.t.* [GRAPPLE.] To grapple, to claw.

crăps, *s.* A game of chance, played with two dice, and in vogue amongst the negroes and lower classes in this country. The object is to throw seven or eleven at the first cast, or to duplicate any initial throw before seven is cast.

*** craps, * crappys,** *s. pl.* [CRAPPE.]

*** crăp'-ų-la,** *s.* [Lat.] Crapulence.

crăp'-ų-lęnce, *s.* [Lat. *crapula.*] A surfeit or sickness from over-indulgence; drunkenness.

*** crăp'-ų-lęnt,** *a.* [Fr. *crapulant*, pr. par. of *crapuler* = to indulge to excess.]

1. Surfeited with excess or intemperance; drunk.

2. Noted for intemperance; given up to excess.

*** crăp-ų-lĕnt'-al,** *a.* [Eng. *crapulent; -al.*] Caused by intemperance.

"The aforesaid *crapulentall* hurts."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 46.

*** crăp'-ų-loŭs,** *a.* [Fr. *crapuleux*, from Lat. *crapulosus.*] The same as CRAPULENT (q.v.).

"The *crapulous* residence of his father, . . ."—*Brougham.*

*** crāp'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *crap(e); -y.*] Of the nature of or resembling crape.

*** crāre, * crayer,** *s.* [O. Fr. *craier.*] [CRAY.] A kind of coasting vessel, now disused.

". . . what coast thy sluggish *crare*
Might easiliest harbour in?"
Shakesp.: Cymb., iv. 2.

*** crāse,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Sw. *krasa*; Dan. *kräse.*]

1. *Trans.:* To break to pieces.

"Thus was youre croune *crased*."—*Depos. of Richard II.*, p. 6.

2. *Intrans.:* To be broken to pieces.

"The cablys *crasen*."—*Hartshorne: Metr. Tales*, p. 128.

*** crase,** *s.* [CRAZE.]

crăsh, * crasche, * craschyn, * crasshe, *v.t.* & *i.* [Sw. *krasa*; Dan. *kräse.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To break to pieces.

2. To dash together violently, so as to cause a loud noise.

"He shak't his head, and *crasht* his teeth for ire,
His lips breath'd wrath, eyes sparkled shining fire."
Fairefax: Godfrey of Bovlogne, bk. vii., s. 42.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a loud dashing or crashing noise, as of many things falling or breaking at once.

". . . and soon roofs were blazing and walls *crashing* in every part of the city."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. To pass with violence.

"That *crash'd* through the brain of the infidel,
Round he spun, and down he fell."
Byron: The Siege of Corinth, xxvii.

crăsh (1), *s.* [CRASH, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* A loud sudden noise, as of many things broken at the same time.

"Moralizing sat I by the hazard-table: I looked upon the uncertainty of riches, the decay of beauty, and the *crash* of worlds, with as much contempt as ever Plato did."—*Pope.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The failure or bankruptcy of a large business undertaking.

* (2) An entertainment.

"The blades that want cash,
Have credit for *crash*,
They'l have sack whatever it cost um."
Wit's Recreation, 1654. (*Nares.*)

crăsh (2), *s.* [Lat. *crassus* = thick; Fr. *crasse.*]

Fabric: A heavy, coarse, plain, or twilled linen towelling or packing cloth.

crăshed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CRASH, *v.*]

crashed-sugar, *s.* [CRUSHED-SUGAR.]

crăsh'-ĭńg, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRASH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A loud noise, as of many things broken at one time; a crash.

crā'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. κρᾶσις (*krasis*) = a mixing, from κεράννυμι (*kerannumi*) = to mix.]

1. *Med.:* The mixture of the constituents of any kind, especially of the blood; temperature, constitution.

"A man may be naturally inclined to pride, lust, and anger; as these inclinations are founded in a peculiar *crasis* and constitution of the blood and spirits."—*South.*

2. *Gram.:* The contracting of two vowels into one long vowel or a diphthong; synæresis.

crăs'-pĕ-da, *s. pl.* [Gr. κράσπεδα (*kraspeda*), pl. of κράσπεδον (*kraspedon*) = the edge, border, or margin of anything.]

Zool.: Long, puckered, and convoluted cords, charged with thread cells, bordering the margin of the mesentery in many sea-anemones.

crăs-pĕd-ō-çĕph'-ạl-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *κράσπεδον* (*kraspedon*) (CRASPEDA), and *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Zool.: A genus of Serpents, family Crotalidæ (Rattlesnakes). In place of the rattle of the typical Crotalus there is only a spine. *Craspedocephalus lanceolatus* is a very venomous snake, infesting the cane-fields of the West Indies. It is sometimes six to seven feet long.

crăs-pĕ-dō'-tạ, *s. pl.* [CRASPEDOTE.]

Zool.: The naked-eyed Medusæ (from their being furnished with a muscular velum).

crăs'-pĕ-dōte, *a. & s.* [Gr. *κρασπεδόω* (*kraspedoō*) = to furnish with a border, to edge.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the Naked-eyed Medusæ.

B. *As subst.:* Any animal belonging to the Naked-eyed Medusæ.

crăss, *a.* [Lat. *crassus* = thick, dense.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of material things:* Thick, coarse; not thin or fine.

"... a *crass* and fumid exhalation, caused from the combat of the sulphur of iron with the acid and nitrous spirits of aquafortis."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. *Of immaterial things, as the intellect, &c.:* Dull, stupid, obtuse, gross, not refined.

"... more *crass* or corporeal cogitations, ..."—*Cudworth: Immutable Morality*, bk. iv., ch. i.

II. *Bot.:* Thicker than what is usual in similar cases. The normal state of leaves is to be papery, that of cotyledons is to be of thicker and more fleshy texture: the latter may be called crass. (*Lindley.*)

*** crăs'-sạ-mĕnt, * crassiment,** *s.* [Lat. *crassamentum*, from *crassus* = thick.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Thickness, coarseness.

"... all the other solid parts of the body, that are made of the same *crassiment* of seed, may be here included."—*Smith: Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 179.

2. *Med.:* [CRASSAMENTUM].

crăs-sạ-mĕn'-tŭm, *s.* [Lat. = the sediment of a liquid, the dregs, the lees.]

Anat.: The thicker part of the blood, a red mass of corpuscles cemented together by fibrine so as to form a red consistent mass.

"When blood is drawn from a vein, and allowed to rest, it speedily separates into a solid portion, the *crassamentum*, or clot, and a fluid portion, the serum." —*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. i., p. 37.

crăs-sạ-tĕl'-lạ, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *crassus* = thick.]

Zool.: A genus of Molluscs, family Cyprinidæ. The shell is solid, ventricose, attenuated behind, smooth or concentrically furrowed, the pallial line simple, the hinge teeth 1 or 2, the lateral teeth 0 or 1, the adductor impressions deep and rounded, the animal with the mantle lobes united only by the branchial septum. Thirty-four recent species are known from Australia, New Zealand, India, Brazil, &c.; sixty-four fossil species have been found, the latter from the Neocomian onward. (*Woodward*, ed. *Tate.*)

*** crăs'-sĭ-mĕnt,** *s.* [CRASSAMENT.]

*** crăs'-sĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Lat. *crassitudo*, from *crassus* = thick, coarse.]

1. *Of solids:* Thickness, grossness, coarseness.

"They must be but thin, as a leaf, or a piece of paper or parchment; for, if they have a greater *crassitude*, they will alter in their own body ..."—*Bacon.*

2. *Of liquids:* Density.

"The Dead Sea, which vomiteth up bitumen, is of that *crassitude*, as living bodies, bound hand and foot, and cast into it, have been born up, and not sunk."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

*** crăss'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *crass; -ness.*] The quality or state of being crass, gross, or coarse; grossness, coarseness, obtuseness.

"The ethereal body contracts *crassness* and impurity by the same degrees as the immaterial faculties abate in their exercise."—*Glanville: Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 118.

crăs'-sụl-ạ, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *crassus* = thick. So named from the thickness of the fleshy leaves and stems.]

Bot.: A genus of hypogynous exogens, the typical one of the order Crassulaceæ and the tribe Crassuleæ. Calyx five-parted, much shorter than the corolla; petals five, stellate, spreading; stamens five, with awl-shaped filaments; five short ovate scales present; carpels, five, many-seeded. The species, which are fifty or more, are mostly natives of the Cape of Good Hope. Some are cultivated in greenhouses here. The leaves of *Crassula tetragona*, boiled in milk, are used in South Africa as a remedy for dysentery.

crăs-sụ-lā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *crassul(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot: House-leeks. An order of hypogynous exogens, alliance Violales. It consists of succulent herbs or shrubs with entire or pinnatifid leaves and no stipules, flowers usually in sessile, often unilateral cymes. Sepals 3 to 20, more or less united at the base, petals inserted in the bottom of the calyx distinct or united into a monopetalous corolla; stamens equal in number to the petals, or twice as many; a hypogynous ovule at the base of each carpel. Fruct of several follicles, opening by the suture, or a several-celled capsule opening at the back. Seeds variable in number. In 1845 Lindley estimated the known species at 450. The Cape of Good Hope is their great metropolis, but there are species scattered over Europe; a few are wild in Britain.

crăs-sū'-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *crassul(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*] A tribe of Crassulaceæ.

*** crăs-tĭn-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Formed from Lat. *crastinus* = belonging to to-morrow; *cras* = to-morrow.] Procrastination, delay.

*** crăs'-tĭn-ō,** *s.* [Lat. *crastinus.*]

Law: To-morrow, the morrow; a term used in regard to the return-day of writs.

*** cra-sy,** *a.* [CRAZY.]

crạ-tæg'-ĭn, *s.* [Class. Lat. *cratæg(us)*; and Eng. suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: A crystalline bitter substance obtained from the fresh-branch bark of the White-thorn, *Cratægus Oxyacantha.* It is soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, and insoluble in ether.

crạ-tæ'-gŭs, *s.* [Lat. *cratægus, cratægon*; Gr. *κράταιγος* (*krataigos*); *κραταιγών* (*krataigōn*) = a kind of flowering thorn, *Cratægus azarolla*, or *Pyrus terminalis* (?).]

Bot.: A genus of trees, order Pomaceæ. Calyx segments short and acute, petals large and roundish, styles 1 to 5, fruit oval or round, concealing the upper end of the cells, which are long. It differs from the genus Pyrus in containing a variable number of stones, and from the medlar by having the fruit closed. The genus contains about eighty well-marked species and varieties, occurring in the temperate parts of both hemispheres. *Cratægus Oxyacantha* is the Hawthorn, or May. It is a European thorn, growing wild in this country. [HAWTHORN.] The Oriental species have heavy leaves, large fragrant flowers, and large, succulent, somewhat angular fruit; those from America are often very spinous. Finally, some species of the genus—viz., *C. mexicana* and *C. pyracantha*—are evergreens.

crạ-tæ'-vạ, *s.* [Named after Cratævus, a Greek botanist who lived in the time of Hippocrates—*i.e.*, about 430 B.C.]

Bot.: A genus of hypogynous exogens, order Capparidacæ, tribe Capparæ. Leaves trifoliate, flowers in cymes, sepals four, petals four, unguiculate; stamens 8 to 28; berry stalked, between oval and globose; within pulpy. *Cratæva gynandra* is the Garlic Pear of Jamaica. The root blisters like cantharides. *C. Tapia* is the Tapia, or Common Garlic Pear, of the West Indies and South America; the bark is bitter and tonic, and the bruised leaves are used in Brazil against inflammation. *C. excelsa*, a native of Madagascar, furnishes planks four feet wide. The juicy berries of *C. Nurvala* are agreeable. (*Lindley.*)

*** cratayn,** *s.* [A corruption of *craven* (q.v.).] A craven, a coward. [CRAWDOWN.]

"... lest *craythayn* he were."
Sir Gawaine, 1,774.

*** crătch, * cracche, * cratche, * crecche, creke,** *s.* [Fr. *crèche* = a manger, a crib, from O. Sax. *kribbia* = a crib.] [CRIB.]

1. A manger, a crib.

"She wrapte Crist with clothis, and putte him in the *cratche*."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, i. 317.

2. An enclosure.

"Potters dwellynge in plauntyngis and in *cratchis*."—*Wycliffe:* 1 *Paralip.*, iv. 23.

3. A hut, a cottage.

"He ... halt a wenche in *cracche*."—*Polit. Songs*, p. 327.

*** crătch, * cratche,** *v.t.* [O.H. Ger. *chrazzón*; M.H. Ger. *kratzen.*] [SCRATCH.] To scratch.

"Tofore thi souereyn *cratche* ne picke thee nought." —*Babees Book*, p. 27.

cratch-cradle, *s.* A child's game, the same as CAT'S CRADLE (q.v.).

crătch'-ĕs, *s.* [CRATCH, *s.*]

Farriery: A putrid swelling on the pastern, the fetlock, or the hoof of a horse.

*** crătch'-ĭng,** *pr. par. & s.* [CRATCH, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* The act of scratching.

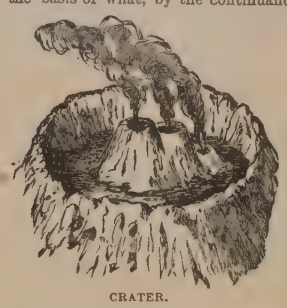
crāte, *s.* [Lat. *crates* = a hurdle.] A large wicker hamper with wooden supports, in which crockery-ware is packed for transportation. *Crates* among the Romans corresponded to the English hurdles. They were of wickerwork, and were used for screens, for levelling ground after rough-raking (*rastrum*); also for drying fruit.

crā'-tẽr, *s.* [Lat. *crater*; Gr. *κρατήρ* (*kratēr*) = a mixing vessel ... a large bowl ... any cup-shaped hollow ... the mouth of a volcano.]

1. *Class. Archæol.:* A large bowl. [*Etym.*]

"It was decreed that with the sum thus obtained a golden *crater* should be dedicated to Apollo."—*Lewis: Eur. Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. v., § 74, vol. ii., p. 305.

2. *Geol. & Ord. Lang.:* The basin-like, circular opening, generally at the apex of a volcanic cone, from which eruption takes place. It is formed in the following way. A chasm or fissure opens in the earth, from which great volumes of steam and other gases are evolved. Shattered lava, fragments of broken stone, sand, &c., follow; and, falling in heaps, lay the basis of what, by the continuance of



CRATER.

the same process, will ultimately become a volcanic cone. The movement upwards of steam and other gases keeps open a passage from beneath to the apex of the cone. This passage is the crater. The efflux of lava may ultimately consolidate it, or it may produce the contrary effect and break it down. There may be many cones and many craters, or one large volcano, and escape of gases may be by long fissures instead of by cup-shaped craters. (*Lyell, &c.*)

3. *Astronomy:*

(1) In the same sense as 1. There are apparent craters in the moon, and much larger than those in the earth, being sometimes as much as 100 miles across.

(2) A constellation, called in English the Cup, one of the fifteen ancient southern constellations.

*¶ *Elevation crater theory:*

Geol.: A theory which explained the rise of volcanic cones with their craters by supposing that the concentric beds of scoriæ, &c., now forming the cone were originally horizontal, but were upheaved to their present position by subterranean force. It was held by Von Buch, Elie de Beaumont, and others; but is now generally abandoned, the rival theory of Lyell and others being that the beds in question have been formed by the descent of materials ejected into the air by successive eruptions, and arranging themselves at or about the angle at which we now find them as they fell.

crā-tẽr'-ạ, *s.* [Lat. = a vessel in which wine was mixed with water, a bowl.]

Bot.: The cup-shaped receptacles of certain fungals. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

crā-tĕr-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *cratera* (q.v.), and *forma* = form, shape.]

1. *Geol., &c.:* Shaped like a cup or a volcanic crater. (Used of mountains, hills, &c.)

"Mr. Darwin, in his 'Volcanic Islands,' has described several *crateriform* hills in the Galapagos Archipelago . . ."—*Lyell: Princip. of Geol.*, ch. xxiv.

2. *Bot.:* Globe-shaped, concave, hemispherical, a little contracted at the base.

* **crā'-tĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *crater; -ous.*] Pertaining to, containing, or resembling a crater.

crăt-ŏx'-y-lŏn, *s.* [Gr. κράτος (*kratos*) = strength, and ξύλον (*xulon*) = firewood, timber.]

Bot.: A genus of hypogynous exogens, order Hypericaceæ, tribe Elodeæ. The capsule is three-celled, with winged seeds. The species are bushes or small trees, with opposite leaves. *Cratoxylon Hornschuchii*, which grows in Java, is slightly astringent and diuretic.

† **crâunch, cranch,** *v.t.* [An onomatopoetic word, the same as *crunch, scraunch*, and *scrunch* (q.v.).] To crush or crunch with teeth.

"She would *craunch* the wings of a lark, bones and all, between her teeth."—*Swift.*

crâunch, cranch, *s.* [Cranch, *v.*] A crush, the act of crushing.

"Myne grunyie knoitvd with ane *cranch* against thilke lofte."—*Hogg: Wint. Tales*, ii. 42.

† **crâunch'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Craunch.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of crunching or crushing with the teeth.

cra-văt', crabat, *s.* [Fr. *cravate* = (1) a Croat, Croatian, (2) a cravat. So called because it was first introduced into France in 1636 by the Croatians or Cravates.] An article of dress of silk, muslin, &c., worn about the neck; a neckcloth.

"Some men of quality came every morning to stand round their master, to chat with him while his wig was combed and his *cravat* tied."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* **cra-văt',** *v.i.* [Cravat, *s.*] To put on or wear a cravat.

"I coated and *cravatted*."—*Lytton: Pelham*, ch. xxxiii. (*Davies.*)

† **cra-văt'-tĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *cravat; -ed.*] Wearing a cravat.

"The young man faultlessly appointed, handsomely *cravatted*."—*Thackeray.*

crāve, * cravyn, * crawyn, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *crafian*; Icel. *krefja*; Sw. *kräfva*; Dan. *kræve.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To beg or ask for earnestly and submissively; to entreat.

"Your present aid this godlike stranger *craves*."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, viii. 27.

2. To long for; to desire in order to satisfy a passion or appetite.

3. To demand, to call for, to require.

"Then Torquil spoke: 'The time *craves* speed!'"
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 10.

4. To dun a debtor. (*Scotch.*)

* 5. To persecute, to trouble.

"Noght the proude sal *crave* me."
E. Eng. Psalter: Ps. cxviii. 122.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To ask earnestly and submissively; to entreat, to desire.

"The appellant in all duty greets your highness,
And *craves* to kiss your hand, and take his leave."
Shakesp.: Rich. II., i. 3.

¶ Followed by *for* before the thing asked for.

"Once one may *crave for* love." *Suckling.*

2. To feel an insatiable longing for anything.

". . . a *craving* appetite, . . ."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

¶ For the difference between *to crave* and *to beg*, see Beg.

crā'-vęn, * cravant, * cravaunde, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *cravanté, acravanté*, pa. par. of *cravanter, crevanter*; * Lat. *crepanto* = to break, to overthrow. (*Nicol.*) The word is really *cravand*, pr. par. of the verb *to crave* (q.v.), and is a sort of translation or accommodation of the O. Fr. *creant*; Mid. Eng. *creant, creaunt.* (*Skeat.*)] [Recreant.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Properly, one who in battle yielded himself to his adversary like a coward, without resisting as a man; hence, generally, a coward, a recreant, a mean, spiritless fellow. [Battle, B. 1.]

"I vow'd, base knight, when I did meet thee next,
To tear the garter from thy *craven's* leg."
Shakesp.: 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

* 2. Applied to a beaten game-cock.

"No cock of mine; you crow too like a *craven*."
Shakesp.: Tam. of Shrew, ii. 1.

B. *As adj.:* Cowardly, fainthearted, despicable.

". . . stood in *craven* fear of the sarcasm of Dorset."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.

¶ *To cry craven:* To give in, to fail.

"When all human means *cry craven*."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, II. vi. 33.

* **crā'-vęn,** *v.t.* [Craven, *s.*] To make craven, recreant, cowardly, or dispirited.

"That *cravens* my weak hand."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

* **crā'-vęned,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Craven, *v.*]

* **crā'-vęn-ĭng,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [Craven, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making craven or cowardly.

* **crā'-vęnt, * crā'-vant,** *s. & a.* [Craven.]

* **crā'-vĕr, * cravere,** *s.* [Eng. *crav(e); -er.*]

1. One who craves; an importunate asker.

"A *Craver* my Father,
A Maunder my Mother."
The Jovial Crew (*Bagford Ballads*), i. 11.

* 2. A persecutor.

"Meke the *cravere* so he salle."
E. Eng. Psalter: Ps. lxxi. 4.

crā'-vĭng, * crawynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Crave.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of asking for earnestly and submissively.

2. The act of dunning a debtor.

"He strives to pay what he is due,
Without repeated *craving*."
W. Ingram: Poems, p. 75.

3. A strong or vehement desire for anything; a heartfelt longing.

"The humbler cravings of the heart."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

* 4. Persecution, annoyance.

"Fra *craving* of men me bie thou."
E. Eng. Psalter: Ps. cxviii. 134.

† **crā'-vĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *craving; -ly.*] In a craving or earnest manner; earnestly.

* **crā'-vĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *craving; -ness.*] The quality or state of being craving.

crâw (1), * **crawe,** *s.* [Dut. *kro* = the crop, *kraag* = the neck; Sw. *kräfva* = the craw, the crop; akin to *crag* or *craig* (q.v.) = the neck.]

1. The crop or first stomach of fowls.

"*Crawe* or crowpe of a byrde, or other fowlys. *Gabus, vesicula*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

† 2. The stomach generally.

". . . it is immediately swallowed into the crop or *craw*, or at least into a kind of ante-stomach, . . ."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

† 3. The comb or wattles of fowls.

crâw (2), *s.* [Crow, *s.*]

1. The act of crowing.

"No more the morning cock, with rousing *craw*,
Awakens Gib to toil ere daylight daw."
Train: Mountain Muse, p. 96.

2. A crow, a rook.

3. *Ranunculus bulbosus.*

¶ *Yellow Crow: Ranunculus bulbosus.* (*Lyte.*)

craw-croops, *s. pl.* Crowberries.

"And what pray will you dine on?
Rob. Craw-croops, hips,
Blackberries, sloes, rough brambles frae the rock."
Donald & Flora, p. 74.

craw-crowfoot, *s.* The same as Craw (q.v.).

craw-dulse, *s. Rhodymenia ciliata.* (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

craw-feet, *s. Scilla nutans.*

craw-flower, *s. Scilla nutans* (?). (*Tannahill.*)

craw-foot, *s.* [Crowfoot.] (*Scotch.*) (Used specially of *Ranunculus acris* and *R. repens.*)

"I wrought it eerthestreen upo' the plain,
A garlan' o' braw spinks and *crawfeet* mada."
Macaulay: Poems, p. 120.

craws-court, *s.* A court of judgment held by crows.

"The crows generally appear in pairs, even during winter, except when attracted to a spot in search of food, or when they assemble for the purpose of holding what is called the *craw's court*."—*Edmonstone: Zetland*, ii. 234.

craw-siller, *s.* Mica.

"Mica-slate is the most common rock of the primitive class in Zetland. It is composed of quartz and mica: the last ingredient is termed by the natives *craw-siller*."—*Agr. Surv. Shetland*, p. 121.

craw-taes, *s. pl.* [Scotch *taes* = Eng. *toes.*]

1. Crowfoot—(1) *Ranunculus acris* (*Scotch*), (2) *R. repens* (*Scotch*), (3) *Lotus corniculatus.*

"Some of the prevailing weeds in meadows and grasslands are, crow-foot or *crow-toe*, ranunculus acris," &c.—*Wilson: Renfrewshire*, p. 136.

2. A metaphorical term for the wrinkles or puckerings of the skin about the corner of the eyes, in persons who are advanced in life, or have been in declining health. (*Scotch.*) [Crow's-feet.]

3. Caltrops, an instrument made with three spikes, for wounding the feet of horses. (*Scotch.*)

craw-tees, *s.* [North of Eng., &c. *tees* = toes (?).] *Scilla nutans.*

* **craw-thumper,** *s.* One who beats the breast; a name given to the Romanists from their doing so at confession.

"We are no *craw-thumpers*, no devotees."—*Wolcot: P. Pindar*, p. 138. (*Davies.*)

crâw (1), *v.i.* [Crow, *v.*] To crow, to crow like a cock.

"Mony a gudewife's been wondering what for the red cock didna *craw* her up in the morning."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

* **crâw** (2), * **crawe,** *v.* [Crave.] To crave, to beg.

"The petitioner humbillie *crawis* that the Kingis Majestie. . . . Ane gracious answer the petitioner humblie *crawis*."—*Acts Chas. I.* (ed. 1814), v. 487.

crâw'-bĕr-rў, *s.* [Crowberry.] (*Scotch.*) (1) *Empetrum nigrum*, (2) *Vaccinium Oxycoccos* (*Scotch*).

crăw'-crôoks, *s.* [Scotch *craw*, and Eng. *crooks.*] *Empetrum nigrum.*

¶ Corrupted in the north of Scotland into *craw-croops* (q.v.)

* **craw-doun,** *s.* [A corruption of Mid. Eng. *creant* (q.v.).] A coward, a dastard, a craven.

"Becum thou cowart *crawdoun* recriand,
And by consent cry cok, thy dede is dicht."
Douglas: Virgil, 256, 22.

crâw'-fish, crây'-fish, * **craifish,** * **crevish,** * **krevys,** *s.* [Corrupted from Fr *écrevisse.*]

1. A small, decapod long-tailed Crustacean, *Astacus fluviatilis.* It belongs to the same

Crawfish.

family as the Lobster. It occurs in many British rivers, and is used for food, especially on the Continent.

"Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the *crawfish*, the hodmandod or dodman, and the tortoise."—*Bacon.*

2. The spiny lobster (*Palinurus vulgaris*).

"The common *crawfish*, and the large sea *crawfish*, both produce the stones called crab's eyes."—*Hill.*

crâw'-fish, *v.i.*

Fig.: To go backward, to recede from a position already taken, to recant. (Suggested by the movement of the crawfish, which is apparently backward.) (*Colloq.*)

crâwl, * crall, * crawle, *v.i.* [Icel. *krafla* = to paw; Sw. *krafla* = to grope, *kräla* = to crawl, to creep; Dan. *kravle.* (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Literally:*

1. To creep, to move with a slow motion along the ground, as a worm.

"Which swarming all about his legs did *crall*,
And him encombred sore, but could not hurt at all."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 22.

2. To grow slowly, as a creeper.

"I saw them under a green mantling vine,
That *crawls* along the side of yon small hill."
Milton: Comus, 295.

3. To move about slowly, with an idea of contempt.

"Nor fools nor follies tempt me to despise
The meanest thing that *crawl'd* beneath my eyes."
Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

4. To move on advance with secrecy on hands and feet, to scale.

". . . secretly *crawling* up the battered walls of the fort, . . ."—*Knolles.*

5. To move about slowly and with difficulty, as one recovering from illness.

"I sank, nor step could *crawl*."
Wordsworth: Female Vagrant.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To creep, to advance slowly and slily; to insinuate one's self.

"Hath *crawl'd* into the favour of the king."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

2. To move about, to circulate, hated or despised.

"Reflect upon that litter of absurd opinions that *crawl* about the world, to the disgrace of reason."—*South.*

3. To have a sensation as though insects were creeping over the flesh.

* 4. To growl, to rumble.

"My guts they gawle, *crawle*, and all my belly rumbleth."—*Gammer Gurton's Needle*, ii. 1.

crâwl (1), *s.* [Crawl, *v.*] The act of crawling; a slow, creeping movement.

crâwl (2), *s.* [Dut. *kraal* = an inclosure.] A pen of stakes and hurdles on the sea-side for fish. [Kraal.]

crâwl'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *crawl; -er.*]

I. *Lit.:* One who crawls; a creeper.

"Unarm'd of wings and scaly oare,
Unhappy *crawler* on the land."
Lovelace: Lucasta.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A crawling cab. (*Slang.*)

2. *In Australia:* A crawler is an assigned convict who runs away and lives how he can by labour and petty theft. (*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xxi., January, 1836.)

crâwl'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Crawl, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Creeping or moving slowly on or close to the ground.

2. *Fig.:* Flattering, sneaking, insinuating.

C. *As subst.:* The act of creeping or moving slowly on or close to the ground; a crawl.

¶ *A crawling cab:*

In London: A cab which, in place of remaining at a cab-stand, crawls or goes slowly along the streets looking for fares. A crawling cab is convenient for hirers, but dangerous to pedestrians crossing from pavement to pavement.

crâwl'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *crawling; -ly.*] In a crawling manner; moving slowly along the ground.

crăx, *s.* [Gr. κράζω (*krazō*) = to croak, to scream, to shriek.]

Ornith.: A genus of Rasorial Birds, the typical one of the family Cracidæ (q.v.). *Crax alector* is the Common or Crested Curassow of Mexico and Brazil. [Curassow.]

crāy, crater, crăy'-ẽr, *s.* [O. Fr. *craier.*] [Crare.] A kind of slow-sailing coasting vessel.

"A miracle it was to see them grown
To ships, and barks, with gallies, hulks, and *crayes*."
Harrington: Ariost., xxxix. st. 28.

* **crāy'-fẽr-ў,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A plant, *Pulmonaria officinalis.* (*Grete.*)

crây'-fĭsh, *s.* [Crawfish.]

1. *Zool., &c.:* The Crawfish (q.v.).

"The cure of the muriatick and armoniack saltness requires slimy meats; as snails, tortoises, jellies, and *crayfishes*."—*Floyer.*

† 2. *Bot.:* A plant, *Doronicum Pardalianches.*

crāy'-ŏn, *s.* [Fr., from *craie*; Lat. *creta* = chalk.]

1. *Fine arts:*

(1) A coloured pencil consisting of a cylinder of fine pipe-clay coloured with a pigment. Black crayons are coloured with plumbago, or made of Italian black chalk. A white *crayon* is a cylinder of chalk, common in America and Europe. Red chalk is found in France. The holder is a porte-crayon. Crayons are said to have been made in France in 1422, and imported thence into England in 1748. It is hard to say how long ago charcoal, chalk, and ochreous earths were used. (*Knight.*)

"Let no day pass over you without drawing a line; that is to say, without working, without giving some strokes of the pencil or the *crayon*."—*Dryden: Dufres.*

(2) A drawing or design done with crayons.

2. *Lithography:* A composition formed as a pencil, and used for drawing upon lithographic stones. It is of a soapy nature, consisting of soap, wax, resins, and lamp-black, melted, and sometimes burned, together. (*Knight.*)

crayon-painting, *s.* The act or art of drawing in crayons.

* **crāy'-ŏn,** *v.t.* [Crayon, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To draw in crayons.

2. *Fig.:* To sketch out, to plan, to design.

"And I wonder how any one can read the king's speech at the opening of that session, without seeing in that speech both the repeal and the declaratory act very sufficiently *crayoned* out."—*Burke: On American Taxation.*

* **crāy'-ŏned,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Crayon, *v.*]

* **crāy'-ŏn-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Crayon, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or art of drawing in crayons.

crāze, * crase, *v.t. & i.* [A variant of *crash*, from Sw. *krasa* = to crackle. Cogn. with Fr. *écraser.* (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To break, to crush.

"Darkness defends between till morning watch;
Then through the fiery pillar and the cloud,
God, looking forth, will trouble all his host,
And *craze* their chariot-wheels . . ."
Milton: P. L., bk. xii.

* 2. To weaken, to break down, to impair.

"Till length of years,
And sedentary numbness, *craze* my limbs."
Milton: Sams. Agon.

3. To crack the brain, to derange, to impair the intellect of.

"I lov'd him, friend,
No father his son dearer, true to tell thee,
That grief hath *crazed* my wits."
Shakesp.: King Lear, iii. 4.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To be broken.

"The cablys *crusen* and begynne to ffolde."
Hartshorne: Metr. Tales, p. 123.

† 2. To become weakened or impaired.

"My tortured brain begins to *craze*." *Keats.*

craze-mill, crazing-mill, *s.* A mill for grinding tin-ore.

crāze, *s.* [Craze, *v.*]

* 1. Madness, insanity, derangement of intellect.

2. A mad passion or longing for anything; a mad fancy.

"He had taken up a *craze* upon the danger to Europe from the advance of the Turks."—*Quart. Rev.*, April, 1855, p. 353.

crāzed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Craze, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

* 1. Broken down, damaged.

"Till it choke up some channel side to side,
And the *craz'd* banks doth down before it cast."
Drayton: Battle of Agincourt.

2. Deranged, cracked.

"Whose spring can frenzied dreams dispel,
And the *crazed* brain restore."
Scott: Marmion, i. 29.

* 3. Impaired, weakened, broken down.

"Her *crazed* helth, her late recourse to rest."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 26.

† **crā'-zĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *crazed; -ness.*] The quality or state of being crazed.

"The nature, as of men that have sick bodies, so likewise of the people in the *crazedness* of their minds, possessed with dislike and discontentment at things present, is to imagine that any thing would help them."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity, Preface.*

* **crā'-zĭe,** *a.* [Crazy.]

* **crā'-zĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *crazy; -ly.*] In a crazy manner.

"No peace, no comfort could I find,
No ease, within doors or without;
And *crazily*, and wearily, . . ."
Wordsworth: The Last of the Flock.

crā'-zĭ-nĕss, * crasinesse, *s.* [Eng. *crazy; -ness.*]

1. The quality of being crazy or deranged in intellect.

2. The quality of being weak, poor, or broken down.

"Touching other places, she may be said to hold them as one should do a wolf by the ears; nor will I speak now of the *craziness* of her title to many of them."—*Howel: Vocal Forest.*

crā'-zĭng, *s.* [Craze, *v.*] The cracking of the glaze upon articles of pottery or porcelain.

crazing-mill, *s.* A crushing mill.

"The tin-ore passeth to the *crazing-mill*, which . . . bruiseth it to a fine sand."—*Carew: Surv. of Cornwall.*

crā'-zў, * craesie, *a. & s.* [Eng. *craz(e); -y.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Broken down, damaged, out of order, weak, not safe.

"Charon! receive a family on board,
Itself sufficient for thy *crazy* yawl."
Cowper: Transl. of Greek Verses; on Niobe.

* 2. Broken down in body, decrepit.

"When people are *crazy*, and in disorder, it is natural for them to groan."—*L'Estrange.*

3. Weak, feeble, shattered.

"Physick can but mend our *crazy* state,
Patch an old building, not a new create."
Dryden.

4. Broken-witted, deranged.

"And over moist and *crazy* brains."
Butler: Hudibras.

† **B.** *As subst.:* The Buttercup (genus Ranunculus), the Midland rustics holding it to be "an insane herb," and believing that its smell produces madness. (*Britten & Holland.*)

crazy-headed, *a.* Deranged in intellect, crazy.

". . . there is a company of these *crazy-headed* coxcombs, . . ."—*Bunyan: The Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

* **crā-zў-ŏl'-ŏ-gĭst,** *s.* [A contemptuous corruption of *craniologist* (q.v.).] A craniologist.

"The *crazyiologists* would have found out a bump on his head."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. xxxiv. (*Davies.*)

* **crē-ā'-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *creabilis*, from *creo* = to create.] Capable of being created. (*Watts.*)

creach, creagh, *s.* [Gael. *creach* = plunder.] An incursion into a country for plunder; what is termed on the Borders a raid.

"A *creagh* and its consequences."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xv.

* **creaght,** *s.* [Irish.]

1. A herd of cattle.

"In these fast places, they kept their *creaghts*, or herds of cattle, . . ."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

2. The same as Rapparee (q.v.).

"He was soon at the head of seven or eight thousand Rapparees, or, to use the name peculiar to Ulster, *Creaghts*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* **creaght,** *v.i.* [Creaght, *s.*] To graze.

"It was made penal to the English to permit the Irish to *creaght* or graze upon their lands, or present them to ecclesiastical benefices."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

crēak, * creke, * kreke, *v.i. & t.* [A word imitated from the sound. Comp. O. Fr. *criquer.*] [Crack.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a continued sharp, grating noise.

"And the branches tossed and troubled,
Creaked, and groaned, and split asunder."
Longfellow: The Song of Hiawatha, xviii.

* 2. To utter a sharp, grating cry; to croak.

"He cryeth and he *creketh*."
Skelton: Colin Clout.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to make a sharp, grating noise.

"*Creaking* my shoes on the plain masonry."
Shakesp.: All's Well, ii. 1.

* 2. To utter in a creaking voice.

"My songe is bothe trewe and pleyne,
Although I cannot *creke* hit so in veyne."
Chaucer: Cuckoo and Night, 118.

crēak, * creake, *s.* [Creak, *v.*] A protracted sharp, grating noise.

¶ *To cry creak:* To yield, to repent.

"I now *cry creake*, that ere I scorned love,
Whose might is more than other gods above."
Watson: Passionate Centurie, 1581. (*Nares.*)

crēak'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CREAK, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* Making a protracted, harsh, grating noise.

2. *Fig.:* Rough, uncouth.

"Still must I hear?—shall hoarse Fitzgerald bawl
His *creaking* couplets in a tavern hall?"
Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

C. *As subst.:* The act of making a harsh, grating noise; a creak.

"Then start not at the *creaking* of the door."
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, vi.

crēam (1), ***crayme, *creame, *creme,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cresme;* Fr. *crème,* from Low Lat. *crema.* Prob. allied to A.S. *reám* = cream; Icel. *rjómi.* (*Skeat.*)] [CHRISM.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. In the same sense as B.

"*Cream* is matured and made to rise speedily, by putting in cold water, which, as it seemeth, getteth down the whey."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

2. A sweetmeat prepared from cream, various fruits, &c.

*3. A cosmetic.

"In vain she tries her pastes and *creams*
To smooth her skin or hide its seams."
Goldsmith: The Double Transformation.

*4. Consecrated oil, chrism.

"Ich signi the with signe of croys,
And with the *creme* of heli confermi."
Shoreham, p. 15.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The best part of anything; the choicest bit; the essence or quintessence.

"In an instant, all the lords of the courts and entries were thronged with men and maid-servants of the duke's, who cried aloud, Welcome, Oh flower and *cream* of knights-errant."—*Shelton: Don Quixote,* bk. ii., ch. xxxi.

2. A name given to the finest liqueurs.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Dairy Produce:* The most oily part of milk. It is specifically lighter than the other constituents, and therefore rises to the surface, whence it is generally skimmed to be used as an adjunct in making tea and coffee palatable, to be eaten with various fruits (such as strawberries), or for other purposes. If a saturated solution of white sugar be boiled for a couple of minutes and cream added before it cools, the cream, if preserved in a cool place, will keep fresh for some weeks.

2. *Chem.:* [*Cream of Tartar.*]

3. *Masonry, &c.:* [*Cream of Lime.*]

¶ (1) *Cream of Lime:* (For def. see extract).

"Adjacent to these reservoirs are others containing pure slaked lime—the so-called *cream of lime.*"—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), ch. xi., p. 341.

(2) *Cream of Tartar:*

Pharm.: Hydrogen potassium tartarate, $KHC_4H_4O_6$. *Potassæ Tartras Acida.* A salt obtained from the crude tartar, or argol, which is deposited on the sides of wine casks during the fermentation of grape juice. It is a gritty white powder which forms small rhombic prisms, is sparingly soluble in water, and insoluble in alcohol. Heated in a crucible it evolves inflammable gas and the odour of burnt sugar, and leaves a black residue of charcoal and potassium carbonate. In small doses it is a refrigerant and diuretic; in large doses a powerful hydragogue purgative. It is given, mixed with jalap, as a purgative in cases of dropsy, and is used as a drink in febrile affections.

(3) *Cream of Tartar Tree:* A tree, *Adansonia Gregorii,* growing in the north of Australia. It is called also the Sour Gourd. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cream-bowl, *s.* A bowl for holding cream.

"Tells how the drudging goblin sweat
To earn his *cream-bowl* duly set."
Milton: L'Allegro.

cream-cake, *s.* A cake stuffed with custard of eggs, cream, &c.

cream-cheese, *s.* A variety of cheese made of curds prepared from new milk, with a certain amount of cream added. The curds are placed in a cloth and allowed to drain without the application of any pressure.

cream-colour, *s.*

Bot.: Ivory-white; white verging to yellow with a little lustre, as *Convallaria majalis.* (*Lindley.*)

cream-coloured, *a.* Of a colour resembling that of cream.

***cream-faced,** *a.* With a pale or colourless face; cowardly.

"Thou *cream-fac'd* loon,
Where got'st thou that goose-look?"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 3.

cream-freezer, *s.* A domestic machine in which cream is stirred in a vessel plunged in a freezing mixture.

cream-fruit, *s.* A fruit found at Sierra Leone, conjectured to belong to the Apocynaceæ. It was supposed to be *Roupellia grata,* but it is now believed that this was an error. The real plant is as yet unidentified.

cream-laid, *a.* An epithet applied to laid paper of a creamy colour.

cream-nut, *s.* A name sometimes given to *Bertholletia excelsa.* [BRAZIL-NUT.] (*Ogilvie.*)

cream-pan, *s.* The same as CREAMING-PAN (q.v.).

cream-pot, *s.* A small jug or vessel for holding cream.

cream-slice, *s.* A wooden knife for dividing and serving frozen cream.

cream-white, *a.* The same as CREAM-COLOURED (q.v.).

cream-wove, *a.* An epithet applied to woven paper of a cream colour.

crēam (2), *s.* [CRÆME.] Merchandise, goods.

cream-ware, creme-ware, *s.* Goods such as are sold at stalls or booths.

crēam, *v.t. & i.* [CREAM (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

† **I.** *Literally:*

1. To skim off the cream from milk.

2. To cover or top with cream.

"*Creaming* the fragrant cups with a rich lavishness."—*Whitney: Real Folks,* ch. xvii.

* **II.** *Fig.:* To take off the flower or quintessence of anything.

"Such a man, truly wise, *creams* off nature, leaving the sour and dregs for philosophy and reason to lap up."—*Swift.*

*** B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To gather cream; to receive a covering or coating; to mantle.

"There are a sort of men, whose visages
Do *cream* and mantle like a standing pond.'
Shakesp.: Merch. of Venice, i. 1.

2. To pour out or use cream.

"He sugared and *creamed* and drank."—*Miss Edgeworth: Helen,* ch. xxxvi.

crēamed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CREAM, *v.*]

crēam'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *cream* (2), s.; *-er.*] A huckster, a pedlar.

crēam'-ĕr-ў (1), *s.* [Eng. *cream; -ery* = *-ry.*]

1. A dairy-farm; an establishment where cream is manufactured into butter or cheese. Creameries have become common in the United States, as cooperative enterprises of farmers. Their utility in the production of good butter is such that they are being adopted in parts of Europe.

*** crēam'-ĕr-ў** (2), *** crēam'-ĕr-ĭe,** *s.* [Eng. *cream* (2), s.; *-ery* = *-ry.*] Merchandise, such goods as are usually sold by a pedlar.

"With my *cramery* gif ye list mell;
Heir I haif foly hattis to sell."
Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 94.

crēam'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *creamy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being creamy.

crēam'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [CREAM, *v.*]

creaming-dish, *s.* (See extract.)

"The *creaming-dishes* (so I call the vessels in which the milk is passed for throwing up cream) are to be filled with the milk as soon after it is drawn from the cow as possible."—*Anderson: On the Dairy.*

creaming-pan, *s.* A wide shallow pan or vessel used in dairies for the milk to stand in till the cream rises to the top.

"A better practice would be, to have the milk drawn from each cow separately put into the *creaming-pans,* as soon as it is milked, without being ever mixed."—*Anderson: On the Dairy.*

crēam'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *cream; -y.*]

1. Full of cream; containing cream.

2. Like cream; luscious, unctuous.

* 3. Soft, flattering.

"Your *creamy* words but cozen."
Beaum. and Fl.: Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

*** crē'-ançe, * creaunce,** *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *credentia* = belief; Lat. *credo* = to believe.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Faith, belief.

"This maiden taught the *creaunce* unto this wife."
Gower, i. 185.

2. Credit, borrowing, surety.

"... by *creaunce* of coyne."—*Depos. of Rich. II.,* p. 4.

II. *Falconry:* A fine small line, fastened to a hawk's leash when she is first lured.

*** crē'-ançe, * creaunce,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *creanser.*] [CREANCE, *s.*]

1. *Trans.:* To borrow.

"This marchaund . . . *creaunced* hath and payed
This somme of gold." *Chaucer: C. T.,* 14,776.

2. *Intrans.:* To borrow.

"Now goth this marchaund and bieth and *creaunceth.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 14,713.

*** crē'-an-çĕr, * creaunser, * creaunsour,** *s.* [Fr. *créancier.*] A creditor.

"Sylle the oyle and yielde to thy *creaunser.*"—*Wycliffe: 2 Kings* iv. 7.

*** creant,** *a.* [Fr. *créant,* pr. par. of *créer;* Lat. *creans,* pr. par. of *creo* = to create.] Creating, forming.

"The *creant* word
Which thrilled around us."
Mrs. Browning.

crēase (1), *s.* [Of unknown etymol.; perhaps a Celtic word. Skeat suggests connection with Bret. *kriz* = a wrinkle, but this suggestion is rejected by Dr. Murray.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A line or mark made by folding or doubling anything.

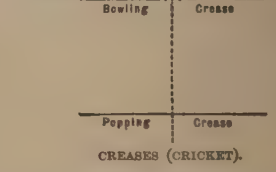
2. A slight hollow or indentation.

"... small *creases* or furrows."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.,* vol. i., ch. xiv., p. 410.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mech.:* A creaser.

2. *Cricket:* A name given to certain lines marked on the ground at each wicket. They are three in number, the *bowling-crease,* the *return-crease,* and the *popping-crease.* The first extends in a straight line at right angles to the line of play, 3 ft. 4 in. each side of the centre of the stumps. The second is a short



CREASES (CRICKET).

line drawn at an angle to the end of the bowling-crease. The bowler in delivering his ball must have one foot behind the bowling-crease, and within the return-crease. The popping-crease is a line drawn parallel to the bowling-crease, and at a distance of 4 ft. from it. It is unlimited in length. The batsman cannot move out of the space between the bowling and popping-creases except at the risk of being put out.

crease (2), *s.* [CREESE.]

crēase, *v.t.* [CREASE, *s.*] To make a crease or mark in by doubling or folding.

"Under a tea-cup he might lie
Or *crease'd,* like dog's ears, in a folio."
Gray: Long Story.

crēased, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CREASE, *v.*]

crēas'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *creas(e); -er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which creases.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Leather-working:* A tool used for making single or double lines on leather, to form guides or creases to sew by. They are also used for lining leather, to give it a finished appearance.

2. *Iron-working:* A tool used by sheet-iron workers for rounding small beads and tubes. Its shank has a tang by which it is secured in

a square socket of the work-bench. Top and bottom creasing tools, of any suitable size and pattern, may be set in the jaws of a creasing swage, the lower end of whose frame has a tang to set in the work-bench, while the upper hinged portion carries the top tool and is struck by a hammer.

3. *Book-binding:* A tool for making the band-impression distinct on the back.

4. *Sewing-machine:* An attachment which makes a mark in a line parallel with the work in hand, to indicate the place for the next seam or tuck.

crēas′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CREASE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of making a crease or mark in anything by folding or doubling; a crease.

"It is rather a mass, with longitudinal parallel streaks, many of which are *creasings*."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. i., p. 69.

2. *Building:* A layer of tiles forming a corona for a wall.

creasing-hammer, *s.* A narrow rounded-edge hammer, used for making grooves in sheet metal.

creasing-tool, *s.* A creaser (q.v.).

crē′-ą-sōl, *s.* [Eng., &c., *creas(ote)*, and Lat. *oleum* = oil.]

Chem.: Creosol, $C_8H_{10}O_2$. A diatomic phenol, obtained by the dry distillation of guaiacum, also from creasote. It is a colourless, oily, refractive, odorous liquid, with a pungent taste. Its density is 1·037, boiling at 203°. It burns with a smoky flame.

crē′-ą-sōte, crē′-ō-sōte, † **krē′-ą-sōte,** *s.* [Fr. *créosote*; Gr. κρεο- (*kreo*), combining form of κρέας (*kreas*) = flesh, and σώζω (*sōzō*) = to save. So named because of its ability to preserve animal substances from decay.

1. *Comm.:* An impure creasol, mixed with phenol. Wood creasote has powerful antiseptic power. Wood smoke contains this substance, hence its power of preserving meat. Creasote is used to relieve toothache, but often causes the neighbouring teeth to decay.

2. *Phar.:* Creasotum is obtained by distilling wood-tar. It is a colourless liquid, with a strong empyreumatic odour. It is slightly soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol, ether, and in glacial acetic acid; it coagulates albumen, and turns the plane of polarisation of a ray of polarised light to the right. It is used to prepare *Mistura Creasoti*, *Unguentum Creasoti*, and *Vapor Creasoti*. A slip of deal wood dipped into it, and afterwards into hydrochloric acid, acquires on exposure to the air a greenish-blue colour. German creasote is prepared by distilling beech-wood. Creasote is a mixture of phenol, guaiacol, paracresol, &c.

creasote-appliance, *s.* A dentist's instrument intended to prevent fluid caustics, such as creasote or solution of nitrate of silver, from running down and cauterizing the lips when being applied to the gums. A spiral platinum-wire carries the sponge, and a glass tube attached to the handle and surrounding the wire catches any of the caustic which may run down the wire. (*Knight.*)

crē′-ą-sōte, crē′-ō-sōte, *v.t.* [CREASOTE, *s.*] To treat or saturate with creasote.

crē′-a-sō-tĭng, crē′-ō-sō-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CREASOTE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A mode of preventing decay of timber by saturating with creasote. This is said to coagulate the albumen, absorb the oxygen, resinify in the pores of the wood and exclude air, and act as a poison to prevent fungi, acari, and other parasites. (*Knight.*)

* **creast,** *s.* [CREST.]

* **crēast′-ĕd,** *a.* [CRESTED.]

† **crēas′-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *creas(e)*; *-y.*] Full of or marked with creases.

"The babe who reared his *creasy* arms."
Tennyson: Enoch Arden.

crē′-ăt, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *creatus*; Ital. *creato*; Sp. *criado* = a pupil.]

Manége: An usher to a riding-master.

† **crĕ-ā′-ta-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *creat(e)*; *-able.*] Possible to be created.

crĕ-āte′, * **creat,** *v.t.* [CREATE, *a.* In Fr. *créer*; Sp. & Port. *crear*, *criar*; Ital. *creare.*]

1. To make out of nothing; to cause to exist; to bring into existence.

"In the beginning God *created* the heaven and the earth."—*Genesis* i. 1.

2. To produce, to cause, to be the occasion of.

"Long abstinence is troublesome to acid constitutions, by the uneasiness it *creates* in the stomach."—*Arbuthnot.*

3. To produce, to compose, to arrange, to be the author of.

". . . seem'd by some magician's art
Create and sustain'd."
Cowper: On the Queen's Visit to London, March 17, 1789.

* **4.** To beget.

5. To appoint, to constitute, to invest with a new character.

"Arise, my knights o' th' battle: I *create* you
Companions to our person, and will fit you
With dignities becoming your estates."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

* **6.** To form, to make.

"King Richard might *create* a perfect guess."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

¶ For the difference between *to create* and *to cause*, see CAUSE.

* **crē′-āte,** * **creat,** *a.* [Lat. *creatus*, pa. par. of *creo* = to create.]

1. Brought into existence, created.

"Since Adam was *create*, flue thousand yeeres I gesse
Flue hundreth, forty more and flue as stories do expresse."
Gascoigne: Dan Bartholomew of Bathe.

2. Composed, made up.

"Hearts *create* of duty and of zeal."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 2.

crē′-āt′-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CREATE, *v.*]

crē-ăt′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. κρεατ-, stem of κρέας (*kreas*) = flesh; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to flesh, or to animal food.

crē-ā-tĭc′-ō-læ, *s. pl.* [The pl. of Lat. *creaticola* = the worshipper of a created being, from *creatus* = created, *i* connective, and *colo* = . . . to worship.]

Ch. Hist.: A monophysite sect in the sixth century who followed Severus in holding that, previous to the resurrection of our Saviour, his body was corruptible. They were called also Pthartolatræ and Ktistolatræ. All the three names were given them by their foes.

crē′-ąt-ĭne, *s.* [Ger. *kreatin*, from Gr. κρέας (*kreas*), genit. κρέατος (*kreatos*) = flesh, and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: Methyl-glycocyamine. Methyl-guanido-acetic acid, $C_4H_9N_3O_2 + H_2O$, or $HN{=}C{<}^{NH_2}_{N(CH_3)-CH_2-CO\cdot OH}$. Creatine is obtained from the muscular flesh of mammalia, birds, reptiles, and fishes. It has been found in the blood and urine, and in the brains of pigeons and dogs. It is obtained by chopping up the lean muscular flesh, removing the fat, and rubbing it with water and pressing it; the liquid is heated in a water-bath to coagulate the albumen, then strained; to the filtrate baryta-water is added so long as it gives a precipitate, the filtrate concentrated on a water-bath, the crystals, which separate, decolorised by animal charcoal and re-crystallised from water. Creatine crystallises in rhombic needles containing one molecule of water, which is driven off at 100°. The water solution has a bitter taste, and is neutral to litmus. It gives a white precipitate with silver nitrate, which is soluble in potash. After a time the solution solidifies to a transparent gelatinous mass, which is reduced when heated. Creatine heated gives off ammonia and hydrocyanic acid. Creatine is dissolved by strong acids; it loses a molecule of water, and is converted into Creatinine. By boiling with baryta-water creatine is decomposed, yielding sarcosine, methyl glycocine, $C_3H_7NO_2$ + urea $CO{<}^{NH_2}_{NH_2}$. Creatine has been formed synthetically by heating cyanamide, $C{\equiv}N$, $H_2{<}^{NH\cdot CH_3}_{CO\cdot OH}$, with sarcosine, $CH_2{<}^{NH}_{CO}$, in an alcoholic solution to 100° for some hours; or leaving a mixed aqueous solution to evaporate, the creatine separates out in crystals. Creatine heated to redness with soda-lime in a tube, yields NH_3 and methylamine, $NH_2{\cdot}CH_3$.

crĕ-ā′-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CREATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of giving existence or being to; production, creation.

"For he opens the whole discussion by stating,
That God can only exist in *creating*."
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, vi.

crē-ăt′-ĭn-ine, *s.* [Eng. *creatin(e)*; suff. *-ine.* In Ger. *kreatinin.*]

Chem.: Methyl-glycocyamidine, $C_4H_7N_3O$, or $HN{=}C{<}^{NH\ -\ CO}_{N(CH_3)-CH_2}$. Creatinine occurs in urine and in muscular flesh; it is found in the mother liquid formed in the preparation of creatine. It can be prepared by the action of strong acids on creatine, also by evaporating, below 100°, fresh urine neutralised with carbonate of sodium to a syrup. The syrup is exhausted by alcohol, and the filtrate is mixed with a concentrated alcoholic solution of zinc chloride; the precipitate, after standing some time, is washed and boiled with water; the filtrate is evaporated; the crystals are dissolved in hot water and purified by recrystallisation; the solution in boiling water is then digested with hydrated lead oxide, filtered from the oxide of zinc and oxychloride of lead, purified by blood charcoal; strong alcohol dissolves the creatinine and leaves the creatine. Creatinine forms colourless prisms, very soluble in water and in alcohol; a concentrated solution has an alkaline taste, reddens turmeric, and turns red litmus blue. It is a strong base. Creatinine concentrated solution gives a ruby-red colour, when made slightly alkaline with potash and nitro-prusside of sodium is added. Creatinine forms salts with acids. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*, &c.)

crĕ-ā′-tion, * **creacion,** *s.* [Lat. *creatio*, from *creo* = to create; Fr. *création*; Sp. *creacion*; Ital. *creazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of creating, or of calling into existence out of nothing.

"The mind finds no great difficulty, to distinguish the several originals of things into two sorts: First, When the thing is wholly made new, so that no part thereof did ever exist before; as when a new particle of matter doth begin to exist, *in rerum naturâ*, which had before no being; and this we call *creation*."—*Locke: Hum. Underst.*, bk. ii., ch. xxvi.

2. (*Spec.*): Used absolutely; the act of bringing the world into existence.

3. The point of time when the world was created.

4. The act of appointing, constituting, or investing with a new character or position.

"The Gazette which announced these *creations* announced also that the King had set out for the Continent."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

5. The foundation or first constituting of anything.

"This detailed account of the *creation* of the dictatorship, and of the appointment of the first dictator, is given by Dionysius."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.*, (1855), ch. xii., pt. i., § 9, vol. ii., p. 27.

6. That which is created or produced.

"The treach'rous colours the fair art betray,
And all the bright *creation* fades away!"
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 492-3.

7. (*Spec.*): The universe, the world.

"For me your tributary stores combine.
Creation's heir, the world, the world is mine."
Goldsmith: The Traveller.

8. An original work, composition, or production.

". . . and Schubert's Trio in E flat, Op. 100, the latter one of its composer's most individual *creations*, . . ."—*Athenæum*, March 4, 1882.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Theol.:* The act of creating out of nothing, one of the three great operations attributed to God, the others being providence and redemption.

2. *Geol.:* In the same sense as 1.

¶ (1) *Centre* or *Centres of Creation:*

(*a*) *Sing.* (*Centre* or *focus of Creation*): A point or place on the earth's surface where it is assumed that a certain individual species was created, and whence it is supposed that it diffused itself to the various regions in which it now is found.

(*b*) *Pl.* (*Centres* or *foci of Creation*): Certain spots on the earth's surface where not one but

various, or perhaps even many species may have been created, and whence they may have been disseminated. The Darwinians would object to the use of the word creation in connection with "the origin of species," but admit centres or foci where they have come into being.

(2) *Date, era,* or *epoch of the Creation:* There are about 140 opinions professedly founded on calculations made from Scripture with respect to the era of the Creation. The highest date given is B.C. 6984, the lowest 3616, a difference of 3,368 years. One chief reason of the discrepancy is the fact that the Hebrew and the Septuagint chronologies of Genesis v., and some other parts of the same book, differ widely, and there may be difference of opinion as to which has been changed. [CHRONOLOGY.] The geologist draws a wide distinction between the date when man first came into being and that at which the world was produced. The first is a very recent event, if marked on the scale of geological time, but a very remote one as compared with the date assigned by those who have made their calculations solely from the Hebrew or the Greek Septuagint numbers. [ANTIQUITY OF MAN.] Various Christian harmonists have attempted to reconcile Scripture and science in this and other respects. [HARMONY.]

(3) *The hypothesis of successive creations:* The view was held by Murchison and many others that successive creations have taken place, each an advance on its predecessor.

"These views of the *successive creation* of different races are, it is true, mainly based upon the progressive rise in the scale of the vertebrate sub-kingdom."—*Murchison: Siluria,* ch. xviii.

***creation-day,** *s.* The day on which anything is called into existence.

". . . whom God, on their *creation-day,*
Created mute . . ." *Milton: P. L.,* bk. ix.

*** crĕ-ā′-tion-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *creation; -al.*] Of or pertaining to creation.

crĕ-ā′-tion-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *creation; -ism.*] The doctrine that a soul is specially created for each human being as soon as conceived in the womb.

crĕ-ā′-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *creat(e); -ive.*]

1. Having the power of creating.

"But come, ye generous minds, in whose wide thought,
Of all his works, *creative* beauty burns
With warmest beam." *Thomson: Spring.*

2. Causing existence, creating.

". . . both owe their origin to the same *creative* mandate."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.,* vol. i. (1845), introd. p. 3.

*** crĕ-ā′-tive-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *creative; -ness.*] The quality or state of being creative; power of creation.

crĕ-ā′-tŏr, * creatour, * creatur, *s.* [Lat. *creator;* Fr. *créateur;* Sp. & Port. *criador;* Ital. *creatore.*]

1. *Gen.:* One who or that which creates or produces anything; a maker, a producer.

2. *Spec.:* The Almighty Maker of all things.

"And in devotion spend my latter days,
To sin's rebuke, and my *Creator's* praise."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iv. 6.

crĕ-ā′-tŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *creator; -ship.*] The state or condition of a creator.

*** crĕ-ā′-trĕss, * creatresse,** *s.* [Lat. *creatrix.*] A female who creates, constitutes, or appoints.

"Him long she so with shadowes entertain'd,
As her *creatresse* had in charge to her ordain'd."
Spenser: F. Q., III. viii. 10.

*** crĕ-ā′-trĭx,** *s.* [Lat.] A creatress.

"[This] is apparently *creatrix* of the wound made by the fly, when she puts her eggs there."—*Derham: Physico-Theology,* bk. iv., ch. xv., note m.

*** crēa′-tu-răl,** *a.* [Eng. *creatur(e); -al.*] Of or pertaining to a creature; befitting a creature.

"Their understandings being but *creatural* huffiness of mind, . . ."—*Annot. on Glanville,* p. 248.

crēa′-ture, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *créature;* Ital., Sp., & Port. *creatura,* from Lat. *creatura,* from *creatus,* pa. par. of *creo* = to create.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. That which is created; anything not self-existent, but created by a supreme power.

"God's first *creature* was light."—*Bacon: New Atlantis.*

2. A living being.

"Millions of spiritual *creatures* walk the earth
Unseen, both when we wake, and when we sleep."
Milton: P. L., bk. iv.

3. An animal not human.

"In killing *creatures* vile, as cats and dogs."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

4. Man.

"A greater number of God's *creatures* believe in Mahomet's word at this hour than in any other word whatever."—*Carlyle: Heroes & Hero-Worship,* lect. ii.

5. An epithet of mingled pity and contempt, or of contempt alone.

"The women said, who thought him rough,
But now no longer foolish
'The *creature* may do well enough.'"
Cowper: On Himself.

6. An epithet of affection or tenderness.

"Some young *creatures* have learnt their letters and syllables by having them pasted upon little tablets."—*Watts.*

7. A servant, a dependant.

"A *creature* of the queen's, lady Anne Bullen."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

8. One who owes his rise or fortune to another; a dependant, an instrument.

"Whatever the Governor said was echoed by his *creatures.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

9. An offspring, produce, or result.

"And most attractive is the fair result
Of thought, the *creature* of a polish'd mind."
Cowper: The Task, bk. iii.

10. Drink, liquor. (*Irish.*)

"When they had latter a cup of the *creature.*"—*T. Brown: Works,* i. 33. (*Davies.*)

* 11. Food generally.

"'Tis pity, methinks, that the good *creature* should be lost."—*Dryden: Marriage à la Mode,* p. 25.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the creature or the body; as *creature* comforts.

*** crēa′-ture-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *creature; -ize.*] To make like a creature; to make earthly or mortal; to animalize.

"This sisterly relation and consanguinity betwixt them, would of the two, rather degrade and *creatureize* that mundane soul, which is their third God or divine hypostasis, than advance and deifie those particular created souls."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System,* p. 594.

*** crēa′-ture-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *creature; -less.*] Without created beings around; alone, solitary.

"God was alone
And *creatureless* at first."
Donne: To the Countess of Bedford.

*** crēa′-ture-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *creature; -ly.*] Of or pertaining to the creature; having the nature or qualities of a creature.

"The several parts of relatives, or *creaturely* infinites, may have finite proportions to one another."—*Cheyne: Philosophical Principles.*

*** crēa′-ture-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *creature; -ship.*] The state or condition of a creature.

"The laws of our *creature-ship* and dependance do necessarily and indispensably subject us to God as our Creator; and we can as soon cease to be creatures, as become independent."—*Dr. Cave: Serm.,* p. 10.

*** crēa′-tur-īz-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CREATUREIZE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making like a creature; animalizing

"So was it a monstrous degradation of that third hypostasis of their Trinity, and little other than an absolute *creaturizing* of the same."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System,* p. 594.

creaze, *s.* [CRAZE, *s.*]

Mining: The tin in the middle part of the buddle.

crē-brĭ-cŏs′-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *creber* = frequent, close; Eng. *costate* (q.v.), from Lat. *costa* = a rib.]

Conchol.: Marked or distinguished by numerous closely-set ribs or ridges, as in the shell *Fusus crebricostatus.*

crē-brĭ-sŭl′-cāte, *a.* [Lat. *creber* = frequent, close; *sulcus* = a furrow.]

Conchol.: Marked or distinguished with numerous closely-set transverse furrows, as in the shell *Venus crebrisulca.*

*** crē′-brĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Lat. *crebritudo,* from *creber* = frequent.] Frequentness, frequency.

*** crē′-broŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *creber* = frequent.] Frequent.

"Which indeed supposeth (as their principles do) an imperfect inchoate power already in man's will to act graciously, which through assisting grace stirred up by *crebrous* and frequent acts, grows up into an habit or facility of working."—*Goodwin: Works,* vol. v., pt. i., p. 175.

crêche, *s.* [Fr.] [CRATCH.] A public institution or nursery in which the children of poor persons, who are obliged to go from home to work every day, are taken care of for a small payment, while their parents are at work.

*** crede,** *v.t.* [CREE (2).] To boil to softness.

"Take rie and *crede* it as you do wheat for Furmity."
Queen's Closet Opened (1655), p. 159. (*Davies.*)

crē′-dențe, *s.* [Fr. *crédence; Ital. credenza;* Low Lat. *credentia* = belief, from *credens,* pr. par. of *credo* = to believe.] [CREED.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Belief, credit, reliance, dependence, trust, or confidence in or upon any person or thing.

"All circumstance which may compel
Full *credence* to the tale they tell."
Byron: Parisina, v. 8.

2. A belief, an opinion, a conviction.

"A superstitious *credence* held
That never did a mortal hand
Wake its broad glare on Carrick strand."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 17.

3. That which gives a claim to credit, belief, or confidence.

"After they had delivered to the king their letters of *credence,* they were led to a chamber richly furnished."—*Hayward.*

* 4. The act of tasting food before it was offered to others, a practice followed in order to give assurance that it was free from poison.

". . . *credence* is used and tastynge, for drede of poysenynge."—*Babees Book,* p. 196.

* 5. A side table where the food was set and tasted before being served to the guests.

CREDENCE-TABLE.

II. *Eccles.:* The small table near the side of the altar, or communion table, on which the bread and wine are placed before they are consecrated.

credence-table, *s.* [CREDENCE, *s.,* II.]

*** crē′-dențe,** *v.t.* [CREDENCE, *s.*] To give credence to, to believe, to credit.

"In *crédencing* his tales."
Skelton: Poems, p. 154.

† crē′-dĕnd, *s.* [Lat. *credendum.*] The same as CREDENDUM (q.v.).

crē-dĕn′-da, *s. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *credendus* = to be believed; part. from *credo* = to believe.]

Theol.: Articles of faith, as distinguished from agenda or practical duties; things which must be believed.

"These were the great articles and *credenda* of Christianity, that so much startled the world."—*South.*

crē-dĕn′-dŭm, *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *credendus* = to be believed.]

Theol.: An article of faith.

*** crē′-dent,** *a.* [Lat. *credens,* pr. par. of *credo* = to believe.]

1. Giving credence; believing, credulous.

"Then weigh what loss your honour may sustain,
If with too *credent* ear you list his songs."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

2. Credible; bearing credit or authority.

"For my authority bears a *credent* bulk,
That no particular scandal once can touch."
Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., iv. 4.

crĕ-dĕn′-tial, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *credens* (genit. *credentis*), pr. par. of *credo* = to believe.]

A. *As adj.:* Giving a title to credit; accrediting.

"*Credential* letters were read from the Frisians."—*Lett. from the Syn. of Dort, Hales's Rem.,* p. 106.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Gen.:* Anything which gives a title to credit or confidence.

2. *Spec.* (*Pl.*): Certificates or letters accrediting any person or persons; the commission or warrant given to an envoy, as his claim to credit at a foreign court.

"There stands the messenger of truth; there stands
The legate of the skies!—His theme divine,
His office sacred, his *credentials* clear."
Cowper: Task, bk. ii.

crĕd-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *crédibilité*, from Lat. *credibilis* = credible.] The quality or state being credible or entitled to credit or belief; credibleness; possibility of being believed; a claim or title to credit.

"As all original witnesses must be contemporary with the events which they attest, it is a necessary condition for the *credibility* of a witness that he be a contemporary, though a contemporary is not necessarily a credible witness."—*Lewis: Cred. Ear. Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. i., § 5, vol. i., p. 16.

crĕd′-ĭ-ble, ***credyble,** *a.* [Lat. *credibilis*, from *credo* = to believe.] Deserving of or entitled to credit or belief; that may be believed, credited, or relied on; trustworthy.

"All are equally destitute of *credible* attestation."—*Lewis: Cred. Ear. Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. ix., § 18, vol. i., p. 346.

† **crĕd′-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *credible*; *-ness.*] The quality of being credible; credibility; a just claim to credit.

"The *credibleness* of a good part of these narratives has been confirmed to me by a practiser of physick."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 435.

crĕd′-ĭ-blў, ***crĕd′-ą-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *credib(le)*; *-ly.*] In a credible manner; in a manner deserving of credit.

"It has indeed been told me (with what weight, How *credibly*, 'tis hard for me to state)."
Cowper: Conversation.

crĕd′-ĭt, *s.* [Fr. *crédit*; Ital. & Sp. *credito*, from Lat. *creditus*, pa. par. of *credo* = to believe.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Belief, trust, faith, reliance, or confidence in or upon a person or thing.

"Whatever Athenian arrogance may pretend, it will not easily gain *credit* with a discerning mind."—*Jeremy Bentham: Works* (1843), vol. i., ch. v.; *Essay on the Influence of Time and Place*, p. 191.

2. A ground of or title to belief, trust, or confidence.

3. A reputation or character of confidence or trust; a good name or opinion gained by upright conduct in business; a reputation for solvency.

"He traded largely: his *credit* on the Exchange of London stood high; and he had accumulated an ample fortune."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

4. Trust reposed with regard to property handed over on the promise or understanding of payment at a future time; correlative to *debt*.

"*Credit* is nothing but the expectation of money, within some limited time."—*Locke.*

5. Anything due to any person. [II. 1.]

6. The time for which trust is given for payment for goods bought.

7. Testimony or authority; that which procures belief or trust.

"We are contented to take this upon your *credit*, and to think it may be."—*Hooker.*

8. An honour, a cause of esteem or reputation.

"I published, because I was told I might please such as it was a *credit* to please."—*Pope.*

9. Influence, interest; power derived from character or reputation.

"Having *credit* enough with his master to provide for his own interest, he troubled not himself for that of other men."—*Clarendon.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookkeeping:* The side of an account in which payment is entered; opposed to *debit* (q.v.).

2. *Comm., &c.:* [Bill of Credit.]

¶ (1) *A letter of credit:* The same as a *Circular letter* (q.v.).

(2) *Public credit:* The faith put by creditors and the public generally in the honesty and financial ability of a government seeking to borrow money.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *credit*, *favour*, and *influence*: "These terms mark the state we stand in with regard to others as flowing out of their sentiments towards ourselves: *credit* arises out of esteem; *favour* out of good-will or affection; *influence* out of either *credit* or *favour*: *credit* depends altogether on personal merit; *favour* may depend on the caprice of him who bestows it. *Credit*, though sometimes obtained by falsehood, is never got without exertion; but *favour*, whether justly or unjustly bestowed, often comes by little or no effort on the part of the receiver: a minister gains *credit* with his parishioners by the consistency of his conduct, the gravity of his demeanour, and the strictness of his life; the *favour* of the populace is gained by arts which men of upright minds would disdain to employ. *Credit* and *favour* are the gifts of others; *influence* is a possession which we derive from circumstances; there will always be *influence* where there is *credit* or *favour*, but it may exist independently of either: we have *credit* and *favour* for ourselves; we exert *influence* over others: *credit* and *favour* serve one's own purposes; *influence* is employed in directing others: weak people easily give their *credit* or bestow their *favour*, by which an *influence* is gained over them to bend them to the will of others." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *credit* and *belief*, see Belief.

crĕd′-ĭt, *v.t.* [Credit, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To believe, to give credit or credence to.

". . . now I change my mind,
And partly *credit* things that do presage."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 1.

2. To trust or confide in.

*3. To procure credit or honour to; to do credit to.

"At present you *credit* the church as much by your government, as you did the school formerly by your wit."—*South.*

4. To sell upon credit to; to sell or transfer on agreement of future payment.

II. *Bookkeeping:* To enter upon the credit side of an account; to give credit for.

crĕd′-ĭt-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *credit*; *-able.*]

*1. Credible, worthy of belief.

". . . divers *creditable* witnesses . . ."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, vol. iii., p. 74.

2. Reputable.

"He settled him in a good *creditable* way of living. . . ."—*Arbuthnot: John Bull.*

3. Honourable, bringing credit or honour.

"It is *creditable* to Charles's temper that, ill as he thought of his species, he never became a misanthrope."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

crĕd′-ĭt-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *creditable*; *-ness.*]

*1. Credibility; worthiness of belief.

†2. Reputation, estimation.

"Among all these snares, there is none more entangling than the *creditableness* and repute of customary vices."—*Decay of Piety.*

crĕd′-ĭt-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *creditab(le)*; *-ly.*]

*1. In a creditable or credible way; credibly.

2. With credit or honour; so as to bring credit.

". . . neglect their duty safely and *creditably*, than to get a broken pate in the church's service, . . ."—*South.*

crĕd′-ĭt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Credit, *v.*]

crĕd′-ĭt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Credit, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of giving credit or credence to.

2. *Bookkeeping:* The act of entering upon the credit side of an account; the giving credit for.

crĕd′-ĭt-ŏr, *s.* [Lat. = one who trusts; Fr. *créditeur*; Ital. *creditore.*]

*1. One who gives credit or credence to any person or thing.

"Many sought to feed
The easy *creditors* of novelties."
Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. iii.

2. One to whom a sum of money or other valuable is owing; one who has given credit to another; correlative to *debtor*.

"The English government had already expended all the funds which had been obtained by pillaging the public *creditor*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

creditor's bill, *s.*

Law: A bill in equity filed by one or more creditors of an estate, praying for an account and settlement of the assets of the estate, on behalf of him or themselves and all other creditors who may come in under the decree.

* **crĕd′-ĭ-trĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *creditor*; *-ess.*] A female creditor.

* **crĕd′-ĭ-trĭx,** *s.* [Lat.] The same as Creditress (q.v.).

crĕd′-nĕr-ĭte, *s.* [Named after the mineralogist Credner, who analysed it.]

Min.: A foliated crystalline monoclinic mineral, of metallic lustre and iron-black to steel-grey colour. Its hardness is 4·5; its sp. gr. 4·9—5·1; its composition, oxide of copper 42·9 and oxide of manganese 57·1 = 100. Found at Frederichsrode. (*Dana.*)

crē′-dō, *s.* [Lat. = I believe.] [Creed.]

1. *Eccles.:* The creed.

2. *Music:* One of the movements in a mass.

* **crĕd′-ų-lęn-çў,** * **crĕd′-ų-lęn-çĭe,** *s.* [Lat. *credulus*, from *credo* = to believe.] Credulity.

"For were thy selfe juror and iudge of the most offensiue, my *credulencie*, or thine inconstancie, the iuror could not but giue verdict for Elisa and the iudge sentence against Æneas."—*Warner: Albion's England*, Addition to bk. ii.

crĕ-dū′-lĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *crédulité*; Ital. *credulità*; Sp. *credulidad*, from Lat. *credulitas*, from *credulus* = believing, from *credo* = to believe.] Easiness of belief; a disposition readily and without sufficient evidence or inquiry to accept the statements of any person.

"That would have shock'd *Credulity* herself,
Unmask'd, vouchsafing this their sole excuse."
Cowper: The Task, bk. ii.

crĕd′-ų-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *credulus*, from *credo* = to believe.]

*1. Easily or readily believed.

"'Twas he possessed me with your *credulous* death.":
Beaum. and Fletcher.

2. Easy of belief; disposed to believe or accept any statement without sufficient evidence or inquiry.

". . . nothing is so *credulous* as misery."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

crĕd′-ų-loŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *credulous*; *-ly.*] In a credulous manner; with credulity.

"If you shall observe a man pretend to believe plain impossibilities, and not only supinely and *credulously* swallow them, but . . ."—*Goodman: Wint. Ev. Conf.*, p. iii.

crĕd′-ų-loŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *credulous*; *-ness.*] The quality of being credulous; credulity.

"Beyond all credulity, therefore, is the *credulousness* of atheists."—*Clarke: Serm.*, vol. i., serm. i.

crēe (1), *v.t.* [Jamieson suggests Dan. *kriger* = to war.] To meddle or have to do with. (Generally used negatively.)

"Aha! our auld friend, Michael Scott, has some hand i' this! He's no to *cree* legs wi': I's be quits wi' him."—*Perils of Man*, i. 131.

crēe (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *crever* = to burst; *faire crever* = to cause to swell or burst (by boiling).] To boil to softness.

creech (gutt.), *s.* [Gael. *carraic* = a rock.] A declivity encumbered with large stones.

crēed, ***crede,** ***credo,** *s.* [Fr., Ital., & Sp. *credo*, from Lat. *credo* = I believe, that being the first word in the Latin version.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. In the same sense as B.

"Heore bileue, that is pater noster and *credo*."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, p. 7.

2. The repetition of the creed.

"Himself still sleeps before his beads
Have marked ten aves and two *creeds*."
Scott: Marmion, i. 26.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Any solemn profession of principles or opinion.

"For me, my lords,
I love him not, nor fear him; there's my *creed*."
Shakesp.: Hen. VIII., ii. 2.

2. A severe reprehension or rebuke. (*Scotch.*)

B. *Theol. & Ch. Hist.:* A summary of the articles or Christian doctrines of which the several churches profess their belief. In the Church of England three such creeds are accepted—viz., the Apostles' Creed, the Athanasian Creed, and the Nicene Creed. [Apostles', Athanasian, Nicene.] In the Church of Scotland the creed accepted is the Westminster Confession of Faith, to which may perhaps be added the Larger and Shorter Catechisms. The Church of Rome accepts the same creeds as that of England does, but adds to them the creed of the Council of Constantinople.

creed-maker, *s.* One who draws up a creed or summary of articles of belief.

* **crēed,** *v.t.* [Creed, *s.*] To believe.

"That part which is so *creeded* by the people."—*Milton.*

† **crēed′-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *creed*; *-less.*] Without any creed. (*Carlyle: Fr. Rev.*)

* **crēek** (1), *v.t* [Creak, *v.*]

crēek (1), * **creke,** * **krike,** * **cryk,** * **cryke,** *s.* [A.S. *crecca.* Cogn. with Dut. *kreek* = a creek; Icel. *kriki* = a nook, a corner; Fr. *crique* = a creek. Skeat suggests also a connection with Wel. *crig* = a crack, *crigyll* = a ravine, a creek.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small inlet, bay, or cove.

"Each *creek* and cavern of the dangerous shore."
Cowper: Retirement.

2. A recess or bend in the line of the sea or of a river.

"As streams, which with their winding banks do play,
Stopp'd by their *creeks*, run softly through the plain."
Davies: Immort. of Soul.

† **3.** A turn, a winding, an alley.

"A back-friend, a shoulder-clapper; one that commands the passages of alleys, *creeks*, and narrow lands."
—Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 2.

4. A rivulet, a stream, a small river. (*American.*)

II. *Inland Revenue:* A seaside town not of sufficient importance to be constituted a Customs station. It is inferior to *port* (q.v.).

"The Lords of the Treasury have decided that Chepstow and Coleraine shall cease to be occupied as Customs stations; and that the following Ports shall be reduced to the position of 'Creeks'. . . ."—*Daily Chron.*, Sept. 15, 1881.

crēek (2), *s.* [Ger. *krieche.*] The dawn, the break of day.

"Like night, soon as the morning *creek*
Has usher'd in the day."
Ramsay: Works, i. 121.

* **crēek,** *v.i.* [Creek, *s.*] To form a creek or creeks.

"The salt water so *creeketh* about it that it almost insulateth it."—*Holland: Camden*, p. 451. (*Davies.*)

crēek'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *creek* (1), *s.*; *-y.*] Full of or abounding in creeks; winding.

"Willibourne (by the old name the author calls her Willy) derived from near Selwood by Warminster, with her *creeky* passage crossing to Wilton naming both that town and the shire."—*Selden: Illust. of Drayton; Poly-Olbion*, s. 3.

crēel, *s.* [Ir. *craidhlag.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An osier basket or pannier.

"And lightsome be their life that bear
The merlin and the *creel*."
Scott: Antiquary, ch. xxvi.

2. A fisherman's basket.

II. *Spinning:* The bar which holds the paying-off bobbins in the bobbin-and-fly, the throstle machine, or the mule. In the first machine the bobbins hold the sliver, which is to be spun and twisted into a roving; in the latter machines, by a substantially similar operation, the roving is converted into yarn. The creel may have several bars with rows of skewers, upon which the bobbins are placed to unwind their contents.

¶ *To be in a creel:* To have one's wits jumbled into confusion.

"'The laddie's *in a creel!*' exclaimed his uncle."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. vi.

crēel'-fûl, *s.* [Eng. *creel*, and *ful(l).*] A basketful.

". . . and yet the damage canna amount to mair than a *creel'fu'* of coals, . . ."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, ch. vii.

crēep, * **creepen,** * **creopen** (pret. * *crope,* * *crupe,* * *crepte, crept*), *v.i.* [A.S. *créopan*, cognate with Dut. *kruipen*; Icel. *krjúpa*; Dan. *krybe*; Sw. *krypa*, all = to creep, to crawl. Cf. also Icel. *kreika* = to crouch; Sw. *kräka* = to creep; Ger. *kriechen.* (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Literally:*

1. To crawl along the ground; to move with the belly on the ground, as a serpent, &c.

". . . but this I have resolved on, to wit, to run when I can, to go when I cannot run, and to *creep* when I cannot go."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. To grow along the ground, a wall, or other supports.

"The grottos cool, with shaded poplars crown'd,
And *creeping* vines on arbours weav'd around."
Dryden.

3. To move forward without bounds or leaps, as insects.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To move or go with secrecy, silently, or clandestinely.

"Out of his place he *crept*
So stille that she nothing herde."
Gower, i. 72.

2. To move slowly, either from feebleness and infirmity, or timidity or reluctance.

"*Creeping* like snail unwillingly to school."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

3. To move along slowly and insensibly, as time, the seasons, &c.

"Accordingly, so early as the year 1414, it began to be perceived that the equinoxes were gradually *creeping* away from the 21st of March and September, where they ought to have always fallen had the Julian year been exact, . . ."—*Herschel: Astron.*, 5th ed. (1858), § 932.

4. To enter or find the way in insensibly or imperceptibly.

"By those gifts of nature and fortune he *creeps*, nay he flies, into the favour of poor silly women."—*Sidney.*

† **5.** (*Of literary composition*): To move along with timidity; not to venture on anything very high or soaring.

"Paradise Lost is admirable; but am I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no flats amongst his elevations, when it is evident he *creeps* along sometimes for above an hundred lines together?"—*Dryden.*

6. To enter into the composition of. (Generally in a bad sense, implying intrusion.)

"It is not to be expected that every one should guard his understanding from being imposed on by the sophistry which *creeps* into most of the books of argument."—*Locke.*

7. To come gradually or imperceptibly into vogue or fashion.

8. To behave with servility; to fawn, to court.

"They were us'd to bend,
To send their smiles before them to Achilles,
To come as humbly as they used to *creep*,
To holy altars." *Shakesp.: Troilus*, iii. 3.

9. To feel a sensation as though insects, worms, &c., were creeping over the flesh.

crēep, *s.* [Creep, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.* (*Pl.*): A sensation as of insects or worms creeping over the flesh. (*Colloquial.*)

2. *Mining-engin.:* The curving upward of the floor of a gallery, owing to the pressure of superincumbent strata upon the pillars. Opposed to thrust, which is a depression of the roof. (*Knight.*)

"The whole of the weight being thus left to rest upon a small area, the pillars were sometimes forced down into the floor, which would bulge upwards and form a *creep*."—*Prof. Gladstone, in Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. viii., p. 98.

crēep'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *creep*; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which creeps or crawls; any animal which creeps; a reptile.

". . . not only worms and serpents, toads, frogs, and effs, but an innumerable host of *creepers*."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. vi., p. 382.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut., Mech., &c.:* A four-clawed grapnel or drag, used in dragging the bottom of a harbour, pond, or well, to recover anything which has been lost overboard, or the body of a drowned person.

2. *Mach.:* An endless moving feeding-apron, or a pair of aprons arranged one above the other, having motion to feed fibres to or from a machine; *e.g.*, the creeper which feeds the sliver or sheet of fibres from the doffer of a carding-machine. [Lap.]

3. *Domestic:*

(1) An iron bar connecting the andirons.

(2) Small dogs, with low necks or none at all, used between the usual andirons to support brands above the hearth.

(3) A small sole or piece carrying spurs, which may be attached to the boot, to prevent slipping on ice.

(4) A kind of patten or clog worn by women.

4. *Arch.:* Leaves or clusters of foliage used in Gothic buildings to ornament the angles of spires, pinnacles, and other parts; crotchets.

5. *Bot.:* A plant with a creeping stem (q.v.).

"Plants that put forth their sap hastily, have bodies not proportionable to their length; therefore they are winders or *creepers*; as ivy, briony, and woodbine."—*Bacon.*

6. *Ornithology:*

(1) *Generally:*

(*a*) (*Sing.*): A bird, *Certhia familiaris*, sometimes called the Little Brown Creeper.

(*b*) (*Pl.*): The name commonly given to the tenuirostral birds of the family Certhidæ (q.v.), or to those of the typical sub-family Certhinæ (q.v.).

(2) *Spec.: Certhia familiaris*, called also the Common Creeper, the Tree Creeper, the Tree Climber, &c. The bill is slender and curved, the head and neck streaked with black and yellow-brown, with a white line above each eye; back, rump, and scapulars tawny; quills dusky, tipped and edged with white or light brown; coverts variegated, a yellowish-white bar across the wing; lower parts of the bird white. Length three inches. Common in Britain, where it climbs trees and is perpetually in motion, but manages to hide itself from observation. Nest in the hollows or beneath the bark of trees; eggs six.

¶ (1) *Brown Creeper:* [Creeper, 6 (2)].

(2) *Bush Creepers:*

Ornith.: Birds of the family Sylvidæ, and the sub-family Mniotiltinæ. They are found in the warmer parts, both of the eastern and of the western hemispheres, flying in small flocks and hunting insects among bushes, in which also they build. [Mniotiltinæ.]

(3) *Tree Creepers:*

Ornith.: Birds of the sub-family Dendrocolaptinæ. They occur in the South American forests, and have the habits of true creepers.

(4) *True Creepers:* [Certhinæ].

(5) *Trumpet Creeper:*

Bot.: Tecoma radicans. (*American.*)

(6) *Wall Creeper:* A bird, *Tichodroma muraria*, which seeks after insects in old walls, clinging to them as the ordinary Creeper does to trees.

crēep'-hōle, *s.* [Eng. *creep*, and *hole.*]

1. *Lit.:* A hole or retreat into which an animal may creep to escape danger.

2. *Fig.:* A subterfuge; an excuse.

crēep'-ie, crēep'-ў, *s.* [Gael. *creaban* = a four-legged stool.] A cutty-stool. (*Scotch.*)

creepie-chair, *s.* The chair or stool of repentance.

"When I mount the *creepie-chair*,
Wha will sit beside me there?"
Burns: The Rantin' Dog the Daddie o't.

crēep'-ĭng, * **crepynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Creep, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Crawling or moving along the ground.

". . . of every *creeping* thing of the earth . . ."—*Genesis* vi. 20.

2. Growing along the ground, a wall, &c.

"What are the casements lined with *creeping* herbs."
Cowper: The Task, bk. iv.

II. *Fig.:* Moving cunningly and secretly; crafty, sly.

"Very crafty, very cunning,
Is the *creeping* Spirit of Evil."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xiv.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of crawling or moving along the ground.

"They cannot distinguish *creeping* from flying."—*Dryden.*

2. *Fig.:* The act of moving cunningly and secretly; craft.

II. *Naut.:* Dragging by grapnels for the recovery of a lost cable or rope. The most remarkable instance on record is the recovery of the Atlantic cable, broken in mid-ocean.

creeping-bur, *s.* (See extract.)

"The *creeping bur* is Lycopodium clavatum."—*App. Agr. Surv. Caithn.*, p. 197.

creeping crow-foot, *s.* *Ranunculus repens*, a common British plant, with creeping scions and furrowed peduncles.

creeping-ivy, *s.* The procumbent form of *Hedera Helix.*

creeping-root, *s.*

Bot.: A root, the branches of which run chiefly near the surface of the ground. (*Thomé.*) The same as Creeping-stem (q.v.).

creeping-sheet, *s.* The feeding-apron of a carding-machine.

creeping-stem, *s.*

Bot.: A slender stem which creeps horizontally below the surface of the ground, sending out at intervals roots and new plants. Example, *Triticum repens.* It is essentially the same as a rhizome, only it is subterranean.

creeping-thyme, *s.* *Thymus Serpyllum.*

crēep'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *creeping*; *-ly.*]

† **I.** *Lit.:* In a creeping or crawling manner.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Slowly, by degrees, imperceptibly.
2. Cunningly, craftily.